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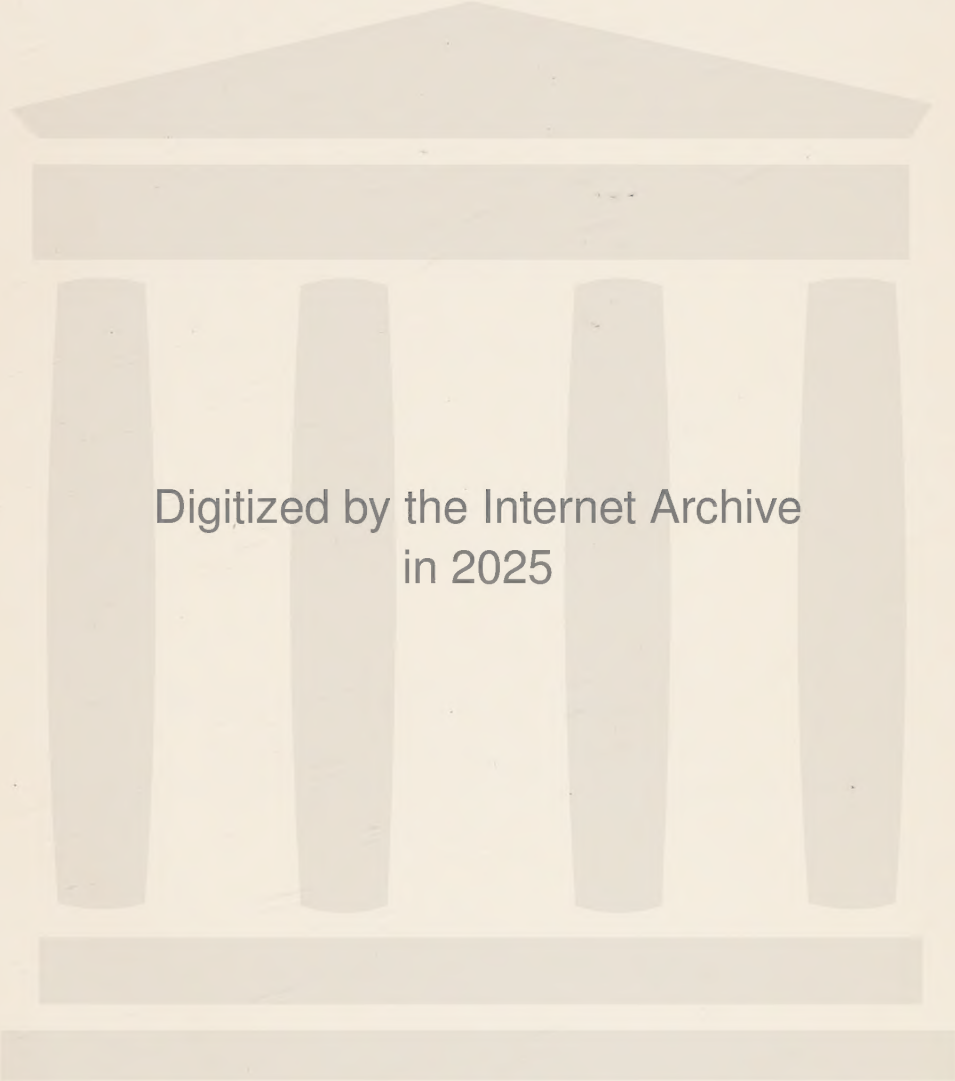


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AN

ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY.

BASED ON THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

OF THE LATE

JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., F.R.S.

RAWLINSONIAN PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EDITED AND ENLARGED

BY

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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE publication of the first instalment of this work calls for a few words of explanation. The late Dr. Bosworth devoted much time and labour to the preparation of a second edition of his Dictionary, but at the time of his death only the 288 pages which form Part I of the present issue had been finally revised by him. So much progress, however, had been made with some succeeding sheets that it would have been a matter of considerable difficulty to make any but slight alterations in them. Consequently, after careful consideration, it was thought better to leave unchanged in the text certain points which would have involved extensive modifications, and, when the work should be complete, to note such in the Preface or Appendix. Only one or two of them will be mentioned here. In the first place, in the arrangement of the words it might have been well to deviate from the method followed in the first edition, e.g. to take *æ* separately and not to treat it as if it were *ae*; and to separate the short from the long vowels. That the plan followed in the latter case is not, however, without its convenience in practice, seems to have been recognised by Grein, who, in the second volume of his Poetical Dictionary, employs it instead of separating short vowels from long as he had done in Vol. I; and the accent, it may be thought, distinguishes sufficiently between *a*, *á*, &c. Again, words will be found in which Dr. Bosworth differs from other scholars in regard to the character of a vowel, e.g. he divides *for* into *for* and *fór*, while at the same time he has given cognate forms which shew that such a distinction is not justified. Though in these and other instances alterations might be desirable, yet the work, as it stood, contained, in the number of passages it offered to illustrate the meanings of words and in other respects, so much material which it is the object of a Dictionary to furnish, that deficiencies in the directions indicated above, it was thought, did not so seriously detract from its value as to make change absolutely necessary. Further, Dr. Bosworth's death has made it impossible to confer with him on points where doubt or difference of opinion might arise; and it was with some hesitation, more especially at first, that conclusions at which he had arrived, though they might not gain assent, were set aside. The work, no doubt, admits of improvement; but those who are best able to detect its shortcomings will be best able to appreciate the difficulties attending such a compilation; and it may be expected that at least English scholars will not judge too severely one whose zeal for the study of English was proved by his attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and by his foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Chair in the University of Cambridge.

One other point remains to be mentioned—the length of time between Dr. Bosworth's death and the appearance of this portion of the work he had begun. It was some years before the labour, which his death had interrupted, was resumed; and it was then found that the MS. was so incomplete that in many parts little had been added to the first edition. The work to be done, therefore, was not merely to prepare for the press material collected by Dr. Bosworth, but rather to get together fresh matter; a work in which rapid progress was at least not easy. Omissions and errors will certainly be found, and the Editor will be grateful to those who, when using the Dictionary, may notice such and point them out to him.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

[Contractions used in Grein's *Lexicon Poeticum* are given separately on the next page.]

- Ælf. Gl; Som; Wrt. Voc.** Ælfric's Glossary given at the end of Somner's Dictionary, and in A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright (First Series, 1857).
- Ælf. Gr; Som.** Ælfric's Grammar, at the end of Somner's Dictionary.
- Ælf. T. Grn.** Ælfric de veteri et de novo testamento, in Grein's edition of the Heptateuch.
- Alis.** King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances.
- Andr. Kmbl.** The Legend of St. Andrew, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
- An. Lit.** Anecdota Literaria, by T. Wright.
- Apstls. Kmbl.** The Fates of the Twelve Apostles; a fragment, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
- A. R.** The Ancren Riwe, edited for the Camden Society by J. Morton.
- Ayenb.** Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
- Basil admn.** The Anglo-Saxon remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spirituale, edited by H. W. Norman.
- Bd; S.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited by Smith.
- Beo. Th.** The Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, edited by Thorpe.
- Blickl. Gl.** Blickling Glosses, at the end of the Blickling Homilies.
- Blickl. Homl.** The Blickling Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
- Boutr. Scrd.** Screadinga, edited by C. G. Bouterwek.
- Bt; Fox.** King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, edited by Fox (in Bohn's Antiquarian Library).
- Bt. Met. Fox.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, at the end of the previous work.
- Byrht. Th.** The Battle of Maldon, in Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*.
- Cant. Abac.** Canticum Abacuc Prophetæ, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
- Cant. Moys.** Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Cd; Th.** Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrases of parts of the Holy Scriptures, edited by Thorpe.
- Chart. Th.** *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, edited by Thorpe.
- Chauc.** Chaucer.
- Chr; Erl.** Two of the Saxon Chronicles, edited by Earle.
- Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.** *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, edited by Kemble.
- Coll. Monast. Th.** Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*.
- Confess. Peccat.** *Confessio Peccatorum*, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.
- Cot. Lye.** A MS. of the Cotton Library quoted by Lye in his Dictionary.
- Deut.** Deuteronomy, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- E. D. S.** English Dialect Society.
- Elen. Kmbl.** Elene, or the Recovery of the Cross, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.
- Ex.** Exodus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Exon. Th.** *Codex Exoniensis*, edited by Thorpe.
- Fins. Th.** The Fight at Finnesburg, at the end of Thorpe's Beowulf.
- Frag. Kmbl.** A Fragment, Moral and Religious, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble.
- Gen.** Genesis, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Grff.** *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz* von Graff.
- Grmm. A. u. E.** Andreas und Elene, herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm.
- Grmm. D. M.** Deutsche Mythologie von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
- Grmm. Gesch. D. S.** Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache von Jacob Grimm. Dritte aufgabe.
- Grn. R. A.** Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.
- Guthl; Gdwin.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, edited by C. W. Goodwin.
- Halli. Dict.** Halliwell's Dictionary of archaic and provincial words.
- Herb.** Herbarium in Vol. I. of Saxon Leechdoms.
- Hexam. Norm.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.
- Homl. Skt.** Ælfric's Lives of Saints, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
- Homl. Th.** The Homilies of Ælfric, edited for the Ælfric Society by B. Thorpe.
- Hpt. Gl.** Angelsächsische Glossen, von Bouterwek mitgetheilt in *Haupts Zeitschrift* ix. (quoted from Leo's Angelsächsische Glossar).
- H. E.** Legends of the Holy Rood, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
- Hymn. Surt.** The Latin Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church, edited for the Surtees Society by J. Stevenson.
- Icel.** Icelandic; the references being to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary.
- Jn. Skt.** The Gospel of St. John, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
- Jos.** Joshua, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Jud.** Judges, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Judth; Thw.** The poem of Judith, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Jul.** The Liffade of St. Juliana, edited for the Early English Text Society by Cockayne.
- L. Alf; Th.** The Laws of King Alfred, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes. The other contractions, being the same as those used by Thorpe, are not given here.
- Laym.** The Brut of Lazamon, edited by Sir F. Madden.
- Lehdm. i. ii. iii.** Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, edited by Cockayne (Master of the Rolls' series, 3 vols.).
- Lev.** Leviticus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Lk. Skt.** The Gospel of St. Luke, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.
- L. M; Lehdm.** v. Lehdm. (L. M. = Liber Medicinalis.)
- L. Med. ex Quadr; Lehdm.** v. Lehdm.
- Menol. Fox.** Menologium or Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, edited by Fox.
- Met. Homl.** English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of 14th century, edited by J. Small.
- Mk. Skt. Lind. or Rush.** The Gospel of St. Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited for the Syndics of the University Press by W. W. Skeat. (Lind. = Lindisfarne MS. Rush. = Rushworth MS.)
- Mt. Kmbl. Lind. or Rush.** The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited by Kemble. v. preceding.
- Nar.** *Narratiunculæ Anglice Conscriptæ*, edited by Cockayne.
- Nicod; Thw.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Num.** Numbers, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- O. and N.** An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by Strattmann.
- O. E. Homl.** Old English Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.
- O. Frs.** refers to *Altfrisisches Wörterbuch* von Dr. Karl Freiherrn von Richthofen.
- O. H. Ger.** v. Grff.
- Orm.** The Ormulum, edited by Dr. White.
- Ors; Swt. or Bos.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, edited by Sweet or by Bosworth.
- O. Sax.** The Old Saxon poem of the Heliand.
- Past; Swt.** King Alfred's version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited for the Early English Text Society by Sweet.
- Piers P.** The Vision concerning Piers the Plowman, B-text, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.
- P. L. S.** Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall.
- Prompt. Parv.** *Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, lexicon Anglo-latium princeps*, edited for the Camden Society by Way.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

- Prov. Kmbl.** Anglo-Saxon Apothegms given by Kemble in Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, Part III. (*Ælfric Society's* publications).
- Ps. Lamb.** Lambeth Psalter. The references are taken from the copy made under Dr. Bosworth's direction.
- Ps. Spl.** *Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus*, a Johanne Spelmanno editum. (Dr. Bosworth's copy has been collated with the original MSS. and has thus been corrected in many places.)
- Ps. Surt.** Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson.
- Ps. Th.** *Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica*, edidit Benjamin Thorpe.
- R. Ben.** Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule (quoted from Lye).
- R. Brun.** Peter Langtoft's Chronicle translated and continued by Robert Manning of Brunne, edited by Hearne.
- Rel. Ant.** *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, edited by Wright and Halliwell.
- R. Glouc.** Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Hearne.
- Rood Kmbl.** The Holy Rood; a Dream, in Part II. of *The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis*, edited for the *Ælfric Society* by Kemble.
- Rtl.** *Rituale Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis*, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson. (Compare Skeat's collation in the *Philological Society's* Transactions.)
- Runic pm. Kmbl.** Runic poem printed by Kemble in *Archæologia*, vol. 28.
- Salm. Kmbl.** Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, edited for the *Ælfric Society* by Kemble.
- Schmid. A. S. Ges.** *Die gesetze der Angelsachsen*, herausgegeben von Reinh. Schmid.
- Scot.** Scottish; the references being to Jamieson's Dictionary.
- Shrn.** The Shrine; a collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by Cockayne.
- Soul Kmbl.** The Departed Soul's Address to the Body, in Part II. of *The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis*, edited for the *Ælfric Society* by Kemble.
- St. And.** Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).
- Swt. A. S. Rdr.** An Anglo-Saxon Reader in prose and verse, by Henry Sweet.
- Th. An.** *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, by Benjamin Thorpe.
- Th. Ap.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, edited by Thorpe.
- Trev.** *Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden*, with the English translation of John Trevisa (Master of the Rolls' series).
- Will.** The romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat (*Early English Text Society*).
- Wrt. popl. Science.** Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Wright.
- Wrt. Voc.** A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Wright. (First Series, Liverpool, 1857.)

CONTRACTIONS USED BY GREIN.

- Ælf. Tod.** Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Chronicle under the year 1036.
- Ædelst.** Poem on the victory of Athelstan, taken from the Chronicle.
- Alm.** *Almosen*, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 467.
- An.** The legend of St. Andrew.
- Ap.** The fates of the Apostles, from the *Codex Vercellensis*.
- Az.** Azarias, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 185.
- B.** *Beowulf*.
- Bo.** *Botschaft des Gemahls*, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 472.
- By.** The death of Byrhtnoth.
- Crä.** *Manna cræftas*, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 292.
- Cri.** *Cynewulfs Crist*, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 1.
- Dan.** Daniel, in Thorpe's *Cædmon*, p. 216.
- Deór.** *Deors Klage*, from *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 377.
- Dóm.** *Dômes dæg*, from *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 445.
- Edg.** *Eádgār*; poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973, 975.
- Edm.** *Eádmund*, from the Chronicle, under the year 942.
- Edw.** *Eádweard*, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.
- El.** Elene, from the *Codex Vercellensis*.
- Exod.** *Exodus*, in Thorpe's *Cædmon*, p. 177.
- Fä.** *Fæder lārcwidas*, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 300.
- Fin.** The fight at Finnsburg.
- Gen.** Genesis, in Thorpe's *Cædmon*, p. 1.
- Gn. C.** *Versus gnomici* (Cotton MS.).
- Gn. Ex.** *Versus gnomici*, from *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 333.
- Gú.** Legend of St. Guthlac, from *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 104.
- Hö.** *Höllenfahrt Christi*, from *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 459.
- Hy.** Hymnen und Gebete.
- Jud.** The poem of Judith.
- Jul.** The legend of St. Juliana, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 242.
- Kl.** *Klage der Frau*, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 442.
- Kr.** *Das heilige Kreuz*, from the *Codex Vercellensis*.
- Leás.** *Bí manna leáse*, from the *Codex Vercellensis*.
- Men.** *Menologium*.
- Met.** The metres of Alfred.
- Möd.** *Manna möd*, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 313.
- Pa.** Panther, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 355.
- Ph.** Phönix, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 197.
- Phar.** Pharaoh, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 468.
- Ps.** Psalms, from Thorpe's edition.
- Ps. C.** The 50th psalm, from one of the Cotton MSS.
- Rä.** Riddles from the *Codex Exoniensis*.
- Reb.** Rebhuhn, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 365.
- Reim.** Reimied, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 352.
- Ruin.** Ruine, from the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 476.
- Rün.** *Runenlied*, in *Archæologia*, vol. 28.
- Sal.** *Salomo und Saturn*; see above *Salm. Kmbl.*
- Sat.** *Crist und Satan*, in Thorpe's *Cædmon*, p. 265.
- Seef.** Seefahrer, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 306.
- Seel.** *Reden der Seelen*, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 367; see also above, *Soul Kmbl.*
- Sch.** *Wunder der Schöpfung*, in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 346.
- Vid.** *Vidsið*, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 318.
- Vy.** *Manna wyrde*, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 327.
- Wal.** *Walfisch*, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 360.
- Wand.** Wanderer, in *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 286.

PREFACE.

WITH the issue of the last part of this work comes the necessity for some additions to the Preliminary Notice that accompanied Parts I and II. In that Notice it was mentioned that Dr. Bosworth's MS. for so much of the Dictionary as was contained in Part II was incomplete, and a similar remark applies with more force to the succeeding parts: little, indeed, was added in the MS. to what was already contained in the previous edition. If with corresponding parts of this previous edition the later part of the present one be compared, it will be seen that much had to be done in order to get together the additional material that finds its place in the new work. As the editor could not devote his time exclusively to the Dictionary, the length of the interval between the date of appearance of Part II and that of Part IV may seem not inexcusably great. It has, however, been so great that in some respects alterations have occurred in matters with which the Dictionary is concerned. Fresh material has been brought to light, or old material has been brought forth in more accessible form; the views on many points connected with the language that are now held, are not those of fifteen years ago, and there will be certainly some points in work done fifteen years ago that now will need revision. There will also be other points that need revision, but which cannot plead this excuse: mistakes and omissions, to some extent, are almost inevitable. Revision required under one or other head will be attempted in a supplement, which will be prepared as soon as possible.

In the course of the work some alterations have been made in the plan adopted by Dr. Bosworth. One of the difficulties connected with the cataloguing of English words preserved in works written before 1100 is due to the variety of forms which a word may take according to the time at which, or the locality in which, the MS. where it occurs was written. The Old-English specimens are scattered over centuries, and belong to different parts of England; naturally the form of a word is not always the same in the earlier and in the later specimen of the same locality, or in the contemporary specimens of different localities. In the earlier part of the Dictionary the different forms of a word are given separately, in the later part they are collected under a single form; e.g. in the former case words having the mutation of *ea* may appear under each of the forms which the varieties of that mutation (*ē*, *ī*, *ē*, *ī*) admit of, in the latter one form alone (*ī*) is given. Slight alterations, too, will be found noted in the list of references.

With regard to the marks used to distinguish difference in the vowels it may be noticed that *ea*, *eo* are employed in all cases where the short *ea*, *eo* are not meant, e.g. *sceóp*, Goth. *skóp*, has the same symbols as *leóf*, Goth. *liubs*, etc.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat for the readiness which he has always shown to answer an appeal for help in a difficulty; to Professor Kluge and to Professor Heyne for very helpful criticism of the earlier parts of the Dictionary. To the former I am indebted not only for pointing out omissions, but for the assistance he has given in remedying them. He very kindly sent me a copy of the glosses cited under the abbreviation Germ., and further gave the Delegates of the University Press the opportunity, which they accepted of acquiring

a collection of Anglo-Saxon words that he had made. These words were drawn for the most part from sources already utilized for the Dictionary, but it was an advantage to have even the same material noted by another. As an example of this it may be remarked that between thirty and forty of the passages cited under S were taken from Professor Kluge's notes, and the number would have been larger had not, as already stated, Professor Kluge's criticism called attention to omissions in the earlier part of the work. To the late Dr. Grein my obligations are very great. He has done so much to remove the difficulties of one of the most difficult parts of the vocabulary—the poetical—that he has earned the gratitude of every one who attempts to work in the same field as the author of the *Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter*.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the difficulties which are met with in an attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. The Anglo-Saxon remains are varied in respect to the subjects of which they treat, and the technical terms peculiar to some of these subjects, e.g. law, require the knowledge of a specialist. The poetical vocabulary, again, as a part of the language almost lost in later times presents many difficulties. Even where at first sight it might seem that the solution of difficulties would be most certainly furnished—in the case of glosses to Latin words—the expectation is not always realized, and at times the gloss is the only authority for both the English and the Latin word. And throughout there is the difficulty of realizing the condition of those who used the language and thus of appreciating the significance of the language they used. It is hoped, however, that the numerous citations given under many words, by shewing the actual use of those words, may help to the appreciation of their significance, and so supplement the often necessarily imperfect explanations afforded by the Modern English words that are used as the nearest equivalents to the old forms. Further, English philology has become so extensive a study that to keep pace with its developments is a task that might occupy so much time as to leave comparatively little for other work. To compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary calls for so much in the compiler that some leniency towards shortcomings may perhaps be looked for by any one who attempts the labour.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

IN the following list a want of uniformity may be noticed in the case of some of the contractions used. This is due partly to modifications of Dr. Bosworth's forms, which it seemed convenient to make; partly to different conditions in respect to texts cited, which have been brought about while the work was in progress: some texts, that existed in MS. only, have been printed; of others, that were already printed, new editions have appeared, which were more convenient to refer to than were the old. Cross references are given below in these cases. Double references are given to passages cited from the poetry, to English editions and to Grein's *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie*; in the later the contractions used are those to be found in Grein's *Lexicon*, and they are given together at the end of this list.

Where a reference to any citation consists of more than one part (e.g. Bt. —; Fox —), the several parts are separated by a semi-colon: where after a citation several references are given, these are separated by a colon.

When consecutive citations are taken from the same work the full reference is given only with the first (e.g. Bt. is not repeated where consecutive citations are taken from Boethius; or if the reference be of one part, e.g. Nar. —, the Nar. is not repeated).

A. D. Altenglische Dichtungen der MS. Harl. 2253, herausgegeben von K. Böldeker, Berlin, 1878.

A. P. v. Allit. Pms.

A. R. The Ancren Riwe, edited for the Camden Society (No. lvii.) by J. Morton, 1853. Quoted by page and line.

Abus. Codex Junii 23, fol. 60, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 37, and Engl. Stud. viii. 62.

Ælf. Ep. 1st = L. Ælf. P. (q.v.).

Ælf. Test. Ælfric on the Old Testament in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader (1st ed.).

Ælf. Gen. Thw. The preface to Genesis in Thwaites' edition of the Heptateuch. v. Gen.

Ælf. Gl. Codex Junii 71, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 96. Printed by Somner (Som.) at the end of his Dictionary, and again by Wright in A Volume of Vocabularies (Wrt. Voc.). In the early part of the Dictionary the page of the MS., and the page and number of the word in Somner and in Wright are given, but later the reference is to Wright only (Wrt. Voc. i.).

Ælf. Gl.; Zup. Ælfric's Grammatik und Glossar, herausgegeben von Julius Zupitza, Berlin, 1880. Quoted by page and line.

Ælf. Gr. Ælfric's Grammar, referred to at first in the edition by Somner, printed with his Dictionary (Som.), later in that of Zupitza (Zup. v. preceding explanation). Quoted by section of the Grammar, and by page and line of the editions.

Ælf. pref. Gen. = Ælf. Gen. Thw.

Ælf. T. or Ælf. T. Lisle. A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. . . . Now first published in print with English of our times by William L'Isle, London, 1623. Quoted by page and line.

Ælf. T. Grn. The same text, in vol. i. of *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa*, herausgegeben von Chr. Grein. 1872. See also Ælf. Test.

Æqu. Vern. This contraction (used, but not explained, by Lye) seems to refer to the Anglo-Saxon abridgement of Bede's *De Natura Rerum* in MS. Cotton. Tiberius, B. V. (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 216). It is printed in *Popular Treatises on Science*, edited for the Historical Society of Science by Wright, London, 1841 (Wrt. popl. science); and again in the 3rd vol. of Cockayne's *Leechdoms* (Lchdm. III). The later quotations are taken from the latter edition. v. Equin. vern.

Al. The Life of St. Alexius, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 69, 1878. Quoted by line.

Alb. resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewulfi interrogationes. For a text and MSS. see *Anglia*, vol. vii. pp. 1 sqq.

Ald. Sancti Aldhelmi Opera, edited by J. A. Giles, Oxford, 1844. Quoted by page.

Alex. The Alliterative Romance of Alexander, edited by J. Stevenson, Roxburghe Club, 1849. Quoted by line.

Alex. (Skt.). The same, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. lxxvii., 1866. Quoted by line.

Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. i., Edinburgh, 1810. Quoted by line.

Allit. Pms. Early English Alliterative Poems, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 1, 1864. Quoted by page and line.

Am. and Amil. Amis and Amiloun, in Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. ii.

An. Lit. *Anecdota Literaria*, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1844. Quoted by page and line.

An. (or Anal.) Th. or Th. An. (Anal., Anlct.). *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1846. Quoted by page and line.

And. = St. And. (q.v.).

Andr. Grm. See Grm[m]. A. u. E.

Andr. Kmbi. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble for the Ælfric Society. Part I. The Legend of St. Andrew, London, 1844.

- Andr. Recd.** The same poem edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See *Glos. Epnl. Recd.*
- Andrews' Old English Manor.** The Old English Manor, a study in English Economic History, by Charles McLean Andrews, Baltimore, 1892.
- Anglia.** *Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie.* Halle, 1878—
- Anlet.** v. *An. Th.*
- Ap. (Apol.) Th. or Th. Ap. (Apol.).** The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, from a MS. in the Library of C. C. C., Cambridge (v. *Wanley's Catalogue*, p. 146), edited by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1834. Quoted by page and line.
- App. (Lib.) Scint.** v. *Scint.*
- Apstls. Crd.** An interlinear version of the Apostles' Creed on folio 199 a of the MS. referred to as *Ps. Lamb.* (q. v.).
- Apstls. Kmbl.** The Fates of the Twelve Apostles in The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis. Part II. v. *Andr. Kmbl.*
- Apstls. Recd.** The same poem edited for the Record Commission. v. *Andr. Recd.*
- Arth. and Merl.** *Arthour and Merlin*, a Metrical Romance edited by W. D. Turnbull, Abbotsford Club, 1838. Quoted by line.
- Ass. B.** *Assumpcio Beate Marie*, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.
- Ath. Crd. or Athan.** An interlinear version of the Athanasian Creed, folios 200 a–202 b of the MS. referred to as *Ps. Lamb.* (q. v.). Quoted by paragraph.
- Ayenb.** *Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt*, in the Kentish Dialect, 1340, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 23, 1866.
- Bailey.** *An Universal Etymological English Dictionary*, by N. Bailey, 10th edition, London, 1742.
- Basil admn.; Norm.** The Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's *Admonitio ad filium spirituale*, edited by the Rev. Henry W. Norman, 2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter, and by page and line.
- Bd. de nat. rm. (rerum).** See under *Æqu. Vern.*
- Bd.; M.** The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People, edited by Thomas Miller, E.E.T.S., Nos. 95, 96, 1890–1891. Quoted by book and chapter, and by page and line.
- Bd.; S.** *Baedae Historia Ecclesiastica a gloriosissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum rege Aluredo Saxonice reddita, cura et studio Johannis Smith, Cantabrigiae, 1722.* Quoted as in previous work.
- Bd.; Whel. (Whele).** *Beda Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, cura Abrahami Wheloci, Cantabrigiae, 1644.*
- Ben.** *Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, opera Th. Benson, Oxoniae, 1701.*
- Beo. Kmbl.** The Anglo-Saxon poems of *Beowulf*, the Traveller's Song and the Battle of Finnesburh, edited by John M. Kemble, 2nd edition, London, 1835.
- Beo. Th.** The Anglo-Saxon Poem of *Beowulf*, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Oxford, 1855.
- Beves.** *Sir Beves of Hamtune*, edited by E. Kölbing, E.E.T.S., Nos. xlvī, xlviii, 1885–1886. Quoted by line.
- Blickl. GL. (Gloss).** Glosses taken from a copy of the Roman Psalter in the library at Blickling Hall. Printed at the end of the *Blickling Homilies*. See next paragraph.
- Blickl. Homl. or Homl. Blick.** The *Blickling Homilies*, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., Nos. 58, 63, 1874–1876. Quoted by page and line.
- Boutr. (Btwk.) Scrd.** *Scredunga. Anglo-Saxonica maxi-*
- mam partem inedita publicavit C. G. Bouterwek, Elberfeld, 1858.* Quoted by page and line.
- Brand.** *Popular Antiquities of Great Britain*, edited, from the materials collected by John Brand, by W. C. Hazlitt. Three vols. London, 1870.
- Bridf[r].** *Bridferth's Enchiridion* contained in MS. No. 328 in the Ashmolean Library (see *Wanley's Catalogue*, p. 103). Quoted by folio. This MS. is printed in *Anglia* viii. 298–337, and later references are to this edition by page and line.
- Bt.; Fox.** King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius de *Consolatione Philosophiae*, edited by the Rev. S. Fox. Bohn's Antiquarian Library, London, 1864. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.
- Bt. Met. Fox and Bt. Tupr.** The Anglo-Saxon metrical version of the metrical portions of Boethius, with a verse translation by M. Tupper. At the end of the previous work. Quoted by number of metre and line.
- Bt.; Rawl.** *Boethii Consolationis Philosophiae libri v Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, Oxoniae, 1698.* Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.
- Btwk.** *Cædmon's Biblische Dichtungen, herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek. Erster Theil, Gütersloh, 1854.* The references are to the Anglo-Saxon piece '*De officiis diurnalium et nocturnalium horarum*,' preface, pp. xciv–ccxii. Quoted by page and line.
- Btwk. Scrd.** v. *Boutr. Scrd.*
- Byrht. Th.** The poem on the battle of Maldon in Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. Quoted by page and line.
- C. L.** *Castel off Love*, edited by R. F. Weymouth, Philol. Soc., 1864. Quoted by line.
- C. M.** *Cursor Mundi*, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S. Quoted by line.
- C. R. Ben.** An Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule contained in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. See *Wanley's Catalogue*, p. 122. Quoted by chapter. In the latter part of the Dictionary references are given to the work noticed under R. Ben., in which this MS. is used.
- Cambr. MS. Ps.=Ps. Spl. C. (q. v.).**
- Canon. Hrs.** Appendix to Hickeys' *Letters to a Popish Priest*. Quoted by page and line. The piece is printed in *Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest*, by E. Thompson, London, 1875 (2nd edition).
- Cant. Ab. (Abac., Habac., Abac. Lamb.).** A gloss of *Habakkuk*, 3, 2–19, contained in the same MS. as *Ps. Lamb.* (q. v.) on folios 189–191. Quoted by verse.
- Cant. Abac. Surt.** A gloss of the same material as the preceding, printed in *An Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter*, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., No. 19. Quoted by page and line.
- Cant. (Cantic.) An.** A gloss of the song of Hannah (I. Sam. 2, 1–10), contained in the same MS. as *Ps. Lamb.* (q. v.) on folios 185 b–186 b. Quoted by verse.
- Cant. Es.** A gloss of *Isaiah* 12, 1–6, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folio 184. Quoted by verse.
- Cant. Ez. (Cant. Ezech. Lamb.).** A gloss of *Isaiah* 38, 10–20, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 184 b–185 b. Quoted by verse (in some instances the folio of the MS. is also given).
- Cant. M. (Moys., Moys. Lamb.).** A gloss of *Exodus* 15, 1–19, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 186 b–189. Quoted as in the preceding.
- Cant. M. ad fil. (Moys. Isrl. Lamb.).** A gloss of *Deuteronomy* 32, 1–43, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 191–195. Quoted as in the preceding.
- Cant. Mar.** A gloss of *Luke* 1, 46–55, contained in the same

- MS. as the preceding, on folios 198-198 b. Quoted by verse.
- Cant. Moys. Ex.** (*Cantic. Moys.*); **Thw.:** *Cant. Moys.* Thw. A gloss of Exodus 15, 1-19, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.
- Cant. Zach.** A gloss of Luke 1, 68-79, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 197-198. Quoted by verse.
- Cart. Eadgif. R.** A charter of Queen Eadgifu, v. Chart. Th. 201.
- Cath. Ang. (Angl.).** *Catholicon Anglicum*, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. 75, 1881. Quoted by page.
- Cd.; Th. (later Cd. Th.).** *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase* of parts of the Holy Scripture, in Anglo-Saxon, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.
- Chart. Erl.** A Handbook to the Land Charters, and other Saxon Documents, by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1888. Quoted by page and line.
- Chart. (Ch.) Th.** *Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici*, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1865. Quoted by page and line.
- Chauc.** The abbreviations used in connexion with Chaucer are not given as not requiring explanation.
- Chr.; Erl.** Two of the Saxon Chronicles parallel with supplementary extracts from the others, edited by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1865. Quoted by year, and by page and line.
- Chr.; Gib.** *Chronicon Saxonicum, Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson*, Oxon., 1692.
- Chr.; Ing.** The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. James Ingram, 1823.
- Chr.; Th.** The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several original authorities. Edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe, Master of the Rolls Series, 1861. Quoted by year, and by page, line, and column.
- Chron. Abing.** *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*. Edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Master of the Rolls Series, 1858.
- Chron. Vilodun.** *Chronicon Vilodunense, sive de vita et miraculis sanctae Edithae*, cur. W. H. Black. Quoted by line.
- Cl. and Vig. Diet.** An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.
- Cod. Dip. B.** *Cartularium Saxonicum: a collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History*, by Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1883-1893. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Cod. Dip. (Dipl.) Kmb.** *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, opera Johannis M. Kemble*. Publications of the English Historical Society, 1839-1848. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Cod. Exon.** v. Exon. Th.
- Coll. Monast. Th. or Wrt.** *Colloquium ad pueros linguae Latinae locutione exercendos ab Ælfrico compilatum*. Printed in Thorpe's *Analecta* (v. An. Th.), or in Wright's *Vocabularies* (v. Wrt. Voc. i.). Quoted by page and line.
- Confess. Pecc. (Peccat.).** A gloss of a 'Confessio pro peccatis ad Deum,' contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 182 b-183 b.
- Corp. Gl. (ed.) Hessels.** An eighth-century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, edited by J. H. Hessels, Cambridge, 1890. Quoted by page and number of word.
- Cot.** In the earlier part of the Dictionary several glossaries found among the Cotton MSS. are referred to by this abbreviation. These glossaries are printed in *Wrt. Voc.* i., ii., to which works later references are given; in a supplement to the Dictionary similar references will be found to replace the abbreviation in question.
- D. Arth.** *Morte Arthure; or the Death of Arthur*, edited by Edm. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1871. Quoted by line.
- Dep. Rich.** Richard the Redeles, an Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 54, 1873. Quoted by passus and line.
- Destr. Tr.** *The Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy*, edited by G. A. Panton and D. Donaldson, E.E.T.S., Nos. 39, 56. Quoted by line.
- Deut.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Deuteronomy in Thw. Hept. (q. v.) or in *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa*, herausgegeben von Chr. Wilh. Mich. Grein, erster Band, 1872. Quoted by chapter and verse.
- Dial.** v. Gr. Dial.
- Dief.** *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache*, von Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach, 1851.
- Dietr.** *Dietrich's Commentatio de Kynewulf poetæ actate*, Marburg, 1859-1860.
- Dóm. L.** *Be Dómes Dæge*, an Old English version of the Latin poem ascribed to Bede. Edited with other short poems from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 65, 1876. Quoted by page and line.
- E. D. S. (Publ.).** The publications of the English Dialect Society.
- E. E. T. S.** The publications of the Early English Text Society.
- E. G.** *English Gilds*, edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, E.E.T.S., No. 40, 1870. Quoted by page and line.
- Earle A.S. Lit.** *Anglo-Saxon Literature*. By John Earle. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1884.
- Eccus.** The book of Ecclesiasticus.
- Elen. Grm.** v. Grmm. A. u. E.
- Elen. Kmb.** *The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis*, edited for the Ælfric Society by J. M. Kemble. Part II. *Elene and Minor Poems*, London, 1856.
- Engl. Stud.** *Englische Studien*. Organ für englische Philologie. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eugen Kölbing.
- Ep. Gl. (Gloss. Ep.).** *The Epinal Glossary, Latin and Old-English of the eighth century*. Edited by Henry Sweet. Printed for the Philological and Early English Text Societies, 1883. Quoted by page, column and line.
- Equin. vern.** An Anglo-Saxon summary of Bede's *De Temporibus*, referred to in Wanley's Catalogue under the heading *De equinoctio vernali*. It is printed in *Lchdm.* iii. pp. 232-280, and the quotations from the work are, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, from this printed form. v. *Æqu. Vern.*
- Erf. Gl.** A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in a MS. preserved in the Amplonian library at Erfurt. Printed in the oldest English Texts, edited by Henry Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885.
- Ettm.** *Lexicon Anglosaxonicum, edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus*. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1851.
- Ettm. Poet.** *Anglosaxonum poetæ atque scriptores prosaici*. Edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1850.
- Ex.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Exodus. v. Deut.
- Exod. Thw.** v. preceding.
- Exon.; Th. (later Exon. Th.).** *Codex Exoniensis*. A Collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, from a MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1842. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.
- Fer.** *Sir Ferumbras*, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. xxiv., 1879. Quoted by line.

- Fins. Th.** The Anglo-Saxon poem of the Fight at Finnesburg, edited by Benjamin Thorpe. In the same volume with Beo. Th. (q. v.).
- Fl. a. Bl.** Floriz and Blancheffur, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.
- Frag. Kmbl.** A Fragment, Moral and Religious, contained in the Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble (v. Elen. Kmbl.).
- Frag. Phlps.** Fragment of Ælfric's Grammar, Ælfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and the Body, in the orthography of the twelfth century, edited by Sir T. Phillpotts, London, 1838.
- Frag. Recd.** The same poem as Frag. Kmbl., printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).
- Fulg.** S. Fulgentii Regulae Monachorum, an Anglo-Saxon gloss of the Latin work contained in MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3 (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 91).
- Gam.** The Tale of Gamelin, edited by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1884. Quoted by line.
- Gaw.** Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 4, 1864. Quoted by line.
- Gen.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Genesis. v. Deut.
- Gen. and Ex.** The Story of Genesis and Exodus, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 7, 1865. Quoted by line.
- Gen. pref. Thw.** The Anglo-Saxon preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.
- Germ.** Die Bouloneser Angelsächsischen Glossen zu Prudentius. Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred Holder. In vol. xi. (new series) of Germania. Quoted by page and number preceding the gloss. v. Gl. Prud., Gl. Prud. H., Gl. Prudent. Recd.
- Gl. Amplon.** Glossae Amplonianae, ed. Oehler in Jahn's Jahrb. 13, 1847.
- Gl. E.** A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in MS. Cott. Cleopatra A III. (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 238). Printed in Wrt. Voc. ii. pp. 70 sqq., whence, except at the beginning, quotations are taken.
- Gl. M.** An Anglo-Saxon Gloss of Aldhelm's De laude virginitatis, published in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, Leipzig, 1830. Quoted by page. See Hpt. Gl., where the same gloss is referred to.
- Gl. Mett.** Glossae Mettenses in Mone Anzeiger, 1839.
- Gl. Prud.** (1). Glosses to Prudentius in Mone Anzeiger, 1839. Quoted by number of gloss. From the same MS. as that given under Germ.
- Gl. Prud.** (2). The same abbreviation as the preceding has also sometimes been used for another work, which elsewhere is referred to as Gl. Prud. (q. v.) or simply Prud. The quotations, however, in this case are by paragraph.
- Gl. Prud. H.** This is the gloss given under Germ. (q. v.). The quotations are by folio instead of by page.
- Gl. Wülck.** v. Wülck.
- Glos. Brux. Recd.** An Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary taken from a MS. in the Royal Library at Brussels. It is printed in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 62 sqq., and to this edition alone, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, references are given.
- Glos. Epnl. Recd.** The Epinal Glossary printed (but not published) in Appendix B of An Account of the most important Public Records of Great Britain (Publications of the Record Commissioners), London, 1836.
- Glos. Prud. or Prud.** Englische Übersetzungen der lateinischen Erklärungen von Bildern zur Psychomachie des Prudentius entlehnt: (A) einer Hs. im Britischen Museum, Cotton. Cleop. C. viii, (B) einer Cambridger Hs., Corpus Christi College 23, published by J. Zupitza in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. 8 (new series), 1876. Quoted by paragraph and MS.
- Glos. Prudent. Recd.** The glosses given under Germ., printed in the same work as the Glos. Epnl. Recd.
- Gloss. Ep.** v. Ep. Gl.
- Glostr. Frag.** Legends of Saint Swiðun and Sancta Maria Egyptiaca, published by John Earle, M.A., London, 1861.
- Gospel of Nicodemus.** Quoted from The Apocryphal New Testament. Printed for William Hone, 1820. Tenth edition, London, 1872.
- Goth.** Gothic; the text referred to has been Die Gothischen Sprachdenkmäler, herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann. v. Dief.
- Gow.** Confessio Amantis of John Gower, edited by R. Pauli, London, 1857. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Greg.** Die englische Gregorlegende, herausgegeben von F. Schulz, Königsberg, 1876. Quoted by line.
- Gr. (Greg.) Dial.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Dialogues. Quoted from Lye. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 71.
- Grff.** Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Dr. E. G. Graff. Berlin, 1834-1842.
- Grm. (Grmm. Gr.).** Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe.
- Grm[m]. A. u. E. (And. u. El.).** Andreas und Elene. Herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm. Cassel, 1840.
- Grm[m]. D. M.** Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm. Zweite Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1844.
- Grm[m]. Gesch. D. S. (Gsch.).** Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, von Jacob Grimm. 3. (2.) Ausgabe, Leipzig, 1868.
- Grm. Mythol.** The first edition of Grmm. D. M.
- Grm[m]. R. A.** Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1854.
- Guthl. (Gu.); Gdwin.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland, edited by C. W. Goodwin, London, 1848. Quoted by chapter (Guthl.) and by page and line (Gdwin.).
- H. (K.) de visione Isaiae.** The reference is to Wanley's Catalogue, p. 27, l. 9; the passage will be found Wulfst. 44, 23.
- H. M.** Hali Meidenhad, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 18, 1866. Quoted by page and line.
- H. R.** Legends of the Holy Rood, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 46, 1871. Quoted by page and line.
- H. S.** Robert of Brunne's Handling Sinne, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club, 1862. Quoted by line.
- H. Z. (Hpt., Hpt. Zeit[sch]).** Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, herausgegeben von Moritz Haupt.
- Hall. (Halliw., Halwl.) Dict.** A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by J. O. Halliwell. Seventh edition, London, 1872.
- Handl. Synne.** v. H. S.
- Harl. Gl. 978.** This glossary is printed at p. 139 of Wrt. Voc. i.
- Havel.** The Lay of Havelok the Dane, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. iv., 1868. Quoted by line.
- Hél.** Héliand. Herausgegeben von Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1866.
- Heli. Schmel.** Heliand. Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Edidit J. A. Schmeller, 1830.
- Hem. (Heming.).** Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearne, Oxon., 1723. Tom. ii.
- Herb.; Lchdm. i.** An Anglo-Saxon Herbarium printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph (Herb.), and by page and line. See Lchdm.
- Hexam. (Hex.); Norm.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.

- 2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter (Hexam.), and by page and line (Norm.).
- Hick. Thes.** *Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus*, auctore G. Hickesio, Oxoniae, 1705.
- Hick. Diss. Ep. (Hickes' Diss.).** G. Hickesii de antiquae litteraturae septentrionalis utilitate dissertatio epistolaris, Oxoniae, 1703. Contained in vol. i. of the preceding.
- Hom.=O. E. Homl.**
- Hom. de Comp. Cord.** Cited by Dr. Bosworth from Lye.
- Hom. 8 Cal. Jan.** This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 28. [v. ge-pryle, the reference to which=Homl. Th. i. 34, 34.]
- Homl. As[s].** Angelsächsische Homilien und Heiligenleben, herausgegeben von Bruno Assman, Kassel, 1889. [Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, 3. Band.] Quoted by page and line of section.
- Homl. Blick.** v. Blickl. Homl.
- Homl. in nat. Innoe.** This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 76. [v. ærst, the reference to which=Homl. Th. i. 78, 18.]
- Homl. Pasc. Daye.** A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter. Imprinted (with other works of Ælfric) at London by John Daye, 1567.
- Homl. Pasc. Lisl.** The same homily as the preceding, published in 1623 by Lisle. The homily is printed in Homl. Th. ii. 262.
- Homl. Skt.** Ælfric's Metrical Lives of Saints, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Nos. 76, 82, 94, 1881-85-90. Quoted by volume, homily and line.
- Homl. Th.** The Homilies of Ælfric, edited by B. Thorpe for the Ælfric Society, London, 1844-1846. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Horn (K[ing] Horn).** King Horn, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.
- Hpt.** v. H. Z.
- Hpt. Gl.** Die Angelsächsischen Glossen in dem Brüsseler Codex von Althelms Schrift De Virginitate, published in vol. ix. of Haupt's Zeitschrift, by K. Bouterwek. Quoted by page and line.
- Hpt. Zeit[sch].** v. H. Z.
- Hymn. ad Mat.** Hymnus ad Matutinos Dies Dominicos, contained in fols. 195-196 of Ps. Lamb. Quoted by verse.
- Hymn. in Dedie. Eccles. (Hymn.).** The piece referred to will be found printed in Homl. Th. ii. 576 sqq.
- Hymn. L.=Hymn. ad Mat.**
- Hymn. Lye**=Hymnarium in Cott. MS. Jul. A. 6.
- Hymn. Surt.** Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Surtees Society, vol. xxiii., 1851. Quoted by page and line.
- Hymn. T. P.** An Anglo-Saxon gloss of Dan. 3, 57-88, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. on folios 196-197. Quoted by verse.
- Icel.** Icelandic; the forms are taken from Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary.
- Invent. Crs. Recd.** The poem in the Codex Vercellensis on the finding of the Cross (v. Elen. Kmbl.), edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Andr. Recd.
- Jamieson.** Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged by J. Johnstone. A new edition by J. Longmuir, Edinburgh, 1877.
- Japx.** Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet, who wrote about 1650.
- Jellinghaus.** Die Westfälischen Ortsnamen nach ihren Grundwörtern, von H. Jellinghaus. Kiel und Leipzig, 1896.
- Jn.** The Gospel of St. John. v. Mt.
- Job Thw.** A portion of Ælfric's homily on Job (v. Homl. Th. ii. 446) printed in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.
- Jos. (1).** The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Joshua. v. Deut.
- Jos. (2).** (Jos. of Arith.). Joseph of Arimathie, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 44, 1871.
- Josc.** For the passage under *sliten* cited from Joscelyn by Lye, see Lk. Spt. p. 2, 11. For Joscelyn's Dictionary see Wanl. Cat. p. 101.
- Jud. (1).** The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Judges. v. Deut.
- Jud. (2) (Jud. Thw.).** Where the quotation is by page and line the reference is to the matter printed in Thw. Hept. at the end of the book of Judges.
- Jud. (3).** See under the contractions used in Grein's Dictionary.
- Jud. Civ. Lund.** *Judicia Civitatis Lundoniae*. L. Ath. v.; Th. i. 228.
- Judth.; Thw. (later Judth. Thw.).** The poem of Judith printed at the end of Thw. Hept. Quoted by section (Judth.), and by page and line (Thw.).
- Jul.** (Juliana). The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited by O. Cockayne and T. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 51, 1872. Quoted by page and line.
- K. Alis.** v. Alis.
- Kath.** The Life of Saint Katherine; in the earlier part of the Dictionary reference is to the edition of Rev. J. Morton, later to that of Dr. E. Einkenel, E.E.T.S., No. 80, 1884. Quoted by line. The correspondence of lines in the two editions is marked in the later.
- Kent. Gl.** *Kentische Glossen des neunten Jahrhunderts*, published in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. ix., new series, by J. Zupitza. These glosses, from MS. Cott. Vesp. D 6, are on the book of Proverbs, and in the earlier part of the Dictionary the abbreviation used is Prov.; in this case the quotation is by chapter, in the other by the number of the gloss.
- Ker.** Kero, the name assumed to be that of the author of a glossary, and of a gloss of the Benedictine Rule, in the Alemannic dialect.
- Kil.** *Etymologicum Teutonicæ linguæ, sive dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum*, studio et opera Corn. Kiliani Dufflæi, Antverpiæ, 1599.
- King Horn.** v. Horn.
- Kmbl. Cod. Dipl.** v. Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.
- Kmbl. Sal. and Sat.** v. Salm. Kmbl.
- L.; Th.** The following contractions refer to the matter contained in Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, and printed under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, 1840. Quoted by (section and) paragraph (L. —), and by volume, page and line (Th.):—
- L. A. G.** Alfred and Guthrum's Peace.
- L. Ælfc. C.** Canons of Ælfric.
- L. Ælfc. E.** Ælfric's Epistle, 'Quando dividis Chrisma.'
- L. Ælfc. P.** Ælfric's Pastoral Epistle.
- L. Æðelb.**=L. Ethb.
- L. Æðeist.**=L. Ath.
- L. Alf.** Extracts from Exodus, prefixed to Alfred's Laws.
- L. Alf. pol.** Laws of King Alfred.
- L. Ath. i-v.** Laws of King Athelstan.
- L. C. E.** Ecclesiastical Laws of King Cnut.
- L. C. F.** *Constitutiones de Foresta* of King Cnut.
- L. C. S.** Secular Laws of King Cnut.
- L. de Cf.** *De Confessione* (Canons enacted under King Edgar).
- L. E. B.** Ecclesiastical Compensations (Bôt).

- L. Ecg. C.** Ecgberti Confessionale.
L. Ecg. E. Excerptiones Ecgberti.
L. Ecg. P. i-iv. Ecgberti Poenitentiale (libri iv.).
L. Ecg. P. addit. Additamenta to the preceding.
L. E. G. Laws of Edward and Guthrum.
L. E. I. Ecclesiastical Institutes.
L. Ed. Laws of King Edward.
L. Ed. C. Laws of King Edward the Confessor.
L. Edg. i, ii. Laws of King Edgar, (i) ecclesiastical, (ii) secular.
L. Edg. C. Canons enacted under King Edgar.
L. Edg. H. Laws of King Edgar (How the Hundred shall be held).
L. Edg. S. Supplement to King Edgar's Laws.
L. Edm. B. Laws of King Edmund (of betrothing a woman).
L. Edm. C. " " " (Concilium Cuintonense).
L. Edm. E. " " " (Ecclesiastical).
L. Edm. S. " " " (Secular).
L. Eth. i-ix. Laws of King Ethelred.
L. Ethb. Laws of King Æthelbirht of Kent.
L. Ff. Of Forfang.
L. H. Laws of King Henry I.
L. H. E. Laws of Hlothhære and Eadric.
L. I. P. Institutes of Polity.
L. In. Laws of King Ine.
L. M. I. P. Modus Imponendi Poenitentiam.
L. M. L. Mercian Law.
L. N. P. L. Law of the Northumbrian Priests.
L. O. Oaths.
L. O. D. Ordinance respecting the Dúnsætas.
L. P. M. Of Powerful Men.
L. Pen. Of Penitents.
L. R. Ranks.
L. R. S. Rectitudines Singularum Personarum.
L. Th. C. Theodori Capitula et Fragmenta.
L. Th. P. Theodori Liber Poenitentialis.
L. Wg. Wergilds.
L. Wih. Laws of King Wihtræd.
L. Wil. i-iv. Laws of William the Conqueror.
L. Const. W. Wilkins' (v. Wilk.) edition of the text cited as L. I. P. in Thorpe's Laws.
L. Eádg., L. Eádg. Suppl., L. Eccles., L. Ecg. P. A. = L. Edg., L. Edg. S., L. E. I., L. Ecg. P. addit.
L. Edw. Conf. Schmid. The Laws of King Edward the Confessor in Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. (q.v.).
L. H. R. = H. R.
L. Lund. = L. Ath. v.
L. M. 1, 2, 3. Three books on medicine, contained in Lchdm. ii. Quoted by book and section; in the latter part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. only.
L. Med. ex Quadr. = Med. ex Quadr.
L. N. F. Altenglische Legenden, neue Folge, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1881. Quoted by page and line.
L. S. Lives of Saints, edited by C. Hortsmann, E.E.T.S., No. 87, 1887. Quoted by page and line of poem.
L. Th. Thorpe's edition of the Laws given under L.; Th.
Lambd. Lambard's edition of the Laws printed in 1568.
Laym. Layamon's Brut, edited by F. Madden, Society of Antiquaries, London, 1847. Quoted by line.
Lchdm. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of early England, edited by O. Cockayne, Master of the Rolls Series, 3 vols. London, 1864-1866. Quoted by volume, page and line.
Leo A. S. Names. A treatise on the local nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, translated from the German of Prof. H. Leo, London, 1852.
Leo A. Sax. Gl. Angelsächsisches Glossar von H. Leo, Halle, 1877.
Lev. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Leviticus. v. Deut.
Lk. The Gospel of St. Luke. v. Mt.
L. L. Th. = L. Th.
Lupi Serm. v. Wulfst.
Lye. Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum. Auctore Eduardo Lye. Edidit Owen Manning, London, 1772.
M. H. The MS. so quoted has now been printed. v. Homl. Skt.
Man. ed. Furn. (F). Robert Manning's History of England, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Rolls Series, London, 1887. Quoted by line.
Mand. The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1883.
Manip. Vocab. Levins' Manipulus Vocabulorum, a riming Dictionary, 1570, edited by H. B. Wheatley, E.E.T.S., No. 27, 1867.
Mann. Manning's edition of Lye's A. S. Dict., particularly the Supplement.
Mapes. The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Map, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. xvi., 1841. Quoted by page and line.
March. A comparative grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language, by F. A. March, New York, 1873.
Marg. Seinte Margarete, edited by O. Cockayne (in the same volume as the next). Quoted by line.
Marh. Seinte Marherete, þe meiden ant martyr, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 13, 1866. Quoted by page and line.
Martyr. (Martyrol.). Martyrologium in Bibl. C. C. C. Cant. D. 5. v. Wanl. Catal. p. 106. Alterum exemplar, mutilum licet, multa tamen continens quae in superiori desiderantur, occurrit in Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 10, v. Wanl. Catal. p. 185. The MSS. thus referred to by Lye are used by Cockayne in Shrn. pp. 44-156, and from this edition most passages are taken in the Dictionary. The quotation by month and day of Martyr. makes reference to Shrn. easy.
Med. ex Quadr. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Medicina de Quadrupedis of Sextus Placitus, printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph.
Med. Pee. For the passage given under *ágotenes* with this abbreviation see L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 20.
Menol. Fox. Menologium seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesauro, edited by S. Fox, London, 1830. Quoted by line.
Met[r]. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of the 14th century, edited by J. Small, Edinburgh, 1862. Quoted by page and line.
Mid. York. Gl. A glossary of words pertaining to the dialect of Mid-Yorkshire, by C. C. Robinson, E.D.S., 1876.
Migne. Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis, par M. L'Abbé Migne, Paris, 1866.
Min. The Poems of Laurence Minot, edited by J. Hall, Oxford, 1887. Quoted by number of poem (or of page) and line.
Mirc. Instructions for Parish Priests by John Myrc, edited by E. Peacock, E.E.T.S., No. 31, 1868. Quoted by line.
Misc. An Old English Miscellany, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 49, 1872. Quoted by page and line.
Mk. The Gospel of St. Mark. v. Mt.
Mobr. Venerabilis Baedae Historia Ecclesiae Gentis Anglorum, cura G. H. Moberly, Oxon., 1869.

- Mod. Confit.** *Confessio et oratio ad Deum*, MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 44, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 195. See an edition of this piece, *Anglia* xi. 112-115.
- Mod. Lang. Notes.** *Modern Language Notes*, Baltimore.
- Mone.** Mone's *Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache*, Leipzig, 1830.
- Mone A.** A copy of the same glossary as *Glos. Brux. Recd.* printed in Mone.
- Mone B.** A copy of the same glossary as *Hpt. Gl.* printed in Mone.
- Morris Spec. i.** *Specimens of Early English*, edited by R. Morris, Part I. Oxford, 1882. Quoted by page and line of section.
- Mort A.** *Morte Arthure*, edited by E. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1865. Quoted by line.
- Morte Arthure (Halliwell).** From a MS. quoted in Halliwell's Dictionary.
- Mt.** The Gospel of St. Matthew. Several editions of various versions of the Gospels are referred to, for a detailed notice of which see Prof. Skeat's preface to his edition of St. Mark's Gospel in the series noted below under *Kmbl.*
- Bos.** The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels with the versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1865.
- Foxe.** The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon tyme out of Latin into the Vulgare toung of the Saxons, London, printed by John Daye, 1571. This work was published by Fox, the Martyrologist.
- Hat.** The Hatton MS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, marked 38. See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.
- Jun.** *Quatuor D. N. Jesu Christi Euangeliorum versiones perantiquae duae, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica; illam ex Codice Argenteo depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc curavit Thomas Mareschallus*, Dordrecht, 1665.
- Kmbl.** The Gospel according to Saint Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions. Cambridge, 1858. The work was begun by J. M. Kemble and completed by Mr. Hardwick. The other Gospels were edited by Prof. Skeat, who in 1887 edited this Gospel also.
- Lind.** MS. Cott. Nero D. 4. The Latin Text was written in the island of Lindisfarne. See Wanl. Cat. p. 250.
- RI.** MS. Bibl. Reg. I. A. xiv. See Wanl. Cat. p. 181.
- Rush.** MS. Auct. D. ii. 19, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The MS. was at one time in the possession of John Rushworth, deputy-clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and was by him presented to the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 31.
- Skt.** v. *Kmbl.*
- Stv.** An edition of the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels was published by the Surtees Society (Nos. 28, 39, 43, 48, 1854-1865), the first volume being edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, the last three by G. Waring.
- Th.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the Holy Gospels, edited by B. Thorpe, London and Oxford, 1842.
- War.** v. *Stv.*
- N.** *Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglicum Laurentii Noelli*, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 102.
- N. P.** *Nugae Poeticae*. Select pieces of Old English popular poetry, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1844. Quoted by page.
- Nar.** *Narratiunculæ Anglice conscriptæ*, edited by O. Cockayne, London, 1861. Quoted by page and line.
- Nat. S. Greg. Els.** An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, translated into Modern English by Elizabeth Elstob, London, 1709 (cf. *Homl. Th. ii.* 116). Quoted by page and line.
- Nath. (Nathan).** *Nathanis Judæi legatio ad Tiberium Caesarem*. It is contained in a MS. preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, described in Wanl. Cat. p. 152, and has been edited in *Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* by C. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, 1851. v. *St. And.*, under which abbreviation references by page and line are given except in the earlier part of the Dictionary.
- Nicod. (Nic.); Thw. (Nicod. Thw.).** An Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, printed in *Thw. Hept.*
- Num.** The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Numbers. v. *Deut.*
- O. and N.** An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by F. H. Stratmann, Krefeld, 1868. Quoted by line.
- O. E[ngl.] Homl.** Old English Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., first series, Nos. 29, 32; second series, No. 53, 1867-1868, 1873. Quoted by series, page and line.
- O. E. Misc.** = *Misc.*
- O. Frs.** Old Frisian; the forms are taken from *Altfriesches Wörterbuch von Karl von Richthofen*, Göttingen, 1840.
- O. H. Ger.** Old High German. v. *Grff.*
- O. L. Ger.** Old Low German; the references are mostly to *Kleinere altniederdeutsche Denkmäler*, herausgegeben von M. Heyne, Paderborn, 1877.
- O. Nrs.** v. *Icel.*
- O. Sax.** v. *Hél.*
- Obs. Lun.** *De observatione lune*, printed from MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 30 b in *Lchdm.* iii. 184.
- Octo Vit. cap[it].** A homily *De octo vitiis et de xii. abusivis*, in a MS. of the Bodleian, Cod. Jun. 24, p. 329 (Wanl. Cat. p. 42). It is printed in *O. E. Homl. i.* 296-304. Cf. also *Homl. Skt. i.* 16, 246-384.
- Octov.** Octovian Imperator in Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. iii., 1810. Quoted by line.
- Off. episc[op.].** The reference seems to be to the matter printed in Thorpe's *Laws from Cod. Jun. 121*, and referred to as *L. I. P.* (e.g. *â-wildian* will be found, *Th. ii.* 322, 15).
- Off. reg[um].** The same MS. as the preceding seems sometimes to be referred to, e.g. *efen-wel* occurs *Th. ii.* 324, 2: but *bac-slitol* I have noted only *Wulfst.* 72, 16, where the MS. is *Cod. Jun. 99* (Wanl. Cat. p. 27).
- Orm.** The *Ormulum*, edited by R. M. White, Oxford, 1852. Quoted by line.
- Ors.; Bos.** King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the compendious history of the world by Orosius, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1859. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Bos.).
- Ors. Hav.** The edition of Orosius by Haverkamp, Leyden, 1738.
- Ors.; Swt.** King Alfred's Orosius, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 79, 1883. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Swt.).
- Ottf.** *Ottfrid's Krist*, edited by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831.
- P. B.** *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur*, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.
- P. L. S.** *Early English Poems and Lives of Saints*, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Philol. Soc., 1862. Quoted by number of piece and line (or stanza).
- P. R. L. P.** *Political, Religious, and Love Poems*, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 15, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

- P. S.** The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. vi., 1839. Quoted by page and line.
- Palgrv. Eng. Com.** Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, London, 1834.
- Pall.** Palladius on Husbandry, edited by B. Lodge and S. T. Hertridge, E.E.T.S., Nos. 52 and 72, 1872 and 1879. Quoted by page and line of book.
- Parten.** The Romans of Partenay, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 22, 1866. Quoted by line.
- Past.; Hat.** An Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, contained in a MS. (Hatton 20) preserved in the Bodleian Library. Quoted by chapter and paragraph of an edition of the Cura Pastoralis by J. Stephen, London, 1629 (Past.), and by folio and line of MS. (Hat.).
- Past.; Swt.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care from the Hatton MS. and the Cotton MSS., edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., Nos. 45 and 50, 1871-1872. Quoted by chapter (Past.), and by page and line (Swt.).
- Peecat[orum] Medic[ina]** = L. Pen. (e.g. *aspiwan* may be found L. Pen. 5; Th. ii. 278, 22).
- Pegge's Kenticisms.** An Alphabet of Kenticisms by Samuel Pegge, 1735. E. D. S., 1876.
- Piers [P.].** The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman (Text B), E.E.T.S., No. 38, 1869. [Texts A and C are Nos. 28 and 54.] Quoted by passus and line.
- Piers P. Crede.** Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 30, 1867. Quoted by line.
- Pl. Cr.** = Piers P. Crede.
- Pol. Songs Wrt.** = P. S.
- Pr. C.** The Pricke of Conscience, by R. Rolle de Hampole, edited by R. Morris, Philol. Soc., 1863. Quoted by line.
- Pref. [Ælfc.]. Thw.** Ælfric's preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.
- Pref. (Proœm.) R. Conc[ord].** Prohemium regularis concordie Anglicae nationis monachorum (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, v. Wanl. Cat., p. 193). This is edited in Anglia, vol. xiii. p. 365, and in the later part of the Dictionary this edition is referred to.
- Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches.** Komposition und Quellen der Rätsel des Exeterbuches, von Dr. August Prehn, Paderborn, 1883.
- Proclam. H. III.** The only English Proclamation of Henry III, edited by Alex. J. Ellis, Philol. Soc., 1868.
- Prompt. [Parv.].** Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, recensuit Albertus Way, Camden Soc., Nos. xxv., liv., lxxxix., 1843-1865. Quoted by page.
- Prov.** Glosses on the book of Proverbs, which are printed as noticed under Kent. Gl. Quoted by chapter (and verse).
- Prov. Kmbl.** Anglo-Saxon Apothegms in Salm. Kmbl. (q. v.) Part III. pp. 258-268. Quoted by number.
- Prud.** v. Gl. Prud. (2).
- Ps.** An Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843-1847. Quoted by psalm and verse.
- Ps. Grn.** The edition of the metrical version of Psalms 51-150 in Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie. 2. Band. Göttingen, 1858.
- Ps. Lamb.** An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace. It is thus described by Wanley: Psalterium D. Hieronymi Gallicum, Astericis et obolis, punctisque Musicis subjectis notatum, una cum interlineata Versione Saxonica, Catalogue, p. 268.
- Ps. Spl.** Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus. A Johanne Spelmanno D. Hen. fil. editum. E vetustissimo exemplari MS. in Bibliotheca ipsius Henrici, et cum tribus aliis non multo minus vetustis collatum, Londini, 1640. The MS. used by Spelman subsequently was in the library at Stowe, and has been described by Dr. O'Connor in his account of that library. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Lord Ashburnham. Of the three collated MSS., which Spelman refers to under the letters C, T, M, the first is in the University Library at Cambridge, see Wanl. Cat. p. 152; the second is in the library of Trin. Coll. Camb., and has been edited by F. Harsley, E.E.T.S., No. 92, 1889 (Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter); the third is Arundel MS. No. 60 in the British Museum. The printed edition, as regards C and T, was collated with those MSS. for Dr. Bosworth by Dr. Aldis Wright, and many corrections were made.
- Ps. Stev. or Surt.** An Anglo-Saxon Psalter (printed from MS. Cott. Vesp. A. 1), edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843-1847.
- Ps. Th.** Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metrica composita. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato descripsit et edidit B. Thorpe, Oxonii, 1835.
- Ps. Trin. Camb.** = Ps. Spl. T.
- Ps. Vos[sii].** An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. given by Isaac Vossius to Francis Junius (MS. Bodl. Junius 27). See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.
- R., Lye.** Ælfric's Vocabulary, transcribed by or for Junius from a MS. in the possession of Reubens the painter, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 96. It was printed by Somner at the end of his Dictionary, and will be found in Wrt. Voc. i. 15.
- R. Ben.** Die Angelsächsische Prosabearbeitung der Benedictinerregel, herausgegeben von A. Schröer, Kassel, 1885. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.
- R. Ben. Interl.** The Rule of S. Benet. Latin and Anglo-Saxon interlinear version. Edited by H. Logeman, E.E.T.S., No. 90, 1888. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.
- R. Brun[ne].** Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne), published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1725. Quoted by page and line.
- R[eg.] Conc[ord].** v. Pref. R. Conc.
- R. Glouc.** Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1724. Quoted by page and line.
- R. R.** The Romaunt of the Rose, formerly attributed to Chaucer. Quoted by line.
- R. S.** Religious Songs, edited by Thomas Wright, Percy Soc., vol. xi., 1843. Quoted by number of piece and line.
- Rask Hald.** Björn Halldórsson's Icelandic-Latin Dictionary, edited by Rask, 1814.
- Recd.; Wrt. Voc.** v. Glos. Brux. Recd.
- Rel[iq.] Ant[iq.].** Reliquiae Antiquae. Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, edited by T. Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols., London, 1845. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Rich.** Richard Coer de Lion, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii. 3-278. Quoted by line.
- Rol. H.** Richard Rolle of Hampole and his followers, edited by C. Horstmann. 2 vols., London, 1895. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Rood Kmbl.** The Holy Rood, a poem in the Vercelli MS., published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).
- Rood Recd.** The same poem as the preceding, printed as Andr. Recd. (q. v.).
- Rtl.** Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (Latin and interlinear Anglo-Saxon versions), Surtees Soc., No. 10, 1839. Quoted by page and line.

- Runic Inscrip. Kmbl.** On Anglo-Saxon Runes. By J. M. Kemble. *Archaeologia*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxviii., London, 1840. Quoted by page and line.
- Runic pm. Kmbl.** A poem printed in the above paper. Quoted by page and line.
- S. de Fide Cathol.** This homily is printed Homl. Th. i. 274.
- Salm. Kmbl.** Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, by J. M. Kemble. Printed for the Ælfric Society, London, 1845-1848. The poetical part is quoted by line, the prose by page and line.
- Sax. Engl.** The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest, by J. M. Kemble. 2 vols., London, 1876.
- Schmid [A. S. Gesetz.].** Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. Herausgegeben von Dr. R. Schmid, Leipzig, 1858.
- Scint.** Defensoris Liber Scintillarum, with an interlinear Anglo-Saxon version, edited by E. W. Rhodes, E.E.T.S., No. 93, 1889. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line of the interlinear version. App. [Lib.] Scint. refers to the matter in pp. 223-236 of this edition.
- Scint. de Praedest.** = Scint., pp. 226-228.
- Scóp. Th.** The Scóp or Gleeman's Tale printed in Beo. Th.
- Scot.** Scottish. v. Jamieson.
- Seebohm Vill. Comm.** The English Village Community examined in its relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, by F. Seebohm, London, 1890.
- Serm. Creat.** = Homl. Th. i. 8-28. (v. ge-dæman, *where read ge-clæman.*)
- Shor[eham].** The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc. vol. xxviii., 1849. Quoted by page.
- Shrn.** The Shrine. A Collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by O. Cockayne, London, 1864-1870. Quoted by page and line.
- Skt. Diet.** An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1879-1882.
- Solil.** Soliloquia Augustini Selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege, MS. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1. (Printed in Shrn. pp. 163-204.) v. Wanl. Cat. p. 218.
- Som.** *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*, by E. Somner, Oxon., 1659.
- Somn.** De somniorum diuersitate (MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 25 b) and De somniorum eventu (v. Wanl. Cat. p. 40). The two pieces are printed Lchdm. iii. pp. 198-214, 168-176. Quoted by number of paragraph in the two combined. (In the later part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. iii.)
- Soul Kmbl.** The departed soul's address to the body, a poem in the Vercelli MS. published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).
- Soul Recd.** The same poem as the preceding, printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).
- Spec.** Specimens of Lyric Poetry composed in England in the reign of Edward I, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc., vol. iv., 1842. Quoted by page and line.
- St. And.** Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 1851.
- Swt. A. S. Prim.** An Anglo-Saxon Primer by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1882.
- Swt. [A. S.] Rdr.** An Anglo-Saxon Reader, in prose and verse, by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1876.
- Techm.** *Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*, begründet und herausgegeben von F. Techmer, Leipzig. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Te Dm. Lamb. (Te Deum; Lamb.).** An interlinear version of the Te Deum in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. It is also cited as Hymn ad Mat.
- Te Dm. Lye.** v. Wanl. Cat. p. 222.
- Te Dm. Thomson.** A version of the same in Thomson's *Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest*, 1849.
- Text. Rof.** *Textus de Ecclesia Roffensi*. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 273.
- Th. An[al.] (Anlct.).** v. An. Th.
- Th. Ap[ol.].** v. Ap. Th.
- Th. Ch[art.].** (Diplm.). v. Chart. Th.
- Th. Lapbg.** A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg by B. Thorpe, London, 1845.
- Th. Ll.** v. L.; Th.
- Thw. Hept.** Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. *Historiae Judith Fragmentum*; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit Edwardus Thwaites, Oxoniae, 1698. v. Wanl. Cat. pp. 67-68, 152.
- Torrent of Portugal.** An English Metrical Romance, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1842.
- Tr. and Cr.** Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseyde*. Quoted by book and line.
- Tract. de Spir. Septif.** A homily *De Septiformi Spiritu*. See Wulfst. 50-56.
- Trev.** *Polychronicon* Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa. Rolls Series, 1865-1886. Quoted by volume, page and line.
- Trist.** *Die Nordische und die Englische Version der Tristan-Saga*, herausgegeben von E. Kölbing, Heilbronn, 1882-1883. Quoted by line.
- Txts.** *The Oldest English Texts*, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885. Quoted by page and number of gloss (or by line).
- Tynd.** Tyndal's version of the New Testament.
- V. Ps.** = Ps. Vs.
- Vit. Swith.** See either Glostr. Frag. or Homl. Skt. i. 21.
- W. Cat.** = Wanl. Cat.
- W. F. (Wells Frag.).** MS. of the A.S. version of the Benedictine Rule in the possession of the Chapter at Wells, printed in R. Ben.
- W. S.** West-Saxon.
- Wald.** Two leaves of King Waldere's Lay, published by George Stevens, Copenhagen. Quoted by line.
- Wanl. Cat[al.].** Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS., forming the third volume of Hickeys' *Thesaurus*, Oxoniae, 1705.
- Wht. Diet.** White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary.
- Wick.** v. Wyc.
- Wicklif Select Wrks.** *Select English Works of John Wyclif*, edited by T. Arnold, Oxford, 1869-1871. Quoted by volume and page.
- Wilk.** *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles*, edited by D. Wilkins, London, 1721. Quoted by page and line.
- Will.** The Romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. i., 1867. Quoted by line.
- Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax.** *Biographia Britannica Literaria*; or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Anglo-Saxon Period. By Thomas Wright, London, 1842.
- Wrt. Popl. Science.** *Popular Treatises on Science* written during the Middle Ages, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1841. Quoted by page and line.
- Wrt. Provnc.** *Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English*, compiled by Thomas Wright, London, 1837.

Wrt. Spec. v. Spec.

Wrt. Voc. [i.]. A volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1857. Quoted by page and number of gloss.

Wrt. Voc. ii. A second volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1873. Quoted by page and line.

Wülck. [Gl.]. Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Second edition, edited by R. P. Wülcker, London, 1884. Quoted by column and line.

Wulfst. Wulfstan. Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen

Homilien, herausgegeben von A. Napier, Berlin, 1883. Quoted by page and line.

Wyc. The Holy Bible in the earliest English versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe, edited by Forshall and Madden, Oxford, 1850.

York. Gl. A Glossary of words pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire. E. D. S. Pub., 1876.

Zacher. Das Gothische Alphabet Ulfilas und das Runen-alphabet. Eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung von Julius Zacher, Leipzig, 1855.

CONTRACTIONS USED IN GREIN'S LEXICON POETICUM.

Ælf. Tod. Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 1036.

Ædelst. Poem on Athelstan's victory at Brunanburgh, given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 937.

Alm. Almosen, from Cod. Exon. p. 467.

Ap. The fates of the Apostles, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Apstls. Kmbl.

Az. Azarias, from Cod. Exon. p. 185.

B. Beowulf.

By. The death of Byrhtnoth. v. Byrht. Th.

Crä. Be manna cræftum, from Cod. Exon. p. 292.

Cri. Cynewulf's Crist, from Cod. Exon. p. 1.

Dan. Daniel, see Cd. Th. p. 216.

Deór. Deórs Klage, from Cod. Exon. p. 377.

Dóm. Dómes dæg, from Cod. Exon. p. 445.

Edg. Eádgár, poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973, 975.

Edm. Eádmund, from the Chronicle; under the year 942.

Edw. Eádweward, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.

El. Elene, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Elen. Kmbl.

Exod. Exodus, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 177. v. Cd. Th.

Fä. Fæder lārcwidas, in Cod. Exon. p. 300.

Fin. The Fight at Finsburg. v. Fins. Th.

Gen. Genesis, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 1. v. Cd. Th.

Gn. C. Versus gnomici, from MS. Cott. Tib. I. 2, in Hickeys Thesaurus, p. 207.

Gn. Ex. Versus gnomici, from Cod. Exon. p. 333.

Gú. The Legend of St. Guthlac, from Cod. Exon. p. 104.

Hö. Höllenfahrt Christi, from Cod. Exon. p. 459.

Hy. Hymnen und Gebete.

Jud. The poem of Judith. v. Judth. Thw.

Jul. The Legend of St. Juliana, from Cod. Exon. p. 242.

Kl. Klage der Frau, from Cod. Exon. p. 442.

Kr. Das heilige Kreuz, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Rood Kmbl.

Leás. Be manna leáse, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Fragn. Kmbl.

Men. Menologium. v. Menol. Fox.

Met. The metrical versions of the verses in Boethius. v. Bt. Met. Fox.

Mód. Be manna móde, from Cod. Exon. p. 313.

Pa. Poem on the Panther, from Cod. Exon. p. 355.

Ph. Poem on the Phenix, from Cod. Exon. p. 197.

Phar. Pharaos, from Cod. Exon. p. 468.

Ps. Metrical version of Psalms 51-150. v. Ps. Th.

Ps. Ben. Portions of the Psalms gathered from the piece referred to as Btwk.

Ps. C. Version of the 50th Psalm from MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vi.

Rä. Riddles from Cod. Exon.

Reb. Rebhuhn, from Cod. Exon. p. 365.

Reim. Reimlied, from Cod. Exon. p. 352.

Ruin. Ruine, from Cod. Exon. p. 476.

Rún. Runenlied. v. Runic pm. Kmbl.

Sal. v. Salm. Kmbl.

Sat. Crist und Satan, from Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 265.

Seef. Seefahrer, from Cod. Exon. p. 306.

Seel. Reden der Seelen, from Cod. Exon. p. 367, see also Soul Kmbl.

Sch. Wunder der Schöpfung, from Cod. Exon. p. 346.

Víd. Vídsið, from Cod. Exon. p. 318.

Vy. Be manna wyrdum, from Cod. Exon. p. 327.

Wal. Walfisch, from Cod. Exon. p. 360.

Wand. Wanderer, from Cod. Exon. p. 286.

A.

A. It is not necessary to speak of the form of what are often called Anglo-Saxon letters, as all Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin manuscripts of the same age are written in letters of the same form. There is one exception: the Anglo-Saxons had, with great propriety, two different letters for the two distinct sounds of our *th*: the hard *þ* in *thin* and *sooth*, and the soft *ð* in *thine* and *soothe*, vide *þ*, *p*. 2. The indigenous Pagan alphabet of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, called Runes, it must be particularly observed, not only represents our letters, but the names of the letters are significant. The Runes are chiefly formed by straight lines to be easily carved on wood or stone. For instance, the Rune *ſc* æc is not only found in inscriptions on wood and stone, but in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and printed books. In manuscripts and in books, it sometimes denotes the letter *a*; and, at other times, *the oak*, from its Anglo-Saxon name, æc *the oak*. v. *ÆC*, and *RÛN*.

B. The short or unaccented Anglo-Saxon *a* is contained in the following words, which are represented by modern English terms of the same import, having the sound of *a* in *man*: as Can, man, span, hand, land, sand, camp, dranc, etc. 2. The short *a* is often found in the final syllables of inflections, -a, -an, -as, -aþ, etc. It generally appears in the radix before a doubled consonant, as swamm *a fungus*, wann *wan*; or two different consonants, as mp, mb, nt, nc, ng, etc.—Camp, lamb, plante, dranc, lang, etc. 3. The radical short *a* can only stand before a single consonant and *st*, *sc*, when this single consonant and these double letters are again followed, in the inflections or formative syllables, by *a*, *o*, *u* in nouns; and by *a*, *o*, *u*, *e* in adjectives; and *a*, *o*, *u*, and *ia* in verbs; as Dagas, daga from *dæg*, hwalas from *hwæl*, fatu from *fæt*, gæstas from *gæst*, ascas from *æsc*; *adj.* Smales, smale, smalost, smalu, from *smæl* *small*; Lates, latu, latost, from *læt* *late*: Stapan, faran, starian, wafian. Grimm's Deut. Gram. vol. i. p. 223, 2nd edit. 1822. In other cases, the short or unaccented *æ* is used instead of *a*. See *Æ* in its alphabetical order.

4. The remarks in 3. are of great importance in declining words, for monosyllables, ending in a single consonant, in *st* or *sc*, change the *æ* into *a*, whenever the consonant or consonants are followed by *a*, *o*, *u* in nouns, and *a*, *o*, *u*, *e* in adjectives, vide *Æ*. 5. It must be remembered then, that a short *a* cannot stand in a word (1) when it ends in a single consonant, that is, when no inflections of *a*, *o*, *u* in nouns follow; as in Stæf, fræt: (2) when in nouns a single consonant is followed by *e*; as Stæfes, stæfe, wæter: (3) when the word has any other double consonants besides *st*, *sc*, though followed by *a*, *o*, *u*; as Cræft, cræfta, ægru *n. pl.* of *æg*: (4) in contracted words, when *æ* is not in the last syllable; as Æcer, *pl.* æceras, æcerum, contracted æcras, æcrum; wæpen, *pl.* wæpenu; mægen, *pl.* mægenu, contracted wæpnu, and mægnu. 6. Though I have given in C. 3. the reasons, which Grimm assigns for making the prefixed *a*, long, I believe it is generally short in *A. Sax.* as in *Eng.* *a*-bide = *A. Sax.* *a*-bidan = *bidan*, so *a*-cende = *cende*:—Ic todæg cende [*cende* Surt; *acende* Spl. 1; Th.] *de ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. *A*-beran = *beran* to bear:—Hefige byrdyna man aberan ne mæg *a* man is not able to bear heavy burdens, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Ne bere ge sacc nolite portare sacculum, Lk. Bos. 10, 4. *A*-biddan = *biddan* to ask, pray:—Abiddaþ [*biddaþ* Cott.] hine pray to him, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Ic bidde ðe, Drihten I pray to thee, Lord, Gen. 19, 18. It is evident by these examples that words have the same meaning with and without the prefixed *a*: this *a*—not prominent or long, and therefore this prefix is left unaccented in this Dictionary.

7. *a*-prefixed, sometimes denotes *Negation*, *deterioration*, or *opposition*, as *From*, *out*, *away*; thus *awendan* to turn from, *subvert*, from *wendan* to turn; *amöd* out of or *without* mind, *mad*; *adön* to do away, *banish*, composed of a *from*, *dön* to do, vide *Æ*. The prefixed *a*—does not always appear to alter the signification: in this case it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon,—thus, *Aberan* to bear; *abrecan* to break; *abitān* to bite. The prefixed *a*—, in such cases, seems to add some little force or intensity to the original signification of the word to which it is joined,—thus, *færan* to make afraid; *terrere*: *a*-færan to terrify, *dismay*, *astound*; *exterrere*, *perterrere*, *consternare*, *stupefacere*.

C. The long Anglo-Saxon *ā* is accented, and words containing this long or accented *ā* are now represented by English terms, with the vowel sounded like *o* in *no* and *bone*. The following words have either the same or an analogous meaning, both in English and Anglo-Saxon: *Hām* home, *ān* one, *bān* bone, *hān* hone, *stān* stone, *sār* sore, *rāp* rope, *lār* lore, *gāst* ghost, *wrāt* wrote. Sometimes the accented or long *ā* is represented in English by *oa*; as *Āc* an oak, *gād* a goad, *lād* load, *rād* road, *brād* broad, *fām* foam, *lām* loam, *sāpe* soap, *ār* oar, *bār* boar, *hār* hoar, *bāt* boat, *gāt* goat, *āta* oat, *āþ* oath, *lāþ* loath. Occasionally *ā* becomes *oe* in English; as *Dā* a doe, *fā* a foe, *tā* toe, *wā* woe; but the *oe*, in these words, has the sound of *o* in *no*. The same may be said of *oa* in *oak*, *goad*. Hence it appears that the Anglo-Saxon *ā* is represented by the modern English *o*, *oa*, and *oe*, which have the sound of *o* in *no* and *bone*; as *Rād* rode (*p. of ride*), *rād* a road, and *dā*, a doe. Deut. Gram. von Jacob Grimm, vol. i. pp. 358, 397, 398, 3rd edit. 1840.

2. The long *ā* is often changed into *æ*; as *Lār* lore, *lēran* to teach, *ān* one, *ænig* any. 3. The following is a precise summary from Grimm of the prefixed *ā*—long or accented. The prefixed *ā* is long because it is a contraction and represents the preposition *æf* of, off, from, away, out of, or the preposition on, in, upon, into, or as the *Lat.* in and *Eng.* un; as *ā*-dūne for *æf*-dūne, *ā*-wendian for *æf*-wendian, *ā*-drædan for on-drædan, *ā*-gean for on-gean, *ā*-týnan to unshut, open, Ps. Spl. 38, 13, for on-týnan, un-týnan to open. *Ā*, as an inseparable particle, is long because it represents the inseparable prefixed particles *ar*, *ur*, *ir*, in *O. H. Ger.* and *O. Sax.* commonly expressing the meaning of the Latin prepositions *ab*, *ex*, *ad*, etc.: *A. Sax.* *ā*-hebban, *O. H. Ger.* *ur*-hefan *elevere*; *A. Sax.* *ā*-fyllan, *O. H. Ger.* *ar*-fullan *implere*; *A. Sax.* *ā*-beran, *O. H. Ger.* *ar*-peran *ferre*, *efferre*; *A. Sax.* *ā*-scinan, *O. H. Ger.* *ir*-scinan *clarescere*. The peculiar force which this particle imparts to different verbs may correspond (1) to the Latin *ex* out, as *ā*-gangan to go out; *exire*; (2) to the English *up*, as *ā*-hleápan to leap up; *exsilire*: *ā*-fyllan to fill up; *implere*: (3) it expresses the idea of an origin, becoming, growing, *ā*-blacian to blacken, to become black; *ā*-heardian to grow hard: (4) it corresponds to the Latin *re*, as *ā*-geban *reddere*, *ā*-lōsian *redimere*, *ā*-sēcan *requirere*: (5) it is often used merely to render a verb transitive, or to impart a greater force to the transitive meaning of the simple verb,—*ā*-beódan *offerre*, *ā*-ceapian *emere*, *ā*-leccan *ponere*, *ā*-sleán *occidere*: (6) it is used with intransitive verbs, where it has hardly any meaning, unless it suggests the commencement or beginning of the action, as *ā*-hleahan *ridere*, *ā*-sweltan *mori*: (7) it expresses the end, aim, or purpose of an action, as *ā*-dōmian *condemnare*, *ā*-biddan *deprecari*, *ā*-wirþan *perire*. But, after all, it must be borne in mind, that the various shades of its meaning are innumerable, and that, even in one and the same compound, it often assumes different meanings. For further illustration we must therefore refer to the compounds in which it occurs, Grm. ii. 818–832. I have, in justice to Grimm, given his motives for marking the prefixed *ā*—long: I believe, however, it is short. See *B. 6*.

-a, affixed to words, denotes *A person*, *an agent*, or *actor*, hence, *All nouns ending in a* are masculine, and make the *gen. in an*; as from *Cum* come [*thou*], *cuma* a person who comes, or a guest: *Swic* deceive [*thou*], *swica* a traitor: *Worht* wrought, *wyrhta* a workman, *wright*: *Fōregeng* foregoing, *fōregenga* a foregoer: *Beád* or *gebéd* a supplication, *praying*, *beáda* a person who supplicates or prays: *Bytl* a beetle or hammer, *bytla* a hammerer, *builder*. Some abstract nouns, and words denoting inanimate things, end in *-a*; and these words, having the same declension as those which signify *Persons* or *actors*, are masculine; as *Hlisa*, an; *m. fame*: *Tima*, an; *m. time*: *Lichama*, an; *m. a body*: *Stecorra*, an; *m. a star*: *Gewuna*, an; *m. a custom*, *habit*.

a; *prep. acc. To*, *for*; in:—*A* worlda world to or in an age of ages; in *seculorum seculum*, Ps. Th. 18, 8, = on worlda world, Ps. Lamb. 20, 5, = on worulda world, Ps. Th. 103, 6.

Ā, *aa*, *aaa*; *adv. Always*, *ever*, *for ever*; hence the *O. Eng.* *aye*, *ever*; *semper*, *unquam*, *usque*:—*Ac* *ā* sceal ðæt widerwarde gemetgian

but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19. *Ān* God ā on ēcnysse one God to all eternity [lit. one God ever, in eternity], Homl. Th. ii. 22, 32. *Ā* on ēcnisse usque in aeternum, Jos. 4, 7. Ic ā ne geseah 'I not ever saw' = *I never saw*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 10; Gen. 375. *Ā* = æfre: Nū, sceal beón ā on lī abbod now, there shall always [ever] be an abbot in Iona, Chr. 565; Th. 33, 2, col. 2. Nū, sceal beón æfre on lī abbod now, there shall ever [always] be an abbot in Iona, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 11; 33, 4, col. 1. He biþ aa [āā MS.] ymbe ðæt ān he is for ever about that one [thing], L. Th. ii. 310, 25. *Aa* on worulda woruld semper in seculorum seculum, Ps. Th. 105, 37. Nū and aaa [āāā MS.], to worulde būton æghwīlcum ende now and ever, to a world without any end, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. *Ā* world for ever, Ex. 21, 6. *Ā* forþ ever forth, from thence, Bt. Tupr. 303, 31. [The original signification seems to be a flowing, referring to time, which every moment flows on, hence ever, always, also to *ē*, *eá* flowing water, a river. In Johnston's Index Geog. there are nineteen rivers in Europe with the name of *Aa* = *Ā*.] *ā*, indecl; *f. A* law; lex:—Dryhtnes ā the Lord's law, Andr. Recd. 2387; An. 1196. vide *ĀE*.

aac, *e*; *f. An oak*:—*Aac-tūn Acton Beauchamp, Worcestershire*, Cod. Dipl. 75; A. D. 727; Kmbl. i. 90, 19. *v. Āc-tūn*.

aad a pile:—He mycelne aad gesomnode he gathered a great pile, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. *v. ād*.

āēðan to lay waste; vastare, Gen. 1280: *ā ēðan*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24. *v. ēðan*.

aam, *es*; *m. A reed of a weaver's loom*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rā. 36, 8; Cod. Lugd. Grn. *v. ām*.

aar honour:—In aar naman in honore nominis, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, note 43; 5, 11; S. 626, note 36. *v. ĀR*; *f.*

aap an oath:—He ðone aap gesæh he saw the oath, Th. Dipl. A. D. 825; *p. 71, 12. v. ĀP*.

a-bacan, *ic* -bace, *dū* -bæcest, -bæst, *he* -bæcep, -bæcp, *pl.* -bacap; *p.* -bōc, *pl.* -bōcon; *pp.* -bacen *To bake*; pinsere, coquere:—Se hlāf þurh fyres hætan abacen the bread baked by the heat of fire, Homl. Pasc. Daye, A. D. 1567, *p. 30, 8*; Lisl. 4to, 1623, *p. 4, 16*; Homl. Th. ii. *p. 268, 9*.

a-bād expected, waited:—And abād swā ðeah seofon dagas expectavit nihilominus septem alios dies, Gen. 8, 12. *v. abīdan*.

a-bæd, abēdon asked; *p.* of abiddan.

a-bēðan; *p.* -bēdde; *pp.* -bēded *To restrain, repel, compel*; avertere, repellere, cogere, exigere:—Is fira ænig, de deāp abæde is there any man, who can restrain death? Salm. Kmbl. 957; Sal. 478. ðæt oft wæpen abæð his mondryhtne which often repels the weapon for its lord, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 24; Rā. 56, 12. *v. bēðan*.

a-bælgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to make angry*; irritare, offendere:—Sceal ghygcgan hæleda æghwylc ðæt he ne abælige bearn walendes every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 27; Sat. 195. *v. a-belgan, a-bylgan*.

a-bær bore or took away; sustulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 76; *p.* of a-beran.

ABAL, *afol*, *es*; *n. Power of body, strength; vigor, vires, robur corporis*:—Ðīn abal and craeft thy strength and power, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500. [Orn. afell: O. H. Ger. aval, *n.*: O. Nrs. afī, *n.* robur, vis; Goth. abrs strong; Grk. ὀρπίστος.]

a-bannan; *p.* -beōnn, *pl.* -beōnnon; *pp.* -bannen. *I. to command, order, summon*; mandare, jubere:—Abannan to beadwe to summon to battle, Elen. Grm. 34.

II. to publish, proclaim; with ūt to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble; edicere, advocare, citare:—Aban ðū ða beornas ūt of ofne command thou the men out of the oven, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 32; Dan. 428. Ðā hēt se cyng abannan ūt ealne þeōdscepe then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. *v. bannan*.

a-barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a, barian to make bare; bæz, se bara; adj. bare] *To make bare, to manifest, discover, disclose*; denudare, prodere, in medium proferre:—Gif ðū abarast ūre spræce si senonem nostrum profers in medium, Jos. 2, 20; R. Ben. Interl. 46; Cot. 80.

a-bāt bit, ate:—He abāt he ate, MS. Cott. Jul. E. vii. 237; Salm. Kmbl. 121, 15; *p.* of a-bitan.

abbad, *abbod*, *abbud*, *abbot*, *es*; *m.*: *abboda*, *an*; *m.* *I. an abbot*; *abbās*, the title of the male superior of certain religious establishments, thence called abbays. The word *abbot* appears to have been, at first, applied to any member of the clerical order, just as the French Père and English Father. In the earliest age of monastic institutions the monks were not even priests; they were merely religious persons, who retired from the world to live in common, and the abbot was one of their number, whom they elected to preside over the association. In regard to general ecclesiastical discipline, all these communities were at this early time subject to the bishop of the diocese, and even to the pastor of the parochial district within the bounds of which they were established. At length it began to be usual for the abbot to be in orders; and since the sixth century monks generally have been priests. In point of dignity an abbot is generally next to a bishop. A minute account of the different descriptions of abbots may be found in Du

Cange's Glossary, and in Carpentier's supplement to that work:—Se ārwurda abbad Albinus the reverend abbot Albinus, Bd. pref. Riht is ðæt abbodas fæste on mynstrum wunian it is right that abbots dwell closely in their minsters, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. Hēr Forþrēd abbad forþfēde in this year abbot Forthred died, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13. Se abbot Saxulf the abbot Saxulf, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. Swā gebireþ abbodan as becometh abbots, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27; L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35.

II. bishops were sometimes subject to an abbot, as they were to the abbots of Iona:—Nū, sceal beón æfre on lī abbod, and nā biscop; and ðan sculon beōn underþeōdde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðan ðe Columba [MS. Columban] was abbad, nā biscop now, in lī [Iona], there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 10–16, col. 1. [Laym. abbed: O. Frs. abbé: N. Ger. abt: O. H. Ger. abbat: Lat. abbās; gen. abbātis an abbot: Goth. abba: Syr. אבא abba father, from Heb. אבא ab father, pl. אבות abot fathers.] DER. abbad-dōm, -hād, -isse, -rice: *abboda*.

abbad-dōm an abbacy. v. abbud-dōm.

abbad-hād the state or dignity of an abbot. v. abbud-hād.

abbadis, *abbodisse*, *abbatisse*, *abbudisse*, *abedisse*, *an*; *f.* [abbad an abbot, *isse* a female termination, *q. v.*] *An abbess*; *abbatissa*:—Riht is ðæt abbadißan fæste on mynstrum wunian it is right that abbesses dwell closely in their nunneries, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30; L. Const. W. 150, 21; Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 14; Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22; Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38.

abbad-rice an abbacy. v. abbod-rice.

Abban dūn, *e*; *f. Abingdon, in Berkshire*, Chr. 985; Ing. 167, 5. *v. Ēbban dūn*.

abbod an abbot, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. *v. abbad*.

abboda, *an*; *m. An abbot*; *abbas*:—Swā gebireþ abbodan as becometh abbots, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. *v. abbad*.

abbod-rice, *abbot-rice*, *es*; *n. The rule of an abbot, an abbacy*; *abbatia*:—On his time wæx ðæt abbodrice swīde rice in his time the abbacy waxed very rich, Chr. 656; Ing. 41, 1. On ðis abbotrice in this abbacy, Chr. 675; Ing. 51, 12.

abbodysse an abbess, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22. *v. abbadiße*.

abbot an abbot, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. *v. abbad*.

abbud an abbot, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13; Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 14. *v. abbad*.

abbud-dōm, *es*; *m.* [= *abbod-rice, q. v.*] *An abbacy, the rule or authority of an abbot*; *abbātia*, *abbātis* *ius vel auctoritas*:—*Abbudðomes*, *gen.* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 18. *Abbudðome*, *dat.* 5, 21; S. 642, 37.

abbad-hād, *es*; *m. The state or dignity of an abbot*; *abbatis dignitas*:—*Munuchād* and *abbudhād* ne syndon getealde to dysum getele monkhood and abbothood are not reckoned in this number, L. Ælf. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31.

abbudisse, *an*; *m. An abbess*:—Ðā sealde seó abbudisse him sumne dæl ðære moldan tunc dedit ei abbatissa portiunculam de pulvere illo, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38. *v. abbadiße*.

a-beág bowed down, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775; *p.* of a-būgan.

a-bealh angered, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. *v. a-belgan*.

a-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike*; tundere, percellere:—Stormum abeátne beaten by storms, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 26; Cri. 941. *v. beátan*.

a-beádan asked, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 15; Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 31; *pp.* of a-biddan.

abedisse, *an*; *f. An abbess*; *abbatissa*:—Ðære abedissan betæhton committed to the abbess, Chr. 1048; Erl. 181, 28. *v. abbadiße*.

a-bégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* *To bend, bend down, bow, reduce, subdue*; incurvare, redigere, subigere:—Weorþe heora bæc swylce abēged eac dorsum illorum semper incurva, Ps. Th. 68, 24; Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1; 1087; Th. 356, 10. *v. began*.

a-bēgendlic; *adj.* *Bending*; flexibilis, Som. *v. a-bēgan*.

a-behöfian; *p.* ode *To behave, concern*; decere:—Mīd mārān unrāde ðone him abehōfode with more animosity than it behoved him, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 4. *v. be-hōfian*.

a-belgan, *ic* -belge, *dū* -bilgst, -bilhst, *he* -bylgþ, -bilhþ, *pl.* -belgaþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen, *v. trans.* [a, belgan to irritate] *To cause any one to swell with anger, to anger, irritate, vex, incense*; ira aliquem tumefacere, irritare, exasperare, incendere:—Ne sceal ic ðē abelgan I would not anger thee, Salm. Kmbl. 657; Sal. 328. Oft ic wīfe abelge oft I irritate a woman, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 20; Rā. 21, 32. He abilihþ Gode he will incense God, Th. Dipl. 856; 117, 20. Ic ðē abealh I angered thee, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410; Beo. Th. 4550; B. 2280. God abulgan Deum exacerbaverunt, Ps. Th. 77, 41; Ex. 32, 29. Nū hig me abolgen habbaþ irascatur furor meus contra eos, Ex. 32, 10. He him abolgen wurþeþ he will be incensed against them, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Wæs swýðe abolgen erat gravior offensus, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 8.

a-beóðan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden; *v. a.* [a, beóðan to order] *To announce, relate, declare, offer, command*; referre, nuntiare, annuntiare,

edicere, offerre, jubere:—Ðæt he wolde ðæt ærende abeodan *that he would declare the errand*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 20; Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919: 200; Th. 248, 9; Dan. 510.

a-beofian *To be moved or shaken, to tremble; moveri, contremere*:—Ealle abeofedan eorþan stædela movebuntur omnia fundamenta terræ, Ps. Th. 81, 5. v. beofian.

a-beornan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, *v.* intrans. *To burn; exardere*:—Fyr abarn exarsit ignis, Ps. Th. 105, 16. v. beornan.

a-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren. **I.** *to bear, carry, suffer; portare, ferre*:—De man aberan ne mæg *which they are not able to bear*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Hī ne māgon nān earfōða aberan *they cannot bear any troubles*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958: Ps. Th. 54, 11. **II.** *to take or carry away; tollere, auferre*:—Abær hine of eowdum sceāpa sustulit eum de gregibus ovium, Ps. Spl. 77, 76: Ps. Grm. 50, 12. v. bēran.

a-berd, -bered; *adj.* Sagacious, crafty, cunning; callidus, Wrt. Voc. 47, 36: Lchdm. iii. 192, 10; 188, 26; 186, 17.

a-berend-līc; *adj.* [berende bearing] Bearable, tolerable, that may be borne; tolerabilis:—Aberendlic broc bearable affliction, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4, note 5.

a-berstan; *p.* -bearst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten [a, berstan] *To burst, break, to be broken; perfingī. v.* for-berstan.

a-bet; *adv.* Better; melius:—Hwæder ðe se ende abet līcan wille *whether the end will better please thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 23. v. bet.

a-bepeccian; *subj.* ðū abeþeige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, peccan to cover] *To uncover, detect, find hidden, to discover, disclose; detegere*:—Būton ðū hit forsteole oððe abeþeige *unless thou steal it, or find (it) hid*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 9.

a-bīcgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht; *v. a.* [a, bycgan to buy] *To buy, pay for, recompense; emere, redimere*:—Gif frīman wīd frīes mannes wīf geligeþ, his wergelde abigege *if a freeman lie with a freeman's wife, let him buy her with his wergeld, i.e. price*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. v. a-bycgan.

a-bīdan, ic -bīde, ðū -bīdest, -bīst, -bīst, he -bīdeþ, -bīt, *pl.* -bīdaþ; *p.* -bād, *pl.* -bīdon; *pp.* -bīden; *v.* intrans. *To abide, remain, wait, wait for, await; manere, sustinere, expectare*:—Hý abīdan sceolan in sin-nihte *they must abide in everlasting night*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 28; Cri. 1631. Hēr sculan abīdan bān *here the bones shall remain*, 99 a; Th. 370, 18; Seel. 61. Abād swā ðeah seofon daga expectavit nihilominus septem alios dies, Gen. 8, 12. We oðres sceolan abīdan alium expectamus? Mt. Bos. 11, 3. Ic abād [abīdoðe Spl.] hællu ðīne expectabam salutem tuam, Ps. Surt. 118, 166. Sāwla ūre abīdyþ Driht anima nostra sustinet Dominum, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 20. Windes abīdon ventum expectabant, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Ðēf abīdan sceal maga miclan dōmes *there the being [Grendel] shall await the great doom*, Beo. Th. 1959; B. 977; Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 27; Kl. 53. [Laym. abiden; *p.* abad, abed, abeod, abod, abaod, abide, *pl.* abīden.] v. bīdan.

a-bīddan, ic -bīdde, ðū -bīdest, -bīst, he -bīt, -byt, -bitt, *pl.* -bīddaþ; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bīðon; *pp.* -bēden *To ask, pray, pray to, pray for, obtain by asking or praying; petere, precari, postulare, exorare, impetrare*:—Wilt tū wīt unc abīddan drīncan *vis petamus bibere?* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 30. Abīddaþ [Cott. biddaþ] hine eāþmōðlice *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Se ðe hwæt to læne abīt *qui quidquam mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ne mihte ic lūfnesse abīddan nequaquam impetrare potui, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 8. Ðā sendon hý tuā heora ærendracan to Rōmānum æfter frīde; and hit abīddan ne mihtan *then they sent their ambassadors twice to Rome for peace; and could not obtain it*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 39. He abīddan mæg ðæt ic ðe læte duguda brīcan *he may obtain by prayer that I will let thee enjoy prosperity*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 5; Gen. 2660. v. bīddan.

a-bīfian, -bīfigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To be moved or shaken, to tremble; moveri, contremere*:—For ansýne ecan Dryhtnes deós eorþe sceal eall abīfigan *a facie Domini mota est terra*, Ps. Th. 113, 7. v. bīfian.

a-bīlgþ, a-bīlhþ *anger, an offence. v.* a-bylgþ.

a-bīran *to bear, carry; portare. Bd.* i, 27; S. 491, 31. v. a-beran.

a-bīsegian *should prepossess, Bt.* 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. v. a-byfsgian.

a-bīt *prays, Ex.* 22, 14; *pres. of* a-bīddan.

a-bītan, ic -bīte, ðū -bītest, -bīst, he -bīteþ, -bīt, *pl.* -bītaþ; *p.* -bāt, *pl.* -bīton; *pp.* -bīten; *v. a.* *To bite, eat, consume, devour; mordere, arrodere, mordendo necare, comedere, devorare*:—Gif hit wīldeor abītaþ, bere forþ ðæt abītene and ne agife si comestum a bestia, *deferat ad eum quod occisum est, et non restituat*, Ex. 22, 13. He abāt his suna he ate his children, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 15. Ðæt se wōd-freca were-wulf tō fela ne abīte of godcundre heorde *that the ferocious man-wolf devour not too many of the spiritual flock*, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Mine scēp sind abītene *my sheep are devoured*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 10. Ðū his ne abīstst non comedas ex eo, Deut. 28, 31. v. bītan.

a-bīterian, -bītrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make sour or bitter; exacerbare. v.* bīterian, bīter bitter.

a-bi-tweoþnum; *prep.* *dat. Between; inter*:—Ic wīht geseah horna abitweoþnum [hornum bitweoþnum, Grn; Th.] hūde lāðan *I saw a*

creature bringing spoil between its horns, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rā. 30, 2. [Sansk. abhi; Zend aibi.] v. bi-tweoþnum.

a-blācian, -blācigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be or look pale, grow pale; pallere, obriescere*:—Ablācodon obriuerunt, Ex. 22, 16? Lye. Ic blācige palleo, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Blācian frōm blīcan, *p.* blāc *to shine: blācan to bleach, whiten, fade*. Observe the difference between blāc, blāc pallid, bleak, pale, and blæc, blaces, se blaca black, swarthy. DER. blācian pallere.

a-blācan; *p.* -blāhte; *pp.* -blāht [a, blācan to bleach] *To bleach, whiten; dealbare, Ps.* Vos. 50, 8; 67, 15.

a-blācnes, -ness, e; *f.* A paleness, gloom; pallor, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3, note 6. v. æ-blācnys.

a-blēandan *to blind, deaden, benumb. v.* ablēndan.

a-blann *rested; p.* of a-blinnan *to leave off.*

a-blāwan; *p.* -bleōw; *pp.* -blāwen *To blow, breathe; flare, efflare*:—On ablēōw inspirasit, Gen. 2, 7. Ut ablāwan to breathe, Th. 411, 19; Norm. 8, 20. Næfre mon ðæs hlūde býman ablāweþ *never does a man blow the trumpet so loudly*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 27; Dōm. 110. God ðā geworhte mannan and ablēōw on his ansýne liflicne blæd *God then made man and blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25.

a-blāwung, e; *f.* A blowing. v. blāwung.

a-blēnda, se a-blēnda; *adj.* Blinded; cæcatus:—Wenāþ ða ablēndan mōð the blinded minds think, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 6. v. pp. of a-blēndan.

a-blēndan; *p.* -blēnde, *pl.* -blēndon; *pp.* -blēnded, -blēnd; *v. a.* *To blind, make blind, darken, stuffy; cæcare*:—Ða gyldenān stānas ablēndaþ ðæs mōdes eāgan *the golden stones blind the mind's eyes*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. Swā biōþ ablēnd so are blinded, 38, 5; Fox 206, 1. Ic sýne ablēnde bealo-þoncum *I blinded their sight by baleful thoughts*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469. He ablēnde hyra eāgan excacavit oculos eorum, Jn. Bos. 12, 40. Ablēnded in burgum blinded as I am in these dwellings, Andr. Kmbl. 155; An. 78. Wæs ablēnd was blinded, Mk. Bos. 6, 52; Num. 14, 44. v. blēndan.

a-blēōton *sacrificed; p.* *pl.* of a-blōtan.

a-blēōw *blew; p.* of a-blāwan.

a-blīcan; *p.* -blāc, *pl.* -blīcon; *pp.* -blīcen; *v. n.* *To shine, shine forth, to appear, glitter, to be white, to astonish, amaze; dealbari, micare*:—Sōþlice on rihtwīsnyse ic ablīce *ego autem in justitia apparebo [micabo]*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 17. Ofer snāw ic beō ablīcen *super nivem dealbabor*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8.

a-blīgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to be white, to astonish; consternare*:—Ic eom ablīged consternor, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

a-blīgnys, -nyss, e; *f.* An offence. v. a-bygnes.

a-blindan *to blind, Abus.* i, Lye. v. a-blēndan.

a-blinnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* -blunnen *To cease, desist; cessare, desistere, Ps.* Spl. 36, 8; Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 16.

a-blīsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blush; erubescere*:—Ōp eōwre lyþre mōð ablīsige donec erubescat incircumcisā mens eorum, Lev. 26, 41.

a-blōtan; *p.* -bleot, *pl.* -blēoton; *pp.* -blōten *To sacrifice; immolare. v.* blōtan.

a-blýsung, -blýsung, e; *f.* The redness of confusion, shame; pudor, R. Ben. 73.

a-boden *told; pp.* of a-beoðan *to bid, tell.*

a-bogen *bowed; pp.* of a-būgan, -beogan *to bow, bend.*

a-boht *bought; pp.* of a-bīcgan *to buy.*

a-bolgen *angered, Ex.* 32, 10; *pp.* of a-belgan *to offend, anger.*

a-boren *carried; pp.* of a-beran *to bear.*

a-borgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be surety, to undertake for, to assign, appoint; fidejubere*:—Gif he nite hwā hine aborgie, hæfton hine *if he know not who will be his borh, let them imprison [lit. have, detain] him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8.

a-bracian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To engrave, emboss; cælare*:—Abracod cælatur, Cot. 33.

a-bradwian *To overthrow, slay, kill; prosternare, occidere, Beo.* Th. 5232; B. 2619. v. a-bredwian.

a-bræc *broke; p.* of a-brecan *to break.*

a-bræð, -brægd *drew, Mt.* Bos. 26, 51; *p.* of a-bredan, a-bregdan *to move, drag, draw.*

a-brēatan; *p.* -brēot, *pl.* -brēoton *To break, kill; frangere, concidere, necare*:—Abreót brim-wisan, brýd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930. v. a-brēotan.

a-brecan, ic -brece, ðū -bricst, he -bricþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -bræcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, vanquish, to take by storm, to assault, destroy; frangere, effringere, expugnare*:—Abrecan ne meahnton reced *they might not break the house*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. He Babilone abrecan wolde *he would destroy Babylon*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 10; Dan. 689. Hū ænig man mihte swylce burh abrecan *how any man could take such a town*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 16. DER. brecan.

a-bredan, he -brit = -brideþ, -bret = -bredeþ; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden; *v. a.* *To move quickly, remove, draw, withdraw; vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere*:—Abræd hys sawu, exemit gladium suum, Mt. Bos. 26, 51. Gif God abrit *if God remove*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox

216, 5. Of mōde abrit dæt micle dysig he removes from his mind that great ignorance, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 155; Met. 28, 78. Hond up abrad he raised his hand, Beo. Th. 5144; B. 2575. Lār Godes is abroden of breostum the knowledge of God is withdrawn from your breasts, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 31; Exod. 269. v. bredan.

a-bredwian; p. ade; pp. ad To overthrow, slay? prosternare? occidere?—Deāh de he his brōdor bearn abredwade [abradwade Th.] although he had overthrown [exiled? killed?] his brother's child, B. 2619.

a-brēgan; p. de; pp. ed To alarm, frighten; terere:—Mec mæg grīma abrēgan a phantom may frighten me, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rā. 41, 17. Abregde, p. Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12; Ps. Spl. T. 79, 14.

a-bregdan; p. -brægd, pl. -brugdon; pp. -brogden To move quickly, vibrate, remove, draw from, withdraw; vibrare, destingere, eximere, retrahere:—De abregdan sceal dæw þine death shall draw from thee thy soul, Cd. 125; Th. 159, 22; Gen. 2638. Hwonne of heortan hunger odde wulf sǣwe and sorge abregde when from my heart hunger or wolf shall have torn both soul and sorrow, 104; Th. 137, 22; Gen. 2277. Hine of gromra clomnum abrugdon they drew him from the clutches of the furious, 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486. v. bregdan.

ā-brēmede ever-celebrating, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. v. brēman.

a-brēotan; p. -brēat, pl. -bruton; pp. -broten To bruise, break, destroy, kill; frangere, confringere, concidere, necare:—Billum abreotan to destroy with bills, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. Yldo beām abrotēp age breaks the tree, Salm. Kmbl. 591; Sal. 295. Hine seō brimwylf abroten hæfde the sea-wolf had destroyed him, Beo. Th. 3203; B. 1599. Stānum abreotan lapidare, Elen. Kmbl. 1017; El. 510.

a-brēoðan; p. -brēaþ, pl. -bruoðon; pp. -broden To unsettle, ruin, frustrate, degenerate, deteriorate; perdere, degenerare:—Hæleþ oft hyre hleoð abrodeþ a man often unsettles her cheek, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, note 18; Gn. Ex. 66. Abrodeþ his angin he frustrated his enterprise, Byrlt. Th. 138, 59; By. 242. Hī abruoðon ða ðe he toþohte they frustrated that which he had thought of, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1. Ealā ðū abroðene folc degenero O populus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 10. Hic et hæc et hoc nugas dæt is abroden on Englisc, Ælf. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 11, 2.

abret, abrit takes away, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5. v. abredan.

a-brocen broken. v. a-brecan.

a-broden, a-broden opened, freed, taken away. v. abredan, abregdan. abrotanum = ābrotanov southernwood, Herb. 135; Lchdm. i. 250, 16. v. sūderne-wudu.

a-broten? crafty, silly, sluggish; vafer, fatuus, socors:—Abroten vel dwæs vafer, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 114. Abroten? for abroden.

a-broden degenero; pp. of a-brēoðan.

a-brodenes, -ness, e; f. Dulness, cowardice, a defect, backsliding; ignavia, pusillanimitas. DER. a-broden.

a-brugdon withdrew, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486; p. pl. of a-bregdan.

a-bruðon frustrated, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1; p. pl. of a-brēoðan.

a-bryrdan; p. -bryrde; pp. -byrde, -byrd, v. trans. To prick, sting, to prick in the heart, grieve; pungere, compungere:—Nā ic ne beo abryrd, God mīn non compungar, Deus meus, Ps. Spl. 29, 14. v. bryrdan.

a-bryrdnes, -ness, e; f. Compunction, contrition; compunctio, contritio. v. bryrdnys, a-bryrdan.

a-brytan; p. -brytte; pp. -brytt To destroy; exterminare, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 9. v. brytan.

a-būfan; adv. [a + be + ufan] ABOVE; supra:—Swā wæ ær abūfan sēdan as we have before said, Chr. 1090; Th. 358, 15. DER. būfan.

a-būgan; p. -beāg, -beaþ, pl. -bugon; pp. -bogen To bow, bend, incline, withdraw, retire; se vertere, declinare, inclinare, averti:—Abūgaþ eādmōdlīce inclinate suppliciter, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 3. Ac ðe fīrina gehwylc feor abūgeþ but from thee each sn shall far retire, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 22; Cri. 56. Ðær fram sylle abeāg medu-benc monig there many a mead-bench inclined from its sill, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. v. būgan.

a-bulgan = abulgon angered, Ps. Th. 77, 41; p. of a-belgan.

a-būnden ready; expeditus, Cot. 72; pp. of a-bīndan. v. bīndan.

a-būtan, -būton; prep. acc. [a + be + ūtan] ABOUT, around, round about; circa:—Ðū tæcst Israēla folce abūtan ðone mūnt thou shalt take the people of Israel around the mountain, Ex. 19, 12. Abūton hī circa eos, Mk. Bos. 9, 14. Abūton stān about a stone, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16.

a-būtan, -būton; adv. ABOUT; circa:—Besæt ðone castel abūtan beset the castle about, Chr. 1088; Th. i. 357, 29. Besætton ðone castel abūton they beset the castle about, Chr. 1090; Th. i. 358, 25.

a-byegan, -bicgan; p. -bohte, pl. -bohton; pp. -boht [a, byegan to buy, procure]. I. to buy, pay for; emere, redimere, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. II. to perform, execute; præstare:—Āþ abyegan jusjurandum præstare, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 18.

a-byffan; p. ode; pp. od To mutter; mutire, Cot. 134. v. byffan.

a-býgan, v. trans. To bow, bend; incurvare, Grm. ii. 826. v. a-bēgan.

a-býgendlic; adj. Bending, flexible; flexibilis. DER. un-abýgendlic.

a-bylgan, -bylgan, -bylgan; p. de; pp. ed To offend, anger, vex; offendere, irritare, exacerbare:—Hī hine oft abylgdon [MS. -dan] ipsi sæpe

exacerbaverunt eum, Ps. Th. 105, 32. Ða mōd abylgan ūra ðara nýhstena animos proximorum offendere, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 17; Hy. 6, 22. v. a-belgan.

a-bylg-nes, æ-bylig-nes, æ-bylig-nys, -ness, e; f. [abylgan to offend] An offence, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; offensā, ira, indignatio:—He him abylgnesse oft gefremede he had oft perpetrated offence against him, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 25; Mōd. 71.

a-bylgþ, -bilgþ, -bilhþ, e; f. An offence, wrong, anger; offensā, injuria, ira:—He sceal Cristes abilgþe wrecan he ought to avenge offence to Christ, L. Eth. 9, 2; Th. i. 340, 13; L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. v. æ-bylgþ.

a-byligd, e; f. Anger; indignatio, Ps. Th. 77, 49. v. a-bylgþ.

a-byrgan, -byrgean, -byrian To taste; gustare:—We cýðað eow ðæt God ælmihtig cwæþ his āgenum mūde, ðæt nān man he mōt abyrgan nānes cynes blōdes. Ælc ðæra ðe abyrgþ blōdes ofer Godes beboð sceal forwurpan on æcnysses we tell you that God Almighty said by his own mouth, that no man may taste any kind of blood. Every one who tastes blood against God's command shall perish for ever, Homl. intit. Hēr is hāwēndlic lār, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Junii 99, fol. 68. Se wulf for Gode ne dorste ðæs hæfdes abyrian the wolf durst not, for God, taste the head, Homl. Brit. Mus. MSS. Cot. Julius, E. 7, fol. 203, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Bodley 343. v. byrgan.

a-býsgian, -býsgan, -býsean, -biseagian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [a, býsgian to busy] To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess; occupare:—Deāh unþeāwas oft abiseagian ðæt mōd though imperfections of prepossess the mind, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Bīþ hyra seō swīpre symble abysgod ðæt hī unrihtes tiligeaþ dextera eorum dextera iniquitatis, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Bīþ hyra seō swīpre symble abysgad dextera iniquitatis, 143, 13.

a-býsgung, -býsgung, e; f. Necessary business, employment; occupatio, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 27, 29, 30.

a-býwan; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To adorn, purify, clarify; exornare, purgare:—Beoþ monna gæstas beorhte abywde þurh byrne fyres the souls of men are brightly adorned [clarified] through the fire's heat, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 24; Ph. 545. v. býwan.

AC, ach, ah, oc; conj. I, but; sed:—Ne com ic nā towurpan, ac gefyllan non veni solvere, sed adimplere, Mt. Bos. 5, 17. Brytwalas fulumes bædon wid Peohtas, ac hī næfdon nænne the Brito-Welsh begged assistance against the Picts, but they had none, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 34. II. for, because; nam, enim, quia:—Ne se aglæca yldan þohte, ac he gefēg hrade slæpendne rinc nor did the wretch mean to delay, for he quickly seized a sleeping warrior, Beo. Th. 1484; B. 740.

Ðū ne pearft onsittan wige, ac nē-fugas [wig, eācne MS.] blōddig sittap þicce gefyllt thou needest not oppress with war, because carrion birds sit bloody quite satiated (lit. thickly filled), Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. III. but also, but yet; sed etiam, sed et, sed tamen:—Nā læs weoruld men, ac eac swylce ðæt Drihtnes eowde not only men of the world, but also [sed etiam Bd.] the Lord's flock, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða cwican nō genihtsumdon ðæt hī ða deādan bebyrgdon, ac hwæðere ða ðe lifigende wæron nōht dōn woldon the living were not sufficient to bury the dead, but yet those who were living would do nothing, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 32; 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Ac swylce tunge mīn ælce dæge smeap rightwisnesse ðine sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam, Ps. Spl. 70, 26. [R. Glouc. Orm. ac; Laym. ac, æc, ah; Scot. ac; O. Sax. ak; O. H. Ger. oh; Goth. ak.]

ac; adv. interrogative, Why, whether; nonne, numquid:—Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sēccan, ac ðū gebettest mærum peodne when thou resolvedst to seek warfare, hadst thou compensated the great prince? Beo. Kmbl. 3976; B. 1990. Ac [ah MS.] ætflēp ðe seld unrihtwisnesse numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis? Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ac hwā dēmeþ who shall judge? Salm. Kmbl. 669; Sal. 334. Ac forhwon fealleþ se snāw why falleth the snow? 603; Sal. 301.

ac-, v. ag-, ag-læca, ah-, ah-læca.

AC, æc; g. e; f. I. an oak; quercus, robur:—Deōs ac hæc quercus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 46. Sume ac astāh got up into an oak, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. acc. Ac an oaken ship, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 21. Geonge æce of a young oak, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Of ðære ac [for æce], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 22. II. ac; g. æces; m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune F = a, the name of which letter, in Anglo-Saxon, is ac an oak, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter a, but for ac an oak, as F byþ on eorþan elda bearnum flæsces fōdor the oak is on earth food of the flesh to the sons of men, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 15. Ácas twegen two A's, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 26; Rā. 43, 10. [R. Glouc. ðk: Chauc. ðk, æke, oak: O. Frs. êk: Dut. eek, eik: North Frs. ik: L. Ger. eke: N. Ger. eiche: M. Ger. eich: O. Ger. eih: Dan. eg: Swed. ek: O. Nrs. eik. Grn. starting from Goth. ayuk in aiw-dup, i.e. aiw-k-dup eis rōv aiōwa, supposes a form ayuks, contracted to áiks, the equivalent of which would be ac, which would, therefore, indicate a tree of long durability.]

ac-, v. ag-, ag-læca, ah-, ah-læca.

ac-, v. ag-, ag-læca, ah-, ah-læca.

a-cægan to name. v. a-cīgan.

a-cænned = a-cænned brought forth; pp. of acennan.

a-cænnednys, -cænnys nativity. v. a-cænnednes.

a-cærran to avert; acærrerd averted. v. a-cerran.

a-calan; p. -cól, pl. -côlon To become cold; algere, frigescere:—Nô acól for dý egesan he never became cold for the terror, Andr. Grm. 1267. v. calan.

ACAN; ic ace, dū æcest, æcst, he æceþ, æcþ, pl. acap; p. 6c, pl. ðcon; subj. ic, dū, he ace; pp. acen; v. n. To ake, pain; dolere:—Gif mannes midrif [MS. midrife] ace if a man's midriff ake, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 11; Herb. Cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6; 3, 6. Acap mine eágan my eyes ake, Ælf. Gr. 36, MS. D; [mistiaþ = acþ, Som. 38, 48]; dolent mei oculi, Mann. [Laym. p. oc: R. Glouc. p. ak: Chauc. ake: N. L. Ger. aken, æken.]

Ácan-tún, es; m. [ácan = ácum, pl. d. of ác an oak, tún a town] Acton, Suffolk:—Ðæt hit cymþ to Ácantúne; fram Ácantúne [MS. Ácyn-túne] ðæt hit cymþ to Rigindúne till it comes to Acton; from Acton till it comes to Rigdon, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 525, 22-24. v. Ác-tún, and ðæt adv.

acas, e; f. acase, axe, an; f. An axe; securis:—Acas, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 10. Acase, Lk. Rush. War. 3, 9 [id. Lind. Acasa, a Northumbrian form]. Axe, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. æx.

ác-beám, es; m. An oak-tree; quercus, Ettm. p. 51.

ác-cærn, ác-corn an acorn. v. æcern.

acutian? to prove; probare:—Accuta me proba me, Ps. Spl. M. 138, 22.

ác-cyn, -cynn, es; n. [ác oak, cyn kind] A species of oak; ilex, Mann.

ác-drene, -drinc, es; m. Oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns; potus ex quercus glandibus factus. v. ác, drenc.

ace ake, pain. DER. acan to ake. v. ece.

a-cealdian; p. ode; v. intrans. To be or become cold; algere, frigescere, Past. 58, 9. v. a-côlian, calan.

a-ceáþian; p. ode; pp. od To buy. v. ceáþian.

a-cearfian to cut off:—Acearf absindet, Ps. Spl. C. 76, 8. v. a-ceorfan.

a-cêlan; p. de; v. intrans. To be or become cold; algere, frigescere:—Ðæs hearfan ne biþ þurst ædled the thirst of this desire is not become cold, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 34; Met. 7, 17. v. cêlan, calan.

Acemannes burh, burg; g. burge; d. byrig, beri; f. ceaster, cester; g. ceastre; f. [æce ake, mannes man's, ceaster or burh city or fortress] Bath, Somersetshire:—Hēr Eadgār to rice fēng at Acemannes byrig, ðæt is at Badan here, A. D. 972, Edgar took the kingdom at Akeman's burgh, that is at Bath, Chr. 972; Th. 225, 18, col. 3. On ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; ac beornas Badan nemnaþ in the old burgh, Akeman's Chester; but men call it Bath, Chr. 973; Ing. 158, 26. At Acemannes beri at Akeman's bury, Ing. 158, note g. v. Badan.

acen pained. v. acan.

ácen oaken. v. ácen.

a-cennan, dū -censþ, he -cenþ; p. -cende; pp. -cenned; v. a. To bring forth, produce, beget, renew; parere, gignere, renovare, renasci:—Swā wif acenþ bearn as a woman brings forth a child, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. On sárnyse dū acensþ cild in dolore paries filios, Gen. 3, 16. Ðā se Hæland accenned wæs cum natus esset Jesus, Mt. Bos. 2, 1. Crist wæs accenned [MS. accennyd] on midre winter Christ was born in mid-winter, Menol. Fox 1; Men. I. Gregorius wæs of ædelborene mæghe accenned Gregory was born of a noble family, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Eal edniwe, eft accenned, synnum asundrad all renewed, born again, sundered from sins, Exon. 59 b; Th. 214, 19; Ph. 241. Ðonne se móna biþ accenned [geniwod, v. geniwan] when the moon is changed [born anew], Lchdm. iii. 180, 19, 22, 28. v. cennan.

a-cenned-líc; adj. Native; natus, Cot. 138.

a-cennednes, -cennes, -cennys, -cænnednys, -cænnys, -ness, e; f. Nativity, birth, generation; nativitas, ortus:—Manega on his accennednysse gefagniaþ multi in nativitate ejus gaudebunt, Lk. Bos. 1, 14; Ps. Spl. 106, 37.

a-ceóðian; p. ode; pp. od To choke; suffocare. v. a-þrysman.

a-ceócuþ, e; f. A consideration; ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. a-ceócuþ.

a-ceorfan; p. -cearf, pl. -curfon; pp. -corfen To cut off; abscondere, succidere, concidere:—Of his ansýne ealle ic accorfe, ða ðe him feóndas synndon concidam inimicos ejus a facie ipsius, Ps. Th. 88, 20.

a-ceóðan; p. -ceás, pl. -curon; pp. -coren To choose, select; eligere. DER. ceóðan.

a-ceóðung [MS. aceócuþ], e; f. A consideration; ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

acer a field, Rtl. 145, 18. v. æcer.

a-cerran; p. -cerde; pp. -cerred To turn, return; vertere, reverti:—Úton acerran dider ðær he sylfa sit, sigora waldend let us turn thither where he himself sitteth, the triumphant ruler, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217.

a-cerrednes, -ness, e; f. An aversion. v. a-cerran.

ach but; sed:—Ach ðæs weorodes eác but of the host also, Andr. Recd. 3182; An. 1594. v. ac; conj.

ác-hál; adj. Oak-whole or sound, entire; roboreus, integer, Andr. Grm. 1700.

a-cígan; p. de; pp. ed To call; vocare, evocare:—Acíge of corþre

þ cyniges þegnas he called the thanes of the king from the band, Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Sundor acíge called him alone, in private, Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. Hine acíge út evocavit eum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19.

ac-læc-cræft, es; m. [ac-læc = ag-læc miseria, cræft ars] An evil art; ars mala vel pernicioosa:—Ðū ðē, Andreas, aclæccræftum lange feredes thou, Andrew, hast long betaken thyself to evil arts, Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364.

a-clensian; p. ode; pp. od To cleanse, purify; mundare:—Hyra nān næs aclēnsod, būton Naaman se Sirisca nemo eorum mundatus est, nisi Naaman Syrus, Lk. Bos. 4, 27.

Ac-leá = Ác-leáh; g. -leáge; f. [ác an oak, leáh a lea, ley, meadow; acc. leá = leáh, g. v.] The name of a place, as Oakley:—Sinoþ wæs gaderod æt Ácleá a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. Ácleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6; 851; Erl. 67, 26; 68, 3.

ác-leáf, es; n. An oak-leaf; quercus folium:—Ácleáf, Lchdm. iii. 311; L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19.

a-cleopian; p. ode; pp. od To call, call out; clamare, exclamare. DER. cleopian, clypian.

aclian; p. ode; pp. od [acol, ac excited by fear] To frighten, excite; terrere, terrore percellere. DER. ge-aclian.

ác-melu, g. -meluws; n. Acorn-meal; querna farina, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 7.

ác-mistel, e; f. Oak mistletoe; quercus viscum:—Genim ácmistel take mistletoe of the oak, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 4.

a-cnyssan; p. ede; pp. ed To expel, drive out; expellere. v. cnysan.

a-cofrian; p. ode; pp. od To recover; e morbo consurgere, convalescere:—Acofrah will recover, Lchdm. iii. 184, 15.

acol, acul, ac; adj. Excited, excited by fear, frightened, terrified, trembling; agitatus, perterritus, pavidus:—Weaþ he on ðam egesan acol worden he had through that horror become chilled, trembling, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 24; Dan. 124. Forht on móde, acul for ðam egesan fearful in mood, trembling with dread, 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. Acol for ðam egsan trembling with terror, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 20; Gü. 664. Forht and acol afraid and trembling, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 18; Gen. 1955. Wurdon hie ðā acle they then became terrified, Andr. Kmbl. 2678; An. 1341. Fyrd-leóþ galan aculm stefnum they sung a martial song with loud excited voices, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 4; Exod. 578.

a-côlian; p. ade, ode; pp. ad, od To become cool, cold, chilled; frigescere:—Ræst wæs acôlad his resting-place was chilled, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. Ðonne biþ ðæt werge lic acôlad then shall be the accursed carcass cooled, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 12; Seel. 125. v. côlian.

acolit = ἀκούλουσ A light-bearer; lucifer:—Acolitus is se ðe leóht berþ æt Godes þenungum acolite is he who bears the light at God's services, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7; L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. v. hād II. state, condition; ordo, gradus, etc.

acol-mōd; adj. Of a fearful mind, timid; pavidus animo:—Eorl acolmōd a chief in trembling mood, fearful mind, Exon. 55 b; Th. 195, 36; Az. 166. Þegnas wurdon acolmōde the thanes were chilled with terror, Andr. Kmbl. 753; An. 377.

acordian; p. ede; pp. ed To accord, agree, reconcile; reconciliare, Chr. 1119; Ing. 339, 30.

a-coren chosen; pp. of a-ceóðan. v. ceóðan, gecoren.

a-corenlic; adj. Likely to be chosen; eligibilis:—Biþ swíde acorenlic is very estimable, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 36.

a-corfen carved; pp. of a-ceorfan.

a-costnod tried; pp. of a-costnian. v. costnian.

a-cræftan; p. de; pp. ed To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman; excogitare:—Úton ðeah hwædere cræftan hū we heora, an dyssa nihta, māgan mæst beswican let us however plan how we can, in this night, most weaken them, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 19.

a-crammian; p. ode; pp. od To cram, fill; farcire. v. crammian.

a-créopian; p. ede; pp. ed To creep; serpere, scaterere:—Ðā læfdon hīg hit [Manhu] sume, ðþ hit morgen wæs, and ðæs ædelinges æt Ascan [Acsan, Gib. 59, 3; Ing. 71, 28] mynster Cynewulf reigned thirty-one years, and his body lies at Winchester, and the prince's at Axminster, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 32; Th. 86, 13, col. 1.

a-crimman; p. -cramm, pl. -crummon; pp. -crummen To crumble; friare:—Acrummen in micas fractus, Cot. 88: 179: 193.

ác-rind, e; f. Oak-rind or bark; querna cortex:—Nim ácrinde take oak-bark, Lchdm. iii. 14, 1.

acs an axe. v. æx, acas.

Acsa, Axa, an; m? The river Axe. v. Acsan mynster.

Acsan mynster, Ascan mynster, Axan minster, es; n. [Acsa, an; m? the river Axe; mynster a monastery: Flor. Axanminster: Hunt. Acseminster] AXMINSTER in Devonshire; hodie Axminster, in agro Devonienis; ita dictum quod situm est ad ripam fluminis Axi:—Se Cynewulf ricsode xxxi wintra, and his lif līp æt Wintan ceastre, and ðæs ædelinges æt Ascan [Acsan, Gib. 59, 3; Ing. 71, 28] mynster Cynewulf reigned thirty-one years, and his body lies at Winchester, and the prince's at Axminster, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 32; Th. 86, 13, col. 1.

acso ashes, Cot. 40. v. asce.

acsian, **acsigan**; *p. ode*; *pp. od To ask, ask for, demand*; rogare, expostulare, exigere:—Mōt ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 26. Cōmon corprum michum cuman acsian they came in great multitudes to demand the strangers, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Lk. Bos. 20, 40. Hig hine acsodon dæt bigspell they asked him the parable, Mk. Th. 4, 10. Hū mæg ænig man acsigan how can any man inquire? Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. v. **ascian**.

acsung, *e*; *f. An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is inquired about, information*; interrogatio:—Unæþe ic mæg forstand dīne acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. **ascung**.

āc-treō, -treōw, *es*; *n. An oak-tree*; quercus:—Under āc-treō under the oak-tree, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 10; Kl. 28.

Āc-tūn, *es*; *m. [āc oak, tūn a town] Acton, Staffordshire?*—Æt Āc-tūne at Acton, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 546, 27. v. **aac**.

a-cucian to revive [cuc=cwic, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23=Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8]. v. **a-cwician**.

acul frightened, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. v. **acol**.
ā-cuma **oakum**; **putamen**:—Ācuman **putamina**, Mone p. 398; B. 323 I. v. **ācumba**.

a-cuman; *p. -cam, -com, pl. -cāmon, -cōmon*; *pp. -cumen, -cymen To come, bear*; venire, ferre, sustinere:—Wæs of fere acumen he had come from the vessel, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. Ðæt land hig ne mihte acuman non sustinebat eos terra, Gen. 36, 7. Ge hyt ne māgon nū acuman non potestis portare modo, Jn. Bos. 16, 12.

ā-cumba, *an*; *m. ā-cumbe, an*; *n? [cumban to comb]*. I. **oakum**, that which is combed, the coarse part of hemp,—Hards, flax, tow; stappa = στύπη, στύπη [v. heordas stappa, R. 68]:—Afyl ða wūnde, and mid ā-cumba beswede fill the wound, and swathe up with tow, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. Ā-cumbe stappa, Ælfic. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 2; Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. II. the thing pruned or trimmed, properly of trees, and figuratively of other things, hence,—Prunings, clippings, trimmings; putamen, hinc,—putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacunque re projicitur, putamen appellatur:—Ācumba **putamen**, Mone B. 3702. Ācumban **putamina**, 3703, p. 407.

III. reduced to ashes, it was used as a substitute for σπόδιον = σποδός, Wood ashes; spodium Græcorum nihil aliud est, quam radix Alcanæ combusta, officinæ ustum ebur ejus loco substituitur:—To sealf, nīm ācumban, cneōwholen for a salve, take the ashes of oakum, butcher's broom, L. M. I, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 11. Ācumba ashes of oakum, I, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 14.

a-cumend-lic; *adj. Tolerable, bearable*; tolerabilis:—Acumendlicre byþ Sodomalande and Gomorra on dōmes dæg, ðonne ðære ceastre tolerabilis erit terræ Sodomorum et Gomorrhæorum in die iudicii quam illi civitati, Mt. Bos. 10, 15.

a-cumendlicness, *e*; *f. The possibility to bring anything to pass*; possibilitas, v. **cumende**; *part. of cuman*.

a-cunnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To prove*; probare:—Ðū acunnodest [MS. acunnudyst] us God probasti nos Deus, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 9. v. **cunnian**.

a-curon chose; *p. pl. of a-cēosan*.

a-cwædon said, Ps. Th. 72, 6; *p. of a-cwēdan*.

a-cwælon died, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13; *p. pl. of a-cwelan*.

a-cwæp spoke, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639; *p. of a-cwēdan*.

a-cwalde killed, Ps. Vos. 104, 27; 134, 11, = a-cwealde; *p. of a-cwellan*.

a-cwān melted, decayed, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29; *p. of a-cwīnan*.

a-cwanc quenched, Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30; *p. of a-cwīncan*.

a-cwealde killed, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403; *p. of a-cwellan*.

a-cweccan; *p. -cwehte*; *pp. -cweht To move quickly, to shake, vibrate*; move, quate, vibrare:—Æsc acwehte he shook the ash, i. e. the lance, Byrht. Th. 140, 59; By. 310.

a-cwelan, he -cwīþ, *pl. -cwelaþ*; *p. -cwæl, pl. -cwælon*; *pp. -cwolen, -cwelen, v. n. To die, perish*; mori:—Ða fixas acwelaþ pisces morientur, Ex. 7, 18. Ofercumen biþ he ær he acwela he will be overcome ere he dies, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 10; Gn. Ex. 114. Monige men hungre acwælon many men died of hunger, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13.

a-cwellan; *p. -cwealde*; *pp. -cweald To kill, destroy*; interficere, necare:—Fræa wolde on ðære to-weardan tide acwellan the Lord would destroy them in the coming time, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 31; Gen. 1283. Ic wille mid flōde folc acwellan I will destroy the folk with a flood, 64; Th. 78, 21; Gen. 1296. Acwelleþ ða wyrmas killeth the worms, Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 22. Ðā ðe ēgor-here eorpan tudor eall acwealde when the water-host destroyed all the progeny of earth, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403. Wiges heard wyrms acwealde the bold one in battle slew the worm, the dragon, Beo. Th. 1777; B. 886. Steóp-cilda feala stundum acwealdon pupillos occiderunt, Ps. Th. 93, 6.

a-cwelledness, *e*; *f. A quelling, killing*; occisio. DER. **cwellan**.

a-cwencan; *p. de, te, pl. don, ton*; *pp. ed, t To quench, extinguish, put out*; extinguere:—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt leōht acwencten prayed that they would put out the light, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ūre leōhtfatu synt acwencte lampades nostræ extinguuntur, Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Fýr ne byþ acwenced ignis non extinguitur, Mk. Bos. 9, 44.

a-cweorran; *p. -cwear, pl. -cwurron*; *pp. -cworren To eat or drink immoderately, to glut, guzzle*; ingurgitare:—Swā swā mihti acworren fram wine tanquam potens crapulatus a vino, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71.

āc-wern, *es*; *n. The name of an animal, a squirrel*; scitra, sciurus, Ælfic. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 9.

a-cwerren, -cworren drunk; *pp. of a-cweorran*.

a-cwēdan, he -cwyp; *p. -cwæþ, pl. -cwædon*; *pp. -cweden To say, tell, answer*; dicere, eloqui, respondere:—Ðæt word acwyp that word says, Beo. Th. 4099; B. 2046. Word acwæþ, wuldres aldor he spake the word, the chief of glory, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Ðæt me acweden syndon quæ dicta sunt mihi, Ps. Th. 121, 1. v. **cwēdan**.

a-cwician; *p. ode*; *pp. od To quicken, revive, to come to life*; vivificare, reviviscere:—On ðīne mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician in misericordia tua vivifica me, Ps. Th. 118, 159. Ðā acwicode ic hwon then I revived a little, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29.

a-cwīlþperishes:—Ne a-cwīlþperishes not, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 29. v. **a-cwelan**.

a-cwīnan; *p. -cwān, pl. -cwīnon*; *pp. -cwīnen To waste or dwindle away, decline, become extinct*; tabescere:—Ðæt fýr acwān and adwæsed wæs the fire declined and was extinguished, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29.

a-cwīncan; *p. -cwanc, pl. -cwīncon*; *pp. -cwīncen To vanish, become extinguished, quenched*; extingui, evanescere:—Se mōna acwanc the moon was extinguished, i. e. eclipsed, Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30.

a-cwīnen quenched. v. **a-cwīnan**.

a-cwōlen died, Chr. 918; Gib. 105, 37, note a. v. **a-cwelan**.

a-cworren drunk, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71; *pp. of a-cweorran*.

a-cwucian to quicken. v. **a-cwician**.

a-cwylan to die, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3. v. **a-cwelan**.

acxan ashes, Ors. i, 3; Bos. 27, 32. v. **axe**, **asce**.

a-cýd said, confirmed, R. Ben. 27. v. **a-cýðan**.

a-cýrran; *p. -cýrde*; *pp. -cýrred, -cýrd To avert*; avertere:—Ne ðū nāfre gedest, ðæt ðū mec acýrre from Cristes lofe thou shalt never do so, that thou avert me from the love of Christ, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 2; Jul. 139. Acýrred from Cristes æ turned from Christ's law, 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411.

a-cýrrednes, -cýrrednes, -ness, *e*; *f. A turning, aversion, a turning from, apostasy, revolting*; aversio. DER. **a-cýrred**. v. **a-cýrran**.

a-cýðan; *p. -cýdde*; *pp. -cýded, -cýd To show, announce, confirm*; manifestare, annuntiare, confirmare:—Yrre acýðan iram manifestare, irasci, Ps. Th. 88, 39. Ær he hine acýðan mōte ere he can show himself, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 15; Gn. Ex. 49. Torn acýðan to make known or show one's affliction, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 8; Wand. 113. Ðær me wæs yrre ðīn on acýðed in me confirmata est ira tua, Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ĀD, *aad, es*; *m. A funeral pile, pile, heap*; rogos, congeries:—Ðā onbærde he done ðā then kindled he the pile, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25. Ād stōd onæled the pile was [stood] kindled, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 35; Gen. 2922. Hēt ād onælan he commanded to kindle the funeral pile, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Mycelne aad [ad MS. B. T.] gesomnode on beāmum advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. [Kath. ad: O. Ger. eit ignis, rogos. v. Lat. æs-tus; Grk. αἶθος; Sansk. edh-as wood for fuel, from the Sansk. root indh to light, kindle.] DER.

ād-fær, -fýr, -lēg, -loma.

a-dēlan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed To part, divide, separate*; partiri, dividere, separare:—He sceal wesan of eorþan feor adēled he shall be far parted from the earth, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 4; Gen. 2322. Ða wæron adēlede ealle of ānum these were parted all from one, 12; Th. 14, 13; Gen. 218; Ps. Th. 54, 20. v. **dēlan**.

a-dēðan, -dēðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To fail, decay, die, mortify, lay waste, destroy*; fatiscere, Herb. 35, Lye: Cot. 90.

a-deaþ; *adj. Deaf*; surdus, Ben. v. **deaþ**.

a-deaþian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To become or wax deaf*; surdescere, obsurdescere:—Adeaðfe obsurdit, Ælfic. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 13; Wrt. Voc. 55, 17.

a-deaþung eārena A deafening of the ears; surditas. v. **a-deaþ**.

ādæl a disease, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 23; Gū. 1064. v. **ād**.

adela, *an*; *m. Filth*; cœnum:—Ðæt hēr yfle adelan stinceþ that here ill smells of filth, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 1; Rā. 41, 32. [addle-pool a pool near a dunghill: Scot. adill, addle foul and putrid water: N. Ger. adel, m. cœnum: Holst. addeln lotium pecudum.] DER. **adelith**, **adel-seaþ**.

a-delfan; *p. -dealf, -dylf, pl. -dulfon*; *pp. -dolfen To dig, delve*; fodere, effodere:—Cleopatra hēt adelfan hyre byrigenne Cleopatra ordered her burying place to be dug, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 22. Seaþ adelf lacum effodit, Ps. Spl. 7, 16; Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 16. Op ðæt biþ seaþ adolfen donec fodiatur fovea, Ps. Th. 93, 12; Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 23.

adelith; *adj. Dirty, filthy*; cœnosus, Cot. 48.

adel-seaþ, *es*; *m. A sewer, gutter, sink*; cloaca. v. **adul-seaþ**.

adelyng a prince, Joh. Brompt. ad ann. 907. v. **ædeling**.

a-dēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To judge, adjudge, doom, deem, try, abjudicate, deprive*; examinare, abjudicare, iudicio facto relegare:—Licode Gode hire ða hālgan sāule eac swylce mid longre hire lichoman untrymnesse adēmede and asodene beon it pleased God that her holy soul should also be tried and seethed with long sickness of her body, Bd. 4, 23;

S. 595, 15. Ðū adēmeſt me fram duguðe thou depriveſt me of good, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 14; Gen. 1032. v. dēman.

a-deorciān; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To obscure, dim, darken, hide; obscurare:—Adeorcad obscuratus, Som. v. deorciān.

adesa, eadesa, an; *m.* An addice or adze, a cooper's instrument; ascia, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26; Wrt. Voc. p. 84, 62.

ād-fær, nom. acc; *g.* -færes; *pl.* nom. -faru; *n.* The pile-way, the way to the funeral pile; iter rogi:—Ðæt we hine gebringon on ādfære that we may bring him on the way to the pile, Beo. Th. 6012; B. 3010.

ād-fȳr, es; *n.* A pile-fire; ignis rogi:—Abraham ādfȳr onbran Abraham kindled a pile-fire, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398.

a-dihtan; *p.* -dihte, -dihtode; *pp.* -dihtod, -diht To compose, edit, write; facere, componere. v. dihtan.

a-dilegian, -diligian, -dylegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, diligian to destroy] To abolish, blot out, destroy, do away; abolere, delere:—His sǣwul biþ adilegod of his folce delebitur anima illa de populo suo, Gen. 17, 14. Ic adlidge hi delebo eos, Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. Adilga me of ðine bēc dele me de libro tuo, Ex. 32, 32; Ps. Th. 68, 29; 108, 13, 14. Adilgode, Ps. Th. 17, 40.

a-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad To dim, darken, obscure, make dull; obscurare:—Deah heora mōd sie adimmad though their mind be obscured, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28; Ps. Th. 68, 24.

ādla, ādel; *g.* ādle, *f.* ādle, an; *f. a.* disease, pain, a languishing sickness, consumption; morbus, langour:—Wæs seō ādl pearl, hāt and heorogrim the disease was sharp, hot and very fierce, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. Seō mycle ādl the great disease, leprosy; elephantiasis, Som. Ne hine drēfep ādl disease does not afflict him, Beo. Th. 3476; B. 1736. Ðē to heortan hearde griþep ādl unlīde fell disease gripes thee hard at heart, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Ðē untrymnes ādle gonung bysgade infirmity has afflicted thee through attacks of disease, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 8; Gū. 990. He ðine ādle calle gehælede sanavit omnes languores tuos, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Ðæt ādla hi gehældon ut languores curarent, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Hū manega ādla how many diseases? Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29; Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Laman legeres ādl the palsy. v. leger. [Orm. adl disease. Probably akin to the Sansk. root iudh to burn.] DER, feorh-ād, fōt-, horn-, in-, lungen-, mōnaþ-: ādl-in, -ic, -ig, -þracu, -wērig.

ādle, an; *f. a.* disease; morbus:—Ne yldo ne ādle neither age nor disease, Exon. 112 a; Th. 430, 7; Rā. 44, 4. v. ādl.

ād-lēg, es; *m.* The flame of the funeral pile; flamma rogi:—Ādlēg æleþ flæsc and bān the flame of the pile burns flesh and bones, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222.

ādlian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To ail, to be sick, to languish; ægrotare, languere:—Ðæt se ylca biſcop an ādliende mæden gebiddende gehælede ut idem episcopus puellam languentem orando sanaverit, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 35. Ic ādlighe languoe, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 46.

ādlic, ādlig; *adj.* [ād disease, lic like] Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid; morbidus, ægrotus, tabidus, viſciatus, putidus. Hence ADDLE egg; putidum ovum:—Ādlighe men languentes homines, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Ādlig æger vel ægrotus, Wrt. Voc. 45, 59.

ād-loma, -lama? *an*; *m.* One crippled by the flame? cui flamma claudicationem attulit?—Earme ādloman poor wretches, i. e. diaboli, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 33; Gū. 884.

ād-lþracu; *g.* -þræce; *f.* The force or virulence of disease; morbi impetus:—Seō ādlþracu the force of disease, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 31; Gū. 935. v. þræc.

ād-lwērig; *adj.* Weary with sickness; morbo fatigatus:—Fonde his mon-dryhten ādlwērigne he found his master weary with sickness, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 25; Gū. 981.

a-dolfen dug, Ps. Th. 93, 12; *pp.* of a-delfan.

a-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *impert.* -dō; *v. a.* To take away, remove, banish; tollere, ejicere:—Ne māgon ðe nū heonan adōn hyste ða reādan the red ornaments may not now take thee hence, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 14; Seel. 57. Ðæt hȳ God ðanon adō to heora āgnum lande that God will bring them thence to their own land, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 37. Adō ða buteran remove the butter, L. M. I, 36; Lchdm. II. 86, 22. Adō of ða buteran take off the butter, 86, 19. Flōd adyde mancinna a flood destroyed mankind, Ælfic. T. 5, 25; Gen. 7, 23, 9, 11. Adō ðas wyne ejice ancillam hanc, Gen. 21, 10; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10; Ps. Th. 68, 14.

a-drēðan; *p.* -drēþ; *pp.* -drāðen To fear; timere:—He adrēð ðæt folc timuit populum, Mt. Bos. 14, 5.

a-drēfan, -drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To drive away; expellere:—Ðā weaþp adrēfed deōrmōd hæleþ then was driven away the beloved hero, Chr. 975; Th. I. 228, 22; Edg. 44. He adrēfed was ejectus est, Gen. 3, 24. Osrēd wæs of rīce adrēfed Osred was banished from his kingdom, Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2.

a-dreāg, -dreāh bore, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202; *p.* of a-dreōgan.

a-drēd feared, Mt. Bos. 14, 5; *p.* of a-drēðan.

a-drēfed driven, Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2, = a-drēfed; *pp.* of a-drēfan.

adreminte, an; *f.* The herb feverfew; parthenium = μαρθόριον, Prior 78.

a-drencean; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced; *v. a.* To plunge under, to im-

merse, drown; immergere:—Wolde hine adrecean on ðære eā would drown him in the river, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 36. Caines ofspring eall weaþp adrenced on ðam deōþan flōd, ðe adyde mancinna Cain's ofspring were all drowned in the deep flood, which destroyed mankind, Ælfic. T. 5, 24. Heora feōndas flōd adrencete, Ps. Th. 105, 10; Ex. 14, 28.

a-dreōgan, -driōgan; *ic* -dreōge, dū -dreōgest, -dryhst, he -dreōgeþ. -dryþ; *p.* -dreāg, -dreāh, *pl.* -dregon; *pp.* -dregen. I. to act, perform, practise; agere, perficere:—He adreāg unrihte þing gessit iniqua, Hymn. Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6. Ðe his lufan adreōgeþ who practises his love, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 24; Gū. 63. Lif adreōgan agere vitam, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 29.

II. to bear, suffer, endure; pati, sustinere:—Hī adreōgan māgan they may bear, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 27. Ic ne mæg adreōgan ðine seōfunga I cannot tolerate thy lamentations, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Ðæt hie ðe eāþ mihton drohtaþ adreōgan that they might the easier endure their way of life, Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369. Earfedu ðe he adreāg the pains that he endured, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202. Earfedu ðe he adreāh the pains that he endured, Andr. Kmbl. 2971; An. 1488. v. dreōgan.

a-dreōgendlic; *adj.* Bearable; tolerabilis; *part.* of a-dreōgan, -lic.

a-dreōpan; *ic* -dreōpe, dū -drypst, he -dryþþ; *p.* -dreāp, *pl.* -drupon; *pp.* -dronen To shed drop by drop; guttatim effundere:—Nū is mīn swāt adropen now is my blood sprinkled, An. 1427, note. v. a-prāwan.

a-dreōsan; *ic* -dreōse, dū -dryst, he -dreōseþ, -dryst; *p.* -dreās, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -dronen To fall, decline; labi, deficere:—Ne biþ se hlīsa adronen fame will not decline, non erit fama tædio affecta, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 19; Reim. 79.

a-drifan, æ-drifan; *ic* -drife, dū -drifest, -drīfst, he -drifeþ, -drīfþ, -drift, *pl.* -drifap; *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen To drive, stake, expel, pursue, follow up; agere, pellere, expellere, repellere, sequi, prosequi:—Ða Walas adrifon sumre eā ford ealne mid scearþum pīlum greātum innan ðam wætere the Welsh staked all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water, Chr. Iutrod; Th. 5, 35. Rihtwīsynssa his ic ne adraf fram me iustitias ejus non repuli a me, Ps. Spl. 17, 24. Adrife ðæt spor ut of his scire let him pursue the track out of his shire, L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. I. 236, 23. Adrifene fatu graven or embossed vessels, Ælfic. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99. v. drifan.

a-drigan, -drygan, -drygean, -drugian, -druwian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od To dry, dry up, rub dry, wither; abstergere, siccare, exsiccare:—Hlūde streāmas on Æthane ealle dū adrigdest tu exsiccasti fluvios Eithan, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

a-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen To be immersed, extinguished, quenched by water, to be drowned; immergi, exstingui, aquis suffocari:—Ligfȳr adranc the fire-flame was quenched, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77. Mycele māt moncynnes adranc on ðam wætere many more of mankind were drowned in the water, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 36.

a-driōgan, -driōhan to bear, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22; MS. Cott. The Bodl. MS. has a-driōhan. v. a-dreōgan.

a-drogen done, finished; transactus, peractus; *pp.* of a-dreōgan.

a-dronc, -droncen, for a-dranc, -druncen; *p.* and *pp.* of a-drincan.

a-drugian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To dry; siccari:—Ðā sōna adrugode se streām alveus siccatus est, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-druncan drowned; *pp.* of a-drincan.

a-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To dry up; siccari:—Ðæt ða wætera wæron adruwode ofer eorþan quod aqua cessasset super terram, Gen. 8, 11. Eorþan brādnis wæs adruwod exsiccata erat superficies terræ, 8, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-drygan, -dryggean to dry, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 6. v. adrgan.

adul-seaþ a sewer, sink; cloaca, Wrt. Voc. 36, 42. v. adciseaþ.

a-dumbian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n.* To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute or dumb; obmutescere:—Adumba and gā of ðisum men obmutesce et exi de homine, Mk. Bos. 1, 25. Adumbiaþ ða fæcnfullan weoloras muta efficiantur labia dolosa, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Ic adumbode obmutui, Ps. Spl. 38, 3. Ic adumbode, Ps. Lamb. 38, 10.

a-dūn, -dūne; *adv.* Down, adown, downward; deorsum:—Adūn of ðam wealle down from the wall, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21. Ða ðdre ða dura bræcon adūne the others broke the doors down, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 19. Adūne asettine (they) put down, deposited, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. He adūne astāh descendit, Ps. Spl. 71, 6; 87, 4.

a-dūn-weard; *adv.* Downward; deorsum:—Scotedon adūnweard mid arewan they shot their arrows downward, Chr. 1083; Th. I. 352, 14.

a-dwæscan; *p.* ede, te; *pp.* ed, t; *v. a.* [a, dwæscan to quench] To quench, put out, staunch, appease; extinguere:—Smeōcende flex he ne adwæsch linum fumigans non extinguet, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Ðæt fȳr adwæsc was flammæ extincta sunt, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29. Adwæsceton extinguerent, 4, 8; S. 575, 41. Adwæsceton ðinum feōdum extinctis tuis hostibus, 2, 12; S. 514, 7. Efine swā he mid wæte done weallendan lēg adwæscen even as he with water the raging flame quenches, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 23; Alm. 6. Eall mīn unriht adwæsc omnes iniquitates meas dele, Ps. Ben. 50, 10.

a-dwelian; *p.* -dwelede, -dwealde; *pp.* -dweled, -dweald [a, dwelian to err] To seduce, lead into error; seducere:—Woldon adwelian

mancyn fram heora Drihtene *they would seduce mankind from their Lord*, L. Ælf. P. 29; Th. ii. 374, 31.

a-dwīnan; ic *dwine*, *dwīnest*, *dwīnst*, *he dwīneþ*, *dwīnþ*, *pl. dwīnaþ*; *p. dwān*, *pl. dwinon*; *pp. dwinen* *To dwindle or vanish away*; *vanescere*. v. *dwīnan*.

a-dýðan, *-dýðdan*; *p. -dýdde*; *pp. -dýded*, *-dýd*; *v. a. [a, dýðan to die]* *To put to death, to destroy, kill, mortify*; *perdere*, *occidere*;—*Wolde hīg a-dýðdan would destroy them*, Ælfic. T. 22, 19. Ðæt ic nāteshwon nelle heonon forþ eall flæsc a-dýðan mid flōdes wæterum *that I will not, by any means, henceforth destroy all flesh with the waters of a flood*, Gen. 9, 11. Ælc þing de lif hæfde wearþ a-dýð *everything which had life was destroyed*, Gen. 7, 23.

a-dydest, *hast banished*; *expulisti*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 12; *p. of a-dōn*.
a-dylegian; *pres. ic dylegige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To destroy*; *delere*:—*ic adylegige deleo*; *ic adylegode [adeligode Som.] deleui*; *adylegode deletum*, of ðam is gecweden letum [=lethum death; Grk. λήθη obliuio] *deāþ, ðe adylegaþ lif I destroy; I destroyed; destroyed, deletum, from which is derived [called] letum death, which destroyeth life*, Ælfic. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 32, 33. v. *a-dilegian*, *dilgian*.

a-dylf effodit, Ps. Th. 7, 15, = *a-dealf*; *p. of a-delfan*, *q. v.*

Æ. The short or unaccented Anglo-Saxon æ has a sound like *ai* in *main* and *fairy*, as appears from these cognate words:—*Wæl wail*, *brædan to braid*, *nægel a nail*, *dæg*, *spær*, *læt*, *snæce*, *mæst*, *æsp*, *bær*, etc.

2. The short or unaccented æ stands only (1) before a single consonant; as *Stæf*, *hwæl*, *dæg*; (2) a single consonant followed by *e* in nouns; *Stæfes*, *stæfe*, *hwæles*, *dæges*, *wæter*, *fæder*, *æcer*; (3) or before *st*, *sc*, *fn*, *ft*; *Gæst*, *æsc*, *hræfn*, *craeft*; (4) before *pp*, *bb*, *tt*, *cc*, *ss*; *Æppel*, *craebba*, *hæbbæn*, *fætte*, *fættes*, *wraecca*, *næsse*; (5) before double consonants, arising from the inflection of monosyllabic adjectives:—*Lætnæ*, *lætre*, *lætra*, from *læt late*; *hwætne*, *hwætre*, *hwætra* from *hwæt quick*.

3. In the declension of monosyllabic nouns and adjectives, *e* is rejected from the short or unaccented *æ*, and becomes *a*, when a single consonant, or *st*, *sc*, is followed by *a*, *o*, *u* in nouns, and by *a*, *o*, *u*, *e* in adjectives; as *Stæf*, *pl. stafas*, *g. stafa*, *d. stafum*; *hwæl*, *pl. hwalas*; *dæg*, *pl. dagas*. *adj. Læt late*; *g. m. n. lates*; *d. latum*; *se lata the late*; *latost*, *latemest*, *latest*: *Smæl small*; *g. m. n. smales*; *d. smalum*; *se smala the small*, etc. See short *a* in B. 3, p. 1, col. 1.

4. *æ*, prefixed to words, like *a*-, often denotes *A negative, deteriorating or opposite signification*, as *From*, *away*, *out*, *without*, etc. Like *a*, *ge*, etc. *æ* is sometimes prefixed to *perfect tenses and perfect participles* and other words without any perceptible alteration in the sense; as *Cēled*, *æ-cēled cooled*. 5. The Anglo-Saxon Rune for *æ* is *Æ*, which is also put for *æsc an ash-tree*, the name of the letter. v. *æsc*.

Æ. The long or accented æ has the sound of *ea* in *meat*, *sea*. The æ is found in the following words, which are represented by English terms of the same signification, having *ea* sounded as in *deal*, *fear*: *Dæl*, *fær*, *dræd*, *lædan*, *brædo*, *hæto*, *hwæte*, *hæþ*, *hæden*, *clæne*, *læne*, *sæ*, *ær*, *hælan*, *læran*, *tæcan*, *tæsan*, *tæsel*, *wæpen*, etc.

2. The æ is known to be long, and therefore accented, when in monosyllables, assuming another syllable in declining, *æ* is found before a single consonant or *st*, *sc*, and followed in nouns by *a*, *o*, *u*, and in adjectives by *a*, *o*, *u*, or *e*; as *Blæda fruits*; *blædum*; *Dwæes dull*; *g. m. dwæses*. The æ is often changed into *ā*; as *Stānen stony*, *stān a stone*; *lær*, *lār lore*.

Æ; *indecl. f. Law*, *statute*, *custom*, *rite*, *marriage*; *lex*, *statutum*, *ceremonia*, *ritus*, *matrimonium*:—*God him sette æ ðæt ys open lagu God gave them a statute that is a plain law*, Ælfic. T. 10, 20. *Æ Drihtnes the law of the Lord*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8; Mt. Bos. 26, 28. *God is wisdom and æ would-biendra God is the wisdom and law of the inhabitants of the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 165; Met. 29, 83. *Cristes æ the Gospel*. *Būtan æ oððe fīlaga an outlaw*, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 44. *Seo æftere æ Deuteronomy*, Bd. 1, 27. *Hūsflatu hālegu ða ær Israela in æ hæfdon the holy vessels which the Israelites formerly used in their rites*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 29; Dan. 751. *Wircap his bebodu and his æ and his dōmas observa præcepta ejus et ceremonias atque judicia*, Deut. 11, 1. *Stýrde nyrhvre æ he reproved the unlawful marriage*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. [*O. Sax. eo*, *m. O. Frys. ē*, *ē*, *ēwe*, *ēwa*, *f. Ger. ehe*, *f. matrimonium*; *M. H. Ger. ēwe*, *ē*, *f. O. H. Ger. ēwa*, *ēha*, *ēa*, *f. Sansk. eva*, *m. course*, *manner*.]

æ; *indecl. f. Life*; *vita*:—*Ðæt hī ne meahtan acwellan cnyhta æ that they might not destroy the young men's lives*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 164. *æ*; *indecl. f. A river, stream*; *rivus*, *torrents*:—*On ðære æ ðū hý drenest thou shalt give them to drink of the stream*; *torrente potabis eos*, Ps. Th. 35, 8. v. *ēa*.

æ alas! *Æ*, Hy. I, 1, = *ēa*, Lamb. MS. fol. 183 b, line 11. v. *ēāla*, *ēāla*, *ēāla*.

ēāla; *interj. O! alas!* *O, eheu*:—*Æāla ðū Scippend O! thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. v. *ēāla*, *ēāla*.

a-eargian; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od* [*a, eargian torpescere*] *To become slothful*; *segnis fieri*:—*Hý ondredan, gif hī hwilum ne wunnon, ðæt hý to rade a-eargadon they dreaded, if they did not sometimes wage war, that they should too soon become slothful*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

æ-bær notorious, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11. v. *ē-ber*.

Æbban dūn, *Abban dūn*, *e*; *f. [Æbba, an; m: or Æbbe, an; f: dūn a down or hill; Æbba's or Æbbe's down or hill]* *ABINGDON*; *Abindoniæ oppidum in agro Berceciensi*:—*His lic lif on ðam mynstre æt Abban dūne his body lies in the monastery at Abingdon*, Chr. 981; Th. 234, 34, col. 1.

a-ebbian; *p. a-ebbode*; *pp. a-ebbad*, *ge-ebbod*; *v. intrans. To ebb away, recede*; *recedere*:—*Ðæt wæter wæs a-ebbad [a-ebbod MS. C. T; ge-ebbod Cant.] feala furlanga from ðam scipum the water had ebbed many furlongs from the ships*, Chr. 897; Ing. 123, 19. v. *ebbian*.

æbbing, *e*; *f. An EBBING*; *recessus aquarum*:—*Sæ-æbbing a bay*; *sinus*, Wrt. Voc. 41, 63. v. *ebba*.

æ-bebod, *es*; *n. Law*, *injunction of the law, command*; *lex*, *legis mandatum*:—*Ðū me æbebod ærest settest tu legem posuisti mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102.

æ-bēo *law books, books of the law*; *juris codices*, Cot. 126.

æ-ber, *æ-ber*; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious*; *apricus*, *manifestus*:—*Se æbera peot the notorious thief*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22. *Æbære manslagan notorious homicides*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11.

æbesen, *æbesen pasturage*; *pasnagium*, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18, note 46. v. *æfesen*.

æ-bilian, *æ-bilian to make angry*; *exasperare*, Ps. Spl. 67, 7. v. *a-belgan*.

æ-bilignes, *-ness*, *e*; *f. Indignation, anger*; *indignatio*, Apol. Th. v. *æ-bylynes*.

æ-blæcnys, *-nes*, *-ness*, *e*; *f. A paleness*; *pallor*:—*Wið æblæcnysse ðæs lichaman for paleness of the body*, Herb. 164, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 3.

æ-blēc, *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak*; *pallidus*, v. *blæc*, *blāc*.

æ-blēcung, *æ-blæcnys paleness*. v. *æ-blæcnys*, *blācung*.

æ-bod, *es*; *m. A business*; *negotium*:—*Æbodas pragmatica negotia*, Ælfic. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 94.

æ-boda, *an*; *m. A messenger of the law*; *legis nuntius*:—*Ðā wæs frōfre gæst onsended eādum æbodan then the spirit of comfort was sent to the blessed messenger of the law, i. e. the preacher of the gospel*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gū. 909.

æ-brēc [*ea water, brēc*] *A catarrh, rheum*; *rheuma*. v. *brecan*.

æbs, *e*; *f. A fir-tree*; *abies*, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 45; 9, 26; Som. 11, 18.

æ-bylg, *es*; *n. Anger*; *ira*, *indignatio*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 17; Gū. 1211. v. *æ-bylyþ*.

æ-bylgan, *-bylgan To make angry*; *exasperare*, Ps. Spl. 65, 6. v. *a-belgan*.

æ-bylyþ, *-bylyþ*, *-bylygþ*, *e*; *f. es*; *n. [bylyþ, v. belgan] An offence, a fault, scandal, wrong, anger, wrath, indignation*; *offensa*, *injuria*, *ira*, *indignatio*:—*To æbylgþe for offence*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 27. *He sende on hī graman æbylygþe hys misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. *Cristenum cýningce gebyraþ swýðe rihte ðæt he Godes æbylyþe wrece Christiano regi jure pertinet ut injurias Deo factas vindicet*, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. v. *a-bylyþ*, *a-bylygd*.

æ-bylynes, *-ness*; *-nys*, *-nyss*, *e*; *f. Indignation, wrath*; *indignatio*:—*Æbylynes yrres ðines indignatio ira tue*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. *He sende on hī graman æbylygnysse hys misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. v. *a-bylynes*.

æc also, Th. Dipl. A. D. 804–829; 460, 9; 461, 18, 33. v. *ēac*.

æc, *e*; *f. An oak*; *quercus*:—*Of ðære æce [MS. æc] andlang heges to ðæm wege from the oak and along the hedge to the road*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. p. 78, 7. v. *āc*.

æcan to eke, Solil. 11. v. *ēcan*.

æced, *es*; *n. Vinegar*; *acetum*, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 30. v. *eced*.

æce, *ace*, *es*; *m. An ake, pain*; *dolor*:—*Eal ðæt sār and se æce onwæg alæded wæs all the sore and ake were (led) taken away*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 35; 5, 4; S. 617, 22. *DER. acan to ake*. v. *ece*.

æce; *adj. Eternal*; *æternus*:—*Ðæt we ge-earnian æce dréamas that we may obtain eternal delights*, Ps. C. 156. v. *ēce*.

æced, *es*; *n. Vinegar*:—*Onfeng ðe Hæland ðæt æced the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. v. *eced*.

æced-fæt, *es*; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel*; *acetabulum*, Wrt. Voc. 25, 21. v. *eced-fæt*.

æced-wīn, *es*; *n. ACID-WINE*; *murratum vinum*, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 23.

æ-cēled cooled; *pp. of æ-cēlan* = *a-cēlan*. *DER. cēlan*.

æcelma, *an*; *m. A chilblain*; *mula*, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 16.

æcen = *ācen*; *adj. Oaken*, *made of oak*; *quernus*, Cot. 165.

æcen, *eācen*; *pp. of eācan to increase*. v. *eācan*.

ÆCER, *æcyr*, *es*; *m.* I. *a field, land, what is sown, sown land*;

ager, *seges*:—*For ðam is se æcer gehāten Acheldemah propter hoc vocatus est ager ille Haceldama*, Mt. Bos. 27, 8. *Hēr ys seō bōt, hū ðū meahst ðine æceras betan here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields*, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. *Of ðam æcere from the field*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2. *Æcera þūsend a thousand fields*, 14, 10; Met. 14, 5.

II. *a definite quantity of land which, in A. Sax. times, a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, an ACRE, that is 4840 square yards*; *jugeri spatium*, *jugerum*, *a jugo quod tantum fere spatii uno jugo boum arari posset*; *also ager = Ger. acker an acre*:—*Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer odde mære omni die debo arare integrum jugerum* [MS. *agrum*]

aut plus, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. Ðæt is se teóða æcer, eal swá seó sulh hit gegá that is the tenth acre, all as the plough goes over it, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 6. Æceras jugera, Cot. 109. [O. Sax. akkar: O. Frs. ekker: Lat. Ger. ahhar: N. Ger. acker a field, an acre: Goth. akrs: O. Nrs. akr: Lat. Ger. Grk. ἀγρός: Sansk. ajra a plain.]

æcer-ceorl, es; *m.* A field-churl, a farmer, ploughman; agricola. DER. æcer a field, ceorl a free husbandman.

æcer-man, æcer-mon; *g.* æcer-mannes; *m.* A field-man, farmer; agricola, Ælf. Gl. 5.

æcern, æcim, es; *n.* [æc=ac oak, corn corn] The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACORN, a nut; glans:—Æcern glans, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 7. Æcimu, *pl. nom.* Gen. 43, 11. [Spenser, Grafton, acornes, *pl.*: N. Dut. aker in aker-boom: N. L. Ger. ecker, *m. n.*: N. Ger. ecker, *pl.* eckern, *m. n.* glans quernae or fagea: Goth. akran, *n.* fructus: Dan. agern, *n.* Norw. aakorn: O. Nrs. akarn, *n.* glans silvestris.]

æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga, an; *m.* [æcer, spranca, an; *m.* a shoot, sprout] Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex:—Æcer-spranca ilex, Ælf. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 48.

æcest=æst akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of acan.

æcep=æcþ akeþ, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of acan.

æchir an ear of corn, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 1. v. ear.

æ-ciorfan to cut to pieces, Ps. Spl. 128, 4. v. a-ceorfan.

æcimu nuts, Gen. 43, 11. v. æcern.

æc-læca, an; *m.* [æc=ag, *q. v.*] A wretch, miscreant, monster; miser, perditus, monstium, Elen. Grm. 901; El. 902. v. ag-læca.

æc-craeft, es; *m.* Law-craft and its result; legis peritia et vires inde oriundæ:—Æcraeft eorla law-craft of men, Elen. Kmbl. 869; El. 435: Cd. 173; Th. 217, 7; Dan. 19.

æc-craeftig; *adj.* Law-crafty, one skilled in law, a lawyer, scribe; legis peritus:—Him æcraeftig andswarode to them the skilled in law answered, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 10; Dan. 742.

æcese an axe, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26. v. æx.

æcst akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of acan.

æcþ akeþ, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of acan.

æcumbe oakum; stuppa, Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. v. acumba.

æcyr a field:—Blódes æcyr sanguinis ager, Mt. Foxe 27, 8. v. æcer.

æcyrf, e; *f.* That which is cut off, a fragment, piece; recisura, fragmentum:—Ðara treówa æcyrf and láfe forbærnde wæron the offerings and leavings of the wood were burnt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 13. v. cyrf, ceorfan.

æd-, prefixed to words, denotes Anew, again, as the Latin re:—Æd-scaft re-generation. v. ed-.

æddran kidneys; renes, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 10. v. ædre.

æder-seax, ædre-seax, es; *n.* A vein-knife, a lancet; lancetta, Cot. 92.

æd-fæst [eád substance, fæst fast, fixed] Goods, property; bona:—Æd-fæst tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 8.

æd-leán a reward, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-820; 459, 11. v. ed-leán.

ædr vein, artery, Ps. Th. 72, 17. v. ædre, ædre.

ædre; *adv.* Quickly, promptly, at once, forthwith; illico, confestim, statim, protinus:—Him ða ædre God andswarede God answered him forthwith, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 4; Gen. 872. Wille ðe ða andsware ædre gecýðan I will quickly let you know the answer, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354. Nū ðu ædre const siþ-fæt minne now thou comprehendest at once my journey, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 29; Gú. 1351. [O. H. Ger. atar: O. Sax. adro: O. Frs. edre velociter.] v. edre.

ædre, æddre, ædre, an; *f.* ædr, e; *f.* I. a channel for liquids, An artery, a vein, fountain, river; arteria, vena, fons, rivus; v. wæter-ædre:—Feorh alæton þurh ædra wylm they let life forth through the fountain of their veins, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 6; Jul. 478. Bléðað æðran the veins shall bleed, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Swát æðrum sprong blood sprang from the veins, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. II. a nerve, sinew, kidney; nervus, ren:—Wæron mine ædra ealle tolsýdes renes mei resoluti sunt, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Ðu canst mine ædre ealle tu possedisti omnes renes meos, 138, 11. Ða for ðam cýle him gescucan ealle ædra then all his sinews shrunk because of the cold, Cot. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 39. [Plat. aden: O. Frs. eddere, ædre: O. Dut. adere: Ger. ader: M. H. Ger. äder: O. H. Ger. ādara: Dan. aare: Swed. āder: Norw. aader: O. Nrs. æd, f.] DER. wæter-ædre.

ædre-seax a vein-knife, lancet. v. æder-seax.

ædre-weg, es; *m.* A drain way, a vein, an artery; arteria, vena. v. ædre, weg a way.

æ-drifan to expel, Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2: 43, 26. v. a-drifan.

æd-scaeft, e; *f.* A regeneration, new creation; regeneratio:—Hi ælce geāre weorþað to ædscaeft they become every year a new creation, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 16. v. edscaeft.

Ædwines olif, EDWIN'S CLIFF, Chr. 761; Ing. 73, 15.

æd-wist substance; substantia, essentia. v. æt-wist.

æd-wit, es; *n.* A reproach; opprobrium:—Æd-wit manna opprobrium hominum, Ps. Spl. C. T. 21, 5. v. ed-wit.

æd-witan To reproach; exprobare:—Æd-wioton him improperebant ei, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 44. v. ed-witan.

æf, af, of; *prep.* Of, from; ab, de. v. compound æf-lást and in of-.

æf-fæst, es; *n.* Envy; invidia:—Būtan æfæste sine invidia, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13. v. æf-est.

æ-fæst, -fest; *adj.* [æ law, fæst fast, fixed] Firm in observing the law, religious, pious; tenax observandi legem, religiosus, pius, justus:—Æfæst hæleþ a pious man, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182. Æfæste men pious men, 86; Th. 108, 7; Gen. 1802. We æfæstra dæde ðe man we consider the deeds of the pious, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 30; Gú. 497. Was he æfæst and ætfæst was he devout and good? Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. v. æw-fæst.

æ-fæstnes, es; *n.* A legal fast; legitimum jejuniū:—III æfæstenu fæste he tribus legitimis jejuniis jejune, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1.

æ-fæstnes, -festnes, -nys, -ness, e; *f.* Firmness in the law, religion; religio:—He was mycelre æfæstnesse wer he was a man of much religion, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7; 2, 9; S. 510, 30, 32.

æf-dæl; *g.* -dæles; *pl. nom.* -dalu; *n.* [æf, dæl a vale] A descent; descensus:—To æfdæle ad descensum, Lk. Lind. War. 19, 37. v. of-dæl. æfdon performed, executed, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357, = æfdun, *p. pl.* of æfnan.

æ-felle, a-felle; *adj.* [æ, fell a skin] Barked, peeled, skinned; decortica-tum, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 34; Wrt. Voc. 61, 14.

æfen even; æqualis, æquus. v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfyn, æfen, es; *m.* The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera:—Syddan æfen cwom after evening came, Beo. Th. 2475; B. 1235. Æfen ærest vesperum primum, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 7; Gen. 138. Æfena gehwām in each of evenings, 148; Th. 184, 16; Exod. 108. Æt æfenne, on æfenne, or to æfenne, at even, in the evening, Ps. Spl. 29, 6. [Laym. æfen: Orm. efen: Gow. Chauc. even: N. Dut. avond: M. Dut. avont, *m.* Plat. abend, *m.* O. Sax. āband, *m.* O. Frs. āvend, *m.* Ger. abend, *m.* M. H. Ger. ābent, *m.* O. H. Ger. āpand, ābant, ābunt, *m.* Dan. aften, *m.* Swed. afton, *m.* Icel. aptan, aftan, *m.* confr. Grk. ὀψέ.]

æfen-dreām, es; *m.* Even-song; vespertinus cantus. v. æfen.

æfen-fela as many; totidem, Deut. 9, 11. v. efen-feola.

æfen-gebed, es; *n.* An evening prayer, evening service:—Æfen-gebēd vespertinum officium, Ælf. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-gereord, e; *f.* An evening meal, a supper; cœna, Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 87; Wrt. Voc. 38, 13.

æfen-gereordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To sup or take supper; cœnare. v. gereordian to take food.

æfen-gifl, -giefl, es; *n.* Evening food, supper; cœna:—Hi sēcāþ ðæt hie fyrnest hlynigen æt æfengiefum [-gífum MS. C.] quærunt primos in carnem recubitus, Past. 1, 2; MS. Hat. 6b, 20; 44, 3; MS. Hat. 61 b, 22.

æfen-glóm, es; *m.* The evening gloom or twilight; crepusculum:—From æfenglóme ðp ðæt eástan cwom dægdréwóma from evening twilight there came the rush of dawn from the east, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 21; Gú. 1265.

æfen-grom; *adj.* Fierce in the evening; vespere ferox:—Grendel cwom eatol, æfengrom Grendel came terrible, fierce at eve, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074.

æfen-hlytta, an; *m.* A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consors, Ælf. Gl. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6.

æfen-hrepsung, e; *f.* The evening close; vesper. v. hrepsung closing.

æfen-lác, es; *n.* An evening sacrifice; vespertinum sacrificium:—Swylce ahafenes handa minra, donne ic æfenlác secge elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium vespertinum, Ps. Th. 140, 3.

æfen-læcan to match; imitari. v. efen-læcan.

æfen-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht To grow towards evening; adves-perascere:—Hit æfenlæcþ advesperascit, Lk. Bos. 24, 29.

æfen-læcend an imitator. v. efen-læcend.

æfen-leóht, es; *n.* Evening light; vespertina lux:—Siddan æfen-leóht under heofenes háðor beholen weorþeþ after the evening light is concealed under heaven's serenity, Beo. Th. 831; B. 413.

æfen-leóp, es; *n.* An evening song; vespertinus cantus:—Ato! æfenleóp a dreadful evening song, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 18; Exod. 201.

æfen-lic; *adj.* Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

æfen-mete, es; *m.* Evening meat, supper; cœna, Cot. 42.

æfen-rest, e; *f.* Evening rest; vespertina requies:—Sum sære ongeald æfenreste one paid dearly for his evening rest, Beo. Th. 2508; B. 1252.

æfen-rima, an; *m.* [æfen vesper, rima margo, labrum] Twilight; crepusculum. v. rima a rim, margin.

æfen-sang, es; *m.* EVEN-SONG, vespers; vespertinus cantus, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7.

æfen-sceóp, -scóp, es; *m.* An evening bard; vespertinus cantor:—Eald æfensceóp ic bringe I bring an old evening bard, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rā. 9, 5.

æfen-sceima, an; *m.* Evening splendour; vespertinus splendor, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 31; Gen. 2448.

æfen-spræc, e; *f.* Evening speech; vespertina loquela:—Gemunde æfenspræc he remembered his evening speech, Beo. Th. 1522; B. 759.

æfen-steorra, an; *m.* The evening star; Hesperus; the Grk. Ἑσπερος [Lat. vesper], the evening star, is called by Hesiod a son of Astræus

and Eos, and was regarded by the ancients the same as the morning star, whence both Homer and Hesiod call him the bringer of light, *ἑως-φώρος*, Il. xxii. 318; xxiii. 226. The Romans designated him by the names Lucifer and Hesperus, to characterise him as the morning or evening star:—Se steorra ðe we hātaþ æfensteorra, ðonne he biþ west gesewen, ðonne tǣcnaþ he æfen. Færþ he ðonne æfter ðære sunnan on ðære eorþan sceade, ǝþ he ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wið fōran ða sunnan up, ðonne hāten we hine morgensteorra (*q. v.*) forðam he cymþ eāstan up, bodað ðære sunnan cyme the star which we call the evening star, when it is seen westwardly, then it betokens the evening. It then goes after the sun into the earth's shade, till it runs off behind the sun, and comes up before the sun, then we call it the morning star, because it comes up in the east, and announces the sun's approach, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Se mōna, mid his blācan leohte, dunniap ðone beorhtan steorran, ðe we hātaþ morgensteorra: ðone ilcan we hātaþ ǝðre naman, æfensteorra the moon, with his pale light, obscures the bright star, which we call the morning star: the same we call by another name, the evening star, 4; Fox 8, 3. æfen-pĕnung, *e*; *f.* An evening service or duty, evening repast, supper; cœna, R. Concord 8. *v.* þegnung.

æfen-þeowdōm, *es*; *m.* An evening service or office; vespertinum officium, Ælfic. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-tīd, *e*; *f.* The eventide, evening; vespertina hora:—Seo æfen-tīd ðæs dæges the eventide of the day, Dial. I, 10. On æfen-tīd at eventide, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 19; Gen. 2424.

æfen-tīma, *an*; *m.* Evening time, eventide; vespertinum tempus:—Dā æfentīma wæs, he fērde to Bethaniam cum jam vespera esset hora, exitit in Bethaniam, Mk. Bos. 11, 11.

æfen-tungel, *es*; *m. n.* The evening star; hesperus. *v.* tungel.

ÆFER; *adv.* EVER, always; unquam, semper:—Æfer ge fliton ongen God semper contentiose egistis contra Deum, Deut. 31, 27. *v.* æfre. æfesen, æfesen, æbesen, *e*; *f.* Pasturage, the charge for pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium, pretium propter porcos in quercetum admissos:—Gif mon nīme æfesen on swīnum if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

æf-est, æf-est, æst, *es*; *n.* [æf, of=ab, est gratia] Without favour or good-will, hence, Envy, spite, enmity, zeal, rivalry, emulation; livor, invidia, odium, zelus, æmulation:—Æst and oferhygd envy and pride, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. Eald-leōndes æst the old fiend's envy, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 5; Ph. 401. Æfistes livoris, Mone B. 2699, p. 386. Heora æstu ealle scamien they all shall be ashamed of their enmities, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Fore æstum from envy, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 27; Gū. 684. Æfæstum onæled inflamed with envy, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 3; Mōd. 43. [O. Sax. ab-unst, *f.* invidia; O. Frs. ev-est invidia; Ger. ab-gunst, *f.* invidia; O. H. Ger. ap-anst, ap-unst, *m.* invidia, livor, zelus, rancor.]

æ-fest; *adj.* [æ law, fæst fast, fixed] Fast or firm in the law, religious, devout; religiosus:—Wæs se mon swyðe æfest erat vir multum religiosus, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 20. Ongunnon æfeste leoþ wyrcean religiosa poemata facere tentabant, id; S. 596, 38. *v.* æ-fæst, æw-fæst.

æf-est-ful; *adj.* Full of envy; invidia plenus, invidiosus:—He is swiðe æstful for ðinum gode he is very full of envy at thy prosperity, Th. Apol. 14, 24. *v.* æf-est.

æf-estian, -estigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To envy, be envious of or at; invide:—Des unga man ne æstigaþ on nānum þingum, ðe he hēr gesiþ this young man is envious at nothing, which he here seeth, Th. Apol. 14, 25; Cot. 119. *v.* æf-est.

æf-estig, æstig; *adj.* Envious, emulous, jealous; invidus, æmulus:—Sum eald and sum æstig ealdorman an old and an envious nobleman, Th. Apol. 14, 19. *v.* æf-est.

æ-festlice; *adv.* Religiously; religiose. *v.* fæstlice.

æf-estnes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Envy, spite; invidia, malignitas. DER. æf-est.

æ-festnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Religion, devotion; religio:—Dā ðe to æfeste- nesse belumpon quæ ad religionem pertinebant, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 1. *v.* æ-fæstnes.

Æffric; *def.* m. Æffrica; *adj.* African; Afer:—Severus Cāsere se wæs Æffrica cynnes Severus Cāsar genere Afer, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. *v.* Affric.

æf-ist envy; invidia, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 18. *v.* æf-est.

æf-lāst, *es*; *m.* [æf=af from. last a course] A wandering away? aberratio, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Exod. 473.

æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To perform, execute, labour, show; patrare, facere, laborare, præstare:—His dōmas æfnap they fulfil his judgments, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 29; Cri. 1680. Gif hý woldun his beboda æfnan if they would execute his judgments, 54 a; Th. 152, 29; Gū. 816. Wile eorlsceipe æfnan he wishes to show his dignity, 87 a; Th. 327, 3; Wid. 141. Æfdon unsofte for æfnan? 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357. DER. ge-æfnan. *v.* efnan.

æfne; *interj.* Behold; ecce:—Æfne sōþlice sōþfæstnysse ðū lufudest ecce enim veritatem dilexisti, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. *v.* efne; *interj.*

æfnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To grow towards evening; vesperscere, Dial. I, 10. æfnung, *e*; *f.* Evening; vespera:—Heo cōm ðā on æfnunge eft to Nōe illa venit ad eum [Noe] ad vesperam, Gen. 8, 11; Houll. Th. ii. 266, 5, 6.

æfre, æfer; *adv.* Ever, always; unquam, semper:—Nolde æfre nolebat unquam, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Ne sceal æfre gehēran nor shall I ever hear, 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171. Nū ic eōm orwēna ðæt unc seo ǝðyl-stæf æfre weorþe gifeð ætgædere now I am hopeless that the staff of our family will ever be given to us two together, 101; Th. 134, 12; Gen. 2223. Dū æfre wære tu semper fuisti, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 2; Cri. 111. Æfre forþ sempiternum, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 35; Sat. 297. Æfre to aldre in æternum, 38; Th. 51, 1; Gen. 820. æfre=ā, *q. v.*

æfremmende; *part.* Fulfilling the law, religious; legis præcepta conficiens, religiosus:—Ic lēran wille æfremmende ðæt ge eower hūs gefæstigne I will teach that you, the laws fulfilling, should make firm your house, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 18; Jul. 648.

æfst envy, Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12; Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. *v.* æf-est.

æfstian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To hasten; festinare, accelerare. *v.* æfstan.

æfstig; *adj.* Envious, emulous; æmulus:—Æfstig wið ǝðra manna yflu æmulus contra aliena vitia, Past. 13, 2; MS. Hat. 17 a, 11. *v.* æf-estig.

æft; *adv.* Aft, behind, as go aft=go astern, Afterwards, again; postea, iterum:—Moises cwæþ æft to Israēla folce Moses said afterwards to the people of Israel, Deut. 28, 15. Æft uferan ǝðgum afterwards in later days, Beo. Th. 4406 note; B. 2200. Dæt hī æft to him cōmen that they would come to him again, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 130; Met. 1, 65. *v.* eft.

æftan; *adv.* Behind; post, pone:—Earn æftan hwit the eagle white behind, Chr. 937; Th. i. 206, 29; Ædelst. 63, col. i. DER. be-æftan.

æftan-weard; *adj.* Coming after, following; posterior:—Rinc biþ on ǝfeste, se mec onþyþ æftanweardne the man is in haste, who urges me following, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 3; Rā. 63, 5. *v.* weard II; *adj.*

æft-beteht re-assigned, R. Ben. 4. *v.* eft-beteht.

æftemest, -myst, -most; *adj.* superlative of æfter,—After-most, last; postremus, novissimus:—Deos bōc is æftemyst on ðære bibliopēcan this is the last book of the Bible, Ælfic. T. 31, 22; Grn. Ælfic. T. 16, 3. Dōne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dæle wið ðæs æftemestan fluge when he himself with the first part should flee towards the hindermost, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 20; Mk. Bos. 12, 22; Jn. Bos. 7, 37.

æftan-tīd, *e*; *f.* [æftan after] Evening, eventide; vespertinum tempus, vesper:—Ær morgenes gancg wið æftentīd ealle ða dēman Drihten healdeþ exitus matutini et vespere delectaberis, Ps. Th. 64, 9.

æfter; *prep.* [æft, *q. v.*; er, *q. v.*] dat; rarely acc. I. local and temporal dat.—AFTER; post:—Ne far ðū æfter fremdum godum go not thou after strange gods, Deut. 6, 14. Æfter þrīm monþum after three months, Gen. 38, 24. Æfter dagum after those days, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Cumap æfter me venite post me, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Æfter þrīm dagum [MS. dagon] ic arise post tres dies resurgam, Mt. Bos. 27, 63. Dā eode dæt wif æfter him then the wife went after him, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Hām stadeledon, ān æfter ǝðrum they established a home, one after another, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Æfter ðam wordum werod eall arās after those words all the host rose, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 29; Exod. 299; Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413. Wunder æfter wundra wonder after wonder, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931; Cd. 8; Th. 9, 19; Gen. 144; Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964; Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5; Cd. 148; Th. 184, 18; Exod. 109; Cd. 227; Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630; Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573; Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 31; Cri. 711; Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 32; Dōm. 80; Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 3; Dōm. 82; Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 20; Ruin. 10; Beo. Th. 170; B. 85; Beo. Th. 238; B. 119; Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82; Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88; Andr. Kmbl. 265; An. 133; Exon. 39 b; Th. 120, 22; Gū. 442; Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 5; Gū. 503; Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430; Elen. Kmbl. 977; El. 490; Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 10; Hy. 4, 30.

2. extension over space or time.—Along, through, during; karð, per:—Sæton æfter beorgum they sat along the hills, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 9; Exod. 212. His wundra geweorc, wīde and sīde, brēme æfter burgum his works of wonder, far and wide, famed through towns, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 4; Gū. 855. Deāh ic fela for him æfter worldstundum wundra gefremede though I performed many miracles for them during my time in this world, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363; Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 18; Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116; Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 25; Rā. 31, 5. 3. mode or manner.—According to, by means of; secundum, propter:—Æfter dōme ðinum geliffista me secundum iudicium tuum vivifica me, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. He hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlīcnesse he has created man after [secundum] his own image, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396. Dæt sword ongan æfter heaðoswāte wanian the sword began to fade away by the warsuæht [in consequence of the hot blood], Beo. Th. 3216; B. 1606; Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 20; Cri. 803; Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78; Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 93; Met. 20, 47; Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 8; Rā. 40, 15; Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753; Cd. 28; Th. 37, 19; Gen. 592. 4. object,—After, about; propter, ob, de:—Hæleþ frægþ æfter ædelum a chief asked after the heroes, Beo. Th. 670; B. 332. Him æfter deorum men dyrne langaþ he longs secretly after the dear man, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879. Grōf æfter golde he dug after gold, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; Elen. Kmbl. 1346; El. 675; Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322; Beo. Th. 2688; B. 1342; Cd. 15;

Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 20; Gen. 1956: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154: Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 571: Elen. Kmb. 1653; El. 828: Andr. Kmb. 74; An. 37: Beo. Th. 4913; B. 2461: Beo. Th. 4917; B. 2463: Beo. Th. 4528; B. 2268.

II. *acc; cum accusativo, After, above, according to; post, super, secundum;—*Æfter dās dagas post hos dies, Lk. Lind. War. 1, 25. He eorþan æfter wæter ærest sette qui fundavit terram super aquas, Ps. Th. 135, 6. Stefne mine gehēr æfter mildheortnesse dīne, Drihten vocem meam audi secundum misericordiam tuam, Domine, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. [*O. Sax. aftar, after; O. Frs. efter, after; O. Dut. N. Dut. achter; Ger. after, only in compnd: M. H. Ger. after; O. H. Ger. aftar; Goth. aftra backward, again; Dan. efter; Swed. efter; O. Nrs. eptir, eptir, prep; aptir, aftir, adv. back, again: Sansk. apara.*]

æfter; adv. *After, then, afterwards; post, postea, exinde;—*Æfter siddan ever afterwards, from thenceforth, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 6; Gen. 550. Æfter to aldre for ever after, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436. ðæm cafera wæs æfter cenned a son was afterwards born to him, Beo. Th. 24; B. 12. Word æfter cwæþ then he spake these words, Beo. Th. 636; B. 315. Ær odde æfter sooner or later, Exon. 32b; Th. 103, 22; Cri. 1692. Ic wāt æfter nū hīa mec ferede ofer flōdas now afterwards I know who conveyed me over the floods, Andr. Kmb. 1808; An. 906. Ðæt scel ylda cwealm æfter wyrpan then must slaughter of men take place afterwards, 364; An. 182. Swā ða foldan fædme bewiñdeþ ðes eástrodror and æfter west quantum ortus distat ab occasu, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

æftera, æfta; adj. compar. of æfter,—Hinder, next, second; posterior, sequens, alter, secundus;—Ðý æfteran dæge sequenti die, Lk. Bos. 13, 33. Ðæs æfteran monþes mensis secundi, Ex. 16, 1. On ðam forman dæge ðæs æftan monþes primo die mensis secundi, Num. 1, 18. Seó æftre, i. e. ea, Ethiopia land beligeþ úton the next river encompasses the country of Ethiopia, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 4; Gen. 228. Siddan ic ongong on done æfteran ánseld biġan after I had begun to live in this second hermitage, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 22; Gū. 1214.

æfter-boren [= æftergenga, q. v.] *part.* Born after the father's death; posthumus, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32.

æfter-cwædan; p. -cwæþ; pp. -cwenen *To speak after, repeat, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; repetere, revocare;—*Bebeád he ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwæde, and he symle gedēfelice æftercwæþ he ordered longer sayings to be spoken before him, and he always repeated them properly, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 15. His brōðer griþ eall æftercwæþ his brother renounced all peace, Chr. 1094; Th. 360, 23. Æftercweðendra lof the praise of the after-speaking [post mortem laudantium], Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 10; Seef. 72.

æfter-eala, an; m. *After-ale, small beer;—*Æfter-eala sapa, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 22; Wrt. Voc. 28, 5.

æfter-fæce; adv. [after after, and the dat. of fæc a space] *Afterwards, after that; postmodum. v. fæc.*

æfter-folgere, es; m. *A follower; successor, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 36.*

æfter-folġian; p. ode; pp. od *To follow after, pursue; subsequi, persequi;—*Him æfterfolġiende wæron they were pursuing him, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25.

æfter-fylġing, e; f. *A following after, a sequence; sectatio, successio. v. fylġing.*

æfter-fylġian, -filiān; p. de; pp. ed *To follow or come after, to succeed; sequi, prosequi, subsequi;—*Ðæs sæs smyltnys æfterfylġeþ serenitas maris prosequetur, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 35. Ðæs æfterfiliēndan tācnes signi sequentis, Ex. 4, 8.

æfter-fylġend, -fylġend, es; m. *One who follows or succeeds, a follower; successor;—*Ac Oswald his æfterfylġend hī ge-ēndade swā we ær beforan sēdon sed successor ejus Oswaldus perfecit ut supra docuimus, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 36; Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 2.

æfter-fylġignes, -ness, e; f. *A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio. v. fylġignes.*

æfter-gān [gān to go] *To follow after; subsequi, Past. 15, 2?*

æfter-gencnys, -nyss, e; f. [gencnys a going] *Extremity; extremitas, R. Ben. Interl. 7.*

æfter-genga, an; m. [genga goer] *One who goes or follows after, a follower; successor, posthumus;—*Æftergenga posthumus, æfter boren, se ðe biþ geboren æfter bebyrgedum fæder one who is born after the father has been buried, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32. Ðū me ne derige, ne mīnum æftergengum ne noceas mihi et posteris meis, Gen. 21, 23.

æfter-gengnys, -nyss, e; f. *Succession; posteritas. v. æfter-gencnys.*

æfter-gild, -gylde, es; n. *An after-payment, a paying again or in addition; secunda vel iterata compensatio, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7.*

æfter-hætu, e; f. [æfter after, hætu heat] *After-heat; insequens calor;—*Mid ungemetlicum hærfest-wætan and æfterhæte from heavy harvest-rains and after-heat, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 23.

æfter-hýrigan; p. de; pp. ed *To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari;—*He wilnode æfterhýrigan he wished to imitate, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44.

æfter-leān, es; n. *An after-loan, reward, recompense, retribution; præmium, merces;—*þearl æfterleān hard retribution, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76.

æfter-lic; adj. *After, second; secundus, Cot. 191.*

æfterra second; secundus;—Se æfterra deað the second death, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Sende he eft æfterran siðe ærenddracan he sent messengers again a second time, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 10. v. æftera.

æfter-rāp, es; m. *An after-rope, a crupper; postilena, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 54.*

æfter-riðan; p. -rād, pl. -ridon; pp. -riden *To ride after; equo insequi;—*Hig ða sōna æfterriðon iðelum færeldes secuti sunt eos per viam, Jos. 2, 7.

æfter-ryne, es; m. *An encountering, meeting, running against one; occursus;—*Æfterryne his ðp to heāhnesse his occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

æfter-sang, es; m. *The after-song; posterior cantus;—*Mid ðam æfter-sange with the after-song, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 6.

æfter-singend, es; m. *An after-singer; succentor, Wrt. Voc. 28, 21.*

æfter-spræc, e; f. *After-speech or claim; repostulatio, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23.*

æfter-sprecan; p. -spræc, pl. -spræcon; pp. -sprecan [sprecan to speak] *To claim; petere, repetere;—*Áġnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ, ðonne ðam ðe æftersprec possession is always nearer to him who has, than to him who claims, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21.

æfter-spyrian, -spyrgan; p. ede; pp. ed *To inquire after, examine; examinare;—*Gif ge hit willaþ æfterspyrian if ye will examine it, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. v. spyrian.

æfter-weard *After, AFTERWARD, following; posterior, secundus;—*Gif he me æfterweard weorþeþ if he shall be after [afterward] me, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 3; Rā. 16, 14. v. æfte-weard, ward; adj.

æfter-weardnes, -ness, e; f. *Posterity; posteritas, Cot. 149.*

æfter-wearþ beon *To be away, absent, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, note 6. v. æfweard.*

æfter-yldo, -yld, e; f. **I.** *After-age, old age; ætas propecta;—*Ne māġon ða æfteryld in ðam ærestan blāde geberan they may not produce [show] old age in their first strength [youth], Exon. 39 b; Th. 132, 3; Gū. 467. **II.** *an after-age, after-time; posterius ævum;—*Swā nānig æfteryldo syddan gemunan māġ so as no after-age since can remember, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22.

æfte-weard; adj. [= æfter] *After, back, late, latter, full; posterior;—*Æfteweard lencen full spring, Wrt. Voc. 53, 27. Æfteweard heafod the back of the head, 42, 43. Drihten ðe gesett nā on æfteweard the Lord will not set thee in the after-part, Deut. 28, 13.

æfte-wearde; adv. [æfter, wearde, weardes] *Afterward, after, behind; post, pone;—*Ðū geseht me æftewearde thou shalt see me behind, Ex. 33, 23.

æf-panc, es; m. *æf-panca, -þonca, -þunca, an; m.* *Offence, insult, grudge, displeasure, envy, zeal; simulas, offensas, odium, zelus;—*Swindan me dyde æfpanca mīn tabescere me fecit zelus meus, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139. Æfpanca gefyllend full of grudges, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 4; Mod. 26. Eald æfponcan edniwedan they have renewed old grudges, 72 b; Th. 271, 20; Jul. 485. Æfpancum herian to vex with insults, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 3; Gen. 2237.

æftyr after, according to; secundum, Mt. Bos. 9, 29. v. æfter I. 3.

æf-weard, æf-ward; adj. *Absent, distant; absens;—*Licūmlice æfward corporaliter absens, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

æf-weardnes, -ness, e; f. *Absence, removal, posterity; absentia;—*For ðīne æfweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 28.

æf-werdelsa, an; m. *Damage, detriment, loss; detrimentum, damnum, L. Alf. 27; Th. i. 50, 28. v. æf-werdla.*

æf-werdla, æf-wyrdla, æ-wyrdla, a-wyrdla, an; m. [æf of, wyrdan to corrupt] *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it; detrimentum, jactura, damnum;—*þolie ðone æfwerdla [æfwyrdla MS. H.] let him bear the damage, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 16; R. Ben. 2; Cot. 104.

æf-fyllende; adj. [æ=law, fyllende part. of fyllan to fill, fulfil] *Following the law, faithful; legem exsequens;—*Seó circe æfyllendra the church of the faithful, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 17; Cri. 704.

æfyn, es; m. *The evening;—*On æfyn at evening, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 22; Gen. 313. v. æfen.

æf-fyrmpa; pl. f. [æ, fyrmp, e; f. washing] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things or things of no value; ablutiones, quisquilie;—*Æfyrmpa [MS. æfyrmpæ] quisquilie, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22.

ÆG, æig; g. æges; pl. nom. acc. ægru; g. ægra; d. ægrum, ægerum; n. An ægg; ovum;—Gif hit [cild] æges bitt if he ask for an egg, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Ðæt æg [æig MS.] getācnaþ ðone hāġan hiht the egg betokens the holy hope, i. 250, 11. Gif he bit æg si petierit ovum, Lk. Bos. 11, 12. Genim hænne æges geolocan take the yolk of a hen's egg, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 6. Sceāwa nū on ānum æge, hū ðæt hwite ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolocan, and biþ hwæðere ān æg look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27, 28. On æge biþ gieolocan on middan in an egg the yolk is in the middle, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 338; Met. 20, 169. Of ægerum from eggs, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. Ægru lecgan to lay eggs, Som.

121. *Æges hwite white of an egg.* *Æmettan ægru genim take emmet's eggs.* L. M. i, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. [*Ger. ei, n: M. H. Ger. ei, g. eies, eiges, pl. eiger, n: O. H. Ger. ei, g. eies, eiges, pl. eigr, n: Dan. æg, n: Swed. ägg, n: O. Nrs. egg, n.*]

æg, e; f. water, water land, an island. v. *æge, igg.*

æg- used in composition,—*water, sea; aqua, mare.* DER. *æg-flota, æg-weard.* v. *ig-*.

æg- *Ever, always; semper:* either a contraction of the prefixes *ā, æ,* with a *g* added, as *æg,* or derived from *aa=ā, āwa, āw.* It is used in compound pronouns and adverbs, as,—*æg-hwā, æg-hwær, æg-hwilc, etc;* but, in its place, we also find the prefix *ā-*, as,—*ā-hwær, ā-hwile, etc.* Both *æg-* and *ā-* impart to their compounds a sense of universality.

ægan to own, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 12: 138, 12. v. *āgan.*

æge fear; timor, terror, Chr. 1006, Th. 257, 41. v. *ege.*

æge the island; insulam:—Æt edelinga æge at the island of nobles; apud nobilium insulam, Sim. Dunelm. an. 888. v. *Ædelinga igg.*

Ægeles birk Aylesbury, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29. v. *Ægles burg.*

Ægeles ford, Egeles ford, es; m. Ailsford, Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 2.

Ægeles prep Aylesthorpe, Chr. 455; Th. 21, 32. v. *Ægles prep.*

ægen; adj. Own; proprius, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. v. *āgen.*

æger-felma, an; f. Film of an egg; membrana vitellum complexens;—Genim donne ægerfelman then take film of egg, L. M. i, 11; Lchdm. ii. 54, 21.

ægerum from eggs, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. v. *æg.*

æg-gewritere, es; m. [æ law, gewritere a writer] A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor, Prov. 8.

æg-flota, an; m. A floater on the sea, sailor, ship; nauta, navis, Andr. Kmbl. 515 a; An. 258. v. *flota.*

æg-hwā; m. f. neut. æg-hwæt; gen. æg-hwæs [ā + ge + hwā] Every one, everything; quicunque:—Æghwā secge let every one say, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 5; Vy. 97: 125 a; Th. 482, 4; Rā. 66, 2. *Æghwæt heō gefōn mæg whatever she may seize,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 14. *God æghwæs wealt God governs everything,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. *pearfum æghwæs oftugon ye denied the poor everything,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. *Se fugol is on hiwe æghwæs ænlic the bird is in aspect every way unique,* 60 a; Th. 219, 24; Ph. 312. *Æghwæs orwigne wholly defenceless,* 72 a; Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434.

æg-hwær, ā-hwær; adv. [ā + ge + hwær]. I. everywhere; ubique:—God æghwær is eall, and nāhwær toðeðel God is everywhere all, and nowhere divided, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27. *Hī ðā farende æghwær bodedon illi profecti prædicaverunt ubique,* Mk. Bos. 16, 20. *Æghwær sindon hiora gelican they are everywhere like them,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 116; Met. 10, 58.

II. *in every respect, in every way; omnino:—Efofore eom æghwær cētra I am in every respect bolder than a wild boar,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rā. 41, 18; Ps. Th. 102, 14.

æg-hwæt whatever; quodcunque. v. *æg-hwā.*

æg-hwæðer; pron. [ā + ge + hwæðer]. I. of two, either, each, both; uterque:—Æghwæðer ðe earme beþehte they embraced each other, Andr. Kmbl. 2020; An. 1017. *Beāmas twegen ðara æghwæðer efneðeðe heāhþegunga hāliges gāstes two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 21; Exod. 94.

II. *of many, every one, each; unusquisque:—Heora æghwæðer to each, to every one of them,* Beo. Th. 3277; B. 1636. *Æghwæðer ge lengre fæc dysses lifes ðe forþigan ge ðe eac ðæs ecan lifes inganges wyrþne geðon et hujus vite longiora spatia concedere et ingressu te uita perennis dignum reddere,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 2. *Æghwæðer ge ge et—et, 2, 16; S. 519, 34.*

æg-hwanan, -hwanon, -hwonon, -hwanone, -hwonene; adv. Everywhere, every way, on all sides; undique:—Æghwanan mid wæterum ymbseald undique aquis circumdata, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 28. *Hī æghwanon to him cōmon conveniebant ad eum undique,* Mk. Bos. 1, 45. *Æghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum on every side surrounded with brands,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 14; Jul. 580. *Æghwanon, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 46, 57. Hine æghwonan ælmihtig God [MS. Good] gehealdeþ Almighty God keeps him everywhere,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 89; Met. 7, 45. *Æghwonon everywhere,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44. *Æghwanone, 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Æghwonene, 3, 15; S. 541, 42.*

æg-hwār, æg-hwēr everywhere, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 38. v. *æg-hwær.*

æg-hwyder, -hwyder; adv. On every side, every way; quaquaver-sum:—Æghwyder ymb swā swā Edwin's rice wære quaquaver-sum imperium regis Æduni pervenerat, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. *Æghwyder wolde wīde toscridan it would everywhere widely wander,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 184; Met. 20, 92.

æg-hwile, -hwelc, -hwylc; adj. [ā + ge + hwyl + lic] Every, all, whatsoever, whatsoever, every one; quicunque, unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt. Bos. 6, 34. *Æghwylc geāre every year,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 23. *Hēr is æglwylc eorl ðārum getrýwe here is every man true to the other,* Beo. Th. 2460; B. 1228. *Æghwylcum mādum gesealde he gave a present to every one,* Beo. Th. 2104; B. 1050. *Æghwylcne ellþeodigra unumquemque alienorum,* Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. *Wrediaþ fæste æghwylc ðāer each supports the other firmly,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69;

Met. 11, 35. *Æghwelce dæg on every day,* Bt. Met. Fox 14, 9; Met. 14, 5. *Æghwylc wille lifes tiligan every one wishes to cultivate life,* Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. *Ðū æghwylces canst thou art knowing in every matter,* Andr. Kmbl. 1016; An. 508.

æg-hwonene; adv. On every side; ubique:—Ða yða æghwonene ðæt scyp fylðon the waves filled the ship on every side, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. v. *æg-hwanan.*

æg-hwyder every way. v. *æg-hwyder.*

æg-gift, e; f. A legal gift, restitution; legalis dos, restitutio, Cart. Eadgif R.

æg-gilde, æ-gylde, a-gilde, a-gylde; adv. [æ without, gild payment] Without compensation; sine compensation:—Gif he gewyrce ðæt hine man afylle, licge ægilde if he so do that any man fell him down, let him be without compensation, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 24; L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14; L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12.

Ægyptisc Egyptian. v. *Ægypte, Egiphtisc.*

æg-læc, es; n. Misery, trouble, torment; miseria, tribulatio, cruciatus, Elen. Grm. 1188. v. *ag-læc.*

æg-læca, an; m. A miserable being, wretch, monster; miser, perditus, monstrum:—Atol æglæca the fell wretch, Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592; Cd. 216; Th. 274, 28; Sat. 161; Andr. Kmbl. 2717; An. 1361. v. *ag-læca.*

æg-glēaw; adj. Skilled in the law, learned, wise; legis peritus, sagacissimus, sapientissimus:—Ða andswarode him sum æglēaw respoðit quidam ex legis peritis, Lk. Bos. 11, 45. *Ealde æglēawe elders skilled in laws,* Menol. Fox 37; Men. 19. *Ðæt scell æglēawra findan that a more learned man must find out,* Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1845.

æg-lēca, an; m. A wretch, miscreant, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 14; Sat. 73. v. *ag-læca.*

Ægles burg, Egeles burg, [burh]; g. burge; f. Ægles byrig, e; f. AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire:—Cūþwulf genom Ægeles burg Cuthwulf took Aylesbury, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. *Genam Ægles burh id.* Th. 32, 29, col. 2. *Genam Ægles byrig id.* Th. 33, 27, col. 1. *Betweoþ Bymewuda and Ægles byrig betwixt Bernwood and Aylesbury,* 921; Th. 194, 19.

Ægles ford, es; m. AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent, Chr. 455; Ing. 15, 15. v. *Ægeles ford.*

Ægles prep, es; n. [þorp a village] AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent, Chr. 455; Ing. p. 15, note h; Th. 20, 39.

Ægles wurp, es; m. The village of EYLESWORTH, Northamptonshire, Chr. 963; Ing. 155, 9.

æg-līm, es; m. [æg an egg, līm lime, glue] EGG-LIME, the sticky part or white of an egg; ovi viscum:—Æglīm glara, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 119.

æg-moran; pl. f. Eye-roots; nervi quibus oculus cum cerebro connectitur:—De beoþ on ðan ægmoran sara which are sores in the eye-roots, Lchdm. iii. 98, 5. v. *more.*

ægnes ponces of his own accord; sponte, ultro. v. *āgen.*

ægñian; p. ede; pp. ed? To frighten, vex; terrere, tribulare:—Ægñian mid yrmþum to frighten with misery, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 23; Exod. 265.

ægru eggs, L. M. i, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. v. *æg.*

ægssa, an; m. Fear; timor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 26. v. *egsa.*

æg-ðer [æghwæðer]; pron. Either, each, both; uterque, ambo:—Ægðer byþ gehealden ambo conservantur, Mt. Bos. 9, 17. *Ægðer ðara eorla each of the men,* Andr. Kmbl. 2103; An. 1053. *Heora ægðer either or both of them, each,* Gen. 21, 31. *On ægðere hand, on ægðere healle on either hand or half, on both sides,* Ors. i, 11; Bos. 34, 40; i, 14; Bos. 37, 33. *On ægðere healle weard towards both sides,* Ælfc. Gr. *Ægðer ge—ge, both—and, as well—as:—Ægðer ge hādes, ge ēðeles polige let him forfeit both degree and country,* L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. *Ægðer ge heonan ge ðanan both here and there.* *Hī hatedon ægðer ge me ge minne fæder they hated both me and my father,* Jn. Bos. 15, 24.

æg-weard, e; f. Sea-ward, sea-guard or guardianship; maris [litoris] custodia:—Ic ægwearde heold I hold guard, Beo. Th. 488, note; B. 241. v. *weard.*

æg-wyrt, e; f. Egg-wort, dandelion; leontodon taraxacum, Lacn. 40; Lchdm. iii. 28, 26.

æg-gylde; adv. Without compensation, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. v. *æg-gilde.*

æg-gylt, -gilt, es; m. [æ, gylt guilt, fault] A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, fault; delictum:—Ægiltas iugup-hādes mines ne gemun ðū delicta iuventutis meæ ne memineris, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 7.

æg-gype, -gipe; adj. Trifling, worthless; nugalis:—Fordon hī dydan Drihtnes spræce æghwæs ægype quia exacerbauerunt eloquium Domini, Ps. Th. 106, 10.

Ægypte Egypt, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. v. *Egypte.*

æg-hwines, -ness, e; f. Paleness, gloom; pallor, deficientia coloris:—Wid æblæcnysse and æhwinnes ðæs lichoman for paleness and discoloration of the body, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3.

æg-hlȳp, -hlip, es; m. [æ law, hlȳp a leap] A transgression, breach of the law, an assault; legis transgressio, aggressus:—Se ðe æ-hlȳp gewyrce

whoever commits an assault, L. Ath. v. § 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Þurh æ-hlyp by a violation of the law, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. æt-hlyp.

æht, e; f. Valuation, estimation, deliberation, council; æstimatio, deliberatio, consilium:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ the sons of men sit in council, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Biscopas and bæcras and ealdormen æht besætan bishops and scribes and princes sat in council, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608. v. eaht deliberation, council.

æht, e; f. [æhtan to persecute] Persecution, hostility; persecutio, hostilitas:—Ða wæs æht boden Swéona leódm then was persecution announced to the people of the Swedes, Beo. Th. 5907; B. 2957. [Ger. acht, f. proscriptio: M.H. Ger. ähte, æhte: O.H. Ger. ähta, f. persecutio.]

æht, e; f. [æhte=æhte had; p. of āgan to own, possess]. I. possessions, property, lands, goods, riches, cattle; opes, substantia, possessio, greges:—He hæfde mycele æhta erat habens multas possessiones, Mk. Bos. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall ðæt he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he possessed, Gen. 36, 6. Grundleas gitsung gilpes and æhta bottomless avarice of glory and possessions, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 30; Met. 7, 15. Israēla æhta the Israelites' possessions, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 23; Dan. 43. Genam on eallum dæl æhtum sinum he took a part of all his possessions, 74; Th. 90, 23; Gen. 1499. Ealle his æhta omnem substantiam ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 11.

II. possession, power; possessio, potestas:—His miht and his æht ofer middangeard gebledsod his might and power is blessed throughout the earth, Andr. Kmbl. 3432; An. 1720. Āgan us ðis wuldres leóht eall to æhte let us get all this light of glory into our possession, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 11; Sat. 254. On āgene æht syllan in possessionem dare, Ps. Th. 104, 10, 39; 110, 4. [Scot. aucht: O.H. Ger. äht, f. Goth. ahts, f. O.Nrs. ätt, ätt family.] DER. gold-, mādum-, stadol-, wan-, won-.

æhta eight, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 32. v. eahta.

æhte had, owned, possessed. v. æhte, p. of āgan.

æhte land, es; n. [æht property] Landed property; terra possessionis:—Fordon de Peohtas heora æhte land ðætte Angle ær hæfdon eft onfengon nam Picti terram possessionis sue quam tenuerunt Angli receperunt, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 29.

æhte man, mann, es; pl. men; m. A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrplingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Ælfc. T. 40, 20.

æhtere, es; m. An estimator, a valuer; æstimator, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 25.

æhte swān, es; m. [æht property, swān swain or herdsman: O.H. Ger. sweinn a herdsman] A cowherd, swineherd, who belongs to the property of his lord; bubulcus, porcarius qui in peculo domini est, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

æht-gesteald, es; n. Possession; possessio:—He ða brýðlufan seal to óðerre æhtgestealdum ide secan he must seek conjugal love in the possession of another woman, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 22; Jul. 115.

æht-gestreón, es; n. Possessions, riches; possessio, divitiæ:—Donne lig eal pigeþ eorþan æhtgestreón when the flame devours all the possessions of the earth, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 13; Ph. 506.

æht-geweald, es; m. n. Possession, power, the power of the possessor; potestas possessoria:—Cwæþ he his sylfes sunu syllan wolde on æhtgeweald he said that he would give his own son into their power, Andr. Kmbl. 2221; An. 1112. Ðu usic bewræce in æhtgewealda tu nos tradisti in potestatem, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 28; Az. 26.

æhtian [æht persecution] to persecute; persequi. v. æhtan.

æht-spédig; adj. Wealthy, rich; locuples, opulentus:—Se is betra ðonne ðu, æhtspédiga feoh-gestreóna he is better than thou, richer in money-treasures, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 26; Jul. 101.

æhtung, e; f. Estimation, valuing; æstimatio, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 26. v. eahtung.

æht-wela, an; m. Wealth, riches; opes, divitiæ:—Geluþian eorþan æhtwelan to love earth's riches, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 24; Gū. 359; Apstls. Kmbl. 167; Ap. 84.

æht-welig; adj. Rich, wealthy; locuples:—Sum wæs æhtwelig geréfa there was a wealthy count, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18.

æ-hwær; adv. Everywhere; ubique, Ps. Th. 88, 31. v. ā-hwær.

æ-hwyrfan To turn from, avert; avertere, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 5. v. a-hwerman, hwyrfan, hweorfan.

æg, es; n. An egg; ovum:—Ðæt æig getácnap hiht: ærest hit biþ æig, and seó móðor síddan mid hihte bret ðæt æig to bride the egg betokens hope: first it is an egg, and the mother then with hope cherishes the egg to a young bird, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22–24. v. æg.

æl-; prefix. I. = eal all; totus, omnis, as æl-beorht, æl-caled, etc.

II. æl = el-, ele-, foreign; peregrinus, as æl-fylce, æl-wihta, etc.

æl, e; f. An awl; subula:—Hwanon seó-wyrhtan æl unde sutori subula, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33; L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Æl subula, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 27; Wrt. Voc. 16, 2. v. al.

æl, es; m. Oil; oleum:—Ða sceolon beóu æle bracene they must be beaten up with oil, Lev. 6, 21. v. ele.

ÆEL, es; m. An EEL; anguilla:—Hwilec fixas gefehest ðú? ælas and hacodas what fishes catchest thou? eels and haddockes, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. Ac seó beóð done cræft ne cūde ðise fiscnódes nymbe to ælum anum sed piscandi peritia genti nulla nisi ad anguillas tantum inerat, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Smæl æl a small eel, Cot. 161. [Plat. Dut. Ger. aal, m: M.H. Ger. O.H. Ger. al, m: Swed. äl, m: Dan. aal, m: O.Nrs. all, m.] DER. æl-net, æle-puta.

æ-lā O!—Ælā Drihten O Lord, Hy. 1, 1. v. ealā, æalā.

æl-lædend, es; m. [æl lex, lædend lator, from lædan ferre, to move or propose a law] A lawgiver; legislator, Ps. Spl. 9, 21.

æl-lærende; part. Teaching the law; legem docens:—Síddan him nænig wæs ælærendra óðer betera since there was none other of those teaching the law better than he, Elen. Kmbl. 1009; El. 506.

æl-læten divorced, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23, = a-læten; pp. of a-lætan.

ælran; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To kindle, set on fire, burn, bake; accendere, urere, comburere, coquere:—Ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt neque accendunt lucernam, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. Ūton wircean us tigelan and ælan hig on fyre faciāmus lateres et coquāmus eos igni, Gen. 11, 3. Fýr æleþ uncyste the fire burns the vices, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526. Flæsc and bān aðlēg æleþ the fire of the pile burns flesh and bones, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222. Brond biþ ontyhte, æleþ ealdgestreón let the brand be kindled, consume the old treasure, 19 b; Th. 51, 8. DER. in-ælan, on-.

æl-beorht All-bright, all-shining:—Engel ælbeorht an all-bright angel, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 13; Dan. 337: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 1; Cri. 506: 21 b; Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929: 53 b; Th. 188, 27; Az. 52. Hwílum cerreþ eft on up ródor ælbeorhta lēg the all-bright flame returns sometimes again up to the sky, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 104; Met. 29, 51. v. eall-beorht.

ælce; adj. [ā + ge + lic] Each, any, every, all; quisque, quivis, unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc góð treow byrþ góðe wæstmas omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit, Mt. Bos. 7, 17. Ælc wæs on twegra sestra gemete capientes singulæ metretas binas, Jn. Bos. 2, 6. Ælc hine selfa begindeþ gastes duggedum each deprives himself of his soul's happiness, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 32; Gen. 1521. Ælc flæsc omnis caro, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ælces monnes of every man, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 236; Met. 26, 118. Ælcum cuigwe, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. On ælcere tíde omni tempore, Lk. Bos. 21, 36. In ælce tíde in æternum, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. Ælce dæg each day, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 15; Met. 27, 8. [Plat. Dut. elk each, every one.]

æl-ceald; adj. [æl = eal] All cold, most cold; usquequaque frigidus:—Meahtest weorþan æt ðæm ælcæaldan steorran done Saturnus hataþ you might be at that all-cold star which they call Saturn, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 37; Met. 24, 19.

ælcor; adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise; alias, præter, nisi, aliter:—Fordon ðam bisceope ne wæs alyfed ælcor bútan on myran rídan non enim licuerat pontificem sacrorum præter in equa equitare, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Ælcor alias, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 67. v. elcor.

ælora; adv. Otherwise; aliter, R. Ben. 62. v. ælor.

æl-cræftig; adj. All-powerful, all-mighty; omnipotens:—Nān þing nis ðín gelica, ne hūru ænig ælcræftigre nothing is like unto thee, nor is any one more all-powerful, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 76; Met. 20, 38.

æld fire, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. v. æled.

æld age, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gū. 807. v. ældu.

ældan To delay, forbear, postpone, conceal:—Eldyst, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 37. Ælde, Ps. Surt. 77, 21; Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 5; Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31; MS. B. v. yldan.

ælde men:—Ælda bearnum for the sons of men, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 18; Cri. 937. Ænig ælda cynnes any one of the race of men, 19 a; Th. 49, 4; Cri. 780: 44 b; Th. 151, 16; Gū. 796. Mid ældum with men, 13 b; Th. 25, 25; Cri. 406. v. ylde.

ælding delay, Mt. Rush. Stv. 24, 48. v. ylding.

ældu, aldu the elders; seniores, Mt. Lind. Stv. 21, 23. v. ældu.

ældran; pl. Parents; parentes:—Mine ældran, Ps. C. 65; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 65. v. yldra.

ældru, ældro aldro parents, Mk. Rush. War. 13, 12; Lk. Rush. War. 2, 27, 41, 43. v. ældran.

ældu, æld, e; f. I. age, old age; sæculum, senectus:—In ða ærestan ældu in his first age, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gū. 80. On ælde in senectute, Ps. C. 142; Ps. Surt. 91, 15; 70, 18. II. an age, century; ævum, centuria:—Þurh ælda tid per sæcula sæculorum, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gū. 807. Wið ælda against the age, 81 a; Th. 305, 16; Fä. 89. v. yldu.

æleucung, e; f. An allurement, a blandishment; blandimentum, C. R. Ben. 2. æled, g. ældes; m. [pp. of ælan] Fire, conflagration; ignis, incendium:—Æled wæs micel the fire was great, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Hát biþ monegum egeslic æled the dreadful fire shall be hot to many, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 9; Ph. 522. Æled weccan to light a fire, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. Ældes fülle full of fire, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. [O.Sax. eld, m. ignis: O.Nrs. eldr, m. ignis.]

æled-fýr, es; n. Flame of fire; incendii flamma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 27; Ph. 366.

æled-leoma, an; *m. A gleaming fire, fire-brand; ignis micans*, Beo. Th. 6241; B. 3125.

ælednys, -nyss, *e; f. A burning; incendium*. *v. æled a fire.*
æ-leng; *adj. Long, protracted, lengthy, troublesome; longus, molestus*—*Me þincp dæt ðe þincen tō æleng ðas langan spell methinks that these long discourses appear to thee too lengthy*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 6.

æle-puta, an; *m. An eel-pout; capito*—*Hwilce fixas gefēst ðū? mynas and æleputan what fishes catchest thou? minnows and eel-pouts*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [*Plat. aalput or putte: Dut. aalput or puit aal, m. a young eel, eel-pout.*] *v. myne.*

æ-lēten, æ-lāten, a-lāten; *part. [from a-lātan to let go] One let go, divorced; repudiata uxor*—*Ne on ælāten ænig cristen mann æfre ne gewifge nor with one divorced let any christian man ever marry*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23.

ÆLF, *es; m. An elf; genius, incubus*—*Wid ælfe gnif myrran on win against an elf rub myrrh in wine*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 9. *Ylfe, pl. nom. m.* Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. *v. ylfe.* [*Plat. elf: O. Dut. alf: Ger. elf, m; elbe, f; alp, m. nightmare*, Grm. Wörterbch. iii. 400; i. 200, 245; Grm. Mythol. 249; *M. H. Ger. alp, alf, m. pl; elbe, f: O. H. Ger. alp, m: Dan. elv: Swed. elf: O. Nrs. älf, m.*] DER. ælf-ād, -cyn, -nōþ, -rēd=æd, -scīene, -scīnu, -scýne, -siden, -sogoda, -þone: *ylfe: ælfen, elfen, dün-, feld-, münt-, sæ-, wudu-, wyld-*.

ælf-ād, *e; f. Elf-disease; ephialtes morbus*—*Wid ælfæde against elf-disease*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 20.

ælf-æle *All-fell, very baleful; omnino perniciosus*—*Åttor ælfæle very baleful poison*, Andr. Knbl. 1539; An. 771. *v. eal-felo.*

ælf-cynn, *es; n. The elf-kind, the race of elves, elfin race; ephialtes genus*, Som. Lye:—*Wyrce sælfe wid ælf-cynne work a salve against the elfin race*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 7.

-ælfen, -elfen, *e; f. A fairy, nymph; nympa*. *It is found only in compound words, as Münt-ælfen a mountain nymph; oreas=ὄρεάς, āðos*—*Wudu-elfen a wood nymph; dryas, etc.* Wrt. Voc. 60, 14–19. *v. -en.*

ælf-fer, *es; n. [-=fær, n.] The whole army; totus exercitus*—*Ymbwīgcegan mid æl-fer æðthanes byrig to surround with the whole army the town of Eitham*, Cd. 146; Th. 181, 24; Exod. 66.

Ælf-nōþ, *es; m. [ælf, nōþ boldness, courage] Ælfnoth, elf courage; nomen viri præclari in audacia*, Byrht. Th. 137, 8; By. 183.

Ælfred, Alfrif, Aldfrif, Ealdfrif, *es; m. [æl all; ald, eald old: fred=frif peace: v. Ælfred] Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria for twenty years*, A. D. 685–705. *He was educated in Ireland for the Church, and was the first literary king of the Anglo-Saxons; Lat. Ælfredus, Alfrid, Alfridus*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 175, 4; Alfridus, Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 6; Alfrithus, Chr. 685; Gib. 45, 24.—*Feng Ælfred [MS. Ealdfrif] æfter Ecgrife to rice, se mon was se gelæredsta on gewritum, se was sæd dæt his brōðor wære Oswies sunu dæs cyniges Ecgrifh was succeeded in the kingdom by Alfred, who was said to be his brother, and a son of king Oswy, and was a man most learned in scripture; successit Ecgrido in regnum Alfrid, vir in scripturis doctissimus, qui frater ejus et filius Osui regis esse dicebatur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 6–8. A. D. 685, *Hēr man ofslōh Ecgrif, and Ælfred [MS. Aldfrif Alfrithus] his brōðor feng æfter him to rice here*, A. D. 685, *they slew Ecgrif, and Alfred his brother succeeded [took] to the kingdom after him*, Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Ælfredes [MS. Aldfrifes Alfrithi] tidum dæs cyniges in temporibus Alfridi regis, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. *Hēr Ælfred [MS. Aldfrif] Norþanhymbra cining forþferde here*, A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died*, Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32.

Ælfred, *es; m. [æl an elf; rēd=æd counsel, wise in counsel: v. Ælfred] Alfrēdus*. I. Alfrēd the Great, born A. D. 849, grandson of Egbert, and fourth son of king Ethelwulf, reigned thirty years, A. D. 871–901.—*Ðā, A. D. 871, fēng Ælfred, Ædelwulfing, to West Seaxna rice ... And ðes geāres wurdon ix folcgefoht gefohten wid ðone here on ðam cinerice be sūpan Temese; būtan ðam ðe hī Ælfred, ... and ealdormen, and ciningas þægnas, oft rāda on riden, ðe man nāne rimde then*, A. D. 871, *Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons ... And this year nine great battles were fought against the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides which, Alfred ... and aldormen, and king's thanes, often rode raids on them, which were not reckoned*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 3–10. A. D. 897, *Ðā hēt Ælfred cyuing timbrian lange scipu ongeān ðas æscas [MS. æsceas] ða wæron fulneah twā swā lange swā ða ðdre; ... ða wæron ægðer ge swiftran ge untealan, ge eac hearran [MS. hearra] ðonne ða ðdru; næron hī nāwdar ne on Frýscie gesceapen ne on Denisc; būtan swā him sylfum þūhte dæt hī nytwyrde beon meahthon then*, A. D. 897, *king Alfred commanded long ships to be built against the Danish ships [æscas] which were full nigh twice as long as the others; ... they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others; they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, but as it seemed to himself that they might be most useful*, 897; Th. 175, 37, col. 2—177, 5, col. 2. *Ðæs ilcan geāres, hēt se cyning [Ælfred] faran to Wiht ... Ðā gefēngon hī ðara scipa twā, and ða men [MS. men] ofslōgon ... Ða ylcan sumere, forwearþ nā les ðonne xx scipa mid mannun mid ealle be ðam sūþ rīman in the same*

year [A. D. 897], the king [Alfred] commanded his men to go to Wight ... They then took two of the ships, and slew the men ... In the same summer, no less than twenty ships, with men and everything [of the Danes], perished on the south coast, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 5, col. 2—179, 3, col. 2. A. D. 901, *Hēr gefōr Ælfred cyning vii Kf Nouembris ... and ðā fēng Eadweard, his sunu to rice here died king Alfred, on the twenty-sixth of October ... and then Edward [the Elder], his son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 901; Th. 179, 14–18, col. 2.

II. Though the talents and energy of Alfred were chiefly occupied in subduing the Danes, and in confirming his kingdom, he availed himself of the short intervals of peace to read and write much. He selected the books best adapted for his people, and translated them from Latin into Anglo-Saxon. In translating he often added so much of his own, that the Latin text frequently afforded only the subject, on which he wrote most interesting essays, as may be seen in his first work, Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.

1. Boethius was probably finished about A. D. 888. In his preface, he thus speaks of his book and of his other occupations:—*Ælfred, Cyning [MS. Kuning] wæs wealhstōd disse bēc, and hie of bēc Lēdene on Englisc wende ... swā swā he hit ða sweetolost and andgitfulcōst gecreacan mihte, for ðæm mistlicum and manigfealdum weoruld bişgum, ðe hine oft ægðer ge on mōde ge on lichoman bişgodan. Ða bişgu us sint swīde earefōp rīme, ðe on his dagum on ða ricu becōmon, ðe he underfangen hæfde; and ðeāh, ða he ðas bōc hæfde geleornode, and of Lēdene to Englisum spelle gewende, and geworhte hī eft to leōde, swā swā heō nū gedōn is king Alfred was translator of this book, and turned it from book Latin into English ... as he the most plainly and most clearly could explain it, for the various and manifold worldly occupations, which often busied him both in mind and in body. The occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, which in his days came upon the kingdoms which he had undertaken; and yet, when he had learned this book, and turned it from Latin into the English language, he afterwards put it into verse, as it is now done*, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 1–10.

2. Alfred, having supplied his people with a work on morality in Boethius, next translates for them the Historia Anglorum of his learned countryman Bede, about A. D. 890. This was the king's work, for the Church says in Ælfric's Homilies, about A. D. 990,—*Historia Anglorum* 'ða ðe Ælfred cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred turned from Latin into English', Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1.

3. The third book which Alfred translated, about A. D. 893, was the Compendious History of the World, written in Latin by the Spanish monk Orosius in A. D. 416. There is the best evidence, that the voyages of Othhere and Wulfstan were written by the king, for we read that,—*Othhere sæde Alfrēde cyninge, dæt he ealra Norþmanna norþmest būde Othhere told king Alfred that he dwelt northmost of all Northmen*, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 19, 25. Wulfstan also uses the language of personal narrative,—*Burgenda land wæs on us bæcbord we had [lit. there was to us; erat nobis] the land of the Burgundians on our left*, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 21, 44. This is the longest and most important specimen of Alfred's own composition.

4. We have undoubted evidence of the date of Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, for the king thus speaks of archbishop Plegmund,—*Ic hie geliornode æt Plegmund minum ærcebişcepe I learnt it from Plegmund my archbishop*, Introduction to Gregory's Pastoral, Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2. Plegmund was raised to the archbishopric in 890; Alfred was engaged with the invasion of Hastings till he was conquered in 897; Alfred, therefore, had only leisure to translate the Pastoral between the expulsion of Hastings in 897, and his own death in 901. It was certainly translated by Alfred, for he distinctly states,—*Ðā ongan ic, ongemang oðrum mistlicum and manigfealdum bişgum ðisses kynrices, ða bōc wendon on Englisc, ðe is gemenned on Lēden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierde bōc, hwilum word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgite then began I, among other different and manifold affairs of this kingdom, to turn into English the book, which is called in Latin Pastoralis, and in English Herdman's book, sometimes word for word, and sometimes meaning for meaning*, Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2.

ælf-fremd, æl-fremed; *adj. Strange, foreign; alienus, alienigena*—*Bearn ælfremde*, Ps. Spl. 17, 47; 18, 13; 107, 10; 82, 6; Lk. Bos. 17, 18.

ÆLFRIČ, *es; m. [ælf, ric] Ælfric; Ælficus*. 1. Ælfric of Canterbury, the grammarian, was of noble birth, supposed to be the son of the earl of Kent. He was a scholar of Athelwold, at Abingdon, about 960. When Athelwold was made bishop of Winchester, he took Ælfric with him and made him a priest of his cathedral. Ælfric left Winchester about 988 for Cerne in Dorsetshire, where an abbey was established by Æthelmær. Ic Ælfric, munuc and mæssepreōst ... wearþ asend, on Ædelrēdes dæge cyninges, fram Ælfeāge bişcope, Adewoldes æftergan, to sumum mynstre, ðe is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æthelmæres bene dæs þegenes I Ælfric, monk and mass-priest ... was sent, in king Æthelred's day, from bishop Ælfeah, Æthelwold's successor, to a minster, which is called Cerne, at the prayer of Æthelmær the thane, Homl. Th. i. 2, 1–5. He is said to have been bishop of Wilton, and he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. A. D. 995, *Hēr Siric arcebişceop forþferde, and Ælfric,*

Wiltunscire biseop wearþ gecoren on Easterdæi on Ambresbyri, fram Æðelræde cinge, and fram eallan his witan in this year, A.D. 995, archbishop Sigeric died, and Ælfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen on Easter-day at Amesbury, by king Æthelred, and all his witan, Chr. 995; Th. 243, 36, col. 2—245, 3, col. 2. This Ælfric was a very wise man, so that there was no more sagacious man in England. Then went Ælfric to his archiepiscopal see, and when he came thither, he was received by those men in orders, who of all were most distasteful to him, that was, by clerks, Chr. 995; Th. ii. 106, 20—24. Ælfric speaks strongly against the transubstantiation in the Eucharist, which gave his Homilies so great an importance in the eyes of the English reformers: v. hüsel. He died A.D. 1006, Hēr forþfærde Ælfric arcebiſceop in this year, archbishop Ælfric died, Chr. 1006; Th. 255, 35, col. 2. The preceding is the most probable biography of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Others have been written in Pref. to Homl. Th. i. pp. v—x: Lchdm. iii. pref. pp. xiv—xxix, etc. A list of his numerous books is given in Wright's *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, A. Sax. Period, pp. 485—494, and in Homl. Th. i. pp. vii—ix. 2. Ælfric Bata was the pupil of the preceding Ælfric, the grammarian. In the title of the MS. in St. John's College, Oxford, we read,—“Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Ælfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego Ælfric Bata multas postea huic addidi appendices,” Wanl. Catal. p. 105, 4—7. It appears that in the time of Lanfranc, when the newest Romish doctrines relating to transubstantiation etc. were imposed upon the English Church by the Norman prelates, Ælfric Bata was regarded as an opponent of that doctrine, Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. p. 497.

ælf-sciéne, -sciéno; *adj.* Beautiful, like an elf or nymph, of elfin beauty; formosus ut genius vel nympha:—Mæg ælfsciéno = ides ælfsciéno *O woman of elfin beauty!* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: Cd. 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730.

ælf-sciunu; *adj.* Shining like an elf or fairy, elfin-bright, of elfin beauty; splendidus ut genius vel nympha:—Ludip ides ælf-sciunu *Judith, the woman of elfin beauty*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14.

ælf-siden, -sidenn, e; *f.* The influence of elves or of evil spirits, the nightmare; impetus castalidum, diaboli incubus:—Dis is se hálga drænc wid ælfsidene and wid eallum feódes costungum *this is the holy drink against elfin influence and all temptations of a fiend*, Lacn. 11; Lchdm. iii. 10, 23. Wid ælfsidenne, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23.

ælf-sogoda, an; *m.* [sogeda juice] A disease ascribed to fairy influence, chiefly by the influence of the castalides, dünelfen, which were considered to possess those who are suffering under the disease, a case identical with being possessed by the devil, as will appear from the forms of prayers appointed for the cure of the disease,—Deus omnipotens expelle a famulo tuo omnem impetum castalidum; and further on,—Expelle diabolum a famulo tuo, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 11. v. ælf, sogeda, sogoda.

ælf-pone, an; *f?* Enchanter's nightshade; circæa lutetiana:—Wid ælfæde nīm ælfponan niodowearde against elf disease take the lower part of enchanter's nightshade, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 21.

æl-fylc, es; *n.* [æl, folc]. I. a foreign land; aliena provincia:—Dæt hie on ælfylce on Danube staðe wicedon till they encamped in the foreign land on the banks of the Danube, Elen. Kmbl. 72; El. 36. II. foreigners, a foreign army, an enemy; peregrinus exercitus, hostes:—Dæt he wid ælfylcum ædelstólas healdan cūde that he could keep his paternal seats against foreigners, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371. [Icel. fylki, n.]

æl-gréne all-green, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 3; Gen. 197: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 24; Gen. 1517; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 155; Met. 20, 78. v. æl-gréne.

æl-gylden all-golden. v. æal-gylden.

æ-lic; *adj.* Belonging to law, lawful; legalis, legitimus, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 29. Tyn ælfican word the ten commandments, Som.

æling, e; *f.* Burning, burning of the mind, ardour; ardor, flagrantia animi:—Dý læs ælinge útadrife selficne secg lest burning desires should excite the self-complacent man, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 11; Met. Einl. 6.

æling weariness; tedium, Bt. pref. Cot; Rawl. viii. notes, line 10.

æll-beorht all-bright, Exon. 26b; Th. 78, 20; Cri. 1277. v. æall-beorht.

æll-mihtig all-mighty, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 19; Gen. 311. v. æall-meahtig.

æl-reord foreign speaking, barbarous, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. v. el-reord.

æll-peóðignes, -nys, -ness, e; *f.* A going or living abroad, a pilgrimage, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 38. v. æl-peóðignes.

ælyfta the eleventh; undecimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 35. v. endleffa.

æl-mæst adv. Almost; fere, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 12. v. ealmæst.

Æl-mehtig Almighty:—Habbaþ we Fæder æl-mehtigne we have the Almighty Father, Exon. 19a; Th. 47, 22; Cri. 759; Ps. C. 50, 85; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 85; 50, 97; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 97. v. eall-mihtig.

Æl-mehtig Almighty, Hy. 8, 14. v. eall-mihtig.

ælmes-feoh, g, -feós; *n.* Alms, alms' money; pecunia elemosynæ, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13.

ælmes-georn; *adj.* Diligent in giving alms, benevolent; beneficus, liberalis:—Sum biþ ár-fæst and ælmesgeorn one is honest and diligent in

giving alms, Exon. 79a; Th. 297, 13; Cri. 67. Sum man Tobias gehāten, swiðe ælmesgeorn a man, whose name was Tobias, very diligent in giving alms, Ælf. T. 21, 24.

ælmes-lond land given in frankalmoine. v. almes-lond.

ÆLMESSE, ælmysse, an; *f.* ALMS, almsgiving; elemosyna:—Dæt ofer si and to lāfe sellap ælmyssan quod superest date elemosynam, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 30. Hwæt is us to sprecanne hū hī heora ælmyssan dæle de faciendis portionibus et adimplenda misericordia nobis quid erit loquendum, 1, 27; S. 489, 25. Dæt dū ælmesse sý on diglum ut sit elemosyna tua in abscondito, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. Sōþlice ælmyssan dō sic facias elemosynam, 6, 3. Donne he ælmyssan dælep when he deals alms, Exon. 62a; Th. 229, 10; Ph. 453. Syle ælmyssan give alms, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. Ælmyssan dælan or syllan or dōn to give or distribute alms; elemosynam dare, facere, Mt. Bos. 6, 2, 3. [Scot. almous; O. Sax. alamsna, f; O. Frs. ielmisse; Ger. almosen, n; M. H. Ger. almuosen, n; O. H. Ger. almuosan, n; Dan. almisse; Swed. almosa; O. Nrs. almusa, ölmusa, f; from the Grk. ἐλεημοσύνη.]

Ælm-hām, es; *m.* Elmhām, Norfolk, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. 759; 59, 17.

Æl-miht; *adj.* Almighty; omnipotens:—Wiston Drihten ælmihtne they knew the Almighty Lord, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 1, note a; Dan. 195.

Æl-mihteg Almighty; omnipotens:—Ic hæbbe me geleāfan to dam ælmihtegan Gode I have confidence in the Almighty God, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544.

Æl-mihtig, -mihti Almighty:—Se Ælmihtiga the Almighty, Beo. Th. 184; B. 92; Andr. Kmbl. 497; An. 249; Elen. Grm. 1146; Exon. 9b; Th. 8, 22; Cri. 121; Cd. 191; Th. 239, 10; Dan. 368; Hy. 10, 1; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 97; Met. 9, 49; Menol. Fox 187; Men. 95; Salm. Kmbl. 68; Sal. 34; Ps. Th. 69, 6; Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19; Gen. 17, 1; 35, 11; 48, 3; Ex. 6, 3; Job Thw. 167, 27. Ælmihti, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 144; Met. 13, 72; Th. Dipl. 125, 20. Se ælmihtiga God is unasec-gendlic and unbefangelic, se ðe æghwar is eall, and nāhwar toðedæd the Almighty God is unspeakable and incomprehensible, who is everywhere all, and nowhere divided, Homl. Th. i. 286, 26. v. eall-mihtig.

æl-myrcra, an; *m.* All sorrow, a black man, an Ethiopian; omnino fuscus, Æthiops:—On ælmyrcan eðel-ricce in the realm of the Ethiopian, Andr. Kmbl. 863; An. 432.

ælmysse, an; *f.* Alms, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. v. ælmesse. **æl-net**, es; *n.* An eel net; rete anguillare:—Gesommedon ða ælnet æghwonon ðe hī mihton retibus anguillaribus undique collectis, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44.

ælpig; *adj.* [—ān-līpig, ān-lēpig, from ān one, hleāp a leap] Each, single; unicus:—Dæt næs ān ælpig hīde, ne ān gyrde landes that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land, Chr. 1085; Th. i. 353, 12. [Laym. alpi, ælpi single, only: Relq. Ant. W. on alpi word one single word, ii. 275, 3.]

æl-r an alder-tree; alnus. v. alr, alor.

æl-reord, æl-reordig of foreign speech, barbarous; exterus, barbarus. v. el-reord, el-reordig.

æl-tæw, -teaw, -teow; *comp. re*; *sup. est*; *adj.* All good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest; omnino bonus, sanus:—Findest ðū æltæwe hælo thou shalt find perfect healing, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7; MS. B. Næþ nō æltæwne ende has no good end, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Full æltæwe geboren born quite [full] sound or healthy, 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Odde ænig þing ær wære odde æltæwe if anything were before or more excellent, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 8. Ealle ða æltæwestan of-slōgen they slew all the best men, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 16. v. æal-teaw.

æl-tæwlīce; *adv.* Well, perfectly; bene. v. æl-tæw, -lice.

æl-teaw, -teow All good, sound, perfect; omnino bonus, sanus:—Findest ðū ælteowe [æltæwe MS. B.] hælo thou shalt find perfect healing, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7; Hy. 2, 13. v. æl-tæw.

æl-peóð, -pióð, e; *f.* A foreign nation, foreign people, foreigners:—Donne ða rīcan beóþ odde on ælpeóde odde on hiora āgenre gecýðde when the rich are among foreigners or in their own country, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 34. v. el-peóð.

æl-peóðlice; *adv.* Among foreigners, abroad; peregre:—Swā se man ðe ælpeóðlice fērde sicut homo qui peregre profectus, Mk. Jun. 13, 34.

æl-peóðig, æl-piódig; *adj.* Strange, foreign; exterus, peregrinus, barbarus:—On ælpeóðig folc to a foreign people, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 22. Ælpeóðigra manna gīsthūs foreign men's guest house, an inn, Wrt. Voc. 58, 51. Ælpeóðige men acwealdon advenam interfecerunt, Ps. Th. 93, 6. Ne geunret ðū ælpeóðige, ge wæron ælpeódie on Egipta lande advenam non contristabis, advenæ enim et ipsi in terra Egypti, Ex. 22, 21. Dām ælpeódegan to the foreigners, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. v. el-peóðig.

æl-peóðiglice; *adv.* In foreign parts, among foreigners; peregre, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 26—28.

æl-peóðignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* A being or living abroad, a pilgrimage:—On stówe ælpeóðigisse mīnra in loco peregrinationis meæ, Ps. Spl. 118, 54; Gen. 12, 10; Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 11.

æl-peóðine foreign, a proselyte, Mt. Bos. 23, 15; for æl-peóðigne, acc. s. of æl-peóðig.

- æl-peóðung, e; f. *A being or living abroad*; peregrinatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 15.
- æl-piódig foreign, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. v. æl-peódig.
- æl-walda the all-powerful, Cd. Jun. 6, 10. v. eal-wealda.
- æl-wihta; pl. I. *strange creatures, monsters*; alieni generis entia, monstra:—Dæt ðær gumena sum ælwihta eard ufan cunnode that a man from above explored there the dwelling of strange creatures, Beo. Th. 3004; B. 1500. II. *all created things*; omnia creata:—Helm ælwihta, engla scippend the protector of all created things, the creator of angels, Andr. Kmbl. 236; An. 118. v. eall-wihta.
- æ-melle; adj. *Unsavoury, without taste*; insipidus, Cot. 116.
- æmelnyss, æmylnys, -nyss, e; f. *Loathsomeness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason*; fastidium, tedium:—Hneppaðe sáwle mín for þrecc odde for æmelnyss dormitavit anima mea præ tædio, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28.
- æ-men; adj. [*æ without, man man*] *Unmanned, depopulated, desolate*; hominibus nudus, non habitatus:—Stóð seó dýgle stów ídel and æmen the secret spot stood void and desolate, Exon. 35 a; Th. 115, 9; Gú. 187.
- æmete, æmette, æmytte, an; f. *An EMMET, ant*; formica:—Æmete formica, Wrt. Voc. 23, 78. Æmettan ægru geniū take emmet's eggs, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. Æmytte formica, Somn. 108. Nime æmettan take emmets, L. M. 3, 34; Lchdm. ii. 328, 7. [*æ=a from, off, away*; mete meat, food: Grm. (Gr. ii. 88) thinks it is connected with O. H. Ger. emizic assiduus; ameiza formica: O. Nrs. ami labour: A. Sax. æmettig otiosus; æmetgian vacare.]
- æmet-hwil, e; f. [*ætetta leisure, hwil while, time*] *Leisure, spare-time, respite*; otium, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1.
- æmet-hyll, æmett-hyll, es; m. *An EMMET-HILL, ant-hill*; formicetum, Past. 28, 3; Hat. MS. 37 a, 3.
- æmetig; adj. *Vacant, empty, barren*; vacuus:—Hit æmetig læg it lay barren, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 16. v. æmtig.
- ætetta rest, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 13. v. æmta.
- ætettig idle, Solil. 13. v. æmtig.
- æmnitta, an; m. *A balance*; statera. v. emnettan, emnian to make equal.
- æ-mód; adj. [*æ without, mód mind*] *Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged*; amens:—Fordam Rómāne wæron swā æmōde, dæt hý ne wendon dæt hī ða burh bewērian mihton because the Romans were so out of heart, they thought that they could not guard the city, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 12.
- ætmta, emta, æmetta, an; m. *Quiet, leisure, rest*; quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe I have no leisure, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 9. Be his æmettan by his leisure, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 13.
- ætmetgian to be at leisure, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 16. v. æmtian.
- ætmtian, æmetgian, æmtigean; p. ode; pp. od To be at leisure, to be vacant; otiosus esse:—Æmtigap and geseoþ forðan ðe ic eom God vacatē et videte quoniam ego sum Deus, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 10; Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14.
- ætmitg, æmtig, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; adj. *Vacant, EMPTY, free, idle*; vacuus, inanis:—Seo eorþe was æmtig terra erat vacua, Gen. 1, 2. Gefylde sáwle æmtige satiauit animam inanem, Ps. Spl. 106, 9; Mt. Bos. 12, 44; Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 5. Hig synd emtige they are idle, Ex. 5, 8. Æmetge wifemen unmarried women, Past. 21, 8, 19. cf. æmete.
- ætmtigean to be at leisure, Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. v. æmtian.
- æ-mūða [*æ without, mūða a mouth*] *cæcum intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 64. æmūða, æmyrce; adj. *Excellent, singular*; egregius, Cot. 74.
- æmylnys, -nyss, e; f. *Weariness*; tedium, Pref. R. Conc. v. æmelnyss.
- æmytte an emmet; formica, Somn. 108. v. æmete.
- æn one; unus:—Wyrð ðē nū ænne arc now make thee an ark, Gen. 6, 14; Mt. Bos. 5, 36. v. ān.
- ænðe and, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. and.
- ændemes, ændemest likewise, equally; pariter, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12. v. endemes.
- ændian; p. ode; pp. od To end; finire, Solil. 12. v. endian.
- ændlefen eleven; undecim:—He ætywde ændlefenē he appeared to the eleven, Mk. Bos. 16, 14. v. endleofan.
- ændlyfta eleventh, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 23. v. endlyfta.
- æne; adv. *Once, alone*; semel, solum:—Nū ic æne begann to sprecanne to mīnum Drihtne quia semel cæpi, loquar ad Dominum meum, Gen. 18, 31. Oft, nalles æne often, not once, Beo. Th. 6030; B. 3019. Æne on dæge once in the day, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 35; Met. 8, 18. Ic ðē æne abeahl, ēce Drihten I alone angered thee, eternal Lord, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. āne once.
- ænæg, ænegu any:—Ænegu gesceaft any creature, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 26; Cd. 26; Th. 34, 17; Gen. 539. v. ænig.
- æn-ette solitude; solitudo, Dial. 2, 3. v. ān-ād, ān-æd.
- ænforlæten; part. *Clothed?* amictus? Ps. Spl. T. 103, 2; amissus? and not amictus. v. ānforlætan; pp. of ān-forlætan.
- ænga Single, sole; unicus:—Fram ðam ængan hlāforde from the sole lord, Salm. Kmbl. 766; Sal. 382. v. ānga.
- ænge; def. se ænga; adj. *Narrow, troubled, anxious*; angustus, anxius:—Des ænga stede this narrow place, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen.
356. Is me ænge [MS. ænige] gāst innan hredres anxius est in me spiritus meus, Ps. Th. 142, 4. v. ange, enge.
- ænge; adv. *Narrowly, sadly*; anguste, anxie, triste, Ps. Th. 136, 8.
- ængel an angel, Ps. Spl. 8, 6; 34, 7. v. engel.
- Ænglisc English; Anglicus:—Hēr synd on ðam íglande fíf geþeóðu, Ænglisc, Brytwylsc, Scottysc, Pibttisc, and Bóclæden here are in the island five languages, English, Brito-Welsh, Scottish, Pictish, and Book-Latin, Chr. Th. 3, 5, col. i. v. Englisce.
- ængum, Beo. Th. 952; B. 474, = ænigum to any; dat. of ænig.
- ængig, æneg, āni; adj. [*æn=ān one, -ig adj. termination*; ānig, g=y, Eng. any] *ANY, any one*; ullus, quisquam, aliquis:—Dæt ænig man ænig fæt þurh dæt templ bære that any man should bear any vessel through the temple, Mk. Bos. 11, 16. Mæg ænig þing gōdes beon of Nazareth a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse? Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Æniges sceates of any treasure, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Monnes ænges of any man, Exon. 10b; Th. 13, 9; Cri. 200. Næs ðær ænigum gewin there was no toil for any one, Andr. Kmbl. 1776; An. 890. Ængum ne mæg se cræft losian the skill may not desert any one, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 71; Met. 10, 36. DER. nænig none.
- æn-ige, æn-igge one-eyed:—Gif he hī gedō ænigge if he make them one-eyed, L. Alf. 20; Wilk. 30, 11; Cot. 179. v. ān-eage.
- æniht [*æn=ān one, -iht adj. termination*] *Anything*; quicquam:—Æniht quicquam, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 49. In mec ne hæfep æniht in me non habet quicquam, Jn. Rush. War. 14, 30. v. stāniht, -ig, -ihtig.
- ænings; adv. *Of necessity, by all means*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32; 5, 19; S. 640, 16; Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. v. āninga.
- æn-lēpnēs, ness, e; f. *Solitude, privacy*; solitudo. v. ān-lēpnēs.
- æn-lic; adj. [*ān one, lic like*] *ONLY, singular, incomparable, excellent, beautiful, elegant*; unicus, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He hæfde ān swiðe ænlic wif he had a very excellent wife, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 30. Ænlices hives of an excellent shape, Ælfic. T. 33, 15. Deāh hió ænlicu sý though she be beautiful, Beo. Th. 3887; B. 1941. Eal was ænlicra ðon mæge stefn areccan all was more excellent than voice can tell, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 17; Gú. 1294. Cynn Fabiane forðan hit ealra Rómāna ænlicost wæs because the Fabian family was the highest in rank of all the Romans, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 28. v. ān-lic.
- æn-lice; adv. *ONLY, singularly, elegantly*; eleganter, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 37.
- æn-līpe = æn-līpige singulos, Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. ān-līpig.
- æn-līpig, -līpig, -lēpig; adj. [*ān one, hlīp, hlīp*] *Each, every, singular, solitary, private*; singuli, solus:—Þurh ænlīpige dagas per singulos dies, Ps. Spl. 41, 15. Be ænlīpīgum mannū per singulos viros, Jos. Grn. 7, 14; C. R. Ben. 22. v. ān-līpig.
- ænnē one; unum:—Ðū ne miht ænne locc gedōn hwitne non potes unum capillum albam facere, Mt. Bos. 5, 36; acc. of æn=ān, q. v.
- æ-not; adj. [*æ without, not use*] *Useless, of no use, unprofitable*; inutilis:—Dæt hit ænote weorþe that it be useless, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7.
- æ-aðode happened; evenit:—Swā hit sōþlice æaode so it truly happened, H. de visione Isaia; p. of a-gān.
- æpel-sceal, -scel, e; f. *An apple-shale or film about the kernels or pips*; pomi schedā, Cot. 43.
- æpel-tre an apple-tree; malus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 79. v. æppel-treow.
- æplian; p. ode; pp. ed To make into the form of apples, Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. v. æplian.
- ÆPPEL, æpl, æppel, apl, eapl, es; m: *nom. acc. pl. m. æpplas; nom. acc. pl. n. æppla.* I. *An APPLE, fruit generally*, Ors. Eng. i. 3; Bos. 63, note 1; malum, pomum:—Æples gelices likeness of an apple, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 26; Ph. 230. Æppel unsælgā, deāþ-beāmes ofet the unblest apple, fruit of the tree of death, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. Ða reádan æppla the red apples; mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; MS. Hat. 19 b, 28. Nænig mōste heora hrōra hrīm æpla gedīgean none of their hardy fruits could withstand the frost; occidit moros in pruna, Ps. Th. 77, 47. Genīm brembel-æppel take a bramble-fruit, i. e. a blackberry, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27. II. *what is round as an apple, the apple of the eye, a ball, bolus, pill*; quidvis globosum, pupilla, globus, bolus, pilula:—On ðas siwenīgean eágum beoþ ða æpplas hāle, ac ða brēwas grætīgāþ in līppi oculis pupillae sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt, Past. 11, 4; MS. Hat. 15 a, 18. Hī scilde swā geornlice swā swā man deþ ðone æpl on his eágan he protected them as carefully as a man does the apple of his eye, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Irenum apulum with iron balls, Salm. Kmbl. 56; Sal. 28. [Orm. æppel: R. Glouc. æppel: Gow. æppel: O. Frs. æppel, m. malum, pomum: N. Dut. L. Ger. æppel, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. æpfel, m: O. H. Ger. aphul, aphol, m: Dan. æble, n: Swed. æple, n: O. Nrs. epli, n: Wel. aval: Ir. abhail, ubhail: Gael. abhail, ubhail: Manx ooyl: Corn. Arm. aval: Lith. obolys: O. Slav. jabluko.] DER. æppel-bære, -bearo, -cynnel, -fealu, -hūs, -leāf, -sceal, -screáda, -þorn, -treów, -tún, -wín: brembel-æppel, eág, eorþ-, fic-, finger-, palm-, wudu-.
- æppel-bære; adj. *Apple-bearing, fruit-bearing*; pomifer:—Æppel-bære treów lignum pomiferum, Gen. 1, 11; Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5.
- æppel-bearo, -bearu; g. -bearwes; d. -bearwe; acc. -bearo; pl. *nom. acc. -was*; g. -wa; d. -wum; m. *An orchard*; pomarium, Ps. Th. 78, 2.

æppel-cyrnel, es; *n.* *A pomegranate*; malogranatum, malum Punicum, Cot. 128.

æppeldor an apple-tree. *v.* apulder.

æppel-fealu; *g. m. n.* -fealuwes; *adj.* Apple-fallow, apple or reddish yellow; flavus ut pomum.—*Mearas æppelfealuwe bay steeds*, lit. apple-coloured steeds, Beo. Th. 4336; B. 2165. *DER.* fealo, fealu, wes; *n.*

æppel-hūs, es; *n.* *An apple-house, a place for fruit generally*; pomarium, Wrt. Voc. 58, 55.

æppel-leáf, es; *n.* *An apple-leaf.* *v.* appel-leáf.

æppel-sceal, e; *f.* *A film about the kernels of an apple.* *v.* æpel-sceal.

æppel-screáda Apple-shreds, apple-parings; pomi præsegmina, quisquilæ, Wrt. Voc. 22, 13; *nom. pl.* of æppel-screád. *v.* screád.

æppel-porn an apple-thorn, a crab-tree. *v.* æppel-porn.

æppel-treow, es; *n.* *An apple-tree*; malus. *v.* æpel-tre.

æppel-tûn, es; *m.* *An apple-garden, orchard*; pomarium, Ælfc. Gl. 24? Somn. 299.

æppel-win, es; *n.* *Apple-wins, cider*; pomaceum, Cot. 117.

æppled, æpled; *part.* APPLIED, made into the form of apples, made into balls or bosses; in pomorum formam redactus:—*Æppled gold* *appled gold*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688. *Æplede gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260. *v. pp.* of æpplian.

æpplian, æplian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [æppel an apple] *To make into the form of apples, to make into balls or bosses*; in pomorum formam redigere, globosum facere, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 14; Ph. 506: 75 b; Th. 283, 30; Jul. 688: Elen. Kmbl. 2517; El. 1260.

æppuldre, æpuldre, an; *f.* *An apple-tree*; malus. *v.* apulder.

æppuldre-tûn, es; *m.* *An apple-tree inclosure, apple-orchard*; pomarium. *v.* apulder-tûn.

æppyl an apple, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 57; MS. C. *v.* æppel.

æps, æsp, e; *f.* æpse, æspe, an; *f.* *An asp or aspen-tree, a species of poplar*; populus tremula:—*Æps sicomorus, vel celsa*, Wrt. Voc. 33, 27: Cot. 165. *Nim æps-rinde take asp-rind*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. *Genim æpsan take asp-tree*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. [Chauc. *aspe*: *Prompt. parv.* *aspe*, *espe*: O. Frs. *espe*, *f.* *Ger.* *espe*, *f.* *populus tremula*: M. H. Ger. *aspe*, *f.* O. H. Ger. *aspa*, *f.* O. Nrs. *espi*, *n.*]

æpsenys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Disgrace, dishonour, shame*; dedecus, Scint. 56.

æps-rind, e; *f.* *Asp-rind*; populi tremulæ cortex, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. *DER.* æps.

ær, es; *m.* [ær = ear, *q. v.*] *Ocean*; *pl.* *The waves of the ocean*:—*Ofer æra gebland ofer the mingling of the waves*, Chr. 937; Th. i. 202, 38, col. i. *v.* ear, ear-gebland.

ær, es; *n.* *Brass*; æs—*Siddan folca bearn æres* [MS. *ærest*] *cūdon and isernes since then the sons of men have known brass and iron*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 22; Gen. 1088: Wrt. Voc. 8, 27. *v.* ār.

ær; *comp. m.* *æra, ærra*; *f. n.* *ære, ærra*; *sup.* *ærest*; *adj.* *Early, former, preceding, ancient*; prior, præcedens, antiquus:—*On ærne mergen in early morning*; primo mane, Mt. Bos. 20, i; Mk. Bos. 16, 9; Jn. Bos. 21, 4; Ps. Spl. 5, 3, 4. *Fram ærne mergen ðp æfen fram early morning till evening*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. *Swā he wæs gyrstan dæg and æran dæg sicut erat heri et nudius tertius*, Gen. 31, 5. *Dæs æran tæcnes priors signi*, Ex. 4, 8. *Forlyst he his æran gōd he loses his former good*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 22. *Of deāpe world awehte in ðæt ærre lif awoke the world from death into the former life*, Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305; Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rā. 54, 12. *On dysse æran bēc præcedente libro*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 18. *Ærran dagas dies antiqui*, Ps. Th. 142, 5; Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907. *Weorpe ærest stān primus lapidem mittit*, Jn. Bos. 8, 7. *Se hēr-biendra hearpan ærest hlyn awehte who first of dwellers here awoke the sound of the harp*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. *Se æresta wæs Enos hāten the first was called Enos*, 50; Th. 64, 24; Gen. 1055. *Wæs seō æreste costung ofercumen the first temptation was overcome*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 22; Gū. 408. *In ða ærestan ældu in the first age*, 34 a; Th. 108, 29; Gū. 80. *Ða ærestan ælda cynnes the first of the race of men*, 47 a; Th. 160, 23; Gū. 948. *Ðū call oncnēowe, ða ærestan eac ða nehstan tu cognovisti omnia, antiqua et novissima*, Ps. Th. 138, 3. *Æt ærestan at the first*; primo, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 2; Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. *DER.* *ær-ād*, -cwide, -dæd, -dæg, -deāp, -fæder, -gestreōn, -geweorc, -gewinn, -gewyrht, -ing, -morgen, -mergen, -seofst, -wēla, -world.

ær, *ær*, *ær*; *sup.* *ærost*, *ærest*, *ærst*; *adv.* *ERE, before, sooner, earlier, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until*; antea, prius, mane, mature, dudum:—*Gang ær vade prius*, Mt. Bos. 5, 24. *He wæs ær donne ic ille erat prius quam ego*, Jn. Bos. i, 15, 30. *Ær on morgen early in the morning*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 10; Sat. 515; Ps. Th. 18, 5; Ex. 12, 22. *Nōht micle ær non multo ante*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. *Hwēne ær scarcely before, just before*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. *Swyðe ær very early*; valde mane, Mk. Bos. 16, 2; i, 35. *Tō ær too soon*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gū. 816. *Hwonne ær how soon? when? quando?* Ps. Th. 40, 5. *Ærost first*, Gen. 19, 33. *Swā hit engel gecwæp ærest on Ebresc as the angel said it first in Hebrew*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 11; Cri. 133: 88 b; Th. 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. *Him cenned wearþ Cainan ærest to him was born Cainan first*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7;

Gen. 1149. *Mon was to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceāpen man was at first shapen to God's image*, 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. *Ðā ic hēr ærest com when I first came here*, 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711: Beo. Th. 1236; B. 616. [Laym. *ær, ære, ear*: *Orm.* *ær*: *R. Glouc.* *er*: *Wyc.* *Chauc.* *Piers* *er*: *T. More* *ere*: *O. Sax.* *ēr prius*, *antea*: *O. Frs.* *ēr*: *Ger.* *eher prius*, *antea*: *O. H. Ger.* *ēr, ær antea, dudum, prius, quondam*: *Goth.* *air diluculo, mane*: *O. Nrs.* *ār olim, mane*.] *DER.* *ær-boren*, -gedōn, -genemned, -gōd, -gystran-dæg, -lice, -wacol.

ær; *conj.* *ERE, before that*; antequam, priusquam:—*Ær heō wordum cwæp ere she said in words*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 3; Sat. 409. *Ær hie to setle gong ere she went to her seat*, Beo. Th. 4043; B. 2019. *Ær ge furdur færan ere that ye further proceed*, 510; B. 252. *Ær hie on tū hweorfon before they departed from one another*, Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. [O. Sax. *ēr priusquam*: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. *ēr priusquam*.]

ær; *prep. d.* *Before*; ante:—*Ær his swylt-dæge before his death-day*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 12; Gen. 1221. *Ær dægreda before dawn*, 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466. *Ær sunnan his nama sōpfæst standeþ, byþ his setl ær swylice donne mōna ante solem permanebit nomen ejus, et ante lunam sedes ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 17. *Ær ðam flōde ante diluvium*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38. *Ær ðe before thee*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 26. *Ær ðam before that, before*; antequam, Mt. Bos. 6, 8; Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. *Ær ðam ðe before that which, till*; priusquam, Ps. Spl. 38, 18; Mt. Bos. 12, 20. [O. Sax. *ær ante*: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. *ær ante*.]

æra; *adj.* *Earlier, former*; prior, præcedens:—*Dæs æran tæcnes priors signi*, Ex. 4, 8; Gen. 31, 5. *v.* *ær*; *adj.*

ær-ād, e; *f.* *Early-disease*; præmaturus morbus:—*Ðā ærād nimeþ when early disease takes them*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 10; Gn. Ex. 31.

æra gebland [ær = ear sea] *The agitation of the sea*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. i; ear in col. 2, and p. 203, 38, col. i; ear in col. 2. *v.* ear-gebland.

ær-boren; *p. part.* *First-born*; primogenitus, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 33; Gen. 973.

ærce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, es; *m.* *An archbishop*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 35. *v.* arce-biseop.

ærce-diācon, es; *m.* *An archdeacon.* *v.* arce-diācon.

ær-cwide, es; *m.* *Prophecy*; prophetia? nuntii vel doctoris loquela?—*He ærcwide onwreah [MS. onwearh] he revealed the prophecy*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mōd. 4.

ær-dæd, e; *f.* *Former conduct, a past deed*; ante-actum:—*Wyt witodlice be uncer ær-dædum onfōþ nos duo quidem juste, nam digna factis recipimus*, Lk. Bos. 23, 41; Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24, note.

ær-dæg, es; *m.* *I. early day, early morn*; matutinum, mane, prima lux:—*Mid ærdæge at early day*, Andr. Kmbl. 440; An. 220: 3048; An. 1527; Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. *On uhtan mid ærdæge in the morning at early day*, Beo. Th. 253; B. 126. *To ðam ærdæge on that morn*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. *II. in pl.* *Early days, former days*; dies prisci:—*On ærdagum in former days*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 23; Gen. 2543; Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 4; Cri. 79. [O. Sax. *an ērdagun priscis diebus*: O. Nrs. *i ārdaga primis temporibus, olim*.]

ær-deāp, es; *m.* *Early death*; mors immatura:—*Regnþeōfas dēlaþ yldo, oððe ær-deāp the great thieves find age, or early death*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 14; Exod. 539.

ærdian, ærdyan *to inhabit* [ærd = eard earth, dwelling]:—*Ærddydon habitaþant*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 15. *v.* eardian.

ærdon = ærdon? *from æran*; *p. de* *To run, run away*; currere:—*He gehleod and his brōður mid him begen ærdon he fled and both his brothers ran away with him*, Byrht. Th. 137, 25; By. 191.

ærdung, e; *f.* [eard a dwelling] *A tabernacle*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5. *v.* eardung.

ær-rēfnan *to bear*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 5. *v.* a-rēfnan.

æren, æryn, ærn; *adj.* *Made of brass, brazen*; æneus:—*Wirc āne ærenan næddran fac serpentum æneum*, Num. 21, 8. *Ærnum bēnum with brazen trumpets*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60.

æren-byt, -byt, e; *f.* [byt a butt, vessel] *A brass pan or vessel*; lentacula, Wrt. Voc. 25, 17.

ærend, ærende, ærynd, es; *n.* *pl. nom. acc.* *ærendu, ærendo* *An errand, a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care*; nuntium, mandatum, negotium, cura:—*Ne mæg ðas ærendes ylding wyrþan there may not be a delay of this errand*, Andr. Kmbl. 429; An. 215. *He his hlāfordes ærende secgan sceolde he should tell his lord's message*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19. *Hī hæfdon nyt ærend they had a profitable errand*, 5, 10; S. 624, 21: 3, 6; S. 528, 17; L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. *He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. *Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand*, Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 25, col. 2. *He aboden hæðe Godes ærendu he had announced God's messages*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 17; Gū. 096: 51 b; Th. 179, 31; Gū. 1270. *Hī lufedon Godes ærendu they loved God's errands*, 34 b; Th. 111, 27; Gū. 133. [Laym. *arend, erend, as in arend-rake, erend-nion*;

Orm. ernde; R. Glouc. ernde, erinde; O. Sax. ārundi, *n. message*; M. H. Ger. ārant, ērende, *m. message*; O. H. Ger. āranti, āronti, ārunti, *m. nuntius*; *f. verbum, mandatum*: Dan. ærinde, ærend; Swed. ærende; O. Nrs. ārundi, erendi, *n. negotium*: Sansk. īr ire, to go.] *v. ār a messenger.*

æren-dæg, *es*; *m. [contracted for on ærran dæg on a former day] The day before, yesterday*; pridie, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 31. *v. dæg.*

ærend-bōc, *e*; *f. A letter, message*; epistola, litteræ;—Hī ne mihton arādan engles ærendbēc they might not interpret the angels' messages, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 32; Dan. 735. *v. ærend-gewrit.*

ærend-gāst, *es*; *m. A spiritual messenger, an angel*; nuntius spiritus, angelus;—Godes ærendgāst God's spiritual messenger, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 23; Gen. 2296.

ærend-gewrit, ærend-writ, *es*; *n. A message or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary*; epistola;—Hī sendon ærendgewrit mihtunt epistolam, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41. On forþgeonge dæz ærendgewrites in processu epistola, 1, 13; S. 481, 43; St. Met. Fox 1, 125; Met. 1, 63. Ærend-gewrit epistola vel pictacium, Wrt. Voc. 46, 64; 61, 21. Pūrh his ærend-gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref; S. 472, 22.

ærendian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to treat for anything, to plead the cause*; nuntium ferre, mandatum deferre, intercedere, annuntiare;—He mæg unc ærendian he may bear our messages, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 31; Gen. 665. Ða ærendracan, ðe his cwale ærenddon [Whel. ærenddedon] the messengers, who had treated for his death, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ærend-raca, ærend-wreca, *an*; *m. [ærend an errand; raca, wreca from recan to tell, wrecan to utter] A messenger, ambassador, an apostle, angel*; nuntius, apostolus, angelus;—Se ærendraca nys mærra ðonne se ðe hine sende non est apostolus major eo qui misit eum, Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Sende he ærendraca misit legatarios, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34. Gabriël Godes ærendraca Gabriel God's angel, Hy. 10, 12. Ærendraca, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 27; 2, 12; S. 513, 8; 515, 3; 1, 12; S. 480, 25. Ærendraca an apostle, Wrt. Voc. 42, 1. Ærendraca unnytnesse a tale-bearer, Cot. 139. Gesibbe ærendracan messengers of peace; caduceatores vel pacifici, Wrt. Voc. 36, 6.

ærendran messengers; nuntii;—Ædele ærendran andswarodon [Grn. ærendracan] the noble messengers answered, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 4; Gen. 2434.

ærend-secg, *es*; *m. An errand-deliverer, a messenger*; legatus, nuntius;—Ic, on his gearwan, gesed ðæt he is ærend-secg uncres Hearran I, by his habit, see that he is the messenger of our Lord, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 17; Gen. 658.

ærend-secgan to deliver a message; nuntium deferre. *v. secgan.*
ærend-spræc, *e*; *f. A verbal message*; nuntiatio;—Ærendspræc abeodan to announce a verbal message, Exon. 123a; Th. 472, 13; Rā. 61, 15.

ærendung, *e*; *f. A command*; mandatum, C. R. Ben. 38.
ærend-wreca, *an*; *m. A messenger, ambassador*; nuntius, legatus;—Hī onsendon ærendwrecan miserunt nuntios, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 25. He sende ærendwrecan in Gallia rice he sent ambassadors into the kingdom of the Gauls, 2, 6; S. 508, 33. *v. ærendraca.*

ærend-writ, *es*; *n. A letter*; epistola, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34, note. *v. ærend-gewrit.*

æren-geāt, for earn-gāt a goat-eagle; harpe=ἄρην, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Wrt. Voc. 21, 62. *v. earn-geāt.*

ærer; *adv. Before*;—Ærer hit gewyrþe before it comes to pass, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, note 8. *v. æror.*

æ-rest, *es*; *m*; *e*; *f. The resurrection*;—On lifes æreste in resurrectionem uite, Jn. Bos. 5, 29; Andr. Grm. 780; Exon. 37b; Th. 122, 29; Gū. 313. *v. æ-rist.*

ærest; *adj. First, ERST*; primus;—Weorpe ærest stān primus lapidem mittat, Jn. Bos. 8, 7; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. *v. ær*; *adj.*

ærest; *adv. First, at first*; primum, primo;—Him cenned wearþ Cainan ærest to him was born Cainan first, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149; 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. *v. ær.*

ærfæder; *indecl. in sing. but sometimes gen. -fæderes and dat. -fædere are found*; *pl. nom. acc. -fæderas*; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *m. A forefather, father*; propator, pater, Beo. Th. 5238; B. 2622.

ærfæst; *adj. Honourable, good, gracious, merciful*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 15; Jud. 190. *v. ærfæst.*

ærfæstnys, -nyss, *e*; *f. Honesty, goodness, piety*; pietas;—Aidanus was nysscel ærfæstnyss and gemetfæstnyss non Aidan was a man of much piety and moderation, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. *v. ærfæstnes.*

ærfæ an inheritance, Heming, pp. 104, 105. *v. yrfe.*

ærfæra; *adv. Heretofore, of old*; olim, Salm. Kmbl. 860; Sal. 429; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 104; Met. 20, 52. *v. geāra.*

ærfæblond the sea agitation. *v. æra gebland, ear-gebland.*

ærf-gedōn; *adj. Done before*; antea, prior;—Wæs seō ēhtnyss nūmētre and singulare callum ðām ærgedōnum quæ persecutio omnibus

fere anteaactis diuturnior atque immanior fuit, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24; 1, 12; S. 481, 25.

ærf-genemned; *pp. Before-named*; prænominatus. *v. ge-nemnan.*
ærf-gescod; *pp. Brass-shod, shod with brass*; ære calceatus;—Bill ærgescod a brass-shod bill, Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777.

ærf-gestreōn, *es*; *n. Ancient treasure*; thesaurus antiquitus repositus;—Ðær was fela in ðam eorþ [scæfe] ærgestreōna there were many ancient treasures in that earth-cave, Beo. Th. 4457; B. 2232; 3518; B. 1757; Exon. 22b; Th. 62, 5; Cri. 997; Cd. 98; Th. 129, 22; Gen. 2147.

ærf-geweorc, *es*; *n. An ancient work*; antiquum opus;—Enta ærgeweorc the ancient work of giants, Beo. Th. 3362; B. 1679; Andr. Kmbl. 2471; An. 1237.

ærf-gewinn, *es*; *n. An ancient struggle, former agony*; antiquum certamen, pristina agonia;—Earmra ærgewinn the former agony of the wretched ones, Rood Kmbl. 37; Kr. 19.

ærf-gewyrht, *es*; *n. A former work, a deed of old*; opus pristinum, facinus olim commissum;—Ða byre siððan grimme onguldon gaful-rædenne pūrh ærgewyrht the children since have bitterly paid the tax through the deed of old, Exon. 47a; Th. 161, 17; Gū. 960; Elen. Kmbl. 2599; El. 1301. *Nom. pl. ærgewyrhtu*, Exon. 26a; Th. 76, 18; Cri. 1241.

ærf-glæd; *adj. Brass-bright, gleaming with brazen arms*; armis æneis coruscans, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 17; Exod. 293.

ærf-gōd; *adj. Good before others, of prime goodness*; præ ceteris bonus;—Æðeling ærgōd a prince good before others, Beo. Th. 260; B. 130; 2662; B. 1329. Iren ærgōd iron of prime goodness, 1982; B. 989.

ærf-gystran-dæg ere-yesterday, the day before yesterday; nudius tertius. *v. gysternlic dæg, gystran-dæg.*

ærian to plough;—Hwilec man apohhte ærust myd sul to ærienne [MS. æriende] what man thought first of ploughing with a plough? Anlct. 113, 27. *v. erian.*

æf-riht, *es*; *n. [æ law, riht right] Law-right, law*; jus legum, jus;—Ða ðe fyrgewritu sēlest cunnen, æriht eōwer who the old writings best know, your own law, Elen. Kmbl. 749; El. 375; 1176; El. 590.

æf-ring, *e*; *f. The early dawn, day-break*; diluculum;—In æfinge, æfter leōhtes cyme at early dawn, after light's coming, Exon. 68a; Th. 252, 9; Jul. 160; Mk. Lind. War. 1, 35. *v. ær*; *adv.*

æf-rise, *e*; *f. [æa running water, risc a rush] A water-rush, bulrush*; scirpus, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Wrt. Voc. 31, 31. *v. æa-risc.*

æf-rīst, æ-ryst, æ-rest, *es*; *m*; *e*; *f. A rising up, the resurrection*; resurrectio;—Drihtnes ærist the resurrection of the Lord, Menol. Fox 116; Men. 58. Æfter æriste after resurrection, Exon. 64a; Th. 235, 18; Ph. 559. Ðū mīn setl swylce oncnēowe and minne ærist æfter gecyðdest tu cognouisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam, Ps. Th. 138, 1; Hy. 10, 55. Ærist gefremede accomplished his resurrection, Exon. 48b; Th. 168, 6; Gū. 1073. Donne æriste ealle gefremmaþ when all shall accomplish their resurrection, 63a; Th. 231, 26; Ph. 495. [Goth. urrists, *f.*]

ærist = ærest; *adv. First*;—Mec se wong ærist cende the field first brought me forth, Exon. 109a; Th. 417, 10; Rā. 36, 2: *sup. of ær*; *adv.*

æf-lōst, *e*; *f. Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed*;—Hwelce ærlēste Nerōn worhte what disgraceful deeds Nero wrought, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 2; Met. 9, 1. *v. æf-lēast.*

æf-lice, æf-lice; *adv. [æf ere, before, līce] EARLY in the morning*; diluculo, mane, Jn. Lind. War. 8, 2.

ærm; *adj. Poor*; pauper;—On ðære ærman byrig in that poor city, Chr. 1011; Th. i. 269, 1, col. 1; 1014; Th. i. 272, note 1, 3. *v. earm.*

ærf-margen, *es*; *m. The early morning, the day-break*, Ps. Surt. 56, 9; 107, 3; 118, 148. *v. æf-morgen.*

ærf-morgen, -mergen, *es*; *m. The early morning, day-break*; primum mane, matutinum, diluculum;—On ærfmorgen in the early morning, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 72; Met. 28, 36. Ærfmorgenes gancg wið æftentid exitus matutini et vesperæ, Ps. Th. 64, 9. On ærfmergen diluculo, 107, 2; 56, 10; Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Ærfmyrgen mane, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Wrt. Voc. 53, 2. [O. Nrs. æf-morgin.]

ærn, ern, *es*; *n. A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage*; locus, locus secretior, domus, casa;—Bireþ into his ærne beareth into his habitation, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 16. [O. Nrs. rann, *n.*] DER.

beræ-ærn [-ern] a barley place, barn, blāc, blæc-, blæc-, bræw-, carc-, cweart-, cwert-, dōm-, eāst-, eorþ-, fold-, gæst-, gyst-, heal-, hēdd-, holm-, hord-, mædel-, medo-, medel-, mold-, norþ-, slæp-, sūþ-, pryþ-, west-, win-.

-ærn, -ern, *es*; *n. [ærn a place] is generally used as a termination, and denotes a place*: thus, Eorþ-ærn, *es*; *n. An earth-place or house, the grave*;—Open wæs ðæt eorþ-ærn the grave was open, Exon. 120a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19; 119b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12. Dōm-ærn a judgment-place, judgment-hall, court of justice, Mt. Bos. 27, 27. Hēdd-ærn a heeded-place, store-house, cellar, Lk. Bos. 12, 24.

-ærn; *adj. termination def. se -ærna, m*; -ærne, *f. n.* -ern,

ærn brazen:—Ærnum bēnum *with brazen trumpets*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod. 216. v. æren.

ærnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. intrans. To run*; currere:—Ærnan *to run*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42; S. 619, 12. Ærnaþ hƿ they run, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 22, 36. DER. ge-ærnan. v. yrnan.

ærndeddon:—ærendedon; *p. of ærendian To go on an errand*; nuntium ferre, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ærne Early:—On ærne mergen *primo mane*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1; *acc. sing. m. of ær*, adj.

ærne-weg, *es*; *m.* [ærnan *to run*, *weg a way*] *A running-way, a way fit for running on, a broad road*; via cursui apta, platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende *at the end of some course*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 9. Gescroepe ærneweg *via apta cursui equorum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41.

ærnian *to earn*. v. ge-ærnian.

ærning, *e*; *f.* *A running, riding*; cursus, equitatio:—Ða ðe hiora ærninge trēwāp *those who trust in their running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10; Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15.

ærnung, *e*; *f.* *AN EARNING, stipend, hire, wages*; merces. v. earnung.

æron; *adv. Before*; antea:—Ic hyt æron nyste *I knew it not before*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 22. v. ær; *adv.*

æror, æror; *prep. dat. Before*; ante, priusquam:—Næs æror ðe [MS. aworþe] ænegu gesceaft *there was not before thee any creature*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 81; Met. 20, 41.

æror, æror, ærur, ærer; *adv. Before, formerly*; antea, prius:—Weras on wonge wibed setton, neah ðam ðe Abraham æror rærde *the men placed an altar in the plain, near that which Abraham had reared before*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Se ðe fela æror fyrena gefremede *he who before had committed many crimes*, Beo. Th. 1623; B. 809. Nemne we æror mægen fāne gefyllan *unless we before may fell the foe*, 5302; B. 2654. Ðæt hiō eft cume, ðær hiō æror was *that it again comes where it was before*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 152; Met. 13, 76. Æror, on his lifdagum *before, in the days of his life*, 26, 174; Met. 26, 87; Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 32; Gū. 181; Ps. Th. 77, 3; 91, 8; 134, 11; 135, 21; 145, 4; Menol. Fox 330; Men. 166. v. ær; *adv.*

ærost; *adv. First*, Byrht. Th. 135, 27; By. 124; Gen. 19, 33. v. ær.

ærra, ære; *adj. Former, earlier*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rā. 54, 12; Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108; Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305. v. æra.

ærra geola *the ere or former Yule month, December*, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. geola.

ærra lifða *the ere or former Litha, June*, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. v. lifða.

ærror; *adv. Before, formerly*.—We iū in heofonum hæfdon ærror wlite and weorþmunt *we once in heaven had formerly beauty and dignity*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 9; Sat. 151; 220; Th. 283, 4; Sat. 299. v. æror; *adv.*

ærror; *prep. dat. Before*; ante:—Cymþe eāstan up ærror [MS. æst ror] sunnan, and eft æfter sunnan on setl glideþ *comes up from the east before the sun, and again after the sun glides to his seat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 52; Met. 29, 26. v. æror.

ærs *The buttocks, the hind part*; anus, podex:—Open-ærs *a medlar*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 50; Som. 64, 116. v. ears.

ær-sceaft, *e*; *f.* *An old creation, an ancient work*; pristina creatio, priscum opus, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16.

ærse-hen *a quail*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 42. v. ersc-hen.

ærst first; primo, Homl. in nat. Innoc. p. 36; = ærost. v. ær; *adv.*

ær-dam, ær-don *before that*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8; Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. v. ær; *prep.*

ær-dam-ðe *before that which, till*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. v. ær; *prep.*

ærrur; *adv. Before*; antea:—Swā he him ærrur, hēr on ðyssum life, ge-earnap *as he for himself before, here in this life, earneth*, Rood Kmbl. 214; Kr. 108; Ps. Th. 115, 3. v. æror.

ær-wacol; *adj. Early awake*; diluculo vigil:—For hwī eart ðū ðus ærwacol *why art thou thus early awake?* Apol. Th. 19, 5.

ær-wēla, an; *m.* [ær ere, before, wēla wealth] *Ancient wealth*; divitiæ antiquitus accumulata, Beo. Th. 5488; B. 2747.

ær-woruld, *e*; *f.* *The former world*; pristinus mundus:—Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended, on blōdes hiw, seó ðe beorhte scān ofer ærworuld *then the sun shall be turned swart, to hue of blood, which shone brightly over the former world*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 17; Cri. 937.

æryn brazen; æreus:—Ðū gesettest swā swā bogan bræzenne [æryrne, Spl. C.] earmas mine *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35; Ps. Spl. C. 106, 16. v. æren.

ærynde, *es*; *m.* *An interpreter*; interpres:—Ðæra byrla ealdor forgeat Iosepes ærynde *prepositus pincernarum oblitus est Josephi interpretis sui*, Gen. 40, 23.

ærynd-writ *a letter*, Lye. v. ærend-gewrit.

ærryr; *adv. Before*; prius; C. Jn. 1, 30, Lye. v. æror.

ær-ryst, *es*; *m.*; *e*; *f.* *The resurrection*:—Ða secgeaþ ðæt nān ærst ne sý qui dicunt non esse resurrectionem, Mt. Bos. 22, 23; 27, 53. v. ær-rist.

ærryst; *adv. First*; primum, primo, Ps. Th. 104, 15. v. ærest.

ÆS, *es*; *n.* *Food, meat, carrion, a dead carcass*; esca, cibus, pabulum, cadaver:—Earn æses georn *the eagle eager for food*, Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107. Lēton him behīndan *doe earn æses brūcan they left behind*

them the eagle to eat of the carrion, Chr. 938; Th. i. 207, 30, col. 2; Ædelst. 63. Æse wlanc *exuling in carrion*, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332; Ps. Th. 146, 10. [Dut. aas, n. esca, cadaver: Ger. aas, n. esca, cadaver: M. H. Ger. äs, n: O. H. Ger. äs, n. esca: Dan. aas, n: Swed. äs, n.]

ÆSC; *g.* æscas; *pl. nom. acc.* æscas, ascas; *g.* æsca, asca; *d.* æscum, ascum; *m.* I. *an ash-tree*; fraxinus excelsior:—On done æsc *to the ash-tree*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 3. Æsc fraxinus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 98.

II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* F = æ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is æsc *an ash-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter æ, but for æsc *an ash-tree*, as,—F byþ oferheāh, eldum dýre, stíp staðule *the ash-tree is over-high, dear to men, firm in its place*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 23. Se torhta æsc *the remarkable Rune* æsc, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 24; Rā. 43, 9.

III. *an ash-spear, a spear, lance*; hasta fraxinea, hasta:—Byrhtnōþ wānd wācne æsc Byrhtnōþ *brandished his slender ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43; 140, 59; By. 310. Ðe ðæ æsca tīr at gūde forgeat *who to thee gave glory of spears in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Asca, *g. pl.* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. Æscum *with spears*, Beo. Th. 3548; B. 1772; Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099.

IV. *because boats were made of ash, a small ship, a skiff, a light vessel to sail or row in*; navis, navigium, dromo:—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian langscipu ongen ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long ships against those ships*, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 41. Æsc dromo, Wrt. Voc. 63, 34; 56, 24. [O. H. Ger. asc, m: O. Nrs. askr, m. arbor, fraxinus, was ligneum, navis, gladius, Egils.] DER. daroþ-æsc, ceaster: æsc-rind.

æsc-ære; *adj.* [æ = a, scær, *p. of scær to shear, cut*] *Without tonsure, uncut, untrimmed, neglected*; intonsus, incultus, neglectus:—Deóþlic dædbōt biþ, ðæt læwede man swā æscære beó, ðæt iren ne cume on hære, *ne on nægle it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed that scissors [iron] come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. v. a-scære.

æsc-berend, *es*; *m.* [æsc *a spear*, berende *bearing, part.* from beran *to bear*] *A spear or lance-bearer, a soldier*; hastifer:—Eorre æsberend *the fierce spear-bearer*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47; 2153; An. 1078. Ealde æsberend *the old spear-bearer*, 3072; An. 1539.

æsc-berende; *part. Spear-bearing*; hastam gerens:—Wigena æsberendra *of warriors bearing spears*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 7; Gen. 2041.

æscce; *g.* æscean; *f.* *Ashes*:—Fordon ic anlic ætt æscean hlāfe *quia cinerem sicut panem manducabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7; 147, 5. v. asce.

æscce, an; *f.* *Search, inquisition, examination, inquiry, trial of or asking after any matter or thing*; interrogatio, investigatio, disquisitio:—Hæfdon ealle ða æscean *all should have the search*, L. Ath. 5; Th. i. 230, 18.

æscæda, an; *m.* *A farrago, mixture, perfume*; migma, Wrt. Voc. 38, 53.

æscen *A vessel made of ash-wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc*; lagena:—Æscen ðe is óðre namon hrygilebuc *geleopad an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc, q. back-bucket*, Heming, p. 393.

æscen; *adj.* *Ashen, ash, made of ash*; fraxineus. v. æsc, -en.

Æsces dūn, *e*; *f.* [æsc *ash-tree*, dūn *a hill*] *ASHDOWN, the hill of the ash-tree, on the Ridgeway in Berkshire, where Alfred and his elder brother, king Ethelred, first routed the Danes*; 'dicitor Latine mons fraxini,' Asser:—Hēr gefeaht Æderēd cyning and Ælfrēd, his brōðor, wīð ealne done here, on Æsces dūne A. D. 871, *here fought king Ethelred and Alfred, his brother, with all the army [of the Danes]*, on Ashdown, Chr. 871; Th. 139, 5, col. 1.

æsc-hera, *es*; *m.* *A spear-band, company armed with spears, a ship or naval-band*; exercitus hastifer, exercitus navalis, Byrht. Th. 133, 53; By. 69.

æsc-holt, *es*; *nom. pl.* -holt; *n.* *Ash-wood, an ash-wood spear*; lignum fraxineum, hasta fraxinea:—Æscholt æscēo shook his ashen spear, Byrht. 138, 35; By. 230; Beo. Th. 665; B. 330.

æscian *to ask*; interrogare, Jud. Civ. Lund. v. accian.

æsc-man, -mann, *es*; *m.* *A ship-man, sailor, and hence a pirate*; nauta, pirata:—Ægper ge æscmanna ge óðerra *both of the ship-men and of the others*, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 15; Cot. 155.

æsc-plega, an; *m.* [plega *play*] *The play of spears, war*; hastarum ludus, prœlium:—Æt ðam æscplegan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217.

æsc-rind, *e*; *f.* *Ash-bark*; fraxini cortex:—Nīm æscrinde *take ash-bark*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 1. Wel æscrinde boil *ash-bark*, ii. 78, 5.

æsc-rōf; *adj.* *Spear-famed, distinguished in battle, illustrious, noble*; hasta clarus, in prœlio strenuus, illustris, nobilis:—Eorlas æscrōfe *illustrious nobles*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 337; Elen. Grm. 276; 202.

æsc-stēde, *es*; *m.* *The ash-spear place, place of battle*; hastæ locus, pugnæ locus:—Hī witan fundian æscstēde *they strive to know the battle place*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 20; Mōd. 17.

æsc-præc; *g.* -præce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -praca; *f.* *Spear-strength, brunt of spears, a battle*; hastæ vis, hastarum impetus, prœlium:—Æt æschpræce, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 2; Gen. 2153.

ÆSC-PROTE, an; *f.* -protu, *e*; *f.* [æsc *ash*, prote *a throat*] *ASH-THROAT, vervain*; verbenaca, verbenca officialis, Prior, p. 242; vocabularies give the Lat. ferula *the fennel-giant*, but verbenaca *vervain* seems more probable from the following quotations,—Herba uermenaca [= verbenaca, Herb. 4, = verbenaca; Lat. = berbena, 67, = verbenca, Lat.] dat is æsc[ro]tu

the herb *verbena*, that is *ash-throat* [= *vervain*], Herb. cont. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 8, 1. Nidewardre æscprotan of the netherward [part of] *vervain*, L. M. 3, 72; Lchdm. ii. 358, 16. Nim æscprotan take *vervain*, i. 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 22. Æscprotan, i. 43; Lchdm. ii. 108, 6. Æscprote, *nom.* Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 1. Æscprotu, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9; 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9. Man æscprote nemneþ one nameþ it *vervain*, Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 3. Genim æscprote take *vervain*, i. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 11; L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 9; Lchdm. iii. 28, 14. æsc-tír, es; *m.* *Spear-glory, glory in war*; hastæ gloria, belli gloria, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 27; Gen. 2069. æsc-wert, e; *f.* *Ash-wort, vervain*; *verbena*, Mone C. 3; p. 442, 24. æsc-wiga, an; *m.* *A spear-warrior*; bellator hastifer:—Eald æscwiga an old *spear-warrior*, Beo. Th. 4090; B. 2042. Æscwigan, *nom. pl.* Elen. Grm. 260.

æsc-wlanc; *adj.* *Spear-proud*; hasta superbus, Leo 104. ÆSP, e; *f.* *æspe*, an; *f.* *An asp or aspen-tree*; populus tremula:—Æspan rind the rind of the *asp-tree*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 1. v. æps. æspen; *adj.* *ASPEN, belonging to the asp-tree*; populeus. DER. æsp. æ-spring, æ-springe, æ-sprynge, es; *n.* [*æ* water, spring a spring] *A water-spring, fountain*; aquæ fons, fons:—Se ædela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ the noble fowl remains at the fountain, Exon. 57a; Th. 204, 28; Ph. 104. Æspringe útawalleþ of clife a fountain springs out of a cliff, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 23; Met. 5, 12. Ealle æsprynge all springs, Exon. 55a; Th. 194, 5; Az. 134: 93b; Th. 351, 8; Sch. 77. v. ea-spring.

æ-springnes, -ness, e; *f.* [*aspringan to fail*] *A failing, fainting*; defectio, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53. v. a-sprungennes.

æstel, es; *m.* *A tablet, a table for notes, a waxed tablet*; indicatorium, astula, pugillaris. Du Cange says *astula = tabula sectilis*, referring to pugillares, under which he gives the following quotation from Cassander in Liturgicis, p. 53,—‘Inter instrumenta sacra numerantur pugillares aurei sive argentei. . . Proprie pugillares sunt tabulæ, in quibus scribi consuevit, quæ Græcè *μνακίδια* dicuntur.’ In St. Luke i. 63, *αἱ ἱστοὶ μνακίδιον, postulans pugillarem*, is in the A. Sax. Gospels, *gebedenum wex-brede a waxed tablet being asked for*. William of Malmesbury may have alluded to one of these waxed tablets in Gesta Reg. ii. § 123,—‘Cum pugillari aureo in quo est manca auri.’ It is most probable then that Alfred’s æstel consisted of two waxed tablets, joined together by a hinge, and framed or covered with gold to the value of fifty mancuses. When these waxed tablets were closed, being framed or covered with gold, they would have a splendid and costly appearance, worthy the gift of a king:—Æstel indicatorium, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63; Cot. 214; Ælfic. Gl. 19? Lye. Ða ongan ic [Ælfréd cyning] ða bōc wendan on Englisc, ðe is genemned on Læden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc *Hierde-bōc*, hwilum word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgite, swā swā ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mīnum Ærcebiscepe, and æt Assere mīnum Biscepe, and æt Grimbolde mīnum Mæsse-Prīoste, and æt Iohanne mīnum Mæsse-Preoste. Siddan ic hie ða geliornod hæfde, swā swā ic hie forstōd, and swā ic hie andgitfullicost areccean meahthe, ic hie on Englisc awende, and to ælcum Biscop-stole on mīnum Ríce wille āne onsendan, and on ælcra biþ ān Æstel, se biþ on fīfgetum Mancnessan. Ond ic bebiode, on Godes naman, ðæt nān mon ðone Æstel from ðære bēc ne dō, ne ða bōc from ðæm Mynstre then I [Alfred king] began to translate into English the book, which is called in Latin *Pastoralis*, and in English *Herdsmān’s book*, sometimes word by word, sometimes meaning for meaning, as I learned it from Plegmund my archbishop, and from Asser my bishop, and from Grimbold my presbyter, and from John my presbyter. After I had then learned it, so that I understood it as well as my understanding would allow me, I translated it into English, and I will send one copy to each bishop’s see in my kingdom; and on each one there shall be one tablet, which shall be worth fifty mancuses. And in God’s name, I command that no man take the tablet from the book, nor the book from the minster, Past. Hat. MS. Pref.

æsul, es; *m.* *An ass*; asinus, Mt. Rush. Kmbl. 21, 2. v. esol. æ-swāp, es; *n. pl.* *æswāpa Sweepings, dust*; peripsema, purgamentum. v. a-swāp.

æ-swīc, æ-swīc, ē-swīc, es; *m.* [*æ* law, swīc an offence] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum*:—Ne biþ him æswīc non est illis scandalum, Ps. Th. 118, 165; Ps. Spl. 118, 165; 48, 13; 49, 21, C. To æswīce in scandalum, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

æ-swīca, an; *m.* *æ-swīcend, es; m.* *An offender of the law, a deceiver, hypocrite, apostate; hypocrita, apostata.* v. swīca.

æ-swīcian; *p. ode; pp. od* To offend, to depart from the law, to dissemble; scandalizare, decipere ab aliquo:—Gyf ðin swyðre eāge ðe æswīcie si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. v. a-swīcian?

æ-swīcung, e; *f.* *An offence; scandalum*:—Ðū settest æswīcunge ponebas scandalum, Ps. Spl. 49, 21. v. æ-swīc.

æ-swīnd; *adj.* *Idle; iners*, Cot. 108. v. a-swīnd.

æ-swutol, es; *m.* [*æ* law, sweetol manifest, clear, open] *One who makes the law clear, a lawyer; legisperitus, v. sweetol.*

æ-swýc, es; *m.* *An offence; scandalum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. v. æ-swīc.

æ-syllend, es; *m.* [*æ* law, syllende giving] *A lawgiver; legislator*, Ps. Spl. 83, 7.

ÆT; *prep.* I. with the dative; cum dativo AT, to, before, next, with, in, for, against; apud, iuxta, prope, ante, ad, in, contra:—Sittende æt tollseamule sitting at the seat of custom, Mt. Bos. 9, 9. Æt fruman worulde at the beginning of the world, Exon. 47a; Th. 161, 7; Gú. 955. Was seó treow lufu hát æt heortan the true love was hot at heart, 15b; Th. 34, 8; Cri. 539. Ge ne cōmon æt me ye came not to me, Mt. Bos. 25, 43. Æt selde before the throne, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ic ære æt him finde I may find honour with them, Exon. 67a; Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81. Ic nū æt feawum wordum secge I now say in few words, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 14. Is seó bōt gelang eal æt ðe ānum the expiation is all ready with thee alone, Exon. 10a; Th. 10, 16; Cri. 153. Ne mihton hī āwīht æt me æfre gewyrcean they might not ever do anything against me, Ps. Th. 128, 1. De him æt blisse beornas habbaþ which men have for their merriment, Exon. 108b; Th. 414, 4; Rā. 32, 15.

2. because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, etc. Take this at me, i. e. from me, hence,—Of, from; a, ab, de:—Anýmaþ ðæt pūnd æt hym tollite ab eo talentum, Mt. Bos. 25, 28. Leorniaþ æt me learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me; discite a me, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Æt hī sylfes mūpe at or from his own mouth, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Æt ðam wīfe from the woman, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 31; Gen. 717. Ic gebād grynna æt Grendle I endured snares from Grendel, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930: Ps. Th. 21, 18.

3. the names of places are often put in the dat. pl. governed by æt, the preposition is then, as in Icelandic, not translated, and the noun is read as singular:—De mon hætt æt Hæddum which they call *Haddeby*; quem vocant *Hæthe*, Ors. i. 1, § 19; Bos. Eng. 47, note 57. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðum [MS. Bathun], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. exciii; vol. i. 237, 1.

II. very rarely used with the accusative; cum accusativo To, unto, as far as; ad, usque ad:—Æt sæ-stréamas ad mare, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Æt Ac-leá at Oakley, Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. v. Ac-leá. III. sometimes æt is separated from its case:—Donne wile Dryhten sylf ðæda gehýran æt ealra monna gehwām then will the Lord himself hear of the deeds from all sorts of men [ab omnium hominum quocunque], Exon. 99b; Th. 372, 15; Seel. 93. [O. Sax. at: O. Frs. et, it: O. H. Ger. az: Goth. at: O. Nrs. at.]

æt ate; comedit:—He æt he ate, Gen. 3, 6; p. of etan to eat.

æt-, prefixed to words, like the prep. æt, denotes at, to, and from; ad-, ab- v. æt; prep. I. 2.

æt, es; *m.* *æt, e; f.* [*æt, p. of etan to eat*]. I. food; cibis, esca:—Ætes on wēnan in hope of food, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165. He us æt giefep he gives us food, Exon. 16b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604. Oft he him æt heold he often gave them food, Exon. 43a; Th. 146, 12; Gú. 708: Cd. 200; Th. 247, 32; Dan. 506.

II. eating; esus, manducatio:—Æfter æte after eating, Exon. 61b; Th. 226, 13; Ph. 405. Hī to æte ütgetwaþ ipsi dispergentur ad manducandum, Ps. Th. 58, 15; Andr. Kmbl. 2148; An. 1075. [Orm. æt: O. Sax. æt, n: O. Frs. èt, n: O. H. Ger. äz, n: O. Nrs. ät, n. esus.] v. etan.

ætā, an; *m.* *An eater*; edax. DER. self-ætā, q. v.

æt-arn ran away, Gen. 39, 12; p. of æt-innan.

æt-bær bore, produced, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538; p. of æt-beran.

æt-befōn, ic befō; subj. ic, he befō [*æt, be, fōn*] To take to, attach; deprehendere, capere, invenire:—Gif hwā befō ðæt him losod was, cenne se ðe he hit ætbefo hwanon hit him cōme if any one attach that which he had lost, let him with whom he attaches it declare whence it came to him, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15; L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 22. v. be-fōn, æt-fōn.

æt-beon To be at or present; adesse:—Ætbeon ðe we biddaþ adesse te deposcimus, Hymn Surt. 14, 26.

æt-beran; p. -bær, pl. -bæron To bear or carry to, bring forward, produce, bear away or forth; afferre, proferre, efferre:—Hiō Beowulf me do-ful ætber she to Beowulf the mead-cup bore, Beo. Th. 1253; B. 624. He wundor manig fōr men ætber he many a wonder produced before men, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538. Hī hyne ætbæron to brimes farode they bore him away to the sea-shore, Beo. Th. 55; B. 28; 4261; B. 2127: 5222; B. 2614. Ðæt [wæpen] to beadu-læce ætberan meahthe might bear forth that [weapon] to the game of war, 3127; B. 1561.

æt-berstan, ic -berste, he -birsteþ, -byrst; p. -bærst, pl. -burston; pp. -borsten To break out or loose, to escape, get away; erumpere, evadere:—Ða ætberst him sum man ewasit homo quidam, Gen. 14, 13. Ða fī cyningas ætburston fugerunt enim quinque reges, Jos. 10, 16. Ðæt he ðanon ætberste that he escape thence, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 358, 25.

æt-bredan, he ætbryt; p. -bræd, pl. -brudon; pp. -broden, -breden; v. a. To take away, withdraw, set at liberty, to enlarge, release, rescue; tollere, eripere:—Se ðe fōl ætbryt ðæt word diabolus tollit verbum, Lk. Bos. 8, 12. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cāge tulistis clamorem scientiæ, 11, 52. Ðæt ðe he hæfþ him biþ ætbruden quod habet auferetur ab eo, Mt. Bos. 13, 12; 21, 43; Ex. 22, 10. Ðe hys wealas him ætbrudon quem abstulerant servi ejus, Gen. 21, 25. DER. bredan.

æt-bredendlic; *adj.* [*æt-bredende, part. of ætbrudan to take away*]

Taking away; ablativus:—Ætbredendlic is *ablativus*: mid ðam casu biþ geswutelod swā hwæt swā we ætbedraþ oðrum, odðe swā hwæt swā we underfōþ æt oðrum, odðe hwanon we farap.—Fram ðisum menn ic underfēng feoþ ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi. Fram ðisum lareowe ic gehyrde wisdom ab hoc magistro audivi sapientiam. Fram ðære byrig ic rād ab illa civitate equitavi. Fram cýninge [MS. kynningce] ic com a rege veni.—*ablativus* is ablativus: with this case is shewn whatsoever we take away from others, or whatsoever we receive from others, or whence we proceed:—From this man I received money. From this teacher I heard wisdom. I rode from that city. I came from the king, Ælfic. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 27–32.

æt-broden *Taken away*; ablativus:—Him biþ ætbroden shall be taken away from him, Mt. Bos. 13, 12; 21, 43; pp. of æt-bredan.

æt-brydan; *p. ede*; pp. *ed* To take away; auferre:—Ðæs oðres āþ ðe mon his orf æt-brydeþ the oath of the other from whom the cattle is taken away, L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 16; =æt-bredan. DER. brydan.

æt-byrst he will escape; evadet, Basil. 7; Norm. 5, 12; fut. of æt-berstan.

æt-clifian; *p. ode*; pp. *od*; *v. intrans.* To cleave to, adhere; adhærere, Ps. Vos. 101, 6.

æt-dō, ic æt-dō; *p. -dide*; *subj. ic, ðū, he -dō*; pp. -dōn, -dēn To take away, deprive; eripere:—Ðæt nān preosta oðrum ne æt-dō ænig ðara þinga that no priest deprive another of any of those things, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 10.

æte, an; *f. pl. ætan*; *g. ætena* Oats; avena sativa, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5. *v. æte*.

æt-ēcan, -ycan; *p. -ēcte*; *v. trans.* [æt to, at, eācan to eke] To add to, increase; addere, adicere:—He ætēcte addidit, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 33; Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 27.

æt-eglan; *p. ede*; pp. *ed*; *v. intrans.* To inflict pain, torment, trouble, grieve; molestum quid injicere:—Ne mæg him ænig fācen feond æteglan any deceitful fiend may not inflict grief upon him, Ps. Th. 88, 19.

æt-eom, -eart, -is, -ys [æt at, eom am] I am present; adsum:—Ðæt rīp æt-is [æt-ys, Jun.] adest messis, Mk. Bos. 4, 29. *v. wesan to be*.

æ-teorian; *p. ode*; pp. *od* To fail, be wanting; deficere:—Æteorode se heofonlica mete the heavenly food [manna] failed, Jos. 5, 12.

æt-eowwedniss, *e*; *f. A revelation*; revelatio:—To æteowwednisse cynna ad revelationem gentium, Lk. Rush. War. 2, 32.

æt-eowian, -eowigan; *p. de, ede*; *impert. -eow*; pp. *ed*. *I. v. trans.* To shew, display, manifest, declare; ostendere, manifestare:—Æteow ðinne andwlitan ostende faciem tuam, Ps. Th. 79, 4, 7; 84, 6. God æteowde me Deus ostendit mihi, Ps. Spl. 58, 11; Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He geseah ðrige stowe æteowde he saw the dry places displayed, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. *II. v. intrans.* To appear; apparere, manifestari:—Æteowige ðrignis appareat arida, Gen. 1, 9. Æteow for Effraim appare coram Effrem, Ps. Th. 79, 2. *v. eāwan*.

æt-eowigendlice; *adv.* Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, —æt-eowigende; *part.* of æt-eowian, -eowigan.

ætern Venomous, poisonous; venenosus:—Wið ælcum æternum swile for every venomous swelling, L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. *v. ætren*.

æternes, -ness, *e*; *f. Venomousness, full of poison*; venenositas. *v. ætern*.

æt-ewung, *e*; *f. A shewing, manifesting, epiphany*; manifestatio, Wrt. Voc. 16, 49.

æt-fæstan, *p. -fæste*; pp. -fæsted; *v. trans.* [æt, fæstan to fasten] To fix, fasten, drive into, afflict with, inflict on; impingere, infigere:—Hī mīne sǣwle, synne æt-fæsten they inflict sin on my soul, Ps. Th. 142, 12. He him æt-fæste ēce edwit opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis, 77, 66. Bitere æt-fæsted bitterly afflicted, 136, 8. Ne māgon we him lāþ æt-fæstan we cannot afflict him with pain, Andr. Kmbl. 2694; An. 1349.

æt-fealh adhæsit, Ps. Th. 118, 25; *p. of* æt-felgan.

æt-feallan; *p. -feol*, *pl. -feollon*; pp. -feallen To fall away; cadere:—Hcalf wēr ðær æt-fealp one half of the wer there falls away, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 21.

æt-feogan; *p. -feah*; *v. trans.* To seize; apprehendere:—Me ætfeah fyrhtu helle fear of hell seized me, Ps. Th. 114, 3.

æt-fele Adhesion; adhesio?—Min is ætfele mihtigum Drihtne mihi autem adhærere Deo, Ps. Th. 72, 23. *v. æt-feolan*.

æt-felgan; *p. -fealh*, *pl. -fulgon*; pp. -folgen; *v. intrans.* To cleave on, adhere, stick to; adhærere:—Min sǣwul flore ætfealh adhæsit pavimento anima mea, Ps. Th. 118, 25; 118, 31; Beo. Th. 1941; B. 968; Ps. Spl. C. 62, 8.

æt-feng, *es*; *m. Attaching*; comprehensio:—Be yrfes ætfenge of attaching cattle, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 9. DER. æt-fōn.

æt-feohtan; *p. -feahrt*, *pl. -fuhton*. *I. to fight against, contend*; oppugnare:—Ætfeohan mid framgrūm to fight against the patriarchs, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 25; Gen. 2116. *II. to feel earnestly, grope*; contendere, tentare circum:—Folmum ætfeohan with his hands to contend or grope, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 15; Vy. 18.

æt-feolan, -fiofan; *p. -fæl*, *pl. -fællon*, -fællon; pp. -folen, -feolen To adhere, cleave or hang on, insist upon, stick to, continue; insistere, ad-

hærere:—Ætfeole min tunge fæste gōmum adhæreat lingua mea faucibus meis, Ps. Th. 136, 5. Is ætfeolen eāc min bān fæsce minum adhæserunt ossa mea carni mee, Ps. Th. 101, 4. Ætfeoln [MS. ætfeolun] vel ætfeolodon [MS. -fodun] adhæserunt, Ps. Surt. 101, 6. Me sōþlice ætfeolan Gode gōd is mihi autem adhærere Deo bonum est, 72, 28. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebēdum to continue in watchings and prayers, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 2. DER. felan, feolan.

æt-ferian; *p. ede*; pp. *ed*; *v. trans.* To carry out, take away, bear away; auferre:—Ic ðæt hilt feondum ætferede I bore the hilt away from the foes, Beo. Th. 3342; B. 1669.

æt-fiofan to stick to, continue; adhærere. *v. æt-feolan*.

æt-fleōn; *p. -fleah*, *pl. -flagon*; pp. -flogen [æt, fleōn to flee] To flee away, escape by flight, eschew; aufugere:—Ic āna ætfeah I alone escaped, Job Thw. 165, 30. Nān þing ætfeōn ne mihte nothing might remain, Jos. 10, 35; L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 7.

æt-flōwan; *p. -flēow*, *pl. -flēowon*; pp. -flōwen; *v. intrans.* To flow to or together, to increase; affluere:—Gyf welan ætflōwon si divitiæ affluent, Ps. Spl. 61, 10.

æt-fōn [æt to, fōn to seize] To claim, lay claim, attach; deprehendere, capere:—Gif se āgend hit eft ætfo if the owner afterwards lay claim to it, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8; 16; Th. i. 31, 6; L. Ed. i. Th. i. 160, 8.

æt-foran; *prep. dat.* [æt at, foran fore] Close before, close by, before, at; ante, pro, coram:—Ætforan eāgan ðine ante oculos tuos, Ps. Spl. 5, 5; 13, 7; Byrht. Th. 132, 14; By. 16. Sæt ætforan ðam dōmsetle sedit pro tribunali, Jn. Bos. 19, 13.

æt-foran-weall, *es*; *m. The outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle*; antemurale. *v. weall*; *m.*

æt-fyligan; *p. de*; pp. *ed* To adhere to, stick to; adhærere:—Ne ætlylgeþ ðe āhwær fācn ne unriht numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis, Ps. Th. 93, 19.

æt-gædere; *adv.* [æt, gædrian = gadrian to gather] Together; una, simul:—Twā beoþ ætgædere grīndende, Lk. Bos. 17, 35; twæye [wymen] schulen be grīndende to gīdere, Wyc. His mægþe biþ ætgædere his kindred is together, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 320; Met. 20, 160. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere the javelins stood altogether, Beo. Th. 664; B. 329. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætgædere blood and water both together, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292. Bismærede ungket [= uncit] men, bā ætgædere they [men] reviled us two, both together, Runic Inscrp. Kmbl. 354, 30. DER. gædere.

æt-gār, *es*; *m.* [æt, gār a spear] A short spear or javelin, a kind of dart or other weapon to cast at the enemy; framea, Cot. 188: 86. [O. Frys. etgēr: M. H. Ger. azigēr: O. H. Ger. azkēr: O. Nrs. atgeirr.]

æt-gebycgan; *p. -bohte*; pp. -boht [æt, gebycgan to buy] To buy for himself; emere:—He hī æft æt ðam āgende sinne willan æt-gebigce let him afterwards buy her at her owner's will, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4.

æt-gebrengan; *p. -gebrohte*; pp. -gebroht; *v. trans.* To bring or lead to; adducere:—He ætgebrēnge, ðe him sealde let him bring the person who sold it him, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8.

æt-geniman; *p. -genam*, *pl. -genāmon*; pp. -genumen To take away by force, to pluck out, withdraw, deliver, rescue; eripere, Cot. 77.

æt-giefan, -geofa, *an*; *m.* [æt food, gifa a giver] A food-giver, feeder; cibi dator:—Op ðæt se fugel his ætgiefan cāpmōd weorþeþ till that the bird becomes obedient to his feeder, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 26; Vy. 91; go b; Th. 339, 22; Gn. Ex. 98.

æt-gifan; *p. -geaf*, -gaf, *pl. -geāfon*, gēfon; pp. -gifen [æt to, gifan] To give to, render, afford; tribuere, auferre:—Ic him lif-wraðe lytle meahthe ætgifan æt gūde I could render to him little life-protection in the conflict, Beo. Th. 5748; B. 2878.

æt-gongan [æt at, gongan to go] To go to, approach; accedere:—Hēt hie of ðam lige neār ætgongan he bade them from the flame to approach nearer, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 1; Az. 183.

æt-grēpe; *adj.* Grasping at, seizing; prehensens:—Ðēr him aglæca ætgrēpe wearþ where the miserable being seized him, Beo. Th. 2542; B. 1269.

æt-habban; *p. -hæfde*; pp. -hæfed To retain, detain, withhold; retinere, detinere, Scint. 10. DER. habban.

æðan To overflow, deluge, lay waste:—Cwæþ ðæt he wolde eall ā æðan ðæt on eorpan was said that he would for ever lay waste all that was on the earth, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24; Gen. 1280. *v. æðan*.

æðel noble; nobilis:—*v.* the compounds ædel-boren, -borenes, -cund, etc. from ædele noble.

æðel, *es*; *m.* A native country, country, land; patria, terra:—In ðeosum æðele in this country, Cd. 215; Th. 71, 21; Sat. 108. On æðelum, d. pl. Menol. Fox. 236; Men. 119. *v. æðel*.

Æðelbald, *es*; *m.* [ædele, bald bold, brave] Æthelbald; Æthelbaldus; the eldest son of Æthelwulf. Æthelbald, the eldest brother of Alfred, was king of Wessex for five years, from A. D. 855–860:—A. D. 855, dā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rice; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rice, and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rice then, A. D. 855, Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent, Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–19, col. i.

A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfærde here, A. D. 860, king Æthelbald died, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3.

ædel-boren; *part.* Noble-born, free-born, noble; natus nobilis, nobili genere natus, nobilis:—Sum æðelboren man homo quidam nobilis, Lk. Bos. 19, 12. Æðelboren cild wæl frēobearn liberi, Ælfic. Gl. 91; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67; Apol. Th. 19, 21. v. beran.

ædel-boreness, -ness, *e*; *f.* Nobleness of birth; nobilitas:—Ic ðīne æðelboreness gesco I see the nobleness of thy birth, Apol. Th. 15, 18.

Æðelbryht, -berht, -briht, *es*; *m.* [ædele, bryht bright, excellent. v. beorht].

1. Ethelbert king of Kent, for fifty-six years, from A. D. 560–616. Ethelbert was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine; v. Augustinus:—A. D. 560 [MS. 565], hēr, fēng Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] to Cantwara rice here, A. D. 560, Ethelbert succeeded to the kingdom of Kent, Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 18. Ðā was ymb syx hund wintra and systyne winter fram Drihtnes mennyscnesse, ðæt wæs ymb ān and twentig wintra ðæs ðe Agustinus, middnyscnesse, to lēranne on Angel peode sendra wæs, ðæt Æðelbryht Cantwara cyning æfter dam hwileddrican rice ðæt he six and fiftig wintra wundorlice hæfde, and ðā to ðam heofonlican rice mid gefeān astāh anno ab incarnatione Dominica sexcentesimo decimo sexto, qui est annus vicesimus primus, ex quo Augustinus cum sociis ad prædicandum genti Anglorum missus est, Æthelbryht [Æthelberht] rex Cantuariorum, post regnum temporale, quod quinquaginta et sex annis gloriosissime tenuerat, æterna cælestis regni gaudia subiit, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 5–9. Hēr forþfærde Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelberht] Cantwara cining, se rixade lvi wintra here, A. D. 616, Ethelbert king of the Kentish people died, who reigned fifty-six years, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 37.

2. Æðelbryht, *es*; *m.* Ethelbert the second; Æthelbryhtus, the second son of Æthelwulf. This Ethelbert, after the lapse of 239 years from the death of Ethelbert the first in 616, became king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, for five years, from 855 to 860; he succeeded to Wessex on his brother's death, in 860, and reigned five years more over these five counties, from 860 to 865; he was therefore king for ten years, from A. D. 855–865:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rice; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rice; and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rice, and to Eástseaxena rice, and to Sūþrigeān, and to Sūþseaxena rice then, A. D. 855, Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent, and to the kingdom of the East Saxons, and to Surrey, and to the kingdom of the South Saxons, Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–22, col. 1. A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfærde, and fēng Æðelbryht to eallum ðam rice his brōðor, and se Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] ricsode v gear here, A. D. 860, king Æthelbald died, and Ethelbert succeeded to all the kingdom [Wessex] of his brother, and Ethelbert reigned five years, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3–10.

ædel-cund; *adj.* Of noble kind or origin, noble; nobilis originis:—Æðelcunde mægh the noble woman, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 18; Hō. 1. ædel-cundnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Nobleness, nobility; nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse with great nobleness, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31.

ædel-cyning, *es*; *m.* The noble king, used for Christ; rex nobilis, Christus:—Cristes onsyn, æðelcyninges wite Christ's countenance, the noble king's aspect, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907. Æðelcyninges rōd the cross of the noble king, Elen, Kmbl. 437; El. 219; Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681.

ædel-dugup, *e*; *f.* A noble attendance; comitatus nobilis:—Hine ymbūtan æðeldugup, eadig engla gedryht around him a noble attendance, a blessed train of angels, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012.

ædele, eðele, *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ast, -est, -ust; *adj.*

1. noble, eminent, not only in blood or by descent, but in mind, excellent, famous, singular; nobilis, generosus, præstabilis, egregius, excellens:—Se eorl was ædele the earl was noble, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. He sægde Habrahame, ædeles gepingu he told to Abraham the promises of the noble, Andr. Kmbl. 1512; An. 757. Æðelre cynnes of noble race, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 6; Exod. 227. Æðelre gebyrde of noble birth, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Æðelum cempa to the noble champion, Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Ðere æðelan [cwēne] to the noble lady, Elen, Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Wuldriap æðelne orðfruman they glorify the noble origin, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 17; Cri. 402. Æðelum stencum with sweet odours, 64 a; Th. 237, 7; Ph. 586; Cd. 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Ðone æðelan Albanum Albanum egregium, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. He wæs on his mōde æðela donne on woruld gebyrðum he was in his mind more noble than in worldly birth, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Of ðam æðelestan cyne of the most noble race, 3, 19; S. 547, 25. Æðelast tungla the noblest of stars, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93; Ps. Th. 84, 10. Æðelust bearna the noblest of heroes, Elen, Kmbl. 950; El. 476.

II. noble, vigorous, young; nobilis, novellus:—Ðīne bearn swā elebeamas ædele weaxen thy children grow like young olive-trees; sicut novellæ olivarum, Ps. Th. 127, 4; 143, 14. Swā swā ædele plantunga sicut novellæ plantationes, Ps. Spl. 143, 14. [O. Sax. edili: O. Frs. ethel, edel: Dut. Ger. edel: M. H. Ger. eðele: O. H. Ger. edili: Dan. Swed. ädel: O. Nrs. aḍal, n. natura, ingenium.] DER. emn-ædele, ge-, on-, un-.

Æðelflæd, *e*; *f.* [ædele, flæd] Æthelfled; Æthelfleda. The eldest and

most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great, and sister of king Edward the Elder. She married Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, who was made viceroy of Mercia by king Alfred. He died in A. D. 912, Chr. Erl. 100, 30, and his widow Æthelfled governed Mercia most efficiently for about ten years:—Hēr com Æðelflæd, Myrcna hlæfdige, on ðone hālgan æfen Inuentio Sanctæ Crucis, to Scergeate, and ðær ða burh getimbrede; and, ðæs ilcan geāres, ða æt Brige here, A. D. 912, Æthelfled, the lady of the Mercians, came to Scergeat [Sarrat?] on the holy eve of the Inuentio Sanctæ Crucis [May third], and there built the burgh; and in the same year, that at Bridgenorth, Chr. 912; Th. 187, 6–10, col. 1: Chr. 913; Th. 186, 11–37, col. 2: Chr. 917; Th. 190, 37, col. 2–192, 1, col. 2: Chr. 918; Th. 192, 7, col. 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899, 138, 5–11: 138, 29–32. Æthelfled died at Tamworth in A. D. 922. Ðā on ðam setle Eadweard cyng ðær sæt [æt Steanforde], ðæ gefōr Æðelflæd his swystar æt Tameworþige, xii nihtum ær middum sumera. Ðā gerād he ða burg æt Tameworþige; and him cierde to eall se peodscype on Myrcna lande, ðe Æðelflæde ær underpeodde wæs then, while king Edward was tarrying there [at Stamford], Æthelfled his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, which before was subject to Æthelfled, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26.

æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* trans. To ennoble, improve; nobilitare. DER. ge-æðelian, un-

ædel-ic; *adj.* [ædele noble, lic like] Noble, excellent; egregius:—Æðelic ongin a noble beginning, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. Stenc æðelica eallum eorþan frætwum [MS. frætwa] a nobler odour than all earth's ornaments, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 19; Pa. 48.

æde-lic; *adj.* [æde = eade easy; *adj.* lic like] Easy; facilis:—Gif ðū ne wilt us gefaþian in swā æðelicum þinge si non vis assentire nobis in tam facili causa, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 26. v. eadelic.

ædel-ice; *adu.* Nobly, elegantly; nobiliter, insigniter, Cot. 77. v. ædel-lice.

ædeling, *es*; *m.* [ædele, -ing son of, originating from], I. the son of a king, one of royal blood, a nobleman, used also in poetry for the king, God, and Christ; regia suboles, vir nobilis:—Se iunga ædeling regius juvenis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27; 3, 21; S. 550, 40; 2, 14; S. 517, 22. Ædelinges bearn the prince's child, Beo. Th. 1780; B. 888. Be sumum Rōmāniscum æðeling by a certain Roman nobleman, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 19. Crist Nergende! wuldres Ædeling! Saviour Christ! Prince of Glory! Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 26; Cri. 158. Ðā se Ædeling cwom in Betlem when the Prince came in Bethlehem, 14 a; Th. 28, 18; Cri. 448. Æðelstān cyning and his brōðor eac, Eadmund ædeling king Æthelstan and his brother also, Edmund the noble, Chr. 938; Th. 200, 33; Æðelst. 3. Æce is se ædeling the creator [atheing] is eternal, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 12; Ph. 319; 119 b; Th. 459, 21; Hō. 3. Stōd æfter mandrihtne eard and eðel, æfter ðam æðeling [his] land and dwelling-place stood after [waiting for] the man-lord, the chieftain, 207; Th. 256, 10; Dan. 638.

II. man generally, in pl. men, people, used in a good and noble sense, as a derivative of ædele noble; homo, homines:—Ðæs ædelinges ellen dohte the man's courage was good, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 4; Gen. 1288. Ða nū ædelingas, ealle eorþ-būend, Ebrēi hātaþ which people now, all dwellers upon earth, call Hebrews, 79; Th. 99, 17; Gen. 1047. Hēht him ceōsan ædelingas he commanded him to choose men, 90; Th. 112, 9; Gen. 1868; 58; Th. 70, 31; Gen. 1161. DER. sib-

Æðelinga igg, eig, *e*; *f.* The island of nobles, Athelney; nobilium insula:—Æt Æðelinga igge apud nobilium insulam, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 42, col. 2. Wid . . . , Th. 148, 31, col. 2: Chr. 879; Th. 148, 30, col. 3.

ædel-lic; *adj.* Noble; nobilis, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. v. ædel-ice, ædele.

ædel-lice, ædel-ice; *adu.* Nobly; nobiliter:—Wæs se wer on hālgum gewritum ædellice gelæred vir erat sacris litteris nobiliter instructus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 17; 4, 26; S. 603, 9; 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

ædel-nes, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Nobility; nobilitas, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7; Ps. Th. 118, 142, [MS. ædeles.]

æðelo; *indecl.* in sing; *pl. nom. acc.* æðelu, æðelo; *gen.* æðela; *dat.* æðelum; *n.* Nobility, pre-eminence, origin, family, race, nature, talents, genius; nobilitas, principatus, origo, natales, prosapia, natura, indoles, ingenium:—Ic lære ðæt ðū fægenige oðerra manna gōdes and heora æðelo I advise that thou rejoice in other men's good and their nobility, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 31. His æðelo biþ on ðam mōde his nobility is in the mind, 30, 1; Fox 110, 1. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flæsce true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Him frumbearnes riht frēobróðor oþþah, ead and æðelo his own brother had withdrawn from him his wealth and pre-eminence, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 15; Exod. 339. Ealðap eorþan blæd æðela gehwylc eorð's produce of every nature grows old, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 28; Gū. 14. Hwæt his æðelo sīen which his origin is, 69 b; Th. 259, 23; Jul. 286. Sindon him æðelum oðere twegen beornas geborene brōðorsibbum to him in his family are two other men born in brotherly relationship, Andr. Kmbl. 1377; An. 689. Purh ðīne wordæde æðelum ēcne through thy discourse great with talents, 1271; An. 636. He cōwer æðelu can he

knows your nobility, Beo. Th. 790; B. 392: 3745; B. 1870. DER. fæder-ædelo, riht-

Ædelræd, **Ædelrēd**, **Æderēd**, es; m. [ædele noble, ræd counsel] *Æthelred*, a Mercian nobleman, the viceroy or governor of the Mercians; *Æthelrēd*, *Æthelrēdus*. He married *Æthelfled*, the eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great. He styles himself *subregulus* in subscribing his name to a charter of king Alfred, A. D. 889.—Ego *Æthelrēd*, subregulus et patricius Merciorum, hanc donationem signo crucis subscripsi, Th. Diplm. 136, 21. His wife simply writes,—Ego *Æthelræd* consensi, Th. Diplm. 136, 23. Rixiendum usum Dryhtene ðæm Hælandan Crist. Æfter ðon ðe agān was ehta hund wintra and syx and hund nigontig efter his accennednesse, and ðy fæowertioðan gebonn-gere [v. geban II], ða ðy gere gebeon [p. of gebannan] *Ædelrēd* ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleawecceastre, biscopas, and aldermen, and alle his duguþe; and ðæt dyde be *Ælfrēdes* cynynges gewitnesse and læfe under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When 896 winters were passed after his birth, and in the fourth indiction year, then in that year *Æthelred* alderman assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester, bishops, and aldermen, and all his nobility; and did that with the knowledge and leave of king Alfred, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4-16. *Æthelred* died in A. D. 912. Hēr gefor *Ædelrēd*, ealderman on Myrcum here, A. D. 912, died *Æthelred*, alderman of the Mercians, Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. His widow, *Æthelfled*, governed Mercia about ten years, with great vigour and success, under her brother, king Edward the Elder, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22-26. v. *Ædelræd*.

Ædelrēd, **Æderēd**, es; m. [ædele, rēd=ræd counsel]. 1. *Æthelred*, third son of *Æthelwulf*, and brother of *Alfred the Great*. *Æthelred* was king of Wessex for five years, A. D. 866-871; *Æthelred*, *Æthelrēdus*—Hēr feng *Ædelrēd* to West Saxna rice here, A. D. 866. *Æthelred* succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, Chr. 866; Erl. 73, 1. Æfter Eāstron gefor *Ædelrēd* [MS. *Æderēd*] cining; and he ricsode [MS. rixade] v gear after Easter [A. D. 871] king *Æthelred* died; and he reigned five years, 871; Erl. 77, 1.

2. *Ædelrēd* *Æthelred* *Atheling*, the second son of Edgar. *Æthelred* was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for thirty-eight years, A. D. 978-1016.—Hēr, *Ædelrēd* ædeling feng to ðam rice here [A. D. 978] *Æthelred* *Atheling* succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 3, col. 1. A. D. 1016, ða gelamp hit ðæt se cynyng *Ædelrēd* forþferde then, A. D. 1016, it happened that king *Æthelred* died, 1016; Erl. 155, 15.

3. *Ædelrēd*, *Æderēd* *Æthelred*, a Mercian nobleman, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11; Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. v. *Ædelræd*.

Ædelstān, es; m. [ædele, stān stone] *Athelstan*, the eldest son of Edward the Elder. *Athelstan*, who gained a complete victory over the Anglo-Danes in the battle of Brunanburh, in A. D. 937, was king of Wessex fourteen years and ten weeks, from A. D. 925-940.—A. D. 925, hēr, Eādweard cynyng [MS. cing] forþferde and *Ædelstān* his sunu feng to rice here, A. D. 925, king Edward died, and *Athelstan* his son succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. A. D. 940, hēr, *Ædelstān* cynyng forþferde, and Eādmund *Ædeling* feng to rice, and *Ædelstān* cynyng ricsode xiv gear, and teon wucan here, A. D. 940, king *Athelstan* died, and Edmund *Atheling* succeeded to the kingdom, and king *Athelstan* reigned fourteen years and ten weeks, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13-23, col. 1.

ædel-stenc, es; m. A noble odour; odor nobilis, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 10; Ph. 195.

ædel-tungol, es; m. A noble star; sidus nobile, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 5; Ph. 290: 52 a; Th. 181, 4; Gū. 1288.

Ædelwulf, es; m. [ædele noble, wulf a wolf] *Æthelwulf*; *Æthelwulfus*; eldest son of Egbert and father of Alfred the Great. *Æthelwulf* was king of Wessex, from A. D. 837 (v. Ecg-bryht)—855.—A. D. 837 [MS. 836], hēr, Ecg-bryht cynyng forþferde, and feng *Ædelwulf* his sunu to Westseaxna rice here, A. D. 837, king Ecg-bryht died, and *Æthelwulf* his son succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 34, col. 1. A. D. 855, hēr, *Ædelwulf* cynyng gefor here, A. D. 855, king *Æthelwulf* died, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 24.

Æderēd, es; m. The name of a king and a Mercian nobleman, Chr. 867; Th. 130, 22, cols. 1, 2, 3; Th. 131, 22, cols. 1, 3; Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 30. v. *Ædelrēd* 1, *Ædelrēd*.

æt-hīde, **æt-hýde** Put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled; excoriatus, Cot. 42.

æt-hindan; adv. At the back, behind, after; a tergo, pone, post.—Se cynyng ferde him æthindan the king went after them, Chr. 1016; Th. i. 282, 17.

æt-hleápan; p. -hleóp, pl. -hleópon; pp. -hleápen; v. intrans. To leap out, to flee, escape, get away; aufugere, evadere.—Dēh þræla hwylc hláforde æthleápe a domino suo servus si quis aufugerit, Lupi Serm. i. 13; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 4.

æt-hlǽp, es; m. [æt to, hlǽp a leap] An assault; aggressus, assultus.—For ðan æthlǽp for the assault, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 22. v. æ-hlǽp.

Æðm, æðm, es; m. A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell; halitus, spiritus, vapor.—Hreder æðme weóil his breast heaved with

breathing, Beo. Th. 5180; B. 2593. Hū sīd se swarta æðm seó how vast the black vapour may be, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. [Plat. æðm, æm, m: O. Sax. æðom, m: O. Frs. ethma, æðema, ðm, m: Dut. æðem, m: Ger. athem, odem, m: M. H. Ger. ætem, m: O. H. Ger. ātām, ātūm, m. spiritus, ἀρμή vapor: Sansk. ātman breath, soul.] v. brǽþ.

æðmian; p. ode; pp. od [æðm vapour] To raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved; exæsture, Scint. 30.

æt-bredan to deliver; eripere.—Ic æthrede oððe ahredde eripio, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63.

æt-hreppian, Etm. æt-hræppian, Som; p. ode; pp. od To rap at, to knock, dash about; impingere. v. hreppian.

æt-hrīnan; p. -hrān, pl. -hrīnon; pp. -hrīnen To touch, take, move; tangere, apprehendere, movere.—Ðæt ic æt-hrīne ðin ut tangam te, Gen. 27, 21. He æt-hrān hyre hand tetigit manum ejus, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Se unclēna gāst hine æt-hrīnþ spiritus apprehendit eum, Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Neallā hīg ðā mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan digito autem suo noluit ea movere, Mt. Bos. 23, 4.

æ-prýt; adj. Troublesome, tedious; molestus, Equin. vern. 38.

æ-prýtness, -ness, e; f. Trouble; molestia, Lye. v. a-protenness.

æt-hwā; pron. Each; quisque.—Se is æt-hwām freond which is to each a friend, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 22; Pa. 15.

æt-hwæga, **æt-hwega**, **æt-hwegu** Somewhat, about, in some measure, a little; aliquid, aliquid, aliquid, aliquid, R. Ben. interl. 73. Scifres wines drince æt-hwæga let him drink somewhat of pure wine, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Æt-hwæga yfel wæte biþ gegoten on ðæt lim whatever evil humour is secreted on the limb, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 28. v. hwæt-hwæga in hwæt, hwega.

æt-hweorfan; p. -hwearf, pl. -hwurfon; pp. -hwoifen [æt, hweorfan to turn] To turn, return; accedere, reverti.—Hwilum on beorh æt-hwearf sometimes he turned to the mount, Beo. Th. 4587; B. 2299.

æt-hwōn; adv. Almost; pæne, fere. v. hwōn.

æt-hýde Put out of the hide, skinned; excoriatus. v. æt-hīde.

æt-irnan; p. -arn, pl. -urnon; pp. -urnen; v. intrans. To run away; egredi.—Ða ætarn he üt et egressus est foras, Gen. 39, 12. v. yrnan.

æt-is is present; adest, Mk. Bos. 4, 29; 3rd pres. of æt-eom.

æt-iwedness, e; f. A shewing, manifestation; ostensio.—Wæs on wēstenum oþ ðone dæg hys ætiwednessum on Israel erat in desertis usque in diem ostensionis sue ad Israel, Lk. Bos. i. 80. v. æt-ýwns.

æt-lædan; p. de; pp. ed To lead out, drive away; abigere.—Ðæt ðū ætlæddest me mine dōhtra ut clam me abigeres filias meas, Gen. 31, 26.

æt-lætness, e; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, Somn. 323.

æt-līgan; p. -læg, pl. -lægon; pp. -legen To lie still or idle; inutiliter jacere.—Ðæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge ne Ðe pecunia jaceat, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. i. 27.

æt-lūtian [lutan to lurk] To lie hid; latere, Jud. 4, 18.

Ætne, es; m. Etna, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20: 16, 1; Fox 50, 5. v. Etna.

æt-nīman, p. -nam, pl. -nāmon; pp. -numen To take from, to take away; demere, adimere.—Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn æt-nīman the glorious father would not take the child away from him, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 5; Exod. 414.

æt-nýhstan; adv. At last; tandem, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. nýhst.

ætol, **ætol-man**, **ætul-man** A glutton; edax. v. etol.

ætton ate, Mt. Bos. 13, 4; p. of etan.

ætōr Poison; venenum. v. ætōr-cyn, **ætōr**.

ætōr-cyn, -cynn, es; n. The poison-kind; veneni genus.—Ætōrcyn gewurdon onwæcned the poison-kinds arose, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. **ætōr**, etc.

ætren, **ætren**, **ætren**, **ætren**; adj. Poisonous; venenosus.—Ætten was ellorgæst the strange guest was poisonous, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617. Me of bōsme fareþ ætren onga from my bosom comes a poisonous sting, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 18; Rā. 24, 4: Ps. Th. 139, 3. Him æt heortan stōð ætterne ord [sc. gāres] the poisonous point [of the spear] stood in his heart, Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146; Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20: L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24.

ætren-mōð, adj. Venom-minded; malitiosus.—Ætrenmōð mon a venom-minded man, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 26; Gn. Ex. 163.

ætrian, **ættrian**; p. ede; pp. ed; v. trans. [ætōr=ætōr poison] To poison, envenom; venenare.—For ætredum gescotum from poisoned arrows, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38; MS. C.

æt-rihte; adv. [æt at, rihte rightly, justly, well] Rightly or justly at, near, at hand, almost; pæne, haud multum abest quin.—Ættrihte wæs gūþ getwæfed, nympe mec God scyde the contest had almost been finished, had not God shielded me, Beo. Th. 3319; B. 1657. Wæs him ende-dōgor ættryhte his final day was near, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125: 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970.

æt-rihtost; adv. By and by, presently; mox. v. æt-rihte; adv.

æt-ryhte Nearly, almost; pæne, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125. v. æt-rihte.

æt-sacan; p. -sóc, pl. -sócon; pp. -sacen; v. a. n. [æt, sacan to charge, accuse] To deny, disown, abjure; negare, detestari, abjurare.—Ða ætsacap ðæs ærýstes qui negant esse resurrectionem, Lk. Bos. 20, 27; L. Ath. i. 4;

Th. i. 202, 2; i. 6; Th. i. 202, 12, 13. Ðā ætsōc he *at ille negavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68; Lk. Bos. 22, 57. Ðā ætsōc he and swerde *tunc cepit detestari et jurare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 74. Ðā ongan he ætsacan and swerian *ille autem cepit anathematizare et jurare*, Mk. Bos. 14, 71. v. sacan.

æt-sæcst *shalt deny; fut. of æt-sacan*:—Þrīwa ðū me ætsæcst *ter me negabis*, Mk. Bos. 14, 72; Lk. Bos. 22, 34, 61. v. sacan.

æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, together*:—Begen æt-samne *both together*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 18, col. 1; Ædelst. 58. Ealle ætsamne *all together*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. v. æt-somme.

æt-sceofan *To shove away; remove*, Leo 239. v. scūfan.

æt-sittan; *p. -sæt, pl. -sæton; pp. -seten; v. intrans. To sit by, to remain, stay, wait; adsidere*:—Ðā ætsæton ða Centiscan ðær beafan *then the Kentish men remained there behind*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 31, col. 1.

æt-sliðan; *p. -slād, pl. -slidon; pp. -sliden [æt from, away; v. æt I. 2: sliðan labi] To slip or slide away; labi, elabi*:—Ic ætsliðe *labor*, Ælf. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 43; 35; Som. 38, 10. Ðæt hira fōt ætsliðe *ut labatur pes eorum*, Deut. 32, 35.

æt-somme, æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, at once, together; una, simul, pariter*:—Eardiaþ ætsomme *habitant simul*, Deut. 25, 5. Ic gongan gefegren gíngan ætsomme *I have understood that the disciples went together*, Cd. 224; Th. 208, 2; Sat. 526. Wær is ætsomme Godes and monna *a covenant is together of God and men*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætsomme *ut bicwōman blood and water both together came out*, 24 a; Th. 68, 34; Cri. 1113. Tyne ætsomme *ten together*, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Ealle ætsomme *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38; Ps. Th. 87, 17. v. somme.

æt-speornan, -spornan, ðū -spyrnst, he -spyrnþ; *p. -spearn, pl. -spurnon; pp. -spornen; v. trans. To stumble, spurn at, dash or trip against, mistake; cæspitare, offendere ad aliquid, impingere*:—He ætspyrnþ *he stumblith; offendit*, Ju. Bos. 11, 9, 10. Ðe-læs ðe ðin fōt æt stāne ætsporne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 6. Ðe-læs ðū ætsporne [Lamb. ætsporne] æt stāne fōt ðinne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Ætspornen [MS. ætspurnan] *ic wæs offensus fui*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 10.

æt-springan, -sprincan; *p. -sprang, -spranc, pl. -sprungon; pp. -sprungen; v. intrans. To spring out; prosilire*:—Blōd ætspranc *the blood sprang out*, Beo. Th. 2247; B. 1121.

æt-springnes, -ness, e; *f. A springing out, falling off, despondency; defectio, defectio animi*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53.

æt-spurne *offendas*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12; *subj. p. of æt-speornan, q. v.*

æt-spyrning *An offence, a stumbling, stumbling-block; offensio, scandalum. DER. speornan.*

ætst *shalt eat; comedes*:—Ðū ætst *thou shalt eat*, Gen. 3, 17; for ystst, Gen. 3, 18. DER. etan *to eat.*

æt-standan; *ic -stande, ðū -standest, -stentst, he -standeþ, -stent, -stynt, pl. -standaþ; p. -stōd, pl. -stōdon; pp. -standen. I. v. intrans.*

To stand, stand still, stop, stand near, rest, stay, stand up; stare, adstare, restare, requiescere:—Iren onwælle ætstōd *the iron stood in the wall*, Beo. Th. 1787; B. 891. Ðā ætstōd se Hælend *then Jesus stood still*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49. Ætstōd ðæs blōdes ryne *stetit fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 44. Ðā ætstōd se arc *requieuit arca*, Gen. 8, 4; Ps. Th. 106, 24; Lk. Bos. 7, 14. Ætstōdon cýnyngas [Ps. Th. 2, 2, arisaþ] *kings stood up; adstiterunt reges*, Ps. Spl. 2, 2; 5, 4. Ic ætstande resto, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62; Ælf. T. 37, 6; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. II. *v. trans. To stop; obturere, claudere*:—Gif se mīcga ætstanden sý *if the water be stopped*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Hi habbaþ ætstandene æðran *they have stopped veins*, 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 90, 11.

æt-stapan; *p. -stōp, pl. -stōpon; pp. -stapen To step forth, approach; accedere*:—He forþ ætstōp *he stepped forth*, Beo. Th. 1495; B. 745.

æt-steal, -steall, -stæl, es; *m: pl. nom. acc. -stalas [at a place, a fixed place] Station, camp station; sedes, statio*:—Æt ðam ætstealle *at the camp station*, Wald. 37; Vald. i. 21. Æt-stælle *at the place*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 26; Gū. 150. v. stæl.

æt-stent *shall stand; consistit*:—Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne *the river shall stand in its course*, Jos. 3, 13; *fut. of æt-standan, q. v.*

æt-stillan; *p. ede; pp. ed To still; componere*:—Sió cwacung sōna biþ ætstilled *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. i. 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11.

æt-swerian; *p. -swōr; pp. -sworen To forswear, deny with an oath; abjurare*, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 11, note.

æt-swymman; *p. -swamm, pl. -swummon; pp. -swummen To swim out, swim; enatare*, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 17, note m. v. æt; *prep. 2.*

ætten *shall eat*, L. In. 42; Lambd. 8, 5; Wilk. 21, 24; for æten. v. etan *to eat.*

ætter, ættor, es; *n. Poison; venenum. v. ātor.*

ætter-berende; *part. Poison-bearing, poisonous, venomous. v. ātter-berende.*

ætter-loppe, an; *f. [ātor poison, loppe a silk worm, spinner of a web] A spider; aranea*:—And a-ýðlian odde aswarcan odde acwīnan odde aswīndan ðū dydest swā swā ætterloppan odde ryngan sáwle his et

tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12; and thou madist his lif to faile as an yreyne [Lat. aranea a spider], Wyc. v. ātor-loppe.

æt-þringan *To take away, deprive of; eripere*:—Ða ðe feorh æþþringan *who may deprive thee of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2742; An. 1373.

ætþren, ættern; *adj. Poisonous; venenosus*, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617; Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146; Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. v. ætren.

ætþrian; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. trans. To poison, envenom; venenare*, Pref. R. Conc. v. æþrian.

ætþryn; *adj. Poisonous; venenosus*:—Ætþryne ord *the poisonous point*, Byrht. Th. 133, 8; By. 47. v. ætren.

æt-wæg took away, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198; *p. of æt-wegan.*

æt-wæsend, -wesend, -weosend [æt at, wesende being; part. of wesan to be] *At hand, approaching, hard by; imminens*, Cot. 107.

æt-wegan; *p. -wæg, pl. -wægon; pp. -wegen To take away; auferre*:—Hama ætwæg sigle *Hama took away the jewel*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198. v. wegan.

æt-wēla, an; *m. Abundance of food, a feast; copia cibi*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 8; Seel. 123.

æt-wenian; *p. ede; pp. ed [æt from, wenian to wean] To deliver from, wean; dissuadere, seducere, ablactare*:—Ðe hig deóflum ætweneþ *who weaneth them from devils*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13.

æt-wesan; *p. ic, he -wes, pl. -wæron [æt at, wesan to be] To be present; adesse*:—Wilferþ ætwæs, eác swylce ætwæron ūre brōðru Wilfrid *adjuvit, adjuerunt et fratres nostri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 12. [Goth. at-wisan.]

æt-wīndan; *p. -wānd, pl. -wūndon; pp. -wūnden To wind off, turn away, escape, flee away; aufugere*:—Ic āna ætwānd *effugi ego solus*, Job Thw. 165, 27; Grn. Iob 1, 16; Beo. Th. 289; B. 143. Ic læte hig ætwīndan *to wuda dimitto eos avolare ad silvam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3.

æt-wist, æd-wist, ed-wist, e; *f. [æt, wist substantia, cibis] Substance, existence, being, presence; substantia, presentia*:—God heora æhta and ætwist on-genimeþ *God takes their wealth and substance away*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 21; Gen. 1208. Se gæst lufað onsýn and ætwist yldran *hades the spirit loves the aspect and substance of elder state*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 11; Gū. 471. Him ðæt Crist forgef æt hy mōtan his ætwiste brūcan *Christ gave that to them, that they might enjoy his presence*, 13 b; Th. 24, 29; Cri. 392; Gen. 7, 4.

æt-witan; *p. -wāt, pl. -witon; pp. -witen To reproach, blame, upbraid; imputare, impropere, exprobrare*:—Ne sceolon me on ðære peóde begenas ætwitan *the thanes of this people shall not reproach me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 15; By. 220. Siddan Gūlāf and Oslāf ætwiton weāna dæl *since Guthlaf and Oslaf reproached him for a part of their woes*, Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150; Ps. Th. 88, 44; 73, 17; Ps. Spl. 31, 2. v. edwitan.

æt-ýcan; *p. -ýcte; pp. -ýced, -ýct [æt, ýcan, écan to eke] To add to, augment, increase; adjicere*:—Se gesiþ ætýcte eác swylce his bēnum, ðæt he his tearas geát *the earl also added to his intreaties, that he shed tears*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 40; 4, 5; S. 573, 13.

æt-ýcenys, -ýcnys, -nyss, e; *f. An increase, addition; augmentum*:—Mid ætýcnysse cum augmento, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24; 3, 22; S. 553, 14.

æt-ýnfan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [æ=a=on, un un; týnan to shun] To open; aperire*:—Dura heofones he ætýnde *januas cali aperuit*, Ps. Spl. 77, 27. v. a-týfan.

æt-ys *is present; adest*, Mk. Jun. 4, 29. v. æt-eom.

æt-ýwan; *p. de; pp. ed. I. v. trans. To shew, reveal, manifest; ostendere, manifestare*:—Ðū me ætýwdest earfodes feala *ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas*, Ps. Th. 70, 19; Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 34; Hö. 114; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174. Ða him weaþ on slæpe swefen ætýwed *then was a dream revealed to him in sleep*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496; Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. II. *v. intrans. To appear; apparere, manifestari*:—Ealle ætýwaþ omnes *apparuerunt*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Deóful ætýwde *the devil appeared*, Andr. Kmbl. 2338; An. 1170. Nolde æfre siddan ætýwan *would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 16; Gen. 1481. v. æteowian.

æt-ýwnys, -nyss, æt-eówedness, æt-eówedniss, æt-íwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; ostensio*:—Seó ætýwnys heofonlices wundres *miraculi celestis ostensio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 23. Mid monigra heofonlicra wundra ætýwnysse *miraculorum multorum ostensione*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 10. Op ætýwednessum, Lk. Foxe 1, 80.

æw, æwe, es; *n. [æ law].*

I. *law, what is established by law, hence wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; lex, matrimonium*:—Ðætte rýht æw gefæstnod *wære that just law might be settled*, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9; 1; Th. i. 102, 16. Rihtum æwe *legitimo matrimonio*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 17, note. Se man ðæt æwe brycþ *homo qui adulterium committit*, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28.

II. *a female bound by the law of marriage, a wife; conjux legitima, uxor justa*:—Se ðe hæfþ æwe *he who has a wife; qui legitimam uxorem habet*, L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6. Gif ceorl wið ðores riht æwe hæmþ *si maritus cum alterius legitima uxore adulteraverit*, 18; Th. ii. 270, 10. Se man, de his riht

Æwe forlæt, and ðder wif nimp, he biþ æwbreca *the man who forsakes his lawful wife* [suam legitimam uxorem], and takes another woman [aliam mulierem], he is an adulterer, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Gif hwylc man wið ððres riht æwe hæmp, oððe wif wið ððres gemæccan, fæste vii gear if any man commit adultery with the lawful wife [cum legitima uxore] of another, or a woman [mulier] with the husband of another, let the fast be seven years, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6. vide æ.

æw; *adj.* Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage, married; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26, 29. Æwe gebrōðru brothers of the same marriage, own brothers; germani fratres, Bd. i. 27; S. 490, 28.

æwan, ðū æwest To despise, contemn, scorn; spernere, aversari:—Ða ðū æfre ne æwest ea tu nunquam spernis, Ps. C. 129.

æw-breca, -brica, æw-bryca, an; *m.* [æw marriage, breca a breaker] A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer; adulter:—Se ðe his æwe forlæt, and nimp ðder wif, he biþ æwbryca [Wilk. æwbrica] he who leaves his wife, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

æw-bryce, es; *m.* A breaking of the marriage vow, adultery; adulterium:—Wið æghwylcne æwbryce against all kind of adultery, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 10; L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 20; L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 246, 8.

æwða, an; *m.* A witness, one who affirms the truth by oath; fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Hæbbe him in æpe ðderne æwdan gōðne let him have with him in the oath another good witness, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 8. Mid gōðum æwdum by good witnesses, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2.

æwða-man, -mann, es; *m.* A witness; fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Rim æwdamanna a number of witnesses, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 12. v. æwða.

æwe, es; *n.* Law; lex, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. v. æw.

æwel, -well, -wylm, -wylme, -wieme, es; *m.* [eā water, wælm a welling or boiling up] A welling up of water, spring, fountain, source, head of a river, beginning; aquæ fons:—Swā sum mical æwel and diop as some great and deep spring, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Seō eā cymþ eft to ðam æwelme the river comes again to the source, Fox 134, 17. Ðe mæg gesēon ðone hluttran æwel, who can behold the clear fountain, 35, 6; Fox 166, 25. Gif he gesiōn mæge æðelne æwel, ælces gōðes [MS. goodes] if he may see the noble fountain of all good, 23, 7; Met. 23, 4; 20, 517; Met. 20, 259. Andlang Ligan ðþ hire æwylm along the Lea unto its source, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ðære æwylme [MS. L. æwelme] is neāh ðære eā Rines whose spring is near the river Rhine, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 18, 25. God is æwel, and fruma eallra gesceafta God is the beginning and origin of all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. v. eā-wylm.

æ-wēn; *adj.* [æ without, wēn hope] Doubtful, uncertain; dubius:—And eōw biþ eōwe lif æwene and your life will be doubtful to you, Deut. 28, 66. æwēn-brōðor a brother of the same marriage, an own brother; germanus, Cot. 97. v. æw; *adj.*

æ-werd; *adj.* [æ law, werd from werdan to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; perversus; v. wyrdan to corrupt.

æ-werðla, an; *m.* Damage, injury, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 10. v. æ-wyrðla.

æw-fæst; *adj.* Firm in observing the law, religious, bound by the law, married; religiosus, vinculo nuptiarum constrictus:—Æwfæst religious, Scint. 28. Æwfæst man a married man, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21. v. æ-fæst.

æw-fæsten, es; *n.* [æw law, fæsten a fast] A fixed or legal fast; legitimus jejuniū:—To æwfæstene for the legal fast, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 3, 1a, notes, p. 578.

æw-fæst-man a man bound by law, a married man; vinculo nuptiarum constrictus, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21.

æw-festnys, -nys, e; *f.* Religion, piety; religio, pietas. v. æfestnes.

æ-wintre; *adj.* [æ=æn=ān one] Of one winter or year, continuing for a year. v. ān-wintre.

æ-wintre-cyning, es; *m.* A king or ruler for one winter or year, a consul; consul. v. winter; g. wintres.

æwisc, e; *f.* A dishonour, disgrace, offence; dedecus, scandalum:—Cwæp ðæt him to micel æwisc wære said that it would be much disgrace to them, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 26. On æwisc in scandalum, Ps. Th. 68, 23. [Goth. aiwisks, n. dedecus.]

æwisc; *adj.* Disgraced, ashamed, abashed; dedecoratus. v. æwisc-mōð. æwisc-berende; *part.* Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; impudicus. v. æwisc, berende bearing.

æwisc-mōð; *adj.* Disgraced in mind, ashamed, abashed; dedecoratus animo, pudore suffusus:—Ides, æwiscmōð, andswarode the woman, disgraced in mind, answered, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Ðæt he æwiscmōð eft sīðade, heān, hyhta leās that he abashed returned, depressed, void of hopes, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 23; Gii. 896: 80 b; Th. 302, 16; Fā. 37. Gewiton hym ða Norþmen Dyflin sēcan æwiscmōð then the Northmen departed, abashed in mind, to seek Dublin, Chr. 938; Th. 207, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 56.

æwisc-nys, -ness, e; *f.* Disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; dedecus, obscenitas, pudore suffusio, reverentia:—Æwisnys reverentia, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 30. On æwisnesse openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in propatulo, Cot. 110, 202.

æ-wita, an; *m.* [æ lex, wita gnarus homo, sapiens] One skilled in the law, a counsellor; legis peritus, consiliarius:—Ealdum æwitan ageaf andsware gave answer to the old counsellor, Elen. Kmbl. 907; El. 455.

æw-lic; *adj.* Lawful; legitimus, Proem. R. Conc. v. æ-lic.

æwnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [æw marriage] To marry, wed; connubio jungere, Leo 104. DER. be-æwnian.

æ-writere, es; *m.* A writer, composer or framer of laws; legum conditor, Prov. 8.

æwul A wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a WEEL; nassa, Ælfic. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9.

æwunge; *adv.* Openly, publicly; manifeste:—On æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo. v. eāwunga, eāwunge.

æ-wylm, es; *m.* A spring, fountain, source:—Andlang Ligan ðþ hire æwylm along the Lea unto its source, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. v. æ-welm.

æ-wyrðla, -werðla, an; *m.* Damage, detriment, injury; detrimentum:—He sōna mycle wonunge and æwyrðlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwān cyrcan weaxnesse magno tenellis ibi adhuc ecclesia crementis detrimento fui, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37; 1, 3; S. 475, 21; Herb. 141; Lchdm. i. 262, 11. v. æf-wyrðla.

æ-wyrp, es; *m.* [æ=a from, wyrp a cast, from wyrpan or weorpan to cast] A cast-away, throwing away; abjectus, abjectio:—Æwyrp folces abjectio populi, R. Ben. 7.

ÆX=ÆCS, æsc, acas, e; *f.* acase, axe, an; *f.* what is brought to an edge, An AXE, a hatchet, pickaxe; securis, ascia:—Eallunga ys seō æx to ðæra treōwa wurtrumum asset jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Mid æxum with axes, Ps. Th. 73, 6. On æxe in securi, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Fordon seō æx [MS. H. siō æsc; seō eax B.] biþ melda, nalles peof because the axe is an informer, not a thief; quia securis acclamatric potius est, non fur, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. [O. Sax. acus, *f.* N. Dut. akse, *f.* Ger. ax, *f.* M. H. Ger. axes, *f.* O. H. Ger. achus, *f.* Goth. aqizi, *f.* Dan. økse: Swed. yxa: O. Nrs. øx, *f.* Lat. ascia, *f.* Grk. ἀξίς.]

æx, e; *f.* An axis; axis, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. v. eax.

æxe, an; *f.* Ashes, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 10. v. axe, asce.

æxian; *p. ode* To ask; rogare:—Æxodon asked; interrogaverunt, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 3. v. acsian.

æf=æf=of- of, from, away from; de, ex, ab. v. æf-, of-: af-god an idol.

a-fæded; *part.* [for a-fæded; *pp.* of a-fædan to feed, nourish] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; nutritus, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 37.

a-fæged, -fægd; *part.* Depicted, draun; depictus:—Bæron anlicnysse Drihtnes Hælandes on brede afægede and awritene ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam, Bd. i. 25; S. 487, 4. v. a-fægrian.

a-fægniende rejoicing, =fægniende; *part.* of fægnian.

a-fægrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To make fair or beautiful, to adorn, embroider; depingere, ornare:—Mid missendlicum blōstnum wyrta afægod variis herbarum floribus depictus, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 22.

a-fælan, -fællan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To overturn, overthrow, cast out, drive out, cause to stumble, offend; evertere, prosternere, ejicere, scandalizare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 12; Mk. Rush. War. 3, 23; Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 6. v. ge-fælan.

a-fæman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To foam out, breathe out; expumare, exhalare:—Mūþ ic ontýðne minne wide, ðæt me mīn orop út afæmde os meum aperui, et exhalavi spiritum, Ps. Th. 118, 131.

a-færan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [a, færan to terrify] To make greatly afraid, to frighten, terrify, dismay, astound; exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere:—Ðæt heō afære fleōgan on nette that she may terrify flies into her net, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Folc was afæred the folk was affrighted, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 3; Exod. 446; Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 15; Ph. 525; Mk. Bos. 9, 6, 15; Lk. Bos. 24, 4. Hig wurdon ealle afærede erant omnes exterriti, Gen. 42, 35; Ex. 20, 18.

a-færþ he shall lead out, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. afaran II.

a-fæstan; *p. -fæste*; *pp. -fæsted* To fast; jejunare:—He afæste to æfenes he fasted till evening, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32; 3, 27; S. 559, 13. afæstla; *interj.* O certainly! O assuredly! O certe! Afæstla, and hi lā hi, and wella well, and pyllice ððre syndon Englisc interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Ælfic. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28.

a-fæstnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To fix, fasten or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; munire, firmare, consignare libris, infingere:—Ðæt we hi mōton afæstnian on ðe that we may fix them [our eyes] on thee, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 31; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 525; Met. 20, 263. Hū afæstnod wæs feld-hūsa mæst how that greatest of

field-houses was fastened, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 2; Exod. 85; 173; Th. 218, 17; Dan. 40. *De he on fif bōcum afæstnode which he inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 18; Deut. 32, 23. *Afæstnod ic eom infixus sum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2.

a-fandelic *probable*. **v. a-fandigendlic**.

a-fandian, -fandigean; *p. ode, ude, ade; pp. od, ud, ad; v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare, tentare, experiri*:—*Dū afandodest heorte mīne probasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 4. *Lā liceteras, cunne ge afandian heofones ansyne and eorþan, hūmeta nā afeandigeas ge das tide? hypocritæ, faciem cali et terræ notis probare, hoc autem tempus quomodo non probatis?* Lk. Bos. 12, 56. *Dū hit hæfst afandad he de sefum thou hast experienced it of thyself*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. *Seolfor afandod eorþan argentum probatum terræ*, Ps. Spl. 11, 7; 80, 7. *Afandud*, Gen. 43, 23. *Afanda hwæder Freá wille make a trial whether the Lord will*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 23; Gen. 2229.

a-fandigendlic, -fandelic, -fandodlic; *adj. What may be tried, proved, probable; probabilis, Scint. de prædest.*

a-fandung, *e; f. A trying; probatio, experientia, Scint.* **v. fandung.**

a-fangen *taken, received; assumptus*, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. **v. a-fōn.**

afara *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 1; *Æðelst.* 7. **v. eafora.**

a-faran, he -færþ; *p. -fōr, pl. afōran; pp. -faren.* **I. v. n. To depart, march.** *to go out of or from a place; exire, egredi*:—*Hie of Egyptum fit afōran they marched out from Egypt*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 14; Dan. 6.

II. v. act. To remove, lead out; emigrare:—*Afærþ de emigrabit te*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5.

a-feallan; *p. -feól, -feóll, pl. -feóllon; pp. -feallen To fall down; cadere*:—*Dæt hūs aféóll domus cecidit*, Lk. Bos. 6, 49; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 1; Dan. 557; Jud. 16, 30. *Wearþ afeallen Æðelrædes eorl Ethelred's earl fell [in the battle]*, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202.

a-feccan *To receive; accipere*:—*He afecþ [MSS. C. T. onfehþ] me acceperit me*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16.

a-fedan; *p. -fédde; pp. -féded, -féd To feed, nourish, rear, bring up; nutrire, cibare, alere, pascere*:—*Heó bearn afédeþ she nourishes her child*, Salm. Kmbl. 746; Sal. 372; Ps. Th. 135, 26; 83, 3. *Dæt dū hī afédde mid ðý Godes word that thou didst feed them with the word of God*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 34; Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 10; Ps. Th. 94, 7; 99, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1177; An. 589. *He was aféded he was brought up*, 1367; An. 684. *He was aféded and gelæred he was reared and taught; nutritus atque eruditus est*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 16. *Wearþ lafede geóguþ aféded to Japhet was youth brought up*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604; 82; Th. 102, 29; Gen. 1707. *Ic eom aféd pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44. *Ða hig afédde wæron quibus adultis*, Gen. 25, 27.

a-féhþ *receives; suscipit*, Ps. Spl. 47, 3. **DER. a-féhan.** **v. fēhan, fōn.**

a-fellan; *p. de; pp. ed To fell; cædere, prosternere*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. **v. a-fyllan.**

a-felle *barked; decorticatum*, R. 115. **v. æ-felle.**

Afen, Afn, *e; f. Afene, an; f. I. AVON, the name of a river in Somersetshire*:—*Eást ðp Afene mūþan east at the Avon's mouth*, Chr. 918; Th. 190, 4.

II. also of other rivers in different parts of England:—*Into Afenan mūþan into Avon's mouth*, Chr. 1067; Th. 342, 5.

afēng, *afēngon took*, Ps. Spl. 47, 8; 118, 16; *p. of a-fōn.*

a-feohtan; *p. -feahht, pl. -fuhton; pp. -fohten.* **I. to fight against, attack, assail; impugnare, expugnare:—*Bryttas Ongel peóde afuhton the Britons fought against the English nation*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1; 4, 26; S. 602, 25. *Hī afuhton me expugnauerunt me*, Ps. Th. 108, 2; Ps. Grn. 34, 1.**

II. *to tear or pluck out; evellere*:—*Ær hit afohten foldan losige priusquam evellatur*, Ps. Th. 128, 4. **v. feohtan.**

a-feóll *fell; cecidit*, Lk. Bos. 6, 49; *p. of afeallan.*

a-feormian, -igan; *p. ode; pp. od; v. trans. [a]ntensive, feormian to cleanse To cleanse, clean thoroughly, purge, wash away; mundare, emundare, permundare, diluere*:—*Mid besum afeormod scopis mundatus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25. *He afeormaþ his þyrscelfóre permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. *Hyt dōne magan ealne afeormaþ it purges the whole stomach*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. *Ic afeormeig dīlwo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49. *Hit afeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn it will cleanse away all the face pimples*, Herb. 22, 3; Lchdm. i. 118, 24.

a-feormung, *e; f. A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint. 2.*

a-feorran, -ferran, -firran, -fyrran; *p. de, ode; pp. ed, od To remove, take away, expel; remove, elongare, amovere, auferre*:—*Ðæs lichoman fæger and his streón mægon beón afeorred the fairness of the body and its strength may be taken away*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. *Dū afeorrodyst fram me fréond and nýsthan elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, Ps. Spl. C. 87, 19; Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284.

a-feorsian, -fersian, -firsian, -fysian; *p. ode; pp. od.* **I. v. trans. To remove, take away, expel; remove, elongare, expellere:—*De afeorsiaþ hine fram ðe qui elongant se a te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26; L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29.**

II. v. intrans. To go away, depart; emigrare:—*Ic nā afeorsie non emigrabo*, Ps. Spl. 61, 6.

afera *a son*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 31; Gen. 2054. **v. eafora.**

a-féran; *p. de; pp. ed To affright, terrify; perterrere*, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 9. **v. a-færan.**

a-ferian, -igan; *p. ode; pp. ed To take away, remove, withdraw; auferre, amovere, subducere, cum avertis vel curra vehere, avertere*:—*Dæt dū de aferige of disse folcscare that thou withdraw thyself from this people*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 19; Gen. 2477. *He afeerde he bore away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2355; An. 1179; Ps. Th. 135, 25; Menol. Fox 47; Men. 23. *Gif he afeराþ if he remove; si avertat*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 8. *He sceal aferian [MS. auerian = averian = aferian] he shall remove; debet avertere*, 432, 10. **v. a-feorran.**

a-ferran; *p. de; pp. ed To remove, take away; elongare, remove*:—*Gást hāligne fram me afeferred the holy spirit taken from me [acc. absol.]*, Ps. C. 97; Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 19. **v. a-feorran.**

a-ferscean [*a, fersc fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh; salsuginem deponere*:—*Swā swā of ðære sæ cymþ ðæt water innon ða eorþan and ðær afersceap thus from the sea the water enters into the earth and then becomes fresh*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 18.

a-fersian *to take away; remove.* **v. a-feorsian.**

a-festnian *to fix, fasten; munire, firmare.* **v. a-festnian.**

a-fetigan *to beat with the feet, to praise, applaud; plaudere*:—*Ic afetige plando*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28.

Affric; *def. m. Africa; adj. AFRICAN; Afer, Africanus*:—*Severus se Cæsere Africa Severus Cæsar Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5, note. *Fōron Rōmane on Affrice, acc. pl. the Romans went against [upon] the African people*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 24; 5, 4; Bos. 105, 2; 5, 7; Bos. 106, 22. *On Africum among the African people*, 6, 1; Bos. 115, 31.

Affrica; *indecl. but Lat. Africa, gen. æ; acc. am; f. Africa*:—*Asia and Africa togaderie ligapb Asia and Africa lie together*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 14. *Ðære Africa norþ-west gemære the north-west boundary of Africa*, id; Bos. 16, 4. *Nū wille we ymbe Africa now will we [speak] about Africa*, id; Bos. 24, 26. *Hý ða þrý dælas on þreo tonemdon—Asiam, and Eurōpam, and Affricam they named the three parts by three names—Asia, and Europe, and Africa*, id; Bos. 15, 5; 5, 11; Bos. 109, 23; 6, 30; Bos. 126, 32.

African, *es; m. An African; Africanus*:—*Regulus feaht wid Affricanas Regulus fought against Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Rowl. 33, 19. **v. African.**

af-god, *es; n. [af = of = æf a, ab; god, n. a heathen god] An idol, an image; idolum. [Platt. Dut. afgod, m: O. H. Ger. apcot, n: M. H. Ger. abgot, n. m: Ger. abgott, m: Goth. afgups impius: Dan. Swed. afgud, n: O. Nrs. afgud, m.] v. god; n.*

af-godnes, -ness, *e; f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatria.* **v. af, god, es; n. a heathen god; -nes, -ness.**

a-findan; *p. -fānd, pl. -fūndon; pp. -fūnden To find, detect, feel, experience; invenire, deprehendere, experiri, sentire*:—*De he Godes corre afūnde though he felt God's anger*, Ps. C. 25. *Ic afīnde experior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. *Dis wif wæs afūnden on unrihton hāmede hac mulier deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4; Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31.

a-firhtan *to affright; exterrere*:—*Hī flugon afirhte to mūntum they fled affrighted to the mountains*, Gen. 14, 10. **v. a-fyrhtan.**

a-firran; *p. de; pp. ed To remove, take away, put away, expel; elongare, amovere, auferre*:—*Dæt he him afirre frēne geþohtas that he put away from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284. *Crist heó afirde Christ expelled them*, 214; Th. 269, 3; Sat. 67; Ps. Spl. T. 87, 19. **v. a-feorran.**

a-firsian; *p. ode; pp. od To take away, remove; longefacere, remove*:—*He afirsode fram us unrihtwysnyse longefecit a nobis iniquitates*, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 12. **v. a-feorsian.**

a-fleón, he -fliþ; *p. -fleah, pl. -flugon; pp. -flogen.* **I. v. intrans. To flee away; effugere:—*Gæst afliþ the spirit fleeth away*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 20; Gū. 475; 58 a; Th. 208, 13; Ph. 155. **II. v. trans. To drive away, put to flight; fugare:—*Hī aflogene wæron they were put to flight*, Jud. 6, 14. **DER. fleón.******

a-fleotan *To float off, scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare.* **DER. fleótan.**

a-fleow *overflowed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9; *p. of aflōwan.*

a-flīan *to put to flight; fugare*, Herb. 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. **v. a-fligan.**

a-flīeman; *p. de; pp. ed To cause to flee, to banish*:—*Sīe he afliēmed let him be [as one] banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17. **v. a-flýman, ge-flēman.**

a-fligan; *p. de; pp. ed [a, fligan] To drive away, put to flight; fugare, arcerre*:—*Sóna hit done feter afliþe it will soon put the fever to flight*, Herb. 37, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 5. *Afligan [MS. B. afligan] to put to flight*, 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. *Ic afliþe mīne fýnd arcesso inimicos meos*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Som. 30, 43. *Afliþe beón to be driven away*, R. Ben. cap. 48. *Afliþed mon an apostate*, Prov. 6.

a-flīung, *e; f. A fleeing; rejectio*:—*Mte-asliung a rejecting of meat; atrophía*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 41; Wrt. Voc. 19, 44.

a-flogen *driven away*, Jud. 6, 14; *pp. of a-fleón.*

a-flōwan; *p. -fleow, pl. -fleowon; pp. -flōwen To flow from, flow over; effluere*:—*Etna fýr afleow up the fire of Etna flowed over*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9.

a-flyge, es; *m.* [a, flyge a flight] *A flying, flight*; volatus. [Ger. *fliegen*, Grm. Wörterbuch; fuga?] ♂

a-flýman; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* [a, flýman] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish, scatter, disperse*; fugare, in fugam vertere, ejicere, pellere, dispergere:—He swā manigne man aflymde he caused so many men to flee, Byrht. Th. 138, 61; By. 243. Ðū me aflymst tu me ejicis, Gen. 4, 14. Wurdon twegen ædelingas aflymde of Sciððian two noblemen were driven from Scythia, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 34. Sý he aflymde let him be [as one] banished, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17, note. And eall his weored oððe ofslægen was oððe aflymmed ejusque totus vel interemptus vel dispersus est exercitus, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 13.

afol, es; *n. Power*; vires, robur:—Eallum his afole with all his power, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 22. *v. abal.*

a-fôn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen *To receive, take, take up, hold up, support, seize, lay hold of*; suscipere, assumere, corripere, occupare, tradere:—We afeūgon mildheortnysses ðine on midle temple suscepimus misericordiam tuam in medio templi, Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 116. Afōnde suscipiens, 146, 6. He was on heofonum afangen assumptus est in calum, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. Hyre se aglæca ageaf andsware, forht afongen to her the wretch gave answer, seized with fear, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 24; Jul. 320: 25 a; Th. 73, 3; Cri. 1184. Ðæt Johannes was afofengon quod Johannes traditus esset, Mt. Rush. Stv. 4, 12.

a-fōnde taking up, raising up; suscipiens, Ps. Spl. 146, 6; *part. of a-fōn.* **afor**; *adj.* Vehement, dire, hateful, rough, austere; vehemens, atrox, odiosus, asper, austerus, acerbus:—Iudip, egesful and afor ʒudith, dreadful and vehement, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 257. Afrum onfengum with their dire attempts, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 15; Gū. 490. Ðæt [sæd] byþ preoþyrne, and hyt byþ afor and sweat the seed is three-cornered, and it is rough and swarthy, Herb. 181, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 11. [Goth. abrs strong: O. Nrs. æfr sævus, vehemens, ferox.] *v. nefre.*

a-for, -fōron departed, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 14; Cd. 173; Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6; *p. of a-faran.*

afora a son, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 3; Ædelst. 7. *v. eafora.* **afor-feorsian**; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To defer, delay, prolong*; prolongare:—Eardbiggenes [MS. eardbiggendes] min aforfeorsode is incolatus meus prolongatus est, Ps. Spl. 119, 5; Lambeth has, Eardbegengnes oððe elpeoð-ignys min afeorad oððe gelangd is, Ps. 119, 5; my pilgrimaging is drawn along, Wyc. *v. feorsian.*

a-forhtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [a intensive, forhtian to fear] *To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed*; expavescere:—Ðā aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse expavit Isaac stupore vehementi, Gen. 27, 33.

ā-forþ, adv. [ā always, forþ forth] *Always, continually, daily, still*; indies, Cot. 115.

aforud exalted; exaltatus. *v. ofer-ge-aforud.*

a-frēfran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* *To comfort, console*; consolari:—God eate mæg afrēfran fēasceafne God can easily comfort the distressed, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368. He mec þurh engel oft afrēfep he through his angel oft comforteth me, 37 a; Th. 121, 10; Gū. 286. We weorþaþ afrēfede facti sumus sicut consolati, Ps. Th. 125, 1: 118, 52; Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638.

a-frēfrisan; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To comfort, console*; consolari:—Forwyrnde beon afrēfrod sǣwe min remuit consolari animi mea, Ps. Spl. 76, 3.

a-freoðan; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* *To froth*; spumare:—Læt afeoðan let it froth, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 27. [O. Nrs. froða, fraud froth; spuma.]

Africa = *Africa* *Africa*; *Africa*:—*Africa* onginþ *Africa* begins, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 35. *v. Africa.*

African, *African*, es; *m.* *An African*; *Africanus*:—Ðā he feaht wið Africanas, he hæfde sige ofer ða Africanas when he fought against Africans, he gained a victory over the Africans, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 39: 54, 1.

Africanisio, *Afrisc*; *adj.* *Belonging to Africa, African*; *Africanus*:—*Africanisc æppel* [MS. -isca, -ple] *a pomegranate*; malum Punicum, Cot. 133.

Afrisi; *adj.* *African*; *Africanus*:—*Afrisc meowle an African maid*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579.

a-froefred comforted; consolatus, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 4 = *a-frēfred*; *pp. of a-frēfran.*

a-fül, es; *n.* *A fault*; culpa. *v. fül.*

a-fülian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. n.* *To become foul, to putrefy, be defiled*; putrescere, putrefieri, inquinari, Scint. 66: 17. *v. fülian.*

a-fünden found, discovered, Jn. Bos. 8, 4; Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31; *pp. of a-findan.*

a-fündennis, -niss, *e*; *f.* *An experiment, an invention, a discovery*; experimentum, R. Ben. interl. 59.

a-fýlan; *p. ode*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [a, fül foul, unclean] *To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt*; inquinare, contaminare, foedere:—Yfel biþ ðæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne aflye it is sinful that any one defile himself with flesh-meat, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24; Past. 54, 1. Afýled fædatus, Procem. Greg. Dial. *v. ge-fýlan, a-fülian.*

a-fyllan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [a, fyllan to fill] *To fill up or full, replenish, satisfy*; replere, implere:—Aflyllaþ ða eoþan replete terram, Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg ða gitsunga afillan he cannot satisfy the desires, Bt. 16, 3;

Fox 56, 16. Fýres afýled with fire filled, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 26; Cri. 1563; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100; Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018; Ps. Th. 128, 5.

a-fyllan = *a-fellan*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [a, fyllan, fellan to fell] *To fell, to strike or beat down, to overturn, subvert, lay low, abolish, slay*; cedere, occidere, prosternere, dejicere, demoliri, comprimere, abrogare:—Gif mon afele [MS. B. afeyle] on wuda wel monega treowa if any one fell in a wood a good many trees, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19. Drihten afýlþ ðine fynd the Lord will strike down thine enemies, Deut. 28, 7. Hí to eoþan afýllaþ ðe ad terram prosternent te, Lk. Bos. 19, 44; Salm. Kmbl. 595; Sal. 297. Afýlde hine he felled him, Salm. Kmbl. 917; Sal. 458. Wæs Waldendes lof afýlled the supreme ruler's praise was suppressed, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 10; Edg. 38. Hū man mæg unlage afillan how one may abolish unjust laws, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. Gif hwā oðres ryht afýlle if any one suppress another's right, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16; L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26. Ðæt hine man afillde that any one slay him, 38; Th. i. 324, 23; v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. *v. be-fyllan, ge-*

a-fýran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* *To remove, take away, expel*; amovere, elongare, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. *v. a-fýrran.*

a-fýrran; *p. de*; *pp. ed*, yd [a, fýrran castrare] *To castrate*; castrare:—Afýrde oðfend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel; dromeda MS. Twegen afýrde men duo eunuchi, Gen. 40, 1.

a-fýrd, es; *m.* *A eunuch*; spado, Cot. 189. *v. a-fýrida.*

a-fýrhtan; *p.* -fyrhte; *pp.* -fyrhted, -fyrht *To affright, terrify*; terrere, exterrere, perterrere, timore afficere:—He afýrhted weorþ he was affrighted, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 29; Gū. 1300; Andr. Kmbl. 3057; An. 1531. Wæran mid egsan ealle aiyhte with dread were all affrighted, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 22; Sat. 385. Ða weardas wæron afýrhte custodes exterriti sunt, Mt. Bos. 28, 4; Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12, MS. T. Afirhte, Gen. 14, 10. *v. a-forhtian.*

a-fýrida, afýryda, an; *m.* [a-fýred; *pp. of a-fýrran*] *A eunuch, a castrated animal, servant, courtier*; eunuchus, servus:—Se afýrida the servant, courtier [eunuch], Gen. 39, 1. Hí sealdon Iosep Putifare ðam afýrydan Faraones vendiderunt Joseph Putiphari eunuch Pharaonis, 37, 36.

a-fýrran, -fýran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* [a from, fyrr far] *To remove, take away, expel, deliver*; amovere, avertere, elongare, auferre, eripere:—Næddran hī afýrraþ serpentes tollent, Mk. Bos. 16, 18. Beoþ afýrrede are taken away, Ps. Spl. 57, 8. Ðū afýrdest of Jacob ða gram hæfned avertisti captivitatem Jacob, Ps. Th. 84, 1. Ðū me afýrdest frýnd ða nýstan elongasti a me amicum et proximum, 87, 18: 88, 36; Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 23; 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Afýrrinde gefeoht oððe oþ ende eoþan auferens bella usque ad finem terræ, Ps. Spl. C. T. 45, 9. Afýrr me feoðnum minum eripe me de inimicis meis, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Afýr, 118, 22: 53, 5. Ic ðe wolde cwealm afýrran I would remove death from thee, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426. Dreām was afýrred joy was removed, 42 a; Th. 142, 9; Gū. 641. He hæfde feoðas afýrde he had the fiends expelled, 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. *v. a-feorran.*

a-fýrsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [a, fýrsian to remove] *To remove farthest away, drive away, dispel*; pellere, propellere, auferre:—He afýrseþ gāst ealdormanna aufert spiritum principum, Ps. Spl. 75, 12: 45, 9. Ðe deoþla afýrseþ which drives devils away, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. *v. a-feorsian, a-fýrran.*

a-fýryda a eunuch; eunuchus:—Ðam afýrydan Faraones eunuch Pharaonis, Gen. 37, 36. *v. afýrida.*

a-fýsian; *p. de*; *pp. ed*. **I. To hasten**; festinare, tendere:—Feor afýsan and forþ gangan to hasten away and to go forward, Byrht. Th. 131, 4; By. 3.

II. To hasten away, impel, accelerate, incite, excite, make ready; incitare, accelerare, paratum vel promptum reddere:—Ðonne he afýsed biþ when he hastened away, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 11; Ph. 654. To heofonum biþ mōð afýsed to heaven is the spirit impelled, 65 b; Th. 241, 17; Ph. 657: 59 b; Th. 217, 3; Ph. 274; Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125; Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 22; Hy. 4, 87. Swā ær water fleowan, fōðas afýsde as the waters flowed before, the excited floods, 22 b; Th. 61, 17; Cri. 986.

ag, es; *n?* *Wickedness*; nequitia:—Hī þohton and hī spræcon ag cogitauerunt et locuti sunt nequitiam, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. [Goth. aglo, f. trouble: O. Nrs. agl, m. terror: Grm. ii. 503, 20.] DER. ag-lāc, ag-lāc, -lāca, -lāc-hād, -lāc-cræft, -lāc-wif.

āga, an; *m.* *A possessor, an owner*; possessor. *v. un-āga.*

a-geþ returned; reddidit, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453; *p. of a-gifan.*

a-gælan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*. **I. v. trans.** *To hinder, occupy, detain, delay, neglect*; impedire, retardare, morari, negligere:—Ðæt he ne agæle gæstes þearfe that he delay not his spirit's welfare, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 16; Cri. 817. Me ðiós siccetung hafaþ agæled this sighing has hindered me, Bt. Mt. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5. Ic mine tid-sangas oft agæle I have often neglected my canonical hours, L. De Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. Astreccæþ agæledan honda remissas manus erigite, Past. 11, 1; Cot. MS. And swā eall ðæt folc weorþ mid him anum agæled and all the people were so occupied with him alone, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24.

II. v. intrans. *To hesitate, be careless*; cunctari, indiligiens esse:—He wihte ne agæle ðæs ðe þearf was þeodcyniges he

was not careless about anything that was needful for the king, Chr. 1066; Th. 335, 15, col. 1; Edv. 33.

a-gælende; *part. enchanting*; incantans, Ps. Vos. 57, 5. v. a-galan.

a-gælwed astonished; consternatus, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9; MS. Cot. v. a-gelwan.

a-gēen gone, past; präteritus, Cart. Uuerfriþ in app. ad Bædam, S. 772, 1, 4. v. a-gān.

a-gēþ happens:—Hit agēþ eall swā it happens as as [also], Deut. 13, 2. v. agān, gān, hit gēþ.

a-galan; he -gælþ; *p. -gōl, pl. -gōlon*; *pp. -galen* [a, galan to sing] To sing, chant; canere, cantare:—He fūseþ agōl he sang the death-song, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gū. 1320. Fyrdleþ agōl wulf on walde a war-song sung the wolf in the wood, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521.

a-gālan To loose, dissolve; remittere, Past. II, 1; Hat. MS. 14 b, 24. v. agēlan.

a-gan began; cœpit, Mk. Bos. 6, 7; *p. of a-ginnan.*

a-gān; *p. -eode*; *pp. -gān* [a from, away, gān to go]. I. to come to pass, happen; präterire, transire:—Ær his tid agā [tide ge MS.] before his time come to pass, Exon. 82 a; Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69; [Grn. Gloss.] Dā saternes dæg wæs agān cum transiisset sabbatum, Mk. Bos. 16, 1. Æfen-fela nihta agāne wæron toidem noctes transierunt, Deut. 9, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147; Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Swā hit sōþlice a-eode so it truly happened, K. de visione Isaia. II. to come forth; provenire:—Him upp agā horn on heafde a horn comes forth on his head, Ps. Th. 68, 32. III. to approach to any one to solicit him; procedere ad aliquem sollicitandi causa:—Ne meah-ton heora brego-weardas agān might not approach their lords, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 14; Gen. 2747.

ĀGAN, to āganne; *pres. part. āgende*; *pres. indic. ic, he āh, dū āhst, pl. āgon, āgan, āgun*; *p. ic, he āhte, dū āhtest, pl. āhton*; *subj. ic, dū, he āge, pl. āgen*; *p. ic āhte, pl. āhten*; *pp. āgen*. I. to own, possess, have, obtain; possidere, habere, percipere:—De micel āgan willaþ who desire [will] to possess much, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Nū ic āh mæste þearfe now I have the utmost need, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175. Gesyle eall dæt dū āge vende quæcumque habes, Mk. Bos. 10, 21. Dū de āhst dōma gewæld thou that hast power of dignities, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Āh him lifes gewæld he hath power over life, Andr. Kmbl. 1036; An. 518; Cd. 103; Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Wuna ðæm dē āgon dweall with those who own thee, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293: 221; Th. 287, 3; Sat. 361. Dæt hie heofonrice āgan that they shall possess heaven's kingdom, 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427. Hī āgun they possess, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50. Dæt ic ēce lif āge ut vitam æternam percipiam, Mk. Bos. 10, 17. He sealde eall dæt he āhte vendidit omnia quæ habuit, Mt. Bos. 13, 46; Ps. Th. 147, 3; Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608. Hī gewyrhto āhton they possessed merits, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 7; Dan. 444. Āhton, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Dæt hī sige āhten that they had the victory, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. Dōm āgende possessing power, Andr. Kmbl. 1139; An. 570; Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186. Deāh he feoh-gestreōn āhte although he possessed riches, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 13; Jul. 44.

II. to make another to own or possess, hence,—to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere, rependere:—Ēdelstōwe dē ic āgan sceal I shall give thee a dwelling-place, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 34; Gen. 2724. On hand āgan to deliver in hand, Ors. 3, 11? Āgan ūt to have or find out. Lett āgan ūt, hū fela permit to find out, how many, Chr. 1085; Th. 353, 5. [Āgan is the first of the following twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs,—āgan, cunnan, dagan, durrān, magan, mōtan, munan, nagan, sculan, þurfān, unnan, witan, which are called präterito-præsentia, because they take their new infinitives and their present tenses from the perfects of strong verbs with their inflections. These new infinitives form their *p. tenses* regularly in accordance with the weak conjugations. Thus, the new infinitive āgan has *pres. ic, he āh = āg, pl. āgon*; *p. āhte = āgde, pl. āhton = āgdon*. The *inf. āgan* and the *pres. āh, pl. āgon* [for *igon*], retaining präterite inflections, are taken from the *p. of a strong verb*, ascertained from āh [Goth. āih], which shews the ā of the *p. singular* in the eighth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grn. i. p. 837; Koch i. p. 253], and requires by analogy, with other verbs of the same class, the *inf. igan*, the *p. pl. igon*, and the *pp. igen*. Thus we find the original verb igan; *p. āh, pl. igon*; *pp. igen*. But in āgan the ā of the singular *inf.* is kept in the *pl. inf.* and *pp.* The weak *p. āhte = āgde, pl. āhton = āgdon* are formed regularly from the weak *inf.* āgan. The same präterito-præsent may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Engl.	owe, possidere,			ought.
Laym.	agen,	ah,	agen,	ahte.
O. Sax.	ēgan,	[eh],	ēgun,	ēhta.
O. Frs.	āga, hāga,	āch,	āgon,	āchte.
O. H. Ger.	eigan,		eigumēs.	
Goth.	aiḡan,	aiḡh,	aiḡum,	aiḡhta.
O. Nrs.	eiga,	ā,	eigum,	ātta.]

DER. āgen, -frigea, -nama, -nyss, -slaga: āgend, -freā, -lice: āhni-an, āgni-an, -end, -endlic: ge-āgnian, ge-āgnigendlic: āgenung: āht, e; f. āhte-land, -man, -swān: āhtige.

āgan, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147; g. d. acc. etc. of āge, an; f. property. a-gangan; *pp. -gangen, -gongen* To go or pass by or over, to happen, befall; präterire, evenire:—Dā wæs agangen, geāra hwyrfum, tū hund and preō there were passed, in the circuits of years, two hundred and three, Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1; Chr. 974; Th. 224, 33; Edg. 10. Swā hit agangen wearþ how it had befallen, Beo. Th. 2473; B. 1234. Wæs dæs mæles mearc angongen the limit of the time was passed, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 20; Gū. 441.

āge, an; f. Property; possessio, proprium:—De he to āgan nyle which he will not have for his property, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147. De dē gedafenode āgan to habbanne quem te conveniebat proprium habere, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

āge, Mk. Bos. 10, 17; *subj. s. of āgan to own.*

a-geaf gave up, Jn. Bos. 19, 30; *p. of agifan.*

a-geald rewarded, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665; *p. of agildan.*

a-geān; *prep. Towards*; adversus, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 23. v. on-geān.

ageān-fēran; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To go again, return; reverti, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 31. v. on-geān-faran.

ageān-hwyrfan To turn again, to return; redire, Mk. Jun. 6, 31; v. agēn-hwyrfan.

a-geara, -gearwa prepared; paratus. v. gearwa in gearo; *adj.*

a-gearwian To prepare; parare. v. gearwian.

a-geat understood, Ps. Spl. 118, 95; *p. of a-gitan.*

a-geāt poured out, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. v. a-geōtan.

a-gēfan; *3rd pl. perf. of a-gifan, for a-gēfon*, Menol. Fox 160.

a-geldan; *p. -geald, pl. -guldon*; *pp. -golden* To pay, render; reddere:—Scilling agelde let him pay a shilling, L. H. E. 11, 12; Th. i. 32, 5, 9. v. a-gildan.

a-geldan; *pp. -geald* [Grn.] To punish; punire:—Wurdon teonlice tōdas idge [MS. to þas idge] ageald the greedy teeth were harmfully punished, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408.

a-gelwan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* To stupefy, astonish; stupefacere, consternare:—Dā wearþ ic agelwed then I was astonished, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9.

a-gēn; *prep. acc. Against*; adversum, contra:—Se dē nis agēn eōw, se is for eōw qui non est adversum vos, pro vobis est, Mk. Bos. 9, 40. Dīn brōðor hæfþ ænig þing agēn dē frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te, Mt. Bos. 5, 23. v. on-geān; *prep.*

a-gēn; adv. AGAIN, anew, also; iterum, denuo, et:—De dē slīhþ on dīn gewenge, wend oðer agēn qui te percudit in maxillam, præbe et alteram, Lk. Bos. 6, 29. Dā wende he on scype agēn then he went into the ship again, 8, 37, 40. Wæs forworht agēn was punished anew, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 21; Sat. 76. v. on-geān; *adv.*

āgen; *adj. [originally the pp. of āgan to own, possess].* I. OWN, proper, peculiar; proprius:—Sēcþ his āgen wuldor gloriam propriam querit, Jn. Bos. 7, 18. Godes āgen bearn God's own child, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 20; Sat. 10; 109; Th. 144, 27; Gen. 2396; Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 19. Hire āgenes hūses of her own house, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 60; Met. 13, 30. Binnan heora āgenre hýde within their own skin, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. On eōwerne āgenne dōm in your own decision, Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. On his āgenum dagum in diebus ejus, Ps. Th. 71, 7. His āgnum willan on his own accord, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 6. Āgna gesceafta thy own creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 28; Met. 20, 14; Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 36. Dīnes āgenes þoces of thine own choice, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12.

II. used substantively, The property owned, or one's own property; proprium:—Agife man dām āgen-frigean his āgen let his own be rendered to the proprietor, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7; L. Eth. ii. 10; Wilk. 106, 38. [Chauc. owen: Laym. āgen: Plat. egen: O. Sax. ēgan: O. Frs. ein, ain, eigen, egen: Ger. M. H. Ger. eigen: O. H. Ger. eikan, eigan: Goth. aiḡin, n, and aiḡhts, f. obōia: O. Nrs. eiḡin.] v. āgan.

agēn-arn met; occurrit, Mk. Bos. 5, 2; *p. of agēn-yrnan.*

agēn-bewendan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To turn again, return; reverti:—And dā he hine eft agēn-bewende and then he turned himself again, Mk. Bos. 14, 40.

agēn-cuman; *p. -com, pl. -cōmon*; *pp. -cumen* To come again; redire:—Dā se Hælend agēn-com cum rediisset Iesus, Lk. Bos. 8, 40.

āgend, es; *m. [part. of āgan to own] An owner, a possessor, the Lord*; possessor, proprietarius, Dominus:—Preōm hundum scillinga gyldse āgend with three hundred shillings let the owner pay, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 9; 3; Th. i. 28, 5. Āgendes ēst the owner's favour, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075. Wuldres āgend the Lord of glory, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 32; Cri. 1198; 14 b; Th. 29, 32; Cri. 471. Se āgend the Lord; Dominus, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 21; Exod. 295.

āgend-freā, an; *m. The owning lord, possessor*; dominus, possessor:—He heofona is and disse eorþan āgend-freā he is the owning Lord of heaven and of this earth, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 10; Gen. 2141; Beo. Th. 3770; B. 1883.

āgend-freān; *acc. f. A mistress*; dominā:—Heó [Agar] ongam

æþancum ágend-freán herian she [*Hagar*] began to vex her mistress with insults, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 4; Gen. 2237. v. *freá*.

ágend-freó, -fréo; indecl. *m. An owner, possessor; possessor*.—He agife ðam ágendfrió [ágend-freó MS. B.] done monnan let him give up the man to the owner, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4. v. *ágend-freá*.

ágend-lice; adv. *Properly, as his own; proprie*, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 42. ágēn-frigea, -friga, -friá, an; -frige, es; *m. An owner, possessor; possessor*.—Se ágēn-frigea the owner, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Agife man ðam ágēn-frigan [-frigan MS. C.] his agēn let his own be rendered to the proprietor, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7. Ðam ágēn-frige to the possessor, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4, MS. H. *We also find*.—Se ágēna frigea the possessor; ðam ágēnan frián to the possessor, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18, 17.

ágēn-gecyrran *To turn again, recur; recurrere*, Fulg. 9.

ágēn-gehworfan; *p. -gehwearf, pl. -gehwurfon; pp. -gehworfen To change again, to return; redire*.—Ðá hig ágēn-gehwurfon cum redirent, Lk. Bos. 2, 43.

ágēn-hwyrfan; *p. de; pp. ed To turn again, return; redire*.—Manega ágēn-hwyrfdon [Jun. ageán-hwyrfdon] multi redibant, Mk. Bos. 6, 31.

ágēn-læðan; *p. de; pp. ed To lead back; reducere*, Anlct. Gloss.

ágēn-nama, an; *m. One's own or proper name; purum nomen*, Fulg. 3; proprium nomen, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 59.

ágēn-nys, -nyss, e; *f. An owning, a possession, property; possessio*, S. de Fide Cathol.

ágēn-sendan; *p. -sende To send again, send back; remittere*.—He hine ágēn-sende to Herode remisit eum ad Herodem, Lk. Bos. 23, 7; 23, 11.

ágēn-sлага, an; *m. A self-slayer, self-murderer; qui sibimet ipsi manu infert*, Octo Vit. capit.

ágēn-spræc, e; *f. [Agēn own, spræc speech] One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language; idioma*, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41. v. *gecynde-spræc*.

ágēn-standan; *p. -stôð, pl. -stôðon; pp. -standen To stand against, urge, insist upon; obistere, insistere*.—Ða Farisei ongunnan heflice him ágēn-standan Pharisæi caperunt graviter insistere, Lk. Bos. 11, 53.

ágēnung, ágnung, áhnung, e; *f. An owning, a possessing, possession, ownership, claiming as one's own, power or dominion over anything; possessio, dominium*.—Gif getrywe gewitnes him to ágenunge rýmþ; forðam ágnung biþ nêr ðam ðe hæþf, ðonne ðam ðe æfter-spreç if a true witness make way for him to possession; because possession is nearer to him who has, than to him who claims, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Be ðære áhnunge respecting ownership, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25.

ágēn-yrnan; *p. -arn, pl. -urnon; pp. -urnen To run against, meet with, meet; occurrere*.—Him ágēnarn ân man occurrit homo, Mk. Bos. 5, 2. Inc ágēnrynþ sum man occurrit vobis homo, Mk. Bos. 14, 13.

a-geofan *to restore, give back, repay*, =a-gifan, Heming, p. 104.

a-geolwian [a, geolo yellow] *To become yellow, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere*, Herb. 42, 2. Lye. v. *geolwian*.

a-geómrod lamented; lamentatus. v. *geómerian*.

a-geótan, -gitan; *p. -geát, -gêt, pl. -guton; pp. -goten. I. v. trans. To pour out, shed, strew, spill, deprive of; effundere, privare*.—He his swát ageát he shed his blood, Exon. 40a; Th. 133, 22; Gû. 493; Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. He his blóð agêt he had spilled his blood, Andr. Recd. 2897; [ageát, Grm. 1449; Kmbl. 2897.] Hí aguton blóð effuderunt sanguinem, Ps. Spl. 78, 3; Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 30; Gen. 9, 6. Ageót cocor effunde frameam, Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Agoten effusus, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hie wæron agotene gôða gehwylces they were deprived of all goods, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 32. II. v. intrans. *To pour forth; profluere*.—Swá ðin swát ageát thus thy blood poured forth, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443.

a-getan; *p. de, te; pp. ed To seize, take away, destroy; corripere, eripere, delere*.—Sumne sceal gât agetan the spear shall take one away, Exon. 87a; Th. 328, 11; Vy. 16; Andr. Grm. 1144; Exon. 127b; Th. 491, 3; Râ. 80, 8. Ðær læg secg mænig gârūm ageten there lay many a warrior destroyed by javelins, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 1; Æðelst. 18. DER. getan.

a-géton [they] destroyed; 3rd pers. pl. p. of a-gitan.

ág-hwær everywhere; ubique, Lye. v. *æg-hwær*.

a-giefan; *p. -geaf; pp. -giefen To restore, render, pay, give; reddere, solvere, dare*, Exon. 73b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529; 26a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. v. a-gifan.

a-gieldan *To pay, repay*.—Ðu scyle ryht agieldan thou shalt pay just retribution, Exon. 99b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. v. a-gildan.

a-giðmeleásian; *p. ode; pp. od To neglect, despise*.—Ne agiðmeleása ðu Godes swingan noli negligere disciplinam Domini, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47b, 3. v. a-giðmeleásian.

a-giéta, a-gita, an; *m. A spendthrift, prodigal; prodigus, profligator*, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29a, 26.

a-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan, -geofan; *p. -gæf, -geaf, -gef, pl. -gëfon, -geáfon; pp. -gifen, -giefen, -gyfen To restore, give back, give up, leave, return, repay, render, pay, give; reddere, restituere, tradere, relinquere, exsolvere*,

dare. —He wolde hine his fæder agifan volebat eum reddere patri suo, Gen. 37, 22. Úton agifan ðam érne his wif let us restore to the man his wife, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Eorþe ageaf ða the earth gave up those, Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 15; Cri. 1156. Done hie ðære cwēne ageiton they gave him up to the queen, Elen. Kmbl. 1171; El. 587. He agæf him his leóða láfe he restored to him the remnant of his people, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453. Ne agife non restituet, Ex. 22, 13. Hy fæder ageaf on feónda gewæld her father delivered her up into her foes' power, Exon. 68a; Th. 252, 6; Jul. 159. Andreas his gást ageaf Andrew gave up his soul, Menol. Fox 431; Men. 217. Ageaf his gást tradidit spiritum, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Andreas carcerne ageaf Andrew left his prison, Andr. Kmbl. 3155; An. 180. Him se wer ageaf andsware to him the man returned answer, Exon. 49b; Th. 171, 34; Gû. 1136. Andreas agef andsware Andrew returned answer, Andr. Kmbl. 378; An. 189. Ic forþ agef ða, ðe ic ne reáfude ær quæ non rapui, tunc exsolvebam, Ps. Th. 68, 5; L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 10. Siddan ge eowre gafulræðenne agifen habbaþ after ye have paid your fare, Andr. Kmbl. 592; An. 296. He him leán ageaf he gave him a gift, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 19; Gen. 1808; 97; Th. 128, 3; Gen. 2121; Th. Diplm. A.D. 830; 465, 31. Hí ageáfion dono dederunt, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342. DER. gifan.

a-gift, e; *f. A giving back, restoration; restitutio. v. gift, e; f.*

a-gildan, -geldan, -giðdan, -gyldan; *p. -geald, pl. -guldon; pp. -golden To pay, render, repay, restore, reward, requite, permit, allow; reddere, solvere, rependere, retribuere, concedere*.—Ðu scyle ryht agieldan [agildan MS. Verc.] thou shalt pay just retribution, Exon. 99b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. Gyf ic ageald gylendum me yfelu si reddidi retribuentibus mihi mala, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ða me sæl ageaf as opportunity permitted to me, Bco. Th. 3335; B. 1665; 5374; B. 2690; Cd. 93; Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Aguldon me yfelu for góðum retribuēbant mihi mala pro bonis, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. Ða onsagdyssde ða ðe fram eow déoflum wæron agoldene sacrificia hæc quæ a vobis redduntur demonibus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. DER. gildan.

a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14 [MS. A]; L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. *æg-gilde*.

a-gilpan; *p. -gealp, pl. -gulpon; pp. -golpen To glory, boast, exult; gloriari, lætari*.—Wyt mægon ðær ðædum agilpan we may there exult in our deeds, Cd. 100a; Th. 377, 2; Seel. 165.

a-giltan; *p. -gilte; pp. -gilt To sin, fail, do wrong; delinquere, peccare*.—Ic agilte wið eowerne Drihten peccavi in Dominum vestrum, Ex. 10, 16; Hy. 7, 103; Hy. Grm. ii. 289, 103. v. a-gyltan.

a-giltst thou repayest, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. v. *giltst in gildan*.

a-giðmeleásian, -giðmeleásian; *p. ode; pp. od To neglect, despise; negligere*.—Ne agiðmeleása [MS. C. agiðmeleása] ðu Godes swingan noli negligere disciplinam Domini, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47b, 3. v. *giðmeleásian*.

a-gimmed, -gymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus*.—Agimmed and gesmided bend a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem, diadema, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Agimmed gerdel, vel gyrdel, vel anseta, vel hringc a gemmed girdle or ring; strophium, 64; Som. 69, 20; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51; pp. of a-gimman. v. *gimman*.

a-ginnan; *ic aginne, ðu aginnest, aginst, he aginneþ, agineþ, aginþ, agynþ; p. agan, pl. agunnon; pp. agunnen; v. a. To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand; incipere*.—And agynþ beátan hys efenþeowas caperit percutere conservos suos, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hí agynnon hine tælan incipient illudere ei, Lk. Bos. 14, 29; 23, 5. He agan hí sendan twám and twám capít eos mittere binos, Mk. Bos. 6, 7.

a-gita, an; *m. A spendthrift; prodigus*, Past. 20, 2; Hat. MS. 29b, 10.

a-gitan; *p. -geat, pl. -geátan, -gëton; pp. -giten [a away, gitan to get] To destroy, abolish, subvert; destruere, extinguiere, subverttere*.—He ageat gylp wera he destroyed the vaunt of men, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 12; Exod. 514. Hí heáfodgimme agëten they destroyed the gem of the head, Andr. Recd. 63; [aguton, Grm. 32; Kmbl. 63.]

a-gitan *To discover, find; deprehendere*, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27. v. a-gytan.

agitan; *p. -geát, -gêt, pl. -guton; pp. -goten To pour out, shed; effundere*.—Swá hwá swá agit mannes blóð, his blóð biþ agoten quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem fundetur sanguis illius, Gen. 9, 6.

ag-lác, æg-lác, es; *n. [ag nequitia; lác ludus, donum] Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment; miseria, dolor, tribulatio, molestia, tristitia, cruciatus*.—Of ðam aglâce from that misery, Exon. 101b; Th. 383, 7; Râ. 4, 7. Aglác dreóge I suffer misery, 127b; Th. 490, 5; Râ. 79, 6. Ðær hie ðæt aglác drugon where they suffered that torment, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 25; Dan. 238. v. *ag*.

ag-lác-hād, es; *m. [ag nequitia; lác ludus, donum; hād conditio, status] Misery-hood, a state of misery; afflictionis conditio*, Exon. 113b; Th. 435, 24; Râ. 54, 5.

ag-læcca, -læcca, an; *m. [ah-læcca, æg-, æc-; ag-lác, -læc misery; a the m. of personal noun] A miserable being, wretch, miscreant, monster, fierce combatant; miser, perditus, monstrum, bellator immanis*.—Ne ðæt se aglāca yldan hohte nor did the wretch [Grendel] mean to delay that, Bco. Th. 1482; B. 739. Earne aglæcan miserable wretches, Exon. 41a;

Th. 136, 26; Gū. 547. Satanus, earm aglæca Satan, miserable wretch, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 1; Sat. 448; Exon. 69b; Th. 258, 21; Jul. 268: 70a; Th. 261, 22; Jul. 319; Beo. Th. 1116; B. 556: 5177; B. 2592.

ag-læc-cræft, es; n. *An evil art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364. v. ac-læc-cræft.

ag-læoea, an; m. *A wretch, miscreant, monster*; miser, perditus, monstrem:—Wid ðam aglæcan against the wretch, Beo. Th. 5033; B. 2520: 5107; B. 2557: 5177; B. 2592. v. ag-læca.

ag-læo-wif, es; n. *A wretch of a woman, vile crone*; monstrum mulieris, mulier pernicioosa:—Grendles mōdor, ides, aglæc-wif Grendel's mother, the woman, vile crone, Beo. Th. 2522; B. 1259.

ag-læoa, an; m. *A wretch, miscreant*. v. ag-læca, ag-læcea.

a-glidan; p. -glād, pl. -glidon; pp. -gliden *To glide or slip*; labascere, Cot. 123. DER. glidan.

āgnian = āhnian; part. āgnigende; p. ade, ode; pp. ad, od; v. a. *To own, possess, to appropriate to himself, to prove or claim as one's own*; possidere, vindicare sibi:—Hū miht ðū, ðonne, ðē āgnian heora gōd how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 26. ðone gleōwstōl [MS. gleāwstōl] brōðor mīn āgnade my brother possessed the seat of joy, Exon. 130a; Th. 499, 3; Rā. 88, 10. He āgnige hit let him prove it as his own [keep possession of it, Th.], L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 10, 11; L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Swā he hit āgnode [MS. B. āhnode], swā he hit tȳmde as he claimed it as his own, so he advocated it, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. āhnodon, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. DER. āgan.

āgniend, āhniend, es; m. *An owner, a possessor*; possessor:—Se ðe ys āhniend eorþan and heofenan qui est possessor calii et terra, Gen. 14, 22.

āgniend-līc; adj. *Possessive, pertaining to possession or owning*; possessivus. DER. āgniende = āgniūgende; part. of āgnian, -lic.

āgnung, e; f. *An owning*; possessio, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. v. āgenung.

ag-nys, -nyss, e; f. *Sorrow, affliction*; ærumna:—On agnyss [MS. T. angnisse] mīn in ærumna mea, Ps. Spl. 31, 4. v. ag.

agof = agob *A word formed in the Riddles by inverting the order of the letters in the word boga a bow*. Agob [MS. agof] is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed agob is my name transposed, Exon. 106b; Th. 405, 12; Rā. 24, 1.

a-gōl sang; cantavit, Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521; p. of a-galan.

a-golden repaid, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. v. a-gildan.

āgan they own, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293; pres. pl. of āgan.

a-gongen passed, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; pp. of agangan.

a-goten poured out, Ps. Th. 78, 11. v. a-geōtan.

a-gotenes, a-gotennys, -nyss, e; f. *An effusion, a pouring or shedding forth, out or abroad*; effusio:—Agotennys teāra a shedding of tears, Med. pec. 16.

a-græfen engraved, carved; cælatum, Cot. 33. v. a-grafan.

a-grafan; p. -grōf, pl. -grōfon; pp. -grafen *To engrave, inscribe*; sculptere, cælare, sculptare, inscribere:—He sealde Moise twā stēnene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene dedit Moysi duas tabulas scriptas digito Dei, Ex. 31, 18. Beo se mann awitged, ðe wircs agrafene godas odde gegotene maledictus homo, qui facit sculptile et confatiale, Deut. 27, 15; Lev. 26, 1. On agrafenum anlicnyssum in sculptilibus, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. Se ðisne beām agrōf he inscribed this beam, Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12. a-grafen-līc, an; n. [a-grafene carved, -lice a body] *That which is carved, a carved image*; sculptile:—Hī gebādon ðæt agrafenlice adora-verunt sculptile, Ps. Spl. 105, 19.

agrimonia, an; f. *Agrimony*; agrimonia eupatoria:—Genīm agrimonian take agrimony, L. M. 1, 2; Lechdm. ii. 36, 21; i. 31; Lechdm. ii. 74, 15. The native name was garclife, q. v.

a-grisan *To dread, fear greatly, shudder*; horrere:—Ðæt he for helle agrise that he shudder for hell, L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

a-grisen-līc horrible; terribilis. v. angrislīc, grislīc.

a-grōf inscribed, Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12; p. of a-grafan.

a-grōwan [a, grōwan to grow] *To grow under, to cover*; succrescere:—Seo eorpe stōd mid holtum agrōwen the earth was [stood] covered [overgrown] with groves [holts], Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 4.

a-grȳndan; p. -grānd, pl. -grūndon; pp. -grūnden *To ground, to descend to the earth*; ad solum descendere:—Gim astihþ on heofonas up hȳhst on geāre and of tille agrȳnt the gem [i. e. the sun] rises in the heavens highest in the year and descends from its station, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111.

agu *A pie, magpie*; pica, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 22; Wrt. Voc. 29, 43.

āgun possess, Exon. 33b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50; 3rd pl. pres. of āgan. v. āgon.

Agustin, es; m. *Agustinus, Augustinus, i*; m. *Lat. St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England*, A. D. 597; Augustinus:—A. D. 597. Her com Augustinus and his geferan to Engla lande now, A. D. 597, Augustine and his companions came to England, Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2. Gregorius sende Augustine pallium Gregorius misit Augustino pallium, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 12. Æfter Agustine after Augustine, 2, 4; S. 505, 9. Ðæt he sende Godes þeow Augustinum bodian Godes word Angel-peode ut mitteret servum Dei Augustinum predicare verbum Dei

genti Anglorum, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Agustinus com on Breotone Augustinus pervenit Britanniam, 1, 25; S. 486, 13. Ðæt Gregorius sende Agustino pallium ut Gregorius Augustino pallium miserit, 1, 29, titl; S. 498, 2. Æfter ðyssum forþferde ðā Gode se leofa fæder Agustinus, and his lichoma wæs ūte bebyriged neh cyricean ðara eādigra Apla' Petrus and Paulus, for ðon heo ða gytta ne wæs fullice geworht ne gehālgod. Sōna ðæs ðe heo gehālgod wæs ðā dyde mon his lichoman in, and on ðære cyricean norþ portice gedefelice wæs bebyriged. . . Is awriten in Sce' Agustinus byrigenne ðysses gemetes gewrit:—'Hēr restef Domne Augustinus se āresta ærceb' Cantwarena burge, se geāra hider fram ðam eādigan Gregorie ðære Rōmāniscan burge B' sended wæs, and fram Gode mid wundra wyrcnesse awreded wæs, Ædelbyrht cuning and his þeode fram deofulgylda bigonge he to Cristes geleāfan gelædde, and on sibbe gefyldum dagum his þēuunge forþfēred wæs ða ðy dæge septima Kt Junias on ðæsylan cunynges rice' defunctus est autem Deo dilectus pater Augustinus, et positum corpus ejus foras, juxta ecclesiam beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quia ea necdum fuerat perfecta, nec dedicata. Mox vero ut dedicata est, intro inlatum, et in porticu illius aquilonaliter decenter sepultum est [Sep. 13, 613]. . . Scriptum vero est in tumba ejusdem Augustini epitaphium hujusmodi:—'Hic requiescit domnus Augustinus Doruvernensis [Canterbury] archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romanæ urbis pontifice directus, et a Deo operatione miraculorum suffultus, Ædilbertum [Æthelbert] regem, ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad Christi fidem perduxit, et completis in pace diebus officii sui, defunctus est septimo kalendas Junias [May 26, A. D. 604] eodem rege regnante', Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30–505, 4; Mobr. 95, 10–15 96, 1–8. v. Augustinus.

Agustus; nom. acc. Gen. Augustus; dat. Agustuse; m. [generally spelled incorrectly in Anglo-Saxon MSS: Augustus, as well as Augustinus, for Augustus and Augustinus, from augustus majestic, august, from augeo to increase, exalt, honour, praise].

I. Augustus, the first Roman emperor, reigned from A. C. 30 to A. D. 14:—Wearp Augustus sārīg Augustus was grieved, Ors. 5, 15; Bos. 114, 38. Agustuses lāt-teōwas the generals of Augustus, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 34. Būton Agustuse sylfum without Augustus himself, 5, 15; Bos. 114, 35.

II. the month of August; mensis Augustus, Menol. Fox 275; Men. 139. v. Augustus.

agute poured out, Gen. 4, 11; subj. p. of a-geōtan.

a-gyfan; p. -geaf, pl. -geāfon, -gēfon; pp. -gyfen *To restore, give up, repay, pay, give*; reddere, tradere, solvere, dare, Mt. Bos. 27, 58; Cd. 79; Th. 98, 7; Gen. 1626; Mt. Bos. 18, 28; 21, 41; 20, 8; Exon. 127a; Th. 489, 19; Rā. 78, 10. A-gyfen, 44a; Th. 148, 30; Gū. 752. v. a-gifan.

a-gyldan; ðū -gylst, he -gylt; p. -geald, pl. -guldon; pp. -golden *To pay, render, repay, requite*:—lc agylde reddo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 5. Ðæt ic mīn gehāt agylde ut reddam vota mea, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Ðū agyldest ānra gehwylcum wyð weorc heora tu reddes unicuique juxta opera sua, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Drihtne ðū agylst ðine āpas reddes Domino juramenta tua, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Nā agylt non solvet, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. XII scillingas agylde ðam cunyng he hit pay twelve shillings to the king, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. a-gildan, gildan.

a-gylde; adv. *Without compensation*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gyltan, -giltan; p. -gylte, -gilte; pp. -gylt, -gilt [a, gyltan to be guilty] *To fail in duty, to commit, become guilty, offend, sin against*; delinquere, committere, admittere, peccare:—lc agylte ego deliqui, Ps. Th. 118, 67. Agyltan, 74, 4; Ex. 10, 16; Hy. 7, 114; Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 39, 41. Ðæt he agylte on him sylfum ut delinquit in semet ipso, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Agyltan wið to offend or sin against. Twegen afȳrde men agylton wið heora hlāford peccaverunt duo eunuchi domino suo, Gen. 40, 1.

a-gȳmeleāsian; p. ode; pp. od *To neglect, despise*; negligere. v. a-gimeleāsian, gȳmeleāsian.

a-gymmed set with gems:—Agymmed bringc ungulus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59. v. a-gimmed.

a-gynþ beginneth, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. v. a-ginnan.

a-gytan, -gitan; p. -geat, pl. -geāton; pp. -gyten, -giten [a from, gitan to get] *To discover, know, understand, consider*; cognoscere, intelligere, deprehendere:—Ðæt hit man geornor agytan mæge that it may be better understood, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 30. Gecȳðnyssa ðine ic ageat testimonia tua intellexi, Ps. Spl. 118, 95, 99: 48, 12. Gif ðonne æni-man agiten wurpe if then any one be found, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 206, 27.

ah But, but also, whether; sed, sed et, numquid:—Ne mīþ ðū, ah ðinne mōdsefan staðla shrink not thou, but strengthen thy mind, Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211; 3337; An. 1672; 3403; An. 1705; 463; An. 232; Cd. 219; Th. 281, 7; Sat. 268; 228; Th. 308, 21; Sat. 696. Ah and tunge mīn biþ smēgende rehtwīsnesse ðine sed et lingua mea meditabitur justitiam tuam, Ps. Surt. 70, 24. Ah afȳleþ ðe seld unrhtwīsnesse num-gyð adhaeret tibi sedes iniquitatis? Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ah ne nonne? Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 3. v. ac; conj.

ah- [= ag-, q. v.] DER. ah-læca, an; m. a wretch, etc.

āh has, owns; habet, Byrht, Th. 136, 60; By. 175; 3rd pres. of āgan.

a-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *subj. pres. s.* -hæbbe [a *from*, habban *to have*] *To abstain, restrain; abstinere*:—*Ðú ne woldest ðe ahabban fram ðam huse ðas forlorenan mannes noluisti te continere a domo perdit, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 36. Ðæt Herebald callinga hine fram ðam gefitte hæbbe ut Herebald ab illo se certamine funditus abstineat, 5, 6; S. 619, 4.*

a-hæbban; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *pp.* -hæfen *To heave up, raise, exalt*:—*Híó biþ up ahaefon eft hí selfe she is exalted above herself, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 437; Met. 20, 219; 25, 37; Met. 25, 19; Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10. v. a-hebban.*

a-hafen *lifted up, raised, exalted*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401; Ps. Spl. 106, 25; *pp.* of a-hebban.

a-hafennes, -hafenes, -hafennys, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *A lifting up, an elevation, elation, pride*; *elevatio, elatio*:—*Ahafenes handa minra elevatio manum mearum, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ahafennys elevatio, Ps. Spl. 140, 2. Wundorlice ahafennyssa sê mirabiles elationes maris, 92, 6.*

a-hangen *hung*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *pp.* of a-hôn.

a-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans.* *To harden, grow hard, become inured to anything, to last, hold out, endure; durare, perdurare, indurere*:—*On swā mycelre geprætnesse and forhæfðednesse mōdes and lichoman aheardode and awunode he hardened and continued in so great contrition and restraint of mind and body; in tanta mentis et corporis contritione duravit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 28. Aheardap his gebod perduravt ejus imperium, R. Ben. 68. v. a-hyrdian; v. trans.*

a-heardung, *e*; *f.* *A hardening; induratio.* *v.* heard, heardian, heardnes.

a-heāwan; *p.* -heōw; *pp.* -heāwen *To hew or cut out or off, hew down, prepare by cutting, make smooth, plane; excidere, rescare, succidere, levigare*:—*On hys niwan byrgene, ða he aheōw on stāne in monumento suo novo, quod exciderat in petra, Mt. Bos. 27, 60. On aheāwene byrgene in monumento exciso, Lk. Bos. 23, 53; Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 26. Ic wæs aheāwen holtes on ende, astyred of stefne minum I was hewn down at the end of a wood, removed from my trunk, Rood Recd. 57; Kr. 29. Aheāwen treow cut wood, timber; lignum, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1. Of aheāwenum bordum of hewn or planed boards; de lignis levigatis, Gen. 6, 14.*

a-hebban, -hæbban; *ðū* -hefst, *he* -hefeh, *pl.* -hebbap; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *imp.* -hefe; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, ferment; levare, tollere, elevare, erigere, exaltare, extollere, fermentare*:—*Nolde his eāgan ahebban up to ðam heofone nolebat oculos ad caelum levare, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. To ahebbanne levare, Gen. 48, 17. Ðū ahōfe me on ēcne dræam thou raisest me to everlasting joy, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 12; Seel. 153. Se ðe rōðor ahōf who hove up the firmament, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521. Nympe heō wæs ahaefon on ða heān lyft unless it was raised in the high air, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401. Ic ahebbe ðe, Drihten exaltabo te, Domine, Ps. Spl. 29, 1; 117, 27. Ðū ðe ahēfst me qui exaltas me, 9, 14; Ps. Th. 63, 6; 91, 9; 148, 13. Ne ahebbap ge to heā eōwre hygeþancas nolite extollere in altum cornu vestrum, 74, 5. Ōþ he wæs call ahaefon donec fermentatum est totum, Mt. Bos. 13, 33.*

a-hefan; *p.* -hefe; *pp.* -hefed *To heave up, lift up, raise; levare, elevare, extendere*:—*Ahefedon upp done arc eleuaverunt arcam, Gen. 7, 17. He ahefe upp his hand extendit manum, Ex. 8, 17. He ahefde up he lifted up, 14, 27. v. a-hebban.*

a-hedefenes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *An elevation, elation, pride*, = a-hafennes, Lye. *v.* up-a-hedefenes.

a-hafen = a-hafen *raised up, exalted*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 13; Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 3, col. 2; *pp.* of a-hebban.

a-hefeh *raises up, exalts*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311; Ps. Th. 74, 7; 144, 15. *v.* a-hebban.

a-hefigian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make heavy or sad, to weigh down, burden; gravare, contristare, deprimere*:—*Swā biþ ðam mōde, ðonne hit biþ ahefigad mid ðæm ymbhogum disse worulde so is it with the mind, when it is weighed down by the anxieties of this world, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Ahefigade gravati, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 43. v. hefigian.*

a-hefst *raises up, exaltst*, Ps. Spl. 9, 14. *v.* a-hebban.

a-hēst, -hēþ *shalt or shall hang up, crucify; appendet, suspendet*, Deut. 21, 22. *v.* a-hôn.

a-helpan; *p.* -healp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen *To help, assist; auxiliari, adjuvare, subvenire*:—*Aheþe mīn se hāga Dryhten may the holy Lord help me, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 13; Hy. 4, 1. v. helpan; gen. dat.*

a-hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, abase, tread down or under foot; humiliare, calcare*:—*Biþ ahēned calcabitur, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 24. v. hēnan, hýnan.*

a-hōneg *hung*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 13; *p.* of a-hôn.

a-hēng *hung*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305; *p.* of a-hôn.

a-heolōrian; *p.* ode, *pp.* ed, od *To weigh, balance; librare, trutinare.* *v.* heolōrian.

a-heordan *p.* de; *pp.* ed [heorde = hyrde *a guardian, keeper*] *To set free from a guardian; e custodia liberare*:—*Abreōt brimwisas, brýd aheorde slew the sea-leader, set free his bride, Beo. Th. 5853; B. 2930.*

a-hērian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire; conducere*, Cot. 43, 204. *v.* a-hýrian. **a-hērian**; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To praise fully, celebrate enough, plene laudare, satis celebrare*:—*Ne mæg ðe ahērian hæleda ænig not any men can fully praise thee, Hy. 3, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 10; prec. 3 ad calcem Cœdm. l. 5.*

a-hiegan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* -hugod *To devise, search, invent*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031. *v.* a-hycgan.

a-hiēðan *to destroy, lay waste, despoil*, Salm. Kmbl. 147, MS. A; Sal. 73. *v.* a-hýðan.

a-hildan; *p.* -hilde; *pp.* -hilded, -hild *To incline, decline; inclinare, declinare*:—*Ne ahilde ge nāder ne on ða wynstran heafle ne on ða swiðran non declinabitis neque ad dexteram neque ad sinistram, Deut. 5, 32. v. a-hýðan.*

a-hiscean *to hiss at, to mock; irridere.* *v.* hiscan.

a-hīðan *to rob, destroy; vastare, subvertere*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. *v.* a-hýðan.

a-hiðend, *es*; *m.* *A robber, an extortioner; grassator*, Cot. 95.

a-hlāðan; *p.* -hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hiāden [a *from*, hlādan *to lade*] *To draw out, draw forth; exhaurire, educere*:—*Ic hlāde haurio: ic of ahlāde [MS. C. ofhlāde] exhaurio, Ælf. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 41. He of hæfte ahlōd folces unrim he drew forth from captivity numberless people, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568.*

a-hlēca, *an*; *m.* [ah- = ag- = æg- = æc- *nequitia; læc ludus, donum; -a the personal termination, q. v.*] *A miserable being, miscreant, monster; miser, perditus, monstrum*:—*He wiste ðam ahlēcan hilde gefing he knew conflict was destined for the miscreant, Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646: 1983; B. 989. v. ag-lēca.*

a-hlēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hlēnan *to lean*] *To set himself up; exsurgere*:—*Se ðe hine selfne þurh oferhygda up ahlēneþ he who through presumption sets himself up, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 24; Mōd. 53. [M. H. Ger. sich üt leinan: Ger. sich auflehnen.]*

a-hlōnsian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud [hlōnsian *to be or make lean, hlēne lean*] *To soak, steep, make lean; macerare, Scint. 10.*

a-hlēapan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen [a *from*, hleápan *to leap*] *To leap, leap up; exsilire, insilire, prosilire, desilire*:—*Alexander ahleóp and ofslōh hine Alexander leaped up and slew him, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 7. Ahleópon ða ealle then all jumped up, 5, 12; Bos. 112, 24. Ahleóp ða fōr hæledum hilde-calla the herald of war leaped then before the warriors, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 25; Exod. 252; Andr. Kmbl. 1472; An. 737; 2405; An. 1204; Beo. Th. 2798; B. 1397.*

a-hlehhhan, -hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, -hlōg, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahhen. **I.** *To laugh at; ridere, deridere*:—*Ða ðæt wif ahlōh wereda Drihtnes the woman then laughed at the Lord of hosts, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380.*

II. *To exult, laugh; exultare, lætari*:—*Heorte mīn ahlyhheþ lætetur cor meum, Ps. Th. 85, 11. His mōð ahlōg his mind laughed, Beo. Th. 1465; B. 730; Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. v. hlehhhan.*

a-hlinian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To loose; solvere.* *v.* hlinian.

a-hlōg, -hlōh *laughed at, laughed*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380; *p.* of a-hlehhhan.

a-hlōwan *To low or bellow again; reboare.* *v.* hlōwan *to low.*

a-hlutred *purified; purificatus*, Cot. 68; *pp.* of a-hluttrian.

a-hluttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, scum, refine, cleanse; purificare*:—*Ðū me ahluttra purify me, Ps. C. 50, 73; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 73. Ahlutred wīn vinum defæcatum, Cot. 68. v. hluttran.*

a-hlyhheþ *laughs at*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. *v.* a-hlehhhan, -hlyhhan.

a-hneápan; *p.* -hneóp, *pl.* -hneópon; *pp.* -hneápen *To pluck off; decerpere*:—*Heó of beáme a-hneóp wæstm biweredne she plucked from the tree the prohibited fruit, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 2; Gū. 819. [Goth. dishnaupan, dishnaupnan decerpere: O. Nrs. hnupla surripere.] v. hneápan.*

a-hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become weak; emollire*:—*Ahnesco-don became weak, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. v. hnescian.*

ahniend, *es*; *m.* *An owner*, Gen. 14, 22. *v.* āgniend.

ahnodon *owned; possederunt*, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. *v.* āgniān.

ahnung *an owning*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25. *v.* āgenung.

a-hnyscan; *p.* -hnyscte; *pp.* -hnysct *To mock; subannare*:—*Fýnd fīre ahnyscton us inimici nostri subannaverunt nos, Ps. Spl. 79, 7. v. a-hiscean.*

a-hō hang; *suspendo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12; *pres.* of a-hôn.

a-hōf *raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521; *p.* of a-hebban.

a-hofyn = a-hafen *elated*, Ps. Spl. C. 130, 1; *pp.* of ahebban.

a-hōh *crucify*:—*Ahōh hine crucifige eum, Mk. Bos. 15, 14; impert.* of a-hôn.

a-holan; *p.* ede *To dig; fodere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29. *v.* a-holede.

a-hold *faithful; fidelis, fidus.* *v.* hold.

a-holede, *an*; *n.* *An engraved or embossed work; opus lacunatum*, Cot. 7; *pp.* of a-holan *to dig.*

a-holian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, holian *to hollow*] *To dig; eruere, fodere*:—*Gyf ðin eāge ðe swicaþ, aho!a hyt üt si oculus tuus scandalizat te, erue eum, Mt. Bos. 18, 9; 5, 29.*

a-hôn, *to a-hōme; ic* -hō, *ðū* -hēst, *he* -hēþ; *impert.* -hōh; *p.* -hēng,

-hēncg, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hongen, -hangen *To hang, crucify; suspendere, crucifigere*.—He Andreas hēt ahōn on heāhne beām he commanded to hang Andrew on a high tree, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309; Gen. 40, 19. Ic ahō suspendo; ic ahēncg suspendi, *Ælf.* Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12. Sealde heom to ahōhne traditit eis ut crucifigeretur, Mt. Bos. 27, 26. Abōh hine crucifige eum, Mk. Bos. 15, 14. On gealgan aheþh he shall hang on a gallows, Deut. 21, 22. Ðæt hī hine ahēngon to crucifigeret eum, Mk. Bos. 15, 20; Mt. Bos. 27, 35; Mk. Bos. 15, 25. Ðæt he ahangen wære that he should be crucified, 15, 15; Mt. Bos. 27, 38, 44. Sý he ahangen crucifigatur, 27, 23. Pilatus on rôde ahēng rôdera Waldend Pilate had crucified on the cross the Ruler of the skies, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305; Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. He ahangen wæs he was hanged, Elen. Kmbl. 887; El. 445; 903; El. 453.

a-hongen *hung*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 26; Cri. 1094; *pp.* of ahōn. a-hreddan; *p.* -hredde; *pp.* -hreded, -hred [a from, hreddan to rid] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, rescue; liberare, eripere, erueri*.—Ðæt he sceold he should deliver his people, Jud. 6, 14. Ðæt ðu us ahredde that thou deliver us, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 25; Cri. 374. Ðe ðu ahreddest whom thou hast rescued, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 15; Gen. 2127. He hī æt hunge ahredde he rid them of the famine, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 40. Loth wæs ahreded Lot was rescued, Cd. 96; Th. 125, 27; Gen. 2085. Ahred, 94; Th. 122, 26; Gen. 2032. Ahrede me heāges nīdes feōnda mīra eripe me de inimicis meis, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Ahrede me hearmcwīdum heātra manna redime me a calumniis hominum, 118, 134. Ic ahredde eruo, *Ælf.* Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 55, 63.

a-hreded *commotus*, Ps. Th. 59, 2; Ps. Grn. ii. 158, 59, 2. v. a-hrēran. a-hreōfod; *adj.* Leprous; leprosus, Martyr. 21, Sep.

a-hreōsian; *p.* -hreaþ, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren [a, hreōsian to rush] *To rush, fall, fall down; irruere, ruere, corruere, decidere*.—Bleōwun windas and ahruron on ðæt hūs flauerunt venti et irruerunt in domum illam, Mt. Bos. 7, 25. On Godes naman ahreōs dis tempel in God's name let this temple fall down, Homl. Th. i. 72, 2, 5. He aheāþ he fell, Homl. Th. i. 192, 20.

a-hrepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To touch; tangere*. v. hrepian. a-hrēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hrēran to move, agitate] *To shake, make to tremble; commovere*.—Heō ahrēred [MS. ahreded] is commota est, Ps. Th. 59, 2.

a-hrīnan, -hrýnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch; tangere*.—Ge ne ahrīnaþ ða seāmas mid eōwrum ānum fingre uno digito vestro non tangitis sarcinas, Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Ahrýn mūntas tange montes, Ps. Spl. 143, 6.

a-hruron *rushed*, Mt. Bos. 7, 25; *p.* *pl.* of a-hreōsian. a-hrydred *robbed*; expiliatus, Cot. 73. v. ahyrd. a-hrynan *To touch; tangere*, Ps. Spl. 143, 6. v. a-hrīnan.

a-hrysian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shake violently; excutere*.—Drihten ahyrsode ða wēstan eorþan the Lord shook violently the desert earth, Ps. Th. 28, 6. Ahrysod ic eom excussus sum, Ps. Spl. 108, 22. Ahryse ða moldan of shake the mould off, Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 8. v. hrysian. ahsē, an; *f.* Ashes.—Fordan ahsan swā hlāf ic æt quia cinerem tanquam panem manducabam, Ps. Spl. 101, 10; 147, 5. v. asce.

ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. to ask, demand, call, summon before one; interrogare, postulare, exigere.—He ongan hine ahsian he began to call him, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863; Deut. 4, 32; Ps. Th. 14, 2.

II. to obtain, experience; nancisci, experiri.—He weān ahsode he obtained woe, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206; 851; B. 423. v. acsian.

āht hast, ownest, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726; 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of āgan.

āht, es; *n.* AUGHT, anything, something; aliquid, quidquam.—Nō he ðær āht cwices læfan wolde he would leave not anything living there, Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314; Ps. Th. 143, 4. Ðe āhtes wæron who were of aught, of any account or value, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 35. Ðæt ān man, ðe himsylf āht wære, mihte fanan that a man, who himself was aught, might go, 1087; Th. 355, 17. v. ā-wiht.

āhta eight, Menol. Fox 188; Men. 95. v. eahta.

āhte, āhtest had, owned.—He sealde eall ðæt he āhte he sold all that he had; vendidit omnia quæ habuit, Mt. Bos. 13, 46; *p.* of āgan.

āht-lice; *adv.* Courageously, manfully, triumphantly; viriliter, Chr. 1071; Gib. p. 181, 16; Th. 347, 18; Ing. 277, 10; Erl. 203, 2; 210, 22.

āhton had, owned, possessed.—De Caldeas cuningdōm āhton the Chaldeans possessed the kingdom, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680; *p.* *pl.* of āgan.

a-hūdan; *p.* -heāþ, *pl.* -hudon; *pp.* -hoden [a from, hūdan prey] *To spoil, rob, plunder; diripere, expilare, spoliare*.—Fýnd ahūdan [MS. ahudan] mid herge hordburh wera the foes plundered with their band the treasury-city of the men, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 8; Gen. 2007.

ā-hwā; *g.* -hwæs; *d.* -hwām; *acc.* -hwone; *pron.* [ā, hwā who] Any one; aliquis.—Gif he āhwām geweōlde if he have done violence to any one, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6.

a-hwēnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To vex, trouble; contristare, vexare, molestare*.—Gyf hwylc cyld ahwæned sý if any child be vexed, Herb. 20, 7; Lchdm. i. 116, 8.

ā-hwænne; *adv.* When, sometime; quando.—Drihten āhwænne be-healtst ðu Domine quando respicies, Ps. Spl. 34, 20; 7, 2. v. hwæne.

ā-hwær, -hwār, -hwēr, -wēr; *adv.* [ā always, ever, every; hwær where]. I. everywhere, somewhere, anywhere; uspiam, alicubi, usquequaque.—Ne mæg ic hine āhwær [uspiam] befeōn, Ps. Th. 61, 6.

Ne forlæt ðu me āhwær eorþan, oððe æghwānan non me derelinquas usquequaque, Ps. Lamb. 118, 8; Ps. Th. 54, 24; 68, 7; 108, 12; 62, 9; 71, 12; 113, 10; 118, 39; Ps. Spl. 118, 8.

II. in any wise; quoquo modo.—Habbe ic ðe āwēr benumen ðīna gifena have I in any wise deprived thee of thy gifts? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14.

ā-hwærgen everywhere; uspiam, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 19; Met. 30, 10.

a-hwæt = hwet = hwetted whetted, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17; *pp.* of a-hwettan.

ā-hwæder; *adj. pron.* Some one, any one, anything; quis, aliquis, aliquid.—Nis me ege mannes for āhwæder non timebo quid faciat mihi homo [non est mihi hominis timor pro aliquo], Ps. Th. 55, 4; 117, 6. v. āwder, nā-hwæder.

ā-hwār; *adv.* I. somewhere, anywhere; alicubi.—De he āhwār gefremode that he anywhere occasioned, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. Āhwār on lande anywhere within the land, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21.

II. in any wise; quoquo modo.—And se man, ðe widcwīþ ðīnum bebodum [Grn. wordum] āhwār, beō he deāþes scildig and the man, who shall in any wise contradict [speak against] thy commands [Grn. words], he shall be guilty of death, Jos. 1, 18. v. ā-hwær.

a-hwelfan [a, hwelfan] to cast down, cover over, Ps. Lamb. 58, 12. v. a-hwylfan.

a-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. I. v. trans.

To turn away, convert; avertere, convertere.—Ne læt ðe ahweorfan hēdena þrym let not the power of the heathen turn thee away, Andr. Kmbl. 1913; An. 959. Ðæt he of Sione ahweorfe hæft-nēd that he would turn away captivity from Sion, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðū æt ðīne stīlness ahworfen thou art moved from thy tranquillity, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24.

II. v. intrans. To turn away, turn, move; averti, converti.—Sigor eft ahwearf of norþ-monna nīþ-geþeōne victory turned away again from the northmen's hostile malice, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067.

Hie of sib-lufan Godes ahwurfon they turned away from the love of God, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 26; Gen. 25. Ðā his gāst ahwearf in Godes gemynd then his spirit turned to thought of God, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 26; Dan. 630.

ā-hwēr; *adv.* Everywhere; alicubi, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 7. v. ā-hwær.

a-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away; avertere*.—Awherf fram synnum ðīne ansīone averte faciem tuam a peccatis, Ps. C. 50, 83; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 278, 83. Awherfed, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. v. a-hwyrfan.

a-hwettan; *p.* -hewette; *pp.* -hwetted. I. to whet, excite; exci-

tare, accendere.—Ðæt ic ðe mæge lust ahwettan that I may excite thy desire, Andr. Kmbl. 606; An. 303.

II. to provide; adhibere, subministrare.—Ic eow gōða gehwæs est ahwette I will provide you the favour [liberal supply] of every good, Andr. Kmbl. 678; An. 339.

III. to cast away, drive away; abigere, repudiare.—God ahwet hie from his hyldo God will cast them away from his favour, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 13.

ā-hwider on every side; quoquoersum. v. æg-hwider.

ahwile? [ah = ag nequitia, hwile] *adj.* Terrible; terribilis, *Ælf.* Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43.

a-hwonan, -hwonon; *adv.* [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, somewhere, anywhere; alicubi, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 16. Ahwonan ūtane from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 23.

a-hworfen moved, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24; *pp.* of a-hweorfan.

ā-hwylc whatsoever; qualiscunque, C. R. Ben. 46. v. æg-hwile.

a-hwylfan, -hwelfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hwylfan to cover or vault] To cover over, overwhelm; operire, obruere, deponere.—Seō sē ahwylfde Pharaones cratu aquæ operuerunt currus Pharaonis, Ex. 14, 27. Aleoge oððe ahwelf hig cast down [or cover over] them, Ps. Lamb. 58, 12.

a-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away; avertere*.—Ðæt ic ðe meahthe ahwyrfan from hālor that I might turn thee from salvation, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360. Ne ahwyrf ne avertas, Ps. Th. 89, 3.

Ahwyrfde, subj. perf. would cast, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 33; Gū. 430.

a-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* [ge]-hugod *To devise, search, invent; excogitare, perscrutare, invenire*.—Leōhtor ðonne hit men mægen mōdum ahyccgan more clearly than men may in mind devise it, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 20; Cri. 903. Bæd him ðæs ræd ahicgan besought them to devise counsel for this, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031; 178; Th. 224, 3; Dan. 130. Hie ahogodan heoro they invented the sword, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. v. hycgan.

a-hýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide; abscondere, occultare*.—Tungol beoþ ahýded the star is hidden, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 12; Ph. 96; Cd. 148; Th. 184, 30; Exod. 115. Rōmāne gesomnodon al ða goldhord and sume on eorþan ahýddon the Romans collected all the treasures and hid some in the earth, Chr. 418; Th. 18, 6, col. 1. v. hýdan.

a-hyldan, -hildan; *p.* -hyld; *pp.* -hylded, -hyld. I. to incline, recline; inclinare, reclinare.—Ahyld ic mīne heortan inclinaui cor meum, Ps. Th. 118, 112. Ahyld me ðīn cāre inclina aurem tuam ad me, 85, 1.

Ahylded, 103, 6. Hwār he his heāfod ahyld ubi caput reclinet, Lk. Bos. 9,

§8. II. *to decline, turn away, avert from; declinare, inclinare*:—Ahyld fram yfele *declina a malo*, Ps. Spl. 36, 28. Beoþ ðe ahyld fram wita unrim *from thee shall be averted the numberless torments*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 31; Jul. 171. Se ðæg was ahyld *dies inclinata est*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29; Ps. Th. 108, 23. Ne ahilde ge *non declinabitis*, Deut. 5, 32.

a-hyldendlice *incliningly; enclitice, inclinative; part. of a-hyldan, -lice*.
a-hyhtan [*a from, away; hylt holds, 3rd pres. of healdan*] *should take support away, supplant; supplantaret*:—Ða þohtan ðæt hi ahyhtan [= ahyhten] *me who thought that they should supplant me*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. v. healdan IV.

a-hyrdan; *p. -hyrde, -hyrte; pp. -hyrde, -hyrd; v. trans. To harden, make hard; durare, indurare*:—Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan *ego induravi cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 4, 21. Ahyrde hyra heortan *induravit cor eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40; Ex. 8, 15. Ahyrdan heoro slifendne *they hardened the wounding sword*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. Ege was iren ahyrdeð heaðo-swæte *its edge was iron hardened with battle-blood*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460; Ex. 8, 19; Mt. Bos. 13, 15; Ps. Th. 119, 4.

a-hyrðingc, *e; f. A hardening; induratio, App. Scint. v. a-heardingc*.
a-hyrrian; *p. ode; pp. od To hire; conducere*:—He utede ahyrian wyrhtan *exit conducere operarios*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1; Jn. Bos. 10, 13.

a-hyrstan; *p. -hyrste; pp. -hyrst To roast, fry; frigere. v. hyrstan*.

a-hyrte *hardened*, Ex. 8, 15, = a-hyrde; *p. of a-hyrdan*.

a-hyðan, -hiðan, -hiðēan *To destroy, lay waste, despoil; vastare, abolere, subvertere*:—Hi woldon Rōmwara rice geþringan, hergum ahyðan *they would conquer the empire of the Romans, lay it waste with their armies*, Elen. Kmbl. 81; El. 41. Hungor he ahyðeþ [MS. A. ahiðeþ] *hunger despoileth it*, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 73. Ahīðan, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. DER. hyðan prædari.

a-idlan; *p. ede; pp. ed. I. v. intrans. To become idle, free from; vacare*:—Ða gegyrelan from hælo gife ne a-idledon *indumenta a gratia curandi non vacarunt*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 6.

a-idlian, -igan; *p. ode, ude; pp. od, ad, ud To make useless, vain, to empty, annul, profane; irritum facere, frustrari, exinanire, cassare, profanare*:—Ic a-idlige frustror, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. A-idlian caesare, Cot. 43; 204; 179. He a-idlode min wedd *pactum meum irritum fecit*, Gen. 17, 14. Præst his nys a-idlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Seó untrummys byþ a-idlud *the infirmity will be annulled*, Herb. 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 8. Ðæt Cristes geleáfan a-idlad wære *fidem profanatum esse*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 7.

ain, *aina one*, Gen. 43, 6. v. ÁN II.

al, æl, eal, awul, awel, *e; f. An awl, a fork, flesh-hook; subula, fuscina, harpago*:—Þirlige his eære mid ale bore *his ear through with an awl*, Lev. 25, 10; L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10, MS. G. [Chauc. oule an Wyc. al. O. H. Ger. ala, f. M. H. Ger. al, f. Ger. ahle, f. O. Nrs. alr, m.]

al all, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 16; Sat. 8; 214; Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. v. eal.

a-ladian [*a from, ladian to clear*] *To excuse, to make excuse for; excusare*:—Hú mægon hi hi a-ladigen [MS. Cot. aladian] *how can they excuse themselves?* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 21.

a-lædan; *p. de; pp. ed [a from, lædan to lead]. I. to lead, lead out, withdraw, take away; ducere, producere, educere*:—Ic alædde ðe of lande *eduxi te de terra*, Ps. Spl. 80, 9; Ps. Th. 80, 10; 142, 12; 103, 14; Cd. 73; Th. 90, 15; Gen. 1495. Ic eom alæded fram leóhte *I am led out from the light*, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 27; Sat. 178; Ps. Spl. 108, 22.

II. to be produced, brought forth, to grow; produci:—Ðū of foldan fōdder neátum læstet alædan thou permittest fodder to be produced from the earth for cattle, Ps. Th. 103, 13. Swylce he of ægerum út alæde *as it from an egg had been brought forth*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 3; Ph. 233; 59 b; Th. 215, 11; Ph. 251.

a-lēnan; *p. ede; pp. ed To lend; accommodare*:—Alēned feoh pignus, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 10.

a-lēran; *p. ede; pp. ed To teach; docere, educere*:—Me ðīne dōmas alēx *judicia tua doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

a-lētan, a-lētan; *p. -lēt, pl. -lēton; pp. -lāten; v. a. [a from, lētan to let] To let go, lay down, leave, give up, lose, renounce, resign, remit, pardon, deliver; sinere, abjicere, deponere, relinquere, remittere, condonare, relaxare, liberare*:—Ðæt ðū ne alēte dōm gedreōsan *that thou wouldest not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5323; B. 2665; Cd. 205; Th. 253, 3; Dan. 590. Ic hæbbe ānwæald mine sǣwe to alētanne *I have power to lay down my life [sou]l*, Jn. Bos. 10, 18. Ic ðæt alētan ne secal *I will not let that go*, Solil. 8. Ðū hine alēstet thou lettest it go, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. Swā secal æghwylc mon lēn-dagas alētan *so must every man leave these loan- [lent or transitory] days*, Beo. Th. 5175; B. 2591. Ðæt ic mæge mīn lif alētan *that I may resign my life*, 5494; B. 2750; Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 16; Jul. 483. Ūre leāhtas alēt *pardon our crimes*, Hy. 6, 20; Hy. Grm. ii. 286, 20; Cd. 29; Th. 39, 9; Gen. 622. Hi wurdon alēten līges ganga [MS. gange] *they were delivered from the flame's course*, 187; Th. 232, 20; Dan. 263. Hý heora lif alēton *they*

lost their lives, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10. Ða ðæt fyr hie alēt *when the fire left them*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19.

a-lætne, *ness, e; f. A loss, losing; amissio*, Somn. 326.

a-lamp *happened, occurred*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622; *p. of a-limpan*.

alan; *ic ale, ðū alest, alst, he aleþ, alþ, pl. alap; p. 6l, pl. 6lon; pp. alen*. I. *to nourish, grow, produce; alere, procreare*:—Swylce corpe 6l *as the earth nourished*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 35; Reim. 23.

II. to appear; apparere:—Ða ne alap *which appear not; quæ non apparent*, Lk. Lind. War. II, 44. [Goth. alan; pp. alans *crecere*: O. Nrs. ala *gignere, parere, procreare*: Lat. alere.]

a-langian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. impers. [a, langian] To last too long, to long for; diutius durare, exoptare*:—Me alangap [MS. a langap] *it lasts me too long*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 13; Seel. 154.

alap *ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 3. v. ealap.

ald, *se alda old*:—Alde mēce *with an ancient sword*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 5; Exod. 494; Elen. Grm. 252; Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 11. Se alda út of helle *the old one out of hell*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6; Sat. 34. DER. ald-er, -erðom, -friþ, -hād, -helm, -or, -Seaxe. v. eald.

alder *an elder, author*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. alder.

alder-dōm, *es; m. Authority*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, MS. B. v. ealdor-dōm.

Aldfriþ, *es; m. [ald = eald old; friþ peace] Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria*:—A. D. 685, Hēr Aldfriþ fēng to rice *here, A. D. 685, Alfred succeeded [took] to the kingdom*, Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Aldfriþes tīdum *in temporibus Aldfridi*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. A. D. 705, Hēr Aldfriþ Norþanhymbra cining forþfēde *here, A. D. 705, Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died*, Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32. v. Ælfred king of Northumbria.

ald-hād, *es; m. [ald = eald old; hād hood] Old age; senectus = eald-hād*.

Aldhelm, Ealdhelm, *es; m. [ald = eald old; helm an helmet] ALDHELM bishop of Sherborne; Aldhelmus apud Scireburnam episcopus*:—Hēr Aldhelm be westan Selewuda bisceop forþfēde *here [A. D. 709] Aldhelm bishop west of Selwood [Sherborne] died*, Chr. 709; Th. 68, 17, col. 2. Ealdhelm, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2.

aldor, *es; m. [aldor = ealdor an elder]. I. an elder, parent, author; parens, auctor*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 14; Gen. 1578; L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 6.

II. a chief, prince; prapostus, princeps, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639; 82; Th. 103, 1; Gen. 1711; 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863; 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688; Beo. Th. 744; B. 369; 1340; B. 668; Andr. Kmbl. 110; An. 55; Elen. Grm. 157; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 14; Met. 26, 7. DER. aldor-apostol, -burh, -dēma, -dōm, -dugup, -frēa, -leās, -lic, -lice, -man, -mon, -nes, -ness, -þægn, -wisa. v. ealdor.

aldor, *es; n. [aldor = ealdor life]. I. life, the vital parts of the body; vita*:—Donne ðū of lice aldor asendest *when thou sendest life from thy body*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790; 126; Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656; Elen. Grm. 132; Andr. Kmbl. 2702; An. 1353; Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Wit on gārsecg ūt aldurum nēðon *we two ventured out on the sea with [peril to] our lives*, Beo. Th. 1080; B. 538; 1024; B. 510.

Ðæt se wære his aldre scyldig *that he with his life should pay [be liable]*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. Ðæt him on aldre stōd *here-stræf hearda so that the hard war-shaft stood in his vital parts*, Beo. Th. 2873; B. 1434.

II. age, in the expressions:—On aldre *ever, to aldre always*. On aldre, Elen. Grm. 570; Beo. Th. 3563; B. 1779; Cd. 21; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. To aldre, Beo. Th. 4014; B. 2005; 4990; B. 2498; Cd. 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427; 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436; Elen. Grm. 350; 1218. DER. aldor-bana, -bealu, -cearu, -dæg, -gedāl, -leās, -leg, -ner. v. ealdor.

aldor-apostol, *es; m. The chief of the apostles; apostolorum princeps*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 41, col. 2. v. ealdor-apostol.

aldor-bana, *an; m. [aldor = ealdor life; bana a destroyer] A life destroyer; vitæ destructor*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 17; Gen. 1033.

aldor-bealu *vital evil*, Beo. Th. 3356; B. 1676. v. ealdor-bealu.

aldor-burh *metropolis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. v. ealdor-burh.

aldor-cearu, *e; f. Life-care, care for life, life-long care; cura propter vitam, ærumna lingua*:—He wearþ eallum æðelingum to aldorceare *he became a life-care to all nobles*, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 906.

aldor-dæg; *g. -dæg; pl. nom. acc. -dagas; m. Life-day, day of life; dies vitæ*, Beo. Th. 1440; B. 718. v. ealdor-dæg.

aldor-dēma, *an; m. A supreme judge, a prince; supremus iudex, princeps*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 21; Gen. 1156; 114; Th. 149, 28; Gen. 2481.

aldor-dōm *a principality*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641; 209; Th. 258, 27; Dan. 682; Elen. Grm. 767; Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 20, 20. v. ealdor-dōm.

aldor-dugup *a chief nobility*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 19; Gen. 2081. v. ealdor-dugup.

aldor-frēa, *an; m. A chief lord; princeps dominus*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 29; Dan. 46.

aldor-gedāl, *es; n. A divorce or separation from life*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 25; Gen. 1071; Beo. Th. 1615; B. 805. v. ealdor-gedāl.

aldor-leās *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 3178; B. 1587. v. ealdor-leās.

aldor-leás *deprived of parents*; orphanus, Jn. Lind. War. 14, 18. Aldorleás [MS. aldoras], Beo. Th. 30; B. 15.

aldor-leg = -læg, es; *n. Life-law, fate*:—*Ðæt ge cūdon mīne aldorlege that ye know my life's destiny*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 20; Dan. 139. *v. ealdor-leg* = -læg.

aldor-lic *principal*; principalis. *v. ealdor-lic*.

aldor-lice; *adv.* [aldor = ealdor, -lice] *Principally, excellently*; principaliter, magnificentier, Ps. C. 50, 103; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 103.

aldor-mon, -monn, es; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *an elder*; mon] *An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief*; major natu, princeps, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 459, 3; Chr. 851; Th. 120, 19, col. 1; Lk. Jun. 19, 2. *v. ealdor-man*.

aldor-ner, es; *n. A life's safety, refuge*; vitæ servatio, asylum:—*Ne mæg ic aldor-ner mīne gesēcan I cannot seek my life's safety*, Cd. 117; Th. 151, 22; Gen. 2512. *Ðæt we aldor-ner sēcan mōten that we may seek an asylum*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 13; Gen. 2519. *v. ealdor-ner*.

aldornes, ness, e; *f. Authority*; auctoritas:—*Se bisceop mid biscoplice aldornes [ealdorlicnysses, S. 553, 35] wæs cýðende episcopus pontificali auctoritate protestatus*, Bd. 3, 22; Whel. 224, 22.

aldor-pægn, aldor-pægn, es; *m. A principal thane, chief*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 36; Sat. 66; Beo. Th. 2620; B. 1308. *v. ealdor-pægn*.

aldor-wisa, an; *m. A chief ruler, chief*; principalis dux, princeps:—*Æðelinga aldor-wisa the chief ruler of men*, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 9; Gen. 1237. *v. eald-wita*.

Ald-Seaxe the Old-Saxons, Chr. 780; Th. 92, 29, col. 1; 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 1. *v. Eald-Seaxe*.

a-leáh, -leág falsified, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. of a-leógan*.

a-leát bent down:—*Aléat wið ðæs engles bent down before the angel*, Num. 22, 31; *p. of a-lūtan*.

a-leccan, -leccgan; *he* -legeþ, -legþ, -lehp, *pl.* -leccgaþ; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon, -lēdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. trans.* [a from, leccan to lay].
I. *to place, lay down, throw down, suppress, lay aside, cease from*; ponere, collocare, prosternere, deponere, abicere, relinquere, omittre:—*Aleccan hine to lay him down*, Lk. Bos. 5, 19; Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 25. *He mec on þeostre alegde he laid me in darkness*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423; Beo. Th. 4395; B. 2194; 67; B. 34; 6273; B. 3141. *He hond alegde he laid down the hand*, 1673; B. 834. *Hie alēdon hine they laid him down*, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63; Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31. *Hig gemetton ðæt cild on binne alēd inuenerunt infantem positum in præsepio*, Lk. Bos. 2, 16; 19, 20. *Hý hleahtor alegdon they laid laughter aside*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200; Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020; 1707; B. 851. *Hig alēdon ða to hys fōtum projecerunt eos ad pedes ejus*, Mt. Bos. 15, 30. *Hig alēdon heora fynd they threw down their enemies*, Jos. 10, 13. *Unriht aleccan to suppress injustice*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 8. *Alegende word ðæt is deponens verbum, for ðan ðe he legþ him fram ða āne getācununge, and hylt ða ðāre. Ða aleccgendlican word getācniap ðāde deponentia verba significant actum, swā swā activa*; ac hī ge-endiap on or, swā swā passiva,—*ic wraxlige luctor, ic sprece loquor, hēr is ðēd a deponent verb is so called in Latin, because while it keeps its passive inflections it has deposed or laid aside its passive signification, and has only an active meaning*; as the Latin luctor = *ic wraxlige I wrestle*; loquor = *ic sprece I speak, here is action*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54-57.

II. *to impose, inflict upon*; imponere, immittere:—*Dū woldest on me wrohte aleccgan thou wouldest inflict calamity upon me*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 21; Gen. 2684.

III. *to diminish, take away, refuse*; imminuere, deprimere, reprimere:—*Godes lof aleccan to diminish God's glory*, Ælf. T. 22, 20. *He næfre ða leān alegeþ he never refuseth the reward*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 23; Gū. 63.

alecgende word, alecgendlic word a deponent verb; deponens verbum; *part. of a-leccan I, q. v.*

a-lēd put, laid, Lk. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of a-leccan*.

a-lēdon laid; posuerunt, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63; *p. of a-leccan*.

a-lefan; *pp. ed* [a, lef weak, feeble] *To become weak, feeble*; languescere:—*Ðæt we fæston mid gerāde, swā ðæt ure lichama alefed ne wurpe ut cum ratione jejuniemus, ita ut corpus nostrum languidius ne fiat*, Bd. 3, 23; Whel. 228, 45.

a-lēfan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To permit, grant*; permittere, concedere:—*Ðæt he us æfre wille eard alēfan that he will ever grant us a dwelling*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 8; Sat. 116; 219; Th. 281, 27; Sat. 278. *Alēfed permitted*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 7. *v. a-lýfan*.

a-legde should lay, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31; *p. of a-leccan*.

a-lege lay down; deponere:—*Alege oððe ahwelf hīg, ealā dū Drihten east down [or cover over] them, O Lord!* deponere eos, Domine! Ps. Lamb. 58, 12; impert. of a-leccan.

a-legen confined, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31; *pp. of a-leccan*.

a-lēh belied, Beo. Th. 160; B. 80; *p. of a-leógan*.

a-lēnian [a, lēnian to be lean] *To make lean, to soak*; macerare, Ælf. pref. Hom. p. 4.

a-leóðan; *p.* -leáð, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden [a, leóðan to spring] *To grow*; germinare, crescere:—*Ðe under lyfte a-loden wurde what was grown up under heaven*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 5; Rā. 81, 25; Ps. Th. 106, 36.

a-leógan; *p.* -leág, -leáh, -lēh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [a, leógan to lie, lig] *To lie, tell lies, belie, deceive*; mentiri, confutare, non præstare:—*He aleag he belied*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 78; Met. 1, 39. *Heó hyre gehát aleáh she belied her vow*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7. *He beóð ne alēh he belied not his promise*, Beo. Th. 160; B. 80. *Hi aleogaþ him they tell lies to him*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 18; L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12.

a-leodian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [lid a limb, to-lidian to dissolve, Grn.] *To dismember*; avellere, abstrahere, seungere:—*He ðæt andweorc of Adames lice aleodode he dismembered the substance from Adam's body*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177.

aler, es; *m. The alder*; alnus:—*Aleres rinde seóp boil bark of alder*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. *v. alor*.

aler-holt, es; *m.* [aler the alder; holt a grove, wood] *An alder wood*; alnetum. *v. alor*.

a-lesan; *p.* -læs, *pl.* -læson; *pp.* -lesen [a, lesan to choose] *To choose*; eligere, seligere:—*Þeóðen hólde hæfde him alesen the prince had faithful ones chosen to him*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 11; Exod. 183; 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228; Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286; 759; El. 380.

a-lésan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To redeem*; solvere, liberare, Hy. 8, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 290, 33. *v. a-lýsan*.

a-lésend, es; *m. A redeemer*; redemptor, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 14. *v. a-lýsend*.

a-lésenis redemption, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 28. *v. a-lýsnes*.

alet, es; *m.* [alet = æled, pp. of ælan to kindle] *Fire*; ignis, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254.

a-lēt, -lētton left, gave up, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10; *p. of a-lētan*.

a-lētan to leave, let go; dimittere:—*lc ðæt alētan ne sceal I will not let that go*, Solil. 8; Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19. *v. a-lētan*.

a-leðran; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* *To lather*; saponem illinere:—*Smire mid on niht and on morgen alēdre smear therewith at night and in the morning lather it*, L. M. i. 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 11.

alēt-lic; *adj.* Pardonable; remissibilis. *v. alēt gave up*; lic like.

alewe, aluwe, alwe, an; *f. The aloe, bitter spice*, in the plural aloes; aloe:—*He brohte wyrt-gemang and alewan tulit herbarum commixtionem et aloes*, Jn. Bos. 19, 39. *Murre and alwe myrrh and aloe*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 20. *Alwan wið untrymnessum aloes for infirmities*, L. M. cont. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 174, 6. *Gedō alwan gōðne ðæl ðær on put a good deal of aloes therein*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5; 194, 25. *Aluwan gegnið rub up aloes*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. *Nim alewan [MS. alewen] take aloes*, 104, 26; 134, 9. [אֶלֶוִּים āhalim, *pl. m.*; אֶלְלוֹת āhalōth, *pl. f.* the aloe-trees, the perfumes: Grk. ἀλόν, *ης*; *f. the aloe*: Lat. alōē, *ēs*; *f. the aloe*, a small tree in the east, which has juicy leaves, from which the bitter gum called aloes is extracted.]

Alfrip, es; *m.* [al = all = eal, eall all; friþ peace] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria*:—A. D. 705, Hēr Alfrip, Northymbra cing, forþfērde here, A. D. 705, Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died, Chr. 705; Th. 69, 7, col. 3. *v. Ælfred king of Northumbria*.

al-geweorc, es; *n. Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel*; igniarium, Reed. 40, 34; Wrt. Voc. 66, 42; Cot. 107; 164.

algian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To defend*; defendere. DER. ge-algian. *v. ealgian*.

alh, alhn, es; *m. A sheltering-place, temple, fane*; asylum, templum:—*Tempel Gode, alhn hāligne a temple for God, a holy fane*, Cd. 162; Th. 202, 22; Exod. 392. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. alah; Goth. alhs.] *v. healh, hearh*.

alh-stede, es; *m. A sheltering-place, city*; arx, urbs, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 11; Dan. 690. *v. ealh-stede*.

a-libban, -lybban; *p.* -lifde, -lyfde; *pp.* -lifd, -lyfd *To live, live after, survive*; vivere, superesse:—*Ðæt heó wolde hyre lif on fæmnanhāde alibban that she would live out her life in maidenhood*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. *Hwā unclænisse lif alifde who lived a life of uncleanness*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 32; Dōm. 63; Hy. 4, 115. *Hý on bilwinesse hyra lif alyfdon they lived a harmless life*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5; Ex. 21, 22.

alibbend, es; *m. A survivor, one who lives after*; superstes; *part. of a-libban*.

a-liogan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lægon; *pp.* -legen *To lie, fail, confine, perish*; jacere, conquiescere, deficere, aboleri:—*Nū sceal eall ēðelwyn aligecean now all joy of country shall fail*, Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. *His dōm alegg its power failed*, Beo. Th. 3061; B. 1528.

a-liēfan, a-lifan *to permit*; permittere:—*Alifme me permitte mihi*, Deut. 3, 25. *Alifþ, Past. 50, 4. v. a-lýfan*.

aliēsan *to redeem*; *part. aliēsend. v. a-lýsan*.

a-lifan; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To live*; vivere:—*He gepohte ðæt he wolde on fellennu gegyrelan ealle his dagas his lifes alifian he resolved that he would live all the days of his life in clothing of skins*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 13. *v. a-libban*.

alihtan; *p.* -lihte, *pl.* -lihton; *pp.* -lihted; *v. a.* [a, lihtan to light] *To enlighten*; illuminare:—*Hig alihton ða corþan illuminant terram*, Gen. 1, 15. *v. lyhtan*.

a-lihtan; *p.* -lihte *TO ALIGHT*; desilire:—*lc of alihte desilio*, Ælf. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 44. *v. lihtan*.

a-lihting, e; *f. Enlightening*; illuminatio:—*On alihtinge [MS. alih-*

finge] andwlitan ðines in illuminationem vultus tui, Ps. Th. 89, 8. v. lighth.

a-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpen; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, befall*; evenire, accidere, contingere:—*Óp-ðæt sæl alamp until occasion offered*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622. Ða him alumpen was wæn then hope had occurred to him, Beo. Th. 1471; B. 733.

a-linnan to cease, stop; cessare. v. a-lynnan.

a-lis loose:—*Alis me libera me*, Ps. Spl. 7, 1; *impert. of a-lýsan*.

a-lisendnes redemption. v. a-lýsendnes.

alisian = ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask; interrogare*:—*Driht ahsiaþ [Spl. alisiap] rihtwísne Deus interrogat justum*, Ps. Spl. 10, 6, 5; ahsap, Ps. Th. 10, 5, 6.

all all, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804-829; 460, 36; Jn. Lind. War. 11, 50; Elen. Grm. 815. v. eal, eall.

al-líc; *adj.* [eall all, *lic like*] *Universal, general, catholic; universus*:—*We ealle ða ðe asettan ðone allican geleáfan nos omnes qui fidem catholicam exposuimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

all-swā likewise, also, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 21, 30. v. al-swā.

allunga altogether; omnino:—*De allunga underþeóded biþ unþeáwum who is altogether subject to vices*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. v. eall-unga.

All-walda, an; *m.* [eal, eall all, -wealda ruler] *All-ruler, the Almighty*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 292. v. eal-wealda.

all-wihta all beings:—*Helm allwihta Protector of all creatures*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 9; Gen. 1290. Meotud allwihta *Lord of all creatures*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 9; Az. 5. v. eall-wihta, wiht I, for nom. *pl.* wihta.

al-mægen, es; *n.* [eal all, mægen] *All power, strength, might; omnis vis*:—*Gem, al-mægene, heofones tunglu observe, with all thy power, the stars of heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. v. eal-mægen.

almes-lond, es; *m.* *Land given or granted in frankalmoine; fundus in elemosynam datus*, v. ælmes-lond.

almes-man, -mann, es; *m.* *An almsman; elemosynarius*:—*Ðonne nime man uncūþ sæd æt almesmannum then let one take strange seed of almsmen*, Lchdm. i. 400, 17.

a-loccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entice; allicere*:—*Ðæt hī aloccodan ūt ða, ðe ðær binnan wæran that they might entice those out, who were there within*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39.

a-locen withdrawn, Lk. Bos. 22, 41; *pp.* of a-lūcan.

a-logen false, feigned; mentitus, falsus; *pp.* of a-leógan.

al-malt, es; *n.* *Malt used in making ale; brasium ad cerevisiam conficiendam*:—*Genim alomalt take malt for ale*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 8.

alor, aler, alr, es; *m.* *An alder-tree, called ELLER and ALLER; alnus; alnus glutinosa, Lin.* The alder, or rather aler, is an inhabitant of swamps and meadows in all Europe, the north of Africa and Asia, and North America. Its favourite station is by the side of rivulets, or in the elevated parts of marshy land where the soil is drained. Its juice contains a great abundance of tannin, which renders the bark valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing. Its foliage being large, and of a deep handsome green, the alder is rather an ornamental tree. The alder alnus glutinosa must not be confused with the elder sambucus nigra the elder-tree, v. ellen:—*Būtan alore except alder*, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 9. On ðone [MS. ðane] alr to the alder, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 376; A.D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 5. Aleres rinde seóþ on wætre seethe in water rind of alder, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. Alr alnus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. [Plat. eller, f; Dut. else, f; O. H. Ger. elira, erila, f; Ger. eller, erle, f; O. Nrs. elirir, ölr, m; elri, n.] DER. alor-drenc, -holt, -rind.

alor-drenc, es; *m.* *An alder-drink; potus alni*, L. M. i. 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 5.

alor-holt, es; *m.* *An alder-holt*. v. aler-holt.

alor-rind, es; *m.* *Alder-rind; cortex alni*, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 26.

a-loten prone, submissive, bent down; supplex, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 42. v. a-lūtan.

alop ale:—*Wulfréd scolde gifan twā tunnan fulle hlutres alop, and ten mittan Wælscas alop Wulfréd should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale*, Chr. 852; Ing. 93, 16; Th. Diplm. A.D. 791-796; 40, 4, 5, 6; A.D. 804-829; p. 460, 25. v. ealap.

alr, es; *m.* *An alder-tree; alnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. v. alor.

Alrica, Eallrica, Eallerica, an; *m.* *Alaricus, i; m. Lat. [al=eall all, rica a ruler; v. ric] Alaric; Alaricus, king of the Visigoths, = the west Goths, elected A.D. 382, took Rome 410, and died the same year:—Alrica wearþ Cristen Alaric became a Christian [about A.D. 396], Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 32. Alrica, se Cristeneste cyning, and se mildesta, mid swā lytlum niþe abrac Róme burh, ðæt he bebeád ðæt man nánne man ne slóge,—and eac ðæt man nānuht ne wanode, ne ne fylode ðæs ðe on ðam cyricum wære. And sōna ðæs, on ðam priddan dæge, hī gefōran ūt of ðære byrig āgenum willan; swā ðær ne wearþ nān hūs heora willan forbærned Alrica, the most Christian and the mildest king, sacked Rome with so little violence, that he ordered no one should be slain,—and that nothing should be taken away, or injured, that was in the churches. Soon after that, on the third day, they went out of the city of their own*

accord; so there was not a single house burnt by their order, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 7. Hettulf, Alfrican mæg, Honorius sweóstor him to wife genam Ataulf, Alaric's kinsman, took the sister of Honorius for his wife, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 14. Seó hergung was, þurh Alaricum [acc. Lat.] Gotena cyning, geworden hæc inruptio, per Alaricum regem Gothorum, facta est, Bd. i, 11; S. 480, 11. Ðæt Eallrica, Gotona cyning, hyre an-waldes hī beniman wolðan that Alaric, king of the Goths, would deprive her of her power, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. Eallerica, Bt. 1; Fox 22.

al-swā also, L. Ethb. 70; Wilk. 6, 41. v. eal-swā.

altar, es; *m.* *An altar; altare*:—*Befōran ðam altare ante altare*, Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

alpes of ale; cervisiæ [MS. cervise], gen. s. Rtl. 116, 42. v. alap, ealap. **a-lūcan**; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen [a, lūcan to lock] *To separate, take or pluck away, withdraw; avellere*:—*He was fram him aloccen avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 41. Alūc ðū hine fram mīnum weofode pluck thou him away from mine altar, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1.

a-lūtan, anlūtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten [a, lūtan to bend] *To bend, incline, bend or bow down; procumbere*:—*Alūtende he geseah procumbens vidit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 12. He aleát to eorþan he bowed to the earth, Ælfc. T. 37, 8.

aluwe, an; *f.* *Aloe, Lchdm. iii. 2, 15*. v. alewe.

al-waldend; *adj.* [eal all, waldende ruling] *All-ruling, almighty; omnipotens*:—*Alwaldend God Almighty God*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 18; Bo. 31.

alwe aloe, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5; 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 25. v. alewe.

Al-wealda, -walda, an; *m.* *All-ruler, God, the Almighty; omnium rector, Deus, omnipotens*:—*Noldon alwealdan word weorþian they would not revere the all-ruler's [the Almighty's] word*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328; Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Gif ðe alwalda scirian wille if the Almighty will give [grant] thee, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 10; Gen. 2826. v. eal-wealda.

al-wealda, -walda; *def. adj.* *All-powerful, almighty; omnipotens*:—*Alwalda God all-powerful God*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 17; Cri. 1191: 27 b; Th. 83, 33; Cri. 1365. v. eal-wealda.

al-wihta all-beings, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 20; Sat. 616; Exon. 182; Th. 43, 11; Cri. 687; Ps. C. 50, 100; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 100. v. eall-wihta.

a-lybban; *p.* -lyfde, *pl.* -lyfdon; *pp.* -lyfed [a, lybban to live] *To live, live after, survive; vivere, superesse*:—*Ðæt ic alybban ne mæg that I may not survive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 37. Heó alyfap she shall live, Ex. 21, 22. Alyfdon, Ors. i, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. a-libban.

alýfan, hit -lýfþ; *p.* -lýfde, *pl.* -lýfdon; *impert.* -lýf; *pp.* -lýfed; *v. a.* *To give leave, permit, grant; permittere, concedere, tradere*:—*Se eorl ongan alýfan landes the earl began to grant the land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 26; By. 90. Alýfe me to farennne permitte me ire, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. Alýf me permitte mihi, Lk. Bos. 9, 59; Hy. 7, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 287, 28; Ps. Th. 139, 8. Hit him Rómāne alýfdon the Romans granted it to him, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 30; Beo. Th. 1315; B. 655. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alýfed peace was granted to the Carthaginians, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 12; Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 12; Cri. 1573. Hyt ys alýfed it is permitted, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Alýfþ licet? Mk. Bos. 3, 4; 10, 2.

a-lyfap shall live, Ex. 21, 22; *fut.* of a-lybban.

alýfed-líc; *adj.* [a-lyfed allowed, *pp.* of a-lyfan; *lic like*] *Allowable; expeditus*:—*Alýfedlic þing an allowable thing; fas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 67.

alýfed-líce; *adv.* *Lawfully, allowably; licite* = a-lyfed allowed, lice; *adv.*

alýfednes, -ness, e; *f.* *Permission, leave, grant; permissio* = a-lyfed, -nes.

a-lyfþ is it allowable? licet? Mk. Bos. 3, 4. v. a-lyfan.

a-lýhtan to enlighten; illuminare. v. a-lýhtan.

alýhtnys, -nyss, e; *f.* *An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illuminatio*:—*Ðū settest unrihtwísnyssse ūre on alýhtnysse andwlitan ðinne possisti iniquitates nostras in illuminationem vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 89, 8. v. a-lighth.

a-lynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, free from; liberare*:—*Alynian of rōde Cristes lichaman to deliver Christ's body from the cross*, De offic. diurn. et noct. v. a-lynnan.

a-lynnan, -linnan; *p.* -lann, *pl.* -lunnon; *pp.* -lunnen *To deliver, free from, release; liberare, evellere*:—*He wolde hine alynnan of lāpscipe he would release him from calamity*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 19; Gen. 2048.

a-lýsan, to alýsanne; *p.* de; *impert.* -lýs, -lís; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To let loose, free, deliver, liberate, to pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom; liberare, redimere*:—*Helias wylle hine alýsan Elias vult liberare eum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 49. Fæsten alýsan jejuniū solve, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 13. Ðū to alýsanne mannian tū ad liberandum hominem, Te Dm. Lamb. 195 b, 16. God alýsep sáwle mine of handa helle Deus redimet animam meam de manu inferi, Ps. Spl. 48, 16. Alýs us of yfele deliver us from evil, Hy. 7, 113; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 113. Alís me libera me, Ps. Spl. 7, 1; Ps. Th. 53, 1; 58, 1. Alýsap pearfan liberate egegnū, 81, 4. He alýsde leóda bearn of

locan deofla he released the sons of men from the prison of devils, Elen. Kmbl. 361; El. 181. Ða ðe ic nā reafode ðā ic alýsde quæ non rapui tunc exsoluebam, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 6: 48, 7. Ðū beo fram him alýsed liberatus sis ab illo, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Ða wæs of ðæm hrōran helm and byrne alýsed then was helm and byrne loosed from the active chief, Beo. Th. 3264; B. 1630. We synt alýsde liberati sumus, Ps. Th. 123, 7: 107, 5. Ðæt hī wæron alýsede ut liberetur, 59, 4.

a-lysednys, -nys, e; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorþ alýsednysse sǽwle his pretium redemptionis animæ suæ, Ps. Spl. 48, 8. Ære alýsednys nostra redemptio, Hymn. Surt. 83, 31.

a-lysend, alésend, es; m. [alýsende, part. of alýsan to deliver] A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator, redemptor:—Ic lufige ðe, Driht, alýsend mīn diligit te, Domine, liberator meus, Ps. Spl. 17, 1, 49: 18, 16. Ic wāt ðæt mīn Alýsend leofaþ I know that my Redeemer liveth, Job Thw. 167, 40: Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 34: 143, 2.

a-lysendlic; adj. Loosing; solutorius:—He hine acsade, hwæðer he ðe alýsendlican rīne cūðe he asked him, whether he knew the loosing runes [litteras solutorias], Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25.

a-lysing, e; f. Redemption; redemptio, Ps. Th. 110, 6.

a-lysnæs, -ness, e; f. Redemption; redemptio, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 14; Cri. 1474.

a-lystan; p. -lyste; pp. -lysted, -lyst [a, lystan to wish] To list, wish, desire; desiderare:—Hwī eow alyste [ā lyste, Grn.] why do ye desire? Bt. Met. Fox 10, 36; Met. 10, 18.

am am; sum:—Ic am ego sum, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 22: 11, 29: Jn. Lind. War. 7, 34. Ic am wisse I am witness, Chr. 1121; Erl. 39, 23. [vide p. 28, note 3, for the date, A. D. 1121.] v. eom.

am-, as a prefix denotes even, equal. v. em-, am-byr.

ām, aam, es; m. The reed or slay of a weaver's loom; pecten textorius:—Ne mec ohwonan sceal āmas [Th. uma, Dietr. āma] cnyssan nor shall the weaver's reeds beat me anywhere, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rā. 36, 8.

a-meallad; part. Emptied out, brought to naught; exinanitus, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. v. a-meallud.

a-mæn-sumian; p. ode; pp. od [a ex, mæn = gemæne communis; sumian = samnian congregare] To excommunicate; excommunicare:—Sie amænsumed let him be excommunicated, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 18. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-mæst fat, fattened; altilis:—Amæste fuglas altilia, Cot. 16.

a-mæstan; p. -mæstede; pp. -mæsted, -mæst [a, mæstan to fatten] To fatten; saginare, impinguare:—Māra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swīn, bearg bellende on bōc-wuda I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine, a barrow-pig grunting in the beech-woods, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 9; Rā. 41, 105. Sāw ðe wel spricþ, hiō biþ amæst a soul that speaketh well, she shall be fattened, Past. 49, 2.

a-mæth measured, a-mæte measuredst, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: 1456; El. 730. v. a-metan.

a-mang; prep. c. dat. [a-, ge-mang; prep. inter] AMONG, while; inter:—Amang ðām ðe hī ridon while they were riding, inter equitandum, Chr. 1046; Th. 307, 29. v. on-mang, ge-mang, on-gemang.

a-manian, -manigan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [a from, manian to admonish, challenge, lay claim to] To demand, exact; exigere:—Gif hit se gerēfa ne amanye mid rihte if the reeve do not lawfully exact it, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Se biscop amanye ða oferhýrnesse æt ðam gerēfan let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 2. Amanige ðære scīre biscoep ða bōte to ðæs cynges handa let the bishop of the shire exact the compensation into the hands of the king, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19.

a-mānsod; part. Excommunicated:—Gif hwā amānsodne [MS. B. amānsudne] oððe ūtlahne hæbbe and healde if any one have and hold an excommunicated person, or an outlaw, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17.

a-mān-somod excommunicated = a-mān-sumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 18, MS. B. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-manst art mindful of; memor es, Ps. Th. 8, 5. v. a-munan.

a-mān-sumian; p. ode, ede, ade; pp. od, ed, ad [a ex, mæn = gemæne communis, sumian = samnian congregare] To excommunicate, anathematize; excommunicare, anathematizare:—Amānsuðede he hine excommunicavit eum, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 26. We amānsuðiaþ mid heortan and mid mūpe ða ðe hī amānsuðedan anathematizamus corde et ore quos anathematizarunt, 4, 17; S. 586, 10, 11. Hý amānsuðodon ðone mæsse-preost Arriū they excommunicated the mass-priest Arius, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2. Amānsuðed excommunicated, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 12: 963; Th. 221, 23: 1070; Th. 347, 4: L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1.

a-mān-sumung, -sumnung, e; f. [a ex, mæn = gemæne communis, sumnung = samnung a congregation] Excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio, anathema:—Besmiten mid ðære amānsuðunge pollutus anathemate, Jos. 7, 12: R. Ben. 51: Proem. R. Conc. v. mæn-sumung. a-māwan; p. -mēow; pp. -māwen [a, māwan to mow] To mow, cut off; demetere, desecare, Ps. Th. 101, 4.

ambeht, es; m. A servant, attendant, messenger, officer; minister, servus, nuntius, legatus. [O. Sax. ambahteo, m: O. H. Ger. ampaht, m:

Goth. andbahts, m: O. Nrs. ambátt, f. ancilla; Lat. ambactus, m. a vassal, a dependant upon a lord.] v. ombeht, ombiht, onbeht.

ambeht, ambiht, ambieht, ambyht [an-, em-, on-], gen. es; nom. acc. pl. o; n. An office, ministry, service, command, message; officium, ministerium, jussum, mandatum:—Ðæm ðleccaþ ealle gesceafte, ðe ðæs ambehtes āwūht cunnon all creatures obey him, that know aught of this service, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 17; Met. 11, 9. Læste ðū georne his ambyhto perform thou zealously his commands, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. [O. Sax. ambaht, n. servitium, ministerium: O. Frs. ambucht, ombecht, n: Ger. amt, n: M. H. Ger. ambahte, ambehte: O. H. Ger. ampahti, ampaht, ambaht, n: Goth. andbahti, n: Dan. embede, n: Swed. ämbete, n: Icel. embætti, n: Lat. ambītus, m. pp. of ambio.]

ambeht-hēra, an; m. An obedient minister. v. ombieht-hēra.

ambeht-hūs, es; m. A workshop; officina. v. ambiht-hūs.

ambeht-mæg, es; m. A servant-man. v. ambyht-mæg, ombiht-mæg.

ambeht-man, -mann, es; m. A servant-man. v. ambiht-man.

ambeht-scealc, es; m. An official-servant; minister. v. anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

ambeht-secg, es; m. An official man, a messenger. v. ambyht-secg.

ambeht-smip, es; m. An official smith or carpenter. v. ambiht-smip.

ambeht-pegen, es; m. An attendant-thane, an attendant, servant. v. ombieht-pegen, ombiht-pegen.

ām-ber, om-ber, om-bor, es; m. n? I. a dry measure of four

bushels; mensura continens quatuor modios sive bussellos. v. Registri Honoris de Richm. App. p. 44, where, in an extent of the manors of Crowhurst and Fylesham, in Sussex, 8 Edw. I, we read, 'xxiii ambras salis, quæ faciunt xii quarteria, secundum mensuram Londoniæ.' Id. p. 258, it is added: 'quarterium Londinense octo modios sive bussellos continet, AMBRA igitur quatuor modios.' v. Introduc. to Domesday I. p. 133:—Tyn āmbra fedra ten ambers of feathers, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 37. Agyfe mon hine ēlce mōnāþ āne āmbra meles let there be given him every month one amber of meal, L. Ath. i. proem; Th. i. 198, 6. Þritig āmbra rues cornes, feowor āmbra meolwes thirty ambers of rye-corn, four ambers of meal, Th. Diplm. A.D. 791-796; 40, 9, 10. Ðæt he agefe, I āmbra maltes and vi āmbra grūta that he give fifty ambers of malt and six ambers of groats, 835; 471, 12, 13: 832-870; 474, 23.

II. a liquid measure; batus, cadus:—Åmber batus, Ælf. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 58. Åmbras cadi, lagenæ, Cot. 31, 125; Lk. Lind. War. 16, 6. XII āmbra Wilices ealaþ, āmber fulne buteran twelve ambers of Welsh ale, an amber full of butter, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, 19. XXX āmbra godes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpap to xv mittum thirty ambers of good Welsh ale, which are equal to fifteen mittas, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804-829; 460, 24.

III. a vessel with one handle, a tankard, pitcher, pail; lagenā, urceus, amphora, situla, hydria:—Om̃bor lagenā, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 13. Om̃bora urceorum, 7, 8. Om̃bor amphora, Lk. Lind. War. 22, 10. [ān one, beran to bear, carry: O. Sax. ēmbar, ēmber, m. amphora: Ger. eimer, m: O. H. Ger. einpar, eimberi, m. situla, hydria.]

ambiht, ambieht an office, ministry, service; officium. v. ambeht.

ambiht-hūs, es; n. [ambeht an office, hūs house] A workshop; officina, R. Concord. 11.

ambiht-man, embeht-man, embiht-man, -mann, -monn, es; m. [ambeht an office, man a man] A servant-man, servant-woman, attendant, servant, minister; servus, pedisequus, pedisequa, minister, ministra:—Hig habbaþ oðre ambihtmen they have other attendants, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 11: Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35.

ambiht-smip, es; m. [ambeht an office, smip a smith] An official smith or carpenter; præfectus fabrorum:—Cyninges ambihtsmip the king's official carpenter, L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8.

ambyht, es; n. An office, service; mandatum, nuntium, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. v. ambeht; n.

ambyht-mæg, es; m. [ambeht an office, service; mæg a man] A servant-man, servant, minister; servus:—Dīne scealcas, ambyhtmægcas servi tui, Ps. Th. 101, 12. v. ombiht-mæg.

ambyht-secg, es; m. [ambeht an office, command, message; secg a man, messenger] An official man, a messenger, ambassador; minister, nuncius, legatus:—Ðæt ic seō gramum ambyhtsecg, nales Godes eng that I am a minister to the malignant one, not God's angel, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582.

am-byr; gen. m. n. -byres; f. -byre, -byre; dat. m. n. -byrum; f. -byrre, -byre; acc. m. -byrne; f. -byre; n. -byr; adj. [am even, equal, byr let it happen, from byrian to happen, pertain]. What is happening even or equal,—Favourable, fair; æquus, secundus:—Gyf man hæfde ambyrne wind if a man had a favourable wind, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 21, 20.

a-meallud, -meallad; part. Emptied out, brought to naught; exinanitus, Ps. Spl. 74, 8, MSS. C, M.

a-mearcian; p. ode; pp. od [a, mearcian to mark] To mark out, delineate, describe, determine; annotare, denotare, designare, describere, definire:—Hēr amearcod is hālgira hiw, purh handmægen awriten on wealle here is described the form of the holy ones, through might of hand carved on the wall, Andr. Kmbl. 1448; An. 724. Ðone, ðe grūnd and sund, heofon and eorþan, amearcode mundum sinum him, who land and

sea, heaven and earth, marked out with his own hands, 1499; An. 75:1. R. Concord. 2.

amel, es; *m. A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale*, Cot. 2.

a-meldian; *p. ode; pp. od To betray, make known; prodere, indicare*:—Ic ameldige *prodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 4. He hine ameldode *prodidi eum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46. Ða wæron hī ðær ameldode *proditi sunt*, 4, 16; S. 584, 26; Jos. 9, 17. *v. meldian.*

ameos=*ἀμῑως* of ammi or bishop-wort; *gen. of ammi.*

a-merian, -myrian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To examine, purify [generally said of melted metal]; examine, purgare, merum reddere*:—Oder dæl sceal beon amered on ðam fyre, swā hēr biþ sylfor the other part shall be proved in the fire, as silver here is, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 1. Ðæt scolfor ðe biþ seofon siðum amered *argentum examinatum septuagium*, Ps. Th. 11, 7; Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 22; Ph. 544: 65 a; Th. 240, 3; Ph. 633; Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312; Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 16, 4. Genim ænne cuculere fulne ameredes huniges take a spoon-full of purified honey, Herb. 106 f; Lchdm. i. 220, 12. Fyre ðū us amyrdest swā swā amyrð biþ seolfor igne nos examinasti sicut examinatur argentum, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Amerodest examinasti, Ps. Lamb. 65, 9.

a-merran to hinder, trouble, disturb, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44. *v. a-myrran.*

a-metan; *p. -mæt, pl. -mæton; pp. -meten; v. trans. [a, metan to measure].* I. to mete, measure, measure out; metiri, emetiri:—His micellesse ne mæg nān monn ametan his greatness no man can measure, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. Mid hondum amet measure with [thy] hands, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 30; Sat. 700. Ðæt sūsl amæte that he should measure his torment, 229; Th. 310, 13; Sat. 725. Ðæt ðū hīs ameten hæbbe that thou hast measured the house, 228; Th. 309, 16; Sat. 710: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 26. II. to measure out to any one, to allot, assign, bestow; aliquid alicui emetiri, ex mensura dare, largiri:—Ametan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōh-fremmendum would mete out punishment according to their deeds to the doers of wickedness, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 70; Met. 9, 35. Ær me gife unscynde mægen-cýning amet before the powerful king measured out to me a blameless grace, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248.

III. to measure out, plan, form, make; emetiri, formare, configere:—Ðū amæte mundum ðinum ealne ymbhwyrft and uprāðor thou measuredst with thine hands the whole circumference and the firmament above, Elen. Kmbl. 1456; El. 730.

a-metan; *p. -mette; pp. -mett; v. trans. [a, metan to paint] To paint, depict, adorn; pingere, depingere, ornare*:—Swelce he hit amete and atiefe on his heortan quasi in corde depingitur, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 26. Firmamentum [fæstnes] mid manegum steorum amet the firmament adorned with many stars, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 10, 12; Lchdm. iii. 254, 9.

amet-hwil, e; *f. Leisure; otium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1, MS. D. *v. æmet-hwil.*

a-middan; *adv. [a = on in, into; mid middle] In the middle, into the midst; in medium*:—Aris, and stand hēr amidan surge, et sta in medium, Lk. Bos. 6, 8.

ammi, ami; *g. ameos; n. Ammi, an African umbelliferous plant, millet, bishopwort; ammi Copticum [ἀμμι; g. ἀμμῑως]*:—Deós wyrt de man ami, and oðrum naman milium, nemneþ this wort which is named ammi, and by another name millet, Herb. 164, 1; Lchdm. i. 292, 20. Oðer swilc ameos as much more of ammi, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-molsnian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To corrupt, putrefy; putrefacere*, Som. *v. molsnian.*

amore, an; *f. A kind of bird; avis quædam, scorellus*, Cot. 160.

Amorreas; *pl. g. a The Amorites; Amorrhæi*:—Seon cýning Amorrea Sehon regem Amorrhæorum, Ps. Th. 135, 20.

ampella, ampolla, ampulla, *a; m. A vial, bottle, flask, flagon; ampulla, lecythus, lenticula*:—Ampella vel ele-fæt an oil-flask, lecythus=λεκυθος [MS. legithum], Cot. 119. Ampella vel crog lenticula, 124. [Ger. ampel, *f. O. H. Ger. ampulla, ampla, f. O. Nrs. ampli, hömpull, m.*]

ampre, an; *f. Sorrel or dock; rumex*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. *v. ompre.*

a-munan; *ic, he-man, ðū -manst, pl. -munon; p. -munde, pl. -mundon; pp. -munen To think of, mind, consider, be mindful of, have a care for; cogitare, reputare, memor esse, providere*:—Hwæt is se mann, ðe ðū swā miclum amanst? quid est homo, quod memor es ejus? Ps. Th. 8, 5. Cwædon hī, ðæt hie dæd ne amundon ðe mā ðe eowre geferan they said, that they no more minded it than did your companions, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3. *v. munan.*

a-mundian; *p. ode; pp. od To protect, defend; tueri, tutari, Æthelfl. Test; Th. Diplm. A.D. 972; 522, 28. v. mundian.*

a-mundon thought of, minded, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3; *p. of a-munan.*

a-myrdrian; *p. ede; pp. ed To murder, kill; occidere, interficere, trucidare*:—Ðæt man sý amyrðred that a man be murdered, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. *v. myrdrian.*

a-myrgan; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. trans. [a, myrgan to be merry] To make merry, to gladden, cheer; exhilarare, lætificare*:—Bēc syndon breme; hī

amyrðað mōdsefan manna gehwylces of þreányðlan ðisses lifes books are famous: they cheer the mind of every one from the necessary affliction of this life, Salm. Kmbl. 479; Sal. 240.

a-myrian; *p. ede, ode; pp. ed, od To examine; examinare*, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. *v. a-merian.*

a-myrran, -merran; *p. de; pp. ed [a, myrran impeditur].* I. to hinder, impede, obstruct, check, disturb; impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Ðæs wēla amerþ and læt ða men this wealth obstructs and hinders those men, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. He ofslōh fætta heora, and gecorene Israhēla he amyrde occidit pingues eorum, et electos Israhel impedit, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 35. Me habbaþ hringa gespong sides amyrred the binding of these rings hath impeded me in my course, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 378. He dæes eorles earm amyrde he checked the earl's arm, Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165.

II. to dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, corrupt, spoil, destroy; dissipare, perdere, consummare, corrumpere, devorare, distrahere:—Ðā he hæfde ealle amyrrede postquam omnia consummasset, Lk. Bos. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrþ he hys mēde non perdet mercedem suam, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. Deós gitsung hafaf guma gehwelces mōd amerred this covetousness has corrupted the mind of every man, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44: 22, 8; Met. 22, 4. Eorþe was amyrred corrupta est terra, Ex. 8, 24; Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 39. Ic amyrre distraho, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 10.

an; *prep. In, among, into, to; in, ad; followed by dat. or acc*:—An ferpe in the spirit, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110: 50, 157; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 157. Hió biþ callunga an hire selfre she is altogether in herself, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 440; Met. 20, 220. An folcum among the people, Ps. C. 50, 5; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 5. Dō glēda an glēðfæt put embers into a chafing dish, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3. Ðæt ic an forþ-gesceaft fēran mōte that I may come to a future state, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52. *v. on.*

an I give, Alfd. Will 14, 4; he gives, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 22; Gen. 2915. *v. unnan.*

an-is used in composition.

I. for A. Sax. and against, in return; contra, re-; as an-sacan to strive against, to contradict; repugnare, contradicere: an-swarian to answer; respondere.

II. for un-, denoting privation; as an-bindan to unbind; absolvere. III. for on, in, in, to; as an-wadan to invade; invadere: an-fōn to take to one's self; accipere. Sometimes an- appears scarcely to alter the meaning of the word before which it is placed.

-an, -anne, *v. -anne*, in alphabetical order, and *ro; prep. IV.* The termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs is in -an; but -ān is found, which seems to be contracted from aa, agan, ahan, as,—gān to go, from gaan: smēan to consider, from smeagan: slēan to slay, from sleahan, etc. The termination of verbs in -ōn, appears to be a contraction from ahan, ohan, as,—fōn to take, from fahan: gefeōn to rejoice, from gefeoahan: teōn to draw, from teoahan, etc. Mrch. 5, 247*.

ÂN, I. *m. f. n. one; unus, una, unum; gen. m. n. ānes; f. ānre of one; unius; dat. m. n. ānum; f. ānre to one; uni; acc. m. ānne, āenne; f. āne, n. ān one; unum, unam, unum; instr. m. n. āne; f. ānre with one; uno, unā, uno; pl. nom. am. f. n. āne each, every one, all; unus-quisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, æ, a; gen. m. f. n. ānra of every one, all; singulorum, arum, orum; dat. m. f. n. ānum to every one, all; singulis; instr. ānum with all; def. se ānā; seō, ðæt āne the one; gen. dæs, dære, dæs ānan of the one; dat. ðam, dære, ðam ānan to the one; acc. done, ða ānan, ðæt ān the one; instr. m. n. ðý ānan; f. dære ānan with the one; adj:—Ān of ðam unus ex illis, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Ān wæs on Ispania one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 19. God geworhte āenne mannan, Adam, of lāme God created one man, Adam, of earth, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. He is ān God Deus unus est, Mk. Bos. 12, 29. Ðis is ān ðara geræðnessa this is one of the ordinances, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 2.*

II. *alone, only, sole, another; solus, alius*: with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written āna, *m. and sometimes aina, ānna, ānga, q. v.*:—Ān God ys gōd God alone is good; solus [unus] est bonus, Deus, Mt. Bos. 19, 17. Ðæt ge forlæton me ānne, and ic ne eom āna ut me solum relinquis, et non sum solus, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wiðhādes ðe weres God alone knows how its sex is, [the sex of] female or male, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 6; Ph. 355. Ðæt ge aina [ge ā mā, Grn.] gebrōðra hæfdon quod alium haberetis vos fratrem, Gen. 43, 6.

2. *sole, alone of its kind, singular, unique, without an equal; unicus, eximius*:—Ān sunu, mære meotudes bearn the only Son, illustrious child of the Creator, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 7; Rā. 81, 10; Hy. 8, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 14; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 19, 25, 32; Met. 21, 10, 13, 16. Ðæt wæs ān foran eald-gestreōna that was before a singular old treasure, Beo. Th. 2920; B. 1458. Ðæt wæs ān cýning, æghwæs orleāhtre that was a singular king, faultless in everything, 3775; B. 1885.

III. *a certain one, some one; quidam; v. sum*:—Ān man hæfde twegen suna homo quidam habebat duos filios, Mt. Bos. 21, 28. In this sense it is used as sum in the parallel passage.—Sum man hæfde twegen suna homo quidam habuit duos filios, Lk. Bos. 15, 11. 2. sometimes, though rarely, ān may be used as the English article a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article,

but more like the *Moes. ain*, or the *Lat. unus*.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed; as,—*Peodric* was Cristen *Theoderic* was a Christian, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7.

3. in the following examples it seems to be used for the indefinite article a, an:—*Ân engel bodade ðam hyrdum ðæs heofonlican cyninges acennednyse an angel announced to the shepherds the birth of the heavenly king*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 3. *Ðar beo ân mann stonde there shall be a man standing*, Chr. 1031; Ing. 206, 5; Erl. 162, 7. *Ða stôð ðar ân Iudeisc wer, ðæs nama was Nichodêmus then stood there a Jewish man, whose name was Nicodemus*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38. *On ânnum reste-dæge on a rest-day or sabbath*, Lk. Bos. 24, 1; Jn. Bos. 20, 1. *Seollon ænne timan gebidan must wait [abide] a time*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 36. *Wirc ðe nû ænne arc now make for thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14. *Âne lytle hwile a little while*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 4. *Cynric ofslôgon ænne Bryttiscne cyning Cynric slew a British king*, Chr. 508; Ing. 21, 6.

IV. each, every one, all; unus-quisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, æ, a. It is in this sense that it admits of a plural form: *nom. acc. pl. m. f. n. âne; gen. m. f. n. ânra; dat. m. f. n. ânnum*:—*Ânra gehwâ, ânra gehwylc every one, or, literally, every one of all*. Swelte *ânra gehwile for his âgenum gylte unusquisque pro peccato suo morietur*, Deut. 24, 16. *Ânes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 30, denotes anything, literally 'anything of all', and is used adverbially for at all, in any degree*. ¶ *One, other*.—*Ân æfter ânnum one after another*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9; Salm. Kmbl. 771; Sal. 385. *To ânnum to ânnum from one to the other, only; duntaxat. Ðæt ân, or for ân this one thing, for one thing, only; tantummodo*, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. *Hý forðærdon ænne finger, and ænne they burnt off one finger, and then another*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 15. *Ete ænne and ænne let him eat one and another, one after another*, Herb. i. 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 24. *One ân in one, continually, ever*, Gen. 7, 12; Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. DER. nân [=ne + ân n + one] none, no one; nullus [=ne-ullus].

ân; adv. Only; tantum:—*Cweþ ðin ân word speak thy word only; tantum dic verbo*, Mt. Bos. 8, 8. v. ÂN II.

âna; m. One, sole, single, solitary; unus, unicus, solus, solitarius: nom. f. n. âne one, etc; una, unum: gen. m. f. n. ânan of one; unius=unic, unice, unici: dat. ânan to one; uni=unico, unice, unico: acc. m. f. ânan one; unum, unam; def. numeral adj. Ðæt [treôw, n.] se âna is ealra beâma beorhtast geblôwen that is the one of all the trees most brightly flourishing, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 27; Ph. 177. *God âna on êcnyse rixap one God ruleth to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 23. v. ÂN II.

ân-âd, ân-æd, es; n. [ân unus, æd=æd, eap desertus, vastus, Ett: Goth. ânþs êppus desertus: v. DER. eade; adj.] Solitude, a desert; solitudo, desertum:—*On ðam ânæde in the desert*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 12; Gû. 304; 37 b; Th. 123, 24; Gû. 327. *On ânæde in a desert*, 122 b; Th. 471, 22; Râ. 61, 5. [O. Sax. ênôdi, einôdi, f. n. solitudo: Ger. einöde, f. desertum, solitudo: M. H. Ger. einöde, f; einöete, einöte, n: O. H. Ger. einôdi, f; einoti, n. solitudo, desertum.]

ân-ælan; p. -ælde; pp. -æled, -æld [an, ælan to light] To kindle, inflame, enlighten; accendere, incendere, inflammare, illuminare:—*Mid andan ðære rihtwisnesse anæld kindled with a zeal of righteousness*, Chr. 604; Th. 66, note 2; R. Concord. 5, v. on-ælan, in-ælan.

ân-ædelian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad; v. trans. [an=un not, ædelian to ennoble] To dishonour, degrade; ignobilem reddere:—*And ðonan wyrþ anædelad ôp-ðæt he wyrþ unædele and thence becomes degraded till he is unable*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 53; Met. 17, 27. v. un-ædelian.

ânân, ânnum by this alone, only; dat. of ân one.

ânân-beâm, es; m. The spindle-tree, prick-wood, prick-timber; euonymus Europæus, L. M. i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 13.

âna-wyrm, es; m. [ana=an, in, in, as in Goth. anahneiwan inclinare; wyrm a worm] An intestinal worm; lumbricus:—*Gif anawyrm on men weaxe if an intestinal worm grow in a man*, L. M. i, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 13, 18, 23.

ân-bærnys, on-bærnys, -nyss, e; f. [v. on-bærning, in-bærnis] Incense, frankincense; incensum, thus:—*Sý gereht gebêd mîn swâ swâ anbærnys dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

ân-be-lædan; p. -lædde; pp. -læded, -læd To lead or bring in; inducere. DER. belædan, lædan.

ân-bestingan; p. -bestang, pl. -bestungon; pp. -bestungen To thrust in; immittere, intromittere:—*Ða anbestungne [Cot. MS. anbestungnan] saglas intromissi [scil. circulis] vectes*, Past. 22, 1; Hat. MS. 33 a, 22.

ân-bid, es; n. Awaiting, expectation; expectatio, mora:—*Ðær wæron ærendcras on anbid there ambassadors were in waiting*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 44. *Næs ic on nâht [ne, âht, âht] idlum anbid, deáh hit me lang anbíd þuhte, ðá ða ic anbíðode Godes fultumes expectans, expectavi Dominum*, Ps. 39, 1. *Earmra anbid the expectation of the miserable*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 2; Exod. 533; Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. v. on-bid.

ân-bidian; p. ode, ude; pp. od To abide, wait, wait for, expect; morari, commorari, expectare:—*Wolde ðær on ælpeóðignisse anbidian ut peregrinaretur ibi*, Gen. 12, 10. *Me anbídian rihtwise ôp-ðæt ðú afyldest*

me me expectant justí donec retribuas mihi, Ps. Spl. 141, 10. *ic anbíðode hine expectabam eum*, 54, 8.

ân-biding, es; m. An abiding, tarrying, awaiting, expectation; commoratio, expectatio:—*Wicode preó niht on anbíðunge moratus est tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1. *Hwylc is anbiding mîn guæ est expectatio mea*? Ps. Spl. 38, 11.

ân-bindan; ic -binde, ðú -bindst, he -bint, pl. -bindap; p. -band, ðú -bunde, pl. -bundon; pp. -bunden; v. a. [an=un un-, bindan to bind] To unbinder, untie; solvere, absolvere, religare:—*Seó widerwearde wyrd anbint and gefreóp ælc ðara ðe hió togeþiép adverse fortune unbinds and frees every one of those whom she adheres to*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. v. on-bindan; in-bindan.

ân-biscopod; part. Unbished, unconfirmed; non confirmatus ab episcopo, L. Edg. C. 15; Wlk. 83, 40. v. un-biscopod.

ân-boren; part. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—*Ðæt in Bethlême cyning ânboren cenned wære that in Bethlehem the only-begotten king was born*, Elen. Kmbl. 783; El. 392; Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 6.

ân-brôce, an; f. Material, wood, timber; materies, tignum:—*Ædele anbrôce noble material*, Elen. Grm. 1029, note, p. 161.

ân-bryrdan; p. -bryrde; pp. -bryrde, -bryrd; v. a. To prick, goad, vex; compungere, stimulare:—*He hêhtende was menn waenspendinne, and anbryrdne heortan persecutus est hominem inopem, et compunctum corde*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. v. on-bryrdan, in-bryrdan.

ân-bryrdnes, -ness, e; f. Compunction, remorse; compunctio, C. R. Ben. 70. v. on-bryrdnes.

ân-büende; part. Dwelling alone; anachoreticam vitam agens:—*Eáhtep ânbüendra persecutes those dwelling alone*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gû. 59.

ân-bügen; p. -beáh, -beág, pl. -bugon; pp. -bogen; v. intrans. To bend or bow one's self in, submit to any one; se inflectere, se submittere alicui:—*To ðon ðæt hi him anbugon that they might submit to him*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. on-bügen.

anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc, es; m. [ambeht an office, scealc a servant] An official servant, a servant; minister, servus:—*Hraðe fremedon anbyhts scealcas swâ him heora ealdr bebede the official servants quickly did as their lord bade them*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 38. v. ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

ân-byrdnys, nyss, e; f. [an contra, byrdnys status] Resistance; repugnantia:—*Gif ænig man anbyrdnysse beginþ if any man begin resistance*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. v. geân-byrdan.

ân-byrygnys, -nyss, e; f. A tasting, taste; gustus, Ælf. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 51; Wrt. Voc. 42, 59. v. byrygnes.

ân-cœnned; def. se ân-cœnneda; part. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—*To ærwurpianne [MS. tarwurpianne, v. weorþianne=wurpianne in weorþian I] ðinne, done sôðan and done âncœnnedan, Sunu to honour thy, the true and only-begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. v. ân-cenned.

ân-cenna=ân-cenneda only-begotten, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 2; Seel. 51. v. ân-cenned.

ân-cenned; def. se ân-cenneda; part. [ân unus, cennan gignere] Only-begotten; unigenitus:—*Âncenned Sunu only-begotten Son*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 18; Cri. 464. *Se âncenneda Sunu the only-begotten Son*, Jn. Bos. 1, 18; 3, 16.

âncer; g. âncres; m. An anchor; ancora, Wrt. Voc. 73, 84. v. ancor. *âncer, es; m. An anchor, hermit; anachoreta*:—*Mid ðý he leornode be ðam âncrum when he learnt concerning the anchorites*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 22. v. âncor.

âncer-líc; adj. Anchoritic, like a hermit; anachoreticus, Som. v. âncor-líc.

âncer-lif, es; n. An anchorite's or hermit's life; anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6. v. âncor-lif.

âncer-man, -mann, es; m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor; proreta, Ælf. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 126. v. âncor-man.

âncer-setl, -settl, es; n. An anchorite's cell, hermitage; anachoretæ sedes:—*Twegen hâlige menn, on âncersetle wuniende, wæron forbearde two holy men, dwelling in a hermitage, were burned*, Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 23; Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 10.

âncer-streng, es; m. An anchor-string, a cable; ancorarius funis, Solil. 4.

âncleow, es; m. The ANGLE; talus:—*Âncleow talus, Ælf. Gl. 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 74. Lytel âncleow taxillus, 75; Wrt. Voc. 45, 1. [Dut. anklaauw, enklaauw, enkel: Ger. M. H. Ger. enkel, m: O. H. Ger. anchal, m; anchala, f: Dan. Swed. ankel: O. Nrs. ökul, ökli, m.]*

ân-cnâwan To recognise; agnoscere, Ælf. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. v. on-cnâwan.

âncor, âncer, oncer; g. âncres; m. [ancōra=ἀγκυρα: uncus=ὄγκος a hook, v. DER.] An anchor; ancora:—*Ðin âncor is git on eorþan fast thine anchor is yet fast in the earth*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 5. *On ancre fæst fast at anchor*, Beo. Th. 611; B. 303. *On ancre rād rode at anchor*, 3771; B. 1883. *Ða ancras the anchors*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10, 13; Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. *Yþmearas ancrum fæste ships [wave-horses] fast with anchors*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 6; Cri. 864. [Chauc. ancre: Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. anker, m: O. H. Ger. anchor, m: Dan. anker, m: Swed.

ankare, *m*: *O. Nrs.* akkéri, *m*: *Lat.* ancora: *Grk.* ἄγκυρα: *Lith.* inkoras; *from the Sansk.* anka a hook.]

āncor, āncor; *g.* āncres; *m.* *An anchor*, hermit; anachoreta:—Slēf-leás āncra scrūd hermits' sleeveless garment, *Ælf.* Gl. 63; *Som.* 68, 111. [*O. Sax.* ēnkoro, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* einchoranar, *m*: *Grk.* ἀναχωρητής.]

āncor-bend, *es*; *m.* *An anchor-band* or cord or rope. *v.* oncer-bend. āncor-lic; *adj.* Anchoretic, like a hermit; anachoreticus. *DER.* *v.* āncor a hermit, *lic* like.

āncor-lif, āncor-lif, *es*; *n.* *An anchor*'s or hermit's life, a solitary life; anachoretica vita, *Bd.* 4, 28; *S.* 605, 11.

āncor-man, āncor-man, -mann, *es*; *m.* *An anchor-man*, the man in charge of the anchor; ancorarius, proreta, *Ælf.* Gl. 83; *Som.* 73, 66; 104; *Som.* 77, 126.

āncor-rāp, *es*; *m.* *An anchor-rope*, a cable. *v.* oncyr-rāp.

āncor-setl, *es*; *n.* *An anchor-seat*, the fore-castle of a ship, the prow; prora, *Ælf.* Gl. 104; *Som.* 78, 11.

āncor-stōw, *e*; *f.* *An anchor*'s or hermit's cell, a solitary place; anachoretæ mansio, solus locus, *Bd.* 5, 12; *S.* 627, 26.

āncra, *an*; *m.* *An anchor*, ballast; ancora vel saburra, *Ælf.* Gl. 83; *Wrt. Voc.* 48, 21. *v.* āncor.

āncra, *an*; *m.* *An anchor*, hermit; anachoreta, solitarius, *Ælf.* Gl. 69; *Som.* 70, 20.

āncra, *an*; *f.* [antre?] Radish; raphānus = ῥάφανος:—Ancre, dæt is rædic raphanus, *Mone A.* 493. *v.* ontre.

ānc-sum, ānc-sum-lic troublesome. *v.* ang-sum, ang-sum-lic.

ānc-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, arrive*; advenire:—Dā he west ancom [westan com, *MS.*] when he came to the west, *Cd.* 90; *Th.* 113, 9; *Gen.* 1884. *DER.* cuman.

ānc-cummum; *adv.* [ān one, cummum the dat. of cuma a comer] *One by one*, singly; singulatio, *Jn. Lind. War.* 21, 25.

ānc-cyn; *g. m. n.* -cynnes; *f.* -cynre; *adj.* [ān one, only; cyn proprius] *Only*; unicus:—Dē seō [*MS. se*] hālige andett geladung,—dīnne sōdan and āncynne sunu te sancta confiteatur ecclesia,—tuum verum et unicum [= proprium] filium, *Te Dm. Lye.* *v.* ān-lic.

and; *prep. dat. acc.* *I.* with the dative; cum dativo *With*; cum:—Emb eahta niht and feowerum after eight nights with four [twelve nights], *Menol. Fox* 419; *Men.* 211. Ymb twentig and fif nihtum after twenty with five nights, *i. e.* after twenty-five nights, 373; *Men.* 188. *II.* with the accusative; cum accusativo *Against, before, on, into*; contra, apud, in; κατά:—Hæfdon dæm and heora ordfruman had joy before their creator [apud creatorem], *Cd.* 1; *Th.* 2, 2; *Gen.* 13. Dæt is cræft eāgortreāmes, wætres and eorþan, and on wolcnum eac that is the power of the sea, of water on earth, and also in the clouds, *Bt. Met. Fox* 20, 245; *Met.* 20, 123. Yþ up færeþ, ofstum wyrceþ water and weal-fæsten the wave goes up [and] rapidly makes [worketh] the water into a wall [wall-fastness], *Cd.* 157; *Th.* 195, 27; *Exod.* 283. [*O. Sax.* ant usque ad: *O. Frs.* anda, and in, on: *Goth.* and against: *O. H. Ger.* ant *O. Nrs.* and contra: *Lat.* ante: *Grk.* ἀντί, ἀντα: *Lith.* ant on, upon: *Sansk.* anti opposite, against, before. Thus and seems to be connected with *Goth.* andi end, *A. Sax.* ende frontier, boundary, and *Sansk.* anta end, boundary, limit, border, which is probably derived from the *Sansk.* root ant, and to bind; hence near or with, and that which is with or near, may be against.]

and; *conj. and*; et, atque, ac:—Geseóp God heofenan and eorþan creawit Deus cælum et terram, *Gen.* 1, 1. Cum and geseóh veni et vide, *Jn. Bos.* 1, 46. And swā forþ and so forth; et cætera, *Ælf.* Gr. 25; *Som.* 26, 59.

and- [*Goth.* anda-; *Icel.* and-, önd-; *Grk.* ἀντι-] in composition denotes opposition,—Against, without; contra:—And-bit, and-beorma without barm, what was unleavened; azymos = ἄζυμος, *Cot.* 17. And-saca an adversary, apostate, *Cd.* 23; *Th.* 28, 27; *Gen.* 442. And-swaru an answer, *Beo. Th.* 5713; *B.* 2860.

anda, onda, *an*; *m.* emotion of mind,—Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal, annoyance, vexation; animi emotio,—rancor, invidia, indignatio, ira, zelus, molestia:—Anda rancor, *Ælf.* Gl. 89; *Som.* 74, 93. Næfst dū nānne andan to nānum pinge thou hast not any envy to anything, *Bt.* 33, 4; *Fox* 128, 18. Hyne for andan sealdon per invidiam tradidissent eum, *Mt. Bos.* 27, 18. Nyste nānne andan know not any hatred, *Bt.* 35, 6; *Fox* 168, 10. For hwilcum līþrum andan ex prava aliqua invidia, *L. M. I. P.* 12; *Th.* ii. 268, 11; *Bt. Met. Fox* 20, 72; *Met.* 20, 36. Habbap andan between him have enmity between them, 28, 104; *Met.* 28. On andan in hatred, *Beo. Th.* 1421; *B.* 708; *Cd.* 191; *Th.* 237, 52. On andan Dan. 344. Manigum on andan for vexation to many, *Elen. Grm.* 969. For dæm andan his rihtwises [nesses *MS. Cot.*] per zelum justitiæ, *Past.* 17, 1; *Hat. MS.* 21 b, 28. [*O. Sax.* ando, *m.* indignatio, ira, zelus: *O. H. Ger.* anado, anto, *m.* zelus: *O. Nrs.* andi, *m.* halitus oris, spiritus, animus.] *DER.* andian; andig.

ān-dæge; *adj.* [ān one, dæg a day] *For one day*, lasting a day: diurnus, unius diei:—Næs dæt āndæge nīþ that was no one-day evil, *Exon.* 92 a; *Th.* 345, 25; *Gn. Ex.* 195. Sā-weall astāh, uplang gestōd ān-dægne fyrst the sea-wall arose, [and] stood erect one day's space, *Cd.* 158;

Th. 197, 9; *Exod.* 304. Dē hire āndæges eāgum starede who daily gazed on her with his eyes, *Beo. Th.* 3874; *B.* 1935.

andettan to confess, *Th. Anlct.* *v.* andettan.

ān-daga, *an*; *m.* [dæg a day=daga, *q. v.*] *A fixed day*, a time appointed, a day or term appointed for hearing a cause; dies dictus, dies constitutus:—Gesette me ānne āndagan constitue mihi tempus, *Ex.* 8, 9; *g.* 5; *Gen.* 18, 14. Dæt gehwile sprac hæbbe āndagan hwanne heō gelæst sý that every suit have a term when it shall be brought forward, *L. Ed. procem*; *Th.* i. 158, 6; 11; *Th.* i. 164, 21; *L. Edg. H.* 7; *Th.* i. 260, 13; *L. C. S.* 19; *Th.* i. 386, 14. [*O. Sax.* ēn-dago, *m.* dies status, fatalis,—terminus vitæ: *O. Nrs.* ein-dagi dies oculatus, tempus præscriptum, a verbo eindaga certum tempus definire.]

ān-dagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* *To appoint* a day or term, to cite; diem dicere, *L. Edg. H.* 7; *Th.* i. 260, 12. *DER.* ge-ān-dagian. *v.* ān-daga.

and-beorma, *an*; *m.* *That which is without barm*, unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread; azyma:—Andbita vel [and]beorma azyma, *Cot.* 17. *v.* beorma, and-bit, a.

and-bīdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect*; expectare:—Dē andbīdīaþ dē qui expectant te, *Ps.* Spl. 68, 8. Andbīdīaþ wildeór on þurste heora expectabunt onagri in siti sua, 103, 12. *v.* an-bīdian.

and-bīdung, *es*; *m.* Expectation; expectatio:—Nā dū gescend me fram andbīdung me mine non confundas me ab expectatione mea, *Ps.* Spl. 118, 116. *v.* an-bīdung.

and-bit, *a*; *m.* *That which is unleavened*, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread; azyma:—Andbita vel and-beorma azyma, *Cot.* 17. [*Goth.* unbeistei, *f.* áþuov.]

and-cwis, -cwiss, *e*; *f.* *An answer*; responsum:—Andcwis ageaf gave answer, *Exon.* 47 b; *Th.* 163, 26; *Gū.* 999.

anddetan *To confess*; confiteri:—Hyra synna anddetende confitentes peccata sua, *Mk. Bos.* 1, 5. *v.* andetan.

and-eāw; *adj.* [and against, eāw=æw lawful, legitimate] *Arrogant*, presumptuous, proud; arrogans, *Scint.* 46.

Andefera, *an*; *m.* ANDOVER, a market town in the north west of Hampshire built on the east bank of the river Ande or Anton; oppidum in agro Hamtunensi:—Hi dā læddon Anlāf to Andeferan they then led Anlaf to Andover, *Chr.* 994; *Th.* 242, 27, col. 1; *Th.* 243, 26, col. 1, 12, col. 2. To Andefron, *Th.* 242, 26, col. 2. [*Dun.* Andefara: *Kni.* Andever.] About the year 1164 Simeon Durham writes it Andefara = Ande-eā-fara a farer over the river Ande, on the bank of which Andover is built, *v.* fara a traveller, faran to go, travel, sail. From the *A. Sax.* of the *MS. Cott.* Tiber. B. IV. to Andefron, of Knighton Andever, about 1395, and from the present name Andover = Ande + ofer, another derivation may be supposed,—Ande the river Ande, and ofer; *g.* ofres; *d.* ofre; *m.* a margin, bank, that is a town on the bank of the river Ande.

and-efn, *es*; *n.* [and, efen even] *An equality*, a proportion, measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andefne by its proportion, *Bt.* 32, 2; *Fox* 116, 14.

andet, andett, *e*; *f.* Confession, praise, honour, glory; confessio. *v.* comp. wlite-andet, andettes.

andetan *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks or praise*; confiteri:—Ic dē on folcum andete confitebor tibi in populis, *Ps.* Th. 56, 11; 98, 3; 104, 1; 135, 27. *v.* andettan.

andetla, *an*; *m.* *A confession*; confessio, *L. Alf. pol.* 22; *Th.* i. 76, 4.

andettes, -ness; andetnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *A confession, acknowledged, profession, giving of thanks or praise, praise, honour, glory*; confessio:—In andettesse in confessione, *Bd.* 4, 25; *S.* 599, 42. Seó andettes dē we Gode andettaþ the confession that we confess to God, *L. E. I.* 30; *Th.* ii. 426, 33. Dē his naman neóde sealdon him andettes æghwær habban ad confitendum nomini tuo, *Ps.* Th. 121, 4. Is upp-ahafen his andettes, heah ofer myclum heofone and eorþan confessio ejus super cælum et terram, 148, 13; 95, 6. Andetnyss and wlite dū scrýddest confessionem et decorem induisti, *Ps.* Spl. 103, 2.

andetta, *an*; *m.* *One who confesses*, a confessor, an acknowledged; confessor:—Se dæs sleges andetta sie who is a confessor of the slaying, *L. Alf. pol.* 29; *Th.* i. 80, 7.

andettan, andetan, ondettan, ondetan; *p.* and-ette [and=Lat. re, contra; *Grk.* ἀντί; hātan to command, promise] *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks or praise*; fateri, confiteri:—Gif he wille and cunne his dæda andettan if he will and can confess his deeds, *L. De. Cf.* 2; *Th.* ii. 260, 18, 16. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, 6; *Th.* ii. 262, 20. Seó andettes dē we Gode ānum andettaþ, dēþ hió us dæt to gōde the confession that we confess to God alone, it doth this for our good, *L. E. I.* 30; *Th.* ii. 426, 33. Drihtne andette confitebatur Domino, *Lk. Bos.* 2, 38. Folc dē andetten confiteantur tibi populi, *Ps.* Th. 66, 5. Ealra godena Gode andettaþ confitemini Domino omnium dominorum, 135, 28. [*O. Sax.* and-hētan, ant-hētan præcipere, vovere: *O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan proponere, spondere, polliceri, vovere.] *DER.* and-detan: ge-andettan, -ondettan: andet, -an, -la, -nes, -ta, -tere, -ting.

andettean to confess; confiteri, *Bd.* 1, 1; *S.* 474, 3. *v.* andettan.

andettere, *es*; *m.* *A confessor*; confessor:—Dæt Albanus hæfde done

Crises andettere mid him *confessorem Christi penes Albanum latere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7.

andetting, es; *m. A confession, profession*; confessio, professio. *v. andettan.*

and-feng, an-, on-, es; *m. A taking to one's self, taking up, a receiving, defence, defender*; assumptio, susceptio, susceptor, Lk. Bos. 9, 51; Ps. Spl. 90, 2; Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245; Ps. Spl. 88, 18. *v. an-feng, on-feng.*

and-fenga, -fengea, -fengea, [ond-], an; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender*; susceptor:—Is andfenga Drihten sawle minre Dominus susceptor est animæ meæ, Ps. Th. 53, 4; 118, 114. Dū me, God, eart andfengea tu, Deus, susceptor meus es, 58, 18; 143, 2. Andfengea, 58, 9.

and-fenge, -fenge; *adj. That which can be received, acceptable, approved, fit*; acceptabilis, acceptus, aptus:—Asette his hand ofer ðære offrunge heafod, ðonne biþ heo andfenge *ponet manum super caput hostiæ, et acceptabilis erit*, Lev. 1, 4. Bodian Drihtnes andfenge gē prædicare annum Domini acceptum, Lk. Bos. 4, 19; 4, 24. Nys andfenge Godes rice non est aptus regno Dei, 9, 62. Andfenge acceptus: andfengra acceptor, Ælfic. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 47.

and-fengend, es; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender*; susceptor:—Ūre andfengend is Iacobus God susceptor noster Deus Jacob, Ps. Th. 45, 6.

and-fengnes, -ness, on-, e; *f. A receiving, reception, a place for receiving, a receptacle*; receptaculum, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12; Cot. 190. *v. on-fangennes.*

and-findende; *part. Finding, getting*; nanciscens, Cot. 138.

and-gelōman, and-lōman; *pl. m. Implements, tools, utensils*; instrumenta, Cot. 104. *v. ge-lōma.*

and-get, es; *n. The understanding, intellect*; intellectus, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. *v. and-git.*

andgete; *adj. Manifest*; manifestus, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 22; Cri. 1243; [perhaps we should read or-gete: v. l. 1238.]

andget-full, andgit-full; *adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing*; intelligentiæ plenus, intelligens, intelligibilis:—Ðæt ænig mon sē swā andgetfull [andgitfull, MS. Cot.] that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 1; R. Ben. 7; 63.

and-giet, es; *n. understanding, intellect, knowledge*; intellectus:—Ic ðec, mon, ærest geworhte, and ðe andgiet sealde I first wrought thee, O man, and gave thee understanding, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381; 117 a; Th. 449, 16; Dōm. 72. *v. and-git.*

andgiet-tācen, es; *n. A sensible token*; intelligibile signum:—Ge on wolcnum ðæs andgiet-tācen māgon scēawigan ye may behold a sensible token of this in the clouds, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 3; Gen. 1539.

and-git, -giet, -gyt, -get, [ond-, on-], es; *n. [and, git= get, p. of gitan to get].*

I. the understanding, the intellect; intellectus:—Purh ðæt andgit, man understent ealle ða þing, ðe he gehyrþ oððe gesiþ by the understanding, man comprehends [understands] all the things, which he hears or sees, Homl. Th. i. 288, 21. Purh ðæt andgit, seō sawul understent through the understanding, the soul comprehends [understands], 288, 28. Ðær ðæt gemynd biþ, ðær biþ ðæt andgit and se willa where the memory is, there is the understanding and the will, 288, 26. Ðæs andgites mēþ the measure of the understanding, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 23. Andgit intellectus, Ælfic. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 28; Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381; Ps. Th. 31, 10.

II. understanding, knowledge, cognizance; intellectus, cognitio, agnitio:—Ic ðe sylle andgit intellectum dabo tibi, Ps. Th. 31, 9; 91, 5. Fordan biþ andgit æghwær sēlest therefore is understanding everywhere best, Beo. Th. 2122; B. 1059. Nolde ic hiora andgit ænig habban non agnoscebam eos, Ps. Th. 100, 4.

III. sense, meaning, one of the senses; sensus:—Hwūm [he sette] andgit of andgite sometimes [he put] meaning for meaning, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 3. Ða fif andgitu fīre lichaman, swā swā is, gesiþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung the five senses of our body, that is, sight and hearing, taste and smell and touch, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 10.

andgitan; *p. -geat*; *pp. -giten* To perceive, understand; animadvertere, Cot. 3. *v. on-git.*

and-gite, -giete, an; *f. The intellect, understanding, knowledge*; intellectus, cognitio. *v. on-giete.*

andgit-fullic; *adj. Fully or clearly understood, intelligible*; omnino intellectus, intelligibilis:—Ælc stemu is oððe andgitfullic oððe gemenged. Andgitfullic stemu is ðe mid andgite biþ geclypod, swā swā is, Ic hērige ða wæpnu, and ðone wer arma virumque cano,—every voice is either intelligible or confused. Intelligible voice is what is spoken with understanding, as, Arms and the man I sing, Ælfic. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 32–34.

andgit-fullice; *comp. or; sup. ost*; *adv. Sensibly, clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly*; intelligenter:—Swā swā he hit andgitfullicost ge-reccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 4.

andgit-leās; *adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish*; stolidus, insipiens:—George men and andgitlēase man sceal swingan young men and foolish must be beaten [one shall beat], L. M. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 268, 26.

andgit-fic; *adj. Sensible, intelligible*; intelligibilis, Solil. 11.

andgit-lice; *adv. Clearly*; liquido, Cot. 123. *v. andgit-fullice.*

andgitol; *adj. understanding*; intelligibilis. *v. andgyttol.*

andgit-tācen, es; *n. a sensible token*. *v. andgiet-tācen.*

and-gyt, es; *n. the intellect, understanding, knowledge*; intellectus, cognitio:—Ðām nis andgyt quibus non est intellectus, Ps. Spl. 31, 11; 118, 73. Ne māgon andgyt habban? nonne cognoscent? Ps. Th. 52, 5; 66, 2. *v. and-git.*

andgyttol, andgytol; *adj. understanding, intelligent, sensible*; intelligens, intelligibilis, R. Ben. 7; 63. *v. andget-full.*

and-hētan; *p. -hētte* to confess; confiteri:—He his gyltas Gode andhētte he confessed his offences to God, Ps. C. 50, 29; Ps. Grm. ii. 277, 29. *v. andettan.*

andian, -igan; *part. -igende*; *ic* andie, andige, dū andast, he andaþ, andgaþ, *pl. andiaþ*; *p. oðe*; *pp. od* [anda envy] To envy; invidere:—Ic andige on ðe invidio tibi, Ælfic. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 58; Som. 29, 3. Andgaþ invidet, Prov. 28.

andig; *adj. Envious*; invidus, Scint. 15.

andigende; *part. envying*, R. Ben. interl. 55. *v. andian.*

and-lang, -long, [ond-]; *adj. All-along, throughout, continuous, extended*; per totum, continuus, in longum porrectus:—Wæs andlangne dæg swungen we beaten all day long, Andr. Kmbl. 2550; An. 1276; Chr. 937; Th. 202, 27, col. 2; Ædelst. 21; Beo. Th. 4237; B. 2115.

and-lang, ond-long, on-long; *prep. only gen. On length, along, by the side of*; in longum, per:—Læte yran ðæt blōd nyder andlang ðæs weofodes decurrere faciet sanguinem super crepidinem altaris; he will let the blood run down along the altar, Lev. i. 15. Andlang ðæs [MS. ðas] wēstenes along the desert, Jos. 8, 16. Andlang ðara nægla along the nails, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30. Ðæt wæter wyrf to eā, ðonne andlang eā to sē the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 20. Andlang Mæsse along the Mase, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 22, col. 2, 3. Andlang dices along the dike, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18.

and-leān, ond-leān, es; *n. Retribution, retaliation*; retributio, talio:—Hī sculon onfōn wrāplic andleān they shall receive dire retribution, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832. *DER. leān.*

and-leofen, -lifen, -lyfen, es; *n. I. living, food, sustenance, nourishment, pottage*; victus, alimenta, pulmentum:—Mon to andleofne eorþan wæstmas hām gelædeþ man for sustenance brings home earth's fruits, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 22; Ph. 243. Dū winnan scealt and ðīne andlīfe selfa gerēcan thou shalt labour and thyself get thy sustenance, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 25; Gen. 933. Sealde him andlyfene dedit eis alimenta, Gen. 47, 17; Bd. i. 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 16. Sealde ealle hyre andlyfene misit totum victum suum, Mk. Bos. 12, 44.

II. that by which food is procured, money, wages, alms; stipendium, stips:—Ðæt he mihte dæghwāmlice andleofene onfōn ut quotidianam ab eis stipem acciperet, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 3. Beoþ eþhyld on eowrum andlyfenum estote contenti stipendiis vestris, Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

and-līonis, -niss, e; *f. A likeness, similitude*; imago:—God gesceop man to his andlīcnisse creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam, Gen. 1, 27. *v. an-līcnis.*

and-lōman, and-lūman; *pl. m. Utensils, vessels*; utensilia, vasa, Ælfic. Gl. 22; R. Ben. interl. 31. *v. and-gelōman.*

and-long; *adj. All-along, throughout*; per totum:—Andlonge niht all night long, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 14; Gū. 1261; Beo. Th. 5383; B. 2095. *v. and-lang.*

and-mitta, an; *m. [and, mitta a measure] A weight, a standard weight*; exagium. *v. an-mitta.*

an-drædan; *part. an-drædende* To fear, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 25; Exod. 266. *v. on-drædan.*

Andreas; *m. indecl. but Andreæ and Andrea are found in dat. as in Lat. and Grk. Andrew; Andreas. [Lat. Andreas; g. dat. Andreæ; m. = Ἀνδρέας; g. ov; dat. q; m. from ἀνδρεία; g. as manliness, manly strength or courage, from ἀνῆρ; g. ἀνδρός a man]:—Andreas, Simōnes brōðer Petres Andreas, frater Simōnis Petri, Ἀνδρέας, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου, Jn. Bos. i. 40. Hī cōmon on Andreas hūs venerunt in domum Andreæ, ἦλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ἀνδρέου, Mk. Bos. i. 29. Fram Bethsaida, Andreas ceastre and Petres a Bethsaida, civitate Andreæ et Petri, Jn. Bos. i. 44. Philippus sæde hit Andreæ Philippus dicit Andreæ, Φίλιππος λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, 12, 22. Ða ðæt Andrea earnlice þūhte then that seemed pitiful to Andrew, Andr. Kmbl. 2271; An. 1137. Ðær Andrea ongete wearþ wigendra prym there the glory of the warriors became known to Andrew, 3136; An. 1571. Ðis Gōdspel seal on Andreas mæsse-dæg this Gospel must be on St. Andrew's day, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 18–22, Notes, p. 574.*

and-reccan; *p. -reachte*; *pp. -reāht* To relate; referre:—Ic mæg and-reccan spræce I can relate a tale, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 3; Met. 26, 2. *v. reccan.*

an-drece-fæt, es; *n. [drecan vexare, fæt vas] A pressing-vat, a wine or oil vat*; emistis? vel trapeutum, scil. torcular ad uvas vel olivas premdas, Mann; Ælfic. Gl. 26; Wrt. Voc. 25, 22.

Andred, es; *m. The name of a large wood in Kent, also the city of ANDRED or Andrida*: Andredes ceastre, e; *f. the Roman station or city of Andred, Pevensey or Pemsey Castle, Sussex*: Andredes leág, e; *f.*

ANDREDSLEY: Andredes weald, es; *m.* ANDRED'S WEALD, a large wood in Kent, extending into Sussex [v. Sandys Gavel. Ind. p. 340]:—Hine ða Cynewulf on Andred adræfde then Cynewulf drove him into Andred, Chr. 755; Th. 82, 9, col. 2. Hēr Ælle and Cissa ymbsæton Andredes ceaster in this year Ælle and Cissa besieged Andredescester, 491; Th. 24, 19, col. 2. On ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes læge into the wood which is called Andredesly, 477; Th. 22, 40, col. 1. Se mūpa [Limene] is on eastweardre Cent, on ðæs ilcan wuda east ende ðe we Andred hātaþ. Se wudu is westlang and eastlang cxx mīla lang odde lengra, and xxx mīla brād. Seð eā, ðe we ær embe stræcon, līd ūt of ðam wealde the mouth [of the Limen] is in the east of Kent, at the east end of the same wood which we call Andred. The wood is, along the east and along the west, 120 miles long, or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river, of which we before spoke, flows out from the weald, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 29, col. 3.

Andredes ceaster, læg, weald. *v.* Andred, es; *m.*

an-drysen-lic, -drysn-lic, [on-]; *adj.* Terrible; terribilis:—Swyðe heah God and swyðe andrysnlic ofer ealle godas Dominus summus, terribilis super omnes deos, Ps. Th. 46, 2; Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19, a, 26. *v.* dryslic.

an-dryсне, on-dryсне; *adj.* I. terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis, horrendus:—Weorþ ðæt andwyrd swiðe andryсне that answer was very fearful, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 3. II. as causing fear, venerable, venerated, respectable; reverendus, reverendus:—Ne biþ he nāuðer ne weorþ, ne andryсне he is neither honourable, nor respectable, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 22; Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 13.

an-dryсно; *dat. pl.* an-drysnom; *f.* Fear, awe, reverence; timor, metus, reverentia:—For andrysnom from reverence, Beo. Th. 3596; B. 1796. *v.* on-dryсно.

an-dryсa, ond-, an; *m.* A denier, renouncer, an apostate, opposer, enemy; negator, renunciator, adversarius:—Ofer eorþan andsaca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 2; Dan. 669. Godes andsaca an opposer or a forsaker of God, 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442; Beo. Th. 3369; B. 1682. Godes andsacan God's enemies, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 10; Sat. 269; Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 22; Cri. 1594. Mid ðām andsacum with the apostates, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 6; Gen. 320. *v.* saca.

and-sacian, -sacigan, -sacigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To strive against, to deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; impugnare, negare, recusare, abjurare:—Ne mag ic andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. *v.* sacian.

and-sæc, es; *m.* [and-; sacu, sæc strife, contention] Contention, resistance, denial, refusal; contentio, repugnancia, contradictio, negatio:—Borges andsæc inficiatio vel abjuratio, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 16. Be borges andsæc concerning a refusing of a pledge, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. ðe ðæs upstiges andsæc fremedon who made denial of the Ascension, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 14; Cri. 655; Elen. Grm. 472.

and-sæte; *adj.* [and against, sætan to lie in wait] Odious, hateful, abominable; exosus, perosus, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 60; Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9.

and-speornan to stumble, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 6. *v.* on-speornan.

and-spyrnes, -ness, *e; f.* An offence; scandalum, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 23.

and-standan [and, standan to stand] To sustain, abide, stand by, bear; sustinere:—Andstandende ongean contending against, R. Ben. i.

and-swarian, an-, ond-, on-; *p.* ede, ode, ude; *pp.* ed, od, u. *v. a. n.* To give an answer, to ANSWER, respond; respondere:—Ða ne mihton hig him nān word andswarian non poterant ei respondere verbum, Mt. Bos. 22, 46. Andswarode ic I answered, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Him se yldesta andswarode the chiefest answered him, Beo. Th. 522; B. 258; Andr. Kmbl. 519; An. 260; Cd. 38; Th. 51, 16; Gen. 827. Hiun englas andswarodon the angels answered him, 117; Th. 152, 25; Gen. 2525. Andswarodon, 111; Th. 147, 5; Gen. 2434. DER. swarian, ond-, geand-; swerian.

and-swaru, ond-, *e; f.* [and, swaru a speaking] An ANSWER; responsum:—Andswaru līde a soft answer, Scint. 77. Grim andswaru a fierce answer, Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860. Hi æfand andsware illi acceperunt responsum, Mt. Bos. 2, 12. Andsware biðan wolde would await an answer, Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493; Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 11; Cri. 184; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 86; Met. 22, 43. Nū sceal he sylf faran to incre andsware now he must come himself for your answer, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557.

and-swerian; *p.* ade, ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od to answer:—Ðā him andsweradan gāstas then the ghosts answered him, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 6; Sat. 51. Andswerodon, Elen. Grm. 397. *v.* and-swarian.

and-syn, *e; f.* A face; facies:—Woldon hi ðæt hi mihton geholene beðon fram andsýne ðæs cyniges they wished that they might be hidden from the face of the king, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25. *v.* an-syn.

and-pwære; *adj.* Perverse, froward, athwart, cross; perversus. *v.* and against, pwære quiet.

and-timber, an-, on-, es; *n.* Matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia, thema:—Lengran feōdscipes andtimber longioris inimicitiae materies, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 19. Antymber [MSS. C. and D.

antimber] materies, materia, Ælf. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Antimber thema, 9, 1; Som. 8, 21. *v.* timber.

and-warde; *adj.* Present; præsens:—Dis andwarde lif mannā on eorþan vita hominum præsens in terris, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. *v.* and-weard.

and-wardnys, -nyss, *e; f.* Presence; præsencia:—Būtan oðra bisceopa andwardnysse sine aliorum episcoporum præsencia, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 40. *v.* and-weardnes.

and-wealcā to roll; volvere, Th. Anlct. *v.* on-wealcā.

and-weald, es; *m.* Power, right or title to anything:—Ðæt he wolde habban andweald ongean God that he would have power against God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25; Ps. Spl. 19, 7; 113, 2; Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 121. *v.* ān-weald, onweald.

and-weard, -werd, -warde; *adj.* Present; præsens:—Ðær is Dryhten andweard where the Lord is present, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 7; Gū. 1056. Andweard Gode present with God, 30 b; Th. 95, 29; Cri. 1564. Fōr ðe andweardne before thee present, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871; Andr. Kmbl. 2449; An. 1226. Op disne andweardan dæg usque in hunc presentem diem, Mt. Bos. 28, 15. On dis andweardan life in this present life, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Ða scearþpanclan witan done twyðæledan wisdōm hlutorlice tocnāwā, ðæt is, andweardra pinga and gāstlicra wisdōm the sharp-minded wise men knew clearly the twofold wisdom, that is, the wisdom of things temporal [present] and spiritual, MS. Cot. Faust. A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 30. [O. Sax. and-ward præsens: O. H. Ger. ant-wart: Goth. and-wairps.] DER. and-warde, and-wardnys, and-weardlice, and-weardnes.

and-weardlice; *adv.* Presentially, in the presence of, present; præsentialiter:—Ðe hine andweardlice gesāwon who saw him present, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 30; Elen. Grm. 1141.

and-weardnes, -ness, and-weardnys, and-wardnys, -nyss, *e; f.* Presentness, presence, present time; præsencia, præsens tempus, præsens:—Wæs ic swyðe for his andweardnesse afyrhted ejus præsencia eram exteritius, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 42. On andweardnysse in præsenti, 1, 1; S. 474, 1.

and-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended to change; mutare. DER. wendan. *v.* on-wendan.

and-wenednys, a-wænednys, -nyss, *e; f.* [and, wended, *pp.* of wendan to turn, nes] A changing, change; mutatio, Ps. Spl. 76, 10. *v.* on-wenednes.

and-weorc, ond-weorc, an-weorc, es; *n.* Matter, substance, material, metal, a cause of anything; materia, cæmentum, metallum, causa:—He ðæt andweorc of Adames lice aleodode he dismembered the substance from Adam's body, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 16; Gen. 176. Ðæt leād is hefigre donne ænig oðer andweorc plumbum cæteris metallis est gravius, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 16. Būton andweorce without cause, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 2; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 32; Met. 17, 16.

and-werd; *adj.* Present; præsens:—On ðisum andwerdan dæge on this present day, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 5. *v.* and-weard.

and-werdan, and-wirdan, and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od [and, word a word] Goth. and-wairdyan to answer, wait a word: Ger. antwort an answer] To answer; respondere:—Abram hire andwerde Abram ei respondit, Gen. 16, 6.

and-wirdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od to answer; respondere:—Ðæt wif andwirde the woman answered, Gen. 3, 2. *v.* and-werdan.

and-wis; *adj.* Expert, skilful; gnarus, expertus:—Yfeles andwīs expert in evil, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 8; Jul. 244. DER. wis.

and-wisnes, -ness, *e; f.* Experience, skilfulness; experientia. DER. and, wisnes. *v.* wis wise.

and-wlata, an; *m.* The face, forehead, Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 16; 101, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 9. *v.* and-wlita.

and-wlita, an-wlita, an; *m.* and-wlite, es; *n.* The face, countenance, personal appearance, forehead, form, surface; facies, vultus, aspectus, frons, forma, superficies:—Hleor bolster onfēng, eorles andwlitan the bolster received his cheek, the hero's face, Beo. Th. 1382; B. 689; Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 20; Cri. 1123; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 33; Met. 31, 17. Leóht andwlitan ðines lumen vultus tui, Ps. Spl. 4, 7; Ps. Th. 89, 8. Ealle gesceafta onfōp æt Gode andwlitan all creatures receive form from God, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15. On andwlitan widre eorþan on the face of the wide earth, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 21; Gen. 1348. He hæfde blācne andwlitan he had a pale countenance, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [Plat. antlaat, *n.* N. H. Ger. antlitz, *n.* M. H. Ger. antlütze, antlütze; O. H. Ger. antluzi; O. Nrs. andlit, *n.*]

and-wlitan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten To look upon; intueri:—Nō ðæt hi mōsten in done Ecan andwlitan that they might not look on the Eternal, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 10; Sat. 378. DER. wlitan.

and-wlite, es; *n.* The countenance, face; vultus, facies:—Efennysse geseah andwlite his æquitatem vidit vultus ejus, Ps. Spl. T. 10, 8. *v.* and-wlita.

and-wrāp; *adj.* Hostile; infensus:—Ðam dracan he andwrāp leofaþ he lives hostile to the serpent, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 26; P. 17. DER. wrāp.

and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan to answer, Ps. Th. 101, 21: 118, 42: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. and-werdan.

and-wyrde, es; n. *An answer*; responsum:—Hétan him ðæt andwyrde segan they commanded them to deliver this answer, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 23: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 17; Gen. 573: Elen. Grm. 544: 618. v. and-swaru.

and-wyrding, e; f. *A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, conspiracy*; conspiratio, Cot. 46.

and-yttan To confess, praise, thank; confiteri:—Ic andytte ðē ego confiteor tibi, Mt. Bos. 11, 25. v. andettan.

âne, æne; adv. [an one, with the adverbial -e] Once, once for all, only, alone; semel, solum, tantum:—Is ðys æne mā this is once more, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ic bydde ðē, ðæt ðū læte me spreca æne feāwa worda I pray thee, that thou let me speak only [once for all] few words, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 40. Ic ðē æne abealh, ēce Drihten I alone angered thee, eternal Lord, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410.

ân-eage, ân-ēge, ân-īge, ân-igge; adj. [an one, eage an eye] One-eyed, blind of one eye; monoculus, luscus:—Gif he hī gedō ânēage if he make them one-eyed, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note. Gif hīg ânēge gedō si luscus eos fecerit, Ex. 21, 26.

ân-ecge; adj. *One-edged, having one edge*; unam habens aciem:—Ân-ecge sword a one-edged sword; machæra, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 48; Wrt. Voc. 35, 36.

ân-ēge; adj. *One-eyed*:—Gif hīg ânēge gedō si luscus eos fecerit, Ex. 21, 26. v. ân-eage.

ân-ēged; part. *One-eyed, blinded of one eye*; monoculus, monophthalmus, luscus:—Gif he hī gedō ânēgede if he make them one-eyed, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 76; Wrt. Voc. 43, 9.

a-neglod; part. *Nailed, fastened with nails, crucified*; clavis fixus, crucifixus, Som. v. næg-lian.

a-nēhat at last, in the last place; ad ultimum, ultimo. v. a-nihst.

a-nemnan; p. de; pp. ed To declare; pronuntiare:—Godes spel-bodan eal anemdon God's messengers declared all, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 25; Gū. 13. v. nemnan.

ânes, âness, e; f. *A oneness, an agreement*; unitas:—Gewearp him and ðam folce on Lindesige ânes there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13. v. ân-nes.

ânes of one, g. m. n. of âns:—Ânes blēos of one colour; unicolor. Ânes geāres of one year. Ânes hīwes of the same hue or shape. Ânes wana wanting of one, as ânes wana twentig twenty wanting one, nineteen.

a-nescian, -hnescian; p. ode; pp. od To make nesh, to weaken; emolliare:—He sceolde ða ân-rēdnesse anescian poterat constantiam ejus emollire, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 44. v. hnescian.

ân-færelð a journey; iter, Nathan. 2. v. on-færelð.

ân-fāh; adj. *Of one colour*; unicolor. v. fāg.

ân-fangen received; pp. of an-fōn.

ân-fangennes, -ness, e; f. *A receiving, receptacle*; acceptio, susceptio, receptaculum, R. Ben. 2. v. on-fangenes.

ân-feald; adj. [an one, feald fold] ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless; simplex:—Swā mid prýfealdre swā mid ânfealdre lāde either with a threefold or with a simple exculpation, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: 5; Th. i. 362, 10. Ânfeald āp a simple oath, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Ânfeald getel the singular number, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 25. Ân-feald gewin single combat, R. Ben. interl. 1. Ða ânfealdan stræcan those who are uniformly strict, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 25.

ânfeald āp a simple oath, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, note b. v. āp, III.

ânfealdlice; adv. *Singly, simply, without intermission*; simpliciter, R. Ben. 52.

ânfeald-nes, -ness, e; f. *Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness*; simplicitas:—Ymbe ða ânfealdnesse ðare godcundnesse concerning the oneness of the divine nature, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 18; 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Ða hwile ðe hī heora ân-rēdnesse geheoldan him betwēnan and ânfealdnyse while they had agreement and simplicity amongst themselves, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 1.

ân-feng, es; m. *A taking to one's self, a receiving, defence, defender*; assumptio, susceptio, susceptor:—Drihtnes anfang ure Domini assumptio nostra, Ps. Spl. 88, 18. He anfang min ipse susceptor meus, 61, 2: Runic pm. 3; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 1. v. and-feng.

ân-fenga, an; m. *A receiver, an undertaker*; susceptor. v. and-fenga.

ân-fenge; adj. *Acceptable, fit*. v. and-fenge.

ân-fēnge shouldst have taken, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; p. subj. of an-fōn.

ân-fengednes, -ness, e; f. *A receiving*; acceptio. v. on-fangenes.

ân-fēte; adj. *One-footed, with one foot*; monopodius, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 9; Rā. 59, 1.

ân-fēde in walking, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 20. v. fēde.

ân-filt, on-filt *An anvil*; incus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 34: Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 128; Wrt. Voc. 34, 56. [Plat. ambolt, ambult, m: Dut. aanbeeld, aenbeeld, n: O. H. Ger. anafalz.]

ân-findan to discover, find; deprehendere, Cot. 61. v. on-findan.

ân-floga, an; m. *Lonely flying*; solitarie volans, solivagus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62.

ân-fōn; p. -fēng; pp. -fangen To take, take to one's self, receive, perceive, comprehend; accipere, suscipere, sumere, percipere, recipere:—Ðū sceonde æt me anfēnge thou shouldst have taken to thyself shame from me, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; Gen. 875: Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rā. 43, 3; Ps. O. 50, 135; Ps. Grm. ii. 280, 135. To anfōnne to receive, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 4. v. on-fōn.

ân-forht; adj. *Fearful, timid*; timidus:—Ne þearf ðonne ænig anforht [MS. unforht] wesan no one then need be fearful, Rood Kmbl. 232; Kr. 117. DER. forht.

ân-for-lætan; ic -læte, ðū -lætest, -læstst, he -læteþ, -læteþ, pl. -lætaþ; p. -lēt, -leort, -leot, pl. -lēton; pp. -læten To leave alone, lose, relinquish, forsake; amittere:—Ðū nū ân-forlæte thou hast now lost, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12; Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3; S. 490, 25: 4, 10; S. 578, 34. v. ân; adv. and forlætan.

ân-funden found, taken; pp. of an-findan.

ang-, a prefix, as in ang-brēost, ang-mōd, ang-mōdnes, ang-sum, etc. from angle narrow, vexed.

ânga, ænga, ēnga, m; ânge, f. n; def. adj. I. one and no more, only, sole, single, singular; unicus, ullus, quisquam:—Se ænga hyht the sole hope, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 14; Ph. 423: 96 b; Th. 360, 1; Pa. 73. Ðū eart dōhtor min ânge for eorþan thou art my only daughter on earth, 67 a; Th. 248, 13; Jul. 95. Abraham wolde gesyllan his swæsne sunu, ângan ofer eorþan yrfelāfe Abraham would give his dear son, his sole hereditary remnant on earth, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 13; Exod. 403. Cain gewearp to ecgbanan ângan brēder Cain was the murderer of his only brother, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262.

II. any, every one, all; quisque. In this sense it admits of a plural:—Secge me nū, hwæder ðū æfre gehyrst, ðæt wīsdōm ângum ðara eallunga þurhwunode tell me now, whether thou hast ever heard, that wisdom always remained to any of them, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ân, II, IV.

ân-gan began, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442. v. an-ginnan.

ang-brēost, es; n. [ange narrow, contracted, troubled; brēost a breast] An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, breast-anguish; asthma:—Wid angbrēoste against breast-anguish, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 15.

ange, ænge, enge, onge; adj. *Narrow, straitened, vexed, troubled, sorrowful*; angustus, anxius, vexatus, tristis:—Ðes ænga stede this narrow place, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Ufan hit is enge it is narrow above, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22. Ða wæs ðam cynge swīde ange on his mōde then the king was greatly troubled in his mind, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. [N. Ger. M. H. Ger. enge angustus; O. H. Ger. angi; Goth. aggwas; O. Nrs. öngr; Lat. angustus; Grk. ἄγκυς; Sansk. aṅghu narrow.]

angean; prep. *Against*; contra:—Hý him brohtan angeān ehta hund m fēdena they brought against him eight hundred thousand foot, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 9. v. on-geān; prep.

angel; g. angles; m. *A hook, a fishing-hook*; hamus:—Wurp ðinne angel út mitte hamum, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Swā swā mid angle fisc gefangen biþ as a fish is caught by a hook, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 11. [Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. angel, m: O. H. Ger. angul, m: O. Nrs. öngull, m.]

Angel; gen. dat. acc. *Angle*; f. *Anglen in Denmark, the country between Flensburg and the Schley from which the Angles came into Britain*; Angulus, nomen terræ quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam coluerunt:—Of Angle cōmon Eást-Engle from Anglen came the East-Angles, Chr. 449; Ing. 15, 1. Ðæt land, ðe man Angl hæt the land, which is called Anglen, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. Hī ða sendon to Angle they then sent to Anglen, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 12. v. Engel.

angel an angel; angelus, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. v. engel.

Angel-, English; Anglicanus,—as in the following compounds:—Angel-cyning, -cynn, -þeod.

Angel-cyning, es; m. *An Angle or English king*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 8: 3, 9; S. 533, 8. v. Engle.

Angel-cynn, es; n. *The Angle or English race*; Anglorum gens, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23: 4, 16; S. 584, 13. v. Engle.

ân-geld, es; n. *A simple payment or compensation*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 9; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19, MS. G. v. ân-gild.

ân-gellic; adj. *Like, similar*; similis:—Donne ne finst ðū ðær nāuht angelices then thou wilt not find there anything of like, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. v. ge-lic.

Angel-peod, e; f. *The English people*; Anglorum gens, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 34, 37. v. Engle.

angel-twice, an; f. *A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing*; lumbricus:—Rēn-wyrn vel angel-twice lumbricus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 30; Wrt. Voc. 24, 31. [twachel the dew-worm, Halw. Dict.]

ân-genga, -gengæ, an; m. [an unus, solus; gengan ire] *A lone-goer, a solitary*; solivagus, solitarius:—Blōdig wæc eteþ ângenga the lone-goer will eat my bloody corpse, Beo. Th. 902; B. 449. Fela fyrena atol ângenga oft gefremede many crimes the foul solitary oft perpetrated, 332; B. 165.

ân-ge-trum, es; n. [an unicus, eximius; ge-trum cohors, caterva] *A singular company*; unica cohors, eximia caterva:—Micel ângetrum a great [and] singular company, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 6; Exod. 334.

ân-geweald, es; *m.* Power, empire, dominion; potestas, imperium, dominatio:—Hyne ðære helle sealde on ângeweald *gave him into the power of hell*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 1. *v.* ân-weald, ge-weald.
angil a hook, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 11. *v.* angel.

ân-gild, -geld, -gyld, es; *n.* [ân one, gild a payment, compensation].
I. a single payment or compensation, the single value of property claimed or in dispute, —a rate fixed by law, at which certain injuries, either to person or property, were to be paid for; simplex compensatio:—Forgyld ðæt ângylde let him pay for it with a single compensation, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3; 22; Th. i. 76, 7; L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. Forgyld ðæt yrfe ângylde let him pay for the property with a single recompense, L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 24; L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 7; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19; L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17; L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15; Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 18—131, 5.
II. the fixed price or rate at which cattle and other goods were received as currency; estimatio, pretium:—Gif we ðæt cœp-gild aræraþ be fullan ângylde if we raise the market-price [of cattle] to the full fixed price, L. Ath. v. § 6, 4; Th. i. 234, 17.

an-gildan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldun; *pp.* -golden To pay for, repay, atone for; rependere, pœnas dare:—Sum sære angeald æfen-reste one sorely paid for his evening rest, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251; Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 13. *v.* on-gildan.

an-ginn, -ginn, -gyn, on-gin, es; *n.* A beginning, attempt, resolve, purpose, design, undertaking, opportunity; initium, principium, conatus, incipitum, cœptum, occasio:—Ælc angin every beginning, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Ðis synd sara angin initium dolorum hæc, Mk. Bos. 13, 8. Se ana Scyppend næþf nân angin, ac he sylf is angin ealra þinga the Creator alone hath not any beginning, but he is himself the beginning of all things, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 3. On anginne in principio, 1; Norm. 2, 26. Bûtan anginne without beginning, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 1; Cri. 111. Synt ðæra sara anginnu sunt dolorum initia, Mt. Bos. 24, 8. Gif ðu ðæt angin fremest if thou perfect that attempt, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 27; Gen. 578. Ða geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swiðe glæd on môde and on anginne cæf there John saw a certain youth cheerful in mind and quick in design, Ælfic. T. 33, 17. Abreode his angin may his design perish, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242; Cd. 178; Th. 223, 26; Dan. 125; R. Ben. 69. [O. Sax. angin initium.]

an-ginnan; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen To begin, undertake; incipere:—Angan hine gyrwan began to prepare himself, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 118; Met. 1, 59. *v.* on-ginnan.

an-gitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten To get, lay hold of, seize; assequi, corripere, invadere:—Hine se brôga angeat terror seized him, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. *v.* on-gitan.

Angle; *g.* a; *acc.* of Angel Anglen:—Ðæt land, ðe man Angle hætt the land, which they call Anglen, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. *v.* Engel, Ongel.
Angles êg, e; *f.* [ig an island] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English: it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearþ ofslagen innan Angles êge earl Hugo was slain in Anglesey, Chr. 1098; Ing. 317, 31.
ang-môd, anc-môd; *adj.* [ange vexed, môd mind] Vexed in mind, anxious, sad, sorrowful; anxious, sollicitus, tristis, R. Ben. 64.
ang-môðnes, -ness, e; *f.* Sadness, sorrowfulness; tristitia. *v.* ange vexed, môðnes, môðignes pride.
ang-nægl, es; *m.* An ANGAIL or ANGAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; paronychia = παρωνυχία, dolor ad ungulam. [Frs. ongnail: O. H. Ger. ungnagel.] *v.* ange vexed, nægl a nail.
angnes, -ness, angnis, -niss, angny, -nyss, e; *f.* [ange angustus, anxius; -nes] Narrowness, anxiety, distress, sorrow, trouble, anguish; angustia, anxietas, tristitia, ærumna:—Angnes môdes anxietas animi, Somn. 354. On angnisse mîn in ærumna mea, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 4. Gewswinc and angny gemetton me tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me, Ps. Spl. 118, 143. *v.* angsumnes.

an-golden repaid, requited; *pp.* of an-gildan. *v.* gildan.

angol-peôd, e; *f.* The English nation; gens Anglorum, Bâ. 5, 21; S. 642, 31. *v.* Angol-peôd.

angol-twæcce; *g.* -twæccan; *f.* An earth-worm:—Genim angoltwæc-

cean take an earth-worm, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 8. *v.* angel-twicce.

an-grislic, -grýslic, on-grislic; *adj.* Grisly, horrible, dreadful, horrid; horridus, terribilis, horrendus:—Micel and angrislic magnus et terribilis, Ps. Spl. 88, 8; Ps. Th. 104, 33. *DER.* grislic.

an-grýsen-líce; *adv.* Terribly; terribiliter, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 22. *v.* an-grislic.

ang-set, es; *m?* ang-seta, an; *m?* A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, pimple, pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus:—Angset vel spring carbunculus, Ælfic. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 9; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Angseta furunculus vel anthrax, Ælfic. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 69; Wrt. Voc. 20, 12; Ælfic. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 19; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51.

ang-sum, anc-sum; *adj.* Narrow, strait, troublesome, hard, difficult; angustus, difficilis:—Ealâ hû neara and hû angsum is ðæt geat, and se weg de to lifc gelædt; and swýðe feawa synt de done weg findon quam angusta porta, et arcta via est, quæ ducit ad vitam; et pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam, Mt. Bos. 7, 14.

ang-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To vex, afflict, to be solicitous; vexare, angere, sollicitus esse. *DER.* angsum.

ang-sum-lic troublesome, anxious; tristis, sollicitus. *v.* ang-sum.

ang-sum-líce; *adv.* sorrowfully; triste. *v.* angsumlic.

ang-sumnes, -ness, ang-sumnis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; angustia, ærumna:—Geswinc and angsumnes gemetton me tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 143. We gesawon hys angsumnisse nos vidimus angustiam animæ illius, Gen. 42, 21; Jos. 7, 7. *v.* angnes.

angum to any, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. *v.* ânga.

ân-gyld, es; *n.* A single payment or compensation, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3; 22; Th. i. 76, 7; L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. *v.* ân-gild.

an-gyn a beginning, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. *v.* an-gin.

an-gytan [an, gytan to get] To find, discover, understand, know; invenire, intelligere, R. Ben. 2. *v.* on-gitan.

an-hafen lifted up, exalted, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. *v.* an-hebban.

ân-haga, -hoga, an; *m.* One dwelling alone, a recluse; solitarius, solitarie habitans vel degens:—Ðær se ânhaga eard bihealdeþ ibi solitarius natalem locum tenet, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 20; Ph. 87. Ic eom ânhaga I am a recluse, 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Râ. 6, 1; Beo. Th. 4725; B. 2368. To ðam ânhagan against the solitary, Andr. Knbl. 2701; An. 1353.

an-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To be at leisure, R. Ben. 58. *v.* on-hagian.

an-healdan; *p.* -heold, *pl.* -heoldon; *pp.* -healden To hold, keep; tenere, servare, præstare:—Geseceft fæste sibbe anhealdþ creatures keep firm peace, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 84; Met. 11, 42.

an-hebban, -hæbban; *p.* -hóf, *pl.* -hófon; *pp.* -hafen To heave up, lift up, exalt, raise up, take away, remove; elevare, erigere, exaltare, sublimare, attollere, auferre:—Ðæt ðu ðe ne anhebbe on ofermetto that thou lift not up thyself with arrogance, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. Mid ða heánesse ðæs eorlcpan rices anhafen regni culmine sublimatus, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. *v.* on-hebban.

an-hefednes, -ness, e; *f.* Exaltation; exaltatio, C. R. Ben. 7.

ân-hende; *adj.* One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; unimanus, Ælfic. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 25; Wrt. Voc. 45, 58.

ân-hoga, an; *m.* [ân-wuniende] A lone dweller, recluse:—Geworden ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga odde ânwuniende on efese odde on pecene factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. Se ânhoga the recluse, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 10; Ph. 346; 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gû. 970. *v.* ân-haga.

an-hôn to hang; suspendere. *v.* on-hôn.

ân-horn, es; *m:* ân-horna, an; *m.* A unicorn; unicornis, monoceros = μονόκερος:—Ânhornes unicornis, Ps. Surt. 91, 11. Ðonne ânhorna sicut unicornis, Ps. Th. 91, 9; [MS. ônhornan], 77, 68.

ân-hræðlice unanimously, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. *v.* ân-ræðlice.

ân-hreôsan to rush upon; irrure. *v.* on-hreôsan.

ân-hydig; *adj.* One or single minded, steadfast, firm, constant, stubborn, self-willed; firmus, constans, perivax:—Elnes ânhydig steadfast in courage, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gû. 869; Elen. Grm. 828. Ânhydig eorl the stubborn chieftain, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 28; Az. 181: 100 a; Th. 377, 11; Deor. 2. Wearþ ða ânhydig then he became self-willed, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 1; Dan. 605.

an-hyldan to incline; inclinare, R. Ben. in procem. *v.* on-hyldan.

ân-hýrian To emulate; æmulari:—Ne anhyre ðu noli æmulari, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 8. *v.* onhyrian.

ân-hýrne; *adj.* One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—Ânhýrne deor unicornis, vel monoceros, vel rhinoceros, Ælfic. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 129; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43.

ân-hýrned; *p.* part. One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—Biþ upahafen swâ ânhýrnedes deores mîn horn exaltabitur sicut unicornis cornu meum, Ps. Lamb. 91, 10; 77, 69.

ân-hýrnende; *pres. part.* Having one horn; unicornis:—Fram hornum ânhýrnendra a cornibus unicornum, Ps. Spl. 21, 20; 77, 75; 91, 10; Ps. Lamb. 21, 22.

âni any, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 27 [MS. Bod.] *v.* ænig.

a-níðan; *p.* níðe; *pp.* níðed, *pl.* níðde = níðede *To force*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 33, col. 1. v. a-nýðan.

án-ige, -igge; *adj.* One-eyed:—Ánige luscus, Cot. 122. Gif he hī gedð áníge if he make them one-eyed, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. v. án-éage.

a-nihst; *adv.* [a = on in, *ad*; nihst ultimus] *At last, in the last place*; ad ultimum, ultimo:—Ne wæron ðæt gesiða ða sǣmestan, deað ðe ic hý anihst nemnan sceolde they were not the worst of comrades, though I should name them last, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 9; Wid. 126.

a-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen [a from, niman to take] *To take away, remove*; tollere, capere:—Animap ðæt pūnd æt hym take the talent from him, Mt. Foxe 25, 28. Animan wolde would take, Fins. Th. 43; Fin. 21.

āninga, ānunga, ānunga; *adv.* [ān one, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily, by all means, at all events*; per singula, singulatim, plane, prorsus, omnino, necessario, ad omnem eventum:—Woldon āninga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1394. Gif ða cnihtas āninga ofslagene beōn sceoldan si necesse esset pueros interfici, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32; Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 250; Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 18, 11; Met. 18, 6.

a-niderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a intensive, niderian to thrust down] *To put down, condemn, damn*; deorsum trudere:—Ðā wurpe he anīdrod mīd Iudas then let him be cast down with Judas, Chr. 675; Ing. 52, 12.

an-læc *A respect, regard, consideration*; respectus, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67.

an-lēdan; *p.* de *To lead on or to*; adducere:—Ðær eorp-werod an-lēddon there led on the swarthy host, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. v. on-lēdan.

ān-lētan [ān alone, lētan to let] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish*; relinquere, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 24; Gen. 644.

Ān-lāf, es; *m.* Olaf, king of Dublin, defeated at Brunanburh, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 29, col. 3: 202, 37; Ædelst. 26.

ān-laga; *adj.* Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius, Cot. 198. anlang cempa, an; *m.* A regular soldier; miles ordinarius, gregarius, Cot. 136.

ān-lāpe; *adj.* Going alone, one by one; singuli:—Ānlāpum odde syndrigum hond gesette singulis manus imposuit, Lk. Lind. War. 4, 40. Ða sīe awritten ānlāpum quæ scribantur per singula, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ān-lēpe.

ān-lāpum; *adv.* One by one; per singula, singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ān-lāpe, ān-lēpe.

an-lec *a respect*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67, MS. D. v. anlæc.

ān-leger; *adj.* [ān one, leger jacens] *Lying with one person*; unicubus:—Ānlegere wifman a woman with one husband; unicuba, R. 8.

an-leofa, an; *m.* I. food, nourishment; victus, cibus:—Beón berap ārlīce anleofan bees carry delicious food, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leās. 20.

ān-lēpe, -lēpig, -lēpig, -lēpig, [ān-]; *adj.* [ān one; hleap, hlýp a running, leap] *Going alone, solitary, private, alone, singular, one, each one*; solivagus, solitarius, privatus, solus, singularis, unus, singulus:—Nis nān ðe eallunga wel dō, nō forðon ānlēpe non est qui faciat bonum, non est usque ad unum, Ps. Th. 13, 2. Ānlēpra ælc each one, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 111; Met. 25, 56. [Ger. einläufig, einläufig solivagus, singularis.]

ān-lēpig; *adj.* Solitary, private, alone. v. ān-lēpig. ān-lēpnes, -ness, e; *f.* Solitude, loneliness; solitudo:—Ne tala dū me, ðæt ic ne cunne ða ānlēpneses dīnes ütsetles think not thou, that I know not the loneliness of thy outsit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41.

an-līc, on-līc; *adj.* Like, similar, equal; similis, æqualis:—Forðam ys heofena rice anlic ðam cýninge ideo assimilatum est regnum celorum homini regi, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. Ðæt he biop swīde anlic that he is very like, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 11. Nis under wolcnum Drihtne ænig anlic? quis in rubibus æquabitur Domino? Ps. Th. 88, 5; 57, 4; 72, 18; 112, 5. [Ger. æhnlich similis; M.H.Ger. anelich; O.H.Ger. anagali; Goth. analeiks; O.Nrs. ælikr.]

ān-līc, æn-līc; *adj.* [ān one, līc like] ONLY, singular, incomparable, excellent, elegant, beautiful; unicus, eximius, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He is mīn ānlica sunu unicus est mihi filius, Lk. Bos. 9, 38. Andett seó geladung ðinne sōðan and ānlican sunu confitetur ecclesia tuum verum et unicum filium, Ps. Lamb. fol. 195 a, 12; Te Dm. Thomson 37, 12. Ic spearu-wan swā some gelice gewearp, ānlicum fuge factus sum sicut passer unicus, Ps. Th. 101, 5; Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 12; Ph. 9; Beo. Th. 507; B. 251. Gesete fram deofum odde fram leonum ānlican odde ānnyse mīne restitu a leonibus unicam meam, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lifj aloone [darling] fro lions, Wyc.

an-līcast most like, Ps. Th. 78, 2; 89, 4, 10; 91, 11; sup. of an-līc. an-līce, on-līce; *adv.* In like manner, similarly; similiter:—Anlice swā swā sicut, Ps. Th. 123, 6. Ðæm anlicost, de... in a manner most like to his, that..., Bt. Met. Fox 20, 337; Met. 20, 169.

ān-līce ONLY. v. æn-līce.

an-līcnes, on-līcnes, and-līcnis, -līcnis, -līcnys, e; *f.*

I. a like-

ness, image, similitude, resemblance; imago, similitudo:—Mon was to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceapen man was to God's image first shapen, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 15; Gen. 1529. Hwæs anlicnys ys ðis? cujus est imaginis hæc? Mt. Bos. 22, 20. God gesceop man to his andlicnesse creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam, Gen. 1, 27. On ðæs mannes sǣwe is Godes anlicnys in the soul of the man is God's image, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 21. Uton gewyrcean mannian to ðre anlicnysse and to ðre gelicnysse faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram, 11; Norm. 18, 14, 20, 21, 25. God worhte Adam to his anlicnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlicnysse on him? On ðære sǣwe, nā on ðam lichaman. Ðæs mannes sǣwl hæfþ on hire gecynde ðære Hālgan Þrýnnysse anlicnysse; forðan ðe heo hæfþ on hire preo þing, ðæt is gemynd, and andgit and willa God made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body. The soul of man has in its nature a likeness to the Holy Trinity; for it has in it three things, these are memory, and understanding, and will, Homl. Th. i. 288, 14–19.

II. a parable; parabola:—Ic on anlicnessum ontýne mīnes sylfes mūþ aþerian in parabolis os meum, Ps. Th. 77, 2. v. big-spell, gelices, II.

III. an image, statue, idol, stature, height; statua, simulacrum, statura:—He wundoragtræfene anlicnesse gesch he beheld a wondrously-carved image, Andr. Kmbl. 1425; An. 713. Tobrec hira anlicnysse confrignes statuas eorum, Ex. 23, 24; Cd. 119; Th. 154, 33; Gen. 2565. Anlicnes agalma, vel iconisma, vel idea, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 123. Hwylc mag ican æne elne to his anlicnesse? quis potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum? Lk. Bos. 12, 25.

ān-līpe = ān-līpe solitary, private, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. v. ān-līpig.

ān-līpig, -līpig; *adj.* [ān one; hlīp, hlýp] *Going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone*; solitarius, privatus, singularis, solus, tantus:—Se ðā ānlýpig [MS. ānlýpi] awunode on syndrige stōwe fram ðære cyrcian qui tum in remotiore ab ecclesia loco solitarius manebat, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. Cynelico getimbro and ānlýpig [MS. ānlýpie] publica ædificia et privata, 1, 15; S. 483, 45. He nānwiht on hand nymman wolde bītan his āgene gyrd ānlýpige nonnisi virgam tantum habere in manu voluit, 3, 18; S. 546, 32. v. ān-lēpe.

an-lūtan; *p.* -leāt, *pl.* -lutan; *pp.* -loten *To bend down, to incline*; se inclinare, R. Ben. 53. v. on-lūtan.

ān-lýpig, -lýpi; *adj.* Solitary, private, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. v. ān-līpig.

an-medla, on-medla, on-mædla, an; *m.* Pride, pomp, arrogance, presumption; superbia, fastidium, arrogantia, præsumptio:—For ðam anmedlan ðe hie ær drugon for the arrogance which they before had practised, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 16; Sat. 74. Ðū for anmedlan in æht bære [MS. bære] hūs-līfatu hālegu on hand werum thou, in thy presumption, barest for a possession the holy sacrificial vessels into the hands of men, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 22; Dan. 748.

an-mitta, an; *m.* A measure, bushel; mensura, modius:—Habbap rihtne anmittan habete justam mensuram, Lev. 19, 35. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne anmittan, and rihte wægan, and rihte gemetu on ælcum þingum pondus habebis justum et verum, et modius æqualis et verus erit tibi, Deut. 25, 15. v. mitta.

an-mōd, on-mōd; *adj.* [Ger. anmüt gratus, Grimm] *Steadfast, eager, bold, courageous, daring, fierce*; constans, alacer, animosus:—Folc was anmōd, rōfe rincas the folk were steadfast, renowned men, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 23; Gen. 1650; 80; Th. 100, 10; Gen. 1662. Feōnd was anmōd the foe was courageous, 153; Th. 190, 23; Exod. 203. Ðā wearþ yre an-mōd cýning then the daring king was wroth, 184; Th. 229, 29; Dan. 224. Ūr byþ anmōd a bull is fierce, Runic pm. 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 339, 7.

ān-mōd; *adj.* [ān one; mōd mood, mind] *Of one mind, unanimous*; unanimis:—Ðū sōþlice man ānmōd tu vero homo unanimis, Ps. Spl. 54, 14; 67, 6. Ealle ānmōde all with one mind, Andr. Kmbl. 3128; An. 1567. Hie ðā ānmōde ealle cwædon then they all with one mind said, 3200; An. 1603; 3274; An. 1640; Elen. Grm. 397; 1118. [Ger. einmütig unanimis; M.H.Ger. einmuot; O.H.Ger. einmuoti unanimis, constans.]

ān-mōdlice; *adv.* Unanimously, with one accord; unanimiter:—Hī ānmōdlice cōmon they came with one accord, Jos. 11, 4; Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 25; Cri. 340. Gesamnodon hī ealle ānmōdlice [MS. ānmōdlic] congregati sunt pariter, Jos. 9, 2.

ān-mōdnes, -mōdness, e; *f.* Unity, unanimity; unitas, unanimitas, Som.

ann he gives:—Ðē he ann he gives thee, Ps. Th. 74, 7 = an; pres. of unnan.

-anne, -enne, -ende the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by to, as,—Ondrēd to fāranne timuit ire, Mt. Jun. and Th. 2, 22, but the B. MS. of A. D. 995 has farende, also Foxe, Bos. and the Rl. MS. about A. D. 1145. The Lind., about A. D. 957, has farenne [MS. færenne]. Alýfe me to farenne permitt me ire, Mt. Bos. 8, 21, and B. MS. about A. D. 995. Sometimes -ende is found, because -enne = ende, as in the preceding example farende about A. D. 995. The

most usual form is -anne, from the infin. -an; *g.* -annes; *dat.* -anne. *v. ro; prep. IV. 2:* also -eune and -ende, and *Grm. iv. III.*

ân-ne alone; solum:—*Dæt ge forlæton me ânne that 3e leewe me aloone*, Wyc; *ut me solum relinquatis*, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. *v. ân, II.*

ân-nes, ân-nys, ânes, -ness, e; f. *I. ONENESS, unity; unitas:*—*Geleâfa sôþlice se geleâfulla des is; dæt ânne God on prýnnesse and prýnnesse on ânnesse we ârwurþian fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200a, 13. On ða ânnyse ðære hâlgan cyrican in unitate sanctæ ecclesiæ, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7; 4, 5; S. 572, 1. We andettaþ prýnnesse in ânnesse efenspêdglice, and ânnesse on ðære prýnnesse confitemur Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialtem, et Unitatem in Trinitate, 4, 17; S. 585, 37; Exon. 76a; Th. 286, 5; Jul. 727; Hy. 8, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 41. Gesete fram deôflum odde fram leônnum ânlican odde ânnyse mine restitue a leonibus unicam meam, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro lions, Wyc. *II. a covenant, an agreement; conventio:*—*Geweapþ him and ðam folce on Lindesige ânes there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13, col. i. *III. loneliness, solitude; solitudo:*—*Ânnys dæs widgillan wêstenes the solitude of the wide desert*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 20.

ân-nyss, e; f. *Oneness, unity, agreement, solitude; unitas, conventio, solitudo*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. *v. ân-nes.*
anoda? fear, amazement; formido. *v. onoda.*
ân-ppæp, es; nom. pl. -paðas; m. *A single path, a pass, lonely way; solitaria via:*—*Enge ânpaðas, uncūþ gelād narrow passes, an unknown way*, Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410; C. Ed. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58.

ânra of every one; *g. pl. of ân one, q. v.*
ân-ræd; adj. [ân one, ræd counsel] *One-minded, unanimous, agreed, persevering, resolute, prompt, vehement; unanimus, firmus consilii, confidens, audax, vehemens:*—*And donne beón hig ânræde and when they are unanimous*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 19. Dis swefen ys ânræde somnium unum est, Gen. 41, 25. Ealle ânræde to gemænra þearfe all unanimous for the common need, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 4. Was seó mæg ânræd and unforht the maid was resolute and fearless, Exon. 74b; Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601. Eft was ânræd mæg Hygelæces Hygelac's kinsman was resolute again, Beo. Th. 3062; B. 1529; Byrht. Th. 133, 2; By. 44.

ân-ræðlice, ræðlice; adv. [ân, ræd opinion, advice, lice] *Unanimously, resolutely, constantly; unanimiter, constanter:*—*Hî þohton ânræðlice [MS. ânræðlice] cogitauerunt unanimiter*, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. *Ðe ânræðlice þæs his sinna geswican who resolutely desires to abstain from his sins*, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 17. *Ânræðlice wrêgende constanter accusantes*, Lk. Bos. 23, 10.

ân-ræðnes, ræðnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; f. [ân one, ræðnes opinion] *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness; concordia, constantia:*—*Hî heora ânræðnesse geheoldan him betweenan they had agreement among themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 44. Brôðerlic ânræðnys brotherly unanimity, Scint. 11. *Ânræðnys gôdes weorces constancy of good works*, Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7; Job Thw. 167, 33. *Opposed to twýræðnes, un-geræðnes dissentio, q. v.*

ânra-gehwā, ânra-gehwile every one; unusquisque, Deut. 24, 16. *v. ân, IV.*

ân-reces; adv. *Continually, forthwith*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 34. *v. ân-streces.*

ân-ræðlice unanimously, Jud. Thw. 161, 27. *v. ân-ræðlice.*

ân-ræðnes unanimity, constancy, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. *v. ân-ræðnes.*

ân-rine, es; m. [ân in, rine a course] *An inroad, incursion, assault; incursio:*—*Fram anrine ab incurso*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6.

ân-sacan; p. -sôc, pl. -sôcon; pp. -sacen *To strive against, resist, deny; impugnare, repugnare, negare:*—*Se ðe lÿþh, odde dæs sôdes ansaceþ he that lieth, or the truth resisteth*, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182; L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14, 15. *v. on-sacan.*

ân-sæc, es; m? *Contention, resistance; contentio, repugnantia:*—*Bûtan ansæc without resistance*, Chr. 796; Ing. 83, 5. *v. and-sæc.*

ân-sægdnes, an-sægdnes, -ness, e; f. [ansægd affirmed; pp. of an-secgan] *A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; sacrificium*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 39. *v. on-sægdnes.*

ân-sæte odious, hateful; exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9. *v. and-sæte.*

ân-sceát, -sceót, es; m? *The bowels; exentera=ἐντρεπα, pl. n.*, Cot. 73. *ân-scôd unshod; discalcatus*, *v. un-scôd.*

ân-scünian *to shun; evitare*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. *v. on-scünian.*

ân-scünienð-lic, an-scünigend-lic abominable; abominabilis. *v. on-scünienðlic.*

ân-seogan; p. -sægde, -sæde; pp. -sægd, -sæd *To charge against, affirm*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Wilk. 78, 12. *v. on-secgan.*

ân-seld, es; m. [ân only, seld dwelling] *A solitary dwelling, an hermitage; habitatio solitaria:*—*Ic ongon on done ânseld būgan I began to dwell in this hermitage*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 23; Gû. 1214.

ân-sendan; p. -sende *To send forth, send; emittere, mittere:*—*Ne mægen hî leóhtne leóman ansendan they cannot send forth a clear light,*

Bt. Met. Fox 5, 10; Met. 5, 5; Ps. C. 50, 16; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 16. *v. on-sendan.*

ân-settan *to impose*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. *v. on-settan.*

ân-siæn, e; f. *aspect, figure:*—*Iðesa ansien the aspect of the females*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 22; Gen. 1261. *Ansien dysdes middan-geardes the figure of this world*, Past. 51, 2. *v. an-syn, II.*

ân-sin, e; f. *a view, sight, figure:*—*Ðin mōd was abisgod mid ðære ansine dissa læsena gesælpa thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10; Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5. *Gūþlæc was on ansine mycel Guthlac was tall in figure*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 1. *v. an-syn, II.*

ân-siôn, e; f. *a sight:*—*Ne aweorp ðū me fram ansione calra ðinra miltsa cast me not away from the sight of all thy mercies*, Ps. C. 50, 95; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 95. *v. an-syn, III.*

ân-speca, on-speca, an; m. [spæc a speech] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor. v. an=and against, spæca a speaker.*

ân-spel, -spell, es; n. [an, spel a speech] *A conjecture; conjectura*, Cot. 56.

ân-spilde; adj. [an=and against, spild destruction] *Anti-destructive, salutary; salutaris:*—*Dæt biþ anspilede lyb wið eāgena dimnesse that is a salutary medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14.

ân-spræce; adj. *One speaking, speaking as one*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. *v. -spræce.*

ân-standan; p. an-stôð, pl. an-stôdon; pp. an-standen. *I. to stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm or steadfast; adversari. II. to stand upon, inhabit, dwell; insistere, habitare. v. on-standan.*

ân-standende; part. *One standing alone:*—*Ânstandende, ân-sonde, odde munuc one standing alone, or a monk, Ælfc. Gl. 3?*

ân-stapa, an; m. *A lone wanderer; solivagus*, Exon. 95b; Th. 356, 21; Pa. 15.

ân-steallete one-stalked:—*Nim bête, ðe biþ ânsteallete take beet, which is one-stalked*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 2. *v. ân-steled.*

ân-steled, ân-steallete one-stalked, having one handle or stalk; uncaulis. L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15; Lchdm. iii. 70, 2.

ân-stellan; p. -stealde, -stalde; pp. -steald *To cause, establish, appoint; instituere, constituere:*—*Ic dæs orleges ôr anstelle I cause the beginning of that strife*, Exon. 102a; Th. 386, 10; Râ. 4, 59. *v. on-stellan.*

ân-sonde one standing alone, a monk. *v. ân-standende.*

ân-stræc; adj. [ân one; Strec stretch, from streccan to stretch?] *Of one stretch, constant, resolute, determined; pertinax:*—*Ða ânstræcan sint to monianne admonendi sunt pertinaces*, Past. 42, 2; Hat. MS. 58a, 24.

ân-streces; adv. [ân one; streces, gen. of Strec a stretch] *At one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione:*—*And fôron on ânstreces dæges and nihtes and went at one stretch day and night*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 25.

ân-sünd, on-sünd; adj. [ân sole, entire, wholly; sünd sound] *Sound, entire, unhurt; sanus, integer, incolumis:*—*Trôf âna gænes ealles ânsünd the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2004; B. 1000. *Gehwā ânsündan and ungewemmedne [geleáfan] healde quisque integram inviolatamque [fidem] servaverit*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200a, 7. *Beoþ ða gebrosnodan bân mid ðam flæsce ealle ânsunde eft geworden then the corrupted bones together with the flesh will all again be made sound*, Hy. 7, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 89. *Seó heofon is sinewæle and ânsünd heaven is circular and entire*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. i. 17. *v. on-sünd.*

ân-sündnes, -ness, e; f. [ân, sünd, nes] *Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas:*—*Ânsündnesse lufgend a lover of integrity*, Wanl. Catal. 292, 34.

ân-swarian; p. ode; pp. od *To answer; respondere:*—*Ic answarige ego respondebo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 42. *v. and-svarian.*

ân-swêge; adj. [ân one, swêg a sound] *Of the same sound, agreeing in sound, consonant; consonus:*—*Ânswêge sang symphonia*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Wrt. Voc. 28, 40.

ân-syn, -sin, -siæn, -sion; on-, e; f. [an, syn sight, vision]. *I. a face, countenance; facies, vultus:*—*His ansyn scean swā sunne facies ejus resplenduit sicut sol*, Mt. Mos. 17, 2. *Beforan ðine ansyne ante faciem tuam*, Lk. Bos. 7, 27. *Gūþlæc was wlitig on ansyne Guthlac was handsome in countenance*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 3. *God ableoð on his ansyne liflicne blæd God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25. *Fleoþ his ansyne fugiant a facie ejus*, Ps. Th. 67, 1. *Gedô dæt hiora ansyn āwa sceamige imple facies eorum in gnomia*, 82, 12. *Ânsyn ðin vultus tuus*, 88, 14. *Ic biðde ðinre ansyne deprecatus sum faciem tuam*, 118, 58. *Ansyn ywde shewed his countenance*, Beo. Th. 5660; B. 2834. *II. a view, aspect, sight, form, figure; aspectus, conspectus, visus, visio, species, forma, figura:*—*Fæger ansyne fair in aspect*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 19. *Ðin mōd was abisgod mid ðære ansine dissa læsena gesælpa thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. *For ðinre ansyne in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 20; 108, 14. *Se Hælega Gást astāh lichamlicre ansyne, swā ān culfre descendit Spiritus Sanctus corporali specie, sicut columba*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22; Cot. 74. *Ansien dysdes middan-geardes figura hujus mundi*, Past. 51, 2. *III.*

a thing to be looked upon, a sight; spectaculum:—Disse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe for this sight may thanks to the Almighty take place, Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Seó ansin wearþ mycel wundor Rómánum the sight was a great wonder to the Romans, Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 120, 3.

IV. a view or sight producing desire or longing, and hence,—a desire of anything, want or lack of anything; desiderium, defectus:—Swá corþan biþ ansýn wæteres sicut terra sine aqua, Ps. Th. 142, 6. [O. Sæs. ansium, f. aspectus: Plat. anseen, n: Dut. aanzien, n: Ger. ansehen, n. aspectus, forma: M. H. Ger. ansiune, n: O. H. Ger. anasiuni, n.]

an-tállíc, an-tállíc; adj. [an=un not, tállíc blamable] Unblamable, undefiled; irreprehensibilis, immaculatus:—Æ Drihtnes antállíc lex Domini immaculata, Ps. Spl. 18, 8.

Antecrist, es; m. Antichrist:—Donne cymþ se Antecrist, se biþ mennisc mann and sôþ deófol then Antichrist shall come, who is human being [man] and true devil, Homl. Th. i. 4, 14. Des deófol, de is geháten Antecrist, ðæt is gereht þwýrlíc Crist, is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelnysses this devil, who is called Antichrist, which is interpreted Christ, is the origin of all leasing and evil, Homl. Th. i. 4, 21. Togeánes Antecriste against Antichrist, Ælfc. T. 6, 22: Job Thw. 166, 8.

antefn=antefen, e; f? es; n? [ávrí opposite, φωνή a voice] An antiphon, anthem, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona, cantus Ecclesiasticus alternus:—Is ðæt sæð, ðæt hī dysne letanian and antefn geleópre stæfne sungan fertur, quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ant-fenge; adj. Acceptable; acceptabilis, R. Ben. 5. v. and-fenge.

an-pracian to fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horrere:—Ic onginne to anpracigenne I begin to dread; horresco, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 4; Ps. Spl. 69, 2. v. on-pracian.

an-prælic? adj. Horrible, terrible, fearful; horridus, horribilis, terribilis, Hymn?

an-tíd, e; f. The first hour; hora prima:—Ymb an-tíd óðres dógores about the first hour of the second day, Beo. Th. 443; B. 219.

an-timber; g. a-timbres; n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber rudis atque informis materia, Alb. resp. 15, 22. v. and-timber.

antre, an; f. Radish? raphanus, raphanis sativa:—Dó ðonne betonican and antrean add then betony and ontre [radish?], L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 3. Ancre [antre?], ðæt is rædic raphanus, Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

an-trummys infirmity; infirmitas. v. un-trummes.

an-tymber matter, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. v. an-timber.

an-týnan; p. de; pp. ed [an=un un-, týnan to inclose] To uncloze, open; recludere, aperire:—Ic antýne on bigspellum mūþ minne aperiem in parabolis os meum, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. un-týnan, on-týnan.

a-numen taken away; pp. of a-niman.

anunga zeal, an earnest desire, jealousy; zelus, Jn. Rush. War. 2, 17. ānunga; adv. Entirely, necessarily, by all means; plane, prorsus, omnino, Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634. v. ānunga.

an-wadan; p. wōd To invade, enter into; invadere:—Hie wlenco anwōd pride invaded them, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17. v. on-wadan.

ān-wald, es; m. Sole power, jurisdiction, rule:—Ðæt se Cāsere eft ānwald ofer hī āgan mōste that the Cæsar might again obtain power over them, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 123; Met. 1, 62. Se ānwald Godes Ælmihtiges the power of Almighty God, 9, 95; Met. 9, 48; Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 23; Ph. 511; Lk. Bos. 23, 7; Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 15; Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 11. v. ān-weald.

ān-walda, an; m. A sole ruler, the sole ruler of the universe:—Him to Anwaldan āre gelyfde in him as sole ruler reverently trusted, Beo. Th. 2548; B. 1272. Ealra Anwaldas, corþan and heofones ruler of all, of earth and heaven, Exon. 110 a; Th. 422, 10; Rā. 41, 4; Cd. 227; Th. 395, 5; Sat. 642. v. ān-wealda.

ān-waldan to have sole power over, to exercise absolute rule; solam potestatem habere, dominari:—He ðone ānwaldeþ he rules it, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 154. v. wealdan.

ān-waldeg? adj. Having sole power, powerful; solus potens:—Ðæt se sie ānwaldegost that he is most powerful, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 16.

an-walg, -wealg; adj. Entire, whole, sound; integer, Past. 52, 2. v. on-walg.

an-wann fought against; p. of an-winnan.

ān-weald, ān-wald, es; m. Single, sole, monarchical, or royal power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government, bidding; solius dominatus, unius imperium, monarchia, potestas, imperium, ditio, dominatio, jus, arbitrium, nutus:—Me is gesælð ælc ānweald data est mihi omnis potestas, Mt. Bos. 28, 18. ānweald Godes is potestas Dei est, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Ðīn ānweald dominatio tua, Ps. Th. 144, 13; 135, 20; 118, 91; Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 15; Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Cýning biþ ānwealdes georn a king is desirous of power, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Mid dīnum āgeum ānwealde by thine own power, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 13. Hī synd heora sylfes ānwealdes illi sunt sui juris, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. On his ānwealde ad ejus nutum, Gen. 42, 6. [O. Nrs. einwald, n. singularis potestas, monarchia.] DER. wealdan.

ān-wealda, ān-walda, an; m. [ān one, sole; wealda, walda a ruler]

The one or sole ruler of a province or of the universe, a sovereign, governor, magistrate, a power; qui solus dominatur, monarcha, dominus, gubernator, magistratus, potestas:—Se ānwealda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta befangene and getogene the governor has caught hold of, and restrained all his creatures, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 5. ānwealda Ælmihtig Almighty Ruler, Rood Kmbl. 303; Kr. 153. Ðonne hīg lædāþ eōw to ānwealdum cum inducent vos ad potestates, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. [O. Nrs. einwaldi, m. solus dominus.]

an-wealg whole. v. an-walg.

an-wealglice; adv. Wholly, soundly; integre, Past. 33, 5; Hat. MS. 42 a, 33.

an-wealnes, -ness, e; f. Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas. v. on-walnes.

an-weg away; inde, exinde. v. on-weg.

an-weorc, es; n. Material, cause; materia, causa:—Būton anweorce without cause, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16. v. and-weorc.

ān-wig, es; n? m? [ān one, wig a contest] A single combat, a duel; certamen singulare:—Ðær gefeaeht Mallius ānwīg wid ānne Gallisce mann there Mallius fought a single combat with a man of Gaul, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 15; 3, 6; Bos. 57, 42. Hī gefuhton ānwīg they fought a duel, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 32.

ān-wig-gearo, -gearu; g. m. n. -wes, -owes; f. -re, -rwe; adj. [gearo prepared] Prepared for single combat; ad singulare certamen paratus:—Wæs þeaw hyra, ðæt hie oft wæron ānwiggearwe it was their custom, that they oft were for single combat prepared, Beo. Th. 2499; B. 1247. v. gearo; adj.

ān-wiglice; adv. In single combat; singularis certaminis modo:—ān-wiglice feohtende fighting in single combat, Cot. 186.

ān-wille, def. se ān-willa; adj. [ān one, willa a will] Having one will, following one's own will, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; pertinax, obstinatus, contumax:—ānwilla obstinatus, pertinax, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 29. Sint to marianne ða ānwilla admonendi pertinaces, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 23.

ān-willice; adv. Obstinate, stubbornly, pertinaciously; pertinaciter:—Ic tō ānwillice winne wið ða wyrd I too pertinaciously attack fortune, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 20; Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 15.

ān-wines, -ness, e; f. Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; pertinacia, protervia, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16, 25.

an-winnan; p. -wann To fight against, to attack; impugnare:—Him onwann [MS. L. anwann] fought against them, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 7.

ān-wintre, ā-wintre; adj. [ān one, winter a winter] Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year; hornus=horinus=ūpivos from ūpa, hornotinus, anniculus:—Ðæt lamb sceal beon ānwintre et agnus anniculus, Ex. 12, 5.

ān-wite, es; n. A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement; simplex multa:—Ealle forgielden ānwite let them all pay a single fine, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17.

an-wlæta, -wlāta, an; m. A livid bruise; sugillatio, livor:—Wið wundspringum and anwlātan ad livores et sugillationes, Med. ex quadr. 7; Lchdm. i. 356, 20. v. wlētan.

an-wlita, an; m. The countenance, face; vultus, facies, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 44. v. and-wlita.

an-wlite, es; m. [an=un un-, wlite decus] Disgrace; dedecus:—Sconde odde anwlite dedecus, Cot. 66, Lye.

an-wlitigian; p. ode; pp. od [an=un un-, wlitigian to form] To uniform, change the form of anything; deformare:—Ða he þwaraþ and gewlitigap; hwilum eft unwlitigap [MS. Cot. anwlitigap] these it tempers and forms; sometimes again it uniforms, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9.

an-wlō, an-wlōh; adj. [an=un without, wlōh a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured; inornatus, deformis:—Ðīn rice restende biþ an-wlōh thy kingdom shall remain neglected, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 27; Dan. 585.

ān-wōd invaded, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17; p. of an-wadan.

an-wreón; p. -wreáh, pl. -wruon; pp. -wrogn [an=un un-, wreón to cover] To uncover, reveal; revelare, R. Ben. 3. v. un-wreón, on-wreón.

an-wrigenys, -nyss, e; f. [an=un, wrigen, nys] A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, homily; explicatio, expositio. v. wrigen; pp. of wrihan to cover.

ān-wunian; part. -wuniende; p. ode; pp. od To dwell or be alone; esse solitarius, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

ān-wuniende; part. Dwelling alone, being alone; solitarius:—Geworden ic eom swā spearwa ānhoga odde ānwuniende on efese odde on þecene factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

an-wunigende; part. Dwelling in, inhabiting; inhabitans, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 93; Met. 7, 47; part. pres. of an-wunigan=on-wunian, q. v.

anxsumnes, -ness, e; f. Anxiety, Somn. 87; 133. v. angsumnes.

a-nýðan; p. -nýðde, pp. -nýðed, pl. -nýðede=nyðde [a from, nýðan to compel].

I. to repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; repellere, extorquere:—Hī fram his mágum ær mid unrihte anyðde wæron they had formerly been unjustly forced from his kinsmen, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 34.

II. with út to expel, to drive

out; expellere, depellere, exigere:—Ic anýde híf út on fremde folc *I will drive them out among a strange people*, Deut. 32, 21.

a-nyman; *impert.* a-nymaþ ge *To take away*; tollere:—Anymaþ ðæt púnd æt hym *take away that pound from him*, Mt. Bos. 25, 28; Hick. Thes. i. 192, 16, col. 2. v. a-niman.

an-ywan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To shew, demonstrate*; ostendere, demonstrare, R. Ben. 7, 11. v. eáwan.

apa, an; *m. An ape*; simia:—Wið apán bíte *against bite of an ape*, Med. ex quadr. 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24; Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59.

a-pæcan; *p. pæhte*; *pp. p-æht* *To seduce, mislead*; seducere:—Gif hwa óðres mannes folgere fram him apæce *si quis alius hominis pedesquam ab eo seducat*, L. M. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 270, 31.

a-péran *to pervert, turn from*; evertre, pervertre. v. for-péran.

a-parian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To apprehend, take*; deprehendere:—Seó was aparod on unriht-hæmede *deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 3.

apelder-tún, es; *m. An apple-tree garden*. v. apulder, apulder-tún.

ap-flód, es; *m. The low tide*; ledo, æstus maris, Martyr. 20, Mar. v. nêp-flód.

a-pinsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ud* *To ponder, weigh, estimate*; ponderare, pensare:—Ðá ðá he ðæra Judea misdæda calle apinsode *when he estimated all the misdeeds of the Jews*; cum Judæa singula delicta pensarentur, Past. 53, 3. DER. pinsian.

apl, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl. aplas, m*; *nom. acc. pl. apla, n. An apple, a ball*:—Ða réadan apla [MS. C. apla] *mala Punica*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28; Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28. v. appel.

a-plantian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To plant, transplant*; plantare, transplantare:—God ðá aplantode wynsumnisse orcerd *plantaverat autem Dominus Deus paradisi voluptatis*, Gen. 2, 8. Ge sædon ðissum treówe, Sý ðu awyrtwalod, and aplantod on sê *dicetis huic arbori, Eradicare, et transplantare in mare*, Lk. Bos. 17, 6.

Apollinus; *gen. Apollines*; *m. Apollo*; Apollo, Ynis; *m.* [= Ἀπόλλων, εὐος; *m.*]:—Wæs se Apollinus ædeles cynnes, Ióbes eafora *this Apollo was of noble race, the son of Jove*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 67; Met. 26, 34. Apollines dóhtor Apollo's daughter, 26, 64; Met. 26, 32; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 12, 19.

apostata, an; *m. An apostate*; apostata:—Hêr syndon apostatan *here are apostates*, Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 1.

apostol, es; *m*; *also like the Lat. Apostolus*; *g. -i*; *m. One sent, an apostle*; apostolus [= ἀπόστολος, ἀπό from, στέλλω to send]:—Se eádiga apostol Simon the blessed apostle Simon, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 7. He apostolas gecéas, ðæt sind ærendracan he chose *apostles, that are messengers*, Ælfc. T. 26, 17. Ðá gesáwon ða apostolas Drihten then the apostles saw the Lord, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 28. Ða apostoli becómon to ðære byrig the apostles came to the city, 494, 14: 482, 18, 25, 27. Æt ðæra apostola fótum at the apostles' feet, 488, 4. Ðá fleah ðæt folc eal to ðam apostolum the folk then all fled to the apostles, 492, 12. Se ealdorman ða ða apostolas mid him to ðam cyninge Xerxes gelædde the general then led the apostles with him to the king Xerxes, 486, 3. Ðæra twelf apostola naman *duodecim apostolorum nomina*, Mt. Bos. 10, 2; Cd. 226; Th. 300, 27; Sat. 571; Menol. Fox 242; Men. 122. DER. ealdor-apostol.

apostol-hād, es; *m. The apostolic office*; apostolatus:—Se apostolhād the apostolic office, Apstls. Kmbl. 28; Ap. 14. Gesette biscoep ðam leodum and gehālgode þurh apostolhād *set a bishop over the people and hallowed him through the apostolic office*, Andr. Kmbl. 3300; An. 1653.

apostolic; *def. m. -a, f. n. -e*; *adj. Apostolic*; apostolicus:—Ða ongunnon hī ðæt apostolic lif ðære frymþelican cyricean onhýrgean *ceperunt apostolicam primitivā ecclesiæ vitam imitari*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 31. Se papa ðe on ðam timan ðæt apostolic setl geset the pope who at that time occupied the apostolic seat, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 10.

appel, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl. applas, m*; *nom. acc. pl. appla, n. An apple*:—Ða réadan appla the red apples; mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28. v. æppel.

appel-leáf, es; *n.* [lit. *apple-leaf*] *A violet*; viola, viola odorata, Harl. Gl. 978. v. æppel-leáf.

appel-screáda APPEL-SHREDS, *apple-parings*. v. æppel-screáda.

appel-porn, es; *m. An apple-thorn, a crab-tree*; pirus malus, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 460; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 448, 20.

appel-treow an apple-tree. v. apple-treow.

appel-tún an apple-garden, orchard. v. apple-tún.

apple-treow, es; *n. An apple-tree*; pomus, malus, Ælfc. Gr. 5? v. æppel-treow.

apple-tún, es; *m. An orchard*; pomarium, Cot. 146. v. æppel-tún. **Aprélis**; *m. April*; Aprilis mensis:—Aprélis mōnaþ the month April, Menol. Fox 112; Men. 56.

aprotane, an; *m. The herb southernwood, wormwood*; abrotonum = ἀβρότονον [artemisia, Lin.]:—Genim aprotanan *take wormwood*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 60, 1.

apulder, apuldor; es; *n?* *An apple-tree*; malus, Wrt. Voc. 32, 47; L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1; 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Súr-melsc

[MS. -mest] apulder malus matiana [MS. matranus],—pyrus malus, Lin. a sour-sweet apple-tree, a souring apple-tree, Wrt. Voc. 32, 48. Swéte [MS. swíte] apulder a sweet apple-tree; malomellus, 32, 49.

Apulder, es; *m.* [in paludibus] APPELDOR, a village in Kent, near Tenterden:—Æt Apulder at Appeldore, Chr. 893; Th. 164, 10; 894; Th. 166, 41, col. 1. Æt Apoldre at Appeldore, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 328, 23. [O. Dut. polder, *m. palus marina pratum litorale*; *ager, qui est fluviu aut mari eductus, aggeribus obsepitur*, Kil.]

Apulder-comb, es; *m.* [in paludibus vallis] APPELDOR COMBE, Isle of Wight; nomen loci in insula Vecti, Mann.

apulder-tún, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, an apple-orchard*; malorum hortus, arborum pomiferarum hortus, Cot. 146.

apulder-rind, apulder-rind, e; *f. Apple-tree rind*; mali cortex:—Nim apuldorinde *take apple-tree rind*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 7; 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 12; Med. ex quadr. 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 14.

apuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree*; malus:—Deós apuldre hæc malus, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 57. v. apulder.

apuldur an apple-tree. v. apulder.

a-pullian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To pull*; vellere. v. pullian.

Aquilegia; *indecl.* [Aquileia = Ἀκυλῖα] Aquileia in Gallia Transpadana, north of the Adriatic:—Maximus abād æt Aquilegia ðære byrig *Maximus encamped at the town Aquileia*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 21.

ÄR, ær, es; *n. ÖRE, brass, copper*; æs; *g. æris*; *n. v. bræs*:—Bræs odde är æs, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Israhêla folc is geworden nū me to äræ on mīnum ofne versa est mihi domus Israel in æs in medio fornacis, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 6. Grêne är green copper, brass; orichalcum, Cot. 14. [O. Sax. ērin, *adj. æneus*; Ger. erz, *n. metallum*, æs = M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. ēr, *n. æs*; Goth. aiz, *n. æs*; Dan. erts = Swed. ör a copper coin: O. Nrs. eir, *n. æs*; Sansk. ayas ferrum.] DER. är-læt, -geotere, -gescōd, -gesweorf, -geweorc, -glæd, -sāpe, -smip; æren: öra.

ÄR, e; *f.* I. honour, glory, rank, dignity, magnificence, respect, reverence; honor, dignitas, gloria, magnificentia, honestas, reverentia:—Sý him är and onwald be to him honour and power, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Ne wolde he ænige äræ witan nor would he ascribe any honour, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. He sundor lif wæs fœreberende eallum ðam ærum he was preferring a private life to all honours, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Nyton nāne äræ on nānum men they know no respect for any man, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 25. Be ðære cirican ære according to the rank of the church, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 10. He on his ægenum fæder äræ ne wolde gescæwian he would not look with reverence on his own father, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 18; Gen. 1580.

II. kindness, favour, mercy, pity, benefit, use, help; gratia, favor, misericordia, beneficium, auxilium:—He gemunde ða ða ðære ðe he him forgeaf, wic-stede wēligne he remembered then the favour which he before had conferred upon him, the wealthy dwelling-place, Beo. Th. 5205; B. 2606. Ne mihte earmsceapen äræ findan nor might the poor wretch find pity, Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131. Him wæs ära þearf to him was need of favours, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 12; Gen. 2125. To göðre äræ to good use, Herb. 2, 9; Lchdm. i. 82, 21; Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 14. Eallum to äræ ylða bearnum for the benefit of all the sons of men, Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34.) Leáf and gars grōweþ eldum to äræ leaves and grass grow for the benefit of men, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. Ðær is är gelang fira gehwylcum there is help ready to every man, Andr. Kmbl. 1958; An. 981.

III. property, possessions, an estate, land, ecclesiastical living, benefice; bona, possessiones, fundus, beneficium:—He plihthe to him sylfum and ealre his äræ he acts at peril of himself and all his property, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3; Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32. Hwílum be äræ, hwílum be æhte sometimes in estate, sometimes in goods, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11; L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 18. Se de sitte on his äræ on life he who lives on his property during life, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9; L. Eth. vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1, 3. Ðæt hi him andlyfne and ære forgeafæn for heora gewinne that they should give them food and possessions for their labour, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 19. [Laym. ære, are: Orm. are: O. Sax. ēra: O. Frs. ère: Dut. eer: Ger. ehre, f: M. H. Ger. ère: O. H. Ger. ēra: Dan. ære: Swed. ära: O. Nrs. æra.]

ÄR, es; *m.* A messenger, legate, herald, apostle, angel, minister, servant, man, soldier; nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus, minister, vir:—Ðes är sægeþ this messenger sayeth, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 34; Gen. 682; Beo. Th. 5559; B. 2783. Stidlice clypode Wicinga är the herald of the Vikings firmly proclaimed, Byrht. Th. 132, 34; By. 26. Æðelcyninges är the noble King's messenger [Christ's apostle], Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681. Hie hēton lædan üt hālige äras they commanded him to lead out the holy messengers [angels], Cd. 112; Th. 148, 14; Gen. 2456; Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503. Fæder ælmeahtig his äras hider onsendeþ the almighty Father will send his angels hither, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 23; Cri. 759. Ðá afyrhted wearþ är [Gūplāces] then [Gūhlac's] servant was affrighted, 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301. Læt gebéðan beornas ðine, äras læt thy warriors, thy men, await, Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. [O. Sax. ēru, *m*: Goth. áirus, *m*: O. Nrs. ärr, *m*. from the Sansk. root ir to go.] v. ærend.

ÄR, e; *f.* An oar; remus:—Drugap his är on borde his oar becomes

dry on board, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Sume hæfdon lā āra some had sixty oars, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 43, col. 1. Sārōfe ārum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. ýþborde] neāh brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Crā. 57. [Havl. ā: Chauc. oore: Dan. aare: Swed. are: O. Nrs. ār, f.] DER. ār-blæd, -geblānd, -wēla, -widde, -ýþ.

ār before:—Ærist oððe ār *primo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1. v. āēr. āra = *geāra* ? *adu. Formerly*; quondam:—Ðū me āra, God, ærest lārdest of geōgūphāde *Deus, docuisti me a juvenute mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 16.

a-rād rode:—He ūt arād he rode out, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22; p. of a-rīdan.

a-rēcan; p. -ræhte, -ræcte; pp. -ræht. I. to reach, get at; prehendere, attingere:—Ðæt man arēcan mihte that one could reach, Chr. 1014; Ing. 193, 19.

II. to hold forth, reach out, hand; porrigere:—Aræce me ða bōc porrige mīhi librum, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 47. v. rēcan.

a-rēd, -rēd, es; m. [a intensive, rād counsel] Counsel, welfare, safety; consilium, commodum, salus:—Smeāgende ymbe heora sāwla arād [arēd, MS. B; rād, MS. D] considering about their souls' welfare, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6.

a-rēd; def. se a-rēda; adj. Counselling, consulting, wise, prudent; sagax, prudens:—Hwær is nū se fōrēmāra and se arēda Rōmwara heretoga where is now the illustrious and prudent consul of the Romans? Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6.

a-rēd uttered, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8, = a-rædded, pp. of a-rēdan. a-rēdan, -rēdan; p. -rædde, -rēdde, -rēde; pp. -rædded, -ræd, -rēd [rād counsel]. I. to take counsel, care for, appoint, determine; consilium capere, consulere alicui, decernere, definire:—Sende gewrit, on ðām he gesette and arædde misit literas, in quibus decrevit, Bd. 2, 18; S. 520, 33. Gif hit eallīng ðus arædded si omni modis ita definitum est, 4, 9; S. 577, 29. Ða dōmas ða ðe fram fæderum arædde and gesette wæron quæque definierunt canones patrum, 4, 5; S. 572, 18. Hwæðere ðis betwyh heom aræddon his tamen conditionibus interpositis, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. He symble pearfum aræde semper pauperibus consulebat, 3, 9; S. 533, 25.

II. to conjecture, guess, prophesy, interpret, utter; conjectare, divinare, prophetizare, interpretari, eloqui:—Ne mihton arædan men engles ærend-bēc men might not interpret the angel's messages, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 30; Dan. 734. And him to cwædon, Aræd et dixerunt ei, Prophetiza, Mk. Bos. 14, 65. Ða se wīsdōm ðis spell aræd hæðe when wisdom had uttered this speech, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8; Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5. v. rēdan, p. rædde.

a-rēdnis a condition, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 11. v. a-rēdnas.

a-rēfnan, -rēfnan; p. cde, de; pp. ed To endure, bear, suffer; sustinere, tolerare, perferre:—Ðæt he ðæt sār mihte gefyldelice mid smylte mōde aberan and arēfnan ut patienter dolorem ac placida mente sustineret, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 27. Ðonne hī ðæt mægen ðære unsmætan hæto arēfnan ne mihton cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent, 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Ic þrōwade and arēfnede pertuli, 2, 6; S. 508, 21; Andr. Kmbl. 1632; An. 817. Sāwl mīn symble arēfnede sustinuit anima mea, Ps. Th. 129, 5; 68, 21; 64, 7. v. rēfnan.

a-rēfnian; p. ade; pp. ad. I. to endure, bear, suffer, support; sustinere, pati, supportare:—Ic arēfnige sustineo, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Fordan ic edwīt for ðē oft arēfnade quoniam propter te supportavi improprium, 68, 8.

II. to ponder in mind or heart; animo versare, ponderare:—Maria sōþlice heold ealle ðas word, arēfniende on hire heortan but Mary kept all these words, pondering them in her heart, Homl. Th. i. 30, 35. v. a-rēfnan.

a-rēfniende, -rēfnigende; part. Bearing in mind, considering, pondering, Homl. Th. i. 42, 17, 30. v. a-rēfnian.

a-rēfniendlic; adj. Possible, tolerable; possibilis, tolerabilis. DER. part. arēfniende, lic.

a-rēman; p. de; pp. ed. I. v. trans. To raise, lift up, elevate; excitare, erigere, elevare:—Ða ge mihton rēdan, and eōw arēman on ðām which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them, Ælfic. Th. 31, 15.

II. v. intrans. To raise or lift up one's self, to arise; se erigere, se elevare, surgere:—Dæges þridan ord arēmd the beginning of the third day arose, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 10; Gen. 2876: 162; Th. 203, 29; Exod. 411. [O. H. Ger. rāma sustentaculum, columen.] DER. up-arēman, rēman.

a-rēran; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. [a, rēran to rear, raise] To rear up, raise up, lift up, exalt, set up, build up, create, establish; erigere, excitare, resuscitare, extollere, edificare, creare:—Ðone stān arædde to meace lapidem erexit in titulum, Gen. 28, 18, 22. Arærende pearfan lifting up the poor; erigens pauperem, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Gylð of golde arædde reared up an idol of gold, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 23; Dan. 175.

Arædde Cristes rōde reared up Christ's rood, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 27; Gū. 150. Ic aræde ðis tempel innan þrim dagum excitabo hoc templum in tribus diebus, Jn. Bos. 2, 19, 20. Ic hine arære on ðam ýtemestan dæge ego resuscitabo eum in novissimo die, 6, 44, 54. Weá was aræred woe was raised up, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Se ðe fōre dugude wile dōm aræran who desires before his nobles to exalt his dignity, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140: Beo. Th. 3411; B. 1703. Ðā was æ

Godes riht aræred then was God's right law set up, Andr. Kmbl. 3288; An. 1647. Weofod arædde edificavit altare, Gen. 22, 9. Eardas rūme Meotud arædde for mon-cynne the Creator established spacious lands for mankind, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 14; Gn. Ex. 16.

a-rērnas, -ness, e; f. A raising, an exaltation; exaltatio:—Heora hrýre wearp Athēnum to arērnasse their fall was the raising of the Athenians, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 42.

a-rēssan to rush; irruere, Anlct.

a-rāfan To unrove, unravel, unwind; dissolvere:—Arāfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan heortan unwinds the clew of the double heart; dissolvit corda duplicatibus involuta, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 1.

a-rās arose; surrexit, Gen. 19, 1. v. a-rīsan.

āras messengers, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 10; Cri. 493. v. ār.

a-rāsade = rāsade suspicabatur, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48, note.

a-rāsian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad; v. trans. [a, rāsian to raise, uncover] To lay open, discover, explore, detect, reprove, correct, seize; detegere, invenire, explorare, corripere, reprehendere, interciperi:—God hæfþ arāsoð ūre unrihtwīsnissa Deus invenit nostras iniquitates, Gen. 44, 16. Arāsian explore, Gr. Dial. 2, 14. Ðær hý arāsade, reótāþ and beofiaþ, fōre frēam forhte there they detected, shall wail and tremble, afraid before the Lord, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 31; Cri. 1230. Hæleþ wurdon acle arāsad for ðý rāse the men were seized with fear on account of its force, 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Se ðe wilnaþ hiera unpeāwas arāsian qui eorum culpas corripere studet, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 6: 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 20. Beón arāsoð reprehendi, Fulg. 5. Arāsad was interceptus est, Cot. 109. Arāsoð beón on hefygtīmum gyltum gravioris culpa noxa teneri, R. Ben. 25: 34.

ār-blæd, es; n. The oar-blade; palmula remi, Ælfic. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 38. arc, es; m: earc, erc, e; f: earce, an; f. A vessel to swim on water, the ARK, a coffer, small chest or box; arca, cista, cistella, cibotium = κιβώριον:—Ðā ætstōð se arc tunc requievit arca, Gen. 8, 4. Wirc ðē nū æenne arc fac tibi arcam, 6, 14. Prēo hund fædma biþ se arc on lenne, and fīttig fædma on bræde, and þrīttig on heāhnisse trecentorum cubitorum, erit longitudo arcae, quinquaginta cubitorum latitudo, et triginta cubitorum altitudo illius, 6, 15. Se arc was gefērud ofer ða wætera arca ferebatur super aquas, 7, 18. [Laym. archen, arche, dat: Dut. ark, f: Ger. M. H. Ger. arche, f: O. H. Ger. archa; Goth. arka: Dan. ark: O. Nrs. örk, f:] v. earc.

arce- chief = ἀρχι = ἀρχός, a prefix; v. arce-biscope:—Hēr Ælfric arce-biscope fērde to Rōme æfter his arce[pallium] this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his arch-pallium, Chr. 997; Th. 247, 2, col. 2. = Wid ðan ðe he scolde gifan heom ðone arce [MS. erce] on condition that he should give them the arch-pallium, 996; Th. 244, 42, note. = Fordi ðæt he scolde heom ðone pallium gifan on condition that he should give them the pallium, 996; Th. 245, 11, note.

arce-biscope, arce-byscope, arce-biscope, arce-biscope, erce-biscope, es; m. The chief bishop, ARCHBISHOP; archiepiscopus [= ἀρχι-ἐπίσκοπος from ἀρχι = ἀρχός a leader, chief; ἐπίσκοπος, v. biscope]:—Honorius se arcebyscope gehālgode Thoman his diācon, to biscope archbishop Honorius consecrated Thomas his deacon, as bishop, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21: 4, 1; S. 563, 6, 8, 12, 29.

arce-biscope-riçe, arce-biscope-riçe, es; n. An ARCHBISHOPRIC; archiepiscopatus:—To ðam arcebiscope-riçe to the archbishopric, Chr. 994; Th. 242, 38. Ðæt arcebiscope-riçe on Cantwara byrig the archbishopric of Canterbury, 1114; Th. 370, 15.

arce-diācon, archi-diācon, *arce-diācon, es; m. An ARCHDEACON, a bishop's vicerent; archidiaconus [= ἀρχι-διάκονος, from ἀρχός a chief, leader, and διάκονος a deacon]:—Becom Benedictus to frēondscipe ðæs hālgan weres and ðæs gelæredetan, Bonifacii archidiacones Benedictus pervenit ad amicitiam viri doctissimi ac sanctissimi, Bonifacii videlicet archidiaconi, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. Arcediācon archidiaconus, Ælfic. Gl. 69; Wrt. Voc. 42, 27.

arce-stōl, es; m. [arce chief, stōl a stool] An archiepiscopal see or seat; sedes archiepiscopalis:—Æt his arcestōle on Cantwara byrig at his archiepiscopal see in Canterbury, Chr. 1115; Th. 371, 5: 1119; Th. 372, 32. ār-cræftig; adj. [ār respect, cræftig crafty] Skilful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite; morigerus, obsequens:—Ārcræftig ār a respectful messenger, a prophet, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 23; Dan. 551.

arctos; acc. arcton; f. [ἀρκτος, ov, m. f. a bear; ἀρκτος, f. the constellation Ursa Major, called also ἀρκτα, carles wæn the churl's wain: the bright star in Boötes is denominated by ancient astronomers and poets 'Ἀρκτοῦρος, the bear-ward]. The constellation Ursa Major; arct-os, -us, i; f. = ἀρκτος, f.: Arcton hætte ān tungol on norþ ðæle, se hæfþ seofon steorran, and is for ði ðōdrum naman gehāten, septemtrio, done hātaþ lāwede menn carles wæn. Se ne gēþ nāfre adūne under ðyssere eorþan, swā swā ðōre tunglan dōþ, ac he went abūtan, hwilon adūne and hwilon up, ofer dæg and ofer niht one constellation is called arctos in the north part, which has seven stars, and for that is called by another name, septemtrio, which untaught men call the churl's wain. It never goes down under this earth, as the other constellations do, but one

while it turns down and another while up, over day and over night, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 3-7; Lchdm. iii. 270, 9-15.

árde; dat. [=arce MS?] A mark of honour, badge of office, the palium, Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. árod.

árdlice; adv. [arod quick, lice] Quickly, immediately; prompte, cito;—Éfstap nú árdlice persequimini cito, Jos. 2, 5; Gen. 14, 14; 22, 11.

are, es; m. A court-yard; area, Alb. resp. 48.

äre, an; f. Honour, honesty, favour, benefit, pity, mercy; honor, honestas, gratia, beneficium, misericordia;—Äre [MS. aare] cynesgðs dóm æghwær lufade honor regis iudicium diligit, Ps. Th. 98, 3. Mid äran with honours, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 12; Exod. 245. Ärna ne gýmden they had no regard of honour, 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459. Us is ðinra ärna þearf to us is need of thy mercies, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255. Ärna gemyndig mindful of benefits, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 22; Gen. 2163; Beo. Th. 2379; B. 1187. We dec ärena biddað we pray thee for thy mercies, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15. v. är honour.

a-reäfan; p. ode; pp. od [a from, reäfan to tear] To tear from, tear asunder, separate; diripere;—Brim [MS. bring] is areäfoð the sea is separated, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 12; Exod. 290.

a-reahit, -reht put forth, spoken, explained, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125; Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; pp. of a-reccan.

a-recan to recount;—Hit nis nānum men alēfed, ðæt he mæge arecan ðæt ðæt God geworht hæþ it is not permitted to any man, that he may recount that which God has wrought, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 10. v. a-reccan.

a-reccan, -recan, -reccan; ic -recce, ðū -reccest, -recest, he -recep, -reçþ; p. -reachte, -rehte; impert. -rece; pp. -reaht, -reht; v. trans. I.

to put forth, stretch out, strain, raise up; extendere, expandere, erigere;—Hondum slōgun, folmum areahum and fýstum eac they struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and fists also, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Areahunt eāgun attonitis oculis, Prov. 16, Lye. He mæg of woruf-torde done þearftendan areccan de stercore erigens pauperem, Ps. Th. 112, 6; 144, 15.

II. to put forth, relate, recount, speak out, express, explain, interpret, translate; proponere, exponere, enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, disserere, interpretari, reddere;—Ðara sume we areccan wyllaþ some of which we will relate, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 7; Menol. Fox 138; Men. 69. Ðā se Wisdōm dā ðis spell areht [MS. Cot. areah] hæfde when Wisdom then had spoken this speech, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; 39, 3; Fox 214, 14; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 3; Met. 8, 2. Wordum gereccan [MS. Cot. areccan] to express in words, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 28. Arece us ðæt bigspell edissere nobis parabolam, Mt. Bos. 13, 36; 15, 15. Arece us ðæt gerýne explain to us the mystery, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 24; Cri. 74; 49 a; Th. 169, 16; Gū. 1095; Cd. 202; Th. 250, 5; Dan. 542. Än ærendgewrit of Lædene on Englisc areccan to translate an epistle from Latin into English, Past. pref. Hat. MS.

III. to set in order, adorn, deck? expedire, expolire, comere?—Areahst sie expoliatur, Cot. 77, Lye; Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 9; Reim. 10.

a-reccan; p. -reachte, -rehte; pp. -reaht, -reht; v. trans. To tell out, relate, recount, express, translate; enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, reddere;—Hwā is ðæt de eall ða yfel, de hi dōnde wæron, mæge areccan who is there that can relate all the evils which they did? Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24; Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Än ærendgewrit of Lædene on Englisc areccan to translate an epistle from Latin into English, Past. pref. v. a-reccan.

a-reccende; part. Explaining; exponens, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 35. v. a-reccan.

a-recep, -reçþ raises up; erigit, Ps. Th. 144, 15; Ps. Spl. 145, 7. v. a-reccan.

a-rēd counsel, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6, MS. B. v. a-rēd.

a-rēdad discovered, R. Ben. 61; pp. of a-rēdian.

a-reddan to liberate. v. a-hreddan.

a-rēde cared for, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25, =a-rēdde=a-rēdde; p. of a-rēdan, q. v.

a-rēdian; p. ode; pp. od, ad To make ready, provide, furnish, execute, find, to find the way to any place, reach; parare, preparare, exsequi, invenire, pervenire aliquo;—Us is þearf ðæt we arēdian ðæt ure hlāford wille it behoves us that we provide that which our lord wants, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 25. Smeāge man hū man mæge rēd arēdian þeode to þearfe let it be considered how advantage may be provided for the behoof of the nation, L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28; L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6. Arēdod furnished, Som. Wourld-gerihta mon arēdian mæge Gode to gecwēmnysse secular rights may be executed to the pleasure of God, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 24. Hi arēdian ne māgon, ðæt hi aslēpen they cannot find out that they may slip, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 16; Met. 13, 8. Arēdad beōn inveniri, R. Ben. 61. ðæt ðū ne mæge ðine weg as arēdian ut non dirigas vias tuas, Deut. 28, 29. Ðū ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arēdian thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8; 40, 5; Fox 240, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 23, 19; Met. 23, 10. Oferdruncen man ne mæg to his hūse arēdian a drunken man is not able to find the way to his house, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Ic ne mæg üt arēdian I cannot find the way out, 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Ðū cart cumen

innon ða ceastre, ðe ðū ær ne mihtest arēdian thou art come into the city, which thou couldst not reach before, 35, 3; Fox 158, 11.

a-rēdnes, -rēdnis, -ness, e; f. A degree, condition, covenant; consultum, conditio;—Ðā gefafedon hi ðære arēdnesse ea conditione consenserunt, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 20. Ðæt wif he onfēng ðære arēdnesse uxorem ea conditione acceperat, 1, 25; S. 486, 33.

a-rēdod furnished, Som. v. a-rēdian.

a-rēfnan to endure;—Ic arēfnde sustinui, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 25. v. a-rēfnan.

a-reht spoken, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; pp. of a-reccan.

äre, of mercies, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15, =ärna; gen. pl. of äre, q. v.

a-rēdian; p. ode; pp. od [a, reódian to reddan] To become red, to reddan, blush; erubescere;—His andwlita eal areódode all his countenance became red, Apol. Th. 21, 26.

a-rēosan; p. -rēas, pl. -ruron; pp. -roren To fall down, perish; decidere, corruere;—Ic areóse [MS. areófe] be gewyrhtum fram feódnum minum on idel decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. v. a-hreósan.

a-rétan; ic -rēte, he -rēteþ, -rēt; p. -rētte; pp. -rēted, -rēt; v. trans. [a, rétān to comfort] To exhilarate, comfort, delight, restore, refresh, set right; exhilarare, lætificare, reficere;—Ic monigra mōd arēte I exhilarate the mind of many, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 12; Rā. 7, 6. Seó hwætnes ðæs lichaman geblissaþ done mon and arēt the vigour of the body rejoices and delights the man, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8. Ðæt ge brōðor mine wel arēten that ye should well cherish my brethren, Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 33; Cri. 1501. Æghwylcum wearþ mōd arēted every one's mind was delighted, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. Hi hæfdon ðæt mōd arēt they had restored or refreshed the mind, Bt. titl. xxii; Fox xiv, 5. Ðū me hæfst arēte on ðam twéone thou hast set me right in the doubt, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 12; 22, 1; Fox 76, 12, MS. Cot.

arewe, an; f. An arrow; sagitta;—Sume scotedon adūnweard mid arewe some shot downward with arrows, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19.

Arew, Arwe, an; f. [arewe arrow] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its swiftness or straightness, also the Orwell; fluvii nomen;—Se here gewende ðā fram Lundene, mid hyra scypum, into Arewan [MS. Laud. Arwan] the army [of the Danes] went then from London, with their ships, into the river Orwell [in Suffolk], Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 14. Gibson says of Orwell, —Hunc suspicor antiquitus fuisse pronunciatum Arwel, tum quod Saxonice A sequentibus sæculis transit in O, tum etiam quod oppidum est ad ejus ripam situm, Arwerton dictum; accedit quod Harewich ad oram hujus fluminis, olim Arwic, non ut conjectat Camd. Herewic, dici posset, Gib. Chr. Explicatio 13, col. 1.

äre-weorþ honourable, venerable; honore dignus, honorabilis, venerabilis, Lye. v. är-weorþ.

är-fæst, ær-fæst; adj. [är honour, fæst fast] Honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, good, pious, dutiful, gracious, kind, merciful; honestus, probus, bonus, pius, propitius, clemens, misericors;—Ärfæste rincas honourable chieftains, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 29; Gen. 1894; 136; Th. 171, 9; Gen. 2825. Wæs he se mon ærfæst and ärfæst he was the religious and pious man; vir pietatis et religionis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Wes ðū ðinum yldrum ärfæst simle be thou always dutiful to thy parents, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 25; Fä. 11. Ongan ðā rōðera wealdend ärfæst wið Abraham sprecan then began the gracious Ruler of the skies to speak with Abraham, 109; Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Drihten þif ärfæst his folces lande Dominus propitius erit terræ populi sui, Deut. 32, 43; Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt Drihten him ärfæst and milde wære that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31.

är-fæstlice; adv. Honestly, piously; honeste, pie. DER. ärfæst, lice.

är-fæstnes, är-fæstnys, ær-fæstnys, -ness, e; f. Honourableness, honesty, goodness, piety, clemency, mercifulness; honestas, probitas, pietas, clementia, misericordia;—Ðæt he wæs mycelre ärfæstnesse and ærfæstnesse wer quod vir esset multæ pietatis ac religionis, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7. Seó godcunde ärfæstnys pietas divina, 2, 12; S. 512, 24; 3, 13; S. 539, 1. Mid ða upplican ärfæstnesse apud supernam clementiam, 5, 23; S. 649, 8; Jos. 6, 17. For ðinre ärfæstnesse of thy clemency, Hy. 8, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 24.

är-fæt, es; n. A brazen vessel: æramentum, labrum;—Fyrmpa ärfata baptismata æramentorum, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Hālgode ðæt ärfæt labrum sanctificavit, Lev. 8, 11.

ar-faran To go away, depart; abire;—Ar-faraþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 25; Met. 20, 13 suggests an-faraþ, taking an as an adv. away, without referring to any authority.

är-fest merciful, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. v. är-fæst.

är-ful, är-full; adj. Venerable, respectful, favourable, merciful, mild; honorabilis, venerabilis, propitius, reverens;—Ic Ädelbald was beden from ðam ärfullan bisceope Milrede I Äthelbald have been solicited by the venerable bishop Milred, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743-745; 28, 22. Se ðe ärful biþ eallum unrhtwisum ðinum qui propitius omnibus iniquitatibus tuis, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 3. Cristena manna gehwilec beó ärful fæder

and mēder *Christianorum quivis reverenter habeat patrem et matrem*, Wulfst. paræn. 7.

ārful-líce; *adv.* Mildly, gently; clementer:—Iosep hīg oncnēow ārfullice *Joseph clementer resolutavit eos*, Gen. 43, 27.

arg; *adj.* Wicked, depraved, bad; malus, pravus. An impure word only found in the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Durham Book:—Cneōrīsse yflo and arg an evil and wicked generation; generatio mala et adultera, i. e. prava, pigra, etc. Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 39. Arg peccatrix, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. [Plat. *Dot. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed.* arg; Grk. ἀργός idle: Icel. argt effeminatus, pavidus, ignavus, malus, detestabilis.] v. earg.

ār-geblānd, es; *m.* The mingling of the oars, the sea disturbed by the oars, the oar-disturbed sea; remorum commixtio, mare remis turbatum, Andr. Kmbl. 765; An. 383. v. ār.

ār-geōtere, es; *m.* [ār brass, geōtere a pouter] A caster or pouter of brass, melter of brass, brass-founder; ærarius:—Đā wæs sum ārgēotere, se mihte dōn anlicnessa there was a certain brass-founder, who could make images, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 26.

ār-gesweorf, es; *m.* Brass filings; limatura æris, L. M. 1, 34; Lchdm. ii. 80, 22. v. gesweorf, sweorfan.

ār-geweorc, es; *n.* Brass-work; æramentum, Cot. 79.

ār-gifa, an; *m.* A benefit-giver; beneficiorum dator, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 6; Crā. 11.

ār-glæd bright with brass. v. ār-glæd.

ārhlīce disgracefully, basely:—Eādwine eorl wearp ofslagen arhlīce fram his āgenum mannum earl Eadwine was basely slain by his own men, Chr. 1071; Erl. 210, 14; Th. 347, 12. v. earhlīce from earg, earh II. evil, vile.

ār-hwæt; *g. m. n.* -hwates; *f.* -hwætre; *adj.* [ār honour, hwæt eager, brisk] Eager or desirous of honour, bold, valiant; honoris cupidus, fortis:—Wealas ofercōm corlas ārhwate the men eager for glory overcame the Welsh, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 22; Th. 208, 9, col. 2; Ēdelst. 73.

ārian; to ārianne; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [ār honour].

I. to give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration; honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Is to ārianne is to be honoured, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14. On sagednys lōfes āreþ me sacrificium laudis honorificabit me, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 24. He āraþ ða gōðan he honoureth the good, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 19. Ic ārode ðe ofer ealle gesceafte I honoured thee over all creatures, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1383. Se rīca Rōmāna wita and se āroða the rich and honoured senator of the Romans, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45.

II. to regard, care for, spare, have mercy, pity, pardon, forgive; consolare, propitium esse, misereri, parcere:—He þearfum ārede he cared for the poor, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25. Ac ārodon heora life but they spared their lives, Jos. 9, 21; Beo. Th. 1201; B. 598. Būton him se cuning ārian wille unless the king will pardon him, L. In. 36; Wilk. 20, 39; Th. i. 124, 19. Āra ambethum [MS. onbethum] pity thy servants, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 17; Cri. 370. DER. ge-ārian.

Ārianisc, Ārianisc; *adj.* ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Ārianisca gedweolda arās the Arian heresy arose, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27, 18, 33. On ðam Ārianiscan gedwolan in the Arian heresy, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 43.

ā-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -rīdon; *pp.* -rīden To ride; equitare:—He ūt of ðam mann-werode arād he rode out from the crowd, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. v. rīdan.

ā-riddan, dū -rīddest [a-, riddan] To rid, deliver; liberare, repellere:—For hwȳ me dū ādrīfe odde arīddest quare me reppulisti? Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2. v. a-hreddan.

āriende, ārigende sparing; parcens. v. ārian.

ā-riht; *adv.* ARIGHT, right, well, correctly; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeaþ if one considereth it right, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. v. riht.

ā-rīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To number, count, enumerate; numerare, enumerare, dinumerare, recensere:—He arīman mæg regnas scūran dropena gehwelcne he can count every drop of the rain-shower, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 21; Sat. 11; Ps. Th. 89, 13; 146, 5. Hi arīmond ealle bān mīne dinumeraverunt omnia ossa mea, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 16; Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 b, 4.

ār-ing, ārung, e; *f.* Honour, respect; honoratio:—Būton āringe without honour, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 41.

ā-rinnan; *p.* -ran, *pl.* -runnon; *pp.* -runnen To run out, pass by, to disappear; effluere, præterire:—Đæt sȳ [MS. sie] cwīde arunnen that the word be run out, Salm. Kmbl. 960; Sal. 479. v. rīnnan, ynnan, a-ynnan.

ā-rīsan; *part.* arīsende; *p.* arās, *pl.* arīson; *pp.* arīsen; *v. n.* To arise, rise, rise up, rise again, to come forth, originate; surgere, exsurgere, resurgere, provenire, oriri:—Ic arīse surgo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 49. Mīcel arīseþ dryht-folc to dōme a great multitude shall arise to judgment, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 22; Cri. 1041. Ðȳ ȳryddan dage arīsan tertia die resurgere, Mt. Bos. 16, 21; Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 2; Cri. 1031. Ydel is eow ær leōhte arīsan vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere, Ps. Spl. 126, 3. He arās sōna surrexit, Gen. 19, 1. Ðā arīson ða ȳri weras

surrexerunt tres viri, Gen. 18, 16. Weocod eall arās the band all arose, Beo. Th. 6053; B. 3030. Storm upp arās the storm rose up, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Sindon costinga monge arīsen many temptations are arisen, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 20; Gū. 10. Arīsen wæs sunne exortus est sol, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 6.

ā-rīseþ it behoveth; oportet:—Þætte arīseþ sunu monnes for it bi-howeth mannis sone, Wyc. Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 9, 22; quia oportet filium hominis, Vulg. v. gerīsan.

Ārius [=Apeios], Arius; *g. ii.* acc. um; *m.* A presbyter of Alexandria, founder of the Arians, born in Cyrenaica, Africa, and died in A. D. 336:—Đā cwæþ Arrius ðæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte nā beon his Fæder gelīc, ne swā mihtig swā he; and cwæþ, ðæt se Fæder wære ær se Sunu, and nam bysne be mannum, hū ælc sunu biþ gingra ðonne se fæder on ðisum life. . . He wolde dōn Crist læssan ðonne he is, and his Godcundnysse wurþmȳnt wanian then Arius said that Christ, the Son of God, could not be equal to his Father, nor so mighty as he; and said, that the Father was before the Son, and took example from men, how every son is younger than his father in this life. . . He would make Christ less than he is, and diminish the dignity of his Godhead, Honl. Th. i. 290, 3-8, 22, 23. Hȳ amānsumodan ðær [on ðære ceastre Nicea A. D. 325] done mæsse-prēost Arrium, forðan ðe he nolde gelyfan ðæt ðæs līgendan Godes Sunu wære ealswā mihtig swā se mætra Fæder is they there [in the city of Nice A. D. 325] excommunicated the mass-priest Arius, because he would not believe that the Son of the living God was as mighty as the great Father is, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2-4.

ariwe an arrow; sagitta. v. arewe.

ār-leās; *def.* se ār-leāsa; *adj.* [ār, leās]. **I.** void of honour, honourless, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, impious; inhonestus, impius, infamis:—Him ārleāse cyn andswarode the honourless race answered him, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 15; Gen. 2475; 91; Th. 116, 10; Gen. 1934. Hleōr gepolade ārleāsa spāt my face endured the spittle of the impious, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436; Elen. Kmbl. 1668; El. 836. Ða ārleāsan the impious men, Andr. Kmbl. 1117; An. 559. Wīd ðam ārleāsestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 43. Forweorþaþ se ārleāsa the wicked perisheth, Ps. Spl. 9, 5; Ps. Lamb. 1, 4, 5. Ðū scealt hweorfan ārleās of earde ðinum thou shalt depart infamous from thy dwelling, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 24; Gen. 1019; Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430.

II. pitiless, merciless, cruel; crudelis:—Maximianus, ārleās cuning, cwealde crīstne men Maximian, the cruel king, slew Christian men, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4.

ārleāslike, *adv.* [ārleās, lice] Wickedly, impiously; impie:—Ic ne dyde ārleāslike nec impie gessi, Ps. Th. 17, 21; Ps. Spl. 17, 23; Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 7; Gū. 537.

ārleās-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ārleās honourless, wicked, -nes, -ness] Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety; iniquitas:—Æfter mænigo ārleāsnysa heora secundum multitudinem impietatum eorum, Ps. Spl. 5, 12; 64, 3. Seð wīdeōrlīce ārleāsnas Bretta cynīnges feralis impietas regis Brittonum, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7; 3, 19; S. 548, 18.

ār-leāst, ær-lēst, e; *f.* [ār honor, honestas, gratia, -leāst] Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed; inhonestas, impietas, crudelitas, flagitium:—Ārleāsta fela many disgraceful deeds, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 12; Met. 9, 6.

ār-līc; *adj.* [ār honour, lic like]. **I.** honest, honourable, noble, becoming, proper; honestus, decorus, honorabilis, nobilis:—Ārlīc bīscop-setl an honourable bishop-seat, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 1; Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 11. Is nū ārlic ðæt we æfstra ðæde ðemen it is now becoming that we consider the deeds of the pious, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 29; Gū. 497.

II. applied to food of a high quality, —Delicious; delicatus, suavis:—Ða beon beraþ ārlicne anleofan,—hafap hunig on mūpe, wynsum wīst the bees produce delicious food,—have honey in the mouth, a pleasant food, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leās. 20; Ps. Th. 95, 8. DER. un-ārlic.

ārlice; *adv.* Honourably, honestly, properly, mercifully; honorifice, honeste, decenter, misericorditer vel propitio animo:—He hine ārlice bebyride honorifice eum sepelivit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20; Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31; Cd. 127; Th. 162, 23; Gen. 2685. Waldend usser gemunde Abraham ārlice our Lord remembered Abraham mercifully, 121; Th. 156, 9; Gen. 2586.

ār-lice; *adv.* [=ær early] Early; diluculo, mane, Mk. Lind. War. 16, 2; Lk. Lind. War. 24, 1; Jn. Rush. War. 8, 2. v. ær-lice.

arm; *adj.* Miserable; miser:—Arm leód miserable people, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 15. v. earm.

armēlu Field or wild rue, which is called Mōly [=μῶλυ] in Cappadocia and Galatia, and by some Harmāla; hence the botanical name = pēgānum harmāla, Lin. vol. ii. p. 327, = πηγάνον ἀγριον wild rue:—Armēlu wyl on buteran to sealfe boil wild rue in butter to a salve, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 4.

ār-morgen early dawn, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 28; 20, 1. v. ær-morgen.

arn ran, Mk. Bos. 5, 6; *p.* of ynnan.

ārna of honours, of mercies, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255; *gen. pl.* of āre, *q. v.*

arod, es; *n?* A species of herb, probably arum = āprow; herbæ genus,

arum:—Nim lybcornes leáf, odðe arod *take a leaf of saffron, or arod*, L. M. 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 10. Gehwæde arodes wōses *a little of the ooze of arum*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23.

arod; *adj. Quick, swift, ready, prepared; celer, velox, promptus, paratus*:—Ðā wearp sum to ðam arod, ðæt he in ðæt būrgeteld nēpde *then one became ready for this, that he ventured into the bower-tent*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. [O. Nrs. ōrdugr, ōrdigr arduus, difficilis, acer, vehemens.] v. earu.

ārod honoured, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45; *pp. of ārian, q. v.*

ārod, es; *m?* [ārian to honour] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium given by the pope to a bishop or archbishop; honoris vel muneris signum*:—Hēr Ælfric arcebiſceop fērde to Rōme æfter his ārde [? arce, MS. q. v.] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his pallium*, Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. arce-.

arodlice, arudlice, ardlice; *adv. Quickly, immediately; cito, sine mora*:—Hī hebbap swīde arodlice ða earce up arcam sine mora elewant, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 b, 9.

arodſcipe, es; *m. Quickness, swiftness, readiness, dexterity; velocitas, dexteritas, promptitudo*:—Oft mon biþ swīde rempende and ræſp swīde dollice on ælc weorc and hrædlice, and ðeah wēnap men ðæt hit ſie for arodſcipe and for hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur*, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 5. DER. un-arodſcipe.

aron estis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. = earon.

ārra of favours, mercies, grace, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 20; Gen. 2750; *gen. pl. of ār.*

Arrian, es; *m. Arius; Arrianus*:—Arrianes gedwola *the heresy of Arius*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 80; Met. 1, 40. v. Arius.

Arrianisc Ariān, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18, 27, 33. v. Arianisc.

Arrius, ii; *m. Arius, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 3. v. Arius.*

ār-sāpe, an; *f. [ār ore, brass; sāpe = sǣp, p. of sǣpan stillare] Verdigris; ærugo*:—Nim ārsāpan *take verdigris*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 31.

ār-sceamu, e; *f. Verecundia*:—Ārsceame, acc. Ps. Th. 68, 19.

Ār-scyldingas, a; *p. pl. m. The honoured Skyldings, Danes*, Beo. Th. 933; B. 464: 3425; B. 1710.

ars-gang, es; *m. [ears anus, gang a passage] Ani foramen, anus. v. ears-gang.*

ār-smiþ, es; *m. [ār brass, smiþ a smith] A copper-smith, a brazier, a worker in brass; faber ærarius, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1.*

ār-stæf, *gen. -stafes; pl. nom. acc. -stafas; m. Favour, kindness, benefit, help; gratia, beneficium, auxilii latio*:—Fæder alwalda mid ærstafum eowic gehealde sīða gesunde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with kindness safe on your ways*, Beo. Th. 639; B. 317. For ærstafum ðū usic sōstest *thou hast sought us for help*, 920; B. 458: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 5; Rā. 27, 24. v. ār, stæf.

art art:—Art vel arp es, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

arp art, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 70; Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

ār-þegn, ār-þeng, es; *m. [ār honour, þegen a servant] A servant or minister by his place or employment; servus, minister honorabilis*:—Cumenā ārþegn *the servant of guests*, Bd. 4, 31; Whel. 361, 14.

arudlice quickly. v. arodlice, ardlice.

ārung, e; *f. I. an honouring, a reverence; honoratio. II.*

a regarding, sparing, pardoning; remissio. v. ār honour, ārian.

Ārwan:—Into Ārwan into the river Orwell, Chr. 1016; Laud. MS; Etl. 157, 1. v. Arewē.

arwe an arrow. v. arewe.

ār-wēla, an; *m. [ār an oar, wēla] The wealth of oars, the sea; divitiæ remorum, mare, Andr. Kmbl. 1705; An. 855.*

ār-weorþ; *adj. [ār honour, weorþ worth, worthy] Honour-worth, honourable, venerable; honorabilis, venerabilis, venerandus. v. ār-wurþ, ār-wyrþ.*

ār-weorþe; *adv. Honourably; honorifice, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1, MS. B. v. ār-wurþlice.*

ār-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p. -ode; pp. -od [ār honour, weorþian to hold worthy] To hold worthy of honour, to give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship; honorare, honorificare, honorem referre, venerari*:—He ongan ārweorþian ða þrōwunge hālgira martyra *incepit honorem referre cædi sanctorum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Ðæt mynster seō cwēn swyðe lufode and ārwyrdode *regina monasterium multum diligebat et venerabatur*, 3, 11; S. 535, 15; Jn. Bos. 5, 23; Deut. 5, 16.

ār-weorþig; *adj. Venerable, reverend; reverendus. v. ār-wurþig.*

ār-weorþlic; *adj. Venerable; venerabilis. v. ār-wurþlic.*

ār-weorþlice; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly; honorifice, reverenter, solemniter, clementer, R. Ben. 58, Lye: Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17; Gen. 45, 4. v. ār-weorþe, -wurþlice, -wyrþlice.*

ār-weorþnes, ār-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f. [ār honour, weorþnes worthiness] Honour-worthiness, honour, dignity; honor, dignitas, reverentia*:—Æfter ārwyrdnesse swā micles biſcopes *juxta venerationem tanto pontifice dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Gif ðū nū gemunan wilt callra ðara

ārwyrdnesse *if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 20. Mid ārweorþnesse *with honour, honourably*, R. Ben. 6, 61.

ār-weorþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence; honor, reverentia*:—On ārweorþunge in honore, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. ār-wurþung.

ār-wiððe, an; *f? [ār an oar, wiððe withe] An oar-withe, a willow band to tie oars with; struppus*:—Ārwiððe vel strop struppus, Ælf. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 117; Wrt. Voc. 56, 37.

arwunga, arwunge; *adv. Gratuitously; gratis*:—Arwunga ge on-fengun, arwunge ge sellap *gratis accepistis, gratis date*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 8. v. earwunga.

ār-wurþ, -wyrþ; *def. se ārwurþa; seō, ðæt ārwurþe; adj. [ār honour, weorþ worth] Honour-worth, honourable, venerable, reverend; honorabilis, honorandus, venerabilis, venerandus*:—Se ārwurþa wer *vir venerabilis*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 22: 5, 1; S. 613, 11. Se gōða biþ simle ārwyrd *the good is always honourable*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23. Ār-wurþe wudewe [MS. wurðewe] or nunne nonna, Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 21; Wrt. Voc. 42, 30. Se ārwurþesta Godes andettere *reverentissimus Dei confessor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 20. Ða ārwurþan bān *honoranda ossa*, 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Ðæt ārwurþe bæp *lavacrum venerabile*, 3, 11; S. 535, 34.

ār-wurþian, -wurþigean; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship; honorare, honorificare, venerari*:—Onsægednys lōfes ārwurþaþ *me sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ðæt ealle ārwurþian [ārwurþigean, Jun.] done Sunu, swā swā hīg ārwurþiaþ [ārwurþigeaþ, Jun.] done Fæder; se ðe ne ārwurþaþ ðone Sunu, ne ārwurþaþ he ðone Fæder *ut omnes honorificent Filium, sicut honorificent Patrem; qui non honorificat Filium, non honorificat Patrem*, Jn. Bos. 5, 23; Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 6. To ārwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne = wurþianne, in weorþian I] ðinne, done sōðan and done āncennedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. Geleāfa sōþlice se geleāfulla ðes is; ðæt ānne God on þrýnnesse and þrýnnesse on Ānnesse *we ārwurþian fides autem catholica hæc est; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 15. Ārwurþa ðinne fæder and ðine mōður *honora patrem tuum et matrem*, Deut. 5, 16. v. ār-weorþian.

ār-wurþig reverend. v. ār-weorþig, ār-weorþ.

ār-wurþigean to honour, reverence; honorificare, Jn. Jun. 5, 23. v. ār-wurþian.

ār-wurþlic; *adj. Venerable; venerabilis*:—Ārwurþlic on to seōnne *venerabilis aspectu*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. v. ār-weorþ, -wurþ.

ār-wurþlice; *adv. Honourably, reverently, kindly, solemnly, mildly; honorifice, solemniter, reverenter, clementer*:—Hī swīde ārwurþlice on-fangene wæron *they were very honourably received*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 1: 3, 19; S. 547, 8: 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Fram crycean ingonge ārwurþlice ahabban *ab ingressu ecclesiæ reverenter abstinere*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 17. Ða grētte hīg ārwurþlice *quos ille clementer allocutus est*, Gen. 45, 4. v. ār-weorþe, -weorþlice.

ār-wurþung, e; *f. Honour, reverence; honor, reverentia*:—Bryngap Drihtne ārwurþunge *afferte Domino honorem*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 2; Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. ār-weorþung.

ār-wyrþ; *adj. Honourable, venerable; honorabilis, venerandus*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 23; Elen. Kmbl. 2256; El. 1129. v. ār-weorþ.

ār-wyrþian; *p. ode; pp. od To honour, reverence, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15. v. ār-weorþian.*

ār-wyrþlice; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly, R. Ben. 58. v. ār-wurþlice.*

ār-wyrþnes, -ness, e; *f. Dignity*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. v. ār-weorþnes.

ār-rýpan; *p. de, te; pp. ed, d, t To tear off, to rip; evellere, abscindere*:—He me of hýd arýpeþ *he tears off my hide from me*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 15; Rā. 76, 7. v. be-rýpan.

ār-ýp, e; *f. An oar-wave; unda remis pulsata*:—Hærn eft onwand, árýða geblond *the tide turned back, the commotion of the oar-waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532.

a-sæcgan; *p. -sægde, -sæde; pp. -sægd, -sæd To speak out, relate, tell, say, express, explain, announce, proclaim; edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare*:—Ne mæge we næfre asæcgan, hū ðū æðele eart, ece Drihten *we may never express, how excellent thou art, everlasting Lord*, Hy. 3, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13. v. a-secgan.

a-sæd said out, related, told, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32; *pp. of a-secgan, q. v.*

a-sædon said out, related, told, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33; *p. of a-secgan.*

a-sælan; *p. -sælde; pp. -sæled [a, sælan to bind] To bind fast, bind; astringere, ligare*:—Synnum asæled *bound fast by sins*, Elen. Kmbl. 2485; Etl. 1244; Cd. 100; Th. 132, 18; Gen. 2195: 166; Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470.

a-sændan; *p. -sænde; pp. -sænd To send forth, to send, Apol. Th. 6, 16: 13, 5. v. a-sendan.*

a-sāh set, sank, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 26, col. 2; *p. of a-sigan.*

asal, asal an ass, Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 6; 21, 2. v. esol.

a-sānian; *p. ode; pp. od To languish, grow weak, diminish; langues-*

cere, laxari:—Næfre ic lufan sibbe forlæte asānian *never will I permit the love of my kin to languish*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 23; Gū. 1148.
asaru Asarabacca, folefoot, hazelwort; asārum Europæum = *ἀσάρον*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-sāwan; p. -seōw, -siōw, pl. -seōwon; pp. -sāwen *To sow; seminare*, obserere, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 499; Met. 20, 250. v. sāwan.

asca dust; pulvis, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 11. v. asce.

asca, ascas, ascum:—Asca of ash spears, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. v. asc.

a-scaean to shake off, to shake, brandish; excutere, Ps. Th. 67, 10. v. asceacan.

a-scādan to separate, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. v. asceādan.

a-sceācan to shake, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144; Ps. Spl. 7, 13. v. a-sceacan.

a-sceære; adj. [a, scær; p. of sceran to cut, shear] Without tonsure, untrimmed; intonsus, incultus, Peccatorum Medicina 8. v. æ-scære.
 a-scafan; p. -scōf, pl. -scōfon; pp. -scafen, -scafen *To shave; abrader*, obradere:—Ascafen obrasus, Cot. 148. v. scafan.

a-scamian; p. ode; pp. od *To be ashamed, to make ashamed or abashed; erubescere, pudore confundere*:—Nā ascamien on me non erubescant in me, Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Hī ascamode swīciap on swiman they wander abashed in giddiness, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 31; Cri. 1299. v. scamian.

Ascan mynster Axminster, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 13, col. i. v. Ascan mynster, Axan mynster.

ASCE, æsce [g. æscecan], acse, ahse, axe, axse, æxe, an; f. ASH, ashes; cinis:—On ðære ascan in the ashes, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 27; Ph. 231: 60 a; Th. 217, 24; Ph. 285. Gebreadad weorþe eft of ascan it becomes formed again from [its] ashes, 61 a; Th. 224, 9; Ph. 373. Ascan and ysian ashes and embers, 64 a; Th. 236, 18; Ph. 576: 65 a; Th. 240, 33; Ph. 648. [O.H. Ger. asca, f. cinis: Goth. azgo, f. O.Nrs. aska, f.]

a-sceacan, -scacan, -scæcan; he -sceaceþ, -sceacþ, -sceaceþ, -sceacþ; p. -sceōc, -scōc, pl. -scēoccon, -scōcom; pp. -sceacan, -scacan. I. to shake off, remove; excutere:—Asceacþ ðæt dust of eōwrum fōtum excutite pulverem de pedibus vestris, Mk. Bos. 6, 11.

II. to be removed, forsake, desert, flee; excuti, fugere, aufugere, deserere:—Asceacan [Lamb. ofascacen] ic eom excussus sum, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. ðæt Iacob was asceacen quod fugeret Jacob, Gen. 31, 22. He asceacen was fram Ædelreðe he had deserted from Æthelred, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, 15.

III. to shake, brandish, to be shaken; vibrare, quater, concuti, labefieri, infirmari:—His swurd he acweþ odde asceacþ gladium sum vibrabit, Ps. Lamb. 7, 13. He asceacþ fedre it shakes its plumage, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144; Ps. Spl. 7, 13. Offa æscholt asceōc Offa shook his ashen spear, Byrht. Th. 138, 35; By. 230. Wilsunne regn wolcen bringeþ, and ðonne asceacþ God sundoryrfe pluuiam voluntarium segregabis, Deus, hereditati tuæ, etenim infirmata est, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

a-sceādan, -scādan; p. -scēd, pl. -scēdon; pp. -sceāden, -scāden; v. a. [a from, scēādan to divide] To separate, disjoin, exclude, distinguish; separare, segregare:—Ic mec ascēd ðara scylda I separated myself from the guilt, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470: 2623; El. 1313. And he hine from nýtenum ascēd and he distinguished him from beasts, L. E. i. 23; Th. ii. 420, 8. Hī of ciricean gemānan ascādene sīen they from the church communion shall be excluded, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. ðæt eālonð is feor asceāden fram Hibernia insula ab Hibernia procul secreta est, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 40.

a-sceāf expelled, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115; p. of a-scūfan.

a-scealian; p. ode; pp. od [a from, scealu a scale] To pull off the scales or bark, to scale, bark; decorticare, Cot. 79.

a-sceamian to be ashamed. v. a-scamian.

a-scearpan to sharpen, Ps. Surt. 63, 4. v. a-scirpan.

a-sceð separated, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470; p. of a-sceādan.

a-sceofen expelled, = a-scofen, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17; pp. of a-scūfan.

a-sceōnung, e; f. Detestation, abomination; abominatio, Mk. Bos. 13, 14. v. a-scūnung.

a-sceōp gave, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381. v. a-sceppan.

a-sceortian, -scortian; p. ode; pp. od *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail; breuiare, effluere*:—ðæt wæter asceortode the water failed, Gen. 21, 15. Ten þūsend geāra ascortap ten thousand years will elapse, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12.

a-sceōtan; he -scýt, -scýtt; p. -scēat, pl. -scuton; pp. -scoten [a, sceōtan to shoot] To shoot forth, shoot, shoot out, fall; jaculari, cum impetu erumpere:—Hie ne mehton from him nænne fīan sceōtan they could not shoot an arrow from them, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 8. Ne ascytt Sen-nacherib fīan into ðære byrig Hierusalem Sennacherib shall not shoot arrows into the city of Jerusalem, Homl. Th. i. 568, 31. Ða eāgan of his heāfde ascuton, and on eorþan feollan the eyes shot out of his head, and fell on the earth, Bd. i, 7; S. 478, 38.

a-sceppan; p. -sceōp, -scōp, pl. -sceōpon, -scōpon; pp. -sceapen, -scapen *To create, appoint, give; creare, designare*:—Him God naman

niwan asceōp God gave him a new name, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381.

a-scerian to cut from, separate. v. a-scirian.

a-scerpan to sharpen. v. a-scirpan.

ASCIAN, ascian, ahlian, axian; p. ode; pp. od. I. to ask, to ask for, to demand, inquire, to call, summon before one; interrogare, postulare, exigere:—Ðe dū me æfter ascat which thou askest about, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 26, 29. Ne ascige ic nū ðwiht bi ðam bitran deāþe minum I demand now nothing for my bitter death, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 16; Cri. 1475. He ongan hine ahlian he began to call him, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863.

II. to obtain, experience; nancisci, experiiri:—He weān ahsode he obtained woe, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. [Orm. askenn; Laym. axien; O.Sax. ēscōn; O. Frs. askia, aschia; Dut. eischen; Ger. heischen; M.H. Ger. eischen; O.H. Ger. eiscōn; Dan. æske; Swed. åska; O. Nrs. æskja optare; Sansk. ish to wish, desire.]

a-scilian; p. ode; pp. ed [a from, scel a shell] To take off the shell, to shell; enucleare, Cot. 171.

a-scōinan; p. -scān, pl. -scinon; pp. -scinen *To shine forth, to be clear, evident; clarescere, elucere*:—Hwylc wære his lif cūþlicor ascīneþ vita qualis fuerit certius clarescat, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 14. Ða ðær ascān beāma beorhtast then there shone the brightest of beams, Exon. 52 a; Th. 180, 20; Gū. 1282.

a-scirian, -scyrian; p. ode; pp. ed, ud; v. a. [a, scirian to share] To cut from, separate, divide, part, sever; separare, sejungere, excommunicare, destinare:—He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beōn fram mannum moveri ab hominibus, Somn. 280. Ascyred and asceāden scylda gehwylcere sundered and set apart from every sin, Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313; Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 16; Cri. 1608. Ðæt he scyle from his Scippende ascyred weorpan to deāþe nider that he shall be separated from his Creator by death beneath, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 2; Cri. 1618.

a-scirgendlic disjoining, disjunctive. v. a-scyrigendlic.

a-scirpan, a-scrypan, a-scerpan, a-scearpan; p. te, tun; pp. ed *To sharpen; exacuere*:—Swidor ablenðap ðæs mōdes eāgan ðonne hī hī ascirpan they rather blind the eyes of the mind than sharpen them, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. v. scerpan.

ascirred = asciured separated from, saved, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6; pp. of a-scirian.

a-scofen banished, R. Ben. 63. v. a-scūfan.

a-scōp gave, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 16. v. a-sceppan.

a-scortian to shorten, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12. v. a-sceortian.

a-scræp he scraped; radebat, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33; p. of a-screopan.

a-screādan; p. ode; pp. od *To prune, lop; præsecare*, Anlct. Gl. DER. screādan.

a-screncan; p. -scrente; pp. -scrent [a, screncan to supplant] To supplant:—Ne eft sió þræþsing ðæs lichoman ðæt mōd ne ascrence mid upahæfenesse ne aut istos afflictia caro ex elatione supplantet, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 3.

a-screopan; p. -scræp, pl. -scræpon; pp. -screpen *To scrape off, scrape; radere*:—Ascræd ðone wyrm of his lice testa saniem radebat, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33. v. screopan.

a-screpan, -srypan; pp. en *To bear, cast or vomit out; egerere*, Cot. 71. v. a-screopan.

a-scrincan; p. -scranc, pl. -scruncun; pp. -scruncun *To shrink; arescere*. v. scrincan.

a-scrypan to cast out. v. a-screpan.

asc-protu fennel-giant. v. asc-rote, an; f.

a-scūfan, -scōfan; p. -sceāf, pl. -scufon; pp. -scofen, -scofofen [a from, scūfan to shove] To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away; expellere, peller, abigere, extrudere, emittere:—Forþ ascūfan to drive forward, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rā. 87, 6. Me cearsorge of mōde asceāf Peðen usser our Lord has driven anxious sorrow from my mind, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115. He was asceofen and adripen of his biscop-setle pulsus est a sede sui episcopatus, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17.

ascung, e; f. An asking, a question, an interrogation, inquiry, inquisition; interrogatio, inquisitio:—Ðæs sēdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 81; Met. 22, 41; Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. ascung.

a-scūnian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [a away, scūnian to shun]. I. to avoid, shun, fly from; evitare, reprobare:—He mōt þyllic ascūnian he must shun the like, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9; L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 6.

II. to hate, detest; odisse, detestari:—Esau ascūnode Iacob oðerat Esau Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Ða ascūnodon hīg hine oðerant eum, Gen. 37, 4.

III. to accuse, reprove, convict; arguere:—Hwylc eōwer ascūnaþ me for synne quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato? Jn. Bos. 8, 46.

a-scūniendlic; adj. Detestable, abominable; detestabilis:—Befōran Gode ys ascūniendlic abominatio est ante Deum, Lk. Bos. 16, 15.

a-scūnung, a-sceōnung, e; f. An execration, abomination, a detesta-

tion; execratio, abominatio:—Ge geseþ ðære toworpennessy asceōnunge [ascūnunge, Jun.] *videritis abominationem desolationis*, Mk. Bos. 13, 14; Ps. Spl. 8, 14.

a-scuton shot out, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38; *p. pl.* of *a-sceōtan*.

a-scyled taken out of the shell, shelled; enucleatus, Cot. 75; *pp.* of *a-sclilan*.

a-scyndan [a from, scyndan to hasten] *To separate, remove, take away*; tollere, elongare:—Ðū ascyndest fram me frēond elongasti a me amicū, Ps. Spl. M. 87, 19.

a-scyrian to separate, Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313. *v. a-scirian*.

a-scyrigendlic; *adj.* [ascirigende disjoining, from ascirian] *Disjoining, disjunctive*; disjunctivus; Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 43.

a-scyrigendlice; *adv.* *Disjunctively, severally*; disjunctive, Ælfc. Gr. 44; *Lye*.

a-scyrran to sharpen, Ps. Th. 126, 5; Ps. Spl. C. 63, 3. *v. a-scirpan*.

a-sealcan; *pp.* asolcen *To languish, to be or become weak, idle, slothful, remiss*; languescere, remittere, desidiosum fieri:—Ne læt ðū ðe ðin mōd ascalcan wærfæst willan mīnes let not thou thy mind languish [to be] observant of my will, Cd. 99; Th. 130, 30; Gen. 2167. Asolcen fram gōðre drohtnunge slothful for good living, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11; 340, 35. Asolcen accidiosus? vel tedious, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 18; Wrt. Voc. 60, 52. Asolcen dissolutus, desidiosus, R. Ben. 48. Asolcen deses, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 10. Asolcen iners, Cot. 108. Asolcen remissus, ignavus, Scint. 16.

a-seárian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od *To become dry, to sear, dry up*; arescere, Lchdm. iii. 355, 24.

a-seáþ seethed; *p. of a-seóðan*.

a-sēcan, -sēcān; *p. -sōhte*; *pp. -sōht* [a, sēcan to seek]. *I. to search or seek out, to seek for, to require, demand*; eligere, require, petere aliquid ab aliquo:—Asēcan ða sēlestan to seek out the best, Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019; 813; El. 407. Mid swā mycle fōreseōnysses wæs ðæs lichoman clænnesses asōht tanta provisione est munditia corporis requisita, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8. Wyllaþ me lifes asēcan they will demand my life, Ps. Th. 118, 95. *II. to seek, go to, explore*; adire, explorare:—Ðæt fyr georne asēceþ innan and ūtan eorþan sceatas the fire shall eagerly seek the tracts of earth within and without, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004.

a-secgan, -sēcān; *p. -sægde*, -sēde; *pp. -sægde*, -sæd [a out, secgan to say] *To speak out, declare, express, tell, say, relate, explain, announce, proclaim*; edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare:—Ic him mīn ærende asecgan wille I will relate to him my errand, Beo. Th. 693; B. 344. Heofonas asecgaþ wuldor Godes cæli enarrant gloriam Dei, Ps. Spl. C. 18, 1. Wundor asecgan miraculum enarrare, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Gif sece gemyndelic wise asēd biþ if that memorable thing be told, 4, 22; S. 590, 32; Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 22; 35, 1; Fox 154, 18. Him engel Godes call asægde God's angel told him all, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 19; Dan. 156. Ðā asēdon his gefēran then said his companions, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Ōþ ðæt ic ascege donec annunciem, Ps. Th. 70, 17.

a-secgendlic; *adj.* *That which may be spoken, expressible*; effabilis, Som.

a-sellan; *p. -sealde*; *pp. -seald* *To expel, banish, deliver*; expellere, relegere, tradere, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 14; Sat. 90. *v. sellan*.

a-sendan, ic -sende, ðū -sendest, -sendst, -senst, he -sent, -sendeþ, *pl. -sendaþ*, *p. -sende*; *pp. -sended*, -send *To send forth, send out, send; emitte, mittere*:—Asend gāst ðinne and biþ gescapen emitte spiritum tuum et creabuntur, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Ðonne ðū of lice aldor asendest when thou sendest forth life from thy body, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790. Drihten asent hungor on eow and þurst and næcde the Lord shall send forth on you hunger and thirst and nakedness, Deut. 28, 48. Ðæt he wolde asendan his ænccennedan Sunu that he would send his only-begotten Son, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 3; Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ic eom asend ego missus sum, Lk. Bos. 1, 19. *DER. sendan*.

a-sēngan for *a-sēnian* [a, sēnian to see] *To shew, discover, manifest*; manifestare, perspicuum facere:—Ðe ic asēngan ne mæg which I may not discover, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 11; Jul. 313.

a-seōn, ic -seō, ðū -sihest, -siht, he -siheþ, -sihþ, *pl. -seōþ*; *p. -sāh*, *pl. -sigon*, -sihon; *impert. -seōh*; *pp. -sigen*, -sihen [a from, out; seōn, sihan to strain] *To strain out*; percolare:—Asēoh donec drens, and dō ðonne mele fulne buteran strain out the drink, and then add [do] a basin full of butter, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 16.

a-seóðan; *p. -seáþ*, *pl. -sudon*; *pp. -soden* *To boil, seethe, scorch, to purify by seething*; coquere:—Swā man seolfor asēodeþ mid fyre as one seethes silver by fire, Ps. Th. 65, 9. Ðē ic gecēas on ðam ofne ðe ðū on wære asoden, ðæt wæs on ðinum iermpum elegi te in camino paupertatis, Past. 26, 1; Hat. MS. 35 a, 6. Ðæt heó mid longre hire lichoman untrummes asode beon that she should be purified by the long suffering of her body, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15. Ealle we lætaþ to viii healf-marcum asodenes goldes we estimate all at eight half-marks of pure gold, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2.

a-seów, -siów sowed, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 26; *p. of a-sāwan*.

a-setan to appoint, design; destinare, R. Conc. pref.

a-seted, -sett set, placed, stored, built, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667; Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp.* of *a-settan*.

a-sēdan; *p. -sēdde*; *pp. -sēded* *To affirm, confirm*; affirmare, confirmare:—Sume [adverbia] syndon ad vel confirmativa, mid ðām we asēdþ ūre spræce some adverbs are affirmative or confirmative, with which we affirm our speech, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 16.

a-sēðan to boil. *v. seóðan*.

a-setnys, -nyss, e; *f.* *What is set or fixed, a statute, law*; constitutio, statum:—Eádmundes cyniges asetnyses king Edmund's institutes, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 1.

a-settan; *p. -sette*; *pp. -seted*, -sett. *I. to set, put, place, appoint, lay, set up, erect, build, to set or take, to plant*; ponere, statuere, constituere, instituere, collocare, deponere, desumere, plantare:—He asette his swifran hand under Abrahames heoh posuit manum sub femore Abraham, Gen. 24, 9. He hæfde Grendle togeánes seleweard aseted he had set a hall-ward against Grendel, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667. Eallunga ys seó æx to ðære treowa wurtrumum asett jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Hēht ðā asettan lic on eorþan he then commanded to place the body upon the earth, Elen. Kmbl. 1750; El. 877. Ac heó hire ðær wíc asette ibique sibi mansionem instituit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26; Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 27; Rā. 30, 6. Hēt ænne weall asettan he ordered a wall to be built, Ors. 6, 15; Bos. 122, 34. Hēt hi eft asettan he bade her again be taken, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 14; Jul. 231. Ic on neorxna wonge niwe asette treow mid telgum I planted in paradise a new tree with branches, Cd. 223; Th. 295, 5; Sat. 481. *II. sīþ asettan to make a journey; iter facere*:—He in helle ceafa sīþ asette he made his journey into the jaws of hell, Andr. Kmbl. 3404; An. 1706; Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 26; Rā. 10, 11.

a-sette set, placed, built, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26; *p. of a-settan*. *asicyd*; *part.* [a from, sūcan to suck] *Taken from suck, weaned*; ablactatus:—Swā swā asicyd ofer mōdor sicut ablactatus super matre, Ps. Spl. M. C. 130, 4.

a-sifan; *p. -sifte*; *pp. -sift* *To sift*; cribrare:—Asift þurh clāþ sift through a cloth, L. M. 1, 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 36, 7. *v. sifan*.

a-sīgan; *p. -sāh*, *pl. -sigon*; *pp. -sigen* *To decline, go down, fall down*; delabi, occidere:—Ðæt, mid ðām dynte, he nyder asāh that, with the blow, he fell down, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 269, 26, col. 2. Læt ðinne sefan healdan frēan dōmas, ða ðe hēr men forlætāþ asigan let thy mind observe the Lord's decrees, which here men permit to decline, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 24; Fā. 75.

a-sigen fallen; *pp.* of *a-sīgan*.

a-sindrian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od *To sunder, separate*. *v. a-syndran*.

a-singan; *p. -sang*, *pl. -sungon*; *pp. -sungen* [a, singan] *To sing*; canere:—Ðæt man asinge that a man sing, Ps. Th. 91, 1; Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159; Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12.

Asirige *The Assyrians*; Assyrii:—Ðæt synd Asirige and Rōmāne these are the Assyrians and the Romans, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 14. *v. Assyrias*.

a-sittan; *p. -sæt*, *pl. -sæton*; *pp. -seten* *To dwell together*; considere:—Secgas, mid sigecwēn, aseten hæfdon, on Crēca land the men had a dwelling together with the victorious queen, in the land of the Greeks, Elen. Kmbl. 1993; El. 998. *v. sittan* II.

a-slacian, -slacian; *p. ode*, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate*; laxare, remittere, solvere, dissolvere, dimittere, hebentare, enervare, Cot. 103; 169; Prov. 19; 10. *v. slacian*.

a-slacigendlic; *adj.* *Remissive*; remissivus:—Sume [adverbia] syndon remissiva, ðæt synd aslacigendlice [lytium paulatim, softe suaviter, etc.] some [adverbs] are remissiva, that is remissives, etc. Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 29.

a-slacigendlice; *adv.* *Slackly, remissly*; remisse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; *Lye*.

aslād slipped away. *v. aslidan*.

a-slæccan; *p. -slæcte*; *pp. -slæced*, -slæct *To slacken, loosen, remit*; laxare, remittere. *v. slæccan*, *slacian*.

a-slæccian; *p. ude*; *pp.* ud *To dissolve*; dimittere, Cot. 62. *v. a-slacian*.

a-slægen struck, *Lye*. *v. a-sleán*.

a-slāpan; *p. -slēp*, *pl. -slēpon*; *pp. -slāpen* [a, slāpan=slēpan to sleep] *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep*; dormitare:—Mīn sáwl aslēp dormitavit anima mea, Ps. Th. 118, 28.

a-slāwian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od *To be heavy, dull, sluggish*; torpescere, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

a-sleán; *p. -slōh*, *pl. -slōgon*; *pp. -slegen*, -slagen, -slægen *To strike, beat, hammer, to fix, erect*; ferire, icere, cædere, figere, ponere:—On býman aslegenum [Lamb. onaslagenum], Ps. Spl. 97, 6; in tubis ductilibus, Vulg; in trumpis beten out, Wyc. Hi aslōgan ān geteld tetendur tentorium, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1; 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Ðe of his lichoman aslegen was that was struck off his body, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. *v. sleán*. *DER. ön-asleán*; *pp. ön-aslagen*.

a-slēpen=*a-sleópen* slip away, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9. *v. a-slōpan*.

a-slidan; *ic -slide*, ðū -slidest, -slist, he -slideþ, -slit, *pl. -slidaþ*; *p. -slād*,

pl. -slidon; *pp.* -sliden *To slide or slip away*; labare:—Ne aslīt his fōt non *supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Th. 36, 31. Ðæt mīn fōt asliden wære *motus est pes meus*, 93, 17. Asliden beōn *labi*, Scint. 13, 24, 78.

a-slītan, -slītan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -slyten, -slyten; *v. a.* [a from, *slitan* to *slit*] *To cleave, rive, destroy, cut off*; discindere, diruere, abscindere:—Aslāt ða tūnas ealle *destroyed all the villages*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 20. Mildheortnyss his aslīteþ of cneōrysse on cynrine *misericiordiam suam abscindet a generatione in generationem*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8.

a-slōh, -slōgon *struck, fixed*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1; *p. of a-sleān*.
a-slūpan; *p.* -sleāp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopon *To slip away*; elabi:—Læt ðe aslūpan sorge of breōstum *let sorrow slip away from thy breast*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 7; Gen. 2796. Ðæt hī æfre him of aslēpen [= *a-sleāpan*] *that they may ever slip from them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9.

a-slytan; *p.* -slāt; *pp.* -slyten; *v. trans.* *To cut off*:—Aslīteþ *abscindet*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8. *v. a-slītan*.

a-smeāgan, -smeān; *p.* -smeāde; *pp.* -smeād *To look closely into, examine, trace out, elicit, meditate upon, consider, contemplate, ponder, judge, deem, be of opinion, think*; perscrutari, investigare, indagare, elicere, contemplari, pensare, censere:—Nū ne māge we asmeāgan hū God of ðam lāme flāsc worhte and blōd, bān and fell, fex and næglas *now we cannot trace out how of the loam God made flesh and blood, bones and skin, hair and nails*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 15. Stige mīne ðu asmeādest *semitam meam investigasti*, Ps. Spl. 138, 2; R. Ben. 55. Asmeāgende *indagantes*, Cot. 104. Asmeāde *elicuit*, Cot. 77. Gif man hit ariht asmeāþ *if one rightly considers it*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. Ic ðe me oððe ic asmeāge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51.

a-smeāgung, e; *f.* *Investigation, meditation*; scrutinium, investigatio, meditatio:—Purh asmeāgunge bōclīre snotornesse *through investigation of book-like wisdom*, Apol. Th. 3, 16.

a-smīdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* *To forge, make, work as a smith*; fabricare:—Asmīdod *fabricatus*, Cot. 82.

a-smorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans.* *To smother, choke, strangle, suffocate*; suffocare:—Asmoraþ ðæt word *suffocat verbum*, Mt. Rush. Str. 13, 22. Hī hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemoran *they smothered and stifled him on his bed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 5. Ðæt ge ne blōd ne þigean, ne asmored [MS. H. asmorod] *that ye taste not blood, nor [what is] strangled*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 26.

a-snāsan, -snāsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* *I. to hit or strike against, to stake oneself upon anything*; impingere:—Gif beforan eāgum asnāse [MS. H. asnāse] *if he stake himself before his eyes*, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 14. *II. to wrest anything from another*? extorquere, L. Noel, Lye. DER. on-snāsan, ona-.

a-snīdan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden; *v. trans.* *To cut off*; amputare. *v. snītan* to cut.

a-soden *sodden, boiled, tried by seething*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15; *pp.* of *a-sēodan*.

a-sogen *sucked*, Cot. 193; *pp.* of *a-sūgan*.

a-sōht *sought out, searched*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8; *pp.* of *a-sēcan*.

a-solcen, *a-swolcen*; *part.* *Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful*; remissus, desidiosus, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11. *v. a-sealcen*.

a-solcennys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Idleness, sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness*; ignavia, desidia, pigritia:—Heora līdnys is asolcennys and nītennys *their mildness is sloth and ignorance*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11; 220, 21. Se sixta heāfodlēahter is asolcennys *the sixth chief sin is slothfulness*, 218, 22. Purh ūre asolcennysse *through our sluggishness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 240, 12; Homl. Th. i. 602, 8.

a-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -speōn, *pl.* -spōnon, -speōnon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans.* *To allure from, entice, induce, urge, persuade, introduce secretly*; allicere, illicere, impellere, persuadere, attrahere, subintroducere:—Gif he ða cwēne gesspanan [MS. B. aspanan] and gelæran mihte, ðæt heō brūcan wolde his gescynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; Whel. 304, 42, note. Hēr aspōn Æðelwald done here to unfriþe in this year *Æthelwald allured the army to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1. Hine Hannibal aspōn, ðæt he ðæt gewinn leng ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the war longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. He aspeōn him fram ealle he enticed all from him, 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19; 2, 2; Bos. 41, 8; 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21. Aspeōn ðeorne bisceop *subintroduxit alium episcopum*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-spāw *vomited out*; *p.* of *a-spiwan*.

a-spēdan; *p.* -spēdde; *pp.* -spēdd, -spēdd *To speed, prosper*; prosperare:—Witum aspeðde *made prosperous by their sufferings*, Andr. Kmbl. 3261; An. 1633.

a-spelian; *part.* *a-spelende*; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy for another, represent another*; vicario munere fungi, vicem vel locum alicujus supplere:—He mōste his hlāford aspelian *he might represent his lord*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3; R. Ben. 58. Aspelad beōn *to have one's place supplied by another*; excusari, R. Ben. 35.

a-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, spendan to spend] *To spend entirely,*

consume, squander, to spend, expend, lay out, bestow, distribute; consumere, dissipare, expendere, sumptum facere, erogare, impertiri:—Ðonne hys gestreōd beōþ ðus eall aspended *when his property is thus all entirely spent*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 43. Ic aspende yfele *distraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 52. Ic aspende [asende MS.] *oððe gife imperitior*; 37; Som. 39, 13. Aspendan þearfum *to spend on the poor*; erogare pauperibus, R. Ben. interl. 58; Scint. 1.

a-speōn *enticed, secretly introduced*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19; Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4. *v. a-spanan*.

a-sperian *to track, trace, investigate*; investigare, Prov. 20. *v. a-spyrian*.

aspide, es; *m.* *An asp, viper, serpent*; aspis, idis; *f.* = *ἀσπίς, ἰδος*; *f.* *a sort of serpent remarkable for rolling itself up in a spiral form: a negative, and ἀσπίς to extend*, Scapulæ Lexicon:—Aspidas *aspides*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Anlic nædran, ða aspide ylde nemnaþ *like a serpent, which men call an asp*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Spl. Lamb. in Ps. 57, 4 *have nædran instead of aspide*. Ðū ofer aspide miht gangan *thou mayest go over an asp* [super aspidem], Ps. Th. 90, 13; Lamb. has ofer nædran, 90, 13.

a-spirian, -spirigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, trace*:—Aspirige hit ūt *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. *v. a-spyrian*.

a-spiwan; *p.* -spāw, *pl.* -spiwon; *pp.* -spiwon *To spew out, vomit forth*; evomere, vomere:—Aspau = *aspaw evomuit*, Cot. 78; Peccat. Medic. 5.

a-spōn *allured, induced*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 18, col. 1; Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 15. *v. a-spanan*.

a-spreādan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [= *a-sprēdan*] *To spread forth, extend*; præterdere:—Aspreād mildheortnyss ðīne *præterde misericordiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 11. *v. sprēdan*.

a-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon; *pp.* -sprecan [a, sprecan] *To speak out, speak*; eloqui, loqui:—Hwylc mæg æfre mihta Drihtnes asprecan and aspyrian *quis loquetur potentias Domini*? Ps. Th. 105, 2. Ðū aspræce locutus es, 59, 5; 58, 12; 73, 21.

a-spreōtan; *p.* -spreāt, *pl.* -spruton; *pp.* -sproten; *v. intrans.* [a, spreōtan] *To sprout forth, break forth*; progerminare, erumpi, eructare:—Swā ufeine is corþe picce, syndon ðas mōras myclum asprotene *sicut crassitudo terræ erupta est super terram*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

a-sprettan *to sprout out*; germinare, pullulare, Solil. 9. *v. a-sprýtan*.

a-sprīan; *v. a.* *To lay before, shew*? præterdere, Bd. 4, 19.

a-sprincan; *p.* -spranc, *pl.* -spruncon; *pp.* -spruncen *To spring up, arise*; oriri, exoriri:—Aspruncen is on þýstrum leóht *exortum est in tenebris lumen*, Ps. Spl. 111, 4; C. R. Ben. 7. *v. a-springan*.

a-sprindlad; *part.* [= *a-springlad*? from springan to spread, or sprengan to burst open] *Torn asunder, ripped up*; diruptus, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 7.

a-spring *a water-spring, fountain*; scaturigo, Hom. de Comp. Cordis, Lye. *v. æ-spring*.

a-springan, -sprýngan, -sprincan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans.* *I. to spring up, arise, originate, break forth*; surgere, assurgere, oriri, exoriri, rumpi, prorumpi:—Asprýngþ rihtwýns *oriatur iustitia*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7; R. Ben. 69. Asprang *ortum traxit*, Lupi Serm. 3, 7. Ðā asprungon ealle wýllspringas ðære micelan niwelnisse *rupti sunt omnes fontes abyssi magnæ*, Gen. 7, 11.

II. to spring out, lack, fail, cease, fall away; deficere, desinere:—Asprang gāst mīn defect *spiritus meus*, Ps. Spl. C. 76, 3. Asprung hālig *defecit sanctus*, 11, 1; 72, 19. Ne ðām fore nyþmum ðe ðær inwuniaþ līf aspringeþ *nor, through sorrows, shall life fail to them that dwell therein*, Exon. 32b; Th. 103, 8; Cri. 1685; 30b; Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Wroht wæs asprungon *strife had ceased*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83; Ps. Th. 54, 10. Ðæt hī ne asprungan fram heora geleāfan *ne a fide deficerent*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 6.

a-sprīt *shall sprout out*, Gen. 3, 18. *v. a-sprýtan*.

a-spruncen *arisen*. *v. a-sprincan*.

a-sprungennes, -sprungennys, -ness, e; *f.* [asprungon *failed, ceased*; *pp.* of *a-springan*] *An eclipse, deficiency, failing, fainting, exhaustion*; eclipsis, defectio:—Wæs geworden sunnan asprungennys *facta erat eclipsis solis*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10. Asprungennys nam me defectio tenuit me, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 53.

a-sprýngan *to spring up, arise*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. *v. a-springan*.

a-sprýtan, -sprītan; *p.* -sprýtte, -spritte; *pp.* -sprýtode *To sprout out, cause to sprout out*; germinare:—Fornas and bremelas heō asprīt ðe spinas et tribulos *germinabit tibi*, Gen. 3, 18. *v. sprýtan*, sprýttan.

a-spylian, -spyligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, wash, purify*; ablueret:—Swin nýllap aspyligan [aspylian MS. Cot.] on hluttrum wāterum *swine will not wash in pure waters*, Bd. 37, 4; Fox 192, 27. [Plat. aspylen: Dut. afspoelen: Ger. abspülen.]

a-spyrgan *to search, explore, investigate*, Exon. 92b; Th. 348, 16; Sch. 29. *v. a-spyrian*.

a-spyrgeng, e; *f.* *An inventing, invention*; adinventio, Cot. 186.

a-spyrian, -spyrgan, -spyrgian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To search, explore, trace, discover, explain*; investigare, indagare, explorare, enucleare:—Se ðe nele, be his andgites mæde, ða bōclīcan gewritu aspyrian, hū hī to

Criste belimpap he who will not, according to the measure of his understanding, search the book-writings, how they refer to Christ, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 30. Aspyrige hit út let him trace it out, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14, note 33. Ðæt mihte dæra twegra twéon aspyrian that might discover the difference of the two, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434; Elen. Kmbl. 932; El. 467. Ic aspyrige enucleo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 18; Ps. Th. 105, 2.

assa, an; m: asse, es; m. A male ass; asinus:—Se assa geseah done engel asinus cernebat angelum, Num. 22, 23, 25. Beót done assan verberabat asinum, 22, 23, 25. Gif ðū gemete ðines feondes assan, læd hine to him si occurreris inimici tui asino erranti, *reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4; 23, 5. Wilde assan wild asses; onagri, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 12. Ðā feoll se asse adūne tum concidit asinus, Num. 22, 27. He hæfde on offendum and on assum miclea æhta he had great possessions in camels and in asses, Gen. 12, 16; 22, 5. [O. Nrs. asni, m. asinus.] v. asse, esol.

Assan dūn, e; f. [assan, dūn a hill: 'Assendun S. Hovd. i. e. vertente Florent. mons asini', Gib.] Assingdon or Ashingdon, in Essex:—Se cyning offerde hī innon Eást-Seaxan, æt dære dūne de man hæf Assandūn the king overtook them in Essex, at the hill which is called Assingdon, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 19, col. 2: 1020; Th. 286, 16, 19, col. 1.

asse, an; f: assen, e; f. A she-ass; asina:—Uppan assan folan sittende sedens super pullum asinae, Jn. Bos. 12, 15. Finde gyt āne assene ye [two] shall find a she-ass, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Rit uppam tamre assene rides on a tame she-ass, 21, 5. Læddon ða assene to him adduxerunt asinam, 21, 7.

Asse-dun, adj. [asse asina; or asce ash, cinis; dun dun or grey, fuscus] ASS-DUN or ASH-DUN, of a dun or dark colour; dosinus, cinereus:—Assedun dosinus vel cinereus, Ælf. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 39. 'Glosse Isidori: Dosius vel dosinus, equus asinini pili,' Du Cange.

ass-myre, an; f. A mare ass, she-ass; asina:—And xx assmyrena and twenty of mare asses, Gen. 32, 15.

Assyria, æ; f. Assyria, Od. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232.

Assyrias; gen. Assyria, Assiria; dat. Assyrium; pl. m. The Assyrians; Assyrii:—Assyria ealdordugup the people of the Assyrians, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 310.

Assyrige; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. The Assyrians; Assyrii:—Ðæt synd Assyrie and Rómæ these are the Assyrians and the Romans, Ors. 2, 5; Bar. 77, 31. v. Assyrias.

ast a hīln; siccatorium:—Cynl oððe ast siccatorium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132. v. cynl.

a-stælan [a, stælan to steal] To steal out, to seduce; obpere:—Ðæt me næfre deofol on astælan ne mæge that the devil may never secretly creep on me [seduce me], L. De. Cf. 9; Wilk. 88, 49. v. stelan.

a-stænan; p. de; pp. ed To adorn with stones or gems; lapidibus vel gemmis ornare:—Gimmum astæned adorned with gems, Salm. Kmbl. 128; Sal. 63. Mid deorwyrpum gimmum astæned de lapide pretioso ornata, Ps. Th. 20, 3. Astæned gyrdel a girdle set with stones, Cot. 201.

a-stāh ascended, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2; p. of a-stigan.

a-standan; p. -stōd, pl. -stōdon; pp. -standen. I. to stand up, get up, rise up, rise; exsurgere, resurgere, surgere:—Ðā astōd he semninga exsurrexit repente, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20. He up astandep of slæpe he rises up from sleep, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 4; Pa. 40. Eft lifigende up astōdon they stood up living again, 24b; Th. 71, 18; Cri. 1157. II. to insist, persist, continue; persistere, instare:—Ðæt hī on ðam geleáfan sōpfæstnyse symle fæstlice astōdon and awunedon ut in fide ueritatis persisterent semper ac proficerent, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21, note 4; 25; S. 599, 31. Hīg astōdon illi instabant, Lk. Bos. 23, 23.

a-steápan, -steápan, -stēpan; p. -steápde, -steápde; pp. -steáped, -steápt To deprive, bereave, as children of their parents; orbare, orphanum reddere:—Sien bearn his asteápte fiant filii ejus orphani, Ps. Surt. 108, 9. [O. H. Ger. stiufan orbare, arstiufan viduare: Swed. stufwa, stubba to cut off: O. Nrs. stýfa abrumper, abscondere.]

a-stellan; p. -stealde, -stalde; pp. -steald; v. a. To set forth, to set, place, afford, supply, appoint, establish, ordain, undertake, undergo, begin; statuere, collocare, instituire, præbere, stabilire, fundare, suscipere, inire:—Bisene astellan exemplum præbere, Past. 3, 1; Hat. MS. 8 b, 5. Asteald to býsne set for an example, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 33. Crist hit astealde and tæhte Christ established and taught it, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 29. Heofonas, and mōna, and steorran, ða ðū astealdeð celcos, lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti, Ps. Th. 8, 4. Astealde ðæt gewin undertook the war, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 26. Stephanus done martyrdóm astealde Stephen suffered [underwent] martyrdom, Homl. Th. i. 50, 2. Done fleám ærest astealde þurcytel Thurkytel first began the flight, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 43. DER. up-a-stellan. v. stellan.

a-stemnian; p. nede; pp. ned [a from, stemnian to build] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere:—Ðe hī sylf astemnedon which they themselves built, Bd. Pref; S. 472, 17.

a-steápan to bereave. v. a-steápan.

a-steorfan; p. -stearf, pl. -sturfon; pp. -storfen To die; mori:—

Færunge astorfen sideratus vel ictuatus, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9; Wanl. Catal. 43, 17.

a-stēpan; p. -stēpte; pp. -stēped, -stēpt to bereave, as children of their parents, Gr. Dial. 1, 2; Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-steápan.

a-stēpnēs, -ness, e; f. A privation; orbatio, Cot. 187.

a-stēpte bereaved, orphans, Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-stēpan, a-steápan.

astered disturbed, stirred, moved; pp. of a-sterian.

a-sterfan; p. de; pp. ed To cause death, kill, destroy; necare, eradicare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 15, 13. v. a-styrfan.

a-sterian; p. ede; pp. ed To agitate, stir, move; commovere, movere:—He astereð done rôdor and ða tungla it moves the sky and the stars, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6, note. v. a-styrian.

asterion, es; n. [= ἀστερίον] The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum, Herb. 61; Lchdm. i. 164, 1, 10.

a-stifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To stiffen, grow or wax stiff; obri-gere, Cot. 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, Gen. 32, 32.

a-stifician, -stifician; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate; eradicare:—Ðæt he astificige unpeawas that he exterminate vices, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23.

a-stigan, ic -stige, dū -stigest, -stihst, he -stigeþ, -stihþ, pl. -stigaþ; p. -stāg, -stāh, pl. -stigon; impert. -stih; pp. -stigen [a, stigan to go].

I. to go, come, step, proceed, climb; ire, venire, gradi, procedere, scandere:—Hwider sceal ðas monnes mōd astigan thither shall the mind of man go, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 21; Cri. 1691. Egsa astigeþ dread shall come, 102 a; Th. 385, 24; Rā. 4, 49. Word-hleóðor astāg the sound of words came, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708; Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2. Se Hālega Gāst astāh lichamlice ansyne the Holy Spirit came in bodily form, Lk. Bos. 3, 22. Se mōt wuldres drēam astigan he may climb the delight of glory, Exon. 84 b; Th. 317, 30; Mōd. 73; Ps. Th. 79, 10. Ic astige scando, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 30. II. to go in any direction: 1. generally indicated by a preposition or adverb, hence to rise, ascend, descend, etc; surgere, ascendere, descendere:—De þurh oferhyd up astigeþ who comes up through pride, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 11; Dan. 495. He from helle astāg he came from hell, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 14; Gü. 1077. Ðæt he mid ðam dynte nyðær astāh that he came down with the blow, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2. Astigaþ [Spl. C. upastigaþ] mūntas, and nider astigaþ feldas on stōwe the mountains ascend, and the fields go down into their place; ascendunt montes et descendunt campi in locum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. Moises āna astihþ to Drihtne Moses alone goes to the Lord; solus Moyses ascendit ad Dominum, Ex. 24, 2. Astih on Fasgan mūntes cneapp go to the top of mount Pisgah; ascende cacumen Phasgæ montis, Deut. 3, 27. He astāh on scyp he went into a ship; ascendit in naviculam, Mt. Bos. 8, 23; 9, 1. He nyðær astihþ swā rēn on flys, and swā swā nider astihþ droppetung, droppende ofer eorþan he shall come down as rain on a fleece, and as falling [rain] comes down, dropping over the earth; descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, et sicut stillicidium stillantium [MS. stillicidia stillantia] super terram, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. 2. but sometimes the direction is indicated in the sentence without a preposition:—Hire mōd astāh her mind rose, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235; 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597. He astigeþ swā se rēn fealleþ on flys he shall come as the rain falleth on a fleece; descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

a-stigend, es; m. A rider; ascensor:—Hors and astigend [MS. astigende] aweorpeþ on sie equum et ascensorem dejecit in mare, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 1; Thw. 29, 6. v. stigan.

a-stignes, -ness, e; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 4.

a-stih go, ascend, Deut. 3, 27; impert. of a-stigan.

a-stihst, a-stihþ ascendest, ascends, Jn. Bos. 3, 13; 2nd and 3rd pres. of a-stigan.

a-stihtan; p. -stihste; pp. -stihst [a, stihtan to dispose] To determine on; decernere:—Fleám wearp astiht flight was determined on, Chr. 998; Th. 246, 22. v. stihtan.

a-stintan; p. -stant, pl. -stuntun; pp. -stuntun = -stinted, Som. Lye, = -stint = -stynt To make dull, to blunt, stint, assuage; hēbētare, obtundere, Scint. 12; Cot. 101. v. a-stynt, stintan.

a-stirian to move, remove, agitate, stir up, raise, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. v. a-styrian.

astidian; p. ode, ude; pp. od, ud [a intensive, stidian to become hard] To become hard, dry, dry up, wither; indurare, arescere:—Astidude swā swā tige miht mīn my strength dried up as a tile, Ps. Spl. 21, 14. Hit astiðað and druğaþ induret et arescat, 89, 6.

a-stōd stood up, insisted, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20; Lk. Bos. 23, 23; p. of a-standan.

a-stondnes, -ness, e; f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia:—Āna God on þrīm astondnessum one God in three subsistences; unum Deum in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

a-storfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus, Wanl. Catal. 43, 17. v. a-steorfan.

a-streahste, -streahst stretched out; p. and pp. of a-streccan.

a-streccan; ic -strecce, *đū* -strecst, he -strecþ; *p.* -streahte, -strehre; *impert.* -strece; *pp.* -streaht, -strehit; *v. a.* To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate oneself, bow down; extendere, expandere, prosternere, se prosternere, adorare:—*De leas he astrece his hande ne forte mittat manum suam*, Gen. 3, 22; 12. He neowol astreath feol on ða flōre he fell stretched prostrate on the floor, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 159; Met. 1, 80. *Dā feoll Abram astreht to eorþan cecidit Abram pronus in faciem*, Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorþan adoravit in terram, Gen. 18, 2; Mt. Bos. 18, 26; 29; Mk. Bos. 3, 11.

a-stregdan; *p.* -stregde; *pp.* -stregd [a, stregdan to sprinkle] To sprinkle, scatter, strew; aspergere:—*Đū astregdest me mid hysopon asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 8.

astreht, *astrehte prostrated*; *pp.* and *p.* of *a-streccan*.
astrengd Malleable; ductilis, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 46; Wrt. Voc. 61, 24.

a-strican; *p.* -strāc, *pl.* -stricon; *pp.* -stricen To strike; percutere. *v.* strican.

a-strīcan, -strīnan; *p.* -strīnde; *v. a.* To engender, procreate, beget; gignere:—*Hie ðā ongunnon bearn a-strīcan they began then to beget children*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. He bearn a-strīnde he begat children, 57; Th. 70, 5; Gen. 1148. *v.* streōnan, strīnan.

astrihlithet [astre a house, hold a master, peowet a fine? Mann.] A fine levied on a householder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Ed. C. 26; Th. i. 454, 2, MS. L.

a-stundian To astound, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere, R. Ben. 36, Mann.

a-stýfēcigan to exterminate, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23, note 9. *v.* a-stifician. **a-styltan** to astonish; stupescere. *v.* styltan.

a-stynt made dull; hēbētātus, Cot. 101. *v.* a-stintan.

a-styrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To cause death, kill, slay; necare:—*Stānum astyrfed slain with stones*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 27; Cri. 192. *v.* a-sterfan. **a-styrian**, -stirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed To remove, move, agitate, stir violently, stir up, raise; amovere, removere, movere, commovere:—*Astyre fram me witu ðine amove a me plagas tuas*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13; 118, 29; Rood Recd. 59; Kr. 30. Drihten astyrede ða wēstan stōwe comovit Dominus desertum, Ps. Th. 28, 6; 17, 7. Simle ðonne ðær ān tweo ofadōn biþ, ðonne biþ ðær unrim astyred always when there is one doubt removed, then is there an innumerable multitude raised, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

a-styrred starred; stellatus, Scint. 58.

a-styrung, e; *f.* A motion; motus, Lye. *v.* stirung.

a-suand=a-swand weakened. *v.* a-swindan.

a-sūcan, -sūgan; *p.* -seac, -seag, *pl.* -sucon, -sugon; *pp.* -socen, -sogen To suck; sugere:—*Asogen wære sugeretur*, Cot. 193. Sina beoþ asocene [Exon. asogene] the sinews shall be sucked, Soul Kmbl. 217; Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. *v.* sūcan.

a-sudon seethed; *p.* *pl.* of a-seōðan.

a-sūgan to suck, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. *v.* a-sūcan.

asundran, asundron; *adv.* ASUNDER, apart, alone, privately; seorsum:—*Eall he hys leorning-cnihtum asundron rehte seorsum discipulis suis diserebat omnia*, Mk. Bos. 4, 34. *v.* sunder.

a-sundrian, -syndrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a from, sundrian to sunder] To put asunder, to sunder, separate, disjoin, sever; separate:—*Se deaþ asundraþ lic and sǽwle deað separates body and soul*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 307, 7; Seel. 4: 50 a; Th. 172, 27; Gū. 1150. Asundrod fram synnum separated from sins, Elen. Kmbl. 2615; El. 1309. Asundrad, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 20; Ph. 242.

a-sungen sung, Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159; *pp.* of a-singan.

a-suond=a-swand languished, Cot. 101; *p.* of a-swindan.

a-sūrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To be or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere, Cot. 10: 177. *v.* sūrian.

a-swēman to wander about; vagari, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 12; Gū. 1326. [vide H. Z. x. 315.]

a-swēpp sweeps away, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16; *pres.* of a-swāpan.

a-swērnung, -swārnung, e; *f.* Bashfulness, confusion; verecundia:—*Aswārnung [aswārnunga MS. aswārnung Ps. Lamb.] mīn ongeān me is verecundia mea contra me est*, Ps. Spl. 43, 17. *v.* sceamu.

a-swāf wandered away; exorbitavi, exorbitavit; *p.* of a-swīfan.

a-swāmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To languish, fail, cease; tabescere, deficere [H. Z. x. 315], Cd. 19; Th. 24, 12; Gen. 376.

a-swand languished away, Ps. Lamb. 106, 26; *p.* of a-swindan.

a-swāp, es; *n*; *pl.* a-swāpa Sweepings, dust; peripsema, =περίψημα, purgamentum. *v.* a-swāpan.

a-swāpan; he -swāpþ, -swāpþ; *p.* -sweoþ, *pl.* -sweoþon; *pp.* -swōpen To sweep off, clean; verrere, mundare:—*Hit aswāpþ aweg ðæt yfel abstergat mala*, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16; Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 21; Rā. 24, 5. Aswōpen clāne mundatus, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. *v.* swāpan.

a-swarcan To languish, consume; tabescere:—*A-ýdlian odde aswarcan odde acwīnan odde aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ætterloppan odde*

ryngan sǽwle his tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swarcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To confound, dismay, abash, fear; confundere, revereri:—*Don gescynde and aswarcode [MS. aswarcode] beoþ cum confusi et reveriti fuerint*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26.

a-swārnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To be confounded; confundi:—*Ðæt hī aswārnian that they be confounded*, Ps. Spl. 85, 16. *v.* a-swarcian.

a-swārnung, e; *f.* Bashfulness, Ps. Lamb. 43, 16. *v.* a-swārnung.

a-swearc languished, failed, Jos. 2, 11; *p.* of a-sweorcan.

a-sweartian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To blacken, darken, to be made SWARTHY or black, obscured, darkened; denigrari:—*Ðæt gold biþ asweartod aurum obscuratur*, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 8.

a-swebban; *p.* -swefed, *pl.* -swefedon; *pp.* -swefed; *v. a.* [a intensive, swebban to put to sleep] To soothe, appease, set at rest, put to death, destroy; sopire, sedare, necare, dolere:—*He done storm aswefede and gestilde tempestatem sopivit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 5; Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 15; Ph. 186. Sweordum aswebban to put to death with swords, Andr. Kmbl. 143; An. 72. He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede his eldership he had destroyed by sins, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 9; Exod. 336.

a-swefecian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad To eradicate; eradicare:—*Aswefecad eradicatus*, Cot. 75: 199.

a-swefed, -swefed, -swefedon; *pp.* and *p.* of a-swebban.

a-swellan; *p.* -sweall, *pl.* -swullon; *pp.* -swollen To swell; tumere:—*Se earm wæs swide aswollen the arm was much swollen*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. *v.* swellan.

a-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten To die; mori, Cot. 147: 62. *v.* sweltan.

a-swengan; *p.* -swengde; *pp.* -swenged To shake out or off, to cast forth; excutere:—*He aswengde Pharaon in ðæm reādan sǽ excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Surt. 135, 15.

a-sweorcan; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [a, sweorcan to dim, darken] To languish, fail; caligare, languere:—*Aswearc ure mōd elanguit cor nostrum*, Jos. 2, 11.

a-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen To rub off, to file off, polish; expolire:—*To asworfenum ðran, to gesworfenum ðran sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. *v.* sweorfan.

a-sweotole; *adv.* Clearly; manifeste, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. *v.* sweotol.

a-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen; *v. a.* To swear; jurare:—*Ðæs deopne āþ Drihten aswōr juravit Dominus veritatem*, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Ðæt he hine for hōle ær ne aswōre non frustrabitur eam, 131, 11. DER. swerian.

a-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swīcen; *v. a.* [a from, swīcan to go] To go away from any one, to desert any one, to deceive, betray, offend; desciscere, deficere ab aliquo, prodere, scandalizare:—*Ne aswic sundorwine do not desert a particular friend*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 301, 34; Fā. 29. Eādrīc aswāc his cynhelāforde Eadric betrayed his royal lord, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5. Gif ðin swīde hand ðe aswīce si dextra manus tua scandalizat te, Mt. Bos. 5, 30.

a-swīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To offend; scandalizare:—*Gyf ðin swīde eāge ðe aswīcie [aswīkie, Hat. MS.] si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29.

a-swīfan; *p.* -swāf, *pl.* -swifon; *pp.* -swīfen To wander out of the way, to wander about; exorbitare, Cot. 76: 188. *v.* swīfan.

a-swīnd, æ-swīnd; *adj.* Slothful, sluggish, idle; iners, Cot. 108.

a-swīndan; *p.* -swand, *pl.* -swundon; *pp.* -swunden [a away, swīndan to languish] To languish away, to enervate, pine, consume away, to decay, perish, dissolve; tabescere, torpescere, consumi:—*Hwý ge swā aswundene sion why are ye so enervated?* Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 31. Ðýlæs ealle gesceafra aswīndað lest all creatures perish, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Aswīndan me dyde anda mīn tabescere me fecit zelus meus, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139; 111, 9; 106, 26. Aswunden reses, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11. A-ýdlian odde aswarcan odde acwīnan odde aswīndan ðū dydest swā swā ætterloppan odde ryngan sǽwle his tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swīndung, e; *f.* Idleness, sloth; desidia. DER. aswīnd.

a-swōgan; *p.* -swēg, *pl.* -swēgon; *pp.* -swōgen [a, swōgan to rush] To rush into, invade, overrun, choke; irruere, invadere, occupare, suffocare:—*We witon ðæt we lufiaþ done æcer ðe ær wæs mid þornum aswōgen, and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beoþ aheāwene and se æcer biþ onered, bringþ gōðne wæstm we know that we love the land which before was overrun with thorns, and after that the thorns are dug out and the land is ploughed up, brings good fruit*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. 81 b, 23.

a-swolcen idle; iners, Cot. 108. *v.* a-solcen.

a-swollen swollen, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. *v.* a-swellan.

a-swond=a-swand he weakened, enervated; enervavit, Cot. 71; *p.* of a-swindan.

a-swondennes, -ness, e; *f.* Slothfulness; inertia. *v.* a-swundennes.

a-swōpen swept, cleaned:—*Aswōpen clāne mundatus*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. *v.* a-swāpan.

a-sworetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To sigh, draw a deep breath; suspi-

rare:—He hefiglice asworette *graviter suspiravit*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. v. sworetan.

a-sworfen *polished*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19; *pp.* of a-sweorfan. a-swunan; *p.* swan, *pl.* swōnon; *pp.* swunen *To swoon*; *deficere animo*. v. a-swānian.

a-swunden *weakened, slothful*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Som. II, 11; *pp.* of a-swīndan.

a-swundenlice; *adv.* Slothfully; *segniter*. v. a-swunden.

a-swundennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* Slothfulness, idleness; inertia:—His lif tiscægde fram ussa tide aswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. a-swīndan.

a-swýderian, -swýdrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make heavy or grievous, aggravate, increase, make stronger*; *gravare, aggravare, ingravare, augere*. v. swídrīan.

a-syndran, -syndrian; *ic* asyndrige; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [a from, syndrian *to sunder, part*] *To put ASUNDER, to separate, disjoin, sever*; *separate*:—Ic com mann asydrīan ongēn his fæder *veni separare hominem adversus patrem suum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 35; Ps. Spl. 67, 10. Se deāp asyndreþ lic and sǣwle *death sunders body and soul*, Soul Kmbl. 7; Seel. 4. v. a-sundrian.

a-syndrung, e; *f.* A division, separation, divorce; *divortium*, Cot. 68. at-at; *apud*, *ad*; *used in composition for æt*, as in at-ýwan, *p.* ýwde; at-āwian, *p.* āwode *ostendere*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. at-āwian.

a-tæfran, -tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To depict, paint*; *depingere*:—Ic hæbbe atæfred *I have depicted*, Past. 65; Hat. MS.

at-āwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew*; *ostendere*:—He atāwode him *ostendit eis*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. æt-eōwian, æt-ýwan.

at-berstan; *p.* bæst, *pl.* burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out, escape*; *erumpere*, Chr. 607; Ing. 30, 9. v. æt-berstan.

ĀTE, æte; *gen.* ātan; *pl.* ātan; *gen.* ātena; *f.* OATS, *tares, darnel, cockle*; *avena fatua*, Lin. lollum:—Nim ātena grātan *take groats of oats*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. Genim mela ātena *take meal of oats*, L. M. I, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5; Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 6. Āte lolium, Cot. 126. Ātan or lasor tars; zizania, Cot. 204. [Frs. 6at: O. Nrs. āt food.]

a-teāh *drew out or away, went, came*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494; Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766; *p.* of a-teōn.

a-tefred *painted*, Solil. 4. v. a-tæfran.

ate-gār, es; *m.* A javelin; *framea*. v. æt-gār.

atel dire, terrible:—Se atela gæst *the dire spirit*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 9; Gū. 87. v. atol, adj.

a-tellan *to reckon*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21; *for* a-tellan.

atelic; *adj.* [=atol, lic] Dire, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome; *dirus, terribilis, horridus, deformis, foedus*:—Norp-Denum stōd atelic egesa *over the North-Danes stood dire terror*, Bt. 1572; B. 784. Un-wilitig swile and atelic tumor *deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. v. atol.

a-tellan; *p.* tealde, *pl.* tealdon; *pp.* teald; *v. trans.* [a, tellan] *To tell out, enumerate, reckon, explain, interpret*; *dinumerare, numerare, interpretari*:—Hwylc wāt ānweald yres dīnes, and for ege dīnum gramam dīnum atellan *quis novit potestatem iræ tuæ, et pro timore tuo iram tuam dinumerare?* Ps. Spl. C. 89, 13. Gif dū nū atellan wilt ealle *da blipnessa wid dām unrōtnessum if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21, note 6. Wit gesāwon swefen, ac wyrt nyton hwā hyt unc atelle *nos duo somnium vidimus, et non est qui interpretetur nobis duobus*, Gen. 40, 8.

atelucoost, R. Ben. 1; *for* atelicost; *sup.* of atelic foul.

a-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a intensive, temian *to tame*] *To tame thoroughly, make very tame or gentle, to subdue, tame*; *edomare*:—Atemiaþ hira lichoman *edomant carnem*, Past. 46, 2; Hat. MS. 66 a, 10. Sum sceal wildne fugel *atemian one shall tame the wild bird*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 15; Vy. 85; 89 b; Th. 336, 11; Gn. Ex. 46; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 38; Met. 13, 19; 13, 71; Met. 13, 36. DER. un-atedem.

a-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a intensive, tendan *to tind, set on fire*] *To set on fire, kindle, inflame*; *accendere, incendere, inflammare*:—Hī atendon hiora herebæcen *they kindled their war-beacons*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 24, col. 1. Hī mid fyre atendan woldan *they wished to set it on fire*, Chr. 994; Th. 241, 32, col. 2.

a-tendend, es; *m.* An incendiary, inflamer, inciter; *incensor, inflammator*, Scint. 78.

a-tending; =atending, e; *f.* A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking; *incentivum*, Scint. 81.

a-teōn; *ic* -teō, dū -týst, he -týþþ, -tíþþ, -tíþ, *pl.* -teóp; *p.* -teāh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen [a from, out; teōn *to tow, draw*]. I. v. trans.

generally with a preposition: *to draw out or away, pull out, lead out, pluck, draw*; *abstrahere, extrahere, ejicere, educere, trahere, ducere*:—For ðam de he wolde atéon ðe fram Drihtne *quia voluit te abstrahere a Domino*, Deut. 13, 10. Ðonne he atíþ hine, Ps. Surt. 9, 30. Ðonne he fram atíþþ [atýgþ MS. C.] hine *dum abstrahet eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. Seó mæg atéon ælces cynnes áttor út of men *which can draw poison of every kind out of man*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 33. Mid atoge-num swurde *evaginato gladio*, Num. 22, 22. He ateah rib of sidan *he extracted a rib from his side*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177. Læt, ðæt

ic ateo ða egle of dīnum eāgan sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo, Lk. Bos. 6, 42. Gif dū up atýlst and awyrtwalast of gewitlocan leāsa *gesælþa if thou pluckest up and rootest out of thy mind false felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. Ða ic dec from helle ateah *when I drew thee from hell*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494; 124 b; Th. 479, 4; Riā. 62, 2. Mūþ mīn ic ontýnde, and ic ateah to [to geteah MS. C.] *gāst os meum aperui, et attraxi spiritum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 131. Hig ne mihiton hit atéon *non valebant illud trahere*, Jn. Bos. 21, 6.

II. *to treat, use, dispose of, employ*; *tractare, uti, adhibere*:—Ðū dīn āgen mōst mennen atéon swā dīn mōd freoþ *thou mayest treat thine own maid-servant as thy mind inclines (liketh)*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258. Ðā his fynd hine ne meahon atéon swā hý woldon *when his enemies might not treat him as they would*, Ps. Th. arg. 9. Ateoh hyne swýlce brōder *tracta eum sicut fratrem*, Scint. 60; Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7. Hū hī sceoldon ðæs Hælendes wurþ atéon *how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7.

III. *intrans.* or with a cognate noun: *to draw to any place, betake oneself anywhere, go, come, make a journey or expedition*; *se recipere, meare, proficisci, ire, venire, iter facere*:—Siddæt se hearmscada *to Heorute ateah after the injurious scather came to Heorot*, Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766. Wig-siþ ateah *went on a warlike expedition*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094; 167; Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490; 208; Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650; Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 15; Gū. 272.

a-teorīan, -teorigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans.* *To fail, become weary, cease, leave off*; *deficere, fatiscere, cessare, desistere*:—Geteorīende ateorāþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Ateorode hālig *defecit sanctus*, Ps. Spl. 11, 1. Ateorode on säre lif mīn *defecit in dolore vita mea*, 30, 12. Hig ateorodun smeāgende mid smeāunge *defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 7. Ateorodun *defecerunt*, 9, 7; Cot. 69; Greg. Dial. 1, 1; R. Ben. interl. 53.

a-teorīgendlīc; *adj.* [a-teorīende *part.* of a-teorīan *to fail, lic*] *Failing, fleeting, perishable*; *caducus, fugax*:—Seó yld is geteald to æfnunge *dies ateorīgendlīcan middaneardes that age is considered as the evening of this fleeting world*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 6.

a-teorung, e; *f.* A failing, fainting, weariness; *defectio, fatigatio*. v. ge-teorung.

at-eōwad, -eōwed; *part.* Shewn, made known; *ostensus*. v. æt-eōwian.

āter poison; *venenum*. v. ātor.

āter-drīnca, an; *m.* A poisonous potion or drink, *poison*; *potio venenata, venenum*, Cot. 24. v. ātor, etc.

a-terian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fail, become weary*; *deficere, fatigare*:—Atered fatigatus, Ælf. Gl. 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 20; R. Ben. interl. 53. v. a-teorīan.

āter-lāde, an; *f.* The plant cock's leg; *panicum crus galli*. Betonica? Cot. 24. v. ātter-lāde.

āter-lic; *adj.* Poison-like; *veneno similis*:—Āterlic vel biter gorgoneus, Cot. 98, =ātor-lic.

āter-tān, es; *m.* A poisonous rod, twig; *vimen venenosum*:—Ecg was fren, ātertānum fah *the edge was iron, tainted with poisonous twigs*, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

Äp, es; *m.* I. an OATH, a swearing; *juramentum*:—Ðū agylst ðīne āpas *reddes juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Ðā behēt he mid āpe *pollicitus est cum juramento*, 14, 7, 9. He āþ swereþ purh his selves lif *he sweareth an oath by his own life*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431; Ps. Th. 131, 11. Hī sealdon unwillum hālige āpas *they gave unwillingly holy oaths*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 49; Met. 1, 25. Gif ðæt geswutelod wære, oððe him āþ burste, oððe oðerýðed wære *if that were made evident, or an oath failed to them, or were out-proven*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20. Nū on worulde hēr monnum ne deriaþ māne āpas *now here in the world wicked [false] oaths do not inflict injury on men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 96; Met. 4, 48. Mid unforedan āpe *with an unbroken oath*; *pleno juramento*, L. Wil. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Ðæt he donne āþ funde gif he mæhte ungecorene *that he bring forward the oath of persons unchosen if he could*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18.

II. *every accusation must be verified by oath*: *the accused and his witness then replied also upon oath*; *thus*, 1. Ðæs āþ de his æhte brydeþ, ðæt he ne dæþ ne for hete ne for hōle:—On ðone Drihten, ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hōle ne for unrihte feohgrymnesse; ne ic nān sōþre nār; būte swā mīn secga me sæde, and ic sylf to sōþe talige, ðæt he mīnes orfes peoþ wære *The oath of him, who takes his [own] property, that he does it neither for hatred nor for envy*:—By the Lord, I accuse not N. neither for hatred nor for envy, nor for unlawful lust of gain; nor know I anything soother; but as my informant to me said, and I myself in sooth think, that he was the thief of my property.

2. Ðæs oðres āþ ðe he is unscyldig:—On ðone Drihten, ic eom unscyldig, ægþer ge dæde ge dihtes æt ðære tithlan de N. me tithþ *The other's oath that he is guiltless*:—By the Lord, I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation of which N. accuses me.

3. His geféran āþ ðe him mid standāþ:—On ðone Drihten, es āþ ðe clāne and un-mæne ðe N. swōr *His companion's oath who stands with him*:—By the Lord, the oath is clean and unperjured which N. has sworn.

L. O. 4-6; Th. i. 180, 8-19.

III. *Änfeald äp* [lād] a simple oath [exculpation]; simplex iuramentum [purgatio] hoc est, accipiat duos, et sit ipse tertius, et sic iurando conquirit simplicem purgationem. Þryfeald äp a threefold oath; triplex iuramentum, hoc est, accipiat quinque, et ipse sit sextus, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, 12, and note b. [Plat. *ed*: O. Sax. *ed*: O. Frs. *eth*, *ed*: Dut. *eed*: Ger. *eid*: M. H. Ger. *eit*; *gen*, *cides*: O. H. Ger. *eid*: Goth. *aips*: Dan. *eed*: Swed. *ed*: O. Nrs. *eidr*, *m*: v. *änfeald äp*.

äp-brice, es; *m*. A breaking of an oath, perjury; perjurium, Wulf. 8. *ä ðe*, *ä ðy* Ever the; unquam eo:—*Ä ðe*, *ä ðy* *deðwyrþran* ever the more precious, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 2. *Ä ðy* *mā* ever the more, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 30. *Ä ðy* *betera* ever the better, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. *ðy*.

a-þecgan; *p*. -þegde; *pp*. -þeged, -þegd To receive; recipere, excipere, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 3, 12; Rā. 1, 2, 7.

äpe-gehāt an oath, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. *äp-gehāt*.

a-þegen; *part*. [a, þegen; *pp*. of þecgan *sumere*] Full, stuffed out; distentus, Cot. 63.

a-þencan, -þencean; *p*. -þohte; *pp*. -þoht. I. to think out, devise, invent; excogitare:—Gif we hit *māgen* *wihte* *aþencan* if we may devise it in any way, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 179; Th. 224, 35; Dan. 146: Ors. i, 10; Bos. 33, 28.

II. to think, intend; cogitare, intendere, velle:—He *dis* *ellenweorc* *āna* *apohte* to gefremmanne he thought this bold work to perform alone, Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643.

a-þenian; *p*. *ede*, *ode*; *pp*. *ed*, *od*; v. a. [a out, þenian to stretch]. I. to stretch out, extend, distend, expand, stretch; tendere, extendere, expandere:—*Aþene* *ðine* hand, and he *hi* *aþenede* *extende* *manum* *tuam*, et *extendit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 13; Ps. Th. 59, 7: 103, 3. Gif se *maga* *aþenede* *sie* if the stomach be distended, L. M. cont. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Bogan his he *aþenede* *arcum* *sum* *tendit*, Ps. Spl. 7, 13.

II. to prostrate; prosternere:—Hi *aþenedon* *hi* they prostrated themselves, Mt. Bos. 2, 11.

III. to stretch, apply; intendere:—He *ða* *geornlice* his *mōd* *aþenode* on *ða* *þing*, *de* he *geþyrde* *ille* *sollicitus* in *ea*, *quæ* *audiebat*, *animum* *intendit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 45.

a-þenung, e; *f*. An extending, extension; extensio. v. a-þenian.

a-þeōðan; *p*. -þeōðde; *pp*. -þeōðed [a from, þeōðan to join] To disjoin, separate; disjungere:—*Aþeōðde* *from* *Gode* *disiuncti* a *Deo*, Gr. Dial. 2, 16.

a-þeōstriar; *p*. *ode*, *ade*, *ede*; *pp*. *od* To overcloud, to be eclipsed; obumbrare, obscurare:—*Aþeōstrade* *obscuravit*, Ps. Surt. 104, 28: Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, col. 2, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; col. 3, Cott. Tiber. B. i. v. a-þýstriar.

a-þeōtan; *he* -þýteþ; *p*. -þeāt, *pl*. -þuton; *pp*. -þoten To wind, sound, blow; inflare, canere:—*Næfre* *mon* *ðas* *hlūde* *horn* *aþýteþ*, ne *býman* *ablāweþ* *never* *so* *loudly* *one* *sounds* *a* *horn*, *nor* *blows* *a* *trumpet*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. þeōtan.

æder either; alter, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 11. v. *æðor*.

a-þeōstriar; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. *od* To be eclipsed; obscurari:—*Seō* *sunne* *aþeōstrode* *the* *sun* *was* *eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Th. 29, 4, col. 1; Bodl. Laud. 636. v. a-þýstriar.

æðexse, an; *f*. A lizard, newt; lacerta, Som. [O. Sax. *egithassa*: Dut. *hagedisse*: Ger. *eidechse*: M. H. Ger. *egedehse*: O. H. Ger. *egidehsa*.] v. *efete*.

äp-fultum, es; *m*. [äp an oath, fultum a help, support] The support to an oath, i. e. the supporters of an oath, those who support one's oath, who will swear for another as witnesses; sacramentales:—*Fréond*-*leās* *weofod*-*þen*, *de* *äpfultum* *næbbe* *a* *friendless* *servant* *of* *the* *altar*, *who* *has* *no* *support* *to* *his* *oath*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19; L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23.

äp-gehāt, *äpe-gehāt*, es; *n*. [äp an oath, gehāt a promise] A promise on oath, sacred pledge, an oath; sacramentum:—*Äp-wed* *vel* *äpe-gehāt* *sacramentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. *äp-wed*.

a-þierran; *p*. *de*; *pp*. *ed* To wash off or away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear; diluere:—Hit is *þearf*, *ðæt* *siō* *hond* *sie* *ær* *geclænsad*, *de* *wille* *ðæt* *fenn* *of* *ðerre* *aþierran* *nesse* *est* *ut* *esse* *munda* *stadi* *manus*, *quæ* *diluere* *sordes* *curat*, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

a-þiēstriar; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. *od* To overcloud, to be eclipsed; obscurari:—*Seō* *sunne* *aþiēstrode* *the* *sun* *was* *eclipsed*, Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, 11, col. 1. v. a-þýstriar.

a-þindan; *p*. -þand, *pl*. -þundon; *pp*. -þunden To puff up, swell, inflate; intumescere:—He *ða* *done* *aþundenan* *sæ* *gesmylte* *tumida* *aqura* *placavit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8. Gif he *aþunden* *sý* if he be swollen, Herb. i, 21; Lchdm. i. 76, 27. *Aþindan* occurs in Ps. Th. 106, 25 as a translation of *tabescebat*; the translator confounded *tabescebat* with *tumescere*. v. *þindan*.

a-þindung, e; *f*. A swelling or puffing up; tumor, Som. v. a-þindan.

a-þistrian; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. *od* To overcloud, to be eclipsed; obscurari:—*Seō* *sunne* *aþistirode* *the* *sun* *was* *eclipsed*, Chr. 540; Ing. 22, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 8; Met. 6, 4. v. a-þýstriar.

Athlans; *m*. [ʽAʽas, avros, m.] Mount Atlas, in West Africa; Atlas mons:—Hyre *west*-*ende* is *æt* *ðam* *george*, *de* *man* *Athlans* *nemneþ* *its* *west* *end* *is* *at* *the* *mountain*, *which* *is* *called* *Atlas*, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 16, 6.

äp-loga, an; *m*. A perjurer; perjuror, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605.

a-poht, es; *m*. [a out, poht a thought] A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention; commentum, Cot. 35.

a-pohte, -poht thought out, thought, Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643; *p*. and *pp*. of a-þencan.

a-polian; *p*. *ode*, *ude*; *pp*. *od* To sustain, endure, suffer; sustinere, perdurare, pati:—*Hwylc* *apolaþ* *quis* *sustinebit*? Ps. Spl. 129, 3; Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 8; Cri. 1320: Solil. 4. *Ðæt* *him* *frēne* *on* *feorh* *apolude* *that* *their* *soul* *in* *them* *suffered* *violently*; *anima* *eorum* *in* *ipsis* *defecit*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

adol-ware; *gen*. -wara; *dat*. -warum; *pl*. *m*. Citizens; cives, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 6; Gu. Ex. 201.

æðor; *pron*. Either the one or the other, both; alter, alteruter, uterque:—*And* *se* *de* *æðor* *fulbrece* *and* *he* *who* *violates* *either*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20; L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 11; Hy. 10, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 42. *On* *æðrum* *on* *both*, Cot. 214. *On* *æðre* *hand* *on* *either* *hand*, Ors. i, 14; Bos. 37, 32. v. *æwðer*.

a-pracian; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. *od* To fear; conturbari, horrescere, Ps. Spl. 6, 10; 34, 4. v. *pracian*.

a-præstan; *p*. -þræste; *pp*. -þræst To wrest out; extorquere, Cot. 73. v. *præstan*.

a-præt irksomeness; tædium. v. a-þreāt.

a-prāwan; *p*. -preów, *pl*. -preówon; *pp*. -þrāwen [a, þrāwan to throw]. I. to throw forth, to spill; effundere:—*Is* *mín* *swāt* *aprawen* [MS. *aprowen*] *my* *blood* *is* *spilt*, Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427.

II. to twist, wreath, twine; contorquere:—*Aþrawenan* *gold*-*þræddas* *twisted* *gold*-*threads*. *Aþrawenum* *þrædum* *with* *twisted* *threads*, Cot. 50.

a-præat, -þræt, es; *m*. Irksomeness, disgust; tædium:—*Eōw* *was* *lungre* *aþreāt* *you* *had* *soon* *disgust* [at this], Elen. Kmbl. 736; El. 368. v. a-þreótan.

a-préotan; *indef*. hit *apryt*; *p*. -þreāt, *pl*. -þruton; *pp*. -þroten. I. *impers*. To weary, irk, displease, be loathsome, irksome to any one; tædere, pigere:—*Me* *apryt* *it* *wearies* *me*, I am weary, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. *Hwi* *ne* *læte* *ge* *eōw* *donne* *aþreótan* *why* *then* *let* *ye* [it] *not* *to* *be* *loathsome* *to* *you*? Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 8. *Ne* *seal* *ðas* *aþreótan* *þegn* *mōðigne*, *ðæt* *he* *wislice* *woruld* *fulgonge* *it* *must* *not* *irk* *therefore* *an* *energetic* *man*, *that* *he* *wisely* *passes* *his* *life*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 31; Sch. 21. *Hý* *tō* *ær* *aþreāt*, *ðæt* *hý* *waldendes* *willan* *læsten* *it* *too* *soon* *displeased* *them*, *that* *they* *should* *execute* *their* *sovereign's* *will*, 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gü. 816: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 82; Met. 29, 40.

II. *pers*. To loathe, dislike, be weary of anything; pertæsum esse:—*Se* *cýning* *was* *aproten* *his* *ælleorde* *gesprace* *rex* *pertæsus* *erat* *barbaræ* *loquelæ*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-prescan; *p*. -þræsc, *pl*. -þruscon; *pp*. -þroscen, -þroxen [a, þerscan to thresh, beat] To rob, spoil; spoliare, expilare:—*Aþroxen* *spoliatus*.

a-priēttan; *p*. -þriētte; *pp*. -þriētted, -þriēt To weary, loathe any one; tædio afficere aliquem:—*lc* *ðe* *hæbbe* *apriēt* *mid* *ðis* *langan* *spelle* *I* *have* *weariet* *thee* *with* *this* *long* *discourse*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 19.

a-pringan; *p*. -þrang, -þrong, *pl*. -þrunjon; *pp*. -þrunjen [a out, þringan to throng]. I. to throng or press out or forth, to urge

out, to urge, to throng or press away or out of sight, to conceal; extrudere, celare:—*Ne* *mihte* *ic* *of* *ðære* *heortan* *heardne* *aþringan* *stýlenne* *stān* *I* *could* *not* *press* *out* *from* *his* *heart* *the* *hard* *and* *steely* *stone*, Salm. Kmbl. 1008; Sal. 505. *Aþringen*, *ūt*-*aþringen* *celatum*, Cot. 33. II. to rush forth, to rush; prorumpere:—*lc* *of* *enge* *up* *aþringe* *I* *rush* *up* *from* *the* *narrow* *place*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 18; Rā. 4, 12.

a-printan; *p*. -þrant, *pl*. -þrunjon; *pp*. -þrunjen [a out, þrintan to swell] To swell up; tumere:—*lc* *ða* *wiht* *geseah*, *womb* *was* *aþrinten* *I* *saw* *the* *creature*, *its* *belly* *was* *swollen* *up*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rā. 38, 2.

a-proten loathed, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4; *pp*. of a-þreótan.

a-protenness, -protenes, -ness, e; *f*. Tediousness, loathsomeness, wearisomeness; tædium, Cot. 91.

a-protsum; *adj*. [a-proten *pp*. of a-þreótan to trouble, -sum] Troublesome, irksome, wearisome; tædiosus, pertæsus:—*Aprotsum* *is* *pertæsum* *est*, Cot. 188.

a-prown = a-þrāwen thrown forth, spilt, Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427; *pp*. of a-þrāwan.

a-prōwian; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. *od* To suffer; pati. v. þrōwian.

a-proxen spoiled, robbed; spoliatus; *pp*. of a-prescan.

a-prungen; *part*. Concealed; celatum, Cot. 33; *pp*. of a-pringan.

aþrunten swollen up, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rā. 38, 2; *pp*. of a-printan.

apryd; *part*. Robbed, pilled; expressus, expilatus, Cot. 73; *pp*. of a-þryþian.

a-prysman, -þrysemian; *p*. *ede*, *ode*; *pp*. *ed*, *od* To suffocate with smoke or vapour, to suffocate, stifle; fumo suffocare:—*Hi* *hine* *on* *his* *bedde* *asmoredan* *and* *aþrysemodon* *they* *smothered* *and* *stifled* *him* *in* *his* *bed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 6. *Sunne* *weaþ* *adwascad*, *þreām* *aprysmad* *the* *sun* *was* *darkened*, *stifled* *by* *sufferings*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. v. þrysmian.

a-þrýt wearies, *Ælf.* Gr. 33; *Som.* 37, 19. v. a-þreótan.
a-þryþian; *p.* þryþede; *pp.* þryþed, -þryd [a away, þryþian from þryþ force] *To force from, rob, pillage*; *exprimere, expilare*:—*Apýrd expressus, expilatus*, *Cot.* 73: 74.
áp-stæf, *es*; *m.* [áp oath, stæf] *An oath*; *juramentum*, *Ps. Spl.* C. 104, 8.
áp-swareng, -swerung, *e*; *f.* *An oath-swearing*; *juramentum*:—*Gemindig was ápswareng his memor fuit juramenti sui*, *Ps. Spl.* 104, 8. *Mid ápswerunge with oath-swearing*, *Chr.* 1070; *Th.* 344, 27.
áp-swaru, *e*; *f.* *An oath-swearing, a solemn oath, an oath*; *juramentum*:—*For heora ápsware because of their oath*, *Jos.* 9, 18. *Ðæt he lange gehét mid ápsware what he long had promised on oath*, *Cd.* 170; *Th.* 213, 26; *Exod.* 558; *Ps. Th.* 88, 3. *Ápsware pytt the well of the oath*, *Beersheba*, *Gen.* 46, 1.
áp-sweord, *es*; *n.* [áp an oath; sword] *A sword-oath, a warrior's oath, an oath*; *juramentum*:—*Donne biþ brocene ápsweord eorla then will be broken the oaths of the warriors*, *Beo.* *Th.* 4134; *B.* 2064.
áp-swerung an oath, *Chr.* 1070; *Th.* 344, 27. v. ápswaring.
áp-swyrd, *es*; *n.* *An oath*; *juramentum*:—*Gemyndig was ápswyrdes* [*MS.* ápswyrd] *his memor fuit juramenti sui*, *Ps. Surt.* 104, 9. v. ápsweord.
ÁÐUM, *es*; *m.* *A son-in-law, a daughter's husband, a brother-in-law, a sister's husband*; *gener*; *sororis*, *ut et patris, sororis maritus*:—*Áðum gener*, *Ælf.* Gr. 8; *Som.* 7, 18. *Hæfst ðu suna oððe dōðtra oððe áðum habes filios aut filias aut generum*, *Gen.* 19, 12. *Cwæþ to his twám áðum locutus est ad generos suos*, 19, 14; *Exon.* 66 b; *Th.* 246, 22; *Jul.* 65. *Fōr to ðam cýnge his áðume went to the king his sister's husband*, *Chr.* 1091; *Th.* 359, 6. [*Ger.* eidam a daughter's husband; *M. H. Ger.* eidem, *id.* *O. H. Ger.* eidum, eidam, eidem, *id.*]
a-punden swollen, *Bd.* 5, 1; *S.* 614, 8; *pp.* of a-pindan.
a-pundenes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A tumour, swelling, puffing up*; *tumor*:—*Wid life swyle and apundenesse for swelling and puffing up of the liver*, *L. M.* cont. 2, 18; *Lchdm.* ii. 160, 18. *Wid apundenesse magan windigre for windy swelling of the stomach*, 2, 11; *Lchdm.* ii. 158, 23. *DER.* apindan, pindan; *pp.* punden swollen.
a-pwægen washed, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 588, 9; *pp.* of a-pwéan.
a-pwéan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a away, þwéan to soften, diminish] *To soften, diminish, lessen, abate, take away*; *diminuere, demere*:—*Seo sealf wile done swile apwéan the salve will diminish the swelling*, *L. M.* 3, 39; *Lchdm.* ii. 332, 25.
a-pwát disappointed, *Ps. Spl.* 131, 11. v. a-pwítan.
a-pwéan; *ic* þwéa, þweah, ðu þweahst, þwyhst, þwehst, he þwyhþ, þwehþ, *pl.* þwéáp; *p.* þwōh, *pl.* þwōgon; *pp.* þwegen [a from, out, þwéan = þweahan to wash] *To wash out, to wash, cleanse, baptize, anoint*; *abluerē, luere, lavare, baptizare, ungere*:—*Gif ðu apwéan wylt if thou wilt wash out*, *Guthl.* 5; *Gdwin.* 32, 8. *Apweah me lava me*, *Ps.* *Spl.* 50, 3. *Ðu apweahst me lavabis me*, 50, 8. *He þegnas mid ða hālgan wyllan fulluht-þædes apwōh milites sacrosancto fonte abluebat*, *Bd.* 4, 13; *S.* 582, 13; 3, 7; *S.* 529, 14; 1, 7; *S.* 478, 41. *Wætere apwegen and bebadod lotus aqua*, 1, 27; *S.* 496, 17; 4, 19; *S.* 588, 9. *Ðæt hig apwegene wæren ut baptizarentur*, *Lk.* *Bos.* 3, 12. *Apwōg unxit*, *Jn.* *Lind.* *War.* 12, 3.
áp-wed, -wedð, *es*; *n.* [áp an oath, wed a pledge] *A pledge on oath, a solemn pledge*; *sacramentum*:—*Áp-wed wel ápe-gehát sacramentum*, *Ælf.* Gl. 13; *Som.* 57, 119; *Wrt.* *Voc.* 20, 56. v. áp-gehát.
a-pwegen washed, *Bd.* 1, 7; *S.* 478, 41; *pp.* of a-pwéan.
a-pweran; *p.* þwær, *pl.* þwæron; *pp.* þworen *To shake or stir together with a churn-staff* [*A. Sax.* þwiril], *to churn*; *bacillo agitare*:—*Apweran buteran butyrum agitare*, *Som.* *Apwer buteran churn butter*, *L. M.* 1, 45; *Lchdm.* ii. 112, 25. v. þweran.
a-pwítan; *p.* þwát, *pl.* þwiton; *pp.* þwiten [a, þwítan to cut off] *To disappoint*; *frustrari*:—*Nā apwát [bewægðe C.] him non frustrabitur eum*, *Ps. Spl.* 131, 11.
a-pwōh, -þwōgon washed, *Bd.* 4, 13; *S.* 582, 13; *p.* of a-pwéan.
áp-wyrpe; *adj.* *Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit*; *dignus qui juret*:—*Gif he ápwyrþe biþ if he be oath-worthy*, *L. In.* 46; *Th.* i. 130, 14; *L.* *Ed.* 3; *Th.* i. 160, 21.
ā ðý ever the; *unquam* 'eo, *Bt.* 13; *Fox* 38, 9. v. ðý.
a-þýan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press*; *premere*:—*Wel on aþýðum sceapes smeruwe boil in pressed sheep's grease*, *L. M.* 1, 8; *Lchdm.* ii. 54, 1. v. þýan.
aþýðum pressed, *L. M.* 1, 8; *Lchdm.* ii. 54, 1; *dat.* of aþýed = aþýd. v. aþýan.
a-þýlgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, be patient, wait patiently*; *sustinere*:—*For æ ðíne ic aþýlgode ðe propter legem tuam sustinui te*, *Ps.* *Spl.* 129, 4. *Aþýlgode sáwle mīn on worde his sustinuit anima mea in verbum ejus*, 129, 5. v. þýldigean.
a-þýnnian, -þinnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To thin*; *tenuare*. *DER.* þýnnian. *þýn*.
a-þýstriān, -þístriān, -þeóstriān, -þiéstriān, -þéstriān; *p.* ode, *ade*; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be obscured or eclipsed*; *obnubilare, obscurari*:—*Sýn aþýstrode eágan heora obscurantur oculi eorum*, *Ps.* *Spl.* 68, 28. *Seó sunne aþýstrade the sun was eclipsed*, *Ors.* 6, 2; *Bos.* 117, 14.

Apýstrade obnubilavit, *Bd.* 5, 13; *S.* 633, 34. *Donne aþeóstriā ealle steorran then all the stars are darkened*, *Bt.* 9; *Fox* 26, 15. *Byþ sunne aþeóstroð*, *Mk.* *Bos.* 13, 24. *Hēr sunne aþýstrode here the sun was eclipsed*, *Chr.* 538; *Ing.* 22, 18; 540; *Ing.* 22, 22. *DER.* þýstriān.
a-þýteþ sounds, *Exon.* 117 b; *Th.* 451, 26; *Dōm.* 109. v. a-þeótan.
a-þýwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a from, þýwan to drive] *To lead or drive from, to discard*; *ejicere*:—*He hý raðe aweg aþýwðe he soon drove them away*, *Ors.* 6, 36; *Bos.* 131, 28.
a-tiārian to fail; *deficere*, *Prov.* 3. v. a-teorian.
a-tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To paint, describe by painting*; *depingere*:—*Ealle ða hearga Israhēla folces wæron atiefrede* [*MS.* C. atiefred; *MS.* Oth. atiefred] *on ðæm wage universa idola domus Israel depicta erant in pariete*, *Past.* 21, 3; *Hat.* *MS.* 30 a, 23. *He atiefreþ* [*MS.* C. atiefreþ] *dæs þinges onlicnesse on his mōðe ðe he ðonne ymb-smæþ in corde depingitur quidquid fictis imaginibus deliberando cogitatur*, *Past.* 21, 3; *Hat.* *MS.* 30 b, 27; 30 b, 26.
a-tihtan; *p.* -tihte; *pp.* -tihted, -tiht *To attract, incite*, *Bt.* 32, 1; *Fox* 114, 3. v. a-tyhtan.
a-tiþp, a-tiþ draus away, draws to; *abstrahit, attrahit*, *Ps. Spl.* second 9, 11; *Ps. Surt.* 9, 30. v. a-teōn.
a-tihting intention, *an aim*; *intention*, *Scint.* 6, 7. v. a-tyhtan.
a-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch*; *tangere*, *R. Ben.* interl. 7. v. tillan.
a-timbrian, -timbran; *p.* ode, *ede*; *pp.* od, *ede* *To erect, build*; *ædificare*:—*Hēt ða burh atimbrian ordered to build the city*, *Ors.* 3, 9; *Bos.* 65, 21; 66, 40; 67, 39; 6, 30; *Bos.* 127, 34. *Būr atimbran to build a bower*, *Exon.* 108 a; *Th.* 411, 26; *Rā.* 30, 5.
a-tiōn; *p.* -teah, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw out, pull out*; *abstrahere, extrahere*:—*Atiō of ðæm æcere fearn and þornas let him pull out from the field fern and thorns*, *Bt.* *Met.* *Fox* 12, 3; *Met.* 12, 2: 22, 53; *Met.* 22, 27.
at-iwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To appear*; *apparere*:—*Atiweðe comēta a comet appeared*, *Chr.* 1066; *Th.* 330, 38. v. æt-ywan.
a-togen draun out, *Num.* 22, 22; *pp.* of a-teōn.
atol, *es*; *n.* *Terribleness, terror, horror, wretchedness*; *diritas, terror, horror, miseria*:—*Sceal atol þrōwian must suffer terror*, *Cd.* 222; *Th.* 289, 10; *Sat.* 395. *Is ðes windiga sele atole gefyllid this windy hall is filled with horror*, 216; *Th.* 273, 16; *Sat.* 137; *Exon.* 26 a; *Th.* 77, 33; *Cri.* 1266.
ATOL, *atul, atel, eatol*; *adj.* *Dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome*; *dirus, atrox, terribilis, horridus, fœdus, teter*:—*Atol æglæca the dire miscreant*, *Beo.* *Th.* 1188; *B.* 592; *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 2625; *An.* 1314. *Atol is ðin onseōn horrid is thine aspect*, *Cd.* 214; *Th.* 268, 26; *Sat.* 61. *Atol mid egum terrific with his eyes*, 229; *Th.* 310, 18; *Sat.* 728. *Atol ýða gewæalc the terrible rolling of the waves*, 166; *Th.* 206, 21; *Exod.* 455; *Beo.* *Th.* 1700; *B.* 848; *Exon.* 81 b; *Th.* 306, 11; *Seef.* 6. *Se atola the horrid one* [*the devil*], *Cd.* 222; *Th.* 290, 10; *Sat.* 413. *In deossum atolan æðele in this horrid country*, 215; *Th.* 271, 20; *Sat.* 108. *Atole gāstas horrid ghosts*, 214; *Th.* 268, 7; *Sat.* 51. *Gūþrinc gefēng atolan clommum the warrior seized in her horrid clutches*, *Beo.* *Th.* 3008; *B.* 1502. [*Orm.* atell foul, corrupt: *O. Nrs.* atall, otul fierce; *atrox*.] *DER.* atelic.
atolic; *adj.* [*atol, lic*] *Dire, horrid, loathsome*; *dirus, horridus, deformis*, *Bd.* 4, 32; *S.* 611, note 17. v. atelic.
átor, áttor, áter, átter, ættor, ætter, ættor; *gen.* átres, áttres; *n.* *Poison, venom*; *venenum*:—*Átres drync the drink of poison*, *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 105; *An.* 53. *Áttre gelicost most like to poison*, *Cd.* 216; *Th.* 274, 32; *Sat.* 162. *Flór áttre weól the floor boiled with venom*, 220; *Th.* 284, 8; *Sat.* 318. *Áttur venena*, *Scint.* 28. *Wid átturum against poisons*, *Ps.* *Th.* 57, 4; *Bd.* 1, 1; *S.* 474, 39; *Bd.* 4, 23; *S.* 595, 1. *Wid fleógendum átre for flying venom*, *L. M.* 1, 45; *Lchdm.* ii. 112, 24. [*Orm.* atterr; *Laym.* atter; *Piers* attre; *Plat.* etter, eiter, *m. n.* *O. Sax.* étar, ettar, *m.* *O. Dut.* Dut. etter, *m.* *Ger.* eiter, *n. m.* *M. H. Ger.* eiter, *n.* *O. H. Ger.* eitar, *n.* *Dan.* edder, *n.* *Swed.* etter, *n.* *Norw.* *O. Nrs.* eitr, *n.* *Cf. M. H. Ger.* eiten to burn: *Sansk.* i-n-dh and the *A. Sax.* áð a funeral pile: *O. H. Ger.* eit ignis, áttor then would seem to mean a cause of burning, a pricking pain.]
átor-berende; *part.* *Venom-bearing*; *venenifer*, *L. M.* 2, 1; *Lchdm.* ii. 176, 5. v. átter-berende.
átor-coop, *an*; *f.* *A spider*; *aranea*. v. áttor-coppe.
átor-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Poison-craft, the art of poisoning, sorcery*; *veneficium*, *Lye.*
átor-cýn, *es*; *n.* *The poison-kind*; *veneni genus*, *Salm.* *Kmbl.* 437; *Sal.* 219. v. ættor-cýn.
átor-drinc, *es*; *m.* *Poisonous drink, poison*; *potio venenata, venenum*. v. áttor-drinca.
átor-drinca *poisonous drink, poison*. v. áttor-drinca.
a-torfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To throw forth, to throw*; *jactare*, *Mt.* *Hat.* 12, 24. *Lye.* v. torfian.
átor-láde, *an*; *f.* *The cock's spur grass*; *panicum crus galli*, v. áttor-láde, *L. M.* 45; *Lchdm.* ii. 110, 8; 114, 11.
átor-líc *poison-like*; *veneno similis*. v. áter-líc.

ātor-loppe, an; f. [ātor, loppe a silkworm, spinner of a web] *A spider, spider's web; aranea.* v. ātter-loppe.

ātor-sceaða a venomous destroyer. v. āttor-sceaða.

ātor-spere, es; n. *A poisoned spear; telum venenatum.* v. āttor-spere, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rā. 18, 9.

ātor-tān, es; m. *A poisonous rod; ramus venenosus.* v. āter-tān, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

a-tredan; p. -træd, pl. -trædon; pp. -treden *To tread, twist from or out, extort; extorquere*:—Ātred him ða giltas ūt extort his sins from him, L. De Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21.

a-tredan; p. -de; pp. ed *To investigate, search, examine or explore carefully; scrutari, investigare*:—Ātred ic ðin bebod beorht atredde scrutator mandata tua, Ps. Th. 118, 69; 138, 2. v. tredan.

a-trendlian; p. -ode; pp. od *To trundle, roll; volutare, provolvere*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 33; Met. 5, 17.

ātren-mōd venom-minded; malitiosus. v. ātren-mōd.

ātrian to poison, envenom; venenare. v. ātrian.

ātter; gen. āttres; n. *Poison, venom; venenum*:—Ātred ātter wæs sōna ofernem the poison was soon detected, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. v. ātor.

ātter-berende; part. *Venom-bearing; venenifer*:—Wætan ātter-berendum by venom-bearing humours, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. ātor, etc.

ātter-coppe, an; f. [ātor poison, copp a head] *A spider; aranea*:—Swindan ðū dydest swā swā āttercoppan sawle his tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 15. v. āttor-coppe.

ātter-lāde, an; f. *The cock's spur grass; panicum crus galli*:—Ātter-lāde venenifuga [venom-loather], Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, etc.

āttor; gen. āttres; n. *Poison, venom; venenum*, Beo. Th. 5423; B. 2715; Ps. Spl. 13, 5. v. ātor.

āttor-coppe, an; f. *A spider; aranea*:—Loppe, fleōnde næddre, vel āttorcoppe a spider, Wrt. Voc. 24, 1. Āttorcoppe—āttorcoppan bite a spider—for spider's bite, Herb. 4, 9; Lchdm. i. 92, 5, 6; Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 15. v. ātor, etc.

āttor-drinca, an; m. *A poisonous drink, poison; potio venenata, venenum*, Martyrol. ad 11 Junii.

āttor-, ātter-lāde, an; f. *The cock's spur grass, atterlothe [venom-loather]; panicum crus galli*:—Wid āttre, betonican, ða smalan āttorlādan dō on hālig wæter against poison, put betony and the small atterlothe into holy water, L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11; Herb. 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 4; L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15. Ātterlāde venenifuga, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 88; Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, etc.

āttor-sceaða, an; m. *A poisonous destroyer, a venomous dragon, serpent; hostis venenosus, draco venenosus, serpens*:—Būtan ðam āttor-sceaðan save to the venomous destroyer, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 24; Pa. 33; Beo. Th. 5670; B. 2839. v. ātor, etc.

āttor-spere, es; n. *A poisoned spear; telum venenatum*:—Eglum āttorsperum with dire poisoned spears, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rā. 18, 9. v. ātor, etc.

a-tuge might draw away; abstraheret, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19; p. subj. of a-teōn.

atul; adj. *Dire, terrible, horrid*:—In ðæt atule hūs into that dire house, Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 1; Gū. 534; Andr. Kmbl. 106; An. 53; Ps. Th. 118, 123. v. atol.

a-tydran; p. -ede; pp. ed *To procreate, create; procreare, gignere*, Elen. Kmbl. 2555; El. 1279. v. tydran.

a-týhtst drawest out, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. v. a-teōn.

a-tyhtan, -týhtan; p. -tyhte, -týhte; pp. -tyhted, -týht, -týht. I. *to persuade, solicit, incite, attract, allure; persuadere, allicere, incitare*:—Ðā wæs ofer Múntgiop monig atýhted Gota, gylpes full then was allured over the Alps many a Goth, full of arrogance, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 16; Met. 1, 8. Ðe beōp atýhte to ðam sōðum gesælbum who are intent upon [attracted to] the true felicitates, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3.

II. *to produce, procreate; procreare, gignere*:—Wiga is of dumbum twām atýhted a warrior is produced from two dumb ones, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 27; Rā. 51, 3. v. tyhtan.

a-týhp draws away; abstrahit, 3rd sing. pres. of a-teōn.

a-tymbrian, -týmbrian; p. -ode, -ede; pp. -od, -ed *To erect, build; ædificare*:—Se Cēnwalh hēt atymbrian [atymbrian MS. Laud.] ða ealdan crycan on Wintancastre Cēnwalh ordered to build the old church at Winchester, Chr. 643; Ing. 38, 1; 919; Ing. 133, 17. v. a-timbrian.

a-týnan; p. -týnde; pp. -týned, -týnd; v. a. I. [a away, out; týnan to inclose, shut] to shut out, exclude; excludere:—Ne beōp ūt fram ðe atýnde ut non excludantur, Ps. Th. 67, 27.

II. [a on, an un, týnan] to un-shut, open; aperire:—Nā ic atýnde mūp minne non aperui os meum, Ps. Spl. 38, 13. Atýn us aperi nobis, Lk. Bos. 13, 25. v. on-týnan, on-týnan.

a-tyrian to fail; deficere. v. a-teorian.

at-ýwan; p. -de; pp. ed *To shew; ostendere*:—He atýwde him ostendit eis, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 14. v. æt-ýwan, ýwan.

Augustinus, i; m; Lat. [Augustinus is correct in the quotations from the titles of the two following chapters of Bede, but in the A. Sax. text

it is Augustinus] *St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England*, A. D. 597, and died May 26, 605; Augustinus:—Ðæt se hālgā Papa Gregorius Augustinum sende Angel-peōde to bodiganne Godes word ut sanctus Papa Gregorius Augustinum ad prædicandum genti Anglorum verbum Dei miserit, Bd. 1, 23, titl; S. 485, 14. Augustinus cumende on Breotone Augustinus veniens Britanniam, 1, 25, titl; S. 486, 10. Hēr com Augustinus and his gefēran to Engla lande here, A. D. 597, Augustine and his companions came to England, Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2: 596; Th. 34, 37, col. 1; 35, 36, cols. 1, 2.

Augustus, i; m; Lat. I. the first Roman Emperor. v. Augustus.

II. the month of August; mensis Augustus:—On ðam monþe ðe man Augustum nemneþ in the month which is named August, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 23. v. Augustus.

ā-ūht, es; n. *Aught, anything; aliquid*:—Eāla, ðæt on eorþan āuht fæstlices weorces ne wunaþ æfre alas, that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Ðe āuht oððe nāuht āuder worhte which could either make aught or naught, 20, 83; Met. 20, 42. Hwý biþ his ānwald āuhte ðý mǣra why will his power be by aught the greater? 16, 40; Met. 16, 20; Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 6, 10.

ā-ūht; adv. *At all, by any means; omnino, ullo modo*:—Āuht ne gebētaþ hiora scarpnesse nor by any means improve their sharpness, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 46; Met. 21, 23; 6, 12; Met. 6, 6. v. ā-wuht, ā-wiht.

a-urnen run out, passed, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. v. a-yrnan.

āuder either, each, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10. v. āwder.

ĀWA, āwo; adv. *Always, ever, for ever; semper, unquam, usque*:—Āwa always, Ps. Th. 143, 13. Āwa usque, 70, 16; 138, 15; Elen. Kmbl. 1899; El. 951. Ne wile heō āwa ðæs sipes geswican nor will it ever desist from its course, Salm. Kmbl. 646; Sal. 32. Āwa to feore in seculum, Ps. Th. 51, 8; 65, 6. On ēcnesse, āwa in æternum, 118, 89. Āwa to worlde in seculum seculi, 71, 19; 144, 1. Āwa to worlde usque in seculum, 130, 5; 132, 4. Āwa to ealdre for evermore, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 22; Sch. 32; Beo. Th. 1914; B. 955. [O. Sax. ēo unquam, semper; O. H. Ger. ēo, io unquam, semper; Goth. aiw semper; Lat. ævum an age; Grk. aiei, æi always; alōw an age.] vide ā.

a-wacan; p. -wōc, pl. -wōcon; pp. -wacen; v. intrans. I. to awake; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Awōc of ðam slāpe awoke from sleep, Gen. 9, 24. Awōc Pharao expergefactus est Pharao, 41, 4.

II. to wake into being, to arise, be born; oriri, provenire, nasci:—Twā þeōða awōcon two nations arose, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. v. wacan.

a-wacian; p. -ode; pp. od *To awake; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare*:—Of hefgum slāpe awacode e gravi somno expergefactus est, Gen. 45, 26. v. wacian.

a-wācian, -wācian; p. -ode; pp. od; v. intrans. To grow weak or effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, fall away, relax, to be indolent; infirmari, deficere, recedere:—Awācode mid langre ealdunge weakened with old age, Gr. Dial. 2, 15. Awāciāþ on ðære costnunge timan in tempore tentationis recedunt, Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Ðæt ne awācodon wereda Drihtne that they might not fall away from the Lord of hosts, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 20; Dan. 220. Gif he nā ne awācāþ if he never relax, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29. v. ge-wācian, on-.

a-wācnian, -wācnian; p. -cnede, -cenede; pp. -cned, -cened; v. intrans. I. to AWAKEN, come to life again, revive; evigilare, expergefieri, reviviscere:—On ðagunge he eft acwicode [awacened MSS. Ca. O.] diluculo revixit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 13.

II. to arise, spring, have one's origin; suscitari, oriri, nasci:—Of ðām frumgrām folc awācniaþ from these patriarchs shall spring a people, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. Eall heora gewinn awācnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole all their wars first arose from Alexander's letter, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 19. v. wācnan, on-wācnian, on-wācnian.

a-wēcan; p. -wēcte, -wēhte; pp. -wæced, -wæct, -wæht *To weaken, fatigue; debilitare, fatigare*:—Awæht ðefferus, Hymn. Awæht porrectus, Cot. 157.

a-wēccan *To awake; suscitare*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 9. v. a-weccan.

a-wēcnan; p. -ede; pp. -ede; v. intrans. To awake, rise up, be born; evigilare, suscitari, nasci:—Nū is ðæt bearn cymen, awācned now is that child come, risen up, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 9; Cri. 67.

a-wācnian; p. -ode; pp. -od *To awaken, arise, spring; evigilare, oriri*:—Awācniaþ, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. v. a-wācnian.

a-wēgan; p. -de; pp. -ed; v. trans. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint, cause to fail; eludere, frustrari, irritum facere:—Ðæt is sōþ ðæt ðū ær awāgedst that is true which thou before didst frustrate, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 18. Ær awāged sīe worda ænig ere any word be made to fail, Andr. Kmbl. 2876; An. 1441. Awāged ne dō ðū wedd irritum ne facias fœdus, Hymn, Lye. v. wēgan, ge-wēgan.

a-wēh weighed out, weighed to; appendit, Gen. 23, 16. v. a-wegan.

a-wēht weakened, wearied; pp. of a-wēcan.

a-wēhte aroused; suscitavit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 14. v. a-weccan.

a-wēlan; p. -ede, -de, -te; pp. -ed. I. v. trans. To roll away, roll back, roll to; revolvare, advolvere:—Awēlede done stān revoluit lapidem, Mt. Rush. Stv. 28, 2. Awēlede done stān advoluit lapidem,

Mk. Rush. War. 15, 46.

vexare:—Awæled vexatus, Mk. Rush. War. 5, 18.

a-wændan; *p. de; pp. ed To turn from or away, to translate; avertere, transferre*:—Donne awant Driht hæftunge folces his *cum averterit Dominus captivitatem plebis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. *v. a-wendan, wendan.*

a-wændednys, -nyss, *e; f. A change; mutatio*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 11. *v. awendednys.*

a-wænian; *p. ede; pp. ed To wean from; ablactare*:—Swā swā awæned cild *sicut ablactatus*, Ps. Lamb. 130, 2.

a-wærged, -wærgd; *pp; def. m. -wærgda Accursed; maledictus*:—Wit ðæs awærgdan wordum gelyfdon *we two believed the words of the accursed one*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 16; Sat. 416. *v. a-wyrged.*

a-wæscen washed; lotus; *pp. v. wascan. DER. un-a-wæscen.*

a-wæstan; *p. -wæste; p. -wæsted; v. trans. To waste, lay waste, eat up; vastare, carpere*:—Swā swā oxa gewunap to awæstenne gætz *quo modo sollet bos herbas carpere*, Num. 22, 4. *v. a-wēstan.*

a-wanian; *p. ode; pp. od To diminish; diminuere. v. wanian.*

a-wannian; *p. ode; pp. od To wax wan or pale; pallescere*:—Awanod pallidus factus, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

ā-wār; *adv. [= ā-wær = ā-hwær] Anywhere; alicubi*:—Swilce he āwār wære, ærdan de he geboren wære *as if he were anywhere, before he was born*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19.

a-wariged; *part. Accursed; maledictus. v. a-werGED; pp. of a-wergian; awyrged; pp. of a-wyrgian.*

a-wárnian; *p. ode; pp. od To be confounded; confundi*, Ps. Spl. M. 85, 16. *v. a-swárnian.*

a-warpen; *pp. cast out; ejectus*, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. *v. a-worpen; pp. of a-weorpan.*

a-weaht, a-weahte awaked, excited, raised up, Ps. Th. 77, 65; Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34; *pp. and p. of a-weccan.*

a-weallan; *p. -wealle, ðū -weallest. -wylst, he -wealleþ, -wealþ, -wylþ, pl. -weallap; p. -weoþ, -weoþl, pl. -weoþlon; pp. -weallen; v. intrans. To boil or bubble up, break forth, stream or gush forth, well out, flow forth, issue; ebullire, crumpere, emanare*:—Swā æspringe ðū awealleþ of clife hārum *so a water-spring wells out of a hoary cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 24; Met. 5, 12; Ps. Th. 103, 10; Ex. 8, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Ða fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streamas *Deruentionis fluvii primordia erumpunt*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 11. Is ðæt eac sæd, ðæt wylle aweoalle fertur *autem, quia fons ebullierit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 23; Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 20; Cri. 625. *DER. weallan.*

a-weardian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed; v. trans. To ward off, defend, protect; defendere, protegere*:—Hī hī sylf aweardedon *they defended themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bar. 182, 19. *DER. weardian.*

a-wearpan = a-weorpan *to cast away; projicere*:—Dust ðæt wearpþ wind *pulvis quem projicit ventus*, Ps. Spl. 1, 5.

a-weaxan; *p. -weoþ, -wōþ; pp. -weaxen; v. intrans. To wax, grow, arise, come forth; crescere, oriri, provenire*:—Him aweaxeþ wynsum gefeā *to them shall grow winsome delight*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 7; Cri. 1253; Ps. Th. 128, 4; Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 24; Rā. 10, 10; 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rā. 11, 3; Elen. Kmbl. 2450; El. 1226.

a-web, *es; n. The cross threads in weaving, called the woof or weft; subtegmen*, Cot. 161.

a-weccan, -weccan; *ic -wecce, ðū -wecest, -wecest, he -weceþ, -weceþ, -weceþ, pl. -weccaþ, -weccaþ; p. -weahte, -wehte, pl. -weahton, -wehton; impert. -wece, -wece, pl. -wececeþ; pp. -weaht, -weht; v. trans.*

I. to awake, arouse from sleep, awake from death; e somno excitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—Hī awehton hine *excitaverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Ða wearþ aweaht Drihten swā he slæpdene *excitatus est tamquam dormiens Dominus*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Ic hine awece *resuscitabo eum*, Jn. Bos. 6, 40. Se Fæder awecþ ða deādan *Pater suscitavit mortuos*, 5, 21. He manige men of deāþe awehte *he awoke many men from death*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584. Aweceþ ðeāde *suscitabo mortuos*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8.

II. to excite, rouse, stir up, call forth, raise up, raise up children; excitare, concitare, suscitare, resuscitare:—To ælmesnan and to gōdra dæda fylgnessum he hī aweahte *ge mid wordum ge mid dædum ad elemosynas operumque bonorum executionem et verbis excitabat et factis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 34. Awehte wælniþ Babilōnes brego *deadly hatred excited the prince of Babylon*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Ðæs sēdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga, eac siððan mid gōdre lāre, gif hit grōwan sceal *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry, and moreover by good instruction, if it shall grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 80; Met. 22, 40. Awehte ða windas of heofenum *excitavit ventos de celo*, Ps. Th. 77, 26. Awece ðine mihte *excita potentiam tuam*, 79, 3. Hī his yrra aweahtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, 77, 58, 40; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1080. Aweceþ wēpdropan *calls forth tears*, Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283. He aweahte gewitnesne on Iacobe *suscitavit testimonium in Jacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 6. Ic awece wið ðe oðerne cýning *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1851; El. 927. Aweccende fram eorþan wæðlan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Awece me *resuscita me*, 40, 11. He mæg bearn aweccan [awecean Mt. Bos. 3, 9] *potens est suscitare filios*, Lk. Bos. 3, 8. Hys brōdor sæd awece *suscitet semen fratri suo*, 20, 28.

a-wece arouse, raise up, Ps. Spl. C. T. 40, 11; *impert. of a-weccan.*

a-weegan, -wegan; *p. -wegde, -wegede; pp. -weged; v. trans. To move, remove, shake; movere, amovere, commovere, agitare*:—Ne mihton aweegan Iob of his mōdes ānrædnysse *might not move Job from his constancy of mind*, Job Thw. 167, 33; Andr. Kmbl. 1005; An. 503. Hī ne mihton hine aweegan *they could not move it*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 31. Mōd biþ aweged of his stede *the mind is removed from its place*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24. Winde aweged [MS. awegyd] *hæred arundinem vento agitatam*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. *v. wegcan.*

a-wecþ awakes, raises up, Jn. Bos. 5, 21; *3rd pers. pres. of a-weccan.*
a-wēdan; *p. -wēdde; pp. -wēd; v. n. To be mad, to rage, to be angry, to go or wax mad, revolt, apostatize; in furorem agi*:—Awēddon ða nýtēna *the cattle became mad*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 31. Se ðe for sleāpe awēd *phreneticus = φρενιτικός*, Ælfic. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 40; Wrt. Voc. 45, 72. *v. wēdan.*

a-wefan; *p. -wæf, pl. -wæfon; pp. -wefen To weave; texere*:—Wyrmas ne awæfon *worms did not weave*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 23; Rā. 36, 9; Jn. Bos. 19, 23.

a-weg; *adv. AWAY, out; (this is its meaning both in and out of composition); auferendi vim habet*:—Ðā eode he aweg *autem abiit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22. Ge drehnigeaþ done gnat aweg *ye strain the gnat out*; excolantes [ex out, colare to filter, strain] culicem, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. He hī rade aweg aþýwde *he quickly drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28; Ps. Th. 77, 57. *v. on-weg.*

aweg-adrifan *to drive or chase away; expellere*, Ps. Spl. C. 35, 13. *v. a-drifan.*

aweg-aferian *to carry away, to cart away; evehere*, Cot. 205.

aweg-alūcan [aweg away, alūcan *to lock out, separate*] *To shut or lock out, to separate; discludere*, Cot. 67.

a-wegan; *p. -wæg, -wæh, pl. -wægon; pp. -wegen; v. trans. I. To lift up, take or carry away; levare, auferre*:—Hī ā sibbe gelæraþ, ða ær wonsælgæ awegen habbaþ *they shall ever advise peace, which the unblest have before taken away*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 25; Gn. Ex. 21; Homl. Th. i. 308, 17. *II. To weigh out, weigh to any one; appendere*:—Abraham ða awæh feower hund scillinga *seoltes Abraham appendit quadringentos siclos argenti*, Gen. 23, 16. Ealā gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wæron awegene on ānre wēgan *utinam appenderentur peccata mea et calamitas in statera*, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18.

a-wegan; *p. -wegede, -wegde; pp. -weged To move, shake*:—Aweged, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48; Met. 7, 24; Mt. Bos. 11, 7. *v. a-weccan.*

aweg-animan *to take away; sufferre*, Jn. Bos. 20, 1. *v. a-niman.*

aweg-awyltan *to roll away; revolve*, Mk. Bos. 16, 4. *v. a-wyltan.*

aweg-beran *to bear, carry or convey away; asportare*, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 37. *v. beran.*

aweg-cuman *to go away, to leave, escape; dimittere*:—Sume awege-cōmon some escaped, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. *v. cuman.*

a-weged moved, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18; *pp. of a-wegan to move.*

a-wegen taken away, weighed as in a balance, Job 6, 2; Thw. 167, 18. *v. a-wegan to weigh.*

aweg-gān *to go away; abire*:—Ongan aweg-gān *began to go away*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 1. *v. gān.*

aweg-geniman *to take away; auferre. v. geniman.*

aweg-gewitan; *p. -gewāt, pl. -gewiton; pp. -gewiten To go away, depart; discedere*:—Ic eom aweg-gewiten *I am gone away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. *v. ge-witan.*

aweg-gewitenes, -ness, *e; f. A going away, departure; abscissio*:—Æfter þrīm geārum Willfrēas awege-gewitenesse *post tres abscissionis Wilfridi annos*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 30. *v. gewitan.*

aweg-lætān *to let [go] away, let escape; abire permittere*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14. *v. lētān.*

aweg-onwendan *to turn or move away; amovere*, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 19. *v. on-wendan.*

aweg-weorpan *to cast or throw away; abjicere. v. aweg, weorpan.*

a-wegyð shaken, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. *v. a-weccan.*

a-weht awaked, aroused; *pp. of a-weccan.*

a-wehte awaked, excited, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584; Ps. Th. 77, 26; *p. of a-weccan.*

a-wehtnes, -ness, *e; f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging; excitatio*:—To awehtnesse lifendra monna of sāule deāþe *ad excitationem viventium de morte animæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 5. awel an awl; subula, fuscina, harpago = ἀπάλυξ, Cot. 84; 13. *v. al.*

a-wellan; *p. de; pp. ed To cause to bubble, to well; facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat*:—Hredor innan wæs wynnum awelled *the breast within was welled with joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2037; An. 1021. *v. a-weallan.*

a-wend turned, translated; *pp. of a-wendan*:—Seo bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned [translated] into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30.

a-wendan; *ic -wende, ðū -wendest, -wenst, he -wendeþ, -went, pl. -wendaþ; p. -wende; pp. -wended, -wend, -went.*

I. v. trans. To turn away or off, avert, remove, to turn upside down, turn, change, translate, pervert; avertere, vertere, mutare, transferre, subvertere:—

Ansýne dýn awendst *dū faciem tuam avertis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27; Ps. Th. 73, 11; 103, 27; 101, 2; 77, 38. Heó awent hyre hūs and sēþ geornlice Ƿ heó hine fint *sche turneth upsdown the hous and sekith diligently til sche fynde it*, Wyc; Lk. Bos. 15, 8. He wæter awende to winlicum drence *he turned water into winelike drink*, Ælfc. T. 27, 7; Ps. Spl. 101, 28; Gen. 19, 26; Cd. 14; Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259; Jn. Bos. 10, 35. 'Historia Anglorum' *da ðe Ælfrēd cýning of Lēdene on Englisc awende [Bede's] Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred translated from Latin into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. Ðeah ðe seó bōc on Englisc awend *sý though the book be translated into English*, 118, 5. Ne nim ðū lāc, ða awendaþ rihtwisra word *nec accipies munera, quæ subvertunt verba iustorum*, Ex. 23, 8.

II. *v. intrans.* To turn or direct oneself, to turn from, go, depart; se vertere, ire:—Ðæt hý, mid sume searawrence, from Xerse awenden [awende MS.] *that they would by some stratagem turn from Xerxes*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 41. Hí awendon aweg *they turned away*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. *v. wendan.*

a-wended-lic, -wende-lic, -wendend-lic; *adj.* [awended changed, *pp.* of awendan, lic] *Movable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis*, Alb. resp. 42.

a-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nys, *e*; *f.* A change, alteration; commutatio:—Nā sōþ is him awendednys *non enim est illis commutatio*, Ps. Spl. 54, 22; 88, 50.

a-wendelic-ness, -ness, *e*; *f.* Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas, Som. [a-wendedlic changeable, -ness].

a-wendingc, *e*; *f.* An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio, Scint. 61.

a-wenian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* To wean; ablactare:—Ær ðone, ðæt acennede bearn, awened sī *quoadusque, qui gignitur, ablactatur*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 493, 33. *v. wenian.*

a-went, -wenþ, -wendþ *turns*, Lk. Bos. 15, 8. *v. a-wendan.*

a-weoðian, -weoðigan; *v. a.* To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculare:—Ðæt man aweoðige unriht *that one should root up injustice*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7.

a-weoþ flowed forth, Cot. 72. *v. a-weallan.*

a-weorpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; *dū* -wyrpst, *he* -wyrpp; *p. ic*, *he* -wearp, *dū* -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *impert.* -weorþ, -wurp, -wyrp *dū*; *pp.* -worpen; *v. a.* [a from, weorpan to throw] To throw or cast from or down, to cast away or off, cast out, to degrade, reject, divorce; abjicere, dejicere, projicere, ejicere, propellere, repellere, reprobare, repudiare:—Ðæt he ðec aweorpe of worlðrice *that he shall cast thee from thy worldly kingdom*, Cd. 203; Th. 253, 1; Dan. 589. Ðū awurpe hī, ðā hī wæron upahafen *dejecisti eos, dum alleverunt*, Ps. Spl. 72, 18; 79, 9; Ps. Th. 72, 14. Is wærgdū [wærgda MS.] aworpen *the curse is cast off*, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98; Bt. Met. Fox 23, 12; Met. 23, 6; Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44; Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Ðā woldon senatus hine aweorpan *then would the senate degrade him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 36; Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10. Ne aweorþ ðū me *ne projicias me*, Ps. Spl. 70, 10. Mannes sunu gebyrþ beón aworpen *oportet filium hominis reprobari*, Mk. Bos. 8, 31. Aworpen wif a divorced wife, L. Ælf. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 6. Aworpen man biþ ā unnyt *homo apostata, vir inutilis*, Past. 47, 1; Hat. MS. 68 a, 23. Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt. Foxe 13, 50. Fram from, Mt. Bos. 5, 29, 30. Ut out, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Under below, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 10.

a-weorpnis, -niss, *e*; *f.* A casting off, putting away, divorce; repudium, Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 7. *v. a-worpenes. DER.* weorpan.

a-weorþan, a-wurþan, *ic* -weorþe, -wurþe, *dū* -wyrst, *he* -weorþeþ, -wyrþeþ, -wurþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden; *v. intrans.* [a from, away, weorþan to become] To cease to be, become insipid or worthless; evanescere:—Gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ *if the salt become insipid*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13; Lk. Bos. 14, 34. Ðū awordena raca, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-weosung, *e*; *f.* The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia, essentia, Cot. 170. *v. weasan.*

a-weoþ waxed, increased, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 25. *v. a-weaxan.*

ā-wēr anywhere, in any wise, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 28; Met. 8, 14; Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. *v. ā-hwær.*

a-werð, *es*; *m.* A spoiled or worthless fellow; vappa, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 113; Wrt. Voc. 18, 61; a-wered = a-werðed; *pp.* of a-werdan.

a-werdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* To injure, corrupt, violate, destroy; lædere, corrumpere, vitare, violare. *v. a-wyrdan.*

a-wered protected, worn; *pp.* of a-werian I and III.

a-wergian, -wirgean, -wyrgian; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [a, wergian to curse]

To accurse, curse, condemn, malign; maledicere, condemnare, malignari:—Helle dióful, awerged in wítum *hell's devil, accursed to torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2599; An. 1301; Gen. 8, 21; Ps. Spl. 73, 4.

a-werian, -wergan, -wergean; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* I. To ward off, defend, restrain, protect, cover; defendere, prohibere, protegere:—Ðæt he hine eáþ awerian mæge *that he may easily defend him*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. He hine awerede *he defended himself*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23; 29, 5, 3; Bos. 103, 25; Ps. Th. 105, 24. Ðū mīm heáfoð scealt on gefeohtdæge feómdum awergean *obumbrasti caput meum in die belli*, 139, 7. Ðū me oft awrecdest wyrigra gemótes *prolexisti*

me a conventu malignantium, 63, 2; 55, 11. Ðeah hit mon awerge wítum *it be covered with wires without*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 30; Rā. 41, 47.

II. To ward off from oneself, spurn from oneself; aspernari:—Aweredon ða óðre *aspernabantur ceteros*, Lk. Rush. War. 18, 9.

III. To wear, wear out; terere, deterere:—Awered tritus, R. Ben. 55. *v. werian.*

a-weorpan to cast away; projicere:—Awerp from ðe *projice abs te*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 29. *v. a-weorpan.*

a-wersian to make worse; deterius facere, Cart. Edwardi R. *v. wyrrian.* **āweso-niss**, -niss, *e*; *f.* Disgrace, blushing for shame, reverence, Ps. Surt. 34, 26. *v. āwisc-nys.*

a-wēst; *part.* Wasted, laid waste, waste, desert; vastatus, desertus:—Awēst wearp *was laid waste*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21; Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. *v. a-wēstan.*

a-wēstan; *p.* -wēste; *pp.* -wēsted [-wēst], -wēst [a intensive, wēstan to waste] To waste, lay waste, depopulate, ravage, destroy; vastare, devastare, desertum facere, desolare:—Hí awēste eam *vastavit*, Ors. 10, 39. Hí ealle Ægypta awēston *they laid waste all Egypt*, Jos. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. Troia awēsted *was Troy was laid waste*, 2, 2; Bos. 40, 28. Eall seó peóð awēst wearp *all the nation was laid waste*, 3, 9; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21. Sý wunung heora awēst *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. Widútan awēst hīg *sword sward with outforth schal waste [destroy] hem*, Wyc; foris vastabit eos gladius, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 a, 25. His stede óððe stówe hīg awēston *locum ejus desolaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 7.

a-wēstendnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio, Som. *v. a-wēstan, a-wēstende, part*; *ness.*

a-wēstnis, -niss, *e*; *f.* [a-wēst wasted, ness] Desolation; desolatio, Lk. Rush. War. 21, 20.

āwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [= eówan, ýwan] To shew; ostendere. *v. at-āwian*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14.

a-wierdan to corrupt; corrumpere:—He awiert ðæt mōd *corrumpit animum*, Past. 53, 5. *v. a-wyrdan.*

a-wierged; *def. m.* -wiergeda, -wiergda; *pp.* Accursed, wicked; maledictus, malignus, Past. 65, 4? *v. a-wyrged.*

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht, *es*; *n.* [ā semper, wiht creatura, animal, aliquid] *anything*; aliquid:—Unc gemæne ne sceal elles āwiht *to us two shall not be aught else common*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905; Ps. Th. 55, 9. Handa hī habbaþ, ne hio hwædere mægon gegrāþian gódes āwiht *they have hands, and yet they may not touch anything of good*, Ps. Th. 113, 15; 58, 3; 65, 16; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 124; Met. 9, 62. Nafast ðū for āwiht ealle peóða *pro nihil habebis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Ðæt hī geseón ne mægon āwiht *ne illi videant aliquid*, 68, 24. *v. nā-wiht, nāht.*

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht, *adv.* At all, by any means; omnino, ullo modo:—Ne lata ðū āwiht *do not thou tarry at all*, Ps. Th. 69, 7; 77, 10, 12; 134, 19. Me ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic óðlecan āwiht þurfe Gode æfter góðe ænegum *to me it seems not right, that I at all need cringe to God for any good*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290.

a-wildian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. intrans.* To become wild or fierce; silvescere, efferari, Off. Episcop. 7.

a-willan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To cause to bubble, to boil; facere ut aliquid ferreat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Awilled meole *boiled milk, pottage*; juta [jura?], Cot. 168. Awilled win *cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated*; dulcissapa, Cot. 62, 168. *v. a-wyllan, cyren.*

a-windan; *ic* -winde, *dū* -winst; -winst, *he* -wint, *pl.* -windap; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden [a, windan to wind].

I. *v. trans.* To wind, bend; plectere, torquere:—Hí him onsettton þyrnenne helm awundenne *imponunt ei plectentes spineam coronam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17.

II. *v. trans.* To strip off; detrahere:—Gif him mon ðonne awint of ða clāpas *if any man should strip off the clothes from him*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 44; Met. 25, 22.

III. *v. intrans.* To whirl or slip off; labi:—Gif sió æcs ðonne awient [awint, Cot.] of ðæm hielef *if the axe then slip from the handle*, Past. 21, 7; Hat. MS. 32 b, 6.

a-windwian, -wyndwian *to winnow, blow away*; ventilare, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. *v. windwian.*

a-winnan; *p.* -wan, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen To labour, contend, gain, overcome; laborare, contendere, acquirere, nancisci, superare:—

Ælc wís mon scyle awinnan *ægðer ge wið ða rēðan wyrdre ge wið ða winsum* *every wise man ought to contend both against the severe fortune and against the pleasant*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 16. Ealles ðū ðæs wite awunne *for all this thou hast gained suffering*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Sisl wæs awunnen *the pain was overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654. *DER.* winnan.

a-wint strips off, slips off; *v. a-windan.*

a-wirdan to destroy, Leo 254. *v. a-wyrdan.*

a-wirgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To strangle; strangulare:—Gelfcost ðam ðe he hine sylfne hæfde unwitende *awiged as if he had voluntarily strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. *v. a-wyrgan.*

a-wirgean; *p. de*; *pp. ed To accurse, curse*; maledicere:—Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nō maledicere terræ*, Gen. 8, 21. Awirgede worlðsorga *ye execrable worldly cares*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 25. *v. a-wergian, a-wyrgian.*

a-wirgnis, -niss, *e*; *f. A curse, cursing*; maledictio:—Sette ge awirgnisse uppan Hebal ðūne *ponite maledictionem super montem Hebal*, Deut. 11, 29. *v. a-wyrgednes.*

āwisc-ferinend, *es*; *m.* [āwisc = āwisc *disgrace*, ferinian = firenian *to sin*] *One who sins disgracefully, a publican*; qui turpiter peccat, publicanus, Cot. 204.

a-wisnian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To be dry, to become dry, wizen*; arescere:—Awisnade *vel oferdugade aruit*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. *v. wisnian.*

a-wlātan; *p. -wlātte*; *pp. -wlāted To defile*; foedare, Hymn: Mod. Confit. 1.

a-wlancian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To come in youthful strength, to exult, to be proud*; exultare, Leo 262. *v. wlancian.*

āwo; *adv. Always, ever*; semper, unquam:—*Āwo ever*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 9; Cri. 127 i; 32 a; Th. 101, 25; Cri. 1664. *Siddan āwo ever after*, 48 a; Th. 164, 24; Gū. 1016. *Āwo to caldre for evermore*, 14 b; Th. 30, 13, note; Cri. 479. *v. āwa.*

a-wōc *awoke, arose*, Gen. 9, 24; *p. of a-wacan.*

a-wōdian *to root up*. *v. aweōdian.*

a-woffian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To rave, be delirious, frantic*; delirare:—*Awoffod phreneticus*, Leo 266. *v. woffian.*

awōh; *adv.* [a, wōh *crooked*] *AWRY, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid wōge with injustice, or unjustly*; tortē, oblique, malē:—*Gif mon ðæt trod awōh drife if one wrongfully pursue the footstep* [tread], L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 10. *Ðæt man ær awōh tosomne geddydon which they before unjustly joined together*, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 11.

a-worden; *pp. of a-weorþan*; *def. m.* *awordena become worthless*:—*Ðū awordena raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-worpen *cast off, away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98; *pp. of a-weorþan.*

a-worpenes, -worpenness, -worpnes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving*; abjectio:—*lc com aworpenness folces ego sum abjectio plebis*, Ps. Spl. 21, 5. *v. a-weorpnis*; for-wyrpnis.

a-worpen-līc; *adj.* *Damnable*; damnabilis, Past. 52, 8.

a-wōx *waxed, grew, rose*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rā. 11, 3; *p. of a-weaxan.*

a-wræc, -wræcon *related*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633; *p. of a-wrecan.*

a-wræstan, -wrēstan; *p. -wræste*; *pp. -wræst To wrest from, to extort*; extorquere, Cot. 78. *v. wræstan.*

a-wrāt *wrote*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27; *p. of a-writan.*

a-wrāp *bound up*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36; *p. of a-wridan.*

a-wreāh *discovered*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3; *p. of a-wreóhan.* *v. a-wreón.*

a-wrecan; *p. -wrec, pl. -wreācon*; *pp. -wrecen.* *I. to drive away*; pellere, expellere:—*Ðara ðe he of life hēt awrecan of those whom he bade to drive from life*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 11; Rā. 87, 11.

II. to hit, strike; icere, percutere:—*Awrecen wælpūm hit with darts of death*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 15; Gū. 1127: 51 b; Th. 179, 11; Gū. 1260.

III. to relate, recite, sing; narrare, enarrare, canere:—*Bi ðon Iob giedd awrec of whom Job related his lay*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633: 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mōd. 51: Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724: 4223; B. 2108.

IV. to avenge, revenge; ulcisci:—*Gif hine hwā awrecan wille if any one will avenge him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, note 20. *v. wrecan.*

a-wreccan; *p. -wrehte*; *pp. -wreht*; *v. a. To arouse, awake, revive*; excitare, suscitare:—*lc wylle gān and awreccan hne of slāpe wado ut a somno excitem eum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 11. *Ðe se Hælend awrehte quem suscitavit Jesus*, 12, 1. *v. wrecan.*

a-wrecen *banished, driven away*; extorris, Cot. 212: 5; *pp. of a-wrecan.*

a-wregennes *a discovery*. *v. a-wrigenes.*

a-wrehte, *a-wreht aroused, awoke*; suscitavit, suscitatus, Jn. Bos. 12, 1; *p. and pp. of a-wreccan.*

a-wreón, -wreóhan, -wrióhan, -wrión; *p. -wreāh, pl. -wrucon*; *pp. -wro-gen*; *v. a.* [a *not, wreón to cover*] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal*; revelare:—*Se Sunu hit awreón wyle the Son will reveal it*, Lk. Bos. 10, 22. *Ðū ðas þing lytingum awruge revelasti ea parvulis*, 10, 21. *Drihten awreāh rihtwysnes hys Dominus revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Spl. 97, 3. *Awrēoh Drihtne wæg ðinne revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 5. *DER. wreóhan, wreón.*

a-wrēstan *to wrest from, extort*; extorquere. *v. a-wræstan.*

a-wreðian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [a, wreðian *to support*] *To support, underprop, sustain*; sustentare:—*Agustinus fram Gode awreðed wæs Augustinus was sustained by God*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 1. *He, mid his crycwe hine awreðiende, hām becom he, with his crutch supporting himself, came home*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18; Past. 17, 11; Hat. MS. 25 a, 20; Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 27; Gū. 295.

a-wrigen *revealed*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35; *pp. of a-wrihan.*

a-wrigenes, -wregennes, -ness, *e*; *f. A discovery, revelation*; revelatio:—*To þeóða awrigenesse ad revelationem gentium*, Lk. Bos. 2, 32.

a-wrihan; *p. -wriah, pl. -wrigon*; *pp. -wrihan* [a *not, un-*; *wrihan to cover*] *To uncover, reveal*; revelare:—*Stefn Drihtnes awrihþ piccetu vox Domini revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8. *Awrigenes synd grūndweallas* [grundfeallas MS.] *ymbhwyrftes eorþan revelata sunt fundamenta orbis terrarum*, 17, 17; Lk. Bos. 2, 35.

a-wringan; *p. -wring, pl. -wruncon*; *pp. -wruncon* *To wring out, to squeeze out, express*; exprimere, Cot. 196. *v. wringan.*

a-wrióhan, -wrión *to uncover, reveal*; revelare:—*Awrióh Drihtne wæg ðinne revela Domino viam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 5. *v. a-wreón, wreón.*

a-writan; *p. -wrāt, pl. -writon*; *pp. -writen*; *v. a.* [a, writan *to engrave, write*].

I. to write out or down, to transcribe, describe, compose; transcribere, describere, conscribere, contexere:—*Ðæs hālgan fæder and biscepes Sancti Culþherhtes lif ærest eroico metro and æfter fæce geræde worde ic awrāt I wrote out the life of the holy father and bishop, St. Cuthbert, first in heroic metre, and after a space in prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27. *Eall þurh endedyrdnesse ic awrāt cuncta per ordinem transcribere curavi*, 5, 23; S. 648, 11. *Nū hæbbe we awriten ðære sūþ now have we described the south*, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 17, 42. *Leviticus ys genemmed Ministerialis on Lýden, ðæt ys þēnungbōc, for ðam ðara sacerda þēnunga sind ðar awritene Leviticus is called in Latin Ministerialis, that is service-book, because the services of the priests are described therein*, Lev. pref. *Ðam ðæt hālgie gewrit awriten is quibus scriptura sancta contexta est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. *Wēndest ðū ðæt awriten nēre thoughtest thou that it was not written*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 8; Sat. 676; Ps. Th. 138, 14. *Sum biþ list-hendig to awritanne word-gerfnu one is cunning to write down word-mysteries*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 2; Crā. 96. *Ðara abbuda stār and spell dysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic awrāt I wrote a history and narrative of the abbots of this monastery in two books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 30; 5, 23; S. 649, 11.

II. to inscribe; inscribere, inscriptione ornare:—*Wæs se beām bōcstafum awriten the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91.

III. to carve, delineate, draw; sculpture, delineare:—*Sindon awritene* [MS. awriten] *on wealle wuldres pegnas upon the wall are carved the thanes of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1451; An. 726. *Hī bæron anlicnyssse Hælendes on brede afæge and awritene they bore the Saviour's likeness figured and drawn on a board*; ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4.

a-wridan; *p. -wrāp, pl. -wridon*; *pp. -wriden* [a, wridan *to wreath, bind*].

I. to bind up, bind, wreath; alligare, torquere:—*Hī me gyrene awridon* [MS. awridan] *posuerunt mihi laqueos*, Ps. Th. 118, 110. *Sylfa his wūnda awrāp he bound up his wounds*; sua vulnera ipse alligavit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36.

II. to unbind, loosen; solvere:—*Ðæt he awride bearn fordōndra ut solveret filios interemptorum*, Ps. Spl. 101, 21.

a-wruge *revealedst*, Lk. Bos. 10, 21; *p. of a-wreóhan.* *v. a-wreón.*

a-wruncon *wrung*; *pp. of a-wringan.*

a-wrygen = *a-wrihan discovered*; *pp. of a-wrihan.*

a-wrygenes = *a-wrigenes a discovery, revealing*. *v. a-wrigenes.*

āwder = *ā-hwæder*; *adj. pron.* *Either, each, one or other*; alter, alteruter:—*Ne uncer āwder ne either of us*; neuter [ne-uter] nostrum, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 29; Rā. 85, 22. *Ða tungl āwder* [MS. auder] *ōðres rene ā ne gehrineþ, ær ðam ðæt ðer of gewiteþ the stars never touch each other's course, before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10: 20, 84; Met. 20, 42: Bt. 6; Fox 16, 3.

ā-wuht [= *ā-wiht*] *Aught, anything*; at all, by any means; aliquid; omnino, ullo modo:—*Ne meahthe on ðære eorþan āwuht libban nor might aught live on the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 214; Met. 20, 107: 11, 18; Met. 11, 9: 18, 14; Met. 18, 7: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. *v. ā-wiht, nā-wuht.*

awul *an aul*; fuscina *vel* tridens, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 78; Wrt. Voc. 27, 8. *v. al.*

a-wunden *bent*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17; *pp. of a-windan.*

a-wundrian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To make a wonder of*; vertere quasi miraculi ad modum:—*Eōw seal ðæt leās awundrad weorþan the falsehood shall be made a wonder of for you*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1161.

a-wunian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* [a, wunian *to dwell*] *To abide, remain, continue, insist*; manere, permanere, insistere:—*Deōs sibb awunode on Cristes cyrican hæc pax mansit in ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26. *He lēt hit on his bōsme awunian he let it remain in his bosom*, 3, 2; S. 525, 14. *He on hālgum gebēdum astōd and awunode he insisted and continued in holy prayers*, 4, 25; S. 599, 31. *Hreōwe awunian penitentia insistere*, 4, 25; S. 600, 11.

a-wunnen *overcome*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654; *pp. of a-winnan.*

a-wurpan *to cast away*; projicere:—*Awurp hī fram ðe projice eam abs te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 30. *v. a-weorþan.*

a-wurpon *cast off*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44; *p. pl. of a-weorþan.*

a-wurpan, ic -wurþe, he -wurþeþ, *pl.* -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To cease to be, become insipid or worthless; evanescere*:—*Ðæt ge awurþaþ [wurþaþ MS.] that ye perish [cease to be]*, Deut. 4, 26. v. a-weorþan.

a-wurtwarian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To root up; exterminare*:—*Awurtwarude hine exterminauit eam*, Ps. Spl. M. 79, 14. v. a-wyrt-walian.

a-wygedne, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 21, note; Jul. 617; *for awyrtgedne accursed; pp. of a-wyrgan.*

ā-wyht [= ā-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all*:—*Ne hī for āwyht eorþan cyste ða sēlestan geseōn woldan pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Th. 105, 20; 103, 9; 113, 14.

a-wyllan, -willan, -wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* *To cause to bubble, to boil; facere ut aliquid ferueat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere*:—*Genim awyelled hunig take boiled honey*, Herb. i, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 23. *Awyelled win defrutum*, Lye. v. wyllan.

a-wyltan; *p.* -wyltede, -wylte; *pp.* -wylted = -wyltd = -wylt; *v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve; deolvere, volutare*:—*Ðæt hīg awyhton ðone stān ut deolverent lapidem*, Gen. 29, 3. *Awyrt rolled away*, Lk. Bos. 24, 2.

a-wylp shall bubble up; ebullit, Ex. 8, 3. v. a-weallan.

a-wytlne rolled away, Lk. Bos. 24, 2; *acc. s. m. of a-wylt; pp. of a-wyltan.*
a-wyndwian *to blow away; ventiliare*:—*We awyndwiah*, [windwiah], Lamb. fýnd ūre ventilabimus inimicos nostros, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. a-windwian.

a-wyrcan; *p.* -wyrhte; *pp.* -wyrht *To do, effect; facere, agere*:—*Riht awyrcet let him do right*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 13. *Ðæt ðū me gewissige bet donne ic awyrhte to ðe that thou wouldst direct me better than I have done towards thee*, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 6. DER. wyrcan.

a-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* -wyrde; *pp.* -wyrded, -wyrd; *v. trans.* *To injure, corrupt, destroy; lædere, corrumpere, uitiare, violare*:—*De he sylf awyrde whom he himself had injured*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24. *Ædeling manig wundum awyrden many a noble injured with wounds*, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. *Gif spræc awyrd weorþ if speech be injured*, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. *Ðýles hī [scil. wæstmāns] rēnes scūr awyrde lest the shower of rain should destroy them [i. e. the fruits]*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 2; Ph. 247. [O. H. Ger. ar-wartian violare, uitiare, fedare, adulterare, corrumpere, depravare.] DER. wyrdan.

a-wyrdla, an; *m.* Damage; detrimentum. v. æ-wyrdla, æf-werdlā.

a-wyrdnys, -nyss, e; *f.* Hurt, injury, damage, ruin, destruction; læsio, labe, damnum:—*Crist mihte, būtan awyrdnyss his lima, nyder-asceōtan Christ could, without injury of his limbs, cast himself down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 22. *Awyrdnyss labes*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 27; Som. II, 25; 13; Som. 16, 5.

a-wyrgan, -wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle, suffocate, corrupt, injure, violate; strangulare, suffocare, corrumpere, lædere, violare*:—*He hine sylfne hæfde awirged he had strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. *Wommum awyrged corrupted with sins*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532; Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 24; Cri. 1562; 105 b; Th. 401, 25; Rū. 21, 17. [Ger. erwürgen strangulare: O. H. Ger. arwurgian id.]

a-wyrgda, an; *m.* [the def. *pp.* of a-wyrgan to curse] *The cursed, the devil; diabolus*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316.

a-wyrged *cursed; malignus, maledictus*, Mt. Bos. 25, 41. v. a-wyrgan.
a-wyrgedlic; *adj.* Wicked, evil; malignus:—*Awyrgedlic geþanc a wicked thought*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 11.

a-wyrgednes, a-wyrgednys, a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f.* A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling; malignitas, maledictio:—*Ðes mid awyrgednesse [of awyrgednyss, Ps. Spl. C.] mūþ full is ejus maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 7; 13, 3; Deut. 11, 29; Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 16. DER. wyrgednes.

a-wyrgendlic; *adj.* Detestable, abominable; detestabilis, Nathan. 7.

a-wyrgan; *p.* -wyrgede; *pp.* -wyrged, -wyrgd *To curse, execrate, malign; execrari, maledicere, malignari*:—*Ðū awyrgedest his cynegyrdum maledixisti sceptris ejus*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. 3, 14; Ps. Spl. 73, 4. *Nelle ic awirgan ða eorþan nolo maledicere terræ*, Gen. 8, 21. *The perfect participle signifies execrable, wicked, detestable; execrabilis, maledictus, malignus, malignans*:—*Gewitaþ nū, awirgede woruldsorga depart now, execrable worldly cares*, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 25. *Gewitaþ ge awyrgede fram me on ðæt ēce fýr discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 41; Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 2; Cri. 1520. *Of ðam awyrgedan wrāden sweorde de gladio maligno*, Ps. Th. 143, 11. *Seō gegaderung ðara awyrgdra consilium malignantium*, 21, 14. *The devil is called Se awyrgda the accursed*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316. *Se awyrgeda gāst the accursed spirit*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 12. *Se awyrgda wulf the accursed wolf*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 20; Cri. 256. v. a-wergian.

āwyrn; *adv.* Before? antea, olim? Fox; Manning says, —perhaps for āhwær, anywhere, in any place; alicubi:—*Ne hýrde ic guman āwyrn [gumena fýrn, Grn.] ænigne ær fære bringan sēlan lāre I have not heard before any other man ever bring better lore*, Menol. Fox 200.

a-wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To cast away, cast out, reject, take away; projicere, repellere, auferre*:—*To awyrpanne ut auferant, Ps. Th. 39, 16. Ahola hit út, and awyrp hit fram ðæt erue eum [oculum], et projice abs te*, Mt. Jun. 5, 29; Ps. Th. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 50, 12. v. a-weorþan.

a-wyrp loses its strength, becomes insipid, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. v. a-weorþan.
a-wyrpian? [a intensive, wyrpian to glorify] *To give honour to, to glorify; glorificare*, Cant. Moys. Lye. v. weorþan.

a-wyrt-walian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a out, wyrtwalian to root, to fix roots] *To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate; eradicare, supplantare*:—*Ælc plantung byþ awyrtwalod omnis plantatio eradicabitur*, Mt. Jun. 15, 13. *Ðelæs ge done hwæte awyrtwalian ne forte eradicetis triticum*, 13, 29; Lk. Bos. 17, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 12, 51; Met. 12, 26; Ps. Th. 36, 9. *Awyrtwala hine supplantat eum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14.

a-wystelan, a-wystlan *to hiss, hiss, whistle; sibilare*. v. hwistlan.

Axa-mūpa, an; *m.* Exmouth, Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37. v. Exan mūpa.

axan = oxan oxen; boves:—*Sceap and axan oves et boves*, Ps. Spl. 8, 7. v. oxa.

axan ashes, Lev. 1, 16. v. axe.

Axan minster Axminster, Devon, Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

ax-baken; *part.* Baked in ashes; subcinericius, Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

axe an axe, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. acas, acase.

axe, an; *f.* Ash, ashes; cinis:—*Swā swā ðate odde axe as dust or ashes*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 9; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 211; Met. 20, 106. *On ðære stowe ðe man ða axan git in loco in quo cineres effundi solent*, Lev. 1, 16.

Bearwas wurdon to axan and to ýslan the groves became ashes and embers, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. v. asce.

axian, axigan, axigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask; interrogare*:—*He axode he asked*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43. *Ic axige me rædes consulo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 2. *Ic axige percontor [=percontor]*, 25; Som. 27, 6; Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. acsian, ascian.

axiendlic, axigendlic; *adj.* Interrogative, inquiring, inquisitive; interrogativus:—*Gif ic cwede, hwā dyde ðis? quis hoc fecit? don biþ se [hwā quis] interrogativum, ðæt is axigendlic*, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27.

axigean to ask; interrogare:—*Ne nān ne dorste hyne axigean neque ausus fuit quisquam eum interrogare*, Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. axian.

axode asked, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43; *p.* of axian.

axse, an; *f.* Ashes; cinis:—*On axsan gehwyrfeþ in cinerem convertit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 34. v. asce.

axung inquiry, Scint. 16. v. acsung.

a-ýdlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make useless*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12. v. a-ýdlian.

a-ýdlig; *adj.* Void, empty, idle, vain; vacuus, irritus, vanus. v. ídel.

a-ýrnan, he -ýrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [a out, ýrnan to run] *To run over, to pass or go over, pass, go; præterire, decurrere*:—*To nāhte hīg becumaþ swā swā a-ýrnende wæter ad nihilum devenient tamquam aqua decurrens*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 8. *Swā neáh wæs þusend wintra a-urnen so near was a thousand winters gone*, Chr. 973; Th. 226, 5, col. 1; Edg. 16; Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. *A-urnenre tide in or at a declining time, the time being far spent or gone*. *A-urnen biþ is run out, passed*, Som.

a-ýtan; *p.* -ýtte; *pp.* -ýted [a from, ýtan = útian to out] *To expel, drive out; expellere*:—*He ðā a-ýtte ða Swegen út he then drove Sweyn out*, Chr. 1047; Th. 304, 4, col. 2. DER. ýtan, útian.

azíma, orum; *pl. n. Lat. Unleavened; infermentata, azýma [= τὰ ἀζύμα, á without, ζύμη fermentation]*:—*Frēólsdæg azímorum*, se is gecweden eástre dies festus azímorum, qui dicitur pascha; ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων, ἡ λεγομένη πάσχα, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. *Se dæg azímorum dies azímorum; ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων*, Lk. Bos. 22, 7.

B

THE sound of **b** is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant, and has the same sound in Anglo-Saxon as in English. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that *b* interchanges with the other labials, *f* and *p*:—*Ic hæbbe I have, he hæfþ he hath*. When words are transferred into modern English, *b* is sometimes represented by *f* or *v*:—*Beber* or *befor* a beaver; *Ober*, *ofer*, *over*.

2. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon aspirated labial *f* with the corresponding letter in Old Saxon, the sister dialect, we find that the Old Saxons used a softer aspirated labial *þ* = *bh*. This softer aspirated *þ* generally occurs as a medial letter between two vowels; as,—

O. Sax.	A. Sax.	Eng.
graban	= grafan	= engrave
klioban	= cleofan	= cleave
geban	= gifan	= give

3. The Runic letter **ᚷ** not only stands for the letter **B**, **b**, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon beorc the birch-tree. v. beorc.

bā, *bū both; nom. f. n. acc. m. f. n. of begen*:—*Ða ideša bā both the women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. *Water and eorpe, sint on gecynde cealda bā twā water and earth, both the two are by nature cold*,

Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription Bismærede unget*] men, bā ætgædre they [*men*] reviled us two, both together, Runic Inscript. Kmbi. 354, 30.

baan, es; *n.* A bone:—Ne tobræcan ða baan they broke not the bones, Homl. Daye 55, 17; Th. has, Ne tobræcon ða bân, Homl. ii. 280, 9, v. bân.

Babilôn, e; *f.* Babilônîe, Babilônige, an; *f.* Babilôn, Babylôn, es; *f.* [v. wim-man, es; *f.*] Babylon; Babylôn, ônis; *f.* This celebrated city of antiquity, in Mesopotamia, was built on both banks of the Euphrates. Its foundation by Nimrod is mentioned immediately after the Deluge, Gen. 10, 9, 10: 11, 9:—Nimrod [MS. Membrad], se ent, ongan ærest timbrian Babilônia; and Ninus, se cuning æfter him, and Same-ramis, his cwên, hî ge-endeade æfter him, on middewardum hire rice. Seó burh was getimbrod on fildum lande, and on swide emnum. And heó was swide læger on to lóciante, and heó is swide rihte feówerscýte. And ðæs wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss, is ungelyfedlic to secgenne: ðæt he is l elna brád, and ii hund elna heáh, and his ymbgang is hund seofantig mîla, and seofepan dæl ænre mîle. . . Seó ylice burh Babylônia, seó ðe mæst was, and ærest calra burga, seó is nū læst and wæstast Nimrod, the giant, first began to build Babylon; and, after him, king Ninus, and then Semiramis, his queen, finished it in the middle of her reign. The city was built on open and very level land. It was very fair to look upon, and it is quite a true square. The greatness and firmness of the wall, when stated, is hardly to be believed. It is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high, and its circumference is seventy miles, and the seventh part of a mile. . . This very city of the Babylonians, which was the greatest and first of all cities, is now the least and most desolate, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17–31. Babilôn was mærost burga Babylon was the greatest of cities, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 19; Dan. 694. Babilône weard the guardian of Babylon, 177; Th. 222, 14; Dan. 104: 178; Th. 223, 9; Dan. 117. Þurh Babilônian burh through the city of Babylon, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. Babilônes brego the ruler of Babylon, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 30; Dan. 47. Se was Babilônes brego he was the ruler of Babylon, 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. Ofer flódas Babilônes super flumina Babylonis, Ps. Surt. 136, 1: Ps. Spl. 136, 1. Dóhtor Babilônes earm filia Babilonis misera, Ps. Surt. 136, 8: Ps. Spl. 136, 11. In Babilône in Babylon, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 28; Gen. 1707. On ðære þeóde, ðe swā hātte bresne Babilônige in the country, that was so called powerful Babylon, 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. [*Heb.* בָּבֶל bābēl the city of Belus: *Grk.* Βαβυλὼν, ὠνος; *f.* *Lat.* Babylôn, ônis; *f.*]

Babilônia Babylon, acc. *Grk.* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. v. Babilôn. Babilônîe, an; *f.* Babylon, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 11. v. Babilôn. Babilônige Babylon, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. Babilôn. Babilônîs of Babylon, gen. *Lat.* Ps. Th. 86, 2. v. Babilôn. Babilônisc; *def.* se Babilônisca, seó, ðæt Babilônisc; *adj.* Babylonish; Babilôniscus:—Dóhtor, se Babilônisc wæccæ [MS. babilonisc wæccæ] filia Babilonis misera, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8.

Babilôniscan, an; *m.* Babilôn; Babylôn, ônis; *f.*:—Ofer flóð Babilôniscan super flumina Babylonis, Ps. Lamb. 136, 1. DER. Babilônisc. Babylôn Babylon, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 20; Gen. 1633. v. Babilôn.

baca of backs; gen. *pl.* of bæc.

BACAN; *ic* bæce, ðu bæcest, bæcest, bæcst, becest, becst, he bæceþ, bæceþ, bæceþ, *pl.* bacap; *p.* ic, he bōc, ðu bōce, *pl.* bōcon; *pp.* bacen; *v.* a. To BAKE; torrere, pinsere, coquere:—Fif bacap on anum ofene quingue in uno cibano coquant, Lev. 26, 26. Hî bōcon melu coxerunt farinam, Ex. 12, 39. [*Orm.* bakenn; *Chauc.* bake: *Wyc.* bake; *p.* boke; *pp.* bakun; *Scot.* baikie to bake: *pp.* baiken; *bakster* a baker: *O. Sax.* bakān: *N. Frs.* bakke: *Dut.* bakken: *Ger.* backen: *M. Ger.* backen: *O. H. Ger.* pachan; *p.* puoch; *pp.* pachanēr: *Dan.* bage: *Swed.* O. Nrs. baka to roast: *Sansk.* bhak-tas cooked, from bhaj to cook.] DER. a-bacan: bæcere, bæcestre: bacen, niw-, ofen-.

bacen baked; *pp.* of bacan.

bac-slitol, es; *m.* A backbiter; detractor, Off. reg. 15. v. bæc-slitol. bacu backs; *nom. acc. pl.* of bæc:—Hî me towendon heora bacu they turned their backs on me, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15.

bād, e; *f.* [from bēdan compellere] A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif bād genumen sý, ðonne begyte ða bāde hām if a pledge be taken, then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 6, 7. DER. bādan; nēd-bād, nýd, v. wed, wedd.

bād expected, waited, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 32; Gen. 2774; *p.* of bīdan.

Baddan-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* BADBURX, Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum; Baddanburgus in quo castra metatus est Eadweardus Ælfred fil. An. 901; haud longe a Winburna, in agro Dorsetensi:—He gewicode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan he encamped at Badbury near Winburn, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 26.

Badecan wylle, an; *f.* [Badec's well: *Flor.* A. D. 1114, Badecan-wella] BAKEWELL, Derbyshire:—Fōr on Peac-lond to Badecan wyllan [MS. wiellon] went into the Peak to Bakewell, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 12.

bāðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. To pledge, seize, take by way of a pledge; pignerare, pignus auferre:—Of ægðran stæde on ôðer man mōt

bāðian, būte man elles riht begytan mæge from one shore to the other one may take a pledge, unless he can get justice in another way, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 3.

Bæbba-burh Bamborough, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: 1095; Th. 362, 12. v. Bæbban burh.

Bæbban burh, Chr. 993; Th. 241, 17, col. 1. v. Bæbban burh.

BÆC; *g.* bæces; *pl. nom. acc.* bacu, bæc; *g.* baca; *d.* bacum; *n.* A BACK; dorsum, tergum [dorsum is opposed to venter, especially in animals, and tergum to frons, v. hricg]:—Mîra feónða bæc ðu onwendest to me inimicorum meorum dedisti mihi dorsum, Ps. Th. 17, 38. Fýnd mîne ðu sealdest me on bæc vel hricc inimicos meos dedisti mihi dorsum, Ps. Spl. 17, 42; myn enemys thou zeue to me bac, Wyc. 17, 41. Ðā wendon hî me heora bæc to then turned they their backs to me, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 13. Hî me towendon heora bacu they turned their backs on me, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29; Met. 2, 15. Ær hî bacum tobreden before they turn their backs to each other, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 20; Gn. Ex. 192. ¶ On bæc retro, Jn. Bos. 6, 66: and under bæc retrorsum, Ps. Spl. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæne bæc hæbban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 6. Gang on bæc, Mt. Bos. 4, 10. Gā on bæc go behind or away; vade retro, Mk. Bos. 8, 33. [*Orm.* bac, bacch: *Chauc.* back: *O. Sax.* bak, *n.*: *N. Frs.* beck, *n.*: *O. Frs.* bek, *n.*: *O. Ger.* pachō, bacho, *m.*: *O. Nrs.* bak, *n.*: *Scot.* back a body of followers. Is it allied to the root in bīgan to bow, as the *N. Ger.* buckel dorsum is to biegen?] DER. ofer-bæc, on-, under-.

bæc-bord, es; *m.* The larboard or left-hand side of a ship, when looking towards the prow or head; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land was us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard or left, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. [*Plat. Dut.* bakboord the larboard.] bæce a beech-tree, Som. Lye. v. bæce.

bæcere, es; *m.* A BAKER; pistior, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 109; Wrt. Voc. 34, 38. [*Plat. Dut.* bakker: *Ger.* bäcker: *Dan. Swed.* bagere: *O. Nrs.* bakari.] v. bacan.

bæce-ring, es; *m.* A grate formed as a ring used for baking, a gridiron; craticula, Cot. 99.

bæc-ern, es; *n.* [bæc from bacan to bake, ern a place] A baking-place, a bakehouse; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 110; Wrt. Voc. 34, 39.

bæcest bakest, = bacest, 2d sing. pres. of bacan.

bæcestre, bæcistre, bæcystre, an; *f.* m. [bacan to bake, heó bæc-eþ; estre, v. -isse] A woman who bakes; pistrix; but because afýrde men performed that work which was originally done by females, this occupation is here denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistior:—Ðā gelamp hit ðæt twegen afýrde men agylton wið heora hlāford, Egypta cýnges byrle and his bæcistre ecce accidit ut peccarent duo eunuchi, pincerna regis Egyptorum, et pistior, domino suo, Gen. 40, 1. Ðara ôðer bewiste his byrlas, ôðer his bæcestran illorum alter pincernis præerat, alter pistioribus, 40, 2. Bæcistra ealdor pistorum magister, 40, 16, 20. Bæcestre a baker; pistior, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 36.

bæceþ bæket, = bæceþ, 3rd sing. pres. of bacan.

bæc-hūs, es; *n.* A BAKEHOUSE; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 22? v. bæc-ern, bæcing; *adv.* Only used with on, On the back, backwards, behind; retrorsum:—On bæcing retrorsum, Ps. Th. 113, 5. On bæcing, 43, 12, 19. Cer ðe on bæcing turn thee behind me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. v. ears-ling, hinder-ling.

bæc-slitol, es; *m.* [bæc a back; slitol a biter, from sliten, *pp.* of slitan to slit, bite] A backbiter; detractor, Off. reg. 15.

bæcst bakest; bæcþ bakes. v. bacan.

bæc-pearne, es; *m.* The entrails; anus, longanon:—Wrt. Voc. 283, 60. Bæcpearmas the bowels; extales, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. Bæcpearne vel snædel extales, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 66; Wrt. Voc. 44, 48. Bæc-pearne útgang morbus, fortasse, ant procidentia, Som. v. snædel.

bæcystre a baker; pistior:—Bæcystra ealdor pistorum magister, Gen. 41, 10. v. bæcestre.

bæd, *pl.* bædon asked, besought, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: 37; Th. 48, 24; Gen. 780; *p.* of biddan.

Bæda-ford-scir Bedfordshire, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 4, col. 2. v. Bedan ford-scir.

bēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To constrain, compel, require, solicit; cogere, compellere, exigere, postulare, flagitare:—Ðæs his lufu bēdeþ whom his love constrains, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 27; Gn. Ex. 100. Mæru cwên bēdde byras geonge the illustrious queen solicited her young sons, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. [*O. Sax.* bēdan cogere aliquem ad aliquid: *O. H. Ger.* ga-petian: *Goth.* bāidjan: *O. Nrs.* beida petere, postulare.] DER. a-bēdan, ge-.

bædd a bed, Vit. Swith. v. bed.

bædde, an; *f.* A thing required, tribute; exactum, Cot. 73.

bædde solicited, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018; *p.* of bēdan.

bæddel, es; *m.* A hermaphrodite; hermaphroditus:—Wæpen-wifestre vel scritta vel bæddel hermaphroditus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 125; Wrt. Voc. 45, 28. v. wæpen-wifestre, scritta.

bædd-ryda, an; *m.* One bedridden; clinicus, Vit. Swith. v. bed-reda.

bædel a *beadle*, Som. Lye. v. bȳdel.

bædend, es; m. A *vehement* or *earnest persuader*, a *solicitor*, *stirrer*; impulsor, Cot. 115.

bæde-wæg, -wig, es; n. A *cup*; poculum:—Heo scencte bitter bæde-wæg she poured out the bitter cup, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958.

bædling, es; m. [bedd a bed] A *delicate fellow*, *tenderling*, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus:—Bædliŋas effeminate men; μαλακοί, Cot. 71; 1 Cor. 6, 9.

bædling, es; m. [from bædan to compel, solici] A *carrier of letters* or *orders*; tabellarius, Som.

bæd-pearŋ, es; m. *Mentera*, *entera*? = ἐντερα, pl. n. *exentera*? Bæd-pearŋ seems to be an error of the copyist for bæcþearŋ, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 122; Wrt. Voc. 45, 27.

bædzere, bæzere, es; m: bezero, an; m. A *baptist*, *baptizer*; baptista:—Hie cwædon, sume Iohannes se bædzere illi dixerunt, alii Ioannem Baptistam, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 14; 3, 1. v. fulluhtere.

bæfta, an; m. The after part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah ðone bæftan I saw the back, Gen. 16, 13.

bæfta; adv. Behind; post. Gen. 32, 24. v. bæftan; adv.

bæftan, bæftan; prep. dat. [be-aftan, g. v.] I. after, behind; post, pone:—Gang bæftan me wade post me, Mt. Bos. 16, 23. II. behind, without; sine:—Bæftan ðam hlāforde without the master, Ex. 22, 14.

bæftan, bæfta; adv. [be-aftan, g. v.] After, behind, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fiŋ hungor gēr bæftan adhuc quinque anni residui sunt famis, Gen. 45, 11. He āna belāf ðær bæfta he alone was left there behind, Gen. 32, 24. Mycel ðæs heres de mid hyre bæftan wæs much of the army that was behind with her, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23.

bæftan-sittende; part. Idle; reses, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11. bæg a collar:—Wearm lim gebundenne bæg hwilum bersteþ the warm limb sometimes escapes from the bound collar, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rā. 5, 8. v. beah.

bæga of both, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 462, 17. v. begen.

Bægere, Bægware; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. The *Bavarians*; Bavarii, the Boiani, or Bajuvarii, whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Baiern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria:—Mid Bægerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891; Th. 160, 24. Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him, Pýringas, and Behemas, and Bægware healfes they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

bæh a crown, Ælflædæ Test. v. beah.

BÆL, es; n. I. fire, flame; ignis, flamma:—Hæfde landwara lige befangen, bæle and bronde he had enveloped the inhabitants of the land with flame, with fire and brand, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322; 4606; B. 2308. Bæles cwæalm in helle the torment of the fire in hell, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. II. the fire of a funeral pile, in which dead bodies were burned, a funeral pile; rogos, pyra:—Ær he bæll cure ere he chose the pile [the fire of the pile], Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818. Bæll biþ onæled the pile is kindled, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 26; Ph. 216. [Piers. bal: O. Nrs. bāl, n. a fire, funeral pile.]

bæll-blæse, an; f. Blaze of a flame; flammæ candor vel ardor, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 22; Gū. 648.

bæll-blys, e; f. Blaze of a fire; flammæ ardor, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 12; Dan. 232; 162; Th. 203, 9; Exod. 401.

bælc, es; m. I. a BELCH; eructatio, Mann. II. the stomach, pride, arrogance; stomachus, superbia, arrogantia:—He him bælc forbigde he bent their pride, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 267.

BÆLC, es; m. A covering; tegmen, peristroma, tabulatium:—He bælc oferbrædde byrnendne heofon he overspread with a covering the burning heaven, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [N. Ger. gebalk, es; n. the beams or timber of a house: Icel. bálkr.]

bælcan to cry out; vociferari:—He bælcþ he cries out, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mōd. 28. [Plat. bōlken: N. Frs. balckien: N. Dut. balcken: Ger. bolken.]

bældan to animate, encourage; animare, instigare:—Dū þeode bældest to beadowe thou encouragest the people to strife, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. v. byldan.

bældu, e; f. Confidence; fiducia, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 27.

bæll-egsa, an; m. Terror of flame? flammæ terror?—Bælgæsan [bell egas MS.] hweoþ he threatened with terror of flame, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121.

bæll-fȳr, es; n. A funeral fire; rogi ignis:—Bælfȳra mæst greatest of funeral fires, Beo. Th. 6278; B. 3143; Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 12; Jul. 579.

bælg, bælg, es; m. A bulge, bag; bulga, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bælig-nis, -niss, e; f. [from belgan to be angry, to make angry] An injury; injuria, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 13.

bæll-stede, es; m. A funeral pile place; rogi locus, Beo. Th. 6185; B. 3097.

bæll-præce; g. -præce; pl. nom. g. acc. -praca; f. Force of fire; flammæ impetus:—Æfter bællpræce after the fire's force, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 19; Ph. 270.

bæll-wudu, es; m. Wood of the funeral pile; rogi lignum, Beo. Th. 6216; B. 3112.

bæll-wylm, es; m. Fire's heat; flammæ æstuatio, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 22; Jul. 336.

bæm for bām; dat. of begen both, Bt. 38, 5, MS. Cott; Fox 206, 15; Th. Diplm. A. D. 804-829; 463, 3. v. begen.

bænc a bench, Som. Lye. v. benc.

bænd, es; m. A band; vittā:—Healfne bænd gylðenne [dederunt] dimidiā vittam auream, Text. Rof. 111, 3; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 35; Text. Rof. 110, 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 20. v. bend.

Bænesing-tūn Bensington, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. i. v. Bensington.

BÆR; g. m. n. bares; f. bærrer; d. barum; acc. bærne; pl. nom. baru; acc. bare; dat. barum; def. se bare; seó, ðæt bare; adj. BARE, naked, open; nudus:—On bærlíc on the bare body, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rā. 66, 4. On barum sondum on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Wit hēr baru standað unwæro wædo we stand here naked, unprotected by garments, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. [Plat. Dut. Ger. baar nudus, promptus, merus, manifestus: M. H. Ger. bar nudus: O. H. Ger. par, bar: the Goth. form is not found, but would be basis or basus: Dan. Sued. bar: O. Nrs. berr: Slav. bos: Lith. bosus; then the radical consonants would be b-s, not b-r; therefore the word is not connected with beran ferre. v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1055.] v. berie.

bær, pl. bæron bore, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121; p. of beran.

bær, e; f. I. a BIER; feretrum:—Sie seó bær gearo let the bier be ready, Beo. Th. 6202; B. 3105. Gefærenne man brohton on bære they brought a dead man on a bier, Elen. Kmbl. 1742; El. 873. II. a couch, pallet, litter; grabatus:—On his þegna handum on bære boren wæs manibus ministrorum portabatur in grabato, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 22. [Chauc. Wyc. bere: Plat. baar, f. O. Sax. bāra, f. O. Frs. bère, f. Dut. baar, f. Ger. bahre, f. M. H. Ger. bāre, f. O. H. Ger. bāra, f. Dan. baar, f.] v. bær, beer, Lind. Rush. DER. beran.

bæran; p. de; pp. ed To bear, bear oneself; ferre, transferre:—He ne gefapode, ðæt ænig man ænig fæt þurh ðæt templ bære, Mk. Bos. 11, 16; he suffride not, that any man schulde bere a vessel thurh the temple, Wyc. DER. ge-bæran.

bær-beah; g. -beāges; m. A bearing-ring, ring; anulus, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rā. 32, 22.

bær-dise, es; m. [bær, disc a dish] A dish bier or tray, a frame on which several dishes were brought to table at once, a course, service; ferculum, Wrt. Voc. 26, 64.

bære a bier; feretrum, Wrt. Voc. 49, 26. v. bær.

bære an adjective termination signifying Producing, bearing, from beran to bear, produce; as, wæstm-bære fruit-bearing, fruitful; frugifer: æppel-bære apple-bearing; pomifer: horn-bære horn-bearing; corniger: leóht-bære light-bearing. [Plat. Dut. -baar: Ger. -bar: M. H. Ger. -bære: O. H. Ger. -pāri.] v. bora.

bære-flōr, es; m. A barley-floor, barn-floor, threshing-floor; hordei area, area:—Þurh-clænsaþ his bæreflōr permundabit aream suam, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. bere.

bærende bearing; part. of bæran. v. berende.

bær-fōt; adj. BAREFOOT or that goeth barefooted; nudipes, Peccat. Med. 8. [Ger. barfuß.]

bærlíc, es; m? Barley; hordeum:—Man sælde ðæt æcer-sæd bærlíc to six scillingas one sold the acre-seed of barley for six shillings, Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 5. v. bere.

bær-líce; adv. Openly, nakedly, BARELY; palam, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 29. bærm a bosom, lap; sinus, Som. Lye. v. bearm.

bær-man, -mann, es; nom. pl. bærmenn; d. bærmannum; m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter; bajulus:—Ða bærmenn gesetton heora fōtlest the porters set their footstep, Jos. 3, 15.

bærn a barn, Wrt. Voc. 84, 55. v. bern.

bærnan; p. bærnre; pp. bærnre; v. a. To kindle, light, set on fire, to burn, burn up; accendere, urere, comburere, exurere:—Bærnaþ nū eówer blācern light now your lamp, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 5. Hī bærnðon gecorene they burned the chosen, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16. [Plat. brennen; p. brende ardere, urere: Dut. branden; p. brande id: O. Dut. bernen; p. bernde; branden; p. brande id: Ger. brennen; p. brannte; but brinnan; p. brann ardere: M. H. Ger. brennen; p. brannte urere: O. H. Ger. brennan; p. branta; prennen; p. pranta id: O. Sax. brinnan, brennan; Goth. brannjan; p. brannida: Dan. brände ardere, urere: Sued. bränna urere: O. Nrs. brenna; p. brendi id.] DER. forbærnan, ge-, on-, v. byrnan, beornan.

bærnes, bærnis, -ness, e; f. A burning; incendium, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. DER. an-bærnis, -bærnis, in-, on-.

bærnet, bærnȳt, bærnet, es; n. I. a combustion, burning up; combustio:—He wudu gelogode to his sunu bærnȳtte he laid in order the wood for the burning of his son, Gen. 22, 9. II. arson; incendium:—Hūsbyrce and bærnet . . . is bōtleās bootless is . . . house-breaking and arson, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. DER. wudu-bærnet.

bærning, bering, *e*; *f. A* BURNING; adustio:—Sylle bæringe wið bærninge reddat adustionem pro adustione, Ex. 21, 25.

bærnyt *a combustion, burning*, Gen. 22, 9. *v. bærnet.*

-bæro, -bæru *a bearing*. *v. forþ*, *ge*, *on*.

bærs, bears, *es*; *m. A* perch; perca, lupus:—Bærs lupus vel scardo, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 58; Wrt. Voc. 55, 63. [*Dut.* baars, *m*: *Ger.* bars, barsch, *m*.]

bærst burst, Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284; *p. of* berstan.

bærstlian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To break, burst*; crepare:—Bærstlaþ crepuit, Cot. 39. *v. brastlian.*

bær-synnig, -sinnig, -suinnih, -sunig; *adj.* [bær bare, open; synnig sinful, wicked] Openly-wicked; used substantively, an open or public sinner, a publican; apertus vel publicus peccator, publicanus:—Sic ðe swæ bær-synnig sit tibi sicut publicanus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 17: 21, 32; Mk. Lind. War. 2, 16; Lk. Lind. War. 15, 1: Mt. Lind. Stv. 9, 10. [*O. Nrs.* ber-syndugr.]

bærwe *a grove, som*; *dat. of* bearo.

BÆST, *es*; *m?* *n?* The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia:—Bæst vel lind tilia, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* bast, *m*: *bark*: *O. Dut.* bast, *m*. signifies the bark of a tree and also a rope; because the inner part of the linden or lime-tree was mostly used for making ropes: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bast, *m*: *bark*: *O. H. Ger.* past, *m*: *Dan.* bast, *m*: *Swed.* bast, *n*: *O. Nrs.* bast, *n*. The word is probably to be derived from bindan to bind, *v. Grm.* Wrtbch. i. 1148.]

bæsten; *adj.* Made of bast, BAST; tiliaceus:—Hig ða hine gebundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum then they bound him with two bast ropes, Jud. Grn. 15, 13.

bæstere *a baptizer*; baptista:—Bæstere baptista, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 1. *v. bædere.*

bæswi [= basu purple] A scarlet robe; coccinum, Cot. 208.

bætān; *p. bätte*; *pp. bēted*; *v. a. To* bridle. rein in, restrain, curb, bit; frenum equo vel asino inicere, frenare, cohibere:—Esolas bætān to bridle asses, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866. Gif he ær pweores windes bætē if he first restrained the perverse wind, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* beizian mordere facere, infrenare: *O. Nrs.* beita.] *DER.* ge-bætān, ymbe-

bæte, *es*; *n. A* bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness; lupatum, frenum, *v. ge* bæte, gebétel.

BÆÞ, *es*; *pl. nom. acc.* baðu; *g.* baða; *d.* baðum, baðan, baðon; *n.* I. a BATH; balneum, balneatio:—Bæþ hæte weol the bath boiled [welled] with heat, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. On hātum baðum in hot baths, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. II. a font; fons lustralis:—Hū hi hine bæðan fullwites bædes how they had asked him for a font of baptism, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. [*Plat. bad*, *n*: *O. Sax.* bath, *n*: *Dut. Ger.* bad, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* bat; *gen.* bades, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* bad, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* bad: *O. Nrs.* bað, *n*.] *DER.* fýr-bæþ, seolh: Baðan Bath.

bædere, *es*; *m. A* baptist; baptista, Grm. i. 253, 38. *v. bædere.*

bæp-hūs, *es*; *n. A* BATH-HOUSE; thermarum domus:—Bæp-hūs balnearium vel thermarium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 13; Wrt. Voc. 58, 54. Bæp-hūs vel bæp-stōw thermæ, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. *v. bæp-stōw.*

bæðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To bathe, Som. Lye. *v. badian.**

bæp-stede, *es*; *m. A* place of baths; thermarum locus:—Bæp-stede thermæ vel gymnasium, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 7; Wrt. Voc. 37, 5.

bæp-stōw, *e*; *f. A* bathing-place; thermarum locus:—Bæp-hūs vel bæp-stōw thermæ, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. *v. bæp-hūs.*

bæp-weg, *es*; *m. A* bath-way, the sea; via balnei, mare:—Brecan ofer bæpweg to break over the bath-way, Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223. Bæpweges blæst a blast or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind. Sūþwind is so called, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290.

bæting, bēting, *e*; *f. A* cable, a rope, anything that holds or restrains; funis, retinaculum:—Lætān ða bētinge [Cot. bētinge] to slip the cable, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15.

bætte restrained, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16; *p. of* bætān.

bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 11, 12. *v. bædere.*

bala-nīþ, *es*; *m. Baleful malice, evil*, Ps. C. 50, 151; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 151. *v. bealo-nīþ.*

balca, *an*; *m. A* BALK, beam, bank, a ridge; trabs, porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta:—On balcan legcan to lay in ridges, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. [*Piers P. Chauc.* balke trabs: *Plat.* balk, *m*: *id.*: *O. Sax.* balko, *m*: *Dut.* balk, *m*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* balke, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* balcho, balko, *m*: *Dan.* bjælke: *Swed.* bjelke: *O. Nrs.* bálkr, *m*; but cf. also Gaelic balc a ridge of earth between two furrows, Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1089.]

balcettan to belch, Som. Lye. *v. bealcettan.*

bald; *adj.* BOLD, audacious, adventurous, confident; audax, confidens:—Bald bréost-toga a bold chief, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184. Hilde calla bald bord upahof the bold war-herald raised his shield, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253. Wæron hī de baldran gewordene confidentiores facti, Bd. I, 12; S. 481, 17. *v. beald.*

-bald, -bold; as the incipient or terminating syllable of proper names denotes Bold, courageous, honourable; audax, virtuosus:—Baldwin from bald, and win a contest, battle. Cūþbold, Cūþbald from cūþ known, bald bold. Eadbald happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.

balde; *adv.* Boldly, freely, confidently, instantly; audacter, libere, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Hie balde gecwædon they said boldly, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200. *v. bealde.*

bald-lice boldly; fortiter:—He baldlice beornas lærde he boldly exhorted the warriors, Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311. *v. beald-lice.*

bald-licost; *sup.* Most bravely; fortissime:—De baldlicost on ða brige stōp who steep on the bridge most bravely, Byrht. Th. 134, 2; By. 78. *v. beald-lice.*

baldor, *es*; *m.* [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus:—thus, Gumena baldor a ruler of men, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 4; Gen. 2693; Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 8; Jud. 9. Rinca baldor, 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Wigena baldor a prince of warriors, 10; Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. *v. bealdor.*

baldra bolder, Bd. I, 12; S. 481, 17. *v. bald, beald.*

baldsamum, *i*; *n.* Balsam, balm; balsamum:—Swā swā mon hēddern ontýnde ða baldsami quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. *v. balsam.*

balewa, *an*; *m.* The baleful or wicked one, Satan; Satanas, Diabolus:—Swā inc se balewa hēt as the baleful one desired you, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 11; Sat. 484.

balewe wicked:—Se inc forgeaf balewe gepohtas he inspired you with wicked thoughts, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 19; Sat. 488. *v. bealo.*

ballice boldly:—Ballice audacter, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 43. *v. bald-lice, beald-lice.*

balo bale, evil, Lye. *DER.* balo-cræft. *v. bealo.*

balo-cræft, *es*; *m. A* pernicious, wicked, or magic art; ars perniciosa vel magica, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75. *v. bealo-cræft.*

balsam, *es*; *n.* [balsamum, balsamum, *i*; *n.*] Balsam, balm; balsamum:—Balsames blæd the balsam's fruit; carpo balsami, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 54; Wrt. Voc. 33, 50. Balsames tear the tear or juice of the balsam-tree; opobalsamum, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 55; Wrt. Voc. 33, 51. Hēddern ða balsamum on wære a store-house in which was balm, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19, note.

bals-minte, *an*; *f.* BALSAM-MINT, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium; q. mentha aquatica, Lin. Ælf. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 52; Wrt. Voc. 31, 62.

balw; *g. m. n.* *es*; *f. re* Miserable, wicked; malus, Beo. Th. 1958; B. 977. *v. bealo.*

balzam balsam:—Se seal on balzame beon it shall be of balsam, L. M. 2, 64; Lechdm. ii. 288, 23. *v. balsam.*

bām with both, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22; Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128; *dat. of* begen.

ban, bann, *es*; *n. A* command, edict, interdict; mandatum, edictum, interdictum, Grm. 3rd edit. i. 359, 8. *v. ge-ban.*

BÂN, baan, *es*; *pl.* bân; *n. A* BONE; os:—Dis ys nū bân of minum bânun hoc nunc os ex ossibus meis, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Iosephs bân mid him tulit Moyses ossa Ioseph secum, Ex. 13, 19; Cd. 9; Th. 12, 9; Gen. 182. Hig synt innan fulle deádra bāna intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Bân mine my bones, Ps. Spl. 6, 2; Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 14; Rū. 40, 18; 125 b; Rū. 68, 3; Beo. Th. 5149; B. 2578. [*Plat.* been, *n.* os, *crus*: *O. Sax.* O. Frs. bēn, *n*: *Dut.* been, *n*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bein, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* pein, *n*: *Dan.* been: *Swed.* ben: *O. Nrs.* bein, *n*. In Goth. the word is preserved only in baina-bagms a bone-tree, cornel-tree, for σκυάμνος. Thus, all the Teut. languages have the same word. The chief and oldest signification of which is os a bone. This is the only meaning it has in A. Sax. where scanca is used for crus; also in O. Nrs. the meaning crus is very rare, the more common word being leggr a leg. The Sansk. Lat. Grk. and the Slav. languages use a totally different root,—Sansk. asthi os: Lat. os: Grk. ὀστέον the Slav. branch kost, Boh. kost, Pol. kosc, all with an initial k. Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1381, suggests, if crus could be proved to be the original meaning of bân, it might be related to βαίρειν in the same way as Sansk. asthi to στήναι.] *DER.* bréost-bân, cin-, elpen-, hrycg-, wido-, ylpēn-.

BANA, bona, *an*; *m. A* killer, murderer, manslayer, also applied to the devil; interfector, occisor, homicida, diabolus:—Dām wearp Weohstān bana to whom Weohstan became a murderer, Beo. Th. 5220; B. 2613; Cd. 144; Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Banena byre the son of the murderers, Beo. Th. 4112; B. 2053. Hie næfre his banan folgian noldon they never would follow his murderer, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 33, col. 1: L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8. 7: L. H. E. 2, 3, 4; Th. i. 28, 1, 5, 7. On banan fædne in the embrace of the murderer, i. e. the devil, Andr. Kmbl. 1232; An. 616. [*O. Sax.* bano: *O. Frs.* bano: *O. H. Ger.* bano: *O. Nrs.* bani.] *DER.* aldr-bana [-bona], brōðor-, dæd-, ecg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, fugel-, gäst-, hand-, mūþ-, ord-, ræd-, sūsl-.

bân-beorgas; *pl. m.* Bone defences, graves; ossium præsidia, ocreæ, Cot. 17: 145.

bân-brice, -bryce, *es*; *m. A* BONE-BREAKING or fracture of a bone;

ossis fractura:—Wid bānbryce genim dysse ylcan wyrte wyrtruman for fracture of a bone take roots of this same plant, Herb. 15, 3; Lchdm. i. 108, 9.

BANC, *e*; *f*. A bench, BANK, hillock; tumulus, Som. v. benc.

bān-cōfa, *an*; *m*. A bone-dwelling, the body; ossium cubile, corpus:—Wæs se bāncōfa ādle onæled the body was inflamed with disease, Exon. 46b; Th. 159, 16; Gū. 927.

Bancorena burh, Bancorna burh; *g*. burge; *d*. byrig; Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor:—Swyðest of Bancorena [Bancorna, B.] byrig most chiefly from the city of Bangor, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 39, note.

bān-cōða, *an*; *m*: -cōþ, -cōðu, *e*; *f*: -cōde, *an*; *f*. [bān. bāna a killer, cōða a disease] A baneful disease, a fatal or deadly malady, erysipelas; lethalis morbus, ignis sacer:—Wæs him inbogen bittor bāncōða a bitter malady was fixed in him, Exon. 47b; Th. 163, 23; Gū. 998. Wid bāncōde, ðæt is ðman, nim eolonan for the baneful disease, that is erysipelas, take elecampane, L. M. i, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 16.

band bound, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15; *p*. of bindan.

banda, *an*; *m*. A householder, husband, Som. Lye. v. bonda.

bān-fæt; *g*. -fættes; *pl*. nom. acc. -fatu; *n*. The bone vessel, the body; ossium vas, corpus, Exon. 59a; Th. 213, 23; Ph. 229.

bān-fāh, -fāg; *adj*. [bān, bāna a killer, fāg stained] Death or murder stained; homicidio pollutus, lethifer, Beo. Th. 1564; B. 780.

bān-gebrec, *es*; *n*. A bone-breaking; ossium fractio, Andr. Kmbl. 2882; An. 1444.

bān-helm, *es*; *m*. A bone-*hel*-ⁱⁿ shield; ossium galea, clipeus, Fins. Th. 60; Fin. 30.

bān-hring, *es*; *m*. A bone-ring, a neck-bone; ossium artus, vertebra:—Ðæt hire wud halse heard grāpode, bānhringas bræc against her neck it griped her hard, broke the bone-rings, Beo. Th. 3138; B. 1567.

bān-hūs, *es*; *n*. The bone-house, the chest, body; ossea domus, pectus, corpus:—He ðæt bānhūs gebrocen hæfde he had broken the bone-house, the breast, or body, Beo. Th. 6285; B. 3147. Hence bānhūses weard the body's guard, the mind, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523.

Baningas; *pl*. m. The Banings, people mentioned in the Gleeman's tale:—Becca weold Baningum Becca ruled the Banings, Scōp Th. 39; Wid. 19.

bān-leās; *adj*. Bone-less, without bones; ossium carens, Exon. 112b; Th. 431, 19; Rā. 46, 3.

bān-locan, *an*; *m*. A bone inclosure, the skin, body; ossium clausura, caro:—Ðy-læs se ord ingebuge under bānlocan lest the point enter in under the skin, Exon. 19a; Th. 48, 10; Cri. 769.

BANNAN, bonnan; *ic* banne, ðū bannest, banst, benst, he banneþ, banþ, benþ, *pl*. bannaþ; *p*. bēn, bēan, beón, beónn, *pl*. beónnon; *pp*. bannen To summon; jubere, citare, convocare:—Leode tosomne bannan to summon the people together, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096; Elen. Grm. 45. [O. Frs. banna, bona: Ger. M. H. Ger. bannen edicere, interdicere, prohibere, expellere: O. H. Ger. pannan: Goth. bandwjan significare, inuere: O. Nrs. banna prohibere, interdicere.] DER. a-bannan, ge-ban.

bannuc-camb, *es*; *m*. [camb a comb] A wool-comb; pecten textorium:—Bannuc-camb pecten, Ælfic. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 77. DER. cimban.

bān-rift, bān-ryft; *pl*. n. Bone coverings, graves; tibialia, ossium velamen, ocreæ, Cot. 174. v. bān-beorgas.

bān-segn, *es*; *m*. A banner, an ensign; vexillum, Cot. 23. v. treuteru.

bān-sele, *es*; *m*. A bone-house or dwelling, the body; ossium aula, corpus:—Gæst and bānsele soul and body, Exon. 117b; Th. 451, 12; Dōm. 102.

banst, he banþ summonest, summoneth; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of bannan.

bān-wære, *es*; *n*. Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; ossium dolor. v. bān a bone, wære pain.

bān-wyrt, *e*; *f*. Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centaurea minor:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan bone-wort hath bunches of flowers, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 5. Bānwyrt centaurea minor, Ælfic. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 85; Wrt. Voc. 32, 21. Sió græte bānwyrt the great bone-wort, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19; i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15; i, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17, 20; i, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 24; i, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21; i, 59; Lchdm. 130, 11; i, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15; Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 7; 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24; Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

baorm bosom:—On baorm in sinu, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 23. v. bearm.

bar, *es*; *m*. A bear; ursus. v. bera.

BĀR, *es*; *m*. A BOAR; aper:—C yng Willelm forbead sleán ða heortas swylce eác ða bāras king William forbade men to kill the stags, and also the boars, Chr. 1087; Ing. 296, 12. Ic gefeoð heortas, and bāras, and rann, and rægan, and hwilon haran capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et aliquando lepores, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31; Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 14; Ps. Lamb. 79, 14. [Dut. beer: M. H. Ger. bër: O. H. Ger. pēr.]

barda, *an*; *m*. A beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron; rostrata navis, Mone A. 131.

bare bare, naked, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783; acc. *pl*. of bæz, *adj*.

barenian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od To make bare; denudare:—Sand barenodon made bare the sand, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 22; Exod. 470, note.

barian; *p*. ode; *pp*. ed To make bare, discover, disclose; denudare, prodere, in medium proferre. DER. a-barian.

barm a bosom:—On barme in sinu, Jn. Rush. War. i, 18. v. bearm.

barn a child, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. bearn.

barn burned, Ex. 3, 2; *p*. of beornan.

Baroc-scir, *e*; *f*. The bare oak shire or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was most commonly written by the Anglo-Saxons—Barruc, Bearuc, and Bearwucscire, Chr. 860; Th. 130, 3.

bār-spere, *es*; *n*. A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Bārspere vel huntigspere venabulum, Ælfic. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 22.

bār-spreót, *es*; *m*. A boar spear; venabulum. v. bār-spere.

barþ, *es*; *m*. A kind of ship, a light vessel to sail or row in; dromo:—Æsc vel barþ dromo, Ælfic. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 24. v. æsc.

Barton Barton, a corn village; frumentaria villa. v. bere-tūn.

basilisca, *an*; *m*. A basilisk; basiliscus:—Ðū ofer aspidem miht eāde gangan and bealde nū basiliscan tredan super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis, Ps. Th. 90, 13.

Basilus; *g*. Basilies; *m*. Basil, bishop of Cæsareā = Κασάρεια:—Basilius se eādiga wæs swide hālig bisceop, on Cessarean byrig, on Greciscre peōde, manegra munuca fæder, munuchādes him sylf. He was swyðe gelæred and swyðe mihtig lareow, and he munuc regol gesette mid swyðlicre drohtnunge. He wæs ær Benedictus, ðe us bōc awrāt on Lēdenre spræce lēohre he ðæle ðonne Basilus, ac he tymde swādeah to Basilies tæcinge for his trumnyse. Basilus awrāt āne wundorlice bōc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, 'Exameron' gehāten, swide deópum andgite. And he awrāt ða lāre ðe we nū willaþ on Engliceum gereorde secgean Basil the blessed [born A. D. 328, died 379] was a very holy bishop in the city of Cæsareā, a province belonging to Greece, the father of many monks, himself of the monkhood. He was a very learned and a very mighty teacher, and he appointed monastic canons with strict conduct. He was before Benedict [born A. D. 480, died 540], who wrote us a book in the Latin language more clear in part than Basil, but yet he appealed to the teaching of Basil for his confirmation. Basil wrote a certain wonderful book concerning all the works of God which he wrought in six days, called the 'Hexameron,' with a very deep understanding. And he wrote the advice which we now wish to tell in the English language, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 1-14. Sancti Basilii Exameron [= ἑξάμερον], ðæt is, be Godes six daga weorcum the Hexameron of holy Basil, that is, concerning the six days' works of God, Hexam. 1; Norm. 1, 1-3.

basing, *es*; *m*. A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys = χλαμῦς, pallium:—Ic geseah wurm-ræadne basing I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish reddened] cloak; widi pallium coccineum, Jos. 7, 21.

Basing, *es*; *m*. The name of a place, Basing, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire; nomen oppidi ita hodie vocatum in agro Antonienensi:—Wid done here æt Basingum with the army at Basing, Chr. 871; Th. 138, 28, col. 2; 139, 27, col. 1, 2.

bāsnian, bāsnan; *p*. ode; *pp*. od To expect, await; expectare:—Gestōð ðæt folc bāsnende stabat populus expectans, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 35. Bāsnode hwæt him gifede wurde he awaited what should befall him, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. DER. ge-bāsnian.

bāsnung, *e*; *f*. Expectation; expectatio, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 26.

baso, basu, *e*; *f*. Purple; purpura, Cot. 85. DER. brūn-baso, wealh-v. basu.

baso, basu a berry; bacca, Grm. i. 244, 36.

baso-popig, *es*; *n*? [astula regia, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 57; Mone A. 354; Wrt. Voc. 66, 65] Corn or red poppy; papaver rhœas, L. Prior, p. 279.

Basterne The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, Lye.

basu; *g*. m. n. -wes; *f*. -re: *pl*. nom. m. f. n. -we: *def*. m. se baswa; *adj*. Purple, crimson; purpureus, phœniceus, coccineus:—Sum brūn, sum basu part brown, part purple, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Baswe bōcstafas crimson characters, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Basu hāwen of purple colour or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, Cot. 117. [Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1243, connects the word with Goth. basi a berry: Ger. beere: A. Sax. berie.]

basu, *e*; *f*. A scarlet robe; coccinum, Grm. i. 254, 2. v. baso.

basuian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od To be clad in purple; purpura vestiri. v. basu.

baswa stān, *es*; *m*. [basu purple, stān stone] A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; topazium:—Ofer gold and done baswon stān [= baswan stān] super aurum et topazion, Ps. Spl. 118, 127.

baswe crimson:—Baswe bōcstafas crimson letters, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724; *pl*. of basu, *adj*.

bat, *e*; *f*. I. contention, strife; contentio, R. Ben. 21.

II.

a bat, club, staff, stick; fustus, Som. [O. Nrs. *beit, f*; lamina explanata a thin board, plank.]

BÁT, *e*; *f*. es; *m*. A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter, scapha, navicula:—Deós bát glíðep on geofene *this boat glideth over ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. He bát gestáþ he ascended a boat, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 33; Gū. 1302. [Plat. boat, *n*: Dut. boat, *f*: Ger. boat, *n*: Dan. baad, *c*: Swed. bāt, *m*: Icel. bátr, *m*. cymba, navicula.] DER. mere-bāt, sē-, wudu-

bāt bit; momordit, Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742; *p*. of bitan. bát, *e*; *f*. What can be bitten,—Food; esca, Etm. 305. [Icel. *beit, f*. pascum; *beita, f*. esca: bát; *p*. of bitan to bite.]

baða of baths, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 10; Ph. 110; *gen. pl.* of bæþ. **Badan** [dat. *pl.* of bæþ a bath, *q. v.*], Badan-ceaster; *g*.-ceastre; *acc*.-ceastre, -ceaster; *f*. The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so called from its baths; Bathonia urbs a balneis dicta, in agro Somersetensi:—Badan, Badon, Baðan, for Baðum, æt Baðum, Cod. Dipl. 170; A. D. 796; Kmbl. i. 207, 5, at the Baths, or, as we now say, at Bath or Bath [v. æt, prep. I. 3, before names of places]; apud balneas, vel apud Bathoniam, vel apud urbem Bathoniæ. Æt Baðan, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 2. On Baðan, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 379, 14; 436, 8. Æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 177, 7. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 193; A. D. 808; Kmbl. i. 237, 1. In illa famosa urbe, quæ nominatur calidum balneum, dæt is æt ðæm hātum baðum, Cod. Dipl. 290; A. D. 864; Kmbl. ii. 80, 8. Eádgār was to cýninge gehālgod on ðære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; eác, ððre worde, beornas Baðan nemnaþ Edgar was consecrated king in the old town, Akemansceaster; also, by another word, men name Bath, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 22, col. 1; Edg. 5. Genāmon þreo ceastra,—Gleawan-ceaster and Ciren-ceaster and Baðan-ceaster they took three cities,—Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, Chr. 577; Erl. 18, 20. v. Ace-mannes burh.

badian, bedian, bedigean, *ic* -ige, -yge; *p*. ode, ede; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans.* To wash, foment, cherish; lavare, fovere:—Hi baðedon ðone lichoman they washed the body, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 38. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan we two washed ourselves in that brook, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 2; Hō. 132.

II. *v. intrans.* TO BATHE; lavari, balneare, aquis se immergere:—Seldon heó badian wolde she would seldom bathe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. Gesiþ badian brimflugas he sees sea-fowls bathing, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47. Badiendra manna hūs ðær hi bi unscræðd inne apodyterium, domus, qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9. DER. bi-badian. v. bæþ.

baðo baths, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22; *acc. pl.* of bæþ. **bátian**; *p*. ode; *pp.* od To BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som.

bāt-swān, es; *m*. A BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta. v. bāt a boat; swān a swain, servant.

bāt-wā, bŭtā, bŭtū, bŭtwū; *adj.* [bā both, twā two] BOTH THE TWO, both:—Bāt-wā Adam and Eue both Adam and Eve, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765; es. 26, 35. v. begen.

bāt-weard, es; *m*. [bāt boat, ward keeper] Keeper or commander of a ship; navis custos:—He ðam bātwearde swurd gesealde he gave a sword to the keeper of the ship, Beo. Th. 3804; B. 1900.

BE [abbreviated from big=bi, *q. v.*]; *prep. dat. and instr.* I. *BY*, near to, to, at, in, on, upon, about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in, cum:—Be wege by the way, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. Wunode be Iordane he dwelt by Jordan, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 6; Gen. 1932. Be gründe wōd went on the ground, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 29; Rā. 23, 15. Be ýþlāfe along the leaving of the waves, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ic be gründe græfe I dig along the ground, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rā. 22, 2. Be fullan in full; abundanter, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Be eallum with all, altogether, L. Ath. v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12. Ne mæg he be ðý wedre wesian he may not be in the open air, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Be ðam strande upon the strand or shore, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Ne leofaþ se man be hlāfe ānum, ac be ālcen worde, ðe of Godes mŭþe gæþ non in solo pane vivit homo, sed in omni verbo, quod procedit de ore Dei, Mt. Bos. 4, 4. Byrgan be ðeādm to bury with the dead, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98.

2. *of, from, about, touching, concerning*; de, quoad:—Be ðam cilde of or concerning the child, Mt. Bos. 2, 8. Be hlisan of or about fame, Bt. titl. xviii. xix; Fox xiv. 1. Gramlice be Gode spræcan male locuti sunt de Deo, Ps. Th. 77, 20. Be his horse Bucefal about his horse Bucephal, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 39. Ahsiaþ be ealdum dagum interrogate de diebus antiquis, Deut. 4, 32. Mæg ic be me sylfum sōþ gied wrecan of myself I can relate a true tale, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 1; Seef. I. Ic ðis gid be ðe awræc I recited this strain of thee, Beo. Th. 3451; B. 1723. Nysse ic be ðære [rōde] riht I did not know the right about the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 2479; El. 1241.

3. *for, because of, after, by, through, according to*; pro, propter, per, secundum:—He sette word be worde he set word for word, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 3. Be hyra weorcum for their works, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 13; Cri. 1290. Ðū scealt sunu āgan, bearn be brýde ðinne thou shalt have a son, a child, by thy bride, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 11; Gen. 2326. Forlædd be ðam lygenum misled by the lies, 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Ðæt ic meahthe ongitan be ðam gældre Godes bearn that I might comprehend,

through that iore, God's child, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26; Mōd. 6. Hic, be wæstmum, wig curon they, according to his strength, choose each warrior, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 8; Exod. 243. Nā ðū be gewyrhtum ūrum woldest us ðōn thou wouldst not do to us according to our sins [secundum peccata nostra], Ps. Th. 102, 10.

4. *beside, out of, e*, ex:—Ic ðe lēde be ðam [bi ðæm MS. Cott.] wege I should lead thee out of the way, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. Genam hine æt eowde ūte be sceāpum tulit eum de gregibus ovium, Ps. Th. 77, 69. 5. *sometimes be is separated from its case*:—Be ðæges leōhte at the light of day or at daylight, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rā. 28, 17. Be fæder lāre through the father's counsel, Beo. Th. 3905; B. 1950. Ūre bān syndon toworpen be helwarena hæfte neōdm-dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Min bibod ðū brāce be ðines bonan worde thou didst break my command through the word of thy destroyer [the devil], Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. ¶ Be ānefaldum single. Be twifealdum twofold, Ex. 22, 4. Be ðam mæstan at the most. Be ðam de as, Gen. 3, 6. [Orm. Laym. R. Glouc. Piers. P. bi: Chauc. Wyc. by: Plat. bi: O. Sax. bi, be: O. Frs. bi, be: Dut. by: Ger. bei: M. H. Ger. bi: O. H. G. bi, pi: Goth. bi: Sansk. abhi?]

be-, **bi-**, **big-**, and **bi-** are often used as prefixes. I. when prefixed to verbs, **be-** and **bi-** either give an intensive signification to a transitive verb, or change an intransitive into a transitive verb, as,—Sprengan to sprinkle, be-sprengan to be-sprinkle; legcan ponere, be-legcan im-ponere; settan to set, put, be-settan to be-set, surround; fōn to seize, be-fōn to surround; gangan to go, be-gangan to exercise; reotan plorare, be-reotan de-plorare.

2. they have a privative sense, as,—Be-niman to deprive, be-ræfian to bereave, be-hæfdian to behead. 3. sometimes they do not indicate any perceptible variation in the sense, as,—Be-cuman to come, be-sencan to sink.

4. **be-**, **bi-**, **big-** have the same effect when prefixed to substantives, adjectives, and adverbs. II. the accented **bi-** and **big-**, as prefixes, generally have the original sense of the preposition by, as,—Bi-cwide, big-cwide a by-saying, proverb; bi-spell, big-spell a by-story, parable; bi-wærlan to pass-by; big-standan to stand-by. vide I. 2.

BEÁCEN, bēcen, bēcn, bēcun; *g*. beácnes; *n*. A BEACON, sign, token, standard; signum, significatio, typus, vexillum, portentum, miraculum; in specie de sancta cruce et de sole:—Leóht eástan com beorht beácen light came from the east a bright beacon, Beo. Th. 1144; B. 570. He beácen onget he perceived the sign, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Wæs beácen boden the token was announced, Andr. Kmbl. 2403; An. 1203. Beácnes cyme the beacon's [the sun's] coming, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107. Segn genom beácna beorhtost he took an ensign brightest of standards, Beo. Th. 5547; B. 2777. [O. Sax. bōkan: O. Frs. bâken: O. H. Ger. pouchan.] DER. fore-beácen, freodor-, heofon-, here-, sige-, sigor-, wundor-: beácen, -ian, -ung; bēcn-an, -ian; bīcn-ian; býcn-an, -endlic, -iend, -iendlic.

beácen-stān, es; *m*. A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire; specula, pharus, Cot. 88.

beácne to a sign, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 19; Gen. 1666; *dat.* of beácen.

beácneang a beckoning or nodding, a speaking by tropes or figures; nutus, Cot. 139; tropologia, Cot. 201. v. beácnung.

beácnian, býcnian, bīcnian; *p*. ode; *pp.* od. I. TO BECKON, nod; innuere:—He was bīcniende him erat innuens illis, Lk. Bos. 1, 22, 62; 5, 7.

II. *to shew, indicate*; indicare, typice significare:—Swā fenix beácnaþ as the phoenix shews, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 30; Ph. 646. Disses fugles gecynd beácnaþ hū hi beorhtne gefeān healdþ this bird's nature indicates how they possess bright joy, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 14; Ph. 389. DER. ge-beácnian, -bēcnan.

beácniend-lic, býcniend-lic, bīcniend-lic; *adj.* Allegorical; allegoricus:—Ic sette āne bōc beácniendlicre race be Cristes cyricean unum librum explanationis allegoricæ de Christo et ecclesia composui, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5.

beácnung, býcnung, beácneang, *e*; *f*. I. a BECKONING or nodding; nutus, Cot. 139.

II. *a speaking by tropes or figures*; tropologia, Cot. 201.

beað a prayer; oratio. v. gebēð, beáda.

beað, es; *m*. A table; mensa:—Of beað de mensa, Lk. Lind. War. 16, 21. Beádas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12; v. beóð.

beað commanded, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 1; Gen. 2432; *p*. of beóðan.

beáda, an; *m*. A counsellor, persuader, an exhorter or intreater; suator. v. beáð.

Beadaford-seír, *e*; *f*. Bedfordshire:—Cnut wende him út þurh Buccingahamscíre into Beadaforðscíre Canute went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire, Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-seír.

BEADO, beadu; *g. d.* beadowe, beadwe, beaduwe; *f*. Batle, war, slaughter, cruelty; pugna, strages:—Gūþ-Geáta leód, beadwe heard the War-Goths' prince, brave in battle, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539. Wit ðære beadwe began ne onpungan we both prospered not in the war, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 2; Rā. 85, 23. Beorn beaduwe heard a man brave in battle, Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. Ðū þeode bealdest to

beadowe thou encouragest the people to slaughter, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. [O.H. Ger. badu-, pato-: O.Nrs. böð, f. a battle: Sansk. badh to kill.]

beado-cræftig; *adj.* War-crafty, skilful in war, warlike; bellicosus:—Beadocræftig beorn a chief skilful in war, Exon. 78b; Th. 295, 28; Crā. 40. v. beadu-cræftig.

beado-grīma, -grīma, an; *m.* A war-mask, helmet; bellica larva, cassis:—Ða ðe beadogrimman býwan sceoldon those who should prepare the war-helmet, Beo. Th. 4506; B. 2257. v. beadu-grīma.

beado-hrægl, es; *n.* A war-garment, coat of mail; bellica vestis, lorica:—Beadohrægl on breóstum læg the coat of mail lay on my breast, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552. v. beadu-hrægl.

beado-leóma, an; *m.* A war-gleam, sword; stragis flamma, ensis:—Ðæt se beadoleóma bitan nolde that the war-gleam would not bite, Beo. Th. 3050; B. 1523. v. beadu-leóma.

beado-mœce, es; *m.* A battle-sword, sword of slaughter; pugnæ ensis:—Ðæt hine nō beadomœcas bitan ne meahon that no battle-sword might bite it, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. v. beadu-mœce.

beado-rinc, es; *m.* A soldier; bellicosus vir:—Best beadorinca the best of soldiers, Beo. Th. 2222; B. 1109; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276. v. beadu-rinc.

beado-róf; *adj.* War-renowned, bold in war; in pugna strenuus:—Beornas beadorófe war-renowned warriors, Apstls. Kmbl. 155; Ap. 78. v. beadu-róf.

beado-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n.* A war-train, an engine or weapon of war; bellicus apparatus:—Purh ða heora beadosearo wægon through which their war-train had moved, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. v. beadu-searo.

beado-wæpen; *gen.* -wæpnes; *dat.* -wæpne; *n.* A war-weapon; bellica arma:—Ic beadowæpen bere I bear a war-weapon, Exon. 104b; Th. 396, 11; Rā. 16, 3. Ic swelgan onginne beadowæpnum I begin to swell with war-weapons, 105a; Th. 399, 8; Rā. 18, 8. v. beadu-wæpen.

beado-wæg, -wège, es; *n.* A war-cup, contest, discussion; poculum certaminis, certamen:—Him betwih beadowæg [MS. beadowig] scencton ðæs heofonlican lifes ðum sese alterutrum celestis vitæ poculis ebriant [MS. debriant], Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. v. beadu-wæg, bæde-wæg.

beado-weorc, es; *n.* A war-work, warlike operation; bellicum opus:—Ic com beadweorca sæd I am tired of war-works, Exon. 102b; Th. 388, 4; Rā. 6, 2; Chr. 937; Th. 205, 40, col. 1, 2; Ædelst. 47. v. beadu-weorc.

Beado-wulf, es; *m.* Beowulf, Th. Anlct. v. Beowulf.

beadu; *gen.* beaduwe; *f.* Battle, war, etc. Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. v. beado and the following compounds.

beadu-cāf; *adj.* Battle-prompt, ready for battle; ad pugnam expeditus, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 20; Rā. 1, 11.

beadu-cræft, es; *m.* War-craft, strength in war; bellica vis:—Ðē gūþgewinn purh hæðena hilde wōman, beorna beaducræft, geboden wyrpþ a war-contest will be offered to thee through the heathens' battle rush, the war-craft of heroes, Andr. Kmbl. 437; An. 219.

beadu-cræftig, beado-cræftig; *adj.* War-crafty, warlike; bellicosus:—Fugel beaducræftig the warlike bird, Exon. 60a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286. Beaducræftig beorn Bartholameus a warlike chief, Bartholomeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 87; Ap. 44.

beadu-cwealm, es; *m.* A war-death, violent death; nex:—Ðær he sæwulgedā beaducwealm gebād there he awaited the separation of the soul, a war-death, Andr. Kmbl. 3400; An. 1704.

beadu-folm, e; *f.* A war or bloody hand; bellica manus:—Nān iren blōðge beadufolme onberan wolde no iron would impair his bloody war-hand, Beo. Th. 1984; B. 690.

beadu-grim; *adj.* War-grim, war-furious; in pugna atrox, Leo 114.

beadu-grīma, an; *m.* A war-mask, helmet. v. beado-grīma.

beadu-hrægl, es; *n.* A war-garment; bellica vestis, lorica. v. beado-hrægl.

beadu-lāc, es; *n.* Play of battle, battle, war; stragis actio, pugna:—Ænig mon to beadulāc ætheran meahhte any man might bear forth to the play of battle, Beo. Th. 3126; B. 1561. To ðam beadulāc to the battle-play, Andr. Kmbl. 2238; An. 1120.

beadu-leóma, an; *m.* A war-gleam, sword; stragis flamma, ensis. v. beado-leóma.

beadu-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n.* Battle-strength, military power; militaris vis, exercitus stragem faciens:—Beadamægnes rās, grīm-helma gegriind the rush of battle-strength, the crash of grim helmets, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329.

beadu-mœce, es; *m.* A battle-sword, sword of slaughter; pugnæ ensis. v. beado-mœce.

beadu-ræs, es; *m.* A battle-rush, onset; pugnæ impetus:—Biter wæs se beaduræs the onset was bitter, Byrht. Th. 134, 68; By. 111.

beadu-rinc, es; *m.* A soldier; bellicosus vir, miles:—Beadurincum wæs Rōm gerymmed Rome was laid open by the soldiers, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 36; Met. 1, 18. v. beadu-rinc.

beadu-róf; *adj.* War-renowned, bold in war; in pugna strenuus:—

Beadurófes beācn a beacon of the war-renowned, Beo. Th. 6301; B. 3161. He hælo and frōfre beadurófum abeād he offered safety and comfort to the bold in war, Andr. Kmbl. 191; An. 96. v. beado-róf.

beadu-rūn, e; *f.* A war-secret, quarrel; iurgiosum arcanum, rixa:—Hunferþ onband beadurūne Hunferth unbound the war-secret, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501.

beadu-scearp; *adj.* Battle-sharp, sharp in fight, applied to a sword; ad pugnam acutus:—Cyning walseaxe gebræd biter and beaduscearp the king drew his deadly knife biter and battle-sharp, Beo. Th. 5401; B. 2704.

beadu-scrūd, es; *n.* [scrūd clothes] Warlike apparel, warlike garment, a coat of mail; bellicum vestimentum, lorica:—Beaduscrūda betst mine breóst werþ the best of warlike garments defends my breast, Beo. Th. 910; B. 453.

beadu-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n.* A war-train, an engine or weapon of war; bellicus apparatus. v. beado-searo.

beadu-serce, an; *f.* A war-shirt, coat of mail; bellica tunica, lorica:—Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstānes beaur beadusercean I heard that Wihstan's son bore the coat of mail, Beo. Th. 5503; B. 2755.

beadu-præat, es; *m.* A war-host, an army; exercitus, Elen. Kmbl. 62; El. 31.

beadu-wæpen; *gen.* -wæpnes; *dat.* -wæpne; *n.* A war-weapon; bellica arma. v. beadu-wæpen.

beadu-wang, es; *m.* A battle-plain; pugnæ campus:—On beadu-wange on the battle-plain, Andr. Kmbl. 825; An. 413.

beadu-wæg a war-cup, contest, discussion. v. beadu-wæg.

beadu-weorc, es; *n.* A war-work, warlike operation; bellicum opus. v. beado-weorc.

beadu-weorca, an; *m.* A war-worker, soldier; miles, Grm. ii. 449, 34. **Beadu-wulf** Beowulf. v. Beado-wulf.

be-æftan; *prep.* I. after, behind; post, pone:—Be-æftan contracted to bæftan, q. v. II. without; sine:—Beæftan ðære menego sine turba, Lk. Bos. 22, 6.

be-æftan; *adv.* Behind, after, hereafter; post, pone, postea:—Ðær bæftan forlēt call left there all behind, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 14. Ðæt ic wille hēr bæftan sweetolore gereccan that I will hereafter more clearly shew, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 29.

beærn a son, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 1. v. bearn.

be-æwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To join in marriage, marry, wed; legittime despondere:—Bewoded and beæwnod wedded and married, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 38. v. æwnian.

beaf a gad-fly; œstrus = ὄστρος, Leo 118.

beaftan, beaftian; *p.* beafode, beafte, *pl.* beaftodon, beafton; *pp.* beaftod To lament; lamentare:—We mid hondum beafton lamentaui-mus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 11, 17. v. beofian.

beāg a ring, crown; anulus, corona, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. v. beāh.

beāg gave way, Exon. 124a; Th. 477, 2; Ruin. 17; *p.* of būgan.

beāgian, biāgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To crown, to set a garland on; coronare:—Of wuldre and weþmynt ðū beāgodeðt hine gloria et honore coronasti eum, Ps. Spl. 8, 6.

beāh, beāg, bāh, bēg, bēh; *gen.* beāges; *dat.* beāge; *pl.* beāgas; *m.* [beāh, beāg; *p.* of būgan to bend] Metal made into circular ornaments, as A ring, bracelet, collar, garland, crown; anulus, armilla, diadema, corona. Bracelets were worn about the arms and wrists; rings on the fingers, round the ankles, the neck, and about the head. See Guide to Northern Archaeology, by the Earl of Ellesmere, 8vo. 1848, p. 54; also Weinhold, Altnordisches Leben, 8vo. Berlin, 1856, p. 185. These being valuable were probably used in early times as means of exchange or as money; hence the origin of ring-money. v. Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acad. and Gent's Mag. April 1837, pp. 372, 373, and May, p. 499:—Ic nyme ðinne hring and ðinne beāh and ðinne stef, ðe ðū on handa hæfst capiam anulum tuum et armillam et baculum, quem manu tenes, Gen. 38, 18, 25. Gehwearf in Franca fædm cyninges se beāh the collar of the king went into the grasp of the Franks, Beo. Th. 2427; B. 1211. Sceal bryde beāg a ring shall be for a bride, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. He beāgas ðælde he distributed bracelets, Beo. Th. 161; B. 80. Ic frinan wille beāga bryttan I will ask the distributor of bracelets, Beo. Th. 709; B. 352. Brūc ðisses beāges make use of this collar, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. Se beorhta beāg hlifap ofer heāðe the bright garland rises over the head, Exon. 64b; Th. 238, 10; Ph. 602. Under gyldnum beāge under a golden crown, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam beāge to the crown, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 11. Se beāh gōðes [Cot. MS. beāg goodes] the crown of good, 37, 2; Fox 188, 21. [O.Sax. bōg, *m.*: M.H. Ger. bouc, *m.*: O.H. Ger. pouc, *m.*: O.Nrs. baugr, *m.*] DER. earm-beāh, -beāg, heals-, rand-, scanc-, wuldor-.

beāh submitted, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 22; *p.* of būgan.

beāh-gifa, beāg-gifa, -gyfa, an; *m.* A ring-giver, a giver of ring or bracelet money; anulorum vel armillarum largitor:—Se geonga gewāt Eādgār of life, beorna beāhgifa the young Edgar, ring-giver of men,

departed from life, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 36, col. 2: Byrht. Th. 140, 19; By. 290; Elen. Grm. 100: 1199; Beo. Th. 2208; B. 1102.

beáh-gifu, *e*; *pl. nom. acc. a*; *gen. a*, ena; *f. A ring-gift, distribution of rings or bracelets*; *armillarum largitio*:—Geongne ædeling sceolan gôde gesidas byldan to beáhgife good companions should exhort a young prince to a distribution of bracelets, Menol. Fox 490; Gn. C. 15.

beáh-hord, *es*; *n. A ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1792; B. 894.

beáh-hroden [hroden; *pp. of hreóðan*] *Crown-adorned, adorned with bracelets*; *armillis vel diademat ornatus*:—Beáh-hroden [MS. beághroden] cwēn a queen adorned with bracelets, Beo. Th. 1251; B. 623.

beáh-sel, *es*; *n. Hall of bracelets*; *domus vel aula in qua armillas dominus largitur*, Andr. Kmbl. 3312; An. 1659.

beáh-sele, *es*; *m. Idem*, Beo. Th. 2358; B. 1177.

beáh-pegu, *e*; *f. A ring-receiving*; *armillarum acceptio*:—Æfter beáhpege after the receiving of rings, Beo. Th. 4358; B. 2176.

beáh-wrida, *an*; *m. A ringed wreath, armlet, bracelet*; *armilla*=*armilla*, quæ brachialis vocatur, Cic.—Oft hió beáhwridan sege sealde oft she gave a ringed wreath to the warrior, Beo. Th. 4041; B. 2018.

beal bellowed, *roared*; *p. of bellan*.

beala-nīp, *es*; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness*, Ps. C. 50, 111; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 111. *v. bealo-nīp*.

bealcen to emit, utter, pour out; eructare:—Dæg ðam dæge bealceþ word dies diei eructat verbum, Ps. 18, 2. *v. bealcettan*.

bealcettan, *belcettan*, *bealcen*; *p. te*; *pp. ted* To belch, utter, send forth, emit; eructare, dicere, emittere:—Swête to bealcettenne pleasant to belch, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 32. Bealcetteþ heorte min word gôð eructat cor meum verbum bonum, Ps. Spl. 44, 1. Bealcettap weleras mīne lofsang eructabunt labia mea hymnum, Ps. Spl. 118, 171.

BEALD, *bald*; *adj. BOLD, brave, confident, of good courage*; *validus, strenuus, fortis, constans, audax, fidens, bono animo, liber*:—He beald in gebēde bīðsteal gifeþ he confident in prayer maketh a stand, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Beald reordade, eadīg on elne brave he spoke, happy in courage, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 24; Gū. 998. He healdeþ Meotudes æ beald in brēostum bold in his breast he holds the law of the Creator, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 20; Ph. 458. Hī beoþ bealde, ða ðe beorhtne wlite Meotude bringaþ they will be of good courage, who bring a bright aspect to the Creator, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 25; Cri. 1077. [Goth. balps: O. Saxe. bald: O. Frs. balde, adv. quickly: O. H. Ger. bald: O. Nrs. balr.] DER. cyning-beald, cyre-, un-

bealðe, *balde*; *adv. Boldly, freely, instantly*; *audacter, libere, fiducialiter, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora*:—Of Basan cwæþ bealde Drihten dixit Dominus ex Basan, Ps. Th. 67, 22. Bletsige mīne sǣwle bealde Drihten benedic anima mea Dominum, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 65, 18; 66, 4: 67, 24: 72, 16: 118, 130. Balde, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200; Ps. Th. 113, 25: 133, 3: 149, 8.

bealdian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To be brave, bear oneself bravely; strenue vel fortiter se gerere:—Swā bealdode bearn Ecgþeowes thus the son of Ecgtheow bore himself bravely, Beo. Th. 4360; B. 2177.

beald-lice, *bald-lice*, *bal-lice*; *adv. BOLDLY, instantly, earnestly, saucily*; *audenter, statim*:—Ic bealdlice mīnum hondum slog I boldly slew with my hands, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 1; Jul. 492. Aoth bleow bealdlice his horn Aod statim insonuit buccina, Jud. 3, 27: 3, 21.

bealdor, *baldor*, *es*; *m. A hero, prince*; *princeps*:—Wedera bealdor prince of the Weders, Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Is hlāford mīn beorna bealdor my lord is the prince of men, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 24; Gū. 1332. *v. baldor*.

bealg was angry, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185; *p. of belgan*.

bealh was angry, irritated; *p. of belgan*.

beallucas testiculī, Wrt. Voc. 283, 57.

BEALO, *bealu*, *balu*; *gen. bealwes, bealwes, bealuwes, baluwes*; *dat. bealuwe, bealwe, baluwe, bealo*; *acc. bealu, balu, bealo*; *instr. bealwe, bealuwe*; *pl. gen. bealwa, bealuwa, baluwa*; *dat. instr. balawum; balawun*; *n.*

I. BALE, *woe, harm, evil, mischief*; *malum, calamitas, perniciēs, damnum, noxa, tribulatio*:—Hæfdon bealo they had woe, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 10; Sat. 71. Bealwes gāst spirit of evil [diabolus], Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Oft heo to bealwe bearn afēdeþ often she nourisheth her child to woe, Salm. Kmbl. 745; Sal. 372. Him to bealwe to their own harm, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 19; Cri. 1106. Bealwe gebēdd by calamity compelled, Beo. Th. 5644; B. 2826. Ne ondræde ic ðīnra wīta bealo I dread not the evil of thy torments, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 9; Jul. 211.

II. wickedness, depravity; *malities, nequitia*:—Me wīð blōðhreoŵes weres bealuwe gehēle preserve me against the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man, Ps. Th. 58, 2. [O. Saxe. balu: O. Frs. balu: O. H. Ger. balo: Goth. balweins punishment, pain: O. Nrs. bōl: Slav. bōl pain.] DER. aldor-bealo [-bealu], caldor-, feorh-, firen-, fōc-, helle-, hreder-, leod-, mǣn-, morþ-, morþor-, niht-, sweord-, þeod-, un-, wīg-

bealo-ben, *-benn*, *e*; *f. A baleful wound*. *v. bealu-ben*.

bealo-blonden; *pp. Mixed with bale, pernicious*; *perniciē mixtus, perniciosus*:—Bealoblonden nīþ pernicious hate, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 30; Gn. Ex. 198.

bealo-clom, *-clomm*, *es*; *m*; *e*; *f. A dire chain*. *v. bealu-clom*.

bealo-cræft, *balo-cræft*, *es*; *m. A wicked, pernicious, or magic art*; *perniciosa vel magica ars*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75.

bealo-cwealm, *es*; *m. A pernicious or violent death*; *perniciosa vel violenta mors*, Beo. Th. 4523; B. 2265.

bealo-dæd, *bealu-dæd*, *e*; *f. A wicked, evil, or sinful deed*; *peccatum*:—Ðæt hý bealodæde gescomeden that they felt shame for a sinful deed, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 4; Cri. 1302.

bealo-ful, *-full*; *def. se bealo-fulla*; *adj. BALEFUL, dire, cursed, wicked*; *pestiferus, facinorosus, scelestus, malitiosus*:—Bealofull baleful, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63. Se bealofulla hýneþ heardlice the baleful one hardly oppresseth, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 259. Heo done bealofullan alde mannan she laid down the odious man, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Biter bealofullum bitter to the baleful, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 31; Cri. 909.

bealo-fūs; *adj. Inclined to sin*; *peccandi pronus*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 23; Reim. 50.

bealo-hygcende; *part. Intending evil*; *perniciem moliens*:—Æghwædrum was bealo-hygcendra brōga fram ðorum to either of them, intending evil, was a fear of the other, Beo. Th. 5123; B. 2565.

bealo-hydig; *adj. Intending evil, baleful-minded*; *perniciem moliens*, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723.

bealo-inwit, *es*; *n. Guile, deceit*. *v. bealu-inwit*.

bealo-leās; *adj. Void of evil, innocent*; *innocens*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39.

bealo-nīþ, *beala-nīþ*, *bala-nīþ*, *es*; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness*; *pravum vel perniciosum studium, perniciēs, calamitas*:—Him on brēostum bealonīþ weoll baleful malice boiled in his breast, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Bebeorh ðe done bealonīþ keep from thee that baleful evil, Beo. Th. 3520; B. 1758.

bealo-rap, *es*; *m. A pernicious cord*; *dirus laqueus*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365.

bealo-searu; *g. -searwes*; *n. A wicked machination or snare*; *malitiosa machinatio*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473.

bealo-sīp, *bealu-sīp*, *es*; *m. I. an evil fortune, misfortune, calamity*; *calamitas, adversa fortuna*:—Bealosīpa hwōn few [of] misfortunes, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. II. a destructive or deadly path, death; fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5.

bealo-sorg, *e*; *f. Baleful sorrow*; *dirus ægritudo vel mæror*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 21; Ph. 409.

bealo-spell, *es*; *n. A baleful message or tale*; *perniciē nuntius*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 5; Exod. 510.

bealo-panc, *-ponc*, *es*; *m. A baleful or wicked thought*; *prava vel malitiosa cogitatio*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469.

bealo-ware; *gen. -wara*, *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals*; *scelesti*. *v. bealu-ware*.

bealu, *balu*; *adj. Baleful, pernicious, wicked, malicious*; *dirus, perniciosus, pravus, malus, malitiosus*:—Awritap hie on his wæpne bealwe bōcstafas they cut baleful letters upon his weapon, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. *v. bealo*.

bealu-ben, *-benn*, *e*; *f. A baleful wound*; *lethale vulnus*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 27; Exod. 238.

bealu-clom, *-clomm*, *es*; *m*; *e*; *f. A dire chain*; *dirum vinculum*:—Under bealuclommum under dire chains, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 5; Hō. 65.

bealu-dæd, *e*; *f. An evil deed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1027; El. 515. *v. bealo-dæd*.

bealu-inwit, *es*; *n. Guile, deceit*; *dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 24.

bealu-sīp, *es*; *m. A destructive or deadly path, death; fatale iter, mors*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5. *v. bealo-sīp*.

bealu-ware; *gen. -wara*; *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals*; *scelesti*:—Ðæt ic bealuwara weorc gebiden hæbbe that I have endured the work of criminals, Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79.

BEAM, *es*; *m. I. a tree; arbor*:—Se beám bude wyrda gepingu the tree boded the councils of the fates, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 11; Dan. 545: 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 468: 24; Th. 31, 1; Gen. 478. On ðæs beámes blēdum on the branches of the tree, 200; Th. 248, 4; Dan. 508; Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 14; Rā. 56, 7. On ðam beáme on the tree, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483; Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 6; Ph. 122. Forlætap ðone ænne beám abstain from the one tree, Cd. 13; Th. 15, 19; Gen. 235: 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492. Twegen beámas stódon ofates gēhlædene two trees stood laden with fruit, 23; Th. 30, 2; Gen. 460; Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 4; Ph. 35. Ic beámas fyllē I fell the trees, 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rā. 2, 9. II. the tree, cross; patibulum, crux:—Wæs se beám bōcstafum awriten the cross was inscribed with letters, Elen. Kmbl. 181; El. 91; Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 17; Cri. 1090. Se ðe deápes wolde biteres onbyrgan on ðam beáme who would taste of bitter death on the cross, Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114; Cd. 224; Th. 296, 30; Sat. 510. He on ðone hǣlgan beám abongen wæs he was hung on the holy cross, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 25; Cri. 1094: 20 a; Th. 88, 29; Cri. 1447.

III. a column, pillar; *columna*:—Hæfde wuldres beám

werud gelæded *the pillar of glory had led the host*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 10; Exod. 566: 148; Th. 184, 22; Exod. 111. God hēt him fyrene beám befóran wisian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Him befóran fóron beámas twegen *two pillars went before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 20; Exod. 94.

IV. *beám*, *splint*, *post*, *a stock of a tree*; *trabs*, *stipes*.—Se beám biþ on ðinum ágenum eágan *trabs est in oculo tuo*, Mt. Bos. 7, 4. Bunden under beáme *bound under a beam*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 9; Rā. 71, 11. Ðū ne gesyht ðone beám on ðinum ágenum *eágan trabem in oculo tuo non uides*, Mt. Bos. 7, 3, 5. Heora ærenan beámas ne mihton fram Galliscum fyre forbærneðe *worþan their brazen beams could not be destroyed by the fire of the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16. Of beáme *de stipite*, Cot. 63.

VI. *in composition*, anything proceeding in a right line, hence,—*A ray of light, a sun-beam*; *radius*.—Comēta, se steorra, scān swilce sunne-beám *a comet, the star, shone like a sun-beam*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5.

VII. *in the Northumbrian Gospels* beám is put for býme *a trumpet*; *tuba*.—Mið beám *cum tuba*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 31. [Tynd. beame: *Chauc. Wyc. berne*: R. Glouc. beam, bem: *Laym. beam, bem*: O. Sax. bōm, m: N. Frs. beam, beamme, bjenme: O. Frs. bām, m: Dut. boom, m: Ger. baum, m: M. H. Ger. boum, m: O. H. Ger. poum, m: Goth. bagms, m: Icel. baðmr, m.]

DER. beg-beám, ceder-, deáþ-, ele-, fic-, firgen-, gār-, gleó-, sige-, wer-, wudu-, wyn-.

Beám-dūn, Beán-dūn, e; f. *Bampton, Devonshire*; oppidum situm esse arbitror in agro Devonienſi, qua Somersætensibus adjacet, et vocari hodie *Bampton*, Gibson Chr. Explicatio, p. 14, col. 1.—Hér Cyneigils and Cwichehm gefuhton on Beámdūne in this year *Cyneigils and Cwichehm fought at Bampton*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, cols. 2, 3. [beám *a tree*; dūn *a hill, down*; collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus, Gibson.]

Beám-fléot, es; m. The name of places now called *Beamfleet* [*Beamsled, Hunt.*] *Beamsfleet, Benfleet, Essex*; æstuarii nomen in agro Essexiensi, hodie *Benfleet*.—Hie fóron eást to Beámfléote *they marched east to Benfleet*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15.

beáman; p. eðe; pp. ed *To shine, to cast forth rays or beams like the sun*; radiare, Som.

beám-sceadu, e; f. *A tree-shade, the shade of a tree*; *arborum umbra*.—Gewitan him ða gangan under beámsceade *then they retired under the tree-shade*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 10; Gen. 859. Hí slépon under beámsceade *they slept under the tree-shade*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 55; Met. 8, 28.

beám-telg, es; m. *Dye of a tree* [*ink*]; *tinctura arborea* [*atramentum scriptorium*].—Fugles wyn beámtelge swegal *the bird's joy* [*i. e. the pen*] *swallowed dye of a tree*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 9; Rā. 27, 9.

BEÁN, bién, e; f. *A BEAN, all sorts of pulse*; *faba, legumen*.—Beán pisan *a vetch*, Cot. 34: 122. [Plat. Dut. boon, f: Ger. bohne, f: M. H. Ger. böne, f: O. H. Ger. pōna, f: Dan. bønne: Swed. böna: O. Nrs. baun, f: Lat. faba, f.]

beán-belgas, beán-coddas; pl. m. [beán *a bean, belg or codd a bag*] *Bean-pods, husks, cods or shells*; *fabarum sacculi, siliquæ*.—Of ðam beán-coddum *de siliquis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 16: Cot. 200.

beand, es; m. *A band, bond*; *vinculum*.—On beandon in bonds *or captivity*; in vinculis, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15. v. bend.

Beán-dūn, e; f. *Bampton, Devonshire*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, col. 1; 39, 37, col. 1; Erl. 20, 36; 21, 35. v. Beám-dūn.

beānen; adj. *Beany, belonging to beans*; *fabarius*.—Beānene melewe *BEAN-MEAL*, Herb. 155, 3; Lchdm. i. 282, 9.

beán-scealas BEAN-SHELLS; *siliquæ, quisquillæ*, Cot. 200.

Bearan burh; gen. burge; dat. byrig; f. *Banbury, Oxfordshire*. v. Beran burh.

BEARD, es; m. I. *A BEARD*; *barba*.—Ne beard ne sciron *nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27; *neither ge schulen schave the beard*, Wyc. Smyrinc niferfeól on bearde, bearde Aarones *unguentum descendit in barbam, barbam Aaronis*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 2.

II. *The Anglo-Saxons were proud of their beards, and to shave a layman by force was a legal offence*.—Gif mon ðone beard ofascire, mid xx scillinga gebēte. Gif he hine gebinde, and ðonne to preoste bescire, mid lx scillinga gebēte *if a man shave off the beard, let him make amends* [boof] *with xx shillings. If he bind him, and then shave him like a priest, let him make amends* [boof] *with lx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 8. [Laym. baerd: Plat. Dut. baard, m: Frs. berd, bird, m: Ger. bart, m: Icel. bart, n.]

beard-leás; adj. *BEARDLESS*; *imberbis*. Used as a noun, it denotes those without a beard, as a youth, stripling, also a hawk or buzzard; *ephebus, buteo*.—Beardleás *ephebus, vel buteo*, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 51; Wrt. Voc. 50, 33.

BEARG, bearg, es; m. *A castrated boar, a barrow pig*; *majalis*.—Amæstet swin, bearg bellende on bōc-wuda *a fattened swine, a barrow pig* [*castrated boar*] *grunting in beech woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rā. 41, 106. Bearg *majalis*, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 31; Wrt. Voc. 22, 72. [Plat. borg, m. *a castrated boar pig*: Dut. barg, m: Frs. baerg, m: Ger. borg-schwein: O. H. Ger. barc, barg, m. *porcus castratus*.]

bearg, bearg saved, secured, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159; p. of beorgan.

beargh saved, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 29; Gen. 2624; p. of beorgan.

beahrt bright, Ps. Spl. 22, 7. v. beorht.

beahrtm, es; m. *A noise, tumult, clamour, sound, cry*; *fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor*.—Ic on ðisse byrig beahrtm gehýre *I hear a tumult in this city*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 16; Gen. 2406. v. breahmt, breacan to break.

beahrtm, es; m. *Brightness, glittering, scintillation, twinkling, glance*; *claritas, splendor, nitor, scintillatio, acies*.—Eágena beahrtm forsoteþ and forsworþeþ *the brightness of the eyes vanishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3537; B. 1766. Ðæt biþ an eágan beahrtm [*MS. bryhtm*] *that is in the twinkling of the eye, in a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. DER. beahrt, beorht bright.

beahrtm-hwíl, byrht-hwíl, e; f. *A twinkling while, a moment*; *oculi nictus tempus, momentum*.—On ænre byrhtmhwile in momento *temporis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 5.

beahrtnes brightness. v. beorhtnes.

bearm, es; m. *The bosom, lap*; *sinus, gremium*.—On eówerne bearm in sinum *vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of ðæs fæder bearme *Ioseph eos tulit de gremio patris*, Gen. 48, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 12; Sat. 153. Ðā was fæger foldan bearm *then was earth's bosom fair*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137. Alédon leófine peódon on bearm scipes *they laid the beloved chief in the ship's bosom*, Beo. Th. 70; B. 35: Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 28; Rā. 4, 3. [Chauc. barne the bosom: O. Sax. barm, m. sinus, gremium: O. Frs. barm-bracco a lap-dog: O. H. Ger. barm, m: Goth. barms, m: Icel. barmr, m. 1. the brim of anything; ora, margo; 2. the bosom; gremium: from beran, beoran to bear, to carry in folded arms, or on the bosom.]

bearm-clāþ, es; n. *A BARM-CLOTH* [*Chauc. The Milleres Tale, 3237*], *a bosom-cloth, an apron*; *sinui imposita mappula*.—Bearmclāþ *mappula*, Wrt. Voc. 26, 68.

bearm-rægl, es; m. *A bosom-garment*; *sinui imposita vestis vel mappula*, Wrt. Voc. 26, 28.

bearn, es; n. *A BEARN, child, son, issue, offspring, progeny*; *natus, infans, puer, filius, soboles, proles*.—Bearn Godes *Son of God*, Elen. Kmb. 1624; El. 814. Nū is ðæt bearn cymen *now is that child come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66. Hig næfdon nān bearn nōn erat illis *filius*, Lk. Bos. 1, 7. Pūrh bearnes gebyrd *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. Beón mid bearne gravidam esse, Somn. 370. Bearn soboles *vel proles*, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19. Geáta bearn the sons of the Goths, Beo. Th. 4374; B. 2184. He Noe gebletsade and his bearn *he blessed Noah and his sons*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 1; Gen. 1505. Dys synd Israēla bearna naman *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel*, Ex. 1, 1. Geseah his bearna *bearn uidit filios filiorum suorum*, Job Thw. 168, 35. Ge Godes bearn, bringað Gode ramma bearn *filiu Dei, afferte Domino filios arietum*, Ps. Th. 28, 1. [Piers barn a child: Scot. and Northumb. barn: O. Sax. barn, n: O. Frs. bern, n: O. H. Ger. barn, n: Goth. barn, n: Dan. Swed. Icel. barn, n. a child: what is borne, from beran to bear.] DER. cyne-bearn, dryht-, folc-, fréo-, frum-, god-, hælu-, hüsel-, sige-, þryþ-, woruld-. v. beran.

bearn, es; n. *A barley-place, a BARN*; *horreum*.—He gadereþ hys hwæte on his bearn *congregabit triticum suum in horreum*, Mt. Kmb. Hat. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

be-arn occurred, Wanl. Catal. 154, 5; p. of be-yrnan.

bearn burned, consumed; p. of beornan.

bearn-cennung, e; f. *Child-birth*; *puerperium*. v. cennung, from cennan parere.

bearn-eácen [bearn a child, eácen increased] *Increased, pregnant*; *auctus, gravidus*.—Bearneácen wif prōwaþ micel earfoðu *a pregnant woman suffers much trouble*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2, note 2, Cott: L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 66, 23. DER. eácan.

bearn-eácnung, e; f. *Generation, conception, pregnancy*; *genitura, conceptio, prægnatio*. v. eácnung.

bearnende burning; ardens, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 35. v. bernende; part. of byrnan.

bearn-gebyrdo; indecl. f. *Child-bearing*; *partus*.—Hyre eald Metod este wære beargebyrdo *to her the ancient Creator was gracious in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1896; B. 946.

bearn-gestreón, es; n. *Child-procreation*; *liberorum procreatio*.—Ðæt ic polian sceal beargestreóna: ic wíð brýde ne móð hæmed habban *that I shall lack child-procreation: with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 9; Rā. 21, 27.

bearn-leás; adj. *Childless*; *absque liberis*.—Bearnleásne ge habbaþ me gedónne *absque liberis me esse fecistis*, Gen. 42, 36: Ex. 21, 22.

bearn-lést, e; f. *Childlessness, want of children*; *liberorum defectus vel orbitas, eorum conditio qui liberis carent*.—For bearnléste for want of children, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 6.

bearn-lufe, an; f. *Child-love, love of one's own or of an adopted child*; *liberorum amor, filii sui vel adoptivi amor*.—Hine on bearnlufan habban wolde *eum loco adoptivi haberet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 4.

·bearn-myrþra, an; *m. A child-murderer, an infanticide; liberorum interfector*, Lupi Sermon. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 5.

·bearn-teām, es; *m. A succession of children, issue, posterity; liberorum ordo vel successio, soboles* :—*Þæt hi to rade woldon fultumlēase beōn æt hiora bearn-teāmum that they should very soon be without help from posterity*, Ors. i. 14; Bos. 37, 19. [*Scot. barn-teme, bairn-time a brood of children, all the children of one mother.*]

BEARO, bearu; *gen. bearwas; dat. bearwe, bearowe, bearuwe; acc. bearo; pl. nom. acc. bearwas; gen. -wa; dat. -wum; m. A grove, wood; nemus vel lucus, silva, virgultum* :—*Se hālga bearo sette the holy man planted a grove*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 7; Gen. 2840. *Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ pleasant waters pervade all the grove*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67. *Bearu nemus vel lucus*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. *Se fugel of ðas bearwes beame gewiteþ the fowl departs from the tree of the grove*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122: 58 a; Th. 207, 27; Ph. 148. *Wic mid bearuwe ymbsealde mansions surrounded with a grove*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. *In bearwe, on bearwe or on bearowe in a wood*, Cot. 109. *Heó begætt grēne bearwas she gained the green groves*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. [*Heyne says a bearing or a fruit-bearing tree, hence trees in general, a wood: O.Nrs. börr, m. arbor.*] DER. æppel-bearo, sun-, wudu-.

·Bearoscýre, Bearucscýre, Bearwucscýre *Berkshire*. v. Barocscír. **·bearo-næs**, -næss, es; *m. A woody shore or promontory; litus nemorosum* :—*Trædaþ bearon-næsses they tread the woody promontories*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 5; Rā. 58, 5.

·bearowe in a wood, Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. v. bearo.

·bears a perch; lupus. v. bær.

·bear-swinig; *adj. openly wicked, a publican*, Lk. Rush. War. 3, 12: 15, 1. v. bærs-synnig.

·bearu a grove, Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. v. bearo.

·bearug a barrow-pig. v. bearg.

·bearuwe with a grove, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. v. bearo.

·bearwas, bearwe, bearwes, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122. v. bearo.

·BEÁTAN; *part. beátende; ic beáte, ðu beátest, býfst, he beáteþ, být, pl. beátaþ; p. beót, pl. beóton; pp. beáten*. I. to BEAT, strike, lash, dash, hurt; percutere, tundere, verberare, cedere, pulsare, quaterere, lacerare :—

Agynþ beátan hys efenbeðwas cæperit percutere conservos, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. *Hwí beátst ðu me quid me cedis?* Jn. Bos. 18, 23. *Ða Balaam beót ðone assan cum Balaam verberaret asinum*, Num. 22, 23. *Stréamas staðu beátaþ streams beat the shores*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 4; Rā. 3, 6. *Sæ on staðu beáteþ the sea lashes against the shore*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 30; S. 6, 15. *Beóton brimstréamas the sea-streams dashed*, Andr. Knbl. 477; An. 239: 3084; An. 1545. *Ne se bryne beót mægum nor did the burning hurt the youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265.

II. to beat with the feet, —to tread, trample, tramp; calcare, proculcare :—*Se mearh burhstede beáteþ the steed tramps the castle-place*, Bt. Th. 4522; B. 2265. [*Ger. boszen to beat: M.H.Ger. bözen id: O.H.Ger. pōzan id: O.Nrs. bauta id.*] DER. a-beátan, ge-, of-, ofa-, to-.

·beátære, es; *m. A BEATER, fighter, champion; pugil*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 8.

·beáw-hyrnet=beó-hyrnet, -hyrnett, e; *f. A bee-hornet, gad-fly, horse-fly; æstrus=ὄστρος* :—*Beáw-hyrnet æstrus* [MS. beáw-hyrnette æstrum, acc?], Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 108; Wrt. Voc. 23, 64. v. beó, hyrnet.

·be-baðian, bi-baðian; *p. ode; pp. od To bathe, wash; luere, abluerere, lavare* :—*Wætere apwægen and bebaðod lotus aqua*, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 17.

·Bebba-burh *Bamborough*, Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: 362, 1. v. Bebban burh.

·Bebban burh, Chr. 547; Th. 28, 25; 29, 24: 641; Th. 49, 3: 993; Th. 240, 17; 241, 16, col. 2: Bæbba-burh, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: Bebbba-burh, Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: *gen. -burge; dat. -byrig; acc. -burg, -burh; f. BAMBOROUGH, in Northumberland: Babbæ oppidum in provincia Northanhymbrorum* :—*Hēr Ida fēng to rice, ðonon Norþanhymbra cyne-cyn onwōc, and rīxode twelf gear̃. He timbrode Bebban burh, seó was ærost mid hegge betýned, and ðær æfter mid wealle here* [A.D. 547] *Ida began to reign, from whom arose the royal race of the Northumbrians, and reigned twelve years. He built Bamborough, which was at first inclosed by a hedge, and afterwards by a wall*, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7-10. *From Bebban byrig from Bamborough*, Chr. 926; Th. 199, 31. *Ða becom Penda, Myrcna cynig, to ðære cynefican byrig, seó is nemned Bebban burh then came Penda, king of the Mercians, to the royal city, which is named Bamborough*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 18: 3, 6; S. 528, 28. *Hēr was Bæbban burg tobrocon, and mycel herehūde ðær genumen here* [A.D. 993] *Bamborough was destroyed, and much spoil was there taken*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 1. [*Bebba, æ; f. Lat: Bebbe, an; f. Bebbā, the name of a queen: burh a borough, corporate town; hence Bebban burh Bebbā's burgh or city; Bebbæ urbs. Bede calls it,—'Urbs regia, quæ a Regina quondam vocabulo Bebbā cognominatur'*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 109, 22. *We thus see that the town had its name from queen Bebbā. It is probable that king Ida, who built the town, did not give it this name; but his grandson, Ædilfrid, as Nennius says,—'Eadfered [=Ædilfrid] dedit uxori suæ [urbem], quæ*

vocatur Bebbab, et de nomine suæ uxoris suscepit nomen, id est Bebban-burh,' Nenn. 63, ed. Stevens; Bd. Gidl. 187, note 1. *Bebban burh was written in succeeding ages,—Bebbanburc, Flor. A.D. 1117: Beban-burgh, Bebamburgh, Babanburgh, Hunt. A.D. 1148: Babbanburgh, Bebbanburc, Dun. A.D. 1164: Babanburgh, Ric. A.D. 1184: Bebban-burgh, Hovd. A.D. 1204: Bamburgh, Kn. A.D. 1395: now, in 1873, Bamborough.*]

·bebeád commanded, Elen. Kmbl. 1417; El. 710; *p. of be-beóðan*.

·be-beóðan, bi-beóðan; *part. be-beóðende, he be-být; p. be-beáð, pl. be-budon; impert. be-beóð; pp. be-boden*. I. to give a by-command or a gentle command, but generally to command, order; jubere, præcipere, mandare :—*He hys englum bebýt angelis suis mandavit*, Lk. Bos. 4, 10. *Bebeód Iosue præcipe Iosue*, Deut. 3, 28; Ps. Th. 67, 26: Ex. 16, 16. *Swá him God bebeád as God commanded him*, Frag. Kmbl. 75; Leás. 39. *Hí bebudon him præceperunt illi*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. *Ðæm laudbüendum is beboden, ðat ealles ðæs ðe him on heora cæpe gewæaxe, hig Gode ðone teóðan dæl agyfen to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27.

II. to offer, give up, commend; offerre, commendare, mandare :—*Ðū scealt leótes lic forbærnan and me lác bebeóðan thou shalt burn the beloved's body and offer it me as a sacrifice*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. *On handa ðine ic bebeóðe gást minne in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum*, Ps. Spl. 30, 6; Hy. 4, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 5: Ps. Th. 132, 4.

III. to announce; nuntiare, pronuntiare :—*He bebeád wyrd gewordene he announced the event that had passed*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 29; Pan. 470. v. beóðan.

·be-beóðend, es; *m. One who commands, a master; præceptor*, Lk. Bos. 5, 5: 9, 33.

·be-beóðendlic gemet, beóðendlic gemet, es; *n. The imperative mood; modus imperativus* :—*Ðæt óðer modus is imperativus, ðæt is bebeóðendlic; mid ðam gemete we hætþ óðre menn ðon sum pingc, óðde sum pingc þrōwian,—Ræd ðu lege, ræde he legat, beswing ðis cild flagella istum puerum, si he beswungen flagelletur. Ðis gemet spreþ forþwerd, and næfþ nænne præteritum, forðande nān mann ne hætt ðon ðæt geðon biþ the other mood is the imperative, that is the commanding; with this mood we order other people to do something, or to suffer something,—Read thou, let him read, beat this child, let him be beaten. This mood speaketh directly [forthward or to those present], and has no preterite, because no man commands to do what is done*, Ælf. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 20-24.

·be-beorgan; *p. -bearg, pl. -burgon; pp. -boirgen To defend oneself, to take care; cavere ab aliqua re* :—*He him beorgan ne con wóm he cannot defend himself against the evil*, Bt. Th. 3497; B. 1746: 3520; B. 1758.

·beber a beaver, Som. Lye. v. befor.

·be-beran; *he -byreþ; p. -bær To bear or carry to, provide, supply; afferre, instruere* :—*Gif man mannan wæpnum bebyreþ if one supply a man with weapons*, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. v. beran.

·be-biddan to command. v. biddan.

·be-bindan; *p. -band, -bond, pl. -bundon; pp. -bunden* [be, bindan, q. v.] *To bind in or about; inligare*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9.

·be-birgan, -birigan; *p. de; pp. ed To bury; sepelire* :—*Mín fæder me byd ðæt ic hine bebirgde pater meus adjunxit me, ut eum sepelirem*, Gen. 50, 5; 50, 6. *He hine bebirgde he buried him*, Ælf. T. Grn. 6, 2. *Hine bebirgdon sepelierunt eum*, Gen. 50, 13. *Bebirged sepultus*, 50, 14. *Ðær was Isaac bebirged, and ðær liþ eác Lia bebirged ibi sepultus est Isaac, ibi et Lia condita jacet*, 49, 31. v. be-byrgan.

·be-birigan; *p. de; pp. ed To bury*, Gen. 49, 29. v. be-byrgan.

·be-blonden; *pp. infected, dyed; infectus, tinctus*. v. blandan.

·be-bod, bi-bod, es; *pl. nom. acc. u, o; gen. a; dat. um; n. A command, mandate, decree, order; mandatum, jussum* :—*Hwile ðære geógoþe gleáwost wære bōca bebodes which of the youth was most skilful in the precepts of books*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 2; Dan. 82. *Eall ðin bebodu omnia mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 172. *Ealra beboda mæst primum omnium mandatum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 28. *Hí bræcon bebodo they broke the commandments*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299.

·be-bodan to command, Ps. Spl. 67, 31. v. be-beóðan.

·be-boden commanded, commended; *pp. of be-beóðan*.

·be-bohte sold, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577; *p. of be-bycgean*.

·be-bond bound. Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9; *p. of be-bindan*.

·be-boren-inniht born within a country, free of a country, native; municipalis, Cot. 136. v. beran.

·be-brecan, he, heó -briceþ, -bricþ; *p. -bræc, pl. -bræcon; pp. -brocen To break off, deprive by breaking, to break to pieces, consume; carpando spoliare, confringere, consumere* :—*Beám heó abreóteþ and bebriceþ telgum it crusheth the tree and deprives it of its twigs*, Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. *Bebrocene wæron ealle hyra hlāfas consumpti erant omnes eorum panes*, Gr. Dial. 2, 21.

·be-bregdan; *p. -brægd, pl. -brugdon; pp. -brogden To pretend; simulare*, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20. v. bregdan.

·be-briceþ, -bricþ breaks off, deprives by breaking, Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. v. be-brecan.

be-brocen *broken, consumed*, Gr. Dial. 2, 21; *pp.* of *be-brecan*.
be-brugdon *they pretended*, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20; *p.* of *be-bregdan*.
be-būgan, *bi-būgan*; *p.* -beāg, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen. I. *to avoid*; *avertere*, *evitare*:—Ne meahste he ða gehðu bebūgan he could not avoid the sorrow, Elen. Kmbl. 1215; El. 609; Ps. Th. 138, 17.
 II. *to surround, encircle, encompass*; *circumire, circumcingere*:—Swā wæter bibūgeþ ðisne beorhtan bōsm so far as the water encircles this bright expanse, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 4; Pa. 6; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322.
 III. *to reach, extend*; *pertinere*:—Swā bebūgeþ gebod geond Brytenricu Sexna cyninges [MS. kyninges] so far as the command of the king of the Saxons extendeth through Britain, Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230; Beo. Th. 2451; B. 1223.
be-bycgean, -bycgan; *part.* -bycgende; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht *To sell, to set or put to sale*; *vendere*:—On gold bebycgean *to sell for gold*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 39. Iudas bebohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc *Judas sold the child of the Almighty for a heap of silver*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577; Ps. Th. 43, 14; 104, 15; Beo. Th. 5591; B. 2799.
be-byrd *garnished with nails, set with spikes*; *clavatus*, Cot. 49, Som. Lye.
be-byreþ supplies, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19; *pres.* of *be-beran*.
be-byrgan, *be-birgan*; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed To bury*; *sepelire*:—Bebyrgeþ bān and ysian *buries bones and embers*, Exon. 60a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286; Gen. 23, 19. *To bebyrgenne sepelire*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7; Jn. Bos. 19, 40. *v.* byrgan.
be-byrian; *p.* *ede, ide*; *pp.* *ed To bury*; *sepelire*:—Ðæt hī mōston ða deādan bebyrian *that they might bury the dead*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Hine ārlīce bebyride *eum honorifice sepelivit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20. *v.* byrian.
be-byrgan, *be-birgan*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed To cover with a mound, to bury*; *tumulare, sepelire*:—Bebirigaþ me *sepelire me*, Gen. 49, 29. Ða bān ðe ðær bebyrigede wæron ossa quæ ibidem fuerant tumulata, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 10; 2, 1; S. 500, 15. *v.* byrgan.
be-byrgan to bury, Mt. Bos. 8, 21, 22; Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3. *v.* byrgan, byrgan.
be-byrigednes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A burying*; *sepultura*:—Æfter monigum gearum his bebyrigednesse *post multos ejus sepulturæ annos*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 27. *v.* be-byrygnys.
be-byrygnys, -nyss; *be-byrigednes*, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A burying*; *sepultura*:—Ne wæs ænig se ðe bebyrygnysse sealde ðam ðe acwælde wæron *nec erat qui interemptos sepulturæ traderet*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3.
be-být commands, Lk. Bos. 4, 10; 3rd *pres.* of *be-beoðan*.
bec, *becc*, *e*; *m.* *A brook, beck or small rapid stream*; *rivulus*:—Of ðan bece [MS. bæcce] *from the beck*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 16.
Becc an abbey in Normandy:—Teodbald, ðe was abbot in ðe Bec *Theobald, who was abbot of Bec*, Chr. 1140; Th. 383, 40.
bēc books, Hy. 7, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 20. *v.* bōc.
be-cæfian, *be-cefian*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed To embroider, ornament, decorate*; *phalerare*:—Beceafed phaleratus, Cot. 84. *v.* cæfian.
be-carcan to take care of; *accurare*, Som. Lye. *v.* carc care.
becc a beck, brook, *v.* bec.
-beco, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes the situation to be near a brook or river.
becca, *an*; *m.* *A BECK, pick-axe, mattock*; *ligo, marra*, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 42.
bēce, *bæce*, *beóce*, *an*; *f.* *A beech-tree, a tree bearing mast*; *fagus, æsculus*:—Bēce *fagus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 21. *v.* bōcce, bōc.
be-ceāpian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To sell*; *vendere*:—He sceolde ealle his wēlan beceāpian *he should sell all his wealth*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 3. Se ðe sōþfæstnyssse beceāpā wid feo *he who sells truth for money*, ii. 244, 24. Hī beceāpodon heora æhta *they sold their possessions*, i. 316, 4, 11, 31. Beceāpa calle ðine æhta *sell all thy possessions*, ii. 400, 12. *v.* be-cýpan, ceāpian.
be-ceāsan; *p.* -ceós, *pl.* -ceóson; *pp.* -ceāsen *To attack, fight, combat*; *oppugnare, contendere*, Leo 131. *v.* ceāsan, ceās strife.
be-cefian; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed To ornament, embroider*, Lye. *v.* be-cæfian.
bēcen a beacon, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22. *v.* beacán.
bēcen; *adj.* *BEECHEN, made of beech*; *fagineus*:—Bēcen *fagineus*, Ælf. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 101; Wrt. Voc. 32, 36.
be-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To BECARVE, cut off, to cut or pare away*; *amputare, præcidere*:—Ðā hēt he hine heāfde beceorfan *then he ordered to cut off his head*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 3.
be-ceorian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To complain*; *obmurmurare*, R. Ben. 5. *v.* ceorian.
be-ceōwan, *bi-ceōwan*; *p.* -ceāw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew, gnaw*; *corrodere*:—Biþ swyra becowen [bicowen, Exon.] *the neck is gnawed*, Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. III.
be-cerran, -cyrran; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed To turn, turn round*; *vertere, convertere*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 156; Met. 13, 78. *v.* be-cyrran, cyrran.
becest bakest = *bacest*; 2nd *pers. pres.* of *bacan*.
beceþ baketh = *baceþ*; 3rd *pers. pres.* of *bacan*.
be-clamed; *part.* *p.* *BECLAMMED, glued to or together, emplaced, plastered over*; *glutinus*, Som. *v.* be-clemman.
be-clānsian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To cleanse*; *purgare*, Lye. *v.* clānsian.

be-clemman; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed To fetter, bind, tie, inclose, glue together*, BECLAM; *vincire, includere, glutinare*:—Ðeah he hie mid fiftigum clūsūm *beclomme though he inclose it with fifty bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. *Beclamed glutinatus*, Lye.
be-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clunon; *pp.* -clungen [cingan, i. *to wither, to adhere*] *To BECLING, surround, inclose*; *circumcludere, includere*:—Clommum beclungen *inclosed in bands*, Elen. Kmbl. 1388; El. 696.
be-clisan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed To inclose*; *includere*, Leo 126. *v.* be-clýsan.
be-clising, *e*; *f.* *An inclosed place, a cell*; *cella*, Leo 126. *v.* be-clýsing, be-clýsan.
be-clypian, *be-cleopian*, *be-clepian*; *p.* *ede, ode, ade*; *pp.* *ed, od, ad To accuse, summon, sue at law*; *accusare, in iudicium vocare, iudicio compellere*:—Ær he clāne sý ælcere spæce, ðe he ær beclýped was *before he be clear of every suit, in which he had been previously accused*, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12; 31; Th. i. 394, 29; 73; Th. i. 414, 23.
be-clyppan, *bi-clyppan*; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace*; *ampecti*, Ps. Th. 118, 61; Mk. Bos. 9, 36. *v.* clyppan.
be-clýsan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed To close in, to shut in, to inclose, to shut*; *includere, concludere, claudere*:—He beclýsde Iohannem on cwearterne *inclusit Iohannem in carcere*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20; Ps. Spl. 30, 10; Jos. 10, 18. Hīg hyra eāgan beclýsdon oculos suos *clausurunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15; Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323.
be-clýsing, *e*; *f.* *A cell*. *v.* be-clising.
bēcn, *es*; *n.* *A sign, beacon*; *signum*:—Mīn gebēd nū gyt bēcnūm standeþ ðæt him on wisum is wel lýcendlice *adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8; Beo. Kmbl. 6314; B. 3161. *v.* beacán.
bēcnan; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed To indicate, denote, signify*; *indicare, significare*:—Ðe we mid ðam bridde bēcnan tiliaþ *which we will denote by the bride*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 158; Met. 11, 79; Exon. 110a; Th. 421, 31; Rā. 40, 26; 106 b; Th. 407, 5; Rā. 25, 10. *v.* beacánian.
be-cnāwan; *p.* -cneow, *pl.* -cneowon; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know*; *cognoscere*, C. R. Ben. 25. *v.* on-cnāwan.
bēcniendlice; *adv.* *Allegorically or by parable*; *allegorice*, Som. *v.* bēcnan.
bēcnunog; *e*; *f.* *A sign, token*; *significatio*:—Ðu bēcnunoge sealdest ðam ðe ege ðinne elne healdap *dedisti metuentibus te significationem*, Ps. Th. 59, 4.
bēcnydlīc; *adj.* *Allegorical*; *allegoricus*:—Bēcnydlīc *gerecednesse explanationis allegorice*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5, note. *v.* bēcnan.
be-cnyttan; *v. a.* *To knit, bind or tie, inclose*; *ligare*:—Ðe seó molde on becnit was *in which the mould was inclosed*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29, note. *v.* cnyttan, cnittan.
be-com came, was come, Beo. Th. 231; B. 115; *p.* of *be-cuman*.
be-corfen; *part.* *p.* *Cut off, beheaded*; *truncatus*:—Becorfen was heāfde *capite truncatus est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 19. *v.* be-ceorfan.
be-craflan; *p.* *ode, ede*; *pp.* *od, ed To crave*. *v.* craflan.
be-creoþan; *p.* -creap, *pl.* -cruþon; *pp.* -cropaþ *To bring secretly, to creep*; *irreperere*:—Ðæt he sie becropaþ on carcern *that he should be secretly led to prison*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 71; Met. 25, 36.
becest bakest = *bacest*; 2nd *pers. pres.* of *bacan*.
be-cuman; *he* -cymþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen; *v.* *intrants*. I. *TO BECOME, happen, befall, meet with, fall in with*; *contingere, evenire, supervenire, incidere*:—Syððan niht becom *after it had become night, or night had come*, Beo. Th. 231; B. 115. Oft becymþ se ānweald ðisse worulde to swiðe gōðum monnum *often cometh the power of this world to very good men*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 18. Ðam gōðum becymþ ānfeald yfel *to the good happens unmixed evil*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. Hini ðæs grim leān becom *this grim retribution happened to them*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Him becōmon fela yrmþa *much misery befell them*, Ælf. T. 41, 21. Becom *evenit*, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18. He becom on ða sceadan *he fell among thieves*, Lk. Bos. 10, 30; R. Ben. 65.
 II. *to come, enter, come or attain to, come together*; *venire, ingredi, pervenire, attingere, concurrere*:—In ða ceastre becuman *meahte thou mightest come into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1858; An. 931. Hannibal to ðam lande becom *Hannibal came to that land*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 14. Gehlýde mīn to ðe becume *clamor meus ad te perveniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. Ic eft up becom *ēce dreamas I again on high attained to eternal joys*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 4; Sat. 512. Becumen sī *concurratur*, R. Ben. 43. Becumendum to Segor *venientibus in Segor*, Gen. 13, 10.
bēcun a beacon, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. *v.* beacán.
be-cunnian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To assay, prove, try*; *experiri*. *v.* cunnian.
be-cwedaþ; *ðū* -cwist, *he* -cwip; *p.* -cwæp, *pl.* -cwædon; *pp.* -cweden, -cweden. I. *to say, assert*; *dicere*:—Swā ðū worde becwist *as thou sayest by word*, Andr. Kmbl. 386; An. 193; 419; An. 210.
 II. *to reproach*; *exprobrare*:—Hī becwedaþ *exprobraverunt*, Ps. Th. 88, 44.
 III. *to BEQUEATH, to give by will*; *legare*:—Ealle ða mynstra and ða cyrican wæron *givene and becwedene Gode all the minsters and churches were given and bequeathed to God*, Chr. 694; Th. 66, 6, note 2; Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 16.
be-cwom, *pl.* -cwōmon *came, fell*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344; *p.* of *be-cuman*.

be-cwyddod; *part. p.* [be, cwidian to speak] *Bespoken, deposited*; *depositum*, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 9.

be-cyme, es; *m.* A BY-COMING, *an event or coming suddenly*; *eventus*:—*Ðæs gehātes and ðæs witedōmes sōþ se æfterfyligenda becyme ðara wīsenā gesēdde and getrymde cūjus promissi et prophetiæ veritatem sequens rerum astruxit eventus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 35.

be-cymp happens, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. v. *be-cuman*.

be-cýpan, ic-cýpe, ðu-cýpest, cýpst, he-cýpeþ, cýpp, *pl.* -cýpaþ; *p.* ic, he -cýpte, ðu -cýptest, *pl.* -cýpton; *pp.* -cýped, -cýpt To sell; *vendere*:—*Ðu becýptest folc ðin vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14. Gif hwā becýpp his dōhtor si quis vendiderit filiam suam, Ex. 21, 7. Iosep becýped was *venundatus est Ioseph*, Ps. Spl. 104, 16; Mt. Bos. 10, 29. v. *cýpan*.

be-cýrran, *p.* -cýrde; *pp.* -cýrred, -cýred, -cýrd; *v. trans.* To turn to, to give up, deliver, betray; *verttere, transferre ad*:—*Ælfmār hī becýrde Ælfmār betrayed ic*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 23. v. *be-cerran*.

BED, bedd, es; *n.* I. A BED, couch, pallet; *stratum, lectus*:—*Hī ðā inasendon ðæt bed, ðe se lama on læg*, Mk. Bos. 2, 4; *thei senten down the bedd, in whiche the sike man lay*, Wyc. To ðinum bedde to thy bed, Gen. 16, 2. II. *a bed in a garden*;

pulvillus vel areola in hortis; *used in compounds*, as *Wyrt-bedd a wort bed*, Herb. 7, 1; *Lchdm. i. 96, 22: Hreōd-bedd a reed bed*, 8, 1; *Lchdm. i. 98, 13. [Plat. O. Sax. Dut. bed, n: Ger. bett, bette, n: M. H. Ger. bette, n: O. H. Ger. petti, n: Goth. badi, n: Dan. bed: Swed. bädd, n: O. Nrs. bedr, m. According to Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1722 connected with A. Sax. biddan: Goth. biðjan? for which he suggests the original meaning to lie on the ground; humi jacere.] DER. bed, bedd, -bolster, -clýfa, -cōfa, -felt, -ian, -ling, -ling, -reáf, -reda [-rida], -rest, -stede, -þēn, -tīd: gebed, -clýfa, -scipe.*

bed asked:—*ic bed petii*, Ps. Spl. 26, 7, = *bæd*; *p.* of *biddan*.

BĒD, es; *nom. acc. pl.* bēdu, bēdo; *n.* A prayer, supplication, religious worship; *oratio, supplicatio, Dei cultus*:—*Ðæt he sceolde ða bēdu [MS. B. byldo constancy] anescian that he should diminish [weaken] the prayers*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Bēd is chiefly found in composition, as in,—*Bēd-hūs a place for prayer, bēd-dagas prayer-days, Rogation-days*. The original word *bēd* a prayer was superseded by *ge-bēd* a prayer, *q. v.* [*Orm. bede a prayer; acc. pl. bedess: Laym. acc. s. bede, bode a prayer; dat. s. ibede; nom. pl. beden: R. Glouc. acc. pl. bedes prayers: Piers acc. pl. bedes prayers,—if I bidde any bedes: Piers and Chauc. also bedes,—a peire of bedes,—a set of beads or small balls of glass etc. on a string, for counting prayers: O. Sax. beda; gen. s. bede; dat. s. bedu: O. Frs. bede: M. H. Ger. bete: O. H. Ger. beta.*] DER. bēd-dagas, -hūs, -rīp; gebēd, -dagas, -hūs, -man, -rāden, -stōw. v. *biddan*.

Beda, an; *m.* Venerable Bede, born at Monkton by Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in A. D. 674. He wrote his *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* about A. D. 731, and died May 26, at the age of 61, in 735.—He gives the following account of himself, according to king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version, made about 890:—*ic Beda, Cristes þeow, and Mæsse-Preost ðæs Mynstres ðara eadigra Apostola Petrus and Paulus, ðæt is æt Wira-mūþan [Wearmouth] and on Gyrwum [Jarrow], was accenned on sundor-lande ðæs ylcian Mynstres.—Mid ðy ic was seofon wintre, ðā wæs ic mid gýmnenne mīnra maga seald to fēðanne and to lēranne ðam ārwrþan Abbude Benedicte, and Ceolfriþe æfter ðon and syððan ealle tīd mīnes lifes on ðæs ylcian Mynstres eardunge, ic was dōnde, and ealle geornnesse ic sealde to leornianne and to smēagianne hālige gewrito and betwyh gehald regollices þeodscipes and ða dæghwāmlican gýmnenne to singanne on cyricean me symble swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe [leornode oððe] lārde oððe write.—And ðā ðy nigon-teoðan geāre mīnes lifes ðæt ic Deāconhāde onfēng; and ðy þrittigōðan geāre Mæsse-Preost-hāde. And æghwæðerne þurh þēnung ðæs ārwrþan bīscopes Johannes þurh hāse and bebod Ceolfriþes ðæs Abbudes.—Of ðære tīde ðæs ðe ic Mæssepreosthāde onfēng oþ nigon and fiftig wintra mīnre ylðo, ic ðās bēc for mīnre nýðearfe and mīnra frēonda of geweorcum ārwrþra Fædera wrāt and sette ge eac swylce to mægwlite and gýstes and gāstlicra gerecenassa ic to ætýcte [Ego] Bæda, famulus Christi, et Presbyter Monasterii beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad Viuræmuda et Ingyrwum, natus sum in territorio ejusdem Monasterii.—Cum essem annorum septem [A. D. 674 + 7 = 681] cura propinquorum datus sum educandus reverentissimo Abbati Benedicto, ac deinde Ceolfrido cunctumque ex eo tempus vite in ejusdem Monasterii habitatione peragens, omnem meditandis Scripturis operam dedi atque inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam semper aut discere aut docere aut scribere habui.—Nonodecimo autem vitæ meæ anno [A. D. 674 + 19 = 693] Diaconatum, tricesimo gradum Presbyteratus [A. D. 674 + 30 = 704]. Utrumque per ministerium reverentissimi Episcopi Johannis jubente Ceolfrido Abbate suscepi.—Ex quo tempore accepti Presbyteratus usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nomen [A. D. 674 + 59 = 733], hæc in Scripturam sanctam meæ meorumque necessitati ex opusculis venerabilium Patrum brevier adnotare sive etiam ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjicere curavi, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 18–35. Hēr forþfērde Beda here, A. D. 735 [MS. 734].*

Bede died, Chr. 734; Th. 77, 20, col. 1, 2, 3. Anno 735, Bæda Presbyter obiit, Bd. S. 224, 5. Sanctus Bedan bān restap on Gyrwa-wic saint Bede's bones rest in Jarrow, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, note 4, 3.

be-dēlan, -dēlan, bi-dēlan; *p.* -dælde, -dælde; *pp.* -dæled, -dæled To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything; *privare, orbare, sejungere, liberare, expertem reddere*:—*Wuldres bedæled deprived of honour*, Salm. Kmbl. 760; Sal. 379. Nele hī God æfre gōde bedælan Dominus non privabit eos bonis, Ps. Th. 83, 13. Be ðære lyfte bedæled æere privatus, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. scienc. 17, 11. Hī biōþ ælces cræftes bedælde they are destitute of all ability, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 28. Hwī seal ic beōn bedæled ægþer mīnra sunena cur utroque orbabor filio? Gen. 27, 45. Gesælige sallow sorgum bedæled happy souls released from cares, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 34; Sat. 266.

Beda-ford Bedford, Chr. 915; Th. 191, 26, col. 1. v. *Bedan ford*. **bēdan** to offer, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 12, col. 1. v. *bēdan III*.

Bedan ford, Beda-ford, Bedcan ford, Bede-ford, Bedican ford, Biedcan ford, es; *m.* *dat.* -forde, -forda [Hunt. A. D. 1148 Bedeford: West. 1377 Bedford: Kni. 1395 Bedforde, Bedeforde: bedan = bedum lectis, ford vadum: lectos et diversoria ad vadum sonans, Camd.] BEDFORD; oppidi nomen:—*Da yldestan men to Bedan forda hyrdon the first men belonged to Bedford*, Chr. 918; Ing. 133, 2. Eādweard cýning fōr to Bedan forda king Edward went to Bedford, 919; Ing. 133, 13. Hie gedýdon æt Bedan forda *pervenirent ad Bedanfordum*, Chr. 921; Gib. 107, 40.

Bedan ford-scīr, Bæda-ford-scīr, Bæda-ford-scīr, Bede-ford-scīr, e; *f.* BEDFORDSHIRE; *comitatus nomen*:—*Hī hæfdon ofergān Bedan fordsceire they had subjugated Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 2. Wende him it into Bedan fordsceire *egressus est in Bedanfordsciram*, 1016; Th. 278, 16, col. 1.

Bedan heáfod, es; *m.* Beda's head, Bedwin? in Wiltshire, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 6. v. *Biedan* heáfod.

bed-bolster; *gen.* -bolstres; *m.* A pillow, bolster; *plumacium*:—*Bed-bolster plumacium*, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 103; Wrt. Voc. 25, 43.

Bedcan ford Bedford, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 27, col. 1. v. *Bedan* ford.

bed-clýfa, bedd-clýfa, bed-cleōfa, bed-cōfa, an; *m.* A bed-chamber, closet; *cubile hominis, cubiculum*:—*Gang into ðinum bedclýfan intra in cubiculum tuum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6.

bed-cōfa, an; *m.* A bed-place; *cubiculum*:—*Bed-cōfa vel būr cubiculum*, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99; Lk. Bos. 12, 3. v. *bed-clýfa*.

bedd a bed; *stratum, lectus*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 33; Gen. 2234. v. *bed*.

bedd bid, command, Lev. 6, 20, = bid, bidd; *impert.* of *biddan*.

bēd-dagas; *pl. nom. m.* Prayer-days, Rogation-days; *orandi dies, Rogationis dies*, Wanl. Catal. 20, 12.

bedd-clýfa a bed-chamber; *cubiculum*, Gen. 43, 30. v. *bed-clýfa*.

beddian, beddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To prepare or make a bed; *sternere*:—*ic strewige oððe beddige I make or prepare a bed*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. Fēde þearfan, and beddige him feed the needy, and make a bed for them, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

bedding, beding, e; *f.* I. BEDDING, covering of a bed; *stramentum, stratum*, Ælf. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 60:—*Mid mīnum teárum mīne beddinge ic beþwek lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *a bed*; *lectus*:—*Gyf ic astige on bedinge strāte mīnre si ascendero in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3.

bedd-reáf bed-clothes. v. *bed-reáf*.

bedd-redða, bedd-rida, an; *m.* One bed-ridden; *clanicus*, Ælf. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 28. v. *bed-reda*.

bedd-rest, bed-rest, e; *f.* A bed-rest, a bed; *lectus*:—*Me Sarrañ bedd-reste gestāh Sarah ascended my bed*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715: 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248.

-bēde exorable. DER. eāþ-bēde, *q. v.*

be-deāglian, bi-deāglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret; *occultare, abscondere*:—*Me ne meahste monna ænig bi-deāglian hwæt he hogde nobody could conceal from me what he meditated*, Exon. 51a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. *be-diglian*.

be-deaht = *be-þeaht covered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 213; *pp.* of *be-peccan*.

Bede-ford Bedford, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 12, col. 1. v. *Bedan* ford. **Bede-ford-scīr** Bedfordshire, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 1. v. *Bedan* ford-scīr.

be-dēglad, bi-dēglad hidden, obscured, Exon. 57a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp.* of *be-diglian*.

be-dēlan; *p.* -dælde; *pp.* -dæled To deprive; *privare*:—*Duguðum be-dēled deprived of dignity*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122. v. *be-dēlan*.

be-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen To dig in or around, to bury, inter; *circumfodere, sepelire*:—*Ōþ ic hine bedelfe usque dum fodiam circa illam*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Bedealf hyt on eorþan he buried it in the earth, Mt. Bos. 25, 18. Bedelfen, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081.

be-delfing, e; *f.* A digging about; *ablaqueatio*:—*Niderwart treōwes bedelfing a digging about the lower part of a tree*, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 16; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2.

beden prayed, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 28; Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 22; *pp.* of *biddan*.

Bederices weorþ, es; *m.* [Bederices Bederic's, weorþ worth, town, or residence] Bederic's worth or town, so called because the manor formerly belonged to Bederic, who bequeathed it to Edmund the king and martyr, hence it was subsequently called Eádmundes burh, *St. Edmund's bury*:—On Bedericeswyrþe at Bedericsworth, Will 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 517, 26. *At an earlier date, in A. D. 958, Ælfgar records*,—Ic an ðat lond into Beodricheswyrþe to Seynt Eádmundes stówe I give the land at Bedericsworth to St. Edmund's place, Th. Diplm. 506, 12. *v.* Eádmundes burh.

Bedewinda, an; *m.* BEDWIN, Wilts:—Ic, Ælfréd, West-Seaxena cining [MS. cinge], an Eádwede, minum yldran suna, ðæs landes æt Bedewindan I, Alfred, king of the West-Saxons, give the land at Bedwin to Edward, my elder son [lit. made a grant of the land at Bedwin], Alfd. Will 14, 10.

bed-felt, es; *m?* *A bed-covering*; lecti pannus, lodix, R. Ben. 55.

béd-hús, es; *n.* [béd a prayer, hús a house] *A chapel, an oratory, a place for prayer*; oratorium, Fulg. 43.

Bedican ford, es; *m.* Bedford, Chr. 571; Ing. 26, 12. *v.* Bedan ford.

be-dician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To BEDIKE, to mound, to fortify with a mound; aggerare munire:—Bedicodon ða buruh útan they embanked the city without, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 8, col. 1.

be-didrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere:—Wéndon ge, ðæt ge mihton bedidrian miþne geflican think ye, that ye could deceive one like me? Gen. 44, 15. DER. be-dyderian, dyderian.

be-dielf dug, Mt. Foxe 25, 18, for be-dealf; *p.* of be-delfan.

be-diglian, -dihlian, -deaglian; *ic* -diglige; *p.* -diglode; *pp.* -diglod, -dihlod; *v. a.* To hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret; occultare, abscondere:—Ne hīre ðū him ðæt ðū hine bediglige non audias eum ut occultes eum, Deut. 13, 8. On grīne ða ðe hī bediglodon in laqueo quem absconderunt, Ps. Spl. 9, 16. Bediglod occultus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 5.

be-dihlian; *p.* -dihlode; *pp.* -dihlod *To hide*. *v.* be-diglian.

beding, e; *f.* Bedding, covering of a bed, a bed, Ps. Spl. 131, 3. *v.* bedding.

be-dipped, bedypt dipped, dyed; tinctus. *v.* be-dyppan.

bedding a delicate person. *v.* bædling.

be-dofen drowned; submersus, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 5; *pp.* of be-dūfan.

be-dolfen buried, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081; *pp.* of be-delfan.

be-dôn [be, dôn to do] *To shut*; claudere:—Ðæt ðū ðine doru mihtest be-dôn fæste that thou mightest shut fast thy doors, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

béd-ræden, -ræðenn, e; *f.* An assignment, ordinance or appointment; assignatio, Som. *v.* ge-béd-ræden.

be-dræf drove, Exon. 108a; Th. 412, 5; Rā. 30, 9, = be-drāf; *p.* of be-drīfan.

be-drāf drove, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38; *p.* of be-drīfan.

be-dragan; *p.* -drōg, -drōh, pl. -drōgon; *pp.* -dragen *To draw aside, seduce*; seducere:—He ðie dearnenga bedrōg who seduced her secretly, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602.

bed-reāf, es; *m.* Bed-clothes, bedding; lodix, fulcrum, lectisternia, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 109; 111; Som. 79, 62, 64; R. Ben. 55.

bed-reda, -rida, an; *m.* [bed a bed, reda = rida from riden ridden, *pp.* of ridan to ride, hence the def. adj. bedreda bedridden, and the noun bedreda, bedrida one bedridden] ONE BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—Ðær læg be ðam wege ān bedreda there lay by the way one bedridden, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 4. Arās se bedreda, and an blissigede the bedridden arose, and ran rejoicing, ii. 422, 9. Ðā ða se sunderhāga Iosias ðæt tācn geseah on ðam bedredan [def. adj.] men, ða feól he to ðæs apostoles fōtum when the pharisee Josias saw that miracle in the bedridden man, then fell he at the apostle's feet, ii. 422, 11. Drihten cwæp to sumum bedridan the Lord said to one bedridden, i. 472, 23.

bed-rest a bed; lectica, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 75; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 36. *v.* bedd-rest.

bed-rida one bedridden, Homl. Th. i. 472, 23. *v.* bed-reda.

be-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, -drāf, pl. -drifon; *pp.* -drifen; *v. a.* I. to drive, thrust on or upon, to compel, constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to pursue, follow; cogere, compellere, agere, adigere:—Perðica hine bedrāf into ānum fæstene Perðiccas drove him into a fastness, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38. Hī him hām bedrifon [MS. bedrifan] and sige āhton they drove them home and had a victory, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 20. Wiht ða hūde hām bedrāf a creature drove the spoil home, Exon. 108a; Th. 412, 5; Rā. 30, 9. Ðū bedrifon [MS. bidrifon] wurde on ðas peōstan worlde thou wast driven into this dark world, Exon. 28b; Th. 86, 17; Cri. 1409. II. to drive or beat against, to surround; obnuere, obducere, circumflare:—He geseah stapulas standan storme bedrifene he saw columns standing driven by the storm, Andr. Kmbl. 2987; An. 1496; Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. DER. drīfan.

be-drincan; *p.* -dranc, pl. -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink in or up, absorb*; imbibere:—Donne ðæt bedruncon sý, eft hit geniwa when that is drunk up, renew it again, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B.

béd-rīp, e; *f.* The cutting or reaping of corn on request; ad preces messio, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 4, note. *v.* bēn-rīp.

be-drōg seduced, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602; *p.* of be-dragan.

be-droren; *pp.* Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived; deceptus, orbatus, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 31; Gen. 528: 93; Th. 120, 22; Gen. 1998; *pp.* of be-dreōsan. *v.* dreōsan, bi-droren.

be-drūcen drunk in, absorbed, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B; *pp.* of be-drincan.

bed-ryda, an; *m.* A bedridden man; clinicus:—Se bedryda wearp gehæled sōna; and eode him ða hām, hāl on his fōtum, se ðe ær wæs geboren on bære to cyrcan the bedridden man was soon healed; and he then went home, whole on his feet, who before was borne on a bier to church, Glostr. Frag. 10, 4, 15-18. *v.* bed-reda, dri, drian.

bed-stede, es; *m.* [bed a bed; stede a place, station; locus, situs] A BEDSTEAD; sponda. *v.* stede.

bed-þēn, es; *m.* [bed a bed, þēn for þegn a servant] A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber; lecti minister, camerarius, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 101.

bed-tīd, e; *f.* BEDTIME, bed time; lecti adeundi tempus, serum, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 2.

bēdu prayers; orationes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. *v.* bēd; *n.*

be-dūfan; *p.* -deaf, pl. -dufon; *pp.* -dofen *To bedive, put under*; submergere, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 13. *v.* be-dofen. DER. dūfan.

bēdul, *adj.* Prayerful, suppliant; petitiuosus, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 46.

be-dulfon buried, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p.* pl. of be-delfan.

bed-wahrift, es; *n.* A curtain; cortina, Cod. Dipl. A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 9.

be-dyderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere. *v.* be-didrian. DER. dyderian to deceive.

be-dydrung, e; *f.* A deceit, deceiving; deceptio. DER. dydrung.

be-dyppan; *p.* -dypte, pl. -dypton; *pp.* -dypped; *v. trans.* To dip, immerse; mergere, intingere, tingere:—Se ðe bedypp on discē mid me his hand qui intingit mecum manum in paropside, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Se ðe ic ræce bedyppedue hlāf is cui ego intinctum panem porrexero, Jn. Bos. 13, 26. Hīg bedypton his tuncan on ðam blōde inxerunt tunicam ejus in sanguine, Gen. 37, 31. Ic bedypte mergo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36.

be-dyrnan, bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal*; occultare:—Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrþan it might not be hidden from him, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261; Elen. Kmbl. 1201; El. 602; 1164; El. 584. *v.* dyrnan.

be-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To leave aground by ebbing*; aqua privare:—Scipu wæron be-ebbode [be-ebbade] the ships were left aground by the ebb, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 30. *v.* ebbian.

beel, es; *n.* A pile; rogos, Gl. E. 6, Lye. *v.* bæl.

be-eódon dwelt, inhabited, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1; *p.* of be-gān.

beer a bier, bed, Cot. 23; Jn. Lind. War. 5, 8. *v.* bær.

be-fæstan, bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted. I. to fasten,

make fast, fix; infigere:—Biþ se þrida dæl lige befæsted, in glēda gripe the third part shall be fastened in fire, into the gripe of flames, Elen. Kmbl. 2598; El. 1300. II. to establish; fundare, firmare:—

Was se bisceophād fægere befæsted the bishopric was fairly established, Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. III. to commend, recommend, commit, deliver, put in trust, entrust; commendare, tradere, committere:—He his gefēran his frēondum wæs befæstende socios amicis suis commendavit, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Ic him befæsted wæs I was entrusted to him, 5, 6; S. 618, 37; Ps. Th. 30, 5. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest feoh myneterum oportuit te committere pecuniam numulariis, Mt. Bos. 25, 27; L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 10.

be-fæsting, e; *f.* An entrusting. DER. fæsting.

be-fæðman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embrace with the arms*; ulnis amplecti:—Befæðman, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. *v.* fæðman.

be-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fættian to fatten] *To make fat, anoint*; impinguare. *v.* ge-fættian.

be-falden covered. *v.* swegl-befalden.

be-fangen taken, Jos. 7, 15; *pp.* of be-fōn.

be-faran; *p.* -fōr, pl. -fōron; *pp.* -faren; *v. trans.* [be, faran to go] *To go round, to travel through, go all over, to traverse, to go, march, encompass, to surround*; peragere, circumvenire:—Ne befaraþ ge Israhēla burga ærdan ðe mannes sunu cume ye shall not go over the cities of the Israelites before the son of man come, Mt. Bos. 10, 23. Rōmāne on ungewis on ān nyrewett befōran, 6þ hý Somnīte útan befōran the Romans marched unwittingly into a narrow pass, till the Samnites surrounded them on the outside, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 8; Cd. 167; Th. 209, 10; Exod. 497.

be-fealdan, bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, pl. -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden, -falden *To fold, infold, clasp, involve, surround, inwrap, cover, overwhelm*; implicare, involvere, amplecti, circumdare:—Ðū miht on ānre hand eáde befaldan ealne middaneard thou canst easily infold in one hand all the mid-earth, Hy. 7, 119; Hy. Gyn. ii. 289, 119. Ðā he ða bōc befeóld cum plicuisset librum, Lk. Bos. 4, 20. He befeóld his handa mid ðæra tycceana fellum pelliculas hedorum circumdedit manibus, Gen. 27, 16. Mec hý-gedyrht befeóld a body of domestics surrounded me, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21. DER. swegl-befalden.

be-feallan, ic -fealle, *đū* -feallest, *fylst*, he -fealleþ, -fyllþ, *pl.* -feallaþ; *p.* -feól, -feóil, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen. **I.** *to fall*; cadere, incidere:—*Ān of đām ne befylþ on eorþan unus ex illis non cadet super terram*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Hie oft befeallaþ on micel yfel *they often fall into great evil*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8; Cd. 18; Th. 21, 26; Gen. 330; Lk. Bos. 10, 36; Gen. 15, 12. **II.** *to fall off*; cadere ab aliquo; *pp.* befeallen *deprived, bereft*; orbatus, privatus:—*Frēondum befeallen bereft of friends*, Beo. Th. 2256; B. 1126; 4504; B. 2256. DER. feallan.

be-feastnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To betrothe*; desponsare:—*Befeastnad betrothed*; desponsatus, Mt. Lind. Str. 1, 18. **v.** be-fæstan.

be-fēhp includes, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14; 3rd pers. pres. of be-fōn.

be-felan, -feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -feolen, -folen *To commit, commend, deliver, assign, allot*; committere, commendare, tradere, Leo 140. **v.** be-feolan.

be-felgan, bi-felgan; *p.* -fealg, -fealh, -felh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen. **I.**

v. intrans. *To stick or cling to, betake oneself*; inhærere, insistere:—*Pilcom* wordum heó him befelh *Ælce dæge hujuscemodi verbis per singulos dies mulier molesta erat ei*, Gen. 39, 10. *Æfter đon de he đær sum fēc hālgum leornungum befealh* *Gen. he had there for a while betaken himself to holy learning*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 19. *Đæt he đām hālwendan on-gynnnessum georne gefeole* [befulge MS. B.] *ut cœptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11, note. **II.** **v. trans.** *To deliver, transmit, consign*; tradere, committere:—*He hine rōde befealg he delivered him to the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 2654; An. 1328.

be-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell*; cedere. **v.** be-fyllan.

be-fēng concubuerit, Gen. 19, 33. **v.** be-fōn.

be-feohtan; *p.* -feahþ, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting*;

pugnando privare. **v.** bi-feohtan.

be-feól, -feóll fell, Lk. Bos. 10, 36; *p.* of be-feallan.

be-feolan, bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To commit, commend, deliver, grant*; committere, commendare, tradere:—*Mordor* under eorþan befeolan *to commit murder under the earth*, Exon. 90 b;

Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 7; Dan. 560. *Đū him for invite yfel befæle* *propter dolos disposuisti eis mala*, Ps. Th. 72, 14.

Him wæs hālg gāst befofen *faste the holy spirit was fully granted to him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937; 391; El. 196. **v.** be-felan.

be-feóld folded, Lk. Bos. 4, 20; *p.* of be-fealdan.

BEFER, beofer, beofor, byfor, es; *m.* A BEAVER; castor, fiber:—*Befer fiber, castor, ponticus?* Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 59, 3; Wrt. Voc. 22, 47. Beofor, byfor fiber, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. [Plat. Dut. bever. Ger. M. H. Ger. biber: O. H. Ger. pipar, pipur: Dan. bærer: Swed. bäver: O. Nrs. bifra, f: Slav. bobr. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1806 connects the word with Ger. bauen *to build*.]

be-fēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go about, to go round, surround*; circumire, circumdare:—*He lērende đa castel befēre* *circumibat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. He befērde *đæt Israhēlisc folc he surrounded the people of Israel*, Ex. 14, 9. DER. fēran.

be-fician *to deceive, to go round*; decipere, Off. Epis. 8.

be-filan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To befoul, defile*:—*Nā mid meoxe befiled not defiled with dung*, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11. **v.** be-fýlan.

be-filgan; *p.* -figde; *pp.* -figled *To follow after, pursue*; insequi:—*Wolde me befiglende beón mid säre voluit me insequi cum dolore*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 28, note. **v.** be-felgan.

be-flagen flæsc, es; *n.* [MS. flæc] *The bowels*; viscera:—*Beflagen flæc* [= flæsc] *vel innoxes inneweard viscera*, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. **v.** be-fléan.

be-fléan; *p.* -flóg, *pl.* -flógon; *pp.* -flagen *To flay, to skin, or take off the skin or bark*; decorticare, Cot. 62. **v.** beflagen flæsc.

be-fléogan; *p.* -fléah, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flagen *To fly around or about*;

circumvolare:—*Đa spearcan beflugon on đæs huses flæd* *the sparks flew about on the roof of the house*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31, note.

be-fléon; *p.* -fleónne; *p.* -fléah, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flagen *To flee, flee away, escape*; fugere, effugere, evitare:—*Hū he mihte befléon fram đām* *towearðan yrrē quomodo posset fugere a ventura ira*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 39. *Whider mæg ic đinne andwlitan befléon a facie tua quo fugiam?* Ps. Th. 138, 5; 61, 6. *Nō đæt yde byþ to befléonne* *it is not easy to flee from that*, Beo. Th. 2010; B. 1003.

be-flōwan; *p.* -fléow, *pl.* -fléowon; *pp.* -flōwen *To overflow*; diffluere, redundare:—*Wætre beflōwen overflowed with water*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 19; Kl. 49.

be-fōh contain; complectere, Solil. 3; *impert.* of be-fōn.

be-folen granted, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937; *pp.* of be-felan, be-feolan.

be-fōn, bi-fōn, ic -fō, *đū* -fēhst, he -fēhþ, *pl.* -fōþ; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon;

impert. -fōh; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen; *v. trans.* **I.** *to comprehend, grasp*;

seize, take hold of, catch; comprehendere, apprehendere, capere:—*Swā he ealle befēhþ ānes cræfte, heofon and eorþan* *even as he comprehendeth all by his sole power, heaven and earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 653; An. 327. *Habbā* *me helle clommas fæste* *befangen the clasps of hell have firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 7; Gen. 374. *Heó ānne hæfde befangen* *she had seized one*, Beo. Th. 2594; B. 1295. Befangen on đam fracadan *gilte*

deprehensus in hoc facinore, Jos. 7, 15. Ne mihton hig his word befōn *non potuerunt verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Bos. 20, 26. *Gif mon forstolenne cēap befēhþ if a man seize stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4; L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 10. *Đæt hig woldon done Hælend on his spræce befōn ut caperent eum in sermone*, Mt. Bos. 22, 15.

II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, clothe, case, receive, conceive*;

circumdare, amplecti, complecti, capere, cingere, tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—*He hafāþ đam brīde bū tū befangen* *he has encompassed both with the bride*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 58; Met. 11, 29. Befongen frēa-wrāsum *encircled with noble chains*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451.

Fýre befangen enveloped in fire, Beo. Th. 4540; B. 2274. Ne mihte des middaneard ealle đa bēc befōn *non potest capere mundus omnes eos libros*,

Jn. Bos. 21, 25; Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14. Befōh hit mid fēaum wordum *complectere hoc paucis verbis*, Solil. 3; Ps. Th. 74, 2. Ne hēt he nā etan done lichaman đe he mid befangen wæs *he bade them not eat that body with which he was surrounded*, Homl. Pasc. Lisl. 9, 19; Soul Kmbl. 67; Seel. 34; Job 19, 26; Thw. 168, 2. Saglas, golde befonegne

poles, cased in gold, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 a, 25. *Ic hēr hælu calic hæbbe befangen* *calicem salutaris accipiam*, Ps. Th. 115, 4; Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80.

be-fongen encircled, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451; *pp.* of be-fōn.

be-fōran, bi-fōran; *prep.* i. dat. ii. acc. [be by, proximity, fōran fore, as æt fōran] BEFORE; ante, coram, præ:—**I.** *dat.* He swiðe oft befōran

fremede folces rāswum wundor *æfter wundre* *he very often performed before the princes of the people miracle after miracle*, Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619. *Ealdormen hēredon hī befōran him principes laudaverunt eam apud illum*, Gen. 12, 15. *Hwā ne wāfāþ đæs, đæt đa steorran scināþ*

befōran đām mōnan, and ne befōran đære sunnan *who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. **II.** *acc.* He oft befōran hine com *ante illum venire*

consequeretur, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 42, note. *Sweord manige gesāwon* *befōran beorn* *beran many saw a sword borne before the hero*, Beo. Th. 2052; B. 1024. **III.** *befōran frequently comes after the case*:—*Him befōran fēreþ leht* *light goeth before him*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 29; Sat. 389. *Him bifōran* *before them*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947.

be-fōran; *adv.* Before, at hand, openly; ante, antea, præ, in conspectu, in conspectum:—*He sceal befōran fēran* *he shall advance before*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18. *Wundor on eorþan* *he befōran cýþde* *he revealed miracles on earth openly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1212; An. 606. *Wæs*

se atola befōran the wicked one was at hand, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 17; Sat. 487. *He befōran gengde* *he went before*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412.

be-fōran-cwēdan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwēdon, -cwēdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foretell*; prædicere, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 15, note; 5, 2; S. 615, 13, note.

befōran-gestihtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-ordain*; præordinare. DER. ge-stihtian.

Befor-leæg Beverley, in Yorkshire. **v.** Beofer-lic.

be-fōtian, -fōtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fōtian, fōt a foot] *To befoot, to cut off the feet*; pedes abscindere, Som. **v.** be-heāfdian *to behead*.

be-freōn; *p.* -freode; *pp.* -freod *To free*; liberare, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110.

be-frinan, -frynian; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen [be, frinan to ask] *To ask, inquire, learn*; interrogare, sciscitari, discere:—*Ic befrine* *sciscitor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 4. *Herodes befran hī* *Herodes didicit ab eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7.

beftan *behind, without*; post, sine, Som. Lye. **v.** bæftan.

be-fýlan, -filan; *p.* -fýlede; *pp.* -fýled, -fýled, -fýld; *v. trans.* [be, fýl foul] *To BEFOUL, pollute, defile, make filthy*; inquinare, foedare, contaminare:—*Befýled*, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11; Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 23; Lchdm. iii. 208, 7; Cot. 104.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fýlde; *pp.* -fýlled [be, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill, fill up*; adimplere:—*Befýllan*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26.

be-fýllan; *p.* -fýlde, -fealde; *pp.* -fýlled; *v. trans.* [be, fýllan, fellan *to fell*].

I. *to fell, strike down*; cedere, prosternere, proicere:—*Hwæt befealdest đū wærfæstne rinc* *why didst thou fell the upright man?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010. *He us hæfþ befyelled* *he has struck us down*, 19; Th. 23, 17; Gen. 361.

II. *to deprive by felling, bereave*; cædendo orbare:—*Secgum befyelled bereft of his warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 10; Gen. 2124.

befylþ falls, Mt. Bos. 10, 29; 3rd pers. pres. of be-feallan.

bēg, es; *m.* A bracelet, ring, crown; armilla, corona:—*Hie feredon* *brýd and bēgas* *they conveyed bride and bracelets*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 25; Gen. 1876. *Hī on beorg dydon bēgas* [MS. beg] *and siglu* *they placed in the mound rings and jewels*, Beo. Th. 6308, note; B. 3164. **v.** beāh.

be-galan; *p.* -gól, *pl.* -gólton; *pp.* -galen [be, galan *to sing, enchant*] *To enchant*; incantare:—*Gyf hwylc yfel-dæde man oðerne begaleþ* *if any ill-doing man enchants another*, Herb. 87, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 10.

be-gan began, Gen. 9, 20. **v.** be-ginnan.

be-gān, bi-gān, ic -gā, *đū* -gāst, he -gāþ, *pl.* -gāþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān [be, gān *to go*].

I. *to go over, to surround, occupy, dwell, cultivate, till*; perambulare, circumdare, incolere, habitare, colere:—*Ic fērde geónd đas eorþan and hī* *be-eóde* *I walked through* [over]

the earth, and perambulated it, Job 1, 7; Thw. 164, 16. Se ðe æcer begæþ he who goes over the land, a farmer, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 44. Mid ðy Rómāne ðā gyt Breotone be-ēddan dum adhuc Romani Britanniam incoherent, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1. Hi ðone būr ūtan be-ēddon they surrounded the dwelling without, Chr. 755; Th. 83, 26, col. 1. II. to go to, visit, attend, to cherish, honour, worship; obire, colere, excolere;—Plegan begān to go to or attend plays, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 9. Ðæt mynster seoc ylce cwen swyðe lufode and ārwyðode and be-ēode eadem regina hoc monasterium multum diligebat, venerabatur, excolebat, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15; 2, 13; S. 517, 1.

III. to commit, exercise, practise, observe; committere, perficere, observare;—Synne, ða ic selfa be-ēode sins, which I committed myself, Ps. C. 50, 66; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 66. He begæþ unmetas [MS. unmetas] he commits gluttonies, Deut. 21, 20. Begā ðe sylfne to ārfæstnesse exercise thyself in or devote thyself to piety, 1 Tim. 4, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 33; Met. 8, 17; Ps. Th. 105, 12. Ða de be-ēdon idelnesse observantes vanitatem, 30, 6; 118, 23; 119, 5; 98, 4; Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 4.

be-gān tilled, cultivated:—On begānum landum in cultivated lands, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 6; pp. of be-gān.

bēgan; he bēgþ; p. de; pp. ed. I. to bow, bend, turn; flectere, inflectere, deprimere;—Ðeāh ðū teo hwelcne bōh of dūne to ðære eorþan, swelce ðū bēgan mæge though thou pull any bowh down to the earth, such as thou mayest bend, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 23. Se Ælmihtiga bēgþ dider he wile mid his ānwealde the Almighty bends them whither he will by his power, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 6; Met. 13, 3; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381; Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 10.

II. to bow to, to settle; inflectere, insistere;—Ðara bearn swylce bēgāþ ædelum settum beāmum, samed anlice, standan on staðule stide wid geōgūpe quorum filii sicut novellæ plantationes stabilitæ a juvenute sua, Ps. Th. 143, 14. DER. a-bēgan, for-, ge-, ofge-, v. bȳgan.

be-gang, be-gong, bi-gang, bi-gong, bi-gengc, es; m. [be, gang a step, proceeding]. I. a course, way, passage, circuit, district; cursus, via, tenor, circuitus;—Ofer geofenes begang over the course of ocean, Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. Holma begang the passage of the deeps, Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195. Gāseces begang the circuit of ocean, 1059; An. 530.

II. an undertaking, a business, exercise, service, religious worship; negotium, exercitatio, cultus;—Ða willnone he hyne sylfne fram eallum begangum ðisse worulde fremde gedōn cupivut se ab omnibus sæculi hujus negotiis alienare, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 38. On bigange ðæs āncorlifes in exercenda vita solitaria, 5, 1; S. 613, 9. Ðæt heō mōste healdan done geleāfan and bigong hire æfestnesse ut fidem cultumque suæ religionis servaret, 2, 9; S. 510, 29; 1, 7; S. 477, 21; Jos. 23, 7. Bigengc observatio, studium, Scint. 7.

be-ganga, bi-gonga, bi-genga, bi-gengea, an; m. An inhabitant, a dweller, cultivator, observer, benefactor, worshipper; incola, cultor;—Be ætran bigengum [begangum MS. B.] of the first inhabitants, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 7. Pearfena bigenga a benefactor of the poor; cultor pauperum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 23; 2, 15; S. 519, 8. DER. land-begenga.

be-gangan, -gongan, bi-gangan, -gongan; pp. -gangen [be, gangan to go]. I. to go round, surround; circumdare;—Cartaina was mid sē ūtan befangan [begangan Cot.] Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 39.

II. to go to or after, to attend, commit, practise, exercise, perform, observe, worship; exercere, incumbere, procurare, colere;—Bēgangan his gebēdu to attend his prayers, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, col. 1. Begangan wæccan to attend wakes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11. Forligru ne begange should not commit adultery, L. C. E. 7; Th. 1, 364, 24. Ðæt ðū his bebod georne begange that thou shouldst gladly perform his command, Elen. Kmbl. 2339; El. 1171; Ps. Th. 118, 48. Swyðe ic begangen was exercitatus sum, Ps. Th. 76, 4; 54, 2. Gif ðū fremdu godu bigongest if thou wilt worship strange gods, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 3; Jul. 121.

begannes, -ness, e; f. [beginnan to begin] The calends, the first day of the month; calendæ, Cot. 202.

bēgāþ shall settle, Ps. Th. 143, 14; pres. and fut. pl. of bēgan II.

beg-beām, beig-beām, es; m. [begir a berry, beām a tree] The mulberry-tree, the blackberry-bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble; morus, rubus;—Moyes æt-ȳwde wið ænne beigbeām Moyes ostendit secus rubum, Μωϋσῆς ἐπιϋνεν ἐν τῆς βάτου, Lk. Bos. 20, 37.

begea of both, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128; gen. of begen.

bēgean to bow, bend;—Cneō bēgean scolden genua flectere deberent, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2. v. bēgan.

be-geat, be-geāton obtained, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6; p. of be-gytan.

be-gellan to celebrate by song, to sing. v. bi-gellan.

be-gēmed taken care of, governed; pp. of be-gȳman.

BEGEN; nom. m. only, Both; ambo; adj. pron. pl.;—Hig feallap begen on ænne pytt ambo in foveam cadunt, Mt. Bos. 15, 14. Wit wæron begen ðā git on geōgōpfeore we [Beowulf and Breca] were both yet in youthful life, Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536.—Nom. m. f. n. bā, bū, bō both; ambo, ambæ, ambo;—Ða idesa, f. bā both the women, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Prym, m. sceal mid wlenco, priste, m. mid cēnum; sceolon bū recene beadwe fremman pomp shall be with pride,

the confident with the bold; both shall quickly promote war, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 9; Gn. Ex. 62; Elen. Kmbl. 1225; El. 614. Blōd, n. and wæter, n. bū tū ætgædre eorþan sōhton blood and water, both the two sought the earth together, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292; Cd. 35; Th. 46, 29; Gen. 751.—Nom. m. and f. or f. and n. bā, bū both; ambo et ambæ vel ambæ et ambo, n.;—Sorgedon bā twā, Adam and Eve both the two sorrowed, Adam and Eve, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765; 39; Th. 52, 8; Gen. 840. Hi bū þegon [MS. þegun] æppel they both [Adam and Eve] ate the apple, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402; Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187. Wæron bū tū rihtwise befōran Gode both the two [Zacharias and Elizabeth] were righteous before God, Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7; Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574. Wæter, n. and eorþe, f. sint on gecynde cælda bā twā water and earth, both the two are by nature cold, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bū samod, lic, n. and sǽwl, f. both together, body and soul, Elen. Kmbl. 1775; El. 889; Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Niwe win, n. sceal beōn gedōn on niwe bytta [acc. pl. of bytt, f.], ðonne beoþ bū tū gehealden new wine shall be put into new bottles, then both the two shall be preserved, Mk. Bos. 2, 22.—Gen. m. f. n. begra, begea, bega of both; amborum, ambarum, amborum;—Se Hālgā Gāst, ðe gāþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is heora begra lufu the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is the love of them both, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22; Ælfc. T. 3, 4. Heora begra eāgan wurdon ge-openode the eyes of them both were opened, Gen. 3, 7; Cd. 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Hyra begea nest earum ambarum cibum, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128; Ps. Th. 86, 2. Engla and deōla, weorpeþ bega cyme of angels and of devils, of both shall be a coming, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897. Heora bega fæder earum ambarum pater, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 4; Gen. 2600.—Dat. m. f. n. bām, bēm to both; ambohus, ambarus, ambohus;—Se Hālgā Gāst, ðe gāþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is him bām gemæne the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is common to them both, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22; Lk. Bos. 7, 42. He sceoþ bām naman he gave names to both, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128; Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gū. 842.—Acc. m. f. n. bā, bū both; ambo, ambar, ambo;—Bysmredon uncit [Inscription Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre they [men] reviled us two, both together, Runic Inscript. Kmbl. 354, 30. Ða beōn berap, bū tū ætsome, ārlicne anleofan and ætterne tægel the bees bear excellent food and a poisonous tail, both the two together, Frag. Kmbl. 35; Leās. 19. On bā healfa on both sides, Beo. Th. 2614; B. 1305; Ps. Th. 59, 5. Sceolde bū witan ylða æghwylc yfles and godes each of men must know both of evil and good, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 3; Gen. 479.—Acc. m. and f. or f. and n. bā, bū both; ambo et ambas vel ambas et ambo;—Ðæt ðæt fyr ne mæg foldan, f. and merestreām, m. forbærnan, ðeāh hit wid bā twā sie gefeged that the fire may not burn up earth and sea, though it be joined with both the two, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 230; Met. 20, 115. Bringaþ Drihtne, bū ætsome, wlite, m. and ære, f. bring to the Lord, both together, glory and honour, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Hāt bū tū aweag Agar fēran and Ismael command both the two to go away, Hagar and Ishmael, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 12; Genf. 2798. Gehwylc hafap ætgædre bū lic, n. and sǽwle, f. each shall have together both body and soul, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 13; Cri. 1036.—Instr. m. f. n. bām, bēm with or by both; ambohus, ambarus, ambohus;—Mid bām handum with both hands, Elen. Kmbl. 1607; El. 805. [R. Brun. beie, gen. R. Glouc. beye, bey; Laym. beie, beine, beigene; Orm. beynn, gen. O. Scot. baith: O. Sax. bēdie, bēde; Frs. bēthe; Dut. beide: M. Dut. bede; Ger. M. Ger. beide; N. L. Ger. beede; O. Ger. pēdē, pēdō, pēdiu; Goth. bai and bayops; n. ba: Dan. baade; Swed. bāde; O. Nrs. bādir, bādar, bādi; Lat. ambo; Grk. ἀμφω; Lith. abbu; f. abbi: O. Slav. oba: Sansk. ubha; dual ubhau; pl. ubhe.]

be-geondan, be-iundan; prep. acc. [be by, geond, geondan over] BEYOND; per, trans;—Him fylgdon mycele menigu fram Iudea and fram begeondan Iordanen secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ de Judæa et de trans Jordanem, Mt. Bos. 4, 25. Alife me to farende and to gesceōne ðæt sēlost land begeondan Iordane transibo et uidebo terram hanc optimam trans Jordanem, Deut. 3, 25. Begeondan sē in transmarinis partibus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 10. Gewendon begeondan sē went beyond sea, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 16. Beiundan Iordane trans Jordanem, Deut. 1, 5.

be-geondan; adv. Beyond; ultra;—Feor begeondan far beyond, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 3. v. geond; adv.

be-geotan, bi-geotan; he-gýt; p. -gēat, pl. -guton; pp. -goten, -geten [be, geotan to pour]. I. to pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover; aspergere;—Ic wæs mid blōde bestēmed, begoten of ðæs guman sidan I was wet with blood, poured from the man's side, Rood Kmbl. 97; Kr. 49. Mid blōde begoten sprinkled with blood, Chr. 734; Th. 76, 18; Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 3; Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7.

II. to pour into; infundere;—He me lāre on gemynd begeāt he poured knowledge into my mind, Elen. Kmbl. 2494; El. 1248. be-geeten, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2; for be-gitan to seize, obtain. be-getende seeking out, = be-gitende, Ps. Spl. T. 110, 2. v. be-gitan. be-gēton begot, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 20; Sat. 474; p. of be-gitan.

beggen both, L. Ælfc. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 13, 15, 16; nom. m. = begen.

bégian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [bég a crown] *To crown*; coronare:—*Đū begōdest us coronasti nos*, Ps. Spl. C. 5, 15. v. beágian.

be-gietan *to get, obtain*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. v. be-gitan.

be-giman *to guard*; custodire, Gen. 2, 15. v. be-gýman.

be-gimen *observation, care*; observatio, Wanl. Catal. 78, 24. v. be-gýmen.

be-giming, *e*; *f. An invention, a device*; adinventio, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-ginan; *p. -gân, pl. -ginon*; *pp. -ginen* *To open the mouth wide, gape, yawn*? oscitare in aliquem?—*Íc begine I yawn*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 19; Rā. 87, 3.

be-ginnan, *ic -ginne, đū -giunest, -ginst, he -ginneþ, -gineþ, -ginþ, pl. -ginnap, -ginap*; *p. -gan, pl. -gunnon*; *pp. -gunnen*; *v. a.* [be, ginnan, *q. v.*] *To BEGIN*; incipere:—*Nōe dā began to wircenne ðæt land Noe tunc cepit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20; 18, 27; Hy. 10, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 36. v. on-ginnan.

be-giordan *beyond*, Past. Pref. MS. Hat. v. be-geordan.

be-girdan; *p. -girde*; *pp. -girded* *To begird*, Apol. Th. 12, 17. v. be-gyrdan.

be-gitan, -gietan, -gytan; *part. -gitende*; *ic -gite, đū -gytst, he -gyteþ, pl. -gytaþ*; *p. -geat, pl. -geáton*; *pp. -geten*; *v. a.* [be, gitan *to get*] *To get, obtain, take, acquire, to seek out, receive, gain, seize, lay hold of, catch*; sumere, obtinere, assequi, acquirere, nancisci, capere, comprehendere, arripere:—*Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes gōdes to begitanne every mind wishes to get the true good*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 1. *Hí ða burh mihton eāde begitan they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10. *He begeat ealle ða eást land he obtained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6. *Hwæt begytst dū of dīnum cræfte quid acquiris de tua arte*? Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3; Ps. Th. 83, 3; 68, 37. *De hý under Alexandre begeáton which [riches] they had gained under Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 27; Beo. Th. 4490; B. 2249. *Fin sword-bealo begeat misery from the sword seized Fin*, Beo. Th. 2297; B. 1146.

be-gleddian, *ic -gleddige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To dye, stain*; inficere:—*Íc begleddige inficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. And begledod is corpe on blōdum *et infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-glidan; *p. -glād, pl. -glidon*; *pp. -gliden* *To glide or disappear from any one, to desert any one*; evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere:—*Unriht me eall beglīde iniquitas a me omnis transeat*, Ps. Th. 56, 1.

be-gnagan; *p. -gnōg, pl. -gnōgon*; *pp. -gnagen* *To BEGNAW, gnaw*; corrodere, Martyrol. 9, Jul.

begne, *an*; *f. An ulcer, a carbuncle*; carbunculus:—*Seó blace begne the black ulcer*; carbunculus, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 21; Wrt. Voc. 40, 52.

be-gnornian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To deplore*; lugere:—*Begnornodon deplored*, Beo. Th. 6338; B. 3179.

be-gong, *es*; *m. A course*:—*Under swegles begong under the course of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860. v. be-gang.

be-gongan *to exercise*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 24; Cri. 1693 [MS. bi-gongan]. v. be-gangan.

be-goten covered, Root Kmb. 13; Kr. 7; *pp. of* be-geótan.

begra of both:—*He is heora begra lufu he is the love of them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22. v. begen.

be-grafan, bi-grafan; *p. -grōf, pl. -grōfon*; *pp. -grafen* [be, grafan *to dig*] *To bury*; defodere, sepelire:—*Rōða grēote begrafene* [MS. be-graue] *crosses buried in the sand*, Elen. Kmb. 1666; El. 835.

be-graen buried, = begrafen; *pp. of* be-grafan.

be-greósan; *p. -greás, pl. -gruron*; *pp. -grogen* *To overwhelm fearfully*; horrore afficere, formidolose obruere?—*Atole gāstas sūsle begrorene* [MS. begrorenne] *the horrid spirits fearfully overwhelmed with torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9.

be-grētan, -grētan; *p. -grēt, pl. -grēton*; *pp. -grēten, -grēten* *To lament, bewail*; lamentare, deplorare:—*Fæmnan ne wēran geonge be-grētte virgines eorum non sunt lamentate*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. v. grētan.

be-grindan; *p. -grand, pl. -grundon*; *pp. -grunden*. I. *to grind, polish*; perficere, polire, exacuere:—*Sindrum begrunden ground with cinders*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 3; Rā. 27, 6.

II. *to deprive*; privare:—*Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gāstes dūgeþum each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 33; Gen. 1521. DER. grindan.

be-gripan; *p. -grāp, pl. -gripon*; *pp. -gripen*; *v. trans.* [be, gripan *to gripe*] *To BEGRIPe, chasten, chide*; increpare, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7.

begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *fearfully overwhelmed*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9; *pp. of* be-greósan.

be-gornian *to lament, to grieve for*; moerere, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 14; Gen. 243. v. gnornian.

be-grynian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To ensnare, entrap*; illaqueare, irretire:—*Ðæt hig swā beón begrynōde ut sic irretientur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. v. grinian.

be-gunnon, be-gunnen *began, begun*, C. R. Ben. 22. v. be-ginnan.

be-gyldan; *p. -gyld; pp. -gylded* *To gild*; inaurare, deaurare:—*Begylded fatu vasa deaurata*, Lye. v. gyldan, gildan.

be-gýman, be-gýman; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* *To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, serve, attend*; custodire, curare, servare, observare, attendere:—*Godes þeowum ðe ðære cyrcan begýmaþ to God's servants who serve the church*, L. Ælf. C. 24; Th. ii. 352, 11; Ps. Spl. 77, 63; Lk. Bos. 10, 35; Mt. Bos. 6, 1; Ps. Spl. 5, 2.

be-gýmen, be-gýmen, *e*; *f. Care, regard, observation, shew, pomp*; observatio:—*Mid begýmene = μετὰ παρατηρήσεως, with shew or that it can be observed*, Lk. Bos. 17, 20.

be-gyrdan, -girdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed, or be-gyrd*; *v. trans.* [be, gyrdan *to gird*].

I. *to BEGIRD, surround*; cingere, præcingere, accingere:—*Begyrdap eower lendenu renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11. *He ðæt eáldon begyrde and gefestnade mid dice he begirt and secured the island with a dike*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. *God se begyrde me of mihte Deus qui præcinxit me virtute*, Ps. Spl. 17, 34; Ps. Th. 17, 37. *He wæs begyrded mid wæpnum ðas gástlican camphādes accinctus erat armis militiæ spiritualis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 24.

II. *to clothe*; amicare:—*Begyrded oððe bewēfde leóhte swā swā mid hrægle amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 2.

be-gytan *to obtain*, Mt. Bos. 5, 7. v. be-gitan.

be-gytst obtainest, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3. v. be-gitan.

bēh a crown:—*On ðone bēh in coronam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 28. v. bēg.

be-habban, he -hæfþ; *p. -hæfde*; *pp. -hæfed, -hæft*; *v. a.* [be by, near, habban *to have*].

I. *to compass, encompass, surround*; cingere, circumdare:—*Ðine fynd behabbaþ ðe inimici tui circumdabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43; Jos. 6, 20. *Behæfde heāpa wyu Hælandes burg the joy of bands surrounded the Saviour's tomb*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 16; Hō. 18; Cd. 112; Th. 148, 9; Gen. 2454.

II. *to comprehend*; comprehendere, continere:—*Behabban hredre or on hredre to comprehend in the mind*, Andr. Kmb. 1633; An. 818; Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 9; Sch. 10; Ps. Spl. 76, 9.

III. *to restrain, detain, stay*; detinere:—*Hí behæfdon hine detinebant illum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 42.

be-hæfednes, -ness, *e*; *f. A detention, care*; conservatio:—*Behæfednes fæsten sparingness, parsimony*, Cot. 191. v. fæst-hafoles.

be-hæftan; *p. -hæfte*; *pp. -hæfted, contr. -hæftd, -hæft* *To betake, take, bind*; captare, vincire:—*Be-hæft held*; captus = gehæft, *q. v.* Gen. 22, 13. v. *pp. of* hæftan. v. ge-hæftan.

be-hæss, *e*; *f.* [be by, near, hæss *command*] *A self-command, vow, promise*. Hence our behest; votum:—*He fela behæsa behēt he promised many vows*, Chr. 1093; Th. 359, 33. v. hās, behāt.

be-hæstst vowest, Gen. 38, 17. v. be-hātan.

be-hangen hung round; *pp. of* be-hōn.

behāt, *es*; *n. A promise, vow*; promissum, votum:—*Íc sende on eow mines fæder behāt ego mitto promissum Patris mei in vos*, Lk. Bos. 24, 49. *Ðonne dū behāt behætst Drihtene cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. DER. be-hātan, ge-hāt.

be-hātan, *ic -hāte, đū -hātest, -hætst, he -hāteþ, pl. -hātaþ*; *p. -hēt, pl. -hēton*; *pp. -hāten* [be, hātan *to call, promise, vide II*] *To promise, vow, threaten*; spondere, pollicere, vovere, comminari:—*Ðæt dū me behætst quod polliceris*, Gen. 38, 17. *Behēt he mid āpe cum juramento pollicitus est*, Mt. Bos. 14, 7. *Ðonne dū behāt behætst Drihtene cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. *Drihten God behēt us wedd Dominus Deus pepigit nobiscum fœdus*, 5, 2. *Ælc yfel man him behēt they threatened him every evil*, Chr. 1036; Ing. 209, 12; Ælf. Tod. 11.

be-hāwian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* *To see, see clearly*; videre:—*Behāwa ðonne ðæt dū útadō ðæt mot see then clearly* [τότε διαβλέψεις] *that thou take out the mote*, Mt. Bos. 7, 5.

be-heáfðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. trans.* [be, heáfod *head*] *To BEHEAD*; decollare:—*He beheáfðode Iohannem decollavit Iohannem*, Mt. Bos. 14, 10; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290.

be-heáfðung, *e*; *f. A BEHEADING*; decollatio, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 21.

be-healdan, bi-healdan, *ic -healde, đū -healdeþ, -hlyst, he -healdeþ, -hlyt, -hilt, pl. -healdaþ*; *p. ic, he -heold, đū -heoilde, pl. -heoldon*; *pp. -healden*; *v. trans.* [be near, healdan *to hold, observe*].

I. *to hold by or near, possess, observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, behave, to mean, signify*; tenere, inhabitare, servare, curare, gerere:—*Heora æ to behealdenne to observe their laws*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 21. *Adam sceal minne stronglican stōl behealdan Adam shall possess my strong seat*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 28; Gen. 366. *He gemetfæstlice and ymbscæwiendlice hine sylfne on eallum pingum beheold se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 5. *Hwæt ðæt swefen beheold what the dream signified*, Gen. 41, 8.

II. *to BEHOLD, see, look on*; observare, aspicere, videre:—*Beheald ða tungu behold the stars*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25. *Loth ða beheold geond eall, and geseah elevatis itaque Lot oculis, vidit*, Gen. 13, 10.

be-heáwan, bi-heáwan; *p. -heów*; *pp. -heáwen* *To beat, bruise, hew or cut off, to separate from, deprive of*; tundere, cædendo privare, amputare:—*Beheáwene mid swingellan tunsī per flagella*, Past. 36, 5; Hat. MS. 47 b, 15. *Héafde beáwēan to behead*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 85; Met.

1, 43. Hwonne me wrāþra sum aldre beheōwe *when some enemy might deprive me of life*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701.

be-hēdan; *p.* -hēdde; *pp.* -hēded *To watch, heed, guard*; cavere, curare, Leo 178. *v.* hēdan.

be-hēfe, *es*; *m.* be-hēfnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* [be-hōfen] *Gain, advantage, benefit, behoof*; lucrum. *v.* be-hōfan *to have need of*.

be-hēfe; *adj.* Necessary, *behoveful*; necessarius:—De behēfe synd *qui necessarij sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 28. Behēfe þing *necessary things, necessities*, C. R. Ben. 46. DER. efn-behēfe.

be-hegian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To BEHEDGE, hedge around*; circumsepire. *v.* hegian.

be-helan, bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hælon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hide or cover over, hide*; occultare, Beo. Th. 833; B. 414; Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25, note. *v.* helan, be-helian.

be-held avelled, Chr. 1123; Th. 374, 23. *v.* be-healdan.

be-heldan [=be-healdan?] *To attend, intend*; attendere, intendere:—Wesan ðine éaran gehýrende and beheldende *fiant aures tuæ intendentes*, Ps. Th. 129, 2.

be-helian, bi-helian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v.* trans. [be, helian *to cover*] *To cover, cover over, conceal, obscure, hide*; condere, sepelire:—Wurdon behelede ealle ða dūna *operti sunt omnes montes*, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mōt ðæt leōht behelian *the heaven may obscure the light*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21; Elen. Kmbl. 858; El. 429.

be-helman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover over, to cover*; cooperire:—Heolstre behelmed *covered with darkness*, Salm. Kmbl. 209; Sal. 104. *v.* bi-helman.

Behēmas, *pl. m.* Bēme, *nom. acc*; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *pl. m.* The *Bohemians*; Bohēmi:—Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him þýringas, and Behēmas, and Bagware heaþe *the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

be-hēng, *pl.* -hēngon *hung round*; *p.* of be-hōn.

be-heōfan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bewail, lament*; lugere, lamentari:—Heora mǣdena ne synt beheōfode *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatae*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 63. *v.* heōfan.

be-heōld beheld, Gen. 13, 10; *p.* of be-healdan.

be-heonan, -heonan; *adv.* [be þýr, heonan *hence*] *On this side, close by*; cis, citra:—Get beheonan *yet nearer*; citerius, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 4; Cot. 33.

be-heopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hew or cut off*; amputare, Cd. 125; Th. 160, 2, note a; Gen. 2644, =be-heāwan? *q. v.*

be-heōwe *might deprive*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701. *v.* be-heāwan.

be-hēt *promised*, Deut. 5, 2; *p.* of be-hātan.

be-hicgan *To confide, trust, rely, depend upon*; acquiescere, niti, inniti:—De on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. DER. hicgan.

be-hīdan; *p.* -hīdde *To hide*; abscondere:—Fordamde ic eom nacod, ic behīdde me *quod nudus essem, abscondi me*, Gen. 3, 10, 8. *v.* be-hýdan.

be-hidiglice *carefully*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 29. *v.* be-hydelice.

be-hilt *beholds*; respicit, R. Ben. 8; *pres. of* be-healdan.

be-hindan; *prep. dat.* Behind; *post, pone*:—He lēt him behindan cīolas *he left ships behind him*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 45; Met. 26, 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan *dæl behind it lies the heavy mass of earth*, 29, 106; Met. 29, 52. Ne ðe behindan nū læt mænige ðus micle *now leave not behind thee such a multitude of people*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 19; Cri. 155.

be-hindan; *adv.* Behind, *back*; a tergo, pone, post:—Ac behindan beleac mid wæge *but inclosed them behind with the wave*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 24; Exod. 456. Ðū ðone hēhstan heofon behindan lætst *thou shalt leave the highest heaven behind*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 58; Met. 24, 29.

be-hionan *on this side*, Past. pref. *v.* be-heonan.

be-hiring a hiring, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123. *v.* be-hýring.

be-hlād covered, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6; *p.* of be-hlīdan.

be-hlēman *to overwhelm with noise*; strepitus obruere. *v.* bi-hlēman.

be-hlēnan *to beset by leaning anything against another*; acclinando circumdare. *v.* bi-hlēnan.

be-hlēstan *to load a ship*; navem onerare. *v.* be, hlēstan.

be-hlēpan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap upon or in, to fix*; insilire:—Ðæs monnes mōd and his lufu biþ behlēápen on ða lænan sibbe *the man's mind and his love are fixed on the fragile peace*, Past. 46, 5; Hat. MS. 67 a, 9.

be-hlēhhan, bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlāhen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride*; ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re:—Ic ne þearf behlēhhan *I need not deride*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gú. 1331. DER. hlehhan.

be-hlemman *to dash together*; collidere cum strepitu. *v.* bi-hlemman.

be-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād, *pl.* -hlīdon; *pp.* -hlīden [hlīdan *to cover*] *To cover over, to cover, close*; tegere, claudere:—Hig awylton ðone stān, and ðone pytt eft behlīdon *thei schuldren then awei the stoon, and thei schuldren put it eft on the pit*, Wyc; Gen. 29, 3. Seó eorþe siððan togædere behlād *the earth then closed together*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6.

be-hlidenan = be-lidenan *the left or departed, the dead*; mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091; *acc. pl. pp.* from be-līdan, *q. v.*

be-hlīgan, he -hlīþ *To dishonour, defame*; infamare:—Oft, hī mon wōmmum behlīþ *man often defames her with vices*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 29; Gn. Ex. 101.

be-hlýðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive*; privare, spoliare:—Ic sceal heáfodlēas behlýðed *I must lie deprived of head*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 20; Rā. 15, 10.

be-hōfen supplied, provided; ornatus:—Ðæt ealle Godes cyricean sýn wel behōfene *that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided [with all they have need of]*, L. Edm. E. 5; Lambd. 58, 7; Wilk. 73, 13. *v.* be-hweofan.

be-hōfian, bi-hōfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* *To have need of, to need, require*; egere, indigere. *Impersonally, it* BEHOVETH, *it concerns, it is needful or necessary*; oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behōfaþ *mycel læcedomes a great wound has need of a great remedy*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. He mægenes behōfaþ *gōdra gūþrinca he requires strength of good warriors*, Beo. Th. 5288; B. 2647; Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 1; Seel. 1. Ðeāh ða scearþpanclan witan ðisse Engliscan geþeōdnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men may not have need of this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Behōfaþ oportet, Jn. Lind. War. 3, 7. DER. a-behōfian.

be-hōf-līo; *adj.* Behoveful, needful; necessarius:—Ðæt his lif him behōflic wære *quia necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, note 3. Behōflic is necessary, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 3.

be-hogadnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Use, custom, practice; exercitatio, Cot. 114. be-hogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful*; sollicitum esse, C. R. Ben. 58. *v.* hogian, hyrgan.

be-hōn; *p.* -hēng, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hangen, -hongen [be, hōn *to hang*] *To BEHANG, to hang round*; circumpendere, circumdare, ambire:—Behongen beón mid bellum *to be behung or hung round with bells*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7.

be-hongen hung round, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7; *pp.* of be-hōn.

be-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To deprive of a horse*; equo privare:—Ða eode se here to hyra scipum... and hī wurdon ðær behorsode *then the army went to their ships... and they were there deprived of their horses*, Chr. 886; Th. 152, 28, col. 3. DER. horsian.

be-hreōsan, *pl.* -hreōsaþ; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, fall*; ruere, corruiere, incidere:—Behreōsaþ on helle *incidunt in gehennam*, Lupi Serm. 5, 8.

be-hreōwsian; *part.* -hreōwsigende; *ic* -hreōwsige, *dū* -hreōwsast, *he* -hreōwsaþ, *pl.* -hreōwsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To repent, feel remorse, make amends or reparation*; ponitere, compungi, satisfacere:—Behreōwsian *penitere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Behreōwsiaþ *compungimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic behreōwsige *satisfacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Behreōwsigende *penitens*, Scint. 9. DER. hreōwan, hreōw.

be-hreōwsung, *e*; *f. A* *lamenting, repentance, penitence*; poenitentia:—Behreōwsung odde ðædbōt *penitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22.

be-hriman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrim rime, hoar-frost] *To cover with rime or hoar-frost*; pruini circumfundere, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 17; Kl. 48.

be-hringed, be-hringced; *part.* [be, hring a ring] *Inclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded*; circumdatus:—Behringed beón *to be surrounded*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 32 a, 8.

be-hrōpan; *p.* -hréop, *pl.* -hréopon; *pp.* -hrōpen [hrōpan *to call or cry out*] *To scoff at, rail, trouble*; sugillare:—Ðe-læs heó cume me behrópende *ne veniens sugillet me*, Lk. Bos. 18, 5.

be-hroren; *p. part.* Fallen off, deprived of; a quo aliquid decedit, orbatu:—Fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762; *pp.* of be-hreōsan, *q. v.*

be-hrūmig; *adj.* Swarthy, sooty; fuliginosus, Martyr. 3, April. *v.* hrūmig.

be-hrumod; *p. part.* Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum, Cot. 31; 189, *v.* besciten.

bēþp, *e*; *f. A* *token, sign, proof*; signum, testimonium:—Heó hēt hyre þinenne ðæs herewædan heáfod *to bēþpe blōdig ætywān ðām burh-leódom she ordered her servant to shew the bloody deed of the leader of the army to the citizens as a token*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174.

be-hwearf, *es*; *m.* *A change, an exchange*; commutatio:—On be-hwearfum heora in commutationibus eorum, Ps. Spl. 43, 14.

be-hweorfan; *p.* hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen, -hweorfen. *I.* *to turn, spread about*; vertere, convertere:—Hleahre behworfen *turned to laughter*, Andr. Recd. 3402; An. 1705. Hig behwurfon hig būton ðære wicstowe *they spread them about outside of the camp*, Num. 11, 32.

II. *to turn or put in order, arrange*; disponere, parare:—Ðæt ealle Godes cyrcan sýn wel behworfene [behweorfen, H.] *that all God's churches be well put in order*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 12. Ðæt ælc preost hæbbe eal mæsse-reáf wurþlice behworfen *that every priest have all his mass-vestments worthily arranged*, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28. DER. hweorfan.

be-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, hwerfan *to turn*] *To turn, prepare, instruct*; vertere, instruere:—Ðonne hió ærest sie útan behwerfed *when*

it is first turned round about, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 154; Met. 13, 77. Ic wolde mid sumre bīne dē behwerfan ūtan I would instruct thee further [ūtan from without] by some example, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 27.

be-hwon whence; unde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 2. v. hwonan.

be-hwurfon spread about, Num. 11, 32; p. pl. of be-hwoerfan.

be-hwylfan; p. -hwylfde; pp. -hwylfed To cover or vault over; operire, obruere;—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word the word of his glory may not cover over heaven and earth, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 28; Exod. 426. v. hwylfan.

be-hwyrfan to treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare, exercere:—Behwyrfð ðe sylfne exerce temet ipsum, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 37; R. Ben. 32. v. be-hwoerfan.

be-hycgan, -higcan to think, consider, bear in mind, trust; meditari, considerare, sollicitum esse de re, confidere, niti:—He sceal deoþe behycgan proht þeoden-gedal he must deeply bear in mind the dire decease of his lord, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 7; Gū. 1323. Ðe on Gode behicgaþ qui in Deo acquiescunt, R. Ben. 31. v. hycgan.

be-hýdan, bi-hýdan; p. -hýdde; pp. -hýded, -hýdd, -hýd To hide, conceal, cover; abscondere, occultare, operire:—Se ðe hine behýdde fram hæton his qui se abscondit a calore ejus, Ps. Spl. 18, 7; Salm. Kmbl. 604; Sal. 301. Ðæt was lange behýded which was long concealed, Elen. Kmbl. 1582; El. 793. Heolstre behýded covered with darkness, Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Behýdd absconditum, Mk. Bos. 4, 22.

be-hyðelice, -hidiglice, big-hyðilice, big-hidiglice; adv. Carefully; sollicite, solletter, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 39; 3, 19; S. 547, 29; 4, 23; S. 595, 4.

be-hyðig, bi-hyðig; adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious; solliers:—He was se behyðegista [MS. behydegæsta] erat sollettissimus, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 13; 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. hydig.

be-hýdignys, -nyss, e; f. [be, hýdan to hide] A desert, a wilderness; desertum:—Stein Drihtnes toscædene behýdignys vox Domini conculcentis desertum, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 7.

be-hýldan to put off, to flay, skin; excoriare:—He hætt hý behýldan he ordered to flay it, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

be-hýpan; p. -hýpte; pp. -hýped [hýpe a heap] To heap or cover over, surround, encompass; contegere, circumsepire, circumdare:—He was mid wæpnum and mid feodum eall ūtan behýped cum armis et hostibus circumseptus erat, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 28.

be-hýring, -hiring, e; f. A hiring, letting out to hire; locatio:—Behiring vel gehýred feoh locatio, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. ge-hýran.

be-hýðelice; adv. More sumptuously; sumptuosius, Cot. 186.

be-hýðlic sumptuous. v. hýðelic.

beig-beám, es; m. A bramble; rubus:—Moyses ætýwde wið ænne beigbeám Moyses ostendit secus rubum, Lk. Bos. 20, 37. v. begbeám.

be-innan; prep. dat. In, within; in, intra:—Boëtius ða nāne frōfre beinnan ðam carcerne ne gemunde then Boethius thought of no comfort within the prison, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2.

be-irnan; impert. be-irn; p. -arn, pl. -urnon; pp. -urnen To come or run into; incurere:—Ne be-irn ðū on ða inwitgecyudo do not run into their guilty nature, Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329. v. be-yrnan.

be-iundan beyond; trans, ultra:—Beiundan Iordane trans Iordanem, Deut. 1, 5; 11, 30. v. be-geondan.

be-lācan; p. -lēc, -leōc, pl. -lēcon; pp. -lācen To flow around, inclose; circumfluere:—ȝp mec lagufædme belēōc the wave inclosed me in its watery bosom, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rā. 61, 7.

be-lāðian, ic -lāðige; p. ode; pp. od To clear, excuse; excusare:—Ðæt he wolde belāðian his mōðor that he might clear his mother, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 24; Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 35. v. lāðian.

be-lādigend, es; m. One who makes excuses, a defender; excusator, Ælf. Gl. 23; Wrt. Voc. 83, 64.

be-lādung, e; f. An excuse; apologeticus, excusatio:—Belādung apologeticus, Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 65; Wrt. Voc. 57, 44. v. lādung.

be-lāðan; p. -lāðede; pp. -lāðed, -lāð; v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere, inferre, inducere, impellere:—Ðū belāðdest us on grin thou hast mislead us into a snare; inducti nos in laqueum, R. Ben. 7. Belāð beón mid unþeawum impelli vitis, R. Ben. 64. v. lāðan.

be-lēfan; p. de; pp. ed To remain, to be left; remanere, supessee:—An of him ne belēfde unus ex eis non remansit, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 11. v. lēfan.

be-læg surrounded, Ps. Th. 118, 153; p. of be-ligcan.

be-lēndan to deprive of land, Chr. 111; Th. 369, 39. v. be-landian.

be-lēðed; part. [lāþ evil] Loathed, detested; exosus. v. lāðian.

be-lēwa, an; m. A destroyer; proditor, traditor. v. lēwa.

be-lēwan; p. -lēwde; pp. -lēwed; v. a. To betray, betray; tradere, prodere:—Ðæt he hyne wolde belēwan ut traderet eum, Mt. Bos. 26, 15, 16. Heó hine belēwde she betrayed him, Jud. 16, 21. Ðæt Iohannes belēwed was quod Ioannes traditus esset, Mt. Bos. 4, 12.

be-lēwing, e; f. A betraying, treason; proditio, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 22.

be-lēwan, lēwa a betrayer.

be-lāf remained, Jos. 5, 1; p. of belifan.

be-lagen beón to be oppressed; opprimi, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS.

be-lamp happened, befall, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468; p. of belimpan.

be-landian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed; v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris privare:—Wearþ Eádgār belandod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 5. Hí hi ær belandodon they had deprived them previously of their lands, 1094; Th. 361, 12. v. belendian. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.

belced-sweora; adj. Possessed of an inflated neck; inflata cervice præditus:—Ic eom belced-sweora I am neck-inflated, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 24; Rā. 79, 1.

belcentan to utter, give forth, belch, eructate; eructare:—Se læcecræft biþ swiðe swête belcentan the medicine is very sweet to eructate, Bt. 22, 1, Bodl; Fox 76, note 17. v. belcettan.

belcettan; p. te; pp. ted To utter, give forth; eructare:—Nū mīne weleras ðe wordum belcettaþ ymnas elne eructabunt labia mea hymnum, Ps. Th. 118, 171. v. bealcettan.

beld, beldo boldness, rashness; audacia. v. byld, byldo.

be-leác shut in, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; p. of belican.

be-leán; p. -lēh, pl. -lēgon; pp. -leahen To hinder by blame, reprehend, reprove, forbid; prohibere, reprobare, reprehendere:—We læraþ ðæt preostas oferdruncen beléan óðrum mannun we enjoin that priests reprehend drunkenness in other men, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 14. He him ðæt swýðe belóh hoc multum illi prohibui, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note; Beo. Th. 1027; B. 511. v. leán.

be-lecgan, bi-lecgan; p. -legde, -lēde, pl. -legdon; pp. -legd, -lēd; v. a. To lay or impose upon, cover, invest, load, afflict, charge, accuse; imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare:—Heó ðonehleóðor-cwyde husce belege she covered the revelation with scorn, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382.

Papirius was mid Rōniānum swyrces dōmes belēd Papirius was invested with such authority by the Romans, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 40. We hine clomnum belegeon we loaded him with chains, Andr. Kmbl. 3119; An. 1562. Hí ðe wítum belecgap they afflict thee with torments, 2424; An. 1213. Gyf man sacerð belege mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum if one charges a priest with an accusation and with evil practices, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8, 19, 21. Se ðe hine belece he who accuses him, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30; 4; Th. i. 354, 15.

be-lēd impelled, R. Ben. 64; pp. of belēdan.

be-lēd=be-legd charged, accused, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15; pp. of be-lecgan.

be-lēgan, bi-lēgan; p. -lēgde; pp. -lēgd To surround with flame; circumflamare flamma:—Lige belēgde surrounded with flame [Ger. umlodert mit lohe], Cd. 188; Th. 234, 22; Dan. 296. v. lēgan.

be-legde covered, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382; p. of be-lecgan.

be-lēndan, be-lēndan; p. de; pp. ed To deprive of land; terris privare:—Se cyng belānde ðone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39, 41; 1104; Th. 367, 11. Wearþ Eoda eorl and manege óðre beleude earl Eudes and many others were deprived of their lands, 1096; Th. 362, 36. v. be-landian.

belene, beolone, belone, an; f. Henbell, henbane; hyoscymus niger:—Belenan meng wið rysele mix henbane with lard, L. M. i. 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 1. Dō belenan seáw apply the juice of henbane, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 7. Genim beolonan sēd take the seed of henbane, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1. v. beolone, henne-belle. [Henbane is so called from the baneful effects of its seed upon poultry, of which Matthioli says that 'birds, especially gallinaceous birds, that have eaten the seeds perish soon after, as do fishes also.' The A. Sax. belene and beolone, Ger. bilse, O. Ger. belisa, Pol. bielún, Hung. belénd, Rus. belená are words derived (according to Zeuss, p. 34) from an ancient Celtic god Belenus, corresponding to the Apollo of the Latins: 'Dem Belenus was das Bilsenkraut heilig, das von ihm Belisa und Apollinaris hieß,' Prior 109.]

be-leógan; p. -leág, pl. -lugon; pp. -logen To belie, deceive by lies; fallere:—Belogen beón falli, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. DER. leógan.

be-leólc flowed around, inclosed, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rā. 61, 7; the reduplicated p. of be-lācan, v. lācan, and Goth. cognates at the end of lācan.

be-leóran to pass over. v. bi-leóran.

be-leósan, bi-leósan; p. -leás, pl. -luron; pp. -loren [be, leósan to loose] To let go, to deprive of, to be deprived of, lose; privare, orbare, privari, amittere:—Leóhte belorene deprived of light, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86; Beo. Th. 2150; B. 1073; Andr. Kmbl. 2159; An. 1081. Ðær ic swiðe beleás hērum, ðam ðe ic hæfde there I was much deprived of the hairs, which I had, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 35; Rā. 27, 4. v. for-leósan.

be-lēwa, an; m. A betrayer; proditor. v. be-lēweda, lēwa.

be-lēweda, an; m. A betrayer; proditor:—Mid Iudan ūres Drihtenes belēwedan with Judas the betrayer of our Lord, Wanl. Catal. 137, 38, col. 1. v. belēwa, belēwa.

bele-wite simple; simplex:—Se wite was swiðe belcwe and rihtwís erat vir ille simplex et rectus, Job 1, 1; Thw. 164, 2. v. bile-wit.

bel-flŷs, es; n. [bell a bell, flŷs a fleece] The bell-wether's fleece, the fleece of a sheep that carries the bell; tympani bellus, i. e. ducis gregis

tintinnabulum gestantis vellus:—Bel-fȳs *id est*, tympani vellus, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 23.

BELG, belig, bylg, bilig, bælg, bælig, es; *m. A* BULGE, budget, bag, purse, bellows, pod, husk, BELL; bulga, follis, siliqua, uter:—Bylg bulga, Cot. 27. Bylig follis, Ælf. Gl. 27; Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. Bilig uter, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. [*Dut.* balg, *m. Ger.* balg, *m. M. H. Ger.* balc, *m. O. H. Ger.* balg, *m. follis*, uter: *Goth.* balgs, *m. Dan.* bælg, *m. O. Nrs.* belgr, *m.*] DER. beān-belg, -bælg, blāst-, mēte-, wīn-. v. ge-belg.

BELGAN, ic belge, ðu bilgst, bihtst, he bilgþ, bihtþ, bylgþ, pl. belgaþ; *p. ic*, he bealg, bealh, ðu bulge, *pl.* bulgon; *pp.* bolgen.

v. reflex. acc. To cause oneself to swell with anger, to make oneself angry, irritate oneself, enrage oneself; ira se tumefacere, se irritare, se exasperare:—Nelle ðu on ecnesse ðe āwa belgan non in æternum indignaberis, Ps. Th. 102, 9. Ic bidde ðæt ðu ðe ne belge wið me ne, quaso, indignaberis, Gen. 18, 30. Bealg hine swiðe folc-āgeneð the people's lord irritated himself greatly, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185.

II. intrans. To swell with anger, to be angry, to be enraged; ira tumere, indignari, irasci:—Ge belgaþ wið me mihī indignamint, Jn. Bos. 7, 23. [*O. Sax.* belgan, *v. reflex*; *p.* balg; *pp.* bolgan irasci, indignari: *N. H. Ger.* balgen pugnīs certare: *O. H. Ger.* belgan tumere, irasci.] DER. a-belgan, ge-, bolgen-mōð.

bel-hringes beācen, es; *n. A* sign by bell-ringing; signum sonitu campanæ datum, R. Ben. 43.

bel-hūs, bell-hūs, es; *n. A* BELL-HOUSE, a room or tower in the castle of a Thane, generally built between the kitchen and porter's lodge, where was a bell or bells to summon the inhabitants to prayers, and for other purposes; campanile vel campanarium, turris in qua pendent tintinnabulum vel tintinnabula, Du Cange, fol. 1681, col. 712; CAMPANA, col. 708.—Gif ceorl hæfde fīf hīða āgenes landes cirican and cýcenan, bell-hūs . . . ðonne wæs he þegen-rihtes weorþe if a freeman had five hides of his own land, a church and kitchen, a bell-house . . . then was he worthy of thane-right, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

be-libban; *p.* -lifde, *pl.* -lifdon; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd To deprive of life; vita privare:—Lic cōlode belifd under lyfte the corpse was lifeless cold in the air, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gū. 1282. v. libban.

be-ligan, he -ligēþ, -liþ, *pl.* -licgaþ; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lægon, -lāgon; *pp.* -legen; *v. a.* [be by, ligan to lie] To lie or extend by or about, to surround, encompass; circumdare, cingere:—Hī belicgaþ us mid fyrdre circumdabant nos exercitu, Jos. 7, 9. Sió eá Etheopia land beligeþ ūton the river encompasseth the Ethiopian land, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Me nēð belæg want surrounded me, Ps. Th. 118, 153.

be-lidenes of the left or departed, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878; *gen. pp.* from be-līdan, *q. v.*

be-līfan, ic -līfe, ðu -līfest, -līfst, he -līfeþ, -līfþ; *p.* -lāf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lifon To remain, abide, to be left; superesse, manere, remanere:—Ne se rýsel ne belifþ ðþ morgen nec remanebit adeptus usque mane, Ex. 23, 18. He āna belāf ðær bæfta mansit solus, Gen. 32, 24; Ps. Spl. 105, 11. Hī nāmon ðæt of ðām brytsenum belāf, seofon wīlian fulle sustulerunt quod superaverat de fragmentis, septem sportas, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. [*Plat.* bliven; *p. blēf*: *Dut.* blijven; *p. bleef*: *Ger.* bleiben; *p. blieb*: *M. H. Ger.* bleiben; *p. be-leip*: *O. H. Ger.* pi-līpan; *p. pi-leip*: *Dan.* blive; *p. blev*: *Swed.* blifva, bli; *p. blef*, *ble*: in *O. Nrs.* the word is wanting, as well as in *Goth.*] v. lifan.

be-līfd=—lifed deprived of life, lifeless, inanimate; defunctus, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gū. 1282; *pp.* of be-libban.

belig a bag. v. belg.

be-ligēþ encompasseth, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. v. be-ligan.

be-limþ an event; eventus, Lchdm. iii. 202, 28. v. gelimþ.

be-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *sub.* -lumpe; *pp.* -lumpen [be, limpan to appertain] To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain; curare, pertinere:—Ne belimþ to ðe non ad te pertinet, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hwæt ðæs to him belumpe what of that concerned him? Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæt belimþ his to ðe what of it belongs to thee? Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 35. Hit belimþ to ðære spræce it appertains to the discourse, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 19.

II. to happen, occur, befall; evenire, accidere, contingere:—Ðā him sió sār belamp when that pain befell him, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468.

be-lisnian, -listnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be from, lystan to desire] To eviscerate, emasculate, castrate; castrare. *Part. p.* belisnod, belisnod emasculated:—Belisnod spadat, eunuchizatus, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53; Wrt. Voc. 16, 26. Used as a noun,—A eunuch:—Belisnod spado, eunuchus, Ælf. Gl. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32. Sōþlice synd belisnode, ðe of hyra mōðor innoðum eumap, and eft synt belisnode ða men ðe man belisnaþ, and eft synd belisnode ðe hīg sylfe belisnodon for heofona rice sunt enim eunuchi, qui de matris utero sic nati sunt, et sunt eunuchi, qui facti sunt ab hominibus, et sunt eunuchi, qui se ipsos castraverunt propter regnum celorum, Mt. Bos. 19, 12. v. a-fȳran.

be-lisnod, -listnod a eunuch, Ælf. Gl. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32; Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53. v. be-lisnian.

be-līp surrounds, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232. v. be-ligan.

be-līdan; *p.* -lāþ, *pl.* -līdon=—līdon; *pp.* -līden=—līden [be from,

līdan to go, sail] To go from, to leave; effugere, relinquere:—Līfe belidenes lic the body of the left by life, i. e. the body of the lifeless, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878; Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, note; Gū. 1312; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 280. Ða belidenan [MS. behlidenan] the dead; mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091.

BELL, e; *f.* belle, an; *f. A* BELL; campana, tintinnabulum, cymbalum:—Cyryce bell the church-bell. Hleōðor heora bellan a sound of their bell, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40. Belle tintinnabulum, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 4, 39. Hērīaþ hine on bellum laudate eum in cymbalis, Ps. Lamb. 150, 5. Seó lytle belle the little bell. Seó mycele belle the large bell; campana, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* belle, bel.] v. bellan.

bell a bellowing, roar, cry? Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. v. bælg-egesa.

BELLAN; *part.* bellende; ic belle, ðu bilst, he bilþ, *pl.* bellaþ; *p. ic*, he beal, ðu bulle, *pl.* bullon; *pp.* bollen To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark, grunt; boare, latrare, grunnire:—Bearg bellende a roaring [grunting] boar, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rā. 41, 106. [*Ger.* bellen; *Swed.* böla: *O. Nrs.* belja.]

belle, an; *f. A* bell; tintinnabulum:—Hleōðor heora bellan a sound of their bell, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40; Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 4, 39. v. bell.

bell-hūs a bell-house, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. v. belhūs.

be-loacen shut up, inclosed, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696; *pp.* of be-lūcan.

be-logen deceived, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. v. be-leógan.

be-lōh forbade, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note. v. be-leán.

belone, an; *f. Henbane*:—Heune-belone, oðrum naman belone henbane, by another name bane, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 5, note 9. v. hennebelle, belene.

be-loren deprived, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86; *pp.* of be-leósan.

BELT, es; *m. A* BELT, girdle; balteus, Cot. 25. [*O. H. Ger.* palz, balz, *m?* a girdle: *Ger.* Belt, *m.* name of the narrow straits between the Danish isles: *Dan.* belte a belt: *Swed.* bälte, *id.* *O. Nrs.* belti, *n. id.* *Lat.* balteus.] v. gyrdel.

be-lūcan, he -lȳcþ; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen; *v. trans.* [be, lūcan to lock] To lock up, inclose, surround, shut, shut up; concludere, recludere, includere, circumcludere, amplecti, obserare, claudere:—Drihten hī beleác Dominus conclusit eos, Deut. 32, 30. Gif he ðone oxan belūcan nolde si non recluserit bovem, Ex. 21, 29. Ðā hēt he hine gebringan on carcerne and ðær inne belūcan he gave an order to take him to prison and therein lock him up, Bt. i; Fox 2, 26; Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; Gen. 41, 49; Ps. Spl. C. T. 16, 11. Belocen leoðu-bendum locked up in limb-bonds, Andr. Kmbl. 327; An. 164. Wealle belocen inclosed with a wall, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696. Ðæt man belūce ælc deofulgyld-hūs that one should close every idol-temple, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

be-lumpe concerned; pertineret, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. v. be-limpan.

belune henbane, Som. Lye. v. belene.

be-lȳcþ locks, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27; *pres.* of belūcan.

be-lȳtegan; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad; *v. a.* [lȳteg crafty] To allure, inveigle, seduce; procare:—He belytegade Crēce he allured Greece, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39.

be-mēnan, bi-mēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, mēnan to moan, III. *q. v.*] To BEMOAN, bewail, lament, mourn; lugere, dolere, congemere:—Ða heofungdagas wæron ðā gefyllede, ðe hīg Moisen bemāndon completi sunt dies plancius lugentium Moysen, Deut. 34, 8.

be-mētan=be-mēton measured, compared, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43; *p. pl.* of be-metan.

Bēme; *nom. acc*; *gen.* 2; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* The Bohemians; Bohēmi:—Riht be eāstan syndon Bēme right to the east are the Bohemians, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 33. v. Behēmas.

bēme, an; *f. A* trumpet; tuba, salpinx:—Bēman blāwan to blow the trumpet, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Bēme barbīta, Cot. 27. v. bȳme.

be-mearn mourned, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. v. be-meornan. be-meornan; *p.* -mearn, *pl.* -murnon; *pp.* -mornen [be, meornan to mourn] To mourn, BEMOURN, bewail, deplore; lugere:—Ðīn ferhþ be-mearn thy soul mourned, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. Nō ic ða stunde themen I bemourned not the time, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 12; Rā. 88, 14.

bēmere a trumpet, Lye. v. bȳmere.

be-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mætton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [be, metan to measure] To measure by, compare, estimate, consider; metiri, commetiri, comparare, aestimare:—Ðæt hȳ ðā æt nihtan hȳ sylfe to nōhte bemētan that they at last compared themselves to nought, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43. Ðæt hȳ nā siððan nānes anwealdes hȳ ne bemētan, ne nānes frēððomes that afterwards they did not consider themselves [possessed] of any power, nor of any freedom, 3, 7; Bos. 62, 11. Ðæt hȳ heora miclan anwealdes and longsuman hȳ sylfe siððan wið Alexander to nāhte [ne] bemētan that, in respect of their great and lasting power, they estimated themselves at nothing against Alexander, 3, 9; Bos. 65, 39; 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17.

be-mīðan, bi-mīðan; *p.* -māþ, *pl.* -mīdon; *pp.* -mīden [be, mīðan to hide] To hide, conceal; abscondere, occultare:—He ne mihte hit bemīðan

non potuit latere, Mk. Bos. 7, 24. Hī ne māgon heortan geþohtas fōre Waldende bemiðan *they cannot conceal their heart's thoughts before the Supreme*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 4; Cri. 1049. He his mægwlite bemiðen hæfde he had concealed his shape, Andr. Kmbl. 1712; An. 858.

be-murcnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [be, murcnian to murmur] *To murmur, murmur greatly; obmurmure*—Hū ungemetlice, ge Rōmware, be-murcniā *how immoderately, O Romans, do ye murmur*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9.

be-murnan, bi-murnan; *p. -murne*; *pp. -murned* [be, murnan to mourn] *To bemoan, bewail, mourn, to care for*; lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re:—Hwæt bemurnest ðū *why bemoanest thou?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 26; Cri. 176. Sīþ ne bemurneþ he bewails not his lot, 117 a; Th. 449, 31; Dōm. 79. Feorh ne bemurnud ge bēdige gūprincas *the greedy warriors cared not for the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 308; An. 154.

be-mūtian *to exchange for*; commutare. *v. bi-mūtian.*

be-myldan [molde mould] *To cover with mould or earth, to bury, inter, hide or put under ground*; inhumare, humare, Cot. 101.

BEN, benn, *e*; *f.* [connected with bana a slayer, murderer] *A wound; vulnus*:—Ne ðær ænig com blōd of benne *nor came there any blood from the wound*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. Heortan benne the wounds of heart, i. e. sadness, grief, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 17; Wand. 49. Blāst benna the palest of wounds, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. Hī feollon bennum soðce they fell sick with wounds, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. With this word the MSS. often confound the *pl.* of bend, as in Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435, where benne stands for bende: and in Andr. Recd. 2077; An. 1040: Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 21, note; Jul. 519, where bennum stands for bendum. *v. bend.* [O. H. Ger. bana, *f.* Goth. banya, *f.* Icel. ben, *f.*] *DER. bennian, gen.*

BEN; *gen. dat. bēne*; *acc. bēn*; *pl. nom. bēna*, bēne; *f. A praying, prayer, petition, an entreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand.* Hence in Chaucer bone and our boon; precatio, deprecatio, oratio, preces, postulatō;—Ðeah ðe ðæs cyniges bēne mid hine swiðode and genge wæren [wæren, MS. T: wære, MSS. Ca. O.] *though the king's prayers were powerful and effectual with him*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 18; 1, 4; S. 475, 32; 5, 1; S. 614, 15; 5, 21; S. 643, 6. Be ryhtes bēne of praying for justice, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 19. Ðin bēn ys gehýred exaudita est deprecatio tua, Lk. Bos. 1, 13. Ic underfeng ðine bēne suscepī preces tuas, Gen. 19, 21. Hī heom ðæra bēna forwyrdnon they gave to them a denial of their requests, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 34. Micelra bēna dæg litanīa major, Martyr. 25, April. [O. Nrs. bōn, *f. a petitioner.*]

bēn, bēnn summoned; *p. of pannan.*

bēna, an; *m. A petitioner, demander; rogator, supplex*:—Gehýr me helps bēnan exaudi me auxilii supplicem, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Hý bēna wæron they were demanders, or they demanded, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 36. Hence bēna wesān to demand, request, Beo. Th. 6272; B. 3140: Cd. 107; Th. 142, 6; Gen. 2357.

be-nacian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, ed [be, nacia nudare] *To make naked; denudare*:—Ðū benacodest grundweall oþ hneccan denudasti fundamentum usque ad collum, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a; 13.

be-nēman, be-nēman; *p. -nēme*, -nēmede; *pp. -nēmed*, -nēmed [be, nīman to take] *To deprive, take away; auferre, privare*:—He ne meachte hī ðæs landes benēman he could not deprive them of their land, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 35: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Ealdre benēman to deprive of life, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Wuldre benēmed deprived of glory, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121.

BENC, *e*; *f. A BENCH; scamnum, abacus*:—Bugon to bence they turned to a bench, Beo. Th. 659; B. 327. On bence was helm a helm was on the bench, Beo. Th. 2491; B. 1243. [Plat. O. Sax. Dut. Ger. bank, *f.* M. H. Ger. banc, *m. f.* O. H. Ger. panch, *f.* Dan. Swed. bänk; O. Nrs. bekk, *m.*] *DER. calu-benc, meodu.*

benc-sittende, *part. Sitting on a bench*; in scamno sedens, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 1; Vy. 78.

benc-swēg, *es*; *m. A bench-noise, noise from the benches, convivial noise*; clamor in scamnis ad convivium sedentium, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

benco-pel, *es*; *pl. -pelu*; *n. A bench-floor, a floor on which benches are put*; scamnorum tabulatur, Beo. Th. 976; B. 486: 2482; B. 1239.

bend, bænd, *e*; *f. es*; *m. What ties, binds, or bends*.—A band, bond, ribbon, a chaplet, crown, ornament; vinculum, ligamen, diadema:—Ðæt benda onlýseþ that loosenth bonds, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. On lāþne bend in a loathsome bond, Cd. 225; Th. 208, 27; Sat. 539. Heora bendas towearp vincula eorum disrupti, Ps. Th. 106, 13; 115, 7; 149, 8. Ða benda sumes gehæftes vincula cuiusdam captivi, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 28. Ða Iohannes on bendum gehýfed Cristes weoruc Joannes cum audisset in vinculis opera Christi, Mt. Bos. 11, 2. Bend agimmed and gesmided diadema, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Mid golde gesiwud bend nimbus, 64; Som. 69, 13. *DER. ancor-bend, fýr-, hell-, hyge-, íren-, searo-, wæl-, wite-*.

bendan; *p. bende*; *pp. bended*; *v. trans.* [bend a band]. *I. to BEND*; flectere, tendere, intendere:—He his bogan bendeþ intendit arcum suum, Ps. Th. 57, 6. He bende his bogan arcum suum tetendit, 7, 13. *II. to bind, fetter; vincire*:—Sume hī man bende some they

bound, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 6, col. 2; Ing. 208, 28; Ælf. Tod. 4. *DER. ge-bendan.*

bend-feorm, *e*; *f. A feast for the reaping [binding] of corn, a harvest-feast*; firma ad congregandas segetes, firma messis:—On sumere þeðde gebyreþ bend-feorm [bēn-feorm] for ripe in some one province a harvest-feast is due for reaping the corn, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

bēne; *gen. dat. s*; *nom. acc. pl. of bēn a prayer, q. v.*

be-neah he requires, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; Æl. 618. *v. be-nugan.*

be-neced naked:—Of hæfnede benecedes de captivitate nudati, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 b, 42; *pp. of be-nacian.*

be-nēman; *p. -nēme*; *pp. -nēmed* *To deprive; privare*:—Wuldre benēmed deprived of glory, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121. *v. be-nēman.*

be-nemnan; *p. -nemde*; *pp. -nemed* [be, nemnan to name] *To affirm, declare, stipulate; asserere, stipulari*:—Aþe benemnan to declare by oath, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 18; Bo. 49. Fin Hengeste aþum benemde Fin declared to Hengest with oaths, Beo. Th. 2199; B. 1097; 6131; B. 3069; Ps. Th. 88, 3; 94, 11; 88, 42.

be-neotan, bi-neotan; *p. -neát*, *pl. -nuton*; *pp. -noten* [be, neotan to enjoy, use] *To deprive of the enjoyment or use of anything; privare*:—Aldre beneotan to deprive of life, Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Heáide beneotan to deprive of the head, to behead, Apstls. Recd. 92; Ap. 46: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 32; Gen. 1041: 89; Th. 110, 1; Gen. 1831.

be-neoðan, be-nyðan; *prep. dat.* [be, neoðan under] *BENEATH, below, under; infra*:—Hió biþ swiðe fíor hire selfe beneoðan she is very far beneath herself, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 444; Met. 20, 222. Gif se sconca biþ þýrel beneoðan cneowe if the shank be pierced beneath the knee, L. Ælf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16, 17; 66; Th. i. 96, 31. Nis nān wuht benyðan [him] no creature is beneath him [beneath God's notice], Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18.

Benesing-tūn Bensington, Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28, col. 1. *v. Bensingtūn.*

bēn-feorm, *e*; *f. Food required from a tenant*; firma precum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26, for MS. bend-feorm, *q. v.*

bēn-geat, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. -geato*; *n. A wound-gate, the opening of a wound; vulneris porta*:—Bengeato burston the wound-gates burst open, Beo. Th. 2246; B. 1121.

be-nīman, bi-nīman; *p. -nam*, *pl. -nāmon*; *pp. -numen* [be, nīman to take] *To deprive, bereave; privare*:—Sceolde hine ylðo benīman ellen-ðæda age should deprive him of bold deeds, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 12; Gen. 484. He hine his rices benam eum regno privavit, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 31. He us hæfþ heofonrice benumen he has bereft us of heaven's kingdom, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362.

be-nīðan; *adv.* [be, neoðan under] *Beneath, below, under; infra, subter*:—Ðū bist æfre bufan and nā benīðan eris semper supra et non subter: thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, Deut. 28, 13.

benn, *e*; *f. A wound; vulnus*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. *v. ben.*

bennian, bennegean; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, ad [ben a wound] *To wound; vulnerare*:—Mec ísern bennade íron wounded me, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 7; Rā. 88, 12. Ic geseah winnende wiht wudu bennegean [benne gean, Th.] I saw a block [wood] wound [lit. to wound = wound-ing] a striving creature, 114 a; Th. 438, 4; Rā. 57, 2. *DER. ge-bennian.*

be-nohte, *pl. -nohton* enjoyed, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707; *p. of be-nugan, q. v.*

be-norpan; *adv.* In the north; partibus borealibus:—Ofer eall benorpan everywhere in the north, Chr. 1088; Th. 357, 10.

be-notian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [be, notian to use] *To use, consume; uti*:—Hie hæfdan heora mete benotodne they had consumed their provisions, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 15, col. 2.

bēn-ríp, *e*; *f. The reaping of corn by request; ad preces messio.* Originally the tenant came to reap corn etc. at his lord's request: in time, it grew into a custom or duty, but its old designation bēn-ríp was still used:—Eác he sceal hwiltidum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hláfordes willan, to-écan bēnyrþe and bēnriþe and mædmæwete etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntaris domini sui, et ad bēnyrþe, id est, araturam precum, et bēnriþe, id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3-5.

bēnsian; *part. ende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [bēn a prayer, sian or sīgan to fall down] *To fall down in prayer, to pray, entreat in prayer; supplicare, deprecari, orare*:—Ðrihten bēnsian Dominum deprecari, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 4. He was bēnsiende ða uplican árfaestnesse mīra gesynta supplicans erat supernæ pietati pro sospitate mea, 5, 6; S. 619, 35; 3, 12; S. 537, note 20.

Bensing-tūn, Benesing-tūn, Benesing-tūn, *es*; *m. BENSINGTON or Benson in Oxfordshire*; Bensington in agro Oxoniensi:—Hér Cuðulf feowter tūnas genam, Liggeanburi, and Æglesburh, and Bensingtūn, and Egoneshām here, in 571, Cuðwulf took four towns, LENBURY, and AYLESBURY, and BENSON, and ENSHAM, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 2; 33, 28, col. 1; 32, 29, col. 1; 777; Th. 92, 12, col. 2.

benst, he benþ summonest, summons; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of bannan.

bēn-tíð, *e; f.* [bēn a prayer, tíð time] *Prayer-time, rogation-days, time for supplication; rogationum dies*:—*Þæt is heālic dæg, bēn-tíð brēmu that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication*, Menol. Fox 148; Men. 75. bēn-tíðe, bēn-tigðe, bēn-tiðige; *adj.* [bēn a prayer; tíða, tíðe possessing, having obtained; compos].

I. having obtained a prayer, benefited, favoured, successful; precum vel supplicationis compos, fortunatus:—*Hie ðær, Godes þancas, swiðe bēntíðe* [bēntiðige, col. 2; bēntigðe, p. 153, 10, cols. 1, 2] *wurdon æfter ðam gehāte there, God be thanked, they were very successful after that vow*, Chr. 883; Th. 152, 9, col. 3. *II. accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious; deprecabilis*:—*Beó ðū bēntiðe vel gehlystfull ofer ðīne þeowan deprecabilis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13.

be-nugan, *he be-neah, pl. be-nugon; p. be-nohte; subj. pres. benuge* [Goth. binauhan, binah; *pp.* binauht, ðei, oportet] *To need, want, require, enjoy; indigere, frui*:—*Donne he bega beneah when he requires both*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618; Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 12; Bo. 46. *Gif hī ðæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [have enjoyment of] the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. *Wid ðan ðe mīn wif ðær benuge inganges dummodo uxor mea fruatur ingressu*, Hick. Thes. ii. 55, 32. *And sið nō frōfre be-nohte and never since he enjoyed comfort*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707; 2320; An. 1161. *v. nugan*.

be-numen *deprived, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362; pp. of be-niman*. bēn-yrp, *e; f.* *Ploughed land; precum aratura*:—*Eac he sceal hwiltidum geāra beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eacan bēnyrpe and bēnripe and mædmæwecte etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntatis domini sui, et ad bēnyrpe, id est, araturam precum, et bēnripe, id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3-5.

be-nyðan *beneath, under; infra*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18. *v. be-nidan*. **BEÓ**; *indecl. in s; pl. nom. ac. beón; gen. beóna; dat. beóum, beóm; f. A BEE; apis*. The keeping of bees was an object of much care in the economy of the Anglo-Saxons. The great variety of expressions, taken from the flavour of honey, sufficiently account for the value they placed upon it. While the bee-masters [beó-ceorlas, *v. beó-ceorl*] enjoyed their own privileges, they had to pay an especial tax for the keeping of bees:—*Swā swā seó beó sceal losian as the bee shall perish*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. *Sió wilde beó sceal forweorpan, gif hió yrringa awuht stingeþ the wild bee shall perish, if she angrily sting anything*, Bt. Met. Fox 18, 9; Met. 18, 5. *Ða beón berap ārlicne anleoan and æterne tægel the bees carry a delicious food and a poisonous tail*, Frag. Kmbl. 34; Leis. 19. *Be ðam ðe beón bewitap concerning those who keep bees*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. *Ymbtrymedon me swā swā beón circumderunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12; Ps. Th. 117, 12. [Dut. bij, bije, *f*: Ger. biene, beje, *f*: M. H. Ger. bie, *f*: O. H. Ger. pia, *f*: Dan. Swed. bi, *n*: O. Nrs. bý, *n*; generally bý-fluga, *f*: a bee-fly.] *DER.* beó-bread, -ceorl, -gang, -þeóf, -wyrft.

beó I am or shall be; sum, ero: *be thou; sis*:—*Gefultuma me fæste, donne beó ic fægere hāl adjuva me, et saluus ero*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. *Ic beó ero*, Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 29. *Beó ðū sis*: *Beó he sit*, 32; Som. 36, 30; Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. *v. beón*.

beó-bread, bió-bread, bi-bread, *es; n.* *I. BEE-BREAD, the pollen of flowers collected by bees and mixed with honey for the food of the larvæ; apum panis*. ☞ Quite distinct from weax beeswax; cera = κηρός and hunig-camb honey-comb; favus:—*Ic eom swētra donne ðū beóbread blēnde mid hunige I am sweeter than if thou blendest bee-bread with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 20; Rā. 41, 59. *Hī synt swētran donne hunig odðe beóbread they are sweeter than honey or bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 18, 9. *Þyncþe bi-bread swētre, gif he ær bitres onbyrgeþ bee-bread seems sweeter, if he before has had a taste of bitter*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. *Hit is hunige micle and beóbreade betere and swētre it is better and sweeter than much honey and bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. *II.* sometimes, from a deficient knowledge of natural history, beó-bread is used for hunig-camb honey-comb; favus:—*Swētran [MS. swetra] ofer hunig and beóbreade dulciora super mel et favum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. *Hīg brohton him dæþ gebræddes fisses, and beóbread illi obtulerunt ei partem piscis assi, et favum mellis; oi ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ λιχθύος ὀπτοῦ μέρος, καὶ αὐτῷ μέλισσίου κηρίου and from a honey-comb*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42.

beóce a beech-tree. *v. bæce, böcce, bōc*. beó-ceorl, beó-cere, *es; m. A BEE-CEORL, bee-farmer or keeper; bocherus, apum custos*:—*Be ðam ðe beón bewitap*. Beóceorle gebyrþ, gif he gæfolehorde healt, ðæt he sylle ðonne lande geræð beó. *Mid us is geræð ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gæfole concerning those who keep bees. It behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive [stock of bees], that he then shall pay to the country what shall be agreed. With us it is agreed that he shall pay five sustras of honey for a tax; 'bochero, id est, apum custodi, pertinet, si gavelhorde, id est, gregem ad census teneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] erit. In quibusdam locis est institutum, reddi v [MS. vi] mellis ad census*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35-436, 2. *Swā ic ær beócere cwæþ sicut de custode apum dixi*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 17. [beócere = Barbarous Lat. bocherus = beó a bee, cherus = herus a master.] *DER.* þeów-beócere.

BEÓD, *es; m. A table; mensa*:—*Ðā ða gebrōðru æt beóde sæton sedentibus ad mensam fratribus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 9. *Ðū gearcdest befōran mīnre gesihþe beóð vel beódwyste vel mýsan parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. *Beóðas lances*, Cot. 123. [O. Sax. biot; O. H. Ger. piot; Goth. biuds; O. Nrs. bjódr.]

BEÓÐAN, bióðan; *ic beóde, bióde, ðū beódest, býst, býst, he beóðeþ, být, pl. beóðap; p. ic, he beáð, ðū bude, pl. budon; pp. boden; v. trans.*

I. to command, bid, order; jubere, mandare:—*Ðās þing ic eow beóde hæc mando vobis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 17. *He beáð Iosepe ðæt he bude his bróðrum dixit ad Joseph ut imperaret fratribus suis*, Gen. 45, 17; Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 119, 38; Andr. Kmbl. 692; An. 346.

II. to announce, proclaim, inspire, bode, threaten; nuntiare, annuntiare, nuntium vel mandatum deferre, prædicare, significare, inspirare, minari alicui aliquid:—*He him friþ beóðeþ he announces peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 20; Cri. 1341. *Geácas gear budon cuckoos announced the year*, 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gú. 716. *Him wæs hild boden to him was war proclaimed*, Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18. *Hwæt seó rún bude what that mystery boded*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 6; Dan. 542. *Geá monaþ geómran reorde, sorge beódeþ bitter in bréosthord the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, inspires bitter sorrow to the heart*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 9; Seef. 54. *Ðeah him feónða hlōþ feorhcwealm bude though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gú. 887; Mk. Bos. 10, 48.

III. to offer, give, grant; offerre, præbere:—*Beóð him ærest sibbe offerres ei primum pacem*, Deut. 20, 10. *Hafa ārna þanc ðara, ðe ðū unc bude have thanks for the kindnesses, which thou hast offered us*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435. [Plat. bēden to command, offer: O. Sax. biotan to offer: O. Frs. biada id: Dut. bieden id: Ger. bieten id: M. H. Ger. biuten id: O. H. Ger. biotan id: Goth. biudan id: Dan. byde to bid, offer: Swed. bjuda id: O. Nrs. bjóða id.] *DER.* a-beóðan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-

beóðas; *pl. m. Dishes, plates, scales; lances*, Cot. 123. *v. beóð*. beóð-bolla, *an; m. A table-bowl, a cup, bowl; cupa, Som.* beóð-clāþ, *es; m. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape = γαυσάπη, Ælf. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28.*

beóðende commanding, R. Ben. 5; *part. of beóðan*. beóðendlic gemet the imperative mood. *v. be-beóðendlic gemet*. beóð-ern, *es; n.* [beóð a table, ern a place] *A refectory, a dining-room; refectorium*, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 94; Wrt. Voc. 58, 9.

beóð-fers, *es; m.* [beóð a table, fers a verse] *A song or hymn sung during meal-time; ad mensam carmen, hymnus*, Dial. 1, 19. beóð-gæst, *es; m. A guest at table; mensæ consors, convictor*, Andr. Kmbl. 2177; An. 1090.

beóð-geneát, *es; m. A table-companion; mensæ socius, convictor*, Beo. Th. 691; B. 343; 3431; B. 1713.

beóð-gereordu; *pl. n.* [beóð a table, gereord a feast] *A table-meal, a feast; convivium*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 27; Gen. 1518.

beóð-hrægl, beóð-rægl [beóð a table, hrægl clothing] *A table-cloth; gausape = γαυσάπη, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 61; Wrt. Voc. 26, 60.*

beóð-sceát, *es; m.* beóð-scyte, *es; m. A table-cloth, table-naphin, hand-towel; mantile, mappa*, Cot. 136.

beóð-wist, beóð-wyst, *e; f.* [beóð a table, wist food] *Food placed on a table, board, a table; mensa*:—*Ðū gearcdest befōran mīnre gesihþe beóð vel beóð-wyste vel mýsan parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

beofer, beofor, *es; m. A beaver; castor*, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. *v. befer*.

Beofer-lic, Beofor-lic, *es; m.* [beofer, lic? = lic, leá, leáh, *q. v.* Ric. A. D. 1184, Beverli; Brom. 1330, Beverlith] *BEVERLEY, Yorkshire; Beverlea in agro Eboracensi*:—*Hēr forþfærde se hálga biscop Iohannes, and his lic restep [MS. restad] in Beoferlic here, A. D. 721, the holy bishop John died, and his body resteth at Beverley*, Chr. 721; Erl. 45, 25; Th. 73, 15, col. 2; Beoforic, col. 1.

beofian; *p. ode; pp. od To tremble, quake, be moved; tremere, contremere, commoveri*:—*Beofaþ eal beorhte gecseaf all the bright creation shall tremble*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 22; Dōm. 58. *Seó eorþe beofode the earth trembled*, 24 b; Th. 70, 27; Cri. 1145. *Beofaþ middangeard the mid-earth shall quake*, 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. *For his ansýne sceal eorþe beofian commoveatur a facie ejus universa terra*, Ps. Th. 95, 9; 103, 30. *v. bifian*.

beofung, *e; f. A trembling, quaking; tremor. DER.* eorþ-beofung an earthquake. *v. bifung*.

beó-gang, *es; m. A swarm of bees; examen*, Cot. 15, 164. beógol, beógul; *adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to; consentiens. v. ge-býgel*.

beo-hāta? Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27. *v. beót-hāta*.

beolone, *an; f. Henbane; hyoscyamus niger*:—*Genim beolonan sæd take seed of henbane*, L. M. i. 6; Lchdm. ii. 50, 17: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1; 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 15; 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26; 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 23. *v. belene*.

beóm am, Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 13; Cri. 1491. *v. beón*. beóm a beam, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 13. *v. beám*.

beó-móder; *f. A* BEE-MOTHER, *queen-bee*; chosdrus? *vel* castros? *Ælf.* Gl. 22; *Som.* 59, 104; *Wrt. Voc.* 23, 61.

BEÓN [bión], to beónne; *part.* beónde; ic beó [beóm], *dú* bist, *byst*, he biþ, *byþ*, *pl.* beóp; *impert.* beó, *pl.* beóp; *subj.* beó, *pl.* beón *To be, exist, become*; *esse, fieri*.—Hí ne tweódon fereþne beón to ðam ecan life non dubitabant esse transituros ad vitam perpetuam, *Bd.* 4, 16; *S.* 584, 38, 18. Ðæ ðær beón noldon who would not be there, *Byrht.* Th. 137, 13; *By.* 185; *Exon.* 100a; *Th.* 376, 29; *Seel.* 162; *Cd.* 24; *Th.* 31, 15; *Gen.* 485; *Mt.* Bos. 19, 21; *Bt.* 5, 3; *Fox* 12, 12; *Ælf.* Gr. 25; *Som.* 26, 48. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde *I am the people's pastor*, *Cd.* 106; *Th.* 139, 24; *Gen.* 2314. Ic beó gearo sōna *I shall be soon ready*, *Beo.* Th. 3055; *B.* 1825; *Exon.* 71a; *Th.* 264, 17; *Jul.* 365; *Andr.* Kmbl. 144; *An.* 72. Ic beó hāl *I shall be safe*, *Mt.* Bos. 9, 21; *Mk.* Bos. 5, 28; *Ex.* 3, 12. Ðonne ic stille beóm when *I am still*, *Exon.* 102b; *Th.* 387, 5; *Rä.* 4, 74; 72a; *Th.* 268, 26; *Jul.* 438; *Mt.* Lind. Rush. Stv. 9, 21. Ðū āna bist eallra ðēma thou alone art judge of all, *Hy.* 8, 38; *Hy.* Grn. ii. 291, 38; *Bt.* Met. Fox 24, 53; *Met.* 24, 27; *Exon.* 8b; *Th.* 4, 24; *Cri.* 57; *Cd.* 26; *Th.* 34, 16; *Gen.* 538; *Bd.* 5, 19; *S.* 640, 43; *Mk.* Lind. War. 14, 70; *Lk.* Lind. Rush. War. 1, 76. Ðū yrre byst tu terribilis es, *Ps.* Th. 75, 5; 101, 24; *Lk.* Bos. 1, 76; *Deut.* 23, 22. Hiora birhtu ne biþ to gesettane their brightness is not to be compared, *Bt.* Met. Fox 6, 11; *Met.* 6, 6. Biþ ealles leās he will be void of all, *Cd.* 217; *Th.* 276, 1; *Sat.* 182; 109; *Th.* 144, 19; *Gen.* 2392; *Beo.* Th. 604; *B.* 299; *Ps.* Th. 118, 142; *Andr.* Kmbl. 3383; *An.* 1695; *Mt.* Bos. 5, 19, 22, 37; *Ors.* 1, 1; *Bos.* 20, 18; *Bt.* 37, 3; *Fox* 190, 15. Fela biþ many there are, *Exon.* 78a; *Th.* 293, 14; *Crā.* 1; 26a; *Th.* 76, 5; *Cri.* 1235. Ne byþ lang it shall not be long, *Elen.* Grn. 433; *Beo.* Th. 3529; *B.* 1762. Sēlre biþ æghwām it is better for every one, *Andr.* Kmbl. 640; *An.* 320; *Ps.* Th. 111, 9; *Beo.* Th. 2009; *B.* 1002; *Mt.* Bos. 5, 14, 19, 21, 22. Ylðo beóp on eorþan æghwæs cræftig age is on earth powerful of everything, *Salm.* Kmbl. 583; *Sal.* 291; *Exon.* 366; *Th.* 118, 27; *Gū.* 246. Ðær wit tū beóp where we two are, *Exon.* 125a; *Th.* 480, 21; *Rä.* 64, 5; *Beo.* Th. 3681; *B.* 1838; *Cd.* 133; *Th.* 168, 20; *Gen.* 2785; *Hy.* 7, 88; *Hy.* Grn. ii. 289, 88; *Ors.* 1, 1; *Bos.* 20, 21; *Bd.* 4, 16; *S.* 585, 2; *Bt.* 10; *Fox* 30, 14; *Nicod.* 17; *Thw.* 8, 23; *Mt.* Rush. Stv. 26, 31. Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe be thou gentle to my sons, *Beo.* Th. 2457; *B.* 1226; *Andr.* Kmbl. 428; *An.* 214; *Exon.* 81a; *Th.* 305, 18; *Fä.* 90; *Cd.* 229; *Th.* 310, 25; *Sat.* 733; *Jn.* Bos. 3, 2. Ne beóp ge tō forhte be not ye too terrified, *Andr.* Kmbl. 3216; *An.* 1611; *Ps.* Th. 104, 4. Ne beó ic gescyrynd non confundar, *Ps.* Th. 118, 6. Beón ða oferhydegan ealle gescende confundantur superbi, *Ps.* Th. 118, 78; 148, 12. [*Orm.* beon; *pres.* beo, best, beop, beþ; *subj.* beo, be; *Laym.* beon; *pres.* beo, beost, bist, beop, beþ, biðe; *subj.* beo: *O. Sax.* bium, bist; *O. Frs.* bem, bim, ben, bin; *Dut.* den; *O. Dut.* bem; *Ger.* M. H. Ger. bin; *O. H. Ger.* pim; *Slav.* byti; *Zend* bū; *Sansk.* bhū, bhavāmi.] *v. com* *I am, wesam* to be.

beón bees, *Ps.* Spl. 117, 12; *L. R. S.* 5; *Th.* i. 434, 35. *v. beó.*

beón, beóm *commanded, assembled*; *p.* of bannan.

beón-breáð bee-bread, *Ps.* Spl. 18, 11. *v. beó-breáð.*

beón-brop, *es; n.* Perhaps mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together; melicratum, *L. M.* 2, 24; *Lehdm.* ii. 216, 12.

beónde being, *Cot.* 77; *part.* of beón.

be ongewyrhtum freely; gratis, *Ps.* Spl. C. 34, 8.

BEÓR, *es; m.* *I.* BEER, *nourishing or strong drink*; cerevisia, siccra. Beer, made from malted barley, was the favourite drink of the Anglo-Saxons. In their drinking parties, they pledged each other in large cups, round at the bottom, which must be emptied before they could be laid down, hence perhaps the name of a tumbler. We are speaking of the earliest times, for beer is mentioned in Beowulf:—Gebeótedon beóre druncne oret-mecgas, ðæt hie in beór-sele biðan woldon Grendles gūde the sons of conflict, drunk with beer, promised that they would await in the beer-hall the attack of Grendel, *Beo.* Th. 965; *B.* 480. Æt beóre at the beer, 4088; *B.* 2041. Beor was the common drink of the Anglo-Saxons, hence a convivial party was called Gebeórsceipe, *q. v.* a place of entertainment, beórsele a beer-hall, or beórtūn a beer-enclosure. Hence also the other compounds, as beór-sealc a beer-serving, beór-setl a beer-bench or settle, and beór-þegu a beer-serving. The following remark seems to be as applicable to the Anglo-Saxons as to the Icelanders,—Ol heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór ale is called, by men and by gods, BEER, Alvismál.—Beóre druncen drunk with beer, *Beo.* Th. 1066; *B.* 531; *Exon.* 72b; *Th.* 271, 22; *Jul.* 486. He ne drinþ wīn ne beór vinum et siceram non bibet, *Lk.* Bos. 1, 15; *Deut.* 14, 26. Ðæt mon geselle twelf seoxtres beóras that they give twelve sisters of beer, *Th.* Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 158, 22.

II. a beverage made of honey and water, mead; methaglin, hydromeli, *Ytis.* n. = βδρμελι, ydromellum, mulsum.—Beór ydromellum, *Ælf.* Gl. 32; *Som.* 61, 114; *Wrt. Voc.* 27, 43. Beór mulsum, *Ælf.* Gl. 32; *Som.* 61, 118; *Wrt. Voc.* 27, 46. [*Plat.* beer, *n.* *Frs.* biar, *n.* *Dut.* Ger. bier, *n.* *Icel.* bjór, bjórt, *n.* *O. H. Ger.* pier, *n.* *Sansk.* pā to drink.] *DER.* beór-hyrde, -sealc, -sceipe, -sele, -setl, -þegu, -tūn; gebeór, -sceipe.

beora, *an; m.* *A* grove; lucus *vel* nemus, *Ælf.* Gl. 110; *Som.* 79, 39; *Wrt. Voc.* 59, 11. *v. bearo.*

beoran to bear.—Ic sceal beoran *I shall bear*, *Cd.* 216; *Th.* 274, 22; *Sat.* 158; 217; *Th.* 277, 17; *Sat.* 206. *v. beara.*

beorc, *e; f.* *I.* a birch-tree; betula. *v. birce, byrc.* *II.* the Anglo-Saxon Rune **ƿ** = b, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is beorc a birch-tree, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter b, but for beorc a birch-tree, as,—ƿ byþ blæða leās a birch-tree is void of fruit, *Hick.* Thes. i. 135; *Runic* pm. 18; *Kmbl.* 342, 27.

BEORCAN, ic beorce, be byrcþ; *p.* bearc, *pl.* burcon; *pp.* borcen [*Icel.* barki, *m. guttur*]. *I.* to make a sharp explosive sound; latratum *vel* sonum edere. *v. gebeorc.*

II. to bark; latrare.—Þa dumbau hūdas ne māgon beorcan. We sceolon beorcan and bodigān ðam læwedum dumb dogs cannot bark. We ought to bark and preach to the laymen, *L. Ælf.* C. 23; *Th.* ii. 350, 34. Ic hwīlum beorce swā hūnd *I sometimes bark as a dog*, *Exon.* 106b; *Th.* 406, 16; *Rä.* 25, 2. Hūnd byrcþ canis latrat, *Ælf.* Gr. 22; *Som.* 24, 8. Ne mæg he fram hūndum beón borcen he may not be barked at by dogs, *Herb.* 67, 2; *Lchdm.* i. 170, 17. [*O. Nrs.* berkja.] *DER.* gebeorc, borcian.

beorcen birchen; tiliaceus [*Mil.* bercken]. *v. bircen.*

Beordan ig, *e; f.* [ig an island, beordan = bridan = bridum with the young of birds] *BARDNEY in Lincolnshire*; cœnobii locus in agro Lincolnensi, *Som.*

beorende bringing forth; *part.* of beoran.

beorg, beorh, biorg, biorh; *gen.* beorges; *dat.* beorge; *pl. nom. acc.* beorgas; *gen.* beorga; *dat.* beorgum; *m.* *I.* a hill, mountain;

collis, mons.—On Sýne beorg on Sion's hill, *Exon.* 20b; *Th.* 54, 29; *Cri.* 876. Op ða beorgas ðe man hætt Alps to the mountains which they call the Alps, *Ors.* 1, 1; *Bos.* 18, 44; 16, 17. Ælc mūnt and beorh byþ genyederd omnis mons et collis humiliabitur, *Lk.* Bos. 3, 5. Æt ðem beorge ðe man Athlans nemneþ at the mountain which they call Atlas, *Ors.* 1, 1; *Bos.* 16, 6.

II. a heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, place of burial; tumulus.—Worhton mid stānum ānne steāpne beorh him ofer congregauerunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum, *Jos.* 7, 26. Bæð ðæt ge geworhton in bælstede beorh ðone heān he commanded [bade] that you should work the lofty barrow on the place of the funeral pile, *Beo.* Th. 6186; *B.* 3097; 5606; *B.* 2807; *Exon.* 50a; *Th.* 173, 26; *Gū.* 1166; 119b; *Th.* 459, 31; *Hö.* 8. [*Laym.* berhge; *Piers* bergh; still used in the dialect of Yorkshire. *Plat.* barg; *O. Sax.* berg; *O. Frs.* berch, birg; *Ger.* berg; *M. H. Ger.* berc; *O. H. Ger.* perac; *Goth.* baigra-hei a mountainous district; *Dan.* bjærg, *n.* *Swed.* berg, *n.* *O. Nrs.* berg, *n.* derived from beorgan.] *DER.* ge-beorg, -beorh, heāh, mund, sæ-, sand-, stān-.

beorg, berg a protection, refuge; præsidium, refugium. *DER.* heáfod-beorg, ge-beorg, scūr-beorg; cin-beorg.

BEORGAN, ic beorge, ðū byrgst, byrhtst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ, *pl.* beorgaþ; *p.* ic, he bearg, bearh, *dú* burge, *pl.* burgon; *impert.* beorg, beorh, *pl.* beorgaþ, beorge ge; *pp.* borgen; *v. a.* *I.* cum dat. To save, protect, shelter, defend, fortify, spare, preserve; servare, salvare, custodire, tueri, parcere.—Beorh ðinum feore salva animam tuam, *Gen.* 19, 17. Woldon feore beorgan they would save their lives, *Andr.* Kmbl. 3075; *An.* 1540. Beorh me, Drihten, swā swā man byrhþ ðam æplum on his eāgum mid his bræwum custodi me, Domine, ut pupillam oculi, *Ps.* Th. 16, 8. Ðæt se bittra byrne beorgan sceolde æfstæstum þrīm that the bitter burning should spare the pious three, *Exon.* 53b; *Th.* 189, 10; *Az.* 57.

II. dat. of the pers. acc. of the thing or following wið,—To defend, secure, guard against, avoid; defendere, arcere, cavere, vitare.—Hý him hyre burgon they secured him from fall, *Exon.* 43a; *Th.* 145, 30; *Gū.* 702; 55a; *Th.* 195, 21; *Az.* 159. Hý beorgaþ him bealonþ they guard themselves against baleful malice, 44b; *Th.* 150, 19; *Gū.* 781. Druncen beorg ðe from drunkenness guard thyself, 80b; *Th.* 302, 10; *Fä.* 34. Ðæt preostas beorgan wið ofer-druncen that priests avoid [over-drinking] drunkenness, *L. Edg.* C. 57; *Th.* ii. 256, 13. [*Orm.* berghenn; *Plat.* barga; *O. Sax.* gi-bergan; *M. H. Ger.* bergen; *O. H. Ger.* perkan, bergan; *Goth.* baigran; *Dan.* bjerge; *Swed.* berga; *O. Nrs.* biarga; *Grm.* Wrtbch. i. 1507 refers to *Grk.* φάργυρον, φάργυρον to hedge round, to secure.] *DER.* be-beorgan, ge-, ymb-.

beorgan to taste; gustare.—Fēnix of ðam wyll-gespryngum brimcald beorgeþ æt baða gehwylcum the Phoenix tastes ocean-cold [water] from the well-springs at every bath, *Exon.* 57b; *Th.* 205, 9; *Ph.* 110. *v. byrgan.*

Beorg-ford, Beorh-ford, *es; m.* [beorg a hill, ford a ford; collis ad vadum] *BURFORD in Oxfordshire*.—Hēr Cūþrēd, Wæst-Seaxna cining, ge-feaht ƿf xxii geara his rices, æt Beorgforda [*MS.* Beorhforda], wið Æðelbald, Myrcena cing, and hine geflyðme here, in 752, Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought in the twenty-second year of his reign, at Burford, with Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, and conquered him, *Chr.* 752; *Erl.* 49, 13.

beorg-hleoþ, *es; n.* A mountain-brow; montis fastigium.—Ofer beorghleoda over the mountain-brows, *Exon.* 114a; *Th.* 438, 27; *Rä.* 58, 2. *v. beorh-hlīþ.*

beorg-seðel, es; *n.* *A mountain-dwelling*; habitaculum in monte:—He ongan beorgseðel bûgan he began to inhabit a mountain-dwelling, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 15; Gû. 73.

beorh; *gen.* beorges; *m.* *A hill, mountain*; collis, mons:—Ælc munt and beorh byþ genyðerod omnis mons et collis humiliabitur, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. v. beorg.

beorh save, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *impert.* of beorgan.

beorh-hlîp, -hleop, es; *n.* *A mountain-height, mountain-brow*; montis clivus vel fastigium:—Under beorhhilde under the mountain-height, Elen. Kmbl. 1572; El. 788: 2015; El. 1009. Wæron beorhhliðu blôde bestêmed the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 7; Exod. 448. Under beorhhleodum among the mountain-heights, 98; Th. 130, 13; Gen. 2159.

beorh-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [beorh a hill, stal a place, seat, dwelling] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill*; sedes super collem vel clivum. v. burg-stal.

beorh-stede, es; *m.* *A mountain-place, place on a mountain, a mountain, mound*; locus in monte, mons, collis:—On beorhstede on the mound, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 22; Ph. 284.

beorht, es; *n.* *Brightness, a glistening, light, sight, glance, twinkling*; splendor, lumen, lux:—Dis leôhte beorht cymeþ morgna gehwâm this pure brightness cometh each morn, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 6; Sch. 59. Onfeng ðam beorhte hire eâgena received the sight [full sight, sparkling] of her eyes, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 2. Ðæt biþ an eâgan beorht that is in the twinkling of an eye, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, note 20. v. beorhtum.

BEORHT, berht, byrht, bryht; *adj.* *BRIGHT, light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent*; splendidus, lucidus, coruscus, clarus, formosus:—Eall ðin lichama biþ beorht totum corpus tuum lucidum erit, Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Beorht eðles wite the land's bright beauty, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Beorht sumor bright summer, 54 b; Th. 191, 29; Az. 95. To ðære beorhtan byrg to the bright city, 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519. Beorhte burhweallas beorhte scinap the lucid city-walls shine brightly, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Ða cwom sunnan beorhtan lig then came a fire, brighter than the sun, Elen. Kmbl. 2218; El. 1110. Hi môdes eâgan beorhttran gedôn they make the mind's eye clearer, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 54; Met. 21, 27. Sum hafap beorhte stefne one has a clear voice, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 32; Crâ. 94.

II. bright, brilliant, magnificent, noble, glorious, sublime, divine, holy; clarus, præclarus, eximius, augustus, divus, sanctus:—In ða eâstor-tîd, on ðone beorhtan dæg in the Eastertide, on that bright day, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 17; Gû. 1079. Meotud ælmihtig, beorht cyning Almighty God, noble king, Andr. Kmbl. 1804; An. 905. Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætniman the glorious father [God] would not take the child from him, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 4; Exod. 414. Se ân ðema is gestæddig and beorht the only judge is steadfast and sublime, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20; Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 22; Cri. 483. Mid ðy beorhtan gebêde with the holy prayer [the Lord's prayer], Salm. Kmbl. 87; Sal. 43. [Wyc. bright: Plat. Brecht a proper name, f: O. Sax. berht, berah: Ger. preserved in proper names as Bertha, Albrecht: M. H. Ger. berht: O. H. Ger. perah: Goth. bairhts: O. Nrs. biatr: Lat. fulgeo, flagrare: Grk. φλέγειν to burn, from the Sansk. root bhṛā to shine; bhargas splendour, brightness.] **DER.** æl-beorht, eall-, efen-, gold-, heafod-, heofon-, hiw-, rôdor-, sadol-, sigel-, sigor-, sun-, swegl-, þurh-, wite-.

beorhtan, berhtan, byrhtan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To shine; lucere, Ps. Th. 143, 7.

beorhte; *adv.* *Distinctly, clearly, lucidly, brightly*; clare:—He geseah Egypta heabyrig beorhte bifcan he saw the Egyptians' cities brightly glitter, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 13; Gen. 1822. Ðonne seô sunne beorhtost scineþ when the sun shines brightest, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15; Beo. Th. 3039; B. 1517.

beorht-hwîl, e; *f.* *A glance*; ictus oculi, Lye. v. beorhtum-hwîl.

beorhtian, beorhtigan; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* **I. to shine, brighten**; clarere:—Ðær his gearnunge oft miclum mægenum scinap and beorhtiga there his earnings often shine and brighten with great virtues, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 17.

II. to sound clearly or loudly; clare sonare:—Beorhtode bencswêg the bench-noise sounded loudly, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

beorht-lîc; *adj.* *Bright, light, clear, lucid, splendid*; lucidus, clarus, splendidus, Runic pm. 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 19; Ps. Th. 67, 3.

beorht-lîce; *adv.* *Clearly, distinctly, splendidly*; clare, splendide:—Ðæt he beorhtlice eall geseah ut clare videret omnia, Mk. Bos. 8, 25; Ps. Th. 118, 98; 147, 7.

beorhtum, es; *m.* *Tumult*; tumultus:—Hwær ahangen wæs heriges beorhtme rôdera waldend where the Lord of glory was hung up by the tumult of the host, Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. v. breahm a noise, breacan to break.

beorht-ness, byrht-ness, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [beorht bright] **BRIGHTNESS, clearness, splendour**; splendor, claritas, nitor:—Godes beorhtnes him ymbsecan claritas Dei circumfulsit illos, Lk. Bos. 2, 9. Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 54; Ps. Th. 118, 130. Eâgena beorhtnes brightness of the eyes, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 13; Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31.

beorht-rôdor, es; *m.* *The bright firmament, heaven*; æther, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 19; Exod. 94.

beorhtu, beorhto, birhtu, byrhtu, e; *f.* *Brightness, splendour*; claritas, splendor:—Gif hælepa hwile mæg æfre ofsiôn heofones leçtes hlûtre beorhtu if any man may ever behold the clear brightness of heaven's light, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 78; Met. 21, 39.

beor-hyrde, es; *m.* *A beer-keeper, buller*; cerevisiæ custos, pincerna:—Sum biþ gewittig æt wûpege, beorhyrde gôd one is witty at wine-bibbing, a good beer-keeper, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 28; Crâ. 75.

BEORMA, an; *m.* *bearm, es*; *m.* *Barm, heaven, yeast, froth*; fermentum:—Se beorma awent ða gesceafa of heora gecynde barm changes creatures from their nature, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 21. Wistfullan on yfelnyssse beorman to feast on the barm of evil, ii. 278, 25. Heofena rice is gelfic ðam beorman celorum regnum simile est fermento, Mt. Bos. 13, 33; Lk. Bos. 13, 21. Nim ele and hunig and beorman take oil and honey and barm, Lchdm. i. 398, 6; Exon. 71 b; Th. 264, 11; Jul. 396. [Plat. Dut. barm, m. fæx: Ger. barne, barme, f: Dan. Swed. bærne dregs, lees, barm.] v. and-, andbita.

Beormas; *gen. a*; *pl. m.* *The Biarmians*.—The Biarmians inhabited the country on the shores of the White Sea, north-west of the river Dwina. Alfred calls them Beormas. They were called Biarmians by Icelandic historians, and Permiaki by the Russians, and now Permians. In the Middle Ages, the Scandinavian pirates gave the name of Permia to the whole country between the White Sea and the Ural, Malte-Brun's Univer. Geog. vol. vi. p. 419. In an Icelandic MS. on geography, written in the 14th century, Beormia and two Cwenlands are located together. Kvenlônd II, ok ero þau norþr frá Bjarmalandi. Duæ Quenlandiæ, quæ ulterius quam Bjarmia boream versus extenduntur, Antiquitates Americæ, p. 290.—Haldorsen's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, edited by Rask, has—Bjarmaland, Biarmia, quæ ob perpetuas nives albicatur, Bjarmeland, Permien. Biarmia ortum versus ad mare album vel gandvikam sita est:—Fela spella him sædon ða Beormas, ægþer ge of hyra âgenum lande, ge of ðæm landum, ðe ymb hý útan wæran; ac he nyste hwæt ðæs sôdes wæs, forðæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Ða Finnas, him huhte, and ða Beormas spræcon neáh an geþeode the Biarmians told him many stories, both about their own country and about the countries which were around them; but he knew not what was true, because he did not see it himself. The Finns and the Biarmians, as it seemed to him, spoke nearly the same language, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 11—15. Ða Beormas hæfdon swide well gebûn hyra land the Biarmians had very well inhabited their land, i. 1; Bos. 20, 7.

beorn children, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 5. v. bearn.

beorn for bearn burned, Beo. Th. 3764, note; B. 1880; *p. of beornan*.

BEORN, biorn, es; *m.* [this word is only used by poets]. **I. a man**; vir:—Se beorn on warupe scip gemette the man found a ship on the strand, Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239; 1203; An. 602. Boëtius wæs beorn bôca Boethius was a man skilled in books, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52; Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 22; Môd. 4. Beornes blôde with man's blood, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 67; Met. 8, 34. Beornas Baðan nemnaþ men name Bath, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12; Edg. 5. Beornas geonge young men, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 13; Dan. 232. Beorna selost the best of men, 162; Th. 203, 10; Exod. 401; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 82; Met. 21, 41.

II. a prince, nobleman, chief, general, warrior, soldier; princeps, vir nobilis, dux, miles:—Se beorn agef teðdon scéat the prince gave a tenth portion, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 1; Gen. 2120; 176; Th. 222, 3; Dan. 99. Þurh ðæs beornes cyme through the chief's coming, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530. He ðam beorne oncwæþ he answered the warrior, Byrht. Th. 138, 65; By. 245. Me on beâme beornas sticedon soldiers pierced me on the cross, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Beorna beahgyfa bracelet-giver of warriors or a rewarder of heroes, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 2; Edg. 30.

III. rich; dives:—Beornum and fearfum to rich and poor, Runic pm. 12; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 25. [Dan. Swed. Icel. björn, m. a bear; ursus.] **DER.** folc-beorn, gûþ-, sige-.

BEORNAN, byrnan; ic beorne, byrne, ðu beornest, beornst, byrnst, byrnst, he beorneþ, beornþ, byrneþ, byrnþ, *pl.* beornap; *p. ic*, he bearn, barn, born, ðu burne, *pl.* burnon; *pp.* bornen. **I. v. n. To BURN**, be on fire; ardere, exardere, comburi:—Donne beorneþ [byrneþ, Spl.] eorre his cum exarserit ira ejus, Ps. Surt. 2, 13. Se ðe æfre nû beorneþ on bendum he who now ever burns in bonds, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 12; Sat. 414. Bearn [MS. beorn] breôstsefa [their] spirit burned, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Heofoncandel barn the heavenly candle burnt, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115. Hreder innan born his spirit burned within, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 18; Gû. 910. Him sorga burnon on breôstum sorrows burned in their breasts, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 17; Gen. 777.

II. v. trans. To BURN, urere, comburere:—Swâ fyr wudu byrneþ sicut ignis comburit silvas, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [O. Sax. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. brinnan: Ger. brennen: Swed. O. Nrs. brenna.] **DER.** a-beornan, for-, ge-. v. barnan, byrnan, on-brinnan.

beorn-cyning, es; *m.* *A king of men*; virosum rex:—Máðmas ic ðe, beorncyning, bringan wylle I will bring thee treasures, king of men, Beo. Th. 4302; B. 2148.

beorne, 2n; *f.* A coat of mail; lorica, Cod. Dipl. 716; A.D. 996-1006; Kmb. iii. 351, 26. v. byrne.

Beornica rice, es; *n*: mægh, e; *f.* The kingdom or province of the Bernicians, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tees and the Scottish sea or frith; regnum vel provincia Berniciorum, a Tési ad fretum Scoticum olim pertingens:—Oswio done oðerne dæl Norpan-hymbra rices hæfde, ðæt is Beornica Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35; 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

Beornice; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* The Bernicians; Bernicii:—Man gehalgode twegen biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum and Eátan to Beornicum two bishops were hallowed in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians and Eata over the Bernicians, Chr. 678; Th. 61, 17, col. 1; Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 45.

beorn-præat, es; *m.* A band of men or warriors; virorum turma:—Monig beornpræat many a band of warriors, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 24.

beorn-wiga, an; *m.* [wiga a warrior] A soldier, hero; loricator bel-lator, Menol. Fox 447; Men. 225.

beor-scealc, es; *m.* A beer-server, a butler; cerevisiæ minister:—Beorscealca sum some one of the beer-servers, Beo. Th. 2485; B. 1240.

beor-scipe a feast. v. gebeor-scipe.

beor-sele, bió-sele, es; *m.* A beer-hall, feasting-hall, hall, mansion, palace; cerevisiæ aula, convivis recipiendis locus, aula, mansio, palatium:—In [on] beorsele in the beer-hall, Beo. Th. 968; B. 482; 988; B. 492; Runic pm. 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmb. 342, 5. Gesittap beorselas beorna they shall inhabit the beer-halls of chieftains, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 2; Exod. 563.

beor-setl, es; *n.* A BEER-SETTLE or bench; scamnum cerevisiam bibentium:—Offer beorsetle [MS. -sele] on the beer-bench, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 28; Jul. 687.

beor-swinig; *adj.* [= bærsynnig] Openly-wicked, a publican, Lk. Rush. War. 19, 2. v. bærsynnig.

beorþ, berþ, byrþ, e; *f*: es; *n*? [beorþ bears, from beoran, as byrþ birþ from beran] A BIRTH, the act of coming into life, the thing born; nativitas, partus, fetus, Cot. 87. Found in the compounds berþ-estre, berþ-ling; v. also beorþor, beorþor-cwelum, -þinen; hyse-beorþor. [O. Sax. gi-burd, *f.* O. Frs. berthe. *f.* O. H. Ger. burt, *f.* Goth. ga-baurfs, *f.* O. Nrs. burðr, *m.*] v. ge-byrd.

beor-pegu, e; *f.* A beer-receiving, beer-serving, beer-drinking; cerevisiæ acceptio vel ministratio, cerevisiæ potatio:—Ðæt was biter beorþegu that was a bitter beer-serving, Andr. Grm. 1533; An. 1535. Æfter beorþege after the beer-drinking, Beo. Th. 234; B. 117; 1239; B. 617.

beorþor, byrþor, berþor, borþor, es; *n*? Child-birth, that which is born, a fetus; partus, fetus:—Æfter beorþore after child-birth, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 344, 1; L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 1. Ðe him hyra beorþor losie quibus fetus pereat, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 21. Mid beorþre fetu, Cot. 87. DER. ge-beorþor, hyse-

beorþor-cwelum, es; *m.* A dead birth, an abortion, a miscarriage; fetus mortuus vel abortivus, abortus, Cot. 11.

beorþor-þinen, e; *f.* A midwife; obstetrix [beorþor child-birth, þinen a maid-servant]. v. bróðor-þinen.

beor-tún, es; *m.* A beer-hall; convivis recipiendis locus vel aula, Mann. v. beor-sele.

Beorwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the Bernicians; Berniciorum vicus] BERWICK on Tweed, Som.

beosmriende deceiving, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31, note, = bysmriende. v. bysmrian.

BEÓST, býst, býsting, es; *m*? BIESTINGS, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—Beóst biestings; obesta, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býst colostrum, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býsting, þicce meole biest, bieblings, thick milk, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20. [Plat. beast, beast-milk: Dut. Ger. biest: O. H. Ger. biost: Goth. beist.]

BEÓT, es; *n*. I. a threatening, threat, command, menace; comminatio, minæ:—He ne was ondredene ða beótunge [beót, MSS. B. C.] ðæs ealdormannes minas principis non metuít, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 23; Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 7; Jul. 176.

II. peril; periculum:—Ðenden [den, MS.] in ðam beóte wæron while they were in that peril, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 25; Dan. 265.

III. a boasting, boasting promise, promise; jactantia, promissio gloriosa, promissum:—Wæs him gylp forod, beót forborsten their vaunt was broken, their boasting shattered, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70. He beót eal wið ðe sóðe gelæste he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee, Beo. Th. 1051; B. 523; 160; B. 80.

[Ger. M. H. Ger. butze, *m.* larva, terculamenta.] DER. ge-beót, word-

beót beat, hurt, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265; *p.* of beátan.

beóp is, are, shall be, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gú. 768; 96 b; Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22. Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 14; Th. Diplm. A.D. 743-745; 28, 27. v. beón.

beóðan are, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 11, = beóp. v. beón.

beót-háta, an; *m.* [MS. beo = beót, gebeót a command, decree, háta a caller, commander] A commander, leader; imperator, dux:—Ahlcóp ða for hæledum hilde calla, bald beót-háta bord upahóf then the herald of

war leaped before the warriors, the bold commander [Moses] upraised his shield, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253.

beó-peof, es; *m.* A thief or stealer of bees; apum fur, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 6.

beótian, beótigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [beót I. a threatening]. I. to threaten; minari, minitari:—Agustinus is sæð, ðæt he beótigende forecwæde Augustinus fertur minitans prædixisse, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 29; Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137.

II. to boast, vow, promise; magna loqui, polliceri, spondere:—Swá he beótode ær wið his beahgífan as he boasted before towards his ring-giver, Byrht. Th. 140, 18; By. 290. Ful oft wit beótedan, ðæt unc ne gedælde nemne deáþ ána full oft we two vowed, that naught should part us save death alone, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 32; Kl. 21.

beótian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [from bót a restoring, cure] To become or grow better; melius fieri, convalescere:—Ðá sóna gefelde ic me beótiende and wyrcende then I felt myself soon getting better and turning; confestim me melius habere sentirem. Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12.

beót-lice; *adv.* In a threatening manner, threateningly; minaciter, Jos. 8, 10; Num. 14, 44.

beótung, e; *f.* A threatening, raging; comminatio, minæ:—Beótungedædum gefylton [they] followed the threatening with deeds, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ðá was his móð mid ðam beótungum gebreged then was his mind frightened by the threatenings, 2, 12; S. 513, 14; 1, 7; S. 477, 23. DER. ge-beótung.

beót-word, es; *n*. I. [beót I. a threat] a word of threatening, threats; minæ:—Beótwordum spræc folcágende the people's lord spake in words of threatening, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185.

II. [beót III. a boasting] a word of boasting; jactationis verbum:—Beówulf beótwordum spræc Beowulf spake in words of boasting, Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510.

Beó-wulf, es; *m.* [= Beado-wulf a war-wolf, = Icel. Böðúlfr a war-wulf] BEOWULF, a celebrated warrior of the Scyldings' race, a record of whose heroic deeds is given in the Anglo-Saxon poem bearing his name. It appears most probable that Beowulf was originally an Old Norse heathen Saga, written in the language common at the earliest age in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, but now only spoken in Iceland. This Saga it is hoped may yet be found in some Swedish library. The story informs us that Hrothgar built a splendid palace at Heorot in the north of Jutland. This palace was soon made a scene of slaughter, in consequence of the nightly attacks of a monster called Grendel, who carried off at one time no less than thirty thanes, for the purpose of devouring them in his retreat. These dreadful visitations are continued during a period of twelve years. Intelligence of this calamity having reached the heroic Beowulf, a relation of Hrothgar, Beowulf resolves to rid the Danish land of this monster; and, in pursuance of this design, sails from home with a company of fifteen warriors. In terrific conflicts he kills Grendel and his mother.—It was the first heroic poem by any Germanic nation, and must have been translated into Anglo-Saxon by a Christian, as is evident by Grendel's mother being spoken of as a descendant of Cain, and numerous Christian allusions, when the Danish sovereignty in England was at its height, perhaps in the reign of Canute, about A.D. 1020. If it were originally written in the Old Norse or Icelandic the Saga would be called Böðúlfr, and the translator into Anglo-Saxon would naturally write it Beado-wulf contracted to Beó-wulf:—

Beówulf wæs bréme,
blæð wide sprang
Scyldes eafteran
Scede-landum in,
Beo. Th. 35-38; B. 18, 19.
Heorot [Hröþgar] eardode
sincfáge seld [MS. sel],
Beo. Th. 335; B. 166.

[Grendel] atol æglæca;
him on eaxla wearp
sindolh sweetol,
seonowa onsprungon,
burston bānlocan:
Beówulfe wearp
gūþhræp gyfede;
scolde Grendel ðonan
feorhseúc fleón,
Beo. Th. 1636-1644; B. 816-820.

Gefēng ða be eaxla
Gūþ-Geata leód
Grendles mōdor.
Brægd ða beadwe heard,
feorhgenīðlan,
ðæt heó on flet gebeuh:
Beo. Th. 4078-4085; B. 1517-1540.
-- bil eal purhwōd,
fægne flæschoman,
heó on flet gecrong.
Beo. Th. 3139-3141; B. 1567, 1568

Beowulf was renowned,
the glory of Scyld's offspring
widely spread
in the Swedish lands.

[Hrothgar] occupied Heorot,
the richly variegated seat.

[Grendel] the fell wretch;
a deadly wound was manifest
in his shoulder,
the sinews sprang asunder,
the bone-inclosures burst:
to Beowulf
warlike fierceness was given;
Grendel, death-sick,
must thence flee.

The War-Goths' lord
seized then by the shoulder
Grendel's mother.
Then the fierce warrior dragged
the mortal foe,
so that she bowed on the place:

-- the falchion passed through all
her fated carcase,
she sank on the ground.

beó-wyrt, *e*; *f*. [beó *a bee*, wyrt *a plant*] BEE-WORT, balm-mint, sweet flag; apiastrum, acorus = *ákopos*, acorus calamus, Lin. — Beówyrt *apias-trum*, Cot. 12; Ælf. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 55; Wrt. Voc. 30, 9. *Deós* wyrt, *de man on Lēden veneriam*, and on *ure geþeode beówyrt*, nemneþ, *heó biþ cenned on begānum stōwum*, and on *wyrtbeddum*, and on *mædum this plant, which in Latin is called veneria, and in our language bee-wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort-beds, and in meads*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 21; L. M. i. 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4.

be-pæcan; *part.* be-pæcende; *p.* be-pæhte; *pp.* be-pæht; *v. a.* [be *by*, pæcan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away*; decipere, pellicere, illudere, seducere:—Seó næddre bepæhte me *serpens decipit me*, Gen. 3, 13; Mt. Bos. 2, 16; Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Ic be-pæcde oððe forlæde *seduco*, 47; Som. 48, 53; Jud. 16, 5.

be-pæcestre, *an*; *f.* She who deceives, flatters, or entices, a harlot; pellex, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1.

be-pæcung, *e*; *f.* Lewd practice; lenocinium, Som. v. be-pæcan.

be-pæht deceived, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp.* of be-pæcan.

be-prenan, be-predan *To wink*; nictare:—Tele nū ða lenge ðære hwile, ðe ðū ðin eāge on beprenan [bepredan, Cott.] mæge compare now the length of the time, wherein thou mayest wink thine eye, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 7.

bēr, beer, *e*; *acc.* bē, bēre; *f. a bed*; lectus, grabatus:—Nim bē ðin tolle grabatum tuum, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 12. Nim bēre ðine, Jn. Rush. War. 5, 12. v. bār.

BERA, *an*; *m.* A BEAR; ursus:—David gewylde ðone wildan beran David subdued the wild bear, Ælf. T. 13, 26. Eofor oððe beran on-ginnan *to attack a boar or bear*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 21; Gn. Ex. 177. Sceall gylðan ān beran fel shall pay one bear's skin, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Bera ursus, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 69; L. Ecg. P. iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 22. [Laym. beore: Plat. baar, *m.* Dut. beer, *m.* Ger. bār, *m.* M. H. Ger. ber: O. H. Ger. peru: Dan. biörn, *c.* Swed. biörn, *m.* O. Nrs. björn, *m.*]

be-ræcan *to cause to smoke*, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, note 24. v. be-rēcan.

be-rēdan; *p.* rēdde; *pp.* rēd [be-*dis*, rēdan *to possess*] *To dispossess, deprive of*; private:—He hine rices berēdde he deprived him of his realm, Andr. Kmbl. 2653; An. 1328: 266; An. 133. Hie unsclýdigne feore berēddon they deprived the guiltless of his life, Elen. Kmbl. 993; El. 498. Earnulf hine berēdde æt ðam rice Arnulf deprived him of the kingdom, Chr. 887; Th. 156, 32, col. 1; 33, col. 2, 3; Bt. titl. 1; Fox x. 3.

be-rēssan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be-*rāsan* *to rush*] *To rush into*; irruere:—Ða ðonne hie beræsaþ on swelce weāmodnesse when they then rush into such anger, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 a, 25; Gen. 14, 15.

be-rafan; *p.* rōf, *pl.* rōfon; *pp.* rafen *To bereave*; spoliare:—Ða ðe Sodoma golde berōfon [MS. berofan] those that had bereaved Sodom of gold, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 13; Gen. 2078. v. be-ræfian, be-rēofan.

BERAN, beorcan, ic bere, beore, ðū birst, byrst, he birst, byrþ, birþ, byrþ, *pl.* berap; *p.* ic, he bær, ðū bære, *pl.* bæron; *pp.* boren; *v. a.*

I. *to BEAR, carry, bring, bear or carry a sacrifice, offer, bear off, carry out, extend, wear, support, endure, suffer*; ferre, portare, afferre, offerre, deferre, proferre, extendere, gerere, tolerare:—Ðū eall þing birst thou bearest all things, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276. Heó gær birste she beareth the javelin, Salm. Kmbl. 876; Sal. 437. Eft byrþ ofer lagustréamas leofne mannan shall bear back over the water-streams the beloved man, Beo. Th. 598; B. 296: 4117; B. 2055. Se ðæt wicg byrþ he whom the horse carries, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. On handum hī berap ðe in manibus portabunt te, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Secgas bæron beorhte frætwa the warriors bare bright arms, Beo. Th. 432; B. 213. Ðe bæron byrdena on ðises dages hætan qui portavimus pondus diei et astutus, Mt. Bos. 20, 12; Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ne bere ge sacc nolite portare sacculum, Lk. Bos. 10, 4; Ex. 22, 13. Him was ful boren to him the cup was borne, Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 120. Deoflum onseǵdnesse bær demonibus hostias offerebat, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. Byrþ blódig wæl will bear off my bloody corpse, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Ða wicungdōm widost bæron who carried the magic art furthest, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. Ðæt ða hætt beran mōstan that they might wear [bear] a hat, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 20, 18. Ic nelle beran eowre gýmleaste I will not endure your negligence, L. Ælf. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 10.

II. *to BEAR, produce, bring forth*; facere, ferre, edere, parere:—Ælc gōd treow byrþ gōde wæstmæs every good tree produces [facit] good fruits, Mt. Bos. 7, 17, 7, 18. Ðæt wæs deāpes beām se bær bitres fela that was the tree of death which bare much of bitter, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. Gif he ðam rice was on rihte boren if he to that kingdom was rightly born, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46. [O. Sax. beran ferre, portare: O. Frs. bera: O. H. Ger. beran ferre, parere, gignere, generare: Goth. bairan; *p.* bar, *pl.* berum; *pp.* bairans *to bear, carry, bring, bear children*: O. Nrs. bera ferre, portare, sustinere, tolerare: Grk. φέρω: Sansk. bhṛti *to bear, hence* Goth. barn a child: A. Sax. bearn a child.] DER. a-beran, æt-, be-, for-, fōr-, forþ-, ge-, in-, on-, oþ-, to-, under-, up-, upa-, upge-, ymb-: berende, deāþ-, feorh-, gār-, helm-, leóht-, reord-,

sæd-, sweord-, un-, wæstm-: bereud, gār-, gāst-, helm-, reord-, sǽwl-, segn-, tǽcn-: berendnis, un-: bere, -ærn-, -corn-, -flōr-, -gafol-, -græs-, -hlāf-, -sæd-, -tūn-, -wic-: berie, berige, berige, blæc-, byrig-, hind-, streow-, wūn-: brid: bearn, cyne-, dryht-, folc-, frēo-, frum-, god-, hælu-, hūsul-, steop-, sweostor-, world-, þryþ-: -cennung-, -eācen-, -eācnung-, -gebyrdo-, -gestreōn-, -lēst-, -lufe-, -myrþra-, -teām-: bearm-, -clāþ-, -rægl-: beorma, bearm, ge-byrman: byre: ge-byrd-, -dæg-, -tid-, -wiglære-, -witega: byrde, ge-, in-: from-byrdling, in-byrdling: beorþ, berþ, berþ-estre, berþ-ling; hyse-: beorþor-, -cwelm-, -þinen-, hyse-: bær, bæran, bær-disc: bære, æppel-, corn-, cwealm-, cwyld-, hlīs-, horn-, leóht-, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: bærnēs, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: byrden, mægen-, sorg-, syn-: bora, cæg-, horn-, mund-, rēd-, rās-, segen-, sōþ-, sweord-, tǽcn-, wæg-, wæpen-, wig-, wōþ-, wrōht-: boren, ædel-.

Beran burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [Hunt. Beranbiri: Kni. Banbury] BANBURY, Oxfordshire:—Hēr Cyuric and Ceawlin fuhton wid Brettas æt Beran byrig here, A. D. 556, Cynric and Ceawlin fought with Britons at Banbury, Chr. 556; Th. 30, 9, col. 1, 2, 3.

berbēna, æ; *f.* Latin: berbēne, *an*; *f.* Vervain; verbēna:—Berbēna [berbēne MS. H.] *Deós* wyrt, ðe man περιστρεφών, and oðrum naman berbēnan, nemneþ, heó ys culfron swiðe hīwcūþ. Vervain. This plant, which they call vervain, and by another name verbena, in colour is very like to doves, Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 11–14. Verbēna officinalis is intended by the drawing in MS. V. and by περιστρεφών in Dioskorides. v. æsc-rote.

berc *a birch-tree*; betula:—Nim birc rinde take birch-tree rind, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9. v. birce.

bere, *an*; *f.* A female bear; ursula. v. bera ursus.

BERE, *es*; *m.* Barley; hordeum:—Ða hēt he him bere seð bringan inde hordeum jussit afferri, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36; Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63. Hira flex and hira beras [MS. bernas] wæron fordōne eorum linum et hordea læsa sunt, Ex. 9, 31. [Scot. and North E. bear, bere barley: Goth. barizeins, adj. made of barley; hordeaceus: Swed. Norw. Icel. barr, *n.* i. spina abietis vel pinus, *n.* granum, semen, hordeum.]

bēre *a bed*; *acc. sing.* of bē.

bere-ærn, ber-ern, beren, bern, bearn, *es*; *n.* A barley-place, a corn-place, a barn; horreum:—He gegaderap his hwæte on his bern congregabit triticum suum in horreum, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. He feormap hys berenes flōre purgabitt aream suam, Lk. Jun. 3, 17. Ic towurpe mīne berenu destrum horrea mea, 12, 18: 12, 24; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12: Lc. 103: 110.

be-ræfian, bi-ræfian, -ræfigan, ic -ræfige; *p.* -ræfode; *pp.* -ræfod; *v. a.* *to BEREAVE, seize, spoil, take away*; eripere, spoliare, private:—Heó hit ne mæg his gewittes beræfian she cannot bereave it of its faculty, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Hū mæg man hys fata hyne beræfian quomodo potest quisquam vasa ejus diripere? Mt. Bos. 12, 29; Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Ic ondrēd, ðæt ðū me beræfodest ðinra dōhtra timi, ne violenter auferes filias tuas, Gen. 31, 31: 43, 18: 43, 14; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 16; Cd. 40; Th. 53, 11; Gen. 859.

be-rēcan, -rācan [rēcan *to smoke*] *To cause to smoke*; facere ut fumet aliquid:—Berēc hit on hātum ahsuam make it smoke on hot ashes, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17.

be-reccean, -reccean; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reah, -reht. I. *to relate, recount, explain*; narrare, exponere:—Nū wille we sum þing scortlice eow be him bereccan now will we relate to you shortly something concerning him, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 3, 2.

II. *to explain one's conduct, justify one's self*; se excusare, se purgare, accusatorum criminibus respondere:—Hī simle sēceap endleāse lādunga, hū hie bereccan [MS. C. bereccan] mægen they always seek endless excuses, how they may justify themselves, Past. 35, 2; Hat. MS. 45 a, 19. Him was lýf-nesse seald ðæt he him mōste scyldan and besecgan [MS. B. bereccan] acceptit locum se defendendi, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11, note. v. reccean.

bere-corn, *es*; *n.* [bere barley, corn a grain] BARLEY-CORN, a grain of barley; hordei granum:—IX bere-corna nine barley-corns, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 11.

bere-flōr, *es*; *m.* A BARLEY-FLOOR, barn-floor; hordei area, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 3, 17.

bere-gafol, *es*; *n.* Barley-rent, a tribute of barley; hordei tributum. One of the rents paid in kind, which, by the following enactment, is fixed at the rate of six pounds weight for every labourer employed in the barley harvest:—Mon sceal simle to bere-gafole agifan æt ānum wyrhtan six pūnd-wæga a man shall always give for barley-rent for every labourer six pounds weight, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5.

bere-græs, *es*; *n.* BARLEY-GRASS, a farrago; hordei gramen:—Grēne beregræs green fodder for cattle [farrago], Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 124.

bere-hlāf, *es*; *m.* A BARLEY-LOAF, barley-bread; hordeaceus panis. v. bere barley, hlāf a loaf.

beren, *es*; *n.* [bere-ærn, *q. v.*] A barley-place, a barn; horreum, Lk. Jun. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.

beren; *adj.* Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:—Genim smæl beren mela take fine barley-meal, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 24. Hæfþ fif

berene hlāfas habet quinque panes hordeaceos, Ju. Bos. 6, 9: 6, 13. v. bere.

beren, byren; *adj.* [bera a bear] *Belonging to a bear, ursine*; ursinus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] *odde yterenne the richest must pay a bear- or otter-skin vest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37.

berende; *part.* Bearing, fruitful; ferens, gerens, abundans, ferax:—Wineard berende vitis abundans, Ps. Spl. 127, 3: Cot. 85. Berende bōh germen, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32. v. beran.

berendlic; *adj.* Bearable, tolerable. v. a-berendlic.

berendnis, -niss, e; *f.* Fertility, fruitfulness; fertilitas, Leo 110. v. un-berendnis.

be-rēnian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od [regnian, rēnian to arrange] *To cause*; moliri:—Heō wroht berēnodn [berenedon MS.] *they caused strife*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147.

be-reōfan, bi-reōfan; *p.* reāf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen [be, reōfan to reave, rob] *To bereave, deprive; spoliare, privare*:—Since berofene deprived of treasure, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 30; Exod. 36: Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931.

be-reōtan, *p.* reāt, *pl.* -ruton; *pp.* -roten *To deplore; deplorare*:—Ædelings deāp bereōtan to deplore the death of the noble, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 27; Hö. 6.

ber-ern a barley-place, a barn; horreum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. v. bere-ern.

bere-sæd, es; *n.* Barley-seed, barley; hordeum, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36. v. bere.

berēp bears, brings forth, produces, 3rd pres. of beran, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 21; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 28.

bere-tūn, es; *m.* [bere barley, corn; tūn an inclosure, a place shut in] *A barley-inclosure, court-yard, threshing-floor, corn-farm, grange, corn-village*, BARTON; hordei area, villa frumentaria. 'BARTON, Prædium dominicum, vel terræ quas vocant Dominicales, hoc est, quas in distributione manerii dominus non elocavit hæreditarie, sed alendæ familiæ suæ causâ propriis manibus reservavit: *Dominicum, Gallice Domaine*. Vox in Devon, inquit Spelmanus, et plaga Angliæ Occidentali bene nota,' Du Cange Glos:—Perh-clānsade beretūn his permundavit aream suam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

bere-wic, es; *n.* A barley-village, a corn-village; hordeaceus vel frumentarius vicus, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 382, 12; A. D. 1093; 443, 31. v. bere-tūn.

berg a hill, mountain, Som. DER. berg-ælfen. v. beorg.

berg-ælfen mountain-elves; oreades. v. ælf, -ælfen.

bergan to taste; gustare:—Ða ðe ne bergaþ deāp qui non gustabunt mortem, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 28. v. byrgan.

berge, an; *f.* A berry, grape, Deut. 23, 24. v. berie II.

bergels-leōp, es; *n.* A burial ode; sepulchral carmen, Leo 116. v. byrgen-leōp.

bergel-song, es; *m.* A burial song; sepulchral cantus, Leo 116. v. byrgen-song.

bergena of berries, Deut. 23, 24; *g. pl.* of berie.

Berghām-styde, es; *m.* BERHAM, near Canterbury:—In ðære stōwe, ðý hætte Berghāmstyde in the place which is called Berham, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 6.

bergyls, es; *m.* A burial-place, a sepulchre; sepulcrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. v. byrgels.

berh for bearrh shunned; vitavit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28; *p. of* beorgan. **berht**; *adj.* Bright; splendidus, clarus, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22. v. beorht.

berhtan to shine; lucere. DER. ge-berhtan. v. beorhtan.

Berhte, an; *f.* Bertha; Bercta, the daughter of Cariberht, king of Paris, and granddaughter of Clotaire, king of the Franks and Burgundians. In the year 570, she married Ædelbryht, king of Kent. By the queen's Christian conduct, the heathen predilections of the king were removed, and the way made clear for the preaching of Augustine in 597. v. Ædelbryht:—Ær ðam, becom hlisa to him ðære cristenan æfestnyse, for ðon he cristen wiþ hæfde, seō wæs him forgifen of Francena cýning-cynne, Berhte wæs hāten. Ðæt wiþ he onfeng fram hire yldrum ðære arēdnesse, ðæt heo his leāfnysse hæfde ðæt heo ðone þeāw ðæs cristenan geleafan, and hire æfestnyse, ungewemmedne healdan mōste, mid ðý biscop, done ðe hi hire to fultume ðæs geleafan sealdon, ðæs nama wæs Leodheard before that, a report of the Christian religion had come to him [Ædelbryht] for he had a Christian wife, who was given to him from the royal kin of the Franks, her name was Bertha. He received his wife from her parents on condition, that she should have his leave that she might hold the manner of the Christian belief, and of her religion, unspotted, with the bishop, whose name was Lindhard, whom they gave her for the help of that faith, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 30-36.

berhtmhwtæ; *adj.* Swift as an eye-blink; celer ut oculi nictus:—Dec līgetu blāce, berhtmhwtæ ða ðec bletsige the pale lightnings, swift as an eye-blink, these shall bless thee, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. v. beorhtm.

berhtra, acc. berhtre brighter, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22; comp. of berht, beorht, *q. v.*

berian berries, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; *pl.* of berie.

berian; *p. ode*, *ede*; *pp.* od [bær bare] *To bare, make naked, expose, exhibit, make a shew of; nudare, denudare, in medium proferre, ostentare*:—Benc-pelu beredon they made bare the bench-floor, Beo. Th. 2482; B. 1239. Ða ðe me fōrwerode wīsdōm bereþ who to me make a shew of wisdom before the people, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 27; Dan. 142. v. barrenian, a-barian.

berian to taste, v. bergan, byrgan, on-berian.

berian = byrian to happen. DER. ge-berian.

be-ridan, he -rit; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden; *v. a.*

I. to ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitate, præcingere:—Ðæt he his gefān beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 4.

II. to ride after, pursue; persequi:—Ðā berād mon ðæt wiþ then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901; Ing. 125, 14. He hine berād he rode after him, 755; Ing. 70, 1.

BERIE, berge, berige, berigie, an; *f.*

I. a BERRY; bacca:—Berian berries, Cot. 36. Bergan berries; baccæ, Cot. 23. Nym winberian, ðe beoþ acende æfter oðre berigian take grapes, which are formed after other berries, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5.

II. a grape; uva. Though win-berie, *q. v.* a wine-berry, is generally used in Anglo-Saxon for a grape, yet berge, berige are sometimes found, as,—Gif ðū gange binnan ðines frēonds wineard, et ðæra bergena swā fela, swā ðū wylle, and ne ber ðū nā mā ūt mād ðe if thou shalt go within thy friend's vineyard, eat as many of the grapes as thou wilt, and carry not out with thee any more, Deut. 23, 24. Beoþ ðines wifes wēlan gelice swā on win-gearde weaxen berigean, and on ðines huses hwomnum genihtum the riches of thy wife shall be like as grapes may grow in a vineyard, and abundant on the corners of thy house, Ps. Th. 127, 3. [O. Sax. beri, *n.* Dut. bes, *f.* O. H. Ger. beri, *n.* Goth. basi, *n.* O. Nrs. ber, *n.* The Goth. Plat. and Dut., says Grimm [i. 1243], do not allow us to derive these words from the root of Goth. bairan, A. Sax. beran to bear, but it is probably connected with bæ bare, naked, signifying the bare fruit, which can be eaten immediately. Bopp derives the Teutonic words and the Lat. bacca from Sansk. bhaksh edere; so the Goth. basi = bhakshya cibus, eatable fruit.] DER. blæc-berie, byrig, hind-, streōw-, streāw-, win- [-berie, -berge, -berige, -berigie].

berig to a city, Wrt. Voc. 84, 45; = byrig; *dat. of* burh.

berig-drenc, es; *m.* [berige a berry, drenc a drink] *Drink made of mulberries*; diamoron, Wrt. Voc. 20, 23.

berige, an; *f.* A berry, grape, Ps. Th. 127, 3. v. berie II.

berigea, an; *m.* A surety, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. v. byriga.

berigean berries, grapes, Ps. Th. 127, 3; *nom. pl.* of berige. v. berie.

berigie a berry, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. v. berie I.

be-rindan, *p. de*; *pp.* ed [be off, rind the bark] *To bark, peel or strip off the bark*; decorticare:—Berinde decorticiavit, Cot. 62.

be-riōwsian to repent, Ælfc. Gr. 33, MS. D; Som. 37, 22. v. be-hreōwsian.

bern, es; *n.* A barn; horreum:—Nabbaþ ða hrefnas hēddern ne bern the ravens have not store-house nor barn [cellarium neque horreum], Lk. Bos. 12, 24; 12, 18; 3, 17; Mt. Bos. 3, 12; 13, 30. Bern horreum, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 131. v. bere-ern.

berman to burn; ardere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 5. v. beornan.

berne-lāc, es; *n.* A burnt offering; holocaustum:—Ic ðē bernelāc brengan mōste I must bring thee a burnt offering, Ps. C. 50, 123; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 123.

bernes a burning, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 21. v. bærnas.

bernet, bernet, es; *n.* A burning; incendium, R. Ben. interl. 28. v. bærbet.

berning, e; *f.* A burning; combustio, ustio, Som. Lye. v. bærbning.

be-rofen bereaved, Beo. Th. 5855; B. 2931. v. be-reōfan.

béron might bear, carry, bring, for bæren, perf. subj. of beran, Byrht. Th. 133, 49; By. 67.

be-rōwan; *p.* -reōw, *pl.* -reōwon; *pp.* -rōwen *To row round; remigando circumnavigare*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 41.

berst loss; damnum, malum, ruina, Lupi Serm. i. 2: Wulfstani Archiepiscopi Ebor. Admonitio sive Parænesis, 8. etc. DER. berstan. v. byrst.

BERSTAN; *part.* berstende; ic berste, ðū birst, he birsteþ, biersteþ, birst, byrst, bierst, *pl.* berstaþ; *p. ic*, he bærst, ðū burste, *pl.* burston; *pp.* borsten.

I. to burst, break, fail, fall; cum fragore dissilire, corruiere, rumpi, frangi:—Heofonas berstaþ the heavens burst, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 10; Cri. 933. Burstun bān-locan the bone-inclosures burst, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818. Wægās burston the waves broke, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 15; Exod. 483. Ðā burston ða weallas muri illico corruerunt, Jos. 6, 20; Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 38. Gif him āþ burste if an oath failed them, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20.

II. to make the noise of a bursting or breaking, to crash, dash, crack; fragorem edere, sonare, crepare:—Brim berstende blōd-egesan hweoþ the dashing sea threatened bloody horrors, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477. Fingras burston his fingers cracked, Beo. Th. 1525; B. 760. [Laym. bersten: Wyc. berste, breste: Plat.

barsten : *O. Sax.* brestan : *O. Frs.* bersta : *Dut. Ger.* bersten : *M. H. Ger.* bresten : *O. H. Ger.* brestan : *Dan.* bröste : *Swed.* brista : *O. Nrs.* bresta.] *DER.* a-berstan, æt-, for-, ðp-, to-, üt-.

bersting, e; *f. A.* bursting, rent; ruptura. *DER.* mûþ-bersting, *q. v.* berþ a birth. *v.* berþ-estre, berþ-ling, beorþ.

Berþa Bertha; Bercta, *Lat. f. the queen of Ædelbryht, king of Kent.*

v. Berhte.

berden, e; *f. A.* burthen, load; sarcina:—Seám vel berden sarcina, *Wrt. Voc.* 16, 27. *v.* byrden.

berþ-estre, an; *f. A.* bearer of children; genetrix, *Leo* 110. *v.* -estre.

berþ-ling, es; *m.* Child-birth. *v.* hyse-berþling.

berþor child-birth. *v.* beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

bert-hwíl a moment; momentum, *R. Ben.* 5. *v.* beorht-hwíl.

berwe; *dat. of bearo* a grove, *q. v.*

be-ryfan [= be-reófan] to bereave; spoliare, privare:—Dā hī pohton þeóden-stóles rīcne berýfan then they thought to bereave the powerful of his throne, *Exon.* 84 a; *Th.* 317, 9; *Mód.* 63. *DER.* reófan to reave, rob, bereave.

be-rypan; *p.* -rýpde, -rýpte, *pl.* -rýpton; *pp.* -rýped, -rýpt To spoil; spoliare:—Berýpton, *Bt. Met.* Fox 2, 23; *Met.* 2, 12. *v.* rýpan to rip, tear.

be-sacan; *p.* -sóc, *pl.* -sócon; *pp.* -sacen To dispute about anything; in controversiam vocare. *DER.* un-besacan. *v.* sacan.

be-sæncan; *p.* -sænte; *pp.* -sænt to sink; mergere, *L. Ælf. P.* 13; *Th.* ii. 368, 27. *v.* sencan.

be-sænet sunk; mersus; *pp.* of be-sæncan.

be-sæt, be-sæton besieged, *Ors.* i, 14; *Bos.* 37, 15; *p.* of be-sittan.

be-sanc sank; submersit, *Ors.* 3, 11; *Bos.* 75, 32; *p.* of be-sincan.

be-sárgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To lament, bewail, to mourn or be sorry for, to condole; lamentari, condolere, compati, deflere:—Ic besárgige compatiór, *Ælfic. Gr.* 29; *Som.* 33, 52; *Ælfic. T.* 42, 1; *Scint.* 45, 50.

be-sárgung, e; *f. A.* sorrowing, *Hymn. Surt.* 126, 24. *v.* sárgung.

be-sárigende condoling. *v.* be-sárgian, sárgian.

be-sáwan to sow; conserere. *v.* sáwan.

be-sáwe, *pl.* -sáwen looked, *Bt.* 35, 6; *Fox* 170, 9; *p.* subj. of be-seón.

be-scear, -scear, *pl.* -scæron, -scæron sheared, shaved; *p.* of be-sceran.

be-sceadian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To shadow; obumbrare:—For hwām besceadep heó mūntas and mōras why shadoweth it mountains and moors? *Salm. Kmbl.* 680; *Sal.* 339. *v.* sceadian, ofer-.

be-sceáden separated, *L. E. l.* 32; *Th.* ii. 430, 9; *pp.* of be-sceádan.

be-sceáf cast, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2384; *An.* 1193; *p.* of be-scúfan.

be-sceát shot into, precipitated one's self, *Ors.* 3, 3; *Bos.* 56, 5; *p.* of be-sceótan.

be-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To look round upon, look on, consider, regard, watch; circumspicere, intueri, considerare, respicere, perscrutari, providere:—Hī besceáwigende circumspiciens eos, *Mk. Bos.* 3, 5. Ic onlōgice, odde ic besceáwige intueor, *Ælfic. Gr.* 27; *Som.* 29, 60. Besceáwiap æcyres liliā considerate lilia agri, *Mt. Bos.* 6, 28. Ðū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād nō respicias personam hominum, *Mt. Bos.* 22, 16. Ðæt he Alexandres [wisān] besceáwode that he might watch Alexander's conduct, *Ors.* 4, 5; *Bos.* 82, 22; *R. Ben.* 55. *DER.* sceáwian.

be-sceáwigere, be-sceáwere a beholder; spectator, *Som.*

be-sceáwodnes, -ness, e; *f. A.* seeing, vision, sight; visio, *Ps. Spl. T.* 9, 11.

be-scencan to give to drink. *v.* bi-scencan.

be-sceoren shorn, *Bd.* 5, 7; *S.* 621, 15, = be-scoren; *pp.* of be-sceran.

be-sceótan; he -sceóteþ, -scýt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten To shoot into, inject, precipitate one's self, to be sent, go; injicere, se præcipitare, mitti, ire:—Ne bescýt se deófol næfre swā yfel geþóht in to dām men nunquam diabolus tam pravus cogitationes in hominem injicit, *Alb. resp.* 40. Curtius besceát Curtius se præcipitavit, *Ors.* 3, 3; *Bos.* 56, 5. Ðæt hī on grūnd ne bescuton ut in abyssum ne irent, *Lk. Bos.* 8, 31.

be-sceran, bi-sceran, -sciran, -scyran; *p.* -scea, -scea, *pl.* -scæron, -scæron; *pp.* -scoren To shear off, to shave, cut off; attondere, amputare, præcidere:—Hý eall heora heáfod bescearon they all shaved their heads, *Ors.* 4, 11; *Bos.* 96, 37; capitus rasis, *Ors. Hav.* 4, 20; *p.* 270, 5. Ðæt he to preóste bescoren beón mihte that he might be shorn as a priest, *Bd.* 4, 1; *S.* 564, 24. Iulianus deáh to preóste bescoren wære though Iulian had been shorn for a priest, *Homl. Th.* i. 448, 29. Ic næs næfre ge-efsod ne næfre bescoren, and gif ic beó bescoren, donne beó ic unmihtig oðrum mannun gelfic ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum, si rasum fuerit caput meum, recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam eroque sicut ceteri homines, *Jud.* 16, 17. Man ne mōt hine besciran a man must not shear him, *Jud.* 13, 5. Gif he hine to preóste bescire [bescyre *MSS. B. H.*], mid xxx scillinga gebēte if he shave him like a priest, let him make amends with thirty shillings, *L. Alf. pol.* 35; *Th.* i. 84, 7, 9. *Biscær, Reim.* 26. *v.* sgeran.

be-scerian, -scirian, -scirian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To deprive, separate, defraud; privare, separare, fraudare:—Hcr, *A. D.* 821, warþ Ceolwulf his rīces bescered here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom,

Chr. 821; *Erl.* 63, 10. Donne ic bescired beó fram túnscre when I am deprived of my stewardship, *Lk. Bos.* 16, 4. Ðone we sceoldan bescyrian dære onfangenan ealdorlicnyse quem nos privare auctoritate percepta debemus, *Bd.* i, 27; *S.* 492, 14. Ne syndon hī to bescyrianne gemænsumnyse Cristes lichoman and blódes non corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt, i, 27; *S.* 491, 27. He bescyraþ hine sylfne fram dære ecan mēde he separates himself from the everlasting reward, *Homl. Th.* ii. 534, 34. Nā bescyrep of góðum hī ða gāngendan on unsyldgilysse non privabit bonis eos qui ambulat in innocentia, *Ps. Spl.* 83, 13. Mec bescyrede Scyppend eallum the Creator deprived me of all, *Exon.* 111 b; *Th.* 427, 34; *Rä.* 41, 101. He was ealla his lima þēnung bescyred he was deprived of the use of all his limbs, *Bd.* 5, 5; *S.* 617, 38. He hæfþ us dæs lehtes bescyred he hath deprived us of the light, *Cd.* 21; *Th.* 25, 12; *Gen.* 392, 21; *Th.* 25, 16; *Gen.* 394. Ðæt ic meahthe ongitan Godes āgen bearn, scyldum bescyredne that I might comprehend God's own child, separated from protections [shields], *Exon.* 83 b; *Th.* 314, 2; *Mód.* 8. Wuldre bescyrede from glory separated, *Andr. Kmbl.* 3235; *An.* 1620; *Cd.* 221; *Th.* 285, 26; *Sat.* 343; *Exon.* 8 a; *Th.* 3, 7; *Cri.* 32; 45 b; *Th.* 155, 29; *Gū.* 867; *Ps. Th.* 77, 29. Syndon hī to bescyrganne Cristes lichoman and blódes corporis et sanguinis Domini privandi sunt, *Bd.* i, 27; *S.* 491, 34. Hīg ne synt beþāhte odde bescyrede fram heora gewilnunge non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo, *Ps. Lamb.* 77, 30; thei weren not defrauded of her desier, *Wyc.* *v.* bi-scerian.

be-sceorwan to deprive; privare:—Ne dīnra ārna me bescerwe do not deprive me of thy mercy, *Ps. C.* 50, 98; *Ps. Grn.* ii. 279, 98.

be-sciored deprived, *Chr.* 821; *Erl.* 62, 11, = be-scired; *pp.* of bescirian.

be-sceīnan; *p.* -scān; *pp.* -scinen To shine upon, illuminate; collustrare, illuminare:—Mec heaðosigel besceīnep the glorious sun shines upon me, *Exon.* 126 b; *Th.* 486, 18; *Rä.* 72, 17.

be-sceiran to shear, shave, *Jud.* 13, 5; *L. Alf. pol.* 35; *Th.* i. 84, 7, 9. *v.* be-sceran.

be-sceiran to deprive, *Lk. Bos.* 16, 4. *v.* be-scerian.

be-soītan; *p.* -scāt; *pp.* -sciten To bedaub; cacare:—Besciten caccabatum, *Cot.* 189. *v.* scitan.

be-scofen thrust off, precipitated, *Mk. Bos.* 5, 13; *pp.* of be-scūfan.

be-scoren shorn, shaved, *Jud.* 16, 17; *pp.* of be-sceran.

be-screáðian to cut off; descendere. *DER.* screáðian.

be-screopan; *p.* -screap, *pl.* -schræpon; *pp.* -screpen To scrape, BESCRAPE, make level; radere. *v.* screopan.

be-scrifen; *part.* Confessed, that hath undergone confession; confessus. *v.* scrifan.

be-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scufen; *v. a.* To shove, thrust, cast, hurl or throw, to precipitate; intrudere, immittere, detrudere, præcipitare:—Hēt hine dā niman, and dæc on bescūfan then ordered to take him, and to shove him in there, *Ors.* i, 12; *Bos.* 36, 38. Wā biþ dām, ðe sceal sáwle bescūfan in fyres fæðm woe shall be to him, who shall thrust a soul into the fire's embrace, *Beo. Th.* 371; *B.* 184. Se mihtiga cyning nider bescūfeþ in súsla grūnd the mighty king casteth thee down into the abyss of sulphur, *Elen. Kmbl.* 1883; *El.* 943. Ðe se Ælmihtiga heolstor besceáf the Almighty cast thee into darkness, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2384; *An.* 1193. Seó heord wearþ on sē bescofen grex precipitatus est in mare, *Mk. Bos.* 5, 13. *v.* scūfan, sceófan.

be-scun went, *Lk. Bos.* 8, 31; *p.* *pl.* of be-sceótan.

be-scyldigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To accuse; accusare, criminari. *v.* scyldigian, ge-.

be-scylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To look upon, to regard; intueri:—Ðū bescylst mid ðre eāgan on ða heofenlican þing, mid ðre ðū lōcast on ðas eorþlican thou lookest with one eye on the heavenly things, and with the other thou lookest on these earthly [things], *Bt.* 38, 5; *Fox* 206, 18.

be-scyran to shave, *L. Alf. pol.* 35; *Th.* i. 84, 7, 9, *MSS. B. H.* *v.* be-sceran.

be-scyre should shave; attonderet, *L. Alf. pol.* 35; *Th.* i. 84, 7, 9; 3rd pers. pres. subj. of be-scyran.

be-scyred deprived, *Bd.* 5, 5; *S.* 617, 38; *pp.* of be-scyrian.

be-scyrednes, -ness, e; *f. A.* abdication, a casting off, depriving; abdicatio, *Cot.* 14.

be-scyrian to deprive, separate, defraud, *Bd.* i, 27; *S.* 492, 14; *i.* 27; *S.* 491, 27. *Homl. Th.* ii. 534, 34; *Ps. Spl.* 83, 13; *Exon.* 111 b; *Th.* 427, 34; *Rä.* 41, 101; *Bd.* 5, 5; *S.* 617, 38; *Cd.* 21; *Th.* 25, 12; *Gen.* 392, 21; *Th.* 25, 16; *Gen.* 394; *Exon.* 83 b; *Th.* 314, 2; *Mód.* 8; *Andr. Kmbl.* 3235; *An.* 1620; *Cd.* 221; *Th.* 285, 26; *Sat.* 343; *Exon.* 8 a; *Th.* 3, 7; *Cri.* 32; 45 b; *Th.* 155, 29; *Gū.* 867; *Ps. Th.* 77, 29; *Ps. Lamb.* 77, 30. *v.* be-scerian.

be-scyrgan to deprive, *Bd.* i, 27; *S.* 491, 34. *v.* be-scerian.

be-scyryþ shaves; 3rd pers. pres. of be-sceran.

be-scyrung, e; *f.* [be from, scerung from sceran to tonsure or consecrate] A depositing, degrading, putting from holy orders; exauctoratio, desecratio, exordination. *DER.* be-scyrian?

be-scýt injects, *Alb. resp.* 40; 3rd pers. pres. of be-sceótan.

be-seah looked about, Gen. 24. 63; *p.* of be-seón.

be-seald surrounded, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42; *pp.* of be-sellan.

be-seogan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sædon; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd [be, seogan to answer] To defend; defendere:—Him was lyfnesse seald, ðæt he him móste scyldan and besegan on andweardnesse his gesacena leave was given him, that he might shield and defend himself in the presence of his accusers, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. v. be-reccan.

be-sellan; *p.* -sealde, -salde, *pl.* -sealdon, -saldon; *pp.* -seald [be by, about, sellan to give] To surround, bring on; circumdare, obducere:—Sinnihthe beseald surrounded with perpetual night, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42.

besema, an; *m.* A besom; scopæ:—He gemæt hyt [hūs] geclænsod mid besemum invenit eam [domum] scopis mundatam, Mt. Foxe 12, 44. v. besma.

be-sehcan, bi-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senced To sink, immerge; mergere, demergere:—Ic besence mergo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36. Hreóhns besencte me tempestas demersit me, Ps. Spl. 68, 3; Ps. Th. 68, 2; Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ðe-læs me besencen ne me demergant, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Si besenced on sās grūnd demergatur in profundum maris, Mt. Bos. 18, 6; Lk. Bos. 10, 15. Ðæt he gesāwe Satanan besencedne on ðām grūndum helle that he saw Satan sunk in the depths of hell, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25. DER. sencan.

be-sengan; *p.* -sengde; *pp.* -senged, -sengd To singe, scorch, burn; ustulare, urere, æsturare:—Beren ear beseng singe a barley ear, L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. Oðra wëron forbernd oððe besengd [MS. besenced] alia æstuaerunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Hī besāwon on ða besengdan burh and on ða wëstan they looked on the burnt and wasted city, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 42.

be-seón, -sion, bi-seón; ic -seó, ðū -sihst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* ic, he -seah, ðū -sāwe, *pl.* -sāwon; *impert.* -sih; *pp.* -sewen [be by, near, about; seón to see].

I. to look about or around; circumspicere:—Sōna ðā hī besāwon hī, nānne hī mid him ne gesāwon suddenly when they looked about them, they saw no one with him, Mk. Bos. 9, 8. Ðā he beseah, ðā geseah he oflendas when he looked about, then he saw the camels, Gen. 24, 63.

II. to see, look, behold; videre, aspicere:—Abraham beseah upp and geseah þri weas Abraham looked up and saw three men, Gen. 18, 2. Eāgan his on pearfena bescōþ oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt, Ps. Spl. 10, 5. Besih on me aspicere in me, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132.

III. to go to see, visit; visere, visitare:—Beseoh wīngæard disne visita vineam istam, Ps. Th. 79, 14.

be-serian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive; spoliare, fraudare:—He hine feore [MS. fere] beserode he deprived him of life, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grm. ii. 277, 22. v. be-syrwan.

be-seten beset; circumdatus, Ps. Th. arg. 19; *pp.* of be-sittan.

be-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett; *v. a.* [be by, settan to set] To BESSET, set near, appoint, to place, own, possess; circumdare, collocare, ponere:—Seó cwēn ða rôde hēht mid eorcnanstānum besettan [MS. besetton] the queen commanded them to beset the cross with jewels, Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ic ðē mægene besette I beset thee with strength, Andr. Kmbl. 2866; An. 1435. Wæpna smiþ besette swinlicum hine the armour-smith beset it with figures of swine, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. Se hālgā was searopancum beseted the saint was beset with various thoughts, Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257; Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 19; Ph. 297. Domicianus ða rēðan ehtnyssa besette on ðām cristenum Domitian appointed the cruel persecutions of the Christians, Ælfc. T. 32, 10. Sād þeðwna his besetton ða semen servorum ejus possidebit eam, Ps. Spl. 68, 42.

be-sih see, look, behold; aspicere, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132; *impert.* of be-seón.

be-sincan; *p.* -sanc, *pl.* -suncon; *pp.* -suncen To sink; submergere, demergere:—Seó burh besanc on eorþan the city sank into the earth, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32. Twā byrig on eorþan besuncen two cities sunk into the earth, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 54, 43. Wes ic swide besuncen I was deeply sunk, Exon. 103b; Th. 392, 5; Rā. 11, 3. v. sincan.

be-singan; *p.* -sang, -sōng, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm, bewail; excantare incantationibus, deplorare:—Ne sceal nān man mid galdre wyrte besingan no man shall enchant a herb with magic, Homl. Th. i. 476, 9. Besing enchant, Herb. 93, 2; Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Ge sceolon wēan wōpe besingan ye shall bewail torment with weeping, Exon. 41b; Th. 139, 3; Gū. 587.

besining, e; *f.* A bending; sinuatio:—Besining sinuatio, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 8; Wrt. Voc. 55, 11.

be-siōn to look about:—Ðæt he hine ne besiuþ that he look not about him, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 17. v. be-seón I.

be-sittan, to be-sittanne; *p.* -sæt, -sætt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten [be by, near, sittan to sit].

I. to sit round, surround, beset, besiege; circumdare, cingere, obsidere:—Ða Lacedæmonian besæton ða burh Mæsiæne tyn winter the Lacedæmonians surrounded the city of Messene for ten years, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15. Se cyng lēt [hī] besittan ðone castel the king permitted [them] to beset the castle, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 9. He besæt ða sinherge swarda lāfe circumdedit magno exercitu

ensium reliquias [superstites], Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936. He fōr to Hrofe ceastre, and besett ðone castel he went to Rochester, and beset the castle, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 5. Hie hine besæton on ælce healfe on ānum fæstenne they beset it [the army] on every side in a fastness, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23; 918; Erl. 102, 35. He was beseten mid his feōndum on ðære byrig he was beset by his enemies in the city, Ps. Th. arg. 19; Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 7. Ic eom beseten obsideo, Ælfc. Cr. 37; Som. 39, 8. Cassander hý hēt ðær besittan Cassander commanded to besiege them there, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 16. Hī pohton [MS. pohtan] hine inne to besittanne they thought to besiege him therein, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 22. Antigones hine bedrāf into ānum fæstenne and hine ðær beset Antigonus drove him into a fastness and besieged him there, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 18; Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 8. Gif he ðæs mægenes ne hæbbe ðæt he hine inne besitte if he have not sufficient power that he may besiege him within, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 11.

II. to be in session, to hold sessions, to be able to sit as master of, be in possession, to possess; considerare, aliquid, possidere:—Fira bearn æht besittāþ filii hominum ad deliberationem considunt, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Ealdormen æht besæton principes sat in council, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608; 1254; An. 627; Elen. Kmbl. 944; El. 473. Walā wā ðæt is sārlic, ðæt swā leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan āgan and besittan þýstra ealdor alas! it is a woful thing, that the prince of darkness should own and possess [have influence over by sitting or being near, hold, be in possession of] men of so bright a countenance; heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16.

be-siwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To sew together, to join; jungere:—Besiwed ferdgeweorc opus plumarium, Cot. 145. v. siwian.

be-slægan slain, cut off, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 2, = be-slagen; *pp.* of be-sleān.

be-slēpan; *p.* -slēp; *pp.* -slæpen [be, slæpan to sleep] To sleep; dormire:—He oft beslēp he often slept, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3.

be-slagen slain, taken away, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 28, col. 1; *pp.* of be-sleān.

be-sleān; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen; *instr.* To beat, strike or cut off, take away, bereave; decollare, cædendo orbare, privare:—Ðær was heafde beslagen se strengesta martyr sanct Albanus decollatus itaque martyr fortissimus sanctus Albanus, there the bravest martyr, St. Alban, was beheaded, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. He beslōh synsceaðan gewælde he bereft the impious of power, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Wuduwan frēondum beslægene widows bereft of friends, 94; Th. 121, 15; Gen. 2010.

be-slogen slain, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 28, col. 1, = be-slagen; *pp.* of be-sleān.

be-slēp slept, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3; *p.* of be-slēpan.

be-slēpan; *p.* -slēpte; *subj. pl.* -slæpen; *pp.* -slæped, -slēpt To slip, lay, place, put, and with the preposition on, upon,—to slip, put or lay on, to impose, clothe; ponere, imponere, induere:—Hī hefig geoc he beslēpte on ealle how heavy a yoke he laid on all! Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 16. Be-slæpen hī on hý bysmor induantur confusione! Ps. Th. 34, 24. Be-slēpan mid gyldnum fnasum in fimbriis aureis circumamicta, 44, 15. v. slēpan.

be-slitān; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten To slit, tear; findere, lacerare:—Ðec sculon moldwyrmas monige seonowum beslitān many mould-worms shall tear thee from thy sinews, Exon. 99a; Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Hēr sculon abīðan bān besliten seonwum here shall abide the bones torn from the sinews, Exon. 99a; Th. 370, 20; Seel. 62. v. slitan.

be-slōgon, be-slōh bereft, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55; *p.* of be-sleān.

BESMA, besema, an; *m.* A besom, broom, an instrument of punishment made of twigs, a rod; scopæ, virga:—Geclænsod mid besmum scopis mundatam, Mt. Bos. 12, 44; clensid with bismes, Wyc. He hit [hūs] gemēt mid besmum afeormod invenit eam [domum] scopis mundatam, Lk. Bos. 11, 25; he fyndith it [hous] clensid with beesmes, Wyc. He [Brutus] hý [his fif suna] hēt gebindan, and mid besman swingan he [Brutus] gave orders to bind them [his five sons], and scourge them with rods [virgis cecidit, Hav.], Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 3. [Frs. besma, m: Dut. bézem, m: O. Dut. besem, bessem, m: Ger. besen, m: O. H. Ger. besamo: Bret. bezo, m. a birch.]

be-smītan; *p.* -smāt, *pl.* -smiton; *pp.* -smiten [be, smitta smut] To besmut, defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate; polluere, inquinare, coquinare, contaminare:—Ðæt hine besmitan mæge quod possit eum coquinare, Mk. Bos. 7, 15; Cd. 127; Th. 162, 14; Gen. 2681: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59; Exon. 81a; Th. 305, 8; Fā. 85. Ic besmīte polluo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49; Ps. Spl. C. 88, 34. Ðis synt ða þing ðe ðone mann besmitāþ, ne besmīt ðone mann, deāh he unþwogean handum ete hæc sint quæ coquinant hominem; non lotis autem manibus manducare, non coquinant hominem, Mt. Bos. 15, 20; 15, 18; Ps. Th. 54, 20. Besmiten mid synne defiled with sin, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 30; Gen. 1520; Jos. 7, 12; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 65; Met. 8, 35. Ðæt hýg nāron besmitene ut non contaminarentur, Jn. Bos. 18, 28; Ps. Th. 52, 1; 106, 16; Mk. Bos. 7, 2, 5.

be-smitenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* Dirtiness, smuttiness, filthiness,

pollution, abomination, infection; sordes, inquinamentum, pollutio, coinquinatio:—Tilode se Drihtnes wer ða stowe fram unsyfernyssum geclæn-sian ðara æfterna mæna and besmitenessa the man of God toiled to cleanse the place from the impurities of former misdeeds and abominations, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 28. Ðæt of wyrttruman besmitenysse accenned biþ quod ex pollutionis radice generatur, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 38, 41. Būtan ælcere besmitenysse without any pollution, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28.

be-smidian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. trans.* To forge, to make or work as a smith does; excudere, fabricare, fabrefacere:—Innan and utan iren-hendum searþoncum besmidod within and without, cunningly forged with iron bands, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. DER. smidian.

be-smýred; *pp. Besmeared*; interlitum, Cot. 108. DER. smýrian.
be-snædan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To cut, lop; amputare:—Engel hēt be-snædan an angel commanded to cut it, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 16; Dan. 514. Ðæt ðæt treow sceolde, telgum besnædd, afeallan that the tree, lopped of its branches, should fall, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 34; Dan. 556.

be-sniwod; *pp. BESNOWED*, covered with snow, snowy; nive tectus, ninguidus:—Besniwod ninguidus, Ælf. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 94; Wrt. Voc. 52, 44. DER. sniwan.

be-snyðian; *p. eðe*; *pp. ed* To deprive; private:—Ongēþeow ealdre besnyðede Hæþcyn Ongentheow had deprived Hæthcyn of life, Beo. Th. 5841; B. 2924; Andr. Kmbl. 2650; An. 1326; Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 29; Rā. 27, 1.

be-solcen; *pp. Slow*, inactive, dull, stupefied; deses, torpidus:—Dýlæs he weorþe besolcen lest he becomes stupefied, Past. 35, 1; Hat. MS. 45 a, 15. *v. solcen.*

be-sōne; *adv.* Soon, immediately; mox, statim:—Cwede se preost besōne let the priest immediately say, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 24. *v. sōna.*

beso-reaðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [baso red, purple, reaðian to redder] To make a reddish purple; rubefacere:—Besoreaða ða rinda ealle utan make all the rinds on the outside a reddish purple [by soaking in chalybate water?], L. M. i. 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 3.

be-sorg, -sorgh; *adj.* Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; sollicitus, carus:—Ðær wæron ofslægene hyre þægnæ feower ðe hyre besorge wæron there were slain four of her handmaids which were dear to her, Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 25. Papinianus was ealra his deorlinga besorgost Papinianus was the most beloved of all his favourites, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 25. Besorh carus, R. Ben. 72.

be-sorgian, bi-sorgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To be sorry for, to care for, be anxious about, fear; curare:—Gif ðu me lufodest, ðu hit besorgodest if thou lovedst me, thou wouldst be sorry for it, Apol. Th. 20, 27. He deaþ ne bisorgaþ he cares not for death, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368. Ðu hæfst gesind gehælden eall ðæt deorwyrðoste, ðætte ðu ðe besorgod hæfdest thou hast kept entire everything most precious, which thou wast anxious about, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 10. Ne bisorgaþ he synne to fremman he feareth not to perpetrate sin, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556.

be-sorh anxious, dear, beloved, R. Ben. 72. *v. be-sorg.*
be-spanan, bi-spanan; *p. spōn*, -speon; *pp. spanen*, -sponen; *v. trans.* To allure, entice, incite, urge, induce, bring on any one; allicere, illicere, incitare, provocare, inducere:—He deriende leoda bespeon to dýsan earde he allured pernicious people to this land, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18. Gif he ænigne man on synne bespeone if he have enticed any man to sin, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 13. Ðæt gewin ðe hió hine on bespōn mid manigfealdon firen-lustum the which she brought upon him by her manifold wicked desires, Ors. i. 2; Bos. 26, 40.

be-sparrad shut, Cot. 145. *v. sparran.*
be-speōn, be-spōn allured, enticed, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18; *p. of* be-spanan.

be-spirian, -spirigan, -spyrgan; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To inquire, trace; inquirere, investigare:—Be ðon ðe yrfe bespirige of him who traces cattle, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 13. Se ðe bespyrige [bespirige, Wilk.] yrfe innan ðores land, aspirige hit út, se ðe ðæt land æge, gif he mæge he who traces cattle into another's land, let him trace it out, who owns that land, if he can, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14.

be-spræc, *pl. -spræcon* spoke to, charged; *p. of* be-sprecan.
be-spræcen spoken to, charged, L. Eth. ii. 9; Wilk. 105, 47; *be-sprecen*; *pp. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprængan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To besprinkle; aspergere, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11, note. *v. be-sprengan.*

be-sprecan; *part. -sprecende*, ic -sprece, ðu -sprecest, -sprycst, he -spreceþ, -sprycþ, *pl. -sprecaþ*; *p. -spræc*, *pl. -spræcon*; *pp. -sprecen*, -sprecan [be by, sprecan to speak] To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:—Fram stefne besprecendre oððe ofersprecendes a voce obloquentis, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. Cristene Rōma besprecyþ Christian Rome complains, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Hū ge besprecaþ how ye complain! Ors. i. 10; Bos. 34, 9. Hit besprecen biþ it is charged, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16; Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 39.

be-sprengan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To besprinkle; aspergere:—Bespreng me

mid ysopon, ðæt ic beó geclænsod asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Bespreng hyne mid ðam wætere besprinkle him with the water, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11.

be-sprycþ tells, complains, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45; 3rd pers. pres. of be-sprecan.

be-spyrgan to inquire, trace, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. *v. be-spirian.*

best; *adv. sup.* BEST, most; optime:—De helps best behōfaþ who most wants help, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3; MS. A. [Plat. Dut. Ger. best, beste.] The usual form is wel well, bet better, betst best = most. In the text the preceding passage has betst behōfaþ most wants.

besta; *m*; seō, ðæt beste the BEST; optimus:—Scipio, se besta Rōmāna witena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. i. fol. 85 b. *v. betst*; *adj.*

be-stæl, *pl. -stælon* stole upon, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 33; Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13; *p. of* be-stelan.

be-stæpp steps, steps upon, treads, Jos. i. 3; pres. of be-stapan.

be-standan; *p. -stōd*, *pl. -stōdon*; *pp. -standen* To stand by or near, to stand around, surround, to stand on or upon, occupy, detain; adstare, circumstare, circumdare, detinere:—Him bestande man adstet quis ei, L. Alf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 35. Abraham hig bestōd on ða ealdan wisan Abraham stood by her after the old custom, Gen. 23, 2. Fæderas and mōðdru bestandaþ heora bearna lic fathers and mothers stand around the corpses of their children, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 17. Ða bestōdon ða Iudeas hyne utan circumdederunt ergo eum Judæi, Jn. Bos. 10, 24; Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68. Ahrede me æt ðam ðe me habbaþ utan bestanden redime me a circumdantibus me, Ps. Th. 31, 8. Ðæs wif wæs hū hugu xl daga mid grimre ædle bestanden cujus conjux quadraginta ferme diebus erat acerbissimo languore detenta, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, note 6.

be-stapan; he -stapp; *p. -stōp*, *pl. -stōpon*; *pp. -stapen* To step, step upon, tread with the foot, go, enter; gradi, calcare, ire, inire:—Eall ðæt rýmet, ðe eower fōtswaðu on bestæpp omnen locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri, Jos. i. 3. Se deofol into Iudan bestōp the devil went [entered] into Judas, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14.

be-stelan, bi-stelan; *p. -stæl*, *pl. -stælon*; *subj. p. -stæle*, *pl. -stælen*; *pp. -stolen* To steal away or upon; fugere, obrepere:—Gif hwā on ððre scire hine bestele if any one steal himself away into another shire, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Bestelan on Theodosius hindan to steal upon Theodosius behind, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Hannibal bestæl on Marcellus Hannibal stole upon Marcellus, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 19; Past. 28, 6; Hat. MS. 38 a, 6. Ða he nihtes on ungearwe hit on bestal, and hi swiðe forslōh and fordyde then he stole upon them unawares by night, and grievously slew and destroyed them, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 33. Hi nihtes bestælon ðære fyrde they stole upon the army by night, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13. Dý-læs he on niht onweg fluge and bestæle lest he should have fled and stole away by night, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11.

be-stēman, -stýman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To BESTEAM, bedew, make damp, make wet; humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—Wæron beorhhlidu blōde bestēmed the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 8; Exod. 448. Wæs ðæs hālgan lic swāte bestēmed the body of the saint was besteamed with blood, Andr. Kmbl. 2480; An. 1241. Usset Drihtnes rōd blōde bestēmed our Lord's rood bedewed with blood, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 10; Cri. 1086. Hwilum hit [beācen] wæs mid wætan bestēmed at times it [the beacon] was damped with wet, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. It was mid blōde bestēmed begoten of ðæs guman sidan I was wet with blood poured from the man's side, 96; Kr. 48. Hū ðu wægflotan wære bestēmdan sund wisige how thou directest the sailing of the wave-floater [ship] wetted with the sea, Andr. Kmbl. 974; An. 487. Dreore bestēmed wet with blood, 2949; An. 1477. DER. stēman.

be-stingan; *p. -stang*, *pl. -stungon*; *pp. -stungen* To besting, thrust, push; trudere, immittere, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4.

be-stōd, *pl. -stōdon* stood by or near, stood around, surrounded, Gen. 23, 2; Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68; *p. of* be-standan.

be-stolen stolen, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 7; Rā. 12, 6; *pp. of* be-stelan.

be-stōp stepped, stepped into, entered, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14; *p. of* be-stapan.

be-streodon heaped up; aggeraverunt, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. *v. be-styrian.*

be-streōwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To BESTREW; superspargere:—Hi mid duste heora heafod bestreōwodon sparserunt pulverem super caput suum, Iob Grn. 2, 12.

be-streðan, -stryðan; *p. eðe*, *de*; *pp. ed* To heap up, erect; aggerare, obducere:—Stānum bestreðed heaped up with stones, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 28; Rā. 81, 38. Bestryðed fæste firmly erected, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87; Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20.

be-stridan, he -strit, *pl. -stridaþ*; *p. -strād*, *pl. -stridon*; *pp. -striden* To BESTRIDE; ascendere:—Bestridan hors to bestride a horse; equum ascendere, Lye. *v. be*, stridan to stride.

be-stroden bespoiled, confiscated, robbed, Cot. 108; *pp. of* be-strīdan.

be-strúðan; *p.* -streáð, *pl.* -struðon; *pp.* -stroden *To bespoil, spoil, confiscate, rob*; spoliare, privare, confiscare:—*Þa* de Sodoma and Gomorra golde berófan bestruðon stigwítum *qui Sodoma et Gomorra auro spoliarunt, incolis priuarunt*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. *Bestroden confiscatus*, Cot. 108.

be-strýpan; *p.* -strýpte; *pp.* -strýped *To strip, rob, spoil, bereave*; exuere, spoliare:—*Bestryþan* widuwan *uiduas spoliare vel exuere*, Off. Episc. 8. *Ealle* ða bestrýpte he æt lande *he bereaved all those of land*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 106, 11.

be-strýðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect*; aggerare, obducere:—*Bestryðed* fæste *firmiter erectus*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87; Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. *v.* be-streðan.

be-stungen *pushed*:—*On næsþyrl bestungen pushed into the nostril*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4; *pp.* of be-stingan.

be-stýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besteam, bedew, make damp, make wet*; humectare, madefacere, circumfundere:—*Drihtsele blóde bestýmðe the princely hall besteamed with blood*, Beo. Th. 977; B. 486. *v.* be-stéman.

be-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, styrian *to move*] *To heap up, pile up*; aggerare:—*His pegnas mid moldan hit bestyredon and gefæstnedon his thanes heaped up with mould and fastened it*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 20.

be-styrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bestorm, storm, agitate*; flatibus agere, agitare:—*Donne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungewærnessa quando ipsam agitant huius mundi inquietudines*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. *DER.* styrcman.

be-suncen *sunk*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rā. 11, 3; *pp.* of besincan.

be-swāc *deceived, enticed, seduced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613; *p.* of be-swican.

be-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, sweat, scorch, singe*; adurere, ustulare:—*Næs hyra feax fyre beswæled nor was a hair of them burned by the fire*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. *Glædm beswæled scorched by gleeds*, Beo. Th. 6075; B. 3041. *DER.* swelan.

be-swāpan; *p.* -swēop, *pl.* -swēoþon; *pp.* -swāþen [be, swāpan *to sweep*] *To clear up, persuade, cover over, clothe, protect*; suadere, cooperare, amicare, munire:—*Gif hwylc Rædwolde on mōd beswāpe si qui Rædwaldo suadeat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 3. *Hī hī mid scýtan beswēop she covered herself over with a sheet*, 3, 9; S. 534, 13. *Beswāpen* [be-swāpan MS.] *leðhte swā swā of rægle amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. *Ðæt he biō wið ælce orsorgnes beswāpen that he shall be protected against every pleasure*, Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 21.

be-swemman; *p.* -swemde; *pp.* -swemmed, -swemd *To make to swim*; natare facere:—*Deáh hī beswemde weorþon though they be made to swim*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28.

be-sweōp *covered over, clothed*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13; *p.* of be-swāpan.

be-swedian, bi-swedian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind up, swathe*; ligare:—*Mid æcumban beswede bind up with tow*, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. *v.* swedian, ge-swedian.

be-swíc, big-swíc, bi-swíc, es; *m.* [be, big, bi *intensive*; swíc *deceit, swican to deceive*] *Deceit, a deceiving, treachery, snare*; fraus, deceptio, dolus = δόλος, decipula:—*Būtan bræde and beswic* [bigswice, biswice, Th. i. 160, 7, note 6] *absque figmento et fraude*, L. Ed. i; Wilk. 48, 38. *Biswicum deceptionibus*, Mone B. 1174. *Philippus ealle ða cyningas mid biswice ofslōh Philip slew all the kings by treachery*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. *To biswice his nýhstan in dolo proximo suo*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. *Beswic decipula*, Cot. 61. *Ða woruldwēlan synt geseapene to biswice monnum worldly riches are created for a snare to men*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3.

be-swican, bi-swican; *ic* -swice, *ðū* -swicest, -swicst, *he* -swiceþ, -swicþ, *pl.* -swicaþ; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [be by, swican *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, delude, betray, offend, supplant, weaken, evade*; decipere, illicere, seducere, illudere, prodere, scandalizare, supplantare, deficere, evadere:—*He ongan sirwan hū he hine beswican mihte he began to plot how he might deceive him*, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 35, 19; Cd. 23; Th. 29, 17; Gen. 451. *Hý beswicāþ weardas the guardians deceive them*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 2; Dām. 16: Ps. Th. 61, 9. *Ne beswic ðū ðinne næxtan deceive not thy neighbour*, Lev. 19, 11. *Me nædre beswāc the serpent deceived me*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897; Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 30; Ph. 413; Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613. *We beswicon* [MS. beswican] *us sylfe we have deceived ourselves*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 404, 31; Hö. 96. *Hycgaþ hū ge hī beswicon think how ye may deceive them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. *Mid gedwolan beswicon errore deceptus*, Deut. 30, 17; Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 20; Wal. 56. *Ge sind beswicene ye are deceived*, Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 746. *ic beswic illicio*, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67. *Gif hwā fæmnan beswicne unbeweddode if any one entice an unbetrothed woman*, L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. *Féondas sōþfæstra sáwle willaþ beswican fiends will seduce the souls of the righteous*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 12; Gū. 540. *Was he beswicon fram his wife ab uxore sua seductus est*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29; Cd. 26; Th. 33, 32; Gen. 529. *Hiora ealdormen wæron beswicene principes eorum seducti sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 39. *Fordamde ðū me*

beswic quia illustisti mihi, Num. 22, 29. *Sindon ge beswicene ye are deluded*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 22; Gū. 597. *Us Godric hæfþ beswicene Godric has betrayed us*, Byrlt. Th. 138, 51; By. 238. *Ðæt eow beswicþ hoc vos scandalizat?* Jn. Bos. 6, 61; Mt. Bos. 18, 6. *Ða ðe þohton beswican færeldre mīne qui cogitauerunt supplantare gressus meos*, Ps. Spl. 139, 5. *Uton acraeftan hū we heora māgon* [MS. magan] *beswican let us plan how we can weaken them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 20. *Ne mæg hit wildeor beswican a wild beast cannot evade it*, Salm. Kmbl. 572; Sal. 285. *Ðū hafast ðinra féonda handa beswicene hostium manus evasisti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 23.

be-swicende, an; *f.* *A deceiver, harlot*; pellex, Cot. 170.

be-swician; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [be, swician *to wander*] *To go from, evade, escape, be without, be free from*; evadere, carere:—*Ða ðe done deaþ beswician myhton* [myhtan MS.] *qui mortem evadere poterant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 1. *Ðæt he done ecan deaþ beswicode ut ipse mortem evaderet æternam*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 36; 2, 12; S. 512, 36. *Ðæt heo ðære langan untrunnesse beswicode se infirmitate longa carere*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 24. *Torhtgyþ ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswicade Torctgyd lingue motu caruit*, 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

be-swincan; *p.* -swanc, *pl.* -swuncon; *pp.* -swuncon *To toil, labour, make with toil*; laborare:—*lc sende eow to ripanne, ðæt ðæt ge ne beswuncon*; *ððre swuncon*, and ge eodon on hyra geswinc *ego misi vos metere quod vos non laborastis; alii laboraverunt, et vos in labores eorum introistis*, Jn. Bos. 4, 38. *Ðæt hrægl is beswuncon laboratur vestis*, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48.

be-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat*; flagellare, verberare:—*lc was beswungen ealne dæg fui flagellatus tota die*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 14; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. *Hig ne beoþ beswungene non flagellabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 5; Ex. 5, 16. *lc eom beswungen verberor*, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 32. *lc eom beswungen I am beaten*; vapulo, 19; Som. 23, 3.

be-swuncon *made with toil*, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48; *pp.* of beswincan.

be-swungen *beaten*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20; *pp.* of be-swingan.

be-swylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain*; polluere, inficere:—*Hit was beswyled mid swātes gange it was soiled with running of blood*, Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23.

be-sylfred; *pp.* [seolfer silver] *Silvered, BESILVERED*; deargentatus, Ps. 67, 14, Lyc. *v.* ofer-sylfrin.

be-sylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain*; maculare, inquinare:—*Besyled stained*; maculatus, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 18; Elen. Kmbl. 1390; El. 697. *v.* selian.

be-syrewian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ensnare, deceive*; circumvenire, decipere, machinare:—*Hī woldon hine besyrewian they would deceive him*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 34. *v.* be-syrwan.

be-syrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive*; spoliare, fraudare, dejicere:—*Ðæt hī mægon besyrian done earman ut dejiciant inopem*, Ps. Th. 36, 13. *Cirus hý besyrode Cyrus ensnared them*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 20. *Hine Rodebeard besyrede Robert deceived him*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 5. *Ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan besyredon the Scots ensnared their king Duncan*, 1094; Erl. 230, 40. *v.* be-syrwan.

be-syrwan, -syrewian, -syrian, -serian; *p.* -syrwde; *pp.* -syrwed *To ensnare, deceive*; circumvenire, decipere, machinari:—*Ðæt hig woldon done Hæled mid fæcne besyrwan ut Iesum dolo tenerent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 4. *Mynte se mænscada manna cyynes sumne besyrwan the wicked spoiler expected to ensnare one of the race of men*, Beo. Th. 1430; B. 713; 1888; B. 942; Cd. 127; Th. 162, 13; Gen. 2680. *v.* syrwan.

BET, bett; *adv.* [?from bet well; comp. betor better? contracted to bet; sup. betost contracted to betst, q. v.] *BETTER*; melius:—*Ðā acsode he, to hwylcum tīman him bet wære interrogabat ergo horam ab eis in qua melius habuerit*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. *Ðæt se hwæte mæge ðæt bet weaxan that the wheat may grow the better*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 24. *Hwonne his horse bett wurde till his horse should be better*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. [Chauc. Piers bet; Scot. bet; O. Sax. bet; Frs. O. Frs. bet; M. Dut. N. Dut. bet; Ger. basz; M. H. Ger. baz; O. H. Ger. baz; O. Nrs. betr.] *DER.* abet. *v.* wel well.

be-tæcan; *p.* -tæhte, *pl.* -tæhton; *pp.* -tæht; *v. a.* [be by, tæcan *to teach, shew*]. *I. to shew*; ostendere:—*He eow betæcþ mycele healle ipse ostendet vobis canaculum magnum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 12. *II.*

to BETAKE, impart, deliver, commit, put in trust; impertire, assignare, tradere, commendare:—*lc betæcþ hig ðam yrþlice adsigno eos aratori*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. *Sum man clypode hys peowas, and betæhte hym hys æhta homo vocavit servos suos, et tradidit illi bona sua*, Mt. Bos. 25, 14; a man clepde his seruantis, and bitoke to hem his goodis, Wyc. Gen. 9, 2; Ps. Th. 104, 17; Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 6. *Swā us betæhton, ða ðe hit of frympe gesawou sicut tradiderunt nobis, qui ab initio ipsi viderunt*, Lk. Bos. 1, 2; Elen. Kmbl. 1167; El. 585. *Man hý ðære abedissan betæhton they committed her to the abbess*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28. *Ðæt we mōton ðe betæcan sáwle ure that we may commit our souls to thee*, Hy. 7, 82; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 82; Runic pm. 20;

Kmbl. 343, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135.

mittere, insequi, amandare:—Betæcan [MS. betæcen] cildru on scōle to send children to school; mittere pueros in scholam, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 184, 28. Mid swiftum hūndum ic betæce wildeor with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts; cum velocibus canibus insequor feras, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 27. Ic betæce fram me amando, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35.

be-tæcung, e; f. A betaking; traditio. v. be, tæcung, be-tæcan.

be-tæhte, pl. -tæhton delivered, committed, Gen. 9, 2: Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28; p. of be-tæcan II.

be-tæht betrothed, Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18, = be-tæht; pp. of be-tæcan II.

be-tæhten, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11, = betæhton committed; p. of be-tæcan II.

bētan, ic bēte; p. bētte; pp. bēted; v. trans. [Goth. 6 = A. Sax. 6, ē, thus Goth. bōtan = bōtan = A. Sax. bētan]. I. to make a bet, to improve, amend, repair, restore; emendare, reparare, reficere, mederi, expiare:—Dæt he bētte that he should improve, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11: Ex. 21, 22. Hū dū meahst ðine æceras bētan how thou mayest improve thy fields, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. II. joined with fȳr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle; focum reparare. [In this sense bōten is used in Low German at the present day:—Bōt fūer make the fire. So in Frs. fūr boetsje struere focum.] Dā hēt he bētan micel fȳr then he ordered a great fire to be lighted, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 10.

III. to remedy, compensate, make amends; compensare:—Ic hit bēte I will remedy it, Deut. 1, 17. [Chauc. bete: Piers bete: R. Glouc. bete: Laym. beten, bæten: Orm. betenn: O. Sax. bōtan: Plat. betern to repair; bōten to mend the fire: Dut. baten to profit; beteren to amend: O. Frs. beta, beteria to repair: Ger. bessern to repair: Goth. bōtan; Dan. bøde: Swed. böta: Icel. bæta; bet better.] DER. gebētan, gebētung, unbēted.

betast best; optimus:—Betast herefēðan blīcap best martial bands shine, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012. v. betst; adj.

BETE, an; f: bēte, an; n? BEET, a root from which sugar is often extracted; bēta = σέβαν, n:—Sindon eap begētra bēte and mealwe beet and mallow are more easily procured, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 25: iii. 12, 26. Wyr̃c drænc of ðære bētan [MS. beton] work a drink of the beet, Lchdm. iii. 22, 6. Bēte mid bētan leáfum foment with leaves of beet, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 12: iii. 2, 8; 44, 8; 114, 13. Nim ða bētan, ðe gehwær weaxap take the beet, which groweth anywhere, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 3: iii. 22, 12. Nim bēte [acc. n.] ðe biþ āstealtet take beet, which is one-stalked, iii. 70, 2. [Dut. beet, biet, f. Ger. beete, f. O. H. Ger. biezza, f. Fr. bette, f. Ital. bieta, f. Lat. beta, f.]

be-teah accused; accusavit, Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32; p. of be-teon.

be-teldan, bi-teldan; p. -teald, pl. -tuldun; pp. -tolden [be, teldan to cover, told a tent] To cover, cover over, surround, overwhelm; tegere, supertegere, circumdare, obruere:—He ðæt wæleaf wyrtum biteldep he covers the dead spoil with herbs, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273. Lāme bitolden covered with clay [buried], 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. Hæfde sigora weard betolden leofne leodfruman mid lofe sīnum the lord of triumphs had surrounded the dear chieftain with his praise, Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990. Fugas hringe beteldep Fēnix the birds surround the Phoenix in a ring, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Wæs wōpes hring torne bitolden the weeping circle was overwhelmed with grief, 15 b; Th. 34, 6; Cri. 538.

be-tellan; p. -tealde, -telede, pl. -tealdon, -teledon; pp. -teald, -telede; v. a. [be, tellan to tell] To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear; excusare:—Dæt he mōste hine betellan that he might answer him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Godwine betealde hine Godwin cleared himself, 1052; Ing. 238, 22.

bētende; part. [from bētan to make better, atone] Amending, atoning; reparans, expians:—Bētende [MS. betend] crungon hergas to hrasan the atoning bands sank to earth, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29.

be-teon; p. -teah, pl. -tugon; pp. -togen. I. to draw over or round, cover, surround, inclose, protect; obducere, superinducere, circumducere, concludere, munire:—Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid hȳdum their shields were covered with hides, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. Betogen [betogan MS.] cræt a covered carriage; capsus, Ælfic. Gl. 49; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Hig betugon mycele menigeo fixa concluderunt copiosam multitudinem piscium, Lk. Bos. 5, 6. Se reāda æppel biþ betogen mid ān-fealdre rinde, and monig corn on-innan him hæfþ in malo punico uno exterius cortice multa interius grana muniuntur, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 22. v. teon II.

II. to leave by law, bequeath; legare, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1037; 567, 9. III. to bring a charge against any one, accuse; criminari, accusare:—Beteah Gosfrei Bainard Willelm of Ou Geoffrey Bainard accused William of Eu, Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32. Se ðe biþ betogen he who is accused, L. In. 5, 4; Th. i. 136, 10: 71; Th. i. 148, 2. v. teon II.

betera, betra; m: betere, betre; f. n. adj. [from bet good, v. bet-líc good-like, comp. betera, betra better; sup. betest, betst best, v. besta, gōd] BETTER; melior:—Dæt hȳ wæron beteran pegnas that they were better

than, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 23. Dā betran tīda the better times, 4, 9; Bos. 92, 18. To beteran tīde to a better time, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. Witodlice micle mā mann ys sceāpe betera? Mt. Bos. 12, 12; hou moche more is a man betre than a sheep? Wyc. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5: 29, 1; Fox 102, 6.

beterian; p. ode; pp. od [betera better] To make better, ameliorate; meliorari, emendare. v. ge-beterian.

betesta best:—Se betesta the best, Cot. 153. v. betst; adj.

bep is, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 8, = biþ; 3rd pers. pres. of beon.

be-þæht covered, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32, = be-þæht; pp. of be-þeccan.

be-þærfep expedit, Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 10, = be-þærfep. v. be-þearfan.

be-þeaht, -þeht covered, Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298; pp. of be-þeccan.

be-þearf, ic, he, dū be-þearf I have, thou hast, he has need, Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543: Ps. Pl. 15, 1; pres. of be-þurfan.

be-þearfap he needs, wants; opus habet:—Hwæt helpeþ vel beþearfep [MS. beþearfap] menn what does it help to a man or what needs a man [of what use is it to a man]? quid prodest homini? Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 26. v. þearfan, þurfan, be-þurfan.

be-þeccan, bi-þeccan; p. -þeahte, -þehte, pl. -þeahton, -þehton; pp. -þeaht, -þeht To cover, cover over, conceal; tegere, contegere, operire:—Dā rōde earme beþeahte he covered the cross with his arm, Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236: Cd. 185; Th. 230, 26; Dan. 239. Æghwæder ðerne earme beþehte each covered the other with his arm, [each embraced the other], Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017. Mec mon biþeahte mid wædum one covered me with weeds, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gū. 1255. Hie heora lichoman leáfum beþeahton they covered their bodies with leaves, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 18; Gen. 845: Elen. Kmbl. 1669; El. 836. Se wæs beþeapt mid þære quod erat feno tectum, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, note 32: Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98. Biþeaht covered, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004. Heó helltregum wunodon þȳstrum beþeahte they dwell in hell-torments covered with darkness, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 23; Gen. 76. Synfulle beoþ prosme beþehte the sinful shall be covered with foulness, Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Me beþeahton [Spl. C. beþehton] þeóstru contexerunt me tenebræ, Ps. Th. 54, 5.

beðen, e; f? A fomentation, embrocation; fomentum:—Mid beðenum with fomentations, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. v. beðing.

be-þencan, bi-þencan; p. -þohte, pl. -þohton; pp. -þoht To consider, bear in mind, BETHINK, remember, trust, confide, entrust; considerare, recordari, in se reverti, meminisse, fidere, confidere:—Scyle guma gehwylc georne biþencan, ðæt us bicwom meahta Waldend each man should well consider, that the Lord of might came to us, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822. Dæt we gāstes wite biþencan that we bear in mind the spirit's beauty, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gū. 1270. Dā beþohte he hine then he bethought himself; in se autem reversus, Lk. Bos. 15, 17: Ælfic. T. 35, 21. Hig beþohton ðæt hig hym seofon weras gecuron they bethought that they would choose them seven men, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 4. He beþohte swiðost to Arpelles he trusted most in Harpalus, Ors. i. 12; Bos. 35, 34. Gif dū to sāmran gode biþencst if thou confidest in a worse god, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. Beþohton [MS. beþohton] hȳ ealle heora wigcrāstas to Exantipuse they entrusted all their military forces to Xantipus, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 16. Cassander hæfde hys wisan beþoht to Seleucuse Cassander had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus, 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45.

be-þenede served: substituted by Thorpe, Bco. Th. 4077, for be-wenede. v. be-wenian.

be-þennan; p. ede; pp. ed To cover; obducere:—He mec beþenede he covered me, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 15; Rā. 27, 12.

beðian, beðigan to bathe, foment; fovere:—Beda ða eāgan foment the eyes, Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, 3: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20. v. badian.

beðigan to wash, foment; fovere:—Dā eāgan to beðigeanne to foment the eyes, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20; MS. H. ic beðige foveo, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. v. badian.

beðing, e; f. A fomentation, an assuaging or nourishing medicine; fomentum, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20; MS. B. v. beðen.

be-þoht, -þohte, -þohton bethought, trusted, entrusted, Ælfic. T. 35, 21; Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45; p. and pp. of be-þencan.

be-þorfe, -þorfton did need, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 14; p. of be-þurfan.

be-þrydan, -þrydian; p. ede; pp. ed [þrydian from þryþ power, force] To force, overpower; cogere, vi superare:—Dæt hine man wolde beþrydan mid ðam ilcan wrence that they would overpower him by the same stratagem, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 4. Dæt hȳ ān cuning swā yðelice on his gewæld beþrydan sceolde that one king should so easily force them under his power, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 42: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 11.

be-þringan, bi-þringan; p. -þrang, pl. -þrungon; pp. -þrungen To throng or press around, encompass, surround; undique urgere, circumvenire, circumdare:—Ic wæs biþrunge beþrungen I was encompassed with misery, Elen. Kmbl. 2485; El. 1245: 1896; El. 950. Se sceal wesian wyrnum beþrungen he shall be surrounded with worms, Exon. 84 a;

Th. 316, 30; Mōd. 56. Fēnix biþ on middum þreátum biþrunge *the phoenix is in the midst surrounded by multitudes*, 60b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341.

be-þrunge *encompassed*, Elen. Kmb. 2488; El. 1245; *pp.* of be-þrunge.

be-þryccan *to press on, impress.* v. bi-þryccan.

be-þuncan *To consider, look out; consilere, prospicere*, Exon. 113a; Th. 432, 29; Rā. 49, 7.

be-þurfan, bi-þurfan, ic, he -þearf, dū -þearft, *pl.* -þurfon; *p.* -þorft, *pl.* -þorfton; *subj.* -þurfe, *pl.* -þurfen; *p.* -þorft, *pl.* -þorftan; *gen.* or *acc.* or *v. n.* To need, have need, want, to be in want, to require; opus habere, egere, indigere:—Wisdōnes beþearf he requires wisdom, Elen. Kmb. 1082; El. 543. Ic ārna biþearf I need mercy, Exon. 76a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Gōða mīra dū ne beþearft bonorum meorum non egēs, Ps. Spl. 15, 1. Ge beþurfon indigetis, Mt. Bos. 6, 32. We bigaþ ða þing ðe we beþurfon ememus necessaria, Gen. 43, 4, 8. Māre ðonne he beþurfe more than he has need of, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21.

be-þweán, ic -þweá; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen *To wet, bedew, wash; rigare*:—Mid mīnum teárum strecdynsse mīne oððe mīne beddinge ic beþweá oððe ic gelece lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7.

be-þwyr; *adj.* [be, þwir wicked] Perverse, depraved; depravatus, Cot. 63.

be-þýan; *p.* -þýde, -þýdde, *pl.* -þýddon; *pp.* -þýed, -þýd *To thrust; trudere*:—Hí beþýddon they thrust, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8.

be-þýddon thrust, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *p. pl.* of be-þýan.

be-þýenan *to shut, shut up; concludere*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3; Cot. 58. v. be-þýnan.

betigeaþ *to be or make better; meliorare*:—Sōna hý betigeaþ [MS. batigeaþ] they will be better soon, Lchdm. iii. 54, 33. v. betieran, betrian.

be-tíhan; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tígen, -tygen [be, tíhan, II. to bring a charge against any one] *To accuse, impeach; criminari, accusare*:—Gif he oft betygen wære if he has often been accused, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6; 37; Th. i. 124, 21; 52; Th. i. 134, 12. v. be-teón, III.

be-tíhtlian, -tíhtlian; *p.* oðe, eðe, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To accuse, charge; accusare, criminari*:—Gif he betíhtlod weorþe if he be accused, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 396, 1. ðe oft betíhtlede wæron who have often been accused, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25. Ælc mynere ðe betíhtlad sī every moneyer who is accused, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Gif he betíhtlad wūrde if he should be accused, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16.

be-tíllon, be-teldon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19, for betáldon deceived. v. tælan.

be-timbran; *p.* eðe; *pp.* ed *To build, construct with timber; ædificare, construere*:—Hí betimbredon bēon they constructed a beacon, Beo. Kmb. 6312; B. 3160.

bēting a cable, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. v. bēting.

bētl, es; *m.* A BEETLE; blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas blattæ nigro colore, Cot. 141. v. bētel.

bet-lic; *adj. sup.* bet-licast Good-like, excellent; eximius:—Bold wæs beſlic the mansion was excellent, Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Betlicast, Exon. 8b; Th. 5, 7; Cri. 66.

bet-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bet better] Satisfaction, amends, amendment, recompence; satisfactio, compensatio:—Ðæt ic būton betnesse beō mīnra synna that I am without amendment of my sins, L. De Cf. 10; Th. ii. 264, 16.

betoce the herb betony, L. M. i, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 4. v. betonice.

be-togen. I. drawn over, covered, inclosed, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8.

II. accused, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10; *pp.* of be-teón.

betogenes, -ness, -niss, e; *f.* An accusation; accusatio:—Be clerlices monnes betogenesse [MS. H. betogenisse] of a churlish man's accusation, L. In. 37, titl; Th. i. 124, note 50.

be-tolden surrounded, Andr. Kmb. 1976; An. 990; *pp.* of beteldan.

betonice, an; *f.* also Lat. betonica, æ; *f.* The herb BETONY; betonica officinālis. This species is the common wood-betony, the betonica officinālis of Linnæus. It is a species of the genus Stachys, but it was formerly a species of the genus Betonica. It is very plentiful in Great Britain, and formerly much used in medicine. The leaves have a rough bitter taste, and are slightly aromatic. The roots are nauseous and very bitter, and when taken act as purgatives and emetics:—Genim betonican gōðne dæl take a good deal of betony, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16. Nim betonican sād take seed of betony, iii. 72, 6. Wyl on ealaþ betonican boil betony in ale, L. M. i, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 24. Wyrce betonican and pipores seofon and xx corna tosomme getriflad work betony and twenty-seven corns of pepper triturated together, 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 6; 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 16. Latin, Betonica, æ; *f.*—Dis is seó grēne sealf,—betonica, rude, etc. This is the green salve,—betony, rue, etc. Lchdm. iii. 6, 8. Genim dās ylcan wyrte and betonīcam take this same wort and betony, Herb. 135, 3; Lchdm. i. 252, 4. [Betonīca, quæ et Vettonīca dicitur,

quod eam Vettones = Odreroves, in Hispania invenerunt, Plin. 25, 8; Prior 20.]

betost; *adj.* Best; optimus:—Nū is ofost betost, ðæt we þeóðcýning ðær scáwian now is speed best, that we may see there the great king, Beo. Th. 6007; B. 3007. v. betst.

be-treppan, -treppan [be, treppan to trap] *To BETRAP, to entrap; circumvallare*:—Meahton hí done here betreppan [betreppan, col. 1] they might entrap the army, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 2.

betre better:—Hit is betre it is better, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. v. betera.

be-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trædon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, cover; conculcare*:—Þýstru betredaþ me tenebræ conculcabunt me, Ps. Spl. C. 138, 10.

be-treppan to entrap, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 1. v. be-treppan. betrian, betrigan; *p.* oðe; *pp.* od [bet well, betra better] *To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better; meliorari, emendare*:—Ic betrige melioror, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 13. v. betieran, gebetieran.

betrunge, betrunge, e; *f.* [betrian to be better] A BETTERING, amending; emendatio:—Ðæt hit wære heora betrunge that it was their amendment, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13.

be-trymian; *p.* eðe; *pp.* ed [be, trymian to fortify] *To besiege, environ; circumdare vallo*:—Ðīne fýnd ðē betrymiaþ circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ge geseóþ Hierusalem mid here betrymede ye shall see Jerusalem besieged with an army, 21, 20.

betst, betest; *adj. sup. def.* se betsta, betesta; seó, ðæt beteste; *pos. gōð* [bet good; v. bet-lic good-like] Best, the best, first; optimus, primus:—Ða þing ðe ge betstan gelifaþ [MS. betst ongelifaþ] ea quæ vos optima credebatis, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, note 12. Scipio, se besta [Laud MS. betsta] Rōmana wītena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85b. Se betesta the best, Cot. 153. He scalde ðæt betste hors he gave the best horse, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16. Ðara betstena sumes of some one of the best, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. [Goth. bats? good; comp. batiza better; sup. batists best: O. Nrs. comp. betri better; sup. beztir best.]

betst; *adv. sup. of wel* [?bet well, q. v.] Best, most; optime:—Ðæt betst līcāþ that pleases best, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 23. Ic him betst truwoðe I most trusted them, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12. Albīnus wæs betst gelæred Albinus was most learned, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23.

betst-boren; *pp.* Best-born, eldest; major natu:—Moises clipode ða betstborenan Moyses vocavit majores natu, Lev. 9, 1; Gen. 50, 7; Deut. 5, 23.

bett better, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. v. bet.

bette corrected, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25; *p.* of bētan.

bettonice, an; *f.* The herb betony; betonica officinālis:—Genim bettonican and pipor take betony and pepper, Lchdm. i. 380, 24. v. betonice.

bettrunge, e; *f.* A bettering, ameliorating; emendatio:—To his bettrunge [Cot. betrunge] to his amelioration, Past. 31, 1; Hat. MS. 39b, 8. v. betrunge.

be-tugon shut in, inclosed; concluderunt, Lk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. pl.* of be-teón.

be-tuh; *prep. dat. acc.* Between; inter:—He bewicode betuh dām twām hergum he encamped between the two armies, Chr. 894; Ing. 115, 4; Th. 164, 23, col. 2; 165, 22, col. 1; 23, col. 2. Betuh Arabia and Palestina between Arabia and Palestine, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 20; Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766. v. be-tweoh.

be-tux between. v. betux-sittan, be-tweoh.

betux-sittan to insert, interpose, to set, put or bring in; interserere. v. betux, sittan.

be-tweoh, be-tweohs, be-tweox, be-twih, be-twyh, be-twyx, be-twyxt, be-twuh, be-twuht, be-twux, be-twuxt, be-tuh, be-tux; *prep. dat. acc.* [be by, with; twi, twihs, tweox, twux duo] Between, BETWIXT, among, amid, in the midst; inter, in medio. I. dat.:—Men and nēturn habbaþ andan betweoh him men and beasts have enmity between them, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. Betweohs him among them; in cujus medio, Ex. 34, 10. Betwyh him among them, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. Betwuh dām wæs seó Magdalenisce Maria, and Maria Iacobes mōder inter quas erat Maria Magdalene, et Maria Iacobi mater, Mt. Bos. 27, 56. Betwuht him between them, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. Betwux wīfa bearnum inter natos mulierum, Lk. Bos. 7, 28. Betwuht dām warum among their wares [merchandise], Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. Hæðe stent betuh Winedi, Saxons and Angles, Ors. 1, 19; Bos. 21, 30.

II. acc.:—Swā lamb betweox wulfas sicut agnos inter lupos, Lk. Bos. 10, 3. Betwih ða mægen inter virtutes, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 28. Ne byþ swā betweox eow non ita erit inter vos, Mt. Bos. 20, 26. III. the case sometimes precedes the prep. or is separated from it:—Hí him healdap betwuh sibbe they keep peace between themselves, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. Him betuh between them, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766.

be-tweohs among:—Betweohs him among them, Ex. 34, 10. v. be-tweoh.

be-tweonan; *prep. dat. acc.* *Between*; *inter*:—Unc betweenan between us two, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. v. be-tweonum.

be-tweonum, be-tweonan, be-twinum, be-twīnan, be-twynan, bi-tweon, bi-tweonum; *prep. I. dat. II. acc.* [be, bi by, with, two two; dat. twoonum, twinum, tweeon, twin, twyn] *BETWEEN, betwixt, among, amid, in the midst*; *inter*, in medio. I. *dat.* Betweenan dām between them, Ps. Th. 102, 12. Betweenum dīssum pīngum amid these things, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, note 26. Ða ludeas cwædon betweonan him sylfum then the Jews said among themselves, Jn. Bos. 7, 35.

II. *acc.* Ðū hī betweonum wætera weallas læddest thou ledest them between water-walls, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ða seō cwēn ongan lēran ðæt hie sybbe swā same sylfa betweonum frēondrædenne glæston then the queen began to teach that they should hold peace also amid their friendly band, Elen. Kmbl. 2412; El. 1207.

III. *sometimes* betweenum follows its case, or is separated from it:—Ða gearwep hī him betweenum they then agreed between themselves, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24. Lēton him ða betweenum tān wisian they let the lot decide between them, Andr. Kmbl. 2199; An. 1101. Ne sceolon un betweonan teōnan weaxan injury shall not wax between us two, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. Hlutan hell-cræftum, hæðengildum teledon betwinum they cast lots, counted, with hellish arts, amid heathen gods, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Gif ge habbaþ lufe eow betwynan si dilectionem habueritis ad invicem, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. Friþ frēondum bitweon peace between friends, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659.

IV. *sometimes* the case is placed between be and twoonum, as,—Be sēm twoonum between the seas, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 28; Exod. 442: 170; Th. 214, 1; Exod. 562. v. bi-tweonum.

be-tweonum; *adv.* *Between*; *inter*, in medio:—Ne si lang fæc be-tweonum ne sit longum spatium in medio, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 27.

be-tweox between; *inter*:—Nū ic eow sende swā swā lamb betweox wulfas ecce ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos, Lk. Bos. 10, 3; 11, 51; Ps. Th. 87, 4; 88, 5; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 90; Met. 11, 45; 11, 168; Met. 11, 84; 24, 25; Met. 24, 13. v. be-tweoch.

be-twiþ between. v. betwiþ-licgan, be-tweoch.

betwiþ-licgan, he -ligeþ *To lie between*; *interjacere*:—Gif mycel feornys sifþates betwiþliceþ si longinquitas itineris magna interjacet, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39. v. be-tweoh.

be-twinan; *prep. dat.* *Within, among*; *intra, inter*:—Cwædon sume bōceras him betwinan some scribes said among themselves, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. v. be-tweonum III.

be-twinum between, amid; *inter*, in medio, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. v. be-tweonum.

be-twion; *adj.* [be by, with; twām, twēm, dat. of twā two] *Double, folding, twofold*; *duplex*:—Mid betwion mentle with a folding mantle; diploide, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 28.

be-twuh; *prep. dat. acc.* *Between, among*; *inter*:—He gewicode be-twuh ðām twām hergum he encamped between the two armies, Chr. 894; Th. 164, 23, col. 1. He betwuh him wunaþ he dwells among them, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. v. be-tweoh.

be-twucht; *prep. dat.* *Between*; *inter*:—Betwucht him between them, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. v. be-tweoh.

be-twux between, among; *inter*:—Nis betwux wīfa bearnum, nān mætra witega, domne Iohannes se Fulluhtere major inter natos mulierum propheta nemo est Ioanne Baptista, Lk. Bos. 7, 28; Gen. 3, 14. v. be-tweoh.

betwux-alegednes, -nyss, e; f. [betwux between; aleged, alegd laid] What is laid or placed between, an *interposition, interjection*; *interjection*:—*Interjection* mæg beon gecweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc, forðande he liþ betwux wordum an *interjection* may be called a *laying between* in English, because it lies between words, Ælf. Gr. 48; Som. 48, 61. v. betwux-aworpenness.

betwux-aworpenness an *interjection*; *interjection*. v. betwux-aworpenness.

be-twuxt among; *inter*:—Ða geseah Grēgōrius betwuxt ðām warum, cýpcehlitas gesette then Gregory saw among their wares, youths set for sale, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. v. be-tweoh.

be-twylh between, among; *inter*, in medio:—Betwylh ðās þing between these things, in the mean while, whilst; interea, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 26. Betwylh him among them, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. v. be-tweoh.

betwylh-geset interposed; *interpositus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 42.

be-twynan; *prep. dat.* *Between, among*; *inter*:—Him betwynan among them, Mt. Jun. 9, 3; Jn. Bos. 16, 17. Ge habbaþ lufe eow betwynan dilectionem habueritis ad invicem, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. v. be-tweonum.

be-twyx betwixt, between:—Betwux wīfa bearnum inter natos mulierum, Mt. Bos. 11, 11; Chr. 1126; Th. 377, 10. v. betwux-sendan, betweoh.

betwux-aworpenness, e; f. An *interjection*; *interjection*:—*Interjection* is betwuxaworpenness. Se dæl liþ betwux oðrum wordum, and geswutelap ðæs mōdes styrunge. Heu geswutelap mōdes sārnesse an *interjection* is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between

other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind. Heu denotes a soreness of mind, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 55. v. betwux-alegednes.

betwux-sendan to send between; *intermittere*, R. Conc. Procēm.

be-twyxt betwixt, between; *inter*, Hemm. p. 403. v. be-tweoh.

be-tygen accused, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16; pp. of be-tīhan.

be-týhp accuses, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12; pres. of be-teón.

be-týhtlian to accuse, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16. v. be-tíhtlian.

be-týnan, -tíenan, bi-týnan; p. -týnde, pl. -týndon; *impert.* -týn, -tíene; pp. -týned, -týened, -týnd; v. a. [be, týnan to hedge in].

I. to inclose or surround with a hedge, inclose, close, shut, shut up; sepeim circumdare, sepire, intercludere, claudere, occludere, concludere:—Sum hīrēdes ealdor was, se plantode wingerd, and betýnde hyne homo erat paterfamilias, qui plantavit vineam, et sepeim circumdedit ei, Mt. Bos. 21, 33; Mk. Bos. 12, 1. Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betýnde a churl's close ought to be surrounded with a hedge, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13.

Hi hine betýndon in ān nearo fæsten they inclosed him in a narrow fastness, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, note 19. Hāteþ heāchýning helle betýnan the mighty king shall command to close hell, Salm. Kmbl. 348; Sal. 173.

Ðæs heān bīscopes leoma on ðysse byrigenne syndon betýnde [MS. be-týned] pontificis summi hoc clauduntur membra sepulchro, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22; Exon. 110 b; Th. 222, 25; Rā. 41, 11. Wearþ se hālgā wong bitýnde the holy plain was closed, 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419.

He hine inne betýnan nolde he would not shut it in, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 31. He ðæt folc úte betýnde he shut the people out, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40. Hý betýndon lānes duru they shut the doors of ðanus, 6, 7; Bos. 120, 5; 5, 14; Bos. 113, 42. Gif hwā wæterpýt betýnedne ontýne, and hine eft ne betýne, gelde swelc neāt swelc ðæron befealle if any one open a water-pit [that is] shut up, and close it not again, let him pay for whatever cattle may fall therein, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, 7. Betiēne togeānes hīg conclude adversus eos, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3.

II. to end, finish, conclude; finire:—Heo ðus ðæt word betýnde thus she ended the speech; ita sermonem concludit, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 28.

be-tyran [be, tyrwa tar] *To BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour*; pice liquida inficere, q. d. pullo vel bætico colore imbuere, Æqu. vern. 2.

be-ufan; *adv.* [be, ufan] *Above*; *supra*:—Swā we hēr be-ufan cwædon as we here have said above, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4. v. biufan.

be-ūtan; *prep. dat.* [be, ūtan out] *Without*; *extra*:—Wandorlie geworden dīn wīsdōm eall, se is be-ūtan me mirabilis facta est scientia tua ex me, Ps. Th. 138, 4. Gif ic mīne fīderu gefō, fleoge ær lehte, gþ ðæt ic be-ūtan wese eallum sēwum si sumpsero pennas meas ante lucem, et habitavero in postremo maris, 138, 7. Ða be-ūtan beoþ earce bordum who shall be without the boards of the ark, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 32; Gen. 1354. v. biutan.

be-waden; *part. p.* *A quo aliquid abiit?*—Of wombe bewaden, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 32; Rā. 88, 24. DER. be, wadan.

be-wæfan; p. de; pp. ed [wæfan to cover] *To befold, wrap round, cover, clothe*; obvolvare, amicare, operire, inducere:—Mid ānre scýtan bewæfed amictus sindone, Mk. Bos. 14, 51; Homl. Th. ii. 242, 24. Heo nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hīg illa sustulit pallium et operuit se, Gen. 24, 65. Martinus me bewæfde mid dyssere wæde Martin clothed me with this garment, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. His cēpan mid wolcneðrum wæfelse hine bewæfdon his soldiers clothed him in a scarlet robe, ii. 252, 25. Ic eom reāde bewæfed I am clothed with red, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 2; Rā. 70, 1; Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 19. [Goth. bi-waiþyan to wind, put round.]

be-wæg surrounded, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25; p. of be-wegan.

be-wēgan; p. de; pp. ed *To deceive, disappoint*; frustrari:—Ne bewæge him non frustratus est eum, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 11. v. bi-wēgan.

be-wægnan; p. ede; pp. ed *To offer*; offerre:—Him was frēond-ladu bewægned a friendly invitation was offered to him, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1193.

be-wēlan; p. de; pp. ed *To afflict*; undique vexare, affligere, cruciare:—Witum bewēlad afflicted with torments, Andr. Kmbl. 2721; An. 1363.

be-wēpnian, -wēpnian; p. ede; pp. ed [be, wēpen a weapon] *To take away arms, disarm*; armis spoliare:—Be ðam ðe oðerne bewēpnaþ de eo qui alium armis spoliaret, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. Gif man æt unlagum man bewēpniþ [bewepnie MS. B.] if any one unlawfully disarm a man, 61; Th. i. 408, 18.

be-wand wrapped, enwrapped, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9; Lk. Bos. 2, 7; p. of be-windan.

be-warenian, -warnian; p. ode; pp. od *To guard, beware*; custodire, cavere:—He wel ne bewarenap wīd da unþeawas he does not well guard against the vices, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 45; Met. 16, 23. Ða ðe hie wīd ða læssan scylda bewareniaþ those who guard themselves against the lesser sins, Past. 57, 1; Hat. MS.

be-warian, -warigan; p. ode; pp. od *To keep, guard, preserve*; custodire, arcere:—Bīscopes godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon bishops ought to guard and defend their spiritual flocks, L. C. E. 26;

Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 24. Ðæt ðū meah t wite bewarigan *that thou mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. v. warian.

be-warnian *to beware*, R. Ben. 7. v. be-warenian.

be-weallan; *p. -weoll, pl. -weollon*; *pp. -weallen To boil away*; *decoquere*:—*Öp-ðæt þrydda ðæl sý beweallen till the third part be boiled away*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17; 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 360, 1.

be-wealwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To wallow*; *volutare*:—*Swin on ða solu bewealwip swine wallow in the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 29.

be-weardian, -weardig; *part. -weardigende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od To ward, protect, keep*; *custodire, protegere, observare*:—*Ðū, Drihten, be-weardast us tu, Domine, custodies nos*, Ps. Spl. 11, 8. Hālige englas ða ðæda bewearðað *holy angels protect the deeds*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 31. Beweardigende observantes, Ps. Spl. 30, 7.

be-wearp cast, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25; *p. of be-weorpan*.

be-weaxan, bi-weaxan; *p. -weox, pl. -weoxon*; *pp. -weaxen To overgrow, cover over*; *obducere, obserere*:—*Sindon burgtūnas brērum be-weaxene [MS. beweaxne] the city-dwellings are overgrown with briars*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. Scyllum biweaxen overgrown with scales, 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310.

be-weddian, -weddigan; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. ed, od To espouse, wed*; *spondere*; *depondere*:—*Ic behāte oddte ic beweddige [MS. bewedige] spondeo, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Gif he hig his suna beweddaþ si filio suo desponderit eam*, Ex. 21, 9. v. weddian.

be-weddung, e; *f. A betrothal, wedding*; *opignernatio, connubium*:—*Be wifmannes bewedduge of a woman's betrothal*, L. Edm. B. titl; Th. i. 254, 1.

be-wefan; *p. -wæf, pl. -wæfon*; *pp. -wefen To cover over, envelope*; *obtexere, obducere*:—*Biþ ðæt brægen mid reāman bewefen the brain is covered over with a membrane*, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4.

be-wegan; *p. -wæg, pl. -wægon*; *pp. -wegen To cover, cover over, surround*; *obducere, circumdare*:—*Bewegen wælmiste covered with the mist of death*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42. He hi bewæg mid wuda ūtan *he surrounded them with wood*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25.

be-wendan; *p. -wende*; *pp. -wended, -wend To turn, turn round or about, convert*; *vertere, convertere*:—*Bewend to ðære menigu conversus ad turbam*, Mk. Bos. 5, 30. Se Hælend bewende hyne *the Saviour turned himself about*, Mt. Bos. 9, 22; Mk. Bos. 8, 33. Æt sumum cyrre bewend aliquando conversus, Lk. Foxe 22, 32. v. wendan.

be-wenian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed [be, wenian to accustom, draw to one's self, honour]* *To entertain, take care of; hospitio accipere*:—*We wæron hēr tēla bewenede we were here kindly entertained*, Beo. Th. 3646, note; B. 1821. Dryht-bearn Dena dugupa bewenede [MS. and Thorpe's note, 4077; bi werede, B. 2035] *a noble offspring of the Danes entertained the knights*, 4077, note.

be-weoþon wept over, bewailed, Num. 20, 30; *p. pl. of be-wēpan*.

be-weorcean to adorn, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024. v. be-wyrcan.

be-weorpan, -wyrpan; *ic -weorpe, ðū -wyrpst, he -weorpeþ, -wyrpþ, pl. -weorpaþ*; *p. -wearp, pl. -wurpon*; *pp. -worpen*. I. to cast,

cast down, throw; *projicere, dejicere*:—*Seo cwen hēt [hig] ðam cýninge heāfoð ofaceorfan, and bewyrpan on ānne cýlle the queen commanded [them] to cut off the king's head, and to cast it into a vessel*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 33. Hwæt bewearp ðe on ðas gnornunga *what has cast thee into these lamentations?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25. He hælf us beworpen on ealra wita mæste *he hath cast us down into the greatest of all torments*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393. Ic wæs hēr unscildig on pytt beworpen *I was thrown here innocent into a dungeon*, Gen. 40, 15.

II. to cast about or over, cover over, surround; *conijicere, supertegere, cingere*:—*Hlāfoð, læt hine [fictreōw] gyt dis geār, ðp ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid meoxe Lord, suffer it [the fig-tree] yet this year, till I dig about it, and cast it about [surround it] with dung*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Oft beweorpeþ ānre þecene wundrum gewlitegad *often casts over with a covering wondrously adorned*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 20; Rā. 81, 34. Hafap fægerne eard wætre beworpen *it hath a fair dwelling surrounded with water*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. weorpan.

be-weotian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To observe, watch over*; *observare, curā habere*:—*Draca hord beweotode a dragon watched over the hoard*, Beo. Th. 4431; B. 2212. v. be-witian.

be-wēpan; *p. -weóp, pl. -weoþon*; *pp. -wōpen To weep, weep over, bewail*; *flere, deflere, plorare*:—*Ic bewēpe ðefleo, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28. Hi beweoþon Aarones forþsiþ they bewailed Aaron's death*, Num. 20, 30. Wyduwan heora nēron bewōpene *videtur eorum non plorabantur*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 64; Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41.

be-wēpnian to unweapon, disarm, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. v. be-wēpnian.

be-werenes, -ness, e; *f. [be-wered forbidden] A forbidding*; *prohibitio*:—*Öp bewerenesse to onfōnne ðam hālgan geryne usque ad prohibitionem percipiendi sancti mysterii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43.

be-werian, bi-werian, -wergan; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. ed, od To defend*

restrai; *defendere, prohibere, tueri*:—*Bisceopas godcunde heorda be-warian and bewerian sceolon bishops ought to guard and defend [tueri debent] their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 25. Bewerede coercuit, Cot. 56. Bewered prohibitus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Bewerode defendit, Ex. 2, 17. Bewerod prohibitus, Ælfic. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 104. DER. werian.

be-werigend, es; *m. A defender*; *protector*, Ps. Spl. 27, 11.

be-werung, e; *f. A defence, fortification*; *tutamen*:—*Bewerung strang a strong defence*, Scint. 64.

be-wician; *p. ode*; *pp. od To encamp*; *castra metari*:—*Ælfred cýning bewicode beth ðam twām hergum king Alfred encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Gib. 92, 21.

be-wimman; *g. -wimmannes*; *f. [be-wimmen, Wrt. Voc. 72, 36] A niece*; *neptis*, Som. Lye. v. wimman.

be-windan, bi-windan; *p. -wand, -wond, pl. -wundon*; *pp. -wunden*; *v. a. To wind or bind around or about, entwine, wrap, enwrap, encircle, surround, wind, turn*; *amplecti, involvere, cingere, circumdare, volvere*:—*Hi isene næglas mid flexe bewundon they wound iron nails round with flax*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8. Was bewunden was wound round, Andr. Kmbl. 38; An. 19. Wirum bewunden bound round with wires, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Iosep bewand hyne mid clāne scýtan *Ioseph involvit illud in sindone munda*, Mt. Bos. 27, 59; Lk. Bos. 2, 7; Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Geseah heo monnes lichoman mid scýtan bewundenne *vidit corpus hominis sindone involutum*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 32. Wæs Cristes lof on fyrrþlocan bewunden *Christ's praise was entwined within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 116; An. 58; Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Biwunden entwined, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234. Sun gæstes þearfe mōde bewinde *one wraps his spirit's need in his mind*, 79 b; Th. 298, 18; Crā. 87; Ps. Th. 102, 12. Was feorh ædelinges flæsce bewunden *the prince's soul was wrapped in flesh*, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424. Mec mon folmum biwond, and mec ða on þeostre alegde biwundenne *mid wonnum clādum one with hands unwrapped me, and then laid me in darkness unwrapped in dusky clothes*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9-12; Cri. 1422-1424. He wæs clādum biwunden *he was wrapped with clothes*, 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725. Ðær is geat gylden wynnum bewunden *there is the golden gate encircled with joys*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 21; Sat. 650; Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. He is wuldre biwunden *he is encircled with glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. Ða þreō wæter stæpe stānbyrig streāmum bewindaþ *the three waters surround lofty cities of stone with their streams*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 18; Gen. 2212. Hwonne us liffrēa tīre bewinde *when the Lord of life may surround us with honour*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Ic eom bewunden mid wuldre *I am surrounded with glory*, 108 a; Th. 412, 18; Rā. 31, 2. He geseah Sennera feld sīdne bewindan *he saw Shinar's field wide winding*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 28; Dan. 602. Abraham bewand ða hlēðorcwyrðas on hige sīnum *Abraham turned the revelations in his mind*, 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337.

be-wiste governed, presided, Gen. 24, 2; *p. of be-witan*.

be-witan; *ic, he -wāt, ðū -wāst, pl. -witon*; *p. -wiste, pl. -wiston*; *pp. -witen*; *v. trans. [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, administer*; *præsece, administrare*:—*Ðe ealle his þing bewiste qui præerat omnibus quæ habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ne miht ðū leng tūn-scīre bewitan *jam non poteris villicare*, Lk. Bos. 16, 2; Ex. 3, 7; 5, 14; Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 33; 2, 4; Bos. 43, 21; 6, 37; Bos. 132, 21. Fæder ealle geseceaf bewāt *the father watches over all creatures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 5; Rā. 81, 9. To bewittanne, Gen. 39, 4.

be-witian, -witigan, -weotian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To observe, take care of, administer, perform*; *observare, curā habere, exsequi, peragere*:—*Ne māgon hī tunglu bewitian they may not observe the heavenly bodies*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 40. Hi oft bewitigaþ sorgfulne sīþ *they often perform a sorrowful journey*, Beo. Th. 2861; B. 1428; Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 18; Cri. 353.

be-wlāt looked, beheld, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925; *p. of be-wilitan*.

be-wlātian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To see, look, behold*; *videre, conspicere*:—*Eāgan ðine geseon oddte bewlātian [MS. bewlatian] efnysses oddte riht-wisnesse oculi tui videant equitates*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. To gescyldnysses mīnre beceoh oddte bewāta *ad defensionem meam conspice*, 21, 20.

be-wlātung, e; *f. Show, sight, pageant*; *spectaculum*. DER. bewlātian.

be-wlitan; *p. -wlāt, pl. -wliton*; *pp. -wliten To look, behold*; *spectare, respicere*:—*Se eādega bewlāt ninc ofer exle the happy man looked over his shoulder*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925.

be-wōpen bewailed, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41; *pp. of be-wēpan*.

be-worht made, built, covered, Jos. 2, 1; *pp. of be-wyrcan*.

be-worpen cast, cast down, thrown, cast about, surrounded, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393; Gen. 40, 15; Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135; *pp. of be-weorpan*.

be-wræcon exiled, sent forth, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305; *p. pl. of be-wrecan*.

be-wreāh covered, covered over, protected, Ps. Th. 104, 34; *p.* of **be-wreōn**.

be-wreccan, bi-wreccan; *p.* -wrecc, *pl.* -wreccan; *pp.* -wrecen. I. *to exile, send forth*; pellere, propellere:—*Ðū ūsic bewræce in æht-gewealda thou hast exiled us into bondage*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 25; Az. 25. *Ða us bewræcon they have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 395.

II. *to strike or beat around, afflict*; circum pulsare:—*We land gesōhton wære bewrecene we sought the land beaten round [afflicted] with the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269.

III. *to drive or bring to*; appellere:—*Ceolas lēton sande bewrecene they let the keels [ships] be driven to the sand [shore]*, Elen. Kmbl. 502; El. 251.

DER. wreccan.

be-wrencan; *p.* -wrenc; *pp.* -wrenced [be about, wrenc deceit] *To deceive*; occultis machinationibus circumvenire, Prov. Kmbl. 34.

be-wreōn; *p.* -wreāh, *pl.* -wruōn; *pp.* -wroōn *To cover, cover over, protect, clothe*; tegere, contegere, operire, protegere, velare:—*Bewrugon [bewreōon MS.] me þýstru contexerunt me tenebræ*, Ps. Spl. 54, 5. *Mid mūmum bysmre ic eom bewroōn confusio vultus mei operuit me*, Ps. Th. 43, 17. *Ðū bewruge me fram gemētinge awyrgeðra protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2. *He hī wolcne bewreāh he protected them with a cloud*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. *It was nacad, and ge me noldon bewreōn I was naked, and ye would not clothe me*, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 21.

be-wrigen, -wrigon covered, concealed, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47; *pp.* and *p. pl.* of **be-wrihan**.

be-wrigennes, -ness, *c*; *f.* A hiding, keeping close or concealing; occultatio. DER. be-wrihan.

be-wrihan, bi-wrihan; *p.* -wriāh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover over, conceal, wrap up*; velare, operire:—*Se snāw bewrihþ wyrtā cīþ the snow covers over the germ of herbs*, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. *It goldwine minne hrusan heolstre biwriāh I covered my bounteous patron in a cave of the earth*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. *Bewrigen mid wrencum concealed by frauds*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47; Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. *Bewrigenum wrapped up, instr.* Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585.

DER. be-wrigennes, wrihan.

be-wrihþ covers over, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302; 3rd pers. pres. of **be-wrihan**.

be-writan, bi-writan; *p.* -wriāt, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To write down, inscribe*; inscribere, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 27; Sch. 19.

be-wridan, he -wriþ; *p.* -wriāþ, *pl.* -wridon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind, bind round, begird*; ligare, redimire:—*Meotud bewriþ mid his wuldre eall eorþbūend the Creator shall wreath with his glory all earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 12; Cri. 718. *Duru wundurclommum bewriden the door bound with wondrous bands*, 12 a; Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310.

DER. wridan.

be-wroōn covered, covered over; opertus, Ps. Th. 43, 17; *pp.* of **be-wreōn**.

be-wruge hast protected; protexisti, Ps. Spl. 63, 2; 2nd pers. sing. *p.* of **be-wreōn**.

be-wunden wrapped, enwrapped, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424; -wundon wound or bound round, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *pp.* and *p. pl.* of **be-windan**.

be-wyddod betrothed; desponsatus, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5; = **be-weddod**; *pp.* of **be-weddian**.

be-wyrcean, -weorcean, bi-wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, *pl.* -worhton; *pp.* -worht *To work, work in, insert, make, build, cover, adorn*; elaborare, immittere, facere, ædificare, inducere, exornare:—*Bewyrc us on heortan Hāligne Gāst work the Holy Ghost into our hearts*, Hy. 7, 79; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 79. *Ne wāt ic mec beworhtne wulle fýsum I know not that I was made with fleeces of wool*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 11; Rā. 36, 3. *He lāmen fæt biwyrcean hēt he commanded to make an earthen vessel*, 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. *Babylōnia is mid stānenum wighūsum beworht Babylon is built with stone towers*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 30; Jos. 2, 1. *Se mid weaxe beworhte he covered it with wax*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 30. *Ða tēp on golde bewyrc cover the teeth with gold*, Med. ex Quadr. i, 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 16. *Seō cwēn ða rōde hēht golde beweorcean the queen commanded to adorn the cross with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024.

be-wyrpan to cast, throw, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 33. *v.* **be-weorpan**.

be-yrnan, -irnan; he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [be by, yrnan to run] *To run by, to come in, occur, incur; percurrere*:—*Be-arn me on mōde it occurred to my mind*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 6. *Ān wundor me nū on mōd be-arn one wonder now [runs by me into the mind] occurs to me*, Dial. i, 10. *He ne be-arn on lēasunga synne he incurred not the sin of [leaving] lying*, Dial. i, 2; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 20.

bezera, an; *m*: bezere, es; *m*. *The baptist*:—*Se bezera*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 1. *v.* **badzere**.

bi by, near, concerning. *v.* **be**, **bī**.

bī a bee; apis; found in the compound **bī-bread**.

bī; *prep. dat.* [Bī is more frequently shortened into **be**. In compounds it is generally written **be-** or **bi-**; but **bī-** is long where it is used

for **big**, or is a contraction, thus, **—bī-spell** for **big-spell**, and as **bī-bread** for **beō-bread**. *v.* **be**.]

1. *dat. By, near to, at, in, upon*; juxta, prope, apud, in:—*Arās bī rōnde oretta the champion arose by his shield*, Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. *He bī sesse geōng he went by the seat*, 5506; B. 2756. *Bī stāde fæste fast by the shore*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. *Hwearf bī bence turned by the bench*, Beo. Th. 2380; B. 1188.

2. *dat. Of, about*; de, quoad:—*Ðæt bī ðē sōþfæst sǣgde Esaias what Isaiah said truly of thee*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. *Hýrde ic seegan gēn bī sumum fūgle I have yet heard tell of a certain bird*, 97 b; Th. 365, 17; Reb. 1. *Bī ðon se wīta song of whom the prophet sang*, 17 a; Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650.

3. *dat. By, through, because of, after, according to, in comparison with*; per, secundum, pro, ex:—*Bī hwon sealt ðū lifgan by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gū. 244. *Bī noman gehātne called by name*, 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. *Bī heofonwōman through the crash of heaven*, 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835. *Lēan cumað werum bī gewyrhtum retribution shall come to men according to their works*, 27 b; Th. 84, 3; Cri. 1368; 76 a; Th. 286, 8; Jul. 728. *Disces fūgles gecynd fela gelices bī ðam gecornum Cristes þegnum the nature of this bird is much like to the chosen servants of Christ*, 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388.

4. *sometimes bī is separated from its case*:—*Bī wædes ofīre by the shore of the sea*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9.

biāgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [beāg a crown] *To crown*; coronare:—*Ðū biāgodyst hine coronasti eum*, Ps. Spl. C, 8, 6. *v.* **beāgian**.

biap are; for **biōþ**, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31; *pl. pres.* of **biōn** = **beōn**.

bi-badian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash*; lavare:—*Se ædela fūgel hine biadaþ in ðam burnan the noble fowl bathes itself in the brook*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. *v.* **be-badian**.

bi-beōdan; *p.* -beād, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To order, command, bid*; jubere, mandare, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 6; Ph. 36; 93 a; Th. 349, 13; Sch. 45. *v.* **be-beōdan**.

biblio-þece, an; *f.* [βιβλιοθήκη = βιβλίον a book, θήκη repository, a library].

I. *a library*; bibliotheca, C. R. Ben. 50.

II. *a collection of books in one volume*; hence, *The Bible*; biblia:—*Hieronimus, se wurþfulla and se wisa bōcere, ūre Bibliōþecan gebrohte to Lēdene of Grēciscum bōcum and of Ebrēciscum Jerome, the worthy and wise author, translated our Bible out of the Greek and Hebrew books into Latin*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 6–8. *Se saltere ys ān bōc on ðære Bibliōþecan the psalter is one book in the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 14, 15. *Iohannes awrāt ða bōc, apocalipsis gehāten, and deōs bōc ys æftemyst on ðære Bibliōþecan John wrote the book called Revelation, and this book is the last in the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 31, 23.

bi-bod, es; *n.* A command, decree, an order; mandatum, jussum, Exon. 25 a; Th. 71, 22; Cri. 1159; Hy. 4, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 34. *v.* **be-bod**.

bi-bread, es; *n.* Bee-bread; apium panis:—*Þynceþ bībreāð swētre, gif he ær bitres onbyrgeþ bee-bread seemeth sweeter, if he before has a taste of bitter*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. *v.* **be-ō-bread** I.

bi-būgan; *p.* -beāg, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To avoid*; avertere, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 9; Gū. 840. *v.* **be-būgan**.

bi-bycgong, *e*; *f.* [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] *A selling away*; venditio. *v.* **bebycgēan**.

bi-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159. *v.* **be-byrgan**.

BICCE, bice, bidge, an; *f.* A bitch, a female of the canine kind; canicula:—*Bicecan [bicecan MS. B.] meolec bitch's milk*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 362, 15, 18. [*Piers P. biche*; Ger. bätze, betze, petze; *f.* Icel. bikja, *f.*]

biceen; *adj.* Belonging to a bitch; caninus; the *adj.* of bice.

bi-cerran to pass by; præterire, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 48. *v.* **be-cerran**.

bi-cgan to buy, procure, Jn. Bos. 4, 8; Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305; Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68; Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202; Exon. 114 a; Th. 430, 37; Rā. 55, 12. *v.* **bi-cgan**.

bioge a bitch; canicula, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 33. *v.* **bicce**.

bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace, inclose, clasp*; amplecti, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. *v.* **be-clyppan**.

bicnian, bicnigan; *part.* bicniende; *he* bicneþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a.

I. *to beckon, nod*; innuere:—*He wæs bicniende him erat innuens illis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. *Bicnodon hī to his fæder innuebat patri eius*, i, 62; 5, 7.

II. *to indicate, signify, announce, shew*; indicare, significare:—*He secal mid bellan bicnigan ða tīda he shall with bells announce the times*, L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. *v.* **beācnian**.

bicnung a sign; signum, signatio. *v.* **beācnung**.

bi-cowen gnawed, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 20; Seel. III; *pp.* of **bi-ceōwan**. *v.* **be-ceōwan**.

bi-cwēdan; *p.* -cwāþ, *pl.* -cwædon; *pp.* -cweden *To say*; dicere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 32; Gū. 331. *v.* **be-cwēdan**.

bi-cwīde a proverb, Prov. 22. *v.* **bi-gwīde**.

bi-cwom, *pl.* -cwōmon came, entered:—*Ðā ic to hām bicwom when I came home*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 14; Wid. 94; 20 b; Th. 53, 32;

Cri. 859; 17a; Th. 39, 33; Cri. 631: 48b; Th. 168, 2; Gū. 1071. *Út bicwōmon* [MS. *bicwoman*], 24a; Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. v. *be-cum*, *p. of be-cuman*.

bíð, es; *n. Delay, abiding; mora*:—*Wearþ on bíð wrecen was driven to delay* [on delay], Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. On *bíð wriceþ drives on delay*, Exon. 101b; Th. 382, 29; Rā. 4, 3. DER. an-bíð, on-: *bíð-fæst*, -steal.

bi-dælan; *p. -dælede; pp. -dæled To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything; privare, sejungere, expertem redere*:—*Duguþum biðæled bereft of honours*, Exon. 16a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. v. *be-dælan*.

BÍÐAN, ic *bíde*, *ðú bídest*, *bitst*, *bíst*, he *bídeþ*, *bit*, *pl. bíðaþ*; *p. ic*, he *báð*, *ðú bíde*, *pl. bídon*; *pp. bíden*; *acc. gen. To bíde*, *abide, continue, remain, tarry, wait, await, expect, endure; manere, remanere, morari, habitare in aliquo loco, expectare, consequi, sustinere*:—*Ic in wite seal bídan in bendum 1 in torment must abide in bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 2; Sat. 49. *Seó eorþe giniende báð the earth continued yawning*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 4. *Donne ðæt he ðær leng bíde than that he should abide there longer*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 4. *Mere stille báð the sea remained still*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300. *Bíðaþ assan on þurste expectant onagri in siti sua*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. *Swā mīn sáwl báð sicut expectavit anima mea*, 55, 6. He *geþyldum báð he waited patiently*, Exon. 46a; Th. 157, 4; Gū. 886. *Utan we well ðære tíde bídan bene expectemus horam illam*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. *Bíðaþ Dryhtnes dōmes they await the Lord's doom*, Exon. 23a; Th. 63, 17; Cri. 1021. *Báð sōþra gehāta he awaited the faithful promises*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 2; Gen. 1424. *Hē ðæs bídon for this they waited*, Exon. 10a; Th. 10, 4; Cri. 147. *In helle heó byrne welme bídaun sceolden in hell they must abide* [endure] *scorching heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 25; Sat. 27. *Ðā seó circe hēr eahtnyse báð then the church here endured persecution*, Exon. 18a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704. [Laym. *biden*, *ibiden*; *p. ibæð*, *ibad*, *pl. bíden*; *pp. ibiden*, *ibede*: *O. Sax. bídan*; *N. Frs. bída*; *O. Frs. bidia*; *N. Dut. N. L. Ger. beiden*; *N. Ger. dial. beiten*; *M. H. Ger. biten*; *O. H. Ger. bitan*; *Goth. beidan*; *Dan. bie*; *Swed. bida*; *O. Nrs. bíða* [for *bida*]: *Ir. Gael. feith*.] DER. a-bídan, ge-, ofer-, on-.

BIDDAN, ic *bidde*, *ðú biddest*, *bidst*, *bitst*, he *biddeþ*, *bit*, *byt*, *bitt*, *pl. bíddaþ*; *impert. bíde*, *pl. bíddaþ*; *p. ic*, he *bæd*, *ðú bæde*, *pl. bædon*; *pp. beden*; *followed by an acc. of the person, or by the prep. to, and a gen. of the thing; v. trans. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech, bid, order, require; petere, poscere, orare, querere, precari, deprecari, rogare, postulare, præcipere, requirere*:—*Ic bíde peto*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 41. *Eádræd, cýning, bíddeþ and hálþað Eádræd, kung, prayeth and intreateth*, Cod. Dipl. 433; A. D. 955; Kmbl. ii. 304, 24; Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 31. *Ic bíde precor*, 25; Som. 27, 11. *Andreas ogann mere-lifendum míltsa bíddan Andrew began to ask mercy for the sea-faring men*, Andr. Kmbl. 706; An. 353. *Hū hī hine bædon* [MS. *bædan*] *rihtes geleāfan and fullwhites bædes how they had asked him the favour of a right belief and of a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. *Ongunnon ealle bíddan ðæs de he bæd all began to pray that which he prayed*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 30. *Hý him to eow ārna bæðun they prayed to you for compassion*, Exon. 27b; Th. 83, 9; Cri. 1353. *Bide hine ora eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6. *Ic bidde ðe mīn Drihten quæro Domine mi*, Gen. 19, 18. *We bíddaþ quæsumus*, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 41. *Done alwaldan āra bíddan to intreat the all-powerful for benefits*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 24; Sat. 209. *Gehýr, God, gebæd mīn ðon ic bíde exaudi, Deus, orationem meam cum deprecor*, Ps. Spl. 63, 1. *Bíddaþ rogare*, Ps. Th. 121, 6. *He bitt sibbe rogat ea quæ pacis sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. *Gif he bit æg si petierit ovum*, 11, 12. *Gif hit [cild] æges bitt if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. *Gif hit [cild] hine hlāfes bitt if he ask him for bread*, 250, 8. *Gif he byt fises if he ask for a fish*, Lk. Bos. 11, 11. *Bide me postula a me*, Ps. Th. 2, 8. *Hī dōþ swā ic bídde they do as I bid*, Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231. *He bæd him hlāfas wyrcean he bade him make loaves*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 1; Sat. 673. *Ðū bitst me ðæt ic læde út dis folc præcipis ut educam populum istum*, Ex. 33, 12. *Bide his me eft de manu mea require illum*, Gen. 43, 9. [Orm. *biddenn*: Laym. *bidde*, *bidden*; he *biddeþ*, *pl. bíddeþ*; *impert. bíde*, *bid*; *O. Sax. biðdean*; *Frs. bidde*; *O. Frs. bidda*; *Dut. bidden*; *N. Ger. M. H. Ger. bitten*; *O. H. Ger. bitjan*; *Goth. bidyan*; *Dan. bede*; *Swed. bedja*; *O. Nrs. poet. bíða petere, rogare*.] DER. a-bíddan, ge-, on-: v. *bedd*.

bíddende praying, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 40; *part. of bíddan*. *bíddere*, es; *m. A petitioner; petitor vel petax*, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 19. v. *bíddan*.

bíde pray; *ora*:—*Bíde ðinne fæder ora tuum patrem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *sing. impert. of bíddan*.

bi-dæglían *to hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret*, Exon. 51a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. *be-dæglían*.

bi-dæglað hidden, obscured:—*Bíðeglað on dægred obscured at dawn*, Exon. 57a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of bi-dæglað*. v. *be-dæglað*.

bíðende abiding, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484; *part. of bíðan*.

bíð-fæst; adj. [bíð an abiding, delay; fæst fast, firm] Stationary,

firm; stabilis:—*Hyre fōta was bíðfæst* [bíðfæst MS.] *ðæter one of its feet was stationary*, Exon. 114a; Th. 438, 13; Rā. 57, 7.

bíding, e; *f. A Biding, abode; mansio, statio*:—*Ðær hý bídinge mōstun tīdum brūcan where they might at times enjoy a biding*, Exon. 35b; Th. 114, 30; Gū. 180.

bi-droren deprived; orbatus, Exon. 77b; Th. 291, 8; Wand. 79; *pp. of bi-dreosan*. v. *dreosan*, *be-droren*.

bíð-steal, -steall, es; *m. [bíð an abiding, delay; steal a stall, place] A stand, halt; statio, mora*:—*He, beald in gebēde, bíðsteal gifeþ he, bold in prayer, maketh a stand*, Exon. 71a; Th. 265, 29; Jul. 388. *Ic efore eom cēna, donne he, gebolgen, bíðsteal gifeþ I am bolder than a wild boar, when he, enraged, makes a stand*, 110b; Th. 423, 11; Rā. 41, 19.

bi-dyrnan; p. de; pp. ed To hide, conceal; occultare, Exon. 24a; Th. 67, 16; Cri. 1089. v. *be-dyrnan*.

bie be, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44, *for bió; subj. of bión to be*.

biēn a beacon, wonder, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 25. v. *beācen*.

Bieda, an; *m. Bieda the son of Port*:—*Hēr com Port on Brytene, and his twegau sunan, Bieda and Mægla here*, A. D. 501, *Port came to Britain, and his two sons, Bieda and Mægla*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 14.

Biedan heáfod; gen. heáfdes; dat. heáfde; m. [Biedan Bieda's, heáfod head: Flor. Bidanheafod, A. D. 1114] BIEDA'S HEAD = Bedwin, Wilts—*Hēr Wulfhere and Æscwine gefuhton æt Biedan heáfde here*, A. D. 675, *Wulfhere and Æscwine fought at Bedwin*, Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 9; Th. 58, 15, col. 1, 3.

Biedcan ford Bedford, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 26, col. 2. v. *Bedan ford*. *biēn-codd beanpod*, Lk. Foxe 15, 16. v. *beān-belgas*.

bi-eode venerated, Exon. 68b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208; *p. of bi-gān*. *bieorpe bears, carries*, Exon. 58b; Th. 211, 18; Ph. 199; *for biereþ; 3rd pres. of beran*.

biern a bosom, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 12. v. *bearm*.

biernende burning, for byrrende. v. *byrnan*.

biersteþ, bierst bursts, Exon. 102a; Th. 386, 16; Rā. 4, 62; *3rd pres. of berstan*.

biep are, for bióp, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43. v. *bión*.

bi-færende; part. Passing by, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 36. v. *be-fēran*.

bi-fæstan; p. -fæste; pp. -fæsted To fasten, make fast, fix, commit, intrust; *infigere, committere, tradere*, Exon. 97a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30: 50a; Th. 173, 26; Gū. 1166. v. *be-fæstan*.

bi-fangen surrounded, Exon. 15b; Th. 33, 18, note; Cri. 527; *pp. of bi-fōn*. v. *be-fōn*.

bi-fealdan; p. -feold, pl. -feoldon; pp. -fealden To infold, involve, unwrap, cover, overwhelm; *implicare, involvere, circumdare*, Exon. 9b; Th. 8, 14; Cri. 117. v. *be-fealdan*.

bi-felgan; p. -fealh, pl. -fulgon; pp. -folgen To deliver, transmit, consign; tradere, committere, Exon. 72b; Th. 271, 13; Jul. 481. v. *be-felgan*.

bi-fēng, pl. -fēngon held, seized; apprehendit, Exod. 415; Grn. i. 88, 415; *p. of bi-fōn*. v. *be-fōn*.

bi-feohtan; p. -feah, pl. -fuhton; pp. -fohten To deprive by fighting; pugnando privare:—*Feore bifohten deprived of life*, Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 23; Rā. 4, 32.

bi-feolan; p. -fæl, pl. -fælon; pp. -folen To commit, commend, deliver; immittere, commendare, tradere:—*Bifolen in foldan committed to earth*, Exon. 71b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417: 17b; Th. 42, 5; Cri. 668. v. *be-feolan*.

bifgende, bifgende trembling, trembling with a fever:—*Bifgende febriçiantem*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 14. v. *bifian*.

BIFIAN, *bifigan*, *byfian*, *beofian*; *p. ode; pp. od To tremble, shake, be moved; tremere, contremere, commoveri*:—*Drihten besihþ eorþan and ðeþ hýg biþian Dominus respicit terram et facit eam tremere*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32; Rood Kmbl. 72; Kr. 36. *He, bifienðe, feoll to Iohannes fōtum he, trembling, fell at John's feet*, Ælf. Tr. 37, 10; Cd. 92; Th. 118, 25; Gen. 1970. *Ic biþfe tremo*, Ælf. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. *Eorþe* [eorþan MS.] *bifode terra tremuit*, Ps. Spl. 75, 8; Rood Kmbl. 83; Kr. 42. *Ða wudas bifodon the woods shook*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. [O. Sax. *biþōn*: *Frs. bibbe, bijbe*; *O. Frs. beva*; *Dut. beven*; *Ger. beben*; *M. H. Ger. biben*; *O. H. Ger. bibēn*; *Dan. bæve*; *Swed. bäfwa*; *O. Nrs. bifast*; *Lat. pavere*; *Grk. φέβομαι*; *Sansk. bhī to fear*.] DER. a-bifian.

bifigan to tremble; tremere, Ælf. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. v. *bifian*.

bi-fleōn; part. -fleōnde To escape, to pass by or under, to go away privately; *subterfugere*, Cot. 192. v. *be-fleōn*.

bi-folen committed, commended, Exon. 71b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417; *pp. of bi-feolan*.

bi-fōn; p. -fēng, pl. -fēngon; pp. -fangen, -fongen. I. *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, attach, catch, ensnare*; *comprehendere, apprehendere, reprehendere, deprehendere, capere*:—*Folm mec mæg biþōn the hand may grasp me*, Exon. 111a; Th. 425, 6; Rā. 41, 52.

II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, invest, clothe, case, receive, conceive*; *circumdare, amplecti, capere, cingere*,

tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—Flæsc bifongen surrounded with flesh, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. v. be-fōn.

bi-fongen surrounded, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34; *pp.* of bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fōran; *prep. dat.* Before; ante, coram:—Wineleás guma gesihþ him bi-fōran fealwe wegás the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 10; Wand. 46: 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947. v. be-fōran; *prep.*

bi-fōran; *adv.* Before, of old; antea:—Swá ær bi-fōran as ere of old, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 26; Cri. 468. v. be-fōran; *adv.*

bifung, beofung, e; f. [bifan to tremble] A trembling, shaking; tremor:—Fyrhto odde bifung begrāþ hīg tremor apprehendit eos, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7: 54, 6. DER. eorþ-bifung.

bi-fylc, es; n. [bi by, near to; fylc a tribe, country, province] A neighbouring people, province, or region; provincia vel populus adiacens:—Of eallum dyssum bifylcum de cunctis prope provinciis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11.

big; *prep. dat.* Of, about, concerning; de, quoad:—Big ðam ðe ic ðē ær sæge de qua tibi ante dixi, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 35. v. be 2.

bi-gæþ commits, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308; *pres. of* bi-gān. I. to commit, exercise, observe, enjoy; committere, exercere, observare, frui, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308.

II. to honour, worship, venerate; colere, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208. v. be-gān.

bigan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans.* To bow, bend, bend down, turn, turn back; flectere, deflectere, incurvare, retorquere:—His cneow bigde on eorþan genua flexit in terram, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 15; 3, 2; S. 524, 14; Mt. Bos. 27, 29; Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459; Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8; Lev. 1, 15. v. bȳgan.

bi-gang, -gong, es; m. I. a course, way, passage, circuit; cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Tīda bigong the course of seasons, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 13; Cri. 235.

II. an undertaking, business, exercise, religious worship; negotium, exercitatio, cultus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 9. v. be-gang.

bi-gangan to go round, go to, attend, commit, practise, exercise, worship; exercere, incumbere, colere, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 33. v. bi-gongan, be-gangan.

bi-gcwide, bi-cwide, es; m. [be, big by; cwide a saying] A by-saying, by-word, proverb, fable, tale; proverbium, fabula:—Ge forwudap þurh bigspell and bigcwidas eris perditus in proverbium et fabulam, Deut. 28, 37. Bīcwide proverbium, Prov. 22.

bigc, es; n? [bycgan, bigcan to buy] A buying, exchange, commerce, traffic; emptio, permutatio, commercium, mercatus:—Gif gebyrige ðæt for neode heora hwile wið ure bige habban wille, odde we wið heora, mid yfe and mid æhtum, ðæt is to þasianne if it happen that from necessity any of them will have traffic with us, or we with them, with cattle and with goods, that is to be allowed, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 2-4.

bigc buy, Jn. Bos. 13, 29; *impert. of* bigcan.

bigc, es; m. A bending, turning, bend, an angle, a corner; flexus, sinus, angulus:—Se engel eode into ānum nyrtwette, ðe he ne mihte forbūgan on nādere healle, forðamde ðær nān bigc næs angelus ad locum angustum transiuit, ubi nec ad dexteram nec ad sinistram poterat deviare, Num. 22, 26. Bigc limes fractura membri, Fulg. 19. v. bȳge.

bigcan to bow, bend; flectere:—His cneowu bigcan genua flectere, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 23; 3, 2; S. 524, 21; Ps. Th. 94, 6. v. bȳgan.

bigcat obtained, seized, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 12; Seef. 6; *p. of* bi-gitan. v. be-gitan.

bi-gegnys, bi-gegnys, -ness, e; f. A going about or applying one's self to anything, the pursuit or study of anything; studium:—Bigegnes vel smeāgung studium, Ælf. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 27; Gr. Dial. 1, 10. DER. eorþ-bi-gegnys.

bi-gellan; *p. -geal, pl. -gullon; pp. -follen* To celebrate by song, to scream; canendo celebrare, exclamare:—Ful oft ðæt earn bigeal the eagle screamed that often, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24.

bigels, es; m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof; arcus, fornix, camera, Ælf. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 91; Wrt. Voc. 52, 41; Cot. 201. DER. for-bigels.

bi-genog worship, observation, Scint. 7. v. be-gang II.

bi-geng, es; m. Observation, worship, service; cultus:—Bigeng cultus, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18, MSS. C. D. He bæd hīg ðā georne, ðæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon fiam Godes bigengum he bade them then earnestly, that they should not decline from the services of God, Jos. 23, 7. v. be-gang.

bi-genga, an; m. An inhabitant, dweller, cultivator; incolā, cultor:—Ðæt ðæt Eālonð Wiht onfēng Cristene bigengan ut Vecta insula Christianos incolās suscepit, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 2. Se ārlæsta bigenga ðæs gāstlican landes pīs agri spiritalis cultor, 2, 15; S. 519, 8; Deut. Grm. 4, 3. DER. land-bigenga. v. be-ganga.

bi-geongende, bi-gongende; *part. [part. of bi-gongan, v. be-gongan, be-gangan]* Passing by; præteriens, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 21; Mk. Rush. W. 15, 21.

bi-gerdel a purse, public purse, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. v. big-gerdel.

biggencere, es; m. A worker; operator:—Ic hæbbe smiþas... and manega oðre mistlicra cræfta biggenceras habeo fabros... et multos alios variarum artium operatores, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 3.

big-geng observation, worship; cultus:—Biggeng [MS. biggend] cultus, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. v. begang.

big-gerdel, bi-gerdel, -gerdel; *g. -gyrdles, -gerdles; m. [big, bi, gyrdel a girdle, belt, purse] A belt, girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence, a purse, public purse, treasury; zōna=ζώνη, saccus=σακκος, fiscus:—Næbbe ge feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum nolite possidere pecuniam in zonis vestris, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Bigerdel saccus, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 68; Wrt. Voc. 16, 41. Cyninges [MS. kinges] gafoles bigerdel saccus vel fiscus, 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Biggyrdel fiscus vel saccus publicus, 17; Som. 58, 94; Wrt. Voc. 22, 11.*

big-hydg, bi-hydg; *adj.* Careful, watchful, solicitous, anxious; sollicitus, sollers:—Wæs seó mōðer ðære gesomununge bihydg [MS. B. byghydg=bihydg] sollicita est mater congregationis, Bd. 4, 7; Whel. 277, 27. v. be-hydg.

big-hydglice, -hydlisce, -hydlisce, -hidiglice; *adv.* Carefully; sollicitē, sollerter:—Ðe he bighydglice heold which he carefully held, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 2. Heó hine bighydlisce [bighydlisce, Whel. 324, 8] sohte she carefully sought him, 4, 23; S. 595, 4. Bighydglice sollicitē, 1, 27; S. 489, note 39. v. be-hydlisce.

bi-gitan, -gytan to get, obtain, seize; assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

big-leofa, bi-leofa, an; m. [big, bi for, lif life, leofen living, nourishment]. I. provision by which life is maintained, Food, victuals, nourishment; cibus, victus, alimentum:—Ðū nimst witodlice of eallum mettum... ðæt hig beon ægðer ge ðē ge him to bigleofan tolles igitur ex omnibus escis... et erunt tam tibi quam illis in cibum, Gen. 6, 21. Hwæt begytst ðū of ðinum cræfte? Bigleofan, and scrūd, and feoh quid adquisis de tua arte? Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3-6. Bigleofa victus, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 6. Bileofa alimentum, C. R. Ben. 49.

II. that by which food is procured, Money, wages; stipis, stipendium:—Scipe vel bigleofa stipendium, Ælf. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 92; Wrt. Voc. 20, 33. v. an-leofa, and-leofen.

big-leofan; *part. ende; p. ede; pp. ed* To nourish, feed, support; cibare. v. big-leofa.

bi-glīdan to glide or disappear from any one, to desert any one; evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

big-nes, -ness, e; f. A bending, bowing; flexio:—Se earn nænige bignesne on ðam elnbogan hæide brachium nihil prorsus in cubito flexionis habuit, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. bȳgan.

bi-gong a course, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129. v. be-gang.

bi-gongan to attend, practise, observe, worship, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777. v. be-gangan.

bi-grafan to bury; sepelire, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 33; Cri. 1466. v. be-grafan.

bigsen an example, Bd. 3, 28, MS. B; S. 560, note 35. v. bȳsen.

big-sittan; *p. -sæt, pl. -sæton; pp. -seten* To sit by or near; adsidere:—Se biseceþ ðæt geseah ðe him bigsæt the bishop who sat by him saw it; quo viso pontifex qui adsidabat, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22.

big-spæc, e; f. A by-speech, deceiving; supplantatio. DER. big. spæc.

big-spell, bi-spell; *g. -spells; pl. nom. acc. -spell, -spellu; n. [big, bi, spell a history] A by-history, a parable, fable, example, proverb, story; parabola, fabula, exemplum, proverbium, narratio:—Gehyre ge ðæs sáwendan bigspell wos audite parabolam seminantis, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Ic ahyld on bigspelle eāre mīn inclinabo in parabolam aurem meam, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. Ealle ðās þing se Hæland spæc mid bigspellum to ðām weredum; and nān þing ne spræc he būtan bigspellum hæc omnia locutus est Iesus in parabolis ad turbas; et sine parabolis non loquebatur eis, Mt. Bos. 13, 34, 35; Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Bigspellu, acc. pl. Lchm. iii, 214, 15. He him rehte bispel bi ðære sunnan he related to him a parable of the sun, Bt. titl. vi; Fox x. 12. Deáh we sculon manega and mistlice bīsna and bispell reccean though we should relate many and various examples and fables, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 13, 19. Gehyr sum bispell hear an example, 37, 3; Fox 190, 21; 39, 6; Fox 220, 21. Þurh bigspell and bigcwidas in proverbium et fabulam, Deut. 28, 37. We sculon ðe sum bispell reccean we will relate a story to thee, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 23, 17; Met. 23, 9. [Kil. bispel: Ger. beispiel, n: M. H. Ger. bispel, n.] DER. bigspell-bōc.*

bigspell-bōc, e; f. [bigspell parabola, proverbium, bōc liber] A book of parables, the Book of Proverbs; proverbiorum liber:—Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snōternisse: ān ys bigspellbōc Solomon wrote three books by his wisdom: one is the Book of Proverbs, Ælf. T. 14, 26.

big-standan; *p. -stōd, pl. -stōdon; pp. -standen* [big=bi by, near, standan to stand] To stand by or near one, to support; stare cum aliquo, adstare, adjuvare:—Bigstandaþ me, strange geneatas stand by me, strong associates, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36; Gen. 284. Ða ðe him bigstōdon those

who stood by him, Byrht. Th. 137, 7; By. 182; Beo. Th. 6086; B. 3047.

big-swíc, es; *m.* Deceit, guile; fraud:—Būtan brede and bigswice without fraud and guile, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 7. *v.* be-swíc.

big-wist, bi-wist, *e*; *f.* [wist subsistence, victuals, food; wesan to be, exist] Food, nourishment, provision; pabulum, alimentum, comestus:—Bigist alimentum, pabulum, Abus. 4. We læraþ, ðæt hi habban preora daga biwiste we enjoin, that they have provision for three days, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. He habban sceal ðam þrim geferscum biwiste he must have provisions for the three classes, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3, 4.

bi-gyrdel a girde, purse, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. *v.* big-gyrdel.

bi-gytan to get, obtain, seize; assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. *v.* be-gitan.

bi-healdan; *p.* -heold, *pl.* -heoldon; *pp.* -healden. **I. to hold by or near, guard, observe, preserve**; tenere, inhabitare, custodire, servare, præservare:—Ðær se ānhaga eard bihealdeþ there the lonely [bird] holds its dwelling, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 21; Ph. 87. Mec sǣwelcund hyrde bihealdeþ a spiritual shepherd guardeth me, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 15; Gū. 289. Hine weard biheold of heofonum a guardian from heaven guarded him, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 22; Gū. 76; 54 b; Th. 193, 22; Az. 125. Se sceal ðære sunnan siþ bihealdan he shall observe the sun's course, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90; 57 b; Th. 205, 17; Ph. 114. Hāteþ mec heah-cyning bihealdan the high king commands [them] to preserve me, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 15; Rā. 41, 39.

II. to see, look on, behold; videre, intueri, aspicere:—Frēd ðæt bihealdeþ hū me of hrife fleogaþ hyrde pilas my master beholds how the shafts of battle fly from my belly, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rā. 18, 5. *v.* be-healdan.

bi-heāwan; *p.* -heōw; *pp.* -heāwen To hew or cut off, to deprive of; cædendo privare:—Iohannes bibēad heāfde biheāwan commanded to cut off John's head, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 10; Jul. 295. *v.* be-heāwan.

bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hælon; *pp.* -helen To conceal; occultare, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311. *v.* be-helan.

bi-helian to hide, conceal, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 14; Gū. 1327. *v.* be-helian.

bi-helmann; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad To cover over, to cover, shroud; co-operire:—Heolstre bihelmad shrouded with darkness, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241. *v.* be-helman.

bi-heonan on this side. *v.* be-heonan.

bi-hlæman to overwhelm with noise, to fall upon; strepitu obruere:—Ðome foldbūende se micla dæg mehtan Dryhtnes mægne bihlæmep then the great day of the mighty Lord will fall with might upon the earth's inhabitants, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 18; Cri. 870. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. hlāmōn crepitare.]

bi-hlænan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To surround or beset by leaning anything against another; acclinando circumdare:—Lāmen fæt wudu-beācum, holte bihlænan [bilænan MS.] an earthen vessel with forest trees, with wood beset, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577.

bi-hlemman; *v.* a. [be, hlemman to dash together] To dash together; collidere cum strepitu:—He ða grimman goman bihlemmep fæste togædre he dashes the grim jaws [gums] fast together, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76.

bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen To laugh at, deride; ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 1; Jul. 526. *v.* be-hlehan.

bi-hōfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To have need of, to need, require; egere, indigere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 33; Gū. 332. *v.* be-hōfian.

bi-hongen behung, hung round, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17; *pp.* of bi-hōn. *v.* be-hōn.

bi-hreōsan; *p.* -hreaþ, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren To rush down, cover; ruere, obruere, incidere:—Hrime bihrorene covered with rime, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77.

bi-hroren rushed, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. *v.* bi-hreōsan.

bi-hýdan; *p.* -hýdde; *pp.* -hýded To hide, conceal, cover; abscondere, occultare, operire, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418. *v.* be-hýdan.

bi-hydg careful, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 33. *v.* be-hydg, bi-hydg.

bii; *prep.* ðat. [= big = bi = be] By, near to; iuxta, prope:—Se cádiga ærcebiscop Sanctus Laurentius bii his fōregengan Sancte Augustine be-byrgd was beatus archiepiscopus Laurentius iuxta prædecessorem suum Augustinum sepultus est, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. *v.* be 1.

BIL, bill, es; *n.* An old military weapon, with a hooked point, and an edge on the back, as well as within the curve, a BILL or a broad two-edged sword, a falchion. Whatever its shape, it must have had two edges; as, in the earliest poem, an envoy is attacked, billes egcum, with the edges of a bill; falx, marra, falcastrum, ensis curvus. Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry:—Ðā ic, on morgne, gefrægn mæg ðerne billes egcum on bonan stelan then on the morrow, I have heard of the other kinsman setting on the slayer with the edges of a bill, Beo. Th. 4963; B. 2485. Geseah ða sige-cádig bil, eald sword eótenisc then he saw a victorious bill, an old giant sword, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. Abrægd mid ðý bille he brandished with his sword, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 17; Gen. 2931. Billa egcum with the edges of swords, Cd. 210; Th.

260, 14; Dan. 709. Billum abreótan to destroy with swords, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. [Laym. bil a falchion: O. Sax. bil, *n.* Dut. bijl, *f.* Ger. beil, beihel, *n.* M. H. Ger. bile, bil, *n.* O. H. Ger. bihal, bial, *n.* Sansk. bil to divide; findere.] DER. gūþ-bil, hilde-, stān-, twi-, wig-, wudu-.

bi-lage [bi by, near, lagu a law] A BYE-LAW; lex privata, Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1303.

bile, es; *m*? A BILL, beak of a bird, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship; rostrum, proboscis = ποροσakis:—Bile rostrum, Wrt. Voc. 77, 26. Ylpe bile vel wrōt an elephant's proboscis, Ælf. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 128; Wrt. Voc. 22, 42.

bile a bile, carbuncle, sore, ulcus, Som. Lye. *v.* býl.

bi-leac locked up, shut up, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 1; Rā. 62, 1 = be-leac; *p.* of be-lūcan.

bi-leogan; *p.* -legde, -lēde; *pp.* -legd, -lēd To lay or impose upon, to lay round, cover, load, afflict, charge; imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 6; Rā. 27, 25. *v.* be-leegan.

bi-légan; *p.* -lēgde; *pp.* -lēgd To surround with flame; circumfligare flamma:—Lēge bilēgde surrounded with flame [Ger. umlodet mit lohe], Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 7; Az. 16. *v.* be-légan.

bile-hwit; *adj.* [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of young birds, then to their nature, Junius] Simple, sincere, honest, without fraud or deceit, meek, mild, gentle; simplex, mitis:—Arnwi munec was swiðe gōd man and swiðe bilehwit monk Arnwi was a very good man and very meek, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 12. *v.* bilewit.

bile-hwitlice; *adv.* Honestly, simply; honeste, simpliciter:—And-swarede Dryhten bihewitlice, forðon he wæs bylehwitne gleāwnesse and gemetfæstre gecynde man Dryhtelme respondet simpliciter, erat namque homo simplicis ingenii ac moderatæ naturæ, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30.

bi-leofa food, C. R. Ben. 49. *v.* big-leofa.

bi-leofen, -lifen, *e*; *f.* [bi, leofen living, livelihood] Food, provisions; annona, pulmentum:—Bi-leofene [MS. bileouene] annona, C. R. Ben. 43. Bilfen pulmentum, Cott. 171. *v.* big-leofa.

bi-leōran; *p.* de, ade; *pp.* ed To pass by or over; transire, præterire:—Gif bileōrade fram [MS. from] him seó [MS. dio] tīd si transiret ab eo hora, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 35, 36. Se bileōrde qui præterivit, Ps. Surt. 89, 4. *v.* leōran.

bi-leōsan; *p.* -leās, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren To bereave, deprive; orbare, privare:—Ðā afyrhted wearþ ār, elnes biloren then the messenger was affrighted, bereft of courage, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301. *v.* be-leōsan.

bile-wit, bele-wit, bil-wit; *adj.* [bile, wit mind, wit] Merciful, mild, gentle, simple, honest; æquanimus, mansuetus, mitis, simplex, honestus:—Bilewit Dryhten merciful Lord, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 138; Met. 20, 69; 20, 510; Met. 20, 255; 20, 538; Met. 20, 269. We bletsiaþ bilewite feder we bless the merciful father, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Gehýran ða bilewitan [MS. bylewitan] audiant mansueti, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. Beóþ cornustlice gleāwe swā nædran, and bilwite [MS. bilwite] swā culfran estote ergo prudentes sicut serpentes, et simplices sicut columbæ, Mt. Bos. 10, 16; 11, 29.

bile-witness, bil-witness, *e*; *f.* Mildness, simplicity, innocence; simplicitas:—Se God wunap simle on ðære heān ceastre his ānealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Hý on bilwitness hyra lif alyfdon they passed their lives in simplicity, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5.

bil-gesleht, bill-gesleht, -geslyht, es; *n.* [bil, bill a sword, gesleht a clashing, conflict, slaughter; from sleān to slay, kill] A clashing of swords, battle; ensium concutio, pugna:—Gelpen ne porfte beorn blandenfeax bilgeslehtes [billgeslyhtes, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; billgeslyhtes, Cott. Tiber. B. i; Cott. Tiber. B. iv] the grizzly-haired warrior needed not boast of the clashing of swords, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 35, col. 1; Ædelst. 45.

bilgst, bilhist, he bilgh, bilhþ art angry, is angry; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of belgan to be angry.

bil-hete, bill-hete, es; *m.* [bil, bill ensis, hete odium] The hate of swords; odium opus ensium manifestatum:—Æfter billhete after the hate of swords, Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78.

bi-libban; *p.* -lifde; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd [bi 1. by, upon, libban to live] To live by or upon, to be sustained or supported; vesci, sustentari:—Sciddim wearþ emleóf, ðæt hý gesāwon mannes blōd agoten, swā him wæs ðara nýtena meole, ðe hý mæst bilibbaþ it was as agreeable to the Scythians to see [lit. that they saw] man's blood shed, as it was [to see] the milk of their cattle, upon which they mostly live, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 31-33. God ðās corþan, ðe ealle ewice wihta bilibbaþ, ealle hire wæstm-bæro gelytlade God lessened this earth, all its fruitfulness, by which all living creatures are supported, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8.

bi-liden left, departed, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18 = be-liden; *pp.* of be-lidan, *q.* *v.*

bi-lifan food, Cot. 171. *v.* bi-leofen.

bilig a bag, bottle, skin; uter, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. *v.* belg.

bi-lihp *dishonours, defames*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65, = be-hlíp; *pres. of be-hligan, q. v.*

bi-lip, es; *n. An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example; imago, effigies*:—Bilipe wæron corlas Ebrēa *the men were the images [likenesses] of the Hebrews*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 7, note a. [O. Sax. bilidi, *n.*: Frs. O. Frs. bilethe, *byld, n.*: Dut. beeld, *n.*: Ger. bild, *n.*: M. H. Ger. bilde, *n.*: O. H. Ger. biladi, bilidi, *n.*: Dan. billed, billeded, *n.*: Swed. bild, *m.*; beläte, *n.*: O. Nrs. billdr, *m. forma, aspectus*; bilæti, *n. effigies, statua*, Rask Hald.]

bill a bill, falchion; falcatus ensis:—Bill falcastrum, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 1; Wrt. Voc. 34, 61: Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777. v. bil.

bill-gesliht, -geslyht a clashing of swords, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 35; Ædelst. 45. v. bil-gesleht.

bi-locen *locked up*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 21; Cri. 1260, = be-locen; *pp. of be-lūcan.*

bilod *having a bill, nib or snout*; rostratus, Som. DER. bile a bill, beak. v. ge-bilod.

bi-loren *deprived*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gū. 1301, = be-loren; *pp. of be-leōsan.*

bilst, he bilþ *bellows, bellows*; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of bellan.

bil-swæp; *gen. -swædes, pl. nom. -swadu; n. A bill or sword track*:—Bilswadu blōdige *bloody sword tracks*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 27; Exod. 329. v. swæp, *n.*

bi-lūcan *to lock up, inclose, surround*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 14; Cri. 1624. v. be-lūcan.

bi-wetnes *innocence*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 28. v. bile-witness.

bil-wit mild, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 4; Gen. 856. v. bile-wit.

bil-witness *simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. bile-witness.

bi-mænan; *p. de; pp. ed To bemoan, bewail, lament, mourn*; lugere:—Woldan wif wōpe bi-mænan ædelinges deap *the women would with weeping bewail the noble's death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 24; Hō. 4. v. be-mænan.

bi-mīdan; *p. -māp, pl. -mīdon; pp. -mīden To hide, conceal*; occultare, abscondere, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 33; Gū. 118; Ps. Th. 68, 6. v. be-mīdan.

bi-murnan; *p. -murnde; pp. -murned To mourn, be troubled about, care for*; lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 14; 34 a; Th. 110, 1; Gū. 101. v. be-murnan.

bi-mūtian; *p. ade; pp. ad [mūtung mutuum, Cot. 136] To exchange for; commutare*:—Swā ðas worlðgrestre on ða mæran gōd bimūtad weorþaþ *so these world-treasures shall be exchanged for the greater good*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 17; Gū. 42.

BIN, binn, e; *f. A manger, crib, bin, hutch*; præsepe, præsepium:—Binn præsepe, Ælf. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Heō hine on binne alēde reclinavit eum in præsepio, Lk. Bos. 2, 7, 12, 16; Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 25; Cri. 724. On heora assena binne in the manger of their asses, Homl. Th. i. 30, 13, 31. [Chauc. binn *Dut. ben, f.*: Ger. benne, binne, *f.*]

BINDAN, to binden; *ic binde, dū bindest, binst, he bindeþ, bint, pl. bindaþ; p. ic, he band, bond, dū bunde, pl. bundon; pp. bunden; v. a. To BIND, tie; ligare, alligare*:—Hiō bindan penceaþ cyningas *she thinks to bind kings*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Fæste binde swearte wealas *I bind the swart strangers fast*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 21; Rā. 13, 3. Hrusan [MS. hruse] bindeþ wintres wōma *the winter's violence binds the earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 21; Wand. 102. Hig bindaþ hefige byrðna alligant onera gragia, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. He band hine he bound him, Gen. 42, 24. Hrim hrusan bond frost bound the earth, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ūser Hælend [MS. hælendes] was bunden fæste *Our Saviour was bound fast*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 5; Dōm. 66. [Chauc. binde: Laym. binde, binden: Orm. bindenn: O. Sax. bindan: Frs. bynnen: O. Frs. binda: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. binden: O. H. Ger. bintan: Goth. bindan: Dan. binde: Swed. binda: O. Nrs. binda.] DER. an-bindan, be-, for-, ge-, in- [= un-], on- [= un-], un-, ymb-

binde, an; *f. [bindan to bind] A band, wreath, head-band, fillet; corolla, fascia*:—Hiō an Ceoldryth hyre betstan [MS. betsdan] bindan *she gives to Ceoldryth her best band*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. v. 133, 18, 20.

bindele, bynde, byndelle, an; *f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands; vinculis constrictio*:—Be mannes bindelan concerning [the binding [putting in bands] of a man, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, note 2.

bindere, es; *m. [bindan to bind] One who binds, a binder; ligator*:—*ic com bindere and swingere I am a binder and a scourger*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 25; Rā. 28, 6.

bi-neotan; *p. -neát, pl. -nuton; pp. -noten To deprive of the enjoyment or use of anything*:—On hyge hálge heáfde bineótan *to deprive the holy one in spirit of his head*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 28; Jul. 604. He hine ealdre bineát *he deprived him of life*, Beo. Th. 4784; B. 2396. v. be-neotan.

bi-niman [Goth. bi-niman *auferre, furari*; κλέπτειν] *to deprive*. v. be-niman.

binn a manger, Ælf. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. v. bin.

binnan [be-innan]; *prep. dat. acc. Within, in, into; intra, infra, in*:—

De binnan ðam fæstenne wæran *who were within the fastness*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39; Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Gyt ne com se Hælend binnan ða ceastre nondum Iesus venerat in castellum, Jn. Bos. 11, 30. [Northumb. binna, bionna: Frs. binnan: O. Frs. binna, binnia: Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger. binnen.] DER. innan.

bi-nom, pl. bi-nōmon *deprived*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 15; Deór. 16: 37 b; Th. 122, 30; Gū. 313, = be-nam, -nāmon; *p. of be-niman*. v. niman.

bi-noten *deprived*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gū. 872; *pp. of bi-neotan.*

binst, binst, he bint *bindest, binds*; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of bindan to bind.

bió I am or shall be, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24; *pres. of biōn. v. beó, beón.*

bió-bread *honey-comb*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. v. beó-bread.

biódan *to command, announce, offer*, Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892; Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18. v. beódan.

bióm I am, shall be; sum, ero:—*ic beóm hál vel gehæled ic bióm salva ero*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 28; Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34; 1st pers. pres. of biōn. v. beón.

biōn, ic bió, bióm, he bióp, pl. bióp, bieþ, biap; subj. bió, bie to be; esse, existere, fieri:—*ic bió swíde fægna I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24. Bióm, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34. Hwæt iów ðý bet bió odde þince *what is or appears to you the better?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 130; Met. 10, 65; Beo. Th. 5487; B. 2747; Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44. Ne mæra hira ænig bútan ðrum bión nor can any of them exist without the others, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 290; Met. 20, 145; 11, 102; Met. 11, 51; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26; Th. Diplm. A. D. 804; 459, 16. Ðonne bióp brocene then will be broken, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063; Andr. Kmbl. 815; An. 408; Elen. Grm. 1289; Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23; 24, 121; Met. 24, 61; Ps. C. 50, 80; Ps. Grm. ii. 278, 80; Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43; Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31. v. beón.

biór beer, Prov. 31. v. beór.

biorg a hill, mountain; collis, mons, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 20; Gū. 146. v. beorg.

biortho brightness, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. v. beorhtu.

biorn, es; *m. A warrior, soldier, hero*; bellator, miles, heros:—Biorn under george bordrand onswáf wið Geáta dryhten *the hero under the mount turned his shield's disc against the lord of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 5111, note; B. 2559. DER. folc-biorn, v. beorn II.

biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall*, Beo. Th. 5263; B. 2635. v. beór-sele.

bióp is, are, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23; 24, 121; Met. 24, 61; 3rd pers. pres. of biōn. v. beón.

biótian *to threaten; intentare*, Cot. 108. v. beótian I.

biótuł a beetle, staff, Cot. 28. v. býtl.

bió-wyrft bee-wort; apiastum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 20. v. beó-wyrft.

BIRCE, ean; *f. berc, beorc, byrc, e; f. A birch-tree; betula alba*:—Genim bircean take of the birch-tree, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 7; Wrt. Voc. 285, 22. [Scot. birke: Plat. barke, f: Dut. berke-boom, m: Kil. berck: Ger. birke, f: M. H. Ger. birke, birche, f: O. H. Ger. bircha, f: Dan. birke, m: f: Swed. O. Nrs. biörk, f. betula vel quæcunque arbor viridis.]

bircean, beorcen; *adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch; betulaceus*, Som. Lye. [Kil. bercken.]

biro-holt, es; *m. A birch holt or grove; betuletum. v. byrc-holt.*

bird the young of any of the feathered tribe; pullus:—Birdas pullos, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 24. v. brid.

bi-reáfian; *p. ode; pp. od To bereave; privare*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 30; Vy. 25. v. be-reáfian.

bi-reófan; *p. -reáf, pl. -rufon; pp. -rofen To bereave, deprive; spoliare, privare*:—Rædum birofene bereft of counsel, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 14; Cri. 1526; 104 a; Th. 394, 22; Rā. 14, 7. v. be-reófan.

bi-rest, he bi-reþ *barest, bears*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276; L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of beran.

birgan; *p. de; pp. ed To cover with a mound, to bury; sepelire*:—Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges sepeliatur in eadem die, Deut. 21, 23; Gen. 49, 31. DER. be-birgan. v. byrgan.

birgean *to bury*:—Iosue hēt hī birgean Joshua ordered to bury them, Jos. 10, 27. v. birgan.

birgels, es; *m. A burial-place, sepulchre; sepulcrum*:—Him sylfum to birgels in possessionem sepulcri, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgels.

birgen, birgenn, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre; sepulcrum*, Gen. 23, 4, 6; 49, 30; 50, 5; Num. 11, 34. v. byrgen.

birg-nes, -ness a taste, Cot. 97. v. byrignes.

birhtu brightness, splendour; claritas, splendor, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6; 20, 537; Met. 20, 269. v. beorhtu.

birig to a city, for byrig, Gen. 13, 12; Deut. 14, 27; d. s. of burh.

birigan *to bury. v. be-birgan, byrgan.*

birigh-man a city officer; ædilis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29. v. byrig-man.

bi-rihte, -ryhte; *prep. dat. Near, close by; juxta*:—Gesch he on

greôte ingran sīne bīryhte [Kmb. birihte] him swefan on slāpe he saw his disciples near him slumbering in sleep on the sand, Andr. Recd. 1699; An. 850.

birihto brightness, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, II. v. beorhtu.

birilian, birlian, byrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To draw, bear*; haurire, Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 8, 9.

bi-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen to run as a liquid, hence,—*To wet, bedew*; fluere, perfundere, irrigare:—*Dā wearp beām monig blōdigum teārum birunnen, sēp wearp to swāte then many a tree became bedewed with bloody tears, their sap became [turned to] blood*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 19–23; Cri. 1175–1177.

Birinus, i; m. Latin: Birīne, Byrīne, es; m. *Birinus*, the first bishop of Wessex, sent by pope Honorius to Britain in A. D. 634:—*Dære tide dā West-Seaxna þeod mid Cynigelse heora cyninge Cristes geleāfan onfēng, bæda him and lārde Godes word Birinus biscop, se mid Honorius ge-þeahthe dæs Papan com on Breotene . . . He dā lārde dær godcunde lāre, and done cuning to Cristes geleāfan gecyrde, and hine gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæde apwōgh mid his þeode West-Seaxum. Hit gelamp on dā sylfan tid dē mon done cuning fullade, dæt dær wæs se hālgstea and se sigefæstesta cuning Norþan Hymbra Oswald andweard . . . Dā sealdon hī and geāfon dām biscope begen dā cyningas eardung-stōwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre, and he dær, se biscop, Gode lifde and cyricean worhte and hālgode . . . and he dær hī dagas ge-endode and to Drihtne fērde, and in dære ylcen ceastre bebyrged wæs, and eft æfter monigum gearum Hædde biscop hēt his lichoman up adōn and lēdan [MS. lædon] to Winton ceastre eo tempore [A. D. 634] gens Occidentium Saxonum, (qui antiquitus Gevissa vocabantur), regnante Cynigilso fidem Christi suscepit, prædicante illis verbum Birino episcopo, qui cum consilio papæ Honorii venerat Britanniam . . . Itaque evangelizante illo in præfata provincia, cum rex ipse catechizatus, fonte baptismi cum sua gente ablueretur, contigit tunc temporis sanctissimum ac victoriosissimum regem Nordanhymbrorum Osualdum adfuisse . . . Donaverunt autem ambo reges eidem episcopo civitatem quæ vocatur Dorcie [Dorchester], ad faciendum inibi sedem episcopalem; ubi factis dedicatisque ecclesiis . . . migravit ad Dominum, sepultusque est in eadem civitate, et post annos multos Hædde episcopatum agente translatus inde in Ventam civitatem [Winchester], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 4–6; 12–16; 18–21; 22–24. Hēr forþfērde Birinus se biscop here, A. D. 650, *Birinus the bishop died*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, i, col. 2. Hēr Ægelbryht of Galwalum æfter Birīne [Byrīne, col. 2, 3] dām Rōmāniscan biscope onfēng Wessexna biscope dōme here, A. D. 650, Ægelbryht of Gaul succeeded to the bishopric of the West-Saxons after Birinus the Roman bishop, 650; Th. 50, 1–5, col. 1.*

birst, he birstēþ, birst burstest, bursts; and and 3rd pers. pres. of berstan.

birp bears; 3rd pers. pres. of beran.

bī-sæc a bag, Mt. Rush. Stv. 10, 10. v. sæc, codd.

bī-sæce, es; n? m? I. a visit; visitatio:—*Bād bīsæce betran hyrdes waited the visit of a better keeper*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 11; Gū. 188.

II. persecution, dispute, litigation; controversia, litigatio:—*Bisæce in litigation*, L. Edg. C. 62; Th. ii. 258, 3. Gif dær hwæt bīsæces sý, seme se biscop if there be somewhat of dispute, let the bishop settle it, Const. vii; Th. ii. 258, note a. DER. sēcān, sēcān to seek, visit, persecute, dispute.

bi-scer sheared or cut off, Reim. 26; *p.* of bi-scean. v. be-scean.

bi-scencan; *p.* -scencte, *pl.* -scencten; *pp.* -scenced [scencan to give drink, scenc drink] *To give to drink*; ad potionem dare:—*Ge in wræcsīde longe lifdon, lēge bīscencte ye [fallen spirits] have long lived in exile, flame being given [you] to drink*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 21; Gū. 596.

biscop, biscop, biscop, es; m. I. a bishop, prelate; episcopus:—*Se biscop is geweden episcopus and is oferscēawigend on Englisc, dæt he oferscēawige symle his underþeoddan the bishop is called episcopus, that is in English, overseer, because he constantly oversees his subordinates*, L. Ælf. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. Nis nā mære betwux mæsse-preoste and biscope, būton dæt [Th. ii. 348, 24] se biscop is geset to mārān blætsunge donne se mæsse-preost sý; dæt is, circan to hālgigenne, and to hādigenne preostas, to biscopegenne cild [Th. ii. 348, 26; MS. men to biscopienne], and to blætsigenne ele there is no difference between a mass-priest and a bishop, but that the bishop is appointed for greater benediction [blessing] than is the mass-priest; that is, to hallow churches, and to ordain priests, to confirm children, and to bless oil, 36; Th. ii. 378, 20; v. mæsse-preost. Seó mægþ hafþ twegen biscopas the province has two bishops, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 33.

II. a chief priest of the Jews; pontifex:—*Se forma biscop, de God silf gesette, wæs Aaron gehāten the first high priest, whom God himself appointed, was called Aaron*, L. Ælf. P. 38; Th. ii. 378, 32. Scridde done biscop mid līnenum rēafe vestiut pontificem subucula linea, Lev. 8, 7. Dā astyredon dā biscopas dā menegu pontifices autem concitaverunt turbam, Mk. Bos. 15, 11. Se biscop ascode done Hæland pontifex interrogavit Iesum, Jn. Bos. 18, 19, 22, 24.

III. a heathen priest of the Romans and Egyptians; the chief priest of the Romans was called Pontifex

Maximus, which was a title assumed by the Consuls and Emperors, v. yldest-biscop:—*Sædon dā Ægyptiscan biscopas, dæt dā Godes wundor hiora ānum godum getealde wæron, dæt sint deofol-gild the Egyptian priests said, that the godlike wonders were ascribed to their own gods, which are idols*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 25. Biscopas on Rōme sædon, dæt heora godas bædon dæt him man worhte anfitætra the priests in Rome said, that their gods ordered them to build an amphitheatre, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. Lucinius Crassus, se consul, wæs eac Rōmāna yldesta biscop Lucinius Crassus, the consul, was also the chief priest [pontifex maximus] of the Romans, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 16.

IV. the rank of an Anglo-Saxon bishop was equal to that of the Ealdorman, or highest nobleman, being only inferior to the Ædeling or prince, for they had equal power as judges in civil courts of law,—and their burh-bridge and wēr-gylde were the same:—*Biscope gebyrēþ ælc rihting, ge on godcundan þingan ge on worludcundan to a bishop belongs every direction [righting] both in divine and worldly things*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Sculon biscopas, mid worlud-dēman, dōmas dihtan dæt hī ne gepāfian, gýf his waldan magau, dæt ænig nriht up-aspringe bishops, with temporal judges, should so direct judgments that they never permit, if it be in their power, that any injustice spring up, 7; Th. ii. 312, 35–37. And sēce man hundred-gemōt swā hit ær geset wæs; and hæbbe man þrīwa on geāre burh-gemōt; and tūwa scir-gemōt; and dær beo on dære scire biscop and se ealdorman, and dær ægder tæcan ge Godes riht ge worlud-riht and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the ealdorman, and there each expound both God's law [right] and the world's law, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5; L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4–8. Biscopes and ealdormannes burg-bryce biþ lx scillinga a bishop's and an ealdorman's burh-bryce shall be sixty shillings, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 8, note 19, H. Biscopes and ealdormannes mund-brice gebēte mid ii pundum recompense a bishop's and an ealdorman's mund-brice with two pounds, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 332, 1. Biscopes and ealdormannes wēr-gylde is viii þūsend þrymsa a bishop's and an ealdorman's wēr-gild is eight thousand thrimsas, L. Wg. 3; Th. i. 186, 7.

V. the bishops were the best educated men of their age, and often the most energetic, their advice and assistance were, therefore, naturally sought in every case of emergency in the cabinet or in the field,—*Hence Ealhstan, the bishop of Sherborne for fifty years [Ealhstān hæfde dæt biscoprice l wintra æt Scyreburnan, A. D. 817–867; Chr. 867; Ing. 98, 12–14], became a general of Egbert and of his son Æthelwulf*:—*Ecgbryht, West-Seaxna cuning, sende Ædelwulf his sunu of dære fyrd, and Ealhstān his biscope, to Cent miccle werede, and hý Baldrēd done cuning norþ ofer Temese adryftan Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, sent his son Æthelwulf, and Ealhstan his bishop, into Kent, with a large part of the army, and drove Baldred the king northward over the Thames*, Chr. 823; Ing. 87, 6–15; S. 573, note 1. Æt Mere-tūne wearp Heahmund biscop oflegen, and feala godra monna at Merton bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men, 871; Ing. 101, 1–9. [Orm. biscop, biscop, bishopp, bishopp; Wyc. biscop, biscop; Wyc. bishopp: O. Sax. biscop: Dut. bishopp: Ger. M. H. Ger. bischof: O. H. Ger. piscof: Goth. aipiskaupus: Dan. bisp: Swed. biskop: O. Nrs. biskup: Fr. évêque: Span. obispo: It. vescovo: Wel. esgob: Gael. easbuig: Ir. easbog: Arm. eskop: Slav. biskup: Lith. vyskupas. From the Lat. episcopus [e-piscop-us, hence O. H. Ger. piscof: A. Sax. biscop: Orm. bishopp: Laym. biscop: Wyc. bishopp: Eng. bishop] = Grk. ἐπίσκοπος an overseer, guardian, from ἐπί upon, over,—σκοπός one who watches,—σκοπέω to look, watch, consider, contemplate.] DER. arce-biscop, -biscop, ealdor: biscope-dōm, -gegyrelan, -hād, -hyrde, -lic, -rice, -roc, -scīr, -seld, -setl, -stōl, -þēnung, -wīte, -wyrte: biscoepian.

biscope-dōm, biscop-dōm, biscop-dōm, es; m.

I. [biscop a bishop, dōm judgment] a bishop's doom, excommunication; episcopi iudicium, excommunicatio:—*Sýn hī begen dæs biscope dōmes scyldige let them both be guilty of the bishop's doom [excommunication]*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 1.

II. the province of a bishop, a bishopric; episcopi provincia, episcopatus:—*He onfēng biscopdōm Parisiæc hætte he received the bishopric called Paris; accepto episcopatu Parisiæc civitatis*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10; Ps. Lamb. 108, 8. Wine heold done biscopdōm iii gear Wine held the bishopric three years, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7.

biscope-gegyrelan episcopal robes. v. biscop-gegyrelan.

biscope-hād, biscop-hād, es; m. [biscop a bishop; hād hood, condition, state] BISHOPHOOD, the office or state of a bishop, the episcopate, a bishopric; munus episcopale, flaminium, episcopatus, episcopi provincia:—*Wæs se biscopehād befested the bishopric was established*, Elen. Kmb. 2422; El. 1212. Biscopphād flaminium, Cot. 86: 186. On biscopphāde ge ær biscopphāde in episcopatu et ante episcopatum, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 2, 3; 5, 6; S. 620, 19. His biscopphād [biscopphād, Spl.] brūcan feōdas let his enemies enjoy his episcopate, Ps. Th. 108, 8.

biscope-hyrde, biscop-hyrde, es; m. A bishop's shepherd or clergyman; episcopi clericus, Cot. 44. v. hyrde.

biscoepian, biscopgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exercise the office of a bishop*,

to oversee, visit, confirm; episcopali munere fungi, visitare, confirmare:—Se bisceop biþ gesett to hādigeenne preostas, and to bisceopgeenne cild the bishop is appointed for the ordaining of priests, and confirming of children, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26.

bisceop-líc, bisceop-líc; *def.* se -lica, seó, ðæt -lice; *adj.* BISHOPLIKE, episcopal, belonging to a bishop; episcopalis, pontificalis:—He ðæt bisceoplice lif be-éode episcopalem vitam exercebat, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. On bisceoplicum gerece pontificali regimine, 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

bisceop-ríce, bisceop-ríce, es; *n.* [bisceop a bishop, rice a region] A BISHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop; episcopi provincia, diocesis = *διοκισις*:—Mellitus fēng to ðam bisceoprice Mellitus succeeded to the bishopric, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, note 8. Seaxulf his bisceoprice onfēng Saxulf succeeded to his bishopric, 4, 6; S. 573, 35.

bisceop-rocc, -rocc a bishop's rochet. *v.* bisceop-rocc.

bisceop-scir, bisceop-scir, e; *f.* [bisceop a bishop, scir a province]. I. the province of a bishop, a diocese; episcopi provincia, diocesis = *διοκισις*, parochia = *παροκία*:—Bisceopscir diocesis vel parochia, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 123; Wrt. Voc. 42, 4. ðæt nēnig bisceop óðres bisceopscire onswōge ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32; 4, 13; S. 582, 1; 4, 6; S. 573, 39. He toðealde on twā bisceopscire West-Seaxna mægþe he divided the province of the West-Saxons into two dioceses, 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. II. the office of a bishop, episcopate; episcopatus:—Seó bisceopscir Wihte dæs ealondes belimþe to Daniæle Wintan ceastre bisceope episcopatus Vecta insula ad Danihelem pertinet episcopum Veneta civitatis, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Se forlēt ða bisceopscire he left the episcopate; relicto episcopatu, 3, 21; S. 551, 38.

bisceop-seld a bishop's seat or residence, an episcopal see. *v.* bisceop-sedel.

bisceop-sedel a bishop's seat or residence, an episcopal see. *v.* bisceop-sedel.

bisceop-setl, bisceop-setl, bisceop-setl, es; *n.* [bisceop a bishop, setl a seat]. I. a bishop's seat or residence; sedes episcopalis:—Sæt he ðæt bisceopsetl xxxvii wintra and six mōnaþ and feówertyne dagas he occupied the episcopal residence thirty-seven [of] years [winters] and six months and fourteen days, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. He ðam Wine gesælde bisceopsetl on Wintan ceastre Vini in civitate Venta sedem episcopalem tribuit, 3, 7; S. 530, 7, 14. Se eadiga Petrus se apostol gesæt bisceopsetl on Rōme the blessed Peter the apostle occupied the episcopal residence in Rome, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. II. a bishopric; episcopatus:—Wine wæs adriþen of his bisceopsetle Wine was driven from his bishopric; pulsus est Vini de episcopatu, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 13.

bisceop-stól, bisceop-stól, es; *m.* [stól a stool, seat] A bishop's seat or residence, an episcopal see, bishopric; sedes episcopalis, episcopatus, pontificatus:—He ne mihte ðone Rōmāniscan bisceopstól eallunge forlētan he could not altogether neglect the Roman episcopal see, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 8. Agefen to Wigornia cestre ðam bisceopstole given to the episcopal see at Worcester, Th. Dipl. A. D. 883; 131, 27. Augustinus cyrde to his bisceopstole Augustine returned to his bishopric, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 37, 5. Seó on setl bisceopstoles wæs to ætƿeð quæ in sedem pontificatus addita est, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32.

bisceop-pēnung, e; *f.* [pēnung duty, office] The duty or office of a bishop; episcopi officium:—Þegnude se ærwurþa bisceop Willferþ on ðam dælum ða bisceoppēnung ærwurþlice fif geår the venerable bishop Wilfrith exercised the office of a bishop in those parts honourably five years, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 15. Fēng Eadulf to ðære bisceoppēnung Eadulf succeeded to the bishop's office, 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

bisceop-wite a bishop's fee for visiting. *v.* bisceop-wite.

bisceop-wyrt, bisceop-wyrt, bisceop-wyrt, e; *f.* [wyrt a wort, herb, plant] BISHOP'S-WORT, bi-hop's weed, betony, vervain, marsh-mallow; ammi = *ἀμμή* [ammi majus, Lin.], betonica, verbenā, hibiscum = *ἵβισκος*:—Wyrc to drence æschprou, betonice, bisceopwyrt make into a drink ash-throat, betony, bishop's-wort, L. M. i, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 10; i, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2, 10. Genim bisceopwyrt ða sūðernan take the southern bishop's-wort, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27. To monnes stæmne nim bisceopwyrt for a man's voice take bishop's-wort, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26. Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 93; Wrt. Voc. 30, 43. Genim ða brādan bisceopwyrt take the broad bishop's-wort, Lchdm. iii. 46, 2. Betonice, ðæt is, bisceopwyrt betony, that is, bishop's-wort, Herb. cont. i; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. Seó læsse bisceopwyrt betonica, Ælf. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 49; Wrt. Voc. 31, 59. Bisceopwyrt [MS. bisceopwyrtl] verbenā, 41; Som. 64, 1; Wrt. Voc. 31, 14. Bisceopwyrt hibiscum, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15.

biscep a bishop, Chr. 110; Erl. 8, 11; 636; Erl. 24, 14; 690; Erl. 42, 15. *v.* bisceop.

bisceop-dōm the province of a bishop, a bishopric, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7. *v.* bisceop-dōm II.

bisceop-setl an episcopal see, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. *v.* bisceop-setl.

bisceop-wyrt marsh-mallow, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15. *v.* bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scerian, -scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To deprive, separate; private, separate:—Wilna bisceorde from desires separated, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. Dreāmum bisceyrd from joys separated, 88 a;

Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55. Farap nū, awyrge, willum bisceyrede engla dreāmes, on ēce fir go now, accursed, wilfully deprived of the joy of angels, into eternal fire, 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. *v.* be-scerian.

bi-scirian to separate, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. *v.* bi-scerian.

bisceop a bishop, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 9, 10. *v.* bisceop.

bisceop-dōm the province of a bishop, a bishopric, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. *v.* bisceop-dōm II.

biscopgan to confirm, L. Ælf. C. 18; Wilk. 155, 51. *v.* bisceopian.

biscop-gegyrelan, *pl. m.* [gegyrela a garment, robe] Episcopal robes; indumenta episcopalia:—He sende him biscopgegyrelan he sent him episcopal robes, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10.

biscop-hād the office or state of a bishop, the episcopate, Cot. 86; Ps. Spl. 108, 7. *v.* bisceop-hād.

biscop-heafod-lin a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads; infula:—Biscop-heafod-lin infula, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 10.

bisceop-líc episcopal, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. *v.* bisceop-líc.

biscop-ríce a bishopric, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. *v.* bisceop-ríce.

biscop-rocc, -rocc, es; *m.* [roc, rocc a tunic] A bishop's rochet; dalmatica:—Mid bisceoprocce scryðan to clothe with a bishop's rochet, Lchdm. iii. 202, 26.

bisceop-scir a diocese, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. *v.* bisceop-scir.

biscop-seld, es; *n.* [seld a seat, residence] A bishop's seat or residence, an episcopal see; sedes episcopalis:—Se cuning sealde him stōwe and biscop-farnens tribut, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 35.

biscop-sedel, *g.* -sedles; *n.* [sedel a seat] A bishop's seat or residence; sedes episcopalis:—Mellitus fēng to ðam biscopsedle Contwara burge cirican Mellitus succeeded to the episcopal residence of Canterbury church; Mellitus sedem Doruvernensis ecclesiæ suscepit, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 8.

biscop-setl a bishop's residence, Chr. 604; Th. 38, 1. *v.* bisceop-setl.

biscop-stól an episcopal seat, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32. *v.* bisceop-stól.

biscop-wite, es; *n.* A bishop's fee for visiting, procuration; episcopo debita, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 5.

biscop-wyrt bishop's-wort, betony, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26; Herb. cont. i; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. *v.* bisceop-wyrt.

bi-scyrian to deprive, separate, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55: 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. *v.* bi-scerian.

bi-seah looked about, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 8; Gū. 1276, =be-seah; *p.* of be-seón.

bisegu occupation, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. *v.* bȳsgu.

bisen; *gen.* bisne, bisene; *f.* An example, similitude, command, precept, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13; 29, 1; Fox 102, 12; Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499; Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6; Cd. 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. *v.* bȳsen.

bi-sencan to sink, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169. *v.* be-sencan.

bi-seón; *p.* -seah to see, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088. *v.* be-seón, seón.

bises; *indecl. m.* A leap year; bisextile, bisextus:—Būtan bises geboden weorþe, feorþan geære unless a leap year is appointed, [being] the fourth year, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32.

bi-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett To set, beset, surround; inserere, circumdare:—Ðonne gim in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ when a gem has been set in a golden vessel by the artifice of smiths, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 9; Ph. 304. Mid wyrtum se wilda fugel his nest bisetþ ūtan the wild bird surrounds its nest without with herbs, 63 b; Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. *v.* be-settan.

bisgian to occupy, busy, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264; Bt. proœm; Fox viii. 6. *v.* bȳsgian.

bisgu, e; *f.* Occupation, toil, affliction, care, Bt. proœm; Fox viii. 5, 6; Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rā. 57, 7; 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88: 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625; Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. *v.* bȳsgu.

bisgung, e; *f.* [=a-bisgung=a-bȳsgung] Business, occupation; negotium, occupatio:—Fint he ða rhyhtwinesse gehȳdde mid his mōdes bisgunga he will find the wisdom concealed by the occupation of his mind, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 12. Ne forlæte se reccere ða inneran giemenne dæs godcundan biðwōdnes for ðære abisgung ðara ūterra weorca let not the ruler forsake the inner care of the divine ministrations for the occupation of outer works, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 29, 27, 30. *v.* bȳsgu.

bisigu occupation, labour, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. *v.* bȳsgu.

bislēasung, e; *f.* Fiction; figmentum, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 13. *v.* lēasung.

bismærian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To revile; maledicere:—Bismæredon uncit [Inscription, Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgedæ they [men] reviled us two, both together, Runic Inscript. Kmbl. 354, 30. *v.* bysmerian.

bismær-word, es; *n.* [=bismær-word: bismær opprobrium, contumelia;

word *verbum*] *A disgraceful or abusive word, reproach, insult*; ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum *verbum*, opprobrium, insultatio:—Mid bismærwordum *with insults*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5.

bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor; *gen.* bismeres, bysmres; *n.* [be, smeru *fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy, calumny*; ludibrium, pollutio, abominatio, infamia, opprobrium, contumelia, blasphemia, calumnia:—Hi amyrdon heora folc on bysmore they defiled their people with filthiness, Ælf. T. 15, 21. Seó stów gearwæp swiðe mære for Rômana bismere the place became famous for the disgrace of the Romans, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 62, 44. His mōd was mid ðam bismre ahwæt his mind was whetted with that disgrace, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Hi mængdon eced and geallan togædere and hit, on his bismer, Criste gebudon they mingled vinegar and gall together, and offered it to Christ, in mockery of him, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 17. Ðū hi, Drihten, ðest deōpe to bysmre tu, Domine, deridebis eos, Ps. Th. 58, 8. He hālge lāre brygdeþ on bysmre he turneth hōle lore into mockery, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71. Hi gefremedan oðer bysmre they made another reproach; irritaverunt eum, Ps. Th. 105, 25; 106, 10. Dracan ðū dysne geheowadest, hēte syððan him bysmere brāde healdan draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Ðæt he dōþ to bysmore ðinum feōndum he makes that for a reproach to thine enemies, 8, 3. Ge gehýrdon his bysmre audistis blasphemiam, Mk. Bos. 14, 64. Ðæt ðū mæge polie bysmor on ælcne tīman ut omni tempore calumniam sustineas, Deut. 28, 29. [O. Sax. bismer, *n.* opprobrium.] **DER.** bismer-full, -leás, -leōþ, -lic, -lice, -nes, -spræc, -sprecan, -word: bismirian, ge-: bismierung: bismierend.

bismer-full; *adj.* Polluted, abominable, disgraceful; pollutus, detestabilis, turpis. *v.* bysmor-full.

bismirian; *p.* ode, ece; *pp.* od, ed *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile*; illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniari facere, maledicere. **DER.** bismer. *v.* bysmirian. **bismierend**, es; *m.* A deceiver; illusor, Prov. 11, 4. **DER.** bismer.

bismer-leás; *adj.* Without pollution, spotless, blameless; sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus. *v.* bysmre-leás.

bismer-leōþ, es; *n.* [bismer *mockery, reproach*; leōþ *a song*] *A reproachful song, an incantation*; carmen invecivum, nenia, Cot. 188.

bismer-lice, bismor-lic; *adj.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace, -lic*] *Disgraceful, ignominious, dirty, unpleasant*; turpis, ignominiosus, foedus:—Mid ðam bismierlicestan āpe with the most disgraceful oath, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 39; 1, 7; Bos. 29, 35. We lārāþ, ðæt man geswicce bismorlica efesunga we enjoin, that a man abstain from ignominious tonsures, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. On ðone bismierlicostan eard in the most unpleasant province, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 34.

bismer-lice; *adv.* Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully; probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose. *v.* bismor-lice.

bismer-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bismer *filthiness, pollution, -nes*] *A polluting, staining or defiling*; pollutio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, note 7.

bismer-spræc, -spæc, e; *f.* *A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy*; blasphemia. *v.* bysmor-spræc.

bismer-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, -spæc, *pl.* -spræcon, -spæcon; *pp.* -sprecan, -specan [bismer *blasphemiam, blasphem, specan loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, blaspheme*; blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare. *v.* bysmerspecan.

bismierung, e; *f.* Blasphemy; blasphemia, Mk. Skt. Hat. 3, 28. *v.* bysmrung.

bismer-word, es; *n.* *A disgraceful or abusive word, reproach, insult*; ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum *verbum*, opprobrium, insultatio. *v.* bismær-word.

bismieriende *deriding*; insultans, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, =bismieriende. *v.* bysmirian.

bismor a disgrace, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 31. *v.* bismer, bismor-lic, -lice.

bismor-lic *disgraceful, ignominious*, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16.

v. bismor-lic.

bismor-lice, bysmor-lice, bysmre-lice; *adv.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace, -lice*] *Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully*; probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose:—Bysmierlice disgracefully, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Hi willaþ, binnan Godes huse, bysmorlice plegian they will play irreverently within God's house, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. Worpā hine deofol on dōmdæge bismorlice the devil shall cast him down contemptuously in the day of judgement, Salm. Kmbl. 53; Sal. 27.

bismrian *to mock*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. *v.* bysmirian.

bisnian *to give or set an example*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20; 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. *v.* bysñian.

bisnug *an example*; exemplum, Ælf. T. 5, 15. *v.* bysñung.

bi-sorgian *to care for, fear*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368; 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556. *v.* be-sorgian.

bi-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -spēon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans.* *To allure, entice, incite, urge*; allicere, illicere, seducere, incitare, impellere:—

lc Herode in hyge bispeón, ðæt he Iohannes bibead heafde biheawan I Herod in mind incited, that he commanded John's head to be cut off, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 8; Jul. 294. *v.* be-spanan.

bi-spell *a fable*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 19; Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 11. *v.* bi-g-spell.

bissexte *a leap year*; bisextus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19. *v.* bises.

bist art, shalt be; es, eris, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43; Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 28; 2nd pers. pres. and fut. of beón.

bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stælon; *pp.* -stolen *To rob, deprive*; furari, privare:—Strengo bistolen deprived of strength, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 8; Rā. 28, 13. *v.* be-stelan.

bi-swāc *deceived, seduced*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302; *p.* of bi-swican.

bi-swedian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind, wind round, inwrap*; ligare, involvere:—Hi biwundon oððe bisweddon [biuindun þ bisuððdun MS.] hine ligaverunt eum, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 40. Sibbum biswedede, sorgum biwerede inwrapt in peace, from cares protected, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 19; Cri. 1644. *v.* be-swedian.

bi-swic, es; *m.* Deceit; fraus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. *v.* be-swic.

bi-swican; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To deceive, seduce*; decipere, seducere:—lc Neron biswac [MS. biswac] I deceived Nero, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302. *v.* be-swican.

bi-swicol; *adj.* [bi-swic *deceit*; dolus] *Deceitful*; dolosus:—We sculon geþencean ðæt ðis lif, ðæt we nū onlibbaþ, is biswicol eallum ðæm ðe hit lufiaþ we ought to think that this life, in which we now live, is deceitful to all those who love it, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16.

bit asks, prays, Lk. Bos. 11, 12; 3rd pers. pres. of biddan.

bita, an; *m.* [biten; *pp.* of bitan *to bite*]. I. a bit, morsel,

piece, fragment; frustum, buccella:—Ne mihte hyra ælc ānne bitan of ðam gelæccan every one of them could not get a morsel, Homl. Th. i. 182, 10. Æfter ðam bitan post buccellam, Jn. Bos. 13, 27.

II. anything that bites, a biter, an animal; ferus:—Ænlice [ænlike MS.] bita singularis ferus, Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

BITAN; *part.* bitende; ic bite, ðū bītest, bītst, he bīteþ, bītþ, bīt, *pl.* bītaþ; *p.* ic, he bāt, ðū bite, *pl.* biten; *pp.* biten. I. *to bite with the teeth*; mordere:—lc bite mordeo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Mouman ic ne bite nympe he me bite I bite no man unless he bite me, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 9, 10; Rā. 66, 5. Æghwā bīteþ mec on bæc lic every one bites me on the bare body, 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rā. 66, 4. Monige mec bītaþ many bite me, 125 a; Th. 482, 12; Rā. 66, 6. Ðæt mænigen bāt and totar ælcne ðe heo geræcan mihte the maiden bit and tore every one whom she could reach, Homl. Th. i. 458, 14; Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742. Biton [MS. byton] hine lȳs lice bit him, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Nim ðis ofæt, bit hit and byrge take this fruit, bite it and taste, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519.

II. used metaphorically of the biting or wounding by a sword,—to cut, wound; cedere, vulnerare:—Se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleoma bītan nolde the guest found that the war-beam [the sword] would not wound, Beo. Th. 3051; B. 1523; 2913; B. 1454. Sió ecg gewāc, bāt unswider the edge [of the sword] failed, cut less sharply, 5150; B. 2578. Ðeáh mec heard bite stīdecg stýle though the stiff-edge steel wounded me greatly, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 10; Rā. 88, 13. [Chauc. Wyc. bite: R. Glouc. byten: Laym. biten: Orm. bitenn: Northumb. bīta discernere: Plat. biten: O. Sax. bitan: O. Frs. bita: Dut. bijten: Ger. beissen: M. H. Ger. bīzen: O. H. Ger. bīzan: Goth. beitan: Dan. bide: Swed. bīta: Icel. bīta: Sansk. bhīd findere, perforare.] **DER.** a-bītan, on-

bīte, es; *m.* [bitan *to bite*] *A bite, pain, the biting or pain of a wound, a biting disease or cancer*; morsus, cancri morbus *vel* cancer:—Hyt ða wēðendan bītas gehæleþ it heals the maddening bites, Med. ex Quadr. 13, 7; Lchdm. i. 370, 14. Wið apan bīte for the bite of an ape, 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24; L. Ethb. 35; Th. i. 12, 5; Beo. Th. 4126; B. 2060. Þurh swordes bīte through the bite of the sword, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Bite irena the bite of swords, Beo. Th. 4511; B. 2259. Gnætta cōmon ofer ðæt land mid fȳrsmeorðendum bītum gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30. Wið cancerādle, ðæt is, bīte against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9. **DER.** lāþ-bīte.

bītel, bītela, bētl; *m.* A beetle; blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas the black beetles, Cot. 141.

bi-teldan *to cover, surround, overwhelm*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273; 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. *v.* be-teldan.

bitende *biting*; mordax, Cot. 134; *part.* of bitan.

BITER, bitor, bitter; *g. m. n.* biteres, bitres, bittres; *f.* bitre; *sup.* bitresta, bitresta; *adj.* BITTER, sharp, severe, dire; amarus, acerbus, acer, dirus, atrox:—Ðæt bitereste [MS. biteroste] clyster botri amarissimi, Deut. 32, 32; the clustre most bittir, Wyc. Ðæt he bibūgan mæge done bitran dȳnc that he may escape the bitter drink, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 10; Gū. 840. Hi beheoldon bogan [MS. boga], þing [þingc MS.] biter interunder arcum, rem amaram, Ps. Spl. 63, 3; Ps. Th. 78, 5. Bitter, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. Bittor, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958. Boda bitresta the bitterest messenger, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 19;

- Gen. 763. Bittres; *g. Salm. Kmb. 658; Sal. 328. Biteres; g. Rood Kmb. 225; Kr. 114. [Orm. bitter: O. Sax. bittar: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. bitter: O. H. Ger. bittar: Goth. bairts: Dan. Swed. bitter: Icel. bitr.] DER. þurh-biter, -bitter, winter-.*
- biter**e** *bitterly, sharply*, Ps. Th. 101, 18; 128, 2. v. bitre.
- biterian, biterigan; *p. ode; pp. od To embitter, make sharp; acerbare:—Dætte us biterige sió hreowsung that the repentance may be bitter to us, Past. 54, 5. DER. a-biterian, ge-.*
- biter-lice, bitter-lice; *adv. BITTERLY; amare:—He weóp biterlice [Bos. bityrlice] he wept bitterly, Mt. Jun. 26, 75. He ongan biterlice [Smith, 600, 29, bitterlice] weþan he began to weep bitterly, Bd. 4, 25; Whelc. 337, 43.*
- biter-nys, -nyss, *e; f. BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Hig cōmon to ðære stōwe, de ys Mara genemned, ðæt ys on ðære lȳden biternys; dā ne mihton hig drincan ðæt wæter, forðamde hit wæs biter: dā hēton hig ealle his naman Mara, ðæt ys on ðære lȳden biternys venerunt in Mara, nec poterant bibere aquas de Mara, eo quod essent amaræ, unde et congruum loco nomen imposuit vocans illum Mara, id est amaritudinem, Ex. 15, 23. Heortan biternys bitterness of heart, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 18. Dæs miþ full is biternisse cujus os plenum est amaritudine, Ps. Spl. second 9, 8. Nolde his onbyrian for ðære biternisse he would not taste it for his bitterness, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 18, 19.*
- biter-wyrde; *adj. Inclined to bitterness; ad amaritudinem pronus:—Ne he biterwyrde næs he was not inclined to bitterness, Homl. Th. i. 320, 15; ii. 44, 22.*
- biþ is, shall be; *est, erit, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of beōn.*
- bi-þeahte, -þeaht covered over, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 11; Pa. 61: 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rā. 3, 9; *p. and pp. of bi-þeccan. v. be-þeccan.*
- bi-þearf ic I need, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. bi-þurfan, be-.
- bi-þeccan to cover, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gū. 1255. v. be-þeccan.
- bi-þencan to consider, bear in mind, confide, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822: 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gū. 1270: 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. v. be-þencan.
- bi-þringan to surround, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341. v. be-þringan.
- bi-þryccan; *p. -þrycte, pl. -þrycton; pp. -þrycced [þryccan to press] To press on; imprimere:—Hī hwæne beāg ymb min heāfod gebȳgdon, þreām biþrycton they bent a sharp crown around my head, pressed it on with reproaches, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 26; Cri. 1446.*
- bi-þurfan to need, to have need, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. be-þurfan.
- biþl a mallet, hammer, Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. v. bȳtl.
- biþ-mælum; *adv. [bit, mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, n.] Piecemeal, by bits; mordicus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5.*
- bitol, es; *n. A bridle; frenum:—On gewearde and bitole ceācan heora gebind in camo et frano maxillas eorum constringe, Ps. Spl. 31, 12. bi-tolden covered, overwhelmed, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609; pp. of bi-teldan. v. be-teldan.*
- bitre, bitere, bittre; *adv. [biter bitter] Bitterly, sharply, cruelly; amare, acriter, atrociter:—Ic eom bitre abolgen I am bitterly vexed, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 31; Hy. 4, 109: 120 b; Th. 463, 4; Hō. 65: Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Unc he bitere forgeald he bitterly requited us, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 21; Sat. 418. Hī geblēndon bitre tosomne unsweþne drync ecodes and geallan they mingled bitterly together an unsweet drink of vinegar and gall, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438: 119 a; Th. 457, 4; Hy. 4, 78.*
- bitst, he bitt askest, he asks, Ex. 33, 12; Homl. Th. i. 250, 8, 9; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of biddan.
- biþst, biþt, biþ bidest, bides; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of biðan.
- bitt a bottle; *uter. v. byt.*
- bitter bitter; *amarus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. v. biter.*
- bitter-lice bitterly, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. v. biter-lice.
- bitter-næs bitterness, Scint. 61. v. biter-nys.
- bittor bitter, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gū. 998. v. biter.
- bittre bitterly, sharply, cruelly, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 24; Reim. 50. v. bitre.
- bi-tweon; *prep. dat. Between; inter, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. v. be-tweonum III.*
- bi-tweonum; *prep. dat. Between; inter:—Hornum bitweonum [horna abitweonum MS. Th.] between the horns, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rā. 30, 2. v. abi-tweonum, be-tweonum.*
- bi-tȳnan to close, shut up, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. v. be-tȳnan.
- bityr-lice bitterly; *amare:—Petrus weóp bityrlice Petrus flevit amare, Mt. Bos. 26, 75. v. biter-lice.*
- bi-wægan; *p. de; pp. ed v. a. To disappoint; frustrari:—Ne bi-wæge hine non frustratus est eum, Ps. Surt. 131, 11. v. be-wægan.*
- bi-wærlan; *p. de; pp. ed [v. bi-in be-II] To pass by; præterire, Lk. Lind. War. 10, 31: 11, 42: Lk. Rush. War. 11, 42. DER. wærlan.*
- bi-wāwan; *p. -weōw; pp. -wāwen To blow against; afflare:—Wiude biwāwne [MS. biwawne] waved or shaken by the wind, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. DER. wāwan.*
- bi-wæaxan to overgrow, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. v. be-wæaxan.
- bi-weddian to espouse, betrothe, wed; *desponsare:—Wæs sió fæmne welgum biweddad the woman was betrothed to the rich one, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 25; Jul. 33. v. be-weddian.*
- bi-werian, -wergan to defend, restrain, forbid, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 23; Vy. 38: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 3; Gū. 820. v. be-werian.
- bi-windan to entwine, enwrap, encircle, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234: 28 b; Th. 87, 9, 12; Cri. 1422, 1424: 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. v. be-windan.
- bi-wist food, provision, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4: L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. v. big-wist.
- bi-word, -wyrd, es; *n. [be, bi by, word a word] A EYEWORD, proverb; proverbium:—Man seþ [seid MS.] to biworde, 'hæge sitteþ ða æceras dæleþ' man saith for a proverb, 'the hedge abides which fields divides,' Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 13. Biword, biwyrd proverbium, Cot. 157.*
- bi-worpen cast about, surrounded; *cinctus:—Is ðæt ēglond fenne biworpen the island is surrounded with a fen, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rā. 1, 5, = be-worpen; pp. of be-weorpan.*
- bi-wrāh covered, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23; *p. of bi-wrihan. v. be-wrihan.*
- bi-wrecan; *p. -wræc, pl. -wræcon; pp. -wrecen To strike or beat around, to surround; circum pulsare, circumdare:—Hī sculon onfōn in fyrbaðe wælmum biwrecene wrāþlic andlēan they must receive dire retribution in the fire-bath surrounded with flames, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. v. be-wrecan.*
- bi-wrihan; *p. -wrāh, pl. -wrihan; pp. -wrihan To cover. v. be-wrihan.*
- bi-writan; *p. -wrāt, pl. -writon; pp. -writen [be by, writan to write] To write after, by, or out of, to copy; postscribere, exscribere, Past. p. pref; Hat. MS. v. be-writan.*
- bi-wyrcan to make, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. v. be-wyrcan.
- bixen; *adj. [box the box-tree] Belonging to box, BOXEN, made of box-wood; buxus:—Bixen box a box made of box-wood; pyxis, Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36.*
- blāc, *adj. I. bright, shining; lucidus, splendidus:—On bryne blācan fȳres into the burning of the bright fire, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 13; Dan. 246. Liġetta hērgen blāce dȳrne Dryhten lightnings bright praise the beloved Lord, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. Engel ða burh oferbrægd blācan lȳge, hātan headwealme an angel spread over the town a bright flame, hot warlike floods, Andr. Kmb. 3081; An. 1543. Blācum leōhte with bright light, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 15; Met. 4, 8. Liġetu blāce lightnings bright, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381.*
- II. BLEAK, *pale, pallid, livid, as in death; pallidus, de moribundis et mortuis:—Biþ his lif scæcen, and he blāc his life is departed, and he pale, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 28; Vy. 41. Scȳlfinġ hreās blāc Scȳlfinġ fell pale, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: Runic pm. 29; Kmb. 345, 16. Blācne pale, acc. Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 278. He hæfde blāc feax and blācne andwlitan he had black hair and a pale countenance, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Se mōna mid his blācan leōhte the moon with her pale light, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. [Prompt. bleyke pallidus, subalbus, from blāc, p. of blīcan to shine.] Observe the difference between blāc bright, shining, bleak, pale, and blāc black, se blaca the black.*
- blāc shone, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gū. 1305; *p. of blīcan.*
- blāce berian black berries; *mori, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30. v. blāc-berie.*
- blāc-ern, es; *n. [blāc light, ærn, ern a place] A light place, a lamp, candlestick, lantern, light, candle; lucerna:—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt blācērn adwæstcon prayed that they would put out the light [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. Bærnap eower blācērn light your candle, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 6; Ps. Th. 131, 18.*
- blāc-hleór; *adj. [blāc II. pale, hleór a face, cheek] Having a pale face, pale-faced, fair; pallidus vel candidus genis:—Sceolde monig blāchleór ides biġende gān many a pale-faced damsel must trembling go, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 23–25; Gen. 1969, 1970: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 128.*
- blācian, blācigan, to blācienne, blācigenne; *p. ode; pp. od [blāc pallid, bleak, pale] To grow pale; pallere, pallescere:—Ic blācige palleo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42: 35; Som. 38, 5. Ic onginne to blācigenne [blācienne MS. C.] pallesco, 35; Som. 38, 6. Onsyñ blācaþ his face grows pale, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 13; Seef. 91. DER. a-blācian.*
- blācung, e; *f. Paleness, wanness; pallor:—Blācung pallor, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. On blācunge godes in pallore auri, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14.*
- BLÆC, es; *n. Ink; atramentum:—Dæt hī habban blæc and bōcfel that they have ink and parchment, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11. Blæc*

atramentum, Wrt. Voc. 47, 3. [*Plat. blak ink*: *O. H. Ger. blach ink*: *Dan. blæk*, *n. ink*: *Swed. bläck*, *n. ink*: *Icel. blek*, *n. atramentum*.]

BLÆC; *gen. m. n.* blaces, *f. blæc*; *def. m.* se blaca, *f. n.* blace: *bleac*; *adj. black, swarthy*; *niger, fuscus*.—He hæfde blæc feax, and blæne andwitan he had black hair, and a pale [*lean, thin*] countenance; *nigro capillo*, *facie macilenta*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Forðonde ðū ne mæht ænne loc hwitne gewirce odde blæcne *quia non potes unum capillum abula facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 36. Ofslōgon ðone blacan Heawald they killed the black Heawald, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 40. Ða sind blace swiðe they are very black, Exon. 114 b; Th. 438, 28; Rā. 58, 2. Swearte wæron lāstas, swadu swiðe blacu swart were their footsteps, their tracks very black, 113 b; Th. 434, 19; Rā. 52, 3. [*Icel. blakkr niger*, Egils. v. *A. Sax. blæc ink*.] Observe the difference between *blæc*; *gen. m. n.* blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy*, and blac *shining, pallid, bleak, pale*, from blac; *p.* of blican to shine; remark also *blæc pale, livid*, from blæcan to bleach, *whiten*. v. blican, blæcan.

blæc; *adj. Shining, pale, livid*; *lucidus, pallidus, lividus*.—Is brycgade blæce brimrade the ice bridged the pale water road, Grn. An. 1264. v. blæcan to bleach.

blæcan, blæcean; *p. de*; *pp. ed To BLEACH, whiten, fade*; *pallidum colorem inducere, albicare*.—Blæced bleached, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 27; Rā. 29, 5. Ne mæg ne sunne blæcan no sun can bleach, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. blæcan, note 20. DER. blican.

blæc-berie, an; *f. A. BLACKBERRY, mulberry*; *vaccinium, morus*.—Blace berian mori, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; Wrt. Voc. 33, 29. DER. blær.

blæc-ern, es; *n. An inkstand*; *atramentarium*. DER. blæc ink, ærn a place.

blæc-ern, es; *n. [blæc light, ærn a place] Literally a lamp or candlestick, also the light itself; verbum de verbo, candelabrum, etiam candelæ, lucerna*.—Bæd ðæt hī ðæt blæcern acwencon prayed that they would put out the light [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ne menn blæcern in beornap men do not light a candle [lucernam], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Blæcern fōtum mīnum lucerna pedibus meis, Ps. Th. 118, 105. v. blæc-ern.

blæc-fexed; *adj. [black black, feax, fex hair] Having black hair, black-haired*; *nigris capillis*.—He is blæcfexed [MS. blæcfexede] he is black-haired, Homl. Th. i. 456, 16.

blæc-gym; *g.* gymmes; *m. A black fossil, called jet*; *nigro-gemmeus, lapis gagates*.—γάργας, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24.

blæco, es; *n. [blæc pale, livid; blæcan to bleach] Paleness, leprosy*; *pallor, lepra*.—Λέπρα.—Blæco pallor, Cot. 157. Læcdōmas wið ðam yflan blæce leechdoms against the evil leprosy, L. M. cont. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 8, 1. Wið blæce genim gōse smero for leprosy take goose-grease, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 9, 1, 4, 7, 18. v. blæcþa.

blæc-teru; *g. wes*; *n. Black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid*; *pix fluida, naphtha*, Som.

blæcþa, an; *m.* blæcþ-rust, es; *m. Leprosy*; *vittiligo*, Cot. 221. v. blæco.

BLÆD; *gen. blædes*; *nom. pl. blado, n. A leaf, BLADE*; *folium, palmula*.—Brād blado broad leaves, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Rōðres blæd the blade of an oar; *palmula*, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 77; Wrt. Voc. 48, 16. [*O. Sax. blad, n: Frs. O. Frs. blad, n: Dut. blad, n: Ger. blatt, n: M. H. Ger. blat, n: O. H. Ger. blat, n: Dan. Swed. blad, n: Icel. blað, n. folium*.] DER. ār-blæd.

blæd, e; *f. A cup, bowl, goblet, vial*; *patera, phiala, Æthelfiedæ Test. Lye. v. blædu*.

blæd, es; *m.* I. a blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind; *flamen, flatus, inspiratio*? *spiritus, vita, animus*.—Gif mære blæd windes astāg [MS. astahg] if a stronger blast of wind arose; si flatus venti major adsurgeret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Þurh gæstes blæd through the spirit's inspiration, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 33; Ph. 549. God ableow on his ansýne liflicne blæd God blew into his face the breath of life, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26. His blæd forleosan to lose his life, Judith. 10; Thw. 22, 16; Jud. 63. Nāh seō mōðor gewæld bearnes blædes the mother hath not power over her child's life, Salm. Kmbl. 769; Sal. 384. Beorht on blæde bright in life, Elen. Kmbl. 975; El. 489.

II. enjoyment, prosperity, abundance, success, blessedness, gift, reward, benefit, glory, honour; *fruitio, prosperitas, abundantia, successus, beatitudo, donum, præmium, beneficium, gloria, dignitas*.—Hyra blæd leoþaþ æt dōmdæge their enjoyment shall exist [live] at doomsday, Exon. 31 b; Th. 100, 4; Cri. 1636. Blædes full full of enjoyment, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 13; Cri. 1658. Eorþan blædas the enjoyments of earth, 116 b; Th. 447, 28; Dōm. 46. He heold blæd mid bearnum he possessed prosperity with his children, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 5; Gen. 1608. Hie ne meahton blædes brūcan they might not enjoy prosperity, 90; Th. 113, 26; Gen. 1893. On his blæde in his prosperity, 205; Th. 253, 26; Dan. 601. Sý him wuldres blæd may there be to him abundance of glory, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 27; Ph. 662. Ða feondas ðæs blædes gebrocon hæfdon the fiends had enjoyed their success, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 28; Gū. 393. Ecan lifes blæd the blessedness of eternal life, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 24; Seef. 79.

Wæs his blæd mid God his reward was with God, 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410: 20 b; Th. 55, 4; Cri. 878. Wæs heora blæd micel their glory was great, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 5; Gen. 14. Hie Iudæa blæd forbræcon billa ecgum they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edges of swords, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 13; Dan. 709. [*O. H. Ger. blāt flatus*.] DER. fēr-blæd, wuldor: blæd-āgende, -dæg, -fæst, -gifa, -horn, -wela.

blæd, blēd, e; *f.* What is produced,—A flower, blossom, fruit; *flos, olus, fructus*.—His leáf and his blæda ne fealwiaþ its leaves and its flowers shall not fall; *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Wudu sceal blædum blōwan a wood shall blow with flowers, Menol. Fox 527; Gn. C. 34. Geseh he geblōwene bearwas standan, blædum gehrodene he saw blowing groves stand, adorned with blossoms, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451. Blæda wyrtā olera herbarum, Ps. Spl. 36, 2. He dēþ ælc twig aweg on me, de blæda ne byrþ; and he feormaþ ælc ðara, de blæda byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blæda de swiðor omnem palmitem in me non ferentem fructum, tollet eum; et omnem, qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus afferat, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Beorc biþ blæda leās the birch-tree is fruitless [void of fruit], Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Hærfest bryngþ ripa blæda harvest brings ripe fruits, Dt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15: 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Balsames blæd fruit of balsam, Cot. 48.

blæd-āgende; *part. Possessing abundance, prosperous*; *abundantiam habens, prosper*, Beo. Th. 2031; B. 1013.

blæd-dæg; *g.* -dages; *pl. nom.* -dagas; *g. pl.* -daga; *m. A prosperous or happy day*; *prosperratus dies, faustus dies*.—Ðær we mōtun brūcan blæddaga where we may enjoy prosperous days, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 16; Ph. 674; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 7; Gen. 1201.

blæddre a blister, pimple, the bladder, Ex. 9, 9, 10; Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. v. blædre.

blæd-fæst; *adj. Prosperous*; *prosper*.—Heo abreat blædfæstne beorn she destroyed a prosperous hero, Beo. Th. 2602; B. 1299. DER. ge-blædfæst.

blæd-gifa, an; *m. A giver of prosperity, happiness, or glory*; *prosperratus, beatitudinis, vel gloriæ largitor*.—Beorht blædgifa bright giver of prosperity, Andr. Kmbl. 167; An. 84: 1311; An. 656.

blæd-horn, es; *m. A blast-horn, a trumpet*; *classicum*.—Blædhornas classica, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 44; Wrt. Voc. 35, 32.

blædre, blæddre, an; *f.* [blāwan to blow; flare] That which is blown out, hence

I. an inflated swelling, blister, pimple, blain, pustule; *pustula, papula*.—Bc æghwylcum uncūpūm blædrum de on mannes nebbe sittaþ of all strange blisters which exist on a man's face, Herb. cont. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 6, 10; Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 5. Eall folc wæs on blædran, and ða wæron swiðe hreowlice berstende all the people had blisters [lit. was in blister], and they were very painfully bursting, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 37. On mannun and on nýtenum beoþ wunda and swelende blæddran there shulen ben in men and yn beestis biles and bleyneas swellinge, Wyc; Ex. 9, 9, 10.

II. the bladder, receptacle for the urine; *vesica*.—Bāres blædre a boar's bladder, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. Wið säre ðære lifre and ðære blædran for sore of the liver and of the bladder, Herb. cont. 145, 2; Lchdm. i. 54, 27; Herb. 41, 2; Lchdm. i. 142, 8; 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Gif weaxan stānas on ðære blædran if stones grow in the bladder, L. M. 3, 20; Lchdm. ii. 320, 6. Genim eoferes blædran take a boar's bladder, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 5. Blæddre vesica, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. Wið ðære blæddran säre for sore of the bladder, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 15; 126; Lchdm. i. 238, 10; Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 4. [*Chauc. Wyc. bladder: Piers P. bladdere: Dut. blaar, f: O. Dut. blaeder, blaere: Ger. blatter, f: M. H. Ger. bläter, f: O. H. Ger. blātara, f: Dan. blære, m. f: Swed. blædra, f: Icel. bládra, f.*]

blæd-wela, an; *m. Fruitful riches*; *opes uberes*.—Ic ðe on ða fægrian foldan gesette to neótenne neorxna wonges blædwelan I set thee on the fair earth to enjoy the fruitful riches of Paradise, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 16; Cri. 1392.

blæge, an; *f. A BLAY, bleak, the gudgeon*; *gobio*.—κωβίος.—Blæge gobio, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 59; Wrt. Voc. 55, 64. [*Ger. bleie, bleihe, f. a blay.*]

blæ-hæwen, blæ-hwen, blæwen; *adj. [bleo blue, hæwen hued] Of a blue hue, bluish, violet or purple colour*; *caeruleus, perseus*.—Moises scriðde ðone bisceop [Aaron] mid līnenum reáfe, and girde hine, and dyde ymbe hine blæhwene tunecan, and lēde exlcīaþ ofer hine Moses clothed the bishop [Aaron] with a linen garment, and girded him [with a girdle], and put around him a blue tunic, and laid a cope [lit. shoulder-cloth] upon him, Lev. 8, 7. Blæwen perseus, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51.

blæse, blase, an; *f.* I. a BLAZE, flame; *ardor, flamma*. v. bælf-lase.

II. that which makes a blaze,—A torch, lamp; *fax, facula, lampas*.—λαμπάς.—Blæse fax, Greg. Dial. 2, 8; Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 33. Iudas com dyder mid leóhtfatum, and mid blasum, and mid wæpnum Iudas venit illuc cum laternis, et facibus, et armis, Jn. Bos. 18, 3. Blasum faculis, Mone B. 3487. Blase lampas, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. [*M. H. Ger. blas, n. fax, lampas.*]

blæsere, blasere, blysiere, es; *m.* [blæse I. a blaze, flame] *A burner, incendiary; incendiarius*:—Be blæserum of incendiaries, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 18. We cwædon be dām blæserum we have ordained concerning incendiaries, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13.

blæst, es; *m.* [blæse I. a blaze, flame] *A burning, blaze, flame; ardor, flamma*:—Ne mæg dær, rén ne snāw, ne fyres blæst, wihle gewyrdan there rain nor snow, nor flame of fire can aught injure, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 25; Ph. 15: Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Ðæt he [Fénix] onfón môte, þurh liges blæst, lif æfter deáþe that it [the Phoenix] may, through the fire's flame, receive life after death, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 6; Ph. 434. Lēges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon flames of fire overwhelmed the walls, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554.

blæst, es; *m.* [blāwan to blow; flare] *A blowing, blast or gust of wind, a breeze; flatus*:—Sāgrundas sūþwind fornām, bæþweges blæst the south wind, the sea breeze, dried up the depths of the sea, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290. [Chauc. blast: Laym. blæst: Ger. M. H. Ger. blast, *m.* O. H. Ger. blāst, *m.* Icel. blást, *m.*]

blæst-belg bellows, Wrt. Voc. 286, 76. *v.* blást-belg.

blæt, dū blætst is livid, thou art livid; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of blātan.

blét, es; *m.* *A bleating, a bleat like a sheep; balatus. DER.* blētan. **BLĒTAN**; *p.* blātte; *pp.* blātted; *v. n.* [blæt a bleat] *To bleat; balare*:—Ic blæte swā gāt I bleat as a goat, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rā. 25, 2. Scēp blēt ovis balat, Ælf. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hit biþ swiðe dylfíc dæt se man beorce odde blæte it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat, 22; Som. 24, 12. [Piers p. blete: Orm. blætenn: Dut. bleeten, blāten: M. Dut. bleten: Ger. blaszen: O. H. Ger. blazan to cry as a sheep or goat, to bleat.]

blētesung, e; *f.* *A flaming, blazing, sparkling; flagrantia*, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18.

blāwen light blue; perseus, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51. *v.* blæ-hāwen.

blāwep, blāwþ blows, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8: dū blāwest, blāwst thou blowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of blāwan.

blanc ceased, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17; *p.* of blinnan.

BLANC; *adj.* BLANK, white, grey; pallidus, albus, candidus:—Gewiton mearam ridan beornas on blancum the warriors departed to ride on white horses, Beo. Th. 1716; B. 856. [Relq. Ant. W. i. 37, 30, blanc white: Dut. blank white, shining: Ger. blank albus: M. H. Ger. blanc: O. H. Ger. blanch candidus: Dan. Swed. blank bright: O. Nrs. blankr albus, Rask Hald: hence Span. blanco white: Fr. blanc: It. bianco.]

blanca, blanca, an; *m.* *A white or grey horse; equus albus vel candidus*:—On blancan on a grey horse, Elen. Grm. 1185. [Laym. blank, blonk a horse, steed: O. Nrs. blakkr, *m.* equus.] *DER.* blanc.

bland, es; *n.* *A mixture, confusion; mixtio*:—Swēg swiðrode and sanges [MS. sances] bland sound prevailed and a confusion of song, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 19; Exod. 309. [Icel. bland, *n.*] *DER.* ge-bland, -blond, wind-.

BLANDAN, blondan, ic blande, blonde, dū blandest, he blandeþ, blent, *pl.* blandaþ; *p.* ic, he bléond, blénd, dū bléonde, blénde, *pl.* bléon-ðon, bléndon; *pp.* blanden, blonden *To mix, BLEND, mingle; miscere*:—Ic eom on góman gena swētra donne dū beóbreáð blénde mid hunige I am yet sweeter on the palate than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 21; Rā. 41, 59. [A strong verb in all the Teutonic dialects: Goth. blandan; *p.* baibland; *pp.* blandans: O. Sax. blandan: O. H. Ger. blandan: Swed. O. Nrs. blanda.] *DER.* ge-blandan: ge-blondan, on-: be-blonden: ge-bland: ge-blond, ær-, ár-, ear-, earh-, sund-, ýþ-: wind-blond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, -fex; *adj.* [blanden; *pp.* of blandan to mix; feax, *fez* hair] *Having mixed or grizzly hair, grey-haired, old; comam mixtam vel canam habens, senex. Blanden-feax is a phrase which in Anglo-Saxon poetry is only applied to those advanced in life; and is used to denote that mixture of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility, Price's Warton i. xcvi. note 20:—Gelpen ne porfte beorn blandenfeax [MS. blandenfex, col. 2] bilgeslehtes the grizzly-haired warrior ought not to boast of the clashing of swords, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 34, col. 1; Ædelst. 45. Abraham ne wēnde, dæt him Sarra, brýð blandenfeax, bringan meahthe on woruld sunu Abram thought not that Sarah, his grey-haired wife, could bring a son into the world, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791. Blondenfexa the grizzly-haired, 5916; B. 2962. Hwron teáras blondenfeaxum tears fell from the grizzly-haired [prince], 3750; B. 1873. Blondenfeaxe, gomele, ymb góðne ongeador spræcon the grizzly-haired, the old, spoke together about the good [warrior], 3193; B. 1594.*

blann ceased, rested, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 28; *p.* of blinnan.

blase a torch, lamp, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. *v.* blæse II.

blasere, es; *m.* *An incendiary*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. *v.* blæsere.

blást-belg, es; *m.* *A blast-bag, bellows; follis*, Cot. 86.

BLÁT; *comp.* blátra; *superl.* blátast; *adj.* *Livid, pale, ghastly; lividus, pallidus*:—Þurh dæs beornes breóst blát weóll waduman stréam a livid stream bubbled in waves through the man's breast, Andr. Kmbl. 2560; An. 1281. Hungres on wénnum, blátes beóðgæstes in expectation of hunger, of a pale table-guest, 2177; An. 1090. Ðæt biþ frécne wund, blátast benna that is a dangerous wound, most ghastly of sores, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. [O. H. Ger. bleizza livor.]

blātan; *part.* blātende; *ic* blāte, dū blātest, blātest, he blāteþ, blāt, *pl.* blātaþ; *p.* bléot, blét, dū bléte, *pl.* bléton; *pp.* blāten; *intrans.* *To be livid, pale, or dark as with envy; livere*:—Hygewelmas teáh beorne on breóstum blātende niþ darkening [livid, pale] envy drew agitations of mind to the breast of the man, Cd. 47; Gen. 981.

blāte; *adv.* *Lividly, pallidly; livide, pallide*:—Helle fyr blāte forbærnþ biteran lége the fire of hell lividly burns up with a dire [bitter] flame, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 107; Met. 8, 54. Ðæt fyr ne mæg foldan and merestreám blāte forbærnan the fire cannot pallidly burn up earth and sea, 20, 229; Met. 20, 115.

blātende; *part.* *Darkening, making livid or pallid; livens*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981. *v.* blātan.

BLÁWAN; *part.* blāwende; *ic* blāwe, dū blāwest, blāwst, blāwest, blāwst, he blāweþ, blāwþ, blāweþ, blāwþ, *pl.* blāwaþ; *p.* bléow, bléw, *pl.* bléowon; *pp.* blāwen *To blow, breathe; flare, sufflare.* *I.*

v. intrans:—Ge geseóþ sūþan blāwan ye see the south [wind] blow, Lk. Bos. 12, 55. Ic blāwe flā, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41. Wind wriæde blāweþ the wind fiercely blows, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 104; Met. 7, 52: Ps. Th. 147, 7. B-æwþ gást his and fíowáþ wæteru flabít spiritus ejus et fluent aquæ, Ps. Lamb. 147, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8. Swógaþ windas, blāwaþ breccende, bearhtma mæste winds shall howl, crashing blow, with the greatest of sounds, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. Se wind sūþan bléow the wind blew from the south, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 27. Bléow he on hī he breathed on them, Jn. Bos. 20, 22.

Bléowon [MS. blewun] windas flaverunt venti, Mt. Bos. 7, 25, 27. Blāwen is on smiddan conflat in conflatório, Prov. 27.

II. *v. trans*:—Drihten hāteþ hēh-englas bēman blāwan the Lord shall command the archangels to blow the trumpets, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Englas blāwaþ býman angels shall blow the trumpets, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881. Ne blāwe man býman befóran dē let not a man blow a trumpet before thee, Mt. Bos. 6, 2. [Laym. blāwen, blawen, blawen, blowen: Ger. blāhen: M. H. Ger. bläzen: O. H. Ger. blājan: Lat. fl.] *DER.* a-blāwan, for-, ge-, to-: blāwennys; blāwere: blāwung.

blāwen-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* *A blowing or puffing up, a windy swelling; inflatio, sufflatio. DER.* blāwan.

blāwere, es; *m.* [blāwan to blow; flare] *A BLOWER; conflat*:—Ídel wæs se blāwere the blower was useless; frustra conflatit conflatör, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 24.

blāwung, e; *f.* [blāwan to blow; flare] *A BLOWING; flatus*:—Ðā hēt Gedeon his geféran habban heora býman him mid to dære blāwunge then Gideon commanded his companions to have their trumpets with them for the blowing, Jud. 7, 16. *DER.* a-blāwung.

bleac; *def.* se bleaca, *adj.* *Black; niger*:—Wæs dis geseac dæt for misenlice heora feaxes hiwe, óder wæs cweden se bleaca Heawold, óder se hwita Heawald ea distinctione ut pro diversa capillorum specie, unus niger Hewald, alter albus Hewald diceretur, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. *v.* bleac, blaca black.

BLEÁT; *def.* se bléata, seó, dæt bléate; *adj.* *Wretched, miserable; miser, miserabilis*:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan dætte meahthe bibugan done bléatan drync deáþweges there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep death-cup, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 24; Gū. 963. [Scot. blait nudus: Frs. bleat nudus: O. Frs. blat nudus; thi blata pauper, miser: Dut. bloot: M. Dut. blót: Ger. bloß: M. H. Ger. blöz: Icel. blautr.]

bléate; *adv.* *Wretchedly, miserably; misere, miserabile*:—He geseah done leófestan lífes æt ende bléate gebéran he saw his dearest [friend] bearing [himself] wretchedly at life's end, Beo. Th. 5640, note; B. 2824.

BLEAþ; *adj.* *Gentle, timid, peaceful, inactive; timidus, imbellis, ignavus*:—Ic eom to ðon bleaþ dæt mec mæg gríma abrégan I am so timid that a phantom may frighten me, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 4; Rā. 41, 16. Ne wæs him bleaþ hyge his mind was not inactive, Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. [Laym. blæð destitute: O. Sax. blōði: Dut. bloode: Ger. blöde: M. H. Ger. blöde: O. H. Ger. blōdi: Dan. blöd: Swed. blöt: Icel. blaudr.] *DER.* here-bleaþ.

Blecinga ég, e; *f.* *Blekingey, the sea-coast of the Blekingians, a province on the south-west of Sweden; in A. Sax. times belonging to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

bled, e; *f.* *A bowl, the dish of a balance, a scale. v.* helur-bled, bledu. **bléd**, e; *f.* *A shoot, branch, flower, fruit; germén, ramus, frons, flos, fructus*:—Ðæt cymen [MS. cyme] gréne bléda that green shoots come, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 24; Dan. 518. On dæs beames blédum on the branches of the tree, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 5; Dan. 508. *Ne*

dreósaþ beorhte bléde *bright fruits fall not*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 3; Ph. 35: 62 b; Th. 230, 2; Ph. 466. God læteþ hrusan syllan beorhte bléda beornum and pearfum *God lets earth give delightful fruits to rich and poor*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 24. DER. wudu-bléd. v. bléd.

blédan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [bléd blood] *To BLEED, emit blood*; sanguinem emittere:—Blédap æðran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Se bléðenda *fit the bleeding fig or disease*, Wanl. catal. 305, 4. Wið ðone bléðende *fic nim murrán for the bleeding fig or disease take myrrh*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 1. [Dut. bloeden: Ger. bluten: O. H. Ger. bluotan: Dan. bløde: Swed. blöda.]

bléd-hwæt; *g. -hwates*; *adj.* [bléd a shoot, hwæt quick] *A shoot growing quickly*; germeu velox:—Bonne ic hrere bearwas bléd-hwate *then I shake the quick-growing groves*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 10; Rā. 2, 9.

blédsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To bless, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare. DER. ge-blédsian. v. blétsian.

blédsung a blessing, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 21. v. blétsung.

blédu, bléd, blád, *e*; *f. A bowl, vial, goblet, the dish of a balance, a scale*; patera, phiala, lanx trutinæ, scala, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 44: Æthelredæ Test. Lye. DER. helur-bléd.

BLÉGEN, *e*; *f. A BLAIN, blister, bile or ulcer*; pustula, ulcus:—Wið ða blégene, genim nigon ægra and seop hig fæste for blains, *take nine eggs and boil them hard*, Lchdm. i. 380, 1. Wið ða blacan blégene *against black blains*, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 21. [Tyndl. blain: Chauc. blein: Wyc. bleines, *pl.*: Dut. blein, *f.*: Dan. blegn.]

blencan; *p. blencite*; *pp. blenced* *To deceive, cheat*; decipere, fallere:—He wrencpe and blenceþ *he deceives and cheats*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 18; Mōd. 33. [Prov. Eng. blench: Icel. blekkja *to impose upon*.]

blénd mixed, blended, mingled; *p. of blandan.*

blendan, he blent; *p. blende*; *pp. blended, blend*; *v. trans.* [blind cæcus] *To BLIND, deprive of sight, darken*; cæcare, obscurare:—Se dæg blent and þióstrap hiora eágan *the day blinds and darkens their eyes*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Man hine blende, and hine swá blindne brohte to ðam muncum *they blinded him, and brought him thus blind to the monks*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 17, col. 2; Ælf. Tod. 14. [Chauc. Piers blende: Laym. a-blenden: Orm. blendenn: O. Frs. blinda, blinda: Dut. blinden: Ger. M. H. Ger. blenden: O. H. Ger. blentjan: Goth. gablindyan: Dan. for-blind: Swed. för-blinda: Icel. blinda.] DER. a-blendan, ge-.

blent blends; *3rd pers. pres. of blandan.*

bléa a colour, hue, complexion, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. v. bleoh.

bléa *blue or azure colour*; cæruleus, Som.

bléa-bord, *es*; *n.* [bleoh, bléa colour, bord a table] *A coloured table on which games of chess are played*; tabula colorata in qua proelia latronum luduntur (Ettm. p. 311):—Dryhten dæleþ sumum gūpe bléa, sumum tæfe cræft, *bleobordes gebregd the Lord allots to one success in war, to another skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

bléa-brygd, *es*; *m? n?* [bléa colour, bregdan to change] *A variegated colour*; color variegatus:—Is se fugel fæger, bléobrygdum fæg the bird is fair, shining with variegated colours, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292.

bléa-cræft, *es*; *m. BLEE-CRAFT, the art of embroidering*; ars plumaria, ars acupingendi:—Bléacraft ars plumaria, Cot. 17.

bléa-fæstnes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* That which gives pleasure from its colour:—Pleasure, delight; jucunditas, delicie:—Niht is onleóhtnes odde onlihting on bléa-fæstnessum [bléa-fæstnyssum, Spl.] *odde æstum mīnum nox illuminatio est in deliciis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11.

bléa-fæg, -fah; *adj.* [bleoh, bléa color; fæg, fah varius] *Of various colours, party-coloured*; versicolor:—Byrne is mīn bléa-fæg my byrne is party-coloured, Exon. 105 b; Th. 400, 18; Rā. 21, 3; Cot. 115. Oferslop bléa-fah habban ærende füllic getacnað *to have a party-coloured overcoat betokens an unpleasant message*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 6.

BLEOH, bléa, blioh, blið; *gen. bléas*; *n. A colour, hue, complexion*; color, species:—Bleoh colour, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 70; Wrt. Voc. 46, 27. Mislic bléa a mixed colour, 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. Blíó colour, Prov. 23. Ðæt was hwites bléas swá cristalla it was of a white colour like crystal, Num. 11, 7. Ánes bléas of one colour; unicolor, concolor, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 76; Wrt. Voc. 46, 33; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 35. Hwí is se rēnþoga mislices bléas why is the rainbow of a mixed colour? Bouts. Scrd. 21, 25. Menn māgon cēpan be ðæs mōnan bléa hwylc weder toeward byþ *men may observe by the moon's colour what weather is at hand*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hi brugdon on wyrmes bléa they changed to a worm's hue, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 32; Gū. 883; 71 a; Th. 264, 12; Jul. 363; Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Seolocenra hragla mid mistlicum blewum hi ne gindon they cared not for silken garments of various colours, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. Mōnan bleoh habban hynþe getacnaþ *for the moon to have colours betokens humility*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 27. Hi habbaþ blioh and færbu ungelice they have different

colours and forms, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. Bleoūm with colours, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 31; Reim. 4; Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Secgaþ guman ðæt Iosephes tunece wære bleoūm bregðende *men say that Joseph's coat varied [lit. was varying] in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23; 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. Geseah ic ðæt beacen wendan bleoūm I saw the beacon change in colours, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22; Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. [Prov. Eng. blee: Chauc. blee: O. Sax. bli, *n.*: North Frs. blāy: O. Frs. blie, bli, *n.*] DER. ge-bleoh, wundorbleo.

bleoūm in colours, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759; inst. *pl. of bleoh.*

bleoūd, *pl.* *bleoūdon mixed, blended*; *p. of blandan.*

bleoūde *hast mixed, blended*; *p. of blandan.*

bleo-reað, -reod; *adj.* BLUE RED, purple, myrtle-coloured; cæruleo-ruber, myrteus:—Bleo-read myrteus, Cot. 135. Bleo-reod myrteus, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 89; Wrt. Voc. 46, 46.

bleo-stēning, *e*; *f.* Coloured stone-work or pavement, Mosaic work; opus musivum, pavementum segmentatum, Som. Lye: Cot. 131.

bleot was livid, pale; *p. of blātan.*

bléot, *ðū* bléote, *pl.* *bléoton sacrificed, sacrificedst, sacrificed*; *p. of blōtan.*

bleoūm in colours, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150; inst. *pl. of bleoh.*

bleow, bleowe, *pl.* *bleowon blew, breathed*, Jn. Bos. 20, 22; *p. of blāwan.*

bleow, *ðū* bleowe, *pl.* *bleowon flourished, hast flourished, flourished*, Ps. Surt. 27, 7; *p. of blōwan.*

bleowum *to or with colours*, Bt. 18; Fox 48, 11; *dat. pl. of bleoh.*

blere, *es*; *m?* *An onyx, gem*; onyx=ὄνυξ, *m. a nail*:—Blere onyx, Wrt. Voc. 288, 55.

blēt, blēte, *pl.* *blēton was livid, pale*; *p. of blātan.*

blēt sacrifices; *3rd pers. pres. of blōtan.*

blétsian, blétsigan; *part.* blétsiende, blétsigende; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad*; *v. a.* *To BLESS, wish happiness, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare:—Ic Ismael æstum wille blétsian I will bless Ishmael with favours, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 5; Gen. 2357: 191; Th. 238, 23; Dan. 359; Gen. 17, 16. He, blétsiende [blétsigende, Jun.], bræc ða hlāfas, and sealde his leorningnihtum he, blessing, brake the loaves, and gave to his disciples, Mt. Bos. 14, 19. Ic blétsie ealle ða ðe hit healden I bless all who may observe it, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 25. Ic blétsige odde wel secge benedico, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38. Ic blétsige ðe on mīnum life benedicam *te in vita mea*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 5; Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 22; Gū. 580. Ðū geāres hring mid gyfe blétsast benedices coram annī benignitatis tuæ, Ps. Th. 64, 12. We ðec blétsiaþ, Fæder ælmihtig we bless thee, Father almighty, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 6; Dan. 400; Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 12; Ph. 620; Ps. Lamb. 128, 8. Ðū blétsodest [blétsadest, Th.] Drihten eorþan ðine benedixisti *Domine terram tuam*, Ps. Spl. 84, 1. He blétsode hī benedicebat eos, Mk. Bos. 10, 16; Ps. Spl. 106, 38. Mid heora mūpe hig blétsodon, and mid heora heortan hig werigdon ore suo benedicebant, et corde suo maledicebant, Ps. Lamb. 61, 5. Hī hine blétsadon meáglum wurdum they blessed him in strenuous words, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 6; Gū. 705. Blétsa eallā ðū mīn sáwl Drihtne benedic anima mea Domino, Ps. Lamb. 103, 1. Blétsiaþ Drihtne ealle englas his benedicite Domino omnes angeli ejus, 102, 20. Neáta gehwilec naman blétsie every [kind] of cattle bless [thy] name, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 22; Dan. 390. Blétsien dec, Dryhten, deor and nýten beasts and cattle bless thee, O Lord, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 26; Az. 144. [Chauc. blisse, blisse: Wyc. blisse: Laym. blétsen: Orm. bléttcenn, bléttenn: Northumb. blétsia, blétsia, bloetsia; Icel. bleza, blétza, blessa: Goth. bleiþs merciful, kind, bleiþyan to have mercy.] DER. ge-blétsian.

blétsing-bōc, *e*; *f. A blessing-book*; liber benedictionum formulas continens, Wanl. catal. 80, 33.

blétst sacrifice; *2nd pers. pres. of blōtan.*

blétsung, blédsung, *e*; *f. A BLESSING*; benedictio:—Sī blétsung Drihtnes ofer eow sit benedictio Domini super vos, Ps. Spl. 128, 7; Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 12; Cri. 100. He onfōn sceal mīnre blétsunge he shall receive my blessing, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 22; Gen. 2331. Cyn his ou blétsunge byþ semen illius in benedictione erit, Ps. Lamb. 36, 26. Mid blétsunge [blédsunge, col. 1] ðæs pápan with the blessing of the pope, Chr. 813; Th. 108, 22, col. 2, 3. Brohte him blétsunge, se ðe him æ sette benedictionem dabit, qui legem dedit, Ps. Th. 83, 7; 113, 21. Him se beorn blétsunga leán ageaf the prince gave him the gift of his blessings, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 2; Gen. 2120.

bléwþ, *ðū* bléwst blows, thou blowest, Ps. Spl. 102, 14; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of blōwan.*

BLÍCAN, ic blíce, ðū blícest, blícest, he blíceþ, bliþ, *pl.* blícaþ; *p. ic*, he blác, ðū blíce, *pl.* blícen; *pp.* blícen; *v. n.* I. *to shine, glitter, dazzle, sparkle, twinkle*; lucere, fulgere, coruscare, micare:—Ðū ðære goldnan gehist Hierusalem weallas blícan thou seest the walls of the golden Jerusalem shine, Salm. Kmbl. 469; Sal. 235; Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 10; Ph. 95. Mōna swá seó Godes circe beorhte blíceþ the church of God shines brightly like the moon, 18 a; Th. 44, 11; Cri. 701; 58 b; Th. 210, 16; Ph. 186. Blíþ ðeós beorhte sunne this bright sun glitters,

Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. *Hý fóre leódom leóhte blícaþ they with light shall shine before the people*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239. *Heofoncandel blác ofer lagofóðas the sun [lit. heaven's candle] shone over the water-floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243. *Blicon bordhréodan bucklers glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. *Hwonne swegles tapur hædre blíce when the sun [lit. heaven's taper] serenely shines*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115.

II. to shine by exposure, as the bones; denudando in conspectum dari:—*Hí twigena ordum hine weallaþ* óþ ðæt him bān blícaþ *they shall vex him with points of twigs until his bones appear [shine]*, Salm. Kmbl. 289; Sal. 144. [Laym. blikien: O. Sax. blikan: Frs. blikie apparere: O. Frs. blikā: Ger. er-bleichen pallescere: M. H. Ger. blanchen fulgere: O. H. Ger. ar-blichen pallescere: O. Nrs. blikā, blikja: Lat. flag-ra-re: Grk. φλέγω: Lith. blizg-ū I shine: Sansk. bhraj to shine.] DER. a-blican.

blíce, es; m. [blican II. to shine by exposure, as the bones] An exposure; denudatio:—*Gif bānes blíce weorþeþ, þrim scillingum gebēte if there be an exposure of the bone [by wounding], let amends be made with three shillings*, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4.

blícettan; p. blícette; pp. blícetted [blican I. to shine, glitter] To glitter, quiver; vibrare:—Blícette vibrabat, Cot. 178. [O. H. Ger. blechazan micare.]

blícettung, e; f. [blícettan to glitter] A coruscation, shining; coruscation:—Blícettunga coruscationes, Ps. Vos. 76, 18; 143, 8. [O. H. Ger. blechazunga, f. fulmen.]

blicon shone, glittered, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160; p. pl. of blican.

blíest, he blíeþ shínest, shines, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of blican.

blíds joy, gladness, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Gm. ii. 279, 99. v. blíþs.

blin, blinn, e; f. [= be-lin; v. linnan to cease] A ceasing, rest, intermission; cessatio, intermissio:—*Būtan blinne without ceasing; sine intermissione*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 20; Elen. Kmbl. 1648; El. 826. [Old Eng. blin, Ben. Jonson.] DER. un-ablinn. v. blinnan.

BLIND; def. se blinda, seó, ðæt blinde; adj. BLIND, deprived of sight; cæcus:—Dā wæs him broht ān deofolseoc man, se wæs blind and dumb tunc oblatu est ei demonium habens, cæcus et mutus, Mt. Bos. 12, 22; Mk. Bos. 10, 46; Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. *Ðæt dū grāpie on midne dæg, swā se blinda dēþ on þistum ut palpes in meridie, sicut palpares solet cæcus in tenebris*, Deut. 28, 29; Mt. Bos. 23, 26. *Æt-hran he ðæs blindan hand he took the hand of the blind [man]*, Mk. Bos. 8, 23. *Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ odde hwā geworhte dumne odde deafne and blinde odde gesceōdne quis fecit os hominis aut quis fabricatus est mutum et surdum, cæcum et uidentem?* Ex. 4, 11; Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 29; Ælf. Tod. 15. *Hig synt blinde, and blinda lā-teowas: se blinda, gyf he blinde lāet, hig feallaþ begen on ænne pytt cæci sunt, et ducet cæcorum: cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, ambo in foveam cadunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14; *9, 27; 20, 30; Lk. Bos. 7, 22; Andr. Kmbl. 1162; An. 581. *Blinde on geþoncum blind in thoughts*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 28; Cri. 1127; Bt. Met. Fox 19, 59; Met. 19, 30. *Mæg wōd man blinda manna eagan ontfýnan numquid demonium potest cæcorum oculos aperire?* Jn. Bos. 10, 21. *Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgef cæcis multis donavit visum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21; 4, 18. *Ðonne dū gefeorscipe dō, clypa pearfan, and wanhale, and healte, and blinde cum facis convivium, voca pauperes, debiles, claudos, et cæcos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 13; Ps. Th. 145, 7. *Drihten onleóhteþ ða blindan [MS. blinden] Dominus illuminat cæcos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8. *Eālā ge dysegan and blindan O ye foolish and blind*, Mt. Bos. 23, 17, 19, 24. *¶ Blind slite or slyte a blind or inward wound, i. e. a bite, the wound of which does not appear because of the swelling of the part affected; morsus, cujus vulnus non apparet præ tumore partis affectæ*, Herb. 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 92, 25. *Seó blinde netele or netle the blind or dead nettle; archangelica [lamium album, Lin.]*, Ælf. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 51; Wrt. Voc. 31, 61; L. M. i, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. *Blinda mann a parasite; palpo*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 46, 47. *Blinde cweartern a blind or dark prison; cæcus vel tenebrosus carcer:—Gebrohtan hī hine binnan ðam blindan cwearterne they brought him into the dark prison*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 28. *Engel scīnende ðæt blinde cweartern mid leóhte afylde a shining angel filled the dark prison with light*, ii. 382, 6. [O. Sax. blind: O. Frs. Dut. O. Dut. Ger. blind: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. blint, gen. blindes: Goth. blinds: Dan. Swed. blind: Icel. blindr.] DER. hyge-blind, mōd-.

blindan is not found, but the Gothic ga-blindyan to blind, exists; so also A. Sax. blendan to blind, q. v.

blind-lice; adv. In a blind manner, BLINDLY, rashly; temere:—Hū blindlice monige sprecaþ how blindly [rashly] many speak, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 34, 17.

blind-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—Dā ge blindnesse bōte forðegon when ye renounced the remedy of blindness, Elen. Kmbl. 777; El. 389; Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 28; Gū. 600. *Ofer hyra heortan blindnesse super cæcitate cordis eorum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 5; Elen. Kmbl. 597; El. 299. *Sende ðe Drihten on ungewitt and blindnyss percutiat te Dominus amentia et cæcitate*, Deut. 28, 28.

blinnan; part. blinnende; ic blinne, dū blinnest, blinst, he bliñeþ, bliñniþ, bliñþ, pl. bliñnaþ; p. ic, he blan, blon, blann, blonn, dū blunne, pl. blunnon; pp. blunnen; v. intrans. [be, linnan to cease] To cease, rest, leave off; cessare, desinere:—Seó rēþnes ðæs stormes wæs blinnende the fierceness of the storm ceased [lit. was ceasing], Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. *Blād his bliñniþ his prosperity ceaseth*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53. *We Dryhten bletsigaþ, ne ðæs bliñnaþ āwa to worulde we bless the Lord, nor cease from this for ever*, Ps. Th. 113, 25. *Seó ehtnes [MS. ehtnyss] blan the persecution ceased*, Bd. i, 8; S. 479, 17. *Blann [blonn MS. T.] se bysceophād eall gear and ðæs oðres syx mōnaþ the bishopric was vacant [lit. rested] all one year and six months of the next*, 3, 20; S. 550, 28. *Ic nōht don ær ðære ærninge blon I naught the sooner left off from running*, 5, 6; S. 619, 15; Andr. Kmbl. 2532; An. 1267. *Dū wuldres blunne thou forfeidest glory*, 2760; An. 1382. *Rōmāne blunnon [MS. blunnum] ricsian on Breotene Romani in Britannia regnare cessarunt*, Bd. i, 11; S. 480, 13. *Blinn from eorre and forlēt hāt-heortnisse desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. [Chauc. bliñne.] DER. a-blinnan, ge-.

blinnende, an; f. [blinnende, part. of blinnan to cease] A ceasing, rest, intermission; cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinnendan without ceasing; sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, note 20. v. blin.

blinnes, bliñness, e; f. Rest; cessatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. blin, nes.

blinnip ceases, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53; 3rd pers. pres. of blinnan.

bliō, blioh a colour, hue, complexion, Prov. 23; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. v. bleoh.

bliōtan for bléotan sacrificed; 3rd pl. p. of blōtan to sacrifice:—Hū ða burléode on Cartaina bliōtan [= bléotan] men hira godum how the towns-people in Carthage sacrificed men to their gods, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32.

blis, bliss, blys, blyss, e; f. [contracted from blīps, q. v.] I.

BLISS, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure; lætitia, gaudium, exultatio, beatitas:—Ne seó hēhste blis nis on ðām flæsclicum lustum the highest bliss is not in the fleshly lusts, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 5; Ps. Spl. 29, 6. *On heofonum is singal blis in heaven is eternal bliss*, Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141; Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 48 b; Th. 167, 5; Gū. 1055. *Ðanon com ærest cristendōm and blis for Gode and for worulde whence first came christianity and joy before God and before the world*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 146, 22. *Dū eart blis mīn tu es exultatio mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. *Ure bliss on ānum ðe ēce standeþ our bliss eternally remaineth in thee alone*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. *Gehyrde he of hrofe ðære ylcan crycean upp astigan ðone ylcan blisse song audivit ascendere de tecto ejusdem oratorii idem lætitiæ canticum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2; Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 32; Andr. Kmbl. 2130; An. 1066. *Stefn blisse vox exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 117, 15. *Þeowiaþ Drihtne on blisse, [and] insteppaþ odde ingaþ on gesihþe his on blisse servite Domino in lætitiā, [et] introite in conspectu ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 2. *Dis is se dæg ðane Drihten worhte eadigum to blisse this is the day which the Lord made for joy to the blessed*, Menol. Fox 125; Men. 62: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 2; Cri. 552. *Ðæt bearn bringeþ blisse ðe that infant [Christ] bringeth bliss to thee*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 11; Cri. 68; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 30; Edg. 56. *Dū eart on heofonum blissa beorhtost thou art the brightest of joys in heaven*, Hy. 7, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 10; Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 15; Cri. 1257. *Se burgstede wæs blissum gefyllt the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 11; Gū. 1291: 27 b; Th. 82, 31; Cri. 1347. *Blissum hremig exulting in gladness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138; Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079.

II. friendship, kindness, benevolence, grace; comitas, benignitas, benevolentia, gratia:—Hī me to wendon heora bacu bitere, and heora blisse from they turned their bitter backs on me, and [took] their friendship from [me], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 30; Met. 2, 15. *Purh ðe eorþbūende ealle onfōþ blisse mīne and bletsung through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive my grace and blessing*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 30; Gen. 1761: 106; Th. 140, 21; Gen. 2331. [Laym. Orm. blisse.] DER. heah-blis, -bliss, world-.

blisgere, es; m. An incendiary; incendii auctor:—Blisgeras incendiaries, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 203, note 38. v. blæsere.

blissian, blyssian, blissigan, blissigean; part. blissiende, blissigende; ic blissie, blissige, dū blissast, he blissaþ, pl. blissiaþ; p. ode, ede, ade; pp. od, ed, ad [blis, bliss bliss, joy]. I. v. intrans. To rejoice, exult, be glad or merry; lætari, gaudere, exultare, ovare:—Heora lāreowas blissigende hām hwurfon doctores eorum domum redeant lætantes, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 20. *Blissigende [blissiende MS. C.] ovans*, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 46. *Ic blissige [Spl. blissie] ofer spæce ðīne lætabor ego super eloquia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 162. *Blissaþ se rihtwisa on Drihtne lætabitur justus in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 11; 57, 11; Andr. Kmbl. 1268; An. 634. *Ða de ondrædaþ ðe, geseoþ me, and hī blissiaþ qui timent te, videbunt me, et lætabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 74; Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 8; Cri. 1287. *Hyge blissode their spirit rejoiced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1156; An. 578. *Hī on don swyðe blissodon they rejoiced very much at that*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34. *Blissiaþ on Drihtne lætami in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 11. *Blyssiaþ mid me rejoice with me*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9.

Blissig [Lamb. blissige] heorte sēcendra Drihten lætetur cor quærentium Dominum, Ps. Spl. 104, 3. Blissian [blissien, Th. 66, 4] and fægrian hīg þeōða lætetur et exultant gentes, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Ðæt hī blissian mid Criste that they rejoice with Christ, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 17; Ælf. Tod. 9.

II. v. trans. dat. or acc. To make to rejoice, to gladden, delight, exhilarate; lætificarē—Sum seal on hæpe blissian æt beore bencsittendum one shall in company delight the bench-sitters at beer, Exon. 88a; Th. 331, 34; Vy. 78. Ða se hālga ongan hælpe blissigean then the saint began to gladden the man, Andr. Kmbl. 3213; An. 1609. Ðū, God, callum blissast thou, O God, makest all to rejoice, Hy. 7, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 34. Heortan manna windrinc blissap vinum lætiffcet cor hominis, Ps. Th. 103, 14. He sārīg folc blissade he gladdened the sorrowful people, Ps. Th. 106, 32. Hyge wearp mongum blissad the mind of many was made to rejoice, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. [Laym. blissien; Orm. blissen.] DER. ge-blissian: mōd-blissende.

blissung, blisung, e; f. [blis, bliss exultatio] A triumphing, exultation; exultatio—Blisunga beorgas beōp ymbgyrde exultatione colles accingentur, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. DER. ge-blissung.

blīd=blide sweet, pleasant; suavis, amoenus;—Dis ofet is swēte, blīd on brēostum this fruit is sweet, pleasant in the stomach, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656.

BLĪDE; comp. blīdra; superl. blīdost; def. se blīda, seō, ðæt blīde; adj.

I. joyful, glad, merry, cheerful, pleasant, BLITHE; lætus, hilaris;—Beō blīde, ðū gōða þeow be joyful, thou good servant, Mt. Bos. 25, 21. Wæs Iethro blīde for eallum ðām þingum, ðe Drihten dyde Israhēla folce Jethro was glad for all the things, which the Lord did for the people of Israel, Ec. 18, 9. Wæs engla præat hleahre blīde geworden the host of angels became merry with laughter, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 19; Cri. 739: 20 b; Th. 55, 3; Cri. 878: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wæs se blīda gæst fūs on forwep the blithe spirit was eager for departure, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 30; Gū. 917. He bæd hine blīde beōn æt ðære beorþege he bade him be merry at the beer-drinking, Beo. Th. 1238; B. 617; Menol. Fox 193; Men. 98. Dō ðīnes scealces sǣwle blīde lætiffca animam servi tui, Ps. Th. 85, 3. Mid ðās blīdan gedryht [MS. gedryt] with this joyful host, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 2; Cri. 519. Ic God bletsige blīde mōde I will bless God with a joyful mind, 41 b; Th. 138, 23; Gū. 580: Ps. Th. 54, 11: 65, 7: Rood Kmbl. 242; Kr. 122. Wigan wæron blīde the warriors were blithe, Elen. Kmbl. 492; El. 246: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 12; Exod. 582: Ps. Th. 52, 8; 106, 41. Cyning wæs ðæt blīdra the king was the blither, Elen. Kmbl. 192; El. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 63; Met. 9, 32: Byrht. Th. 136, 5; By. 146. Hīg blīdost [blīdust MS.] wæron they were most merry, Jud. 16, 25.

II. gentle, kind, friendly, clement, mild, sweet; mansuetus, benignus, comis, clemens, mitis, suavis;—Him biþ engla Weard milde and blīde the Lord of angels will be mild and gentle to them, Elen. Kmbl. 2631; El. 1317: Ps. Th. 118, 88; Beo. Th. 877; B. 436. Eallum is ūre Drihten milde and blīde suavis Dominus uniuersis, Ps. Th. 144, 9: 66, 6. Wese us beorhtnes ofer blīdan Drihtnes ūres let the beauty [brightness] of our gentle Lord be over us, 89, 19. Weorc ānra gehwas beorhte blīfec in ðam blīdan hām the works of every one shall brightly shine in that sweet home, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 5; Ph. 599. Fæder ongan, þurh blīfne gehopt, his bearn læran a father began, through kind thought, to teach his son, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 30; Fā. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973: Ps. Th. 102, 19. Utan us biddan ðone blīdan gæst ðæt he us gesclīde wið sceadān wæpnum let us pray the kind spirit [i. e. the Holy Ghost] that he shield us against the spoiler's weapons, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 20; Cri. 774. Blīde mōde with gentle mind, Ps. Th. 89, 18: Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 5; Hō. 134. Hý wæron blīde wið me on heora gebærdum, and on heora mōde hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe they were friendly with me in their manner, and in their mind they rejoiced for my misfortune, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Swylce habban seal blīde gebæro such shall have gentle demeanour, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44. Hý se ædeling grētte blīdum wordum the chieftain greeted her with kind words, 68 a; Th. 252, 19; Jul. 165.

III. quiet, calm, peaceful; tranquillus, placidus;—Lēton ðone hālgan swefan on sibbe under swegles hleō, blīfne biðan they left the saint sleeping in peace, calm abiding under the vault of heaven, Andr. Kmbl. 1665; An. 835. Ðæt he smyle mōde and blīde him eall forlēt quod ille placida mente dimitteret, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Ða ýða swýgiap, blīde weorþap the waves grow silent, become calm, Ps. Th. 106, 28. [Chauc. R. Glouc. blithe; Laym. blīde, blīden; Orm. blīpe; O. Sax. blīdi; North Frs. blīd; O. Frs. blīde in blīd-skip joy; Dut. blījde; M. H. Ger. blīde; O. H. Ger. blīdi; Goth. blīps; Dan. Swed. blīd; Icel. blīðr.] DER. hyge-blīde, ofer-, un-

blīde; adv. I. joyfully, gladly; late;—Blētsa, mīne sǣwle, blīde, Drihten bless the Lord joyfully, O my soul, Ps. Th. 102, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 9; Gū. 759.

II. kindly, mildly; benigne, clementer;—Ðū me, milde and blīde, þurh ysopon alhutta asperges me hyssopo, Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Ps. Th. 54, 17.

blīde-heortnys, -nyss, e; f. Merry-heartedness; lætitia, mansuetudo. DER. blīde, heorte, -nes.

blīde-līce; comp. -līcor; adv. Gladly, joyfully, BLITHELY, merrily; late, hilariter;—He hine blīdelīce onfēng he received him joyfully, Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Gen. 46, 30. Ge māgon blīdelīce hlīhhan potestis hilariter ridere, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 28. Ðæt he ðý blīdelīcor þrōwode that he the more gladly might suffer, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 42.

blīde-mōd; adj. Blithe of mind, glad, cheerful; lætus animo, lætus, hilaris;—Wæs ā blīdemōd bealuleās cyning [MS. kyng], ðeah he lang ær, lande beceafod, wunode wræclāstum the innocent king was ever blithe of mind [cheerful], though he long before, bereft of land, dwelt in exile, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 34; Edw. 15: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468: 86; Th. 108, 2; Gen. 1800: 210; Th. 260, 21; Dan. 713. Hyssas wæron blīdemōde the youths were cheerful [blithe of mind], 186; Th. 231, 26; Dan. 253.

blīd-heort; adj. I. BLITHE OF HEART, merry, joyful; lætus corde, hilaris;—Hrefn blaca, blīdheort, bodode cuman beorhte sunnan the black raven, blithe of heart [merry], foretold the coming of the bright sun, Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802: Andr. Kmbl. 2526; An. 1264. Gefēgon beornas, blīdheorte, burhweardes cyme the men, blithe of heart, rejoiced in the coming of the prince [lit. the city-guardian], Andr. Kmbl. 1319; An. 660.

II. kind of heart, merciful; benignus corde, misericors;—Gebletsode blīdheort Cyning, Metod alwihta, wif and wæpned the merciful King, Lord of all things, blessed female and male, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 28; Gen. 192.

blīd-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. Joyfulness, enjoyment, a leaping for joy, exultation, mirth; gaudium, exultatio, hilaritas;—Gif ðū nū atelan wilt ealle ða blīdnassa wið ðām untrōtnessum if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. On blīdnysse in exultatione, Ps. Spl. 99, 2. Blīdnysse lif wita hilaritatis, Lchdm. iii. 212, 1.

blīps, blīds, e; f. Joy, gladness; lætitia;—Liódum to blīpse to the gladness of the people, Ps. C. 50, 118; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 118. Sæle blīdse me give me joy, 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. [O. Sax. blīdsea, f.] DER. blīde. v. blis.

blīpsian; p. ode; pp. od To rejoice, be glad, blithe, merry; lætari;—Hī tō swīde blīpsodon they rejoiced too much, Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS. Blīpsa, cniht on ðīnum giōguþhāde rejoice, young man, in thy youth, 49, 5; Hat. MS. [O. Sax. blīdsean; Ger. blitzen exsultare gaudio; O. H. Ger. blīden.] DER. blīps.

blīdust very merry, Jud. 16, 25, = blīdost; superl. of blīde, adj.

BLÓD, es; n. BLOOD, gore; sanguis, cruor;—Ðæt blōd eōw byþ to tǣcne on ðām hūsum, ðe ge on beōþ; donne ic ðæt blōd gesēo, ðonne forbūge ic eōw erit sanguis uobis in signum in ædibus, in quibus eritis, et uidebo sanguinem et transibo uos, Ex. 12, 13; Gen. 4, 10; Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Mt. Bos. 16, 17. Wæs ðæt blōd hāt the blood was hot, Beo. Th. 3237; B. 1616: 3339; B. 1667: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 15; Dōm. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis, Lk. Bos. 22, 44: Mt. Bos. 27, 6, 8: Gen. 4, 11: Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Lā hwile nýtwyrrþes on mīnum blōde quæ utilitas in sanguine meo? Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Beo. Th. 1698; B. 847. Hit biþ geworden to blōde wertetur in sanguinem, Ex. 4, 9: 7, 17: 29, 21. Swā hwā swā agit mannes blōd, his blōd biþ agoten quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem, fundetur sanguis illius, Gen. 9, 6: Ps. Lamb. 13, 3: 49, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōðor blōde ðone weall, and mid ðara sweora blōde ða cyrican, and mid his eāmes blōde ðæt rice Romulus blessed [consecrated] the wall [of Rome] with his brother's blood, the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law, and the kingdom with his uncle's blood, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5-7. Meotud ðē gebohte blōde ðý hālgan the Lord bought thee with his holy blood, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 26; Seel. 30: Rood Kmbl. 56; Kr. 48. Blōde fāh stained with blood, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934: 3192; B. 1594: 5940; B. 2974. Begledod is eorpe on blōdum infecta est terra in sanguinibus, Ps. Spl. 105, 36. Deād blōd clotted blood, gore; cruor, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. [Chauc. blod; Wyc. blod; Laym. Orm. blod; Scot. blood; Plat. blod, n: O. Sax. blōd, n: Frs. blood, n: North Frs. blot, blöt, n: O. Frs. blod, n: Dut. O. Dut. blood, n: Ger. blut, n: M. H. Ger. bluot, n: O. H. Ger. bluot, n: Goth. bloþ, n: Dan. Swed. blod, n: Icel. blōð, n.] DER. blōd-dolg, -egesa, -fæg, -geôte, -gita, -gýte, -hrcōw, -hrcōwa, -lætan, -lætere, -læis, -reād, -reōw, -ryne, -seax, -seten, -siht, -spīwing, -wyrt, -yrnende: blōdig, -lōþ: blōdeg: blōdegian, ge-.

blōd-dolg, es; n. A bloody wound; cruentum vulnus. DER. blōd, dolg, g. v.

blōd-dryncas; pl. m. Blood-sheddings, blood-shed; sanguinis effluuium;—Seō eorþbeofung tǣcnade ða miclan blōddryncas the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 29.

blōd-egesa, an; m. [egesa, egesa fear, terror] Bloody horror; cruentus terror;—Brim berstende blōdegian hwēpð the bursting sea threatened bloody horrors, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477.

blōdegian; p. ode; pp. od [blōdig bloody] To make bloody; cruentare. DER. ge-blōdegian.

blódes flównyss, *e; f. A bloody flux, a flowing of blood; sanguinis fluxus*:—*Ðæt wif was prówiende blódes flównysse mulier fluxum patiebatur sanguinis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 4. *v. blóð-yrnende, flównes.*

blóð-fāg, *adj. [fāg tinctus] Stained with blood; sanguine tinctus*:—*Is me bānhūs blóðfāg my body [lit. bone-house] is stained with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2809; An. 1407; Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060.

blóð-forlætan, *p. -forlēt, pl. -forlæton; pp. -forlæten To let blood, bleed; sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare*:—*Ðæt heō niwan blóðforlæten wære on earne that she had been lately bled in the arm; quia phlebotomata est nuper in brachio*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 4.

blóð-geótan *to pour out or shed blood; sanguinem effundere. DER. blóð, geótan.*

blóð-geóte, *es; m. Blood-shedding, a shedding of blood; sanguinis effusio*:—*Be blóðgeóte of blood-shedding*, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22, 24. *v. blóð-gýte.*

blóð-geótende, *part. Shedding blood, blood-thirsty; sanguinem effundens, sanguinolentus*:—*Weras blóðgeótende viri sanguinum*, Ps. Spl. 54, 27.

blóð-gita, *an; m. A shedder of blood; sanguinis effusor*:—*Ðæne wer, ðe is blóðgita, geschicp Drihten the Lord hates the man who is a blood-shedder*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

blóð-gýte, *es; m. [blóð, gýte a flowing, from gýt flows out, pres. of geótan]. I. a flowing or running of blood; sanguinis profluvium*:—*Gif men blóð út of nōsum yrne tō swiðe, syle him drincan fifelefan on wine, and smyre ðæt heáfod mid ðam; ðonne oþstande se blóðgýte sōna if blood run from a man out of his nostrils too much, give him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood-running will soon staunch*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 8–10.

II. a blood-shedding, bloodshed; sanguinis effusio:—*Ðær wæs se mæsta blóðgýte there was the greatest bloodshed*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 26. *Wæron ða mæstan blóðgýtas there were the greatest blood-sheddings*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 31. *Būtan blóðgýte without bloodshed*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11.

blóð-hræcan, *p. te; pp. ed To retch or spit blood; sanguinem excreare. DER. blóð, hræcan to retch.*

blóð-hræce, *es; m. A spitting of blood; sanguinis excreatio. v. blóð, hræce.*

blóð-hreów, *def. se blóð-hreówa; adj. [hreów cruel] Blood-thirsty, cruel; sanguinolentus, crudelis*:—*Me wið blóðhreówes weres bealuwe gehæle save me from the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. *Blóðhreówe weras ge bebūgaþ me viri sanguinum declinate a me*, 138, 17. *Se blóðhreówa wer sanguinum vir*, Ps. Grn. 54, 24; Ps. Grn. ii. 153, 24.

blóðige, *def. se blóðiga, seó, ðæt blóðige; adj. BLOODY; sanguineus, cruentus*:—*Ne sý him bānes bryce, ne blóðig wund let there not be to him a breaking of bone, nor a bloody wound*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 33; Gū. 670; Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1475. *Se bræd of ðæm beorne blóðigne gār he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 21; By. 154. *Geseoh nū swā ðīn swāt ageát, blóðige stife behold now where thy blood poured forth, a bloody path*, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. *He byrēþ blóðig wæl he will bear off my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. *He his mæg ofscēt blóðigan gāre he shot his kinsman with a bloody arrow*, 4872; B. 2440. *Ealle him brimu blóðige þuhton all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572. *Ða hwettaþ hyra blóðigan tēþ who whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. i. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. *Blóðigum tearum with bloody tears*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. *Blóðig tūsiht a dysentery; dysenteria*, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 51; Wrt. Voc. 19, 53. [O. Sax. blódag; O. Frs. blodich; Dut. bloedig; Ger. blutig; M. H. Ger. bluotec; O. H. Ger. blōtag; Dan. Swed. blodig; Icel. blóðigr.] *DER. ge-blóðegian.*

blóðig-tōþ, *adj. Bloody-toothed, cruel; cruentus dentibus, crudelis*:—*Bona blóðigtōþ the bloody-toothed murderer*, Beo. Th. 4170; B. 2082.

blóð-læswu, *e; f. A blood-letting; sanguinis emissio*:—*Frægn se bisceop hwonne hire blóðlæswu ærest wære the bishop asked when was first her blood-letting*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 12, 15. *On ðære blóðlæswu in the blood-letting*, 5, 3; S. 616, 5.

blóð-lætan, *p. -lēt, pl. -læton; pp. -læten To let blood, bleed; sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare*:—*Blóðlætan mōna gōd ys it is a good moon for letting blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 11; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 14.

blóð-lætere, *es; m. A blood letter; phlebotomarius*, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 93; Wrt. Voc. 22, 10.

blóð-leás, *adj. BLOODLESS; exsanguis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 58. **blóð-mónap**, *'blood-month', i. e. November. v. blót-mónap.*

blóð-reáð, *adj. BLOOD-RED; sanguineus*:—*Ðæt þridde cyn ys sanguineus, ðæt is blóðreáð the third sort is sanguineus, that is blood-red*, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 16.

blóð-reów, *adj. Sanguinary; sanguinolentus*:—*Breóst-hord blóðreów a sanguinary heart [lit. breast-hoard or treasure]*, Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719.

blóð-ryne, *es; m. [ryne a running, course] A running of blood, an issue; sanguinis fluxus*:—*An wif polode blóðryne twelf gear mulier sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis*, Mt. Bos. 9, 20. *On blóðryne in fluxu sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43.

blóð-seax, *blóð-sex, es; n. A blood-knife, a lancet; phlebotomus = φλεβοτόμων*, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 91; Wrt. Voc. 22, 9. *v. æðer-seax.*

blóð-setenn, *e; f. [blóð blood, setenn from seten, pp. of sittan to sit, stop] The stoppage of blood; sanguinis profluentis restrictio. v. sittan.*

blóð-siht, *e; f. A flowing of blood; sanguinis profluvium. DER. blóð blood, siht a flowing, flux.*

blóð-spíwing, *a spewing of blood. v. blót-spíung.*

blóð-wanian, *p. ode; pp. od [wanian to diminish] To diminish blood; sanguinem minuire*:—*Nys nā gōd mōna blóðwanian it is not a good moon for diminishing blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 16.

blóð-wite, *es; n. [blóð, wite mulcta] Blood; sanguis*:—*Nā ic gegaðrige gesamunga heora of blóðum odde of blóðwitu non congregabo conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4.

blóð-wyrt, *e; f. BLOODWORT or bloody-dock from its red veins and stems; rumex sanguineus, Lin. v. wyrt.*

blóð-yrnende, *part. [blóð, yrnende, part. of yrnan to run, flow] Blood-flowing; sanguinans, sanguine fluens*:—*Ðæt wif blóðyrnende þrowaþ the blood-flowing woman suffereth [was suffering]*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, note 8, B. *v. blódes flównyss.*

BLÓMA, *an; m. [blōw + am + a, Ettm. 314] Metal, the metal taken from the ore*, Wrt. Voc. 34, note 1: *a mass; metallum, massa = μάσα that which adheres together like dough*, Wht. Dict.:—*Isenes blōma a mass of iron; ferri massa*, Som. Cot. 135. *Blōma odde dāh massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16; *Lye says truly, referring to this quotation*,—*Inter ea quæ pertinent ad metalla*. *Blōma is contained in one of our oldest glossaries*:—*Dāh [MS. dað] vel blōma massa*, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Also in a Semi-Saxon glossary of the 12th century,—*Blōma vel dāh massa*, Wrt. Voc. 94, 63. *DER. gold-blōma.*

blon, *blonn ceased; cessavit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15; 3, 20; S. 550, note 27; *p. of blinnan.*

blonca, *an; m. A grey horse; equus albus*:—*Beornas and bloncan mid warriors and their grey horses with them*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 5; Rā. 23, 18. *v. blanca.*

blondan *to mix, blend, mingle; miscere. DER. ge-blondan. v. blandan.*

blonden-feax, *part. Having mixed hair; comam mixtam habens*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600; Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791: 5916; B. 2962: 3750; B. 1873: 3193; B. 1594. *v. blanden-feax.*

blōstm, *es; m; e; f? A blossom, flower; flos*:—*Blōstm flos*, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 10; Wrt. Voc. 33, 9. *Blōstma hiwum in hues of flowers*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 4. *v. blōstma.*

BLÓSTMA, *blōsma, an; m. [= blōstma a blossom] A blossom, blōm, flower; flos*:—*Swā swā blōsma æceres swā he blōweþ tamquam flos agri scilicet effloreat*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. *Ofer hine scír cymeþ mīna [minre MS.] sōþfæst blōstma super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. *Ðeāh ðe līlie sý beorht on blōstman, ic eom betre ðonne heō though the lily be bright in its blossom, I am better than it*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 26; Rā. 41, 28; Ps. Th. 102, 14. *Ne feallaþ on foldan fealwe blōstman the fallow blossoms fall not on earth*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. *Ic geseah ðone fægrestan feld full grōwendra blōstma I saw the most beautiful field full of growing flowers*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. *Ellenes blōsman genim take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. *Ic geseah ðær on weaxende blōsman litlum and litlum, and æfter ðām blōsnum wiuberigan I saw blossoms growing thereon by little and little, and after the blossoms grapes [lit. wine-berries]*, Gen. 40, 10. *He dysegap se ðe wintregum wederum wile blōsman [Cot. blōstman] sēcan he is foolish who will seek flowers in wintry weather*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. *Ðænne wanas blōstnum blōwaþ then [i. e. in summer] the fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 179; Men. 91; Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 31; Seef. 48. [Tynd. blossom; Chauc. Piers P. blozme; Orm. blozme; Dut. bloesem, m; O. Dut. blosem, Kil; Dan. blomst, c; Swed. blomster, n; Icel. blómstr, m.]

blōstm-bærende, *part. [blōstm, bæran to bear] Blossom-bearing; florifer*:—*Seó blōstm-bærende stōw is seó stōw on ðære beóþ onfangene sōþiæstra sūla the blossom-bearing place is the place to which are taken the souls of the righteous*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 14.

blōstmian, *part. blōstmierende; p. ode; pp. od To blossom, blow; efflorere*:—*Seó beorhtnes ðæs blōstmieand feldes was gesewen the brightness of the blossoming field was seen*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 38.

BLÓT, *es; n. A sacrifice; sacrificium*:—*He ealle ða cuman to blóte gedyde he gave all the strangers for a sacrifice*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. *On blóte by sacrifice*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. [Icel. blót, n.] *DER. ge-blót: blótan; blót-mónap.*

blót = *blóð blood; sanguis. v. blót-spíung.*

blótan, *ic blóte, ðū blótest, blēst, he blóteþ, blēt, pl. blótaþ; p. ic, he bléot, ðū bléote, pl. bléoton; pp. blóten; v. a. [blót a sacrifice] To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice; immolare, sacrificare*:—*Ðæt hī hiora godum ðe yð blótan meahthon that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 37; 4, 4; Bos. 80, 39; 5, 2; Bos. 102, 16. *Ungunnon heora bearn blótan feódmum immolauerunt filios suos demonibus*, Ps. Th. 105, 27; Cd. 138; Th. 173, 5; Gen. 2856.

Ūre yldran on ðam mōnþe bléoton ā *our forefathers always sacrificed in this month*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 57. Ða burhléode on Cartaina bléoton [blíotan MS.] *men hira godom the inhabitants of Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. II, 32. Ðæt hine mon ænigum godom blôte *that a man sacrifice him to any gods*, Ors. I, 8; Bos. 31, 11. Ðæt hī ða git swīðor blōtten, ðonne hie ær dydon *that they should sacrifice still more than they had done before*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 18. [M. H. Ger. bluoten: O. H. Ger. blozan, plozzan, plozan: Goth. blotan: O. Dan. blotte: Swed. blota: Icel. blóta sacrificere.] DER. a-blōtan, on-blōt-mōnap, es; m. [blōt a sacrifice, mōnap month] November, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described:—Se mōnap is nemned on Lēden *Novembris*, and on ūre geþeode blōtmōnap, forðon ūre yldran, ða hý hæðene wæron, on ðam mōnþe hý bléoton ā, ðæt is, ðæt hý bættæhton and benēmdon hyra deófolgyldum ða neát ða ðe hý woldon syllan *this month is called Novembris in Latin, and in our language the month of sacrifice, because our forefathers, when they were heathens, always sacrificed in this month, that is, that they took and devoted to their idols the cattle which they wished to offer*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 56–58: Menol. Fox 387; Men. 195.

blōt-spiung, e; f. [blōt=blōd blood, spíwing spewing] *A throwing up of blood*; hæmoptois, Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 33; Wrt. Voc. 19, 38.

blōtung, e; f. *A sacrificing, sacrifice*; sacrificium, immolatio:—Þurh heora blōtung *per eorum sacrificium*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 33. v. blōt.

BLŌWAN; part. blōwende; ic blōwe, ðu blōwest, blēwst, he blōweþ, blēwþ, pl. blōwaþ; p. ic, he blēow, ðu blēowe, pl. blēowon; pp. blōwen; v. n.

1. to blow, flourish, bloom, blossom; florere, efflorere, reflorere:—Wudu sceal blāðum blōwan *the wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; G. C. 34: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rā. 35, 9. Wæs Aarones gyrð gemett blōwende and berende hnyte Aaron's rod was found blossoming and bearing nuts, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 15. Ic eom bearu blōwende *I am a blooming grove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 22; Rā. 31, 4. Ic blōwe floreo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Swā swā blōmsa æcces swā he blōweþ [blēwþ, Spl.] *tamquam flos agri sic effloret*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Híó grēwþ and blēwþ and westmas bringþ *it grows and blossoms and produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Se rihtwisa swā palmtrēow blēwþ *justus ut palma florebit*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Híg blōwaþ swā swā gærs corþan *florebit sicut fenum terræ*, 7, 16. Aarones gyrð grēow and blēow and bæst hnyte Aaron's rod grew and blossomed and bare nuts, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 18. Blēow fæssc min refforuit *caro mea*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 7. Ær ðon eowre trēowu telgum blōwen [MS. blōwe] *ere your trees flourish with branches*, Ps. Th. 57, 8.

2. blōwan to blossom, is sometimes used in Anglo-Saxon instead of blāwan to blow; and thus, blōwan was occasionally used by the Anglo-Saxons as the present English to blow. We say to blow as the wind, and to blow or blossom as a flower. v. blāwan. [Wyc. R. Glouc. blowe: Laym. blowen: O. Sax. blōjan: Frs. bloeyen: North Frs. blōye: O. Frs. bloia: Dut. bloeijen: Ger. blühen: M. H. Ger. blüehen, blüen, bluon: O. H. Ger. blnohan, bluojan, bluon: Lat. florere: Grk. φλέω, φλοῖω to be in full vigour or bloom: Sansk. phal to burst, blossom.] DER. ge-blōwan.

blunne, pl. blunnon; pp. blunnen *has been deprived, ceased, rested*, Andr. Kmbl. 2760; An. 1382: Bd. I, 11; S. 480, 13; p. and pp. of blinnan.

blýsa, blisa, an; m. *A torch*; fax:—Des blisa [blysa, D.] hæc fax, Ælf. Gr. 9, 59; Som. 13, 37.

blysiere, es; m. *An incendiary*; incendiū auctor:—Blysieras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. v. blæsere.

blysigne, an; f. *A torch*; fax:—Pæcile, blysigne fax, Wrt. Voc. 284, 20. v. pæcele.

blýssian to rejoice, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. v. blissian.

bō both; ambo, Ps. Th. 103, 9; nom. pl.=bū, bā. v. begen.

BŌC, e; f. bōc-treow, es; n. bōcce, beōce, bëce, bæce, an; f. *A beech-tree*; fagus silvatica, fagus=φηγός, æsculus:—Bōc fagus; bōc æsculus, Ælf. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 99, 100. [Plat. bōc, bōke, f. Dut. beuk, beuke, f: Kil. boecke, buecke: Ger. buche, f: Icel. bók, f: Lat. fagus, f.=Grk. φηγός, f.] DER. bōc-scyld, -treow, -wudu.

bōc; g. bōce? bēc; d. bēc; acc. bōc; pl. nom. acc. bēc; g. bōca; d. bōcum, bōcan; f.

1. a book; liber:—Seō bōc is on Englisc aewend *the book is turned into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. On fōre-werd ðære bōce [MS. bōc] oððe on heafde bæc awriten is be me in capite libri scriptum est de me, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. On fōrewardre ðyscere bēc ys awriten be me, ðæt ic sceolde ðinne willan wrycan, Ps. Th. 39, 8; in the hed of the boc it is writen of me, that I do thi wil, Wyc. Ic wrāt bōc *I wrote a book*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, note 37. Adilga me of ðinre bēc *dele me de libro tuo*, Ex. 32, 32, 33. Swā he ða bōc unfeold so he unfolded the book, Lk. Bos. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31, 26. Ða bēc befōn *contain the books*; capere libros, Jn. Bos. 21, 25. On ðæra cininga bōcum in the kings' books, Ælf. T. Lisle 21, 1; 23, 19; 40, 4. On ðære bēc in this book, 24, 25. Bōca bæðeð *deprived of books*, 2, 3.

On fíf bēc in five books, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 31. Ðis is seō bōc Adames mægrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1; Mt. Bos. 5, 31. Feower Cristes bēc *four books of Christ, the four gospels*, Ælf. T. Lisle 24, 22. Bōca streon *a treasury of books, a library*, Bd. 5, 21; Wlelc. 451, 30, MS. C.

II. a charter; charta=χαρτης, m:—Ðis is seō bōc, ðe Ædelstān cing gebōcode Friþestāne biscope *this is the charter, which king Æthelstan chartered to bishop Friðestane*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 18. Heō cýðað on ðisse bēc *they declare by this charter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 137, 12. Ic him sealde ðæt lond on ēce erfe, and ða bēc *I gave him the land in perpetual heritage, and the charters*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 872–915; 168, 10.

2. for the books which a priest ought to possess, v. mæsse-prēost, 2; for his canonical hours, v. 3. [Chauc. booke: Laym. boc, bac, f: Orm. boc: Plat. book, n: O. Sax. bōk, n. f: Frs. bok, f; boek, n: O. Frs. bok, f. n: Dut. boek, n: Ger. buch, n: M. H. Ger. buoch, n: O. H. Ger. bōh, n: Goth. boka, f: Dan. bog, c: Swed. bok, f: Icel. bók, f: O. Slav. bukva, f. All these words have evidently the same origin. Wormius, Saxo, Junius, etc. suppose that as bōc denotes a beech-tree, as well as a book, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. Wormius infers, that pieces of wood, cut from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books, Lit. Run. p. 6. Saxo Grammaticus states, that Fengo's ambassadors took with them letters engraved in wood [litteras ligno insculptas], because that was formerly a celebrated material to write upon, Lib. iii. p. 52: Turner's Hist. App. b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the Latin liber, and Greek βίβλος a book, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. Liber originally signified the inner bark of a tree, and βίβλος or βύβλος, an Egyptian plant [Cyperus papyrus, Lin.], which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets to write upon, was called πάνυπος, hence papyrus paper. Martinus, Stiernhielmius, Wachter, Adelung, etc. rather derive buch, bōc, etc. from bügen to bend or fold in plait, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus distinguishing these books from their folds. The ancient volumina were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the 8th century, a book was denominated *complicamentum*, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and Ker. calls a letter puah, and Not. brief puoch, lit. a letter book.] DER. æ-bēc, ærend-bōc, bigspell-, bletsing; Cristes bōc; dōm-, fōr-, gōdspell-, hand-, land-, mæsse-, pistol-, ræding-, sang-, scrift-, siþ-, spel-, traht-, wis-: bōc-æcceras, -cest, -cræft, -cræftig, -ere, -fel, -gestreón, -hord, -hūs, -ian, -land, -lār, -leáf, -lēden, -lic, -rædere, -ræding, -reád, -riht, -scamel, -staf-, tæcing, -talu, -ung.

bōc, pl. bōcon *baked*; coxit, coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; p. of bacan.

bōc-æcceras, pl. m. *Booked acres, book-land, freehold*. v. bōc-land.

bōcan=bōcum for books, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8; dt. pl. of bōc.

bōca streon *a place for books, library*; bibliotheca, Bd. 5, 21; Wlelc. 451, 30, MS. C.

bōce, beōce, bëce, bæce, an; f. *A beech-tree*; fagus=φηγός; æsculus. v. bōc, e; f. a beech-tree.

bōc-cest, e; f. [cest, cyst a chest] *A book-chest, book-shop, tavern*; taberna:—Bōcest taberna, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 89; Wrt. Voc. 22, 7.

bōc-cræft, es; m. [bōc a book, cræft art, science] *Book-learning, learning, literature*; literatura:—Boëtius wæs in bōccræftum se riht-wisesta Boëtius, in book-learning, was the most wise, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13. Ðara bōccræfta of the knowledge of letters, of literature, Greg. Dial. pref. 2.

bōc-cræftig; adj. *Book-crafty or learned, learned in the Bible*; in libris literatus, in Bibliis doctus:—Hī breoton [MS. breoton] bōccræftige *they destroyed those learned in the Bible*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16.

bōcere, es; m. *A writer, scribe, an author, a learned man, instructor*; scriptor, scriba, interpres, vir doctus vel literatus:—Ðā cwæþ se bōcere, Lāreow, well ðu on sōpe cwæðe *then the scribe said, Master, thou in truth hast well said*, Mk. Bos. 12, 32. Hwæt segeaþ ða bōcceras *why say the scribes?* Mt. Bos. 17, 10. Hieronimus se wurfula and se wisa bōcere awrāt be Iohanne the worthy and the wise author *Jerome wrote concerning John*, Ælf. T. Lisle 32, 1. Ælc gelæred bōcere forlæt ealde þing and niwe *every learned writer brings out old things and new*, 39, 5. Swā ðætte swā hwæt swā he of godcundum stafum þurh bōcceras geleornode *ita ut quicquid ex divinis literis per interpretes disceret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 33. We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, præl weaþ to þegene, and ceorl weaþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has become a thane, and a ceorl [free man] has become an earl, a singer a priest, and a scribe a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9.

bōc-fel, -fell, es; n. [fell skin] *A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum*; charta pergamentum, membrana:—Bōcfel membrana, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 111; Wrt. Voc. 46, 68. Bōcfel bargina, 16; Som. 58, 57; Wrt. Voc. 21, 44. Ðæt hī habban blæc and bōcfel *that they have ink and vellum*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11.

bōc-gestreón, es; n. *A book-treasury, library*; bibliotheca:—He ðider

micel böcgestreón and ædele begett he acquired there a great and noble library, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 2.

böc-hord, es; *n.* A BOOK-HOARD, a library or receptacle for books, papers, etc.; bibliotheca, archivum:—Böchord [MS. boochord] bibliotheca vel armarium vel archivum, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47.

böc-hūs, es; *n.* A BOOK-HOUSE, library; librarium:—Böchūs librarium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 5; Wrt. Voc. 58, 48.

böcīan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To give by charter, to charter; libro vel charta dare:—Oswald biscop böcāp Wihtelme his pegne bishop Oswald charters to Wihtelme his thane, Cod. Dipl. 531; A.D. 966; Kmbl. iii. 6, 9. DER. ge-böcīan.

böc-land, -lond, es; *n.* BOOK-LAND, land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines. Such was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, which we now call freehold; ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—De on his böclande cyricane hæbbe who on his freehold has a church, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 11; L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 14. Se mon böcland hæbbe the man has a freehold, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16; Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29; 3, 24; S. 556, 4; Cod. Dipl. 317; A.D. 871-889; Kmbl. ii. 120, 6. Hæfde Rōmānum to böclande gesealde Romanis per testamentum tradiderat, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 18. Böclandes, Cot. 83. v. folc-land and land.

böc-lære, e; *f.* [lār lore, learning] Book-learning, learning; doctrina:—Blind biþ se lāreow, gif he ða böclāre ne cann blind is the teacher, if he know not book-learning, L. Ælf. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 6.

böc-leáf, es; *n.* The leaf of a book, a charter; folium codicis, charta, instrumentum donationis. v. leáf.

böc-lēden book-language, and as most books were written in Latin, hence Latin, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. v. lēden.

böc-līc; *adj.* BOOK-LIKE, biblical, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—Gregorius wæs fram cildhæde on böclīcum lārum getýd Gregory was from childhood instructed in book-learning, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16. On böclīcum gewritum in book-writings, 284, 24. Ðæt we ða böclīcan lāre smeagan that we consider the book-lore, 284, 24.

böcod booked, chartered. v. böcīan, geböcīan.

böcon baked; coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p.* pl. of bacan.

böc-ræðere, es; *m.* A reader of books, a reader; lector, Cot. 126.

böc-ræðing book-reading, reading. v. ræðing.

böc-reað Book-red, vermilion: so named, because it was much used in ornamenting books; minium:—Of böcreaðe ex minio, Cot. 75; 176.

böc-riht, es; *n.* BOOK-RIGHT, the right of a will or charter; testamenti rectitudo vel jus:—Pegenes lagu is, ðæt he sý his böcrlites wyrde taini lex est, ut sit dignus rectitudine testamenti sui, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1.

böc-scamel, es; *m.* A reading-desk or seat; plectus, lectorium. DER. böc, scamel a bench.

böc-scyld, es; *m.* [böc a beech-tree, scyld a shield] A beechen shield; fagineum scutum:—Ic ge-an [MS. geann] Siferþe mīnes böcscyldes I give to Siferth my beechen shield, Th. Dipl. A.D. 938; 561, 5.

böc-stæf, es; *pl.* nom. acc. -stafas; *g.* -stafa; *d.* -stafum; *m.* A book-staff; a letter, character; litera, character = χαρακτήρ:—Awritāþ hie on his wāpne wælnota heāp, bealwe böcstafas they cut upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. Engel Drihtnes wrāt in wāge worda gerýnu baswe böcstafas the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words in crimson letters, Cod. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Ðæt he him böcstafas arædde and arehte that he [Daniel] should read and explain the characters to them, 212; Th. 262, 7; Dan. 740. Hwā wrāt böcstafas ærest who first wrote letters? Salm. Kmbl. 200, 23; 192, 6. Böcstafa of letters, Salm. Kmbl. 199; Sal. 99. Wæs se beām böcstafum awriten the beam was inscribed with letters, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. DER. stæf.

böc-sum; *adj.* Obedient, flexible, BUXOM; obediens, flexibilis. [Frs. Halbert. p. 540, buchsom flexibilis: Dut. boogh-saem flexibilis: Ger. biegsam flexibilis.]

böc-sunnes, -ness, e; *f.* Obedience, pliancy, BUXOMNESS; obedientia. [Ger. biegsamkeit flexibilitas: Verst. Restitn. buhsomnesse, bowsomenesse pliability. Chaucer writes buxomnesse, p. 211.]

böc-tæcing, e; *f.* böc-talu, e; *f.* Book-teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the Bible; Scripta Lambardo; Sacra Scriptura Bromto: rectius fortasse Sacri Canonis, vel Liber Judicialis, Lye:—Be böctæcinge ex scriptis, L. C. S. 35; Wilk. 140, 3. Be böctale by scripture, L. C. S. 38; Th. ii. 398, 21. v. dōm-böc.

böc-talu, e; *f.* Book-story or narration, the Bible. v. böc-tæcing.

böc-trēow, es; *n.* A beech-tree; fagus:—Böc-trēow fagus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 76. v. böc-fagus.

böc-ung, e; *f.* A BOOKING, a setting down in a book; inscriptio. DER. böc, ung.

böc-wudu; *m.* BEECH-WOOD; locus fagis consitus:—On böcwuda in the beech-wood, Exon. III b; Th. 428, 11; Rā. 41, 106.

BOD, es; *pl.* u, o, a; *n.* A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message; jussum, mandatum, edictum:—Hwæt is ðæt bod micle [MS. micla] in æ quod est mandatum magnum in lege?

Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 36; Mk. Lind. Stv. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31; Lk. Lind. Stv. 2, 1. Bod on cine diploma, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67. Hwā swā halt dis bod [bode MS.] wurde he æfre wunnende mid God whosoever observes this command, may he ever dwell with God, Cod. Dipl. 990; A.D. 680; Kmbl. v. 29, 23. We ðīne bodu bræcon we broke thy commandments, Hy. 7, 109; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 109. [Laym. bode, bod; Orm. bode; Scot. bod, bod; Plat. bod, ge-bodd, n: O. Sax. gi-bod, n: O. Frs. bod, n: Dut. ge-bod, n: Ger. bot, ge-bot, n: M. H. Ger. ge-bot, n: O. H. Ger. ga-bot, n: Goth. busns, f. in ana-busns: Dan. bud, n: Swed. bud, n: Icel. böð, n. a commandment.] DER. æ-bod, be-, bi-, for-, ge-.

boda, an; *m.* [bod a message, -a, q. v.] I. a messenger, ambassador, herald, apostle, angel; nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus:—Eālā Wisdōm, ðū eart boda and fōrrynel ðæs sōðan leōhtes O Wisdom, thou art the messenger and forerunner of true light, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Me ðes boda sægde wærum wordum this messenger told me in cautious words, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 30; Gen. 680; 32; Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686; 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725. Heo ðæs lāðan bodan lārum hýrde they obeyed the advice of the loathsome messenger, 33; Th. 44, 18; Gen. 711. Ða bodan us færdon nuntii nos terruerunt, Deut. 1, 28; Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 9; Cri. 1305. Sende he bodan befōran his ansýne misit nuntios ante conspectum suum, Lk. Bos. 9, 52; Gen. 32, 3; Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 7; Cri. 1152. Cyniges bodan underfōn to receive a king's ambassador, Lechm. iii. 210, 15. Se sōða boda ðæs heān leōhtes Augustinus wæs fram him eallum bodad verus summæ lucis præco ab omnibus prædicatur Augustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 32. Brimmanna boda præco nautarum, Byrlt. Th. 133, 12; By. 49. Gefeohtes bodan heralds of war; præficiales, Ælf. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 81; Wrt. Voc. 36, 7. Ðū Drihtnes eart boda of heofum thou art the Lord's angel from heaven, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 5; Gen. 533; Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Bodan hyrdum cýddon sōþne gefeān angels announced to the shepherds true joy, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 20; Cri. 449.

II. a foreboder, prophet; propheta, vates:—Glēaw bodan ærcwide skilled in a prophet's prediction, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mōd. 4. [R. Brunne bode; Laym. boden, pl: O. Sax. bodo, m: Frs. bode, boade, c: O. Frs. boda, m: Dut. bode, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. bote, m: O. H. Ger. boto, m: Dan. bud: Swed. båd, m: Icel. böði, m. a messenger.] DER. æ-boda, ēdel-, fōr-, heāh-, nýd-, sþ-, spel-, wil-.

bodad announced, proclaimed, Andr. Kmbl. 2241; An. 1122, = bodod; *pp.* of bodian.

boden ordered, offered, proclaimed, Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18; *pp.* of beðdan.

bodere, es; *m.* A teacher, a master; præceptor, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 33. **bodian**, bodigan, bodigean; *part.* bodiende, bodigende; *p.* ode, ede, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ad, ud; *v. a.* [bod a message]. I. to tell, announce, proclaim, preach; nuntiare, annuntiare, enuntiare, narrare, prædicare, evangelizare:—Ongan se Hælend bodian cæp̃t Iesus prædicare, Mt. Bos. 4, 17; Mk. Bos. 1, 45; Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 2; Gū. 1088. He ongan bodigean on Decapolim cæp̃t prædicare in Decapoli, Mk. Bos. 5, 20; Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. Ic eom asend ðe ðis bodian missus sum hac tibi evangelizare, Lk. Bos. 1, 19; Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 13.

To bodianne godcunde lāre ad prædicandum doctrinam divinam, 5, 9, titl; S. 622, 4. Com se Hælend on Galileam Godes rīces gōdspell bodigende venit Iesus in Galileam prædicans evangelium regni dei, Mk. Bos. 1, 14; Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Ic bodie annuntiabo, Ps. Th. 54, 17. Ðæt ic gæde oððe ðæt ic cýðe ealle hērunga oððe lofunga ðīne on geatum dēhter oððe ðōhtra ðæs mūntes [Siones] ut annuntiem omnes laudationes tuas in portis filie Sion, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15; Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 3; Rā. 9, 10. Me ðes ār bodap̃ frēcne færsPELL this messenger announces to me a horrible unforeseen message, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 3; Jul. 276; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 45; Met. 29, 23. Heofonas bodiap̃ oððe cýðap̃ wuldor Godes cæli enarrant gloriam Dei, Ps. Spl. 18, 1; Salm. Kmbl. 474; Sal. 237. Ðes apostol Jacobus bodode on Iudēa lande this apostle James preached in Judea [lit. in the land of the Jews], Homl. Th. ii. 412, 23. Ymb Bethleem bododon englas ðæt acenned wæs Crist on eorþan angels announced about Bethlehem that Christ was born on earth, Hy. 10, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 23. Bodedon heofonas rihtwysnyse his annuntiauerunt cæli iustitiam ejus, Ps. Spl. 96, 6; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 244. Hý bododon annuntiauerunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 1. Cýðap̃ oððe bodiap̃ betwux þeodum his geneorendnyssa oððe his ymbhoga annuntiate inter gentes studia ejus, Ps. Lamb. 9, 12; Andr. Kmbl. 669; An. 335. Wæs ðæt weātācen geond ða burh bodad the fatal token was proclaimed throughout the town, 2241; An. 1122.

II. to foretell, predict, prophesy, promise; prædicere, promittere:—Him done dæg willan Drihten bodode the Lord had foretold [promised] to him that day of desire, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 2; Gen. 2776; Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802. Ðæt wæs oft bodod ær befōran fram fruman worulde it was often foretold long before from the beginning of the world, Elen. Kmbl. 2280; El. 1141. [Laym. bodien: O. Frs. bodia: Icel. boda to announce.] DER. fore-bodian, ge-, to-.

BODIG, es; *n.* I. bigness or height of body, stature; statura:—Ðæt se mon wære lang on bodige quod esset vir longæ staturæ,

Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Was Oswine se cyning on bodige heah king Oswine was tall in stature, 3, 14; S. 540, 7.

II. the trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone; truncus corporis.—Bodig truncus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 26; spina, Cot. 177; 196.

III. the body; corpus.—Ægder ge his fēt ge his heafod ge eac eall ðæt bodig either his feet or his head or even all the body, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 12. [Wyc. body: R. Glouc. Laym. bodi: Orm. bodis: Ger. bottech, m: Bav. bottich, m: M.H. Ger. botech, m: O.H. Ger. botah, m: Gael. bodhag, f.]

bodigean to publish, preach, Mk. Bos. 5, 20; Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. v. bodian.

bod-lāc, es; n. A decree, ordinance; decretum, Chr. 1129; Ing. 359, 21; Erl. 258, 13.

bod-scipe, es; m. [bod a command, scipe] A message, an embassy, a commandment; nuntium, mandatum.—Swā ic him ðisne bodscipe secge when I tell him this message, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. Ða hie Godes hæfdon bodscipe abrocen when they had broken God's commandment, 37; Th. 48, 29; Gen. 783. DER. ge-bodscipe.

bodudon announced; annuntiaverunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 1, = bododon; p. pl. of bodian.

bodung, e; f. A preaching, publishing, divulging; prædicatio, pronuntiatio.—Niniuetisc men dædbote dydon æt Ionam bodunge viri Niniuite penitentiam egerunt ad prædicationem Ionæ, Lk. Bos. 11, 32.

bodung-dæg, es; m. An annunciation day; annuntiationis dies.—Ðes dæg is gehāten Annuntiation Sanctæ Mariæ, ðæt is Marian bodungdæg gecweden this day is called Annuntiation Sanctæ Mariæ, which is interpreted, the annunciation-day of Mary, Homl. Th. i. 200, 25.

boēm to both, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 22; for bām; dat. of begen.

Boēties, Boōtes; m. Boōtes; Bōōtes, æ; m. [=βούτης, ov; m. a ploughman, from βοῦς an ox]. The ancient constellation, the chief star of which is the bright Arcturus, v. arcetos the bear; Ursa Major. The modern representation of Boōtes is a man with a club in his right hand, and in his left a leash, which holds two dogs.—Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? For ðý hī habbaþ swā sceortne ymbhwyrft, for ðī hī sint swā neāh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, de eall ðes rōdor on hwærft, swā nū Boēties ðēþ who wonders not that some constellations have a shorter course than others have? Therefore they have so short a course, because they are so near the north end of the axis, on which all the sky turns, as now Boōtes does, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–24. Boōtes beorhte scineþ Boōtes shines brightly, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 53; Met. 28, 27.

Boētiūs; nom. acc; g. Boēties, Boētiuses, d. Boētie; m. [Βοηθός warlike] Anicius Manlius Severinus Boēthius, born in Rome between A. D. 470–475, was Consul in 510. He was so eminent for his integrity and talents that he attracted the attention and obtained the patronage of Theodoric the Great, king of the East or Ostrogoths. He was afterwards accused of treason, and cast into prison, where he wrote his celebrated work *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which king Alfred translated into *Anglo-Saxon* about A. D. 888. Being condemned to death, without a hearing, he was beheaded in prison about A. D. 524.—Ðā wæs sum consul, ðæt we heretoha hātaþ, Boētiūs wæs hāten. Se wæs, in bōccraeftum and on worold-þeawum, se rihtwisesta there was a certain consul, that we call heretoha, who was named Boēthius. He was, in book-learning and in worldly affairs, the most truly wise [=most righteous], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12–14. Se Boētiūs wæs ððre naman gehāten Severinus; se wæs heretoga Rōmāna Boēthius was by another name called Severinus: he was a consul of the Romans, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 3–4. Hū Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rice, and hū Boētiūs hī wolde berædan, and Feōðric ðā ðæt anfunde and hine hēt on carcerne gebringan how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans, and how Boēthius wished to deliver them, and Theodoric discovered it, and gave orders to take him to prison, Bt. title 1; Fox x. 2–4. Hū se Wisdōm com to Boētie ærest inne on ðam carcerne how Wisdom first came to Boēthius in the prison, Bt. title 3; Fox x. 6; 26; Fox xiv. 18. Hēr endap nū seō æfter frōfer-bōc Boētiuses [Cot. MS. æfterre frōfr-bōc Boēties] here now endeth the second consolation-book of Boēthius, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2–3. Hēr endap nū seō þridde bōc Boēties here now endeth the third book of Boēthius, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 23.

bog the arm, shoulder, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. v. boh.

boga, an; m. [bogen; pp. of būgan to bow, bend] Anything curved.—A bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus;—Æteowþ mīn boga on ðām wolcnum apparebit arcus meus in nubibus, Gen. 9, 14. Boga sceal stræle a bow shall be for an arrow, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 8; Gn. Ex. 154. Ðæt hīg fleōn fram ansýne bogan ut fugiant a facie arcus, Ps. Lamb. 59, 6. Hīg aþenodon bogan heora intenderunt arcum suum, 36, 14; 57, 8; 63, 4. Hī lēton gāras fleogan, bogan wæron bysige they let the arrows fly, bows were busy, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110. Bogan [MS. Glouc.] streng a bow-string; anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. [Wyc. bowe, bouwe: Laym. boyc, bowe: O. Sax. bogo, m: Frs. boage: O. Frs. boga, m: Dut. boog, m: Ger. boge,

bogen, m: M.H. Ger. boge, m: O.H. Ger. bogo, m: Dan. bué, c: Swed. båge, m: Icel. bogi, m. arcus.] DER. brægd-boga, flān-, horn-, hring-, rēn-, scūr-, stān-, wir-.

bōgan to boast; jactare, Scint. 46. v. bōn.

boga-net, boge-net, -nett, es; n. A BOW-NET, weel, wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish; nassa:—Æwul uel boganet nassa, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9. Bogenet uel leāp nassa, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Bogenet nassa, 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23.

boge-fōdder, es; m. [boga a bow, fōdder fodder, from fōd food] A BOW-FEEDER, case for arrows, a quiver; corȳtos=κorymbos:—Boge-fōdder corytos [MS. corit], Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 67; Wrt. Voc. 35, 53. bogen bowed, bent, gave way; pp. of būgan.

bogen rosemary, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25, = boðen, q. v.

boge-net a bow-net, weel, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23. v. boga-net.

bogen streng, es; m. [bogen=bogan; gen. of boga a bow; streng a string] The string of a bow, a BOW-STRING; arcus chorda, anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. v. boga.

bogetung, e; f. [bogen; pp. of būgan to bend] A bending, crook; anfractus, Cot. 18.

bōgian; p. ode; pp. od to inhabit; incolere:—Bōgodon incoluerunt, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 13. v. būgian.

bogung, e; f. [bogen bent; pp. of būgan to bow, bend] Crookedness, perversity; pravitas, perversitas:—Furh heora upahefednyssse and ægenre bogunge through their arrogance and own perversity, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 13.

boh, bog, es; m. [bogen bent; pp. of būgan to bow, bend] Anything curved or bent,—hence I. the arm, shoulder; armus=ἄμυρος,

humerus, lacertus:—Se swiðra boh armus dexter, Lev. 7, 32; the riht schuldr, Wyc. Bog lacertus, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. Eorl sceal on eōs boge ridan a chief shall ride on a horse's back [lit. shoulder], Exon. 90a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. Ðū nymst of ðam ramme ðone swýðran boh tolles de ariete armum dextrum, Ex. 29, 22. Mec se beadcāfa bogum bilegde the battle-prompt man embraced me in his arms, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 21; Rā. 1, 11.

II. the arm of a tree, a bough, branch; ramus, stipes:—Bōh ramus, Scint. 1. Boh stipes, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 16. Berende boh germen, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32; Wrt. Voc. 39, 18. Ðeāh ðū hwilene boh ðæs treowes býge though thou bendest any bough of a tree, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 105; Met. 13, 53. Hit wearþ mycel treow, and heofenes fugelas reston on his bogum factum est in arborem magnam, et volucres cæli requieverunt in ramis ejus, Lk. Bos. 13, 19; Cd. 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. He astrehte his bogas oþ ða sē extendit palmites suos usque ad mare, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12.

III. a branch of a family, offspring, progeny; propago:—Tyddrung otðe boh propago, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 49. [Chauc. bow: Piers P. bowe: Wyc. boow, bouz, boz; Orm. bozh: Dut. boeg, m. the bow of a ship: Ger. bug, m. armus: M.H. Ger. buoc, m: O.H. Ger. buoc, m. armus: Dan. bov, boug, c. shoulder, bow of a ship: Swed. bog, m. the shoulder, haunch: O. Nrs. bógr, m. the shoulder of an animal.] DER. wæter-boh, win-.

boh-scyld, es; m. A shoulder shield; ad humerum clypeus, Æthelst. Test. Mann.=bōc-scyld, q. v.

bohte, pl. bohton bought; emit, emerunt, Gen. 49, 30; p. of bycgan.

BOLCA, an; m. The gangway of a ship; forus navis:—Bolca forus, Cot. 86. Geseah weard beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas the guard saw bright shields borne over the ship's gangway, Beo. Th. 467; B. 231. And. Kmbl. 1203; An. 602. He on bolcan sæt he sat on the gangway, 610; An. 305. [Icel. bülki, m. the cargo of a ship.]

BOLD, es; n. I. a building, dwelling, house; ædificium, domicilium, domus:—Wæs ðæt bold tobrocen swiðe the dwelling was much shattered, Beo. Th. 1998; B. 997. Ðær ic wic býge, bold mid bearnum where I inhabit a dwelling, a house with children, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 23; Rā. 16, 9. Bold wæs betlic the building was excellent [good-like], Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Nis ðæt betlic bold [blod MS.] that is no goodly dwelling, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 16; Dōm. 23.

II. a superior house, hall, castle, palace, temple; aula, palatium, ædes:—He him gesealde bold and begrestol he gave to him a habitation and a princely seat, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196. Ne mōt ic brūcan burga ne bolda I may not enjoy towns nor palaces, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 19; Sat. 139. Ðā wæs Beowulfe gecyðed, ðæt his sylfes hām, bolda sēlest, brynewylm mealt then it was made known to Becwulf, that his own home, the best of mansions, was consumed by flames of fire, Beo. Th. 4641; B. 2326. Gewāt beorht blædgifa in bold oðer the bright giver of glory departed into another temple, And. Kmbl. 1312; An. 656. [R. Glouc. bold: A. Sax. bylda a builder: Eng. to build. v. both.] DER. feorh-bold, fold-: bold-āgende, -getæl, -getimber, -wēla.

bold-āgende; part. [bold a house, āgende owning] House-owning, possessing a house; domum possidens:—Hæleða monegum boldāgendra to many of house-owning men, Beo. Th. 6215; B. 3112; Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 12; Gn. Ex. 93.

bold-getæl, es; *n.* [*bold a house, getæl a number, tribe, register*] *A dwelling-place, mansion, habitation, house; domicilium, mansio, vicus, domus*:—Gif mon wille of boldgetale [boldgetæle MS. B.] in öder boldgetæl hláford sēcan, dō dæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse de he ær in his scire folgede if a man from one dwelling-place wish to seek a lord in another dwelling-place, let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman, whom he before followed in his shire, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 2; that is, if a person who had commended himself, wished to take his name off the manor-roll of one lord, etc. Thorpe's Laws, vol. i. p. 86, note a.

bold-getimber; *gen.* -getimbres; *pl. nom. acc.* -getimbru; *n.* The timber of a house; ædificiū tignum:—Leóht [fyr] briceþ and bærneþ boldgetimbru light [fire] breaketh and burneth the timbers of the house, Salm. Kmbl. 826; Sal. 412.

bold-wēla, an; *m.* [bold a house, wēla wealth]. **I. a dwelling of wealth or happiness**; prædium, opes domesticæ:—Ne mæg ðe adōn ðinne boldwēlan thou mayest not take thee thy dwelling of wealth or happiness, Soul Kmbl. 118; Seel. 59. **II. paradise, heaven**; paradisu = παράδεισος, coelum:—Ðē is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness, Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Adam and Eue anforlētōn beorhtne boldwēlan Adam and Eve forsook bright paradisal happiness, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 22; Jul. 503. He geōhte swegle dreāmas, beorhtne boldwēlan he sought the joys of heaven, the bright dwelling of happiness, Apsl. Kmbl. 65; Ap. 33. He [God] sceal rādan, se ðe rōdor ahoþ, wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwēlan he [God] shall rule, who uplifted the firmament, with glory filled the bright dwelling of wealth, Andr. Kmbl. 1047; An. 524.

bolgen vexed, irritated, angry; *pp.* of belgan. **bolgen-mōd**; *adj.* Enraged in mind; iratus animo:—Him bolgenmōd yrrē andswarode enraged in mind, answered them angrily, Cd. 183; Th. 228, 26; Dan. 209; Beo. Th. 1422; B. 709; Andr. Kmbl. 255; An. 128; Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 25; Gū. 529.

BOLLA, an; *m.* Any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, a measure; vas, cyathus = κύαθος:—Bolla cyathus, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 16. Cærenes gōdne bolla fulne meng togedere mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Ðær wæron bolla steāpe boren after bencum there were carried deep bowls behind the benches, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 17. [Piers P. Laym. bolle: O. Frs. bolla, *m.* in kne-bolla, strot-bolla: Dut. bol, *m.* Kil. bolle caput, globus: Ger. pusch-bole, *f.* a punch-bowl: M. H. Ger. hirn-bolle: O. H. Ger. hirn-polla the brain-pan, skull: Dan. bolle, *c.* Swed. bål, *n.* O. Nrs. bolli, *m.* a bowl.] **DER.** beōd-bolla, heáfod-, prot-.

bolle bellowed, roared; *pp.* of bellan.

BOLSTER; *gen.* bolstres; *m.* A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical:—He his heáfod onhyrde to ðam bolstre, and medmycel fæc onscæpte reclinavit caput ad cervical, modicumque obdormiuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. He was on scipe, ofer bolster slāpēnde erat in puppi, super cervical dormiens, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hit geonðbræded wearþ beddum and bolstrum it was overspread with beds and bolsters, Beo. Th. 2484; B. 1240. [Dut. bolster, *m.* A shell: Kil. bolster culcita: Ger. polster, *m.* cervical: M. H. Ger. bolster, *m.* O. H. Ger. bolstar, *n.* Swed. bolster, *n.* a mattress: O. Nrs. bōlstr. *m.* a bolster.] **DER.** heáfod-bolster, hleōr-.

BOLT, es; *pl.* boltas; *m.* A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows; catapulta, Cot. 45. [Chauc. bolt; Dut. bout, *m.* Kil. bolt sagitta: Ger. M. H. Ger. bolz, *m.* O. H. Ger. bolz: Dan. bolt, *c.* O. Nrs. bolti, *m.*]

bōn [bōgan to boast] To boast; jactare:—He bōþ his sylfes swīdore micle ðonne se sēlla mon he boasts of himself much more than a better man, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mōd. 28.

bona, an; *m.* A killer; intersector:—Se wites bona the destroyer of the mind [the devil], Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 3; Cri. 264. Fugel-bona a bird killer, 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crā. 80. *v.* bana.

bond bound; ligavit, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 29; Gū. 668; =band; *p.* of bindan.

bonda, an; *m.* A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus:—Se bonda sæt the husband dwelt, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 21; 77; Th. i. 418, 24. *v.* bunda.

bonde-land, es; *n.* Bond or leased land, land held under restrictions, or on conditions expressed in writing; tributaria terra:—An abbot, Beonne gehāten, lēt Cūpbriht ealdorman x bonde-lande [x tributarium terram, vel terram x manentium] æt Swinesheāfde, mid læswe and mid mædwe, and mid eal ðæt ðæro læzi, and swā ðæt Cūpbriht geaf ðam abbote l punde ðærflore, and ilca gear ānes nihtes forme, ouðer xxx scyllinge penega; swā eac ðæt eafter his dæi scolde ðæt land ongeān into ðam mynstre an abbot, called Beonna, let to the alderman Cuthbriht ten 'bonde-lands' at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all lying thereto, and so that Cuthbriht should give to the abbot fifty pounds for it, and every year one night's entertainment, or thirty shillings in pennies; and also that after his day the land should come again to the monastery, Chr. 777; Th. 92, note 1; Cod. Dipl. 165; A. D. 786-796; Kmbl. i. 201.

bon-gār, es; *m.* [bana, ban a killer; death? gār a spear] A death-spear; letifera hasta, Beo. Th. 4066; B. 2031.

bonnan; *p.* beōnn, *pl.* beōnnon; *pp.* bonnen To summon, call together; citare, convocare:—Siō býman stefen and se beorhta segn bonnaþ sǣwla gehwylce the voice of the trumpet and the bright sign shall summon every soul, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 6; Cri. 1067. *v.* bannan.

booc-hord a library, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47. *v.* bōc-hord.

BOR. **I. a borer, gimlet**; terebra, Leo 121.

II. a lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a burin, or graving tool; scalpium rasile, Cot. 63. [Plat. baar: Dut. boor, *f.* Dan. bor, *n.* Swed. borri, *m.* O. Nrs. bor, *m.* terebra, Rask Hald.]

bora, an; *m.* [boren; *pp.* of beran to bear] One who bears or sustains the charge of anything, a ruler; qui rem aliquam gerit, gestor:—Rīces boran the rulers of the state, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 10; Sat. 500.

-bora, an; *m.* [from boren; *pp.* of beran] Often used as a termination to denote A bearer, bringer, supporter; is qui fert, gerit; as, Cæg-bora, horn-, mund-, ræd-, ræs-, segen-, sword-, tæcn-, wæg-, wæpen-, wig-, wōp-, wrōht-. *v.* -bære.

borcian; *p.* ade, ode To bark; latrare:—Hiō borcade: þancode willum it barked; thanked willingly, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 11; Rā. 84, 6. *v.* beorcan.

BORD, es; *n.* **I. a BOARD, plank**; tabula scetilis, tabula:—Bord tabula, Wrt. Voc. 63, 80. Borda gefēg a joining of boards; commissura, R. 62. Hwilon ic bordum sceal heáfodlæs behlyðed ligan sometimes I must lie on boards deprived of head, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 18; Rā. 15, 9. Wirc ðe ænne arc of aheāwenum bordum make thee an ark of planed planks, Gen. 6, 14; fac tibi arcam de lignis levigatis, Vulg.

II. what is made of a board.—A table, shield; mensa, clypeus:—Ic on wuda stonde, bordes on ende I stand upon wood, at the end of the table, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 15, 18; Rā. 85, 15, 16. Geweorþe bord odde mēse heora beforan him on grine fiat mensa eorum coram ipsis in laqueum, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 27. Scip sceal genægled, scyld gebunden, leóht bord a ship shall be nailed, a shield bound, the light shield [lit. board], Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95; Byrht. Th. 134, 67; By. 110; Fins. Th. 58; Fin. 29. He fýsde forþ fān genehe: hwilon he on bord sceāt, hwilon beorn tædde he poured forth his arrows abundantly: sometimes he shot on the shield, sometimes he pierced the warrior, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270; Beo. Th. 5041; B. 2524; Cd. 156; Th. 193, 28; Exod. 253. Ðær was borda gebrec there was clash of shields, Elen. Kmbl. 227; El. 114; Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. Berap bord forð brecostum bear shields before their breasts, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 192; 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 318. He mid bordum hēt wyrcan done wihagan he commanded to raise with the shields the fence of war, Byrht. Th. 134, 49; By. 101; Andr. Kmbl. 2412; An. 1207.

III. the board, covering or deck of a ship, the ship itself; tabulatum, stega = στέρη, constnatum, navis:—Hý twegen sceolon habban gomen on borde, in síðum ceole they two shall have pastime on board, in the spacious ship, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 5; Gn. Ex. 183. He drugaþ his ár on borde he draws his oar on board, 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Ofer ceoles bord from the vessel's deck, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862. Læd under earce bord eaforan ðine lead thy children under the covering of the ark, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333; 67; Th. 82, 4; Gen. 1357. Bord oft onfēng yða swengas the ship often received the blows of the waves, Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238. Ic wille eall acwellan ða be-ūtan beoþ earce bordum I will destroy all who shall be without the boards of the ark or all who are not in the ark or ship, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354.

IV. with the prepositions innan and utan governing the genitive case, at home and abroad; domi et foris:—Hie sibbe innan bordes gehioldon they preserved peace at home [lit. inside the boundary], Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man utan bordes wísdóm hieder on lond sohte one from abroad [lit. outside the boundary] sought wisdom in this land, Past. pref; Hat. MS. [Wyc. boord: R. Brun. bord: R. Glouc. bord, borde: Laym. bord, beord, burd: Orm. bord, borde: O. Sax. bord, *m.* Frs. boerd, bord, *m.* O. Frs. bord, *m.* Dut. bord, boord, *m.* Ger. bord, *m.* and *n.* M. H. Ger. bort: O. H. Ger. bort, borti, borto, *m.* Goth. fotu-baurd, *n.* a foot-stool: Dan. bord, *n.* Swed. bord, *m.* Icel. borð, *n.* Fr. bord, *m.* Span. It. bordo, *m.* M. Lat. bordus: Wel. bwrth, bord: Corn. bord, *f.* Ir. Gael. bord, *m.* Armor. bourz.] **DER.** bleō-bord, fāmig-, gūþ-, hilde-, hleō-, nægled-, pryþ-, wæg-, wig-, ýþ-.

borde, an; *f.* A board, table; tabula, mensa:—Fæmne æt hyre bordan geniseþ it becomes a damsel to be at her board, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 14; Gise. Ex. 64.

bord-gelāc, es; *n.* [lācan to play, sport, fly] What flies against a shield, hence,—A missile, dart; telum:—Ðý-læs ingebūge biter bordgelāc under bānlocan lest the bitter dart enter in under the skin, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 9; Cri. 769. *v.* bord II.

bord-hæbbende; *part.* [bord scutum, clypeus; habban habere, vel hebban, hæbban levare, tollere] Shield-bearing; scutum ferens, scutifer, Beo. Th. 5782; B. 2895.

bord-haga, an; *m.* [bord II. a shield, haga a hedge] The cover of

shields: clypeorum sepimentum:—Gefallen under bordhagan fallen under the cover of shields, Elen. Kmbl. 1300; El. 652.

bord-hreóða, -hreda, an; m. [bord II. a shield, hreóðan to cover, protect]. I. the cover or protection of the shield; clypei tegmen vel tutela:—Hæðne heáþum þrúngun under bordhredán the heathens thronged in heaps under the cover of shields, Andr. Kmbl. 256; An. 128; Beo. Th. 4412; B. 2203; Cd. 154; Th. 192, 23; Exod. 236. II. a shield, buckler; clypeus:—Blícon bordhredán shields glittered, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hæðdon hie ofer bordhredán beácan aræðe they had a signal reared over their bucklers, 160; Th. 198, 9; Exod. 320. Bræcon bordhredán they broke through the bucklers, Invent. Crs. Recd. 242; El. 122.

bord-rand, es; m. [bord II. a shield, rand a rim, margin] The margin or disc of a shield; scuti margo:—Biorn bordrand onswát the hero turned his shield's disc, Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559.

bord-stæp, es; pl. nom. acc. -staðu; n. [stæp a shore, bank] The sea-shore; litus:—Eágorstreámas beóton bordstaðu [bordstaðu MS.] the ocean-streams beat the sea-shores, Andr. Kmbl. 883; An. 442.

bord-paca, an; m. Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover or roof of a house, a snare; testudo, laquearium:—Bordþacan laquearii, Cot. 119.

bord-weall, es; m. A board-wall, a shield; scutorum agger, testudo, clypeus:—He bræc done bordweall he broke through the board-wall, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277; Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980.

bord-wudu, m. Shield-wood, a shield; clypei ligum, clypeus, Beo. Th. 2490; B. 1243. v. bord II.

boren borne, carried, born, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46; pp. of beran.

boren-nes, -ness, e; f. [boren born, -nes] Birth, nativity; partus, nativitas. DER. ædel-boreness.

borg a surety or pledge, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. v. borh.

borgas sureties, debtors, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21; pl. of borh.

borgen saved, protected, sheltered; pp. of borgan.

borges bryce a breaking or breach of a suretyship or pledge, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. v. borh-bryce.

borg-gylda, an; m. A usurer; fenerator, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 10.

borgian, he borgað; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed [borh a pledge, loan] To take or give a loan, borrow, lend; mutuari, commodare:—Ðam de wylle æt dē borgian, ne wyrn dū him volenti mutuari a te, ne avertas, Mt. Bos. 5, 42. Borgað se synfulla and nā gefillþ odde he ne agylt mutuabitur peccator et non solvet, Ps. Lamb. 36, 21. Borgeðon [MS. borgeðan] commodarunt, Cot. 38. [Chauc. R. Glouc. borwe: Piers P. borwen: Laym. burzen; Plat. borgen: O. Frs. borge: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. borgen: O. H. Ger. borgēn cavere: Dan. borge: Swed. borge: O. Nrs. borge fidejuberē.] DER. a-borgian.

borgiend, es; m. [part. of borgan to lend] A usurer; fenerator:—Smeáge borgiend [MS. borigiende] ealle spēða his scrutetur fenerator omnem substantiam ejus, Ps. Spl. 108, 10.

borg-wed, -wedd, es; n. Anything given in pledge, a promise; vadi-monium. v. wed, wedd.

BORH, g. borges; d. borge; acc. borge; pl. nom. acc. borgas; g. a; d. um; m. I. a security, pledge, loan, bail; fœnus:—Ic wille, dæt ælc mann sý under borge ge binnan burgum ge būtan burgum I will that every man be under security both within cities and without cities, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 6. Abere se borh dæt he aberan scolde let the borh bear that he ought to bear, L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. On his ágenon borge on his own security, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 10. Gif dū feoh to borge selle if thou give money on loan, L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 21. Be borges andsæce concerning a denial of a bail, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1.

II. a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor; fidejussor, debitor.—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of theft, homicide, witchcraft, etc.: indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with king Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Ine, v. Turner's Hist. of A. S. Bk. vi. Append. 3, ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—Sette getreówe borgas shall appoint true sureties, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21; 280, 6, 7, 8; L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 19, 20. Ge asæcþ eówre borgas ye shall search out your debtors, L. E. i. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. [Chauc. Wyc. borwe: R. Glouc. borewes, pl: Piers P. borgh: Laym. borh: Frs. borch, m: O. Frs. borh, borch, m: Dut. borg, m. and f: Ger. borg, m: M. H. Ger. borc, m.]

borh-bryce, borg-bryce, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] A pledge-breaking, violation of a bail; fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce concerning a pledge-breaking, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 7, note 10. Borh-bryce, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, note 20. Borg-bryce, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19.

borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan; p. -fæste; pp. -fæsted [borh a surety, fæstan to fasten] To fasten or bind by pledge or surety; fidejussione obligare:—Man borhfæst dam cýninge [MS. kyninge] ealle da þægnas they bound by pledge all the thanes to the king, Chr. 1051; Ing. 228, 33; Erl. 181, 5.

borh-hand, borhond, e; f. A pledge by the hand, a pledger, surety,

security; sponsor, fidejussor:—Borh-hand sponsor, fidejussor. Ælíc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 15; Wrt. Voc. 60, 50; Ælíc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 66; 9, 35; Som. 12, 32.

borhigenda, an; m. [borh a loan, ágenda a possessor] A usurer; fenerator:—Ascrudnige borhigenda ealle spēde odde æhte his scrutetur fenerator omnem substantiam ejus, Ps. Lamb. 108, 11.

borh-leás, adj. Void of security; fidejussore carens:—Gif hwā borh-leás orf hadde... agife dæt orf, and gilde xx oran if any one have cattle borhless [i. e. for which no borh has been given]... let him give up the cattle, and pay twenty oran [which at 1s. 4d. each, would make £1. 6s. 8d. in our money, v. pünd], L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

borh-wed, -wedd, es; n. Anything given in pledge; vadi-monium. v. wed, wedd.

BÓRIAN; p. ode; pp. od To BORE, to make a hole, perforate; terebrare, perforare:—Wyrn de bōrþ treów a worm that perforates wood; termes vel teredo, Ælíc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 4; Wrt. Voc. 24, 8. [Tynd. bore: Dut. boren: Ger. bohren: M. H. Ger. born: O. H. Ger. borjan, borōn: Dan. bore: Swed. borra: Icel. bora: Lat. for-are: Zend bar to cut, bore.]

born burnt; p. of beornan:—Fordonde se Godes wer stronglice innon born mid dý fyre godcundre lufan quia vir Dei igne divínæ caritatis fortiter ardebat, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 30.

bornen burnt; pp. of beornan.

borsten burst; pp. of berstan.

borþor child-birth. v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

Boructuari, -oium; pl. m. Lat. A people of ancient Germany, conquered by the Old-Saxons; Boructuari:—Ðā Swýþbyrht hæfde bisceop-hæde onfongen, he gewát to dære þeode Boructuarorum;... ac dā æfter noht langre tīde seð ylce þeod was oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, and da wæron wīde todrifene Suidberct, accepto episcopatu, ad gentem Boructuarorum secessit;... sed expugnatis non longo post tempore Boructuariis, quolibet hi, a gente Antiquorum Saxonum, dispersi sunt, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 6–11. v. Boruct-ware.

Boruct-ware; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m: Boructuari, -orum; pl. m. A people of ancient Germany, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser; Bructéri = Брукері:—Wæron Frysan, Rugine, Dene, Hune, Eald-Seaxan, Boructware sunt Fresones, Rugini, Danai, Hunni, Antiqui Saxones, Boructuari, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 16. Tacitus always mentions the Bructeri with the Tencteri.—Bructeri et Tencteri, Ann. xiii. 56; Hist. iv. 21, 77. Zeuss supposes they may have inhabited the country near the Lippe, which was called Boroctra or Borhiergo, Deut. Nachbarst. 353.

Bosan-hām, Bosen-hām, es; m. [Flor. A. D. 1114; Sim. Dunelm. 1164 Bosanham: Hovd. 1204 Bosham] BOSEHAM or BOSHAM in Sussex; in agro Sussexiensis:—Ðā gewende Swegen to his scypum [MS. scypum] to Bosanhām Swegen then went with his ships to Bosham, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 34. Gewende dā Swegen eorl to Bosenhām earl Swegen then went to Bosham, 1048; Erl. 180, 15.

BÖSG, bösig, bösih, es; m? n? An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter; a BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people, in the Midland and Northern counties. It is now [1874] more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.—They say, 'you will find it in the cow's boose,' that is, in the place for the cow's food; præsepium:—Of böse a præsepium, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 15. Of bösih a præsepium, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 15. [Frs. bos a cottage: Ger. banse, m. or f: Goth. bansts, m. a barn: Dan. baas, c: Swed. bås, n: Icel. bás, m. stabulum, præsepium bovis, Rask Hald.]

BÓSUM, bösm, es; m. The space included by the folding of the arms, the bosom, lap, breast, interior parts; sinus, gremium, pectus, interna:—Dæt ic hīg bæte on mīnum bösum, swā fōstōrmōðor dēþ cýld ut portarem eos in sinu meo, sicut portare solet nutrix infantulum, Num. 11, 12. Mīn gebēd on bösm mīnum byþ gecyrrt oratio mea in sinu meo convertetur, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13; 73, 11; 78, 12; 88, 51. Ic winde seal swelgan of sumes bösm I [i. e. a horn] shall swell with wind from some one's bosom, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 30; Rā. 15, 15; 109 b; Th. 419, 17; Rā. 38, 7; 127 a; Th. 489, 11; Rā. 78, 6. Gescype scyllan on scipes bösm make shelves in the interior [lit. bosom] of the ship, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 5; Gen. 1306; 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332; 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Ædelst. 27. Of brimes bösm from the sea's bosom, Andr. Kmbl. 887; An. 444. Dō ðīne hand on ðīne bösum. Ðā he hīg dyde on his mīnum mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum: cum misisset in sinum, Ex. 4, 6, 7. An man mihthe faran ofer his rice, mid his bösum full godes, ungederad a man might go over his kingdom, with his bosom full of gold, unhurt, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 4. Ðū ðīne mōðor bösm sylfa gesōhtes thou thyself soughtest thy mother's bosom, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 27; Hō. 110. Ðū wuldest prym bösm geþēre thou barest the majesty of glory [Christ] in thy breast, 9 a; Th. 6, 14; Crī. 84. [Wyc. bosum: Laym. bosm: Orm. bosemum: Plat. bussen, bossen: O. Sax. bösom, m: O. Frs. bosm, m: Dut. boezam, m: Ger. busen, m: M. H. Ger. buosem, buosen, m: O. H. Ger. bösam, buosam, m. sinus.] DER. fāmīg-bösm, swegl.

BÔT, *e*; *f*. **I.** *help, assistance, remedy, cure*; auxilium, remedium, emendatio, sanatio:—Hēr ys seō bōt, hū ðū meahst ðine æceras bētan here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Findest ðū ðær æt bōte and æltoewe hælo thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing, Herb. i. 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 6. Byþ hræd bōt the cure will be quick, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 11.

II. *a boot, compensation due to an injured person as damages for the wrong sustained, redressing, recompense, an amends, a satisfaction, correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance, an offering*; compensatio, emendatio, reparatio, oblatio:—Gif feaxfang geweorþ, l scætta to bōte if there be a taking hold of the hair, let there be 50 sceats for compensation, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. For bōte his synna for a redressing of his sins, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32; 5, 13; S. 632, 13. Bringaþ ænne buccan to bōte bring a kid for an offering, Lev. 4, 23, 28; L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6; Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 9. ¶ To-bōte to-boot, with advantage, moreover, besides. [Piers P. boote: Laym. Orm. bote: Plat. bote, *f*: O. Sax. bōta, *f*: O. Frs. bote, *f*: Dut. boete, *f*: Ger. busze, *f*: M. H. Ger. buoz, buoze: O. H. Ger. bōza, *f*: Goth. bota, *f*: Dan. bod, *c*: Swed. bot, *m*: Icel. bót, *f*.] DER. bric-bōt, brigs-, burh-, hād-, weofod-

bōp boasts:—He bōp he boasts, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mōd. 28; pres. of bōn.

boden, *es*; *m*? *n*? Rosemary, darnel; rosmarinus, rosmarinus officinalis, Lin. lolium:—Ðeōs wyrt, de man rosmarinum [MS. rosmarin], and oðrum naman boden, nemneþ, byþ cenned on sandigum landum this herb, which is called rosmarinus, and by another name rosemary, is produced in sandy lands, Herb. 81, 1; Lchdm. i. 184, 5. Ceōw bodenes moran chew roots of rosemary, L. M. 3, 4; Lchdm. ii. 310, 17. Ðeōs wyrt ys bodene gelic this herb is like rosemary, Herb. 149, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 6. Bodēn lolium, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 30; Wrt. Voc. 55, 35.

botl, *es*; *n*. An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus, ædes, domicilium, atrium:—Gif he him nān botl ne selþ if he do not give him an abode, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 5. Fordrife ðý botle let him be driven from the abode, 68; Th. i. 146, 8. Wæs Gūplāce botles neōð Guthlac was in need of a dwelling [lit. there was need to Guthlac of a dwelling], Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 4; Gū. 300. Pharao eode in to his botle Pharao ingressus est domum suam, Ex. 7, 22. Mīn se ēca dæl in gefeān fareþ, ðær he fægtran botles briceþ my eternal part [i. e. the soul] shall go into joy, where it shall enjoy a beautiful mansion, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 14; Gū. 354. To ðæra sacerda ealdres botle in atrium principis sacerdotum, Mt. Bos. 26, 3, 58. Cynelic botl a kingly dwelling, a palace; palatium, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16. DER. ealdor-botl, heafod-

bōt-leās; *adj.* [bōt boot, leās less] **BOOTLESS**, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated; inexcipibilis:—Ðonne sig ðæt bōtleās then is that unpardonable, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 24. Hūs-bryce is bōtleās housebreaking is unpardonable, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 6.

botl-gestreōn, *es*; *n*. [gestreōn riches, wealth] **Household property, goods, or treasure**; domesticæ opes:—Chus wæs brytta brōðrum sinum botl-gestreōna Cuth was a dispenser of household treasures to his brothers, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 32; Gen. 1621. Lamech onfeng æfter fæder dæge botl-gestreōn Lamech succeeded to the household goods after his father's day, 52; Th. 65, 32; Gen. 1075: 91; Th. 110, 3; Gen. 1930.

botl-weard, -werd, *es*; *n*. [weard a keeper, guardian] **A house-steward**; ædilis:—Hōfweard vel byriweard vel botlweard ædilis, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. Botlwerd ædilis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29.

botl-wēla, *an*; *m*. [botl a house, wēla weal, wealth] **House-wealth, a collection of houses, village**; domesticæ opes, vicus:—Ðær is botlwēla Bethlem hāten there is a village called Bethlem, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 34; Gen. 1799.

BOTM, *es*; *m*. **A BOTTOM**; fundus:—Scipes botm a ship's bottom, the keel; carina, Ælf. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 64; Wrt. Voc. 48, 3; 103; Som. 77, 112; Wrt. Voc. 56, 32. Satan on botme [ðære helle] stōd Satan stood at the bottom [of hell], Cd. 229; Th. 310, 5; Sat. 721: 18; Th. 21, 27; Gen. 330: 19; Th. 23, 18; Gen. 361. Heō to [ðæs fennes] botme com she came to the bottom [of the fen], Beo. Th. 3017; B. 1506. [Chauc. botome; Wyc. botme; O. Sax. bodom, *m*: Frs. boyem, *c*: O. Frs. boden, *m*: Dut. bōdem, *m*: Ger. M. H. Ger. bodem, boden, *m*: O. H. Ger. bodam, *m*: Dan. bund, *c*: Swed. botten, *m*: Icel. botn, *m*: Lat. fundus, *m*: Grk. πυθμήν, *m*: Ir. bonn, *m*: Gael. bonn, buinn, *m*: Sansk. budhna, *m*, the bottom, from the root budh to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom.] DER. byden-botm, tunne-

bōt-wyrpe; *adj.* Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis:—Æt bōtwyrpum þingum among pardonable things, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16.

BOX, *es*; *m*? *n*? **THE BOX-TREE**; buxus = μύγος, buxus sempervirens, Lin.:—Box buxus, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 39; Wrt. Voc. 33, 36; 79, 71. Æt dam boxe, of dam boxe at the box-tree, from the box-tree, Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14. [Chauc. box-tree: Dut. bos-boom: Ger. buchs, *m*: M. H. Ger. buhs, *m*: O. H. Ger. buhs-boom:

Dan. bux-bom: Swed. bux-bom: Lat. buxus: Grk. μύγος the box-tree or box-wood.] DER. bixen.

box, *es*; *m*? *n*? [box the box-tree] **A wooden case made of box-wood, a box**; buxum, pyxis = μύγος.—Bixen box a box made of box-wood; pyxis, Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36. Forcorfen [MS. forcaruen] box a carved box; buxum, Ælf. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. Seō hæfde box mid deorwyrpre sealfie she had a box of precious ointment, Mt. Bos. 26, 7. Ellenes blōsman gedō on box put blossoms of elder into a box, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 3. Hundteontig boxa a hundred [of] boxes, Jn. Bos. 19, 39. [Chauc. R. Glouc. box: Dut. bus, *f*: Ger. buchse, *f*: M. H. Ger. buhse, *f*: O. H. Ger. buhsa, *f*: Lat. buxum, *n*; pyxis, *f*: Grk. μύγος, *f*, a box.] DER. sealf-box.

box-treōw, *es*; *n*. **THE BOX-TREE**; buxus = μύγος:—Dis bōxtreōw hæc buxus, Ælf. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. v. box.

bracan; *p*. brōc, *pl*. brōcon; *pp*. bracen **To break, bruise or bray in a mortar, to beat up**; conterere, contundere:—Ðā sceolon beōn ele bracene then shall they be beaten up with oil, Lev. 6, 21. v. breacan.

braccas; *pl*. *m*. **Breeches**; braccæ:—Braccas on swefnum geseūn to see breeches in dreams, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. v. brēc; *pl*. brēc, brēc.

brac-hwil a glance while, a moment. v. beartht-hwil.

bracigean to dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ærare. v. bræsan.

BRÁD; *def*. se bráda, seō, ðæt bráde; *comp*. *m*. brádra, *f*. *n*. brádre, brádre; *superl*. brádst; *adj*. **BROAD, open, large, spacious, copious**; latus, expansus, amplus, spatiosus, copiosus:—Ðæt eálonð on Wiht is twelf mila brád the isle of Wight is twelve miles broad, Bd. i. 3; S. 475, 19; Ors. i. 1; Bos. 21, 4, 5, 6. Wæs his rice brád his kingdom was broad, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1831; El. 917; Beo. Th. 6296; B. 3158. Brád is bebod ðin latum est mandatum tuum, Ps. Lamb. 118, 96. Se bráda sē the broad sea, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 28; Cri. 1145; Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 11; Edm. 5: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Beōwulfe bráde rice on hand gehwearf the broad realm passed into the hand of Beowulf, Beo. Th. 4421; B. 2207. Beorn monig seah on ðæs beorhtan burg brádan rices many a chief looked on this bright city of a broad realm, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 9; Ruin. 38. Ofer Babilōne bráðum streáme we sittap we sit over the broad stream of Babylon, Ps. Th. 136, 1. On ðam bráðan brime on the broad ocean, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142. Se hearda þegn lét bráðne mēce breacan offer bordweal the fierce thane caused his broad sword to break over the shield, Beo. Th. 5948; B. 2978. Ðū scealt ðinum bréostum tredan bráde eorþan thou shalt tread the broad earth on thy breast, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 5; Gen. 907: 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Ps. Th. 118, 32; Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. He him brád syleþ lond he will give him broad land, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 75. On brád wæter on the broad water, Ps. Th. 105, 8; Salm. Kmbl. 552; Sal. 275. Ðā he healdan mihte brád swurd when he could hold his broad sword, Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: 136, 38; By. 163; Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546. Bráde synd on worulde grēne geardas in the world there are broad green regions, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 29; Gen. 510. Of ðam brád blado sprýtan ongunnan thence broad leaves began to spring, 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Engle and Seaxe ofer bráde brimu Brytene sohton the Angles and Saxons sought Britain over the broad seas, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 20, note; Ædelst. 71: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Sceolde he ða bráðan ligas sēcan he must seek the broad flames, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Hit mæg biōn syxtig mila brád, odde hwene bráðe; and midweard þritig odde bráðe it may be sixty [of] miles broad, or a little broader; and midway thirty or broader, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 21, 1, 2. Ðeah hit ælce geara sý bráðre and bráðre though it is broader and broader every year, 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22. Ic eom bráðre ðonne ðes wong grēna I am broader than this green plain, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 3; Rā. 41, 50: 111 b; Th. 426, 32; Rā. 41, 82. Ðæt býne land is easteward bráðost the inhabited land is broadest eastward, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 45. Sume hyne slōgon on his asýne mid hyra bráðum handum some smote him on his face with their open hands, Mt. Bos. 26, 67. Brád amplus, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 35. Seō sunne is swá brád swā eall eorþan ymbhwyrft, ac heō þinþ [MS. þingþ] us swýðe unbrád, forðamde heō is swíðe feorr fram úrum gesihþum the sun is as large as the whole compass of the earth, but he [lit. she] appears to us very small [lit. un-broad], because he is very far from our sight, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 8–11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 6–9. Ða steorran, ðe us lyttle þinceap [MS. þingap], synd swýðe bráðe the stars, which seem little to us, are very large, 3, 16; Lchdm. iii. 236, 14. Se deófol brohte him bráde stānas the devil brought large stones to him, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 31; Sat. 672. Byþ se niwa mōna brádra [MS. braddra] gesewen the new moon appears [lit. is seen] larger, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Ðær is bráðe lond in heofonrice there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 2; Sat. 215. Hī bebūgaþ bráðne hwyrft they shall inhabit the spacious orb, 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322: Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ðū gearwost beforan me bráðne beoð thou preparedst a copious table before me, Ps. Th. 22, 6. Ge onscéawiaþ beāgas and brád gold ye will behold bracelets and ample gold, Beo. Th. 6201; B. 3105. Ic his cynn gedō

brād and bresne *I will make his race large and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801. Brād earmbeáh *a broad or large arm-bracelet*; dextrochrium, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. [Chauc. Wyc. brod, brood: R. Glouc. brod: Laym. braed, brad, brod; Orm. brad: Scot. braid, brade: Plat. breed: O. Sax. brēd; Frs. bred: O. Frs. bred, breid: Dut. breed: Ger. M. H. Ger. breit: O. H. Ger. breit: Goth. braids: Dan. Swed. bred: Icel. breiðr: Lat. latus for platus: Grk. πλατύς: Lith. platus: Zend frath-anh breadth: Sansk. prithu broad, wide; prith to extend.] DER. un-brād-wid.

brād-æx, *e*; *f*. *A broad axe, an axe*; dolatura, dolabrum:—Brādæx dolatura, Cot. 68: dolabrum, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 65, 131; Wrt. Voc. 34, 59.

Brādan &; indecl. *f*. [i.e. latus fluvius, Hist. Eccl. Petroburg. Bardanea, Gib. Chr. explicatio 15] Broadwater; Bradanea:—Purh ān scȳr wæter, Brādan & hātte through a clear water called Broadwater, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 17; per unam pulcrum aquam, Bradanea nomine, Cod. Dipl. 984; A. D. 664; Knubl. v. 5, 3.

Brādan-ford, *es*; *d*. -forde, -forda; *m*. [brād broad, ford a ford] BRADFORD in Wilts; loci nomen vadium amplum vel latum significans, hodie Bradford in agro Wiltoniensi:—Cēnwalh gefeahat æt Brādanforda be Afne Kenwealh fought at Bradford near the Avon, Chr. 652; Erl. 26, 22.

Brādan-relic, Brādan-reolic, *es*; *m*: Brādan-reig, -eig=ig, *e*; *f*. [eig, ig an island, broad island] Flat Holme, an island in the mouth of the Severn:—Sæton hie ūte on ðam iglande, æt Brādanrelice they sat outward on an island, Flat Holme, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 19.

brāðdra broader, larger, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26, =brādra; comp. def. *m*. of brād.

brāðe; *adv*. Broadly, widely; late:—Fison brāðe bebūgeþ Pison widely encompasses it, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 23; Gen. 223; Exon. 13a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380; Ps. Th. 106, 37.

Brāden, Brāden, *es*; *m*. [Flor. Bradene: so called from its size, from brād, brād broad, open, spacious; dene, *es*; *m*. vallis, locus silvestris, v. denu] BREDON Forest, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire; silv nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie cōmon to Creccagelade, and fōron ðær ofer Temese, and nāmon, ægðer ge on Brādene, ge ðær ymbitan, eall ðæt hie gehentan mehton they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames, and took, both in Bredon, and thereabout, all that they could carry off, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 22, col. 1, 2.

brād-hlāf, *es*; *m*. [brādan to roast, hlāf bread] A biscuit, parched or baked bread; paximatum:—παξάδιον, panis torrefactus:—Brāðhlāf paximatum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 66.

brādiende; *part*. [brād broad, spread out] Stretching out, extending, reaching; amplificans, extendens, tendens:—Fram ðam heofone brādiende nider ðp ða eorþan reaching from the heavens down to the earth, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 25. *v*. brāðan.

brād-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f*. [brād broad, large, -nes, -nis, -nys -ness] BROADNESS, extent, largeness, surface; latitudo, amplitudo, facies, superficies:—Se rēdor belȳcþ on his bōsme ealle eorþan brādnysse the firmament incloses in its bosom all the extent of the earth, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27. Se wæta, gȳf hit sealt byþ of ðære sē, byþ þurh ðære lyfte brādnysse to ferscum wætan awend the moisture, if it is salt from the sea, is turned into fresh water through the extent of the atmosphere, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3, 27; Lchdm. iii. 278, 11; 280, 14. Gehērde me on tobrāðednesse oððe on brādnesse Drihten exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. Salomone forgeaf God brādnysse heortan God gave Solomon largeness [or liberality] of heart, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 29. Peōstru wæron ofer ðære niwelnisse brādnisse tenebræ erant super faciem abyssi, Gen. 1, 2. ðære eorþan brādnis wæs adrūwed exsiccata esset superficies terræ, 8, 13. Byþ ðære eorþan brādnys betweox us and ðære sunnan the surface of the earth is between us and the sun, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 8; Lchdm. iii. 240, 14. Sumes þinges brādnys the surface of something; superficies, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 48, 47. Ān wyll asprang of ðære eorþan, wætriende ealre ðære eorþan brādnysse fons ascendeat e terra, irrigans universam superficiem terræ, Gen. 2, 6.

brāðost broadest, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45; superl. of brād.

brāðre broader, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22; comp. *f*. *n*. of brād.

brād-pistel; *gen*. -pistles; *m*. A thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly; eryngium=ἑρύγγιον, eryngium maritimum, Lin:—Brāðpistel eryngion, Cot. 212.

bræc, ðū bræce, pl. bræcon broke, didst break, Mt. Bos. 14, 19; Exon. 28a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394; Cd. 32; Th. 43, 5; Gen. 686; *p*. of brecan.

bræc, *es*; *n*. [bræc; *p*. of brecan to break] A breaking, flowing, rheum, catarrh; rheuma=ῥεύμα:—Bræc rheuma, Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 21; Wrt. Voc. 19, 27. DER. ge-bræc, fyr-ge-, hræc-ge-, neb-ge-.

bræc breeches; braccæ, Som. femoralia, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63, =brēc; *pl*. of brōc, *f*.

bræc-cōðu, *e*; *f*. [bræc a breaking, cōðu a disease] The breaking or falling disease, epilepsy; epilepsia=ἐπιληψία:—Bræc-cōðu, fülle-seóc

epilepsia vel caduca vel larvatio vel commitalis, Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 20; Wrt. Voc. 19, 26.

bræce; *adj*. Breaking; violans. DER. æw-bræce, un-. *v*. brecan.

bræc-seóc; *adj*. [bræc, seóc sick, diseased] Troubled with the falling sickness, epileptic, frantic, lunatic; epilepticus, phreneticus, lunaticus:—Sum bræcseóc man becom dyder phreneticus devenit ibi, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 267, 45, MSS. B. C. DER. ge-bræcseóc.

bræc-seóðnes, -ness, *e*; *f*. Epilepsy; epilepsia. DER. bræc-seóc epileptic, frantic; -nes -ness.

bræd, bred, *es*; *m*. [=brægd, bregd from bregdan to braid, weave, twist] Fraud, deceit; fraus, dolus:—He hit dyde būtan brede [bræde MS. B.] and bigswice he did it without fraud and guile, L. Ed. 1; Th. 1. 160, 6. Ic spēce drife būtan bræde and būtan bīswice I prosecute my suit without fraud and without guile, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Bred fucus, fraus, astus, Cot. 10.

bræd plucked, drew out, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154; *p*. of bredan.

bræd, *e*; *f*: brædo, brædu; indecl. *f*. [brād broad; latus] BREADTH, width, latitude; latitudo, amplitudo:—Bīþ se arc fiftig fædina on bræðe the ark shall be fifty fathoms in breadth; quinquaginta cubitorum erit latitudo arcæ, Gen. 6, 15. On brædo his stealles latitudine sui status, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Ic on bræðu [bræde, Spl.] gange ambulabam in latitudine, Ps. Th. 118, 45. Drihten me gehyrde on heāre [=heahre, MS. hearr] bræðu exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus, 117, 5. Hī habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brædo swā mon mæg mid līðeran geworpan habet ingressum amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. [Chauc. brede: Wyc. breede: O. Frs. brede, *f*: Dut. breedte, *f*: Ger. M. H. Ger. breite, *f*: O. H. Ger. breiti, *f*: Goth. braidei, *f*: Dan. brede, *c*: Swed. bredd, *f*: Icel. breidd, *f*. breadth.] DER. hand-bræd.

bræd broad; latus, Beo. Th. 4421, note. *v*. brād.

bræðan, bræðan; to bræðanne, bræðanne; *part*. bræðende; he bræðeþ, bræð; *p*. bræðde, *pl*. bræðdon; *pp*. bræðed, bræðd, bræð [brād broad; latus].

I. v. trans. To make broad, BROADEN, extend, spread, stretch out; dilatare, propalare, expandere:—Hī heora stōwe bræðdon they broadened their places, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. He gesihþ brimflugas bræðan fedra he sees sea-fowls spread their wings, Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Ge wilniap cōwerne hlisan to bræððanne ye wish to spread your fame, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. Se wallenda lēg hine bræðde to ðam biscope the raging flame spread itself to the bishop, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Bræðdon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum the sailors spread [themselves] amongst the hills with their tents, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 1; Exod. 132. ðæt hī his naman bræðen [MS. bræðan] that they spread his name, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. Se cȳning his handa wæs upweardes bræðende wið ðæs heofones the king stretched [lit. was stretching] out his hands upwards towards heaven, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 36.

II. v. intrans. To be extended or developed, grow or rise up; dilatari, adollescere:—Leāf and gæs bræð geond Bretene leaves and grass are extended [lit. leaf and grass is extended] over Britain, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. Treó sceolon bræðan trees shall rise up, Exon. 91b; Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. [Laym. bređen: Scot. brade: Plat. bređen, bredden: O. Sax. brēðan, brēðōn: Kil. breeden: Ger. M. H. Ger. breiten: O. H. Ger. breitan: Goth. braidyan: Dan. brede: Swed. breda: Icel. breiða to broaden.] DER. ge-bræðan, geond-, ofer-, to-.

BRÆÐAN, bræðan, to bræðenne; *part*. bræðende; *p*. bræðde; *pp*. bræðed, brædd; *v. a*. To roast, broil, warm; assare, fovere:—We māgon bræðan ða þing [þingc MS.] de to bræðenne synd nos possumus assare quæ assanda sunt, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 21. Bræðan, weormian fovere, Cot. 86. Bræðende assans, Cot. 195. [Laym. bređen: Scot. brade: Plat. braden, bræñ: Frs. briede: O. Frs. breda: Dut. braden: Ger. braten: M. H. Ger. brāten: O. H. Ger. brātan assare.] DER. ge-bræðan.

bræðe, *es*; *m*. [bræðan to roast] Roasted meat; assatura:—Bræðe assura vel assatura, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 85; Wrt. Voc. 27, 15. [Dut. ge-braad, *n*: Ger. brate, *m*. caro assa: M. H. Ger. brāte, *m*: O. H. Ger. brāto, *m*. assatura.]

bræðe, *an*; *f*. The breadth; latus. *v*. lenden-bræðe.

bræðed-nes, -ness, *e*; *f*. [bræðed; *pp*. of bræðan to broaden, -nes -ness] Broadness, breadth, width, latitude; amplitudo, latitudo. DER. to-bræðednes. *v*. brādnēs.

bræðels, *es*; *m*? [bræðan to spread or stretch out] Anything spread or stretched out, a carpet, covering, garment, dress; palla, stragulum, velamentum, opertorium:—Bræðels stragulum, R. 4; Lye. DER. ofer-bræðels.

Bræðen Bredon Forest:—On Bræðene ge ðær onbūtan in Bredon and thereabout, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 23, col. 1, 2. *v*. Brāden.

bræðing, *e*; *f*. [bræðan to spread, extend] A spreading; ampliatio:—Mæg hine scamian ðære bræðinge his hlisan he may be ashamed of the spreading of his fame, Bt. 10, 9; Fox 68, 24.

bræðing-panne, *an*; *f*. [bræðan to roast, broil, panne a pan] A frying-pan; sartago, Cot. 173. *v*. bræð-panne.

bræð-isen, bred-isen, *es*; *n*. [brād, *p*. of bredan; isen, isern iron] A scraping or graving tool, file; scalprum, scalpellum:—Bræðisen scal-

prum, scalpellum, Cot. 173. Bredisern *scalpellum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28.

bræd-nys, -nyss, *c*; *f.* Broadness; latitudo. DER. to-brædnys. *v.* brādnes.

brædo *breadth, width*, Bd. I, 1; S. 474, 29; 4, 13; S. 583, 11. *v.* bræd.

bræd-panne, *an*; *f.* [brædan to roast, panne a pan] *A frying-pan*; sartago, frixorium, Cot. 115. *v.* bræding-panne.

brædre *broader*, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 21, 2, = brādre; *comp. f. n.* of brād.

brædu *breadth, width*, Ps. Th. 117, 5: 118, 45. *v.* bræd.

brægd, bregd, *es*; *m.* [brægd, *p.* of bregdan to twist, braid, weave]

Deceit, fraud; dolus, fraus. DER. ge-brægd, -bregd, nearo-. *v.* bræd.

brægd bent, Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794; *p.* of bregdan.

brægdan to modulate; modulari:—Hī gehēraþ hleoðrum brægdan ðāre fugelas they hear other birds modulate their songs, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47.

brægd-boga, *an*; *m.* [brægd, *p.* of bregdan to draw, bend, brægd deceit; boga a bow] *A drawn or bent bow, a deceitful or fraudulent bow*; arcus incurvatus vel fraudulentus:—He in folc Godes forþ onsendeþ of his brægdþogan biterne stræl he [the devil] sendeth forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow, Exon. 19a; Th. 48, 1; Cn. 765.

brægden; *adj.* [= bregden; *pp.* of bregdan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty*; dolosus:—Sendon [sendan MS.] hī Marium, ðone consul, ongean Geoworþan, ā swā lytigne, and ā swā brægdenne, swā he wæs they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugartha, as he was always so cunning, and always so crafty, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29.

brægd-wis; *adj.* [brægd deceit, wis wise] *Wise in deceit, crafty, fraudulent*; astutus, fraudulentus, dolosus:—Brægdwis bona a crafty murderer, Exon. 33b; Th. 107, 13; Gū. 58.

BRÆGEN, brægn, bragen, *es*; *n.* The brain; cerebrum, cerebellum:—Wid tobroccnum heafde, and gif ðæt brægen ūtsige, genim æges ðæt geolufe for a broken head, and if the brain appears, take the yolk of an egg, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Brægen cerebrum vel cerebellum, Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 38; Wrt. Voc. 42, 46. Brægn cerebrum, Wrt. Voc. 64, 25. Bragen cerebrum, 70, 25. Brægenes ādl the disease of the brain, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 3. On his brægn astige his unriht in verticem ipsius iniquitas ejus descendet, Ps. Th. 7, 16. [Chauc. brain: R. Glouc. brayn; Laym. brain, bragen; Plat. brægen: O. Frs. brein, brin, *n.* Dut. brein, *n.* cerebrum.]

Brægent-ford Brentford in Middlesex, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 26, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 5, col. 2. *v.* Brent-ford.

bræhtm a glimpse, glittering, twinkling, Bd. 2, 13; Whelc. 142, 23, MS. B. *v.* beartm.

bræmbel a bramble, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, note 6. *v.* brēmel.

bræmbel-brær, *es*; *m.* [bræmbel a bramble, brær, brær a brier] *A bramble-brier*; tribulus, Wrt. Voc. 285, 64. *v.* brēmel.

bræmbel-leáf, *es*; *n.* [bræmbel a bramble, leáf a leaf] *The leaf of a bramble*; rubi folium:—Nim bræmbel-leáf take bramble-leaves, Lchdm. iii. 40, 26. *v.* brēmel.

bræmel a bramble. DER. bræmel-berie. *v.* brēmel.

bræmel-berie, *an*; *f.* [bræmel=brēmel a bramble, berie a berry] *A bramble-berry*; rubi bacca:—Drince seoca of bræmelberian gewrun-gene let the sick man drink of wrung bramble-berries, Lchdm. iii. 8, 17.

brær a brier; tribulus. DER. bræmbel-brær. *v.* brær.

BRÆS, *es*; *n.* BRASS; æs:—Bræs oððe ār æs, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. [O. Nrs. bras, *n.* ferumen, soldering of iron, Rask Hald.] *v.* ār.

bræsen, bresen; *def.* se bræsna, seó, ðæt bræsne, bresne; *adj.*

I. BRAZEN, made of brass; æresus, æneus:—Bræsen oððe æren æneus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Ðū gesettest swā swā bogan bræsenne earmas mine posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35.

II. strong, powerful, bold, daring; validus, fortis, potens, procax:—Gebeáð ðā se bræsna Babilōne weard then the bold lord of Babylon proclaimed, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449.

bræsan, brasian, ic bræsig, ðū bræsst, he bræsaþ, *pl.* bræsiaþ; *p.* oðe; *pp.* oð To cover or furnish with brass, to make of brass; ærare:—Ic bræsig [MSS. C. D. brasige] æro, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39.

BRÆSNA strong, bold, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449. *v.* bræsen.

BRÆÞ, bræþ, *es*; *m.* An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BREATH; odor, odoramen:—God underfēng ðære wynsumnysse bræþ odoratus est Dominus odorem suavitatis, Gen. 8, 21. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, ðā wearp Iuianianus mid ðam bræþe ofsmorod the plaster [lit. chalk] began to smell excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the smell, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 12. Bræþ odor, Ælf. Gl. 70; Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. [Chauc. Piers P. breep; Ger. bradem, *m.* M. H. Ger. bradem, *m.* O. H. Ger. bradam, *m.*] *v.* ædm.

BRÆW, bréaw, bréag, bræg, brēgh, brēhg, *es*; *m.* An eye-lid; palpebra:—Wid piccum bræwum for thick eye-lids, L. M. I, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Ðæt biþ swiðe gōd sealf ðam men ðe hæfþ picce bræwas that will be a very good salve for a man who has thick eye-lids, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 22, 12. Unwiltig swile and atelic his eagan brēgh [bræg MS. C.]

wyrde and wemde an unsightly and fearful swelling harmed and corrupted his eye-lid, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Ða he ðā ðam feaxe onfēng ðæs hālgan heáfdes, he togesette ðam untruman brēhge cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit palpebra languenti, 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Ða gehrān he his eagan, gemētte he hit swā hāl mid ðy bræwe contingens oculum, sanum cum palpebra inuenit, 4, 32; S. 612, 7. Bræwas [brēgas, Surt.] his axiaþ oððe befinraþ bearn manna palpebra ejus interrogant filios hominum, Ps. Lamb. 10, 5; the ejelidis of hym asken the soncs of men, Wyc. Bræwas palpebrae, Wrt. Voc. 70, 41: 282, 50. Bræwas palpebrae, Ælf. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71. Gif ic selle swefnu oððe slæp eāgum minum, and bræwum [bræwum, Spl: brægum, Surt.] minum hnappunga si dederō somnum oculis meis, et palpebris meis dormitationem, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4; I shal not ȝue slep to myn eȝen, and to my eȝe lidis napping, Wyc. Ic eom wide calu, ne ic brēaga ne brūna brūcan mōste I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rā. 41, 100. Betwux oferbrūan and bræwum intercilium [=intercilia], Ælf. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 70; Wrt. Voc. 43, 4. [O. Sax. brāha, brāwa, *f.* O. Frs. ag-bre, *n.* an eye-lid: M. H. Ger. brā, *f.* O. H. Ger. brā, *n.* Icel. brās, *f.* an eye-lid: Lat. frons, *f.* the forehead, brow: Grk. ὀφρύς, *f.* the eye-brow: Sansk. bhru, *f.* an eye-brow, the brow.] DER. ofer-bræw. *v.* brū.

bragen the brain, Wrt. Voc. 70, 25. *v.* brægen.

BRAND, brond, *es*; *m.* I. a BRAND, fire-brand, torch; titio, torris:—Brand titio vel torris, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 76; Wrt. Voc. 27, 6. Brand titio, Wrt. Voc. 82, 55; Glos. Epnl. Recd. 163, 42. Bæron brandas on bryne blācan fyres they bare fire-brands into the burning of the bright flame, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Se ād wæs æghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum the funeral pile was heaped around on every side with fire-brands, Exon. 74a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581.

II. a burning, flame, fire; incendium, flamma, ignis:—Brond þecep hīs the burning tōwers the house, Exon. 59a; Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hæfde landwara lige befangen, bæle and bronde he had enveloped the land-inhabitants in flame, with fire and burning, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322. Reoþe meowle, seó hyre bearn gesiþ brondas þeccan the woman weeps, who sees the flames covering her child, Exon. 87b; Th. 330, 7; Vy. 47. Ða beagas sceal brond fretan fire shall consume the rings, Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014; Exon. 19b; Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. He his sylfes ðær bān ge-bringeþ, ða ær brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde it [the Phoenix] brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound, Exon. 60a; Th. 217, 21; Ph. 283. Ða fynd poliap helle to-middes brand and brāde ligas the fiends suffer fire and broad flames in the midst of hell, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325. Hý hine ne móston bronde forbærnan they could not consume him with fire, Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Brondas læcaþ on ðam deópan dæge fires shall flare on that awful day, Exon. 116b; Th. 448, 23; Dóm. 58. Bronda of fires, Beo. Th. 6302; B. 3161; Exon. 116a; Th. 445, 25; Dóm. 13. Bronda beorhtost brightest of fires or lights, the sun, 93b; Th. 350, 17; Sch. 65.

III. metaphorically from its shining, A sword [hence the Eng. to BRANDISH]; ensis:—Ic geān Eādmunde minum [minon MS.] brēder ānes brandes I give to Edmund my brother one sword, Th. Diplm. 559, 24. Ðæt hine nō brond ne beadmēcas bitan ne meahthan that no sword nor battle-falchions might bite it, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. [Chauc. bronde a torch; Laym. brond, brand a sword; Plat. brand, *m.* Frs. brān, *c.* gladius: O. Frs. brond, brand, *m.* a fire-brand: Dut. brand, *m.* a burning, fire: Ger. brand, *m.* titio, torris, ensis: M. H. Ger. brant, *m.* O. H. Ger. brant, *m.* titio, torris: Dan. brand, *m.* f: Swed. brand, *m.* a fire-brand, fire: Icel. brandr, *m.* l. a brand, fire-brand; *ii.* the blade of a sword.]

brand? Beo. Th. 2045, note; B. 1020, note; an error of the copyist for bearn a son.

brand-hāt, brond-hāt; *def.* se-hāta, seó, ðæt-hāte; *adj.* [brand II. a burning, hāt hot] Burning hot, very hot, ardent, passionate; ardentissimus, vehemens, fervidus:—Brandhāta niþ weóll on gewitte ardent malice boiled in their mind, Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Born in bréostum brondhāt lufu ardent love burned in his breast, Exon. 46b; Th. 160, 2; Gū. 937.

brand-hord ardent treasure; ardens thesaurus. *v.* brond-hord.

brand-isen, *es*; *n.* [brand II. a burning, isen iron] A BRANDING-IRON, a tripod; andena, tripes:—Brandisen andena vel tripes, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 77; Wrt. Voc. 27, 7; 82, 54. [Dut. brandijzer, *n.* O. Dut. brandijser fulcrum focarium, Kil: Ger. brandeisen, *n.* cauterium.] *v.* Du Cange, vol. i. col. 187, Andena.

brand-rād, *e*; *f.* [rād I. a rod] A branding-rod; andena, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 4. [O. Frs. brondrad: O. Dut. brandroede.]

brand-stæfn the shining prowed. *v.* brond-stæfn.

brang, brong, *pl.* brungon brought; *p.* of bringan.

brant, bront; *adj.* High, deep, steep, difficult; altus, arduus:—Ðæt ðū us gebrohte brante ceole, heā horscipe, ofer hwæles ēdel, on ðære mægpe that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe, Andr. Kmbl. 545-549; An. 273-275. Ðe brontne ceól ofer lagustræte lædan cwoðmon who came leading

a high keel over the water-street, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ymb brontne ford oþer the deep ford, 1140; B. 568. Lēton ofer fifelwæg scrīdan broute brimþisan they let the high ships go over the ocean-wave, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. [Wrt. Provnc. brant steep: Dan. brat steep: Swed. brant precipitous: Icel. brattr steep.]

bran-wyrt, *e*; *f*. A bilberry shrub; vaccinium:—Branwyrt vaccinium, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 73; Wrt. Voc. 30, 25. *v*. brun-wyrt II.

brasian, brasigan, ic brasige I cover with brass; æro, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39, Bodelian copy, C. D. *v*. brasian.

brassica, *an*; *m*. Colewort, cabbage; brassica, *æ*, *f*.—Wyrtas sindon beiste bēte and mealwe and brassica beet and mallow and cabbage are the best herbs, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 1.

BRASTL, *es*; *m*. A noise, brustle, rustle, creak, crackle, burning? crepitus, strepitus, fractio, arsis? Som. [Ger. brassel, prassel, gepassel, *n*. a crackling noise.] *v*. brastlung.

brastlian, brastligan, to brastlienne, brastlignenne; *part*. brastliende, brastlignende; he brastlap; *p*. ode; *pp*. od [berstan rumpi, frangi] To BRUSTLE, rustle, crackle, make a noise, murmur; crepare, crepitare, strepere, murmurare:—Beggan to brastlienne þunor thunder began to crackle, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Ðæt treōw brastliende sǿh to ðam hǿgan were the tree fell crackling towards the holy man, ii. 508, 33. Brastlignende mid brandum crackling with fire-brands, ii. 140, 16. Ge begeāton þeōsterfulle wununga alylled mid brastlignendum ligum ye have obtained dark dwellings filled with crackling flames, i. 68, 5. Se þuner oft egeslice brastlap thunder often crackles fearfully, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. ii. 280, 13. [Laym. brastlien: Ger. M. H. Ger. brasteln: Swed. prassla to crackle.]

brastlung, *e*; *f*. A BRUSTLING, rustling, creaking, breaking, crashing; strepitus, crepitus, fractio:—Hig tobrācon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge they broke the pitchers with great crashing, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treōwa rustling of trees, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35; Greg. Dial. I, 2.

bratt A cloak; pallium:—Forlēt hǿgl oððe bratt remitte pallium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [Prov. Eng. bratt a child's pinafore: Chauc. bratt a coarse mantle, rag: Wel. brat a rag: Gael. brat a mantle, apron, cloth.]

brēac enjoyed, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44; *p*. of brūcan.

BREÁD, bréod, *es*; *n*. A bit, fragment, morsel, BREAD; buccella, panis:—Æfter ðæt bréad þu buccellam, Jn. Lind. War. 13, 27, 30. Hi ge-ēton ðæt bréad mancaverunt panem, 6, 23. [Chauc. brede: Wye. breod, brede: Piers P. breed: R. Brun. R. Glouc. brede: Laym. bred: Orm. bræd: Plat. brood, *n*: O. Sax. brōd, *n*: Frs. braed, *n*: O. Frs. brad, *n*: Dut. O. Dut. brood, *n*: Ger. brot, *n*: M. H. Ger. brōt, *n*: O. H. Ger. brōt, *n*: Dan. Swed. bröd, *n*: Icel. brauð, *n*. Bréad is first used in a compound word in Anglo-Saxon, *v*. beó-bréad. It was first used as a separate word in the Lindisfarne Gospels, about A. D. 946-968, and bréod in the Rushworth, John 13, 27, A. D. 901-1000. Bréad and bréod there signify a morsel. In John 6, 23, Lindisfarne and Rushworth, it signifies bread, panis.] DER. beó-bréad.

brēag an eye-lid:—Bréaga palpebrarum, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rā. 41, 100. *v*. brēaw.

breahm, brehtn, beahrtm, beorhtn, byrhtn, *es*; *m*. A noise, tumult, sound, cry; fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor, vociferatio:—Ðā wearp breahm hæfen then a noise was raised, Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 1; Gū. 233. Breahmtum stigeþ a tumult rises, 83 b; Th. 314, 25, note; Mōd. 19. Breahmtum hwurfon ymb ðæt hāte hūs hæpne leode the heathen people surrounded that hot house with cries, 55 a; Th. 195, 25; Az. 161: 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. [O. Sax. brahtum, braht, *m*: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. braht, *m*: Dan. brag, *n*: Swed. Icel. brak, *n*.] DER. breccan to break.

breahm a shining, moment, glance, an atom; scintillatio, atomus:—Breahmt atomus, Cot. 36: 100. *v*. beahrtm brightness.

breahmtum-hwæt; *adj*. Swift as the twinkling of an eye; celer ut oculi nictus:—Ðec ligetta hērgen, blāce, breahmtum-hwate may the lightnings praise thee, pale, swift as the twinkling of an eye, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. *v*. berhtum-hwæt.

breard, *es*; *m*. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything:—To brearde heofnes ad summum celi, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. *v*. brerd.

bréat destroyed, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713; *p*. of bréotan.

bréatan, ic bréate, ðū bréatest, brýst, he bréateþ, brýt, *pl*. bréataþ; *p*. bréot, *pl*. bréoton; *pp*. bréaten To break, demolish, destroy, kill; frangere, conterere, necare:—Hi hálge cwelmdon, bréoton [breoton MS.], bōccræftige [bōccræfte MS.] bærndon gecorene they slew the holy, destroyed the book-learned, burned the chosen, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16. DER. a-bréatan. *v*. bréotan.

brēaw, *pl*. bruwon brewed; *p*. of bréowan.

brēaw an eye-lid, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71: Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. *v*. brēaw.

brēaw-ern, *es*; *m*. A brewing-place, brew-house; coquina cerevisiae, Grm. ii. 338, 1:—Brēawern aporleriterium, forte apolyterium, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 17.

brec, *es*; *n*. A breaking, crash, noise; fractio, fragor, strepitus. DER. ge-brec, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-. *v*. breccan.

brēo the breech, breeches, L. M. I, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3; R. Ben. 55; *acc*. *s*. and *nom*. *pl*. of bróc, *f*.

brecan, *an*; *m*. A breaker; violator. DER. æw-brecan, wider-. *v*. breccan. BRECCAN; *ic* brece, ðū bricest, bricest, he briceþ, briceþ, *pl*. brecaþ; *p*. ic, he bræc, ðū bræce, *pl*. bræcon; *pp*. brocen. I. *v*. trans.

1. to BREAK, burst, violate, break or burst through; frangere, confringere, rumpere, perfingere, perrumpere:—Læt se hearda Higelāces þegn brādne mēce breccan ofer bordweal the fierce thane of Higelac caused his broad sword to break over the shield, Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980; Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 10; Rā. 5, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504; Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Hit þurh hrōf wadeþ, briceþ boldgetimbru it goeth through the roof, breaketh the timbers of the house, 825; Sal. 412; Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 8; Rā. 66, 4. Se Hælend bræc ða hlāfas Iesus fregit panes, Mt. Bos. 14, 19; 15, 36; Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511: 3138; B. 1567. Ne brācon hī nā his sceancan non fregerunt ejus crura, Jn. Bos. 19, 33. Swā swā hæt tigelen ðū bricst hī tanquam was figuli confringens eos, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Seó wiht, gif hió gedýgeþ, dūna briceþ the creature, if it escape, will burst the hills, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rā. 39, 6. Him egsa becom ða dēma duru in helle bræc dread came over them when the judge burst the doors in hell, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe, he him abolgen wurpeþ if they break [violate] his commandment, he will be incensed against them, 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. Ðū mīn bibod bræce thou didst break my commandment, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394. Bræc se here ðone friþ the army broke [violated] the peace, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 16: 921; Erl. 106, 6. Heó Alwaldan bræc willan she broke [violated] the Almighty's will, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 34; Gen. 599. Yldran usse in oferhygdom ðin bibodu brācon our forefathers in pride broke thy commandments, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 13; Az. 19; Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299. Gif hwā his āþ brece, bēte swā dōmbōc tǿce if any one break his oath, let him make amends as the doom-book may teach, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Ðæt ænig mon wære ne bræce that any man should not break the compact, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Biōþ brocene āpsweord eorla the oaths of the warriors will be broken, 4132; B. 2063. He læteþ inwītþān breccan ðone burgweal he lets the shafts of treachery break through the town-wall, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mōd. 38. Ic hwilum æðelfæsten brece sometimes I break through a land-fastness, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rā. 72, 23. Se storm and seó stronge lyft brecaþ brāde geseccat the storm and the strong blast shall break through the broad creation, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. Eáðweard bræc ðone bordweal Edward broke through the wall of shields, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277. Brācon bordhreóðan [they] broke through the wall of shields, Elen. Kmbl. 243; El. 122. Leóht lyftedoras bræc the light burst through the aerial dwellings, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251.

2. to press, force, urge; urgere:—Lufian hine fyrwet bræc Iulianan desire urged him to love Iuliana, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 14; Jul. 27; Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247; Beo. Th. 470; B. 232: 5562; B. 2784.

3. to rush into a place, take a place by storm; in locum irrumpere, expugnare:—Siddan he for wlence beorgas bræce since he for pride rushed into the mountains, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 29; Gū. 180. Cwom [MS. cuom] feorþe healf hund scipa on Temese mūþan, and brācon Contwara burg and Lundenburg three hundred and fifty ships came to the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London by storm, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34.

II. *v*. intrans. 1. to break or burst forth, make a noise or crash; erumpere, prorumpere, crepare, fremere:—Geseah stream breccan of george [he] saw a stream burst forth from the mount, Beo. Th. 5085; B. 2546. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brecaþ pleasant waters burst forth from the turf of the earth, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67. Swōgāp windas, blāwāp breccende, beahrtma mæste winds shall howl, crashing blow, with greatest of sounds, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951.

2. to sail; navigare:—Sealcū ceól gestigan, and breccan ofer bæþweg thou shalt ascend a ship, and sail over the sea [lit. bath-way], Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223; Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum we sail over the sea in ships [lit. sea-horses], Andr. Kmbl. 1025; An. 513.

III. *v*. reflex. Toretch; screece:—Gebræc he hine seócene, and ongan hine breccan to spíwenne he feigned himself sick, and began retching to spew, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. [Wye. breke, breck: Piers breken: R. Glouc. breke: Laym. breken: Orm. breccen: Plat. broeken, breken: O. Sax. brekan: Frs. brekke: O. Frs. breka: Dut. breken: Ger. brechen: M. H. Ger. brächen: O. H. Ger. brechan: Goth. brikan: Dan. brække: Swed. bråka, brücka: Icel. braka to creak.] DER. a-breccan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, þurh-, upa-: brec, mælum, ung; æ-, ge-, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-: breca, breoca, æw-, wider-: brece, hlāf-ge-, breccidil, una-: brech, edor-: bræc, -cōðu-, seóc-, seócnas; ge-, fyr-ge-, hræc-ge-, neb-ge-: bræce, æw-, un-: brice, bruce, æw-, āþ-, bān-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, fyl-, ge-, griþ-, hād-, hūs-, lah-, mund-, sām-, wed-: breahmt: broc, scip-ge-, un-.

brece, *es*; *n*. A bit, morsel, piece; frustum, buccella. DER. hlāf-gebrece. *v*. breccan.

Brecenan-mere, *es*; *m*. [Bd. Britanmere: Flor. Bricenamere: Hunt. Brecanammere: Hovd. Bricenamere] Brecknock, the capital of

Brecknockshire in South Wales; Brechinia. Gibson says,—Ad secundum circiter milliaria a Brecknock in Wallia conspiciunt Brecknockmere. Arx autem quam in nostris Annalibus Æthelfreda dicitur expugnasse, fuit, opinor, apud ipsum Brecknock, Chr. explicatio, p. 16, col. 1.—Sende Æðelfræd fyrd on Wealas, and abraec Breccanmere Æthelfred sent a force into Wales, and took Brecknock by storm, Chr. 916; Th. 190, 35.

brecendlic, *adj.* [brecende, *part.* of brecan to break, -lic] Breakable; fragilis. DER. un-abrecendlic.

brēc-hrægel, -hrægl, *es*; *n.* [brēc breeches, *pl.* of brēc, *f*; hrægel a garment] A sort of garment; lumbare, diplois = διπλοῖς.—Him si abrogden, swā of brēc hrægle [mid twyfealdum mente, Spl.], hiora sylfra sceamu operiantur [aperiantur?] sicut diploide confusione sua, Ps. Th. 108, 28.

brec-mæslum, *adv.* [brece a bit, piece; mæslum, *dat. pl.* of mæl, *n.*] By bits, piecemeal; minutatim, Mone B. 1819.

breccp, *e*; *pl. nom.* breccpa; *f.* [breccan to break] A broken state, fracture, used figuratively of mental contrition, grief; fractio, ærumma:—Dæt was wræc micel wine Scyldinga, mōdes breccpa that was great wretchedness to the friend of the Scyldings, his mind's griefs, Beo. Th. 344; B. 171. DER. edor-breccp.

breccung, *e*; *f.* [breccan frangere] A breaking; fractio:—On breccunge brēdes in fractiōne panis, Lk. Rush. War. 24, 35.

brēd, *es*; *pl. nom.* acc. brēdu; *n.* A surface, plank, board, table, tablet; superficies, tabula, tabella:—Disse eorþan ymbhwyrft is, wið ðone heofon to mettanne, swilce ān lytel pricu on brādan brede the circumference of this earth is, compared with the heaven, like a little point on a large surface, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Breda piling vel fōr on to perscenne a joining of planks or a floor to thrash on; area, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Hī bāron anlicnyssse Drihtnes on brede afægde and awritene they bore the likeness of the Lord figured and drawn on a board; ferebant imaginem Domini in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Lytle hūs of brēdan [= bredum] small houses with tables, eating-houses, taverns; tabernæ vel gustaria, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 12; Wrt. Voc. 37, 7. Ic bæc ða stānenan brēdu, on ðam wæs ðæt wedd, ðe Drihten wið eow gewæp accipere tabulas lapideas, tabulas pacti, quod pepigut uobiscum Dominus, Deut. 9, 9. [Dut. berd, *n*: O. Dut. bred, *n*: Ger. bret, brett, *n*: M. H. Ger. brēt, *n*: O. H. Ger. bret, *n*.] DER. wex-bred.

brēd deceit, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. *v.* brād.

brēd broad, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. *v.* brād.

brēdan; *ic* brede, *dū* brīst, brīst, he brit, bret, *pl.* brēdaþ; *p.* bræd, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden, bređen. I. to weave, braid, knit, join together, draw, pluck; plectere, nectere, vibrare, gladium stringere:—Ic brede nett plecto, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 8. Ic brede me max plecto mihi retia, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Beadohrægl broden on brēostum læg the armour [lit. war-garment] joined together lay on my breast, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552: 3100; B. 1548. Byrhtnōþ bræd bill of scēde Byrhtnōth drew his battle-axe from its sheath, Byrht. Th. 136, 36; By. 162. Hīg brudon up heora ancraþ they drew up their anchors, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Swoerd ær gemealt, forbarn broden mæl, wæs ðæt blōd to ðæs hāt the sword had already melted, the drawn brand was burnt, so hot was the blood, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616. Se bræd of ðæm beorne blōdigne gār he plucked the bloody dart from the chief, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154. II. to change, vary, transform; vertere, variare, transformare:—Simon bræd his hiw ætforan ðam cāsere, swā ðæt he wearp færlīce geþuht cnaþa, and eft hārwenge Simon changed his appearance before the emperor, so that he suddenly seemed a boy, and again a hoary man, Homl. Th. i. 376, 11. Hæden cild biþ gefullod, ac hit ne bret nā his hiw wiðūtan, ðeah ðe hit beo wiðinnan awend a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. DER. a-bredan, æt-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, oþ-, to-, upa-, ūta-, wid-. *v.* bregdan.

brēdan to roast, broil, warm, Cot. 86. *v.* brædan.

brēdan to make broad, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, M8. Cot. *v.* brædan.

brēd-būr a bed-chamber, Hymn Surt. 34, 30: 103, 17. *v.* brýd-būr.

brēden; *adj.* Broad; latus:—Seuerus geworhte weall of turfum, and brēdenne [breden M8: bred weal, col. 1: bred weall, col. 2] ðar on ufon, fram sē to sē Severus made a wall of turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 22, col. 3. *v.* brād.

brēdende; *adj.* [part. of brēdan] Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus:—Sendon [MS. sendan] hī Marius, ðone consul, ongeān Geoweorþan, ā swā lytigne, and ā swā brēdende, swā he was they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugartha, as he was always so cunning, and so crafty, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29; notes, p. 24.

brēd-guma a bridegroom, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 9, 15. *v.* brýd-guma.

brēding-panne, *an*; *f.* [brēdan to roast, panne a pan] A frying-pan; sartago, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. *v.* brēding-panne.

brēdi-panne, brēding-panne, *an*; *f.* [brēdan to roast, panne a pan] A frying-pan; sartago:—Brēdi-panne [MS. brēdi-panne] sartago, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 30. Brēding-panne sartago, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. *v.* brēd-panne.

brēd-isern a graving iron, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28. *v.* bræd-isern. brēg an eye-lid, Ps. Surt. 131, 4; Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 18. *v.* bræw. brega; *m.* A governor, ruler, prince; imperator, princeps:—Dā se brega mæra geladade leof weorud when the great prince assembled the dear company, Exon. 142; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. *v.* brego.

brēgan, brēgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brōga fear, terror] To give fear, frighten, make afraid, terrify, astonish; terrere, pavescere, stupefacere:—Hī sē-ýða swýðe brēgaþ the sea-waves greatly frighten them, Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135. ðeah hī me swā brēgdon, ne dorston hī me gehrīnan though they frightened me so, they durst not touch me, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 45. Ne beo ge brēgede fram ðam ðe ðone lichaman ofsleap be ye not afraid of those who slay the body, Lk. Bos. 12, 4: 21, 9. Hý hine brēgdon they terrified him, Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 4; Gū. 536. Ne biþ he brēged mid ænigum oðan he will not be terrified with any dread, Herb. 73, 2; Lchdm. i. 176, 4. We hī scylen manian and brēgean we should admonish and frighten them, Past. 53, 8; Hat. MS. Sume wif us brēgdon some women astonish us, Lk. Bos. 24, 22. DER. a-brēgan, ge-.

brēgd, brēgda fear, terror, dread. *v.* brōga, brēgnes.

BREGDAN, brēdan, *ic* bregde, *dū* bregdest, he bregdeþ, *pl.* bregdaþ; *p.* brægd, *pl.* brugdon; *pp.* brogden, bregden. I. *v. a.* To move to and fro, vibrate, cast, draw, drag, change, bend, weave; vibrare, vibrare gladium, jactare, stringere, trahere, nectere, plectere:—Git mundum brugdon ye vibrated with your hands, Beo. Th. 1033; B. 514. Dæt hie ne mōste se synscaða bregdan that the sinful spoiler might not draw them, 1419; B. 707; Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gū. 648. Ic underbæc bregde nebbe I draw my face backwards, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 6; Rā. 87, 8. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ feond be ðam feaxe the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair, Salm. Kmbl. 200; Sal. 99. Saga, hwā mec bregde of brimes fædmum say, who drew me from the bosom of the ocean, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 18; Rā. 3, 13. Sæ-rōfe ārum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. ýþborde] neāh brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars, 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Crā. 57. *Brægd beadwe heard feorh-genidil the fierce warrior dragged the mortal foe, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539; 1593; B. 794. Brugdon hæleþ of scæðum sword the warriors drew their swords from their sheaths, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Næfre hie ðæs sellice leodum bregdaþ let them never so strangely change with colours, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Bleóm bregdene changing in colours, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23. Seæl mæg nealles inwitnet oðrum bregdan a kinsman should not weave a net of treachery for another, Beo. Th. 4341; B. 2167. Ic gefrægn sunu Wihtstānes beran brogdne beadu-sercean I heard that Wihstan's son bore his weaved war-sark, 5503; B. 2755. Ðær was on eorle brogden byrne there was on the man the woven mail-shirt, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257; Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 11; Ph. 602. Bregden fedrum woven with feathers, 60 a; Th. 219, 13; Ph. 306; Ps. Th. 138, 9. II. *v. n.* to turn into; se vertere in aliquid:—Hī brugdon on wyrmes bleó they turned into the hue of a worm, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 30; Gū. 882. [Wyc. R. Glouc. breide: Scot. brade: O. Sax. bregdan: O. Frs. brida: L. Ger. breiden: Q. H. Ger. brettan: Icel. bregða.] DER. a-bregdan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, upa-, ūta-.

Bregent-ford Brentford in Middlesex, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 28, col. 1. *v.* Brent-ford.

brēg an eye-lid, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. *v.* bræw.

brēg-nes, -ness, *e*; *f.* [brēgan to give fear] Fear, terror, dread; terror:—Brēgnessa [MS. bregues] ðine hý gedrēfdon me terrores tui conturbaverunt me, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 17.

BREGO, bregu, brega, brego; *indecl. m.* A word chiefly used by poets, denoting A leader, governor, ruler, prince, king, Lord; imperator, princeps, rex, Dominus:—Se beorna brego a leader of men, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 11; Jud. 254. Norþmanna bregu the leader of North men, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Ædelst. 33. Brego engla the ruler of angels, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 7; Gen. 181. Brego moncynnes ruler of mankind, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 86; Met. 20, 43. Babilōne brego the king of Babylon, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 6; Dan. 256. Se brega mæra the great prince, Exon. 14 a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. Beorna brego the king of men, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. [Icel. bragr, *m. vir primarius, princeps.*]

brego-riçe, *es*; *n.* [brego a governor, ruler, king; riçe a region, kingdom] A kingdom; regnum:—Se wæs Babylōnes bregorices fruma he was the founder of the kingdom of Babylon, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 21; Gen. 1633.

brego-stól, brego-stól, *es*; *'m.* [brego a ruler, prince, king; stól a stool, seat, throne] A prince's stool or chair, a throne, a prince's dominion, kingdom; principis sella, thronus, regnum:—He him gesealde bold and bregostól he gave him a habitation and a princely seat, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196; 4729; B. 2370. He hāmes niošan lét ðone bregostól he left the kingdom to visit his home, 4767; B. 2389. Bregostól, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209.

brego-weard, *es*; *m.* [brego a ruler, prince; weard a guard, keeper] A royal guard, prince, lord; princeps, dominus, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 13; Gen. 2747; 106; Th. 140, 26; Gen. 2333.

bregu a leader, ruler, prince, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Ædelst. 33. v. brego.

brégyd made afraid, frightened, Lk. Foxe 12, 4 = bréged; pp. of brégan.

bréhng an eye-lid, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. v. brēw.

brēhtn, es; m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry; fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—*Ða com hælepa præat . . . weorodes brehtme then came the troop of heroes . . . with the tumult of a host*, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. v. breahntn a noise.

brehtnian To make a noise or cracking; crepare, Cot. 202.

brehtnung, e; f. A noise, clattering, cracking; crepitus, Cot. 49.

brēman; part. brēmende; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [brēma celebrated] To celebrate, solemnise, make famous, have in honour; celebrare, honorare:—*Ðæt hie ðæt hālige gerýne brēman mægen that they may celebrate the holy mystery [i. e. the sacrament]*, L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. *Á brēmende ever celebrating*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. We dec, hālig Drihten, gebēdum brēmaþ we celebrate thee, holy Lord, in our prayers, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 17; Dan. 406; Menol. Fox 186; Men. 94. Bodiaþ and brēmaþ beorhtne geleáfan preach and make famous bright belief, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 21; Cri. 483. DER. ge-brēman.

brēmbel a bramble, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 23. v. brēmel.

brēmbel-æppel, es; m. Bramble-fruit, blackberry; rubi pomum, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 26; 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

brēmbel-rind, e; f. [brēmbel a bramble, rind rind, bark] Bramble-rind; rubi cortex:—*Genim brēmbel-rinde take bramble-rind*, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 11. v. brēmel.

brēmber a bramble, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. v. brēmel.

brēmbas brambles, Homl. Th. i. 18, 17; pl. of brēmbel. v. brēmel.

BRĒME, brýme; def. se brēma, seó, ðæt brēme; comp. brēmra; sup. brēmest, brýmst; adj. Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous, notable, BRIM, glorious, esteemed; celeber, clarus, illustris, famosus, nótus, cognitus:—*Og was brēme cýning on Basane Og was a celebrated king in Basan*, Ps. Th. 135, 21; Menol. Fox 80; Men. 40. *Ðæt is hēalíc dæg, bēntid brēmu that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication*, 148; Men. 75. *Dis is anlicnes ðæs brēmestan mid ðām burgarum in ðære ceastre this is the image of the most celebrated amongst the inhabitants in the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1435; An. 718. *Beowulf was brēme Beowulf was renowned*, Beo. Th. 35; B. 18; Cd. 177; Th. 222, 13; Dan. 104. *Ða wearp se brēma on móde blife then was the illustrious one blithe in mind*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57. *Ne hýrde ic biseop brēmran I have not heard a more illustrious bishop*, Menol. Fox 205; Men. 104. *Bēc syndon brēme books are famous*, Salm. Kmbl. 473; Sal. 237. *Salomon was brēmra, deáh ðe Saturnus sumra hæfde bōca cēga Salomon was the more famous, though Saturn had the keys of some books*, 366; Sal. 182. *Fram gebýrtdie brēmes Cýninges from the birth-time of the glorious King [Christ]*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 20; Edg. 12. *Hí Rómāna brýmste wæron they were the most esteemed of the Romans*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. [Northumb. brōme clarus.]

brēme; adv. Famously, notably, gloriously; famose, solemniter, gloriose:—*Is his miht ofer middangeard brēme gebledsod his might is gloriously blessed throughout the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3434; An. 1721.

BRĒMEL, brēmbel, brēmbel, brēmber, es; m. A BRAMBLE, brier, blackberry bush; tribulus, vepres, rubus fruticosus, Lin.:—*Herba rubus [erusti MS. = rubus fruticosus], ðæt is brēmel [brēmbel MS. H.] the herb rubus, that is bramble*, Herb. cont. 89; Lchdm. i. 34, 21. *Genim ðās wyrte ðe man brēmel [brēmbel MS. H.] nemneþ take this herb which a man calls bramble*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 9. *Brēmela vepres*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 23. *Brēmlas vepres*, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15; Gl. 48; Som. 65, 52; Wrt. Voc. 33, 48. *Abraham geseah āne ram betwux ðām brēmelum be ðām hornum gehæft Abraham vidit arietem inter vepres harentem cornibus*, Gen. 22, 13. *Pornas and brēmela heó asprid ðe spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi*, 3, 18; Homl. Th. i. 432, 34. *Wid útwerce, brēmbel ðe sien begen endas on eorþan for dysentery, a bramble of which both ends are in the earth*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 30. *Seó eorþe sylf ðe þornas and brēmbas the earth shall give thee thorns and brambles*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 17. *He rom geseah brēm-brum fæstne he saw a ram fast in the brambles*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. [Chauc. brember: Wyc. brembil, brimbil; Plat. brummel-beere, f. Dut. braam, m. a bramble; braam-bézie, f. a blackberry; Kil. braeme, breme rubus; Ger. brom-beere, f. a blackberry; O. H. Ger. brāma, f; brāmo, m; brāmal, n; Dan. brambær, n; Swed. brombär, m.] DER. heop-brēmel.

brēmel-æppel bramble-fruit, blackberry. v. brēmel-æppel.

brēmel-berie a bramble-berry. v. brēmel-berie.

brēmel-brēr a bramble-brier. v. brēmel-brēr.

brēmel-leáf the leaf of a bramble. v. brēmel-leáf.

brēmel-rind bramble-rind. v. brēmel-rind.

brēmel-pyrne, an; f. [brēmel a bramble, pyrne a thorn] A bramble-thorn, bramble-bush; rubus:—*On middan āne brēmelpyrnan de medio rubi*, Ex. 3, 2, 4.

brēmen; adj. Illustrious, glorious; illustris, gloriosus:—*Brēmen*

Dryhten the glorious Lord, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 4; Az. 116: 55 a; Th. 194, 21; Az. 142. v. brēme.

Bremes burh; gen. burge; dat. byrig; f. BRAMSBURY or Bramsby, Lincolnshire; urbis vel arcis nomen in agro Lincolnensi:—*Hēr, A. D. 909, Æðelflæd getimbrode Bremes burh in this year, A. D. 909, Æthelfled built Bramsbury, Chr. 909; Th. 183, 30, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 910, Æðelflæd getimbrode ða burh at Bremes byrig in this year, A. D. 910, Æthelfled built the fortress at Bramsbury, 910; Th. 184, 11, col. 2.*

brēmlas brambles, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15; pl. nom. of brēmel.

bremman; part. bremmende; p. de; pp. ed To rage, roar; rudere, fremere:—*Bremman rudere*, Cot. 192. *Bremmende rudens*, 192.

Bremme fremuit, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 33, 38. [Frs. brimie, brimme; Dut. brommen; Kil. bremmen; Ger. brummen; M. H. Ger. brimmen; O. H. Ger. bremen; Lat. fremere; Grk. βρέμειν.]

brēmra more illustrious, Salm. Kmbl. 366; Sal. 182; comp. of brēme.

brēncþ brings, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; 3rd pers. pres. of brengan.

brēneþ burns, Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, = berneþ; 3rd sing. pres. of bernan.

brengan; ic brenge, ðu brengest, bringst, he brengeþ, brengþ, brencþ, pl. brengað; p. ic, he brohte, ðu brohtest, pl. brohton; pp. broht; v. a. To bring, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry; ferre, afferre, offerre, proferre:—*Ðæt gear mōt brengan blōsma the year may bring blossoms*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 22. *He brengēþ æfter segetorht sunne he brings after him the heavenly-bright sun*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 46; Met. 29, 23. *Eorpe sió cealde brengþ wæstma fela the cold earth bringeth many fruits*, 20, 201; Met. 20, 101. *Brencþ brings*, 13, 120; Met. 13, 60. *Wæter and eorþe wæstmas brengað water and earth produce fruits*, 20, 150; Met. 20, 75. *Nū scineþ ðe leóht, ðæt ic from Gode brohte now the light shineth, which I brought from God*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615. *Ðu brohtest thou broughtest*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hō. 80: 121 a; Th. 464, 12; Hō. 86. *Gabriel brohte Gabriel brought*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 18; Cri. 336: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 12; Exod. 259. *Áras brohton the messengers brought*, Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996. *Ða he hæfde ær him to wífe broht whom he had formerly married [lit. he had formerly taken to himself for a wife]*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30. DER. æt-brengan; forþ-brengan, ge-, ofer-, onge-, ongeán-

brengnes, -ness, e; f. An offering; oblatio:—*Onsægednissa and brengnesse ðu nolde sacrificia et oblationem noluit*, Ps. Spl. T. 39, 9.

breunning a burning; crematio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

Brent-ford, Bregent-ford, Brægent-ford; gen. -fordes; dat. -forde, -forda; m. [Brent the river Brent, ford a ford: Brenford, Sim. Dun: Brendeford, Hunt.] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the river Brent flows into the Thames; oppidum in agro Middlesexie, in sinu quodam ubi se in Tamesin effundit Brent fluvius:—*Eádmund cýng ferde ofer Temese at Brentforda king Edmund went over the Thames at Brentford*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 4, col. 1: 281, 26, col. 1.

brenting, es; m. A ship; navis:—*Hf brentingas ofer flōda genípu feorran drifaþ they drive ships from afar over the mists of floods*, Beo. Th. 5607; B. 2807.

breóð a bit, morsel, bread, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 27. v. bréad.

breodian; p. ode; pp. od To cry out; vociferari:—*He breodap he cries out*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mōd. 28.

breodwian; ic breodwige, ðu breodwast, he breodwaþ, pl. breodwiaþ; p. ode; pp. od To prostrate; prosternere:—*Beóþ ða gebolge, ða ðec breodwiaþ, tredap ðec and tergap they are enraged, they will prostrate thee, will tread and tear thee*, Exon. 36 b; Gú. 258. DER. a-bredwian.

breogo a ruler, prince, king, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. v. brego.

breogo-stól a throne, kingdom, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209. v. brego-stól.

BRĒÓST, es; n. I. the breast of man or beast; pectus:—*Ðæt mine bréost wereþ that defends my breast*, Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. *On bréostum læg lay on my breast*, 1109; B. 552. *He beót his bréost percutiebat pectus suum*, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. *Blif on bréostum mild in the breast [stomach]*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656. *Ðu gæst on ðinum bréoste super pectus tuum gradieris*, Gen. 3, 14.

II. the breasts; ubera:—*Ða bréost ðe ðu suce ubera quæ suxisti*, Lk. Bos. 11, 27. *Ða bréost ðe ne siction ubera quæ non lactaverunt*, 23, 29. *Ðær wearp Alexander þurhscten mid āne flān underneodan oðer bréost there Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27.

III. the breast as the seat of the vital powers, of the feelings, and of the affections, The heart, mind, thought; pectus, cor, mens:—*Drihtnes wæs bām on bréostum byrnende lufu in both their breasts there was the burning love of the Lord*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 191. *Hwædre he in bréostum ða git hērede—in heartan—heofonfices weard nevertheless he still in his breast—in his heart—honoured the guardian of heaven's kingdom*, Andr. Kmbl. 102; An. 51. *Mæg ðin mōd wesian blife on bréostum thy mind may be blithe in thy breast*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 28; Gen. 751. *Beoran on bréostum blife geþohtas to bear in our breasts blithe thoughts*, 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. *Adame innan bréostum his hyge hwyrfd Adam within his breast changed*

his mind, 33; Th. 44, 27; Gen. 715. Ðū ūra breōsta āna aspyrigend eart tu nostrorum pectorum solus investigator es, Hymn. Surt. 33, 21. Dēma dū ætbiſt smēgan dāda breōstes judex aderis rimari facta pectoris, 36, 20. Gefyll mid heofonlicre gyfe ðe dū gesceōpe breōst imple superna gratia quæ tu creasti pectora, 92, 9. [Chauc. Wyc. brest: R. Glouc. breste: Laym. breoste: Orm. brest: Plat. borst, bost, f: O. Sax. briost, breost, n: Frs. boarst, m. f: O. Frs. brust: Dut. Kēl. borst, f: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. brust, f: Goth. brusts, f: Dan. bryst, n: Swed. bröst, n: Icel. brjóst, n.] DER. byled-breōst, fore-

breōst-bân, es; n. [breōst the breast, bân a bone] The BREAST-BONE; pectoris os, pectusculum, Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 25; Wrt. Voc. 44, 11. breōst-bedern, es; n. The breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, the breast, chest; pectoris conclave vel cubile, i.e. pectus intimum, thorax = θώραξ:—Fōran-bodig vel breōstbedern [MS. beden] thorax [MS. torax], Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

breōst-beorh, -beorg, es; m. A breast-defence, breast-plate; pectoris tutamen. DER. breōst, beorg.

breōst-cearu, e; f. [breōst II. the heart, mind, cearu care] The care of the heart, anxiety, grief, sorrow; ægritudo, mæror:—Ic bitre breōst-ceare gebeden hæbbe I have suffered bitter grief, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 7; Seef. 4: 115 b; Th. 444, 9; Kl. 44.

breōst-cōfa, an; m. [breōst the breast, the heart, mind, cōfa a cave, chamber] The breast-chamber, breast, heart, mind; pectoris cubile, pectus, uber, cor, animus:—Under breōstcōfan sub pectore, Wanl. Catal. 48, 43. Ðū eart hiht mīn fram breōstcōfan mōdor mīnre tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris mee, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. He wæs ðe bliðra on breōstcōfan he was the blither in his heart, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 64; Met. 9, 32: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 19; Gen. 574; Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 22; Wand. 18.

breōst-gebeorh, -geborh; gen. -gebeorges; m. [breōst, gebeorh a defence] A defence for the breast, hence a defence generally, bulwark, tower; propugnaculum, Cot. 152.

breōst-gehygd, e; f: es; n. [breōst II. the heart, mind, gehygd thought, meditation] The thought of the heart or mind, a thought; cordis vel animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Ðæt wæs gingeste word breōstgehygdum that was the last word from his mind's thoughts, Beo. Th. 5628; B. 2818; Andr. Kmbl. 1994; An. 999.

breōst-geþanc, -geþonc, es; m. [breōst II. the heart, mind, geþanc thought] The thought of the heart or mind, a thought; cordis vel animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Annania dec, and Azarias and Misaēl, Metod, dōmige, breōstgeþancum Hananiah and Azariah and Mishaēl glorify thee, O God, in their minds' thoughts, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 5; Dan. 400. Breōstgeþoncum, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 8; Fā. 33.

breōst-gewædu; pl. n. [breōst I. the breast, gewæde a garment, clothing] A covering for the breast, corselet; pectoris vestimentum, lorica:—Gehwearf in Francna fædm feorh cynynges, breōstgewædu, and se beah somod the king's life fell into the power of the Franks, his corselet, and his collar also, Beo. Th. 2426; B. 1211: Beo. Th. 4330; B. 2162.

breōst-hord, es; n. m. [breōst II. the heart, mind, hord a hoard, treasure] The breast's treasure, the thought, mind, heart; pectoris thesaurus, cogitatio, mens, cor:—Op-ðæt wordes ord breōst-hord purhbræc until the point [or issue] of the word broke through his mind, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. Him on ferhþe grēow breōst-hord blōdreōw in his mind there grew a bloodthirsty thought, Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55.

breōst-hyge, es; m. [breōst, hyge, hige the mind] The breast-thought; pectoris cogitatio, Andr. Elen. Grm. xxxix. v. hyge, hige.

breōst-līn, es; n. [breōst, līn linen] A breast-linen or bandage, breast-cloth; pectoralis fascia, Cot. 89.

breōst-loca, an; m. [breōst, loca an inclosure] The breast-inclosure, the mind; pectoris clausura, mens:—Swefen he onfōn ne meathe in his breōstloca he could not contain the dream in his mind, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 7; Dan. 167; Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250.

breōst-net, -nett, es; n. [breōst, net a net] A breast-net, covering for the breast, breast-plate; pectorale reticulatum, thorax:—Him on eaxe læg breōstnet broden on his shoulder lay the braided breastplate, Beo. Th. 3100; B. 1548: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 24; Exod. 236.

breōst-rocc, es; m. [breōst, rocc clothing] Breast-cloth; thorax:—Breōstrocc thorax, Cot. 163. Stīde and ruge breōstroccas [MS. breōst-rocces] stiff and rough breast-clothes; renones, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 114; Wrt. Voc. 40, 24.

breōst-sefa, an; m. [breōst the breast, sefa the mind] The mind or heart in the breast, the mind, heart; mens vel cor in pectore, mens, cor:—Arāred wearþ beornes breōstsefa the mind of the man was exalted, Elen. Kmbl. 1606; El. 805: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Ic onsende in breōstsefan bitre geþoncas I send into his mind bitter thoughts, 71 b; Th. 266, 28; Jul. 405.

breōst-toga, an; m. A breast-leader; pectoris dux:—Sumra hæfde bald breōst-toga bōca cāga the bold chief had the keys of some books, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184.

breōst-wære, es; n? A breast-pain, the asthma, short windedness;

pectoris dolor vel morbus, forsan asthma, Lye, = ἄσθμα short breath, a panting. v. wære.

breōst-weall, es; m. [breōst, weall a wall] A wall as high as the breast, a rampart, defence; structura in muris ad pectus alta, munimentum, propugnaculum, Cot. 199.

breōst-weorþung, e; f. [breōst, weorþung a honouring] A breast-decoration, an ornament; pectoris decoratio, ornamentum:—Nalles he Fres-cyninge breōstweorþunge bringan mōste he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king, Beo. Th. 5001; B. 2504.

breōst-wylm, es; m. The fountain of the breast, a breast, teat, emotion of the breast, grief; pectoris fons, uber, pectoris æstuatō, ærumna:—Ðū eart hiht mīn fram breōstwylmum mōdor mīnre tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris mee, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. He ðone breōstwylm forberan ne mihte he could not restrain the emotion of his breast, Beo. Th. 3758; B. 1877.

BREÖTAN; ic breōte, dū breōtest, breōtst, brýtest, brýst, he breōteþ, breót, brýteþ, brýt, pl. breótap; p. ic, he breát, dū brute, pl. bruton; pp. broten; v. a. To bruise, break, demolish, destroy; conterere:—Hergas breótap break idols, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 26; Cri. 485. Heremōd bréat boigen-mōd eaxlgesteallan Heremod in angry mood destroyed his bosom friends, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713. [O. H. Ger. bretōn cadere: Dan. bryde: Swed. bryta: Icel. brjóta.] DER. a-breótan. v. bréatan.

Breoten, e; f. Britain; Britannia, Bd. I, 17; S. 484, 26. v. Bryten. breōdan; ic breōde, dū breōdest, brýst, he breōdeþ, brýþ, pl. breōdap; p. breáþ, pl. brūdon; pp. broden To ruin, destroy; perdere. DER. a-breōdan. v. bréatan.

Breoton Britain, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 8. v. Bryten.

breōtūn destroyed, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16, = breōtōn; p. pl. of bréatan.

BREÖWAN; ic breōwe, dū breōwest, brýwst, he breōweþ, brýwþ, pl. breōwap; p. breáw, pl. bruwon; pp. browen, ge-browen To brew; cerevisiam coquere:—Ne biþ ðær nānig ealo gebrowen mid Estum there is no ale brewed by the Esthonians, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 22, 17. Ne dranc he nānes gemencgedes wētan, ne gebrowenes he drank not of any mixed or brewed fluid, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. [Dut. brouwen: Ger. brauen: M. H. Ger. briuwen: O. H. Ger. briuwan: Dan. brygge: Swed. brygga: Icel. brugga.] DER. twy-browen.

BRÉR, es; m. A BRIER, the bramble; tribulus, rubus fruticosus:—Genim brér ðe hiopan on weaxap take a brier on which hips grow, L. M. I, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. Sindon brurgūnas brērum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] the city-dwellings are overgrown with briars, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. [Chauc. Wyc. brece: Orm. breres, pl. Northumb. breer, m: Fr. bruyère heather: O. Fr. bruyère: M. Lat. bruarium a heath, barren land rough with brambles and bushes, Du Cange.] DER. bræmbel-brér, hind-brér.

BRERD, breord, beard, briord, es; m. A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot or vessel, a shore, bank, brink; labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Hig gefylðon ða ðp done brerd impleverunt eas usque ad summum, Jn. Bos. 2, 7. Ofēr brūnne brerd over the dark brim, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 8; Rā. 27, 9. Bredr vel ofēr crepido, Ælf. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 81; Wrt. Voc. 54, 25. Stæþ vel bredr labrum, margo, vel crepido, 106; Som. 78, 44; Wrt. Voc. 57, 25. To brearde heofnes ad summum cæli, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. [Wyc. breorde: Laym. breorde: Orm. bredr: O. H. Ger. brart, brort, m. prora, ora, labrum, margo, limbus: Icel. broddr, m. a spike: Sansk. bhṛishṭī, f. a spike.]

bresne; adj. Strong, powerful, bold; potens:—Ic his cynn gedō brād and bresne I will make his race wide-spread and powerful, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801: 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. bræsen II.

bret varies, changes; 3rd pres. of bredan:—Hæden cild biþ gefulod, ac hit ne bret nā his hiw wiðūtan, ðeāh ðe hit beó wiðinnan, awend a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. v. bredan II.

Bret-, Bryt- a Welshman. v. Bret-walas. Bret-walda, Bryt-land.

Breten Britain, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. v. Bryten.

Bretenan-mere, es; m. The British mere or lake, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire; loci nomen apud Cambrenses, Som. v. Breccenan-mere.

brēþ breath, Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. v. brāþ.

brēder to a brother; fratri, Lk. Bos. 12, 13; dat. of brōdor.

Bret-land, es; n. Britain:—On Bretlande in Britain, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 2. v. Bret-, Bryt-land.

bretta, an; m. A steward, lord, the Lord; dispensator, dominus, Deus:—Līfes Bretta Lord of life, Ps. C. 50, 122; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 122. v. brytta.

Brettas Britons, Chr. Th. 4, 4, col. 1; also Bretons, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. v. Bryttas.

brettne a steward; dispensator. v. bryttne.

Bret-walas; pl. m. The Britons of Wales; Walli:—Cynric ða Bret-walas gefliemde Cynric routed the Welsh, Chr. 552; Th. 28, 39, col. 1.

Bret-walda, an; m. A ruler of the Saxons in Britain, the chief Saxon king in England; Saxonum in Britannia rex supremus. Turner and Lappenberg suppose that the Bretwalda was elected by the other Saxon kings and by the collected nobility and other electors in Britain, because

Hunt. lib. ii, about A. D. 1148, says, 'Omnia jura regni Anglorum, reges scilicet et proceres et tribunos in ditioe sua tenebat.'—Ecgbryht was se eahteda cyning, se ðe Bretwalda was Egbert was the eighth king, who was the Bretwalda, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 21, col. 1.—There does not appear to be any historical evidence that the Bretwalda denoted any special title or office. The word is given in this alphabetical order because it occurs once in the Chronicle, and is thus written by historians; however, its more correct form appears to be brýten-walda, *q. v.*

bric- a bridge [=bricg], found in the compound bric-bôt, *q. v.*
brica, an; *m. A breaker*; ruptor. DER. æw-breca, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

bric-bôt, *e*; *f. A repairing or restoring of a bridge*; pontis restitutio vel instauration:—Bricbôta aginne man georne let a man diligently begin the reparings of bridges, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31; v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24.

brice, bryce, *es*; *m. [from briceþ, brycþ, pres. of brecan to break]* A breaking, rupture, fracture, fragment, violation, breach; fractio, ruptura, fractura, fragmentum, violatio:—Hig hine oncedwón on hlāfes brice cognoverunt eum in fractione panis, Lk. Bos. 24, 35. We witon ful georne, ðæt to miclan bryce sceal micel bôt nýde id compertum est nobis, immanis ubi facta est ruptura, ibi opus esse, ut large resarciatur, Lupi Serm. i. 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 30. Ne sý bānes bryce let there not be a fracture of a bone, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 32; Gū. 670. Gefēg ðas bricas to ānsūndnyse join these fragments to soundness, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7, 9. Hī gegaderodon ða bricas they gathered the fragments, i. 182, 22. Wæron seofan spyrtañ afyllede mid ðām bricum seven baskets were filled with the fragments, ii. 396, 9; i. 190, 4, 11. Ðæs borges bryce a violation or infraction of the pledge or security, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. [Plat. brāk, *m. Frs. brak, m. f. O. Frs. breke, m. f. Dut. breuk, f. Dan. bræk, brök; Swed. brak, n. Icel. brak, n. a fraudulent purchase of land*: like Ger. ge-brechen, *n. vitium*; bruch, *m. a breaking, breach*, from Ger. brechen, *a. Sax. brecan to break.*] DER. æw-bryce, -bryce, āþ-, bān-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freols-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hād-, hūs-, lah-, mund-, sām-, wed-.

brice use, service:—God hīg geseoþ eallum mannum to brice God created them for the use of all men, Deut. 4, 19. v. bryce.

brice; *adj. Useful*; utilis:—Dæg byþ eallum brice day is useful to all, Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. bryce.

bricest, he briceþ breaketh, he breaks, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 10; Ph. 504; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of brecan.

bricg, *e*; *f. A bridge*; pons:—He hēt ða ofermetan bricge mid stāne gewyrcañ he ordered a very large bridge to be built with stone, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 11. v. brycg.

Brig, Brycg, *e*; *f. [Sim. Dun. Brige: Hovd. Briges: Matt. West. Briggēs].* I. *Brighenorth in Shropshire*; oppidum in agro Salopiensi:—Æðelfræd ða burh getimbrede æt Brice Æthelfræd built the fortress at Brighenorth, Chr. 912; Th. 186, 10, col. 2; 187, 10, col. 1.

II. *Bruges in Belgium*; Brugæ, Flandriæ emporium:—Heo com to Brice begeondon sē she came to Bruges beyond the sea, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 7. Fērde Swegen lūt to Baldewines lande to Brice Sweyn went out to Baldwin's land to Bruges, 1045; Erl. 170, 11; 1046; Erl. 175, 6; 1052; Erl. 181, 20; 1052; Erl. 182, 4.

bricg-bôt, *e*; *f. A repairing of a bridge*; pontis instauration:—Bricg-bôta aginne let the reparings of bridges be begun, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27. v. brycg-bôt.

bricg-geweorc, *es*; *n. BRIDGE-WORK, the construction or reparation of a bridge*; pontis opus, pontis constructio vel instauration:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming. 104, Lye. Turner's Hist. of A. S. App. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 539, 8vo. 1823. v. brycg-geweorc.

Brigc-stôw, *e*; *f. [Bricstowa, Flor: Brigestou, Bristou, Hunt: Brycestoue, Sim. Dun: Brikestow, Bristohw, Hovd: Bristow, Kni: brycg a bridge, stôw a place] BRISTOL in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire*; Bristova in finibus agrorum Glocestrensis et Somersetensis:—Hig ferdon to Brigcstôwe they went to Bristol, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 18.

bricg-weard, *es*; *m. [bricg a bridge, weard a keeper, guardian] A keeper or defender of a bridge*; pontis custos vel defensor:—Hī ðær bricgweardas bitere fundon they found there the stern defenders of the bridge, Byrht. Th. 134, 16; By. 85.

bricsian; *p. ade To profit*; prodesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6. v. brýcian.

bricst, he bricþ thou shalt break, he shall break; confringes, confringet, Ps. Spl. 2, 9; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of brecan.

bricst shalt eat; edes, Gen. 3, 19; pres. and fut. of brúcan.

brid, bridd, *es*; *m. The young of any of the feathered tribe*; pullus:—Earnes bridd an eagle's young, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Þurh briddes hād through the state of a young bird, 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Ðæt hīg ofrrunge sealdon twegen culfran briddas ut darent hostiam duos columbæ pullos, Lk. Bos. 2, 24; Lev. 1, 14; Ps. Spl. 83, 3. On swealwan bridda magan in the maw of the young ones of a swallow, L. M. 3, 1; Lechdm. ii. 306, 7. Hit sculon beon micle briddas it should be big young ones, L. M. 3, 1; Lechdm. ii. 306, 14. Hrefnes briddum

corvi pullis, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [Chauc. brid, bryd: Wyc. Piers P. brid: Orm. bridd: O. Nrs. burdr, m. Kask, burðr, m. Vigf. parius.]

brid a bride; sponsa. v. brýd.

brid-bletsung, *e*; *f. A marriage-blessing*; nuptialis benedictio:—Man ne môt sillan him briddletsunge they [priests] may not give them the marriage-blessing, L. Ælf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 33.

brid-būr a bedchamber. v. brýd-būr.

briddas the young of any of the feathered tribe; pulli. v. brid.

BRIDEL; *gen. bridles*; *m. A BRIDLE*; frenum:—Bridel bagula? Ælf. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 46; Wrt. Voc. 21, 35. Bridles midl a bridle's middle, a bit; camus, 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22; Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 26; Hick. Thes. i. 135. On hælftre and bridle ceacan heora gewriþ in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. He ðæne bridel of ateah he took the bridle off [his horse], Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, note 34. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel he regulates the bridle, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. Mid his bridle with his bridle, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45, 57, 157; Met. 11, 23, 29, 79; 24, 73; Met. 24, 37. He ðæt gewæaldledr forlæt dara bridla he shall let go the rein [lit. governing leather] of the bridles, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 151; Met. 11, 76. Drihten welt callra gesceafta mid ðām briddum his anwealdes the Lord governs all creatures with the bridles of his power, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. [Chauc. bridel, bridle: Wyc. brydil, bridel: Dut. breidel, m: Kil. breydel: O. H. Ger. brittil, m. a bridle.]

bridels, *es*; *m. A bridle*; frenum:—On bridels dōn to put on a bridle, Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: 2367; El. 1185: 2396; El. 1199. v. bridel.

bridels-hring, *es*; *m. A bridle-ring*: in freno annulus:—Ðæs cyninges sceal mearh midmum geweorpod, bridelshringum the king's horse shall be adorned with bits, with bridle-rings, Elen. Kmbl. 2385; El. 1194.

bridel-pwangas; *pl. m. Bridle-thongs or reins*; freni:—Ic wyrc bridelþwangas [MS. bridelþwangas] facio frenos, Coll. Monast. Wrt. 9, 9.

bríd-gifu, *e*; *f. [bríd = brýd a bride, gifu a gift] A marriage-portion, dowry*; dos:—Deós brídgifu hæc dos, Ælf. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 12, 1.

bridles of a bridle, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22; *gen. of bridel*.

bridlian; *p. ode*; *pp. od [bridel a bridle] To BRIDLE, curb, rule*; frenare. DER. ge-bridlian.

brig a bridge, Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 19. v. bricg, brycg.

brigd, *es*; *n. [bregdan to change] A change, variety*; varietas:—Ðæs deores hwi brigda gehwæs wundrum lixþ the animal's hue of every variety wondrously shines, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 9; Pa. 26. [Icel. brigði, *n. a change.*]

briht bright, Lk. Hat. 11, 34, Lye. v. bryht, beorht.

brihtan; *p. brihte*; *pp. brihted [briht = beorht bright] To brighten*; illuminare. DER. ge-brihtan. v. beorhtian.

briht-lice; *adv. Clearly, brightly*; clare, splendide:—Ðæt he brihtlice eall geseah ut videret clare omnia, Mk. Skt. Hat. 8, 25. v. beorht-lice.

BRIM, brym, *es*; *n. m. Surf, the sea, ocean, surface of the sea*; æstus aque, mare, pelagus = πέλαιος, æquor:—Brim sceal sealt weallan the salt sea shall foam, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45; Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: 3147; An. 1576: Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Beateþ [MS. beatap] brim staðo [MS. staðo] the sea beats the shores, Andr. Kmbl. 991; An. 496. Wæs brim blode fāh the sea's surface was stained with blood, Beo. Th. 3192; B. 1594: 1699; B. 847. Ic of fædmum cwom brimes I came from the bosom of the sea, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rā. 11, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: Beo. Th. 5599; B. 2803. On ðam bradan brime on the broad ocean, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142: Elen. Kmbl. 505; El. 253: Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Brimo fædniaþ [MS. fædmæd] in castra gehwære the seas surround [them] in every city, Elen. Kmbl. 1941; El. 972. Ealle him brimu blōdige puhton all the waters seemed bloody to them, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572: Ps. Th. 106, 28: Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. Cealde [MS. ceald] brymmas cold seas, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. Engle and Sexe becōmon ofer brāde brimu Angles and Saxons came over the broad seas, Chr. 937; Th. 208, 5; Ædelst. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 1037; An. 519. [Icel. brim, *n. surf, the sea*: Sansk. bhram to agitate, fluctuate.]

brim-ceald, -cald; *adj. [brim, ceald cold] Cold as the water of the sea, ice-cold*; frigidus ut aqua maris, frigidissimus, gelidus:—Fenix brimcald beorgeþ the Phoenix tastes the ocean-cold [water], Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. Water wynsum of ðære moldan tyrf brimcald breapþ pleasant waters, sea-cold, break forth from the turf of the earth, 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67.

brim-clif, *es*; *n. [brim, clif a cliff, rock] A sea-cliff*; marinus scopolus:—Ða lifende land gesāwon, brimclifu blican, beorgas steāpe the voyagers saw land, the sea-cliffs shine, steep mountains, Beo. Th. 449; B. 222.

brim-farop? *es*; *n. [brim, farop the shore] The sea-shore*; maris litus:—Bebūgaþ brādne hwyrtf ðþ ðæt brimfarop [MS. brimfaro] they

shall inhabit the spacious orb unto the sea-shore, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 17; Dan. 322.

brim-flód, brym-flód, es; *m.* [brim, flód *a flowing, flood*] *The sea's flowing, the ocean-flood, sea*; maris fluctus, cataclysmus = καταικλυσμός, mare:—Heofonsteorran būgaþ bráðne hwearft ǝþ brimflóðas the stars of heaven encircle the spacious orb unto the ocean floods, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 30; Az. 38. Brymflód cataclysmus, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23; Cot. 50.

brim-fugel; *gen.* fugles; *m.* [brim, fugel *a bird, fowl*] *A sea-fowl, sea-gull*; marina avis:—He gesihþ badian brimfugas he sees sea-fowls bathe, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47.

brim-gæst, -giest, es; *m.* [brim, gæst *a guest*] *A sea-guest, sailor*; marinus hospes, nauta:—Biþ hláð brimgiesta breahm the sailors' noise is loud, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 9; Rā. 4, 25.

brim-hengest, es; *m.* [brim, hengest *a horse*] *A sea-horse, ship*; marinus equus, navis:—Hi brimhengest bringeþ to lande the ship brings them to land, Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum we sail over the sea in ships, Andr. Kmbl. 1026; An. 513.

brim-hlæst, e; *f.* [brim, hlæst *a burden*] *The sea's burden, fishes*; maris onus, pisces:—Brīcaþ brimhlæste and heofonfugla enjoy fishes and fowls of heaven, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 10; Gen. 200.

brim-lād, e; *f.* [brim, lād *a way, path*] *The path of the sea, sea-way*; maris via:—Ic in brimlāde biðan sceolde I must remain on the sea's path, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 27; Seef. 30. Ðe brimlāde teah who came the sea-way, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051.

brim-līðende; *part.* [brim, līðende; *part.* of līðan *to go, sail*] *Sea-faring*; per æquora navigans:—Se beoþ abeáð brimlīðendra he declared the threats of the sea-faring [men], Byrht. Th. 132, 37; By. 27. Hie ymb brontne ford brimlīðende ne letton they have not hindered sea-faring [men] about the deep ford, Beo. Th. 1141; B. 568.

brim-man, -mann, es; *m.* *A seaman, sailor*; nauta:—Brimmen wōdon the seamen proceeded, Byrht. Th. 140, 29; By. 295. Brimmanna, *gen.* pl. 133, 12; By. 49.

brim-nesen, e; *f.* [brim, nesen *to be saved from*] *A safe sea-passage*; per æquora iter saluum:—Gif hie brimnesen settan mōsten if they should make a safe sea-passage, Elen. Kmbl. 2006; El. 1004.

brim-rād, e; *f.* *The sea-road, the sea*; maris cursus, mare:—Geofon swaðrode, brimrād gebāð the ocean subsided, the sea-road stopped, Andr. Kmbl. 3172; An. 1589; 2255; An. 1264.

brim-stréam, brym-stréam, es; *m.* [brim, stréam *a stream, river*], *I. the sea's current, ocean-stream, the sea, ocean*; maris fluctus, mare, oceanus:—Ic on brimstréame spræc worda worn I spake many words on the ocean-stream, Andr. Kmbl. 1806; An. 905. Beóton brimstréamas the sea-streams dashed, 477; An. 239. Ic eow ferian wille ofer brimstréamas I will convey you over the seas, 695; An. 348; Beo. Th. 3825; B. 1910. *II. a rapid stream, river*; fluvius rapidus, amnis:—Humbran eá, bráða brimstréam Humber's river, broad rapid stream, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 38, col. 1, 2, 3.

brim-pisa, an; *m.* -pise, an; *f.* [brim, -pisa, -pise *a noise*] *A ship*; navis:—He brimpisan æt sæs faroþe sēcan wolde he would seek a ship on the sea-shore, Andr. Kmbl. 3313; An. 1659. Lēton ofer fifelwæg scridan bronte brimpisan they let the high ships go over the ocean, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238.

brim-wisa, an; *m.* [brim, wisa *a leader, guide*] *A sea-leader, leader of sailors*; per maris æstum dux, nautarum dux:—Abreót brimwisan, brýð aheorde he slew the sea-leader, set free his bride, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930.

brim-wudu; *m.* [brim, wudu *wood*] *Sea-wood, a ship*; maris lignum, navis:—Brimwudu scynde leóht to hyðe the light ship hastened to the port, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 5; Gū. 1305. Meahte gesiðon breacan ofer bæþweg brimwudu he could see the ship sail over the sea, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244.

brim-wylf, e; *f.* [brim, wylf *a she-wolf*] *A sea-wolf*; marina lupa. An epithet applied to Grendel's mother:—Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæðe the sea-wolf had destroyed him, Beo. Th. 3202; B. 1599.

brim-wylm, es; *m.* [brim, wylm *astus*] *The sea's surge*; maris æstus:—Brimwylm onfeng hilde rince the sea's surge received the man of war, Beo. Th. 2993; B. 1494.

bring, es; *m.* [bringan *to bring*] *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice*; sacrificium, holocaustum:—Ðū onfehst bringas acceptabis holocausta, Ps. Trin. Camb. 50, 20. DER. on-bring.

BRINGAN; *part.* bringende; *ic* bringe, bringe, ðū bringst, he bringeþ, bringeþ, bringeþ, *pl.* bringaþ; *p.* ic, he brang, brong, ðū brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen; *v. a.* To BRING, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry; ferre, adducere, ducere, producere, offerre, proferre:—Hwær is ðæt tiber, ðæt ðū bringan þencest where is the gift which thou thinkest to bring? Cd. 140; Th. 175, 7; Gen. 2891; Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 23; Cri. 1059. Ic ðe þisenda pegna bringe I will bring thee thousands of warriors, Beo. Th. 3663; B. 1829; Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 22; Rū. 9, 5. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald winter brings weather

excessively cold, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 117; Met. 11, 59; 11, 125; Met. 11, 63. Regn wolcen bringeþ a cloud brings rain, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Seó eorpe westmas bringeþ the earth produces fruits, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. His bodan bringaþ his angels bring, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 28; Gen. 510: 221; Th. 286, 24; Sat. 357. Bring us hælo lif bring us a life of health, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 11; Cri. 150. He ða býsene from Gode brungen hæðe he had brought the mandates from God, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651: 176; Th. 221, 3; Dan. 82. [Chauc. R. Brun. R. Glouc. bringe: O. Sax. brengian, bringan; Frs. bringe: O. Frs. branga, bringa; Dut. brengen; Kil. brenghen; Ger. M. H. Ger. bringen: O. H. Ger. bringan; Goth. briggan.] DER. ge-bringan, onge-, to-, þurh-.

brinnan; *p.* bran, *pl.* brunnon; *pp.* brunnen To burn; ardere. DER. on-brinnan. *v.* beornan.

briorð, es; *m.* *A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything*; labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Geflydon ða to briorde impleverunt eas ad summum, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 7. *v.* breðr.

briosa, an; *m.* *A BREESE, gad-fly*; asilus, tabānus, Cot. 160; Wrt. Voc. 281, 32.

brist supportest; vehis; for brist, 2nd pres. s. of beran to bear, support:—Ðū birst [MS. brist] ealle þing būton geswince thou supportest all things without labour, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36.

bristl a bristle; seta. *v.* byrst.

brit knits; plectit. *v.* bredan.

Briten, Britten, e; *f.* Britain; Britannia:—Britene ígland ys eahta hund mīla lang the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 3. Brittene ígland the island of Britain, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 2. *v.* Bryten.

Brittas; *pl. m.* The Britons; Britones, Chr. Th. 3, 31, col. 2. *v.* Brytas, Bryttas.

brittian to dispense:—Gold brittade dispensed gold, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. *v.* bryttian.

Brittisc British, Chr. Erl. 3, 3; Th. 3, 5, col. 2. *v.* Bryttisc.

brittnere a steward; dispensator, Past. 63, Lye. *v.* brytnere.

BRÍW, es; *m.* *A thick pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.* BREWIS; pulis; *gen.* pultis = πούτος porridge:—Ðes bríw this pottage; hæc pulis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 46; Som. 13, 9; Wrt. Voc. 290, 38. Swā picce swā bríw as thick as pottage, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 18; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 25. Ete done bríw let him eat the pottage, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 2; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19. Bríwas niman pulis accipere, Lchdm. iii. 210, 4. [Plat. bríj, *m.* Frs. bry; Dut. bríj, *m.* Ger. brei, *m.* M. H. Ger. brí, bríe, *m.* O. H. Ger. brí, brío, *m.*] DER. calwer-bríw.

bríwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To cook, dress food; coquere:—Bríw his mete wíð ele dress his meat with oil, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 22; 266, 29. *v.* bréowan.

BROC, es; *m.* *A BROCK, badger*; taxo = tassus [= tasso It. taissón Fr.], meles:—Broc taxo vel melus, Wrt. Voc. 78, 4; Ælf. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 10; Wrt. Voc. 22, 53. Sum fyðerfēte nýten is, ðæt we nemnaþ taxonem, ðæt ys broc on Englisce there is a four-footed animal, which we name taxonem, that is brock in English, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 326, 12. [Wyc. brok: Laym. brockes, *pl.* Dan. brok: Icel. brokk, *m.* Wel. Corn. broch: Ir. broc, *m.* Gael. broc, bruic, *m.* Manx broc, *m.* Armor. broc'h, *m.*]

BRÖC; *gen.* bröce; *dat.* brēc; *acc.* bróc, brēc; *pl. nom. acc.* brēc, brēc; *gen.* brōca; *dat.* brōcum; *f.* *I. the BREECH*; nates:—Under ða brēc under the breech, L. M. i. 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3.

II. a covering for the breech, in pl. BREECHES, trousers, pantaloons; braca, brace, femoralia:—Brēc femoralia, R. Ben. 55. Brēc femoralia, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63. [Chauc. brech, *pl.* Wyc. brechis, *pl.* Piers p. brech, *pl.* R. Brun. breke, *pl.* R. Glouc. brych, *pl.* Laym. brechen, *dat. s.* breches, *pl.* Scot. breck, breik; *pl.* brecks, breiks; Plat. brook, broke, *f.* Frs. broek, *f.* pudendorum tegumentum: O. Frs. brok, *pl.* brek, *f.* Dut. broek, *f.* Kil. broecke bracha: Ger. bruch, *f. n.* femorale: M. H. Ger. bruoeh, *f.* O. H. Ger. bruoeh, bruoeh, bröeh, *n.*; bruoeha, *f.* Dan. brog, *c.* Swed. bracka, *f.* Icel. brók, *pl.* bræk, *f.* Fr. braie, *f.* Span. Port. braga: Lat. brācē, *pl. f.* Grk. βράκαι, *pl. f.* Ir. broages: Armor. bragez, *m.*] DER. brēc-hragel; wæð-brēc.

bróc, es; *m.* [bróc, *perf.* of bracan *to break, purl, ripple*] *A BROOK*; latex, torrens:—Se bróc the brook, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27. Burna odde bróc latex, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Bróc torrens, Ælf. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 78; Wrt. Voc. 54, 22. Bróc biþ onwended the brook is turned aside, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 38; Met. 5, 19. [Laym. broc: Plat. brook: Dut. broek, *f.* Ger. bruch, *m. n.* palus: M. H. Ger. bruoeh, *n.* O. H. Ger. bruoeh, *n.*]

bröc, es; *pl.* bröcu; *n.* bróc, gebröc, metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind; hence, Affliction, misery, tribulation, trouble, labour, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness; afflictio, miseria, tribulatio, labor, adversitas, morbus, agritudo:—God nyle nān unaberdlice bróc him ansettan God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Midheardum bröce with severe [hard] affliction, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 25. He on ðæm bröce nyle alætan ðas eorþlican wilunga in affliction he will not give up these earthly desires, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 18, 21, 22; 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 7. On

ðam bröcum in these afflictions, Th. Diplm. A.D. 880-885; 485, 24. Ðæt hit sý gefreod æghwylcere uneaþnesse ealles woroldlices bröces that it be freed from every annoyance of all worldly trouble, 1061; 389, 30; 864; 125, 13; Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50a, 7. Ðæt biþ swide hefig bröc it is a very severe labour; gravis labor est, 61, 1; Hat. MS. Eucharis wæs pearle geswenct mid langsumum bröce Eucharis was much afflicted with a protracted disease, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 16; 176, 32. Bröcu miseræ, Lye. DER. ge-bröc.

bröc, es; m? [bröc, p. of bracan] An inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade; caballus, equus vilior:—Ðæt hie sēcen him bröc on onræde, and on wæne, otte on ðon ðe hie ā prōwian mægen that they look for themselves to ride on a horse, and in a wain, or in that which they can ever endure, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 13. [Chauc. brok: Icel. brokkr, m.]

broccen vel gæten roc, es; m. [broc a badger, gæten goats, caprine, roc a garment] A garment made of badger or goat-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins; melotes, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

bröce use, Bd. 3, 22; Wlhelc. 221, 39, note B. C. v. brýce.

brocen enjoyed, = gebroccen, Exon. 38b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393; pp. of brūcan, gebrūcan.

brocen broken, Beo. Th. 413a; B. 2063; pp. of breccan.

bröcian; part. bröcigende; ic bröcie, dū bröcast, he bröcaþ, pl. bröciaþ; p. ode; pp. ge-bröccod; v. a. [bröc affliction] To oppress, vex, afflict, break up, injure, blame; opprimere, vexare, affligere, confringere, nocere, accusare:—Ic beoðe ðæt hy nān man ne bröcie I command that no man oppress them, Th. Diplm. A.D. 880-885; 492, 10. Ða manigfealdan yrnþa ða wērgan burh bröcigende wæron manifold miseries afflicted [lit. were afflicting] the weary city, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 36. Ða gebētan ðe hī bröciaþ to amend those whom they afflict, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Se synfulla biþ gebröccod for his unrihtwīsnyse the sinful is afflicted for his unrighteousness, Homl. Th. i. 472, 3; 474, 19. Ðæt gebröccode flæsc gelærþ ðæt upahæfene mōð the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind, Past. 36, 7; Hat. MS. 48a, 22. We for ūrum synnum gebröccode beoþ we are afflicted for our sins, Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Næfde se here Angelcyn gebröccod the army had not broken up the English race, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Hī gefeollon of ānre upflōran and sume swīde gebröccode wæron they fell from an upper floor and some were much injured, 978; Erl. 127, 12. Gif ðe mon bröcie for rihtre scylde, gepola hit wel if a man blame thee for a just cause, bear it well, Prov. Kmbl. 45. DER. wider-bröcian.

bröc-lic; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger. DER. bröc.

bröc-lice; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre. DER. bröc.

bröc-minte, an; f. bröc-mint, e; f. BROOKMINT, horsemint; mentha sylvestris, Lin. Σισυμβριον sisymbrium officinale:—Bröcminte. Genim ðysse wyrt wōs, ðe man sisymbrium, and ðdrum naman bröc-minte nemneþ Brookmint. Take the juice of this plant, which men call σισυμβριον, and by another name, brookmint, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 17.

bröcu troubles; pl. of bröc, es; n.

bröcung, e; f. [bröc affliction, sickness] Sickness; ægritudo:—Purh his bröcunge through his sickness, Homl. Th. i. 472, 7.

bröd, e; f. I. a growing together, congealing, waxing hard; concretio, Cot. 55. II. A brood; proles. v. brödig. [R. Glouc. brod: Scot. brod: Dut. ge-broed, n: Ger. brut, f. a brood: M.H. Ger. bruot, f.]

bröd; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis:—Bröd gratis, Wrt. Voc. 284, 71.

broddetan, broddettan To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere, trepidare, palpitare, Greg. Dial. 2, 25; Cot. 154, Som. Lye.

broden woven, braided, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552; pp. of bredan.

bröder a brother:—Bröder sune a brother's son, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 27; Wrt. Voc. 51, 71. v. bröðor.

brodetung, e; f. a work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum:—He oncnēow brodetunge [MS. brogdetunge] ūre ipse cognovit figmentum nostrum, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13.

brödig; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—Brödighe henne a broody hen, Bridf.

broel, brogel, es; n. [corrupted from the Mid. Lat. brolium or brolium] A park, warren stored with deer; hence the BROXL, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, hortus cervorum, Som. [O.H. Ger. brogil, broil.]

BRÖGA, an; m. A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread; monstrum, tremor, terror, horror:—Ænig oðer bröga any other prodigy, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 17. Iōwer ege and bröga sie ofer ealle eorþan nitenu terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia terræ, Past. 17, 2; Hat. MS. 22a, 14. Brōgan ðine gedrēfdon me terrores tui conturbaverunt me, Ps. Spl. 87, 17. Būtan brōgan without dread, Lev. 26, 6. Hine se brōga angeat terror laid hold of him, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. Ne con he ðæs brōgan dæl he knoweth not a portion of the terror, Exon. 117a; Th. 449, 15; Dōm. 71. Ðær is brōgna [=brōgena] hýfst there is the greatest of terrors, 116a; Th. 446, 17; Dōm.

23. [O.H. Ger. brögo, m.] DER. bryne-bröga, gryre-, here-, spere-, wæter-, wite-.

brogden woven, cast, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257; pp. of bregdan.

brogden-mæl, es; n. [brogden, pp. of bregdan, mæl a spot, mark] Turned or marked with a spot or sign; tortum vel curvatum signum:—Beoþaþ brogden-mæl what is marked by signs [the sword] trembles or glitters, Elen. Kmbl. 1514; El. 759.

brohte, dū brohtest, pl. brohton; pp. broht Brought, broughtest, brought, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615; Exon. 121a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80. Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996; Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30; p. and pp. of brengan.

brōh-preá; m. f. n. indecl. but in dat. and inst. pl. [brōh = brōg terror, preá calamitas] Terrific calamity; calamitas terroris plena:—Ðæt brōh-preá Cananæa weaþp cynne getenge the terrific calamity was grievous to the Canaanites' race, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 29; Gen. 1813. v. preá.

BRŌM, es; m. The well-known shrub from which besoms are made, hence broom; genista:—Brōm genista, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 130; Wrt. Voc. 32, 64; L. M. 1, 55; Lchdm. ii. 126, 12; 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19; Wrt. Voc. 80, 16; 285, 69. Genim brōmes ahsan take ashes of broom, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12. [Chauc. Wyc. bromes, pl: Dut. brom, f: Kil. brom genista.]

Brōm-dūn, e; f. [brōm broom, dūn a hill] BRUMDON, Dorset; hodie opinor Brumdon in agro Dorsetensi:—Ðæt gemōt wæs on Brōmdūne the meeting was at Brumdon, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 14; Cod. Dipl. 1322; A.D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 13, 14.

brōm-fæsten, es; n. [brōm broom, fæsten an inclosed place] A broom-field, a field, close or wood of broom; myricæ campus, myricetum, gene-steium, Cot. 97.

brond a fire-brand, fire, sword, Exon. 74a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581; Beo. Th. 6021; B. 301a; 2912; B. 1454. v. brand.

brond-hāt ardent, Exon. 46b; Th. 160, 2; Gū. 937. v. brand-hāt.

brond-hord, es; n. [brand II. a burning, hord a hoard, treasure] A burning or ardent treasure, a treasure exciting ardent desires; ardens thesaurus:—Se ær in dæge wæs dýre, scrīdeþ nū deoþ feor, brondhord geblōwen, brēostum in forgrōwen copper was dear in [that] day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts, Exon. 94b; Th. 354, 15; Reim. 46.

Brondingas; nom. acc; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. The Brondings, supposed to be the inhabitants of the island Brännö, lying off the coast of West Gothland in the Cattegat; populi nomen:—Breca gesōhte swæne eðel, lond Brondinga Breca sought his own country, the land of the Brondings, Beo. Th. 1047; B. 521. Breoca weold Brondingum Breca ruled the Brondings, Scōp Th. 51; Wīd. 25.

brond-stēfn; adj. The shining prowed; proram spuma fulgentem habens:—Storm ne mæg breccan brondstæfne a storm cannot break the shining [foaming] prowed [ship], Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504.

brong brought; p. of brigan.

bront high, deep, steep, difficult, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238; 1140; B. 568; Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. v. brant.

BRORD, es; m? A prick or point, a lance, javelin, the first blade or spire of grass or corn, etc.; punctus, cuspid, frumentis spica, herba:—Brord punctus, Cot. 157. Ne furðan brordas not even blades; ne herbæ quidem, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Brord herba, Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 13, 26. Ðæt brord natum, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. [Orm. brodd: Dan. bred, brodde, m. f. Swed. brodd, m: O.Nrs. broddr, m. aculeus, telum, frons aciei vel agminis.]

brosnian; part. brosnierende; ic brosnige, dū brosnast, he brosnaþ, pl. brosniaþ; p. ode, ade; pp. od To corrupt, decay, rot, perish; corumpi, deficere, dissolvi, perire:—Ðære fæmnan lichoma brosnian ne mihte the body of the maiden could not corrupt; feminae caro corumpi non potuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Him hyge brosnaþ his mind corrupts, Exon. 81a; Th. 304, 11; Fä. 68. Brosnaþ enta geweorc, hrōfas sind gehrorene the work of giants is decaying, the roofs are fallen, Exon. 124a; Th. 476, 4; Ruin. 2; Beo. Th. 4512; B. 2260. Ða beāmas ā grēne stondaþ, næfre brosniaþ the trees always stand green, never decay, Exon. 56a; Th. 200, 10; Ph. 38. Cristene Rōma besprycþ, ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian Christian Rome complains, that her walls decay with age, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Ðes brosnienða wēla this perishing wealth, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 33. Brosnade burgsteal the city-place has perished, Exon. 124a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. DER. gebrodsod, unge-; brosnienðlic, brosnienðlic, un-; brosnung, ge-, un-.

brosnienð-lic, brosnigend-lic; adj. Corruptible, perishable; corruptibilis:—Ðæt wæter is brosnienðlic wæta water is a corruptible fluid, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5, 8, 13, 33. Geneálæþ ðam brosnienðlicum wætere he approaches the corruptible water, ii. 270, 1. DER. un-brosnienðlic.

brosnung, e; f. Corruption, decay; corruptio, defectio:—Ic niderastige on brosnunge descendo in corruptionem, Ps. Lamb. 29, 10; Homl. Th. ii. 206, 2; 268, 35; 536, 20. Wæs ne wēlan brosnung there was no decay of wealth, Exon. 44b; Th. 151, 25; Gū. 800. DER. ge-brosnung, un-.

brot, es; n. [broten; pp. of breotan to break] A fragment; fragmentum. [Icel. brot, n.] DER. ge-brot.

Broten Britain, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 15. v. Bryten.

broten bruised, broken; *pp.* of bréotan.

BRÖP, es; *n.* BROTH; *jus*:—Bröp *jus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 60. Fætt bröp ge māgon habban *pingue jus potestis habere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [M. H. Ger. Bav. bröd, *n.*: O. H. Ger. brōd, brōt, *n.*]

brōðar a brother, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 3. v. brōðor.

brōðer a brother:—Ne ic hýrde wæs brōðer mines nor was I keeper of my brother, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 2; Gen. 1008: Mt. Bos. 5, 24. v. brōðor.

BRÖÐOR, brōðer, brōðer, brōður; *d.* brēder; but often *indecl.* in *sing*; *pl. nom.* acc. brōðor, brōðer, brōður, brōðru, brōðro, ge-brōðor, er, ru, ro, ra; *g.* brōðra, ge-brōðra; *d.* brōðrum, ge-brōðrum; *m.* A BROTHER; *frater*:—Ūre brōðor noster frater, *nom. s.*; *g.* ūres brōðor nostri fratris; *dat.* ūrum brēder nostro fratri; *acc.* ūrne brōðor nostrum fratrem; *voc.* ealā dū ūre brōðor O noster frater! *abl.* fram ūrum brēder a nostro fratre: *pl. nom.* ūre gebrōðra nostri fratres; *g.* ūra gebrōðra nostrorum fratrum; *dat.* ūrum gebrōðrum nostris fratribus; *acc.* ūre gebrōðra nostros fratres; *abl.* fram ūrum gebrōðrum a nostris fratribus, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 18–23. Hwær is brōðor ubi est frater tuus? Gen. 4, 9: Mt. Bos. 5, 23. Brōðor Arones Aaron's brother, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 21; Gen. 2620: 47; Th. 60, 19; Gen. 984. Geboren brōðer germanus frater, Greg. Dial. 2, 13. Dīnes brōðor blōd clypāþ fratris tui sanguis clamat, Gen. 4, 10. His brōðor bearn his brother's child, Beo. Th. 5231; B. 2619. Sege mīnum brēder dic fratri meo, Lk. Bos. 12, 13. Cain gewearþ to ecg-banan āngan brēder Cain became a murderer to his only brother, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262: Ps. Th. 34, 14: Mk. Bos. 12, 19. Brōðor þrý the three brothers, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. His brōðru fōron fratres ejus ascenderunt, Jn. Bos. 7, 10. His brōðro cwædon fratres ejus dixerunt, 7, 3. For mīne brōðru propter fratres meos, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðe ne onfō brōðru and swustra qui non accipiat fratres et sorores, Mk. Bos. 10, 30. Hyre brōðra deaþ the death of her brothers, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 24; Deor. 8. Gemang brōðrum inter fratres, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. [Plat. broder, *m.*: O. Sax. brōðar, *m.*: O. Frs. brōther, broder, *m.*: Dut. broeder, *m.*: Ger. bruder, *m.*: M. H. Ger. bruoder, *m.*: O. H. Ger. bruoðar, brōðar, *m.*: Goth. broþar, *m.*: Dan. Swed. broder, *m.*: O. Nrs. brōðir, brōðir, *m.*: Lat. frater, *m.*: Grk. φράτηρ: Ir. brathair, *m.*: Wel. brawd; *pl.* brodyr, *m.*: Sansk. bhrātrī, from root bhrī [A. Sax. beran] to bear, support, a brother being the natural supporter of sisters who have lost their father.] DER. fæderen-brōðor, frēb-, ge-, sige-. v. ge-brōðor.

brōðor-bana, an; *m.* A brother-slayer, fratricide; *fratricida*:—Ic monnes feorh sede to brōðorbanan I will avenge man's life on the fratricide, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 9; Gen. 1526.

brōðor-owealm, es; *m.* Brother-murder, fratricide; *fratricidium*:—Se me gemonige brōðorowealmes who shall remind me of my fratricide, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 10; Gen. 1030.

brōðor-gefædred a brother by the same father; *frater ex eodem patre ortus*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrían.

brōðor-gemēdred a brother by the same mother; *frater ex eadem matre ortus*, Gen. 43, 29. v. ge-mēdrían.

brōðor-gyld, es; *n.* Brother-retribution, vengeance for brothers; *fratrum cædis retributio*:—On hyra brōðorgyld [brōðra gyld, Thorpe] in vengeance for their brothers, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199.

brōðor-leās, *adj.* BROTHERLESS; *fratrem non habens*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 17; Rā. 85, 16.

brōðor-lic, brōðer-lic; *adj.* BROTHERLY; *fraternus*:—Purh ða brōðor-lican pingunge per fraternam intercessionem, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21: Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57.

brōðor-licnes, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* BROTHERLINESS; *fraternitas*:—Dīn brōðorlicnys is on Mynstres reogolum getýd and gelæred tua fraternitas Monasterii regulis erudita est, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10.

brōðor-ræden, brōðer-ræðenn, *e*; *f.* Brotherhood; *fraternitas*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21.

brōðor-sib, -sibb, -syb, -sybb, *e*; *f.* I. brotherhood, the relationship between brothers; *cognatio fraternalis, germanitas*:—Syndon him on ædelum ðdere twegen beornas, geborene brōðorsybbum [Kmbl. 1380, -sibbum] to him in his family are other twain men, born in brotherly-relationship, An. 690: Cot. 100. II. brotherly love; *fraternus amor*:—Hi brōðorsibbe georne bigongāþ they earnestly cultivate brotherly love, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 10; Gū. 776.

brōðor-slaga, an; *m.* A BROTHER-SLAYER; *fratricida*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 47. v. brōðor a brother, slaga a slayer.

brōðor-pīnen, -pīnenu, *e*; *f.* A midwife at the birth of twin-brothers; *fratres geminos parturiēti obstetrix*, Gen. 38, 28.

brōðor-wyrt, *e*; *f.* BROTHER-WORT, the herb pennyroyal; *mentha pulegium*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 61.

brōður; *m.* A brother; *frater*:—His āgen brōður his own brother, Ps. Th. 107, 7: 132, 1. He geseh Iacobum Zebedei and Ioannem his brōður vidit Iacobum Zebedæi et Ioannem fratrem ejus, Mt. Bos. 4, 21. v. brōðor.

browen brewed, cooked; *pp.* of bréowan. v. ge-browen, twy-.

BRŪ; *gen. dat. acc.* brūwe; *pl. nom. acc.* brūa, brūwa; *gen.* brūwena,

brūena, brūna; *dat.* brūwum; *f.* A BROW, an eye-brow, eye-lash; *cilium, supercilium, tauto*:—Brūia cilia, Ælf. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 62; Wrt. Voc. 42, 70. Brūwa cilium [= cilia], Wrt. Voc. 64, 35: 282, 49. Brūwa tautones, Wrt. Voc. 64, 28. Ic eom wīde calu, ne ic brēaga ne brūna [= brūena] brūcan mōste I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rā. 41, 100. Betweoh brūwum intercilium [= intercilium], Wrt. Voc. 64, 34: 282, 48. [Wye. browe, brewē; Laym. breowe, brūwe, brouwe; Prompt. browe supercilium: Scot. bre, bree; Plat. brane: Dut. wenk-braaw, *f.* the brow, eye-brow: O. Dut. Kil. brauwe, brouwe, *f.* cilium, supercilium: Ger. braue, braune, *f.* supercilium: M. H. Ger. brāwe, *f.*: O. H. Ger. brāwa, *f.*: Dan. Swed. bryn, *f. n.* a border, brink, eye-brow: Icel. brún, *f.* the eye-brow: Lat. frons, *f.* the forehead, brow: Grk. ὀφρύς, *f.* the eye-brow: Sansk. bhrū, *f.* an eye-brow, the brow.] DER. ofer-brū. v. brāw.

BRŪCAN, to brūcanne; *ic* brūce, dū brūcest, brýcest, brīcest, he brūceþ, brýceþ, *pl.* brūcaþ; *p. ic.* he brēc, dū bruce, *pl.* brucion; *pp.* brocen; *v. a. gen.* To use, make use of, to pass, spend, enjoy, have enjoyment of, to eat, bear, discharge; *uti, frui, possidere, habere, gaudere aliqua re, edere*:—Ðæt he bealh-hordas brūcan mōste that he might have enjoyment of the ring-hoard, Beo. Th. 1793; B. 894. Ne benohton beornas to brūcanne needed not men to enjoy, Andr. Kmbl. 2321; An. 1162. Sāwla mōton lifes brūcan souls may enjoy [have enjoyment of] life, Andr. Kmbl. 458; An. 229. Brūceþ fōðres enjoys [has an enjoyment of] food, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 5; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Brūc disses beāges make use of this collar, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. He giefstōlas brēc he enjoyed gifts, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. Ðe hyra lifes purh luid brucion [MS. brucan] who have spent their life in pleasure, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 19; Gū. 388. Ne brīcest usest not, Deut. 28, 30. Dū brīcest dīnes hlāfes thou shalt eat of thy bread, Gen. 3, 19. Brūcaþ, Jn. Bos. 4, 9. [Piers P. brouke; Laym. bruken: Orm. brukkenn: Plat. bruken: O. Sax. brūkan: Frs. bruke: O. Frs. bruka: Dut. ge-bruiken: Ger. brauchen: M. H. Ger. brūchen: O. H. Ger. brūchan: Goth. brukyan: Dan. bruge: Swed. Icel. brúka.] DER. purh-brūcan: ge-brūcan.

brūcing, *e*; *f.* A function, an occupation, enjoyment; *functio, fruitio, occupatio, usus*, Som. Lye. DER. brūcan.

brudon spread; *dilatantur*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 29; Exod. 222; *p. pl.* of bredan.

brugdon laid hold of, drew; *strinxerunt*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991; *p. pl.* of bregdan.

BRŪN; *adj.* BROWN, dark, dusky; *fuscus, subniger, rufus, furvus*:—Sum brūn part brown, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Brūne leðde brown people; Ethiopics, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 4; Exod. 70. Sió brūne ýþ the dusky wave, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 58; Met. 26, 29. [Chauc. browne: R. Glouc. broune: Frs. brun: O. Frs. brun: Dut. bruin: Ger. braun: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. brūn: Dan. bruun: Swed. brun: Icel. brúnn.] DER. sealo-brūn.

brūna of eye-brows, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rā. 41, 100, = brūena; *gen. pl.* of brū.

Brunan burh; *gen.* Brunan burge; *dat.* Brunan byrig; *f.* Brunan-burh, about five miles south-west of Durham, or on the plain between the river Tyne and the Browney, Dr. Guest properly writes 'round Brunan-burh'; v. example 1; Brunæ castellum. [Brunan burh is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, and signifies the castle of Bruna, though in a charter of Athelstan, dated 978, the year after the battle, it is called Bruninga feld, the plain of the Brunings, or the descendants of Bruna, as -ing denotes, v. -ing.—Acta est hæc præfata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi dccccxxxviii, in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui Bruninga feld dicitur, ubi Anglis victoria data est de cælo, Th. Diplm. 186, 34–37; Cod. Dipl. 374; A. D. 938; Kmbl. ii. 210, 33–37. Brunanburh was written by Ingulf, in A. D. 1109, Brunford; Hunt. in 1148, Brumesburh, Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Bruneburh; Hovd. in 1204, Brunnanbyrig, Brumenburh: Brom. in 1330, Brunneburyh.] As the exact place cannot be determined by the name of any large town now existing, it is necessary to enter into the history of the battle, and thus ascertain its most probable locality.—Sihtric, king of Northumbria, which then extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth [v. Angle], was son of Ingwar, and grandson of Ragnar Lodbrog. Sihtric was baptized and married Athelstan's sister in A. D. 925. He soon put away his wife, and renounced Christianity. Athelstan prepared to attack him for rejecting his sister, but Sihtric died, when Anlaf his son fled to Ireland, and Athelstan added Northumbria to his dominions. All the leaders of the Anglo-Danes and the Welsh were jealous of the increasing power of Athelstan, and combined against him. Anlaf, king of Dublin, commenced the fray by sailing from Ireland with 615 ships, containing about 100 men each, making more than 61,000 men: with this force he entered the Humber. He was joined by the Anglo-Danes, by the Welsh, and by Constantine, his father-in-law, the king of the Scots. Athelstan completely routed the immense army brought against him about Brunan-burh, and became the first king of England. Alfred the Great was king over all the Anglo-Saxons, but by this complete victory Athelstan became

the undisputed king over all England [Engla land, *q. v.*].—The locality of Brunanburh has not yet been determined. It appears to me, it must be north of Beverley, as Athelstan is reported by Ingulf to have visited the tomb of St. John at Beverley, and to have placed his dagger on the altar, making a vow that if victory was granted to him, he would redeem it at a worthy price. The credibility of this story has been questioned; but, whatever doubt may remain, it proves that in the time of Ingulf, A. D. 1109, there was a general impression that Athelstan marched north of Beverley to oppose his invaders, and that, after the victory in the north, on returning to the south, he redeemed his pledge at Beverley by granting many privileges. Anlaf, collecting the remnant of his conquered army, could have no difficulty in returning to his ships in the Humber, as he had to pass through the country of the Anglo-Danes, his friends, and subjects of his late father.—Now all this history indicates that Anlaf marched north to unite his army with that of his father-in-law, Constantine, king of the Scots. Athelstan followed him, and their forces met about Brunanburh. I think it was on the west of Durham. I am led to this conclusion by these facts relating to the battle, and by the *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, published by the *Sirtees Society*, vol. lviii, in 1872. There is a plain between the rivers Wear and Browney [Brunan éa], and west of Durham, well adapted for a great battle. We find, in the present day, east and west Brandon [Brunan dūn] and Brandon castle, the property of Viscount Boyne. There is still the river Browney [Brunan éa]. In the *Feod. Dunelm.* compiled about A. D. 1430, we find the name of a river, of persons, and of places mentioned on the west of Durham. We have 'Ultra aquam de Wer usque ad aquam de Brun,' pref. p. lv: p. 192, note. 'De Brune,' 192, 193, note: 194, note. 'Petro de Brandone,' p. 180, note. 'Petrus de Brandone,' 200, note. On looking at the map of the learned Bishop Gibson, in his Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 4to, 1692, I find he is of my opinion, that *Brunanburh* was north of Beverley. I cannot, however, discover why he places it to the north of Northumbria. For the reasons I have stated, I believe it was to the south-west of Durham.—Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, in his excellent work, *A History of English Rhythms*, 8vo, 1838, gives the following account of this battle.—'In the year 937, was fought the battle of *Brunanburh*—a battle, that involved more important interests than any, that has ever yet been fought within this Island. It was indeed a battle between races. . . . Round the banner of Athelstan were ranged one hundred thousand Englishmen, and before them was the whole power of Scotland, of Wales, of Cumberland, and of Ireland under Anlaf, king of Dublin, led on by sixty thousand Northmen. The song, which celebrated the victory, is worthy of the effort that gained it. This song is found in all the copies of the Chronicle, but with considerable variations. Price collated three of them: *The Dunstan MS.* Tib. A. VI; the Abingdon, Tib. B. I; and the Worcester, Tib. B. IV. I have taken copies from all these MSS, and also from the Plegmund MS. in Ben't Library. The Dunstan MS. appears to be by far the most correct transcript of the four. Price formed a text, so as best to suit the convenience of translation. The result might have been foreseen, and is such as little encourages imitation. I shall rather give the text, as it is found in *one* of these copies—the *Dunstan MS.* v. Chr. 937; Th. 200, col. 2. Not a word need be altered, to form either good sense or good poetry,' vol. ii. pp. 60, 61. In Mr. Earle's Chronicle, 8vo, 1865, p. 113, note x, are some excellent remarks on this song.—Dr. Guest has arranged the lines according to his system of Rhythm. I have arranged them according to the Anglo-Saxon punctuation, as in the article *Beowulf*. Dr. Guest's text is given within brackets, when the general orthography, or the word, seemed to require alteration:—

Hēr, DCCCCXXVII,
Ædelstān cing,
eorla drihten,
beorna beāg-gifa,
and his brōðor eác,
Eādmund ædeling,
ealdor langne tīr
geslōgan æt sǣce [sake],
sweorda ecgsum,
embe Brunan burh.

Gst. Rthm. ii. 60, 26-62, 3.

Ðær læg secg manig,
gārum forgrunden,—
guman norþerne,
ofer scyld sceoten,
swylce Scyttisc eác
wērig wiggas sǣd.

Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 1-4.

Fife lāgon
on ðam campstede—
ciningas geonge
sweordum aswefede;

Now, A. D. 937,
Athelstan king,
of earls the lord,
of barons the bracelet-[beigh-] giver,
and his brother also [eke],
Edmund the prince [etheling],
elders a long train [tire]
slew in battle,
with sword-edges,
round Brunanburh.

There lay many a soldier,
by the darts brought low,—
northern men,
over shield shot,
so also [eke] the Scotchman's
wretched war-spawn.

Five lay
on that battle-field [war-stead]—
youthful kings
sword-silenced;

swilce seofone eác
eorlas Ānlāfes,
unrīm herges—
fīotan and Scotta.

Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 14-18.

Gewitan him ðā Norþmen
nægled-cnearrum—
[dreōrig daroða lāf
on dynges mere]
ofer deōp wæter,
Dyflen sēcean
eft Iraland.

Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 19-22.

Ne wearþ wæl mǣre
on disum [dys] ēglande
æfre gyta, . . .
syddan eāstan, hider
Engle and Sexan
upp becōman.

Gst. Rthm. ii. 68, 10-15.

Hēr, A. D. 937, Ædelstān cying lǣdde fyrde to Brunan byrig in this year, A. D. 937, king Athelstan led an army to Brunanburh, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 25-27, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 937, Ædelstān [Ædestan MS.] cing and Eādmund his brōðer lǣdde fyrde to Brunan byrig [MS. Brunan byri]; and ðār gefeht wið Ānlāfe [MS. Anelaf]; and, Criste fultumegende, sigē hæfde in this year, A. D. 937, king Athelstan and Edmund his brother led an army to Brunanburh; and there fought against Anlaf; and, Christ aiding, they had victory, Chr. 937; Erl. 113, 2-4.

brūn-basu, -baso; adj. [brūn brown, basu purple] Dark-purple, purple, purple-red, scarlet; purpureus, ostriger, coccineus, puniceus:—Brūnbasere reádnysse purpureo ostro, Mone B. 6102. Brūnbasewum [MS. -bæsewum], reádm purpureo, 1087. Brūnbasum purpureo, 189. Brūnbaso ostriger, Cot. 145. Brūnbasne coccineum, Mone B. 6153. Ðý brūnan odde ðý brūnbasewum puniceo, Cot. 183.

brūn-eog; adj. [brūn brown, eog an edge] Brown-edged; nigra acie præditus:—Byrhtnōþ bræd bill of scēde, brād and brūneog Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath, broad and brown of edge, Byrht. Th. 136, 38; By. 163; Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546.

brūnēða, an; m. A disease called brunella or pruna; morbus quidam, idem forte, qui Belgis bruyne, id est, Erysipelas [= ἐρύσιπelas] cerebri. Oris vitium, cum linguae tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, et nigredine, vulgo, inquit Kilianus, brunella, Som:—Ðæt biþ strang sealf and gōd wið swelcere ablāwunge and brūnēðan, and wið ðara cǣcna geswelle, odde asmorunge that is a strong salve and good for such inflation and brunella, and for swelling of the jaws, or smothering, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 10-12.

brūn-fāg; adj. [brūn brown, fāg coloured, dyed] Of a brown colour, brown-hued; fulvi coloris:—Ætbær brūnfāgne helm he bore away the brown-hued helmet, Beo. Th. 5223; B. 2615.

brunge, pl. brungon; pp. brungen broughtest, brought, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651; p. and pp. of bringan.

brūn-wann; adj. [brūn fuscus, wan, wann ater] Dark-brown, dusky; fusco-ater:—Niht helmade brūnwann beorgas stēape dusky night covered over the steep mountains, Andr. Kmbl. 2613; An. 1308.

brūn-wyrt, brūne-wyrt, c; f. I. BROWNWORT or water-betony; scrofularia aquatica:—Genim bānwyr and brūnwyr take bonewort and brownwort, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 18. Brūne wyrt, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 7. Genim brūne wyrt take brownwort, 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 9, 13; 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5; 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16. II. wood-betony or brownwort; scrofularia nodosa:—[Genim] ða brūnan wyrt brādleáfan, sió weaxep on wuda take the broad-leaved brownwort, which grows in woods, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23.

brute; pl. bruton bruisedst, broke; p. of brēotan.

brūwa brows, eye-brows, Wrt. Voc. 64, 35, =brūa; pl. nom. of brū.

bryc a bridge; pons:—Ðæt he dō bryc-geweorc that he do bridge-work, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2. v. brycg.

bryce a violation, infraction, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9. v. brice.

bryce; adj. [brycp, pres. of breacan to break] Breakable, worthless, frail, fleeting; fragilis, futilis, caducus:—Min bigenea gewāt bryce on feorweg incolatus meus prolongatus est, Ps. Th. 119, 5. DER. un-bryce.

BRÝCE, brice, es; m. [brýcst, brífst, pres. of brúcan to use, enjoy] Use, service, the occupation or exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit; usus, ministerium, commodum:—Gif ðæt ówíht brice wæs if that was any use; si hoc aliquid prodesset, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 8, note. Lāfe on hwyrc hugu fatu gehiwaðe wēron menniscas brýces recisurā in vasa qualibet humani usus formarentur, 3, 22; S. 552, 14. Bríce odde gewuna usus, Ælfic. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Ealle werþeode lifgaþ bi ðām lissum, de ēce Dryhten gesette sīnum bearnum to bríce all tribes of men live by the blessings, which the eternal Lord bestowed on his children for their use, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 3; Az. 116. We sceoldon ða hwilendlican þing to úrum brícum habban we should have tran itory things for

our use, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 28. God hig gesceop eallum mannum to brýce quæ creavit Deus in ministerium cunctis gentibus, Deut. 4, 19. Brýce commodum, Cot. 59. Lānes landes brýce fructus, Cot. 92. [Plat. bruuk: Dut. ge-bruik, n: Kil. bruyk: Ger. brauch, m: O. H. Ger. brüh, m: Dan. brug, c: Swed. bruk, n: O. Nrs. brük, n. usus, mos, Rask Hal.]

brýce, brýce; adj. [brýcest, brýcst, pres. of brýcan to use] Useful, profitable; utilis:—He monegum on Godes cyricum brýce wæs multis in ecclesia utilis fuit, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. He monegum brýce lifde vitam multis utilem duxit, 4, 26; S. 602, 41: Ps. Th. 118, 35. DER. un-brýce.

BRÝCG, brýcg, e; f. A BRIDGE; pons:—Deós brycg hic pons, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 59. Ðæt he ne myhte to ðære brycg cuman that he could not come to the bridge, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. Eádweard cyning hét gewercan ða brycg ofer Treontan king Edward commanded the bridge over the Trent to be built, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10: 887; Erl. 84, 30: 1071; Erl. 210, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 7. [Chauc. brýgge: Piers p. brugg: R. Brun. brýgge: R. Glouc. brugg: Plat. brugg, brýgge, f: Frs. bregge: O. Frs. bregge, brýgge, f: Dut. brug, f: Ger. brücke, f: M. H. Ger. brücke, brücke, brýgge, f: O. H. Ger. brucca, f: Dan. brygge, bro, m, f: Swed. brygga, bro, f: Icel. bryggja, brú, f.] DER. stán-brýcg.

Brycg Bruges in Belgium, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 4. v. Brýcg. brýcg-bót, brýcg-bót, e; f. [brycg a bridge, bót a repairing] A repairing or restoring of a bridge; pontis restitutio vel instauratio:—Brycgbóta aginne man georne let a man diligently begin the repairing of bridges, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27, note 65: 66; Th. i. 410, 8, note 11.

brýcg-geweorc, es; n. BRIDGE-WORK; pontis opus:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming 104. v. brýcg-geweorc.

brýcgian; p. ade; pp. ad [brycg a bridge] To bridge, bridge over, make a bridge; pontem trajicere vel construere:—Sceal is brycgian ice shall bridge over [water], Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ofer eástreámas is brycgade the ice bridged over the water-streams, Andr. Kmbl. 524; An. 1263. DER. ofer-brycgian.

Brycg-stów Bristol, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 27. v. Brýcg-stów. brýcg-weard a keeper or defender of a bridge. v. brýcg-weard.

brýcian, brýcian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [brýce, brýce use] To be of use; profit, benefit, do good; prodesse, proficuum esse:—He his geférum brýcian gýmde he took care to do good to his companions, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 33. Hí brýcaþ monigra hælo multorum salutis proficuum erit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32. Him sylfum brýcades benefited himself, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6.

brýcep, dū brýcest uses, thou usest; 3rd and 2nd pres. of brýcan. brýd, es; n. A drawing, drawing out; extractio:—Mid wæpnes bryde by the drawing of a weapon, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16.

BRÝD, brýd, e; f. One owned or purchased, A BRIDE, woman about to be married or newly married, a wife, spouse, woman; sponsa, nupta, uxor, mulier:—Seó gelaðung is geweden Cristes brýd and clæne mæden the church is called Christ's bride and a pure maiden, Boutr. Serd. 19, 39. Brýd sponsa, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 57; Wrt. Voc. 50, 39. Brýde lāste with the step of a bride, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Tyn fæmnan ferdon ongen ðone brýdguman and ða brýde decem virgines exierunt obvium sponso et sponsæ, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Se ðe brýde hæfþ, se ys brýdguma qui habet sponsam, sponsus est, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Ða wæs Adames brýd gaste gegearwod then Adam's bride was endowed with soul, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 16; Gen. 186. Him brýd suna brohte his wife brought to him a son, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 16; Gen. 1171. Lothes brýd underbec beseah Lot's wife looked backwards, 119; Th. 154, 27; Gen. 2562: Beo. Th. 4067; B. 2031. Adam ongan ððres striénan bearnes be brýde, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 18; Gen. 1119: 86; Th. 108, 28; Gen. 1813. Loth gelædde brýd mid bearnum in Sægor Lot led his wife with their children into Zoar, 118; Th. 153, 11; Gen. 2537: 129; Th. 164, 22; Gen. 2718. Nerón his brýde ofslóg self mid sweorde Nero himself slew his wife with a sword, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 60; Met. 9, 30: Beo. Th. 5904; B. 2956: Cd. 125; Th. 159, 21; Gen. 2638. Him brýda twā eaforan féddon two wives brought forth offspring to him, 52; Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Féollon wergend brýda, beannum seóce the defenders of the wives fell, sick with wounds, 92; Th. 118, 28; Gen. 1972. God me ðas brýd forgeaf God gave me this woman, 26; Th. 33, 27; Gen. 526. [Piers p. burde: Laym. brude: Orm. brid: O. Sax. brūd: Frs. O. Frs. breid: Dut. bruid: Ger. braut: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. brūt: Goth. brups wúpþf nurus: Dan. Swed. brud: Icel. brúðr.] v. wíf.

brýd-bed, es; n. A BRIDE-BED; genialis torus, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 72; Wrt. Voc. 41, 26.

brýd-bletsung, e; f. A BRIDE'S BLESSING; nuptialis benedictio. v. bríd-bletsung.

brýd-būr, es; n. A BRIDCHAMBER; thalamus:—Of brýdbūre his de thalamo suo, Ps. Spl. 18, 5: Beo. Th. 1846; B. 921.

brýd-ealo, -eala; gen. -ealows; n. [ealu ale] A BRIDE-ALE, BRIDE OR marriage feast; nuptiale convivium:—Ðær wæs ðæt brýdealo [Laud.

MS. -eala], ðæt wæs manegra manna bealo there was the bride-ale, which was many men's bale, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 26.

brýd-ealop; indecl. n. [ealaþ ale] A BRIDE-ALE, BRIDE OR marriage feast; nuptiale convivium:—Hí wæron æt ðam brýdealoþ they were at the marriage feast, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 15.

brýdel; gen. brýdles; m. A BRIDLE; frenum, lupatum:—Brydel bagula, salivare, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 23. v. bridel.

brýde lāste with conjugal footstep, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715. v. brýd, lāst.

brýdelic gewrit, es; n. A BRIDE-LIKE WRITING, A PLAY; drama, Cot. 66.

brýdel-þwang, -twancg, es; m. A BRIDLE REIN; frenum. v. bridel-þwang, -twancg, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

brýden wāh a broad wall, Bd. Whelc. 1, 8; p. 48, 27. v. brēden, wāh a wall.

brýd-gifa espousals; sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53. v. bríd-gifu.

brýd-guma, brýdi-guma, an; m. [brýd, guma a man] A BRIDE-MAN, BRIDEGROOM; sponsus:—Swā swā brýdguma of his brýdbūre tamquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Cwede ge sceolun ðæs brýdguman cnihtas wēpan, ða hwīle ðe se brýdguma mid him byþ numquid possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus? Mt.

Bos. 9, 15: 25, 1. Se ðe brýde hæfþ, se ys brýdguma qui habet sponsam, sponsus est, Jn. Bos. 3, 29: Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55.

brýdi-guma a bridegroom, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55. v. brýd-guma.

brýd-lāc, es; n. A MARRIAGE GIFT OR FEAST, the celebration of a marriage; nuptiale offertorium, nuptiarum celebritates:—Ne nān preóst mōt beón æt ðam brýdlācum āhwær ðær man eft wifaþ, odde wif eft ceorlaþ nor may any priest be at the celebration of a marriage anywhere where a man marries a second wife, or a woman marries again, L. Ælfc. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 18.

brýd-lēoþ, es; n. A MARRIAGE SONG; epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Mone B. 3121: 3123.

brýd-líc; adj. BRIDAL; nuptialis:—Reáf brýdlíc vestem nuptialem, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 12.

brýd-loca, an; m. [loca a place shut in] A BRIDE-CHAMBER; sponsæ cubile:—On ðam brýdlocan in the bride-chamber, Homl. Blick. 9, 10.

brýd-lufe, an; f. [lufe love, favour] A BRIDE'S LOVE; sponsæ amor:—He ða brýdlufan sceal sēcan he must seek a bride's love, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 20; Jul. 114.

brýd-ræst a bride-bed; genialis lectus, Cot. 99. v. brýd-bed.

brýd-réaf, es; n. A NUPTIAL GARMENT; nuptialis vestis:—Mid brýdréaf veste nuptiali, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 11.

brýd-sang, es; m. A MARRIAGE SONG; hymenæus = ὕμναϊος, epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 40; Wrt. Voc. 28, 22.

brýd-þing, es; n. A BRIDE-THING, what relates to marriage, in pl. nuptials; nuptiæ:—Gabriel wæs ðissa brýðþinga ærendwreca Gabriel was the messenger of these nuptials, Homl. Blick. 3, 13.

brýdyls a bridle, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. v. bridel.

bryge a bridge, Wrt. Voc. 80, 50. v. brycg.

brygdan, he brygdeþ To turn; vertere:—He hálge lāre brygdeþ on bysmer he turneth holy lore to mockery, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dóm. 71. DER. on-brygdan. v. bregdan.

bryht bright, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 6. v. beorht.

bryhtm a glance:—Eágan bryhtm an eye's glance, a moment, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. beorht.

brýdan; p. ede; pp. ed To take; tollere, sumere:—Ðæs āþ ðe his æhte brýdeþ the oath of him who takes [Th. discovers] his property, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 8. v. bregdan. DER. æt-brýdan, ge-.

brym the sea, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 12; Gen. 2192: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. v. brim.

brýme famous, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. bréme.

brym-flód a deluge, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23. v. brim-flód.

bryme, es; m. A BRIM, BRINK, AN EDGE, A BORDER, LIP OF A POT, AND such like; ora, margo:—Brymmas sæs the borders or shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn. Lye. [Chauc. brimme: Laym. brimme, dat: Kil. breme: Ger. bram, n; bräme, f. margo, fimbria.]

brym-stream the sea, a river, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 18: Chr. 942; Th. 209, 38, col. 1; Edm. 5. v. brim-stream.

brýmuste most famous, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. bréme.

bryne, byrne, es; m. [byrnan to burn] A BURNING, FIRE, FLAME, HEAT; ustio, ardor, incendium, ignis, flamma, fervor:—Ne se bryne beóþ mægum the burning did not hurt the youths, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265; Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229: 53 b; Th. 189, 9; Az. 57.

Mid ðý me of sweoran forlifaþ seó reádes and bryne ðæs swyles dum mihi de collo rubor tumoris ardorose promineat, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 22; Cri. 1662. On bryne ge gremedon Drihten in incendio provocastis Dominum, Deut. 9, 22: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Pūrh fyres bryne through the fire's burning, 197; Th. 245, 11; Dan. 461: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 16; Ph. 575. Hie sceolon prōwian biteone bryne they shall suffer bitter burning, Andr. Kmbl. 1231; An. 616. Ær ðam ðe ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wære prīusquam

monasterium esset incendio consumptum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Se biscop ða brynas ðara hūsa gebiddende adwascte *episcopus incendia domorum orando restinxerit*, 1, 19; S. 484, 36. Brego Caldēa gewāt to ðam bryne *the prince of the Chaldeans went to the fire*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 27; Az. 180. Hie done bryne fawendon *they proved the fire*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 29; Dan. 455; Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 31; Jul. 473. Bryne stigef heah to heofonum *the flame rises high to heaven*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520; 55 b; Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. Beoþ amerede monna gēstas þurh bryne fýres *the souls of men will be proved through the fire's heat*, 63 b; Th. 234, 25; Ph. 545; Salm. Kmbl. 124; Sal. 61. [*Laym. brune: O.Sax. brunni, m: Goth. brunsts, f: Icel. bruni, m.*] DER. fêr-bryne, helle-, lēg-, lig-, mǣn-, sun-.

bryne BRINE, salt liquor; salsugo, muria, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 14; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. [*Kil. brijn muria.*] DER. fisc-bryne.

bryne-ādġ, e; f. [ādġ a disease] A burning disease, a fever; æstuous morbus, febris, Cot. 92.

bryne-brōga, an; m. [brōga fear, dread] Fear or dread of fire; incendii terror;—Wid brynebrōgan *against the fire's dread*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 24; Az. 161.

bryne-gield, es; n. A burnt-offering, burnt-sacrifice; holocaustum, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 6; Gen. 289i: 142; Th. 177, 18; Gen. 293i.

bryne-hāt; adj. Burning hot; ardentissimus;—Ær se wlonca dæg bodige brynehāte lēg *ere the awful day proclaim the burning hot flame*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 9; Dōm. 51.

bryne-leōma, an; m. [leōma a ray of light, beam] A fire-beam, flame; flamma;—Bryneleōma stōd *the flame stood*, Beo. Th. 461 b; B. 2313.

bryne-teār, es; m. [teār a tear] A burning tear; fervida lacrima;—Bitrum bryneteārum *with bitter burning tears*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 14; Cri. 152.

bryne-welm, -wylm, es; m. A burning flame, flame of fire, burning heat; incendii fervor vel æstus;—Brynewylmum mealt gīstōl *Geāta the gift chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326; Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 14; Gū. 644. In helle heo brynewelme biðan sceolden sārān *sorge in hell they must endure great sorrow from the burning heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 24; Sat. 27.

bryngap bring; afferte, Ps. Spl. 28, 1, =bringaþ; impert. pl. of bringan.

bryrdan; he bryrdeþ, bryrdeþ, bryrþ; p. bryrde; pp. bryrdeþ, bryrd [bord stimulus, cuspis] To prick, goad, incelle, urge, constrain; compungere, stimulare, instigare, urgere, compellere;—Se Ælmihtiga ealle gesceafa bryrþ mid his bridlum *the Almighty constrains all creatures with his bridles*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. DER. a-bryrdan, an-, on-.

bryrd-dæg, es; m. Passion-day; passionis dies, Som.

bryrding, es; f. Compunction, instigation; compunctio, impulsio. v. on-bryrding.

bryrdnys, -nys, e; f. A pricking, goading, stimulation, instigation; compunctio, stimulus, instigatio;—Mid bryrdnysse ðæs upplān eðles *by stimulation from the country above*, Bd. Whelc. 173, 16. DER. a-bryrdnes, an-, in-, on-.

bryrþ urges, constrains, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3; 3rd pres. of bryrdan.

brýsan; he brýsþ; p. brýsde; pp. brýsdeþ, ge-brýsde To BRUISE; conterere. [*Wyc. brisse: Tynd. pp. brosed: Plat. brusen to make a rushing noise: Dut. bruisen to foam or roar as the sea: Ger. brausen to ferment: Dan. bruse to roar: Swed. brusa to roar: O.Nrs. brúsa estuary.*] DER. to-brýsan: ge-brýsde.

Bryt- A Welshman; Wallus: used in compounds. v. Bryt-land.

brýt, e; f. A nymph, bride; nympa [=νύμφη a bride], Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 64; Wrt. Voc. 50, 45. v. brýd.

brýt breaks; 3rd pers. pres. of breótan.

bryta, an; m. A lord;—Swegles brytan lords of heaven, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. v. brytta.

brytan to break, Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, note 8, B: 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 20; 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, note 12. v. bryttian.

Bryttas, Bryttas, Brittas; pl. m. The Britons; Britones;—Hit hafdon Bryttas *the Britons had it*, Chr. Th. 3, 29, col. 3. Bryttas, 3, 8, col. 1, 3; 4, 4, col. 2, 3.

brytednys, -nys, e; f. A breaking, bruising; contritio. DER. to-brytednys.

Bryten, Bryton, Briten, Breoten, Breoton, Broten, Brittan, Britten, Brytten; gen. dat. acc. e; f. acc. also as nom. BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria;—Brytene igland is ehta hund mīla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 1: 3, 10, col. 1, 3. Syxtigum wintrum ær ðam de Crīst wære acenned, Gaius Iulius, Rōmāna cāsere [MS. kasere], mid hund-eahtatigum scipum, gesōhte Brytene *sixty years before Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with eighty vessels, sought Britain*, Chr. Th. 5, 17–21, col. 3, 1, 2. Breoton [Brytene C] is ealond ðæt wæs iū geāra Albion hāten *Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8; 2, 1;

S. 501, 10. On Breotone into Britain, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 2. Bryten, acc. Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855.

brýten-cýning, es; m. A powerful king; rex præpotens, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75.

brýten-gründ, es; m. The spacious earth; terra spatiosa, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357.

Bryten-lond, es; n. The land of Britain; Britannia; terra;—Maximus, se cāsere, wæs on Bryten-londe geboren Maximus, the emperor, was born in the land of Britain, Chr. 381; Ing. 11, 9.

brýten-ríce, es; n. A spacious kingdom; regnum spatiosum, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107.

brýten-walda, brýten-wealda, brēten-ānwealda, an; m; brýten-weald, es; m. A powerful ruler or king; præpotens rex. It is affirmed [Kmbl. Sax. Eng. ii. 21, and note 1] that the true meaning of brýten-walda, compounded of walda a ruler, and the adj. brýten, is totally unconnected with Brettas or Bretwalas, the name of the British aborigines; for brýten is derived from breótan to bruise, break, to break into small portions, to disperse; and, when coupled with walda, wealda a ruler, king, means no more than an extensive or powerful king, a king whose power is widely extended. Many similar compounds are found, thus in Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75 we have brýten-cýning a powerful king exactly equivalent to brýten-walda. Brýten-gründ the wide expanse of earth, 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Brýten-ríce a spacious realm, 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107. Brýten-wong the spacious world, 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380. The uncompounded adj. is used in the same sense. Breótan bold a spacious dwelling, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 3; Sat. 687. Turner thinks that the Bret-walda [Hist. of A. Sax. bk. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. pp. 318 and 378] was a war-king, elected by the other Anglo-Saxon kings and their nobility, as their leader in the time of war. Lappenberg [Th. Lapg. i. 125–129] takes the same view; while Kemble [Sax. Eng. ii. 8–21] opposes both Turner and Lappenberg, asserting that there was not any general ruler or superior war-king elected by the Anglo-Saxons, and that even Bret-walda [q. v.] does not refer to the Britons, that it is so written in only one MS. of the Chr. while each of the five others has the word brýten-, and therefore the word ought to be written as above, brýten-walda. Of these Brýten-waldan the Chronicle names the following eight,—Dý geāre ge-eóde Ecgbriht cing Myrena ríce, and eal ðæt be sýþan Humber was, and he was eahtoða cing, ðe brýten-walda wæs. Ærest wæs Ælle, [Süþ-Seaxna] cing, se ðus mycel ríce hæfde. Se æftera wæs Ceawlin, West-Sexna cing. Se þridra wæs Æðelbriht, Cātwara cing. Se feorþa wæs Rædwald, Eāst-Engla cing: fifta wæs Eādwine, Norþymbra cing: syxta wæs Oswald, ðe æfter him ríxode: seofoda wæs Osweo, Oswardes brōðor: eahtoða Ecgbriht, West-Seaxna cing in this year [A.D. 827] king Ecgbriht subdued the kingdom of the Mercians, and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king, who was Brýten-walda. The first was Ælle [A.D. 477–514], king of the South-Saxons, who had thus much sway. The second was Ceawlin [A.D. 560–593], king of the West-Saxons. The third was Æthelbriht [A.D. 593–616], king of the men of Kent. The fourth was Rædwald [A.D. 617?–625], king of the East-Angles: the fifth was Eādwine [A.D. 625–635], king of the Northumbrians: the sixth was Oswald [A.D. 635–642], who reigned after him: the seventh was Oswiu [A.D. 642–670], Oswald's brother: the eighth was Ecgbriht [A.D. 800–836], king of the West-Saxons, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 16–34, col. 2, 3; Brýten-, Th. 113, 21; Palgrv. Eng. Com. pp. ccxxiv–v.

brýten-wong, es; m. [brýten, wang, wong a plain, field] A spacious plain or field, in pl. the world; spatiosus campus, mundus;—Geond brýtenwongas throughout the spacious world, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380.

brýtest, brýst, he brýteþ, brýt breakfast, breaks; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of breótan.

Bryt-ford, es; m. [Bryt a Briton, ford a ford] BRITFORD, near Sarum, Wiltshire;—Tostig wæs ðā æt Brytforda [MS. Brytfordan] mid ðam cinge [MS. kinge] Tostig wæs then at Britford with the king, Chr. 1065; Erl. 194, 38.

brýden, es; n? A drink, brewing; potus;—Bryden wæs ongunnen, ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmed æt fruman worulde *the drink was prepared, which Eve fermented for Adam at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 4; Gū. 953; L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 15. An brýden meales one brewing of malt, Wulfgeat's Will.

brytian to dispense, distribute, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61 a, 13. v. bryttian.

brýttian to profit, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, note 32, 33, T. v. brýcian.

Bryt-land, Bryt-lond, es; n. The land of Britain, Wales; Britannia, Cambria;—Dā fōr Harold mid scipum of Brycgstōwe abūtan Brytland then Harold went with his ships from Bristol about Wales, Chr. 1063; Ing. 251, 21. Into Brytlande in Walliam, Chr. 1063; Gib. 170, 41, note 1. v. Bryten.

brytnere, es; m. A distributor, steward; dispensator;—Hwā sī [MS. sie] wīs brytnere who can be a wise steward? Past. 63. v. brytta.

brytnian; p. ode, ede, ade; pp. od, ed, ad To dispense, distribute,

administer; dispensare, administrare:—He sinc brytnade *he dispensed treasure*, Beo. Th. 4756; B. 2383. *Hí weolcan brytnodon they dispensed wealth*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 40; Edw. 21. *Ædelingas weolcan brytnodon the nobles distributed riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 14; Dan. 691. v. bryttian.

brytofta espousals; sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53; Wrt. Voc. 50, 35. v. brýd-gifa, bríd-gifu.

Bryton Britain, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. v. Bryten.

Bryton-land, es; *n. British land, Britain*, Chr. 979; Th. 233, 7, col. 1.

brytsen; *gen. dat. acc. brytsene*; *pl. nom. gen. acc. brytsena*; *dat. brytsenum*; *f. [brytan to break] A broken part, fragment*; fragmentum:—*Hí nāmon da lāia, twelf willian fulle ðæra brytsena tulerunt reliquias, duodecim cophinos fragmentorum plenos*, Mt. Jun. 14, 20; Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Of ðam brytsenum *de fragmentis*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. *Gaderiaþ ða brytsena colligite fragmenta*, Jn. Bos. 6, 12.

brytta, bryta, bretta, an; *m. A bestower, dispenser, distributor, prince, lord, God? largitor, dispensator, administrator, princeps, dominus, Deus?*—*Sinces brytta a dispenser of treasure*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30; Beo. Th. 1219; B. 607; 3849; B. 1922; Exon. 76b; Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25. *Goldest brytta a distributor of gold*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867; 93; Th. 120, 20; Gen. 1997. *Beāga brytta a distributor of rings or bracelets*, Beo. Th. 69; B. 35; 709; B. 352; 2978; B. 1487. *Synna brytta the prince of sins, the devil*, Elen. Kmbl. 1913; El. 958. *Mordres brytta the prince of murder, the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1172. *Boldes brytta the lord of a house*, Elen. Kmbl. 323; El. 162. *Lifes brytta the Lord of life = God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 10, 24; Gen. 122, 129; Exon. 12b; Th. 21, 14; Cri. 334; Andr. Kmbl. 1644; An. 823. *Swægles brytta the Lord of heaven = God*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 24; Sat. 124; Exon. 12a; Th. 18, 10; Cri. 281. *Tires brytta the Lord of power = God*, 14b; Th. 29, 14; Cri. 462. [*Icel. bryti, m. a steward, bailiff.*]

Brytta of the Britons, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20; *gen. pl. of Bryttas*.

Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas, Breotas, Brytas, Britas; *pl. m.* I. *Britons*; Britones:—*Ærest wæron bünd dydes landes Bryttas the first inhabitants of this land [England] were the Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 8, col. 1, 3. *Mód and mægen Bryttas onfengon the Britons took heart and power*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 19; 1, 15; S. 483, 17. *Ðætte Angel-þeod was geladod fram Bryttum on Breotone that the Angle-nation was invited by the Britons into Britain*, 1, 15; S. 483, 2.

II. *Bretons*; Armorici:—*Dý ilcan geāre fōr se here of Sigene to Sant Laudan, ðæt is betweoh Brettum [Bryttum, col. 2, 3] and Francum in the same year the army went from the Seine to St. Lô, which is between the Bretons and the Franks*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. *Hí speōnan ða Bryttas heom to they enticed the Bretons to them*, 1075; Th. 349, 26.

Brytten, e; *f. Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 11, col. 2. v. Bryten.

bryttian, brittian, bryttigan, bryttian; *pl. bryttigaþ*; *p. bryttade*; *v. a. To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use*; dispensare frustatim, gubernare:—*Hí hit him bryttian sceoldon they should dispense it to them*, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61a, 13. *Land bryttade ruled the land*, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 6; Gen. 1236. *Mihton mægyn bryttigan might use force*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 12; Gen. 52. [*Icel. brytja to chop, cut in pieces.*]

bryttian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od To possess, enjoy*; possidere, frui:—*Sculon wełan bryttian shall enjoy wealth*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. *Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. v. brýttian.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; *adj. British*; Britannicus:—*He wæs Bryttisc he was British*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 3.

Brytt-wealas, Bryt-walas; *pl. m. The Brito-Welsh, Britons*; Britannii:—*Cynric ða Bryttwealas gefýmde Cynric routed the Britons*, Chr. 552; Gib. 20, 2. *Bryttwalas*, 167; Erl. 9, 20; 443; Erl. 11, 33; 571; Erl. 19, 15.

bū, bȳ, es; n? [*ic būe, he bȳþ, pres. of būan to dwell*] *A dwelling, habitation*; habitatio, habitaculum:—*Bearn hēr bū nāmon, and ðær eardeodon here children obtained a dwelling, and there settled*, Ps. Th. 101, 25. *Stanford and Deōra bȳ wæron under Norþmannum Stamford and Derby [Deōra bȳ habitation of deer or animals] were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 210, 4; Edm. 8. *Se ðe hīs oððe bȳ hæfde qui domicilium habebat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. [*Plat. buw, m. O. Sax. bū, n. Dut. bouw, m. Ger. bau, m. M. H. Ger. bū, bou, m. O. H. Ger. pū, m. Dan. bo, m. f. Swed. bo, m. Icel. bú, n. domus Sansk. bhū, f. the earth, site, place.*]

bū both, nom. m. f. or n. acc. m. f. n. of begen; ambæ, ambo:—*Hí bū þēgon [MS. þēgun] æppel they both [Adam and Eve] ate the apple*, Exon. 61b; Th. 226, 8; Chr. 402; Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187; 82; Th. 102, 13; Gen. 1699. v. bā.

BŪAN, būgan; *ic būe, dū būst, he bȳþ*; *p. būde, pl. būdon*; *pp. ge-būn*; *v. anom.* I. *intrans. To dwell, live*; habitare, versari aliquo loco:—*He būde on Eást-Englum he dwelt among the East-Angles*, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 29; Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26. *Gif he weard onfunde būan [MS. buon] on george if he found the keeper dwelling in the mount,*

Beo. Th. 5676; B. 2842.

II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy*; inhabitare, colere, incolere:—*He lēt heō ðæt land būan he let them inhabit the land*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 6; Gen. 239. *Ðæt dū būst eorþan in inhabitates terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 33. *Ðæt hēr men būn ðone heān heofon that here men inhabit the high heaven*, Cd. 35; Th. 48, 32; Gen. 735. *Ne mæg mon meduseld būan a man may not occupy the mead-bench*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065. [*Plat. buwen, bouen, buen, bujen O. Sax. būan: Frs. bouwje: O. Frs. buwa, bowa: Dut. bouwen: Ger. bauen: M. H. Ger. buwen, biuwen, bouwen: D. H. Ger. būan, būwan: Goth. bauan: Dan. boe: Swed. bo: Icel. búa: Lith. bu-ti to be: Slav. by-ti to be: Zend bū to be, become: Sansk. bhū to become, spring up, be, exist, live.*] DER. ge-būan: ān-būende: bū, bȳ: būgan, būgend; būgian, būian, būwian.

BUC, es; *m. A buck, a male deer*; cervus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 22; Wrt. Voc. 22, 63. v. dā a doe.

BŪC, es; *m.* I. *the belly, stomach*; venter, alvus:—*Hit is betwux tōðum tocowen and into ðam būce asend it is chewed between the teeth and sent into the stomach*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 34.

II. *a vessel that bulges out, as a bottle, jug, pitcher*; lagena, hydria:—*Būc lagena*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 24. *Purch heora blāwunge and ðæra būca swēg through the sound of their blowing and of the pitchers*, Jud. 7, 21. *Hí tobræcon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge they broke the pitchers [hydrias confregerunt] with great crashing*, 7, 20. [*Chauc. bouke bulk, body: Plat. buuk, m. venter: O. Sax. būk, m. uter: Frs. buk, m. f. venter: O. Frs. buk, buch, m. venter: Dut. buik, m. belly: Kil. buyck corporis truncus: Ger. bauch, m. venter, alveus: M. H. Ger. būch, m. venter: O. H. Ger. būh, m. venter: Dan. bug, m. f. the stomach, belly or middle of a vessel: Swed. buk, m. belly: Icel. búkr, m. the trunk, body.*] DER. water-būc. v. æscen, hrygile-būc.

bucca a cheek, part of a helmet; buccula, Cot. 25.

BUCCA, an; *m. [buc a buck] A he-goat, buck*; caper, hircus:—*Bucca caper vel hircus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 32. *Bucca hircus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. *Bucca caper vel hircus vel tragos [= τράγος]*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 36; Wrt. Voc. 22, 77. *Gif se caldor syngaþ, bringeþ ānne buccan to bōte si peccaverit princeps, offerat hircum immaculatum*, Lev. 4, 23; 9, 3. *He asyndrode twāhund gāta and twentig buccena separavit capras ducentas et hircos viginti*, Gen. 32, 14; Ps. Lamb. 49, 13. *Ic ne underfō of eowendum ðinum buccan non accipiam de gregibus tuis hircos*, 49, 9; Deut. 32, 14. *Buccan horn a buck's horn, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Capricorn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 8; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3. *Buccan beard a goat's beard*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 10. [*Chauc. buck: Orm. bucc: Plat. buk, m. O. Sax. buc, m. Frs. bok, m. f. Dut. bok, m. Ger. bock, m. M. H. Ger. boc, m. O. H. Ger. boch, m. Dan. buk, m. f. Swed. bock, m. Icel. bokki, m.*] DER. firgen-bucca, stān-, wudu-.

Bucc-inga ham; *gen. hammes*; *m. [Hunt. Bukeingham: Brom. Buckyngam: Bucc-, -inga ham, q. v.] BUCKINGHAM*; oppidum primarium agri Buccinghamensis:—*Fōr Eādweard cyning to Buccinga hamme king Edward went to Buckingham*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 18.

Buccinga ham-scir, e; *f. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*; ager Buccinghamensis:—*Hí wendon ðanon on Buccinga hamscire they turned thence to Buckinghamshire*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 11; 1011; Erl. 144, 35; 1016; Erl. 154, 6, 24.

būc-ful, -full, e; *f. A pitcherful*:—*Him wearþ ðā geboren to būcful wāteres a pitcherful of water was then borne to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 29.

būde hast offered, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435: *budon offered*, Beo. Th. 2175; B. 1085; *p. s. and pl. of beōdan*.

būde dwelt; habitavit, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26; *p. of būan*.

būend, es; m. A dweller. v. būende.

būende; *part. būend, es; m. Inhabiting or dwelling*; inhabitants:—*Būendra leās void of those inhabiting* [Cd. 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89] or inhabitants, thus used as a noun, though sometimes in composition declined as a m. noun, būend, es; *m. it is often declined as a m. part. that is an adj. ending in e*. It would then be declined *nom. s. -būende*; *gen. -būendes*; *d. -būendum*; *acc. -būendne*; but most frequently as an *adj. pl.*; *nom. acc. -būende*; *gen. -būendra [as a noun, būenda]*; *d. -būendum*:—*Mid būendum cum habitantibus*, Ps. Lamb. 82, 8. DER. ān-būende, ceaster-būend, ēg-, eorþ-, feor-, fold-, grūnd-, hēr-, īg-, land-, neāb-, sund-, þeod-, woruld-.

būfan, būfon; *prep. dat. [be-ufan] Above*; super; used in opposition to under:—*God totwæmde ða wāteru, ðe wæron under ðære fæstnisse fram ðam ðe wæron būfan ðære fæstnisse Deus divisit aquas, quæ erant sub firmamento ab his quæ erant super firmamentum*, Gen. 1, 7. *Būfan ðam mīran wealle above the greater wall*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 28. *Twentig mīla būfan Lundenbyrig twenty miles above London*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 25. DER. ufan; *prep.*

būfan, būfon [be-ufan]; *adv. Above, before*; supra:—*Be ðære būfan sæd wæs ðe qua supra dictum est*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 13; Mt. Rush. Stv. 2, 9. [*Plat. baven: Dut. bōven: Ger. boben supra.*] DER. ufan; *adv.*

būgan; *p. ede*; *v. a. acc. To inhabit*; inhabitare, incolere:—*þenden gif mōston ān lond būgan while ye might inhabit one land*, Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 20; Bo. 17. *Ðær ic wic būge there I inhabit a dwelling*, 104b;

Th. 396, 22; Rā. 16, 8: 103a; Th. 389, 23; Rā. 8, 2. Ðær nō men būgaþ eard *where men inhabit not a home*, 58a; Th. 208, 18; Ph. 157. Būgeð *habitat*, Aldh. Gl. Grn. v. būan, būgian.

BÜGAN; *part. būgende*; ic būge, du būgest, býht, býgst, he būgeþ, býhþ, býgþ; *p. ic, he beág, beáh, dū buge, pl. bugon; imp. būg, būh; pp. bogen; v. intrans.* To bow or bow down oneself, bend, *swerve, give way, submit, yield, turn, turn away, flee*; se flectere *vel inclinare, curvare, declinare, desistere, cedere, vertere, divertere, fugere*:—Hī noldon būgan to nānum deofolgilde *they would not bow down to any idol*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 29; Rood Kmb. 71; Kr. 36: Num. 25, 2. Ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ic his sceōna þwanga būgende uncnytte, Mk. Bos. 1, 7; *I kneeling am not worthi for to vndo the thwong of his schoon*, Wyc. Seó eá, norþ būgende, út on done Wendel-sæ *the river, bending northward, [flows] out into the Mediterranean sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 33; Exon. 103a; Th. 390, 24; Rā. 9, 6. Seó eorpe næfre ne býhþ ne ufor ne nydor donne se ælmihtiga Scyppend hī gestadodele the earth *never swerves neither higher nor lower than the almighty Creator established it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 19; Lchdm. iii. 254, 18. Hī bugin and flugon *they gave way and fled*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 25. Ic sceolde on bonan willan būgan *I must submit to a murderer's will*, Exon. 126b; Th. 486, 4; Rā. 72, 7; Beo. Th. 5829; B. 2918. Him beág gōd dæl ðæs folces *a good part of the people submitted to him*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 7; 921; Erl. 108, 1. He to fulluhte beáh *he submitted to baptism*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 32; Ex. 32, 26. Hī bugon to ðam *they submitted to that*, Jos. 9, 27; Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 24. Ælc burhwaru was būgende to him *every city was yielding to him*, Jos. 11, 19. Būge ic to eowerum hæðenscipe *I will turn to your heathendom*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 28. Hīg bugon of ðam wege *they have turned out of the way*, Ex. 32, 8. Ðæt ge ne bugon eft to worldþingum *that ye turn not again to worldly things*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 46. Se Hæland beáh fram ðære gegaderunge *the Saviour turned away from the company*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13; Beo. Th. 5905; B. 2956. Būh fram yfele and deoðfe wyrç gōd ðiverte *a malo et fac bonum*, R. Ben. in proem. He sceal būgan fugere *debeat*, Ex. 21, 13; Gen. 19, 21; Byrht. Th. 139, 58; By. 276. Hī bugon fram beaduwe *they fled from the fight*, 137, 12; By. 185; Beo. Th. 5190; B. 2598. [Laym. buzen, buwen; Orm. buzhenn; Plat. bögen; Dut. buigen; Kil. buyghen; Ger. M. H. Ger. biegen; O. H. Ger. Goth. biugan; Icel. boginn bent; Sansk. bhuj to bend.] DER. a-būgan, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, under-, ymb-

būgend, es; *m. [būgende, part. of būgan, būan to dwell] A dweller, an inhabitant; habitator*:—Ærost wæron būgendas [MS. būgend] dysses landes Bryttas *at first the inhabitants of this land [England] were Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 7, col. 3.

būgende *bowing, kneeling*, Mk. Bos. 1, 7. v. būgan to bow down. būgian, būian, būwian, to būgianne; *p. ode; pp. od. I. intrans.* To dwell; habitare:—Ge ðær būgiaþ ye dwell there, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 22. II. v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy; inhabitare, incolere:—Ðis is land to būgianne *this is to inhabit land*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4. v. būan.

būh turn:—Būh fram yfele *diverte a malo*, R. Ben. in proem. *impert.* of būgan to bow, turn.

būh-somnes, -ness; *f. BOWSOMENESS, pliability; obedientia*, Verst. Restitn. p. 211. v. bōcsumnes.

būian to dwell, inhabit; habitare, incolere:—Ðæt we mōston būian *that we should dwell*, Ps. Th. 28, 8. Ðe on eorpan būiaþ *who dwell on earth*, Ps. Th. 32, 7. Būiaþ inhabit, Ps. Th. 32, 12. v. būgian.

bule a stud, boss, brooch; bulla, Cot. 26. [Ger. bulle; *f.*] bulente, an; *f. The name of a plant, which, from not knowing its Latin or English name, I call bulente*:—Nime bulentsan ða smalan take the small bulente, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

bulge wast angry; *p. of belgan.*

bulgon made angry, were angry; *p. pl. of belgan.*

bulle bellowedst, roaredst; bullon bellowed, roared; *p. of bellan.*

bulluca, an; *m. A male calf; a BULLOCK; vitulus*, Scint. 54.

bulot, bulut Ragged robin or cuckoo-flower; lychnis, flos cuculi, Lin:—Bulot-nideward the nether part of cuckoo-flower, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 15. Nim bulut take cuckoo-flower, 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

bunda, bonda, an; *m. I. a wedded or married man, a husband; maritus, sponsus*:—Ne mæg nān wif hire bondan [bundan MS. B, note 57] forbeoðan, ðæt he ne mōte into his cotan gelogian ðæt ðæt he wille *no wife may forbid her husband, that he may not put into his cot what he will*, L. Cnut. pol. 74; Wilk. 145, 41; Th. i. 418, 23–25; Schmd. 312, 76, § 1. Sē hit bonda, sē hit wif sive maritus sit, sive uxor, Hick. Diss. Ep. 18, 40. II. the father or head of a family, a householder; paterfamilias, oconomus:—Swā ymbe frīðes bōte swā ðam bondan [bundan MS. A. L. C. S. 8] sī sēlost and ðam þeotān sī lādost so concerning frithes-bōt as may be best for the householder [paterfamilias] and worst for the thief, L. Ænh. Wilk. 122, 40; Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 27; Schmd. 232, § 32; L. Cnut. pol. 8; Wilk. 134, 40; Th. i. 380, 14; Schmd. 274, 8. And ðær se bonda [MS. B, bunda] sæt uncwedy and unbefeoðad sitte ðæt wif and ða cild on ðam ylcān unbesacen. And

gif se bonda [MS. B, bunda] beclypod wære, etc. *and where the householder dwelt without claim or contest, let the wife and the children dwell in the same, without litigation. And if the householder had been cited, etc.* L. Cnut. pol. 70; Wilk. 144, 39; Th. i. 414, 21; Schmd. 310, 72. The early Latin version is, Et ubi bonda [bunda, L. Th. i. 526, 3], i. e. paterfamilias manserit, sine compellatione et calumpnia, sint uxor et pueri in eodem, sine querela. Et si [bunda, i. e. paterfamilias] compellatus fuerat, etc. L. Cnut. 73; Th. ii. 542, 13–15.

2. every word has its history by which its introduction and use are best ascertained. Bede tells us [Bk. i. 25, 2] that Ethelbert, king of Kent, married a Christian wife Bertha, a Frankish princess. The queen prepared the way for the friendly reception of Augustine and his missionary followers by Ethelbert in A. D. 597, who was the first to found a school in Kent, and wrote Laws which are said to be asette on Augustines dæge established in the time of Augustine, between A. D. 597 and 604. The cultivation and writing of Anglo-Saxon [English] began with the conversion of Ethelbert. Marriage, and the household arrangements depending upon it, were regulated by the law of the church, and indigenous compound words were formed to express that law,—thus *æ law, divine law; Cristes æ Christi lex. Rihte æ legitimum matrimonium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 17. *Æw wedlock, marriage, æw-boren lawfully born, born in wedlock: æw-breca, -brica, m. wedlock breaker, an adulterer: æw-fast-man marriage-fast-man, a wedded man, a husband: æw-nian to wed, take a wife.*

3. Hūs-bunda, -bonda a wedded man, husband, householder. This compound is one of the oldest in the language. It is found in the interpolated passage of Matt. xx. between vers. 28 and 29. The passage is in all the Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the Gospels, except the interlinear glosses. The Anglo-Saxon is a literal version of the Augustinian MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford [Codex August. 857 D. 2, 14], the Old Italic version, from which the text of the Latin vulgate of the Gospels was formed by St. Jerome about A. D. 384. Though we do not know the exact dates when the Gospels were translated from Latin into Anglo-Saxon, Cuthbert assures us that Bede finished the last Gospel, St. John, on May 27, 735, [see Pref. to Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Bos. pp. ix–xii.] As the three preceding Gospels were most likely translated before St. John, then the following sentence was written before 735. Se hūs-bonda [hūs-bunda in MS. Camb. II, 2, 11] hāte ðe arisan and rýman ðam oðrum the householder bid ðe rise and make room for the other, Notes to Bosworth's Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Mt. xx. 28, p. 576. Hūs-bonda is also used by Ælfric in his version of the Scriptures about 970, Ex. 3, 22.

4. Bunda, bonda one wedded or bound, a husband, from bindan; *p. band, bundon; pp. bunden to bind* must have been of earlier origin than the compound hūs-bunda. It is a well-known rule that in Anglo-Saxon a person or agent is denoted by adding a, as býtl a hammer, býtla a hammerer; *ánweald rule, government, ánwealda a ruler, governor; bunden, bund bound, bunda, bonda one bound, a husband.* Bunda might be banda as well as bonda, for a is often used for o, as mon for man a man. The early use of hūs-bunda, -bonda would at once indicate that it was not likely to be of Norse or Icelandic origin. It could not be derived from the Norse būa to dwell; *part. būandi, bōandi dwelling*; nor even from the A. Sax. būian to dwell, because the *ū* and *ō* are long in the Norse būa to dwell, būandi, bōandi dwelling, and in the A. Sax. būian to dwell, būende dwelling, būend a dweller; while the *u* and *o* are always short in bunda and bonda. So, in other compounds, from bindan to bind, as bonde-land bond or leased land, land let on binding conditions. Bunda then is a pure Anglo-Saxon word derived from bindan to bind. Būian to dwell, with the *part. būende dwelling*, and the noun būend, es; *m. a dweller*, is quite a distinct word with its own numerous compounds. v. būende, būend, es; *m.*

bunden bound, tied; bundon bound, Beo. Th. 3805; B. 1900; *pp. and p. of bindan.*

bunden-stefna, an; *m. [bunden bound, stefna the prow of a ship] A bound prow; ligata prora*:—Sægenga fleat ofer yðe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreāmas the ship [lit. sea-goer] floated over the wave, the bound prow over the ocean-streams, Beo. Th. 3824; B. 1910.

bune, an; *f. A sort of cup; carchesium = καρχήσιον, poculi genus*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18; Beo. Th. 5544; B. 2775; Exon. 77b; Th. 292, 4; Wand. 94; 90a; Th. 338, 23; Gn. Ex. 83.

Bune, Bunne, an; *f. Boulogne in France; Bononia*:—Se micla here ferde to Bunan [Bunnan Th. 162, 20, col. 1] the great army went to Boulogne, Chr. 893; Th. 163, 20, col. 3.

buoptalmon, es; *n. [βουόφθαλμον = βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός] Ox-eye, chamomile; anthemis nobilis*, Lin:—Buoptalmon . . . heó hafaf geoluwe blōstman eal swylce eáge, ðanon heó ðone naman onfeng Ox-eye . . . it has yellow blossoms all like an eye, whence it took the name, Herb. 141, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 4.

BÜR, es; *n. A bower, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse; tabernaculum, conclave, casa*:—Wiht wolde hyre on ðære byrig būr atimbran a creature would construct a bower for itself in the town, Exon. 108a; Th. 411, 26; Rā. 30, 5. On būre, ahóþ brýð Abrahames hleahor in the inner room, Abraham's wife raised a laugh, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 7;

Gen. 2386. Cumena bûr a guest-house, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Bed-côfa vel burh cubiculum, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99; Wrt. Voc. 25, 39. Wæs to bûre Beowulf fetod Beowulf was fetched to his dwelling, Beo. Th. 2624; B. 1310. On his suna bûre in his son's dwelling, Beo. Th. 4902; B. 2455. Æfter bûrum along the dwellings, Beo. Th. 282; B. 140. [Chauc. boure: Piers P. bour: R. Glouc. boures, pl.: Laym. bur: Orm. bure: Plat. bur, buur, m.: Ger. bauer, m.: O. H. Ger. bûr: Dan. buur, n.: Swed. bur, m.: Icel. bûr, n.] DER. brýð-bûr.

burog, e; f. A city:—Dære burge of the city, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 18. v. burh.

bûr-cote, an; f. [bûr a bower, cote a couch] A bed-chamber; cubiculum:—On hira bûrcotum, and on hira beddum in their bed-chambers, and in their beds, Past. 16, 2; Hat. MS. 20 b, 15.

burg, e; f. A city; urbs:—Sceal seô burg biðan the city shall remain, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 30; Hô. 129. v. burh.

burg=beorg- a hill, in some compounds, as in burg-stal, q. v. burga cities, of cities, Mt. Bos. 11, 20; Salm. Kmbl. 613. v. burh.

burg-âgende; part. Possessing a fortress or palace; arcem vel palatium possidens, Elen. Kmbl. 2347; El. 1175.

burga man, es; m. A citizen; civis:—Si hit burga man sive civis sit ille, Deut. 1, 16. v. burh-man.

burgan=burgen, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 15; p. pl. subj. of beorgan to save.

burgat, es; pl. burgatu; n. [burg a city, gat, geat a gate] A city-gate; urbis porta:—Ða Samson genam ða burggatu [MS. burgatu] and geber on his hrioge then Samson took the city-gates and bore them on his back, Jud. 16, 3.

burg-bryce, burh-bryce, -brice, es; m. I. a breaking into a castle or dwelling; castelli vel domus violatio, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 7. II. the fine to be paid for this burglary; multa ob castelli vel domus violationem, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7.

burgen, e; f. A burying-place, sepulchre, Ps. Th. 29, 9. v. byrgen.

Burgenda land, es; n. The land of the Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea; Boringia. Burgenda land is the Icelandic Burgundarhólmr, of which the present Danish and Swedish name Bornholm is a contraction:—Burgenda land the land of the Burgundians, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44.

Burgendan; pl. m. The Burgundians; Burgundiones:—Burgendan habbaþ done ylcæn sæs earm be westan him the Burgundians have the same arm of the sea to the west of them, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 19. v. Burgendas.

Burgendas; gen. a; pl. m. Burgendan; pl. m. The Burgundians; Burgundiones. These, in Alfred's time, dwelt to the north-west of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder. They have given name to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic:—Osti habbaþ be norþan him Winedas and Burgendas the Esthonians have to the north of them the Wends and the Burgundians, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 18. Wine Burgenda friend of the Burgundians, Wald. 85; Vald. 2, 14. Weôld Burgendum Gifica Gifica ruled the Burgundians, Scôp Th. 40; Wid. 19; 131; Wid. 65.

Burgende; gen. a; dat. um; m. The Burgundians, inhabitants of Burgundy, an old province in the east of France; Burgundiones:—Pro-fentse hæfþ be norþan hyre ða beorgas, ðe man Alpis hæð, and be sūþan hyre is Wendel-sæ, and be norþan hyre and eástan synd Burgende, and Wascan be westan Provence has on the north of it the mountains, which people call the Alps, and on the south of it is the Mediterranean sea, and on the north and east of it are the Burgundians, and on the west the Gasconians, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 2.

bûr-geteld, es; n. [bûr a bower, geteld a tilt, cover] A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium:—He in ðæt bûrgeteld nêdde he ventured into the tent, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276; 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57; 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 248.

burg-geat a city-gate, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842. v. burh-geat.

burg-hleop, es; n. A fortress-height, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Râ. 28, 2. v. burh-hleop.

burg-loca, an; n. A city-inclosure, city-barrier, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040; 2132; An. 1067; 1879; An. 942. v. burh-loca.

burg-lond, es; n. City-land; urbis solum:—Ealra sancta Hierusalem, Cristes burglond O holy Jerusalem, city-land of Christ! Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 12; Cri. 51.

burgon preserved, Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134; p. pl. of beorgan.

burg-ræced, es; nom. acc. pl. -ræced; n. A city-dwelling, house surrounded by a wall or rampart of earth; urbanæ ædes, circumvallata domus:—Beorht wæron burg-ræced bright were the city-dwellings, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 22.

burg-rûnan the fates, furies, fairies. v. burh-rûnan.

burg-sæl, es; nom. acc. pl. -salu, -salo; n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling; arcis aula, urbana domus:—Ofer burgsalu over the city-dwellings, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 7; Gû. 1258; 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gû. 1305; 96 a; Th. 358, 23; Pa. 50.

burg-sole, es; m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling; arcis aula, urbana

domus:—Burgsele beofode the castle-hall trembled, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 49; Reim. 30.

burg-sittend a city-dweller, citizen, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17; Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittend.

burg-sittende city-dwelling, inhabiting a city, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089; Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337; 53 a; Th. 186, 14; Az. 19; 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Râ. 26, 3. v. burh-sittende.

burg-stal, -stôl, es; m. [burg=beorg, beorh a hill, stal a place, seat, dwelling] A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill; sedes super collem vel clivum, Cot. 209. The name of places built on a hill, as Burstall in Suffolk, Borstall in Kent and Oxfordshire, etc.

burg-steal, es; m. [burg a fortress, city, steal a place] A city-place; arcis locus, arx:—Brosnade burgsteal the city-place has perished, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. [Ger. M. H. Ger. burgstall.]

burg-stede a city-place, city, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291; 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2. v. burh-stede.

burg-tûn, es; m. A BOROUGH-TOWN, city-inclosure, city-dwelling; urbis septum, urbana domus:—Sindon burgtûnas brêrum beweaxne the city-dwellings are overgrown with briars, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 16; Kl. 31.

burg-waran, burh-waran, gen. -warena; pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens; urbis incolæ, cives:—Ealle burgwaran all the city-inhabitants, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 6; Hô. 134; 120 b; Th. 462, 23; Hô. 56. Burgwarena fruma the chief of the citizens, Scôp Th. 182; Wid. 90.

burg-ware inhabitants of a city, citizens, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585; Chr. 919; Th. 192, 25; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742. v. burh-ware.

burg-waru the inhabitants of a city as in a body, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096. v. burh-waru.

burg-weall, -weal a city-wall, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Môd. 38; 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. v. burh-weall.

burg-wigende; part. pl. City-warring; used substantively, city-warriors; ex arce belligerentes, cives belligeri:—Swylce Hûna cýning meakte abannan to beadwe burgwigendra whomsoever of city-warriors the king of the Huns might summon to the fight, Elen. Kmbl. 68; El. 34.

BURH, burg; gen. burge; dat. byrig, byrg; acc. burh, burg; pl. nom. acc. burga; gen. burga; dat. burgum; f. [beorh, beorg=burh, burg the impert. of beorgan to defend]. I. the original signification was arx, castellum, mons, a castle for defence. It might consist of a castle alone; but as people lived together for defence and support, hence a fortified place, fortress, castle, palace, walled town, dwelling surrounded by a wall or rampart of earth; arx, castellum, mons, palatium, urbs munita, domus circumvallata:—Se Abbot Kenulf macode fyrst ða wealle abinnan done mynstre, [and] geaf hit ða to nama Burh [Burch MS.], ðe ær hêt Medeshamstede the Abbot Kenulf first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name Burh=Burg [Petres burh Peter's burg=Peterborough], which before was called Meadow-home-stead, Chr. 963; El. 123, 27-34; Th. 221, 34-39.

The style of the Anglo-Saxon indicates a late date, perhaps about 1100 or 1200. Burg arx, Cot. 10. Stiplic stân-torr and seô steape burh on Sennar stôð the rugged stone-tower and the high fortress stood on Shinar, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Op ðæt hie on Sodomian weall-steape burg witan meathon tilt they on Sodom's lofty-walled fortress might look, 109; Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. Ðær se hálga heah, steap reced, burh timbrede there the holy man built a high, steep dwelling, a walled town, 137; Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840. Burge weall the wall of a city; murus, Ps. Th. 17, 28. Ðæt hie geséon mihten ðære witegan byrig weallas that they might see the walls of the beautiful city, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137; Ps. Th. 44, 13; 47, 11. On leófre byrig and hálige in montem sanctificationis sue, 77, 54; 77, 67. Ða ferdon hig purh ða burhga egressi circuibant per castella, Lk. Bos. 9, 6. Eadweard cyng fór mid fierde to Bedan forða, and beget ða burg king Edward went with an army to Bedford, and gained the walled town, Chr. 919; Th. 192, 24, col. 1. Ge binnan burgum, ge bûton burgum both within walled towns, and without walled towns, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 7. Ðone æðeling on ðære byrig mëtton, ðær se cýning ofslægen læg they found the ætheling in the inclosure of the dwelling, where the king lay slain, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 19, col. 1; L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 16; L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 5. II. a fortress or castle being necessary for the protection of those dwelling together in cities or towns,—a city, town, burgh, borough; urbs, civitas, oppidum:—Rôma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, 12. Ða ðe in burh môtton gongan, in Godes rice they may go into the city, [may go] into God's kingdom, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 16; Sat. 613. Ðonne hy hweorfaþ in ða hálgan burg when they pass into the holy city, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 26; Gû. 784. Ðæt he gesawe ða burh ut videret civitatem, Gen. 11, 5. Ða burh ne bærnodon they burnt not the city, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 8. Burge weard the guardian of the city, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 19; Dan. 173; Ps. Th. 9, 13. Ðonne hí eow ehtaþ on dyse byrig cum persequentur vos in civitate ista, Mt. Bos. 10, 23; Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 14; Cri. 542. Binnan ðære byrig within the city, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 4. Beoþ byrig mid Iudéum

getimbrade ædificabuntur civitates Judæ, Ps. Th. 68, 36. Byrig fægriap towns appear fair, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. Ða ongan he hyspan ða burga tunc cæpit exprobrare civitatibus, Mt. Bos. 11, 20. On burghum in the towns, Beo. Th. 105; B. 53. [Piers P. Chauc. burgh: R. Brun. burgh: R. Glouc. borȝ: Laym. burh: Orm. burh: Plat. borch, f: O. Sax. burg, f. urbs, civitas: Frs. borge, m. f: O. Frs. burch, burich, f: Dut. burgt, f: Kil. borg, borgeht: Ger. burg, f. arx, castellum: M. H. Ger. burc, f: O. H. Ger. buruc, burg, f. urbs, civitas: Goth. burgs, f: Dan. borg, m. f: Swed. borg, m: O. Nrs. borg, f.] DER. ealdor-burh [-burg], fóre-, fréó-, freodo-, gold-, heáfod-, heáh- [heá-], hleo-, hord-, in-, leód-, mæg-, medo-, meodu-, rand-, rond-, sceld-, scild-, scyld-, stán-, under-, wede-, wín-, wyn-.

burh-ágende; part. Possessing a fortress. v. burg-ágende.
burh-bót, e; f. The repairing of fortresses, which was one of the burdens on all landed property; urbium vel castrorum instauratio, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 23; vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31; L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27; L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

burh-breec a breaking into a castle, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9. v. burh-bryce.

burh-bryce, -brice, es; m. A breaking into a castle or dwelling,—the fine for this burglary, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9; L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7, note 16. v. burg-bryce.

burh-ealdor, -ealder; gen. -ealdres; m. A ruler of a city, mayor, citizen; urbis præfectus, municeps, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 55; 9, 55; Som. 13, 24.

burh-fæsten, es; n. A city-fastness, fortress, citadel; arx munita, castellum:—Com God sceáwigan beorna burhfæsten God came to view the chieftains' city-fastness, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 10; Gen. 1680.

burhge, e; f. A fortress, city, walled-town:—Ferdou híg burh ða burhga egressi circuibant per castella, Lk. Bos. 9, 6; Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 12. v. burh.

burh-gata city-gates, Jos. 2, 5. v. burh-geat.

burh-geat, -gat, burg-, es; pl. nom. acc. u, a, o; n. A city-gate; urbis porta:—Æt burhgeate at the city-gate, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 22; Gen. 2426. Mid ðam ðe ða burhgate belocene wurdon cum porta clauderentur, Jos. 2, 5. Fóre burg-geatum before the city-gates, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842; Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 20; Hö. 38.

burh-geat-setl, es; n. A town-gate-seat, where a court was held for trying causes of family and tenants; ad urbis portam sedes, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

burh-gemót, es; n. A BURGMOTE, city-moot, meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis comitia:—Hæbbe man priwa on geáre burhgemót thrice in a year let a city-moot be held, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3; L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4.

burh-geréfa, an; m. A BOROUGH-REEVE, city-reeve, the governor and chief magistrate of a city or town; urbis prætor, præfectus, præpositus, quæstor, curialis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 7; 18, 42.

burh-geþingp, -geþingcþ, e; f. The city council or assembly, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 7. v. ge-þingp.

burhge weardas; pl. m. [=burge weardas] The guardians of the city, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 6; Dan. 740.

burh-hleoþ, burg-hleoþ, es; n. A fortress-height, the hill on which a city is built; clivus montis, in quo arx vel urbs sita est:—Forbærned burhleoðu scorched fortress-heights, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70. Ic eom brungen of burghleoðum I am brought from fortress-heights, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Rā. 28, 2. v. beorh-hlíp.

burh-land, es; n. City-land; urbis solum. v. burg-land.

burh-leóde; nom. acc; gen. -leóda; dat. -leódom; pl. m. Town-people, citizens; cives:—Him ða burhleóde widcwædon the citizens withstood him, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 6; Cd. 226; Th. 300, 7; Sat. 561; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 14; Jud. 187; 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 175. [O. Sax. burg-liudi incolæ, cives.]

burh-loca, burg-loca, an; m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier or defence, as—a wall, mound or moat; urbis septum, arcis claustrum vel clausura:—He gelédde brýd mid bearnum under burhlocan, in Sægor he led his wife with the children within the city-inclosure, into Zoar, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537; Andr. Kmbl. 2132; An. 1067; Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. He nænige forlét under burglocan bendum fæstne he left not one under the city-barriers fast in bonds, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040; 1879; An. 942.

burh-man, -mann, es; m. A townsman, citizen; urbanus, civis:—Burhman vel burhsita urbanus, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 103; Wrt. Voc. 34, 32; Nathan. 1.

burh-ræced, es; n. A city-dwelling. v. burg-ræced.

burh-ræden, -ræðenn, e; f. Citizenship; municipatus, Cot. 128.

burh-riht, es; n. The civil law; jus civile, Som. v. riht law.

burh-rūnan; pl. f. [-rūne, an; f.] The fates, furies, fairies; parcæ, furie, oreades:—Burhrūnan furie, Cot. 92.

burh-sæl, es; n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling. v. burg-sæl.

burh-sêta, an; m. A dweller in a city, citizen; civis. v. burh-sêta.

burh-scipe, es; m. A township, [BOROUGH-SHIP], free borough, an

incorporated city or town; municipium, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 50; Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 104. DER. ge-burh-scipe.

burh-soir, e; f. A city-boundary, city-liberty; urbis territorium:—Ða yfelan leóda fif burhsira ðæs Sodomitisces eardes the evil people of the five city-boundaries of the Sodomitish land, Ælf. T. 7, 20; Jos. 13; Thw. 152, 9; Cot. 148.

burh-sele, es; m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling. v. burg-sele.

burh-sêta, an; m. A city-dweller, townsman, citizen; civis, oppidanus, Wrt. Voc. 18, 36. v. burh-sêta.

burh-sita, an; m. A city-dweller, citizen:—Burhsita urbanus, Wrt. Voc. 34, 32. v. burh-sêta.

burh-sittend, burg-sittend, es; m. A city-dweller, an inhabitant of a city, citizen; urbis incolæ, civis:—Ðū scealt sunu ágan, done sculon burhsittende Isaac hātan thou shalt have a son, whom the city-dwellers shall call Isaac, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 12; Gen. 2326; 136; Th. 172, 2; Gen. 2838. Ðā wurdon blīde burhsittende then the citizens became merry, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 159; Cd. 188; Th. 235, 1; Dan. 299. Ðæt is wide cūþ burhsittendum that is widely known to the city-dwellers, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 18; Gen. 2815; 210; Th. 261, 11, 23; Dan. 724, 730. His gebidan ne māgon burgsittende citizens cannot wait for him, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17; Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittende.

burh-sittende, burg-sittende; part. City-dwelling, inhabiting a city; urbem incolens:—He folgode ánum burhsittendum men ðæs rices adhæsit uni civium regionis illius, Lk. Bos. 15, 15. Folca beam burgsittende the sons of men dwelling in cities, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089; Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337. Burgsittendra, gen. -pl. 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Rā. 26, 3.

burh-spæc, -spæc, e; f. Civil or courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity; urbanus sermo, urbanitas, Cot. 202.

burh-staðol, es; m. A dwelling in a city, a mansion, house; urbana sedes, mansio, habitaculum. v. burh, staðol in staðel.

burh-steal, es; m. A city-place; arcis locus, arx. v. burg-steal.

burh-stede, burg-stede, es; m. A city-place, city; urbis locus, urbs:—On ðam burh-stede in that city, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 7; Gen. 1062; 174; Th. 218, 31; Dan. 47. Hī ágon beorhtne burhstede they shall have a bright city-place, 221; Th. 287, 6; Sat. 363; Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. Æfter burhstedum through the cities, Andr. Kmbl. 1161; An. 581. Se burgstede was blissum gefyllt the city-place was filled with joys, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gū. 1291; 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2.

burh-þelu, e; f. A castle-floor. v. buruh-þelu.

burh-tūn, es; m. A city-inclosure, city-dwelling; urbis septum, urbana domus. v. burg-tūn.

burh-waran; gen. -warena; pl. m. Inhabitants of a city; cives:—Wearþ eal here burhwarena blind all the multitude of the city-inhabitants became blind, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. v. burg-waran.

burh-ware, burg-ware; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens; urbis incolæ, cives:—Him cyrdon to mæst calle ða burhware almost all the inhabitants of the city turned to him, Chr. 919; Ing. 133, 15. Se gehāten was mid ðæm burhwarum Brutus he was called Brutus by the citizens, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 93; Met. 10, 47. Ofer burhware over the inhabitants, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 31; Dan. 179. Wurdon burgware blīde on móde the citizens were blīhe in mood, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585. Ðā wearþ burgwarum éce geféa then was to the citizens everlasting joy, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742.

burh-waru, burg-waru; gen. dat. e; acc. e, u; f. The inhabitants of a city considered as a community, the whole body of citizens; civitas, civitatis populus:—Ælc burhwaru was būgende to him non fuit civitatis quæ se traderet illis, Jos. 11, 19. Wearþ eall seó burhwaru onstýred commota est universa civitas, Mt. Bos. 21, 10; Chr. 1013; Th. 271, 28, col. 1. Wæs mycel menegu ðære burhware mid hyre erat turba civitatis multa cum illa, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Ic gefrægn leóde tosomne burgwaru bannan I learnt that the people, the body of citizens, were summoned together, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096.

burh-waru-man, -mann, es; m. A citizen; civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12.

burh-wealda, an; m. A city-ruler, citizen; urbis rector, civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12, note 12.

burh-weall, burg-weall, -weal, es; m. A city-wall; urbis vallum, menia:—Burhweall menia, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 116; Wrt. Voc. 36, 36. Lēton ðone hālgan burhwealle neh they left the saint near the city-wall, Andr. Kmbl. 1666; An. 835. Beorhte burhweallas bright city-walls, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Breccan ðone burgweal to break through the city-wall, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Mód. 38; 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978.

burh-weard, es; m. A city-ward or guardian, city-defender; urbis custos vel defensor:—Hæfde abrocene burhweardas had slain the city-guardians, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 2; Exod. 39; Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660.

burh-wéla, an; m. City-wealth; urbis opes:—Þenden he burh-wélan

brūcan mōste *while he might have the enjoyment of city-wealth*, Beo. Th. 6191; B. 3100.

burh-wered, es; *n. A city-multitude; urbis multitudo*;—Heánra burhwered *vulgus vel plebs*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 37.

burh-wigende; *part. pl. City-warring. v. burg-wigende.*

burh-wita, an; *m. A knowing and polished man of the city, city-counsellor, citizen; urbanus, homo civilis, urbis consiliarius, municeps*;—Portgeræfa *vel burhwita municeps*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 41.

burig = byrig *to a city*, Ors. 6, 23, MS. C; *the dat. of burh a city.*

BURN, e; *f. burne, an; f. burna, an; m. [from burnon, p. pl. of beornan to boil, bubble; fervere] A bubbling or running water, a BOURN, brook, stream, river; torrens, rivus*;—Hefe upp ðine hand ofer burna and ofer mōras *extende manum tuam super rivus et super paludes*, Ex. 8, 5. *v. burne, burna.* As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn or burne denotes that they were near a stream; as, Burnham, Burnley, Bornemouth, Radburne, Swanburne, Sherborne. [*Piers P. bourn; Scot. burn; Plat. born, m. O. Sax. brunno, m. a source: O. Frs. burna, m. Dut. born, bron, f. Kil. borne: Ger. brunne, born, m. M. H. Ger. brunne, burne, m. O. H. Ger. brunno; Goth. brunna, m. Dan. brønd, m. f. Swed. brunn, m. Icel. brunnr, m.*]

burna, an; *m. A stream, bourn; torrens, latex*;—Burna oððe bróc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Scf. burna biþ gedrēfed: bróc biþ onwended *the clear stream is disturbed: the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 37; Met. 5, 19. He hine bibaðaþ in ðam burnan he bathes himself in the stream, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. Burna latex, Wrt. Voc. 54, 21. *v. burn, burne.*

burne, an; *f. Running water, a stream, brook, river; torrens, rivus*;—Burnan flōweþ aquæ fluent, Ps. Th. 147, 7. He of stān-clife steorce Burnan lædde he drew a strong stream from the stony rock, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Se Hælend eode ofer ða burnan Cedron Iesus egressus est trans torrentem Cedron, Jn. Bos. 18, 1. Burnan unrihtwisyne gedrēfdon me *torrentes iniquitatis conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 5. Aþene ðine hand ofer calle flōdas, ge ofer burnan, ge ofer meras, and ofer calle wæter-pyttas *extende manum tuam super omnes fluuios, et rivos, ac paludes, et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan *etgædre we two bathed together in the brook*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 1; Hō. 132. *v. burn, DER. wylle-burne.*

burne *burnt, wast on fire; p. of beornan.*

burne burned, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 45; *subj. p. of beornan.*

burn-sele, es; *m. [burn a spring, brook; sele a dwelling, mansion] A bath-house; balneum*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 10; Ruin. 22.

būr-reáf, es; *n. [būr a chamber, reáf a garment] Hangings for a chamber, tapestry; tapete*, Th. Diplm. 530, 36.

burste *hast burst, broken, failed; burston burst, broken*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818; *p. of berstan.*

būr-þegen, -þēn, es; *m. [būr a chamber, þegen a servant, attendant] A chamber-servant, chamberlain, chancellor, secretary; cubicularius, cancellarius, scriniarius*;—Būrþēn *cubicularius*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 100; Wrt. Voc. 25, 40. His þeðden þanc gesæde ðam būrþēne his chief gave thanks to the chamberlain, Byrht. Th. 135, 20, note; By. 121. Būrþēn *cancellarius vel scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 22; Wrt. Voc. 61, 3.

burþre, an; *f. A birth, issue; natus, partus*;—Þurh ða burþran we wæron gehælede, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alyfde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blick. 105, 20.

burug *a city*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. *v. burh.*

buruh *a castle, city*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36; Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 24; Mt. Foxe 10, 11. *v. burh.*

buruh-pelu, e; *f. [burh a castle, pelu a plank, board] A castle-floor; arcis tabulatum*;—Buruhpelu *dynede the castle-floor sounded*, Fins. Th. 61, 30.

buruh-waru *the people of a city in a body*, Chr. 1013; Th. 270, 28; Deut. 21, 21. *v. burh-waru.*

būta; *prep. [be, út out] Without; extra*;—Būta ðæt lond *extra regionem*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 10. Būta ðæm wingeard *extra vineam*, Mt. Lind. War. 21, 39. *v. būtan; prep.*

būta; *adv. Without; foras, foris*;—He eode būta *exiit foras*, Mk. Lind. War. 14, 68. Petrus stōd to dura būta *Petrus stabat ad ostium foris*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 16.

būta, būte; *conj. Unless; nisi*;—Ænig mon wāt ðone sunu būta ðe Fæder nemo novit filium nisi Pater, Mt. Lind. War. 11, 27. Būta ðes útacunda *nisi hic alienigena*, Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18. *v. būtan; conj.*

būta both; *ambo*;—Swelton hīg būta *they both shall die*, Deut. 22, 22; Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 25; Rā. 55, 6. *v. būtū.*

būtan, būton, būtun; *prep. [be, útan out]. I. with the dative; cum dativo.*

1. out of, against; extra, contra;—Forbærn ðæt celf būtan ðære wicstowe *ipsum vitulum combustum extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21. Būtan leóðrihte *against the law of the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679.

2. without, except; sine, absque, præter;—Būtan leahtr *sine crimine*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Būtan ānum cnihte *excepto uno puerulo*, Bd. 3,

23; S. 555, 26. Būtan geþeahtr *without thought*, 3, 1; S. 543, 37. Būtan ende *without end*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 16; Cri. 271; L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28.

II. with the accusative; cum accusativo. 1. out of; extra;—He lædde hine būtan ða wic *eduxit eum extra vicum*, Mk. Bos. 8, 23.

2. without, except; sine, præter;—Būtan sealm

præter psalmodiam, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 10. III. sometimes būtan is separated from its case:—Ðæt wæs geworden būtan weres frigum *that came to pass without the favours of man*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37. [Chauc. but: R. Brun. bot: R. Glouc. bote: Laym. bute, bote: Orm. buttan, butt: O. Sax. būtan, bōtan: Frs. buten: O. Frs. buta: Dut. buiten: Kil. buyten: Ger. bauszen.]

būtan, būton, būtun; *conj. [be, útan out]. I. with the subj. Unless, save that; nisi*;—Būtan ðū [eorþan spēde] gedæle Dryhtne sylfum *unless thou hadst bestowed [the riches of the earth] for the Lord himself*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78. Būton ðæt hit sý útaworpen *nisi ut militatur foras*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Būtan ær wyrc ece Dryhten ende worlde *save ere the eternal Lord shall work an end of the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 24; Seel. 12.

II. with the ind. Save or except that; nisi;—Egorthere eall acwealde būton ðæt earce bord heold heofona frēa *the water-hord destroyed all save that the Lord of heaven held the ark board*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 26; Gen. 1403.

III. without a dependent verb, Except, save, besides, but; nisi;—Ond eallum dagum būtan sunnan dagum *diebus cunctis excepta dominica*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ic ne gehyrde būtan himman sæ *I heard nought save the sea roaring*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. Sume men sædon ðæt ðær næran būtan twegen dælas *some men said that there were but two parts*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 6.

būte without; foris, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 16. *v. būta; adv.*

būte; *conj. Unless, but; nisi, sed*;—Nān þing wyrþe [geweorþe Cot.] būte hit God wille *nothing comes to pass unless God wills it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 18, 20; Met. 18, 10. Būte ic nāt *but I know not*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 16. Būte ge to him gecyrran *nisi convertimini*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. *v. būtan; conj.*

būte both; *ambo*;—Būte ða þinc ambæ res, R. Ben. interl. 5. *v. būtū.*

butere, an; *f. BUTTER; butyrum [= βούτυρον, βοῦς a cow, τυρός cheese]*;—Butere butyrum, Wrt. Voc. 82, 27. Dō donne mele fulne buteran *add then a basin full of butter*, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17, 19, 22. On ðære buteran in the butter, i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1. On gōðre buteran in good butter, 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 18; 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 14. Ahlyttre ða buteran purify the butter, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 28; Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 27. [Wyc. botere: Plat. botter, f: Frs. buter: O. Frs. butera, botera: Dut. bóter, f: Ger. butter, f: M. H. Ger. buter: O. H. Ger. butere, f: Fr. beurte, m: It. butirro, burro, m: Lat. butyrum: Grk. βούτυρον.]

buter-fléage *a butterfly*; papilio. *v. buttor-fléoge.*

buter-geþweor, es; *n. Butter-curd, what is coagulated, butter; butyri coagulum, butyrum*;—Buter-geþweor ælc and cýsgerunn losiaþ [MS. losaþ] *eow butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

buteric a bottle, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. *v. buteruc.*

buter-stoppa, an; *m. [butere butter, stoppa a vessel] A butter-vessel, butter-dish; butyri vas*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 24.

buteruc, buteric, buturuc, butruc, es; *m. A leathern bottle; flasco, uter*;—Buteruc flasco, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 76; Wrt. Voc. 25, 16. Ic bige hýða and fell, and wyrc of him buterucas *ego emo cutes et pelles, et facio ex iis utres*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. Ðæt wæter ascetode, ðe wæs on ðam buturuce *consumpta esset aqua in utre*, Gen. 21, 15. Butruc flasco, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. [O. Sax. buteric, m: O. H. Ger. butrih uter.]

būton without; sine;—Būton ælcum eorþlicum fæder without any earthly father, Homl. Th. i. 24, 30. Būton synne ānum without any sin, i. 24, 35. *v. būtan; prep.*

būton; *adv. Gratuitously, without a cause; gratis*;—Fordan ðe būton hī behiddon me onforwyrc *quoniam gratis absconderunt mihi interitum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 8.

butruc a bottle, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. *v. buteruc.*

butsa-carlas [bātes carlas, i. e. bāt-sæ carlas] *Seamen, sailors; nautæ*, Chr. 1066; Ing. 259, 4.

Butting-tūn, es; *m. BODDINGTON, Gloucestershire*;—Offōron hie ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne on Sæferne staðe *they followed after the army to Boddington on the bank of the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Mr. Earle has the following pertinent note on the locality:—Two places have hitherto contended for this site, viz. Boddington near Cheltenham, and Buttington in Montgomeryshire, near Welshpool. But Mr. Ormerod [Archæologia, vol. xxix; and Strigulensia, p. 60] has put forward a claim for Buttinton in Tidenham, on the peninsula formed by the Severn and the Wye. There are traces of works here, though less considerable than those at Buttington in Montgomeryshire. Mr. Ormerod grounds his claim mainly upon Matthew of Westminster's 'paganos tam navali quam terrestri exercitu circumcinxit.' No such thing appears in the text before us, but to the opposite effect. One is almost tempted to suspect that

this 'Verwirrer der Geschichte' [as Lappenberg calls Matthew of Westminster] caught sight of 'sciphere' in the next line, and imagined the rest. But it must be allowed, Mr. Ormerod's position has its advantages. It does not, however, suit 'ða up de Saferne,' if this means that they went up stream, which would seem to be its meaning, though not in Florence, Chr. Erl. notes, p. 318.

butter-fleóge, an; *f.* [butere *butter*, fleóge *a fly*] *A BUTTERFLY*; *papii*, *Ælf.* Gl. 22; Som. 59, 115; Wrt. Voc. 23, 70. [*Ger.* *butterfliege*, *f.*] *DER.* niht-butter-fleóge.

bütü [bū = bā both, tū = twā two] *Both*; ambo:—*Donne beoþ bütü gehealden then both [the two] shall be preserved*, Mk. Bos. 2, 22. *Ða bütü abulgon Isaac and Rebecca then both [the two] were a grief to Isaac and Rebecca*, Gen. 26, 35; Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7. Wit him bütü sprecaþ we both [lit. we two both] speak to him, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 39; Th. 52, 4; Gen. 838: 40; Th. 52, 22; Gen. 847. Ðær hie sæton bütü where they both [lit. they two both] sat, 133; Th. 168, 8; Gen. 2779. *v.* bātwa.

bütum without:—*Bütum geongum litingum, and heordum absque parulis, et gregibus*, Gen. 50, 8. *v.* bütan; *prep.*

bütun unless, save; nisi, Mt. Bos. 11, 27; 12, 4. *v.* bütan; *conj.*

butoruc a bottle, Gen. 21, 15. *v.* buteruc.

būwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To inhabit*; inhabitare:—*Būwa eorþan inhabitare terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 3. *v.* būgian.

bý, es; *n?* *A dwelling, habitation*; habitatio:—*Se ðe hūs oððe lytel [MS. lytelo] bý hæfde in byrgenum [MS. byrgennum] qui domicilium habebat in monumentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places. *v.* bū.

BYCGAN, bigcan, bycgcan; *ic bycge, bigce, ðu bygest, he bygeþ, pl. bycgap, bigcap*; *p. bohte, pl. bohtan*; *imperi.* byge, bige, *pl. bycgap*; *pp. boht*; *v. a. To buy, procure*; emere, redimere:—*Hi woldon mete bigcan cibos emerent*, Jn. Bos. 4, 8. *Ðæt hie bigcan scoldon which they must buy*, Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305; Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hō. 68. Ða hig ferdon bycgcan dum irent emere, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. *ic bige I buy*, Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202. *Mete bygeþ he he buys meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. *Hi bycgap they buy*, 33 b; Th. 106, 27, note; Gū. 47. *Ðæt gōde men mid feo bigap which good men buy with money*, 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rā. 55, 12. *Ðæt bohte Abraham quam emit Abraham*, Gen. 49, 30; Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27. *Menn heora land bohtan [MS. bohtan] men bought their land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 10. *Bige us to ðæs cynges þeowette eme nos in servitudinem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. *Bige ða þing eme ea*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29. *Bycgap eow ele emit oleum uobis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9. [*Wyc. bigge, bye, bige*; R. Brun. bie: *Laym. bugge*; *Orm. biggenn*; *O. Sax. buggean*; *Frs. bikje*; *Goth. bugyan*.] *DER.* a-bycgan, -bigcan, be-, ge-: *un-boht, unbe-, unge-*.

bycgcan to buy, procure; emere:—*Hig woldon bycgcan they would buy*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. *v.* bycgan.

bycgen, bycgenn, e; *f. A buying, selling*; emptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

býcniend-lic; *adj. Allegorical, mystical*; allegoricus:—*Býcniendlic racu allegorica expositio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 42. *v.* beácnienð-lic.

býcnian, býcnan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To beckon, shew, signify*; indicare:—*Niht nihte býcneþ nox nocti indicat*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. *Ðe býcnap [gehiwode finxit, Lamb: býcnap finxit?] eáge qui finxit oculum*, 93, 9. *v.* beácnian.

býcniend-lic gemet, es; *n. The indicative mood*; indicativus modus, *Ælf.* Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18, MS. C.

býcning, e; *f. A figure, trope*; figura:—*Under býcnunge ðæs biges sub figura coronæ*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 10. *v.* beácnung.

býd = beád? commanded, bid, Gen. 50, 5; *p. of beóðan*.

býðel, es; *m.* [beóðan to bid, order, proclaim]. *I. one who bids or cries out, a herald, proclaimer, minister*; præco, nunciu:—

Býðel præco, *Ælf.* Gr. 47; Som. 48, 41; Wrt. Voc. 84, 40. *Se Godes býðel a messenger of God, minister*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 2. *Se Godes Sunu sende his býðel toforan him the Son of God sent his proclaimer before him*, ii. 36, 25, 27. *Biscepas sindon býðelas Godes lage bishops are proclaimers of God's law*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 374, 15. *Biscepas sind to býðelum gesette bishops are ordained to be ministers*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 8. *Drihten sende his býðelas ætforan him the Lord sent his messengers [prophets] before him*, ii. 530, 9.

II. one who bids or summons to appear in a court of law, a BEADLE; apparitor, exactor, bedellus:—*Ðe sylle se ðema ðam býðele, and se býðel ðe sende on cwertern judex tradat te exactori, et exactor mittat te in carcerem*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. *Býðele gebýrap, ðæt he for his wycan sý weorces frigra ðonne oðer man bedello pertinet, ut pro servitio suo liberti sit ab operantibus quam alii homines*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. *He þurh his býðelas his gafoles myngap he reminds him of his tribute by his messengers [lit. beadles]*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. *Aaron hēt býðelas beóðan, —to morgen biþ simbelðæg Aaron commanded beadles to proclaim, —to-morrow is a feast day*, Ex. 32, 5. [*Piers P. bedeale*; *Dut. beul, m.*; *Ger. büttel, m.*; *M. H. Ger. büttel*; *O. H. Ger. butil, m.*]

BYDEN, byðenn, e; *f.* *I. a bushel*; modius:—*Cwyst ðu cymþ ðæt leohtfæt ðæt hit beó under bydene aset numquid venit lucerna*

ut sub modio ponatur? Mk. Bos. 4, 21; Lk. Bos. 11, 33.

II. a barrel, tun, butt; dolium, cupa:—*Hi mec bæðedon in bydene they bathed me in a tub*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 24; Rā. 28, 6. *Byden cupa*, *Ælf.* Gl. 49; Som. 65, 94; Wrt. Voc. 34, 24. [*O. H. Ger. butin cupa*.]

byden-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a vessel*; fundus, *Ælf.* Gl. 25; Som. 60, 49; Wrt. Voc. 24, 49.

býe to a habitation; *dat. of bý.*

byffan to mutter; mutire, Cot. 154. *DER.* a-byffan.

byffian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To tremble*; tremere:—*Eorþe ondréd oððe byfode and heó geswac oððe heó wæs stille terra tremuit et quieuit*, Ps. Lamb. 75, 9. *v.* biþian.

byfor, es; *m. A beaver*, *Ælf.* Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13, MS. T. *v.* befer.

býgan, bigan, bigean, began; *he býgeþ*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, turn back, bow down, humble, abase*; flectere, inflectere, incurvare, retorquere, deflectere, humiliare:—*Býgdest ðu ðe for hæledum thou bowedst thyself before men*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 11; Seel. 153. *Deað ðu hwilene boh býge mid eorþan though thou bend any bough towards the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 106; Met. 13, 53. *Býgap hine, ðæt he on hinder gæþ they shall turn him back, so that he shall go backward*, Salm. Kmbl. 252; Sal. 125. *He herm-cwæðend hýneþ and býgeþ humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. [*Dan. bóje, boie*; *Swed. böja*; *O. Nrs. beygja*.] *DER.* for-býgan, -bigan, ge-, on-. *v.* būgan.

býge, bige, es; *m.* [býgan to bow] *A bowing, bending, turning, a corner, an angle, a bay, bosom, the apex of a helmet*; flexus, ancon, angulus, sinus, conus:—*Ða gestop he to ánes wealles býge then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 23; Num. 22, 26. *Helmes býge conus galea*, Wrt. Voc. 30, 3.

býgend-lic; *adj. Flexible, pliable*; flexilis, flexibilis:—*Býgendlic on ðam geþeódnessum his lida flexibilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. *v.* býgan.

bygest, he bygeþ buyest, he buys, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111; *and and 3rd pers. pres. of bycgan*.

byggan to build; ædificare, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* býttian.

býgnes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing*; flexio. *v.* bignes.

byg-spæc, e; *f. A beguiling in speech*; supplantatio, Ps. Spl. 40, 10.

býgþ, býhþ, ðu býgst, býhst bows, thou bowest; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of búgan to bow*.

byht, es; *m.* [býgan to bend] *A bending, corner, dwelling, an abode, bay, BIGHT*; habitatio, dominium, sinus:—*Andlang norþgeardes ðæt hit cymþ in done byht along the north yard till it comes to the corner*, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 29; Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 25, 32. *Eall ðæt sculon ágan eaforan ðine, þeóðlanda gehwile, folcmægþa byht thy sons shall own all that, each country, the dwelling of nations*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 20; Gen. 2213. *Mec ahebbap ofer hæleda byht ðeós heá lyft this lofty air raises me above the dwellings of men*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 26; Rā. 8, 3. *Ofer wætres byht to lande over the water's abode [bay] to the land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 23; Rā. 23, 12. [*Dut. bogt, f.*; *Ger. bucht, f.*; *Dan. bugt, m. f.*; *Swed. bugt, m.*; *Icel. bygd, f.*]

býing, e; *f. A habitation*; domus, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. *v.* bý.

BÝL, býle, bile, es; *m. A BLE, blotch, sore*; carbunculus, Cot. 183. [*O. Frs. bel, beil*; *Dut. buil, f.*; *Kil. buyll*; *Ger. beule, f.*; *M. H. Ger. biule, f.*; *Dan. bule, m. f.*; *Swed. bula, f.*; *O. Nrs. beyla, f.*]

BÝLD, e; *f.* byldo; *f. indecl. in s. Constancy, boldness*; constantia:—*Bideþ þurh byldo awaiteth with constancy*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 5; Cri. 113. *He sceolde ða byldo anescian poterat emollire constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, note 43. [*O. H. Ger. baldi, f.*; *Goth. balpei, f. boldness*.] *DER.* ge-byld.

bylda, an; *m.* [bold a house] *A BUILDER*; ædificator:—*Sum biþ bylda til hām to habbanne one is a good builder to raise a house*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 29; Crā. 75.

byldan; *p. bylde*; *pp. bylded*; *v. trans.* [beald bold; *v.* byld] *To make bold, to animate, instigate, exhort, encourage, confirm*; animare, instigare, hortari, confirmare:—*He Fresena cyn byldan wolde he would encourage the race of the Frisians*, Beo. Th. 2193; B. 1094. *Geongne ædeling sceolon gōde gesidas byldan good companions should encourage a young prince*, Menol. Fox 488; Gn. C. 15. *Hi bylde bearn Ælfrices the son of Ælfric encouraged them*, Byrht. Th. 137, 60; By. 209. *Swā hī ealle bylde Godric to gūpe so Godric encouraged them all to the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 11; By. 320. *Bædon hī Sigebyrht ðæt he mid him to ðam gefeohte fōre and hyra fultum trymede and bylde rogaverunt Sigbertum ad confirmandum militem secum venire in prælum*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 20, col. 1.

býle a bile, blotch, sore. *v.* býl.

byled-breóst; *adj.* [byled, breóst a breast] *Puff-breasted*; rostrato pectore præditus:—*lc eom byled-breóst I am puff-breasted*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 23; Rā. 79, 1. *v.* gebilod.

byle-wit merciful; æquanimus, mansuetus:—*Gehýran ða bylewitan audeant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 3, 2. *v.* byly-wit, bile-wit.

bylg a bulge, bag, Cot. 27. *v.* belg.

bylgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To offend, anger, vex*; offendere, irritare, vexare. DER. a-bylgan. v. belgan.

bylgean *to bellow*; mugire, Martyr. 17, Jan. v. bellan.

bylges leg, es; *n.* [Flor. Billesleaga: *Sim. Dun.* Byligesleage: *Hovd. Biligesleage*] BISLEY, in Gloucestershire:—Hi cōmon to Bylges lege they came to Bisley, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 15.

bylgeþ *is angry*; 3rd pers. pres. of belgan.

bylig *bellows*; follis, Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. v. belg.

byllino *a cake*; collyris, collyrida, Cot. 208.

bylwet, *bylwit simple*. v. bile-wit.

bylwet-lice; *adv. Simply*; simpliciter, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. v. bile-hwittice.

byly-wit merciful, kind; æquanimus, mitis:—Bylywit fæder merciful father. Cd. 191; Th. 238, 32; Dan. 363. v. bile-wit.

BÝME, bēme, an; *f. A trumpet*; tuba, salpinx = σαλπιγξ:—Býme sang the trumpet sounded [lit. sang], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 2; Exod. 132. Dære býman swēg weox sonitus buccinæ crecebat, Ex. 19, 19; 20, 18; Ps. Spl. 46, 5; Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Býmiap odde hlyriap on niwum mōnpe mid býman buccinate in neomenia tuba, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Býman sungon the trumpets sounded [lit. sung], Elen. Kmbl. 218; El. 109. Drēmaþ Driheon on býman psallite Domino in tubis, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. Seofon sacerdas blāwon mid býmon septem sacerdotes clangent buccinis, Jos. 6, 4, 13. [Laym. bemen, beomen; pl. trumpets.] DER. heofon-býme, here-, sige-.

býmere, es; *m.* [býme a trumpet] *A trumpeter*; tubicen, salpista = σαλπιστής:—Býmere tubicen, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 24; Wrt. Voc. 73, 57. Býmere salpista, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 11; Wrt. Voc. 60, 47.

býme-sangere, es; *m.* [býme a trumpet, singere a singer] *A trumpeter*; salpista = σαλπιγκτής, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 13; Wrt. Voc. 60, 48.

býmian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [býme a trumpet] *To sound or play on a trumpet*; tuba canere, buccinare:—Ic býme salpizo vel buccino, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 14; Wrt. Voc. 60, 49. Býmiap odde hlyriap on niwum mōnpe mid býman buccinate in neomenia tuba, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4.

býn; *def. se býna, seó, ðæt býne*; *adj.* [býþ; pres. of býnan *to inhabit, occupy*] *Inhabited, occupied*; habitatus:—Ðæt býne land is eastward brādost the inhabited land is broadest eastward, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Liegaþ wilde mōras on emnlange ðæm býnum lande wild mountains lie along the inhabited land, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 44.

byndeale, byndelle *a binding*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, MS. H. v. bindele.

býóp *are, shall be*, = bióp; *pres. pl. of bión.*

byro, e; *f. A birch-tree*; betula:—Byrc betula [MS. betulus], Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 20; Wrt. Voc. 33, 20. v. birce.

byro-holt, es; *n. A birch holt or grove*; betuletum, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 21.

byroþ barks, Ælf. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *pres. of beorcan.*

byrd birth; *nativitas*. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day*; natalis dies. v. ge-byrd-dæg.

byrde; *sup. byrdest, def. se byrdesta*; *adj.* *Born, well-born, noble, rich*; natus, natu vel genere præstans, nobilis, opulentus:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan the richest must pay, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. DER. ge-byrde, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrden *a burden*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. byrden.

byrdest, se byrdesta *the highest born, most noble, richest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36; *sup. of byrde.*

byrdian *to bear*; sustinere. v. for-byrdian.

byrdioce *a weaver's tool*; plumaria, N. Som. Wrt. Voc. 282, 3.

byrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Quality, state, condition*; qualitas, status, conditio. DER. an-byrdnys, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-scepe, es; *m.* [byrd, ge-byrd birth, scepe state, condition] *Birthship, child-bearing*; gestatio, partus:—Ic tō fela hæbbe ðæs byrdscypes bealwa onfongen I have received too many injuries from this child-bearing, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 7; Cri. 182.

byrd-tid, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth*; natale tempus. v. ge-byrd-tid.

byrdu-scrūd, es; *n.* [byrdu = bord *a shield*, scrūd *a garment, clothing*] *The covering of a shield, a shield*; clypei tegmen, clypeus:—Unc sceal sweord and helm, byrne and byrduscūd bām gemæne sword and helmet, armour and shield, shall be common to us both, Beo. Th. 5313; B. 2660.

byre; *gen. byres*; *dat. byre*; *acc. byre*; *pl. nom. acc. byras, byre*; *gen. byra*; *dat. byrum*; *m. A son, child, descendant*; natus, filius, soboles, proles:—Donne æfre byre monnes hýrde under heofonum than ever child of man heard under heaven, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 18; Ph. 128; Beo. Th. 4113; B. 2053. Ðær hyre byre wæron where her sons were, 2381; B. 1188. Ðæs ða byre sittan gyne onguldon, ðe hi ðæt gyf þegun for which their children since with grief have paid, that they ate that fruit, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 22; Ph. 409. Mæru cwēn bædde byras geonge the illustrious queen solicited her young sons, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Lamech bearna strýnde; him byras wōcan eafora and idesa; he ðone yldestan Noæ nemde Lamech begat children; to him descendants were

born of sons and daughters; the eldest he named Noah, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 1; Gen. 1233. [Goth. baur, *m. one born, a son*: O. Nrs. burr, borrh, m.] v. bearn.

býre, es; *m. An event, the time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity*; eventus, tempus quo accidit aliquid, opportunitas, occasio, = καὶρός:—Wæs ðær mid him oþ ðone býre ðæt Swegean wearþ deað was there with him until the time that Sweyn was dead, Chr. 1013; Th. 272, 22. Ða he býre hæfde when he had opportunity, Byrht. Th. 135, 21; By. 121. DER. ge-býre. v. ge-býrian.

byrele *a cup-bearer, bulter*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 51; Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. v. byrle.

byrelian *to pour out, give to drink, serve*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842. v. byrlan.

byren; *adj. Belonging to a bear*; ursinus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. beren.

byrene, an; *f. A she-bear*; ursula, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 70; Wrt. Voc. 23, 29. v. bera.

byreþ bears, Beo. Th. 598; B. 296; 3rd pers. pres. of beran.

býreþ *it pertains to, it is lawful*; pertinet ad, licet, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13. v. býrian.

byrg *to a city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519; *dat. of burh.*

byrga *of cities or inclosed dwellings, for burga*; *gen. pl. of burh*, Runic pm. 8; Kmbl. 341, 3.

byrga *a pledge, creditor*, Cot. 37. v. byrgea.

BYRĠAN, birgan, byrgan, birgan, birgean, byrgan, byrian; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [beorg tumulus]; *v. trans.* *To raise a mound, to bury*; tumulare, tumulo condere, sepelire:—Hi his lichaman on cyrican neah weofode byrgan woldon they would bury his body in the church near the altar, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 10; Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges sepeliatur in eadem die, Deut. 21, 23. Ðær hine man birge ði sepeliertum eum, Gen. 49, 31. Alýf me ærest byrgan mīnne fæder permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum, Lk. Bos. 9, 59; 9, 60. Hine man byrige swā him wel gebýrede they buried him as well became him, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21; Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29. [Wyc. birie: Piers P. yburied, pp: Chauc. buried: R. Glouc. ybured: Laym. burien: Orm. birgenn: Dut. bergen: O. Dut. berghen condere, abscondere, servare, tueri: Ger. M. H. Ger. bergen: O. H. Ger. bergan, ga-bergen condere, recondere: Goth. bairgan tueri, conservare: O. Nrs. byrgia includere.] DER. be-byrgan, bi-, ge- byrgan.

BYRĠAN, býrian, býrgan, býrgean, beorgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To taste, eat*; gustare, manducare:—Ðū ðines gewinnes wæstmne býrgest labores fructum tuorum manducabis, Ps. Th. 127, 2. Nympe ðū æppel ænne býrgest unless thou hast tasted an apple, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 21; Gen. 880. Hi bū þegun æppel, býrgdon forðodene they both ate the apple, tasted the forbidden [fruit], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 11; Ph. 404. Nim ðe ðis ofæt on hand, bit hit and býrge take to thee this fruit in hand, bite it and taste, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. [O. Nrs. bergja to taste; gustare.] DER. a-býrgan, ge-, on-.

byrgea, byrigea, byriga, berigea, an; *m.* [borh, borg *a pledge, security*] *A person who gives a pledge, a surety*; fidejussor:—Gif ðū hæbbe byrgan, mana ðone ðæs āngýdes if thou have a surety, admonish him of the recompense, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. Mid lx scillinga gebēte ðam byrgan let amends be made to the surety with sixty shillings, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12, 15, 16; L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 6. Se man ðam ððrum byrgan geselle let the man give surety to the other, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Gif he byrgan forwærne if he refuse surety, 9, 10; Th. i. 30, 15, 17. Him man wilsumne berigean geselle [MS. gefelle] let a man give him a sufficient surety, 6; Th. i. 30, 5. DER. leód-gebyrga.

býrgean *to taste*; gustare:—He byreþ blóðig wæl, býrgean þenceþ, eteþ unmunlice he will bear off my bloody corpse, will resolve to taste it, will eat it without repugnance, Beo. Th. 901; B. 448. DER. a-býrgan. v. býrgan.

byrged buried. v. byrgan.

byrgels, birgels, bergels, es; *m. A BURIAL-place, sepulchre, tomb*; sepulcrum, bustum:—Byrgels bustum, Cot. 183. To birgelse in possessionem sepulcri, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgen.

byrgen, byrgenn, birgen, byrigen, burgen, e; *f.* [beorg tumulus] *A burying, grave, sepulchre, tomb*; sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba:—Byrgen sepulcrum, Ps. Th. 48, 9; Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Hát nū healdan ða byrgene jube ergo custodire sepulcrum, Mt. Bos. 27, 64; 27, 66. On ðam wyrt-tūne wæs niwe byrgen in horto erat novum monumentum, Jn. Bos. 19, 41; 19, 42. Com to ðære byrgene venit ad monumentum, Jn. Bos. 20, 1; 20, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11. Ðý þridan dæge of byrgenne, of deaðe, arās Dryhten on the third day the Lord arose from the sepulchre, from death, Elen. Kmbl. 371; El. 186; 965; El. 484; Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 34; Cri. 729; Ps. Th. 29, 8. Byrgenum sepulcris, 13, 5; Salm. Kmbl. 445; Sal. 223. On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 17.

2. in the districts of England first occupied by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, numerous extensive cemeteries of the heathen period have been examined. In these cemeteries the graves are usually arranged in rows, and are dug exactly in the same manner and form as our modern church-

yard graves, which are probably copied from them. After the burial, a low circular mound was raised over the grave. From their contents we learn that the body of the deceased was buried in the full dress worn when living,—the men with their arms and military equipments,—the women with their personal ornaments and jewelry. The body was generally laid on its back, on the floor of the grave; but in the wealthier classes, it was frequently inclosed in a wooden coffin, for in A. D. 679, it is said—Æðeldryp on tréwene þruh was bebyriged *Ætheldrith was buried in a wooden coffin*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21; or in the Latin of Bede—*Æðilthryd ligneo in locello seputa*, S. 163, 15.

3. The belief in a future life is shewn by the care with which the relatives and friends of better condition, placed in the grave of the dead objects which it was supposed would be necessary or useful in the next world: even mere personal ornaments, or articles to which the deceased had been attached, or which can only have been placed there as tokens of affectionate remembrance. Evidence is also found of the sentiments of tenderness which followed them to their last resting-place. It was believed that the dead were exposed to evil spirits, for amulets are usually found interred with them,—especially beads of amber, which were thought to be protective against such influences. The frequent occurrence, among the earth in the grave, of bones of animals, which were commonly eaten by the Anglo-Saxons, would seem to shew that there were both sacrifices and feasting at the burial. Human bones have been found in such a position as to justify a supposition, that a slave had been slain and thrown into the grave, perhaps in the belief that he would continue to serve his master in the spiritual world.

4. In the districts which were occupied by the Angles in Britain, and Old Saxons on the continent, *уекроуаватя*, cremation or the burning of the bodies before burial, appears to have been almost universal, among rude nations, from the age of Homer to that of Alfred. The interment, therefore, consists of an urn filled with the burnt bones. It has been supposed that cremation was originally the mode of burial in use among the Angles; and that the Saxons and Jutes buried the body entire, or that they had adopted this mode of burial when they came into Britain. See Kemble in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 48. It is recorded of the Estonians and Old Saxons, who were a very warlike and powerful people, once occupying the whole north-west corner of Germany,—And *ðæt is mid Æstum þeaw, ðæt ðær sceal ælces geþeodes man beon forbærned; and gyf ðar man æn bân findeþ unforbærned, hi hit sceolon miclum gebetan it is also a custom with the Estonians, that there men of every tribe must be burned; and if any one find a single bone unburnt, they shall make a great atonement*, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 23, 3-5. It is certain that in Beowulf, which is supposed to be an Old Norse poem, the body of the hero is described as being burnt:—*Hit sæ-lifend syddan hātan Biōwulfes biorh sea-farers may afterwards call it Beowulf's mound [barrow]*, Beo. Th. 5604-5606; B. 2806, 2807. Him ða gegiredon Geāta leode ād unwāfene, helm-behongen, hilde bordum, and beorhtum byrnum *the people of the Goths then raised for him a mighty funeral pile, hung with helmets, shields, and bright breast-plates*, 6265-6271; B. 3137-3140. Ongunnon ða bæl-fyra mæst wīgend weccan: wudu-rēc astāh sweart of Swiō-pole then the warriors began to kindle the greatest of bale-fires: the wood-smoke ascended black from the Swedish pine, 6277-6281; B. 3143-3145. Hit on beorg dydon beigas and siglu, eall swylce hyrsta on the mound they placed rings and jewels, also ornaments, 6307-6309; B. 3164, 3165. Ða ymbe hlāw ridon æðelingas . . . cnyning mēnan, word-gyð wrecan then nobles rode round the mound . . . their king bewail, a verbal lay recite, 6319-6325; B. 3170-3173. Swā beornnodon Geāta leode thus the people of the Goths deplored, 6338, 6339; B. 3179.

5. It is probable that down to a very late period the people adhered to many of their ancient burial customs. Charlemagne, so late as the year 789, ordered his Christian Saxon subjects to bury their dead in the Christian cemeteries, and not in the tumuli of the pagans, in these words,—*Jubenius ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad cœmeteria ecclesiæ deferantur, et non ad tumulos paganorum*, *Capit. Carl. Mag. Walter*, tom. ii. p. 107. In England, the ordinary converts appear to have been drawn reluctantly from the burial places of their forefathers by the establishment of Christian cemeteries attached to the churches, and even there they seem long to have continued many of their old rites. A few of these ceremonies are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical laws and constitutions relating to funerals.

6. It appears from a regulation, which, though only preserved in the laws of Henry I, evidently belonged to the Anglo-Saxon period, that as soon as any person was dead, the body was laid out, with the feet to the east and the head to the west. This law enjoins any one who, either in revenging a feud or defending himself, should kill a man, not to take anything belonging to him, whether his horse, or his helmet, or his sword, or any money he may have, but to lay out his body in the manner usually observed with the dead, the head to the west and the feet to the east, upon his shield, if he have one; and to fix his lance, and place his arms round, and attach his horse by the reins; and to go to the nearest town and give information to the first person he meets: the Latin of the law is,—*Si quis in vindictam vel in se defendendo*

occidat aliquem, nihil sibi de mortui rebus aliquis usurpet, non equum, non galeam, vel gladium, vel pecuniam prorsus aliquam; sed ipsum corpus solito defunctorum more componat, caput ad occidentem, pedes ad orientem versum, super clipeum, si habeat; et lanceam suam figat, et arma circummittat, et equum adregnet; et adeat proximam villam, et cui prius obviaverit denunciare, L. H. 83, § 6; Th. i. 591.

7. During the time that the dead body remained unburied, the relations and friends assembled to watch or wake over it [this watching or waking is mentioned under the word *lic* a body, see *lic* II], and this proceeding was evidently accompanied with feasting and drinking carried to a very great excess. So late as the end of the tenth century, archbishop Ælfric addressed the following injunction to his clergy:—*Ge ne scylan fægningan forþ-farenra manna, ne ðæt lic gesēcan, būton eow mann laðige ðær-to: ðæune ge ðær-to geladode sýn, ðonne forbeðe ge ða hæðenan sangas ðæra lāwedra manna, and heora hlifdan cheahchetunga; ne ge sylfe ne eton, ne ne drincan ðær ðæt lic inne līp, ðe-læs ðe ge syndon efen-læce ðas hæðenscypes ðe hý ðær begāþ ye shall not rejoice on account of men deceased, nor attend on the corpse, unless ye be thereto invited: when ye are thereto invited, then forbid ye the heathen songs of the laymen, and their loud cacklings; nor eat ye, nor drink, where the corpse lieth therein, lest ye be imitators of the heathenism which they there commit*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 23-358, 5. The clergy gave little attention to these injunctions, for they are warned against being 'hunters of funerals,' and Ælfric tells us how some priests 'Fagniaþ ðonne men forþfarāþ, and unbedene gaderiaþ hi to ðam lice, swā swā grāðige ræmmas, ðar ðar hi hold geseoþ; ac heom gcbirāþ mid rihte to bestandenne ða men, ðe hīraþ into heora mynste; and ne sceal nān faran on ðæres folgoþ to nānum lice būton he gebeden sý rejoice when men depart hence, and unbidden gather about the corpse, like greedy ravens, wherever they see a dead carcase; whereas it properly becomes them to bury those men, who belong to their minster; and no one ought to go in another's following to any corpse unless he be invited,' L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2-6.

8. We have no reason for supposing that people who were not rich were buried in coffins, but the body, having been wrapped up in its winding-sheet, appears to have been merely laid in the grave, and then covered with earth. The first coffins used by the converted Anglo-Saxons were undoubtedly of wood [vide 2], and it was the ecclesiastics who introduced the stone sarcophagi for eminent personages of their own order. Sebbi, king of the East-Saxons, was buried in a coffin of stone:—*Gearwodan hi his lichoman to bebyrigeanne on stānenre þruh eujus [Sebbi] corpori tumulando præparaverant sarcophagum lapideum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 4.

9. At every funeral a payment, called a soul-sceat [v. sáwel-sceat], was made to the church where the interment took place, and a legacy was also expected. A mancus of gold, or even a much higher sum, was usually paid in the case of a king or bishop, or of a person of high rank. 10. The graves were no doubt arranged in rows and covered with small mounds, as in the older pagan cemeteries, except that the mounds were elongated instead of being circular, and had head-stones. They seem, at an early period, to have been laid north and south, like many of those in the pagan cemeteries, and not east and west, as was the position of the bodies of the nuns of Hartlepool, buried towards the end of the seventh century, which were uncovered about thirty years ago. Small flat stones, the largest less than a foot square, had been laid over the graves at Hartlepool, each bearing a cross, and the name of the person it commemorated; some engraved in Anglo-Saxon runes, and some in the Roman letters of the seventh century, for to the latter end of that period they evidently belonged. v. Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, Svo. 1860, pp. 397-405. A very valuable paper by George Rolleston, Esq. M. D. F. R. S. On the modes of sepulture in early Anglo-Saxon times in this country, reprinted from the *Translations of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology*, Third Session: Douglas's Nenia Britannica: Faussett's Inventorium Sepulchrale: Akerman's Remains of Pagan Saxondom: Wylie's Fairford Graves: Braybrooke's Saxon Obsequies: and Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*.

byrgend, es; m. *A burier*; sepultor:—*Nāhtan byrgendas non erat qui sepeliret*, Ps. Th. 78, 3.

byrgen-leoþ, es; n. *A tomb-elegy, an epitaph*; sepulcræ carmen, epitaphium:—*On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leoþ scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 18.

byrgen-song, es; m. *A burial song*; cantus sepulcræ, Leo II. 6. v. bergel-song.

byrgen-stōw, byrgen-stōw, e; f. *A burying-place, cemetery*; sepulcri locus, cœmeterium, Cot. 75: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

byrgere, es; m. *A burier, corpse-bearer*: vespillo, Cot. 155.

byrging [byrgung, *Ætym.*], e; f. *A burying, the act of burying*; sepultura, Jn. 20, 1, 4, 1ye.

býrging, e; f. *Taste, tasting*: gustus, Scint. 12. 1ye. [O. Nrs. berging, f. gustus, sacra synaxis vel participatio divini Eucharistie.] v. on-byrging.

byrgst, byrht, he byrgeþ, byrgh, byrhl *protectest, he protects*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of beorgan.

byrht *bright, clear, lucid, loud*; *clarus, splendidus, clarisonus*, Beo. Th. 2402; B. 1199; Cd. 217; Th. 275, 15; Sat. 172. v. beorht.
byrhtan *to shine*; *lucere*, Exon. 24a; Th. 67, 18; Cri. 1090. v. beorhtan.
byrhtm, es; *m. Noise, tumult*; *fragor, tumultus*, Apstls. Kmbl. 42; Ap. 21. v. breahtm.
byrhtm-hwyl *a moment*. v. beahtm-hwyl.
byrht-nes *brightness*, Ps. Spl. 118, 130. v. beorht-nes.
byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour*, Exon. 26a; Th. 76, 15; Cri. 1240. v. beorhtu.
byrht-word; *adj.* [byrht=beorht *bright, word a word*] *Bright of word, clear in words or speech*; *clarus voce*:—Byrhtword arás engla ordfurma the creator of angels, bright of words, arose, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 15; Sat. 238.
byri=byrig *to a city*. v. byri-weard.
byrian; *p. ede, ide*; *pp. ed* *To bury*:—Ðær hī mon byride where they buried her, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 9. DER. be-byrian. v. byrgan.
býrian, 3rd s. býreþ; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [býre *an event, a favourable time, an opportunity*] *To happen. pertain to, belong to*; *evenire, contingere, pertinere ad* [v. ge-býrian]; *found as v. impers: it pertains to, it concerns, it belongs to, it is lawful*; *pertinet ad, oportet, licet*:—Ne býreþ to him from scipum non pertinet ad eum de ovibus, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13; Mk. Lind. War. 4, 38. Ðe ne býrede him to etanne quem non licebat ei edere, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 4. DER. ge-býrian.
býrian *to taste*; *gustare*. v. a-býrian under a-býrgan.
byrig *to a city*, Ps. Th. 44, 13; 47, 11; dat. of burh.
byrig, e; *f. acc. s. byrig, byrige* *A city*; *urbs, civitas*:—Hēr Cūþa gefeagt wið Brytwalas at Biedcan forða, and genam Lygeanbyrig and Ælges byrig in this year Cutha fought against the Brito-Welsh at Bedford, and took Lenbury and Aylesbury, Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28. Cantwara byrig forborn ðý geære Canterbury was burnt down in this year, 754; Th. 81, 36, col. 2. v. burh.
byrig, es; *n. A mulberry-tree*; *morus*:—He ofslōh byrig heora on hagule occidit moros eorum in pruinā, Ps. Spl. 77, 52; L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 17.
byriga, an; *m. A surety*; *fidejussor*:—He him byrgan gesealdne hæbbe he has given him surety, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 17. v. byrgea.
byrgan, birigan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To bury*; *sepelire*:—Alýf me ærest byrgan minne fæder permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum, Lk. Bos. 9, 59; 9, 60; Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21; Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29; Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 30; 21; Thw. 11, 4. DER. be-byrgan. v. byrian, byrgan.
býrgan; *p. de* *To taste*; *gustare*:—Deáþ he ðær býrigde he there tasted death, Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101. Ðæt he hire sealde ðæt wæter to býrigenne ut gustandam illi daret eam aquam, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 21. DER. on-býrgan. v. býrian, býrgan.
byrig-berge, an; *f. A mulberry*; *morum*:—Byrigbergena scáw selle drincan give him to drink juice of mulberries, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 12.
byrigea *a surety*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. v. byrgea.
byrigean *to bury*. v. byrgan, be-byrigean.
býrigean *to taste*. v. on-býrigean, býrgan.
byrigen, byrigenn, e; *f. [beorg tumulus] A burying-place, a sepulchre, tomb, burying*; *sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba, sepultura*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37; 3, 8; S. 532, 15, 17; 3, 11; S. 535, 32; 1, 33; S. 499, 7. v. byrgen.
byrigen-stōw, e; *f. A burying-place*:—He sylfa byrigenstōwe worhte sibi ipse in locum sepulcri fecerat, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19. v. byrgen-stōw.
byrig-leoþ, es; *n. An epitaph*; *epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1, Lye. v. byrgen-leoþ.
byrig-man, -mann, es; *m. [byrig a city, man a man] A city officer*; *ædilis*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28, MS. D; Som. 11, 29. v. burh-man.
byrignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burying, burial*; *sepultura*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8. DER. be-byrigens.
býrignes, býrgnes, -ness, e; *f. A tasting, a taste*; *gustus*:—Mid býrignesse dæs wæteres by the tasting of the water, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29. Birgness gustus, Cot. 97. DER. an-býrignys. v. býrgan.
Byrine, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex*, Chr. 649; Th. 50, 3, col. 2, 3; 51, 2, col. 1. v. Birinus.
byris, e; *f. A graving-iron, file*; *scalprum, scalpellum*:—Byris scalprum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 36; scalpellum, 162, 51. [O. H. Ger. bursa, f.]
byri-weard, es; *m. [byrig, dat. of burh a city, weard a guard] A city-guardian*; *urbis custos, ædilis*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. v. burh-weard.
BYRLE, byrele, es; *m. A cup-bearer, butler*; *potillator, calicum magister, pincerna*:—Byrle pincerna, Ælfic. Gl. 113; Som. 80, 1; Wrt. Voc. 60, 37; 74, 16. Egipta cynges byrle pincerna regis Egypti, Gen. 40, 1. Byrele pincerna, Wrt. Voc. 290, 51. Þurh byreles hond through the cup-bearer's hand, Exon. 88a; Th. 330, 15; Vy. 51. Byrlas ne gældon the cup-bearers delayed not, Andr. Kmbl. 3065; An. 1535. Geleornedon

his byrlas him betweenum his cup-bearers planned among themselves, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 10; Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Gepohte he ðara byrla ealdor recordatus est magistri pincernarum, Gen. 40, 20, 21, 23. Yldest byrla a caliculis, magister calicum, Ælfic. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Ðara oðer bewiste his byrlas, oðer his bæcestran alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoriibus, Gen. 40, 2. [Laym. birle, borle: O. m. birless, pl: Icel. byrli, byrlari, m.]
byrlan, byrelian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad* [byrle, byrele *a cup-bearer*] *To pour out, give to drink, serve*; *propinare*:—Ic him byrlade wrōht of wēge I poured out complaint to ðære from the cup, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 23; Jul. 486. Feónd byrlade ðem idese bitter bādewēg the fiend gave the woman the bitter cup to drink, 47a; Th. 161, 8; Gū. 955. Ðone bitran drync Eue Adame byrlade Eve served to Adam the bitter drink, 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842.
byrman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [beorma barm] *To ferment with barm, to leaven*; *fermentare*. DER. ge-byrman.
byrman; *part. byrnende*; *he byrneþ*. I. v. intrans. *To burn, to be on fire*; *ardere*:—Sin eoſwer leohtfatu byrnende sint vestra lucernæ ardentes, Lk. Bos. 12, 35; Deut. 9, 15. Ðonne byrneþ gremen his cum exarserit ira ejus, Ps. Spl. 2, 13; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. II. v. trans. *To burn*; *urere, comburere*:—Swā fyr wudu byrneþ sicut ignis comburit sylvas, Ps. Th. 82, 10. v. beornan.
BYRNE, an; *f. A corslet, coat of mail*; *lorica, thorax*:—Mōt he gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord he may give a man a corslet and a sword, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. Ðær wæs on eorle brogden byrne there was on the man the twisted coat of mail, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257. Ætær hringeð byrnan he bore away the ringed coat of mail, Beo. Th. 5224; B. 2615. Ongan wyrcan siðe byrnan he began to make a large coat of mail, Salm. Kmbl. 906; Sal. 453; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [Laym. burne, brunie; Ger. brünne, f: M. H. Ger. brünje, brünne, f: O. H. Ger. brunja, brunna, f: Goth. bruno, f: Dan. byrnie, m: f: Swed. Icel. brynja, f: O. Slav. bruniya.] DER. gūþ-byrne, heado-, headu-, here-, iren-, isern-.
byrne, es; *m. A burning*; *incendium*:—Ær ðam de ðæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wære priusquam monasterium esset incendio consumptum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 590, 18. v. byrne.
byrne, an; *f. Running water, a stream*; *torrens, rivus*:—Ofer byrnan bōsm over the stream's bosom, Exon. 102a; Th. 386, 15; Rā. 4, 62. v. burne.
byrnendra more burning, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. v. byrnan.
byrn-hom, es; *m. [byrne a coat of mail, hom a covering, garment] A coat of mail*; *lorica*:—Berap bord för bréostum and byrnthomas bear shields before your breasts and coats of mail, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 192.
byrn-wiga, an; *m. A soldier clothed in armour*; *loricatus miles*:—Se byrnwiga biġan sceolde the mailed warrior must submit, Beo. Th. 5828; B. 2918; Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 5; Wand. 94. Byrnwigena brego the chief of mailed soldiers, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 28; Jud. 39.
byrn-wigende, -wiggende; *part. Clothed in armour, mailed*; *loricatus*:—Swā hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde as the prince of the mailed armies had commanded her, Elen. Kmbl. 447; El. 224. Gehlōdon byrnwigendum werum wæghengestas they loaded the ships with men covered with armour, Elen. Kmbl. 470; El. 235.
byrn-wigend, es; *m. A soldier clothed in armour, a mailed warrior*; *loricatus miles vel bellator*:—Bealde byrnwiggende bold warriors, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 17.
byrst, es; *n. A bristle*; *seta*:—Byrst seta, Wrt. Voc. 286, 57; Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 49. Hyre twiga beoþ swylce swīnene [MS. swinen] byrst its twigs are like swine bristles, Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3. [Frs. boarstel, m: f: Dut. borstel, m: Ger. borste, f: O. H. Ger. burst, n; bursti, pursta, f: Dan. bōrste, m: f: Swed. borst, m: Icel. burst, f.]
byrst bursts, breaks, fails; *3rd pers. pres. of berstan*.
byrst, he byrþ bearest, he bears, produces; *facit*, Mt. Bos. 7, 17; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of beran.
byrst, berst, es; *m. A loss, defect*; *damnum, calamitas*:—Gylde ðone byrst, de ðæt fyr ontende reddet damnum, qui ignem succenderit, Ex. 22, 6, 12; Ps. Th. 108, 18. We habbaþ fela byrsta gebiden multas calamitates sumus perpessi, Lupi Serm. i. 2; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 21.
byrþ a birth. v. beorþ, byrþ-ling.
BYRÐEN, berden, byrðyn; *gen. byrðenne*; *f. A BURTHEN, load, weight, bundle*; *onus, sarcina, fascis*:—Hefig byrðen onus grave, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Sorh biþ swærost byrðen sorrow is the heaviest burthen, Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Scām oððe byrðen onus, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 14. Byrðen fascis, 9, 28; Som. 11, 44; Mt. Lind. Stv. 13, 30. [O. Sax. burdinnia, f: O. Frs. berthe, berde, f: Ger. M. H. Ger. Bürde, f: O. H. Ger. burdi, f: Goth. baupel, f: Dan. byrde, f: Swed. börd, f: Icel. byrðr, byrði, f.] DER. mægen-byrðen, sorg-, syn-.
byrðene dæl, es; *m. A share of a burthen, a portion*; *portio*, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.
byrðen-mælum; *adv.* [byrðen, mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, n.] *By bur-*
dens; *oneribus*:—Se dēma hæť his englas gadrian done coccel byrden-

mælum the judge will command his angels to gather the tares by burdens, Homl. Th. i. 526, 22.

byrden-meto; indecl; *f?* An excessive burden; oneris excessus, onerosa mensura, Prov. 27, Ettm.

byrden-strang; *adj.* Burthen-strong, strong to bear burdens; oneribus portandis robustus:—Assa is stunt nŷten, and byrdenstrang an ass is a foolish beast, and strong for burdens, Homl. Th. i. 208, 13.

byrþere; *gen.* byrþres; *m.* [beran to bear, carry] A bearer, carrier, supporter; portarius, vespillo, fulcimen:—Crist ðone wæcan assan gecæcæs him to byrþre Christ chose the mean ass for his bearer, Homl. Th. i. 210, 16. Ða byrþeras hine to byrgenne feredon the bearers bare him to the grave, i. 492, 27. Seó untrummys his gecyndes behófode sumes byrþres the infirmity of his nature had need of some supporter, i. 308, 12.

byrþ-ling, beorþ-ling, *es*; *m.* A born image, birthling, child. *v.* beorþ, hyse-berþling.

byrþor, *es*; *n?* Child-birth, a fetus; partus, fetus:—Būtan byrþres intingan sine partus causa, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 40. *v.* beorþor.

byrþor-cwelme, *es*; *m.* An abortion, a miscarriage. *v.* beorþor-cwelme.

byrþor-pīnen, *e*; *f.* A midwife. *v.* beorþor-pīnen.

byrdyn, *e*; *f.* A burthen; onus:—Mīn byrdyn ys leóht meum onus est leve, Mt. Bos. i. 30. *v.* byrden.

Byr-tūn, *es*; *m.* [Hovd. Burhtun: Brom. Burton super Trent: Stub. Kni. Burton] BURTON on Trent, Staffordshire; oppidum ab ripam fluminis Trentæ, in agro Staffordiensis:—Se cyng geaf him ðæt abbotrice on Byrtūne the king gave him the abbacy at Burton, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 16.

býsgeu occupation, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. *v.* býsgu.

BÝSEN, bisen, býsn, *e*; *f.* I. a pattern, an example, model, resemblance, similitude, parable; norma, exemplum, modellum, similitudo, parabola:—Ðū būtan býsne, Ælmihtig God, eall geworhtest þing þearle gōð [good, MS.] thou, Almighty God, madest all things very good, without a pattern, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 85; Met. 20, 43. Seó býsne ðæs rihtan geleátan Angel cyricean to Rōme gelæded was exemplum catholice fidei Anglorum Romam perlatum est, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 11: 2, 1; S. 500, 26: 4, 23; S. 595, 10. Gūplac mongum wearþ býsen on Brytene Guthlac was an example to many in Britain, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 19; Gū. 146. Diós ðōru býsen this other similitude, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 13; Met. 12, 7. Æfter heora býsne after their example, Ps. Th. arg. 28: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 29; Sat. 196. On býsene ðære frymþelican cyricean in exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. Be sumere býsene by some example, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13. Ðæt hi ealle gemyndige wæron hyre býsene that they all should be mindful of her example, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 20. He býsene gegearwode he gave an example, 4, 23; S. 594, 24. He us býsene sealde his ārfaetsnysshe he gave us an example of his piety, Homl. Th. i. 492, 23. Wolde ic eow býsne onstellan I would give you an example, Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 1. Secgen Dryhtne lof ealra ðara bīsenā ðe us his wīsdōm cýðað let us speak to the Lord praise for all the examples which manifest his wisdom, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499. Ealle bēc sint fulle ðara bīsnā ðara monna, ðe ær us wæron [MS. wæran] all books are full of examples of the men, who were before us, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 12. Onlīcnesse oððe bīsene a parable; similitudinem, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6.

II. a command, precept, admonition; mandatum, præceptum, admonitio:—Ic gelyfe ðæt hit from Gode cōme, broht from his býsne I believe that it came from God, brought by his command, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 29; Gen. 680. Ðæt he ða býsene from Gode brungen hæfde that he had brought those commands from God, 30; Th. 41, 3; Gen. 651. Hwylce ðū selfa hæst bīsnē on breostum what precepts thou thyself hast in thy breast, 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. Ic ðīnra býsna ne mæg wuht oncnāwan I cannot understand aught of thy commands, 26; Th. 34, 6; Gen. 533. [Laym. bīsnē, bysne, dat. a pattern, example: Orm. bīsnē example: O. Sax. busan, *f.* in am-busan, *f.* a commandment: Goth. ana-busns, *f.* a command.] DER. fōre-býsen, lār-: býsnian, *ge-*, mis-: býsnung, *ge-*.

býsenian to give an example, C. R. Ben. 2. *v.* býsnian.

býsenung an example, C. R. Ben. 61. *v.* býsnung.

býsgian, bīsgian, býsgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To occupy, busy, fatigue, trouble, afflict; occupare, fatigare, affligere, tribulare:—Se man þif hērigendlic, ðe mid gōðum weorcum hine sylfne býsgað the man is praiseworthy, who busies himself with good works, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 16. For ðæm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ægðer ge on mōðe ge on lichoman bīsgodon [MS. bīsgodan] on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him [king Alfred] both in mind and in body, Bt. proem; Fox vii. 6: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. Ic eom býsgod on sange occupatus sum cantu, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 25; Wrt. Voc. 2, 11. Ðeah ðæs lichoman leahtras and hefnes and unþeawas oft býsigen monna mōðsefan though the sins and heaviness and vices of the body may often trouble the minds of men, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. Hine hungor býsgaþ hunger afflicts him, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 10; Wal. 51. Ðē untrymnes on ðisse nýhtan niht býsgade infirmity afflicted thee in this last night, 47 b; Th. 163,

10; Gū. 991. [Frs. bīsgje, bysgje occupare.] DER. a-býsgian, *ge-*: býsgung, *a-*, woruld-.

BÝSGU, bīsgu, býsgu, bīsgu, býsegu, bīsegu; *gen. e*; *dat. e*; *acc. u, o*; *nom. acc. pl. u*; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *f.* Occupation, business, labour, care, toil, difficulty, trouble, affliction; occupatio, negotium, labor, cura, opus, difficultas, dolor, tribulatio:—Ða bīsgu us sint swīde earþoŕ rīme the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 6. For ðæm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ægðer ge on mōðe ge on lichoman bīsgodon [bīsgodan MS.] on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him [Alfred] both in mind and in body, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 5. Of ðisum býsegu from these occupations, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. Of ðissum bīsegu from these occupations, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. Býsgum gebēðed oppressed with labours, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. Bīþ se slæp tō fæst bīsgum gebunden the sleep is bound too fast by cares, Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. Oðer bīsgo dreāg the other suffered toil, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rā. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88. Op-ðæt he ða býsgu oferbiden hæfde until he had surmounted the trouble, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 2; Gū. 518. Mec his býsgu gehreāw his affliction grieved me, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Bīsgu, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. Ic bīsga unŕīm dreāg I suffered numberless [of] afflictions, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625. Mēðe for ðām miclum [miclan MS.] býsgum weary on account of the great afflictions, 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gū. 1083. [Dut. bézigheid, *f.* occupation.] DER. nýð-býsgu.

býsgung, *e*; *f.* Business, occupation, care; negotium, occupatio, cura, DER. a-býsgung, woruld- *v.* bīsgung.

býsig; *adj.* Occupied, diligent, laborious, busy, industrious; occupatus, sedulus, laboriosus, negotiosus, industrius:—Býsig æfter bōcum occupied over books, Salm. Kmbl. 123; Sal. 61. Bogan wæron býsiges bowes were busy, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110: Ps. Th. 58, 3. [Chauc. besy, bisy, bysy: Laym. bisi, bisie.] DER. līc-býsig, līf-, nýð-, þrag-.

býsgian to occupy, trouble, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. *v.* býsgian.

býsgu labour, Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. *v.* býsgu.

bysmer mockery, reproach, blasphemy, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71: Ps. Th. 58, 8: 103, 25: 105, 25: 106, 10: Mk. Bos. 14, 64. *v.* bismēr.

bysmerian, bysmrian, bismrian, bismærian, bysmorian, bysmrgan, to bismrienne, bysmrigenne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bismēr, bysmer mockery, blasphemy] To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blasphemē, defame, revile; illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniā facere, maledicere:—Draca ðes, ðone ðū ywodeſt to bismrienne him draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Hī selah hine peōdum to bysmrigenne tradent eum genitibus ad illudendum, Mt. Bos. 20, 19. Ðæt he me bysmrode ut illuderet mihi, Gen. 39, 17. Ðæt he bysmorode us ut illuderet nobis, 39, 14. Ðū, Drihten, bysmrast hī tu, Domine, deridebis eos, Ps. Spl. 58, 9. Us fynd bysmriap enemies deride us, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Ealle bysmrodon me omnes deriserunt me, Ps. Spl. 21, 6. Hī bysmredon hī on ðonne reādan sē irritaverunt eos in rubrum mare, Ps. Th. 105, 8. Ongunnon hī on ðām wīcum Moyses bysmrian they began to irritate Moses in the camps, 105, 14. Hū lange bysmriap se widerwearda naman ðinne usquequo irritat adversarius nomen tuum? Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Se ðe earðap on heofonum bysmraþ hý qui habitat in caelis irridebit eos, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Se ðone Hālgan Gāst bysmraþ, se næfþ on ecnysse forgyfenesse qui blasphemaverit in Spiritum Sanctum, non habebit remissionem in æternum, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. Hī bysmriap they blasphemē, 3, 28. Ða wegferendan hyne bysmredon prætereuntes blasphemabant eum, Mt. Bos. 27, 39, 41. Ne bysmra ðū ðinne mæg non facies calumniam proximo tuo, Lev. 19, 13. Ne læt bysmrian banan mancynnes ða ðīn lof beaþ let not the murderers of men revile those who bear thy praise, Andr. Kmbl. 2587; An. 1295. Bysmredon hie bütū ætgædere they reviled us both together, Rood Kmbl. 95; Kr. 48: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. Uton gangan ðæt we bysmrigen him let us go that we may revile him, 2713; An. 1359. DER. ge-bysmerian.

bysmer-leās; *adj.* [bismēr, bysmer pollution, abomination, disgrace; -leās -less] Without pollution, spotless, blameless; sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus:—Ðæt he mæge eðles mid monnum brīcan bysmmerleās that he may enjoy the world blameless with men, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 19; Cri. 1326.

bysmer-lice disgracefully, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. *v.* bismor-lice.

bysmer-spæc, *e*; *f.* Blasphemy; blasphemia:—For ðīnre bysmer-spæce for thy blasphemy, Jn. Bos. 10, 33. *v.* bysmor-spæc.

bysmer-specan, *ic* -spece, ðū -spicst, -spycst, he -speceþ, -spicþ, -spycþ, *pl.* -specaþ; *p.* -spec, *pl.* -spæcon; *pp.* -specen [bismēr, bysmer blasphemia, specan loqui] To speak blasphemy, to blasphemē; blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare:—Ðū bysmerspycst blasphemias, Jn. Bos. 10, 36.

bysmer-spycst blasphemest; blasphemias, Jn. Bos. 10, 36. *v.* bysmer-specan.

bysmerung *blasphemy*; *blasphemia*, Mk. Bos. 3, 28. v. *bysmrung*.
bysmor *filthiness, reproach, calumny*, Ælf. T. 15, 21; Ps. Th. 8, 3; Deut. 28, 29. v. *bismer*.

bysmor-full; *adj.* [*bismer, bysmor pollution, abomination, disgrace; full full*] *Polluted, abominable, disgraceful*; *pollutus, detestabilis, turpis*:—*Ðæt hig biġan ne sceoldon to ðam bysmorfullum hæðengilde that they should not bow to the abominable heathen idol*, Jos. 23, 7.

bysmorian *to mock*, Gen. 39, 14. v. *bysmerian*.
bysmor-lice *disgracefully, irreverently*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. v. *bismor-lice*.

bysmor-spræc, *bysmur-spræc, bysmer-spæc, e; f.* [*bismer, bysmer blasphemy; spræc, spæc a speaking, word, speech*] *A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy; blasphemia*:—*Ðes sprycþ bysmorspræc this [man] speaketh blasphemy; hic blasphematus, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. Ælc synn and bysmur-spræc byþ forgyfen mannum, sôþlice ðæs Hālgan Gāstes bysmurspræc ne byþ forgyfen omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus Sancti autem blasphemia non remittetur, 12, 31. Ðis ys bysmorspræc this is blasphemy, 26, 65. For ðinre bysmerspræce on account of thy blasphemy, Jn. Bos. 10, 33.*

bysmrian; *p. ode; pp. od* *To deride, irritate, reproach, defame, revile*, Gen. 39, 17; Ps. Spl. 58, 9; Ps. Th. 105, 14; Lev. 19, 13; Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. v. *bysmerian*.

bysmrgan *to mock, revile*, Mt. Bos. 20, 19; Andr. Kmbl. 2713; An. 1359. v. *bysmerian*.

bysmrung, *bysmerung, e; f.* [*bismer, bysmer infamy, blasphemy*] *Deceit, infamy, blasphemy; illusio, infamia, blasphemia*:—*Deós bysmrung nis to ondræðanne hæc illusio non est timenda, Bd. i, 27; S. 496, 39, 41: 497, 6. Is on ðære ylcan bysmrunge swýðe nýðþearflíc gescead est in eadem illusione valde necessaria discretio, 1, 27; S. 496, 34, 21. Hió hyre firenluste fulġan ne móste bútan manna bysmrunge she could not fulfil her wicked desire without the infamy of mankind, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 14. Ealle siuna synd manna bearnum forgyfene, and bysmrunge, ðam ðe hī bysmrianþ omnia dimittentur filiis hominum peccata, et blasphemiae, quibus blasphemaverint, Mk. Bos. 3, 28.*

bysmur-spræc *blasphemy*, Mt. Bos. 12, 31. v. *bysmor-spræc*.

býsnian, *bisnian, býsnigan, býsenian; p. ode; pp. od* [*býsen, býsn an example*] *To give or set an example; exemplum dare*:—*We læraþ, ðæt preostas aa wel býsnian we enjoin that priests always set a good example, L. Edg. C. 52; Th. ii. 254, 28. Giþ ða lareowas wel tæcaþ, and wel býsniaþ, beoþ hī gehealdene if the teachers teach well, and give good example, they shall be saved, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3. Ne býsnode ðe nān man, forðamne nān ær ðe næs no man set thee an example, for no one was before thee, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Ða býsnodon hiora æftergengum they set an example to their successors, 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. Giþ he yfel býsnige if he give evil example, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35; L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. DER. ge-býsnian, mis-.*

býsnigan *to give or set an example*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35; L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. v. *býsnian*.

býsnung, *bisnunge, býsenung, e; f.* [*býsen, býsn an example*] *An example; exemplum*:—*For ðære miclan býsnunge for the great example, Ælf. T. 5, 15. DER. ge-býsnung.*

byst art, *shalt be*, Lk. Bos. 1, 76; Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 12. v. *beón*.

býst biestings, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. v. *beóst*.

býst commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of beóðan.

býsting, *es; m.* *BIESTINGS, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum*:—*Býsting, picce meole biestings, thick milk, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20; Wrt. Voc. 28, 3. v. beóst.*

BYT, *bytt, e; f. pl.* *bytta A bottle, flagon, BUTT, tun; uter, dolium*:—*Byt uter, Wrt. Voc. 85, 82. Bytt uter, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 58. Ne hig ne dōþ niwe win on ealde bytta; gyf hī dōþ, ða bytta beoþ tobrocne, and ðæt win agoten, and ða bytta forwurdap. Ac hig dōþ niwe win on niwe byttes, and ægðer byþ gehealden neque mittunt vinum novum in utres veteres; alioquin rumpuntur utres, et vinum effunditur, et utres pereunt. Sed vinum novum in utres novos mittunt, et ambo conservantur, Mt. Bos. 9, 17; Jos. 9, 4; Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. [Ger. butte, bütte, f. M. H. Ger. büte, bütte, f. Dan. bötte, m. f. Swed. bytta, f. Icel. bytta, f.]*

byt asks, prays, Lk. Bos. 11, 11; Ex. 5, 16, = *bit*; 3rd pers. pres. of *biddan*.

být commands, bids, offers, Ex. 5, 10; 3rd pers. pres. of *beóðan*.

byþ is, shall be, Mt. Bos. 5, 14. v. *beón*.

býþ inhabits; 3rd pers. pres. sing. of búan.

byþne a keel. v. bytne.

býtl, býl, es; n. m? [*být, pres. of beátan to beat, strike*] *A BEETLE, hammer; malleus*:—*Seó wíðman ān ðæra teldsticcena geslōh mid ānum býtle búfan his þunwengan the woman struck one of the tent-nails with a hammer above his temples, Jud. 4, 21. Nān mon ne gehiærde býtles swēg no man heard the sound of hammer, Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. [Plat. bōtel.]*

býtla, an; m. [*býtl a hammer, a q. v.*] *A hammerer, builder; ædifi-*

cator:—*Se býtla ðær hāligne hām arærde the builder raised up a holy home there, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 36; Gū. 119.*

býtlian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* [*býtla a builder*] *To build; ædificare*:—*Hī ongunnon býtlian heora burh they began to build their town, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 33; Gen. 1880: 99; Th. 131, 15; Gen. 2176. He ne býtlaþ of ðam grūndwealle he builds not from that foundation, Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Býtlode ædificavit, R. Ben. in proem. Hī worhton ðæt geweorc æt Tæmesforda, and hit búdon, and býtledon they wrought the work at Tempsford, and inhabited it, and built, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 18. DER. ge-býtlian.*

býtlung, e; f. [*býtl, ung*] *A building, edifice; structura, ædificium*:—*Seó býtlung is ofer Criste gelogod the building is founded on Christ, Homl. Th. i. 368, 22.*

bytne the keel or bottom of a ship; carina, Cot. 32.

býtst commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of beóðan.

býtt ordains, Homl. Th. i. 358, 31, = *být, q. v.*

bytta bottles, Mt. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. of byt.*

bytte-hlid, es; n. *A lid of a butt; dolii operitorium*, Cot. 208; Mann.

bytt-fylling, e; f. *A filling of butts; doliorum impletio*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 4.

býwan; *p. de; pp. ed* *To prepare, adorn; parare, ornare*:—*Ða ðe beadogrimman býwan sceoldon those who should prepare the war-helmet, Beo. Th. 4507, note; B. 2257. [O. Nrs. būa parare.] DER. a-býwan.*

C

In Gothic and Icelandic *c* is entirely wanting, being always represented by *k*. It is remarkable that the Anglo-Saxons have seldom made use of *k*; but, following the Latin, have preferred the use of *c*.

1. the letter *c* is found as an initial, medial, and final.—As an initial letter it corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k*; as,—*A. Sax. corn corn, Goth. kaur, Icel. korn; A. Sax. ceosan to choose, Goth. kisan, Icel. kjósa. As a medial and final letter c corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic k*—thus *A. Sax. æcer a field, Goth. akrs, Icel. akr; A. Sax. eac also, Goth. auk, Icel. ok* [og].

2. *c* and *cc* are often changed into *h* or *hh* before *s* or *þ*, and especially before *t*; as, *strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ahsian for acsian or axian to ask; sehþ for sēþ seeks, from sēcan to seek. In words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, k is frequently substituted for the Anglo-Saxon c*; as, *cyning a king; cyn kin or kindred. Sometimes q or ch; as, cwēn queen; cild a child; cin a chin.*

3. the Runic letter *h* not only stands for the letter *c*, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon *cēn a torch. v. cēn and RŪN.*

cac, es; m? *Dung, excrement; stercus, foria, merda, Som. Ben. Lye. [Plat. kac, kakk; Dut. kak, m: Kil. kack; Ger. kack, m: Dan. kag, m. f: Grk. κάκη; Lat. cacare: Grk. κακῶν.]*

cac-hūs, es; n. *A privy; latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. [Kil. kack-huys.]*

cæd, ced, es; m. *A boat; linter, Mone B. 120, Etm.*

cæder-beām, es; m. *A cedar-tree; cedrus*:—*Hēriaþ Drihten, mūntas and ealle beorgas, treowu wæstmhæru, and ealle cæder-beām laudate Dominum, montes et omnes colles, ligna fructifera, et omnes cedri, Ps. Spl. 148, 9. v. ceder-beām.*

Cædmōn, es; m. [*Cædmōn, M.S. C. C. C. Oxford: Cædmōn, Bd. 4, 24; S. 170, 50: Cædmōn, S. 597, 12: Cædmōn, M.S. B. S. 597, note 12: Cadmon, Runic Monmnts. by Prof. Stephens, fol. Cheapinghaven, 1868, p. 419, 11: cæd linter, mon homo*] *A man employed by the monks of*

Whitby in the care of their cattle in the early part of the seventh century. He is the first person of whom we possess any metrical composition in our vernacular language. So striking and similar are some of his thoughts to Paradise Lost, it has been supposed that Milton had read his Poems. He became a monk of Whitby, and died in the monastery about A. D. 680. A full account is given of him in Bede's History, bk. iv. ch. 24. The origin of his Poem is thus recorded in king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede:—Ðā stōð him sum mon æt þurh swefen, and hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nemde, Cædmōn [Cædmōn, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12], sing me hwæt-hwegu. Ðā andswarede he and cwæþ, ne con ic nān þing singan... Eft he cwæþ, se ðe mid him sprecende wæs, hwædere ðu meahst me singan. Cwæþ he, hwæt secal ic singan? Cwæþ he, sing me frumsceaf. Ðā he ða ðas andsware onfēng; ða ongan he sōna singan, in hērenesse Godes scyppendes, ða fers and ða word ðe he næfre ne gehyrde... Ðā arās he from ðam slæpe and eall ðæt he slæpende song fæste on gemynde hæfde... Song he ærest be middangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall ðæt stār Genesis, and eft be ūtgonge Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande, and be ingonge ðæs gehāt-londes, and be ōðrum monigum spellum ðæs hālgan gewrites Canones bōc; and be Cristes mienniscnesse, and be his þrowunge, and be his uppastigesse on heofonas; and big ðæs hālgan Gāstes cyme, and ðæra Apostola lāre; and eft big ðam ege ðas towardan dōmes, and be fyrhto ðæs tintreglīcan wītes, and be swētnesse ðæs heofonlīcan rīces: he monig

leóp geworhte then stood some man by him in a dream, and hailed and greeted him, and named him by his name, 'Cædmon, canta mihi aliquid,' = Cædmon, sing me something. Then he answered and said, I cannot sing anything . . . Again, he who was speaking with him said, Yet thou must sing to me. Said he, What shall I sing? Said he, Sing me the origin of things. When he received this answer, then he began forthwith to sing, in praise of God the Creator, the verses and the words which he had never heard . . . Then he arose from sleep, and had fast in mind all that he sleeping had sung . . . He first sang of earth's creation, and of the origin of mankind, and all the history of Genesis, and then of the departure of the people of Israel from the Egyptians' land, and of the entrance of the land of promise, and of many other histories of the canonical books of Holy Writ; and of Christ's incarnation, and of his passion, and of his ascension into heaven; and of the coming of the Holy Ghost, and the doctrine of the Apostles; and also of the terror of the doom to come, and the fear of hell-torment, and the sweetness of the heavenly kingdom: he made many poems, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11-18, 25, 26-598, 9-17.

2. Cædmon was first published by Junius, from the Bodleian MS. the only one in existence. Junius published the Anglo-Saxon text only at Amsterdam in 1655, without a translation, in very small 4to, pp. 116. It was again published by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. in large 8vo. 1832, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, pp. 341.

3. Bouterwek, with German translation and notes, an excellent vocabulary, Lateinischengländisches Wörter-verzeichniss, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1854. Gütersloh bei C. Bertelsmann. 4. Grein in 2 vols. 8vo. 1857, Text, vol. i. pp. 148.

cæfester, es; m? A halter, head-stall; capistrum, Cot. 31: 33. DER. ge-cafstrian.

cæfian, cefian; p. ede; pp. ed To embroider; acu pingere. DER. be-cafian, ymb-

CÆG; gen. cæge; pl. nom. acc. cæga, cægia; f. cæge, an; f. A KEY; clavis:—Stafofæst is seó cæg de ðæra bōca andgytt unlycþ grammar is the key that unlocketh the sense of books, Ælf. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 17. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cæge tulisti clavem scientiæ, Lk. Bos. 11, 52. Saturnus sumra hæfde bōca cæga Saturn had the keys of some books, Salm. Kmbl. 370; Sal. 184. Ðe ic sylle heofona rices cægia tibi dabo claves regni celorum, Mt. Bos. 16, 19. Gastes cægum [MS. cægum] with the keys of the spirit, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 11; Exod. 524. Cægān, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rā. 43, 12. [Chauc. key: Wyc. keie, keye: R. Glouc. keyen, pl: Frs. cay, cayce a small key: O. Frs. kei, kai, m: Wel. can to shut, inclose.] DER. liodu-cæge, searo-cæge.

cæg-bora, an; m. A key-bearer; claviger, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19. cæge, an; f. A key; clavis:—Cægān, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rā. 43, 12. v. cæg.

cæg-gian; p. ode; pp. od To lock, shut fast; obserare. DER. cæg. cæg-hyrde, es; m. [hyrde a keeper, guardian] A keeper of keys, gaoler; clavicularius. DER. cæg.

cæg-loca, an; m. The action of locking up, a key-locking, any repository locked up; clavis et loculamentum:—Būton hit under ðæs wifes cæglocan [cæglocum MS. A.] gebroht wære, sý heó clæne, ac ðæra cæglocan heó sceal weardian; ðæt is, hire hordern, and hire cyste, and hire tege unless it has been brought under his wife's 'lock and key,' let her be clear; for it is her duty to keep the keys of them; namely, her 'hord-ern,' and her chest, and her cupboard, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 19-22. The Latin version reads: 'Sed suum hordern quod dicere possumus dispensam, et cistam suam, et teage, id est scrinium suum, debet ipsa custodire.' A similar provision is found in the old Scottish law: 'Tamen uxor in certis casibus respondere tenebitur; videlicet, si furtum inveniatur sub clavibus suis quas ipsa habet sub custodia et cura sua, utpote spensæ, arcæ suæ vel scrinii sui. Et si aliquod furtum sub clavibus suis inveniatur, uxor cum viro suo tamquam ei consentaneus erit culpabilis et punietur,' Quon. Attachi. xii. c. 7. There is a republication of the same law in the Stat. Willielmi Regis, with this variation: 'Spensa et arca robarum et jocalium suorum et de scrinio seu coffero,' xix. c. 3. We may therefore, perhaps, render the terms in the quotation above, 'locked up in her store-room, her chest, and her cupboard,' L. Th. i. 418, note b.

cælan; p. de; pp. ed To make cold or cool, to cool; infrigidare, Cot. 113. DER. ge-cælan. v. calan.

cæle, es; m. A cup, chalice, goblet; calix:—Cælc odde scenc calicem, Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 10, 42. v. calic.

cæle A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cælic, es; m. A cup, chalice, goblet; calix:—Cælic hæle ic onfo calicem salutaris accipiam, Ps. Spl. 115, 4. v. calic.

cælp is cold, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22; 3rd pres. of calan.

cæmban to comb; pectere, Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61, MS. D. v. cemban.

cæmpa, an; m. A soldier; pugnator:—Wer cæmpa vir pugnator, Cant. Moys. Lamb. 186 b, 3. v. cempa.

cænnan to clear, prove; manifestare:—Mynstres aldor hine cænnan in

preostas canne let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13; 22; Th. i. 42, 3; L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. v. cennan to declare, II.

cænnan; p. cænde; pp. cænned To bring forth, produce; parere:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cænned abūton dicum this herb is produced about ditches, Herb. 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 18, MSS. H. B. v. cennan to beget, I. cænnestre, an; f. One who has borne, a mother, dam; genitrix. v. cynnestre.

cæn-ryn, es; n. A generation, Ps. Spl. 47, 12. v. cyn-ren.

cæpe-hūs, es; n. [cæpa a merchant, hūs a house] A storehouse; armarium:—Ælces cynnes cæpe-hūs armarium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 19; Wrt. Voc. 58, 59.

CÆPPE, an; f. A CAP, cape, cope, hood; cappa, pileus, cucullus, planeta:—Cæppe cappa, Wrt. Voc. 81, 67. Cæppe planeta, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 114; Wrt. Voc. 25, 54; 81, 45. Gerēnod cæppe an adorned hood; penula, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 115; Wrt. Voc. 25, 55. [Piers P. cope: Chauc. cappe, cope: Laym. cape, cope: Plat. kappe: Frs. kape: O. Frs. kappe: Dut. kap, f: Kil. kappe: Ger. M. H. Ger. kappe, f: O. H. Ger. kappā, f: Dan. kaabe, kappe, m. f: Swed. kappā, kåpa, f: Icel. kápa, f: from M. Lat. cappa, 'quia capitis ornamentum est,' Isidorus.]

cærc-ærn a prison; carcer, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ærn.

cærcian to chirp, chirp, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7, MS. C. v. cearcian.

cæren a sort of wine, boiled wine; defrutum, carenum, Cot. 66: L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. v. ceren.

cærfille, an; f. Chervil; cerefolium:—Cærfille cerefolium, Ælf. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 45; Wrt. Voc. 31, 55. v. cerfille.

CÆRSE, cerse, an; f. CRESS, watercress; nasturtium, cardānum = κάρδαμον:—Man nasturcium, and oðrum naman cærse [cerse B.] nemneþ one nameth nasturtium, and by another name, cress, Herb. 21, 1; Lchdm. i. 116, 17. Ðeós wyrt, cærse, ne biþ sæwen, ac heó of hyre sylfe cenned biþ on wyllon and on brōcen this herb, cress, is not sown, but it is propagated of itself in wells and in brooks, i. 116, 15. [Piers P. kerse: Dut. kers, f: Ger. M. H. Ger. kresse, m. f: O. H. Ger. kresso, m. cressa, f.] DER. eá-cærse, -cersse, fen-, tún-, wyll-.

cæs chose, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 35 = ceás; p. of ceósan.

cæster, e; f. A city; civitas, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 14: 8, 34. v. ceaster.

CÆF; comp. ra, re; sup. est, ost; adj. Quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift; acer, celer, præceps:—Ðā geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swiðe glæd on móde and on anginne cāf there John saw a certain youth very cheerful in mind and quick in design, Ælf. T. 33, 17; R. Ben. 7; Fulg. 9. Cāf præceps, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 32. Hēt ðā hæleda hleo healdan ða brige wigan weghearde cāfne then the defence [the chief] of the soldiers commanded a warrior, hardy in battle and nimble, to defend the bridge, Byrht. Th. 133, 66; By. 76. Ðæt hī sceoldon beón cāfe [MS. caue] to Godes willan that they might be prompt for God's will, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 31. Sume earniāþ ðæt hie sien ðý cāfran some merit that they may be the more nimble, Dt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 8. [R. Brun. kof boisterous: Relq. Ant. W. i. 212, 8, cof: Orm. kafe bold: O. Nrs. á-kafr promptus, velox.] DER. beadu-cāf, v. cīfan.

cāfe, adv. Quickly, promptly; celeriter, promptē:—Mægen samnode cāfe to ceáse he promptly collected his strength for the fight, Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. DER. cīfan.

cāfer-tūn, es; m. A hall, inclosure, court, vestibule; atrium, vestibulum:—Mycel and rūm heall vel cāfer-tūn atrium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61; Lk. Bos. 11, 21; Jn. Bos. 18, 15; Dt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 30. Seó fæmne genealcæhte ðam cāfer-tūne ðyses huses the maiden came nigh the court of this house, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36: 5, 2; S. 615, 2; Ps. Lamb. 95, 9. For ði ðe is betere ān dæg on ðinum cāfer-tūnum ofer þūsenda hēr quia melior est dies una in atrius tuis super milia, Ps. Lamb. 83, 11; 95, 8; 115, 8; 121, 2; 134, 2; Ps. Th. 121, 2; 133, 2; 134, 2. Infaraþ on cāfer-tūnas his on ymnum introite atria [courts] ejus in hymnis, Ps. Spl. 99, 4; Ps. Lamb. 99, 4. DER. cīfan.

cāf-līce; adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; velociter, viriliter:—Ðām gemettum was beboden ðæt hī sceoldon cāflice etan the partakers were commanded to eat quickly, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3; i. 494, 11; Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 38; Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153; Num. 31, 6. DER. cīfan.

cāf-scoype, es; m. A quickness; velocitas, R. Ben. 5. DER. cīfan.

cāl, es; m. A herb, wild cole-wort; arboracia, lapsana?—Cāl arboracia vel lapsana? Ælf. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 73; Wrt. Voc. 32, 9. v. cawel.

CALAN, ic cale, ðū calest, cælst, he caleþ, cælp, pl. calaþ; p. cōl, pl. cōlon; pp. calen; v. intrans. To be or become cool or cold; algere, frigescere:—Ðonne him cælp, he cēþ him hlywþe when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Hwæðer ða wēlgan ne ne cale do the rich never become cold? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 34. [Wyc. kele, koole: Orm. kienn: Plat. kölen: O. Sax. kōlōn: O. Frs. kela: Dut. koelen: Ger. kühlen: M. H. Ger. kuolen to become cold: O. H. Ger. kuoljan: Dan. koelē: Swed. koela: Icel. kala; p. kól; pp. kalit algere: Lat. gelare.] DER. a-calan, of-: calian; cēlan, a-, ge-:

cēle, cȳle, fæ̃r; -gicel, -wyr̃t: cēlnes, ge-: cēling; cēlung, ge-: cōl, -nes: cōlian, a-: ceald, cald, æl-, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, is-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-: caldu, sin-: cald-heort: cealdian, a-: cilian: cēlan, ge-.

calc, es; *m. A shoe, little shoe, sandal*; calceus, sandalium:—Gesceōde mid calcum calceatos sandaliis, Mk. Bos. 6, 9; Cot. 209.

calc-rond; *adj. Round of hoof*; calcei vel solei ferreis marginatus:—Calcrondes, Exon. 91a; Th. 342, 15; Gn. Ex. 143.

cald cold; gelidus, frigidus:—Donne cȳmp forst fyr̃num cald then cometh bitter cold frost, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 227; Th. 304, 29; Sat. 637; Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310. Caldra colder, Exon. 111a; Th. 425, 10; Rā. 41, 54. Caldast coldest, 81b; Th. 308, 1; Seef. 33. *v. ceald, calan.*

cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness*, Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. *v. ceald frigus.*

cald-heort; *adj. Cold-hearted, unfeeling, cruel*; frigidus cordis, inhumanus, crudelis:—Cirmdon caldheorte the cold-hearted cried out, Andr. Kmbl. 275; An. 138. *v. calan.*

caldu, e; *f. Cold, coldness*; gelu, frigus. *DER. sin-caldu. v. calan.*

calend, es; *m. I. a month*; mensis:—Calend [kalend MS.] Martius rēde the fierce month of March, Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31.

II. the appointed time or day of life; dies, terminus vitæ:—Ær se dæg cyme, ðæt sȳ his calend arunnen ere the day come, when his appointed time be run out, Salm. Kmbl. 959; Sal. 479.

calf a calf, Ps. Spl. 49, 10. *v. cealf.*

calferu; *acc. pl. Calves*; vitulos, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. *v. cealf.*

calfian to CALVE; vitulum edere, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. cealfian.*

calfru calves, Ps. Th. 21, 10. *v. cealf.*

calfur calves; vituli:—Ymb-saldon me calfur circumdederunt me vituli, Ps. Surt. 21, 13; 50, 21. *v. cealf.*

calian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. intrans. To be or become cold*; algere, frigescere. *v. calan.*

CALIC, cælic, cælc, calc, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet*; calix:—Se calic mīnre blisse the cup of my joy, Ps. Th. 15, 5; Ps. Spl. 22, 7. Dæl calices mines pars calicis mei, Ps. Spl. 15, 5. He genam ðone calic accepit calicem, Mt. Bos. 26, 27, 28; Ps. Th. 115, 4; Ps. Surt. 115, 13. [Plat. kelk: *O. Sax. kelik, m: O. Frs. tzielk, tzilik, m: Dut. kelk, m: Ger. kelch, m: M. H. Ger. kelich, kelch, m: O. H. Ger. kelih, m: Dan. kalk, m, f: Swed. Norw. kalk, m: Icel. kalkr, m; from Lat. calix: Grk. κύλιξ.*]

calla, an; *m. [ceallian to call] A herald, found in the phrase,—hilde calla [g. v.] war's herald or a herald of war*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

CALU, caluw; *adj. CALLOW, bald, without hair*; calvus, glaber:—Calu oððe hnot glaber [MS. glabrio], Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 36; Exon. 111b; Th. 427, 31; Rā. 41, 99. Monig man weorþ færllice caluw many a man becomes bald suddenly, Prov. Kmbl. 42. [Wyc. calu: Plat. kael: *Frs. keal: Dut. kaal: Kil. kael: Ger. kahl: M. H. Ger. kal: O. H. Ger. chalo, chalow: Lat. calvus: Ir. Gael. calbh: O. Slav. golu.*]

caluw bald, Prov. Kmbl. 42. *v. calu.*

calwa, an; *m. A disease which causes baldness, the mange*; alopecia = ἀλωπεκία, Cot. 12.

calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds*; calmaria? gabalacrum?—Calwer [MS. caluwer] calmaria? Glos. Epil. Recd. 157, 21: gabalacrum? 157, 26. *Fors gabalacrum? Cot. 96. v. cealre.*

calwer-brīw, cealer-brīw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds*;

caluale, Wrt. Voc. 290, 37. *v. brīw.*

calwere, es; *m? n? [calu bald] A bald place on the top of the head,*

a skull, place of skulls, place for burial; calva, calvaria, Som. Ben. Lye.

camal a camel, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25. *v. camel.*

camb, es; *m. [camb joined; p. of cimban]. I. a comb for*

cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc; pecten, Wrt. Voc. 86, 11. *v. bannuc-*

camb, ðeðe-camb, wulfes camb. II. the crest of a cock, the crest

or top of a helmet, etc; crista:—Helmes camb the helmet's crest; crista,

Ælf. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 75; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2. Camb on hætte, vel on

helme a crest on the hat or helmet; crista, Cot. 46. [Orm. camb: Scot.

kaim: *O. Sax. camb, m: Frs. kaem: Dut. Kij. kam, m: Ger. kamm, m:*

M. H. Ger. kamp, m; kambe, f: O. H. Ger. kamp, kampo, m: Dan.

kam, m, f: Swed. kam, m: Icel. kambr, m: Sansk. jambha, m. tooth.]

camb, e; *f. A comb, an assemblage of cells in which bees store their*

honey; favus:—Hī ymbrungon me swā swā beón camba they sur-

rounded me as bees [surround] the combs, Ps. Lamb. 117, 12.

cambiht [camb, iht]; *adj. Combed, having a crest*; cristatus. *v.*

camb II.

camel, camell, camal, es; *m. A camel*; cāmēlus = κάμηλος = *ἡγῆ*:—

Wes Iohannes gegerelad mið hērum cāmēles [camelles, Lind.] erat

Iohannes vestitus pilis cameli, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. Iohannes hæfde

gewēde of hērum ðæra camella Iohannes habebat vestimentum de pilis

camelorum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Se camal, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25.

cammoc, cammuc, commuc, es; *n. m? The cammoc, kex, an umbel-*

liferous plant, brimstone wort, hog's fennel, cow weed, cow parsley. Kam-
buck is still a name of the kexes in Suffolk, Prior 36, 126; peucedanum
officinale, = πευκέδανον, *n*; πευκέδανος, *f. sulphur wort, hog's fennel*:—Dās
wyrte man peucedanum, and ððrum naman cammoc [cammuc MS. H.]
nemnep this wort is called peucedanum, and by another name cammoc,
Herb. 96, 1; Lchdm. i. 208, 17. Wyr̃c gōðne drenc, elenan iii snēda,
commuc̃es viii make a good drink, three portions of elf dock, eight of
cammoc, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20.

camp, es; *m. A bond, fetter, chain*; compes:—Hiō bindan penceap
cȳningas on campum ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus, Ps. Th.
149, 8. *v. cops.*

CAMP, comp, es; *m. A contest, war, battle*; certamen, pugna, bel-
lum:—Ic ne gȳme ðæs compes I care not for the contest, Exon. 105 b;
Th. 402, 26; Rā. 21, 35. Drihten tæcþ handa mīne to gefeohte, and
fingras mīne to slehte oððe to campe Dominus docet manus meas ad
pralium, et digitos meos ad bellum, Ps. Lamb. 143, 1; Bd. 3, 24;
S. 556, 21; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200; Beo. Th. 5003;
B. 2505; Chr. 937; Th. 202, 2, col. 1, 2; Ætelst. 8; Andr. Kmbl. 2651;
An. 1327. Mec gesette Crist to campe Christ has placed me in battle,
Exon. 102b; Th. 389, 3; Rā. 7, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. He
ofercom campe feōnda folcrist he overcame the liberty of enemies in
battle, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. [Laym. comp a conflict:
Plat. kamp: *O. Frs. kamp, komp, m: Dut. kamp, m. a battle: Ger.*

M. H. Ger. kampf, m. a fight: O. H. Ger. champh, m: Dan. kamp, m, f:

Swed. kamp, m: Norw. Icel. kapp, n: Wel. camp, f.] DER. camp-dōm,

-hād, -ræden, -stede, -wæpen, -wered, -weorud, -wīg, -wudu: comp-

wæpen, -weorod, -wīg.

camp-dōm, es; *m. Warfare*; militia, Scint. 29, 1. *DER. camp.*

camp-hād, es; *m. Warfare*; militia:—Hī synd bigongeude woruld-

licne camphād they are exercising worldly warfare, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 9.

DER. camp.

campian, compian; *p. ode; pp. od [camp war] To fight, contend against*;

militare, pugnare:—Seal oretta ā Gode campian a champion shall ever

fight for God, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316; Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12.

Se deofle campap [compap, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18] he fights for the devil,

Hy. 2, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 5. Ic longe Gode campode I have long

fought for God, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 25; Gū. 615. He for his ædle

mid his leodum campode he fought for his country with his men, Bd. 3,

9; S. 533, 17. [Scot. kemp: Dut. kampen; Ger. kämpfen: M. H. Ger.

kempfen: O. H. Ger. chamfan, chemfan: Dan. kämpe: Swed. kampa:

Icel. keppa.] *DER. wið-campian.*

camp-ræden, -ræðenn, e; *f. State or condition of contest, contest, war*;

certandi modus, certamen, pugna:—Nō hyra þȳm alæg camprædenne

their vigour did not fail in the contest, Andr. Kmbl. 7; An. 4. *DER.*

camp.

camp-stede, es; *m. The place of battle, battle-field*; locus pugnæ:—

On ðam campstede on the battle-field, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 2, col. 1;

Ædelst. 29: 937; Th. 206, 1, col. 1; Æthelst. 49. Fōr campstede

[MS. campsted] sēcan he went forth to seek the place of battle, Bt. Met.

Fox 26, 28; Met. 26, 14. *DER. camp.*

camp-wæpen a battle-weapon, military weapon. *v. comp-wæpen.*

camp-weorud, es; *n. Fighting-men, soldiers*; militia, exercitus, Bd. 3,

24; S. 556, 33. *v. camp-wered.*

camp-wered, -weorud, comp-weorod, es; *n. [werod, es; n. an army]*

Warriors, soldiers, fighting-men, army; militia, exercitus:—Hī sceoldan

for heora campwered gebiddan and to Gode þingian they should pray

and make intercession to God for their warriors, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

Æðelhere mon slōh mid ealle his campweorode ðe he mid him brohte

Ethelhere was slain with all the fighting-men whom he had brought with

him, 3, 24; S. 556, 33. Ða ārleásan cȳningas ofslegene wæron mid

heora compweorode the wicked kings were slain with their army, 2, 5;

S. 507, 40. *DER. camp.*

camp-wīg a battle. *v. comp-wīg.*

camp-wudu; *gen. -wuda; m. War-wood, a shield*; lignum pugnæ,

clipeus:—Donne rand dyneðe, campwudu clyneð then rang the shield,

the war-wood sounded, Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51. *DER. camp.*

can, cann, e; *f. A knowledge, clearance. v. cann.*

can, ic he I know, he knows:—Ic oððe he can, Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El.

683; Ps. Th. 88, 13. He can he can, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 10. *v. cunnan.*

Cananéisc; *adj. Canaanitish*; Chanaanæus:—Cham ys fæder ðære

Cananéiscre þeode Ham is the father of the Canaanitish people, Gen. 9, 18.

canceler, es; *m. A chancellor*; cancellarius:—Se cȳng Willelm

betæhte Rodbeard his cancelere ðæt biscoprice on Lincoln the king

William transferred the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert his chancellor,

Chr. 1093; Ing. 306, 7.

cancer; *gen. cances; m? I. a cancer, an eating or spreading*

disease; cancer, morbus:—Gif ðū wille cancer ablandan, genim ðonne

fifeafan ða wyrte: seþþ on wine if thou desire to stop a cancer, then take

the herb fiveleaf: boil it in wine, Herb. 3, 9; Lchdm. i. 88, 20. Ealne

done bite ðæs cances heof afeormaþ it clears away all the pain [bite] of

the cancer, 167, 3; Lchdm. i. 296, 22. *Wid cancer, nim gāte geallan*

and hunig against cancer, take goat's gall and honey, L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 13; Herb. 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 12, MS. O, note 24. Wif cancer for cancer, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 21; Lchdm. i. 354, 25. II.

a crab; cancer, animal. v. cancer-hæbern.

cancer-ádl, e; f. A cancer-disease, a canker; cancer, carcinoma = καρκίνωμα:—Wif canceráde, ðæt is, bite against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease, L. M. i, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9.

cancer-hæbern, es; n. [cancer a crab, hæbern = hæb-ærn a place, dwelling-place] A crab-hole; caverna, cavernula D.

cancetian; part. cancettende; p. canctette; pp. canctetted To laugh aloud or in a cackling manner; cacinare:—Massepreóst ne seal lufgean micelne and ungemetlicne cancettende hleahor nor shall a mass-priest love great and immoderate cackling laughter, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 36. v. ceahhetan.

cancetung, e; f. A laughing in a cackling manner; cacinus, Cot. 58. v. ceahhetung.

CANDEL, candell, condell, condell, e; f. candel, es; n. A CANDLE; candela, lampas = λαμπάς:—Hádre scíneþ ródore candell the sun [the candle of the firmament] serenely shines, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Candeles leóma the light of a candle; lampas, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Gláð ofer grúndas Godes condell beorht God's bright candle glided over the grounds, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 15; Exon. 51b; Th. 179, 20; Gú. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. Se sealðe dære sunnan sif bihealdan, Godes condelle he shall observe the sun's course, God's candle, 57a; Th. 204, 2; Ph. 91.

[Chauc. Laym. candel: Pers. قندیل kandeel a candle; Fr. chandelle: Span. It. candela, from the Lat. candela, from candere to shine.] DER. candel, candell, friþ, heofon-, mære-, swegol-, weder-, woruld-, wyn-: candel-bora, -leóht, -mæsse, -snytel, -stæf, -sticca, -treów, -twist, -weoc, -wyrt.

candel-bora, an; m. A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk; acolythus = ἀκόλουθος, Cot. 203.

candell, e; f. A candle; candela, lampas. v. candel.

candel leóht, es; n. Candle-light; lucernæ lumen, C. R. Ben. 53. DER. candel.

Candel-mæsse, an; f. CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, is celebrated with many lighted candles; festum purificationis beatæ Mariæ:—Æt Candelmæssan at Candlemas, L. Eth. ix 12; Th. i. 342, 32. Hér, A. D. 1014, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan here, A. D. 1014, Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas, Chr. 1014; Th. 272, 25, col. 1. DER. candel.

candel-snytel, es; m? Candle-snuffers; emunctorium:—Candel-snytel emunctorium, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 56. DER. candel.

candel-stæf, es; m. A candle-staff or stick; candelabrum:—Ne hī ne ælþ hyra leóhtfæt, and hit under cyfe settaþ, ac ofer candelstæf neque accendunt lucernam, et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum, Mt. Bos. 5, 15.

candel-sticca, an; m. A CANDLESTICK; candelabrum, Chr. 1102; Th. 366, 20. DER. candel.

candel-treów, es; n. A candlestick with branches, a candlestick; candelabrum:—Ne menn blæcern in beornap and settaþ hine under mytte, ah on candel-treów neque accendunt lucernam et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. DER. candel.

candel-twist, es; m. A pair of snuffers; emunctoria:—Candel-twist emunctoria, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 50; Wrt. Voc. 47, 54. DER. candel.

candel-weoc, e; f. A wick of a candle, a torch; funale, funis:—Candelweoca funalia vel funes, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 87; Wrt. Voc. 41, 40. DER. candel.

candel-wyrt, e; f. [candel a candle, wyrt a herb, plant] CANDLEWORT, hedge-taper, mullein; lucernaria, phlomos = φλόμος, verbascum; thapsus, Lin. A plant useful for wicks of lamps:—Candelwyrt phlomos [MS. fromos] vel lucernaria [MS. lucernaris], Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 90; Wrt. Voc. 32, 25.

cann know, knows; scio, scit, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. v. cunnan.

cann, e; f. A knowledge, cognizance, averment or positive assertion, clearance; notitia, cognitio, assertio:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preðstes canne let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's cognizance, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Mid rihte canne by lawfuf averment, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 12. Ðanne is cirican canne riht then is the church clearance right, L. Wih. 21; Th. i. 42, 1. [Kil. konne, kunne: Ger. kunde, f.]

CANNE, an; f. A CAN, cup; crater:—Canne crater vel canna, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 38; Wrt. Voc. 24, 38. [Wyc. cannes, pl: Plat. kanne: Dut. kan, f; Ger. M. H. Ger. kanne, f: O. H. Ger. channa, f: Dan. kande, m. f: Swed. Icel. kanna, f.]

CANON, es; m. A CANON, rule; regula, canon = κανών:—Se canon cwæþ the canon said, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 26. Se canon awriten is the canon is written, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Ða canonas openlice beóðaþ the canons openly command, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 20. Canones bōc the book of the canon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 13.

canon-dóm, es; m. A canonship, office of a canon; canonicatus. v. canon, -dóm office, state, condition.

canonec-líc; adj. Canonical; canonicus:—Æfter canoneclícan gewunan according to canonical custom, Canon. Hrs. 359, 8.

canonic, es; m. A canon, prebendary; canonicus:—Ðæt Godes þeowas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, to rihte gecytran that God's servants, bishops and abbots, monks and mynchens, canons and nuns, turn to right, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17; vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1; v. 7; Th. i. 306, 13.

canst knowest, canst, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68: March 176; 2nd pers. sing. pres. of cunnan.

cantel-cap, es; m. CANTEL-COPE, a sort of priest's garment; caracalla, Chr. 1070; Ing. 274, 1.

cantere, es; m. A singer; cantor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cantic, es; m. A canticle, song; canticum:—Haþaþ se cantic ofer ealle Cristes bæc widmærost word the canticle hath the greatest repute over all Christ's books, Salm. Kmbl. 99; Sal. 49. Ðæt ic si gebrydd þurh ðas cantics cwide that I may be touched through the word of the canticle, 33; Sal. 17. Moises wriat done cantic and lærde Israēla folc scripsit Moyses canticum et docuit filios Israel, Deut. 31, 22; 31, 19; Salm. Kmbl. 47; Sal. 24; Ps. Th. 143, 10.

Cantwara burg, Cantware-burg, Cantwar-burg, -burh; gen. burge; f. Cantwara byrig, e; f. [Cant-wara, gen. pl. of Cant-ware Kentish men, burh a city] A city or fortress of the men of Kent; Cantuariorum urbs vel castellum. I. CANTERBURY; Duroverniensis civitas:—Cantwara burg forbærn ðý geære Canterbury was burnt in that year, Chr. 754; Th. 80, 35, col. 1. Bræcon Cantwara burh they took Canterbury by storm, 853; Th. 120, 28, col. 3. Ðā sealde Ædelbyrlit him wununesse and stowe on Cantwara byrig, seó was ealles his rices ealdorburh dedit ergo Ædilbertus eis mansionem in civitate Duroverniensi [Canterbury], quæ imperii sui totius erat metropolis, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18; 4, 5; S. 572, 9. To Cantwarebyrig to Canterbury, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 37. He was bebyrged innan Cantwarbyrig he was buried within Canterbury, 690; Th. 65, 23, col. 1: 754; Th. 81, 36.

II. Rochester; Roffensis civitas, Roffa:—Putta Cantwara burhge bisceop, seó is cweden æt Hofesceastre Putta Episcopus castelli Cantuariorum, quod dicitur Rochester, Bd. 4, 5; Whelc. 272, 35. Cantwara mægp, e; f. The county of Kent, men of Kent; Cantianorum provincia:—On Cantwara mægpe in the county of Kent, Bd. pref; S. 471, 26.

Cant-ware; gen. a; dat. um; acc. e; pl. m. Kentish men, inhabitants of Kent; Cantuarii:—Of Geata fruman syndon Cantware and Wihtsætan de fularum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii. Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. Cantwara cýningas kings of Kentish men, L. H. E; Th. i. 26, 4, 5: 34, 3: 36, 2. Agustinus nū on Brytene rest, on Cantwarum Augustine now rests in Britain, among the inhabitants of Kent, Menol. Fox 207; Men. 105.

capelain, capellan A chaplain; capellanus, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 14. capian; he capaþ; p. ode; pp. od To turn, incline oneself; vertere. se inclinare:—Capaþ he up he turns upwards, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 3; Lchdm. iii. 266, 23.

capitol, capitul, es; m: capitula, an; m. A chapter; capitulum:—Hér ongūp se forma capitul here begins the first chapter, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3: iii. 1; Th. ii. 194, 23. On ðam ende dises capitulan in the end of this chapter, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 33.

capitol-mæsse, an; f. Early or morning mass, first mass; prima vel matutinalis missa:—We sungon capitol-mæssan cantavimus primam missam, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29.

cappa a cap, cope, priest's garment; capitulum:—Heafod-clāþ vel cappa capitulum vel capitularium, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 15. v. cæppe.

CAPŪN, es; m. A CAPON; gallinaceus, capō = κάπων:—Capūn gallinaceus, Wrt. Voc. 63, 9; Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 48; Wrt. Voc. 30, 3. Capūn capō, 30; Som. 63, 46; Wrt. Voc. 30, 1. [Plat. kappuun: Dut. kapoen, m: Kil. kappuyun, kaphoen: Ger. kapaun, m: M. H. Ger. kapūn, m: Dan. Swed. kapun, m: O. Nrs. kapūn, m. Rask Hald: from the Lat. capō: Grk. κάπων.]

cara care, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 96; Wrt. Voc. 51, 9. v. cearu.

care CARK, care; cura, Som. Ben. Lye. v. care-ern.

care-ern, carc-ærn, es; n. [care care, or Lat. carcer a prison; ærn, ern a place] A prison, a house of correction; carcer, latomiæ:—Alæd of carcernes cluse mine sawle educ de carcere animam meam, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne þincþ him ðæt he sie on carcerne gebroht then it seems to him that he is brought into prison, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 15. Ic was on cearcerne [MS. Cot. carcærne] eram in carcere, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. To ðam carcerne to the prison, Andr. Kmbl. 179; An. 90; Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25; Od. 227; Th. 304, 28; Sat. 637; Cot. 124, 191.

car-clife, an; f. Agrimony; agrimonia, Wrt. Voc. 79, 62. v. gar-clife.

care care, Ps. Th. 143, 18; acc. of caru. v. cearu.

care-lice; adv. Sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly; misere:—Me

deorc earfoðe carelice enyssedan *dark troubles wretchedly weakened me*, Ps. Th. 85, 6.

Carendre, an; *f. A province of Germany, now the duchy of Carinthia or Kärnthen, a crown land of the Austrian empire*:—On öðre healle Donua ðære eá is ðæt land Carendre, sūþ ðþ ða beorgas ðe man hætt Alpis on the other side of the river Danube is the country Carinthia, [lying] south to the mountains which are called the Alps, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 18, 43. Be eástan Carendran is Pulgara land to the east of the country of the Bulgarians, I, 1; Bos. 19, 1.

car-ful; *adj. CAREFUL, anxious, curious; sollicitus, curiosus*:—Drihten carful odde ymhydig is mīnes Dominus sollicitus est mei, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Carful curiosus, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 112; Wrt. Voc. 51, 25. v. car-ful.

carful-lice; *adv. CAREFULLY, diligently; sollicitate, diligenter*:—Se sacerð sceal ðōn carfullice Godes þēnunga the priest shall carefully do God's services, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25. Twā þing sind ðe we sceolon carfullice scrutinan there are two things that we should diligently attend to, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 25.

carful-nys, -nyss, *e; f. CAREFULNESS, curiosity; sollicitudo, curiositas*:—Godes cwydas sind to smeāgenne mid micelre carfulnyss the words of God are to be considered with great carefulness, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 18; Lchdm. iii. 210, 5.

carian; *p. ode; pp. od To take care, regard, heed, to be anxious; curare, sollicitum esse*:—Ðæt abbodas nāfre idele wiænca carian that abbots should never regard vain pomps, L. I. P. 13; Wilk. 150, 25. Se morganlica dæg carap ymb hyne sylfne crastinus dies sollicitus erit sibi ipsi, Mt. Bos. 6, 34; Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Carian to take heed, care, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5. Ða cariaþ mid wacelum mōde they care with watchful mind, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. v. car-earian.

carited charity; caritas:—Heöld mycel carited in ðe hūs held much charity in the house, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 6.

carl, *es; m. [= ceorl a churl] A churl, rustic; rusticus, colonus*:—Carles wēn the churl's wain or waggon, Æqu. Vern. 30, 5; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 29, 31. v. carles wēn.

carl; *adj. Male, masculine; masculus*. Used in compounds, as carl-cat, -fugel, -man.

carl-cat, *es; m. A male or he cat; masculus cattus, Som. Ben. Lye.*
car-leas; *adj. [caru care, leas less] CARELESS, reckless, void of care, free; improvidus, securus*:—Wulfas sungon, carleāsan deor wolves howled, reckless beasts, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10; Exod. 166. He on ðam dōme freoh and carleās biþ in iudicio liber erit, R. Ben. 2.

carleās-nes, -ness, *e; f. Freedom from care, security, CARELESSNESS; securitas, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 113; Wrt. Voc. 51, 26. v. car-leās.*

car-leást, *e; f. Freedom from care, security, carelessness; securitas*:—Ring on swefnun underfōn carleāste getācnap to receive a ring in dreams betokens freedom from care, Lchdm. iii. 198, 21, 29: 210, 5.

carles wēn [*gen. of carl*] the churl's wain, the constellation of the Great Bear; Ursa Major:—Carles wēn ne gēþ nāfre ađune under dyssere eorþan, swā swā öðre tunglan dōþ the churl's wain never goes down under this earth, as other constellations do, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12. v. arcotus.

carl-fugel, *es; m. A male or cock bird; mas avis, Som. Ben. Lye.*

carl-man, -mann, *es; m. A male, man; masculus, homo*:—Ðā nāmen hī carlmen and wimmen then took they men and women, Chr. 1137; Ing. 366, 7.

CARR, *es; m. I. a stone, rock, SCAR; petrus = πέτρος, petra = πέτρα*:—Ðæt is getrahtad carr quod interpretatur petrus, Jn. Lind. War. I, 42. Ðæt was geheāwen of carre odðe slāne quod erat excisum de petra, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. Se ðe gesette ða grūndas ofer carr odðe stān qui posuit fundamenta supra petram, Lk. Lind. War. 6, 48; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24.

II. Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the river Carr, = the Norman Charr, or Charmouth; in agri Dorsætensis parte maritima, post e literam addito h, ad morem Normanorum, Gib:—Æðelwulf cuning gefeaht æt Carrum wið xxxv sciphlæsta king Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth against the crews of thirty-five ships, Chr. 840; Th. 120, 3, col. 1, 2, 3; 121, 3, col. 1, 2, 3; 833; Th. 116, 4, col. 1, 2, 3; 117, 4, col. 1, 2, 3. [North Eng. carrock: Scot. cairn: Wel. carn: Corn. carn, m: Ir. carn: Gael. carr, m: Manx carn, m.]

Carrum the place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire, Chr. 840; Erl. 67, 12. v. Carr II.

Cartaina; *indeel: Cartaine, an; f. Carthage; Carthago*:—Cartaina toworpen was Carthage was overthrown, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 18. Scipia hæfde gefaren to ðære niwan byrig Cartaina Scipio had gone to the new city Carthage, 4, 10; Bos. 93, 41: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 27. Ðæt mon ealle Cartaina towurpe that one would overthrow all Carthage, 4, 13; Bos. 99, 25. He þohhte Cartainan toweorpan he wished to overthrow Carthage, 4, 13; Bos. 100, 3.

Cartaine; *nom. acc; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. The Carthaginians; Carthaginienses*:—Wilnedon Cartaine frides to Rōmānum the Cartha-

ginians sued for peace to the Romans, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 87, 12. Terrentius, se māra Cartaina sceop, bæst hætt on his heafde Terence, the great poet of the Carthaginians, wore a hat on his head, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 18: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 11: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 24. Weaþþ Cartainum friþ alýfed fram Scipian peace was granted to the Carthaginians by Scipio, 4, 10; Bos. 96, 11: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 32. Rōmāne wunnon on Cartaine the Romans fought against the Carthaginians, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 37: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 37.

carte, an; *f. [Lat. charta] Paper, a piece of paper, a deed; charta = χάρτης*:—Hig hym tosendon āne cartan, seō wæs ðus awriten [MS. awryten] they sent a paper to him, which was thus inscribed, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 5. Alecge ða sealfe on hātna clāp odðe cartan lay the salve on a hot cloth or on paper, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Cartan witan [MS. wirtan] odðe rēðan to write or read a paper, Lchdm. iii. 200, 35.

caru care, sorrow, grief, Lk. Bos. 10, 40; Ps. Th. 60, 1: 78, 11. v. cearu.

cāser-dōm, *es; m. An emperor's rule; imperium*:—Ðā wæs syxte gear Constantīnes cāserdōmes then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial rule, Elen. Kmbl. 16; El. 8.

Cāsere, *es; m. [= Lat. Cæsar; gen. Cæsāris] Cæsar, an emperor; imperator*:—Weaþþ Gaius Gallica cāsere Caius Caligula was emperor, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 18; Elen. Kmbl. 84; El. 42: 1995; El. 999. For þingum ðæs ærran cāseres for the deeds of the former emperor, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 15; Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 6; Ph. 634; Elen. Kmbl. 524; El. 262: 1098; El. 551: 1335; El. 669. Ðæs [MS. des] cāseres cwēn the woman or wife of the emperor; imperatrix vel augusta, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Cāseres wif the emperor's wife; imperatrix vel augusta, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 1; Wrt. Voc. 42, 10. Auxiles under hæfde ðam cāsere cynecricu twā Ulysses had two kingdoms under the emperor, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 11; Met. 26, 6. Ðā gesettan Rōmāne twegen cāseras then the Romans appointed two emperors, Ors. 6, 24; Bos. 124, 18. Hī hæfdon Cāsares ofer hig, ðæt we cwedaþ cāseras, ða beoþ cýninga yldest they had Cæsares over them, that we call emperors, who are the greatest of kings, Jud. Thw. 161, 29. DER. heáh-cāsere.

cāsering, *e; f. A cæsaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin; drachma = δραχμή, didrachma*:—Gif wif losaþ cāsering si mulier perdidit drachmam, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 15, 8. Ne unband cāsering non soluit didrachma, Mt. Lind. Stv. 17, 23.

cāser-līc; *adj. Cæsar-like, imperial; imperialis, Cot. 115.*

Cāsern, *e; f. [Cāsere + en, f. termin. Cāsēren, Cāsēru] An empress; augusta*:—Æfter ðam ðe Rōme burh getimbred was dccc wintra and lxxv, fēng Adriānus to Rōmāna ānwealde. He [Cāsere] weaþþ Rōmānum swā leof, and swā weorþ, ðæt hī hine nānuht ne hēton būton fæder; and, him to weorþscype, hī hēton his wif, cāsēn [Cāsere + en, the f. termin.] eight hundred and sixty-seven years after the building of Rome, Hadrian succeeded to the government of the Romans. He became so dear to the Romans, and so honoured, that they never called him anything but father; and, in honour of him, they called his wife, empress, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 5-15.

cassoc hassock, hassock-grass, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. v. cassuc.
cassuc, cassoc, *e; f. Hassock, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge or coarse grass; aira cæspitosa, carex paniculata, Lin*:—Dō him ðis to læcðōme: eforprote, cassuc, etc. give him for this a leechdom: everthroat, hassock, etc. L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 23: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 30: 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 24. To hālgre sealfe sceal cassoc hassock shall be for a holy salve, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Dō in glēde finol and cassuc and rēcels: bærn æl tosomne put fennel and hassock and incense upon a fire: burn all together, iiii. 56, 5; L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 30: 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6: 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 13. Weorc Cristes [MS. Criste] mæl of cassuc fīfo make five crosses of hassock-grass, Lchdm. iii. 56, 8.

cassuc-leáf; *pl. n. Hassock-leaves*:—Wið eārum [earon MS.] genim ða brāðan biscopwyrð and cassucleáf for the ears take the broad bishop-wort and hassock-leaves, Lchdm. iii. 46, 2.

CASTEL, castell, *es; n. m. A town, village, CASTLE; villa, oppidum, castellum*:—Faraþ on ðæt castel [to ðam castelle, Hat. in ðas cæstre, Rush.], ðæt fōran ongeān eow ys ite in castellum, quod contra vos est, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. He ðā lærende ða castel befēde et circuiba castella in circuitu docens, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. His wif wæs innan ðam castele uxore sua fuit in castello, Chr. 1075; Gib. 183, 3: 1053; Erl. 187, 9. Ða castelas gewunnan castella expugnarunt, 1069; Gib. 174, 28. [Lat. castellum, dim. of castrum a camp, fortified place; akin to casa a hut, and caveo to guard, protect.] DER. castel-men, -weorc.

castel-men; *gen. -manna; pl. m. Castle-men; castellani*:—Ða castelmen ðe wēron on Engla lande him togeānes cōmon [MS. comen] the castle-men who were in England came against him, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18.

castel-weorc, *es; n. Castle-work; castellorum opus*:—Hī suencten ðe men of ðe land mid castelweorces [for castelweorcum] they oppressed the men of the land with castle-works [castellis ædificandis], Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 20.

casul, *e*; *f*? *A* cassock, short cloak; birrhus, castila, lacerna, sacrum pallium [Ger. kassel; *f*.], Som. Ben. Lye.

cāsus, *gen. cāsūs*; *m.* [Lat. cāsus, from *cādo* to fall; as the Grk. πτώσις a fall, case, from πίνω to fall] *A* case, falling or change to denote the relation of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to other words in a sentence.—Mid ðam casu with the case, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28. Ðas six cāsus these six cases, Som. 6, 32. Cāsus, ðæt is fyll odde gebēdniss a case, that is, a declining or inflection, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Ða pronomina, ðe habbaþ vocatīvum, ða habbaþ six casus the pronouns which have a vocative, then have six cases, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 54. *v. ge-bēdnys.*

CAT, *catt*, *es*; *m.* *A* cat; cātus, muriceps:—Cat cattus vel murilegus aut muriceps, Wrt. Voc. 78, 20. Catt muriceps vel musio, murilegus, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 71; Wrt. Voc. 23, 30. [Piers P. Chauc. cat: Plat. katte, *f*: O. Frs. katte, *f*: Dut. kat, *f*: Kil. katte: Ger. M. H. Ger. kater, *m*; katze, *f*: O. H. Ger. kazza, *f*: Dan. kat, *m*: Swed. katt, *m*: Icel. kött, *m*: Fr. chat, *m*: Span. gato, *m*: Ital. gatto, *m*: Lat. cātus, *m*: Grk. kátta, *f*: Wel. cāth: Corn. cath, *f*: Ir. cat: Gael. cat, *cait*, *m*: Manx. cayt: Armor. kaz, *m*.]

cattes mint, *e*; *f*. Cat's mint, cat-mint; felina mentha, nepeta cataria, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye.

caul *a* basket, Cot. 45: 196. *v. cawl.*

CAWEL, *cawl*, *caul*, *es*; *m.* *COLE*, colewort, cabbage; caulis, magudāris = μαγυδάρις, brassica, Lin.—Caul *caula* [=caulis] vel magudaris, Wrt. Voc. 79, 44. Befield on caules [cawles MS. H.] leáf fold it in the leaf of a cabbage, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17: L. M. i. 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 22: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 23. Sele him etan gesodden cawel on gōdm broþe give him colewort to eat sodden in good broth, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15: 3, 44; Lchdm. ii. 336, 18. Wild cawel wild cole; brassica silvatica, Herb. 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 17. Se brāda cawel the broad colewort, cabbage, L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 9. [Scot. kail, kale: Frs. koal, kool: Dut. kool, *f*: Ger. kohl, *m*: M. H. Ger. köle, kol, *m*: O. H. Ger. kōl: Dan. kaal, *m*: Swed. käl, *m*: Icel. kál, *n*: Fr. chou, *m*: Span. col, *m*: Ital. cavolo, *m*: Lat. caulis, *m*: Grk. καυλός, *m*: Wel. cawl: Corn. caul, *m*: Ir. cāl: Gael. cāl, *m*: Manx. kail, *f*: Armor. kaol, *m*.]

cawel-leáf, *es*; *n.* *A* cabbage-leaf; brassicæ folium:—Nim cawel-leáf take cabbage-leaves, Lchdm. iii. 40, 24.

cawel-sēd, *es*; *n.* *Cabbage-seed*; brassicæ semen:—Nim cawel-sēd take cabbage-seed, Lchdm. iii. 72, 5.

cawel-stela, *an*; *m.* [stela a stalk] *A* cabbage-stem; brassicæ caudex:—Nim cawelstelan take a cabbage-stem, Lchdm. iii. 102, 7.

cawel-wyrm, -worm, *es*; *m.* *A* cabbage-worm, caterpillar; curculio, eruca:—Cawelwurm gurgulu [=curculio], Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 127; Wrt. Voc. 24, 2.

cawl, *caul*, *ceawl*, *ceaul*, *es*; *m.* *A* basket; sporta, corbis, cophinus = κόφινος:—Cawl sporta, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 118; Wrt. Voc. 34, 47. Hý heora cawlas afylled hæfdon they had filled their baskets, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 34. Caul corbis, Cot. 45: 196. Ceawlas cophinos, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20. Ceaulas cophinos, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43.

ceác, *es*; *m.* *A* pitcher, jug, basin, laver; urceus, caucus = καυκος, luter = λουτήρ:—Ceác urceus, Wrt. Voc. 85, 67: Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 80; Wrt. Voc. 25, 20. Calica fymþa and ceáca baptisimata calicum et urceorum, Mk. Bos. 7, 4, 8. Ðæt he hēt ðær ærene ceácas onhōn ut ibi æreos caucos suspendi iuberet, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Beforan ðæm temple stōd æren ceác, onuppan twelf ærenum oxum... Se ceác wæs swā micel ðæt he oferhelede ða oxan ealle, būton ða heáfudu totdodon ſit a brazen laver stood before the temple, upon twelve brazen oxen... The laver was so large that it covered the oxen entirely, save that the heads projected out, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 3, 4. On ðæm ceáce in the laver, 16, 5; Cot. MS.

ceác-bān, *es*; *n.* The cheek-bone, jaw; mandibula:—Ceác-bān vel ceácān vel cin-bān mandibula, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. *v. ceáce.*

ceác-bora, *an*; *m.* *A* jug or pitcher-bearer; anhilus? Cot. 13; anthelivus? Wrt. Voc. 285, 14.

ceace *a* trial, proof; exploratio, tentamentum, experientia, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

CEÁCE, *an*; *f.* The jaw, CHEEK; maxilla, mala, mandibula, gena:—Ðæt tacen ðære barnesse he on his ceácān bæst signum incendi in maxilla portavit, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 16. He gehrán his ceácān contigit maxillam ejus, 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Ceácān malā, maxillā, Wrt. Voc. 282, 58, 59. On hælfre and bridle ceácān heora gewríp in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. Ceácān mandibulā, Wrt. Voc. 64, 46. Ceác-bān vel ceácān vel cin-bān mandibula, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Ðæt biþ gōd sealf wið ðara ceácna [=ceácena] geswelle that is a good salve for swelling of the cheeks, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 48, 11. [Wyc. cheek-boon the jaw: Piers P. R. Brun. cheke: Chauc. cheeke, cheke: Plat. kákel: O. Frs. keke, tziake, *f*: Dut. kaak, *f*: Kil. kaecke: Swed. kek, *m*: Icel. kjálki, *m*.]

ceác ful, *adj.* *A* pitcher full, jug full:—Brohte Romanus ceác fulne

wāteres Romanus brought a jug full of water, Homl. Th. i. 428, 1. Gedō on ceác fulne wīnes put [it] into a jug full of wine, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 23.

CEAF, *cef*, *es*; *pl. nom. acc.* ceafu; *n.* CHAFF; palea:—Ceaf palea, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 1; Wrt. Voc. 38, 52. Ðæt ceaf he forbærn on unacwencedicūm fyre paleas comburet igni inextinguibili, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. Ða ceafu he forbærn on unadwæscendicūm fyre paleas comburet igni inextinguibili, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Ðæt folc wæs todrifen ofer eall Egipta land cef to gadrienne dispersus est populus per omnem terram Ægypti ad colligendas paleas, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. [R. Brun. Chauc. Laym. chaf: Orm. chaff: Plat. kaff: Dut. kaf, *n*: Ger. kaff, *n*: M. H. Ger. kaf, *n*.]

CEAFER, *ceafor*, *es*; *m.* *A* beetle, CHAFER; brūchus = βροχός:—Ceafor bruchus, Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 118; Wrt. Voc. 23, 72: 77, 50: 281, 45. He cwæþ and com gærshoppa, and ceaforas ðas næs gerim odde getel dicit et venit locusta, et bruchus cuius non erat numerus, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34. [O. Sax. Dut. kever, *m*: Ger. käfer, *m*: M. H. Ger. көvere, *m*: O. H. Ger. көvar, көvaro, *m*.]

ceafertūn *a* hall; atrium. *v. cāfer-tūn.*

ceafes *a* harlot; pellex, concubina, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 A. *v. cyfes.*

CEAFLE, *es*; *m.* *A* bill, beak, snout, jaw, cheek; rostrum, rictus, fauces, maxilla:—Se wida ceaf gefylled biþ the wide jaw is filled, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 26; Wal. 59: Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705. Blōdigum ceafum with bloody jaws, 318; An. 159: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 5; Cri. 1252. David gewyde ðone wildan beran, and his ceafas totar David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws, Ælf. T. 13, 26: 14, 2. [Wyc. chaul: Laym. cheuel, chæfl, choul: O. Sax. kaffōs, *pl*: m: Dut. kevels, *pl*: *f*: Ger. kiefel, kiefel, kiffel, *m*.] DER. helle ceaf.

ceahhetan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To laugh loud or in a cackling manner; cacinare:—Ceahheton they laughed in a cackling manner, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34 [=ceachetan: Dut. kakelen: Kil. gachelen: Ger. M. H. Ger. kachen: O. H. Ger. kachazzen, chahhazen: Lat. cacinare: Grk. καχάζω Sansk. kakh to laugh]. *v. cancettan.*

ceahhetung, *e*; *f.* *A* loud or cackling laughter; cacinus, cacinatio:—Ða gehyrde ic mycel gehlyd and ceahhetung, swā swā ungelædes folces then heard I a great noise and a cackling laughter, as of rude folk, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Ceahhetung vel cincung cacinatio, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

CEALC, *es*; *m.* *Plaster, cement, CHALK*; calx arenata, calx:—Iuwinianus wæs sūme niht on ānum niwlicetan hūse: ða hēt he bētan ðær-inne mycel fyr, forðon hit wæs ceald weder. Ða ongan se cealc mid unge-mete stincan, ða wearþ Iuwinianus mid ðam bræþe ofsmorod Iovian was one night in a newly-plastered house: then he ordered a great fire to be lighted therein, because it was cold weather. Then the plaster began to fume excessively, and Iovian was smothered with the vapour, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 9-12. [Dut. kalk, *f*: Kil. kalck: Ger. kalk, kalch, *m*: M. H. Ger. kalc, *m*: O. H. Ger. calc, chalc: Dan. kalk, *m*: Swed. Norw. kalk, *m*: Icel. kalk, *n*: Lat. calx, *m* and *f*: Grk. χάλξ, *m* and *f*: Wel. Corn. calch, *m*: Ir. calc: Gael. calic, *f*: Manx. kelk, *m*.] DER. niw-cilct.

CEALC *a* ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* The chalk city. Camden thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire; idem, ut opinatur clarus Camdenus, quod hodie Tadcaster in agro Eboracensi, sic olim vocatum a calce ibidem copiose effossa, Som. Ben. Lye.

CEALO-hýp, *e*; *f.* The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent:—Hēr wæs gefitfullic sinōþ æt Cealc-hýpe here [in A. D. 785] there was a contentious synod at Chalk, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 13.

ceale-stān, *es*; *m.* Chalk-stone, chalk; calculus, Ælf. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 85, 25. *v. mealm-stān* 2.

CEALD, *cald*; *comp.* *ra*; *sup.* *ost*; *adj.* [cald = cald, *q. v.*] Cool, cold; frigidus, gelidus:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungeliclice mettās lyste how various meats please the cool stomach, L. M. cont. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Forst se biþ fyrmum ceald frost which is intensely cold, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. Ðū ðæm wātere wætum and cealdum foldan fæste gesettest thou firmly settest the earth to the water wet and cold, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 180; Met. 20, 90: 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Wedera cealdost the coldest of tempests, Beo. Th. 1097; B. 546. [Laym. kald: Plat. kould, kold, kolt: O. Sax. O. Frs. kald: Dut. koud: Kil. koud, kaud: Ger. M. H. Ger. kalt: O. H. Ger. chalt, kalt: Goth. kalds, *m*; kald, *n*: Dan. kold: Swed. kall: Icel. kald: Lat. gelidus: Lith. száltas: Lett. salts: Sansk. jala.] DER. æl-ceald, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, is-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-. *v. calan.*

ceald, *cald*, *es*; *n.* Cold, coldness; frigus:—Somod hāt and ceald heat also and cold, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. Hātes and cealdes of heat and of cold, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20; Dōm. 106. Hý beoþ cealde gelcungene they are shrivelled with cold, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304. Calde geþrungeon wāron mine fēt my feet were pierced with cold, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. *v. calan.*

cealdian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. intrins.* To become cold; frigescere:—Eorþmægen caldaþ, ellen caldaþ [MS. cōlaþ] earthly power grows old,

courage becomes cold, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 62; Reim. 69, Grn. Gl. DER. a-cealdian. v. calan.

cealer-bríw, es; m. *A thick pottage made of curds*; calviale, Gl. Lchdm. ii. 375, 18. v. calwer-bríw.

CEALF, celf, calf, es; pl. cealfu, calfru; n. m. *A calf*; vitulus, vitula:—He genam ān fætt cealf tuit vitulum terrimum, Gen. 18, 7. He ofslōh ān fæt celf occidit vitulum saginatum, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. Ne onfō ic nā of eowrum hūse cealfas non accipiam de domo tua vitulos, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Ðæt hālige calf the holy calf, Ps. C. 50, 137; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 137. Me ymbhringdon mænige calfru circumdederunt me vituli multi, Ps. Th. 21, 10. Ic ne on-foō of hūse ðinum calfru non accipiam de domo tua vitulos, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. On-settaþ ofer wi-bed ðin calfru acc. pl. imponent super altare tuum vitulos, 50, 21. [Orm. callf: Plat. kalf, kalv, n.: O. Sax. calf, n.: Dut. kalf, n.: Ger. kalb, n.: M. H. Ger. kalp, n.: O. H. Ger. kalb, n.: Goth. kalbo, f. a young cow, heifer: Dan. kalv, m. f.: Swed. kalf, m.: Icel. kálfr, m.]

cealf-ædl, e; f. [ædl a disease, pain] *A calf-disease, a sort of disease*; morbi genus, L. M. 35, Lye.

cealfa hūs, es; n. *A house for [of] calves*; vitularius, Ælf. Gl. I; Som. 55, 24; Wrt. Voc. 15, 24.

cealfian; p. ode; pp. od *To calve*; vitulum parere. v. cealf.

ceallian; p. ode; pp. od [calla a caller, herald] *To call, cry out, shout*; clamare:—Ongan [MS. ongean] ceallian ofer cald water Byrht-helmes bearn the son of Byrhthelm began to shout across the cold river, Byrht. Th. 134, 28; By. 91. [Chauc. R. Brun. calle: Piers P. cal-lede, p.: O. Frs. kaltia, kella: Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger. kallen: O. H. Ger. challōn: Dan. kalde: Swed. Norw. Icel. kalla: Lat. calare: Grk. καλεῖν.] DER. hilde calla.

cealre, calwer, es; m. *Pressed curds, a jelly made of curds or sour milk*; calmaria, gabalacrum:—Cealre [MS. cealfre] calmaria, Wrt. Voc. 290, 33. Nim sūr molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid ðy cealre take sour curds, work them to a jelly, and foment with the jelly, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25, 26. Sūr meolc wyrc cealre, and bede mid cealre work sour milk into jelly, and foment with the jelly, Lchdm. iii. 42, 26. Gewirc niwne cealre make new jelly, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 13. Nim ða wyrtā and wyrc togadere swā micel swā cealras [MS. celras] take the herbs and work them together as thick as curds, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. Calwer gabalacrum, Cot. 96. DER. cealer-bríw.

ceaol a basket; cophinus, Lk. Lind. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

CEAP, es; m. I. *cattle*; pecus:—Ðæm landbūendum is be-boden ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hīg Gode ðone teoðan dæl agyfen to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Ceápas cattle, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. His neahegbūres ceáþ his neighbour's cattle, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 15. Ceápes cwid murrain of cattle, Chr. 897; Etl. 94, 31. II. as cattle were the chief objects of sale, hence,—Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business, market; pretium, negotium, paction, venditio, forum:—Ceápas saleable commodities, goods, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 16; Gen. 1772: 90; Th. 112, 28; Gen. 1877. Deópum ceápe gebohte redeemed us at a great [deep] price, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28. Sume wæron to ceápe gesealde some were sold at a price, Nathan. 8; Gen. 41, 56. Awyrigende ceáþ [MS. cep] malignum negotium, Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Ic gange to ceápe I go to market; veneo, Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 23. [Laym. cheap, cheap value, purchase: Plat. koop, m.: O. Sax. kop, m. purchase, money: O. Frs. kâp, m. purchase, sale: Dut. koop, m. bargain: Ger. kauf, m.: M. H. Ger. kouf, m. purchase: O. H. Ger. chouf, kouf, m. negotium: Dan. kjøb, n.: Swed. köp, n. purchase: Icel. kaup, n. bargain.] DER. land-ceáþ, orleg-, searo-.

ceáþ-cniht, es; m. *A hired servant, a slave*; emptitius, Cot. 72.

ceáþ-dæg; gen. -dæges; pl. nom. acc. -dagas; m. *A bargaining or market-day*:—Ceáþ-dagas the Nones or stated times when the common people come to market; nonæ, Ælf. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 27; Wrt. Voc. 53, 36; Cot. 142.

ceáþ-eádig; adj. *Rich in goods, rich in cattle*:—Nefne him hafap ceápeádig mon unless a man rich in cattle retains him, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 8; Gn. Ex. 108.

ceáþ-ealedel, -ealop, es; n. *The ale-selling place, an ale-house*; taberna, popina, cernisarium:—Ne sceolon mæsse-préostas æt ceáþ-ealedelum ne etan ne drincan mass-priests should not eat nor drink at ale-houses, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 18.

ceáþ-gyld, es; n. I. *bargain money*; justum rei venditæ pretium:—Polige ðæs ceáþgyld perdat pretium emptionis, L. Ath. i. 24; Wilk. 61, 25; Th. i. 212, 16, note 33. II. *price or market-price of what is stolen*; rei furto ablatæ pretium:—Gilde man ðam teónde his ceáþgyld let a man pay to the accuser the market-price [pretium], L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 23.

ceáþian; p. ode; pp. od [ceáþ II] *To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy, to bribe*; negotiari, emere, comparare:—Ceáþiaþ oþ-ðæt ic cume negotiamini dum venio, Lk. Bos. 19, 13. He adraþ út calle ða ðe ceáþodon innan ðam temple

ejiciebat omnes ementes et vendentes in templo, Mt. Bos. 21, 12. Gyfum ceáþian to bribe with gifts, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. Mid ðam hī út-wæpnedmonna fréondscipes him ceáþiaþ quibus externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Mihte yþ geceáþian, gif ænig man ceáþode might easily buy; if any one bargained, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 17. DER. a-ceáþian, be-, ge-, ofa-.

ceáþing, e; f. *A buying, marketing*; emptio:—Ðæt nān ceáþing ne sý Sunnan dagum that no marketing be on Sundays, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15, note 31. v. ceáþung.

ceáþ-man, cýp-man, cýpe-man; gen. -mannes; dat. -men; pl. nom. acc. -men; gen. -manna; dat. -mannum; m. *A CHAPMAN, merchant, market-man*; mercator, negotiator, nundinator:—Gif ceáþman uppe on folce ceápie, dó ðæt beforan gewitnessum if a chapman traffic up among the people, let him do it before witnesses, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 12, note 32; Obs. Lun. § 14; Lchdm. iii. 190, 23. Ða cýpmen binnon ðam temple getacnodon unrihtwise lāreowas on Godes geladunge the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35; ii. 120, 15. Cýpmen monig ceáþing to ceáþstōwe brohte chapmen brought many saleable things to market, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4.

ceáþ-sceamul, -sceamel, es; m. [scamel a bench, seat] *A toll-booth, custom-house, treasury*; mercatorium scabellum, telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—He geseah Leui, æt ceápsceamule sittende vidit Levi, sedentem ad telonium, Lk. Bos. 5, 27. Ðas word he spæc æt ceápsceamule hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio, Jn. Bos. 8, 20.

ceáþ-scip, es; n. *A merchant ship, trading ship*; navis, mercatoria:—Hī wicingas wurdon, and æt ānum cyrre ān c and eahtatig ceápscipa gefēngon they became pirates, and took, at one time, one hundred and eighty trading ships, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 2.

ceáþ-setl, cēp-setl, es; n. [setl a seat] *A toll-booth, custom-house*; telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Levin sittende æt hys cēpsetle vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium, Mk. Bos. 2, 14.

ceáþ-stōw, e; f. *A market-place, a market*; forum, emporium:—Lundenceaster is monigra folce ceápstōw of lande and of sē-cumendra Lundenia civitas est multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Cýpmen monig ceáþing to ceápstōwe brohte chapmen brought many saleable things to market, 2, 1; S. 501, 5; Cot. 138.

ceáþ-stræt, e; f. [ceáþ II. saleable commodities, stræt a street, public place, market] *A street or place for merchandise, a market*; vicus mercatorius, forum, mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceáþung, e; f. *Business, trade, traffic, commerce*; negotium, negotiatio:—Be ceáþunge concerning traffic or commerce, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 8. Fram ceáþunge þurhgangende on þýstrum a negotio perambulante in tenebris, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. Ic ne ongeat grame ceáþunga non cognovi negotiationes, Ps. Th. 70, 15.

ceáþung-gemōt, es; n. *A meeting for trade, a market*; mercatus, Cot. 133.

ceáþung-ping, es; n. *A buying, setting a price*; mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear; adj. *Sorrowful, anxious, solicitous*; angore plenus, anxious, sollicitus:—On cearam cwidum with anxious words, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 2; Sat. 67: 134; Th. 169, 3; Gen. 2794.

ceare, es; m. n. ? *Care, anxiety*; cura, sollicitudo:—Iudas ne meahte oncyrian ceares [MS. rex, = crex, = cerx, = ceax, = ceares] genidan Judas could not avert the pressure of anxiety, El. 610. v. carc.

ceare-ern, es; n. *A prison*; carcer:—Ic was on cearcerne eram in carcere, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. v. carc-ern.

cearctung, e; f. *A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth*; stridor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cearcian, cearcigan; part. cearciende; p. ode; pp. od *To chatter, creak, crash, gnash*; stridere, stridēre, crepitare:—Cearciende tēþ gnashing the teeth; stridentes dentes. Som. Ic cearcige odde gristbītege strideo vel strido, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7.

ceareg sorrowful, Andr. Knbl. 2218; An. 1110. v. cearig.

ceare-lice sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly. v. care-lice.

cearena of cares or sorrows, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962; gen. pl. of cearu.

cearf carved, Solil. in præf; p. of ceorfan.

cearf-ful, car-ful; adj. *Careful, full of care, sad*; sollicitus:—Cleopaþ swā careful se gæst to ðam duste the spirit so sad shall call to the dust, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 1; Seel. 15. Cwædon cearfulle, Criste lāde, to Gūþlāce the foes of Christ, full of care, said to Guthlac, 41 a; Th. 136, 30; Gū. 549: 8 a; Th. 2, 26; Cri. 25.

cearf-lice carefully, diligently. v. carful-lice.

cearf-nes, -ness, e; f. *Carefulness, curiosity*. v. carful-nys.

cear-gēst, -gēst, es; m. *A spirit of anxiety, fearful ghost*; terribilis spiritus:—In lyft astāg ceargæsta [MS. ceargæsta] cirm in the air arose a cry of fearful ghosts or spirits, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gū. 364.

cear-gealdor; gen. -gealdres; n. [galdor an incantation, charm] *A dire or horrible enchantment*; cantio vel loquela mæsta:—Helle gæst

cleopade fōr corþre ceargealdra full *the spirit of hell cried before the multitude, full of dire enchantments*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 24; Jul. 618.

ceari anxious, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. v. ceairg.

cearian, ceairgan, carian; ic ceairge, dū ceairast, he ceairap, *pl. ceairap*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [cearu care] *To take care, heed, to be anxious or sorry*; curare, sollicitum esse:—Hwæt bemurnest dū ceairigende *why mournest thou sorrowing*? Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 27; Cri. 177. He æt gūþe nā ymb his lif ceairap *he cares not about his life in battle*, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ne ceara dū fēame dālan somwist incre care *not thou to part your fellowship by flight*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 25; Gen. 2279: 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732.

ceairg, ceareg, ceari; *adj.* [cearu care, sorrow] *Careful, sorrowful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving, dire*; sollicitus, cautus, querens, mente turbatus, dirus:—Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwōme to ceairgum *they waited till the child of God should come to the sorrowful*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. Cearegan reorde in a sorrowful voice, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. Wæs Meotud on beám bunden fæste cearian clomme *the Creator was bound fast on the tree with dire bond*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 6; Dōm. 67. Ne þurfon wyt beōn cearie æt cyme Dryhtnes *we need not be anxious at the Lord's coming*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. DER. earm-ceairg, ferhþ-, gnorn-, hreow-, mōd-, sorg-, winter-.

cear-leās void of care, careless, reckless, free. v. car-leās.

cearleās-nes freedom from care, security, carelessness. v. carleās-nes.

cear-leást freedom from care, security, carelessness. v. car-leást.

cearo care, sorrow, grief, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 23; Cri. 1663. v. cearu. cear-seld, es; *n.* *A place of sorrow*; habitaculum mæroris, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 10; Seef. 5.

cear-siþ, es; *m.* [siþ fortune, fate] *A sorrowful fate, sad fortune*; curæ sors, fortuna tristis:—Cealdum cearsiþum *with cold sad fortunes*, Beo. Th. 4783; B. 2396.

cear-sorg, e; *f.* *Sorrowful care, anxious sorrow*; cura sollicita:—Me cearsorge of mōde ascēf þeoden usser our Lord removed anxious care from my mind, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 9; Gen. 1114.

CEARU, caru, cearo, e; *f.* CARE, sorrow, grief; cura, dolor, mæror:—Cearu was geniwod geworden in wicum care was become renewed in the dwellings, Beo. Th. 2611; B. 1303; Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 119 b; Th. 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. Nis dē nān caru non est tibi curæ, Lk. Bos. 10, 40; Ps. Th. 60, 1. Ðonne biþ þearfendum cwidende cearo then shall be wailing care to the miserable, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286: 77 a; Th. 289, 29; Wand. 55. Geþyr me, ðonne ic to dē bidde ceare full hear me, when I, full of care, pray to thee, Ps. Th. 140, 1. Ic sceolde āna mīne ceare cwidan I must bewail my care alone, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9; Ps. Th. 118, 145, 147. Ne cleopigā hī care they speak not their care, 113, 16: 143, 18. Ða ceare seofedum ymb heortan sorrows sighed round my heart, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Cearena full full of sorrows, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962. Hý in cearam cwiðap they mourn in sorrows, 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gú. 194. Ðe-læs eower heortan gchegefode sýn on dises lifes carum ne forte grauentur corda uestra in curis huius uitæ, Lk. Bos. 21, 34: 8, 14. Mid cearam hī cwidend sorrowfully [lit. with sorrows] they mourned, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 35; Cri. 1131: 21 a; Th. 55, 31; Cri. 892. [Piers P. kar: Chau. care: Laym. Orm. care, care: O. Sax. kara, f: M. H. Ger. kar, f: O. H. Ger. chara, f: Goth. kara, f.] DER. aldor-cearu, breost-, gūþ-, lif-, mæll-, mōd-, sorg-, ūht-, woruld-.

cearung, e; *f.* [cearu care] *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint*; sollicitudo, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear-wylm, -wel, -wælm, es; *m.* [wylm heat of mind, emotion] *Sorrowful or anxious emotion, agitation*; sollicita perturbatio, agitatio:—Ða cearwylmas cōlran wurþap the anxious emotions become cooler, Beo. Th. 569; B. 282. Á wæs sæc cnyssed cearwelmum the contest was ever tossed with waves of sorrow, Elen. Kmbl. 2513; El. 1258. Æfter cear-wælmum after anxious emotions, Beo. Th. 4138; B. 2066.

CEĀS, e; *f.* es; *n.* *A quarrel, strife*; lis:—Gif man mannan wæpnum bebyreþ ðær ceās weorþ if a man supply another with weapons where there is strife, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. On ceāse in strife, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Mearh mægen samnode to ceāse the horse collected his strength for the strife, Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. [O. Frs. kase, f: quarrel: O. H. Ger. kōsa, f. eloquium, fabula.] DER. un-ceās.

ceās chose, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 21; Edg. 22; *p.* of ceōsan.

ceāsan *p.* ceōs, *pl.* ceōson; *pp.* ceāsen [ceās strife] *To strive, fight*; contendere. v. be-ceāsan.

ceāsega, an; *m.* *A chooser*; elector. DER. wæl-ceāsega, *q. v.*

ceāsnes, -ness, e; *f.* Election, choice; electio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceást, e; *f?* es; *n?* *Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal*; lis, rixa, seditio:—On ceāste in strife, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 34. Gif he þurh unnytte ceāste man ofsleā fæste x gear si in inuiliu rixa hominem occiderit, x annos jejundet, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, § 22; Th. ii. 230, 29. Ne he ceāste ne astrighe he shall not stir up strife, L. Ælf. P. 50; Th. ii. 386, 12. Folcslite vel æswicung, sacu, ceást seditio, Ælf. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 39; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30. [Piers P. cheeste, cheste.] v. ceās strife.

ceaster, cæster, cester; *gen. dat.* ceastre; *acc.* ceastre, ceaster, *pl.* ceastra; *f.* The names of places ending in -ceaster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.

I. generally *f.* but sometimes *n.* vide II. A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, civitas, castellum:—Ne mæg seō ceaster beon behýd non potest ciuitas abscondi, Mt. Bos. 5, 14. On ðære heān ceastre in the high city, Bt. 39, 5; Fox. 218, 18. Ðā cōmon ða weardas on ða ceastre then the keepers came into the city, Mt. Bos. 28, 11. Ðū in ða ceastre gong go thou into the city, Andr. Kmbl. 1878; An. 941. Ælla and Cissa ymbsæton ceaster Ella and Cissa besieged the city, Chr. 491; Erl. 15, 6. Se Hælend ymbfōr ealle burga and ceastra circuibat Iesus omnes ciuitates et castella, Mt. Bos. 9, 35.

II. ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n.* A city, etc.: it is thus declined in the termination of Exan-cester, -ceaster:—Ymsæton Exancester besieged Exeter, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9; Th. 166, 30, col. 1. Ymbsæton Exanceaster, Th. 167, 26, col. 1; 2. Ðā wende he hine west wid Exancestres then he turned west towards Exeter [versus Exanceaster], Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10; Th. 166, 31, col. 1; 29, col. 2; 167, 28, col. 1, col. 2. Se cýning hine west wende mid ðære fierde wid Exancestres the king turned west with the army towards Exeter, 168, 26, col. 1; 24, col. 2; 169, 21, col. 1; 18, col. 2.

III. the name of a particular place, as CHESTER, CAISTOR, CASTOR, the city; hæc ciuitas:—He him sende scipon æfter, and Hugo eorl of Ceastre he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 28: 1120; Erl. 248, 8.

ceaster-æsc, es; *m.* Black hellebore; helleborus niger:—Wyrce gōdne drenc ceasteræscs make a good drink of black hellebore, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. Nim ceasteræsc take black hellebore, Lchdm. iii. 28, 20; 30, 14: 56, 15.

ceaster-būend, es; *m.* City-dweller; urbem habitans:—He æteáh ceasterbūendum he came to the city-dwellers, Beo. Th. 1540; B. 768.

ceaster-hlid, es; *n.* [hlid a cover; tegmen] *Cover of a city, gate*; urbis tegmen, porta:—Ðæt ænig meakte ðæs ceasterhlides-clustor unlūcan that any one might unlock the inclosure of the city-gate, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 7; Cri. 314.

ceaster-hof, es; *n.* [hof a house, dwelling] *A city-dwelling*; urbis ædes:—Storm upp arās æfter ceasterhofum a storm arose along the city-dwellings, Andr. Kmbl. 2475; An. 1239.

Ceaster-scir, e; *f.* [ceaster III. Chester, scir a shire] Cheshire; ager Cestrensis:—Rodbeard was gecoren to biscoepe to Ceasterscīre Robert was chosen bishop of Cheshire, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

ceaster-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m.* City-inhabitants, citizens; cives:—Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum the coming of the Huns was known to the citizens, Elen. Kmbl. 83; El. 42; Andr. Kmbl. 3290; An. 1648.

ceaster-waru, e; *f.* Townsmen as a body, the citizens or city; cives, civitas:—Ðā eōde eall seō ceaster-waru then the whole city [citizens as a body] came out, Mt. Bos. 8, 34.

ceaster-wyhta, an; *m.* An embroiderer, damask-weaver; polymitarius, Cot. 156.

ceaster-wyrt, e; *f.* Black hellebore; helleborus niger, Lchdm. ii. 375, 24.

ceást-full; *adj.* Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus, contentiosus, Scint. 28; Fulg. 23.

ceastra cities, Mt. Bos. 9, 35; *pl.* of ceaster.

ceat a thing; res, Cot. 100:—Ceatta cheats; circumventiones, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceaw, *pl.* cuwon chewed; *p.* of ceōwan.

Ceawan hlæw, es; *m.* Cheawan low, CHALLOW:—To Ceawan hlæwe [MS. læwe] to Challow, Chron. Abing. i. 138, 5: Cod. Dipl. v. 310, 33. ceawl, ceaul a basket; cophinus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20; Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. v. cawl.

ced a boat; linter, Mone B. 120. v. cæd.

cedele, e; *f.* The herb mercury; mercurialis perennis, Lin:—Cedele mercurialis, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 44. Herba mercurialis, ðæt is, cedele the herb mercurialis, that is, mercury, Herb. cont. 84; Lchdm. i. 34, 3. Wid ðæs innopes heardnysse genim ðas wyrte, de man mercurialis, and ðodrum naman cedele nemneþ for hardness of the inwards take this herb, which is called mercurialis, and by another name mercury, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 23.

ceder; *gen.* cedre; *f.* The cedar; cedrus=κέδρος:—God brycþ ða heān ceder on Libano confringet Dominus cedros Libani, Ps. Th. 28, 5. On eallum cedrum to all cedars, 148, 9.

ceder-beām, cæder-beām, es; *m.* A cedar-tree; cedrus=κέδρος:—Cederbeām cedrus, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 41; Wrt. Voc. 33, 38: 80, 17. Libanes cederbeāmas ða dū gesettest cedri Libani quas plantasti, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ic geseah ārleāse geuferodne swā swā cedertrýw ðas wuda oððe cederbeāmas ðas holtes wið impium eleuatum sicut cedros Libani, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

ceder-treow, -trýw, es; *n.* A cedar-tree; cedrus=κέδρος:—Ic geseah ārleāse geuferodne swā swā cedertrýw ðas wuda oððe cederbeāmas ðas holtes wið impium eleuatum sicut cedros Libani, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

cef *chaff*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. v. ceaf.
cefes, e; f. *A concubine*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 B. v. cyfes.

cēgan, cēgean to call, call upon, invoke. Ps. Spl. 137, 4: Ps. Lamb. 74, 2: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 27, col. 2, 3; Edg. 7. v. cigan.
cehhettung, e; f. *A laughing in a cackling manner, a laugh of scorn, scorn*; cachinnus, contemptus:—Hwælc cehhetunge ge woldon ðæs habban, and mid hwelcum hleahre ge woldon beón astyred *what scorn ye would have at this, and with what laughter ye would be moved*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 4. v. ceahhetung.

cel, pl. celas a basket, Mt. Lind. Stv. 15, 37. v. cawl.
celan; p. de; pp. ed; v. intrans. To be or become cold; algere, refrigerari:—Cēlan is of untrumnysses ðæs gecynnes algere ex infirmitate *naturæ est*, Bd. i, 27; S. 494, 15. DER. a-cēlan. v. calan.

cēle, es; m. *A cold, coldness*; frigus:—Fōr andwlitan cēles ante faciem frigoris, Ps. Th. 147, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 219; Met. 20, 110: 20, 225; Met. 20, 113: 20, 315; Met. 20, 158. v. cyle.

celender, cellender, es; n. *The herb coriander*; coriandrum, L. M. i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17: 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6. v. celendre.

celendre, cellendre, an; f. *celender, cellender, es; n. The herb coriander*; coriandrum = kopiarvov, coriandrum sativum, Lin:—Celendre coriandrum, Ælfic. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 44; Wrt. Voc. 31, 54: 286, 16. Genim ðas wyrt, ðe man colandrum, and, æðrum naman ðam geflice, cellendre nemneþ take this herb, which is called coriandrum, and, by another name like that, coriander, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. Genim celendran seáw grētre take juice of green coriander, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 12: 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 5. Nim celendran take coriander, 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 6, 7: 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 3. Genim celender and beána togædere gesodene take coriander and beans sodden together, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17. Celendres sæd gegnid rub seed of coriander, 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 21. Celendres sæd gedō on scarp win put seed of coriander into sour wine, 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 30. Mid cellendre with coriander, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6.

celeponie, an; f. *The herb celandine or swallow-wort*; chelidonium = χαλδώνιον, chelidonium majus, Lin:—Celeponie celandine, L. M. i, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 21. Nim celeponian moran take roots of celandine, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 26: 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 9: 3, 60; Lchdm. ii. 344, 2. Genim celeponian take celandine, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 27: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 1: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 23.

celf a calf, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. v. cealf.
cēling, cēlung, e; f. *A cooling, refreshing*; refrigerium, refrigeratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

cellendre coriander, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. v. celendre.

celmert-mon, -monn, es; m. *A hired servant, hireling*; mercenarius:—He celmertmon is mercenarius est, Jn. Rush. War. 10, 12, 13. Celmertmonn mercenarius, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 12. Ða celmertmenn mercenarii, Lk. Lind. War. 15, 17. From celmertmonnum ðinum de mercenariiis tuis, 15, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. i, 20.

cēl-nes, cōl-nes, -ness, e; f. *Coolness, cool air, a breeze*; refrigerium, aura:—Ðū læddest us on cēlnesses eduxisti nos in refrigerium, Ps. Spl. C. T. 65, 11. To sēcanne wud hæto cēlnesses quæres contra æstium auras [breezes], Bd. i, 27; S. 494, 17. DER. ge-cēlness. v. calan.

cēlod, cēllod; part. [cēol the keel of a ship] Formed like a keel or boat; scaphiformis:—Cēlod bord a shield shaped as a boat, Fins. Kmb. 57; Fin. 29. Cēllod bord, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283.

celras curds, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. v. cealre.

cēmban, cēmban; p. de; pp. ed [camb a comb, I. q. v.] To comb; pectere:—Ic cembe pecto, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61.

cemes, e; f. *A linen night-gown, chemise*; camisia, Cot. 31.

cempa, an; m. [camp war, battle, -a, q. v.] *A soldier, warrior, champion*; miles, bellator, athleta = ἀθλητής:—Cempa miles vel athleta, Wrt. Voc. 72, 68. Se cempa oferwon frēcnassa fela the champion overcame many perils, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 2; Gū. 151; Andr. Kmb. 922; An. 461; Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119; Beo. Th. 2629; B. 1312. Ða ða cempa hine aþengon, hī nāmon his reáf, and worhton feower dēlas, ælcum cempa ane dæl milites cum crucifixissent eum, acceperunt vestimenta ejus, et fecerunt quatuor partes, unicuique militi partem, Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Scyld secal cempa a shield shall be for a soldier, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 22; Gū. Ex. 130; Beo. Th. 3901; B. 1948; Andr. Kmb. 460; An. 230. Woldun hý geteón in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempa they would draw God's soldier into despair, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 28; Gū. 548; Salm. Kmb. 279; Sal. 139. Hūslafu hālegu cempa genāmon the warriors took the holy vessels of sacrifice, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 9; Dan. 707; Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14. We his þegnas sind, gecoren to cempum we are his thanes, chosen to [be his] warriors, Andr. Kmb. 647; An. 324. Alæten cempa a soldier who has served his time, a veteran; emeritus, Ælfic. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 62; Wrt. Voc. 18, 15. Gecorene cempa chosen soldiers, adjutants; options, 7; Som. 56, 64; Wrt. Voc. 18, 17. Cempena yldest a chief of soldiers, a commander; militum tribunus, Ors. 4, 9;

Bos. 91, 18. Twā hund cempna [= cempena] two hundred [of] soldiers; manipulus, Ælfic. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 75; Wrt. Voc. 18, 27. Fīf hund cempna ealdor a commander of five hundred soldiers; cohorts, 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. DER. fēde-cempa, sige-.

CĒN, es; m. I. the Anglo-Saxon Rune h = the letter c, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is cēn a torch; pinus, tæda; hence this Rune not only stands for the letter c, but for cēn a torch, as, —h byþ cwicera gehwām cūþ on fyre torch on fire is well known to all living, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 6; Kmb. 340, 17; Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 28; Jul. 704.

II. this Rune appears sometimes to stand for the adj. cēne bold, II. q. v. [Plat. keen: Ger. M. H. Ger. kien, m. n. a fir or pine saturated with the gum of turpentine: O. H. Ger. kien, kēn pinus, fax, tæda.]

CĒNE, cýne; adj. I. KEEN, fierce, bold, brave, warlike; acer, audax, animosus, bellicosus:—Se wæs ūþwita cēne and cræftig who was a philosopher keen and profound, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51. Stōp ūt cēne collenferþ he stept out bold [and] firm of mind, Andr. Kmb. 3154; An. 1580. Eofore eom æghwær cēna than a wild boar I am everywhere bolder, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rā. 41, 18. Cende cneow-sibbe cēna manna he begat a race of brave men, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 14; Exod. 356. Priste mid cēnum the confident with the brave, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61; Beo. Th. 1541; B. 768.

II. this word is sometimes expressed by the Rune h:—Ðonne h cwacaþ then the bold shall quake, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797; Elen. Grm. 1258. [Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym. kene: Dut. koen: Ger. kühn: M. H. Ger. küene, kuon: O. H. Ger. kōn, kōni, kuon, kuoni.] DER. dæd-cēne, gald-.

cēnlíce; adv. Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose, audacter, insigniter, Ælfic. T. 15, 17.

CENNAN, cēnnan, cynnan; part. -nende; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. I. to beget, conceive, create, bring forth; gignere, creare, facere, parere:—Ic to-dæg cende ðe ego hodie genui te, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. Seæl, ic nū eald wif, cennan shall I, now an old woman, conceive? Gen. 18, 13. Iob sunu Waldendes frēgnoman cende Job gave [created, made] a noble name to the Lord's son, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. Ðam wæs Judas nama cenned to him was given [created, made] the name Judas, Elen. Kmb. 1170; El. 587; Ps. Th. 73, 7. Heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu peperit filium suum primogenitum, Mt. Bos. i, 25.

II. to bring forth from the mind, to declare, choose, ascribe, clear, prove; advocare, confiteri, adscribere, purgare, manifestare:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte if he declare that he bought it, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, MS. F. Ic me to cynninge cenne ludas I chose Judah to me for a king, Ps. Th. 107, 8. We deórwyrþne dæl Dryhtne cennap we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 8; Gū. 154. Cenne he hwanon hit him cōme let him declare whence it came to him, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25. Gif he cenþ ðæt he hit bohte if he declare that he bought it, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 6. Mynstres alder where cenne in preostes canne let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3; L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. [Piers P. kennen, kenne to teach: Chauc. kennen to know: R. Brun. ken to know: Laym. kenne, kennen to know, make known, acknowledge: Orm. kennedd begotten: O. Sax. kennian gignere, cognoscere: Frs. kinnen: O. Frs. kanna, kenna to know: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. kennen to know: O. H. Ger. kannjan: Goth. kannyan to make known: Dan. kjende: Swed. känna: Icel. kenna to know, teach.] DER. a-cennan, ge-, on-.

cennend-lic; adj. Begetting, genital; gignens, genitalis:—Ða cennendlican genitalia, Wrt. Voc. 283, 53. v. cennan.

cennestre one who has borne, a mother. v. cynnestre.

cennung, e; f. Birth, a producing; partus:—Ðære cennunge tíma tempus pariendi, Gen. 25, 24. DER. ed-cennung.

cennung-tíd, e; f. The time of bringing forth, birth-time; pariendi tempus, puerperii hora:—Ða wæs gefyllid Elizabethes cennungtid, and heó sunu cende Elisabeth autem impletum est tempus pariendi, et peperit filium, Lk. Bos. i, 57. On ðære cennungtide instante partu, Gen. 38, 27.

cennynde producing, Bd. i, 27; S. 493, 23, = cennende; part. of cennan.

cēnost keenest, bravest, boldest, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 14; Exod. 322; sup. of cēne.

CĒNRĒD, es; m. [cēne, rēd counsel] Cenred, son of Ceolwald, and father of Ine, king of Wessex:—Cēnrēd wæs Ceolwalding Cenred was the son of Ceolwald, Chr. Th. 2, 2. Ingeld wæs Ines bróðor, and hī, begen bróðra, wæron [MS. wareon] Cēnrēdes suna: Cēnrēd wæs Ceoldwalding Ingeld was Ine's brother, and they, both brothers, were Cenred's sons: Cenred was son of Ceolwald, Text. Ro. 61, 12–18. v. Ine.

CENT; indecl. n. The county of KENT; Cantium = Κάντιον:—Wæs he send to Cent he was sent into Kent, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 24; Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 19. Se cynung was on Cent the king was in Kent, Chr. 911; Erl. 101, 37: 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Se mūpa Limene is on eastweardre Cent the mouth of the Limen is in the east of Kent, 893; Erl. 88, 26.

centaurie, an; f. The herb centaury; centaureum = κενταύριον,

erythraea centaureum, Lin.:—Nim centaurian *take centaury*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26; 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 13.

cēnpu, e; f. *Boldness*; audacia:—Cræft and cēnpu *strength and boldness*, Beo. Th. 5385; B. 2696.

Cēntingas; pl. m. *Men of Kent, Kentish men*; Cantiani:—Hī forneāh ealle west Cēntingas fordydon *they ruined nearly all the west Kentish men*, Chr. 999; Th. 248, 12, col. 2: 1011; Th. 267, 7, col. 1.

Cēntise; adj. KENTISH, *belonging to Kent*; Cantianus:—Seō Cēntise fyrd com ongeān hī *the Kentish force came against them*, Chr. 999; Th. 249, 6, col. 2. Ætsætton ða Cēntiscan ðær *the Kentish [men] remained there*, 905; Erl. 98, 23.

Cent-land, -lond, es; n. *Kentish land, Kent*; Cantium:—Eást-Seaxe syndon Temese strēame toscéadene fram Centlande *the East-Saxons are divided from Kent by the river Thames*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17; 3, 15; S. 541, note 24. Æðelrēd oferhergode Centland [Centlond, col. 1] *Æthelred ravaged Kent*, Chr. 676; Th. 60, 8, col. 2, 3. Ða Brettas forlont Centlond *the Britons forsook Kent*, 457; Erl. 12, 19.

Cent-rixe, es; n. *The kingdom of Kent*; Cantii regnum:—Hēr Eāðberht fēng to Centrīce here, A.D. 725, *Eadberht succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 725; Erl. 44, 31.

CEÓ, ció; indecl. f. A CROUGH, *a bird of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw*; cornix, gracculus, monedula:—Ðeós ceó hæc cornix, Ælf. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 58. Ceó gracculus vel monedula, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 13; Wrt. Voc. 29, 36. [Scot. keaw: Dut. kauw, f: M.H. Ger. kouch, m. *a horned owl*: O.H. Ger. kaha, f: Dan. kaa, kaje, m. f: Swed. kaja, f: Icel. kjót, m. *a sea-bird*.]

ceóce *a cheek-bone, cheek*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 44; = ceáce, q. v.

ceofi *a basket*; cōphnus = κόφινος, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

ceol *a basket*; sporta, Mt. Knibl. Lind. 15, 37; Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 20. v. cawl.

CEOL, ciól, es; m. *The KEEL of a ship, a ship*; carina, celox, navis:—Ðe brontne ceól for lagustræte lādan cwmōnan *who came leading a high keel over the water-street*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ðæt ðū us gebrohte brante ceóle, heā horscipe, ofer hweles ēðel, on ðære mæge that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe, Andr. Kmbl. 545-549; An. 273-275. Ceól celox, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 12; Wrt. Voc. 288, 30. Ceól on lande stōð *the ship stood on land*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912; Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 20; Gn. Ex. 97. Ofēr ceóles bord from the vessel's deck, 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862; Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. In ðam ceóle wæs cyninga wuldor *the glory of kings was in the ship*, 1707; An. 856; Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. He ceól gesōhte *he sought the ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hī cōmōn on þrim ceólum to Brytene *they came in three ships to Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. Ceólas lēton on brime biðan *they let the ships abide in the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 500; El. 250. Hwanon cōmōn ge ceólum lifan *whence came ye sailing in ships*? Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256; Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. [Plat. keel: Dut. kiel, f: Ger. M.H. Ger. kiel, m: O.H. Ger. chiol, cheol, kiel, m: Dan. kiøl, m. f: Swed. köl, m: Icel. kjóll, m.] DER. priēreþre-ceól.

ceola *a little cottage, a cabin*; stega, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceolas; pl. m. *Cold winds, cold*; auræ frigidae, frigus:—Ðec ceolas weorþian Fæder, forst and snāw thee, *O Father, cold winds adore, frost and snow*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 9; Az. 103.

CEOLE, ciele, an; f. *The throat, jowl*; guttur, fauces:—Ðý-læs sió ceole sié aswollen *lest the throat be swollen*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 26. Wið ceolan swile for *swelling of throat*, 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 54, 23; 56, 2. Wið sweorcōde, riges seofopa seþ on geswettum wætere, swille ða ceolan mid ðý gif se sweora sār sié for quinsy, *seethe the siftings of rye in sweetened water, swell the throat with it if the neck be sore*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 21. Hū swēte ceolum minum spræce ðine, ofer hunig mūpe mīne quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, *super mel ori meo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Ne cleopigaþ hī, ðeāh ðe hī ceolan habban they [i. e. idols] cry not, though they have throats, Ps. Th. 113, 16. [Plat. kele: Dut. keel, f: Kil. keele, kele: Ger. kehle, f: M.H. Ger. kēl, f: O.H. Ger. këla, f: Lat. gula, f: Sansk. gala, m.]

ceoler; gen. ceolre; f. *The COLLAR or throat*; guttur:—Sind gefægungas Godes on ceolre oððe prote heora sunt exaltationes Dei in gutture eorum, Ps. Lamb. 149, 6. v. ceole.

Ceóles ig, e; f. [ceól *a ship, ig an island*] CHELSEA, on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Sommer says, 'Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat.'

Ceóles ig, e; f. CHOLSEY, Berks, near Wallingford, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 27.

ceól-pelu, e; f. *The deck of a ship, a ship*; navis tabulatum, navis:—Ic eom hēr cūmen on ceólpele *I am come here in a ship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 1; Bo. 8.

Ceolwald, es; m. [ceol, -wald, es; m. power] Ceolwald, son of Cuthwulf, an ancestor of the West-Saxon kings:—Ceolwald wæs Cūpwulfing Ceolwald was the son of Cuthwulf, Chr. Th. 2, 3. v. Cēnrēd, Ine.

ceorf-æx, e; f. *A cutting axe, executioner's axe*; securis:—Wæran ða

heāfda mid ceorfaxum ofacorfena *their heads were cut off with axes*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7.

CEORFAN; part. ceorfende; ic ceorfe, ðū ceorfest, cyrst, he ceorfeþ, cyrstþ, pl. ceorfaþ; p. ic, he cearf, ðū curfe, pl. curfon; pp. corfen; v. a. *To cut, cut down, hew, rend, tear, carve, engrave*; secare, concidere, succidere, excidere, conscindere, incidere, infundere:—He was hine sylfne mid stānum ceorfende erat concidens se lapidibus, Mk. Bos. 5, 5. He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa he cut off their hands and their noses, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 10. Hīg ceorfon ðone ram eall to sticeon *they cut the ram all to pieces*, Lev. 8, 20. Corfen cut, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rā. 29, 4. Treōwa ceorfan to hew trees, Obs. Lun. § 11; Lchdm. iii. 188, 24; Cd. 200; Th. 248, 11; Dan. 511. On wuda treōwa mid æxum hī curfon dura in silva lignorum securibus exciderunt januas, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Curfon hine ðæt molden of beorhtan stāne *they hewed the sepulchre out of bright stone*, Rood Kmbl. 132; Kr. 66. Ðū toslite oððe curfe hāran mīne thou hast rent my sackcloth; conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. Isene ceorfan to carve or engrave with iron, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 5. Ceorfende infundens, Cot. 111. [R. Glouc. carf cut: Chauc. corven, pp: Scot. kerf: Plat. karven: Frs. kerven: O.Frs. kerva: Dut. kerven: Ger. M.H. Ger. kerben: Dan. karve: Swed. karfva.] DER. a-ceorfan, be-, for-, of-, ofa-, to-, ymb-.

ceorfinçg-isen, es; n. *A marking or searing-iron*; cauterium = καυτήριον, Scint. 9.

CEORIAN, ceorigan, ciorian, cerian; part. ceorigende; p. ode; pp. od; v. intrans. *To murmur, complain*; murmurare, queri:—Ne underfēhþ nān ceorigende sǽwul Godes rice, ne nān ceorian ne mæg, se ðe to ðam becymþ *no murmuring soul receives God's kingdom, nor may any one murmur who comes to it*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 11. We ne ceoriaþ we murmur not, ii. 80, 16. Hīg ceorodon ongeān God and Moysen they murmured against God and Moses, Num. 21, 5; Homl. Th. i. 338, 11; ii. 472, 1. Ic ceorige oððe cide queror, Ælf. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52. [Dut. korren to coo, as pigeons: Kil. karien, koeren, koerien gemere, instar tururis: Ger. kerren stridere: M.H. Ger. kërren, kîrren: O.H. Ger. kerren garrere; queran gemere: Lat. garrio: Grk. γαρρῖω: Zend gar to sing: Sansk. grī sonare.] DER. be-ceorian.

CEORL, es; m. I, *a freeman of the lowest class*, CHURL, countryman, husbandman; homo liber, rusticus, colonus:—Ceorles weorip sceal beón betryned *a churl's close must be fenced*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Se ceorl, 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Swā we eac sættap be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl [gentle or simple], L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for six churls' oaths*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Be ceorles gers-tūne of a husbandman's meadow, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 4, 5. Landes [MS. londes] ceorl a land's man, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 54; Met. 12, 27.

II, *a man, husband*; vir, maritus:—Ceorla cyngc king of the commons, Chr. 1020; Erl. 160, 23. Ealdan ceorlas wiliñap old men wish, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 7. Clypa ðinne ceorl voca virum [husband] tuum, Jn. Bos. 4, 16, 17. Ðū hæfdest fif ceorlas thou hast had five husbands, 4, 18.

III, *a free man*, as opposed to þeow, and to þræl *a slave*; or as opposed to *georne athane or nobleman*, as we say, 'gentle or simple':—We witan ðæt, purh Godes gýfe, þræl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscepe *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has risen to a thane, and a ceorl [free man] has risen to an earl, a singer to a priest, and a scribe to be a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7-9. Gif ceorl geþeāh, ðæt he hæfde fullice fif hīða āgenes landes, cīcan and cycenan [MS. ky-cenan], bell-hūs and burh-geat-setl, and sūnder-note on cynges healle, ðonne wæs he ðonon-forþ þegen-rihtes weorpe *if a free man thrived, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and a city-gate-seat, and special duty in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 14-17. [Chauc. cherl: Wyc. cherl, churl: Laym. cheorl: Orm. cherl a young man: Plat. keerl: Frs. tzierl: O.Frs. tzierle, tzierle: Dut. karel, m: Ger. M.H. Ger. kerl, m: O.H. Ger. charal, charl, m: Icel. karel, m.] DER. ceorl-boren, -folc, -ian, -isc, -iscnes, -lic, -lice, -strang: æcer-ceorl, hūs-.

ceorl-boren; part. *Country or free-born, common, low-born*, opposed to þegen-boren noble-born:—Ne þearf he hine gyldan mǽ, sý he þegen-boren, sý he ceorl-boren *he need not pay more for him, be he born a thane, be he born a churl*, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

ceorl-fole, es; n. *Common people, the public*; vulgus:—Ðis ceorlfole [ceorle folc MS.] hoc vulgus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Ceorlfole vulgus, 13; Som. 16, 7; Wrt. Voc. 72, 73.

ceorlian; p. ode; pp. od [ceorl a husband] *To take a husband, to marry*; nubere. Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian *to take a wife*:—Ne wifiaþ hīg, ne hīg ne ceorliaþ *they take not a wife, nor do they take a husband*, Mt. Bos. 22, 30. Ne nān preōst ne mōt beōn æt ðam brýðlacum āhwær, ðær man eft wifaþ, oððe wif eft ceorlaþ *no priest may be at a marriage anywhere, where a man marries a second wife, or a woman a second husband*, L. Ælf. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 19.

ceorlisc, ciorlisc, cierlisc, cirlisc, cyrlisc; *adj.* [ceorl, -isc, *g. v.*] **CHURLISH**, *rustic, common*; *rusticus, vulgaris*:—*Ceorlisc rusticus*, *Cot.* 188. *Ceorlisc hlaf common bread*; *cibarius [panis]*, *Ælf.* Gl. 66; *Som.* 60, 61; *Wrt. Voc.* 41, 17. *Ceorlisc folc common people*; *vulgus vel* 60, 61; *Som.* 74, 45; *Wrt. Voc.* 50, 27. *Gif cierlisc [ciorlisc MS. H; cyrlisc B.] mon betygen wære if a common man has been accused*, *L. In.* 18; *Th. i.* 114, 6. *Se cierlisc [ceorlisc MS. B; ciorlisc H.] mon the common man*, 37; *Th. i.* 124, 21. *Be cierlisc [cyrilisc MSS. B. G.] monnes ontýnesse of the accusing of a common man*, 37; *Th. i.* 124, 20. *Be ciriliscum [ceorliscum MS. B; cyrliscum G; ciorliscum H.] þeófe of a common thief*, 18; *Th. i.* 114, 5. *Sæton feawa cirilisc [cyrilisc, col. 2, 3; 165, col. 1, 2] meu a few countrymen remained*, *Chr.* 893; *Th.* 164, 4, col. 1.

ceorlisc-ness, -ness, *e*; *f.* **CHURLISHNESS**, *rudeness, vulgarity*; *rusticitas, sordes*, *v. cyrliscnys*.

ceorl-lic, ceorlic; *adj.* **CHURL-LIKE**, *rustic, common*; *rusticus, vulgaris*:—*Ceorlic æhta common property*; *peculium*, *Ælf.* Gl. 13; *Som.* 57, 122; *Wrt. Voc.* 20, 59. *v. ceorlisc*.

ceorl-lice, ceorlice; *adv.* **Commonly**; *vulgariter*, *Bridf.*

ceorl-strang; *adj.* *Strong as a man, manlike*; *fortis, virilis*:—*Ceorl-strang fæmne a manlike woman*; *virago*, *Ælf.* Gl. 5; *Som.* 56, 10; *Wrt. Voc.* 17, 18.

Ceorles ig, *Certes ig*, *e*; *f.* [*Hovd. Matt. West. Certesie*] *Cerol's island, CHERTSEY, in Surrey, on the bank of the Thames*; *Ceroti insula, Certesia, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Tamesis fluminis*:—*Ercenwold getimbrede mynster on Sūþrigena lande, be Temese stræme, on ðære stowe ðe is nemned Ceortes ige Earconvalds monasterium construxerat in regione Sudergeona, juxta fluvium Tamensem, in loco qui vocatur Cerotesei, id est, Ceroti insula*, *Bd.* 4, 6; *S.* 574, 15. *Hēr dræðe Eadgār cyng ða preostas of Ceortes ige [Certes ige, 223, col. 3] in this year, A. D. 964, king Edgar drove the priests from Chertsey, Chr.* 964; *Th.* 222, 5, 10.

ceorung, *e*; *f.* [*ceorian to murmur*] *A murmuring, complaint, grudging*; *murmuratio, querimonia, querela*:—*Sum ceorung mihte beon gif he his behāt ne gelaeste there might be some murmuring if he performed not his promise*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 80, 26, 12. *Æfter ceorunge after murmuring*, ii. 80, 9. *Mōdignys acenþ ceorunge pride begets murmuring*, ii. 222, 8. *Ic gesytle fram me Israhēla ceorunge cohibebo a me querimonias filiorum Israel*, *Nom.* 17, 5. *Beoþ cunliðe eow betwýfan būton ceorungum be hospitable among yourselves without grudging*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 286, 14.

CEÓSAN, ciósan, *ic* ceóse, *ðū* ceósest, *cýst*, *he* ceóseþ, *cýst*, *císt*, *pl.* ceósaþ; *p. ic*, *he* ceás, *cēs*, *ðū* cure, *pl.* curoþ; *impert.* ceós, *pl.* ceósaþ; *pp.* coren; *v. a.* **I. to choose, select, elect**; *legere, seligere, eligere*:—*Ðæt hī woldon oðerra wera ceósan that they would make a choice of other husbands*, *Ors.* 1, 10; *Bos.* 32, 32. *He hēht him wine ceósan he commanded him to choose friends*, *Cd.* 90; *Th.* 112, 8; *Gen.* 1867; *Runic pm.* 29; *Kmbl.* 345, 15; *Hick. Thes.* i. 135. *Drihten ðe cist the Lord will choose thee*, *Deut.* 28, 9. *Hī leofne ceósaþ ofer woruldwelan they choose the beloved above worldly wealth*, *Exon.* 62 b; *Th.* 230, 29; *Ph.* 479. *Bebodu ðine ic ceás mandata tua elegi*, *Ps.* Spl. 118, 173. *Hēr Eadgār, Engla cyning, ceás him oðer leóht, and ðis wáce forlēt lif here*, *A. D.* 975, *Edgar, king of the Angles, chose him another light, and left this frail life*, *Chr.* 975; *Erl.* 124, 30; *Egd.* 22: 1041; *Erl.* 169, 10. *Æfæste men him ða wíc curoþ the pious men chose them a dwelling there*, *Cd.* 86; *Th.* 108, 9; *Gen.* 1803; *Andr.* Kmbl. 808; *An.* 404. *Ceós ðe gefēran and feoht ongen Amalech elige viros et pugna contra Amalec*, *Ex.* 17, 9; *Deut.* 17, 15. *Ðæt ic neóbed ceóse that I may choose a death-bed*, *Exon.* 63 b; *Th.* 235, 7; *Ph.* 553. *Ðæt se cyning him ceóse sumne wíse man ut providet rex virum sapientem*, *Gen.* 41, 33; *Ps.* Th. 105, 5. *Ceósan us eard in wuldre may we choose us a dwelling in glory*, *Cd.* 217; *Th.* 277, 14; *Sat.* 204. *Ðæt he oðer lif cure that he chose another life*, *Bd.* 5, 19; *S.* 638, 6. *Ær he bælc cure ere he chose the funeral pile*, *Beo. Th.* 5629; *B.* 2818; *Exon.* 100 a; *Th.* 376, 20; *Seel.* 157. *Ðæt hī him cyning curan ut regem sibi eligerent*, *Bd.* I, 1; *S.* 474, 22. *Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn though the race of sinners choose death*, *Andr.* Kmbl. 3217; *An.* 1611.

II. to accept by choice or what is offered, to accept; *oblatum accipere, accipere*:—*Ðæt he done cynedōm ciósan wolde that he would accept the kingdom*, *Beo. Th.* 4742; *B.* 2376. *Hie curoþ ædelinges est they accepted the chieftain's bounty*, *Cd.* 112; *Th.* 147, 20; *Gen.* 2442. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc. chese: Laym. cheosen: Orm. chesenn: Plat. kösen, kören: O. Sax. kiošan, keoson: Frs. kiezen, tziezen: O. Frs. kiasa, tzieza: Dut. kiezen: Ger. kiesien: M. H. Ger. kiusien, kiesien: O. H. Ger. kiusian, kiošan: Goth. kiusan: Dan. keise: Icel. kjósa: Lat. gustare: Grk. γεῖν: Sansk. jush to like, be fond of, choose.*] **DER.** *a-ceósan, forþ, ge-, on-, wid-, wider-*.

CEOSSEL, ceosol, cisil, cysel, *es*; *m?* *Gravel, sand*; *glarea, sabulum*. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called **CHESSEL**:—*Cisil glarea*, *Glos.* Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. [*Kil. kjsel, kesel: Ger. kiesel, m: M. H. Ger. kisil, m: O. H. Ger. kisil, m.*] **DER.** *sæ-ceosel, sand-*.

ceosel-stân, cysel-stân, *es*; *m.* *Sand-stone, gravel*; *glarea, calculus*:—*Ceoselstân glarea*, *Wrt. Voc.* 63, 70. *Cyselstân calculus*, *Ælf.* Gl. 11; *Som.* 57, 46; *Wrt. Voc.* 19, 48.

ceosol, cesol, *es*; *m?* *n? A hut, cottage*; *gurgustium*:—*Cesol gurgustium*, *Glos.* Epnl. Recd. 157, 8.

ceósung, *e*; *f.* *A choosing*; *electio*, *Som.* Ben. Lye. **DER.** *a-ceósung, v. ceósan*.

ceoul a basket; *cophinus*, *Jn.* Lind. War. 6, 13. *v. cawl*.

CEOWAN, to ceówenne, *ic* ceówe, *ðū* ceówest, *cýwst*, *he* ceóweþ, *cýwþ*, *pl.* ceówaþ; *p. ceaw, pl. cuwon*; *pp.* cowaþ *To chew, gnaw, eat, consume*; *ruminare, manducare*:—*He hēt hine ceówan mid tōþum his fingras he commanded him to gnaw his fingers with his teeth*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 510, 34. *Ongunnon ða næddran to ceówenne heora fæsc and heora blōd sūcan the serpents began to chew their flesh and suck their blood*, ii. 488, 34, 27. *Ðæt hīg eton ða nýtenu ðe hira clawe todælede beoþ and ceówaþ omne quod habet divisam ungulam, et ruminat in pecoribus, comedetis*, *Lev.* 11, 3, 4. *Hī cuwon heora girdlas, and gers æton they chewed their own girdles, and ate grass*, *Ælf.* T. 42, 9; *Homl. Th.* i. 404, 5. *Dec sculon mold-wyrmas monige ceówan many mould-worms shall consume [chew, eat] thee*, *Exon.* 99a; *Th.* 371, 8; *Seel.* 72. [*Chauc. chewe: Orm. chewenn: Scot. chaw, chow: Plat. kaujen, kauwen, kawwen: Dut. kaauwen: Kil. kauwen, kouwen, kuwen: Ger. käuen, kauen: M. H. Ger. kiuwen: O. H. Ger. kiuan: Dan. tygge: Swed. tugga: Icel. tygja, tyggva.*] **DER.** *be-ceówan, for-, to-*.

ceowl a basket; *sporia*, *Mk.* Skt. Rush. 8, 8. *v. cawl*.

ceówung, *e*; *f.* *A chewing*; *ruminatio*, *Som.* Ben. Lye. *v. cýwung*. **cép**, *es*; *m.* *A sale, bargain, business*; *negotium*:—*Awyrigende cép malignum negotium*, *Somn.* 159; *Lchdm.* iii. 206, 32. *Sellan to cēpe to give for sale, sell*, *Deut.* 28, 68. *v. ceap II.*

cēpa, *an*; *m.* *A chapman, merchant*; *mercator*:—*Nænig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod no merchant saw a foreign shore*, *Bt.* Met. Fox 8, 58; *Mt.* 8, 29. *Ne geseah nān cēpa ealand no merchant visited an island*; *Bt.* 15; *Fox* 48, 13. *Cēpena pinga gewrixle the interchange of merchants' goods, commerce*; *commercium*, *Ælf.* Gl. 16; *Som.* 58, 53; *Wrt. Voc.* 21, 41. *v. cýpa*.

CĒPAN, to cēpanne; *p. cēpte, pl. cēpton*; *pp. cēped, cēpt*; *v. a. gen. acc.* *To observe, keep, regard, await, desire, take, betake oneself to, meditate, bear*; *observare, tenere, manere, appetere, captare, se conferre, meditari, portare*:—*Menn māgon cēpan be his bleō hwylc weder toeward byþ men may observe by his hue what weather is coming*, *Bd.* de nat. rerum; *Wrt. popl. science* 15, 9; *Lchdm.* iii. 268, 5. *Hig mīnne hō oððe hōhōft cēpaþ oððe begēmaþ ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, *Ps.* Lamb. 55, 7; *Homl. Th.* ii. 324, 16; *Ælf.* T. 28, 3. *Ðe willaþ ðysre deópnysse cēpan who will keep this precept*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 94, 7. *Ðæt folc his cēpte the people regarded him*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 506, 7. *Hī brycge ne cēpton they regarded not the bridge*, *Chr.* 1013; *Erl.* 148, 11. *Ða sceoldon cēpan Godwines eorles they were to lay in wait for earl Godwine*, 1052; *Erl.* 183, 34. *Ða muneas ðæs āndagan cēpton the monks awaited the day appointed*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 172, 13. *He dysigra manna hēruna cēþ he desires the praises of foolish men*, i. 412, 7. *Ðæt hī cēpaþ ðæs ydelan hlýsan that they desire vain renown*, ii. 566, 2. *Swā hwilcne swā ic cysse, cēpaþ his sōna uhomsoever I kiss, take him forthwith*, ii. 246, 11. *He nolde him nānes fleāmes cēpan he did not wish to betake himself to flight*, *Ælf.* T. 36, 18. *Ðonne him cēþ, he cēþ him hlywþ when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter*, *Hexam.* 20; *Norm.* 28, 22. *Ic gylpes cēpte I have persevered in boasting*; *jactantia insistebam*, *Mod.* confitendi 1. *Nele he him hearmes cēpan he will not meditate harm against him*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 522, 20. *He me hearmes cēþ he meditates harm against me*, i. 56, 3. *Ðe cēpton heora deāpes who meditated their death*, *L. Ælf.* C. 2; *Th.* ii. 342, 20. *Ðæt ðū cēpe [MS. kepe] him hearms that thou meditate harm against him*, *Basil adma.* 5; *Norm.* 46, 4. *Ne cēp [MS. kep] ðū ðinum nēxtan fācnes devise not deceit against thy neighbour*, 5; *Norm.* 46, 10. *Geyþdellice synd to cēpanne patienter portandi sunt*, *R. Ben. interl.* 36. [*Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym. kepe: Kil. kepen.*]

cēpe-cniht, *es*; *m.* *A bought servant, slave*; *venalis puer, servus*:—*Gregorius geseah cēpecnihtas ðær gesette Gregory saw slaves placed there*, *Bd.* 2, 1; *S.* 501, 7. *v. ceap-cniht*.

cēpe-man, *es*; *m.* *A chapman, merchant*; *mercator*:—*Gif man feormaþ cēpeman if a man entertain a chapman*, *L. H. E.* 15; *Th.* i. 32, 17. *Hit cēpemen ne gefaraþ merchants do not visit it*, *Bt.* 18, 2; *Fox* 64, 1. *v. ceap-man*.

cēpe-stōw a market-place, market; *forum, emporium*, *Som.* Ben. Lye. *v. ceap-stōw*.

cēpe-ping; *pl. n.* *Saleable things, goods, ware, merchandise*; *venalia, merces*:—*Segeaþ hī ðæt cýpemen monig cēpeping to ceápstowe brohte dicunt quia mercatoribus multa venalia in forum fuissent conlata*, *Bd.* 2, 1; *S.* 501, 4. *Cēpeping [MS. cepepingc] merces*, *Ælf.* Gl. 16; *Som.* 58, 52; *Wrt. Voc.* 21, 40.

cēping, *e*; *f.* *Traffic, merchandise*; *negotiatio*:—*Hūs cēpinge domum negotiationis*, *Jn.* Rush. War. 2, 16. *To cēpinge his ad negotiationem*

suam, Rtl. 107, 25. Betre is tosecnung his cēpinge seolfere and goldes *melior est acquisitio ejus negotiatione argenti et auri*, 81, 14.

cēp-man, -mann, es; *m.* A *chapman*, *merchant*; *mercator*:—Hīg fōron mid oðrum cēpmannum *they went with other merchants*, Gen. 42, 5. v. cēap-man.

cēp-seeamol, es; *m.* A *toll-booth*, *seat of custom*, *treasury*; *telonium* = *τελώνιον*, *gazophylacium* = *γαζοφυλάκιον*:—Dās word he spræc æt cēp-seeamole *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Foxe 8, 20. v. cēap-seeamol.

cēp-setl, es; *n.* A *toll-booth*, *seat of custom*; *telonium* = *τελώνιον*:—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cēpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14. v. cēap-setl.

cēr a *turn*. v. *cerr*, *cyrr*.

Cerdic, es; *m.* *Cerdic*, *the founder of the West-Saxon kingdom*; *Cerdicus*:—Dy geāre dæ was agān fram Cristes acennesse cccc wintra and xcvi [MS. xciii] wintra, dā Cerdic and Cynric his sunu cwoṃ up æt Cerdices ðran mid v scipum. Ond dæs ymb vi gear, dæs ðe hie up cwōmon, ge-eodon West-Seaxna rice; and dæt wæron dā ærestan cyningas of West-Seaxna lond on Wealum ge-eodon; and he hæfde dæt rice xvi gear; and dā he gefōr, dā fēng his sunu Cynric to ðam rice, and heold xxvii [MS. xvii] winter. Dā he gefōr, dā fēng Ceol to ðam rice and heold vii gear. Dā he gefōr, dā fēng Ceolwulf to his brōður, and he ricsode xvii gear; and hiera cyn gæp to Cerdice. Dā fēng Cynegils, Ceolwulfs brōður sunu, to rice and ricsode xxxi wintra; and he onfēng ærest fulwilde West-Seaxna cyninga; and dā fēng Cēnwalh to and heold xxxi wintra; and se Cēnwalh was Cynegilses sunu in the year that was past from the birth of Christ 495, then Cerdic and Cynric his son landed at Cerdic's shore from five ships. And six years after they landed, they subdued the West-Saxons' kingdom; and they were the first kings, who conquered the West-Saxons' land from the Welsh; and he had the kingdom sixteen years; and when he died, then his son Cynric succeeded to the kingdom, and held it twenty-seven winters. When he died, then Ceol succeeded to the kingdom, and held it seven years. When he died, then Ceolwulf his brother succeeded, and he reigned seventeen years; and their kin reaches to Cerdic. Then Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, succeeded to the kingdom, and reigned thirty-one winters; and of the West-Saxons' kings, he first received baptism; and then Cēnwalh succeeded, and held it thirty-one winters; and Cēnwalh was the son of Cynegils, Chr. Erl. 2, 1–20. Hēr, A. D. 434, Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned twenty-seven years, and they gave their two nephews, Stuf and Wihgar, the isle of Wight, Chr. 534; Th. 26, 40. v. Cerdices ford, Cerdices leāh, Cerdices ðra, Birinus, Cynegils.

Cerdices ford, es; *m.* *Cerdic's ford*, *the ford of a little river in the south of Dorsetshire on Cerdices ðra*, q. v.; *Cerdici vadum*:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynric West-Sexena rice onfēngun; and ðy ilcan geāre hie fuhton wið Brettas, dær mon nū nemneþ Cerdices ford in this year Cerdic and Cynric took the kingdom of the West-Saxons; and in the same year they fought against the Britons, where it is now named Cerdic's ford, Chr. 519; Th. 26, 21–26, col. 1.

Cerdices leāh; *gen.* *leāge*; *f.* *Cerdic's ley*, *in the south of Dorsetshire*; *Cerdici campus*:—Hēr Cerdic and Cynric [MS. Cinric] fuhtan wið Bryttas on dære stōwe ðe is gecweden Cerdices leāg [MS. Laud ford] in this year Cerdic and Cynric fought against the Britons at the place which is called Cerdic's ley, Chr. 527; Th. 26, 30–33, col. 3.

Cerdices ðra, *Certices ðra*, an; *m.* *Cerdic's shore*, *on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. *Cerdices ford*; *Cerdici litus*:—Dā Cerdic and Cynric his sunu cwoṃ up æt Cerdices ðran mid v scipum then, A. D. 495, Cerdic and Cynric his son came up to Cerdic's shore with five ships, Chr. Erl. 2, 3. Hēr cwōmon Cerdic and Cynric his sunu on Breteue, mid v scipum, in ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices [Certices, 25, 29, col. 1, 2] ðra here, A. D. 495, Cerdic and Cynric his son came to Britain, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 31, col. 1, 2, 3; 514; Th. 26, 16, col. 1.

ceren, *cæren*, *cyren*, es; *n?* *New wine* boiled down one third or one half, *sweet wine*; *carenum* = *καρπουν*:—Hī, dā sylfe betweoðum, indrencton mid dām cerenum dære gōdspellican swētnýse *between themselves, they pledged with the wines of gospel sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. Cærenes gōðne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingled together a good bowl full of boiled wine*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Cyren wel awilid *win dulcisapa*, Cot. 62.

CEREN, *cyrin*, e; *f.* A *CHURN*; *vas in quo lac agitur et butyrum cogitur*, *fidelia*, *sinum*:—*Cyryn sinum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. [Prompt. chyrne: *Scot.* kirm: *Plat.* kame: *Ger.* dial. kerne, *f.* *Dan.* kjerne, *m.* *f.* *Swed.* kärna, *f.* *Icel.* kirna, *f.*]

cerfe shall *separate*; *secabit*:—*Ne cerfe non secabit*, Lev. 1, 17. v. *ceorfan*.

CERFILLE, *cærfille*, *cyrfille*, an; *f.* *CHERVIL*; *cærefolium* = *χαρέφυλλον*, *cherophyllum sylvestre*, Lin:—*Genim ðysse wyrte ðe man cærefolium*, and oðrum naman ðam gelice *cerfille* nemneþ *prý* *croppas*

take three heads of this herb, which is named cærefolium, and by the other like name chervil, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 9; Lchdm. ii. 72, 6. *To monnes stemme nim cerfillan for a man's voice take chervil*, 1, 83; Lchdm. ii. 152, 15; 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 10. [Plat. karwel: *Dut.* kervel, *f.* *Ger.* kerbel, *m.* *M. H. Ger.* kërvele, *f.* *O. H. Ger.* kertola, *f.* *Dan.* kiörvel, *m.* *f.* *Swed.* kyrfvel, *m.* *Icel.* kerfill, *m.* *Rask* Hald: *Lat.* cærefolium; from *Grk.* χαρέφυλλον.] *DER.* wudu-cerfille.

cerg; *adj.* [= *cearig*, q. v.] *Sad*, *dire*, *wicked*; *tristis*, *sollicitus*, *dirus*, *malus*:—*Cerge reoþaþ iðre onsyne eces dēman the wicked shall wail before the face of the eternal judge*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 20; Cri. 836.

cerian to *murmur*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 6. v. *ceorian*.

cerlic, es; *m?* *n?* *The herb* CARLOCK OF CHARLOCK; *rapum sylvestre*:—*Nim cerlices sæd take seed of charlock*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 2; 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30.

cernan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed* [*ceren a churn*] *To churn*; *agitare butyrum*, Som. Ben. Lye.

cerr, es; *m.* A *turn*, *time*; *versio*, *temporis spatium*:—*Æt oðrum cere alio tempore*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. v. *cyrr*.

cerran; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed* *To turn*, *return*; *verti*, *reverti*:—*On wōh cerde turned to wrong, deviated*; *deviavit*, Cot. 61. *Cer ðe on bæcling turn the behind*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Hī cerrende Ciste hērdon *they returning obeyed Christ*, Ps. C. 50, 56; Ps. Grm. ii. 278, 56. *Cerþe on uprōðor leoht light returns to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 102; Met. 29, 50. v. *cyrran*.

cerrednes, -ness, e; *f.* [*cerred*, *pp.* of *ceran*; -nes] *A turning*; *versio*, Ben. Lye. *DER.* a-cerrednes. v. *cyrrrednes*.

cerse, an; *f.* *Cress*; *nasturtium*, Herb. 21; Lchdm. i. 116, 17, MS. B: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4; 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 10; 128, 13; ii. 182, 15; 188, 8; ii. 340, 24. v. *cerse*.

Certes *ig*, e; *f.* *CHERTSEY*; *Certesia*:—Hēr [MS. hier] wurþan dā canonicas gedrifren út of ealdan mynstre fram Eādgāre cynge, and eac of niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre and of Certes *ig*, and of Mideltine, and he sette dāto muncas and abbodas: to niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre Ægelgārum, to Certes *ig*e Orðberhtum, to Mideltine Cyneward *here the canons were driven out of the old monastery [at Winchester] by king Edgar, and also from the new monastery, and from Chertsey, and from Milton, and he placed thereto monks and abbots: Æthelgar to the new monastery, Orðberht to Chertsey, [and] Cyneward to Milton*, Chr. 964; Th. 223, 1–11. v. *Ceortes ig*.

Certices ðra, an; *m.* *Cerdic's shore*; *Cerdici litus*:—*On ðone stede ðe is gehāten Certices ðra at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 25, 29, col. 1, 2; 514; Th. 27, 15, col. 1, 2. v. *Cerdices ðra*.

ceruille chervil, Lchdm. iii. 106, 19. v. *cerfille*.

cēs chose, *elected*; *p.* of *ceōsan*.

cēse a *cheese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. v. *cýse*.

cēse-lib *rennet* or *runnet*; *coagulum*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *cýs-lib*.

ceosol a *cottage*, *Glos.* Epnl. Recd. 157, 8. v. *ceosol*.

cest, e; *f.* A *chest*; *cibotium* = *κιβώτιον*, *cistella*, *loculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Jn. Rush. War. 13, 29. v. *cyst*.

cester a *city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. v. *ceaster*.

cete, an; *f.* A *cabin*, *cellar*; *cella*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 99; Wrt. Voc. 58, 14. v. *cote*, *cyte*.

cetel, *cecil*, es; *m.* A *KETTLE*; *cācābus* = *κάκκαβος*:—*Cetil cacabum*, *Glos.* Epnl. Recd. 155, 26. v. *cytel*.

cetel-hrūm, es; *m.* *Kettle-soot*; *cacabi fuligo*:—*Genim cetelhrūm take kettle-soot*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 2.

Cetrehta, an; *m.* *Catterick*, *near Richmond*, *Yorkshire*; *Cataracta*, *oppidi nomina* in agro Richmondensi:—*Tūn*, ðe he oftost oneardode wel neāh Cetrehtan, gyt to-dæg mon his naman cneodeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime solebat habitare, juxta Cataractam, usque hodie, cognominatur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24.

cewl a *basket*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 9; Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. v. *cawl*.

chor, es; *m?* *A dance*, *chorus*, *choir*; *chōrus* = *χορός*:—*Chor chorus*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 21.

chor-gleōw, es; *n.* [*gleō*, *gleōw* *glee*, *joy*, *music*] *A musical dance*, *dance*; *chorus* = *χορός*:—*Hērian hīg naman his on chorgleōwe laudent nomen ejus in choro*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 3; 150, 4.

cicel; *gen.* *cicles*; *m.* A *morsel*, *little mouthful*, *cake*; *buccella*, *placenta*:—*Cicel buccella*, Cot. 26; 126. *Se cicel the cake*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 21. *Gemenged wið meolowe and to cicle abacen mingled with meal and baked to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14. *Bac hym āne cicel bake him a cake*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20; L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 25; Lchdm. iii. 30, 19, 26; 96, 17.

CICEN, es; *pl. nom. acc.* *cicenu*; *gen. a*; *dat.* *um*; *n.* A *CHICKEN*; *pullus*:—*Cicen pullus*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 49; Wrt. Voc. 30, 4; 281, 24. *Cicen oððe brid oððe fola pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. *Henne mid cicenum geshiþ cēapas eācan getācnaþ a dream of a hen with chickens betokens trade to be increasing*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. *Seō henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderap gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. *Cicena mete chickens' meal*, *chick-weed*; *modera*,

alsine = ἀλσίνη, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 66; Wrt. Voc. 32, 3; 69, 27; 79, 39; L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16; Lchdm. iii. 6, 14; 118, 29; 134, 1. [Wyc. chykenys, *pl.*: Piers P. chicknes, *pl.*: Chauc. chike: *Prompt.* chekyen: Plat. kiken, kiken: Dut. kieken, kuiken, *n.*: Kil. kiecken: Ger. küch-lein, *n.*: Dan. kylling, kuiken, *n.*: Swed. kyckling, *m.*: Icel. kjúk-lingr, *m.*: O.Nrs. kyk-lingr, *m.*: Rask Hald.]

cicoene, *an*; *f.* A KITCHEN; coquina, *culina*:—Cicene [MS. cicen] coquina vel culina, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 77; Wrt. Voc. 57, 55. *v.* cycene.

cicle to a cake, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14; *dat.* of cicel. cid, cyd, *es*; *m?* Strife, chiding, contention; contentio, jurgium, rixa, Somn. 305. DER. ge-cid.

CIDAN, to cidenne; *p.* cidde, *pl.* ciddon, cidon; *pp.* cided, cidd [cid strife, chiding] To CHIDE, rebuke, blame, contend, strive, quarrel, complain; increpare, rixari, altercari, queri:—Cidan on swefnum ceápes eácan getácnaf to chide in dreams betokens increase of trade, Lchdm. iii. 208, 3; 204, 32. Rihtwís cideþ me justus increpabit me, Ps. Spl. 140, 6. Cidde him se Hælend increpavit illum Jesus, Lk. Bos. 4, 35; Mk. Bos. 1, 25; 8, 33; Homl. Th. i. 300, 24; ii. 44, 21. His leorningcnihtas ciddon him discipuli ejus increpabant illos, Lk. Bos. 18, 15. Cide he wið God let him blame God, Homl. Th. i. 96, 1. Gif men cidaþ si rixati fuerint viri, Ex. 21, 18. Begunnon hi to cidenne they begun to quarrel, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 13. Ic cide altercor, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Ic cide oððe ceorige queror, 29; Som. 33, 53. [Wyc. chide, chiden: Piers P. chiden: Chauc. chide: Laym. chiden: Ger. kiden, kyden to sound.] DER. ge-cidan.

cidde told, Gen. 9, 22 = cýdde; *p.* of cýðan.

CIDER, *es*; *m?* CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye. [Wyc. sydur, sidir: Dut. cider, *f.*: Ger. cider, *m.*: Fr. cidre: Span. cidra: It. cidro, sidro.] ciding, cýdung, *e*; *f.* A CHIDING, reproving, rebuke; increpato:—For his cidinge for his chiding, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 8. Of cýdunge ðinre hi fleoþ ab increpatione tua fugient, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8. ciefes, *e*; *f.* A concubine; concubina, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. *v.* cytes.

ciégan to call, call upon, invoke, Ps. Th. 52, 5; 74, 1. *v.* cigan. ciele, *es*; *m.* Cold; frigus:—For ciele nele se sláwa erian propter frigus piger arare nonvult, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 16, 18. *v.* cile.

cielf a calf, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 20. *v.* cealf.

ciellan; *pl.* *m.* Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles; obbz, Dial. 1, 5. *v.* cyll.

ciepe an onion; cæpe:—Genim ciepan take an onion, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 6. *v.* cipe.

ciépe-mon a merchant, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* ceáp-man.

cier, cierr, *es*; *m.* A turn, time, business, affair; versio, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt ánum cierru uno eodemque tempore, Past. 61, 2. Mid oðrum cierrum with other affairs, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 7. *v.* cyrr. cierlise churlish, rustic, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20, 21. *v.* ceortlis.

ciern, *es*; *n?* Must or new wine boiled thick; sapa, Cot. 170: 184. *v.* ceren.

CIFAN? *p.* cāf, *pl.* cifon; *pp.* cifen To quarrel; litigare. [Dut. kijven to quarrel: Ger. keifen to scold: Icel. kifa to strive, quarrel.] DER. cāf, cāf-lice, -scype; un-cāf-scipe: cāfer-tūn.

cifes a harlot; pellex, Alb. resp. 64; Cot. 150: 190. *v.* cyfes.

cifes-gemāna, *an*; *m.* Fornication; concubinatus:—We læraþ, ðæt man geswice cifesgemānan [MS. cifesgemanna] docemus, ut cessent concubinatus, L. Edg. C. 21; Wilk. 84, 1.

CIGAN, cigean, cýgan, cýgean, ciégan, cēgan, cēgean; *part.* cigende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed.

I. *v.* trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call together, summon; vocare, nominare, invocare, convocare:—Drihten mæg steorran be naman cigean ealle the Lord can call all the stars by name, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ealle gewunedon hi mōder cýgean all were accustomed to call her mother, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Swā hine cigh Engle and Seaxe as the Angles and Saxons call it, Menol. Fox 366; Men. 184. Done [MS. þonne] nida bearn nemnaþ and cigaþ Pentecostenes dæg which children of men name and call the day of Pentecost, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 15; Edg. 7. He cige huncor ofer eorþan vocavit famem super terram, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. Ufan engla sum Abraham cýgde an angel from above called Abraham, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909. Ðū eart liðe eallum cigendum ðe tu es mitis omnibus invocantibus te, Ps. Lamb. 85, 5; Ps. Spl. 146, 10. Swā hwylce daga ic ðe cige, gehýr me in quacunque die invocavero te, exaudi me, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Þinne naman we cigaþ nomen tuum invocabimus, Ps. Lamb. 79, 19. Ðe cigaþ naman his qui invocant nomen ejus, Ps. Spl. 98, 6. Abraham wordum God torhtum cigde Abraham called upon God with fervent words, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807; Ps. Th. 90, 15. God hig ne cigdon Deum non invocaverunt, Ps. Lamb. 58, 6; 78, 6; Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Us gehýr swilce we ðe daga, Drihten, cigen hear us, O Lord, on whatever day we may call upon thee, Ps. Ben. 19, 9; Ps. Grn. ii. 148, 19. Moyses bebeað eorlas cigean sweet sande near Moses bade his men summon the multitude under to the sand, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 24; Exod. 219. II.

v. intrans. To cry, call; clamare, vocare:—Abeles blōd to me cigeþ Abel's blood crieth to me, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 12; Gen. 1013. Ic cigde to Dryhtne I called to the Lord, Ps. Th. 117, 5. DER. a-cigan, *ge-*.

cignis, niss, *e*; *f.* A name, naming; nomen, Som. Ben. Lye.

cilot; *part.* [cealc chalk] Chalked; calce illitus. DER. niw-cilic.

CILD; *gen.* cildes, *pl.* cild, sometimes cildru, cildra; *n.* A CHILD, infant; infans, puer:—Aris and nim ðæt cild surge et accipe puerum, Mt. Bos. 2, 13, 14. Ðæt cild wixþ and gewurþ eft cnapa and eft syððan cniht the child grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, Hom. Sax. Puri cildes hād in the state of childhood, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639. Eālā cild, hū eow licap ðeas spæc O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio? Col. Monast. Th. 32, 7. Eālā ge cildra O pueri, 35, 33. Mid cilde beon, weorþan, or wesan to be with child, Bd. Whelc. 487, 22. [Chauc. Laym. Orm. child: O. Sax. O. Frs. kind, *n.*: Ger. kind, *n.*: M. H. Ger. kind, *n.*: O. H. Ger. kind, kind, *n.*: proles: Goth. kilpei, *f.* faetus: Icel. kind, *f.*] DER. mōdor-cild, steóp.

cilda hyrde, oððe lāreow, *es*; *m.* A herder or teacher of children, schoolmaster; pædagogus = παιδαγωγός, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60.

cilda mæsse-dæg, *es*; *m.* Childermas [Innocents']-day; festum innocentium:—Dys Gōdspel seal on cilda [MS. cylda] mæsse-dæg this Gospel must be on Childermas [Innocents']-day, Dec. 28th, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 2, 13-18; Notes, p. 574.

cilda trog, *es*; *m.* [cild, trog a trough, cradle] A child's cot, cradle; cunæ, arum, *pl.* *f.* Som. Ben. Lye.

cild-clāp, *es*; *n.* A child-cloth, a swaddling-cloth; infantilis pannus:—Hine mid cildclādum bewand pannis eum involvit, Lk. Bos. 2, 7.

cild-cradol, *es*; *m.* A child's cradle; cunabula, *pl.* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. On cildcradole in a child's cradle, Homl. Th. i. 82, 29.

cild-faru, *e*; *f.* A carrying of children. *v.* cyld-faru.

cild-fostre, -festre; *an*; *f.* A child-fosterer, nurse; nutrix:—Mōt he habban mid him his cildfostran [festran, Roff.] debet habere secum nutricem infantis sui, L. In. 64; Wilk. 25, 4.

cild-geong; *adj.* Young as a child; infans, Andr. Kmbl. 1369; An. 685.

cild-hād, *es*; *m.* CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia:—Of cildhāde ab infantia, Mk. Bos. 9, 21; Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915.

cild-hama, *an*; *m.* The womb; matrix, uterus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 57; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39.

cild-isc; *adj.* CHILDISH, puerile; puerilis:—Cildisc wesan to be childish, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 32; Gen. 2318. *v.* cild-lic.

cildiung-wif, *es*; *n.* A child-bearing woman; puerpera, Wrt. Voc. 17, 17.

cild-lic, cildisc; *adj.* Childish; infantilis, puerilis:—Cildlic puerilis, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23; 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. For ðære cildlican yldo propter infantilem ætatem, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 28.

cildru children, Homl. Th. i. 80, 20; *acc. pl.* of cild.

cild-sung, *e*; *f.* Childishness; puerilitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cile, *es*; *m.* A cold; frigus:—Cile wið hæto cold with heat, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 101; Met. 29, 50; Gen. 8, 22. *v.* cyle.

cilfer-lamb, cilfor-lamb, *es*; *n.* A female lamb; agna femina:—Bringe ān cilforlamb offerat agnam, Lev. 5, 6.

cilian, *ic* cilige; *p.* ode; *v.* intrans. To be cold; algere:—Ic cilige algeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. *v.* calan.

cillic, *es*; *m.* Hair-cloth; cilicium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21.

cille a leather bag; ascopera = ἀσκόπηρα, Wrt. Voc. 288, 37. *v.* cyll.

Cilt-ern, *es*; *n.* [ceald cold, ærn place] The CILTERN, high hills in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; montes quidam excelsi in agris Bucingamiensi et Oxoniensi:—Nāmon hi [Purkilles here] æune upgang āt þuruh Ciltern and swā to Oxena forða, and ða buruh forbærndon they [Thorke's army] took an upward course out through Chiltern, and so to Oxford, and burned that town, Chr. 1009; Th. 262, 21, col. 1.

cim, cim-stanas; *pl.* *m.* The bases of a pillar; bases, Som. Ben. Lye.

cimbal, *es*; *m.* cimballa, *an*; *m.* A cymbal; cymbalum:—Cimbal cymbalum, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Wrt. Voc. 82, 17. Cimbalan oððe psalteras æt-hrnan [MS. ætrinan] saca hit getácnaf to touch cymbals or psalteries betokens a lawsuit, Somn. 74; Lchdm. iii. 202, 14; Greg. Dial. 1, 9.

cimban? *p.* camb, *pl.* cumbon; *pp.* cumben To join; jungere. DER. camb; bannuc-camb, fiede-, wulfes-.

cimbing, *e*; *f.* A joint, conjunction; commissura, Som. Ben. Lye.

cime, *es*; *m.* A coming, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. *v.* cyme.

cimp comes, Ps. Th. 15, 11; 3rd pres. of cuman.

CIN, cyn, *e*; *f.* The chin; mentum:—Cin mentum, Wrt. Voc. 71, 1. [Chauc. chinne: Piers P. chyn: Laym. chin: O. Sax. kinni, *n.*: O. Frs. kin, ken: Dut. kin, *f.*: Ger. M. H. Ger. kinn, *n.*: O. H. Ger. kinni, *n.*: Goth. kinnus, *f.* the cheek: Dan. kind, *m.*: Swed. kind, *f.*: Icel. kinn, *f.*: Lat. gena: Grk. γένυς: Sansk. hanu, *m.*: f. the jaw.] DER. cin-bân.

cin a kind; genus. *v.* cinn, cyn, cynn.

cinan a chink, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28, note; *acc.* of cîne.

cinan; *p.* cān, *pl.* cinon; *pp.* cinen To gape, to break into chinks; hiare, dehiscere, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cinan.

cin-bân, *es*; *n.* The chin-bone; mandibula, mentum:—Cin-bân man-

dibula, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Cin-bān *mentum*, Text. Rof. 40, 1. Se ðe cin-bān forslæhp, mid xx scillingum forgealde let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1.

cin-berg, e; f. *That part of the helmet which protects the chin*; menti protectio:—Grímhelm gespeōn cinig, cinberge the king clasped his grim helmet, the protection of his chin, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28; Exod. 175.

cincg a king, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743-745; 28, 21. v. cuning.
cincung, e; f. *A loud or cackling laughter*; cacinatio:—Ceah-hetung, vel cincung cacinatio, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

cind a kind, nature. v. cynd.

cine, es; m. I. a commander of four men, or a fourth part of an army; quaternio:—Cine oddfeower manna ealdor quaternio, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34.

II. a sheet of parchment folded into four parts, a quarto sheet; quaternio:—Cine quaternio, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 108; Wrt. Voc. 46, 65; 75, 10. Bod on cine a command in folded parchment; diploma=δίπλωμα, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67.

CINE, cýne, an; f. *A chink, fissure, vault*; rima, caverna:—Ic geseah āne lytle cýnan [Cott. cinan] I saw a little chink, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. Cinan rimas, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 5. Cinum cavernis, 148, 81. [Wyc. chyne: Dut. keen, f.]

cine-lic; adj. [cyn fit, suitable] Of a like kind, agreeable, suitable, adequate; congruus, competens:—Ðæt we wilnian to heom fultum be swā manegum mannun swā us cinelic þince æt swā micelere spræce that we desire aid from them of so many men as may seem to us adequate for so great a suit, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16.

cinen, cinende gaping; pp. and pres. part. of cinan.

cing a king, Deut. 11, 3; Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 17. v. cuning.

Cinges tūn, es; m. [cinges tūn the king's town] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Edelstān was to cinge æt Cinges tūne gehālgod Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston, Chr. 925; Th. 198, 7, col. 3; 8, col. 2: 979; Th. 234, 9, col. 1; 235, 6, col. 2. v. Cynges tūn.

cinging a king, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28. v. cuning.

cin-lic gaping. v. cine.

cinn, es; n. *A kind*; genus:—Fleōgende cinn flying kind; volatile, Gen. 1, 20. Creōpēnde cinn creeping kind; reptilia, 1, 24. Æfter his cinne after its kind, 1, 11. v. cyn, cynn.

cinnan, ic cinne, ðū cinnest, he cinneþ, cinnip, pl. cinnap; p. ic, he can, ðū cinneþ, pl. cunnop; pp. cunnen To generate, procreate; generare, procreare:—Sorgum cinnip brings forth with sorrows, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 28; Reim. 52. From this verb, the p. ic, he can are taken as a present tense. Hence it is called one of the twelve præterito-præsentia, enumerated under āgan. For cūde the weak p. of cunnan, v. the inf. cunnan. DER. for-cinnan.

cin-tōp, es; m. *A front tooth, grinder*; molaris, Prov. 30, Lye.

cinu, e; f. *A chink, fissure*; rima, fissura:—Cinu rima vel fissura, Wrt. Voc. 85, 18. Gemette he ðæt fæt swā gehāl ðæt ðær nān cinu on næs gesewen he found the vessel so whole that there was no chink seen in it, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22. v. cine, an; f.

ciō a crough, sort of crow; cornicula, Wrt. Voc. 281, 2. v. ceō.

ciōl, es; m. *A ship*; navis:—He lēt him behindan ciōlas nigon and hundnigontig he left behind him ninety-nine ships, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ceōl.

ciōle, an; f. *The throat*; guttur:—Sting finger on ciolan thrust a finger into the throat, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 5.

ciorian to complain, Ælf. Gr. 29, MS. D; Som. 33, 52. v. ceorian.

ciōrl a rustic, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12, note 28. v. ceorl.

ciōrlisc churlish, rustic, common, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8. v. ceorlisc.

ciōsan to choose, accept, Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. v. ceōsan.

cipan; p. cipte, pl. cipton, ciptun; pp. cipt To sell; vendere:—Hig ciptun vendiderunt, Gen. 47, 20. v. cýpan.

cipe, ciepe, an; f. *An onion*; cæpa, allium cæpe, Lin:—Cipe an onion, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 24. Genim garleac and cipan take garlic and onion, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 15. Twā cipan oððe þreō gebræd on ahsan roast two or three onions in ashes, 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 14.

cipe-leac, es; n. *A leek*; cipus, Cot. 55.

cipp, es; n? *A coulter, ploughshare*; dentale:—Cipp dentale, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 7; Wrt. Voc. 15, 7.

Cippan-ham, -hamm, es; m. [Hunt. Cipenham: Brom. Chipenham] CHIPPENHAM, Wilts; villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr hine bestel se here on midne winter after twelftan niht to Cippanhamme in this year [A. D. 878], at mid-winter, after twelfth night, the army stole itself away to Chippenham, Chr. 878; Erl. 79, 29. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðær ān gear in this year [A. D. 879] the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 26; 81, 23.

cipresse, an; f. *The cypress-tree*; cupressus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cypresse.

ciptun bought, Gen. 47, 20; p. pl. of cipān. v. cýpan.

cir a turn, time:—Æt ðam fiftan cire at the fifth turn or time, Lchdm. i. 214, 6, MS. B. note 8. v. cirr, cyrr.

circe, an; f. *A church*; ecclesia=ἐκκλησία:—Circe ecclesia, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. We læraþ, ðæt man innan circan ænigne man ne birige we enjoin that they do not bury any man within a church, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 15; Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 5. v. cyrice.

Circe, Kirke, an; f. *Circe the sorceress*; Circe, es; f.=Κίρκη, ης; f:—Cyniges dōhtor siō Circe was Circe was the king's daughter, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 112; Met. 26, 56.

circe-weard, es; m. *A churchwarden*; ecclesiæ custos, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. v. cyric-weard.

circe-wīca, an; m. *A church-dwelling, sacristy*; sacarium:—To ðe circewan to the sacristy, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 13.

circ-lic; adj. [circe a church] Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiastic:—Mid circlicum þenungum with ecclesiastical services, Wanl. Catal. 118, 4, col. 2. v. cyric-lic.

circ-nyt, -nytt, e; f. [nyt duty, service] Church-duty or service; ecclesiæ ministerium vel officium:—Sum cræft hafaþ circnytt fela one has skill in many church-services, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 27; Crā. 91.

circol-wyrde, es; m. *A calculator, reckoner*; computator:—Feower siðon syx byþ feower and twentig: ða syx tida sind genemned þurh ðæra circolwyrda gleāwnysse quadrantes four times six are four-and-twenty: the six hours are called by the wisdom of calculators quadrants, Bt. 63.

circul, es; m. *A circle, the zodiac*; circulus, zodiacus=ζωδιακός:—Ðær ðæs emnihtes circul is geteald where the circle of the equinox is reckoned, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 18; Lchdm. iii. 238, 23. Ætýwdan feower circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan four circles appeared round the sun, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 17. For ðam brādan circule ðe is zodiacus gehāten, under ðam circule yrnþ seō sunne on account of the broad circle which is called zodiacus, under which circle the sun runs, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 20, 21; Lchdm. iii. 242, 2. Ðæt heō be-yrne ðone miclan circul zodiacum that she runs through the great circle the zodiac, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 21.

circul-ādł, e; f. *Circle-disease, the shingles*; zona, circīnus:—Læce-dōmas wið ðære ādle ðe mon hætt circulādł leechdoms for the disease, which man calls the circle-disease or shingles, L. M. Cont. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 8, 18; L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

circul-cræft, es; m. *Circle-craft, the zodiac*; sphæræ cognitio:—Seal on circule cræfte findan hālige dagas shall by circle-craft [or the zodiac] find out holy days, Menol. Fox 134; Men. 67.

cire-bald; adj. *Bold in decision*; arbitrii strenuus:—Ðā him cirebaldum Meotud mancynnes mōdhord onlēac then the Lord of mankind unlocked the treasure of words to him bold in decision, Andr. Kmbl. 341; An. 171.

Ciren-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, Cynr-ceaster; gen. ceastre; f. [Asser. Cirenceastre: Hunt. Cirecestore: Brom. Cirestre] CIRENCESTER, Cicester, Gloucestershire; Cirencestria in agro Gloucestriensi:—Hie genāmon iiii ceastra, Gleawanceaster, and Cirenceaster [Cyrenceaster, col. 2, 3], and Baðanceaster they took three cities, Gloucester, and Cirencester, and Bath, Chr. 577; Th. 32, 41, col. 1. Æt Cirenceastre [Cyrenceaster, col. 2, 3] at Cirencester, 628; Th. 44, 13, col. 1. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre [Cyrenceaster, col. 3] of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðær ān gear in this year [A. D. 879] the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year, 879; Th. 148, 38, col. 1; 880; Th. 150, 8, col. 1. Hēr, on Easton, was micel gemōt æt Cyrenceastre in this year [A. D. 1020], at Easter, there was a great council at Cirencester, 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2. Him eōde on hand se cuning and ða burhwere ðe wæron on Cynrceastre the king came into his hands and the townspeople who were in Cirencester, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22.

ciric-belle, an; f. [cirice a church] A church-bell; ecclesiæ campana:—Of ciricbellan from a church-bell, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 29.

ciric-bryce, cyric-bryce, es; m. [cirice a church, brice, bryce a breaking, violation, breach] Church-breach, a breaking into a church; in ecclesiam irruptio:—Be ciricbryce of church-breach, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 5, 6.

cirio-dōr, es; n. *A church-door*; ecclesiæ porta:—Se ðe man ofslehp biinnan circiðōrum [MS. -derum] sylle ðære cirican cxx scillinga let him who slays a man within church-doors give to the church 120 shillings, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

cirice, an; f. *A church*; ecclesia=ἐκκλησία:—We læraþ, ðæt preostas cirican healdan to godcundre þenunge we enjoin that priests keep their churches for divine service, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 3; 30; Th. ii. 250, 19. v. cyrice, circe.

ciric-frip church-peace, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. v. cyric-frip.

ciric-fultum, es; m. [fultum help, aid] Church-help, ecclesiastical support; ecclesiæ auxilium:—We læraþ, ðæt preostas geðguþe geornlice læran ðæt hī ciricfultum habban we enjoin that priests diligently teach youth that they may have ecclesiastical support, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26.

ciric-grip, cyric-grip, es; *n.* Church-peace, right of sanctuary; ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc ciricgrip [cyric- MS. A.] swā swā hit betst stōd let every church-peace stand as it has best stood, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25; L. E. G. i. 1; Th. i. 166, 20. Gif ænig man Godes ciricgrip swā abrece, ðæt he binnon ciricwagum mannsлага weorpe, ðonne sig ðæt bōtleās if any man so break God's church-peace, that he be a homicide within church-walls, then let that be bootless, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 22; Th. i. 360, 4; L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24; ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 1, 5.

ciriclec ecclesiastical, Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 19. *v.* cyriclic.

ciric-mangung, e; *f.* Church-mongering, the sale or purchase of ecclesiastical offices, simony; sacrorum nundinatio:—Ænig man ciric-mangunge ne macie let no man commit simony, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28; vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-mitta, an; *m.* [mitta a measure, bushel] A church measure; ecclesiastica mensura:—VI ciricmittan ealaþ six church measures of ale, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 144, 33.

ciric-ragu, e; *f.* Church-lichen or moss; ecclesiæ muscus, L. M. i. 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 1.

ciric-sceat, es; *m.* Church-scot, church-money, tax or rate; ecclesiæ census. *v.* cyric-sceat.

ciric-sōcn, cyric-sōcn, e; *f.* Church-privilege; ecclesiæ immunitas:—Be ciric-sōcnun of church-privileges, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 12.

ciric-pēn, es; *m.* [pēn a servant, minister] A church-minister, clergyman; ecclesiæ minister, clericus:—Ænig man ciricpēn ne ūtge biūton biscepos geþehte let no man turn out a church-minister without the bishop's counsel, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 29; vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-pēnung, e; *f.* [pēnung duty, service] Church-duty or service; ecclesiæ ministerium:—We læraþ ðæt preostas on ciricpēnungum ealle ān dæroagan, and beon efenweorpe on geāres fæce on eallum ciricpēnungum we eniojnt that priests in church-duties all perform service at the same time, and, in the space of a year, be like worthy in all church-duties, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 22-24.

ciric-tūn, es; *m.* [tūn an inclosure] A church-inclosure, church-yard, cemetery; ecclesiæ sepimentum, cimetērium = κοιμητήριον:—Ne binnan cirictūne ænig hund ne cume let not any dog come within the church-yard, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 7.

ciric-wæcce, an; *f.* A church-watch or wake; vigilia:—We læraþ ðæt man, æt ciricwæccan, swiðe gedreōh si we teach that a man, at the church-wakes, be very sober, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ciric-wag, es; *m.* A church-wall; ecclesiæ murus:—Se ðe ofslēhþ man binnan ciricwagum biþ feorhscyldig he who slays a man within church-walls is life-guilty, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 8; ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 5; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 23.

ciris-beām, es; *m.* A CHERRY-TREE; cērāsus = κερᾶσός:—Cirisbeām cerasus, Wrt. Voc. 285, 44. Cirisbeām [MS. cirisbeam] cerasus, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 19.

cirlise rustic, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. *v.* ceorlic.

CIRM, cyrm, es; *m.* A noise, shout, clamour, uproar; strepitus, clamor, fragor, clangor:—Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum, cirm ārleāsa cwealmes on ðre din was in the cities, the clamour of the shameless at the point of death, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 31; Gen. 2547. In the following references it is written cirm, Exon. 20a; Th. 52, 19; Cri. 836; 22b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998; 36a; Th. 118, 5; Gū. 235; 38a; Th. 125, 34; Gū. 364; 83b; Th. 314, 26; Mōd. 20; Andr. Kmbl. 82; An. 41; 2476; An. 1239. Cyrm, dyne fragor, Mone B. 4413. Cyrm clangor, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 40. Wæs on eorþan cyrm a noise was on the earth, Byrht. Th. 134, 61; By. 107; Andr. Kmbl. 2252; An. 1127. Hlūd herges cyrm loud was the shout of the host, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Ic gehyre synnigra cyrm swiðe hlūdne I hear the uproar of sinners very loud, 109; Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Cyrmum clangoribus, Mone B. 6276. DER. here-cirm, wig.

cirman, cyrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v.* intrans. [cirm a noise, shout] To make a noise, CHIRM, cry out, shout; strepere, clamare, exclamare:—Hi ongunnon cirman hlūde they began to cry out aloud, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270. Ic hlūde cirme I cry out aloud, Exon. 103a; Th. 390, 18; Rā. 9, 3. Ða hlūde cirmaþ they loudly cry out, 114b; Th. 439, 4; Rā. 58, 4. He hlūde stefne ne cirimde he did not cry out with a loud voice, 113a; Th. 432, 20; Rā. 49, 3. Swā wilde deor cirmdon they cried out as wild beasts, 46a; Th. 156, 25; Gū. 880. Herewōpa mæst lāde cymrdon the enemies shouted the loudest of army-cries, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. [Scot. chirm: Dut. Kūl. kermen: Ger. M. H. Ger. karmen to wail.]

Cirn-ceaster Cirencester, Chr. 628; Erl. 25, 14. *v.* Ciren-ceaster.

cirnel a kernel, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* cynel.

cirpsian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To crisp, curl; crispate, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* cyrpsian.

cirps-loccas crisped or curled locks, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* crisp, cyrps.

cirr a turn, business, affair; versio, negotium:—Mid ðdrum cirrum with other affairs, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 23. *v.* cir, cyrr.

cirran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To turn; vertere:—Him cirde to þurferþ eorl

earl Thurferth turned to him, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27; Invent. Crs. Recd. 1833; El. 915. *v.* cyrran.

cis; *adj.* Choice, nice in eating; fastidiosus in edendo:—Gyf hwā sý cis if any one be choice, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 15.

cisil sand, gravel; glare, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. *v.* ceosel.

cisil-stān sand-stone. *v.* ceosel-stān.

cisnes, -ness, e; *f.* Choiceness, niceness; fastidium, curiositas, R. Ben. 39; L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. *v.* ceāsnes.

Cisse-ceastre; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [Flor. Cisseceastre: Sim. Dun. Cisseceastre] Cissa's city, CHICHESTER, Sussex; Cissæ castellum, Cicestria in agro Sussexiensis:—Hergodon hie upon Sūþ-Seaxum neāh Cisseceastre they harried on the South-Saxons near Chichester, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 27. To Cisseceastre at Chichester, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 3.

cist, e; *f.* A band, company; cohors:—On folcgetæl fiftig cista: hæfde cista gehwile x hund frēadigra in the number of the people were fifty bands: each band had ten hundred illustrious warriors, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9-16; Exod. 229-232. DER. eored-cist, here-.

cist goodness, bounty, Ælf. T. 9, 1. *v.* cyst.

cist, e; *f.* A chest; cista, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. *v.* cyst.

cist chooses, Deut. 28, 9; 3rd sing. pres. of ceosan.

cisten-beām, es; *m.* A chesnut-tree; castanea = κάστανος:—Cisten-beām [MS. cistenbean] castanea, Wrt. Voc. 285, 46. *v.* cyst-beām.

cist-mælum earnestly; certatim, Som. Ben. Lye.

citel a kettle, Wrt. Voc. 288, 35. *v.* cytel.

CITELIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To tickle; titillare, Etm. [Scot. kittle; Plat. kiddle, keddell, kittell, kettell: Dut. kittelen, ketelen: Ger. kitzeln: O. H. Ger. kizilōn, kuzilōn: Dan. kildre: Swed. kitta: Icel. kitta.]

citelung, e; *f.* A tickling; titillatio:—Citelung [MS. kitelung] titillatio, Wrt. Voc. 289, 21.

CIP, cyp, es; *m.* I. a young shoot of a herb or tree, a CHIT, sprout, germ, sprig, mote; germen, festuca:—Swā dropan ofer gærsa cīpas quasi sillæ super graminum germina, Deut. 32, 2. Forhwī ælc sād to cīpum and wyrtrumum weorpe why should every seed turn to germs and roots? Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 32. On eallum cedrum cīp alæded [MS. cūþ, cūþ=cīþ alæded] the germ formed on all cedar trees, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eall eorþan cīp every shoot of the earth, 103, 12. Se snāw bewrīþþ wyrta cīp the snow covers the germ of herbs, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Seō eorpe cyp mid hire cīpum, ðæt se tima is geāres annig the earth makes known by her plants, that the time is the beginning of the year, Homl. Th. i. 100, 16. Forst sceal līcan eorþan cīpas frost shall lock up the germs of the earth, Exon. 90a; Th. 338, 7; Gn. Ex. 75. Genim wegrædan þrý cypas take three sprouts of plantain, Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. Ðū meahst gesiū lýtene cīp on dīnes brōður eagan thou canst see a little mote in thy brother's eye, Past. 33, 6; Cot. MS. 42 b, 32. Se smala cīp the small mote, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 2, 3. Cūna hwæter dū mæge adōn ðone cīp of dīnes brōður eagan try if thou canst remove the mote from thy brother's eye, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 6.

II. seed; crementum:—Cyp crementum, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. Cīþ, wel weres sād crementum, vel hominis semen vel crementum, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 73; Wrt. Voc. 44, 55. [O. Sax. kīd, *m.*: O. H. Ger. kīdi, *n.*] DER. gers-cīp.

cīp-fæst, *adj.* Rooted, growing; radicans, crescens:—Se man ðe plantap treōwa odde wyrta he hī wæteraþ ðp-ðæt hī beōþ cīpfæste the man who plants trees or herbs waters them until they are rooted, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26.

citil a kettle, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* cytel.

CLĀ, cleō, clawu; *gen. dat. acc.* clawe; *pl. nom. acc.* cleō, clawa, clawu, clawe; *gen. clawena*; *dat. clām, clawum*; *f.* A nail, CLAW, hoof; unguis, ungula:—Fēnix fýres lāfe clām biclyppeþ the Phoenix seizes the relics of the fire with its claws, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. Nægl odde clawu unguis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. Wurdon forþaborene fēne clawa iron claws were brought forth, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Sume wæron mid fēnum clawum toforene some were torn with iron claws, Homl. Th. i. 542, 30. Hōf odde clawu ungula, Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. Ðe clawe ne todælaþ qui ungulam non dividunt, Lev. 11, 4. Hearde cleō hard hoofs, Ps. Th. 68, 32. Hira clawe todælede beōþ their hoofs are divided, Lev. 11, 3. Geliþaþ Gode ofer cealf iugne forþbringende clawu [clawa, Sp.] placebit Deo super vitulum novellum producentem ungulas, Ps. Lamb. 68, 32. [Wyc. clea, clea a hoof: Wrt. Gl. 12th cent. p. 87, 26 claw ungula: O. Sax. clāuwa, *f.* a claw, hoof: Frs. klauwe: O. Frs. klawe a claw: Dut. klauw, *m.*: Ger. klauwe, *f.* unguis, ungula: M. H. Ger. klā, *f.*: O. H. Ger. klawa, klōa, *f.* unguis, ungula: Dan. kio, *m.*: Swed. klo, *m.*: Icel. klóf, *f.*] DER. clawan, clawung, cleweda.

clæc-leās, clac-leās; *adj.* Free; immunitas:—Clæcleās immunitas, Cot. 104. Clæcleās [clacles MS.] free, Hick. Thes. i. 149, 51, 57.

clæfer-wyr, e; *f.* Clover-wort, clover; trifolium minus:—Nim ða smalan clæfer-wyr niodoweard take the netherward part of the small clover-wort, L. M. i. 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 26.

CLÆFRE, an; *n.* *f.* CLOVER; trifolium pratense:—Dysse wyrte man crison and ðdrum naman clæfre nemneþ a man names this herb κίρσιον,

and by another name clover, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 172, 16. Clæfre nom. 172, 14. Hwite clæfran wyrre to clame work white clover to a paste, L. M. i. 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. Clæfre calta vel trifillon, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 3; Wrt. Voc. 31, 15. Nim read clæfre take red clover, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Clæfran seáwes of juice of clover, 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 11. Nim clæfran wyrtruman take roots of clover, 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 12. [Plat. klevær, klevær: Dut. klaver, f: Ger. klee, m: M. H. Ger. klê; gen. klêwes, m: O. H. Ger. klê, chlêo; gen. chlêwes: Dan. kløver, n: Swed. klöfver, m.]

CLÆG, es; m. CLAY; Samia terra, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 36; Wrt. Voc. 37, 26. [Wyc. cley: Chauc. clei: Plat. klei: Frs. klæy: O. Frs. klai: Dut. klei, f: Kil. kleye: Ger. klei, klai, m: Dan. klæg, kleg, m. f. n: O. Nrs. kleggi, m. massa compacta, Rask Hald. The fundamental idea is slimy, tenacious.]

clæig; def. se clæiga, clæia; adj. CLAYEY; argillaceous:—On ða clæian lane, of ðære clæian lane to the clayey lane, from the clayey lane, Cod. Dipl. 741; A. D. 1024; Kmbl. iv. 31, 8, 9.

Clæig-hangra, an; m. [clæig = clæg clay] Clay-hanger or Claybury, Essex:—Eádmund cýning gegaderede fyrdre and fêrde to Lundene, eal be norþan Temese, and swá út puruh Clæig-hangran king Edmund gathered a force and went to London, all north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 24.

CLÆMAN; p. de; pp. ed To CLAM, smear, anoint; linere:—Ic clæme lino, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Ðu wircst wununge binnan ðam arce and clæmst widdinan and wíðutan mid tyran mansiunculas in arca facies et bitumine linies intrinsecus et extrinsecus, Gen. 6, 14. Clæm on ðone cancer smear it on the cancer, L. M. i. 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 4; 3, 45; Lchdm. ii. 336, 22. Clæmc on ðæt geswel smear it on the swelling, Lchdm. iii. 38, 23. [Wyc. clémède smeared: Kil. kleemen: O. H. Ger. kleimjan, chleimen; Icel. kleima.] DER. ge-clæman.

clæmende hardening; obfirmans, Cot. 145.

clæmning, e; f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening; litura, oblatio, Ælfc. Gr. 47. Som. Ben. Lye.

CLÆNE, clêne; def. se clæna, seó, ðæt clæne; comp. m. clænra, f. n. clænre; sup. clænrest; adj. I. CLEAN, pure, clear; mundus,

purus, merus, serenus:—Donne an unclæne gást biþ adripen of ðæm men, ðonne biþ ðæt hús clæne when an unclean spirit is driven out of a man, then the house is clean, Past. 39, 1; Hat. MS. 53 a, 8. Swá swá clæne nýten eodorcende in ðæt swéste leoþ gehwyrðe quasi mundum animal ruminando in carmen dulcissimum conuertebat, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6; Homl. Th. i. 138, 20. Clæne oflete, and clæne win, and clæne wæter a pure oblation, and pure wine, and pure water, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Wæs seó lyft swide clêne the air was very clear, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. Se clæna ðöscufêþ scearplice the pure [bird] flies quickly away, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 8; Ph. 167. Ðæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtigum mances clænes godes I sell the land to Cynulf for sixty mances of pure gold, Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 21. Calic on handa Drihtnes wines [MS. win] clænes [MS. clænis] full is calix in manu Domini vini meri plenus, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Forberne hit man on clænum fire let a man burn it in a pure fire, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 8; Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137. Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Clænre heortan mundo corde, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Gebærnedne hláf clænne seóþ on ealdum wíne seethe pure toasted bread in old wine, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 26. Cýning [MS. kynincg] seal on Drihtne clæne blisse habban a king shall have pure bliss in the Lord, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ne acyr ðu fram ðínum cnihte ðín clæne gesihþ ne avertas faciem tuam a puero tuo, 68, 17. Gewát him se hálga sêcan ðone clænan hám the holy one departed to seek the pure home, Andr. Kmbl. 1956; An. 980. Húslfatu Caldêas clæne genámon the Chaldeans took the clean vessels of sacrifice, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Clænum stefnum with pure voices, Elen. Kmbl. 1496; El. 750. God ðone ærestan ælða cýnes of ðære clænestan foldan geworhte God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 12; Gú. 794.

II. chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—Clæne castus, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 121; Wrt. Voc. 51, 34. Clæne [MS. cleane] oððe heofonlic [MS. -lice] celebs, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 49; Som. 13, 13. Ðu byst clæne absque peccato eris, Deut. 23, 22; Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 4; Edw. 23. Gif heo clæne sý if she be innocent, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17; L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 9. On hálgra clænre cyricean in ecclesia sanctorum, Ps. Th. 149, 1. Ic onfeng fæmnan clæne I received a chaste damsel, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187. Ðone clænan sacerð the pure priest, 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136. Beón ða ððre clæne let the others be innocent, Gen. 44, 10. Sint spræcu Drihtnes spræcu clæne sunt eloquia Domini eloquia casta, Ps. Lamb. 11, 7. Seó clæneste cwên the most chaste woman, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 26; Cri. 276. [Piers P. clene: Laym. clæne, clene, clane: Orm. clene: Plat. kleen parvus: Frs. kleen parvus: O. Frs. klen parvus: Dut. kleen little: Kil. kleyn exilis, minutus: Ger. klein parvus: M. H. Ger. kleine subtilis, parvus: O. H. Ger. kleini subtilis: Dan. klein: Swed. klen thin, slight: Icel. klénn snug, tiny.] DER. hyge-clæne, un-

clæne, clâne, clêne; adv. CLEAN, entirely; penitus, omnino:—Ne rípe

ge ðæt land to clæne reap not the land too clean, Lev. 23, 22; Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 30; Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 35. Clæne biþ beorhtast nesta bæle forgrunden the brightest of nests is entirely destroyed by the fire, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 18; Ph. 226; Ps. Th. 88, 37. Ðæt mín cynn clæne [MS. clæne] gewite that my race be clean gone, Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 311, 16. Clæne entirely, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

clæn-georn; adj. Yearning after purity; puritatis amans:—Clængeorn and cystig yearning after purity and bountiful, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rá. 81, 21. Ne mágon ná swilce men macian wununge ðam clæn-geornan Gode on clænre heortan no such men can make a dwelling in a pure heart for a God destrous of purity, Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 19.

clæn-heort; def. se clæn-heorta; adj. Clean-hearted, pure in heart; mundo corde:—Eáðige synd ða clænheortan, forðamde hí God geseóþ beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum vident, Mt. Bos. 5, 8; Homl. Th. ii. 580, 33.

clæn-lic; adj. Pure, CLEANLY; purus, mundus:—Mid clænlicre lufe with pure love, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 183; Met. 11, 92.

clæn-lice; adv. Purely, cleanly; purè, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25. clænnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; f. CLEANNESS, chastity, purity, modesty; puritas, castimonia:—Clænnesse riht castimonia jura, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 1. Heó on clænnesse Gode þeowode she served God in chastity, 4, 9; S. 576, 21; L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Mid clænnesse with purity, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 15; vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 2; Ps. Th. 88, 37. Ðæt he healdan wille his clænnesse that he will keep his chastity, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8. Purh ða heálcan clænnyse through exalted purity, Homl. Th. i. 346, 1; L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 16; Ps. Spl. 17, 22, 26. DER. un-clænnes.

clænsend, es; m. [part. of clænsan = clænsian] A cleanser; purgator. DER. eár-clænsend.

clænsere, es; m. A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som. Ben. Lye.

clænsian, clænsian, to clænsianne; part. clænsiende; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [clæne clean, pure] TO CLEANSE, purify, chasten, clear oneself; mundare, purgare, castigare, se liberare:—Gif man eard wille clænsian if a man wishes to cleanse the land, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 25; L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 7. Sió wamb biþ to clænsianne the stomach is to be cleansed, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 12. Clænsie man ða þeðe let a man cleanse the people, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Hí tiliaþ hí selfe to clænsianne mid ðý wópe they strive to purify themselves with mourning, Past. 54; Hat. MS. Ðis wæter cristnaþ and clænsaþ cwicra menigo this water cristeneth and purifieth a multitude of men, Salm. Kmbl. 791; Sal. 395. Heó ða iungnan lærde and clænsade ge mid hire lære ge mid lifes býsne she taught and purified the younger ones both by her doctrine and by the example of her life, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 23. Clænsa me munda me, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Clænsiende clænsode me Drihten castigans castigavit me Dominus, Ps. Spl. 117, 18. Gif he mid ða ædle clænsað beón sceolde if he must be chastened by disease, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 26. Gif hwá þeóf clænsian wylle if any one will clear a thief, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Preóst hine clænsie sylfes soþe let a priest clear himself by his own truth, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14, 16; 19; Th. i. 40, 17; 20; Th. i. 40, 19; L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 19; ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Hine geréfa clænsie let the reeve clear him, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. [Wyc. Piers P. clense: Orm. clennsenn.] DER. a-clænsian, be-, ge-, un-: un-geclænsod.

clænsnian, clænsnigan; p. ode; pp. od To cleanse, clear oneself; se purgare:—Clænsnaþ [MS. clænsnoþ] he done he clears him, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20. Clænsnige hine sylfne let him clear himself, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 11. Búton he frind hæbbe ðe hine clænsnian unless he have friends who may clear him, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 13. v. clænsian.

clænsung, e; f. A CLEANSING, purifying, chastening, expiation, chastity; emundatio, purificatio, castigatio, expiatio, castitas:—Ðu towurpe hine fram clænsunge destruxisti eum ab emundatione, Ps. Lamb. 88, 45; Mk. Bos. 1, 44. Wæs Rómāna gewuna ðæt hí clænsunge þweáles and bæþes sohton Romanorum usus fuit lavacri purificationem querere, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Wæs he mid clænsunge forhæfenesse weorþ and mære erat abstinentiæ castigatione insignis, 4, 28; S. 606, 39. Biþ heo fremiende to his clænsunge erit in expiationem ejus proficiens, Lev. 1, 4. Ðe belumpdon to ðære mynsterlican clænsunge quæ monasticæ castitatis erant, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 14. DER. ge-clænsung, mynster-, un-.

clæppetan; p. tte; pp. ted To palpitate, have a palpitation; palpitare:—Gif sino clæppette if a sinew have palpitation, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 8. v. clappan.

clæppetung, e; f. The pulse; pulsus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 109; Wrt. Voc. 45, 15. Ædra clæppetung the pulse of the veins, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 16.

clænsian; p. ode; pp. od To cleanse; mundare, purgare:—Sceal mon clænsian ða yfan wætan one must cleanse the evil humours, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 14, note 4; 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 25, note 2; 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23, note 4; 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 17, note 2. v. clænsian.

clæp a cloth:—Dó on clæþ put on a cloth, L. M. 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 260, 28. v. clāþ.

clæweða a *clawing, scratching*, Past. II, 6; MS. Oth. v. *clæweða*.
clāf, pl. *clifon* *claw, adhered*; *p. of clifan*.

clam; *gen. clammes*; *m. n?*
I. what is clammy, mud, clay; *malagma, lutum*:—Wyrce swā to clame so *work to clam* [a *clammy substance*], Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 3. Mid heardum weorcum clames operibus duris luti, Ex. 1, 14.

II. a bandage, what holds or retains, as a chain, net, fold, prison; *vinculum*:—He ðe clamme belegeð he loaded thee with a chain, Andr. Kmbl. 2386; An. 1194. Of ðæm clammum with those chains, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 165; Met. 1, 83; Exon. 112a; Th. 429, 30; Rā. 43, 12. Gebidan ærenum clammum to bind with brazen bands, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 28; Dan. 520; Beo. Th. 2675; B. 1335: 1931; B. 963. v. *clom*; *gen. clommes*.

clām with *claws*, Exon. 59b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277; *dat. of clā*.

clamb, *clom*, pl. *clumbon* *climbed*; *p. of climan, climban*.

clāne *clean, clear*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. v. *clāne*.

clang *shrunk*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262; *p. of clingan*.

clappan to *CLAP, move, palpitate*; *palpitare*, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLĀTE, *an*; *f. The herb* *clot-bur*, a bur that sticks to clothes, *burdock, goose-grass, clivers*; *philanthropos* = φιλάνθρωπος, *lappa, arctium lappa, galium aparine*, Lin:—Ðās wyrt man *philanthropos* nemneþ, ðæt ys on ðre geþeode menlufigende, forðy heo wyle hræðlice to ðam men geclyfian: ða man eac ððrum naman clāte nemneþ this herb is called *philanthropos*, that is in our language *men-loving*, because it will readily cleave to a man: it is also named by another name *clivers*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 2-5; Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 105; Wrt. Voc. 30, 53: 41; Som. 63, 108; Wrt. Voc. 30, 56: 66, 67. Clāte *lappa*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 75; 79, 41; Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41. Wid ceolan swile clātan wyl on ealaþ for swelling of throat *boil* *burdock* in ale, L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 3: 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 13: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 3. Nim ða smalan clātan take the small *burdock*, i. 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 23. Genim doccan oððe clātan, ða ðe swimman wolde take *dock* or *clote*, such as would swim, i. 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 22. [Wyc. clote, cloote: *Chauc.* clote-lefe a leaf of the *clot-bur*: *Ger. M. H. Ger. klette, f.*; *O. H. Ger. kletta, kledda, f.*]

CLĀP; *gen. clādes*; *m. clorn*; *pannus*: in the plural, *clothes*; *vestimenta*:—Ne ðeþ nān man niwes clādes scyp on eald reaf nemo immittit commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum vetus, Mt. Bos. 9, 16. Heo ða moldan on clāde bewand she wound the mould in a cloth, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 8. Dō on clāp put on a cloth, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 5, 10, 28; 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 262, 2. Awring purh clāp wring through a cloth, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 7. Hig bewundon hine mid līnenum clāde ligaverunt illud linteis, Jn. Bos. 19, 40. ðæt is heora biwist; wæpnu, and mete, and ealo, and clādas this is their provision; *weapons, and meat, and ale and clothes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. Him wyrþ oftohen dara clāda he is deprived of the clothes, 37, 1; Fox 186, 14; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 46; Met. 25, 23. Of ðinum clādum a vestimentis tuis, Ps. Th. 44, 10; Exon. 18b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 28b; Th. 87, 12; Cri. 1424. Ruben tær his clādas Reuben tore his clothes, Gen. 37, 20; Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. [R. *Glowc.* cloth: *Laym.* clāde, clod, claed: *Orm.* clāþ: *Scot.* claiþ, clayth; *Plat.* klead: *Frs.* klaed; *O. Frs.* klath, klad, kleth, *n.* *Dut.* Kil. klead, *n.* *Ger.* kleid, *n.* *M. H. Ger.* kleit, *n.* *Dan.* Sued. klāde, *n.* *Icel.* klæði, *n.*] DER. *bearm-clāþ*, *cild*-, *feax*-, *heafod*-, *sār*-, *swāt*-.
clāp-scear a pair of shears. v. *scear* IV.

clatruing, *e*; *f. Anything that makes a clattering, a drum, rattle*; *crepitaclum*, Cot. 51.

clauster; *gen. claustris*; *n. An inclosed place, a cloister*; *claustrum*:—Eála ge cildra, gāþ üt, būtan hygeleaste, to claustre, oððe to leorninge O vos pueri, egremini, sine scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Fæsten vel claustra claustrum, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. v. *clūstor*.

clawan, *ic* *clawe*; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [clā a nail, claw] TO CLAW; *scalpere*:—Ic clawe scalpo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. [Dut. klaauwen; *Ger.* klauen; *O. H. Ger.* klawjan; *Dan.* kløve; *Swed.* klå; *Icel.* klå to scratch, klóask to fight with claws.]

clawu a nail, claw, hoof, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46; Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. v. *clā*.

clawung, *e*; *f. [clā a claw] A pain, the gripes*; *tormina*:—Læcedōmas wid clawunga leechdoms for the gripes, L. M. cont. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 164, 16: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 1.

cleacian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To go nimbly, hurry; *festinare, trepidare*:—He cleacode swiðe eahlrice to porte he hurried very timidly to town; in via totus trepidabat, M. H. 115 a.

cleadur a clatter, drum, rattle; *crepitaclum*, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleáf, pl. *clufon* *clove, separated*; *p. of cleófan*.

cleáfa, *an*; *m. A cellar*; *cellarium*:—Hwā gefylþ cleáfan his quis replet cellaria sua? Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. v. *cleófa*.

Clede-mūpa, *an*; *m. [the mouth of the river* *Cleddy]* GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, South Wales:—Hēr Eáðweard cyning getinbrede ða burh æt Cledemūpan in A. D. 921, king Edward built the burgh at Cledmouth, Chr. 921; Th. 194, 1-3, col. 3; Th. 195, 1-3, col. 1.

cleman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [clam II. a chain] To fetter, bind, inclose; *vincire, includere*. DER. *be-cleman*.

clencan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To CLINCH, hold fast; *prehendere, prensare*. v. *be-clencan*, *Supl.*

clēne *clean, pure, clear*, Ps. C. 50, 88; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 88; Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. v. *clāne*; *adj.*

clēne *cleanly, entirely*; *penitus*:—Deópne ymblyt clēne ymbhaldeþ meotod the Lord entirely upholdeth the deep expanse, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14. v. *clāne*; *adv.*

clengan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To exhilarate; *exhilarare*:—Dreám clengeþ joy exhilarates, Exon. 107b; Th. 411, 6; Rā. 29, 8.

clēnsian to *cleanse, clear oneself*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. v. *clānsian*.

cleo a claw, hoof, Ps. Th. 68, 32. v. *clā*.

cleof a cliff, rock, Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 15; Rā. 4, 28. v. *clif*.

cleófa, *cleáfa*, *cliófa*, *an*; *m. That which is cloven, a cleft, chasm, den, cell, chamber*; *cubile, cellarium, cubiculum*:—On heora cleófum oððe holum hig beóþ gelogode in cubilibus suis collocabuntur, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Unriht he byþ sméagende on his clíofan iniquitatem meditatus est in cubili suo, Ps. Th. 35, 3. Sinewealt cleófa vel portic absida, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 122; Wrt. Voc. 58, 34. Deós sweoster was útgangende of hire cleófan hæc soror egressa est de cubiculo, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 31.

DER. *clūstor*-*cleófa*, *ferhþ*-, *hord*-, *in*-, *nýd*-. v. *clýfa*.

CLEOFAN, *ic* *cleófe*, *ðū* *clýfst*, he *clýfþ*, pl. *cleófaþ*; *p. cleáf*, pl. *clufon*; *pp. clufen* TO CLEAVE, separate, split; *findere, dissecare*:—Cleófan *secare*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 54: *scindere*, 150, 9. Bordweall clufon aforan Eáðweardes Edward's sons clove the board-wall, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Ædelst. 5. Clufon, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283. [Piers P. clevan: *Chauc.* cloven, *pp.* *Orm.* clofenn, *pp.* *Plat.* klöwen, klöven: *O. Sax.* klioþan: *Dut.* klieven, klooven; *Ger.* klieben: *M. H. Ger.* kluuben, klieben: *O. H. Ger.* kluuban: *Dan.* klöve: *Swed.* klyfva: *Icl.* klýfa.] DER. *to-cleófan*: *cleófa*, *cleáfa*, *clýfa*, *clífa*, *bed*-, *clūstor*-, *ferhþ*-, *gebed*-, *hord*-, *in*-, *nýd*-.
Cleofes hoo Cliff, near Rochester, Chr. 822; Th. 110, 14, col. 3. v. *Clofes hoo*.

cleofian, he *cleófaþ*, pl. *cleofiaþ*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To cleave, adhere, stick; *adhærere*:—Ða ðe him on cleófiaþ those who cleave to him, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 20; Wal. 73. v. *clifian*.

cleopian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To cry, call; *clamare*:—Ic nū wille geornlice to Gode cleopian I will now earnestly call upon God, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 28; Andr. Kmbl. 2796; An. 1400. Ic cleopode to ðe clamavi ad te, Ps. Th. 118, 146, 147. v. *clýpian*.

cleopigend, *cleopend*, *es*; *m. A vowel*; *vocalis*, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleopung, *e*; *f. A cry*; *clamor*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 6. v. *clýpung*.

cleót a clout, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *clūt*.

cleóða, *an*; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice*; *malagma*:—Ðone hálwendan cleóðan malagma, Mone B. 2976. v. *clīða*.

cleowen a clew, ball of thread or yarn, ball, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37; Exon. 59a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. v. *cliwen*.

clepian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To cry, call; *clamare, vocare*:—Ic clepode forðanðe ðū gehýrdest me eála ðū God ego clamavi quoniam exaudisti me Deus, Ps. Lamb. 16, 6. v. *clýpian*.

clepung, *e*; *f. A calling*; *vocatio, clamor*:—Se nān clepunge ðærto nā hæfde mære he had not any more calling thereto, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 9. Clepung mīn on ansýne oððe on gesihþe his inéoðe to his eárum clamor meus in conspectu ejus introivit in aures ejus, Ps. Lamb. 17, 7. v. *clýpung*.

clerc, *cleric*, *clerec*, *es*; *m. [Lat. clericus = κληρικος belonging to the clergy, clerical]* A CLERK, clergyman, generally a deacon or priest; *clericus*:—Gregorius wzs clerc Gregory was a priest, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 25: 1123; Erl. 250, 20. He dráf üt ða clerca of ðe biscoprice he drove the clergy out of the bishopric, 963; Erl. 121, 13. Preóst oððe cleric clericus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 77. We læraþ ðæt preósta gehwile to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric we enjoin that every priest at a synod have his deacon, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Hí wæron ealle ðæs cynges clerecas they were all the king's clergy, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22.

clerc-hād, *cleric-hād*, *cleroc-hād*, *es*; *m. The clerical office, priesthood*; *sacerdotium, clericatus*:—Clerchādes man a man of the clerical order, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. Clerichād clericatus, C. R. Ben. 60. Clerochād clericatus, Cot. 45.

clæweða, *clæweða*, *an*; *m. A clawing, scratching*; *scalpturigo, scalpurigo*:—Se gecþa [gicþa MS. Cot.] biþ swiðe unsār, and se clæweða [MS. Oth. clæweða] biþ swiðe rōd, and ðeáh-hwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylþ, he wundap, and wund sārþ the itch is very free from pain, and the scratching is very comfortable, and yet if it be kept up too long, it produces a wound, and the wound is painful, Past. 11, 6; Hat. MS. 15b, 23. DER. *clawu*, *clā* a nail, claw.

CLIBBOR; *adj.* [clifian to cleave, adhere] Sticky, adhesive; *tenax*:—Weá biþ wundrum clibbor grief is wonderfully adhesive, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. [M. H. Ger. kléber: *O. H. Ger.* klebar adhesive.]

cliewe a clew, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *clýwe*.

CLIF, *clýf*, *cleof*, *es*; *n. A CLIFF, rock, steep descent, promontory*;

clivus, rupes, promontorium:—*Da Iudei læddon Crist to anum clife, and woldon hine niderascūfan the Jews led Christ to a cliff, and would cast him down*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 33. *Æt Eádwines clife at Edwin's cliff*, Chr. 761; Th. 89, 24, col. 1. *Ðæt hī ne hiipen on ðæt scorene clif that they leap not down the abrupt cliff*, Past. 33, 1; Hat. MS. 41 a, 9. *Be clifum on the cliffs*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8. *Ðæt hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahthan that they might perceive the cliffs of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3826; B. 1911. *Ofer cald cleofu over the cold cliffs*, Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310; Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rā. 4, 28. *Ðū hluttur læstest water of clife clænnum thou lettest forth clear waters from the pure rock*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. *Se ðe gecyrde clyf on wyllan wætera qui convertit rupem in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. *God clifu cyrrþe on wæteres wellan God turneth rocks into wells of water*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. *Clif promontorium*, Ælf. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 117; Wrt. Voc. 41, 67. *Nilus seó eá, hyre æwylme, is neáð ðam clife ðære Réadan Sæs the spring of the river Nile is near the promontory of the Red Sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 19, 29. [O. Sax. klif, n. a rock: Dut. klip, f. a rock, cliff: Kil. kleppe, klippe rupes, petra: Ger. klippe, f. rupes: O. H. Ger. clep promontorium: Dan. klippe, m. f. a rock, cliff: Swed. klippa, f. Icel. klif, n. a cliff] DER. brim-clif, ég-, heáð-, holm-, stán-, weal-, clífa, an; m. A den, cave; cubile, spelunca, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. v. clyfia.

CLÍFAN, ic clife, ðū clifest, clifst, he clifeþ, clifþ, pl. clifaþ; p. cláf, pl. clifon; pp. clifen To cleave, adhere; adhære. [Piers P. clyven: Plat. kleeven: O. Sax. bi-klīban: Frs. be-kliuwen: O. Frs. bi-kliva: M. H. Ger. klīben: O. H. Ger. klīban: Dan. klābe: Swed. klībba.] DER. ǫþ-clifan; clifian, cleofian, clifion.

clife, an; f. I. the greater burdock; arctium lappa:—*Dō clifan use burdock*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 16. II. the small burdock:—*Seó smæle clife the small burdock, CLIVERS; galium aparine*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. DER. gar-clife.

clifer; gen. clifes; m. A claw, talon; ungula:—*Clifras [MS. cifras] ungulas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 37. Clifra ungarularum, 149, 7. DER. clifian.

clif-hlêp, clif-hlêp right down, under foot; pessum, Cot. 155, Som. Ben. Lye.

clifian, cleofian, clifion, clyfian; p. ode; pp. od To cleave, adhere; adhære:—*Hī willaþ clifian on ðæm monnum they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19. *Woldon hī on ðam clifian they would cleave to him*, 16, 3; Fox 56, 10; L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. *His flæscas lima clifaþ ælc on ǫðrum each of the limbs of his flesh cleaves to another*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. *Ðin tunge clifaþ to ðinum goman thy tongue cleaveth to thy gums*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. *To ðære lifre clifaþ adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. *Ðæt ðæt, ðæt of eowre ceastre on ǫrum fōtum clifode, we drigeaþ on eoww pulverem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitate vestra, extergimus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [Wyc. cleuende cleaved: Laym. cleouieþ cleaveth: O. Sax. klībō: Dut. kleeven: Ger. kleben, kleiben: O. H. Ger. klebēn, klebjan.] DER. æt-clifian, ge-, on-, to-, to-ge-.

clifig, clifigt; adj. CLIFFY, steep; clivus, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 120; Wrt. Voc. 19, 4; Cot. 34, 209.

clifon cleaved, adhered; adhæserunt; p. pl. of clifan.

clifrian, ic clifrige; p. ode; pp. od [clifer a claw] To claw, scratch; scabere:—*lc clifrige scabo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 25. DER. to-clifrian.

clif-stān, es; m. A rough stone, rock; cautes:—*Clifstānas cautes*, Cot. 44.

clif-wyrt, e; f. Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia:—*Clifwyrt, sume men hataþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt clif-wort, some men call fox-glove, some water-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3.

climan, ðū climst, he climþ; p. clomm to climb. v. climban and ofer-clomm.

CLIMBAN, ic climbe, ðū climst, he climþ, pl. climbaþ; p. clamb, pl. clumbon; pp. clumben; v. a. To CLIMB; scandere, ascendere:—*Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe stēpel climbed up to the steeple*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. *Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe hálge rōde climbed up to the holy cross*, Erl. 209, 6. [Laym. climben to climb, he climbeth; p. clumbe, pl. clumben; pp. clumben: Orm. climbenn to climb: Dut. klimmen scandere: O. H. Ger. klimban: M. H. Ger. klimmen, klam, klummen, geklommen: Sansk. kram incedere, ascendere.] DER. ofer-climan, ofer-climban: climan, clymmian.

climmian to climb. v. clymmian, climan, climban.

climst, he climþ climbest, climbs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of climan, climban.

CLINGAN, ic clinge, ðū clingst, he clingþ, pl. clingaþ; p. clang, pl. clungen; pp. clungen, geclungen. I. to wither, pine, to CLING [in this sense, rarely used in English] or shrink up; se contrahere, marcescere:—*Clang wæteres þrym ofer eástréamas; is brycgade blæce brimræde the glory of water shrank over river streams: ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262. *lc clinge marcesco*, Ælf. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. [Piers P. clyngen to shrink, wither, pine.] v. for-clingan,

ge-clungen.

v. be-clingan.

cliof a cliff, rock, pointed rock, crag; cautes, Cot. 30. v. clif.

cliofa a den, chamber, Ps. Th. 35, 3. v. cleofa.

cliofian, he cliofaþ, pl. cliofaþ; p. ode; pp. od To cleave; adhære:—*Hī willaþ cliofian on ðæm monnum they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19, note 9. v. clifian.

cliofung, e; f. A CLEAVING; sectio:—*Cliofung sectio*, Ælf. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 83; Wrt. Voc. 39, 66.

cliopian; part. clioppende; p. ode; pp. od To cry, call; clamare:—*Se Hæland ongann cliopian [MS. cliopia] the Saviour began to cry*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 47. *Clioppende*, 9, 36; 15, 39; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26. v. clypian, cliopian.

cliowen a clew, ball, Mone B. 1662. v. cliwen.

clipian, clipigan, pl. clipiaþ; p. ode; pp. od To make a vocal sound, call, address, invoke; vocare, alloqui:—*We clipiaþ to ælcum þinge we address everything*, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clypian, clipigendlic.

clipigendlic; adj. I. calling, vocative; vocativus:—*Vocativus is clipigendlic ǫððe gecigendlic: mid ðam casu we clipiaþ to ælcum þinge, Eálā ðū man cum hider O! homo veni huc: Eálā ðū man sprec to me O! homo loquere ad me: Eálā ðū lareow tæce me sum þing O! magister doce me aliquid: vocative is calling or invoking: with this case we address everything, as—O! thou man come hither: O! thou man speak to me: O! thou master teach me something*, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24–27. II. making a vocal sound; vocalis. v. clypiendlic, clypiendlic.

clipur, es; m. A CLAPPER of a bell; tintinnabuli vel campanæ malleus:—*Se bend de se clipur ys mid gewriden, ys swylce hyt sý sum gemetegung ðæt ðære tungan clipur mæge styrian, and ða lippan æt-hwega beátan. Sǫþlice mid ðæs rāpes æt-hrine se bend styraþ done [MS. ðæne] clipur the band with which the clapper is tied, is as it were a method for moving the clapper of the tongue, and beating more or less the lips. So with the touch of the rope the band moves the clapper*, Wanl. Catal. 109, col. 2, 16–20. [Dut. klepel, f: M. H. Ger. klepfel, m. tubillus; klepfer, m. clapper.]

cliroc, es; m. A clerk, priest; clericus:—*Cliroc hine clænsie let a clerk clear himself*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17. v. clerc.

Clistūn, es; m. CLIST or CLYST, near Exeter, Devon, Chr. 1001; Gib. 132, 16; Ing. 175, 7. v. Glistūn.

clite, an; f. The herb colt's foot; tussilago:—*Genim ða langan clitan [MS. lange cliton] take the long colt's foot*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16.

clīða, clýða, an; m. A plaster, salve, poultice; emplastrum, malagma = μάλαγμα:—*Se witega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie clīdan to his dolge the prophet Isaias made for king Hezekiah a plaster for his sore*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 1. *Clīða malagma*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 9; Ælf. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. *Man sceal him wyrcean clīdan tofōran his heáfde one must make him a poultice for his forehead*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 13, 16. *Swylce ðær clýða togelæd wære as if a poultice were laid there*, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. *Þyssa wyrta genim ða læssan, wyrce to clýðan take the lesser of these herbs, make it into a poultice*, 143, 5; Lchdm. i. 266, 15; 173, 4; Lchdm. i. 304, 15. *Genim þyssa wyrta wyrtruman, gecnucude mid ele, and mid hwætenan meluwe, and mid sápan, ðam gemete ðe ðū clýðan wyrce take roots of these herbs, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice*, 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 14; 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 21; 125; Lchdm. i. 236, 21.

cliwen, clywen, cleowen, cliowen, es; n. [cliwe=clywe] A clew, anything that is globular, a ball of thread, ball; glomus, globus:—*Clíwen glomus*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 18; 82, 8; 282, 1. *Clywen glomus*, Ælf. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4. *Cleowen glomer, globellum*, Ælf. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37. *An cliwen gōðes nettgeres one ball of good net-yarn*, Cot. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 451, 7. *Cliwenes globi*, Mone B. 560. *Mintan wel getrifulade meng wid hunig, wyrce to lytlum cliwene mingle mint, well triturated, with honey, make it into a little ball*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 11. *Ða ýslan onginnap lúcan togædere geclungne to cleowenne the ashes begin to combine together shrunk up into a ball*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. *Aráfap ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan heortan unravels the clew of the double heart*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 2. *Men gesawon scinan æt his hnohle swilce fyren clywen men saw shining on his crown as it were a fiery circlet*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. *Cliwene glomere*, Mone B. 3713. *Cleóne [=cleowene] glomere*, 526. *Cliowena globos*, 1662.

CLOCCIAN; p. ode; pp. od To CLUCK, sigh; glocire, glocitare, singultire, bombum sive sonitum edere:—*Deáð seó bróðrige henn sárlíce cloccige though the brooding hen sorely cluck*, Bridf. 76. [Scot. clock: Plat. klukken: Dut. klokken: Kil. kloeken: Ger. M. H. Ger. klucken, glucken: Dan. klukke: Swed. klokka, klukka: Icel. klökkva: Lat. glocire: Grk. κλώσσω.]

clod-hamer, es; m? A field-fare? turdus pilāris:—*Clodhamer wel felfedare a field-fare; scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.]*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 27. *Clod-hangra*, an; m. [clod, hangra a meadow] Clodhanger:—*Furh*

ūt Clodhangran; of ðan hangran andlang rôde út on Mules dene out through Clodhanger; from the meadow along the road out to Mule's dean, Cod. Dipl. 1198; A.D. 956; Kmbl. v. 374, 28.

clofen cloven, separated; *pp.* of cleófan.

Clofes hoo = Clofes hō; *gen.* hōs; *pl. nom. acc.* hōas; *gen.* hōa; dat. hōum; *m.* Cliff, near Rochester:—Hēr sinōþ wæs æt Clofes hoo [æt Clofes hō, col. 2] in this year [A.D. 822] there was a synod at Cliff, Chr. 822; Th. 111, 14, col. 1; 110, 14, col. 1, 2. Æt Clofes hōum at Cliff, Th. Diplm. A.D. 803; 52, 32; A.D. 825; 73, 12. Ðā wæs sionōþlic gemōt on ðære mæran stōwe ðe mon hæteþ Clofes hōas then there was a synodal meeting in the famous place which is called Cliff, Th. Diplm. A.D. 825; 70, 11.

clōf-pung, -punc, *e; f.* The herb crow-foot, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 23, 25, MS. B. Lchdm. iii. 54, 21. *v.* cluf-pung.

clōf-wurt the herb buttercup, Herb. 10; Lchdm. i. 100, 14, MS. B. *v.* cluf-wyrt.

CLOM; *gen.* clommes; *m.* clam; *gen.* clammes; *m.* A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison; vinculum, carcer:—Habbap me swā helle clommas fæste befangan the clasps of hell have so firmly grasped me, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. Ðes wites clom this bond of torture, 215; Th. 271, 10; Sat. 103. Ðysne wites clom this bond of torment, 216; Th. 274, 21; Sat. 157; 223; Th. 293, 11; Sat. 453. On dissum fæstum clomme in this fast bondage, 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Clommum fæste fast in bonds, Andr. Kmbl. 260; An. 130. Cealdan clommum with cold bands, 2425; An. 1214. DER. bealu-clom, fyr-, hæfte-, helle-, wæl-, wite-, wundor-. *v.* clam; *gen.* clammes; *m.*

clomm climbed; scandit; *p.* of climan.

clough a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLŪD, *es; m.* A stone, rock, hill; saxum, rupes, collis:—Clūdās feóllan of muntum stones fell from the mountains, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 12. Clūd rupes, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Mid clūdum ymbweacen surrounded with rocks, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 22. Sumra wyrtas ear biþ on clūdum the soil of some herbs is on rocks, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Beorh oððe clūd collis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. [Laym. clude, chlud a cliff, rock: Orm. cludess hills: Plat. klaut, klute, kloot: Dut. kluit, f; kloot, *m.* Kil. klot: Ger. klosz, *m.* gleba: M.H. Ger. klōz, *m.* a lump: O.H. Ger. klosz, *m.* massa: Dan. klode, *m.* f. a ball: Swed. klot, *n.* Icel. klót, *n.* knob on a sword's hilt: hence the Eng. clod.] DER. stān-clūd.

clūdig; *adj.* Stony, rocky; saxeus:—Ðæt Norþ-manna land is on sumum stōwum swýðe clūdig the country of the Northmen is in some places very rocky, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 42.

clufe an ear of corn, a clove of garlic; spica, Som. Ben. Lye. Clufe? *f. pl.* in *e*, A clove, the bulb or tuber of a plant, Glos. of Lchdm. ii. Twā clufe two cloves, L. M. 1, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3. Garleaces iii clufe three cloves of garlic, 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8.

clufeht, clufiht; *adj.* Bulbed; bulbosus:—Nim clufehte wenwyrt take the bulbed wenwort, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 17. Gegend on twā clufe ðære clufehtan wenwyrt rub them upon two bulbs of the bulbed wenwort, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3.

clufon clove, separated, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Ædelst. 5; *p. pl.* of cleófan.

cluf-pung, *e; f.* cluf-punge, *an; f.* [clufe, pung monkshood, hellebore; acónitum = ἀκόνιτον] The herb crow-foot; ranunculus sceleratus, Lin:—Clufpung crow-foot, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 4; 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 14; 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 2, 1; 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 1; 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20; iii. 12, 27. Ðeós wyrt ðe man sclerátam, and oðrum naman clufpunge nemneþ, biþ cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregeum stōwum this herb which is called sclerata, and by another name crow-foot, is produced in damp and watery places, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 24-26. Genim clufpungan wōs take juice of crow-foot, 110, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 7.

cluf-wyrt, *e; f.* The herb buttercup; batrachion = βατράχιον, ranunculus acris, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man batrachion, and oðrum naman clufwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum landum and on feldum: heó biþ feáwum leáfum and þynnum this herb which is called batrachion, and by another name buttercup, is produced on sandy lands and in fields: it is of few and thin leaves, Herb. 10, 1; Lchdm. i. 100, 15-17; L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 13.

CLUGGE, *an; f.* A bell, small bell; campana:—Hleóðor heora clugan, ðære hī gewunedon to gebēdum gecigde and awehte beoū, ðonne heora hwylec of weorulde gefēred wæs the sound of their bell, by which they were wont to be called and awaked to prayers, when any of them had gone out of the world, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40. [Plat. klokke a bell, clock: O.Frs. klokke; Dut. klok, *f.* a clock, bell: Ger. glocke, *f.* M.H. Ger. glogge, *f.* O.H. Ger. glocka, *f.* Dan. klokke, *m.* f. a bell, clock: Swed. klokka, *f.* a bell, clock: Icel. klukka, klokka, *f.*]

clumbon; *pp.* clumben climbed, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9; *p. pl.* and *pp.* of climban.

clumian; *p. ode; pp.* od To murmur, mutter; mussitare:—Hī clu-

miap mid ceafum ðær hī scoldon clypian they mutter with their jaws where they ought to speak aloud, Waul. Catal. 30, 14.

clungon; *pp.* clungen withered, pined; *p. pl.* and *pp.* of clingan.

CLŪS, *e; f.* clūse, *an; f.* An inclosure, a narrow passage, close, bond, prison; claustrum, carcer:—Ðāh he hie mid fiftigum clūsum beclomme though he surround it with fifty bonds, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Alæd of carcernes clūse mīne sáwle educ de carcere animam meam, Ps. Th. 141, 8. He fram ðære clūsan afaren wæs wid ðara scipa he was gone from the pass towards the ships, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26, 22. Ðā hæfdon hý heora clūsan belocene when they had closed their passes, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 4. Annas and Caiphas wæron forþgange to ðære clūsan Annas and Caiphas were going forth to the prison, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 10; 16; Thw. 8, 6, 9. [Plat. kluse: Dut. kluis, *f.* Kil. kluyse: Ger. klause, *f.* M.H. Ger. klöse, klūs, klūse, *f.* O.H. Ger. klūsa, *f.* M. Lat. clusa, clausa: Lat. clausus, *pp.* of claudere to shut, inclose.]

clūse, *an; m.* An inclosure; claustrum, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26. *v.* clūs.

cluster, *es; n.* A CLUSTER, bunch; botrus = βότρυς, *f.*—Cluster ðæt bitere botrus amarissima, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 b, 32. *v.* clyster.

CLŪSTOR, clūster, clauster; *gen.* clūstres; *pl. nom. acc.* clūstor, clūstro; *n.* A lock, bar, barrier, cell; claustrum, clausura:—Meahte ðæs ceasterhildes clūstor onlūcan might unlock the lock of the city-gate, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 8; Cri. 314. Wæs mid clūstre carcernes duru behiden the door of the prison was shut with a lock, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 23; Jul. 236. Ða locu feóllan [feóllan MS.], clūstor of ðam ceastrum the locks fell, the barriers from that city, 120 a; Th. 461, 23; Hō. 40. Ðæt he mihte cuman þurh ðās clūstro that he might pass through these barriers, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 11; Gen. 416. He hine héht on carcernes [MS. carcerne] clūster belūcan he commanded him to be locked in a prison's cell, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 146; Met. 1, 73. [O.Sax. klūstar, *n.* Frs. klooster, kleaster: O.Frs. klaster, *n.* Dut. klooster, *n.* Kil. klooster: Ger. kloster, *n.* M.H. Ger. O.H. Ger. klōster, *n.* Dan. Swed. kloster, *n.* Icel. klaustr, *n.* Lat. claustra, *pl. n.* a lock, bar, bolt.]

clūstor-cleófa, *an; m.* A prison-chamber, cell; carceris cubiculum:—On clūstorcleófan in the prison-chamber, Andr. Kmbl. 2041; An. 1023.

clūstor-loc, clūster-loc, *es; pl. nom.* -loca; *n.* A prison-lock, lock, bar; claustellum, claustrum:—Clūstor-loca [MS. -loca] claustellum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 2. Clūster-loc claustellum, Cot. 34: claustrum, 181.

CLŪT, *es; m.* A small piece of cloth, clout, patch, piece of metal, plate; ptticium, commissura, lamina:—Clāt ptticium, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 19: commissura, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 4; Wrt. Voc. 26, 3; 82, 2. Wurdon forþaborene isene clūtas iron plates were brought forth, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Lecgaþ ða isenan clūtas hāte glōwende to his sidan lay the iron plates glowing hot to his side, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35. [Wyc. Piers P. clout: Chauc. cloutes rags: Orm. clutess, *pl.* Dan. klud, *m.* f. Swed. klut, *m.* Icel. klútr, *m.* Wcl. clut, *m.* Gael. clud, clùid, *m.* a clout, rag, patch.] DER. ge-clūtod. *v.* clūd.

clyf a cliff, rock, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. *v.* clif.

clýfa, clífa, *an; m.* [cleófa, cleófan to cleave, divide, separate]. I. a separate place for man, —A chamber; cubiculum, cubile:—Ne mæge we hreppan æune wyrm binnon ðinum clyfan we may not touch a worm in thy chamber, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 23. On diglum oððe on incofan, oððe on clyfum in cubilibus, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. On his incofan oððe on his clyfan in cubili suo, 35, 5.

II. a separate place for wild beasts, —A cave, den; antrum, caverna, cubile:—On ðam clifum ðe dracan oneardedon in the dens which dragons dwell in; in cubilibus, in quibus dracones habitabant, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. DER. bed-clýfa, gebed-, hord-, in-. *v.* cleófa.

clýfer-fôte; *adj.* [clifer a claw, talon] Claw-footed, talon-footed, cloven-footed; fissipes:—Ða fugelas ðe be flæsce lybbaþ syndon clyferfête the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19.

clyflan, clyfigan; *p. ode; pp.* od To cleave, adhere; adhærere:—Ðæt feax ðe on ðam cambe clyfige sonnige let her collect the hair that cleaveth to the comb, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 332, 21, MS. B. clyfigende ædl a joint-disease, the gout, Som. Ben. Lye.

clýfst, he clýff cleavest, cleaves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. sing. of cleófan.

clýf-wyrt clivers, fox-glove, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41; 79, 41. *v.* clif-wyrt.

clymmian, he clymmaþ, *pl.* clymmiaþ; *p. ode; pp.* od [climan to climb] To climb; scandere:—Leóht clymmaþ light ascends [climbeth], Salm. Kmbl. 829; Sal. 414.

CLYMPRE, *an; n?* A lump or CLUMP of metal, metal; massa metalli, metallum:—Hefigere ic eom ðonne unlytel leádes clympre I am heavier than a huge clump of lead, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 18; Rā. 41, 75. Wyrce greáte clymprian [MS. clympan] feówur make four great lumps, Lchdm. iii. 134, 31. Clympre metallum, Wrt. Voc. 286, 73. [Plat. klump; Dut. klomp, *m.* Kil. klompe: Ger. klump, klumpen, *m.*]

Dan. klump, *m. f.*: *Swed.* klump, *m.*: *O. Nrs.* klumbr, klumpr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

clynan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [*clyne metal*] *To ring, sound*; clangere;—Rand dynede, campwudu clyneðe the shield rang, the war-wood sounded, *Elen. Kmbl.* 101; *El.* 51.

clyne, *es*; *m?* *n?* clyna, clyne, clyno; *indecl. f.* *A mass, lump, ball, metal*; massa, sphaera = σφαῖρα, metallum:—Clynes, trendles sphaera, *Mone B.* 3491. Ælces cynnes wecg, *vel* ðra odde clyna metallum, *Ælf.* Gl. 51; *Som.* 66, 8; *Wrt. Voc.* 34, 67. Clyne, clyno massa, metallum, *Cot.* 132: 182. Sile hym æn clyne gíve him one lump, *Lchdm.* iii. 134, 33. Trendel, clyne sphaera, *Mone B.* 3465. Clyne, clottum massa, 3478.

clypenes, -ness *an embrace*, *Bd.* 3, 24; *S.* 557, 6, note. *v.* clypnys. **CLYPIAN**, clypigan, clypian, cleopian, clepian; *part.* clypiende, clypiende; *ic* clypie, clypige, ðū clypast, he clypaþ, *pl.* clypiaþ; *p. ode*, ade; *impert.* clypa, *pl.* clypiaþ; *pp. od*, ad *To make a vocal sound, speak, speak aloud, to cry out, call, say*; loqui, clamare, vocare, dicere:—He ongan clypian cæpit clamare, *Mk.* Bos. 10, 47. Ne com ic rihtwæste clypian *I came not to call the righteous*, *Lk.* Bos. 5, 32: 19, 15. Hlūddre stefne clypigan *to cry with a loud voice*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 589, 12, note. Cypiente *dicens*, *R. Ben.* 44. Mid micelre stemne clypiende crying with a loud voice, *Homl. Th.* i. 48, 5. Ic clypie to Gode clamabo ad Deum, *Ps. Lamb.* 56, 3. Drihten gehyrþ me ðonne ic clypie to him *Dominus exaudiet me cum clamauero ad eum*, *Ps. Lamb.* 4, 4. Ðū clypast thou callest, *Hy.* 7, 45; *Hy. Grn.* ii. p. 288, 45. Hwī clypaþ *David hyne Drihten quomodo David vocat eum Dominum?* *Mt.* Bos. 22, 43, 45. Ge clypiaþ me lāreow *vos vocatis me magister*, *Jn.* Bos. 13, 13. To ðe ic clypode ad te clamavi, *Ps. Lamb.* 60, 3: 65, 17. Ic to ðe, Drihten, clypade ego ad te, Domine, clamavi, *Ps. Th.* 73, 13. He clypode mid micelre stemne he cried with a loud voice, *Homl. Th.* i. 596, 5: *Bd.* 3, 2; *S.* 524, 21; *Byrht. Th.* 132, 33; *By.* 25: 139, 19; *By.* 256. Isræla folces prafostas clypodon to Pharaone prepositi filiorum Israel vociferati sunt ad Pharaonem, *Ex.* 5, 15: *Homl. Th.* i. 72, 28. Clya ða wyrhtan voca operarios, *Mt.* Bos. 20, 8: *Lk.* Bos. 14, 12, 13: *Jn.* Bos. 4, 16. Clypiaþ hyne vocate eum, *Ex.* 2, 20. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clepe: *Laym.* clepie, clepien, cleopie, cleopien: *Orm.* cleppenn: *Scot.* clep, clepe to call, name.] *DER.* be-clypian, forþ-, of-, on-, to-, toge-; healf-clypiende.

clypiendlic, clypigendlic, clipigendlic; *adj.* *Making a vocal sound*; vocalis [*from vox, vocis the voice*]:—Syndon fif vocales, ðæt synd clypiendlice, a, e, i, o, u. Ðæs fif stafas ætēowiaþ heora naman purh hi silfe, and būton ðam stafum ne mæg nān word beon awriten, and forð hīg sind quinque vocales gehātene there are five vocales, a, e, i, o, u, which are vocal [sounds]. These five letters indicate their names by themselves, and without these letters no word can be written, and therefore they are called the five vocal sounds, *Ælf.* Gr. 2; *Som.* 2, 44–46. Consonantes, ðæt is samod-swēgende, forðāne hī swigaþ mid ðām fif clypigendlicum consonants, that is, sounding together, because they are made articulate by the five vocal sounds, *Som.* 2, 50. *v.* sylf-swēgend.

clypnys, clypenes, -nyss, -ness, *e*; *f.* *An embrace*; complexus:—To clypnysse ðæs heofonlican brýdguman eādig fæmne inēode ad complexum sponsi celestis virgo beata intraret, *Bd.* 3, 24; *S.* 557, 6.

clypol; *adj.* *Vocal*; vocalis, *Bridf.* 101.

clypola, *an*; *m.* *A vowel*; vocalis, *Bridf.* 101.

CLYPPAN; *p. clypte*; *pp. clypt* *To embrace, clasp, cling, cherish*; complecti, amplexari:—Ðæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse that he embrace and kiss his lord, *Exon.* 77 a; *Th.* 289, 2; *Wand.* 42. Nāwūht ðes worlðgielp is ðe hie clyppaþ and lufiaþ this worldly glory is worthless which they embrace and love, *Past.* 41, 1; *Hat. MS.* 56 a, 3. Ðā Laban gehirde ðæt Iacob was cūmen hys swustor sunu, ðā arās he togeānes and clypte hine cum audisset Laban venisse Iacob filium sororis suæ, cucurrit obviam ei complexusque eum, *Gen.* 29, 13. Iosep clypte hira ælne and cyste hīg and weop amplexatus et osculatus est Ioseph et ploravit super singulos, 45, 15. Ongan seō abbudisse clyppan and lufian ða Godes gife abbattissa amplexata gratia Dei, *Bd.* 4, 24; *S.* 598, 1. Hine sybbe and lufu swylce clyppeþ justitia et pax complexæ sunt se, *Ps. Th.* 84, 9. Clyppende amplexans, *Præm. R. Conc.* Hý hī lufan fæste clyppaþ they firmly clasp them with love, *Exon.* 107 a; *Th.* 409, 8; *Rā.* 27, 26. Heāfodswima heortan clypte insensibility seized his heart, *Cd.* 76; *Th.* 94, 30; *Gen.* 1569. Æghwæðer ðerne earne beþehte, cyston hie and clypton each embraced the other with his arm, they kissed and clasped each other, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2031; *An.* 1018. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clippe: *Laym.* cluppe: *Orm.* clippenn: *O. Frs.* kleppa: *Dan.* klippe: *Swed.* Icel. klippa.] *DER.* be-clyppan, bi-, ymb-.

clypung, clepung, *e*; *f.* *Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry*; eloquium, clamor:—Se mūþ drýfþ út ða clypunge, and seō lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge the mouth produces [driveth out] the articulation, and the air is struck in the articulation, *Ælf.* Gr. 1; *Som.* 2, 31. Cypung mīn ihfærþ [inēode, *Lamb.*] on eārum his clamor meus introivit in aures ejus, *Ps. Spl.* 17, 8. Cypunga the kalends; kalendæ, *Ælf.* Gr. 13; *Som.* 16, 19.

clýsan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To close, shut*; claudere. *DER.* be-clýsan: clýsing.

clýsing, clýsung, *e*; *f.* *A closing, inclosure, conclusion of a sentence, period*; claustrum, periodus = περίοδος:—Seō fæstnung ðære hellican clýsinge ne geþafað ðæt ða widercoran æfre útbrecon the fastening of the hellish inclosure never allows the wicked to break out, *Homl. Th.* i. 332, 20. Hī on hellicere clýsunge andbidodon they waited in the hellish inclosure, *Homl. Th.* ii. 80, 6. Clýsunga claustra, *R. Ben. Interl.* 67. Periodos is clýsing odde ge-ēdung ðæs feres a period is the conclusion or ending of a sentence [lit. verse], *Ælf.* Gr. 50, 14; *Som.* 51, 18. *DER.* be-clýsing.

CLYSTER; *gen.* clystres; *pl. nom. acc.* clystru; *gen.* clystra; *dat.* clystrum; *n.* *A CLUSTER, bunch, branch*; botrus = βότρυς, *f.* racemus, propago:—Clyster botrus, *Ælf.* Gl. 47; *Som.* 65, 32; *Wrt. Voc.* 33, 31. Hira winberie ys gealla and ðæt biteroste clyster uwa eorum uwa fellis et botri amarissimæ, *Deut.* 32, 32. Clystru botros, *Mone B.* 2548. Clystrum racemis, 3835. Ic geseah wineard, on ðam wæton þreō clystru uidebam vitem in qua erant tres propagines, *Gen.* 40, 10, 12. [*Prompt.* clystru: *Plat.* kluster: *Kil.* klister.]

clýsing *an inclosure*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 80, 6. *v.* clýsing.

clýða *a poultice*; emplastrum, malagma, *Herb.* 51, 2; *Lchdm.* i. 154, 18. *v.* clida.

CLYWE, *an*; *f.* *n?* *A CLEW, ball of thread or yarn, ball*; globus, glomus:—Clywe globus, *Ælf.* Gl. 111; *Som.* 79, 66; *Wrt. Voc.* 59, 35. [*Plat.* kluwe, klouwen: *Dut.* kluwen, klouwen, *n.* *Kil.* kluwe, kluwe: *Ger.* kläuel, kleuel, knäuel, *n. m.* *M. H. Ger.* kluwel, *n.* *O. H. Ger.* kluwa, *f.* cliuwi, *n.*] *v.* cliwen.

clýwen *a clew, ball of thread or yarn, ball, circlet*, *Ælf.* Gl. 28; *Som.* 61, 5; *Wrt. Voc.* 26, 4: *Homl. Th.* ii. 514, 2. *v.* cliwen.

cnæd, ðū cnæde, *pl.* cnædon kneaded, hast kneaded, fermented; *p.* of cnedan.

CNÆP, cnæpp, cnep, *es*; *m.* *A top, cop, knob*; vertex, jugum, supercilium:—Uppan ðæs munes cnæp in montis vertice, *Ex.* 19, 20. Hīg astigon to ðæs munes cnæppe ascenderunt in verticem montis, *Num.* 14, 44. Ofer cnepas trans juga, *Gloß.* Prudent. *Recd.* 149, 55. Hīg læddon hine ofer ðæs munes cnæpp duxerunt illum ad supercilium montis, *Lk.* Bos. 4, 29. [*Piers P. knappe*: *Chauc.* knoppes, *pl.* *Plat.* knoop: *O. Frs.* knop, knap, *m.* *Dut.* knop, *m.* *Kil.* knoppe: *Ger.* *M. H. Ger.* knopf, *m.* nodus, globulus: *O. H. Ger.* knoph, *m.* *Dan.* knap, *m. f.* *Swed.* knapp, *m.* *Icel.* knappr, *m.* *Wel.* *Ir.* cnap: *Gael.* cnap, cnaiþ, *m.*]

cnæpling, *es*; *m.* *A stripling, youth, boy*; adolescens, puer:—Eom ic cnæpling *I am a boy*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 576, 14: *Mone B.* 2514.

cnæwe, cnāwe; *adj.* *Knowing, conscious, aware*; cognoscens, conscius. *DER.* ge-cnæwe, or-

cnæwst, he cnæwþ knowest, knows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of cnāwan.

CNAPA, cnafa, *an*; *m.*

I. *a boy, young man*, KNAVE; puer, juvenis, adolescens:—He betæhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslōh he gave it [a calf] to his young man and the young man slew it, *Gen.* 18, 7. Heō sealde ðam cnapan drincan dedit puero bibere, 21, 19; 22, 19: 42, 22: 48, 16: *Homl. Th.* i. 186, 14. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan habeo quendam puerum, *Coll. Monast.* *Th.* 19, 27. Abraham ferde mid twām cnapan to fyrlenum lande Abraham ducens secum duos juvenes abiit in locum, *Gen.* 22, 3, 5. Syle cnapan [cnafan C.] ðinum da puero tuo, *Ps. Spl.* 85, 15. Ðæt wif wearþ wrāþ ðam cnapan mulier molesta erat adolescenti, *Gen.* 39, 10.

II. *a servant*; servus:—He hēt his cnapan behealdan to ðære sæ he ordered his servant to look towards the sea, *Bd.* de nat. rerum; *Wrt. popl. science* 18, 23; *Lchdm.* iii. 276, 24. [*Wyc.* knaue-child a male child: *Piers P. Chauc.* knave: *Laym.* cnaue: *Orm.* cnapess, *gen.* *Plat.* knape, knawe: *O. Sax.* knapo, *m.* *Frs.* knape: *O. Frs.* knapa, knappa, *m.* *Dut.* knaap, *m.* *Kil.* knape: *Ger.* *M. H. Ger.* knabe, *m.* *O. H. Ger.* knabo, knappo: *Swed.* knape, *m.* *Icel.* knapi, *m.*] *DER.* þeow-cnapa.

CNĀWAN; *ic* cnāwe, ðū cnāwest, cnāwst, he cnāweþ, enāwþ, *pl.* cnāwāþ; *p. cnēow*, *pl.* cnēowen; *pp.* cnāwen To know; noscere:—Ða byþ cnāwene noscuntur, *Mone B.* 169. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* knowen, knowe: *Laym.* i-cnawen: *Orm.* cnawenn: *O. H. Ger.* knājan: *Icel.* kná: *Lat.* novi, old form gnovi *I came to know*: *Grk.* γινώσκει: *Sansk.* jñā.] *DER.* an-cnāwan, be-, ge-, on-, to-

cnāwing, *e*; *f.* *Knowledge, a knowing*; cognitio, *Som.* Ben. Lye.

DER. on-cnāwing.

CNEAR, cnearr, *es*; *m.* *A small ship, galley used for ships of the Northmen*; navis, septentrionalium naves:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, *Chr.* 937; *Erl.* 114, 1, notes, p. 326; *Ædelst.* 35. [*Icel.* knarri, *m.* navis, *id. qu.* knörr, *m.* navis, in specie mercatoria; *Ólafs Saga hins helga*, 27, 1, ubi promiscue ponuntur knörru et kaupskipum, *Egils. sub knörr.*] *DER.* nægled-cnear.

cneátian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To argue, dispute, contend*; disceptare, contendere:—Cneátian disceptare, *Mone B.* 967. Cneátiaþ contendunt, 1867.

cneátung, *e*; *f.* *A debate, an inquiry, a search*; disputatio, scrutinium, Scint. 14.

CNEDAN; *ic* cneðe, *dū* cnidest, *cnist*, he *cnit*, *pl.* cneðaþ; *p.* *ic*, he *cnæð*, *dū* cnæde, *pl.* cnædon; *pp.* cneðen *To knead, ferment*; subigere, fermentare.—Cneðe to ðam [MS. ðan] hlæfe to knead bread, Lchdm. iii. 134, 21. *Ōp-ðæt* sie cneðen *donec fermentaretur*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 21. [Chauc. knede: *Orm.* knedenn: *Dut.* Kil. knēden: *Ger.* kneten: *M.H. Ger.* knēten: *O.H. Ger.* knetan: *Dan.* knede: *Swed.* knāda: *Icel.* knoða.] *DER.* ge-cneðan.

CNEO, cneow, *es*; *n.* **I. a KNEE**; *genu*:—*Ōæt* he on cneð lege honda and heafod *that he lays his hands and head on his knee*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 3; Wand. 42. *Me synt cneowu unhæle genua mea infirmata sunt*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. *Cneowa genua*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 68. *Hie on cneowum sæton they sat on their knees*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 2; Dan. 180; Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 22; Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 35; Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 19; Gū. 1014. *Cneð bigep bends the knees*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459. *Cneð bēgean scolden genua flectere deberent*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2; Elen. Kmbl. 1693; El. 848; Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 29; Ph. 514; 112 b; Th. 431, 9; Rā. 45, 5.

II. a generation, relationship; generatio, propinquitatis gradus:—On anum cneowe in generatione una, Ps. Th. 108, 13. *Ōp hund cneowa [MS. cnea] to a hundred generations*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 16; Ruin. 8. *Binnan cneowe within relationship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 25. *In ðam þridan cneowe mid Crēcum mōt man wif niman, in fifthan mid Rōmānum in tertio propinquitatis gradu apud Græcos viro licet uxorem ducere, in quinto apud Romanos*, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, note h. *Binnan ðam feorþan cneowe within the fourth degree of relationship*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15. [*Piers P.* knowes knees: *Laym.* cneo: *Orm.* cnewwe: *Plat.* knee knee, generation: *O. Sax.* knio, kneo, *n.* knee: *O. Frs.* kni, kne, *n.* knee, degree of relationship: *Dut.* Kil. knie, *f.* knee: *Ger.* M. H. Ger. knie, *n.* *O. H. Ger.* kniu, kneo, *n.* *Goth.* kniu, *n.* *Dan.* knæ, *n.* *Swed.* knä, *n.* *Icel.* kné, *n.* *Lat.* genu, *n.* *Grk.* γόνυ, *n.* *Sansk.* jānu, *m.* *n.*]

cneodan; he cneodeþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden *To give*; tribuere, cognominare:—He naman cneodeþ *he gives a name*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. *v.* cnōðan.

cneohht; *adj.* [cneó a knee, -eht = -iht, *adj.* termination, *q. v.*] *Knotty*; geniculatus:—*Sio cneohhte wenwyrð the knotty wenwort*, L. M. i. 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 8.

Cneoferis burh, burg, *e*; *f.* *Burghcastle, Suffolk*; villæ nomen in agro Suffolciensi:—*Ðā was fæger mynster getimbred on wuda neáh sæ on sumre ceastre, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh erat monasterium silvanum, et maris vicinitate amœnum, constructum in castrò quodam, quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est, urbs Cnobheri vocatur*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. *v.* Cnobheres burh.

cneó-holen, *es*; *m.* *The shrub knee-holm, butcher's broom*; ruscum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. *v.* cneów-holen.

cneohht a boy, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 18; 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. *v.* cniht.

cneó-mægas, cneów-mægas, -māgas; *pl. m.* [cneó **II. generation, mæg relation**] *Relations of the same sex or the same generation*; consanguinei:—*Cneówmægas relations*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733. *From cneómægum from their relations*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 8; Ædelst. 8. *Enos ongon, mid ðam cneómāgum, ceastre timbran Enoch began, with his kinsmen, to build a city*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 28; Gen. 1057; Andr. Kmbl. 1370; An. 685; Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587.

cneord; *adj.* *Diligent, intent*; sollers, intentus. *DER.* ge-cneord.

cneord-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht *To be diligent, study*; studere, M. H. 14 a. *DER.* ge-cneordlæcan.

cneordnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *Diligence, study, learning*; studium, disciplina:—*Cneordnyss studio*, Mone B. 2464; *disciplina*, 1034. *DER.* ge-cneordnys.

cneóres, cneórys, cneóris, cneórnis, -ress, *e*; *f.* *A generation, posterity, race, tribe, family*; generatio, posteritas, gens, tribus, familia:—*Cneóres generatio*, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 18; Wrt. Voc. 51, 63; Mt. Bos. i. 18. *Deós cneórys is mánful cneórys generatio hæc generatio nequam est*, Lk. Bos. 11, 29. *Hwí sēþ deós cneóris tæcen quid generatio ista signum quærít?* Mk. Bos. 8, 12; Ps. Lamb. 23, 6; Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 9. *Cneóresse generatiónis*, Mone B. 896. *Mid disse cneórysse mannum cum viris generationis hujus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 31. *Cneórisse bōc liber generationis*, Mt. Bos. i. 1; Ps. Th. 94, 9. *Ne gesihþ nān man of disse wirrestan cneóresse ðæt gōde land non videbit quispiam de hominibus generationis hujus pessimā terram bonam*, Deut. i. 35; Ps. Th. 44, 18. *On ðære þridan cneórisse in the third generation*, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 8; Mk. Bos. 8, 12; Lk. Bos. 11, 30. *Fram cynrene on cneórisse a generatione in generationem*, Ps. Lamb. 89, i. 101, 19. *Mid disse cneórysse cum generatione hac*, Lk. Bos. 11, 32; 17, 25. *Ealle cneóressa omnes generationes*, Mt. Bos. i. 17. *Ðās sind ðære heofenan and ðære eorþan cneórisse ista sunt generationes cæli et terræ*, Gen. 2, 4. *Ðās sind Noes cneórnissa hæ sunt generationes Noe*, Gen. 6, 9. *Ða on cneóressum cyððe syndan they are known to generations*, Ps. Th. 101, 16. *Sie gefeá gehwām ðe in cneórissum cende weorþen let there be joy to each one who*

in their generations shall be born, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 6; Cri. 232; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 10; Dan. 319; Ps. Th. 144, 13. *Cneóresse posteritatem*, Mone B. 648. *Ðære cneórisse was Cainan weard Cainan was guardian of that race*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 18; Gen. 1155: 106; Th. 139, 31; Gen. 2318. *Hine weorþiaþ wera cneóressa races of men worship him*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. *Ealle wera cneórisa ðe weorþiaþ omnes gentes adorabunt te*, 85, 8; 74, 6. *Com God wera cneórisa weorc scéawigan God came to behold the work of the races of men*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 8; Gen. 1679. *Secgaþ on cneórissum dicite in gentibus*, Ps. Th. 95, 9; Cd. 64; Th. 77, 12; Gen. 1274. *Cneóres tribus*, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 73; Wrt. Voc. 34, 8. *Cneórisse cende wæron ascenderunt tribus*, Ps. Th. 121, 4. *Se biþ widerbreca wera cneórissum he shall be an adversary to the tribes of men*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 8; Gen. 2288; Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 7; Gū. 791. *Mon awóc on ðære cneórisse cynebearna rím one raised up in that family a number of princely children*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 22; Gen. 1704. *Of Cames cneórisse wóc wermægþa fela from Ham's family arose many tribes of men*, 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637.

cneó-rim, cneów-rim, *es*; *n.* *The number of kin, progeny, family*; cognatorum numerus, progenies, familia:—*Of ðam wid folc, cneórim micel, cenned wæron from whom a wide-spread people, a great progeny, were born*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 32; Gen. 1639. *Cneórim [MS. cneorin]* *Caines the family of Cain*, 63; Th. 138, 8; Gen. 1256. *He his cynnes cneórim icte he increased the progeny of his race*, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. *Ða ðæs cynnes cneórwim icton they increased the progeny of the race*, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065.

cneóris a generation, race, tribe, family, Mk. Bos. 8, 12; Ps. Th. 74, 6; 121, 4; Cd. 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637. *v.* cneóres.

cneórnis, -niss, *e*; *f.* *A generation*, Gen. 2, 4; 6, 9. *v.* cneóres.

cneórys a generation, Lk. Bos. 11, 29, 31, 32; 17, 25. *v.* cneóres.

cneó-sib a race, generation. *v.* cneów-sib.

cneow, *es*; *n.* **I. a knee**; *genu*:—*Cneow genu*, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 87; Wrt. Voc. 44, 69; 71, 52. *Heó on cneow sette she knelt down*, Elen. Kmbl. 2270; El. 1136; Ps. Th. 94, 6. *Hí bigdon heora cneow beforan him they bowed their knees before him*, Mt. Bos. 27, 29.

II. a generation; generatio:—*In ðære þeode awóc his ðæt þridde cneow in that nation rose the third generation from him*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 16; Dan. 676. *v.* cneó.

cneow, *pl.* cneówon *knew*; *p.* of cnāwan.

cneó-wære, cneów-wære, *es*; *n*? *A pain in the knees*; genuum dolor:—*Wid cneówærce for a pain in the knees*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16. *Wid cneów-wærce*, L. M. i. 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11.

cneów-holen, cneó-holen, *es*; *m.* *n*? *KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, knee-holly, butcher's broom*; ruscum, victoriola, ruscus aculeatus, Lin:—*Genim twegen scenceas fulle wōses dysse wyrte, ðe man victoriola, and oðrum naman cneówholen, nemnep take two cups full of the juice of this herb, which is called victoriola, and by another name knee-holly*, Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 6. *Genim cneówholen take knee-holly*, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10; i. 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 9; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 15; iii. 4, 29; 30, 14. *Wyrce to drencen twā cneówholen make into a drink the two knee-hollies*, L. M. i. 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 8.

cneówian, cneówigan; *part.* cneówigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cneó, cneów a knee] *To bow the knee, to kneel*; genuflectere:—*Benedictus on his gebēdum cneówode Benedict knelt down in prayer*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 20; 178, 33. *Cneówigende genuflectens*, Proem. R. Conc. *DER.* ge-cneówian.

cneówlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To KNEEL*; genuflectere, MS. Tib. A. iii. fol. 94. *v.* cneówian.

cneów-mægas, -māgas *relations*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733; Elen. Kmbl. 1372; El. 688. *v.* cneó-mægas.

cneów-rim progeny, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. *v.* cneó-rim.

cneów-sib; *gen.* -sibbe; *f.* *A race, generation*; generatio:—*Cende cneówsibbe cēna manna he begat a race of brave men*, Cd. 161; Th.* 200, 13; Exod. 356.

cneówung, cneáwung, *e*; *f.* *A kneeling*; genuflectio, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, note.

cneów-wære a pain in the knees, L. M. i. 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. *v.* cneó-wære.

cneów-wyrste; *pl. f.* [wrist, wyrst the wrist] *Knee-joints*; genicula, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 88; Wrt. Voc. 44, 70.

cneþ a top, summit, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 55. *v.* cnæþ.

cnidan; *p.* cnād, *pl.* cnidon; *pp.* cniden *To beat*; cædere:—*Ða sume cnidon [MS. cnidun] they beat some*; alium ceciderunt, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 35. *DER.* for-cnidan.

cnidest, *cnist*, he *cnit kneadest, kneads*; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of cneðan.

CNIÐ, *es*; *m.* *A KNIFE*; culter, cultellus, artavus, *Low Latin* = cultellus:—*Cniþ artavus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 40. [Chauc. knyfes, *pl.* Laym. *Orm.* cniþ: *Plat.* knief, kniiv: *Frs.* knyf: *Kil.* knijf: *Ger.* knief, *m.* *Dan.* kniv, *m. f.* *Swed.* knif, *m.* *Icel.* kníft, *m.* *a knife or dirk.*] *v.* seax.

CNIHT, cneohht, cnyht, *es*; *m.* *A boy, youth, attendant, servant*, KNIGHT: hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they

serve the shire; puer, juvenis, adolescens, servus:—Sum lytel sweltende cniht a little dying boy, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 23; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 43; Tyn wintra cniht a boy of ten years, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18; Lk. Bos. 7, 7; Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4; Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Fram dinum cnihte a puero tuo, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Heo cwæp to dam cnihte aīd ad puerum, Cd. 26, 65. Cwīcne abregd cniht of āde take the boy alive from the pile, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 20; Gen. 2914: 162; Th. 203, 20; Exod. 406. Ðū ðone cnyht to us brohtest in Bethlem thou broughtest the boy to us in Bethlehem, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79. He scōle gesette in ðære cneohatas and geonge menn lārde wæron he set up a school in which boys and young men were taught, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. Ðysson cnyhtum wes līde be gentle to these boys, Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. Ðæt hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton that they should seek to the young man's death, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123: 1824; An. 914. Ða cnihtas craf̃t leornedon the youths learned science, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196. To cweale cnihta for the destruction of the youths, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Cnyhta of the youths, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165. Wundor Godes on ðam cnihtum gecyðed was the miracle of God was manifest on the youths, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 32; Dan. 472. Moises sende cnihtas Moyses misit juvenes, Ex. 24, 5; Cd. 176; Th. 221, 16; Dan. 89: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 5; Dan. 431. Cnihtas wurdon ealde ge giunge ealle forhwerfe to the sumum diore the attendants [of Ulysses], old and young, were all transformed to some beast, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 170; Met. 26, 85. Agnþ beátan ða cnihtas and ða þīnena cæperit percutere servos et ancillas, Lk. Bos. 12, 45. Ic, Oswald bīscop, landes sumne dæl sumum cnihte ðam is Osulf nama, for uncre sybbe, forgeaf I, bishop Oswald, have given a portion of land to a knight named Osulf, for our kinship, Cod. Dipl. 557; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 49, 32: 612; A. D. 977; Kmbl. iii. 159, 25. [Wyc. knyht, knyht: R. Brun. knyght: Chauc. knight, knyght: R. Glouc. knygt: Laym. cniht: Orm. cnihtess, pl: Scot. knecht, knycht: Plat. knecht, knekt: Frs. knecht: O. Frs. kniucht, knecht, m: Dut. Kil. Ger. knecht, m: M. H. Ger. knēht, m: O. H. Ger. kneht, m: Dan. knegt, m. f: Swed. knekt, m.] DER. in-cniht, learning.

cniht-cild, es; n. A male child, boy; puer:—Was on ðam ylcen mynstre cnihtcild sum, ne was yldre ðonne þrý-wintre there was in the same monastery a boy, he was not older than three years, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27.

cniht-gebeorþor; gen. -gebeorþres; n. A boy-bearing, child-bearing; pueri partus:—On ðam cnihtgebeorþre heo ā clāne þurhwunode in child-bearing she continued ever immaculate, Homl. Blick. 3, 12.

cniht-geong; adj. Young as a child; puerilis, Elen. Kmbl. 1276; El. 640.

cniht-hād, es; m. The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, knighthood; pubes:—Cnihthād pubes, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 50. Op cnihtthāde to youth; pube tenus, 47; Som. 48, 8.

cniht-iugop, e; f. Youth, boyhood; juvenus:—Cnihtiugop and sumor beoþ gelice youth and summer are alike, Brīd. 11: 12.

cniht-leās; adj. KNIGHTLESS, without an attendant; sine servo, M. H. 113 b.

cniht-lic; adj. Boyish, childish; puerilis:—Ne he cnihtlice gālrysse næs begangende nor was he [Guthlac] addicted to boyish levity, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 16. Swā oft swā cnihtlicu yldo begæþ as childish age is often wont, 2; Gdwin. 12, 19.

cniht-wesende; part. Being a boy or youth, while a youth; dum puer est:—On ðam mynstre on ðam cnihtwesendum in monasterio tunc puero, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17: 2, 15; S. 518, 36. Cnihtwesende being a youth, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 34; Wid. 39: Beo. Th. 750; B. 372: 1075; B. 535.

cniht-wise, an; f. Youthwise, boy's manner; pueri mos:—Sprecan æfter cnihtwisan to speak after the manner of a boy, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13.

cnihtan to knit, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22, MS. C. v. cnyttan.

Cnoberhes-burh; gen. burge; f. [MS. Cnoferis burh] Burghcastle, Suffolk; Cnoberhi urbs, in agro Suffolciensi ad ostia Garionis fluvii:—Ceaster, seó is nemned on Englisc Cnoferis burh. In his original Latin, Bede says,—Castrum, 'quod lingua Anglorum Cnoberhes burg, id est, urbs Cnoberhi vocatur', Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22.

cnocian to knock. DER. ge-cnocian. v. cnucian.

cnoðan, cneóðan; ic cnoðe, ðū cnoðest, he cnoðep, cneóðep, pl. cnoðap; p. cneáð, pl. cnuðon; pp. cnoðen, cneocnen To give, assign, call, carry out, exalt; tribuere, attribuere, efferre:—Gyt mon his naman cneóðep yet man calls by his name, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. Gif hwæt welgedónes biþ, ðonne cnoðap him ealle mid hērenesse if anything be well done, then all exalt him with praise; si qua bene gesta sunt, omnes laudibus efferunt, Past. 17, 3; Hat. MS. 22 b, 3.

CNOLL, es; m. A KNOLL, hill-top, cop, summit; cacumen, vertex:—On ðam teóðan mōnþe æteowodon ðara munta cnollas decimo mense apparuerunt cacumina montium, Gen. 8, 5. Garganus hine gemette standan uppon ðam cnolle ðære heálcan ðūne Garganus found him standing on the knoll of the high hill, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Heá ðūne,

hyllas and cnollas high downs, hills and knolls, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. On cnolle in vertice, Mone B. 927. To ufewardum ðam cnolle ad verticem montis, Jud. 16, 3. He hit ne sette upon ðone hēstan cnoll he should not set it upon the highest hill-top, Bt. titl. xii; Fox xii. 15. On ðam lytlan cnolle ðe Ermon hātte Hermonis a monte modico, Ps. Th. 41, 7. [Prompt. knolle: Plat. knulle: Dut. knol, m: Kil. knolle: Ger. knolle, knollen, m: M. H. Ger. knolle: Dan. knold, m. f: Swed. knöl, m.]

CNÖSL, es; n. A race, progeny, offspring, kin, family; proles, genus, generatio:—Gewit ðū nū fēran, and ðīne fare lēðan, cēpas to cnösle begin thou now to depart, and lead thy family, thy cattle for progeny, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. Mines cnösles of my progeny, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 22; Rā. 19, 4: 112 a; Th. 430, 15; Rā. 44, 9. Gōdes and yfles ðær ic cunnade, cnösle biðæled there I tried good and evil, separated from my offspring, 85 b; Th. 321, 27; Wid. 52. Bearn vel cnös soboles vel proles, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19; Wrt. Voc. 51, 64. Cnösle genere, Mone B. 1608. Hēht from hweorfan mānsýldige cnösle sīnum he badc the crime-guilty depart from his kindred, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 12; Gen. 1049. On cnösle oððe on cynne in generatione, Ps. Lamb. 32, 11. Gewāt him mid cnösle he departed with his family, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 4; Gen. 1730. [O. Sax. knösal, n: Ger. knösel, m. a little man: O. H. Ger. knuosli, knösli, n.] DER. fēderen-cnösli, geóguþ.

cnossian, he cnossaþ; p. oðe; pp. oð To beat, strike, dash; tundi, quassari, illidi:—Yða gewealc mec oft bigeat, æt nacan stefnan, ðonne he be clifum cnossaþ the rolling of the waves has often caught me, at the vessel's prow, when it strikes on rocks, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8.

CNOTTA, an; m. A KNOT, fastening, knitting; nexus:—Cnotta nexus, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Gyt hēr is oðer cnotta ealswā earfoðe there is yet another knot equally difficult, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 22. To onlýsanne [MS. onlýsenne] ða fæstan cnottan [MS. cnotten] to loosen the fast knots, Th. Dipl. A. D. 1035; 334, 9; Wanl. Catal. 42, 23. Mid cnottum nexibus, Mone B. 3128: Homl. Th. ii. 28, 26. [Prompt. Chauc. knotte: Plat. knutte: Frs. knotte: Dut. knot, f: Kil. knutte: Ger. knoten, knote, m: M. H. Ger. knode, knote, m: O. H. Ger. knodo, m: Dan. knude, m. f: Swed. knut, m: Icel. knútr, m.]

CNUCEL; gen. cnucles; m. A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som. Ben. Lye. [Prompt. knokylle: Relq. Ant. W. i. 190, 30, knokciys, pl: Plat. knukkel, knüchel: Frs. kneukel: O. Frs. knokele, knokle: Dut. kneukel, m: Kil. knokel: Ger. knöchel, m: Dan. knogle, m. f: Swed. knoge, m: Icel. knúi, m.]

CNUCIAN, cnuagian; p. oðe; pp. oð To KNOCK, beat, pound; pulsare, tundere, pertundere:—Cnuaciþ and eow biþ onfynded pulsate et aperietur vobis, Mt. Bos. 7, 7; Lk. Bos. 11, 9. Ðām cnuociendum biþ onfynded pulsanti aperietur, Mt. Bos. 7, 8; Lk. Bos. 11, 10. He cnuode æt ðære dura he knocked at the door, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 17, 22. Ic cnuoce tundo, pertundo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 56, 65. Ða leáf cnuoca on ānum mortere pound the leaves in a mortar, Herb. 41, 4; Lchdm. i. 142, 18; 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 158, 20; 63, 7; Lchdm. i. 166, 29; 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 5; 65; Lchdm. i. 168, 11. Cnuoce ealle ða wyrtu þam all the herbs, Lchdm. i. 382, 15. [Prompt. knokkyn': Wyc. Piers P. knocken: Chauc. knocke: Plat. knukken to utter a deep sound: Icel. knoka: Wel. cnuociar: Corn. cnuouce.] DER. ge-cnuician.

cnuian; p. oðe; pp. oð To pound, Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. v. cnuwian.

Cnut, es; m. Cnut was the Danish king of England for twenty-one years, from A. D. 1014–1035:—Hēr, on ðissum geāre, Sweden ge-endeode his dagas to Candelmaessan iii ñ Feb'. And se fiota ðā eal gecuron Cnut to cyninge here, in this year, A. D. 1014, Sweyn ended his days at Candelmas, on the 3rd of the Nones of February [Feb. 3rd]. And then all the fleet chose Cnut for king, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 20–22. Hēr forfērde Cnut cing, on ii Id' Novemb' æt Scetes byrig, and hine man ferode ðānon to Winceastre, and hine ðær bebyrigde here departed king Cnut, on the 2nd of the Ides of November [= Nov. 12] at Shaftesbury, and they bore him thence to Winchester, and buried him there, 1035; Erl. 164, 17–19. Hēr man dræfde ut Ælfige, Cnutes cynges lāfe, seó was Hardacnutes cynges mōðor here, A. D. 1037, they drove out Ælfgifu, widow of king Cnut, who was mother of king Hardacnut, 1037; Erl. 167, 1. [Knūta, os, ossis. Leggia mōt wið marga prūða knūtu cum multis splendidis [nitidis] artubus congradi, Hh. 83, i. i. e. cum multis militibus, prædæ destinatis. Raskius, F. vi. 403, pro nom. propr. accipit, a Knūtr, aut de principibus viris aut bellatoribus, Egils.]

cnuwian, cnuian; p. oðe; pp. oð To knock, pound; pinsere:—Genim læffe neowðearde, cnuwa and wring take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it and wring, Lchdm. i. 382, 18. Cnuwa beolenan pound henbane, L. M. 3, 50; Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. DER. ge-cnuwian. v. cnuician.

cnyht a boy, youth, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79: 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165; Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. v. cniht.

CNYLL, es; m. A KNELL, sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—Hwilon ic gehýre cnyll and ic arise aliquando audio signum et surgo, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 29. [Prompt. knyll-yngre tintillacio: Relq. Ant. W. ii. 31, cnul sound of a bell: Ger. knall, m. fragor, crepitus: Dan. knald, n.

sound: *Swed.* knall, *m.* a loud noise: *Wel.* cnul, cnull, *m.* a passing bell.]

CNYLLAN, cnyllsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campanā signum dare:—*Æm.* cnyllende ontýnd biþ pulsanti aperiatur, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 10. Cnyllaþ [cnyllsaþ, Lind.] and ontýnd biþ iów pulsate et aperiatur vobis, 11, 9; 12, 36: R. Ben. 48. Cnylled pulsatus, R. Conc. 1. [Ger. knallen, knellen *crepare, fragorem edere*: *M. H. Ger.* knillen, knüllen to beat: *Dan.* knalde fragorem edere: *Swed.* knalla to make a noise: *Icel.* knylla to beat with a blunt weapon.]

cnyllsan to knell, sound a bell, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9; 12, 36. v. cnyllan.

CNYSSAN, cnyssan; *part.* cnyssende; *p.* cnyssede, cnyssede, cnyssede, cnyssede; *pp.* cnyssed *To* press, trouble, toss, strike, dash, beat, overcome; premere, tribulare, pulsare, contundere, vincere:—*Ic* wæs hearded cnyssed *I* was hard pressed, Ps. Th. 117, 13. Ne lēt fīc costunga cnyssan tō swīde let not temptations trouble us too much, Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 7; Hy. 5, 9. Me costunge [MS. costunge] cnyssaþ trials trouble me, Ps. Th. 63, 1: Exon. 81 b; Th. 308, 2; Seef. 33. Me costunge cnyssedan trials troubled me, Ps. Th. 65, 13; 85, 6; 114, 4. Cnyssedon, 58, 17. Cnyssan, 119, 1. Cnyssan, 118, 143; 137, 7. Se storm biþ cnyssende ðæt scip the storm is tossing the ship, Past. 9, 2; Hat. MS. 13 b, 10. Ne mec sceal āmas cnyssan the weaver's reeds shall not strike me, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rā. 36, 8. Cnyssed ðæt sār on ða rib the sore striketh upon the ribs, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. Ne se hearda forst cnyseþ ænigne the hard frost strikes not any, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 2; Ph. 59. He cnyste Petres sidan he struck Peter's side, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 7. Ðās stānhleodu stormas cnyssaþ storms dash these stony rocks, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101. Gaius Iulius se Cāsere Brettas mid gefeohte cnyssede Caius Julius Cāsar beat the Britons in battle, Chr. Erl. 4, 24. Ahteniense hī mid gefeohte cnyssedon the Athenians beat them in battle, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 5. Ðæt hine ne cnysses sió wilnung lest desire overcome him, Past. 19, 1; Hat. MS. 28 a, 6. [Scot. knuse to press down with the knees: *Plat.* knusen to squeeze: *Frs.* japp. kniesen to bruise: *Dut.* kneuzen to bruise: *Kil.* kniissen terere, quassare: *Ger.* knüßen to push, beat: *M. H. Ger.* knüsen, knüßen to press, push, beat: *O. H. Ger.* knusjan, knuissan concutere: *Goth.* knuissyan to press down: *Dan.* knuse to bruise: *Swed.* knusa to bruise: *Icel.* knosa to bruise, beat.] *DER.* a-cnyssan, ge-, on-, to-, ūta-

cnyssung, e; *f.* A striking, stroke; ictus:—Of ðære lyfte cnyssunge from the striking of the air, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 30. Sweng odde cnyssung ictus, 43; Som. 44, 55.

CNYTTAN, cnyttan; *p.* cnytte; *pp.* cnytted, cnytt, cnytt *To* tie, bind, knit; nectere, nexere, ligare:—*Ic* cnytte necto, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22. *Ic* cnytte [MS. C. cnitte] nexo, 36; Som. 38, 23; 28, 3; Som. 30, 61. Genim dysse ylcan colliandran sād, endlufon corn odde þreóttýne, cnytte mid ānum þræde take seed of this same coriander, eleven or thirteen grains, knit them with a thread, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 20. [Prompt. knyttýn' nodo, confedero: *Wyc.* knyt, knyttide, *pp.* Piers P. knytte: *R. Brun.* knytte: *Chauc.* knitte: *Laym.* incutten, *p.* pl. knotted: *Plat.* knutten nodare: *Dut.* knotten to tie: *Kil.* knodden nodare: *Ger.* knoten, knöten nodare: *Dan.* knytte to knit: *Swed.* knyta to knit, tie: *Icel.* knytja to knit together: *Lat.* nodare to tie: *Sansk.* nah to bind, tie.] *DER.* be-cnyttan, ge-, un-

cnyttels, es; *m.* A knitting thread, string, thong; nervus:—Strenga, cnyttelsa nervorum, Mone B. 285, 8.

COC, coc, es; *m.* A cock, a male fowl or bird; gallus, pullus:—*Coc* gallus, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 47; Wrt. Voc. 30, 2; 63, 8; 77, 34. Creów se coc gallus cantavit, Mt. Bos. 26, 74, 34; Jn. Bos. 13, 38. *Cocca pullorum*, Mone B. 4913. Ðonne coccas crāwan when cocks crow, Lchdm. iii. 6, 5. [Prompt. cok: *Chauc.* cok, cock: *Kil.* cocke: *Dan.* kok, *m.* *Icel.* kokkr, *m.* *Fr.* coq, *m.* *O. Fr.* coc.] *DER.* sē-coc, wudu-

CÔC, es; *m.* A cook; coquus:—*Côc* coquus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 7; Wrt. Voc. 82, 50. Hwæt secgaþ we be cōce quid dicimus de coquo? Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 5. Hī cōcas gehyrstan cooks roasted them, Ps. Th. 101, 3. [Prompt. cooke: *Piers P.* coke: *Chauc.* coke: *Laym.* coc: *Plat.* kokk: *O. Sax.* kok, *m.* *Dut.* kok, *m.* *Kil.* cock: *Ger.* M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. koch, *m.* *Dan.* kok, *m.* *f.* *Swed.* kock, *m.* *Icel.* kokkr, *m.* *Ital.* cuoco, *m.* *Lat.* cocus, coquus, *m.* *Wel.* cōg: *Corn.* cog, *m.* *Ir. Gael.* coca: *Armor.* cok: *O. Slav.* kuchari.]

COCCEL, es; *m.* COCKLE, darnel, tares; zizania:—*Æteowde* se coccel hine apparuerunt zizania, Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He ofersēow hit mid coccele on middan ðam hwæte supereminavit zizania in medio tritici, 13, 25. Homl. Th. i. 526, 20. Se sōða Dēma hæst his englas gadrian ðone coccel the true Judge shall bid his angels gather the cockle, 526, 21; Mt. Bos. 13, 27, 29, 30. Coccela zizaniorum, Mone B. 2332. [Prompt. cockyle: *Wyc.* cockil, cockil: *Chauc.* cockle.]

COCER, cocor, cocur, es; *m.* I. a quiver for arrows, a case; pharetra = φάρετρα:—*Cocer* pharetra, Wrt. Voc. 84, 31. Hý gyrdon fiāna heora on cocere parauerunt sagittas suas in pharetra, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Nim ðin gesceot, ðinne cocur and ðinne bogan, and gang út sume

arma tua, pharetram et arcum, et egredere foras, Gen. 27, 3.

II. a sword, spear; framea:—*Ageot* cocor effunde frameam, Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Genera fram cocore mīne sāwle erue a framea animam meam, 21, 19. [Prompt. cocur cothurnus: *Piers P.* cokers stockings: *Laym.* koker, *m.* *Plat.* köker, käker: *O. Sax.* cocäre, *m.* *Frs.* O. Frs. koker: *Dut.* Kil. köker: *Ger.* köcher, *m.* *M. H. Ger.* kochære, kocher, *m.* *O. H. Ger.* kochar: *Dan.* kogger, *n.* *Swed.* koger, *n.*]

cōcer-panne, cōcor-panne, an; *f.* [cōc a cook, panne a pan] A cooking-pan, frying-pan; sartago, fritorium:—On cōcerpannan in fritorio, Ps. Th. 101, 3. Cōcorpanne sartago, Mone B. 4694.

cōcunga, pl. *f.* [cōc a cook] Things cooked, pies:—*Metegearwz* and cōcunga sint to forbēodanne meat-preparations and things cooked must be forbidden, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26; 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10.

cocor, es; *m.* A sword; framea, Ps. Spl. 21, 19. v. cocer II.

cōcor-mete, es; *m.* [cōc a cook, mete meat, food] Meat divided into four parts? quadripartium, Wrt. Voc. 290, 41.

cocur a quiver, Gen. 27, 3. v. cocer I.

cōd-æppel, es; *m.* A quince-pear, quince; malum cydoneum vel cotoneum, Cot. 93.

CODD, es; *m.* A bag, sack, cod, husk; pera = ῥήπα, folliculus, siliqua:—*Codd* folliculus, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 128; Wrt. Voc. 38, 50. Ne nime ge nān þing on wege, ne gyrde, ne codd nihil tuleritis in via, neque virgam, neque peram, Lk. Bos. 9, 3; 22, 36; Mt. Bos. 10, 10; Mk. Bos. 6, 8. Nim winberian coddas [MS. coddes] take husks of the grape, Lchdm. iii. 112, 13. [Prompt. codde: *Wyc.* coddes, coddis pods: *Chauc.* cod: *Scot.* cod a pillow: *Kil.* kodde a bag, sack: *Swed.* kudde, *m.* a cushion: *Icel.* koddí, *m.* a pillow.] *DER.* bién-codd, sceát-

coelnes coolness, Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. v. cōlnes.

coerlin boiled wine, Cot. 61. v. ceron.

CÔFA, an; *m.* A COVE, cave, repository, inner room, chamber, ark; cubile, cubiculum, arca:—On cōfan in a chamber, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 18; Rā. 64, 4. Wæs culufre eft of cōfan sended the dove was sent again from the ark, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. On cýninga cōfum in cubilibus regum, Ps. Th. 104, 26. *DER.* bān-cōfa, bed-, breóst-, ferhþ-, gāst-, heolstor-, hord-, hreder-, in-, mearh-, morþor-, nýd-, rūn-, þeóster-: cōf-godas.

Cōfan-treō, Cofen-treō, Couen-tré, es; *n.* [a monachorum conventu sic dictum putant quidam] COVENTRY, Warwickshire; Coventria in agro Warwicensi:—*Leofwine* abbot on Cofantreō fēng to ðam biseceþre *Leofwine*, abbot at Coventry, succeeded to the bishopric, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 7. *Leofric* līþ æt Cofentreō *Leofric* lieth at Coventry, 1057; Erl. 192, 30. Of Couentré at Coventry, 1066; Erl. 203, 16; 1130; Erl. 258, 37.

Cofor-flōd, Cofor-flōd, es; *n.* The sea of Galilee; Galilæum mare:—*Ic* fare on wāteres hricg ofer Coforflōd, Caldēas sēcan *I* depart upon the water's back over the sea of Galilee, to seek the Chaldeans, Salm. Kmbl. 39; Sal. 20. Ðū gewitest on Wendelsæ, ofer Coforflōd, cýðde sēcan thou goest on the Mediterranean sea, over the sea of Galilee, to seek thy country, 407; Sal. 204.

cōf-godas; pl. *m.* Household-gods; penates, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 113; Wrt. Voc. 60, 20; Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 28.

cōfīncel, es; *n.* A hand-mill; pistrilla, Cot. 155.

cōf-līce quickly, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cāf-lice.

cōf-scipe quickness, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cāf-scipe.

COHETAN; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To* bluster; tumultuari:—Hī ongunnon cohethan they began to bluster, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270.

CÔL; *gen.* cōles; *pl. nom. acc.* cōla, cōlu; *gen.* cōla; *dat.* cōlum; *n.* COAL; carbo:—*Cōl* carbo, Wrt. Voc. 86, 20; 286, 79. Swā sweart swā cōl as black as coal, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 19. *Cōl* [MS. cōl] carbo, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 4. On hāt cōl upon a hot coal, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Cōla onælde synd fram him carbones succensi sint ab eo, Ps. Spl. 17, 10, 15. Feallap ofer hī cōlu cadent super eos carbones, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 11. Furf ða cōlu ðæs alters by the coals of the altar, Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 10. Ða twegen drýmen wurdon awende to cōla gefīcnyssum the two wizards were turned to the likeness of coals, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 28. [Prompt. cole carbo: *Wyc.* colis, *pl.* *Chauc.* cole: *Laym.* col: *Scot.* coill, coyll: *Plat.* köle: *Frs.* koal: *O. Frs.* kole: *Dut.* kool, *m.* *f.* *Kil.* kole: *Ger.* kohle, *f.* *M. H. Ger.* kol, *m.* *O. H. Ger.* kolo, *m.* *kol*, *n.* *Dan.* kul, *n.* *Swed.* kol, *n.* *Icel.* kol, *n.*] *DER.* heofon-cōl.

CÔL; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* COOL, cold; frigidus:—Oft æspringe útawealleþ of life hārum cōl and hlutor a fountain often springs out of a hoar rock cool and clear, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Hrēr mid sticcan ðp-ðæt hit cōl sīe stir it about with a spoon till it be cool, L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 324, 1; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 270, 2; 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 6; 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 15. Wyrç him leage of ellenahsan, þweah his heafod mid cōlre make him a ley of elder ashes, wash his head with this cold, 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 26. Ða cearwylmas cōltan wurþap the anxious emotions become cooler, Beo. Th. 570; B. 282; 4139; B. 2066. [Prompt. cole algidus: *R. Glouc.* cole: *Plat.* kölig, köl:

Dut. koel; *Kil.* koel; *Ger.* kühl, kühle; *M. H. Ger.* küele; *O. H. Ger.* kuol; *Dan.* kölig, köl; *Swed.* kyilig.]

coledon cooled, became cold, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2514; *An.* 1258; *p. pl.* of *colian*.

colian; *p.* ode, ede; *v. intrans.* To COOL, to be or become cold; algere, refrigerari.—*Lët ðonne hyt colian then let it cool*, *Herb.* 94, 4; *Lchdm.* i. 204, 23. *Flasc onginneþ colian the flesh begins to cool*, *Runic pm.* 29; *Kmbl.* 345, 14. *Colap Cristes lufu the love of Christ cooleth*, *Exon.* 33 a; *Th.* 104, 17; *Gü.* 9. *Sumur-hat colap summer-heat becomes cold*, *Exon.* 95 a; *Th.* 354, 58; *Reim.* 67. *Lic colode the corpse became cold*, *Exon.* 51 b; *Th.* 180, 18; *Gü.* 1281. *Weder colodon the storms were cold*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2514; *An.* 1258. *Leomu colodon the limbs became cold*, *Elen. Grm.* 882. *DER.* a-colian, ge-. *v.* calan.

coliadre, an; *f.* The herb coriander; coriandrum = κοριανδρον.—*Cauca coliadran sædes nigon corn pound nine grains of coriander seed*, *Herb.* 52, 2; *Lchdm.* i. 156, 3; 104, 2; *Lchdm.* i. 218, 19. *v.* celendre.

colla, an; *m.* Rage, strife; ardor, furor. *DER.* morgen-colla.

collen-ferhtan; *p.* ferhte; *pp.* ferhted To make empty or void, render desolate; exinanire.—*Ða ðe cwedaþ, ge collenferhtaþ odde aīdliap þþ grundweal odde to staðolfæstnunga on hire qui dicunt, exinanite*, *Exinanite usque ad fundamentum in ea*, *Ps.* Lamb. 136, 7.

collen-ferhp, -ferþ, -fyrhp; *adj.* [collen, *pp.* of cellan to swell? *p.* ceall, *pl.* cullon; *pp.* collen, *Ettm.* ferhp mind] Fierce-minded, bold of spirit, bold; animi ferox, audax.—*Cleopode collenferhp cearegan reorde the fierce-minded cried out in a sorrowful voice*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2217; *An.* 1110. *Wigan wæron blide, collenferhp the warriors were blithe, bold of spirit*, *Elen. Kmbl.* 493; *El.* 247; *Judth.* 11; *Thw.* 23, 22; *Jud.* 134. *Ðonne he beot spriceþ collenferhp when he bold of spirit utters a promise*, *Exon.* 77 b; *Th.* 290, 26; *Wand.* 71; *Apstls. Kmbl.* 107; *Ap.* 54. *In ceol stigon collenferhp the bold of spirit steep into the ship*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 698; *An.* 349. *Collenferhp bold of spirit*, *Exon.* 96 b; *Th.* 361, 9; *Wal.* 17. *Eodon mid collenferhp the bold went together*, *Elen. Kmbl.* 755; *El.* 378; 1694; *El.* 849. *Hwæder collenferhp cwine gemette whether he should find the bold [warrior] living*, *Beo. Th.* 5563; *B.* 2785. *Cuma collenferhp the bold guest*, 3616; *B.* 1806. *Hleoprade cempa collenferhp the bold warrior spake*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 1075; *An.* 538. *Stop ut hræde, collenferhp he quickly steeped out, firm of mind*, 3154; *An.* 1580.

collon-crôh, -crôg, es; *m.* A water-lily; *hymphæa* = νυμφαία.—*Col-loncrôh nymphæa*, *Wrt. Voc.* 68, 20; *Mone A.* 461. *Col-loncrôg nymphæa*, *Cot.* 140.

côl-mæse, an; *f.* [côl coal, mæse a timouse] A coal-timouse, coal-tit; parus ater.—*Côlmæse parra*, *Wrt. Voc.* 62, 39; *parula*, 281, 11; *bardioriolus*, *Ælfic. Gl.* 39; *Som.* 63, 52; *Wrt. Voc.* 30, 7. [*Dut.* koolmees, *f.* a timouse.]

Coln, e; *f?* The river COLNE, Essex; Colnius, in agro Essexiensi.—*Hie flugon ofer Temese, ða up be Colne on ænne iggaþ they fled over the Thames, then up by the Colne to an island*, *Chr.* 894; *Erl.* 90, 28.

coln a pebble stone; calculus, *Som. Ben. Lye.*

colne pertaining to coals; carbonarius, *Som. Ben. Lye.*

Colne-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* COLCHESTER, Essex, so called from the river Colne; Colcestria, in agro Essexie, ad ripam Colnii fluvii.—*Hī fōron to Colneceastre they went to Colchester*, *Chr.* 921; *Erl.* 107, 9; 108, 5.

côl-nes, -ness, e; *f.* COOLNESS, cool air, a breeze; refrigerium, aura.—*On colnesse in refrigerium*, *Ps.* Th. 65, 11. *v.* cêl-nes, calan.

colode cooled, *Exon.* 51 b; *Th.* 180, 18; *Gü.* 1281; *p.* of *colian*.

côl-pyt, -pet; *gen.* -pyttes, -pettes; *m.* A COAL-PIT; carbonis fossa.—*Fram Hlypegete to ðam colpytte: fram colpette from Lipgate to the coal-pit: from the coal-pit*, *Cod. Dipl.* 1322; *A. D.* 1035; *Kmbl.* vi. 186, 9.

COLT, es; *m.* A COLT; pullus.—*He asyndrode þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum, and twentig assmyrena mid heora coltum* [*MS. coltum*] *separavit camelos fœtas cum pullis suis triginta, et asinas viginti et pullos earum*, *Gen.* 32, 15. [*Prompt. colte*: *Wyc. Chauc.* colt.]

colt-græig, e; *f?* [græg, grig grey?] The herb colt's foot; tussilago farfara, *Lin.* v. Prior 51.—*Coltgræg caballopodia vel ungula caballi*, *Ælfic. Gl.* 44; *Som.* 64, 63; *Wrt. Voc.* 31, 73.

côl-præð, -præð, es; *m.* A coal or blackened thread, plumb-line; perpendicularum.—*Côlpræð perpendicularum*, *Glos. Epnl. Recd.* 160, 73.

coltræppe, an; *f?* Ram, whin or Christ's thorn; rhamnus = ῥάμνος, *Cot.* 156.

Coludes burh, burgh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* Colud's city, Coldingham, Berwickshire, Scotland; Coludi vel Coludana urbs, Colania, in agro Barovici.—*Eode Æðeldryþ on Æbban mynstre ðære Abbudissan, seow was Ecfrīpes faðu ðæs cyninges, ðæt is geseted on ðære stowe ðe mon nemneþ Coludes burh Æðilthryða intravit monasterium Æbbe abbatissæ, quæ erat amita regis Ecgrīdi, positum in loco quem Coludi urbem nominant*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 587, 42. *Ærðamde ðæt mynstre æt Coludes byrig mid byrne fornūmen wære priusquam monasterium Coludana urbis esset*

incendio consumptum, 4, 25; *S.* 599, 18. *Hēr Coludes burh forbarn mid godcundum fyre in this year* [*A. D.* 679] *Coldingham was burnt with divine fire*, *Chr.* 679; *Erl.* 41, 12. *Ðæt nummynster ðæt mon nemneþ Coludes burgh þurh ungyrmenne synne fyres lige was fornūmen monasterium virginum quod Coludi urbem cognominant per culpam incuriæ flammis assumptum est*, *Bd.* 4, 25; *S.* 599, 19.

Columba, an; *m.* An Irish priest, the Apostle of the Highlands, born about A. D. 520, and arrived in Scotland in 565. He preached to the Picts, whose king gave him the Western Isle, Iona, in which he founded his abbey and college. Columba was abbot 32 years, and died there, at the age of 77, on the 9th of June, 597 [*Bd.* 3, 4; *S.* 106, 107: it is not in king Alfred's A. Sax. version]. Columba is thus spoken of in the *Chr. A. D.* 565.—*Columba, messapreost, com to Pyhtum, and hī gecyrdre to Cristes geleafan; ðæt sind ðonne* [*done MS.*] *wærteras* [*MS. wærteres*] *be norþum mōrum; and heora cyning him gesælde ðæt egland ðe man nemnaþ Ii, ðær sindon v hīða, ðæs ðe men cwedaþ. Ðær se Columba getymbrade mynster; and he ðær wæs abbot xxxii wintra; and ðær forþferde, ða ða he wæs lxxvii wintra. Ða stowe habbaþ nū git his erfewærðas* [*MS. erfewærðes*]... *Nū, seal beon æfre on Ii abbot, næs biscoep; and ðam sculon beon underþædde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðam ðe Columba wæs abbot, nes biscoep Columba, mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the faith of Christ; who are now dwellers by the northern mountains; and their king gave him the island which men name Iona, where there are five hides, from what men say. There Columba built a monastery; and he was abbot there thirty-two years, and there died when he was seventy-seven years. His inheritors yet have the place...* *Now, in Iona, there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all the bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop*, *Chr.* 565; *Th.* 31, 29, col. 1-33, 7, col. 1.

com, *pl.* cōmon came, *Beo. Th.* 865; *B.* 430; *Cd.* 160; *Th.* 199, 20; *Exod.* 341; *p.* of cuman.

comb, es; *m.* A low place inclosed with hills, a valley; vallis, *Som. Ben. Lye.* *v.* cumb.

combol, es; *n.* An ensign, military standard. *DER.* here-combol.

comēta, an; *m.* A comet; comēta, comētes, æ; *m.* = κομήτης, ον; *m.* long-haired.—*Higegleawe hātaþ comēta be naman the wise-minded call a comet by name*, *Chr.* 975; *Th.* 228, 38, col. 1, 2, 3; *Edg.* 52.

commuc, es; *n. m?* The cammoc, keze, brimstone wort; peucedanum officinale, *Lin. L. M.* 3, 30; *Lchdm.* ii. 324, 20. *v.* cammoc.

comp, es; *m.* A battle, contest; certamen, pugna, *Exon.* 105 b; *Th.* 402, 26; *Rä.* 21, 35; 102 b; *Th.* 389, 3; *Rä.* 7, 2; *Andr. Kmbl.* 468; *An.* 234. *v.* camp.

comp-dōm warfare, *Rtl.* 8, 15. *v.* camp-dōm.

comp-gim; *gen.* -gimmes; *m.* A precious gem; pretiosa gemma.—*Mid ðam neorxna wonges compgimnum astæned stoned with the gems of paradise*, *Salm. Kmbl.* 150, 10.

comp-hād warfare, *Som. Ben. Lye.* *v.* camp-hād.

compian to fight, contend against; militare, pugnare, *Exon.* 37 b; *Th.* 123, 1; *Gü.* 316; *Bd.* 1, 15; *S.* 483, 12; 3, 9; *S.* 533, 17; *Ps.* Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18. *v.* campian.

compung, e; *f.* A combating, fighting, contest; pugna, concertatio, *Cot.* 49.

comp-wæpen, es; *n.* A battle-weapon, military weapon; arma.—*Oft ic gæstærend cwele compwæpnum I often kill the living with battle-weapons*, *Exon.* 105 b; *Th.* 401, 9; *Rä.* 21, 9. *v.* camp-wæpen.

comp-weorod, es; *n.* An army; exercitus, *Bd.* 2, 5; *S.* 507, 40. *v.* camp-wered.

comp-wig, es; *m. n.* A battle; pugna.—*Compwige in battle*, *Judth.* 12; *Thw.* 26, 18; *Jud.* 333.

con I know, he knows; I, he can, *Cd.* 227; *Th.* 304, 13; *Sat.* 629; *Bd.* 3, 24; *S.* 556, 16. *v.* cunnan.

cōn, coon bold, *Som. Ben. Lye.* *v.* coon, cēne.

condel, condell, e; *f.* A candle; candela, lampas, *Chr.* 937; *Th.* 202, 16, col. 1; *Æðelst.* 15; *Exon.* 51 b; *Th.* 179, 20; *Gü.* 1264; 72 a; *Th.* 269, 23; *Jul.* 454. *v.* candel.

Cone-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* Caster, a town seven miles from Newcastle; oppidum septimo a Novo-castro milliario, *N. Som. Ben. Lye.*

conned proved; probatus, *Lye.* *v.* cunnan.

consolde, an; *f.* The herb comfrey; consolida.—*Dō him ðis to læce-dōme, stræwbergean leáf, consolde, etc. give him this for a remedy, strawberry leaves, comfrey, etc.* *L. M.* 3, 63; *Lchdm.* ii. 350, 27.

const knowest, canst, *Beo. Th.* 2759; *B.* 1377; 2nd pers. pres. of cunnan.

Constantinus, as *Lat. gen. i*; *dat. o*; *acc. um*; *m*: also *gen. es*; *dat. e*; *m.* Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor, A. D. 306-337. He is said to have been converted to Christianity, about 312, by the vision of a luminous cross in the sky, on which was the inscription *ἐν τοῦτο, νικᾷ by this, conquer*. In 330 he removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, which he called after his own name *Κωνσταντινὸν πόλις, the city of Constantine*, CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Ferde Constantius forþ on Breotone, and Constantinus his sunu, ðam gōðan Cāsere, his rice forlēt*,

Writeþ Eutropius ðæt Constantinus, se Cásere, wære on Breotene acenned Constantinus died in Britain [A.D. 306], and left his kingdom to his son Constantine, the good emperor. Eutropius writes that the emperor Constantine was born in Britain, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 30–32. Constantinus, se mildesta man, fór on Bryttanie, and ðær gefór; and gesealde his suna ðæt rice, Constantinuse, done he hæfde be Elenan his wife Constantius, the most merciful man, went into Britain, and died there; and gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his wife, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39–41. Notes and various readings, p. 28, col. 2, § 4, 1H, MS. C. wife; L. ciefese. Ða was sýxte gear Constantines cáserdómes then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial power, Elen. Kmbl. 15; El. 8. Ða sige forgeaf Constantino cýning ælmihtig þurh his róde then the king Almighty gave victory to Constantine through his cross, 289; El. 145. Mid Constantine with Constantine, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 42. Also dat. Constantinus, 6, 30; Bos. 127, 7, 17, 23. v. Elene.

consul, es; m. A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Romans chosen annually after the expulsion of their kings; gear-cýning, g. v; consul.—Him ða Rómáne æfter ðæm [cýningum] látteówas gesetton, ðe h consulas hætcon, ðæt hiora rice heolde an gear an man after them [the kings] the Romans appointed over themselves leaders, whom they called consuls, that one man of them should hold power one year, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 36. Brutus was se forma consul Brutus was the first consul, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 40, 41; 2, 4; Bos. 42, 27. An consul forsóc ðone [MS. þæne] triumphan one consul [Fabius] declined the triumph, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. Senátas cómnon ongeán hyra consulas the senators came to meet their consuls, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 5, 20, 26. Under ðam twám consulum under the two consuls, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 33, 39; 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10, 16. Hæfdon him consulas, ðæt we cwæðað ræðboran they had consuls, that we call counsellors, Jud. Thw. 161, 22. [Consul, consul-ere to consult, take counsel, hence counsellor.]

consula bæc, cýninga bæc, pl. f. Books of consuls, or kings' annals, calendars; fastorum libri, fasti, Cot. 92.

Contwara burg Canterbury, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. v. Cantwara burg.

Cont-ware inhabitants of Kent, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 38. v. Cant-ware.

coon bold, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cón, cēne.

coorta, an; m. A band of soldiers, cohort; cohors.—He hæfde eahta ond hund-eahtatig coortena [MS. coortana], ðæt we nū truman hātaþ, ðæt wæs, on ðam dagum, fif hund manna, and an þūsend he had eighty-eight cohorts, which we now call bands, each of which was, in those days, one thousand five hundred men, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 14, 17.

copp; gen. coppes; m. A top, cop, summit; vertex, summitas.—Coppe summitate, Mone B. 1576.

cōp, es; m? A cope, an outer garment worn by priests; ependytes = ἐνδυτήρ:—Cōp vel hoppada vel ufrescrīd ependeton [=ependytes], Ælf. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

cope-man a merchant, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceap-man.

copenere, es; m. A lover; amator.—Ðū eart forlegen wið manigne copenere tu fornicata es cum amatori mulro, Past. 52, 3; Hat. MS.

copost chiefest, most precious; pretiosissimus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cop a summit.

copian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To plunder, pillage, steal; compilare:—Copade and stæl compilabat, Cot. 53.

cop-līc fit; coplice fitly, well; apte, Gr. Dial. 1, 1, Lye.

copor, es; n? Copper; cuprum.—Nim hwetstān brādne and gnīd ða buteran on ðam hwetstāne mid copore take a large whetstone and rub butter on the whetstone with copper, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22.

copp, es; m. A cup, vessel; calix, vas:—Calic oððe copp wætres calicem aquæ, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 41. Copp vas, Cot. 175. v. cuppe.

copped; part. [cop a top] Having the top cut off, topped, polled; capite recisus, decapminatus.—To ðan coppedan þorne to the topped thorn, Cod. Dipl. 1121; A.D. 939; Kmbl. v. 240, 28, 29. Andlang weges on ða coppedan ac along the way to the polled oak, Th. Diplm. A.D. 900; 145, 29.

COPS, cosp, es; m. A rope, cord, fetter; funis, anquina, compes:—Cops anquina [anguina, MS.], Ælf. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 10; Wrt. Voc. 56, 56. Hī sādōn ðæt hī sceolde sleān on ða raccentan and on cōspas they said that she should throw them into chains and fetters, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. [O.Sax. cosp, m: Lat. compes a fetter.] DER. fōt-cops, hand-, swur-.

corcīp, es; m. An increase; incrementum.—Loc hine geseōn corcīp getācnāþ capillum se videre incrementum significat, Lchdm. iii. 212, 9. v. cīp.

coren chosen, elected, Chr. 675; Th. 58, 34; pp. of ceōsan.

corenes, -ness, e; f. [coren, pp. of ceōsan to choose] An election, a choice; electio, C. R. Ben. 62. DER. ge-corenes, wið-, wider-.

corfen cut, carved, Exon. 107b; Th. 410, 24; Rā. 29, 4; pp. of ceorfan.

Corfes geat, Corf-geat, es; n. [Sim. Dun. Coruesgeate: Hovd. Coruesgate] Corfgate, Purbeck, Dorsetshire.—Hér wæs Eáðweard cýning ofslæ-

gen æt Corfes geate [Corfgeate, Th. 233, 2, col. 2] in this year [A.D. 979] king Edward was slain at Corfgate, Chr. 979; Th. 232, 3, col. 2.

corffian; p. ode; pp. od [ceorfan to cut] To cut up small, mince; concidere:—Ðās wyrta sý swýðe smæl corffode let these herbs be minced very small, Lchdm. iii. 292, 5.

corion, es; n? [=κόριον for κόριανον = κόριανον, Anac. 138] The herb coriander; coriandrum [ἐνερικον hypericon, Diosc. 3, 171], Som. Ben. Lye. v. celendre.

CORN, es; n. I. CORN, a grain, seed, berry; frumentum, granum, bacca:—Corn frumentum, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 122; Wrt. Voc. 38, 44. Wæs corn swā dýre, swā nān man ær ne gemunde corn was so dear, as no man before remembered it, Chr. 1044; Erl. 121: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17. Hie wæron benumene ægðer ge ðæs ceápes ge ðæs cornes they were deprived both of the cattle and of the corn, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 8; Lchdm. iii. 254, 4. Se Dēma gegaderað ðæt clæne corn into his berne the fudge will gather the pure corn into his barn, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 18: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Hý heora corn ripon they reaped their corn, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 33: Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 6: Past. 52; Hat. MS. Corn granum, Wrt. Voc. 83, 16. Ðæt hwætene corn wunað āna granum frumenti solum manet, Jn. Bos. 12, 24; Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2, 4. Senepes corn granum sinapis, Lk. Bos. 17, 6. Heofena rice is geworden gelic senepes corne, ðæt seow se man on hys æcre simile est regnum calorum grano sinapis, quod homo seminavit in agro suo, Mt. Bos. 13, 31; Lk. Bos. 13, 19. Hægl byþ hwītust corna hail is the whitest of grains, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Se æppel monig corn onninan him hæfþ the apple has many seeds inside it, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19b, 23. Ifig byrþ corn golde gelice ivy bears berries like gold, Herb. 121, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 4. Genim ðýsse wyrte twentig corna take twenty grains of this herb [ivy], 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 6.

II. a hard or cornlike pimple, a corn, kernel on the foot; pustula, clavus.—Dis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him biþ corn on ða fēt this may be for a horse which has corns on his feet, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22. [Prompt. corne: Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc. corn: Laym. corn, n: Orm. corn: Plat. koren, koom: O. Sax. korn, korni, kurni, n: O. Frys. korn: Dut. kōren, n: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. korn, n: Goth. kaurno, n. a grain of corn; Dan. Swed. Icel. korn, n. a grain of corn.] DER. gīþ-corn, mete-, sand-, sund-.

corn-esceda Corn-sweepings, chaff; quisquiliæ:—Æppelscreáða vel cornesceda quisquiliæ, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 97; Wrt. Voc. 22, 13.

corn-appla, pl. n. Pomegranates; mala Punica, Mone B. 3822.

corn-bære; adj. Corn-bearing; graniger:—Corn-bære graniger, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20: Homl. Th. i. 450, 11. Cornbærum granigera, Mone B. 1435.

corn-gesælig; adj. [gesælig fortunate, rich] Wealthy in corn; frumento opulentus:—Cild corn-gesælig biþ a child will be wealthy in corn, Obs. Lun. § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11.

corn-gesceót, es; n? A payment or contribution of corn; frumenti solutio vel munus:—Se wudu beó gelæst innan þrým dagum æfter ðam corn-gesceóte let the wood be supplied within three days after the contribution of corn, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 10.

corn-hryce, an; f. A CORN-RICK; frumenti acervus:—Wearþ gemēt ðæt feoh uppon āne cornhryccan the money was found upon a corn-rick, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 8.

corn-hūs, es; n. A corn-house, granary; granarium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 130; Wrt. Voc. 58, 42.

corn-hwæcca, an; m. A corn-chest, bin; arca frumentaria. v. hwæcca, Som. Ben. Lye.

cornoch, es; m. A crane; grus, Som. Ben. Lye.

corn-treow, es; n. A cornel-tree; cornus:—Corntreow cornus, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 124; Wrt. Voc. 32, 58; Cot. 49.

corn-troh, -trog, es; m. [troh a trough] A corn-trough, bin, a vessel for cleansing grains of corn; cista frumentaria, capisterium:—Corntrōh capisterium, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 62; Wrt. Voc. 16, 35.

Corn-weal, es; m. CORNWALL; Cornubia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Corn-wealas; gen. -weala; dat. -wealum; pl. m. Cornishmen, the inhabitants of Cornwall in a body, Cornwall; Cornubienses, Cornubia:—Cōmon hī to lande on Cornwealum they came to land in Cornwall, Chr. 892; Th. 160, 39, col. 3; 997; Erl. 134, 8. v. Wealh.

corn-wurma, an; m. A corn-worm, weevil; vermiculus, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 84; Wrt. Voc. 22, 2.

cors, es; m. A curse; execratio, Ben. Lye. v. curs.

corsian to curse, Ben. Lye. v. cursian.

cor-snæd, e; f. [cor, cer, cyrr a choice; snæd a bit, piece] A choice or trial piece; panis conjuratus, offa consecrata. A sort of ordeal in which the person accused had placed in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese. If he ate it freely and without hurt, he was considered innocent; but guilty, if he could not swallow it, or had a difficulty in doing so. The Host was used for this purpose in Christian times:—Gif man freōndleasne weofod-þēn mid tihltan belege, gā to cor-snæde if a friendless servant of the altar be charged with an accusation, let him go to the

cornæd, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19. To cornæde to the cornæd, Th. i. 362, 25; Th. i. 344, 29.

corþer; *gen. corþes*; *n.* corþer; *gen. corþre*; *f.* *a band, multitude, company, troop, body, train, pomp*; *multitudo, cohors, copia, pompa* :—Cimrdon caldheorte, corþer ðdrum getang the cold-hearted cried out, troop thronged on troop, Andr. Kmbl. 276; An. 138. Cyning corþres georn a king desirous of pomp, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 28; Dan. 95. Wæron ealle ætgædere cyningas on corþre the kings were altogether in a body, 151; Th. 189, 27; Exod. 191: 166; Th. 207, 11; Exod. 465: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494: 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gū. 880. Stigeþ cirm on corþre clamour arises in the company, 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Mōd. 20. Cyning on corþre a king amid his train, Beo. Th. 2310; B. 1153: Ps. Th. 54, 16. On wera corþre in the company of men, Elen. Kmbl. 608; El. 304: 1081; El. 543: 140; El. 70. Heo cleopade fōr corþre she cried before the assemblage, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 23; Jul. 618: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 169; Met. 26, 85; Andr. Kmbl. 3428; An. 1718. Se sunu Wihtstans acigde of corþre cyninges þegnas the son of Wihtstan called the king's thanes from the band, Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Mid corþre with a troop, Andr. Kmbl. 2151; An. 1077: 2244; An. 1123: 2410; An. 1206: Elen. Kmbl. 1379; El. 691. Corþre ne lytle with no little train, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 19; Cri. 578. Hēr Eādgār wæs Engla waldend corþre micelre in this year [A. D. 973] Edgar became ruler of the Angles with much pomp, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 10; Edg. 2. Hī cwōmon in ða caestre corþra mæste they came to the city with the greatest of companies, Elen. Kmbl. 548; El. 274: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 7; Ph. 167. Corþrum miclum in large bands, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 27; Gen. 1652: 112; Th. 148, 7; Gen. 2453. [O. H. Ger. kortar, *n. grex*: Lat. cohors, *gen. cohortis* = *cors*, *gen. cortis* a company.] **DER.** hilde-corþer, mægen-. **cor-wurma**, *an*; *m.* A purple colour; mūreþ:—Corwurmum mūri-cibus, Mone B. 6170.

COS, *coss*, *es*; *m.* A kiss; *osculum*:—Cos *osculum*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 44. Ic hine to minum cosse arædde I raised him to my kiss, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 11. Coss dū me ne sealdest *osculum mihi non dedisti*, Lk. Bos. 7, 45. Mannes sunu dū mid cosse sylst *osculo filium hominis tradis*, 22, 48. Betwux ðam cossum between the kisses, Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. Cossas syllan hearni getācnaþ to give kisses betokens harm, Lchdm. iii. 208, 27. [Wyc. *cos*, *coss*, *cosse*: Laym. *coss*: Plat. *kuss*: O. Sax. *kus*, *m.* O. Frs. *kos*, *m.* Dut. *Kil*, *kus*, *m.* Ger. *kuss*, *m.* M. H. Ger. *kus*, *m.* O. H. Ger. *kus*, *m.* Dan. *kys*, *n.* Swed. *kyss*, *m.* Icel. *koss*, *m.* Wel. *cusan*, *m.* Corn. *cussin*, *m.* Sansk. *kus* to embrace.]

Coshām, *es*; *m.* COSHAM or CORSHAM, Wilts; loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Læg se cyng seóc æt Coshām the king lay sick at Corsham, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 13.

cosp, *es*; *m.* A fetter; *compes*:—On cospas into fetters, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. *v. cospes*.

cossas kisses, Lchdm. iii. 208, 27; *acc. pl. of cos*. **cossian**, *p. ode*; *pp. od* [cos a kiss] To kiss; *osculari*:—Heo hit cossode she kissed it, Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. *v. cyssan*.

cost, *es*; *m?* The herb costmary; *costus* = *κόστος*, balsamita vulgaris, Lin.:—Cost *costus*, Ælf. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 71: Wrt. Voc. 30, 23: 79, 21. Costes gōdne dæl gebeāt smæle and gegnīd to duste beat small a good deal of costmary and rub to dust, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 212, 26. Genim pipor and cymen and cost take pepper and cummin and costmary, i, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9. Ænglisc [MS. Ænglisc] cost English costmary, tansy; [tanacetum vulgare, Lin.], Lchdm. iii. 24, 8.

cost; *adj.* [costian to tempt, try, prove] Tried, proved; probatus:—Cempan coste cyning weorþodon the tried champions glorified the king, Andr. Kmbl. 2111; An. 1057. **DER.** ge-cōst.

costere, *costnere*, *es*; *m.* A tempter; tentator:—Manna cynnes [MS. manna kynnes] costere hafap accenned on ðe ða unabinnu ðæs yfelan gepoltes the tempter of mankind [lit. of the race of men] hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 9. Se costere cwæþ to him tentator dixit ei, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 4, 3.

costere, *es*; *m?* A digging tool, spade; fossorium:—Costere vel delfisen vel spadu vel pal fossorium, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14.

COSTIAN, *costigan*, *costnian*; *p. ode*, *ade*, *ede*; *pp. od*, *ad*, *ed* To tempt, try, prove; probare, tentare. **I. v. trans. gen. acc.** **1.**

with the genitive; cum genitivo:—Dæs rinces se rica ongan cyning costigan the powerful king began to tempt the chief, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Dū min costadest, Drihten Domine, probasti me, Ps. Th. 138, 1. He min costode he tried me, Beo. Th. 4175; B. 2084. Ure costade, God probasti nos, Deus, Ps. Th. 65, 9. Costodon min tentaverunt me, Ps. Spl. C. M. 94, 8. Hī Godes costodon [MS. costodon] tentaverunt Deum, Ps. Th. 77, 41. Hī on wæstene heora Godes costodon [MS. costedan] tentaverunt Deum in iniquos, 105, 12, 31. Costa mīn, God proba me, Deus, 138, 20. **2. with the accusative; cum accusativo**:—He dæt folc costian lēt he let [them] try the people, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 6. He costode cyning alwihta he tempted the king of all

creatures, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 28; Sat. 671: Homl. Blick. 29, 24, 34. Hī costodon God tentaverunt Deum, Ps. Spl. 105, 14; Mt. Bos. 16, 1. Ne costa dū ðinne Drihten God tempt not the Lord thy God, Homl. Blick. 29, 33; Ps. Spl. C. T. 25, 2. **II. v. intrans.**—Donne bryue costap hū gehealdne sind sǣwe wid synnum when the burning proveth how abstinent are souls from sins, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 24; Cri. 1059. Feówertig daga he wæs fram deófe costod diebus quadraginta tentabatur a diabolo, Lk. Bos. 4, 2: Homl. Blick. 29, 14. [Laym. i-costned, *pp. proved*, tried: O. Sax. *kostōn* to try, tempt: Ger. *kosten* to taste, try by tasting; tentare, gustare: O. H. Ger. *kostōn* tentare: Goth. *kausan* to taste: Icel. *kosta* to try, tempt.] **DER.** fore-costian, ge-

costigan to tempt, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. **v. costian**. **costigend**, *costnigend*, *es*; *m.* A tempter; tentator:—Se costigend eode to him the tempter went to him, Homl. Blick. 27, 4. Se costnigend tentator, Mt. Bos. 4, 3.

costing a temptation, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gū. 9. **v. costnung**. **costnere**, *es*; *m.* A tempter; tentator:—Swā swā se geleāfa strengra biþ, swā biþ ðæs costneres miht læsse as the faith is stronger, so is the might of the tempter less, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 20. **v. costere**.

costnes, *-ness*, *e*; *f.* A temptation; tentatio, Som. Ben. Lye. **DER.** ge-costnes.

costnian; *part. costnigende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. trans. gen. acc.* To tempt; tentare:—Hyne costnigende tentantes eum, Mt. Bos. 19, 3. Ic hys costnode I tempted him, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 15. Costnodon me tentaverunt me, Num. 14, 22; Ps. Lamb. 94, 9. Afanda me Drihten, and costna me proba me Domine, et tenta me, Ps. Spl. 25, 2. Ne costna dū Drihten ðinne God non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum, Mt. Bos. 4, 7; Lk. Bos. 4, 12. **v. costian**.

costnigend, *es*; *m.* A tempter; tentator, Mt. Bos. 4, 3. **v. costigend**. **costnung**, *costung*, *costing*, *e*; *f.* [costnian, costian to tempt, try] A temptation, trying, trial, tribulation; tentatio, probatio, tribulatio:—Deós costnung is of ðam niþfullan deófe this temptation is from the malicious devil, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10, 8. Wæs seó æreste costung ofer-cumen the first temptation was overcome, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 24; Gū. 409: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26; Ex. 17, 7. On ðære costunge tīman in tempore tentationis, Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Æfter dæge costunge secundum diem tentationis, Ps. Spl. 94, 8. Ne gelæd dū us on costunge ne nos inducas in tentationem, Mt. Bos. 6, 13: 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38: Lk. Bos. 11, 4: 22, 40, 46: Homl. Th. ii. 596, 9: 600, 16. On costunge in tentatione, Deut. 9, 22. Sindan costinga monge arisene many temptations are arisen, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gū. 9. Dæt he us gescylde wið ða þūsendlican cræftas deófes costunga that he shield us from the thousand crafts of the devil's temptations, Homl. Blick. 19, 17. Micle costunge ge gesǣwon tentationes magnas uiderunt oculi tui, Deut. 29, 3. Dreep se deófol mancynn mid mislicum costungum the devil vexes mankind with various temptations, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Seó costnung ðære ehtnesse gestilled wæs the trial of the persecution was stilled, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19. Me costung and sār cnyssedan tribulation and sorrow troubled me, Ps. Th. 114, 4. Hī on costunge cleopedan to Drihtne clamaverunt ad Dominum cum tribularentur, 106, 12, 18, 27: 117, 5: 142, 12. Donne me costunge cnyssed in die tribulationis meæ, Ps. Th. 58, 17: 65, 13. Me costunga cnyssedan tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me, Ps. Th. 118, 143: 119, 1: 137, 7. **DER.** nýð-costung.

costung, *e*; *f.* A temptation, trying; tentatio, tribulatio, Ex. 17, 7: Ps. Spl. 94, 8; Deut. 9, 22; Ps. Th. 114, 4. **v. costnung**.

COT, *cott*, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. cotu*; *gen. cota*; *dat. cotum, cottum*; *n.* A cot, cottage, house, bed-chamber, den; casa, domus, cubiculum, cubile, spelunca:—Onbūtan ða cotu about the cots, Cod. Dipl. 551; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 35, 6. Ongeán ða cotu towards the cots, 559; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 52, 16. We witan dæt hý ne durran hý selfe æt hām æt heora cotum werian we know that they dare not defend themselves at home in their own houses, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 26. Ingā in cote ðinum intra in cubiculum tuum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6. In cotum [Lind. cottum] in cubiculo, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 3: 11, 7. Ge worhton dæt to þeófa cote fecistis illam speluncam latronum, Mt. Bos. 21, 13. [Prompt. coote: Wyc. Piers P. cotes, *pl.* Chauc. cote: Plat. kate, katen: Dut. kot, *n.* Ger. kot, *n.* Dan. koje, *m. f.* Swed. kette, *m.* koja, *f.* Icel. kot, *n.* Wel. cwt: Gael. cot, *m.*]

cote, *an*; *f.* A cot, cottage, house; casa, domus:—Gif hwilc man for-stolen pingc hām to his cotan bringe if any man bring a stolen thing home to his house, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 18. **v. cyte**.

cōða diseases; *nom. gen. acc. pl. of cōðu.*

cōð-līce; *adv.* [cōða, cōðu a disease] Badly, miserably; male, misere:—Cōðlice racentan geræped miserably bound in chains, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 72; Met. 25, 36.

cōðu, *e*; *f.* cōde, *an*; *f.* cōða, *an*; *m.* A disease, sickness, pestilence; morbus:—Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geāres forfaren purh mistlice cōða much cattle was destroyed this year through various diseases, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. Swylc cōde com on mannun . . . dæt mænige swulton such a disease came on men . . . that many died, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 37. Seó miccle cōðu the great disease, leprosy; elephantinus morbus, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 10.

Seó cōdu de læcas hātaþ paralisin *the disease which physicians call palsy*, ii. 546, 29. He fram ðære cōde hine gehēalde *he healed him from the disease*, i. 400, 10. Wīd wambe cōdum *for diseases of the stomach*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 1. DER. ban-cōða, -cōdu, bræc, eār, fæf, fōt-, heort-, in-, mūþ-, swear-, un-.

cot-lif, es; *pl. nom. acc. -lif; gen. -lifa; n. [cot a cot, cottage; lif, II. a place to live in] A village; villa*—Ðæt cotlif *the village*, Cod. Dipl. 828; A. D. 1066; Kmbl. iv. 191, 13; 845; Kmbl. v. 204, 31; 855; Kmbl. iv. 211, 25; 859; Kmbl. iv. 214, 6; 864; Kmbl. iv. 217, 7. He bohte feola cotlif *he bought many villages*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 24. Hý forbærndon ðdra cotlifa fela *they burned many other villages*, 1001; Erl. 136, 32.

cot-sæta, an; *m. An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager; casæ habitator, Som. Ben. Lye.*

cot-setla, cote-setla, an; *m. [MS. kot-setla, kote-setla] A cottage; casarius*—Cotsetlan [MS. kotsetlan] riht *a cottager's right*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 15. Cotesetlan [MS. kotesetlan] riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. On sumon he sceal ælce Mōndæge ofer geāres fyrst his lāfordes wyrcan, ððd iii dagas ælcere wucan on hærfest: ne þearf he landgafol syllan. Him gebýriah þ æcceras to habbanne, māre gyf hit on lande þeaw sý, and tō lytel hit biþ beó hit ā læsse, forðan his weorc sceal beón oft ræde. Sylle his heorþ-pænig on hālgan þunres dæg, eal swā ælcen frigean men gebýreþ, and werige his hlāfordes inland, gif him man beoðe æt sē-wearde and æt cyniges deor-hege, and æt swilcan þingan swilc his mæþ sý, and sylle his ciric-sceāt to Martinus mæssan *cotsetle rectum est iuxta quod in terra constitutum est. Apud quosdam debet omni die Luna, per anni spatium, operari domino suo, et tribus diebus unaque septimana in Augusto. [Apud quosdam, operatur per totum Augustum, omni die, et unam acram avene metit pro diurnale opere. Et habeat garbam suam quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei.] Non dabit landgubum. Debet habere quinque acras ad perhabendum, plus si consuetudo sit ibi, et parum nimis est si minus sit quod deseruit, quia sapius est operi illius. Det super heorþ-pænig in sancto die Jovis, sicut omnis liber facere debet, et acquiescat inland domini sui, si submonitio fiat de seawarde, id est, de custodia maris, vel de regis deorhege, et ceteris rebus quæ suæ mensuræ sunt: et det suum cyricsceatum in festo sancti Martini, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 16-434, 2.*

cot-stōw, e; *f. [stōw a place] A place of cottages; casarum situs*—On ða ealdan cotstōwa *to the old cot-places*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 30.

cott *a bed-chamber*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6; Lk. Skt. Lind. II, 7; 12, 3. v. cot.

cottuc, es; *m. Mallow; malva*—Cottuc wyl on wætere *boil mallow in water*, L. M. i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19; 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 23. Nim nidewardne cottuc *take the netherward part of mallow*, i, 68; Lchdm. ii. 144, 5.

cowen *chewed, eaten; pp. of ceowan.*

coxe *a quiver*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cocer.

CRABBA, an; *m. I. A CRAB, crayfish; cancer*—Crabba *cancer*, Ælf. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 74; Wrt. Voc. 55, 78; 77, 68. Hwæt fēht ðū on sē? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11.

II. *a sign of the zodiac, cancer; signum zodiaci, cancer*—Feorþa ðæra tæcna ys gehāten *cancer*, ðæt is crabba *the fourth of the signs is called cancer, that is, a crab*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 25. [Dut. krab, *f. Kil. krabbe; Ger. krabbe, f. krebs, m. M. H. Ger. krebez, m. O. H. Ger. chrēpazo, m. Dan. krabbe, m. f. Swed. krabba, f. Icel. krabbi, m. Lat. karabus, m. Grk. κάραβος, m. a crab; Sansk. śarabha, m. a grasshopper, crab.*]

cracettan *to CROAK; crocitare*, Gr. Dial. 2, 8, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crac-gelād *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 21, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelād.

CRACIAN; *part. craciende; p. ode; pp. od To CRACK, quake; crepare*—Craciendum *crepante*, Mone B. 123. Sió eorþe eall cracode *the whole earth quaked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3. [Piers P. craked broke: Chauv. crakke: Laym. crakeden, chrakeden, *p. pl. Plat. Dut. kraken; Ger. M. H. Ger. krachen; O. H. Ger. krachjan, krachōn; Gael. crac crepare.*]

CRADLE, cradol, es; *m. A CRADLE; cunabula*—Cradel *cunabula, pl. [MS. cunabulum]*, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 112; Wrt. Voc. 25, 52. On cradele [MS. B. cradole] *in a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1. [Prompt. credel, cradel; R. Brun. credille: Chauv. R. Glouc. cradel; Gael. creathail, *f. a cradle.*] DER. cild-cradol.

cradol *a cradle*, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1, MS. B. v. cradel.

cradol-cild, es; *n. A cradle-child, infant; e cunabulis infans*—Syn-don cradolcild *geþeowode infantes e cunabulis sunt mancipati*, Lupi Ser. 1, 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30.

cræcetung, e; *f. A croaking; crocitatio*—Cræcetung hræfena *the croaking of ravens*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 4.

Cræcilād *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 5. v. Crecca-gelād.

cræfian *to crave*, Cod. Exon. 5 b, Lye. v. crafian.

CRÆFT, es; *m. I. power, might, strength as of body or*

externals; vis, robur, potentia—On ðam gefeohte Mæda cræft gefeol *in that battle the power of the Medes fell*, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 35, 43. He cwæþ ðæt ðin abal and cræft mæra wurde *he said that thy strength and power would become greater*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500: 155; Th. 193, 13; Exod. 245: 212; Th. 262, 3; Dan. 738: Beo. Th. 2571; B. 1283. His āgnes cræftes *of his own strength*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. þurh his cræftes miht *by the might of his power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1170; An. 585: Elen. Kmbl. 1112; El. 558: Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 29; Cri. 1146. He cræft mæran hæfde *he had greater power*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 6; Gen. 269: 22; Th. 27, 12; Gen. 416: 23; Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 14; Gū. 58: Beo. Th. 1402; B. 699. Nýðaþ cræfte tīd *the tide forces it with power*, Salm. Kmbl. 790; Sal. 394: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 13; Gen. 449: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 3; Jul. 392: Beo. Th. 1969; B. 982. Mid eallum hiora cræftum *with all their forces*, Ors. i, 13; Bos. 37, 4; Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 24; Rā. 36, 9. He his dryhtne hýrde þurh dýrne cræftas *he obeyed his lord through secret powers*, Salm. Kmbl. 904; Sal. 451: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 33; Vy. 94: 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5.

II. *an art, skill, CRAFT, trade, work; ars, peritia, artificium, occupatio, opus*—Se cræft ðæs lareowdōmes biþ cræft ealra cræfta *the art of teaching is the art of all arts*, Past. i, 1; Hat. MS. 6 b, 8. Cræft ars, Wrt. Voc. 73, 35. Wolde ic ānes to ðe cræftes neosan *I would inquire of one art from thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. He byþ forlæten fram ðam cræfte *ipse dimittitur ab arte*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ic gearcice hīg mid cræfte minum [MS. minon] *præparo eas arte mea*, 27, 31; Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 24. Seó þeod done cræft ne cīde ðæs fīscnōpes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Betweoh ðæs cræftas inder istas arts, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17. On his mycelum cræfte by his great skill, Hexam. i; Norm. 4, 3. Nān mon ne mæg nānne cræft cýðan būtan tōlum *no man can shew any skill without tools*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 29; Boutr. Scrd. 17, 8. Wunderlice cræfte ðū hit hæfst *gesceapen with wonderful skill thou hast made it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 11; Ors. i, 12; Bos. 35, 35. Cræft biþ betere ðonne æhta *a craft [=trade] is better than wealth*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 28, 5, 7, 9; 30, 11. Ælcres cræftes andweorc *the materials of any trade*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 30. Hwæt begyst ðū of ðinum cræfte *what gettest thou by thy trade?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3; 28, 3, 31. ðeāh ðe ðine sælþa forlæton, ne forlæt ðū ðinne cræft *though thy wealth desert thee, desert not thou thy trade*, Prov. Kmbl. 57: Coll. Monast. Th. 21, i, 11; 22, 35, 37; Bt. 17; Fox 58, 31; 17; Fox 60, 2. Mistlicra cræfta big-generas *workers of various trades*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. To cræftum [MS. cræftan] *teon to educate in trades*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26. Gif ðū bearn hæbbe, lær ða cræftas, ðæt hī mægen be dām libban *if thou have children, teach them trades, that they may live by them*, Prov. Kmbl. 20: 57. Seó cwēn bebeð cræftum getýde *giwran Godes tempel the queen commanded men skilled in crafts [=trades] to make a temple of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018. Wæs æfre unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe gemacode swylcne cræft *the Creator, who made such a work, was ever without beginning*, Hexam. i; Norm. 4, 5.

III. *craft of mind, cunning, knowledge, science, talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; astutia, machinatio, scientia, facultas, præstantia, virtus*—þurh deofles cræft *through the devil's craft*, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 29; Gen. 492. ðeāh Eue on deofles cræft bedoren wurde *though Eve had been deceived by the devil's craft*, 38; Th. 51, 7; Gen. 823: Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 7; Cri. 685: Andr. Kmbl. 2590; An. 1296: Frag. Kmbl. 56; Leas. 30. Feoðnes cræfte *by a fiend's craft*, Andr. Kmbl. 2394; An. 1198: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 5; Jul. 359. Minum cræftum *by my devices*, 72 b; Th. 271, 11; Jul. 480. Beald biþ se ðe onþýrigeþ bōca cræftes *he is bold who tasteth of book-knowledge*, Salm. Kmbl. 484; Sal. 242. On bōclīcūm cræfte *in book-knowledge*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7. Ða cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 5; Dan. 83. Ic wilnōde ðæt mīne cræftas ne wurden forgotene *I was desirous that my talents should not be forgotten*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. Ða yfelan nāfre habbaþ nānne cræft *the wicked never have any ability*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 35. Seó gesceadwīsnis is synderlic cræft ðære sǣwe *reason is a peculiar faculty of the soul*, 33, 4; Fox 132, 10: 32, 1; Fox 116, 3. Ða cræftas ðe we ær ymbe spræcon ne sint to wīðmetanne wīð ðære sǣwe *crafta ænne the faculties which we have before spoken about are not to be compared with any one of the faculties of the soul*, 32, 1; Fox 116, 1, 2, 4. Omērus on his leópum swīðe hērede ðære sunnan cræftas *Homer in his poems greatly praised the sun's excellences*, 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. Sint ða cræftas betran ðonne ða unþeawas *the virtues are better than the vices*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 15. Symmachus is wīsdōmes and cræfta full *Symmachus is full of wisdom and virtues*, 10; Fox 28, 17. Se eorþlica ānweald nāfre ne sǣwþ ða cræftas *earthly power never sows the virtues*, 27, 1; Fox 94, 25: 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. Nān man for his rīce ne cymþ to cræftum, ac for his cræftum he cymþ to rīce *no man by his authority comes to virtues, but by his virtues he comes to authority*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 21, 23, 24.

IV. *a CRAFT, any kind of ship; navis qualiscunque*—Gif massere geþeah ðæt he fērde þrige ofer wīð-sǣ be his āgenum cræfte, se was ðonne syððan þegenrīces weorþe *if a merchant thrived, so that*

he fared thrice over the wide sea in his own craft, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 10. Ic æfre ne geseah on sê leóðan syllicran cræft I never saw a more wonderful craft sailing on the sea, Andr. Recd. 1004; An. 500. [Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. craft: Laym. craft, craft: Orm. crafft: Plat. kraft, kracht: O. Sax. kraft, m. and f: Frs. O. Frs. krest: Dut. kracht, f: Kil. kracht: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. kraft, f: Dan. kraft, m. f: Swed. kraft, m: Icel. kraptr, krafr, m.] DER. acleæ-craeft, æ-, Ætor-, beadu-, bealo-, bôc-, deofol-, dræam-, drý-, dwol-, ellen-, firen-, fliter-, galdor-, gleó-, gûþ-, hell-, hyge-, læce-, lâr-, leornung-, leóp-, leodo-, leódu-, môd-, morþor-, nearo-, ofer-, rim-, sang-, sceóp-, scin-, scip-, scôþ-, searo-, snytro-, stæf-, sundor-, swinsung-, tungel-, tungol-, un-, wæl-, wic-, wicce-, wîg-, word-, woruld-, wôþ-, wundor-.

cræfta, an; m. [cræft art] An artist, a craftsman, workman; artifex:—Cræfta artifex, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43. v. cræftiga.

cræftan; p. te; pp. ed [cræft art] To exercise a craft, to build; architectari:—Ic cræfte architector, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35. DER. a-craftan, ge-.

cræftca a workman; artifex, opifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36, 38. v. cræftiga. cræftega a workman, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50b, 6. v. cræftiga, cræfta.

cræftga an artificer, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92. v. cræftiga. cræftgast most skilful, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2; sup. of cræftig.

cræftgian to strengthen, make powerful. DER. ge-cræftgian.

cræft-gleaw; adj. Sage-minded, science-learned; animi prudens:—Cræft-gleawe men sage-minded men, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 26; Edg. 52.

cræftica a workman, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. v. cræftiga.

cræftig; adj. Ingenious, skilful, CRAFTY, cunning, virtuous, powerful; ingeniosus, peritus, astutus, probus, potens:—Sum biþ fugelbona hafeces cræftig one is a fowler skilful with the hawk, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 6; Cræ. 81; 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24; Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11. An reordode, dam was Iudas nama, wordes cræftig one spake, whose name was Judas, crafty in word, Elen. Kmbl. 837; El. 419; Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 18; Wal. 72; Beo. Th. 2936; B. 1466. He sende cræftige wyrhtan misit architectos, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 7. Mōde ðæs cræftig with a mind so cunning, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 6; Cræ. 98. Cene and cræftig brave and virtuous, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51; Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 10, 11. Sumne men biþ cræftige some men are virtuous, 39, 10; Fox 228, 7. Yldo beóp on eorþan æghwæs cræftig age is powerful over everything on earth, Salm. Kmbl. 584; Sal. 291; Beo. Th. 3929; B. 1962; Chr. 1066; Th. 334, 1; Edw. 5. Weras wifæste, wordes cræftige wise men, powerful of speech, Elen. Kmbl. 628, 630; El. 314, 315. Nān cræftiga is donne ðu no one is more skilful than thou, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Omērus was leóþa cræftgast Homer was most skilful in poems, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2. Elpeódge wif hæfdon gegān done cræftgestan dæl strange women had overcome the most powerful part, Ors. I, 10; Bos. 33, 41. DER. æ-cræftig, æl-, ár-, beadu-, bôc-, eacēn-, hyge-, lagu-, leóp-, leodu-, mā-, môd-, rim-, rûn-, searo-, sundor-, un-, wîg-.

cræftiga, cræftega, cræftica, cræftca, cræftga, an; m. A craftsman, workman, artificer, architect; artifex, opifex, architectus:—Se micla cræftiga the great craftsman, Past. 8, 1; Hat. MS. 12b, 15; Andr. Recd. 3264; An. 1635. Cræftica [MS. D. cræftca] artifex, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43. MS. C. Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. Cræftica artifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36. Dyssera cræfticena horum artificum, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 44. Se cræftega wyrcean mæg to ðæm ðe he wile the workman can make what he likes of it, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50b, 6. Cræftiga opifex, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 128; Wrt. Voc. 19, 11. Cræftica opifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 38. Swā swā ælc cræftega þencþ his weorc as every artificer considers his work, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Se cræftga geferscipas fæste gesamnap the artificer firmly unites societies, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92; Exon. 8 a; Th. I, 22; Cri. 12. Cræftiga [MS. C. cræftica] architectus, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35. MS. D.

cræftig-lice; adv. Workmanlike, CRAFTILY; fabre, artificiose:—Cræftig-lice fabre, Cot. 84. Seó heáfodstow cræftiglice geworht ætywde locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

cræftiga more skilful, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18; comp. of cræftig.

cræft-leás; adj. Artless, unskilful, innocent, simple, inexpert; iners, inductus, innocens:—Cræftleás iners, Wrt. Voc. 73, 50. Dæl-leás vel cræftleás experts, inductus, Ælf. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36.

cræft-lic; adj. Artificial; artificialis, Bridfr. Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-lice; adv. Cunningly, craftily; affabre:—Cræftlice vel smicere affabre, Ælf. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 113; Wrt. Voc. 54, 55; Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. v. cræftig-lice.

cræft-searo; gen. -searowes, n. An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-wyrc, es; n. Workmanship; artificium, Scint. 29.

cræn a crane, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cran.

cræsta, an; m. A CREST, tuft, plume; crista, Som. Ben. Lye.

CRÆT, crat, es; pl. nom. acc. cratu, crætu; gen. cræta; dat. cratum, crætum; n. A chariot, CART; currus, pilentum:—Cræt currus, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 91; Wrt. Voc. 34, 22; 85, 71. Betogen [MS. betogan] cræt capsus, 49; Som. 65, 93; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Wærun Godes cræta gegearweda tyn þusendo currus Dei decem millibus, Ps. Th. 67, 17. On horsum and on cratum equis ac curribus, Deut. 11, 4. Mid gebeotlicum crætum and gilpicum riddum with threatening chariots and proud horsemen, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 23; Ps. Spl. C. 19, 8. He hæfde cratu and ridente men habuit currus et equites, Gen. 50, 9; Ex. 14, 27. Heó oferarn Pharao, and ealle his crætu and riddan it [the sea] overwhelmed Pharaoh, and all his chariots and horsemen, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 27. Crat pilentum vel petorritum, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc. 34, 25. [Prompt. cart biga, rheda, quadriga: Wyc. cart, carte: Piers P. cartwey: Chauc. carte: R. Glouc. carte-staf: Laym. carte, dat: Dut. krat, n: Ger. krätze, kretze, m. f: M. H. Ger. kretze, m. f: O. H. Ger. cratto, m: Icel. kartr, m: Wel. cart: Ir. cairt: Gael. cairt, cartach, f.] cræte-hors, es; n. [cræt a cart, hors a horse] A cart-horse; veredus, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 17; Wrt. Voc. 17, 21.

cræt-wæn, es; m. [wæn a waggon] A chariot, wain; currus:—Cræt-wæn mid seolfre gegyrd a chariot mounted with silver, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 14. Mid cræt-wæne with a chariot, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 6. Sceoldon senātas rīdan on cræt-wænum the senators must ride in chariots, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 9.

cræwst, he cræwþ crowest, crows, Lk. Bos. 22, 34; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of crāwan.

CRAFIAN, crafigan; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To ask, CRAVE, implore, demand, summon; petere, postulare, in jus vocare:—Gif hwā wite crafige if any one crave a fine, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Se man crafode hine on hundrede the man summoned him before the hundred court, Lhdn. iii. 288, 4. He mid rihte crafede ðas ða he crafede he with right craved those things which he craved, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 18, 23. [Piers P. craven: Dan. kræve: Swed. kräfv: Icel. krefja.] DER. be-crañan: un-crafod, unbe-.

crammian, ic crammige; p. ode; pp. od To CRAM, stuff; facere:—Ic crammige odde fülle farcio, Ælf. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. [Wyc. crammyd, pp: Piers P. ycrammed, pp.] DER. under-crammian.

CRAN, es; m: e; f. A CRANE; grus:—Cran grus, Ælf. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20; Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 34; Wrt. Voc. 29, 53; 62, 20; 77, 16; 280, 25. [Prompt. crane grus: Laym. cron, crane: Plat. kraan: O. Sax. kran, m: Dut. kraan, f: Kil. kraene: Ger. kranich, m: M. H. Ger. kranach, m: O. H. Ger. kranuh, m: Dan. trane, m. f: Swed. trana, f: Icel. trani, m; trana, f: Lat. grus, f: Grk. γέραν-ος, m. and f: Wel. Corn. garan, f: Ir. Gael. garan, m: Armor. garan, f.]

crano, pl. cruncon yielded; p. of crincan.

crano-stæf, es; m. A weaver's instrument; instrumenti genus ad textores pertinentis, Som. Ben. Lye.

crang, pl. crungon fell, perished, died; p. of cringan.

crang dead, killed; mortuus, occisus, Mann.

crano-hawo [cran a crane; hafoc, es; m. a hawk] A crane-hawk; accipiter, qui gruem mordet, Spelm. Gl. Ben. Lye.

cræpe should creep, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 3=cræpe; p. subj. of creópan.

crat a waggon, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc. 34, 25. v. cræt.

CRÁWAN, ic crāwe, ðu crāwest, crāwst, he crāweþ, crāwþ; p. créow, pl. créowon; pp. crāwen To CROW as a cock; cantare instar galli:—Ne crāweþ se hana to-dæg non cantabit hodie gallus, Lk. Bos. 22, 34. Ne crāweþ se cocc, ær ðu widsæcst me þriwa, Jn. Bos. 13, 38; the koc schal not crowe, til thou schalt denye me thries, Wyc. Ærdamde cocc crāwe, þriwa ðu widsæcst min antequam gallus cantet, ter me negabis, Mt. Bos. 26, 34. Ærdamde se cocc crāwe, þriwa ðu me widsæcst, 26, 75; bfore the cok crowe, thries thou shalt denye me, Wyc. Ær hana crāwe þriusquam gallus vocem dederit, Mk. Bos. 14, 30. Ær se hana crāwe, 14, 72; bfore the cok synge, Wyc. Lk. Bos. 22, 61. Sóna se cocc créow statim gallus cantavit, Jn. Bos. 18, 27. Hrædlíce ðā créow se cocc, Mt. Bos. 26, 74; anon the cok crew, Wyc. Se hana créow gallus cantavit, Mk. Bos. 14, 68; Lk. Bos. 22, 60. ðā eftsona créow se hana, Mk. Bos. 14, 72; anon eftsoones the cok song, Wyc. [Wye. crowe: Plat. kreien, kreijen: Dut. kraaien: Kil. kraeyen: Ger. krähen: M. H. Ger. kräjen: O. H. Ger. krājan, krāhan.]

CRÁWEI, an; f. I. a CROW; cornix:—Crāwe cornix, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 8; Wrt. Voc. 29, 31; 62, 29; 280, 34.

II. a raven; corvus:—Se selþ nýtenum mete heora, and briddum crāwan cigendum hine qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvi invocantibus eum, Ps. Spl. T. 146, 10. [Chauc. crow: Plat. kreie, kraie: O. Sax. kräia, f: Frs. Japze. krie: Dut. kraai, f: Kil. kraeye: Ger. krähe, f: M. H. Ger. krā, f: O. H. Ger. krāa, f: Lat. corvus, cornix: Grk. κόρυς, κορύνη: Sansk. kārava, m. a crow.]

crāw-leác, es; n. [crāwe a crow, leác a leek] Crow-garlic; allium vineale, Lin:—Nim hermodactylus = ἐρμοδάκτυλος [MS. datulus] ða wyrht... ðæt is on ūre geþeóða ðæt græte [MS. græta] crāwleác

[MS. crauleac] take the wort *allium vineale* . . . that is in our language the great crow-garlic, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Crāwan leac *hermodactylus*, Ælf. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 84; Wrt. Voc. 32, 20.

Creacan ford Crayford, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3. v. Crecgan ford.

Creācas; gen. Crēca; pl. m. *The Greeks*; Græci:—Mid eallan Crēca cræftum with all the arts of the Greeks, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 29, 31; Bos. 34, 6. v. Grēcas.

Crecca-gelād Cricklade, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 21, col. 1. v. Crecca-gelād.

Crēcisc; adj. *Greek, Grecian*; Græcus, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 12. v. Grēcisc.

creād pressed, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14, col. 1; Ædelst. 35; p. of creōdan.

creāp, pl. crupon crept, crawled, Glostr. Frag. 6, 7; Ors. i. 7; Bos. 29, 33; p. of creōpan.

Creca-lād Cricklade, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 38. v. Crecca-gelād.

Crēcas; gen. Crēca; pl. m. *The Greeks*; Græci:—Fōr on Crēcas he went against the Greeks, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 15, 31. Ymbe Crēca land about the land of the Greeks, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 23, 11; 23, 12, 13, 17, 22; i. 6; Bos. 29, 6. Perseus of Crēca lande in Asiam forf Perseus went from the land of the Greeks into Asia, i. 8; Bos. 31, 14. v. Grēcas.

crecca, an; m. *A CREEK, bay, wharf*; crepido, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crecca-gelād, Cre-gelād, e; f. [gelād a road, way: Flor. Cricklade: Hunt. Cricklade: Sim. Dun. Cricklade: Brom. Cricklade] CRICKLADE, Wiltshire; oppidi nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land 6p hie cōmon to Creccagelāde, and fōron ðær ofer Temese they harried over the Mercians' land until they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 15. On dissum geāte com Cnut mid his here ofer Temese into Myrcum æt Cregelāde in this year [A.D. 1016] Cnut came with his army over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade, 1016; Erl. 153, 23.

Creccan ford Crayford, Chr. 456; Th. 23, 4, col. 2. v. Crecgan ford.

Crēce; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. *The Greeks*; Græci:—He belytegade ealle Crēce on his gewæld he allured all the Greeks into his power, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39, 40. Philippus alfyde eallum Crēcum Philip gave leave to all the Greeks, 3, 7; Bos. 61, 42. v. Crēcas, Grēcas.

Creogan ford, Creccan ford, es; m. [Hunt. Creganford: the ford of the river Cray] CRAYFORD, Kent; loci nomen in agro Cantiano:—Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wīd Brettas in ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Crecgan ford in this year [A.D. 457] Hengest and Æsc fought against the Britons at the place which is called Crayford, Chr. 457; Erl. 12, 18.

Crēcisc *Grecian*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 55; Met. 26, 28. v. Grēcisc. crēða, an; m. [Lat. credo I believe] The creed, belief; symbolum fidei:—Se læssa crēða the less or Apostles' creed, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 11. We andettap on ūrum crēdan ðæt Drihten sitt æt his Fæder swīðran we confess in our creed that the Lord sits at the right hand of his Father, i. 48, 28; 274, 23. Ælc cristen man seal æfter rihte cunnan his crēdan . . . mid ðam crēdan he seal his geleāfan getrymman every christian man by right ought to know his creed . . . with the creed he ought to confirm his faith, 274, 20, 21. DER. mæsse-crēða.

Cre-gelād Cricklade, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 23. v. Crecca-gelād. crencestre, crencistre, an; f. *A female weaver, a spinster*; texitrix, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A.D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 32.

Creoce-gelād Cricklade, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 20. v. Crecca-gelād.

CREÓDAN, ic creóde, ðū creódest, crýst, crýst, he creódeþ, crýdeþ, crýt, pl. creódaþ; p. ic, he creád, ðū crude, pl. crudon; pp. croden To crowd, press, drive; premere, premi, pellere, pelli:—Donne heah geþring on cleofu crýdeþ when the towering mass on the cliffs presses, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rā. 4, 28. Creád cneor on flot the bark drove afloat, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14; col. 1; Ædelst. 35. [Prompt. crowdyn' impello: Chauc. croude, crowde push: Kil. kruyen, kruyden trudere, propellere.]

CREOPAN; part. creópende; ic creópe, ðū crýpest, crýpst, creópest, creópst, he crýpeþ, crýpp, creópeþ, creópp, pl. creópaþ; p. creáp, pl. crupon; pp. cropaen To CREEP, crawl; repere, serpere:—He næfþ his fōta gewæld and onginþ creópan he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14, Cott. MS. Him cōmon to creópende fela næddran many serpents came creeping to them, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 21. Mægen creópendra wyрма biþ on heora fōtum the power of reptiles [i. e. creeping worms] is in their feet, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44; Gen. 7, 12. Nān wilde deor, ne on fyderfōtum ne on creópendum, nis to widmetenne yfelum wife no wild beast, neither among the four-footed nor the creeping, is to be compared with an evil woman, Homl. Th. i. 486, 29. Læde seó eorþe forþ creópende cinn æfter heora hiwum producat terra reptilia secundum species suas, Gen. 1, 24, 25, 26. Ic creópe repo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23. Se biþ mihtigra se ðe gēþ ðonne se ðe crýpp he is more powerful who goes than he who creeps, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 16. Hi creópaþ and snipaþ they creep and crawl, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 12; Met. 31, 6. Heó creáp betwux ðam mannum she crept among the men,

Homl. Th. ii. 394, 11; Glostr. Frag. 6, 7. Ða munecas crupon under ðam weofode the monks crept under the altar, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22; Ors. i. 7; Bos. 29, 33. [Piers P. crepen: Chauc. R. Glouc. crepe: Laym. crepen: Plat. krupen: O. Sax. crepan: Frs. krippen: O. Frs. kriapa: Dut. kruipen: Kil. kruijpen: Ger. kriechen: M. H. Ger. kriuchen: O. H. Ger. kriuchan: Dan. krybe: Swed. krypa: Icel. krjúpa.] DER. be-creópan, þurh-, under-

creópere, es; m. *A CREEPER, cripple*; serpens, clinicus:—Seó ealde cyrce wæs eall behangen mid cricum and mid creópera sceamulum the old church was all hung around with crutches and with cripples' stools, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17.

creóþung, e; f. *A CREEPING, stealing*; obreptio, Cot. 144.

creów, pl. creówon crew, Jn. Bos. 18, 27; p. of crāwan.

crépel, es; m. *A burrow*; cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

cresso cress, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 61. v. cæsse.

CRICC, crycc, e; f. *A CRUTCH, staff*; baculus:—Gird ðin and cricc ðin me frēfredon virga tua et baculus tuus me consolata sunt, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 5. He, mid his cricce wriede, on cyricæan eóde baculo sustentans intravit ecclesiam, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. He, mid his crycce hine awriede, hām becom baculo imitens domum pervenit, 4, 31; S. 610, 17. He mid cricum his fēðunge underwredode he supported his gait with crutches, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 24. [Laym. crucche, dat: Plat. krukke, krukke: Dut. kruk, f: Kil. krucke: Ger. krücke, f: M. H. Ger. krickce, krukke, f: O. H. Ger. krucka, f: Dan. krykke, m. f: Swed. krycka, f.]

Cric-gelād Cricklade, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 29, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelād.

Cridian tūn, es; m. [tūn a town: Flor. Cridiatun] CREDITON, Devonshire, formerly the seat of the bishops of Devonshire, so called because it is situated on the banks of the river Creedy; oppidi nomen in agro Devonienensi:—Hēr æt Kyrtlingtūne forþfērde Sideman biseop, on hræddican deāpe: se wæs Defnascre biseop, and he wilnode ðæt his licræst sceolde beon at Cridian tūne, æt his biseopstole in this year [A.D. 977] bishop Sideman died at Kirtlington, by sudden death: he was bishop of Devonshire, and he desired that his body's resting-place might be at Crediton, at his episcopal see, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 35-38; Cod. Dipl. 1334; A.D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 196, 15.

crimman; p. cramm, cram, pl. crummon; pp. crummen To crumb, crumble, mingle; friare, inserere:—Hornes scaefodan crim on ðæt dolh crumble shavings of horn on the wound, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 12. Cram inseruit, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 33. DER. a-crimman.

crincan, ic crince, ðū crincst, he crincþ, pl. crincaþ; p. cranc, pl. cruncon; pp. cruncen To yield; occumbere:—Wigend cruncon, wundum wēige the fighters yielded, oppressed with wounds, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302. DER. ge-crincan.

crinogan to fall, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292. v. cringan.

cringan, crincgan; ic cringe, cringe, ðū cringest, cringst, he cringeþ, cringþ, pl. cringap, cringap; p. crang, crong, pl. crungon; pp. crungen To yield, CRINGE, fall, perish, die; occumbere, mori:—Sume on wæl crungen some had fallen in the slaughter, Beo. Th. 2231; B. 1113. Hi sceoldon begen crincgan on wælstowe they should both fall on the battle-field, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292; Andr. Kmbl. 2062; An. 1033; Chr. 937; Th. 202, 6; col. 2; Ædelst. 10. Crungen they perished, Exon. 1242; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26; 1242; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29. Fæge crungen the fated died, Cod. 167; Th. 208, 11; Exod. 481; Beo. Th. 1275; B. 635. DER. ge-cringan. v. gringan.

crisma, an; m. [chrisma, ātis, n. = χρίσμα, āros; n. an unction, from χρίω [fut. χρίσω] I touch the surface of a body, I rub or anoint]. I. the chrism, unction or holy oil, used for anointing by the Roman Catholic church after baptism; oleum chrismatīs:—Eālā ge mæsse-prēostas, mīne gebrōðra, we secgaþ eow nū ðæt we ær ne sædon, forðonde we to-ðæg sceolan dælan ūrne ele, on præ wisan gehālgodne, swā swā us gewissap seó bōc; i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatīs, et oleum infirmorum, ðæt is on Englice, hālig ele, 6ðder is crisma, and seóccra manna ele; and ge sceolan habban præ ampullan gearuwe to ðam þrym elum; forðande we ne durran dōn hī togædere on ānum elefate, forðande hyra ælc biþ gehālgod on sundron to synderlicre þēnung. Mid ðam hāligan ele, ge scylan ða hæðenan cild mearcian on ðam brēoste, and betwux ða gesculdru, on middewardan, mid rōde tātne, ærdande ge hit fullian on ðam fantwætere; and ðonne hit of ðam wætere cymþ, ge scylan wyrcean rōde tācen uppon ðam heafde mid ðam hāligan crisman. On ðam hāligan fante, ærdande ge hý fullian, ge scylon dōn crisman on Cristes rōde tātne; and man ne mōt besprengan men mid ðam fantwætere, syddan se crisma biþ ðæron gedōn O ye mass-priests, my brethren, we will now say to you what we have not before said, because to-day we are to divide our oil, hallowed in three ways, as the book points out to us; i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatīs, et oleum infirmorum, that is, in English, holy oil, the second is chrism, and sick men's oil: and ye ought to have three flasks ready for the three oils; for we dare not put them together in one oil vessel, because each of them is hallowed apart for a particular service. With holy oil, ye shall mark heathen children on

the breast, and between the shoulders, in the middle, with the sign of the cross, before ye baptize it in the font water; and when it comes from the water, ye shall make the sign of the cross on the head with the holy chrism. In the holy font, before ye baptize them, ye shall pour chrism in the figure of the cross of Christ; and no one may be sprinkled with the font water, after the chrism is poured in, L. Ælf. E. Th. ii. 390, 1-17. Mid crysman smyreþ his breost *chrismate pectus eorum unguet*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. Donne he crisman fecce when he fetches chrism, L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20; L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 292, 3.

II. the white vesture, called *chrism*, which the minister puts upon the child immediately after dipping it in water, or pouring water upon it in baptism; *chrismale*, id est, *vestis candida*, quæ super corpus baptizati ponitur. In the *Liturgy of Edward VI.* 1549, it is said, 'Then the minister shall put upon the child the white vesture, commonly called the *Chrism*; and say, Take this white vesture for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee,' p. 112. This white vesture was worn for a month after the child's birth, and if it died before the expiration of that time, it had the chrism for its shroud. A child, thus dying, was called a *Chrism-child*:—Wæron eac gefullade æfter-fyligendre tide oðre his [Eádwines] bearn of Ædelburhe ðære cwene acende, Ædelhūn, and Æeldriþ his dōhter, and oðer his suna Wuscfreá hætte, ac ða ærran twegen under crisman forþgefērdon, and on cyrican in Eoferwicceastre bebyrige wæron baptizati suni tempore sequente et alii liberi ejus [Æduini] de Ædylberga regina progeniti, Ædilhun, et Ædilhryd filia, et alter filius Wuscfre quorum primi albatu adhuc rapti sunt *He hac vita* [lit. the former two died under chrism], et Eburaci in Ecclesia sepulti, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1; 5, 7; S. 620, 40. Under crismum baptizatus in albis, Mone B. 2096.

crism-hálgung, e; f. The consecration of the oil of chrism; *chrismatis consecratio*, Wanl. Catal. 121, col. 2, 57.

crism-lýsing, -lising, e; f. A leaving off the baptismal vest; *chrismatis solutio*:—His *crismlysing* [crismlysing MS. A.] wæs æt Wedmor the leaving off his baptismal vest was at Wedmore, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 20. v. *crisma*.

crisp; *adj.* CRISP, *charly*; *crispus*:—He hæfde criske loccas he had curly locks, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. v. *cyrps*.

Crist, *Krist*, es; m. *CHRIST*; *Christus* = *Χριστός* the anointed one, as a translation of the Heb. *מָשִׁיחַ* *Messiah*:—Se Hælend, ðe is genemned *Crist Iesus*, qui *uocatur Christus*; *Ἰησοῦς, ὁ λεγόμενος Χριστός*, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. *Crist* was acenned, Hælend gehāten *Christ* was born, called *Iesus* [Saviour], Menol. Fox 1-7. Hēr is on cneōrisse bōc Hælendes *Cristes liber generationis Iesu Christi*, Mt. Bos. 1, 1. Hēr ys gōdspelles angyn Hælendes *Cristes*, Godes suna *initium evangelii Iesu Christi, filii Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. Besoeh onsynne cristes dīnes behold the face of thine anointed, Ps. Th. 83, 9; 88, 32, 44. Fedwer *Cristes bēc the four Gospels*, Ælf. T. Grn. 12, 27; Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 16. Seō *Cristes bōc the Gospel*, Ælf. T. 30, 1. Feoh būtan gewitte ne can *Crist* gehērian *cattle without understanding cannot praise Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. Ofer ealle *Cristes bēc over all Christ's books* [Gospels], 100; Sal. 49. On *Cristes onlicnisse in Christ's likeness*, Salm. Kmbl. 146, 15.

cristalla, an; m: *cristallus*, i; m. *Lat.* I. *crystal*; *crystallus* = *κρυσταλλος*:—Ðæt was hwites bleōs swā *cristalla* it was of a white colour like crystal, Num. 11, 7. *Cristallan crystallum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 49. He his *cristallum sendep mittit crystallum suum*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. II. the herb *crystallum*, *flea-bane*, *flea-wort*; *crystallion* = *κρυστάλλιον*, *psyllion* = *ψύλλιον*:—Nim *cristallan* and *disman* take *crystallium* and *tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

cristen; *def.* se *cristena*; *sup.* se *cristenesta*; *adj.* [Crist Christian]; *christianus*:—Ælc *cristen* man hæfde sibbe *every christian man had peace*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 122, 7; 6, 30; Bos. 127, 22. *Cristnu* gesamnung the *christian church*, Ps. Th. 44, 11. Gif hwā *cristenes* mannes blōd ageōte if any one shed a *christian man's blood*, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 2; Ps. Th. 106, 31. He forbeād ðæt man nānum *cristenum* men ne abulge he forbade men to annoy any *christian man*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 10; L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 16; Elen. Kmbl. 1974; El. 989. Hī bebudon ðæt man ælcne *cristenne* man ofslōge they commanded men to slay *every christian man*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 32. Him sealde Iustinus æne *cristene* bōc *Iustin* gave him a *christian book*, 6, 12; Bos. 121, 24. Godes þeōwas for eall *cristen* folc pingian let the servants of God intercede for all *christian people*, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 25; vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 18; L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. *Cristene* men secgaþ *christian men say*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 14; Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. Nero wæs ærest ehtend *cristenan* manna *Nero* was the first persecutor of *christian men*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22; 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18; Elen. Kmbl. 1956; El. 980. Fram oðrum *cristenum* mannum from other *christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 22; 6, 12; Bos. 121, 25. Hī *cristene* men pinodon they tormented *christian men*, 6, 11; Bos. 121, 17; 6, 19; Bos. 123, 16. Oswig se *cristena* cyning to his rice fēng *Oswy the christian king* succeeded to his kingdom, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 30. Se *cristena dōm christianity*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Bædon [MS. bædan] hī ða *cristenan*

men they asked the *christian men*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 41; 6, 30; Bos. 127, 14. Se mon wæs se *cristenesta* and se *gelāredesta* the man was most *christian* and most learned, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 43; 3, 1; S. 523, 7; 3, 9; S. 533, 6.

cristen, es; m: *cristena*, an; m. A *christian*; *christianus*:—He wæs *cristen* he was a *christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7; Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 16; Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 4. He hēt ealle ða *cristenan* he ordered all the *christians*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 10.

Cristen-dōm, es; m. *Christianity*, *CHRISTENDOM*, the *christian world*; *christianitas*:—Se *cristendōm* weox on heora tīman *christianity increased in their time*, Jud. Grn. Epilog. 264, 7; Jud. Thw. 161, 21. Æghwylc *cristen* man gýme his *cristendōmes* georne let every *christian man strictly keep his christianity*, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5; vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 5; L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32; Ælf. T. 28, 3. Gif hwā *cristendōm* wyrde if any one violate *christianity*, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1; L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 4, 7; L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 7. On *cristendōm* in *christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29.

cristenest, se *cristenesta* the most *christian*, *pious*, *holy*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 6; 2, 15; S. 518, 43; *sup.* of *cristen*.

Cristes bōc, e; f. *CHRIST'S BOOK*, the *Gospel*; *Christi liber*, *evangelium*, Ælf. T. 30, 1; Salm. Kmbl. 100; Sal. 49. v. *Crist*.

cristlic; *adj.* *Christlike*, *christian*; *christianus*:—We læraþ, ðæt æghwylc *cristen* man *cristlice* lage rihtlice healde we direct, that every *christian man* rightly observe the *christian law*, L. Eth. vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11, note 4.

cristnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To christianize*, *catechize*; *catechizare*:—Ðæt Paulinus ðær ðæt folc *cristnede* and fullode [MS. *cristnade* 7] fullade [that Paulinus might there *christen* and baptize the people, or as the original Latin of Bede has it, with greater precision,—ut Paulinus cum eis catechizandi et baptizandi officio deditus moraretur, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 7, 8; Latin 95, 34].

croc, *crocc*, *crog*, *crogg*, *crohh*, es; m. A *crock*, *pitcher*, *waterpot*, *flagon*, a little jug or lentil-shaped vessel; *urceus*, *lagena*, *lenticula*, *legythum*:—Crocass, Cot. 209; Grm. iii. 458, 15. DER. *croc-wyrhta*.

CROCCA, an; m. A *crock*, *pitcher*, *earthenware pot* or *pan*; *vas fictile*, *testa*, *olla*:—Min mægen ys forseárod, swā swā læmen *crocca exaruit* velut *testa virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. *Crocca olla*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 10; Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 53; Wrt. Voc. 82, 56. Wyl wæter on *croccan boil water in a crock*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 19. On ænne *croccan* done ðe sie gepicod itan in a *crock* that is pitched on the outside, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 23. Ic gedō ðæt ðū hī miht swā eáde abrecan, swā se *crocwyrhta* mæg ænne *croccan tamquam was figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9; Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 6. [Piers P. kroke; Plat. kruke; O. Sax. crūka, f: Frs. kruuch; O. Frs. krocha, m: Dut. kruik, f: Kil. krucke; Ger. krug, m: M. H. Ger. kruoc, m: O. H. Ger. krōg, m: Dan. krukke, m. f: Swed. krukka, f: Icel. krukka, f.]

croc-hwær, es; m. [hwer an ewer] A *kettle*; *cacabus*, *Som. Ben. Lye*. *croc-sceard*, es; n. [sceard a shred, fragment] A *shred* or *fragment* of a *crock* or *pot*, a *potsherd*; *testa*, *testu*:—Aðruwode oððe forseárode swā swā blýwnys oððe *crocseard* mægen mīn aruit *tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mid ānum *crocsearde* with a *potsherd*, Job. Thw. 166, 34; Homl. Th. ii. 452, 29. *Crocseard testu*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 29.

croc-wyrhta, *croc-wyrhta*, -wirhta, an; m. A *crockworker*, *potter*; *figulus*, *luti figulus*:—Crocwyrhta *figulus* vel *luti figulus*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 62. Ic gedō ðæt ðū hī miht swā eáde abrecan, swā se *crocwyrhta* mæg ænne *croccan tamquam was figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Fet *crocwyrhta* vel *tygelwirhta* was *figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9.

croda, an; m. [croden, *pp.* of *creódan* to crowd, press, drive] A *crowd*, *press*; *collisus*. DER. *lind-croda*.

croden crowded, pressed; *pp.* of *creódan*.

croft, es; m. A *croft*, a small inclosed field; *prædiolum*, *agellulus* septus:—Æt ðæs croftes heáfod at the top of the *croft*, Cod. Dipl. 553; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 37, 23. In done *croft*, of ðæm *crofte* to the *croft*, from the *croft*, 681; A. D. 972; Kmbl. iii. 261, 11; 679; A. D. 972-992; Kmbl. iii. 258, 27, 28.

crog, *crogg*, *crohh*, es; m. A small vessel, *chrismatory*, *bottle*; *legythum*, *lenticula*, *lagena*:—Crog oððe *ampella lenticula*, Cot. 124. v. *croc*.

croh, es; m? *Saffron*; *crocus* = *κρόκος*, *crocus sativus*, Lin:—Meng mid [MS. wid] *croh* mingle it with *saffron*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 23; Herb. 118, 2; Lchdm. i. 232, 7; Med. ex Quadr. 5, 4; Lchdm. i. 348, 14.

crohh a pitcher; *legythum*, *lagena* vel *ampulla*, Cot. 119. v. *crog*.

croma a crumb, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 27. v. *croma*.

crompeht; *adj.* Full of crumples, wrinkled; *folialis*, Cot. 91.

crong killed, perished; *p.* of *cringan*.

CROP, *cropp*, es; m.

I. A sprout or top of a herb, flower, berry, an ear of corn, a bunch of berries or blooms, cluster; *cyma* = *κύμα*, *thyrsus* = *θύρσος*, *spica*, *corymbus* = *κόρυμβος*, *racemus*, *uva*:—Crop *cyma*, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 18; Wrt. Voc. 39, 4. Crop *tursus*, *cimia* [= *thyrsus*, *cyma*], 42; Som. 64, 28; Wrt. Voc. 31, 38. Dō him

merscmealwan crop give him a sprout of marsh mallow, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 25. Genim dysse wyrtte þrý croppas take three sprouts of this herb, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10. Genim dysse wyrtte croppas take the tops of this herb, 110, 4; Lchdm. i. 224, 9; 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Genim dysse wyrtte croppas take berries of this herb [ivy], 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 3. Þegnas his ða croppas eton discipuli ejus spicas manducabant, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Wid ðon biþ gôð lustmoccan crop a bunch of 'lustmock' is good for that, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 9. Genim lustmoccan crop take a bunch of 'lustmock', 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 16. Croppas racemos, Mone B. 2572. Croppum uvis, 3836.

II. the crop or craw of a bird; vesicula gutturis:—Wurp done cropp and ða federa wiðæftan ðæt weofod vesiculam gutturis et plumas projiciet prope altare, Lev. i, 16.

III. a kidney; rien:—Crop rien, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 107; Wrt. Voc. 45, 13. [Prompt. croppe cyma: Piers P. crop: Chauc. crop, croppe: Plat. kropp: Dut. krop, m: Kil. krop, krophe: Ger. M. H. Ger. kroph, m: O. H. Ger. kroph, m: Dan. krop, m. f: Swed. kropp, m: Icel. kroppr, m.] DER. ifig-crop.

croppen crept, crawled; pp. of creópan.

crop-leác, es; n. Garlic; allium sativum, Lin:—Genim cropleác take garlic, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 14; 3, 68; Lchdm. ii. 356, 5.

croppa, an; m. The top or flower of a herb; corymbus, pluma:—Bánwyrð hæbbe croppan bonewort hath clusters of flowers, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 6. v. crop I.

croppiht; adj. [crop I. a bunch, cluster; -iht, adj. termination, q. v.] Croppy, full of clusters; racemosus, L. M. i, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12.

cruce, an; f. A cruse, pitcher, waterpot; urceus, urceolus:—Cruce viciolum [=urceolus], Wrt. Voc. 290, 67.

crucet-hūs, es; n. A torment house; afflictionis domus:—Sume hi diden in crucet-hūs, ðæt is in an ceste ðæt was scort, and nareu, and undeþ, and dide scærpe stānes ðerinne, and þrengde ðe man ðerinne, ðæt him bræcon alle ðe limes some they put into a crucet-house, that is into a chest that was short, and narrow, and undeep, and put sharp stones therein, and pressed the man therein, so that they brake all his limbs, Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 28.

crudon crowded, pressed; p. pl. of creóðan.

cruft, es; m? crufte, an; f. A vault, crypt, hollow place under the ground; crypta:—Cruftan, cruftes crypta, Mone B. 2017. Crufte crypta, 4931. Cruftan crypta, 3298. [Ger. gruft, f. a crypt.]

Crūland, Crūwland, es; n. [Interprete Ingulpho crūda et cænosa terra, Gib. Chr. explicatio, p. 22, col. 1.] CROWLAND or CROYLAND, Lincolnshire; loci nomen in agro Lincolnensi. St. Guthlac, hermit of Crowland, passed a great part of his life and died here in A. D. 714. After his death, king Æthelbald of Mercia founded a monastery at Crowland and he ðær is bebyrged in this year [A. D. 1077] earl Walthoef was beheaded at Winchester, and his body was taken to Crowland, and he is there buried, 1077; Th. 350, 10. Hi cōmon to ðære stōwe ðe man hæteþ Crūwland they came to the place which is called Crowland, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 1; 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. Ða wæs se eahtoða dæg ðæs kalendes Septembris, ða se eadiga wer, Gūþlāc, com to ðære fōreprecean stōwe, Crūwlande. . . hæfde he ða on ylde six and twentig wintra it was the eighth day before the kalends of September [Aug. 24th, A. D. 699], when the blessed man, Guthlac, came to the aforesaid place, Crowland. . . he was then twenty-six years of age, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 25-24, 3; 22; Gdwin. 96, 21. v. Gūþ-lāc.

CRUMA, an; m. A CRUMB, fragment; mica:—Cruma mica, Wrt. Voc. 83, 1. We hēðað ðara crumena ðæs hlāfes we take care of the crumbs of the bread, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 33. Ða hwelpas etað of ðam crumum catelli edunt de micis, Mt. Bos. 15, 27; Lk. Bos. 16, 21. Lege on done magan hlāfes cruman lay crumbs of bread on the stomach, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 15; Homl. Th. ii. 114, 29. [Prompt. crumme mica: Wyc. crummes, pl: Chauc. Piers P. cromes, pl: Orm. crummess, pl: Scot. crum. Plat. krōme, kroom: Dut. kruim, f: Kil. krume: Ger. krume, f: Dan. krumme, m. f: Swed. krumma, f.]

CRUMB, crump; adj. Bent down, stooping; cernuus, obuncus:—Crump obuncus, Cot. 144. Ða crumban obunca, 185. [Prompt. crome, crome bucus: Orm. crumb: Scot. crummet: O. Sax. O. Frs. crumb: Dut. krom: Ger. krumm: M. H. Ger. krump: O. H. Ger. krumb: Dan. Swed. krum. Wel. crwm bent: Corn. crom crooked: Ir. Gael. crom bent.]

cruncon; pp. cruncen yielded, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302; p. pl. and pp. of crincan.

crundel, crundol, crundul; gen. crundeles, crundles; dat. crundle, crundelle; m.

I. a barrow, mound raised over graves to protect them; tumulus:—On done durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on done þorn to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. Ðonan on morþcrundle; of morþcrundel on done brādan herpæþ [MS. herpæþ]

thence to the death-barrow [to the tumulus of the dead]; from the tumulus of the dead to the broad military road, Cod. Dipl. 543; A. D. 968; Kmbl. iii. 23, 34, 35. Ðær þwyrtes ofer þrý crundelas there across over three barrows, Cod. Dipl. 985; Kmbl. v. 13, 32.

II. in later times crundel is n:—On ðæt crundel to the barrow, Cod. Dipl. 1283; Kmbl. vi. 120, 8. [Kemble, in his Glossary Cod. Dipl. iii. pref. p. xxi, says,—'It seems to denote a sort of water-course, a meadow through which a stream flows.' Yet the following example in this same vol. proves that a crundel could not be a meadow through which a stream flows, as it was on a hill:—Crāwan crundol on Werēðan hylle Crow's crundel on Werēð's hill, Cod. Dipl. 698; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 301, 35. Professor Leo says,—'A crundel or crundwel is a spring or well, with its cistern, trough, or reservoir,' and cites,—Ðonan eft on crundwylle then again to crund-spring, Cod. Dipl. 1188; Kmbl. v. 354, 20, 28. The crundel on Werēð's hill militates against Dr. Leo's view, as well as Kemble's; Mr. Thorpe therefore concludes,—'My belief is, that the word is not Anglo-Saxon, nor Germanic, but British, and signifies a tumulus or barrow, and is akin to the Welsh carneddaw a cairn or heap of stones,' Th. Diplm. Glossary, p. 654.] DER. morþ-crundel, stān-

orungon; pp. crungen yielded, perished, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26; p. pl. and pp. of cringan.

cruppon crept, crawled, Ors. i, 7; Bos. 29, 33; Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22; p. pl. of creópan.

crusene, crusne, an; f. A robe made of skins; mastruga:—Crusene odde ðeófiellen roc crusen or a beastfelt or skin garment, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4. Crusne mastruga, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 39; Wrt. Voc. 40, 66.

crup a crowd; multitudo, turba confertissima, Som. Ben. Lye. v. creóðan.

Crūwland Crowland, Lincolnshire, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. v. Crūland.

CRYB; gen. crybbe; f. A CRIB, bed, stall; stratum, præsepe:—Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe I lay as a young child in a crib, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 16; Cri. 1426. [Prompt. crybbe præsepe: Orm. cribbe: Scot. crufe, cruife, crofe: Plat. kribbe, krubbe: O. Sax. cribbia, f: Frs. O. Frs. kribbe, f: Dut. krib, kribbe, f: Kil. krippe: Ger. M. H. Ger. krippe, f: O. H. Ger. krippa, kripa, f: Dan. krybbe, m. f: Swed. Icel. krubba, f: Fr. crèche, f: Prov. crepcha: Ir. gréppia, f: Slav. kripa, f. a basket.]

cryoc a crutch, staff, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. v. cricc.

crýðep presses, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rā. 4, 28; 3rd pers. pres. of creóðan.

crýfele a den, passage under ground; spelunca, meatus subterraneus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crýpele.

crymbing crooked, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crumb.

crymbing, e; f. A bending; curvatura, Cot. 56.

crýpan; p. crýpte; pp. crýped To creep; repere:—He næþ his fōta gewæld and onginþ crýpan he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14. v. creópan.

crýpele, es; m? A den, burrow; cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

crýpest, crýpst, he crýpeþ, crýpp creepeth, creeps; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of creópan.

crysmā chrisma, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. v. crisma.

crýsum-lýsing a leaving off the baptismal vest, Chr. 879; Th. 148, 32, col. 3. v. crism-lýsing.

crýt=crýðep crowdeth: ðū crýtst, crýst thou crowdest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of creóðan.

CŪ; nom. acc; gen. cūe, cū, cuus, cūs; dat. cý; pl. nom. acc. cý; gen. cūa, cūna; dat. cuum, cūm; f. A cow; vacca, bucula:—Cū vacca, Wrt. Voc. 287, 56. Cū vacca vel bucula, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 82; Wrt. Voc. 23, 40; 78, 42. Iung cū a young cow; juvenca, Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 89; Wrt. Voc. 23, 46. An cū wearþ gebroht to ðam temple a cow was brought to the temple, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 33; Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 36. Gesomna cūe mesa collect the dung of a cow, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. On ðære cū hricge on the cow's back, M. H. 194 a. Be cuus horne of a cow's horn, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3. Cūs eage a cow's eye, 59; Th. i. 140, 4. Of ðære cý from the cow, M. H. 194 a. Gif mon cū forstele if a man steal a cow, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24; L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 5; L. Ath. v. § 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1; L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Cūa of cows, Cod. Dipl. 201; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 253, 28. Feówertig cūna vaccas quadraginta, Gen. 32, 15; Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016-1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 23; 949; A. D. 1049-1052; Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. On cuum in vaccis, Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. Ðū wāst, ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas and ge-eāne eówa and gecelfe cý mid me nosti quod parvulos habeam teneros et oves et boves fetas mecum, Gen. 33, 13; Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 310, 18, 25, 27; 675; A. D. 990; Kmbl. iii. 255, 13. [Prompt. cowe vacca: Piers P. kow, cow: R. Brun. kie, pl: Plat. ko, pl. koie: O. Sax. kō, f: Frs. kw, pl. ky, f: O. Frs. ku, f: Dut. koe, f: Lat. koe, koeye: Ger. kuh, f: M. H. Ger. kuo, f: O. H. Ger. kua, kō, f: Dan. ko, koe: Swed. ko, f: Icel. kýr, f. dat. and acc. kú: Lat. cēva a heifer: Sansk. go, gaus bos, vacca.] DER. folc-cū, mete-

cualme-stōw, *e*; *f. A place of burial*; calvariae locus, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. cwealm-stōw.*

cū-butere, *an*; *f. Cow's butter, butter made of cow's milk*; vaccæ butyrum:—Reāde netlan awylle on hunige and on cūbuteran boil red nettles in honey and in cow's butter, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 18; iii. 16, 20.

cuc quick, alive; *vivus*:—He lēt cucne he left alive, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41; Gen. 1, 20; Ælf. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 90. *v. cwic.*

cū-cealf, *es*; *n. A cow's calf*; vaccæ vitulus:—Gif man of myran folan adriþf odde cūcealf if a man drives off a mare's foal or a cow's calf, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 23.

cuceler, cuculer, cucler, *es*; *m. A spoon, half a drachm*; cochlear:—Fif cuceleras fulle five spoonsful, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 23. Þrý cuculeras three spoons, 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. [Lat. cochlear, āris; *n.*]

cucen alive; *vivus*, Wanl. Catal. 3, 12. *v. cucon.*

cucian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To quicken, make alive*; vivificare, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. cwicane.*

cuculer, *es*; *m. A spoon*; cochlear:—Ðæt seāw sele on cuclere give the juice in a spoon, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 19. Genim celeponian [MS. cileponian] seāwes cucler fulne take a spoon full of juice of celandine, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3. The following are examples of cucler:—2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 6; 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 23; 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 5; 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 5, 25. *v. cuceler.*

cucler-mæl, *es*; *n. [mæl a measure] A spoon measure*; cochlearis mensura:—An cuclermæl one spoon measure, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 10. Tū cuclermæl two spoon measures, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3.

cucon, cucun alive, quick; *vivus*:—Ðæt he Wulfnoþ cūcōne odde deādne begytan sceolde that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. *v. cuc, cwic.*

cuculer, *es*; *m. A spoon*; cochlear:—Þrý cuculeras three spoons, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. *v. cuceler.*

cucumis; *gen. eris*; *m. A cucumber*; cucumis:—Cucumeres, ðæt synd corþæppla cucumbers, which are earth-apples, Num. 11, 5.

cud, cudu, *es*; *n? A cud, what is chewed*; rumen:—Ðe heora cudu ne ceōwāþ: ða clēnan nýtenu ðe heora cudu ceōwāþ which chew not the cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud, M. H. 138 b. *v. cwudu.*

cudele a cuttlefish; *sepia*—σηπία:—Cudele vel wasescite sepia, Ælf. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 82; Wrt. Voc. 56, 6.

cū-eāge, *an*; *f. A cow's eye*; vaccæ oculus:—Cūeāge biþ scillinges weorþ a cow's eye is worth a shilling, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4, note 11. cuellan to kill, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. cwellan.*

cūe mesa, *an*; *m. Cow's dung*; lætāmen:—Gesomna cūe mesa collect cow's dung, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cūen a queen, Chr. 672; Erl. 34, 35; 737; Erl. 46, 22; 836; Erl. 64, 33; 855; Erl. 68, 30; 885; Erl. 84, 5; 888; Erl. 86, 18. *v. cwēn.*

cuffie, *an*; *f. A cap, coif, hood, head dress*; pileus, cucullus, capitis tegmen:—Hió an Æðelfæde hyre cuffian she gives to Æthelstred her hood, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 20.

cugale, cugle, cuhle, *an*; *f. A cowl, monk's hood*; cuculla:—Twā cugelan two cowls, R. Ben. 55. Cugle cuculla, Wrt. Voc. 81, 71. Seó cuhle the cowl, R. Ben. 55. [Ger. kogel, gugel, *f. M. H. Ger. gugele, f. O. H. Ger. cucula, f. M. Lat. cuculla: Span. cogulla, f.*]

cū-horn, cuu-horn, *es*; *m. A cow's horn*; vaccæ cornu:—Cuuhorn [cū- MSS. B. H.] biþ twegea pæninga wurþ a cow's horn shall be worth two pence, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 2.

cū-hyrde, *es*; *m. [hyrde a keeper, guardian] A cowherd, person who has the charge of cows*; vaccarius, bubulcus:—Cūhyrde gebýrþ ðæt he hæbbe ealdre cū meole vii niht, syddan heó nige cealfod hæþf, and frymetlinge býstinge vii niht; and gā his metecū mid hlāfordes cū vaccarii rectum est, ut habeat lac vaccæ veteris vii noctibus, postquam enixa erit, et primitivarum bisingulūm xiv noctibus; et eat ejus vaccæ cum vaccis domini, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 18–20. Cūhyrdas bubulcos, Mone B. 2408.

cucic living, Jn. Lind. War. 4, 10. *v. cwic.*

cucic-beām, *es*; *m. A juniper-tree*; juniperus. *v. cwic-beām.*

cuide a saying, Past. 35, 5; Hat. 46 b, 4. *v. cwide.*

cūle a cowl, Wanl. Catal. 131, 74, col. 1. *v. cugele.*

CULFRE, culufre, culfean, *an*; *f. culfer, e*; *f. A dove*, CULVER, pigeon; columba:—Se hālega Gāst astāh swā ān culfre descendit Spiritus sanctus sicut columba, Lk. Bos. 3, 22; Wrt. Voc. 77, 20; 280, 31. Wæs culufre of cōfan sende a dove was sent from the ark, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. Culfer columba, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 2; Wrt. Voc. 29, 25. Ðæt hīg ofrrunge sealdon, twegen culfran briddas ut darent hostiam, duos columbæ pullos, Lk. Bos. 2, 24; Ps. Th. 67, 13. On culfran hiwe in likeness of a dove, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Fyðeras culefran ofserseolde pennæ columbæ deargentata, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He asende tū āne culfran emisit columbam, Gen. 8, 10, 12. He forlēt hāswe culufan he let out a livid dove, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451: 72; Th. 89, 8; Gen. 1477. Ða hālgan apostolas wæron swilce culfran the holy apostles were as doves, Homl. Th. i. 586, 1; Homl. Blick. 23,

27. Bilwyte swā culfran simplices sicut columbæ, Mt. Bos. 10, 16; Ps. Th. 54, 6. [Wyc. culver, culvere; Chauc. culver; Piers P. colvere; R. Glouc. colfren, pl: Orm. culfre; Laym. culveren, pl: Lat. columba.] DER. wudu-culfre.

culmille, *an*; *f. The lesser centaur*; erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Genim ða lytlan culmille take the small centaur, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20. *v. curmealle.*

culpa, *an*; *m. A fault*; culpa:—Ne ic culpan in ðe æfre onfunde I have never found any fault in thee, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 28; Cri. 177.

culpian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To humiliate, cringe*; humiliare:—Hū ne is ðæt donne sum dæl ermpa, ðæt mon scyle culpian to ðam de him gifan scyle is not this then somewhat of misery, that a man must cringe to him who can give to him? Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15.

CULTER, cultur; *gen. cultres*; *m? A COULTER or CUTLER, dagger*; culter, sica:—Hwanon ðam yrplinge culter, būton of cræfte mīnon unde aratori culter, nisi ex arte mea? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31; Wrt. Voc. 74, 73. Cultur sica, 287, 5. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultr mid ðære syl confirmato vomere et cultro aratro, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. [Prompt. culter: Wyc. culter, cultræ; Piers P. cultour, kuitour; Fr. coutre: It. coltro: Lat. culter: Sansk. krit to cut.]

culfure a dove, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. *v. culfre.*

cum come:—Nū dū cum now come thou, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 9; Cri. 149; imp. of cuman.

cuma, *an*; *m. [cum, imp. of cuman to come; -a, termination, q. v.] A comer, guest, stranger*; advena, hospes:—Ic wæs cuma eram hospes, Mt. Bos. 25, 35, 38, 43; Wrt. Voc. 86, 43. Mon cyðde cynwewordum, hū se cuma hātte let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 30; Rā. 44, 16; Beo. Th. 3616; B. 1806. Gūþlāc swýðe blide wæs ðæs heofonlican cuman Guthlac was right glad of the heavenly guest, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 2. Fram eallum dāgum cum a cunctis hospitibus, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 6. Metodes þeow grētan eode cuman the Lord's servant went to meet the guests, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Ðæt he wolde ælcne cuman swiðe ārlice underfōn that he would very honourably receive every stranger, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31. Cuman ārfašte righteous strangers, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 3; Gen. 2486. Cōmon Sodomware cuman acsian the inhabitants of Sodom came to demand the strangers, 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453; Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. Cumena ārpegn an attendant of guests, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 4. Cumena bīr a guest-chamber, 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Cumena hīs a guest-house, an inn, Lk. Bos. 2, 7; 22, 11. Cumena inn a guest-house, an inn, Greg. Dial. 2, 22. Cumena wicung a guest-dwelling, an inn, Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 85; Wrt. Voc. 38, 11. DER. cwealm-cuma, wil.

CUMAN; *part. cumende*; *ic cume, dū cymst, cymest, he cumeþ, cymþ, cymeþ, cimþ, pl. cumaþ*; *p. ic, he com, cwom, dū cōme, pl. cōmon, cōwōmon*; *imp. s. cum, cym, pl. cumaþ*; *subj. indef. ic cume, cyme, pl. cumon, cumen, cymen*; *p. cōme, pl. cōmen*; *pp. cumen, cymen*. I. to come, go, happen; venire, ire, accidere, evenire:—Seal se gāst cuman the spirit shall come, Soul Kmbl. 17; Secl. 9. Cuman ongunnan they attempted to come, Beo. Th. 494; B. 244. Cum to ðam lande, ðe ic ðe geswutelige come to the land, which I will shew thee, Gen. 12, 1. Ne cuman eow ðas worde of gemynde let not these words depart out of your mind, Deut. 4, 9. Ðonne wīg cume when war happens, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23. Ðonne his fylle cōme when his fall has happened, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 15; Dan. 513. Cumaþ ðonne mid cumendum venientes autem venient, Ps. Th. 125, 6.

II. cuman is used with the infinitive expressing manner or purpose; as, Com fēran came walking or happened to walk, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 31; Gen. 852. Com lædan came leading or came to lead, 85; Th. 106, 19; Gen. 1773. Suman leōma cymeþ scýnan a sunbeam shall come shining or begin to shine, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 17; Cri. 902. Secgan cymeþ shall come to say, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438. Com grētan came to greet, 97; Th. 126, 31; Gen. 2103. Com weorc sceāwigan came to view the work, 80; Th. 101, 7; Gen. 1678. [Prompt. cum, come: Wyc. Chauc. Piers P. come: Laym. come, cumen, cummen, kumen: Orm. cumenn: Plat. kamen: O. Sax. kuman: Frs. kommen: O. Frs. kuma, coma: Dut. komen: Ger. kommen: M. H. Ger. kōmen: O. H. Ger. queman: Goth. qiman: Dan. komme: Sued. komma: Icel. koma: Lat. venire: Grk. βαίνειν: Sansk. gam.] DER. a-cuman, an-, awege-, be-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, oferbe-, onþe-, ongeān-, þurh-, to-, tobe-, up-.

CUMB, *es*; *m. I. a hollow among hills, narrow valley*, COMB; caverna inter colles, vallis angusta:—Andlang cumbes along the valley, Cod. Dipl. Apdx. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. iii. 406, 10; 489; A. D. 962; Kmbl. iii. 457, 29. In cumb, of ðam cumbes to a valley, from the valley, Cod. Dipl. Apdx. 118; A. D. 770; Kmbl. iii. 380, 5.

II. a liquid measure; mensura quædam liquidorum: hence, perhaps, our dry measure COME or COOMB=four bushels:—Cumb fulne lides aloþ, and cumb fulne Weliscas aloþ a comb full of mild ale and a comb full of Welsh ale, Th. Diplm. A. D. 791–796; 40, 5; Lchdm. iii. 28, 9. [Dut. kom, *f. a basin*: Ger. kumpf, kump, *m. 1. a dry measure for corn and fruit*; *ii. a cup, basin*: M. H. Ger. kumpf a vessel, dry measure: O. H. Ger. chumþ cimpus? O. Fr. combe a deep valley: Grk. κύβος

the hollow of a vessel, cup, bowl; κύμβα a basin: Wel. cwm, m. a hollow, deep valley: Sansk. kumbha, m. a pot, jug.] DER. fild-cumb.

cumbel-gehnād, es; n. [cumbel = cumbol, gehnād a conflict] A conflict of ensigns or banners, a battle; signorum conflictus, prelium, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15; Ædelst. 49, note.

Cumber-land, Cumbrā-land, Cumer-land, es; n. [Sim. Dun. Cumber-land: Hunt. Hovd. Brom. Cumberland] CUMBERLAND; Cumbria:—Hēr Eādmund cýning oferhergode eal Cumbra-land in this year [A.D. 945] king Edmund overran all Cumberland, Chr. 945; Th. 212, 10; 213, 10, col. 1, 2; Cumberland, 213, 10, col. 3. On disum geāre se cýning fērde into Cumerlande [Cumberland, col. 2] in this year the king went into Cumberland, 1000; Th. 248, 29, col. 1; 249, 29.

CUMBOL, cumbol, cuml, es; n. I. a sign, image, military standard, ensign, banner; signum, imago, signum militare, vexillum:—In campe gecong cumbles hyrde the standard's guardian fell in battle, Beo. Th. 5004; B. 2505. Hie fōr ðam cumbel on cneowum sæton they sat on their knees before the image, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 1; Dan. 180. Cumbol lixton wiges on wenum ensigns glittered in hopes of battle, 151; Th. 188, 29; Exod. 175; Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. To weallgeatum wigend prungon, cēne under cumbulm the warriors thronged to the wall-gates, bold beneath their ensigns, Andr. Kmbl. 2409; An. 1206; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333.

II. a sign or evidence of disease, a wound; morbi signum, vulnus:—Se lāce, ðonne he cymþ ðone untruman to snidanne, ærest [MS. ærest] he sceāwþ ðæt cumbil [cuml MS. Oth.] the surgeon, when he comes to cut the patient, first examines the wound; ad ægrum medicus venerat, secundum vulnus videbat, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 30a, 7. [O.Sax. kumbal, n. a heavenly sign: O.H.Ger. cumpal cohortes: Swed. kummel, n. tessera, signum: Icel. kuml, kumbil, kubl, n. a sign, badge, mark, war-badde.]

cumbol-gebrec a crash or clashing of banners. v. cumbol-gebrec.

cumbol-gehnād a conflict of ensigns or banners, a battle. v. cumbel-gehnād.

cumbol-gehnāst, es; n. [cumbol I. an ensign, banner; gehnāst a conflict] A conflict of ensigns or banners, a battle; signorum conflictio, bellum:—Ðæt hie beadoweorca beteran wurdon on campstede, cumbolgehnāstes that they were better in works of war on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 2, col. 2; 207, 2.

cumbol-haga, an; m. [haga a hedge] A compact rank, phalanx; phalanx:—Ic sceal sēcan oðerne under cumbolhagan cempaþ I must seek another soldier in the rank, Exon. 71b; Th. 266, 8; Jul. 395.

cumbol-hete, es; m. [hete hate] Warlike hate; bellicum odium:—Þurh cumbolhete through warlike hate, Exon. 75a; Th. 280, 30; Jul. 637.

cumbol-wiga, an; m. [wiga a warrior] A warrior, soldier; bellator, miles, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243; 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259.

cumbor; gen. cumbres; n. [=cumbol, q.v.] A banner, standard, ensign; signum militare:—Hroden hilte cumbor a banner adorned on the hilt, Beo. Th. 2048.

Cumbrā-land Cumberland, Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 29. v. Cumber-land. cumbol-gebrec, es; n. [cumbol = cumbol I, gebrec a noise, crashing] A crashing of banners or ensigns; signorum fragor, Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11.

cumen come, Gen. 48, 2; pp. of cuman.

cumende coming, Ps. Lamb. 125, 6; part. of cuman.

cū-meoluc, e; f. [meolc milk] Cow's milk; vaccæ lac:—Gāte geallan meng wið cūmeoluc mingle goat's gall with cow's milk, L. M. I, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 19.

Cumer-land Cumberland, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 1. v. Cumber-land. cum-feorm, e; f. [cuma a stranger, feorm food, support, hospitality] Entertainment of strangers; hospitium, Th. Diplm. A. D. 848; 102, 30.

cū-migopa, an; m. [migpa, migopa urine] Cow's urine; vaccæ urina:—Gesomna cūmigopaþ [MS. -migopa] collect cow's urine, L. M. I, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cumin the herb cummin, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cymen.

cuml a wound, swelling, Past. 26; MS. Oth. v. cumbol II.

cum-liðe; adj. [cuma a comer, liðe mild, gentle] Kind to comers or strangers, hospitable; hospitalis:—Cumliðe hospitalis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Cild cumliðe a child will be hospitable, Obs. Lun. § 15; Lchdm. iii. 192, 1; 16; Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Beoþ cumliðe eow betwýnan biðton ceorungum be hospitable among yourselves without grudging, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

cum-liðian [cuma a guest, liðian to nourish] To lodge, to receive as a guest; hospitari, R. Ben. Interl. I.

cum-liðnys, -nyss, e; f. Hospitality, hospitality; hospitalitas:—Cumliðnys is swiðe hlifful þing hospitality is a very excellent thing, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 16. Þurh ða cumliðnyss by hospitality, 286, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 27.

cummāse a coal-titmouse, coal-tit, Wrt. Voc. 281, 10. v. cōl-māse.

cum-þæder, es; m. A godfather; compater:—Ðe Æðerēð his cum-þæder healdan sceolde which Æthelred his godfather had to defend, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2.

cumul, es; pl. nom. acc. cumulu; n. A glandular swelling; tumor glandulosus:—Wid cyrnlu and wið ealle yfele cumulu for kernels and for all evil lumps, Herb. 158, 5; Lchdm. i. 286, 17. v. cumbol II.

cūna of cows, Gen. 32, 15; gen. pl. of cū. -cund, an adjective termination, denoting KIND, sort, or origin, likeness; as, ædel-cund, deoful, engel-, eorþ-, feor-, feorran-, gæst-, god-, heofon-, hiw-, in-, sável-, ufan-, up-, woruld-. [O.Sax. -kund oriundus, in god-kund divine: O.H.Ger. -kund: Goth. -kunds: Grk. -γενής: Lat. -gena.]

cune-glæsse, an; f. The herb hound's or dog's tongue; cynoglossos = κυνόγλωσσον, cynoglossum officinale, Lin:—Wið cancerād, cune-glæsse niðdowearð for cancer, the netherward part of hound's tongue, L. M. I, 44; Lchdm. ii. 110, 1.

cunelle, an; f. Thyme; thymus [= θύμος] vulgaris:—Wyl cunellan [MS. cunille] boil thyme, L. M. I, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 22. DER. wudu-cunelle.

cuning a king, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. Bodl. fol. 9a, 7. v. cýning.

CUNNAN, ic can, con, ðu canst, const, he can, con, pl. cunnan; p. ic, he cūde, ðu cūdest, pl. cūdon; subj. cunne, pl. cunnen; p. cūðe, pl. cūðen; pp. [on]-cunnen, cūþ; v. a. I. to be or become acquainted with, to know; noscēre, scire:—Ic ða stōwe ne can I know not the place, Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683; 1267; El. 635. Ic eow ne can I know you not, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629. Ðu canst thou knowest, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Const, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377. Cann, Ps. Th. 91, 5; 93, 11. Conn, Exon. 43a; Th. 145, 12; Gū. 693. Ge ne cunnan ye know not, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 25; Dan. 141. Ðæt ðu cunne that thou knowest, 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702; Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. Ic cūde I knew, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 26; Sat. 142; 19; Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385; Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34. Hwanon cūdest ðu me unde me nosti? Jn. Bos. 1, 48. Cūdon, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357; Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753; Gen. 29, 5. Heo wean cūdon they became acquainted with woe, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74. Men ne cunnan men know not, Beo. Th. 327; B. 162. Ic ne conn þurh gemæcscepe monnes oðwēr I know not anywhere of a man through cohabitation, Exon. 10b; Th. 13, 6; Cri. 198.

II. with inf. To know how to do, to have power, to be able, CAN; scire, posse:—Ic can eow læran I can teach you, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 3; Sat. 250. Ðe can naman ðinne neðde hērgan qui scit jubilationem, Ps. Th. 88, 13. Hērian ne cūdon wuldres waldend they knew not how to praise the ruler of glory, Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Dydon swā he cūdon they did as they could, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 11; Dan. 258. [Cunnan is the second of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called praterito-præsentia, given under āgan, q.v. The inf. cunnan and the pres. can, pl. cunnen, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the p. of the strong verb cinnan, ascertained from can, pl. cunnen, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the p. tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. edn. 2, p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires, by analogy with other verbs of the same class, the inf. cinnan, q.v. and the pp. cunnen. Thus we find the original verb cinnan, p. can, pl. cunnen; pp. cunnen. The weak p. cūde, pl. cūdon, for cunde, cundon, is formed regularly from the inf. cunnan. The pp. generally takes the weak form, in Anglo-Saxon as well as in the cognate words; but strong and weak forms are both found, in A.Sax. the strong on-cunnen, and the weak cūþ, and in M.H.Ger. the strong ver-kunnen, and the weak kunt. The same praterito-præsentia may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	pres.	pl.		pp.
Eng.		can,		could,	
Laym.	cunne,	can,	cunnen,	cūde, coude,	cūþ.
Wyc.	kunne,	can, kan,	cunnen, kunnen,	koude, kouth, cunde,	koud.
Plat.	könen,	kann,	könen,	kunden, kunnen,	kunt.
O. Sax.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnum,	consta,	kup.
O. Frs.	kunna,	kan,	kunnon,	kunda,	kuth, kud.
Ger.	können,	kann,	können,	konnte,	gekonnt.
M.H.Ger.	kunnen,	kan,	kunnen,	kunde,	-kunnen, kunt.
O.H.Ger.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnumēs,	kunda, kunsta,	kund.
				konda, konsta,	
Goth.	kunnan,	kann,	kunnum,	kuþa,	kuþs.
O. Nrs.	kunna,	kann,	kunnum,	kunna,	kunnat.]

DER. for-cunnan, on-.

cunne, pl. cunnen know, can, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 34; Sat. 702; Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374; subj. pres. of cunnan.

cunnere, es; m. A tempter; tentator, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 3.

cunnian; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed; v. a. I. to prove, try, inquire, search into, seek for, explore, examine, investigate, tempt, venture; probare, tentare, explorare, requirere, experiri, periclitari:—Woldon cunnian, hwæder . . . they would prove, whether . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 257; An. 129. Mōt ic nū cunnian may I now inquire? Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Uncūþne eard cunnian to seek for an unknown home, Exon. 28b; Th. 87, 1; Cri. 1418; Beo. Th. 2893; B. 1444. Se cunnāþ Dryhtnes maehtha he tempteth the Lord's might, Salm. Kmbl. 454; Sal. 227. He ðin cunnode he has proved thee, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 16; Exod. 420; Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. II. with gen. To have experience of,

to make trial of; periclitari, experiri:—Gôdes and yfles ðær ic cunnade there I had experience of good and evil, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 26; Wid. 52. Git wada cunnodon ye made a trial of the fords, Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. [Orm. cunnenn to try, attempt: O.H.Ger. kunnēn experiri, tentare.] DER. a-cunnian, be-, ge-

cunning, e; f. Experience, CUNNING; experientia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-cunning.

cunnuug, e; f. Probation; probatio, tentatio, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 33; Hy. 4, 24.

cuopel; gen. cuople; f? A coble, small ship; navicula:—Ofstigende hine odde he ofstæg in lytlum scipe odde in cuople ascendente eo in naviculam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 23.

CUPPE, an; f. A small drinking vessel, cup; poculum, obba:—Cuppe obba, Ælfic. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 43; Wrt. Voc. 24, 43. Nime āne cuppan let him take a cup, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 2; Lchdm. iii. 72, 17; Cod. Dipl. 492; Kmbl. ii. 380, 35. Ic ge-an mīnum hlāforde iv cuppan I give four cups to my lord, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 24. [Prompt. Wyc. cuppe: Piers P. cuppe, coupe: Chauc. cuppe: R. Glouc. coupe: Orm. cuppess, pl: Laym. cuppe: Plat. kop-jen, kop-ken a little basin: Frs. O. Frs. Dut. kop, m: Dan. kop, m, f: Swed. kopp, m: Icel. koppr, m: Fr. coupe, f: It. coppa, f: Span. cōpa, f: Lat. cupa, f, a tub, cask: Grk. κύπ-ελλον a cup, goblet: Wel. cwpan, f; cwb, m: Ir. cupa: Sansk. kūpa, kumbha, m, a vessel for water.] DER. scencing-cuppe, sop-

curfon carved, Lev. 8, 20; p. pl. of ceorfan.

curmealle, curmelle, curmille, an; f. Centaury; centaureum = κενταύριον:—Wið ūtsitādle; curmealle, etc. for diarrhæa; centaury, etc. L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 11; 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20. Curmille centaury, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 21. Wring curmeallan scāw uring juice of centaury, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 9; Lchdm. iii. 38, 26; 58, 10. Genim grēne curmeallan take green centaury, 10, 19; 18, 23; 28, 28; L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 21; 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 21. Wyl on ealāp twā curmeallan boil in ale the two centauries, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 14. The centaury may be spoken of as,

I. the greater centaury; chlora perfoliata, Lin:—Genim dās wyrtē ðe Grēcas centaurya major and Angle curmelle seō mære nemnāp take this herb which the Greeks name centaurya major and the English the greater centaury, Herb. 35, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 3. Curmelle centaurea major, Ælfic. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 29; Wrt. Voc. 31, 39.

II. the lesser centaury; erythraea centauryum, Lin:—Deōs wyrtē ðe man centauryam minorem and ðōtrum naman curmelle seō læsse nemneþ, biþ cenned on fæstum landum this herb which is named centaurea minor and by another name the lesser centaury, is produced on stiff lands, Herb. 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 17. v. eorþ-gealla.

curn-stān a mill-stone, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 79. v. cweorn-stān.

curon chose, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803; p. pl. of ceōsan.

CURS, es; m. A CURSE; maledictio:—On ænigne man curse asettan to set a curse on any man, Offic. Episc. 3. Gif hīg ænig man ūtābrede, hæbbe he Godes curs if any man take them away let him have God's curse, Wanl. Catal. 81, 5; Cod. Dipl. 310; A. D. 871–878; Kmbl. ii. 107, 5; 1057; Kmbl. v. 114, 25; Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 12; 675; Erl. 39, 20, 21, 27, 28; 963; Erl. 123, 14. [Prompt. curce: Wyc. curs: Chauc. cursing: R. Brun. cursyng.]

curisian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To CURSE; maledicere:—Cursiende [MS. cursynde] maledicentes, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 23. ðe bisceopes and lēred men heō cursed the bishops and clergy cursed them, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 37.

cursung, e; f. A CURSING, curse, torment, hell; maledictio, damnatio, gehenna = γέννα:—He lufode cursunge, and heō cume him dilexit maledictionem, et venit ei, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 16; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 29; 10, 28; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 47.

cūs of a cow:—Cūs eāge biþ scillinges weorþ a cow's eye shall be worth a shilling, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4; gen. of cū.

CUSC; adj. Chaste, modest, pure, clean; castus, purus:—Þurh cūscne siodo through modest conduct, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [Plat. kūs: Dut. kuisch: Kil. kuysch: O. Sax. kūsco, adv: Frs. kuwisch: O. Frs. kusk: Ger. keusch: M. H. Ger. kiusche, kiusch: O. H. Ger. kiuski, kūski sobrius, pudicus: Dan. kydsk: Swed. kysk.]

cusceote, cuscote, cuscute, an; f. [Lancashire, cowshot] A ringdove, wood-pigeon; palumbes, palumba:—Cusceote palumba, Wrt. Voc. 280, 32. Cuscote, wuduculfe palumbes, 62, 27. Cuscutan palumbes, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 58.

cūslippe, cūslappe, an; f. A COWSLIP; primula veris, Lin:—Nim wudubindes leāf and cūslýppan take leaves of woodbine and cowslip, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 4; 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 10; iii. 30, 8; 46, 22. Cūslappe britannica, Ælfic. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 30; Wrt. Voc. 31, 40.

cūsnis choiceness; fastidium, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 40. v. cīsnes.

cū-tægæl, -tæg, es; m. A cow's tail; vaccæ cauda:—Cūtægæl biþ fif penega weorþ a cow's tail shall be worth five pence, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3; MS. B.

cuter resin; mastix, resina:—Cuter mastix vel resina, Ælfic. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 53; Wrt. Voc. 33, 49.

cūþ; comp. -ra; sup. -ost, -est; adj. [cūþ known, pp. of cunnau]. I. known, clear, plain, evident, manifest; notus, cognitus, manifestus:—Ðæt wæs monegum cūþ that was known to many, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 21; Deór. 19; Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Cūþ is wide it is widely known, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 14; Gū. 507. Cūþ is, ðæt it is manifest, that, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 20; Dan. 482. Cūþ standeþ, ðæt he gescylded wæs quem esse servatum constat, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27: 1, 27; S. 492, 38. Ðæt wæs dara fæstna folcum cūþost that was of those fastnesses most known to nations, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 16; Dan. 692.

II. known, well known, sure, safe, noted, known as excellent, famed, celebrated; notus, certus, prestans, egregius:—Cūþe ærenddracan nuntii certi, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 40. Cūþran gewitnesse certiori notitia, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40. Se cūþesta gewita certissimus testis, 4, 19; S. 587, 27. Cūþes werodes of the famed host, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 12; Exod. 230; Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867; 4362; B. 2178; Cd. 226; Th. 302, 9; Sat. 596.

III. familiar, intimate, related, friendly; notus, familiaris, amicus, benevōlus:—Swā swā he cūþre stæfne wæs to me sprecende quasi familiari me voce alloquens, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Ne sint me winas cūþe eorlas elþeodige the strange men are no affable friends to me, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Feor dū me dydest frēðdas cūþe longe fecisti notos meos a me, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Mīne cūþe notos meos, 87, 18; 54, 13; 131, 18. [Wyc. koud, kowd known, pp. of kunne: Chauc. couth, kouth, pp. of conne: Orm. cūþ, pp. of cunnenn: Laym. cud, coð, icud known, renowned, pp. of cūde to make known: O. Sax. kūd known: O. Frs. kuth, kund, kud: Dut. kond: Ger. kund: M. H. Ger. kunt: O. H. Ger. kund: Goth. kunþs known, pp. of kunnan: Icel. kunnr, kuðr known.] DER. folc-cūþ, for-, hiw-, hiw-, in-, un-, unfor-, wid-: cūþig, on-, un-.

cūða, an; m. [cūþ known, pp. of cunnan; -a, termination, q. v.] One known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation; notus, cognatus:—Ðū cūða mīn tu notus meus, Ps. Spl. 54, 14; Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Ne clypa ðū ðīne frýnð ne ðīne cūðan noli vocare amicos tuos neque cognatos, 14, 12; 1, 58. v. cūþ.

cūðe; adv. Clearly; manifeste:—Ic cūðe gesette I have clearly set, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

cūðe, pl. cūðon knew, could, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34; p. of cunnan.

cūþe-līc, cūþ-lic; adj. Known, certain; notus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-cūþic.

cūþe-līce; adv. Certainly:—Ac we ðæt cūþelīce oncnēowan but that we certainly have known, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 4. v. cūþlice.

cūðe-men; pl. m. Relations; cognati:—Ða cūðemen cognati, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 58.

cūðen knew, could, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 6; Cri. 1185; subj. p. of cunnan.

cūðest knewest, couldst; 2nd pers. p. of cunnan.

cūþlice; adv. = cūþlice Clearly; manifeste:—Fordon ic cūþlice [MS. cuplice] on ðām, hēr nū cwicu lifige quia in ipsis vivificasti me, Ps. Th. 118, 93.

cūþ-lætān [cūþ=cýþ relationship, lætān to admit] To enter into friendship; societatem facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

cūþ-līce, cūþe-līce; comp. or; adv. I. certainly, manifestly;

certo, aperte:—Ic cūþlice wāt scio certissime, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42; 4, 19; S. 589, 25. Ðæt his lif ðe cūþlicor ascīneþ cujus ut vita clarescat certius, 5, 1; S. 613, 14, note. Acyrred cūþlice from Cristes æ turned manifestly from Christ's law, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411: Ps. Th. 103, 16; 106, 6; 121, 1; 146, 4; 149, 8.

II. for, indeed, therefore; nempe, igitur:—Cwedaþ cūþlice for indeed they said, Ps. Th. 70, 10; 82, 4; Hy. 10, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 20.

III. familiarly, courteously, kindly; familiariter, civiliter, comiter:—Ðæt he ðe cūþlicor from ðām hālgum ge-earnode in heofonum onfongen beón quo familiarius a sanctis recipi mereretur in caelis, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12; Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Ðæt he eāþmēdum ełlorfūsne oncnāwe cūþlice that he should with affability kindly treat the ready to depart, Andr. Kmbl. 643; An. 322: Ps. Th. 118, 146, 154; 54, 16; 90, 15. DER. for-cūþlice, in-, un-.

cūþ-nes, -ness, e; f. Knowledge, acquaintance; scientia, Scint. 38, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cūde knew; p. of cunnan to know.

cūþ-noma, an; m. A surname; cognomen, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 8, 13.

cūðo-menn; pl. m. Relations; cognati:—Cūðomen cognatos, acc. m. Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. v. cūde-men.

cūðon knew, could, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357; p. pl. of cunnan.

cūpra more sure, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40; comp. of cūþ.

cūðudyst=cýðdest innovisti, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 4; 2nd pers. p. of cýðan.

Cūþ-wulf, es; m. Cuthwulf:—Cūþwulf was Cūþwining Cuthwulf was the son of Cuthwin, Chr. Th. 2, 3. Hēr DLXXI Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas æt Bedcan forða in this year, A. D. 571, Cuthwulf fought with the Brito-Welsh at Bedford, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 25, col. 1.

cuu; gen. cuus; f. A cow; vacca:—Be cuus horne of a cow's horn, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3; Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. v. cū.

cuworn chewed, Ælf. T. 42, 9; *p. pl.* of *ceowan*.

CWACIAN, cwacigan; *part.* cwaciende, cwacigende; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To quake, shake, tremble; tremere, contremere:—Seo eorpe was cwaciende the earth was quaking, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 49, 41. Seo cwacigende swustor the quaking sister, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 26, 31. Heo gemette ealle hire bearn cwacigende eallum limum she found all her children quaking in every limb, 30, 20. Heard eeg cwacap the hard edge shaketh, Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758. Cene cwacap the bold shall quake, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797. Ða tēp cwaciap on swiðlicum cyle their teeth shall quake in the intense cold, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27: 530, 35. Ic cwacode eal on fefore I quaked all in a fever, ii. 312, 19. Cwacode eorpe contremuit terra, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 9. Cwacode he sōna he instantly quaked, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 15: 32, 3, 19. [Prompt. quakyñ tremere: Wyc. Piers P. quaken: R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. quake: Laym. quakien, cwakie.]

cwacung, *e*; *f.* A quaking, trembling; tremor:—Sōna biþ ætstilled siō cwacung the quaking will soon be stilled, L. M. i, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11. Cwacung gegrāþ hig tremor apprehendit eos, Ps. Spl. C. 47, 5. On cwacunge in tremore, Ps. Spl. C. 2, 11. Was se mūnt Garganus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge the mount Garganus was trembling with immense quaking, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Būton cwacunge without quaking, ii. 32, 18.

cwæde, *pl.* cwædon said, Ps. Th. 89, 3; Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361; 2nd sing. *p.* and *p. pl.* of cwedan.

cwæl, *pl.* cwælon died; *p.* of cwelan.

cwælm death, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm.

cwælu a violent death, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwalu.

cwæman to please, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwēman.

cwæn a queen:—Æðelfrīþ cwæn, seo was Ælfrēdes swuster, forþfērde, and hire lic līþ æt Pavia, Ch. 888; Erl. 87, 16–18. v. cwēn.

cwært-ern a prison, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 25, 43, 44. v. cweart-ern.

cwæstednys a trembling, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cwæstednys.

cwæþ quoth, said, spoke, Deut. 32, 26; Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 30, 31; *p.* of cwedan.

cwæðst sayest, Ælf. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7, =cwæðst; 2nd pres. sing. of cwedan.

CWALU, *e*; *f.* A quelling with weapons, torment, a violent death, slaughter, destruction; nex, cædes, exitum:—Se cuning Eadwine mid ærlæstre cwale ofslegen was rex Eadwini impia nece occisus, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 32: 2, 12; S. 513, 9, 12, 16. Pūh ānes engles cwale, on Cristes cweale through an angel's death, by Christ's death, Bounr. Scrd. 17, 38. Hū nyt is ðe mīn slæge, odde mīn cwalu slaughter, odde mīn rotung on byrgenne? Ps. Th. 29, 8. To cwale cnihta for the destruction of the youths, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. To cwale syllan to give to death, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 29; Jul. 289. To cwale lēdan to lead to death, 74 b; Th. 279, 14; Jul. 613. [Laym. qvale murrain; quale-huse, cwāl-huse a torture-house: O. Sax. quala, *f.* Dut. kwaal malum, morbus; Kil. quale languor, ægritudo: Ger. qual, *f.* M. H. Ger. quēl, *f.* torment: O. H. Ger. quāla nex, perniciēs: Dan. qwal, *m. f.* Swed. qual, *n.* anguish, agony: Icel. kwal in compounds, pain, torment.] DER. deāþ-cwalu, feorh-, gäst-, hearm-, hell-, lig-, nīþ-, swylt-, sylf-.

cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon disappeared; *p.* of cwincan.

CWĀNĪAN, *part.* cwāniende; *p. ode*, *ede*; *pp.* od, ed To bewail, deplore, lament, mourn; plorare, deplorare, queri, lugere. I. *v. trans*:—Sum sceal, leōmena leās, sār cwāniene one, void of light, shall bewail his pain, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 18; Vy. 19: 73 b; Th. 274, 23; Jul. 537.

II. *v. intrans*:—Cwāniendra cirm the cry of mourning men, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19, note; Cri. 836. Weras cwānedon the men lamented, Andr. Kmbl. 3071; An. 1538. [Plat. kwinen to languish: Dut. kwijnen to linger, pine: Kil. quenen, quynen tabescere: M. H. Ger. quinen to languish: Goth. qainon lamentari, lugere: Icel. kweina to wail, lament.]

cwānig; *adj.* [cwānian to bewail, lament, mourn] Complaining, bewailing, sad; querulus, tristis. DER. mōd-cwānig.

Cwanta-wic, *es*; *n.* [wic a dwelling] St. Josse-sur-Mer or Estaples, the ancient name of which was Quantovic or Quantawich:—Hēr was micel wælsfiht on Lundenne and on Cwanta-wic and on Hrōfes ceastre in this year [A. D. 839] there was a great slaughter at London and at Estaples and at Rochester, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 17.

cwært-ern a prison:—Ic was on cwarterne eram in carcere, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

Cwat-brycg, -bricg, *e*; *f.* [Ethelw. Cantbricge: Flor. Quatbrig: Hunt. Quadruge: Matt. West. Quantebriidge] Bridgenorth in Shropshire; oppidi nomen in agro Salopiensi:—Hi gedgydon æt Cwatbricge be Sæfern they arrived at Bridgenorth on the Severn, Chr. 896; Th. 173, 43, col. 1: col. 2 has Brygce. Æt Cwatbrycge, Th. 174, 1, col. 1, 2. Sæton hie done winter æt Cwatbrycge [Brigge, Th. 174, 10, col. 2: 175, 9, col. 1: Brycgge, 175, 10, col. 2] they remained that winter at Bridgenorth, Chr. 896; Th. 174, 11, col. 1. v. Brigc.

CWEAD, *es*; *n.* Dung, filth, ordure; stercus:—Sume nimap wearm

cwead some take warm dung, L. M. i, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 8: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18. Of cweade de stercore, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. [Wyc. quad, quade, *adj.* bad: Piers P. queed the evil one, devil: Plat. quaad, *adj.* bad, evil: O. Frs. quad, qwad, *adj.* bad, evil: Dut. kwaad, *n.* evil, mischief: Kil. quaed, quæet, quat, kat stercus, oletum: Ger. koth, m. merda, lutum: M. H. Ger. kât, kôt, quat, m. n. stercus: O. H. Ger. chot stercus: Zend gūtha, m. dirt: Sansk. gūtha, m. n. excrement.]

cweahte, *pl.* cweahon quaked, vibrated; *p.* of cweccan.

cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon slew, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 41; *p.* of cwealan.

cwealm, cwēlm, *es*; *m. n.* [cwealan to die] Death, destruction, a violent death, slaughter, murder, torment, plague, pestilence, contagion, QUALM; mors, perniciēs, nex, cædes, homicidium, cruciatus, lues, pestis, pestilentia, contagium:—Hine se cwealm ne þeah death profited him not, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 1; Gen. 1623; Elen. Kmbl. 1349; El. 676. Him cwealm geseod death destroyed him, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. Ylða cwealm a slaughter of men, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Cwealmes wyrhta a worker of murder, a murderer, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Dider sōþfæstra sǣwla mōtun cuman æfter cwealme thither the souls of the just may come after death, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 14; Cri. 1688: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 18; Exod. 468. To wera cwealme for the destruction of men, Andr. Kmbl. 3013; An. 1509. Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme mine I have polluted my hands in Cain's murder, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 4; Gen. 1095. In Caines cygne done cwealm gewrac Drihten the Lord avenged the death [of Abel] on Cain's race, Beo. Th. 215; B. 107: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426; Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. Ðū wāst cwealm hāte in helle thou knowest hot torment in hell, 2374; An. 1188: 562; An. 281. Pūh deāþes cwealm through pain of death, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 26; Gū. 195: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 9; Sat. 499. Mid mōrþes cwealm with pain of death, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Cwealma mæst the greatest of torments, hell, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 20; Cri. 1627. Micel cwealm wearp dæs folces the mortality of the people was great, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18. Cwealm pestilentia vel contagium vel lues, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 8; Wrt. Voc. 19, 18. Ðæt ut cwealm on ne becume ne forte occidat nos pestis, Ex. 5, 3. To ðam swiðe awēðde se cwealm ðæt hundeahtig manna of life gewiton the plague raged to that degree that eighty men departed from life, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 18; Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 7; Gn. Ex. 30. On dissum geāre com micel mǣncwealm on Brytene ġland, and on ðam cwealme forþfērde Tuda biscop in this year [A. D. 664] there was a great plague in the island of Britain, and bishop Tuda died of the plague, Chr. 664; Erl. 35, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 124, 2. Godes miltung done rēdan cwealm gestilde God's mercy stilled the cruel pestilence, ii. 126, 22. Beoþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa, and cwealmas terræ-motus magni erunt per loca, et pestilentia, Lk. Bos. 21, 11. In the following example cwealm is neuter:—Sume ic þūh mislic cwealm mīnum hondum slōg some I slew by my hands through various deaths, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 2; Jul. 493. [Chauc. qualm sickness: Laym. qualm mortality, plague: Plat. qualm vapour, smoke: O. Sax. qualm, m. violent death, murder: Dut. kwalm, m. reek, moist: Ger. qualm, m. vapour, smoke: M. H. Ger. qualm, m. anguish: O. H. Ger. qualm, m. nex: Dan. qwalm, m. f. vapour, smoke: Swed. qwalm, n. sultriness.] DER. beadu-cwealm, bealo-, brōdor-, deāþ-, feorh-, gār-, mǣn-, morþor-, nīþ-, orf-, ūt-, wæl-, yrf-.

cwealm-bære, cwyilm-bære; *adj.* [-bære, an *adj.* termination; producing, bearing] Death-bearing, deadly; mortiferus:—Ðeah ðe he cwealmbære wære though he was death-bearing, Wanl. Catal. 164, 48, col. 1. Drenc mid ðam cwealmbærum ātre gemenged a drink mingled with deadly poison, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17: 260, 11. Cwealmbærne mortiferum, Mone B. 4905. Cōmon ða cēpan mid cwyilmbærum tōlum the soldiers came with deadly tools, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7.

cwealm-bærnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality; perniciēs, mortalitas. v. cwealm-bærmys.

cwealm-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n.* [bealo, bealu bale, evil] Deadly evil; cædis malum:—Ðæt hit mōste cwealmbealu cyððan that it must make known the deadly evil, Beo. Th. 3884; B. 1940.

cwealm-cuma, *an*; *m.* [cuma, *q. v.* a comer, guest] A deadly guest; advena cædem parans:—Nolde eorla hleo ðone cwealmcuman cwicne forlætan the refuge of the earls would not leave the deadly guest living, Beo. Th. 1588; B. 792.

cwealm-dreor, *es*; *m.* [dreor blood] Slaughter-gore; sanguis cæde profusus, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 22; Gen. 985.

cwealm-mnes, cwyilmnes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Torment, pain, anguish; cruciatus:—Ða wæron missenlicum cwealmnyssum præste qui diversis cruciatibus torti, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13. Fram swā myclum cwyilmnyssum a tamque diutinis cruciatibus, 4, 9; S. 577, 10.

cwealm-stede, *es*; *m.* [stede a place] A death-place; mortis locus:—To cwealmstede ad palæstram, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 46.

cwealm-stow, *e*; *f.* [stow a place] A place of execution; patibuli vel supplicii locus:—He to ðære cwealmstowe lēded was he was led to the place of execution, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, note 38.

cwealm-preá; indecl; *m. f. n.* [cwealm, preá a *vexing, terror*] *Deadly terror; letalis terror*:—Mid cwealmpreá with deadly terror, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 12; Gen. 2507.

cwearn a mill-stone, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42. *v. cwyrn, cweorn-stân.*
cweart-ern, cwert-ern, *es; n.* A guard-house, prison; custodia, carcer:—Ðæs cweartenes hirde hig betæhte Iosepe *custos carceris tradidit eos Ioseph*, Gen. 40, 4. Ic was on cweartene *eram in carcere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 36, 39; Lk. Bos. 3, 20; Jn. Bos. 3, 24; Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [Prompt. *qwert, whert incolumis, sanus, sospes.*]

cweartern-lic; *adj.* Of or belonging to a prison; carceralis:—Purh cwearternlic cyp *per carceralem stipitem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 38.

CWECCAN; *part.* cweccende; *ic* cwece, dū cwecest, cwecest, he cwecep, cwecep, *pl.* cweccap; *p.* cwehte, cweahte, *pl.* cwehton, cwehton; *pp.* cweaht *To vibrate, move*; torquere, quatere, vibrare, movere:—Cweccende *torquens*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 49. He cwecep his sword *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. Þegn Hrōþgāres, þrymnum cwehte *Hrothgar's thane, violently quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Iohannes cwehte his heafod *John shook his head*, Ælf. T. 36, 9. Hī cwehton [MS. cwehtun] *heora heafod moverunt caput*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8. Ða wegferendan cwehton *heora heafod the passers-by shook their heads*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39; Mk. Bos. 15, 29. [Laym. *quecchen to shake, move*: Icel. *kwika to move, stir.*] DER. a-cweccan.

cweccung, *e; f.* A moving, wagging; commotio:—Dū gesettest us on cweccunge *heáfdes on folcum posuisti nos in commotionem capitis in populi*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 15.

cwede a saying, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. cwide.*

cweden spoken, said, called, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547; Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23; Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 45; *pp.* of cwedan.

cwehte, *pl.* cwehton *shook, moved, quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235; Ælf. T. 36, 9; Ps. Lamb. 21, 8; Mt. Bos. 27, 39; Mk. Bos. 15, 29; *p.* of cweccan.

CWELAN, *ic* cwele, dū cwilst, he cwelp, cwilp, cwylyp, *pl.* cwelap; *p.* cwæl, *pl.* cwælon; *pp.* cwolen *To die; mori*:—Cwele ic *I die*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 2; Rā. 66, 1. Swā swā fixas cwelap *gyf hī of wætere beoþ, swā eac cwelp [cwylyp MSS. R. L.] ælc eorþlic lichama gyf he byp ðæs lyfte bedæled as fishes die if they are out of water, so also every earthly body dies if it be deprived of the air*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 9–11; Lchdm. iii. 272, 25 and note 36. [Laym. *quelen to die*: O. Sax. *quelen to die from a violent death or as a martyr*: Dut. *quelen langwoere tabescere*: O. H. Ger. *quelen cruciari, pati, mori.*] DER. a-cwelan, ǫp-: cwiðe, -bære, -bærlice, -fid: cwalu: cwellan, a-: cwellere: a-cwellendes: cwealm, -bære, -bærness, -bealu, -cuma, -dreof, -ness, -stede, -stōw, -preá: cwelman, cwylyman, ge-: cwylyning.

cweldæht; *adj.* [cweld = cwyld *destruction*, -eht = -iht *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mortified; corruptionis plenus*:—Wid myrmætum lice and cweldæhtum *for a worm-eaten and mortified body*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 4.

CWELLAN, *ic* cwele, dū cwelest, cwelst, he cwelep, cwelp, *pl.* cwellap; *p.* cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon; *pp.* cwellad, cweled, cweald; *v. a.* *To kill, slay* = QUELL? *necare, trucidare, occidere, mactare*:—Ða cwelleras ne woldan hine cwellan *the executioners would not kill him*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 30; Cd. 140; Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905; Hy. 7, 105; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 105. Oft ic cwele cwmæpnum *often I kill with battle-weapons*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rā. 21, 9. Ðū ramm cwelst thou shalt kill the ram, Ex. 29, 16. We cwellap *we kill*, Ex. 8, 26. Cwealde *had killed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3247; An. 1626. Hī stearcferpe cwellan *pohtun the stern of mind resolved to slay her*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 31; Jul. 637. Ðū Grendel cwealdest thou didst slay Grendel, Beo. Th. 2673; B. 1334. Årleas cýning cwealde cristine men *the impious king slew christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5. [Prompt. *qwellyn suffocare*: Wyc. *quellere a killer*: Piers P. *quellan to kill*: Chauc. R. Glouc. *quelle*: Laym. *quelle-n*: Orm. *cwellenn*: O. Sax. *quellian*: Dut. *kwellen to vex*: Kil. *quellen molestare*: Ger. *quälen to vex*: M. H. Ger. *queln, quellen, kellen to press, vex*: O. H. Ger. *quelljan necare*: Dan. *qwäle to quell, torture*: Swed. *qwälja to torment*: Icel. *kwelja to torment.*] DER. a-cwellan.

cwellend, *es; m.* [cwellende, *part.* of cwellan *to kill*] A killer, slayer; interfector:—Cwellend sector, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 27.

cwellere, *es; m.* A killer, man-slayer, executioner, QUELLER, tormentor; lanio, interfector, spiculator? carnifex:—Se cwellere *the executioner*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 15, 35. Ða cwelleras *the executioners*; carnifices, 5, 19; S. 638, 29. Herodes sende ðenne cwellere, and bebead ðæt man his heafod on anum disc *brohte Herod sent an executioner, and commanded that they should bring his [John Baptist's] head on a dish*, Mk. Bos. 6, 27. Hyldere, odde cwellere, odde fæstware [MS. fæstware] *lanio, vel lanista, vel carnifex, vel macellarius*, Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 122; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

cwelmd *destruction, death*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. *v. cwealm.*
cwelman, cwylyman, cwilman; *part.* -ende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwealm, cwealm *death, destruction, torment*] *To torture, torment, destroy, kill; trucidare, cruciare*:—Cwelmdene fyr *destroying fires*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59,

28; Cri. 959. He wæs ðæt folc cwiłmdene *he tortured the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. He eorþ-cýningas ymde and cwełmdene *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Mæssepreostas wæron cwiłmdene *sacerdotes trucidabantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1; 4, 13; S. 582, note 29. Hī hālgc cwełmdon *they slew the holy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 24; Jul. 15. Ðæt hī cwiłmen rihte heortan *ut trucidet rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. Ðū hungre scealt cwiłmed weorþan *thou shalt be put to death with hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. [O. Sax. *quelimian to kill.*] DER. ge-cwelman, -cwylyman.

cwelmbærnyss, -nyss, *e; f.* [cwealm, cwealm *death, destruction*] *Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality; perniciēs, mortalitas*:—Cwelmbærnyss *perniciēs*, Ælf. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 52. Purh myrran is gehiwd cwelmbærnyss *ūres fæscas by myrrh is typified the mortality of our flesh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 3.

cwelþ dies, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 10; 3rd pres. sing. of cwełan.

cwēman; *part.* cwēmdende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. dat.* *To give pleasure, please, delight, propitiate, satisfy; placere, satisfacere*:—Sum seal on heāpe hæledum cwēman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 33; Vy. 77. Ic minum Criste cwēman þence leofran lāce *I purpose to please my Saviour with a dearer gift*, 37 a; Th. 120, 26; Gū. 277; Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27; Cd. 220; Th. 283, 16; Sat. 305. Se ðe ne þenceþ Meotode cwēman *he who thinketh not to propitiate the Creator*, 217; Th. 276, 5; Sat. 184; Exon. 60 a; Th. 257, 25; Jul. 252; Ps. Th. 91, 3; 94, 1. God tostenþ bān heora ða ðe mannum cwēmdendra *Deus dissipauit ossa eorum qui hominibus placent*, Ps. Spl. 52, 7. Ic cwēme Drihtne on rice lyfigendra *placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, 114, 9; Ps. Th. 53, 6. Esne his hlāforde cwēmeþ *a servant gives pleasure to his master*, 122, 2. Martiras Meotode cwēmaþ *martyrs give delight to the Creator*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 31; Sat. 655; Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 5; Gū. 433; Ps. Th. 71, 10. Nænig man scile orþances ūtābredan wæpnes egge, ðeāh ðe him se wite cwēme *no man should draw forth the weapon's edge without a cause, although its beauty please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Ðæt we cwēman Criste *that we please Christ*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 8; Sat. 596. Ðam ic georne cwēmdē whom I have earnestly propitiated, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 11; Gū. 1058. Him lofsangum cwēmdon [MS. cwēmdan] *cantauerunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. [Laym. *queme, cweme, iqumen, icweme to please*: Orm. *cwemenn*: Ger. *bequemem to accommodate.*] DER. ge-cwēman.

cwēme; *adj.* [cwēman *to please*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit*; gratus, acceptus, congruus. DER. ge-cwēme.

cwēming, *e; f.* A pleasing, satisfying; placencia, satisfactio, Greg. Dial. 4, 28.

cwēmnys, -nyss, *e; f.* A satisfaction, an appeasing, a mitigation; satisfactio:—Cwēmnys uncysta *satisfactio uitiorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 32.

CWĒN; *gen. dat.* cwēne; *acc.* cwēn, cwēnn, cwēne; *pl. nom. acc.* cwēne, cwēna; *gen.* cwēna; *dat.* cwēnum; *f.* cwēne, cwýne; *gen. dat. acc.* cwēnan, cwýnan; *pl. nom. acc.* cwēnan; *gen.* cwēnena; *dat.* cwēnum; *f.*

I. a woman; femina:—Seo clāneste cwēn ofer eorþan *the purest woman upon earth*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 17, 27; Cri. 276. Purh ða ædelan cwēnn *through the noble woman*, 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199. Cwēna slost *the best of women*, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealdra cwēna *spell old women's talk*; anilis fabula, Ælf. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 20; Wrt. Voc. 55, 24. Ic wæs feaxhār cwēne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rā. 73, 1. On cwēnena brōce, of cwēnena brōce *to the women's brook, from the women's brook*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 426; A. D. 949; Kmbl. iii. 429, 34.

II. a wife; uxor:—Abrahames cwēn *Abraham's wife*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 17; Gen. 2259. Hæleda cwēnum *to the wives of the warriors*, 169; Th. 210, 7; Exod. 511. Gif preost cwēnan forlāte, and oðre nime, anaþema sit *if a priest forsake his wife, and take another, let him be excommunicated*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Gif man mid esnes cwýnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9.

III. a king's or emperor's wife, a QUEEN, empress; regina, imperatrix, augusta:—Cwēn regina, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 128; Wrt. Voc. 42, 8; 72, 56; Mt. Bos. 12, 42; Lk. Bos. 11, 31; Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23; 3, 11; Bos. 73, 37; Chr. 672; Erl. 35, 37; 722; Erl. 45, 26; Beo. Th. 1851; B. 923; Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ðæs [MS. ðes] cāseres cwēn *imperatrix vel augusta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Oft on ānre tide acenþ seo cwēn and seo wylh *the queen and the slave often bring forth at one time*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27; Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416; 1113; El. 558; Beo. Th. 2311; B. 1153. Seo ylce cwēn *Samēramis the same queen Samēramis*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 6. Ðær weorþ Marsepia, sió cwēn, ofslagen Marsepia, *the queen, was slain there*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 22, 24; Elen. Kmbl. 756; El. 378; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 178; Met. 26, 89. Deós cwēn *this queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1064; El. 533; 1099; El. 551. He wæs on ðære cwēne gwealdum *he was in the queen's power*, 1217; El. 610; 2269; El. 1136. Ðone hie ðære cwēne

agēon they gave him up to the queen, 1171; El. 587: 2257; El. 1130. Adelwulf cyng Carles dóhtor hæfde to cwēne king Æthelwulf had the daughter of Charles for his queen, Chr. 885; Erl. 85, 3: 1017; Erl. 161, 10: 1048; Erl. 180, 21. Mid ða ædelan cwēn with the noble queen, Elen. Kmbl. 550; El. 275: Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Wid. 102. Ofsloh ge done cyning, ge ða cwēne slew both the king and the queen, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 4: Homl. Th. i. 438, 21: Exon. 90a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. Cyningas and cwēne kings and queens, 113 a; Th. 433, 15; Rā. 50, 8. Hiora twā wæron heora cwēna, Marsepia and Lampida wæron hātene two of them, called Marpesia and Lampeto, were their queens, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 14, 35. Se was Melcolmes sunu cynges and Margarite ðære cwēnan he was the son of king Malcolm and queen Margaret, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. [Prompt. quene regina; quen, womann of lytlyle price: Wyc. quene: Piers P. queyne, quene: R. Brun. R. Glouc. quene: Laym. quen-e, f: Orm. cwen: Scot. queyn, quean a young woman: Plat. quene: O. Sax. cwān, cwēna, f. uxor: Dut. kween, f. a married woman: Kil. quene uxor, mulier: Ger. königin, f: M. H. Ger. kone, kon, f. uxor: O. H. Ger. quena, chena, chone, f. mulier, conjux, uxor: Goth. gens, f. mulier, uxor: Dan. qwinde, kone mulier, uxor: Swed. qwinna, f. mulier, uxor; kãna, f. a low woman: Icel. kona, kuna, kwān, kwēn a woman, wife, queen: Grk. γυνή femina, genitrix: Slav. shena: Sansk. gnā, jani, f. a woman, wife, mother.] DER. dryht-cwēn, folc-, gūþ-, sig-, þeod-.

Cwēna land the land or country of the Quaines, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 10. v. Cwēnas, Cwēn-land.

Cwēnas; gen. a; pl. m. The Quaines; Cayani. The inhabitants of Cwēn-land, q. v. —Is to-ennes ðam lande sūþewardum, on ððre heafle ðæs mōres, Swēoland, ðp ðæt land norþeward; and to-ennes ðam lande norþewardum, Cwēna land. Ða Cwēnas hergiap hwilum on ða Norþmen ofer done mōr; hwilum ða Norþmen on hý; and ðær sint swife micle meras fersce geond ða mōras; and berap ða Cwēnas hyra scypp ofer land on ða meras, and ðanon hergiap on ða Norþmen. Hý habbaþ swýðe lytle scyppa, and swýðe leóhte ofer against the land [Finland] southward, on the other side of the waste, is Sweden, northward up to the land; and over against the land northward is the land of the Quaines. The Quaines sometimes make war on the Northmen over the waste; sometimes the Northmen on them; and there are very large fresh lakes beyond the wastes; and the Quaines carry their boats over land into the lakes, and thence make war on the Northmen. They have very little boats, and very light, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8-15.

cwencan; p. cwencet; pp. cwenced, cwencet To extinguish, QUENCH; extinguere. DER. acwencan.

cwēne, cwýne, an; f. A woman, wife, queen, common woman, harlot; femina, uxor, regina, meretrix: —Ic was feaxhār cwēne I was a hoary-headed woman, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rā. 73, 1. Cwēnan forlātan to forsake a wife, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Mid esnes cwýnan with an 'esne's' wife, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Margarite ðære cwēnan of queen Margaret, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Wid āne cwēnan fylpe adreogaþ cum una meretrice spurcitium exercet, Lupi Serm. i, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 26. v. cwēn.

cwēn-fugel, es; m. A female or hen bird; avis feminea, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cwēn-land, es; n. Cwēn-land lies between the White Sea [Cwēn Sæ] and Norway, north of the Gulf of Bothnia. The country east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Norway to the Cwēn or White Sea, including Finmark on the north. Malte-Brun says that the inhabitants of Cwēn-land were a Finnish race. They were called Quaines, and by Latin writers Cayani. Gerchau maintains, in his history of Finland, 1810, that the Laplanders only were called Finns, and that they were driven from the country by the Quaines. 'They settled in Lapland, and on the shores of the White Sea, which derived from them the name of Quen Sea or Quen-vik.' ... Adamus Bremensis happened to be present at a conversation, in which king Swen spoke of Quen-land or Quena-land, the country of the Quaines, but as the stranger's knowledge of Danish was very imperfect, he supposed the king had said Quinna-land, the country of women or Amazons; hence the absurd origin of his Terra Feminarum, mistaking the name of the country, for quinna a woman. Malte-Brun's Universal Geog. Edin. 1827, vol. vi. p. 495.—Dr. Latham's Germania of Tacitus, 174, 179:—Swēon habbaþ be sūþan him done sæs earm Osti; and be eāstan him Sermede; and be norþan him ofer ða wēstennu is Cwēn-land the Swedes have, to the south of them, the Estonian arm of the sea; and to the east of them the Sermede; and to the north of them, over the wastes, is Cwēn-land, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 21-23: 21, 10.

cwēn-lie; adj. QUEENLY, feminine; muliebris:—Ne biþ swylic cwēnlic þeaw such is not a feminine custom, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940.

cwēnn a woman, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199; acc. s. of cwēn.

Cwēn-sæ; gen. -sæs; m. The White Sea; hyperboreus oceanus:—Fram ðære eá Danais, west ðp Rīn ða eá ... and eft sūþ ðp Donua ða eá ... and norþ ðp done garsecg, de man Cwēnsæ hæst; biinnan ðæm syndon manega þeoda; ac hit man hæst eall, Germania from the river Don, westward to the river Rhine ... and again south to the river Danube ... and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea;

within these are many nations; but they call it all, Germania, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 21-28. v. Cwēnas, Cwēn-land.

cweoc quick, alive, Symb. Athan. Lye. v. cwic.

cweodo a cud, quid, L. M. 2, 14; Lechdm. ii. 192, 6. v. cwudu, cweorn, e; f: cweorne, an; f. A mill, hand-mill, quern, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 24, 41: Ex. 11, 5. v. cwyrn.

cweorn-bill, es; n. [bil a bill, falchion] A stone chisel for dressing querns; lapidaria, Cot. 125.

cweorn-stān a mill-stone, Mk. Bos. 9, 42; Lk. Bos. 17, 2. v. cwyrn-stān.

cweorn-tēp; pl. m. Molar teeth, grinders; molares, Wrt. Voc. 282, 75. cwert-ern, es; n. A prison:—De-las ðū sý on cwertern send ne forte in carcerem mittaris, Mt. Bos. 5, 25; Lk. Bos. 12, 58. v. cwear-ern.

cweþ says, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 45, =cwedeþ; 3rd pres. sing. of cwedan.

cweþ ðū say thou, cwede he let him say, cweðaþ, cwede ge say ye, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39; Mt. Bos. 3, 9; Gen. 50, 19; impert. of cwedan.

CWĒDAN, to cwēdanne; part. cwēdende; ic cwēde, ðū cwēdest, cwēdst, cwædst, cwidst, cwydst, cwīst, he cwēdeþ, cweþ, cwiþ, cwyþ, pl. cweðaþ; p. ic, he cwæþ, ðū cwæde, pl. cwædon; impert. cweþ, cwede, pl. cweðaþ, cwede; subj. cwede, pl. cweðen; p. cwæde, pl. cwāden; pp. cweden To say, speak, call, proclaim; dicere, loqui, vocare, indicare. I. v. trans:—Ic ðe wolde lofsang cwēdan laudem dixi tibi, Ps. Th. 118, 164; Rood Kmbl. 230; Kr. 116. For ðam worde ðe se Wealdend cwyþ for the word which the Lord shall speak, Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwisa ðema cwyþ audite quid iudex iniquitatis dicit, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hī cweðaþ they say the words to him, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 15; Cri. 401. Ne cweþ ic wiht I spake not aught, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rā. 66, 1; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; Met. 10, 35. Drihten cweaþ word to Noe the Lord spake words to Noah, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 11; Gen. 1510: Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662; Andr. Kmbl. 658; An. 329. Arrius se gedwola cweaþ gemōt ongeān done biscope Arius the heretic proclaimed a synod against the bishop, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Alýs mine sǽwle of ðam welerum ðe wom cwēden deliver my soul from the lips which may speak evil, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Hi geornlice smēaðon hwæt he cwæde they earnestly considered what he said, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 37. On ðære stōwe ðe is cweden Ægeles prep at the place which is called Aylesthorpe, Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23; Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 32; Cri. 211.

II. v. intrans:—Hwæt māgon we cwēdan ongen ūrne hlāford what can we say to our lord? Gen. 44, 16: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 24; Sat. 732. Hī hie cwēdan woldon how they would speak, 201; Th. 249, 17; Dan. 531: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 22; Cri. 1377. Ðæt is wundor to cwēdanne quod mirum dictu est, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Ðus cwēdende, he forþerde hæc dicens, expiravit, Lk. Bos. 23, 46: Homl. Th. i. 380, 2, 21; Ps. Th. 104, 10. Ic cwede to dysum, and ic cwede to ððrum dico huic et alii, Mt. Bos. 8, 9. Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 39; 5; Som. 3, 27; 15; Som. 17, 36; 18; Som. 21, 26, 27, 29, 59, 61, 63. Ic cwede aio, inquo, 33; Som. 37, 31, 37. Ðū cwēdst ais, 33; Som. 37, 31; Ps. Lamb. 87, 11. Gif ðū cwēdst if thou sayest, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7. Ðū cwidst inquis, 33; Som. 37, 38. Ðū cwydst thou sayest, 2; Som. 3, 8; 5; Som. 3, 27, 32, 33, 36; 15; Som. 17, 36; 18; Som. 21, 62. Ðū cwißt ðæt ic ðe andwyrdan scyle thou sayest that I must answer thee, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16; Num. 11, 22, 23; 23, 12; Ps. Th. 87, 12. Ðū cwýst ðæt ic me gebiddan sceole to dumbum stānum thou sayest that I must pray to dumb stones, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9. Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 29; Ps. Th. 88, 16. Man cweðaþ dicet homo, Ps. Th. 57, 10. He cweþ he says, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 50; 15; Som. 18, 45. He cweþ ait, 33; Som. 37, 31. Ðonne cwiþ se engel then the angel shall speak, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 7; Cri. 1669; Beo. Th. 4088; B. 2041. Swā hwylc swā cwyþ to ðisum munte quicumque dixerit huic monti, Mk. Bos. 11, 23; Mt. Bos. 7, 21; Jn. Bos. 4, 10; 16, 18. He cwyþ inquit, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38. We cweðaþ we say, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 67. Ge cweðaþ ye say, Deut. 28, 67. Sumne men cweðaþ on Englisc ðæt hit sié feaxede steorra some men say in English that it [a comet] is a long-haired star, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 18. Hīg cweðaþ they say, Deut. 31, 17; Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 14; Cri. 283; Cd. 63; Th. 75, 13; Gen. 1239. Hī cweðaþ aiunt, inquit, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 32, 38. Ic cwæþ dixi, Deut. 32, 26; Ps. Lamb. 29, 7; 39, 8; Jn. Bos. 11, 42. Ðū cwæde, ðæt ðū me woldest wel dōn tu locutus es, quod benefaceres mihi, Gen. 32, 12; Andr. Kmbl. 2822; An. 1413; Ps. Th. 89, 3. Ðū cwæde inquisit, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 39. He cweþ sylf to me ipse dixit mihi, Gen. 20, 5; Ex. 1, 15; Lev. 6, 19, 24; Num. 10, 36; Deut. 1, 34; Jos. 3, 6; Jud. 4, 18; Mt. Bos. 8, 4; Mk. Bos. 2, 5; Lk. Bos. 2, 48; Jn. Bos. 5, 8; Fins. Th. 48; Fin. 24. Hīg cwædon him betwýnan mutuo loquebantur, Gen. 37, 19; Num. 16, 3; Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361; Bt. 6342; B. 3181; Elen. Kmbl. 1138; El. 571. Hī cwædon aiebant, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33. Ðus cweþ thus say, Ex. 19, 3. Cweþ ðū ai, inque, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39. Cwede he inquit, 33; Som. 37, 39. Ne cweðaþ betwux eow say not among yourselves, Mt. Bos. 3, 9. Cwede

ge say ye, Gen. 50, 19. Ðý-læs ðū cwede *lest thou shouldst say*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 18; Gen. 2145: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16: 21; Som. 23, 28, 38. Gif se þeowa cwede ðæt he nelle fram ðe faran if the servant should say that he will not go from thee, Deut. 15, 16. Ðý-læs cweden [MS. cwedan] ððre þeóða *lest other nations should say*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Gif ic cwæde if I said, 72, 12. Hū wunda cwæden to hæledum *how the wounds spake to men*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 13; Rā. 60, 17. Ðæt is wel cweden that is well spoken, 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547. [Piers P. quod quoth: Chauc. quethe: Orm. cwaþþ said: Laym. quēd, i-queð, quæd, quā quoth; iqueden, pp. said: O. Sax. quedan, quethan: O. Frs. quetha, queda, quan: M. H. Ger. quiden, kiden: O. H. Ger. quedan: Goth. qīpan: Dan. qwaede: Swed. kwaeda: Icel. kweða: Lat. in-quit quoth: Sansk. root khat to converse with any one.] DER. a-cweden to say, tell, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, ge-, hearm-, on-, onbe-, onge-, to-, wid-.

cweds ðū lā=cwýst ðū lā O! sayest thou? numquid? Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. cwýst ðū, cwedan.

cwēðst sayest, speakest, Ps. Lamb. 87, 11; 2nd pres. sing. of cwedan.

CWIC, cwyc, cwuc, cuc; def. se cwica, seó, ðæt cwice; adj. *Alive*, QUICK; vivus, vivax:—Enoch cwic gewāt mid cýning engla Enoch departed alive with the king of angels, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 25; Gen. 1210: Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590: Ps. Th. 118, 57. Cwyc alive, 104, 8. Ne biþ se cwuca nyttra ðe se deáda, gif him his yfel ne hreowþ the quick [living] is not better than the dead, if he repent not of his evil, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Se iunga wæs cwices módes the youth was of a quick mind; erat adolescens animi vivacis, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. He nō ðær áht cwices læfan wolde he would leave naught alive there, Beo. Th. 618; B. 2314. Ælc wuht cwices [cwucos Cot.] biþ innanweard hnescost everything alive is inwardly softest, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Ne ofsléa ic ælc þing cuces non percutiam omnem animam viventem, Gen. 8, 21: Wrt. Voc. 85, 51. On cwicum ceápe in live stock, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 6; Homl. Blick. 39, 18. Æt cwicum [cwicon MS.] menn for a living man, L. Eth. iii. 1, 2; Th. i. 292, 10, 13. Be cwicum ceorle the husband being alive, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. On cucum [MS. cucan] ceápe in live stock, Cod. Dipl. 1201; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 378, 20. Seó sealf done wýrm ðæron deádnē gedēþ, odde cwicne ofdrifþ the salve will make the worm therein dead, or drive it away alive, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 26. Hie ænigne cwicne ne mēttōn they found not any alive, Andr. Kmbl. 2166; An. 1084; Elen. Kmbl. 1378: El. 691. Abraham leófa, ne sleah ðin ágen bearn, ac ðū cwicne abregd cniht of áde, eaforan ðinne beloved Abraham, slay not thine own child, but take thou the boy, thy son, alive from the pile, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 19; Gen. 2914: Beo. Th. 1589; B. 792: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114: Ps. Th. 118, 154. Ic hyne eft cwycne ageaf I gave him back again alive, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. Tiberius forneáh nænne ðæra senátussa ne lét cucne Tiberius left hardly any of the senators alive, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 21. Cwice, acc. f. alive, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 51. Gif hió cwic bearn geyreþ if she bare a live child, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Snifþ ðæt cwice lic cut the body alive, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 29. Cwice stæfne with the living voice; viva voce, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 39. Cwice quick, alive, pl. nom. m. Ps. Th. 105, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 258; An. 129. Hig in to helle cuce siðodon descenderunt vivi in infernum, Num. 16, 33; Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23. Ðe ealle cwice wihta bilibbaþ by which all creatures alive are supported, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Se Ælmihtiga lif gesceóp cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ the Almighty created life for each of the kinds that go to and fro alive, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Cwyc segeaþ his wondorweorc his wondrous works alive shall speak, Ps. Th. 104, 1. Ða cwican nō genihtsumedon ðæt hi ða deádan bebyrigdan those alive were not enough to bury the dead, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 31. Cwicera manna of men alive, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235: Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ðær biþ cwicra gewin there shall be strife of the quick, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 8; Cri. 998: 51 a; Th. 177, 7; Gū. 1223; Salm. Kmbl. 792; Sal. 395. Ðū bist ðæma cwuca ge deádra thou art the judge of quick and dead, Hy. 8, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. He is God cwucera gehwelces he is the God of each of those alive, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 160; Met. 29, 80. Blis astiþ cwicera cynna cýninge the joy of quick kinds ascends to the king, Menol. Fox 183; Men. 93; Andr. Kmbl. 1823; An. 914; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 324. Cwica wihta of beings alive, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 5; Rā. 29, 8. His is mycel sē, ðær is unrim cwycra his is the great sea, where is a countless number of things alive, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Ic wille mid flóde acweallan cynna gehwile cuca wuhta with a flood I will destroy every kind of creatures alive, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Be cwicum mannun the men being alive, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 9. Cwycum and deádm to quick and dead, Hy. 7, 117; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 117. Wylle on glēdm cwicum boil on live coals, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 20. On cwicum wēdm in living garments, Salm. Kmbl. 280; Sal. 139. To dēmenne ēgder ge dām cucum ge dām deádm to judge both the quick and the dead, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20; 598, 6; Num. 16, 48. Seó wiht bindeþ cwice the creature will bind the

quick, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 8; Rā. 39, 7. Ðe ðær cwice mēþeþ fýr who shall find there fires alive, 22 a; Th. 59, 27; Cri. 959. Dēman ða cūcan and deádan *judicare vivos et mortuos*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 199 a, 25: 202 a, 27. [Wyc. quyk: Piers P. R. Brun. quik: Chauc. quik, quike; R. Glouc. quyc: Laym. cwic, cwik, quik, quike: Orm. cwicc, cwicke: Plat. quik, quikk: O. Sax. quik, quic: Frs. quik: O. Frs. quik: Dut. kwik: Kil. quick: Ger. keck gay, brisk; quacksilber mercury: M. H. Ger. quēc, kēc: O. H. Ger. quēk, quik, chuech: Goth. qius, gen. qiwis vivus: Dan. quik: Swed. kwick: Icel. kwikr, kyr: Lat. vivus alive; victum, supine of vivere to live: Grk. Bios life: Sansk. jiva vivus.] DER. healf-cwic, sām-.

cwic-æht, cwyc-æht, e; f. [æht cattle] Live stock, cattle; pecus:—Gebete on cwicæhtum [cwyc- MS. B.] let amends be made in live stock, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.

cwic-beám, es; m. The QUICKBEAM, a sort of poplar? forte populus tremula? cariscus, juniperus:—Genim cwicbeám take quickbeam, L. M. i, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1. Cwicbeám cariscus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 119; Wrt. Voc. 32, 53.

cwicbeám-rind, e; f. Bark of quickbeam:—Wyl on wætere cwicbeámrinde boil bark of quickbeam in water, L. M. i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

cwice, an; f. Quick-growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass; gramen:—Cwice gramen, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 24; Wrt. Voc. 31, 34. Genim dysse wýrte leáf, ðe man gramen, and oðrum naman cwice nemneþ take leaves of this herb, which is named gramen, and by another name quitch, Herb. 79; Lchdm. i. 182, 8; Lchdm. iii. 12, 28; 16, 8. Genim cwican take quitch, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 10. [Plat. qwāik, quēek, quēk, quik viticum repens: Dut. kweec-gras, n. dog's grass: Ger. quēcke, f. any grass with creeping roots: Dan. quik-græs couch-grass: Swed. quwick-hwete, n. dog's grass growing among wheat.]

cwicen, cwucen, cucen, cucon, cucun; adj. [cwic alive, -en adj. termination] Alive, quick; vivus:—Hwā cwicenne me on dysum ealdre frē-frade who comforted me quick [living] in this life, Ps. Th. 118, 82.

We ne māgon hātan deádnē mon for cwucene we cannot call a dead man quick [living], Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Ðone cýning hī brohton cucenne to Iosue regem viventem obtulerunt Iosue, Jos. 8, 23: Homl. Th. i. 294, 15. Gewylde man hine swā cucenne [cucunne MS. D. cwicne G.] swā deádnē let them seize him whether alive or dead, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 18. Ðæt he Wulfnoþ cuconne odde deádnē begytan sceolde that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Genim cucune hrefn take a live crab, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20, 21.

cwic-feoh; gen. -feós; n. Living property, cattle; vivum munus, pecus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwic-fýr, es; n. Living fire, fire of brimstone, sulphur; ignis vivus, sulphur:—Gifeóll ðæt fýr and cwicfýr of heofne pluht ignem et sulphur de celo, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 29.

Cwichelmes hlāw, Cwichelmes hlāw, Cwielmes hlāw, es; m. [hlāw a heap, barrow, small hill: Flor. Cuicelmeslawe: Hunt. Chichelmeslawe: Hovd. Cwichelmeow: Cwichelmi's hill: Cwichelmi agger] CUCKHAMLSLEY hill or Cuchinslow, Berkshire, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White Horse Vale; Cwichelmi agger in agro Berchensi.—Wendon to Wealingeforda, and ðæt eall forswāldon; and wæron him ða āne niht æt Ceóles ēge, and wendon him ða andlang Æsces dūne to Cwichelmes [Cwielmes, Th. 256, 28, col. 1: Cwichelmes, 257, 27, col. 1] hlāwe, and ðær onbidedon beótra gýpa, forðan oft man cwæp, gif hī Cwichelmes [Cwielmes, col. 1] hlāwe gesóhton, ðæt hī næfre to sē gangan [gangan MS.] ne sceoldan they went to Wallingford, and burned it all down; and were then one night at Cholsey, and then went along Ashdown to Cuckhamsley hill, and there tarried out of threatening vaunt, because it had often been said, if they came to Cuckhamsley hill, that they would never go to the sea Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 25-32, col. 2. Æt Cwielmes hlāwe at Cuckhamsley hill, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 24. On Cwielmes hlāw to Cuckhamsley hill, 291, 28.

cwic-hrērende; part. [hrēran to move] Quick-moving?—Wilt ðū biddan ðe gesece sīdra gesceafta cræftas cwic hrērende wilt thou desire that he tell thee the quick-moving powers of wide-spread creatures? Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 28; Sch. 5.

cwician, cwycian, cucian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [cwic alive, quick]. I. v. intrans. To come to life, QUICKEN; vivere et spirare:—

Wæron ða leoma cwiciende the limbs were quickening, Greg. Dial. 4, 36. Smire mid ða sáran limu, hie cwiciaþ sōna smear the sore limbs therewith, they will soon quicken, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. Se synfulla mid godcundre onbyrdrnyse cucaþ the sinful quickens with divine stimulation, Homl. Th. i. 494, 15.

II. v. trans. To make alive, QUICKEN; vivificare:—Me ðin spræc cwycade eloquium tuum vivificavit me, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ðū us cwica quicken thou us, 79, 17. [Prompt. qwycehyn movēre: Wyc. quikene, quykne, quykne to revive: Piers P. quykne to bring to life: Chauc. quiken to become or make alive: Plat. quēken, v. n. and a. to grow, cultivate: O. Sax. -quikōn, -quicōn: Dut. kweeken to foster, manure, cultivate: Kil. quicken, quēcken nutrire, alere, educare: Ger. er-quicken to refresh: M. H. Ger. quicken,

kücken to make alive: O. H. Ger. *quikjan vivificare*: Dan. *qwæge*: Swed. *quicka*: Icel. *kweykja*, *kweykwa*.] DER. a-cwician, ed-, ge-, ge-ed-

cwic-lifian, -lifigan; *p.* -lifode; *pp.* -lifod To live; vivere:—Cwic-lifigende living, Salm. Kmbl. 840; Sal. 419. Ðær sceal fæsl wecan cwic-lifigendra cynna gehwiles there shall be food for each of living kinds, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 14; Gen. 1311.

cwic-seolfor; *gen.* -seolfres; *dat.* -seolife; *n.* QUICKSILVER; vivum argentum:—Wid magan wære; rudan sæd and cwicseolfor for pain of stomach; seed of rue and quicksilver, L. M. 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 19. Cwicseolfor argentum vivum, Cot. 16.

cwic-sūs, cwy-cūs, es; *n.* e; *f.* [sūs sulphur, brimstone, torment, punishment] Living punishment, hell-torment; sempervivum tormentum, infernum, barathrum = βάραθρον:—Cwicsūs vel helelic deopnes barathrum, vorago profunda, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 96; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. Satanas dæs cwicsūsles ealdor dære helle Satan the chief of the living torment of hell, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12. On ðam cwicsūsle in hell-torment, 25; Thw. 13, 30; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 21; Cri. 561: 97 a; Th. 362, 18; Wal. 38. Of ðysse cwycsūsle from this hell-torment, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. Farap ða unrihtwisan into ēcere cwicsūsle, mid deofle and his awrygedum englum the unrighteous will go into everlasting torment, with the devil and his accursed angels, Homl. Th. ii. 108, 31.

cwic-treow, es; *n.* The asp or aspen-tree; populus tremula, Lin:—Cwic-treow cretis? tremulus, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 26. v. cwic-beam.

cwicu, cwico, cucu = cuc; *nom. acc. m. f. n.* *pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* cwicu, cwico, cucu; *adj.* Alive, quick; *v.*—Cwicu alive, *nom. m.* Ps. Th. 118, 93. Cwico wæs ic I was living, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rā. 66, 1; Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. Cucu vivus, Wrt. Voc. 85, 56. Samson miccle mā on his deāpe acwealde, ðonne he ær cucu dyde Samson multo pluris interfecit moriens, quam ante vivus occiderat, Jud. 16, 30; Bouter. Scrd. 118, 11; Homl. Th. i. 52, 20; ii. 212, 33; Cod. Dipl. 897; Kmbl. iv. 233, 5, 13. Ne sēp seō cucu [turtle] næfre hire oðerne gemacan the quick [living turtle-dove] never seeks to itself another mate, Homl. Th. i. 142, 14. Heō sōna cucu arās she instantly arose alive, ii. 26, 32. Gif hit cucu [cwicu MS. G.] feoh wære if it were live cattle, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 1. Ælc þing ðe cucu byþ everything which is alive; animal, Wrt. Voc. 78, 50. Ic hæfde ferþ cwico I had a soul alive, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 21; Rā. 73, 5. Ic hæfde feorh cwico I had a soul alive, 103 b; Th. 392, 11; Rā. 11, 6: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rā. 14, 3. Teon ða wæteru forþ swimmdende cynn cucu on life producant aquæ reptile animæ viventis, Gen. 1, 20; Ex. 22, 4. Hī cwico næton they were not alive, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 36; Cri. 1131. Cwicu quick [living], *pl. nom. n.* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cwicu quick [living], *pl. acc. m.* 87, 18. He clifu cýrþ on cwicu wæteres wellan he turneth the rocks to quick [living] springs of water, 113, 8. v. cwic.

cwicu-lice; *adv.* In a living manner, vigorously; *viuide*:—Me on weg ðinne læde cwiculice in via tua vivifica me, Ps. Th. 118, 37.

cwid-bōc, e; *f.* The Book of Proverbs; proverbiorum liber:—Be ðæm is awriten on Salomones cwidbōcum about which it is written in the Proverbs of Solomon, Past. 36, 8; Cot. MS.

cwiddung, cwyddung, e; *f.* A saying, tale, report, speech; dictum, sermunculus:—Manegra manna cwyddung is it is a saying of many men, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 28; Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Æt fremdra monna cwiddunge from the report of strangers, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 25. Nā swilce he nyste manna cwyddunga be him not as though he knew not the sayings of men concerning him, Homl. Th. i. 366, 7.

cwide, cwyde, cwyde, es; *m.* I. the expression of a thought, a sentence, period; sententia:—We toðelap ða bōc to cwydum, and siddan ða cwydas to dælum, eft ða dælas to stafgefegum, and siddan ða stafgefegu to stafum; ðon beop ða stafas untodæledlice, forðonde nā staf ne biþ nāht, gif he gæþ on twā. Ælc staf hæfþ preoþ þing, nomen, figura, potestas, ðæt is nama, and hiw, and miht we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words [parts], again the words into syllables, and then the syllables into letters; now the letters are indivisible, because a letter is nothing if divided into two [if it go in two]. Every letter has three properties, nomen, figura, potestas, that is a name, and a form, and a sound [power], Ælf. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–41. II. a saying, proverb, speech, discourse, sermon, will; dictum, dictio, sermo, homilia, testamentum:—Eower cwide stande may your saying stand, Jos. 2, 21. Singende ðone ealdan cwide singing the old adage, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. þurh ryhtlice cwide [MS. cuide] and dōm through a righteous sentence and judgment, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 4. On ægðer ðæra bōca sind feowertig cwyda, būton dære fōrespræce in each of these books there are forty discourses, without the preface, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 14; i. 28, 20. Ætforan ælcum cwyde we setton ða swutelunge on Lēden before each discourse we have set the argument in Latin, ii. 2, 17. Ðes [MS. dis] is Byrhtlices nihta cwide this is Byrhtlic's last will, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 500, 24; A. D. 958; 509, 3; A. D. 998; 541, 25; A. D. 1002; 543, 33. Ðæt se cwyde standan mōste that the will might stand, A. D. 950; 501, 11; A. D. 972; 519, 17; A. D. 997; 539, 22; A. D. 996–1006; 549, 11. Cwydas dōn to make wills, Lchdm. iii. 210,

30. III. a legal enactment, decree; edictum, decretum:—Swā hit ær Eādmundes cwide wæs as it was formerly the enactment of Edmund, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. Swā ure ealra cwide is as is the decree of us all, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 5; L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 19. [Laym. cwide, quide-n a testament; *pl.* quides, cwides speeches, words: O. Sax. quidi, *m.* speech, saying: O. H. Ger. quidi, *f. n.* dictum, verbum: Goth. qiss, *f.* speech: Icel. qwiðr, *m.* a saying, word, speech.] DER. ær-cwide, big-, ed-, ge-, gegn- [geagn-, gēn-], galdor-, gilp-, heard-, hearm-, hleðdor-, hosp-, lār-, leahor-, mædel-, medel-, sār-, sib-, sōp-, teon-, torn-, wider-, wom-, word-: cwidian.

cwide-gied, -giedd, es; *n.* [gid, gied a song, lay] A song, ballad; carmen:—Fela cūpra cwidegiedda many [of] known songs, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 28; Wand. 55.

cwide-leās speechless, intestate. v. cwyde-leās.

cwidian, cwidigan, cwydian, cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwide, cwyde a saying] To speak, say; dicere:—Ongan hine hyspan and hearm cwidigan [cwidian, Cot.] he began to revile and speak ill of him, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

cwid-ræden an agreement; pactum. v. gecwid-ræden.

cwidu what is chewed, a cud, quid, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3; 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. v. cwudu.

cwiert-ern a prison, Mt. Kmbl. B. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

cwiferlice; *adv.* Anxiously; sollicitè, C. R. Ben. 64.

cwilda a plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction, Wrt. Voc. 75, 54; Ælf. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25; Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31; Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9; 31, 8. v. cwyld.

cwilda-bære; *adj.* Pestilence-bearing, deadly; pestiferus, Scint. 53: 63. cwilda-bærlice; *adv.* Pestilentially, destructively; pestifere, Scint. 8.

cwilde flōd, es; *n. m.* The destruction's flood, deluge; diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9. v. cwyld.

cwilda-tīd a dead time. v. cwyld, cwyld-tīd.

cwilman to torture, kill, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwilst, he cwilþ diest, dies; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of cwelan.

cwiman to come; venire, the supposed infin. of cwom, *q. v.* cwīnan; *p.* cwān, *pl.* cwīnon; *pp.* cwīnen To waste or dwindle away; tabescere. DER. a-cwīnan.

cwīncan, ic cwince, ðū cwinest, he cwinþ, *pl.* cwincaþ; *p.* cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen To disappear, vanish, decrease; evanescere, diminuer, deficere, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 209. DER. a-cwīncan.

cwīnod wasted, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 29. v. cwānian.

cwis, cwiss, e; *f.* [cwēdan to say, speak] A saying, speaking; locutio. DER. and-cwis, ge-: un-cwis.

cwist sayest, speakest, Ælf. Gr. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13; Ps. Th. 87, 12, =cwēdst; 2nd pres. sing. of cwēdan.

CWIP, es; *m.* cwida, an; *m.* The womb; matrix, uterus:—Beðe mid ðone cwip bathe the womb therewith, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 2; 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 19. Cwip matrix, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 118. Wid dæs cwidan sære for soreness of the womb, Herb. 165, 2; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. [O. H. Ger. quiti: Goth. qipus, *m.* Swed. qwed: Icel. kwidr.] cwip saith, speaks, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 28; Cri. 453: 30 a; Th. 92, 35; Cri. 1519, =cwēdeþ; 3rd pres. sing. of cwēdan.

cwīdan, cwyðan; he cwyðe; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To speak or moan in grief, mourn, lament; lamentāre, plangere:—Wōpe cwīdan with weeping to lament, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Ic sceolde āna mīne ceare cwīdan I must alone mourn my care, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9. We cwīddon [MS. cwīddun] lamentavimus, Mt. Bos. 11, 17. Fæmnan ne synd cwyðde [cwyðde MS.] virgines non sunt lamentatæ, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Adames cyn cwyðeþ Adam's race lamenteth, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962. Hý in cearam cwīdaþ they mourn in sorrows, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gū. 194. Donne biþ þearfendum cwyðende cearo then shall be wailing care to the miserable, 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286. [O. Sax. quidean: Swed. quida: Icel. kwīda to feel anxiety about.]

cwīdend-lic; *adj.* Proper, peculiar, natural; genuinus, Cot. 96, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwīd-nes, -ness, e; *f.* A wailing, lamentation; lamentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 15, 37.

cwīdst sayest, speakest, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38, =cwēdst; 2nd pres. sing. of cwēdan.

cwoellan to kill; necare, interficere:—Sōhton hine Iudæas to cwoellanne quærebant eum Judæi interficere, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 18. v. cwellan. ewolen died; *pp.* of cwellan.

cwolstan to swallow. DER. for-cwolstan, *q. v.*

cwom, *pl.* cwōmon came; venit, venerunt; have the same meanings as the contracted forms com, *pl.* cōmon, *p.* of cuman, *q. v.* The *p. indic.* cwom, *pl.* cwōmon, -an, -un; *p. subj.* cwōme:—Ðā hleðor cwom when the sound came, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178. Ðā ðū ærest cwōme when thou first camest, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 25; Gū. 426. Hwonne bearn Godes cwōme when the child of God should have come, 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. To Hierusalem cwōmon they came to Jerusalem, Elen. Kmbl. 547; El. 274. Cwōman englas angels came, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 21; Cri. 545. Wuldres āras cwōmun messengers of glory came,

15a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494. *Cwom*, *pl.* *cwōmon*, seem to be from *cwiman*, which I have not found in *A. Sax.* It is in *Goth.* *qiman* [pronounced *kwiman*=*cwiman*]; *p.* *qam*, *pl.* *qemum*; *pp.* *qumans* to come; venire. *Goth.* Ni mag *qiman* [*kwiman*=*cwiman*]. *A. Sax.* Ic ne mæg *cuman* I cannot come, Lk. Bos. 14, 20. v. *cwiman*, *cuman*.

cwuc; *def.* *se cwuca alive, quick*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. *cwic*. *cwucen alive, quick*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. *cwicen*. *cwuda a cud, quid*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26; 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. v. *cwudu*.

CWUDU, *cwuda*, *cweodo*, *cwidu*, *cudu*; *gen.* *ues*, *wes*; *n.* *What is chewed, a cud, quid*; *manducatum*, *rumen*:—*De heora cudu ne ceōwāp*: *ða clānan nýtenu de heora cudu ceōwāp* which *chew* not their *cud*: the *clean beasts* which *chew* their *cud*, M. H. 138 b. ¶ *Hwīt cwudu white cud, mastich*; an odoriferous gum from the mastich-tree, which was called by Lin. *pistacia lentiscus*. This gum was used for chewing in the East; *mastiche*=*μαστίχη*:—*Hwīt cwudu mastich*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. *Gedō gōdne dæl dæron hwītes cweodowes put a good deal of mastich therein*, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. *Ofersceade mid hwītes cwīdnes duste sprinkle over with dust of mastich*, 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3. *Of hwitum cwīdne and wine with mastich and wine*, 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. *Hwīt cwudu gecnūwa swīde smale pound mastich very small*, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5; 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3; 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 29; 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 24. *Genim ele and gedō hwīt cwuda on done ele take oil and put mastich into the oil*, 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26; 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. *Nim hwīt cudu take mastich*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 15; 124, 25; 134, 10. [Prompt. *cudde*: *Wyc. code*, *quede*, *quide*, *kude*: *Orm. cude*.]

cwuncon; *pp.* *cwuncen disappeared, vanished*; *p. pl. and pp. of cwincan*.

cwyc alive, quick:—*Cwyc alive*, Ps. Th. 104, 8; Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. v. *cwic*.

cwyc-æht live stock:—*On cwyc-æhtum in live stock*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. 1, 72, 12, note 28. v. *cwic-æht*.

cwycian to make alive, quicken, Ps. Th. 118, 50. v. *cwician II*. *cwyc-sūsl hell-torment*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. v. *cwic-sūsl*. *cwyddian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od To speak, say*; *dicere*:—*Ðæt me oferhydige æfre ne mōtan hearm cwyddian that the proud may never speak evil of me*, Ps. Th. 118, 122. *Crist hī befran hū men cwyddodon be him Christ asked them how men spake concerning him*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 31. v. *cwidian*.

cwyddung a saying, Homl. Th. i. 366, 7. v. *cwiddung*. *cwyde*. I. *a sentence*; *sententia*, *Ælf. Gr.* 2; Som. 2, 38. II. *a discourse, sermon*:—*Smeagaþ dysne cwyde consider this sermon*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 20; ii. 2, 14; 2, 17. v. *cwide*.

cwydele, *an*; *f.* *An inflamed swelling*; *pustula*, *varix*:—*Cwydele pustula*, *Ælf. Gl.* 9; Som. 57, 10; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. *Cwydele vel hwylca varix*, 76; Som. 1, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

cwyde-leās; *adj.* *Speechless, inestate*; *mutus*, *intestatus*:—*He læg cwydeleās, būtan andgite he lay speechless, without sense*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 26. *Gif hwa cwydeleās of dyssum life gewite if any one depart this life intestate*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 27.

cwydian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To speak, say*; *dicere*:—*Menn cwydodon men said*, Chr. 1085; *Ærl.* 217, 38. v. *cwidian*.

cwydol; *adj.* [*cweðan to say, speak*] *Speaking, saying*; *dicens*, *loquens*. *DER.* *wyrg-cwydol, q. v.*

cwyd-ræden an agreement; *pactum*; *v. gecwid-ræden*.

cwyld, *cwīld*, *es*; *m. n.* *cwyld*, *cwīld*, *e*; *f.* [*cweald, pp. of cweallan to kill*] *A plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction*; *pestis*, *pestilentia*, *clades*:—*Boreas ealne done cwyld m. afigh Boreas* [the north wind] *drives every plague away*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 9; Lchdm. iii. 276, 7. *Cwīlde f. flōd the flood of destruction, deluge*; *diluvium*, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9; 31, 8. *Auster mistlice cwyld n. blāwþ geond ðas eorþan auster* [the south wind] *blows various plagues through this earth*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 26; Lchdm. iii. 274, 17. *Cwīld* [cwyld MSS. C. D.], *m. f. or n. clades*, *Ælf. Gr.* 9, 27; Som. 11, 25. *Cwīld, m. f. or n. pestis*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 54. *Mid cēapes cwyde m. f. or n. with a murrain of cattle*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 22, col. 2; 175, 20. *Se ðe on þrymsætle cwyldes m. or n. nā sæt qui in cathedra pestilentie non sedet*, Ps. Spl. C. 1, 1; Mone B. 2711. *Cwyld-tīd* *evening time*; *conticinium*:—*Cwyld-tīd vel gebed-giht conticinium*, *Ælf. Gl.* 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. *cwyld-seten*. *DER.* *mon-cwyld*.

cwyld-bære; *adj.* *Pestilence-bearing, deadly*. v. *cwīld-bære*.

cwyld-bærlice; *adv.* *Pestilentially*. v. *cwīld-bærlice*.

cwyld-full; *adj.* *Destructive, pernicious*; *perniciosus*:—*Cwyldfull* *wæfersene perniciosum spectaculum*, Mone B. 1259.

cwyld-rōf; *adj.* *Devoted to slaughter*; *necandi strenuus*:—*Deor cwyldrōf=wulfas the beasts devoted to slaughter=wolves*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10, 11=7; Exod. 166=164.

cwyld-seten, *cwyld-seten*, *e*; *f.* [*cwyld, cwyld=cweald, pp. of cweallan to kill*] *Icel. kweld, n. evening*: as if the night quelled or killed daylight;

A setting in of the evening, the first part of the night; *conticinium*:—*Cwyldseten conticinium*, Mone B. 3747. *Cwyldsetene conticinio*, 3748. *Cwyldsetene galli cantu*, 4677.

cwylla, *an*; *m.* *A well, spring*; *fons*:—*Riht sūþ be eāstan ðam cwyllan oþ ða wýde strāte right south by east of the spring as far as the wide road*, Cod. Dipl. 409; A. D. 946; Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. [*Ger.* *quelle, f. a spring, source, fountain*.]

cwyilm destruction, slaughter, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 12. v. *cwealm*.

cwyلمان; *p. ode*; *pp. ed To kill, torment*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15; Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. v. *cweلمان*.

cwyilm-bære; *adj.* *Death-bearing, pernicious*; *mortiferus*:—*Cómon ða cempa mid cwyilmbærum tólum the soldiers came with deadly tools*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. v. *cwealm-bære*.

cwyilm=*cwylded killed*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1; *pp. of cwyلمان*.

cwyilmende, *cwilmende*; *part.* *Tormenting*; *crucians*, *Ors.* 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. *cweلمان*.

cwyلمان; *part.* *cwyilmigende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*cwealm pain, torment*] *To suffer, suffer torment or pain*; *cruciari*:—*Heó sceal ecelice cwyلمان it* [the soul] *shall suffer eternally*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 29. *Ða mánfullan beoþ æfre cwyilmigende on helle sūle the sinful shall ever be suffering pain in hell torment*, 608, 11. *We cwyلمان we suffer torment*, 416, 5. *Gehwylce mánfulle geferan on ðam ecum tintregum cwyلمان all wicked associates shall suffer in everlasting torments*, i. 526, 27.

cwymling, *e*; *f.* [*cwyلمان to suffer*] *Torture, trouble, suffering, a cross*; *cruciatus*, *crux*:—*Cwymlinge* [MS. *cwymlingce*] *cruciātu*, Mone B. 3178. *Se ðe ne nimþ hys cwymlinge*, and *fyliþ me*, *nys he me wyrd* *qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus*, Mt. Bos. 10, 38; Lk. Bos. 9, 23.

cwymlmnes torment, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. v. *cwealmnes*.

cwylyp dies, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 272, note 36; 3rd pres. sing. of *cweلمان*.

cwyld-tīd dead time, *Ælf. Gl.* 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. *cwyld*.

cwýne a wife, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. v. *cwēn*, *cwēne*.

CWYERN, *cweorn*, *e*; *f.* *cweorne*, *an*; *f.* *A mill, hand-mill, quern*; *mola*:—*Twā beoþ æt cwyerne grindende: an byþ genumen, and oðer byþ læfed ðæc molentes in mola: una assumet, et una relinquetur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 41. *Ðæt hig grundon on cwyerne populus illud frangebat mola*, Num. 11, 8. *Æt ðære cweornan ad molam*, Ex. 11, 5. [Prompt. *querne mola manualis*: *Wyc. Chauc.* *querne*: *Plat.* *quern*, *qweren*, *qweren a handmill*: *O. Sax.* *querna*, *f.* *O. Frs.* *quern*: *Dut.* *Kil.* *querne*: *M. H. Ger.* *kürne*, *kürn*, *kurn*, *f.* *O. H. Ger.* *quirn*, *f.* *Goth.* *qairnus*, *m. or f.* *Dnn.* *qwarin*, *m. f.* *Swed.* *qwarin*, *f.* *Icel.* *kwern*, *kwörn*, *f.*] *DER.* *esul-cwyrn, hand-*

cwyrn-bill a stone chisel for dressing querns. v. *cweorn-bill*.

cwyrn-burne, *an*; *f.* *A mill-stream*; *molaris torrens*, Som. Ben. Lye. *cwyrn-stān*, *cweorn-stān*, *es*; *m.* *A mill-stone*; *molaris lapis*, *mola*:—*Cwyrn-stān mola*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 8. *Ðæt him wære getiged an ormæte cwyrnstān to his swuran, and he swā wurde on deoppe sæ besenced that an immense mill-stone was tied to his neck, and he was so sunk in the deep sea*, Homl. Th. i. 514, 17; Mt. Bos. 18, 6. *An cweornstān lapis molaris*, Lk. Bos. 17, 2; Mk. Bos. 9, 42.

CWYSAN; *p. de*; *pp. ed To crush, QUASH, shake, bruise, dash against*; *quassare*, *terere*, *allidere*:—*Se ðe forgnideþ odde cwysp lytlungas ðine to stāne qui allidet parvulos tuos ad petram*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 9. *Ðū genyðerdest odde ðū cwydest me allistist me*, 101, 11. [Prompt. *quaschyñ quassare*: *R. Brun.* *quassed*, *p. quashed*: *Plat.* *quesen*, *quetsen to crush*: *O. Sax.* *quetsan to push, squeeze*: *Frs.* *quetsen vulnerare*: *O. Frs.* *quetsene a bruise*: *Dut.* *kwetsen to bruise, wound, injure*: *Kil.* *quetsen quassare, lādere*: *Ger.* *quetschen to squeeze*: *M. H. Ger.* *quetzen to squeeze*: *Goth.* *qistyan to destroy*: *Dan.* *qwæste to squeeze*: *Swed.* *kwaisa to squash, bruise, wound*: *Icel.* *kwista to destroy, cut down*: *Fr.* *casser to break*: *Lat.* *quassare, quatero to batter, break in pieces*.]

DER. *for-cwysan, to-*

cwýst sayest, speakest, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9.=*cwēdst*; 2nd pres. sing. of *cweðan*.

cwýst ðū, cwýst ðū lā, cwýst tū lā sayest thou? used in questions, as *interrog. adv.* *numquid?*—*Cwýst ðū eom ic hyt?* Mt. Bos. 26, 22 *whether it am I?* Wyc. note 11; *numquid ego sum?* Vulg. Ps. Spl. 29, 12; 7, 12. v. *cweðan*.

cwyð, *e*; *f.* [= *cwide*, *cwyde*] *A word, saying*; *verbum*, *dictum*:—*Him ða cwyðe frecne scōdon these words overwhelmed him with woe*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 18; Gen. 1596. v. *cwide*.

cwyþ saith, speaks, Jn. Bos. 16, 18; Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. III.=

cweðeþ; 3rd pres. sing. of *cweðan*.

cwýðan to lament, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. v. *cwíðan*.

cwyðe a saying, S. Greg. Homl. 23, 104; Lye. v. *cwide*.

cwyðele an inflamed swelling. v. *cwydele*.

cwyðst sayest, speakest, *Ælf. Gl.* 18; Som. 21, 62.=*cwēdst*; 2nd pres. sing. of *cweðan*.

cŷ cows, Gen. 33, 13; acc. pl. of cū.

CŶCENE, cicene, an; f. *A kitchen; coquina, culina*:—Cycene *coquina*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 49; *culina*, Mone B. 3731. Ðæt seó cycene [MS. kycene] eal forburne *that the kitchen was all burning*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 5, 11. Wurpon hī ða anlicnyssse inn to heora cycenan [MS. kycenan] *they cast the image into their kitchen*, ii. 166, 3. Gif ceorl hæfde cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan] *if a free man had a church and a kitchen*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. [*Piers P. kytchen: Chauc. kichen: Plat. köke, kake: Dut. keuken, f: Kil. kokene, keuckene: Ger. küche, f: M. H. Ger. küche, küchen, kuche, kuchen, f: O. H. Ger. kuchina, f: Dan. kjøkken, n: Swed. kök, n: Icel. kock-hús: Fr. cuisine, f: Prov. cozina: Span. cocina, f: It. cucina, f: Lat. coquina, f: Wel. cegin, f: Corn. cegin, keghin, f: Ir. cucann: Armor. kegin: Lith. kukne: Russ. kuchnja.*]

cŷðde said, told, Chr. 1066; Th. 336, 21, =cŷðde; p. of cŷðan.

cŷðung a chiding, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8. v. ciding.

CŶF, e; f. cŷfe, an; f. *A vessel, vat, cask, bushel; dolium, modius*:—Cŷf *dolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 48; Wrt. Voc. 24, 48. Stóð ðær ān æmtig cŷf an empty cask stood there, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Cŷfe *dolium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 25. Se hēt afyllan āne cŷfe mid ele *he commanded a vat to be filled with oil*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 25. Under cŷfe sub modio, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. [*Prompt. kowpe crater: Plat. kope dolium: O. Sax. cōpa, f. dolium: Dut. kuip, f. a tub: Kil. keuwe, kuype cupa, dolium: Ger. kufe, f. a vessel: M. H. Ger. kuofe, f. cupa: O. H. Ger. kuofa, f. dolium, tunna: Dan. kippe, kyper, m. f. a dyer's tub: Swed. kyp, m. a dyer's tub: kupa, f. a case, box: Icel. kúpa, f. a bowl, basin, box: Fr. cuve, f. Span. cuba, f. cask for wine or oil: M. Lat. cuppa, f: Lat. cupa, f. a tun: Grk. κύμ-ελλορ a tub, cask: Sansk. kūpa a cistern; kumbha vessel for water.*]

CYFES, cyfys, cifes, ciefes, e; f. cyfese, an; f. *A concubine, hand-maid; concubina, pellex, ancilla*:—Cyfes *pellex*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 73. Of cife ex *pellice*, Mone B. 4553. Se ðe hæbbe riht wif, and eac cife [MS. A. ceafese; B. cefese] ne dō him nān preost nān ðara geritha, ðe man cristenum men dōn sceal *he who has a right wife, and also a concubine, let no priest do for him any of those rites, which ought to be done for a christian man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, and note 26. Cyfys [=cyfes] odde bepæcystre [MSS. C. D. bepæcestre] *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Constantius gesælde his suna ðæt rice, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his ciefese Constantius gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his concubine [wife, v. notes to Ors. Bos. p. 28, col. 2], Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. Gif he cyfesan hæbbe, and nāne riht æwe, he āh ðas to dōnne swā him gēþincp; wite he ðeah ðæt he beó on ānre gehealden, beó hit cyfes, beó hit æwe si *concubina habeat, et nullam legitimam uxorem, erit ei proinde quod ipsi videbitur faciendum; sciat tamen ut cum una ei manendum sit, sit concubina, sit uxor*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 9; Th. ii. 186, 2-5; L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6, 9; Bouter. Scrd. 22, 22. Be ðínre cyfese super ancilla tua, Gen. 21, 12. [*Laym. chevese, chivese a concubine: Plat. keves: Dut. kevis, f. a concubine: Kil. kevisse, kiesse pellica, concubina: Ger. kebse, f. concubina, pellex: M. H. Ger. kebes, kebese, kebse, f. concubina: O. H. Ger. kebis, kebisa, f. pellex, concubina: Icel. Vigf. kefsir, m. concubitor, concubinus: O. Nrs. Rask Hald. képsi, kéffir servus molestus, oblocutor.*]

cyfes-boren; def. se cyfes-borena; part. Born in concubinage, base-born; e concubina genitus:—His cyfesborena brōðor sidðan rixode, se ðe wende to Scottum his base-born brother afterwards reigned, who had gone to the Scots, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 17.

cyfes-hād, es; m. Whoredom, adultery, concubinage; pellicātus, Cot. 186.

cyfys pellex, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. v. cyfes.

cŷgan, cŷgean to call, call upon, invoke, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39; Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909; Ps. Spl. 78, 6. v. cŷgan.

cŷging, e; f. *A calling, naming; appellatio*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cŷgan. cŷgling, es; m. *A relation; cognātus*:—Cŷgling his cognātus ejus, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. v. cŷdiling.

cyld, es; n. Cold, coldness; frigus:—For cyldæ præ frigore, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. v. ceald frigus.

cyld, es; n. *A child*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6; Mt. Jun. 2, 13, in the title. v. cild.

cyld-faru, e; f. *A carrying of children; parvulorum subvectio*:—Ðæt hīg nymon wēnas to hira cyldfare ut tollant plaustra ad subvectionem parvulorum, Gen. 45, 19.

CŶLE, cile, cēle, es; m. *A cold, coldness, chill; frigus*:—Ne mæg fŷres feng ne forstes cŷle somod eardian *the grasp of fire and chill of frost cannot dwell together*, Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Befōran ansīne cŷles ante faciem frigōris, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Nabbap we to hyhte nympe cŷle and fŷr *we have nought in hope, save chill and fire*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Hŷ wyrcap ðone cŷle hine on *they bring the cold upon him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 6, 8. [*Prompt. cole albor: Piers P. Laym. Orm. chele chill, cold: Plat. köle, f. pain: Ger. kühle, f. M. H. Ger. küele, f: O. H. Ger. kuolf, f: Dan. köle, m. f. coolness of*

the air: Swed. kyla, f. a chill: Icel. kylr, m. a gust of cold air: Lat. gelu.] DER. fæŷ-cŷle.

cŷle-gicel, es; m. *An icicle; frigōris stiria*:—Land wæron freōrig cealdum cŷlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2521; An. 1262; Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 20; Ph. 59. v. gicel.

CŶLEN, cŷlyn, e; f. *A kiln, an oven; fornacūla, siccatorium*:—Cŷlene fornacūla, Cot. 86. Cŷlyn vel ast siccatorium, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. [*Prompt. kŷlne: Icel. kŷlyna, f: Wel. kŷlyn, m.*]

cŷlenise, adj. *Like a kiln*; fornāceus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cŷlepenie, an; f. *The herb celandine; chelidonium majus*:—Cŷlepenie, Herb. 75; Lchdm. i. 176, 15, 18. v. celeponie.

cŷlew, cŷlu; adj. *Spotted, speckled; guttatus*:—Cŷlew guttatus, Cot. 99.

Cŷlu guttatus, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49.

cŷle-wyrt, e; f. *Sour-sorrel; oxylapathum*, Cot. 216.

cŷlyn, cŷlyne heorþ a kiln; fornacūla. v. cŷlyn.

CŶLL, e; f. cŷlle, cille, an; f. cŷlle, es; m. *A leather bottle, flagon, vessel; uter, ascopēra = ἀσκοπίρα*:—Gesomnigende swā swā on cŷlle wætera sēs congregans *sicut in utrum aquas maris*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 7. Ðas cŷlle istum utrem, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Swā ðū on hrīme setest hlance cŷlle sicut uter in prūna, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Flaxe odde cŷlle ascopā [=ascopēra], Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 27; Wrt. Voc. 17, 32. Æmtige cillan vacuum utrem: ða cillan istum utrem, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Gefylde he ðære cyrcan cŷllan implevit lampades ecclesie, 1, 5. He gegaderode eall sēwætru tosomne, swylce hī wæron on ānum cŷlle congregans *sicut in utrum aquas maris*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Seó cwēn [Tomyris] hēt ðæt heáfod bewyrpan on ānne cŷlle se was afyled mannes blōdes *the queen [Tomyris] ordered the head to be thrown into a vessel which was filled with man's blood*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 34. Se ðe fæstne hider cŷlle [MS. kŷlle] brohte . . . gif hwelc þŷreline cŷlle [kŷlle MS.] brohte to ðys burnan *who has brought hither a water-tight bottle . . . if any has brought to this spring a leaky bottle*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [Icel. kŷllir, m. a bag or pouch.] DER. stōŷ-cŷlle, -cille.

cŷln a kiln:—Cŷln vel ast siccatorium, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. v. cŷlyn, ast.

cŷlu spotted, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49. v. cŷlew.

cŷm come, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 22; Cri. 372; impert. of cuman.

cŷmast most beautiful, Ps. Th. 86, 2; superl. of cŷme, adj.

cŷme, cime, es; m. [cuman to come] *A coming, an approach, advent; adventus*:—Me is ðīn cŷme on myclum þonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 21; Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897; 21 a; Th. 57, 10; Cri. 916; 44b; Th. 152, 2; Gū. 802; 56b; Th. 201, 9; Ph. 53; 69b; Th. 258, 3; Jul. 259. Wearþ Hūna cŷme cūp ceasterwarum *the approach of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 82; El. 41. He ongeat ðone intingan heora cŷmes *he understood the cause of their coming*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 1. He witgode hū his ealdormenn sceoldon fægrian his cŷmes of his wræcside *he prophesied how his chief men should rejoice at his coming from his banishment*, Ps. Th. arg. 23. Syxtygum wintra ær Cristes cŷme sixty [of] years [winters] before the coming of Christ, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4; Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 1; Cri. 1031; 100 a; Th. 376, 30; Seel. 162; 57b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107; 59b; Th. 214, 27; Ph. 245; 68 a; Th. 252, 11; Jul. 161; Elen. Kmbl. 245 a; El. 1228. Morgensteorra bodap ðære sunnan cŷme *the morning star announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 4. Hyht was geniawd þurh ðas beornes cŷme *hope was renewed through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530; 47 a; Th. 160, 17; Gū. 945; 56b; Th. 200, 28; Ph. 47; 63 a; Th. 231, 16; Ph. 490; Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179; Elen. Kmbl. 2170; El. 1086. Þurh minne cime through my coming, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. Gefēgon beornas burhweardes cŷme *the men rejoiced at the coming of the prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660; Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. Ic ne wāt hwonan his cŷmas [MS. cŷme] sindon *I know not whence his comings are*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196; Beo. Th. 520; B. 257. DER. be-cŷme, eft-, forþ-, from-, geān-, hēr-, hider-, hleōðor-, ofer-, ongeān-, seld-, prym-, to-, up-, ymb-, ym-

cŷme; adj. *Becoming, convenient, suitable, lovely, beautiful, splendid; commodus, conveniens, aptus, splendidus*:—Cumaþ nū and geseōþ, hū cŷme weorc Drihten worhte *come now and see what lovely works the Lord has wrought*, Ps. Th. 65, 4. Ðe on Chananæ cŷmu worhte wundur *qui fecit mirabilia in terra Chanaan*, 105, 18. Gif ic mīne gewæða on witehræl cŷme cyrde *if I turned my beautiful garments into sackcloth*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Ðæt ðū si cŷmast castra Drihtnes *that thou may be the most beautiful of the cities of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. DER. un-cŷme.

cŷmed, es; n. *The plant wall-germander; forte chamædrys = χαμαίδρυς, teucricum chamædrys*, Lin:—Genim cŷmed take germander, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20; i. 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Nim cŷmed take germander, i. 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 20.

cŷmen, es; m. n. *The herb cummin; cūminum = κύμινον, cūminum, cyminum*, Lin:—Ge tīgōðiaþ eōwre mintan and eōwerne dile and eōwerne cŷmen [MS. kŷmen] *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS. Dō ðæt cŷmen on eced *put the cummin into*

vinegar, L. M. 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. *Cymen cyminum*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 64; Wrt. Voc. 32, 1; Herb. 155, 1; Lchdm. i. 280, 23; L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 23; iii. 6, 16; 24, 9. *Cymenes of cummin*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 21; L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 20; 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 15; 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 26; 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Wyrc sealf of cymene make a salve with cummin, 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 20. Genim cymen take cummin, Herb. 94, 2; Lchdm. i. 204, 16; 376, 5; L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 11; 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15; 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 24; 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 15; 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 17; iii. 28, 11; 72, 14. *Cymenes sæd seed of cummin*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 21. *Cymenes dust dust of cummin*, 3, 23; Lchdm. ii. 322, 3.

cymen come, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66; *pp. of cuman*.

Cymén, es; *m. Cymen*, son of Ælle, who was the first Bretwalda [v. Bret-walda, brýten-walda]; *Cyménus*—For example, v. *Cymēnes ōra*.

Cymēnes ōra, an; *m. Cymen's shore, near Wittering, Sussex*; *Cymēni litus*, qui ibi naves ad terram appulit. Nunc nomen amisit, sed fuisse prope *Wittering*, in agro Sussexiensis, Charta Donationis quam Cedwalla Rex Ecclesiæ Selsiensis fecit, planissime convincit, Camd. Camden and, after him, Gibson say, in the preceding Latin, this place was near Wittering on the coast of Sussex. They rely on a Charter which Kemble [Cod. Dipl. 992] has marked as spurious, but which was no doubt constructed with a regard for probability. In this Charter [Cod. Dipl. 992; A. D. 683; Kmbl. v. 33, 22] the name occurs as *Cumenes-hora*, a form which countenances Ingram's guess that Shoreham is the place; quasi *Cymenesshoreham*, v. Chr. Erl. 281, A. D. 477.—Hēr, A. D. 477, com [MS. cuom] Ælle on Bretonland, and his iii suna, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, mid iii scipum, on ða stōwe ðe is nemned Cymēnes ōra, and ðær ofslogon monige Wealas, and sume on fleāme bedfron on ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes leage in this year, A. D. 477. Ælle came to Britain, and his three sons, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, with three ships, at the place which is named Cymen's shore, and there slew many Welsh, and drove some in flight into the wood which is named Andredsley, Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 28–32.

cym-lic; *adj. Comely, convenient, lovely, beautiful, splendid*; *aptus, commodus, splendidus*—Hierusalem, ðū wære swā swā cymlic ceaster getimbrd Jerusalem, thou wert built as a beautiful city, Ps. Th. 121, 3; Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 24; Rā. 34, 2.

cym-lice; *comp. -licor*; *adv. Conveniently, fitly, beautifully, splendidly*; *commode, apte, splendide*—Andetaþ Drihtne, and his ēcne naman cēgaþ cymlice cfeftemini Domino et invoke nomen ejus, Ps. Th. 104, 1; 98, 7. Cymlicor ceol gehlādene a more fitly laden ship, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361; Beo. Th. 75; B. 38.

cym-licor more aptly or fitly, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361; Beo. Th. 75; B. 38; *comp. of cym-lice*.

cymst, *cymest comest*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 28; Dan. 585; Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382; 2nd pres. sing. of *cuman*.

cymþ, *cymþ comes*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315; Beo. Th. 4123; B. 2058; 3rd sing. pres. of *cuman*.

cyn the chin; *mentum*. v. *cin*.

CYN, *cynn*, es; *n. I. every being of one kind, a kindred, kind, race, nation, people, tribe, family, lineage, generation, progeny*, *KIN*; *genus, gens, natio, populus, stirps, tribus, familia, natales, origo, generatio, proles, progenies*—Ðæt hie ne mōton ægñian mid yrmþum Israhēla cyn that they may not hold in misery the race of Israel, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 24; Exod. 265; 170; Th. 213, 21; Exod. 555. Monna cynn hominum genus, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 23; Cri. 888; 98 b; Th. 370, 1; Seel. 50; Cd. 212; Th. 261, 33; Dan. 735. Eorþan cynn terra tribus, Ps. Th. 71, 18. Eal engla cynn all the race of angels, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 10; Jul. 644. Eall gimma cynn all kinds of gems, Andr. Kmbl. 3037; An. 1521. Fōr cynn æfter cynne tribe went after tribe, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 3; Exod. 351. Ðis cynn ne byþ ūta-dryfen hoc genus non ejicitur, Mt. Bos. 17, 21. Ðæt wif wæs hæden, Sirofeniscas cynnes erat mulier gentilis, Syrophœnissa genere, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. Lā næddrena cyn progenies viperarum, Mt. Bos. 3, 7. Of cynne on cynn from generation to generation; a progenie in progeniem, Ps. Th. 84, 5; 88, 1. Adames cyn the race of Adam, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 35; Sat. 408; Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 961. Ymb fisca cynn de piscium genere, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. DER. cyn-recen, cynn-receniss, -ren, -ryn; ælf-cyn, -cynn, ātor, -cynce, -deor-, earfoþ-, engel-, eormen-, eorþ-, fæderen-, feorh-, fifel-, fisc-, fleoh-, from-, frum-, fugel-, fugol-, gim-, gum-, hæden-, helle-, heolop- [= hæleþ-], hwæte-, læce-, man-, mēdren-, ōm-, orf-, sigor-, treó-, wæpned-, wer-, wyrme-, wyrt-. II. in grammar,—Gender; *genus*—Syndon twā cynn, masculine, ðæt is werlic, and femininum, wiflic. Werlic cynn biþ ðes wer hic vir: there are two genders,—masculine, that is manlike, and feminine, womanlike. Masculine gender is ðes wer this man, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27, 28. Ælc nýten biþ oððe he, oððe heo every animal is either he, or she, 6; Som. 5, 34. Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlices, ne wiflices neuter is neither kind, neither of male nor of female, 6; Som. 5, 32. Ðis gebýraþ ofost to nāðrum cynne, swā swā is ðis word hoc

verbum: this oftest belongeth to the neuter gender, as is ðis word this word, 6; Som. 5, 35. Twiflices cynnes ðæt is dubii generis, 6; Som. 5, 46. Sume naman synd oðres cynnes on ænfældum getele, and oðres cynnes on mænigfældum getele some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number, 13; Som. 16, 25. The *m. f. n.* occur in the following sentence, indicated by the articles se, seó, ðæt;—Seó sáwel ys mā ðonne se lichama, and se lichama mā ðonne ðæt reaf anima plus est quam esca, et corpus plus quam vestimentum, Lk. Bos. 12, 23.

III. *a sex*; *sexus*—Hwæðeres cynnes bearn heo cennan seal of which sex she shall bear a child, Lchdm. iii. 144, 6. [Wyc. kyn family, generation: Chauc. kin: Piers P. kynne: R. Glouc. R. Brun. kyn: Laym. can, kun race, progeny, kind: Orm. kin: O. Sax. kunni, cunni, n. race: Dut. kunne, f. gender: Kil. konne, kunne genus, species, sexus: O. Frs. ken, kin, kon, n. genus: M. H. Ger. künne, n. family: O. H. Ger. kunni, n. genus, gens: Dan. kjøn, n. genus: Swed. kön, n. sex; kynne, n. disposition: Icel. kyn, n. a kind, kin: Lat. genus, gens: Grk. γένος: Sansk. janus gens.]

cyn, *cynn*; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper*; *congruus, condignus*—Ðæt is cyn that is proper or reasonable, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 4. Swā hit cynn [cyn Cot.] was as was suitable or fit, 35, 4; Fox 162, 24. Swylce hit kyn [cyn MS. B; cynn H.] sié as it may be right, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11. Hit ys cyn it is proper, Ps. Th. 29, 11; 9, 34; 138, 20.

cyneg a king, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 3. v. *cynying*.

CYND, es; *n. I. nature, kind*; *natura*—Gif hió hire cynd healdan wile if she desire to retain her nature, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, note 21, MS. Cot.

II. *a sort, gender*; *natura, genus*—Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlices, ne wiflices neuter is neither sort [gender], neither of male nor of female, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 3; Som. 5, 32. [Prompt. keende, kyynde genus: Wyc. kynde nature: Piers P. kynde nature, race, kind: Laym. i-cunde nature, kind, race: Orm. kinde nature, kind, race: O. Sax. kind, n. a child: Dut. kind, n. a child: Ger. kind, n. a child: M. H. Ger. kint, gen. kindes, n. a child: O. H. Ger. kind, kint, n. proles: Icel. kind, f. species, race, kind: Lat. gent-em, acc. of gens.] DER. ge-cynd.

cynde; *adj. Natural, innate, inborn*; *naturalis, innatus, ingenuus*—Cniht weox and þāg swā him cynde wæron the boy waxed and thrived as to him was natural, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 26; Gen. 2771. DER. ge-cynde, un-, unge-.

cynde-lic; *adj. Natural, kindly*; *naturalis, ingenuus*—Sídra ge-sceafra cræftas cyndelice the kindly powers of wide-spread creatures, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. DER. ge-cyndelic, unge-.

cyne, used in compounds, signifying *kingly, royal, special*; *regius, præ-*. v. *cyne-bænd*, -bearn, -boren, -bót-, -botl-, -cyn-, -dóm-, etc.

cýne; *adj. Bold, brave*; *audax*—Cýninga cýnost bravest of kings, Ps. C. 50, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 276, 3. DER. searo-cýne. v. *cēne*.

cýne, an; *f. A chink, fissure*; *rima*—Ðæs leóhtes scíma þurh ða cýnan ðære dura inoðde the glare of the light came through the chinks of the door, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 19.

cyne-bænd, es; *m. [bænd, bænd a band, chaplet, crown] A royal crown, a diadem*; *regia corona, diadema*=διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyne-bearn, es; *n. A kingly child, royal offspring*; *regius puer, regia proles*—Ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn they might not acknowledge the royal child, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Wuldres cynebearn the royal child of glory, Menol. Fox 316; Men. 159; Cd. 82; Th. 102, 23; Gen. 1704.

cyne-boren; *part. Of royal birth*; *regia stirpe natus*, M. H. 12 a.

cyne-bót, e; *f. [bót boat, compensation] A king's compensation or recompense*; *regis compensatio*—Gebíraþ seó cynebót ðam leóðum the king's compensation belongs to the people, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4; L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 8.

cyne-botl, es; *n. [botl a dwelling] A kingly dwelling, a palace*; *palatium*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 27.

cyne-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. [cyn regius, regalis; cyn, cynn, gens, stirps, familia] A royal race, royal lineage, royal offspring or family*; *gens regia, proles regia, stirps vel familia regia*—Of Francena cynne cynne de gente Francorum regia, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, note 32; 2, 14; S. 518, 3. He wæs hiora cynne cynnes he was of their royal race, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 83; Met. 26, 42. He wæs cynne cynnes he was of royal lineage, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14; Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 39, col. 1; L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 18.

cyne-dóm, es; *m. [dóm power, dominion] A royal dominion or power, kingdom, realm*; *imperium, regnum, sceptrum, potestas*—Cynedóm sceptrum, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. We willaþ ðæt ān cynedóm fæste stande æfre on peóde we will that one kingship stand fast for ever in the nation, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 8. Hanna wæs mid ungemete ðæs cynedómes gyrnende Hanno had an immoderate longing for the kingdom, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 43; L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4; Ps. C. 50, 149; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 149. Rúmes cynedómes augstæ potestatis, Mone B. 3931. For ðam cynedóme for the kingdom, L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 6. Claudius Orcadas eallod to Rómwaara cynedóme geþeóðde Claudius Orcadas insulas Romano adject imperio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 7; Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. He ðone cynedóm cíosan wolde he would choose

the kingdom, Beo. Th. 4741; B. 2376; L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. Dætte ryhte cyneðomas þurh ðre folc gefestnode wæron that just royal governments might be settled throughout our people, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9.

cyne *a king*, Jos. 10, 5; Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17 v. cyning.

cyne-geard *a royal wand, sceptre*, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerd *a sceptre*, Ælf. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerela, an; m. [gerela *a robe*] *A kingly robe*; regius vestitus:—Gif mon wolde him awindan of ðæs cynegerelan [MS. -gerelum] if any one would strip off from him these kingly robes, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 45; Met. 25, 23.

cyne-gowædu; pl. n. [gewæde *a garment, robe*] *Royal robes*; regis vestes:—He onfeng cynegeawædum he took the royal robes, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 19.

cyne-gild, -gyld, es; n. [gild *compensation*] *A king's compensation*; regis compensatio:—To bōte on cynigilde [-gylde MS. H.] as offering for the king's compensation, L. M. L. Th. i. 190, 7.

Cynergils, es; m. Cynergils, sixth king of the West Saxons; Cynergilsus:—Cynergilses, gen. Chr. Erl. 2, 20; Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 10. Hēr, A. D. 611, Cynergils fēng to rice on Wessexum, and heold xxxi wintra here, Cynergils succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and held it thirty-one years, 611; Erl. 20, 33. Hēr, A. D. 635, Cynergils [MS. Kynegils] was gefullod fram Byrine ðam biscope on Dorcastre, and Oswold Norþhymbra cining his onfeng here, Cynergils was baptized by Birinus the bishop of Dorchester, and Oswold, king of Northumbria, was his sponsor, 635; Erl. 25, 33. Cynergils onfeng ærest fulwihte Wessexna cyninga Cynergils was the first of the West Saxon kings who received baptism, Erl. 2, 16.

cyne-gōd; adj. Excellent, noble; præstans, nobilis:—Him cynegōdum to him excellent, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 5; Gen. 1590. Him ðā cynegōde on Carran ædelinga bearn eard genāmon then the noble children of men took them a dwelling in Harran, 83; Th. 104, 16; Gen. 1736; 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196; 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433; Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 34; Wid. 56.

cyne-gold, es; n. Royal gold, a crown; diadema = διάδημα, corona:—Þeodnes cynegold sōþfæstra gehwone glengeþ the Lord's crown shall adorn each of the just, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 17; Ph. 605.

cyne-gyrd, -geard, -gerd, e; f. [gyrd *a rod, wand*] *A royal wand, sceptre*; sceptrum:—Cynegyrd sceptrum, Wrt. Voc. 72, 55. Cynegeard sceptrum, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. Cynegeard sceptrum, 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. Hī to ðæs caseres cynegyrde gebugon they submitted to the emperor's sceptre, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16.

cyne-hād, es; m. [hād *form, condition*] *A royal personage or condition, dignity, kingdom*; regia persona vel dignitas:—Dæt se cynehād [MS. cynehade] ðæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 30, note. Ic Ælfrēd, gifendum Criste, mid cynehādes mætrusse, geweorþaþ hæbbe cūþlice ongenten I Alfred, adorned, by the grace of Christ, with the dignity of a king have well perceived, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 1, 1.

cyne-hām, es; m. [hām *a house, dwelling, home*] *A royal residence*; regia villa:—On ðam cynehāme ðe is gecyged Bearwe at the royal residence which is called Barrow, Cod. Dipl. 90; A. D. 716–743; Kmbl. i. 109, 15. On his ægenum cynehāmum in his own royal residences, 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 7.

cyne-helm, -healm, es; m. [helm *a crown*] *A crown, diadem*; corona, diadema:—Cynehelm corona, diadema, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 5; Mone B. 2166. Cynehealm diadema, Wrt. Voc. 74, 56. Wundon cynehelm of þornum, and asseton ofter hys heafod plectentes coronam de spinis posuerunt super caput ejus, Mt. Bos. 27, 29; Jn. Bos. 19, 2, 5. Cynehelme corona, Mone B. 3019. For cynehelme for a royal diadem, Homl. Blick. 23, 34.

cyne-hlāford, es; m. [hlāford *a lord*] *A royal lord, sovereign lord, king*; regius vel supremus dominus, rex:—Be his cynehlāfordes gefaþene with the permission of his royal lord, Cod. Dipl. 593; A. D. 965–975; Kmbl. iii. 127, 8. Æt his leofan cynehlāforde Eadgāre cynyng from his dear sovereign lord king Edgar, 583; A. D. 963–975; Kmbl. iii. 111, 26; 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 22; Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5, 17, 29. Dæt we ealle anum cynehlāforde holdlice hyran that we all faithfully obey one sovereign lord, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 10. Utan ænne cynehlāford holdlice healdan let us faithfully support one sovereign lord, v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21; ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 12.

cynelec; adj. Royal; regalis:—In ðæm cynelecan tūne in the royal town, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. v. cyne-líc.

cyne-líc, cynellic, cynelec; adj. Kingly, royal, regal, belonging to the state, public; regius, regalis, publicus:—Eadward cyng man bebyrigde bitan ælcum cynelicum wurpsce king Edward was buried without any kingly honour, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 3. Dæt is cynelic ping that is a royal thing, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 26; Ruin. 48. Wæs ðæs ylcan

mynstres abbuðisse on ða tīd seō cynellice fæmne Ælþræd præerat quidem tunc eidem monasterio regia virgo Ælþræd, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. Dæt se cynelica hād ðæs hālgan weres ēce gemynd hæfde ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam, 3, 11; S. 535, 30. In ðæm cynelecan tūne in the royal town, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. Cynelice publica, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 30. Cynelico getimbro and ænlipie publica ædificia et privata, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. Chaldæas cynelican getimbro mid fyre fornāmon [MS. fornaman] the Chaldeans destroyed the royal buildings with fire, i. 15; S. 483, 42. He onfeng cynelicum gewædum and com on Breotone he took the royal robes and came into Britain, i. 6; S. 476, 19, note. Wid ða cynelican ædle ðe man auriginem nemneþ ad morbum regium, hoc est, auriginem [= auriginem], Herb. 87, 1; Lchdm. i. 190, 14. Cynelic reaf trabea, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 122; Wrt. Voc. 40, 30. Cynelic [MS. kyne-] botl palatium, 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16.

cyne-líce; adv. Royally; regie:—Ðū miltse on us gecyþ cynelice shew mercy royally on us, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 24; Cri. 157.

cynelic-nys, -nyss, e; f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness; regia dignitas:—For his cynelícnyssse ge mōdes ge onsynes for his kinglyness both of his mind and appearance, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 9.

cynellic kingly, royal, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. v. cyne-líc.

Cyne-mæres ford, es; m. [Flor. Kimeresford: cyne royal; mære a mere; ford a ford] KEMPSFORD, Gloucestershire:—Rād Æðelmund alderman ofer æt Cynemæresforda alderman Æthelmund rode over at Kempsford, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6.

cyne-riçe, -ryçe, es; n. A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm; regnum:—Secg monig wyscte dæt ðæs cynerices ofercumen wære many a warrior wished that there was an end of that kingdom, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 34; Deor. 26. Fēng his bearn to cynerice his child succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5; Edg. 31; 1066; Erl. 201, 1; 1076; Erl. 215, 2. On ðý cynerice be sūþan Temese in the kingdom south of the Thames, 871; Erl. 76, 9. On cynerice in the realm, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 23; Az. 35. He ge-eode ealle ða cynericu ðe on Crēcum wæron he over-ran all the kingdoms which were in Greece, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39. Cynerica mæst greatest of kingdoms, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 1; Wid. 39. Dæt he ealdordōm āgan sceolde ofer cynericu that he should possess eldership over the kingdoms, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 5; Exod. 318; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 12; Met. 26, 6.

cyne-rōf; adj. [rōf famous] Royally famous, noble; nobilis:—Wolde ic ānes to ðe, cynerōf hæleþ, cræftes neōsan I would inquire of thee of one art, noble hero, Andr. Kmbl. 967; An. 484; 1169; An. 585. Cirdon cynerōfe the noble ones turned, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 312; 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200.

cyne-scipe, es; m. Kingship, royalty, honour; regia dignitas:—Hæbbe ic mīnes cynescipes gerihtha I may have my rights of royalty, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27. Me to fullum cynescipe to my perfect royalty, 2; Th. i. 272, 25. Him sylfum to cynescipe in honour of himself, L. Edg. i. prm; Th. i. 262, 4; L. C. E. prm; Th. i. 358, 6.

cyne-setl, es; n. [setl *a seat*] *A royal seat, throne*; imperii sedes, solium:—Constantinopolis is nū dæt heahste cynesetl ealles eastrices Constantinople is now the chief royal seat of all the eastern empire, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 11. Ðe sit on his cynesetle qui sedet in solio ejus, Ex. 11, 5.

cyne-stōl, es; m. [cynal royal, stōl *a seat, stool*] *A royal throne or dwelling, chief city, capital*; thronus, urbs regia, arx, metropolis:—On his cynestōle on his kingly throne, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 6; Cri. 1217; Elen. Kmbl. 659; El. 330. Of cynestōlum from royal seats, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 22; Pa. 49. Constantinopolis is Crēca cynestōl Constantinople is the royal dwelling-place of the Greeks, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22; Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 45. Cynestōle Crēcas wioldon the Greeks possessed the metropolis, Bt. Met. Fox i. 95; Met. i. 48; Menol. Fox 208; Men. 105. We becōmon to ðam cynestōle, ðær getimbred was tempel Dryhtnes we came to the royal city, where the temple of the Lord was built, Andr. Kmbl. 1332; An. 666. Ðær heō æfre forþ wunian mōten cestre and cynestōl where they may evermore possess cities and a kingly throne, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 1; Sat. 298; Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 31. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestōla cyst holy Jerusalem, choicest of royal cities, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51.

cyne-stræt, e; f. A royal street or road; regia via, publicum, Cot. 153. Cynete, an; f. I. the river KENNET which rises in Wiltshire;

fluvii nomen qui originem suam habet in agro Wiltoniensi:—Ærest on Cynetan, dæt up andlang strēmes... dæt eft innan Cynetan strēm first to the Kennet, then up along the stream... then again to the river Kennet, Cod. Dipl. 792; A. D. 1050; Kmbl. iv. 122, 21, 26; Cod. Dipl. Apdx. 378; A. D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 22, 30; Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 17, 25, 35; 1152; A. D. 944; Kmbl. v. 300, 16, 18; 1199; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 376, 6, 16; 1282; A. D. 984; Kmbl. vi. 118, 1, 6.

II. KENNET, a village on the river Kennet in Wiltshire; villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Wæs fyrd gesomnod æt Cynetan a force was assembled at Kennet, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 23.

cyne-prym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m.* [þrym a multitude, majesty, glory] *A kingly host, royal majesty or glory*; regia multitudo, regis majestas:—Mid cyneþrymme with a kingly host, Gd. 209; Th. 260, 8; Dan. 706; Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 12; Hö. 51. He cwom on cyneþrymme he came in royal majesty, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ryhtfremmende cyneþrym cýðað the righteous doers shall proclaim the royal majesty, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 5; Ph. 634; Andr. Kmbl. 2645; An. 1324. Ðu me geocýðdest cyneþrymma wyn thou declaredst to me joy of kingly glories, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 23; Hö. 74.

cyne-wise, *an*; *f.* [wise an affair] *The state, republic, commonwealth*; respublica:—Se náht fromlicnes ongan on ðære cynewisan he began nothing profitable in the state, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21. Rehte ða cynewisan rempublicam rexit, 1, 5; S. 476, 8.

cyne-widde, *an*; *f.* *A royal wreath, diadem*; redimiculum:—Cynewiddan redimicula, Mone B. 6270; Cot. 185.

cyne-word, *es*; *n.* [word a speech] *A proper speech or word*; proprium verbum:—Mon cýðe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 29; Rā. 44, 10.

Cynewulf, *es*; *m.* *An Anglo-Saxon poet, who has preserved his name in Runes, in his poem on Elene's Recovery of the Cross.* Mr. Kemble will best describe his own discovery.—In the Vercelli MS. is contained a long poem on the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena [= Elene]. After the close of the poem, and apparently intended as a tail-piece to the whole book, comes a poetical passage, in which the author principally refers to himself, and after a reference to his own increasing age and the change from the strength and joyousness of youth, he breaks out, in the 15th Canto, into a moralizing strain, in which he concludes his work. The following thirty lines, containing Runes, form a portion of this Canto:—

Ǻ wæs sæc ǫþ-ðæt,
cnyssed cearwelum
h [cén] drúsende,
ðeáh he, in medohealle
māþmas, þeǵe
æplede gold,

h [yr] gnornode,
t [nyð] gefēra,
nearu sorge dreáh,
enge rūne,
ðær him M [eh] fōre
mīlpaðas mæt,
mōdig þræǵde
wīrum gewlenced.

þ [wēn] is geswīþrad,
gomen æfter gearum,
geōgōþ is gecyrrred
ald onmedla.

h [ūr] wæs geāra
geōgōþhādes glēm,
nū synt geārdagas
æfter fyrstnearece
forþgewitene,
lifwynne geliden,
swā þ [lagu] togliðeþ,
flōdas gefýsde.

f [feoh] æghwam biþ
lāne under lyfte,
landes frætwe
gewitāþ under wolcnum.

Elene, Kmbl. 2512-2541; EL 1257-1272.

Ever was contest till then,
with waves of sorrow tossed

C [the torch] sinking,
though he, in meadhall
treasures, handled
appled gold,

Y [sorrow] he mourned,
N [need] his consort,
narrow sorrow he suffered,
a close rune,
where E [the horse] before him
measured the mile-paths,
proudly hastened
with wires adorned.

W [hope] is overpowered,
my joy in my old age,
youth is turned back
my old pride.

U I was of old
a gleam of youth,
now are the days of my life
after the appointed space
departed,
the joy of life flowed away,
as L [lake or water] glideth,
the floods that hasten.

F [wealth] will be for every man
failing under the heaven,
the ornament of the land
will depart under the welkin.

The extreme rudeness and abruptness of these lines, and the apparent uselessness of the Runes, led me to suspect that there was more in them than merely met the eye. This I found to be the case; for, on taking the Runes out of the context, using them as single letters and uniting them in one word, they supplied me with the name **CYNEWULF**, undoubtedly no other than the author of the poems. I cannot here bestow space upon a long argument to shew who this *Cynewulf* was. I believe him to have been the Abbot of Peterborough of that name, who flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century, who was accounted in his own day a celebrated poet, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, whose works have long been lost, but whose childish ingenuity has now enabled us with some probability to assign to him the authorship of the Vercelli and Exeter Codices, Archæologia, vol. xxviii. 1840, by Kemble, pp. 327-372. The Reverend Jn. Earle, M. A. etc. Rector of Swanswick, with some pertinent remarks, supposes *Cynewulf* to be the same person as *Cyneweard*. v. Chr. Erl. Introduction, pp. xx-xxii.

cyng a king, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 20; 894; Erl. 91, 32; L. Ath. iv. pref; Th. i. 220, 1. v. cyning.

cyngc a king, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 7. v. cyning.

Cynges tūn, *es*; *m.* [cynges tūn king's town] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Adelstan was to cyngc æt Cynges tūne gehālgod Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston, Chr. 924; Th. 199, 8, col. 1: 979; Th. 234, 10, col. 2. Æt Cyniges tūn at Kingston, Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cinges tūn, Cyniges tūn.

cyning, *cyng*, *es*; *m.* [cyn people, -ing originating from, son of]. I. a king, ruler, emperor; rex, imperator. He is the representation of the people, and springs from them, as a son does from his parents. The Anglo-Saxon king was elected from the people; he was, therefore, the king of the people. He was the chosen representative of the people, their embodiment, the child, not the father of the people. He was not the lord of the soil, but the leader of his people. He completed the order of freemen, and was the summit of his class. As the freeman [ceorl] was to the noble [ædele], so was the noble to the king. The Anglo-Saxon king was the king of a tribe or of a people, but never of the land. We read of kings of the West Saxons or of the Mercians, but not of Wessex or of Mercia. The king was, in truth, essentially one with the people, by them and their power he reigned; but his land was like theirs, private property. It was not the feudal system, and was never admitted that the king was owner of all the land in a country:—Se cyning mildlice onfeng the king received [him] gladly, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 30, 44. Se Iudæa cyning the king of the Jews; ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Saul wæs gecoren ærest to cyninge on Israhēla þeode Saul was first chosen king of the people of Israel, Ælfc. T. 13, 3. Eart ðū witodlice cyning ergo rex es tu? οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ; Jn. Bos. 18, 37. Cyniges botl a king's dwelling, palace, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 18. Cyninga [MS. cininga] bōc the book of kings, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 38; 8, 3. Cyninga [MS. kyninga] byrgen a burying-place of kings; mausoleum, bustum, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 3; Wrt. Voc. 49, 27. Maximian, ārleās cyning Maximian, the wicked emperor, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4.

2. a spiritual King, God, Christ; Deus, Christus:—Heofona Cyning the King of heaven, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507; 3017; An. 1511; Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Crist is ealra cyninga Cyning Christ is King of all kings, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 9; Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 17; Cri. 136; 11 a; Th. 14, 6; Cri. 215; Andr. Kmbl. 1955; An. 980.

3. the devil; diabōlus, satānas:—Hellwarena cyning the king of hell's inhabitants, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 28; Jul. 322. Se ofermoda cyning, Satan the haughty king, Satan, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338.

II. Anglo-Saxon kings were at first elected from a family or class, by Witena gemōt the assembly of the wise. 2. fidelity was sworn to them by the people, in the following words:—Ðus man sceal swerigean hyld-āpas. 'On ðone Drihten, ðe ðes hālgdōm is fōre hālig, ic wille beōn N. hold and getrīwe, and eal lufian ðæt he lufað, and eal ascūnian ðæt he ascūnaþ, æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum, and nǣfre, willes ne gewældes, wordes ne weorces, ǫwiht dōn ðæs him lāpre biþ; wið ðam ðe he me healde swā ic earnian wille, and eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer fōrmæl wæs, ðā ic to him gebeāh and his willan geceās thus shall a man swear oaths of fidelity [or homage]. By the Lord, before whom this relic is holy, I will be to N. faithful and true, and love all that he loves, and shun all that he shuns, according to God's law, and according to the world's principles, and never, by will nor by force, by word nor by deed, do aught of what is loathful to him; on condition that he keep me as I am willing to deserve, and all that fulfil that our agreement was, when I submitted to him and chose his will,' L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2-9.

If this was taken in A. D. 924, it was not long before the power of the king was limited, for we have the following oath administered to Ædelrēd, when he was consecrated king at Kingston in A. D. 978, as is stated in the Chronicle,—On ðys geāre wæs Ædelrēd to cininge gehālgod æt Cinges tūne in this year Æthelred was consecrated king at Kingston, Chr. 978 [MS. 979]; Th. 234, 9, col. 1.

3. the king took a corresponding oath to his people. The words of the king's oath are,—Dis gewrit is gewriten, stæf be stæfe, be ðam gewrite ðe Dūnstān arcēbisceop sealde ūrum hlāforde æt Cinges tūne ā on dæg ðā hine man hālgode to cinge, and forbeād him ælc wedd to syllanne būtan ðysan wedde, ðe he up on Cristes weofod lēde, swā se bisceop him dihte. 'On ðære hālgan Frýnnesse naman, Ic preō þing behāte cristenum folce, and me underþeoddum:—An ærest, ðæt ic Godes cyrice and eall cristen folc mīnra gewearma sōðe sibbe healde. Oðer is, ðæt ic reāflīc and ealle unrihte þing eallum hādum forbeōde. Þridde, ðæt ic behāte and bebeōde on eallum dōmum riht and mildheortnisse, ðæt us eallum ærfæst and mildheort God purh ðæt his ēcean miltse forǵite, se lifaþ and rixað' this writing is copied, letter for letter, from the writing which archbishop Dunstan delivered to our lord at Kingston on the very day when he was consecrated king, and he forbade him to give any other pledge but this pledge which he laid upon Christ's altar, as the bishop instructed him. 'In the name of the Holy Trinity, three things do I promise to this christian people, my subjects. First, that I will hold God's church and all the christian people of my realm in true peace. Second, that I will forbid rapine and all injustice to men of all conditions. Third, that I promise and enjoin justice and mercy in all judgments, whereby the just and merciful God may give us all his eternal favour, who liveth

and reigneth,' Relq. Ant. W. ii. 194.

4. from the freedom with which the educated spoke of the Doom's Day Survey of William the Conqueror, indicating their love of freedom, *we have no reason to suppose this oath was the first oath taken by kings in our limited monarchy.* The spirit of the monks may be seen in the following extract from the Chronicle:—Willelm, Engla landes cyng, ðe ða wæs sittende on Normandige, forðig he ahte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige . . . sende ða ofer eall Engla land into ælcere scire his men . . . Swā swyðe nearwlice he hit lett ut aspyrian, ðæt næs ān ælþig hīde, ne ān gyrdre landes, ne, furdon, hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne puhte him nān sceame to dōnne, ān oxa [MS. oxe], ne ān cū, ne ān swīn næs belyfon, ðæt næs geset on his gewrite, and ealle ða gewrita wæron gebroht to him syððan William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, for he owned both England and Normandy . . . then sent his men over all England into each shire . . . So very narrowly did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a rood of land, nay, moreover, it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it, not an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down in his writ, and all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 2-4 . . . 24, 25 . . . 33-38.

5. the Anglo-Saxon king had royal power to pardon transgressors:—Gif hwā in cynynges healle gefeohte, oððe his wæpn gebrede, and hine mon gefō; siē ðæt on cynynges dōme, swā deāþ, swā lif, swā he him forgifan wille if any one fight in the king's hall, or draw his weapon, and he be taken; be it in the king's power, either death or life, or pardon, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 8, 9. Siē on cynynges dōme hwæder he lif āge ðe nāge be it in the king's power whether he shall or shall not have life, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3, 4. Būton him cyning [MS. kyning] ārian wille unless the king will be merciful to him, 36; Th. i. 124, 19. ðæt he wære his feores scyldig, būton he cyng gesōhte, and he him his feorh forgifan wolde; eall swā hit ār æt Greātan leā and æt Exan caestre and æt þunres felda gecweden wæs that he should be liable in his life, unless he should flee to the king, and he should give him his life; all as it was before ordained at Greatley and at Exeter and at Thundersfield, L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6-9; L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 11; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24, 25; L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14; vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 24.

6. of all forfeits the king had one half—to healfum:—Fō se cyng to healfum, —to healfum ða men ðe on ðære rāde beon let the king take possession of half, of [the other] half the men, who may be in the riding [shall take possession], L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 6, 7.

7. treasure-trove, or treasure or money found, of which the owner was unknown, belonged to the king. It is designated in Anglo-Saxon charters by the words—ealle hordas būfan eorþan, and binnan eorþan all hoards above the earth, and within the earth. As we learn from Beowulf, in early and heathen times, much treasure was buried in the mound raised over the ashes of the dead, besides what was burned with the body:—Hī on beorg dydon bēgas [MS. beg] and siglu, forlētton eorla gestreōd eorþan healdan, gold on greōte, ðær hit nū gēn lifaþ yldum swā unnyt swā hit ār wæs they placed rings and jewels in the mound, they left the treasure of earls to the earth to hold, gold in the dust, where it now yet remains as useless to men as it was before, Beo. Th. 6307-6318; B. 3164-3169. The legend of Guthlac [about A.D. 700, v. Crīland] supplies a very early instance of the search for gold and silver in the mounds:—Wes ðær on ðam eālande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men iū geāra for feōs wilnuga gedulfor and brācon: ða wæs ðær on ðære sidan ðæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wāterseāþ wære there was on the island a great mound raised upon the earth, which some men of yore had dug and broken up in hopes of treasure: then there was dug up on the other side of the mound as it were a great water-pit, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 4-8.

8. Pastus or Convivium=Cynynges feorm. The king visited different districts personally or by deputy to see that justice was done to all his subjects. In these periodical journeys the king received support and entertainment wherever he went. Hence perhaps the privileges of our judges. In A.D. 814 Cēnwulf released the bishop of Worcester from a pastus of twelve men, whom he was bound to find. This was so great an expense that the exemption was worth an estate of thirteen hides, v. Cod. Dipl. 203; A.D. 814; Kmb. i. 256.

9. Vigilia=heafodweard head ward, or a proper watch set over the king, which he claimed when he came into any district. The sēweard or coast guard was also a regal right, performed by the tenants of those land owners whose estates lay contiguous to the sea.

10. the mint or coinage of money. The king exercised a superintendence over the circulating medium. Ædelræd not only enacted that there should be no moneyers besides the king's, but that their number should be diminished:—Nān man ne āge nāenne mynetere būton cyng let no man have a moneyer except the king, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Ut monetarii pauciores sint quam antea fuerint, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 2.

11. the grant of a market, with power to levy tolls, was also a royalty, Cod. Dipl. 1075; A.D. 873-899; Kmb. v. 142; 1084; A.D. 904; Kmb. v. 157. v. The Rights of Anglo-Saxon Kings, explained more fully in Kemble's Saxons in England, 2 vols. 8vo. 1849. Bk. ii. chap. 2; vol. ii. pp. 29-103. [Prompt. kyng; Wyc. kyng;

Piers P. Chauc. king: R. Glouc. kyng; Laym.Orm. king: Plat. könig; O. Sax. kuning, cunig, m: Frs. kening; O. Frs. kining, kinig, kening, keneng, koning; Dut. koning, m: Kil. koningh, m: Ger. könig, m: M. H. Ger. künig, künec, künec, m: O. H. Ger. kuning, m: Dan. konning, konge, m: Swed. konung, kung, kung, m: Icel. konung, kóng, m: Lett. kunge dominus.] DER. ædel-cyng, Angel-, beorn-, bryten-, eorþ-, eðel-, folc-, gæst-, gear-, gūþ-, hæden-, heah-, heofon-, leód-, mægen-, rōdor-, sæ-, segn-, self-, sig-, sōþ-, swegl-, þeod-, þrym-, þryþ-, woruld-, wuldor-.

cyning-bald; adj. Kingly or nobly bold; nobiliter audax:—Ferdon forþ cyningbalde men the nobly bold men went forth, Beo. Th. 3273; B. 1634.

cyning-cynn, es; n. [cynn a sort, race, v. cynn] A royal race; regium genus:—Of ðæs strýðe monigra mægpa cyningcynn fruman lādde the royal race of many tribes drew its beginning from his stock, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 30. Eanfrij wæs ðære mægpe cyningcynnes Eanfrith was of the royal race of that province, 3, 1; S. 523, 14. Penda wæs se fromesta esne of Mercna cyningcynne Penda was the boldest man of the royal race of the Mercians, 2, 20; S. 521, 9. v. cyne-cyn.

cyning-dōm, es; m. [-dōm dominion, power] Kingly power, a kingdom; regimen, regnum:—Cynigdōm habban to have kingly power, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 7; Dan. 3. Metod ðec aceorfeþ of cyningdōme the Lord will cut thee off from thy kingdom, 202; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 568. Caldēas cyningdōm ahton the Chaldeans held the kingdom, 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680. v. cyne-dōm.

Cynynges tūn Kingston, Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cynyes tūn. cynynges wyrt, e; f. The herb marjoram; sampsuchum = σάμψυχον, origanum majorana, Lin:—Cynynges wyrt sampsuchum, Mone A. 529.

cyning-feorm, cynynges feorm, e; f. [feorm food, support] Royal purveyance, tribute for the royal household; regis firma:—Ic heō gefreōde ecelice ðæs gafoles, ðe hiō nū get to cynynges handa ageofan sceolan of ðam dæle ðe ðær ungefreōd to lāfe wæs ðære cyningfeorme, ge on hlutrum alap, ge on beōre, ge on hunige, ge hrydum, ge on swýnm, ge on sceapum I free them for ever from the impost which they have still to pay into the king's hand, from that portion, which was there left unfreed of the royal purveyance, whether in pure ale, or in beer, or in honey, or in oxen, or in swine, or in sheep, Cod. Dipl. 313; A.D. 883; Kmb. ii. 111, 4-9. ðe cynynges feorm to belimpe to which the royal purveyance belongs, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 24.

cyning-gereord, -gereorde, es; n. [gereord food, a repast, feast] A royal feast; regis convivium:—Cynig-gereorde fercula, Cod. 93.

cyning-gierela, an; m. A royal crown, diadem; regalis tania [= ταινία] diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyning-rice a kingdom, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyne-rice.

cyn-lic; adj. [cyn suitable, fit] Becoming, fitting; dēcōrus:—Sulice iōw cynlic þynce as to you may seem fitting, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804-829; 461, 36. Swā him rihtlic and cynlic þynce as to them may seem just and becoming, Th. Diplm. A.D. 905; 493, 12.

cyn-lice; adv. Becomingly, fitly; congruenter:—Hī cynlice to ðē cleopiaþ they fitly call upon thee, Ps. Th. 64, 14; 118, 57, 82, 145, 147; 126, 2.

cynn, es; n. A sort, kind; genus, Ps. Th. 144, 13. v. cyn.

cynn suitable, fit, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24; L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11, MS. H. v. cyn.

cynnna to declare, clear, prove; advocāre, purgāre, manifestāre:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte if he declare that he bought it, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, note 7. v. cennan II.

cynnestre, an; f. [cennan to bring forth, -estre a female termination, q. v.] One who brings forth, a mother; genitrix, mater:—Ðæt cild oncnēow Marian stemne, cynnestran the child knew the voice of Mary, the mother, Homl. Th. i. 352, 27.

cynning-stān, es; m. [cennan II. to try, prove; stān a stone] A trying-stone; tessera:—Cynning-stān on tæfle a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board; pyrgus [= πύργος], turricula, Ælf. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 65; Wrt. Voc. 39, 48.

cynn-receniss, e; f. [recenys a narration, history] A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy; genealogia, Mt. Kmb. Lind. i, title.

cyn-recen; gen. -recenne; f. A pedigree, genealogy, parentage; generatio, genealogia, parentela, Som. Ben.

cyn-ren, -ryn, es; n. [cyn a kindred, race, nation, family, generation; ren, ryn a course] A family course, family, generation, kind, nation, posterity; generatio, genus, natio, progenies, propago:—He forlēt his rice and his cynren he left his country and his family, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Cynren generatio, Wrt. Voc. 72, 49. Dis ys Thares cynryn this is the generation of Terah, Gen. 11, 27. On cynrynnum cynrena [MS. kynrynnum kynrena] in generationes generationum, Ps. Lamb. 71, 5. On ðam fiftan dæge ure Drihten geseop ða mycelan hwalas on heora cynrynnum on the fifth day our Lord created the great whales with their kinds, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8. Fisc seal on wātere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennan] a fish shall propagate his kind in the water,

Menol. Fox 515; Gn. C. 28. Cynrenu genera, Scint. 53. Ic andette ðe on cynrenum [cynrenon MS.], Drihten confitebor tibi in nationibus, Domine, Ps. Spl. 17, 51. Lā ge nædrena cynryn progenies viperarum, Mt. Bos. 12, 34. Cynren propago, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 17; Wrt. Voc. 51, 62.

Cynric, es; m. Cynric, the second king of the West Saxons, son of Cerdic, q. v.; Cynricus:—Hēr, A.D. ccccxcv, cōman twegen ealdormen on Brytene, Cerdic and Cynric his sunu, mid v scipum on ðone stede ðe is geweden Cerdices ðra, and ðy ilcan dæge hie gefuhtan wīð Wealum here, A.D. 495, came two aldormen to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore [on the south of Dorsetshire, v. Cerdices ðra], and on the same day they fought against the Welsh, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 26–33. Hēr Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynric his sunu ficsode forþ xxvi wintra in this year [A.D. 534] Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned for twenty-six years, 534; Erl. 14, 32.

cyn-ryn, es; n. A family course, generation; generatio, progenies, Gen. 11, 27; Ps. Lamb. 71, 5; Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8; Mt. Bos. 12, 34. v. cyn-ren.

CYP; gen. cyppes; m. A chip, beam, log, trunk of a tree; festuca, trabs, stipes; —Cyppes stipitis, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 80. Cyp stipitem, 150, 39. [Prompt. chyppe assula: Chauc. chippes, pl: R. Brun. chip: Kil. kippen cudere: Icel. kippa to pull, snatch; kippr, m. a pull, shock, spasm.]

cýp, e; f. A measure, bushel; modius, dolium:—Under cýpe sub modio, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 15. Cýpe dolium, Mone B. 3630. v. cýf.

cýpa, cēpa, an; m. [cēap II]. I. a factor, merchant, trader; negotiator, mercator:—Ðā ðær fōron Madianisce cýpan then there passed Medianitish merchants, Gen. 37, 28. Cýpa mercator, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 38. Ðās hālgan cýpan, Petrus and Andreas, mid heora nettum and scipe him ðæt ēce lif geceāpodon these holy traders, Peter and Andrew, with their nets and ship bought for themselves everlasting life, Homl. Th. i. 580, 19. Drihten adræfde dillice cýpan of ðam hālgan temple the Lord drove such chapmen from the holy temple, 406, 24. II. what a merchant has his goods in,—A basket; cofinus=κόφινος.—Man nam ða gebrotu ðe ðær belifon, twelf cýpan fulle sublatum est quod superfuī illis, fragmentorum cophini [κόφινος] duodecim, Lk. Bos. 9, 17. [Scot. couper, copper one who buys and sells: O. Frs. kapere, m. a purchaser: Dut. kooper, m. Ger. käufer, m. M. H. Ger. koufer, m. O. H. Ger. koufari, m. Dan. kjøber: Swed. köpare, m. Lat. caupo a merchant: Grk. κάπηλος one who sells provisions: Lith. kupczus mercator.] DER. mynet-cýpa.

cýpan, cýpan; iccýpe, ðū cýpest, cýpst, he cýpeþ, cýpp, pl. cýpaþ; p. cýpte, ðū cýptest, pl. cýpton, cýptun To sell; vendere:—Ic wylle cýpan volo vendere, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Ic cýpe mine þingc ego vendo meas res, 26, 33. Hwær cýpst ðū fixas ðine ubi vendis pisces tuos? 23, 21. Ðū sældest wēl cýptest folc ðen vendidisti populum tuum, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 14. Sæde ðam ðe ða culfran cýpton dixit his qui columbas vendebant, Jn. Bos. 2, 16. Gāþ to ðām cýpendum and bycgāþ eow ele ite ad vendentes et emite vobis oleum, Mt. Bos. 25, 9; Gen. 47, 20. [Prompt. chepyñ liciari: Chauc. chepe to buy, market: Piers p. chepen to buy: Scot. coup to buy and sell: Plat. kopen, köpen to buy: O. Sax. kōpōn to bargain: Frs. keapjen: O. Frs. kapia to buy: Dut. koopen to buy: Ger. kaufen: M. H. Ger. koufen: O. H. Ger. koufen, koufōn mercari: Goth. kaupon to bargain: Dan. kjøbe to buy: Swed. köpa to buy: Icel. kaupa, p. keypti to bargain.] DER. be-cýpan, ge-. v. cēapian.

cýpe-cniht, es; m. A bought servant, slave; venalis puer, servus:—Ðā geseah he cýpecnihtas he then saw slaves, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 18.

cýpe-man, -mann, es; m. A merchant, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. v. cēap-man.

cýpera, an; m. A kipper, salmon in the state of spawning; salmo ova gignens:—Ðonne eow fōn lystep leax odde cýperan when you desire to catch a salmon or a kipper, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12.

cýperen; adj. Coppery, belonging to copper; aureus:—Seoþ on cýperenum citele seethe it in a copper kettle, L. M. i, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. D6 on cýperen fæst put it into a copper vessel, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 1. Gemultan calle ða anlicnessa togædere, ðe ðær binnan wæran, ge gyldene, ge sylfrene, ge ærene, ge cýperene all the statues, which were in it, of gold, and of silver, and of brass, and of copper, were melted together, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 22. Fordonde he forgnāþ gatū cýperene quia contrivit portas æreas, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Cýperen hwer a copper ewer or vessel; cucuma, Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 23.

cýpe-þing; pl. n. Saleable things, merchandise; merces, Cot. 133. v. cēpe-þing.

cýþing, cýþingc, cýþing, e; f. [cēaping, cēap a price, q. v. II]. I. a bargaining, setting a price, marketing, chapping, traffic; negotiatio, nundina:—Ðæt nān cýþing ne sý Sunnan dagum that no marketing be on Sundays, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15; v. 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Ða ealdorbiscopas gefafedon ðæt ðær cýþing binnan gehæfd wære the high-priests allowed chapping to be held therein, Homl. Th. i. 406, 6. Cýþingc negotiatio, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 18; Wrt. Voc. 47, 25. II.

Sunnan dæges cýþingc we forbeoðað æghwār we forbid Sunday's traffic everywhere, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 21. Cýþingc, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15. Ne fortruwige ho hiene æt ðære cýþingc let them not be too confident of their bargain, Past. 44, 6; Hat. MS. 62 b, 9. Cýþinga nundina, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 16, 21. Ðæt hī Sunnan dæges cýþinga georne geswicen that they strictly abstain from Sunday marketings, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21; vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11; ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7.

II. a market-place, market; forum:—Ðæs tūnes cýþing and seo innung ðara portgerihta gange into ðære hālgan stōwe let the market of the town and the revenue of the port dues go to the holy place, Cod. Dipl. 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 10. To-middes ðære cýþingc in the midst of the market, M. H. 117 a. Audlang stræte út on ða cýþingc, swā up anlang cýþingc along the road out to the market-place, so up along the market-place, Cod. Dipl. 720; A. D. 1012; Kmbl. iii. 359, 12, 13.

cýp-man; gen. -mannes; m. A chapman, merchant; mercator:—Ða cýpman binnon ðam temple getācnodon unrihtwise lāreowas on Godes geladunge the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35; ii. 120, 15. Drihten adræfde of ðam temple ða cýpman the Lord drove the chapmen from the temple, i. 406, 1. Sume synt cýpmenn alii sunt mercatores, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 7. Be cýpmanna fōre of the journeying of chapmen, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11, note 27. B. G. v. cēap-man.

Cýpan-ham, -hamm Chippenham, Wilts:—Hēr hine bestæl se here to Cypanhamme here the army stole itself away to Chippenham, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 21, col. 2, 3; 880; Th. 148, 39, col. 3. v. Cýpan-ham.

cýpresse, an; f. The cypress; cupressus [= κύπάρισσος], cupressus sempervirens, Lin:—Of cýpessan from the cypress, Lchdm. iii. 118, 21.

cýpsed; pp. Bound, fettered; compeditus. DER. ge-cýpsed. v. cýspan.

cýp-stræte, e; f. [cýp=cēap II, stræte a street] A street or place for merchandise, cheap street; vicus mercatorius:—Andlang cýpstræte along cheap street, Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17.

cýrc, e; f. A church; ecclesia:—Cristes cýrc Christ's church, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. In ðære cýrc in the church, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cýrc the church, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. v. cýrc, cyrice.

cýrc-bræce, es; m. Church-breach, a breaking into a church; in ecclesiam irruptio:—Ða heafodleahtras sind, mansliht, cýrcbræce, etc. the chief sins are, murder, church-breach, etc. Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. v. ciric-bræce.

cýrc; gen. cýrcan, cýrcan; f. A church; ecclesia:—Seo cýrc mid hire portice mihte fif hund manna eādelle befōn on hire rýmsete the church with her porch could easily contain in its space five hundred men, Homl. Th. i. 508, 13; ii. 584, 3; 592, 22. Cýrcan duru a church's door, i. 64, 31. Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlican cýrcan Crist is the foundation of the spiritual church, ii. 588, 22. Ne secal cyrcan timber to ænigum oðrum weorce, būton to ædre cýrcan ligna ecclesiæ non debent ad aliud opus poni, nisi ad aliam ecclesiam, L. Ecg. P. A. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16, 17. v. cyrice.

cýrc weard a warden of the church, sacristan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33. v. cyric-weard, cyrc-weard.

cýrc-hālgung hallowing or consecrating a church, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27. v. cyric-hālgung.

cýrc-līc ecclesiastical, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 35, col. 3; L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 13; Homl. Th. i. 600, 8. v. cyric-līc.

cýrc-þēnung church-service, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 81. v. ciric-þēnung.

cýrc-þingere, es; m. A priest; sacerdos:—Sacerd vel cýrcþingere sacerdos, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 14; Wrt. Voc. 42, 23. v. þingere II, cyric-þingere.

cýrc-weard, cyric-, -werd, es; m. A churchwarden, sacristan; ecclesiæ custos, sacri scriniarius:—Cýrcweardes þēnung a churchwarden's duty, Greg. Dial. i, 5. Edelstān cyric-weard [MS.-wyrd] fēng to ðam abbodrice æt Abban dūne Æthelstan, warden of the church, succeeded to the abbacy at Abingdon, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26. Cýrcweard sacri scriniarius, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 23; Wrt. Voc. 61, 4. Cýrcweard ædituus, R. Conc. i. Se biseop befran ðone cýrcweard hwær ðæs hālgan wæpnu wæron the bishop asked the sacristan where the weapons of the saint were, Homl. Th. i. 452, 2. Ðā wæs ān cýrc weard Yware was gehāten there was a sacristan called Yware, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33.

cýrde, pl. cyrdon turned, returned, Lk. Bos. 14, 21; Jn. Bos. 6, 66; p. of cyrran.

cýre, es; m. [cēosan to choose] Choice, free choice, free will; electio, hæresis=αἵρεσις, optio, arbitrium:—Cýre [MS. kyre] hæresis, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 84; Wrt. Voc. 16, 55. Cýre optio, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 52. God forgeaf him āgenne cýre, fordande ðæt is rihtwisnys ðæt gehwylcum sý his āgen cýre gefaþod God gave them their own free will, for it is righteousness that to every one be allowed his own free will, Homl. Th. i. 112, 4, 5, 8, 11, 22; 12, 14; 110, 35; 292, 32; ii. 490, 16. Ic wylle ðæt hý sýn heora freolres wyrd and hyra cýre I will that they be worthy of their freedom and their free will, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 30. Hwī wæs se man betæht to

his āgenum cyre *why was the man [Adam] committed to his own free will?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25. Mid cyre arbitrio, Mone B. 1344: 2616. [*Laym. cure, m. choice: Plat. kōre election: Dut. keur, f. choice: Kil. keur, kore optio, electio, arbitrium: Ger. küir, kur, chur, f. election: M. H. Ger. küir, küre, f. examination, election: O. H. Ger. churi, f. deliberatio, electio: Dan. kaar, n. choice: Swed. kor electio: Icel. kjört, keyr, n. choice, decision.*]

cyre-āp, es; *m. [cyre a choice, āp an oath] The select oath, the oath sworn by the accused, together with a certain number of consacramentals selected by him out of a fixed number of persons named to him by the judge; juramentum electum, quod quis praeſtabat cum aliquot conjuratoribus ab ipso selectis e quibusdam a iudice nominatis [Schmd. 566]:—*Nemne him man x men and begite ðara twegen and sylle ðone āp... and stande ðæs cyre-āp ofer xx peninga *let there be named ten men to him and let him get two of them and give the oath...* and let his select oath stand for over twenty pence, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. un-gecoren āp.

cyre-bald bold in decision; arbitrii strenuus. v. cire-bald.

cyre-lif, es; *n. A choice of life, where on decease of a lord, the cultivators choose a lord for themselves; optio vitæ, ubi, mortuo domino, villani sibi dominum eligunt:—*Ic bidde, on Godes naman, and on his hāligra, ðæt minra maga nān ne yrfwearda ne geswence nān nānig cyrelif ðara ðe ic foregald, and me West-Seaxena witan to rihte gerehton, ðæt ic hī mōt lētan swā freō swā þeōwe, swā ðe ic wille; ac ic, for Godes lufan and for minre sāwle þearfe, wylle ðæt hī sūn heora freōles wyrde and hyra cyres; and ic, on Godes lifendes naman, beðe ðæt hī nān man ne brōcne, ne mid fēos manunge, ne mid nānigum þingum, ðæt hī ne mōtan cōsān swylcne mann swylce hī wyllan *I pray in the name of God, and his saints, that no one of my kinsmen nor heirs molest any choice of life of those for whom I have paid, and the witan of the West Saxons have rightly confirmed to me, that I might leave them either free or servile, as I will; but I, for love of God and for my soul's need, will that they be entitled to their freedom and their choice; and I, in the name of the living God, command that no man oppress them, either by exaction of money, or in any other way, so that they may not choose whatever lord they will, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 24–33.*

cyren must, wine boiled down; dulcisapa:—Awilled wīn *vel cyren dulcisapa*, Cot. 62. v. a-willan, ceren.

Cyren-ceaster, Cyn-ceaster Cirencestre, Cicester, Gloucestershire:—Æt Cyrenceastre at Cirencestre, Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrf, e; *f? A cutting off, an instrument to cut with; abscissio, ferrum abscissionis:—*Cyrf abscisso, R. Ben. 28. Be disum cyrfe of this cutting, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 33. Cyrf ferrum abscissionis, C. R. Ben. 40. DER. æ-cyrf, of-.

CYRFÆT, cyrfet, es; *m? A gourd; cucurbita:—*Cyrfæt cucurbita, Ælf. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 38; Wrt. Voc. 31, 48. Hwerhwettan oððe cyrfet gesiþh on swefnun untrumnyſſe geſetāþ to see in *dreams a cucumber or a gourd betoken's ailment*, Somn. 43; Lchdm. iii. 200, 16. Wyld cyrfet *wild gourd*, colocynthis = *κολοκύνθις*, Ælf. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 58; Wrt. Voc. 30, 12. Wilt cyrfet *vel hwit winegard bryonia = βρωνία*, Ælf. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 81; Wrt. Voc. 32, 17. [*Plat. körbs, körwitz, kürwes, m: Dut. kauwoerde, f. a gourd: Kil. kauwoorde, kouworde: Ger. kürbiss, m: M. H. Ger. kürbez, m: O. H. Ger. kurbiz, m: Fr. gourde, f: O. Fr. gougerde: Lat. cucurbita.*]

cyrfel, es; *m. [cyrf a cutting off] A little stake, a peg; paxillus:—*Cyrfel *vel litel stigul [= sticel?]* paxillus, Ælf. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 46; Wrt. Voc. 26, 45.

cyrfille, an; *f. Chervil; cærefolium:—*Nim cyrfillan *take chervil*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 13: 46, 25. v. cerfille.

cyrfst, he cyrfþ carvest, carves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of ceorfan.

cyrio a church. v. in the compounds cyric-æwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, etc.

cyric-æwe, cyric-æwe, es; *n. An ecclesiastical marriage; ecclesiasticum matrimonium:—*Hī, purh heālicne hād, ciricæwe underfengan *they, through holy orders, have entered into an ecclesiastical marriage*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. v. cyric; æw, æwe.

cyric-belle a church-bell; ecclesiæ campana. v. ciric-belle.

cyric-bōc, e; *f. A church-book; liber continens ritus et ceremonias ecclesiæ:—*To æghwælcre neōðe man hæþ on cyricbōcum mæssan geseſette masses for every necessity have been placed in church-books, Lupi Serm. 2, 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 107, 32.

cyric-bōt, ciric-bōt, e; *f. Church-repair; ecclesiæ reparatio:—*To cyricbōte for church-repair, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. To ciricbōte secal eall folc fylstan mid rihte *all people must lawfully give assistance to church-repair*, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 12: L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 8.

cyric-bryce church-breach, a breaking into a church, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 6, MSS. B. L. v. ciric-bryce.

Cyric-burh; *gen. -burge; dat. -byrig; f. [Hunt. Cereburih: Brom.*

*Cyrebury: the church city] Chirbury, Shropshire; loci nomen in agro Salopiensi:—*Æðelſiād ða burh getimbrede at Cyricbyrig *Æthelfled built the fortress at Chirbury*, Chr. 913; Th. 186, 35, col. 2; 187, 35, col. 1.

cyric-dōr a church-door; ecclesiæ porta. v. ciric-dōr.

CYRICE, cirice, cyrice; *gen. an, ean; f: cyric, ciric, in the compound cyric-æwe, etc. q. v. cyrc, e; f: ciric, in the compound circ-lic, etc. q. v.*

I. the church as a temporal and spiritual body; ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—Seō cyrice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde *the church in Britain for some time had peace*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Seō Godes circe, seō circe æfyllendra *the church of God, the church of the faithful*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 8, 16; Cri. 699, 703. To ðære ānnesse ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *to the unity of Christ's holy church*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. Augustinus on Cent ðære frympelican cyrican lif and lāre was onhýrigende *Augustine in Kent imitated the life and lore of the early church*, 1, 26; S. 487, 27. Gregorius fēng to biscophāde ðære Rōmāniscan cyrican *Gregory succeeded to the bishopric of the Roman church*, 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 1, 4; S. 475, 29. Ongunnon hī ðæt apostolice lif ðære frympelican cyricean onhýrigean *they began to imitate the apostolic life of the early church*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Fram ðam biscope ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean by the bishop of the Roman church, 1, 13; S. 481, 38. On Norþanhymbra þeōde and cyrican *in the nation and church of the Northumbrians*, 2, 20; S. 521, 19. On ðære hālgan Rōmāniscan cyricean *in the holy Roman church*, 1, 27; S. 489, 33, 38. Hæld Crist is se grundweall ðære gāstlican cyrcan *Jesus Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church*, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 22. Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to ānre cyrcan, and seō is gehāten *geladung all God's churches are accounted as one church, and that is called a congregation*, ii. 580, 22. On ciricean Crist Drihten God bletsige *in ecclesiis benedicite Dominum Deum*, Ps. Th. 67, 24. Hī hýndon and hergedon Godes cyrican *they oppressed and harried God's church*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Crist getimbrode ða gāstlican cyrcan, nā mid deāðum stānum ac mid lybbendum sāwlum *Christ built the spiritual [lit. ghostly] church, not with dead stones but with living souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 580, 12.

II. a church, the material structure; ecclesia:—Ðær was cyrice geworht a church was built there, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 6: 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wæs circe gehālgod a church was consecrated, Andr. Kmbl. 3291; An. 1648. ðæt seō cyrice afealle *that the church may fall down*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 27. Godes cyrice is ūre gebēdhūs *God's church is our prayer-house*, ii. 584, 3. Circe ecclesia, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. Awriten mid ðam brōðrum ðære cyricean æt Lindesfarena *written by the brethren of the church at Lindesfarne*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 29. Nim ūre cyrcan mādmas *take our church's treasures*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 14, 17. Nis nā alýfed ðæt ðæs mynstres hlāford sylle ðære cyrcan land to ððre cyrcan *non licet monasterii domino terram ecclesiæ alii assignare ecclesiæ*, L. Ecg. P. A. 25; Th. ii. 236, 15, 16. Ceadwala cining was gebyrged innan Sēc Petres cyrican *king Ceadwala was buried in St. Peter's church [at Rome]*, Chr. 688; Erl. 43, 7. Hī on cyrican in Eoferwiceastre bebyrige ðæron *they were buried in the church at York*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 2. Æðelbyriht cýning on cyricean ðara eādigra apostola Petrus and Paulus bebyriged wæs *king Æthelbert was buried in the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul*, 2, 5; S. 506, 22. On eorþlice cyrcan līþ stān ofer stāne *in an earthly church stone lies over stone*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 17: i. 452, 2: 504, 8: 506, 11, 18. Se Cēnwalh hēt atimbrian ða cyrican on Wintan-ceastre *Cenwalh commanded the church at Winchester to be built*, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 13. Eādwine cýning was gefullod fram Pauline ðam biscope on Eoferwiceastre, ðý hālgestan Eāsterdæge, on sancti Petres cyrican ðæs apostoles, ðā he ðær hræde geweorce of treōwe cyricean getimbrede, syððan he gecristnad wæs... and sōna ðæs ðe he gefullad wæs, he ongan, mid ðæs bisceopes lāre, mārān cyrican and hýhran stānene timbrian, and wyrcean ymb ða cyrican ūtan ðe he ær worhte *king Edwin was baptized by bishop Paulinus on the most holy Easter day, in the church of St. Peter the apostle at York, when he had there built a church of wood, with hasty work, after he was christened... and soon after he was baptized, he began, by the bishop's advice, to build a larger and higher church of stone, and to construct it about the church which he had formerly wrought*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 22–30: Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40; 25, 2: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23, 27: 2, 14; S. 518, 18: 2, 16; S. 519, 22. Hiō cirican getimbrede, tempel Drihtnes, on Caluarie *she built a church, a temple of the Lord, on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2014; El. 1008. Se hēt ciricean getimbran, Godes tempel *he commanded a church to be built, a temple of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. Hī ðærofer cyrcan arærdon and weofod *they raised a church and altar thereover*, Homl. Th. i. 506, 15, 19, 25, 35. Ne wæron cyrican getimbrede *churches were not built*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16. Ða menigfealdan cyrcan ateorāþ *the manifold churches will decay*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 6. Ða cyrcan, ðe beoþ fram ðam bisceopum gehālgode, sceolon mid hālig wætere beon geondstrēdde *ecclesiæ, ab episcopis illis consecrata, aqua benedicta debent aspergi*, L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 20. On ehtnyse Godes cyrcena *in the persecution of God's churches*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. On ðām lācum geleāfsumra ðe hī to

Godes cyricum bringaþ of the gifts of the faithful which they bring to God's churches, 1, 27; S. 488, 39. On Cristes cyrican ða ðe on Brytene wæron in Christ's churches which were in Britain, 1, 8; S. 479, 26. Constantinus hēt ðæt man cyricean timbrede, and ðæt man belūce ælc deofulgyldhūs Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36; Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22, 23. Maximian, ārleās cuning, cwealde cristne men, circan fylde Maximian, the wicked emperor, slew christian men, overthrew churches, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 4; Jul. 5. On ðison geāre barn Cristes cyrc in this year [A.D. 1066] Christchurch [Canterbury] was burnt, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. Cyrice weard, cyrc weard a warden of a church, 1043; Erl. 169, 33; 1070; Erl. 207, 33. In ðære cyrc in the church, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrc the churches, 1070; Erl. 209, 36.

III. a heathen temple; templum paganum:—Gebelstode Romulus mid ðara sweora blōde ða cyrican Romulus consecrated the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7. [Prompt. chyrche: Wyc. cherche: Piers p. kirk; Chauc. chyrche: R. Glouc. chyrches, pl.: Laym. chyrche, chireche, f.: Scot. kirk; Plat. karke, kerke: O. Sax. kirika, f.: Frs. tjercke: O. Frs. kerke, sthereke, szurke, tsurike, f.: Dut. kerk, f.: Kil. kercke: Ger. M. H. Ger. kirche, f.: O. H. Ger. kiricha, f.: Dan. kirke, m. f.: Swed. kyrka, f.: Icel. kirkja, f.: Grk. κυριακή [oikia] the Lord's [house].] DER. cyric-æwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -frīp, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -grīp, -hād, -hālgung, -lic, -mangung, -mitta, -neōd, -nyt, -pæp, -ragu, -rēna, -sang, -sangere, -sceat, -sōcn, -stīg, -þēn, -þēnung, -þingere, -tīd, -tūn, -wæcce, -wæd, -wag, -waru, -weard. cyric-frīp, ciric-frīp, es; m. n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary; ecclesiæ pax:—Cyrīcfrīp church-peace, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. Ciric-frīpes [cyric-MS. H.] to bōte as compensation for the church-peace, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5.

cyric-fultum church-hell, ecclesiastical support. v. ciric-fultum. cyric-georn, adj. Diligent in attending church; ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 15.

cyric-geriht, es; n. A church-due; ecclesiæ debitum:—Hī gynnaþ heora sceatta on teodungum, and on eallum cyricgerihtum they desire their monies for tithes, and for all church-dues, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 1.

cyric-grīp, es; n. Church-peace; ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc cyricgrīp swā swā hit betst stōd let every church-peace stand as it has best stood, L. Fdg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25, MS. A. v. ciric-grīp.

cyric-hād, es; m. [hād II. degree, order] A church-degree, order of the church; ecclesiæ ordo:—For ðam seofon cyrichādum [hādum MS.] ðe se mæssepreost, þurh Godes gife, gepeah ðæt he hæfde, he biþ genrihtes wyrd for the seven orders of the church, which the mass-priest, through the grace of God, has acquired, he is worthy of thane-right, L. O. 12; Wilk. 64, 41.

cyric-hālgung, cyrc-hālgung, e; f. Church-hallowing, consecration of a church; encaenia = ἐγκαίνια, ecclesiæ consecratio:—Bys sceal to cyric-hālgungum this shall be for the consecration of a church, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 10, 22; Notes, p. 580. Æt ðære ealdan cyrc-hālgunge at the old church-hallowing, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27.

cyric-līc, ciric-līc, cyrc-līc; adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiasticus:—Cyrīclic wer vir ecclesiasticus, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 21. Magister cyriclices sanges magister ecclesiasticæ cantionis, 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Fram ælcere cyriclice gesamunge a quaque ecclesiastica congregatione, L. Ecg. P. A. 30; Th. ii. 236, 35. Hie heōldan ða cyriclican sceare they observed the ecclesiastical tonsure, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 34, col. 2. Ðæt cyriclice stār ūres ealondes and peode ic wrāt on fīf bēc I [Bede] wrote the ecclesiastical history of our island and nation in five books, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Cyriclice preostas ecclesiastici presbyteri, L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Monad mid gelomlice smcawunge and leornunge cyriclicra gewrita admonitus ecclesiasticarum frequenti meditatione scripturarum, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 26; 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Mid oðrum cyriclicum bōcum cum cæteris ecclesiasticis voluminibus, 5, 20; S. 642, 1.

cyric-mangung church-mongering, simony, L. Eth. vi. 15; Wilk. 121, 19. v. ciric-mangung.

cyric-mitta a church-measure. v. ciric-mitta. cyric-neōd, e; f. Church-need; ecclesiæ necessitas:—Riht is ðæt man betæce ænne dæl preostum, oðerne dæl to cyricneōde, þridan dæl ðām þearfum it is right that one part [of the alms] be delivered to the priests, a second part for the need of the church, a third part for the poor, L. Edg. C. 55, note 4; Th. ii. 256, 30.

cyric-nyt, -nytt church-duty or service. v. ciric-nyt. cyric-pæp, es; m. A church-path; ad ecclesiam semita:—Of ðære dīce on ðæne cyricpæp from the ditch to the church-path, Cod. Dipl. 736; A. D. 1021–1023; Kmbl. iv. 19, 9.

cyric-ragu church-lichen or moss. v. ciric-ragu.

cyric-rēna, an; m. [rān robbery] Church-robbery, sacrilege; sacrilegium:—On cyricrēnan in sacrileges, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 20.

cyric-sang, -song, es; m. A church-song; ecclesiasticum carmen:—He ða cyricsangas lārde, ðe hī ær ne cūðan quæ illi non nouerant,

carmina ecclesiastica doceret, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 8. He was on cyric-songe se gelāredesta qui cantandi in ecclesia erat peritissimus, 2, 20; S. 522, 25.

cyric-sangere, es; m. A church-singer; ecclesiæ cantator:—He sumne æðelne cyricsangere begeat, se was Mafa hāten he got a famous church-singer, who was named Mafa, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 5.

cyric-sceat, es; m. Church-scol, church-money, tax or rate; ecclesiæ census. Church-scol was at first a certain measure of corn paid to the church. In a charter of Bishop Werfrith, those to whom it was granted, agreed,—Ðæt hī agefen ēlce gēre preō mittan hwætes to ciric-sceatte to Clife that they should give yearly to Cliff three measures of wheat as church-scol, Bd. S. 772, 8. Be cyric-sceattum. Cyric-sceattas sīn agifene be Sēe Martines mæssan. Gif hwā ðæt ne gelæste, siē he scyldig lxx scill, and be xii fealdum agife done ciric-sceat of church-scots. Let church-scots be given at Martinmas. If any one do not perform that, let him forfeit sixty shillings, and give the church-scol twelvefold, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 8–11. Ðæt neād-gafol ūres Drihtnes; ðæt sūn, ūre teodunga and cyric-sceattas the necessary tribute of our Lord; that is, our tithes and church-scots, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25. Cyric-sceat was also a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry or any other provision, that was paid in kind to the church. So in the Inquisition of the Rents of the Abbey of Glastonbury, A. D. 1201:—In church-scol lxx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras, Chartul. de Glaston. MS. f. 38; L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 12–14; L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 7–10; L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 15–18; L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 10–17; L. Eth. vi. 18; Th. i. 320, 1–2; L. Eth. ix. 11; Wilk. 114, 19–22; Th. i. 342, 27–29.

cyric-sōcn a church-privilege, Cod. Dipl. 870; Kmbl. iv. 220, 19. v. ciric-sōcn.

cyric-stīg, e; f. [stīg a way, path] A church-path; ad ecclesiam callis:—Of ðam hylle on cyricstīge, of cyricstīge on ða blacan þyrnan from the hill to the church-path, from the church-path to the black-thorn, Cod. Dipl. 1368; Kmbl. vi. 220, 19, 20.

cyric-þēn a minister of the church, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 13. v. ciric-þēn.

cyric-þēnung church-service, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 30. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyric-þingere a priest. v. cyrc-þingere.

cyric-tīd, e; f. Church-time, time of service in a church; in ecclesia ministerii tempus:—His cyric-tīda on rihtlicne tīman his church-hours at the right time, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 20.

cyric-tūn a church-inclosure, church-yard. v. ciric-tūn.

cyric-wæcce a church-watch or wake, L. Ecg. C. 28; Wilk. 84, 30. v. ciric-wæcce.

cyric-wæd, e; f. A church-garment; ecclesiæ vestimentum:—To cyricwædum [MS. -wædan] for church-garments, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8.

cyric-wag a church-wall, L. Eth. vii. 13; Wilk. 111, 17. v. ciric-wag.

cyric-waru, e; f. A church-congregation; in ecclesia congregatio:—On cyricware in a church-congregation, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 12.

cyric-weard, -wyrd a churchwarden, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26, col. 1. v. cyrc-weard.

cyrcin a churn; sinum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. v. ceren.

Cyring-ceaster Cirencester:—Æt Ciringceastre at Cirencester, Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 13, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrlīc rustic, rural; rusticus, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8, B. v. ceorlisc.

cyrlīsenes, -nyss, e; f. CHURLISHNESS, clownishness, rudeness; rusticitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyrm a noise, shout, uproar, Andr. Kmbl. 2313; An. 1158; Scint. 55; Cot. 86. v. cirm.

cyрман to cry out, shout, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. v. cirman.

cyrn a churn; sinum, v. ceren.

Cyrn-ceaster Cirencester:—On Cynceastre in Cirencester, Chr. 1020; Th. 287, 12, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrnæl, cyrn; gen. es; dat. cyrnele; pl. nom. acc. cyrnlu; gen. cyrnla; n. m? I. a KERNEL, grain; nucleus, granum:—Men geseōþ oft ðæt of ānum lytlum cyrnele cymþ micel treow; ac we ne māgon geseon on ðam cyrnele nāðor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne bogas, ne leáf; ac God forþtīþ of ðam cyrnele treow, and wæstmas, and leáf men often see that of one little kernel comes a great tree; but in the kernel we can see neither root, nor rind, nor boughs, nor leaves; but from the kernel God draws forth tree, and fruits, and leaves, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16–20. Cyrnæl granum, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 8; Wrt. Voc. 33, 7. Nim done cyrnæl ðe byþ innan ðan persoget take the kernel which is within the peach, Lchdm. iii. 102, 6. Genim of pinhnyte xx geclēnsodra cyrnela take twenty [of] cleansed kernels of the nuts of the stone pine, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 19. Sele ða cyrnlu ðæs eorþ-figes on hātum wætre drincan give him the grains of the ground ivy in hot water to drink, 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 26. II. a hard

concretion in the flesh, an indurated gland or strumous swelling; toles, glandulæ duriores, quæ succrescunt in isto tumore, quem strumam dicimus:—Wid cyrnlu for kernels [or swelled glands], Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 13, 19; Herb. cont. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 8; 4, 3; 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 12; 14, 2; Herb. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 90, 8; Med. ex Quadr. 3, 7; Lchdm. i. 340, 14. Lege ofer ða cyrnlu lay it over the kernels or swelled glands, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 19. Wid cyrnla säre for sore of kernels or swelled glands, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 3; Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Lege to ðam cyrnmlum [MS. -lun] lay to the kernels or swelled glands, Herb. 75, 5; Lchdm. i. 178, 13. [Prompt. kyrnel: Plat. karn: Dut. kern, f: Kil. kerne: Ger. kern, m: M. H. Ger. kërne, kër, m: O. H. Ger. kerno, m: Dan. kjerne, m. f: Swed. kärna, f: Icel. kjarni, m.] DER. æppel-cyrnel.

cyrps; *adj.* Curly; crispus, tortus:—He is blæfexede and cyrps he is black-haired and curly, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. Cyrpsum locum with curly locks, Mone B. 1236.

cyrpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To *crisp, curl*; crispare, asperare:—Cyrpsindum [MS. cyrpsindum] *crispantibus*, Mone B. 1239. Cyrpsaþ [MS. cypsaþ] *asperat*, Gloss. Prudent. Recd. 144, 61.

cyrtr, *cert*, *cirr*, *cierr*, *es*; *m.* A turn, space of time, an occasion, affair; versio, vices, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt ðam feórþan cyrrre [sæle, q. v.] at the fourth turn or time, Herb. 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 5, 6, 7, 8; Gen. 38, 18. Æt summe cyrrre at some turn or time, when; aliquando, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Se biþ abisgod, on færele mid ðodrum cierrum who is busied in a journey with other affairs, Past. 4, 1; Hat. 9b, 7. [Laym. chære, cherre: Plat. keer, kere, f: Dut. keer, m: Ger. kehr, kehre, f: M. H. Ger. kære, f. kër, m: O. H. Ger. këra, f. kër, m.] DER. ed-cyrtr, frum-, ofer-, on-, sæ-.

cyrtran, ic cyrr, ðu cyrrst, he cyrrþ, *pl.* cyrraþ; *p.* cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon; *pp.* cyrred.

I. to turn; *vertere*:—He clifu cyrrreþ on wæteres wellan he turneth rocks into wells of water, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Gif ic mine gewæda on wite-hrægl cymc cyrde et posui vestimentum meum cilicium, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Cyrrred, *pp.* turned, Exon. 107b; Th. 410, 25; Rā. 29, 4.

II. to be turned, to turn himself, to go, return; *verti*, *se vertere*, *ire, reverti*:—Ðu wille cyrran thou wilt be turned, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 13. Nū cyrrst now turnest thyself, Elen. Kmbl. 1329; El. 666. Hī cyrraþ they return, Ps. Th. 69, 3. Cyrdon returned, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433. [Laym. charren: Scot. cair, kair to drive backwards and forwards: Plat. keren: O. Sax. kēran: Frs. keeren: O. Frs. kera: Dut. keeren: Kil. keren, kerien verrere: Ger. kehren verrere, vertere: M. H. Ger. kēren: O. H. Ger. kerjan verrere, vertere: Dan. kjøre: Swed. köra to drive: Icel. keyra to whip, lash, drive.] DER. a-cyrtran, -cerran, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, to-, under-, ymb-.

cyrrednes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A turning, conversion; versio, conversio. *v.* a-cyrrednes, ge-.

cyrse, *an*; *f.* Cress; nasturtium, Lacn. 89; Lchdm. iii. 58, 22. *v.* cærsæ.

cyrst-treow, *es*; *n.* A cherry-tree; cerāsus = κεράσος, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 123; Wrt. Voc. 32, 57. *v.* ciris-beám.

CYRTLE, kyrtyl; *gen.* cyrtles; *m.* A KIRTLE, vest, garment, frock, coat; palla, tunica:—Cyrtyl vel oferbræðels palla, Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 86; Wrt. Voc. 16, 56. Ic gean sancte Æðelþryfe ānes wullenan cyrtles [kyrtles MS.] I give to saint Æthelthryth one woollen kirtle, Cod. Dipl. 782; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. iv. 107, 7. Bigcap cyrtlas buy kirtles, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Ðam ðe wylle on dōme wið ðe fitan, and niman ðine tunecan [cyrtyl odðe bræg], Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] læt him tō ðinne wæfels ei qui uult tecum iudicio contendere et tunicum tuum tollere, dimitte ei et pallium, Mt. Bos. 5, 40; to hym that wole stryue with thee in dome, and take away thi coote, leuee thou to hym and thin ouer clothe, Wyc. Næbbe ge ne twā tunecan [cyrtylas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] nolite possidere neque duas tunicas, 10, 10; nyl 3e welden nether two cootis, Wyc. Lk. Lind. War. 3, 11. Berene cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] a bear-skin vest, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 38. [Prompt. kyrtyl tunica: Piers P. kirtel: R. Brun. kirtelle: Chauc. kirtel: Laym. curtel: Orm. kirttel: Plat. kiddel: Dut. kiel, m: Kil. kedel, kele: Ger. kittel, m: M. H. Ger. kitel, kittel, m: Dan. kjortel, m. f: Swed. kjortel, m: Icel. kyrtill, m.]

cyrten; *adj.* Beautiful, elegant; venustus:—Hlīful and cyrtten famous and beautiful, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 29. Ful cyrtenu ceorles dōhter a churl's very beautiful daughter, Exon. 106b; Th. 407, 16; Rā. 26, 6.

cyrten-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht To make lovely, to beautify; venustare:—Ic cyrtlenlæce venusto, Ælf. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 115; Wrt. Voc. 54, 57.

cyrten-līce; *adv.* Notably, solemnly, cunningly; notabiliter, solemniter, subtiliter, Scint. 38.

CYŶSE, cēse, *es*; *m.* cýsa, *an*; *m.* A CHEESE; caseus:—Cýse caseus, Wrt. Voc. 82, 26; 290, 32. Niwe gāte cýse new goat's cheese, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 5, 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 5, 9. Fersene cýse on lege lay on fresh cheese, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 14; 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1; Lchdm. iii. 96, 22. Nim cýsan take cheese, 96, 21. Tyn cēsas [cýsas B. H.] ten cheeses, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [Prompt. chese: Plat. kese: O. Sax. kēsi, m: Dut. kaas, f: Kil. kaese, kese: Frs. tzyz:

O. Frs. kise, tzyse, m: Ger. käse, m: M. H. Ger. käse, m: O. H. Ger. kasi, m: Lat. caseus: Wel. caws, m: Corn. caus, cos, ces, m: Ir. cais: Gael. caise: Manx caashey, m: Armor. caouz.]

cýse-fæst, *es*; *n.* A cheese-vat; vas pro caseo asservando, calāthus = κάλαθος, Cot. 53.

cýse-hwæg, *es*; *n.* Cheese-whey; sirringa:—Ða rinda wyl on cýse-hwæge boil the rinds in cheese-whey, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9.

cýsel gravel, sand; glareæ. *v.* ceosel.

cýsel-stān gravel, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48. *v.* ceosel-stān.

cýs-gerunn, *es*; *n?* [ge-runnen coagulatus] Rennet or runnet, a substance used to produce curd; lactis coagulum:—Butergeþweor ælc and cýsgerunn losaþ eow butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

cýs-lyb, -lybb, *es*; *pl.* nom. acc. -lybbu; *n.* [cýse cheese, lyb, lib a drug] Cheese-drug, rennet or runnet; casei coagulum:—Haran cýslybb syle drincan ðam wīfe give the woman a hare's runnet to drink, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 14; Lchdm. i. 346, 4. Ða meolc geren mid cýslybbe turn the milk with rennet, Lchdm. iii. 18, 11. Cýslybbu coagula, Gloss. Prudent. Recd. 141, 25.

cýspan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [cosp a fetter] To bind, fetter; compedibus constringere:—Sædon ðæt hió sceolde cýspan mænigne they said that she would bind many, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 154; Met. 26, 77.

cýssan; *p.* cyste; *pp.* cyssed; *v. a.* [cos a kiss] To kiss; osculari:—Ic cyste ðe osculor te: ic eom fram ðe cyssed osculor a te, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 51, 52. Ic cyste, ðu cyst, he cyst osculor, oscularis, osculatur, 25; Som. 26, 58, 59. Swā hwæne swā ic cyste, se hyt is quemcumque osculatur fuero, ipse est, Mt. Bos. 26, 48. Hwīlum mec on cōfan cysteþ sometimes he kisses me in a chamber, Exon. 125a; Th. 480, 19; Rā. 64, 4. Mec weras cýssaþ men kiss me, 108a; Th. 412, 27; Rā. 31, 6; 104a; Th. 395, 6; Rā. 15, 3. Ic cyste osculatur sam, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 60. He hine cyste he kissed him, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 34; ii. 426, 12; Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 23. He cyste hyme osculatur est eum, Mt. Bos. 26, 49; Gen. 48, 10. Æghwæder ðerne cýston hie they kissed each other, Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. Ðæt he his mon-dryhten clyppe and cyste that he embrace and kiss his lord, Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. [Prompt. kessin: Wyc. kisse: Piers P. kissen: R. Brun. kisse: Chauc. kisse: R. Glouc. cussed, p: Laym. cussep: O. Sax. kussian: O. Frs. kessa: Dut. kussen: Ger. M. H. Ger. küssen: O. H. Ger. kussjan, kussan: Goth. kukyan: Dan. kysse: Swed. kyssa: Icel. kyssa: Grk. kúvōiv, inf. aor. kúvōai to kiss: Sansk. kus amplecti.] DER. ge-cýssan.

CYST, cist, cest, *e*; *f.* A CHEST, coffer, coffin, sheath, casket; capsula, capsella, cistella, loculus:—Hire cyste cistam suam, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. He ða cyste æt-hran tetigit loculum, Lk. Bos. 7, 14. On cyste dyde condidit in capsella, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Ðæt hī woldan hī bān on niwe cyste gedōn ut ossa illius in novo recondita loculo locarent, 4, 30; S. 608, 30; 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Cist cista, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. Cest cistella, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. [Chauc. cheste: Scot. kist, kyst: Dut. kist, kast: Kil. kiste: O. Frs. kiste: Ger. M. H. Ger. kiste, f: O. H. Ger. kista, f: Dan. kiste, m. f: Swed. Icel. kista, f: Lat. cista: Grk. κίστη a chest, box: Manx kishtey, m. a chest: Armor. kest, f. a basket.] DER. bōc-cest.

cyst, *cist*, *e*; *f.* [cēosan to choose]. *I. choice, election*; optio, electio:—Ic ðe cyst abeād I have offered thee a choice, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919. Ðonne beoþ gesomnad, on ða swīðran hond, ða clānan folc, Criste sylfum gecorene bi cystum then shall be assembled, on the right hand, the pure people, chosen by election by Christ himself, Exon. 25b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224; Ps. Th. 64, 4.

II. with gen. pl. What is chosen; æstimatio:—Irena cyst what is chosen of swords, Beo. Th. 1350; B. 673; 1609; B. 802; 3398; B. 1697. Wæpna cyst what is chosen of weapons, 3123; B. 1559. Symbla cyst what is chosen of feasts, 2469; B. 1232. Him gewāt Abraham eāstan eðgum wītan on landa [MS. lande] cyst Abraham departed from the east to look with his eyes on what is chosen of lands [Canaan], Cd. 86; Th. 107, 26; Gen. 1795. Wedera cyst what is chosen of weathers, 191; Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestōla cyst holy Jerusalem, what is chosen of royal thrones, Exon. 8b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51. Folgoþa cyst what is chosen of services, 13b; Th. 24, 27; Cri. 391. Godwebba cyst, ðæs temples segl what is chosen of textures, the veil of the temple, 24b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. Eardrica cyst what is chosen of habitations [the garden of Eden], 45a; Th. 153, 14; Gū. 825. Eardwica cyst what is chosen of dwellings, 98a; Th. 366, 21; Reb. 15. Ic swefna cyst seggan wylle I will relate what is chosen of dreams, Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Burga cyst, Rōm what is chosen of cities, Rome, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 35; Met. 1, 18.

III. excellence, virtue, munificence, goodness; præstantia, virtus, largitas, bonitas:—Piōnde on callum cystum and cræftum flourishing in all excellencies and virtues, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 23; Exon. 79b; Th. 299, 22; Cri. 106. Hī hēton heom seggan ðæs landes cysta they bade them be told of the excellencies of the land, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6. Frōd fader frēobearn lārde cystum eald a wise father,

old in excellencies, taught his dear son, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Wēnaþ menn dæt he hit dō for cystem [kystum MS.] men think that he does it for virtue, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 27. Ðæt ðū ðīne cysta cýðe that thou mayest shew thy virtues, Prov. Kmbl. 46. Cystem gōd good in virtues, Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6; Edw. 23; Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867; 1850; B. 923. Seó gitsung gedēþ gitseras lāde, and ða cysta gedōþ ða leóftāle covetousness makes misers loathsome, and munificence makes them estimable, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 16. Hū me cynegōde cystem dohten how the noble munificently treated me, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wīd. 56. Þurh Godes micclan cyste through the great goodness of God, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 14. For his micclan ciste of his great goodness, Ælf. Th. 9, 1. [Laym. custe manner, quality: O. Sax. kust, f. choice: Frs. O. Frs. kest, f. choice: Ger. kurst=kur, f. election: M. H. Ger. kust, f. manner of choosing: O. H. Ger. kust, f. aestimatio, electio, virtus: Goth. ga-kusts, f. what has been tried, a trial; kustus, m. examination: Icel. kost, m. trial, choice.] DER. gum-cyst, hilde-, un-

cyst; adj. Desirable; desiderabilis:—Ne hi for āwýht eorþan cyste ða sēlestan gesēon woldan pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem, Ps. Th. 105, 20.

cýst choolest, chooses; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of cēosan.

cyst-beám, es; m. [beám a tree] A chestnut-tree; castānea=καστανος:—Cystel vel cystbeám castānea, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5.

cystel, e; f? A chestnut-tree, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5. v. cyst-beám.

cyste-lice; adv. [cyst munificence] Munificently; largiter:—Sý wuldro and lof ðam wēlegan Drihtne, se ðe his gecorenan swā cystelice wurþaþ be glory and praise to the bounteous Lord, who so munificently honours his chosen, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 2. Cystelice largiter, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Ic gife cystelice largior, 31; Som. 35, 54. Cystelice dēlan to distribute bountifully, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 18.

cysten=cystan to get, procure, get the value of; acquirere, æquiparare facere:—Se man ðe hæfde ān pūnd he ne mihte cystan [MS. cysten] fenne peni at ānne market the man who had a pound could not get the value of a penny at a market, Chr. 1125; Erl. 253, 28; 1124; Erl. 252, 39.

cystig; adj. Munificent, benevolent, bountiful, liberal, generous, good; munificus, largus, probus, bonus:—Cystig largus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 47; Wrt. Voc. 76, 4. Ðæt he sié cystig that he be benevolent, Past. 20, 2; Cot. MS. Seó mōdor clāngeorn biþ and cystig the mother is pure and bountiful, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rā. 81, 21. Cystig largus vel dapsilis, Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 34; Wrt. Voc. 47, 38: larga, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 51. Bióþ ðæm to ungemetlice cystige they are immoderately generous to them, Past. 44, 6. DER. un-cystig.

cystignes, cystines, -ness, -nyss, e; f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence; liberalitas, largitas, munificentia:—Cystignes, cystignysse liberalitatis, Mone B. 2511. Cystines liberalitas, 2494. We sceolon oferwinnan worlðlice gýtsunge mid cystignysse úres clēanan mōdes we must overcome worldly covetousness by the bounty of our pure mind, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 20.

cyst-leās; adj. Fruitless, reprobate; reprobūs:—Him [God] ðā se cystleāsa [Cain] cwealmes wyrhta andswarode then the reprobate [man] Cain, the worker of murder, answered God, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 28; Gen. 1004.

cystlic; adj. Munificent; munificus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cystlice; adv. Munificently; largiter, Ælf. Gr. 38. v. cystelice.

cýs-wuce, an; f. [cýse cheese, wuce a week] Cheese-week, the last week of eating cheese before Lent; septimana dominicæ quinquagesimæ. In the Greek church quinquagesima Sunday is the last day on which cheese may be eaten till Easter. The same rule prevailed in monasteries of the Benedictine order, which only were known in England before the Conquest. 'Abstinentiam ovorum et casei incipimus feria secunda post quinquagesimam':—Dis seol on Wōdnes dæg, on ðære syxteodan wucan ofer Pentecosten; and on Frige dæg innan ðære cýs-wucan this [Gospel] must be on Wednesday, in the sixteenth week after Pentecost; and on Friday within the cheese-week, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 5, 43, Notes, p. 575.

CÝȚA, an; m. A kite, bittern; milvus, búteo, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 9; Wrt. Voc. 29, 32. Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 3; Wrt. Voc. 63, 17. [Piers P. kyte: Chauc. kyte: Wel. cud.]

cyte, cote, an; f. A cot, cottage, bedchamber, cell; casa, cubiculum, cella:—Tær dæt hors dæt þæc of ðære cytan hrōfe the horse rode the thatch off the roof of the cottage, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 17. Hi hine læddon út of ðære cytan they led him out of the cottage, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 8. Gecýrde he to sumes hyrdes cytan he turned into a shepherd's cottage, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 14. In ðæm he hæfde cirican and cytan in hac habuit ecclesiam et cubiculum, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24, col. 2. Cyte cella, Wrt. Voc. 85, 75. Wæs sum munuc on nēhnesse his cytan eardiende in vicinia cellæ illius habitabat quidam monachus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 42. Leóht of heofenum gefylde ða cytan a light from heaven filled the cell, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 34.

CYTEL, citel, cetel, es; m. A kettle, brazen or copper pot, cauldron;

cācābus=κακάβος, lēbes=λέβης:—Hwer vel cytel lebes: cytel cacābus, Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 85; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 25. Cytel cacābus, Wrt. Voc. 82, 57. On niwum cytele in a new kettle, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 2. On cyperenum citele in a copper kettle, i, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. On micelne citel, on lassan citel in a large kettle, in a smaller kettle, i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10, 12. Ceteles hrūm kettle-soot, i, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 10. Genim tyn-āberne cetel take a kettle holding ten ambers, L. M. i, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 13. [Prompt. ketyl, chetyle: Wyc. ketels, cheteles, pl: Plat. ketel: O. Sax. ketil, m: Dut. ketel, m: Frs. tjettel: O. Frs. ketel, szetel, tssetel, m: Ger. kessel, m: M. H. Ger. kezzel, m: O. H. Ger. kezil, m: Goth. katils, m: Dan. kjedel, kedel, m, f: Swed. kittel, m: Icel. keittil, m.]

cytel-hrūm kettle-soot. v. cetel-hrūm.

cytere, an; f. A harp; cithāra=κιθάρα:—Aris saltēre and cytere exsurge, psalterium et cithāra, Ps. Spl. C. 56, 11.

CÝȚ, cýþþ, e; f. I. knowledge; notitia, cognitio, scientia:—Cýþþe notitia, Mone B. 4214. Of mīnre sylfre cýþþe from my own knowledge, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 18. De nāne cýþþe to Gode næfdon who have had no knowledge of God, Homl. Th. i. 396, 28. Ðære godcundan cýþþe divinæ cognitionis, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13, 16. II. relation, relationship, kith, familiaritas, munus:—Gif he to ðam cyninge furdor cýþþe hæbbe if he have further relation to the king, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. III. A known land, native country, region, place; situs naturalis, natale solum, patria regio:—Dis is mīn āgen cýþ this is my own country, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 98; Met. 24, 49. On heora āgenre cýþþe in their own country, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 11. Eorlas on cýþþe men in the country, Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Cniht of cýþþe a boy from his country, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 15; Gen. 2800. Ðū meaht to heora cýþþe becuman thou mayest come to their country, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 47; Met. 12, 24. Gif ðū gewitest cýþþe sēcēan if thou goest to seek thy country, Salm. Kmbl. 408; Sal. 204. Cýþ region, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 14. Ðær úre cýþþ was there was our place, Ps. Th. 121, 2; 119, 5. [Piers P. kith, kyth relationship: Laym. cuðde, f. country, race, kin: Orm. cuþe acquaintance: Plat. kunde, kunne knowledge: O. Frs. kethe, kede news: Dut. kunde, f. knowledge, kindred: Kil. konde notitia: Ger. kunde, f. knowledge, news: M. H. Ger. künde, kunde, f. knowledge, acquaintance, home: O. H. Ger. kundi, f. in un-kundi fraus: Goth. kunþi, n. knowledge: Dan. kynde, m. f: Swed. kund, m. a customer: Icel. kynni, n. acquaintance.] DER. eald-cýþ, -cýþþ, feor-, ge-, on-

cýþ, es; m. I. A sprout, germ; germen:—Genim wegræðan þry cýpas take three sprouts of plantain, Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. II. seed; crementum:—Cýþ crementum, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. v. cýþ.

CÝȚAN; p. ic, he cýdde, cýdde, ðū cýðdest, cýðdest; pp. cýðed. I. to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce; nuntiare, annuntiare, narrare, referre, effari, predicare:—Worðum cýðan to make known in words, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 14; Gen. 2242; Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 7; Cri. 297. Ongan Dryhtnes æ georne cýðan he began the Lord's law gladly to proclaim, Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199; 2510; El. 1256. Cýþ narra, Lk. Bos. 8, 39; Mt. Bos. 2, 8; Gen. 37, 14; Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 32. Cýðdon Cristes gebyrd they announced Christ's birth, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65; Ps. Th. 77, 7; 101, 16. Cýðe his neāhgebūrum let him tell to his neighbours, L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20.

II. to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confess, confirm, testify, prove; notum facere, revelare, manifestare, ostendere, perhibere, confiteri, testari, probare:—Ic him cýðde ðīnne naman notum feci eis nomen tuum, Jn. Bos. 17, 26. Wisdōm sceoldon wasas Ebræa worðum cýðan [MS. cýðdon] the Hebrew men must reveal wisdom by words, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 33; Dan. 97. Ellen cýðan to manifest valour, Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Wundor cýðan to perform a miracle, Elen. Kmbl. 2222; El. 1112; Andr. Kmbl. 1142; An. 571. Ðe me cýþ befōran mannum qui confitebitur me coram hominibus, Mt. Bos. 10, 32; Jn. Bos. i, 20. Cýðde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðū cýðdest tu innotuisti, Ps. Spl. 143, 4. He cýþ testatur, Jn. Bos. 3, 32; i, 15. Mid āpe cýðan to prove on oath, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 10. Eallra heora dōme wæs cýðed [MS. kypped] omnium iudicio probatum est, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. [Piers P. couthen: Chauc. kithe, kythe: Laym. cuðe, cuðen: Orm. kipeñn: O. Sax. kudian, kundan: O. Frs. ketha, keda: Ger. M. H. Ger. künden: O. H. Ger. kundjan, kundan: Goth. kunþjan: Dan. kynde: Swed. kunna: Icel. kynna.] DER. a-cýðan, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-

cýðere, es; m. I. a witness; testis:—Onarison on me cýðeras unrihtwise insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui, Ps. Spl. 26, 18. Cýðras testes, 34, 13. Hwī gewilnige we gyt cýðera quid adhuc desideramus testes? Mk. Bos. 14, 63.

II. a martyr, one who bears witness by his death; martyr=μάρτυρ a witness:—Stephānus is se forma cýðere Stephen is the early martyr, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 13. Þurh ðæs hālgan cýðeres pingunge through the pleading of the holy martyr, 28, 33. Eallum cýðerum to all martyrs, 34, 23.

-cýðig -known? notus? Only used in the compounds on-cýdig, un-, g. v. In German, however, kündigt known, is used as a simple word, and as a compound.

cýð-læcan; *p.* læhte; *pp.* læht *To become known; innotescere*—Cýðlæce *innotescat*, Mone B. 4286.

cýð-lic, cýðe-lic; *adj.* Manifest; manifestus. *v.* ge-cýðelic.

cýþling *a relation; cognatus*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. *v.* cūda.

cýð-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, *e; f.* A witness, testimony, testament; testimonium, testamentum:—Sume sædon læse cýðnesse agēn hine quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum, Mk. Bos. 14, 57. Cýðnys, 14, 59; Jn. Bos. 3, 32, 33; Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 17. Cýðnys testamentum, Ps. Spl. 24, 15. *DER.* ge-cýðnes.

cýþpe; *gen. dat. acc. of cýþ*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1, Cott. note 1.

cýðdu, *e; f.* A native country, home; situs natalis:—Fugel his cýðdu sēceþ the bird seeks its home, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 9; Ph. 277; Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 9; Hy. 4, 114. *v.* cýþ.

cýð-wēr, *es; m.* [wēr a weir] A weir with a kiddle or a cut for a fish trap; kidellus, machina piscatoria in fluminibus ad salmones, aliosque pisces interceptiendos:—On Sæuerne xxx cytwēras thirty 'cyt-wērs' on the Severn, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23.

cýwst, he cýwþ chewest, chews; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of ceówan.

cýwung, cīwung, *e; f.* A chewing; ruminatio, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. *v.* ceówung, ceówan.

D

D is sometimes changed into ð, as Ic wurde, or Ic wurde: snīdan, snīdan to cut.

2. d and t are often interchanged, as mētte met, for mētte.

3. nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as Gebýrd, *e; f.* birth; Miht, *e; f.* might, power.

4. a word terminating with ed, d [Icel. at, t; Ger. et, t] indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned horned; gescéod shod, Rask's Gr. by Thorpe, § 326.

5. the perfect participle ends in ed, od, but when the letters t, p, c, h, x, and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from dyppan to dip wold be regularly formed dypped, contracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt dipped.

6. the Rune Ð not only represents the letter d, but stands for dæg a day. *v.* dæg III. and RŪN.

Dǫ; *gen.* dān; *f.* [that is dae=dā; *gen. dat. acc.* daan=dān; *pl. nom. acc.* daan=dān; *gen.* daena=dāna; *dat.* daaum=dāum] A doe; dama:—Dā damma vel dammula, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Wrt. Voc. 78, 28. [Pǫmpt, doo dama: Wyc. doo: Chauc. does, *pl.*: Dan. daa a doe.] *v.* buc, bucca; *m.* a buck.

daag anything that is loose, dagling, dangling; sparsum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 67. *v.* dæg.

Dæd; *gen. dat. dæde; acc. dæde, dæd; pl. nom. acc. dæda, dæde; f.* A deed, action; actio, actus, factum:—Dæd actio, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 38; actus, 11; Som. 15, 12. Be ðam ðe seó dæd sý according as the deed may be, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10; vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 23; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 13. Seó ærfaeste ðæd the goodly deed, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22; Cd. 28; Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594: 226; Th. 301, 4; Sat. 576; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18; Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 11; Ælfc. Tod. 6. Gesætton land unspēðigran donne se frumstól wæs, ðe hie, æfter dæde, ofadripen wurdon they inhabited a land more barren than the first settlement was, which they, after their deed, were driven from, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964. For ðære dæde for that deed, 125; Th. 159, 23; Gen. 2639: 126; Th. 161, 24; Gen. 2670. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dæd she urged him to that dark deed, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. Sceolde he dæd ongyldan he must expiate the deed, 15; Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295: 17; Th. 20, 15; Gen. 309: 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507; Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890; Elen. Kmbl. 772; El. 386. Ða alec-gendlican word getǣcniap dæde the deponent verbs signify action, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Ic wraxlige I wrestle; lictor, hēr is dæd here is action, 19; Som. 22, 57. Mid disre dæde with this deed, Homl. Th. i. 218, 7; Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rā. 12, 7. Ne sindon him dæda dyrne deeds are not dark to him, 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437. Ðæt his gōde dæda swýðran wearþan donne misdæda that his good deeds be more prevailing than his misdeeds, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Opene weorþap monna dæde men's deeds shall be open, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 34; Cri. 1047. Ðū scealt prōwian ðinra dæda gedwild thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922: 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282: Bd. pref.; S. 471, 13; Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 16; Az. 8. Ðeah ðe he dæda gehwæs dyrstig wære although he were daring in every deed, Beo. Th. 5668; B. 2838; Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. In his dædum in his deeds, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41: 76 a; Th. 284, 34; Jul. 707: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 6; Gen. 602: Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 21. Wile Dryhten sylf dæda gehýran

the Lord himself will hear of the deeds, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 14; Seef. 91: Beo. Th. 393; B. 195. Dæda his hī ongeaton facta ejus intellexerunt, Ps. Spl. 63, 10. Ðæt we æfæstra dæde dēmen that we consider the deeds of the pious, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 31; Gū. 498: 44 a; Th. 148, 13; Gū. 744; Ps. Th. 118, 17, 43. Gōdum dædum by good deeds, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 5; Gen. 1507: 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3: Ps. Th. 104, 7: 124, 1: 135, 3. [Pǫmpt. factum: Wyc. dedis, *pl.*: R. Brun. dedes, *pl.*: Chauc. R. Glouc. dede: Laym. Orm. dede, *f.*: O. Sax. dād, *f.*: Frs. diede, dæd: O. Frs. dede, *f.*: Dut. daad, *f.*: Kil. dæd: Ger. that, *f.*: M. H. Ger. tat, *f.*: O. H. Ger. tāt, *f.*: Goth. deds, *f.*: Dan. daad, *m. f.*: Swed. dād, *f.*: Icel. dād, *f.*] *DER.* ær-dæd, bealu-, deófol-, ellen-, fācen-, firen-, gleó-, gōd-, gu-, iu-, lof-, mægen-, mis-, oncýþ-, syn-, weá-, wel-, wom-, won-, yfel-.

dæd-bana, *an; m.* [dæd a deed, bana a killer] An evil-doer, a perpetrator of murder; homicida:—Gif man gehādodne mid fāhþe belege, and secege ðæt he wære dædbana if any one charge one in holy orders with enmity, and say that he was a perpetrator of homicide, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26.

dæd-bēta, *an; m.* A deed amender, penitent; maleficii compensator:—Se dædbēta the penitent, L. M. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 266, 16.

dæd-bētan; *part. -ende; p. -bētte; pp. -bēted* To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, malum bono pensare, poenitere:—His sǣwle wūnda dædbētende geǣlcnian to heal the wounds of his soul by making amends, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Dæd-bēte shall make amends, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 16; L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Ðæt he sealde sōðe gebýsnunge eallum dædbētendum, ðe to Drihtne gecyrrap that he should give a true example to all, who shall turn to the Lord by doing amend deeds, Ælfc. T. 38, 4.

dæd-bōt, *e; f.* An amends-deed, repentance, penitence; poenitentia, maleficii compensatio:—Behreówsung oððe dædbōt poenitentia, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Deóþlic dædbōt biþ, ðæt lǣwede man swā æscære beð, ðæt iren ne cume on hære, ne on nægle it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed, that scissors [iron] come not on hair, nor on nail, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Eornostlice dōþ mēðemne weastm ðære dædbōte facile ergo fructum dignum poenitentia, Mt. Bos. 3, 8; Lk. Bos. 3, 8. Būton hý to rihtre dædbōte gecyrran unless they turn to right repentance, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 16; Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 15, 21. Dōþ dædbōte: sōþlice geacǣlæceþ heofona rice poenitentiam agite: appropinquavit enim regnum celorum, Mt. Bos. 3, 2; L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 5. Furih dædbōte through penance, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 19; L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Dædbōta sind gediehte on mislice wisan penances are devised in various ways, L. Pen. 13; Th. ii. 282, 3.

dæd-bōtnys, -nyss, *e; f.* Penitence; poenitentia, Scint. 9.

dæd-cēne; *adj.* Deed-bold; agendo fortis, audax:—Com ingān ealdor þegna, dædcēne mon the prince of thanes, the deed-bold man, came entering, Beo. Th. 3294; B. 1645.

dæd-from; *adj.* Deed-strong; agendo strenuus:—Hī beoþ ðý dæd-fromran they are so much the more energetic, Ps. Th. 109, 8.

dæd-fruma, *an; m.* [dæd a deed, fruma II. an author, inventor] A deed-doer, perpetrator, labourer; facinoris vel facinorum auctor, actor:—Eādmund cyning, dýre dædfruma king Edmund, the dear deed-doer, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3; Andr. Kmbl. 149; An. 75. Grendel, diór dædfruma Grendel, the dire perpetrator, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Cain and Abel, ða dædfruman, dugeþa strýndon, wēlan and wiste Cain and Abel, the original labourers, acquired goods, wealth and food, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 27; Gen. 970.

dæd-hata, *an; m.* [hatian to hate] A deed-hater; facinorum osor:—Deógol dædhata a secret deed-hater, Beo. Th. 555; B. 275.

dæd-hwæt, *pl. -hwate, -hwatan; adj.* Deed quick or active, strenuous, bold; promptus et expeditus ad agendum, acer, strenuus:—Hæleþ dæd-hwate men prompt of deed, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 26; Jul. 2. Ge wæron dædhwæte ye were bold of deeds, Elen. Kmbl. 584; El. 292: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 15; Cri. 385. Ða dædhwatan geond ðone ofen eðdon the bold of deed went through the oven, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 12; Dan. 353.

dæd-leán, *es; n.* A deed-loan or reward, a recompence; factorum premium:—Him eallum wile mihtig Drihten dædleán gyfan the mighty Lord will give them all a recompence, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 20; Exod. 263.

dæd-lic; *adj.* Deedlike, active; activus:—Twegen dæðnimende cumap of ðam dæðlicum worde duo participia veniunt a verbo activo, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 30. Dæðlice word activa verba, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 28. Ðas and ðýlice synd activa, ðæt synd dæðlice gehātene, fortande hi geswutelap dæsa these and the like are activa, which are called active, because they declare actions, 19; Som. 22, 30, 37.

dædon, dædun did, made:—Ðæt hie to mete dædon that they made for food, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 6; Gen. 722; *p. pl.* of dōn.

dæd-róf; *adj.* Deed-famed, illustrious, valiant; agendo celebrer vel strenuus:—Abraham andswarode, dædróf, Drihtne sinum Abram the deed-famed answered his Lord, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 8; Gen. 2173: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589.

dæd-scūa, an; *m.* [scūa a shade] *One who acts in the dark*; in tenebris agens, diabolus:—Deorc dæd-scūa a dark deed actor [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 22; Cri. 257. *v.* deāþ-scūa.

dæd-weorc, es; *n.* *A work of works, great work*; facinus egregium:—Hereþreatas for ðam dædweorce Drihten hēredon the army-bands praised the Lord for that great work, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 26; Exod. 575.

dæftan; *p.* dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To make convenient or ready, put in order*; appareare, sternere:—Dæt he sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weg [MS. weig] that he might prepare and make ready his way, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Menn dæftaþ heora hūs men put their houses in order, ii. 316, 7. Dæfte straverat, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 73. *DER.* ge-dæftan.

dæft-lice; *adv.* DÆFTLY, aptly, fitly; commodely, opportune. *DER.* ge-dæftlice, unge-.

DÆG; *gen.* dægēs; *pl. nom. acc.* dagas; *m:* daga, an; *m.* I. a DAY; dies:—Se dæg segþ ðam oðrum dæge Godes wundru one day to another tells of God's wonders, Ps. Th. 18, 2. God hēt dæt leóht, dæg God called the light, day, Gen. 1, 5. Se þrida dæg the third day, Gen. 1, 13. Emnihtes dæg the day of equinox; æquinoctium, Menol. Fox 347; Men. 175. Wintres dæg the winter's day or beginning of winter, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202.

II. the time of a man's life; tempus vitæ humanæ:—On midle mīnra daga in the midst of my days, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Heora dagaena tīd dies eorum, 77, 32. On þreora monna dæg in three men's days or lives, Bd. App. S. 771, 45.

III. the Anglo-Saxon Rune **Ð**=the letter *d*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is dæg a day; hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *d*, but for dæg a day, as,—**Ð** byþ Drihtnes sond, deóre mannunum day is the Lord's messenger, dear to men, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 9.

IV. the daily service of the early English church is recorded, referring to the example of the Psalmist, thus,—David cwæp seofon sīdon on dæg ic sang ðē, Drihten, to lofe,—Dæt is Ærst on ærne morgen;—Eft on undern-tide; and 3 on midne dæg,—and 4 on nōn,—and 5 on æfen,—and 6 on fōran niht,—and 7 on ūhtan timan David said,—seven times in a day, O Lord, I sang to thee in praise, that is,—First, in early morning [at break of day];—Next at nine o'clock;—and 3ly at midday;—and 4ly at the nōnes, 3 o'clock;—and 5ly at even, at 6 o'clock, the 12th or an even or equal part of the 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.;—and 6ly at the fore night [at 9 o'clock];—and 7ly at midnight, that is from 12 o'clock at night, to 3 or later in the morning ær dægrēde before dawn, Canon. Hrs. 361, 7–362, 6; Ælfic. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 126–76, 1; Wrt. Voc. 53, 7–15. *v.* tid-sang. ¶ On dæg in the day, by day. To dæg-to-day. Dæg ær the day before. On ærran dæg on a former day. Oðre dæg another day. [Laym. dæi, dai; Orm. daz3; Plat. dag; O. Sax dag, m; Frs. dey; O. Frs. di, dei, dach, m; Dut. dag, m; Ger. tag; M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. tac; tag, m; Goth. dags, m; Swed. Dan. dag, m; Teel. dagr, m; Lat. dies; Sansk. div, dyaus, m, f. day.] *DER.* ær-dæg, blæd-, deāþ-, dōm-, eald-, ealdor-, earfoþ-, ende-, feorh-, freols-, fym-, gang-, gear-, gebēd-, gebyrd-, gefeoht-, geheald-, geld-, gemynd-, geswinc-, gewin-, gyrstan-, læu-, lif-, mælt-, mid-, ræst-, sif-, swylt-, symbel-, tid-, weder-, weorc-, wic-, wil-, win-, winter-, wyn-; heo-dæg; ān-dæge; daga, ān-daga.

dæg-candel, -candel, -candell, e; *f.* Day-candle, the sun; diei candela, sol:—Dægcondel, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 34; Rā. 88, 26. Dryhten forlēt dægcondelle scinan the Lord permitted the sun [the day-candle] to shine, Andr. Kmbl. 1670; An. 837. *DER.* candel.

dægēs; *adv.* [from gen. of dæg] Daily; die:—Dægēs and nihtes die ac nocte, Ps. Th. 1, 2; Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7; Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. *DER.* ig-dægēs, y-dægēs.

dægēs eāge, ēge, an; *n.* [dægēs, gen. of dæg a day; eāge, ēge an eye: a day's eye] A DAISY; bellis perennis, Lin.—Dægēs eāge consolida, Wrt. Voc. 79, 14. Dægēs eāge consolida, Ælfic. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 26; Wrt. Voc. 31, 36; Lchdm. iii. 292, 8.

dæg-fæsten, es; *n.* [fæsten a fast] A day's fast; diei jejunium:—Is se Æresta læcedōm dægfiesten, dæt mon mid dý ða wambe clænseig, dæt hió dý ðe leóhtre sié the first remedy is a day's fast, that, with that, a man may cleanse the stomach, that it may be the lighter, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 25.

dæg-feorm, e; *f.* [feorm food, sustenance] Food for a day; unius diei victus:—Áne dægfeorme a day's sustenance, Cod. Dipl. 477; A. D. 958; Kmbl. ii. 355, 5.

dæg-hlutfre; *adv.* [hlutfre brightly, clearly] Brightly as day; clare instar diei:—Dýre Dryhtnes þegn dæghlutfre scān the Lord's dear minister shone brightly as day, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 23; Gū. 665.

dæg-hwam; *adv.* Daily; quotidie:—Nim cneowholen dæghwam take knee holly daily, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 10. Lufiaþ ða ðe dæghwam Dryhtne þeowiaþ they love those who daily serve the Lord, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 34; Gū. 51: 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gū. 357.

dæg-hwamlic, -hwomlic; *def.* se -lica, seó, dæt -lice; *adj.* Daily; diurnus, quotidianus:—Hit ealle beorhtnysse dæghwamlices leóhtes ofer-swýdde it overshone all the brightness of the daily light, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. Syle us to-dæg ūrne dæghwamlican hlāf panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie, Lk. Bos. 11, 3; Mt. Bos. 6, 11; Homl. Th. i. 264, 31.

Betwyh gehald regollices þeódsceipes and ða dæghwamlican gýmnenne to singeane on cyricean, me symble swēte and wynsum was dæt ic oððe leornode, oððe lārde, oððe wite inter obseruantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam, semper aut dicere, aut docere, aut scribere dulce habui, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 26–28. To dæghwomlicum biglefan for their daily subsistence, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30.

dæg-hwamlice; *adv.* Daily; quotidie:—Ic dæghwamlice mid eow was quotidiē eram apud vos, Mk. Bos. 14, 49. Se bróðor dæghwamlice was wyrse and wyrse the brother was daily worse and worse, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24.

dæg-hwil, e; *f.* [dæg day, hwil time] Day-time, time of life; diei hora vel tempus:—Dæt he dæghwila gedrogen hæfde, eorþan wyne that he had finished his days, his joy of earth, Beo. Th. 5445; B. 2726.

dæg-hwomlic daily, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30. *v.* dæg-hwamlic.

dægian to dawn, become day, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* dagian.

dægian secret, hidden, unknown, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26; *acc. pl. def.* of dægol=digol.

dæg-lang, -long; *adj.* Lasting a day:—Dæglongne fyrst per totam diem, Salm. Kmbl. 1000; Sal. 501.

dæg-langes; *adv.* During one day, for a day; per unam diem:—Beó ðe stille dæglanges ðinre fyrdring be still for a day from thy march, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 29. *v.* dæg-lang.

dæg-líc; *adj.* Daily; quotidianus:—Twā dæglic fæsten oððe þreó dæglic is genōh to healðenne biduanum vel triduanum sat est observare jejunium, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

dæg-mælt, es; *n.* [mælt a mark] A day-mark, an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock; horologium=ὥρολόγιον=ὥρα an hour; λόγιον a telling, an announcement, Ælfic. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 58; Wrt. Voc. 26, 57.

dæg-mæls-pīlu [for dæg-mæles pīl], e; *f.* The style of a dial; horologii gnomon, Ælfic. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 59.

dæg-mēl-sceāwere, es; *m.* Who or what shews the time of day; horoscopus, Ælfic. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 103; 4; Som. 56, 2.

dæg-mete, es; *m.* [dæg a day, mete meat, food] Daily food; quotidianus cibus:—Dæg-mete agapis, Cot. 15, Som. Ben. Lye.

dæg-rēd, -rēd, es; *n.* Dawn, daybreak, early morning; diluculum, matutinum, aurora:—Dægrēd diluculum, Ælfic. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 127; Wrt. Voc. 53, 8. Syxta is matutinum vel aurora dæt is dægrēd [-rēd MS. R.] the sixth is matutinum vel aurora that is dawn, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 18; Lchdm. iii. 244, 5. ðis was eall geworden ær dægrēde this was all performed ere daybreak, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466; Homl. Th. i. 508, 32; 592, 22. Betweox ðam dægrēde [-rēde MS. R.] and sunnan upgange between dawn and sunrise, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 19; Lchdm. iii. 244, 6. Cwom Maria on dægrēd Mary came at dawn, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 34; Hö. 9: 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98: Cd. 222; Th. 289, 27; Sat. 404; Salm. Kmbl. 429; Sal. 215. Se Hælend com on dægrēd to ðam temple Iesus diluculo venit in templum, Jn. Bos. 8, 2; Lk. Bos. 24, 1; Ex. 8, 20. To æfenne þurhwunaþ wōp and on dægrēd blisse ad vespērum demorābitur fletus et ad matutinum lætitia, Ps. Lamb. 29, 6; Gen. 32, 22. Dæt leóht, ðe we hātaþ dægrēd, cymþ of ðære sunnan the light, which we call dawn, cometh from the sun, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 29; Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. Ic gā ūt on dægrēd exeo diluculo, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13; Ælfic. T. 24, 11.

dægrēd-líc; *adj.* Of or belonging to the morning, early; matutinus, matutinalis:—Fram heordnesse dægrēdlice a custodia matutina, Ps. Lamb. 129, 6. We sungon dægrēdlice lofsangas cantavimus matutinales laudes, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27.

dægrēd-sang, es; *m.* Morning song; matutina cantio, C. R. Ben. 20. **dægrēd-wōma**, an; *m.* [dægrēd daybreak, dawn, wōma a noise, rushing] Rush or noise of dawn; auroræ strepitus:—Ōþ-dæt eāstan cwom of deóp ge'ad dægrēdwōma, wedertācen wearm until there came from the east over the deep way the rush of dawn, a warm weather-token, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 24; Gū. 1266; Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

dæg-rim, es; *n.* [dæg day, rim a number] A number of days, a course of days; dierum numerus:—Wiste ðe geornor dæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen, ðōgora dæg-rim he knew the better that his life's end was passed, his days' number, Beo. Th. 1650; B. 823. Upon dæt igland ðær Apollines dōhtor wunode dæg-rimes worn upon the island where Apollo's daughter dwelt a number of days, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 66; Met. 26, 33; Cd. 47; Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975: 67; Th. 80, 20; Gen. 1331. On his dæg-rime in his number of days, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 10; Mōd. 12. Dæg-rime frōd wise in number of days, 130 a; Th. 498, 15; Rā. 88, 2; Cd. 99; Th. 131, 9; Gen. 2173.

dæg-rima, an; *m.* [dæg day, rima a rim, edge] Daybreak, morning; aurora:—Hwæt is ðeós ðe astihþ swilce arisende dæg-rima what is this which ascends like the rising morn? Homl. Th. i. 442, 33. Dæg-rima aurora, Ælfic. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 128; Wrt. Voc. 53, 9; Hymn. Surt. 8, 21.

Dægsan stān, Degsa-stān, Dæg-stān, es; *m.* [Flor. Hunt. Degsastan: the stone of Degsa] DAWSTON or Dalston, Cumberland; loci nomen in

agro Cumbriæ:—Hēr Æghpan Scotta cyng feaht wið Dælreoda, and wið Æðelſerpe, Norþhymbra cyng, æt Dægstāne [Dægsan stāne, Th. 37, 26], and man ofslōh mæst ealne his here in this year [A. D. 603] *Æghpan king of the Scots fought against the Dælreods, and against Æthelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Dawston, and almost all his army was slain*, Chr. 603; Th. 36, 24–29, col. 1. Wæs ðis gefeoht geworden on ðære mæran stōwe ðe cweden is Degasstān this battle was fought in the famous place which is called Dawston, Bd. i, 34; S. 499, 32.

dæg-sceald, es; m. [dæg day, sceald=scild, scyld a shield] *A day shield or screen; diei velamen:—Dægscaldes hleo wand of wolcnum the day shield's shade [i.e. the pillar of cloud] rolled over the clouds*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79.

dæg-steorra, an; m. [dæg a day, steorra a star] *The day star; lucifer, aurora:—Seo sunne and se mōna, and æfensteorra and dægsteorra, and oðre prý steorran, ne synd nā fæste on ðam firmamentum the sun and the moon, and the evening star and the day star, and three other stars, are not fast in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 28; Lchdm. iii. 270, 3; Ælfc. T. 24, 11. Upasprungen scīnþ dægsteorra ortus refulget lucifer, Hymn. Surt. 27, 23. Nū gæþ dægsteorra up jam ascendit aurora, Gen. 32, 26. Ær dægsteorran ic cende ðe ante luciferum genui te, Ps. Spl. 109, 4.

dæg-ðerlic [= dæg-hwæðer-lic]; adj. *Daily, present; diurnus, hodiernus:—Dis dægðerlice gōdspel sprecþ ymbe ðæra Iudeiscra þwyrnysse this daily gospel speaks of the perversity of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 29. On ðisse dægðerlican rædinge in this daily lecture, i. 194, 24. Se gōdspellere Lucas beleāc ðis dægðerlice gōdspel mid fēawum wordum the evangelist Luke concluded the gospel of this day with few words, i. 90, 8. Ðas dægðerlican þenunga these daily services, ii. 86, 24. Hi þeōnde þurhwunodon oþ ðissum dægðerlicum dæge they have continued prospering to this present day, ii. 132, 14; i. 28, 28; 32, 8.

dæg-þern, e; f. *A day's space; diei spatium:—Læt simle dægþerne betweenum leave always a day's space between*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 20; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 1.

dæg-tīd, e; f. [dæg day, tīd time] *Day-time, time; diei tempus:—On ðære dægtīde at that time*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 4; Gen. 1659. On dæg-tīdum in the day-time, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 26; Rā. 18, 3; 126 a; Th. 484, 23; Rā. 71, 6.

dæg-tīma, an; m. [tīma time] *DAY-TIME, day; diurnum tempus, dies:—Purh dægtīman oððe geond dæg sunne ne forswæle ðe ne mōna per diem sol non uret te, neque luna*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 6.

dæg-wæccan; pl. f. [wæcce a watching] *Day-watchings; excubiae*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 68; Wrt. Voc. 18, 20.

dæg-weard, es; m. [weard a watchman] *A day-watchman; excubitor, vigil*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 69; Wrt. Voc. 18, 21.

dæg-weorce, es; n. [weorc work] *A day's work; diei opus:—Him miltig God ðæs dægweorces deop lēan forgeald the mighty God recompensed to him a high reward for that day's work*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 30; Exod. 315; 167; Th. 209, 28; Exod. 506; Byrht. Th. 136, 8; By. 148. Æt ðam dæg-weorce at that day's work, Elen. Kmbl. 291; El. 146. Ðætte he ðæt dægweorc dreōre gebohte that he bought that day's work with blood, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 14; Exod. 151; 169; Th. 210, 21; Exod. 518.

dæg-weorþung, e; f. [weorþung an honouring, celebration] *A commemoration or celebration of a feast-day; diei festi celebratio:—De on gemynd nīme ðære deōrestan dægweorþunga rōde under rōderum who may bear in remembrance the honouring of the day of the most precious cross under the firmament [i.e. the feast of the Invention of the Cross]*, Elen. Kmbl. 2466; El. 1234.

dæg-wīne, es; n? *A day's pay; diarium:—Dægwine diarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 32; Wrt. Voc. 28, 15. Dægwine pensum vel diarium, 64; Som. 69, 9; Wrt. Voc. 40, 43. v. wine.

dæg-wīst, e; f. [wīst food] *A day's food; diei victus:—Ðæt he him dægwīstes tīðode that he would give him a day's food*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 30.

dæg-wōma, an; m. [wōma a noise] *The rush of day, the dawn; diei apparitio, aurora:—Dægwōma becwom, morgen mæretorht the dawn came, the beautiful morning*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344. Dæg-wōman bitweon and ðære deorcan nīht between dawn and the dark night, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 7; Gū. 1191.

DÆL; gen. dæles; dat. dæle; pl. nom. acc. dalu, dalo; n. A DALE, den, gulf; vallis, barathrum:—Ðæs dæles se dæl the part of the dale, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. In deop dalu into the deep dales, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 21; Rā. 88, 5; 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. We synd aworpen on ðas deopān dalo we are cast into these deep dens [hell], Cd. 22; Th. 27, 21; Gen. 421. On ðæt deop dæl deofol gefeallap devils shall fall into the deep gulf, Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 26; Cri. 1532. [Prompt. dale vallis; Piers P. Chauc. Laym. Orm. dale; Plat. daal; O. Sax. dal, n; Frs. dalle, dol; O. Frs. del, deil; Dut. dal, n; Ger. thal, n; M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. tal, n; Goth. dal, n; Dan. dal, m. f; Swed. dal, m; Icel. dalr, m; Wel. dōl; Corn. dol, f; Ir. Gael. dail; Manx dayll, f.] DER. of-dæl.

DÆL, es; m.

I. a part, portion, DEAL; pars, portio:—Ðæs dæles se dæl the part of the dale, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Ðū offrast teoðan dæl smedeman thou shalt offer a tenth deal of flour; offeres decimam partem simile, Ex. 29, 36, 40. Hi heora gōd on swā manige dælas todælap they divide their goods into so many parts, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 26. Micel dæl bewyllledes wæteres on huniges gōdum dæle a great deal of boiled water in a good deal of honey, L. M. 2, 20; Lchdm. ii. 202, 27. Gōdne dæl a good deal, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6. Ðæs īglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island, Chr. 189; Ing. 9, 11. Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre āhte, ðe me to gebýreþ, Lk. Bos. 15, 12; fadir, gyue to me the porcion of substance, that byfallith to me, Wyc. Be dæle in part, partly, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Sume dæle in some part, partly, Cot. 154.

II. a part of speech in grammar; pars orationis:—Eahta dælas sind partes orationis sunt octo, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 22. Interjectio is betwuxworpenysse. Se dæl līþ betwux oðrum wordum, and geswutelap ðæs mōdes styrungan an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind, 5; Som. 3, 55.

III. a part of a sentence, a word; verbum:—We todælap ða bōc to cwýdum, and siddan ða cwýdas to dælum, eft ða dælas to stafgefegum we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words [parts], again the words into syllables, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–39. [Prompt. dele: Wyc. deel; Piers P. del, deel; Chauc. del, delle; Laym. deile, dal, del; Orm. dæl, dale, del; Scot. dail; Plat. deel; O. Sax. dēl, deil, m; Frs. deel; O. Frs. del, m; Dut. deel, n; Kil. deel, deyl; Ger. theil, m; M. H. Ger. teil, m; O. H. Ger. teil, m. n; Goth. dails, f; Dan. deel, m. f; Swed. del, m; Icel. deill, m; Sansk. dal findere.] DER. east-dæl, nider-, norþ-, sūþ-, west-; or-dæle.

dælan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [dæl a part, deal] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, spend, dispense, DEAL, DOLE; dividere, distribuere, separare ab aliquo:—Israēlas ongunnon dælan ealde mādmas the Israelites began to divide old treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. Onfōþ and dælap betwux eow accipite et dividite inter vos, Lk. Bos. 22, 17; Ps. Spl. 21, 17; 111, 8. Mathusal māgum dælde gestreōn Mathuselah distributed the treasure to his brethren, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 21; Gen. 1069. Dælde eall ðæt heo āhte she had spent all that she had, Mk. Bos. 5, 26. [Prompt. delyñ; Wyc. delen; Piers P. delen, dele, deelen; Chauc. dele; R. Brun. daile; R. Glouc. dele; Laym. dælen, dalen, delen; Orm. dælen; Plat. delen; O. Sax. dēlian, deilian; Frs. deelen; O. Frs. dela; Dut. deelen; Kil. deelen, deylen; Ger. theilen; M. H. Ger. teilen; O. H. Ger. teiljan; Goth. dailjan; Dan. dele; Swed. dela; Icel. deila.] DER. a-dælan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, to-.

dæledlice by itself, apart, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dæledlice, to-.

dælend, es; m. [dælende, part. of dælan to divide] *A dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:—Hwā sette me dēman, oððe dælend, ofer inc quis me constituit iudicem, aut divisorem, super vos?* Lk. Bos. 12, 14.

dælere, es; m. A DEALER, divider, distributor, agent; divisor, sequester:—Dælere dīvisor, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 28; Wrt. Voc. 28, 11; 74, 15. Ic wæs dælere betwux Gode and eow ego sequester et medius fui inter Dominum et vos, Deut. 5, 5. Ðam wæðlan gedafenap ðæt he gebidde for ðane dælere on the indigent it is incumbent that he pray for the distributor, Homl. Th. i. 256, 33. God gesette done wēlegan dælere on his gōdum God appointed the wealthy a distributor of his goods, ii. 102, 28.

dælf, es; n? [delfan to dig] *Anything dug out, a DELF, ditch; fossa, scrobis:—Eástweard to cynges dælf eastward to the king's delf*, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17; 963; Erl. 123, 6.

dæling, e; f. *A dividing, parting; partitio*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-dæling.

dæl-leas; adj. [dæl a part, portion] *Without a part, portionless, deficient; expers:—Dælleas vel cræftleas expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36; 90; Som. 75, 2; Wrt. Voc. 51, 47.

dæl-mælum; adv. [mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, n.] *By parts or pieces; partim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 59; particulatim, Mone B. 148: 3549: paulatim, 2635.

dæl-neomend a sharer, partaker, Ps. Th. 118, 63. v. dæl-nimend.

dæl-niman; p. -nam, pl. -nāmon; pp. -numen *To take part, to participate; participare*. v. dæl-nimend, etc.

dæl-nimend, -nymend, -neomend, es; m. [nimende, part. of niman to take].

I. a taker of a part, a sharer, partaker, participator; participes:—Ðæt se Hæland dælnimend wære ure deādlicnysses that the Saviour was a partaker of our mortality, Homl. Th. i. 36, 33. Se nīþ-fulla is ðære deofla dælnimend the envious is a participator with devils, i. 606, 5. Ic eom dælnimend ðe heom ondræðap ðe particeps ego sum omnium timentium te, Ps. Th. 118, 63. Tofoðran eallum his dælnymendum on ðære menniscnysses before all his participators in humanity, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26.

II. in grammar, —A participle; participium:—Participium is dælnimend; he nimþ ænne dæl of naman, and oðerne of worde a participle is a taker of parts: it takes one part from a noun, and the other from a verb, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 40. Sume

adverbia cumap of dælnimendum some adverbs come from participles, 38; Som. 41, 11.

dæl-nimendlic sharing, partaking, participial, Som. Ben. Lye.

dæl-nimendnes, -ness, e; f. *A sharing, participation*; participatio:—*Þære dælnimendnes [nimendes] his on dæt sylfe cujus participatio ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Spl. 121, 3.

dæl-nimung, e; f. *A share, portion*; portio:—*Dælnimung oððe spēde mīn on lande lyfigendra portio mea in terra viventium*, Ps. Lamb. 141, 6.

dæl-numelnes, -ness, e; f. [numol taking, receiving] *A sharing, partaking, participation*; participatio:—*Þære dælnumelnes is hire on dæt sylfe cujus participatio est ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Lamb. 121, 3.

dæl-nymend a sharer, participator, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. v. dæl-nimend.

dēma, an; m. *A judge*; judex, arbiter:—*Bēte swā mycel swā dēman tæcan subacebit damno quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. v. dēma.

dēne; pl. nom. acc; gen. Dæna; m. *The Danes*; Dani:—*Dæna lagu the law of the Danes*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 4. v. Dene.

dēne-land, es; n. [dænu a valley] *A valley*; convallis:—*Dæneland getelda ic amete convallē tabernaculorum metibor*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

denn, es; n. *A den*; cubile:—*Godwine geann Leofwine dæs dennes æt Swiðrædingdanne Godwine gives to Leofwine the den at Surrenden*, Cod. Dipl. 1315; A. D. 1020; Kmbl. vi. 178, 8, 13. v. denn.

dønnede became slippery, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12, =dennode; p. of dennian.

dēnu, e; f. *A vale, valley*; convallis:—*On disse sargan dæne in convalle lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 83, 6. v. denu.

dærenta-mūpa, Derta-mūpa, an; m. [mūpa the mouth of a river] *Dartmouth, Devonshire*; Tremunda, in agro Devonia:—*Hī færdon to Dærentamūpan [Dertamūpan, Th. 310, 5, col. 2] they went to Dartmouth*, Chr. 1049; Th. 310, 6, col. 1.

dærst, es; m. *Leaven*; fermentum:—*Engelic is dærste simile est fermento*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 21. *Rush. has dat. pl. Gelic is dærstum*, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 21: 12, 1: 22, 1. DER. ge-dærsted.

dærstan, derstan; pl. f? *Dregs, lees*; tax:—*Nyle he ða dærstan him dōn unbryce verumtamen fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. *Þa derstan beoþ gōde the dregs will be good*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19. *Wid eceðes derstan with lees of vinegar*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24.

dæru, e; f. *Harm*; damnum:—*His brōðer to dære and to lættinge to the harm and hindrance of his brother*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 18. v. daru.

dafen; adj. *Becoming, fit, suitable*; decens, congruus, conveniens. DER. ge-dafen: dafenian, ge- dafenigendlice, ge- dafenlic, ge- unge- dafenlice, ge- unge- dafenlicnes, ge- unge-

dafenian, dafnian; p. ode; pp. *od To be seemly or becoming*; decere:—*Swā swā dafnaþ munuce as becomes a monk*; sicut decet monacho, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. DER. ge-dafenian, -dafnian.

dafenigendlice suitably, conformably. DER. ge-dafenigendlice.

dafenlic, daflic; adj. *Becoming, fit, suitable*; decens, congruus, conveniens:—*Dafnlicum congruis*, Mone B. 1359. DER. ge-dafenlic, unge-

dafenlice becomingly, properly, fitly. DER. ge-dafenlice, unge-

dafenlicnes, -nys, -nyss, e; f. *A fit time, opportunity*; opportunitas:—*Ðū forsiht on dafenlicnyssum gedrefednyssie despicias in opportunitatibus in tribulatione*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. DER. ge-dafenlicnes, unge-

dafnaþ becomes, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5; 3rd pres. sing. of dafenian. dāg, es; n? *What is dangling*; sparsum:—*Dāges hlæfpe sparsio*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 68. v. daag.

daga, an; m. *A day*; dies,—found in the compound word ān-daga, q. v; also v. dæg II.

dagas days, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32: 474, 31; pl. nom. acc. of dæg.

dagena of days; dierum:—*Him bebeað seofon dagena fæsten enjoined them a fast of seven days*, Homl. Th. i. 434, 21; Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 8; Cri. 1587; Menol. Fox 182; Men. 64; gen. pl. of daga.

dages daily; die, Ps. Lamb. 1, 2. v. dæg, dæg.

dagian, dagigan; p. ode; pp. *od [dagas days, pl. of dæg a day] To dawn, to become day, be day*; lucescere:—*Mīn leoht me tocyneþ donne hit dagian ongygneþ mea lux, incipiente aurora, mihi adventura est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 7: 4, 9; S. 576, 30. *Ne dis ne dagap eāstan this dawns not from the east*, Fins. Th. 4; Fin. 3. *Swylice hit ealle niht dagie [dagige MSS. P. S.] as though it were day all night*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 1. [Prompt. dagyñ: Piers P.

Chauc. dawē: Laym. dæxen, daijen, daijen; Plat. dagen: Dut. dāgen: Kil. daghen: Ger. M. H. Ger. tagen: O. H. Ger. tagēn: Dan. det daget it dawns: Swed. Icel. daga.] DER. ān-dagian, ge-ān-

dagung, e; f. *A dawning, dawn, day-break*; aurora, tempus matutinum, diluculum:—*Betwux hancrēd and dagunge between cock-crowing and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 26: 802; Erl. 61, 19. *Eōde he fit on dagunge of ðam huse egressus est tempore matutino de cubiculo*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 1. *On dagunge he eft acwicode and semninga uppasæt diluculo reviviscens ac repente residens*, 5, 12; S. 627, 13: 4, 8; S. 576, 9: 4, 23; S. 596, 17. *On dagunge dæs fifan dægges quinta inlucescēte die*, 5, 19; S. 640, 26.

DĀH, dōh; gen. dāges; m? DOUGH; farina subacta, massa = *muða*:—*Blōma oððe dāh massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16: 94, 63. *Dāh [MS. dad] vel blōma massa*, Ælfic. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. *Cned hyt ðæt hit si swā picce swā dōh knad it that it may be as thick as dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. *Wyrce clam of dāge make a paste of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. [Prompt. dowe pasta: Wyc. dough: Plat. deeg: Dut. deeg, n: Kil. deegh massa: Ger. teig, m: M. H. Ger. teig, gen. teiges: O. H. Ger. teig, m: Goth. daigs, m. dough; deigan to make dough: Dan. deig, m. f: Swed. deg, m: Icel. deig, n: Sansk. dih to smear, plaster.]

dāhle hid, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24, =dīgle; pl. nom. acc. of dīgol.

dahum to days, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5, =dagum; dat. pl. of dæg.

dāl, es; n. *A division, allotment, portion, dōle*; discrimen, divisio, portio:—*Ic sette dāl betwux dīn folc and mīn folc ponam divisionem inter populum meum et populum tuum*, Ex. 8, 23. *Is ðes middangeard dālum gedæled this earth is divided into parts*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 18; Gū. 25. *Swā beoþ mōd-sefan dālum gedæled, sindon dryht-guman ungelice dispositiōes are distributed by parts, while people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 29-32; Mōd. 21-23. DER. ge-dāl, to-.

Dalamensan; gen. -ena; pl. m. *The Dalamensan*; Dalamensæ: a Slavonic race, who dwelt in Misnia on both sides of the river Elbe:—*Be norþan eāstan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eāstan Dalamensan [MS. Dalamensam] sindon Horithi, and be norþan Dalamensan [MS. Dalamensam] sindon Surpe to the north-east of the Moravians are the Dalamensan, and to the east of the Dalamensan are the Horithi, and to the north of the Dalamensan are the Surpe*, Ors. I, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 4-6.

dalc, dolc, es; m. *A clasp, buckle, brooch, bracelet*; fibula, spinther, regula:—*Preon vel oferfeng vel dalc fibula*, Ælfic. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 22; Wrt. Voc. 40, 53. *Dalc spinther*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 63. *Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fittigum entsum vidi regulam auream quinquaginta siclorum*, Jos. 7, 21. *Dolc oððe preon spinther*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59.

dalf dug, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33, =dealf; p. of delfan.

dap-fugel the dip-fowl or diver, a gull; mergus, mergulus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dop-fugel.

darap, dareþ a dart, spear, javelin, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68: Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. v. darop.

dareþ-lācende, deareþ-lācende; part. [darop, dareþ a dart, spear; lācende, part. of lācan to play] *Playing with a dart, dart-brandishing*; telo ludens:—*Beornpreat monig ofestum gefysde, dareþlācende many a band of nobles hurried with haste, dart-brandishing*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 29; Pa. 53. *Dareþlācendra of the dart-players*, Elen. Kmbl. 1298; El. 651. *Deareþlācende stæde wicedon the dart-players bivouacked on the shore*, 73; El. 37.

daro hurt, harm, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. v. daru.

darop, darap, dareþ, es; m. [derian to hurt] *A dart, spear, javelin, weapon*; telum, jaculum, hasta:—*Darop sceal on handa the spear shall be in the hand*, Menol. Fox 502; Gn. C. 21. *Forlēt darop of handa fleogan let a dart fly from the hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 11; By. 149: 139, 17; By. 255. *Rcōrdode rices hyrde, darap hæbbende the realm's guardian raising his spear*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68. *Daroþas wæron weoð dære white darts were an affliction to the creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 8; Rā. 57, 4. *Purh daroþa gedrep through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446. *Dareþa of darts*, Chr. 937; Th. 207, 11; Ædelst. 54. *Ða ne dorston dareþum lācan who durst not play with javelins*, Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. [Prompt. darte: Wyc. dartis, pl: R. Brun. darte: Chauc. dart: O. H. Ger. tart lancea: Swed. dart, m. a dagger: Icel. darraðr, m. hasta.]

darop-æsse, es; n? *An ash-dart*; jaculum fraxineum:—*Daropæsse flugon ash-darts flew*, Elen. Kmbl. 280; El. 140.

DARU, daro, e; f. *Hurt, harm, damage*; damnum, noxa:—*Hwelc is niære daru what is a greater hurt?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. *Gemiette he his earm and his hand swā hāle and swā gesūnde swā him næfre bryce ne daro gedōn wære he found his arm and his hand so hale and so sound, as if breach or hurt had never been done to them*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. *Him to dare to his harm*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672. *Ne astrece ðū ðine hand būfon ðam cilde, ne him nāne dare ne gedō stretch thou not thine hand over thy son, nor do him any harm*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 35. *Būton ælcere dare without any hurt*, i. 102, 8. *Ðæt mōd mid þwyrlicum gepohum hogap oðrum dara the mind will meditate harm to others with perverse thoughts*, i. 412, 28. [Kil. dere, deyre nocumentum: O. H. Ger. tara, f.]

Dadan, es; m. *Dathan, one of the sons of Eliab*, Nuni. 26, 9:—*Æfter ðam arison Chore and Hon, Dadan and Abiron ongean Moisen after that Korah and On, Dathan and Abiram rose up against Moses*, Num. 16, 1: 16, 27, 32; Deut. 11, 6. [Dāthan.]

Datia, Ors. I, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3, =Datie; gen. Datia; pl. m. *The DACIANS*; Dāci; gen. ðrum; m. =*Δακoi* *A celebrated warlike people in Upper Hungary, in Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and in*

Bessarabia. They were originally of the same race as the Getæ. Trajan crossed the Danube and conquered the country in A. D. 106, and colonised it with Romans. At a later period Dacia was invaded by the Goths; and as Aurelian considered it more prudent to make the Danube the boundary of the Empire, he resigned Dacia to the barbarians, removed the Roman inhabitants to Mesia, and gave to the Dacians the name of the Aureliani, who inhabited that part of the province along the Danube in which they were settled.—And be eástan ðæm sind Datie [MS. Datia] ða ðe iu wæron Gotan and to the east of them [the Wisle] are the Dacians who were formerly Goths, Ors. i. 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3.

DAUID, es; *m. David*; Dävid, idis; *m.*—David sang ðysne syxtan sealm *David sang this sixth psalm*, Ps. Th. arg. 6. Dauides sealm the *psalm of David*, Ps. Th. arg. 4. Dauides sinu *David's son*, Homl. Blick. 15, 18, 20. Crist onwrað, in Dauides ðýrre mægan, ðæt is Euan scyld eal forpynded *Christ revealed that, in David's dear kinswoman, the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 4; Cri. 96. [דָּוִד, דָּוִד] *Däuid*, from דָּוִד *dūd* affection. We have, in the same meaning, the classical name *Erasmus*, from ἐράσμος *lovely, affectionate*.]

deācon *a levite, deacon*; levites:—Aaron ðin brōdur, *deācon*, hæfþ gōðe spræce *Aaron frater tuus, levites, eloquens est*, Ex. 4, 14. v. *diācon*. **deācon** *hād deaconhood, deaconship*; diaconatus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29. v. *diācon*-hād.

DEÁD; *def. se deáda*; seó, ðæt deáde; *adj. DEAD*; mortuus:—Lazarus ys *deáð Lazarus mortuus est*, Jn. Bos. 11, 14; Mt. Bos. 9, 24; Jn. 3, 25; Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882; Beo. Th. 939; B. 467; Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 19; Rā. 73, 4. Næs ðær nān þing deáð of ðām *nec erat quidquam mortuum de his*, Ex. 9, 7; 21, 34. Me hātran sind Dryhtnes dreānas *donne dis deáde lif the Lord's joys are more exciting to me than this dead life*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 31; Seef. 65. Seæl yfde gedæled deádes monnes *the inheritance of a dead man shall be divided*, 90 a; Th. 338, 19; Gn. Ex. 81. Græf deáðum men heofeþ the grave shall groan for the dead man, 91 b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Mec deáðne ofgeafun fæder and mōðer *father and mother gave me up as dead*, 103 a; Th. 391, 7; Rā. 10, 1; Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309. Brihtre þohte ðæt he Wulfnoþ cuconne oððe deáðne *begytan sceolde Brihtre thought that he would get Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; El. 142, 3. Ealle synd deáde *mortui sunt omnes*, Ex. 4, 19; Mt. Bos. 28, 4; Ps. Th. 113, 24. Deáde of duste arisaþ þurh Drihtnes miht *the dead shall rise from the dust through power of God*, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 24; Sat. 605; Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 30; Cri. 1180. Hi ætōn deádra lāc *manducaverunt sacrificia mortuorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 22; Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Land dýrmyde deádra hræwum *the land mourned over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41; Elen. Kmbl. 1299; El. 651; 1887; El. 945. Be deáðum for the dead, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Mid ðām deáðum fellum *with the dead skins*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Ne dō hý to deáðan *ne occideris eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 10; 61, 3; Ex. 21, 35, 36. Ne willaþ eow andrædan deáde fēðan *dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266; Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159; Andr. Kmbl. 2156; An. 1079. Læt deáde bebyrigean hyra deáðan *let the dead bury their dead*, Mt. Bos. 8, 22. Ne hūru wundur wyrceap deáde *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia*? Ps. Th. 87, 10. [Prompt. dede: Wyc. ded: Piers P. deed: Chauc. dede: R. Glouc. ded: Plat. dood: O. Sax. dōd: O. Frs. dea: O. Frs. dad, dath: Dut. dood: Ger. todt: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. tōt: Goth. dauþs: Dan. Swed. dōd: Icel. dauðr.] **DER.** woruld-deáð.

deáð-bære; *def. se deáð-bæra*, seó, ðæt deáð-bære; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly*; mortifer, lethalis, lethifer:—Deáðbære lethāle, Mone B. 1859. Se drenc deáðbæra *wæs the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. ðæt ðin heorte forhtige for ðam deáðbærum *drence that thy heart may fear the deadly drink*, i. 72, 16. Deáðbære sprancan lethiferas labruscas, Mone B. 1993.

deáð-bærende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly*; mortifer:—Se Arrianisca gedwola ðæt deáðbærende ættor his getreowleasnyse on eallum middan-geardes cyricum strēge *the Arian heresy spread the death-bearing venom of its truthlessness in all the churches of the earth*, Bd. i. 8; S. 479, 34. v. *deáþ*-berende.

deáð-bærlic; *adj. Deadly*; mortifer:—Him ne deraþ, deáh hī hwæt deáðbærlices drincon *si mortiferum bibērunt, non eis nocēbit*, Mk. Bos. 16, 18.

deáð-bærnes, -ness, e; *f. A killing, mortification*; mortificatio, Mone B. 3934.

deáð blōd *dead blood, congealed blood*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. v. *blōd*. **deáð-boren**; *part. Dead-borne*; mortuus foetus:—Deáðboren tuddur *mortuus foetus*, Herb. 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 3.

deáð-lic; *def. se deáð-lica*, seó, ðæt deáð-lice; *adj. DEADLY, mortal*; mortalis, morticianus:—ðæt ān deáðlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferseón *that a mortal man could see over all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 5. Rōmāne deáðlicne sige geforan *the Romans gained a deadly victory*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 33. Se cyning and monige of his folce lufodon *this deáðlice lif the king and many of his people loved this deadly*

life, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 41; Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. We onlybaþ on ðisum deáðlicum *life we live in this deadly life*, 30, 12. Deáðlice *morticianus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 23. **DER.** un-deáðlic.

deáð-lice; *adv. Mortally*; lethalter, Cot. 123.

deáð-licnyss, -nyss, e; *f. Deadliness, mortality*; mortalitas:—ðæt he deānimend wære úre deáðlicnyss *that he was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 34. He becom on ða tīde ðære myclan deáð-licnyss *tempore mortalitatis adueniens*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 9; 3, 30; S. 561, 38. Ealle his gefēran on ðære deáðlicnyss *das wæles of worulde genumene wæron omnes socii ipsorum mortalitāte [cædis] de sæculo rapti*, 3, 27; S. 558, 36. He hæfde ealle deáðlicnyssa aworpen *he had cast off all mortalities*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1. **DER.** un-deáðlicnyss.

deáð-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud*; pallium sepulchrāle, Som. Ben. Lye.

deáð-spring, es; *m. [spring an ulcer] A malignant ulcer, carbuncle*; carbunculus:—Wid wūnda and wid deáðspringas *for wounds and ulcers*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 5; 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 1; 87, 3; Lchdm. i. 190, 24; 91, 7; Lchdm. i. 200, 17.

DEÁF; *adj. DEAF*; surdus:—Deáf *surdus* vel *surdaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 21; Wrt. Voc. 45, 54. Ic swā swā deáf ne gehýrde *ego tamquam surdus non audiebam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 14. Eart ðū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65. Næddran deáfne *aspidis surdæ*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne *quis fabricatus est mutum et surdum*? Ex. 4, 11. Hī læddon him ænne deáfne and dumbne *addūcunt ei surdum et mutum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 32; Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 3; Rā. 50, 2. Allic nædran seó hī deáfne *dēþ like an adder which makes herself deaf*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Eāla deáfia and dumba gāst *surde et mute spiritus*, Mk. Bos. 9, 25. Deáfne gehýraþ *surdi audiant*, Mt. Bos. 11, 5; Mk. Bos. 7, 37; Lk. Bos. 7, 22; Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum *deofolgieldum* *gaful onhāte that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. Ne wirige ðū deáfne *curse not the deaf*, Lev. 19, 14. Deáf corn *deaf or barren corn*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. [Prompt. deffe surdus: Wyc. def: Piers P. deef, pl. deve: Chauc. deef: R. Glouc. deve: Plat. doov: O. Sax. doof: O. Frs. dāf: Dut. doof: Ger. taub: M. H. Ger. toup: O. H. Ger. toup, doup: Goth. dauþs, dauþs hardened, obdurate: Dan. döv: Swed. döf: Icel. daufr.] **DER.** a-deáf: deáfian, a-: deáfu: a-deáfung.

deáf dived, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 18; Rā. 73, 4; *p. of dūfan* *to dive*, q v.

deáfian *to become or wax deaf*. v. a-deáfian.

deáf-lic; *adj. [deáf=defe fitting, proper] Suitable, fitting, proper*; conveniens:—Deáflic to gehiørenne on heālicum gemōte *fitting to be heard at a public assembly*, Ælfc. T. 15, 4. v. *ge-defe*.

deáfu, e; *f. [deáf deaf] Deafness*; surditas:—Wid eārweorce and wid deáfne *dear-ache and for deafness*, L. M. i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8. Wid eārena deáfne *for deafness of ears*, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 20.

deag, es; *m. A day*; dies:—Æfter feāum deagum *after a few days*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 7. v. *dæg*.

deág *is of use, is good, avails*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21: 10 b; Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189; *pres. of dagan*.

deágian; *ic deáge, ðū deágest, deágst, dýhst, he deágeþ, deágþ, dýghþ, dýhþ, pl. deágap; p. deóg, pl. deógon; pp. deágan* *To dye, colour*; tingere:—Heoro-dreóre deáþfæge *deóg the death-doomed dyed it with fatal gore*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáge of a colour or dye, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5; *gen. of deáh*.

deággede *gouty*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46. v. *deáþ*-wyrmede.

deágian, *dégian*; *p. ode; pp. od [deáh a colour, dye] To colour, dye*; fucāre, inficere, tingere:—Deágian *fucāre*, Mone B. 1245: *inficere*, 6225. *Dégian tingere*, 6251. **DER.** ge-deágod, twi-gedeágod.

deáglenes *solitariness*, Cot. 18. v. *digolnes*.

deágol *secret*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 14; Rā. 41, 39; L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8; Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34; MS. T. v. *digol*.

deágollice, *deágolice secretly*, L. E. i. 45; Th. ii. 440, 33; L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 6. **DER.** un-deágollice. v. *digollice*.

deágolnes *hiding-place*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 22. v. *digolnes*.

deágung, e; *f. A dyeing, colouring*; tinctura:—Deágung *tinctura*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59. Ne mihte nān eorþlic cyning swā wlitige *deágunge his hræglum* *begytan swā swā rōse hæfþ no earthly king could get such beautiful dyeing for his garments as the rose has*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 10.

deáþ-wyrmede, *deággede; part. [deág=deaw dew, worm] Dew-wormed, gouty*; podagricus = ποδαγρικός:—Deáþwyrmede vel *deággede podagricus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46.

deáh *is of use, is good or virtuous, avails*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18; Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 15; Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 5; Fā. 48; Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; *pres. of dagan*.

deáh; *gen. deáge; f. A colour, dye*; tinctura, fucus, stibium, murex:—Deáh *tinctura*: *reád deáh coccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 40, 39, 40. *Deáge tinctura*, Mone B. 6226. Mid ðære *deáge*

hiwe with the colour of the dye, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. *Deáge fuco*, Mone B. 1080: 6224. *Twí-gedéagadre deáge bis tincto cocco*, 1094. *Deáge stíbio*, 4649; *rubente*, 6235; *murice*, 6268. *Reádre deáge rubro stíbio*, 1242.

deáhl [= *deágol*]; *def.* se deáhla; seó, *ðæt* deáhle; *adj.* *Dark, secret*; *obscurus, secretus*:—*Þære deáhlán neahthe of the dark night*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. v. *dígol*.

deal, *deall*; *adj.* *Proud, exulting, eminent*; *superbus, clarus*:—*Fugel fedrum dæa a bird proud of feathers*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 10; Ph. 266. *Bær-beágum deall proud of bearing rings*, 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rá. 32, 22. *Sum sceal wíldne fugel atemian, fídrum dealeone one shall tame the wild bird, exulting in his plumes*, 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88. *Wí-gendra þréat cōmon, æscum dealle a troop of warriors came, proud with their spears*, Andr. Kmb. 2195; An. 1099: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 22; Rá. 23, 11. *Þær swífeþhe sittan eódon, þrypm dealle the strong of soul went to sit there, proud of their strength*, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. *Spræcon wlonce monige, dugeþum dealle many proud ones spake, eminent with virtues*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 1; Gen. 1849.

dealf *dug*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18; *p.* of *delfan*.

deapung, e; *f.* *A dipping*; *immersio*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *dyppan*.

dear; *ic*, *he I dare, he dares*, Gen. 44, 34: Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684; *pres.* of *durran*.

dearf, *pl.* *durfon laboured*; *p.* of *deorfan*.

dearnunga, *dearnega*, *dearninga*; *adv.* [*dyrne secret, obscure*] *Secretly, privately, clandestinely*; *clam, occulte, clandestino*:—*He wolde dearnunga mid mǣndædum menn beswican he would secretly deceive men with wickle deeds*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 14; Gen. 450. *Gif ðín bróðor ðe lære dearnunga si tibi uoluerit persuadere frater tuus clam*, Deut. 13, 6; Jn. Bos. 19, 38. *Odde eáwunga odde dearnunga either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5; L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21. *Be ðon ðe mon dearnunga [dearnunga MSS. G. H.] bearn gestriene in case a man beget a child clandestinely*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 1, 2; L. Alf. 6; Th. i. 44, 17. *Deáh heó dearnunga forðon wurde though she was secretly seduced*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 21; Gen. 629: 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602. *Hwæt he dearnunga on hyge hogde what he secretly meditated in his mind*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 13; Gū. 1226. DER. *un-dearnunga*.

dearr-lic; *adj.* *Daring, rash*; *temerarius*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearr-scipe, *es*; *m.* *Rashness, presumption*; *temeritas*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearst *ðu thou darest*, Beo. Th. 1061; B. 527; *2nd pres. sing.* of *durran*.

Deáp, *es*; *m.* *DEATH*; *mors*:—*Deáh ðe him se bitera deáp geboden wære though bitter death were announced to them*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 26; Dan. 223: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 6; Cri. 1603: Beo. Th. 899; B. 447: 5773; B. 2890. *Se deáp cymþ death comes*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6; Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 7; Edw. 26. *Hí ofercome unþinged deáp ueniat mors super illos*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. *Nis me ðæs deápes sorg there is no fear of death to me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 7; Gū. 350: 40 a; Th. 133, 25; Gū. 495: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492: Elen. Kmb. 1165; El. 584: Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. *Ðú ðe upahest me of geatum deápes qui exaltas me de portis mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15. *He is deápes scyldig reus est mortis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 66; Ps. Th. 54, 4: 72, 3. *Gif hwā sié deápes scyldig if any one be guilty of death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13: 27; Th. i. 120, 3. *He men of deápe worde awehte he woke men from death with his word*, Andr. Kmb. 1166; An. 583: Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 23; Cri. 467: 41 b; Th. 139, 25; Gū. 598. *Gif he man to deápe geýlle beó he útlah if he fell a man to death let him be an outlaw*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10; L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 18; Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10; Bouter. Scrd. 17, 25; 18, 11. *Eall ðæt gemót sohte leáse saga ongen ðone Hælend, ðæt híg hyne to deápe sealdon omne consilium quærebāt falsum testimoniū contra Iesum, ut eum mortī tradèrent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 59: 20, 18; Ps. Th. 114, 8; 117, 18. *Fram deápe to life a morte in vitam*, Jn. Bos. 5, 24. *Deáp he ðær býrige he there tasted death*, Rood Kmb. 199; Kr. 101: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 17; Sat. 665: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 25; Hö. 5. *Þurh færlicne deáp through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. *Unrót ys mín sáwl óþ deáp brístis est anima mea usque ad mortem*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38: 16, 28; Ex. 10, 17; Deut. 30, 15. *He sceal deápe sweltan he shall perish by death*, L. Alf. 14, 15; Th. i. 48, 3, 7, 8. *Ðæt ðú deápe sweltest that thou shalt perish by death*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. *Deápe cwyلمان mortificære*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. *Ðæt he deápa gedál dreógan sceolde that he should undergo death*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 12; Gū. 206. *Gegang ða deápa bearn ðe hí ðenǣp nū posside filios morte puniōrum*, Ps. Th. 78, 12. *Deápas spirits, ghosts*; *manes*, Cot. 134. [*Wyc. deeth*: *Chauc. deth*: *Laym. dæd*, *dæd*, *deaf*, *deaf*, *m.* *Orm. dæp*: *O. Sax. dōd*, *m.* *Frs. dead*, *dea*: *O. Frs. dad*, *dath*, *m.* *Dut. dood*, *m.* *Ger. tod*, *m.* *M. H. Ger. tōt*, *m.* *O. H. Ger. tōd*, *m.* *Goth. dauþus*, *m.* *Dan. dōd*, *m.* *f.* *Swed. dōd*, *m.* *Icel. dauði*, *m.*]

DER. *ær-deáp*, *ende-*, *gūp-*, *mere-*, *swyt-*, *wæl-*, *wundor-*.

deáp-beære *death-bearing, deadly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *deád-beære*.

deáp-beám, *es*; *m.* *A death-tree, tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 13; Gen. 638.

deáp-bed, -bedd, *es*; *n.* *A death-bed, grave*; *mortis stratum, sepulcrum*:—*Nū is wilgeofa deáþbedde fæst the kind giver is now fast in his death-bed [= grave]*, Beo. Th. 5795; B. 2901.

deáp-berende; *part.* *Death-bearing, deadly*; *mortifer*:—*Euc sealde deáþberende gyfl Eve gave the deadly fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 8.

deáp-bærnis, -niss, e; *f.* *Death, destruction, pestilence*; *perniciēs, pestilentia*:—*Deáþbærnisse odde uncūþo áðlo pestilentia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 11.

deáp-cwalu, e; *f.* *A deadly pain or plague, agony*; *mortis dolor*:—*Sió wérge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wíta forwyrð, ðær hie in wylme nū dreógaþ deáþcwale the wretched crew were compelled to fall into the ruin of punishment, where they now suffer deadly pains in flame*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1533; El. 766. *Ne geweoþ he him to willan, ac to deáþcwalum Deniga leódom he waxed not for their benefit, but for a deadly plague to the Danes' people*, Beo. Th. 3428; B. 1712.

deáp-cwealm, *es*; *m.* [*cwealm a violent death, slaughter*] *Slaughter*; *nex*:—*lc wræc deáþcwealm Deniga I avenged the slaughter of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 3344; B. 1670.

deáp-cwylmende, -cwylmende; *part.* [*cwelman, cwyلمان to destroy, kill*] *Put to death, destroyed, killed*; *mortificātus*:—*Geáhna bearn adýdra odde deáþcwylmendra posside filios mortificatōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11.

deáp-dæg, *es*; *m.* *Death-day, day of death*; *mortis dies*:—*Æfter deáþdæge after the day of death*, Beo. Th. 376; B. 187; Menol. Fox 581; Gn. C. 60. *To ðinum deáþdæge to thy death-day*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 6; Seel. 37.

deáp-denu, e; *f.* *The valley of death*; *mortis vallis*:—*In ðisse deáþdene in this valley of death*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 33; Cri. 344. *In ðas deáþdene in this death-vale*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 35; Ph. 416.

deáp-drepe, *es*; *m.* *Death-stroke*; *letālis ictus*:—*Þý deáþ-drepe in the death-stroke*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 6; Exod. 495. v. *drepe*.

deáp-fæge; *adj.* [*deáp death, fæge fated, doomed*] *Death-doomed*; *mortī addictus*:—*Deáþfæge deóg the death-doomed had dyed it*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáp-gedál, *es*; *n.* [*gedál a separation*] *A deathly separation, separation of body and soul in death*; *letālis separatio*:—*Nies egle [MS. engle] on móðe deáþgedál the deathly separation was not oppressive to his soul*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 33; Gū. 936.

deáp-godas; *pl. m.* *Death-gods, spirits, ghosts*; *manes*, Cot. 134.

deáp-læg, *es*; *m.* [*læg a flame*] *A death-flame*; *letālis flamma*:—*Wíhta gehwylce deáþlæg nimeþ the death-flame shall seize each creature*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 12; Cri. 983.

deáp-lic; *adj.* *Deadly, mortal, good and bad angels*; *mortālis*:—*Dis is bisen ðara sóþena gesæþla, ðara wilniap ealle deáþlice men to begitanne this is an example of the true goods, which all mortal men desire to obtain*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 30. *Hig gesetton hræwas odde ða deáþlican ðinra þeowana mettas fugelum heofonan posuērunt morticina seruōrum tuōrum escas volatilibus celi*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2.

deáp-licnes *mortality*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *deád-licnys*.

deáp-mægen; *gen.* -mægenes; *n.* *A deadly power or band*; *letifera caterva*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 28; Gū. 867.

deáp-ræced, *es*; *n.* [*ræced, reced a house*] *A death-house, sepulchre*; *mortis domus, sepulcrum*:—*Deáþræced onhíden weorþaþ the death-houses shall be opened*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 30; Ph. 48.

deáp-ræs, *es*; *m.* [*ræs a rush*] *Death-rush, rushing of death*; *mortis impetus*:—*Ealle deáþræs forfeng the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmb. 1990; An. 997.

deáp-reów; *adj.* [*reów cruel*] *Deadly cruel, savage*; *atrox*:—*Com seofona sum to sele geongan deóful deáþreów a savage devil came with seven others unto the hall*, Andr. Kmb. 2629; An. 1316.

deáp-scea, *an*; *m.* [*scea a shade*] *The shadow of death, death*; *mortis umbra, mors*, Beo. Th. 322; B. 160.

deáp-scea, *an*; *m.* [*scea = scūwa a shade*] *The shadow of death, death*; *mortis umbra, mors*:—*Forðande nis on deáþe odde on deáþ-sceaþan, ðe gemyndig sý ðin quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 6.

deáp-scyld, e; *f.* [*deáp death*; *scyld sin, crime*] *A death-fault, capital crime*; *capitale crimen*:—*Gif geháðod man hine forwyrce mid deáþscylda if a man in orders ruin himself with capital crime*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22; L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 400, 27.

deáp-scyldig; *adj.* [*deáp death, scyldig guilty*] *Death-guilty, condemned*; *damnātus*:—*Gif deáþscyldig man scriftspræce gyrne if a man guilty of death desire confession*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24; L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 3.

deáp-sele, *es*; *m.* [*deáp death*; *sele a dwelling, hall*] *A death-hall*; *mortis aula*:—*In ðam deáþsele in the death-hall*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 25; Gū. 1048. *On wítehūs, deáþsele deófoles into the house of torment, the death-hall of the devil*, 30 b; Th. 94, 8; Cri. 1537: 97 a; Th. 362, 1; Wal. 30.

deáp-slege, *es*; *m.* [*slege a blow, stroke*] *A death-blow*; *letālis ictus*:—

þurh deáðslege *through deadly stroke*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 27; Rā. 6, 14.

deáð-spere, es; n. [spere a spear] *A deadly spear*; letālis hasta:—Dol him ne ondrædeþ deáðsperu *the foolish will not dread the deadly spears*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 32; Rā. 4, 53.

deáð-stede, es; m. [deáð death, stede a place] *A death-place*; mortis campus:—Lāgon on deáðstede drihtfoþca mæst *the greatest of people lay on their death-place*, Cd. 171; Th. 216, 1; Exod. 589.

deáð-pénunga; pl. f. [pénung a service] *Funeral services, funerals*; exséquies, Cot. 74.

deáð-wang, es; m. [deáð death, wang a field, plain] *A death-plain*; mortis campus:—Hī swæfon dreore druncne, deáðwang rudoþ *they slept drunken with blood, made the death-plain red or bloody*, Andr. Recd. 2009; An. 1005.

deáð-wēge, es; n. [deáð death, wēge a cup] *A deadly cup*; mortis poculum:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan ðætte meahthe bibigan ðone bléatan dryne deóþan deáðwēges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep deadly cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 25; Gū. 964.

deáð-wérig; adj. *Death-weary, dead*; mortuus:—Ne mōston deáð-wérigne Deniga leóðe bronðe forbærnan *the Danes' people could not consume the death-weary one with fire*, Beo. Th. 4256; B. 2125.

deáð-wíc, es; n. [deáð death, wíc a mansion] *A mansion of death*; mortis mansio:—He gewát deáðwíc seón *he departed to see the mansion of death*, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275.

deáð-wyrda; pl. f. [wyrd fate] *Death-events, fates*; fata, Cot. 89.

DEÁW, es; m. n. DEW; ros:—Swā swā deáw ðære dūne ðætte [se, Th; se ðe, Spl.] niderastāþ on munte oððe to dūne sicut ros Hermon qui descendit in montem Sion, Ps. Lamb. 132, 3. On morgen wæs ðæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwíc mane ros jacuit per circuitum castrorum, Ex. 16, 13; Num. 11, 9. Deáw and deór scūr ðec dōmige *the dew and heavy rain exalt thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372; Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609; 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rā. 30, 12; Deut. 32, 2. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through the dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Syle ðe God of heofenes deáwe ðet tibi Deus de rore celi, Gen. 27, 28, 39. [Prompt. dewe: Piers P. Chauc. dewes, pl: Orm. dæw: Plat. dau, m: Frs. dauwe, douwe: O. Frs. daw, m: Dut. dauw, m: Kil. dauw, dauwe: Ger. thau, tau, m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. tou, n: Dan. dug, dugg, m. f: Swed. dagg, m: Icel. dögg, f.] DER. mele-deáw, sun-.

deáw-driás, es; m? [dreósan to fall] *A fall of dew, dew-fall*; rōris cāsus:—Deáwdriás on dæge weorþeþ winde geondsāwen *the dew-fall in day is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 17; Dan. 277.

deáwian to DEW, 'bedew'; rorāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

deáwig; adj. DEWY; roscidus:—Gūpcyste onþrang deáwig-scaeftum *the war-tribe pressed onwards with dewy shafts*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 25; Exod. 344. Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wætung *there is a dewy wetting of the breasts*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 17.

deáwig-federe; def. se -federa, seó, ðæt -federe; adj. *Dewy-feathered*; roscidus pennis:—Sang se wanna fugel, deáwigfedera *the sad fowl sang, dewy of feathers*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 24; Gen. 1984. Hwreóþon here-fugolas, deáwigfedere *the fowls of war screamed, dewy-feathered*, 150; Th. 188, 4; Exod. 163.

deáw-wyrm, es; m. *A ringworm, tetter*; impetigo:—Wid deáw-wyrmum genim doccan *for ringworms take dock*, L. M. I, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21; 124, 5, 7.

deccan; impert. dec *To cover*; tegere:—Dec āne clāþ ðær of cover a cloth therewith, Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 19. DER. ge-deccan. v. þeccan.

Decem-ber; gen. -bris; m. [decem ten: Sansk. vāra: Pers. bār time, space: the tenth month of the Romans, beginning with March, and as we begin with January, it is our twelfth month] *The month of December*; Dēcember, bris, m:—Mōnaþ Decembris, ærra iūla [geóla] *the month of December, the former yule*, Menol. Fox 437; Men. 220; *January being after yule or Christmas is called Se æftera geóla the after yule*, Cott. Tibérius, B. i; Hick. Thes. i. 212, 57.

declinigiendlic; adj. *Declinable*; declinābilis:—Feówer synd declinā-bilia, ðæt is declinigiendlice *four are declinabilia, that is declinable*, Ælf. Gr. 50, 3; Som. 51, 7.

declinung, e; f. *A declension*; declinātio:—Seó forme declinung *the first declension*, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 3. On fif declinungum *in five declensions*, 6, 2.

dēd dead, Chr. I 129; Eil. 258, 22. v. deáð.

dēda of deeds, Ps. C. 50, 147; Grn. ii. 280, 147, = dēda; gen. pl. of dēd.

dēfe; adj. *Becoming, fit, suitable*; dēcens, congruus, convēniens. DER. ge-dēfe, lær-ge-, un-ge-: dēfelice, ge-: dēfelice, ge-, un-ge-.

dēfe-líc becoming, fit. DER. ge-dēfelice.

dēfe-líce becomingly, fitly, suitably. DER. ge-dēfelice, un-ge-.

Defenas, Defnas; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. *Devonians, the inhabitants of Devonshire in a body*, Devonshire; Devonienses, Devōnia:—Hēr wæs

Weala gefeoht and Defena [Defna, Th. 110, 16] *in this year* [A. D. 823] *there was a fight of the Welsh and Devonians*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 16, col. 1, 2. Ægðer ge on Defenum [Defnum, col. 2] *ge welhwær be ðam sēriman both in Devon and elsewhere on the sea-shore*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 8, col. 1: 981; Th. 234, 31: 997; Th. 246, 5. Forþfērde Ælfgar on Defenum Ælfgar died in Devonshire, Chr. 962; Th. 218, 38.

Defena scūr, Defna scūr, e; f. [Hunt. Deuenesire, Dauenesyre: Hovd. Daveneshire: Brom. Deveneshire: Kni. Devenchire, Devenschyre] DEVONSHIRE; Devōnia:—He wæs on Defena scīre *he was in Devonshire*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 33, col. 1: 851; Th. 120, 20, col. 1. Hī ymbsætton ān geweorc on Defna scīre *they besieged a fortress in Devonshire*, 894; Th. 166, 28. Sideman wæs Defna scīre bisceop *Sideman was bishop of Devonshire*, 977; Th. 230, 16.

Defenisc; adj. *Of or belonging to Devonshire*; Devōniensis:—Gesommede man ormæte fyrde Defenisces folces *an immense force of Devonshire people was collected*, Chr. 1001; Th. 250, 5.

dēfre; adj. *Timely, seasonable*, Som. Ben. Lye; comp. of dēfe?

dæg a day, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 21: A. D. 972; 520, 7. v. dæg. dæg profits; prodest, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26, = deág, deáh; pres. of dugar.

dæg a colour, dye, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deáh.

dégellice [dégel-lice] secretly, Bt. Met. Fox I, 127; Met. I, 64. v. digollice.

dégelnis solitude, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dígolnes.

dégian to colour, dye, Mone B. 6251. v. deágian.

dégle secret, hidden, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 17; nom. n. of dēgol. v. dígol.

déglice secretly, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 11. v. digollice.

dēgol obscurity, mystery, Elen. Grm. 340; Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925. v. dígol.

dēgol secret, unknown, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 24; Cri. 41: 104 b; Th. 397, 17; Rā. 16, 21. v. dígol; adj.

dēgol-ful; adj. *Full of secret, mysterious*; secreti plēnus, mysticus:—Ic mīðan sceal dēgolfulne dōm minne *I must conceal my mysterious power*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 14; Rā. 80, 14.

dēgollice secretly, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 28. v. dígollice.

dēgolnis solitude, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 6. v. dígolnes.

dēgollice secretly, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 19. v. dígollice.

dēgules solitude, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dígolnes.

dēhter to a daughter, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141; dat. of dōhtor. dehtnung a disposing, Prov. 24. v. dēhtnung.

Deira rice *the kingdom of the Deirians*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera rice. delan; p. dæl, pl. dælon; pp. dolen *To fall, sink*; lābi:—Ærðon engla weard for oferhygde dæl on gedwilde *ere the angels' guardian for pride sank into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23.

dēlan to divide, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 10; Thw. notes, p. 29, 10. v. dælan.

delf, es; n. *A delving, the act of digging*; fossio, Th. Anlct. DER. ge-delf, stān-ge-. v. dælf.

DELFAN; ic delfe, ðu delfest, dilst, he delfeþ, diltþ, pl. delfaþ; p. ic, he delf, ðu dult, pl. dultun; subj. delfe, pl. delfen; p. dult, pl. dulten; pp. dolfen; v. a. *To dig, dig out*, DELVE; fōðere, effōðere:—Ne mæg ic delfan fōðere non wælo, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Ongan he eorþan delfan *he began to dig the earth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829. Ic delfe fōðio, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 45. Ðær peofas hit delfaþ *ubi fures effodiunt*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20; Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 27; Rā. 41, 97. Ic dealf ðisne pytt ego fodi pūtem istum, Gen. 21, 30. Se dealf deofel qui fodit in altum, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. Wæterpyttas ðe ge ne dultun wells *which ye dug not*, Deut. 6, 11. Hī dultun āne mycle ðic *they dug a great ditch*, Chr. 1016; Eil. 155, 22; Ex. 7, 24; Ps. Lamb. 21, 17; Ps. Th. 56, 8. Swelce hwā delfe eorþan *as if any one should dig the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 5. Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulte *if the digger had not dug the earth*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 7. [Prompt. delvyn' fōðere: Wyc. delue: Piers P. delven: Chauc. delve: Laym. dælfen, deluen: Orm. delfeþþ biurieth: Plat. dōlben: O. Sax. bi-delban to bury: Frs. dollen: O. Frs. delua, dela: Dut. delven: Ger. delben: M. H. Ger. tēlben: O. H. Ger. bi-telban sepefire.] DER. a-delfan, be-, ge-, of-, þurh-, under-, upa-, ūta-.

delfere, es; m. *A digger*; fossor:—Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulte *if the digger had not dug the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 7.

delfing, es; m. *A DELVING, digging, laying bare, exposing*; ablaqueatio:—Niderwart treowes delfing, bedelfing ablaqueatio, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 15; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2. DER. be-delfing.

delf-isen, es; n. *A digging-iron, spade*; fossorium:—Costere vel delfisen vel spadū vel pal fossorium, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14; Cot. 90.

delu, e; f. pl. nom. gen. acc. dela; dat. delum *A teat, nipple*; mamma:—Wæron forbrocne ða dela hiora mægdenehādes... biop forbrocne ða wæstmas ðara dela fracta sunt mamma pūbertātis eārum... pūbertātis mamma franguntur, Past. 52; Hat. MS. [O. H. Ger. tila, tili, f. mamma.]

dem, demm, es; m. *Damage, mischief, harm, injury, loss, misfortune*;

damnum, mālum, noxa, injūria, detrimentum, calūmītas:—*Dār wæs ān swā micel dem there was so great a loss*, Ors. 6, 14; Bos. 122, 21. Be ðæs demmes ehte *pro damni aestimatiōe*, Ex. 22, 5. He ðode demm his giemelēste gebētan ne mæg he *cannot remedy the mischief of his neglect*, Past. 36, 3; Hat. MS. 47 a, 22. Ne wēne ic ðæt ænig man atellan mæge ealne ðone dem de Rōmānum gedōn wearp *I do not think that any man can tell all the harm which was done to the Romans*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 28. Hit oft gebýraþ ðæt seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men dōn nāenne dem it often happens that *deceifful fortune can do no injury to a man*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 23. He geman ðone demm oððe ðæt bismar, ðæt him ær gedōn wæs he *remembers the injury or the disgrace that was formerly done to him*, Past. 33, 7; Hat. MS. 43 b, 2; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. Oðrum monnum pýncþ ðæt hie mæstne demm [dem MS. Cott.] þrōwigen it seems to other men that they suffer the greatest misfortune, Past. 14, 5; Hat. MS. 18 a, 26.

DĒMA, an; m. [dēman to deem, judge, think]. **I. a deemer, thinker, judge, an umpire; censor, consul, jūdex, arbiter**:—Ic eom se dēma *I am the judge*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 8; Gū. 675: 69 a; Th. 257, 19; Jul. 249: Juth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Se Dēma gegaderap ðæt clāne corn into his berne *the judge shall gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17: i. 526, 21. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwisa dēma cwyþ *audite quid iudex iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 74, 8; Ps. Th. 67, 6; Wrt. Voc. 72, 66. Dēma jūdex, vel censor, vel arbiter, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 9; Wrt. Voc. 42, 18; 86; Som. 74, 21; Wrt. Voc. 50, 5: *consul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Som. 9, 16. Se eall æghwylc ðær riht gehýran dēda gehwylcra, þurh ðas dēman mūþ *there shall every one hear the right of all his deeds, through the judge's mouth*, Elen. Kmb. 2564; El. 1283; Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 33; Jul. 256. Him egsa becom for dēman drem eom over them before their judge, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 175; Th. 220, 15; Dan. 71. Ic ðone dēman in dagum minum wille weorþian *I will worship the judge in my days*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 8; Gū. 590. Besencte syndon wið stān dēman heora absorpti sunt iuxta petram iudices eorum, Ps. Lamb. 140, 6. Dēman censōres, vel iudices, vel arbitri, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 87; Wrt. Voc. 18, 39. Ealra dēmena ðam gedēfestan to the most benevolent of all judges, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 3; Sch. 58. Ærmorgesenes ganeg wið æfentid ealle ða dēman Drihten healdeþ exitus matulūni et vespere delectabēris, Ps. Th. 64, 9.

II. the judge, who gave a wrong judgment, was subject to a fine of one hundred and twenty shillings; and if a man could not obtain justice, the judge to whom he applied was fined thirty shillings. As the judge represented the king, he was at the king's disposal:—Se dēma, ðe oðrum wōh dēme, gesylle ðam cyngne hundtwelfig scillinga to bōte, būtan he mid āpe gecýðan durre, ðæt he hit nā rihtor ne cūde, and þolige ā his þegenscipe, būtan he hine æt ðam cyngne gebicge, swā swā he him gefaþian wille, and amanige ðære scīre biseop ða bōte to ðæs cynges handa *let the judge, who judges wrong to another, pay to the king one hundred and twenty shillings for a fine, unless he dare to prove on oath, that he knew it not more rightly, and let him forfeit for ever his thaneship, unless he will buy it of the king, so as he is willing to allow him, and let the bishop of the shire exact the fine [and pay it] into the king's hands*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–20. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde befōran hwelcum scīrmen oððe oðrum dēman, and abiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte xxx scillinga, and biunna wiþ nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierþne *if any one demand justice before a sheriff or other judge, and cannot obtain it, and the man will not give him a promise, let him make compensation with thirty shillings, and within seven days do him justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 20–108, 2. [Laym. deme a judge: Orm. deme a chief, ruler, judge: O. H. Ger. tuomo, m. iudex, dux.] DER. ealdor-dēma, heofon-, sige-.

dēman, to dēmanne, dēmenne; *part. dēmente*; ic dēme, ðū dēmost, dēmt, he dēmep, dēmp, *pl. dēmaþ*; p. dēnde, *pl. dēmdon*; *impert. dēm, dēme, pl. dēmaþ, dēnie ge*; *pp. dēmed*; *v. trans. dat. acc.* [dōm judgment, opinion] *To deem, judge, think, consider, estimate, reckon, determine, examine, prove, doom, condemn*; *iudicāre, arbitrarī, æstimāre, censēre, recensēre, decernēre, sancīre, examināre, condemnāre*:—He com dēman eorþan *venit iudicāre terram*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 13; Elen. Kmb. 621; El. 311; Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 25; Ph. 494. Nellen ge dēman, ðæt ge ne sýn fordēmede nolūte *iudicāre, ut non iudicemini*, Mt. Bos. 7, 1. Eorþan to dēmanne *iudicāre terram*, Ps. Th. 97, 8; Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 27. To dēmenne ægðer ge ðam cucum ge ðam deaðum to judge both the quick and the dead, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6. Dēmede judging, Past. 15, 6; Hat. MS. 20 a, 19. Ic rihtwisnesa dēme *justitias iudicābo*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 3. Dēs ðe ic dēme ut arbitror, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Ic dēme oððe asmeaþe *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Ic dēme oððe ic gefette oððe ic hālgige *sancio*, 30, 1; Som. 34, 33. Dū dēmt [Th. dēmost] folc Truman on emyasse *iudicas populos in æquitāte*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Nāfre God dēmep ðæt ænig ðæs earm geweorþe *God never deems [= decrees] that any should become so poor*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 17; Crā. 16. Ðis fyr æfter weorca ge-earnunge ānra gehwylcum dēme and bærneþ *iste rogus iuxta merita opūrum singulos examināt*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. He dēmp folcum mid rihte *iudicābit*

populos cum justitia, Ps. Th. 9, 9; Ps. Lamb. 95, 13. Ðam ylcen dōme ðe ge dēmaþ, eow biþ gedēmed in quo *iudicio iudicātis, iudicābimini*, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. He monige dēnde to deaþe he doomed many to death, Elen. Kmb. 997; El. 500. Moises and Aaron gegaderodon ealle ðas and dēmdon him *quos Moyses et Aaron congregāvērunt recensentes eos*, Num. 1, 18. Ne dēm nān unriht... dēme rihte ðinum nēxtan *non injuste iudicābis... iuste iudica proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 15. Rihtlice dēmaþ ealā ge suna manna *recte iudicāte filii hominum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 2: 81, 3. Hū lange dēme ge unrihtwisnesse *usquequo iudicātis iniquitatem?* 81, 2. Ne was sōna his hālgung [MS. halgunge] dēmed *nec statim ordinātio decreta*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22. Beoþ his dagas swylce dēmede geflice swā ðū on scimiendre sceade lōcige *dies ejus sicut umbra prætereunt*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. [Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. demen: R. Glouc. ydemd, pp: Laym. demenn: Orm. deme, demen: O. Sax. dōman, duomian: O. Frs. dēma: M. H. Ger. tüemen: O. H. Ger. tuomian: Goth. domyan: Dan. dōmme: Swed. dōma: Icel. dæma.] DER. a-dēman, for-, ge-, to-.

dēmend, es; m. *A judge, an umpire*; *jūdex, arbiter*:—God sceal on heofenum dēda dēmend *God shall be in the heavens judge of actions*, Menol. Fox 531; Gn. C. 36: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 1; Jul. 725: Andr. Kmb. 173; An. 87: 2379; An. 1191.

dēmere, es; m. *A DEEMER, judge*; *jūdex*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 38. **dēmm damage, mischief, harm**, Ex. 22, 5; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. v. dem.

demman; p. de; *pp. ed To DAM, stop water*; obturare flūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. [O. Frs. demma, damma: Dut. dammen: Ger. dämmen: M. H. Ger. temmen: O. H. Ger. bi-temman occupāre: Goth. faurdamm-yan to dam: Dan. dämme: Swed. dämme: Icel. demma.] DER. for-demman.

Dēna lagu, lag. lah, e; f. *The law of the Danes, Danish law*; Danorūm lex, Danica lex. v. Dene.

Dēna mearc the land of the Danes, Denmark, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 33. v. Dene-mearc.

den-bera; *pl. n. Lat.* [bearo a grove, wood] *Swine-pastures, places yielding mast for the fattening of hogs*; pascua porcōrum:—Pascua porcōrum quæ nostra lingua Saxonica denbera nomināmus, Cod. Dipl. 288; A. D. 863; Kmb. ii. 75, 27: 281; A. D. 858; Kmb. ii. 65, 6. Adiectis denberis in commūni saltu, 160; A. D. 765–791; Kmb. i. 194, 34: 179; A. D. 801; Kmb. i. 216, 26: 198; A. D. 811; Kmb. i. 248, 17: 239; A. D. 838; Kmb. i. 317, 20.

denegan to knock, ding; tundere, Som. Ben. Lye.

dene, an; f. *A valley*; *vallis*:—Dene *vallis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 55: Wrt. Voc. 80, 44: Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 64; Wrt. Voc. 54, 8. Ælc dene biþ gefylled *every valley shall be filled*, Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. Seó dene ðe ðū gesāwe *vallis illa quam aspexisti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3. Seó dene was afylled mid manna sǣwum *the valley was filled with men's souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 9. Seó micle byrnedne dene *the great burning valley*, ii. 352, 20. v. denu.

dene, es; m. *A valley*; *vallis*:—Abram com and eardode wið ðone dene Mambre *Abram venit et habitavit iuxta convallem Mambre*, Gen. 13, 18. v. denu.

Dene; *nom. acc*; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *pl. m.* *The Danes*; Dāni:—Ðā ða Engle and Dene to fripe and to freondscipe fullice fēngon *when the English and Danes fully took to peace and to friendship*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 166, 7. Gif hlāford his þeowan freðs-dæge nýde to weorce, gylde lahslihte inne on Dena lage, and wite mid Englum *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a festival-day, let him pay penalty within the Danish law, and fine among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Wilk. 53, 1. Sunnan dæges cýpinge gif hwā agynne þolie ðæs ceápes, and twelf grēna mid Denum, and xxx scillingas mid Englum *if any one engage in Sunday marketing, let him forfeit the chattel, and twelve ores among the Danes, and thirty shillings among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16.

Dene-mearc, -marc, e; f. —marc-, -mearc-, -merce, an; f. DENMARK; Dānia, Cimbrica Chersonesus = Χερσόνησος, f. a land island, peninsula; from χέρσος, χέρσος land, and νήσος, ov; f. an island [Dene the Danes, —denu a plain, vale, valley; and mearc a boundary. The Saxon Chronicle, in 1005, 1023, 1036, has Denemearc; Denmearc, in 1019, 1075; Denmarc, in 1070 and 1119. In Danish mark signifies a country; hence Denmark the low country of the Danes: so Finmark the low country of the Finns. Wulfstan [Alfred, A. D. 892] is the most early writer hitherto known, who mentions Denmark]:—Wulfstān sǣde ðæt he gefore of Hæðum. Weonodland him wæs on steor-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langa land, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-æg; and ðas land eall hýraþ to Denemearcan Wulfstan said that he went from Haddeby. He had Weonodland on the right, and Langland, Laaland, Falster, and Sconey on his left; and all these lands belong to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 39, 41–43. Ða igland in Denemearc hýraþ these islands belong to Denmark, 1, 1; Bos. 21, 38.

Denisc; *def. se Denisca*; *adj. DANISH*; Dānicus:—Gif man ofslagen weorþe, ealle we lætaþ efen dýrne, Englisene and Deniscne *if a man be slain, we estimate all equally dear, English and Danish*, L. A. G. 2;

Th. i. 154, 1. Wīd Deniscne here against the Danish army, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 7: 845; Erl. 66, 23. Næron hī nāwder ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 3, col. 2. Hēr, A.D. 872, Ælfrēd cyning gefeahht wīd feower sciphlāstas Deniscra monna here, A.D. 872, king Ælfrēd fought against four ship-crews of Danish men, 872; Th. 150, 28, col. 1. Ðā com ðām Deniscum scipum flōd to then the tide came to the Danish ships, 897; Th. 176, 37, col. 1. Com ðā se Denisca flōta to Sandwich then, A.D. 1006, the Danish fleet came to Sandwich, 1006; Th. 257, 4, col. 1.

Deniscan; *gen. ena; pl. m.* [Denisca, *def. of Denisc; adj.*] *The Danish men, the Danes; Dānici viri, Dāni:—Hēr, A.D. 835, Eggbryht, Westseaxna cing, geflymde ge ða Wealas ge ða Deniscan here, A.D. 835, Eggbryht, king of the West Saxons, routed both the Welsh and the Danes, Chr. 835; Th. 116, 13–23, col. 1, 2. Ða Deniscan ahton wælstōwe gewæld the Danes obtained power of the battle-place, Chr. 833; Erl. 65, 19: 837; Erl. 67, 8: 840; Erl. 67, 13: 871; Erl. 75, 15: 871; Erl. 77, 6: 999; Erl. 134, 26. On ðæra Deniscena healfes was ofslāgen Eoríc cyning king Eric was slain on the side of the Danes, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 32: 910; Erl. 100, 15. v. Denisc.*

Denisses burna, an; *m.* DENISEBURN, the river Denis; Denisi rivus:—On ðære stōwe ðe Engle nemnaþ Denisses burna in loco qui lingua Anglōrum Denises burna, id est rivus Denisi vocatur, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 10.

DENN, *es; n.* A DEN; cubile, lustrum? [Iustra MS.]:—Denn cubile, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Wild-deōra holl and denn lustrum ferarūn [MS. lustra], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59, 10. Se lēg-draca gewāt dennes nōsian the fire-dragon went to visit his den, Beo. Th. 6082; B. 3045. Geceah he wundur on ðæs wyrmes denn he saw wonders in the dragon's [lit. worm's] den, 5512; B. 2759. [Prompt. deñ specus: Wyc. den: Chauv. dennes caves: Laym. denne: Dut. denne, f. deck of a ship: Kil. denne ārea, antrum: Ger. tenne, f. area: M. H. Ger. tenne, n. area: O. H. Ger. tenni, n. area.]

dennian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* To become slippery; lubricum fieri:—Feld dennode [dennade, col. 1] secga swāte the plain became slippery with the blood of soldiers, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 10, col. 2; Ætelt. 12.

dene-sæte; *m. pl.* Dwellers in valleys or plains; vallicolæ. v. sate. denu, *e; f.* dene, an; *f.* dene, es; *m.* A plain, vale, dale, valley; vallis, convallis:—Seō denu ðe ðū gesāwe weallendum ligum vallis illa quam aspexitis flammis ferventibus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3, note, M. 630. Seō stōw ðær seō denu was the place where the valley was, 5, 12; S. 630, note 3, MS. T. Ælc denu biþ gefylled omnis vallis implebitur, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Ðā becōme wit to ānre dene, seō was ormætlīce deōp and wīd, and forneān on lenge unge-endod we two then came to a valley, which was immensely deep and wide, and in length almost endless, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 6; Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36; Ps. Lamb. 83, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 7: 73; Met. 7, 37; Salm. Kmbl. 458; Sal. 229. From Ebron dene de valle Hebron, Gen. 37, 14. He gebirde hine on ðære dene Moab landes ongeān Phogor sepelvit eum in valle terræ Moab contra Phogor, Deut. 34, 6. Dene getelda ic mete convallē tabernaculōrum dimētiar, Ps. Spl. 107, 7. Dena genihsumiaþ of hwæte vallis abundābunt frumento, 64, 14; Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30. Dene, *nom. pl.* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. Ðū ðe asendst wyllas on denu qui emittis fontes in convallibus, Ps. Lamb. 103, 10; Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rā. 28, 3. [It is often used as a termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as Tenterden, etc.] DER. deāp-denu.

deōfel-līc; *adj.* Diabolical, devilish; diabōlicus:—Mid deōfellicum wīglungum with devilish incantations, Homl. Th. i. 102, 11.

deōfel-seōcnys, -nyss devil-sickness, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. v. deōfel-seōcnēs.

deōfles of the devil, Andr. Kmbl. 86; An. 43; *gen. of* deōfol, deōflic, deōfel-līc; *adj.* Devilish, diabolical; diabōlicus:—Ūre heofenlica hlāford done deōflican deāp nyderatrād our heavenly Lord trod down the diabolical death, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 40. Undergeat se apostol ðās deōflican fācn the apostle perceived the diabolical wiles, Homl. Th. i. 62, 31. Mid deōflicum wīglungum with diabolical incantations, i. 102, 15.

DEÓFUL, deōful, dióful; contracted to deófi; *gen. es; dat. e; nom. pl.* deófu, deófol; *gen. deóffa; m. n.* THE DEVIL; diabōlus. I. m.

Nū penþ menig man and smēāp hwanon deófol cōme? Ðonne wite he ðæt God gesceōp, to mæran engle, done ðe nū is deófol; ac God ne gesceōp hine nā to deóflic; ac ðā ða he wæs mid ealle forðon and forscyldgod purh ða miclan upahfednysses and widerweardnysses, ða wearp he to deófle awend, se ðe ær wæs mære engel geworht now many a man will think and inquire whence the devil came? Then let him know that God created, as a great angel, him who is now the devil; but God did not create him as the devil; but when he was wholly done for and guilty towards God, through his great haughtiness and enmity, then became he changed to the devil, who before was created a great angel, Homl. Th. i. 12, 18–23. Se deófol ne wunode nā on sōpfæstnysses, forðamde seó

sōpfæstnyss nis nāteshwon on him the devil abided not in the truth, because the truth is not in any wise in him, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. Ðæt he done deófol adrife ut dæmōnium ejicēret, Mk. Bos. 7, 26.

II. n. Him biþ ðæt deófol lāþ the devil is loathly to them, Salm. Kmbl. 246; Sal. 122. Hyre ðæt deófol oncwæp the devil addressed her, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 5; Jul. 460. Heō ðæt deófol genom she took the devil, 69 b; Th. 259, 27; Jul. 288. Heō ðæt deófol teāh bendum fæstne she drew the devil fast in bonds, 73 b; Th. 274, 17; Jul. 534. On deóffa ealdre he driþf ut deóflu in principi dæmōniōrum ejicēt dæmōnes, Mt. Bos. 9, 34. Deófol, *nom. pl.* Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 27; Cri. 1532: *acc. pl.* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 18; Hy. 4, 51. [Prompt. dewle, devylle: Wyc. deuel: Piers P. deovel: Chauv. devill: Laym. deauel, deouel: Orm. deofell, defell: Plat. düvel, düwel, m: O. Sax. diuþal, diobol, diabol, diuvil, m: Frs. deal, dijel, m: O. Frs. diovel, diuel, m: Dut. diuvel, m: Ger. teufel, m: M. H. Ger. tiuvel, tiuel, m: O. H. Ger. tiufal, m: Gotl. diabauls, m: Dan. diævel, diewel, m: Swed. djefvul, m: Icel. djöfull, m: Lat. diabōlus, m: Grk. διάβολος an accuser or slanderer, m; from διαβάλλω to cast or dart through or against; figuratively, to stab with an accusation or slander; διά through, against, and βάλλω to cast. Διάβολος = ἀντίδικος an opponent, adversary = 𐌺𐌹𐍃𐍄 m. Satan, q. v.] DER. helle-deófol, hilde-.

deófol-cræft, *es; m.* Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; dæmōniāca ars:—Purh digolnesse deófolcræftes per dæmōniāca artis arcāna, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Hī nalas mid deófolcræfte ac mid godcunde mægene gewelgade cōman illi non dæmōniāca sed diuina virtūte præditi ueniebant, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 1.

deófol-cund diabolical. v. deóful-cund.

deófol-dæd, *e; f.* A devil-deed, diabolical deed; diabōli machinatio, diabolium facinus:—Hie wlenco anwōd deófoldædum pride invaded them with diabolical deeds, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 5; Dan. 18.

deófol-gild, deóful-gild, diófol-gild, -geld, -giel, -gyld, *es; n.* [deófol, gild tribute, worship] Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol, an image of the devil; diabōli uel dæmōnium cultus, idololatria = εἰδωλολατρεία, idōlum, simulacrum:—Ðæt man mihte dōn heora deófolgyld that they might do their devil-worship, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 29, 33, 37; Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690; Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 29; Jul. 52; Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 4; L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22, note 6. Betwih deófolgyldum lifdon inter idōla uiuērent, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 19; Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 25; Jul. 150. Beōþ deófolgyld dysyrga þeōda gold and seofur simulacra gentium argentum et aurum, Ps. Th. 134, 15: 113, 12; Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 43; Cd. 145; Th. 180, 18; Exod. 47; Elen. Grm. 1041; Cot. 118.

deófol-gylda, *an; m.* [gild = gyld a worship, with -a a worshipper] A worshipper of the devil, an idolater; idololatries = εἰδωλολάτρης:—Ða deófolgyldan gecwædon ðæt hī wolдон done apostol to heora hæðenscipe geneadian the idolaters said that they would force the apostle to their heathenship, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23.

deófolgyld-hūs a heathen temple. v. deófulgyld-hūs.

deófol-scīn, *es; pl. nom. acc.* -scīnu; *n.* [scīn a vision, phantom, demon] A diabolical vision, phantom, demon; dæmōniācus visus, dæmon:—Deófolscīn dæmōniācus visus, M. H. 106 b. Deófolscīnu dæmōnia, Scint. 7.

deófol-seōc; *def. se* deófol-seōca; *adj.* [seōc sick] Devil-sick, possessed with a devil; dæmōnium habens, dæmōniācus:—Ðā wæs him broht ān deófolseōc man tunc oblatūs est ei dæmōnium habens, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: 9, 32. Hīg brohton him manege deófolseōce obtulēunt ei multos dæmōnia habentes, 8, 16. Deófolseōc dæmōniācus, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 34; Wrt. Voc. 45, 66. Hī ða ofsettan deófolseōcan forlētton they forsook the possessed demoniacs, Homl. Th. i. 64, 26.

deófol-seōcnēs, deóful-seōcnēs, deófel-seōcnēs, -ness, -nyss, *e; f.* Devil sickness, possession with the devil; dæmōnium = δαιμόνιον:—Deófolseōcnēs synd on ðīnum naman underþeōdde dæmōnia subiiciunt nobis in nomine tuo, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Sumne we gesāwon on ðīnum naman deófolseōcnēssa utdrifende uidimus quemdam in nomine tuo ejicientem dæmōnia, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; 16, 17; Lk. Bos. 9, 49; 13, 32. He sealde him mihte ofer ealle deófolseōcnēssa dedit illis uirtutē super omnia dæmōnia, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Ðe hæfdon deófolseōcnēsse habentes dæmōnia, Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Deófolseōcnysse he hæfþ dæmōnium habet, Lk. Bos. 7, 33. Deófulseōcnysse dæmōnium, Mt. Bos. 11, 18. Ðe ða deófulseōcnysssa hæfdon qui dæmōnia habuerant, 8, 33. Deófelseōcnysssa dæmōnia, 4, 24.

deófol-wītga, *an; m.* A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard; vates diabolicus, magus:—Him andswaredon deófolwītgan the soothsayers answered him, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 31; Dan. 128.

deóful the devil, Mt. Bos. 123, 19. v. deófol.

deóful-cund; *adj.* Devil-kind or similar, diabolical; diabōlicus:—Gewāt se deófulcunda the diabolical departed, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 61.

deóful-gild, -gyld idolatry, an idol, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690; Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 41; Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 23; 3, 30; S. 562, 15. v. deóful-gild.

deófulgyld-hús, es; *n.* *A heathen temple; paganorum templum*:—Constantinus hēt ðæt man cyrican timbrede, and ðæt man belūce ælc deófulgyldhūs Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

deóful-seóðnys, -nyss *devil-sickness*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33; II, 18. *v.* deófol-seóðnes.

deóg, *pl.* deógon dyed, coloured, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850; *p.* of deógan.

deógol secret, Beo. Th. 555; B. 275; Elen. Grm. 1093. *v.* dígol.

deógollíce secretly:—Deógollíce folcrað fremede secretly did public benefits, Andr. Kmbl. 1241; An. 621. *v.* dígollíce.

DEÓP, dióp; *adj.* DEEP, profound, stern, awful, solemn; prōfundus, grāvis, sōlemnīs:—Des pytt is deóp this well is deep, Jn. Bos. 4, 11. Deóp wæter the deep water, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124. Fiftena stōd deóp ofer dūnum flōd elna the flood stood fifteen ells deep over the hills, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398. Noe oferlāþ ðone deópestan drenchfōða Noah sailed over the deepest of drowning floods, 161; Th. 200, 29; Exod. 364. Hū hēh and deóp hell seó how high and deep hell is! 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Deópra dolga of deep wounds, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rā. 57, 4. Wærun ðīne geþancas pearle deópe nimis profundā factae sunt cogitationes tuae, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Deóp leān a deep requital, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Exod. 506. Purh deópne gedwolan through profound error, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Onguldon deópra firena they atoned for their deep crimes, 45 a; Th. 153, 23; Gū. 830. Purh deópne dæg through stern doom, 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gū. 641. On ðam deópan dæge on that awful day, 116 b; Th. 448, 24; Dōm. 59. Þū mīne sǣwle ofer deópum deápe gelæddest eripūisti animam meam de morte, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Deópne āþ Drihten aswōr jurāvit Domīnus solemne juramentum, 131, 11. Moyses sǣgde hǣlige spræce, ðæt ærende Moses delivered a holy speech, a solemn message, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 20; Exod. 518. [Prompt. Wyc. depe; Piers P. dupe; Chauc. R. Glouc. depe; Laym. deop, deap; Orm. deope, depe, deop, dep; Plat. deop, deip; O. Sax. O. Frs. diop, diap; Dut. diep; Kil. duyp; Ger. M. H. Ger. tief; O. H. Ger. tiuf; Goth. diups; Dan. dyb; Swed. djup; Icel. djúp.] DER. un-deóp.

deóp, dýp, dióp, es; *n.* dýpe, an; *f.* Depth, the deep, abyss; prōfundum:—Ne me forsweige sǣ-grundes deóp ne me absorbeat profundum, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Adō me of deópe deorces wæteres libēra me de profundo aquārium, 68, 14. Ic slōh gǣrsecges deóp I struck the ocean's deep, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281; Beo. Th. 5091; B. 2549; Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 21; Sch. 83.

deópe, diópe; *comp.* -or; *sup.* -ost; *adv.* Deeply, profoundly, thoroughly, entirely, earnestly; prōfunde, graviter, subtiliter, penitus, solemniter:—He wearþ deópe gedolgod he became deeply wounded, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rā. 54, 6. Gedrefede ða deópe syndan turbāti sunt graviter, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Se ðis lif deópe geond þenceþ who profoundly contemplates this life, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89. Būton he ðe deóppor hit gebēte unless he amend it the more earnestly, Cod. Dipl. 773; A. D. 1044; Kmbl. iv. 87, 13. ðæt ði deópost cunne what thou most thoroughly knowest, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 10; Gn. Ex. 2. Nis min bān wið ðe deópe behýded non est [pēnitūs] occultātum os meum abs te, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Nū ic ðe hǣlsie deópe now I beseech thee earnestly, Exon. 121 a; Th. 405, 22; Hō. 108.

deóp-hyegende; *part.* Deeply meditating; contemplābundus, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 20; Gū. 1085; Elen. Grm. 353; 881.

deóp-hydg; *adj.* Deeply meditating, thoughtful; contemplābundus:—Cwica gehwylc deóp-hydgira each thoughtful being, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 31; Dōm. 96; 47 a; Th. 162, 12; Gū. 974.

deóplíc; *adj.* Deep; prōfundus:—Deóplíc dædbōt biþ it is a deep penitence, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17; Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 5; Seel. 3; 49 a; Th. 169, 32; Gū. 1103.

deóp-lice, dióp-lice; *comp.* -licor; *sup.* -licost; *adv.* DEEPLY, profoundly, thoroughly; prōfunde, subtiliter:—Pearle deóplíce ðū sprycst valde prōfunde loquēris, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 9; Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 13; Gū. 1094; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 5; Met. 22, 3. Dióplíce spirigan æfter ryhte to search deeply after truth, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Wit sculon deóplícior ymbe ðæt beon we two must inquire more deeply about it, 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Be deóplícost Dryhtnes gelyno reccean cūdon who most profoundly could relate the Lord's mysteries, Elen. Kmbl. 559; El. 280.

deópnes, diópnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -niss, e; *f.* DEEPNESS, depth, an abyss; prōfundum, altitudo, ābyssus = ἀβυσσος, vōrāgo:—Onafæstnod ic eom on lime deópnesse... ic com on deópnesse sǣ infixus sum in limo profundū... vēni in altitudinē mārīs, Ps. Lamb. 68, 3. Ænig ne wāt ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta no one knows the depth of the Lord's might, Hy. 3, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 33. Is neowelnes odðe deópnes swā swā scrīd odðe hrægl gegyrlu odðe wǣfels his est abyssus sicut vestimentum amictus ejus, Ps. Lamb. 103, 6. Deópnyss abyssus, Ælf. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 91; Wrt. Voc. 54, 35. -Nywelnes odðe deópnyss deópniſsa gecigð abyssus abyssum invocāt, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. On ðære hellican deópnyſse in the hellish abyss, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 20. Gesettende on gold-hordum diópnyssa odðe nywelnyssa ponens in thesauris abyssos, Ps. Lamb.

32, 7. Cwicsūsl vel helēlic deópnes barathrum, vōrāgo profunda, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20.

deóp-pancol; *adj.* Deep-thinking, contemplative; cogitābundus, contemplātivus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-deóppancol.

DEÓR, diór, es; *n.* An animal, any sort of wild animal, a wild beast, DEER; mostly in contrast to domestic animals; fēra, bestia:—Is ðæt deór pandher hāten the animal is called panther, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 16; P. 12. ðæt is wrætlíc deór, hiwa gehwylces that is a curious beast, of every hue, 95 b; Th. 356, 29; P. 19. God geworhte ðære eorþan deór æfter hira hiwum, and ða nītenu on heora cynne fēcit Deus bestias terræ juxta spēcies suas, et jumenta in genēre suo, Gen. 1, 25. Uton wircean man to andlicnisse, and to ðire gelicnisse, and he sig ofer ða deór faciāmus hominē ad imaginē, et similitudinē nostram, et præsīt bestiis, 1, 26. Lēde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītena on heora cinne, and deór æfter heora hiwum prodūcat terra animam viventem, jumenta in genēre suo, et bestias terræ secundum spēcies suas, I, 24. Ohthere hæfde, ða he ðone cýninge sōhte, tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund. Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas Ohthere had, when he came to the king, six hundred of tame DEER unbought [non emptus untrāfficed or traded in]. These DEER they call reins, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 25-27. Rēde deór a fierce beast; bellua, Ælf. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 126. Anhýrne deór a one-horned beast, unicorn, rhinoceros; unicornis vel monocēros vel rinocēros, μονόκερος vel ρινόκερος, 18; Som. 58, 130; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43; 78, 1. [R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. der: Laym. Orm. deor, der: Plat. deert, n: O. Sax. dier, n: O. Frs. diar, dier, n: Dut. dier, n: Ger. thier, n: M. H. Ger. tier, n: O. H. Ger. tior, tier, n: Goth. dius, n: Dan. dyr, n: Swed. djur, n: Icel. dýr, n: Grk. θῆρ a wild beast.] DER. heá-deór, mere-, rāh-, sǣ-, wæg-, wild.

deór, diór, dýr; *adj.* [deór an animal]. I. brave, bold, as a wild beast; fortis, strēnuus:—Se hǣlga wæs to hofe læded, deór and dōmgeorn the holy one was led to the house, bold and virtuous, Andr. Kmbl. 2617; An. 1310; Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 6; Rā. 32, 16. Nis min in his dædum to ðæs ðere there is not a man so bold in his deeds, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41. ðæt wæs se deóra, Didimus wæs hāten that was the bold one, he was called Didymus, Cd. 225; Th. 299, 1; Sat. 543. Georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes to zealously labour for bold rulership, Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Deórum dædum by bold deeds, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 17; Seef. 76. Wæron mancynnes dugopa dýrust they were of mankind the bravest of people, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37.

II. heavy, severe, dire, vehement; grāvis, durus, vehēns:—Deór scūr heavy rain, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372. Diór dædruma the dire perpetrator, Grendel, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. ðone deoran sīþ the severe journey, Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Swenga ne wyrnaþ deótra dynta they are not sparing of strokes, severe blows, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. DER. deór-lic, -mōd: heaðo-deór, hilde-.

Deóra bý, Deór-bý, es; *n?* [Hunt. Dereby, Derebi: Ethel. Derebi: deór an animal, deer; bý a dwelling, habitation; a habitation of deer or animals] DERBY; Derbia:—Hēr Æðelfræd, Myrcna hlǣfdige, begeat ða burh ðe is gehāten Deóra bý in this year [A. D. 917] Æthelfræd, lady of the Mercians, obtained the burgh which is called Derby, Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 24; 942; Erl. 116, 14; Edm. 8. Hēr wæs eorþstyrung on Deórbý in this year [A. D. 1049] there was an earthquake at Derby, 1049; Erl. 173, 18.

Deora mægþ, Deora ríce the province or kingdom of the Deirians, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* Dera mægþ, Dera-ríce.

deóran, dýran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To hold dear, love; cārum habēre:—Heó deóraþ mīne wisan they love my ways, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 9; Rā. 12, 7. Dýran sceolde he his dremas on heofonum he should hold dear his joys in heaven, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257.

deór-boren, diór-boren; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj.* Noble-born, noble; nātū nōbilis:—Ða ilcan riht dō man be ðam deórborenan let the same rights be done with respect to the nobler-born, L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 3.

Deór-bý Derby, Chr. 1049; Erl. 195, 35. *v.* Deóra bý.

Deórbý-scír, Deórbý-scír, e; *f.* [Brom. Derbyschire] DERBYSHIRE; ager Derbiensis:—He for sūþ mid ealre ðære scíre, and mid Snotingham-scíre, and Deórbýscíre [Deorbisíre, Erl. 194, 20] he went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, Chr. 1065; Erl. 195, 35.

DEORC; *def.* se deorca, seó, ðæt deorce; *adj.* DARK, obscure, gloomy, sad; tenebrōsus, obscurus:—Niht-helm geswearc, deorc ofer dryhtgumum the helm of night grew murky, dark o'er the vassals, Beo. Th. 3584; B. 1790; Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561; 101 b; Th. 384, 2; Rā. 4, 21. Hī me asetton on seáþ [MS. sceap] hinder, ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, and deápes scúa posnūrtunt me in lacu inferiōri, et in tenēbris, et in umbra mortis, Ps. Th. 87, 6; Lk. Bos. 11, 34. Biþ se deorca deáþ ge-endað the dark death shall be ended, Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 34; Ph. 499; Ps. Th. 101, 9. Seó deorce niht gewitþe the dark night departs, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 16; Ph. 98. Adō me of deópe deorces wæteres libēra me de profundo aquārum, Ps. Th. 68, 14. He hī of ðām þýstrum ðanon alædde, and of deápes scían deorcum generede eduxit eos de tenēbris, et umbra mortis, 106, 13. On ðære deorcan niht in the dark night, Andr. Kmbl. 2922; An. 1404; Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 8; Gū. 1191. Drihten sealde him ðimne and deortne deápes scūwan the Lord gave him death's

shadow dim and dark, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14; Sat. 455: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 2; Ph. 383. *Đū dæg settest, and deorce niht tuus est dies, et tua est nox*, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 142, 4. *Wæs dæs fugles flyht dyrne and dēgol dām de deorce gewit hæfdon on hrēdre the bird's flight was hidden and secret to those who had a dark understanding in their breasts*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 18; Cri. 640: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. *Se dis deorce lif deoþe geondþenceþ he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 28; Wand. 89. *Fēond seondron rēde, dimme and deorce our foes are fierce, dim and dark*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 73, 19: 113, 12. *Gebrecu fēraþ deorc ofer dreothum [MS. dreontum] the crashes go dark over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 15; Rā. 4, 45: 48 b; Th. 168, 1; Gū. 1071. *Cwist đū oncnāwaj hi wundru dīne, on dām dīmmum deorcan bystrum numquid cognoscitur in tenebris mirabilia tua?* Ps. Th. 87, 12. *He wāt deorce grundas he knows the dark places*, 134, 6: 145, 6. *Đū sealt andettan hwāt đū þurhtogen hæbbe deorcum gedwildum thou shalt confess what thou hast accomplished by dark errors*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460: Beo. Th. 556; B. 275. *Purhdriofn hi me mid deorcan næglum they pierced me with dark nails*, Lord Kmlb. 91; R. 46. [Prompt. derke: Wyc. derk-: Chauc. derk-: Piers P. derk: R. Glouc. derk: O. H. Ger. tarni latens, tarhjan occultare: Icel. dökkur: Gael. dorch dark, black, dusky.] DER. deorce: deorcian, a-: deorcung.

deorce; *adv.* Darkly, sadly; *obscurē*:—*Đū his dāgena tīd deorce gecscyrtest minorasti dies tempōris ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. *Nāfre ge heortan gepanc deorce forhyrden nolite obdurare corda vestra*, 94, 8.

deore-full; *adj.* Darksome, dark; *tenebrōsus*:—*Deorcfull wæg via tenebrōsa*, Scint. 59.

deorcian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To darken, to grow dark; *obscurāre*, *obscurē facere*. DER. a-deorcian. v. deorc.

deoro-lice; *adv.* Darkly, horribly; *tetrum*, *Glos. Prudent. Recd.* 142, 7.

deorcung, c; *f. Twilight*; *crepusculum*:—*Twoēne leóht vel deorcung crepusculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3. *Deorcunge, æfnunge crepusculo*, Mone B. 178.

deór-cynn, es; *n.* Animal-kind, beast-kind; *animālium vel bestiārum gēnus*:—*Šume wurdon to dām deórcynne de mon hāt tigris some were turned to the kind of beast which man calls tiger*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 1. *On dām syxtan dæge God gescōp eall deórcynn on the sixth day God created all kinds of animals*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 16; Lchdm. iii. 234, 14; Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 27. *To mistlicum deórcynnnum to various kinds of beasts*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2.

DEÓRE, dióre; *adj.* I. *dear, beloved*; *cārus, dilectus, familiāris*:—*Deóre wæs he Drihtne ūrum he was dear to our Lord*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261: 214; Th. 269, 32; Sat. 82: Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 13; Rā. 18, 10. *Dæg byþ deóre mannun day is dear to men*, Ruicj. pm. 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmlb. 344, 10. *His se deóra sunu his dear son*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 25; Sat. 243: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 2; Jul. 725. *Áhte ic holdra đý læs, deórrē duguþe I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. *He ræter deórum men dyrne langaþ he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879: Ps. Th. 119, 1. *Ic me on minne Drihten deórrē getreowige ego in te sperābo, Domine*, Ps. Th. 54, 24: 77, 69; 88, 17. *He gedælde him deóre twā he separated two dear to him*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 8; Gen. 2744. *Deórast calra dearest of all*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 15; Jul. 697. *Đin mildheortnes standeþ deórust thy mercy is most dear*, Ps. Th. 102, 16. *Aldorþegen done deórestan the dearest chief*, Beo. Th. 2622; B. 1309.

II. *dear of price, precious, of great value, desirable, excellent, glorious, magnificent, noble, illustrious*; *pretiosus, magni æstimandus, desiderabilis, eximius, gloriōsus, magnificus, nobilis, illustris*:—*Deóre [MS. deor] hit is pretiosum est, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 82; Wrt. Voc. 28, 60. Sege me hwæder se đin wēla deóre seó đē tell me whether thy wealth is precious to thee*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. *Deáh gold gōd seó and deóre [dióre MS. Cot.] though gold is good and precious*, 13; Fox 38, 11. *Deórum mādne for the precious treasure*, Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. *On Dryhtnes naman deórum in the Lord's precious name*, Ps. Th. 117, 10. *Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre they had seen the precious drinking vessel*, Beo. Th. 4500; B. 2254. *Deóran since with precious metal*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 31; Cri. 309. *Deóre mǣpmas precious treasures*, Beo. Th. 4404; B. 2236. *Gōd hlisa biþ betera and deórra [diórra MS. Cot.] đonne ænig wēla good fame is better and more precious than any wealth*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 24: Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 16; Rā. 81, 31. *Đa me synd golde deórran they are dearer to me than gold*, Ps. Th. 118, 127. *Sinc biþ deórost treasure is most precious*, Menol. Fox 480; Gn. C. 10. *Hwæt đē deórast [diórust MS. Cot.] pince: hwæder de gold đē hwæt? what seems to thee most precious: whether gold or what?* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10; Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 13; Rā. 12, 9. *In dām deóran hām in that desirable home*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 15; Gū. 843: Cd. 218; Th. 278, 10; Sat. 219. *On getýnum de ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre syndan in the courts which are glorious about the Lord's house*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. *Đær seó deóre scōlu leofne lofaþ where the glorious assemblage praise the beloved*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 21;

Ph. 560. *Deáh hwā æðele sió, duguþum dióre though any be noble, magnificent in riches*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. *Deóre rice Engla landes in the glorious kingdom of England*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 38; Edw. 19. *Is min módor mægþa cynnes dæs deórestan my mother is of the noblest race of women*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 11; Rā. 34, 10. [Prompt. Wyc. Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. dere: Laym. deore, dere: Orm. deore, dere: Plat. dūr: O. Sax. diuri: Frys. djoer: O. Frs. diore, diure: Dut. dier: Ger. theuer: M. H. Ger. tiure: O. H. Ger. tiuri: Dan. Sued. dyrd: Icel. dyfr dere, precious.] DER. deóran: deór-boren, -lice, -ling, -wurpe, -wyrpe, -wurþnes, -wyrþnes: undeóran. v. dyre.

deóre, dióre; *adv.* Dearly, with great price; *cāre, magno*:—*Deóre he hit bohte vel sealde he bought or sold it dearly*; *care vendidit*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 84; Wrt. Voc. 28, 62. *Dióre gecēpte drihten Crēca Troia burh the lord of the Greeks dearly bought the city of Troy*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. DER. undeóre.

deóren; *adj.* [deór an animal, wild beast] *Of or belonging to a wild beast*; *bestiālis*:—*Mid deórenum ceafum bestiālibus rictibus*, Mone B. 3289.

deoreþ-sceaft, es; *m.* [deoreþ=darof a dart, sceaft a shaft, handle] *A dart-shaft, a spear*; *hasta*:—*Under deoreþsceaftum amid the dart-shafts*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984.

deorf, es; *n.* Labour, trouble, tribulation; *lābor, tribulatio*. DER. ge-deorf.

deór-fald, es; *m.* A deer-fold, a park, an inclosure for deer; *cervōrum hortus, vivārium, saltus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

DEORFAN, ic deorfe, đū dyrfst, he dyrfþ, *pl.* deorfaþ; *p.* dearf, *pl.* durfon; *pp.* dorfen To labour; *laborāre*:—*Ne widcweđe ic to deorfenne gyt, gif ic nýðbehēfe eom gyt đinum folce I refuse not to labour still, if I am yet needful to thy people*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 26. *Pearle ic deorfe I labour very much*, Coll. Monast. 19, 13. [O. Sax. far-dervan to perish: Ger. M. H. Ger. ver-derben to destroy, perish.] DER. ge-deorfan.

deór-fellen; *adj.* [fell a skin] *Made of beast-skins*; *ex pellibus ferārum*:—*Crusene odde deorfellen roc crusen or a beast-skin garment*; *mastriga*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4.

deór-frīp, es; *n.* Deer-protection, game-protection; *cervōrum tūtēla*:—*Se cyng Willelm sætte mycel deórfriþ, and he lægde laga dærwid, đæt swā hwā swā slōge heort odde hinde, đæt hine man sceolde blendian William constituted much protection to game, and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25–27.

Deór-hām, es; *m.* [deór a wild beast, hām home, dwelling] *DERHAM, Gloucestershire, DEREHAM, Norfolk*; *lōcōrum nōmen in agris Gloucestriæ et Norfolciæ*:—*Hī iiii ciningas ofslōgon in dære stōwe de is geweden Deórhām they slew three kings at the place which is called Derham*, Chr. 577; Erl. 19, 21. *On dysum geāre Wihthburge lichama wearþ gefunden eal gehāl and unformolsnod æt [MS. a] Deórhām, æfter fif and fifti geāran dæs [MS. þas] de heof of dysum life [MS. liue] gewāt in this year [A. D. 798] the body of Wihthburh was found at Dereham, all whole and uncorrupted, five and fifty years after she had departed from this life*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 15–21, col. 3.

deór-hege, es; *m.* [hege a hedge, fence] *A deer-fence*; *cervōrum seipmentum*:—*Deórhege to cyniges hāme the deer-fence for the royal mansion*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4; 2; Th. i. 432, 11: 3; Th. i. 432, 24.

Deór-hyrst, es; *m.* [hyrst a hurst, copse, wood] *DEERHURST, Gloucestershire*; *lōci nōmen in agro Gloucestriæ*:—*Æt Olanige wið Deórhyrste at Olney near Deerhurst*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 40, col. 2. *On Deórhyrste at Deerhurst*, Chr. 1053; Th. 322, 13, col. 2.

deoriende hurting, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 4=deriende; *part. of derian*.

deór-lic; *adj.* [deór I. brave, bold] *Bold*; *fortis*:—*Breca næfre git swā deórlíce dæd gefremede Breca never yet performed such a bold deed*, Beo. Th. 1174; B. 585.

deór-lice; *adv.* Precisely, worthily; *pretiosē, digne*:—*To hwan hió đa næglas selost and deórlīcost gedōn meahste to what she might best and most worthily employ the nails*, Elen. Kmlb. 2315; El. 1159.

deór-ling, diór-ling, đýr-ling, es; *m.* A darling, DARLING, *minion, favourite*; *unice dilectus, deliciae*:—*Gif đē lícode his dysig, swā wel swā his dysegum deórlingum dyde if his folly had pleased thee, as well as it did his foolish favourites*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 23; Wanl. Catal. 127, 49, col. 2. *Se godcunda ānweald gefriþode his diórlingas [deórlingas MS. Cot.] the divine power saved his darlings*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. *He his diórlingas duguþum stēpte he decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. *Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dýrling John the Evangelist, Christ's darling*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 1; Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116.

deór-mōd; *adj.* [deór I. brave, bold; mōd mood, mind] *Bold of mind, brave*; *fortis animi*:—*Wearþ adræfed deórmōd hæleþ the brave hero was driven away*, Chr. 975; Erl. 226, 18; Edg. 44: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925: 79 b; Th. 128, 22; Crā. 89: Andr. Kmlb. 1251; An. 626: Fms. Th. 46; Fin. 23. *On felda dām de deórmōde Diran hēton in the plain which the brave men called Dura*, Cd. 180;

Th. 226, 14; Dan. 171. Deórmóðra sīþ the march of the brave, 147; Th. 183, 25; Exod. 97.

deór-net, -nett, es; *n.* A *beast-net, hunting-net; rēte venātūm, cassis*:—Deórnet *cassis*, Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 91; Wrt. Voc. 48, 29. deornunga *secretly*, L. In. 27; Wilt. 19, 12. *v.* dearnunga. deór-tūn, es; *m.* [tūn an inclosure] A *deer-inclosure; cervorum sepimentum*, Som. Ben. Lye.

Deorwente, an; *f.* [deor = Celt. *dwr* water; went *turned, bent; v.* wendan] The river DERWENT, in *Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Durham*; quatuor fluviorum nomen in agris Eboracensi Derbiensi Cumbriensi et Dunholmensi:—Be Deorwentan ðære eá by the river Derwent [Yorkshire], Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18: 2, 13; S. 517, 16. Of ðam ðe ða fruman aweallap Deorwentan stréamfes from which the beginnings of the river Derwent spring, 4, 29; S. 607, 11.

deór-wyrpe, -wurpe; *adj.* [deóre dear, weorþe worth] Precious, dear, of great worth or value; prētiōsus:—Ðā he funde ðæt ān deór-wyrpe meregrot inventa autem una prētiōsa margarita, Mt. Bos. 13, 46. Deór-wurpe prētiōsus, Wrt. Voc. 85, 61. Ealra gecorena hālgena deáþ is deór-wurpe on Godes gesihþe the death of all the chosen saints is precious in the sight of God, Homl. Th. i. 48, 34. Ofer gold and stāne deor-wyrþum super aurum et lapidem prētiōsum, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11: 20, 4. We deór-wyrþne dāþ Dryhtne cennap we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord, Exon. 35a; Th. 113, 7; Gū. 154. Hī wurdon gehwyrfed to deór-wurþum gymnum they were turned to precious gems, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. Hī næfre swā deór-wurpe gymstānas ne gemetton they have never before met with such precious gems, i. 64, 10. Ðæt is git deór-wyrþe ðonne monnes lif it is even more valuable than man's life, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 38. Ðū hæfst gesund gehælden eall ðæt deór-wyrþoste thou hast kept entire everything most precious, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 9. Mid ðam deór-wyrþustan reáfe with the most valuable raiment, Gen. 27, 15.

deór-wyrþnes, -wurþnes, -ness, *e; f.* Preciousness, a precious thing, treasure; res prētiōsa:—Mid eallum deór-wyrþnessum with all precious things, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðe ða frēcna deór-wyrþnessa funde who found the dangerous treasures, 15; Fox 48, 24.

deþan; *p. te; pp.* ed To dip, baptize; baptizāre:—Deþiþ vel dyppeþ baptizābit = βαπτισεί, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. *v.* dyppan.

Dēprobane; *indecl. f.* An island in the Indian ocean, Ceylon; Taprobāna = Ταπροβάνη:—Be sūþan eástan ðam porte is ðæt ígland Dēprobane to the south-east of the port [Calymere] is the island Ceylon, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 16, 16. *v.* Táprabane.

Dera mægp, *e; f.* [Dere the Deirians, mægp a province, region, country] The country of the Deirians, Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber; Deirorum provincia:—In Dera mægp in provincia Deirorum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 14. *v.* Dera rice.

Dera rice, *es; n.* [Dere the Deirians, rice a kingdom] The kingdom of the Deirians, Deira; Deirorum regnum:—Fēng to Dera rice sūscēpt regnum Deirorum, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 9. Se hæfde Dera rice qui in Deirorum partibus regnum habebat, 3, 23; S. 554, 8.

Dere; *gen.* Dera; *pl. m.* The Deirians, inhabitants of Deira between the rivers Tyne and Humber; Deiri:—Andswarede him mon and cwæþ ðæt hī Dere nemde wæron responsum est quod Deiri vocarentur, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 21, 22; Homl. Th. ii. 120, 34, 35. Mid dycces cynynges geornesse ða twā mægha Norþan Hymbra Dere and Beornice on āne sibbe geteáh hujus industria regis Deirorum et Berniciorum provincie in unam sunt pācem, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He wæs vii winter Dera cynyng he was king of the Deirians seven years, 3, 14; S. 539, 32. Man gehālgode ii biscepas on his stal, Bosan to Derum, and Eatan to Beornicum two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa to Deira [lit. to the Deirians], and Eata to Bernicia, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 7. *v.* Dera mægp.

deregāþ injure, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16, = deriāþ; *pres. pl.* of derian.

DERIAN, derigan; *part.* deriende, derigende; *ic* derige, ðū derast, derest, he derap, dereþ, pl. deriāþ, deregāþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. dat.* To injure, hurt, harm, damage; nocēre, lædere, obesse:—Him ða stormas derian ne māhan [derigan ne mægon MS. Cot.] the storms cannot hurt him, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 6. Bt. Met. Fox 12, 8; Met. 12, 4. He ne forlēt mannan derian heom non reliquit hominem nocēre eis, Ps. Lamb. 104, 14. Derigende nōcens, Ælf. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 51. Dēm Driht derigende [deriende MS. T; ða deriendan, Lamb.] me judica Domine nocentes me, Ps. Spl. 34, 1. Ic derige noceo, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 41; Ps. Lamb. 88, 34. Hit me ne derap it shall not hurt me, Homl. Th. i. 72, 13; Boutr. Scrd. 13, 18. Hió oft dereþ unscyldegum she often injures the guiltless, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: 26, 221; Met. 26, 111. On worulde monnum ne deriāþ māne āpas wicked oaths inflict no injury on men in the world, 4, 95; Met. 4, 48; Past. 59; Hat. MS. Nāht ne deregāþ monnum māne āpas wicked oaths in no wise injure men, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. He derode manna gesihþum he injured men's sight, Homl. Th. i. 454, 21; Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 3; Chr. 1032; Erl. 164, 2; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 3. Gif ðū ðinum cristenum brēder derest if thou injuredst thy christian brother, Homl. Th. i. 54, 22. Him ówiht ne derede naught harmed them, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 11; Dan. 274: 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Ðæt ðú me ne derige ne nōcens

mili, Gen. 21, 23. Swā hwæt swā mannum derige, ðæt is eall for úrum synnum whatsoever is injurious to men, is all for our sins, Homl. Th. i. 16, 25. [Piers P. dere: Chauc. dere: Laym. derede, p: O. Sax. derian: Frs. deare, derre: O. Frs. dera: Dut. deren: O. H. Ger. terjan, terran nocēre.] DER. ge-derian: un-deriende.

deriendlic, derigendlic; *def.* se -lice, seó, ðæt -lice; *adj.* Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus, noxius, nōcens:—Deriendlic nocivus, Fulg. 20: noxius, Hymn. Surt. 5, 7. Hit ne biþ ðam men derigendlic it will not be injurious to a man, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 18. Ðæt we forbūgan élc þing derigendlices wītēmus omne noxium, Hymn. Surt. 14, 13: 37, 16: 93, 3. Afyrsa hētan derigendlice aufer calorem noxium, 10, 31. Him wæron derigendlice dracan and naddran serpents and adders were noxious to them, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 32. Hīg swīde gedrehton ða deriendlican the hurtful greatly afflicted them, Ælf. T. Grn. 11, 35. Ðæt ðú derigendlice ætbrede ut noxia subtrahas, Hymn. Surt. 133, 7. Us he gehealde fram derigendlicum nos servet a nocentibus, 9, 7.

dér-ling a darling:—Dér-ling mín dilectus meus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 18. *v.* deór-ling.

derne secret, hidden, Ps. C. 50, 70; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 70. *v.* dyrne. dern-geliger, *e; f.* dern-geliger-scipe, *es; m.* A secret lying, adultery; clandestinus concubitus, adulterium:—In dern-geligerscipe [MS. derne-geligerscipe] in adulterio, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 3. *v.* ge-liger.

der-n-unga; *adv.* [derne, unga a termination] Secretly; clam:—Dern-unga clam, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 7. *v.* dearnunga.

derodine? scarlet dye, Past. 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18a, 3. *v.* dyrodine. derstan dregs, lees, L. M. i, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24. *v.* dærstan.

derung, *e; f.* An injuring, harming; læsio, injuria, nocumentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 16.

dēst doet, dost, Jn. Bos. 6, 30; deþ does, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of dōn.

diācon, deācon, *es; m.* A deacon, minister of the church, levite; diācōnus = διάκονος a servant, waiting man = Lat. minister, levita, levites = λειτουργς.—Diāconus is þēn, ðe þēnaþ ðam mæsse-geōste, and ða offrunga sett uppon ðæt weofod, and gōdspell eác ræt æt Godes þēnungum. Se mōt fulligan cild, and ðæt folc hlūsigan [i. e. he mōt eác hlāf sillan, gif þearf biþ he may also give the bread, if need be, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12] deacon is a minister, who ministers to the mass-priest, and sets the offerings upon the altar, and also reads the gospels at God's services. He may baptize children, and housel the people, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 12. [Gif frigan] diācones feoh [stele], vi gylde [forgylde] if a freeman steal the property of a deacon, he must repay sixfold, L. Ethb. 1, 4; Th. i. 2, 5; 4, 3; about A. D. 599. Swylce diācon hine clēnsie so let a deacon clear himself, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 16: L. Eth. ix. 20; Th. i. 344, 15: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 17: Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21. We nū gehyrðon of ðæs diācones mūpe we have now heard from the mouth of the deacon, Homl. Th. i. 152, 3. Ða Iudeas sendon diāconas misērunt Iudæi levitas [Wyc. dekenys], Jn. Bos. 1, 19. Diācon levita [Wyc. dekene], Lk. Bos. 10, 32. Ða apostolas gehādodon seofon diāconas... Ðera diācona was se forma Stēphānus... Hī mid gebēdum and bletsungum to diāconum gehādode wurdon the apostles ordained seven deacons... The first of the deacons was Stephen... They were ordained deacons with prayers and blessings, Homl. Th. i. 44, 10, 13, 20: 416, 9, 11. DER. arce-diācon, erce-, under-. *v.* hād II.

diācon-hād, *es; m.* The office of a deacon, deaconship; diāconātus:—On diāconhāde in deaconship, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13.

diācon-þēnung, *e; f.* [þēnung duty, office] The duty or office of a deacon; diāconātus officium:—He diāconþēnunge mycelre tide brūcende wæs diāconātus officio non paucō tempore fungebatur, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 28.

dīc, *es; m.* A DIKE, a bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch; vallum, id est tumulus, qui terra effossa exstructus est:—Andlang dices along the dike, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18. Ondlong ridiges on ðone dīc along the ridge to the dike, 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 169, 2; iii. 168, 35. On ānne micelne dīc to a great dike, iii. 169, 7. Of ðæm dīce from the dike, iii. 169, 2. To ðæm ealdan dīc to the old dike, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 494, 17. On ðone dīc to the dike, 494, 37. [O. Sax. dīc, *m.* a dike, dam: O. Frs. dik, *m.* a dike, dam: Dut. dijck, *m.* a dike: Ger. deich, *m.* a mound: Sansk. dehī, *f.* a mound, bank, rampart.] DER. fīlen-dīc [éaland-dīc].

dīc, *e; f.* I. a ditch, the excavation or trench made by throwing out the earth, a channel for water; fossa, excavatio vel scrōbis under terram fodérant:—Donne to ðære dīce hyran then to the corner of the ditch, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 495, 21. Donne on ðone weg, ðe scýt ofer ða dīc then to the way, that leads over the ditch, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 27. On ða dīc to the ditch, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 11, 15, 27. Of ðam bróc on ða ealdan dīc from the brook to the old ditch, 556; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 48, 21. On ða réadan dīc in the reedy ditch, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 13. Binnon lytlum fæce wendon to Lundene; and dulfon ðā āne mycele dīc, on ða sūþ-healie, and drōgon heora scipa [scypo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. i; scipo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. iv] on

west-healfe ðære bryce *within a little space they went to London; and they then dug a great ditch, on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 4-7, col. 1.

II. Sometimes dic, es; *m. is found to denote—a ditch or channel for water*:—Ymbūtan ðone weall [Babilōnes] is se māsta dic, on ðam is yrnende se ungefōlēcesta strēam; and, wiðūtan ðam dīce, is geworht twegra elna heah weall round the wall [of Babylon] is a very great ditch, in which runs the deepest stream; and, outside the ditch, a wall is built two ells high, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 26, 27. [Prompt. dyke fossa: Piers P. dyk, dych a ditch: Chauc. dich a ditch: Laym. dic, dich, f. a ditch: Plat. diek, dik, *m. a pond*: Frs. dijck, *m. vallum*: Ger. teich, *m. a pond*: M. H. Ger. tich, *m. a pond*: Dan. dige, *n. a ditch*: Swed. dike, *n. a ditch, trench*: Icel. diki, dik, *n. a ditch*.]

dīcere, es; *m. A ditcher, digger*; fossor, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 21; Wrt. Voc. 39, 7.

dīcian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To DICE, bank, mound*; aggerāre, cingere:—Ðær Severus hēt dīcian and eorþwall gewyrca there Severus commanded to raise a bank and to make an earth wall, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 9. DER. be-dīcian, ge-.

dīcung, es; *f. A ditching, digging*; fossio, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 20; Wrt. Voc. 39, 6.

dide *did*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 5, = dyde; *p. of dōn*.

didon ðā, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107, = dydon; *p. pl. of dōn*.

dīgēl *hidden, obscure*, Past. 43, 2; Hat. MS. 59 a, 17. v. dīgol.

dīgēl-lice *secretly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dīgol-lice.

dīgēlness *solitude, recess*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 26. v. dīgolness.

dīelf *dug*. v. be-dīelf.

dīelgian *to destroy*, Past. 55, 2. v. dīlgian.

dierne *hidden, secret*, Elen. Kmbl. 2160; El. 1081. v. dyrne I.

Dīfelin, Dyflen, Dyflin, es; *m?* [Iloyd. Diveline] Dublin; Dublāna:—Gewiton him ða Norþmen ofer deop wæter Dīfelin [Dyflen, Th. 206, 14, col. 2; Dyflen, 207, 14, col. 1] sēcan the Northmen departed over the deep water to seek Dublin, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 1; Ædelst. 56.

dīgel *hidden, secret*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 a, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 314, 17. v. dīgol.

dīgelan *to hide*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dīlgian.

dīgel-lice *secretly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29. v. dīgollice.

dīgelness, dīgelness *solitariness, recess*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10; Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 40. v. dīgolness.

dīgle, dīgle *secret, hidden*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22; Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24; *nom. n. of dīgol*.

dīgle; *adv. Secretly*; secrēto, clam:—Ic to ðē, Drihten, dīgle cleopode clamūvi ad te, Domine, secrēto, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Dīgle furtim, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 30.

dīlgian; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. od To hīde*; occūllere, occūllāre:—Hī on wudum and on wēstenum and on scrāfum hī hýddon and dīgledon se silvis, ac desertis abditiſſe speluncis occūllērānt, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22. DER. be-dīlgian, ge-dīgelian.

dīglīce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 17, 19. v. dīgollice.

dīglod *hidden*, Fulg. 16; *pp. of dīlgian*.

dīgneras, dīgneras; *pl. m. Small pieces of money*; folles, denārii:—Dīgneras folles, Cot. 93. Dīgneras folles, Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35.

DĪGOL, dýgol, dēgol, es; *n. Concealment, a secret place, secret, darkness, the grave, mystery*; secrētum, absconditum, sepulcrum, mysterium:—Ðæt ðīn ælmesse sý on dīglum ut sit elemosýna tua in abscondito, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. He wāt dīglu heortan ipse nōvit abscondita cordis, Ps. Spl. 43, 24; 50, 7. Mægen he cýdde on dīgle he revealed his power in secret, Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626. He ðý þriddan dæge of dīgle arās he rose the third day from the secret place [the grave], Exon. 90 a; Th. 359, 13; Pa. 62.

dīgol, dýgol, diógol; *gen. m. n. dīgles, f. dīgolare; def. nom. m. dīgla; f. n. dīgle; adj. Secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown*; secrētus, occultus, obscurus, ignōtus:—Se þeodan gewāt sēcan dīgol land the king departed to seek a secret land, Andr. Kmbl. 1396; An. 698. He āna geset on dīgolare stowe he sat alone in a secret place, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Sōþlice nis nān þing dīgle, ðæt ne sý geswutelod non est enim occultum, quod non manifestetur, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. He ðær wolde dīgol beon he would there be hidden, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. On dīgle, deorce stowe in an obscure, dark place, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Is seof forþgesceaft dīgol and dyrne the future condition is dark and secret, Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Me Daniel dýglan swefnes sode gesæde Daniel said soothly to me of the dark dream, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 21; Dan. 482. Ðæt wit mægen smēalīcor sprecan and dīgolran wordum that we two may argue more closely and with profounder words, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. [Laym. dīgelliche secretly: O. H. Ger. tougal opācus, obscurus, occultus.]

dīgol-lice, dīgollice; *adv. Secretly*; secrēto, clam:—His leorning-cnihtas hine dīgollice ahsodon discipūli ejus secrēto interrogābant eum, Mk. Bos. 9, 28; Ps. Th. 9, 29. Albānus hæfde ðone Cristes andettere dīgollice mid him Alban had Christ's confessor secretly with him, Bd. 1,

7; S. 477, 7. Se dīgolice lācnod wæs fram his wūndum who was secretly healed of his wounds, 4, 16; S. 584, 30. DER. un-dēāgollice.

dīgolness, dīgolness, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Solitariness, solitude, privacy, secrecy, mystery, hiding-place, recess*; solitudo, absconditum quid, secrētum, arcāna, latebra:—He to dīgolness and to stilness becom ðære godcundan scēawunge he came to the privacy and stillness of the divine contemplation, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Se cýning his geþohte ðære cwēne on dīgolnyss onwreāh rex cogitātionem suam reginā in secrēto revelāuit, 2, 12; S. 514, 36. Him Dryhten synderlice his dīgolnyss onwreāh Dominus ei specialiter sua revelābat arcāna, 4, 3; S. 567, 20. Nēnig ðara andweardra his heortan deāgolness he him helan dorste nullus præsēntium latebras ei sui cordis celāre præsumpsit, 4, 27; S. 604, 22.

dīgul *secret*, Ps. Th. 106, 23. v. dīgol.

dīhglum, dīhlum = dīglum *secret, retired, shady*:—On dīhglum stōwum in shady places, Herb. 38; Lchdm. i. 138, 22. On dīhlum in secret, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *dat. pl. of dīgol, q. v.*

dīhlīce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 1, 19; 24, 3. v. dīgollice.

dīhlum in secret, Mt. Bos. 6, 6. v. dīhglum.

DIHT, es; *n?*

I. A setting in order, disposing, contriving, disposition, conduct, consultation, deliberation, purpose; dispositio, exco-gitatio, consilium, propōitum:—God gefylde on ðam seofodan dæge his weorc ðe he worhte on wunderlicum dihte, and he on ðam seofodan dæge geswāc ðæs dihtes ðæs deoplican cræftes God completed on the seventh day his works which he had wrought with wondrous contriving, and on the seventh day he ceased from the disposition of the profound art, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 10, 14. Hit stent on ūrum āgenum dihte hū us biþ æt Gode gedēmed it stands by our own conduct how we shall be judged before God, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32. Ða māsas ðe æt ðam dihte wæron þolian ðone ylcan dōm cognāti qui illi consilio interfuerint pati-antur eandem sententiam, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 270, 4. Ic eom unscyldig, ægðer ge dæde ge dihtes, æt ðære tihtlan I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16.

II. A dictating, direction, order, command; dictatio, directio, jussum, mandātum:—Moyses underfeng of Godes sylfes dihte calle ða deopnyssa ðe he on fif bōcum syððan afæstnode Moses received from the dictating of God himself all the mysteries which he afterwards inscribed in five books, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 17. Saul wearþ Gode ungehýrsum and nolde faran be his dihte Saul was disobedient to God and would not walk by his direction, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 3; L. E. G. pref. Th. i. 166, 19; L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe he dyde, he dyde be his dihte all the things which he did, he did by his [God's] command, Gen. 39, 3. [Dut. dicht, *n. poetry*: Ger. dicht, ge-dicht, *n. a poem*: M. H. Ger. tihte, *f. a composing*; tihte, *n. a poem, fiction*: O. H. Ger. dihta, *f. dictation, fiction*: Dan. dight, *n. a poem, fiction*: Swed. dikt, *m. a fable, poem*: Icel. dikt, *n. a composition*: Lat. dictum a saying, order.]

dihtan, ic dihte; *p. ic*, he [dihtde =] dihte, dyhte, pl. dihton; *pp. dihted; v. a.*

I. To set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose; parāre, dispōnere, instruere, constituere, compōnere:—Abram ðā dyde, swā swā him dyhte Sarai Abraham then did as Sarah arranged, Gen. 16, 3; Jn. Bos. 18, 14. Ic eow dihte, swā mīn Fæder me rice dihte ego dispōno vobis, sicut dispōsui mihi pater meus regnum, Lk. Bos. 22, 29. Ðær se Hælend heom dihte ubi constituērat illis Iesus, Mt. Bos. 28, 16; 25, 19.

II. To order, dictate, indite; dirīgere, dictāre:—Hī didon ðā, swā swā him dihte Ioseph then they did as Joshua ordered them, Jos. 8, 8. Drihten dihte him hwæt he dōn sceolde Dominus omnia opera ejus dirīgēbat, Gen. 39, 23. [Wyc. diting an inditing, writing: Piers P. Chauc. dighte to dispose: Laym. dihte, dihten to rule, dispose, indite: Plat. tichten to fix, appoint, dispose: Dut. Ger. dichten carmina compōnere: Kil. dichten dictāre: M. H. Ger. tihten fingere: O. H. Ger. dihtōn dictāre: Dan. digte to make poems: Swed. dikta to fable, feign: Icel. dikta to compose, feign: Lat. dictare to dictate.] DER. a-dihtan, ge-.

dihtap *dictates*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21, = dihteþ; 3rd pres. sing. of dihtan.

dihtere, dihtnere, es; *m. An informant, expounder, disposer, manager, steward*; auctor, commentātor, expōstōr, dispensātor:—Ic wripte swā me ða dihteras sædon ðe his lif geornost cūdon I write as the informants who knew his life most accurately told me, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 4, 23; 6, 8. Dihtere commentātor, expōstōr, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 86; Wrt. Voc. 34, 18. Dihtnere dispensātor, 33; Som. 62, 29; Wrt. Voc. 28, 12. Hwā ys getrywe and gleaw dihtnere, ðæne se hlāford geset ofer his hīred quis est fidēlis dispensātor, et prudens, quem constituet Dominus supra familiam suam? Lk. Bos. 12, 42; Homl. Th. ii. 344, 5.

dihtig; *adj. Doughty*; validus, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. v. dyhtig.

dihtnere *an arranger, a steward*; dispensātor, Lk. Bos. 12, 42. v. dihtere.

dihtnung, e; *f. A disposing, ordering*; dispositio, conditio:—Ealle ðīnre synd dihtnunge underþeōdde omnia tuæ sunt conditōni subjecta, Wanl. Catal. 293, 50, col. 1. DER. ge-dihtnung.

DĪLE, dyle, es; *m. DILL, anise*; anethum = ἀνέθων, anēthum grave-giēns, Lin:—Genim diles blōstman take blossoms of dill, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 7. Genim diles sædes āne yntsan take one ounce of seed

of dill, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 9; 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Selle him mon dile gesodenne on ele let a man give him dill sodden in oil, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 236, 15. Ge tiogodiap eowrne mintan and eowerne dile and eowerne cymen ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin, Past. 57; Hat. MS. Mt. Bos. 23, 23. Genim das wyrt, ðe man anethum, and ðdru nanan day, nemneþ take this herb, which is named anethum, and by another name dill, Herb. 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 20; Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. [Dut. dille, f. Ger. dill, m.; dille, f. M. H. Ger. till: O. H. Ger. tilli anethum; Dan. dild, m.; Swed. dill, m.]

DILEGIAN, dilgian, dielgian; *p. ode; pp. od To destroy, abolish, blot out, erase; delære, abölære*:—Gif se writere ne dilegaþ ðæt he ær wrät if the scribe does not erase what he wrote before, Past. 54, 5; Hat. MS. Swā swā fenn stræta ic dilgie hig ut lutum platearum delobo eos, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. To dielgiamme hira synna to blot out their sins, Past. 55, 2; Hat. MS. [Orm. dilghenn: O. Sax. far-diligōn delære: Frs. dilgien: O. Frs. diligia: Ger. tilgen: M. H. Ger. tiligen, tilgen: O. H. Ger. tili-gōn.] DER. a-dilegian, -dilgian, for-: un-dilegod.

dilfst, he dilfþ diggest, digs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of delfan.

dilgian To destroy; delære, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. dilegian.

DIM; *def. se dimma, seó, ðæt dimme; adj. DIM, dark, obscure, hidden; obscurus, tenebrosus*:—Des wida grund stóð deóp and dim this wide abyss stood deep and dim, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 12; Gen. 105, 24; Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Næneþum þuhte dæg on þonce, gif sió dimme niht ær ofer eldum egesan ne brohte the day would seem delightful to none, if the dark night did not bring terror over men, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 32; Met. 12, 16. Com hæleda þreat to ðære dimman ding the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. On ðære dimman ædle in the hidden malady, Exon. 49b; Th. 171, 31; Gū. 1135. Drihten sealde him dimme and deorncne deáþes scūwan the Lord gave them death's shadow, dim and dark, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14, note; Sat. 455. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe done dimman hām we have sought in hope save this dim home, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 14; Sat. 337. Hió speón hine on ða dimman dæd she urged him to that dark deed, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. On ðis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11; Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Sindon dena dimme the dells are dim, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105; Ps. Th. 108, 8. Cwist dū oncnawaþ hī wundru ðīne on ðām dimmum deorcan þýstrum numwūd cognoscentur in tenebris mirabilia tua? 87, 12. [Piers P. dymme: Chauc. dim: O. Frs. dim: Ger. dial. dimmer: M. H. Ger. timber, timmer: O. H. Ger. timbar: Icel. dimmr dark.]

dim-hofe, dyn-hofe, an; *f. A lurking-place, hiding-place; latibulum, latēbra*:—He gesette þýstru dymhofan oððe dymnes oððe behýdednesse his þósūt tenebras latibulum suum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12. Dimhofan latēbra, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Dimhofum latibulis, Mone B. 85. Gregorius on dymhofum [MS. -hofon] ætltode Gregory concealed himself in hiding-places, Homl. Th. i. 122, 33.

dimlic, dynlic; *adj. Dim, secret, hidden, concealed; obscurus, clandestinus*:—Of dimlicum clandestinis, Mone B. 872. Nā swylce he todræfe ða dymlican þeostra not as if he dispelled the dim darkness, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7.

dimman To dim, darken, obscure; obscurāre. DER. a-dimmian, for-
dimmes, dymmys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. DIMNESS, darkness, obscurity; cāligo, obscuritas*:—Dimmes cāligo, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 120; Wrt. Voc. 53, 1. ðis biþ gōd læcedōm wið eāgna dimnesse this is a good remedy for dimness of eyes, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 9. Wolcnu and dimmys on his ymbhwyrte mbes et cāligo in circuitu ejus, Ps. Lamb. 96, 2; Mone B. 3240. Se dæg is þeostra dæg and dimnyse the day is a day of darkness and dimness, Homl. Th. i. 618, 17. Dymmys cāligo, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56.

dim-seūa, an; *m. [scūwa, scūa a shade, shadow] Dimness, darkness; tenebræ*:—Oft hira mōd onwōd under dimscūan deóflies lārum their mind often went under darkness by the devil's lore, Andr. Kmbl. 281; An. 141.

dincege, dyncge, an; *f. Ploughed land, fallow land; novāle*:—Dincege novāle, Wrt. Voc. 66, 56. Dyncgeum novālibus, Mone B. 1434; 2326.

ding, e; *f. A dungeon, prison; carcer*:—Com hæleda þreat to ðære dimman ding the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272.

dingiung, e; *f. A dunging, manuring; stercōrātio*:—Dingiung stercōrātio, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 5; Wrt. Voc. 15, 5.

dinig, dinge, e; *f. Dung; fimus*:—Dinig fimus, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 6; Wrt. Voc. 15, 6. Dingc [MS. dincege] thymiāma, Mone B. 4795.

diinne, es; *m. A storm, tempest; procella*:—On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, Chr. 938; Ing. 144, 24; Whel. 556, 44.

diðfol-gild, es; *n. Devil-worship, an image of the devil, an idol*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. v. deðfol-gild.

diðgol secret, obscure, profound, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. v. diðgol; *adj. diðhlu secrets*, Prov. 11. v. diðgol.

dióp deep, Prov. 22. v. deóp; *adj.*

dióp depth, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 7. v. deóp.

diópe deeply, solemnly, Beo. Th. 6131; B. 3069. v. deópe.

dióþlice deeply, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. v. deóþlice.

diópnyas, -nyss deepness, depth, an abyss; ábyssus=áβυσσος, Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. v. deópnes.

diór heavy, severe, dire, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. v. deór; *adj. II.*

diór a beast, animal, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92; 27, 21; Met. 27, 11. v. deór.

diór-boren noble-born, noble:—Apollines dōhtor diórboren Apollo's noble-born daughter, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 103; Met. 26, 52. v. deór-boren.

dióre dear, precious, glorious, magnificent, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10, MS.

Cott: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. v. deóre.

dióre dearly, with great price, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. deóre.

diór-ling a darling, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. v. deórling.

diór-wyrpe precious, cosily, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5. v. deór-wyrpe.

dippan; *p. de, te; pp. ed, d, t To dip*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25; Ex. 12, 22. v. dyppan.

DISC, es; *m. A plate, bowl, dish; discus, cātinus, pūropsis*:—Eallswā se disc also the dish, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Disc discus, Wrt. Voc. 82, 22; 290, 20. Clænša æryst ðæt wiðmann ys calices and discus munda prius quod intus est calicis et parapsidis=παρῳς, ἰδος; f. Mt. Bos. 23, 26. þweah ðæt gewrit of ðam discisce wash the writing off the dish, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 9. Syle me on anum discisce Iohannes heafod ðæs Fulluhteres ða mihi in disco caput Ioannis Baptiste, Mt. Bos. 14, 8, 11; Mk. Bos. 6, 25, 27. Se ðe his hand on discisce mid me dypp þu intingit mecum manum in cūino, 14, 20. On discisce in paropside, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Bebead ðæt mon ðone discisce tobræce to styccum and ðam þearfum geðælan discum confringi, atque pauperibus minutatim dividi præcepit, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Discas lægon dishes lay [there], Beo. Th. 6088; B. 3048. Ic gefraġn ænne mannan him on bearm hlādan bunan and discas I heard that one man loaded in his bosom cups and dishes, 5544; B. 2775. Ge clænšap ðæt wiðutan ys, calices and discas mundātis quod de foris est calicis et parapsidis, Mt. Bos. 23, 25. [Prompt. dysche: Wye. dish, dishe a disc, quoit; Piers P. dish: Chauc. dish: Laym. disc: Plat. dish, m. table: O. Sax. disk, disc, m. a table: Dut. disch, m. a dining-table: Ger. M. H. Ger. tisch, m. a table: O. H. Ger. tisc, m. discus, mensa, ferculum: Dan. disk, m. f. a table, dish: Swed. disk, m. a counter: Icel. diskir, m. a plate: Lat. discus: Grk. δίσκος a round plate, quoit, dish.] DER. bærdisc, hlæd-, hūsel-.

disco-berend, es; *m. A dish-bearer; discifer*, Cot. 65.

discipul, es; *m. A disciple, scholar; discipulus*:—Se wæs iu on Brytene Bosles discipul discipulus quondam in Britannia Boiili, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 28. Crist cwæþ to his discipulum Christ said to his disciples, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 45; Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33; 320, 13.

discipul-hād, es; *m. DISCIPLEHOOD, pupilage; discipulātus*:—Dysses discipulhāde Cūþberht wæs eadmōðlice underþeōðed hujus discipulātui Cudberct humiliter subditus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 39.

diso-pēn, es; *m. [þegen, þēn a minister, servanz] A dish-servant, dish-bearer, minister of food, sewer; discifer, discophorus, cibi minister*:—Discipen discifer vel discophorus, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 68; Wrt. Voc. 26, 65. Godes engel gebrohte ðone discipen ðær he hine ær genam the angel of God brought the minister of food where he had before taken him, Homl. Th. i. 572, 9.

disig foolish, Deut. 32, 21. v. dysig.

disig folly, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. v. dysig.

disme, an; *f. The herb tansy? tanacetum*:—Nim cristallan and disman take crystallum and tansy, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

distæf, es; *m. [dis=Gael. dos a bush, tuft; stæf a staff] A DISTAFF; colus*:—Distæf colus, Ælf. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 15; Wrt. Voc. 26, 14; S2, 9.

dō do, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541; impert. of dōn.

DOCCE, an; *f. Dock, sorrel; lāpāthum=λαπάθων, rumex*:—Þeós wyrt ðe man lāpāthum, and oðrum naman docce nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum, and on ealdum myxenum this herb which is called lāpāthum, and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old dunghills, Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 10–12, note 14; L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 26; Wrt. Voc. 67, 54. Doccan moran dust dust of root of dock, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Sume seóðap bētan oððe doccan on geswētum wine some see the beet or dock in sweetened wine, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 7; 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11; 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 10. Seó fealwe docce the fallow dock; rumex maritima vel palustris, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19. Seó reāde docce the red dock; rumex sanguinea, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19; 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. Seó scarpe docce the sharp or sour dock, sorrel; oxylāpāthum=ὀξύλαπαθων, rumex acētosa, Som. Ben. Lye. Docce seó ðe swimman wille the dock which will swim, the water-lily; nymphæa, L. M. 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 8; 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 11; 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21. [Chauc. docke a sour herb: Kil. docke, blæderen the herb colt's foot.] DER. eā-docce, sūr-, wudu-.

DOCGA, an; *m. A dog; canis*:—Docgena canum, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 23. [Piers P. R. Glouc. dogge: Chauc. dogges, pl: Plat.

dogge a big dog: *Dut.* dog, *m.* a bull-dog: *Ger.* dog, dogge, docke, *m. f.* canis molossus Anglicus: *Dan.* dogge, *m. f.* *Swed.* dogg, *m.* a mastiff.]

dôchtor a daughter, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 22; Wrt. Voc. 51, 66. v. dôhtor.

doefse perfect, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 19, 21. v. dēfe.

doeg a day, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 27, 62. v. dæg.

doema a judge, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 25. v. dēma.

doeman to judge, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 7, 1. v. dēman.

dōende doing, Ps. Spl. 102, 6, = dōnde; *part. of* dōn.

dōere, es; *m.* A doer, worker; *opifex*.—Dōere, dæt is Gāst se hālga *opifex*, id est Spiritus sanctus, Rtl. 198, 13.

doep-bérnis, -niss a pestilence, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 11. v. deāp-bérnis.

dofen dived, dipped; mersus, immersus; *pp. of* dūfan.

Dofere, Dofre, an; *f.* [Hunt. Douere, Doure; *Sim. Dun. Kni.* Dovere:

Houd. Dovere: Brom. Dover: Thorn. Dovere: Wel. dwfr water]

DOVER; Dubris, Dofris, is; *f.*—His men cōman to Doferan his men came

to Dover, Chr. 1050; Th. 313, 20, col. 2: 1051; Th. 317, 25, col. 2.

On ðam ylcā geāre com Eustatius up æt Doferan in the same year

Eustace landed at Dover, 1052; Th. 312, 26, col. 2: 1095; Th. 361,

21. He to Doferan gewende he went to Dover, 1048; Th. 313, 32, 34,

35, col. 1; 315, 18, col. 1: 1052; Th. 319, 26, col. 1.

dofung, e; *f.* Dotage; deliramentum:—Dofunga deliramenta, Cot.

69; Mone B. 1621: 4192. Dofunga insidias, Mone B. 2721.

dōger a day; dies:—Dōgera of days, Bd. 4, 3; 569, 4. v. dōgor.

dōgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To bear, suffer; *pati*?—Ic dōgode I suffered,

Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 17; Rā. 1, 9.

DŌGOR, dōger, es; *m.* N. a day; dies:—Ymb āntid ōðres dōgores

about the first hour of the second day, Beo. Th. 444; B. 219: 1215;

B. 605. He to ðam ytemæstan dōgere becom he came to his last day,

Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 30, 39. D̥ys dōgor dū gehyld hafa weāna gehwylces

do thou have patience this day for every woe, Beo. Th. 2794; B. 1395.

D̥y dōgere in that day, 3599; B. 1797: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud.

12. Uferan dōgere at a later day, Past. 38, 8; Hat. MS. 52b, 7; Ors.

4, 5; Bos. 82, 15. Dōgor beoþ mīn forþscriden my days will be departed,

Exon. 48a; Th. 164, 14; Gū. 1011. He dōgora gehwām drēam

geh̥yde hlūdne in healle he heard loud merriment each day in the hall,

Beo. Th. 176; B. 88: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 42; Met. 13, 21: 22, 122;

Met. 22, 61. His dōgora was rīm arnen the number of his days was

run out, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 5; Gen. 1625: 119; Th. 155, 12; Gen. 2571.

Emb ahta dōgera rīmes after the number of eight days, Menol. Fox 189;

Men. 96. He wæs his ðara n̥yhstana dōgera gemyndig he was mindful

of his last days, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 4. His for̥gīnesse gumum to helpe

dēleþ dōgra gehwām Dryhten weoroda the Lord of hosts dealeth his

forgiveness each day in help to men, Exon. 14a; Th. 27, 9; Cri. 428:

33a; Th. 105, 23; Gū. 27: Beo. Th. 2184; B. 1090. Ic māna fela

æfter dōgrum dyde I did many evils during my days, Hy. 4, 51; Hy.

Gra. ii. 284, 51. Frio dōgor for the space of three days; triduo, Mt.

Kmb. Lind. 15, 32. Uferan dōgrum in later days, Beo. Th. 4407;

B. 2200. [Icel. dægr, dægr, *n.* a day: Goth. -dags; *adj.* in ahtau-dogs

on the eighth day; fidur-dogs on the fourth day.] DER. dōgor-gerīm,

-rīm: ende-dōgor. v. dæg.

dōgor-gerīm, es; *n.* [gerīm a number] Number of days, allotted time

of life; dierum numerus, vitæ spātium:—Wæs eall sceacen dōgorgerimes

all the number of his days was departed, Beo. Th. 5449; B. 2728.

Næfre he sōþra swā feala wundra gefremede dōgorgerimum he could

never have performed so many true miracles during his life, Elen. Kmb.

1556; El. 780.

dōgor-rīm, es; *n.* [rīm a number] Number of days, time of life;

dierum numerus, vitæ spātium:—Ōþ-dæt end cymþ dōgorrimes till the

end of the number of days cometh, Exon. 62b; Th. 231, 6; Ph. 485.

Nāne forlēt deāp dōgorrime death lets none escape after a number of days,

Bt. Met. Fox 10, 133; Met. 10, 67. Is des proht to dæs heard dōgor-

rimum this suffering is so hard in the days of my life, Elen. Kmb. 1406;

El. 705.

dōh dough, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. v. dāh.

dōhtar a daughter, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 4. v. dôhtor.

dohte benefited, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13: dohtest shouldst benefit,

Deut. 15, 11; *p. of* dūgan.

dōhter a daughter:—Lothes dôhter Lot's daughter, Cd. 123; Th. 157,

22; Gen. 2610. v. dôhtor.

dohtig; *def. se* dohtiga; *adj.* [dohte. *p. of* dūgan to avail] DOUGHTY,

valiant, good; fortis, validus, probus:—Forþfērde Hacun, se dohtiga

eorl, on sē Hakon, the doughty earl, died at sea, Chr. 1030; Erl. 162,

40. D̥yssa pinga is gecnæwe ælc dohtig man on Cent [MS. Kænt] and

on Sūþ-Seaxum [MS. -Sexan] every good man in Kent and in Sussex is

cognizant of these things, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1016-1020; 313, 19.

v. dyhtig.

dohton benefited, were honest, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37; *p. pl. of* dūgan.

DÔHTOR, dôhtur, dôhter; *indecl. in sing. but the dat. dêhter is*

found: pl. nom. acc. dôhtor, dôhtra, dôhtu, dôhter; gen. dôhtra; dat.

instr. dôhtum; f. A DAUGHTER; filia:—Mīn dôhtor is deād filia mea defuncta est, Mt. Bos. 9, 18. Gelyf, dôhtor confide, filia, 9, 22. Ðū

fram mīre dôhtor onwōce thou from my daughter wast born, Cd. 223;

Th. 292, 11; Sat. 439. Ðā was ellen-wōd fæder wið dêhter then was

the father furious with his daughter, Exon. 67b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141:

Gen. 29, 18; Mk. Bos. 7, 26, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 26, 33. Ðæm forgeaf

Hrēdel āngan dôhtor to whom Hrethel gave his only daughter, Beo. Th.

755; B. 375. Cynincga dôhtor regum filia, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Fæg-

nigan dôhtra exultent filia, Ps. Spl. 47, 10; Ps. Th. 44, 14. Heora

dôhtu eorum filia, 143, 15. Ðæt dū me bereáfodest dīnra dôhtra ne

violenter auferres filias tuas, Gen. 31, 31. Fyllaþ eorþan sunum and

dôhtum fill the earth with sons and daughters, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 5; Gen.

198. Ðū scealt cennan sunu and dôhtor thou shalt bring forth sons and

daughters, 43; Th. 57, 7; Gen. 924. Suna and dôhter filios et filias,

Ps. Th. 105, 27. [Wyc. douȝtir: Piers P. doughtres, pl: Chauc.

doughter, doughtre: R. Brun. daughter: R. Glouc. dogtren, pl: Laym.

dohter, douter, doȝter: Orm. dohtter: Plat. dogter, dochter, f: O. Sax.

dohtar, dohtor, dohter, f: Frs. dochter, doayter: O. Frs. dohter, f:

Dut. dochter, f: Ger. tochter, f: M. H. Ger. tohter, f: O. H. Ger.

tohtar, f: Goth. dauhtar, f: Dan. datter, f: Swed. dotter, f: Icel.

dóttir, f: Grk. θυγάτηρ, f: Lith. dukte: Zend dughdhar: Sansk.

duhitri, f: a daughter, properly a milkmaid, from duh to milk.] DER.

steop-dôhtor.

dôhtur a daughter:—Ðære Herodiadisean dôhtur Herodiādis filia,

Mt. Bos. 14, 6. v. dôhtor.

DOL; *def. se* dola, seō, dæt dole; *adj.* DULL, foolish, erring, heretical;

stolidus, stultus, hærēticus = αἰρετικός.—Dol biþ se ðe him his Dryhten

ne ondræþeþ foolish is he who dreads not his Lord, Exon. 83a; Th.

312, 7; Seef. 106: 89a; Th. 335, 17; Gn. Ex. 35: Salm. Kmb. 447;

Sal. 224. Ge weorþmyndu in dolum drēame Dryhtne gieldaþ ye pay

reverence to the Lord in foolish joy, Exon. 39a; Th. 130, 8; Gū. 435.

Ōþ hie to dole wurdon until they became foolish, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 14;

Gen. 340. Ne ondræþaþ ða dolan the foolish are not afraid, Past. 7, 2;

Hat. MS. 12a, 25. Ða dolan rēdas stōlida consulta, Cot. 189. Ic dole

hwette I excite the dull, Exon. 103b; Th. 393, 1; Rā. 12, 3: 107b;

Th. 410, 16; Rā. 28, 17; Ps. Th. 118, 126. [Chauc. dul: Orm. dill

sluggish: Plat. dul mad: O. Sax. dol stultus: Frs. dol, mad: Dut. dol

insānus: Ger. toll mad: M. H. Ger. tol, dol mad: O. H. Ger. tol

stultus: Goth. dwals: Icel. dulr silent, close.]

dole a buckle, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59. v. dalc.

dolc-swaðu scars, Ps. Lamb. 37, 6, = dolh-swaðu; *pl. nom. of* dolh-

swæþ.

dolfen dug; *pp. of* delfan. v. a-dolfen.

dolg a wound, scar, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1: Exon. 24a;

Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. v. dolh.

dolg-ben, -benn, e; *f.* [ben a wound] A wound; vulnus:—Dolgben-

num þurhdrifen pierced through with wounds, Andr. Kmb. 2793; An.

1399.

dolg-bōt compensation for a wound, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7.

v. dolh-bōt.

dolgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [dolg = dolh a wound] To wound; vulnē-

ære:—Dolgdon, *p. pl.* Exon. 114b; Th. 441, 2; Rā. 60, 11. DER.

ge-dolgian.

dol-gilp, es; *m.* [dol foolish; gilp pride, haughtiness] Foolish pride,

vain-glory; vana glōria:—Git wada cunneðon for dolgilpe ye both made

trial of the fords for foolish vaunt, Beo. Th. 1022; B. 509.

dolg-rune pelliory, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dolg-sealf a wound salve, poultice for a wound, L. M. cont. 1, 38;

Lchdm. ii. 8, 26, 29. v. dolh-sealf.

dolg-slege, es; *m.* [slege a blow] A wounding blow; vulnērans

ictus:—Þurh dolgslege through a wounding blow, Andr. Kmb. 2948;

An. 1477. Ðeāh he sāres swā feala deopum dolgslegum dréogan sceolde

although he must suffer so much pain through deep wounding blows,

2489; An. 1246.

DOLH, dolg, es; *n.* A wound, scar of a wound, cut, gash, sore;

vulnus, cicatrix, ulcus:—Cnua grēne betonican and lege on dæt dolh

gelōme, ōþ-dæt dæt dolh [sý] gebātoð pound green betony and lay it on

the wound frequently, until the wound is bettered, L. M. 3, 33; Lchdm.

ii. 328, 2, 3: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 9, 15, 16: 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148,

21. Gyf yfele dolh oððe wunda on heāðe sýn, genim ða ylcā wyrtē

if evil cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same herb, Herb. 122, 2;

Lchdm. i. 234, 15. Me ecca dolg eācen weorþaþ to me the edges' sores

become increased, Exon. 102b; Th. 388, 25; Rā. 6, 13. Deopra dolga

of deep gashes, 114a; Th. 438, 7; Rā. 57, 4. To deopum dolgum

for deep wounds, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Wið ða sweartan

dolh, genim ða ylcā wyrtē for black scars, take this same herb, Herb.

10, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 23; Homl. Blick. 91, 1. Ðām biþ grone dolg

sceāwian it shall be sad to them to behold the scars, Exon. 25b; Th. 74,

16; Cri. 1207: 24a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. Blōd-dolh a blood-letting

wound, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 12, 15. [Frs. dolge vulnus:

O. Frs. dolch, dulg, dolech, dulich, *n.* vulnus: O. H. Ger. tolg, *n.* vulnus:

Goth. dulgs, m. culpa: Icel. dólgr, n. direful enemy.] DER. feorh-dolh, *heoru, seono-, syn-.*

dolh-ben, -beinn *a wound.* v. *dolgr-ben.*

dolh-bót, *dolgr-bót, e; f. [bót compensation] A wound-fine or compensation for a wound; vulnērāria compensatio:—Bēte dolgbōte [dolhbōte MS. H.] let him make compensation for the wound, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7.*

dolh-drenc, es; m. [*drenc a drink*] *A wound-drink, potion for a wound; vulnērāria pōtio:—Dolhdrenc: ribbe niðdeward and ufeward cnuwa smale a wound-drink: pound small the netherward and upward part of ribwot, L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, i. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 19, 22.*

dolh-rune, *dolgr-rune, dulh-rune, an; f. The herb pellitory, which grows upon walls; perdiciū = περδικιον, parietaria officinalis, Lin:—Wid lungen-ādle; dolhrune, etc. for lung-disease; pellitory, etc. L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 16; Herb. 83, i; Lchdm. i. 186, 12, 13; Lchdm. iii. 16, 9. Dulhrune pellitory, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. To sealf wid springe, nim dolhrunan for a salve against a pustule, take pellitory, i. 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 8, i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11; 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, i; Lchdm. iii. 4, 10; 38, 26. Genim dolgrunan take pellitory, L. M. i. 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16; i. 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 5.*

dolh-sealf, *dolgr-sealf, e; f. [sealf a salve, poultice] A wound-salve, poultice for a wound; vulnērārium emplastrum:—Dolhsealf; genim weg-brādan sēd, getrifula smale, scead on ða wunde, sōna biþ sēre a wound-salve; take seed of waybread, bray it small, put [shed] it on the wound, soon it will be better, L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 27; i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2, 7, 10, 13. Grundeswelge ða ðe weaxþ on worþigum biþ gōd to dolhsealf the groundsel which grows in highways is good for a wound-salve, i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Hēr sindon dolhsealfa to callum wundum here are wound-salves for all wounds, i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 23. Dolg-sealf wid lungen-ādle a wound-salve for lung-disease, L. M. cont. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 29. Dolgsealfa wið callum wundum wound-salves for all wounds, L. M. cont. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26.*

dolh-slege *a wounding blow.* v. *dolgr-slege.*

dolh-smeltas; *pl. m. Linen bandages; tæniæ = ταινίαι:—Tæppan vel dolhsmeltas [MS. dolsmeltas] tæniæ [MS. tenia], Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 93; Wrt. Voc. 16, 64. v. tæppan, from tænia, m.*

dolh-swæp; *gen. -swædes; pl. nom. acc. -swadu, -swado; n: dolh-swadu, e; f: -swado; indecl. f. [swæp, swadu a trace, vestige] A trace of a wound, a scar; cicatricis vestigium, cicatrix:—Dolhswæp [MS. -swaþ] cicatrix, Ælf. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 115; Wrt. Voc. 49, 22. Forrotodon gewemmede and hig synt dolhswæp [dolcswaþu MS: dolhswado, Spl.] mine putruwunt et corrupta sunt cicatrices meæ, Ps. Lamb. 37, 6. Dolhswadu cicatrix, Wrt. Voc. 85, 50. Ðæt seó þynneste dolhswado and seó læste etýwde that the thinnest and the least scar was to be seen, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19.*

dolh-wund; *adj. [wund wounded] Wounded; vulnērātus:—He on swíman læg druncen and dolhwund he lay in stupor drunk and wounded, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 107.*

dol-líc, *dol-líg; adj. Foolish, rash; stultus, temerārius:—He manna mæst mārþa gefremede, ðæda dollíca he of men had achieved most glories, rash deeds, Beo. Th. 5285; B. 2646. Druncen beorg ðe and dollíg word guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 11; Fä. 34.*

dollice; *adv. Foolishly, rashly; stulte, insāne:—Spræc heālig word dollíce wið Drihten sinne he spake proud words foolishly against his Lord, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295; Homl. Th. ii. 330, 26. Ne man ne sceal drincan, oððe dollíce etan binnan Godes hūse nor may any one drink, nor foolishly eat within God's house, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 10; Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 4.*

dol-sceada, an; m. [*dol foolish; sceada a robber*] *A foolish or rash robber; temerārius spoliator:—God eāde mæg ðone dolsceadan ðæda getwæfan God may easily sever the dollish robber from his deeds, Beo. Th. 962; B. 479.*

dol-scipe, es; m. [*dol foolish; scipe termination, q. v.*] *Foolishness, folly, error; stultitia, error:—Giongra monna dolscipe hī ofslíþ the folly of young men kills them, Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS.*

dol-spræc, e; f. [*spræc a speaking, talk*] *Foolish or vain talk, loquacity; fatuus sermo:—Dýlæs we, for dolspræc, tō widgangle weorpen læst, from loquacity, we wander too far, Past. 49, 4; Hat. MS.*

dol-willen, es; n. *Rashness, madness; temeritas, dementia:—Dū þurh ðin dolwillen gedwolan fylgest thou followest error through thy rashness, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 24; Jul. 202.*

dol-willen; *adj. Rash, mad; temerārius, dēmens:—Ic ðec gedyrstig and ðus dolwillen gesōhte I have sought thee thus daring and rash, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 17; Jul. 451.*

dol-wite, es; n. [*dol foolish, audacious=Ger. toll-kühn; wite a punishment*] *Punishment for audacity, temerity or fool-hardiness; temeritatis pœna:—Nales dolwite no punishment for audacity, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 25; Rā. 27, 17.*

DÓM, es; m. **I. DOM, judgment, judicial sentence, decree,**

ordinance, law; iudicium, sententia, decretum, jus, lex:—Hit ys Godes dóm Dei iudicium est, Deut. 1, 17; Jn. Bos. 12, 31. Dómes dæg iudicii dies, Mt. Bos. 10, 15; 11, 22, 24. Ðam ylcān dôme ðe ge ðeñap, eow biþ gedēmed in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini, Mt. Bos. 7, 2; Ex. 6, 6; 23, 6. Æfter eowrum āgnum dôme according to your own judgment, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 35. Sýn hī biscopecs dôme scyldig let them be liable to the bishop's sentence, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Ðone ryhtan dóm the righteous sentence, Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 6; Cri. 1369; 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gū. 641. Hie noldon hyra þeodnes dóm þafigan they would not obey their lord's decree, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 21; Dan. 190; Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. On gewritum findaþ dōma gehwílcne ðara ðe him Drihten bebead they find in the scriptures each of the ordinances which the Lord commanded him [Moses], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 2; Exod. 520. Ðis syndon ða dōmas ðe Æðelbirht cýning asette on Agustinus dæge these are the laws which king Ethelbert established in Augustine's day, L. Ethb. pref; Th. i. 2, 2; L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 3. Be fínes dōmum of Ine's laws, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 1.

II. a ruling, governing, command; rectio, gubernatio, impérium:—Dôme Drihten eorþan ymbhwyrft ealle gesette Dóminus correxít orbem terræ, Ps. Th. 95, 9; Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415; Beo. Th. 5708; B. 2858.

III. might, power, dominion, majesty, glory, magnificence, honour, praise, dignity, authority; potentia, potestas, majestas, glória, splendor, honor, laus, dignitas, auctoritas:—Ðær wearp Lacedæmonia anweald and heora dóm alegen there was the dominion of the Lacedæmonians and their power laid low, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30. Hī on dryhtlicestum dôme lifdon they lived in most lordly majesty, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 1; Seef. 85. Sigemunde gesprung dóm unlytel no little glory sprang to Sigemund, Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885; 1913; B. 954. Hæfde Daniel dóm micelne in Babilonia Daniel had much honour in Babylon, Cd. 180; Th. 225, 33; Dan. 163. Eow Dryhten geaf dóm unscyndne the Lord gave you shameless glory, Elen. Kmbl. 730; El. 365. Se ðe wile dóm arætan who desires to exalt his dignity, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140. Dryhten ā dóm āge, leahtbære lof may the Lord ever have glory, bright praise, Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 33; Crā. 111. Dôme gewurþad honoured with glory, Beo. Th. 3295; B. 1645. Dōma sēlast best of dignities, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 20; Alm. 4.

IV. will, free will, choice, option; arbitrium, optio:—On eowerne āgenen dóm in your own will, Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. Ðæt he beaþ-hordes brūcan mōste selves dôme that he might enjoy the ring-hoard of his own free will, Beo. Th. 1794; B. 895; 5545; B. 2776.

V. sense, meaning, interpretation; significatio, interpretatio:—Ge sweaþ ðeāþe nymþe ic dóm wite sōþan swefnes y shall perish by death unless I know the interpretation of my true dream, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. [Prompt. dōme: Wyc. dōm, dōme, doom: Piers P. doom, dōme: Chauc. dōme: Laym. Orm. dōm: O. Sax. O. Frs. dōm, m. iudicium, arbitrium, honor: Dut. doeming, f. condemnation: Kil. doeme iudicium: Ger. in the termination -tum, -thum -dom: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. tuom, m. n. iudicium: Goth. dōms, m. judgment: Dan. dōm, m. f. Swed. dōm, m.: Icel. dómr, m.: Sansk. dhāman, n. a dwelling-place, state, condition, law, from dhā to put.]

-dóm, es; m. as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes *Dominion, power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as Cyne-dóm a king's power, office, etc. a kingdom; freð-dóm freedom; hālig-dóm holiness; wis-dóm wis-dom; i. e. the state or condition of being free, holy, wise.*

dóm-bōc; *f. [bōc a book, q. v.] DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber iudicialis:—Bēte be ðam ðe seó dóm-bōc scege let him pay a fine according as the doom-book may say, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 7; L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 23; i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20. Swā hit on ðære dóm-bēc stande as it stands in the doom-book, L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 4. Ne þearf he nānra dōmbōca oðerra cēpan he need not heed any other doom-books, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30. Op-ðæt he com to ðām dōm-bōcum, ðe se heofenlīca Wealdend his folce gesette until he came to the doom-books, which the heavenly Ruler appointed for his people, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18.*

dóm-dæg, es; m. [*dōmes dæg doom's day, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 19; Salm. Kmbl. 649; Sal. 324] DOOMSDAY, judgment-day; dies iudicii:—Ær he dōmdæg es dyn gehýre before he shall hear doomsday's din, Salm. Kmbl. 545; Sal. 272. Æt dōmdæge, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 3; Cri. 1619. On dōmdæge, 99 b; Th. 372, 19; Seel. 95; Cd. 227; Th. 302, 15; Sat. 600. On ðam micclan dōmdæge in die iudicii, L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 39. Ðæt he dōmdæg [dōmes dæg MS. B.] ondræde that he dread doomsday, L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.*

dóm-eādig; *adj. Blessed with power; potēns, nobilis, beatus, glōria abundans:—Wæs ðære fæmnan ferþ gebliissad dōmeādigre [-eādigra MS.] the damsel's soul, the noble one's was rejoiced, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 26; Jul. 288; 32 a; Th. 101, 11; Cri. 1657; 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699; Cd. 63; Th. 75, 29; Gen. 1247.*

dómere, es; m. *A judge; iudex:—Swā him dōmeras [dēmeras MS. H.] gereccen as the judges may prescribe to him, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 18. Heretogan and dōmeras hæfdon mæstne weorþscipe consuls and judges*

had most honour, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13. Settaþ ða to dōmerum *appoint them judges*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 6.

Domer-hām, Dōmar-hām, es; *m. DAMERHAM, Wiltshire*; loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Æðelflæd æt Domerhāme, Ælfgāres dōhter ealdor-mannes, was his cwēn *Æthelfled at Damerham, daughter of Ælfgar the alderman, was his [king Edmund's] queen*, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 25. Ic gean dæs landes æt Dōmarhāme into Glastinga byrig *I give the land at Damerham to Glastonbury*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 30.

dōm-ern, es; *n. A judgment-place, a court-house*; forum iudiciāle, tribūnāl, prætorium:—Dōmern tribūnāl, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 70. Ða underfēngon dæs dēman cēpan done Hælend on ðam dōmerne, and gegaderodon ealne done præat to heom tunc milites præsidis suscipientes *Iesum in prætorium, congregaverunt ad eum universam cohortem*, Mt. Bos. 27, 27; Ju. Bos. 18, 28, 33; 19, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 422, 1. Wydūtan hys dōmern *outside his judgment-hall*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 9.

dōm-fæst; *adj. [læst fast, firm] Firm in judgment, just, firm, powerful*; justus, pōtens:—Noe was dōmfæst and gedēfe Noah was just and meek, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: 108; Th. 143, 8; Gen. 2376: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 1; Az. 99. Style us to-dæg dōmfæstne blæd *give us to-day firm prosperity*, 122 a; Th. 469, 1; Hy. 5, 6. Twelfe wæron dædum dōmfæste *the twelve were powerful in deeds*, Apstls. Kmbl. 9; Ap. 5. Ic sēce sweglecnyng, dōmfæstra dræam *I seek the King of heaven, the joy of the just*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 6; Gū. 1056.

dōm-fæstnes, -ness, *c. f. [fæstnes firmness] Firmness of judgment, judgment*; iudicii integritas, iudicium:—Mildheortnessa and dōmfæstnes ic singe *miseri cordiam et iudicium cantābo*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 1.

dōm-georn; *adj. [georn desirous, eager] Eager for justice, ambitious, just, virtuous*; iustitiæ appetēns, justus:—Se hālga was to hofe læded, deōr and dōmgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, dear and virtuous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2617; An. 1310. Hleōþrodon dugōþ dōmgeorne *the ambitious rulers spake*, 1385; An. 693; Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 20; Waud. 17; Elen. Kmbl. 2579; El. 1291.

dōm-hūs, es; *n. [hūs a house] A judgment-house*; cūria, epicaustērium, capitōlium:—Dōm-hūs cūria, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 1; Wrt. Voc. 36, 44. Dōm-hūs vel mōt-hūs *epicaustērium*, 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 52. Dōm-hūs *capitōlium*, 107; Som. 78, 97; Wrt. Voc. 58, 12.

dōm-hwæt; *adj. [hwæt quick, strenuous] Strenuous in judgment*; in iudicio strenuus:—We hine dōmhwate, dædum and wordum hērgen holdlice *we strenuous, may praise him faithfully in deeds and words*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 11; Cri. 429.

dōmian; *p. ode; pp. od [dōm justice, glory] To praise, glorify*; celebrāre, gloriā tribuere:—Annanias dēc and Adzarias and Misael Metod dōmige Hananiah and Azariah and Mishaal *may glorify thee*, O Lord, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 4; Dan. 399: 192; Th. 239, 19; Dan. 372.

dōm-leās; *adj. Inglorious, powerless, hapless*; inglorius, impōtens, infortunātus:—Æðelingas gefrigecean dōmleāsān dæd nobles shall hear of your inglorious deed, Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890. Sceolon nū æfre dreogan dōmleāse *gewinn now we shall ever wage powerless war*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 3; Sat. 232. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dōmleāse *death tore them all away, hapless they fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997.

dōm-līo; *adj. Judicial, glorious*; iudiciālis, gloriōsus:—Dōmlic iudiciālis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Wæron hwædre monge ða de Meoteude gehýrdun dædum dōmlicum *there were yet many who obeyed the Creator with glorious deeds*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 28; Ph. 445: 62 a; Th. 229, 8; Ph. 452.

dōm-lice; *adj. Judicially, powerfully, gloriously*; judicialiter, potenter, gloriōse:—Sýn me ðīne handa on hælu nū, and dæt dōmlice gedōn weorþe *fiat manus tua et saluum me facias*, Ps. Th. 118, 173; Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 319.

Dommoce-ceaster Dunwich, Suffolk, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12. *v. Domuc. domne*, es; *m. A lord*; dōminus:—Hēr restēþ domne Augustinus, se æresta ærcebiscop Cautwarena burge hēr restēþ lord Augustinus, the first archbishop of Canterbury, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 43. Min domne biscop my lord bishop, 3, 14; S. 540, 25; 3, 19; S. 548, 23.

dōm-setl, es; *n. [dōm judgment, setl a seat] A judgment-seat, tribunal*; tribūnāl:—Dis dōmsetl hoc tribūnāl, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Se gerēfa hēt Iulianan út gelædan to his dōmsetle *the count bade Juliana be led out to his judgment-seat*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 16; Jul. 534: 68 a; Th. 252, 12; Jul. 162. On his dōmsetle *pro tribūnālī*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19.

dōm-settend, es; *m. One sitting in judgment, a judge, a lawyer*; jurisconsultus, Cot. 113.

Domuc, *c. f. Dommoce-ceaster*; *gen. -ceastre*; *f. Dunwich*, on the sea coast of Suffolk, the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, which was subsequently fixed at Norwich; loci nomen in agri Suffoliciensi ora maritima:—Alfhun biscop forþferde on Sudberi, and he wearþ bebyrged in Domuce, and Tidfrīþ wearþ gecoren æfter him bishop Alfhun died at Sudbury, and he was buried at Dunwich, and Tidfrīþ was chosen after him, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 9-13, col. 3. Felix se biscop, se com of Burgundana rices dælum, onfēng biscopsetl on Dommoceastre, and mid ðý he seofontynte winter on biscoplicum gerece fōre wæs, dær he on

siðbe his lif ge-endode *Felix episcopus, qui de Burgundiōrum partibus venit, accēpit sedem episcopātus in civitatē Domnoc, et cum decem ac septem annos eidem provinciā pontificālī regimīne præesset, ibidem in pace vitam finivit*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12.

DÓN, to dōnne; *part. dōende, dōnde*; ic dō, dū dēst, he dēþ, *pl. dōþ*; *p. ic*, he dyde, dū dydest, pl. dydon; *impert. dō, pl. dōþ*; *subj. dō, pl. dōn, dō*; *p. dyde, pl. dyden*; *pp. dōn, dēn* To do, make, cause; agēre, facēre:—Ne mōt ic dōn dæt ic wylle *non licet mihi quod volo facēre*? Mt. Bos. 20, 15; Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 12: 994; Erl. 133, 17; Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 189; Beo. Th. 2349; B. 1172: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 78; Met. 19, 39. Alýfþ on restedagum wel dōn, odde yfele *licet sabbātīs benefacēre, an male*? Lk. Bos. 6, 9. He sæde dæt he hit nāhte to dōnne *he said that he ought not to do it*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5: 1091; Erl. 227, 13; Mt. Bos. 12, 2: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 11; Cri. 1289. Hyt ys alýfed on restedagum wel to dōnne *licet sabbātīs benefacēre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12.

Dōende [dōnde, Lamb.] *faciens*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6. Eádig ys se þeow, de hys hlāford hyne gemēð dō dōndne, dōnne he cymþ beatus ille servus, quem cum venērīt dominus ejus, invenērīt sic facientem, Mt. Bos. 24, 46; Lk. Bos. 12, 43. Ic dō ago, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 12: fācio, 28, 6; Som. 32, 36. Ic dō odde wyrce *ficio*, 33; Som. 37, 47. Ic dō gyt faxo, 33; Som. 37, 43. Ic dō dæt gyt beoþ manna fīsceras *fāciam vos fieri piscatōres hominū*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Dū dēst faxis, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44. Hwī dēst dū wid me swā *why dōest thou with me so?* Gen. 12, 18; Ju. Bos. 6, 30. Se ðe hit dēþ, se biþ mycel *he who does it shall be great*, Mt. Bos. 5, 19; 13, 23; 18, 35; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44; Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181: Ps. Th. 139, 12; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 123; Met. 9, 62; Beo. Th. 2121; B. 1058. Se ārleāsa dēþ dæt fyr cymþ ufan *the impious one will cause fire to come from above*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 7; Mt. Bos. 5, 32. Gyf ge dæt dōþ if ye do that, Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ne winne ge ongen ða de eow yfel dōþ *strive not against those who do you wrong*, Mt. Bos. 5, 39; 12, 2. Dæt cild weoð swā swā ðdre cild dōþ *the child grew as other children do*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 35; 18, 26; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 18; Gen. 1206: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 35; Gū. 100. Ne dyde ic for fācne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðæt ondsæc dydest thou madest denial, Andr. Kmbl. 1854; An. 929. Ðæt dyde unhold mann *inimicus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 28; Boutr. Scrd. 20, 2: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 4. Iosep dyde swā Drihtnes engel him bebedā *Joseph fecit sicut præcepit ei angelus Domini*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24; Ps. Th. 93, 7. Se wilnode dæs westdæles, swā se ðæter dyde dæs ærstdæles *he wished for the west part, as the other did for the east part*, Crs. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 26; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 2: Cd. 215; Th. 272, 10; Sat. 117: Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Beo. Th. 893; B. 444: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 11; Cri. 17. He ne cūde hwæt ða cynn dydon *he knew not what the people did*, Cd. 12; Th. 116, 31; Gen. 1944: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 10; Az. 17. Hīg dydon swā hwæt swā hīg woldon *fecerunt quacūque voluērunt*, Mt. Bos. 17, 12; Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 9. Reced weardode unrīm eorla, swā hie oft ær dydon *countless warriors guarded the mansion as they had often done before*, Beo. Th. 2481; B. 1238: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 6; Sat. 625: Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 32; Cri. 455. Dō fac, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 47. Dō swā ic ðe biðde *do as I pray thee*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 16; Gen. 2225: Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. Dōþ wel ðam ðe eow yfel dōþ *benefacite his qui odērunt vos*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 6; Gen. 2323: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gū. 564: Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231: Ps. Th. 30, 28. Dōþ his sīdas rihte *make his paths straight*, Mt. Bos. 3, 3; Ps. Th. 61, 8: 67, 4. Beheald dæt dū ðas dæde ne dō se *that thou do not this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 25. Dæt he dō ealle hāle *ut salvos faceret omnes*, Ps. Th. 75, 6: 118, 126. Dæt heo dō dæt dæt heo ær dyde *that she may do that which she before did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35, 36. Hwæt dō we dæt we wyrceon Godes weorc *quid faciēmus ut operēmur opēra Dei*? Ju. Bos. 6, 28: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 28; Seel. 99. Hwæt dō ge mære *quid ampliū faciātis*? Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ðeðh hī wom dōn *though they commit sin*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 15; Fā. 70: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 26; Gen. 2411: Ps. Th. 95, 7. Ðōn dædbōte to do penance, repent, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: 4, 17; 11, 20, 21; 12, 41. Dōn edleān to give a reward, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Dōn fram to depart, Ps. Lamb. 17, 22. Dōn in to put in or into, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 33: L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 13: Cd. 100; Th. 248, 31; Dan. 521. Dōn neode to supply want, Basil. admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29. Dōn preðste to give to a priest, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 15. Dōn of to take off, doff, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 15: Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Dōn on to put on, in, or into, to don, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 13; 24, 1: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5; 32, 14, 15, 17, 21; Herb. i. 7; Lchdm. i. 72, 21; 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 82, 12: 13, 2; Lchdm. i. 104, 23: Beo. Th. 2293; B. 1144: 6307; B. 3164: Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87; Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55; Mt. Bos. 9, 16, 17. Dōn to put to, Past. 49, 2; Hat. MS. L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 15. Dōn to witanne to do to wit, to make to know or understand, Past. 46, 8; Hat. MS. 68 a, 12: Prov. Kmbl. 11. Betre dōn to prefer, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 15. For nāht dōn to consider as naught, Past. 38, 1; Hat. MS. 50 b, 19; Lev. 26, 15:

Deut. 31, 16. Furdor dōn to *prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. Gifra dōn to *keep nuptials*, Somn. 186; Lchdm. iii. 208, 21. Huntap dōn to *be hunting*, 239; Lchdm. iii. 212, 3. Gode dōn to *render to God*, L. Edg. C. 54; Th. ii. 256, 2. Gýmen [MS. gyman] dōn to *take care, regard*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25. Munucilf dōn to *lead a monastic life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 19. On wōh dōn to *pervert*, Past. 2, 1; Cot. MS. To cýninge dōn to *make a king*, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 26; Met. 15, 13. Wrace dōn to *take revenge*, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. [Prompt. doon:] Wyc. don, doon: Piers P. don: Chauc. do to *cause*: Laym. don, do: Orm. don: Plat. doon: O. Sax. dōn, duōn, duan, dōan: Frs. dwaen, dien: O. Frs. dua: Dut. doen: Ger. thuen, thun: M. H. Ger. tuon: O. H. Ger. tuonan, tuon: Sansk. dhā pōṇēre.] DER. a-dōn, be-, for-, ge-, in-ge-, of-, of-a-, ofer-, on-, on-ge-, 6p-, to-, to-ge-, un-, under-, up-a-, út-a-.

Dona-feld; *gen. felde*; *dat. felde, felda*; *m. TANFIELD, near Ripon, Yorkshire*; Campodonum in agro Eboracensi:—On Donafelda, ðær was ða cýninges botl, hēt Eadwine ðær cýrican getimbrin in Campodonō, ubi tunc etiam uilia rēgia erat, Æduini rex fecit basilicam, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 17.

dōn-lic; *adj. Active*; *practicus* = *πρακτικός*, Cot. 149.

Donua; *indecl. f. The river Danube*; Danūbius = *Δανούβιος*:—Sūþ 6p Donua ða ea, ðære æwylme is neah ðære ea Rīnes south to the river Danube, whose spring is near the river Rhine, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 24, 29. On ðære healle ðære ea Donua on the other side of the river Danube, 1, 1; Bos. 18, 31, 43.

dooc the south wind; *notus, auster*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dop-enid, -ænid, e; *f. [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck, coot; fulica, fulix*:—Dop-enid fulica, Ælfic. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 50. Ganot, dop-ænid fulix, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 53.

dop-fugel, es; *m. A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen*; mergus, mergulus:—Dop-fugel mergus, Wrt. Voc. 280, 12. Dop-fugel mergulus, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 6; Wrt. Voc. 62, 6.

doppettan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To dip often, dip in, immerse*; *mersäre*:—Geseah he swymman sceallan on flode, and gelome doppettan adüne to grunde, ehtende þearle ðære ea fixa he saw gulls swimming on the water, and frequently dipping down to the bottom, eagerly pursuing the fishes of the river, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 7. Ic doppette merso, Ælfic. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 21. v. dyppan.

Dor, es; *m. DORE, Derbyshire*; loci nomen in agro Derbiensi:—Eggbryht Wessexna cýning lēdde fierd to Dore wid Norþan Hymbre Egbert king of the West Saxons led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7.

DÖR, es; *pl. nom. acc. dör, dör, düru*; *n. A large door; porta*:—Ðæt dū ðine dōru mihtest bedōn fæste that thou mightest shut fast thy doors, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Gāp nū on his dōru intrāte portas ejus, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Hōh ða wyrt on ðam [MS. ðan] dōre hang the herbs on the door, Lchdm. iii. 56, 29. Forðon he æren dör eade gescēneþ [MS. geseceeneþ] quia contrivit portas areas, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Dūru doors, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29. [Prompt. dore: Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. dore: Laym. dure, dore: Plat. dōre a door; door a gate: O. Sax. dor, n. a door, gate: Frs. doare, doar: O. Frs. dore, dure a door: Ger. thüre, f. a door; thor, n. a gate: Goth. dāur, n; dāuro, f: Dan. dör, n: Swed. dörr, f: Icel. dyrr, f: O. Nrs. dyrr, n: Grk. θύρα: Sansk. dvār, f; dvāra, n.] DER. Fifel-dör, hel-, helle, weall-. v. düru, f.

dora, an; *m. A humble-bee, dumble-dore*; *bombus terrestris, attacus* = *ἀττάκος*:—Dora atticus [= *atticus*] vel burdo [= *Fr. bourdon*], Ælfic. Gl. 22; Sem. 59, 112; Wrt. Voc. 23, 68. Doran hunig dumbledore's honey, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. Celeþenian seāw gemeng wid dorena hunig mingle juice ofcelandine with dumbledores' honey, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 7. Ða ahsan gemenge wid dorena hunig mix the ashes with dumbledores' honey, Lchdm. ii. 28, 26.

Dorce-ceaster, Dorces ceaster, Dorca-ceaster, Dorceaster; *gen. -ceastre*; *f. [Bd. Dorcinca, Dorcic: Hunt. Dorcestre: Brom. Dorkecestre: Matt. West. Dorcestre] DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, the episcopal seat of the first bishop of the West Saxons, which was subsequently removed to Lincoln*; Durocastrum, in agri Oxoniensis parte Berceciensi finitima:—Hēr Cýnegils [MS. Kynegils] was gefullod fram Byrīne ðam biscope on Dorceastre in this year [A.D. 635] Cýnegils was baptized at Dorchester by bishop Birinus, Chr. 635; Th. 47, 4, col. 1. Hēr was Cwichelm gefullod on Dorceastre [Dorces ceastre, Th. 46, 10, col. 1] in this year [A.D. 636] Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester, 636; Th. 47, 9, col. 1: 639; Th. 46, 18, col. 2; 47, 17, col. 1. Æt Dorceastre [Dorceastre, Th. 175, 28, col. 2] at Dorchester, 897; Th. 174, 31, col. 1, 2; 175, 27, col. 1. Geafon ðam biscope begen ða cýningas eardungstowe and biscopsetl on Dorceastre both the kings [Cýnegils of the West Saxons and Oswald of the Northumbrians] gave the bishop [Birinus] a dwelling-place and episcopal see at Dorchester, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 20. Ætla was on Dorceastre to biscope gehālgod Ætla was consecrated bishop of Dorchester, 4, 23; S. 594, 11. Hēr Wulstān arebiscop onfeng eft biscoprices, on Dorceastre in this year [A.D. 954]

archbishop Wulfstan again received a bishopric, at Dorchester, Chr. 954; Th. 215, 26, col. 1.

dorfen laboured, perished; *pp. of deorfan*. v. ge-deorfan.

Dorm-ceaster; *gen. -ceastre*; *f. [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it also Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen*, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dorn-sæte, Dor-sæte; *gen. -sæta*; *dat. -sætum, -sætōn, -sætān*; *pl. m. [dor = Celt. dwr, dur water; -sæte dwellers, inhabitants: dwellers by water] Inhabitants or men of Dorsetshire, people of Dorsetshire in a body, DORSETSHIRE*; Dorsetenses, Dorsetia:—Dy ilcan gefæht Ædelhelm wid Deniscne here mid Dornsætum [Dorsætān, Th. 118, 17, col. 2; Dorsætōn, 119, 17, col. 1; Dorsætum, 119, 16, col. 2] in the same year [A.D. 837] Æthelhelm fought against the Danish army with the Dorsetmen, Chr. 837; Th. 118, 17, col. 1. Mid Dornsætum [Dorsætum, Th. 120, 12, col. 2, 3; Dorsætōn, 121, 11, col. 1, 2, 3] with the Dorset-men, 845; Th. 120, 12, 36. Alfwold was biscope on Dorsætum Alfwold was bishop of Dorset, 978; Th. 232, 7, col. 1: 982; Th. 234, 38: 236, 8: 1015; Th. 276, 13; 277, 13. Hi up eðdon into Dorsætōn [Dorsætān, Th. 247, 19] they went up into Dorsetshire, 998; Th. 246, 19: Cod. Dipl. 1302; A.D. 1006; Kmbl. vi. 155, 6: 1334; A.D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 195, 31. On Dorsætān in Dorsetshire, Cod. Dipl. 841; Kmbl. iv. 200, 26: 871; Kmbl. iv. 221, 5: Chr. 1078; Th. 350, 17.

Dornwara ceaster; *gen. -ceastre*; *f. [the city of the inhabitants of Dorsetshire] DORCHESTER, the chief town of Dorsetshire*; Dorcestria, agri Dorsetensi caput:—Dis was gedōn in ðam cýnelican setle on ðære stowe ðe is genæmmed Dornwara ceaster this was done in the royal residence in the place which is named Dorchester, Th. Diplm. A.D. 864; 126, 8: Cod. Dipl. 1061; A.D. 868; Kmbl. v. 119, 26.

dorste, *pl. dorston durst*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14; *p. of durran*.

Dorwit-ceaster; *gen. -ceastre*; *f. Canterbury*; Dorobernia:—Hrōfes ceaster is xxiv mila fram Dorwitceastre Rochester is twenty-four miles from Canterbury, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 24.

dott, es; *m. A dot, small spot, speck; punctum*:—Geopenige mon ðone dott, and binde ðone clidan to ðan swyle let the speck [at the head of a boil] be opened, and the poultice be bound to the swelling, Lchdm. iii. 40, 14.

drabbe dregs, lees, DRAB; *fæces*, Som. Ben. Lye. [Prompt. draffe segestarium, drascum: Wyc. draf dreg, refuse; draffis dregs: Piers P. Chauc. Laym. draf dregs: Dut. draf, m.]

DRACA, an; *m. I. a dragon; draco*:—Draca ðes ðone dū ywodes draco iste quem formasti, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Tredan león and dracan conculcāre leonem et dracōnem, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Dū fortrydst leóna and dracena thou shalt be a treader down of lions and dragons, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Ps. Th. 148, 7.

II. a serpent; serpens:—Is ðæt deór pandher, se is æt-hwām frēond, būtan dracan anum the beast is the panther, which is to each a friend, save to the serpent only, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 24; Pa. 16.

III. the serpent = the devil; diabōlus:—Worþaþ hine deofol, draca egeslice the devil, the fearful dragon, shall cast him down, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26: Exon. 96 a: Th. 359, 4; Pa. 57. [R. Glouc. dragon: Laym. drake, m: Ger. drake: Plat. drake, m: Dut. draak, m: Ger. drache, m: M. H. Ger. trache, tracke, m: O. H. Ger. tracho, m: Dan. drage, m: f: Swed. drake, m: Icel. dreki, m: Fr. dragon, m: Span. dragón, m: Ital. dragone, m: Lat. draco: Grk. δράκων a dragon, from δράκωμαι to flash, gleam.] DER. eorþ-draca, fýr-, lēg-, lig-, nīþ-, sē-.

dracan blōd, es; *n. Dragon's blood, a pigment obtained from the dragon's blood-tree*; cinnabāris = *κιννάβαρι*, Cot. 210. v. dracante.

dracante, dracante, dracanse, draconze, an; *f. Dragon-wort, dragons*; dracenta = *δρακόντιον*, arum dracuncūlus, Lin:—Herba dracenta, ðæt ys dracente, Herb. Cont. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 12; 15, 1. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man dracenta and oðrum naman dracente nemneþ, ys samed ðæt heof of dracan blōde acenned beón sceolde this herb, which is named dracenta, and by another name dragons, is said to be produced from dragon's blood, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 22. Nim dracentan wyrttruman [MS. wyrttruma] take roots of dragons, Lchdm. iii. 114, 8. Dracense dragons, iii. 24, 3. Draconzan, acc. dragons, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 7.

DRÆÐAN; *ic dræde, dū drædest, drætest, dræst, he drædeþ, dræð, pl. drædaþ; p. drēd, drēdþ, pl. drēdon; pp. dræden To dread, fear; timēre, pavēre: found in the compounds a-drædan, an-, on-drædan, on-dræð-endlic, on-dræð-ing: of-dræð. [Wyc. drede, dread: Piers P. Chauc. drede: Laym. dreden: Orm. dræden, drede: O. Sax. ant-drædan, an-drædan: M. H. Ger. en-trāten: O. H. Ger. an-trātan.]*

dræf, dráf, e; *f. A driving out, an expulsion; expulsio*:—Be dræfe [dræfe MS. B.] of expulsion, L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 6. ðer. út-dræf.

dræfan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To drive; agere, pellere*. DER. a-dræfan, ge-, to-, ge-dræfnes, to-dræfednes, út-dræfere. v. drifan.

dræfend, es; *m. A hunter; venator*:—Sum biþ deóra dræfend one is a hunter of beasts, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 24; Crā. 38.

dræge, es; *n? A DRAG, drag-net; tragula, verricūlum*:—Drag-net

vel dræge tragūla, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræge tragūla vel verricūlum, 105; Som. 78, 40; Wrt. Voc. 57, 22.

drægeþ, ðū drægest drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of dragan.

dræg-net, -nett, es; n. A drag-net; tragus, verricūlum:—Dræg-net vel dræge tragūla, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræg-net verricūlum, 84; Som. 73, 89; Wrt. Voc. 48, 27.

drægp, ðū drægst drags, thou draggest, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of dragan.

dræhp, ðū dræhst drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of dragan.

dræn a drone, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. v. drân.

drænc a drink, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. i. 268, 6. v. drinc.

dræp, ðū dræpe, pl. dræpon struck; p. of drepan.

drætest, dræst, he dræst drearest, dreads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of drædan.

dráf, e; f. [dráf drove, p. of drifan] A drove, herd, band; armenta, grex, agmen:—Dá ðæ seó ormæte micelyss his orfes on ðære ðíne læswede, sum mōdig fearr weaþ āngenga, and ðære heorde drāfe oferhogode when the immense multitude of his cattle was grazing on the mountain, an unruly bull wandered alone, and despised the companionship of the herd, Homl. Th. i. 502, 10. Oft twegen sēmen oððe frýr hwilum drifaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sē to sē sæpe duo tresve e pirātis christian-ōrum agmen congregātum a mari usque ad mare compellunt, Lupi Serm. i. 15; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 34. Hī drifon heora drāfa into Medewege they drove their herds into the Medway, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 4, 16.

dráf drove, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 16; p. of drifan.

DRAGAN, ic drage, ðū drægest, drægst, dræhst, he drægeþ, drægp, dræhp, pl. dragaþ; p. drög, dröh, pl. drögon; pp. dragen. I. v. a.

To drag, draw; trahere:—Eall ðæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne draga fward all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them, Chr. 1127; Th. 378, 24, 25. Simon Petrus drög ðæt nett on eorþe Simon Petrus traxit rete in terram, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11. Hī me drögon, and ic hit nyste... hit mon drægp swā hit ne gefret traxērunt me et ego non sensi... trahitur et nequaquam sentit, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS. Hī drögon heora scipa on west-healf ðære brycege they dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 9, 23.

II. v. intrans. To draw oneself, to draw, go; se conferre, ire:—Drögon swā wide swā wegas to lægon they went as far as the roads lay before them, Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234. Ongon dragan Dryhtnes cempa the Lord's champion began to go, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699. [Wyc. drow, draw, drew; Laym. dragen, drawe to draw: Orm. draghenn to draw: Plat. dragen to bear, endure: O. Sax. dragan to bear: Frs. dregien, dregen, dreyn: O. Frs. drega, draga to bear: Dut. dragen to bear: Ger. M. H. Ger. tragen to bear, endure: O. H. Ger. tragan portäre: Goth. dragan to carry: Dan. drage to draw, carry: Swed. draga to wear: Icel. draga to drag, carry: Lat. trahere to pull.] DER. be-dragan, üt.

DRÂN, dræn, e; f. A drone; fucus:—Drân fucus, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 106; Wrt. Voc. 23, 62. Dræn fucus, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. Dær he wunode eall riht swā drāne dōp on hīue: eall ðæt ða beón dragen toward ða drāne dragaþ fward he abode there just as drones do in a hive: all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20, 21. [Piers P. drane: Plat. drone: O. Sax. drân, f. fucus: Ger. drone, thräne, f; dran, m. fucus: M. H. Ger. tren, m. fucus: O. H. Ger. treno, m. atūcus, fucus: Dan. drone, m. f: Swed. drönje, drön-are, m: Grk. ἀν-θρῶν-η, f. a hornet, bee: Sansk. druṇa, m. a bee; dhran to sound.]

dranc drank, Gen. 9, 21; p. of drincan.

dræa a magician, wizard, Salm. Kmbl. 89, MS. A; Sal. 44. v. drý.

dræág, dræáh did, suffered, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626; Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49; p. of dreogan.

dreahnian; p. ode; pp. od To strain out, drain; excoläre:—Dreahna üt þurh wylene clāþ drain [iz] out through a woollen cloth, Lchdm. iii. 72, 23. v. drehnegean.

dreahhte, ðū dreahtest, pl. dreahhton; pp. dreahlt Vexed, vexedst, troubled, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17; p. and pp. of dreccan.

DREAM, es; m. I. joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing, rapture, ecstasy, frenzy; jubilum, lætitia, gaudium, delirium:—Dær biþ drincendra dream se micla there is the great joy of drinkers, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 3; Vy. 79; Beo. Th. 999; B. 497; Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Dær biþ engla dream there [in heaven] is joy of angels, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 22; Cri. 1676; Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232; Apstls. Kmbl. 96; Ap. 48. Ic eam ealles leás ecan dreames I am bereft of all eternal joy, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 8; Sat. 168; 217; Th. 276, 2; Sat. 182; Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 24; Cri. 1343; Rood Kmbl. 285; Kr. 144. In dolum dreamē in foolish joy, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gū. 435. In ðam uplican engla dreamē in the exalted joy of angels, 9 a; Th. 7, 17; Cri. 102. He dream gehýrde hlúðne in healle he heard loud mirth in the hall, Beo. Th. 177; B. 88. Sorh cymep in manna dream sorrow cometh into the joy of men, Frag. Kmbl. 3; Leás. 2; Exon. 35 a;

Th. 114, 2; Gū. 166. Heó móton āgan dreama dream mid Gode they may possess joy of joys with God, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 32; Sat. 314; Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 22; Cri. 580; Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82. Eart ðū dumb and deáf, ne sindan ðíne dreamas wiht thou art dumb and deaf, thy pleasures are naught, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 27; Seel. 65. Dreama leás void of joys, joyless, Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850; Cd. 2; Th. 3, 23; Gen. 40; 5; Th. 7, 18; Gen. 108. Ic dreama wyn sceal āgan mid englum I shall possess joy of joys with angels, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 31; Gū. 652. Hie forþ heonon gewiton of worulde dreamum they have departed hence from the world's joys, Rood Kmbl. 263; Kr. 133; Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 19; Gū. 712. Hēr ge-endode eorþan dreamas Eadgār Engla cyning in this year [A. D. 975] Edgar, king of the Angles, ended the pleasures of earth, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 29; Edg. 21; Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 5; Cri. 1668. Sēcan mid sibbe swegles dreamas to seek in peace the joys of heaven, Andr. Kmbl. 1618; An. 810; Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257; Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 28; Cri. 1246; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 31; Jud. 350. On swylcum wōdum dreamē in such insane ecstasy or frenzy, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 14; Homl. Th. i. 524, 34; 526, 1; ii. 50, 28; 110, 18, 31.

II. what causes mirth.—An instrument of music, music, rapturous music, harmony, melody, song; orgūnum = ὄργανον, musica, concentus, harmonia = ἀρμονία, modulatio, modus, hūdōia = μελωδία, cantus:—Ne māgon ðam breahmte býman ne hornas, ne hearpan hlyf, ne organan swēg, ne ænig ðara dreama ðe Dryhten gescōp gumum to gliwe in ðas geōmran woruld trumpets nōr horns can [equal] that sound, nor sound of harp, nor organ's tone, nor any of those kinds of music which the Lord hath created for delight to men in this sad world, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29–207, 10; Ph. 134–139. On saligum we ahōfon oððe ahēngon dreamas fīre in salicūbus suspendimus orgāna nostra, Ps. Lamb. 136, 2. Sēde se engel ðæt se dream wære of ðam upplumc werode the angel said that the melody was from the celestial host, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 10; Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 9; Gū. 1290. Werhādes men ongūnon symle done dream, and wifhādes men him sungon ongeān andswariende men always begun the melody, and women answering sung in turn, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 12; Cd. 220; Th. 284, 28; Sat. 328. Iohannes gehýrde swylce býmena dream John heard, as it were, the sound of trumpets, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 35. Dreamē harmonia, modulatio, Mone B. 2528, 2529. Dreamas concentus, 4940. Dreamum modis, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 9. [Laym. dræm, dream, drem, m. joy, rejoicing: Orm. dræm sound.] DER. dream-cræft, -ere, -hæbbende, -healdende, -leás, -lic, -nes, -swinsung; drēman, drýman, fréa: drēme, drýme, ge-, unge-: ēdel-dream, gleó-, god-, gum-, heofon-, man-, medu-, sele-, sin-, swegl-, woruld-, wuldro-, wyn-.

dream-cræft, es; m. The art of music, music; musica:—Gedēþ se dreamcræft ðæt se mon biþ dreamere the art of music causes the man to be a musician, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreamere, es; m. A musician; musicus, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dream-hæbbende; part. [dream I. joy, hæbbende having, possessing] Possessing bliss, joyful; lætābundus:—Þrymmas weóxon dreamhæbbendra the glories of the possessors of bliss increased, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 34; Gen. 81. dream-healdende; part. [healdende holding] Holding joy, joyful; lætābundus:—Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe, dreamhealdende be thou gentle to my sons, holding them in joy, Beo. Th. 2459; B. 1227.

dream-leás; adj. Joyless, sad; mæstus:—Dreamleás gebāð he continued joyless, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 4; Dan. 558. Dis is dreamleás hūs this is a joyless house, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 22; Cri. 1628.

dream-lic; def. se -lica, seó, ðæt -lice; adj. Joyous, musical; jucundus, musicus:—Dreamlic oððe wynsum sý him spæc [MS. spæce] mīn jucundum sit ei eloquium meum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 34. Ða dreamlican musica, Cot. 133.

dreamnes, -ness, e; f. A singing; cantio:—Word dreamnessa oððe sanga verba cantionum, Ps. Lamb. 136, 3.

dream-swinsung mirth-harmony, harmony, Cot. 4. v. swinsung.

dræp, pl. drupon dropped; p. of dreopan.

dræpian to drop, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. v. dreopian.

dræarung, e; f. A falling; destillatio, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349. v. dreorung.

dréas rushed, fell; p. of dreosan.

dréas soothsayers; hariōl, Prov. 23, = drýas; pl. nom. of drý.

DRECCAN, dreccan, dreccan, ic drecece, drece, ðū drecest, drecest, he dreceþ, drecep, pl. dreceap, dreceap; p. [drechede = drehede =] drehte, dreahhte, pl. drehton, dreahhton; pp. [dreched = drehed = dreht, dreahht] dreht, dreahht To vex, afflict, trouble, torture, torment; vexäre, affigere, tribulare, turbäre, cruciäre:—Mec sorg dreceþ sorrow vexeth me, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Drecep se deófol mancynn mid mislicum costnungum the devil vexes mankind with various temptations, Bouter. Scrd. 19, 44. Me Agar drehte dōgora gehwam Hagar hath vexed me each day, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249. Yrfweardnysse ðíne hī drehton hareditatem tuam vexavērunt, Ps. Spl. 93, 5; Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7. Ic drece vexo, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 44. Deáh hine se ymbhoga dyssa woruldsælþa wrāde drecece through the anxious care of

these worldly goods severely afflicts him, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 108; Met. 7, 54; Homl. Th. i. 156, 21. Ne wendap hine wyrdra, ne hine wiht dreceþ *fates change him not, nor doth aught afflict him*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9; Bt. Met. Fox 7, 50; Met. 7, 25. Donne mine fynd me dreceap *dum affligit me inimicus*, Ps. Th. 42, 2. Ic dē bebede dæt dū nānum men ne drece I *command thee that thou afflict no man*, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 5. On dam ēcan life dær ne cymþ nān deofol ne nān yfel mann, dē us mæge dreccan *in the eternal life there will come no devil nor evil man who may trouble us*, i. 272, 10. Hwi drecest dū leng done lācēow *why troublest thou the master longer?* Mk. Bos. 5, 35. Hī hine dreccap *they trouble him*, Ps. Th. arg. 25; Homl. Th. ii. 540, 34. To hwon dreahst dū me for what [why] *hast thou tortured me?* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17. Gif hine dreccan mōt dissa yfla hwæder if either of these evils can torment it, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 80; Met. 5, 40. [Piers P. dreccen to vex: Chauc. drecche: Laym. i-dracched, -drached, -dreccched, pp. injured, disturbed.] DER. ge-dreccan.

drecednys, -nyss, e; f. *Vexation, affliction, tribulation*; vexatio, afflictio, tribulatio.—He dære drecednysse gswāc *he ceased the affliction*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 28. DER. ge-drecednys.

dreccing, e; f. *Tribulation*; vexatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

drēd, pl. drēdon *dreaded, feared*; p. of drēdan.

DRĒFAN; part. drēfende; p. drēfde; pp. drēfed *To disturb, agitate, disquiet, vex, trouble*; commovēre, turbāre, conturbāre, tribulāre, contristāre.—Uparār mōd iure drēfende *erige mentes nostras turbidas*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 6. Donne ic wado drēfe *when I disturb the waters*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 24; Rā. 8, 2. Dū drēfst hī turbābis eos, Ps. Spl. 82, 14. For-hwý unrot eart sāwle mīn, and for-hwon drēfst me *quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?* Ps. Spl. 41, 6, 15; 42, 5. Drēfap conturbant, Mone B. 2613. Ne lagu drēfde it *disturbed not the water*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rā. 23, 16. Dæt dū lagu drēfde *that thou mightest disturb the water*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 26; Bo. 20. Gewāt him on nacan, drēfan deop wāter *he departed in the bark, to agitate the deep water*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Hwý ge scylen eowur mōd drēfan *why should ye trouble your mind?* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 3; Met. 27, 2. He to nāhte gelādeþ da drēfendan us *ipse ad nihilum deducit tribulantes nos*, Ps. Spl. 59, 13. To-hwý gemænigfylde synd da dē drēfap *me quid multiplicati sunt qui tribulant me?* Ps. Spl. 3, 1. For-hwý drēfe ge eowru mōd *why vex ye your minds?* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. For-hwý drēfed ic gange, dōnne swenþ me feond *quare contristatus incēdo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Spl. 41, 13. [Laym. i-drefed, pp. disturbed; to-drefed, -drefed oppressed: Orm. drēfedd, drefedd, drefedd disturbed, troubled: Plat. drōven: O. Sax. drōbian, druovan turbāri, conturbāre: Kil. droeven tristāri, turbāre: Ger. truben: M. H. Ger. trüeben: O. H. Ger. truobjan: Goth. droþyan to trouble, confound: Dan. be-dröve: Swed. be-dröfva.] DER. ge-drēfan, to-: un-drēfed. v. drōf.

drēfednes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. *Vexation, affliction, tribulation*; vexatio, afflictio, tribulatio.—Syddon cōmon [comen MS.] ealle drēfednysse [MS. dræuednysse] and ealle ifele to done mynstre *after that all troubles and all evils came to the monastery*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 31. DER. ge-drēfednes.

drēfing, e; f. *A disturbing*; conturbatio, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 24; Wrt. Voc. 17, 29.

drēfliende, part. *Troubled with rheum*; rheumaticus = ρευματικός:—Saftriende *vel drēfliende rheumaticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 14; Wrt. Voc. 45, 48.

drēfre, adj. *Agitated, disturbed*; turbulentus, C. R. Ben. 64. v. drōf. drege dry, Prov. 16. v. drige.

drehnigan, drehnian, dreahnian; p. ode; pp. od *To strain out*, DRAIN; excolāre, percolāre.—Lā blindan lāteowas, ge drehnigeap done gnæt aweg *duces cæci, excolantes culicem*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24.

drehte, pl. drehton; pp. drēht *Vexed, afflicted*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249; Ps. Spl. 93, 5; p. of dreccan.

drēman, drýman; p. de; pp. ed [drēam joy, music] *To rejoice, to play on an instrument*; jubilāre, psallēre.—Drēmap Gode Iacobes *jubilāte Deo Iacob*, Ps. Spl. 80, 1. Drēmap odde fægriap on gesiþe cynynges *jubilāte in conspectu regis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 7. We drēmap mægnu dīnum *psallēmus virtutes tuas*, Ps. Spl. 20, 13. Drēmap odde singap cynynges *urum psallite regi nostro*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 7; 97, 5. [Laym. dremen, dremen to revel, resound: O. Sax. drōmian jubilāre.] DER. frēa-drēman.

drēme, drýme; adj. [drēam II. music, melody, harmony] *Melodious, harmonious*; canorus.—Mid drēmere stefne *canōra voce*, Mone B. 2538. DER. ge-drēme, -drýme, unge-.

drenc, es; m. I. *A drench, dose, draught, drink*; pōtus, pōtio.—Wid fītsiht-ādle drenc *a dose for diarrhæa*, L. M. cont. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 300, 23. Drenc pōtus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16; Wrt. Voc. 82, 46; pōtio, 74, 7. Se drenc deaðbētra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Win nys drenc cilda *vinum non est pōtus puerorum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17. Wid sidan sære dære swīðran hwīte clæfran wyrc *to drench for sore of right side make white clover to a drink*, L. M. i. 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4; i. 23;

Lchdm. ii. 64, 27; Homl. Th. ii. 158, 16. Wyrc drenc wid hwōstan *make a dose for cough*, L. M. i. 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 18. Sele him oft styrgendne drenc *give him often a stirring drink*, i. 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Se yrþleng sylþ us hlāf and drenc *arātor dat nobis panem et potum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 3. Hī dōne gāstlican drenc druncan *they drank the spiritual drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 3. Drenc wyð āttre *a dose or antidote against poison*; therīāca = θηριακή, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 78; Wrt. Voc. 20, 20. Swyflende drenc *a dose to be gulped or swallowed down, a pill*; catapōtium = καταπότιον, 12; Som. 57, 80; Wrt. Voc. 20, 22.

II. *a drowning*; demersio, submersio:—Sume drenc fornam on lagostreāme *drowning took off some in the water-stream*, Elen. Kmbl. 272; El. 136. Gæst in deap-sele drenc bifæstþ scipu mid scealcum *the guest commits ships and crews to the death-hall by drowning*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30. DER. berig-drenc, dolh-, dust-, ofer-, wyrt-.

DRENCAN; part. drencende; p. ic, he drencete, dū drencetest, pl. drenceton; pp. drenced; v. a. I. *to give to drink, to drench, make drunk*; potum *vel* potōnem dāre, potāre, inebriāre:—Of burnan willan dīnes dū drencetest [Th. drencet] *hī torrente voluntatis tua potabis eos*, Ps. Spl. 35, 9. Dū drencetest us mid wine *potasti nos vino*, 59, 3. On þurste mīnum hī drenceton *me mid ecede in siti mea potaverunt me aceto*, 68, 26. Drencende inebrians, 64, 11. Se inwida dryht-guman sine drencete mid wine *the wicked one made his people drunk with wine*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29.

II. *to drown*; submergere, Ps. Th. 106, 17. [Wyc. drenche: Piers P. drenchen, drenche: Chauc. drenche: Plat. drenken: O. Sax. drenkan: Frs. driussen: O. Frs. drenka, drinka, drinsa to drown: Dut. drenken to drench: Ger. trānken to give to drink: M. H. Ger. trenken: O. H. Ger. trankjan, trenkjan potāre: Goth. dragkjan to give to drink: Swed. dränka to drown: Icel. drekkja to drown.] DER. a-drencan, for-, ge-, in-, ofer-, ofge-, on-. v. drincan.

drenc-cuppe, an; f. *A drinking-vessel, a cup*; poculum, Wrt. Voc. 82, 42.

drenc-fæt, es; n. [fæt a vessel] *A drinking-vessel, cup*; calix = κύλιξ:—Gäst ysta odde storma is dæl drencfætēs heora odde heora calices *spiritus procellarum est pars calicis eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7; 15, 5; 22, 5. v. drinc-fæt.

drenc-flōd, drenc-flōd, es; m. [drenc II. a drowning, flōd a flood] *A drowning-flood, deluge*; diluvium:—Noe oferlāþ done deopestan drencflōda [MS. dren-flōda] *Noah sailed over the deepest of deluges*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 30; Exod. 364. Fīftena stōd deop ofer dūnum se [MS. sæ] drencflōd *elna the deluge stood fifteen ells deep over the hills*, 69; Th. 84, 16; Gen. 1398.

drenc-horn, es; m. *A drinking-horn*; potōrium cornu:—Ic geann into dære stōwe done drenc-horn dē ic ēr [MS. ēr] æt dam hīrde gebohte *I give to that place the drinking-horn which I formerly bought from the brotherhood*, Cod. Dipl. 722; Kmbl. iii. 361, 31.

drenc-hūs, es; m. *A drinking-house*; potōnārium:—Ælces cinnes drenc-hūs *potōnārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 30; Wrt. Voc. 59, 4.

DRENG, es; m. *A warrior, soldier*; bellātor, miles:—Forlēt drenga sum darof of handa *fleogan one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 10; By. 149. [Laym. dring a thane, warrior, servant: Dan. dreng a boy, youth: Swed. dreng, dräng, m. a man, servant, soldier: Icel. drengr, m. a youth, valiant man.]

dreng *a drink*:—Dreng dū sylst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. 79, 6. v. drenc.

dréo-cræft, es; m. *Magical art, magic*; magica ars:—Simon se drý purh dréocræft worhte ærene næddran, and da hie styredan *Simon the sorcerer made brazen serpents by magic, and they moved of themselves*, Homl. Blick. 173, 21. v. drý-cræft.

DREÓGAN, to dreóganne; part. dreógeane; ic dreóge, dū dreógest, drýhst, he dreógeþ, drýhþ, drihþ, pl. dreógaþ; p. ic, he dreáþ, dreág, dū druge, pl. drugon; pp. drogen; v. trans. I. *to do, work, perform, to pass life, to fight*; āgēre, fācēre, perficēre, patrāre, vitam āgēre, militāre.—To dreóganne wordum and dædum *willan dīnne to do thy will by words and deeds*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 23; Gen. 2349. Dē he dreógan sceolde *which he had to do*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 28; Gū. 312. Hwæt dreógest dū *what doest thou?* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 14; Jul. 247.

peódnes willan dreógeþ *he does the will of the Lord*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gū. 357. Gif mæsse-preóst odde munuc hāmed-finge drihþ, fæste x gear si *presbyter vel monachus fornicationem commiserit, x annos jejūnet*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22. Drugon dæt dægēs and nihtes fēcērrut *hoc die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798. Drugon wæpna gewin *they fought the strife of arms, they waged war*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 7; Gn. Ex. 201. Hū manega gefeoht he dær dreógeode *wæs how many battles he was there fighting*, Ors. i. 11; Bos. 35, 9. II. *to bear, suffer, DREE, endure*; ferre, pati, sustinēre, tolerāre:—Mān ne cūdon dōn ne dreógan *they knew not to do nor suffer crime*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 190. Dē da earfeda ofostod dreógeþ *who oftenest suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 19; Gū. 1329. Earfeda dréag *suffered hardships*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626. Swā dæt fæsten dreáh *who endured that bondage*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49. We lērap dæt man ænig gedrine, and

ænig unnit ðar ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking, nor any vanity*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 14. **III.** *to enjoy*; frui:—He sibbe dreáh he enjoyed peace, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738. Symbol-wynne dreóh *enjoy the pleasure of the feast!* Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782. **IV.** *v. intrans. To be employed, be busy*;

ägere, negotiosum esse:—Nænig manna wāt hū mīn hyge dreógeþ, býsig æfter bōcum *no man knows how his mind is employed, busy over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 122, MS. B; Sal. 60. Dreógan, *inf.* Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. Dreág, *p.* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. [Chauc. *drye to suffer, endure*: Laym. driȝen, driȝen, driȝen *to suffer, to* Orm. dregheenn *to suffer, endure*: Scot. dre, dree, drey *to suffer*: Goth. driugan *to do military service.*] DER. a-dreógan, ge-

dreóh-læcan *magicians, sorcerers*; magi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drý. **DREÓPAN**; *ic dreópe, ðū drýpst, he drýpp, pl. dreópaþ; p. dreap, pl. drupon; pp. dropan To drop; stilläre, Prov. 19.* [Chauc. *droppen* Piers P. droppen: Plat. drippen: Dut. druipen: Kil. droppen, droppen *manäre*: Frs. drippen: O. Frs. driapa: Ger. tropfen, triefen: M. H. Ger. triufen: O. H. Ger. triufan: Dan. dryppe: Swed. drypa: Icel. drjúpa *to drip.*] DER. a-dreópan.

dreóþian, dreáþian, droþian, drupian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To drop; stilläre, distilläre*:—Swá dropa, de on ðas eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop, which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heofonas [MS. Heofenas] dreáþeð *cali distillaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. Myrre and cassia droþiaþ of ðinum cláðum myrrh and cassia *drop from thy clothes*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Heofonas drupodon *cali distillaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9.

DREOR, *es; m. Blood; cruor*:—Ic his blóð ageát, dreór on eorþan *I shed his blood, his gore on earth*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 12; Gen. 1031. Dreóre fáhne *stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. Dreóre druncne *drunk with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2005; An. 1005. [O. Sax. drōr, *m. cruor, sanguis*: M. H. Ger. trōr, *m. n. a dripping, blood*: O. H. Ger. trōr *cruor*: Icel. dreyri, dröri, *m. blood.*] DER. cwealm-dreór, heoru-, sáwel-, wæl-, v. dreósan.

dreórd, *pl. dreórdon, dreórdun dreaded, feared*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 8; 19, 25, =drēd, *pl. drēdon; p. of drēdan*. dreór-fáh; *adj. Stained with gore; cruentatus*, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485.

dreórgan; *p. ode; pp. od [dreór blood] To be dreary, to fall, to perish; n. zere, cadere, corrüere*:—Ðas hofu dreórgiaþ *these courts are dreary*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30.

dreórig, dreóreg, dreórg, driórig; *def. se dreóriga, dreórega, seó, ðæt dreórig; adj.*

I. *bloody, gory, glorious; cruentus, cruentatus, gloriösus*:—Wæter stóð dreórig and gedrefed *water stood gory and troubled*, Beo. Th. 2838; B. 1417; Ps. Th. 135, 20; Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 14; Jul. 482. Hwæt druð ðū dreórega *to thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17.

II. *sad, sorrowful, pensive, dreary; moestus*:—Hig wurdon swíðe dreórige *they became very sorrowful*, Gen. 44, 13; Mk. Bos. 14, 19. On ðas dreórgan tíð *in this sorrowful tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 10; Gü. 1058. [Wyc. dreg, drieri, drury *sad*: Chauc. dreyr *sad*: Laym. druri, drieri *sad*: Orm. dreorig, drierig *sad*: O. Sax. drōrag *cruentus*: Dut. treurig *sad*: Ger. traurig *sad*: M. H. Ger. trürc *sad*: O. H. Ger. trürag *moestus*: Icel. dreyrigr, dreyrigr *bloody.*] DER. heoru-dreórig, v. dreósan.

dreórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul; tristis animo*:—Dreórig-ferþe *sad in soul*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 26; Cri. 1109.

dreórig-hleór; *adj. Sad of countenance; tristis facie*:—Sumne dreórighleór *in eorþ-scræfe eorl gehýdde a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 17; Wand. 83.

dreórig-lice; *adv. Drearily, mournfully; moeste, Anct. v. dreórlíc*. dreórig-mód; *adj. Sad of mind; tristis animo*:—Abraham dráf dreórig-mód *tū of earde Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his habitation*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 24; Gen. 2804.

dreórignys, dreórinys, -nyss, e; f. *DREARINESS, sadness; moestitia*:—Gif he ne gehulpe hire sárlícan dreórinysse *if he might not relieve her painful dreariness*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 5 a, 8.

dreór-lic, dreórlíc; *adj. I. bloody; sanguinolentus*:—Ne wearp dreórlíce [dreórlíce, col. 2] *dæð gedón syððan Dene cōmon no bloodier deed was done since the Danes came*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 9; Ælf. Tod. 6.

II. *mournful, sad; moestus, tristis*:—Dreórlíc frēcednys *triste periculum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 83.

dreór-sele, *es; m. A dreary, desolate-looking hall; domus moestitæ*:—On dreórsle *in the dreary hall*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 20; Kl. 50.

dreórunge, dreárunge, e; f. *A falling; destillatio*:—Ðonne on sumeres tíð sendeð weorþeþ dropena dreórunge *when a falling of drops is sent in summer's time*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64. v. dreósan.

DREÓSAN; *ic dreóse, ðū drýst, he dreóseþ, drýst, pl. dreósaþ; p. dréas, pl. druron; pp. doren To rush, fall, perish; cadere, ruere*:—Wæstmas ne dreósaþ *the fruits do not fall*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 2; Ph. 34. Dreóseþ deáw and rēn *dew and rain fall*, 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609. Druron dōmléase *they fell ingloriously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1089; An. 997. Swylþ seó gitsung ða dreósdan welān ðisses middangeardes *avarice swallows the perishable riches of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13;

Bt. Met. Fox 7, 32; Met. 7, 16. [Laym. drese *to fall down*: O. Sax. driosan *cadere*: Goth. driusan *to fall.*] DER. a-dreósan, ge-

DREPAN; *ic drepe, ðū drest, dripest, dripst, he drepeþ, dripeþ, dripp, pl. drepaþ; p. ic, he drep, dræp, ðū dræpe, pl. dræpon; pp. drepēn, dropan To strike; percütēre*:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenþian *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5753; B. 2880. Ðonne biþ on hrede, under helm drepēn biteran stræle *then he will be stricken with the bitter shaft in the breast, beneath the helmet*, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. Wæs him feorh dropan his life was stricken, Beo. Th. 5955; note; B. 2981. [Plat. drēpen *to hit*: Dut. Ger. treffen: M. H. Ger. triffen: O. H. Ger. trefan tangere, percütēre, pulsäre: Dan. dræbe *to slay*: Swed. dræpa *to kill, slay*: Icel. drepa *to hit.*]

drepe, drype, *es; m. A slaying, stroke, violent death; occisio*:—He drepe þrōwade he suffered the stroke [death-stroke], Beo. Th. 3183; B. 1589. DER. deaþ-drepe.

drepēn, drepenn, e; f. *A stroke; percussio*. v. gemynd-drepēn. dreston = drestan; *pl. f. ? Dregs, lees; fax*:—Dresten his nys aildude *fax ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. v. dæstan.

drettan *to consume*. DER. ge-drettan.

drī, *es; m. A sorcerer, magician; magus*:—Be drīan = drīum by sorcerers, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. v. drīan.

drīan = drīum = drīum with sorcerers, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30: as fisceran and fugeleran = fiscerum and fugelerum, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; the dative plural of drī, drý, fiscere, and fugelere, *g. v.*

driás, *es; m. ? [dreósan to fall] A falling, fall; casus*. DER. deáw-driás.

drīcan [= drīncan] *to drink*, Somn. 112, 113; Lchdm. iii. 204, 22, 23; Ps. Spl. 77, 49. v. drīncan.

drī-cræfteg skilful in magic, Ex. 7, 11. v. drý-cræftig.

drie drif, Ex. 14, 21; Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. v. drige.

drif, e; f. **I.** *a fever; febris*:—Seó drif [sio drif MS.] *febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 15.

II. *but drif, *es; m. or n.* in the following example*:—Full-neáh æfre ðe óðer man wearp on ðam wyrestan yfele, ðæt [MS. þet] is on ðam drife almost every other man was in the worst evil, that is with fever, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 38. DER. ge-drif.

DRIFAN, drýfan, ic drife, ðū drífest, drífst, he drifeþ, drifþ, drift, pl. drifaþ; *p. ic, he dráf, ðū drife, pl. drifon, dreefon; pp. drifen*. **I.**

v. trans. To drive, force, pursue; pellere, minäre, impellere, perséqui:—Se gerefä hie wolde drifan *to ðæs cyniges tūne the reeve would drive them to the king's will*, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 13. Se Hælend ongan drifan of ðam temple sylende and bigcende *Jesus cepit ejicere vendentes et ementes in templo*, Mk. Bos. 11, 15.

Sum mæg ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drifan *one can drive a vessel over the salt sea*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677.

For hwan ðū us, God, woldest fram ðe drifan *ut quid repulisti nos, Deus?* Ps. Th. 73, 1. Ic drife sceap mīne to heora lease *mino oves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11.

Ic ða of Drihtnes drife ceastre *I will drive them from the Lord's city*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Ða wërgan neát, ðe man daga gehwam drifeþ and hirsceþ, ongetaþ hira göddend *the brute animals, which man drives and beats every day, understand their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358.

Flihte ic eom heardra, ðe ðis fyr drifeþ of ðissum strongan stýle *I am harder than flint, which this fire drives from this strong steel*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 24; Rā. 41, 78.

Hwilum ðæt drige drift ðone wætan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 98; Met. 29, 48. Us drifaþ ða ællreordan *to sæ the barbarians drive us to sea*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44; Beo. Th. 5609; B. 2808.

Óðerne he dráf mid sticle, óðrum he wíðteáh mid bridle *the one he drove with a goad, the other he restrained with a bridle*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 12. Abraham dráf dreorig-mód *tū of earde Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his dwelling*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 23; Gen. 2804.

Ne eart ðū se sylfa God, ðe us swá drife nonne tu, Deus, qui repulisti nos? Ps. Th. 59, 9. Hí drifon scipu into Medwæge *they drove the ships into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 16.

Hig hyne drifon *ut ejecērunt eum foras*, Jn. Bos. 9, 35. Ðā hig eów drifon *cum vos persequerentur*, Deut. 11, 4. Hí dreefon hine onweg *they drove him away*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27.

Ge fleóþ, deáh eów man ne drife fugiēts, nemine perséquite, Lev. 26, 17. Ðæt he on wræc drife his selfes sunu *that he should drive into exile his own son*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 32; Gen. 2791.

Drifan drýcræft *to exercise magic*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Ceap drifan *to drive or transact a bargain*, R. Ben. 57.

Mangunge drifan *to follow a trade*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 34. Spræce or spræce drifan *to prosecute a suit, urge a cause*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13.

L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, 4; Th. Diplm. 376, 11. Wöh drifan *to practise violence*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 320, 4.

II. *v. intrans. To drive, rush with violence; ruere*:—Ic com mid ðý heáfde and mid handa on ðone stān drifan *I came driving on the stone with my head and hands*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 23. [Wyc. dryue: Piers P. dryven: Chauc. drife, drive: Laym. driuen, driue: Orm. drifenn: Plat. drīwen, drīben: O. Sax. drīban agäre, pellere: Frs. driuewen: O. Frs. driva: Dut. drijen: Ger. treiben: M. H. Ger. trieben: O. H. Ger. triban: Goth. dreiban: Dan. drive: Swed. drifva: Icel. drifa.] DER. a-drifan, be-, for-, ge-, in-, of-, ofa-, ofer-, þurh-, to-, üt-, úta-, wid-

Driffeld, *gen. es; dat. a, e; m. [in A. D. 1360 it was written Dyrrfeld]* *Great Driffeld, in the East Riding of Yorkshire*; oppidi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr Aldfriþ Norþan Hymbra cining forþferde, on xix kl' Jan. on Driffelda in this year [A. D. 705] *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died at Driffeld, on the 19th of the kalends of January [December 14th], Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 33.*

drigan, drygan, drigean; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [drige dry]* *To DRY, make dry, rub dry, wipe; siccare, tergere, extergere*:—Se hāta sumor giereþ and drigeþ sād and blēda the hot summer prepares and dries seeds and fruits, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 120; Met. 29, 60. Ðæt dust, ðæt of eowre ceastre on ðrum fōtum clifode, we drigeaþ on eow pulvērēm, qui adhesit nobis de civitate vestra, extergimus in vos, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. Heō ongan mid hyre teārum his fēt þweān, and drigde mid hyre heāfdes feaxe lacrymis cepit rigare pedes ejus, et capillis capitis sui tergebāt, Lk. Bos. 7, 38, 44. Seō drigde his fēt mid hyre loccum extersit pedes ejus capillis suis, Jn. Bos. 11, 2: 12, 3. **DER.** a-drigan, -drygan, ge-, ofa-, ūta-.

DRIGE, dryge, drīe; *def. se driga, dryga, drya; seō, ðæt drige, dryge, drīe; adj. DRY; siccus, aridus*:—Se wind blāwþ norþan and eāstan, heālic, and ceald, and swīde drige [drie MSS. P. L.] the wind blows from the north-east, violent, and cold, and very dry, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 8; Lchdm. iii. 276, 6. Drige wudu dry wood, fire-wood; ligna, Wrt. Voc. 80, 31. Adrugode se strēam swā ðæt he mihte dryge ofergangan the stream dried up so that he might go over dry, Bd. i, 7; S. 478, 14; Exon. i. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rā. 41, 77. Tunge biþ drige the tongue is dry, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 8. Seō [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge the earth is dry, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583. Læg ān drie stræt þurh ða sē a dry road lay through the sea, Ex. 14, 21. Ðæs fyres gecyrd is hāt and drie the nature of fire is hot and dry, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. Hwīlum ðæt drige drift ðone wætan sometimes the dry drives away the wet, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 97; Met. 29, 48. Seō sē, ūtfōwende, gerýmde preōra mīla dries færelde the sea, flowing out, made room for a dry passage of three miles, Homl. Th. i. 564, 18. Ða sacerdas ætstōdon on ðam grunde on drigre moldan on middan ðære eā be ðrum grunde sacerdotēs stābant per siccām humum in medio Iordānis, Jos. 3, 17. Gif hig on grēnum treōwe ðās þing dōþ, hwæt dōþ hig on ðam drigum si in viridi ligno hæc faciunt, in arido quid fiet? Lk. Bos. 23, 31; Ps. Th. 105, 9. Drihten gewende ða sē to drium mare Dominus vertit in siccum, Ex. 14, 21. Betwux ðære drygan and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hātan fyre between the dry and the cold earth and the hot fire, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Ðæt seō sē drigne grund dam folce gegearcige that the sea should prepare dry ground for the people, Homl. Th. i. 564, 24. In drygne seāþ into a dry pit, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1388; El. 693. Worhte his iolme foldan drige aridam fundaverunt manus ejus, Ps. Th. 94, 5; Cd. 8; Th. 10, 29; Gen. 164. Uppan drie eorþan super aridam, Ex. 4, 9. Se ðe gecyrd sē on drige land qui convertit mare in aridam, Ps. Spl. 65, 5. Dō drige pic to add dry pitch, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 14. Ða drigan eorþan the dry earth, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 2. Hwīlum fiht se wæta ðæt drige sometimes the wet drives away the dry, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11. Wæron ða warepas drige the shores were dry, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Wegas syndon dryge the ways are dry, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. Drīra arenum, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 22. Dysegā se ðe wile sēd ðwæstan ðam drium [drygum, Cot.] furum he does foolishly who will sow seed in the dry furrows, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Hī ferdon oððe fōron on drigum fōdum abiervnt in siccō flumina, Ps. Lamb. 104, 41. He gēþ geond drige stōwa ambūlat per loca arida, Mt. Bos. 12, 43; Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se wyrcþ drige [drie MSS. P. L.] wolcnu it makes dry clouds, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 2; Lchdm. iii. 274, 24. Fram ðære burnan ðe he drigum fōtum ofereōde from the brook which he went over with dry feet, Bd. i, 7; S. 478, 32. Mid drium handum with dry hands, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 8. Ðæt Israhēlisse folc gā drium fōtum innan ða sē ut gradientur filii Israel in medio mari per siccum, Ex. 14, 16, 29. [Wyc. drie: Piers p. drye: Chauv. drey: Orm. dri3ze: Plat. drōge, drūge, drāge; Dut. droog: Ger. trocken: M. H. Ger. trucken: O. H. Ger. trukan siccus: Dan. drøi solid: Swed. dryg heavy: Icel. drjúgr solid, substantial.]

drigian, dū drigast; *p. ode; pp. od [dreógan to suffer, endure]* *To suffer, endure; tolerāre, pati*:—Ðū on ðisum andweardan life mā earfoða drigast thou sufferest more troubles in this present life, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13.

drig-nes, dryg-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. DRYNESS; siccitas*:—Ðære drignesne ne sceal he huniges onbitan ac eald win for the dryness he must not taste of honey but old wine, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 19. Æteōwige drignis let dryness appear; appāret arida, Gen. i, 9. God gecigde ða drignisse eorþan wōcūit Deus aridam terram, i, 10. On drignysse in ināquāso, Ps. Spl. 77, 20. Drygnessa his handa gescōpan siccām mānus ejus formāverunt, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5.

Driht, Driht the Lord, used with or without the apostrophe in Spelman's Psalms for all the cases of Drihten. *v. Dryht*.

driht, e; *f. A multitude, an army*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79; Cd. 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993. *v. dryht.*

driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor; *gen. ealdres; m. The lord of a fleet; architrclinus*:—Se drihtealdor cwæp to ðam brýdguman the lord of the feast said to the bridegroom, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 25, 28. Se drihte ealdor ðæs wines onbýrgde gustāvit architrclinus vinum, Jn. Bos. 2, 9. Beraþ ðære drihte ealdre ferie architrclino, 2, 8. *v. dryht-ealdor.*

drihten; *gen. drihtnes, drihtenes; m. A ruler, lord, the Lord*:—Gumena drihten lord of men, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 18; Dan. 613. Eorla drihten lord of earls, Beo. Th. 2105; B. 1050. Drihten Crēca lord of the Greeks, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 38; Met. 26, 19. Drihten mīn my lord, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 15; Gen. 2225. Witig Drihten, rōdera Rædend the wise Lord, Ruler of the skies, Beo. Th. 3113; B. 1554. Drihten wereda the Lord of hosts, Beo. Th. 4378; B. 2186. Ece Drihten wið Abraham spræc the Lord eternal spake with Abraham, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 1; Gen. 2203. Ic eom Drihten ðin God ego sum Dominus Deus tuus, Ex. 20, 2. Þurh ūrne Drihten Crist through our Lord Christ, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 3. On ðam naman Drihtnes ūres Godes in nomine Dōmini Dei nostri, Ps. Th. 19, 7. Se seofoda ys Drihtnes restedæg ðines Godes septimo die sabbatum Domini Dei tui est, Ex. 20, 10. Eālā Drihtenes þrym O majesty of the Lord, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 34; Sat. 164; Ps. Lamb. 26, 13; Ps. Th. 68, 37. *v. dryhten.*

Drihten-līc; *def. se līca, seō, ðæt līce; adj. Belonging to the Lord, Lordly; Dominicus*:—Drihtenlīces Dominici, Mone B. 429. Angelþeode ðæs Drihtenlican geleāfan gife geleornode gens Anglōrum Dominicæ fidei et dona discēret, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. He næfre mete onfeng būtan ðy Drihtenlican dæge he never took meat except on the Lord's day, 4, 25; S. 599, 30.

Drihten-līce; *comp. -līcor; adv. According to the Lord, by the Lord; secundum Dominum, a Domino*:—Ðæt he Drihtenlīcor mæge beōn hālig genemmed that he may be called holy by the Lord, L. E. i. 21; Th. ii. 418, 9.

drihten-weard, es; *m. [ward a keeper, guardian] A guardian lord, king; dominus custos, rex*:—On ðam drihtenweard deōpne wisse sefan siðne geþanc in whom the guardian lord knew [to exist] deep ample thought of mind, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 24; Dan. 535.

driht-fole a nation, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34. *v. dryht-folc.*

driht-geisþ, es; *m. [geisþ a companion] An associate, attendant; satelles*:—Nān ne feól drihtgesīþa none of the associates fell, Fins. Th. 84; Fin. 42.

driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, a warrior, retainer*, Beo. Th. 2781; B. 1388: 198; B. 99. *v. dryht-guma.*

drihp does, performs, commits, L. M. i. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22; 3rd pres. sing. of dreógan.

drihtin-beaþ; *gen. -beages; dat. -beage; m. [drihtin = drihten a lord, beaþ a ring, bracelet] A lord-ring or money paid for slaying a freeman*. In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is called Manbōte:—Manbōte in lege Anglōrum, regi et archiepiscōpo, iiii marc de hominibus suis; episcōpo comitatus, comiti comitatus, et dapifero regis, xx soþ; barōnibus cetēris, x soþid, L. Ed. C. 12; Th. i. 447, 28–31. Gif man frigne mannan ofsealhþ, cyninge l scillinga to drihtin-beage if any one slay a freeman, [let him pay] fifty shillings to the king, as 'drihtin-beaþ,' L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6, 7.

driht-līc, driht-lec lordly, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26; Cd. 33; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. *v. dryht-līc.*

driht-līce in a lordly manner, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138. *v. dryht-līce.*

driht-nē; *pl. nom. acc. -nēas; m. A dead body of a host; cadāver agminis*:—Ofer drihtnēum over the bodies of the slain, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 5; Exod. 163. *v. nē.*

Drihtnes of the Lord; Dōmīni, Ex. 20, 10; *gen. of Drihten. v. dryhten.*

driht-sceipe rulership, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. *v. dryht-sceipe.*

driht-sele a princely hall, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485. *v. dryht-sele.*

driht-weras; *pl. m. [wer a man] Men, chieftains; populāres viri*:—Ōp-ðæt drihtweras duguþum gefōran ðær is botlweā Bethlem hāten tīl that the fellow men journeyed to where there is a village called Bethel, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 32; Gen. 1798. Ðū mōst heonan hūpe lādan ealle, būton ðæle dissa drihtwera thou mayest lead all the spoil hence, save the part of these chieftains, 98; Th. 129, 27; Gen. 2150.

drime joy; jubulum, Cot. 109. *v. dream.*

DRINC, drync, es; *m: drinca, an; m: drince, an; f. DRINK, a drink, draught; potus, haustus*:—Mīn blōd ys drinc sanguis meus est potus, Jn. Bos. 6, 55. Ic ofþyrsted was gæstes drinces I was thirsty for the soul's drink, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 15; Seel. 41. Hēr gefōr Harþacnut swā ðæt he æt his drince stōd in this year [A. D. 1042] Harthacnut died as he stood at his drink, Chr. 1042; Erl. 166, 34. Ic mīne drinc mengde mid teārum potum meum cum fletu temperābam, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Swā hwylc swā sylþ ānne drinc cealdes wæteres ānum ðyssa lytlyra manna quicumque potum dedērit uni ex minimis istis calicem aquæ frigide, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. We ðe drinc sealdon dedimus tibi potum, 25, 37; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 43; Met. 8, 22. Næron ða mistlice drincas there were not then various drinks, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 18; Met. 8, 9.

[Wife. drynk: *Piers P.* drenke; *Chauc.* drinke; *Laym.* drænc, drench, drinc; *Orm.* drinn, drinnch; *Plat.* drunk, drank; *m.* *O. Sax.* drank; *m. n.* *Frs.* dranc; *O. Frs.* drank in compounds; *Dut.* dranc, dronc; *m.* *Ger.* trank, trunk; *m.* *M. H. Ger.* tranc, *n. m.*; *trunc*; *m.* *O. H. Ger.* trank, *n.* *potus*; *trunk*, *m.* *haustus*; *Goth.* draggk, dragk, *n.* *drink*; *Dan.* druk, *m. f.* *Swed.* drick, dryck; *m.* *Icel.* drekka, *f.* *beverage*.] DER. ātor-drinc, ge-, mæn-, medo-, ofer-, win-, wiuge-.

drinca, an; *m.* drince, an; *f.* [drinc drink] Drink; potus:—Eāde we māgon geseōn hwær se drinca is we can easily see where the drink is, *Ors.* 5, 8; *Bos.* 107, 30. He wolde beran drincan his gebrōðrum he would bear drink to his brethren, *Homl.* Th. ii. 180, 5. He bæd him drincan and heō him blīðelīce sealde he asked for drink and she gave it him gladly, *Jud.* 4, 19; *Basil admn.* 4; *Norm.* 42, 24. He bæd God ðæt he him asende drincan he prayed God to send him drink, *Jud.* 15, 18. Drince mylce drincan sio gebet ða biternes let him drink a mulled drink which will amend the bitterness, *L. M.* 1, 42; *Lchdm.* ii. 108, 2. DER. ātor-drinca, on-.

drincan, to drincenne, ic drince, ðū drincest, he drincþ, dryncþ, *pl.* drincaþ; *p.* dranc, *pl.* druncon; *pp.* druncen [drinc drink]. I. to DRINK, imbibe; bibere, potare, imbibere:—He dranc of ðam wine, ða wearp he druncen bibens vinum inebriatus est, *Gen.* 9, 21; *Lev.* 10, 9. We æton and druncen befōran ðe manducāvimus coram te, et bibimus, *Lk.* Bos. 13, 26. Donne hig druncene beoþ cum inebriati fuerint, *Jn.* Bos. 2, 10.

II. the Anglo-Saxons often drank to excess, as is evident by the exhortation of Abbot Ælfric to his friend Sigferd, to whom he dedicated his Treatises on the Old and New Testaments:—Dū woldest me ladian, ðā ðā ic was mid ðe ðæt ic swiðor drunce, swilce for blisse. Ac wite ðū, leof man, ðæt se ðe ðe ðerne neaðaþ ofer his mihte to drincenne ðæt se mōt aberan heora begra gild, gif him ænig hearm of ðam drence becymþ. Ure Hæled forbæd ðone oferdrenc. Ða lareōwas alædon ðone unþeaw þurh heora lareōwdōm and tæhton ðæt se oferdrenc forðeþ untwīlce ðæs mannes sǣwe and his gesūndfullnesse. Unhæl becymþ of ðam drence when I was with thee, thou wouldst urge me to drink very much, as it were for bliss. But know thou, dear friend, that he who forces another man to drink more than he can bear, shall answer for both, if any harm come thereof. Our Saviour hath forbidden over drinking. The learned fathers have also put down that bad habit by their wise teaching, and taught that the over drinking surely destroys a man's soul and soundness. Unhealthiness cometh after [over] drinking, Ælfc. T. 43, 6–17. [*Piers P.* drinken; *Chauc.* dronken, *pp.* *Laym.* drinchen, drinken; *Orm.* drinnkenn; *Plat.* drinken; *O. Sax.* drinkan; *Frs.* drincken; *O. Frs.* drinka; *Dut.* drinken; *Ger.* M. H. Ger. trinken; *O. H. Ger.* trinkan; *Goth.* drigkan; *Dan.* drikke; *Swed.* dricka; *Icel.* drekka.] DER. a-drincan, be-, for-, ge-, ofa-, ofer-, on-.

drince-fæt, es; *n.* A cup; calix:—Ic geseah Pharaones drincefæt on mīnre handa vidðbam cūlicem Pharaonis in manu mea, *Gen.* 40, 11, 13. v. drinc-fæt.

drince-leān, es; *n.* Tributary drink, scot-ale, the contribution of tenants to purchase ale for the entertainment of their lord or his steward on the fee, *Glos.* to Th. Laws, vol. ii. Or, perhaps, the ale given by the seller to the buyer on concluding a bargain; retributio potus vel premium bibendi:—Drincelean and hlāforðes riht gifu stande æfre unawend let the tributary drink and the lord's rightful gift ever stand unchanged, *L. C. S.* 82; *Th.* i. 422, 2; *L. N. P. L.* 67; *Th.* ii. 302, 7.

drincere, es; *m.* A drinker; potator:—Drincere wīnes potātor vini, *Mt.* *Kmbl.* Lind. 11, 19.

drinc-fæt, drince-fæt, drync-fæt, drenc-fæt; *gen.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n.* [fæt a vessel] A drinking-vessel, cup; pōcūlum, calix = κύλιξ:—Beoþ heora drincfatu gefyldeu their drinking-vessels shall be filled, *Ps.* Th. 10, 7.

drinc-lagu, e; *f.* Drinking-law; assisa potus:—Statutum, scilicet edictum, lex, vel constitutio de potus vendendi mensuris, *Som.* *Lye.*

drinc-wērig; *adj.* Drink weary, satisfied with drinking; potu defessus, temulentus, *Cot.* 124.

dríorīg bloody; cruentatus, gloriōsus:—Dríorigne, *acc.* *Beo.* Th. 5572; *B.* 2789. v. dreorig.

dripest, dripest, he dripeþ, driph strikest, strikes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of drepan.

dris-líc fearful. DER. on-dris-líc. v. dryslíc.

drisn, e; *f.* A wig, false hair; capillamentum, galericūlum:—Rupe vel drisne capillamenta, Ælfc. Gl. 35; *Som.* 62, 96; *Wrt.* *Voc.* 28, 73. v. rupe.

DRÖF; *adj.* Druffy, dreggy, dirty, troubled; sordidus, turbulentus, turbidus:—Se ðe his brōðor hataþ, he hæfþ unstilnesse, and swýðe drōf [MS. drofi] mōd he that hateth his brother has disquietude, and a very troubled mind, *Basil admn.* 4; *Norm.* 44, 16. Flōd drōf a turbid flood, *Somn.* 102; *Lchdm.* iii. 204, 11. [*Laym.* drof disturbed, grieved; *O. Sax.* drōbi, druobi turbidus, nubilus; *Kil.* droef turbidus, turbulentus, feculentus; *Ger.* triube troubled, obscure, dark, dull, sad; *M. H. Ger.* triübe; *O. H. Ger.* truobi turbidus, turbitus.] DER. ge-drōf.

drōf-denu, e; *f.* A den or valley where droves of cattle feed; armen-

tōrum cubile. Locus nemorōsus armentōrum receptui accommodus, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* v. dráf.

drōf-líc; *adj.* Agitated, disturbed, troublesome, irksome, sad; turbulentus, molestus:—Him biþ fyr ongeán, drōflíc wite before them shall be fire, sad punishment, *Exon.* 116 a; *Th.* 446, 8; *Dōm.* 19.

drōf-man, -mann, es; *m.* A drove-man, cattle-keeper; būbulcus, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* v. dráf.

drōfnys, -nyss, e; *f.* Dirtiness, seditious; turbulencia, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.*

drōg drew, *Jn.* *Lind.* *Wor.* 21, 11; *p.* of dragan.

drogan = drugon suffered; tolerāunt, *Bt.* 38, 1; *Card.* 302, 21; *p. pl.* of droegan.

droge, an; *f.* Dung, DRAUGH; stercus:—Nim monnes drogan sume stercus humānum, *L. M.* 3, 36; *Lchdm.* ii. 328, 16.

drogen done, worked; *pp.* of droegan.

drōgon drew, *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 2465; *An.* 1234; *p. pl.* of dragan.

drōh dragged, drew; *p.* of dragan.

droht, es; *m.* Manner or condition of life; vitæ conditio:—Hū he his wīsa trīwade, drohtes, on ðære dimman aðle how he trusted in his morals, his manner of living, in that hidden malady, *Exon.* 49 b; *Th.* 171, 31; *Gū.* 1135. v. drohtaþ.

droht draun, draught; tractus, haustus, *Cot.* 202, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.*

drohtaþ, drohtoþ, es; *m.* [dreogan to do, suffer, pass life, live] Conversation, manner or way of life, condition, conduct, society; conditio vitæ, statio, conversatio:—Is se drohtaþ strang ðam ðe lagolāde cunnaþ severe is the way of life for him who trieth a sea-journey, *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 626; *An.* 313; 2770; *An.* 1387; *Exon.* 20 a; *Th.* 53, 28; *Cri.* 857. Duguþ and drohtaþ virtue and converse, *Exon.* 42 b; *Th.* 143, 4; *Gū.* 656. Ne wæs his drohtoþ swylce he on ealderdagum ær gemette his condition was not such as he had before found in his life-days, *Beo.* *Th.* 1517; *B.* 756. Ðæt hie ðe eap mihton ofer yða geprið drohtaþ adreogan that they might the easier endure their way of life over the clash of waves, *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 737; *An.* 369; 2564; *An.* 1283; *Exon.* 103 a; *Th.* 389, 20; *Rā.* 10. Hī mā lufedon diora drohtaþ they loved more the society of beasts, *Bt.* *Met.* *Fox* 26, 183; *Met.* 26, 92. Drohtaþ sēcan to seek a sojourn, *Cd.* 86; *Th.* 109, 6; *Gen.* 1818; *Exon.* 61 b; *Th.* 227, 1; *Ph.* 416.

drohtian to converse, live, *Bd.* 1, 27; *S.* 488, 37; 5, 6; *S.* 618, 28; *Salm.* *Kmbl.* 894; *Sal.* 446. v. drohtnian.

drohtigen that ye converse; *pl. pres. subj.* of drohtian. v. drohtnian.

drohtnian, drohtian; *part.* drohtniende, drohtiende, drohtende; *p. ode, ade*; *pp.* od, ad To converse, dwell or keep company with, pass life, live; versari, conversari, degere, vitam agere:—Bī bisceopum, hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtian and lifgean scylon de episcopis, qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur, *Bd.* 1, 27; *S.* 488, 37; *Hy.* 4, 89; *Hy.* *Gm.* ii. 285, 89. Cild ic eom under gyre drohtniende puer sum sub virga degens, *Coll. Monast.* *Th.* 34, 23. Wæs he on his geferscipe drohtiende in clero illius conversatus, *Bd.* 5, 6; *S.* 618, 28. Hī drohtende duguþe beswicap they by converse deceive the virtuous, *Exon.* 97 a; *Th.* 362, 6; *Wal.* 32. Ic drohtnige conversor, Ælfc. *Gr.* 37; *Som.* 39, 15. Drohtnaþ on temple Gode versatur in templo Deus, *Hymn.* *Surt.* 44, 7. To hwām drohtaþ heō mid us why dwelleth she with us? *Salm.* *Kmbl.* 894; *Sal.* 446; *Exon.* 57 a; *Th.* 203, 22; *Ph.* 88. We drohtniap degimus, *Hymn.* *Surt.* 113, 17. Ða ungeleāfullan, ðe būton Godes geladunge dwollce drohtniap the unbelieving, who live in error without the church of God, *Homl.* *Th.* ii. 60, 14. Se in ðam mynstre eardode and drohtnade qui in illo monasterio degēbat, *Bd.* 4, 25; *S.* 601, 32. Fela witegan under ðære æ Gode gecwēmelice drohtnodan many prophets under the old law passed their days acceptably to God, *Homl.* *Th.* ii. 78, 34. Ðæt mid Suna Meotodes drohtigen dæghwamlīce that ye converse daily with the Son of God, *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 1363; *An.* 682.

drohtnung, drohtung, e; *f.* [droht vitæ conditio] Conversation, condition, conduct, life, actions; conversatio, conditio, statio, actio:—Hira drohtnung si afandud quorum conversatio sit probata, *Deut.* 1, 13. Manega hālige bec cýðaþ his [Gregorius's] drohtnunges and his hālige lif many holy books manifest his [Gregory's] conduct and his holy life, *Homl.* *Th.* ii. 116, 29. Of ðære munuclican drohtnunges from the monastic life, 120, 12. Sume on mysterlicre drohtnunges on reogollicum life getreowlice drihte þeowdon some served the Lord truly in monastic conversation in regular life, *Bd.* 3, 27; *S.* 558, 24; *Bd.* de nat. rerum; *Wrt.* *popl.* science 4, 5; *Lchdm.* iii. 238, 4. On micelre drohtnunges in great renown, *L. Ælf.* *P.* 40; *Th.* ii. 380, 33. He his lif in Gode mid wyrþre drohtunge gefylde vitam in Deo digna conversatione complēvit, *Bd.* 5, 6; *S.* 620, 24. On ðære Apostola drohtnunges in the Acts of the Apostles, *R.* *Ben.* 33. Ōþ-ðæt he full hāl sý on his drohtnungum until he be full sound in his conditions, *Homl.* *Th.* i. 126, 2.

DROPA, an; *m.* I. a drop; stilla, gutta, stillicidium:—Dropa gutta vel stilla, Ælfc. *Gl.* 97; *Som.* 76, 70; *Wrt.* *Voc.* 54, 14. Yrnþ dropmælum swiðe hluttur wæter, ðæt gecigdon ða ðe on ðære stowe wunodon stillam, ðæt is dropa very pure water runs [there] drop by drop, which those who dwell in the place called stilla, that is drop, *Homl.* *Th.* i. 510, 1. Flōwe min spræc swā dropan ofer gærsa cīpas fluat eloquium

meum quasi stilla super gramina, Deut. 32, 2. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wætan, ðe byþ upatogen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ær ðan ðe he to dropum geurnen sý snow comes of the thin moisture, which is drawn up with the air, and is frozen before it be run into drops, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 14; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan on eorþan yrnende es sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis decurrentis in terram, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Swā dropa, ðe on ðas eorþan dreōpaþ as a drop which droppeth on this earth, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heō ðerne dropan on ðæt ðer eāge dyde she put [did] another drop on the other eye, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 3. Nime āne eles dropan take a drop of oil, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11; L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 26. Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Dropan stigap the drops shall rise, Salm. Kmbl. 90; Sal. 44. Dropena dreorung a fall of drops, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64; Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349: 213; Th. 265, 23; Sat. 12.

II. a disease, paralysis? morbus, parālysis = παράλυσις:—Wid fōt-āde, and wid ðone dropan against gout [foot disease] and against the paralysis [the drop], Lchdm. i. 376, 1. Wid ðone dropan against the paralysis [the drop], Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 4, 7. Heō ælc yfel blōd and ðæne dropan gewyldig it subdues all evil blood and the paralysis [the drop], 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 13. [Wyc. droppe, pl: Laym. droppe: Plat. droppen, drüppen, m: O. Sax. dropo, m: O. Frs. dropta dropping: Dut. drop, m: Kil. droppe: Ger. tropfen, m: M. H. Ger. tropfe, m: O. H. Ger. trofo, tropfo, m. gutta: Dan. dryp, n; draabe, m. f: Swed. droppe, m: Icel. dropi, m.] DER. hleór-dropa, rēn-, spēd-, wæg-, wōp-, wrōht-.

dropan, dropan; *pres. part.* ende; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* To drop; stillāre:—Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram, Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Droppende, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. DER. dropa a drop.

dropan stricken:—Wæs feorh dropan life was stricken, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981; *pp.* of drepan.

dropan dropped; *pp.* of dreōpan.

drop-fāg stironis? Wrt. Voc. 289, 27.

drop-fāh, -fāg; *adj.* [dropa a drop, fāh coloured, stained] Drop-coloured, variegated in spots, spotted; stillātus:—Stillātus, ðæt is on ūre geþeode, dropfāh stillātus, that is in our language, spotted, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 14. Wid dropfāgum andwlatan for a spotted face, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 6; Lchdm. i. 348, 21.

dropan to drop, Ps. Th. 44, 10. v. dreōpan.

drop-mælum; *adv.* By drops, drop by drop; guttātum:—Yrnþ drop-mælum swīde hlutor water very clear water runs drop by drop, Homl. Th. i. 508, 34. v. mæl III.

dropan to drop:—Droppende stillans, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. v. dropan. **droppetian**, droppetian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed* To drop, fall by drops, distil; distillāre:—Heofonas droppetodon fram ansýne Godes celi distillāverunt a facie Dei, Ps. Lamb. 67, 9. For ansýne Drihtnes heofonas droppetap the heavens drop before the face of the Lord, Ps. Th. 67, 9.

droppetung, e; *f.* A dropping, falling by drops, drop by drop; stillicidium:—Swā swā niðer astihþ droppetung dropende ofer eorþan as falling [rain] comes down, dropping over the earth, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6.

dropung, e; *f.* A dropping; stillicidium:—Purh dropunge deāwes and rēnes through dropping of dew and rain, Ps. Th. 64, 11; Ps. Vos. 71, 6. v. droppetung.

droren fallen, perished; *pp.* of dreōsan.

dros dross, filth, lees; sordes, fæx, auricula, Cot. 14. [Kil. droses fæx.] v. drosna.

drosen-líc; *adj.* Brittle, weak; fragilis, Som. Ben. Lye.

DROSNA, drosne, *nom. acc*; *gen.* drosna; *dat.* drosnum; *pl. f.* Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs; fæx, fæces:—Ðās drosna hæc fæx, Ælf. Gr. 9, 70; Som. 14, 14; Wrt. Voc. 83, 22. His drosna [drosne, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8] nis afdlad fæx ejus non est exinanita, Ps. Lamb. 74, 9. Drosna fæces, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 25; Wrt. Voc. 28, 8. He gelēdde me of fenne drosna eduxit me de luto fæcis, Ps. Spl. 39, 2. Of ðam drosnum from the dregs, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hī druncon ðþ ða drosna usque ad fæces bibērunt, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 45. Eles drosna dregs of oil; amurca = ἀμύρρη, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [Kil. droessum fæx: Ger. drusen, f. fæx: M. H. Ger. truosen, f. barm, yeast: O. H. Ger. truosana, trösana fæx, amurca.]

drugap, drugoþ, e; *f.* [drige dry] A DROUGHT, dryness; siccitas, ariditas:—Drugap [MS. drugape] siccitas vel ariditas, Ælf. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 35; Wrt. Voc. 53, 43. Drugap oððe hæþ siccitas, Wrt. Voc. 76, 77. Bearn Israēla eoddon purh drugoþe filii Israel ambulāverunt per siccum, Ps. Lamb. fol. 189 a, 21.

drugian, he drugap, *pl.* drugiap; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. n.* [drige dry] To become dry, wither; areścere:—Drugap hī ān on borde hīs oar becomes dry on board, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. On mergen swā wyrt gewiteþ, on mergen blōweþ and fareþ, on æfen afylþ, astiðap, and drugap mane sicut herba transeat, mane floreat et transeat, vesþere de- cidat, indūret, et areseat, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. Gif ðæt wæter hī ne geþwāende, ðonne drugode hió if the water moistened it [the earth] not, then it would

become dry, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8. DER. a-drugian, for-, ge-: un- adrugod.

drugon suffered, endured, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798; *p. pl.* of dreōgan. drugung, e; *f.* A dryness, a dry place; siccitas, ināquōsus lōcus:—Hī costadon God in drugunge templāverunt Deum in siccitate, Ps. Surt. 105, 14; 77, 17.

druh, es; *m.* Dust; pulvis:—Hwæt! druht dū dreōrega lo! thou gory dust! Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17.

druncap drink, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114, = drincaþ; *pres. pl.* of drincan.

druncen drunken, Gen. 9, 21; *pp.* of drincan. DER. un-druncen, win-druncen.

druncen, es; *n?* e; *f?* Drunkenness; ebrietas:—Ðæt he ne onbīte æniges pinges ðe druncen ofume that he taste not anything from which drunkenness may come, L. Pen. 11; Th. ii. 280, 23. Druncen beorg ðe and dollig word guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fā. 34. Gif hit þurh druncen gewurþe, bēte ðe deopþor si ex ebriūte accidit, eo grāuius emendet, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 12. Gif dū hwæt on druncen misðo, ne wīt dū hit ðam calope if thou have misdōne in drunkenness, blame not the drink, Prov. Kmbl. 39. DER. ofer-druncen.

druncen-georn; *adj.* Drink-desirous, drunken; bībax, ebrius, R. Ben. 4.

druncen-hād, es; *m.* [MS. -hed] Drunkenness; ebrietas:—Þurh heora druncenhād [MS. -hed] through their drunkenness, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 42.

druncen-læt; *adj.* Slow; lentus, Cot. 124.

druncennes, druncennys, druncenys, -ness, e; *f.* DRUNKENNESS; ebrietas:—Warniþ eow, ðe-læs cower heortan gehæfegode sýn on druncennesse attendite autem vobis ne forte graventur corda vestra in ebrietate, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Ða hūs ða ðe on to gebiddene geworhte wæron syndon nū on hīs gehwyrfed oferæta and druncennesse the houses which were built to pray in are now turned into houses of gluttony and drunkenness, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Mid druncennysse by drunkenness, Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 17. For ðære druncennysse because of the drunkenness, Gen. 19, 33, 35. On druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeowiaþ, nas Gode in drunkenness and feasting they minister to their belly, not to God, L. Eccl. 45; Wiik. 195, 25; L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 38. v. drincan II.

druncen-scope, es; *m.* Drunkenness; ebrietas, Som. Ben. Lye.

druncen-wille; *adj.* Drunken; ebrius:—Drinç mid ðam druncen-willum [drucen-willum MS.] monnum bibit cum ebriis, Past. 17, 8; Hat. MS. 24 a, 23.

drunc-mennen, es; *n.* A drunken maid-servant; ebria ancilla, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 32; Rā. 13, 9.

druncene drunken, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480; *nom. pl.* of druncen, *pp.* druncian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. to be or become drunk;

inebriari:—Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne win, ne beor, ne calu, ne nān ðære wætan ðe menn of druncniap John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale, nor of the liquor from which men become drunk, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7. Ðonne ða gebēoras druncniap when the guests are drunk, ii. 70, 27. II. to sink, drown; mergi:—Mid [MS. mid] ðý he ongann druncian [MS. druncnia] cum cæpisset mergi, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 30. DER. on-druncian.

druncning, e; *f.* A drinking; ebrietas:—Drencfæt oððe calic mīn drincende oððe on druncninge lā hū scinende oððe hū beorht is calix meus inebrians [in ebriūte] quam præclarus est, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

druncen drank, Lk. Bos. 13, 26; *p. pl.* of drincan.

drupian to drop, Ps. Spl. 67, 9. v. dreōpan.

drupon dropped; *p. pl.* of dreōpan.

druron fell, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997; *p. pl.* of dreōsan.

drūsan, drūsan; *part.* drūsende; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad*; *v. intrans.* To sink, become low, slow, inactive, to DROWSE; cadere, lentum vel segnem esse:—Cēn drūsende the sinking flame, Elen. Kmbl. 2514; El. 1258. Lagu drūsade, wældreore fāg the stream became slower, stained with deadly gore, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. He drūsende deāþ ne bisorgaþ he cares not for death when he becomes inactive [by age], Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 31; Ph. 368; 52 b; Th. 184, 33; Gū. 1353, v. dreōsan.

druwian to become dry, wither. DER. a-druwian, for-. v. drugian.

DRÝ, dri; *gen.* drýs; *dat. acc.* drý; *pl. nom. acc.* drýas; *gen. drīra?* *dat.* dryum, drium; *m.* A magician, sorcerer, wizard; magus, maléficus:—Drý magus, Wrt. Voc. 74, 41. Petres wiðerwinna wæs sum drý, se wæs Simon gehāten: ðes drý wæs mid ðam awyrgedum gaste afylled Peter's adversary was a certain sorcerer, who was called Simon: this sorcerer was filled with the accursed spirit, Homl. Th. i. 370, 32; 374, 18; 376, 3; 380, 16: Homl. Blick. 173, 8, 18, 32; 175, 6, 17, 31; 183, 17; 187, 32. He getengde wið ðæs drýs he hastened towards the magician, Homl. Th. i. 374, 5. Petrus cwæþ to ðam drý Peter said to the sorcerer, i. 372, 6; 380, 21: Homl. Blick. 173, 2, 9, 33; 175, 25. Hī woldon forbernan ðone drý they would burn the magician, Homl. Th. i. 372, 30; 374, 22; 376, 10; 380, 23: Homl. Blick. 173, 11, 30; 175, 1; 181, 33. Ðū miht mid ðý gebēde blōd

onhætan ðæs deofles dry̅ thou mayest with prayer heat the blood of the devil's wizard, Salm. Kmbl. 89; Sal. 44. Hý dry̅as wæron they were the sorcerers, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 23; Jul. 301; Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34. Hý getrymedon hyra dry̅as their magicians encouraged them, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. Cwædon ða dry̅as to Pharaone dixērunt malefici ad Pharaōnem, Ex. 8, 19; 9, 11. Drīra [drīa?] magōrum, Mone B. 4018. Herodes biswixen was from dry̅m odde tunglcræftgum Herōdes insulsus erat a magis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16. Ðylas-ðe se deofol us be drūm [MS. drian] māge lest the devil have power over us by sorcerers, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. [Orm. drig-menn magicians: Gael. draoi, draoidh, druith, m. a druid, magician.]

dry̅-cræft, es; m. [cræft craft, art] Magical art, magic, sorcery; ars magica vel malēfica:—Hī sædon ðæt hīo sceolde mid hire dry̅cræft ða men forbredan they said that she should overthrow the men by her sorcery, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Gif hī hwyrcne dry̅cræft hæfdon si quid malēfica artis habuissent, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40; Ex. 7, 11. Sum man was mid dry̅cræfte bepæht some man was deceived by magic, Homl. Th. i. 448, 13. Wara ðe ðæt ðū ne gīme dry̅cræfta ne swefena ne hwatena nec inveniāt in te, qui ariolos sciscitētur et observet somnia atque augūria, Deut. 18, 10. Drīfan dry̅cræftas to exercise magical arts, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Mid dry̅cræftum by sorceries, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 22.

dry̅-cræftig, dri-cræftig; adj. [cræftig crafty, skilful] Skilful or crafty in magic or sorcery, magical; magica artis peritus, magicus:—Siō, hī sædon, sceolde biōn swīde dry̅cræftigu she, they said, would be very skilful in sorcery, Bt. 38, 1; Fox. 194, 20. Pharaon gegaderude ealle ða dricræftegustan men vocāvit Pharaō sapientes et malēficos, Ex. 7, 11.

dry̅fan to drive; pellere:—Sceoldon dry̅fan should drive, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10. v. drīfan.

dry̅fan; p. de, pl. don; pp. ed To trouble, vex; vexāre:—Mæst hine dry̅fdon his āgene men [MS. mæn] his own men vexed him most, Chr. 1118; Erl. 240, 34. v. drēfan.

dry̅gan; p. de; pp. ed To dry, make dry, rub dry, wipe; siccāre, tergere, extergere:—Se hāta sumor dry̅gþ and gearwāþ sæd and blēda the hot summer dries and prepares seeds and fruits, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14. Cōmon twegen seolas of sēlicum grunde, and hī mid heora flyse his fēt dry̅gdon two seals came from the sea-ground, and they dried his feet with their fur, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 12. Hie beōþ oft dry̅gde they are often dried, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 a, 19. v. drīgan.

dry̅ge dry, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rā. 41, 77; Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583; Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. v. drige.

dry̅gge dry, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. v. drige.

dry̅g-nes, -ness dryness, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5. v. drig-nes.

dryht, driht, e; f. A people, multitude, army, in pl. men; pōpulus, multitudo, cāterva, familia, hōmines:—Dryhtum to nytte for use to people, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 25; Rā. 51, 2. Ic dryhtum beōwige I serve multitudes, 104 a; Th. 394, 9; Rā. 13, 15; Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79. Ðæt ðū deāþ-drepe drihta [MS. drihte] swæfon that the armies slept in the swoon of death, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495: 217; Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Drihta bearnum to the children of men, 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993; Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 7; Pa. 25. [Laym. drihte retinue: O. Sax. druht, only in composition, as druht-fer comitatus, pōpulus: Frs. dregte: O. Frs. dracht, drecht: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. truht, trut, f. multitude: Icel. drótt, f. pōpulus. v. Goth. ga-drauhts, m. a soldier, from driugan to do military service: A. Sax. dréogan.] DER. folc-dryht, -driht, mago-; gedriht, gedryht, hī-, hý-, sib-, wil-.

Dryht', Driht', or without the apostrophe Dryht, Driht The Lord; Dōminus; chiefly used in the interlinear Psalms, published by Spelman and by the Surtees' Society, for all the cases of Dryhten, Drihten.

dryht-bearn, es; n. A child of the people, a noble child; puer pōpularis, nōbilis:—Dryhtbearn Dena the Danes' princely child, Beo. Th. 4076; B. 2035.

dryht-cwēn, e; f. A noble queen; dōmīna et regīna:—Dryhtcwēn dugupa a noble queen of chieftains, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 21; Wid. 98.

dryht-ealdor, driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor, es; m. The ruler of a household, meeting, or feast, a bridesman; dōminus, archi-triclinus, parānymphus = παρὰνυμφος:—Brýdguma vel dryhtealdor parānymphus, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 60; Wrt. Voc. 50, 42.

dryhten, drihten; gen. dryhtnes, dryhtenes; m. I. a ruler, lord, prince; dōminus, princeps:—Geāta dryhten the Goths' lord, Beo. Th. 2973; B. 1484. Eorla dryhten lord of earls, Beo. Th. 4666; B. 2338. Dryhten. Higelāc lord Higela, Beo. Th. 4005; B. 2000. In gemynd his dryhtnes naman brohte it brought his lord's name into his mind, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rā. 60, 8. II. the supreme ruler, the Lord; chiefly used for God and Christ; Dōminus:—Him Dryhten sylf, heofona heāhcynning, hlyt getæhte the Lord himself, high king of heaven, assigned a lot to them, Andr. Kmbl. 10; An. 5. Dryhtna Dryhten the Lord of lords, Andr. Kmbl. 1747; An. 876. Dryhten God the Lord God, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 33; Pa. 55. Dryhten Crist the Lord Christ, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 25; Gū. 564. Ðe in Dryhtnes noman

cwōme who came in the Lord's name, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Crī. 413. We fōr Dryhtene in dréamas hefdon we formerly had joys before the Lord, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. [Laym. drihten: O. Sax. drohtin: O. Frs. drochten Lord, only used for God and Christ: O. H. Ger. truhtin dōminus: Icel. dróttinn princeps.] DER. fréa-dryhten, fréo-, gum-, hléo-, man-, sig-, weoruld-, wine-.

dryhten-beāh a lord-ring. v. drihtin-beāh.

dryhten-bealo, -bealu; gen. -bealows; n. [bealo evil] Profound misery, extreme evil; permagna calamitas:—He sealc dréogan dryhten-bealo he shall suffer profound misery, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 22; Vy. 55. Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe sealc dréogan dryhtenbealu courage is best for those who must suffer extreme evil, 52 b; Th. 183, 6; Gū. 1323.

dryhten-dōm, es; m. [-dōm termination, q. v.] Sovereignty, majesty; dōminatus, majestas:—Se hāga hērede on hēhþo heofoncyniges dryhten-dōm the saint praised the majesty of heaven's king on high, Andr. Kmbl. 1997; An. 1001.

Dryhten-līc belonging to the Lord, Lordly. v. Drihten-līc.

Dryhten-līce according to the Lord, by the Lord. v. Drihten-līce.

dryhten-weard a guardian-lord, king. v. drihten-weard.

dryht-folc, driht-folc, es; n. [folc a people] A nation, multitude; pōpulus, multitudo:—Micel ariseþ dryhtfolc to dōme a great multitude shall arise to judgment, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 23; Crī. 1042. Dryht-folca helm a protector of nations, 107 a; Th. 408, 24; Rā. 27, 17. Wæs deāpe gedrenced drihtfolca mæst the greatest of nations was drenched with death, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34: 160; Th. 198, 13; Exod. 322: 171; Th. 216, 2; Exod. 589.

dryht-gesip an associate, attendant. v. driht-gesip.

dryht-gestreōn, es; n. [gestreōn a treasure] A nation's or people's treasure; pōpuli opes:—Eodor gefyllt dryhtgestreōna an inclosure filled with people's treasures, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 25; Rā. 18, 3.

dryht-guma, driht-guma, an; m. A popular man, man of the people, warrior, retainer, follower.—pl. men, people; vir pōpularis vel nōbilis, miles, sātelles.—hōmines:—Semninga biþ, ðæt dec, dryhtguma, deāþ ofer-swýðeþ suddenly it will be, that thee, warrior, death overpowers, Beo. Th. 3540; B. 1768. Druncne dryhtguman dōþ swā ic bidde the drunken retainers do as I bid, 2466; B. 1231. Weccap of deāpe dryhtgumena bearn, eall monna cynn the sons of men, all mankind, shall wake from death, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 22; Crī. 887. Beōþ mōðsefan dālum gedæled, sindon dryhtguman ungelice dispositions are by parts distributed, people are unlike, 83 b; Th. 314, 31; Mōd. 22: 79 a; Th. 297, 23; Crā. 72.

dryhtþ, ðū dryhtst does, thou doest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of dréogan.

dryht-leōþ, es; n. [leōþ a song] A lordly song; nōbile carmen:—Be ðam David cýning dryhtleōþ agōl king David sang a lordly song of him, Elen. Kmbl. 684; El. 342.

dryht-līc, driht-līc, driht-lec; comp. -līca; sup. -līcest; adj. Lordly, noble, distinguished; principālis, nōbilis, exīmius:—We gehýrdon ðæt mid Sigelwarum yppe wearþ dryhtlīc dōm Godes we have heard that the lordly doom of God was revealed among the Ethiopians, Apstis. Kmbl. 129; Ap. 65; Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 1; Reim. 39. Swoerd seal on bearme, drihtlic isern the sword shall be in the bosom, lordly iron, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Him drihtlicu mæg puhte she seemed a noble damsel to them, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1849. Cwæþ drihtlecu mæg, brýd to beorne his noble mate, his wife, spake to the chief, 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Drihtlice cempan hyra swoerd getugon the noble warriors drew their swords, Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14; Beo. Th. 2320; B. 1158. Hī on dryhtliceostum dōme lifdon they lived in the most lordly power, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 35; Seef. 85.

dryht-līce, driht-līce; adv. In a lordly manner, divinely; nobiliter:—God leōht and þýstro gedæle dryhtlice God divinely parted light and darkness, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 32; Crī. 228. Abraham for eorlum drihtlice sprac Abram spake in a lordly manner before the people, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138.

dryht-māþm, es; m. [māþm a treasure] A noble or lordly treasure; nōbiles opes:—Wearþ dryhtmāþma dæl forgolden his share of noble treasures was paid for, Beo. Th. 5678; B. 2843.

dryht-nē a dead body of a host. v. driht-nē.

dryhtnes of a lord, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rā. 60, 8; gen. of dryhten.

dryht-scipe, driht-scipe, es; m. [-scipe termination] Rulership, lordship, domination, dignity; dominatus, dignitas:—Ðara dōm leofaþ and hira dryhtscipe their dignity and their lordship shall live, Elen. Kmbl. 899; El. 451. For hwam nele mon him on giōgope georne gewyrcean deōres dryhtscipes why will not man in youth zealously work for himself bold rulership? Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendæda dréamas and drihtscipes age must take from him the joys of bold deeds and of rulership, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. Nalles feallan lēt dōm and drihtscipe he let not his power and domination sink, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 4; Gen. 1199. Ne lēt ðin dryhtscipe feallan let not thy mighty rule fall, Wald. 12; Vald. 1, 7.

dryht-sele, driht-sele, es; m. [sele a dwelling, hall] A princely dwelling, hall; aula:—Draca hord eft gesceāt, dryhtsele dyrne the

dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall, Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320: 1538; B. 767. *Was drihtsele dreorfāh the princely hall was stained with blood*, 974; B. 485.

dryht-sib, -sibb, e; f. [sib *peace, kinship*] *Peace between two nations, lordly kinship; pax vel amicitia inter duas gentes*:—Ic Heaðbeardna ne talige dryhtsibbe dæl Denum unfæcne I esteom not part of the Heathobeards' lordly kinship to the Danes guileless, Beo. Th. 4142; B. 2068.

dryht-weras men, chieftains. v. driht-weras.

dryht-wuniende, *part.* [wuniende, *part.* of wunian to dwell] *Dwelling among people; in pópulo dēgens*:—Dara æghwylc môt dryhtwuniendra dæl onfōn each of those dwelling among people may receive a share, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 26; Crā. 7.

dryman, *part.* drymende; p. de; pp. ed *To rejoice, be joyful*; jubilāre:—Hī mōtun dryman mid Dryhten they may rejoice with the Lord, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 27; Cri. 1679. Him gefylgan ne mæg drymendra gedryht the multitude of the joyful cannot follow him, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Eall druncon and drymdon all drunk and rejoiced, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 11; Gen. 2781. Drymāþ Gode eall corþe jubilāte Deo omnis terra, Ps. Spl. 97, 5; 7: 46, 1. v. drēman.

dryme a song, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drēām.

drym-men magicians, sorcerers, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 14. v. drý.

dryming, e; f. *A soft or murmuring noise*; sūsurrus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drēām.

dryne, es; m. *Drink, a drink, draught*; potus, haustus:—Dær was ælcum genōg drync there was enough drink for each, Andr. Kmbl. 3069; An. 1537. Ic ofhyrsted was gāstes drynces I was thirsty for the soul's drink, soul Kmbl. 82; Seel. 41. Drync dū selst us potum dabis nobis, Ps. Lamb. 79, 6; Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22; Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. Of mistlicum dryncum from various drinks, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. DER. heoru-drync, ofer-. v. drinc.

dryn-fæt, es; n. *A drinking-vessel*; pócūlum:—Gesāwon dryncfæt deōre they saw the precious drinking-vessel, Beo. Th. 4500; B. 2254: 4601; B. 2306. v. drinc-fæt.

dryncþ drinks, Ps. Spl. 74, 8; 3rd pres. sing. of drincan.

dryngo, es; m. *Drink*; potus:—Dryngo minne [MS. min] mid wōpe ic gemengede potum meum cum fletu tempērābam, Ps. Spl. 101, 10. v. drinc.

drynge I drink, Ps. Spl. 49, 14; for drince. v. drincan.

drypan, p. de, te; pp. ed *To drop, moisten*; stillāre, humectāre:—Nine ānne eles dropan, and drype on ān mycel fyr take a drop of oil, and drop it on a large fire, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11; L. M. I, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 5; 74, 24, 28, 30. Heō drypte in ða eāgan she dropped it on the eyes, Guthl. 7, 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Mine handa drypton myrran my hands dropped myrrh, Homl. Th. i. 118, 4. He bād ðæt Lazarus mōste his tungan drypan he prayed that Lazarus might moisten his tongue, i. 330, 29. DER. ge-drypan. v. dropa.

drype, es; m. *A stripe, blow*; ictus:—Dēh dū drype polie though thou suffer a stripe, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957: 2436; An. 1219. v. dupe.

drýpst, he drýpp droppet, drops; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of dreópan.

dryre, es; m. *Fall, decline, ceasing*; cāsus, lapsus, cessatio:—Hrimes dryre a fall of rime, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Dær was ne dreāmes dryre there was no ceasing of joy, 44 b; Th. 152, 1; Gū. 802. DER. fæst-dryre. v. dreósan.

dryrmian to make sad, to be made sad, to mourn; lugere:—Dryrmyde, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 5; Exod. 40. v. drysmian.

drys-líc, dris-líc; *adj.* *Fearful, terrible*; terribilis:—Ahwilc vel egeslic vel dryslic terribilis, Ælfic. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43. v. on-drislic, an-drysenlic, an-drysne, drysne.

drysmian, dryrmian; p. ode; pp. od *To become dark, gloomy, to be made sad, to mourn*; caligāre, obscurāri, mœstitia affici, lugere:—Ōþ-ðæt lyft drysmaþ until the air grows gloomy, Beo. Th. 2755, note; B. 1375.

drysan, p. ede; pp. ed *To put out, quench, extinguish*; extingüere:—Dæt fyr ne biþ drysneð ignis non extinguitur, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 46. DER. ge-drysan, un-drysnende, un-adrysnendlic.

drysne terrible; reverendus. v. on-drysnē.

drýst rushest, rushes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of dreósan.

DUBBAN, p. ade; pp. ad *To strike, dub, create*; percütēre, creāre:—Se cyng dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere the king dubbed [or created] his son Henry a knight, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 1. [R. Brun. dubbid, p. Chau. dubbed: Laym. dubben; Swed. dubba; Icel. dubba, dybba; Fr. dauber to strike.]

DUCE, an; f. *A duck*; anas:—On ducan seāpe, of ducan seāpe to the duck's pond, from the duck's pond, Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 16, 17: Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 18. [Piers P. Chau. doke: Plat. düker: Kil. duycker mergus.]

dūfan, ic dūfe, dū dýfst, he dýfþ, pl. dūfāþ; p. ic, he deáf, dū dufe, pl. dufon; pp. dofen *To dive, sink*; mergi:—Ic deáf under yde I dived under the wave, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 18; Rā. 73, 4; 113 b; Th. 434, 23; Rā. 52, 5. Dūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne ōþ ða wiste let the hand

dive after the stone up to the wrist, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif dū dýfst if thou sinkest, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 35. Mid ðam de he deáf when he was sinking, ii. 392, 2; 390, 21. DER. be-dūfan, ge-, onge-, þurh-: dýfan.

dūfe-doppa, an; m. *A pelican*; pelicanus=πελέκανος:—Gelfe geworden ic eom niht-hraefne odde dūfedoppa westennes similis factus sum pelicanō solitudinis, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

dūffan; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed *To sink, immerge*; immergēre, Ben. Lye.

DUGAN; *part.* dugende; ic, he deah, deag; dū duge, pl. dugon; p. dohte, pl. dohton *To avail, to be of use, able, fit, strong, vigorous*; good, virtuous, honest, bountiful, kind, liberal; valōre, prōdesse, frūgi esse, bōnum esse, munificum, vel libērālem se præbere:—Dōnne his ellen deah when his valour avails, Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460; Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Se ðe his heorte deah he whose heart is good, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Hūru se aldor deah [Th. þeah, Beo. 744], se ðæm headorincum hider wīsaðe the chief is able indeed, who has led the warriors hither, B. 369. Deāh dū heaðoræsa gehwær dohte, grimre gūþe though thou hast everywhere been vigorous in martial onslaughts, in grim war, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526. Gif he ær ne dohte if he were not before virtuous, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 14. Dō ā ðætte duge do ever what is virtuous, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 10; Fā. 4. Dæt him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūðere so that neither the in-army nor the out-army was of use to them, Chr. 1006; Th. 257, 15, col. 1. Swā swā hī sceoldon, gif hī dohton as they ought, if they were honest, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Dæt dū dohtest ðinum brēðer and wæðlan and fearfan that thou be bountiful to thy brother, to the poor, and to the needy, Deut. 15, 11. Dū us wel dohtest thou wast truly kind to us, Beo. Th. 3647; B. 1821: 2693; B. 1344. Hū me cyne-gōðe cystum dohten how the good by race were munificently liberal to me, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wid. 56: 86 a; Th. 324, 4; Wid. 89. Ða sceolon eall dugende beón swā swā hi gedafenāþ ðam hāde they shall all be virtuous so as is befitting the order, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 16. [Dugan is the third of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs called præterito-præsentia, and given under āgan, q. v. The inf. dugan and the pret. deah, pl. dugon, retaining præterite inflections, are taken from the p. of a strong verb deogan, p. deah, pl. dugon; pp. dogen, ascertained from deah; pl. dugon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the p. of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the inf. deogan and the pp. dogen; thus we find the original verb deogan, p. deah, pl. dugon; pp. dogen. The weak p. dohte, pl. dohton [= duhte, duhton], is formed regularly from the inf. dugan. The same præterito-præsens may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	pres.	pl.	p.
Piers P. Orm.		degh, dægh,		
O. Sax.	dugan,	dōg,	dugun,	
O. Frs.	duga,	duch,		
M. H. Ger.	tugen,	touc,		tohte,
O. H. Ger.	tugan,	touc,	tugun, 3rd pers. pl.	tohta,
Goth.	dugan,	dāug,	dugum,	dauhta.]

dugeþ, dugoþ good, virtuous, honourable; bonus, probus, Mann. v. duguþ; adj.

dugop-gifu, e; f. [dugop=duguþ, gifu a gift] *Liberality, munificence*; largitas, munificentia:—Ic Wulfstān Lundeniscra manna bisceop mines hlāfordes dugopgife æfre gefwærgie I Wulfstan, bishop of the London men, ever consent to my lord's munificence, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 36.

dugup, dugop, e; f. [dugan wālre]. I. manhood and all who have reached manhood; ætas virilis [O. H. Ger. an dero tugende in virili ætate, tugenat daz ist die metilschaft des menniskinen alteris vires, hoc est mediā virilis ætas, Graff's Sprch. v. 372].—Todælan dugupe and geōgoþe to distribute to old and young, Andr. Kmbl. 304; An. 152. Ymb-eode ða ides Helminga dugupe and geōgoþe dæl æghwylcne then the Helming's dame went round every part [group] of old and young, Beo. Th. 1246; B. 621: 323; B. 160: 3352; B. 1674; Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. II. multitude, troops, army, people, men, attendants, the nobles, nobility, the heavenly host; cōpice, exercitus, pōpulus, hōmines, comitatūs, prōcēres, militia cœlestis:—Dugup samnade the multitude collected, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125: 2542; An. 1272. Ahte ic holdra dý læs, deōrre dugupe I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants, Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. Dugop Israhēla the army of Israel, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 13; Exod. 91: 167; Th. 209, 17; Exod. 500. Dugupe dīnre to thy people, Hy. 7, 69; Hy. Grm. ii. 288, 69. Dæt is dugupum cūþ that is known to men, Andr. Kmbl. 1364; An. 682. Dū ðe in Dryhtnes noman dugepum cōwome thou who camest in the Lord's name to men, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 6; Cri. 413. Be ðam bringum mon mihte witan hwæt Rōmāna dugupe gefeallen was by the rings one might know how many of the nobility of the Romans had fallen, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 11: 3, 11; Bos. 74, 30: 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. Se cining was

gefullod mid callum his dugoþe *the king was baptized with all his nobility*, Chr. 626; Th. 43, 29; 1016; Th. 283, 30. He spræc mid dugoþe caldrum *lōcūtus est cum magistratibus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 4; 12, 11. Dugoþ Drihten hērigap *the heavenly host praises the Lord*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 2; Exod. 546; Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 32; Cri. 1063. *God and Christ are called dugoþa helm, dryhten, dēmed, etc. helmet, lord, ruler, etc. of the hosts or heavenly hosts*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 35; Sat. 164; Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 7; Cri. 782; Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87.

III. *majesty, glory, magnificence, power, virtue, excellence, ornament*; majestas, magnificencia, potentia, virtus, decus:—Ealra dugoþa dugoþ, Drihten Hæland *majesty of all majesties, Lord Saviour*, Hy. 3, 24; Hy. Gtn. ii. 282, 24. He sōhte Drihtnes dugoþe *he sought [entered into] the Lord's glory*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 15; Gen. 1205. Wuldre benēmed, dugoþum bedēled *bereft of glory, deprived of power*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122: 212; Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. Seó dugoþ dæs wifes de on gimmmum biþ *the excellence of the beauty, which is in gems*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 3. On dæm is swiotol sió gifu and ealla ða dugoþa hiora fæder in whom is manifest the ability and all the virtues of their father, 10; Fox 28, 32. Simmachus seó dugoþ ealles moncyntnes *Symmachus the ornament of all mankind*, 10; Fox 28, 12.

IV. *advantage, gain, good, happiness, prosperity, riches, blessings, salvation*; commōdum, lucrum, bōnum, prospēritas, divitiæ, ōpes, sālus:—Hwæt ðū us to dugoþum gedōn wille *what thou wilt do to our advantage*, Andr. Kmbl. 683; An. 342. Adrifren from dugoþum driven from good, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 5; Gen. 2323. Gifa ðe him to dugoþe Drihten scyrede *the gifts which the Lord had bestowed on him for his happiness*, 176; Th. 221, 12; Dan. 87. He him dugoþa blæd forgeaf *he gave them abundance of prosperity*, 121; Th. 156, 2; Gen. 2582. On ðære dægtide dugoþe wæron there were riches at that time, 80; Th. 100, 5; Gen. 1059. Eallum biðæled dugoþum and dræamum *deprived of all blessings and joys*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 16; Cri. 1409; Cd. 43; Th. 57, 18; Gen. 930.

V. *benefit, gift; beneficium, mūnus, dōnum*:—Secgan Drihtne þonc dugoþa gehwylcere to say thanks to the Lord for all benefits, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 4; Cri. 601: 96 a; Th. 359, 3; Pa. 57; Cd. 74; Th. 91, 10; Gen. 1510. VI. *that which is seemly, suitable, seemliness; decōrum*:—He cūðe dugoþe þeaw *he knew the usage of decorum [decorous usage]*, Beo. Th. 724; B. 359; 6330; B. 3175. Æfter dugoþum according to seemliness, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. [Laym. duðede nobles: Plat. dōgt, f. solidness: O. Frs. duged, f. power: Ger. tugend, f. virtus: M. H. Ger. tugent, f.: O. H. Ger. tugad, f. vis, rōbur, virtus: Dan. dyd, f.: Swed. dygd, f.: Icel. dygd, f. virtue.] DER. ædel-dugub, ealdor-, heofon-, woruld-.

dugoþ, dugoþ, dugoþ; adj. Good, honourable; bonus, probus, Mann. v. dugoþ; adj.

dugup-gifu, e; f. *Liberality*; munificentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dugoþ-gifu.

duhte did good, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 5, = dohte; p. of dukan.

dulfon dug, Ps. Th. 56, 8; p. pl. of delian.

dulh-rune pellitory, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dulmūnus; gen. pl. dulmūna; m. *The war-ship of the Greeks, which king Alfred assures us would hold a thousand men*; longa nāvis. These ships were the μακρὰ πλοῖα or νῆες μακρὰι, generally called in Greek ὁ δρόμων, *avos*, m. *the light war-vessel of the Greeks*. They were the longe nāves *the long war-ships* of the Romans, which had often more than fifty rowers. The Romans called their vessel drōmo, ōnis, defining it as a *fast rowing vessel*, evidently deriving their word from the Greek δρόμων, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; Cassiod. Var. 5, 17, *init.* where it is described as 'trifēme vehiculū rēmōrum tantum nūmērūm prōdens, sed hōmīnum faciēs diligenter abscondens.' Some suppose that Alfred derived his word dulmūnus from the Icel. drómundr, m. which Egilsson, in his Lexicon Poëticum, Hafnise, 8vo. 1860, explains 'nāvis grandior, cūjus genēris tantum extra regiōnes septentrionāles, ut in mārī mediterrāneo, mentio fit,' S. E. i. 582, 3, Orkn. 82, 1, 3. Vigfusson, in his Icelandic-English Dictionary, 4to. Oxford, 1869-1874, in drómundr gives only the Latin and Greek, and O. H. Ger. drahemond as cognates. What Orosius calls longa nāves, Alfred translates dulmūnus in Anglo-Saxon. As we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A. D. 807; Th. i. 174, 41,—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian lang-scipu ongen ða æscas king Alfred commanded to build long-ships against those ships, v. æsc IV.—Alfred, in his translation of Orosius, says:—Ær he [Ercol] ongan mid Cræca scyppum, ðe mon dulmūnus hætt, ðe man segh ðæt ān scip mæge ān þūsend manna before he [Hercules] began with Grecian ships, which are called dulmūnus, of which it is said that one ship can hold a thousand men, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31-33. He [Xersis] hæfde scipa ðæra mycclena dulmūna ān m and ii hund he [Xerses] had one thousand two hundred of the large ships, dulmūnus, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 32, 33. v. Glossarium ad scriptōres mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis Dōmini Du Cange, Dufresne; Francofurti ad Mœnum, 3 vols. fol. 1681, Drōmōnes.

DUMB; def. se dumba, seó, ðæt dumbe; adj. DUMB, speechless, mute; mūtus, e-linguis:—Eart ðū dumb and deáf thou art dumb and deaf, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65; 108 b; Th. 414, 7; Rā. 32, 16. Beó

ðū dumb ðp-ðæt ðæt cild beó acenned *be thou dumb until the child shall be born*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 7; L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Dumb mūtus, Wrt. Voc. 75, 36; Mt. Bos. 12, 22; Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Se dumba fæder the dumb father, Homl. Th. i. 354, 27; Salm. Kmbl. 457; Sal. 229. Se dumba spræc lōcūtus est mūtus, Mt. Bos. 9, 33; Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Dumbes elinguis, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 1. Hīg brohton him dumbne man obtūlerunt ei hōmīnem mūtum, Mt. Bos. 9, 32; Mk. Bos. 9, 17; Ex. 4, 11. Gesēgun ða dumban geseaft they saw the dumb creation, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128: 113 a; Th. 433, 3; Rā. 50, 2. Ða ðdre nigon consonantes synd gecwedene mūta, ðæt synd dumbe the other nine consonants are called mūtæ, which are dumb, Ælf. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1, 2. He dyde ðæt deāfe gehyrðan, and dumbe spræcon surdos fecit audire, et mūtus lōqui, Mk. Bos. 7, 37; Mt. Bos. 15, 31. Ic sceal dæda fremman swā ða dumban neāt I shall do deeds such as the dumb cattle, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Dumbra of the dumb, Salm. Kmbl. 158; Sal. 78. Be dumbra manna dædum of dumb men's deeds, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 13. Hi forgeafon dumbum spræce they gave speech to the dumb, Homl. Th. i. 544, 33; 424, 10; Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577; Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. [Piers P. dombe; Wyc. dombe: Chauc. dombe: Laym. dumbe: Orm. dumb: O. Sax. dump stultus: Frs. domme, dom: O. Frs. dumbe, dume stultus, mūtus: Dut. dom stupid: Ger. dumm stupid: M. H. Ger. tump stupid: O. H. Ger. tumb mūtus, stultus: Goth. dumbs mute: Dan. dum stupid: Swed. dum stupid; dumb mute: Icel. dumb mule.] DER. dum-nys: a-dumbian.

dumle? the pelican; onocrōtālus = ὀνοκροτάλος, Cot. 23. dummys, -nyss, e; f. DUMBNESS, speechlessness; loquendi impotentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

DUN; adj. DUN, a colour partaking of brown and black; fuscus, aquilus:—Dun fuscus, Cot. 141, 147; natus [= nātivus?], Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 86; Wrt. Voc. 46, 43. Dunn balidus [= βαλιδός?], Wrt. Voc. 289, 28. On done [MS. donne] dunnā stān to the dun stone, Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 32. [Chauc. dunne, donne dark-coloured: Ir. dunn a dun colour: Wel. dwn dun, swarthy, dusky: Gael. donn brown-coloured.] DER. asse-dun.

DŪN, e; pl. nom. acc. dūna, dūne; f. A mountain, hill, down; mons, collis:—Seó dūn, ðe se Hæland ofastāh, getācnode heofenan rice the mountain, from which Jesus descended, betokened the kingdom of heaven, Homl. Th. i. 120, 21; 502, 2, 7; Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rā. 4, 21. Deós dūn hic mons, Ælf. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 58; 5; Som. 4, 8; Ps. Lamb. 67, 16; Wrt. Voc. 80, 42. Hie be hlīde heāre dūne eorpscræf fundon they found an earth-cavern by the slope of a high hill, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594; Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Betwux ðære dūne Sion, and ðam munte Oliueti between mount Sion and the mount of Olives, i. 440, 15; 502, 2, 9; 120, 10. Genōh lange ge wunodon on disse dūne sufficit vobis, quod in hoc monte mansistis, Deut. 1, 6; Gen. 31, 54; Mt. Bos. 24, 3. Stōpon stūðhygende on ða dūne up the stout-hearted went aloft upon the hill, Elen. Kmbl. 1430; El. 717; Bt. Met. Fox 19, 20; Met. 19, 10; Cd. 228; Th. 307, 21; Sat. 683. Dec heā duna hērgen high downs praise thee, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 6; Az. 117. Of denum and of dūnum from dells and from downs, 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rā. 28, 3; Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398: 71; Th. 85, 28; Gen. 1421. Seó wiht dūna briceþ the creature will burst the hills, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rā. 39, 6. Wurdon behelede ealle ða hēhstan dūna under ealre heofenan. And ðæt wæter was fiftene fæmda deóp ofer ða hēhstan dūna operti sunt omnes montes excelsi sub universo celo. Quindēcim cūbitis altior fuit aqua super montes, quæ operuerat, Gen. 7, 19, 20. He geהלeap heā dūne he shall leap the high downs, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufewardre the place is on the high mount of Olives, Homl. Blick. 125, 19. [R. Glouc. downes hills: Laym. dune, f.: Orm. dun a hill: Plat. dūnen sandhills on the seashore: Dut. duin, n: Kil. duyne agger mārīnus: Ger. dūne, f.: O. H. Ger. dūn, dūna mons: Fr. dune, f.: Span. dūnas, pl. f.: Ital. dūna, f. an elevation of sand thrown up by the sea: Ir. dun, m. a fortified hill, fortress: Corn. dun, din, f. a hill.] DER. a-dūn, -dūne, of-.

dūn; adj. Mountainous, hilly; montānus:—To dūn-landum to hilly lands, Deut. 1, 7. v. dūn-land.

dūn-elfen, e; f. [-ælfen a fairy] A down or mountain-fairy; castālis, idis; f. one of the muses; castālides, um, f. Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 19.

dūne-ward, dūne-weard downward, Som. Ben. Lye. v. a-dūnweard. dūn-falu, dun-fealu; adj. [dun dun, fealu fallow-coloured] Dun or tawny colour; color cervōrum:—Dun-fealu [MS. -falu] cervinus, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 88; Wrt. Voc. 46, 45. v. fealo.

DUNG, e; f. dung; fimus, stercus:—Ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid dunge fōdiam circa illam et mittam stercōra, Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 8. [Wyc. dong, dung; Piers P. Chauc. donge: Frs. dong: O. Frs. dung: Ger. dung, m. manure: M. H. Ger. tunc, f.: O. H. Ger. tunga, f.: Dan. dyng, m. f. a heap of dung: Swed. dynga, f.: Icel. dyngja, f. a heap, dung.]

Dūn-holm, es; m. [Flor. Dunhelm: Brom. Durem, Durham: dūn

α hill, holm water, an island] DURHAM; Dunelmia:—Hēr forlēt Ægelric biscoep his biscoeprice æt Dūnholm in this year [A.D. 1056] bishop Ægelric left his bishopric at Durham, Ch. 1056; Erl. 191, 14. Ða menn hine befōron innan ðære burh æt Dūnholme the men surrounded him in the burgh at Durham, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 34; 1072; Erl. 211, 9, 29; 1075; Erl. 212, 35; 1080; Erl. 216, 12; 1087; Erl. 224, 6, 32; 1087; Erl. 226, 9; 1096; Erl. 232, 39.

dūn-land, es; n. Down or hilly land; terra montāna: it is opposed to field-land plain or level land:—Farāþ to Amorrēa dūne and to ōðrum field-landum and dūn-landum and to unheheran landum venite ad montem Amorrhæorum et ad cēlēra campestria atque montāna et humiliōra lōca, Deut. 1, 7.

dūn-lendisc; adj. Hilly, mountainous land; montānus:—Sume sind derivativa, swā dūn-lendisc montānus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 10.

Dunnan tūn, es; m. Dunna's town=Dunnington.

dunnian, he dunnap, pl. dunniap; p. ode; pp. od To make of a dun or a dark colour, to obscure, darken; obscurāre:—Se mōna ða beorhtan steōran dunnap [MS. dunniap] the moon obscures the bright stars, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 35.

dūn-sēte; gen. -sēta; dat. -sētum, -sētan; pl. m. [dūn a mountain, -sēte dwellers, inhabitants] Mountaineers, inhabitants of the mountains of Wales; monticōlæ Walliæ:—Dis is seō gerædnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeode ræddboran betweox Dūnsætum [MS. Dūnsētan] gesetton this is the ordinance which the witan of the English race and the counselors of the Welsh nation established among the inhabitants of the mountains of Wales, L. O. D. pref; Th. i. 352, 2. Be Wentsætum and Dūnsætum. Hwilon Wentsēte hýrdon into Dūnsētan, ac hit gebýrēþ rihtor into West-Sexan: dyder hý scýlan gafol and gislas syllan. Eác Dūnsēte beþyrfan, gif heom se cýning an, ðæt man hūru frīþgislas to heom lēte of the Gwents [i. e. the people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire] and the Dūnsēte. Formerly the Gwents belonged to the Dūnsēte, but more properly they belong to the West Saxons: thither they shall give tribute and hostages. The Dūnsēte also need, if the king grant it to them, that at least peace-hostages be allowed them, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 16–20.

dūn-scræf; gen. -scræfes; pl. nom. acc. -scrāfu; gen. -scrāfa; dat. -scrāfum, -scrāfum; n. [dūn a mountain, scræf a den, cave] A mountain-cave; montāna caverna:—Dūnscrāfu, nom. pl. mountain-caves, Exon. 56a; Th. 199, 12; Ph. 24. He sēceþ dýgle stōwe under dūnscrāfum he seeks a secret place under the mountain-caves, 96a; Th. 357, 32; Pa. 37. Weras woldon to dūnscrāfum drohtōþ sēcan the men would seek a refuge in mountain-caves, Andr. Kmbl. 3076; An. 1541.

Dūn-stān, es; m. Dunstan; Dunstānus:—Hēr S. Dūnstān wearþ geboren in this year [A.D. 925] St. Dunstan was born, Chr. 925; Th. 199, 4, col. 3. Hēr Eādmund cing betæhte Glestinga beri S. Dūnstāne, ðar he siddan ærest abbod wearþ in this year [A.D. 943] king Edmund delivered Glastonbury to St. Dunstan, where he afterwards first became abbot, 943; Th. 211, 17–21, col. 3. On ðam ylcan geāre wæs Dūnstān abbod adræfed ofer sē in the same year [A.D. 957] abbot Dunstan was driven away over sea, 957; Th. 217, 2–4, col. 1. Hēr Eādgār sende æfter S. Dūnstāne, and geaf [MS. gif] him ðæt biscoeprice on Wigarcæstre, and syððan ðæt biscoeprice on [MS. an] Lundene in this year [A.D. 959] Edgar sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bishopric of Worcester, and afterwards the bishopric of London, 959; Th. 219, 25–29, col. 3. Hēr Sēc Dūnstān fēng to arcebisceoprice in this year [A.D. 961] St. Dunstan succeeded to the archbishopric [of Canterbury], 961; Th. 218, 34, col. 1. On ðissum geāre ealle ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeollon æt Calne of ānre upflōran, būton se hālga Dūnstān arcebisceop āna ætstōd uppan ānum beāme; and sume ðær swiðe gebrōcode wæron, and sume hit ny [=ne] gedydon mid ðam life in this year [A.D. 978] all the chief witan of the English race fell at Calne from an upper floor, but the holy archbishop Dunstan alone stayed upon a beam; and some there were very much maimed, and some did not escape with life, Chr. 978; Th. 231, 30–39, col. 1. Hēr Dūnstān se hālga arcebisceop forlēt ðis lif, and gefērde ðæt heofonlice in this year [A.D. 988] the holy archbishop Dunstan departed this life, and passed to the heavenly [life], 988; Th. 239, 9–11, col. 1.

dūn-stræt, e; f. A hilly road; via montāna, Som. Ben. Lye.

dunung, e; f. A noise; crepitus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dūr, es; n. A door. v. dūru, pl. nom. n. v. dōr, n.

dūre, an; f. A door; ostium, jānuā:—To ðære dūran at the door, Mk. Bos. 1, 33. v. dūru.

dūre-leās; adj. Doorless; sine jānuā:—Dūreleās is ðæt hūs the house is doorless, Anlct. 153, 24, col. 2.

dūreras; m. Folding doors; valvæ, Cot. 183.

dūre-pīnen a female door-keeper, Jn. Bos. 18, 16. v. dūru-pīnen.

dūre-weard, -werd, es; m. A door-ward, door-keeper, Mk. Bos. 13, 34; Wrt. Voc. 81, 12; L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28. v. dūru-weard.

durfon laboured, perished; p. pl. of deorfan.

durne; adj. Retired, secret; reclusus, secretus:—On ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundele on ðone þorn to the

retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. v. dyrne.

DURRAN, ic, he dear, dū dearst, pl. durrōn, durran; p. dorste, pl. dorston, dorstan; pp. dorren To DARE, presume; audere:—Ne dear ic hām faran I dare not go home, Gen. 44, 34; Ex. 32, 30; Cd. 40; Th. 54, 1; Gen. 870. Gif ðū Grendles dearest neān bīdan if thou darest abide near Grendel, Beo. Th. 1059; B. 527; Andr. Kmbl. 2700; An. 1352. Gif he gesēcan dear if he dares to seek, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Ne durran we ōwēr gefēran we dare not go anywhere, Exon. 70b; Th. 262, 10; Jul. 330. Hī durrōn, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 33. Hwæder ðū durre gilpan whether thou dare boast, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Sēc gif ðū dytre seek it if thou durst, Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379. Hwæder he winnan dorste whether he durst fight, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14; Cd. 121; Th. 156, 15; Gen. 2589. Hī dorston, Beo. Th. 5688; B. 2848; dorstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif hī dorsten if they durst, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. [Durran is the fourth of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under āgan, q. v. The *inf.* durran and the *pres.* dear, pl. durrōn, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the verb, ascertained from dear, pl. durrōn, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deorran=deorsan [Goth. daursan] and the *pp.* dorren. Thus we find the original verb deorran=deorsan; p. dear, pl. durrōn; pp. dorren. The weak *p.* dorste, pl. dorston [=durste, durston], is formed regularly from the *inf.* durran=dursan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Engl.	dare,	dare,	dare,	durst,
Wye.	dore,	dar,	durn,	
Laym. Orm.		der, darr,	durren,	durste,
O. Sax.	gi-durran,	gi-dar,		gi-dorsta,
O. Frs.	thura,	thur, dur,	thuron,	thorste,
M. H. Ger.	turren,	tar,	turren,	torste,
O. H. Ger.	turran,	tar,	turumēs,	torsta,
Goth.	daursan,	dars,	daursum,	daursta.]

durste durst, Chr. 1154; Erl. 266, 4=dorste; p. of durran.

dūr-stodl, es; n. A door-post; postis:—Dūr-stodl postes, Wrt. Voc. 290, 15. v. dūru-stod.

dūru; gen. e; dat. e, a; acc. e, a, u; pl. nom. a; gen. ena; dat. um; acc. a, u; f: dūre, an; f. An opening, a door, the door of a house; ostium, jānuā, foris:—Dūru ymbstandennesse welcurn mīnum 'keep the door [opening ostium] of my lips,' Eng. versn. Ps. Lamb. 140, 3. Seō dūru wæs belocen clausa erat jānuā, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Dūru sōna on arn soon he rushed on the door, Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Dūra, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1001. Ða ða dūra wæron belocene cum fores essent clausæ, Jn. Bos. 20, 19. Of ðære dūra from the door, Mt. Bos. 26, 71. Belocenun dūrum jānuis clausis, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. DER. eāg-dūru, fore-, helle-, hlīn: dūru-leās, -stod, -þegn, m. -þīnen=þīgnen, f. -weard: dūr: ge-dyre, ofer-gedyre. v. dōr, n.

dūru; pl. n. Doors, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78=dōru. v. dōr, n.

dūru-leās doorless; sine jānuā. v. dūre-leās.

dūru-stod, e; f. [stod=studu a post] A door-post; ostii postis, Cot. 157. v. dūr-stodl.

dūru-þegn, es; m. [þegen a servan] A door-keeper; jānītor:—Dūru-þegum wearþ hildbedd stýred the death-bed was spread for the door-keepers, Andr. Kmbl. 2182; An. 1092.

dūru-pīnen, dūre-pīnen, e; f. A female door-keeper; ancilla ostiāria:—Cwæþ seō dūrupīnen to Petre ðiciu Petra ancilla ostiāria, Jn. Bos. 18, 17. Se leorningniht cwæþ to ðære dūreþīnene discipulus dixit ostiāria, 18, 16.

dūru-weard, dūre-weard, -werd, es; m. A door-keeper; jānītor, ostiārius:—Se man beðde ðam dūrewearde, ðæt he wacige homo jānītori præcipit ut vigilet, Mk. Bos. 13, 34. Ostiārius is dūruweard se ðe circan cægan healt ostiārius is the door-keeper who holds the keys of the church, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 5. Dūreward ostiārius, Wrt. Voc. 81, 12. Ne sceal nān dūruweard forsecgan nānne rædere mid nānre wrohte non licet ostiārio ulli accusāre lectōrem ullum ulla accusatiōne, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 168, 1, 3. Ostiārius [MS. Hostiārius] is ðære cyrcan dūreward, se sceal mid bellan bīcnigan ða tīda, and ða cyrcan unlican geleāffullum mannun, and ðām ungeleāffullum belūcan wiðūtan ostiārius is the door-keeper of the church, who shall announce the hours with bells, and unlock the church to believing men, and shut the unbelieving without, L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28–30. v. hād II.

DUST, es; n. dust; pulvis:—Hwæder ðe ðæt dust hērige numquid confitebitur tibi pulvis? Ps. Th. 29, 9; Ps. Lamb. 77, 27. Ligeþ ðæt ðær hit wæs the dust shall lie where it was, Exon. 99b; Th. 373, 8; Seel. 105; 108a; Th. 412, 10; Rā. 30, 12. Hiō wære fordrugod to

duste it would be dried to dust, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104; Salm. Kmbl. 630; Sal. 314; Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 4; Secl. 16; Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 30. Hí þeóf duste gelícran, donne hit wind toblæwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projicit ventus a facie terræ*, Ps. Th. 1, 5; 89, 6. Asceacap ðæt dust of eowrum fōtum *excūtite pulvēm de pōdibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11; Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [Wyc. Chauc. dust: R. Glouc. dōuste: R. Brun. dōste: Laym. dust, dōust, n: Orm. dusst: Plat. dust, m: O. Frs. dust: Dut. duist: Ger. dust, m. pulvis: Dan. dyst, m. f: Icel. dust, n: Sansk. dhū-li, m; from dhū to shake, Wilms. 457.]

dust-drenc, es; m. A drink made of the seeds of herbs rubbed to dust; pōtio ex herbārum quārumdam seminibus, in pulvēm redactis, composita:—Wyc. gōdne dustdrenc: nim merces sēd, and finoles sēd, dilesēd, etc. . . . gegnīd ealle wel to duste: dō ðæs dustes gōdne cuculfulne on strang hlutor eala make a good dust-drink [thus]: take seed of marche, and seed of fennel, dill-seed, etc. . . . rub all well to dust: put a good spoonful of the dust into strong clear ale, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 17–23.

dust-sceawung, e; f. [sceawung a beholding, contemplation] A dust-viewing, contemplation of dust; pulvērīs spectatiō vel contemplatiō:—He gewāt from ðære dustsceawunga he departed from the contemplation of the dust, Homl. Blick. 113, 29.

duphamor, dyphomar, es; m. Παῦρος = πᾶνπος:—Duphamor παῦρος, Ælfic. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 39; Wrt. Voc. 31, 49.

DWÆS; adj. Dull, foolish, stupid; hēbes, stultus, fātus:—Dwæs vel sott hēbes, Ælfic. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 79; Wrt. Voc. 50, 59; 74, 35; Ælfic. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 5. Abroten vel dwæs vāfer vel fātus vel sōcors, Ælfic. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 115; Wrt. Voc. 18, 62. Dwæs indōcēlis, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 26. [Plat. dwas: O. Frs. dwes: Dut. dwaas.] DER. ge-dwæs.

dwæscan; p. dwæscde, dwæscite; p. dwæsced, dwæscet To extinguish, put out; extinguere:—Dryhten lēnan līfes leahtras dwæscþe The Lord extinguishes the crimes of this frail life, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 17; Ph. 456; 128 b; Th. 493, 19; Rā. 81, 33. Feōndscype dwæscap, sibbe sāwþ on sefan manna *extinguish enim, sow peace in the minds of men*, 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. DER. a-dwæscan, to: un-adwæscendlic.

dwæs-nys, -nyss, e; f. Dulness, foolishness, stupidity; hēbētūdo, stultitia, stūpīditas:—Dwæsnyss vel sotscipe hēbētūdo, Ælfic. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 80; Wrt. Voc. 50, 60.

dwala an error, doubt:—Nānnes dwala is non dubium est, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 2, 13. v. dwola.

dwalian; p. ede; pp. ed To err; errāre:—Hīg dwaledon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 4. v. dwelian I.

dwān, pl. dwīnon *ined, dwindled*; p. of dwīnan.

dwās-liht, es; n. [dwæs dull, liht light] A false light; ignis fatuus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dwealde, pl. dwealdon *deceived*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 32; p. of dwellan.

DWELAN, ic dwele, ðū dwelest, dwilst, he dweleþ, dwilþ, pl. dwelaþ; p. ic, he dwæl, ðū dwæle, pl. dwælon; pp. dwolen; v. n. To be led into error, err; in errorem duci, errāre. [O. Sax. far-dwelan to neglect: O. H. Ger. twelan torpēre.] DER. ge-dwelan: dwelian, a-, ge-, ofa: dwellan, ge-.

DWELIAN, dwelian, dweolian, dwalian, dwolian, dwolian; part. dweliende, dweligende; ic dwelige, ðū dwelast, he dwelaþ, pl. dweliap, dweliap, dweligaþ; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. v. n. To be led into error, err; in errorem duci, errāre:—Dwelian he dyde hīg on wæglæste odde būtan wege, and nā on wege *errāre fecit eos in invio, et non in via*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 40. Wæs ðæt dweligende sceap ongean fered the wandering sheep was brought back, Homl. Th. i. 340, 4. Dysige men, dweligende, sēcap ðæt hēhste gōd on ða sāmran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Ða seofon dweligendan steorran the seven wandering stars, the planets, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 26, 29. Ge dweliap *errātis*, Mt. Bos. 22, 29. Hū ne dweliap ge *nonne ideo errātis?* Mk. Bos. 12, 24. Swýde ge dweligaþ *multum errātis*, 12, 27. Ða ongunnon clypian ðæt se rihtwisa dwelote they begun to say that the righteous man *erred*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 17. He dyde ðæt ge dwelodon of ðam wege *ut errāre te faceret de via*, Deut. 31, 5. Hī dwelodon on þwyrlicum *dædum they erred in perverse actions*, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 7; 46, 26. Hī dwelodon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 57, 3.

II. v. a. To lead into error, mislead, deceive; in errorem ducere, decipere:—Ðæt folc dweliende *misleading the people*, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 35. Ic ðē ne dwelode I have not deceived thee, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1; 164, 32, MS. Bod. Me pinch ðæt ðū me dwelige *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. [O. Sax. dwelian errāre: Frs. dwælien, dwylien to err: O. Frs. dwela, dwila to err: Dut. dwālen to err.] DER. a-dwelian, ge-, ofa-.

DWELIAN, ic dwele, ðū dwelest, dwilst, he dweleþ, dwelþ, pl. dwellaþ; p. dwealde, dwelede; pp. dweald, dweled. I. v. a. To lead into error, deceive, mislead; in errorem ducere, decipere:—Ic ðē ne dwelle I do not deceive thee, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1, MS. Cot. Ðū sēdest ðæt ic ðē dwealde thou saidst that I deceived thee, 35, 5; Fox 164,

32. Me pinch ðæt ðū me dwelle *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12, MS. Cot.

II. v. a. To prevent, hinder, delay; impedire, tardare:—Ic dysge dwelle I delay the foolish, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 27; Rā. 12, 3. Ne hine wiht dweleþ, ađl ne yldo *nothing prevents him, disease nor age*, Beo. Th. 3475, note; B. 1735. Se ealda dweleþ milste mid māne the old one [the devil] prevents mercy with wickedness, Frag. Kmbl. 62; Leās. 33.

III. v. n. To continue, remain, dwell; mānēre, habitāre:—Nero on ðam holte on cýle and on hungre dwelode, ðp-ðæt hine wulfas tofæron Nero remained in the wood, in cold and hunger, until wolves tore him to pieces, Homl. Th. i. 384, 10. [Piers P. dwelle to inhabit: Chauc. dwell to inhabit: Orm. dwellenn to dwell, delay: O. Sax. bi-dwelian to delay, prevent: M. H. Ger. twelen morāri: O. H. Ger. twālon, twālian, twēlian morāri, impedire: Dan. dwæle to tarry, delay, dwell: Swed. dwäljas to dwell: Icel. dwala to delay; dwelja to dwell, wait, stay.] DER. ge-dwellan.

dweola, dweolda *error, heresy*. DER. ge-dweola, -dweolda. v. dwola. dweoligan; part. dweoligende To err; errāre:—Hī to ðām dweoligendum lēcedōmum *deōfolgyde* efeston they hastened to the erring cures of idolatry, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. v. dwelian I.

DWEORG, dweorh, es; m. A dwarf; nānus:—Dweorg pygmæus vel nānus vel pūmilio, Ælfic. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 20; Wrt. Voc. 61, 1. Dweorh nānus, Wrt. Voc. 73, 53. [Plat. dwark, dwarf, m: Frs. dwirg: O. Frs. dwirg: Dut. dwerg, m. f: Ger. zwerg, m: M. H. Ger. twerc, n: O. H. Ger. twerg, m: Dan. dværg, dwerg, m. f: Swed. dwerg, m: Icel. dvergr, m.]

dweorge-dwosle, -dwostle, an; f. [dweorg a dwarf] The herb pennyroyal; mentha pulégium, Lin.—Herba pollegion [= pulégium], ðæt is dweorge-dwosle, Herb. cont. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 38, 12. Þeós wryt, ðe man pollegium [= pulégium], and oðrum naman dweorge-dwosle nemneþ this herb, which is called pulégium, and by another name pennyroyal [dwarf dwosle], Herb. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 204, 6, 7; 156, 2; Lchdm. i. 282, 23; iii. 6, 19. Nim dweorge-dwoslan take pennyroyal, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10; iii. 6, 12. Dweorge-dwostle pennyroyal, L. M. i. 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 23; 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9, 13. Lege dweorge-dwostlan gecowene on lay on chewed pennyroyal, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 19; 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10; 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 394, 29; iii. 74, 5.

dwēs dūl, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dwæs.

dwild, dwyld, es; n. Error, heresy, a prodigy, spectre; error, hæresis = αἵρεσις, prodigium, spectrum:—Wæþ mycel dwyld on Cristendōm there was much error in Christendom, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. On Engla land feole dwild weāren gesceogen and geheōrd many prodigies were seen and heard in England, 1122; Erl. 249, 13. DER. ge-dwild, -dwyld, mis-devised.

dwilman to confuse, perplex, confound. DER. for-dwilman.

dwimor, dwimer, dwymer, es; n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom; error, fallācia, phantasma = φάντασμα. DER. ge-dwimor.

dwimor-līc; adj. Visionary; tamquam per visum, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dwymorlic.

DWINAN, ic dwīne, ða dwīnest, dwīnst, he dwīneþ, dwīnþ, pl. dwīnap; p. dwān, pl. dwīnon; pp. dwīnen To pine, fade, dwindle, waste away; tabescere:—Donne dwīneþ seō wamb sōna than soon will the belly dwindle, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 82, 2. Dwīnon tabescunt, Cot. 190. [Wyc. dwyne, p. dwynede to pine, waste away: Chauc. dwined, pp. wasted, shrunk: Plat. dwīnen to vanish: Kil. dwijnen extenuare, perire: Dan. tvīne to weep, vanish: Swed. twīna to languish, pine away: Icel. dvīna, dvīna to dwindle, pine away.] DER. a-dwīnan, for-, ge-.

dwola, an; m. [dwolen, pp. of dwelan to err] Error, heresy; error, hæresis = αἵρεσις:—Seō mægh on dwolan was lifigende provincia in errore versata est, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Se [Arrianica] dwola on ðam niwan sīnope geniderad wæs Arriāna hæresis in Nicæna synōdo damnata erat, 1, 8; S. 479, 36, MS. B. DER. ge-dwola.

dwol-cræft, es; m. [cræft a craft] Foolish craft, magic; prāva vel magica ars:—Him geblēndon drýas þurh dwolcræft drync unheōrne the wizards mixed for them through magic a fatal drink, Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34.

dwolema darkness, chaos, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. v. dwolma.

dwolian, dwolian; part. dwoliende, dwoligende; p. ede; pp. ed To wander out of the way, err; errāre:—Þurh monige stōwe dwoliende wandering through many places, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 11. Dysige men, dwoliende, sēcap ðæt hēhste gōd on ða sāmran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12, MS. Cot. Hider and dīder dwoligende wandering *hither and thither*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 12. To ðām dwoligendum *deōfolgyldum to the erring idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7, MS. B. Hīg dwoliap on heortan *hi errant corde*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 10. Ða synfullan dwoledon *peccātōres errāvērunt*, Ps. Surt. 57, 4. DER. ge-dwolian. v. dwelian I.

dwol-līc; def. se-līca, seō, ðæt-līce; adj. Foolish, erring, heretical; stultus, hæreticus:—Nis ðis nān dwollic sagu this is not a foolish saying, Jud. 15, 19. Hī adwæsdon ða dwollican lāra they extinguished the heretical doctrines, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 11.

dwol-līce; adv. Foolishly, heretically; stulte, hæretice:—Ne man ne

mōt drincan, ne dwollice plegan, ne etan innan cyrican *no one may drink, nor foolishly play, nor eat in a church*, L. Ælf. E; Th. ii. 392, 16; L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 12. De dwollice leofaþ *who lives in heresy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 17.

dwolma, dwolema, an; *m. Chaos, a chasm, gulph*; chaos, *n.* = *χάος, τό, hiatus*—*Dwolma chaos*, Cot. 40: 204. Betwex us and eow is mycel dwolma getrymed *inter nos et vos chaos magnum firmatum est*, Lk. Bos. 16, 26. Ða twegen tregan teoþ to-somme wid ðæt mōd fōran mistes dwoleman *the two vexations draw together before the mind a chaos of darkness*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. DER. dwilman, for-

dwolung, e; *f. Dotage*; deliramentum, Cot. 69.

dworge-dwostle, an; *f. Pennyroyal*; pulēgium:—Nim dworge-dwostlan *take pennyroyal*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 25, 27. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dwylid error, heresy, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. DER. ge-dwyld. v. dwild.

dwyrge-dwysle, an; *f. Pennyroyal*; pulēgium:—Hylwyrð odde dwyrge-dwysle *pollēgia* [= *pulēgium*], Wrt. Voc. 79, 54. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dýd, e; *f. A deed*; actum:—Se consul [Favius] gedyde ða bysmerlicestan dyde *the consul [Favius] did the most disgraceful deed*, Ors. 5, 2. Barrington, A. D. 1773, 180, 15. v. dæd.

dýdan; *p. dýdde, pl. dýddon*; *pp. dýded, dýdd, dýd*; *v. a. [dead dead] To put to death, kill*; morti trādere, occidere:—Ne dýde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freolse ænigne forwyrhtne *man let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 9. DER. a-dýdan.

dyde did, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 36; *p. of dōn*.

dyde; *acc. sing. of dyd* [dyde *what was done, p. of dōn to do*] *a deed*; actum, Ors. 5, 2; Barrington, 180, 15, = *dæde*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21.

dyderian, dydrjan; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. trans. To deceive, delude*; illudere:—Me pinç ðæt dū me dwelinge and dyderie [dwelle and dydre, Cot.], swā mon cild dēþ *methinks that thou misleadest and deludest me, as any one does a child*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. DER. be-dyderian, be-didrian.

dyderung, dydrung, e; *f. An illusion, delusion, pretence*; delusio, simulatio:—Ðæs hālgan andwerdynss acwencte ðæs deofles dyderunge *the presence of the saint quenched the delusion of the devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 19. Hit was ðæs deofles dydrung *it was an illusion of the devil*, ii. 160, 6. He nys wis ðe mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswicþ *non est sapiens qui simulatioem semet ipsum decipit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 3. DER. be-dydrung.

dydest didst, didst put, Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: dydon *they did*, Lk. Bos. 10, 13; *p. of dōn*.

dydrin, es; *m? A yolk*; vitellus:—Nim æges dydrin *take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 20. [Bav. dottern, *m.*]

dýfan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To dip, immerse*; immergere:—Mec feōnda sum dýfde on wætre *some enemy dipped me in water*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 32; Rā. 27, 3. He hine on ðam streāme sencte and dýfde *he sank and immersed himself in the stream*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. [Icel. dýfa *to dip*.] v. dūfan.

dýfen, e; *f. Desert, reward*; meritum:—Æft heora ge-earnungum and dyfene *juxta eorum merita*, C. R. Ben. 2.

dýfling, e; *f. A diving*; immersio, urinatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dýflen, Dýflin Dublin, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 2; 207, 14, col. 1; Ædelst. 55. v. Difelin.

dýfst, he dýfþ *divest, dives*; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of dūfan.

dýgan; *p. dýgde*; *pp. dýged* [dugan *vālère*] *To do good, benefit*; prodesse, vālère:—Ic secge ðæt siō fōrespræc ne dýge nāuder ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him fore þingap *I say that the defence does no good either to the guilty or to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6. Ðæt ys to gelyffenne ðæt hit dýge *it is to be believed that it may benefit*, Herb. 2, 15; Lchdm. i. 84, 19. DER. ge-dýgan, -digan, -dēgan.

dýgel secret, unknown, Beo. Th. 2719; B. 1357; *gen. pl. dýgelra*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 26; Sch. 18. v. dýgol.

dýgle secret, hidden, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 7; Gū. 186; Cd. 178; Th. 224, 2; Dan. 130; *def. nom. f. n. of dýgol*. v. dýgol.

dýgol darkness, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 13; Gū. 437. v. dýgol.

dýgol secret, hidden. v. dýgle, dýgol.

dýhst, he dýgh, dýghþ *avest, dyes*; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of deágan.

dýht a direction, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 18. v. diht.

dýhte arranged, Mt. Bos. 25, 19; Gen. 16, 3; *p. of dyhtan*. v. dihtan.

DYHTIG, dihtig; *adj. [dugan vālère] Doughty, strong*; vālidus:—Sweord ecgum dyhtig *a sword doughty of edges*, Beo. Th. 2578; B. 1287. Dihtig, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. [Piers P. doughty, doughty: Chauc. doughty; Laym. duhti; Orm. duhtig; Plat. dugtig; Ger. tüchtig; M. H. Ger. tüchtig able, strong, fit; O. H. Ger. tugad-ig virtuous; Dan. dygtig; Swed. dugtig; Icel. dygðugr.] v. dohtig.

dyle dill, Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. v. dile.

dylsta? pl. dylstan Matter, corruption, mucus; tabum, mucus:—Fleō

ða mettas ða ðe him dylsta on innan wyrce *let him avoid the meats which may work mucus in his inside*, L. M. 2, 29; Lchdm. ii. 226, 10. Ðær dylstan on synd *whereon the mucus is*, i, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 20.

dylstiht; *adj. [dylsta matter; -iht, adj. termination, q. v.] Mattery, mucous*; mucosus:—Gif hie dylstihste sién *if they be mucous*, L. M. i, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 9.

dym-hofe a lurking-place, hiding-place, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33. v. dim-hofe.

dymlic dim, obscure:—Ða dymlican þeóstra *the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7. v. dimlic.

dymnys dimness, darkness:—Dymnys cāligo, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56. v. dimnes.

dyncge ploughed land, Mone B. 1434: 2326. v. dincge.

DYNE, dyn, es; *m. A din, noise*; sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom hlūd of heofonum *the din came loud from heaven*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 5; Sat. 466. Cyrm, dyne fragor, Mone B. 4413; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 222; Th. 289, 7, 27; Sat. 394, 404. Ær he dōm-dæges dyn gehýre *ere he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: 650; Sal. 324. Dyne fragore, Mone B. 4425. [Chauc. dinne: Dan. dōn, *n. a loud noise*: Swed. dān, *n. a din, noise*: Icel. dynr, *m. a din, noise*.] DER. eorþ-dyne: ge-dyn, swēg.

dýneras small pieces of money, Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35. v. digneras.

dyngan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [dung dung] *To DUNG, manure*; stercorārc. [Piers P. dongen: Wyc. dunge: Frs. dongjen: O. Frs. donga, denga: Ger. dungen: M. H. Ger. tungen: Dan. dyuge *to heap up*.] DER. ge-dyngan.

dýnge, dinge, dynige, es; *m? A noise, dashing, storm*; sonus, strepitus, procella:—On dyniges mere *on the sea of noise*, Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 20; Chr. 937; Th. 206, 12, col. 2. v. dyne.

dynian, he dyneþ; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*; *v. intrans. [dyne a din, noise] To make a noise, din, resound*; fragorem edere, sōnāre, perstrēpere, claugere:—Gif eāran dynien *if the ears din*, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 42, 24. Dyneþ upheofon *heaven above shall resound*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 25; Dōm. 59: 21 b; Th. 58, 5; Cri. 931. Hleōðor dyneðe *the noise resounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740; Beo. Th. 1538; B. 767; Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23; Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28. Dynedon scildas *the shields rang*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. [O. Sax. dunian fragorem edere: Swed. dāna *to make a noise, ring*: Icel. dynja *to gush, shower*: Lat. tonāre *to make a loud noise, to thunder*: Sansk. dhan, dhvan *to sound, to cause a sound*.]

dynige mountainous places; montāna, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 21; Som. Ben. Lye.

DYNT, es; *m. I. a stroke, stripe, blow*; ictus, plaga, percussio:—He, mid ðam dynte, nyder astāh *he, with the blow, fell down*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2; Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 18, 22. On-dræden him done dynt *let them fear the stroke*, Past. 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 23.

II. the mark or noise of a blow,—*A bruise, dint, noise, crash*; contusio, impressio, sonus:—Gif dynt *is*, scilling; gif he heāhre handa dyntes onfehþ, scilling forgelde *if there be a bruise, a shilling*; *if he receive a right hand bruise, let him [the striker] pay a shilling*, L. Ethb. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. Ne wyrnaþ deōrra dynta *they are not sparing of severe dints*, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. Wyrçþ hlūdne dynt *makes a loud crash*, Bt. 8, 3; Fox 198, 9. [Piers P. Chauc. dint *a blow, knock*: R. Brun. dynt: R. Glouc. dunt, *pl. dyntes*: Orm. dinnt *a blow, stroke*: Icel. dyntir, dyttir, *m*; dynta, *f. a dint*.]

dýp, es; *n. The deep*; profundum:—Ofer dýpe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rā. 4, 21. v. deōp.

dýpan; *p. dýpde* = *dýpte* [dýp deep] *To make deep, deepen, increase, augment*; profundius reddere, augere:—We cwædon be ðam blaserum, ðæt man dýpte done āþ be þryfealdum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries that the oath be augmented threefold*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14. [Laym. ideoped, *pp. deepened*: Frs. djepien: O. Frs. diupa: Dut. diepen: Ger. tiefen *in ver-tiefen to make deeper*: M. H. Ger. tiefen *to deepen*: Goth. ga-diuppan: Dan. for-dybe: Swed. för-djupa: Icel. dýpka *to become deeper, to deepen*.]

dýpe, an; *f. dýp*, es; *n. Depth, the deep, sea*; profundum, altitudo, altum:—Hig næfdon ðære eorþan dýpan *non habebant altitudinem terræ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 5. Ascūfaþ hine út on middan ðære dýpan *thrust him out into the middle of the deep*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 8. Teoh hit on dýpan *due in altum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 4. v. deōp.

DYPPAN, dippan; *ic dyppe*, he dypþ, dyppeþ, *pl. dippaþ*; *p. dyppte*; *pp. dypped, dyppd* = *dypt*; *v. a. To dip, immerse, baptize*; immergere, intingere, tingere, baptizare:—Se ðe his hand on discē mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cāfino*, Mk. Bos. 14, 20. Dyppe his finger ðæron *let him dip his finger therein*, Lev. 4, 17. Biþ dipped fōt ðin on blōde *ut intingatur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25. Dippaþ ysopan sceaft on ðam blōde *fasciculum hyssopi tingit in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Ic eowic deþu odde dyppe, se eowic deþiþ odde dyppeþ *ego baptizo vos, ipse baptizabit vos*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. Dyppende baptizantes, 28, 19.

[Wyc. dippe: *Orm.* dippest *dippest*: *Plat.* döpen to baptize: *O. Sax.* dōpian baptizāre: *Dut.* doopen to baptize, immerge: *Ger.* taufen to baptize: *M. H. Ger.* toufen to baptize: *O. H. Ger.* toufēn baptizāre: *Goth.* dauppan to baptize.] *DER.* be-dyppan, ge-, onbe-

dýr, es; *n.* A door; ostium, janua:—We læraþ, ðæt mæssepreōsta odðe mynsterpreōsta ænig ne cume binnan ciran dýre būton his oferslepe we enjoin, that no mass-priest, or minster-priest, come within the church-door without his upper vestment, *L. Edg. C. 46*; *Th. ii. 254, 9.* v. dōr.

dýr brave, bold, *Cd. 174*; *Th. 218, 10*; *Dan. 37.* v. deór I.

dýran to hold dear, love:—Dýran to hold dear, *Cd. 14*; *Th. 17, 9*; *Gen. 257.* v. deóran.

Dýra wudu, Dera wudu; *gen. dat.* wuda; *m.* [Dere the Deirians, wudu a wood: the wood of the Deirians] *Beverley, Yorkshire*; oppldi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Se sōpfæsta Berhthun eft wæs abbud ðæs mynstres ðæt ys gecgyed on Dýra wuda veracissimus Bercthun nunc abbas monasterii quod vocatur in Dera wuda, id est, in silva Derorum, *Bd. 5, 2*; *S. 614, 29.* He wæs bebyriged in Sce Petres portice on his mynstre ðæt is cweden in Dera wuda sepultus est in porticu sancti Petri, in monasterio suo, quod dicitur in silva Derorum, *5, 6*; *S. 620, 21.* Iohannes fór to his mynstre on Dera wuda John went to his monastery at Beverley, *Chr. 685*; *Erl. 41, 35.*

dýre; *adj.* I. dear, beloved; carus, dilectus:—Se wæs him dýre he was dear to him, *Lk. Bos. 7, 2*; *Gen. 44, 5*; *L. Eth. vii. 22*; *Th. i. 334, 12*; *Chr. 942*; *Erl. 116, 9*; *Edm. 3*; *Cd. 63*; *Th. 75, 28*; *Gen. 1247*; *Exon. 42b*; *Th. 143, 22*; *Gü. 665*; *Runic pm. 26*; *Kmbl. 344, 24*; *Hick. Thes. i. 135, 51*; *Ps. Th. 87, 1*; *Exon. 32 a*; *Th. 100, 33*; *Cri. 1651*; *Ps. Th. 88, 3*; *Exon. 9 a*; *Th. 7, 5*; *Cri. 96*; *Cd. 25*; *Th. 32, 22*; *Gen. 507*; *Exon. 54 b*; *Th. 192, 18*; *Az. 108*; *Ps. Th. 131, 5*; *Exon. 120 b*; *Th. 463, 14*; *Hö. 70*; *Menol. Fox 381*; *Men. 192*; *Elen. Kmbl. 583*; *El. 202.*

II. dear of price, precious, costly; pretiosus, magni aestimandus:—On disum gære wæs corn swā dýre swā nān man ær ne gemunde, swā ðæt se sester hwātes eode to lx penega, and eac furdor in this year [A. D. 1044] corn was so dear as no man before remembered it, so that the sester of wheat went for sixty pence, and even more, *Chr. 1044*; *Erl. 168, 21*; *Exon. 94 b*; *Th. 354, 13*; *Reim. 45*; *Exon. 113 a*; *Th. 433, 12*; *Rä. 50, 6*; *Beo. Th. 4106*; *B. 2050*; *4601*; *B. 2306*; *Beo. Th. 6089*; *B. 3048*; *6253*; *B. 3131*; *Wanl. catal. 32, 16.* v. deóre.

dýrst, he dýrst labourst, labours; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of deorfan.

dýrling a darling:—Þeodnes dýrling Iohannes John, the Lord's darling, *Menol. Fox 230*; *Men. 116.* v. deórling.

dýrnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [dyrne hidden, secret] To hide, secrete, restrain; occultare, celare, obscurare, cohibere:—Deáh hi hit ær swiðe dýrndon though they had before quite hidden it, *Ors. 5, 10*; *Bos. 108, 15.* Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dýrnan non se potérat ultra cohibere Ioseph, *Gen. 45, 1.* *DER.* be-dýrnan, bi-, ge-

dýrne, es; *n.* A secret; secretum:—Nelle ic ðe mīn dyrne geseccan I will not tell thee my secret, *Exon. 88 b*; *Th. 333, 11*; *Gn. Ex. 2.*

DÝRNE, dierne; *def. se* dyrna, seó, ðæt dyrne; *adj.* I. close, hidden, secret, obscure; occultus, secretus, latens, obscurus:—Ða ðæt wif geseah, ðæt hit [wif] him næs dyrne when the woman saw that she [the woman] was not hid from him, *Lk. Bos. 8, 47*; *Elen. Kmbl. 1443*; *El. 723*; *Menol. Fox 585*; *Gn. C. 62.* Ne sceal dyrne sum wesnan nothing shall be secret, *Beo. Th. 548*; *B. 271.* Ðýlæs ða smyltnesse ðæs dōmes gewemne odðe se dierna [dyrna MS. Cot.] æfst odðe to hræd ierre lest secret envy or too hasty anger corrupt the calmness of judgment, *Past. 13, 2*; *Hat. MS. 17 a, 12.* Draca hord eft geseccat, dryhtsele dýrnnne the dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall, *Beo. Th. 4629*; *B. 2320.* Hie hafap in sofan innan dýrne wūnde they have within their mind a secret wound, *Frag. Kmbl. 57*; *Leás. 30.* Ne sindon him dæda dyrne deeds are not hidden from him, *Exon. 23 a*; *Th. 65, 5*; *Cri. 1050*; *39 b*; *Th. 130, 12*; *Gü. 437*; *39 b*; *Th. 131, 32*; *Gü. 464.* Ne dō ðū ne dyrne ðīne ða deóran bebodu non abscondas a me mandata tua, *Ps. Th. 118, 19*; *134, 6.*

II. dark, deceitful, evil; tenebriōsus, subdōlus:—Dýrne deofles boda wearp hine on wyrmes lic the devil's dark messenger changed himself into a worm's body, *Cd. 24*; *Th. 31, 24*; *Gen. 490.* Ðū mid ligenum fare þurh dýrne gefanc thou mayest come with lies through evil design, *26*; *Th. 34, 3*; *Gen. 532*; *Exon. 115 a*; *Th. 442, 13*; *Kl. 12.* Scea mæg nealles inwit-net ödrum bregdan dýrnum cræfte a kinsman should not braid a net of treachery for another with deceitful craft, *Beo. Th. 4342*; *B. 2168.* He to forþ gestöp dyrnan cræfte he had steep forth with evil craft, *4569*; *B. 2290.* Ides sceal dýrne cræfte hire freōnd gesēcan the woman shall with deceitful art seek her friend, *Menol. Fox 547*; *Gn. C. 43.* Dýrnra gasta of evil spirits, *Beo. Th. 2718*; *B. 1357*; *Exon. 71 a*; *Th. 264, 22*; *Jul. 368.* [Piers P. Chauc. derne secret: Laym. deorne, derne secret: *Orm.* dærne secret, hidden: *O. Sax.* derni secret: *O. Frs.* dern, dren in compounds occultus: *O. H. Ger.* tarni latens.] *DER.* un-dýrne.

dýrne-geliger; *gen.* -geligre; *f.* [dyrne secret, geliger a lying] A secret lying, adultery; adulterium:—Heó hæfde dýrne-geligre she [Eurýdice] had secret adultery, *Ors. 3, 11*; *Bos. 73, 39*; *Ps. Spl. C. 72, 26.* v. geliger.

dýrn-gewrit, es; *n.* [dyrne secret, gewrit a writing] A secret writing, in the pl. books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; occulta scripta, apocrypha, *Cot. 10.*

dýrn-liogan; *part.* -licgende, -licgynde [dyrne secret, licgan to lie] To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Dýrnlicgynde fornicāti sunt, *Ps. Spl. C. 105, 36.*

dyrodine, derodine? Scarlet dye or colour; coccus = κόκκος:—On ðæs sacerdes hrægle wæs dyrodine twegea bleó on the priest's raiment there was twice-dyed scarlet, *Past. 14, 6*; *Hat. MS. 18 b, 1.* Ðæt hrægl wæs beboden ðæt scolde biōn geworht of purpuran and of tweóbleóm derodine superhumale ex purpura et bis tincto cocco fieri præcipitur, *14, 4*; *Hat. MS. 18 a, 3.*

dýrre dearer, more precious; pretiosior, carior, comparative of dýre II:—Fordonde hi sint dýrran ðonne ænige ödre because they are dearer than any others, *Ors. 5, 2*; *Bos. 101, 25.*

dýrsian to honour, glorify. *DER.* ge-dýrsian.

dýrst, e; *f.* Tribulation; tribulatio. *DER.* ge-dýrst.

dýrste-lice; *adv.* Boldly; audacter:—Dýrstelice audācter, *Ælf. Gr. 38*; *Som. 41, 66.* Iosep dýrstelice in to Pilate eode Ioseph audacter introiuit ad Pilātum, *Mk. Jun. 15, 43.* *DER.* ge-dýrste-lice.

dýrstig; *adj.* Daring, bold, rash; audax, ausus:—Deós and ðis dýrstige audax, *Ælf. Gr. 9, 60*; *Som. 13, 41.* Dýrstig odðe gedýrst læht ausus, *41*; *Som. 43, 29.* Hū wære ðū dýrstig ofstician bār quomōdo fuisti ausus jugulāre aprum? *Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13*; *Bd. 2, 6*; *S. 508, 25*, note; *Nicod. 12*; *Thw. 6, 23.* Deáh ðe he dýrstig wære though he were daring, *Beo. Th. 5669*; *B. 2838.* *DER.* ge-dýrstig, unge-

dýrstigan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* To dare. v. ge-dýrstigan.

dýrstig-lice; *adv.* Boldly; audacter, *Mk. Bos. 15, 43.* v. dýrste-lice, dýrstignes, dýrstnes, -nyss, e; *f.* Boldness, presumption, arrogance, rashness; audacia, temeritas:—Sió gedýrstignes [MS. Cot. dýrstignes] his módes præsumpcio spiritus, *Past. 13, 2*; *Hat. MS. 17 a, 15.* Ðæt ðīn mōd ne beó ahafen mid dýrstignysse [dýrstnysse, *Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39*, note I] that thy mind be not lifted up with arrogance, *Homl. Th. ii. 132, 4.* *DER.* ge-dýrstignes.

dýrsting-panne, an; *f.* A frying-pan; sartago, frixiōrium, *Ælf. Gl. 25*; *Som. 60, 59*; *Wrt. Voc. 25, 1.* v. hyrsting-panne.

dýrst-læcan; *p. læhte*; *pp. læht* To dare; audere:—Ðæt nān ne dýrstlæce ceósan hlāfordas of læwedan mannan that none dare to choose lords of laical men, *Chr. 796*; *Ing. 82, 26.* *DER.* gedýrst-læcan, læcan.

dýrst-lice; *adj.* Bold; audax. v. un-dýrstlic.

dýrstnys, -nyss arrogance, *Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39*, note I. v. dýrstignes.

dýr-wurpe; *comp. m.* -wurþra; *f. n.* -wurþre; *adj.* Of great worth or value, precious; pretiosus:—Seó ðe dýrwurþre wære eallum mǣpnum quæ omnibus ornamentis pretiosior est, *Bd. 2, 12*; *S. 514, 40.* v. deór-wurþe.

dyseg foolish, *Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57*; *Met. 19, 29.* v. dysig.

dysegian, dysigan, dysian; *part.* dysigende, dysiende; he dysegap; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. ed, od*; *v. intrans.* [dysig foolish] I. to be foolish, act foolishly, err; ineptire, errare:—Ða, dysiende, wēnaþ ðætte ðæt ping sið ælces weorþscipes wyrþe they, foolish, think that the thing is worthy of all estimation, *Bt. 24, 4*; *Fox 86, 9.* Hē dysegap, se ðe wile sæd ofþestan ðām drūm furum he does foolishly, who will sow seed in the dry furrows, *5, 2*; *Fox 10, 30.* Ðæt ða dysegian that they are foolish, *24, 4*; *Fox 86, 9*, MS. Bod. Ðæt hi on heortan hyge dysegodon hi errant corde, *Ps. Th. 94, 10.*

II. to talk foolishly, blaspheme; blasphemare:—Manega ödre ping hīg him to cwædon dysigende alia multa blasphemantes dicebant in eum, *Lk. Bos. 22, 65.* He dysegap blasphemāt, *Mk. Bos. 2, 7.*

dyselfie foolish, *Bd. 4, 27*; *S. 604, 2.* v. dys-lic.

dysg; *adj.* Foolish, weak, ignorant; stultus, ignorans:—Dysgum monnum by ignorant men, *Bt. 33, 4*; *Fox 130, 28.* v. dysig.

dysgung, e; *f.* Silliness, foolishness; stultitia:—Wið dysgunge against foolishness, *L. M. 1, 66*; *Lehdm. ii. 142, 1.*

dysi folly, *Bt. 36, 1*; *Fox 172, 8.* v. dysig.

dysi stupid, *Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130*; *Met. 28, 65.* v. dysig; *adj.*

dysian; *part.* dysiende to be foolish, *Bt. 24, 4*; *Fox 86, 9.* v. dysegian.

DYSIG, dyseg, dysg, disig, disg, dysi; *adj.* DIZZY, foolish, unwise, stupid; stultus, insipiens, insānus:—Dysig nā ongyt ðas ðing stultus non intelligit hæc, *Ps. Spl. 91, 6.* He biþ swā dysig and swā ungewiss he is so foolish and so ignorant, *Bt. 11, 2*; *Fox 34, 25.* Ða dysige men foolish men, *33, 3*; *Fox 126, 8.* Ða dysegan sint on gedwolan wordene the foolish are in error, *Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57*; *Met. 19, 29.* Hīg sint dysegian they are more foolish, *19, 82*; *Met. 19, 41.* Cyninga dysegast the most foolish of kings, *15, 22*; *Met. 15, 11.* Dysegum neátum jumentis insipientibus, *Ps. Th. 48, 11.* Dysgum monnum by unwise men, *Bt. 33, 4*; *Fox 130, 28*; *Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130*; *Met. 28, 65*; *Deut. 32, 21.* [Plat. dysig, dōsig, dūsig giddy: *O. Frs.* dusig giddy: *Dut.* duizelig giddy: *Ger.* dusig, dāsig stupid; duselig giddy: *O. H. Ger.* tusig stultus, hēbes.]

dysig, *disig*, *dysi*, *es*; *n. An error, ignorance, folly, foolishness*; *error*, *stultitia*, *insânia*, *insipientia*:—*Þæt is hefig dysig that is a grievous folly*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 1; Met. 19, 1; Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 7. *Ðē lōcde his dysig and his unrihtwises his folly and his injustice pleased thee*, 27, 2; Fox 96, 22. *Dysi and unrihtwises nū rīcas̅aþ ofer ealne middancēard folly and wickedness now reign over all the mid-earth*, 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. *Fægnaþ irmingas hiera āgnes dysiges and hearms the wretches rejoice at their own folly and sorrow*, Past. 35, 4; Hat. MS. 46 a, 14; Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6. *Ulcinienses and Thrussi ða folc forneah ealle forwordun for heora āgnum dysige the Volscians and the Etruscans nearly all perished through their own folly*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 43; Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. *Ne lōcāþ nēfre to idelnesse, ne to leāsungum, ne to dysige non respexit in vanitātes, et insānias falsas*, Ps. Th. 39, 4. *Mīne wūnda rotdan and fūledon for mīnum dysige computruerunt et deteriorāverunt cicatrices mee, a facie insipientiā mee*, 37, 5. *Abigall forswigode ðæt dysig hiera fordruncnan hlāfordes Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 12, 15; 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 25. *Lifes weard of mōde abrit ðæt micle dysig the guardian of life removes from his mind that great ignorance*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 156; Met. 28, 78; 19, 77; Met. 19, 39; Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5; Past. 30; Hat. MS. 39 a, 5. *Ðeah ic mid dysige purhdrifen wære though I was thoroughly penetrated with folly*, Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707; Ps. Th. 75, 4. *We sinna fela didon for ūre disige we committed many sins through our foolishness*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107.

dysig-dōm, *es*; *m. Foolishness, ignorance*; *impēritia*, Pref. R. Conc. **dysig-nes**, *dysi-nes*, *-ness*, *e*; *f. Folly, dizziness, blasphemy*; *stultitia*, *blasphēmia*:—*Wæron heō mid elceorde dysignesne onblāwne inflātū erant barbāra stultitia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. *Of manna heortan yfele gepancas cunap, dysinessa de corde hōmīnum malā cogitāiones procēdant, blasphemā*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22.

dys-lic, *dysel-lic*; *def. se -lica*, *seō*, *ðæt -lice*; *adj. Foolish, stupid*; *stultus*:—*Hit biþ swīde dyslic ðæt se man beorce oððe blāte it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat*, Ælf. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 11; Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 11. *Oft ge dyslice dād gefremedon often ye have done a foolish deed*, Elen. Kmbl. 771; El. 386. *From ðam life ðes dyselican gewunon a vita stulta consuetudinis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. *On dyslicum geswincum in foolish labours*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 11.

dys-lice; *adv. Foolishly*; *stulte*:—*Se Godes cunap ful dyslice he tempteth God very foolishly*, Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228. *Dyslice dū dydest stulte opēratūs es*, Gen. 31, 28.

dystig; *adj. duxr*; *pulvērulentus*, Cot. 183.

dyphomar *paþyrus* = *πάπυρος*:—[Nim] *dyphomar [take] paþyrus*, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 17. *v. dypumor*.

DYTTAN; *p. de*; *pp. ed To dir, close or shut up*; *opprimere*, *occludere*, *obtūrare*:—*Ongunnon ða Farisei his mūþ dyttan capērunť Pharisei os ejus opprimere*, Lk. Bos. 11, 53. *Anlic nædran soð dytteþ hyre eāran secundum similitudinem serpentis obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. [Laym. *dutte*, *p. pl. stopt*: *Orm. dittenn to shut, stop*; *O. Nrs. ditta rimas occludere*, Rask Hald.] *DER. for-dyttan*.

DYXSAS *dishes*, *platters*, Mt. Foxe and Jun. 23, 25, = *discas*; *pl. acc. of disc*.

E

A. Anglo-Saxon words, containing the short or unaccented vowel *e*, are often represented by modern English words of the same meaning, having the sound of *e* in *net*, *met*; as, *Nett*, *bedd*, *weddian*, *hell*, *well*, *denn*, *fenn*, *webb*, *ende*.

2. The short *e* in Anglo-Saxon generally comes (1) before a double consonant; as, *Nebb*, *weccan*, *tellan*, *weddian*: (2) before any two consonants; as, *Twentig*, *sendan*, *bernan*: (3) before one or two consonants, when followed by a long or by a final vowel; as, *Sele*, *henne*. **3.** *e* is often contracted from *ea*; as, *Ceaster* and *cester a burgh*, *fortified town*; *eahta* and *ehta eight*.

B. Words containing the long or accented Anglo-Saxon *ē* are very frequently represented by English terms of the same signification, with the sound of *e* in *heel*; as, *Rēc*, *mēd*, *hēl*, *cwēn*, *gēs*, *fēt*, *tēþ*, *hēdan*, *fēdan*, *mētan* to *meet*. Some remarks on the accented *ē* in Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 2nd Edit. Göttingen, small 8vo. 1822, vol. i. pp. 229, 230: 3rd Edit. small 8vo. 1840, vol. i. pp. 361, 362, may be found useful, and are especially recommended to the student of Anglo-Saxon.

2. It is, however, difficult to say when the *ē* is long in Anglo-Saxon, but it may be useful to remember, the *ē* is often long before the single consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *s*, *t*, and *þ*; as, in *hēl a heel*, *fēlan to feel*, *dēman to deem*, *think*, *fēnix a phoenix*, *hēr here*, *gēs geese*, *fēt feet*, *fēdan to feed*, *tēþ teeth*, *bēc books*, *blēgan a blain*, *drefan to trouble*.

C. The Runic **M** not only stands for the vowel *e*, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon, *eh a war-horse*. *v. eh a war-horse*, and **RUN**.

-e, in the termination of nouns, denotes a person; as, *Hyrde*, *es*; *m. A shepherd*, *from hyrdan to guard*. The vowel *-e* is also used to form

nouns denoting inanimate objects; as, *Cýle*, *es*; *m. Cold*: *cwide*, *es*; *m. A saying, testament*: *brice*, *es*; *m. A breach*: *wlite*, *es*; *m. Beauty*. These are mostly derived from verbs, and are masculine, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine; as, *Rihtwīse*, *an*; *f. Justice*.

-e is the termination of derivative adjectives; as, *Wyrde* *worthy*, from *wyrþ* *worth*: *forþgegne forthcoming*, *increasing*.

-e is also the usual letter by which adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in a consonant; as, *Rihte* *rightly*, *sōþlice* *truly*, *yfele* *badly*.

ē; *dat. or inst. to or from a river*:—*Of ðære ē Indus from the river Indus*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25; *dat. sing. v. eā*.

EĀ; often indeclinable in the *sing.*, but *eās* is sometimes found in *gen*; and *ē*, *ēe*, *eē* in *dat*; *pl. nom. acc. eā*, *eān*; *gen. eā*; *dat. eāum*, *eām*, *eān*; *f. ē*; *indecl. f. Running water, a stream, river, water*; *flūvius*, *flūmen*, *torrens*, *aqua*:—*Eā of dūne water from the hill*, Menol. Fox 520; Gn. C. 30. *Seō feorþe eā ys gehāten Eufrates flūvius quartus est Euphrātes*, Gen. 2, 14; Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 34, 46. *On twā healfē ðære eās on the two sides of the river*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1. *On ōðre healfē ðære eā [MS. L. eās] on the other side of the river*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3. *Be ðære eā ōfrun by the banks of the river*, Gen. 41, 3; Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28; 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. *Be ðære eā by the river*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2. *Ða eā oferfaran wolde would go over the river*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2. *On ðam lande syndon twā mycele eā Idāspes and Arbis in the country are two great rivers, Hydaspes and Arabis*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 34. *Lēt strēamas weallan, eā in fēde let streams well out, a river in flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. *Ðas synd ða feower eān of ānum wyllspringe these are the four streams from one well-spring*, Ælf. T. 25, 19. *He hī upforlēt on feower hund eā* and on syxtig he divided it into four hundred and sixty streams, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 9. *Between ðam twām eāum between the two rivers*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34. *Ofer ðam eāum super flūmina*, Ps. Th. 23, 2. *Between ðam twām eān between the two rivers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28. *On feower eān into four streams*, Gen. 2, 10. [Laym. *æ*, *f. Orm. æ*: *O. Sax. aha*, *f. O. Frs. a*, *e*, *f. Ger. aa*, *f. name of rivers or brooks*; *-ach* suffix of river-names: *M. H. Ger. ahe*, *f. O. H. Ger. aha*, *f. Gotth. ahwa*, *f. Dan. aa*, *m. f. Swed. ā*, *f. Icel. á*, *f. Lat. aqua*.] *v. ēg*, *ēg*, *ēh*, *īg*.

eā, *eāw oh! alas! commonly eā-lā*; *interjec. q. v.*

eāc; *prep. dat. With, in addition to, besides*; *cum*, *præter*:—*Gif ðū sunu āge, oððe swāesne mæg, oððe freōnd ænigne eāc dissum idesum, alāde of dysse leōd-byrig if thou have a son, or beloved kinsman, or any friend with [in addition to] these damsels, lead [them] from this city*, Cd. 116; Th. 150, 31; Gen. 2500. *Ðæt gēr wæs ðæt sixte eāc feower-tigum that year was the six and fortieth, i. e. the sixth with the fortieth, or the sixth increased with forty*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16; 1, 13; S. 481, 35, 39; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 87; Met. 1, 44. *DER. to-eāc. v. eāc*; *conj.*

EĀC; *conj.* **I. EKE**, also, *likewise*, *moreover*, *and*; *etiam*, *quoque*, *et*:—*Abeād eāc Adame ēce Drihten the Lord eternal announced also to Adam*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 8; Gen. 925. *Eāc we ðæt gefrignon we also have heard that*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301; Cd. 174; Th. 220, 8; Dan. 68; Beo. Th. 195; B. 97. *Hondum slōgun, folmum areahum and fystum eāc struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and with fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125; 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136; Cd. 69; Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372. *And ge sceolon eāc pweān eower ēlc ōðres fēt and likewise ye ought to wash one another's feet*, Jn. Bos. 13, 14, 9. *Ic eōw secge, eac mārān donne witegan I say unto you, and more than a prophet*, Mt. Bos. 11, 9. *Adam hæfde nigen hund wintra and pritig eāc Adam had nine hundred winters, and thirty also*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 31; Gen. 1126; 58; Th. 71, 3; Gen. 1165. *Fif and syxtig wintra hæfde and eac preō hund he had five and sixty winters, and also three hundred*, 62; Th. 74, 4; Gen. 1217; 74, 34; Gen. 1232. *Ne his wordum eāc woldan gelyfan et non crediderunt in verbis ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 20.

II. *eāc hwædre*, *hwædre eac Nevertheless, however*; *nihilominus*:—*Eāc hwædre ceald lyft is gemenged the cold air nevertheless is mingled*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 156; Met. 20, 78. *Wæs me hwædre eāc lāp nevertheless it was to me unpleasant*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 23; Rā. 1, 12. **2.** *eāc swilce*, *swilce eac So also, also, moreover*, *very like*, *even so*, *as if*; *parimōdo*, *tamquam*:—*Ða apostoli gesetton eāc swilce lārsPELL to ðām leōdscipum de to geleafān bugon the apostles moreover gave instructions to the nations submitting to the faith*, Ælf. T. 27, 20. *Ða wæs eāc swilce se scucca him betwux there was also the devil between them*, Th. Anlct. 37, 9; Ps. Th. 55, 4; 108, 29. *Eāc swilce heō sprecende sý to eallum mancynne as if it spoke to all mankind*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 34. *Wite poliaþ swilce eāc ða biteran rēcas they suffer torments, so also the bitter reeks*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 17; Gen. 325; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20, 25, 30; Jud. 338, 344, 349; Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 5; Hō. 47; 34 b; Th. 112, 1; Gū. 137. *Swilce grūndas eac so also the abyss*, 10 a; Th. 9, 35; Cri. 145.

3. *ge eāc swilce Quin et*:—*Eall ðæt he on ānwēald onfēng ge eāc swilce monige Brytta eāland Angelcynnes rīce underþeōdde quæ omnia sub ditione accēpit quin et Mevanias insulas impērio subjūgāvit Anglōrum*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. **4.** *eāc swā So also, even so, likewise*:—*Swā deōs world eall*

gewiteþ, and eac swā some, de hire on wurdon atyde re so all this world goes away, and even so those who were born upon it, Elen. Grm. 1278. Se is eac wealdend calra ðara de ðær in wuniap ungesewenlicra, and eac swā same ðara de we eāgum on lōcīa he is also the ruler of all those creatures which therein dwell invisible, and even so of those that we behold with our eyes, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 10; Met. 11, 5; 11, 19; Met. 11, 10; 11, 171; Met. 11, 86. Sió geseadwisnes sceal ðære winlunge waldan and insunge eac swā the reason ought to govern the will and the anger likewise, 20, 398; Met. 20, 199; 20, 384; Met. 20, 192. [Wyc. eke: Chauc. eek, eke: R. Glouc. ek: Laym. æc, ac, ec, eke, æke: Plat. ook: O. Sax. ðk etiam, quoque: Frs. ak, eak: O. Frs. ak, oke also, and: Dut. ook: Ger. auch etiam, quoque: M. H. Ger. ouch: O. H. Ger. ouh etiam: Goth. auk because: Dan. og and: Swed. och and; ock also: Icel. og atque, et: O. Nrs. auk, ðk etiam.] v. ec, æc.

EACA, an; m. An addition, Eeking, increase, usury, advantage; additamentum:—Deah mīn bān and blōd bütū geweorpen eorþan to eacan though my bones and blood both become an increase to the earth, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Þincp ðe lytel eaca ðinra gesælpā does it seem to thee little addition to thy felicities? Bt. 20; Fox 72, 12. Is witenā gehwām wōpes eaca there is increase of weeping to every man, Salm. Kmbl. 922; Sal. 460. Ic [Ælfric Abbod] geset hæbbe feowertig lārsPELLA, and sumne eacan ðærtō I [Abbot Ælfric] have composed forty sermons, and some addition thereto, Ælf. T. 27, 18. Gif he hæfþ sumne eacan yfeles if he has some addition of evil, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 19. For dæs yfes eacan for the addition of evil, 200, 21. Ne gehēne ðu hine mid ðy eacan oppress him not with the usury, L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23; neque humilia illū usura tua, Wilk. 31, 45. † To eacan besides, moreover:—Ðæt was to eacan ðrum unarīmedum yfium that was besides other innumerable evils: literally, in or for, addition to, etc. Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. To eacan himself besides himself: literally, in addition to, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 20. Oðer is to eacan andgete the second is moreover manifest, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 21; Cri. 1243. DER. mægen-eaca, ofer-

EACAN; p. eoc, pl. eocōn; pp. eacan, eacen to be increased, augmented, enlarged, indued; augeri, increcere:—Adam wearþ gaste eacen Adam was with spirit indued, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 23; Gen. 1001: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 26; Rā. 6, 13. Eacen feoh increased cattle, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 25; Gen. 1517. Heo was mago-timbre be Abraham eacen worden she had been increased with offspring by Abraham, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 2; Gen. 2230: 123; Th. 157, 14; Gen. 2606: 132; Th. 167, 15; Gen. 2766. Ðæt purh bearnes gebyrd lād eacen wearþ that through child-bearing the bride was increased, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 19; Cri. 38. Heo ongieten hæfde ðæt heo eacen was she had discovered that she was pregnant, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 4; Deor. 11. Ælmihtig eacenne gäst in sefan sende the Almighty sent an enlarged spirit into his soul, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 27; Dan. 485. Is dohtor mīn eacen, upliden my daughter is magnified, exalted, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rā. 34, 11. [Wyc. echen, eche, eche: Chauc. eche: R. Glouc. eche: Orm. ekenn: Scot. eik: O. Sax. ðkian, ðcōn: O. Frs. aka: O. H. Ger. auhōn: Goth. aukān: Dan. øge: Swed. öka: Icel. auka: Lat. aug-eo: Grk. αύξ-ω: Lith. aug-u to increase.]

eacēn; adj. [pp. of eacan] Increased, great, vast, powerful; auctus, magnus, potens, grāvidus:—Eacne fuglas the teeming fowls, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. Se was ædele and eacen who was noble and vigorous, Beo. Th. 398; B. 198; Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 20; Cri. 205. Eald sword eacen an old, powerful sword, Beo. Th. 3330; B. 1663; 4286; B. 2140. Eacne eardas the vast dwellings, 3246; B. 1621. Insende eacne egesan he sent in mighty terror, Salm. Kmbl. 947; Sal. 473. Cræfte eacen great in skill, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 26; Rā. 81, 21; 14; Rā. 81, 15; 103 a; Th. 391, 21; Rā. 10, 8. Næron ge swā eacne mōd-geþances ye were not so powerful in mental thought, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 14; Dan. 136. DER. feorh-eacēn, mægen-. v. eacen.

eacēn-cræftig; adj. Exceedingly strong; validus, pollens, ingens:—Wæs ðæt yfe eacēn-cræftig that heritage was exceedingly strong, Beo. Th. 6095; B. 3051: 4549; B. 2280.

eā-cerse, an; f. Water-cress; nasturtium aquatūcum:—Eācersan getrifula oððe geseōf on buteran bruise or seethe water-cress in butter, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 4.

eācnian, eācnigan, eācnian; part. -iende, -igende; p. ode, ade To increase, to be augmented, to become pregnant, to bring forth; augeri, concipere, parturire:—Ellen eācnade the fortitude increased, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 51; Reim. 31: Ps. Spl. 7, 15. Eācniede wif mulierem pręgnantem, Ex. 21, 22. DER. ge-eācnian, to-ge-. v. eācnian.

eācnigende; part. Bringing forth; partūriens:—Ðær sārnessa swā swā eācnigendes wifes ibi dolores ut partūrientis, Ps. Lamb. 47, 8; part. of eācnigan. v. eācnian.

eācnung, e; f. Increase, a conception; conceptio:—Hū ðu eācnunge onfenge bearnes purh gebyrde how thou didst receive increase through child-bearing, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 26; Cri. 75. DER. bearn-eācnung, ge-

EAD, es; n. A possession, riches, prosperity, happiness, bliss; possessio, opes, divitię, prosperitas, felicitas, beatitudo:—Se him ðæt ead gefeþ who gives the happiness to it, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 13; Ph. 319.

Se rinc ageaf eorþcunde ead the prince gave up earthly happiness, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627. Niótan dæs eades to have enjoyment of the bliss, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 5; Gen. 402. [O. Sax. öd, n. estate, wealth: O. H. Ger. ôt, n. pradium: Icel. auðr, m. riches, wealth.] eād; adj. Rich, wealthy, blessed, happy; dives, opulentus, beatus:—Ic ðe ead mæg gecyðe I will shew thee the blessed virgin, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 19; Jul. 352: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 17; Exod. 186.

eādan; p. eod, pl. eodōn; pp. eāden To give, concede, grant; dāre, concedere:—Swā him eāden was as was granted to them, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 18; Met. 31, 9. Is æfestum eāden it [the soul] is given to envy, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 7; Hy. 4, 46. Ac me eāden wearþ but it was granted to me, 10 b; Th. 13, 10; Cri. 200.

EADBALD, -bold, es; m. [eād happy, bald bold] Eadbold, son of Ethelbert, king of Kent. He succeeded his father to the kingdom of Kent in A. D. 616, and died in A. D. 640.—Hēr Æðelbryht Contwara cýning forþfērde, and Eadbold his sunu feng to rice, se forlēt his fulluht and leofode on hæðenum þeawe, swā ðæt he hæfde his fæder lāfe to wīfe in this year [A. D. 616] Ethelbert, king of the Kentish people, died, and Eadbold his son succeeded to the kingdom, who disregarded his baptism, and lived in heathen manner, so that he had his father's widow to wife, Chr. 616; Th. 40, 2-9: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 36. Hēr Eadbold [Eadbold, col. 2] Contwara cining forþfērde, se was cining xxiv wintra in this year [A. D. 640] Eadbold, king of the Kentish people, died, who was king twenty-four years, Chr. 640; Th. 47, 20, col. 1: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 6. eadeg happy, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. v. eadig.

eadesa an adze, Ps. Surt. 73, 6. v. adesa.

EADDES BURH; gen. burge; dat. byrig; f. [Hunt. Edesbirh: Brom. Edesbury] EDDESBURY, Cheshire; loci nomen in agro Cestriensi:—Æðelfrēd Myrcna hlāfdige ða burh getimbrede æt Eades byrig Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, built the fortress at Edesbury, Chr. 913; Th. 186, 30, col. 2.

EAD-FRUMA, an; m. Author of happiness; beatitūdinis auctor:—Eēe eadfruma the eternal author of happiness, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 27; Cri. 532: Andr. Kmbl. 2585; An. 1294.

eādga, eādge happy, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885; Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. v. eadig.

EADGĀR, es; m. [eād happy, gār spear] Edgar, second son of Edmund, and grandson of Alfred the Great. Edgar, in A. D. 955, succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia; and, at the death of his brother Eadwig, in A. D. 959, to the kingdoms of Wessex and Northumbria, over which he reigned sixteen years. He was, therefore, king for twenty years, from A. D. 955-975.—Hēr, A. D. 955, Eadgār feng to Myrcena rice here Edgar succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 32. Hēr, A. D. 959, forþfērde Eadwīg cing, and Eadgār his brōðor feng to rice, ægðer ge on West-Seaxum, ge on Myrcum, ge on Norþhymbrum here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as well of the West-Saxons as of the Mercians, and of the Northumbrians, Chr. 959; Th. 216, 10-15, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 975, Eadgār cing forþfērde here king Edgar died, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 19, col. 3.

eādgian; p. ode; pp. od [eād bliss] To bless, enrich; beatifīcāre, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 16; Cri. 20.

eād-giefu, e; f. Gift of blessedness; beatitūdinis dōnum:—Ðæt hī ēce eādgiefe ānforlētōn that they forsook the eternal gift of blessedness, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 20; Jul. 502: 74 a; Th. 276, 8; Jul. 563. v. eād-gifu.

eād-gifa, -giefa, an; m. Giver of prosperity or happiness; prosperitātis uel beatitūdinis dātor:—Engla eādgifa bliss-giver of angels, Andr. Kmbl. 147; An. 74: 901; An. 451: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 22; Cri. 546.

eād-gifu, -giefu, e; f. Blessed grace, gift of blessedness; beāta grātia, beatitūdinis dōnum:—Ðæt ðu me ne lāte of lofe hweorfan ðinre eādgifa that thou let me not turn from the praise of thy blessed grace, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 2; Jul. 276.

EAD-HRĒDIG; adj. Happy, blessed; beatus:—Eādhrēdig mæg O blessed maiden! Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 34; Jul. 257. Eādhrēdig mægþ the blessed maidens, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 135. v. eap-hrēdig.

eādi- happy. v. Ps. Th. 64, 14, in eadig-lic, eadi-lic.

eādīg, eadeg; adj. [eād happiness, prosperity; ig] Happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate, rich, perfect; beatus, felix, gaudii plēnus, faustus, abundans, opulentus, dives:—Se eādīga wer the happy man, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. Se eādīga the blessed [man], 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885. Seó eādige the blessed [maid], Elen. Grm. 618. Seó eādige the blessed [maid], Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. Fordon se biþ eādīg therefore he shall be blessed, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 13; Sat. 304. Eādīg on eorþan rich on earth, 98; Th. 129, 21; Gen. 2147: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014. Oðer biþ unlāde on eorþan, oðer biþ eādīg the one is miserable on earth, the other fortunate, Salm. Kmbl. 732; Sal. 365. Earm ic was on eðle ðinum ðæt ðu wurde eādīg on mīnum I was poor in thy residence that thou mightest be rich in mine, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 25; Cri. 1497: 30 b; Th. 95, 8; Cri. 1554. Æðeling eādīg a prosperous noble, Beo. Th. 2454; B. 1225. Eādīg and ānmōd blessed and steadfast, Andr. Kmbl. 107; An. 54: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 29;

Gū. 717. Eádig on elne *perfect in courage*, 47 b; Th. 163, 25; Gū. 999. To ðissum eádigan hām to this *happy home*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 7; Sat. 660. Habbā eádigne bearn ealle ymbfangen *all have encircled the blessed child*, 216; Th. 273, 29; Sat. 144. Eádigra gedryht *the company of the blessed*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Eádgest, *superl*:—Ðær he to ðām eádgestum ærest mægleþ where he first shall speak to those most blessed, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 13; Cri. 1338. [Laym. ædie, eadi, eadi, eadi blessed, beautiful: *Orm. ædig blessed: O. Sax. ódag rich, happy: O. H. Ger. ódag dñes: Goth. audags blessed: Icel. auðigr, auðugr rich, opulent.*] DER. eáþ-eádig, dōm-, efen-, eft-, hrēþ-, hwæt-, siġe-, sigor-, tīr-

eádigān to *bless, enrich; beatificāre*, App. Scint. Lye. v. eádgian.
eádig-lic, eádi-lic; *adj. Happy, prosperous; prosper, abundans, faustus*:—Bip ðæt ærende eádiglice *that errand will be more prosperous*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 1; Secl. 131. Cumāþ eádiglic wæstm on wangas *convallies abundābant frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14.

eádig-lice; *adv. Happily; felice*:—Ða drihtguman lifdon eádiglice *the retainers lived happily*, Beo. Th. 200; B. 100.

eádigness, -ness, *e; f. Happiness; beatitudo, opulētia*:—Ic sceal ýcan eádigness *I shall increase happiness*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 4; Rā. 31, 9; 83 a; Th. 313, 7; Seef. 120: Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 8.

eádi-lic; *adj. Happy*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. v. eádiglic.

ead-leán a reward, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edleán.

ead-leánung, *e; f. Proper recompense, remuneration, retribution; retributio*, Ps. Spl. 54, 22. v. ed-leánung.

ead-lufe, *an; f. Happiness of love; beatificans amor*:—Éce eádlufan *the eternal happiness of love*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 31; Jul. 104.

ead-mēd, *es; n. Humility; humilitas, generally found in the pl*:—Ic eádmēdu efinan *pence humiliatus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 107. On mīnum eádmēdum in *humilitate mea*, 118, 92. v. eáþ-mēd.

ead-mēdan; *p. de To humble; humiliāre*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7: 38, 3. DER. ge-eádmēdan. v. eáþmēdan.

ead-mēde; *adj. Humble; humilis anīmi*:—Ic eom eádmēde *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 115, 1: 118, 75. v. eáþ-mēde.

ead-mēdlic *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

ead-mōd, eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, meek, mild; hūmīlis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 29.

ead-mōdan to *humble; humiliāre*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 29. v. eáþ-mōdian.

ead-mōdlic *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

ead-mōdlice; *adv. Humbly, submissively; hūmīlter*, Ps. Spl. 130, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 2. v. eáþ-mōdlice.

ead-mōdnes, eádmōdny, -ness, -nyss, *e; f. Humbleness, humility, humanity; humilitas*:—Crist eardāþ on ðære dene eádmōdnesse *Christ dwells in the vale of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 23: Ps. Spl. 9, 13. v. eáþ-mōdnis.

Eádmund, *es; m. [eád happy, mund protection]*. 1. Edmund the Martyr, king of East Anglia, was of the Old-Saxon race. He began to reign in A.D. 855. 'Anno Domīnīcæ incarnatōnis DCCCLV.—Eadmundus Orientalium Anglorum gloriosissimus cepit regnare VIII. Kalend. Januārii, id est die natālīs Dōmīni, anno ætātis suæ declmo quarto,' Asser, p. 7, 26–30. He reigned fifteen years, and his death is thus recorded,—Hēr, A.D. 870, fōr se here ofer Myrcē inno Eást-Ængle;—and, on ðam geāre, Sēc Eádmund [MS. Ædmund] cining him wið gefeah, and ða Deniscan siġe nāman, and ðone cining oðslōġon, and ðæt land eall ge-eodon *here the army went over Mercia into East-Anglia;—and, in that year, St. Edmund the king fought with them, and the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king, and overran all that land*, Chr. 870; Erl. 73, 29–75, 1.

2. Edmund Atheling, second son of Edward the Elder, and younger brother of Athelstan, whom he succeeded. Edmund was king of Wessex for six years and a half, from A.D. 940–946:—Hēr, A.D. 940, Ædelstān cýning forþfērde, and Eádmund Ædeling fēng to rice here king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–20, col. 1. Hēr, A.D. 946, Eádmund cýning forþfērde, on Sēs Agustīnus massedæge, and he hæfde rice seofode healf geār; and ða fēng Eádrēd Ædeling, his brōðor, to rice here king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass-dy [May 26th], and he held the kingdom six years and a half; and then Eadred Atheling, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 33–36.

3. Edmund Ironside, son of Æthelred Atheling. Edmund began to reign in A.D. 1016, and died the same year:—A.D. 1016, ða gelamp hit ðæt se cýning Ædelrēd forþfērde, and ealle ða witan ða on Lundene wæron, and seó burhwaru gecuron Eádmund to cýninge then it happened that king Æthelred died, and all the witan that were in London, and the townsmen chose Edmund for king, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 15–19. A.D. 1016, ða to Sēc Andreas mæssan, forþfērde Eádmund cýng then, on St. Andrew's mass-day [Nov. 30th], king Edmund died, Chr. 1016; Th. 284, 12, col. 2.

Eádmundes burh; *gen. burge; dat. byrig; f. [Eádmundes Edmund's, burh the town] St. Edmundsbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*:—Hēr, A.D. 1046, forþfērde Ædelstān abbot on Abban dōne and fēng Spearhafoc munuc to of Sēc Eádmundes byrig here died Æthelstan, abbot of

Abingdon, and monk Spearhawk of St. Edmundsbury succeeded, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 15.

eáð-nēs, -nys, -ness, -nyss, *e; f. Happiness, prosperity; beatitudo*:—Os byþ eorla gehwām eáðnys *mind is to every man prosperity*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. 135, 8; Runic pm. 4; Kmbl. 340, 10. Ougan he wurþigan eáðnysse and hýrsumnyss he began to esteem happiness and obedience, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. v. æþnes.

eáð-docce, *an; f. A water-dock; rūmex aquatīca*, Lehdni. ii. 379.

eador; *adv. Together; una, simul*:—Eall eador all together, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 18; Gen. 2557. Ða wæs eall eador [eador, Kmbl.] there was eall together, Andr. Recd. 3253; An. 1629. v. geador.

eador a hedge, dwelling. v. edor.

eador-geard, *es; m. The inclosure of arteries, the body; dōmus vēnārūm, corpus; aula septa*, Grm. Andr. Elen. 129, 4. Lætaþ spor eadorgeard [ealdorgeard, Kmbl.] sceoran, fægges feorhord let the spur raze the dwelling [of arteries? or of life?], the soul-hoard of the mortal, Andr. Recd. 2362; An. 1183. v. ædre.

Eádrēd, *es; m. [eád happy, rēd = rād counsel] Eadred Atheling, third son of Edward the Elder. Eadred was king of Wessex and Northumbria, for nine years and a half, from A.D. 946–955*:—Hēr, A.D. 946, fēng Eádrēd Ædeling to rice here Eadred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 35. Hēr, A.D. 955, Eádrēd [MS. Ædrēd] cýning forþfērde, and fēng Eádwig to rice, Eádmundes sunu here king Eadred died, and Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8.

Eadulfes næs, Eadulfes næs, næss, *es; m. Eadulf's ness, Walton-on-the-Naze? Ædulphi promontōrium in agro Essexiensi*:—Ða óðre fōron on Eást-Seaxon to Eadulfes næsse *the others went on to Essex, to Eadulf's ness*, Chr. 1049; Ing. 220, 24: 1051; Th. 319, 2, col. 2: 1052; Th. 321, 10.

ead-wacer, *es; m. A watchman of property; bonōrum custos*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Kū. 1, 16.

Eáðweard, -ward, *es; m. [eád happy, weard ward, guardian]*. 1. Edward the Elder, the eldest son of Alfred the Great. Edward was king of Wessex for twenty-four years, from A.D. 901–925:—Hēr, A.D. 901, gefōr Ælfrēd cýning, and fēng Eáðweard his sunu to rice here king Alfred died, and Edward his son succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 8–10. Hēr, A.D. 925, Eáðweard cýning [MS. cing] forþfērde, and Ædelstān his sunu fēng to rice here king Edward died, and Æthelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19.

2. Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar. Edward was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for three years, from A.D. 975–978:—Hēr, A.D. 975, Eáðweard, Eáðgāres sunu, fēng to rice here Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 37, col. 1. Hēr, A.D. 978, wearþ Eáðweard cýning gemartyrad here king Edward was martyred, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 1–3, col. 1.

3. Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred. Edward was king of England for twenty-four years, from A.D. 1042–1066:—Hēr, A.D. 1042, was Eáðward gehālgod to cinge on Wincestre here Edward was consecrated king at Winchester, Chr. 1042; Erl. 168, 2. Hēr, A.D. 1066, forþfērde Eáðward [MS. Eáduard] cýning [MS. king], and Harold eorl fēng to ðam rice here king Edward died, and earl Harold succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 1.

eáð-wēla, *an; m. Happy weal, riches, happiness, blessedness; divitiæ, opulētia, felicitas, beatitudo*:—Sumum eáðwēlan dæleþ to some he dispenses riches, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 12; Vy. 67: 59 b; Th. 215, 10; Ph. 251: 80 a; Th. 301, 17; Fā. 20. Sāwul fundað to ðam longan gefēan in eáð-wēlan the soul tendeth to that lasting joy into happiness, 48 b; Th. 167, 22; Gū. 1064: 64 a; Th. 237, 6; Ph. 586.

Eáðwig, *es; m. [eád happy, wig war] Eadwig, son of Edmund. Eadwig was king of Wessex and Northumbria for four years, from A.D. 955–959*:—Hēr, A.D. 955, fēng Eáðwig to rice, Eádmundes sunu here Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8. Hēr, A.D. 959, Eáðwig cýning forþfērde, and fēng Eádgār his brōðor to rice here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 11.

eaþ; *dat. or abl. To or by a river*:—Be ðære eaþ by the river, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 1. v. eui.

eað-leānian to reward; retribuēre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. DER. ge-eaðleānian. v. edleānian.

eaðldian to grow old; inveterascēre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 47: 31, 3. v. ealdian.

eaðllenge; *interj. Behold; en, ecce*, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 4. v. eallenga.

eaðrdung, *e; f. A tabernacle; tabernāculum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 6. v. eardung.

eaðrfodian to trouble; tribulāre, Ps. Spl. T. 12, 5: 41, 14.

eaðrfopnes, -ness, *e; f. Difficulty, trouble; difficultas, tribulatio*, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 19: 65, 10: 117, 5. v. earfopnes.

eaðrping, *e; f. A harping, harp; cithāra*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 2. v. earpa.

eaþ-mōd; *adj. Mild; mitis*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 10. v. eáþ-mōd.

eafera a son, Beo. Th. 2374; B. 1185. v. eafora.

eá-fisc, -fix, es; *m. A river-fish*; flúvialís piscis:—lór byþ eáfixa [sum] eel [?] is a river-fish, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. Eáfiscas sēcan to seek river-fishes, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 48; Met. 19, 24.

eafor, es; *m. A boar, wild boar*; aper:—Sume wæron eaforas some were wild boars, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 161; Met. 26, 81. v. eofor.

eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afara, afara, an; *m. An offspring, successor, heir, son*; prōles, successor, filius:—Wearþ Adame eafora fēded a son was born to Adam, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 23; Gen. 1105: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 69; Met. 26, 35. Ne wearþ Heremōd swā eaforum Ecgweālan Heremod was not so to Ecgwela's successors, Beo. Th. 3424; B. 1710. Ðæt we on Adame and on his eafurum andan gebētan that we repair our wrongs on Adam and his offspring, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. [O.Sax. abaro, m. prōles, filius.]

eafur-heafod-segn, es; *m. A boar-head banner*; signum ad capitis apri similitudinem fabricatum, vel signum apri præcipuum:—Hēt in heran eafurheafodsegn he bade the boar-head banner to be borne in, Beo. Th. 4311; B. 2152.

eafop, es; *m. Strength, violence, might*; vis:—Wæs seō mæg ānrēd and unforht, eafoda gemyndig the maid was resolved and fearless, of her strength mindful, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 22; Jul. 601. Him Geāta seal eafop and ellen gebedōan a Goth shall offer him strength and valour, Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602. Heremōdes hild sweþrode, eafop [MS. earfop] and ellen Heremod's war had ceased, his strength and energy, 1808; B. 902: 4687; B. 2349. Hie unlēdra eafodum gelyfdon they believed in the might of savage spirits, Andr. Kmbl. 284; An. 142. Unlēdra eafop the violence of the wretched men, 59; An. 30. v. eofop.

eág-æppel, es; *m. The apple of the eye*; pupilla, Som. Ben. Lye.

eágan beorht, es; *n. An eye's glance, a moment*; oculi micatio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20, MSS. C. B. v. eágan bryhtm.

eágan brégh, e; *f. An eyebrow*; palpebra, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. bræw.

eágan bryhtm, es; *m. An eye's twinkle, a moment*; oculi micatio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. eágan beorht.

eá-gang, es; *m. A water-course*; flumīnis cursus:—On dære eágang in the water-course, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13.

eágan weán, wenn A ringworm, teller; impetigo:—Eágan weán vel wearhbræde impetigo, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 9; Wrt. Voc. 43, 62.

eága-swind the eyelid, the cheek; géna, Som. Ben. Lye; Grm. Gr. iii. 401 proposes eágan-spind.

eág-dūru, e; *f. An eye-door, a window*; fenestra, Martyr. 12, Jan. Lye.

EÁGE, ége; *gen. dat. -an; acc. -e; pl. nom. acc. -an, -on; gen. -ena, -na; dat. -um, -on; n. I. an EYE*; oculus:—Gyf ðin swýðre eáge ðe æswicie si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. Mírna eágena leóht light of my eyes, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Eágena gesihþ the sight of the eyes, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30. Eágum to wynne to their eye's delight, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 26; Cri. 1245.

II. the eye of a needle; forāmen:—Purh næðle eáge per forāmen acus, Mt. Bos. 19, 24; Lk. Bos. 18, 25. [Piers P. eighe, pl. eighen: Wyc. eije, eye, ije, yje, pl. eijzen: Chauc. R. Glouc. eye, pl. eyen: Laym. eje, pl. ejene, aje: Orm. eghe, pl. eghne, ehne, ehne: Scot. ee, e: Plat. ooeg, pl. aagen: O.Sax. óga, n; pl. ógun: O.Frs. age, ag, ach, oge, n; pl. agon: Dut. oog, n: Ger. auge, n: M.H.Ger. ouge, n: O.H.Ger. ouga, auga, n: Goth. augo, n: Dan. øie, n: Swed. óga, n; pl. ögon: Icel. auga, n: Lat. oc-ulus, m: Grk. ōkos, ōkcos, m: Lith. akis, f: Sansk. aksha, n.]

eág-eoe, es; *m. Eye-ache*; oculōrum dōlor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáge-spring, -sprinc, es; *n. [eáge an eye; spring a spring] A spring or twinkling of the eye*; oculi ictus, Som.

eág-fleá A spot in the eye; albūgo, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 10.

eág-gebyrd, e; *f. The nature or power of the eye*; oculi nātūra, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 3; Ph. 301.

eág-hill, es; *m. An eyebrow*; supercillium, Mann.

eág-hringas; *pl. m. The eyebrows, eyelids*; palpebræ, genæ? Som. Ben. Lye.

eágh-þyrl a window, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6. v. eág-þyrl.

eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean*; mære, Andr. Kmbl. 882; An. 441; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 244; Met. 20, 122. v. égor-streám.

eág-sealf, e; *f. Eye-salve*; colliria, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 82.

eág-seoung, -sioung, e; *f. An eye-disease*; glaucōma, Cot. 97: 170, Lye.

eág-séung, e; *f. Eye-seeing, eye-sight*; oculōrum acies, Som. Ben. Lye.

eág-sýne; *adj. Visible to the eye*; oculis conspicuus, Andr. Kmbl. 3090; An. 1552.

eág-þyrl, égh-þyrl, éh-þyrl, es; *n. An eye-hole, a window*; fenestra:—Ontýnde se bisceop dæt eág-þyrl dære cyricean apērnūt episcopus fenestram oratorii, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6: 5, 12; S. 629, 15.

eág-wræc, es; *n. A pain of the eyes*; oculōrum dōlor, Med. ex Quad. 9, 4; Lchdm. i. 362, 1.

eág-wyrt, e; *f. Eye-wort, eye-bright*; oculāria, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 19.

eáh- eye, = eág-, in compounds, q. v.

eáh-mist, es; *m. Eye-mist or dimness*; oculōrum caligatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáh-streám a water-stream, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 6; Cri. 1168. v. eá-streám.

eaht, æht, eht, e; *f. Deliberation, council*; deliberatio, consilium, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 24; Fä. 24.

EAHTA, ahta, æhta, ehta eight; octo:—Eahta dagas dies octo, Lk. Bos. 9, 28. Būton dām eahta mannun except eight men, Ælfc. T. 6, 26.

To eahta geára fyrste for a space of eight years, Jud. 3, 8. Æfter eahta dagum post dies octo, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. He hēht eahta mearas on flet teon he commanded eight steeds to be led into the court, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. [Wyc. eighte: Laym. æhte, æhten, eahte, ehte: Orm. ehhte: O.Sax. ahto: O.Frs. achta, achte, acht: Dut. Ger. acht: M.H.Ger. aht, eht: O.H.Ger. ahtō: Goth. ahtau: Dan. otte: Swed. åtta: Icel. átta: Fr. huit: Span. ocho: Ital. otto: Lat. octo: Grk. ὀκτώ: Sansk. aṣṭan.] DER. eahta-teōða, -toda, -tyme: hund-eahtatig.

eahtan, ehtan, ihtan. I. to observe, judge; observare, æstimare, reputare:—We māgum eáhtan and sōþe seegan dæt we may judge and soothly say that, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 34; Cri. 1550. Wile fæder eáhtan hū suna bringen sáwle the father will judge how his sons bring their minds, 23 b; Th. 66, 20; Cri. 1074.

II. c. gen. To watch any one, pursue, persecute; persēqui:—Bona eáhtep ānbūendra the murderer persecutes lone duellers, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gū. 59: 37 b; Th. 123, 4; Gū. 317: Ps. Th. 118, 150. [O.Sax. ahtian persēqui: O.Frs. achta, ehta, achta damnare, judicare: Ger. achten proscríbēre: M.H.Ger. áhten, áhten: O.H.Ger. áhtian, áhtōn, áhtēn persēqui.] v. óht.

eahta-teōða; *m. eahta-teōde; f. n. adj. The eighteenth*; duodevicesimus:—On dām eahtateōðan geāre in the eighteenth year, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 10. Dýsne eahtateōðan sealm Dafid sang David sang this eighteenth psalm, Ps. Th. arg. 18.

eahtatig eighty. v. hund-eahtatig.

eahta-tyne, ehta-tyne; *adj. EIGHTEEN*; octōdēcim:—Hīg him þeōwodon eahtatýne gear they served him eighteen years, Jud. 3, 14: 10, 8.

eahtaða, eahteða eighth, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 11; Gū. 1010: Menol. Fox 6; Men. 3. v. eahtoda.

eahtian, eahigan, ehtian; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od. I. to meditate, devise, deliberate*; meditāre, reputāre, deliberāre:—Eahtade hū wyрна þorfe brúcan he meditated how he might enjoy delights, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 17; Gū. 307. Sum dōmas con, dær dryhtguman ræd eahiaþ one understands dooms, where people devise counsel, 79 a; Th. 297, 24; Crā. 73: 74 b; Th. 279, 6; Jul. 609; Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Beo. Th. 2819; B. 1407: 347; B. 172.

II. to esteem; æstimare:—Eahtodon eorlsceap and his ellen-weorc they esteemed his bravery and his valiant works, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174.

eahtnes, ehtnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution*; persecutio:—Se eahtnyss eahōf who raised persecution, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 2; Jul. 4: 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704.

eahtoda, eahteda, ehteda, ehtuda; *m. -de; f. n. adj. The eighth*; octāvus:—Eahtodan side an eighth time, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 26; Fä. 59.

eahtung, æhtung, e; *f. A price, an estimation*; æstimatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ehtung.

eáhum with eyes; = eágum; *pl. dat. or inst. of eáge*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 25, MS. Bod.

EAL, eall; *gen. m. n. ealles; f. ealre, eallre; dat. m. n. eallum; f. ealre, eallre; acc. m. ealne, eallne, f. ealle, n. eal; inst. eallē; pl. nom. acc. ealle, ealla; gen. ealra, eallra; dat. eallum; sometimes used indecl. adj. I. ALI*; tōtus, omnis, cunctus, universus:—Eal ða earfeud all the pains, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 5; Cri. 1202: 118 a; Th. 452, 25; Hy. 4, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1889; An. 947. Eal here the whole host, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 12; Gen. 2490: Salm. Kmbl. 645; Sal. 322. Eal ic I all, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. Ealles dæs gafoles of all the tribute, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Ealre worlde of all the world, Hy. 7, 57: 11, 20. Ealles dæs of all that, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 19; Hy. 4, 69. Ealne disne ymbhwyrft all this orb, 110 b; Th. 423, 1: Rā. 41, 14. Ealne done egesan all the terror, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541. Geond ealne middangeard tōto orbe, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. Ealne weg always, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11. Ealle ða gesceaft all the creation, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 37; Met. 20, 19. Ealle æ universam legem, Deut. 4, 8. Dine ealle gebann omnia mandata tua, Ps. Th. 118, 86. Ealle gesceafte all creatures, Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501. Ealle ða þing omnia, Gen. 1, 31: Deut. 4, 3. Ealle þing cuncta, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 34: Mk. Bos. 9, 23. Ealle ða gelærestedan men plures viri doctissimi, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 38. Ealle his bigengan omnes cultōres ejus, Deut. 4, 3. Ealla gesceafte all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 14; Met. 13, 7: 20, 105; Met. 20, 53; Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 24. Ealle mægne with all power, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 128; Met. 26, 64. Ealle gemete omni mōdo, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39. Ealra ðara gifena for all the gifts, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Earmost ealra wihta poorest of all creatures, 110 a; Th. 421, 7; Rā. 40, 14. On eallum biþ ðam lichoman it is in

all the body, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 360; Met. 20, 180. Eallum heora eaforum to all their offspring, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 5; Gen. 550. Eal was ðæt mearcland the border-land was all, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Ealles ðū ðæs wite awunne for all this thou hast obtained suffering, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Ealra we healdap sancta symbel we keep the feast of all the saints, Menol. Fox 396; Men. 199. Ealle wyrd forswēop mine mēgas fate has swept away all my kinsmen, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. ðeah hit wið ealle siē eft gemenged weoruld-gesceafta though it is still mixed with all worldly creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 255; Met. 20, 128. Preō eal on ān all three in one, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 16; Cri. 970. ðæs ealles nōwīth nothing of all that; nil omnimodis, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 21. Fram him eallum by them all, 2, 2; S. 502, 32. On woruld ealle through the whole world, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 16; Gen. 674. His earfōdo ealle ætsonne all his woes at once, 216; Th. 272, 30; Sat. 127. We ealle we all, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 12; Hō. 69. Feower eallum to all four, 113 b; Th. 434, 28; Rā. 52, 7. Me ealne, Ps. C. 50, 98. Hit eal it all, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608. Iob sæt ða sārlice eal on ānre wūnde Job sat there doleful all [covered with] a wound, Job Thw. 166, 32. Wæs ðæt bold tobrecn swiðe eal inneward all the dwelling was much shattered within, Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. He lifes geseald in ðam ēcan hām eal scēawode he saw all the dwelling-place of life in the eternal home, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 24; Cri. 305. ðæs we ealles sculon secean þonc for all that we ought to give thanks, 16 b; Th. 38, 24; Cri. 611. Siō his rices wæs ealles ēðel-stōl it was the metropolis of his whole empire, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11. Hie ðā ānmōde ealle cwēdon they all said them unanimously, Andr. Kmbl. 3201; An. 1603. Niðða bearna ērest ealra first of all the children of men, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 15; Gen. 1136. Us is eallum neōd to us all it is needful, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 33; Cri. 245.

II. without substantive, and sometimes governing the genitive:—Eal [acc. n.] ic recce I govern all, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 2; Rā. 41, 33. We oncnāwep eal [acc. n.] ðæt we geworhton we acknowledge all that we have done, Hy. 7, 91. Hæfde unligendes eal gefeormod he had devoured all the lifeless, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. Him ealles þonc æghwā secge let each give thanks to him for all, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 4; Vy. 97. ðē siē ealles þonc meorda and miltsa thanks be to thee for all, for the rewards and mercies, 118 b; Th. 456, 14; Hy. 4, 66. Sindon ealle nyt all are useful, 114 a; Th. 437, 20; Rā. 56, 10. Ealle ætsonne omnes pariter, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38. Ofer ealle over all, Elen. Grm. 386. Ealra aold chief of all, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 14; Sat. 664; Elen. Grm. 372. Āna wið eallum alone against all, Beo. Th. 292; B. 145; Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245. Metod eallum weold gumena cynnes the Creator ruled over the whole of the race of men, Beo. Th. 2119; B. 1057.

III. ealles, ealle, ealra are sometimes used, almost adverbially:—Ealles gelicost most like of all, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 13; Dan. 275. Ealles mæst maxime, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7; Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ealles edgiong quite young again, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581; Ps. Th. 138, 14. Ealles tō swiðe all too readily, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 376, 22; Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 59; Met. 5, 30. Ealles swā swiðe all so readily, 4, 70; Met. 4, 35; 12, 64; Met. 12, 32. Sille ic ðē ealle xxx pūnda I will give thee thirty pounds in all, Salm. Kmbl. 25; Sal. 13. Mid ealle altogether; pēnitus, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 38; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 21; Chr. 893; Th. 162, 24; Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 28; Cri. 976. Ealra swiðost maxime [Ger. aller-meist], Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22; Cd. 18; Th. 22, 8, 36; Gen. 337, 351. Ealra wæron fife in all they were five, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rā. 47, 6. [Wyc. Piers P. al, pl. alle: Chauc. all; Laym. al: Orm. all, alle: O. Sax. al: Frs. O. Frs. al, ol: Dut. al, alle, alles: Ger. all, aller, alle, alles: M. H. Ger. al, infected aller, alliu, alles, elliu, elle, alle: O. H. Ger. al, all: Goth. alls: Dan. Swed. al: Icel. allr, öll, allt, alt: Grk. ὅλος.]

eal, e; f. An awl; subūla:—Þurhþyrlice his ēare mid eale [mid āne eale, Roff.] perforet auren illius subūla, L. Alf. 11; Wilk. 29, 12. v. al.

eala ale:—Eala cervisia, celia, Ælfic. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 106; Wrt. Voc. 27, 35. v. calu.

eālā, eālā, ēlā, hēlā; interj. O! alas! Oh! eheu! euge! proh:—Eālā ge næddran O! ye serpents, Mt. Bos. 23, 33; 23, 37. Eālā, eālā euge, euge, Ps. Spl. 69. Eālā eālā! odde wel wel! ahah ahah! or well well! euge euge! wel bene bene! Ps. Lamb. 34, 25. Eālā, ðū Scippend O, thou Creator, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. Eālā Drihten leof, Hy. 1, 1; 2, 1. Eālā! gif he wolde O that he would, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 105; Met. 9, 53. Eālā hwæt se forma wære alas! that the first should have been, 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Eālā! ðæt hit wurde O! that it might be, 8, 77; Met. 8, 39. Eālā! ðær we māgon gesean alas! there we may see, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 27; Cri. 1313. v. eaw.

eā-lād, e; f. A water-way; aquōsa via:—Frēnce þuhton egle eālāða the fearful water-ways appeared terrible, Andr. Kmbl. 881; An. 441.

eala-hūs, eal-hūs, es; n. An ale-house; taberna:—On eala-hūse in an ale-house, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 9.

eā-land, -lond, es; n. Water-land, an island; insūla [eās land island, lit. water's land, land of water, v. gen. eās in ēā]:—Ne geseah nān cēpa eāland no merchant visited the island, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. ðæs fægerne gefeān habbaþ eālanda mænig lætetur insūle multæ, Ps. Th. 96, 1.

Cumaþ hī of eālandum ūtan they shall come forth from the islands, 71, 10. Swayce he eac Orcadas ða eāloud to Rōmwara rice gefeodde Orcādas ētiām insūlas Rōmāno adfēcit impērio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13; Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334; Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 27; Gū. 1299; 96 b; Th. 360, 27; Wal. 12; 361, 17; Wal. 21; 60 a; Th. 217, 28; Ph. 287. v. īg-land.

eala-scōp, es; m. An ale-poet, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 12. v. eal-scōp.

ealap, ealop, alap, alp, aloþ, eolop; n: indecl. in s. but gen. alpes, Rtl. 116, 42, Ale; cervisia:—Twelf ambra Wilisces ealap [MS. B. ealop] twelve ambers of Welsh ale, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17; Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 33. v. calu.

ealap-wyrht, e; f. Ale-wort; cervisia mustea, nova, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-beorht all-bright. v. eal-beorht.

ealo each:—He ofslōh ða hæðenan on ealcum gefeohte he slew the heathen in every fight, Ælfic. T. 13, 18. v. ælc.

eal-ceald all-cold. v. æl-ceald.

eal-cræftig all-powerful, all-mighty. v. æl-cræftig.

eal-cyn of every kind, universal. v. eal-cyn.

EALD, ald; adj. comp. ylra, eldra, coldra; sup. yldest. I. old,

ancient; vētus, ætate provecus, priscus, antiquus:—īc com nū eald I am now old, Lk. Bos. 1, 18. Eald æfensecōp an old evening-bard, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rā. 9, 5; Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Ealde yþ-mearas old horses of the waves, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Geongum and ealdum to young and old, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. Hwæt niwes odde ealdes what of new or old, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 24; Kl. 4. Se ealde the old one [Satan], Frag. Kmbl. 61; Leās. 32. Eald enta geweorc the old work of giants, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87; 60 b; Th. 220, 16; Ph. 321; 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wid. 122. Of ðære ealdan moldan hātāþ hý upp-astandan he bids them to arise up from the old mould, 21 a; Th. 55, 25; Cri. 889. ða ealdan wūnde the old wounds, 24 a; Th. 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Mid ðý ealdan lige with the ancient flame, 30 b; Th. 94, 28; Cri. 1547. ða ealdan race the old story, 28 a; Th. 85, 26; Cri. 1397. Wreap ealdne nīþ avenge your ancient grudge, 74 b; Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623.

II. eminent, great, exalted; eminens, præstans, excelsus: it has the same meaning in compounds, v. eald-wita:—Nā ðæt ælc eald sý, ac ðæt he eald sý on wisdōme not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 21. [Wyc. eld, elde, olde: Chauc. elde, olde: Laym. æld, alde, olde: Orm. ald: O. Sax. ald: Frs. aod, aud, oad: O. Frs. ald: Dut. oud: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. alt: Goth. alpeis old.] DER. efen-eald, ofer-, or-

eald-a-wered worn, wasted with age; vetustus, R. Ben. 51, Lye. v. eald-werig.

eald-owēn, e; f. An old wife, an old crone; vētūla:—Ealdra cwēna spell vētūlārum fābūla, R. 100.

eald-ōþp, eald-cýðdu, e; f. The old country; prisca patria:—Ðæt he his ealdcýðdu sēcan mōte that he may seek its old country, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 9; Ph. 435; 61 a; Th. 222, 19; Ph. 351; 18 b; Th. 46, 16; Cri. 738.

eald-dagas; pl. m. Ancient days, days of old; prisci dies:—In eald-dagum, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 19; Cri. 303; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44; Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 41, MS. B.

eald-dōm, es; m. Age; vētustas:—Hyre ānweald is hreōsende for ealdōme her power is decreasing from age, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 4.

ealde men: homines, Ps. Th. 93, 9. v. ylde.

eald-ealdfæder a great-grandfather; proāvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealder an elder, R. Ben. 4. v. ealdor.

ealdermen aldermen, Jud. Thw. 157, 32. v. ealdorman.

eald-fæder, ealde-fæder; indecl. in s. but sometimes gen. -fæderes and dat. -fædere are found; pl. nom. acc. -fæderas; gen. a; dat. um; m. A grandfather, ancestor; āvus, antecessor:—Ealdefæder āvus, Ælfic. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 6; Wrt. Voc. 51, 51. Ðū forfærst to ðinum ealdfæderum tu ībis ad patres tuos, Gen. 15, 15; Beo. Th. 751; B. 373. v. fæder 2.

eald-feond, eald-find, es; m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan; antiquus inimicus, diabōlus:—Ealdfeonda cyn the tribe of ancient foes, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 20; Dan. 57; 196; Th. 244, 26; Dan. 454; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Ðæt he ne lēte him ealdfeond oncyrran mōd from his Meotude that he did not let the ancient fiend turn his mind from his Creator, 37 b; Th. 124, 7; Gū. 336; 62 a; Th. 229, 2; Ph. 449; 121 a; Th. 464, 18; Hō. 89. v. eald-genípla, eald-gewinnia, eald-hettende.

eald-gecynd, es; n. Old or original nature; antiqua nātūra vel indōles:—Wudu-fugas on treowum ealdgecýnde wuniaþ the wood-birds live in the trees in their old nature, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 79; Met. 13, 40; 25, 114; Met. 25, 57; Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 26; Az. 127.

eald-geneát, es; m. An old companion; vētus cōmes:—Se wæs eald-geneát he was an old companion, Byrht. Th. 140, 58; By. 310. v. eald-gesip.

eald-genípla, an; m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan; antiquus inimicus, diabōlus:—Ðe-læs him ealdgeníplan scýððan cōmon læst the old

foes might come to injure him. Andr. Kmbl. 2098; An. 1050: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 37. Ealdgeŋiŋla, helle hæfiling the old fiend, hell's captive, Andr. Kmbl. 2682; An. 1343. v. eald-feond.

eald-geseġen, e; f. An old saga; antiqua narratio:—Se ðe eald-geseġena worn ġemunde who remembered a great number of old sagas, Beo. Th. 1743; B. 869.

eald-geŋiŋ, es; m. An old companion; vêtus cõmes:—Gewiton eald-geŋiŋas the old companions departed, Beo. Th. 1711; B. 853; Andr. Kmbl. 2210; An. 1106. v. eald-geŋeāt.

eald-geŋreōn, es; n. An old treasure; antiquus thesaurus:—Ic ðe ða fæhde leānige ealdgeŋreōnum I will recompense thee for the strife with old treasures, Beo. Th. 2766; B. 1381; Beo. Th. 2921; B. 1458; Exon. 31a; Th. 96, 8; Cri. 1571.

eald-geweore, es; n. An ancient work, the world; priscum õpus, mundus:—Frēan ealdgeweorc the ancient work of the Lord, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 80; Met. 11, 40, 20, 232; Met. 20, 116.

eald-gewin, -gewinn, es; n. An ancient conflict; antiquum bellum:—Ðæt was eald-gewinn that was an ancient conflict, Elen. Kmbl. 1290; El. 647; Beo. Th. 3566; B. 1781.

eald-gewinna, an; m. An old foe; antiquus inimicus:—Grendel wearþ, eald-gewinna, ingenga mīn Grendel, my old foe, became my invader, Beo. Th. 3556; B. 1776. v. eald-feond.

eald-gewyrht, es; n. An ancient action; prisca actio:—He prōwode for Adames ealdgewyrhtum he suffered for Adam's ancient actions, Rood Kmbl. 198; Kr. 100; Beo. Th. 5307; B. 2657.

eald-hād, es; m. Old age; senectus. v. ald-hād. Ealdhelm Aldhelm, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2, 3; Aldhelm, 74, 31, col. 1. v. Aldhelm.

eald-hettende; pl. m. Old foes; antiqui inimici, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 321. v. eald-feond.

eald-hlāford, es; m. [eald old, ancient; hlāford a lord] An old or ancient lord; pristinus dominus:—Ecg was frēn eald-hlāfordes the sword of the old lord was iron, Beo. Th. 5550; B. 2778. He hæfde heora eald-hlāfordes sunu on his ġewealde he had the son of their old lord in his power, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 25. Se Cāsere wæs heora eald-hlāford cynnes the Cæsar was of the kin of their ancient lords, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22. He sende ærend-gewrit eald-hlāfordum he sent letters to the ancient lords, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 126; Met. 1, 63.

eald-hryter-flæsc, es; n. A side of meat cut off; succidia, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 101; Wrt. Voc. 27, 29. Mann. suggests eald-hryder-flæsc adulteri bõvis cāro. v. hrysel.

ealdian; p. ode; pp. od To grow or wax old; senescere, inveteras-cere:—Syddan ic ealdode postquam consēui, Gen. 18, 12; Jn. Bos. 21, 18; Exon. 33a; Th. 104, 27; Gū. 14. DER. for-ealdian.

eald-lie; adj. Old, senile, venerable; sēnilis, grāvis:—Ealdlic sēnilis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38; grāvis, Off. Episc. 1.

eald-mōder, ealde-mōder; f. A grandmother; avia:—Ealde-mōder avia, Ælf. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 9; Wrt. Voc. 51, 54.

ealdnys, -nyss, e; f. OLDNESS, age; vêtustas:—Ealdnyss vêtustas, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21. We awurpon ða derigendican ealdnyss we have cast off pernicious age, Homl. Th. 1, 194, 25.

ealdor, ealdur, aldor; gen. ealdres; dat. ealdre; pl. nom. acc. ealdras; m.

I. an ELDER, parent, head of a family, author; pārens, paterfamilias, auctor:—Ure ealdras ða ærestan mein prīmi pārentes nostri, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 3. Ðæt unrīht ðe his ealdras ær ġefremedon iniquitas patrum ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 14. Sum hīredes ealdor wæs hōmo erat paterfamilias, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. Þýstra ealdor tenebrarum auctor, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16.

II. an elder, chief, governor, prince; sēnior, prēpõsitus, princeps:—Ðæs folces ealdoran sēniores pōpūli, Lev. 4, 15. Hunderdes ealdor centurio, Mt. Bos. 8, 5; Ælf. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 58. Ðæra byrla ealdor the chief buller, Gen. 40, 9. Cwæp se Hælend to ðæs temples ealdrum dixit Iesus ad magistratus templi, Lk. Bos. 22, 52; C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt was ealdor heora that was their chief, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 27; Sat. 373. Heofna ealdor the prince of the heavens, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 20; Sat. 567. Ealdor pegna the prince of thanes, Beo. Th. 3293; B. 1644.

Egesful ealdor a dreadful prince, Exon. 70b; Th. 262, 7; Jul. 329. He ofer his ealdre ġestōd he stood opposite his sovereign, 55b; Th. 196, 1; Az. 167. Ealdras of Zabulone principes Zabulone, Ps. Th. 67, 25; 82, 9. [Wyc. eldern, elders fathers, seniors; Laym. ældere, aldere a chieftain; ældere, ælderen, alderen ancestors, parents; Plat. elder, m. senior; in pl. parents: O. Sax. alldro, aldro, m. ancestor; pl. eldiron parents: Dut. ouder a parent; pl. ouders, ouderen, m. parents: O. Frs. alder a parent: Ger. eltern, ältern parents: M. H. Ger. altern parents: O. H. Ger. altiron, eltitron parents: Dan. äldre elder, older; for-ældre parents: Swed. äldre elder, older; for-äldrar parents.] v. yldra.

EALDOR, aldor, es; n; e; f? I. life; vita:—Ealdres æt ende at life's end, Beo. Th. 5573; B. 2790. Ðe him wolde ealdres ġeunnan which would grant him life, Andr. Kmbl. 2263; An. 1133. On dissum ealdre in this life, Ps. Th. 87, 14. Deāp ġefryðeþ ealdor ānra ġehwæs death expels the life of every one, Exon. 62b; Th. 231, 10; Ph. 487.

Nalles for ealdre mearn he cared not for life, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442.

He æt wīge ġecrang ealdres scyldig he succumbed in battle, his life forfeiting, 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Ne was me feorh ðā ġēu ealdor in innan there was as yet no soul, no life within me, Exon. 103a; Th. 391, 10; Rā. 10, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2276; An. 1139; Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. Swā biþ ġeġuþe þeaw, ðær ðæs ealdres eġsa ne stýreþ so is the wont of youth, where fear of life checks not, Exon. 38b; Th. 127, 24; Gū. 391. On ealdre ealre in the whole life, Ps. Th. 126, 6.

II. age, in the expressions, on ealdre, on aldre ever; unquam and to ealdre always; semper, which are used not only with regard to the duration of life, but also in general for an unlimited period of time, independently or with the addition of ā, āwa, æfre, æfter, ēce as well in positive as in negative sentences:—Ne mæg hine on ealdre ænig onhreran non commovebunt in æternum, Ps. Th. 124, 1; 79, 15. Ne weorþe ic on ealdre æfre ġescended non confundar in æternum, 70, 1; 118, 80. Ic ær æfre on ealdre ne wolde melda weorþan I never before would be the narrator, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 29; Gū. 1202. Him ġewarþ yrmþu to ealdre misery was to them for ever, 73a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504. Ā to ealdre, 116a; Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Æfre to ealdre, 56b; Th. 200, 13; Ph. 40. Āwa to ealdre, 14b; Th. 39, 13; Cri. 479. Ēce to ealdre, 18a; Th. 43, 17; Cri. 690; Menol. Fox 303; Men. 153.

[O. Sax. aldar, n. ætas: O. Frs. alder age in alderlong: Dut. ouder in older old lifetime: Ger. M. H. Ger. alter, n. age: O. H. Ger. altar, n. ætas, ævum, vêtustas, sēnectus: Goth. alds, f. ævum: Dan. alder, m. f. age: Swed. älder, m. age: Icel. aldr, m. age, life, period, everlasting life.]

ealdor-apostol, aldor-apostol, es; m. The chief apostle, the chief of the apostles; princeps apostolorum:—He mynster ġetimbrede on ære Sēe Petres ðæs ealdorapostoles he built a monastery in honour of St. Peter, the chief apostle, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 26.

ealdor-bana a life-destroyer; vitæ destructor. v. aldor-bana. ealdor-bealu, aldor-bealu; gen. -bealuwes, -bealwes; n. Vital evil; malum vitæ afficiens:—Fā prōwiab ealdor-bealu eġeslic the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil, Exon. 31b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616.

ealdor-biscop, es; m. An elder or chief bishop, an archbishop; sēnior episcopus, archiepiscopus; the Pope is so called by king Alfred:—Ðā wæs Vitalianus Papa ðæs apostolican setles ealdorbiscop then Pope Vitalian was the chief bishop of the apostolic seat; sedi apostolicæ præerat, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23; 2, 13; S. 516, 1; 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. biscop.

ealdor-botl, es; n. A royal house or villa; rēgālis villa:—Ðær wæs ðā cyninges ealdorbotl ubi tunc erat villa rēgālis, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18.

ealdor-burh, -burg; gen. -burge; f. A royal city, metropolis; rēgia arx, metropolis:—On Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rices ealdor-burh in civitate Doruvernensi, quæ impērii sui tōtus erat metropōlis, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19; 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Godes ealdorburg God's royal city, Exon. 114b; Th. 441, 8; Rā. 60, 15.

ealdor-cearu life-care, care for life, life-long care. v. aldor-cearu.

ealdor-dæg, calder-dæg, aldor-dæg; gen. -dæges; pl. nom. acc. -dagas; m. Life-day, day of life; vitæ dies:—On ealderdagum in the days of his life, Beo. Th. 1518; B. 757: 1440; B. 718.

ealdor-dēma a supreme judge, a prince. v. aldor-dēma.

ealdor-dōm, ealdur-dōm, aldor-dōm, alder-dōm, es; m. [ealdor an elder, a chief; dōm dominion, power] Eldership, authority, magistracy, principality; auctoritas, magistratus, principatus, primatus, dūcatus:—He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede he [Reuben] had destroyed his eldership by sins, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 8; Exod. 335. Is heora ealdordōm ġestrangod confortatus est principatus eorum, Ps. Th. 138, 15; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 1; Gen. 1197; Exon. 58a; Th. 208, 20; Ph. 158; 66a; Th. 244, 10; Jul. 25. Theodor ealdordōm hæfde Theodorus primatum habebat, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26. Ealdordōm dūcatus, Ælf. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 48; Wrt. Voc. 18, 3. Ealdordōmas vel ða hēstan wurþscipas fasses, 112; Som. 79, 85; Wrt. Voc. 59, 53; 68; Som. 70, 4; Wrt. Voc. 42, 13.

ealdor-dugup, aldor-dugup, e; f. The chief nobility; procēres, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 310.

ealdor-frēa a chief lord. v. aldor-frēa.

ealdor-ġedāl, aldor-ġedāl, es; n. Separation from life, death; vitæ divortium, mors:—Ōþ his ealdorġedal until his death, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 2; Gen. 1959.

ealdor-ġesceaft, e; f. Condition of life; vitæ conditio, Exon. 110a; Th. 421, 24; Rā. 40, 23.

ealdor-ġewinna, an; m. Vital adversary; adversarius qui vitæ insidiatur, Beo. Th. 5799; B. 2903; Exon. 40b; Th. 134, 10; Gū. 505.

ealdor-lang; adj. Life-long; sempiternus:—Hi ealdorlangne tīr ġeslōġen æt saccæ they won life-long glory in the battle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3; Ædelst. 3.

ealdor-leās, aldor-leās; adj. Lifeless; vita privātus:—Hie ġefricġeap frēan ūserne ealdorleāsne they shall hear our lord [is] lifeless, Beo. Th. 5998; B. 3003.

ealdor-leās deprived of parents. v. aldor-leās.

ealdor-leg, aldor-leg, -læg, es; n. [ealdor, læg; p. of licġan] Life-law,

fate, death; fátum, mors:—Æfter ealdorlege *after death*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 29; Gū. 1234.

ealdorlic, aldorlic; *adj. Principal, chief, excellent*; principālis, magnificus:—Ealdorlic principālis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Ealdorlic ānnyss principālis unītas, Hymn. Surt. 1, 5. Ealdorlice Gāste Spīritu principāli, Ps. Grn. 50, 13; ii. 149, 13.

ealdorlice; *adv. Excellently*. v. aldor-lice.

ealdorlicnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Principality, authority*; auctōritās:—Ne syllāþ we ðe ænige ealdorlicnyssē nullam tibi auctōritātem tribuimus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, 15, 22, 26. Mid mārān ealdorlicnyssē mājore auctōritāte, 3, 22; S. 553, 3, 35.

ealdor-man, -mann, -mon, ealdur-, aldor-, eldor-, es; *m. [eald old, not only in age, but in knowledge, v. eald, hence ealdor an elder; man hōmo]*.

I. an *elderman, alderman, senator, chief, duke, a nobleman of the highest rank, and holding an office inferior only to that of the king*; mājor nātu, sēnātor, prōcer, princeps, primas, dux, præfectus, tribūnus, quicunque sēt aliis grādu aut nātu mājor. The title of Ealdorman or Aldorman denoted civil as well as military pre-eminence. The word *ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity; in Beowulf it is used as a synonym for cuning, peōden, and other words applied to royal personages. Like many other titles of rank in the various Teutonic languages, it, strictly speaking, implies age, though practically this idea does not survive in it any more than it does in the word *Senior*, the original of the feudal term *Seigneur*. Every shire had its ealdorman, who was the principal judicial officer of the shire, and also the leader of its armed force. The internal regulations of the shire, as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom, were under his immediate guidance and supervision,—the scir-gefeā, or sheriff, being little more than his deputy, and under his control. The dignity of the ealdorman was supported by lands within his district, which appear to have passed with the office,—hence the phrases, ðæs ealdormonnes lond, mearc, gemæro, etc. which so often occur. The ealdorman had also a share of the fines and other monies levied to the king's use; though, as he was invariably appointed from among the higher nobles, he must always have possessed lands of his own to the extent of forty hides, v. *Hist. Eliens.* ii. 40. The ealdormen of the several shires seem to have been appointed by the king, with the assent of the higher nobles, if not of the whole witenagemōt, and to have been taken from the most trustworthy, powerful, and wealthy of the nobles of the shire. The office and dignity of ealdorman was held for life,—though sometimes forfeited for treason and other grave offences; but it was not strictly hereditary:—Fram ðām brōðrum and ðām ealdormannum *a fratribus ac maioribus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10; 5, 19; S. 637, 6. Oslōgon Rōmāna ealdorman slew a Roman noble, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 30. Ealdormen, *nom. pl. principes*, Ps. Th. 67, 24; Gen. 12, 15. Ðæt he his ealdormen lārde ut eruditet principes suos, Ps. Th. 104, 18. An ealdormann *unus de principibus*, 81, 7. Ealdormenn ludan principes Jūda, 67, 25; 82, 9; Mt. Bos. 20, 25; Mk. Bos. 6, 21. His ealdormannum and his þegnum *suis ducibus ac ministris*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 1; 4, 15; S. 583, 27. Arbutus his ealdorman, ðe he geset hæfde ofer Mēdas ðæt land Arbaces, *his chief officer, whom he had set over the country of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 17; 2, 1; Bos. 38, 35; Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 34; 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðæt se ylcā ða dōhter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte ut idem *filiam tribūni cæcam illumināverit*, 1, 18; S. 484, 30; Bt. 10; Fox 28, 31.

II. The new constitution introduced by Cnut, who reigned in England from A. D. 1014 to 1035, reduced the ealdorman to a subordinate position,—one *eorl*, *Nors. jarl*, being placed over several shires. The Danish kings ruled by their eorlas or jarls, and the ealdormen disappeared from the shires. Gradually the title ceased altogether, except in the cities, where it denoted an inferior judicature, much as it now does among ourselves:—Dis is ðonne seō worulduncde gerādnes, ðe ic [Cnut] wille, mid mīnan witenan rāde, ðæt man healde ofer eall Engla land *this is then the secular ordinance which I [Cnut], with the counsel of my witan, will, that it be observed over all the land of the English*, L. C. S. pref.; Th. i. 376, 3, 4. Ðæt is ðonne ærest ðæt ic wylle; ðæt man rihte laga upp-arære, and æghwylce unla georne afylle, and ðæt man aweōdige and awyrtwalige, æghwylc unrīht, swā man geornost mæge, of ðissum earde *this is then the first that I will; that right laws be established, and all unjust laws carefully suppressed, and that every injustice be weeded out and rooted up, with all possible diligence, from this land*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 5–8. And habbe man þrīwa on geāra burh-gemōt, and twā scir-gemōt and thrice a year let there be a borough meeting, and twice a shire meeting, L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4, 5. v. eorl, scirgerfeā, and hūscarl.

ealdor-mon, -moon, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief*; mājor nātu, princeps:—Ebrinus se ealdormon Ebrinus mājor dōmus rēgia, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 33; 2, 13; S. 515, 32. v. ealdor-man.

ealdor-ner, aldor-ner, es; *n. A life-salvation, life's safety, refuge, asylum*; vitæ servatiō, refugium:—Cwom him to āre and to ealdor-ner he came to them for mercy and for their life's salvation, Exon. 53 b; Th. 189, 4; Az. 54. v. ner.

ealdor-sacerd, es; *m. A high priest; summus sacerdos*:—Ongan

ealdorsacerd hyspan the high priest began to revile, Andr. Kmbl. 1340; An. 670.

ealdor-scepe, es; *m. Eldership, supremacy*; principātus, primātus:—Ða on peōdum ealdorscepe habbaþ they have eldership among the nations, Mk. Bos. 10, 42. Ealdorscepe healdan primātum tēnere, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17.

ealdor-stōl, es; *m. The lord's seat*; domīni sēdes:—Åhte ic ealdor-stōl I possessed the lord's seat, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 36; Reim. 23.

ealdor-þegn, aldor-þegn [-þegn], es; *m. The principal thane or servant*; principālis minister:—Ealdorþegnas *principal servants*, Menol. Fox 257; Men. 130. Hie ðæt ðām ealdorþegnum cýðan eōdon they went to announce it to the principal thanes, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 4; Jud. 242.

ealdor-wisa a chief ruler. v. aldor-wisa.

eald-riht, es; *n. An ancient right*; vētus jus vel privylēgium:—He him gehēt ðæt hý ealdrihta ælces mōsten wyrde gewunigen he promised them that they should remain possessed of each of their ancient rights, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 71; Met. 1, 36; 1, 114; Met. 1, 57. Bædon hine ðæt he him to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede they prayed him that he would succour them with respect to their ancient rights, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24.

Eald-Seaxe, Ald-Seaxe; *gen. -Seaxa; dat. -Seaxum; pl. m. Eald-Seaxan; pl. m. The Old-Saxons*; antiqui Saxōnes; the German or continental Saxons occupying the territory between the Eyder and the Weser:—Hēr Eald-Seaxe [Ald-Seaxe, Th. 92, 29, col. 1] and Francan gefuhtun in this year [A. D. 779] the Old-Saxons and the Franks fought, Chr. 779; Th. 93, 29, col. 1, 2. Gegadrode mycel sciphere on Eald-Seaxum [Ald-Seaxum, col. 1] a large naval force assembled among the Old-Saxons, 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 2, 3; 449; Th. 20, 20, 26; 924; Th. 199, 10; Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 12, 22. Be norþan Fyringum syndon Eald-Seaxan and be norþan westan him syndon Frysan, and be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mūpa ðære eā and Frysland to the north of the Thuringians are the Old-Saxons, and to the north-west of them are the Friesians, and to the west of the Old-Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 34; Bos. 19, 14.

eald-spell, es; *n. An old story*; antiqua narratiō:—Ælfrēd us ealdspell reachte Alfred told us an old story, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 2; Met. Einl. 1. On ealdspellum in old tales, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

eald-spræc, e; *f. An old speech, history*, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 149.

Ealdulfes næs, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 10. v. Eadulfes næs.

ealdung, e; *f. Age*; sēnecus:—Rōma besprycþ ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian Rome complains that her walls decay from age, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. DER. ealdian.

ealdur a prince, Jn. Foxe 16, 11. v. ealdor.

ealdur-dōm authority, principality, Ps. Th. 113, 2. v. ealdor-dōm.

ealdur-man, -mann, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman*; mājor nātu, princeps:—Nelle ge on ealdurmenn āne getreowian nōlīte confidere in principibus, Ps. Th. 145, 2; 118, 161. v. ealdor-man.

eald-wērig; *adj. Vile of old*; jampridem malignus:—Ealdwērige Egypta folc the folk of Egypt vile of old, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 24; Exod. 50.

eald-wif, es; *n. An old woman*; anus, anula, vētula:—Sceal ic nū ealdwif cennan num were paritūra sum anus, Gen. 18, 13; Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 67; Wrt. Voc. 50, 48.

eald-wita, an; *m. [eald old, wita one who knows] One old or eminent in knowledge, a priest*; presbyter:—Presbiter is mæsse-prēost ofðe eald-wita; nā ðæt ælc eald sý, ac ðæt he eald sý on wīsdōme presbyter is the mass-priest or one eminent in knowledge; not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20; Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 29.

eald-writere, es; *m. An antiquarian, one that writes of old or ancient matters*; antiquarius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealede-tūn, es; *m. An ale-house*; taberna, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-fela Very much, full many; permultum:—Se mæg ealfela singan and seegan he can sing and say very much, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 2; Cri. 666; Beo. Th. 1742; B. 869; 1770; B. 883.

eal-felo All-fell, very baleful; omnino perniciosus:—Eal-felo āttor very baleful venom, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 28; Rā. 24, 9. v. æl-fale, fell.

eal-fremd foreign; alienus. v. æl-fremd.

eal-geador, eall-geador; *adv. Altogether*; omnino:—Ðær was eal-geador Grendles grāpe there was altogether Grendel's grasp, Beo. Th. 1675; B. 835. v. geador.

eal-gearo, eall-gearo; *adj. All ready or prepared*; omnino promptus vel parātus:—Beorh ealgearo wunode on wonge the mountain stood all ready on the plain, Beo. Th. 4475; B. 2241; 155; B. 77; 2465; B. 1230.

eal-geleāff believed by all; catholicus. v. eall-geleāff.

ealgian, algian; *p. ode; pp. od To defend*; defendere:—Nemne we mægen feorh ealgian peōdnes unless we may defend the life of the prince, Beo. Th. 5304; B. 2655; 5329; B. 2668. Hī æt campe wid lāpra gehwene land ealgodon they defended the land in conflict against every foe, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 4; Ædelst. 9; Andr. Kmbl. 20; An. 10; Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204; R. Ben. 64; 69. DER. ge-ealgian, -algian.

eal-grēne, eall-grēne, æl-grēne; *adj.* All-green; omnino vīrdis:—Gesēgun eorþan ealgrēne they saw the earth all-green, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 31; Cri. 1129.
 eal-gylden, eall-gylden; *adj.* All-golden; omnino aurēus:—Swyn eal-gylden the all-golden swine, Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1111.
 ealh a residence, temple. v. alh, healh.
 eal-hālig all-holy; omnino sanctus. v. eall-hālig.
 ealh-stede, alh-stede, eolh-stede, es; *m.* A protecting or sheltering place, city, temple; locus qui præbet tūtēlam, arx, templum:—In ðære wīdan byrig, ealhstede eorla in the wide city, the sheltering place of men, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 11; Dan. 674.
 eal-hūs an ale-house, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hūs.
 eal-hwit all-white. v. eall-hwit.
 eal-lifer, e; *f.* [eā water, lifer liver] Liverwort? eupatōrium cannābinum, Lin:—Eālfifer hætte wurt gnif on ealab rub in ale the herb called liverwort, L. M. r, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 21; 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 14.
 eal-iren all of iron. v. eall-iren.
 eal-isig all-icy; omnino glaciālis. v. eall-isig.
 eal-līdend, es; *m.* A wave-sailor, sailor; qui æquor navigat:—Wæron eorlas onlice ealīdend the men were like sailors-over-the-wave, Andr. Kmbl. 502; An. 251.
 eall; *adj.* All; tōtus:—Eall tōtus, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 10. Eall ðin lichama all thy body, Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Eall ðeos woruld all this world, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604; Exon. 20a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843; Lk. Bos. 23, 18; Jn. Bos. 11, 50; Mk. Bos. 4, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326; 2294; An. 1148; 2867; An. 1436; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61; 28, 9; Met. 28, 5; Beo. Th. 4091; B. 2042; 4181; B. 2087; Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 5; Cri. 965; Salm. Kmbl. 2; Sal. 1; Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 9; Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35; 1, 26; S. 487, 37; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. eal.
 ealla, an; *m.* Gall, bile; fel:—Hym man drincan mengde myd eallan and myd ecede one mingled him a drink with gall and with vinegar, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 18. Wīd ðæs eallan [geallan MS. H.] togoten-nysses for effusion of the bile, Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4; 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12. v. gealla.
 eall-beorht, æl-beorht, æl-beorht; *adj.* All-bright; pēnītus splendīdus, fulgentissimus:—Englas eall-beorhte angels all-bright, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 23; Sat. 522.
 eall-œyn; *adj.* Of every kind, universal; omnīgēnus, unīversus:—Eallcyn sēd getreōwfulra [Iacobus MSS. C. T.] unīversum semen Iacob, Ps. Spl. 21, 22.
 eallenga, eællenge; *adv.* Altogether, utterly; prorsus, omnino:—Donne wæs se ðder eallenga sweart then was the other utterly black, Cd. 24; Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477.
 Eallērica, an; *m.* Alaric, king of the Goths:—Rædgota and Eallērica Rōmāne burig abracēon Rhadgast and Alaric broke into the city of Rome, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 2. v. Alfrica.
 eall-geador; *adv.* Altogether, Andr. Kmbl. 2196; An. 1099. v. eal-geador.
 eall-gearo; *adj.* All-ready; omnino promptus:—Ic beóm eall-gearo I am all-ready, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 19; Rā. 24, 4. v. eal-gearo.
 eall-geleāflic; *adj.* [geleāflic believed] Believed by all, catholic; eathōlicus = καθολικός:—Ðæt monega cyricean on Hibernia, lærendum Athamīnāno, ða eallgeleāflican Eāstran onfēngon ut plurīmæ Scottōrum ecclesiæ, instante Adamnāno, eathōlicum Pascha suscepērint, Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10.
 eall-grēne; *adj.* All-green; omnino vīrdis:—Hwā furdum teode eorþan eall-grēne who first produced the earth all-green, Andr. Recd. 1599; An. 799. v. eal-grēne.
 eall-gylden; *adj.* All-golden; omnino aurēus:—He geseah segu eall-gylden he saw an ensign all-golden, Beo. Th. 5528; B. 2767; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 46. v. eal-gylden.
 eall-hālig; *adj.* All-holy; omnino sanctus:—Drihten, ðū earce eart eall-hāliga O Lord, thou art the ark of the all-holy, Ps. Th. 131, 8.
 eall-hwit; *adj.* All-white; omnino albus:—On eallhwite bryh in an all-white coffin, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 11.
 eall-līc universal, general, catholic, Som. Ben. Lye. v. al-līc.
 ealling; *adv.* Always; semper:—Ealling byþ, ymb tyn niht ðæs, tīd [=tīd] geweorþad Barþolomeus the time of Bartholomew is always honoured about ten nights from hence, Menol. Fox 304; Men. 153; 344; Men. 173. v. ealneg.
 eallinga; *adv.* Altogether, wholly; prorsus, omnino:—He eallinga ne adiliga eow he will not altogether destroy you, Deut. 4, 31; Salm. Kmbl. 835; Sal. 417. v. eallunga.
 eall-iren; *adj.* All of iron; omnino ferrēus:—He hēht gewyrcean eall-irenne wīgþord wrætlīc he commanded a wondrous battle-shield, all of iron, to be made, Beo. Th. 4665; B. 2338.
 eall-isig; *adj.* All-icy; omnino glaciālis:—Saturnus is se cealda eall-isig tūgel Saturn is the cold all-icy star, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 45; Met. 24, 23. Se is eall-isig it is all icy, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13.
 eall-mægen, al-mægen, es; *n.* All-power, all-might; omnis vis:—Gif

hī, eall-mægene, ne þiowoden þeodne mærum if they, with all might, served not the illustrious Lord, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 193; Met. 29, 98.
 eall-mihtig, -mehtig, -mehtig, -mihteg [el-, æl-, æll-]; *adj.* All-mighty; omnīpōtens:—Drihten eallmihtig Dominus Deus, Ps. Th. 93, 22.
 eall-naeod; *adj.* Entirely naked; omnino nūdus:—Ic eom eallnaeod I am all naked, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 3; Gen. 871.
 eallneg; *adv.* Always; semper:—Ðū eallneg siōfodest ðæt hī eallneg næron on wite thou always didst lament that they were not always punished, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11, MS. Cot. v. ealneg.
 eall-niwe; *adj.* All-new; omnino nōvus:—He wearþ gebunden mid eallniwum rāpum nōwis fūnibus vinctus est, Jud. 16, 11.
 eallnunge; *adv.* Altogether; omnino, C. R. Ben. 55. v. eallunga.
 eall-reord foreign speaking, barbarous, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 32. v. el-reord.
 Eallrica, an; *m.* Alaric, king of the Goths:—Eallrica Gotona cyning Alaric, king of the Goths, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. v. Alrica.
 eall-rūh; *adj.* All-rough; omnino hirsūtus:—Se wæs reād and eall rūh he was red and all hairy, Gen. 25, 25.
 eall-swā; *adv.* Also, so, so as, likewise, even as, even so; sicut:—Eall-swā he sæde sicut dixit, Mk. Bos. 14, 16. v. eal-swā.
 eall-tela; *adv.* Quite well; omnino bēne, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905.
 eallunga, allunga, eallenga, eællenge, eallinga, eallnunge; *adv.* Altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly; prorsus, omnino, profecto:—Ðæt ge eallunga ne swerion non jurare omnino, Mt. Bos. 5, 34; Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 23; Cri. 923; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 131; Met. 25, 66; Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3. Eallunga Godes rice on eow becymþ profecto pervenit in vos regnum Dei, Lk. Bos. 11, 20.
 eall-wealda; *adj.* All-ruling, almighty; omnīpōtens:—Eallwealdan Gode to almighty God, Andr. Recd. 414; An. 205. v. eal-wealda.
 eall-wihta, al-wihta, æl-wihta; *pl.* [eall all, every; wiht creature] All beings; omnia creāta:—Cyning eall-wihta king of all creatures, Andr. Kmbl. 3204; An. 1605; Cd. 47; Th. 60, 7; Gen. 978; 5; Th. 7, 28; Gen. 113. v. wiht I, for wihta, nom. pl.
 eall-wundor, es; *n.* [wundor a wonder] A very wonderful thing; res omnino mirābilis:—Weras fyrdleōþ gōlon [MS. galan] eall-wundra fela the men sung a martial song of many very wonderful things, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 5; Exod. 578.
 eall-mægen all power, all might. v. eall-mægen.
 eall-mæst, æl-mæst; *adv.* ALMOST; totum fere, pene:—Hit is eal-mæst mid hāliga manna naman geset sanctōrum hōmīnum nōmīnibus totum fere obitum est, Bd. Whelc. 448, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22.
 eall-mihtig; *adj.* All-mighty; omnīpōtens:—On Godes ealmihtiges naman in the name of almighty God, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 34. v. eall-mihtig.
 eal-myrcra an Ethiopian. v. æl-myrcra.
 eal-naeod entirely naked. v. eall-naeod.
 ealneg, ealnig, eallneg; *adv.* [ealne weg, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11] Always, quite; semper, prorsus:—Yþ wīd lande ealneg winneþ the wave contends always against the land, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 114; Met. 28, 57; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 36. Ðe æfre biþ ealnig smylte which ever is quite calm, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 30; Met. 21, 15.
 ealning; *adv.* Always; semper:—Swā he ealning dyde æt Saltwīc as he always did at Saltwich, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 15. v. ealling, ealneg.
 eal-niwe all-new, quite new. v. eall-niwe.
 eal-nōsu, eall-nōsu, eall seō nāsu, e; *f.* All nose or all the nose, a swelling of the uvula; columella, columna nasi:—Eal ufweard nōsu tota ascendens columna nasi, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 86; Wrt. Voc. 43, 18. Eall-nōsu, Mann: eal-nōsu the swelling of the uvula; columella. v. Som. Eall seō nāsu columna, Wrt. Voc. 282, 64.
 ealo ale, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17; Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. v. ealu.
 ealo-benc, e; *f.* An ale-bench:—In ealo-bence on the ale-bench, Beo. Th. 2062; B. 1029. v. ealu-benc.
 ealo-fæt, es; *n.* An ale-vat, vessel in which ale was left to ferment; lācus:—Under ðæt ealo-fæt under the ale-vat, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 12.
 ealo-gāl; *adj.* Ale-drunk; cervisiā inebriātus:—Ic gehyre ealogālra gylp I hear the boast of the ale-drunk, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 19; Gen. 2408.
 ealo-geweorc, es; *n.* Ale-work, brewing; cervisiæ coctio:—On ðære byrig wæs ærest ealo-geweorc ongungen in that city ale-brewing was first begun, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 35.
 ealond, es; *n.* An island; insula:—Breoton is gārsecces ealond Britannia est oceanī insula, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8; 1, 3; S. 475, 13. v. ealand.
 ealoþ ale, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. B. v. ealab.
 ealo-wæge, es; *n.* The ale-cup:—Se ðe bæc hroden ealowæge who bare the ornamented ale-cup, Beo. Th. 995; B. 495. Ofer ealowæge over the ale-cup [during a drinking], Beo. Th. 966; B. 481. v. ealu-wæge.
 ealo-wōsa, an; *m.* Ale-wetter or drinker; cervisiā inebriator vel potor:—

Sumum yrrum ealowðsan, wære wínsadum from one irritated as an ale-drinker, a wine-sated man, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49.

eal-riht; *adj.* All-right; pēnitus rectus, R. Ben. 72, Lye.

eal-sealf, e; *f.* [eal all, sealf salve] The herb called the oak of Jerusalem or the oak of Cappadocia; ambrōsia, Som. Ben. Lye. = ἀμβροσία a perfumed salve, a plant; ambrōsia māriūma, Diosc. 3, 129, L. S. Lex. under ἀμβροσία.

eal-seolcen; *adj.* All-silken; holosēticus = ὁλοσητικός, Ælf. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 92; Wrt. Voc. 40, 3.

eal-swā, eall-swā; *adv.* Also, so, so as, likewise, even as, even so; similiter, sicut.—Cristenum cyinge gebýrþæt ðæt he sý ealswā hit riht is it is the duty of a Christian king to be as it is right, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 8, 22. Ða cwæþ he ealswā to ðām ðdruum dicitur similiter ad aliterum, Mt. Bos. 21, 30. Gewurpe ðe, ealswā ðu wylle fiat tibi sicut vis, Mt. Bos. 15, 28. [Piers P. Chauc. als also: Laym. also, al so, al swa, al swo as, so, also, thus, as if: Orm. allse, alls, allswa, all swa also, as, so: O. Sax. also similiter, tanquam, sicut, quasi, quum: Frs. als, az, also sicut, cum, ita, si: O. Frs. also, olsa ita, cum: Dut. also when, if; alzoos thus, so: Ger. also thus; als as, when: M. H. Ger. als, also, alsoe thus, when: O. H. Ger. al sō ut, sicut, vclut, sic.]

eal-teaw; *adj.* [eal all, teaw = taw good] Entirely good; omnino bonus.—Gif he ealteawne ende gedroegþ if he enjoys a very good end, Cd. Jun. 110, 16; Hy. 2, 13; Hy. Grm. ii. 281, 13.

EALU, ealo, es; *n.* generally indecl. in sing. ALE; cervisia, sīcēra.—Ne he ealu ne drince næfre oððe wīn let him never drink ale nor wine, Jud. 13, 4. Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nādor ne wīn, ne beōr, ne ealu John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7; Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5, MS. Cot. L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 15: Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. [Chauc. Laym. ale: O. Sax. alo in alo-fat, n. an ale-cup: Dan. Swed. Icel. öl, n.]

ealu-benc, ealo-benc, e; *f.* An ale-bench; scamnum cervisiarum bibentium.—On ealu-bence on the ale-bench, Beo. Th. 5726; B. 2867.

ealu-clýfe an ale-house, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hūs.

ealu-fæt an ale-vat, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealo-fæt.

ealu-gafof, es; *n.* [gafof tax, tribute] Tribute or excise paid for ale; cervisiæ tributum.—On sumen lande gebūr sceal syllan hunig-gafof, on suman mete-gafof, on suman ealu-gafof in one place a boor shall give honey-tribute, in another meat-tribute, in another ale-tribute, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

ealu-gāl ale-drunken, v. ealo-gāl.

ealu-geweorc ale-brewing, v. calu.

ealu-malt malt used for making ale, v. ealu, also-malt.

ealu-sceop, es; *m.* An ale-brewer, a brewer; cervisiarius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealu-scōp, eala-scōp, es; *m.* An ale-poet.—We lēraþ, ðæt ænig preost ne beo ealu-scōp we teach that no priest be an ale-poet, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 15.

ealu-wæge, es; *n.* An ale-cup; pātēra, scyphus.—Dōhtor Hrōþgāres eorlum ealuwæge bær Hrōthgar's daughter bore the ale-cup to the earls, Beo. Th. 4047; B. 2021.

ealu-wōsa ale-wetter or drinker, v. ealo-wōsa.

Eal-walda, au; *m.* All-ruler, the Almighty; omnium rector, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 20; Gen. 246, v. Eal-wealda.

eal-weald; *adj.* All-powerful, almighty; omnipotēns.—Ærende ealwealdan Gode wæs sprecen a message was spoken to the all-powerful God, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1622.

Eal-wealda, au; *m.* All-ruler, God, the Almighty; omnium rector, Deus, omnipotēns.—For ðam ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] for the all-ruler [God], Cd. 19; Th. 23, 13; Gen. 359. Noldon ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] word weorþian they would not revere the all-ruler's [the Almighty's] word, 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328.

eal-werlice; *adv.* All-manly, liberally, freely; prorsus viriliter, benigne.—Ealwerlice [MS. ealwerlic] dō Driht benigne fac Domine, Ps. Spl. 50, 19.

eal-wihta all beings, v. eall-wihta.

eal-wundor a very wonderful thing, v. eall-wundor.

eam au;—Ic eam biddende Drihten ad Deum deprēcūtus sum, Ps. Th. 141, 1. Ic eam leās ēcan drēames I am bereft of eternal joy, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167: Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217; Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 29. v. eom.

EAM, es; *m.* An EAM, uncle chiefly on the mother's side; avunculus.—Eām avunculus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 42: Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881: Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 35; Rū. 47, 6: Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17. Nim ðe wif of Labanes ðōhtuūm dīnes accīpe tibi inde uxōrem de filiābus Labāni avuncūli tui, Gen. 28, 2: 29, 10: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 32: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7; Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Romūlus slōh his eām Romulus slew his uncle, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 43: Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 5, 23. Mīn eām avuncūlus meus: mīnes eāmes fæder avuncūlus meus magnus: mīnes eāmes yldre fæder proavuncūlus meus: mīnes eāmes þrīdde fæder abavuncūlus meus, Ælf. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 65–71; Wrt. Voc. 52, 21–24. [Chauc. eem, eme: Laym. æm, eam, æem, hem: Plat. oom, m: Dut. oom, m: Frs. yem, yeme: O. Frs. em, m: Ger. ohm, oheim, m:]

M. H. Ger. oheim, oheim, m: O. H. Ger. oheim, m.] For an uncle on the father's side, v. fædera.

eām, eān to waters.—Ofer ðām eām sūþer flūmīna, Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh ðām twām eān between the two waters, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28; dat. pl. of eā.

eānian, eānigan; *part.* eānigende; *p.* eānode; *pp.* eānod [eāw = eōw a female sheep, a ewe] To YEAN, bring forth as a ewe; enīti, parturire.—He genam hine of eōwedum sceāpa, fram eānigendum he genam hine sustulit eum [Davidem] de grēgibus ovium, de post fetantes [oves] accēpit eum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. DER. ge-eān. [Prompt. enyū', brynge forthe kyndelyngs [A. Sax. litlingas]. The verb to ean or yeon, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, A. Sax. eānian enīti, parturire: Wyc. ene, eene, zeene, zene, yeene sheep with lambs, Ps. 143, 13; Is. 40, 11: Dut. dial. oonen to produce young.]

eā-ōfer, es; *m.* A river-bank; ripa fluminis.—Be sēaworpe, and be eā-ōfrum by the sea-shore, and by river-banks, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 43.

eapl an apple, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 7; Sat. 411. v. æppel.

ear, ær, es; *m.* Sea, ocean; mære, oceanus.—Hyre [dūne] deorc on lāst eare gebloiden oðer fereþ dark on its [the down's] track goes another mixed with the ocean, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 3; Rū. 4, 22. v. ear-geblānd, ear-grund.

EAR, es; *n.* An EAR of corn; spīca.—Scō eorpe wæstm berap, ærest gærs, syddan ear, syddan fulne hwæte on ðam eare terra fructificat, primum herbam, deinde spīcam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spīca, Mk. Bos. 4, 28. Ða seofon fullan ear getācniap seofon wæstmābre gēar and wēlige septem spīcæ plēnæ septem ubertātis anni sunt, Gen. 41, 26, 27. Pharaoh rehte Iosepe be ðām oxum and be ðām earum Pharaoh told Joseph of the oxen and of the ears [of corn], Gen. 41, 17. Hig ongūnnun pluccian ða ear cæpērun vellēre spīcās, Mt. Bos. 12, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 23: Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Him þuhte, ðæt he gesāwe seofon ear weaxan on ānum healmle fulle and fægre septem spīcæ pullūbānt in culmo uno plēnæ atque formosæ, Gen. 41, 5: Lev. 23, 22: Deut. 23, 25. [Wyc. eere, ere: R. Glouc. eres, pl: Plat. aar, aare: Dut. aar, f: Ger. ähre, f; äher, n: M. H. Ger. äher, eher, n: O. H. Ger. ahir, eher, n: Goth. ahs, n: Dan. Swed. Icel. ax, n. Grimm supposes the root of these words to be ak sharp, and refers to Lat. acus, acies, acidus: Ger. ecke a corner.]

ear before, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. i. v. ær.

EAB, es; *m.* The Anglo-Saxon Rune **W**, which stands for the letters *ea*: v. Steph. Runic Monmmts. p. 100, 11; 117, col. 7: and p. 137: the earth, the ground; hūmus.—**W** byþ egle eorla gehwylcum, donne fæstlice fæsc ongiunneþ hrāw cōlian, hrusan cēosan to gebeddan the ground is hateful to every man, when surely the flesh beginneth to cool as a corpse, to choose the earth for a consort, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 10: Hick. Thes. i. 135, 57. [Icel. aurr, m. hūmus. Hylja auri hūmo cōndere, Kormak's Saga.]

earan are, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 1. v. eom.

earbe, an; *f*? A tare; erum;—Dō earban to add tares, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. v. earle.

earc, e; *f*: earce, an; *f*. I. the ark of Noah; arca.—Noe on ða earce eode Noah went into the ark, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 17, 27. Under earce bord under the boards of the ark, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Earce bordum with the boards of the ark, 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354.

II. a chest, the ark of the covenant; cista, cistella.—Cest vel earc cibōtium = κιβώριον, vel cistella, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. On earce in the chest, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 3; Rū. 62, 2. Æt Godes earce to the ark of God, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 30; Dan. 752; Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earce, f; arc, m.

earce, an; *f*. The ark; arca.—Ðū earce eart eall-hāligra tu arca sanctificatiōnis tue, Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earc II.

ear-clēnsend, es; *m.* [eāre, clēnsian to cleanse] An ear-cleanser, the little finger; digitus auriculāris.—Eārclēnsend [MS. earclēnsend] auriculāris, Wrt. Voc. 283, 24.

earcanstān, es; *m.* A precious stone, gem; gemma, lāpis prētiōsa.—Se earcanstān the precious stone, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 27; Cri. 1196. v. eorcanstān.

ear-cōðu, e; *f*. [eāre, cōðu a disease] An ear-disease; parōtis = παρōtis.—Eār-cōðu parōtides, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 57; Wrt. Voc. 20, 1.

EARD, es; *m.* I. native soil or land, country, province, region, place of residence, dwelling, home; solum nātivum, patria, regio, domicilium.—Sumra wyrtā oððe sumes wuda eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on merscum... on ðære stōwe ðe his eard biþ the native soil of some herbs or of some wood is on hills, some in marshes... in the place which is its native soil, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22–26. He com to his earde vēnit in patriam suam, Mt. Bos. 13, 54. Nys nān witega būtan wurp-scepe, būton on hys earde non est prophēta sine hōnōre, nisi in patria sua, 13, 57. Eard patria, Ælf. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 57; Wrt. Voc. 54, 1. Ðis is min āgen cýþ, eard and eðel this is my own country, dwelling, and home, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Ðū gebunde ðæt fyr ðæt hit ne mæg cuman to his āgenum earde thou hast bound the fire, that it may not come to its own region, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 32, 24. Ne ðær elþeo-

dige eardes brūcaþ *strangers enjoy no dwelling there*, Andr. Kmbl. 560; An. 280. Earda léas *deprived of dwellings*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 29; Gen. 2705. Earda sēlost *happiest of dwellings [heaven]*, Hy. 7, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 29; Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 16; Gū. 628: 36 b; Th. 120, 7; Gū. 268. Fīfel-cynnes eard *the dwelling of the Fīfel race*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104. Of ðan heofon-fugelas healdap eardas *super ea volucres cali habitabant*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Eard gemunde *he remembered his home*, Beo. Th. 2263; B. 1129.

II. *earth or land, in contrast to water, as a firm place on earth or on land*; terra, terra firma:—He gefæstnude foldan stadelas, eorpan eardas *he made fast foundations of the ground, the firm places of the earth*, Ps. Th. 103, 6. Eard git ne const frēcne stōwe, ðær dū findan miht secg thou dost not yet know the land, *perilous place, where thou mayest find the man*, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377; Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 4; Gū. 399: 129 a; Th. 495, 20; Rā. 85, 6. Læt nū gebidan on earde *let us now abide on land*, Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. From hrōf eardes a summo terræ, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. Gæst and lic geador sīdedan on earde *soul and body journeyed together on earth*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715.

III. *state, station, condition*; situs, conditio:—Fundiaþ ælc gecseft ðider swīdost, ðider his eard and his hælo swīdost biōþ *every creature chiefly tends thither, where its station, and its health especially is*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 22. Man us tyhhaþ twegen eardas, Drihtenes are oððe deofles peowet *two conditions are appointed to us, the glory of God or bondage of the devil*, Hy. 7, 97; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 97. [Orm. ærd place, region: Laym. ærde, ard land, earth: O. Sax. ard, m. habitatio: Dut. aard, m. nature, temper: Kil. ærd: Ger. art, f. natura, indoles, modus, species, genus: M. H. Ger. art, gen. ardes, m; art, gen. arte, f. natura, indoles: O. H. Ger. art, f. aratio; der. of erian to plough?] DER. ēdel-eard, herh-, middan-, somud-, wic-.

eard-begenga, -begenga, -begenda, an; m. [beganga, begenga a dweller] *An inhabitant, dweller*; incolā:—Eardbegenga wæs sǣwle mīn incolā *frui anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 6. Ðā ða hig wæron eardbegendan *cum essent incolæ*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Eardbegengan incolæ, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 11.

eard-begengnes, -biggengnes, -ness, e; f. *An abode, habitation*; habitatio, incolatus:—Eardbegengnes oððe elpeoðignys mīn afeorad oððe gelængd is incolatus meus prolongatus est, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggengnes] mīn aforfeorsode is incolatus meus prolongatus est, Ps. Spl. 119, 5.

eard-ēdel-riht, es; n. *Land-inheritance right, patrimonial right*; patrium jus, Beo. Th. 4402; B. 2198.

eard-ēdel-wyn, -wynn, e; f. *Joy of an estate*; prædii gaudium:—He me lond forgeaf, eardēdelwyn he gave me land, *joy of property*, Beo. Th. 4979; B. 2493. v. ēdel-wyn.

eard-fæst; *adj. Earth fast, settled, established in a place, abiding*; sōlo fixus, habitans:—Ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem qui habitat in Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 124, 1; Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 8; Gū. 758: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 27; Gen. 2834: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 76; Met. 7, 38: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 11; 6, 33; Bos. 129, 33.

eard-geard, es; m. *A dwelling-place, the earth*; habitatio locus, terra:—In ðam eardgearde in that dwelling-place [in Jerusalem], Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 19; Cri. 55. Yðde ðisne eardgeard ælda Scyppend *the Creator of men overwhelmed this world*, 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85.

eard-gyf, es; n. *A gift from one's native land*; patrium donum:—Kynincgas eard-gyfu bringaþ: Spl. has, cyningas gyfa togelædaþ: *rēges dona adducunt*, Ps. Th. 71, 10.

eard-hæbbendra [= eard, hæbbendra], Ps. Th. 86, 6; *gen. pl. of eard-hæbbende*; *part. pres. of eard-habban* = habban to have.

eardian, eardigan, eardigean, ærdian; *part. eardiende, eardigende, eardende*; ic eardige, dū eardast, he eardap, *pl. eardiap, eardigap*; *p. ode, ade, ede*; *pp. od, ad, ed*.

I. *v. intrans. To dwell, live, feed*; habitare:—Heofenes fugelas eardian mǣgon under his sceade possunt sub umbra ejus aves cali habitare, Mk. Bos. 4, 32; Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 24; Rā. 85, 19; Ps. Th. 67, 6; Ps. Spl. 2, 4; 5, 5. Eardigan, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 10. Loth ne dorste on ðam fæstenne leng eardigean *Loth might not longer dwell in that fastness*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 19; Gen. 2591; Ps. Spl. C. 112, 8. Ic eardige, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðū eardast, Hy. 5, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 1. Ðær his hīred eardap *where his flock feeds*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 2; Sat. 592. Æt helle dūru dracon eardigap *dragons dwell at the gate of hell*, 215; Th. 270, 30; Sat. 98. On earda eordan *dwell on earth*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3. Ðeáh hī somod eardien *though they dwell together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 292; Met. 20, 146. For yfelness ðara eardiendra ðær on ðære byrig a malitia inhabitantium in eo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22; Ps. Th. 82, 6; 135, 27; Ps. Spl. 16, 13. Eardendra, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Abram eardode on ðam lande Chanaan *Abram habitavit in terra Chanaan*, Gen. 13, 12. Eardodon, Beo. Th. 6093; B. 3050. Se me be heafle eardade *who dwelled by my side*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 26; Rā. 85, 20. Eardodon, 9 b; Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125.

II. *v. trans. To inhabit*; inhabitare, incolere:—Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþ-dēlas dysses eālondes Picti *habitare per septentrionales insulæ partes cœperunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. Scoolde wic eardian elles hwerigen

he should inhabit a dwelling elsewhere, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589; Ps. Th. 104, 19. DER. ge-eardian, on-, on-eardiend.

eardigendlic; *adj. Inhabitable*; habitabilis:—Seo stōw eardigendlic wæs geworden *locus habitabilis factus est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 21.

earding, e; f. *A habitation, dwelling*; habitaculum:—Ðær we mōtun āgan eardinga *where we may possess dwellings*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 14; Ph. 673. v. eardung.

eard-land, es; n. *Country*; patria:—Sealde heora eardland eall Isra-hēlum *dedit terram eorum hæreditatem Israel*, Ps. Th. 134, 12.

eard-rice, es; n. *A dwelling-land*; terra habitatio:—Eardrica cyst the best of habitations [Paradise], Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gū. 825.

eard-stapa, an; m. *A land-stepper, wanderer*; terras peragrans, peregrinator:—Swā cwæp eard-stapa *so said a wanderer*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 25; Wand. 6.

eard-stede, es; m. *A dwelling-place*; locus habitatio:—Ða swētestan somnap and gædraþ wyrtas wynsume and wudblēda to ðam eard-stede it [the Phoenix] collects and gathers pleasant herbs and forest leaves to that dwelling-place, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 9; Ph. 195.

eardung, eardung, ærdung, e; f. *A habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle*; habitatio, habitaculum:—Is geworden eardung his on Sion *facta est habitatio ejus in Sion*, Ps. Spl. 75, 2: 32, 14; Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32; Ps. Th. 106, 3; Hy. 6, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 11; Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20. v. earding.

eardung-burh; *gen. -burge*; f. *A dwelling-city, city of tabernacles*; tabernaculorum urbs:—Hig getimbrodun Pharaones eardungburga *Phiton and Rameses ædificaverunt urbes tabernaculorum Pharaoni Phithon et Rameses*, Ex. 1, 11.

eardung-hūs, es; n. *A habitation*; habitaculum:—Gemæne eard-unghūs *commune habitaculum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 26.

eardung-stōw, e; f. *A dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle*; habitatio locus, tabernaculum:—On eallum eōdrum eardungstōwum in cunctis habitaculis vestris, Ex. 12, 20; Ps. Th. 106, 6; Jn. Bos. 14, 2; Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 19.

eard-wice, es; n. *A dwelling-place*; habitatio locus:—Donne ic sceal eardwic uncūþ gesēcan *when I shall seek the uncouth dwelling-place*, Apstls. Kmbl. 185; Ap. 93. He getimbrep eardwic niwe *it builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 1; Ph. 431.

eard-wrecca, -wrecca, an; n. [eard I. native country; wrecca = wræcca an exile] *One banished from his native country, an exile*; exsul:—Purh eardwrecca feormunge *by harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16, note 24.

ĒARE, an; n: *nom. acc. sing. eāre*; *nom. acc. pl. eāran* *The ear of man or an animal*; auris:—Ðæs eāre slōh Petrus *of cujus abscondit Petrus auriculam*, Jn. Bos. 18, 26; Mk. Bos. 7, 33, 35; 14, 47; Ælfric. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 92; Wrt. Voc. 43, 23; Ps. Th. 140, 8; Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 19; Rā. 83, 3; Cd. 216; Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. [Wyc. eer, eere, ere; Piers P. ere; Chauc. ere; Orm. ære; Plat. oor, n: O. Sax. ôra, n: Frs. ær, ear, eare: O. Frs. are, ar, n: Dut. oor, n: Ger. ohr, n: M. H. Ger. ôre, n: O. H. Ger. ôra, n: Goth. auso, n: Dan. øre, n: Swed. öra, n: Icel. eyra, n: Lat. auris, f: Grk. oîs, n: Lith. ausis, f.]

ēare-finger, es; m. *An ear-finger, the little finger*; auricularis digitus, minimus digitorum:—Eārefinger *auriculārius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 34.

ēare-liprice, eār-lipric, e; f: eōr-liprice, es; n. *A flap of the ear*; auricula:—In eārlicprium, *dat. pl. Mk. Lind. War. 7, 33. Eārlicpica, acc. pl. Mk. Rush. War. 7, 33; Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. Ða eārlicpica, acc. pl. Mk. Lind. War. 14, 47.*

ēarendel, earendil, es; m? *A shining light, ray*; jūbar:—Leōma, earendil jūbar, *Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 25. Eālā earendel! engla beorhtast! ofer middangeard monnum sendeð O ray! brightest of angels! sent to men over mid-earth*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 20; Cri. 104. [O. H. Ger. Orendel, nn. pr.]

EARFE, earbe, an; f? *A tare*; ervum, orobus = ὄροβος:—Eارفان wyl on wātere boil tares in water, L. M. i, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 16. [Dut. erwt, f. pea: Kil. erwete, erte, f: Ger. erbse, f. a pea: M. H. Ger. arweiz, erweiz, f: O. H. Ger. araweiz, arawiz, erbiz pisum: Dan. ært, ert, m. f. a pea: Swed. ärt, f. a pea: Icel. ertr, f. pl. peas.] **earfednyme** an heir; hēres, Lk. Skt. Hat. 20, 14. v. yrfenuma.

EARFEDE, earfoþ, es; *pl. nom. acc. u, o, a*; n. *Hardship, labour, difficulty, trouble, suffering, woe*; labor, molestia, tribulatio:—Ic ðæt earfede wonn *I suffered the hardship*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Earfoðes feala tribulatiois multum, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Earfoðu, 21, 9; 24, 15; 68, 27. Ðe ða earfeda dreógeþ *who suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 18; Gū. 1329. Earfedum, Ps. Th. 106, 5, 27. Earfoða ðæl a deal of sufferings, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 4; Gen. 180. [Plat. arbeed, f. Hel. arabed, arbeed, f: arabedi, arbeidi, n: O. Sax. arbeit, f: arbeithi, arbeidi, arvit, n: Frs. aerbeyde: O. Frs. arbeid, arbeid, n: Dut. arbeid, m: Ger. arbeit, f: M. H. Ger. arbeit, arbeit, f: O. H. Ger. arabeit, arbeit, f: Goth. arbaips, f: Dan. arbeid, arbeide, n: Swed. arbete, n: Icel. erfiði, erviði, n. toil, labour, distress.] DER. firen-earfede, -earfoþ, ge-, mægen-, mōd-, woruld-.

earfede, earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome*; difficilis, molestus:—

Nis me earfeade to gepolianne willan Dryhtnes mīnes *it is not hard for me to endure the will of my Lord*, Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 6; Gū. 1038. Ða biḡu us sint swīde earfoþ the occupations are to us very difficult, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 7. Earfoðest most difficult, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. [Orm. arrefep difficult.]

earfep-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy or unfortunate man*; infortūnātus hōmo:—Se endestæf earfepmæcgum weālic weorþeþ the end to the unfortunate is miserable, Exon. 87a; Th. 328, 3; Vy. 11. v. earfoþ-mæcg.

earfep-sīþ *a misfortune, calamity*:—Earfepsīdas calamities, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285. v. earfoþ-sīþ.

earfoþ, es; *n. Hardship, trouble*; lābor, tribulatio:—Mā earfoða more of troubles, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. v. earfeade.

earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult*, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 7. v. earfeade; *adj.*

earfoþ-cynn, -cynn, es; *n. A violent generation*; prāva gens:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yre and reðe gēnus prāwum et peramārum, Ps. Th. 77, 10.

earfoþ-dæg, es; *m. A trouble-day, day of trouble*; tribulatiōnis dies:—Ic on earfoþ-dæge Drihten sohte in die tribulatiōnis Deum exiisui, Ps. Th. 76, 2.

earfoþ-fere; *adj. Difficult to pass*; difficilis transitu, Scint. 10.

earfoþ-hāwe; *adj. Difficult to be seen*; difficilis visu:—Earfoþhāwe is it is difficult to be seen, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 303; Met. 20, 152; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 30.

earfoþ-hwīl, e; *f. A time of hardship*; mōlestum tempus:—Ic earfoþ-hwīle þrowæde I suffered a time of hardship, Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 5; Seef. 3.

earfoþ-hylde; *adj. Ill-inclined, ill-disposed, ill-natured*; malēvōlus, malignus:—Se ðe earfoþhyrde biþ, and gynnþ ðæra þinga ðe he begitan ne mihte, biūton twyū him geneālēþ se hreōfā Giezi he who is ill-inclined, and yearns for the things which he could not obtain, without doubt to him approximates the leper Gehazi, Homl. Th. i. 400, 1.

earfoþ-lære; *adj. Difficult to be taught, dull*; difficilis doctū:—Earfoþ-læran brōðru indōciles fratres, Greg. Dial. 2, 3.

earfoþ-læte; *adj. Difficult to be sent forth*; difficilis emissu:—Earfoþ-læte micga a painful discharge of urine, stranguy; strangūria = σπαραγγοῦρα, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 47; Wrt. Voc. 19, 49.

earfoþ-līc; *adj. Irksome*; laboriōsus:—Eall is earfoþlic eorþan rice the realm of earth is all irksome, Exon. 78a; Th. 292, 28; Wand. 106. Gif eow ænig þing þince earfoþlice si difficile vōbis visum āliqūid fuērit, Deut. 1, 17.

earfoþ-lice; *adv. With difficulty, reluctantly, sorely, hardly*; difficile, invite, ægre:—Earfoþlice was gūþ getwæfed the contest had been parted with difficulty, Beo. Th. 3318; B. 1657; 3276; B. 1636; Mk. Bos. 10, 23. Se ellen-gæst earfoþlice þraḡe gepolode the potent ghost reluctantly endured for a time, Beo. Th. 173; B. 86; Exon. 98a; Th. 369, 8; Seel. 38. Ða wæs gegongen earfoþlice then it befel sorely, Beo. Th. 5636; B. 2822; Andr. Kmbl. 1028; An. 514. Hī ðp-eōdon earfoþlice they hardly escaped, Beo. Th. 5861; B. 2934.

earfoþlicnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, pain*; difficultas:—Heō earfoþlicnyss [nesse MS. B.] ðæs mighan astyreþ it stirreth a difficulty of the urine [stranguy], Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Wið ðæs mighan earfoþlicnyssa [-nyss MS. H: -nesse MS. B.] for difficulties of the urine, 156, 3; Lchdm. i. 284, 4.

earfoþ-mæcg, earfep-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy man*; infortūnātus hōmo:—Se earfoþmæcg up lōcode the afflicted man looked up, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 12; Dan. 623.

earfoþnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, hardship, anxiety, tribulation, misfortune*; difficultas, lābor, angustia, tribulatio, infortūnium:—God calle þing gehdiht biūton earfoþnysses God regulates all things without difficulty, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 5; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13. Wið wifa earfoþnyssum [-nessum MS. B.] for the difficulties of women, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 334, 18. He geheold his rice mid myclum geswince and earfoþnessum [-nyssum, Th. 278, 40, col. 2: -nissum, 279, 41, col. 1] he held his kingdom with much labour and hardships, Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 41, col. 1. Biūtan micelre earfoþnysses without much tribulation, Homl. Th. i. 476, 13; Boutr. Scr. 20, 35. Biūtan earfoþnyssum without tribulations, Homl. Th. i. 476, 11. Mihte we ðý ðp gepolian swā hwæt earfoþnessa swā us on becōme we might the more easily bear whatsoever misfortunes come upon us, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 12.

earfoþ-recce; *adj. [reccan to relate] Difficult to be told*; difficilis narrāto, Lupi Serm. 5, 3. Lye.

earfoþ-rīme; *adj. Difficult to be numbered*; difficilis numerāto:—Ða biḡu us sint swīde earfoþrīme the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, Bt. proem; Fox viii. 7.

earfoþ-sælig; *adj. Unblessed*; infelix:—Ne biþ ænig ðæs earfoþsælig mon on moldan there is not any man on earth so unblessed, Exon. 78b; Th. 294, 1; Crā. 8.

earfoþ-sīþ, earfep-sīþ, es; *m. A laborious journey, misfortune, calamity*; mōlestum iter, infortūnium, calāmitas:—Weorn geferaþ earfoþsīða ye travel plenty of laborious journeys, Andr. Kmbl. 1355; An. 678; Cd. 72;

Th. 89, 5; Gen. 1476. Se folc-toga findan sceolde earfoþsīða the nation's leader should find calamities, 208; Th. 257, 13; Dan. 657; Exon. 88a; Th. 330, 30; Vy. 59. Ðū wāst ānra gehwylces earfepsīða thou knowest every man's calamities, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285.

earfoþ-tæcne; *adj. Difficult to be shewn*; difficilis demonstrāto:—Eorpe and wæter earfoþtæcne wuniaþ on fyre earth and water dwell in fire difficult to be shewn, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 294; Met. 20, 147.

earfoþ-prag, e; *f. Time of tribulation*; mōlestum tempus:—Å syððan earfoþþraḡe þolaþ ever after will suffer a time of tribulation, Beo. Th. 572; B. 283.

EARG, earh; *comp. earga, earhra*; *sup. eargost*; *adj. I. inert, weak, timid, cowardly*; iners, ignāvus, segnis, timidus:—Se earga fēde Brytta ācies segnis Brittonum, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19. Ful oft mon wearnum tihþ eargne full oft one urges the inert with threats, Exon. 92a; Th. 345, 14; Gn. Ex. 188. Ne biþ swylc earges sīþ such is not the path of the cowardly, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541; Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 27.

II. evil, wretched, vile; prāvus, imprūbus:—Ða cyningas, ðe æfter Romuluse ricsedan, wæran eargran donne he wære the kings who reigned after Romulus, were more vile than he was, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 24. Tarcunius hiora eallra eargost was Tarquin was the most vile of them all, 2, 2; Bos. 41, 26. Swā fela earga worda so many evil words, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 32; Gen. 580; Exon. 26b; Th. 79, 29; Cri. 1208. [Chauc. erke indolent, indisposed: Laym. eærþh timid: Scot. arch, argh, ergh averse: Frs. erg bad, wicked: O. Frs. erch, erg, arg bad: Dut. erg bad: Ger. arg bad, wicked: M. H. Ger. arc mīlus, prāvus: O. H. Ger. arg awīrus, prāvus: Dan. arg, arrig bad, wicked, passionate: Swed. arg angry: Icel. argr emaculate, effeminate.] DER. un-earg.

earge; *adv. Inertly, badly*; segniter, mīle:—Earge gē ðæt læstum ye performed that badly, Exon. 30a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503.

ear-gebland, ear-geblond, earh-geblond, es; *n. Wave-mingling*; oceāni turbatio, undarum commixtio:—Ofer eargebland [æra gebland, col. 1] land gesōhtan they sought the land over the ocean [lit. the wave-mingling], Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 2; Th. 203, 38, col. 1, 2; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 59; Met. 8, 30.

ear-gespeca, ear-gespreca, an; *m. An ear-speaker, a whisperer*; auriculārius, susurro, Cot. 14.

earg-faru, e; *f. A flight or shooting of an arrow*, Exon. 71b; Th. 266, 26; Jul. 404. v. earh-faru.

eargian to be slothful, dull, idle; torpescere. DER. a-eargian.

eargra weaker, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, = comp. of earg.

ear-grund, es; *m. The ocean's ground*; oceāni fundus, Exon. 53b; Th. 188, 3; Az. 40.

eargscipe, earhscepe, es; *m. Idleness, sloth*; ignāvia, Lye.

earh ocean. DER. earh-geblond. v. ear.

earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak*; fugax, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43; Byrht. Th. 138, 50; By. 238. v. earg.

EARH, e; *f. arewe, an*; *f. An arrow*; sagitta:—Earh āttre gemæl the arrow stained with poison, Andr. Recd. 2661; An. 1333. [Laym. Chauc. arwe: Piers P. arwe, pl. arewes: Wye. arewe, arwe: Goth. arhwazna, f. telum: O. Nrs. ör; gen. örvar, f. sagitta.]

earh-faru, e; *f. [earh an arrow; faru a going, journey, passage] A flight of arrows*; sagittarum vōlatus:—Habbab scearp speru, atole earhfare they have sharp spears, a terrible flight of arrows, Salm. Kmbl. 259; Sal. 129. Mid earhfare with a flight of arrows, Andr. Kmbl. 2097; An. 1050. Ða us gescildað wid sceððendra eglum [MS englum] earhfarum they shall shield us against the enemies' noxious flights of arrows, Exon. 19a; Th. 47, 28; Cri. 762.

earh-geblond wave-mingling, Elen. Kmbl. 477; El. 239. v. ear-geblond.

earhlice; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully, basely*; trepide, remisse, ignāve, turpiter:—Earhlice timidly, Gen. 20, 4. Hī hine earhlice ofslōgon they basely slew him, Chr. 1086; El. 223, 9. v. earh.

earhra weaker, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, MS. Bod. v. earg.

ear-hring, ear-ring, es; *m. An ear-ring*; inauris:—Nymaþ gyldene ear-hringas of eower wifa eāron tollite inauras aureas de uxōrum vestrarum auribus, Ex. 32, 2; Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 91. v. ear-spinl.

ear-rīce, e; *f. A water-rush, bulrush*; scirpus, juncus, Cot. 219; R. 42? Lye. v. æ-risc.

ear-rīp, es; *m. A water-stream*; aquæ rivus:—Ðær synd fūle earrīpas ymende there are foul running water-streams, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

ear-rīce, an; *f. A water-rush*:—Nim earrīcena wyrttruman take roots of water-rushes, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. v. ear-risc.

ear-læppa, an; *m. [eāre an ear, læppa a lap] An ear-lap*; pinnūla:—Eār-læppa vel ufweard [MS. ufweard] eāre pinnūla: flāran vel eār-læppan pinnūla, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 83, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 15, 16.

ear-loccas; *pl. m. [eār = ær before] Forelocks*; antiæ, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 16; Wrt. Voc. 40, 49.

EARM, es; *m. I. an ARM, the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand*; brachium:—Gif se earm biþ forad biþan elmbogan, ðær sculon xv scillinga to bōte if the arm be broken above the elbow, there shall be fifteen shillings for compensation, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24; 66; Th. i. 96, 28. Earm brachium, Wrt. Voc. 64, 69; 71, 22; 283, 7;

Ps. Lamb. 88, 22; 97, 1. On mycelnyse earmes dīnes in magnitūdinē *brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. Lamb. 187 b, 16; Ps. Th. 70, 17; 78, 12. He worhte mægne on hys earme *fecit potentiam in brachio suo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 51; Ex. 6, 6; Ps. Lamb. 76, 16; 135, 12; Beo. Th. 4711; B. 2361. Se ðe earm þurhstīnþ vi scillingum gebēte: gif earm forbrocen weorþ, vi scillingum gebēte *let him who stabs [another] through the arm make amends with six shillings: if the arm be broken, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 53; Th. i. 16, 7, 8; Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. Ānra gehwylc wið earm gesæt, hleonade wið handa *each one rested on his arm, leaned on his hand*, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432; Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. Æghwæder ðerne earme beþehte *each embraced the other with his arm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017; Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236. Fordande earmas synfulra beoþ tobrocene oððe beoþ tobrytte *quoniam brachia peccatorum contērentur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 17; 43, 4. Næfde sēllicu wiht exle ne earmas *the wonderful thing had not shoulders nor arms*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 4; Rū. 33, 6; 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rū. 83, 6. Ðe me mid his earmum worhte *who made me with his arms*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 28; Gen. 544; Ps. Th. 90, 11. Muscl ðæs earmes *the muscle of the arm; törus vel musculus vel læcetus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 123; Wrt. Voc. 43, 48.

II. *Anything projecting from a main body, as an inlet of the sea or ocean, etc; sinus, rāmus*.—Ðæs sēs earm *an arm of the sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 10, 15, 19, 21. Earmes, 23, 20; 24, 16, 17. Gārseges earm, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 23; 19, 9. [Wyc. arm: *Chauc. arme; Laym. ærm, arm; Orm. armess, pl: Plat. O. Sax. arm, m: Frs. earm: O. Frs. erm, arm, m: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. arm, m: O. H. Ger. arm, arm, m: Goth. arms, m: Dan. arm, m: f: Swed. arm, m: Icel. armr, m: Lat. armus, m: Grk. ὤμος, m. the shoulder-joint: Sansk. irma, m. the arm.*] ÐER, sē earm: earm-beah, -boga, -gegyrela, -hread, -scanca, -slife, -strang, -swip.

EARM, ærm, arm; comp. earmra; sup. earmost; adj. I. poor, miserable, helpless, pitiful, wretched; pauper, miser:—Ða com ān earm wuduwe *cum uenisset uidua una pauper*, Mk. Bos. 12, 42, 43; Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 16. Nū eart tū earm sceada *now art thou a miserable wretch*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57; 226; Th. 301, 9; Sat. 579; Ps. Th. 136, 8. Earm biþ se him his frýd geswicap *miserable is he whom his friends betray*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Se wæs ord-fruma earmre lāfe *who was the chief of the poor remnant*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 11; Dan. 152. Gē sindon earme ofer ealle menn *you are wretched above all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1351; An. 676. Nō ic gefrægn earman mannan *I have not heard of a more miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1159; B. 577. Ic wolde cwædan ðæt hī wæron earmoste *I should say that they were most miserable*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 13; Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 6; Rū. 40, 14.

II. *The poor and destitute for whom the church made a provision; paupēres*.—Be teoðunge. Se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ealswā hit riht is,—ðæt pridda [MS. þriddan] dæl ðare teoðunge, de to circan gebýrige, gā to ciric-bōte;—and oððer dæl ðam Godes þeowum;—þridde Godes þearfum, and earman þeowetlingan *concerning tithe. The king and his witan have chosen and decreed, as is just,—that a third part of the tithe, which belongs to the church, go to church-repair;—and a second part to the servants of God;—a third to God's poor, and the needy in thraldom*, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6–9. v. þearfa. [Laym. ærm: Plat. O. Sax. arm: Frs. earm: O. Frs. arm, erm; Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. arm: O. H. Ger. arm, arm; Goth. arms: Dan. Swed. arm: Icel. armr.]

earm-beah; gen. -beages; dat. -beage; m. *An arm-ring, bracelet; armilla*.—Brād earmbeah *a broad or large arm-bracelet; dextrochērium*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. Earmbeāga fela *many bracelets*, Bt. 5520; B. 2763.

earm-boga, an; m. *An arm-bow, elbow; brachii curvātūra*, Som. Ben. Lye.

earm-cearig; adj. *Miserable and sad; misēr et tristis*.—Hū ic, earm-cearig, iscealdne sē, winter wunade *how I passed a winter, miserable and sad, on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 27; Seef. 14; 76 b; Th. 287, 26; Wand. 20.

earme; adv. *Wretchedly, badly; misēre, māle*.—He lyt ongeat ðæt him swā earme gelamp *he little knew that it would fall out to him so badly*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 26; Gen. 1567.

earm-gegyrela, -gegyrela, an; m. [gegyrela *clothing, apparel*] *A bracelet to be worn on the right arm; dextrālc*.—Earmgegyrelan *dextrālia*, Cot. 63.

earm-heort; adj. *Tender-hearted, merciful; misēricors*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

earm-hread, e; f. *An arm-ornament; brachii ornāmentum*.—Earm-hreada [MS. earm reade] twā *two arm-ornaments*, B. 1194. v. hreoðan.

earnian; p. ode; pp. od; v. reflex. *To commiserate, feel pity; misē-rēri*.—Hwam ne mæg earnian swylcere tīde *who cannot feel pity for such a time?* Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 2.

earming, erming, yrming, es; m. *A wretched or miserable being; miser*.—Earning miser, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18; Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 17; Wrt. Voc. 45, 50; 75, 33. Syle ðīn eāre dīnum earminge *give thy ear to thy wretched one*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 17. Ne ondræd ðē, lā earning. git ðū hæfst līfes hīht *dread not, O wretched man, thou hast yet*

hope of life, Ælfc. T. 37, 2. Ða ðe ðæs wēlan gitsiaph, hī biþ symle wæðlan and earmingas on hyra mōde *they who covet wealth are always poor and miserable beings in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50.

earmlīc; sup. earmlīcost; adj. *Miserable, wretched; miser*.—Ðær sceal earmlīc ylða cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must afterwards miserable slaughter of men take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Wās gehýred earmlīc ylða gedrag *the wretched tumult of men was heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3108; An. 1557; Beo. Th. 1618; B. 807; Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 29. Ðæt is earmlīcost ealra þinga *this is the most wretched of all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 55; Met. 19, 28; 27, 32; Met. 27, 16; 28, 148; Met. 28, 74.

earmlīce; adv. *Miserably, wretchedly; misēre*.—He wæs earmlīce beswīcen *he was wretchedly beguiled*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26; 1, 12; S. 481, 21; Cd. 81; Th. 101, 35; Gen. 1692; Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54. Earmlicor more miserably, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

earm-scanca, an; m. *An arm-bone [=shank]; crus*.—Gif ða earm-scanca beoþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, L. Alf. pol. 55; Th. i. 94, 26.

earm-sceapen; adj. *Miserable, wretched; miser*.—Ne mihte earm-sceapen āre findan *the poor wretch might not find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2259; An. 1131; 2689; An. 1347; Beo. Th. 2707; B. 1351; Cd. 206; Th. 255, 30; Dan. 632.

earm-slife, an; f. *An arm-sleeve; brachile*, R. Ben. Interl. 55.

earm-strang; adj. *Arm-strong, muscular; törösus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 124; Wrt. Voc. 43, 49.

earm-swip; adj. *Arm-powerful, muscular, strong; lacertösus*, Cot. 123; 200.

earmþu, e; f. *Misery, poverty; misēria*.—Gif ða earmþa ealle sōðe sint *if the miseries are all true*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 14, 16. v. yrmþu.

earmunge, e; f. *Misery, poverty; misēria*.—Hio biþ eadgum leof, earmunge tæse [earmum getæse, Grn.] *she is dear to the rich, benevolent to poverty*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 28; Rū. 81, 22.

Ēar-mūpa, an; m. [ear the sea, the river Fære, mūpa the mouth] *Great YARMOUTH, Norfolk; oppidum in agro Norfolciensi, et in insula Vecti, Lye.*

EARN, es; m. *An eagle; aquila*.—Se earn the eagle, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 10. Earu aquila, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 107; Wrt. Voc. 29, 5; 62, 1; 77, 12; 280, 1. Swā earn his briddas spenþ to flīhte and ofer hīg fliceraþ, swā he tobrædde *his federu sicut aquila provocans ad vōlandum pullos suos et super eos vōlitans expandit alas suas*, Deut. 32, 11. Urigfederu earn sang abof *the dewy-feathered eagle raised his song*, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29; 222; El. 111; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210; Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107; Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 1; Rū. 41, 67. Biþ ge-edniwad swylce earnes geogep ðīn *renōvābitur ut aquila juvenis tua*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 5. Earnes brid an eagle's young, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Earnes mearh an eagle's marrow, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. Se wonna hrefn fela earne secgan *the dark raven [shall] say much to the eagle*, Beo. Th. 6044; B. 3026; Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 12; Ph. 238; Ps. Th. 102, 5. Ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn *I imitate the dusky eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rū. 25, 4; Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 12; Æðelst. 63. Swā hwær swā hold byþ, ðæder beoþ earnas *gegaderode ubicunque fuerit corpus, illic congregābuntur et aquila*, Mt. Bos. 24, 28. Cōmon earnas on flyhte *eagles came in flight*, Andr. Kmbl. 1725; An. 865. He sende blōdige earnas *he sent bloody eagles*, Salm. Kmbl. 943; Sal. 471. [Chauc. erne: R. Glouc. ern: Laym. ærn, erne: Orm. ærn: Scot. ern, erne, eirne, earn: Plat. arend, aarn, aarnd: Dut. arend, m: Ger. aar, m: M. H. Ger. arn, m: O. H. Ger. arn, aro, m: Goth. ara, m: Dan. ørn, m: f: Swed. Icel. ørn, m.]

earn, es; n. *A house, cottage; cūsa*.—On ðære stōwe ðe is geciged æt hwitan earne *in the place which is called [af] Whitern [white house, candida cūsa]*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 31. v. ærn.

earn-cyn, -cynn, es; n. *Eagle-kind; gēnus aquilæ*.—Ne ete ge nān þing earmcynnes *do not eat anything of the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

earne active, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rū. 1, 16; acc. of earu.

earn-geap; [earn an eagle, geap shrewd, cunning] *A vulture, species of falcon; vultur, harpe = æppn*.—Earn-geap; vultur, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 32; Wrt. Voc. 29, 51. Earn-geap; arpa [=harpe], Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 2; Wrt. Voc. 62, 2; Ben. Lye. v. earn-geat.

earn-geat, e; f. [gæt, gāt a goat] *The goat-eagle, vulture; harpe = æppn*, vultur, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 40; Mone A. 2.

EARNIAN; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad; v. trans. gen. acc. *To EARN, merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for; mērēri*.—Byþ geseald ðære þeode ðe hys earnap *it shall be given to the nation which deserves it*, Mt. Bos. 21, 43. Hū monna gehwylc earnode *ēces līfes how every man merited eternal life*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 9; Cri. 1052. Ðā he ne earnade ealles wuhte *when he did not earn anything else*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 39; Met. 9, 20. Gē ðæs earnedon ye *merited this*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 2; Cri. 1350. Uton we friþes earnian *let us merit peace*, 98 a; Th. 366, 17; Reb. 13. He hæfþ ðæt ðæt he earnap *he has that which he earns*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 6. [Plat. arnen, arnden to reap: O. Frs. arn, f. messis: Kil. arnen, ernien mēlere sēgētem: Ger. ernten, ärnten to reap, harvest:]

M. H. Ger. arnen to reap: O. H. Ger. arnēn mēreri; arnōn mēlere: Goth. asans, f. harvest.] DER. ge-earnian. earning, e; f. A merit; mēritum:—Nō ðæs earninga ænige wæron for this were not any merits, Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 17; Hy. 4, 68. v. earning.

earning-land, es; *n. Land earned or made freehold = bōc-land, Cod. Dipl. 679; A. D. 972-992; Kmbl. iii. 259, 10; Sax. Engl. i. 312, note 2.*

Earnulf, Earnulf, es; *m. Arnulf, emperor of Germany from A. D. 887 to 899, nephew of Charles le Gros = Ger. Karl der Dicke:—Dy ilcan geāre, forþfērde Carl, Francan cyning, and Earnulf, his brōður sunu, hine vi wicum ær he forþfērde, berædde æt ðam rice in the same year, Charles, king of the Franks, died; and six weeks before he died, Arnulf, his brother's son, bereft him of the kingdom, Chr. 887; Th. 156, 30. Mid Earnulfes gefaþunges with the consent of Arnulf, 887; Th. 156, 36.*

earnung, earning, e; *f. An EARNING, desert, reward, good turn, compassion; mēritum, misēratō, compassio:—For earnunge ecan lifes for the reward of eternal life, Hy. 6, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 26. Hwylce earnunga uncre wæron such deserts have been ours, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 3; Seel. 166. Se gewuldorbeagaþ ðe on earnunga qui cōrōnat te in misēratōnibus, Ps. Pl. 102, 4. DER. ge-earnung.*

earon are, Ps. Th. 101, 21; Th. Diplm. A. D. 887; 133, 37; 134, 1; 3rd pres. pl. of eom.

earp; *adj. Dark, dusky; fuscus:—Earpan gesceafte, fūs ofer folcum, fyre swētaþ the dark creatures [clouds; nubes], hurrying over the people, sweat fire, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 10; Rā. 4, 42. v. corp.*

earpa a harp, Ps. Spl. 107, 2. v. hearpa.

ear-plættan; *p. -platte; pp. -platted [eare an ear, plættan to strike] To strike on the ear, to box the ear; cōlāphum incūtōre:—Se byrle ðone apostol eār-plætte the cup-bearer struck the apostle on the ear, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12.*

ear-preōn, es; *m. An ear-pin, ear-ring; inauris:—Eārpreōn vel eār-ring inauris, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. Earpreōnas vel eār-hringas inauris, 4; Som. 55, 91; Wrt. Voc. 16, 61.*

ear-ring an ear-ring, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. v. eār-hring.

EARS, ærs, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks, the hind part; ānus, pōdex. [Piers P. ers: Chauc. ers, erse: Plat. aars, ars, ers, m: Frs. earse, earz: O. Frs. ers: Dut. aars, m: Ger. arsch, m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. ars, m. culus, pōdex: Dan. ars, arts, m. f. Swed. ars, m: Icel. ars, rass, m.] DER. open-ærs: ears-ende, -gang, -ling, -lyre, -ode, -þerl.*

ear-scrýpel, es; *m. An ear-scraper, ear-finger; digitus auriculāris:—Eār-scrýpel auriculāris, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 75; Wrt. Voc. 65, 3.*

ear-sealf, e; *f. An EAR-SALVE, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1.*

ears-ende, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks; nates:—Ears-ende [MS. -endu] nates, Wrt. Voc. 65, 36; [MS. -enda], 283, 61.*

ears-gang, es; *m. Ani foramen, ānus. v. ars-gang.*

ears-ling; *adv. Only used adverbially with on, —On the back, backwards; retrorsum:—Sýn hī gecyrd on earsling be thel turned away backward, Wyc; avertantur retrorsum, Ps. Th. 34, 5. Gān hý on earsling avertantur retrorsum, 6, 8. v. bæcling, hinderling.*

ears-lyre, es; *m. [lyre = lira muscle] The breech-muscle, the breech; nates:—Earslyre nates, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 71; Wrt. Voc. 44, 53.*

earsode; *part. Having a breech, breeched; tergōsus, Ælf. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 4; Wrt. Voc. 45, 38.*

ear-spīnl, e; *f. [spīnl = spīndel a spindle] An ear-ring; inauris, Prov. 25. v. eār-hring.*

ears-perl, es; *n. [perl = pyrel a hole] Förūmen āni, ānus:—Ears-perl ānus vel verpus, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 72; Wrt. Voc. 44, 54.*

eart art:—Dū eart ðe selfa ðæt hēhste good thou thyself art the highest good, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 90; Met. 20, 45; Bt. 10; Fox 26, 23; Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 26; Beo. Th. 710; B. 352; 1016; B. 506; Andr. Kmbl. 2378; An. 1190; Elen. Grm. 808; Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 19; Cri. 403; Ps. Th. 51, 8; Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328; Cd. 26; Th. 34, 4; Gen. 532; 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57; Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 34; Mk. Bos. 14, 70; 2nd pers. sing. of eom.

earp art, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 9; Dan. 609; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. v. eom.

eārdan before that; antequam, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. i. v. ær; *adv. earpling a farmer. v. yrpling.*

earu; *adj. Quick, active, ready; celer, alacer, parātus:—Gehýrest ðu uncerne earne hwelp hearest thou our active whelp? Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rā. i, 16. [Sansk. ara quick.] v. arod.*

earun are, Ps. Th. 104, 7; pl. pres. of eom.

eār-wæro, es; *n. Ear-ache, a pain in the ear; auris dolor:—Wið eār-wære for ear-ache, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.*

eār-wicga, eor-wicga, an; *m. An EARWIG or worm; vermis vel forficula auriculāris:—Wið eārwigcan against earwigs, L. M. cont. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14; L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1; 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. wicga.*

earwunga [earnunga?]; *adv. Without cause; grātis:—Afulitan me*

earwunga expugnāvērunt me grātis, Ps. Th. 108, 2; 68, 4; 118, 161; 119, 6. v. arwunga, earnung, būtan ge-earnungum grātis, s. v. ge-earnung. eās of a river:—On twā healf ðære eās on the two sides of the river, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. i; gen. of eā, q. v.

eā-spring, æ-spring, es; *n. A water-spring, foun'tain; āquæ fons, fons:—Dæt Cūþbyrhtus an eāspring of drigre corþan up gelædde ut Cudberct fontem de arente terra produxerit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6.*

EAST, es; *m. The EAST; oriens:—Op Indēas easte wearde unto the Indies towards the east, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 36; Met. 16, 18. Siō sunne norþ eft and eást otēweþ the sun appears again in the north and east, i. e. in the north-east, 13, 118; Met. 13, 59. Dæt eáland on Wiht is þrittiges mīla lang eást and west; and twelf mīla brād sūþ and norþ Vecta insula hæbet ab oriente in occāsum triginta circiter mīlia passuum; ab austro in boream duodecim, Bd. i, 3; S. 475, 19. [Wyc. east, east: Piers P. east: Chauc. est: Laym. æst, east: Orm. æst: Plat. oost: O. Sax. øst-ar towards the east: Frs. æst, east: O. Frs. asta, ost: Dut. oost, oosten, n: Ger. ost, osten, m: M. H. Ger. östen, n: O. H. Ger. ðst, ðstan, m: Dan. øst, østen, øster: Swed. öster, m: Icel. austr, m.] DER. eāstan, eāstan-sūþan: Eást-Centingas, -dæl, -ende, -Engle, -folc, -Francan, -healf, -land, -lang, -rice, -rihte, -sæ, -Seaxe: eáster, eáster-æfen, -dæg, -fæsten, -feorm, -lic, -mōnaþ, -niht, -pēnung, -tid, -wuce.*

Eást; *adj. EAST, easterly; orientālis:—Eást used mostly in composition as a noun, Eást-Engle East-Angles, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Seaxe East-Saxons, 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Eást-Francan East-Franks, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 18, 30; Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3. v. eást, es; m.*

eásta, an; *m. The east; oriens:—He fērde syddan to ðam mūnte, be eástan Bethel inde transgrēdiens ad montem, qui erat contra orientem Bethel, Gen. 12, 8. Be eástan Rīne syndon Eást-Francan to the east of the Rhine are the East-Franks, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 18, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45. Be eástan in the east, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 65; Met. 29, 33; Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9; 894; Erl. 92, 19. v. eást, es; m.*

eá-stæp a river-bank; flūminis ripa. v. eā. stæþ a shore, bank.

eāstan, eāsten, *adj. EAST; orientālis:—Eāstan sūþan wind south-east wind; vulturum, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. Norþan eāstan wind eurus, euroauster, 54; Som. 66, 87; Wrt. Voc. 36, 13. Eāsten wind subsōlānus, 54; Som. 66, 82; Wrt. Voc. 36, 8.*

eāstan, eāsten, eātan; *adv. From the east, easterly; ab oriente:—Gif wind cymþ westan odde eāstan if the wind come westerly or easterly, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806; 80; Th. 99, 20; Gen. 1649; 86; Th. 107, 24; Gen. 1794. Eādelunga wyn eāstan līxep the delight of the noble stars shines easterly, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 6; Ph. 290; 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102; 20 b; Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Eāsten hider from the east hither, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 16; Gen. 555. Hwonne up cyme eādelast tungla eāstan lixan when the noblest of stars riseth up shining easterly, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94.*

eāstan-sūþan south-eastern, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. v. eāstan; *adj.*

Eást-Centingas; *pl. m. The East Kentians, men of East Kent; Cantii orientis habitatores:—Ealle Eást-Centingas friþ wið ðone here gemāon all the men of East Kent made peace with the army, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 39.*

eást-dæl, es; *m. The eastern part, the east; terræ pars orientālis, ortus:—Cirus, Persa cyning, hæfde mæst eallne ðæne eást-dæl awest Cyrus, king of the Persians, had laid waste almost all the east, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 43; Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 20; Ph. 2. Eást-dæl ortus, Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.*

eāsten; *adj. East; orientālis. v. eāstan; adj.*

eāsten; *adv. From the east, easterly; ab oriente. v. eāstan; adv.*

eást-ende, es; *m. The east-end; pars orientālis:—Æt ðæs wuda eást-ende at the east-end of the wood, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 28.*

Eást-Engle; *pl. m. The East-Angles; orientes Angli:—Of Engle cōman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle from Anglen came the Angles of the east and the middle Angles, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 24.*

eāsten-wind, es; *m. The east wind; subsōlānus. v. eāstan; adj.*

eāster, eāstor; *gen. eāstres; pl. nom. acc. eāstor; gen. eāstrena; dat. eāstron, eāstran [= eāstrum]; n: eāstre, an; n.*

I. Easter, the feast of Easter; pascha = πάσχα:—On dæge symboles eāstres in die solemnī paschæ, Lk. Lind. War. 2, 41. Wæs ðære ylcan nihte ðara hālgan Eāstrena, ðæt seō cwēn cende dōhtor ðæm cyninge it was on that same holy night of Easter, that the queen bore to the king a daughter, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 28. Eāfter twām dagum beoþ eāstro post bīdum pascha fiet, Mt. Bos. 26, 2. Freōls-dæg, se is gecweden Eāstre a feast day which is called Easter, Lk. Bos. 22, 1.

II. the passover, paschal lamb; pascha:—To eāstron for the Easter lamb, Mt. Bos. 26, 17. Ðā hī eāstron offrodon . . . ðæt ðu eāstron ete quando pascha immōlābant . . . ut mandūces pascha, Mk. Bos. 14, 12. [Ger. M. H. Ger. ostern, f. Ker. östarun, östrun: Oulf. östarā, östorou dea, pascha: A. Sax. Eāstre, the goddess of the rising sun, whose festivities were in April. Hence used by Teutonic christians for the rising of the sun of righteousness, the feast of the resurrection, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works, vol. ii, p. 81; Grimm's Dent. Mythol. 8vo. 1855, pp. 180-183.]

eáster, eástor; adj. *Easter*; paschālis:—*Dys sceal on eáster-æfen this belongs to easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; Notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a. *Eáster-tíd eáster-tide or time*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 15, 19, 21. *Eáster-mónaþ eáster-month, April*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72. *eáster-æfen, eástor-æfen, es; m. Easter-even; dies ante festum paschæ*:—*Dys sceal on eáster-æfen this [gospel] must be on easter-even*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a.

eáster-dæg, eástor-dæg, es; m. Easter-day; dies paschālis:—*Com he to ðam cýninge dý ærestan eáster-dæge pervaenit ad rægem primo die paschæ*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 17.

eáster-fæsten, es; n. Easter-fast; quadrāgēsima, jejūnium paschāle:—*On fōrewearð eáster-fæsten in the beginning of the easter-fast; incipiente quadrāgēsima*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37.

eáster-feorm, eástor-feorm, e; f. Easter-feast or repast; paschālis firma:—*On sumere þeode gebýrþ wínter-feorm [and] eáster-feorm in quibusdam locis dicitur firma nātālis Dōmīni, et firma paschālis*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

eáster-lic, eástor-lic; adj. Easter, paschal; paschālis:—*Hý fōron to Hierusalem to ðam eásterlican freolse they went to Jerusalem to the paschal feast*, Lk. Bos. 2, 42; Homl. Th. ii. 32, 15; 284, 1.

eáster-mónaþ, es; m. Easter-month; Aprilis mensis:—*Eáster-mónaþ cymeþ easter-month comes*, Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eáster-ern, -erne; adj. [ern a place] EASTERN, oriental; orientālis:—*Donne cymþ eásterne wind then comes the eastern wind*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 27; Gen. 315. *Se wer wæs swíde mære betwux eallum eásternum erat vir ille magnus inter omnes orientāles*, Job Thw. 164, 7.

eáster-niht, e; f. Easter-night; nox paschālis:—*In ðære eáster-niht in the easter-night*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 10; Hó. 15.

eáster-pénung, e; f. The paschal feast, paschal lamb, the passover; pascha:—*Híg gegearwodon him eáster-pénunge parāwērun et pascham*, Mt. Bos. 26, 19.

eáster-tíd, eástor-tíd, e; f. Easter-tide; paschæ tempus:—*Se Hælend geheold ða eáster-tide the Saviour kept the easter-tide*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21; 266, 15, 19, 21.

eáster-wuce, eástor-wice, an; f. Easter-week; paschālis septimāna:—*Dys sceal on Sæternes dæg, on ðære eáster-wucan this [gospel] must be on Saturday in easter-week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 20, 1, 11; Notes, p. 580, 20, 1 a, 11 a; 21, 1; Notes, p. 580, 21, 1 a.

eá-stæþ, eá-stæþ, es; n. A river-bank; flūmīnis ripa:—*Hí on ðam eástede ealle stōdon they all stood on the river-bank*, Byrht. Th. 133, 40; By. 63.

eásteward eastward, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. *v. east; m. eást-folc, es; n. Eastern people*; pōpūlus orientālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

Eást-Francan; pl. m. East-Franks; Franci orientāles:—*Wyð norþan Donua æwylme, and be eástan Rīne, syndon Eást-Francan to the north from the spring of the Danube, and to the east of the Rhine, are the East-Franks*, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 18, 30. *Mid Eást-Francum with the East-Franks*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3.

eást-healf, e; f. The east-side; orientāle lātus, plāga orientālis:—*Ðe on eást-healf ðære eá wæron who were on the east side of the river*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 9, col. 2. *On eást-healf Iericho contra orientālem plāgam urbis Iericho*, Jos. 4, 19; Lev. 1, 16.

Eást-land, es; n. The east country, Esthonia [Eastland], the country of the Osti or Estas; orientālis terra, terra Esthonia:—*Iacob com to ðam eástlande Iacob uenit in terram orientālem*, Gen. 29, 1. *Eástland is swýðe mycel Esthonia is very large*, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 22, 12.

eást-lang; adv. Along the east; orientem versus:—*Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hund twelftiges mila lang oððe lengra the wood, from east to west [lit. along the east and along the west], is one hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 30.

eástor-æfen, es; m. Easter-even; dies ante festum paschæ:—*On eástor-æfen on easter-even*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 24. *v. eáster-æfen.*

eástor-dæg, es; m. Easter-day; dies paschālis:—*Ðý sylfan eástor-dæge on the same easter-day*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. *v. eáster-dæg.*

eástor-feorm, e; f. Easter-feast or repast; firma paschālis:—*Eallum æhte-mannom gebýrþ mid-wintres feorm and eástor-feorm omnibus ehtemannis jure compēit nātūlis firma et paschālis firma*, L. R. S. 9, 1; Th. i. 436, 33. *v. eáster-feorm.*

eástor-lic; adj. Easter, paschal; paschālis:—*On ðære sylfan eástorlican symbelnesse on the same easter-feast*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 23; 3, 24; S. 557, 40. *v. eáster-lic.*

eástor-tíd, e; f. Easter-tide; paschæ tempus:—*In ða eástor-tide in the easter-tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 10; Gū. 1075; Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. *v. eáster-tíd.*

eástor-wice, an; f. Easter-week; septimāna paschālis:—*Ealle ða dagas ðære eástor-wican all the days of the easter-week*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 25. *v. eáster-wuce.*

eástran, eástron; dat. pl. of eáster; gen. -tres, q. v. Eástron seems to be used for other cases in the pl.

eástre, an; n. Easter, the feast of easter; pascha, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. *v. easter.*

eá-streám, es; m. A water-stream, a river; rīvus:—*Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora the river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 9; Gen. 216. *Ofer eástreámas is brycgade blāce brimrade over the river-streams the ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2523; An. 1263. *v. ēg-streám, eáh-streám.*

eá-streám-ýp, e; f. A river-stream-flood; rivi fluctus, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385.

eást-riče, es; n. East kingdom, eastern country, eastern part of a country; orientāle regnum, orientālis régio, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 19, col. 1, 3; Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 21, 27.

eást-rihte; adv. East right, towards or in the east; contra ortum sōlis:—*We witan oðer eáldon eást-rihte nōwīmus insulam aliam contra ortum sōlis*, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 15.

eástro easter, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; nom. acc. pl. of eáster.

eást-rōdor, es; m. The eastern part of heaven; pars orientālis cœli, ortus:—*Des eást-rōdor ortus*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

eástron; dat. pl. of eáster, eástor.

eást-sæ, es; f. The east sea, sea on the east side of a country; orientāle mære, Bd. i, 12; S. 481, 8; 1, 15; S. 483, 40.

Eást-Seaxe; gen. -Seaxa; dat. -Seaxum; pl. m. -Seaxan; gen. -Seaxena, -Seaxna; dat. -Seaxum; pl. m. The East-Saxons, people of Essex; orientāles Saxōnes:—*Hēr Eást-Seaxe onfēngon geleáfan and ful-wihtes bæþ in this year [A. D. 604] the East-Saxons received the faith and bath of baptism*, Chr. 604; Th. 36, 33, col. 2, 3; 823; Th. 110, 31, col. 1; 894; Th. 170, 19, col. 1; 904; Th. 181, 16, col. 2. *Of Seaxum cōman Eást-Seaxan and Sūþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan from the Saxons came the East-Saxons and the South-Saxons and the West-Saxons*, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 23. *To-ætēcte ðisse gedrēfuisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ Eást-Seaxna cyninges the death of Sæberht, king of the East-Saxons, increased the storm of this disturbance*, 2, 5; S. 507, 6. *Mellitum Agustinus sende Eást-Seaxum to bodigenne godcunde lāre Augustine sent Mellitus to preach divine doctrine to the East-Saxons*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16; Chr. 604; Th. 36, 37, col. 1; 921; Th. 194, 34; 994; Th. 242, 10. *Eást-Seaxena, -Seaxna land, rice, þeod the country, kingdom or nation of the East-Saxons*, Chr. 895; Th. 173, 7, col. 2; 836; Th. 118, 6, col. 1; 855; Th. 128, 15, col. 1; 129, 20; Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 4; 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

eást-weard, eást-werd eastward, in the east, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. v. east.

eást-weg, es; m. East-way; orientālis via:—*On eást-wegas in the east-ways*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69; Elen. Kmbl. 509; El. 255.

eáþ; adv. Easily; facilitier:—*Dryhten mæg gehwone eáþ gescildan the Lord may easily shield each*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gū. 528; Cd. 95; Th. 124, 6; Gen. 2058. *Hie ðe eáþ mihton adreogan they the easier might endure*, Andr. Kmbl. 735; An. 368. *v. ēþ, ýþ. v. eáde; adj.*

eáþ-bēde; adj. Exorable; deprēcābilis:—*Wes ðīnum scealcum wel eáþþede deprēcābilis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Th. 89, 15.

eáþ-bēne; adj. Exorable; deprēcābilis:—*Eáþ-bēne deprēcābilis*, Som. Ben. Lye; Ps. Grn. ii. 20, 15, note.

EÁÐE, eðe, ýðe; comp. m. eáðera, eádra; f. n. eáðere, eáðre; sup. eáðost; adj. Easy, smooth; fācilis, lēvis:—*Gode pancdon ðæs ðe him ýþ-lāða eáðe wurdon they thanked God for that the wave-paths had been easy [=smooth] to them*, Beo. Th. 462; B. 228. *Eáðere ys oflende to farenne þurh nāðle þýrel, ðonne se rīca and se wēlega on Godes rīce gā it is an easier [thing] for a camel to go through a needle's eye than a powerful and wealthy man to go into God's kingdom*, Mk. Bos. 10, 25. *Eáðre is ðæt heofen and eorpe gewiton, ðonne ān stæf ðære æ fealle it is an easier [thing] that heaven and earth pass away than one letter of the law fail*, Lk. Bos. 16, 17. [*Chauc. ethe, eythe easy; esy light, gentle*: R. Glouc. ep. Laym. æðe, eð; Orm. æþ; Scot. eith, eyth, eth; O. Sax. oði; Icel. auð, adverbial prefix, easy.] *DER. un-eáðe.*

eáðe; sup. eáðost, -ust; adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps; facilitier:—*Ða burh mihton eáðe begitan they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10; Beo. Th. 961; B. 478. *Ic eáðe forbær rīme regulas I readily preferred the lax rules*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gū. 459.

We ðe eáðe gecýðaþ sýþ úserne we readily proclaim our adventure to thee, Andr. Recd. 1721; An. 861. *Hwā mæg eáðost [eáðust MS. B.] ða ðiru ontýnan who may most easily open the door?* Salm. Kmbl. 71; Sal. 36; Cd. 174; Th. 219, 6; Dan. 50; Ps. Th. 76, 10. *DER. un-eáðe. v. eðe.*

eáðelice, eðelíc; comp. m. -licra; f. n. -licre; adj. Easy, possible; fācilis:—*Ealle þing synt mid Gode eáðelice with God all things are possible*, Mt. Bos. 19, 26. *Hwæt is eáðelice what is easier?* 9, 5. *DER. un-eáðelíc. v. eðelíc.*

eáðelice, eðelice, ýðelice; comp. or; sup. ost, ust; adv. Easily; fācile:—*Eáðelíc mæg se oflend gān þurh ānre nāðle eáge it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle*, Lk. Bos. 18, 25. *He sōhte hū he eáðelícost hine gescealde he sought how he might most easily betray him*, 22, 6. *DER. un-eáðelíc.*

eáþ-fere; adj. Easily trod, easy; fācilis itu:—*Eáþfere weg iter vel ius, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 48; Wrt. Voc. 37, 35.*

eáþ-fynde; adj. Easy to be found; fācilis inventu:—*Ðā wæs eáþfynde*

then was easy to be found, Beo. Th. 276; B. 138: Cd. 93; Th. 120, 12; Gen. 1993. v. *ēp-fynde*, *ŷp*.

eáp-gesýne easy to be seen, visible. v. *ēp-gesýne* = *ŷp-gesene*.

eáp-gete; adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared; facilis adeptus, p̄ratus:—Him was eápgete ele to dam baþe oil was made ready for his bath, *Ælfic*. T. 32, 14. v. *ēp-begete*.

eáp-hrēdig; adj. Blessed; beatus:—Seó eáphrēdige Elene the blessed Elene, *Elen*. Kmbl. 531; El. 266; for eáð-hrēdig, q. v.

eáp-hylde satisfied, contented. v. *ēp-hylde*.

eáp-lære; adj. Easily taught, teachable; dócibilis:—Ealle eáplære beoþ Godes *erunt omnes dócibiles Dei*, *Jn*. Bos. 6, 45.

eáp-mēd, es; n. Humility, affability, kindness; humilitas, humānitas, generally found in the pl.:—Ac mīne [MS. min] eápmēdu geseah *vide humilitatem meam*, *Ps*. Th. 118, 153; 135, 24. On mīnum eápmēdum in *humilitate mea*, 118, 50. For eápmēdum in *humility*, *Exon*. 53 a; Th. 186, 5; Az. 15; 13 a; Th. 22, 29; Cri. 359. v. eáð-mēd.

eáp-mēdan To adore; adorare:—Eápmēdaþ feorr *adorābitis prōcul*, *Ex*. 24, 1. DER. ge-eápmēdan. v. eádmēdan.

eáp-mēde; adj. Of an easy mind, humble; mītis, hūmilis:—He gebētte mid eápmēde ingeþance he expiated with humble mind, *Ps*. C. 50, 152; *Ps*. Grm. ii. 280, 152. v. eáð-mēde.

eáp-mēdum; adv. [dat. pl. of eápmēd] Humbly, kindly; humiliter, benigniter:—Eápmēdum humbly, *Exon*. 46 a; Th. 157, 15; Gū. 892. Ðæt he eápmēdum oncnaewe that he should treat [him] kindly, *Andr*. Kmbl. 641; An. 321. Gewāt him se hálga eápmēdum the holy one departed kindly, 1957; An. 981.

eáp-metto; indecl. sing; pl. nom. acc. -metta; f. Humility; humilitas:—Geseóh mine eápmetto *vide humilitatem meam*, *Ps*. Th. 9, 13; 24, 16. On dam stāne eápmetta on the rock of humility, *Bt*. 12; *Fox* 36, 22; *Bt*. Met. *Fox* 7, 65; *Met*. 7, 33.

eáp-mōd; adj. Humble, lowly, obedient; hūmilis, obēdientis:—Gif dū eápmōdne eorl gemēte if thou meet a lowly person, *Exon*. 84 b; Th. 318, 5; *Mōd*. 78. He eápmōde him eorlas funde he found men obedient to him, *Menol*. *Fox* 195; *Men*. 99. His ætgiefan eápmōd weorþeþ he becomes obedient to his feeder, *Exon*. 88 b; Th. 332, 27; *Vy*. 91. v. eáð-mōd.

eáp-mōdian to obey; obēdire. v. ge-eáþ-mōdian.

eáp-mōdlice; adv. Humbly; humiliter:—Abiddaþ hine eápmōdlice pray to him humbly, *Bt*. 42; *Fox* 258, 21. v. eádmōdlice.

eáp-mōdnis, -nys, -niss, -nyss, e; f. Humility; humilitas:—Mid micelre eápmōdnisse with great humility, *Th*. *Diplm*. A.D. 804-829; 459, 15. On eápmōdnysse mīne in *humilitate mea*, *Ps*. Spl. 118, 50. v. eádmōdnis.

eápnēs, -ness, e; f. Easiness; facilitas. v. *ēpnēs*, eáð-nēs.

eatogeda eighth:—Seó eatogede the eighth, *Bd*. 4, 5; S. 573, note 10. v. eahtoda.

eatol; adj. Dire, terrible; dirus, terribilis:—Gæst yrre cwom, eatol the guest came angry, terrible, *Beo*. Th. 4154; B. 2074: 4949, note; B. 2478. v. atol.

Eatole Italy; Itālia, *Som*. Ben. Lye.

Eatol-ware; pl. m. Italians; Itāli, *Som*. Ben. Lye.

eáu-fæstnys, -nyss, e; f. [eáu = *æw*, *æ law*; fæstnys *firmness*] Firmness in the law, religion, devotion; religio:—Be eáufæstnysse and wundorlice árfæstnysse Osvaldes cyniges de religione ac piētate miranda *Osualdi regis*, *Bd*. 3, 6; S. 528, 2. v. *æ-fæstnes*.

eáum to rivers, *Ors*. 5, 2; *Bos*. 102, 34; *dat. pl. of eá*.

eáw, eáw-lā oh! alas! O! cheu! *Bt*. Met. *Fox* 9, 109; *Met*. 9, 55. v. eálā.

eáwan; p. de; pp. ed To shew, manifest; ostendēre, manifestāre:—Hi þenceaþ preá þearle þeódm eáwan they intend to shew a severe chiding to the nations, *Ps*. Th. 149, 7. He eáweþ him egsan he shews them terror, *Exon*. 33 b; Th. 107, 11; Gū. 57: *Beo*. Th. 557; B. 276. Ne sindon dīne æhta wiht, da dū monnum eáwdst thy possessions are nought, which thou didst shew to men, *Exon*. 99 a; Th. 371, 14; *Seel*. 75. Næfre wommes tǣcn eáwd weorþeþ the sign of crime shall never be manifested, 8 b; Th. 4, 20; *Cri*. 55: 22 a; Th. 59, 22; *Cri*. 956. [O. Frs. auwa, awa.] DER. ge-eáwan, *ēp*. v. *ŷwan*.

eáwesclice; adv. [eáwan to shew, manifest] Openly; pālam:—Ðætte seó sǣwl in deálgonisse þrōwiende wæs, ðætte se lichoma eáwesclice foretācnode quod anima in occulto passa sit, cāro pālam prēmōnstrābat, *Bd*. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

eáw-fæst; adj. [eáu = *æw*, *æ law*; fæst fast, fixed] Firm in observing the law, religious, pious; religiosus, pius:—Gregorius was of æðelborenre mægþe and eáwfastre acemed Gregory was born of a noble and pious family, *Homl*. Th. ii. 118, 7. Se eáwfasta papa the pious pope, ii. 118, 8. Mid eáwfastum þeáwum religiōsis mōribus, *Bd*. 3, 23; S. 555, 4. v. *æ-fæst*.

eáw-fæstnys, -nyss, e; f. [eáu = *æw*, *æ law*; fæstnys *firmness*] Firmness in the law, religion, piety; religio, pietas:—Mid gelicere eáw-fæstnysse with similar piety, *L. E. l*. 41; Th. ii. 438, 26. v. *æ-fæstnes*.

eáwu, e; f. A ewe; ovis fēmina:—Agefe mon to liming l eáwa

and v cý let fifty ewes and five cows be given to Lyming, *Th*. *Diplm*. A.D. 835; 470, 29, 32. v. *eówu*.

eáwunga, eáwunge; adv. [eáwan to shew, manifest] Openly, publicly; mānifeste, pālam, cōram:—God eáwunga cymeþ *Deus mānifeste ueniet*, *Ps*. Spl. 49, 3. He weaþp digellice cristen, fordon he eáwunga ne dorste he was secretly a christian, because he durst not openly, *Ors*. 6, 21; *Bos*. 123, 29; *Exon*. 126 b; Th. 487, 2; Rā. 72, 22. Odde eáwunga odde dearnunga either publicly or privately, *L. Edg*. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5. Eáwunga cōram, *Ælfic*. Gr. 38; *Som*. 41, 55.

eá-wylm a welling or boiling up of water, spring, *Lye*. v. *æwelml*.

eá-wyrt, e; f. River-wort, burdock; arctium lappa, *Lin*:—Genim clifwyr, sume men hātaþ foxes clif, sume eá-wyrt take cliff-wort, some men call [it] fox-glove, some river-wort, *L. M*. i, 15; *Lchdm*. ii. 58, 4; iii. 74, 10. Nim eáwyrte niodwearde take the netherward [part] of burdock, *L. M*. i, 87; *Lchdm*. ii. 154, 14.

eax an axe; securis:—Seó eax the axe, *L. In*. 43; Th. i. 128, 23, note 65, *MS*. B. v. *æx*.

EAX, ex, æx, e; f. An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neáh dam norþende ðære eaxe near the north end of the axis, *Bt*. 39, 3; *Fox* 214, 20; 39, 13; *Fox* 232, 33; *Bt*. Met. *Fox* 28, 44; *Met*. 28, 22; 29, 36; *Met*. 29, 18. On ðære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ eall rūma rōdor all the spacious sky turns on the same axis, 28, 30; *Met*. 28, 15. Ymb ða eaxe about the axis, *Bt*. 39, 3; *Fox* 214, 23. On wānes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hwēol, and sió eax stent stille the wheels turn on the waggon's axle-tree, and the axle-tree stands still, 39, 7; *Fox* 220, 27, 30, 31; 39, 8; *Fox* 224, 5. Sió nāfu ferþ nēst ðære eaxe the nave goes nearest to the axle-tree, 39, 7; *Fox* 222, 2, 12, 20, 21, 22, 28. Twegen steorran synd gehātene axis, ðæt is ex, forðamde se finnammentum went on ðam twām steorran, swā swā hwegel tyrnþ on eaxe, and forð hī standað symle stille two stars are called axis, that is axle-tree, because the firmament turns on the two stars, as a wheel turns on an axle-tree, and because they always stand still, *Bd*. de nat. rerum; *Wrt*. popl. science 16, 12-15; *Lchdm*. iii. 270, 20-23. [Wyc. ax-tre, ex-tre an axle-tree: *Plat*. asse; *Dut*. as, f; *Ger*. achse, axe, f; *M. H. Ger*. ahse, f; *O. H. Ger*. ahsa, f; *Dan*. axe, m, f; *Swed*. axel, m; *Icel*. axull, ðxull, m; *öxul-tré*, n; *Lat*. axis, m; *Grk*. ἄξον, m; *Lith*. aszis, f; *Sansk*. aksha the axle of a wheel, a wheel, car.]

Eaxan ceaster, e; f; es; n. v. ceaster *Exeter*, *Devon*:—Wende he hine wið Eaxan caestres he turned towards Exeter, *Chr*. 894; Th. 167, 28, col. 2: 894; *Th*. 169, 17, col. 2: 895; Th. 173, 10, col. 2. v. Eaxan ceaster.

Eaxan minster; gen. -minstres; n. The minster on the river Ex, Axminster, Devon; oppidum in agro Devoniensi, *Som*. Ben. Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

Eaxan mūpa, an; m. The mouth of the river Ex, Exmouth, Devon:—To Eaxan mūpan to Exmouth, *Chr*. 1001; *Ing*. 174, note a. v. Eaxan mūpa.

EAXEL, eaxl, exl, e; f. eaxle, an; f. The shoulder; hūmēros:—Standep [MS. standap] me hēr on eaxelum stands here on my shoulders, *Wald*. 92; *Vald*. 2, 18. Gefēng he be eaxle Grendles mōdor he seized Grendel's mother by the shoulder, *Beo*. Th. 3078; B. 1537. He forlēt earm and eaxle he left arm and shoulder, 1948; B. 972. He gewērgad sæt frēan eaxlum neáh he sat wearied near his lord's shoulders, 5699; B. 2853; 722; B. 358. Hæfde earmas and eaxle it had arms and shoulders, *Exon*. 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rā. 83, 6. Gif eaxle gelamed weorþeþ if a shoulder be lamed, *L. Ethb*. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. He hit set on his exla impōnit eam in hūmēros suos, *Lk*. Bos. 15, 5; *Andr*. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. [Laym. exle, dat: O. Sax. ahsa, f; O. Frs. axle, axele, f; *Ger*. achsel, f; *M. H. Ger*. achsel, f; *O. H. Ger*. ahsala, f; *Goth*. amsa, m; *Dan*. axel, m, f; *Swed*. axel, m; *Icel*. ðxl, f; *Lat*. axilla, f.]

eaxl-clāp, es; m. A shoulder-cloth, scapular; humērale:—Lēde eaxl-clāp ofer hine desūper humērale ei impōsūt, *Lev*. 8, 7.

eaxle, an; f. A shoulder; hūmēros:—Gif eaxle gelamed weorþeþ if a shoulder be lamed, *L. Ethb*. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. v. eaxel, eaxl.

eaxle-gespan; gen. -gespannes; n. The shoulder-span:—Fife gimmas wæron on ðam eaxlegespanne five gems were on the shoulder-span, *Rood* Kmbl. 17; *Kr*. 9.

eaxl-gestealla, an; m. A shoulder companion, nearest friend, bosom friend, comrade; cōmes qui est a latēre, sōcius intīnus, commilito:—Deað is Æschere, mīn eaxlgestealla Æschere is dead, my bosom friend, *Beo*. Th. 2656; B. 1326. Hæfde wigena tō lyt, eaxlgestealna he had too few of warriors, comrades, *Elen*. Kmbl. 127; El. 64. Ic eom ædelinges eaxlgestealla I am a noble's bosom friend, *Exon*. 127 a; Th. 489, 2; Rā. 78, 1. Heremōd brēat eaxlgesteallan Heremod destroyed his bosom friends, *Beo*. Th. 3432; B. 1714.

EBBA, an; m? An ebb or receding of water; rēcessus mārīs:—Nēp-floð wel ebba ledona, *Ælfic*. Gl. 105; *Som*. 78, 29; *Wrt*. Voc. 57, 11. Ebba [MS. ebbe] recessus, 105; *Som*. 78, 36; *Wrt*. Voc. 57, 18. Ebba [MS. ebbe] vel gyte-stream rheuma, 105; *Som*. 78, 38; *Wrt*. Voc. 57, 20. Gewrixle ðæs flōdes and ðæs ebban change of the flood and the ebb,

Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. Com flōwende fīod æfter ebban *the flowing flood came after the ebb*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45; By. 65; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 138; Met. 11, 69. [*Chauc.* ebbe: *Plat.* ebbe, *f.* O. Frs. ebba, *n.* Dut. eb, *f.* Kil. ebbe: *Ger. M.H. Ger.* ebbe, *f.* O. H. Ger. ebba, *f.* Dan. ebbe, *m. f.* Swed. ebb, *m.*]

ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ebba an ebb] *To ebb*; recēððere, reffūðere:—Will-fīod ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade swart under swegle *the well-flood began again to lessen, the water ebbd dark under the firmament*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. DER. a-ebbian, bc-, ge-: æbbung, sæ-.

ēbere-morþ, es; *n.* [æber clear, manifest; morþ murder] *Open murder, manslaughter*; homicidium manifestum, L. H. 12, § 1; Th. i. 522, 27, Som. Ben. Lye.

Ebreisc; *adj.* Hebrew, belonging to Jews; Hebræus:—Nychodēmus awrāt eall mid Ebreiscum stafum *Nicodemus wrote all in Hebrew letters*, Nicod. pref; Thw. i, 4. 'Of Seme com dæt Ebreisce folc from Shem *came the Hebrew people*, Ælfc. T. 7, 25.

ebur-þring, es; *m.* The celestial sign Orion, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eforþþring.

ebylgan *to be angry*; irasci, Ben. Lye. v. a-belgan.

ebylignes, -ness, e; *f.* Anger, indignation; ira:—On ebylignesse his in indignatione ejus, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 5. v. æbylignes.

ēc; *conj.* EKE, also; etiam:—Ða us ēc bewræcon *who also have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305; 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. Ec sceoldon his þegnas dær gewunian *his followers must also inhabit there*, 220; Th. 284, 23; Sat. 326; Beo. Th. 6254, note; B. 3131; Ps. Th. 131, 17. v. eac.

ēcan, ēcan, ican, iēcan, ŷcan, ŷcean, ic ēce, dū ēcest, he ēcþ, *pl.* ēcaþ; *p.* ēcte, *pl.* ēcton, ēhton; *pp.* ēced [ēca an addition] *To EKE, increase, prolong, add*; augere, appōnere:—Ðū sealt ecan dīne yrmþu *thou shalt increase thy wretchedness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Gē ēcaþ eowre ermþe *ye increase your poverty*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 9. Ðæt ecþ his ermþa *that augments his misery*, 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Ecte dæt spell mid leoþe *he prolonged the speech with verse*, 12; Fox 36, 6; Ps. Th. 104, 20. Hi hira firena furdur ēhton *appōsiuerunt adhuc peccare ei*, 77, 19. Ðæt se awyrgeða ne ēce, dæt he hine leng myclie ofer eorþan *ut non appōnat ultra magnificāre se homo super terram*, 9, 38. Hwæt biþ dē ealles seald oððe ēced swā from dære iuwitfullan ylfan *tungan quid dētūr tibi aut quid appōnātūr tibi a lingua dōlōsa?* 119, 3. DER. æt-ēcan, ge-, to-, to-æt-, to-ge-: to-æt-ŷcyns.

ēce-līe; *adj.* Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; æternālis:—Upahebbap gatū ēcellice eļeūmīni portæ æternāles, Ps. Spl. 23, 7. v. ēce-līc.

ēce, æce, ace, es; *m.* An AKE, pain; dōlor:—Efnē swā se bisceop done ece and dæt sār mid him ūt bære *as if the bishop had borne the ache and the sore out with him*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 37; 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan.

ĒCE, ēce; *gen. m. n.* ēces; *gen. f.* ēcre, ēcere; *dat. m. n.* ēcum; *f.* ēcre, ēcere; *def. se* ēca, ēcea; seō, dæt ēce; *gen.* ēcan, ēcan; *adj.* Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; sempiternus, æternus:—Dis ys sōþlice ēce līf hēc est autem uita æterna, Jn. Bos. 17, 3. Onwōd ēce feōd folcdrīht wera *the eternal foe peruated the nation of men*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 23; Gen. 1261. Ðē sīe ēce hērenis eternal praise be to thee, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 10; Cri. 415. Ðæt is ēcu rest *that is eternal rest*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 142; Met. 13, 71. Godes ēce bearn *God's eternal child*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 29; Cri. 744. Swā him se ēca bebead *as the Eternal bade him*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 28; Gen. 2368. Eces word *the Eternal's word*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 33; Ph. 398. Fōre onsýne ēcan Dryhtnes *before the face of the eternal Lord*, 64 b; Th. 238, 7; Ph. 600. To ēcre gemynde *for a continual remembrance*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22. Wæs me andfengec ēcere hālu tu es susceptor salutis meæ æternæ, Ps. Th. 88, 23. Ic þane secge ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 5584; B. 2796. Andetaþ dam ēccan Gode confilēmīni Deo æterno, Ps. Th. 135, 27. Cēgaþ his ēcne naman *inuoctate nomen ejus æternum*, 104, 1. On done ecan eard ussa sallow *to the eternal region of our souls*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 21; Met. 23, 11. He him ēce meahht geceas *he chose to himself eternal power*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852. He us sealde ēce stadelas *he gave us eternal seats*, 17 b; Th. 41, 26; Cri. 661. Se de da ecan āgan wille sōþan gealþa *he who will possess the eternal true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 57; Met. 7, 29. Ðæt he walde ēca gastealda *that he shall rule the eternal mansions*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802. Eorþan dū gefyllest ēceum wæstmum *thou fillest the earth with eternal fruits*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Se mec āna mæg ecan meahtrum geþeōn þrymme *who alone by his eternal powers can tame me with power*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 3; Rā. 41, 90. [Orm. eche: O. Sax. ewig: O. Frs. ewich, ewig, iowich, iowigh: Dut. eeuwig: Ger. ewig: M. H. Ger. ewic, ewec: O. H. Ger. ewig: Goth. ayuk-dups eternity: Dan. Swed. ewig.] DER. efen-ēce.

ēce; *adv.* Ever, evermore, eternally, perpetually; in æternum, semper, continuo, perpētuo:—Hie on fripe lifdon ēce mid heora aldor *they lived ever in peace with their chief*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 16; Gen. 20. Ðær he ēce secal hāmfast *where he shall for ever sojourn*, Exon. 30 b; Th.

95, 9; Cri. 1554. Ðe wunaþ ēce *qui mūnet in æternum*, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ece standeþ Godes hand-geweorc *God's handywork standeth evermore*, Canon. Hrs. 369, 17. Ðær is help gelong ēce to ealðre *there is our help for evermore at hand*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 14; Jul. 646. Wunaþ symble ēce *mūnet in sēcūlum sēcūli*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Wunaþ ēce forþ mūnet in sēcūlum sēcūli, Ps. Th. 118, 90.

ECED, æced, æcced, es; *n. m.* ACID, vinegar; acētum:—Ðā stōd ān fæt full eceðes *was ergo erat pōsitum acēto plēnum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 29. Se Hælend onfēng dæs eceðes *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Onfēng dē Hælend dæt æced, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. Drync eceðes *a drink of vinegar*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Mid eceðe *with vinegar*, Ps. Th. 68, 22. Wyl nidewealde netelan on eceðe, dō oxan geallan on dæt eced boil *the netherward [part] of nettle in vinegar, add ox gall to the vinegar*, L. M. 3, 7; Lchdm. ii. 312, 8, 9. Lege hit in done eced *lay it in the vinegar*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. [Plat. etik, *m.* O. Sax. ekid, *n.* Dut. edik, eek, *m.* Ger. essich, essig, *m.* M. H. Ger. ezzich, *m.* O. H. Ger. ezih, *m.* Goth. akeit, *n.* Dan. eddike, *m. f.* Swed. ättika, *f.* Icel. edik, *n.*] DER. eced-fæt, æced-fæt, -win.

eced-fæt, æced-fæt, es; *n.* An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel; acetābūlum, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. So. 32; Wrt. Voc. 61, 12.

eced-win, es; *n.* Acid-wine. v. æced-win.

ēce-līe, ēce-līc; *adj.* Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; æternālis:—Upahebbap gatū ēcellice eļeūmīni portæ æternāles, Ps. Spl. 23, 9. Ecellice eternal, 23, 7.

ēce-līe; *adv.* Eternally, ever; perpētuo, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 1. Ic das tīde Eāstrena ēcelice healdan wille *vōlo hoc tempus Paschæ perpētuo observare*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 20.

ēcen great, powerful; magnus, pōtens, Andr. Kmbl. 1271; An. 636: 1763; An. 884, =ēacen; *pp.* of eācan augēri.

ecer an acre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcer.

ECG, e; *f.* An EDGE, a sharpness, blade, sword; ācies, acūmen, glādius, ferrum:—On sweordes ecge *on the edge of the sword*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Hyne ecg fornam *the sword had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 5538; B. 2772. Ecg was īren *the edge was iron*, 5549; B. 2778. Ecg grymetode *the blade rang*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exod. 408. Ecga [MS. ecge] mihton helpan *æt hilde swords might help in battle*, Beo. Th. 5360; B. 2683; 5649; B. 2828. Mid gryrum ecga *with terrors of swords*, 971; B. 483. Æscum and ecgum *with spears and swords*, 3548; B. 1772. Billa ecgum *with edges of bills*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. [Wyc. egge: Laym. egge, agge: Orm. egge: Plat. egge, *f.* O. Sax. eggia, *f.* Frs. ig: O. Frs. eg, ig, *f.* Kil. egghe, *f.* Ger. M. H. Ger. ecke, *f.* eck, *n.* O. H. Ger. ekka, *f.* Dan. eg, *m. f.* Swed. egg, *m.* Icel. egg, *f.* Lat. ācies, acūmen; Grk. ἀκρίς, ἀκρίς; Sansk. āśri, *f.* ācies, ensis.] DER. brūn-ecg, heard-, stil-, styl-, twy-.

ecgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v.* trans. [ecg an edge] *To give an edge, to sharpen*; acūere. Ecged edged, sharpened, only found in compositions, as twig-ecged two-edged; biceps, *q. v.*

ecg-bana, -bona, an; *m.* A sword-killer, murderer; glādio cædens, occisor:—Cain gewearþ *to ecgbanan āngan brēder Cain became the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2528; B. 1262. Ecg-bona, 5006; B. 2506.

Ecg-bryht, -briht, -berht, -byrht, es; *m.* [ecg edge, sword; bryht bright, excellent] Egbert; Ecgbryhtus; *king of Wessex for thirty-seven years and seven months, from A.D. 800-837*. Egbert chose Swithun [v. Swipþūn] for the preceptor to his son Ædelwulf, the heir to the throne of Wessex:—Hēr, A.D. 800, Ecgbryht fēng to Wessexna rice *here, A.D. 800, Egbert succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 4. Hēr, A.D. 837 [MS. 836], Ecgbryht cýning forþfērde, se rīcsode xxxvii wintra and vii mōnþas *here, A.D. 837, king Egbert died, who reigned thirty-seven years and seven months*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 25, col. 1.

Ecg-bryhtes stān, es; *m.* Brixton Deverill, Wilts?—He gerād *to Ecgbryhtes stāne be eāstan Scalwyða he rode to Egbert's stone, on the east of Selwood*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 3, col. 1.

ecg-clif a sea cliff or shore, B. 2893, =ēg-clif, *q. v.* Beo. Th. 5778.

ecg-heard; *adj.* Hard of edge; ācie dūrus:—Lētaþ spor, īren ecg-heard, ealdorgeard sceoran *let the spur, the iron hard of edge, raze the dwelling of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183.

ecg-hete, es; *m.* Sword-hate, hostile hate; ōdium glādiis manifestatum, bellum:—Ne gesacu ōhwær ecghete eowep *nor strife shews anywhere hostile hate*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738.

ecg-plega, an; *m.* A play of swords, sword-fight, battle; pugna:—Hie dām ealdorpegnum cýðan eodon atolne ecgplegan *they went to inform the principal thanes of the cruel sword-fight*, Judith. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 246.

ecg-þræc; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f.* Sword-strength, war or savage courage; glādiūrum impētus:—He ne þearf atole ecg-þræce *he needs not the cruel sword-strength*, Beo. Th. 1196; B. 596.

ecg-wæl, es; *n.* Sword's wail, slaughter; strāges glādio cæsorūm:—

On ecgwæle [MS. ecgwale] *amid the slaughter of swords*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 2; Gen. 2089.

ecilma, *an*; *m. A chilblain*; *pernio*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. æclma.*
ecne great; *acc. of ecen.*

ēc-nēs, -nīs, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, *e*; *f. Eternity, everlasting*; *æternitas*:—*Ðæt we wuldres eard in ēcnesse āgan mōsten that we for ever might possess the abode in glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 9; Cri. 1204; Ps. Th. 118, 152. On ēcnisse *for ever*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 469. On ēcnysse *for ever*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29; Ps. Th. 110, 6; 118, 44.

ēcra *of eternal*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802; *gen. pl. of ēce.*

ēcre *for continual*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22; *dat. f. of ēce.*

ēc-sōp, ēc-sōplice *but truly, but also*; *sed autem, vēre*, Som. Ben. Lye. *ēc-sōplice but truly.* *v. ēc-sōp.*

ēd [ēad *happiness*] *Safety, security, happiness*; *sālus, asyllum*:—*Ēd monne safety of men, the ark*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 30, Mann. Some think *ēd* signifies *a renewing, restoration, regeneration*; *renōvatio*: then *ed monne* might be translated, *regeneration of men*. *Grn. corrected ed monne into edniowne renewed*:—*Ðā he hine [ēgor-here] upp forlēt edniowne [acc. referring to hine = ēgor-here] streāmum stīgan when he allowed it [the water-flood-⁴ host] renewed to mount up in streams*, Gen. 1405.

ēd-, prefixed to words, denotes *anew, again*, as the Latin *re-* meaning *renew*, *dēnuo, itērum*. *Edniwian to renew, to make new again*; *renōvāre*. [Wyc. *ed-*: *Plat. O. Frs. et-* in *etmal*: *M. H. Ger. ite-*: *O. H. Ger. it-*, *ita-*: *Goth. id-*: *O. Nrs. id-*]

-ed used as a termination of *pp.* *v. D 4, 5.*

ēd- = *ad a funeral pile.* *v. ēd-wylm.*

ed-cenning, *e*; *f. Regeneration*; *regenērātio*:—On edcennige *in regeneratiōne*, Mt. Bos. 19, 28.

ed-oer, -cir, -cyrr, -cerr, -cirt, -cyrr, *es*; *m. A return*; *reversio, rēditus*:—*Ne hi edcerres āfre mōton wēnan they may never think of return*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 7; Sat. 451. *Edcir ðære ādle a return of the disease*, Past. 33, 7; Cot. MS. *Edcyr of wrācscipe [MS. spræc-side] postlīmīnium*, Ælf. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 28; Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. *DER. cyrr.*

ed-cōclness, *e*; *f. A recooling, pleasant coolness*; *refrigērātio*, Ps. Spl. 65, 11; *Lye.*

ed-cucian, -cwician; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To re-quicken, revive*; *reviviscere*, Greg. Dial. 1, 12, Lye. *DER. ge-edcucian, -cwician.*

ed-cwide, *es*; *m. A relation, retelling*; *relātiō, Lye.*

ed-cyr, -cyrr, *es*; *m. A return*; *rēditus*, Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. *v. ed-cer.*
ēde, es; *n. A flock*; *grex*:—*Wæs ðær ēde erat ibi grex*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 32; 12, 32. *v. eōwde.*

eder, *es*; *m. A hedge, house*; *sēpes, dōmus*:—*Hrydge ða ederas the houses [are] ruinous*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. *v. eodor.*

eder-gong, *es*; *m. A home-seeking*; *desiderium dōmus*:—*Ðær næfre cymeþ edergong there never comes a home*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 21; Cri. 1676.

edesc-hen *an edish hen, a quail*; *cōturnix*, Ps. Surt. 104, 40. *v. edisc-hen.*

ed-geong, ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again*; *rejuvānescens*:—*Of ascan edgeong wesep from ashes he becomes young again*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373.

ed-gifan; *p. -geaf, pl. -geafon*; *pp. -gifen To give again, restore*; *reddere*, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 108.

ed-gift, *e*; *f. A re-giving, restitution*; *restitūtiō, Lye.*

ed-gild, *es*; *n. A re-payment*; *rē-solūtiō*, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 250. *v. gild.*

ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again*; *rejuvānescens*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581. *v. ed-geong.*

ed-grōwung, *e*; *f. A re-growing*; *recidīva*, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 26; Wrt. Voc. 39, 12.

ed-gyldend, *es*; *m. A remunerator, rewarder*; *remunērātor*, Scint. 33, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-hwyrft, *es*; *m. A returning, return*; *rēditio, rēditus*:—*He ne wēneþ, ðæt him ðæs edhwyrft cyme he will not hope that its return may come*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 3; Gn. Ex. 42; Beo. Th. 2566; B. 1281.

ediso, *es*; *n. [ed-, Lat. re- again; isc a termination, generally an adj. but also es; n.] I. EDISH or aftermath, pasture*; *pascua*:—*Wærun we his scēap, ða he on his edisce afēde we were his sheep, which he fed in his pasture*, Ps. Th. 94, 7; 99, 3. II. *a park*; *vivārium*, Cot. 207, Lye.

edisc-hen, -henn, *e*; *f. An EDISH HEN, quail*; *cōturnix*:—*Hī bædon, and com edischen petiūrent, et vēnit cōturnix*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. *Edeschen* 'the edisse-henne', Ps. Surt. 104, 40. *v. ersc-hen.*

edisc-weard, *es*; *m. The keeper of edish, of a park, warren, etc*; *vivarīi custos*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 12, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. edisc.*

ed-lēcan; *p. -lēhte*; *pp. -lēhte To repeat, renew*; *repētēre, renōvāre*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-lēcung, *e*; *f. A repetition*; *repētitio*:—*He sceal God biddan ðæt he hyne gehælde wið ða ærgedōna yfa edlēcunge he shall pray to God to preserve him against a repetition of the evils before committed*, L. E. l. 21; Th. ii. 416, 42.

ed-lēcnian, ed-lēanian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To reward, recompense, renew*,

remit; *retribuere*:—*He edlēcnaþ me retriþuit mihi*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 26. *DER. lēanian.*

ed-lēanung, *e*; *f. A rewarding*; *retribūtiō*:—*For edlēcununge propter retribūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 112. *v. ed-lēanung.*

ed-lēan, ed-lēan, æd-lēan, *es*; *n. [ed or ead; lēan a loan] A reward, recompense, requital, retribution*; *præmium, retribūtiō*:—*Edlēcnes ðæg retribūtiōnis dies*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19. *Ðæt edlēcān, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19; Andr. Kmbl. 2457; An. 1230.* For edlēcāne *propter retribūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 118, 112.

ed-lēanian *to reward*; *remunērāre*, Som. Ben. Lye. *DER. lēanian.*

ed-lēanung, *e*; *f. A rewarding, recompense*; *retribūtiō*:—*Nylle ðū forgytan ealle edlēcununga vel edlēcān his nōli oblīvisci omnes retribūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2. *v. ed-lēanung.*

ed-lesende, ed-lesendlic; *adj. Reciprocal, relative*; *relātīvus*:—*Gif ic cwede, ðū wāst hwā dys dyde tu scis quis hoc fēcit, ðon biþ se [hwā] quis relātīvum, ðæt is edlesendlic*, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 30; 38; Som. 40, 62.

ed-lesung, *e*; *f. A relation, relating*; *relātiō, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.*

ed-mōd; *adj. Mild, obedient*; *obediens, mitis*, Ben. Lye.

ed-mōdian, -mōdigan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To be humble, to obey*; *obēdire*:—*Hi edmōdigap him obēdūnt ei*, Mk. Lind. War. 1, 27.

ed-neowe; *adj. Renewed*; *renōvātus*:—*Eart ðd edneowe renōvātus es*, Ps. Th. 102, 5; Cd. 17; Th. 20, 25; Gen. 314. *v. ed-niwe.*

ed-niowunga; *adv. Anew*; *dēnuo*:—*Ðe eōw eāgena leōht bōte gefremede edniowunga who healed anew the light of your eyes*, Elen. Kmbl. 599; El. 300.

ed-niwan; *adv. Anew, again*; *de nōvo, dēnuo*:—*Eōw gebýraþ ðæt gē beōn accennede edniwan oportet nos nasci dēnuo*, Jn. Bos. 3, 7; 3, 3.

ed-niwe, ed-neowe; *adj. New, again new, renewed*; *renōvātus*:—*Eft cymeþ feorh edniwe renewed life returns*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 12; Ph. 223; 61 a; Th. 224, 4; Ph. 370; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 77; Met. 11, 39.

ed-niwe; *adv. Anew, again*; *dēnuo*:—*Swā se fugel weorþeþ gomeþ æfter geārum geong edniwe thus the bird becomes old after years and young again*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 25; Ph. 258.

ed-niwan; *part. igende*; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To make new, to renew*; *renōvāre*:—*Ðū edniwast ansine eorþan renōvābis faciēte terrā*, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. *Hý færgian eald æþfoncan edniwedon [MS. edniwedan] they suddenly renewed the old grudge*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 21; Jul. 485. *DER. ge-ed-niwan.*

ed-niwinga; *adv. Anew*; *dēnuo*:—*Se fugel lif eft onfēhþ edniwinga the bird receives again life anew*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 2; Ph. 534; Andr. Recd. 1569; An. 784.

ed-niwung, *e*; *f. A renewing, reparation, renovation*; *repārātiō*:—*Seō feorþe dæl sceal beōn to edniwunge Godes cyrican the fourth part shall be to a renewing of God's church*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9.

ēdo *a flock*; *grex*:—*Ge-eode [MS. ge-eāde] all suner vel ēdo in sē ābit tōtus grex in mīre*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 32. *v. eōwde.*

edor, *eder, es*; *m. A hedge, fence, place inclosed by a hedge, fold, dwelling, house*; *sēpes, dōmus, tectum*:—*Gif frīman edor gegangeþ if a freeman forcibly enter a dwelling*, L. Ethb. 29; Th. i. 10, 3. *Under edoras under dwellings*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445; 114; Th. 150, 5; Gen. 2487. *Ederas houses*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. *v. eodor.*

edor-brecp, *e*; *f. [edor, brecp fractio] A fence-breaking, house-breaking*; *sēpis fractio, dōmus fractio*:—*Gif frīman edorbrecpe gedēþ if a freeman commit house-breaking*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15. *v. eodor-brice.*

edor-brice, -bryce *a fence-breaking*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 10, note 25. *v. eodor-brice.*

ēdre; *adv. Immediately, at once, forthwith*; *stātīm, prōtinus, illico*:—*Edre him ða eorlas agēfon ondsware the earls gave answer to him immediately*, Andr. Kmbl. 801; An. 401; 1285; An. 643; 1900; An. 952; Invent. Crs. Recd. 1300; El. 649. *v. ædre.*

ēdre *an artery, vein*; *artēria, vēna*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. ædre.*

ed-recan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To ruminate*; *rumināre*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. eodorcan.*

ed-recedroc, -rocc, *es*; *m. The belching thing*; *rūmen*, Cot. 169, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-rine, *es*; *m. A meeting*; *occursus*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 7.

edring, *e*; *f. A refuge, return*; *refūgium*:—*Dust ne mæg him edringe fenge gehātan the dust may not promise any refuge to him*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 11; Seel. 107. *v. eodor.*

ed-roc, *es*; *m. A chewing again, chewing the cud, considering*; *rūmen, ruminātiō*:—*Wasend wēf edroc rūmen*, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 43. *Cīwung vel edroc, vel acedōcung ruminātiō*, Ælf. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121, 122; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft, *e*; *f. A new creation, new birth*; *regēnērātiō*:—*Com swefnes wōma, hū wōrld wære wundrum geteōd ungelic yldum ðp ed-sceaft the terror of a dream came, how the world was wondrously framed unlike to men until regeneration*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 30; Dan. 112; Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 14, 16.

ed-stadelian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ed again, stadelian to establish, staðol a foundation] To establish again, re-establish, restore; restitilire, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-stadelig; *adj.* Firm, strong; firmus:—Beó se awirged, de æfre eft gedó edstadelige das burh Hiericho maledictus vir qui suscitauit et edificauit [restituit] civitatem Jericho, Jos. 6, 26.

ed-stadelung, *e*; *f.* An establishing again, re-establishment, renewing; repératio, R. Ben. 36.

ed-pingung, *e*; *f.* A reconciliation; reconciliatio:—Edpingung reconciliatio, Ælf. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 127; Wrt. Voc. 51, 40.

édulf-stæf, *es*; *m.* A family staff or support, stay of the house; prædii sustentaculum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 16. *v.* édyf-stæf.

ed-wendan; *p. wende*; *pp. -wended*; *v. intrans.* To return, desist from, cease; reverti, cessare:—Gyf him edwenden æfre scolde bealuwa bisigu if ever the tribulation of evils should return to him, Beo. Th. 565; B. 280.

ed-wenden, *e*; *f.* A reverse, alteration, end; mūtatio, āversio, cessatio:—Edwenden cwoim a reverse came, Beo. Th. 4383, note; B. 2188. Ær don edwenden worlde geoworpe ere that an end shall be to the world, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 14; Ph. 40.

ed-wendu, *e*; *f.* An alteration, change, end; mūtatio, cessatio:—Æghwylc dissa earfoda ēce standeþ, būtan edwende all these sufferings are eternal, without a change, Salm. Kmbl. 951; Sal. 475.

ed-wielle A whirlpool, dizziness; vortex æquæ, Cot. 86.

ed-withe; *pron.* Anything, something; aliquid:—Næfre hleowlora [MS. hleor-lora] æt edwihtan mon weorpeþ a man is never deprived of protection in anything, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 15; Gen. 1954. [Ed=A. Sax. æt in æt-hwæga somewhat; aliquidum: æt-hwōn almost; fere: Ger. et: M. H. Ger. ete: O. H. Ger. etta, eta, ede.]

ed-winde A winding again, a vortex; vortex:—Edwinde vortex, Ælf. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 92; Wrt. Voc. 54, 36.

ed-wist, *e*; *f.* [ed re-, anew, again; wist support] Being, subsistence, existence, essence, substance; substantia:—Ic adilege ealle ða edwiste, de ic geworhte dēleþo omnem substantiam, quam feci, Gen. 7, 4. *v.* ætwist.

edwistfull; *adj.* [edwist substance, full full] Existing, substantial, substantive; substantialis, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* edwistlic.

edwistlic; *adj.* Existing, subsisting, substantial, substantive; substantialis:—Ic eom, is edwistlic word I am is the substantive [existing] verb, Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24. DER. efen-edwistlic.

ed-wit, æd-wit, *es*; *n.* A reproach, disgrace, blame, contumely, scorn; opprobrium, probrium, ignominia, cavillatio:—Wæs him on gemynde yfel and edwit the evil and contumely was in his mind, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 109; Met. 1, 55. Ealle beoþ aweaxen of edwittes yða heafðum all shall be grown over by the heads of the waves of scorn, Salm. Kmbl. 57; Sal. 29. No þearf ðe on edwit Abraham settan Abraham need not put thee in reproach, i.e. reproach to thee, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. And me eac fela ðinna edwita on gefeollon et opprobria exprobrantium tibi ceduntur super me, Ps. Th. 68, 9; 73, 21.

ed-witan; *p. -wāt*, *pl. -witon*; *pp. -witen* To reproach, blame, upbraid; exprobrare:—Hosp edwitendre ðe hruron ofer me opprobria exprobrantium tibi ceduntur super me, Ps. Spl. 68, 12. *v.* æt-witan.

ed-witfullice; *adv.* Disgracefully; probrose, Cot. 195, Lye.

edwit-lif, *es*; *n.* A disgraceful life; probrosa vita:—Deaþ biþ sēlla eorla gehwylcum donne edwitlif death is better for every man than a disgraceful life, Beo. Th. 5775; B. 2891.

edwit-scepe, *es*; *m.* Cowardice; ignavia, ignominia:—Þurh edwitscepe ignominiose, Wald. 23; Vald. 1, 14.

edwit-spræc, *e*; *f.* Contemptuous speech, scorn; opprobrium, imprö-prium, cavillatio:—Dy-læs ic scyle þrowian edwitspræc lest I shall suffer contemptuous speech, Andr. Kmbl. 161; An. 81; Ps. Th. 88, 43; 101, 6.

edwit-spreca, *an*; *m.* A blame-speaker, scoffer, caviller; cavillator:—Him edwitsprecian ermuþ geheton the cavillers threatened him with affliction, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 8; Gü. 418.

edwit-stæf, *es*; *m.* A disgraceful letter, reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour; opprobrium:—Eom ic to edwit-stæfe eallum geworden factus sum opprobrium omnibus, Ps. Th. 108, 24; 78, 4; 118, 42.

éd-wylm, *es*; *m.* [=ād a funeral pile, wylm heat, fire] Heat of fire, burning heat; flammæ aestuatio:—Se fæcna gebroht hafap æt ðam edwylme ða ðe him oncleofap the beguiler has brought into that burning heat those who cleave to him, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 19; Wal. 73.

ed-wyrpan; *p. -wyrpte*; *pp. -wyrpt* To recover, become better; meliorari, Ben. Lye. DER. ge-edwyrpan.

ed-wyrping, *e*; *f.* Recovery, a growing better, recovering; recupératio:—An cawfæst mynecnu læg swide geswenct, orwene ælcere ed-wyrpinge a pious mynchen lay greatly afflicted, hopeless of any recovery, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 29.

Èfe, *an*; *f.* Eve:—Èfe Eve, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 1; Sat. 408. *v.* Èua.

efel; *adj.* Evil, bad; prāvus, mālus, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* yfel.

efe-lang; *adj.* [=efen even, lang long] Even-long, equally long, oblong [Wrt. Prounc. evelong=oblong]; æque longus, oblongus:—

Ðæt hol ðæt he efe-lang ær gefylde the oblong hole which he filled before, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 13; Rā. 45, 7.

efe-lāste, efen-lāste, *an*; *f.* [lāstan to last, continue, endure] The everlasting; gnaphallum, Lin:—Genim efelāstan take everlasting, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 3; 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19; 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 2; 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 4. Nim efelāstan ufeweardae take the upper [part] of everlasting, L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 20. Efelāste herba mercūrialis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efe-lāst, *es*; *n.* An onion, a scallion; cæpa, Som. Ben. Lye.

EFEN, efn, æfen; *adj.* EVEN, equal; æquus, planus, æqualis:—Módes gecynde grēteþ grom efen winde the disposition of his mind approached sadness equal to the wind, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49. On efen, adv. together; simul, una:—Englas on efen blāwaþ býman angels shall blow the trumpet together, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881; Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efen, prep. On even ground, on a level, by, near, aside with; in æquāli, juxta:—Him on efn ligeþ ealdor-gewinna by him lies his vital adversary, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. [Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. even: Laym. efne, efne: Orm. efenn: Plat. even, ewen, efen: O. Sax. eban: Frs. even: O. Frs. ivin, even: Dut. even, ewen: Ger. eben: M. H. Ger. eben, ebene: O. H. Ger. eban: Goth. ibns: Dan. jävn: Swed. jemn: Icel. jafn, jamn.] DER. un-efen.

efen, efn, *adv.* Evenly, equally, just so; æque:—Wunedon ætsomne efen swā lange swā him lyfed was they dwelled together just so long as was permitted to them, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 487; Met. 20, 244; Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gü. 564.

ēfen, *es*; *n.* Evening; vesper:—Ēfna gehwām each evening, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 27; Gü. 1216. *v.* æfen.

efen-, efn-, efne-, in composition, denotes even, equal, represented by co-, con-, com-, as

efen-ædele equally noble. *v.* emn-ædele.

efen-behēfe equally useful or necessary. *v.* efn-behēfe.

efen-beorht; *adj.* Equally bright; æque splendidus:—Heofonsteorran ealle efen-beorhte æfre ne scinap the stars of heaven do not ever shine all equally bright, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 465; Met. 20, 233; 20, 461; Met. 20, 231.

efen-bisceop, efn-biscop, *es*; *m.* A co-bishop; co-episcopus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efenbiscopum cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcopis, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 38.

efen-blissian; *part.* -blissende; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [blissian to rejoice] To rejoice with, to rejoice equally; congrātulāri:—Efenblissende Breotone on his geleafan, monige ealdon blissiaþ Britain equally rejoicing in his belief, many isles shall rejoice; congrātulante in fide ejus Britannia, lætentur insulæ multæ, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 14.

efen-easter-wearan; *gen. ena*; *pl. m.* Fellow-citizens; concives:—Efen-easterwearan ðæs heofonlican rices concives regni cælestis, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

efen-cuman; *p. -com*, *pl. -cōmon*; *pp. -cumen*; *v. intrans.* To come together, convene, assemble together, agree; convēnīre:—Licode us efen-cuman plācuit convēnīre nos, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 5. Efen-cumendum monegum bisceopum conventibus plurimis episcopis, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 11.

efen-dýre; *adj.* Equally dear; æque cārus:—Ða syndon efen-dýre they are equally dear, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3.

efen-éadig; *adj.* Equally blessed; æque beatus:—Efenéadig bearn equally blessed child, Hy. 8, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 21.

efen-eald, efn-eald; *adj.* Co-eval, of the same age; co-ævus, co-ætā-neus:—Ic æt efenealdum æfre ne mētte mārān snytto I never met with greater prudence among those of his age, Andr. Kmbl. 1105; An. 553; Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 19. Nænig efen-eald him no one of like age with him, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 2; Wid. 40. Plegende mid his efen-ealdum playing with his co-evals, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 4.

efen-eardigende Dwelling together; cohābitans:—Ðæt ðū sunu wære efen-eardigende mid ðinne engān Frēān that thou his son shouldst be dwelling together with thy sole Lord, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 16; Cri. 237.

efen-ēce, emn-ēce; *adj.* Co-eternal; co-ætērnus:—Ær ðon up-stige efenēce bearn āgnūm fæder ere that the co-eternal child ascended to his own father, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 19; Cri. 465.

efen-edwistlic; *adj.* Consubstantial, of the same substance; consubstantialis:—Se Hālgā Gāst is ðæs Fæder Gāst and ðæs Suna, him bām efenedwistlic the Holy Ghost is the Spirit of the Father and of the Son, consubstantial with them both, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 27. Ic gelyfe on ænne Crist, ðone āncennedan Godes Sunu, acennedne nā geworhtne, efenedwistlicne ðam Fæder I believe in one Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father, ii. 596, 30.

efen-ēhp, -nēhp, *e*; *f.* A plain; plānitias:—On ælcere efen-ēhpe on every plain, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 36.

efen-esne, *es*; *m.* A fellow-servant; conservus. *v.* efne-esne.

efen-etan to eat as much as any one. *v.* efn-etan.

efen-fela, -feola; *indecl.* So many, as many; tōtidem, tot:—Eardas rime Meotud arædre efen-fela bega beoða and beāwa the Creator

established spacious lands, as many of both nations and manners, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 17; Gn. Ex. 17. Hilde abbudisse efen-feola wintra in munuclice Drihtne gehālgode *Hild abbatisa tōwdem annos in Monastica wita Dōmīno consecrāuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 532, 42.

efen-gedælan to share alike, v. efn-gedælan.

efen-gefeon; *p.* -gefeah, *pl.* -gefægon; *pp.* -gefægen *To rejoice together*; congaudere:—Efngefeondum eallum ðam folce congaudente *universo pōpulo*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 13.

efen-gelic; *adj.* Like, co-equal; similis, consimilis, co-æqualis:—Cwedaþ to hyra efnegelicca *dicunt co-æqualibus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

efen-gemæcca, an; *m.* A companion, husband; consors, consortii jure æqualis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efn-gemæcca.

efen-gereord, e; *f.* An evening repast, supper; cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-gereordian *To sup*; cœnare, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hāda-bisceop, es; *m.* A co-bishop; co-episcopus, Greg. Dial. 1, 5.

efen-hæfdling, es; *m.* An equal, fellow, fellow-mate; co-æqualis, co-ætāneus:—Gesomnode miccle scōle his geþoftena and hys efn-hæfdlinga he collected a great troop of his companions and equals, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 3.

efen-heah; *adj.* Equally high; æque altus, Salm. Kmbl. 85, 28.

efen-heap, es; *m.* A fellow-soldier, soldier of the same band; commānipulāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hērenis, -niss, e; *f.* A praising together; collaudatio, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 1.

efen-hērian; *v. trans.* To praise together; collaudare, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hleodor, -hleodres; *m.* A sounding together, concordance of voices or sounds, united voice; concentus:—Bletsiaþ Bregu sēlestan efn-hleodre dus they bless the most excellent Lord thus with united voice, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 15; Ph. 621.

efen-hleta, -hlytta, an; *m.* A consort, companion, fellow; consors:—Hæfde Oswio efnhletan ðære cynelican wurpnysse hūbiut Oswiu consortem regie dignitatis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 29; 5, 8; S. 621, 27. Ðæt we beon efnhlyttan his wuldres that we be companions of his glory, Homl. Th. i. 34, 1. Smyrode dē God ðin mid ele blisse toforan ðinum efnhlyttum *unxit te Deus tuus oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 8.

efen-hlytta, an; *m.* A consort, companion; consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6, MSS. C. D. v. efn-hleta.

efen-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht *To be equal, like, to imitate*; imitari, Lye. v. ge-efenlæcan.

efen-læcend, es; *m.* An imitator; imitator, Scint. 2, Lye.

efen-læcestre, an; *f.* A female imitator; imitatrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-læcung, e; *f.* A matching or making like or equal; imitatio, æquiparatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-læste, an; *f.* The everlasting; gnaphalium:—Genim efnlæstan nyðowealde take the netherward [part] of everlasting, Lchdm. iii. 2, 2. v. ete-læste.

efen-līc; *adj.* Even, equal; æqualis:—Nænig efnlic ðam in worlde gewearþ wifes gearnung a woman's desert was in the world not equal to that, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 20; Cri. 39; Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

efen-līca, an; *m.* An equal; æqualis. v. efn-līca.

efen-līce; *adv.* EVENLY, alike; æque:—Efnlice Godes man æque Deo devotus, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 16.

efen-līcnes, -ness, e; *f.* Evenness, equality; æqualitas. v. efn-līcnes.

efen-ling, es; *m.* A consort, an equal. v. efn-ling.

efen-mære equally great. v. efn-mære.

efen-metan; *v. trans.* To make equal, to compare; comparare, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-mete, es; *m.* Even-meat, supper; cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-micel; *adj.* Equally great; æque magnus:—Ðū meahthe spēd efn-micle Gode āgan ne mōste thou mightest not possess abundance of power equally great with God, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 4; Cri. 1403.

efen-mid; *adj.* Middle; mediū, plane mediū:—On ðisse eorþan efn-midre in medio terræ, Ps. Th. 73, 12.

efen-neah; *adv.* Equally near; æque vicine:—Strīceþ ymbūtan efn-neah gehwæder it holds its course around equally near everywhere, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 282; Met. 20, 141.

efen-niht, e; *f.* Even-night, equinox; æquinodium, Bd. Whelc. 493, 38.

efen-nys, efn-nis, -niss, -nes, e; *f.* EVENNESS, equality; æqualitas:—Efnnyss gecyðnys ðin on ecnysse æquitas testimonia tua in æternum, Ps. Spl. 118, 144, 10, 8.

efen-rīce; *adj.* Equally mighty, of equal power; æqualis potentiae, æquipollens:—Wæron hī eft efnrice they were again of equal power, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 27.

efen-sārig; *adj.* Even or equally sorry; æque tristis, compassus:—He wearþ hyre sære efn-sārig ille erat ejus dōlōri compassus, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, Lye.

efen-sārignyss, e; *f.* Compassion; compassio, Lye.

efen-scearp; *adj.* Equally sharp; æque acutus:—Hī heora tungan

teoþ sweorde efn-scearpe *exacuerunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3.

efen-sceyldig; *adj.* Equally guilty, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2.

efen-spēdiglic, efn-spēdelic; *adj.* [efen, spēdiglic substantiam hābens] *Consubstantial; consubstantialis*:—Prýnnesse in ānnesse efnspēdiglice *Trinitātem in unitate consubstantialē*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 37.

efen-swīp; *adj.* Equally strong. v. efn-swīp.

efen-pēnung, e; *f.* Even-food, supper; vespertina refectio, Fulg. 42, Mann.

efen-peowa, an; *m.* efn-peow, efn-peowa, es; *m.* A fellow-servant; conservus:—Astrehte hys efn-peowa hyne and bæd hyne *prociens conservus ejus rogabat eum*, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Hū ne gebýrede dē gemiltan ðinum efn-peowan *nonne ergo oportuit te miserari conservi tui*? Mt. Bos. 18, 33. He gemette hys efn-peowan he found his fellow-servant, 18, 28. Gesawon hys efn-peowas ðæt his fellow-servants saw that, 18, 31.

efen-prōwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer together, to compassionate, commiserate*; compati, commiserari, Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 a, 25, 26.

efen-prōwung, e; *f.* A suffering together, compassion; compassio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-pwær; *adj.* Agreeing; concors, Procem. R. Conc. Lye.

efen-towistlic; *adj.* Consubstantial; consubstantialis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wēge, an; *f.* Even-weight; æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wel even, well, equally; æque, similiter, Off. Regum 10, Lye.

efen-weorcan; *v. trans.* To co-operate; co-opērari, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-weorþ; *adj.* Even worth, equivalent; æque dignus, æquivalens, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 23.

efen-werod, es; *n.* A soldier of the same company, a fellow-soldier; commānipulāris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wesende co-existent; co-existent:—Ðū mid Fæder ðinne gefyrn wære efnwesende thou wast co-existent with thy Father of old, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 11; Cri. 350.

efen-wiht even-weight; æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrcan, -weorcan; *v. trans.* To co-operate; co-opērari:—Efn-wyrcend co-opērator, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 27.

efen-wyrcung, e; *f.* A co-operating; co-opēratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrhta, an; *m.* A fellow worker; co-opērator:—Com he to Rōme mid hys efnwyrtan and gefēran ðæs ylcan weorces Ceolferþ *venit Rōmam cum co-opērātore ac socio ejusdem operis Ceolfredo*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 28.

efen-wyrde; *adj.* Equally worthy; condignus:—Mid efnwyrdum *dædum condignis actibus*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 24; 4, 6; S. 574, 18.

efen-yrfe-weard, es; *m.* A co-heir; cohēres:—Sibba, his gefera and efnryfeward ðæs ylcan rīces *Sebbe, socius ejus et cohēres regni ejusdem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 2. Swylce gedafenap ðæt hī engla efnryfweardas on heofonum sīn *tūles angilōrum in calis dēcet esse cohērēdes*, 2, 1; S. 501, 19.

ēfeostlice; *adv.* Quickly, hastily; celeriter:—He bebead him ðæt he ēfeostlice sceolde to him cuman he commanded him that he should quickly come to him, Chr. 1114; Th. 370, 19.

efer, es; *m.* A wild boar; āper, Anlct. v. efor.

efer-fearn filix arbōrūtica, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 14; Wrt. Voc. 31, 25. v. efor-fearn.

Efer-wic York, Chr. 188; Th. 15, 25, col. 3. v. Efor-wic.

EFES, e; *f.* Eaves of a house, a brim, brink, edge, side; margo, latus:—Geworden ic eom swā swā spearwa ānhoga odde ānwuniende on efese odde on pecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. To ðære efese to the edge, Cod. Dipl. 353; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 172, 22. Bī swā hwaderre efese [MS. efes] on whichever side, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. [Wyc. evese brow of a hill: Laym. evesen, dat. pl. eaves: Plat. oese, ese: O. Frs. ose edges of the roof: Ger. Bav. dial. obesen porch of a church: M. H. Ger. obese. f. vestibulum: O. H. Ger. opasa atrium, vestibulum: Goth. ubizwa, f. a hall, porch: Icel. yfus, f. eaves.]

efes-drypa, an; *m.* Eaves-drip; stillicidium. v. yfes-drypa, -dropa. efesian, efosian, efsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [efes the eaves, q. v.] *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, to shear*; in rōtundum attondere, tondere:—Ne gē cōw ne efesian ne beard ne sciron neque in rōtundum attondebūtis *cōmam nec rādēis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27. Ic efesige odde ic scere scēp odde hors tondeo *oves aut equos*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9. DER. ef-esian, -efsian.

ēfest, e; *f.* A hastening; festinatio. v. ofost.

ēfestan, to ēfestanne; *p.* ēfeste, *pl.* ēfeston; *impert.* ēfest, *pl.* ēfestap; *pp.* ēfested *To hasten, make haste, be quick*; propere, concurrere, festinare:—Hwylcum wegum to ēfestanne sý to ingange his rīces *quibus sit vis ad ingressum regni illius propierandum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 20. He ēfeste norþweard he hastened northward, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 10. Hī to ðām dweoligendum læcedōmum deofolgyde ēfeston and scyndon *ad erratica idolatrie medicamina concurrerant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. To gefultumianne me ēfest ad adjūvandum me *festina*, Ps. Lamb. 69, 2. v. ēfstan.

efesung, e; *f.* A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing; tonsura, Som. Ben. Lye.

efesung-sceara, an; *f. A pair of scissors or shears; forfex*, Som. Ben. Lye.

efete, an; *f. An eft, a newt, lizard; læcorta*:—Efete læcorta vel stilio, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 18; Wrt. Voc. 24, 22. [Wyc. euete a lizard.] v. ādexa.

efn; *adj. Even, equal; æquus, planus, æqualis*:—On efn, *adv. Together; simul*, āna, Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efn, *prep. On even ground, by, near, aside with*; in æquāli, *juxta*, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. v. efen.

efnan; *p. ede, de; pp. ed; v. trans.* I. to throw down, prostrate, level, lay low; prosternere:—Ic efne to eorpan ealdne ceorl I throw down the old churl to earth, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 28; Rā. 28, 8.

II. to perform, execute, labour, achieve; patrāre, perpetrāre, faciēre, prastāre:—Ic ēdine efne and healde custōdiam lēgem tuam, Ps. Th. 118, 44; 118, 131, 143. Ōp-dæt his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan until his son might achieve a valorous deed, Beo. 5237; B. 2622. De ær eorlscipe efnde who before performed valorous deeds, 6006; B. 3007. Hie efnodn unrihtdōm they executed unrighteousness, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183. Hie dæt efnodn sōna they performed that soon, Elen. Kmbl. 1423; El. 713. Efn elne dis perform this boldly, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fā. 8. DER. ge-efnan.

efn-behēfe; *adj. [behēfe necessary] Equally useful or necessary; æque utilis vel necessarius*:—Is diōs ōdru bȳsen efn-behēfu this other similitude is equally necessary, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 14; Met. 12, 7.

efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop; co-episcopus*:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efnbiscopum cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcōpis, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 30. v. efen-biscop.

efne, an; *f? Alum; alūmen, styptēria* = *στυπτήρια*:—Efnē alūmen vel styptūra [= styptēria], Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 126; Wrt. Voc. 31, 12. Efnē alūmen, 56; Som. 67, 38; Wrt. Voc. 37, 28.

efne [= efen]; *adv. Even, exactly, precisely, just, alike, likewise, just now; plāne, æque, omnino, modō, jam pridem*:—He wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ær him sunu wōce he had just seventy winters ere a son was born to him, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 24; Gen. 1158. We dē willaþ ferigan efne to ðam lande we will convey thee even to the land [to the very land; in eandem terram], Andr. Kmbl. 587; An. 294; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 95; Met. 8, 48. On witte weallende byrnþ efne siō gitsung even the covetousness [i.e. the just-mentioned covetousness] burns raging in his mind, 8, 91; Met. 8, 46. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ænigne, dū me æt-byst efne rihte si descendō in infernum, pīrtir ades, Ps. Th. 138, 6. He hæfde eorþan and up-rōdor efne gedæled he had divided the earth and firmament alike, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 16; Exod. 76. [v. efn-gedælan.] Ic ēdne efnast healde I keep thy law most exactly, Ps. Th. 118, 77. Efnē swā even so, even as:—And efne swā he dæc gemette meathum gehrodene and even so he found thee adorned with virtues, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 5; Cri. 330. Deor efne swā some after dære stefne on done stenc faraþ just so goes the beast after the voice in that odour, 96 a; Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. Lixte se leoma efne swā of heofene scineþ rōdore candel the beam shone even as from heaven shines the candle of the firmament, Beo. Th. 3146; D. 1571. He Hengestes heap hringum þenede efne swā swide swā he Fresena cyn byldan wolde he should serve Hengest's band with rings even as abundantly as he would encourage the Frisian race, Beo. Th. 2188; B. 1092. He efne swā swide hī lufode, dæt... he loved her even so greatly, that... [adeo ut], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 129; Met. 26, 65. v. efen; *adv.*

efne; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! indeed*; en, ecce, certe, præfecto:—Dā se tūn gehwearf efne ofer ænne ealdgesida then indeed went the lot over the one of the old comrades, Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. And efne! dā ætywde Moyses and Helias et ecce apparuerunt Moyses et Elias, Mt. Bos. 17, 3. Efnē swā biþ gebletsad beorna æghwylc ecce sic benedictur hōmo, Ps. Th. 127, 5. Efnē me God fultimeþ ecce Deus adiuvat me, 53, 4; 54, 7; 86, 3; 118, 40; 138, 3.

efn-eald co-eval:—Efnēald æqæwus vel coetāneus, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 19; Wrt. Voc. 19, 3. v. efen-eald.

efne-cuman; *v. intrans. To convene; convenire*:—Efnē-cōmon to him conveniēbant ad eum, Mk. Rush. War. 1, 45. v. efen-cuman.

efne-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant; conservus*:—Efnē-esne dīn ic eom [MS. am] conservus tuus sum, Rtl. 70, 41; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 33.

efne-nū; *interj. Behold now; ecce*:—Efnēnū ge-ecānode unrihtwisse ecce parturit iniquitū, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

efnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice; æquitas*:—Efnes syndon dōmas dīne æquitas sunt iudicia tua, Ps. Spl. 118, 75; Ps. Lamb. 118, 144. He dēmp ymbhwyrft eorþan on efnesse ipse judicabit orbem terræ in æquitāte, Ps. Lamb. 9, 9. Dū gelifst me on efnesse oððe emnesse dīnre wifwifcābis me in æquitāte tua, 142, 11. Eāgan dīne gesecōn oððe bewlātun efnysse oððe rihtwisse oclū tui videant æquitātes, 16, 2. v. efen-nys.

efne-spēdelic; *adj. Of the same substance, consubstantial; consubstantialis*:—On þrym hādum efenspēdelicum in tribus personis consubstantialibus, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38. v. efen-spēdiglic.

efn-etan to eat as much as any one? or to become equal, to equal? par esse alicui edendo? æquare, æmulāri:—Ic mēsan mæg meahtelicor and

efn-etan ealdum þyrse I can feast more heartily and eat as much as the old giant, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 28; Rā. 41, 63.

efn-ēde; *adj. Equally easy; æque facilis*:—Is efnēde up and of dūne to feallanne foldan disse it is equally easy for this earth to fall up and down, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 333; Met. 20, 167.

efn-gedælan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To share alike; in æquales partes dividere*:—Beānas twegen ðara æghwæder efnedæle heah-þegnunga hāliges gāstes two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 22; Exod. 95.

efn-gemæcca, an; *m. [gemæcca a companion] A fellow-companion, associate, fellow; consors*:—Ða beoþ hira gelican and hira efn-gemæccan on hira gecynde they are their equals and their fellows in their nature, Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 16.

efn-lic; *adj. Equal; æquus*. v. efenlic.

efn-lica, an; *m. An equal; æquālis*:—Nis nān efnlica dīn there is no one thine equal, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 38; Met. 20, 19. v. efen-lica.

efn-licness, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality; æquālis*:—Hie healdap mā geferrædenne and efnlicnesse donne ealdordōm they observe companionship and equality more than authority, Past. 17, 9; Hat. MS. 24 b, 6.

efn-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal, a fellow; consors*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 9.

efn-mære; *adj. Equally great, illustrious, renowned; æstimatus, æque illustris, conspicuus*:—He done wēlegan wædlum efn-mærne gedēþ he makes the rich equally great to the poor, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 63; Met. 10, 32.

efn-swip; *adj. Equally strong; æque validus*:—Manigu ōdru gesceaft efn-swīde him many other creatures equally strong with them, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 88; Met. 11, 44.

efn-peow, es; *m. A fellow-servant; conservus*:—Ðæm hlāforde is to cýðanne, dæt he ongiete dæt he is efn-peow his it is to be made known to the master, that he understand that he is his fellow-servant, Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 18. v. efen-peowa.

efor, es; *m. A wild boar; āper*:—Hiene ofslōg ān efor a wild boar slew him, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 34. Sume sceodan biōn eforas some should be wild boars, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. v. efor.

efor-fearn, es; *n. A species of fern, polypody; rādiolus, polypodium = πολυπόδιον*:—Herba rādiola dæt is efor-fearn, Herb. cant. 85; Lchdm. i. 34, 7. Deōs wyrt, de man rādiolūm, and ōdru naman efor-fearn, nemueþ, ys gelic fearne, and heo byþ cenned on stānigum stōwum, and on ealdum hūs-stedum, and heo hæfþ on æghwylcum lēafe twā endebyrdnysa fægerra pricena, and ða scinaþ swā gold this plant, which is named rādiolus, and by another name everfern, is like fern, and it is produced in stony places, and in old homesteads, and it has on each leaf two rows of beautiful spots, and they shine like gold, Herb. 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 10-14; L. M. i. 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 13. v. efor-fearn.

Eforwic-ingas inhabitants of York, Chr. 918; Th. 193, 9, col. 1. v. Eforwic-ingas.

efosian to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear; tondēre:—Hine man efosode eum totondērun, Gen. 41, 14. v. efesian.

ēfre ever, always, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 26. v. āfre.

efisian, efsigan to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear; tondēre:—Man ne mōt hine efsian no one shall shear him, Jud. 13, 5; Past. 18, 7; Hat. MS. 27 b, 11, 24. v. efesian.

ēfstan, ēfstan; *p. ēfstte, ēfstte, pl. ēfston, ēfstun; impert. ēfst, ēfstte, pl. ēfstap; pp. ēfsted, ēfst; v. intrans. [ōfest, ofost, ofst haste] To hasten, draw near, approach, make haste, be quick; festināre, propereāre, concurrere, appropinquāre, accelerāre*:—Uton nū ēfstan seon wundur let us now hasten to see the wonders, Beo. Th. 6193; B. 3101; Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34. He ēfstē [ēfstte, Th. 278, 23, col. 2] norþward he hastened northward, Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 22, col. 1. Abraham ēfstē in to ðam getelde festināuit Abraham in tabernaculum, Gen. 18, 6; Lk. Bos. 19, 6; Beo. Th. 2990; B. 1493; Cd. 139; Th. 174, 2; Gen. 2872. Hī ēfston ōþ to gatum deāpes appropinquāwīrun, usque ad portas mortis, Ps. Spl. 106, 18; Byrht. Th. 137, 55; By. 206. Hī genealæhton oððe ēfstun [ēfston, Ps. Spl. 15, 3] accelerāwīrun, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Efst addice dyder festina ibi, Gen. 19, 22; Lk. Bos. 19, 5. Efst [Th. ēfstē] oððe nealæce dæt dū generige me accellera ut eruas me, Ps. Spl. 30, 2. Efstap and lēdaþ hine to me festināte et adducite eum ad me, Gen. 45, 13; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 42; Homl. Th. ii. 88, 32. Efstap dæt ge gangon þurh dæt nearwe geat hasten that ye go through the narrow gate, Lk. Bos. 13, 24. Dæt we to de mid ealre heortan ēfston that we may hasten to thee with all our heart, Homl. Th. ii. 600, 3. To ðam ðe hit ēfst wæs ad quam festinatum erat, Prov. 20. DER. ge-ēfstan.

eft; *adv. Again, second time, then, afterwards; iterum, denuo, rursus, re-, deinde, item*:—Eft lufgende God iterum amans Deum, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 58. Asende Noe ut eft culfran Noe rursus dimisit columbam, Gen. 8, 10; Mt. Bos. 4, 7, 8; Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 51, 52; Chr. 790; Erl. 56, 38; 828; Erl. 64, 10; 1046; Erl. 170, 17; 797; Erl. 58, 16; Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13. Eft item, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 38; 5, 5; S. 617, 34. Eft on Cent forbærnde afterwards burned in Kent, Chr. 685;

Erl. 40, 20. [Piers P. eft again: Wyc. eft, eftē again: Laym. æft, æfte, eft, eftē afterwards: Orm. eftt afterwards, again: O.Sax. eft again: O.Frs. eft, efta behind, afterwards, then: Goth. afta behind, back.] v. æft.

eft-agyfan To give back; reddere, i.e. re-däre, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 19. eft-betæht, æft-betæht Re-assigned, re-delivered, given back; re-consignatus, R. Ben. 4. v. be-tæcan.

eft-cerran To return; redire:—Eftcordon reversi sunt, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 17.

eft-cuman To come back; revenire:—He hēt ealle eftcuman he commands all to come again, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Eft-cymeþ comes again, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

eft-cyme, es; m. A coming again, return; rēditus, reversio:—Dæt eorlwerod sæt on wēnum eftcymes leofes monnes the warrior band sat in expectation of the return of the dear man, Beo. Th. 5785; B. 2896; Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 33; Hō. 130. Treofugla tudor tæcnum cýddon eadages eftcyme the tree-fowls' offering by signs made known the blessed man's return, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 11; Gū. 708.

eft-eaðig; adj. Rich:—Eftædig [æst-, Th: sēft-, Grn.] secg the favoured mortal, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

eft-edwitan To reprove, upbraid again; re-probare, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 21, 42.

after after, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmb. v. 140, 7; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 8. v. æfter.

eft-geigan, eft-geigean To recall, call back; re-vocare:—Sende he dome biscop hi to sōfttæssne geleāfan eft-geigean he sent the bishop to call them again to the belief of the truth, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 10.

eft-hweorfan To turn back, return; re-vertēre:—Æfter tīde eft-hweorfe to heofonum after a time returning again to the heavens, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 29. Eft-hwurfon returned again, 5, 6; S. 619, 9.

eft-leān, es; n. [leān a reward] A recompense; retributio:—He eft-leān wile ealles genoman he will surely take a recompense, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 8; Cri. 1100.

eft-lésing, es; f. Redemption; redemptio, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 20, 28.

eft-onġen-bigan To untwist again, to unwreath; re-torquere:—Eft-onġen-bigde retorsit, Cot. 189.

eft-sip, es; m. A journey back, return; rēditus:—Ār wæs on ofoste, eftsidēs georn the messenger was in haste, desirous of return, Beo. Th. 5560; B. 2783. Landweard onfand eftsiþ eorla the land-warden perceived the return of the warriors, Beo. Th. 3786; B. 1891; 2669; B. 1332.

eft-sittan; p. -sæt, pl. -sæton; pp. -seten To sit again, reside; residere:—Ic eftsittē odde ic uppsitte seodon, Ælc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 6.

eft-sōna; adv. [eft again, sōna soon] EFTSOONS, soon after, again, a second time; itērūm:—He hī lārde eftsōna he taught them again, Mk. Bos. 10, 1.

eft-spellung, es; f. A recapitulation; re-capitulatio, Cot. 171.

eft-swā-micel Even so much; tantundem:—Eft-swā-miceles for so much, at that price; tantidem, Soni. Ben. Lye.

eft-wyrd, es; f. Future fate, day of judgment; futūrum fātum, iudicii dies, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 15; Exod. 539.

eftyr after; post, Lye. v. æfter.

efyn-gelīc; adj. [efen even, gelīc like] Even-like, alike, equal, co-equal; co-æqualis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efynnīs Evenness, equity; æquālitās, equitas, Ps. Spl. C. 110, 7. v. efennys.

efyr a boar, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. v. eofor.

ēg, es; f. Water, sea; aqua, mare. Used to denote,—The sea coast:—Blecinga ēg Blekingley, the coast of the Blekingians, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 22, 1. Scon-ēg Scone. v. ēg.

ēg-. Used in composition:—water, sea; aqua, mare. DER. ēg-būende, -clif, -land, -stream. v. īg.

ēgan to fear, dread. DER. on-ēgan, q. v.

ēg-būende; pl. m. adj. Used as a noun, An island dweller; ad aquam vel in insula habitans:—On dære ealdan byrig Acemannes ceastre; hie ēgbūendas [MS. egbuend] Baðan nemnaþ in the old town Akemanceastre [the pained man's city]; the islanders call it Bath, Chr. 974; Th. 224, 20, col. 2, 3; Edg. 4. Gehwæm ēgbūendra to each of the islanders, 975; Th. 230, 5; Edg. 57. v. īg-būende.

ēg-clif, es; n. A water-cliff or shore; scōpulus [= σκόπελος a look-out place] mæris, litus:—Ofer ēgclif [MS. ecgclif] dæt eorl-werod sæt the warrior band sat on the ocean's shore, Beo. Th. 5778; B. 2893.

EGE, æge, eige, es; m. Fear, terror, dread, AWE; timor, terror, formido:—Eorþcynincgum se ege standeþ terribili āpud rēges terræ, Ps. Th. 75, 9. On dæm dagum wæs mycel ege fram dæm wifmannan in those days there was a great dread of these women, Ors. I, 10; Bos. 37, 26; Bt. Met. Fox I, 143; Met. I, 72. Ege Drihtnes timor Domini, Ps. Spl. 18, 10. Beo eower ege and oga ofer ealle nitenu terror vester ac trēmor sit sūper cuncta animālia terræ, Gen. 9, 2. Nis me ege mannes for āhwæder non timēbo quid faciāt mihi hōmo, Ps. Th. 55, 4; 117, 6. Wearþ hit swā mycel æge fram dām here there was so great

awe of the army, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 31. Gefeallāþ [MS. gefeallāþ] ofer hī eige and tyrhto fear and dread shall fall upon them, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Ða Bryttas mid mycclum ege flugon to Lunden-byrig the Britons fled to London in great terror, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29; 823; Erl. 63, 24. Nā dū ondrædst fram ege nihtlincum non timēbis a timōre nocturno, Ps. Spl. 90, 5; Ps. Th. 118, 38; Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 24. Ðū hæfdest eorþlicne ege thou hadst earthly awe, Homl. Th. I. 590, 8; Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 9. Syleþ eallum mete, dām de his ege habbaþ escam dedit timentibus se, Ps. Th. 110, 3; 59, 4. Ðe him Metodes ege, on his dædum, Drihten forhtap qui timet Dōminum, 127, 5. [Laym. ege, eize, eie, æie, m. awe, dread, anger: Orm. e33c: M. H. Ger. ege, f: O. H. Ger. egi, agi, m. terror: Goth. agei, f: Dan. ave, m. f: Icel. agi, m. terror, discipline.] DER. tid-ege.

ēge; gen. dat. acc. of ēg water, Chr. 47; Th. 11, 6, col. 3. v. ēg. ēge; n. An eye:—Mid ēgem with eyes, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Gif dūn ēge if thine eye, Mt. Rush. War. 5, 29. v. eage; n.

egan To harrow or break clods; occāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ege-full; adj. Fearful, terrible; terribilis:—Mære God, and mihtig and egefull Deus magnus, et pōtens et terribilis, Deut. 10, 17. Hit wæs swīde egefull it was very terrible, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. v. eges ful.

ege-healdan To hold in fear, correct; corripere, Ps. Spl. T. 93, 10.

ege-lāf, es; f. What had escaped horror; horrois residuum:—Ege-lāfe [MS. ecce-lāfe], acc. Exod. 370.

ege-leās; adj. Fearless; impāvidus, Past. 36, 1, Lye.

egeleās-lice; adv. Fearlessly; impāvide:—Hie nū egeleās-licor and unnyttfor brucap dære mildheortlican Godes giefē they now enjoy the merciful gifts of God the more fearlessly and uselessly, Past. 36, 1; Hat. MS. 46 b, 9.

Egeles ford, es; m. Ailsford:—Eādrīc gewende done cynung onġeān at Egeles forda Eadric went to meet the king at Ailsford, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 1. v. Ægeles ford.

egen fear; timor, Wanl. Catal. p. 14, line 7, note z. DER. ege.

egenu a little round heap; glōmulus, Som. Ben. Lye.

egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift; merces, Ps. Spl. T. 126, 4.

ege-nys, eges ful-nes, -ness, es; f. Fearfulness, fear; timor, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 39.

egesa, egsa, ægsa, an; m. [ege fear] Fear, horror, dread; timor, horror, terror, formido:—Him gasta weardes egesa on breostum wundode fear of the guardian of spirits dwelt in his breast, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 24; Gen. 2866; Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784; Andr. Kmb. 789; An. 445; Rood Kmb. 170; Kr. 86; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. Būtan Godes egsan [MS. B. egesan] without fear of God, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 1; Cd. 178; Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124; Andr. Kmb. 914; An. 457. Sió dimme niht ofer eldum egesan ne brohte the dim night did not bring terror over men, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 34; Met. 12, 17; Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541; Ps. Th. 66, 6. Egesan geaclod terrified with fear, Andr. Kmb. 1609; An. 806; Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. [O.Sax. egiso, m: M. H. Ger. egese, eise, f. horror: O. H. Ger. ekiso, m; egis, agis, n. horror: Goth. agis, n. fear, terror, horror.] DER. bæl-egsa, blōd-egesa, flōd-, folc-, glēd-, hild-, lig-, niht-, þeod-, wæter-.

ēgesa, ēgsa, an; m. [ekso; m. possessor: O.Sax. Heli. āgan to own] An owner; possessor:—Ēgesan ne gýmep heeds not the owner, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757.

eges ful, ege-ful, -full; adj. [eges ful full of fear =] Fearful, terrible, wonderful; timōre plenus, terribilis, admirabilis:—Ðū [God] eart egesful tu [Deus] terribilis es, Ps. Lamb. 75, 8; Cd. 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106; Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 20; Cri. 1529. Bera seal on hæpe, eald and egesful the bear shall be on the heath, old and terrible, Menol. Fox 519; Gn. C. 30; Beo. Th. 5850; B. 2929. Drihten ys mære God and mihtig and egefull Dōminūs est Deus magnus et pōtens et terribilis, Deut. 10, 17; Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Eālā Drihten, iā hū egesful odde hū wundorlic is dīn nama Dōmīne, quam admirābile est nōmen tuum! Ps. Lamb. 8, 2, 10.

eges fullic; adj. Full of fear, fearful, awful; terribilis:—Hū egesfullic he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn quam terribilis est in consiliis sūper filios hominum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Egesfullicran, nom. pl. more full of terror, Salm. Kmb. 93; Sal. 46.

eges ful-nes, -ness, es; f. Fulness of fear, formidableness; formidolōsitas:—Eges fulnes, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21. v. egenys [= ege, -nys, -nes.]

eges grime, grimme, an; f. A witch, sorceress; vénéfica, maléfica, Som. Ben. Lye.

egesian; p. ode; pp. od To affright; terrere, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsian.

egesig terrible, horrible. v. eiseg.

eges lic; def. se eges lica, seð, dæt eges lice; adj. [eges lic a likeness of fear =] Fearful, terrible, dreadful, terrific, horrible, awful; terribilis, terrificus, horribilis, horrendus:—Eorþscraf egeslic a fearful cavern, Andr. Kmb. 3174; An. 1590. Egeslic aled eāgsyne wearþ the terrible fire was visible to the eye, 3098; An. 1552; Rood Kmb. 148; Kr. 74. Eālā hū egeslic deūs stōw ys quam terribilis est lōcus iste! Gen. 28, 17.

He is egeslic God, ofer ealle godu eorþbündra *Domínus terribilis est super omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 95, 4; 88, 6; Ps. Spl. 46, 2. Was ðær swide egeslic gateward *there was a very horrible gatekeeper*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 18. Ðæs egeslican ðæt ðú dō feōndes aīdlian awyrgeðe syrunga *horrendi faciās hostis vācuissē (?) malignas insīdias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 24. Egeslicne cwide sigora Weard ofer ðæt fæge folc forþ forlæteð the Lord of victories shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated folk, Exon. 30a; Th. 92, 30; Cri. 1516. Fā prōwiap ealdor-bealu egeslic the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil, 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616. Ðæt he monig ping ge egeslice ge willsunlice geseah *that he saw many things both awful and delightful*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 29. Se ðe worhte egeslicu on sē ðære reādan *qui fecit terribilia in mūri rubro*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 22. Was heora sum ðām ðrum egeslicra one of them was more dreadful than the others, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 3. Daga egeslicast most terrible of days, Exon. 23a; Th. 63, 20; Cri. 1022.

egeslice, *adv.* [egeslice in likeness of fear =] *Fearfully*; *terribiliter*:—Hī nāht ne belimpap to ðam þunere ðe on dyssere lyfte oft egeslice brastlap they do not appertain to the thunder which in this atmosphere often crackles fearfully, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 26; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. Worpap hine deofol on dōmdæge egeslice the devil shall fearfully cast him down in the day of doom, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26.

egesung, *e*; *f.* *A threatening, fear, dread*; *comminatio*, R. Ben. interl. 27, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* egsung.

egede a rake, harrow; *rastrum*, Som. Ben. Lye.

egedere, *es*; *m.* *A raker*; *occatōr*, Som. Ben. Lye.

eggian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od* To *egg, excite*; *excitare*, Ben. Lye.

ēgh-þyrl, *es*; *n.* *An eye hole, a window*; *fenestra*:—Ðæs leōhtes scīma þurh ða cýnan ðære dūra and þurh ða ēghþyrla inēode the glare of the light entered through the chinks of the door and through the windows, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. *v.* eāg-þyrl.

ēg-hwalc all, every, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 34. *v.* ēg-hwalc.

Egipite, Egypte; *gen. a*; *dat.* *um*; *pl. m.* *The Egyptians, the people of Egypt in a body, Egypt*; *Ægyptii*:—Ðæt Egipite ne forwurpon that the Egyptians perish not, Gen. 41, 36. Egipita land, Egypta land the land of the Egyptians, Egypt, Gen. 12, 10, 11, 14, 20; 13, 10; 21, 21; 37, 25, 28, 30; 39, 1. Egipita cyng, Egypta cyng the king of Egypt, Gen. 40, 1; Ex. 3, 18, 19; 5, 4. Egipita ealdor a prince of the Egyptians, Gen. 42, 6. Egipita here the host of the Egyptians, Deut. 11, 4. Fōron Iosepes tyn gebrōdrū to Egiptum Joseph's ten brothers went to Egypt, Gen. 42, 3; 45, 9. Hunger fornam swīdust Egipite famine oppressed the Egyptians most, Gen. 47, 13.

Egipitisc, Egyptisc; *def.* *se* Egipitica, Egipitisea; *seō*, ðæt Egipitise; *adj.* *Belonging to Egypt, Egyptian*; *Ægyptius*:—Hēr is ides Egipitisc here is an Egyptian woman, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Fram ðære Egipitiscan eā from the Egyptian river, Gen. 15, 18. Hine gebohte Egipitisc man an Egyptian man bought him, 39, 1; Ex. 2, 11, 19. Ðisra Egipitisc manna of these Egyptian men, Gen. 50, 11. Se Egipitisea cyng the Egyptian king, Ex. 1, 17. Befōran ðam Egipitiscan folce before the Egyptian people, 3, 21, 22. Þurh Egipitise galdru through Egyptian enchantments, 7, 11. Ðæt Egipitise folc the Egyptian people, 11, 7. Ða Egipitiscan the Egyptians, Ex. 14, 18, 31. Iosep sealde hwæte ðām Egipitiscan mannū Joseph sold corn to the Egyptian men, Gen. 41, 56.

egide a rake, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* egeðe.

EGL, *e*; *f.* *A mote; festuca*:—Hwī gesiht ðū ða egle on ðines brōðor eāgan quid uides festucam in oculo fratris tui? Lk. Bos. 6, 41, 42. [Ger. egl, achel, *f.* *festuca, arista*.]

eglan to trouble, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. *v.* eglian.

ēg-land, ēg-lond, *es*; *n.* *Water-land, an island*; *insula*:—We witan oððer ēgland we know another island, Chr. Erl. 3, 10. Geond ðis ēgland throughout this island, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11. In ðæt ēglond on the island, Exon. 96b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Eglond monig many an island, 89a; Th. 334, 12; Gn. Ex. 15: 100b; Th. 380, 8; Rā. i, 5; Bt. Met. Fox i, 31; Met. i, 16. *v.* ig-land.

EGLE; *adj.* *Troublesome, hateful, loathsome, horrid*; *molestus, odiōsus, infestus, turpis*:—He him sylfum byp egle he is loathsome to himself, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 24; Cd. 209; Th. 258, 21; Dan. 679. Gif egle wæron if they were troublesome, Exon. 126a; Th. 485, 20; Rā. 71, 16. Dý-læs sceadān mihton egle ondsacan lest the horrid apostates might injure [him], Andr. Kmbl. 2297; An. 1150: 2916; An. 1461. Eglum āttor-sperum with horrid venomous spears, Exon. 105a; Th. 399, 10; Rā. 18, 9. [Goth. *agl* shameful, disgraceful; *aglus* difficult, troublesome.]

eglian, eglian, elan; *hit* eglep, clep; *p.* *ode*, *ade*; *pp.* *od*, *ad*; *v.* *trans.* *chiefly used impersonally with dat. of person.* To trouble, pain, grieve, *at*; *molestare, dolere*:—Ðæt he us eglian mōste that he could trouble us, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Me eglep [elep, MS. H.] swýðe it grieves me much, L. Edin. S. proem; Th. i. 246, 22. Him wāfre syddan seō ādl ne eglode the illness never ailed him afterwards, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 8; 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Ðæt him stranglice eglade it afflicted him severely, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Gif men innan wyrmas eglien [eglien MS. B.] if worms trouble a man within, Herb. 2, 10;

Lchdm. i. 82, 22. [Piers P. Chauc. *eylen, eilen to ail*: *Orm. e33lenn*: *Plat. echeln, ōcheln to be vexed, grieved at anything*: *Ger. ekeln*: *Goth. aglyan to molest, in us-aglyan*.] DER. æt-eglan, ge-

Egones hām, Egnes hām, *es*; *m.* [Ethelw. Ignesham; Flor. Eignes-ham: *Hunt. Aeguesham*; *Gerv. Egenesham*] ENSHAM or EYNESHAM, Oxfordshire; lōci nōmen in agro Oxoniensi:—Hēr Cūpwulf feaht wid Bretwalas and genom Egones hām in this year [A.D. 571] Cuthwulf fought against the Britons and took Eynsham, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 14. Into Egnes hām at Eynsham, Cod. Dipl. 714; A.D. 1005; Kmbl. iii. 344, 16.

ēgor nine ounces or inches, a span; *dodrans*, Cot. 64, Som. Ben. Lye. ēgor- water, the sea; *aqua, mære*. [Icel. *ægir, m.*] DER. ēgor-here, -stræm.

ēgor-here, *es*; *m.* *The water-host, the deluge*; *undārum exercitus, diluvium*:—Se ēgorhere eorþan tūddor eall acwælde the water-host destroyed all the earth's progeny, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 23; Gen. 1402: 75; Th. 92, 31; Gen. 1537.

ēgor-stræm, eāgor-stræm, *es*; *m.* *A water-stream, water, the sea*; *unda, flūvius, mære*:—Diōs eorþe mæg and ēgorstræm cræfta nāne adwæscan ðæt ðæt him on innan sticap this earth and sea can by no means extinguish that which in them remains, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 236; Met. 20, 118. Egorstræmas swōgan the water-streams sounded, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 4; Gen. 1374.

egsa, ægsa, *an*; *m.* *Fear, horror, dread*; *timor, horror, terror*:—Egsa com ofer me timor vēnit super me, Ps. Spl. 54, 5; Exon. 20a; Th. 52, 26; Cri. 839; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 12; Sat. 379. Beōp egsan of heofene ērunt terrōres de cælo, Lk. Bos. 21, 11; Cd. 148; Th. 186, 10; Exod. 136. *v.* egsa.

ēgsa, *an*; *m.* *An owner*; *possessor*:—Egsan wyn the owner's pleasure, Exon. 90b; Th. 340, 7; Gn. Ex. 107. *v.* ēgesa.

egsian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od* [egsa fear] To frighten; *terrere*:—Oft Scyld egsgode eorl Scyld often frightened man, Beo. Th. 11; B. 6. DER. ge-egsian.

ēg-stræm, ēh-stræm, *es*; *m.* *A water-stream, a river, the sea*; *aquæ fluctus, flūmen, mære*:—Hæðe Metod ēgstræm eft gecyrrd the just Creator had averted the stream, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 15; Gen. 1415. Here wicode ēgstræme neāh the host encamped near the river, Elen. Kmbl. 132; El. 66; Beo. Th. 1158; B. 577. *v.* eā-stræm.

egsung, *e*; *f.* [egsa fear] A terrible act, frightening, threatening; *terribile, comminatio*:—Strencpe egsunga oððe egesfulra pinga ðinra hī cwedaþ virtūtem terribiliūm tuōrum dicent, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Mid egsunge by threatening, Jud. Thw. 161, 37.

egpa, *an*; *m.* *An instrument to beat out corn*; *tribula, ælfc*. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 52; Wrt. Voc. 16, 25.

egpe a rake, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* egeðe.

ēgðer either:—Egðer ge—ge both—and, Gen. 4, 22. *v.* ēgðer.

ēg-þyrl a window:—Þurh ðas hūses ēgþyrl through the window of the house, Jos. 2, 15. *v.* eāg-þyrl.

ēgum with eyes, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728; *dat. pl.* of ēge = eage; *n. q. v.*

ē-gylt a fault, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 5. *v.* ē-gylt.

Egypte; *pl. m.* *The Egyptians*, Ors. i, 7; Bos. 30, 21; *v.* Egipite.

Egyptisc Egyptian, Ex. 6, 5. *v.* Egipitisc.

egys full fearful, Ps. Spl. C. 46, 2. *v.* eges ful.

eh, *es*; *n.* I. a war-horse, charger; *equus bellator*:—Ða ða hors oþþær, eh and eorlas which bore away the horses, the chargers, and chiefs, Exon. 106a; Th. 404, 21; Rā. 23, 11. II. the Anglo-Saxon Rune M = e, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is eh a war-horse,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter e, but for eh a war-horse, charger, as,—M [eh] byþ for eorlum the war-horse is for chiefs, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 37; Runic pm. 19; Kmbl. 343, 3. *v.* eoh.

ēh- water, used in composition. *v.* ig.

ehennys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *Modesty*; *pūdōr*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ehēr an ear of corn, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 28. *v.* ear.

eh-heōlode, *an*; *f.* *The plant elecampane or horseheal*; *inūla hēl- lēnium*, Lin. L. M. i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20.

ēht highest, Ps. Spl. 49, 15, = heāht, hēht; *superl.* of heāh.

ēh-stræm, *es*; *m.* *A water-stream, ocean*:—Heliseus ēhstræm sōhte, leōc ofer lagu-flōd Heliseus sought the ocean, bounded over the water-flood, Exon. 75b; Th. 283, 1; Jul. 673. *v.* ēg-stræm, eā-stræm.

ehsýne a face, countenance; *facies*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* an-sýn.

ēht value, estimation:—Be ðæs demnes ehte pro damni æstimatiōne, Ex. 22, 5. *v.* eaht.

ēhta eight:—Ehta dagas gefyllde wæron consummāti sunt dies octo, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. *v.* eahta.

ēhtan; *he* ēht, *pl.* ēhtap; *p.* ēhte, *pl.* ēhton; *pp.* ehted To follow after, chase, pursue, persecute, annoy, afflict; *perséquī, tribulāre, affligere*,—followed by *gen.* or *acc.*:—Ne ēht he nānre wuhte he pursues not anything, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 3. Hūndas mīne wildeor ēhton cānes mei feras persēquēbantur, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Ðonne hī eow ēhtap on dysse byrig cum persēquentur vos in civitatē ista, Mt. Bos. 10, 23;

§, 11: *Ælf.* Gr. 29; Som. 33, 48; 25; Som. 26, 63. Ðara ðe mīn ehtaþ *tribulantium me*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: 118, 157. Ðū us ahreddest æt ðam ðe ūre ehton *liberasti nos ex afflictionibus nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 9. v. eāhtan, 6ht.

ehta-tyne; *adj.* *Eighteen*; octō-dēcim:—Wēne gē ðæt ða ehtatye wæron scyldige *pūātis quia illi decem et octo debitores fuērūt* ? Lk. Bos. 13, 4, 16. v. eahta-tyne.

ēhtend, *es*; *m.* *A persecutor*; persēcūtor:—Domicianus wearþ ēhtend cristenra manna *Domitian was a persecutor of christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18. He dreāg ēhtendra nīþ he endured the persecutors' malice, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 28; Gū. 496. Ic his ēhtendas ealle geflyme *I will put all his persecutors to flight*, Ps. Th. 38, 20.

ehteoda, ehteda *eighth*:—On ðam ehteodan dæge *on the eighth day*, Lk. Bos. 1, 59. v. eahtoda.

ēhtere, ēhtre, *es*; *m.* *A persecutor*; persēcūtor:—*Ēhtere persēcūtor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 44. Of ēhtere *ex persecūtore*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 19. Sanctus Albanus cȳfde ðam ēhterum Godes geleāfan ðæt he cristen wære *Saint Alban told the persecutors of God's truth that he was a christian*, 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Gebiddaþ for eowre ēhteras *pray for your persecutors*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44; Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37.

ēh-pyrl *eye-hole, a window*:—Ðū wircst ēhpyrl thou makest a window, Gen. 6, 16; Jos. 2, 18. v. eāg-pyrl.

ehtian to esteem, deem, value; æstimāre:—Swā monnum riht is to ehtienne *quantum hominibus æstimāre fas est*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30; Beo. Th. 2449; B. 1222; Cd. 193; Th. 241, 25; Dan. 410. v. eahtian.

ēhting, *e*; *f.* *Persecution*; persēcūtio, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11, notes, p. 28, 1.

ēhtnes, ēhtnys, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *Persecution*; persēcūtio:—Seō ēhtnes ðara cristenra manna *the persecution of christian men*, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11; Ps. Th. 118, 139. Fram Iudēa ēhtnesse *from the persecution of the Jews*, Ps. Th. arg. 17; Mt. Bos. 13, 21; Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 30. Eādige synd ða ðe ēhtnysse þoliaþ for rihtwisnysse *beati qui persecutionem patiuntur propter iustitiam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 10; Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22; 1, 8; S. 479, 19, 21. v. eāhtnes.

ehtoda, ehtuda *eighth*, Ex. 22, 30. v. eahtoda.

ēhtre *a persecutor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37, MS. B. v. ēhtere.

ehtung, *e*; *f.* *Deliberation, council*; deliberatio:—Ehtunga ealle hæfdon *cogitauerunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 3. v. eahtung.

eig, *e*; *f.* *An island*; insula:—Wið eig *near the island*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 29, col. 1. v. ig.

eige fear, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. v. ege.

eig-land, *es*; *n.* [*eā water=eig, land land*] *Water-land, an island*; insula:—On ðis eighlande *in this island*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15. v. ig, eā, ig-land=eā-land.

eiseg; *adj.* [=egseg, egeseg, from egesa fear] *Terrible, horrible*; terribilis:—Cleopaþ ðonne se alda út of helle, wricþ word-cwedas wæregan reorde, eisegan stefne *then the chief calleth out of hell, uttereth words with accursed speech, with horrible voice*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6-10; Sat. 34-36.

el, *ele-foreign, strange*; peregrinus, externus. v. el-land, ele-land.

él *an eel*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. *Ēl-ig*, v. *æl*.

-el, -ol, a termination denoting persons, as, *Fórrídel* *an outrider*; býdel *a herald*. It denotes also inanimate objects; as, *Gyrdel* *a girdle*; stýpel *a steeple*.

elan *to trouble, pain, grieve*, L. Edm. S. proem; Th. i. 246, 22, note 33. v. eglian.

élas *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 19. v. íl.

el-boga, éle-boga, elm-boga, *an*; *m.* *AN ELBOW*; cūbītum, ulna:—*Elboga cūbītum*, *Ælf.* Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 50. Fædm betwux elbogan [*MS. elboga*] and hand-wyrste *a cubit, between the elbow and wrist*; cūbītum, 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* elbowe; *Plat.* elbagen; *m.* *Deut.* ellebog; *m.* *Ger.* elbogen, ellenbogen, *m.* *M. H. Ger.* ellenboge, elenboge, *m.* *O. H. Ger.* elinbogo; *Dan.* albue, *m.* *f.* *Icel.* alhogi, alnbogi, olbogi, ölbogi, ölnbogi, *m.* *elbow.*]

ēlc *each*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15. v. *æl*.

elch, *es*; *m.* *THE ELK*; alces, cervus alces, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye. [*Dut.* ellend, elland, eland, *m.* *tragēlaphus, hircocervus, animal septentrionalis regionis*; *Ger.* elk, *m.* commonly elen, elend, *n.*; *elen-thier, n.* *M. H. Ger.* elch, elhe, *m.* *O. H. Ger.* elaho, eliho, elho, elocho, elch, *m.* *Dan.* els-dyr, *n.* *Swed.* elg, *m.* *Icel.* elgr, *m.* *Lat.* alces, *f.* *Grk.* ἀλκη, *f.* *an elk.*]

elcian; *part.* *elcigende*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od*; *v. n.* *To put off, delay*; mōrāri, differre, concitari, tempus trāhēre:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe, odde ic elcige mōror, *Ælf.* Gr. 25; Som. 17, 14. Ðæt he leng ne elcode to his geleāfan *that he no longer delayed his belief*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 1. v. latian.

elcor, elcur, elcor; *adv.* *Elsewhere, otherwise, besides, except*; alias, aliter, præter, nisi:—Gif hit hwæt elcor biþ *sin alias*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 17. [*O. Frs.* ekker, elker, elkes *alias*; *O. Sax.* elcor *alias*;

O. H. Ger. elichor, elicor, elihor *prorsus, ultra, amplius*; *Dan.* ellers: *Swed.* eljest else; *Icel.* ellegar, elligar, ellar, *alia alias.*]

elera; *comp. adj.* [*elcian* *to put off, delay*; *elcung* *lateness, delay*] *Latter*; posterior:—Gif hie cumaþ of óðrum biterum and yfelum wætum, ða ðe wyrcap óman, donne beoþ ða elcran to stillanne óþ-ðæt ðe hie unstrangran weorþan *if they come from other bitter and evil humours, which cause inflammations, then are the latter to be stilled until they become less strong*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12-15.

elcung, *e*; *f.* *A delay*, R. Ben. 5, 71, Lye. v. eldung.

elcur; *adv.* *Otherwise*; alias, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 1; 9, 17; Lk. Lind. War. 5, 37. v. elcor.

eld age:—Sió forme eld the first age, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4; Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2. v. yldu.

eldan *to tarry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yldan.

elcung delay, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17, MS. Cot. v. eldung.

elde men, Elen. Kmbl. 949; El. 476; Beo. Th. 5215; B. 2611; Andr. Kmbl. 2115; An. 1099; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. v. yldc.

eldendlic; *adj.* *Slow, slack*; piger, tardus, Som. Ben. Lye.

eldo old age, Beo. Th. 4229; B. 2111. v. yldu.

eldor *a prince*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealdor.

eldor-man *an alderman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 129, 25. v. ealdor-man.

eldra elder, older; senior:—Heora eldran fæder of their older father, of their grandfather, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32, MS. Cot; comp. of eald.

eldran elders, parents, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 115; Met. 1, 58; 13, 55; Met. 13, 28. v. yldra.

eldre; *comp?* *omne*:—Ne dyde he áhwær swā eldran cynne *non fecit tūtiler omni natiōni*, Ps. Th. 147, 9.

eldung, eldcung, elcung, *e*; *f.* *Delay*; mōra:—Hit is eldung and anbíd ðæs hehstan dēman *it is the delay and waiting of the highest judge*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17. v. ylding.

ELE, *es*; *m.* *oil*; oleum:—Eles gecynd is ðæt he wile oferstigan ælcne wætan: ageot ele uppon water odde on óðrum wætān, se ele flyt bufon: ageot water uppon done ele, and se ele abrecþ up and swimþ bufon *it is the nature of oil that it will rise above every fluid: pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above: pour water upon the oil, and the oil will break through and swim above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 11-14. Ele oleum, *Ælf.* Gl. 32; Som. 61, 109; Wrt. Voc. 27, 38; Ps. Lamb. 108, 18; 140, 5. Hund sestra elces centum cādos olei, Lk. Bos. 16, 6; Ps. Lamb. 4, 8. Of eowrum ele ðe oleo uestro, Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Mid minum hālgan ele oleo sancto meo, Ps. Lamb. 88, 21. Ðū amæstest odde ðū gefætnodest on ele heafod mīn *impinguasti in oleo caput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5; 103, 15. Genexode synt his spræcu efor ele molliti sunt sermones ejus super oleum, 54, 22. Hī ne nāmon nāne ele mid hym *non sumpsērunt oleum secum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 3, 4, 9; Lk. Bos. 10, 34; Gen. 28, 18; Lev. 2, 1, 6. Ðū nymst ānne holne hlāf mid ele gesprengedne tolles *tortam panis unius crustulam conspersam oleo*; Ex. 29, 23; Lev. 2, 4; Ps. Lamb. 44, 8; Lk. Bos. 7, 46. Eles drosna drags of oil; amurca=ἀμύργη, *Ælf.* Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Wyc. Chauc.* oile: *Orm.* ele: *Scot.* oyle: *Plat.* oelje: *O. Sax.* olig, *n.* *Frs.* oalje: *O. Frs.* olie: *Deut.* olie, *f.* *Ger.* öl, *n.* *M. H. Ger.* öl, öl, *n.* *O. H. Ger.* olei, *n.* *Goth.* alew, *n.* *Dan.* olie, *m.* *f.* *Swed.* olja, *f.* *Icel.* olea, olia, *f.* *Lat.* oleum, *n.* *Grk.* ἔλαιον, *n.* *olive oil*; ἔλαια, *f.* *olive-tree, olive fruit.*] DER. wyu-ele.

éle *a lamprey*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *æl*.

ele-bacen; *pp.* *Oil-baked, baked in or with oil*; oleo coctus, oleātus:—Manna hīg gadredon and grundon on cwyne odde britton and sudon on croccan and worhton hlāfas ðærof: ða wæron hīg swilce hīg wæron elebacene pōpulus colligens *Man frangebat mōla sive tērebāt in mortārio, cōquens in olla et faciēns ex eo tortillas saporis quāsi panis oleāti*, Num. 11, 8.

ele-beām, *es*; *m.* [*ele oil, beām a tree*] *An olive-tree*; olea, olīva:—Elebeām olea vel olīva, *Ælf.* Gl. 32; Som. 61, 111; Wrt. Voc. 27, 40; 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 17; 80, 25; 285; Ps. Lamb. 51, 10. Heó brohte elebeāmes twig she brought a twig of olive-tree, Cd. 172; Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Heó brohte ān twig of ānum elebeāme illa portauit rāmum olīuæ, Gen. 8, 11. Ealle eowre elebeāmas forwurpaþ *all your olive-trees shall perish*, Deut. 28, 40; Ps. Th. 127, 4. Syndon bearn ðine swā swā nywlicra elebergena odde guogaþ elebeāma *sunt filii tui sicut nouellæ olīuārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3. Dō swā on ðinum win-earde and on ðinum elebeāmon ita faciēs in uinea et in olīueto tuo, Ex. 23, 11. He eow sylv elebeāmas ðe gē ne plantudon dēdērit tibi olīueta quæ non plantasti, Deut. 6, 11. Unwæstmēre elebeām *an unfruitful or wild olive-tree*; oleaster, *Ælf.* Gl. 47; Som. 65, 19; Wrt. Voc. 33, 19; *Ælf.* Gr. 8; Som. 7, 15.

ele-beāmen; *adj.* *Of or belonging to the olive-tree*; oleāginus, *Ælf.* Gl. 32; Som. 61, 110; Wrt. Voc. 27, 39.

ele-berge, *an*; *f.* [*ele oil*; *berge=berie a berry*] *An olive, the fruit of an olive-tree*; olīua:—Swā swā eleberge wæstmēra sicut olīua fructifera, Ps. Spl. 51, 8. Syndon bearn ðine swā swā nywlicra elebergena odde guogaþ elebeāma *sunt filii tui sicut nouellæ olīuārum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

He ūteode on ðæne munt Oliuarum, ðæt is Elebergena egressus ibat in montem Ōlīwārūm, Lk. Bos. 22, 39.

ele-boga, an; *m. An elbow; ulna*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 24. v. **el-boga**.

ele-bytt, -bytt, *e; f. [ele oil, byt a bottle] An oil vessel or cruet, a chrismatory; lenticula*:—Elebytt ærenu lenīcūla, Cot. 121.

ele-fæt, es; *n. An oil-vat, cruise or pot; emicādium*:—Elefæt emīcādium [= emicādium, v. Du Cange, vol. ii. 238], Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 79; Wrt. Voc. 25, 19. Stānen elefæt ālābastrum, 24; Som. 60, 40; Wrt. Voc. 24, 40.

elehtre, eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine; lūpinus albus*, Lin.:—Elehtre lupine, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30; 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 24; 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 12. Hafa clam geworht of elehtrean have a plaster made of lupine, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 21. Genim elehtrean take lupine, Herb. 46, 3; Lchdm. i. 148, 2; L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 16; 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13; 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27; 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2; 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 5; iii. 56, 26.

ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign; peregrinus*:—Elelænda corpbigenys colōnia, peregrinōrum cultūra, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 102; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25.

ele-land, es; *n. A foreign country; externa terra*:—Ðær ic on elelande āhte stowe there I owned a place in a foreign country, Ps. Th. 118, 54.

ele-lendisc; *adj. Strange, foreign; advēna, aliēnus*:—Elelendisc ic eom mid ðe advēna ēgo sum āpud te, Ps. Lamb. 38, 13. Bearn elelendisc ferealdodon filiū aliēni invēterūti sunt, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46.

elene, an; *f. The herb elecampāne; inūla hēlēnium*, Lin.:—Genim niodowearde elenan take the netherward part of elecampāne, L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 15; 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 14. v. **colone**.

Elene, an; *f. Helena; Helēna = Ἑλένη: The wife of the Roman emperor Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great*:—Constantius gesealde his suna ðæt rice, Constantinuse, done he hæfde be Elenan, his wife Constantius gave the empire to his son Constantine whom he had by Helena his wife, Ors. 6, 30; Th. 496, 33. His [Constantines] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swiðe gelyfed mann, and pearle eāwfæst his [Constantine's] mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3. See Ors. Bos. Notes and Various Readings, p. 28, col. 2, in proof that Helena was the lawful wife of Constantius:—Ðā him Elene forgeaf sincweorþunga then Helēna gave him treasures, Elen, Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Fōr Elenan ceoð before the knee of Helēna, 1693; El. 848: 1903; El. 953. Se Cāsere [Constantinus] hēht Elenan the emperor Constantine told Helena, Elen, Kmbl. 1204; El. 1003: 1224; El. 1063. Elene, 438; El. 219: 1203; El. 604: 1236; El. 620.

ele-sealf, *e; f. Oil-salve, sweet balm; nardus = νάρδος, ambrōsia = ἀμβρόσια*, Cot. 3: 146.

ele-seocche, an; *f? [ele oleum, seocche = seohhe colātūrīum] A vessel for straining oil, an oil-strainer*:—Eleseocche fisclum? Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 85; Wrt. Voc. 41, 38.

elep, es; *m. A man; hōmo*:—Witon ðæt se eleþ ēce bideþ they know that the man eternally abideth, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 8; Gū. 38. v. **hælep**.

ele-treow, es; *n. An oil-tree, olive-tree; ōlīva*:—Swā swā eletreow wæstmāra sicut ōlīva fructifera, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 51, 8. Swā niwe planta eletreowa sicut novellæ olivārūm, Ps. Spl. C. 127, 4.

ele-twig, es; *n. An olive twig, a small branch of olive*, Cot. 146.

-elfen, *e; f. [ælf an elf, en a feminine termination] A fairy, nymph; nympa*: used only as a termination:—Dūn-elfen castālides; feld-elfen mōides (?); wudu-elfen dryādes; wylde-elfen hamadryādes; sē-elfen naiādes, Ælf. Gl. 112, 113; Som. 79, 108–112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 15–19. v. **-ælfen**.

el-hygd, *e; f. Strange thought, distraction; perturbatio*:—Mōdes elhygd distraction of the mind, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18.

Elig, *e; f. [el = æl an eel, ig an island] The isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire; insula Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensis*:—Is Elig ðæt land on Eāst-Engla mægþa, hū hugu syx hund hīda, on eālonðes gelicnesse; is eall mid fenne and mid wætere ymbseald, and fram genihtsumnesse āla ða de on ðām ylcān fennum fongene beoþ hit naman onfēng the land Ely is in the province of the East-Angles, of about six hundred hides, in the likeness of an island; it is all encompassed with a fen and with water, and took its name from the abundance of eels which are caught in the same fen, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 3–6. Hēr Sēe Æeldryth ongon ðæt mynster æt Elige in this year [A.D. 673] St. Ætheldryth began the monastery at Ely, Chr. 673; Th. 58, 4. Æeldryþ wæs abbudisse geworden on ðam peodlande ðe is gecyged Elige, ðær heo mynster getimbrade Ætheldryth became abbess in the country which is called Ely, where she built a monastery, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1.

Elig-burh, Elī-burh; *gen. -burge; dat. -byrig; f. The city of Ely, Cambridgeshire; urbs Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensis*:—Man hine lædde to Eligbyrig [Eligbyrig, Th. 294, 15, col. 2] they led him to Ely, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 16, col. 1.

eliōtrōpus, eliōtrōpos the turnsole, Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 10, 16. v. **heliotropus**.

el-land, es; *n. A foreign country, strange land; externa terra*:—Mægþ sceal, geōmormōð, elland tredan a maiden, sad of mind, shall tread a strange land, Beo. Th. 6031; B. 3019.

ellarn an elder-tree, Som. Ben. Lye. v. **ellen**.

ellefne; *adj. Eleven; undēcim*:—Ellefne orettmæcgas eleven champions, Andr. Recd. 1331; An. 664. v. **endleofan**.

ELLEN; *gen. elnes; m. n. Strength, power, vigour, valour, courage, fortitude*; vis, rōbur, vigor, virtus, fortitudo:—Wisdōm hæfþ on him feower cræftas, dara is ān warscipe, ðder metung, þridde is ellen, feorþe rihtwises wisdom has in it four virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, the fourth justice, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34; Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; Cd. 64; Th. 78, 5; Gen. 1288; Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 4; Gū. 1322; Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460; Menol. Fox 491; Gn. C. 16. Ðā him wæs elnes þearf when he had need of valour, Beo. Th. 5745; B. 2876; Cd. 47; Th. 59, 32; Gen. 972; Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gū. 869; Andr. Kmbl. 2002; An. 1003; Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725; Salm. Kmbl. 21; Sal. 11; Ps. Th. 118, 23. Wæs Gūþlāc on elne strong Guthlac was strong in courage, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 34; Gū. 264; 62 b; Th. 231, 4; Ph. 484; Beo. Th. 5624; B. 2816. Hæfde him on innan ellen untweōne he had within him unwavering courage, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244; Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Ic gefremman sceal eorlic ellen I shall perform a manly deed of valour, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. Ne læt ðen ellen gedreōsan let not thy strength sink, Wald. 10; Vald. 1, 6; Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602; Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 7; Hö. 66; Apstls. Kmbl. 6; Ap. 3. Ellen fremman to do a deed of valour, Andr. Kmbl. 2418; An. 1210; Beo. Th. 6; B. 3. Moyses bebead folc hycgan on ellen Moses bade the people think on valour, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218; Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11; Ps. Th. 93, 2. Engel hine elne trymede an angel strengthened him with courage, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161; Cd. 98; Th. 129, 2; Gen. 2137; Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861; Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985; Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34; Ps. Th. 128, 5. Elne with strength, power, or courage, strongly, powerfully, courageously; strēne, fortiter, Beo. Th. 3938; B. 1967; Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fā. 8; Ps. Th. 52, 5; 59, 4; 118, 4, 176. [Orm. ellenlæs powerless: O. Sax. ellien, ellen, strength, manhood: M. H. Ger. ellen, n. strength, manhood: O. H. Ger. ellan, m. zelus, rōbur, virtus: Goth. alyan, n. zeal: Icel. eljan, elja, f. endurance, energy.] DER. mægen-ellen.

ELLEN, es; *n. The elder-tree; sambucus nigra*, a small tree whose branches are filled with a light spongy pith. The fruit is a globular, purplish-black berry, of which wine is often made, called elder-berry wine. It is quite distinct from alor the alder-tree, q. v.:—Ellenes blōsman genim take blossoms of elder, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man sambūces = σαμβύκη [MS. samsuchon = σάμψυχον] and ðdrum naman ellen, hæteþ take this wort, which is named sambucus, and by another name elder, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 14. Genim ellenes leāf take leaves of elder, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 23; 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 4. [Plat. elloorn, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. holder, holunder, m: O. H. Ger. holder, holuntar, m: Dan. hyld, m, f; hylde-træ, n: Swed. hyll, f.]

ellen; *adj. Of elder, elder-; sambūceus*:—Genim ellenne sticcan take an elder-stick, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 7.

ellen-campian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. To contend vigorously; fortiter pugnare*:—Ellencampian pugilāre, Cot. 4. Ellencampidon pugilāwerun, Cot. 40.

ellen-cræft, es; *m. Strength, power; virtus, pōtentia*:—Ahebbap hā-ligne heofena Drihten, usserne God ellen-cræfta exalt the holy Lord of heaven, our God of powers, Ps. Th. 98, 5.

ellen-dæd, *e; f. [ellen valour, dæd a deed] A deed of valour, bold or valiant deed; virtutis factum*:—Sceolde hine ylðo beniman ellendæda age should deprive him of bold deeds, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 13; Gen. 484; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 273. He secgan hýrde ellendædum he heard tell of valiant deeds, Beo. Th. 1756; B. 876; 1804; B. 900.

el-lende, ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign; extērus, peregrinus*:—Næniþ cēpa ne seah ellendne weard no merchant saw a foreign shore, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 60; Met. 8, 30. In ellende in foreign land, afar, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33; 25, 14.

Ellen-dūn, Ellan-dūn, *e; f. [Flor. Ellandūn, i. e. mons Eallæ: Will. Malm. Hellendune: Hunt. Ellendūn] Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts; lōci nōmen in agro Wiltoniensis*:—Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cýning and Beornwulf cýning on Ellendūne [Ellandūne, Th. 111, 21, col. 2] in this year Egbert and Beornwulf fought at Allington, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 20.

ellen-gæst, es; *m. A bold or powerful spirit; pōtens spīritus*:—Se ellengæst the powerful spirit [Grendel], Beo. Th. 172; B. 86.

ellen-gōdnes zeal, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32, note. v. **ellen-wōdnes**.

ellen-heard; *adj. Hard of courage, bold, courageous; fortis, strēnus*:—Wæs eorl ellenheard searopancum beseted the courageous warrior was beset with various thoughts, Andr. Kmbl. 2509; An. 1256; Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 3; Gū. 1138.

ellen-lēca, an; *m. A champion; pūgil, agōnista*, Cot. 15.

ellen-leás; *adj. Lacking courage; fortitudīne cārens*:—Ic sceal sēcan

ðerne ellenléasran cempa *I must seek another less courageous soldier*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 7; Jul. 394.

ellen-lice; *adv.* Boldly, daringly; fortiter, strénue, pōtenter:—Wif beorn acwælde ellenlice the woman daringly slew a warrior, Beo. Th. 4250; B. 2122.

ellen-mærp, e; *f.* [mærp greatness, glory] *Glory of valour or courage*; fortitudinis glōria:—Grendel nihtweorce gefēh, ellenmærpum Grendel rejoiced in his night-work, his valour-glories, Beo. Th. 1660; B. 828.

ellen-rind, e; *f.* Elder-rind or bark; sambūci cortex:—Well ellen-rinde nidewearde boil the nether part of elder-rind, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5; 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 5; 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 128, 14.

ellen-rōf; *adj.* Remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave; rōbustus, strēnuus, fortis:—Strang odde ellenrōf rōbustus, Ælf. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 52. Beo. dū gestrangod and ellenrōf confortāre et esto rōbustus, Jos. 1, 7, 9; Cd. 89; Th. 110, 26; Gen. 1844; Beo. Th. 685; B. 340; Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 3; Pa. 40; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 109; Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Hi woldon āwunga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind, Andr. Kmbl. 2784; An. 1394. Gif ic ænigne ellenrōfne gemēte if I find any brave man, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 17; Jul. 382. Ellenrōf weas the bold men, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 9; Rā. 23, 20; Cd. 94; Th. 122, 33; Gen. 2036; Andr. Kmbl. 2284; An. 1143.

ellen-siōc; *adj.* [siōc = seōc sick, diseased, infirm, languid] *Infirm or languid from want of strength*; invālidus, débilis:—Hwæder he cwicne gemētte in dam wongstede Wedra þeōden ellensiōcne whether he should find the languid prince of the Goths alive on the field, Beo. Th. 5567; B. 2787.

ellen-spræc, e; *f.* Powerful speech; pōtens sermo:—He ne meahte ellenspræc, hléodor ahebban he could not raise his voice, his powerful speech, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 18; Gū. 1128.

ellen-prist; *adj.* Bold in courage, bold; audax:—Da idesa ellenpriste the bold women, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133.

ellen-weorc, es; *n.* A work of valour, valiant or powerful act; fortitudinis opus, res fortiter gesta:—He was ānræd ellenweorces he was steadfast in his work of valour, Andr. Kmbl. 464; An. 232. Gif dū ðæt ellenweorc aldre gedigest if thou escapest with life from that work of valour, Beo. Th. 1326; B. 661; 5279; B. 2643; Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 20; Gū. 613. Ellenweorca of valiant acts, Beo. Th. 4789; B. 2399. Ellenweorcum by valiant acts, Andr. Kmbl. 2740; An. 1372.

ellen-wōd, e; *f?* [wōd mad] Zeal; zelus = ζῆλος:—Me dīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt zēlus domus tua comēdit me, Ps. Th. 68, 9.

ellen-wōd; *adj.* [wōd mad] Raging, furious; furiosus:—Wæs ellenwōd fæder wið dēhter the father was furious with his daughter, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 4; Jul. 140.

ellen-wōdian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ellen-wōd zeal] *To strive with zeal, emulate*; emulāri:—Nylle dū elnian odde ellenwōdian [MS. ellenwōdian] on yfelwillendum nōli emulāri in malignātibz, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 1.

ellen-wōdnes, -ness, e; *f.* Zeal, envy, emulation, ardour; zelus = ζῆλος, fervor:—Swindan me dyde ellenwōdnes mīn tabescere me fecit zelus meus, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 139; 78, 5. Aidanus hæfde Godes ellenwōdnesse and his lufan micle Aidan had much zeal and love for God, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32. He was mid wylme mycelre ellenwōdnesse onbærned zēlo magni fervōris accensus est, 4, 24; S. 598, 22.

ellen-wyrte, e; *f.* Elderwort, wallwort, danewort, dwarf-elder; sambūcus ēbūlus, Lin:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man ēbūlum, and oðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eac sume men wealwyrte hātaþ take this herb, which is named ēbūlum, and by another name elderwort, and some men also call it wallwort, Herb. 93, 1; Lchdm. i. 202, 5; Wrt. Voc. 67, 12, 64; 69, 17.

ELLES; *adv.* ELSE, otherwise, in another manner; ālīter, āliōquin, āliunde, sēcus:—Elles ālīter, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 7, 67. Elles næbbe ge mēde mid eowrum fæder āliōquin mercōdem non hābēbitis āpud patrem vestrum, Mt. Bos. 6, 1; Mk. Bos. 2, 21. Gif hit elles sý sin autem, Lk. Bos. 10, 6. He stýhþ elles ofer ascendit āliunde, Jn. Bos. 10, 1. Hi ne mihton elles biōn they could not else exist, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52; Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 17; Beo. Th. 5034; B. 2520; Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 18; Jul. 113. Hwā arist elles of Syon būtan dū who else shall arise out of Sion but thou? Ps. Th. 13, 11. Hwæt elles is quid est āliud? Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Nyton hwæt hy elles sprecon they know not what else they speak, Ps. Th. 43, 16. Åhwær or æghwær elles anywhere else, Ps. Th. 71, 12; 102, 15. Nā elles, nā hū elles not otherwise, no how else; haud sēcus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3; Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 8. Nōwiht elles nothing else; nil āliud, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Elles āwiht, owiht or wuht anything else; āliud quid, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 33; Gen. 682; 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905; Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 27; Seef. 46; 115 a; Th. 443, 1; Kl. 23; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 40; Met. 9, 20. Elles hwæt anything else, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Elles hwær, hwær, hwerges or hwider elsewhere; āliorsum, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5; L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 6; Beo. Th. 277; B. 138; 5173; B. 2590; Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. [Wyc. Piers P. ellis; Chauc. R. Glouc. elles; Orm. ellers; Scot. els,

ellis; O. Frs. elles, ellis; M. H. Ger. alles ālīter; O. H. Ger. alles, elles, ellies āliōquin; Goth. allis at all; Swed. eljest; Lat. ālias.]

elles hwā any; ali-quīs, March. § 136, 5 a.

ellīcor; *adv.* Elsewhere, otherwise, Ælf. Gr. 38, Lye, Ettm. v. elcor. elm, es; m. An elm; ulmus:—On ellmum in ulmis, L. Edg. C. 16; Wilk. 83, 47. v. elm.

ellnung, e; *f.* Emulation, zeal; æmulatio:—Hi hæfdon Godes ellnungē æmulatiōnem Dei hābēbant, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 8. v. elnung.

ellor; *adv.* Elsewhere; ālias, āliorsum:—Heo ðæt leht geasah ellor scriðan she saw the light depart elsewhere, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773; 133; Th. 168, 17; Gen. 2784; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112; Beo. Th. 110; B. 55.

ellor-fūs; *adj.* [fūs ready, quick] Desirous or ready to go elsewhere, ready to depart; pētege eundi cūpidus, āliorsum ire pārātus:—Op-ðæt gāst, ellorfūs, gangan sceolde to Godes dōme until his spirit, ready to depart, must go to God's judgment, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 7; Gen. 1609. He his hlāford geasah ellorfūsne he saw his lord ready to depart [about to die], Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 11; Gū. 1027; Andr. Kmbl. 375; An. 188.

ellor-gāst, -gæst, es; m. A spirit living or going elsewhere, a departing spirit; spiritus ālibi dēgens:—Scolde se ellorgāst on feōnda gewæld siðian the departing spirit must go into the power of fiends, Beo. Th. 1619; B. 807. Ellorgāst a departing spirit, 3238; B. 1617. Hie gesawon twegen ellorgāstas they saw two spirits living elsewhere, 2702; B. 1349.

ellor-sip, es; m. A journey elsewhere, departure, death; ālibi iter, mors:—Symble biþ gemyndgad eaforan ellorsip his offspring's death will always be remembered, Beo. Th. 4893; B. 2451.

ell-reord; *adj.* Foreign-speaking, barbarous; barbārus:—Eallum ellreord cynnum cunctis barbāris natiōnibus, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31. v. el-reord.

ell-reordig; *adj.* Foreign-speaking, barbarous; barbārus:—Oðer [heretoga] wæs ðam hæðenan rēþra and grimra forðon he ellreordig wæs alter [dux] quia barbārus erat, pāgāno savior, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 21, 24; 3, 6; S. 528, 10. v. el-reord.

ell-peoð, ell-piēd, e; *f.* A strange people, foreign nation; pēgrina gens:—Hý fōron on ellpiēde they went into a foreign land, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 6. v. el-peoð.

ell-peoðig, -piōdig; *adj.* Strange, foreign, a stranger, a foreigner:—Ellpeoðiga of the foreigners, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 8; Gen. 1835; Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18; 24, 18. v. el-peoðig.

ellyn zeal, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139. v. ellen.

ELM, elm, es; m. An elm, elm-tree; ulmus:—Genim elmes rinde take bark of elm, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 9. [Chauc. elmes, pl; Dut. olm, m; Ger. ulme, f; M. H. Ger. elm, f; O. H. Ger. elm, helmboom; Dan. alm, alm, m, f; Swed. alm, f; Icel. almr, almr, m; Lat. ulmus, f.] DER. elm-rind.

elm-boga, an; m. An elbow; cūbitum:—Gif se earm biþ forad būfan elmbogan if the arm be broken above the elbow, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24. v. el-boga.

el-mēhtig, almighty, Ps. C. 77 [Pfr. Germ. 10, 427]. v. eal-mihtig.

el-mestlic; *adj.* Charitable; misēricors:—Swē hit him bōem rehtlicast and el-mestlicast wēre as might be most righteous and most charitable for both, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 23.

el-mihtig almighty:—God elmihtiga almighty God, Chr. 1086; Th. 353, 32. v. eal-mihtig.

elm-rind, e; *f.* ELM-RIND or bark; ulmi cortex:—Elmrind bark of elm, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 2. Well elmrinde boil elm-rind, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5. Nim elmrinde take elm-rind, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 8; 3, 29; Lchdm. ii. 324, 15. Genim elmrinde grēne take elm-rind green, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15. Mid elmrinde with elm-rind, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 23.

ELN, e; *f.* I. an ELL, a measure of length, the space from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, eighteen inches. This is the Heb. אַמְמָא [amma] a cubit: the Lat. cūbitus a cubit, ulna an ell. Liddell and Scott say πῆχυς = cūbitus, and ulna an ell properly contain twenty-four δάκτυλοι [δάκτυλος, the breadth of a finger, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English inch]:—Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὧν μετρίων δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυς ἓνα; Mt. 6, 27; ἢ ὡς ἱσχυρά μαρτυροῦνται; Mt. Bos. Goth. 6, 27; mag anaaukan ana wāhstū seinana aleina aīna? Mt. Bos. Goth. 6, 27; quis autem vestrum cōgitans pōtēst adjicere ad stātūram suam cūbitum ūnum? Mt. Vulg. 6, 27; hwylc eower mæg sōplice gepencan ðæt he ge-eācnige āne elne to hys anlicnesse? Mt. Bos. 6, 27; Wycl. says cubite; Tynd. cubit. It is therefore presumed that the Grk. πῆχυς = Heb. אַמְמָא was eighteen inches; for twenty-four δάκτυλοι $\times$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ = [75] = eighteen inches. In the parallel passage, Lk. Bos. 12, 25, there is not any Gothic; the Grk. Lat. and A. Sax. are the same as in the preceding verse. Lk. Bos. 12, 25 is, therefore, not quoted. Hi wæron unfeor fram lande, swylce hit wære twā hund elna non longe erant a terra, sed quasi cūbitis diuētis [18 in. $\times$ 200 = 200 ft. = 300 ft.], Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Fiftena stōd deōp ofer dūnum se drencfōd monnes elna the deluge stood deep over the downs, fifteen ells of man, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 17; Gen. 1399. Eln ulna, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 62; Wrt. Voc. 64, 71. II. the Royal

Persian ell, or cubit, is very nearly 20½ inches; for Herodotus says that the πῆχυς βασιλῆως, bk. i. § 178, is 3 δάκτυλοι longer than the common Grk. πῆχυς=cubit or ell: 24 δάκτυλοι, i. e. 24 + 3 = 27 δάκτυλοι; 27 × $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an 8th, δάκτυλος a finger's breadth is about $\frac{7.5}{100}$ of an inch, that is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an 8th = $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{96}$ = $\frac{76}{100}$ = .76 = 20 $\frac{37}{100}$ = 20½ inches, and $\frac{1}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch]—Se weall Babilōnes is fittig elna brād, and twā hund elna heāh . . . and ymbūtan done weall is se mæsta dic . . . and wīdūtan dani dice is geworht twēga elna heah weall the wall of Babylon is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high . . . and round the wall is a very great dike . . . and outside the dike a wall is built two ells high, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 23–28.

III. the ell in A. Sax. was sometimes about 24 inches, or 2 feet:—Se hwæl bīp micle lassa ðonne oðre hwalas: ne bīp he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac, on his ægnum lande, ða beoþ eahta and feowertiges elna lange, and ða mæstan, fiftiges elna lange; ðara, he sæde, ðæt he syxa sum oisloge syxtig on twām dagum this whale is much less than other whales: it is not longer than seven ells; but, in his own country [Norway], they are eight and forty ells long, and the largest, fifty ells long; of these, he said, that he was one of six, who killed sixty in two days, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18–23. In giving the size of the Horse-whale or Walrus, and of the Whale, Ohthere, a Norwegian, would most probably calculate by the measure of Scandinavia, the ell of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Molbeck, in his Dansk Ordbog, thus defines it:—'Alen, et vist længdemaal, som deles i 24 tommer . . . Tomme een 12te fod, og een 24de alen,' . . . That is, *Ell, a certain measure of length, which is divided into 24 inches . . . An inch one 12th of a foot, and one 24th of an ell.* King Alfred, in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, followed the calculation of Ohthere, who says that the Horse-whale or Walrus is 7 ells long, that is 14 feet, and the Whales 48 ells, and the largest 50, that is 96 feet, and the largest 100 feet long. These calculations approach very nearly to those given by Mr. Broderip, who says the length of the Walrus is from 10 to 15 feet, and Dr. Scoresby, who gives the length of the Physalus to be about 100 feet, Ors. Eng. p. 43, note 45.

2. ells of different lengths were used in Anglo-Saxon times; and, even in the present day, 3 sorts of ells are known in England:—*The Flemish ell* is 3 quarters of a yard or 27 inches; *the English 5 quarters* or 45 inches; and *the French 6 quarters* or 54 inches. [Early English, *Wrt. spec.* 35, an elne long: *R. Glouc.* 429, 3, elnen, *pl.*: *Plat. eel, f.* *Frs. jeline*: *O. Frs. ielne, elne, f.* *Dut. el, elle, f.* *Ger. elle, f.* *M. H. Ger. elne, eln, ellipse, ellen, f.* *O. H. Ger. elina, elna, elle, f.* *Goth. aleina, f.* *Dan. alen, f.* *Swed. aln, f.* *Icel. alin, f.* *Lat. ulna, f.* *Grk. ὤλην, f.* *Elln the ell is found in A. Sax. eln-boga, el-boga the elbow: Dut. elle-boog: Ger. ellen-boge.*] Ell is an old Teutonic word being used in the oldest German, the Gothic translation of Ulfilas about A. D. 360: in Anglo-Saxon about 895. The date of its use in other parts of Europe may be ascertained by referring to the languages quoted above, and in the list of contractions where the names and dates of the authors are given.

eln-boga, an; *m.* *An elbow*; cūbitum:—Se earm nænige bignesse on ðam elnbogan hæfde the arm had no bending at the elbow, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. el-boga.

elnes of strength, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529; *gen.* of ellen. **elnes** = ellenes of elder:—Elnes rinde sele give elder-rind, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 14. v. ellen an elder-tree.

eln-gemet, es; *n.* *An ell-measure, the length of an ell, two feet?* cūbitālis mensūra, ulnæ mensūra:—Ðæt fæw gewyrc fiftiges wīd, þrittiges heāh, þreo hund lang elngemeta make the vessel fifty wide, thirty high, three hundred long, of ell measures, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 10; Gen. 1309. v. eln I. and III.

elnian; *part.* elnende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ellen strength]. I. to make strong, strengthen; confortare:—Elnode he hine and set upp confortatus sēdū in lectulo, Gen. 48, 2. II. to strive with zeal after another, endeavour to be equal, emulate; æmūlāre, zelāre:—Nyl ðū elnian betwīh awerge, ne eluende ðū siē ðonne unrehtwīsneisse nōlū æmūlāre inter malignantes, neque æmūlātus fueris faciētes iniquitatem, Ps. Surt. 36, 1, 7. Ic elnode [elnade, Ps. Th. 72, 2] ofer ða unriht-wisan zelāwi sūper iniquos, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 3. Ne elna ðū ne æmūlērīs, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. DER. ge-elnian.

elnung, ellnung, e; *f.* *Zeal, hot emulation, envy; zelus, æmūlātio*:—Elnung zelus, Rtl. 192, 5. Elnung oððe æfista hūses ðines ge-et [=ge-æt] mec zelus domus tuæ cōmēdit me, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 17.

elone the herb elecampane, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2. v. colone. **elp** an elephant, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ylp.

elpen-bēnen; *adj.* *Made of ivory*; ēburneus:—Fram hūsum elpen-bēnenum a dōmibus ēburneis, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10.

elpen-bān, es; *n.* *An elephant's bone, ivory*; ēbur:—Elpenbānum with ivory, Ps. Spl. 44, 10; Cot. 71. v. ylpen-bān.

elpend, es; *m.* *An elephant*; ēlephas = ἐλεφας:—Hwæðter ge seón mārān on eowrum lichoman ðonne elpend if ye were greater in your body than the elephant, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 25. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wætan gefice and spinge ðeþ an elephant's hide will drink wet

like a sponge, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 10. He genēþde under ānne elpend he went boldly under an elephant, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20; 78, 9. He hæfde xx elpenda he had twenty elephants, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 5; 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. To ðām elpendum [MS. elpendau] to the elephants, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 26. Hēt Pirrus dōn ða elpendas on ðæt gefeoht Pyrrhus ordered the elephants to be brought into the battle, 77, 16, 23; 78, 5, 28.

elpend-tōp, es; *m.* *An elephant's tooth*; ēlephantis dens, Cot. 78. **elra**; *comp?* *Stranger*:—He ne mētte on elran men mundgripe mārān he did not find a stronger hand-gripe in a stranger man, Beo. Th. 1509; B. 752.

el-reord, ell-reord, æl-, æll-, eall-; *adj.* *Foreign-speaking, barbarous*; barbārus:—Wæron heo mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne inflāti ērant barbāra stultitia, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13; 1, 5; S. 476, 11; 1, 14; S. 482, 12; Ps. Surt. 113, 1.

el-reordig, ell-reordig; *adj.* *Foreign-speaking, barbarous*; barbārus, pēregrinus:—Of gramum folce ða elreordige ealle wæron ðe pōpūlo barbāro, Ps. Th. 113, 1.

el-reordignes, -ness, e; *f.* *Barbarousness, outlandishness*; barbāries, Som. Ben. Lye.

el-riord; *adj.* *Barbarous*; barbārus:—Mid elriordre dysignesse barbāra stultitia, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 3. v. el-reord.

el-peod, æl-peod, el-piōd [ell-]; *gen.* e; *pl. nom. acc.* a, e; *f.* *A foreign nation, strange people*; gens pēregrina, alienigēna, pēregrini:—Ehton elpeoda they pursued the strange nations, Elen. Kmbl. 277; El. 139. Fōre elpeodum before strange nations, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 12; Cri. 1337; 23 b; Th. 67, 6; Cri. 1084. On elpeode among a strange people, Andr. Kmbl. 1943; An. 974; Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 25; Bo. 36.

el-peodgian foreigners; barbāros, = el-peodigan; *acc. pl. def.* of el-peodig, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note.

el-peodig, æl-peodig, el-piōdig [ell-]; *adj.* *Strange, foreign, barbarous, one who is abroad*; pēregrinus, barbārus, advēna, alienigēna, qui pēregrē est:—Eorlas elpeodige strange men, Andr. Kmbl. 397; An. 199. þearfum and elpeodigum symble eāþmōð paupēribus et pēregrinis semper hūmīlis, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10, note. Ðæt Brytta ða elpeodian of heora gemærum adrifan ut Brittōnes barbāros suis e finibus pēpūlērīnt, 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note. Nū cwom elpeodig now a stranger has come, Elen. Kmbl. 1813; El. 908; Cd. 124; Th. 159, 3; Gen. 2629. Hwonne me wrāpra sum elpeodigne aldre beheowe when some enemy might bereawe me, a stranger, of life, 128; Th. 163, 20; Gen. 2701; Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 11; Seef. 38; 87 b; Th. 329, 5; Vy. 29. Ða elpeodgian ealle Drihten lustum healdeþ Dōminus custōdit advēnam, Ps. Th. 145, 8; 110, 4. v. el-peod.

el-peodiglice, æl-peodiglice; *adv.* *In foreign parts, among foreigners*; pēregrē. v. æl-peodiglice.

el-peodignes, -peodignes, æl-peodignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* *A being or living abroad, pilgrimage*; pēregrinatio:—Ferde on elpeodignysse pēregrē prōfectus est, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. On elpeodignysse, 25, 14. El-peodignys oððe eardbegengnes mīn afeorrad oððe gælengd is incōlātus meus prōlongātus est, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. eard-begengnes.

el-peodisc; *adj.* *Foreign, strange*; pēregrinus:—To bebyrgenne elpeodisce men in sēpultūram pēregrinōrum, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. v. el-peodig.

el-piōd, e; *f.* *A foreign nation*:—In elpiode pēregrē, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 33. v. el-peod.

el-piōdgian, -piōdigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [el, peod a people] *To live in foreign parts, to lead a pilgrim's life*; pēregrinari:—Wīnode he on neāweste ðara hāligra stōwe to tīde elpiōdgian on eorþan cūpīvit in vicinia sanctōrum locōrum ad tempus pēregrinari in terris, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12.

el-piōdig strange, foreign, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17, note 3; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 35; Mt. Lind. Stv. 25, 14. v. el-peodig.

eltst eldest; nātu maximus:—Seo mægþ asprang of Noes eltstan suna, se was gehāten Sem that family sprang from Noah's eldest son who was called Shem, Homl. Th. i. 24, 7, = yldest; *sup.* of eald.

eluhtrē, an; *f.* *The plant lupine*; lūpinus albus, Lin.:—Wyl eluhtran on ealāþ boil lupine in ale, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 11; 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26. v. elehtre.

elys hedgehogs, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 19. v. il.

em-, in composition, denotes even, equal: v. efen even, emb about. v. em-licnes, em-niht, etc.

emb, embe about, round, around:—Embe eahta niht about eight nights, Menol. Fox 418; Men. 210; 76; Men. 38; 188; Men. 95; 109; Men. 54; 259; Men. 131; 449; Men. 226. Embe fif niht about five nights, Menol. Fox 21; Men. 11; 30; Men. 15; 38; Men. 19; 82; Men. 41; 385; Men. 194. v. ymb.

embe-fær, es; *n.* [fær a going, journey] *A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—Embefær tūna circuitus villārum, Proem. R. Conc.

embe-gān to go round, Lye. v. ymb-gān.

embe-gang, es; *m.* *A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—Se embegang ðara landa the circuit of the lands, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 402; A. D. 944;

Kmbl. iii. 421, 6. Se mōna hæf læstne embegang the moon has the least circuit, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. Embegang dōn processōnem fācere, R. Conc. 3. v. ymbe-gang.

embe-gyrdan; he -gyrt; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrde To surround, begird; circumcingere:—Gārsecg embegyrð gumena rice the ocean surrounds the kingdoms of men, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 81; Met. 9, 41. v. ymb-gyrdan.

embeht, es; *n.* An office, serving; ministērūm:—Ymb oft embehte circa frēquens ministērūm, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. v. ambeht.

embehtian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To minister, serve; ministrāre:—Heō embehtade oððe gehērde him ministrābat eis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. Embehtaþ ministrābil, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 37.

embeht-mon, -monn, es; *m.* A servant-man, servant, minister; servus, minister:—Allra embehtmonn omnium minister, Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

embehtsumnes, -nis, -niss, e; *f.* A compliance, kind attention; obsequium:—He dēmp embehtsumnisse [MS. embehtsumisse] oððe hērnisse arbitretur obsequium, Jn. Lind. War. 16, 2.

embe-hydgines, -ness, e; *f.* Solitude; sollicitudo, C. R. Ben. 43, Lye. v. ymb-hydgyns.

Embene; *pl. m.* The inhabitants of Amiens, Amiens, in Picardy, France; Ambianum:—Hēr for se here up on Sunnan to Embenum, and dær sæt ān gear in this year [A.D. 884] the army went up the Somme to Amiens, and remained there one year, Chr. 884; Erl. 82, 17.

embe-smeaung, e; *f.* A considering about, experience; empiria = ἐμπειρία:—Manega embesmeaunga empiria, Ælf. Gl. 82; Son. 73, 49; Wrt. Voc. 47, 53.

embe-pencan; *part.* -pencende; *p.* -pohte; *pp.* -poht To think about, to be anxious for, careful; sollicitus esse:—Ne beo ge embeþencende hū oððe hwæt ge sprecon, oððe andswarion nōlīte solliciti esse quāliter aut quid respondeātis, aut quid dicātis, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. v. ymbe-pencan.

embe-ūton; *adv.* About; circum:—Ān of dām ðe dār embe-ūton stōdon one of those who stood there about, Mk. Bos. 14, 47. v. ymbe-ūtan; *adv.*

emb-feran; *p.* -ferde; *pp.* -fered To go round, surround; circuire:—Hig geond feowertig daga embferdon done eard they went round the country for forty days, Num. 13, 26.

embiht, es; *m.* A servant; minister:—Ða embihtas ministri, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 46. v. ambeht; *m.*

embiht, es; *n.* An office; officium:—Gefylde wæron ða dagas embihtes his impleti sunt dies officii ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 23. v. ambeht; *n.*

embiht-mon, -monn, es; *m.* A servant-man, servant, minister; servus, minister:—Allra embihtmon omnium minister, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

emb-long at length, Som. Ben. Lye.

emb-rin, es; *n.* [= emb-iren an encircling iron] A fetter; compes:—Embrin balus? Cot. 203; Wrt. Voc. 288, 1.

emb-ryne, es; *m.* A running round, a course, revolution, anniversary; revolutio, circuitus:—Tyn embrynas quinquennia jam decem, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 1. v. ymb-rene.

emb-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten To sit round or about, surround, beset, besiege; circumcidere, obsidere:—Porsenna and Tarquinus embsætton Rōne burh Porsenna and Tarquin surrounded Rome, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 11. He besiede dæt folc ðe hī embseten hæfdon he deceived the people who had besieged them, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 3. v. ymb-sittan.

emb-sniðan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *p.* -sniden, -snyden To cut round, circumcise; circumcidere:—Ðæt dæt cild embsnyden wære ut circumcidētur puer, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. ymb-sniðan.

emb-stemn; *adv.* By turns; vicissim:—Embstemn vel dær gemang vicissim, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 2.

emb-ūtan about, round; circum, circa:—Guton [MS. geoton; dæs celfes blōd] embūtan dæt weofod they poured [the blood of the calf] round the altar, Lev. 1, 5, 11. v. ymb-ūtan; *prep.*

emb-wlātian; *ic* -wlātige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To look about, contemplate; contemplāri:—Ic embwlātige contemplor, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 5, MS. D. v. ymb-wlātian.

emb-wlātung, e; *f.* A viewing, contemplation; contemplatio:—Hī brīcāþ dære incundan embwlātunge his godcundnyse they enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. v. ymb-wlātung.

em-cristen a fellow-christian, L. Ed. C. 36; Th. i. 461, 1. v. emne-cristen.

eme deceit, fraud; fraus, Som. Ben. Lye.

emel, e; *f.* A canker-worm, caterpillar, weevil; ērūca, brūchus = βροχίς:—He sealde emele oððe treowyrme wæstm heora dēdit ērūca fructus eorum, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 51. He sēde and com gærshoppe and emel dæs næs nā gerfīm dixit et vēnit lōcusta, et brūchus cūjus non erat nūmērus, 104, 32. v. ymel.

emertung, e; *f.* A tickling, an itching; prurigo:—Emertung prurigo, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 61; Wrt. Voc. 20, 5.

emetig; *adj.* Empty, vacant; vācuus, vācans:—He gemēteþ hit [hūs]

emetig invēnit eam [dōmum] vācantem, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 44. v. æmtig.

em-fela; *adj.* Equally many; tōtūdem:—Gān inn emfela manna of ægðre heafle let equally as many men of either side go in, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 20. v. efen-fela.

em-hydig; *adj.* Anxious about, solicitous; sollicitus, C. R. Ben. 33. v. ymb-hydig.

emitte, an; *f.* An emmet, ant; formica:—Emittan formicæ, Prov. 30. v. æmete.

em-lang; *adj.* Equally long; ejusdem longitūdinis, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15.

em-leoþ; *adj.* Equally dear; æque cārus:—Him wearþ emleoþ, dæt hī gesāwon mannes blōd agoten, swā him wæs ðara nīfena meolc it was equally dear to them to see man's blood shed, as it was [to see] the milk of their cattle, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 32.

em-lice; *adv.* Even-like, evenly, equally, patiently; æquāliter, æquānīmīter:—Hū emlice hit gelamp how evenly it happened! Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 39, 25; 3, 6; Bos. 57, 41. He done eard ealne emlice dælde betwux twelf mægþum he divided all the country equally among the twelve tribes, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 29, 11; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22. He forþar Godes swingele swiðe emlice he bare God's scourging very patiently, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 12. v. efen-lice.

em-licnes, -ness, e; *f.* Evenness, equality, equity; æquitas:—He dēmp folc on emlicnesse judicābit pōpōlos in æquitate, Ps. Spl. T. 95, 10; 110, 7; 118, 75. v. efen-licnes.

em-micel; *adj.* Equally much; æque multus:—Em-micel ealra equally much of all, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5. v. emn-micel, efen-micel.

emn; *adj.* Even, equal, plain, level, just; æquus, planus, æquālis:—Ðæs wīsan monnes mōd biþ swiðe emn the wise man's mind is very even, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 58 a, 16; 17, 5; Hat. MS. 23 a, 7; Ps. Th. 10, 8. Næs ic næfre swā emnes mōdes I was never so even a mind, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. Seó burh was getimbred on swiðe emnum lande the city was built on very level land, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20; Past. 4, 2; Hat. MS. 10 a, 14. Habbap emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras stātera justa et æqua sint pondera, justus modius æquusque sextarius, Lev. 19, 36. On emn on even ground, by, near; in æquili, juxta, Gen. 16, 12; 21, 19; 35, 10, 5; Homl. Th. i. 30, 16; Byrht. Th. 137, 9; Bt. 184. To emnes over against, opposite; adversus, contra, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8; 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25; Cod. Dipl. 1102; A.D. 931; Kmbl. v. 194, 32; 195, 2. v. efen.

emn-, emne-, in composition, even, equal, as efen:—Emne-cristen a fellow-christian. Emn-sceolere a school-fellow.

emn-ædele; *adj.* Equally noble; æque nobilis:—Ealle sint emn-ædele all are equally noble, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 27; Met. 17, 14.

emne; *comp.* emnor, emnar; *adv.* Equally, even, exactly, precisely, just; æquāliter, æque, omīno:—Sió sunne and se mōna habbaþ tōdclēd betwux him done dæg and ða niht swiðe emne the sun and the moon have divided the day and the night very equally between them, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 72; Met. 29, 35; Ps. Th. 9, 8. Crist hiene selfne ge-ēalpmēdde emne oþ ðone deaþ Christ humbled himself even unto death, Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 22; 50; Hat. MS. Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 76; Met. 9, 38; 13, 89; Met. 13, 45; Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114; 441; An. 221; 665; An. 333. Ne wēne ic dæt ænige twegen lātēowas emnar gefuhton I do not think that any two leaders fought more equally, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 32. v. efne.

emn-ēce; *adj.* Co-eternal; coeternus:—Is emnēce mægenþrymnes est coeterna majestas, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200, 25. Ealle þrý hādas emnēce him sylfum synt tota tres personæ coeternæ sibi sunt, 201, 27. v. efen-ēce.

emne-cristen, em-cristen, es; *m.* A fellow-christian; co-christianus:—His emnecristen fratrem suum in Christo, L. Ed. C. 36; Wilk. 209, 18.

emne-lice evenly, equally, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen-lice.

emnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* Evenness, equity, justice; æquitas:—Drihten ðū geliffæst me on efnesse oððe emnesse ðīne Dōmine vivificābis me in æquitate tua, Ps. Lamb. 142, 11. Emnesse geseah anwlita his æquitate vidit vultus ejus, 10, 8. He dēmp ymbhwyrft eorþan on emnisse ipse judicābit orbem terræ in æquitate, Ps. Spl. 9, 8. Eāgan ðīne gesēon emnyssa oðcūli tui videant æquitates, 16, 3; 51, 3; 110, 7. v. efen-nyss.

emnett, es; *n?* Level ground, a plain; plānitias, campus:—He hæfde on dam emnette gefaren he had marched on the level ground, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 38.

emnettian, emnyttan, to emnettenne; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To make even or equal, to regulate; æquāre, coæquāre:—Synt to emnettenne he dissere emnihte they are to be regulated by this equinox, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 15; Lchdm. iii. 256, 24. Ic emnytte coæquo, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. DER. ge-emnettian.

emn-gōd; *adj.* Equally good; æque bonus:—Nān wuht nis betere ðonne God ne emngōd him no creature is better than God nor equally good with him, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 7. Nyton nāuht emngōd they know nothing equally good, 34, 2; Fox 136, 4.

emnian to equal, to make alike, Som. Ben. Lye.

em-niht, es; *n.* [em, emn equal; niht night] *Equal day and night, equinox; æquinoctium*:—On emnihtes dæg, ðæt is donne se dæg and seó niht gelice lange beoþ on the day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are equally long, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 19; Lchdm. iii. 260, 13. Ver is leneten tid, seó hæf emnihte spring is the lēten tide, which hath an equinox, 8, 28; Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. Autumnus is hærfest, de hæfþ oðre emnihte Autum is harvest, which hath the other equinox, 9, 1; Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. On ðæs hærfestlican emnihtes ryne in the course of the harvest [autumnal] equinox, Lchdm. iii. 238, 27. To hærfestes emnihte at the autumnal equinox, Th. Diplm. A. D. 902; 151, 11.

emnis, -niss evenness, equity, Ps. Spl. 9, 8. v. emnes.

emn-land even land, a plain, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-lice; *adv.* Equally, evenly; æqualiter, æque:—Ðæt hine ealle emnlíce hērian all they praise him equally, Ps. Th. 32, 1; Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34, MS. Cot. v. efen-lice.

emn-micel, em-micel; *adj.* Equally great; æque magnus:—Habbaþ emmicelne willan to cumenne they have equally great desire to come, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 10; 42; Fox 256, 10. v. efen-micel.

emn-neah; *prep.* Equally near; æque prōpe:—On ælcere stōwe he is hire emn-neah it is in every place equally near it, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. v. efen-neah.

emn-rēde; *adj.* [rēde cruel] Equally cruel; æque sævus:—Romulus and Brutus wurdon emnrēde Romulus and Brutus were equally cruel, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 42.

emn-sār, es; *n.* Equal sorrow or contrition; æqualis dōlor:—Hie ne māgon ealnege calla on āne tid emsāre hrēowan they cannot always repent of all at one time with equal sorrow, Past. 53, 3; Hat. MS.

emn-sārian to be alike sorry, to condole; condōlere, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-sārig equally sorry, Som. Ben. Lye. v. em-sārig, efen-sārig.

emn-sceolere, es; *m.* A fellow-scholar; discipulus:—He ofslōh his emnsceolere he slew his fellow-scholar, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 12.

emnys, -nyss evenness, equity, Ps. Spl. 16, 3; 51, 3; 110, 7. v. emnes. emnyttan to make equal, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. v. emnettan, empire an empire; impērium, Lye.

em-rene, es; *m.* A circle; circulus, C. R. Ben. 18. v. ymb-rene.

em-sārig; *adj.* Equally sorry; æque tristis:—Hī woldon ðæt ða oðre wif wēran emsārige heom they wished the other women to be equally sorry with themselves, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 1. v. efen-sārig.

em-snīdan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden To circumcise; circumcidere:—Ge emsnīdaþ ðæt flāsc eowres fylmenes circumcidētis carnem præputii vestri, Gen. 17, 11. v. ymb-snīdan.

em-swāpen clothed; amictus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-swāpan.

emta, an; *m.* Leisure; otium:—On emtan to smēageanne to study at leisure, Bd. pref. S. 471, 10. Ic get emtan næbbe I have not leisure yet, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 24. v. æmta.

emtig; *adj.* Empty, idle; vacuus, otiosus:—Hīg synt emtīge they are idle, Ex. 5, 8. v. æmtig.

em-trymning, e; *f.* A fortress, fence; mūnimentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-trymning.

em-twā two even parts, halves; dimidia:—Ne dēlaþ on emtwā heora dāgas non dīmidīabunt dies suos, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24. He toberst on emtwā he burst asunder into halves, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26.

-en. I. *m.* forms only a few masculine terminations of nouns; as, þeóden; *gen.* þeóðnes; *m.* a king, from þeód people; dryhten; *gen.* dryhtnes; *m.* a lord, from dryht people, subjects.

II. *f.* -en forms many feminine nouns—the Ger. -in, Dan. -inde, as, fīnen, e; *f.* a maid-servant [Ger. dienerin], from þēn [Ger. diener]; þeówen, e; *f.* a female slave, from þeów; wylen; *gen.* wylne: *f.* the same, from weal a slave; mennēn, e; *f.* a maid-servant, from manna; gyden, e; *f.* a goddess, from god; munecēn, e; *f.* a nun, from munec; cāsēra [= cāsere + en], e; *f.* an empress, from cāsere; fyxen, e; *f.* a she-fox, from fox. Also -en forms many nouns of the *f.* gender [corresponding to the Icel. -n, -in]; as, Segen; *gen.* segne; *f.* tradition, saying, Icel. sögn; gýmen, e; *f.* heed, care; byrgen, e; *f.* a tomb; sylen, e; *f.* a gift; byrden, e; *f.* a burden; hiwraeden; *gen.* hiwraedenne; *f.* a family, house; and several others in -ræden; as, Gecwydræden, e; *f.* an agreement, contract; mæg-ræden, e; *f.* relationship; gefēr-ræden, -rædenne, e; *f.* a train, company, congregation.

III. some nouns in -en are neuter [corresponding to the Icel. -in, -en]; as, Mægen, es; *n.* strength, might=Icel. megin, magn; mæden, es; *n.* a maiden; wēsten, es; *n.* a waste, desert; swefen, es; *n.* a dream; midlen, es; *n.* a middle; fæsten, es; *n.* a fortress, fastness.

-en is a termination of adjectives,—hence from fýr fire is fýren fiery; stān a stone; stēnen story: -en is also the termination of *pp.* in strong verbs; arisen risen, from arisan to rise; dolfen digged, from delfan to dig; witen known, from witan to know.

ēn = ēn = ān - one, as, -ēn-lic, *q. v.* = ān-lic; ēn-wintre one winter, *q. v.*; ēn-lic = ān-lic, *q. v.*; ēn-līp = ān-līp, *q. v.*

enogel, es; *m.* An angel; angēlus:—Hālig enogel a holy angel, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 24; Sat. 586, = engel an angel.

ēnd; *adv.* Formerly, of old; prius, olim:—Ic adreág fela siddan ðū ēnd to me in sīðadest I have suffered much since thou didst come to me of old, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 16; Hö. 71.

-end, es; *m.* the ending of nouns, denoting the agent:—Wegferend, es; *m.* a way-faring man.

ENDE, es; *m.* I. an END; finis, terminus:—Ac nys donne gyt se ende sed nondum est finis, Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Á bútan ende ever without end, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. Ðæt hī ðæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden that they would make an end of the war, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 1. Ðū eart callra pinga fruma and ende thou art the beginning and end of all things, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275; Andr. Kmbl. 1112; An. 556.

II. a corner, part, sort; angulus, pars, species:—Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hī ða bān mid þwōgan, gutan in ænne ende ðære cyricean the selfsame water that they washed the bones with, they poured into one corner of the church [in angulo sacrarii], Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Harold of-slōh ðær mycelne ende ðæs folces Harold slew there a great part of the people, Chr. 1052; Gib. 166, 22; Th. 319, 14, col. 1. On feower endum ðyses middangeardes in the four parts of this world, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 21. Ofer ealle eorpan endas over all parts of the earth, Ps. Th. 18, 4. Ne hæfde wit oðer uncymran hors and oðres endes numquid non habuimus equos viliōres, vel alias species, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. [Chauc. Wyc. ende: O. Sax. endi, *m. n.* Frs. eyn, eyne: O. Frs. ende, einde, ein, *m.* Dut. ende, *n.* Ger. ende, *n.* M. H. Ger. ende, *n. m.* O. H. Ger. anti, enti, *m. n.* Goth. andeis, *m.* Dan. ende, *m. f.* Swed. ände, *m.* Icel. endi, endir, *m.* Sansk. anta, *m.*] DER. east-ende, norþ-, west-, world-.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle:—Wegfer-ende way-faring; also found for -enne. v. -anne.

ende-byrd, es; *n?* An arranging, arrangement, order; ordo:—Se Ælmihtiga ealra gesceafta endebyrd wundorlice gemetgaþ the Almighty wonderfully regulates the arrangement of all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 8; Met. 13, 4.

ende-byrdan; *p. de;* *pp. ed* To set in order, adjust, dispose; dispōnere, Ps. Spl. 49, 6.

ende-byrdes; *adv.* Orderly, for order; per ordinem, ordinātum:—Ðe him rōdera Weard endebyrdes gesette which the Guardian of the skies has orderly appointed for them, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 41; Met. 11, 21. Ðū ðysne middangeard todældet swā hit getæstost wæs endebyrdes thou hast divided this middle earth as it was most suitable for order, 20, 23; Met. 20, 12.

ende-byrdlic; *adj.* Belonging to order, ordinal; ordinālis:—Endebyrdlice naman ordinālia nōmina, Ælf. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 53.

ende-byrdlice; *adv.* Orderly, in order, in succession; successīve:—Ealle ðās wēron endebyrdlice bisceophāda brūcende on Myrcna þeode all these in succession enjoyed the bishopric of Mercia, Bd. 3, 24; S. 558, 4. Endebyrdlice in order, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7.

ende-byrdnes, -byrnes, -ness, e; *f.* Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means; ordo:—Op endebyrdnesse ex ordine, Lk. Bos. 1, 3. On endebyrdnesse in ordine, 1, 8.

ende-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m.* The last day, the day of one's death; dies suprēmus, dies mortis:—Ðā wæs endedæg ðæs ðe Caldeās cýningdōm āhton then was the last day that the Chaldeans held the kingdom, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 22; Dan. 679. Ic sceal endedæg mīnne gebīdan I shall await my last day, Beo. Th. 1279; B. 637. Ān endedæg one ending day, Apstls. Kmbl. 157; Ap. 79.

ende-deāþ, es; *m.* [ende an end; deāþ death] Final death; mors vitam finiens:—Līf bútan endedeāþe life without final death, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 4; Cri. 1653.

ende-dōgor, es; *m. n.* The final day, day of one's death; finālis dies, mortis dies:—Wæs endedōgor geāh gefrungen the final day was near at hand, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 8; Gū. 905; 49 b; Th. 171, 11; Gū. 1125; 50 a; Th. 174, 7; Gū. 1174. Ðæt eorlwerod sæt on wēnum endedōgore the warrior band sat in expectation of the final day [death], Beo. Th. 578 a; B. 2896. Nis nū swīfe feor ðam ýtemestan endedōgor it is now not very far to the utmost final day, Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 8; Gū. 1140. Bād se endedōgor he awaited [his] final day, 51 b; Th. 179, 10; Gū. 1259.

ende-lāf, e; *f.* [ende an end; lāf a remainder, remnant] The last remnant; extrēmum reliquum:—Ðū eart endelāf usses cynnes thou art the last remnant of our race, Beo. Th. 5618; B. 2813.

ende-leān, es; *n.* [leān a reward] A final reward; finālis retributio:—Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleān for this an evil final reward came on him afterwards, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Him endeleān þurh wāteres wylm Waldend sealde the Almighty gave to them a final reward through the water's rage, Beo. Th. 3389; B. 1692.

ende-leās; *adj.* ENDLESS, infinite, eternal; infinitus, perpētus, æternus:—Ðæt is endeleās wundor that is an endless wonder, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18; Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 8; Deór. 30; Andr. Kmbl. 1389; An. 695. Hý sceolon sār endeleās forþ þrōwian they must thenceforth suffer endless pain, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 30; Cri. 1632; 69 a; Th. 257, 22;

Jul. 251. Ða eamþa beóp endeleáse ðe éce bióp those miseries are endless which are eternal, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 16.

ende-leásíce; *adv.* ENDLESSLY, eternally; infinite, Som. Ben. Lye. ende-leásnys, -nyss, e; *f.* ENDLESSNESS, eternity; infinitas, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ende-lif, es; *n.* An end of life, death; vita finita, mors:—Wurdon hie deápes on wéan, ádes and endelifts they were in expectation of death, of the funeral pile and end of life, Elen. Kmbl. 1166; El. 585.

ende-mæst endmost, last; extrémus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-mes, endemest, endemes, ændemest; *adv.* Equally, likewise, in like manner, together; pærtiter:—Fordon ic ne mæg eal ða monigfealdan yfel endemes areccan because I cannot equally reckon all the manifest evils, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 11; 3, 10; Bos. 69, 36. Ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescínan nor can she equally shine upon all, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9.

endemestnes, -ness, e; *f.* An extremity; extrémitas, R. Ben. interl. 6.

ende-néht, -nýht, ende-néxta, ende-níhta; *adj.* The highest end, the last, uttermost; ultimus:—Drihten, ðu oncnéowe ealle ða nywestan odde ða endenístan [MS. ændenístan] Dómine, tu cognovisti omnia novissima, Ps. Lamb. 138, 5. Febrúarius se mōnāþ is ealra scrytst and endenýht February is the shortest and last month of all, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 28; Lchdm. iii. 264, 8.

ende-rim, es; *n.* The final number, the number; finális nūmērus:—Daga enderim he gesette he set the number of days, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 24; Sat. 12.

ende-sēta, an; *m.* An end or border inhabitant, one stationed at the extremity of a territory; limitis incolā, Beo. Th. 487; B. 241.

ende-spæc, e; *f.* An end-speech, epilogue; epilogus, Reg. Conc. in Epilogo.

ende-stæf; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m.* An epilogue, conclusion, destruction; epilogus, peroratio:—Heó endestæf gescēawiaþ they shall behold their end, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 30; Sat. 541.

endian, ændian; *p. ode. pp. od* To END, make an end; finire, dēsinnēre:—Hi hit endian sceoldon they should end it, Ps. Th. 9, 6. *v.* geendian.

endleofan, endlufon, endlyfun, inflected cases of endleof, endluf, endlyf [end=ān one; unus; leof=lif, from lifan to leave; relinquere, Grm. ii. 947, or end=ān one; lif ten; decem; existing in Teutonic languages only in the words for 11 and 12; A. Sax. end-lif and twē-lf=twā-lf=twā-lif, Grm. Gsch. § 246] ELEVEN; undēcim=ēv-deka:—Ósrēd ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra Ósred held the kingdom for eleven years, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 20. Mid hīra endlufon sunum cum undēcim filiis, Gen. 32, 22. Endleofan steorran eleven stars, Gen. 37, 9; Chr. 71; Th. 13, 3, col. 3. [Wyc. enleuene, enleuen, enleue; R. Glouc. endleve; Laym. elleoue, elleouen; Plat. elv, elwen; O. Sax. elleuan; Frs. alive, alue; O. Frs. andlova, elleva; Dut. elf; Ger. eilf, elf; M. H. Ger. einlif, einlif; O. H. Ger. einlif; Goth. ainlif; Dan. elleve; Swed. elfva; Icel. ellifu.] *v.* twelf.

endlyfta, ændlyfta, ælyfta; seó, ðæt, -e; *adj.* The eleventh; undēcimus:—On ðam endlyftan mōnþe undēcimo mense, Deut. 1, 3. Endlyfta ðæra tácnu ys geháten æquárus the eleventh of the signs is called æquárus, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 9; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3.

endung, e; *f.* An ENDING, end; finis, consummatio:—Ðæt rīp is worulde endung messis consummatio sæculi est, Mt. Bos. 13, 39. *DER.* ge-endung.

end-wero, es; *n.* [wer=ware pain] A pain in the buttocks; nātium dōlor:—Ðes drænc is gōd wið endwerce this drink is good for pain in the buttocks, Lchdm. iii. 50, 11.

ENED, e; *f.* I. a duck; ānas, *gen.* ānātis; *f.* ānēta:—Óþ enede mēre to the duck's mere, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 258, 5. Ened ānēta, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 52; Wrt. Voc. 77, 22; 280, 8.

II. ened, es; *m.* A drake; ānas, ānētārus, masculus istius āvis:—Ened a drake? ānas, *gen.* ānātis; *m.* Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 122; Wrt. Voc. 29, 18. Ened a drake? larax? Wrt. Voc. 280, 9. [Dut. eend, end, *f.* a duck; *m.* a drake; Ger. ente, *f.* a duck; enterich, *m.* a drake; M. H. Ger. ant, *f.* a duck; *m.* a drake; O. H. Ger. anut, anit ānas; Dan. and, *m. f.* Swed. and, *f.* a wild duck; Icel. önd, *f. pl.* endr, andir a duck; Lat. ānas, *gen.* ānātis, *m. f.* Grk. ὄνιττα, νῆσσα, *f.* a duck.]

eneleác, es; *n.* An onion; cæpe:—We hæfdon porleác and eneleác in mentem nōbis vēniunt porri et cæpe, Num. 11, 5. *v.* enneleác.

ēnetere, ēnitre; *adj.* Of a year old; anniculus:—Ðū dēst ælce dæg on ðæt weofod twā ēnetere lamb fūcēs in altāri agnos annicūlos duos per singūlos dies, Ex. 29, 38. *v.* ān-wintre.

ēnga sole:—Mid ðinne ēgan Freán with thy sole Lord, Exon. 111 a; Th. 15, 17; Cri. 237. *v.* ānga.

enge from confinement, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435. *v.* engu.

enge; *def. se* enga; *adj.* Narrow, anxious; angustus, anxius:—Ufan hit is enge it is narrow above, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gū. 970. Of ðam engan hofe from that narrow house, 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: 8 a; Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Enge ānpadas narrow passes, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58; Beo. Th. 2824;

B. 1410. Helle wisceþ, ðæs engestan ēdel-rices shall wish for hell, the narrowest realm, Salm. Kmbl. 213; Sal. 106. *v.* ange.

ENGEL, angel, angel, engyl; *gen.* engles; *dat.* engle; *pl. nom. acc.* englas, engel; *gen.* engla; *dat.* englum; *m.* An ANGEL, a messenger; angēlus=ἀγγελος:—Se engel him to cwæþ dixit illis angēlus, Lk. Bos. 2, 10; 1, 13; Mt. Bos. 28, 5; Gen. 22, 12. Godes engel stōd on emn hī the angel of God stood before them, Homl. Th. i. 30, 15, 17; Mt. Bos. 1, 20, 24; Jn. Bos. 5, 4. Ðæt mæg engel ðin eap geferan that thine angel may more easily travel, Andr. Kmbl. 387; An. 194. Þurh ðæs engles word through the angel's word, Exon. 20a; Th. 51, 31; Cri. 824: 34 b; Th. 110, 11; Gū. 106; Salm. Kmbl. 90a; Sal. 450; Homl. Th. i. 30, 22. He ðam engle oncwæþ he spake to the angel, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 12; Gen. 2910; Lk. Bos. 2, 13. God sent his engel beforan ðē Dōminus mittet angēlum suum cōram te, Gen. 24, 7: 16, 7. Māran cyððe habbaþ englas to Gode ðonne men angels are more like God than men, Homl. Th. i. 10, 3. Englas blāwþ byman angels shall blow the trumpet, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 9; Cri. 881: 14 a; Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. Cōmon twegen englas wenēunt duo angēli, Gen. 19, 1, 12, 15. Be-heoldon ðæt [MS. ðær] engel Dryhtnes ealle all the angels of the Lord beheld it, Rood Kmbl. 18; Kr. 9. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod here are nine hosts of angels, Homl. Th. i. 10, 14; 12, 8; Elen. Kmbl. 2559; El. 1281. Engla rice the kingdom of angels, 2460; El. 1231. Engla beorhtast brightest of angels, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 21; Cri. 104. Gif ðū in heofonrice habban wille eard mid englum if thou wilt have in heaven's realm a dwelling with angels, Elen. Kmbl. 1240; El. 622; Andr. Kmbl. 1197; An. 599; 3440; An. 1724. Mid hys englum cum angēlis suis, Mt. Bos. 16, 27. Englas God worhte, ða sind gāstas, and nabbaþ nāenne lichaman God created angels, which are spirits, and have no body, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. Mannes sunu sent his englas mittet filiis hōminis angēlos suos, Mt. Bos. 13, 41; Mk. Bos. 13, 27. [Wyc. aungel; Chauc. aungel; Laym. engles, *pl.* Orm. engnell; O. Sax. engil, *m.* Frs. ingel; O. Frs. angel, angl, engel, *m.* Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. engel, *m.* O. H. Ger. engil, *m.* Goth. aggilus, *m.* Dan. engel, *m.* f. Swed. engel, *m.* Icel. engill, *m.* Lat. angēlus, *m.* Grk. ἀγγελος, *m. f.* a messenger, angel.] *DER.* heah-engel, heofon-, up-.

Engel; *gen.* Engle; *f.* Anglen in Denmark, the country from which the Angles came into Britain; Angūlus, terra quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam cōluerunt:—Of Engle cōman Eāst-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn from Anglen came the East-Angles, and Middle-Angles, and Mercians, and all the race of the Northumbrians, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 24. *v.* Angel.

engel-cund; *adj.* Angelic; angēlicus:—God him giefe sealde engelcunde God gave him angelic grace, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 13; Gū. 72.

engel-cyn-, cynn, es; *n.* [engel angēlus; cyn, cynn gēnus] The angel race or order; gēnus vel ordo angēlōrum:—Wæs ðæt engelcyn [MS. engelcyn] genemmed the angel race was named, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 12; Sat. 366. Ðū sístet ofer ðam engelcynne thou sittest above the angel race, Elen. Kmbl. 1463; El. 733. Hæfde se Ealwalda engelcynna tyne getrymede the Almighty had ten established orders of angels, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 21; Gen. 246; Andr. Kmbl. 1434; An. 717.

engel-lic, engle-lic; *adj.* Angelic; angēlicus:—He ge-earnode ðæt he was brūcende engellicre gesihþe angēlica mēruit vīsione perfrui, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 13.

Engla feld; *gen.* felde; *dat.* felda, felde; *m.* [Hoyd. Englefeld; Brom. Englefelde; Matt. West. Angelfeld; Angles' field, the field of the English] ENGELFIELD or INGELFIELD, near Reading, Berkshire; lōci nōmen in agro Berkeriensis:—Hēr cwom se here to Readingum on West-Seaxe, and ðæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up: ðā gemēte hie Æðelwulf aldorman on Engla felda, and him ðær wið gefeaht, and sige nam in this year [A. D. 871] the army came to Reading in Wessex, and three nights after two earls rode up: then alderman Æthelwulf met them at Ingelfeld, and there fought against them, and gained the victory, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 5-8.

Engla land, es; *n.* The land of the Angles or Engles, ENGLAND; Anglōrum terra. It extended in the time of Bede, A. D. 731, from the present Lincolnshire to the Frith of Forth, on the south of which Æbbercurnig is located:—Ðæt mynster Æbbercurnig, ðæt is geseted on Engla lande the minster Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles, or Engla land=England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 36.

Englan; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* an; *pl. m.* The Angles; Angli:—Ða Wealas fugon ða Englan [=Engle, Th. 22, 27, col. 2, 3] the Welsh fled from the Angles, Chr. 473; Th. 23, 26, col. 2; 23, 27, col. 1. Betweox Wealan and Englan between the Welsh and Angles, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 2; 3; Th. i. 354, 10. *v.* Engle, Angle the Angles.

englas angels, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. *v.* engel.

Engle, Angle; *pl. nom. acc.* gen. a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* Englan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m.* The Angles; Angli The inhabitants of Anglen in Denmark. Anglen was the province from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen [v. Engle] lies on the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain

were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England* and *English*, England being derived from Engla land the land or country of the Angles:—On *dām landum eardodon Engle*, ær hȳ hider on land cōmon the Angles [*Engles*] dwelt on these lands before they came hither on land [*i. e. before they came to England*], Ors. I, 1; Bos. 21, 36. Engla cyningas kings of the Angles, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38. Betweox Wealum and Englum between the Welsh and English, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14.

Engle of English, Bd. I, 15; S. 483, 24; *gen. dat. acc. of Engel Anglen*, q. v. engle-lic; *adj. Angelic*; angēlicus:—Englēlice ansȳne hī habbaþ angēlicam hūbent faciēm, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. v. engel-lic.

Englisc, Ænglisc; *adj. ENGLISH*; Anglicus:—Hēr sydon on dis īglande [Britene] fif geþeōða [MS. þeōða], Englisc, and Brytisc, . . . and Scyttisc, and Pihhtisc, [and Bōc-Læden] here are in this island [Britain] five languages, English, and British, . . . and Scottish, and Pictish, [and Book-Latin], Chr. Th. 3, 3–6, col. 3, 2. Ðæt is on Englisc, min God that is in English, my God, Mt. Bos. 27, 46. On Englisc in English, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc in England [English land], nor English in Welsh, L. O. D. 6; Wlk. 126, 3. Aweidan of Lédene on Englisc to translate from Latin into English, Ælfc. pref. Gen. 1, 4. Seō bōc is on Englisc awend the book is turned [translated] into English, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. Ic [Ælfric Abbot] gesett hæbbe wel feōwertig lāspella on Englisum gereorde I [Abbot Ælfric] have composed about forty sermons in the English tongue, Ælfc. T. 27, 17. Deāh ða scearþanclan witan disse Engliſcan geþeōðnesse ne behōfin though the sharp-minded wise men need not this English translation, MS. Cot. Faust. A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 31.

Englisc-man, -mon, es; *m. An Englishman*; Anglicānus:—Ic wille ðæt ge fedaþ calle wæga ān earm Engliſcom I will that ye entirely feed one poor Englishman, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 198, 5.

engu, *c. f. Narrowness, confinement, a narrow place*; angustia:—Of eng from confinement, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435; Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 17; Rā. 4, 12. On enge, Th. 383, 3; Rā. 4, 5. [Ger. M. H. Ger. enge, *f. angustia*; O. Nrs. öngum, *dat. pl. angustis*.] engyl, es; *m. An angel*; angēlus:—His engyl ongan ofer mōd wesān his angel began to be presumptuous, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 19; Gen. 262: 15; Th. 19, 18; Gen. 293; Mt. Bos. 11, 10. v. engel.

enid a duck, drake, cool, water-fowl; ānās, ānēta, fulica, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ened.

énig any, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 1. v. ænig. énitre; *adj. Of a year old*; anniculus:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceāpon oððe of gatum, bring énitre offringe if the offering be of sheep or of goats, bring an offering of a year old, Lev. 1, 10. v. énetere.

én-lic only; únicus, Lye. v. ān-lic.

en-lihtan to enlighten, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-lihtan.

én-lipig each; singulāris, Ælfc. Gr. 49, Lye. v. ān-lipig.

-enne the termination of the declinable infinitive in the *dat. governed by to*, as,—To farenne to go, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. v. -anne.

enneleác, ennelléc, eneleác, ynneleác, yneleác, es; *n. [leác a leek, onion] An onion*; cæpe, únio:—Enneleác ān onion, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 19; Wrt. Voc. 67, 34. Ennelléc cæpe, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 106; Wrt. Voc. 30, 54.

ent, es; *m. A giant*; gigas = γίγας:—He geblissode swā swā se mæsta oððe swā swā ent to ge-yrnanne weg his exultāuit ut gigas ad currendam uiam ejus, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6; Ps. Spl. 32, 16; Wrt. Voc. 73, 52. Nembroþ se ent Nimrod the giant, Bouter. Scrd. 21, 35; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. David eode to ānwige ongeān ðone ent Goliath David went in single combat against the giant Goliath, Ælfc. T. 14, 3; Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29. Entas wæron ofer corþan on dām dagum gīgantes ērant sūper terram in diebus illis, Gen. 6, 4; Homl. Th. i. 318, 15. He seah on enta geweorc he looked on the work of giants, Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717; Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87; Andr. Kmb. 2988; An. 1497; Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. v. eten, eóten.

ent-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Giant-kind, giant-race*; gigantum gēnus:—We gesāwon of dām entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma wīdimus monstra quadam filiorum Enac procerā stūlura, Num. 13, 34.

entisc belonging to or made by a giant, giant; gigantēus:—Lēt entiscne helm brecan he caused the giant helmet to break, Beo. Th. 5951; B. 2799. v. eótenisc.

entse, an; *f. A shekel, Jewish money*; siclus:—Ic gescah twāhund entsena hwītes seolfres and sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum wīdi dūcentos siclos argenti rēgūlamque auream quinquāginta siclorum, Jos. 7, 21. v. yntse.

én-wintre; *adj. Of a year old*; anniculus:—Énwintre vecta? Wrt. Voc. 287, 60. v. ān-wintre.

eo. I. unaccented, generally stands before two consonants lc, ld, lf, rc, rd, rf, rg, rh, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rt, rp, x; as, Geolca a yolk, sceolde should, seolfor silver, deorc dark, sword a sword, eorfan to carve, beorgan to protect, beorht bright, eorl earl, beorma barm, eornost earnest, weorpan to throw, steorra a star, heorte the heart, eorþe the earth, meox dung. II. eo accented, the diphthong, generally stands before the

consonants c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, st, t, w; as, Seóc sick, beódan to bid, peóf a thief, fleógan to fly, hreoþ rough, hweól a wheel, leóma a ray of light, beón to be, deóp deep, beór beer, ceósan to choose, breóst the breast, fleótan to float, leóp a song, ceówan to chew. 2. eo is also the termination of many words, and then the ó in eo is always accented; as, Beó a bee; ic beó I shall be; freó free; gleó glee; seó the; seó sim, sis, sit; treó a tree; þreó three, etc.

eo the Runic character for these letters is **Z**. v. eóh = íw a yew-tree.

eóc, eócon increased; *p. of eacan*.

eóc safety, help, succour, Wald. 45; Vald. 1, 25. v. geóc.

eóde, es; *n. A flock*; grex:—Ðæt lytle eóde þūsillus grex, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 32. v. eówde.

eóde, dū eódest, *pl. eódon went, delivered*, Ps. Th. 60, 4: 67, 21: 94, 11; *p. of gān*.

EODOR, eoder, eodur, edor, eder, es; *m.*

I. a hedge, fence, enclosure, dwelling, house; sēpes, sēpmentum, dōmus, tectum:—Heht dā eahta measas on flet teón in under eoderas he commanded then eight steeds to be led into the court under the enclosures, Beo. Th. 2078; B. 1037.

II. a limit, end, region, zone; óra, margo, extrēmītas, plāga, rēgio:—Gescōp heofon and corþan and holma bigong eodera ymb-hwyrft [he] created heaven and earth and the seas' expanse, the circuit of zones, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 17; Jul. 113.

III. a prince, sovereign, protector; princeps, tūtor:—Ic ðe biddan wille, eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne I will entreat of thee, sovereign of the Scyldings, one boon, Beo. Th. 860; B. 428: 2092; B. 1044; Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 6; Gn. Ex. 90. [O. Sax. eodor, *m. M. H. Ger. ēter, m. n. O. H. Ger. ētar*: Icel. jaðarr, jöðurr, *m.*] DER. eodor-brecc, -brice, eder-gong, eodor-brice, -wīr.

eodor-brice, eodor-brice, -bryce, es; *m. [eodor, edor a hedge, fence; brice, bryce a breach, breaking] A fence-breaking; sēpis fractio vel violatio*:—Ceorles eodorbryce [Th. i. 88, 10, note 25, eodorbryce, eodor-brice] biþ fif scillinga for breaking a churl's fence shall be five shillings, L. Alf. pol. 36; Lambd. 31, 31.

eodorcæn, eodorcæn; *part. eodorcende*; *p. te; pp. ed To chew, ruminate*; rūmināre:—He eall mid hine gemyngeode and swā swā clāne nȳten eodorcende [Whele. oðer cende] in ðæt swēteste leóp gehwyrfe ipse cuncta rēmēmōrādo sēcum et quāsi mundum ānimal rūminando in carmen dulcissimum convertēbat, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 7.

eodor-wīr, es; *m. A wire-enclosure*; cingulum, sēpiens filum mētallicum, Grn:—Ic eom mundbora minre heorde, eodowīrum fæst I am the protector of my flock, fortified by wire-enclosures, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 23; Rā. 18, 2.

eodur, es; *m. A prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Him Hrōþgar gewāt, eodor Scyldinga Hrothgar departed, the Scyldings' protector, Beo. Th. 1330; B. 663. v. eodor.

eofel evil, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 19. v. yfel.

eofer a boar, Ps. Th. 79, 13; Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. v. eofor.

eofera, an; *m. A successor*; successor:—Æfter Eorþwalde Rædwaldes eoferan post Eorþwaldum Reduvaldi successorē, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 35; col. 1. v. eafora.

eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear*; contus ad vēnātiōnem ūsītātus:—Mid eoferspreótum with boar-spears, Beo. Th. 2879; B. 1437. v. eofor-spreót.

Eofor-wíc York, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 2. v. Eofor-wíc.

Eofes-ham, Eues-ham; *gen. -hammes*; *m. [Flor. Eouesham: Hovd. Heusham: Brom. Euesham: Kni. Evisham, Evysham, Evesham, Evesham] EVESHAM, Worcestershire*; oppidi nomen in agro Vigorniensis:—Ðæs gēres forþfēde Æfic se æðela decanus on Eofesham in this year [A. D. 1037] died Æfic the noble dean at Evesham, Chr. 1037; Th. 294, 36, col. 2. Ælfward wæs abbad on Eofeshamme ærest Ælfward was first abbot of Evesham, Chr. 1045; Th. 303, 2. Ðæs ylcan geāres man hālgode ðæt mynster on Eofeshamme on vi idē Octobris in the same year [A. D. 1054] was consecrated the monastery at Evesham, on the 6th of the Ides of October [October 10th], Chr. 1054; Th. 322, 34, col. 1; 324, 3, col. 2: 1078; Th. 350, 15.

eofet a debt, L. Alf. pol. 22; Wlk. 39, 35. v. eofot.

eofne; *interj. Behold! ecce!—Eofne! ða ðe fyrslap hīg fram ðē losiaþ ecce! qui elongant se a te peribunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27: 82, 3. v. efne.

EOFOR, eofer, eafor, efor, efer, efyr, ofor, es; *m.*

I. a boar, a wild boar; āper:—Fornam hine eofor of wuda extermināuit eam āper de silva, Ps. Spl. 79, 14; Ps. Th. has,—Hine ūtan of wuda eofas wrōtaþ 79, 13; Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 8; Rā. 41, 18: 92 a; Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. Sele ðū him flæsc efores give him boar's flesh, L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 14.

II. the figure of a boar on a helmet; signum apri sūper gāleam:—Swȳn eal-gylden, eofer iren-heard the swine all-golden, the boar iron-hard, Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. [Ger. eber, *m. M. H. Ger. ēber, m. O. H. Ger. ebur, m. Icel. jöfur, m.*] DER. eofor-cumbol, -fearn, -fīc, -spreót, -swīn, -þring, -þrote, -wīc, -wīc-ceaster, -wīc-ingas, -wīc-scir: eoforen, eoforen-denn.

eofora a successor. v. eafora.

eofor-cumbol, eofur-cumbol, -cumbul, es; *n. [cumbol a banner]*

A boar-banner; signum ad apri similitudinem fabricatum:—Ðær wæs on eorle ænlic eoforcumbul *there was on the man a beauteous boar-shaped ensign*, Elen. Kmbl. 517; El. 259.

eoforen; *adj.* *Belonging to a boar*; aprinus, Som.

eoforen-denu, *e*; *f.* *A boar-vale*; aprina vallis, Som. Ben. Lye.

eofor-earn, efor-earn, efer-earn, *es*; *n.* [earn *a fern*] *A species of fern, polypody*; polypodium vulgare, Lin:—Eoforearn *filix minūta*, polypodium, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 36; Wrt. Voc. 67, 51. Eoforearn *filicina*, *filix arboratica*, 41, 66; Wrt. Voc. 68, 1. Wið ðon sceal eforearn *polypody shall [do] for that*, L. M. i, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 1; i, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15; 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 16. Genim efor-earnest mæst *take most of polypody*, L. M. i, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 20; i, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 9; iii. 74, 4. Eoforearn dō on hunig *put polypody into honey*, L. M. i, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 24; i, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 17; iii. 56, 19.

eofor-līc, *es*; *n.* *A boar-likeness*; apri simūlacrum:—Eoforlic scionon *boar's likenesses shone*, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303.

eofor-spreōt, efor-spreōt, *es*; *m.* *A boar-spear*; vēnābūlum, Cot. 200. *v.* eofer-spreōt.

eofor-swīn, *es*; *n.* *A boar pig, male swine*; verres:—Eoforswīnes cwead verris *stercus*, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18.

eofor-pring, *es*; *m.* *Orion*? *v.* ebur-pring.

eofor-prote, *an*; *f.* [eofor *a boar*, prote *the throat*] *The carline thistle*; carlina aculis, Lin:—Eoforprote *colucus? colicus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 64; Wrt. Voc. 67, 79; 201, 7. Wið heafodeceal sefor-*prote carline thistle shall [serve] for head-ache*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25; 24, 7; L. M. i, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 18; i, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 13; i, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 19, 28; 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. Nim efor-*protan sād take seed of carline thistle*, 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 18. Efor-*protan awyl on ealāþ boil carline thistle in ale*, 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 12, 23; 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 2; 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 24; 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

Eofor-wīc, Eofer-wīc, Efer-wīc, Euer-wīc, *es*; *n.* [Hunt. Eouerwīc, Eouerwīc, Euerwīc: *Dun. Eworwīc: Hovd. Eboracum*] *YORK*; Eborācum:—Seuerus ge-endode on Eoforwīc *Severus ended [his days] at York*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 1.

Eofor-wīc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* *York*:—On ðære cyricean Eoforwīccastre in Eboracensi ecclēsia, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 29; Chr. 644; Th. 48, 20.

Eofor-wīcingas, *pl. m.* *Yorkists, people of York*; Eboracenses:—Hæfdon Eoforwīcingas gehāten ðæt hie on hire rædenne beōn woldan *the people of York had promised that they would be at her disposal*, Chr. 918; Th. 192, 9.

Eofor-wīc-scīr, *e*; *f.* *YORKSHIRE*; comitatus Eboracensis:—Fōran ða þegnas ealle on Eoforwīcsīre to Eoferwīc *all the thanes in Yorkshire went to York*, Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 7.

eofot, eofut, efofet, *es*; *n.* *A debt, crime*; dēbitum, culpa:—Be efofotes andetlan. Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-yppe efofot *of confession of debt. If a man declare a debt at a folk-mote*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6. Reht oððe efofot oððe scyld dēbitum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 25. Godes āgen bearn, unsceyldigne efofota gehwylces, hēngon on heāne beām fæderas usse *our fathers hung up God's own son on a high tree, guiltless of every crime*, Elen. Kmbl. 846; El. 423.

eofop, *es*; *n.* *Strength, violence, might*, Beo. Th. 5062, note; B. 2534. *v.* eafop.

eoful-sæc, *es*; *n.* [eoful = yfel *evil*, sacan *to accuse*] *Evil accusation, blasphemy*; blasphemāia:—Ðæt ðū eofulsæc æfre ne fremme wið Godes bearne *that thou never make blasphemy against God's son*, Elen. Kmbl. 1045; El. 524.

eofur-cumbol, *es*; *n.* *A boar-banner*, Elen. Kmbl. 151; El. 76. *v.* efor-cumbol.

eōgop, *e*; *f.* *Youth*; iuventus:—Duguþe and eōgoþe *with old and young*, Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. *v.* geōgop.

eoh; *nom. acc.* *gen.* eohes = eoes = eōs; *m.* *A war-horse, charger*; equus bellator:—He gheleoþ done eoh *he mounted the charger*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189. Eorl sceal on eōs bōge *a chief shall [ride] on horse-back*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. [O.Sax. 'ehu-scalc servus equārius, compos, a scalc servus et ehu equus, quod et nomen cūjusdam lītēre rūnīcæ Saxonīcæ est;'] Heli. Schmel: O. Nrs. jō-ē vel iō-ē, — 'sōnus hūjus lītēre idem fuit, atque hōdie, in lingua vētēre, sed ad figuram et nomen quod attinet, non distinguēbātur ab i.' Egils.—*gen.* jō-s, iō-s; *dat.* jō, iō; *acc.* jō, iō, 6; *pl. gen. acc.* jōa, iōa.] *v.* eh.

eōh = iw; *m.* *The Anglo-Saxon Rune Z* = eō, the name of which letters in Anglo-Saxon is eōh = iw *a yew-tree*; taxus,—hence this Rune not only stands for the diphthong eō, but for eōh *a yew-tree*, as,—[Z (Eōh) biþ ūtan unsmēde treōw, heard, hrusan fæst yew is outwardly an unsmooth tree, hard, fast in the earth, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 25; Runic pm. 13; Kmbl. 341, 26. *v.* iw and RŪN.

eoldra, eolldra *older*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7. Eolldra fæder *grand-father*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32; comp. of eald.

eolet, *es*; *n.* *The sea, ocean*; māre, oceānus:—Ðā wæs sundliden

eoletes æt ende *then was the sea-voyage at the end of the ocean*, Beo. Th. 453, note; B. 224.

EOLH, eolc; *gen.* eolhes, eolces, eōlcs, eolx; *m.* [eolx *videtur genitīvus ab eolc*, eolh, Ettmül. Poet. 288, 15, note] *An ELK*; alcēs. The Rune **Y** = x seems to stand for the *genitive* of this word in the Runic poem,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter x, but for eolhx = eolcx = eolcs = eolces *of an elk*, as,—[Y [eolhx = eolces] secg eard [seccard MS.] hæp ofust on fenne, wexep on wætere *elk's sedge hath its place [earth] oftset in fen, waxeth in water*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 29; Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 7. Eolx secg *papillum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 36. [O.H. Ger. elabo: M. H. Ger. elch: O. Nrs. elgr: Lat. alcēs: Grk. ἄλκη.] *v.* RŪN.

eolh-sand *amber*; electrum, Cot. 75.

eolh-stede *a sheltering-place, a temple*, An. 1644. *v.* ealh-stede.

eolhx, eolx; *gen. sing.* of eolh, eolc *an elk*.

eolone, eolene, elone, elene, *an*; *f.* *The plant elecampane*; inūla hēlēnium, Lin:—Genim eolonan *take elecampane*, L. M. i, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 18; i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 4; i, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 11. Wyrce sealf of eolonan *make a salve of elecampane*, L. M. i, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 5. Eolene *elecampane*, L. M. i, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9.

eolop ale, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. H. v. ealāþ.

eom [eam, am], dū eart [earþ, art, arþ], he is, ys; *I am, thou art, he is*; *sum, es, est: pl.* sind, sindon [synd, sint, synt, sient, sindan, sindun, syndon, syndan, syundun, siendon, seondan, siondon, siondan, syndon; earon, earun, earan, aron]: *pl. we, ye, they are*; sūmus, sitis, sunt; *subj. si, sý, [sig, sigē, sie, sýe, seó, seó] if I, if thou, if he be*; sim, sis, sit; *pl. sīn, sýn [sie, sien, seón] if we, if ye, if they be*; sīmus, sītis, sint:—Ic eom, *sum*, is edwistic word and gebýraþ to Gode ānum synderlice, forðāne God is æfre unbegunnen, and unge-ended on him sylfum, and purh hine sylfne wunigende 'Sum, I am, is the substantive verb, and belongs exclusively to God alone, because God is ever without beginning, and without end in himself, and existing by himself, Ælfic. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24–26. Ic eom weg, and sōþfæstnys, and lif ēgo *sum via, et vēritas, et vita*, Jn. Bos. 14, 6. Ic sylf hit eom *ego ipse sum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 39. Ic eom *I am*, Beo. Th. 676; B. 335; Fins. Th. 49; Fin. 24; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rā. 6, 1; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372; Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97; Ps. Th. 68, 6; Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 40. [Orm. amm, artt, iss, *pl.* arn, sindenn; *subj. si*: Laym. eam, am, æm, em; eart, art, ært; his; *pl.* sunden, sundenþ, senden, senden; *subj. seo, si*; *pl.* seon, seond; O. Sax. is, ist, *pl.* sind, sint, sindon, sindun; *subj. si, sīn*: O. Frs. is, send; *subj. se, sie*: Ger. ist, sind; *subj. sei, seien*: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. ist, sint; *subj. si, sīn*: Goth. im, is, ist, *pl.* sijum, sijun, sind; *subj. sijau, sijais, sijai*; *pl.* sijaima, sijaiþ, sijaina: O. Nrs. em, ert, er, erub, eruþ, eru; *subj. sē, sēr, sē, pl.* sēim, sēiþ, sēi: Grk. εἰμι, ἐστί: Slav. jesmi, jesti: Sansk. asmi, asti.] *DER. neom. v.* wesian.

eom = heom *to them*; illis, Gen. 20, 8.

eond yond, beyond; ultra, per, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 28. *v.* geond.

eonde *a species*; spēcies, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. *v.* ende.

eond-lýhtan; *p.* -lýhten = -lýhte; *pp.* -lýhted = -lýht = -lýht [eond = geond *through*; lýhtan *to shine*] *To shine through, enlighten*; perlūminære, illuminære:—We ealle eondlýhte wæron *we were all enlightened*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 21. Swylce gylden sunna wære ofer us ealle eondlýhte *a golden sun as it were shone over us all*, 24; Thw. 12, 23.

eond-send overspread, Nicod. 27, Lye. *v.* geond-sendan.

eonu moreover; porro, Som. Ben. Lye.

eorenan-stān, eorcan-stān, eorclan-stān, earcnan-stān, *es*; *m.* *A precious stone, pearl, topaz*; lapis prētiosus, gemma, tōpāzion = rōndāzion, rōnācos; *m.* *the yellow or oriental topaz*, Ps. Pl. M. C. 118, 127; Elen. Kmbl. 2048; El. 1025; Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 12; Ph. 603. Eorcan-stān, 124 b; Th. 478, 7; Ruin. 37. Eorclanstān, Beo. Th. 2420, note; B. 1208. [O. Nrs. iarknasteinn, *m.* lāpis pellucidus: Goth. airknis; *adj.* good, holy: O. H. Ger. erchan egrēgius, summus.]

eord the earth, ground, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* eorþe, eard.

eordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to dwell, inhabit; hābitāre:—Ða on lifes hūs eordiaþ *they dwell in the house of life*, Ps. Th. 134, 21. *v.* eardian.

eóred, eórod, *es*; *n.* *Cavalry, a band, legion, troop*; equitatus, légio, turma:—Hie gesāwon eóred lixan *they saw the band glittering*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157. Eórod sceal getrume ridan *a troop shall ride in a body*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. Legio, ðæt is on ūre geþeode, eóred *legion, that is in our tongue, a troop*, Lk. Bos. 8, 30. *v.* weorod, weorud.

eóred-cist, eórod-cist, -cyst, -cest, -ciest, *e*; *f.* [eóred *a band, troop*; *cist* *a company*] *A company, troop*; turma, légio:—Wesseaxe eórod-cistum [eóredcystum, Th. 202, 28, col. 2; 203, 28] on lāst legdun lādum þeodum *the West-Saxons in troops followed the footsteps of the hostile nations*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 28, col. 1. Eóredcystum in troops, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 27; Pa. 52. Fōr fyrd mæst eóredcistem *the greatest of armies marched in bands*, Elen. Kmbl. 71; El. 36. Eóredcistem farap *they go in bands*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 25; Ph. 325.

eóred-geatwe; *pl. f.* *Military trappings*; armāmenta:—Se eow geaf eóred-geatwe *who gave to you military trappings*, Beo. 5724; B. 2866.

eóred-mæg, *es*; *m.* [mæg *a man*] *A horseman*; éques:—Hæfdou

xi eóredmægas fríd-hengestas *the horsemen had eleven war-horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 6; Rā. 23, 3.
eóred-man a horseman; *équus*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eórod-man.
eóred-preát, es; *m.* [preát a host, troop] *A band, company; turma*, *légio*:—*Atol eóredpreát a horrid band*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 23; Rā. 4, 49.

eóred-wered, es; *n.* [werod, wered a company, multitude] *A band, company, multitude; exercitus, légio*:—*Eóredweredu dara deóffa lēgiōnes sive exercitus dæmōnum*, Greg. Dial. 1, 10.

eorendel the first dawn. v. earendel.

eorfeðe difficult; *difficilis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14. v. earfeðe.

eorg weak; *segnis*:—*Ðam eorgan Sisaran to the weak Sisera*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. v. earg.

eó-risc a bulrush; *scirpus*. v. eá-risc.

EORL, es; *m.* **I.** an Anglo-Saxon nobleman of high rank, the *earl* of the Danes, about the same as an *ealdorman*. He who was in early times styled *ealdorman*, was afterwards denominated an *earl*; *cōmes*, *sātelles principis*. This title, which was introduced by the Jutes of Kent, occurs frequently in the laws of the kings of that district, the first mention of it being:—*Gif on eorles tūne man mannan ofslæhp xii scillinga gebēte if a man slay a man in an earl's town, let him make compensation with twelve shillings*, L. Ethb. 13; Th. i. 6, 9, 10. Its more general use among us dates from the later Scandinavian invasions, and though originally only a title of honour, it became in later times one of office, nearly supplanting the older and more Saxon one of *ealdorman*:—*Swā we eác setþa be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. *Se eorl nolde nā gefwærian the earl would not consent*, Chr. 1051; Ing. 227, 13, 23; 228, 4, 28, 35, 36; 229, 10, 21, 25, 26.

II. a man, brave man, hero, general, leader, chief; *vir, pūgil, vir fortis, dux*:—*Eorlas on cýþþe men in the country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. *Him se Ebrisca eorl wísade the Hebrew man [Lot] directed them*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. *Ða eorlas þrý, nom. pl. the three men*, 95; Th. 123, 16; Gen. 2045. *Eorlas wēnaþ men think*, 86; Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. *För eorlum before the people*, 98; Th. 129, 1; Gen. 2137. *Þegna and eorla of thanes and earls*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 15; Met. 25, 8. Geared gumum gold brittade, *se eorl wæs ædele fared dispensed gold to the people, the man was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. [*Piers P. eorl*: Chauc. *erl*: R. Glouc. *erles noblemen*: Laym. *eorl*: Orm. *eorless, pl*: O. Sax. *Hel. erl, m. a man, nobleman, male offspring, boy*: Icel. *jarl, earl, m. a gentleman, nobleman, warrior, chief*.]

eorl-cund; *adj.* *Earl kind, noble; nobilis*:—*Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhp þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se ágend if a man's servant slay a man of an earl's degree, let the owner pay three hundred shillings*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8.

eorl-dóm, es; *m.* *An earldom, the province or dignity of an earl, the same as ealdor-dóm, v. Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 7; cōmitis mūnus*:—*Ælfgar eorl fēng to ðam eorldōme ðe Harold ær hæfde earl Ælfgar succeeded to the earldom which Harold had before*, Chr. 1053; Erl. 189, 14.

eorl-gebyrd, e; *f.* [gebyrd birth] *Noble birth, nobility; nobilitas*:—*Eorlgebyrdum by noble birth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 52; Met. 9, 26; 10, 54; Met. 10, 27.

eorl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón treasure] *Noble treasure, riches; divitiæ*:—*Nis him gād eorigestreóna he lacks not noble treasures*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 10; Bo. 45; Beo. Th. 4481; B. 2244.

eorl-gewæðe, es; *n.* [gewæðe clothing] *Manly clothing, armour; virilis vestitus*:—*Gyrede hine Beowulf eorlgewæðum Beowulf clad himself in armour*, Beo. Th. 2888; B. 1442.

eorlice [= eorl-lic]; *adj.* *Manfully; virilis*:—*Eorlice ellen manly strength*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. v. eorlisc, eorl-lic.

eorlice [= eorl-lice]; *adv.* *Manfully, strongly, greatly; viriliter, vèhementer, multum*:—*Gebealh heó swiðe eorlice wið hire suna she was very greatly incensed against her son*, Cod. Dipl. 755; Kmbl. iv. 54, 30.

eór-lippric, es; *n.* *A flap of the ear*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. eáre-lippric.

eorlisc, eorl-lic; *adj.* *EARLISH, earl-like, like an earl; nobilis*:—*Eorlisc, L. Ath. v. prm*; Th. i. 228, 8. *Eorlice* [MS. eorlic], Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637.

eorl-mægen, es; *n.* *A host of men; virōrum turma*:—*Sió cwēn bebeád eorlmægen áras fýsan the queen commanded messengers to hasten throughout the mass of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1958; El. 981.

eorl-riht, es; *n.* *An earl's right or privilege; cōmitis jus vel privilégium*:—*Gif þegen gefeþah, ðæt he weaþ to eorle, ðonne was he syððan eorlrihtes weorþe if athane thrived, that he became an earl, then he was thenceforth worthy of an earl's right*, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 8.

eorl-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* *Manliness, bravery, courage, supremacy, nobility; virilitas, nobilitas*:—*Hí eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellenweorc they valued his manliness and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174; Scóp. Th. 283; Wid. 141; Beo. Th. 3458; B. 1727; 4272;

B. 2133. *Eorlscipes*, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. *He eorlscype fremede he effected supremacy*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wid. 37.

eorl-werod, es; *n.* [werod a company, troop] *A band of men, warrior band; virōrum turma*:—*Ðær ðæt eorlwerod sæt the warrior band sat there*, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2893.

Eorman-ric, Eormen-ric, es; *m.* *The celebrated king of the Ostrogoths or East Goths, the Alexander of the Goths; Eormanicus, v. Gota III, Africa, and peðd-ric*:—*Eormanic áhte wide folc Gotena rices Eormanic possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 25; Deór. 21. *Weold Eormanic Gotum Eormanric ruled the Goths*, Scóp. Th. 38; Wid. 18. *It was mid Eormanic I was with Eormanric*, 178; Wid. 88. *Ðæt was inn-weorud Eormanrices that was the household band of Eormanric*, 224; Wid. 111. *He searo-nidas fealh Eormenrices he fell into the guileful emnity of Eormanric*, Beo. Th. 2406; B. 1201. *For the anachronisms and inconsistencies I would refer to W. Grimm's Deutsche Heldensage, where may be found the particulars of this celebrated hero*.

eormen, eorman; *adj.* *Universal, immense, whole, general; universālis, immensus, permagnus, tōtus, ūniversus. Used in composition, as in eormen-cyn, -grund, -lāf, -ric, -strýnd, -þeod*.

eormen-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* *The human race; hūmānum gēnus*:—*God gesceapo ferede æghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 3; Vy. 96; Beo. Th. 3918; B. 1957.

eormen-grund, es; *n.* [grund ground, earth] *The spacious earth; immensa terra*:—*Ofer eormengrund over the spacious earth*, Beo. Th. 1722; B. 859.

eormen-lāf, e; *f.* *The great legacy; immensum reliquum*:—*He eormen-lāfe gehýdde he had hidden the great legacy*, Beo. Th. 4460; B. 2234.

Eormen-ric Eormanric, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200. v. Eorman-ric.

eormen-strýnd, e; *f.* *The great generation; permagna gēnērātio*:—*Dū eart eorre eormenstrýnde thou art of an angry, great [heathen] generation*, Salm. Kmbl. 659; Sal. 329.

eormen-peód, e; *f.* *A great people; permagnus pōpūlus*. v. yrmen-peód.

eormþu poverty, calamity:—*Eormþa*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 29. *Eormþum*, 23; Fox 78, 31. v. yrmþu.

eornan to run; *currere*, Ps. Surt. 57, 8. v. yrnan.

eornende running; *part.* of eornan = yrnan.

eornes, earnest a duel, combat; *duellum*, Som. Ben. Lye.

earnest earnest, earnestness, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. v. eornost.

earneste earnest, serious, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825; Homl. Th. i. 386, 20. v. eornoste; *adj.*

earneste in earnest, earnestly, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28; 16, 44; Met. 16, 22. v. eornoste; *adv.*

earnestlice earnestly; *studiōse*. v. eornostlice.

eornfullice; *adv.* *Earnestly; studiōse*. v. eornostlice.

eornfullnes, -ness, e; *f.* *Earnestness, anxiety; diligentia, sollicitudo*:—*Eornfullnes disse worulde sollicitudo isīus sæculi*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. v. geornfulnes.

eornigende murmuring; *murmūrans*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 16.

eornlice; *adv.* *Diligently; diligenter*:—*Genim ðas wyrt eornlice gecnuode mid ecede take this herb diligently pounded with vinegar*, Herb. 87, 2; Lchdm. i. 190, 21. v. eornlice.

EORNOST, eornust, earnest, e; *f.* *EARNEST, earnestness, zeal; sērium, stīdium*:—*Mid swelcum eorneste [earnoste MS. Cot.] with such zeal*, Past. 15, 1; Hat. MS. 18 b, 27. *On eornost, eornust or eornoste in earnest, earnestly*, Ælf. T. 12, 8; Homl. Th. ii. 250, 30; Mt. Bos. 5, 18; 13, 17; Gen. 14, 15. *Þurh eorneste in earnest, sternly*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. [*Wyc. ernest, earnest, earnest earnest, pledge*: Chauc. *earneste zeal*: Laym. *earnest conflict*: Frs. *ernste*: O. Frs. *ernst*: Dut. *ernst*, *m*: Ger. *ernst*, *m*: M. H. Ger. *ernest, ernst, m*: O. H. Ger. *ērnost, ernost, ernest, n. f. vígor, sērium*.]

eornoste, eorneste; *adj.* *Earnest, serious; sērius, stīdiōsus*:—*On eornoste hige with earnest intention*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 15. *Biþ eornoste ðonne eft cymeþ, rēde and ryhtwís he will be earnest when he comes again, stern and just*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825. *Mid eornostum móde with earnest mind*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 20.

eornoste, eorneste; *adv.* *In earnest, earnestly, seriously, courageously, strongly; sērio, strēnue, sēdūlo, vèhementer*:—*He feaht eornoste he fought earnestly*, Byrht. Th. 140, 1; By. 281; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. *Hió onginþ eorneste racentan slitan she will begin in earnest to sever her chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28; 16, 44; Met. 16, 22.

eornostlice; *adv.* *EARNESTLY, strictly, truly; sēdūlo*:—*Sunnan dages cýpingce we forbeoðað eornostlice we strictly forbid marketing on Sunday*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15.

eornostlice, eornostlice; *conj.* *Therefore, but; ergo, igitur, itaque*:—*Abram ða eornostlice astirode his geteld móvít igitur tabernaculum suum Abram*, Gen. 13, 18. *Eornostlice ealle cneóressa fram Abrahame óþ Dauid synd feowertyne cneóressa omnes itique generatiónes ab Abraham*

usque ad David, generatōnes quatuordecim, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Beoþ eornustlice glēawe estōle ergo [oðv] prūdentēs, Mt. Bos. 10, 16, 26: 2, 1: 13, 40.

eornust earnest, earnestness, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. v. eornost.
eornustlice therefore, but, Mt. Bos. 2, 1: 10, 16, 26: 13, 40. v. eornostlice.

eórod, es; *n.* A band, legion, troop; turma, légio:—Wise men tealdon ān eórod to six þusendum, and twelf eórod sind twā and hundseofontig þusend wise men have reckoned a legion at six thousand, and twelve legions are seventy-two thousand, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 28, 29, 25: Jud. Thw. 161, 36. v. eóred.

eórod-man, -mann, es; *m.* A horseman; éques:—Lihthe se eórod-man desiluit éques, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 33.

eorp, carp; *adj.* Dark, dusky, brown, swarthy; fuscus, badius:—Eorþ werod the swarthy host [the Egyptians], Cd. 151; Th. 190, 4; Exod. 194: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 21; Rā. 50, 11. [Icel. jarpr brown.]

eorre, es; *n.* Anger, wrath; ira:—Warniāþ eow dæs Drihtenes eorres and mines beware of the Lord's anger and of mine, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 33: Ps. Lamb. 101, 11. v. yrre.

eorre; *adj.* Angry, enraged, fierce; irātus, irācundus:—He us eorre gewearþ he has become angry with us, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 27; Sat. 261: Elen. Kmb. 801; El. 401. Þurh eorne hyge through angry mind, 1367; El. 685. Nalæs late wæron eorre æsberend to ðam orlege the fierce spear-bearers were not slow to the onset, Andr. Kmb. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. v. yrre; *adj.*

eorringa; *adv.* Angrily; irāte:—Hine eorringa gesēceþ bōcstafa brego the prince of letters shall angrily seek him, Salm. Kmb. 198; Sal. 98. v. yrringa.

eorsian to be angry, Ps. Spl. 4, 5: Mt. Kmb. Rush. 5, 22. v. yrsian.
eorsung anger, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8. v. yrsung.

eorp, e; *f.* The earth; terra:—Seo [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge and ceald, and ðæt water wæt and ceald the earth is dry and cold, and the water wet and cold, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34. v. eorpe.

eorp-æppel, es; *m.* *nom. acc. pl. n.* -æppla An earth-apple, a cucumber; cucumis:—Cūcūmēres, ðæt synd eorþæppla cucumbers, which are earth-apples, Num. 11, 5. Eorþæppel mandrāgōra, Ælf. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 79; Wrt. Voc. 32, 15.

eorp-ærn, es; *n.* An earth-place, a tomb, sepulchre; spēlunca, sēpūlcrum:—Open wæs ðæt eorþærn the sepulchre was open, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hō. 19. In ðæt eorþærn in the sepulchre, 119 b; Th. 460, 4; Hō. 12. Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hō. 3.

eorp-beofung, es; *f.* An earthquake; terræ mōtus:—Seo eorþbeofung tǣcnade ða miclan blōd-dryncas the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 28. v. eorþ-bifung.

eorp-bifung, -beofung, e; *f.* [bifung a trembling, shaking] An earthquake; terræ mōtus:—Ðær wearþ geworden micel eorþbifung terræ mōtus factus est magnus, Mt. Bos. 28, 2. Hīg gesāwon ða eorþbifunge wīderunt terræ mōtum, 27, 54.

eorp-bigegnys, -bigeynys, -nyss, e; *f.* Earth-cultivation, attention to agriculture; terræ cultūra, agricultūræ stūdiū:—Elelændra eorþbigegnys cōlōnia, id est peregrinōrum cultūra, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25. v. eard-begengnes, el-þeodignes.

eorp-bigenga, an; *m.* [bigenga an inhabitant, dweller] An inhabitant of the earth; terricōla, terrigena:—Ðæt he eorþbigengan awece hine to ondræddanne ut terrigenas ad timendum se susciet, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22.

eorp-büend, es; *m.* An earth dweller, inhabitant; terricōla:—Eorþ-büend, Ps. Th. 65, 1: 101, 13: 118, 4. v. büend, büende.

eorp-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f.* An earth mound or burying place; agger, hūmatio:—To ðære eorþ-byrig to the earth mound, Cod. Dipl. Apdx. 335; A. D. 903; Kmb. iii. 403, 31.

eorp-byrig, e; *f.* An earth mound; agger:—Eorþ-byrig [MS. -byre], Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 45; Wrt. Voc. 37, 33.

eorp-cafer, es; *m.* An earth-chaffer, a cock-chaffer; taurus:—Eorþ-caferas tauri, Ælf. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 23; Wrt. Voc. 24, 26. v. cafer.

eorp-cend; *pp.* [cend = cenned born] Earth-born; terrigena:—Eorþ-cende terrigena, Ps. Spl. C. 48, 2.

eorp-crypel, -cryppel; *gen.* -crypeles, -crypples; *m.* A creeper on the earth, one having the palsy, a paralytic person; paralyticus = παραλυτικός:—In ðære ðe eorþcrypel [se eorþcryppel, Lind.] læg in quo paralyticus jacebat, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 18. Se Hælend cwæp to ðæm eorþcrypele [eorþcryppel, Lind.] Iēsus ait paralytico, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 5. To cweðdanne ðæm eorþcrypele dicere paralytico, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 2, 9. Brengende to him done eorþcrypel ferentes ad eum paralyticum, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 3: Mt. Kmb. Lind. 9, 2. Gebrohtun him eorþcryplas obtulerunt ei paralyticos, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 4, 24.

eorp-cund; *adj.* Earthly, terrestrial; terrestris:—Se rinc ageaf eorþ-cunde ead the prince gave up earthly happiness, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627.

eorp-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* The earth-kind, terrestrial species; gēnus

terricōlarum:—Eallum eorþcynne for each terrestrial species, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 10; Exod. 370.

eorp-cyning, es; *m.* [cyning a king] An earthly king, king of the land; terræ rex:—Scēotend Scyldinga to scyppum feredon eal ingesteald eorþcyniges the Scyldings' warriors conveyed all the house chattels of the king of the land to their ships, Beo. Th. 2315; B. 1155. Ðam æðelestan eorþcyninga for the noblest of earthly kings, Elen. Kmb. 2346; El. 1174: Cd. 162; Th. 202, 23; Exod. 392: 189; Th. 235, 14; Dan. 306. Eorþcynigum [MS. -cynincgum] se ege standeþ terribili āpud rēges terræ, Ps. Th. 75, 9. He eorþcyningas yrmed and cwealde he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 93; Met. 9, 47; Ps. Th. 88, 24.

eorp-draca, an; *m.* An earth-dragon; drāco in antro dēgens:—Siō wund ongon, ðe him se eorþdraca geworhte, swelan and swellan the wound, which the earth-dragon had made in him, began to burn and swell, Beo. Th. 5417; B. 2712: 5042; B. 2825.

eorp-dyne, es; *m.* Earth din, an earthquake; terræ mōtus:—On ðisan gēre wæs micel eorþdyne in this year [A. D. 1060] was a great earthquake, Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 31: 1122; Erl. 249, 14.

EORPE, an; *f.* eorþ, e; *f.* I, the EARTH in opposition to the sea, the ground, soil; terra, hūmus, solum:—God gecigde ða drignisse eorþan, and ðæra wætera gegaderunga he hēt sās wōcāuit Deus aridam terram, congregatōnesque aquarum appellāuit miria, Gen. 1, 10. Spritte seo eorþe grōwende gærs and sād wircende and æppelbære treow wæstm wircende æfter his cinne, ðæs sād sig on him silfum ofer eorþan germinut terra herbam virentem et facientem sēmen et lignum pomiferum faciens fructum iuxta gēnus suum, cujus sēmen in sēmetipso sit super terram, Gen. 1, 11, 12, 24, 25, 28, 29: Cd. 57; Th. 69, 32; Gen. 1144: Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487: Beo. Th. 3069; B. 1532: Elen. Kmb. 1655; El. 829; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 118; Met. 8, 59. Ic ðec ofer eorþan geworhte, on ðære ðū scealt yrmþum lifgan and to ðære ilcan scealt eft geweorþan I made thee on earth, on which thou shalt live in misery and shalt become the same again, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 12-19; Cri. 621-624: 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Cain wæs eorþan tilia fuit Cain agricōla [lit. a tiller of the earth], Gen. 4, 2.

II, the EARTH, terrestrial globe; tellus:—On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorþan in the beginning God created heaven and earth, Gen. 1, 1, 2, 17, 20, 26: 2, 1, 4: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 9; Gen. 2141: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 18; Cri. 608. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte the Almighty made the earth, Beo. Th. 185; B. 92. Drihtnes is eorþe and fulnyssse oððe gefyllednes hyre the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, Ps. Lamb. 23, 1: Ex. 9, 20; Deut. 10, 14. Ðæt gē ne swerion þurh eorþan, forðamde heo ys Godes fōtscaumul that ye swear not by the earth, because it is God's foot-stool, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. [Piers P. Wyc. erthe: Laym. eorde, eorden, earþe, erpe: Orm. eorþe, erþe: Plat. eerde, f: O. Sax. erda, f: Frs. yerd: O. Frs. irthe, erthe, erde, f: Dut. aarde, f: Ger. M. H. Ger. erde, f: O. H. Ger. erda, erada, f: Goth. airþa, f: Dan. jord, m. f: Swed. jord, f: Icel. jörð, f. earth, land, estate.]

eorp-fæst, -fest; *adj.* Earth-fast, fixed in the earth; in terra firmus:—To ānum [MS. anc] eorþfæstum treowe to a tree firm in the earth, Th. Anlct. 122, 10.

eorp-fæt, es; *n.* An earthen vessel, the body; vas terræ factum, corpus:—Se gēst nimeþ swā wite swā wuldor, swā him in worulde ðæt eorþfæt ær geworhte the spirit receives either punishment or glory, as the body has worked for him before in the world, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 15; Secl. 8.

eorp-gealla, an; *m.* [gealla gall] The herb EARTH-GALL, the lesser centaury; fel terræ, erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Eorþgealla [MS. -gealle] fel terræ vel centauria, Wrt. Voc. 79, 50: Ælf. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 5; Wrt. Voc. 31, 17. Eorþgealla centauria, Mone A. 373. Nim centaurian, ðæt is fel terræ, sume hataþ eorþgeallan take centaury, that is fel terræ, some call it earth-gall, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 27.

eorp-gemet, es; *n.* Earth-measure, geometry; geometria = γεωμετρία, Cot. 95.

eorp-gesceaft, e; *f.* [gesceaft a creature] An earthly creature; terrestris creatūra:—Men habbaþ [MS. habbaþ] geond middangeard eorþ-gesceafta calle oferþungen men have all surpassed earthly creatures throughout the middle earth, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 387; Met. 20, 194.

eorp-græf, es; *n.* A hole dug in the earth, a ditch, well; fossa, puteus:—Isernes dæl eorþgræf pæðeþ a part of iron passes the well, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 26; Rā. 59, 9.

eorp-grāp, e; *f.* Earth's grasp, the hold of the grave; terræ comprēhensio:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldend wyrhtan earth's grasp [i. e. the grave] holdeth its mighty workmen, Exon. 124 e; Th. 476, 12; Ruin. 6.

eorp-hele, es; *m.* A heap; tūmulus:—Wæs ðæt deaw abūtan ða fyrdwic, swilce hit hagioles eorþhele wære the dew was about the camp, as it were a heap of hail, Ex. 16, 14.

eorp-hnutu, -nutu, e; *f.* An earth-nut; būnium flexuosum:—Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn from thecombe to the earth-nut thorn, Cod. Dipl. Apdx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmb. iii. 399, 7.

eorp-hūs, es; *n.* An earth-house, den, cave; hypōgæum = ὑπόγειον,

subterrâneum:—Eorþhús *hypðgæum* vel *subterrâneum*, Ælf. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 37; Wrt. Voc. 59, 9. Rómāne him worhtun eorþhús for ðære lyfte wylme the Romans built for themselves earth-houses because of the boiling heat of the air, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 16.

eorp-ifi, es; *n.* Ground ivy; hēðera nigra:—Eorþ-ifies of ground ivy; hēðera nigra, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 17. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorp-ifig, -yfig, -ifi, -iui, es; *n.* Earth or ground ivy; hēðera nigra, hēðera terrestris, glechoma hēðeræca:—Genim hederan nigran, ðe man ððrum naman eorþfig nemneþ take hēðera nigra, which one calleth by another name ground ivy, Herb. 100, 1; Lchdm. i. 212, 20.

eorp-iui [≡ iui], es; *n.* Ground ivy; hēðera nigra:—Eorþ-iui [MS. eorðiuf], Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18, note 17, MS. B. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorp-lic; *def.* se -lica; seð, ðæt -lice; *adj.* EARTHLy, terrestrial; ter-rēnus, terrestris:—He wæs eorþlic cing he was an earthly king, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Hī eorþlices āht ne haldeþ nothing earthly holds them, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 331; Met. 20, 166. Ða twelf bōcland him gefeode eorþlices camphades and eorþlicere hērenysse to bigongenne ðone heofon-fican camphād ðonāts duodecim possessumcūlis terrarum, in quibus ablato stūdio militiæ terrestris, ad exercendam militiam caelestem, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 41. Ðū meahte ælc eorþlic þing forsiōn thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 13; Met. 24, 7. Hine nolden his eorþlican māgas wrecan his earthly kinsmen would not avenge him, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 11, 15. Gif ic eðw eorþlice þing sæde si terrēna dixi vobis, Jn. Bos. 3, 12. Hiō ðæs lænan lufað eorþlicu þing she loves these transitory earthly things, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 447; Met. 20, 224. Ðū gegederað ða hiofonlican sǣwla and ða eorþlican lichoman thou bringest together the heavenly souls and the earthly bodies, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 23. He forsihþ ðas eorþlican gōð he despises these earthly goods, 12; Fox 36, 25; 33, 4; Fox 132, 14, 18.

eorp-lice; *adv.* In an earthly manner; tenūlenter:—Eorþlice terrū-lenter, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 20.

eorp-ling, es; *m.* A farmer; terræ cultor:—Eorþling birbicaliolus? Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 50; Wrt. Voc. 63, 4; Mone A. 50. v. yrþ-ling.

eorp-mægen, es; *n.* Earthly power; terræ vis:—Eorpmægen ealdað earthly power grows old; terræ vires invēterascunt, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 61; Reim. 69; Ettmūl. Poet. pref. xviii. 59; p. 223, 69.

eorp-mistel, es; *m.* The plant basil; clīnþōdium = κλινπόδιον:—Genim eorþmistel take basil, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21.

eorp-nafela, -nafola, -nafala, -nafila, an; *m.* Earth-navel, asparagus; asparāgus officinālis:—Nim eorþnafelan take asparagus, Lchdm. iii. 40, 23. Genim eorþnafolan wyrtruman take roots of asparagus, Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 5. Wylm miclan eorþnafolan bið the great asparagus, Lchdm. iii. 18, 7. Eorþnafala asparagus, iii. 6, 15. Genim eorþnaflan [MS. B. -nafelan] take asparagus, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8.

eorp-reced, es; *n.* [reced a house] An earth-house, a cave; subterrānea dōmus, antrum:—Hū ða stānbogan ēce eorþreced healde how the stone arches held the eternal earth-house, Beo. Th. 5431; B. 2719.

eorp-rest, e; *f.* A resting or lying on the ground; chūmeunia = χαμῆνεια, Cot. 31.

eorp-rīce, es; *n.* A kingdom of the earth, earth's kingdom, the earth; terræ regnum, terra:—Geond ealle eorþricu þor omnia regna terræ, Deut. 28, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. He eorþicum eallum wealdeþ regnum ipsius omnibus dominābitur, Ps. Th. 102, 18. On eorþice on earth's kingdom, on earth, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 18; Gen. 419; 23; Th. 29, 22; Gen. 454; 26; Th. 35, 1; Gen. 548.

eorp-rīma, an; *m.* A kind of plant, dodder? herbæ gēnus, cuscuta? L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

eorp-scræf, es; *n.* An earth-cavern, a grave; cāverna, antrum, sēpulcrum:—Hie be hlīde heāre dūne eorþscræf fundon, ðær Loth wunode they found by the slope of a high hill an earth-cavern, where Lot dwelt, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595; Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 11; Kl. 28. Eardīaþ on eorþ-scræfum hābitant in sēpulcris, Ps. Th. 67, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 804.

eorp-sele, es; *m.* [sele a hall] An earth-hall, cave; subterrānea aula, antrum:—Eald is ðes eorþsele this earth-hall is old, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 12; Kl. 29. Mec se mǣnsceāða of eorþsele ið gesēþe the atrocious spoiler will seek me out from his earth-hall, Beo. Th. 5023; B. 2515. He eorþsele āna wisse he alone knew the earth-hall, 4811; B. 2410.

eorp-slihtes; *adv.* [slihtes, old gen. of sliht destruction, slaughter, like nihtes of niht] In an earth-destroying manner; in mōdo vastante terram:—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ to awēstenne gærs, ðþ ða wirtruman, eorþslihtes mid tōðum as an ox is accustomed to consume grass with his teeth, even to the roots, in an earth-destroying manner, Num. 22, 4.

eorp-stede, es; *m.* [stede a place] An earth-place; terræ locus:—Ðā hī ðæt ðin fægere hūs on eorþstede gewemdan [MS. gewemdaþ] in terra polluerunt tabernaculum, Ps. Th. 73, 7.

eorp-styrennis, -niss, e; *f.* [styrenes motion] An earthquake; terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrennis gewarþ micelu terræ mōtus factus est magnus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 2.

eorp-styrung, -stirung, e; *f.* An earth-stirring, earthquake; terræ mōtus:—Eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreas . . . þreóttine byrig þurh eorþ-

styrunge afeōllon an earthquake has overthrown many cities . . . thirteen cities fell through an earthquake, Homl. Th. i. 608, 27, 29; 244, 17. Micele eorþstyrunga beoþ gehwær great earthquakes shall be everywhere, i. 608, 18. Ða wearþ mycel eorþstyrung there was a great earthquake, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 17.

eorp-tilia, an; *m.* An earth-tiller, husbandman; agricōla:—Mīn fæder ys eorþtilia pāter meus agricōla est, Jn. Bos. 15, 1.

eorp-tilp, e; *f.* [tilp culture] Earth-tillage, agriculture; agricultūra:—Eorþtilp agricultūra, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 27.

eorp-tudor; *gen.* -tudes; *n.* [tuddor progeny] Progeny of earth, men; terrestris progēnies, hōmines:—Ðis ys se dæg ðe Drihten geworhte eallum eorþtudurum eādgm to blisse this is the day which the Lord made for bliss to all happy men, Ps. Th. 117, 22.

eorp-tyrewa, an; *m.* [tyrwa tar] Earth-tar, asphalt; bitūmen:—Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorþtyrewan the wall [of Babylon] is built with bricks and earth-tar, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 25.

eorp-wæstm, e; *f.* Fruit of the earth; terræ frux:—Mycel eorþwæstm frūgm cōpia, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 13. Eorþwæstm gēowað fruits grow, Ps. Th. 103, 12. Wæs seð stōw wædla eorþwæstmā erat locus frūgis inops, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. On eorþwæstmum genōh þuhte abundance appeared in the fruits of the earth, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 12; Met. 8, 6.

eorp-waru, e; *f.* -ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m.* -waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m.* Inhabitants or population of the earth; terricōlae, terrigēnæ:—Heofonwaru and eorþwaru cælicōlae et terricōlae, Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Crist sibb is heofonware and eorþware Christ is the peace of the inhabitants of heaven and of the inhabitants of the earth, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 27. Dēm eorþware jūdica terram, Ps. Th. 81, 8; 98, 1; 144, 13. Gehýraþ ðas, eorþware audite hæc, terrigēnæ, Ps. Spl. 48, 2; Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 9; Cri. 382. Ðæt cynebearn acenned wearþ eallum eorþwarum the royal child was born for all the inhabitants of the earth, Andr. Kmbl. 1135; An. 568; Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 21; Gū. 579; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; Met. 13, 60; Menol. Fox 124; Men. 62. Hēr wynnaþ earne eorþwaran miserable inhabitants of earth strive here, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 113; Met. 4, 57; 17, 1; Met. 17, 1. Ofer ealle eorþwaran over all the inhabitants of earth, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 7.

eorp-weall, es; *m.* An earth-wall, mound; agger:—Under eorþweall under the earth-wall, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. Mid eorþwealle with an earth-wall, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10; 4, 28; S. 605, 24.

eorp-weard, es; *m.* An earth-guard; terræ custos:—Hæfde ligdraca eorþweard forgrunden the fire-dragon had destroyed the earth-guard, Beo. Th. 4658; B. 2334.

eorp-weg, es; *m.* An earth-way; terrestris via:—Hiō me woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrifan consummāverunt me in terra, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Þurh ða rōde sceal rice gesēcan of eorþwege æghwylc sǣwl every soul shall seek the kingdom away from earth through the cross, Rood Kmbl. 237; Kr. 120; Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 29; Ph. 178; Ps. Th. 71, 11. Of eorþwegum from the earthly ways, Elen. Kmbl. 1468; El. 730.

eorp-wēla, an; *m.* Earth-wealth, fertility; terrestres divitiæ, fertilitas:—Mid Egyptum wearþ sylfan gear se ungemetlica eorþwēla for seven years there was very great fertility in Egypt, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 3. Bip him eorþwēla ofer ðæt eac lif earthly wealth to them is above the eternal life, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 34; Gū. 33. Ne ic me eorþwēlan ðwīht sinne I care naught for earth's wealth, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 17; Gū. 290. Sum him Metudes est ofer eorþwēlan ealne gecēceþ one chooses his Creator's favour above all earthly wealth, 79 b; Th. 298, 20; Crā. 88.

eorp-weorc, es; *n.* Earth-work; terræ opus:—Hīg on eorþweorcum gehýnede wæron in terræ opēribus premēbantur, Ex. 1, 14.

eorp-yfig, es; *n.* Ground ivy; hēðera terrestris, Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18. v. eorþ-ifig.

eór-wiga an earwig; blatta, Ælf. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 20; Wrt. Voc. 24, 24. v. eár-wiga.

eóryd a legion, Mt. Foxe 26, 53. v. eóred.

eofs of a war horse, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63; *gen. sing.* of eoh.

eosol an ass, Wrt. Voc. 287, 50. v. esol.

eóster easter, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 15. v. eáster.

eosul an ass, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. v. esol.

eosul-cwearn, e; *f.* An ass-mill, a mill turned by asses; āsināria mōla, Cot. 16.

Eota land, es; *n.* The land of the Jutes, Jutland; Jütia:—Mægþ seó is gecyð Eota land a province which is called Jutland, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 24. v. Iotas.

EÓTEN, es; *m.* I. a giant, monster, Grendel; gīgas, monstrum, Grendel:—Wæs se grimma gēst Grendel, Caines cyn,—ðanon untýdras ealle onwōcon, eótenas and ylfe and orcnæas, swylce gigantes Grendel was the grim guest, the race of Cain,—whence unnatural births all sprang forth, monsters, elves, and spectres, also giants, Beo. Th. 204–226; B. 102–113. Eóten, nom. sing. Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Eótena, *gen. pl.* Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. II. Eótenas, *gen. a;* dat. um; *pl. m.* the Jutes, Jutlanders, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland in the north of Denmark; Jütæ:—Eótena tredwe the faith of the Jutes, Beo.

Th. 2148; B. 1072: 2180; B. 1088: 2286; B. 1141: 2294; B. 1145. [O. Nrs. jötunn, m.] v. ent, eten.

eótenisc, eótenisc; *adj.* *Belonging to or made by a giant, giant; giganteus, a gigante factus*—Geseah ða eald sword eótenisc then he saw an old giant sword, Beo. Th. 3120; B. 1558. Æthær cald sword eótenisc bore away the old giant sword, 5225; B. 2616. v. entisc.

Eotol-ware; *gen.* wara; *dat.* warum; *pl. m. Inhabitants of Italy, Italians, Italy*; Itáli, Itália.—He sinop gesomnade Eotolwara biscopas cōgēret synōdum episcopōrum Itálie, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 33.

eóton ate, Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 20, =ætun; *p. pl.* of etan.

eótonisc, Beo. Th. 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

eóton-weard, e; *f.* *Giant-protection*; contra gigantem protectio.—Seleward eótonweard abeád the hall-guard offered protection against the giant [Grendel], Beo. Th. 1341, note; B. 668.

eow, es; *m?* *A griffin*; gryps = γρύψ, gryphus.—Eow, fiderfōte fugel griffin, a four-footed bird; griffes [= gryphus], Ælfc. Gl. 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 44. v. giw.

eow, es; *m.* I. the yew; taxus, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. v. iw.

II. the mountain ash; ornus? Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 40; Wrt. Voc. 33, 37.

eow to you, you; wōbils, vos; ūmū, ūmās; *pers. pron.*; *dat. acc. pl.* of dū, Ex. 6, 8; Mt. Bos. 6, 16; 5, 46; Lk. Bos. 12, 28. v. gē.

eow; *interj.* Wo! alas! væ! heu!—Eow me! heu mihi! Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5. v. wā.

eōwa ewes, female sheep; *pl. nom. acc.* of eōwu.

eōwan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* To shew, manifest, confer; ostendēre, manifestāre, conferre.—Ne gesacu ðhwār ecgthe eowēþ nor strife anywhere shews hostility, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738. Ðā gēn Abraham eōwde selfa hālige spræce then he himself shewed again to Abraham a holy speech, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 24; Gen. 2164. Ealne ðone egesan, ðe him eōwed was all that terror which was shewn to him, 202; Th. 250, 4; Dan. 541. v. eāwan, ŷwan.

eōw-berge, an; *f.* *A yew-berry*; taxi bacca, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24.

eōwcig; *adj.* *Of or belonging to a ewe*; ad ðvem fēminam pertinens.—Mid eōwcigre wulle with ewe's wool, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 5. v. eōwcig.

eōwd a flock, herd, sheepfold, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2, 61; Som. 8, 27; 13, 47. v. eōwde.

eōwde, eōwede, eōwode, es; *n.* eōwd, eōwod, e; *f.* *A flock, herd*; *gex*:—Neuter, Ðæt drihtnes eōwde the Lord's flock, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25, 6; S. 508, 15. We wærun sceap eōwdes ðines ðnes ōves grēgis tui, Ps. Th. 78, 14. He genam hine æt eōwde, ūte be sceapum tūlit eum de grēgibus ōvium, 77, 69. Ne scealt dū ðæt eōwde ānforlētan thou shalt not desert the flock, Andr. Kmbl. 3334; An. 1671. Hafaþ se awyrġda wulf tostenced, Dryhten, ðin eōwde hath the accursed wolf scattered thy flock, O Lord? Exon. 11b; Th. 16, 23; Cri. 257. Ofer ðin āgen eōwde sceapa sūper ōves grēgis tuæ, Ps. Th. 73, 1: 118, 111. He gelædde hī swā swā eōwde [eōwode, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52] on wēstne perduxit eos tanquam grēgem in deserto, Ps. Spl. 77, 57. Of eōwdum [eōwdum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70] sceapa de grēgibus ōvium, Ps. Spl. 77, 76. Feminine, Ðeōs eōwd hic grex, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 47. He ðæt sceap bæc on his exlum to ðære eōwde he bare the sheep on his shoulders to the flock, Homl. Th. i. 340, 2. Ic wylle ahreddan mīne eōwde wið eow I will deliver my flock from you, i. 242, 13. 2. eōwd, e; *f.* *A sheepfold, fold*; ōvile.—Eōwd ōvile, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Sceal beoð ān eōwd and ān hyrde there shall be one fold and one shepherd, Homl. Th. i. 244, 1, 3. Ic hæbbe ðære scēp ðe ne sind nā of ðisre eōwde I have other sheep which are not of this fold, Homl. Th. i. 242, 35: 244, 6: ii. 114, 21.

eōwe, es; *m. f.* *A sheep*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, MSS. G. H.

v. ēwe, es.

eōwe of a ewe, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. v. eōwu.

eōwede a flock, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. v. eōwde.

eōwena of ewes:—Twāhund eōwena two hundred sheep, Gen. 32, 14. v. eōwu.

eowend membrum virile, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 15.

eowendende; *part. Returning*; rēdiens, Ps. Spl. 77, 44. v. awendan.

eower of you; vestrūm vel vestri, ūþwū; *gen. pl.* of pers. pron. dū:—

Ān eower ānus vestrūm, Mt. Bos. 26, 21. Eower sum one of you, Beo. Th. 502; B. 248. Eower ānig any of you, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 34; Gen. 427. v. gē.

eower your; vester, vestra, vestrum, ūwērep-os, -a, -ow; *adj. pron.*—

Bīþ eower blæd mīcel your prosperity shall be great, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 3; Exod. 563. Sceal eall eðel-wyn eowrum cygne leofum aligean all joy of country shall fail to your beloved kindred, Beo. Th. 5763; B. 2885.

eower-lendise; *adj.* *Of your land or country*; vestras:—Eower-

lendisc vestras, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 45.

eōwes a sheep's, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MSS. G. H. v. ēwes.

eowestras sheepfolds, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ewestre.

eōwian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To shew; ostendēre.—Hī eōwodon me ða

wunde monstrāwērun mihi vulnus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Ðā hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eōwian linguam prōferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendēre jussit, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6. v. eāwan, ŷwan.

eōwic you; *acc. pl.* of pers. pron. dū:—Fæder alwalda mid ār-stafum eōwic gehealde may the all-ruling Father with honour hold you, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Eōwic grētan hēt bade to greet you, 6182; B. 3095. v. gē.

eōwih=eōwic you; *acc. pl.* of pers. pron. gē ye.

Eowland, es; *n.* *Oeland, an island on the coast of Sweden*; Oelandia:—Wæron us ðas land, ða synd hātene Blecinga ēg, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland, on bæcbord we had, on our left, those lands which are called Blekinge, and Meore, and Oeland, and Gotland, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

eōwocig, eōwcig; *adj.* *Of or belonging to a ewe*; ad ðvem fēminam pertinens:—Mid eōwocigre wulle with ewe's wool, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 25.

eōwod, e; *f.* *A flock, herd*; grex, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 23. v. n. and f. in eōwode.

eōwode, es; *n.* eōwod, e; *f.* *A flock, herd*; grex:—Neuter, He gebrohte hīg swylce eōwode on wēstene perduxit eos tanquam grēgem in deserto, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52. Feminine, He nýtenum læcedōm forgeaf, ahredde fram wōdnysse, and hēt faran aweġ to ðære eōwode ðe hī ofadwelodon he gave medicine to animals, saved them from madness, and bade them go away to the herd from which they had strayed, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 21–23. v. eōwde.

eōwo-humele, an; *f.* *The female hop-plant*; humulus fēmina:—Genim eōwohumelan take the female hop-plant, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8.

eōwour, Deut. 32, 11; *acc.* of eower.

EOWU; *gen.* eōwe; *pl. nom. acc.* eōwa; *gen.* eōwena; *dat.* eōwenum; *f.* ewe, an; *f.* *A ewe, female sheep*; ōvis fēmina:—Ewes were milked by the Anglo-Saxons. The milk was used for domestic purposes: butter and cheese were made from it; for Ælfric teaches the shepherd [sceap-hyrde] to say, 'On fōrwerdne morgen ic drife sceap mīne to heora lease, and ic agēnlæde hīg to heora loca, and melke hī tweōwa on dæg, and cýse and buteran ic dō in primo mīne mīno ōves meas ad pascula, et redūco eas ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et cūsum et butyrum facio,' Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11–19. Twāhund eōwena, and twentig rammena two hundred ewes, and twenty rams, Gen. 32, 14. Eōwu bīþ, mid hire geonge sceape, scilling weorþ a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7, MS. B. Be eōwe weorþe of a ewe's worth; de ōvis pretio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. Wyl on eōwe meolece hindhiolōðan boil water agrimony in ewe's milk, L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. ram, the m. of eowu. [Plat. ouwe, ouw a female sheep: Frs. eij, ei, n. ōvis fēmina: Dut. ooi, f. a ewe-lamb: Ger. Swiss Dial. au, auw, ow, f. a female sheep: M. H. Ger. owe, f. a female sheep: O. H. Ger. awi, owi, au, f. oviola, agna: Goth. in the words awēþ, n. a herd of sheep; awistr, n. a sheepfold: Lat. ōvis, f. Grk. ōis, m. f. a sheep: Lith. awis, f. a sheep: Sansk. avi, m. f. a sheep.]

eōwunga; *adv.* *Openly*; pālam, Mk. Rush. War. 8, 32. v. eāwunga. **epegitsung**, e; *f.* *Avarice, covetousness*; avaritia, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 36. **epiphania**=ἐπιφάνια the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. v. twelfta dæg.

epistol, e; *f.* *A letter*; epistōla:—Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole all their wars arose first from a letter of Alexander, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 20. [Ger. epistel, f.: M. H. Ger. epistole, f.: O. H. Ger. epistula, f.: Goth. aipstaule, f.: Lat. epistōla, f.: Grk. ἐπιστολή, f.] v. pistol.

epl, epl an apple, Ps. Spl. 78, 1. v. æppel.

epse an asp-tree, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æps.

ēr ere, before, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. ær.

éran a shrill sound, the ears; tinnulus, aures, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eäre.

er-bleadd, es; *n.* [er=ear an ear of corn, bleadd=blæd a blade, leaf] A stalk, stem, blade, haulm, straw, stubble; stipula:—Dū asendest yrre ðin and hit æt hī swā swā erbleadd misisti ūram tuam, quæ devō-rābit eos sicut stipulam, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8.

erc an ark, a chest:—Erc gehālgunge ðinre arca sanctificatiōnis tuæ, Ps. Surt. 131, 8; Lk. Rush. War. 17, 27. v. carc II.

erce-biscop an archbishop, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 42. v. arce-bisceop.

erce-diācon an archdeacon; archidiaconus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 80; Homl. Th. i. 416, 29; 418, 16. v. arce-diācon.

erce-hād, es; *m.* *Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign*; pallium:—Ðæt hī æftergengan symle ðone pallium and done ercehād æt dam apostolican setle Rōmāniscge geladunge feccan sceoldon that his successors should always fetch the pall and the archiepiscopal dignity from the apostolic seat of the Roman church, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 10.

Ercol, es; *m.* *Erculus*, i; *m.* *Lat. Hercules*; Hercūles:—Hý Ercol ðær gebrohte Hercules brought them there, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 6.

Erculus wæs Iobes sunu Hercules was the son of Jove, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 23.

-ere, -er, es; *m.* as the termination of many nouns, signifies a person or agent. *v.* fulwer and fullere a fuller, bleacher, Mk. Bos. 9, 3; from *wer* a man; *p.* *egere* a player; *sēdere* a sower; *writere* a writer.

erede ploughed, eared, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31; *p.* of erian.
erengende ploughing, Lk. Bos. 17, 7; = erigende; *part.* of erian, erigan.
ēren; *adj.* Brazen; æreus, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 36; 106, 16. *v.* æren.
ērest first; imprimis, C. R. Ben. 4. *v.* ærest.
eretic; *adj.* Heretical; hereticus, Bd. 4, 13, Lye.
erfe, es; *n.* An inheritance; hereditas:—Frēolsgefa āge his erfe *let the freedom-giver have his heritage*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. *v.* yrfe.
erfe-gewrit, es; *n.* A charter of donation; donatiōnis charta, Heming, p. 120, Lye.

erfeðe; *adj.* Difficult, troublesome; difficilis, molestus:—For hwon erfeðe sindon gē ðam wīfe *quid molesti estis mulieri?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 10. *v.* earfeðe.

erfe-weard, es; *m.* An heir; hēres:—Dū eart erfeward ealra þeōða *tu hereditibus in omnibus gentibus*, Ps. Th. 81, 8. Forleort he ðæs hwilewendlican rīces erfewardas his suna þrīe *tres filios suos regni temporalis hēres reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 121, 41. *v.* yrfe-weard.

erfe-weardnis, -niss, *e; f.* An inheritance; hereditas:—Erfewardnis mīn *hērēdītas mea*, Rtl. 3, 34. *v.* yrfe-weardnes.

ergerde ploughing, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1, = erigende; *part.* of erian, erigan.

erhe, erhlice fearfully, R. Ben. Interl. 5. *v.* earh-lice.

ERIAN, erigan, erigean, to erianne, eriganne, erigenne; *part.* erigende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v.* a. To plough, *EAR*; *ārāre*:—For ciele nele se slāwa erian [erigan MS. Cot.] *propter frigus piger ārāre nonnull*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 15. Nylle erigean [erian MS. Cot.] *nonnull ārāre*, 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 18. Mine æceras ic erige mei agros *āro*, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 44. Dū erast thou plougest, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Dēar yrþling ne eap *where husbandman ploughs not*, i. 464, 25. Dæt lytle ðæt he erede, he erede mid horsan *the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31. Era mid ðinum oxan *plough with thine ox*, Prov. Kmbl. 67. Hit is tima to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *tempus est ārandi*, Ælf. Gr. 24, 3; Som. 25, 17. Me is to erigenne [erianne MS. D.] *ārandum est mihi*, 24; Som. 25, 19. Hæfst ðu æceras to erigenne [eriganne MS. D.] *hābes agros ad ārandum?* 24; Som. 25, 20. Erigende ic geþeō ārandu *proficio*, 24; Som. 25, 18. Hwylc eōwer hæp erigende þeow *quis vestrum hābet servum ārantem?* Lk. Bos. 17, 7. Erigende ploughing, Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1. [Wyc. ere, eren, eren to plough; Piers P. erien, erie, erie; Chauc. ere: Laym. erien: O. Frs. era: Dut. Kil. erien, eren, eren, æren; Ger. ären, eren: M. H. Ger. era: O. H. Ger. aran, erran ārāre; Goth. arian to plough; Swed. ärja: Icel. erja: Lat. ārāre; Grk. ἀρᾶν to plough, till.] DER. ge-erian, on-.

ering-load, es; *n.* Arable land; arvum, Cod. Dipl. 1339; Kmbl. vi. 200, 7.

erlung, *e; f.* A ploughing, earing; āratio, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 3; Wrt. Voc. 15, 3.

erk, *e; f.* The ark; arca:—Noe on erke eode *Noe in arcam intravit*, Lk. Skt. C. C. 17, 27. *v.* arc.

Ermanric, es; *m.* The celebrated king of the Ostro-Goths or East-Goths. *v.* Eormanric.

erming, es; *m.* A miserable or wretched being; miser:—Dæt is siō ān frōfer erminga æfter ðam ermpum *disces lifes that is the only comfort of the wretched after the calamities of this life*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29. *v.* earming.

Ermīng-stræt, *e; f.* [here-man-stræt *via strāta militāris*, Som.] Erming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain, Som. Lye. *v.* Wætlinga-stræt.

ermpu, *e; f.* Misery, calamity; misēria:—Cwom ofer eorþan ermpu *misery came upon the earth*, Ps. Th. 104, 14; Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 17; Cri. 271; Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164; Bt. Met. Fox 16, 15; Met. 16, 8. Æfter ermpuf after calamities, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30; Elen. Kmbl. 1533; El. 768. *v.* yrmpu.

ern a place, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* ærn.

ern, es; *m.* An eagle; aquila, Lye. *v.* earn.

-ern; *def. m.* -erna; *f. n.* -erne; an adjective termination from ærn, ern a place, denoting, as -ern in English, *Towards a place*:—Godrum se Norþena cynyng forþferde *Godrum, the Northern king, died*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 1. He forþbrohte Sūperne wynd *transiit austrum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 30. Fram deofle Sūþernum a *dæmōnio mēridiāno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Betwux eallum Eāsternum *inter omnes orientales*, Job Thw. 164, 7. Þurh ðone smyltan Sūpan *Westernan wind through the mild South-western wind*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8.

ernp, *e; f.* Standing corn, the crop; sēges:—Hī swā swā rīpe ernp fortredon hī ealle *they trod them all down like ripe corn*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. DER. earnian.

ærra the former, Som. Ben. Lye. = ærra; *comp.* of ær.

ersc, es; *n.* A park, preserve; vivarium, Ben. Lye. *v.* edisc.

ersc-hen, ærsc-hen, -hæn, -henn, *e; f.* A quail; cōturnix, perdix:—

Erschen cōturnix, Wrt. Voc. 77, 36. Hī bædon and com erschen *peti-erunt et vēnit cōturnix*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 104, 38. Erschen cōturnix, Wrt. Voc. 63, 22. Drihten gesende swā micel fugolcyn on hira wīcstōwe swilce erschenna, ðæt is on Lȝden cōturnix *ascendens cōturnix co-opēruit castra*, Ex. 16, 13. *v.* edisc-hen.

-es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Anglo-Saxon nouns.—Cyninges botl *a king's palace*.—Abrahames God *Abraham's God*. In English *e* is omitted, but its place is denoted by an apostrophe.

-es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as *nights by night, nightly; nēdes of necessity, necessarily*.

Esau; *gen.* Esawes [Esaues]; *dat.* Esawe; *m.* [Esau עֲשָׂו hairy, from נִיָּץ to be hairy] Esau:—Sōþlice Iacob sende bodan to Esawe his brēder *misit autem Iacob nuntios ad Esau fratrem suum*, Gen. 32, 3. Esau, 32, 8; 33, 4, 8, 15, 16. Alise me of Esawes handa mīnes brōður *erue me de manu fratris mei Esau*, 32, 11. Ða handa synd Esaues handa *the hands are the hands of Esau*, 27, 22. Esawe to Esau, 32, 18. Esau, 32, 17, acc. Esaw, 33, 1, acc.

Escan ceaster Exeter; Exonia, Chr. 876, 877; Erl. 78, 13, 16. *v.* Exan ceaster.

Esces dūn Ashdown:—In Esces dūne at Ashdown, Cod. Dipl. 998; Kmbl. v. 41, 15. *v.* Æsces dūn.

esl, *e; f.* A shoulder; hūmērus:—He on esle ahōf he raised [him] on his shoulder, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 18; Sat. 681. *v.* eaxel.

ESNE, es; *m.* A man of the servile class, a servant, retainer, man, youth; mercēnārius, servus, vir, jūvēnis. The esne was probably a poor freeman from whom a certain portion of labour could be demanded in consideration of his holdings, or a certain rent [gafof, *q. v.*] reserved out of the produce of the hives, flocks or herds committed to his care. He was a poor mercenary, serving for hire, or for his land, but was not of so low a rank as the þeow or wealh:—Ānan esne gebȳrēþ to mētsunge xii pūnd gōðes cornes, and ii scōpāteras and i gōð mete-cū, wudurðeðen be lānside *ūni æsno*, id est, *inopi, contingunt ad victum xii pondia bōnæ annōnæ*, et duo scapēteras, id est, *ovium corpōra*, et una bōna conviciālīs vacca, et sartīcāre juxta sītum terræ, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 26–28. Gif man mid esnes cwȳnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Gif man mannes esne gebinþ, vi scillinga gebēte *if a man bind [another] man's esne, let him make amends with six shillings*, 88; Th. i. 24, 15. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hāse þeow-
weorc wyrcan an Sunnan æfen, efter hire setlgange, ðþ Mōnan æfenes setlgang, lxxx scillinga se dryhtne gebēte. Gif esne ðēþ, his rāde, ðæs dāges, vi se wið dryhten gebēte, odde sīne hȳd *if an esne do servile labour, contrary to his lord's command, from sunset on Sunday-eve till sunset on Monday-eve [that is, from sunset on Saturday till sunset on Sunday], let him make amends to his lord with eighty shillings. If an esne do [servile work] of his own accord on that day [Sunday], let him make amends to his lord with six shillings, or his hide*, L. Wih. 9, 10; Th. i. 38, 18–22. Ic eom ðin āgen esne, Dryhten O Dōmīne, ēgo sum servus tuus, Ps. Th. 115, 6; Gen. 24, 61, 66; Exon. 112 a, 112 b; Th. 430, 9, 17, 31; Rā. 44, 5, 9, 17. On dīnes esnes gebēd in orātiōnem servi tui, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Ic Dauidē, dȳrum esne, on āpsware ær benemde jūrāvi David servo meo, Ps. Th. 88, 3. He him David gecēas, deōmīne esne *elegit David servum suum*, 77, 69. Wæs se ofen onhæted, hine esnas mænige wurpon wudu on innan *the oven was heated, many servants cast wood into it*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 9; Dan. 244; Ps. Th. 68, 37. Twā hund-teontig and fiftig ðara monna esna and mennena he gefullode *servos et ancillas dūcentos quinquaginta baptizāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20; Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān esne of Leuiēs hīwīrædene *vir de dōmo Levi*, Ex. 2, 1; 11, 2. Se hwata esne the brave man, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. Penda, se fromesta esne Penda, *vir strenuissimus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Ealle we synd ānes esnes suna *omnes filii ūniūs vīri sūmus*, Gen. 42, 11, 13. Uton agifan ðam esne his wif *let us give to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7. [O. H. Ger. asni, *m.* mercēnārius: Goth. asneis, *m.* a hireling.] DER. fyrd-esne.

esne-wyrhta, an; *m.* A hireling, mercenary; mercēnārius:—Esne-wyrhta mercēnārius, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. Eallum frīum monnum ðās dagas siēn forgifene būtan þeowum mannun and esnewyrhtum *all freemen let these days be given, but not to slaves and hirelings*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3.

esn-lice; *adv.* Manfully, valiantly; viriliter:—Onginnap esnlīce and beoþ staðulfæste *viriliter agite et confortāmini*, Deut. 31, 6. Hwæt dō gē, brōður, dōþ esnlīce *what ye do, brother, do manfully*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Hopa nū to Drihtne, and dō esnlīce *expecta Dōmīnum, et viriliter age*, Ps. Th. 26, 16; 30, 28.

ESOL, esul, es; *m.* An ass; āsinus:—His ēstfulnesse wīdeāh se esol ðe he onuppan sæt *the ass, upon which he [Balaam] sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS. Gif ðær befeōlle on odde oxa odde esol *if an ox or an ass fell into it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. Ongan ðā his esolas bætan *began then to bridle [bit] his asses*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866.

[O. Sax. esil, m: Dut. ezel, m: Ger. M.H.Ger. esel, m: O. H. Ger. esil, m: Goth. asilus, m: Slav. osilu.] v. assa, asse.

essian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To waste, consume*; *tābescere*:—Essian me dyde æþfanc mīn *tābescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139.

ĒST, es; m: *est, e, f*. I. *will, consent, grace, favour, liberality, munificence, bounty*; *bēnēplāctum, consensus, grātia, bēnēvolentia, mūnificētia*:—Ofer mīne ēst *est against my will*, Andr. Kmbl. 2438; An. 1217. Ofer ēst Godes *against God's consent*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403. *Purh ēst Godes through grace of God*, 44 b; Th. 151, 21; Gū. 798. Elen. Kmbl. 1968; El. 986. Hie on þanc curon ædelinges *est they accepted thankfully the chieftain's bounty*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 21; Gen. 2443. He gearwor hæfde ægendes *est ær gesceawod he had previously more fully experienced the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075; Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483.

Ēsta, *est*; *II. delicacies; delicia*:—Ða de synd on *estum qui sunt in deliciis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 25. *Ēstas delicia*. *Ælfc. Gr. 13*; Som. 16, 16. *Cyninga wist vel ēstas dāpes*, *Ælfc. Gl. 65*; Som. 69, 56; Wrt. Voc. 41, 13. [*Orm. estess, pl. dainties*: O. Sax. *anst, f. favour, grace*: O. Frs. *enst, est favour*: Ger. *gunst, f. favour*: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. *anst, f. grātia*: Goth. *ansts, f. favour*: Dan. *yndest, m. f. Sued. ynnest, m. favour*: Icel. *ást, f. love, affection*.]
—*est*, the termination of the superlative degree, perhaps from *est abundance*.

ēstan from the east, easterly, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. v. *eastan*; *adu*.

ēste; *adj. Gracious, bountiful*; *bēnignus*:—Ðæt he him ealra wæs āra *ēste that he was bountiful to him in all gifts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 8; Gen. 1509. Ðæt hyre eald Metod *ēste wære beargebyrdo that the Lord of old was gracious to her in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1895; B. 945.

Ēste, *Estas*; *nom. acc. gen. Ēsta*; *dat. Ēstum*; *pl. m. The Estonians or Osterlings are a Finnish race*,—the *Ēstas of Wulfstan* and the *Osterlings* of the present day. They dwelt on the shores of the Baltic on the east of the Vistula:—Ðæt Witland belimpeþ to *Ēstum Witland belongs to the Estonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5. Ne biþ *neānig ealo gebrowen mid Ēstum*, ac *ðær biþ medo genōh no ale is brewed by the Estonians, but there is mead enough*, Bos. 22, 17, 19; 23, 3.

ēste-lice, *est-lice*; *adv. Kindly, gladly, delicately, daintily*; *bēnigne, libenter, delicate*:—*Ēstelice bēnigne*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 19; R. Ben. 71. *Ēstelice delicate*, Scint. 27; Prov. 29. We ðe *ēstlice mid us willaþ ferigan we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292.

ēster easter, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *eāster*.

ēst-ful; *adj. [est bounty] Full of kindness, devoted to, ready to serve; dēvōtus, vōtīvus, officiōsus*:—*Ēstful dēvōtus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 3, 11. *Ēstful vel gehýrsum officiōsus; estful vōtīvus*, *Ælfc. Gl. 115*; Som. 80, 54, 56; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32, 34.

ēstful-lice; *adv. Kindly, devotedly; dēvōte*, Greg. Dial. 2, 16.

ēstfulness, -ness, e; *f. Fullness of liberality, devotion, zeal; dēvōtio*:—Hi leorniaþ mid fulre *ēstfulnessa* ða sōðan gōd to sēcanne *they learn to seek the true good with full devotion*, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS. His *ēstfulness* widdēaþ *es esol de he onuppan sæt the ass, on which he [Balaam] sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS.

ēstīg; *adj. Gracious, bounteous; bēnignus*:—Dugupa *ēstīg bounteous in benefits*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 23; Pa. 16.

ēstīnes, -ness, e; *f. Benignity, kindness, bounteousness; bēnignitas*:—Drihten selþ *ēstīnesse Dōmīnus dābit bēnignitatem*, Ps. Spl. T. 84, 13; 64, 12.

ēst-land, es; *n. East-land, east country, the east; terra oriētalīs*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *East-land*.

ēst-lice; *adv. Gladly; libenter, bēnigne*:—We ðe *ēstlice mid us willaþ ferigan we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292. v. *ēste-lice*.

Ēst-mere, es; *m. [est=east east, mere a lake] The Frische Haff, or fresh water lake which is on the north of east Prussia*. Hav or Haf signifies a sea, in Danish and Swedish. It is written Haff in German, and it is now used to denote all the lakes connected with the rivers on the coast of Prussia and Pomerania. The Frische Haff is about sixty miles long, and from six to fifteen broad. It is separated by a chain of sand banks from the Baltic Sea, with which, at the present time, it communicates by one strait called the Gat. This strait is on the north-east of the Haff, near the fortress of Pillau, *Malte Brun's Univ. Geog.* vol. vii. p. 14. This Gat, as Dr. Bell informs me, 'seems to have been formed, and to be kept open by the superior force of the Pregel stream.' This gentleman has a perfect knowledge of the Frische Haff and the neighbourhood, as he received his early education in the vicinity, and matriculated at the University of Königsberg, near the west end of the Haff. I am indebted to Dr. Bell for the map of the celebrated German Historian, Professor Voigt, adapted to his 'Geschichte Preussens von den ältesten Zeiten, 9 vols. 8vo, Königsberg, 1827-1830.' In this map there are four openings from the Frische Haff to the Baltic. 'It is certain,' says Malte Brun, 'that in 1394 the mouth of one strait was situated at Lochsett, six or eight miles north of the fortress of Pillau.' Voigt's map gives the year 1311. Id. vol. vii. p. 15. The next is the Gat of Pillau, at

present the only opening to the Baltic, with the date 1510. The third Gat, marked in the map with the date 1456, is about ten or twelve miles south-west of Pillau; and the fourth, without any date, is much nearer the west end of the Frische Haff:—*Seó Wisle liþ út of Weonodlande, and liþ in Ēstmere*; and *se Ēstmere is hūru fiftene mīla brād*. *Donne cymep llling eāstan in Ēstmere of ðæm mere, ðe Truso standeþ in stade the Vistula flows out of Weonodland and runs into the Frische Haff [Ēstmere]; and the Frische Haff is, at least, fifteen miles broad. Then the Elbing comes from the east into the Frische Haff, out of the lake [Drausen] on the shore of which Truso stands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5-8.

ēst-mete, es; *m. Delicate meat, dainties, luxuries; delicatiss cibus, daps, delicia*:—*Deós sand odde ēstmete hæc daps, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54*; Som. 13, 20. *Seó wuduwe ðe lyfaþ on ēstmettum, heó ne lyfaþ nā, ac heó is deað*. *Deós Anna, ðe we embe sprecap, ne lufude heó nā ēst-mettas, ac lufude fæstenu the widow who liveth in luxuries, she liveth not, but she is dead. This Anna, of whom we speak, loved not luxuries, but loved fasts*, Homl. Th. i. 146, 34-148, 1.

-estre, -istre, -ystre, an; *f. are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; as Fidelestre a female fiddler*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62: *hléapestre a female dancer*, 73, 71: *lærestre an instructress*: *myllestre meretrix vel scortum*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 72: *rædistre a female reader*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 7: *sangestre [MS. sangystre] a songstress*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 5: *sedamestre a seamstress*, 74, 13.

ēstum; *adv. [dat. or inst. pl. of est, q. v.] Willingly, gladly, kindly, bounteously; libenter, bēnigne, mūnificēter*:—He Frēan hýrde *ēstum he obeyed the Lord willingly*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 11; Gen. 1952; Ps. Th. 140, 3. Him was wunden gold *ēstum ge-eāwed twisted gold was kindly offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194. Ic Ismael *ēstum will bletsian I will bless Ishmael bounteously*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 4; Gen. 2356.

esul an ass, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *esol*.

esul-cweorn, e; *f. A mill-stone turned by an ass; mōla asināria*, Cot. 16.

ē-swic, e; *f. Disgrace, offence; scandālum*:—Nis in him *ēswic non est in illis scandālum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 165. In *ēswic in scandālum*, 68, 23. v. *ē-swic*.

ē-swica, an; *m. A hypocrite, heathen; hypocrita, ethnicus*:—*Dū ēswica hypocrita*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. *Ēswica ethnicus*, 18, 17. v. *ē-swica*.

ETAN, to etanne; *part. etende*; *ic ete, dū etest, etst, itst, yst, ætst, he, heó, hit, yt, ytt, et, ett, eteþ, ieteþ, iteþ, yteþ, pl. etap; p. ic, he, æt, dū, æte, pl. æton; subj. indef. ic ete, æte, pl. eten; p. æte, pl. æten; pp. eten; v. a. To eat, consume, devour; ēdere, cōmēdere, mandūcare, vescere*:—*Dū scealt grēot etan thou shalt eat dust [grit]*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909; 43; Th. 57, 28; Gen. 935. *Seó leó bringþ hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne the lioness brings to hungry whelps somewhat to eat*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 38. *Rýnde him manna [mete] to etanne pluht illis manna ad mandūcandum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 28. *Ðæt treow was gōd to etanne quod bonum esset lignum vescendum*, Gen. 3, 6. *Etende eating*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. *Ic ete ðeo, dū etst [ytst MS. D.] es, he et [ett MS. C]; ytt D.] est; we etap ēdīmus, gē etap ēdītis, hī etap ēdunt, Ælfc. Gr. 32*; Som. 36, 18, 19. *Dū itst odde drincst thou eatest or drinkest*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 14. *Dū ystt wyrtu thou shalt eat herbs*, Gen. 3, 18. *Dū ætst thou shalt eat*; *cōmēdes*, Gen. 3, 17. *Ðe ytt hlāf qui manducat pānem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 18. *Se tō seldan ieteþ he too seldom eats*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 16; Gen. Ex. 112. *Ne wiht ieteþ nor eats a thing [creature]*, 114 b; Th. 439, 28; Rā. 59, 10. *Gē etap ye eat*, Gen. 3, 5. *Dū æte of ðam treowe thou hast eaten of the tree*; *cōmēdisti de ligno*, Gen. 3, 17. *He, æt ða offering-hlāfas pānes prōpōitiōnis cōmēdit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 4. *He æt he ate*, Gen. 3, 6. *Fuglas æt ða vōlucres cōmēdrunt ea*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4. *Deāh ðe gē of ðam treowe eten [MS. eton] though ye should eat of the tree*, Gen. 3, 4. *Ðæt gē ne æton ut non cōmēderētis*, 3, 1, 3. [*Tynd. eat*: Wyc. *Chauc. etc. Piers P. eten, etc. R. Glouc. etc. Laym. æten, eten*: *Orm. etenn*: *Northumb. eta*: *Plat. eten*: *O. Sax. eten*: *Frs. yttēn*: *O. Frs. eta, ita*: *Dut. eten*: *Ger. essen*: *M. H. Ger. ezzen*: *O. H. Ger. ezan*, *ezzan*: *Goth. itan*; *p. at, etum*; *pp. itans*: *Dan. æde*: *Swed. äta*: *Icel. eta*: *Lat. ēd-o*: *Grk. ēd-ω*: *Sansk. ad to eat*.] DER.

et-land, es; *n. Pasture land; pascua terra*:—*Ægder ge etelond ge yrþlond [MS. eyrdlond] both pasture land and arable land*, Cod. Dipl. 299; A. D. 869; Kmbl. ii. 95, 14.

eten, es; *m. A giant; gigas*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 16; 18, 6. v. *ent*.

eten=*eton should eat*, Gen. 3, 4; *subj. of etan*.

etere, es; *m. An eater, a consumer, devourer; vōrax*:—*Etere vōrax*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19. *Eteras commensuatores*, Prov. 18.

etest shalt eat; *cōmēdes*, Ps. Th. 127, 2; 2nd fut. of etan.

et-felgan; *p. -fealh, pl. -fulgon*; *pp. -folgen To cleave or stick to, adhere*; *adhærere*:—*Nā etilþþ he meorte þweor a wicked heart cleaves not to me*, Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4. v. *æt-felgan*.

ēp; *adv. More easily*:—*Ðæt ic dý ēþ mæge ðæt sōpe leóht on ðe gebringan that I may the more easily bring upon thee the true light*,

Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 20; 19; Fox 70, 3. *Dū meahst ēp gecnāwan thou mightest more easily know*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 43; Met. 12, 22; 10, 75; Met. 10, 38. v. *ēap*; *adv.*

Ēp, e; f. *A wave*; *unda*:—Ēp unda, *Ælfe*. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 79; Wrt. Voc. 54, 23. v. *ȝp*.

ēðan; p. de; pp. ed *To overflow, lay waste*; *vastāre*:—*Ðā eac ēðan gefraegn eald-feonda cyn win-burh wera then also I heard that the tribe of ancient foes laid waste the people's beloved city*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 19; Dan. 57. v. *ȝðan*.

Edan-dūn, e; f. [*Hunt. Edendune; Matt. West. Ethendune*] EDDINGTON, near Westbury, Wiltshire; lōci nōmen in agro Wiltonensi:—*He fōr to Edandūne he went to Eddington*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 12.

ēp-bogete; adj. *Easily got, got ready, prepared*; *fācilis adeptu, pūrātus*:—*Ðā wæs grim andswaru ēpbegete there was a fierce answer ready*, Beo. Th. 5714; B. 2861. v. *ēap-gete*.

ēp-cwide, ēp-cwide a rehearsal, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *ed-cwide*.

ēde; adj. [*Edan to lay waste*] *Laid waste, desert, desolate*; *vastātus*:—*Ðæt he geheōlde ēdne ēdel that he might hold the desert land*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 28; Dan. 78.

ēde; comp. ēðre; sup. ēðost; adj. *Easy, ready, mild, soft*; *fācilis, mitis*:—*Ne wæs ðæt ēðel sīþ that was no easy enterprise*, Beo. Th. 5166; B. 2586. *Eall ðū ðin yre ēðre gedydest miȝigast omnem iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 84, 3; Mk. Bos. 2, 9; Elen. Kmbl. 2586; El. 1294. v. *ēade*; *adj.*

ēde; sup. ēdest; *adv. Easily*; *fāciliter*, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. v. *ēade*; *adv.*

ĒDEL, ædel, ædel; gen. *ēðles*; dat. *ēðle, ēðele*; m. n. I. *one's own residence or property, inheritance, country, realm, land, dwelling, home*; *prædium auitum, fundus hereditarius, patria, terra, sēdes, domicilium; tabernaculum*:—*Dis is mīn āgen cȝp, eard and ēdel this is my own country, dwelling and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. *Hēr sceal mīn wesān eorþlic ēdel here shall be my earthly country*, Exon. 36a; Th. 117, 30; Gū. 232. Ic ealne geondhwearf ēdel Gotena I traversed all the country of the Goths, 86b; Th. 325, 10; Wīd. 109. *Nān witega nis andfenge on his ēðele nēmo prophēta acceptus est in patria sua*, Lk. Bos. 4, 24. Se ēdel ūpgenge wearþ Adame and Euan the country became alien to Adam and Eve, Exon. 45a; Th. 153, 11; Gū. 824; Th. 152, 29; Gū. 816. Onfōþ mīnes Fæder rice, beorht ēþles wite receive my Father's realm, the land's bright beauty, 27b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēþle I went to earth from the realm above, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Engla ēdel the dwelling of angels, Andr. Kmbl. 1049; An. 525. Hæleda ēdel the dwelling of heroes, 41; An. 21. Ðæt he sīþ tuge eft to ēþle that he would go his way again home, Exon. 37b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326; 36b; Th. 119, 1; Gū. 248. ēþles neōsan to visit their home, Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 832; 32; An. 16. On heora ēðele in tabernaculis eōrum, Ps. Th. 68, 26. 2. the following three examples are neuter:—*Ðæt earne ēdel misēra patria*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 37. He wolde eft ðæt ēdel sēcan his hwilendlican rīces tempōrālīs sui regni sēdēm repēliit, 3, 22; S. 552, 33. His rīces ēdel ðæt he hæfde sēdēm regni quam tēuit, 4, 1; S. 563, 14.

II. the Anglo-Saxon Rune *Ē*=*ē*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is *ædel, ædel, ēdel one's native country*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letters *æ*, but for *ēdel*=*ēdel one's native country*, as,—*Ē* [*ēdel*] byþ oferleōf āghwylcum men a native country is over-dear to every man, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 45; Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 3; Beo. Th. 1045; B. 520; 1830; B. 913. [*O. Sax. ödil, m. domicilium, patria, prædium auitum; O. Frs. éthel, m: O. H. Ger. uodal, n. prædium; Icel. ödál, n. fundus auitus.*] DER. fæder-ēdel.

ēdel-boda, an; m. *A native preacher, the apostle of a country*; *indigēnus prædicātor, patriæ apostolus*:—*He ēðelboda wiste he knew the native preacher*, Exon. 47a; Th. 162, 15; Gū. 976.

ēdel-boren; adj. *Noble-born*; *nōbilis natu*, Prov. 31. v. *ædel-boren*.

ēdel-cyning, es; m. *A country's king, king of the land*; *patriæ vel terræ rex*:—*Eall ār-gestreōn ēðelcýninga all ancient treasure of the kings of the land [earth]*, Exon. 22b; Th. 62, 6; Cri. 997.

ēdel-dream, es; m. *Domestic pleasure, joy from one's country*; *domesticum gaudium, patriæ gaudium*:—*He heold ā ēðeldreamas he ever possessed domestic joys*, Cd. 78; Th. 97, 4; Gen. 1607.

ēdele; adj. *Noble, famous, excellent*; *nōbilis, egrēgius*:—*Syle us on earfodum ēdele fultum da nobis auxilium de tribulatiōne*, Ps. Th. 107, 11. v. *ædele*.

ēdel-eard, es; m. *A native dwelling*; *patrium domicilium*:—*Abraham wunode ēðeleardum Abraham abode in the native dwellings*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 33; Gen. 1945.

ēdel-fæsten, es; n. *Land-fastness, a country's fortress*; *patriæ mūnimentum*:—*Ic ēðelfæsten brece I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 3; Rā. 72, 22.

ēdelice; *adv. Easily*; *fāciliter*:—*Ðū eall þing birst ēdelice būton geswice thou bearest all things easily without labour*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 552; Met. 20, 276. Ðæt ðū mæge cumon ēðelīcost that thou mayest most easily come, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 17. v. *ēadēlice*.

ēdelīcnes, -ness, e; f. *Easiness*; *fācilitas*, Cot. 82. DER. un-ēdelīcnes. v. *ēāpnēs*.

ēðeling a noble, prince, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 17; 972; Erl. 125, 7. v. *æðeling*.

Ēðelinga īg the island of nobles, the island of Athelney, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *Ēðelinga īgg*.

ēðel-land, -lond, es; n. *A native land, a country*; *patria, terra*:—*Ðā wæs gūþ-hergum wera ēðelland geond-sended then with hostile bands was the people's native land overspread*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 20; Gen. 1968; 69; Th. 83, 14; Gen. 1379. On ēðelland ðær Salem stōd into the country where Salem stood, 174; Th. 218, 15; Dan. 39. Sēceþ ēādīg ēðellond seeks [its] happy native land, Exon. 59b; Th. 217, 12; Ph. 279; 42a; Th. 141, 17; Gū. 628.

ēðel-leās; adj. *Countryless, homeless*; *patria vel dōmo cārens, extorris, exul*:—*Ðæt ðū ēðelleāsum dēman wille that thou art willing to adjudge to me homeless*, Andr. Kmbl. 148; An. 74. *ēðel-leāse dýsne gyst-sele gīhpum healdap [healdeþ MS.] the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 3; Exod. 533.

ēðel-mearc, e; f. *One's country's boundary*; *patriæ limes*:—*Him ðā Abraham gewat of Egipta ēðelmeorce Abraham then departed from the Egyptians' country's boundary*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 9; Gen. 1768; 90; Th. 112, 22; Gen. 1874; 100; Th. 133, 8; Gen. 2207.

ēðel-rice, es; n. *A native-realm, native-country*; *patrium regnum, patria*:—*Ðæt ðū mōste mīnes ēðelrīces neótan that thou mightest enjoy my native realm*, Exon. 29a; Th. 89, 24; Cri. 1462; Andr. Kmbl. 239; An. 120; 864; An. 432; Salm. Kmbl. 214; Sal. 106.

ēðel-riht, -riht, es; n. *A land or country's right*; *patrium jus*:—*Wæron orwēnan ēðelrihtes they were hopeless of country's right*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 8; Exod. 211. Stōd seō dýgle stōw īdel and æmen ēðelrihte feor the secret spot stood void and desolate, far from patril-right, Exon. 35b; Th. 115, 10; Gū. 187. DER. eard-ēðel-riht.

ēðel-seld, es; n. *A native seat, settlement*; *patria sēdes, domicilium*:—*Sceoldon ða rincas sēcan ellor ēðelseld the chieftains must seek a settlement elsewhere*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 32; Gen. 1896.

ēðel-setl, es; n. *A native seat, a settlement*; *patria sēdes, domicilium*:—*Him ðā eard gecēas and ēðelsetl chose him then a dwelling and a settlement*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 30; Gen. 1927. v. *ēðel-seld*.

ēðel-stæf, es; m. *A family staff or support, stay of the house*; *prædii sustentaculum*. v. *ēðyl-stæf*.

ēðel-staðol, es; m. *A native settlement*; *patrium habitaculum*:—*Hū he ēðelstaðolas eft gesette, swegel-tohtan seld how he might replenish the native settlements, heaven-bright seats*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 25; Gen. 94.

ēðel-stōl, es; m. I. *A paternal-seat, native-seat, country, habitation*; *patria sēdes, patria, domicilium*:—*Eafora æfter yldrum ēðel-stōl heold the son after his parents ruled the paternal-seat*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 2; Gen. 1129. He ēðelstōlas healdan cūde he could hold [his] paternal-seats, Beo. Th. 4732; B. 2371. Engla ēðelstōl native-seat of angels, Exon. 8b; Th. 4, 13; Cri. 52; 86b; Th. 326, 1; Wīd. 122. Ðē is ēðelstōl eft gerýmed to thee a habitation is again assigned, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 23; Gen. 1485; 74; Th. 91, 19; Gen. 1514. II. *A chief city, metropolis*; *urbs primāria, metropōlis*=*μητρόπολις*:—*He hēt forbornan Rōmāna burig, siō his rīces wæs ealles ēðelstōl he ordered to burn up the city of the Romans, which was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11.

ēðel-stōw, e; f. *A dwelling-place*; *habitatōnis lōcus*:—*Ðē wīc gecēas, ēðelstōwe choose thee a habitation, a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 33; Gen. 2724; 50; Th. 64, 19; Gen. 1052.

ēðel-prym, -þrym, es; m. *One's country's dignity*; *dignitas vel glōria patriæ*:—*He ēðelþrym onhōf he exalted his country's dignity*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634.

ēðel-turf, ēðyl-turf; gen. -turfe; dat. -tyrf; f. *Native turf or soil, native country, country*; *patrium solum, patria, territorium*:—*On mīnre ēðeltyrf on my native turf*, Beo. Th. 824; B. 410. Ðā com leōf Gode on ða ēðelturf then came the friend of God into that country, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 20; Gen. 1774; 127; Th. 162, 6; Gen. 2677; Exon. 60b; Th. 220, 17; Ph. 321.

ēðel-weard, es; n. *A country's guardian or ruler, a king*; *patriæ custos vel dōminus, rex*:—*Wæs ðæt frōd cyning, eald ēðelweard that was a wise king, an old country's guardian*, Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. *Giōmonna gestriōn sealdon unwillum ēðelweardas the wealth of men of old their country's guardians unwillingly gave up*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 48; Met. 1, 24.

ēðel-wyn, -wynn, e; f. *Joy of country*; *patriæ gaudium*:—*Nū sceal eall ēðelwyn eōwrum cynne leōfum alicgean now shall all joy of country to your beloved kindred fail*, Beo. Th. 5762; B. 2885. DER. eard-ēðelwyn.

ēðer a hedge; sēpes, Som. Ben. Lye. v. *eodor*.

ēþfynde; adj. *Easily found*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 6; Exod. 579. v. *ēāp-fynde, ȝp-fynde*.

ēþ-gesýne; adj. *Easy to be seen, visible*; *fācilis visu, visibilis*:—*Ðær biþ ēþgesýne preō tācen there shall be easy to be seen three signs*, Exon. 26a; Th. 76, 6; Cri. 1235; Beo. Th. 2225; B. 1110. v. *ȝp-gesýne*.

ædgiende *breathing*; anhelans, Cot. 1. v. æðian.
ædgung, e; *f. A breathing, inspiration*; inspiratio:—Of ædgunge gastes graman ðines ab inspiratiōne spiritus iræ tuæ, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 18. v. ædug.
æp-hylde; *adj. Easily inclined, satisfied, contented*; contentus:—On ānum were ēphyld heō ne biþ she will not be contented with one man, Obs. Lun. 5 19; Lchdm. iii. 194. 1. Beoþ ēphyld on eowrum andly-fenum contenti estote stipendiis vestris, Lk. Bos. 3, 14.
æðian, æðgean; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. *to breathe, inspire*; hālære, spirāre, inspirāre:—He leort tæcen forþ, þurh fyres bleo, up æðgean he let a token forth breathe up, through colour of fire, Elen. Kmbl. 2211; El. 1107. Se gæst æðap the spirit breathes, Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hý ealle æðiap they all breathe, 4, 3. Eðode him on done mūpe inspiravit ei in os, Martyrol. ad 28 April. II. *to smell*; ōdōrāre:—Habbap opene nōse, ne māgon æðian nāres habent et non ōdōrābunt, Ps. Th. 113, 14.
ædiende *abounding*. v. ððian.
æðle *to a home*, Exon. 37b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: æðles of a home, Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 830; *dat. and gen. of ædel a home*; domicilium.
ædm, es; *m. Breath, steam, vapour*; hālitus, spiritus, vāpor:—Hū sīd se swarta ædm seō how wide the black vapour is, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. Ne læte on done ædm let him not allow the vapour on [it], L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 24. v. ædm.
æðnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness, facility, favour*; facilitas:—He gemunde ðara æðnessa and ðara ealdrihta ðe hī under ðam Cāserum hæfdon he remembered the favours and the ancient rights which they had under the Cæsars, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 16. v. æadnes.
æðode *breathed, inspired*, Martyrol. ad 28 April; *p. of æðian*.
æðre *more easy*, Mk. Bos. 2, 9; *comp. of æde*. v. eāde; *adj.*
et-hrīnan *to touch*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-hrīnan.
edda; *conj. Or*; *aut*:—Hū se cuma hātte, edda se esne how the guest is called, or the servant, Exon. 112b; Th. 430, 31; Rū. 44, 17: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18. v. odde.
ædug, ædunge, e; *f. Breath, a breathing, inspiration*; hālitus, spiratio, inspiratio:—He læg swā swā deað mon, nemne þynre ædunge ætýwde quāsi mortuus jācebat, hālitu tantum pertēni quia vivēret demonstrans, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Eðung spiratio, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 63; Wrt. Voc. 46, 21. Of ædunge gastes graman ðines ab inspiratiōne spiritus iræ tuæ, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 18.
æðyl, es; *m. A native country, country*; patria, terra:—Gesæton eard and æðyl unspēdigran ðonne se frumstōl was they inhabited a dwelling and a country more barren than was the first settlement, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 11; Gen. 962: 73; Th. 90, 9; Gen. 1492. v. ædel.
æðyl-stæf, ædulstæf, es; *m. A family staff or support, stay of the house*; prædii sustentaculum:—Ic eom orwēna ðæt unc se [seō MS.] æðylstæf æfre weorþe gifeðe I am hopeless that to us two the staff of the family will ever be by lot, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 11; Gen. 2223. v. ædelstæf.
æðyl-turf; *gen. -turfe*; *dat. -tyrf*; *f. Native turf or soil, native country, country*; patrium solum, patria, territorium, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 26; Gen. 224: 129; Th. 163, 33; Gen. 2707. v. ædel-turf.
Ætna; *indecl?* Ætne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna, the volcano of Sicily*; Ætna, æ; *f. = Aitvη, ης*; *f.* 1. Etna [MS. Ædna] ðæt sweflene fyr tæcnode, ða hit afor of helle geate asprang on Sicilia ðam lande, and fela ofslōh mid bryne and mid stence [Ors. B. C. 458] Etna betokened the brimstone fire, when it sprang up from the door of hell in the island of the Sicilians and slew many by burning and stench, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 16–19. This is much abridged from Ors. 2, 14; Hav. 123–127. Though Alfred has given the impression of his age, respecting volcanoes, Orosius only speaks thus of Etna.—Ætna ipsa, quæ tunc cum excidio urbium atque agrorum crebris eruptionibus æstuabat, nunc tantum innoxia specie ad præteritorum fidem fumat, Hav. 124, 2–4. On ðam geāre, asprang up Etna fyr on Siciliū, and māre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit æfre ær dyde in that year [B. C. 135], fire sprang up from Etna among the Sicilians, and burnt more of the land than it ever did before, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 16. Etna fyr afeow up swā brād and swā mycel, ðæt feāwa ðara manna mihte beon eardfæste, ðe on Lipara wæron ðam iglande, ðe ðær niht wæs, for ðære hæte and for ðam stence the fire of Etna flowed up so broad and so great, that few of the men, who were in the island Lipara, which was next to it, could abide in their dwellings, for the heat and for the stench, 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9–12. 2. Etna, Ætne, es; *m.*:—Se mūnt, ðe nū monna bearn Etna hātāþ, on iglonde Sicilia swefle byrneþ, ðæt mon helle fyr hātēþ wide, forðam hit simle biþ sinbyrnende the mountain, which now the children of men call Etna, burns in the island of Sicily with sulphur, that men widely call fire of hell, because it ever is perpetually burning, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 96–104; Met. 8, 48–52. Nū manna gitsung is swā byrnende, swā ðæt fyr on ðære helle, seō is on ðam mūnte ðe Ætne hātte now the covetousness of men is as burning as the fire in the hell, which is in the mountain that is called Etna, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Se byrnende sweft done mūnt bærnþ, ðe we hātāþ Ætne the

burning brimstone burneth the mountain, which we call Etna, 16, 1; Fox 50, 5.
Ætne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna*:—Monna bearn Etna hātāþ the children of men call Etna, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 97; Met. 8, 49. ðe Ætne hātte which is called Etna, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. v. Etna.
et-nēstan; *adv. At highest, at last, lastly*; postrēmo, novissime, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-nýstan.
etol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous*; ēdax:—Etol ēdax, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. v. ettul-man.
eton *should eat*, Gen. 3, 4; = eten; *subj. of etan to eat*.
et-somme; *adv. Together*; conjuncte, simul:—Et-somme cwom lx monna sixty men came together, Exon. 106a; Th. 404, 1; Rū. 23, 1. v. æt-somme.
etst, he et eatest, eats; es, est, Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of etan.
ettan *to pasture land*; depascere:—Eal ðæt land ðæt man āder odde ettan odde erian mæg all the land that they could either pasture or plough, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 41.
ettul-man, es; *m. A gluttonous man*; vōrax hōmo;—Hēr ys ettulman ecce hōmo vōrax, Mt. Bos. 11, 19.
ettulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Greediness, gluttony*; edācitas, Som. Ben. Lye. Æua, æ; *f. Lat.* Ève, Èfe, an; *f. Eve*; Hēva:—Æua, ðæt is lif; forðande heō is ealra libbendra mōðor Hēva, id est vita; eo quod māter esset cunctōrum viventium, Gen. 3, 20. Be Æuan his gemæccan by Eve [Hēvam] his wife, 4, 1. Æua, Homl. Th. i. 16, 27. Æuan scyld Eve's sin, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 6; Cri. 97. [Heb. חַוָּה from חַיָּה to live.]
euen *even*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen.
Euer-wic *York*, Chr. 189; Th. 14, 23, col. 1. v. Eofor-wic.
Eues-ham, es; *m. Evesham*, Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 15. v. Eofes-ham.
eufæstnys, e; *f. Sincerity, religion*; religio, Ælf. T. 28, 11. v. æ-fæstnes.
eūwu *a ewe*, Heming, p. 129. v. eowu.
ēw-bryce *adultery*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æw-bryce.
ēwe, an; *f. A ewe*; ōvis femina:—Ewe biþ, mid hire giunge sceāpe, scilling weorþ a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. v. eowu.
ēwe, es; *common gender A sheep, generally as ōvis*:—Be ēwes weorþe of a sheep's worth; de ōvis pretio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6. v. eowu.
ēwede *a flock*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 57. v. eowde.
ewerdla *damage*. v. æf-werdla.
ēwes *a sheep's*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6; also eowes in MSS. G, H; *gen. of ewe*, es; *f. m.*
ēwestre, es; *m. A sheepfold*; ōvile, Cot. 7. v. eowestras.
ēwisones, -ness, e; *f. Disgracefulness, impudence, shamelessness*; impudentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æwiscnys.
ēwyde *a flock*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 57. v. eowde.
ewyrdlu *damage*. v. æf-werdla.
ex, e; *f. An axe*; secūris. v. æx.
ex *an axis*; axis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eax.
Ex, es; *m.*: Exa, an; *m. The river Ex*; Isca, in Devon. v. Exan ceaster, Exan mūpa.
exāmēron, es; *n. A work on the six days of creation*; hexamēron = ἑξαήμερον = ἑξ six, ἡμέρας, or relating to a day:—Exāmēron, ðæt is be Godes six daga weorcum Hexameron, that is concerning the six days' works of God, Hexam. Norm. 1. Basilus awrāt āne wundorlice bōc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, Exāmēron gehāten Basil wrote a wonderful book about all the works of God, which he wrought in six days, called Hexameron, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 12.
Exan ceaster, Eaxan ceaster, Exe ceaster, es; *n.* [Flor. Exancastre, Excestre: Hovd. Excester; Ex, Exa the river Ex: ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. v.* ceaster a city] EXETER, Devon; civitas Exoniæ in agro Devoniensi, ad ripam Iscæ fluminis:—Se here Exan ceaster beseten hæfde the army had beset Exeter, Chr. 895; Th. 172, 12. He wende hine wið Exan ceastres he turned towards Exeter, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 31. Wið Exan cestres towards Exeter, Chr. 894; Th. 168, 26, col. 1. Exacester, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 14, col. 1. Eaxeceaster, Execiester, Th. 253, 14, col. 1, 2. v. ceaster II.
Exan mūpa, Eaxan mūpa, Axa-mūpa, an; *m.*: Exan mūþ, es; *m.* The mouth of the river Ex, EXMOUTH, Devon:—Se here com to Exan mūpan the army came to the mouth of the Ex, Chr. 1001; Th. 249, 36. To Exan mūpe to Exmouth, Th. 249, col. 2, 36. To Axa-mūpan to Exmouth, Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37.
exl, e; *f. Shoulder*; hūmērus:—He hit set on his exla impōnit in humeros suos, Lk. Bos. 15, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. v. eaxel.
ex-odus, i; *m.* [Lat. exodus = Grk. ἐξ out; ōdōs, f. way, path, travelling] A going out; exitus:—Exodus on Grēcisc, Exitus on Lýden, Útfærelid on Englisc Exodus [Ἐξόδος, f.] in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out in English, Ex. Thw. Title. v. út-færelid.
exorcista, an; *m. A caster out of spirits*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6. v. hād II, hālsigend.

F

At the end of syllables, and between two vowels, the Anglo-Saxon *f* is occasionally represented by *v*, the present English *v*; it is, therefore, probable that the Anglo-Saxon *f* in this position had the sound of our present *v*, as Luu, luf=luvu *love*; fif *five*; hæuf, hæfþ *haveth*; Euen, efen *even*. In the beginning of Anglo-Saxon words, *f* had the sound of the English *f*, as Fif *five*, finger *finger*, finn *fin*, fisc *fish*. The Rune *F* not only stands for the letter *f*, but for Feoh, which, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies *money, wealth*. v. feoh IV and R.ÜN.

fā hostile; hostiles:—Fā þrōwīaþ bealu egeslic the hostile shall suffer fearful evil, Exon. 31b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615; pl. nom. acc. of fah.

faag of a varying colour. v. fæg.
faoa of spaces, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373; gen. pl. of fæc.
facade acquired, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28; p. of facian.

FÆCEN, fæcn, es; pl. nom. acc. fæcnu; gen. fæcna; n. Deceit, fraud, guile, treachery, malice, wickedness, evil, crime; dōlus, fraus, nequitia, mālītia, iniquitas, prævāricatio:—Eādīg wer dam de nā ætwīpēþ Drihten synna, and nys on gæste his fæcen beatus vir cui non imputabit Dōmīnus peccātum, nec est spīritu ejus dōlus, Ps. Spl. 31, 2; Ps. Lamb. 35, 4. Hēr is Israhēlic wer, on dam nis nān fæcn ecce vēre Israelita, in quo dōlus non est, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. Dis fæcn hæc fraus, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 36; Som. 12, 34. Ne ætlygēþ dē āhwær fæcn ne unriht numquid adheret tibi sēdes iniquitatis, Ps. Th. 93, 19. Fæcnes cræftīg skilled in guile, Exon. 97a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24; 62a; Th. 229, 4; Ph. 450. He dæc fæcnes fīntan scēawap he sees the sequel of treachery, 83b; Th. 315, 16; Mōd. 32. Gif heo dæc fæcnes gewita nære if she were not privy to the crime, L. Ath. v. 1, § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 17, 21. Ic feode fæcnes wyrrenc fæcīentes prævāricātiōnes odiui, Ps. Th. 100, 3; 139, 10. Ne dyde ic for fæcne I did it not for fraud, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691; Exon. 73a; Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. Būtan æghwylcum fæcne without any guile, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14. He hī ðonne būtan fæcne fēdeþ syddan pāvit eos sine mālītia cordis sui, Ps. Th. 77, 71; 93, 22. He lādige ða hand mid ðe man tȳp ðæt he dæt fæcn mid worhte let him clear the hand therewith with which he is charged to have wrought the fraud, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 24. Fæcn ne dō ðū ne fraudem faceris, Mk. Bos. 10, 19. Eorl ðerne sprecþ fægere befōran, and dæt fæcen swā ðeah hafap in his heortan one man speaks another fair before his face, and nevertheless hath evil in his heart, Frag. Kmbl. 9; Leās. 5; Menol. Fox 574; Gn. C. 56. Hī fæcen and unriht acwædon lōcūti sunt nequitiam, Ps. Th. 72, 6; 94, 9. Dæt he him nān fæcn mid nyste that he knew of no guile in him, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 16; L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3. Se Hælend hyra fæcn gehyrde cognita Iesus nequitia eorum, Mt. Bos. 22, 18. Him yfe ne mæg fæcne scedðan evil may not injure them by guile, Exon. 64b; Th. 237, 25; Ph. 595; 70b; Th. 263, 15; Jul. 350. Nōder he dȳ fæcne mæg biwergan nor may he defend himself from that evil, 87b; Th. 329, 22; Vy. 38. Innan of manna heortan yfeles gepances cūmaþ, fæcnu ab intus enim de corde hominum mālā cōgītatiōnes prōcedunt, dōlus, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Ðū tō fela fæcna gefremedes in flæschoman thou hast perpetrated too many guiles in the body, Exon. 41a; Th. 137, 12; Gū. 558; Cd. 125; Th. 160, 16; Gen. 2651. [Orm. faken: Plat. faxen, pl. fun: O. Sax. fēkn, n. a fraud, deceit: M. H. Ger. veichen, n: O. H. Ger. feihan, n: Icel. feikn, f. a token, an omen.]

fæcen-dæd, e; f. A wicked deed, sin; peccātum:—For fyrenfulra fæcendædum pro peccātoribus derelinquntibus, Ps. Th. 118, 53.

fæcen-ful, fæcn-ful, -full; def. se -fulla, seō, dæt -fulla; adj. Deceitful, crafty; fraudulentus, dōlōsus:—Se fæcenfulla [MS. fakenfulla] fægere word sprecþ the deceitful man speaks fair words, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 5. Mūþ dæs fæcenfullan ofer me geopened is os dōlōsi sūper me apertum est, Ps. Lamb. 108, 2. Fram meun fæcenfullum [MS. fakenfullum] genera me ab homīne dōlōso ērue me, 42, 1. Drihten alēs sālwe mīne fram tunge fæcenfulre Dōmīne libēra ānimam meam a lingua dōlōsa, 119, 2; 108, 3. On fæcnfulre tungan lingua dōlōsa, 51, 6. Ðæne wer ðe is blōdgīta oððe geōtēnde oððe wer blōda and fæcenfulre gehisop oððe onscnap Drihten vīrum sanguīnum et dōlōsum abōmīnābitur Dōmīnus, 5, 8. Dō ðū feorr fram dē ða fæcenfullan [MS. fakenfullan] hīwunge make far from thee deceitful dissimulation, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 9. Weras [MS. weres] bloda and fæcnfulle ne dælap [MS. dæla] on emtwā heora dagas vīri sanguīnum et dōlōsi non dimidiābunt dies suos, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24.

fæcen-fulnes, -ness, e; f. Deceitfulness, deceit; fraudulentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæcen-gecwis, e; f. A wicked consent, conspiracy; conspiratio, Cot. 46.

fæcen-geswipere, es; n. Deceitful counsel, deceit; consilium astūtum, dōlus:—Hī on dīnum folce fæcengeswipere syredan in plōbem tuam astūtē cōgītāvērunt consilium, Ps. Th. 82, 3.

fæcen-leās; adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent; simplex, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæcen-līc; adj. Deceitful; dōlōsus, R. Ben. in proem: Ors. 3, 1? Lye. *fæcen-līce*; adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently; dōlōse, fraudulentē:—Ðīn brōðor com fæcenlīce and nam ðīne bletsunga vēnit germānus tuus fraudulentē et accepit benedictionem tuam, Gen. 27, 35. Ða leāsan men fæcenlīce þencap false men think treacherously, Frag. Kmbl. 49; Leās. 26.

fæcen-searu, fæcn-searu; gen. -searwes; n. A treacherous wile, treachery; machinatio dōlōsa:—Purh fæcnsearu by treachery, Ps. Th. 55, 1. Gefylled fæcnsearwum filled with treacherous wiles, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 7; Mōd. 27.

fæcen-stæf, fæcn-stæf, es; pl. nom. acc. -stafas; m. A deceitful or treacherous deed; nequitia:—Nalles fæcnstafas fremedon they perpetrated no treacherous deeds, Beo. Th. 2041; B. 1018.

fæcen-tācen, es; n. A false sign, sign of crimes; scēlērūm signum:—Hafap fæcentācen feores they shall have the false sign of life, Exon. 30b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566.

fæg, fæg, es; n? A flat-fish, plaice; plātesia, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 69.

facian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To acquire; acquirere:—De he him sylfum facade Mæcedonia onweald because he wished to get the government of the Macedonians for himself, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28.

fæcn deceit, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. v. fæcn.

fæcne; def. se fæcna; seō, dæt fæcne; adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, factious; subdōlus, dōlōsus, factiōsus:—Fæcna dōlōsus, Cot. 85; factiōsus, 108. Gif hit fæcne is if it be fraudulent, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Fæcnūm wordum with factious words, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 35; Sat. 65. v. fæcne; adj.

fæcne; adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently; dōlōse, fraudulentē:—Ic his feōndas fæcne gegyrwe mid scame inimicos ejus indūam confusiōne, Ps. Th. 131, 19; 138, 18. v. fæcne; adv.

fæcn-ful, -full deceitful, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6; 54, 24. v. fæcn-ful.

fæcn deceit, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 47. v. fæcn.

fæcyn-ful deceitful, Prov. 14. v. fæcn-ful.

fadian; p. ode; pp. od To set in order, dispose, direct, guide; ordināre, dispōnere, dirigere:—Word and weorc frēōnda gehwylc fadige mid rihte let every friend guide his works and words aright, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1. DER. ge-fadian, mis-.

fadung, e; f. A setting in order, disposing, dispensation; ordo, ordinatio, dispositio:—Fadung ordo, ordinatio, R. Ben. 65; dispositio, 18. Swā swā hit dære godcundlican fadunge gelicode as it seemed good to the divine dispensation, Homl. Th. i. 274, 31. DER. ge-fadung, mis-.

FÆC, es; pl. nom. acc. facu; gen. faca; n. Space, interval, distance, portion of time; spātium, intervallum, tempōris intervallum:—On swā lytlum fæce in so short a space, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Dæt was on fæce syxtig furlanga fram Hierusalem quod erat in spātio stādīōrum sexaginta ab Ierūsalem, Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Hī binnon lytan fæce gewendon to Lundene they within a little space went to London, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22. Myccle fæce multo intervallo, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Ymb lytel fæc after a little time, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272; 765; El. 383. Purh lytel fæc for a little space, Exon. 35b; Th. 115, 6; Gū. 185. Se þeodwiga þreōnihta fæc swifeþ on swefote the noble creature is dormant in slumber a three nights' space, 96a; Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38. Geseah he ānre stōwe fæc vīdū ānūs lōci spātium, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 19. Unfyrrn fæca in a little time, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373.

Twegra dæga fæc two days' space; dūarm dīrum spātium, R. Ben. 53. Fīfwīntra fæc five years' space; olympias, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 69; Wrt. Voc. 21, 56. Lytel fæc a little time, interval; intervallum, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35; Beo. Th. 4472; B. 2240. Æfter fæce after a while, afterwards; postmōdum, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 16; 5, 23; S. 645, 33. [Plat. fak: Frs. feck cāmēra, spātium, intervallum: O. Frs. fek, fak: Dut. vak, n. an empty place or space: Ger. fach, n. any inclosed space: M. H. Ger. vach, n: O. H. Ger. fah mænia: Dan. fag, n. a department, office: Swed. fack, n. a compartment.]

fæccan to fetch, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11, note 13. v. fæccan.

fæcele, an; f. A torch; fax:—Fæcele stānes fax scōpūli, Cot. 169. v. þæcele.

fæcne, fæcne; adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, guileful, wicked; subdōlus, dōlōsus, mālīgne, nequam:—Swā oþ sceada fæcne forfēþ eorlas as oft the guileful robber surprises men, Exon. 20b; Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Hæfde fæcne hyge he had a crafty soul, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 1; Gen. 443.

Oþ firenfulra fæcnūm handum from the deceitful hands of the wicked, Ps. Th. 81, 4; 105, 10; 136, 3. DER. fela-fæcne, un-.

fæcne, fæcne; adv. Maliciously, disgracefully; mālīgne, turpiter:—Gif me mīn feōnd fæcne wyrgeþ si inimicus meus mālēdixisset mīhi, Ps. Th. 54, 11; 55, 2; 65, 2; 111, 7, 9.

fædde fed, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 26=fēdde; p. of fēdan.

FÆDER, feder; indecl. in sing. but gen. fæderes and dat. fædere are sometimes found; pl. nom. acc. fæderas; gen. a; dat. um; m. A FATHER; pāter:—Fæder and mōdor a father and mother; hic et hæc parens, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 48. On Fæder geardas in the dwellings of the Father, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415. Mid fæder ðinne with thy father, Exon. 12b; Th. 22, 9; Cri. 349. We bletsiaþ bilewitne Feder we bless

the merciful Father, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Sunu his fæderes son of his father, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 12; Sat. 580. Dis is se ilca God, ðone fæderas cūdon this is the same God, whom your fathers knew, Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753; Elen. Kmbl. 796; El. 398. Ne sléa man fæderas for suna gylton, ne suna for fædera gylton non occiduntur patres pro filiis, nec filii pro patribus, Deut. 24, 16. Bebeað fæderum usum mandauit patribus nostris, Ps. Th. 77, 7.

2. I fæder pater: 2 ealda [MS. ealde] fæder ānus: 3 þrida [MS. þridde] fæder proānus: 4 feowerþa [MS. feowerþe] fæder ābānus: 5 fifta [MS. fiftē] fæder ātānus: 6 sitta fæder sextus pater, tritānus, Ælf. Gl. 90, 91; Som. 75, 4-14; Wrt. Voc. 51, 49-59; 72, 18-23; Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 4, note. [Wyc. fader, fadir: Piers P. Chauc. fader: Laym. fæder, fader, uader: Orm. faderr: Plat. vader, m.: O. Sax. fader, fadar, m.: Frs. faer: O. Frs. fader, fader, feider, m.: Dut. vader, m.: Ger. M. H. Ger. vater, m.: O. H. Ger. fatar, fater, m.: Goth. fadar; gen. fadrs; dat. fadr, m.: Dan. Swed. fader, m.: Icel. fadir, m.: Lat. pater, m.: Grk. πατήρ, m.: Sansk. pi-tṛi from pā to guard, preserve.] DER. fæ-fæder, eald-, forþ-, fōster-, god-, heafod-, heah-, sōþ-, seotþ-, wealdend-, wuldor-: fædera, ge-fædera, suhter-.

fædera, fædra, an; m. An uncle, a father's brother; patruus:—Mīn fædera patruus meus, Wrt. Voc. 52, 13. Bān hire fæderan patrui sui ossa, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16: 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Cd. 90; Th. 114, 7; Gen. 1900. Mīnes fæderan þridda fæder my uncle's great grandfather, Wrt. Voc. 52, 16. [O. Frs. faderia, m.: O. H. Ger. fataro, m.] DER. suhtor-fædra, suhter-ge-fædera. v. eām an uncle on the mother's side.

fæder-ædelo; indecl. n. [ædelo nobility, origin] Fatherly nobility, origin, ancestry, fatherly honours; genealōgia pāterna, nobilitas hēreditaria:—Ða ðe mægburga mæst gefrunon, fæderædelo gehwās those who most understand kinship, the ancestry of each, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. He scolde fæderædelum onfōn he should succeed to his father's honours, Beo. Th. 1826; B. 911.

fæderen, fædern, fædren; adj. Paternal, belonging to a father; paternus, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 10; Gen. 1628.

fæderen-brōðor, es; m. A brother from the same father; frāter ex eōdem patre oriundus:—Ic fram ðe wearþ fæderenbrōðrum exter factus sum fratribus meis, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

fæderen-cnōsl, fædren-cnōsl, es; n. [cnōsl a race, kin] A paternal race, father's kin; pāterna prōgēnies, pārentēla:—Be ðæs fædrencnōsles wære according to the 'wer' of the father's kin, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2.

fæderen-cyn, fædren-cyn, -cynn, es; n. [cyn a race, kin] A paternal kin or race; paternum gēnus:—Hiera ryht fæderencyn [fæderencynn, Th. 87, 14, col. 1] gēþ to Cerdice their direct paternal kin goes to Cerdic, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 14, col. 1. We areccan ne māgon ðæt fæderencynn we cannot tell the paternal kin, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248.

fæderen-healf, fædren-healf, e; f. The father's side; pāterna pars:—Hira nān næs on fædrenhealfе togeboren, būton him ānum none of them on the paternal side was born thereto, except him alone, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5.

fæderen-mæg, fædern-mæg, fædren-mæg, -mæg, es; m. [mæg a relation] A relation on the father's side, paternal relative; a patre cognātus, agnātus:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan fæderenmæge Cain became the murderer of his father's son, Beo. Th. 2530; B. 1263. Fæderenmæga mægles kinless of paternal relatives, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. Fæderenmægum hiora dæl mon agife let their share be given to the paternal kindred, 8; Th. i. 66, 22. Fæderenmægas agnūti, Ælf. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79.

fæderen-mægp, e; f. Paternal kindred; pāterna cognātio:—VIII fæderenmægþe eight of the paternal kindred, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

fæder-ēdel; gen. -ēdles; m. [ēdel a country, home] Father-land, paternal home; pāterna rūgio, patria:—Scipia swōr ðæt him leofre wære, ðæt he hine sylfne acwealde ðonne he forlæte his fæderēdel Scipio swore that he would rather kill himself than leave his father-land, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 20. He bebeað, ðæt ælc cōme to his fæderēdie he gave orders that every one should come to his father's home, 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18, 22.

fæder-ēdel-stōl, es; m. Father-land, paternal-seat; patria, sēdes patria:—Carram ofigif, fæderēdelstōl renounce Harran, thy father-land, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 4; Gen. 1748; Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 22; Cri. 516.

fæder-feoh, -fioh; gen. -feós; n. A father-fee,—the marriage portion which reverted to the father, if his daughter became a widow, and returned home. Fæder-feum, dos a patre accepta, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1, note a. v. Du Cange in voce.

fæder-gearð, es; m. A paternal habitation; paternum dōmicilium:—Fædergearðum feor far from his paternal habitations, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 20; Gen. 1053.

fæder-gestreōn, es; n. A father's property, patrimony; patrimonium, Cot. 152.

fædering-mæg, es; m. A paternal relation; a patre cognātus, agnātus, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. fæderen-mæg.

fæderleās; adj. FATHERLESS; orbus patre, orphanus, Ps. Vos. 93, 6.

fæder-līc; def. se -lica, seōs, ðæt -lice; adj. Of or belonging to a

father, FATHERLY, paternal, ancestral; patrius, paternus, patrōnymicus:—Wæs he to ðære fæderlican healle gelædd he was led to his father's hall, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 11. Ðyles toworpen sien frōd fyrngewritu and da fæderlican lāte forlēten lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned and our ancestral lore deserted, Elen. Kmbl. 862; El. 431. Sume syndon patronimica, ðæt synd fæderlice naman some are patronymics, which are fatherly nouns, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52.

fædern-mæg, -mæg a paternal relative, Ælf. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79. v. fæderen-mæg.

fæder-rice, es; n. A paternal kingdom; paternum regnum:—In heora fæderrice in their paternal kingdom, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 22; Sat. 308.

fæder-slaða, an; m. A father-slayer; parricida, Ælf. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 113; Wrt. Voc. 49, 20.

fæderyn-cyn, -cynn, es; n. A paternal kindred or race, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 29; Exod. 559. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædra, an; m. A paternal uncle, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 22. v. fædera.

fædren paternal, belonging to a father; paternus. v. fæderen.

fædren-cnōsl father's kin, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2. v. fæderen-cnōsl.

fædren-cyn, -cynn a paternal kin, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædren-healf the paternal side, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5. v. fæderen-healf.

fædren-mæg a paternal relative, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. v. fæderen-mæg.

fædrunga, an; m. A paternal relation, any parental relation; cognātus a patre, parens:—Feōndes fædrunga the fiend's parent [i. e. Grendel's mother], Beo. Th. 4262; B. 2128. [O. H. Ger. fatarungo, m. v. Grm. ii. 363.]

fædyr a father, Mt. Foxe 23, 9. v. fæder.

FÆGE; def. se fæga, seō, ðæt fæge; comp. -ra; sup. -est; adj. I. fated, doomed, destined; prōpēra mortī dēvōtus, cui mors immīnet:—Æt fōtum feoll fæge cempa the fated warrior fell at his feet, Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119; Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Næs ic fæge ða gyt I was not yet doomed, Beo. Th. 4289; B. 2141; 5943; B. 2975. Pharaon gefeol, and his fæge werud, on ðam Reidan Sē excussit Pharaōnem, et exercitum ejus, in Mūri Rubro, Ps. Th. 135, 15. Lētaþ gāres ord ingedūfan in fæges ferþ let the javelin-point pierce the life of the doomed one, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334; Salm. Kmbl. 318; Sal. 158. Hogodon georne hwā ðær mid orde ærost mihte on fægean men feorh gewinnan they were earnestly anxious who there might first take life with a spear from the doomed man, Byrht. Th. 135, 28; By. 125. Wyrd ne meachte in fægum leng feorg gehealdan fate might not longer preserve life in the destined, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 19; Gū. 1031. Bil eal purhwōd fægne fæschoman the falchion passed through all her fated carcass, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568. On ðæt fæge folc in the fated band, Elen. Kmbl. 233; El. 117. Wraçe bişgodon fæge peōða the fated people were busied in evil, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 30; Gen. 1265. Fæge swulton on geofene the destined perished in the ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 3059; An. 1532. Scipiotan fæge feollan the death-doomed shipmen fell, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12; Ædelst. 12. Åðl fægum feorh þp-þringeþ disease will expel life from the fated, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Nō ðy fægra wæs that was not the more fated, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399.

II. dead, killed, slain; mortuus, occisus:—Todælan werum to wiste fæges fæschoman to distribute the flesh of the slain to the men for food, Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Ofer ðæt fæge hūs over the dead house, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Hirdas lægon gāsne on greōte, fægra fæschaman the keepers lay lifeless on the sand, the carcasses of the slain, Andr. Kmbl. 2171; An. 1087. Fægum stæfum with dead bodies, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462.

III. accursed, condemned; execrātus, damnātus:—Egeslicne cwide sylf sigora Weard ofer ðæt fæge folc forþ forlæteþ the Lord of victories himself shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the condemned folk, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 33; Cri. 1518. On ðæt deōpe dæl gefeallap synfulra here, fæge gāstas the band of the sinful shall fall into the deep gulf, accursed spirits, 30 b; Th. 94, 3; Cri. 1534.

IV. feeble, timid; imbecillus, timidus:—Nis mīn bredostsefa forht ne fæge my mind is not afraid nor feeble, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 33; Gū. 281. Ne willaþ eow andrædan deāde fētan, fæge ferhþlōcan dread ye not dead bands, feeble carcasses, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267. [Laym. feie: O. Sax. fēgi; Dut. veeg: Ger. feig timidus, ignūvus: M. H. Ger. veige: O. H. Ger. feigi; Icel. feigr.] DER. deāp-fæge, slege-, un-: un-fæglic.

FÆGEN, fæg; comp. fægena; sup. fægnot; adj. FAIN, glad, joyful, rejoicing, elate; lætus, gaudens, hilaris, elatus:—Fægen fylle joyful in slaughter, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 27; Pa. 35. Wita ne sceal 7 fægen the sagacious must not be too elate, 77 b; Th. 290, 20; Wand. 68: Cd. 100; Th. 131, 26; Gen. 2182. Ic biō swiðe fæg [Cott. gefægen] gif ðū me lædest ðider ic ðe biðde I shall be very glad if thou ledest me whither I desire thee, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. He, on ferpe fægne fācnes and searuwa, wælhriw wunode he, rejoicing in his mind in stratagem and frauds, remained a tyrant, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9,

37. Ferdon forþ donon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633. Wæron calle fægen in firmum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435; Andr. Kmb. 2084; An. 1043. Lyt monna wearþ lange fægen dæc de he ðæne bewrenþ *few men rejoice long in what they have got by deceiving others*, Prov. Kmb. 34. Fægenra more joyful, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 24; [Met. 12, 12. Fægnoft most joyful, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. [Piers P. fayn: Chauc. fain, fawe: R. Glouc. fawe, fayn: Laym. fæin, fain; O. Sax. fagan: Icel. feginn.] DER. ge-fægen, on-, wil-

fægenian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To rejoice; gaudere:—Ceruerus ongan fægenian mid his steorte Cerberus began to wag [rejoice with] his tail, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. v. fægrian.

FÆGER, *e*; *f. Beauty, fairness*; pulchritudo:—Dæs lichoman fæger *the body's beauty*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 30. [O. H. Ger. fagari, f.]

fæger, fægr; *comp. m. fægerra*; *f. n. fægere*; *sup. -est, -ost, -ast, -ust*; *adj.* [fæger beauty, fairness] FAIR, beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet; pulcher, decorus, latus, jucundus, dulcis:—Swā fæger swā swā Alcibiades was as fair as Alcibiades was, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 18, 24, 25. Seō was fæger *which was fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22, 23. On hrusan ne feol fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not on the ground*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773; 2278; B. 1137. Biþ swā fæger fugles gebæru *the bird's bearing is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 11; Ph. 125. Hiō dumb wunap, hwædre hyre is on fōte fæger hleōdor *it continues dumb, yet there is in its foot a sweet voice*, 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rā. 32, 17. Wæs geforþad ðin fægere weorc *thy beautiful work was done*, Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. Mīn se ēca dæl fægrian botles bruceþ *my eternal part shall enjoy a fair mansion*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 13; Gū. 353. Is mīn flæsc swylce, for fægum ele, frēne onwendend cāro mea immūtāta est *propter ōlem*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. Ua wuldras weard purh lāre speōn *to dam fægrian gefeān the Lord of glory drew us by his teaching to fair joy*, Andr. Kmb. 1195; An. 598. Foht ic was for dære fægrian gesyhþe *I was terrified at the beautiful sight*, Rood Kmb. 41; Kr. 21. Segnas stōdon on fægerne swēg *the banners rose at the joyous sound*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 8; Exod. 566. Wite ðū dæt ðū ānforlēte Dryhtnes done fægrian gefeān *know thou that thou didst lose the Lord's fair joy*, Elen. Kmb. 1894; El. 949; Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 6; Gū. 19. Gif ðū gesiht ansīne ðine fægere blisse getacnāþ *if you see your face fair it betokens bliss*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30, 31. Op-dæt heō reste stōwe fægere funde *until she found a joyous resting-place*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 18; Gen. 1467. Se ædela geaf giestliðnyse fægere on flette *the noble gave a fair entertainment in his abode*, 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447; Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37. Cyning was dý bliðra on fyrrhþefan purh ða fægrian gesihþ *the king was blither in his mind through the joyous vision*, Elen. Kmb. 196; El. 98. Ic ðe on ða fægrian foldan gesette *I set thee on the pleasant earth*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 12; Cri. 1390; 41 b; Th. 139, 30; Gū. 601. He wic āhte fæger and frēolic *he had a dwelling fair and goodly*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Gimmas stōdon fægere æt foldan sceātum *beautiful gems stood at the extremities of the earth*, Rood Kmb. 14; Kr. 8. Folcstode fægere wæron *the towns were pleasant*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 9; Gen. 1933; Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 23; Cri. 1295. Deāh he fæger word ūtan atýwe *although it outwardly shew fair words*, Frag. Kmb. 31; Leās. 17. Swā beup gelice ða lēasan men ða ðe mid tungan treowa gebātāþ *fægernum wordum such resemble false men who with the tongue promise fidelity in fair words*, 48; Leās. 26; Ps. Th. 89, 17. Wyllan onspringaþ fægum foldwylm *wells spring forth with pleasant bubblings from earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 3; Ph. 64; 64 b; Th. 238, 26; Ph. 610. Heofon is betera, and heālicra, and fægerra *donne eall his innung, būton monnum ānum the heaven is better, and higher, and fairer than all which it includes, except men alone*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10; Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 2; Gū. 720. Ne hýrde ic siþ ne ær on ēgstreāme idese lēdan mægen fægere *I never heard before or since that a female led on the ocean-stream a fairer power*, Elen. Kmb. 484; El. 242. Deāh hi sceāwīaþ frætwæ fægerran [MS. fægrian] *where they beheld a fairer decoration*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 5; Ph. 330. Hi to ðam fægrestan heofonices gefeān hweorfan mōstan *they might depart to the fairest joy of heaven's realm*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 14; Gū. 808. Wlitig is se wong eall mid ðam fægrestum fōldan stencum *all the plain is beautiful with the sweetest odours of earth*, 56 a; Th. 198, 10; Ph. 8. De is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness*, Andr. Kmb. 206; An. 103. Op-dæt he Adam gearone funde, and his wif someð, freo fægroste *until he found Adam ready, and his wife also, fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. Se biþ gefeāna fægrest that shall be the sweetest of joys, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666. Fægernust mægpa sōhte weroda *God the fairest of virgins sought the God of hosts*, Menol. Fox 294; Men. 148; 226; Men. 114. [Chauc. faire: Laym. fæizer, fæire, fære, faire, feier, ueir: O. Sax. fagar: M. H. Ger. fager: O. H. Ger. fagar: Goth. fagrs adapted, fit: Dan. fager, fauer, faver: Swed. fager: Icel. fagr.] DER. un-fæger.

fægere, fæge, fegere; *adu.* Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully;

suāwīter, bēnigne, cūmīter, dēcenter, pulchre:—Fægere leohte dæt land lago yrnede *the running water pleasantly washed the land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210; Ps. Th. 125, 1; Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143; Elen. Kmb. 2423; El. 1213. He fægere mid wætere oferwearp wuldras *cynebeorn he gently sprinkled with water the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 314; Men. 158. Him fægere ēce Drihten andswarode *the eternal Lord answered him fairly*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 27; Gen. 2351; Frag. Kmb. 8; Leās. 5. Fægere he syngþ *pulchre cantat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 32; Elen. Kmb. 1483; El. 743; Runic pm. 18; Kmb. 342, 32; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 36; Ps. Th. 60, 3; 62, 7; 118, 117. DER. un-fægere.

fægernes, fægernys, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f. FAIRNESS, beauty*; pulchritudo:—On heofona wuldras fægernes *with the beauty of heaven's glory*, Homl. Blick. 159, 16. Mid ðinum hiwe oððe wite and fægernysse ðine begēm spēcie tua et pulchritūdine tua *intende*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

fæger-wyrde; *adj.* Fair in word, fairly speaking; suāvilōquus, dēcenter lōquens:—Wes ðū ðinum yldrūm ārfæst symle, fægerwyrde *be thou ever dutiful to thy parents, fair in word*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 26; Fā. 12.

fægir; *adj.* Fair; pulcher:—Purh fægir word *with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. v. fæger.

fægn glad, joyful:—Ic biō fægn *I shall be glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. v. fægian.

fægrian, fægrian, fagnian, fagenian, fahnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [fægen, fægrian glad, joyful] To rejoice, be glad, exult, applaud, to be delighted with, to wish for; gaudere, jubilare, lætari, exultare, plaudere, appētere:—Ne sceal he tō ungemetlice fægrian dæs folces worda *he ought not to rejoice immoderately at the people's words*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 9; 108, 7, 10, MS. Cott. Onginnaþ fægrian mid folcum *plaudēt mānibus*, Ps. Th. 97, 8. Ic afētēge oððe fægigne [MS. fegnige] *plaudō*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28. Fægnaþ Israhēla lætābitur *Israel*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. We fægnaþ smyltre sære we rejoice at the serene sea, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 18. Fægnaþ fealdas gaudēbunt campi, Ps. Spl. 95, 11; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 187; Met. 29, 95. Fægnode mīn cild on mīnum innopē *exultāuit in gaudio infans in ulero meo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 44. Fægnodon ealle all rejoiced, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 66; Met. 1, 33. Fægnaþ Gode ealle corpe *jubilāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 65, 1. Fægnaþ rihtwise *exultate iusti*; 31, 14. Hwæder ðū fægerra blōstmēna fægigne dost thou rejoice in fair blossoms? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 25. Deāh he dæs fægigne though he rejoice at this, 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. DER. ge-fægrian, on-

fægning, *e*; *f. A rejoicing, exultation*; jubilatio, exultatio:—Is eādīg folc dæt ðe can wyndreāmas oððe fægninge *est beatus pōpulus qui scit jubilatiōnem*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 16. On fægninga hī ripaþ in exultatiōne mētent, Ps. Spl. 125, 6, 8. Fægninga Godes exultatiōnes Dei, 149, 6. DER. ge-fægning.

fæg-nys, -nyss, *e*; *f. Difference, diversity, variety*; vārietas:—Ymbgyrd oððe ymbwæfð mid missenlicum oððe mid fægnyssum *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15.

fægr fair, Bd. 3, 14, Lye. v. fæger.

fægre; *adv.* Pleasantly, slowly, fairly, beautifully; suāwīter, pēdētentim, pulchre:—Dæt on foldan fægre stōde wudubēam *that a forest-tree pleasantly stood on earth*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 17; Dan. 498; Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274. Fægere pēdētentim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. v. fægere.

fægrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [fæger fair] To become fair or beautiful; pulchrescere:—Byrig fægriaþ towns become fair, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. DER. a-fægrian.

fægþ, *e*; *f. Hostility*; hostilitas:—On ða fægþe in that hostility, Andr. Kmb. 567; An. 284, =fæhþ, q. v.

FÆHP, fæhþ, *e*; *f. fæhþe, an*; *f. fæhþo, fæhþu*; *indecl. f. Feud, vengeance, enmity, hostility, deadly feud*, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitālis inimicitia, vindictio, hostilitas, factio ob hōminem interemptum:—Siō fæhþ gearwærþ gewrecen wrāplice *the feud was wrathfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061; 4798; B. 2403. Ne gefeāh he dære fæhþe he rejoiced not in the enmity, 218; B. 109; Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. He nō mearn fore fæhþe and fyrene he mourned not for his enmity and crime, Beo. Th. 274; B. 137; 3079; B. 1537. Gif man gehādodne mid fæhþe beleage *if a man in holy orders be charged with deadly feud*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 21; L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 25. Fæhþ ic wille on weras stælan *I will place vengeance on men*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1351; 227; Th. 305, 2; Sat. 641. Gif hwa ænigne man ofslæd, dæt he wege sylf ða fæhþe *if any one slay any man, that he himself bear the feud*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 3, 9; L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. He gepingade pēdōbbiendum wið Fæder swāne fæhþa mæste *he appeased for mankind the greatest feud with his dear Father*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 5; Cri. 617. On ða fægþe in that hostility, Andr. Kmb. 567; An. 284. Wæs seō fæhþe open on ūhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 495. Dæt ys siō fæhþo *that is the feud*, Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999; 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fæhþu dreogan *I must endure enmity*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. [Plat. vede, fede, veide: O. Frs. feithe, faithe, feythe, faythe, f. Dut.

veete, *f*: *Ger.* fehde, *f*: *M.H.Ger.* vëhede, vëde, *f*: *Dan.* feide, *m.* *f.* feud, war.] *DER.* wæl-fæhp.

fæhp-bôt, *e*; *f.* *Feud-amends, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel*; inimicitiarum compensatio:—Ne þearf ænig mynster-munuc mid rihte fæhp-bôte biddan, ne fæhp-bôte bētan *no minster-monk may lawfully demand feud-amends, nor pay feud-amends*, *L. Eth.* ix. 25; *Th.* i. 346, 2; *L. C. E.* 5; *Th.* i. 362, 27.

fæhp, *an*; *f.* *Deadly feud*; capitalis inimicitia:—Wæs seó fæhp open ghtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, *Cd.* 222; *Th.* 289, 30; *Sat.* 405. *v.* fæhp.

fæhp, *fæhp*; *indecl. f.* *Feud, enmity*; capitalis inimicitia:—Ðæt is sió fæhp *that is the feud*, *Beo. Th.* 5990; *B.* 2999; 4971; *B.* 2489. Seál ic fæhp dreogan *I must endure enmity*, *Exon.* 115 a; *Th.* 443, 7; *Kl.* 26. *v.* fæhp.

fæiger; *adj.* *Fair, beautiful*; pulcher:—Fæigrestan heowes *of the most beautiful colour*, *Bd.* 3, 14; *Whelc.* 199, 34, *MS. Cantab.* *v.* fæger.

fæla many, *Nicod.* 17; *Thw.* 8, 18. *v.* fela.

fæ-læcan, fæ-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht *To be at deadly enmity, to be at feud*; inimicitiam capitalem mōvære:—Gif hwā heora ænigne fæ-læce [fālæce *MS. L.*] *if any one be at feud with any of them*, *L. Ath.* i. 20; *Th.* i. 210, 10.

fæle; *adj.* *Fell.* *DER.* æl-fæle. *v.* felo.

fæle; *adj.* *Faithful, true, dear, good*; fidēlis, constans, cārus, bōnus:—Wes us fæle freond *be a faithful friend to us*, *Cd.* 130; *Th.* 165, 1; *Gen.* 2725; 135; *Th.* 170, 26; *Gen.* 2819; *Exon.* 35 a; *Th.* 112, 15; *Gū.* 144; *Elen.* *Kimbl.* 175; *El.* 88; *Ps.* *Th.* 66, 3; 70, 4; 77, 34; 94, 7. Se fæla fugel *the faithful bird*, *Exon.* 17 a; *Th.* 40, 27; *Cri.* 645. Wese āwā friþ on Israhēla fælum folce *let peace ever be with the faithful people of Israel*, *Ps.* *Th.* 148, 14. Mid Ealhilde, fæle freoduwebban *with Ealhild, the faithful peace-weaver*, *Exon.* 84 b; *Th.* 319, 2; *Wid.* 6; *Ps.* *Th.* 76, 3; 118, 155. Nafap at gefeohte fæle helpend *he has not a faithful helper in battle*, *Ps.* *Th.* 88, 36; 113, 18; 120, 1. Ðone fælan gepanc *the true thought*, 138, 20. Ne alyr dū me fæle spræce *take not away from me true speech*, 118, 43. Ðin fæle hūs *thy dear house*, 78, 1. Onfōh me fæle Drihten *accept me dear Lord*, 118, 116. Spræcon fæle freodoscaldas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, *Cd.* 115; *Th.* 150, 25; *Gen.* 2497. He his folc genam swā fæle sceap *abstūlit sicut oves pōpulum suum*, *Ps.* *Th.* 77, 52; 78, 14; 99, 3. *DER.* un-fæle.

fæle; *adv.* *Faithfully, truly, well*; fidēliter, apte, bēne:—Ðū mīne fēt fæle beweredest *thou faithfully protectedst my feet*, *Ps.* *Th.* 55, 11; 84, 1; 90, 4.

fælg, *e*; *f.* fælg, *an*; *f.* *A felly, a part of the circumference of a wheel*; canthus, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* *v.* felg.

fælg *a harrow*; occa, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* *v.* fealga.

fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend*; scandalizāre:—Gif ðin ēge aswicap *ðe oðde fæle ðec si* *oculus tuus scandalizat te*, *Mt.* *Kimbl.* *Rush.* 5, 29, 30; 18, 8.

fælniss, *e*; *f.* *An offence*; scāndālum:—From fælnissum *ab scāndālis*, *Mt.* *Rush. Stv.* 18, 7.

fælsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify*; lustrāre:—Ðæt ic mōte Heorot fælsian *that I may purify Heorot*, *Beo. Th.* 869; *B.* 432. He Hroþgāres sele fælsode *he had purified Hrothgar's hall*, *Beo. Th.* 4694; *B.* 2352. *DER.* ge-fælsian.

fæm foam, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* *v.* fām.

fæman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fām foam] *To foam or froth*; spūmāre:—Fæmp spūmat, *Lk.* *Bos.* 9, 39. Fæmende spūmans, *Mk.* *Bos.* 9, 20. *DER.* a-fæman.

fæmig; *adj.* *Foamy*; spūmōsus:—Ðæt ceól scyle fæmig rīdan *ȳða hrycgum that the foamy vessel shall ride on the waves' backs*, *Exon.* 101 b; *Th.* 384, 24; *Rā.* 4, 32. *v.* fāmig.

fæmnan *of a virgin*, *Exon.* 66 b; *Th.* 246, 10; *Jul.* 59; *gen.* *of fæmne*.

fæmnan hād, fæmn-hād, *es*; *m.* [fæmne *a virgin, woman*] *Virginity, maidenhood, womanhood*; virginitas:—Ic fæmnan hād mīnne geheold *I preserved my maidenhood*, *Exon.* 9 a; *Th.* 6, 31; *Cri.* 92. Þurh fæmnan hād *through womanhood*, *Cd.* 224; *Th.* 296, 1; *Sat.* 495. On fæmnan hāde *in virginity*, *Ors.* 3, 6; *Bos.* 58, 5. Heó lyfode mid hyre were seofen gear *of hyre fæmnhāde vixērāt cum viro suo annis septem a virginitate sua*, *Lk.* *Bos.* 2, 36.

FÆMNE, fæmne, *an*; *f.* [fæmīna *a woman*] *A virgin, damsel, maid, woman*; virgo, puella, fæmīna:—Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tīd seó cynnelle fæmne *Ælfæd præcōt quidem tunc eidem monastērio rēgia virgo Ælfled*, *Bd.* 4, 26; *S.* 603, 3, 6; 4, 8; *S.* 575, 34; *Gen.* 2, 23; *Mt.* *Bos.* 1, 23. Seó fæmne wæs Sarra hāten *the damsel was called Sarah*, *Cd.* 83; *Th.* 103, 23; *Gen.* 1722; 101; *Th.* 134, 17; *Gen.* 2226. Seál fæmne hire fréond gesēcān *the damsel shall seek her lover*, *Menol.* *Fox* 548; *Gn.* *C.* 44. Geseah ic lichoman ðære hālgan Godes fæmnan *vidi corpus sacre Deo virginis*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 589, 15, 43; 4, 19; *S.* 588, 36. Wæs ðære fæmnan ferþ gebliśad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced*, *Exon.* 69 b; *Th.* 259, 24; *Jul.* 287; 66 b; *Th.* 246,

10; *Jul.* 59; 67 a; *Th.* 247, 15; *Jul.* 79. Be ðære grimman untrum-nysse ðære fæmnan *de acerba puella infirmūate*, *Bd.* 3, 9; *S.* 534, 7; 4, 8; *S.* 576, 11. Cirlicre fæmnan *of a charlish woman*, *L. Alf.* *pol.* 11; *Th.* i. 68, 14; *L. Alf.* 29; *Th.* i. 52, 7; *Apstls.* *Kimbl.* 57; *Ap.* 29. ðære fæmnan lichoma brosnian ne mihte fæmīnæ cāro corrupti non pōtuit, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 587, 36. Hæfde Nērgend fægere fōstorleān fæmnan forgolden, *ēce to ealdre the Saviour had repaid the fair reward of fostering to the virgin, in eternal life*, *Menol.* *Fox* 302; *Men.* 152. Gif hwylc man hine wið fæmnan forlice si hōmo quis cum puella fornicātus fuērit, *L. Ecg.* *P.* 4, 68; *Th.* ii. 228, 10. He mid fæmnan on flet gæþ *he walks with the woman in the court*, *Beo. Th.* 4074; *B.* 2034. Ic of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes onfēng frēolice fæmnan clāne *I joyfully received a pure damsel from the bright temple of the Lord*, *Exon.* 10 b; *Th.* 12, 18; *Cri.* 187; 66 a; *Th.* 244, 13; *Jul.* 27. Gemōtte he ðær sume fæmnan *invenit puellam ibi*, *Bd.* 3, 9; *S.* 534, 4, 9; *L. Ecg.* *P.* 4, 68; *Th.* ii. 230, 15. Worhte God frēolicu fæmnan *God wrought a goodly woman*, *Cd.* 9; *Th.* 12, 12; *Gen.* 184; *L. Alf.* 29; *Th.* i. 52, 5. Atryson ealle ða fæmnan *surrexerunt omnes virginēs illæ*, *Mt.* *Bos.* 25, 7, 11; *Ps.* *Spl.* 44, 16; *Ps.* *Th.* 77, 63; *Ps.* *Lamb.* 148, 12; *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 589, 39. Sidedon fæmnan and wuduwan *the damsels and widows departed*, *Cd.* 94; *Th.* 121, 14; *Gen.* 2010. Heó mynster getimbrade *Gode willsumra fæmnena constructo monastērio virginū Deo devōtārum*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 588, 2. Fela fæmnena many damsels, *Exon.* 120 b; *Th.* 462, 8; *Hō.* 49. Byþ heofena rice gelic ðam tȳn fæmnum *simile ērit regnum cælōrum decem virginibus*, *Mt.* *Bos.* 25, 1. Onfōþ ðām fæmnum *receive the damsels*, *Cd.* 113; *Th.* 149, 7; *Gen.* 2471. [*O. Sax.* fēma, fēhma, *f.* *Frs.* fām, *f.* *O. Frs.* fāmne, fōmne, fōmne, fōvne, fōne, *f.* *Icel.* fēma, *f.* *Lat.* fēmina, *f.* *a female, woman.*]

fæmnenlic; *adj.* *Virginlike*; virginālis, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.*

fæmn-hād virginity; virginitas, *Lk.* *Bos.* 2, 36. *v.* fæmnan hād.

fæn, fænn, *es*; *n. m.* *A fen, mud*; pālus, lūtum:—Mid fænn *with a fen*, *Bt.* 18, 1; *Fox* 62, 26. Swā swā fænn strātena ic adilgige *hū ut lūtum plātēarum dēlēbo eos*, *Ps.* *Lamb.* 17, 43. *v.* fen.

fæna *a vane, standard*, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.* *v.* fana.

fæng-tōþ, *es*; *m.* [fang, *q. v.*; tōþ *a tooth*] *A fang tooth*; dens cāninus, *Text.* *Roff.* *p.* 39, 26.

fænniht; *adj.* [fæn *a fen*, iht *an adj. termination*] *FENNY, marshy, dirty, muddy*; pālustris, *Som.* *Ben. Lye.*

fænn *a fen*, *Ps.* *Lamb.* 17, 43. *v.* fæn, fen.

fær; *nom. acc.* *gen.* færes; *dat.* fære; *pl. nom. acc.* faru; *gen.* fara; *dat.* farum, *n.* fæ; *gen. dat. acc.* fære; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* fara; *dat. farum*; *f?* [from faran to go].

I. *a going, journey, way, journeying, expedition*; iter, expeditio bellica:—Ænes dægæs fær *iter diei*, *Lk.* *Bos.* 2, 44. Gōdige folces fær *facilitate the people's journeying*, *L. Pen.* 15; *Th.* ii. 282, 9. Ðæt wæs fær micel *that was a great expedition*, *Invent.* *Crs.* *Reed.* 1295; *El.* 646.

II. *that in which a journey or voyage is made*, *a vehicle, vessel, ship*; vehicūlum, nāvis:—Ðū ðær [Th. Grn. ðæt that] fær gewyrc *make thou that vessel*, *Cd.* 65; *Th.* 79, 6; *Gen.* 1307. Fær Noes *Noah's ark*, *Cd.* 66; *Th.* 80, 4; *Gen.* 1323. [Piers *P. Chauv.* fare; *Laym.* fære, fare, uare; *Plat.* foore, foor, *f.* *Dut.* voer, *n.* *Ger.* fuhre, *f.* *M.H.Ger.* var, *f.* *O.H.Ger.* fuora, *f.* *far*; *n.* *Dan.* føre, *n.* *Swed.* fora, *f.* *Icel.* för, *f.* *a journey.*] *DER.* ād-fær, ge-, in-, ofer-, ongeān-, ūt-, purh-.

FÆR, fēr, *es*; *m.* *FEAR, danger, peril*; timor, terror, pēricūlum:—Hie se fēr beægt *the peril overwhelmed him*, *Beo. Th.* 2141; *B.* 1068. Fær ongēton *they felt fear*, *Cd.* 166; *Th.* 206, 16; *Exod.* 452. [Wyc. *R. Glouc.* fere; *Plat.* vare, *f.* *danger*; *O. Sax.* fār, *m.* *insidiā*; *Dut.* ge-vaar, *n.* *danger*; *Kil.* vaer mētus; *Ger.* fahr, ge-fahr, *f.* *pēricūlum*; *M.H.Ger.* vār, vāre, *m.* *snares*; *O.H.Ger.* fāra, *f.* *insidiā*, *pēricūlum*; *Dan.* fare, *m. f.* *danger*; *Swed.* fara, *f.* *peril*; *Icel.* fār, *n.* *harm, plague.*] *v.* fār; *adj.* *sudden*.

fær, fēr, *es*; *m.* *A fever*; febris:—Wið þriðdan dægæs fære and feorþan dægæs fære *for a third day's fever and a fourth day's fever*, *L. M.* *cont.* 1, 62; *Lchdm.* ii. 12, 27. *v.* fefer.

fær; *adj.* *Fair, beautiful*; pulcher:—Hors ðæs færestan heowes *a horse of the most beautiful colour*, *Bd.* 3, 14; *S.* 540, 16, *note.* *v.* fæger.

fær; *adj.* *Sudden, intense, terrible, horrid*; sūbitus, terrībilis, horridus. Used in the compounds,—Fær-bifongen, -bryne, -cōðu, -cwealm, -cȳle, -deāþ, -dryre, -fyll, -gripe, -gryre, -haga, -inga, -lic, -lice, -niþ, -sceada, -scyte, -searo, -slide, -spel, -unga, -wundor, -wyrd.

færan to go; ire:—Ic fære eo, *Ælfic.* *Gr.* 30, 5; *Som.* 34, 67. *v.* faran.

færan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fær fear] *To terrify, frighten*; terrēre:—Bodan us færdon *nuntii nos terruerunt*, *Deut.* 1, 28. *DER.* a-færan.

fær-bēna, *an*; *m.* *A husbandman, peasant, churl*; rusticus:—Gif hit sī færbēna, *gilde xii ōr if it be a churl, let him pay twelve ores*, *L. N. P.* *L.* 50; *Th.* ii. 298, 6.

fær-bifongen; *adj.* *With perils encompassed*; pēricūlis vel terrōribus circumventus:—Fær-bifongen ic ðær furdum cwom *I had just come there encompassed with perils*, *Beo. Th.* 4022; *B.* 2009.

fær-bryne, *es*; *m.* *A terrible heat*; terribile incendium:—Hālig God

wid færbryne folc gescyldē *the holy God shielded the people against the intense heat*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 7; Exod. 72.

FÆRBU, *e*; *f. Colour*; *color*:—Habbap færbu ungelice and mægwlitas *they have colour and species unlike*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. [*Ger. farbe, f.*]

færcodon brought, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 30, = fercodon; *p. pl. of fercian, q. v.*

fær-cōðu, *e*; *f. Sudden sickness or death, apoplexy*; *repentina ægritūdo vel mors, apoplexia* = ἀντομή, Som. Ben. Lye.

fær-cwealm, *es*; *m. A sudden pestilence*; *repentina pestilentia*:—Æt ðam færcwealm ðe his leōdscepe swyðe drehte and wanode in the *pestilence which much afflicted and decreased his people*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 8.

fær-cýle, *es*; *m. A terrible cold*; *terribile frigus*:—Geondfolen fyre and færcýle *filled with fire and intense cold*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 30; Gen. 43. *færd* an army, *expedition*; *exercitus, expeditio militaris*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. fyrd*.

fær-deap, *es*; *m. Sudden death*; *repentina mors*, Cot. 14.

fær-dryre, *es*; *m. A sudden or pernicious fall*; *repentinus vel perniciosus lapsus*:—Con he sidne ræced fæste gefegān wid færdryrum *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling against sudden falls*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 9.

færelð, farelð, færelt, *es*; *n. [fær a going, faran to go]*. **I. a way, going, motion, journey, course, passage, progress, expedition, company, one who accompanies in the journey of life, a relation**; *via, iter, cursus, gressus, expeditio, cognata*:—Hwā ne wundrige wolcna færelðes *who does not express a wonder of the way of the clouds*? Bt. Met. Fox 28, 4; Met. 28, 2. Wānes sió eax welt ealles ðæs færelðes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. A byþ on færylde *it is ever in motion*, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. On ðissum geāre næs nān færelð to Rōme *in this year there was no journey to Rome*, Chr. 889; Th. 158, 33, col. 1. On færelde in iūnēre, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b, 6. Ða habbaþ færelð *they have a course*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 22; Met. 28, 11. Ne beoð gē afyrhte þurh geswinde ðæs langsumnan færelðes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbe-spræce *be ye not afraid through the toil of the tedious journey, or through the conversation of evil men*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2. Se esne rehte dā Isaac eall hys færelð *then the servant told Isaac all his journey*, Gen. 24, 66; Ps. Spl. 36, 33; 139, 5. On færelde in the *expedition*, Runic pm. 27; Kmbl. 345, 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54. On ðam færelde in the *progress*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On ðam færelde in the *company*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 36. Færelð ðin cognāta tua, Lk. Rush. War. i. 36. Færelðu [MS. færelðu] *lustra, cognatus*, Cot. 125; 134.

II. a particular passage,—*The passover of the Jews*; *transitus, phase, id est transitus, Vulg. [= τὸ πάσχα, indecl.]*:—Gāþ and nymaþ nýten þurh eower hiwredene, and offriap þase, ðæt ys færelð iūe tollentes *animal per familiās vestras, et immolāte phase*, Ex. 12, 21; go 3e, and take a beeste by þoure meynes, and offrie 3e fase [passover], Wyc. Hit ys Godes færelðes offrung *victimā transitūs Dōmini est*; *it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover*, Ex. 12, 27. Biþ Drihtnes færelð *phase Dōmini est*, Lev. 23, 5; is pask [the passover] of the Lord, Wyc. **DER.** an-færelð, fyrd-, in-, ofer-, on-, ūt-, ymb-.

færelð-freóls, *es*; *m. The passover feast*; *transitus vel paschæ festum, phase*:—Hig worhton phase, ðæt ys færelð-freóls *they kept the passover, that is the passover feast*; *fēcērun* phase, *id est paschæ festum*, Jos. 5, 10.

færelðtu *passages*; *meatus, lustra*, Cot. 125; 134. *v. færelð*. **færelt**, *es*; *n. A going, progress, expedition*; *iter, gressus, expeditio*:—Wānes sió eax welt ealles ðæs færeltes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29, note 26. On ðam færelte in the *progress*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19, note 18. On færelte in iūnēre, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 22. He ðæt færelt swiðost þurhteāh *he most chiefly undertook that expedition*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 93, 31. Ðæt Scipia ðæs færeltes consul wære *that Scipio was the leader of the expedition*, 4, 10; Bos. 95, 2; 4, 10; Bos. 93, 34. Æt ðam ærran færelte in the *former expedition*, 4, 10; Ors. 92, 31; 4, 10; Bos. 93, 37. *v. færelð*.

færeng, *e*; *f. A swooning, trance*; *delliquium*, Cot. 79.

fære-sceat, -sceatt, *es*; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money*; *naulum, pretium transitus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

færest, færeþ goest, *goeth*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 56; Met. 24, 28; Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of faran*.

fær-fyll, *e*; *f. A sudden or pernicious fall, a precipice*; *repentinus cāsus, præceps*:—On færfyll in præceps, Cot. 112.

fær-gripe, *es*; *m. A sudden or pernicious grasp*; *subitanea vel perniciosā arceptio*:—Him hrīnan ne mihte færgripe flōdes *the flood's sudden grasp could not touch him*, Beo. Th. 3036; B. 1516. Under færgripum *during his sudden grasps*, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738.

fær-gryre, *es*; *m. A perilous horror*; *terror periculōsus*:—Ða hyssas þrý færgryre fyres ofserfan hæfdon *the three youths had passed through the fire's dire horror*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 14; Dan. 463. Wid færgryrum *against perilous horrors*, Beo. Th. 350; B. 174.

færh a little pig; *porcellus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 40. *v. fearh*.

fær-haga, *an*; *m. A peril-hedge*; *periculōsus sēpes*:—He his mōðsefan wid ðam færhagan fæste trymede *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 27; Gū. 933.

færinga, færingca, færunga, færunge; *adv. [fær sudden, -inga, -unga adverbial terminations] Suddenly, quickly, by chance*; *sūbito, repente, forte*:—Færinga hī geteorodon *sūbito defēcērun*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19. Ðū færinga gehogodest sæcce sēcan *thou suddenly resolvedst to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3980; B. 1988; Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 20; Gū. 911; Bt. Met. Fox 28, 82; Met. 28, 41. Ðonne he færinga cymþ *cum vēnērit repente*, Mk. Bos. 13, 36. Færingca fyr wudu byrneþ *fire quickly burneth a wood*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

færlīc, fæarlīc; *def. se færlīca, seōð, ðæt færlīce*; *adj. Sudden, unexpected, quick*; *sūbitus, repente*:—Him becom færlīc yfel *a sudden plague came upon them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 22; Gen. 19, 19. Færlīc gehōht *a sudden thought*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5. Færlīc rēn *sudden rain*; *imber, Ælfc. Gl. 94*; Som. 75, 113; Wrt. Voc. 52, 63. Þurh færlīcne [færlīcne MS. A.] deap *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28. Se færlīca dæg *repentinā dies*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Se færlīca deap *sudden death*, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 19.

færlīce, færlīce, fæarlīce; *adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance*; *sūbito, repente, forte*:—Cometæ synd gehātene ða steorran ðe færlīce and ungewunlice æteowiaþ *the stars are called comets which appear suddenly and unusually*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 3; Gen. 14, 15; 19, 32; Job Thw. 165, 23; Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8; Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 6; Wand. 61. He færlīce hrýmþ *sūbito clāmat*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39; Ps. Lamb. 63, 6; Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17.

færm a supper, feast, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 2, 3, 4. *v. feorm*.

fær-nīp, *es*; *m. A sudden or pernicious hostility, mischief*; *perniciōsa hostilitas*:—Sorh is me to secganne hwæt Grendel hafaþ færnīða gefremed *it is sorrow for me to say what sudden mischiefs Grendel has perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 956; B. 476.

færnys, -nyss, *e*; *f. A passage, fare*; *transitus*:—Ðær monna færnys mæst *was iuxta publicos viarum transitus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 5.

færr, *es*; *n. A passing*; *transitus*:—Nis faru oððe færr *non est transitus*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 14. *v. fær*; *n.*

færs *verse*; *versus, Ælfr. præf. p. 3*, Lye. *v. fers*.

fær-sceadā, *an*; *m. A sudden or dangerous enemy*; *sūbitum damnum infrens hostis*:—Ðæt he on ðam færsceadā feorh geræhte *that he might reach the life of the dangerous enemy*, Byrht. Th. 135, 62; By. 142.

fær-scyte, *es*; *m. A sudden or pernicious shot*; *imprōvisus vel fatalis jactus*:—We fæste sculon wid ðam færscyte wearde healdan *we should firmly hold ward against that sudden shot*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766; 35 a; Th. 113, 13; Gū. 157.

fær-searo; *gen. -searwes*; *n. An insidious artifice*; *insidiōsa machinatio*:—Feōnda færsæaro *the sudden artifice of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 11; Cri. 770.

fær-slide, *es*; *m. A sudden fall*; *imprōvisus lapsus*:—Ðū geheólde fēt mīne wid færlīde *thou keptst my feet from sudden fall*, Ps. Th. 114, 8.

fær-spel, -spell, *en*; *n. A sudden message, sudden news, horrible message*; *imprōvisus vel terribilis nunciū*:—Hie him færspel bodedon *they announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. On fyrd hyra færspell becom the *sudden tidings came in their tent*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 8; Exod. 135. He ðæs færselles mōdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *he bare mental sorrow heavy at heart at the sudden news*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 4; Gū. 1023. For ðam færselle at the *sudden news*, Andr. Kmbl. 2173; An. 1088. Wæs seō fæmne for ðam færselle egsan geaclad *the damsel was chilled with terror at the horrible message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 19; Jul. 267. Me ðes ār bodap frēcne færspell *this messenger announces an impious horrible message to me*, 69 b; Th. 259, 4; Jul. 277.

færst, færsþ goest, Gen. 4, 12; færsþ goes, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 432; Met. 20, 216; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of faran*.

færþ, *es*; *m. n. The mind*; *mens*:—On færpē in the *mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. *v. ferp*.

færunga, færunge; *adv. Suddenly, quickly, by chance*; *sūbito, repente, forte*:—Færunga forte, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28; Jos. 9, 7. Færunge astorfen *siderātus vel icuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9. *v. færinga*.

fær-wundor; *gen. -wundes*; *n. A sudden or stupendous wonder*; *inopinātum et stupendum miraculum*:—Gē onlōciap færwundra *sum ye behold a stupendous wonder*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 20; Exod. 279.

fær-wyrð, *e*; *f. A terrible fate, destruction, perdition*; *terribile fātum, interitūs, perditio*:—He wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ær mæge gebrengan on færwyrð *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate*, Past. 62; Hat. MS.

færyld, *es*; *n. A motion, journey*; *via*, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. *v. færelð*.

fæs, fæss, fas, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. fasu*; *n. A fringe*; *frimbria*:—On fæsum

gyldenium in fimbriis aureis, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 15. Wif gehrán fas [fass, Rush.] odde wloð wædes his mülter tēgit fimbriam vestimenti ejus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Micclap fasu hiora magnificant fimbrias, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 5.

FÆSL, es; *m?* *n?* *Offspring, progeny*; fētus, prōles, sūbōles:—*Ðær sceal fas wesan cwicligendra cynna gchwilces there shall be offspring of every living kind*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 13; Gen. 1310: 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330. To fæsl for progeny, 67; Th. 82, 8; Gen. 1359. [Plat. fasel sūbōles: Dut. Kil. fasel, vassel fētus in ütēro: Ger. fasel, *m.* fētus, sūbōles: *M.H. Ger.* vassel, *n.* fētus: *O.H. Ger.* fasal, *f.* fētus: *Icel.* fōsull, *m.* a brood.]

FÆST; *adj.* **FÆST**, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified; fixus, firmus, sōlidus, constans, mūnitus:—*Ealle mæst steorran synd fæste on ðam firmamentum almost all stars are fixed in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 26; Lchdm. iii. 268, 23; Andr. Kmbl. 2983; An. 1494. Fæste mōde fixa mente, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 14; Exon. 8 a; Th. i. 10; Cri. 6. Se wille fæst hūs timbrian he will build a firm house, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7, 10; Cd. 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178. Mid fæstum geleāfan with firm faith, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 27; Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Ðeōs wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum stōwum this herb is produced on solid places, Herb. 20, 1; Lchdm. i. 114, 12: 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 5. On fæstum landum on stiff lands, 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 18. On ðam weorce fæste in ðære to constantes, Jos. 9, 27. Seō burh was fæst the city was fortified, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 19. Micle burga ðþ heofun fæste urbes magnæ ad cælum usque mūnitæ, Deut. i. 28. Fæst innop restricta alvus, Herb. i. 12; Lchdm. i. 74, 11. [Laym. fæste, feste: *Orm.* fæst: *Plat.* fast: *O.Sax.* fast: *Frs.* O.Frs. fest: *Dut.* vast: *Ger.* fest: *M.H. Ger.* vast, veste: *O.H. Ger.* fasti, festi: *Dan.* Swed. fast: *Icel.* fastr.]

-fæst, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English fast asleep, perfectly asleep; *Æ-fæst* fast in the law, firm, religious; *Sōþ-fæst* fast in truth, true, just; *Stadol-fæst* steadfast, steady; *Unstadol-fæst* unsteady, unsteadfast. *DER.* *æ-fæst*, æw-, ær-, bid-, blæd-, cīþ-, dōm-, eard-, gemet-, gif-, gin-, gryre-, hals-, hām-, heah-, hrōf-, hyge-, leodu-, lif-, mægen-, ræd-, rægol-, sige-, sigor-, somod-, sōþ-, stæþ-, stadol-, stede-, þeāw-, þrym-, tīr-, treōw-, un-, unstadol-, wær-, wis-, wlitig-, wuldor.

fæstan, -nian; *p.* fæste; *pp.* fæsted [fæst fast, firm]. **I.** to fasten, make fast or firm, entrust, commit, commend; firmāre, commendāre, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 46.

II. some have taught and now teach that he who fasts properly, fastens or secures his salvation, hence, perhaps,—*To fast*; *jējūnāre*:—*Ne māgon hī fæstan non possunt jējūnāre*, Mk. Bos. 2, 19. [Wyc. fastiden, *p. pl.* fastened, made firm; fasten = to fast: *Piers P.* festnen to fasten; fasten to fast: *Orm.* festnenn to fix; fastenn to fast: *Plat.* vesten to fasten; fasten to fast: *O.Sax.* festian, festan to fasten: *Frs.* festgjen to fasten: *O.Frs.* festigia to fasten; festia to fast: *Dut.* vesten to fasten; vasten to fast: *Ger.* festen commonly be-festigen to fasten; fasten to fast: *M.H. Ger.* vesten to fasten; vasten to fast: *O.H. Ger.* fastjan, festan firmāre; fastēn to fast: *Goth.* fastan to fasten, fast: *Dan.* fæste to fasten; fæste to fast: *Swed.* fæsta to fasten; fæsta to fast: *Icel.* festa to fasten; fæsta to fast.] *DER.* æt-fæstan, a-, be-, bi-, ge-, gelif-, gesige-, lif-, ðþ.

fæste, feste; *comp.* fæstor; *adv.* **I.** fast, firmly; fixe, firme:—*Sceat he mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge he shot with his spear that it stuck fast in the temple*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 12; Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156: Jos. 6, 1. Swiðe fæste tosomne gelimed very firmly cemented together, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35; Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. He hōold hyne fæstor he held him more firmly, Beo. Th. 288; B. 143.

II. fastly, quickly; cēlēriter:—*Fæste gepūfe cēlēriter frūiticans, luxūrians*, Cot. 123: 198.

fæsten, es; *n.* [fæstan II. to fast]. **I.** a fast, fasting; jējūnium:—*Dis feowertigfealde fæsten was asteald on ðære ealdan gecyðnyse this fortyfold fast was established in the old testament*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nāht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfdnyse dagum forendreþ the man's fasting is naught, who inebriates himself on days of abstinence, 608, 23; Homl. Blick. 37, 31. Twā dæglic fæsten odðe þreō dæglic is genōh to healdenne biðūānum vel triðūānum sat est observāre jējūnium, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. Ðes gearlica myrne us gebrinþ efne nū ða clēnan tīd lenctenlices fæstnes this yearly course just now brings us the pure time of the lenten fast, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 25; Homl. Blick. 27, 23. Ðæs feowertigfican fæstnes quadrāgēsīmæ, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 38. Gif mæsse-prēost folc miswysige at fæstene if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a fast, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 9; L. N. P. L. 11; Th. ii. 292, 11. Būton þurh gebēdu and on fæstene nisi in oratione et jējūnio, Mk. Bos. 9, 29; Ps. Lamb. 34, 13. Hī fæsten lufiāþ they love fasting, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 18; Gū. 780. Gif mon his heōwum in fæsten flæsc gefe if a man during a fast give flesh-meat to his family, L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9; L. E. G. 8; Th. i. 172, 6. Þurh gebēd and fæsten per orationem et jējūnium, Mt. Bos. 17, 21; Ps. Th. 68, 10. We fīrne lichoman clēnsiāþ mid fæstem and mid gebēdum we cleanse our bodies with fastings and prayers, Homl. Blick. 39, 2. On

fæstem and on hālsungum jējūnis et obsecrationibus, Lk. Bos. 2, 37; Ps. Th. 108, 24. Freōla and fæstena healde man rihtlice let festivals and fasts be rightly kept, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10.

II. a fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall; mūnimentum, arx, castellum:—*Ealle hire fæstenu hīg forðilegodon mid fyre all her strongholds they destroyed with fire*, Jos. 11, 12. Nearo fæsten narrow fastness, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20.

III. an inclosed place, cloister; claustrum:—*Fæsten vel claustrum claustrum*, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. [O.Sax. festi, *f.* fortress, strength: *O.Frs.* fest junction: *Dut.* vest, *f.* a city wall, fortress: *Ger.* feste, *f.* a fortress: *M.H. Ger.* veste, *f.* firmness, solidity, fortress: *O.H. Ger.* fasti, festi, *f.* firmitas, rūbur, arx: *Dan.* fæste, *n.* a handle: *Swed.* fæste, *n.* firmament, castle: *Icel.* festa, *f.* a pledge; festri, festi, *f.* that by which a thing is fastened.] *DER.* burh-fæsten, ēdel-, lagu-, sæ-, þell-, weall-, wudu-

fæsten-behæfednes, -ness, e; *f.* Parsimony, niggardliness; parsimonia, Cot. 191.

fæsten-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [fæsten a fast, brice, bryce a breaking, breach] A breach of a fast, fast-breaking, BREAKAGE; jējūni violatio, jentaculum:—*On fæstenbricum [MS. fæstenbricon] in breaches of fasts*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19.

fæsten-dæg, es; *m.* Fast-day; jējūni dies, C. R. Ben. 54. **fæsten-dīc**, es; *m.* A castle-ditch; arcis fossa:—*Andlang riþe ðþ ðone fæstendic along the stream to the castle-ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A.D. 814; Kmbl. i. 257, 32. v. dic: *f.* II.

fæsten-geat, es; *n.* A fortress or city gate; arcis vel urbis porta:—*Wid ðæs fæstengeates folc onette the people hastened to the city gate*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162.

fæsten-gewerc, es; *n.* Fortification work, fortification; fortificatio, arcium mūnimentum, Heming, p. 104.

fæstennes, -ness, e; *f.* Fastness, a walled town; castellum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæstnes.

fæsten-tīd, e; *f.* Fast-tide or time; jējūni tempus:—*Man sceal freōlīd-tīdum [MS. -tidan] and fæstentīdum [MS. -tidan] geornlicost beorgan one ought most earnestly to take care at festival-times and fast-times*, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. Yfel biþ ðæt man riht fæstentīde ær mæle ete it is bad that any one, at a lawful fast-time, eat before the time, 47; Th. i. 402, 23; L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 250, 2.

fæster-mōdor a foster-mother, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30, MS. Cot. v. fōster-mōdor.

fæstes; *adv.* By chance; forte, Cot. 88.

fæst-gongel; *adj.* Firm and sure going, faithful, constant; sēcūrus progressus, fidēlis:—*Sum gepylð hafap, fæstgongel ferþ one has patience, a faithful soul*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crā. 80.

fæst-hafof, -hafel, -hafod; *adj.* Fast-having, sparing, miserly; tēnax, parcus, sordidus:—*Fæsthafof tēnax*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. Fæsthafof strængþ tēnax vigor, Hymn. Surt. 11, 2. Fæsthafof tēnax, Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 42; Wrt. Voc. 47, 46. Sint to manianne ða fæsthafofan the miserly are to be admonished, Past. 45, 2; Cot. MS. Fæsthafof odde uncystig tēnax, Wrt. Voc. 76, 5.

fæst-hafofnes, -ness, e; *f.* Fast-havingness, sparingness, economy; parcity:—*Fæsthafofnesse parcityatem*, Past. 60; Hat. MS.

fæst-hydg; *adj.* Steadfast in mind; constans animo:— *Ic ðē wāt fæsthydgne I know thee steadfast in mind*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 18; Gen. 1347; Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 30; Gn. Ex. 102.

fæsting, e; *f.* An entrusting, act of confidence; commendatio:—*Gif hwa ðōdum his unmagān ðpæste, and he hine on ðære fæstinge forferie if any one commit his infant to another's keeping, and he die during such keeping*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. *DER.* be-fæsting.

fæstingān to fasten, make firm; firmāre:—*Ic fæstinge mīn wedd mid eōw firmābo pactum meum vobiscum*, Lev. 26, 9. v. fæstnian.

fæsting-men, festing-men, -menn; *pl. m.* [fæsting an entrusting, men, v. man a man] Servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place; servi rēgii ad cūram monasteriorum commendati in regno obeundo:—*Terram libērābo ab refectōne et hābitu illōrum omnium qui dicuntur fæstingmen*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 822; 65, 17; A. D. 821; 64, 11; A. D. 841; 92, 19. Festingmenn, A. D. 823; 67, 2; A. D. 828; 79, 30.

fæstlice; *adj.* FASTLIKE, firm; firmus:—*Wæs se fruma fæstlice the man was firm*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 15; Gū. 745; Cd. 220; Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Eālā ðæt on eorþan aht fæstlices weorces ne wunap ælre alas! that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Gephyge dū fæstlicne ræd devise firm counsel, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 30; Dan. 586. Fæstlice fōrescyttelsas firm bars, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 3; Cri. 312.

fæstlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.* Firmly, constantly, fast, quickly; firmiter, constanter, cēlēriter:—*Hig fæstlice weōxon they constantly increased*, Jud. 4, 24. Færþ micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. *DER.* un-ræd-fæstlice, wuldor-fæstlice.

fæst-mōd; *adj.* Constant in mind; constans animo:—*He wiste hū fæstmōd he was on his geleāfon he knew how constant in mind he was in his belief*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 28.

fæstmód-stadol, es; *m. A state of constancy of mind, constancy; constantis animi stātus, constantia*, Off. Episc. I.

fæstn a fasting; *jeiūnium*:—*Mid fæstnum with fastings*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 34, 28. v. **fæsten** I.

fæstn a fortification; *mūnimentum*:—*Þara fæstna of those fortifications*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 15; Dan. 692. v. **fæsten** II.

fæst-nēs, -niss, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Firmament, firmness, stability, fastness, fortification; firmamentum, firmitudo, mūnimen, propugnaculum*:—*Firmamentum [fæstnes] is deōs rōderlice heofen, mid manegum steorrum amett . . . Seō [fæstnes] firmamentum tyrnþ symle onbūtan us under dyssere eorþan and būfan, ac ðær is ungerim fæc betwex hyre and ðære eorþan the firmament is this ethereal heaven, adorned with many stars . . . The firmament always turneth about us under this earth and above it, but there is an immeasurable space between it and the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8–13. Gewurpe nū fæstnis tomiddes ðām wæterum . . . And God geworhte ða fæstnisse, and totwēðme ða wæteru, de wæron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðām, de wæron būfan ðære fæstnisse . . . And God hēt ða fæstnisse, heofenan *fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum . . . Et fecit Deus firmamentum, divisitque aquas, quæ erant sub firmamento, ab his quæ erant super firmamentum . . . Vocauitque Deus firmamentum, celum*, Gen. 1, 6–8. Behealdap nū ða widgilnesse, and ða fæstnesse heofenes behold now the immensity, and the firmness of heaven, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Ymbtrymning oððe fæstnyss mūnimen, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. DER. **ræd-fæstnes**, sōþ-, stadol-. v. **rōdor**.

fæstnian, **fæstnian**; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To FASTEN, secure, confirm, bind; firmare, vincire*:—*Hie handa fæstnodon they fastened his hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 97; An. 49; Ps. Th. 47, 11. We willap griþ fæstnian we will confirm the peace, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. DER. **a-fæstnian**, ge-
fæstnung, e; *f. A FASTENING, confirmation; fixūra*:—*Būiton ic gesēo ðæra nægla fæstnunges on his honda nisi uidero in manibus ejus fixuram clavorum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25.

fæst-ræd; *def. se fæst-ræda; adj. Firm in purpose, steadfast, constant, inflexible; firmus consilii, constans*:—*Se fæstræda Cato the steadfast Cato*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 97; Met. 10, 49. Gehyrde fæstræðne geþoht he heard a steadfast resolution, Beo. Th. 1225; B. 610; Ps. Th. 134, 3. DER. **un-fæst-ræd**.

fæst-ræðlice; *adv. Boldly, constantly; constanter*, Wulfst. Par. 5.
fæst-ræðnes, -ness, e; *f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo*:—*Mōt ic nū cunnian hwōn ðine [MS. ðinne] fæstræðnesse may I now inquire a little concerning thy fortitude?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. DER. **un-fæstræðnes**.

fæst-steall; *adj. Fast-standing; firmiter stans*:—*Wæron fæststealle fōtas mine on ðinum cāfertūnum stantes erant pēdes nostri in atriis tuis*, Ps. Th. 121, 2.

FÆT, es; *pl. nom. acc. fatu, fata; gen. fata; dat. fatum; n. A vessel, cup, vat; vas, calix*:—*Swā swā fæt crocwirhtan oððe tygelwrihtan dū tobrystt hig tamquam vas figūli confringes eos*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Fætes botm the bottom of a vessel; *vāsis fundum*, Cot. 92. Mid ðam fæte with the vessel, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. He oferwriþ nān man mid fæte his onælede leōhtfæt *nemo autem lucernam accendens, opērit eam vāse*, Lk. Bos. 8, 16. In seolfren fæt in a silver vessel, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. He mid rōde tæcne ðæt fæt bletsode he blessed the vessel with the sign of the cross, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. On ðæt fæt in cāllicem, Gen. 40, 11. Geseah he fyrrmanna fatu he saw vessels of men of yore, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761. Gecuron hig ða gōðan on hyra fatu *elēgēriunt bōnos in vāsa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Adriene fatu graven or embossed vessels, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99; Wrt. Voc. 41, 49. Ne mæg man done strangan his æhta and his fæt bereafian, and on his hūs gān *nemo pōtest vāsa fortis ingressus in dōmum diripere*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs, and hys fata hyne bereafian *quōmōdo pōtest quisquam intrare in dōmum fortis, et vāsa ejus diripere*, Mt. Bos. 12, 29. [Prompt. fate cupa: Scot. fat a cask, barrel: O. Sax. fat, n.: Plat. vat, fat, n.: Dut. vat, n.: Ger. fass, n.: M. H. Ger. vaz, n.: O. H. Ger. faz, n.: Dan. fad, n.: Swed. fcel. fat, n.] DER. **ār-fæt**, bān-, drinc-, eorþ-, gold-, hord-, hūsel-, lām-, leōht-, lic-, lyft-, mādum-, sealm-, sinc-, sync-, stān-, wæg-, wæter-.

fæt, es; *m. A journey, going, path; mēatus, passus, gressus, iter, used only in compound words. v. fæt-hengest, sīþ-fæt.*

fæt; *adj. Fat; pinguis*:—*Fæt pinguis*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 45. Mid fætre lynde with fat grease, Ps. Th. 80, 15. v. **fætt**.

fæt, fætt, es; *n. A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, ornament; lāmīna, bractea*:—*Seal se hearda helm, hyrsted golde, fætum, befallen the hard helmet, adorned with gold, with ornaments, shall be fallen off*, Beo. Th. 4504, note; B. 2256. To ðæs de he goldsele gumena wisse, fætum fāhne until he perceived the golden hall of men, variegated with ornaments, 1436; B. 716.

fæted, fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented; bractēatus*:—*Þæt sword fāh and fæted the sword coloured and ornamented*, Beo. Th. 5395; B. 2701. Gesāwon fæted wæge, dryncfæt deōre they saw the golden cup, the precious drinking vessel, Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253; 4553; B. 2282; Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 27; Rā. 52, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301.

fæted-hleōr, es; *n. Ornamented cheek; phalērata gēna*:—*He hēht ðā eahta mearas fætedhleōre on flet teōn then he commanded to lead into court eight steeds with ornamented cheek*, Beo. Th. 2076; B. 1036.

fæted-sinc, es; *n. Gilded treasure; bractēatus thēsaurus = θησαυρός*:—*Deāh ic dē lyt syllan mihte fætedsincs though I might give to thee a little of gilded treasure*, Andr. Kmbl. 955; An. 478.

fætels, fētels, es; *pl. nom. acc. fætelsas, fætels; m. n. A vessel, vat, sack, bag, pouch; vas, saccus, pēra = nīpa, marsūpium = μαρσύμιον*:—*Dō on swylc fætels swylce ðū wille put [it] into whatever vessel thou wilt*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 26. Deāh man asette twegen fætels full ealap oððe wæteres, hý gedōþ ðæt oðer biþ asetteforen if a man set two vats full of ale or of water, they cause that either shall be frozen over, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 23, 8. Seō mægþ gebrohte heāfod blōdig on ðam fætelse the woman brought the bloody head in the bag, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127. Ic bigce hýða and fell, and wyrce of him pusan and fætelsas *ego emo ciutes et pelles et fūcio ex iis pēras et marsūpia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. DER. **mete-fætels**.

fætelsian; *p. ode; pp. od To put into a vessel; in vas infundere*:—*Fætelsa and heald hyt put it into a vessel and preserve it*, Med. ex Quadr. I, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17.

fætere light, negligent; *levis, remissus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæt-fellere, es; *m. Abatis; aliter abax? Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 118; Wrt. Voc. 60, 25.*

fæt-gold, es; *n. Gold drawn out into thin plates; in lāmīnas dēductum aurum*, B. 1921.

fæðem, es; *m. Bosom, lap; sinus, grēmium*:—*In fæðem in sinu*, Jn. Lind. War. I, 18. v. **fædm**.

fæt-hengest, es; *m. A road horse; itinēris equus*:—*Ne fæt-hengest nor a road horse*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 27; Rā. 23, 14.

fæder a feather, Deut. 32, 11. v. **feder**.

fæder-homa a feather-covering, the wings, Cd. 22; Jun. 11, 1. v. **feder-hama**.

FÆDM, es; *m. also in prose fædm, e; f. I. the embracing arms; brachia amplexa, circumdāta*:—*Hī fædmum clyppaþ they will clasp them in their arms*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rā. 27, 25. He was upphafen engla fædmum he was upraised in the arms of angels, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 6; Cri. 651. Wæs Gūplāces gæst gelædeð engla fædmum the spirit of Guthlac was led in the arms of angels, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 33; Gū. 754. Ðā hēt lifes brytta englas sīne fædmum ferigean leofne then the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one in their arms, Andr. Kmbl. 1647; An. 825.

II. what embraces or contains.—*A lap, bosom, breast; quicquid complexitur vel comprehendit aliquid, sinus, grēmium, interna, pectus*:—*Me on fæðme sticāþ places me in the bosom*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 1; Rā. 13, 11. On fæder fæðme in the bosom of the father, Menol. Fox 583; Gn. C. 61. He lādeþ in his ānes fædm ealle gecseafa he leadeð into the bosom of himself alone all creatures, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 34; Sch. 56. Deāþ in eorþan fædm sendap lāne lichoman death sends frail bodies into earth's bosom, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487. Heō losaþ ne on foldan fædm she shall not escape into earth's bosom, Beo. Th. 2790; B. 1393. To Fæder fædmum in his Father's bosom, Beo. Th. 378; B. 188. Uppastōd of brimes bōsme on bātes fædm egesa ofer yþild terror uprose from the bosom of the sea on the lap of the boat over our wave-ship, Andr. Kmbl. 888; An. 444. Ðara ðe lifes gāst fædmum peahthe of those who covered in their breasts the spirit of life, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 28; Gen. 1282. In fædm fyres into the bosom of the fire, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 16; Dan. 234. Astāg mægna gold-hord in fæmnan fædm the treasury of might [Christ] descended into a virgin's womb, Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 19; Cri. 788.

III. that part of the arm on which one leans, hence—*A cubit, the length from the elbow to the wrist, said to be estimated at one foot six inches or 18 inches; cūbitus. v. eln*:—*Fædm betwux elbogān and handwyrste a cubit is betwixt the elbow and wrist*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. Preō hund fædma biþ se arc on lēnge trēcentōrum cūbitōrum *erit longitūdō arce*, Gen. 6, 15. And ðū gefihs his heāhnisse togædere on ufewardum to ānre fæðme *et in cūbito consummābis summīitatem ejus*, Gen. 6, 16.

IV. both the arms extended, now a FATHOM = six feet; *spātium utriusque brachii extensione contentum*, Cot. 162? Lye.

V. the arms extended for embracing or protecting.—*An embrace, protection; amplexus, complexus, protectio*:—*Wæs wif Abrahames lādeð on fremdes fædm the wife of Abraham was led to the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 7; Gen. 2631. Sceolde monig ides bifiende gān on fremdes fædm many a damsel trembling must go into the embrace of a stranger, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Pūrh fōdes fædm through the embrace of the flood, Andr. Kmbl. 3230; An. 1618. Hæfde wederwolcen widum fædmum eorþan and uprōdor gedēled the storm-cloud had divided with wide embraces the earth and firmament above, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. Hwā mec bregde of brimes fædmum who drew me from the embrace of ocean? Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 19; Rā. 3, 13.

VI. in the hands or power of.—*Grasp, power; pōtestas, ditio*:—*Gehwearf ðā in Francna fædm feorh cýninges the life of the king then departed into the power*

[*grasp*] of the Franks, Beo. Th. 2424; B. 1210. Gê of feónda fædme weorpen ye escape from the power of enemies, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. De ic alýsde feóndum of fædme which I released from the power of foes, Exon. 29b; Th. 91, 2; Cri. 1486. VII. what is extended.—An expanse, abyss, deep; expansum, tractus, superficies, abyssus, profundum.—Siððan leóhtes weard ofer ealne foldan fædm fyr onsendeþ after that the guardian of light shall send fire over all the expanse of earth, Exon. 116b; Th. 448, 14; Dóm. 54. Bodiaþ beorhtne geleáfan ofer foldan fædm preach the bright faith throughout the expanse of the earth, Andr. Kmbl. 671; An. 336. Se bráða sæ bræc on eorþan fædm the broad sea broke on to the tract of earth, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 32; Cri. 1147. Swá hie wid eorþan fædm þusend wintra ðær eardodon as if they had rested there on the plain of earth a thousand winters, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. Hie on flódes fædm ceólum lacaþ they sail in ships on the expanse of the flood, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252. [Chauc. fadmen, pl. fathoms: Laym. uedme fathom: Plat. fadem, faem a thread, cubit: O.Sax. fadmós, pl. m. the hands and arms: Dut. vadem, vaam, f. a fathom: Kil. vadem filum quod intra manus extensas continetur, mensura manuum expansarum, ulna, passus: Ger. faden, fadem, m. a thread, cubit: M. H. Ger. vadem, vaden, m.: O. H. Ger. fadam, fadum, m. n. filum: Dan. favn, m. f.: Swed. famn, m.: Icel. fadm, m. a fathom.] DER. heoru-fædm, lagu-, wæl-

fædmian, fædman; p. ade, ede; pp. ad, ed To FATHOM, embrace, contain, envelope, clasp, devour; amplecti, complecti, continere, comedere.—Hie létan flód fædmian frætwa hyrde they let the flood embrace the treasures' guardian, Beo. Th. 6257; B. 3133; Andr. Kmbl. 3176; An. 1591. Feorhcynta fela fædmep eýglond an island contains many of mortal kinds, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 11; Gn. Ex. 14. Wæter fædmedon the waters enveloped them, Andr. Kmbl. 3143; An. 1574. Ðæt múnne lichaman gléd fædmie that fire should clasp my body, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652. Heora geógupe fyr fædmade jüwénes eórum comédit ignis, Ps. Th. 77, 63. DER. bæ-fædman, ofer- síd-fædmed. fædm-lic; adj. Bending, winding; sinuösus, Cot. 202. fædm-rim, es; n. Fathom-measure; cübtörum vel ulnarum nümérus:—Is ðæt torhte lond twelfum hérra fædmrímes that glorious land is higher by twelve of fathom-measure, Exon. 56a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29. fættian to fetch; addücere, Lye. v. fetian.

fætnes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. [fæt fat] FATNESS; pinguëdo, adeps:—Hi habbaþ fætnesse they have fatness, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Of fætnesse hwætes ex adipe frumentii, Ps. Lamb. 80, 17. Fætnyssse heora hī beclýsdon thei han cloðide togidere her fætnesse, Wyc; ædipem suum conclusērunt, Ps. Spl. 16, 11. Mid ungle oððe mid fætnyssse lamba cum adipe agnōrum, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 192a, 14. FÆTT, fett, fæt; adj. FAT, fatted; pinguis, sāginātus, crassus:—Seó fætte gelynd the fat grease, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ðin fæder ofslōh ān fætt cealf occidit pater tuus vitulum sāginātum, Lk. Bos. 15, 27, 23, 30; Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne hīg etāþ and fulle beoþ and fætte cum comēderint et sāturātī crassique fuērnt, Deut. 31, 20; Gen. 41, 2; Ps. Spl. 21, 30; Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25, 26; Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða fættan fearas me ofslæton tauri pingues oboederunt me, Ps. Th. 21, 10. He ofslōh heora fættan occidit pingues eórum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 31; Gen. 41, 4. Māra ic eom and fættra donne amæsted swīn I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 8; Rā. 41, 105. Bringon eall ðæt ðærrine fættest sī offerent quidquid pinguedinis est intrinsecus, Lev. 3, 3. [Piers P. Chauc. fat: Laym. uatte, fatte, pl: Frs. fet: O. Frs. fat: O.Sax. feitt: Dut. vet: Ger. fett, feitte; M. H. Ger. veiz, veizt, veizet: O. H. Ger. feizt: Dan. feed, fed: Swed. fet: Icel. feitr.] fætt; part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented; bracteatus:—Sincgestreónum fættan golde with precious treasures of rich gold, Beo. Th. 2190; B. 1093; 4484; B. 2246. Fættan golde with rich gold, 4210; B. 2102. Hwanon ferigeaþ ge fætte scýldas whence bear ye your ornamented shields? 672; B. 333. v. fæted.

fættian; p. ode; pp. od To FATTEN; pinguëfacere, pinguescere:—Fættaþ wlitige wēstenes the feire thingis of desert schulen wexe fatte, Wyc; pinguescent spēciōsa deserti, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. v. ge-fættian, ge-fættian. fæx deceit; fūcus, Cot. 91, Lye. fæx hair, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 2. v. feax. FĀG, fāh; def. se fāga, seó, ðæt fāge; adj. Coloured, stained, dyed, tinged, shining, variegated; tinctus, colorātus, varius, versicolor, discolor:—Wæter wældrēore fāg water stained with deadly gore, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Ðæt sword fāh and fæted the sword blood-stained and ornate, 5395; B. 2701; 2576; B. 1286. Bleóbrýgðum fāg shining with variegated colours, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292. Gār golde fāh a weapon shining with gold, Menol. Fox 503; Gn. C. 22. Fýrmælum fāg variegated with marks of fire, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136. Fāh varius vel discolor, Ælfic. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 36; 77, 3. Fultum ðū him afyrdest fāgan swordes auertisti adjutorium gladii ejus, Ps. Th. 88, 36. Ic geann Ælmeðr ānes fāgan stēðan I give to Ælmeðr one pied steed, Th. Diplm. 560, 38. Ofer næddran and fāgum wyrme ðū gæst sūper aspīdem et basiliscum ambulābis, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 13.

He me habban wile dreóre fāhne he will have me stained with gore, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. He geseah steápne hrōf golde fāhne he saw the steep roof shining with gold, 1858; B. 927. On fāgne flōr feónd treddode the fiend trod on the variegated floor, 1454; B. 725. Slōh ðone feóndsceaðan fāgum mēce slew the enemy with a blood-stained sword, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. He geseah since fāge he saw variegated treasures, Beo. Th. 3234; B. 1615. Fāgum swordum with shining swords, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194. [Laym. fæh: O.Sax. feh: Ger. fech: M. H. Ger. vech: O. H. Ger. feh: Goth. fahs in filu-fahs many-coloured.] DER. ban-fāh, bleó-fāg, blóð-fāg, brūn-, brūn-, dreór-, gold-, haso-, reáð-, searo-, sinc-, stān-, swāt-, tigel-, wæl-, won-, wyrn-. fāg guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. v. fāh.

fāge A plaice, flounder; platesia, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12. v. fāg. fāgen; adj. Glad; lætus:—Wæron ða burhware fāgene the citizens were glad, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 32. v. fāgen.

fāgenian; p. ode; pp. od To rejoice, to be glad; gaudere:—He fāgenode ðæs he rejoiced at it, Bt. 16, 4; Fox. 58, 9. Hīg fāgenodon gāvisi sunt, Lk. Bos. 22, 5. v. fāgnian.

fāgettan, fāgetan, fāgetan; p. te; pp. ed To turn colour, change, vary; variāre:—Se mōna fāgeteþ [fāgeteþ MS. R; fāgeteþ MS. P] oððe asweartaþ the moon turns colour or becomes dark, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 240, 23; Wrt. popl. science 5, 15.

fāgetung, e; f. A changing, change; varietas, diversitas:—Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung here is a changing of the air, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

fāgian; p. ode; pp. od To shine, glitter, vary; variāre:—Swā hit nū fāgaþ so it now varies, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 79; Met. 11, 40. Hī fāgiaþ they vary, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13.

fāgnian; p. ode; pp. od To rejoice, be delighted with, wish for; gaudere, appetere:—Fāgnian to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7, 10. Herodes fāgnode, ða he done Hælend geseah Herōdes, viso Jēsu, gāvisus est, Lk. Bos. 23, 8. To hwon fāgnast ðū ðæs ðe ðū ær hæfdest why dost thou long for what thou formerly hadst? Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 32.

fāgnys, -nyss, e; f. A scab, ulcer, eruption; scābies, ulcus, eruptio:—Lāþic biþ ðæs hreóflīan lic mid mislicum fāgnyssum loathsome is the body of the leper with divers scabs, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22. Ðæt Crist ure sǣwle fram synna fāgnyssum gehēlan meoþe that Christ may heal our soul from the ulcers of sins, 122, 25. Seó fāgnys awege gewāt the eruption went away, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 15. Unlybba aweude his hīw to wunderlicere fāgnysse poison turned his appearance to a wonderful eruption, 178, 12.

fāgung, e; f. Difference, diversity, variety; varietas, Gr. Dial. 2, 27. fāh coloured; tinctus, colorātus:—Blóðe fāh coloured with blood, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934. v. fāg; adj. coloured.

FĀH, fāg; pl. nom. acc. fā; gen. fāra; dat. fāum; adj. Guilty, criminal, proscribed, outlawed, inimical, hostile; sons, reus, proscriptus, inimicus, infensus, infestus:—Ðædum fāh guilty of [wicked] deeds, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 19; Sat. 156. Mid ðædum fāh, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Firendædum fāh guilty of sinful deeds, Exon. 22b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001; 66b; Th. 246, 9; Jul. 59. Firendædum fāg, Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001. Firendædum fā, nom. pl. Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633. Leahtrum fāh guilty of crimes, Exon. 97b; Th. 304, 6; Wal. 66. Leahtrum fā, nom. pl. Exon. 20a; Th. 52, 7; Cri. 830; 30b; Th. 94, 12; Cri. 1539. Māne fāh guilty of crime, Beo. Th. 1060; B. 978. Māne fā, nom. pl. Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601. Synnum fāh guilty of sins, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leās. 16; Exon. 118b; Th. 456, 9; Hy. 4, 64. Mid synnum fāh, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180. Weorcum fāh guilty of [wicked] works, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1243. Ðeáh ðū from scýle fréomāgum fear fāh gewitan though thou, outlawed, shalt depart far from thy kindred, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 29; Gen. 1039; Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 34; Cri. 1617; Andr. Kmbl. 3406; An. 1707; Elen. Kmbl. 1535; El. 769. He fāg gewāt he outlawed departed, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. Beó he fāh wid ðone cyng let him be hostile to the king, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 11; Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97; Wald. 101; Vald. 2, 22. Me beswāc fāh wyrn þurh fægir word the hostile serpent deceived me with fair words, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899; Cd. 166; Th. 207, 31; Exod. 475; Exon. 127b; Th. 490, 22; Rā. 80, 5. Fāgum wyrme to the hostile serpent, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 35; Gen. 904. Nemne we mægen fāne gefyllan unless we may fell the foe, Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. Fā þrōwiaþ ealdorbealu egeslic the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Fāra monna of hostile men, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025; Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fāum folmum with hostile hands, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 31; Gen. 62; 114; Th. 149, 33; Gen. 2484. [Chauc. foo a foe: L. Glouc. fon foes: Laym. i-fā, i-fo, fo a foe: M. H. Ger. vech, ge-vech hostile: O. H. Ger. feh, ga-feh inimicus: Goth. fayan to be hostile, to reproach.] DER. gryre-fāh, nearo-, syn-

fāh-man, -mon, es; m. A foeman, an enemy; inimicus:—Gif hie fāhmon [fahman MS. H.] geierne if a foeman flee to it, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9.

fahnian; p. ode; pp. od To rejoice; gaudere:—Hī fahnodon gāvisi sunt, Mk. Bos. 14, 11. v. fāgnian.

fahnys a rejoicing; jubilatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fahnt fought, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 23; =feahnt; *p.* of feohtan.

fā-lēcan to be at deadly enmity, to be at feud, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, MS. L. v. fā-lēcan.

fald, *e*; *f*? A FOLD, a sheepfold, an ox-stall, stable; septum, övile, búcetum, bōvile, stābūlum:—Into scēpa fald in övile ovium, Jn. Bos. 10, 1; L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 13. Hryðra fald búcetum, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 22; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22; Gen. 18, 7. Scēpen steal *vel* fald bōvile, stābūlum, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 23. Fald oððe hūs be wege stābūlum, Wrt. Voc. 85, 72. [Wyc. fold: *Orm.* faldes, *pl.*] DER. *rip*-fald.

fald-gang, *es*; *m.* Fold-going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land; secta faldæ, servitium, quo tēnebātūr vassallus öves ipsius ad övile dōmini perducere, fundi dōminicālis tērcōrandi grātia. v. Spelm. Glos. Lye.

fald-gang-penig, *es*; *m.* Fold-going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to fold on his lord's land; nummus dōmino sōlūtus a vassallo, ut a secta faldæ libērārētūr, Som. Ben. Lye.

fald-wurp, *adj.* Fold-worthy, liberty of folding; faldæ, sivæ libertātē faldagii dignus, dōnātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

falewe fallow or pale yellow, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealo.

falewende yellow coloured; flavescens, Cot. 191.

fallende falling, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24; =feallende; *part.* of feallan.

FALS, *es*; *n.* A FALSEHOOD, fraud, counterfeit; falsum:—Būtan ælcon false without any fraud, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 29; L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce, þolige ðæra handa ðe he ðæt fals mid worhte he who after this shall make a counterfeit [coin], let him forfeit the hands with which he made the counterfeit, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16, 17, 20, 22. Hwī tīhþ fīre hlāford on swā micles falses why doth our lord accuse us of so great a fraud? Gen. 44, 7. [Orm. falls: O. Frs. falsk, falsch: Ger. falsch, *m. n.* M. H. Ger. falsch, *m.* Icel. fals, *n.* Lat. falsum, *n.*]

Falster an island in the Baltic, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 21, 43.

FĀM, *es*; *n.* FOAM; spūma:—Ðæt fām of ðam mūpe eode the foam went of the mouth, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32; 3, 11; S. 536, 14; Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 89; Wrt. Voc. 54, 33; Exon. 101a; Th. 382a, 1; Rā. 3, 4. [Ger. feim, *m.* M. H. Ger. veim, *m.* O. H. Ger. feim, fāim, *m.* Sansk. phenā, *m.* n. foam, froth, scum.] v. fēaman.

fām-blāwende, *def.* se -blāwende; *part.* Foam-blowing, emitting foam; spūmam efflans:—Se lēg fāmblāwenda seāp and se fūla ðone ðū gesāwe, ðæt wæs helle tintreges mūp þūteus ille flammivōmus ac pūtidus quem vidisti, ipsūm est os gehennæ, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12, note, MS. T.

fāmgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To foam; spūmare:—Flōd fāmgoðe the flood foamed, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 10; Exod. 481.

fāmīg, fāmīg; *adj.* FOAMY; spūmōsus:—Fāmīg sē the foamy sea, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 22; Gen. 1452. Fāmige flōðas foamy floods, 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213; Exon. 101b; Th. 383, 32; Rā. 4, 19; Salm. Kmbl. 315; Sal. 157.

fāmīg-bord, *es*; *n.* A foaming bank; spūmōsa margo:—On strēam fāmīgbordum [MS. bordon] on a stream with foamy banks, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 52; Met. 26, 26.

fāmīg-bōsm, *es*; *m.* A foamy bosom; spūmōsus sinus, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 2; Exod. 493.

fāmīg-heals, *adj.* Foamy-necked; spūmōsus in collo:—Sē-genga fōr, fleāt fāmīgheals the sea-goer went, the foamy-necked floated, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909; 441; B. 218; Andr. Kmbl. 993; An. 497.

fāmwestas molles, Cot. 131.

fan a fan. v. fann, fon.

FANA, *an*; *m.* A standard, flag, VANE; vexillum:—Fana hwearfode, scīr on sceafte the standard waved, bright on the shaft, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10; Cd. 155; Th. 193, 18; Exod. 248. [Chauc. fane a vane: Plat. fane, *f.* O. Sax. fano, *m.* O. Frs. fona, fana, *m.* Dut. vaan, *f.* Ger. fane, fahne, *f.* M. H. Ger. vane, van, *m.* O. H. Ger. fano, *m.* Goth. fana, *m.* Dan. fane, *m.* Swed. fana, *f.* Icel. fāni, *m.* Lat. pannus, *m.* Grk. πῆνος, *m.*] DER. gūf-fana.

fand found, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456; *p.* of findan.

fandere, *es*; *m.* A tempter, trier; tentātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

fandian, fandigan; to fandienne; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v.* trans. gen. dat. acc. To try, tempt, prove, examine, explore, seek, search out; tentāre, probāre, examināre, expēniri, inquirere, vestigāre:—Gif ðe æfre geweorþeþ ðæt ðū wilt oððe mōst weorolde þiōstro eft fandian if it should happen that thou wilt or must again explore the world's darkness, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 113; Met. 24, 57. Ic bohte ān getyme oxena, nū wille ic faran and fandian hyra jūga boum ēmi quinque, et eo probāre illa, Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Ic wille fandigan nū hwæt ða men dōn I will now seek to know what those men do, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 24; Gen. 2410. Ðæm weorce to fandienne to prove the work, Ors. i. 12; Bos. 36, 37. He gārsecf fandaþ he tempteth the ocean, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 50. Ðū fandodest us God probāsti nos Deus, Ps. 65, 9. Ferdon ða Pharisē, and his fandedon exierunt Pharisē, tentantes eum, Mk. Bos. 8, 11. Hý fandonon min tēntuērunt me, Ps. Th. 34, 16; 40, 6. Ne fanda ðines Drihtnes tempti not thy Lord, Homl. Th. i. 166, 21. Fanda

min. Drihten proba me, Dōmīne, Ps. Th. 25, 2; Deut. 6, 16. [Piers P. fonden: Chauc. fonde: Laym. fondien: *Orm.* fandenn: O. Sax. fandōn: Frs. fanljen: O. Frs. fandia, fandlia: Dut. Kil. vanden: Ger. fanden, fahnden: M. H. Ger. venden: O. H. Ger. fantōn tentāre, explorāre.] DER. a-fandian, *ge*.

fandlic hostile; hostilis. DER. a-fandelic.

fandung, *e*; *f.* A temptation, trial, proof; tentatio, probatio, inquisitio:—Oðer is seō fandung ðe Iacob se apostol embe spræc the other is the temptation of which the apostle James spoke, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. Scearpliū and smeālicū fandung ðæs mōdes the sharp and searching temptation of the mind, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30a, 26. Ðære lufe fandung is ðæs weorces fremming the proof of love is the performance of work, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 28. On ðære fandunge in temptation, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. He of earce forlēt hāswe culufan on fandunga he let out a livid dove from the ark on trial, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 21; Gen. 1452. DER. a-fandung.

fang, *es*; *m.* [fangen; *pp.* of fōn to take, *q. v.*] what is taken, A booty; captūra, praeda:—Hi fang woldon fōn they would take booty, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 30. [Laym. feng, ueng booty: Scot. fang a capture: O. Frs. fang, *m.* Dut. vang, *m.* Ger. fang, *m.* M. H. Ger. vanc, *m.* O. H. Ger. fang, *m.* captūra: Dan. fang, *n.* Swed. fång, *n.* Icel. fang, *n.* a catching.] DER. feax-fang, feoh-, fore-, for-, under-

fangen taken; captus:—Hēr beōþ fangene seolas and hrōnas here are caught seals and whales, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16; *pp.* of fōn to take.

fangen-nes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A taking. DER. on-fangeness, under-

FANN, *e*; *f*? A FAN, implement for winnowing grain; vannus, ventīlābrum:—Fann vannus, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 114; Wrt. Voc. 34, 43. Ðæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormaþ his pyrsceflōre cujus ventīlābrum in manu sua, et permundabit aream suam, Mt. Bos. 3, 12; Lk. Bos. 3, 17. [Chauc. fan: Dut. wan, wanne, *f.* Ger. M. H. Ger. wanne, *f.* O. H. Ger. wauna, *f.* Swed. vanna, *f.* Lat. vannus, *f.*]

fant, font, *es*; *m.* Fountain, spring; fons, tis, *m.*; pure water, that which holds pure or holy water, The font for baptism; baptistērīum = βαπτιστήριον:—Ne dō man nænne ele to ðam fante let no one put any oil into the font, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 35; Wlk. 159, 32. v. fant-fæt, fant-wæter, font-wæter.

fant-fæt; *gen.* fant-fætēs; *pl. nom. acc.* fant-fatu; *n.* A font vessel, the font for baptism; baptistērīi vas:—Hæden cild biþ gebroht synfull þurh Adames forgægednyss, to ðam fant-fæte, ac hit biþ aþwogen fram eallum synnum wiðinnan, deāh ðe hit wiðutan his hiw ne awende a heathen child is brought to the font-vessel, sinful through Adam's transgression, but it is washed from all sins within, though without it change not its appearance, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 29-33.

fant-wæter, font-wæter, *es*; *n.* Font-water, baptismal water; baptistērīi aqua:—Ðæt hālige fant-wæter, ðe is gehāten līfes wyl-spring, is gelīc on hiwe oðrum wæterum the holy font-water, which is called the well-spring of life, is in appearance like other waters, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 34.

fara, *an*; *m.* A farer, traveller; viātor. v. ge-fara, mere-, nýd-, tíð-

fāra, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025; *gen. pl.* of fāh hostile.

FARAN, to fare; *ic* fare, ðū farest, farest, færst, færþ, he fareþ, færþ, færþ, *pl.* farap; *p.* fōr, *pl.* fōron; *pp.* faren, A word expressing every kind of going from one place to another, hence I. to go, proceed, travel, march, sail; ire, vādēre, incēdēre, transire, migrāre, nāvīgāre:—Faran ofer feldas to go over fields, Exon. 108b; Th. 415, 8; Rā. 33, 8. Nū wylle ic faran now I will go, Lk. Bos. 14, 19, 31. We fōron transivimus, Ps. Spl. 65, 11. Ic fōr fram ðe I went from thee, Gen. 31, 31. Constantius, se mīldesta man, fōr on Bryttanie, and ðær gefōr Constantius, the mildest man, went into Britain, and there died, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39. Fōr fāmīg scip the foaming ship sailed, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 19; Gen. 1417.

II. to FARE, happen, to be in any state; versāri in āllqua re, se hābēre ālīquo mōðo, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. Ic fare būtan bearnum I have no children [lit. I go without children], Gen. 15, 2. Hū mæg se man wel faran how can the man fare well? Ælfc. T. 40, 3. [Piers P. faren, fare: Wyc. Chauc. fare: Laym. fære, faren, faren, uaren: *Orm.* farenn: Plat. faren: O. Sax. faran: Frs. ferren: O. Frs. fara: Dut. vāren: Ger. fahren, faren: M. H. Ger. varn: O. H. Ger. faran: Goth. faran: Dan. fare: Swed. fara: Icel. fara: Sansk. pñi to bring over.] DER. a-faran, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, oþ-, þurh-, to-, út-, wid-, ymbe-

farap-lácende; *part.* Swimming; nātans:—Fiscas farap-lácende swimming fishes, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 34; Wal. 80. v. farop-lácende.

fare in a journey, Gen. 8, 1. v. faru.

fareld a journey:—Þurh geswinc ðæs fareldes through fatigue of the journey, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 29, 10; and MS. at foot of plate facing Title. v. færelð.

fareþ-lácende; *part.* Sailing; nāvīgans:—Fareþ-lácendum nāvīganibus, Exon. 96b; Th. 360, 14; Wal. 5. v. farop-lácende.

Fariseisc; *def.* se Fariseisca; *adj.* Pharisean; Phāriseus:—Bæd hine sum Fariseisc man ðæt he æte mid him rōgūwīt illum quidam Phāriseus ut prandēret apud se, Lk. Bos. 11, 37. Ongan se Fariseisca on him smeāgan and cwēðan Phāriseus capīt intra se repūtans dicere, 11, 38.

Cómon to him ða bôceras and Fariseisce accesserunt ad eum Scribæ et Pharisæi, Mt. Bos. 15, 1. Ða Fariseiscan synt gedrefede Pharisæi scandālizati sunt, 15, 12.

Farnea eáland, es; *n. Farn island, on the coast of Northumberland, near Lindisfarne*; Farnensis insula, Som. Ben. Lye.

farop, es; *n. The floating of the waves, a billow, the shore*; fluctuatio mæris, unda, litus:—Hi hyne ætbæron to brimes farope they bore him away to the sea's shore, Beo. Th. 56; B. 28. Fūs on farope ready on the shore, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255. **DER.** brim-farop, mere-, sæ-, warop-.

farop-hengest a sea-horse, ship. *v.* fearop-hengest.

farop-lācende, farap-lācende, farep-lācende; *part.* [lācan to sail] Sailing, swimming; nāvigans, nātans:—Farop-lācende sailing, Andr. Kmbl. 1014; An. 507. Gewiciap farop-lācende on ðam cālonde the seafaring [men] encamp on that island, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 15; Wal. 20.

farop-riðende; *part.* Wave-riding, sailing; nāvigans:—We on sēbāte wada cunnedon, faropriðende we in the sea-boat made a trial of the fords, riding over the waves, Andr. Kmbl. 879; An. 440.

farop-strēt, e; *f.* The sea-street, the sea; maritima via, mære:—Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðū on faropstræte feor ne wære I have understood that thou wert not far from us upon the sea, Andr. Kmbl. 1795; An. 900; 622; An. 311.

FARU, e; *f.* I. a going, journey, passage; iter, profectio, itio, transitus:—Hit ys Godes faru est transitus Dōmini [passover], Ex. 12, 11.

II. family, what is movable; familia, cōmītātus:—God ða gemunde Noes fare God then remembered Noah's family, Gen. 8, 1. Mid ealre fare, and mid eallum æhtum with all his family, and with all his possessions, 12, 5. Abram ða ferde of Egipta lande mid ealre his fare Abram then went from the land of the Egyptians with all his family, 12, 20. Gewit ðū nū feran and ðine fare lēðan ceapras begin thou now to depart and lead thy family and thy cattle, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 1; Gen. 17, 46.

III. expedition, march; expeditio, agmen migrantium:—He ðas fare lēðeþ he leadeþ this expedition, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 19; Exod. 55, 4. *v.* fære; *n.* and *f.* [Piers P. Chauc. fare: Laym. fære, fare, uare, faren: O. Frs. fare, fera, fere, fer; *f.* Ger. far, fahr, *f.* res mobilis: M. H. Ger. var, *f.* iter: O. H. Ger. fuor, *f.* itio: Icel. fœr, *f.* a journey, expedition.] **DER.** earh- [earg-] faru, forþ-, fyrd-, gār-, hægl-, man-, stræam-, wæg-, wolcen-, ȝp-.

fas a fringe, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fæs.

fast fast, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fæst fast, firm. *v.* fæstan **II.**

fastitocalon [= ἀσπιτοχελών; Dietrich ἀσπν τὸ καλόν] *a large whale*; bālæna = φάλαινα:—Ic wille cȳðan bi ðam miclan hwale, ðam is noma cenned fastitocalon I will make known concerning the great whale, to which the name Fastitocalon is given, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 18; Wal. 7.

fatan; *p.* fôt, *pl.* fôton; *pp.* faten *To go*; ire, volvi, volvære. *v.* fetan, fetian.

faðu, e; *f.* faðe, an; *f.* A father's sister, paternal aunt; āmita:—Faðu āmita, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 55; Wrt. Voc. 72, 43. Mīn faðu āmita mea; mīnra faða mōðer āmita mea magna; mīnre faðan yldre mōðer proamita mea; mīnre [MS. mīnra] faðan þrīðde mōðer abāmīta mea, Ælfc. Gl. 92, 93; Som. 75, 60–64; Wrt. Voc. 52, 17–20. Seó wæs Ecfrīþes faðu ðæs cyniges quæ æt āmita rēgis Ecgfrīdi, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 41. Būton hit sȳ his mōðer, oððe sweoster, oððe faðu, oððe mōððrie unless it be his mother, or sister, or father's sister, or mother's sister, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Ic gean mīnre faðan Leofwære ðæs heafodbotles on Purleá I give to my aunt Leofwære the chief dwelling at Purley, Cod. Dipl. 1293; A. D. 998; Kmbl. vi. 138, 23. *v.* mōððrie a maternal aunt.

fatu, fata vats, vessels, Mk. Bos. 3, 27; Mt. Bos. 12, 29. *v.* fæt.

Faul; a word used as a charm against the bite of an adder:—Sume ān word wið nēðran bīte lēarþ to cwedenne, ðæt is, Faul some teach us against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, Faul, L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 2.

feá; indecl. *n.* FEE, money, goods; pecūnia:—Gif ðū ðisses mannes feá in his synnum deaðes ne onfenge si huyus viri in pecūtiis suis mortui pecūniam non accepisses, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 10. *v.* feoh.

feá, an; *m.* Joy; gaudium:—Him he gehet ēne feán he promised him everlasting joy, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1. *v.* ge-feá.

feá; *adj.* Few; pauci:—Dis feá āna dōþ a few only do this, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 8. Ðæt hær wære mycel rīp [MS. rīip] and feá wyrhtan that a great harvest was here and few workmen, i. 29; S. 498, 5. Feá ðæt gedȳgaþ few escape from that, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 6; Rā. 4, 57. Feá worda cwæþ he said few words, Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662. He feára sum beforan gengde he with a few went before, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. Ealle nemne feáum ānum all save a few only, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081. Nales feám sīpum not a few times, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818; Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605. *v.* feáwa.

feá; *adv.* Even a little, ever so little; pārum:—Ne māgon feá gangan they cannot walk even a little, Ps. Th. 134, 18.

feágan, to feágenne [feá, gefeá joy] *To rejoice*; lætāri, plaudere:—To feágenne on blisse þeode ðinre ad lætandum in lætitia gentis tue, Ps.

Lamb. 105, 5. Flōðas feágaþ oððe hafetiap mid handa flūmīna plaudent mǣnu, 97, 8.

feah fought, Byrht. Th. 139, 14; By. 254; *p.* of feohtan.

feala; *adj.* Many, much; multum, multa:—Ne spræc ic worda feala non locutus sum verbōrum multa, Ps. Th. 76, 4; 77, 43; 105, 27. On feala wisan multis mōdis, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. *v.* fela.

feala-fōr, feale-fōr, e; *f.?* A fieldfare? turdus pilaris?—Fealafor torax? Cot. 174, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* feolu-fōr, felle-fare.

feala-hiw, es; *n.* A varied colour:—Feala-hiwes hrægel fōlymīta, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Wrt. Voc. 40, 14. *v.* hiw.

feald a field, Ps. Spl. 77, 15; 64, 12. *v.* feld.

feald, es; *n.* A fold, inclosure, field; septum, āger, Som. Ben. Lye. **DER.** ge-feald.

-feald, the termination of numerals, as ān-feald one-fold, single; twi-feald or twy-feald two-fold, double; þreó-feald or þrȳ-feald three-fold, treble; seofon-feald seven-fold; manig-feald manifold. [O. Sax. -fald: O. Frs. -fald: M. H. Ger. -valt: O. H. Ger. -falt: Goth. -falps.]

FEALDAN, ic fealde, ðū fealdeþ, fylst, he fealdeþ, fylt, *pl.* fealdaþ; *p.* feóld, *pl.* feóldon; *pp.* fealden [feald a fold] *To fold up, wrap*; plīcære:—Gōð scipstȳra hæst fealdan ðæt segl a good pilot gives order to furl the sail, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ic fealde plīco; ic feóld plīcui vel plīcūvi, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50. He feóld his fēt uppan his bedd collēgit pēdes suos sup̄er lectūlum. Gen. 49, 32. Fingras feóldon [MS. feóldan] mec fingers folded me, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rā. 27, 7. Ðæt he hine fealde swā swā bōc that it fold itself like a book, Ps. Th. 49, 5. [Wyc. folden, falt, *pp.* bent, bowed: Chauc. folden: Dut. vouwen: Ger. falten: M. H. Ger. valten, valden: O. H. Ger. faldan: Goth. falpan: Dan. folde: Swed. fälla: Icel. falda.] **DER.** be-fealdan, bi-, ge-, onbe-, ongeān-, tobe-, to-, un-.

feale, *pl. nom. acc.* fealewe fallow, pale yellow, dusky, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 1; Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. *v.* fealo.

fealewe, yellow; flāvus, Cot. 81. *v.* fealo.

fealewian to grow yellow, ripen, wither as leaves, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. *v.* fealwian.

fealga harrows, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24; *pl. nom. acc.* of fealh.

FEALH; *gen.* fealge; *f.* A harrow; occa:—Fealh occa, Cot. 197.

Fealga occas, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24. [Ger. felge: M. H. Ger.

vølge, *f.* O. H. Ger. fēlga, *f.* flexūra, rādus, canthus, occa.]

fealh underwent, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200; *p.* of felgan.

feall, e; *f.?* A trap, pitfall; decipula, Lye, Etm.

FEALLAN, to feallanne; *part.* feallende; ic fealle, ðū feallest, fealst,

felst, fylst, he fealleþ, fealþ, felp, fylþ, *pl.* feallaþ; *p.* feól, feóll, *pl.* feóllon;

pp. feallen; *v. intrans.* To FALL, fall down, fail; cādere, decidere, pro-

cidere, deficere:—Hi sceolon raðe feallan on grimne grund they shall fall rapidly into the grim abyss, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526; Beo.

Th. 2145; B. 1070; Ps. Th. 87, 4; Rood Kmbl. 85; Kr. 43. Enoch

nalles feallan lēt dōm Enoch let not his power fail, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 3;

Gen. 1198. To feallanne to fall, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 335; Met. 20, 168.

Gyf ðū feallende to me ge-eadmēst si cūdens adorūeris me, Mt. Bos. 4,

9; Lk. Bos. 10, 18. Heofenes steorran beoþ feallende stellæ calī erunt

decidentes, Mk. Bos. 13, 25. Ðis lif is lænlic and feallende this life is

transitory and failing, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ic fealle cādo,

Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 54. Se rēn fealleþ the rain falls, Ps. Th.

71, 6; Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61; Salm. Kmbl. 603; Sal. 301.

Se hagal fealþ the hail falls, Ex. 9, 19; Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29; Bouter. Scrd.

18, 25. Him on innan felp munes mægenstān a huge mountain-stone

falls into it, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15. Se ðe fylþ uppan ðysne

stān, he byþ tobrȳsd qui ceciderit sup̄er lūpidem istum, confringetur,

Mt. Bos. 21, 44; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 15; Lchdm.

iii. 278, 25. Hīg feallaþ begen on ænne pytt ambo in foveam cādunt,

Mt. Bos. 15, 14, 27; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 21, 22;

Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 23; Ph. 74; Salm. Kmbl. 628; Sal. 313; Ps. Th.

57, 7. He on hrusan ne feól he fell not on the earth, Beo. Th. 1549;

B. 772; Fins. Th. 83; Fin. 41; Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126; Bt. Met.

Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81; Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rā. 30, 12. Ic

feóll beforan Drihtne procið ante Dōminum, Deut. 9, 18. Feóll Abram

astreht to corþan cecidit Abram prōnus in ficiem, Gen. 17, 3; Beo. Th.

5830; B. 2919; Byrht. Th. 135, 16; By. 119; Andr. Kmbl. 1835;

An. 920; Ps. Th. 77, 27. Feónda feorh feóllon picce the lives of the

foes fell thickly, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065; Beo. Th. 2089;

B. 1042; Byrht. Th. 135, 1; By. 111; Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. Ðæt

heó feólle that it fell, Bouter. Scrd. 18, 25. [Piers P. fallen: Wyc. falle:

Chauc. falle: Laym. falle, fallen, fællen, uallen:Orm. fallenn: O. Sax.

Frs. fallan: O. Frs. falla: Dut. vallen: Ger. fallen: M. H. Ger. vallen:

O. H. Ger. fallan: Dan. falde: Swed. Icel. falla.] **DER.** a-feallan, be-

ge-, of-, onbe-, on-, oþ-, to-.

FEALO, fealu, feale; *def.* se fealwa; *adj.* FALLOW, pale yellow or red

coloured as withered grass or leaves, dusky, bay? flāvus, gilvus, fuscus:—

Fealo lig feornap and fēnix byrneþ the yellow flame consumes and burns

the Phenix, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218; 104 b; Th. 396, 8;

Rā. 16, 1. Fealu busius? [=fuscus?], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81;

Wrt. Voc. 46, 38. Se fealwa hopen the fallow or withered holly leaf, Exon. 114a; Th. 437, 19; Rā. 56, 10. Cing út gewāt on fealone [fealene, col. 1] fīd the king descended on the dusky flood, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 2; Ædelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950. Sum fealene wæg stefnan steoþe one steers the prow [on] the dusky wave, Exon. 79a; Th. 296, 19; Crā. 53. Feālon fealene stream to escape the dusky stream, Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. Lang is ðeōs sīþæt ofer fealuwe fīd this journey is long over the dusky flood, 841; An. 421. Sīndon fealwe fōtas the feet are yellow, Exon. 60a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311. Ne feallap ðær fealwe blōstman fallow blossoms fall not there, 57a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Fealwe mearas bay horses, Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865. Se beorg tohlād and in forlēt fealewe wēgas the hill opened and let in the dusky waves, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Meahte æghwylc wegan fealwe līnde each could bear the yellow shields, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Wineleās guma gesiþh him biþfōran fealwe wegas the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways, Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46: Beo. Th. 1837; B. 916. [Chauc. falwe: Laym. falewe, pl. O. Sax. falu: Dut. vaal: Kil. vael, vaeluwe: Ger. fal, fahl, falb: M. H. Ger. val: O. H. Ger. falo, falw: Icel. fölr pale, fallow: Lat. pallidus pale: Sansk. palita grey.] DER. æppel-fealu.

fealo many, Beo. Th. 5508, note; B. 2757, note. v. feala.
feā-lōg; adj. Destitute; destitutus:—Ne eam ic swā feālōg monna weorūdes I am not so destitute of a host of men, Exon. 36a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217.

fealo-hilte; adj. Having a yellow or golden handle; cāpūlo flāvo vel aureo instructus:—Feōll to foldan fealo-hilte swurd the golden-hilted sword fell to the earth, Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166.

fealp fallet, falls, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29; 3rd pers. pres. of feallan.

fealu fallow, pale yellow, dusky, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 72, 81; Wrt. Voc. 46, 38; Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421. v. fealo.

fealu; gen. fealuwes, fealwes; n. Fallow ground, ground ploughed lying fallow after a crop; nōwāle:—Andlang weges oþ done brōc, ðe scyft to fealuwes leā along the way to the brook, which shoots to the field of fallow ground, Cod. Dipl. 399; A. D. 944; Kmbl. ii. 251, 1. DER. fealo a yellowish light red, like marly ground recently ploughed.

fealuwan to wither, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. v. fealwian.

fealvor, es; m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen; porphyrio = porpupior:—Fealvor porphyrio, Wrt. Voc. 280, 17. v. fefolor.

fealwa fallow, Exon. 114a; Th. 437, 19; Rā. 56, 10; def. m. nom. sing. of fealo.

fealwe fallow, pale yellow, dusky, bay, Exon. 57a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74: 60a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865: 1837; B. 916; nom. acc. pl. of fealo.

fealwian, fealewian, fealuwan; p. ode; pp. od To grow yellow, ripen, to wither as leaves; flāvescēre:—On harfest hit fealwā in harfest it ripens, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. His leāf ne fealwāþ its leaves shall not wither, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Lytle hwile leāf beoþ grēne, ðonne hý eft fealewīþ, feallap on eorþan a little while the leaves are green, then they grow yellow again, fall to the earth, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. Fealuwāþ withers, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58.

feān joy, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1; acc. of feā.

feānes, -ness, e; f. Fewness; paucitas:—Seo feānes nýdde ðara sacerda ðæt ān bīscop beōn sceolde ofer tū folc paucitas sacerdotum cōgeþat ūm antistitem duobus pōpulis præfici, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. v. feāwnes.

fear, es; m. A bull, an ox; taurus, bos:—Gif he hrīderu offrīan wille, bringe unwenne fear oððe heāfre si ðe bobus wōlūerit offerre, mare sine fēminam immaculatā offerret, Lev. 3, 1. v. fearr.

feāra of a few, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. v. feā few, feāwa.

fearh, færh, ferh, es; pl. fearas; m. A little pig, a FARROW, litter; porcellus:—Fearth porcellus, Wrt. Voc. 78, 40. Fearas suilli vel porcelli vel nefrendes, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 35; Wrt. Voc. 22, 76.

fearh-hama, an; m. A little stem; cauliculus:—Fearth-hama cauliculus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 117; Wrt. Voc. 45, 22.

feārlīc sudden, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28, MS. A. v. færlīc.

feārlīce; adv. Suddenly, quickly; subito:—He oððe fyrde hēt feārlīce abannan he commanded another army to be quickly summoned, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 6: 1120; Erl. 248, 12. v. færlīce.

fearn, es; m. A freight, cargo, load; ōnus nāvis:—Ofer holmes hring hof selest for mid fearne the most excellent house [the ark] sailed over the ocean's orb with its freight, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 7; Gen. 1394. [Icel. farmr, m. a fare, freight, cargo.]

FEARN, FERN, es; n. A FERN; filix:—Fearn filix, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 10; Wrt. Voc. 31, 21: 67, 45: 79, 64. Genim ðysse wyrt wyrt-truman, ðe man filicem and oðrum naman fearn nemneþ take a root of this plant, which is named filix, and by another name fern, Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 25. Atiō ærest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas, and ðæt fearn draw out first the thorns, and the furze, and the fern, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 5; Met. 12, 3. ðæt micle fearn the large fern; aspidium filix, L. M. I. 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 14; Lchdm. i. 380, 19. [Chauc. ferne: Dut. vāren, n: Kil. vāren: Ger. farn, farren, m:

M. H. Ger. varn, varn, m: O. H. Ger. farm, farn, n: Sansk. पर्णा, n. a leaf, plant, tree.] DER. efor-fearn, fen-.

fearn-bed, es; n. A fern-bed; filicetum, R. 85, Lye.

Fearn-dūn, e; f. [Hunt. Ferandune: Brom. Farandon: fearn fern, dūn a hill] Faringdon, Berkshire? or Farndon, Northamptonshire?—Hēr Eādweard cing gefōr on Myrcum æt Fearn-dūne in this year [A. D. 924] kind Edward died in Mercia at Farndon, Chr. 924; Th. 198, 1, col. 2, 3.

Fearn-ham, -hamm, es; m. FARNHAM, in Surrey; löci nōmen in agro Surreiens:—Siō fierd him wið gefeagt æt Fearnhamme the army fought against them at Farnham, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26.

fearn-leās, -lēs; adj. Fernless, without fern; sine filice, Hem. p. 86.

fearoþ-hengest, es; m. [fearoþ=faroþ, q. v.] A sea-horse, ship; mārīnus equus, nāvis:—Fearoþhengestas gearwe stōdon the ships stood ready, Elen. Kmbl. 452; El. 226.

FEARR, es; m. I. a bull, an ox; taurus, bos:—Fearn taurus, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. He geworhte ānes fearres anlīcnesse of āre he made an image of a bull with brass, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 29. Fearras fætte ofsetton oððe ymbsæton me tauri pingues obsēderunt me, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13; Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ete ic flāscmettas fearra manducābo carnes taurōrum, Ps. Lamb. 49, 13; 67, 31; Gen. 32, 15.

II. the Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; taurus:—Oððe ðara tagna ys gehāten taurus, ðæt is fearr the second of the signs is called taurus, that is a bull, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 4; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24. [Dut. var, varre, m: Ger. farre, farr, m: M. H. Ger. var, varre, m: O. H. Ger. farri, farro, far, m: Icel. farri, m. a bullock.]

feā-sceaft; adj. Having few things, poor, naked, destitute; miser, pauper, destitutus:—Frēōnda fēasceaft destitute of friends, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 24; Gen. 2100: 114; Th. 149, 23; Gen. 2479; Andr. Kmbl. 2257; An. 1130. Ic fēasceaft eom I am destitute, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 13; Gen. 2175: Beo. Th. 13; B. 7. Fēasceaft guma the miserable man, Beo. Th. 1950; B. 973; Andr. Kmbl. 3110; An. 1558: Exon. 119b; Th. 459, 5; Hy. 4, 112. Was bēn geitīd fēasceaftum men the prayer was granted to the poor man, Beo. Th. 4559; B. 2285: 4775; B. 2393. God eāde mæg arfrēan fēasceafne God may easily comfort the poor [one], Exon. 10b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175; Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwider fundast ðū, fēasceaft ides whither art thou hastening, poor damsel? Cd. 103; Th. 137, 6; Gen. 2269. Nō fēasceafte fīndan meahton æt ðam ædelinge the poor could not prevail with the prince, Beo. Th. 4735; B. 2373: Exon. 13a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368.

feā-sceaftig; adj. Poor, destitute; pauper, destitutus, miser:—Feā-sceaftig ferþ poor soul, Exon. 81b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26.

feasten, es; n. A fastness, fortress; munimentum:—Hī on ðam feastene wāron they were in the fastness, Chr. 877; Erl. 79, 23. v. fæsten II.

feastlice; adv. Firmly, constantly, stoutly; firmiter, constanter:—Hī feastlice fēngon they stoutly engaged, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 32: 1008; Erl. 141, 17. v. fæstlice.

FEÁWA, feá; pl. nom. acc. feáwe, feáwa, feá; gen. feáwena, feáwera, feára; dat. feáwum, feáum, feám; adj. FEW; pauci:—Feáwa ðara manna mihte beōn eardfæste few of the men could abide in their dwellings [lit. could be earth-fast or settled], Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 10; Deut. 4, 27; Mt. Bos. 9, 37; Lk. Bos. 10, 2. Hīt þūhte him feáwa daga it seemed to him a few [of] days, Gen. 29, 20. Feáwe [Spl. feáwa] gewordene hī syndon pauci facti sunt, Ps. Lamb. 106, 39. Wesan dagas hī feáwe [feáwa, Spl. 108, 7] fiant dies ejus pauci, 108, 8. Ðā ðā hīg wāron on gerime [MS. gehrime] feáwa oððe scortum, feáwoste and eardbegendan oððe inlānde hīs when they were few or short in number, [yea] very few and inhabitants of it [Canaan], Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Hira feáwa on weg cōmon few of them in the way, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 9; Deut. 28, 62. Inne on ðam fæstene sæton feáwa cirlice men a few countrymen sat within the fastness, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. Feáwa synt ðe done weg findon pauci sunt qui inveniunt viam, Mt. Bos. 7, 14; Lk. Bos. 13, 23. Feáwa synt gecorene pauci sunt electi, Mt. Bos. 20, 16: 22, 14. Drihten, gedō ðæt heora menigo sý læsse ðonne ūre feáwena nū is, and tostencte hī geond eorþan lībende of ðis lande Dōmīne, a paucis de terra divide eos in vita eōrum, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Ic ðē of Caldēa ceastre alādde, feáwera [MS. feowera] sumne I led thee, one of a few, from the Chaldeans' city, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; Gen. 2201. Eustatius ætbærst mid feáwum mannū Eustace escaped with a few men, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 4. Efter feáwum dagum after a few days, 1070; Erl. 206, 2. Be ðissum feáwum forþspellum by these few intimations, Exon. 84a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47. Ic ðē feáwe dagas mīnra mættira mōde secege paucitatem dīerū meōrum eruntia mīhi, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Feáwa fixa paucos pisciculos, Mt. Bos. 15, 34; Mk. Bos. 8, 7. Feáwa untrume he gehælde paucos infirmos cūravit, Mk. Bos. 6, 5. Ðū wære getrywe ofer feáwa sáþra pauca fuisti fidelis, Lk. Bos. 25, 23. He biþ witnod feáwum wītum wáþpūlābit paucis plāgis, Lk. Bos. 12, 48. [Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc. fewe: Laym. fewe, feuge: Orm. fewe: Plat. fege, vōge: O. Sax. fāh: O. Frs. fē: O. H. Ger. fōh: Goth. faus, faws:

Dan. faa: Swed. få: Icel. fár: Lat. paucus, paulus: Grk. παῦρος few; παύω I make to cease.

feáwera of a few, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; *gen. pl.* of feáwa.

feáwnes, feánes, -ness, *e*; *f.* FEWNES; paucitas:—*Da feáwnesse oððe gehwæðnesse daga mīra cýþ me paucitatem dierum meorum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 24.

FEAX, fex, *es*; *m.* *Hair of the head, the locks; casāries, cōma, cāpillus*:—*Nimeþ dæt feax to the hair holdeth on*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 20; L. M. i. 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 7. *Ne feax ne fel neithur hair nor skin*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. *Feax casāries*, Ælf. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 53. *Licgaþ æfter lande loccas todrifene, fex on foldan throughout the land lie my driven locks, hair upon the ground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2853; An. 1429. *God tofyllþ feaxes scadan, ðe hēr on scyldum swærum eodon Deus conquassabit verticem cūpilli perambulantium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21; 68, 4. *Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ feond be dam feaxe the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 201; Sal. 100: Beo. Th. 3298; B. 1647. *Wid feallendum feaxe for falling hair*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 18. *Mid hyre heāðes feaxe cāpillis cūpillis sui*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38. *Swāt ædruum sprong forþ under fexe blood sprang forth from the veins under his hair*, Beo. Th. 5926; B. 2467. *Æled lētaþ on dæs feāndes feax they shall let fire upon the fiend's hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 261; Sal. 130: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. *He hæfde blæc feax he had black hair*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Laym. uæx: O. Sax. fahs, n: O. Frs. fax: M. H. Ger. vahn, m: O. H. Ger. fahs, n. casāries, cōma: Icel. fax, n. a mane.*] *DER.* blanden-feax, blonden-, gamol-, un-, up-, won-, wunden-.

feax-clāp, *es*; *m.* *A head-cloth, hair-band, fillet; fascia crinalis*, Cot. 93.

feaxe; *adj.* *Having hair; cōmātus*. *DER.* ge-feaxe.

feax-eacas, -eacan? *Hair hanging down the forehead, forelocks; antæ frontis, sive a fronte dependentes*, Cot. 6, Som. Ben. Lye.

feaxede, fexede; *adj.* *Having long hair, long-haired; cōmātus*:—*Sume men cwedaþ dæt comēta sie feaxede [fexede, Th. 162, 9. col. 2, 3; 163, 10] steorra, forðam ðær stent lang leōma of, hwilum on āne healf, hwilum on ælce healf some men say that a comet is a long-haired star, because there stands a long ray from it, sometimes on one side, sometimes on each side*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9–14, col. 1. *DER.* ge-feaxode, -fexode, sid-fexede.

feax-fang, *es*; *m.* *A taking hold by the hair; cōmæ prehensio*:—*Gif feax-fang geweorþ if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3; Wilk. 5, 1.

feax-feallung, *e*; *f.* *Falling off or loss of the hair, the mange; crinium amissio, alopecia*:—*Feaxfeallung alopecia*, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 56; Wrt. Voc. 19, 58.

feax-gerædian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od [gerædian to make ready] To dress or trim the hair; crines componere*, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-hār; *adj.* *Hoary-haired; cōmān cānam hābens*:—*IC̅wæs feaxhār I was hoary-haired*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rā. 73, 1.

feax-nædel, *e*; *f.* *A hair-needle, curling-iron, crispin-pin; cālāmistrum*, æcus crinibus intorquendis sive crispandis adhibita:—*Feaxnædel cālāmistrum*, Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 101; Wrt. Voc. 17, 4.

feax-net, -nett, *es*; *n.* *A hair-net, net-work cap for confining the hair; reticulum cāpillis continendis, ricula*:—*Feaxnet reticulum*, Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 89; Wrt. Voc. 16, 59; *rigūla* [= *ricūla*, Car. Ains.], Som. 55, 96; Wrt. Voc. 16, 66.

feax-preōn, *es*; *m.* *A hair-pin; discrimināle*:—*Uplegene vel feax-preōnas discriminālia*, Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 99; Wrt. Voc. 17, 2.

feax-sceaga, *an*; *m.* *A bush of hair; casāries, crinium fasciulus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-sceaged; *part.* *Having hair, hairy; cōmātus*, Cot. 54.

feber-ādl, *e*; *f.* *A fever-disease, fever; febris*:—*Forleort ða of feber-ādlum dimisit eam febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. *v.* fefer-ādl.

febrig; *adj.* *Feverish; febriculus*:—*Gif he sý febrig if he be feverish*, Herb. i. 28; Lchdm. i. 78, 26.

Februarius, i; *m.* *Lat. February; nōmen mensis*:—*Sigeþ Februarius February approaches*, Menol. Fox 35; Men. 18. *v.* Sol-mōnap.

fec, *es*; *n.* *A space, portion of time; spātium, temporis intervallum*:—*Æfter litlum fece after a little time*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 4. *v.* fæc.

FECCAN, feccean, fæccan; *p.* *feahte, fēhte; pp.* *feah, fēht* *TO FETCH, bring to, draw; adducere, tollere, afferre, haurire*:—*Ðæt he sceolde hine feccan that he should fetch him*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 43; Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 10; Gen. 27, 42, 45; Ex. 2, 5. *Com ān wif wæter feccan wēnit mulier haurire aquam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 7, 15. *He his dōhter lēt feccean he caused his daughter to be fetched*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 35. *Ic fecce wæter afferam pauxillum aquæ*, Gen. 18, 4. *Hig feccaþ ðine sāwle fram ðe they will fetch away thy soul from thee*, Lk. Bos. 12, 20. *Ðas menn ðe feccaþ these men fetch thee*, Num. 22, 20. *Gif preost crisman ne fecce [fæcce M. S.] if a priest fetch not the chrism*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11. *Se ðe ys uppān hys hūse, ne gā he nyðer dæt he ænig þing on his hūse fecce qui in tecto, non descendat tollere*

aliquid de dōmo sua, Mt. Bos. 24, 17; L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20. *Ðæt gē ðisne eowerne brōður feccon that ye fetch this your brother*, Gen. 42, 34. [*Laym. fæchen: O. Frs. fecchem: O. Frs. faka to prepare, make ready.*] *DER.* a-feccan, ge-.

fecele a torch, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fæcele, þæcele.

fecgan; *p.* *feah To seize; rāpere*. *DER.* æt-fecgan, ge-.

FEDAN; *part.* *fēdende; he fēdeþ, fēt, fētt; p.* *ic, he fēdde, ðū fēddest, pl. fēddon; pp.* *fēded, fēdd*. *I. to FEED, nourish, support, sustain, bring up, educate; pascere, cibare, nutrire, enutrire, sustentare, educare*:—*Māgen mon sceal mid mete fēdan a man must feed strength with meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 22; Gn. Ex. 115. *Wā eācniendum and fēdendum on ðām dagum wæ autem pręnantibus. et nutritibus in illis diebus*, Mt. Bos. 24, 19; Lk. Bos. 21, 23. *Ðū us fēdest teāra blāfe cibābis nos pāne lacrymārum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. *Se deōpa seāþ dreorge fēdeþ the deep pit feedeth the dreary*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 25; Cri. 1545; 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gū. 245. *He ðe fēdeþ ipse te enutriet*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. *Eower heofonlica fæder hig fēt pāter vester celestis pascit illa*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26. *Se milda Metod fēt eall ðætte grōweþ westmas on weorolde the merciful Creator nourishes all fruits which grow in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 139; Met. 29, 70. *He fētt ða ðe purh dædbōte him to būgaþ he feeds those who turn to him by repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 29. *He me well fētt me bēne pascit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33; 30, 27. *Mægeþ and mægcas fēdaþ hine fægge lasses and lads feed him kindly*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 424, 9; Rā. 51, 8. *God, ðū ðe me fēdest fram cildhāde þp ðisne dæg Deus, qui pascit me ab adolescentia mea in pręsentem diem*, Gen. 48, 15. *Mec seó friþe mæg fēdde the kind woman fed me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 23; Rā. 10, 9. *He fēdde hig sustenāvit eos*, Gen. 47, 17. *He fēdde me educāvit me*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. *We ðe fēddon pavinus te*, Mt. Bos. 25, 37. *Fēd freolice feora wōcre feed freely the living progeny*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342. *Gif he nāt hwā hine cwine fēde if he knows not who may feed him living*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114. *Ðū bist fēded on welum his pascēris in diuitiis ejus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3; Ps. Th. 130, 4. *Fēdd beón pastus esse, pasci*, R. Conc. 10.

II. to bring forth, produce; gignere, producere:—*Wæstmas fēdan to bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. *Cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd lædaþ and fēdaþ of living things, which air and flood train and bring forth*, 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. *Ides eaforan fēdde a female brought forth off-spring*, 50; Th. 64, 23; Gen. 1054. *Ðā wearþ eafora fēded then was an heir brought forth*, 58; Th. 70, 27; Gen. 1159; 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712. [*Wyc. Chauc. fede: Piers P. feden: Laym. feden, ueden: O. Frs. fedenn: Scot. fede: Plat. voden, vōden, fōden, fūden: O. Sax. fōdjan, fuodjan: Frs. fieden: O. Frs. foda, feda: Dut. voeden: Ger. füttern: M. H. Ger. vuoten, vüeten: O. H. Ger. fuotjan: Goth. fodyan: Dan. føde: Swed. föda: Icel. fæða: Lat. pascere: Grk. παρίσκει to eat: Sansk. pitu, m. nourishing food.*] *DER.* a-fēdan, ge-.

fēdels, *es*; *m.* *A falling; altitil*:—*Fēdels altitil*, Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 95; Wrt. Voc. 23, 51: *altitils*, 114; Som. 80, 7; Wrt. Voc. 60, 43. *feder a father*, Chr. 1052; Th. 319, 17; Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8; 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. *v.* fæder.

fēdera, fēdra, *an*; *m.* *An uncle, a father's brother; patruus*:—*Se wæs Ælfrices sunu Ædwines fēderan he was the son of Ælfric, Edwin's uncle*, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 25; 737; Erl. 47, 24. *Ædwines fēdran suna Edwin's uncle's son*, Chr. 643; Erl. 27, 19. *v.* fædera.

fēdesl, *es*; *m?* *e*; *f?* *A feeder, provider; obsōnātor*:—*Cyninges fēdesl xx scillinga forgelde let the king's feeder be paid for with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 12; Th. i. 6, 8.

fēding, *e*; *f.* *A feeding; pastio*:—*Seó fēding ðara sceāpa the feeding of the sheep*, Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 10 b, 11. *v.* fēdan to feed.

fēdnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *Nourishment; nutrimentum*:—*On lustfullnysse ðær biþ synne fēdnes in delectatione fit peccātū nutrimentum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25.

FEFER, fefer, *es*; *m.* *A FEVER; febris*:—*Se fefer hine forlēt reliquit eum febris*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. *Gif him fefer derige if fever vex him*, Herb. 46, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 19. *Se fefer the fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. *Ær hym ðæs feferes wēne before he expects the fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 7. *Wid fēfre for fever*, L. M. i. 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 14, 27. *Wid done cōlan fefer against cold fever*, Herb. 138, 2; Lchdm. i. 256, 10. *Ða feforas beóp fram anýdde the fevers will be forced away*, 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13. *On mycelum feferum magnis febris*, Lk. Bos. 4, 38. *Wit ða stidustan feferas, genim ðas syltan wyrt and gedrige hý for the strongest fevers, take this same herb and dry it*, Herb. 20, 3; Lchdm. i. 114, 16; 38, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 3. *Ælces dages fefer an every day or quotidian fever*, L. M. i. 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 24. *Priddan dages fefer a tertian fever*, 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 21. *Fēorþan dages fefer a quartan fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5. [*Piers P. feveres, pl: Chauc. fevere: Plat. fever, n: Ger. feber, n: M. H. Ger. vieber, n: O. H. Ger. fiebar, n: Dan. feber, m. f: Swed. feber, m: Lat. febris, f:*]

fefer-ādl, fefer-ādl, *e*; *f.* [*ādl a disease*] *Fever-disease, fever; febris*:—*Hēo wæs swenced mid hæto and mid byrne feferādle she had been afflicted with the heat and burning of a fever*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 28. *Wit fefer-*

ædle for fever disease, L. M. i. 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13. Sleá ðe Drihten mid feforædle and mid cile *percūtiat te Dōminus febri et frigore*, Deut. 28, 22.

fefer-fuge, an; f. The herb feverfew; febrifugia:—Feferfuge febrifugia, Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 89; Wrt. Voc. 30, 39; Herb. 36; Lchdm. i. 134, 15. Genim feferfugean blōstman take blossoms of feverfew, Lchdm. i. 374, 3.

fefer-seōc; adj. Fever-sick, feverish; febricitans, Cot. 88.

fefer a fever, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. v. fefer.

fefer-ādīl fever-disease, fever, Deut. 28, 22. v. fefer-ādīl.

FĒGAN; p. de; pp. ed To join, bind, unite, fix; jungēre, pangēre:—Heo fēgeþ mec on fæsten she binds me in a fastness, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 22; Rā. 26, 9. Freōndscipe fēgþ it unites friendship, Somn. 128; Lchdm. iii. 206, 4. Hiō me on nearo fēgde she fixed me in a strait, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 12; Rā. 62, 6. [Laym. fiede wrote: Orm. festest jointest; fezzed, pp. composed. Plat. fōgen: O. Sax. fōgian: Frs. fuwgen: O. Frs. foga: Dut. voegen: Ger. fügen: M. H. Ger. vüegen: O. H. Ger. fuogian, fuogan: Dan. føie: Swed. foga: Lat. pāciscor to make a contract: Grk. πῆννυμι to join, fasten: Sansk. paś to bind.] DER. ge-fēgan, up-fēgean.

feger, fegr fair; pulcher, Solil. præf. v. fæger.

fegere fairly, beautifully, Hy. 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fægere.

fēging, e; f. A conjunction; conjunctio:—Geþeōdnes odde fēging is conjunctio a joining is a conjunction, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47, MS. D. fēhan, ðū fēhst, he fēhþ to take, seize; captare, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16; Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rā. 28, 9. v. afēhþ, fōn.

FĒL, felo, fæle; adj. FELL, cruel, savage; crudēlis, sēvus. [Wyc. fel, feli crafty: Piers P. fell fierce: Chauc. felle strong, fierce: Laym. felle, pl. cruel: Scot. fell keen, hot, acute: O. Frs. fal: Dut. Kil. fel violent: O. Fr. fel cruel, wicked: Ital. fello wicked: Ir. feal bad, naughty, evil.] DER. æl-fæle, eal-felo, wæl-fel.

FĒL, FELL, es; n. A FELL, skin, hide; pellis, cōrium, cūtis:—Fell pellis, Wrt. Voc. 65, 11; 86, 37; 283, 33. Næs hyre feax ne fel fyre genæled neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591. Fell pellis, Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Felles ne rēceþ he cares not for my skin, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 12; Rā. 76, 5. Dæt celf hig bærndon būtan dære wicstōwe mid felle and mid flæsce vitūlum cum pelle et carnis cremans extra castra, Lev. 8, 17. Hie blōd and fel pēgon they ate the blood and skin, Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23; Ors. i, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Dæs calfes flæsc and fell and gōr ðū bærnst ūte būton fyrdwicon carnes vitūli et cōrium et fimum combūres fōris extra castra, Ex. 29, 14. Fell hongedon on seles wæge the skins hung on the wall of the room, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 15; Rā. 14, 3. Dæt gafol biþ on deōra fellum the tribute is in skins of animals, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 20, 33; Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29; Gen. 27, 16. Se byrdesta sceall gylðan fiftyne mearpes fell the richest must pay fifteen skins of the marten, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 20, 36. Siō was orponcum gegyrwed dracan fellum it was cunningly prepared with dragon's skins, Beo. Th. 4183; B. 2088. [Wyc. Piers P. fel: Chauc. Orm. fell: O. Sax. fel, n: Frs. O. Frs. fel, n: Dut. vel, n: Ger. fell, n: M. H. Ger. vël, n: O. H. Ger. fel, n: Goth. fill, n: Icel. fell, n: Lat. pellis, f. a skin, hide: Grk. πέλλα, f. a hide, leather.]

FĒLA, fæla, feala, feola; adj. indecl. I. with gen. Many, much; multum, multa:—Nis nū fela folca there is not now much people; multum pōpūlorum, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 8; Fā. 67. Näh ic fela goldes I have not much gold; multum auri, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 14; Hy. 4, 100. Fela sceal gebidan leōfes and lāpes much shall abide of loved and loathed, Beo. Th. 1215; B. 1060. Fela meoriga many obstacles; multa impēdimentōrum, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. Fela is dæra þinga many a one is there of the things, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 10. Fela swylices much of the same, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13.

II. many things, much, very; multa, multum, in primis, cum maxime:—Fela ðū didest multa fecisti, Ps. Spl. 39, 7; Ps. Spl. C. 31, 13. Hie fela wiston they knew many things; multa, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Fela ic hæbbe geþolod to dæg multa passa sum hōdie, Mt. Bos. 27, 19. Fela fricgende inquiring much, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106. Hū fela how many; quam multa, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. He ongan hi fela læran cæpit illos docere multa, Mk. Bos. 6, 34.

III. so many . . . as; tot . . . quot:—Ic ne mæg swā fela [gefōn], swā fela swā ic mæg gessylan non possum tot cāþere, quot possum vendere, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 27. [Wyc. fele, feel: Piers P. Chauc. fele: Laym. fele, feole, vele, wæle: Orm. fele: Scot. feil, fiel: Plat. veel: O. Sax. filu, filo: Frs. foll, full: O. Frs. fel, ful: Dut. veel: Ger. viel: M. H. Ger. vil: O. H. Ger. filo, filu: Goth. filu: Icel. fjöl-, used only as a prefix, much: Lat. plus: Grk. πολὺς: Sansk. puru, pulu much, many.] DER. eal-fela, efen-, em-.

fela-fēcene; adj. Very crafty; multidolōsus:—Wineleās mon genimeþ him wulfas to gefēran fela-fēcene deōr a friendless man takes wolves for his comrades very crafty animals, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 26; Gn. Ex. 148.

fela-feald; adj. Manifold; multiplex:—Dōmas ðine synd neowelns micellu odde felafeald jūdicia tua sunt abyssus multa, Ps. Spl. 35, 6.

fela-frēcne; adj. Very wild or savage; valde fērox:—Ūr biþ fela-

frēcne deōr a wild bull is a very savage beast, Runic pm. 2; Kmbl. 339, 9; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 3.

fela-geómor; adj. Very sad; valde tristis:—Gewāt him se gōða, felageómor the good [king] departed, very sad, Beo. Th. 5892; B. 2950.

fela-geong; adj. Very young; valde jūvēnilis:—He sægde felageongum he said to the very young [man], Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 15; Fā. 53.

fela-geonge; adj. Having travelled much; valde peregrinātus:—Wilt ðū frigan felageonge ymb forþgescaft wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation? Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3.

fela-hrōr; adj. Very strenuous; valde strēnuus:—Him Scyld gewāt felahrōr Scyld departed very strenuous, Beo. Th. 53; B. 27.

fela-leōf; adj. Much-beloved; valde cārus:—Sceal ic mīnes felaleōfan fāhþu dreogan I must endure enmities for my much-loved [friend], Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 6; Kl. 26.

fela-meahtig; adj. Much mighty; valde pōtens:—Felameahtig God the much mighty God, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 10; Gn. Ex. 76. Blētsen ðec fisas and fuglas, felameahtig may fishes and birds bless thee, much mighty! 55 a; Th. 194, 17; Az. 140; Th. 195, 14; Az. 156.

fela-mōdig; adj. Very daring; fortissimus:—Men from ðam holm-clife hælafan bēron felamōdiga the men bore from the shore the heads of the very bold, Beo. Th. 3278; B. 1637.

felan; p. fæl, pl. fælon; pp. folen To stick, adhere; hætere:—Dæt ic in ne fele ut non inhæream, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. v. feolan.

FĒLAN; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. gen. To FEEL, perceive, touch; sentire, tangere:—Heo fēlēþ mīnes gemōtes she perceives my meeting, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 23; Rā. 26, 9. Hi dæs fēlāþ they feel it, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 16; Rā. 7, 8. [Wyc. felen, feele: Chauc. fele: Plat. fölen: O. Sax. gi-fōlian: Frs. fielen: O. Frs. fēla: Dut. voelen: Ger. fühlen: M. H. Ger. vüelen: O. H. Ger. fuoljan, fuolēn: Dan. føle.] DER. gefelan.

fela-sinnig; adj. Very sinful; valde faciñdōsus:—Dær ðū findan miht felasinnige secg where thou mayest find the very sinful man, Beo. Th. 2762; B. 1379.

fela-specol; adj. Speaking much, loquacious; magniloquus, lōquax:—Mæden felaspecol a loquacious maiden, Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 26. Tostencþ Drihten tungan ða felaspecolan disperdat Dōminus linguam magnilōquam, Ps. Spl. 11, 3.

fela-specolnys, -nyss, e; f. Talkativeness, loquacity; lōquācitas, Scint. 54.

fela-wlone; adj. Very stately; valde magnificus:—Mec brýd triedeþ, felawlonc, fōtum the bride treads me, very proud, with her feet, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 28; Rā. 13, 7.

fel-cyrf, e; f? [fel skin, cyrf a cutting off] The foreskin; præputium, Cot. 217.

FĒLD, feald; gen. es; dat. a, e; m. A FIELD, pasture, plain, an open country; campus, campestris:—Se æðela feld wrīðaþ under wolcnum the noble field flourishes under the skies, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 16; Ph. 26. Feld campus, Wrt. Voc. 80, 48. Weaxaþ hraðe feldes blōstman the flowers of the field quickly grow, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 19; Met. 6, 10. On felda ðam de deōrmōde Dīran hēton in the field which the brave men call Dura, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 13; Dan. 170: Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 241. He sette fōretācn his on felda Taneos pōsuit prōdīgia sua in campo Taneos, Ps. Spl. 77, 48. On ðam feldc upon the plain, Salm. Kmbl. 427; Sal. 214. Hie gesōhton Sennera feld they sought the plains of Shinar, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 23; Ger. 1668: 205; Th. 253, 27; Dan. 602. Hig fundon ānne feld invēnērunt campum, Gen. 11, 2. Habbāþ feldas eac fægere blisse gaudēbunt campi, Ps. Th. 95, 12; Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. On Moabes feldum in campestribus Moab, Deut. 34, 8. On fealda in campo, Ps. Spl. 77, 15. Fealdas ðine beoþ gefylled of genihtsumnyssē campi tui replēbuntur ubertate, 64, 12. [Piers P. fælde: Wyc. feld, felde, feed: Chauc. R. Glouc. feld: Laym. feld, ueld, feold, uald: Orm. feld: O. Sax. feld, m: Frs. fjild: O. Frs. feld: Dut. veld, n: Ger. feld, n: M. H. Ger. velt, n: O. H. Ger. feld, n: Dan. felled, m. f: Swed. fält, n: Icel. fold, f.] DER. here-feld, sun-, wæl-, wudu-.

feld-beō; f. A field-bee, locust; āpis campestris, attācus=άττακος:—Feld-beō adicius [= atticus], Wrt. Voc. 281, 38.

feld-ciric, e; f. -circe, an; f. A field-church, country church; campestris ecclesia:—Feldcirice griþbryce is, ðær legerstōw ne sig, mid þritigum scillingum the 'grith-bryce' of a field-church, where there is no burial-place, is thirty shillings, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Æt feld-circan for a field-church, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 3.

felde felled, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rā. 38, 4; p. of fellan.

felde-fare, an; f? A FIELD-FARE? turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer vel feldefare a field-fare; scorrellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.]. Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

feld-elfen, e; f. A wood fairy or nymph; hāmādryas=άμαδρύας:—Feld-elfen moides? Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 109; Wrt. Voc. 60, 16.

feld-gangende, -gongende; part. Field-going, moving over a plain; campum peragrans:—Feldgangende feoh pēcus campum peragrans, Soul Kmbl. 161; Seel. 81; Salm. Kmbl. 45; Sal. 23. Feldgongende feoh cattle traversing the field, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 25; Seel. 81, note: Salm. Kmbl. 309; Sal. 154.

feld-hryðer, es; *n.* *A field ox or heifer*; campestris bos sive vitulus, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.

feld-hūs, es; *n.* *A field-house, tent*; tentorium, tabernaculum:—Feld-hūsa mæst greatest of tents, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Bræddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum the sailors spread [themselves] amongst the hills with their tents, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223.

feld-land, es; *n.* *Field-land, a plain*; plānitēs. It is opposed to dūn-land hilly land:—Farap to Amorrea dūne and to ððrum feld-landum and dūn-landum and to uuhðheran landum vēnūte ad montem Amorrhæ-ðorum et ad cētera campestria atque montāna et hūmiliōra lōca, Deut. 1, 7: 11, 30.

feldlic; *adj.* *Fieldlike, country, rural*; campester:—Feldlic campester, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. On feldlicre stōwe in lōco campestri, Lk. Bos. 6, 17. On feldlicum wunungum in campestribus habitaculis, Jos. 10, 40.

feld-mædere, an; *f.* [mædere, mæddere madder] *Field-madder, rose-mary*; rosmārinum:—Feldmædere rosmārinum, Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 34; Wrt. Voc. 68, 49.

feld-minte, an; *f.* *Field or wild mint*; silvestris menta, mentastrum:—Feldminte mentastrum? [= mentastrum], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 3; Wrt. Voc. 69, 18.

feld-more, an; *f.* -moru, e; *f.* [more a roof] *A parsnip, carrot*; pastināca:—Feldmore parsnip, L. M. 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 21. Feldmore [MS. -mora] pastināca, Ælf. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 32; Wrt. Voc. 31, 42. Nim feldmoran sēd take seed of parsnip, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 3. Wyrtdrenc of feldmoran sele drincan give to drink a herb-drink of parsnip, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 15. Dō on eala feldmoran put parsnip in ale, 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 5: 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 17: iii. 22, 18. Herba pastināca silvatica, dæt is feldmoru the herb pastināca silvatica, that is parsnip, Herb. cont. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 32, 25. Feldmoru biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum and on beorgum parsnip is produced on sandy places and on hills, Herb. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 3; L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 26. Feldmore nideward the nether part of parsnip, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

feld-oxa, an; *f.* *A field or pasture ox*; pascuālis bos:—Feldoxan pascuālis bōves, Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles.

feld-rude, an; *f.* *Wild rue*; silvestris rūta, Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 325.

feld-swam, -swamm, es; *m.* *A field mushroom, toadstool*; fungus, Cot. 87.

feld-swop bradigabo? Cot. 25, Lye. Feld-uop bradigabo? Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 72.

feld-wēsten, es; *n.* *A field waste or desert*; campestris solitudo:—Begeondan Iordane on ðam feldwēstene wið ða reádan sē trans Iordanem in solitudīne campestri contra mære rubrum, Deut. 1, 1.

feld-wurma the plant wild marjoram. *v.* felt-wurma.

feld-wyrt, e; *f.* *Field-wort, gentian*; gentiāna:—Feldwyrt gentiāna, Wrt. Voc. 68, 7. Herba gentiāna, dæt ys feldwyrt the herb gentiāna, that is, field-wort, Herb. cont. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 12, 16. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man gentiānam, and ððrum naman feldwyrt nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on dūnum this herb, which is called gentian, and by another name field-wort, is produced on downs, Herb. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 110, 2.

fele-ferp? [fele = fela many] *A kind of worm under blocks having many feet*, Som; vermicūla quædam multipēda, Lye:—Feleferp centum-pellio, forte centupēda, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 86; Wrt. Voc. 22, 4. **fele-leás**; *adj.* [fēlan to feel] *Devoid of feeling*; insensilis:—Biþ his lif scæcen and he feleleás his life is departed and he devoid of feeling, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 26; Vy. 40.

FELG, e; *f.* felge, an; *f.* *A FELLY, part of the circumference of a wheel*; canthus = κανθός, absis rōtæ:—Ælces spācan biþ ððter ende fæst on ðære nafe, ððter on ðære felge one end of every spoke is fixed in the nave, the other in the felly, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 3, 7, 10. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan the fellies depend on the spokes, 222, 13, 19, 21, 27. Nēar ðām felgum nēarer to the fellies, 222, 11. Felge [MS. felga] canthus, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 21. Ðæt hwēol hwerfþ ymbūton, and sió nafa, nēst ðære eaxe, sió færþ micle fæstlicor and orsorglicor ðonne ða felgan ðōn the wheel turns round, and the nave, being nearest to the axle-tree, goes much more firmly and more securely than the fellies do, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. [Wyc. felis, felys fellies: Plat. falge, felge, f; Dut. velg, f; Ger. felge, f; M. H. Ger. vølge, f; O. H. Ger. felga, f; Dan. fælge, m. f.]

felgan, ic felge, ðū filgst, filhst, he filgh, filhþ, pl. felgaþ; *p.* fealg, fealh, pl. fulgon; *pp.* folgen To stick to, betake oneself to, go or come under, below or beneath anything, to go into, enter a place, to undergo; inhære, sūbire, inire, intrāre:—Op he on fleāme fealh until he betook himself to flight, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 42. Hý ymb ða geatu feohtende wæron op hý ðærinne fulgon they were fighting about the gates until they entered therein, Chr. 755; Th. 87, 3, col. 1. Siddan inne fealh Grendles mōðor when Grendel's mother came in, Bco. Th. 2567; B. 1281. He searonþas fealh Eormenrices he underwent the guileful

enmity of Ermanric, 2405; B. 1200. [O. Sax. bi-felhan trūdēre, mandāre, condēre: Frs. be-feljen: O. Frs. bifella: Dut. be-velen: Ger. be-fehlen mandāre: M. H. Ger. be-vēlhen condēre, mandāre: O. H. Ger. fēlahan, felhan condēre: Goth. filhan to hide, bury: Icel. fela: Lat. se-pēlire to hide, bury.] DER. æt-felgan, be-, bi-, ge-, wið-. *v.* felan, feolan.

feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To follow; sēqui:—Uton gān and feligean fremdom godum eāmus et sēquāmur deos aliēnos, Deut. 13, 2. *v.* fylgean. **fell**, es; *n.* *A fell, skin*; pellis:—Fell pellis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56; Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Cealþes fell vitūli cōrium, Ex. 29, 14. *v.* fel a skin.

fell, es; *m.* *Ruin, death*; lapsus, ruina:—Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn though the race of sinners chose death, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. *v.* fyll.

fell; *adj.* *Fell, cruel, severe*; crūdēlis, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fel; *adj.* **fellan**, fyllan; *ic* felle, ðū felest, felst, he felep, felp, pl. fellap; *p.* felde, pl. feldon; *pp.* felled; *v.* trans. To cause to fall, to fell, cut or throw down, strip off, destroy; cæðere, sternēre, projicēre, abjicēre, dejiçere, destruēre:—Gefered ðær hit felde borne where it was thrown down, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rā. 38, 4. DER. a-fellān, be-. *v.* fyllan, feallan.

fellen; *adj.* [fel skin] *Made of skins*; pelliceus:—Fellen gyrdel wæs ymbe his lendenu erat zōna pellicea circa lumbos ejus, Mk. Bos. 1, 6. God worhte Adame and his wife fellene reáf and gescriðde hī fecit Deus Adam et uxōri ejus tunicas pelliceas et induit eos, Gen. 3, 21. Fellen hæst a hat made of skin, a felt hat; gālērus vei pileus, Ælf. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26.

felle-wære, es; *n.* *The falling sickness, epilepsy*; epilepsia = ἐπιληψία:—Ðæt deāh wið fellwære it is good for epilepsy, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 8. *v.* fylle-wære.

fel-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Cruelty, fierceness*; crūdēlitas, Som. Ben. Lye. **felnyss**, e; *f.* [fēlan to feel] *Feeling*; sensus:—Gars and treowa lybbaþ būtan felnysse... nýtenu lybbaþ and habbaþ felnysse būtan gesceade grass and trees live without feeling... beasts live and have feeling without reason, Homl. Th. i. 302, 15, 16. DER. ge-felness.

felo; *adj.* *Fell, baleful*; perniciosus. DER. eal-felo. *v.* fæle, fel; *adj.* **felofo**, fealvor, es; *m.* *A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen*; porphyrio = πορφυρίων:—Felofo porphyrio, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 36. **felsan** to recompense; expiāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

FELT, es; *m?* FELT; pannus vel lāna coactilis, impilia, Som. Ben. Lye:—Felt centum? vel filtrum? Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 59; Wrt. Voc. 23, 20. [Plat. felt, *m.* Dut. vilt, *n.* Ger. filz *m.* *n.* carded wool, felt: M. H. Ger. vilz, *m.* felt: O. H. Ger. filz, *m.* Dan. felt, *m.* f: Swed. felt, *m.*]

felp falls, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15; 3rd pers. pres. of feallan. **fel-tūn**, es; *m.* *An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill*; secessus, latrina, sterquilinium:—Se wiððōm and ððre cræftas licgaþ forsewene swā swā neox under feltūne wisdom and other virtues lie despised like dirt on a dunghill, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11. In feltūn in secessu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 17; Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. In feltūne oddē mixen in sterquilinium, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 35.

felt-wurma, an; *m.* [felt = feld ?] *The plant wild marjoram*; origānum, Som. Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 349, col. 2, 3.

felt-wyrt, e; *f.* *The plant mullein*; verbasum thapsus, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man verbasum, and ððrum naman feltwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum and on myxenum this plant, which is named verbasum, and by another name mullein, is produced in sandy places and on dunghills, Herb. 73, 1; Lchdm. i. 174, 19–21. Feltwyrt avadonia? Wrt. Voc. 79, 5.

fēmne, an; *f.* *A virgin, young woman*; virgo:—Fēmne sceal hire freond gesēcan the virgin shall seek her friend, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. *v.* fēmme.

FEN, fenn, fæn, fænn, es; *n.* *m.* *A fen, marsh, mud, dirt*; pālus, lūtum, limus, sordes:—Ic fūle eom ðonne ðis fen swearte I am fouler than this swart fen, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 33; Rā. 41, 31. Fenn lūtum, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 6: limus, lūtum, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 61; Wrt. Voc. 37, 48. Þys sceal on fenne gewunian the spectre shall dwell in the fen, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42: Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295. Se ðe mōras heold, fen and fæsten who held the moors, the fen and fastness, Beo. Th. 208; B. 104. Hió wyrp ðæt fenn ðe man hæteþ Meotedic it forms the fen which is called Mæotis, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 19. He underfēhþ ðæt fenn ðara þwæandra he receives the dirt of the washers, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20. Is Òlig ðæt land eall mid fenne and mid water ymbseald est Elge pālūdib circumdāta vel āquis, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 4. Is ðæt ðglond fenne biworpen the island is surrounded with a fen, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rā. 1, 5. Fennas and mōras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. On ðām fennum in pālūdib, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. Eall op ða fennas norþ as far north as the fens, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 1010; Erl. 143, 27. [Piers P. fen: Wyc. fen, fenne; Laym. fenne, uenne, dat; fenes, pl.; Scot. fen: Plat. fenne: Frs. finne: O. Frs. fenæ, fene: Dut. veen, *n.* Kil. ven, venne: Ger. fenne, *n.* O. H. Ger. fenna, fennī, *f.* Goth. fani, *n.* mud, dirt: Icel. fen, *n.* a fen, quagmire.]

fen-cerse, an; *f. Fen-cress, water-cress*; nasturtium officinale, Lin:—Wyl fencersan boil water-cress, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 15; 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 5.

fēn = fēng took; *p. of fōn, q. v.*
fen-fearn, fen-fern, es; *n. The fen or water-fern, flowering fern, the herb christopher, osmund-royal*; osmunda regalis, Lin. salvia?—Fenfearn salvia, Ælf. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 8; Wrt. Voc. 31, 19. *v. fearn.*

fen-fixas; *pl. m. Fen-fishes*; pālustris pisces, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. fisc.*
fen-freoðo; indecl. *f. Fen-asylum*; āsylum in pālūde:—He in fen-freoðo feorh alegde he laid down his life in his fen-asylum, Beo. Th. 1706; B. 851.

fen-fugelas; *pl. m. Fen-birds, fen-fowl*; pālustris āves, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. fugel.*

fēng, es; *m. [fōn to take].* I. *a grasp, span, hug, embrace*; amplexus, captus:—Ic fāra fēng feore gedigde from the grasp of foes I with life escaped, Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fyres fēng the grasp of fire, Salm. Kmbl. 707; Sal. 353.

II. *what is taken, booty*; captum, praeda:—Hī fēng woldon fōn they would take the booty, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 30, col. 2; 33, col. 1. DER. an-fēng, and-, fore-, ofer-, on-, to-, under-. *v. fang.*

fēng, *pl. fēngon took*, Beo. Th. 5970; B. 2989; Salm. Kmbl. 866; Sal. 432; *p. of fōn.*

fēngel, es; *m. A prince*; princeps:—Wīsa fēngel geatolfc gengde the wise prince stately went, Beo. Th. 2805; B. 1400. Snottra fēngel the sagacious prince, Beo. Th. 2954; B. 1475; 4318; B. 2156. Hringa fēngel prince of rings, 4680; B. 2345.

fen-gelād, es; *n. Fen-path*; pālustris via, pālūs:—Hie warigeaþ frēcne fengelāth they inhabit the dangerous fen-path, Beo. Th. 2722; B. 1359.

fēng-net, nett, es; *n. A net for catching*; retiāculum:—Feallap fīren-fulle on heora fēngnetum cādent in retiāculo ejus peccātōres, Ps. Th. 140, 12.

fen-hlip, -hleop, es; *n. [hliþ a declivity, slope] A fen-slope, bank of a fen*; pāluster clivus, pālūdis ripa:—Scolde Grendel fleōn under fenhleopu Grendel must flee under the fen-slopes, Beo. Th. 1645; B. 820.

fen-hōp, es; *n. A fen-heap or mound*? pālūdis agger?—He meahte fleōn on fen-hōpu he might flee to the fen-mounds, Beo. Th. 1532; B. 764.

fēnix, es; *m.* I. *the fabulous bird phoenix* = φοινῖξ:—Fēnix, swā hātte ān fugel on Arabiscr þeðe, se leofaþ fīf hund geāra, and æfter deāþe eft arīst ge-edcudod, and se fugel getācnaþ ūrne ærist on ðam endenēhtan dæge phoenix, so a bird in Arabia is called, which lives five hundred years, and after death rises again re-quickened, and the bird betokens our resurrection at the last day, Ælf. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 56–58. Se fugel se is fēnix hāten the bird which is called phoenix, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 19; Ph. 86. Fēnix byrneþ phoenix burns, 59 a; Th. 213, 2; Ph. 218: 60 b; Th. 221, 26; Ph. 340. II. *a genus of palms, the date tree or date palm*; phoenix dactylifera:—Ðær he heānne beām wunaþ done hātaþ men fēnix, of ðæs fugles noman there it inhabits a lofty tree, which men call phoenix, from the bird's name, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 21; Ph. 174.

fen-land, es; *n. Fen-land, marshy land*; pālustris terra:—Hī ealle Egypta awēston, būtan ðēm fenlandum they laid waste all Egypt, except the fen-lands, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. He þurh ða fenland reōw he rowed through the fen-lands, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 13.

fen-līc; *adj. Fenlike, marshy, fenmy*; pāluster:—Fenlic pāluster, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. Of ðam fenlicum adelcan from the fenlike mud, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 7. Betwyx ða fenlican gewrido ðæs widgillan wēstenes he āna ongan eardian he began to dwell alone among the fenmy thickets of the wide wilderness, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 9.

fen-mīnte, an; *f. Fen-mint, water-mint*; silvestris menta, Lin:—Fenmīnte fen-mint, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8.

fēnn a fen, marsh, mud, dirt, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20; Ps. Spl. 17, 44. *v. fen.*

fēnnig, fēnneg; *adj. FENNY, marshy, muddy, dirty*; pālustris, uliginosus, lūtūsus:—Fēnnig æcer uliginosus āger, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 70; Wrt. Voc. 37, 56. Gif siō hond biþ fēnnegu if the hand is dirty, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

fēnol the herb fennel; fēnīcūlum, Wrt. Voc. 79, 8. *v. finol.*

fen-foe, an; *f. [fye a frog] A fen-frog*; pālūdis rāna:—Me is fenfye fōre hrepre a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9; Rā. 41, 71.

feō for or with cattle or money, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659; Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380; *dat. and instr. of feoh.*

feōde, *pl. feōdon hated*, Ps. Th. 118, 163; *p. of feōn, feōgan.*

FEOGAN, feōgean, fōgan, feōn, fōn; *part. feōgende*; ic feōge, he feōgeþ, feóp, *pl. feōgaþ, feōgeaþ*; *p. feode, pl. feōdon, feōdun, feōdan To hate, persecute*; ōdisse, ōdio hābere, infestāre:—Uton we fīrene feōgan let us hate crimes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13. He hī alýsde of feōgdura folmum libērāuit eos de mānu ōdientium, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Ic unrihte wegās ealle feōge omnem viam iniquam ōdio hābui, Ps. Th. 118, 128; 138, 19. Ða wērgan neāt nales feōgaþ frýnd hiera the brute animals hate not their friends, Elen. Kmbl. 719; El. 360. Ðe me earwunga

ealle feōgeaþ qui ōdērunt me grātis, Ps. Th. 68, 4; 73, 22. Ic feōde fācnes wyrcend fācienēs prāvaricātiōnes ōdvi, Ps. Th. 100, 3; 118, 113. Hī Dryhtnes æ feōdon they hated the Lord's law, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14; Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Ðe feōdon sybbe qui ōdērunt pācem, Ps. Spl. C. 119, 6. Hī Godes tempel feōdan they hated God's temple, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Ða ðe hine feōdan qui ōdērunt eum, Ps. Th. 67, 1; 82, 2; 85, 16; 104, 21. Feōgeaþ [fiogaþ MS. T.] yfel ōðite mālum, Ps. Spl. C. 96, 10. [O. H. Ger. fiēn: Goth. fīyan, fian; Icel. fīja to hate.]

feō-gýtsung, e; *f. Money-desire or greed, avarice*; pēcūniā cupidō, avāritia:—Ðæt he sceolde his treowe for feōgýtsunge and lufan forlēosan that he should lose his truth for desire and love of money, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40.

FEOH, fīoh; *gen. feós; dat. feó; n.* I. *cattle, living animals*; pēcus, jumenta:—Gif ðe become ōðres monnes giēneleās feoh [G and H] on hand if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9. Feoh būtan gewitte the cattle without understanding, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Wiht seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ a thing which feeds the cattle, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 21; Rā. 35, 2. Ic sealde him gangende feoh I gave him live stock [walking cattle], Cd. 129; Th. 164, 23; Gen. 2719.

II. *cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange, hence Money, value, price, hire, stipend, FEE, reward*; pēcūnia, merces:—Nābbe gē feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum nūlite possidēre pēcūniam in zōnis, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Se ðe his feoh to unrihtum wæstmisceatte ne sylēþ qui pēcūniam suam non dedit ad ūsuram, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Ðæt he him sealde wið feoh ðæt scraef ut dedit illi spūluncam pēcūnia, Gen. 23, 9. Ic ðe ða fāhþe feó leānige I will recompense thee for the strife with money, Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380.

III. *as property chiefly consisted of cattle, hence Goods, property, riches, wealth*; bōna, divitiæ, ōpes:—His feoh onfōn fremde handa diripiant aliēni omnes divitiās ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne wiliþ nānes ōðres feós wish for no other riches, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. We ðe feoh sylāþ we will give thee wealth, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 2; Gen. 2725; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 22.

IV. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune F = f, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is feoh money, wealth*,—hence this Rune not only stands for the letter f, but for feoh money, as,—F [=feoh] byþ frōfur fira gehwylcum money is a consolation to every man, Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1. F [=feoh] on foldan wealth on earth, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808; Elen. Grm. 1270. [Piers P. fee: Chauc. fee: Laym. feoh, feo, n: Orm. fe, fehþ; Plat. vee, veih, n. cattle: O. Sax. fē, fio; Hel. fēhu, n. pēcus, ōpes: O. Frs. fia, fya, n: Dut. vee, n: Kil. veech, vee pēcus: Ger. vieh, n: M. H. Ger. vihe, n: O. H. Ger. fihu, n: Goth. faihu, n. cattle, goods: Dan. fæ, n: Swed. få, n: Icel. fé, n. cattle, goods: Lat. pēcus, n: Lith. pekus cattle: Sansk. paśu, m. cattle. 'The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle, and of money or wealth. Thus we have Lat. pēcus cattle; pēcūnia money; and Goth. faihu cattle, possessions, is identical with O. H. Ger. fihu, fēhu; Ger. vieh cattle; Icel. fé cattle, money; A. Sax. feoh cattle, riches, money, price, reward; Wgvvd.] DER. cwic-feoh, hæden-, world-.

FEOHAN, feōn; *part. feōnde*; *p. feah, pl. fēgon; pp. fegen To rejoice, be glad, exult*; gaudēre, lætāri, exultāre:—Se feōnde [MS. feond] geseapn fīcōtende hreāw the exulting [raven] perched on the floating corpses, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. [O. Sax. gi-fehōn to make to rejoice: O. H. Ger. gi-fēhan, gi-vēhan gaudēre.] DER. ge-feohan, -feōn.

feoh-bōt, fīoh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompense*; nummāria compensatio:—Feohbōt ariseþ a pecuniary recompense shall arise, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4. Ðæt hī mōston ðære fīohbōte [ðæra feohbōta MS. H.] onfōn that they might receive the pecuniary recompense, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8.

feoh-ern, es; *n. A money-place, treasury*; gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-fang, es; *m. Fee-taking, taking a bribe*; pēcūniā acceptio:—For feohfange for bribery, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 8.

feoh-gafol, es; *n. Usury, a duty, tax*; ūsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-georn; *adj. Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*; avārus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-gesteald, es; *n. Possession of riches*; divitiārum possessio:—Ne þorfton ða pegnas feohgestealda [MS. -gestealde] wēnan the followers needed not expect possession of riches, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 25; Jul. 685.

feoh-gestreōn, es; *n. Treasure, riches*; thēsaurus = θησαυρός, divitiæ:—Nābbe ic ne feohgestreōn I have no riches, Andr. Kmbl. 602; An. 301; Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 10; Jul. 42. Elþeōdig hafaþ mec bereaðof feohgestreōna a stranger has bereaved me of my treasures, Elen. Kmbl. 1818; El. 911; Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32; Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 27; Jul. 102.

feoh-gifre; *adj. [gifre greedy] Greedy of money, avaricious, covetous*; pēcūniā avidus, avārus:—Wita sceal ne to feohgifre the sagacious must not be too greedy of money, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 21; Wand. 68.

feoh-gift, -gyft, e; *f. A money-gift, precious gift*; pēcūniā dōnum

vel largitio, pretiosum donum:—Fromum feohgifuþ with bounteous money-gifts, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Nô he ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte he needed not feel shame at the precious gift, 2055; B. 1025. Æt feohgyftum with money-gifts, 2182; B. 1089.

feoh-gítsere, es; *m. A miser*; *pēcūniæ avārus*:—Eálā! hwæt se forma feohgitsere wære on worulde alas! that the first miser should have been in the world, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 110; Met. 8, 55. Ðæm feohgitsere to the miser, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 26.

feoh-gyrnes, -ness, e; *f. Money-desire, avarice*; *avāritia*, L. Ath. Lye. *feoh-gýtsung* desire of money, avarice. v. *feó-gýtsung*.

feoh-hof, es; *n. A treasury*; *æriūm*, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-hord, es; *m. A money-hoard*; *æriūm*, Cot. 212.

feoh-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house*; *æriūm*, Ælf. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 104; Wrt. Voc. 58, 19.

feoh-lēnung, e; *f. Money-lending, mortgage*; *fenērātio*:—Feoh-lēnung būtan borge *hypothēca* [= *ὑποθήκη*], Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 14; Wrt. Voc. 21, 9.

feoh-leās; *adj. Moneyless, priceless*; *pēcūniæ inops, sine pretio*:—Ða ðe feohleās wæron him scipu begēton they who were moneyless got themselves ships, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 27. Ðæt was feohleās gefeoht that was a priceless fight, Beo. Th. 4873; B. 2441.

feoh-leāsnes, -ness, e; *f. Poverty*; *pēcūniæ inopia, paupertas*, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-sceat, -sceatt, es; *n. Money-tribute, wages*; *tribūtum, merces*:—Nô ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas I bear not the Lord's decrees among nations for wages, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744.

feoh-spilling, -spilling, e; *f. Money-wasting, profusion*; *pēcūniārum effusio vel profusio*:—Man ðær ne gespædde būtan manmyrringe and feohspillinge man gained naught there except loss of men and waste of money, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 30.

feoh-strang; *adj. Money-strong, possessing cattle or money*; *pēcūrius, pēcūniōsus*:—Feohstrang man *pēcūrius*, Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 112; Wrt. Voc. 38, 35. Feohstrang *pēcūniōsus*, 88; Som. 74, 71; Wrt. Voc. 50, 51.

feoht, es; *n. A fight, battle*; *pugna, proelium*:—Wæs he þencende ðæt he ðæt feoht forlæte he was thinking that he would give up the fight, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. God tæceþ handa mīne to feohte *Deus docet manus meas ad prælium*, Ps. Spl. 143, 1. [Laym. fæht, faht; Scot. fecht, facht; O. Sax. fehta, f; Frs. fuchet; O. Frs. fuucht; Dut. ge-vecht, n: Ger. ge-fecht, n: M. H. Ger. vöhte, f; O. H. Ger. fehta, f.] DER. ge-feoht, inge-, ofer-, ütge-.

FEOHTAN; *part. feohtende*; *ic feohte, ðū feohtest, he feohtet, fiht, pl. feohtaþ; p. ic, he feaht, ðū fuhte, pl. fuhton; pp. fohten* To fight, contend, make war, combat, struggle; *præliari, pugnare, bellare, contendere, decertare, collidere*:—Mec mīn frēa feohtan hāteþ my lord commands me to fight, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 10; Rā. 7, 5; 104 b; Th. 398, 2; Rā. 17, 1. Gyf hwylc cýning wyle faran and feohtan agēn ðerne cýning *quis rex itūrus committit bellum adversus alium regem*, Lk. Bos. 14, 31. Ealle on ðone cining feohtende wæron all were fighting against the king, Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 35; 994; Erl. 133, 11. Ic feohte *prælior*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 7. Feohteþ se feónd the fiend fights, Salm. Kmbl. 995; Sal. 499; L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 14; L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 12. Drihten fiht for eow *Dominus pugnabit pro vobis*, Ex. 14, 14; Wrt. Voc. 78, 1. Monige synd, ðe to me feohtaþ multi qui bellant me, Ps. Th. 55, 3; 58, 1. Cūpwulf feaht wið Bretwalas *Cuthwulf fought against the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 12; 661; Erl. 35, 9; 871; Erl. 75, 19. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidebantur in iūero ejus parvuli*, Gen. 25, 22. Stuf and Wiltgār fuhton [fuhtun, Erl. 14, 22] wið Bryttas *Stuf and Wiltgar fought against the Britons*, Chr. 514; Erl. 15, 23. Witodlice mīne þegnas fuhton *ministri mei utique decertarent*, Jn. Bos. 18, 36. Be ðon ðe mon on cýnges healle feohte in case a man fight in the king's hall, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7; 39; Th. i. 88, 2. Deáh him feohtan on firas monige although many men fight against it, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. [Piers P. figheten; Laym. fæhten, fahten; Orm. fihhtenn; Scot. fecht; O. Sax. fehtan; Frs. fjeuchten; O. Frs. fuichta; Dut. vechten; Ger. fechten; M. H. Ger. vechten; O. H. Ger. fehtan; Dan. fegte, fægte; Swed. fäkta.] DER. a-feohtan, æt-, be-, bi-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-.

feohte, an; *f. A fight, combat*; *pugna*:—Wearþ him seó feohte to grim the fight was too severe for them, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 66. Nô ic gefrægn heardran feohtan I have not heard of a harder fight, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 7; Rā. 6, 4; Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025. We ðæt ellenweorc feohtan fremedon we have achieved that valourous deed by fighting, Beo. Th. 1922; B. 959.

feohtere, es; *m. A fighter, warrior*; *pugnator, bellator*, Ben. Lye.

feoht-lāc, es; *n. A fighting, fight*; *pugna*:—Gif ciricgriþ abrocen beó, bētan man georne, si hit þurh feohtlāc, si hit þurh reálāc if church-peace be broken, be it through fighting, be it through robbery, let amends be strictly made, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 20; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 11; L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 28.

feoht-wite a fine for fighting. v. *fyht-wíte*.

feól fell, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772; *p. of feallan*.

FEÓL, e; *f. A file*; *lima*:—Ic eom lāf fyres and feóle I am the leaving of fire and file, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 7; Rā. 70, 4. Mīn heáfoð is homere geþuren, sworfen feóle my head is beaten with a hammer, rubbed with a file, 129 b; Th. 497, 18; Rā. 87, 2. [Prompt. Parv. file: Dut. vijl, f; Ger. feile, f; M. H. Ger. vile, f; O. H. Ger. fihala, fila, f; Dan. fil, m. f; Swed. fil, m; Icel. fól, f. a file.]

feola many, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 15. v. *fela*.

feolan, *fiolan*, *felan*; *p. fæl, pl. fælon, fëlon; pp. folen, feolen*. I. to cleave, stick, adhere; *adhærere*:—Ðæt ic in ne fele ut non inhæream, Ps. Surt. 68, 15.

II. to reach, come, pass; *procēdere, pervenire*:—Ne meahton hī ofer mere feolan they could not pass over the sea, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 10; Rā. 23, 5. DER. æt-feolan, be-, bi-, ge-, geond-.

feóld, *pl. feóldon* folded up, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50; Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rā. 27, 7; *p. of fealdan*.

feól-heard; *adj. File-hard, hard like a file*; *instar limæ dūrus*:—Hī lēton of holman feólhearde speru they let the file-hard spears from their hands, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108.

feó-lif? [feó = feoh?] *Munificence, bounty*; *munificentia*, D. Som. Ben. Lye.

feóll fell, Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919; *p. of feallan*.

feóllon fell, Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042; *p. pl. of feallan*.

feolo many, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 26; Sat. 421. v. *fela*.

feolu-fōr, e; *f? A field-fare*; *turdus pilāris*?—Feolufōr *torax*? Wrt. Voc. 289, 17. v. *feala-fōr*.

feon, *feonn*, es; *m. A fen*; *pīlus*:—Geond ða feonnas about the fens, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 29; 656; Erl. 31, 10, 26. v. *fen*.

feón, he *feóp*; *p. feóde, pl. feódon* To hate; *ōdisse*:—He feóp sáwle his ódit *ánimam suam*, Ps. Spl. C. 10, 6; Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911; Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 31; Cri. 1599. Ic unrihta gehwylc feóde *iniquitatem odio habui*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hie ðe feódon they hated thee, Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. v. *feogán*.

feón to rejoice, be glad. v. *feohan*, *ge-feón*.

feónd, *fiónd*, *fýnd*, *fiénd*, es; *pl. nom. acc. feóndas, fýnd, feónd*; *gen. feónda*; *dat. feóndum*; *m. [feogán, feón to hate] A FIEND, enemy, foe, the devil*; *ōsor, inimicus, hostis, diabōlus* = *διάβολος*:—Seó ydernes is ðære sáwle feónd idleness is the soul's enemy, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 9. Ehteþ feónd sáwle mīne *perséquatur inimicus animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5. Se feónd his ðioringas duguppon stēpte the fiend decked his favourites with honours, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 14; Met. 15, 7; Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725; 1500; B. 748. Feónd *hostis* vel *ōsor*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 45. Se feónd mid his geférum eallum feóllon of heofnum the devil with all his company fell from heaven, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306; Salm. Kmbl. 140; Sal. 69; 995; Sal. 499. Nā fægian fýnd mīn ofer me non gaudēbit *inimicus meus super me*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. Stearcheort onfand feóndes fōlstāle the stout of heart found the foe's foot-trace, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Gif ðū gemēte ðines feóndes oxan oððe assan, læd hine to him si occurreris *bōvi inimici tui aut asino erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4; Lk. Bos. 10, 19. Se ðæm feónde ætward he escaped from the fiend, Beo. Th. 289; B. 143; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16. Ðū feónd oferswíðdest thou shalt overcome thy foe, Elen. Kmbl. 186; El. 93; Cd. 144; Th. 179, 21; Exod. 32. Ðū fiónd gefæmðe thou didst put the enemy [the devil] to flight, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. Genāmon me ðær strange feóndas strong enemies took me there, Rood Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30; 65; Kr. 33. Fýnd syndon eowere they are your enemies, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195; 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320. Eowre fýnd feallaþ befōran eow cādent *inimici vestri in conspectu vestro*, Lev. 26, 8, 16; Deut. 32, 31. Ðine feónd læcne forwordan *inimici tui sonāverunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 2; 91, 8. Hý fæder ageaf on feónda gewæld her father delivered her up into her foes' power, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 7; Jul. 159; Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68. Ic agilde wrace mīnum feóndum *reddam ultionem hostibus meis*, Deut. 32, 41, 43; Jos. 10, 25. Ealle ic mihte feóndas gefyllan I might have felled all his foes, Rood Kmbl. 75; Kr. 38. Ðū swutole mihtest tocnāwan ðine frīnd and ðine fýnd [fiénd Cot.] thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 21. Lufiaþ eowre fýnd *diligite inimicos vestros*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44; Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35. Hio ofer heora feónd fæste getrymede *confirmavit eum super inimicos ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 20; 107, 12. Ne murnþ nāuder ne frīend ne fiénd he regards neither friend nor foe, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wæs wera eðelland geondsend feóndum the people's native land was overspread with enemies, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969. [Piers P. fend; Wyc. fend, feend; Chauc. feend; Laym. feound, ueound, m; Orm. fend; Plat. fijend, fijnd, m; O. Sax. fiand, fiund, fiand; Frs. fynde; O. Frs. fiand, fiund, m; Dut. vijand, m; Ger. feind, m; M. H. Ger. vīant, vient, vīnt, m; O. H. Ger. fiant, fient, m; Goth. fīyands, m; Dan. Swed. fiende, m; Icel. fjandi, m.]

DER. eald-feónd, peóð-; *ge-fýnd*.

feónd-æt, es; *m. Eating of the sacrifice to an idol*; *diabólica manducatio*:—Hī ðæs feóndātes Fīnees awerde Phīnehas restrained them from eating of the sacrifice to an idol, Ps. Th. 105, 24, notes, p. 445.

feónd-gráp, *c*; *f. A hostile grasp*; *hostilis arreatio*:—*Ðæt ic ánunga eowra leóda willan geworhte, odde on wæl crunge, feóndgrápum fast that I alone would work your people's will, or bow in death, fast in hostile grasps*, Beo. Th. 1276; B. 636.

feónd-gyld, *es*; *n. Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol*; *diaboli cultus, diabólicum sacrificium, idolatria, idóolum*:—*Ðá he on ðam folce feóndgyld gebræc when he destroyed idolatry amongst the people*, Ps. Th. 105, 24.

feóndlic, *adj. Fiendlike, hostile*; *hostilis, hosticus*:—*Feóndlic hosticus vel hostilis*, Ælfic. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 95; Wrt. Voc. 49, 3.

feóndlice, *adv. Hostilely*; *hostiliter*:—*Hyre þurh yre ageaf andsware fæder feóndlice her father in anger gave answer hostilely*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 27; Jul. 118.

feónd-ræden, *e*; *f. [ræden a condition] Fiend-condition, enmity*; *inimici conditio, inimicitia*:—*Ic sette feóndrædene between ðe and ðam wife inimicitias pōnam inter te et mūliërem*, Gen. 3, 15.

feónd-ræs, *es*; *m. A fiendish violence*; *hostilis impetus*:—*Ic feóndræs gefremede, fæþhe geworhte I committed fiendish violence, wrought enmity*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 26; Gen. 900.

feónd-sceada, -scada, *an*; *m. A fiend-enemy, dire enemy, robber*; *hostis nōcivus, latro*:—*Slōh ðone feóndsceada fāgum mēce she [Judith] slew the dire enemy [Holofernes] with a blood-stained sword*, Judith. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. *Me to grunde teah fāh feóndscaða a hostile foe drew me to the ground*, Beo. Th. 1112; B. 554. *I sceal forstolen hreddan, flýman feóndscaðan I shall rescue the stolen, make the robber flee*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rā. 15, 19.

feónd-scepe, -scepe, *es*; *m. Fiendship, enmity*; *inimicitia, hostilitas*:—*Ðæt ys se feóndscepe that is the enmity*, Beo. Th. 5991; B. 2999; Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. *For feóndscepe ðæs gemynegodan cýniges propter inimicitias mēmōrātī regis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 42; Cd. 128; Th. 163, 1; Gen. 2691; Ps. Th. 105, 30. *He Rædwaldes feónd-scepe fleah he fled from the enmity of Rædwald*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 40, col. 2; Cd. 29; Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610; Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 5; Phar. 3; Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. *Hi feóndscepe rærdon they raised enmity*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 22; Jul. 14; Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. *Fleónde Rædwaldes feóndscepas inimicitias Rædwaldi fūgiens*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 38, col. 1.

feónd-seóc, *adj. Fiend-sick, demoniac*; *dæmōniācus*:—*Ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte to hæle feóndseoca manna and ódra untrumnyssa ut ipsa terra ad ubigendos ex obsessis corpōribus dæmōnes grātia salutaris hābēret effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 35.

feónd-seónes, -ness, *e*; *f. Fiend-sickness, demonology*; *dæmōniācus morbus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

feóndulf? [*feónd a fiend, ulf=wulf a wolf?*] *A fiend, enemy, rascal, scoundrel*; *furcifer*:—*Feóndulf furcifer, furca dignus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 82.

feóung, *e*; *f. Hatred*; *odium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, note 20. *v. feóung*.

feor, *adj. Perverse, depraved*; *prāvus*:—*Mid feorum life by a perverse life*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, note 33. *v. þweor*.

FEOR, *feorr, fior*; *comp. fyrr, fyr, fier*; *sup. fyrrrest*; *adv. I. FAR, at a distance*; *prōcul, longe*:—*Ðá wæron ðas wundru feor and wīde gemārode and gecyðd quibus pātēfactis ac diffāmātis longe lātæque mirācūlis*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2; 3, 16; S. 542, 16. *Hyra heorte is feor [feorr, Mt. Bos. 15, 8] fram me cor eorūm longe est a me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 24, 4; Met. 24, 2. *Ðá gyt ðá he wæs fer his fæder, he hýne geseah when he was yet far from his father, he saw him*, Lk. Bos. 15, 20. *Nōht feor ūrum mynstre non longe a monastērio nostro*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 5; Cd. 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039. *Feor and neah far and near*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 25; Cri. 390; Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1; Beo. Th. 2447; B. 1221; Andr. Kmbl. 1276; An. 638. *We witan heonan nōht fer óder ealond nōwīmus insulam āliam esse non prōcul a nostra*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15; Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. *Feor ðū dydest cūpan mīne fram me longe fēcisti nōtos meos a me*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 9. *Hit feor on óðre wisan was it was far otherwise*; *longe ālīter erat*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. *II. beyond, moreover*; *ultra, porro*:—*Ge feor hafap fæþhe gestæled and moreover she hath set up a deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2684; B. 1340. [*Piers P. Chauc. fer: R. Glouc. Wyc. fer, ferr: Laym. feor, fer, ueor, feorre: Orm. feorr: Plat. feere, fere afar: O. Sax. fer: Frs. fier: O. Frs. fir, fer: Dut. ver, verre: Ger. fern: M. H. Ger. vërre: O. H. Ger. fer: Goth. fairra: Dan. fiern: Swed. fjerran: Icel. fjarrí far off: Lat. porro: Grk. nóppw: Sansk. pra forth, away.*] *DER. un-feor.*

feor, *feorr*; *comp. m. fyrra, firra*; *f. n. fyrrre, firre*; *adj. Far, distant, remote*; *longinquus, remotus*:—*Feores folcldordes of a far country*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. *Hēr is gefered ofer feorne weg æðelinga sum innan ceastre here a noble is come from a long way off into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 2348; An. 1175; 382; An. 191; 504; An. 522.

feora of souls or beings, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 7; Gū. 367; Cd. 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384; *gen. pl. of feorh*.

feorān; *p. feorude To remove afar off*; *elongāre*:—*Ic feorude elongāvi*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 7. *v. feorran*.

feor-būend, *es*; *m. One dwelling far off*; *prōcul habitator*:—*Nū gē feorbūend, minne gehýraþ ānealdne gepoht now ye far-dwellers, hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 514; B. 254.

feor-cumen; *part. Come from afar*; *perēgrinus, perēger ventus*:—*Feorcumen [MS. feorcuman] man a far-come man, a foreigner*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15, note 30, MS. B.

feor-cund, *feorr-cund*; *adj. Come from afar*; *perēgrinus*:—*Gif feor-cund mon, odde fremde, būtan wege geond wudu gonge, and ne hrieme ne horn blāwe, for þeof he biþ to prōfianne, odde to sléanne odde to aliésanne if a far-come man, or a stranger, journey through a wood out of the highway, and neither shout nor blow his horn, he is to be held for a thief, either to be slain or redeemed*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15–116, 2.

feor-cýp, -cýþþ, *e*; *f. A far country*; *remōta terra*:—*Feorcýþþe beoþ sēlran gesōhte far countries are better [when] sought*, Beo. Th. 3681, note; B. 1838.

feord an army, force, expedition, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 11; 1140; Erl. 265, 8. *v. fyrd*.

feordian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To be at war*; *bellum gēre*:—*Hī feordodan wīd Ætlan Hūna cininge they were at war with Ætla king of the Huns*, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 35. *v. fyrdian*.

feording military service, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 2, note 6. *v. fyrding*.

feore to, for or with life, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32; Beo. Th. 1161; B. 578; *dat. and inst. of feorh*.

feores of life, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566; *gen. of feorh*.

feorg life, soul, spirit, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94; 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rā. 14, 3. *v. feorh*.

feorg-bold, *es*; *n. The dwelling of life, the body*; *ānimæ dōmus, corpus*:—*Hræw cōlode, fæger feorgbold the corpse grew cold, the fair dwelling of life*, Rood Kmbl. 145; Kr. 73.

feorg-bona, *an*; *m. A life-destroyer*; *vitæ interfecto*:—*He him feorgbona weorþeþ he becomes a life-destroyer to him*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 24; Wal. 41. *v. feorh-bana*.

feorg-gedāl, *es*; *n. Life-separation, death*; *vitæ divortium, mors*:—*Siddan lic and leomu and des lifes gæst asundrien somwist hyra þurh feorg-gedāl when body and limbs and this life's spirit under their fellowship through death*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 29; Gū. 1151. *v. feorh-gedāl*.

FEORH, *feorg, forh, ferh, fyorh*; *gen. feores*; *dat. inst. feore*; *pl. nom. acc. feorh*; *gen. feora*; *dat. inst. feorum*; *n. m.* *I. life,*

soul, spirit; *vitæ, ānima*:—*Nælgens mannes feorh to lore wearþ no man's life was lost*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23; Beo. Th. 2425; B. 1210; Ps. Th. 106, 4. *Nō wæs feorh æðelinges flæsce bewunden the prince's soul was not surrounded with flesh*, Beo. Th. 4839; B. 2424; Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 9; Rā. 10, 2. *Ðonne him ðæt feorg losaþ when his life perishes*, 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94. *Ne biþ him feores wēn there will be no hope of his life*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 8; Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 27; Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 4; Dōm. 2; Cd. 162; Th. 203, 15; Exod. 404. *Feores apolian to endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320. *Feores berædan to deprive of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 266; An. 133. *Feores geþwætan to separate from life*, Beo. Th. 2871; B. 1433. *Feores geunnan to grant life*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26; Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179. *Feores ongildan to give up or sacrifice one's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. *Feores onsæcan to make an attempt against one's life*, Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. *Feores onscæcan to bereave of life*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679. *Feores orwēna hopeless of life*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40; Andr. Kmbl. 2216; An. 1109. *Feores rēcan to care for life*, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. *Feores scyldig guilty of life, liable in one's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1; L. Ath. i. 4, 6; Th. i. 202, 3, 12; v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6; L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14; v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6; vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 17; L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 4. *Feores polian to forfeit life*, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 10. *Feores unnan to grant life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. *Feores unwyrde unworthy of life*, 30 b; Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. *Feores wyrde worthy of life*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. *Ðæt man forgā þýrþe be his feore that a man forego theft by his life*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3; Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 28; Rā. 21, 18; Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843; Ps. Th. 54, 24. *Beorh ðīnum feore salua ānimam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17; Cd. 89; Th. 110, 14; Gen. 1838; Beo. Th. 2590; B. 1293; Byrht. Th. 137, 31; By. 194; Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134; Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. *Ā to feore for evermore*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 25; Cri. 1678. *Ēfre to feore*, Ps. Th. 118, 165; Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 33; Rā. 41, 65. *Āwa to feore*, Ps. Th. 51, 8. *Lange to feore*, Ps. Th. 132, 4. *Syððan to feore in æternum*, 54, 22; 101, 25; 106, 8. *To wīdan feore for ever*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 5; Exod. 547; Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 3; Cri. 230; Beo. Th. 1871; B. 933; Andr. Kmbl. 211; An. 106; Elen. Kmbl. 421; El. 211; Ps. Th. 71, 17. *Hæbbe his feorh let him have his life*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 14; L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 7; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24; L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3; Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 23; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Ædelst. 36. *Ymb cýniges feorh sierðan to plot against the king's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. *Ðū ðīn feorh hafast thou*

hast thy life, Beo. Th. 3703; B. 1849; Cd. 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510; Andr. Kmbl. 1908; An. 956; Exon. 47b; Th. 164, 10; Gū. 1009. Ðær he eardap ealne wīdan feorh *where he shall dwell for evermore*, 14a; Th. 27, 31; Cri. 439. He mīn feorg freoðap *he will protect my life*, 36a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214; Apstls. Kmbl. 116; Ap. 58. He sylfes feore beāgas bohte *he has bought rings with his own life*, Beo. Th. 6019; B. 3013; Exon. 106b; Th. 406, 9; Rā. 24, 14. Hi bēdan hiora feorum fōddurgeafe *pētērent escas animābus suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 20; Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226; Beo. Th. 147; B. 73. Freōnda feorum *with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2616; B. 1306.

II. *a living being, person; hōmo, persōna*:—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hātene wæron, fulfreōlice feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618. Feōnda feorh feollon picce *the bodies of the foes fell thickly*, 95; Th. 124, 19; Gen. 2065. Feora fæsl *offspring of the living*, 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330; 67; Th. 81, 9; Gen. 1342; 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361; 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384. Ðæt is sārlic ðæt swā fæger feorh sceolan āgan þýstra ealdor *it is grievous that the prince of darkness should own such beautiful beings*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. [O. Sax. ferah, ferh, *n. life, soul*: Ger. ferch, *n. vita, sanguis*: M. H. Ger. vërch, *n. life*: O. H. Ger. fërah, ferh, *n. anima, vita*: Goth. fairhwus *world*: Icel. fjör, *n. life*.] DER. geōgop-feorh, geōgup-, wide-.

feorh-ādī, e; *f. A mortal disease, fatal sickness; fatālis morbus*:—Bīp his feorhādī getenge *his fatal sickness is near*, L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 20. Herodes læfde fīf suna, þrý he hēt acwellan on his feorhādī, *ardān de he gewite Herod left five sons, three he commanded to be slain in his last illness, ere he departed*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 13.

feorh-bana, -bona, feoig-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer; vitæ interfector, homicida*:—Ðū Abele wurde to feorhbanan *thou hast been for a life-destroyer to Abel*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 26; Gen. 1020. Hī gesawon feorhbanan fuglas slītan *they saw birds tearing the murderers*, 96; Th. 125, 32; Gen. 2088. He ne meahte on ðam feorhbanan fæhþe gebētan *he might not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465.

feorh-bealo, -bealu; *gen. -bealowe, -bealuwes; n. Life-bale, mortal affliction, deadly evil; vitæ mālum, lētāle mālum*:—Gūpdeāþ fornam, feorhbealo frēcne, fyra gehwylcne leōda mīnra *war-death, a cruel life-bale, has taken every man of my people*, Beo. Th. 4492; B. 2250. Ic me ðæt feorhbealo feor aswāpe *I sweep that deadly evil far from me*, Exon. 106b; Th. 405, 20; Rā. 24, 5; Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. Ðær wæs hondscīo, feorhbealu fægum *there was [his] glove, deadly evil to the fated*, 4160; B. 2077; 5067; B. 2537.

feorh-ben, -benn, e; *f. [ben a wound] A life-wound, mortal wound; lētāle vulnus*:—Feorhbennum seōc *sick with mortal wounds*, Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740.

feorh-berende; *part. Life-bearing, living; vitam fērens, vivens*:—Heō wile gesēcan æghwylcne feorhberenda *it will seek each of those bearing life*, Exon. 110a; Th. 420, 19; Rā. 40, 6; Cd. 92; Th. 117, 17; Gen. 1955.

feorh-bold *the dwelling of life, the body*. v. feorg-bold.

feorh-bona *a life-destroyer, murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921; B. 2465. v. feorh-bana.

feorh-cwalu, ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-slaughter, death; vitæ cædes, mors*:—Æfter feorhcwale *after death*, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 27; Wal. 77. He sōhte hū he sārlicast, purh ða wyrrestan wītu, meahte feorhcwale findan *he sought how he could invent a death most painfully, through the worst torments*, 74a; Th. 276, 28; Jul. 573.

feorh-cwealm, es; *m. A mortal pang, death, slaughter; mors, cædes*:—Ne þearft ðū ðe ondrædan deāþes brōgan, feorhcwealm nū giet *thou needest not dread the pain of death, the mortal pang as yet*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Deāh him feōnda hlōþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, Exon. 46a; Th. 157, 6; Gū. 887. Mīn sceal golden wurpan feorhcwealm *my slaughter shall be requited*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 19; Gen. 1103.

feorh-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Living kind; viventium gēnus*:—Bealo-cwealm hafap fela feorhcynna forþ onsended *pernicious death has sent forth many living kinds*, Beo. Th. 4524; B. 2266; Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 10; Gn. Ex. 14.

feorh-dæg, es; *pl. nom. acc. -dagas; gen. -daga; dat. -dagum; m. A life-day; vitæ dies*:—Ðæt Ismael feorhdaga on worlðrice worn gebide *that Ishmael may abide many life-days in the world*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 8; Gen. 2358.

feorh-dolh, -dolg, es; *n. A life-wound, deadly wound; lētāle vulnus*:—Geseōþ nū ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon ær on mīnum folcum *see now the deadly wounds which they are inflicted on my palms*, Exon. 29a; Th. 89, 10; Cri. 1455.

feorh-eācen; *part. Endued with life, living; vitā auctus, vivens*:—Feorheāceno cynn inc hýrap eall *all races endued with life shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 17; B. 204.

feorh-gebeorh; *gen. -gebeorges; n. Life's security, refuge; vitæ servatio, refugium*:—He gelædde ofer lagustreāmas niāþmhorda mæst on

feorhgebeorh *he led the greatest of store-houses over the water-streams for refuge*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 8; Exod. 369.

feorh-gedāl, feorg-gedāl, es; *n. Life-separation, death; vitæ divortium, mors*:—Sceal feorhgedāl æfter wyrpan *death must afterwards take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 362; An. 181; 2854; An. 1429; Exon. 50a; Th. 174, 5; Gū. 1173.

feorh-gener, es; *n. Life-safety, salvation of life; vitæ servatio*:—Būton se cyningc him feorhgeneres unne *unless the king grant him salvation of life*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 25.

feorh-geñiþla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe; qui vitæ insidiātur, lētālis hostis*:—He brægd feorhgeñiþlan, ðæt heō on flet gebeāh *he dragged the deadly foe, that she bowed on the place*, Beo. Th. 3084; B. 1540; 5859; B. 2933.

feorh-gifa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of life; vitæ dator*:—Me onsende sigedryhten mīn, folca feorhgiefra, gæst hāligne *my glorious Lord, Giver of life to people, sent a holy spirit to me*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 20; Gū. 1213. Gesēgon on heāhsetle heofones waldend, folca feorhgiefan *they saw on his throne heaven's Ruler, Giver of life to nations*, 15b; Th. 35, 10; Cri. 556.

feorh-gifu, -giefu, e; *f. The gift of life; vitæ dōnum*:—Secgas feorhgiefes geþegon *men rejoiced in the gift of life*, Exon. 94a; Th. 353, 1; Reim. 6.

feorh-gōma, an; *m. [gōma the gums, jaws] Fatal or deadly jaws; fatāles fauces*:—Se deōpa seāþ mid wita fela, frēcnum feorhgōmum, folcum scendeþ *the deep pit [hell] afflicts people with many torments, with rugged fatal jaws*, Exon. 30b; Th. 94, 32; Cri. 1549.

feorh-hord, es; *n. Life's treasure, the soul, spirit; vitæ thesaurus, ānima*:—Līf bīp on sīþe, fāges feorhhord *life is on its journey, the spirit of the fated*, Exon. 59a; Th. 213, 7; Ph. 221. Hād werēþ feorhhord feōndum *armour defends the soul from foes*, Wald. 100; Vald. 2, 22; Exon. 49b; Th. 170, 26; Gū. 1117; Andr. Kmbl. 2365; An. 1184.

feorh-hūs, es; *n. Life's house, spirit's house, the body; vitæ vel ānimæ dōmus, corpus*:—Gār oft þurhwōd fāges feorhhūs *the dart often pierced the body of the fated*, Byrht. Th. 140, 32; By. 297.

feorh-hyrde, es; *m. Life-guardian or protector; vitæ custos vel protector*:—He hine bæd ðæt he him feorhhyrde wære *he prayed that he would be his life-protector*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5; Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8.

feorh-lāst, es; *m. A life-step, step taken to preserve one's life, flight; vitæ vestigium, gressus vitæ servandæ causā lātus, fuga*:—He onweg danon on nicera mere, fæge and gefymed, feorhlāstas bær *he bore his life-steps away thence to the monsters' mere, death-doomed and put to flight*, Beo. Th. 1697; B. 846.

feorh-leān, es; *n. Life's reward or gift; vitæ præmium*:—Woldon hie ðæt feorhleān fācne gyldan *they would requite life's gift with fraud*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 12; Exod. 150.

feorh-lege, es; *m. [lege=leg, lagu law] Life-law, fate, death; vitæ lex, fātum, mors*:—Ðæt on ðone hālgan handa sendan to feorhlege fæderas *us that our fathers lay their hands on the holy one unto death*, Elen. Kmbl. 913; El. 458. Ic on māþma hord mīnne bebohte feorhlege *I have bought my fate for treasures' hoard*, Beo. Th. 5592; B. 2800.

feorh-līf, es; *n. Life; vita*:—On ðīnre gesihþe ne bīþ sōþfæst ænig, ðe on disse foldan feorhlīf bereþ *non justificābitur in conspectu tuo omnis vivens*, Ps. Th. 142, 2.

feorh-loca, an; *m. Life's inclosure, the breast; ānimæ claustrum, pectus*:—Eom ic, in mīnum feorhlocan, brēostum, inbryrdo to ðam betran hām *I am, in my life's inclosure, in my breast, impelled to the better home*, Exon. 42a; Th. 141, 11; Gū. 625.

feorh-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life; vitæ perditio*:—Gif feorhlyre wurpe *if there be loss of life*, L. E. B. 3; Th. ii. 240, 14.

feorh-nær, -nere, es; *n. Life's preservation or salvation, a refuge, sustenance, nourishment, food; vitæ servatio, refugium, ālimentum, cibus*:—Monigfealde sind gōd ðe us dæleþ to feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold are the goods which the Father almighty distributes to us for life's preservation*, Exon. 96b; Th. 359, 33; Pa. 72; 16b; Th. 38, 21; Cri. 610. Ðe worhte weoroda Dryhten to feorhnere fira cynne *which the Lord of hosts wrought for salvation to the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1792; El. 898; Cd. 190; Th. 237, 18; Dan. 339. Hī nō ðonan lætaþ on gefeān faran to feorhnere *they will not let them go thence in joy to a refuge*, Exon. 31a; Th. 97, 28; Cri. 1597. Fuglas heora feorhnere on ðæs beāmes blēdum nāme [= nāmon] *birds took their refuge on the tree's branches*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 3; Dan. 507. Hwīlum him to honda, hungre geþreátad, fléag fugla cyn, ðær hý feorhnere fundon *sometimes the race of birds, forced by hunger, flew to his hands, where they found sustenance*, Exon. 46a; Th. 157, 10; Gū. 889. Beóp Godes strcūmas gōde wætere fæste gefylde, ðanan feorhnere findaþ foldbūend flūmen *Dei replētum est aqua, pārastrī cibum illōrum*, Ps. Th. 64, 10.

feorh-ræd, es; *m. Life-benefit, an action tending to the soul's benefit; id quod vitæ prodest, actio ad ānimæ salūtem tendens*:—Ðæt hie feorh-ræd fremedon *that they should do what would benefit their souls*, Andr. Kmbl. 3306; An. 1656.

feorh-scyldig; *adj.* Life-guilty, liable in one's life; *vitæ reus*, morte dignus:—Gif feorhsyldig man cýning gesöhte if a man who had forfeited his life sought the king, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 10. Se ðe ofslēp man binnan ciricwagum, he biþ feorhsyldig he who slays a man within church-walls, he is liable in his life, vii. 13, 15; Th. i. 332, 8, 14.

feorh-seóc; *adj.* Life-sick, mortally wounded; letaliter vulneratus:—Scolde Grendel donan feorhseóc feón Grendel must flee thence mortally wounded, Beo. Th. 1644; B. 820.

feorh-sweng, *es*; *m.* A life-blow, deadly blow; létalis ictus:—Hond feorhsweng ne ofteah his hand withdrew not the deadly blow, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489.

feorh-pearf, *e*; *f.* Distress of life, urgent need; *vitæ necessitas*:—Drihten me hrade gefultuma æt feorhpearfe Dōmine ad adiuvandum me festina, Ps. Th. 69, 1.

feorh-wund, *e*; *f.* A life-wound, mortal wound; létale vulnus:—He ðær feorhwunde hleat he sank there with a mortal wound, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385.

feorlen; *adj.* Far off, distant, remote; longinquus:—Se gingra sunu ferde wræclice on feorlen rice adolescentior filius peregri profectus est in rēgiōnem longinquam, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. v. fyrlen.

feor-lond, *es*; *n.* A far country, distant land; remōta terra:—Feorlondum on in distant lands, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 12; Pa. 10.

FEORM, *form*, *fyrn*, *e*; *f.* I. food, provision, goods, substance; victus, substantia, bōna:—Nō ðū ymb mines ne þearf lices feorme leng sorgian thou needest not longer care about my body's food, Beo. Th. 906; B. 451. Hī bærdon and awēston ðæs cynges feorme hāmas [MS. hames] they burnt and laid waste the king's provision-homes [or farms], Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 13. Twegra daga feorme provision for two days; firmam duōrum dierum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 23; 504, 14; Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 10. Gewāt him mid cnōse, ofer Caldeā folc feran mid feorme, fæder Abrahamas the father of Abraham departed with his family, with his goods, to travel over the Chaldeans' nation, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 6; Gen. 1731: 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659. Gewiton him eāstan æhta lēdan, feoh and feorme they departed from the east leading their possessions, cattle and substance, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 22; Gen. 1650.

II. an entertaining, entertainment, feast; hospitālitās, convivium, cœna:—Gif mon cierliscne monnan flēman feorme teo if a man accuse a churlish man of the entertaining of a fugitive, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. An dæl bīcna and his hīrde for feorme and onfangenysse gesta and cūmena ðā portio episcōpo et fāmilia propter hospitālitatem atque susceptiōnem, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 7. ðætte ælþeodige bīscopas sýn þoncfulle heora gæstlīpnesse and feorme ut episcōpī peregrinī contenti sūt hospitālītātis mūnere oblātō, 4, 5; S. 573, 3. To ðære ecan feorme to the eternal feast, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. He ge gearwode mycele feorme magnam cœnam fecit, Mk. Bos. 6, 21; Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 16; Homl. Th. ii. 370, 31; 372, 1, 3.

III. A place where provisions are kept, provision-quarters of an army; victus statio:—Se here eodan him to heora gearwan feorme út þurh Hamtūnsīcīre into Bearruscīre to Readingon the army went to their ready provision-quarters out through Hampshire into Berkshire to Reading, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 20-22, col. i.

IV. use, benefit, profit, enjoyment; ūsus, fructus:—Ða swīðe lytle feorme [forme MS. Hat.] dara bōca wiston, forðæmde hie heora nān wuht ongietaþ ne mehton they got very little benefit from the books, because they could not understand anything of them, Past. pref; Cot. MS. [Chauc. farne meal: Laym. feorme, veorme feast.] DER. bēn-feorm, bend-, cýning-, eāster-, eāstor-, gyt-, swīþ-, winter-: or-feorme.

feorma; *adj.* First; primus:—Ða feorman men the first men, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 15; Jul. 499. v. forma.

feormend-leās; *adj.* Wanting a polisher; pōlitōre cārens:—Geseah he orcas stondan, fyrnmanna fatu, feormendleās, ðær wæs helm monig eald and omīg he saw bows standing, vessels of men of yore, wanting a polisher, there was many a helmet, old and rusty, Beo. Th. 5516, note; B. 2761. v. feormynd.

feormere, *es*; *m.* One who supplies with food, a purveyor, FARMER; obsōnātor:—Se ðe mā mænna [MS. manne] inlæde ðonne he sceole, būton ðæs stīwres lēafe and dara feormera, gylde his ingang he who introduces more men than he should, without leave of the steward and of the purveyors, let him forfeit his admission, Cod. Leipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 19-21.

feorm-fultum, *es*; *m.* Food-support, purveyance; victus auxilium, commēātus, procūratiō:—Ðæt him nān man ne þearf to feormfultume nān þinge syllan, būtan he sylf wille that no man need give him anything as purveyance, unless he himself be willing, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22.

feormian; *part.* feormende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od; *v.* a. [feorm food]. I. to supply with food, feed, support, sustain, entertain, receive as a guest, cherish, benefit, profit; victum suppeditāre. epulāre, suscipere, suscipere hospitio, fovere, curare, valere:—Ðæt ic [cýning] bebeode eallum mīnan gerēfan ðæt hī on mīnan āgenan rihtlice tilian, and me mid ðam feormian; and ðæt hī nān man ne þearf to feormfultume nān þinge syllan, būtan he sylf wille that I [the king] command all my reeves that they justly provide on my own, and feed [supply with food, maintain] me

therewith; and that no man need give them anything as purveyance [food-support], unless he himself be willing, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22. Feorma, mihtig Dryhten, mīnre sǣwle mihtig Lord, sustain my soul, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 33; Hy. 4, 42. Åh he feormendra lyt lifgendra he has few of entertainers living, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 7; Vy. 30. Ðæt se, ðe hine feormode, and se, ðe gefeormod wæs, sýn hī begen bīscopes dōme scyldig that he, who entertained him, and he, who was entertained, be both guilty to the bishop's doom, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Feorma mec hwæðre, ðeah ðe ic fremede mā gylta yet cherish me, though I have committed more crimes, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 36; Hy. 4, 25. Feorma ðū in ðīnum ferpe gōð cherish thou good in thy soul, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 10; Fā. 51; Ps. Th. 77, 69. Forðon hī ongeāton ðætte seó hǣlweude onsegedness to ecre alysnesse swīþrade and feormade ge lichoman and sǣwle for they understood that the wholesome sacrifice availed and profited [valeret] to the eternal redemption both of body and of soul, Bd. 4, 22; Whel. 318, 25-27.

II. to feed on, devour, consume; vesci, comēdere, consumere:—Fealo lig feormap and Fēnix byrneþ the yellow flame consumes and burns up the Phoenix, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218.

III. to cleanse, FARM or cleanse out; mundāre, purgāre, expiāre:—He feormap his bernes flōre he will cleanse the floor of his barn, Lk. Bos. 3, 17; purgābit āream suam, Vulg. He feormap ælc dara, ðe blæða byrþ, ðæt hyt bere blæða ðe swīdor onnem, qui fert fructum, purgābit eum, ut fructum pulvis affērat, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Seofon dagas ðū feormast ðæt weofod, Ex. 29, 37; seven daies thou shalt cleanse the altar, Wyc; septem diebus expiabis altare, Vulg. DER. a-feormian, ge-.

feorm-riht, *es*; *n.* Right in an estate; in prædio jus, Heming, p. 50, Mann.

feormp, *e*; *f.* A harbouring, an entertaining; susceptio, hospitium, purgatio. v. fyrmp.

feormung, *e*; *f.* I. a harbouring, an entertaining; susceptio, hospitium:—Þurh wreccena feormunge by the harbouring of exiles, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16.

II. a cleansing, polishing; purgatio, pōlitio:—Gif sweordhwita ödres monnes wæpū to feormunge onfō if a sword-polisher receive another man's weapon for polishing, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. DER. a-feormung, niht-.

feormynd [= feormend], *es*; *m.* [feormian III. to cleanse] A cleanser, furbisher, polisher; purgator, pōlitor:—Feormynd swefap, ða ðe beadorgrīmmian býwan sceoldon the polishers are dead, who should prepare the war-helmet, Beo. Th. 4505, note; B. 2256.

feornes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* FARNES, distance; longinquitas:—Gif mycel feornys sīþfates betwihlīgeþ si longinquitas itinēris magna interjūcet, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 39.

feorr; *adj.* Far, distant; longinquus:—Deūh him mon feorr land gehēte though a distant land was promised him, Past. 50; Hat. MS: Andr. Recd. 850; An. 423. v. feor; *adj.* far.

feorr; *adv.* Far, at a distance; prōcul, longe:—Hyra heorte is feorr fram me cor eōrum longe est a me, Mt. Bos. 15, 8. Hī feorr ætstōdon de longe stēlērunt, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. Seó sunne gāþ eall swā feor adūne on nihtlice tide under ðære eorþan swā heo on dæg bufan up astīþþ the sun goes quite as far down under the earth in the night time as it rises above it in the day, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 22; Lchdm. iii. 234, 20. v. feor; *adv.*

feorran, feorrane, feorren; *adv.* Afar, far off, at a distance, from far; a longe, prōcul, longe, e longinquo:—Ðær wāron manega wif feorran ērant ibi milīeres multæ a longe, Mt. Bos. 27, 55; Mk. Bos. 5, 6. Folgiap feorran ðæte hālgan earce follow at a distance from the holy ark, Jos. 3, 3. Swīde feorran ymbūton very far about, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. Ic eom hider feorran gefered I have journeyed hither from far, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498; Beo. Th. 728; B. 361; Andr. Kmbl. 48; An. 24; Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993; Rood Kmbl. 114; Kr. 57; Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178; Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 15; Rā. 7, 8; Boutr. Scrd. 17, 11. Feorran and neān from far and near, Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839; Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326; Cd. 50; Th. 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Petrus hym fylīgede feorrane Petrus sequibatur eum a longe, Mt. Bos. 26, 58. Feorren, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836.

feorran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To remove to a distance, withdraw; remōvère, elongāre:—Ne wolde feorhbealo feorran he would not withdraw the mortal bale, Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. DER. a-feorran, of-.

feorran-eund; *adj.* Having a distant origin, coming from afar; e longinquo ortus:—Sōna him seleþegn, sīþes wergum, feorrancundum forþ wīsaðe forthwith the hall-thane guided him forth, weary from his journey, coming from afar, Beo. Th. 3594, note; B. 1795. v. feor-cund.

feorren; *adv.* From far; e longinquo:—Uncer twegra feorren cūmenra of us two come from far, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836. v. feorran; *adv.*

feorsian, fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To go beyond, remove; ultērius procēdere, elongāre:—Bū meah t feorsian thou mayest go beyond, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 52; Met. 24, 26. DER. a-feorsian, -fyrsian, afor-feorsian.

feor-stuðu, *e*; *f.* A slanting post? obstupum, Som. Ben. Lye:—Feorstuðu obstupum? Wrt. Voc. 290, 11.

feorþ, *es*; *n.* The soul, spirit, life; anima, vita:—Feorþ biþ on sīþe

his soul shall be on its journey, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 32; Vy. 26. v. ferþ.

feórpa, feówerþa; seó, ðæt feórpe, feówerpe; *adj.* *The fourth*; quartus :—Wæs geworden áften and mergen se feórpa ðæg *the evening and morning were the fourth day*, Gen. 1, 19. Seó feórpe eá ys geháten Eufrates flúvius *quartus ipse est Euphrates*, 2, 14. Hér boc Boeties onginþ seó feórpe here *begins the fourth book of Boethius*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 24; 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ðæt feórpe cyn the fourth tribe, Cd, 158; Th. 197, 20; Exod. 310. Feórþan dæles ríca *a ruler of a fourth part*, *tetrarch*; tetrarcha, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. On ðære feóran mæðpe *generatióne quarta*, Gen. 15, 16. Com se Hæland embe ðone feórpan hancrod to him *Iesus quarta vigilia noctis venit ad eos*, Mt. Bos. 14, 25. Ða folctogan feórpan síde ædelling læddon to ðam carcerne *the leaders of the people led the noble to the dungeon the fourth time*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1460.

feórpes fót *four-footed*; quadrúpes:—Feórpes fót neát *a four-footed beast*; bestia quadrúpes, Som. Ben. Lye.

feorþling, es; *m*: feorþung, e, *f*. in Anglo-Saxon; but *m*. in Northumb. v. last example. *A fourth part of a thing*, FARTHING; quadrans:—Des feorþling odðe feorþa [MS. feorþan] dæl þinges *hic quadrans*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 37; Som. 12, 35. Ær ðū agylde ðone ýtemestan feorþling [MS. feorþingc] ðonec reddas *noúisimam quadrantem*, Mt. Bos. 5, 26; Lk. Bos. 12, 59. Geseah he sume earme wudewan bringan twegen feorþlingas *vidit quandam viduam paupercúlām mittentem æra minúta duo*, Lk. Bos. 21, 2; Mk. Bos. 12, 42. Twegen [MS. tuoge] stycas, ðæt is feorþung penninges *duo minúta, quod est quadrans*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 42. Feorþungas, *acc. pl.* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 2.

feórp-ríce, es; *n.* Dominion over a fourth part; tetrarchia = τετραρχία, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórpung, e; *f*: but in Northumb. *m*. A fourth part, a farthing, Mk.
Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42. - v. feórþing.

feorting, e; *f. Crēpitus ventris*:—Feorting *pēdātio*, *Ælf.* Gl. 79; *Som.* 72, 64; *Wrt. Voc.* 46, 22.

feorweg, es; *m. A far or long way*: *via longinqua*.—Min bigenea gewät bryce on feorweg *incölütus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Th. 119, 5; Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gū. 228. Drihten asent þeðða ofer eow of feorwegum *adducet Dōminus sup̄ te gentem de longinquo*, Deut. 28, 49; Beo. Th. 73; B. 37; Ps. Th. 67, 26. On feorwegas in *distant ways*, Andr. Kmb. 1855; An. 930; Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 1.

feorwit-georn; *adj.* Curious, inquisitive; cūriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye.
v. firwet-georn.

feorwit-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity*; cūriōsitas, Som. Ben. Lye.
v. firwet-geornes.

feōs of cattle, money, or wealth, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15; Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36; Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22; *gen. of feoh.*

feostnode *confirmed*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 32, = fæstnode; *p. of* fæstnian.

feoter, feotur; *gen.* feotre, feoture; *f.* A *fetter*; *compes*:—Mid feotrum [Rush. feoturum] *compēdibus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. v. *feter*.

feóp *shall hate*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911. v. feón.
feoder-scête *four-cornered, square*; quadrangŭlus, quadrātus, Som.

feotod, feotud *called for, fetched*; arcessitus, Som. Ben. Lye, = fetod ;

pp. of fetian.

fēoſung, fīoſung, fēoſung, e; f. *Hatred, enmity*; *ōdium*, inimicitia:—His unriht and his fēoſung wurp deāh wide open *invenirent iniquitātē suam et ōdium*, Ps. Th. 35, 2. Hī me settan fēoſunge for mīnre lufu *pōſuerunt ōdium pro dilectione mea*, 108, 4. Hī ealdum fēoſungum [fēoſungum MS. B.] hine ehton *veterānis eum ōdiis inſequēbantur*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 20. v. fēoſan, fēon to hate.

FEOWER, *feowere*; *nom. acc*; *gen.* *feówera*, *feówra*; *dat.* *feówerum*: *Sometimes used indecl.* **FOUR**; *quáttor*:—Wurdon *feówer cýniges* *pegasas oðslægene four king's thanes were slain*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 4; Cgd. 75; Th. 93, 16; Gen. 1546: *Ælfic. T.* 25, 19, 20. *Feówer síðan four times*; *quáter*, *Ælfic. Gr.* 38; Som. 40, 67. *Felamóðigra feówer scoldon gefieran to ðæm goldsele Grendles heáðof four of those much daring ones must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3279; B. 1637. *Hwæt beoþ ða feówere fæges rápas what are the four ropes of the doomed man?* Salm. Kmbl. 663; Sal. 331: 667; Sal. 333. *Þritig was and feówere feores onsóhte wígena cýnnes there were thirty-four of the race of men bereft of life*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 12; Jul. 679. *Feówra sum one of four*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17; 21; Th. i. 40, 21. *Of disum feówer bócum of these four books*, *Ælfic. T.* 27, 17. *From feówerum foldan scéatúm from the four corners of the world*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 5; Chr. 879; Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. *Embe feówer wucan after four weeks*, 30; Men. 15: 313; Men. 158. *Ic sette feówer hēc I composed four books*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 37. *Sylle feówer scēp for an restituet quattuor oves pro una oве*, Ex. 22, 1; Jn. Bos. 19, 23. *Seo hæfde feówere sēt under wombe it had four feet under its belly*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 10; Rā. 37, 3. [*Wyc. foure*: *Laym. feour*, *feouwer*, *feowere*, *feor*, *fower*; *Orm.* *fowwerr*, *fowwre*: *Plat. veer*: *O. Sax.* *fiwar*, *fiuwar*, *fior*: *Frs.* *fiouwer*: *O. Frs.* *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*: *Dut. Ger.*

M. H. Ger. vier : *O. H. Ger.* fior : *Goth.* fidwor : *Dan.* fire : *Swed.* fyre :
Icel. fjórir : *Lat.* quattuor : *Grk.* τέσσαρες : *Æolic* πέντες : *Wel.* pedwar :
Lith. keturi : *Sansk.* áatur, áatvāras.]

feówera; *gen. pl.* of feówer four: = feáwera; *gen. pl.* of feáwa a few.
feówer-feald; *adj.* FOURFOLD; quadruplus:—Gif ic ænigne bereafode,
ic hit be feówerfealdum agyfe *si quid aliquem defraudāvi, reddo quadruplum*, Lk. Bos. 19, 8.

fēower-fealdan to make fourfold, quadruplicare, Som. Ben. Lye.
fēower-fōte, fīower-fōte, hīr-fōte, fīder-fōte, fīder-fōte, fōte, fōtte;
adj. Four-fold; quadruples:—Se ælmihtiga God eallum mancinne forgearf
ða fēowerfētan deor the almighty God gave to all mankind the four-footed
beasts, Ælfic. T. 8, 26. Ælces cynnes fēowerfētes fēos an one of each
kind of four-footed cattle, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15. Hī sceoldon [MS.
sceoldan] bringan fēowerfētes twā hwīte of four-footed [cattle] they must
bring two white, 2, 4; Bos. 43. Eadbyrht bīscop, fēowerfōtta
nȳtena done tēdan dæl, to pearium syllan wolde bishop Eadbert would
give the tenth part of his four-footed cattle to the poor, Bd. 4, 29;
S. 608, 17. v. flox-fōte, fēower-scȳte.

feówer-gild, *es; n.* A fourfold payment or compensation; quadruplex compensatio:—Ælc thihtbýsig man gilde feówegilde *let every man of bad repute pay with fourfold compensation*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294. 10.

feower-scyte, yder-scyte, fider-scyte, -scite, feder-scite, -scitte, -scette ;
adj. [sceat *a corner*] *Four-cornered, quadrangular, square*; quadrangulus, quadratus:—Seo burh is feowerscyte *the city is quadrangular*,
 Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 21.

feówertene *fourteen*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 1, 17. v. feówertyne.

feówertēōða, *m*; seó, *ðæt*, feówertēode, *f. n*; *adj.* *The fourteenth*;

quartus dēcimus:—Se was feowertēoda fram Augustu dām Cāsere *who was the fourteenth from Augustus Caesar*, Bd 1, 4; S. 475, 27. Dæs feowertēodan dæges of the fourteenth day, Ex. 12, 18. On dām feowertēodan dæge *quarta dēcima die*, Lev. 23, 5; Jos. 5, 10. Healdað dæt ð þone feowertēodan dæg dæs mōnþes *servabitur usque ad quartam dēcimam diem mensis hujus*, Ex. 12, 6.

feówerpa; seó, ðæt feówerpe; adj. *The fourth*; quartus:—Is feówerpe lyft *the fourth is air*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 122; Met. 20, 61. v. feórpa.

feówerpa-fæder [MS. feówerþe-fæder]; *indecl. in sing.* A great-great-grandfather; ābāvus, *Ælfc. Gl.* 91; *Som.* 75, 12; *Wrt. Voc.* 51, 57.

feowerpe-môder; *indecl. in sing.*; but *dat. sing. -mêder*; *pl. nom. acc. -môdra*; *gen. -môdra*; *dat. -môdrum*; *f. A great-great-grandmother*; *ābāvia*, *Ælf.* Gl. 91; *Som.* 75, 13; *Wrt. Voc.* 51, 58.

feówertig; *gen.* feówertigra; *dat.* feówertigum, feówertig; *adj.* FORTY; quadrāginta; —Ne ofislah ic hīg, gif dāer beoþ feówertig *non pecūtiām propter quadrāgintā*; Gen. 18, 29. Æfter dāra feówertigra daga getele *after the number of forty days*, Num. 14, 34. On feówertigum gearum *quadrāginta annis*, 14, 34; Jn. Bos. 2, 20. Hie begeton feówertig bearna *they begat forty [of] children*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 22; Sat. 475: 228; Th. 306, 21; Sat. 667. Israēla bearn æton heofonlice mete feówertig wintra *filiī Israel cōmēdunt Manna*; n. *μάρνα*; n. *הַמָּן*; *quadrāginta annis*, Ex. 16, 34; Gen. 32, 15: 50, 3. Feówertig [feówertigum MS. B.] scillingum gebete *let him make amends with forty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 11.

feówertigeda, feówertigoda; *m*: -tigode, *f. n*; *adj.* *Fortieth*; quadrā-
gēsimus.—Feówertigeda *quadrāgēsimus*, C. R. Ben. 25. On ðam feówer-
tigodan [MS. feówerteodan] *geare in the fortieth year*; quadrāgēsimo
anno, Deut. 1, 3.

feówertig-feald; *adj.* *Fortyfold*; quadrāgēnārius, *Ælf.* Gr. 49; Som.
50, 10.

feówertig-líc; *adj.* *Of or belonging to forty*; quadrāgēnārius:—He beþeād ðæt feówertiglice fæsten healden beón *jejunium quadrāginta dierum observāri præcepit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 10. Ealle tīd ðæs feówertiglican fæstenes *tōtum quadrāgēsīmæ tempus*, 3, 23; S. 554, 31.

feówertýne; *adj.* FOURTEEN; quattuordécim:—Feówertýne cneóressa genérátíones quattuordécim, Mt. Bos. 1. 17. Cómón feówertýne Geáta gongan fúrtíenon Goths *came marching*, Beo. Th. 3287; B. 1641: Andr. Kmb. 3185; An. 1595. Óp-dæt feówertýne niht ofer Eástron until fourteen nights after Easter, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 8, MS. B. Rachel acende feówertýne suna Rachel bore fourteen sons, Gen. 46, 22.

feówra of four, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17, = feówera; *gen. pl.* of feówer.

feówrpa, *m*; seó, *ðæt* feówrpe; *adj.* *The fourth*; quartus:—Feówrpe is fýr *the fourth is fire*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. *v.* feórpa.

feówrtig; *adj.* Forty; quadrāginta:—Ceorliscum men feówrtigum
scillingum gebēte cōlōni quadrāginta sōlīdis emendet, L. Alf. pol. 10;

feowung. *e; f.* [*feohan to rejoice*] *A rejoicing, an enjoying, glorying;*

feówurtig; *adj.* Forty; quadraginta:—Ðá ðá he fæste feówurtig daga

and feówurtig nihta *cum jejūnasset quadraginta diēbus et quadraginta noctibus*. Mt. Bos. 4. 2. v. feówertig.

fer, es; n. I. *a going, journey*; ĭter:—Wid̃ fere juxta ĭter,
Ps Spl M 120 6 II. *a vessel, ship*; nāvis:—Wæs se sunu

S. J. S. P., M., 139, 0

Lamehes of fere acumen *the son of Lamech was come from the vessel* [=ark], Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. v. fær; n.

fēr, es; m. *A fever; febris*:—Wid ælces dages fere for an every dā's fever, L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 28. v. fēr, fefer.

fēr, es; m. *Fear, terror; timor*:—Mid fēre foldbūende se micla dæg meahthan Dryhtnes bihlæmpe the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear, Exon. 20b; Th. 54, 13; Cri. 868. v. fēr; m.

feran, an; m. *A companion; sōcius*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-feran.

feran, to ferenne; part. ferende; p. ferde, pl. ferdon; pp. fered [fer a journey] *To go, make a journey, set out, travel, march, sail; ire, iter facere, proficisci, transire, migrare, navigare*:—He hine to cyninge feran hēt he called him to go to the king, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39; Cd. 109; Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398; Exon. 28b; Th. 86, 31; Cri. 1416; Beo. Th. 53; B. 27; Andr. Kmbl. 347; An. 174; Elen. Kmbl. 429; El. 215; Ps. Th. 118, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18; Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12; Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41. Ðā hī swā mycelne sifpæt feran sceoldan when they must go so great a journey, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 30; 1, 23; S. 485, 38. He on morne feran wolde he wished to set out in the morning, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Ic wegas dīne þence to ferenne fōtum mīnum I think to go thy ways with my feet, Ps. Th. 118, 59. Folc ferende travelling people, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 28; Gen. 1653; Exon. 103a; Th. 390, 12; Rā. 8, 9; Ps. Th. 125, 5. Ic fere geond foldan I travel over the earth, Exon. 101a; Th. 381, 2; Rā. 2, 5; Ps. Th. 140, 12. Ðū mid mildse mīnre ferest thou goest with my grace, Andr. Kmbl. 3345; An. 1676. Mon fereþ feor a man goes far, Exon. 91a; Th. 342, 20; Gn. Ex. 146; Salm. Kmbl. 614; Sal. 306; Menol. Fox 327; Men. 165. Ac fereþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæp a ship [lit. oak] often saileth over the sea [lit. sea-fowl's bath], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 18; Hick, Thes. i. 135, 49. Ða ðe heonon ferap those who go hence, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 29; Sat. 654; Exon. 102a; Th. 385, 14; Rā. 4, 44. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēple I went to earth from the realm above, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 30; Sat. 495; Ps. Th. 142, 11. Mid Gode Noe ferde Noe cum Deo ambulāvit, Gen. 6, 9; Andr. Kmbl. 1323; An. 662; Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 18; Gū. 663. Ferde his hlīsa to Galilea rice pōcessit rūmor ejus in omnem rēgiōnem Gālilææ, Mk. Bos. 1, 28; Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Sum sǣdere ferde to sǣwenne his sǣd a sower went to sow his seed, ii. 88, 12; 90, 10. He ferde fram him and was fered on heofen recessit ab eis et ferēbātur in cælum, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. He eft hām ferde he went home again, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5; 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Hilde of deaþe ferde to life Hilda de morte transiuit ad uitam, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. He ferde ofer sǣ he went over the sea, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7; 19, 2; Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 39. God ferde forþ ābiit Dōminus, Gen. 18, 33. Ferde Constantius forþ on Breotene Constantius died [lit. went forth] in Britain, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. Hī ferdon to Rōme they went to Rome, Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22; Gen. 11, 31; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 18; Beo. Th. 3268; B. 1632. He hī lārde ðæt hī ferdon on ðæt geweorc ðæs Godes wordes in ōpus eos uerbi proficisci suādet, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39. Hī ferdon ongūn ðone brýdguman exierunt obviam sponso, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Hī ofer sǣ ferdon they went over the sea, Chr. 1087; Erl. 22, 7, 12. Tid is ðæt ðū fere it is time that thou goest, Exon. 51b; Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269; Andr. Kmbl. 448; An. 224. Ær gē furdur feran ere ye go further, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254. DER. be-feran, for-, forþ-, ge-, geoud-, of-, ofer-, þurh-, to-, v. faran.

fēr-bed, -bedd, es; n. *A bed for a journey; itinēris lectus*:—Ferbed bajunula? Jelfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 78; Wrt. Voc. 41, 32.

fēr-blæd, es; m. [fēr=fēr-sudden, blæd a blast] *A sudden or fearful blast; repentinus flatus*:—Ic lǣran wille ðæt gē eower hys gefæstnige, ðý-læss hit fērblædm windas toweorpan I will exhort that ye make your house firm, lest winds overthrow it with sudden blasts, Exon. 75a; Th. 281, 21; Jul. 649.

fercian; p. ode; pp. od *To bring, assist, help, support*; ferre, adjūvare, subvenire, sustentare:—Hī fercodon ða scypo eft to Lundenne they brought the ships again to London, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 31, col. 2. On ðisum life we aetorip gif we us mid bigleofan ne ferciap in this life we faint if we support not ourselves with food, Homl. Th. i. 488, 33. DER. ge-fercian.

fēr-clam; gen. -clammes; m. [fēr=fēr-sudden, clam what holds] *A sudden seizing; arreptio repentina angustiae periculōsæ*, Grn. Exod. 119. v. oferclamme, clam, clom.

fercung, e; f. *A sustaining*; sustentatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fercup; adj. *Frugal, thrifty*; frūgālis, frūgi, Cot. 203.

ferd an army, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 28. v. fyrd.

*ferde, pl. ferdon went, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5; Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22; p. of feran.

ferd-faru, e; f. *A military expedition*; militāris expeditio, expeditio contra hostes, Heming, p. 234, Lye. v. fyrd-faru.

ferd-mon, -moun, es; pl. nom. acc. -men; m. *A soldier*; miles:—Ðæt feoh mon ðam ferdmonnum sellan sceolde the money should be given to the soldiers, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban ferdmen a king must have soldiers, 17; Fox 58, 33; MS. Cot. v. fyrd-man.

ferd-rinc, es; m. *A warrior, soldier*; bellātor, miles:—He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode he deprived the brave warrior of life, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. fyrd-rinc.

ferd-wite a fine for neglecting to pay the contribution to the army, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 10, note 23, MS. B; Th. Diplm. A. D. 1044; 359, 3. v. fyrd-wite.

ferd-wyrt, e; f. [=feld-wyrt?] *Field-wort? gentian? gentiana?*—Nim ferdwyrt take gentian (?), L. M. i. 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 15. v. feld-wyrt.

fere; adj. *Passable, able to go*; meābilis. DER. earfoþ-fere, eaþ-, ge-, un-, un-ge-.

fere with life, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22; inst. of ferh life.

fered carried, Lk. Bos. 24, 51; pp. of ferian.

fereld, es; n. *A way, going, step*; gressus:—Fulfreme stepas oððe padas oððe fereldu mīne on sifpætum dīnum perfice gressus meos in semitis tuis, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. færelð.

fēren fiery, burning; igneus, ignitus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyren.

ferend, es; m. [part. of feran] *A traveller, messenger, sailor*; peregrinator, nunciator, nauta:—He hāt gefetigan ferend snelle he commanded swift messengers to be fetched, Exon. 66b; Th. 246, 12; Jul. 60. Him ða ferend on faste wunip the sailors firmly rest on him, 97a; Th. 361, 25; Wal. 25.

fere-socet, es; m. *Fare-scot, passage-money*; naulum, Cot. 138.

fere-soca, an; m. [ferh a pig, soca?=socc a sock] *A bag made of swine's skin*; sibba:—Feresoca sibba, Wrt. Voc. 289, 1. v. Littleton, Glossarij Lātino-barbārum under sibba.

fergan; p. ede; pp. ed. I. to carry, convey, bear; portāre,

vehēre, ferre:—We willap Hlāford fergan to ðære beorhtan byrg we will bear the Lord to the bright city, Exon. 15a; Th. 32, 26; Cri. 518; 104b; Th. 397, 1; Rā. 16, 13. Bearn fergap and fedaþ fæder and mōdor father and mother carry and lead the child, 87a; Th. 327, 21; Vy. 7. II. to go; ire:—Ic seah rēpplingas in raced fergan I saw captives going into a house, Exon. 113b; Th. 435, 2; Rā. 53, 1. v. ferian.

fer-grunden ground to pieces, mangled, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9=for-grunden; pp. of for-grindan.

ferh; gen. feres; dat. inst. fere; n. m. *Life*; vīta:—Ferh ellen wræc power drove out life, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode he deprived the brave warrior of life, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Ealne wīdan ferde to all eternity, Exon. 44b; Th. 151, 3; Gū. 789. v. feorh.

ferh, es; m. *A pig*; porcus, Wrt. Voc. 286, 47. v. fearh.

ferh-cwæle? [=cwalu?] *A murrain of hogs*; lues porcina, Som. Ben. Lye.

ferh-cwalu, e; f. *Life-destruction, slaughter*; internecio, Cot. 114. v. feorh-cwalu.

ferht fear, fright, dread; pǣvor, tīmor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhto.

ferht, es; m. n. *The mind*; mens:—He mæg rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhte he may find wisdom in his mind, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 119; Met. 22, 60. v. ferhþ.

ferhþ, fyrhþ, ferþ, ferht, es; m. n. I. the soul, spirit, mind;

animus, mens:—Ðin ferhþ bearnen thy spirit mourned, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309; Elen. Kmbl. 347; El. 174; Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. Ferhþes fōreþanc forethought of mind, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. His geleafa weaþf fæst on ferhþe his faith became firm in his spirit, Elen. Kmbl. 2071; El. 1037; Exon. 100a; Th. 375, 2; Seel. 132; Cd. 40; Th. 53, 32; Gen. 870; Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754; Ps. Th. 85, 11. Ðæt he andsware ænige ne cunne findan on ferhþe that he cannot find any answer in his mind, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 103; Met. 22, 52; Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166; Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355; Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. He wiste ferhþ guman he knew the man's soul, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Ne læt ðū ðin ferhþ wesān sorgum asæled let not thy soul be bound with sorrows, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 17; Gen. 2194. Noe læg ferhþe forstolen Noah lay deprived of mind, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579; Ps. Th. 131, 2. Hī ferdon forþ donon, ferhþum fægne they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633; 6334; B. 3177. II. life; vīta:—Wīdan ferhþ, acc. for a long life, for ever, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 80r. DER. collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -fyrhþ; dreorig-, freorig-, gāl-, gamol-, gleāw-, sār-, sārīg-, stærced-, stearc-, sterced-, stiþ-, sweorcend-, swiþ-, swoncen-, swýþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. feorh.

ferhþ-bana, an; m. *A life-destroyer, murderer*; vītæ destructor, interfecto;—Fyrst ferhþbana the first life-destroyer, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399.

ferhþ-cearig; adj. *Anxious in soul*; animo sollicitus:—Sarra ongan, ferhþcearig, to were sīnum mæþlan Sarah, anxious in soul, began to speak to her consort, Cd. 101; Th. 133, 28; Gen. 2217.

ferhþ-cleófa, an; m. *The mind's cave, breast*; mentis cūbile, pectus:—Eádig byþ se wer, se ðe him ege Drihtnes on ferhþcleófan, fæste gestandeþ beatus vir, qui timet Dōminum, Ps. Th. 111, 1.

ferhþ-cófa, an; m. *The mind's cave, breast*; mentis cūbile, pectus:—

On ferhþcōfan *in his mind's cave or breast*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 8; Gen. 2603; Ps. Th. 108, 17.

ferhþ-frec; *adj. Bold in spirit*; anīmōsus:—Ferhþfrecan Fin becoat swordbealo misery from the sword seized Fin the bold in spirit, Beo. Th. 2296; B. 1146.

ferhþ-frīdena *life-saving*. v. ferhþ-frīdena.

ferhþ-geñipla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe*; vitæ hostis, lētālis hostis:—Ic swardre drep ferhþgeñiplan I struck the deadly foe with my sword, Beo. Th. 5754; B. 2881.

ferhþ-gewit *mental wit, understanding*. v. ferhþ-gewit.

ferhþ-gleāw, fyrhþ-gleāw; *adj. Prudent in mind, sagacious*; anīmō prudens, sapiens:—Ðær hie luditþe fundon ferhþgleāwe they found *Judith* there prudent in mind, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 41. Þūsenda manna ferhþgleāwra of a thousand sagacious men, Elen. Kmbl. 653; El. 327.

ferhþ-grim *fierce of spirit*. v. ferhþ-grim.

ferhþ-lic *rational, just, equitable*. v. ferht-lic.

ferhþ-locra, ferhþ-locra, fyrhþ-locra, an; *m. Soul-inclosure, bosom, body*; mentis clausūra, pectus, corpus:—Ðæt ðin nama, Crist, in ūrum ferhþ-locan sī feste gestaðelod that thy name, O Christ, be firmly established in our soul's inclosure, Hy. 6, 5, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 286, 5, 32. Ne willaþ eōw andrædan fæge ferhþlocan dread ye not feeble bodies, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267.

ferhþ-lufe *soul's love, mental love*. v. fyrhþ-lufe.

ferhþ-sefa, ferhþ-sefa, firhþ-sefa, fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind's sense, intellect*; mens:—Cwēn gefeah on ferhþsefan the queen rejoiced in her mind, Elen. Kmbl. 1696; El. 850; 1877; El. 895.

ferhþ-wērig *soul-weary, sad*. v. ferhþ-wērig, fyrhþ-wērig.

ferht-lic; *adj. Rational, wise, just, equitable*; rationalis, sapiens, æquus:—Drihten ferhtlic riht folcum dēmeþ Dōminus iudicabit pōpūlos in æquitāte, Ps. Th. 95, 10.

ferian, ferigan, ferigean, fergan; to ferianne; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* [fer = fæa a journey]. I. to carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;

ferre, portāre, vehēre, deducēre, afferre:—Hēht wigend dæt hālige treō him beforan ferian he commanded the warriors to carry the holy tree before him, Elen. Kmbl. 215; El. 108; Cd. 67; Th. 80, 18; Gen. 1330. We ðē willaþ ferigan frēolice ofer fises bæþ we will gladly convey thee over the fish's bath [the sea], Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Hēt lifes brytta englas sīne ferigean leofne ofer lagufæsten the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one over the stronghold of the waves, 1647; An. 825. To ferianne ad portandum, Gen. 46, 5. Ic ferige onbūtan circumfēro, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33. Mec merehengest ferēþ ofer fiodas the vessel conveys me over the floods, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 13; Rā. 15, 7; 114 b; Th. 439, 16; Rā. 59, 4. Hī hine feriaþ ofer fises bæþ they bear it over the fish's bath [the sea], Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 31. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas whence bear ye your stout shields? Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. Folc ðin dū feredest swā sceāþ dædowisti sicut ōves pōpūlum tuum, Ps. Th. 76, 17. He ferode done to his mynstre mid ārwurpnysse he bare it to his minster with honour, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 7; Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 23. Us ofer ārwēlan ædeling ferode a noble one conducted us over the realm of oars [the sea], Andr. Kmbl. 1706; An. 855. Hī done sanct ferodon to dære byrig they conveyed the saint to the city, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 29. Ðē on folmum feredan in mānibus portābant te, Ps. Th. 90, 12; 82, 3. Feriaþ mid eōw of dære eorþan westmum afferte nobis de fructibus terræ, Num. 13, 21. He was fered on heofon ferōbātur in cælum, Lk. Bos. 24, 51.

II. to betake oneself to; se gerēre, versāri:—Ðū aclæccræftum lange feredes thou hast long betaken thyself to evil arts, Andr. Kmbl. 2725; An. 1365. Hī on lige feredon they betook themselves to lying, Ps. Th. 58, 12.

III. to go, depart; vehi, ire:—Mid friþe ferian to depart in peace, Byrht. Th. 136, 68; By. 179. Donne God geond wēstena wide ferap Deus, dum transgrediēris per desertum, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [Laym. uerien: Plat. fören: O. Sax. förian: Frs. fieren: O. Frs. fera: Ger. führen: M. H. Ger. vueren: O. H. Ger. fuorjan, förian: Goth. faryan to convey a ship, row: Dan. føre: Swed. föra: Icel. ferja to transport, carry by sea.] DER. a-ferian, æt-, ge-, of-, ðp-, to-, wid-.

Feriatius, es; *m. A Spanish robber*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 19. v. Uariatus.

feriend, ferigend, es; *m. [part. of ferian to bear, bring] A bringer, leader*; dux:—Flōdes ferigend [MS. B. feriend] bringer of the flood, Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80.

ferigan, ferigean to carry, convey, bear, Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293; 1647; An. 825; Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33; Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. v. ferian.

fering, e; *f. A going, travelling, journeying*; peregrinatio, iter:—On dære feringe in that journeying, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 20; Wid. 131. DER. forþ-fering.

fēringa suddenly; extemplo, imprōvīso, Prov. 3. v. fēringa.

fērlic sudden, unlooked for, horrible; repentinus, horrendus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fērlic.

fērlice suddenly, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 4. v. fērlice.

fern, es; *n. Fern*; filix:—Fern [MS. B. fearn], Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 23. v. fearn.

fernes, -ness, e; *f. A going, passing*; gressus, transitus:—Ne dær fernes is non est transitus, Ps. Th. 143, 18. DER. ofer-fernes.

ferrian to remove, take away. DER. a-ferrian. v. ferorran.

fērrecc? [fēr = fyr?] A fire-pan; bātillum, Cot. 161, Som. Fērrecc vatilla, Wrt. Voc. 287, 7.

ferren, ferlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote*; longinquus:—On ferren [ferlen MS. R.] land in regiōnem longinquam, Lk. Skt. Hat. 19, 12. v. ferorren, fyrren.

fers, fæts, fyrs, es; *n. A verse, sentence, title*; versus, carmen:—Periodos is clysing, odde ge-ending dæs ferses a period is the conclusion, or ending of the sentence, Ælfic. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. Ic fersige odde ic wyrce fers versificor, 37; Som. 39, 3, MSS. C. D. Ongan he sōna singan ða fers stātim ipse cæpit cantare versus, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 18.

FERSC; *adj. FRESH, pure, sweet*; dulcis:—Eufates is mæst eallra fersca wætera, and is yrnende þurh middewealde Babilōnian burh Euphrates is the greatest of all fresh waters [rivers], and runs through the middle of the city of Babylon, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 10. Gyf se wæta sealt byþ of dære sæ, hit byþ þurh dære sunnan hētan to ferscum waterum awend if the moisture be salt from the sea, it is turned to fresh water through the heat of the sun, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 9-12; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3. [Chauc. freisshe: Laym. freche: Plat. frisk: Frs. fersck: O. Frs. fersck, fersck, farsck: Dut. versch: Ger. frisch: M. H. Ger. vrisch: O. H. Ger. frisc: Dan. frisk, fersck: Swed. frisk, fursck: Icel. friskr: Wel. fres.]

fer-sceipe, es; *m. Society, fellowship*; societas:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se ferscipe dimidium cāpiat rex, dimidium societas, L. Ath. v. 2; Wilk. 65, 19. DER. ge-ferscipe.

fer-scrifen; *part. [= for-scrifen; pp. of for-scrifan to disregard, abandon] Disregarded, abandoned*; addictus:—Ferscrifen [MS. ferscriben] addictus, Glos. Epln. Recd. 153, 53. Ferscrifen addictus [Lye has ferscrifer = ferscrifen? addictus], Cot. 14.

fersian; *p. ode; pp. od To make verse*; versificare:—Ic fersige odde ic wyrce fyrs versificor, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3.

ferþ, ferþþ; *gen. -es; dat. -e; m. n.* I. the soul, spirit, mind; animus, mens:—Was dære fērnman ferþ geblissad the damsel's soul was rejoiced, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 25; Jul. 287; 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Hī gemetton ferþþes frōfre they found comfort of soul, 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895. On ferþe fægn rejoicing in mind, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9, 37; Andr. Kmbl. 2968; An. 1487. Gefeoþ gē on ferþþe rejoice ye in spirit, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476; 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328. Ðinne ferþ, acc. m. thy mind, 88 b; Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Sum hafaþ fæstgongel ferþ one has a constant soul, 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Cri. 80; 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26. Ferþum gleāw sagacious in soul, 128 a; Th. 493, 10; Rā. 81, 28. Ferþþum, 114 b; Th. 440, 15; Rā. 60, 3.

II. life; vita:—Lētaþ gāres ord ingedūfan in fæges ferþ let the javelin's point dig into the life of the doomed one, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334. DER. dreorig-ferþ, frēorig-, sārīg-, stearc-, swiþ-, wērig-, wide-. v. ferhþ.

ferþ-frīdena; *part. [fridian to protect] Life-saving*; vitam servans:—Forlēt ferþfrīdena wellan on gesceap þeotan he let his life-saving fountains be poured into a vessel, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 25; Rā. 39, 3.

ferþ-gewit, -gewitt, es; *n. Mental wit, understanding*; mentis intellectus:—Ðeah hī ferþgewitt ænig ne cūden though they knew not any mental wit, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 4; Cri. 1184.

ferþ-grim; *adj. Fierce of spirit*; animo sævus:—Frēcne and ferþgrim rugged and fierce of spirit, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 6; Jul. 141; 96 b; Th. 360, 13; Wal. 5.

ferþ-locra, an; *m. The soul's inclosure, bosom*; mentis clausūra, pectus:—Hyre was Cristes fol in ferþlocra praise of Christ was in her soul's inclosure, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 19; Jul. 234; 76 b; Th. 287, 12; Wand. 13. v. ferhþ-locra.

ferþ-sefa, an; *m. [sefa the faculty of perceiving; sensus] The mind*; mens:—Fæstnian ferþsefan to fix in the mind, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 29; Sch. 20. v. ferhþ-sefa.

ferþþ the soul, mind. v. ferþ.

ferþþes, ferþþe of a soul, to a soul, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895; 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476; gen. and dat. of ferþ.

ferþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sad*; mæstus:—Frēorig and ferþwērig trembling and soul-weary, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130; 20 a; Th. 52, 9; Cri. 831. v. fyrhþ-wērig.

ferwett-full; *adj. [ferwett = fyrwett curiosity] Curious, anxious*; sollicitus:—Ferwettfulle men solliciti, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 26.

fēsian, he fēseþ; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To drive away, put to flight*; fugare, in fugam agere:—Ðæt oft on gefeohte an fēseþ tyne ut in pugna unus sæpe decem in fugam egirit, Lupi Sermon. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 20. DER. to-fēsian. v. fýsian.

feste; *adv. Fastly, firmly*:—Ic hæbbe genōg feste on gemynde I have it firmly enough in my mind, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 24. v. fæste.

festen, es; *n.* *A* fastness, fortress; *mūnimentum*:—*Hī manige festena and castelas abræcon they demolished many fastnesses and castles*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 35. *v.* **fasten** II.

festen-mon, -monn, es; *m.* *A* surety; *fīdējussor*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* **fēster-man**.

fēster food, nourishment, *foster*-, in the compounds **fēster-bearn**, -fæder, -man, -mōdor. *v.* **fōster**.

fēster-bearn, es; *n.* *A* foster-child; *ālmunus*:—**Fēsterbearn ālmuni**, Martyrol. ad 22 Martii. *v.* **fōster-bearn**.

fēster-fæder, es; *m.* *A* foster-father, nourisher; *altor*, *nutritōr*:—**Fēsterfæder altor**, Wrt. Voc. 284, 72. *Ætȳwde me mīn iū magister and fēsterfæder appārūt māgister quondam meus et nutritōr*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 34. *v.* **fōster-fæder**.

fēster-man, es; *m.* *A* foster-man, bondsman, security; *fīdējussor*:—*Ælc preost finde him xii fēstermen let every priest find for himself twelve bondsmen*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 15.

fēster-mōdor, -mōdur; *f.* *A* foster-mother, nurse; *altrix*, *nutrix*:—**Fēstermōdor altrix**, Wrt. Voc. 284, 73. *Wifmonna lāreow and fēster-mōdur māter et nutrix fēminārum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17. *v.* **fōster-mōdor**.

festing-men, -menn *servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 823; 67, 2; A. D. 828; 79, 30. *v.* **fæsting-men**.

festlice; *adv.* *Firmly, vigorously*; *fīrmīter*:—*Hī on ða burh festlice seohtende wæron they were vigorously fighting against the town*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, II. *v.* **fæstlice**.

festnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A* fastness, firmament; *fīrmāmentum*:—*Weorc handa his bodap festnes [MS. fesnesse] opira māmum ejus annuntiat fīrmāmentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, I. *v.* **fæstnes**.

festnian to confirm; *confirmāre*:—*Ic Ceolrēd abbud ðas ūre selene mid Cristes rōde tæcne trymme and festnie I Ceolrēd abbot ratify and confirm this our gift with the sign of Christ's cross*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 852; 106, 10-12. *DER.* *ge-festnian*. *v.* **fæstnian**.

fēstrian; *p.* *ode*, *ude*; *pp.* *od*, *ud* *To foster, nourish*; *nutrire*:—**Fēstrian beon nutriti**, Scint. 81. *v.* **fōstrian**.

fet *felches, brings*, Prov. Kmbl. 61; 3rd *sing. pres.* of **fetian**.

fēt to or for a foot, *feet*, Ex. 21, 24; Ps. Lamb. 72, 2; Mt. Bos. 18, 8; *dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl.* of **fōt**.

fēt feeds, Mt. Bos. 6, 26; *fedēþ*; 3rd *sing. pres.* of **fēdan**.

fetan; *p.* *fæt*, *pl.* *fætton*; *pp.* *feten* *To make, travail, join*; *fācēre*, *procreāre*, *jungēre*. [*Goth. fitan*; *p.* *fat*, *pl.* *fetum*; *pp.* *fitans to travail in birth*; *parturire*.] *v.* **fetian**.

fēto; *adj.* *Provided with feet, footed*; *pēdibus instructus*. *v.* **ān-fēte**, **twy**-, **þry**-, **feower**-.
FETEL; *gen.* *feteles*, *fetles*; *m.* *A* girdle, belt; *cingulum*, *balteus*:—*Sweordum and fetelum with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 19; Met. 25, 10. *Mid fetelum with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. [*Ger. fessel*, *f.* *M. H. Ger. vezzel*, *m.* *O. H. Ger. fazzil*, *fezzil*, *fezil*, *m.* *balteus*; *Icel. fetill*, *m.* *a strap, belt*.]

fetel-hilt, es; *n.* *A* belted hilt; *cāpūlus baltēo instructus*:—*He gefēng fetelhilt he seized the belted hilt*, Beo. Th. 3130; B. 1563.

fetels, es; *m.* *A* little vessel, bag; *vas*, *saccus*:—*Fōrwerede fetelsas saccos vētēres*, Jos. 9, 5. *v.* **fætels**.

FETTER, *fetor*, *e*; *f.* *A* FETTER, chain for the feet; *compes*, *pēdica*:—*He fēdeþ swā on feterum he feeds him thus in fetters*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 20; Vy. 88; Ps. Th. 78, 11. *Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre one shall unbind fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76. *Ic mōdsefan mīnne sceolde feterum sēlan I must bind my thought in fetters*, 76 b; Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21; Salm. Kmbl. 141; Sal. 70. [*O. Sax. feterōs*, *pl. m.* *Ger. fesser*, *f.* *M. H. Ger. vēzzēr*, *f.* *O. H. Ger. fēzzera*; *Icel. fjōturr*, *m.* *a fetter of iron*.]

feterian to fetter. *DER.* *ge-feterian*.

feter-wrāsen a chain, fetter. *v.* **fetor-wrāsen**.

fēda, an; *m.* *I. a band on foot, infantry, a host, troop, tribe, company*; *phālanx pēdēstris*, *pēdites*, *lēgio*, *ācies*, *tribus*, *cāterva*:—*Eōrod sceal getrume rīdan, fæste fēda stondan a band of horse [= cavalry] shall ride in a body, a band of foot [= infantry] stand fast*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 13; Gn. Ex. 64. *Fēda [MS. fēdu] lēgio, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 65, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. Se earga fēda Brytta ācies segnis Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19, MSS. B. C. *Fēda eal gesæt the band all sat*, Beo. Th. 2853; B. 1424. *Iudisc fēda the tribe of Judah*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 25; Exod. 312. *Se fēda com up to earde the company came up to their home*, 223; Th. 293, 19; Sat. 457. *Ðær wæs ungemetlic wæl geslagen Persa, and Alexandres næs nā mā ðonne hund-twelftig on ðam rēde-here, and nigon on ðam fēdan there was a very great slaughter made of the Persians, and no more than a hundred and twenty in Alexander's cavalry, and nine in the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 28. *He cwip to dara synfulra sǣwla fēdan he shall say to the band of sinful souls*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 1; Cri. 1519. *Ic him on fēdan befōran wolde I would [go] before him in the host*, Beo. Th. 4087; B. 2497; 5830; B. 2919; Cd. 220; Th. 284, 19; Sat. 334. *Ðū here fýsest,*

fēdan to gefeohte thou leadest a host, a troop to battle, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190. *Fōr fyrda mǣst, fēdan trymedan the greatest of armies marched, the infantry were strong*, Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. *Fēdan sǣton the bands sat*, Andr. Kmbl. 1182; An. 591. *Ymb ðæt hēhsetl standap engla fēdan hosts of angels stand around the throne*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 13; Sat. 221; Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327. *Ðær wæs Persa x m ofslagen gehorsedra, and eahtatig m fēdena there were slain ten thousand of the Persians' cavalry and eighty thousand of the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 2; 68, 9. *Ne willaþ eow andrædan deaðe fēdan dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266. *Hī bædon ðæt hī mōston ofer done ford faran, fēdan lēdan they gave orders to go over the ford, to lead the troops onward*, Byrht. Th. 134, 23; By. 88. *Gerærud fēda an arranged band*; *ācies*: *getrimmed fēda cūneus*; *gangende [MS. gangend] fēda a moving band*; *agmen*, *Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 74; 79, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 26, 31, 34.*

II. a battle; *pugna*:—*He beald in gebēde biðsteal gifeþ, fæste on fēdan he bold in prayer maketh a stand, firmly in battle*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 39; Jul. 389. *DER.* *gum-fēda*, here-.

fēdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To lead*; *dūcere*:—*Bearn fergaþ and fēdaþ fæder and mōdor father and mother carry and lead the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 21.

Fēdan-leag; *gen.* *-leage*; *f.* [*Flor. Fethanleah*; *Hunt. Fedhalnea*, *Fedhanlea*; *Matt. West. Frithenleia*] *Fræthern, Gloucestershire*?—*Hēr Ceāwlin and Cūpa fulhton wið Brettas in dam stede de mon nemneþ Fēdanleag [Fēdanlea, Th. 35, 8, col. 1] in this year [A. D. 584] Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is called Fræthern*, Chr. 584; Th. 34, 9.

fēde, es; *n.* *The power of going on foot, walking, going, motion, pace*; *fācūlas pēdibus eundi*, *ambulatio*, *gressus*, *passus*:—*Ðæra hǣdenra alnifnyssa habbaþ fēt būtan fēde the idols of the heathen have feet without the power of going*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 27. *Ān fēde mihtigost most powerful in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 21. *He næhte his fēdes gewæld he had no power of walking*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. *Hit is nædrena gecynd ðæt heora fēde biþ on heora ribbum it is the nature of serpents that their power of going is in their ribs*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44. *On fēde lēf [MS. lif] lame in walking*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. *Sum sceal on fēde gongan one shall go on foot*, 87 b; Th. 328, 33; Vy. 27. *Swift ic eom on fēde I am swift of pace*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 10; Rā. 16, 2; Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. *Habbaþ hringa gespong afyrred me mīn fēde the clasping of rings has taken from me my power of going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 17; Gen. 379. *He fēde ne sparode he spared not pace*, 117; Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534.

fēde-cempa, an; *m.* *A* foot-soldier, champion; *pēdēster miles*:—**Fēdecempa**, *nom.* Beo. Th. 3092; B. 1544; 5698; B. 2853.

fēde-gang, es; *m.* *A* foot-journey; *pēdēstre iter*:—*Ne mæg ic adornere mīne swā feor heonon fēdegeang gesēcan I cannot seek my life's safety so far hence by a foot-journey*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 1; Gen. 2513.

fēde-georn; *adj.* *Desirous of going*; *meandi cūpidus*:—*Sīo fēdegeorn fremman onginnēþ desirous of going it resolves to proceed*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 21; Rā. 32, 9.

fēde-gest, es; *m.* *A* pedestrian guest; *pēdēster advēna*:—**Fēdegestas** *eōdon in on ða ceastre the pedestrian guests went into the city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1687; El. 845. *Wæs gerýmde fēdegustum flet the hall was cleared for the pedestrian guests*, Beo. Th. 3956; B. 1976.

fēde-here, es; *m.* *A* foot army, infantry; *pēdēstris exercitus*, *pēdītātus*:—*On his fēdehere wæron xxxii m in his infantry were 32,000*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 17.

fēde-hwearf, es; *m.* *A* company on foot, pedestrian multitude; *pēdēstris cāterva*:—*On fēdehwearfum amongst the pedestrian multitude*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 24; Gū. 162.

fēde-lāst, es; *m.* *A* footstep, pace; *passus*, *gressus*:—*Hie fēdelāste forþ onettan they hastened forth with pace*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 25; Jud. 139. *Ferdon forþ ðonon fēdelāstum they went forth thence with their footsteps*, Beo. Th. 3269; B. 1632.

fēde-lēas; *adj.* *Footless*; *pēdibus cārens*:—*Ðū scealt faran fēdeleās thou shalt go footless*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 6; Gen. 908; Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 7; Rā. 76, 3.

fēde-man, -mann, es; *m.* *A* footman or soldier; *pēdēstris miles*, *pēdes*, Som. Ben. Lye.

fēde-mund, *e*; *f.* *A* foot-hand; *mānus gressus*. *Used for the fore-feet of the badger*:—*Ic sceal fromlice fēdemundum þurh steāpne beorg strāte wyrcan I [a badger] shall strenuously work a road through a steep mountain with my fore-feet*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 10; Rā. 16, 17.

FEDER; *gen. dat. acc.* *federe*; *pl. nom. acc.* *federa*, *fedra*, *fedre*; *f.*

I. a FEATHER; *penna*, *plūma*:—*Mid nīre [=niwre] federe with a new feather*, Herb. 122, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 13; L. M. i, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 8. *Gedō federe on ele put a feather in oil*, L. M. i, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 11. *Swanes fedre, nom. pl. swan's feathers*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. *Wurp ða federa wið æftan ðæt weofod plūmas projiciet præpe altire*, Lev. i, 16; Cd. 72; Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. *Se fēnix ascæceþ fedre the phoenix shakes its feathers*, Exon. 58 a;

Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205. Fedrum bifongen ⁸ clad with feathers, 61 a; Th. 224, 23; Ph. 380: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5.

II. in the *pl.* sometimes used for *Wings*; *ælæ*, pennæ:—*Mec wægun fedre on life wings bore me in air*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 20; Rā. 28, 4. Ic hæbbe swide swifte federa, ðæt ic mæg flōgan ofer ðone heān hrōf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4; Ps. Lamb. 54, 7: 138, 9. He gesihþ brimfugas brædan fedra *he sees sea-fowls spread their wings*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Cōmon earnas on flyhte, fedrum hrēmige eagles came in flight, exulting in their wings, Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 24, 9. Fugel fedrum strong a bird strong of wings, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 18; Ph. 86: 57 b; Th. 206, 7; Ph. 123: 58 a; Th. 208, 29; Ph. 163: 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347.

III. what is made of a feather, *A pen*; penna, cālāmus:—*Feder a pen*; penna, Wrt. Voc. 75, 16. Nim ðine federe and writ fiftig *take thy pen and write fifty*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6. [*Chauc.* feder: *Plat.* feder: *O. Sax.* fethera, *f.* Dut. veder, veer, *f.* Ger. feder, *f.* M. H. Ger. vēder, vēder, *f.* O. H. Ger. fedara, *f.* Dan. fjeder, *m. f.* Swed. fjäder, *m.* Icel. fjodr, *f.* Lat. penna, old forms pesna, petna, *f.* Grk. πτερόν, *n.* a feather; πτεροποι to fly: Sansk. pat to fly.] DER. halsre-feder, hleow-, writing-. v. fider.

feder-, four-, used only in the compounds,—feder-fōte, -sceātas, -scette, -scitte, -scitte. v. fider-, fyder-.

federan, fedran to provide with feathers or wings. DER. ge-federan, -fedran.

feder-bed, -bedd, es; *n.* A feather-bed; culcita:—*Federbedd culcites* [= *culcita*], Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 102; Wrt. Voc. 25, 42.

feder-berende; *part.* Bearing feathers, feathered; penniger, Cot. 150.

feder-cræft, es; *m.* The art of feather-embroidering; plūmāria ars, Som. Ben. Lye.

federe, fedre; *def.* se federa, fedra; seō, ðæt federe, fedre; *adj.* Feathered; pennis præditus. DER. deāwig-federe, hawsig-, īsig-, salwig-, ūrig-.

feder-fōte; *adj.* Four-footed; quadrupes:—*Eādbyrht federfōtra* [MS. -fōta] neāta ðone tēdan dæl to þearfum syllan wolde *Eadbyrht would give the tenth part of four-footed cattle to the poor*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17, note, MS. B. v. feōwer-fēte, fider-fēte, fyder-fēte, -fōte.

feder-gearwe; *pl. f.* [gearwe clothing] Feather-gear, the feathering of an arrow; pennis vestitus:—*Sceafst federgearwum fūs an arrow prompt with its feather-gear*, Beo. Th. 6229; B. 3119.

feder-geweorc, es; *n.* Feather-embroidered work; plūmārium ōpus:—*Federgeworc besiwed ōpus plūmārium intextum*, Cot. 145.

feder-hama, -homa, an; *m.* Feather-covering, feathers, plumage, wings; plūmārium tegmen, plūma, pennæ, ælæ:—*Geseō ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid federhaman I see his angels encompass him with feathery wings*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 6; Gen. 670. Eall biþ geniawd, feorh and federhoma all is renewed, its life and plumage, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 14; Ph. 280. ðæt he mid federhoman flōgan meahthe *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 13; Gen. 417.

feder-sceātas; *pl. m.* Four corners or quarters; quātuor plāgæ:—*Eall deōs leohte gesceaft federsceātum full heohgestreōna all this bright creation in its four quarters full of treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32.

feder-scette; *adj.* Four-cornered; quadrangulāris, in quātuor plāgas porrectus:—*Eall deōs leohte gesceaft, federscette, full fyrngestreōna all this bright creation, four-cornered, full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63, MS. B; Sal. 32, note. v. feder-scite.

feder-scite, -scitte, -scette; *adj.* Four-cornered, quadrangulār; quad-rangulāris:—*Federscitte tæfel four-cornered tables; tessellæ vel lepusculæ*, Ælf. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 66; Wrt. Voc. 39, 49. Lytle federscitte flōstānas litle four-cornered floor-stones; tessellæ, 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50. v. feōwer-scyte, fider-scyte, -scite, fyder-scyte.

fēde-spēdig; *adj.* Speedy of foot; lēvipēs:—*Sum biþ on londe snel, fēdespēdig one is swift on land, speedy of foot*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 18; Crā. 53.

fēde-wig, -wigg, es; *n?* *m?* A foot-battle; pedestris pugna:—*Fēde-wiges of the foot-battle*, Beo. Th. 4717; B. 2364; Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16.

fedm, es; *m.* A bosom; sinus:—*On fedme heora in sinu eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 13. v. fædm II.

fedra, fedre feathers, wings, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205: 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47; *nom. acc. pl.* of feder.

fedrum with feathers or wings, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5; Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347; *inst. pl.* of feder.

fēdu a band on foot, a host; lēgio, Ælf. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. v. fēda.

fetian, fetigean, fetigan; he fetap, fet; *p.* fette; *pp.* fetod *To fetch, bring to, marry*; adducere, applicare, uxōrem ducere:—*He hēht him fetigan to sprecan sīne he bade to fetch his counsellors to him*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Fetigan, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 35.

He ōder fetap āliam duxērit, Mt. Bos. 19, 9. Ælc ydel fet unhælo all idleness brings illness, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Se forma fette wif, and forþerde primus, uxōre ducta, defunctus est, Mt. Bos. 22, 25; Gen. 48, 10. Was to būre Beōwulf fetod Beowulf was fetched to his bower, Beo. Th. 2625; B. 1310. DER. ge-fetian, -fætian. v. feccan.

fetlum with belts, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. v. fetel.

fetor, e; *f.* A fetter; compes:—*Isern fetor forfex*, Cot. 86. Isen fetor bālus, Cot. 23. v. feter.

fetor-wrāsen, e; *f.* [wrāsen a chain] A fetter, chain; cātēna, compes:—*Hrade siddan wearp fetorwrasum fæst he was soon fast bound in fetters*, Andr. Kmbl. 2215; An. 1109.

fett; *adj.* Fat; pinguis:—*He biþ anlicost fettum swīnum he is most like to fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26. v. fætt.

fette fetched, brought, married, Gen. 48, 10; Mt. Bos. 22, 25; *p.* of fetian.

fettian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fitt contention, strife, fight] To contend, strive, dispute; certāre, contendere, disputāre:—*Saturnus and Saloman fetodon ymbe heora wīsdōm Saturn and Saloman contended about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 178, 7.

feuer-fuge, an; *f.* Feverfew; febrifugia:—*Feuerfuge feverfew*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. fefer-fuge.

fex, es; *n.* Hair of the head, the locks; cæsāries:—*Fex cæsāries*, Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 39; Wrt. Voc. 42, 47: 70, 32. v. feax.

fexeda having long hair, long-haired, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9, col. 2, 3; 163, 10. v. feaxede.

fic deceit, fraud, guile. DER. ge-fic.

FIC, es; *m.* I. A FIG, the fruit of the fig-tree; ficus: found at present only in the following compounds in the sense of a tree or fruit, etc.—*fic-æppel*, -beām, -leāf, -treōw. II. A disease so called, the piles, hemorrhoids; ficus:—*Wid seōndum ōmum, ðæt is fic for running erysipelas, that is the 'fig'*, L. M. cont. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 10, 7: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12. Læcedōmas and drencas and sealfia wid fice medicines and drinks and salves for the 'fig', L. M. cont. 1, 57; Lchdm. ii. 12, 18. Gif se fic [MS. uic] weorþe on mannes setle geseten if the 'fig' be settled on a man's fundament, Lchdm. iii. 30, 16. Se blēdenda fic the bleeding 'fig', iii. 38, 8. Wid ðone blēdendne [MS. blēdende] fic nim murrān ða wyrt for the bleeding 'fig' take the plant sweet-cicely, iii. 8, 1. [Plat. fige, *f.* Dut. viij, *f.* Ger. feige, *f.* M. H. Ger. vige, *f.* O. H. Ger. figa, *f.* Lat. ficus, *f.* and *m.*]

fic-ādū, e; *f.* [fic II. the piles, hemorrhoids] The fig-disease; ficus morbus:—*Wid ficādū drenc and beding a drink and fomentation for the fig-disease*, L. M. cont. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 302, 24; L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

fic-æppel, -appel, es; *m.* *pl. nom. acc.* -æppla; *n.* A fig-apple or fruit, a fig; ficus, cārica:—*Ficappel cārica*, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 125; Wrt. Voc. 32, 59. Ne hig of þornum ficæppla ne gaderiaþ neque de spinis colligunt ficus, Lk. Bos. 6, 44; Mt. Bos. 7, 16.

fic-beām, es; *m.* [beām a tree, v. I.] A fig-tree; ficus:—*Ficbeām ficus*, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 122; Wrt. Voc. 32, 56. Behealdþ ðone ficbeām wīðete ficulneam, Lk. Bos. 21, 29. Forwurdan heora wingearas and ficbeāmas percussit vineas eōrum et ficulneas eōrum, Ps. Th. 104, 29.

fic-leāf, es; *n.* A fig-leaf; fici fōlium:—*Hīg siwodon ficleāf and worhton him wædrbrēc consuērunt fōlia ficus et fecērunt sibi pērizōmāta*, Gen. 3, 7.

ficol; *adj.* FICKLE, crafty; versipellis, inconstans, Prov. 14.

fic-treōw, es; *n.* A FIG-TREE; ficus:—*Forscranc ðæt ficitreōw ficus ārūit*, Mk. Bos. 11, 21; Mt. Bos. 21, 20; Wrt. Voc. 80, 11. ðæs ficitreōwes of the fig-tree, Mk. Bos. 11, 13. Leornigeap bigspel be ðam ficitreōwe ab arbore fici discite pirābōlam, Mt. Bos. 24, 32; Mk. Bos. 13, 28. Hī gesawon ðæt ficitreōw forscrunen of ðam wyrttruman wīðerunt ficum ārīdam factam a rādīcibus, 11, 20; Mt. Bos. 21, 19. He ofslōh wingearas heora and ficitreōw heora percussit vineas eōrum et ficulneas eōrum, Ps. Spl. 104, 31.

fic-wyrm, es; *m.* A FIG-WORM, a worm originating from the fig-disease; vermis ex fico morbo oriens:—*Feallaþ ða ficwyrmas on ða bedinge dēcīdent fici morbi vermes in balneo*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 8.

fic-wyrt, e; *f.* The herb FIG-WORT; ficāria herba, ficus, Ælf. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 119; Wrt. Voc. 31, 6.

fieder a father, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 2; Thw. 29, 2. v. fæder.

fiell, es; *m.* A fall, ruin, destruction; cāsus, lapsus, ruina:—*He wirp swide raðe on fielle he very quickly falls*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 17. v. fyll.

fiend a fiend:—*Murnþ nāder ne fiend ne fiend regardeth neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. v. feōnd.

fiend-wic, es; *n.* An enemy's dwelling, a camp; hostium vicus, castra:—*Hī feollon on middele fiendwice heora cēcīderunt in mēdio castrōrum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32.

fier; *adv.* [fier, comp. of feor, adv. far] Farther; longius, ultērius:—*Deað ðū nū fier* [fyr MS. Bod.] sic ðonne ðū wære though thou art now

farther than thou wast, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. We areccan ne māgon ðæt fædercynn fier ðwihite we cannot reckon the paternal kin any degree farther, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 5; Cri. 248. v. fyr, fyrr.

fier four, in the compound fier-fête. v. feower.

fierd, e; f. An army, force, expedition; exercitus, expeditio:—Of ðære fierde from the army, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 18; 876; Erl. 78, 9; 885; Erl. 82, 23; 919; Erl. 104, 26. Ær siô fierd gesamnod wære ere the army was assembled, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 21. v. fyrd.

fierdian; p. ede; pp. ed To march; proficisci:—Mid ðære scire ðe mid him fierdedon with the division which marched with him, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 33. v. fyrdian.

fiercleás; adj. Without a force or army, unprotected; exercitu cārens:—Hit ðonne fiercleás wæs it was then without a force, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. v. fyrdleás.

fieren-full wicked, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 13; Met. 15, 7, note. v. firen-full. fier-fête; adj. Four-footed; quadrupes:—Same fierfête some are four-footed, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 21; Met. 31, 11. v. feower-fête.

FIERN, fyrn, e; f. The heel; calx:—Ðū scealt fiersna sētan thou [the serpent] shalt lie in wait for her [Eve's] heels, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 17; Gen. 913. [Ger. ferse, f. M.H. Ger. versen, f. O.H. Ger. fersana, fersina, fersna, f. Goth. fairzna, f. Grk. πρέπνα, f. the heel: Sansk. pārshni, m. f. the heel.]

fierst, es; m. The ceiling of a chamber; lāquear:—Fierst lāquear, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 66. v. fyrst II.

fierst, es; m. A space of time, time; tempōris spātium, tempus:—Forgif ðū me fierst and ongiot give me time and understanding, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 28; Hy. 4, 21. v. fyrst.

FIF FIVE; quinque. 1. generally indecl.:—Hyra fif wæron dysige, and fif gleawe quinque ex eis erant fituæ, et quinque prudentes, Mt. Bos. 25, 2; Lev. 26, 8. Cōmon ða fif cynegas ascendēdunt quinque rēges, Jos. 10, 5, 16. Ðæra fif hlāfa quinque pānum, Mt. Bos. 16, 9. Of fif hlāfum from five loaves, Andr. Kmbl. 1179; An. 590; Jn. Bos. 6, 13. We nabba her būton fif hlāfas and twegen fixas non hābbimus hic nisi quinque pānes et duos pisces, Mt. Bos. 14, 17; Lk. Bos. 9, 13, 16; Jn. Bos. 6, 9; Gen. 14, 9; 47, 2. Wintra hæfde fif and hundteontig he had a hundred and five winters, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 5; Gen. 1131; 59; Th. 71, 29; Gen. 1178; 85; Th. 106, 26; Gen. 1777. Fif siðon quinquies, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Fif wintra fæc lustrum quinquennium, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 70; Wrt. Voc. 21, 57. 2. but nom. acc. pl. five; gen. fifa; dat. fifum are sometimes found:—Fife ciningas lāgon fife kings lay [dead], Chr. 937; Th. 204, 1, col. 2; 205, 1; Ædelst. 28. Burga fife wæron under Norþmannum five towns were under the Northmen, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 39; Edm. 5. Git sceolon fife gear adhuc quinque anni restant, Gen. 45, 6. Ðær fife [gimmas] wæron there were five [gems], Rood Kmbl. 16; Kr. 8. Him togeānes fife fōron folc-cyningas fife kings of nations marched against them, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 3; Gen. 1974. Beop fife on ānum hūse todælede ērunt quinque in dōmo ūna divisi, Lk. Bos. 12, 52. Wæron fife eorla and idesa there were five men and women, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rā. 47, 6. Wintra hæfde twa hundteontig and fife he had two hundred and five winters, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 28; Gen. 1742. Ān dissa fifa one of these five, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 14. Būton fifum except fife, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 28. [Laym. fif, uiuen: Plat. five, fiwe: O.Sax. fif, vif: Frs. fvf: O.Frs. fif: Dut. vijf: Ger. fünf: M.H. Ger. vünf, vūnf: O.H. Ger. fimf, finf: Goth. fimf, fif: Dan. Swed. fem: Icel. fimf: Corn. pemp: Lat. quinque: Grk. πέντε; Æolic πέμπε: Sansk. pañcan.]

Fif burhga or burga; pl. f. The Five towns, viz. Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby; quinque civitates:—On fif burhga gepinþe in the assembly of the Five towns, L. Eth. iii, 1; Th. i. 292, 6. Ferde se ædeling ðanon in to fif burgum [burghum, Th. 276, 7, col. 2] the noble went thence to the Five towns, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 7, col. 1; 277, 7; 1013; Th. 270, 17, col. 2.

fife five. v. fif 2.

fif-ecgede; adj. Five-edged, five-cornered; quinquangūlus:—Fif-ecgede quinquangūlus, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 61.

fifel, es; n? m? A sea-monster, monster, giant; monstrum mārīnum, gigas:—Purh fifela gefeald forþ onette through the field of the monsters he hastened forth, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10. [Ivel. fif, m. i. a fool, clown, boor. ii. a monster, giant.]

fifel-cyn, -cynn, es; n. A monster-race; monstrōrum mārīnōrum gēnus:—Fifelcynnes eard the monster-race's abode, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104.

fifel-dōr, es; n. Monster or terror-door, the river Eider, the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig; monstrōrum mārīnōrum porta:—Bī fifeldōre by the monster-door, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 8; Wid. 43.

fifele? a buckle, button; fibūla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. figel.

fifel-streām, es; m. The frightful or horrid stream, the ocean; oceaenus:—Nænigne merehengesta mā ðonne ēanne ferede on fifelstreām he led not more than one of the sea-horses on the ocean, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 51; Met. 26, 26.

fifel-wæg, es; m. The terrific wave, the ocean; oceaenus:—Lēton ofer

fifelwæg scridan bronte brimpisan they let the high ships go over the ocean, Elen. Kmbl. 473; El. 237.

fif-feald; adj. Five-fold; quintuplex, quinquārius:—Fiffeald quinquārius, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 16.

fif-fealde, -falde, an; f. A butterfly; pāpilio, Som. Ben. Lye:—Fiffealde pāpilio, Wrt. Voc. 281, 40. Fifaldae pāpilio, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 78.

fif-flære; adj. [flōr a floor] Five-floored, five-storied; quinque tabulātis constans:—Se arc wæs fifflære the ark was five-floored, Botr. Scrd. 21, 6.

fif-hund, -hundred five hundred; quingenti:—Fifhund quingenti, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 48. Fifhund siðon five hundred times; quingenties, 49; Som. 50, 32. Fifhund cempena ealdor a chief of five hundred soldiers; cohorts, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. Fundon fifhund forþsnottetra they found five hundred of eminently wise men, Elen. Kmbl. 757; El. 379. Fifhundred quingenti, Num. 1, 46.

fif-leáf, es; n: -leaf, an; f. Fiveleaf, cinquefoil; potentilla reptans, quinquēfolium:—Fifleaf, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 54; Wrt. Voc. 31, 64; 68, 69; 79, 33; 286, 40; Herb. 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 20. Fifeafan seaw juice of fiveleaf, Herb. 3, 2; Lchdm. i. 86, 24. Genim fifeafan wyrtwalan take the root of fiveleaf, Herb. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 28. Genim fifeafan ða wyrt take the herb fiveleaf, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 3, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20.

fifta; m: seô, ðæt fift; adj. The fifth; quintus:—Se fifta dæg the fifth day, Gen. 1, 23. Fifta wæs Eadwine, Norþan Hymbra cyning the fifth was Edwin king of the Northumbrians, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 3. Hēr onginnþ se fifta bōc Boēties here begins the fifth book of Boēthius, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ær ðam fiftan geāre before the fifth year, Lev. 19, 25. Ðæt gē habbon wæstmas, and sylþa ðam cynged done fiftan dæl ut frages habere possitis, quantam partem regi dabitis, Gen. 47, 24, 26.

fifta fæder; m. The fifth father; ātāvus:—Felix, se pāpa wæs his [Gregory's] fifta fæder Felix, the pope was his [Gregory's] fifth father, that is—reckoning Gregory's father as the first generation, his fifth father would be his great-grandfather's grandfather, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 9.

fifteða the fifteenth, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 21. v. fifteôða.

fif-tene fifteen; quindēcim:—Fiftena sum one of fifteen, Beo. Th. 420; B. 207; Cd. 69; Th. 84, 14; Gen. 1397. v. fif-tyne.

fifteogoda; adj. The fiftieth; quinquagēsimus:—Se fifteogoda quinquagēsimus, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 1. v. fiftigoda.

fifteôða, fiftēða, fiftēgða, fiftēteogða; seô, ðæt fiftēôde; adj. The fifteenth; quintus decimus:—Mōna [MS. mone] se fiftēôða the fifteenth moon, Lchdm. iii. 190, 29. Ðam fiftēôðan geāre anno quinto decimo, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. Under ðam fiftēðan dæge Kalendarum Octobris sub die quinta decima Kalendas Octobres, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 20. Heô leorde dý fiftēðan dæge transiuit die quinta decima, 4, 23; S. 592, 39. Dý fiftēðan geāre in the fifteenth year, 4, 26; S. 602, 21.

fiftig fift; quinquaginta:—Fiftig yntena seolfres quinquaginta scilos argenti, Deut. 22, 29. Fiftig wintra fifty winters, Beo. Th. 5459; B. 2733. Fiftig wintru, 4424; B. 2209. Se wæs fiftiges fōtgemeares lang he was fifty feet of measure long, 6076; B. 3042.

fiftigfeald; adj. Fiftyfold, containing fifty; quinquagēnārius:—Fiftigfeald quinquagēnārius, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

fiftigoda, fiftigēða, fiftēteogða; m: seô, ðæt fiftigode; adj. The fiftieth; quinquagēsimus:—Fiftigoda quinquagēsimus, Gr. Dial. 2, 2. Fiftigēða, C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt fiftigode [MS. fiftēôde] gēr biþ hālig the fiftieth year shall be holy; sanctificābis annum quinquagēsimum, Lev. 25, 10.

fif-tyne, -tene fifteen; quindēcim:—Fiftyne fæðma fifteen [of] cubits, Gen. 7, 20. Fiftyne suna fifteen [of] sons, Botr. Scrd. 21, 32. He slōh fiftyne men he slew fifteen men, Beo. Th. 3169; B. 1582. He on wēstenne wiceard gecēas fiftynu gear he chose a dwelling in the wilderness fifteen years, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 13; Gū. 908. Fiftynu, acc. n. Cd. 57; Th. 70, 10; Gen. 1151.

fif-wintre; adj. Of or belonging to five years, five years old; quinquennis:—Fifwintre quinquennis, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 45.

figan to be or become an enemy, be at enmity; inimicāri, inimicitias exercere, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feogan.

figel? fifele? A buckle, button; fibūla, Cot. 85, Lye.

fhle, es; m? n? A cloth, rag; pannus:—Fihles reādes þanni rūdis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16.

fhht fights, Ex. 14, 14; 3rd sing. pres. of feohtan.

fhhtung, e; f. A fighting; pugnatō, dimicatio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fhht-wite, es; n. A fine for fighting; pugnæ mulcta:—He āh fhhtwite he has fines for fighting, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 6, MS. B. v. fyht-wite.

fld; adj. Of or pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level; campester:—Seô burh wæs getimbrod on fildum lande the city [Babylon] was built on level land, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20.

fild, es; m? n? e; f? A milking, the quantity of milk drawn at one milking; lactis quantitas sēmel mulcta:—Gif fild sý awyrd if a milking be spoilt, L. M. i. 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14. DER. fild-cumb.

fild-cumb, es; m. [cumb II. a liquid measure] A milk-pail;

mulcrale, mulctrum:—Gif meoluc sƿe awyrd, bind tosomne wegbrædan and gipriƿan and cersan, lege on ðone fildcumb, and ne sete ðæt fæt nider on eorpan seofon nihtum if milk be spoilt, bind together waybroad and cockle and cress, lay them on the milk-pail, and set not the vessel down on the earth for seven nights, L. M. 3, 53; Lchdm. ii. 340, 23-25.

filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ *stickest to, sticks to; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of felgan.*

filian; *p.* filide *To follow; sēqui*:—Fif eowur filiaþ hira hundteontig *persequuntur quinque de vestris centum aliēnos*, Lev. 26, 8. He filide me *he followed me*, Deut. 1, 36. *v.* fylgean.

filiende; *part. Rubbing; fricans*, Cot. 90.

fill, *e*; *f.* Fulness, satiety, gluttony; sātietas, inglūvies:—He þurh fille unriht gefremode *he did wrong through gluttony*, L. Pen. 16; Wilk. 95, 58. *v.* fyll.

filfe, *an*; *f.* The plant thyme; serpyllum = ἐρπυλλον:—Fille serpyllum, Wrt. Voc. 79, 47; Lchdm. iii. 34, 30.

filled filled, = fylled; *pp.* of fyllan.

film, *es*; *m.* A film, skin, husk; cūticūla, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fylmen.

filma, *an*; *m.* A cleft; rima, Cot. 180.

filstan *to help, aid, assist*:—Gif he nelle filstan if he will not help, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. *v.* fylstan.

filþ filth, impurity, rottenness, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fylþ.

FIN, finn, *es*; *m.* A fin; pinna:—Ne ete gē nāne fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla *ye shall not eat any fish except those that have fins and scales*, Lev. 11, 9. [Plat. finne, *f.* Dut. vin, *f.* Ger. finne, *f.* M. H. Ger. vinne, *f.* Dan. finne, *m.* *f.* Swed. fena, *f.* Lat. pinna, *f.*] fin? *A heap, pile; strues*, Cot. 195, Lye. DER. wudu-fin.

finā, *an*; *m.* A woodpecker; picus:—Fina picus, Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 26; Wrt. Voc. 29, 46; 77, 31; 281, 4; Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 33; Wrt. Voc. 62, 33.

FINC, *es*; *m.* A FINCH; fringilla:—Finc fringilla, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 37; Wrt. Voc. 62, 37; Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 57. [Plat. fink, finke, *m.* Dut. vink, *m.* Ger. fink, finke, *m.* M. H. Ger. vinke, *m.* O. H. Ger. finco, fincho, *m.* Dan. finke, *m.* *f.* Swed. fink, *m.* Wel. pinc, *m.*] DER. gold-finc, rago.

fincer, *es*; *m.* A finger; digitus:—Dō hider fincer ðinne *infer digitum tuum huc*, Jn. Rush. War. 20, 27. *v.* finger.

Finchamstede, -stede, *es*; *m.* FINCHAMSTEAD, Berkshire; lōci nōmen in agro Berkeriensī:—Dises geāres to ðan sumeran, innan Barrucscīre æt Finchamstede, ān mere blōd weoll in the summer of this year [A. D. 1098], at Finchamstead in Berkshire, a pool welled out blood, Chr. 1098; Th. 364, 4.

FINDAN, *to findanne*; *ic* finde, ðū findest, findst, fintst, finst, he findeþ, fint, *pl.* findaþ; *p.* fand, fond, funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden; *v.* trans. *To find, invent, imagine, devise, contrive, order, dispose, arrange, determine*; invēnirē, dispōnēre, consūlērē:—Hig ne mihton nāne findan *non invēnērunt*, Mt. Bos. 26, 60; Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ne mihte earmsceapan āre findan *nōr might the poor wretch find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131; 1960; An. 982. *To findanne to find*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. *ic* hine finde *serþ* stædlian *I find him strengthening his spirit*, Exon. 712; Th. 264, 14; Jul. 364; 672; Th. 247, 20; Jul. 81. Ðær ðū wraðe findest *there thou shalt find help*, Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84; Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Findst ðū ðæt fif mægha *thou findest there five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19, 20. Findst ðū *thou findest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. Se ðe forstolen flæsc findeþ *he who finds stolen flesh*, L. In. 17; Th. 114, 2. Nimþ eall ðæt biot find *she will seize all she finds*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Mct. 13, 34. Ðær hī fulle dagas findaþ *sōna dies plēni invēnientur in eis*, Ps. Th. 72, 8; 64, 10. Se cnying to nyrtnysse fand his leodum *rex ūtilitātū suā gentis consūluit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Heo nō reste fand *she found no rest*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456; 94; Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. *ic* grundhyrde fond *I found the ground-keeper*, Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136; Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. *ic* funde *I found*, Beo. Th. 2977; B. 1486; Gen. 12, 20. Ðū fundest *thou foundest*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. Swā we ær fundan *as we before determined*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. 1, 72, 10. Wolde ic ðæt ðū funde ða *I would that thou wouldst find them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080; Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444. Se cnyng hæfde funden, ðæt . . . *the king had contrived, that . . .*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 3. [Piers P. fynden: Laym. finde, finden, ifinde, uinde, uinden: Orm. findenn; Plat. finnen; O. Sax. findan; Frs. fynnen; O. Frs. finna; Dut. vinden; Ger. finden; M. H. Ger. vinden; O. H. Ger. findan; Goth. finþan; Dan. finde; Swed. finna; Icel. finna.] DER. a-findan, an-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-

findele, *an*; *f.* es; *n.* An invention, a device; adinventio, inventum, Som. Ben. Lye.

findig; *adj.* Considerable, good, heavy; ponderosus:—Findig corn heavy corn, Lye. DER. ge-finding.

finel, *es*; *m.* Fennel; fēnicūlum:—Finales of fennel, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8, MS. B. *v.* finol.

FINGER; *gen.* fingers, fingres; *dat.* finger; *pl. nom. acc.* fingeras; *gen.* fingra, fingrena; *m.* A finger; digitus:—Finger digitus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 26. Send Lazarum, ðæt he dyppe his fingers līþ on wætere, and

mīne tungan gecæle mitte Lazarum *ut intingat extrēmum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigeret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24. Gif ic on Godes fingre deofla ūtadrife *si in digito Dei ejicio dæmōnia*, 11, 20. On ðæm lyttan finger in the little finger, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 359; Met. 20, 180. Ne gelyffe ic, būton ic dō minne finger on ðæra nægla stede *nisi mittam digitum meum in locum clāvōrum non crēdam*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25, 27; Lev. 4, 17. Wulfere mid his fingre gewrāt on Cristes mēl *Wulfere wrote with his finger on Christ's cross*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 23. Nellaþ hig ða mid heora fingre æt-brīnan *digito suo nōlunt ea mōvire*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4; Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Fingras digiti, Wrt. Voc. 64, 78; 283, 18. Rand sceal on scylde, fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss shall be on the shield, the sure protection of fingers*, Menol. Fox 535; Gn. C. 38; Elen. Kmbl. 239; El. 120. *ic* geseo heofonas ðīne, weorc ðīnra fingra [MS. fingrena] *videbo cælos tuos, ōpera digitorū tuōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 8, 4. Sum mæg fingrum hearpan stirgan *one can awaken the harp with fingers*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668; Beo. Th. 3015; B. 1505. [Laym. finger, fenger; O. Sax. fingar, *m.* Frs. finger; O. Frs. finger, finger, *m.* Dut. vinger, *m.* Ger. M. H. Ger. finger, *m.* O. H. Ger. finger, *m.* Goth. figgrs, *m.* Dan. finger, *m.* *f.* Swed. finger, *m.* *n.* Icel. finger, *m.*] DER. eāre-finger, gold-, hring-, læce-, leāw-, middel-, scyte-

finger-æppel, *es*; *m.* nom. acc. *pl.* -æppla, -appia; *n.* A FINGER-APPLE, finger-fruit, a date; dactylus:—Fingerappla dactylos, Mone B. 542. Fingerapillum dactylis, 8330.

finger-lic; *adj.* Of or belonging to a finger or ring; digitālis, annū-lāris, Wrt. Voc. 65, 2.

fini; *adj.* Decayed, mouldy; corruptus, mūcidus:—Finie hlāfas mouldy loaves, Jos. 9, 5. *v.* fynig.

finiht; *adj.* [fin a fin] Having fins, finny; pinniger:—Scilfixas finihthe finny shell fishes, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

FINN, *es*; *m.* Fin, the king of the North Frisians:—Finn [MS. Fin] Fresna cynne *Fin of the race of the Frisians*, Scōp. Th. 55; Wid. 27. Be Finnes eafterum in Fres-wæle of Fin's offspring in Friesland, Beo. Th. 2140; B. 1068. *v.* Finns buruh.

Finnas; *gen.* a; *pl.* m. I. the Finns generally, including Scride-finnas and Ter-finnas, are the inhabitants of the north and west coast from Halgoland [v. map in Ors. Bos.] to the White Sea, as defined by Ohthere in the following example:—Ne mētte Ohthere nān gebūn land, syddan he fram his āgnum hāme [Hālgoland, q. v.] fōr; ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on ðæt steor-bord, būtan fīsceran, and fugeleran, and huntan, and ðæt wæron ealle Finnas *Ohthere had not met with any inhabited land, since he came from his own home [Halgoland]; but the land was uninhabited all the way on his right, save by fishermen, fowlers and hunters, and they were all Finns*, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 3-6. Ða Finnas and ða Beornas spræcon neāh ān geþeode the Finns and the Biarmians spoke nearly the same language, I, 1; Bos. 20, 14; 19, 29.

II. Finwold, between Gothland and Smöland, in the south of Sweden:—Ða Beowulf sæ ðþær, flōd æfter faroþe, on Finna land then the sea bore Beowulf away, the flood along the shore, on the Fins' land, Beo. Th. 1165; B. 580. Not Finland, but the Fins' land; for how could Beowulf, in his swimming-match with Breca, be borne by the sea to Finland? Thorpe thinks the following extract may, however, afford a solution of the difficulty.—'Their [the Fins'] name is probably still to be found in the district of Finved [Finwold], between Gothland and Smöland. This inconsiderable and now despised race has, therefore, anciently been far more widely spread, and reached along the Kullen [the chain of mountains separating Norway from Sweden] down to the Sound, and eastward over the present Finland,' Petersen, Danmarks Historie i Hedenold i. p. 36. *ic* wæs mid Finnum *I was with the Fins*, Scōp. Th. 153; Wid. 76. DER. Scride-finnas, Ter-

finnas fins, Lev. 11, 9; *pl. nom. acc.* of fin.

Finns buruh = Finnes burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* Finnsburg:—Swylce eal Finnes buruh [MS. Finns] fīrenu wære as if all Fin's castle were on fire, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36. This Finnsburg is no doubt the same as the Finnesshām mentioned by Beowulf,—Swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahdon *such as they might find at Finnessham*, Beo. Th. 2316; B. 1156. *v.* Finn.

FINOL, finul, finel, fynel, fenol, *es*; *m.* finule, finugle, *an*; *f.* The plant FENNEL; fēnicūlum:—Finol fēnicūlum, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 28; Wrt. Voc. 67, 43; L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 29. Genim finoles wyrttruman *take roots of fennel*, I, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 6; 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 19; 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 23. Of ðam finole *from the fennel*, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 22. Seōþ on ðam ecede ðone finol *seethe the fennel in the vinegar*, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 26. [Ger. fenchel, *m.* M. H. Ger. venchel, *m.* O. H. Ger. fenachal, fenihil; Lat. fēnicūlum, *n.*] finol-sæd, *es*; *n.* Fennel seed; fēnicili sēmen:—Finolsæd gnid to duste *reduce fennel seed to dust*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 3.

finst findest, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11, = findest; 2nd sing. pres. of findan.

finta, *an*; *m.* I. a tail; cauda:—Donne is se finta fægge gedæled then is the tail [of the phoenix] beautifully divided, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 15; Ph. 295. II. what follows, a sequel, the consequence

of an action; consequentia:—Donne he ðæs fācnes fīntan sceāwāþ when he sees the consequence of treachery, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 17; Mōd. 32: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 31; Jul. 606.

fīntst, he fīnt fīndst, finds, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of fīndan.

fīnugle, an; f. Fennel; fēnicūlum:—Wyl on ealoþ fīnuglan boil fennel in ale, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 1: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2. v. fīnol.

fīnul, es; m: finule, an; f. Fennel; fēnicūlum:—Genim ðysse wyrte wyrtturum, de man fēnicūlum, and oððrum naman fīoul nemneþ take roots of this herb, which is named fēnicūlum, and by another name fennel, Herb. 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 238, 1: 382, 1. Genim fīnules nīðweardes take some of the netherward part of fennel, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 18. Finule fennel, Lchdm. iii. 34, 30. v. fīnol.

fīode hated, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5; p. of fīogan, fīon. fīogan, fīon; p. fīode, pl. fīodon To hate; oðdisse:—Fīogaþ yfel oðite mīlum, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 10. Ðæt is unriht æghwælcum men ðæt he oðerne fīoge it is wicked in every man that he should hate another, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. feogan.

fīoh; gen. fīos; dat. fīo; n. Cattle, property, a portion; pēcus, oēs, dos:—Gif ðe become oðres monnes gīemeleās fīoh on hand if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9; L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. feoh.

fīoh-bōt, e; f. A pecuniary recompence; nummāria compensatio, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8. v. feoh-bōt.

fīolan; p. fæl, pl. fēlon; pp. folen To reach, proceed, come; procēdere, pervenire:—Hit fīolan ne mæg eft æt his ēþle it cannot come again to its own region, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 308; Met. 20, 154. v. feolan.

fīon; p. fīode, pl. fīodon To hate; oðdisse:—Ic fīode cyrcan awyrgeðra oðwi ecclēstiam malignanūm. Ps. Spl. T. 25, 5. Hit nære nō manna ryht, ðæt hiora ænig oðerne fīode it would not be right in men, that any of them should hate another, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5. v. feogan.

fīond a fiend, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. feond.

fīond-geld, es; n. Devil-worship, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 24. v. feond-gyld.

fīor; adv. Far, at a distance; prēcūl, longe:—Hiō biþ swīfe fīor hire selfe beneoðan she is very far beneath herself, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 443; Met. 20, 222. v. feor.

fīorh; gen. fīores; dat. fīore; n. Life, spirit; vīta, ānima:—Būton hiora āgnūm fīore except their own life, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. feorh I.

fīorm use, benefit, profit, enjoyment, Past. pref.; Hat. MS. v. feorm IV. fīorþa, seō, ðæt fīorþe; adj. The fourth; quartus:—Seō [MS. þio] fīorþe bōc the fourth book, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9, note 14. v. feorþa. fīoung, e; f. Hatred; oðium:—Mid unrihtre fīoungē with evil hatred, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. DER. unriht-fīoung. v. feoung.

fīower-fēte; adj. Four-footed; quadrupes:—Sume biþ fīowerfēte some are four-footed, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. v. feower-fēte.

fīr, es; n. Fire; ignis:—Þurh ðæs fīres fīnæst through the fire's blast, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. v. fīr.

FIRAS, fyras; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. Living beings, the chief of living beings, men, mankind; hōmines, vīri, gēnus hūmānum:—Firas monige many men, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 28; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. Me witan ne þearf Waldend fira the Ruler of men need not upbraid me, Beo. Th. 5476; B. 2741: 182; B. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 581; An. 291: 1840; An. 922: Elen. Kmbl. 2153; El. 1078: 2343; El. 1173. Biþ ānra gehwylc fīscē bifongen fira cyynes every one of the race of men shall be invested with flesh, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 5; Ph. 535: 73 a; Th. 273, 1; Jul. 509: 92 b; Th. 347, 18; Sch. 14. Fira bearn children of men, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Fīrum uncūþ unknown to men, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 78; Met. 4, 39. Teode fīrum foldan frēa Ælmihtig terram custos hūmāni gēnēris omnīpōtens creāvit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23. [O. Sax. fīrihōs, pl. m. men, people, mankind: Icel. fīrar, pl. m. men, people.]

fīrd, e; f. A force, army, expedition; exercitus, expeditio:—Ne mehte se fīrd hie nā hīndan offaran the force could not overtake them, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 7: 895; Erl. 93, 22: 905; Erl. 98, 19. Fōr Eādweard cyng mid fīrde to Steanforða king Edward went with an army to Stamford, 922; Erl. 108, 17. v. fīrd.

fīrd-cræft, es; m. A war design, an expedition; expeditio:—Mid hiora fīrdcræfte by their expedition, Num. 22, 4.

fīrding, e; f. An expedition, army; expeditio, exercitus:—Swīde micel folc ðū hæfst on ðīnre fīrdinge to ðam gefeohte very much people thou hast in thine army for the battle, Jud. 7, 2. v. fīrding.

fīrd-stemn, es; m. An army-corps; exercitus cohors:—Ðā se fīrd-stemn fōr hām, ðā fōr oðer ūt when the army-corps went home, then another went out, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 19.

FIREN, fyren, e; pl. nom. acc. firene, firena; f. I. a wicked deed, sin, crime; scēlus, crīmen, peccātum:—Næs ðær gefremed firen æt gīftum there was no sin committed at the nuptials, Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Nū eft gearwæp fīscē firena leās flesh is again become void of sins, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123; Elen. Kmbl. 2625; El.

1314; Salm. Kmbl. 897; Sal. 448. Firina gehwylc each sin, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 21; Cri. 56. Lysde of firenum released from sins, 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210; Elen. Kmbl. 1814; El. 909. Uton we firene feogan let us hate crimes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13; Ps. Th. 58, 3. Firena fremman to perpetrate crimes, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 14; Gen. 19; Salm. Kmbl. 632; Sal. 315.

II. tribulation, torment, suffering, pain; tribulatio, tormentum, cruciatus:—Mid firenum with torments, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441: 41 b; Th. 139, 26; Gū. 599. Wæron calle fægen in firenum they were all glad in their sufferings, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435. [O. Sax. firina, f. a wicked deed, crime, sin: O. Frs. firne, ferne, f. O. H. Ger. firina, f. crīmen, scēlus, fācīnus: Goth. fairina, f. crimination: Icel. firn, n. pl. a shocking thing, abomination.] DER. folc-firen, hell-

firen-bealu; gen. -bealuwe; n. A sinful evil; peccātum scēlestum:—On him Dryhten gesihþ firenbealu lāþlic in them the Lord shall see loathly sinful evil, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 19; Cri. 1276.

firen-cræft, es; m. A sinful craft, wickedness; scēlesta ars, nēquitia:—Hī Dryhtens æ feōdon þurh firencræft they hated the Lord's law in their wickedness, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14.

firen-dæd, fyren-dæd, -dæd, e; f. A wicked or sinful deed, crime; scēlestum fācīnus:—Ðæt hie firendæda tō frece wurdon that they were too audacious in wicked deeds, Cd. 121; Th. 155, 29; Gen. 2580: Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 35; Hy. 4, 25. Firendæda, Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44. Firendædum fah stained with sinful deeds, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1007: 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633.

firen-earfede a sinful woe. v. fyren-earfede.

firen-fremmente; part. Committing sins; scēlëra committens:—Ðæt he for ælða lufan firenfremmendra fela þrowade that he suffered much for love of men committing crimes, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 9; Cri. 1118.

firen-full, fyren-full, -ful; adj. Sinful; fācīnōrōsus, scēlestus:—Swā firenfull heora aldorþægu unreoðadon thus the sinful addressed their principal chief, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 34; Sat. 65. Gif ðū wylt ða firenfullan fyllan mid deāþe if thou wilt fell the wicked with death, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Firenfulra of the wicked, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 39; Gū. 532: Ps. Th. 81, 4: 124, 3.

firen-georn; adj. Sinful; peccandi prōnus:—Firengeorne men sinful men, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 12; Cri. 1606.

firenian, fīrnian, fyrenian, fīrnian; p. ede; pp. ed. I. to sin; peccāre:—Firenaþ ðus ðæt fīscroth thus will the body sin, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103. Ða ðe firendon beoþ beofigende they who sinned shall be trembling, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621.

II. to revile; cālūmniāri:—Heō firenaþ mec wordum she reviles me with words, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 24; Rā. 21, 34. [O. H. Ger. fīrnōu scēlëräre: Goth. fairnon to criminate.]

firenlic; adj. Wicked; mālītīōsus, mālīgus:—Hiō me wrāþra wearn worda sprācon, fācne, firenlicu they spoke to me a multitude of wrathful words, deceitful, wicked, Ps. Th. 108, 2.

firenlice vehemently, rashly. v. fyrenlice.

firen-ligerian to commit fornication; fornicāri. v. fyren-ligerian.

firen-lust, fyren-lust, es; m. Sinful lust, luxury, wantonness; libido, luxūria:—Mid ðý ða ongon firenlust weaxan cēpit cum quibus luxūria cre-scere, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22; Past. 27; Cot. MS. Hī firenlusta frece ne wæron they were not desirous of luxuries, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 29; Met. 8, 15. Þurh firenlustas through sinful lusts, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 32; Cri. 1483: 44 a; Th. 150, 8; Gū. 775.

firen-synnig; adj. Sinful; fācīnōrōsus, scēlestus:—Firensynnig folc sinful people, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 25; Cri. 1379.

firen-pearf great distress, dire need. v. fyren-pearf.

firen-weorc, es; n. A wicked work, crime; scēlestum ōpus, scēlus:—Hī firenweorc beaþ they bear their wicked works, Exon. 26 b; Th. 80, 1; Cri. 1301: 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399.

firen-wyreende; part. Evil-doing, committing sin; mālūm fāciens, peccans:—Me of folmum afere firenwyreenda take me out of the hands of those committing sin, Ps. Th. 70, 3. Ic fyrenwyreende oft elnade I often emulated evil-doing [men], 72, 2.

firen-wyrhta an evil-doer, sinner. v. fyren-wyrhta.

fīrgen, fīrgen, es; n. A mountain, mountain-woodland; mons, saltus. [Goth. fairguni, n. a mountain: Icel. Fjörgyn, f. Mother-earth.] DER. fīrgen-beām, -bucca, -gāt, -holt, -streām.

fīrgen-beām a mountain-tree. v. fīrgen-beām.

fīrgen-bucca a mountain-buck. v. fīrgin-bucca.

fīrgend-streām a mountain-stream, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. v. fīrgen-streām.

fīrgen-gāt, fīrgin-gāt, e; pl. nom. acc. -gæt; f. A mountain-goat, chamois; montāna vel saltuensis capra, ibex:—Fīrgengāt [MS. fīrging-gāt] ibex, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. Fīrgengāt mountain-goat, Cot. 109: 116. Fīrginggæt [MS. -gætt] ibices, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31.

fīrgen-holt a mountain-wood. v. fīrgen-holt.

fīrgen-streām, fīrgen-streām, fīrgend-streām, fīrgend-streām, es; m,

*A mountain-stream, the ocean; montānum vel saltuense flūmen, oceaſus:—*Híó ðæt lic ætbær under firgenstreām she bore the corpse away under the mountain-stream, Beo. Th. 4263; B. 2128. Fugel on firgenstreām lócaþ georne the bird looks earnestly into the mountain-stream, Exon. 57a; Th. 204, 20; Ph. 100. Wæs ic firgenstreāmum swide besunen I was deeply sunk in mountain-streams, 103b; Th. 392, 4; Rā. 11, 2. Ymb ealra land gehwile flōwan firgenstreāmas mountain-streams [shall] flow over every land, Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Fleow firgenstreām the mountain-stream flowed, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. Ofer firigendstreām over the ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390. *firgin-bucca*, an; *m. A mountain-buck, wood-buck; montānus vel saltuensis caper:—*Firginbucca ðæt ys wudubucca a mountain-buck that is a wood-buck, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 2. *v. firgin-bucca.* *firgin-gætt* mountain-goats, Glos. Epol. Recd. 158, 31. *v. firgin-gāt.* *firhp-sefa*, an; *m. The mind; mens:—*On firhpsefan in his mind, Elen. Kmbl. 425; El. 213. *v. ferhp-sefa.* *firige* let him make a fire, L. Pen. 14; Wilk. 95, 30. *v. fyrian.* *firigend-streām* a mountain-stream, the ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 779; An. 390. *v. firgin-streām.* *firing-gāt* a mountain-goat, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. *v. firgen-gāt.* *firmetan*; *p. firmette, pl. firmetton; pp. firmeted* To request, pray; pētere, rōgäre:—Rōmāne hī firmetton ðæt hī ðæt gewin forlētōn the Romans requested them that they would leave off the siege; Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 21. *firna sins, crimes*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 27; Sat. 160; *acc. pl. of firen.* *firne crime*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 3; Sat. 641; *dat. of firen.* *firnian* to sin, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. *v. firenian.* *firnum*, fyrnum; *adv. [dat. or inst. pl. of firen a sin, crime] Fearfully, intensely; formidölöse, immāniter:—*Nære firnum ðæs deop merestreām the sea-stream would not be so fearfully deep, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 26; Gen. 832. *firra*; *m. firre; f. n. adj. [comp. of feor, adj. far] Farther; ultērior:—*On ðære firran Ispānie in the farther Spain, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 26. *v. fyrra.* *firran* to remove, take away. DER. a-firran. *v. feorran.* *fir-scofi* a fire-shovel; bātillum, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. fyr-scofi.* *first*, es; *m. A rafter, beam, perch; tigillum, pertica:—*First paratica? [=pertica], Wrt. Voc. 290, 3. *v. fyrst.* *first*, es; *m. A space of time, time; tempōris spātium, tempus:—*Ða was first agān then was the time expired, Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147. Öþ done first ðe hie wurdon swide meteleāse until the time that they were very destitute of food, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 12; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. *v. fyrst.* *first first*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 28. *v. fyrst.* *first-mearc* an interval of time; intercāpēdo, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. frist-mearc.* *firpriende* furthering; promōvens, M. A. I, p. 223, Lye. *v. fyrþran.* *firwet* curiosity. DER. firwet-georn, -geornes. *v. fyrwet.* *firwet-georn*; *adj. Very inquisitive, curious; cūriōsus:—*Ða ðe firwet-georne weorpaþ they who are very inquisitive, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4; Bt. Met. Fox 28, 151; Met. 28, 76. *v. fyrwet-georn.* *firwet-geornes*, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity, anxiety; sollicitūdo*, Cot. 60. *FTSC*, es; *pl. nom. acc. fīscas, fīxas, fīsceas; gen. fīscā, fīxā; dat. fīscum, fīxum; m. A fish; piscis:—*Fisc piscis, Wrt. Voc. 65, 60; 77, 57; 281, 54. Fisc seal on wātere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennan] the fish shall propagate his kind in the water, Menol. Fox 514; Gn. C. 27; Salm. Kmbl. 841; Sal. 420. Hig brohton him ðæl gebræddes fīscas, and beōbrēad illi obtulērunt ei partem piscis assi, et fōvum mellis, Lk. Bos. 24, 42; Mt. Bos. 7, 10; Deut. 4, 18. We ðe willaþ ferigan frēōfice ofer fīscas bæp we will freely convey thee over the fish's bath, Andr. Kmbl. 586; An. 293; Exon. 116b; Th. 447, 14; Dōm. 39. Nim ðone ærestan fīsc take the first fish, Mt. Bos. 17, 27; Jn. Bos. 21, 13. Bletsien ðec fīscas and fuglas may fishes and birds bless thee, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: 97b; Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. Ða fīxas, ðe wæron on ðam flōde, wurdon ðeade pīscas qui erant in flūmine, mortui sunt, Ex. 7, 21; Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 15. Earmra fīscā of poor fishes, Salm. Kmbl. 164; Sal. 81; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 133; Met. 11, 67. Hig betugon mycele menigeo fīxā conclūsērunt piscium multītūdinem cōpīōsam, Lk. Bos. 5, 6; Mt. Bos. 15, 34; Mk. Bos. 6, 43; 8, 7. Hig gefēngon preō hūn fīxā missenlicra cynna they caught three hundred fishes of diverse kinds, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 1. Mid fīscum with fishes, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 10; Cri. 967: 126b; Th. 487, 19; Rā. 73, 4. He afēdde of fīxum twām and of fīf hlāfum fīf þūsendo he fed five thousand from two fishes and from five loaves, Andr. Kmbl. 1178; An. 589; Mk. Bos. 6, 41. We nabbaþ hēr, būton fīf hlāfas and twegen fīxas non habēmus hic, nisi quinque pānes, et duos pīsces, Mt. Bos. 14, 17; Lk. Bos. 9, 13; Jn. Bos. 6, 9; 21, 10; Gen. I, 26. Heora fīsceas forwurdan occidit pīsces eōrum, Ps. Th. 104, 25. [Wyc. fīscas: Chauc. fīssch, fīssche; Laym. fīsc, uisc, m: Orm. fīssch fīsches, pl: Plat. fīsk, m: O. Sax. fīsc, vīsc, m: Frs. fīsch: O. Frs. fīsk: Dut. vīsch, m: Ger. fīsch, m: M. H. Ger. vīsch, m;

O. H. Ger. fīsc, m: Goth. fīsk, m: Dan. fīsk, m. f: Swed. fīsk, m: Icel. fīskr, m: Lat. piscis, m: Wel. pysg, m: Corn. pesc, pysc, pisc, m: Armor. pesc: Ir. iasc, iasc, m: Gael. iasg, éisc, m.] DER. cá-fisc, horn-, hran-, hron-, mere-, sæ-. *fīscap*, es; *m. A fishing; piscātus:—*Ðær biþ swýðe mycel fīscap there is very much fishing, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 22, 14. *v. fīscop.* *fīsc-bryne* fish-brine; piscium salsūgo:—Fīscbryne liguamen? vel gūrum, Ælf. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 13; Wrt. Voc. 27, 66. *fīsc-cynn*, -cinn, es; *n. The fish kind, kind of fishes; piscium gēnus:—*Is heofena rice gelic asendum nette on ða sæ, and of ælcum fīscsynne gadrigendum sīmile est regnum cælōrum sōgēnæ missæ in mære, et ex omni gēnre piscium congriganti, Mt. Bos. 13, 47. God gesceóp ða ða micelān hwalas and eall libbende fīscinn on hōra hīwum then God created the great whales and every living kind of fishes after their kinds, Gen. I, 21; Ælf. T. 8, 25. *fīsceran*=fīscerum with fishers, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of fīscere. v. fūgeleran, drian.* *fīscere*, es; *m. I. A FISHER; piscātor:—* Ic eom fīscere ēgo sum piscātor, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 1; Wrt. Voc. 73, 40. Hī wæron fīsceras erant piscātōres, Mt. Bos. 4, 18; Mk. Bos. I, 16. Ðæra Terfīnna land was eall wēste, būtan ðær huntan gewicodon, odde fīsceras, odde fūgeleras the land of the Terfīns was all waste, save where the hunters, fishers or fowlers encamped, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Ða fīsceras eðdon, and wōxon heora nett piscātōres descendērāt et lūvābant rētia, Lk. Bos. 5, 2. Fīscerum [MS. fīsceran] with fishers, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 5. *II. the bird king-fisher; alcōdo:—*Fīscere rapariolus? [=ripāriolus?], Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 44; Wrt. Voc. 29, 62. *fīsc-hūs*, es; *n. A fishing-house; piscināle*, Ælf. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 105; Wrt. Voc. 58, 20. *fīscian*, fīxian; *p. ode; pp. od* To fish; piscāri:—Ðonne gē fīscian willaþ when ye wish to fish, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 12. *fīsc-mere*, es; *m. A fish-pond; piscina, vivārium*, Som. Ben. Lye. *fīsc-nap*, es; *m? A fishing; piscātus:—*On fīscnaþe by fishing, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 41. *v. fīsc-nōþ.* *fīsc-nett*, -nett, es; *n. A net of fishes, fishing net; piscium rēte, piscātōrium rēte:—*Hī tugon hyra fīscnett trāhentes rēte piscium, Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Hwý gē ne settan on sume dūne fīscnet eowru why do ye not set your fishing nets on some hill? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 21; Met. 19, 11. *fīsc-nōþ*, -nap, es; *m? A fishing; piscātus:—*Seō peōd ðone cræft ne cūde ðæs fīscnōþes the people knew not the art of fishing, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. *fīscop*, fīscap, fīxop, es; *m? A fishing; piscātus:—*On fīscōpe, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 19, 30: on fīxop afysshyngē (Tyndale) Jn. Bos. 21, 3. *fīsc-pōl*, es; *m? A fish-pond; piscina, vivārium:—*Fīscpōl vivārium, Ælf. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 94; Wrt. Voc. 54, 38: 80, 66: piscina, Som. 76, 95; Wrt. Voc. 54, 39. On fīscpōle in a fish-pond, Lchdm. iii. 212, 15. *fīsc-wēr*, es; *m. [wēr II. a draught of fishes] A draught of fishes; piscium captūra:—*Lētaþ eowre nett on ðone fīscwēr laxāte rētia vestra in captūrām [piscium], Lk. Bos. 5, 4. *fīsc-wylle*, -welle; *adj. [cf. weallan to swarm] Full of fish, abounding in fish; piscibus abundans, piscōsus:—*Ðæt ealond is fīscwylle the island is abounding in fish, Bd. I, 1; S. 474, 41. Fīscwyllum wāterum flūviis piscōsis, I, 1; S. 473, 15. Fīscwelle bisarius? [=piscārius], Wrt. Voc. 66, 8. *fīsting*, es; *f. Fesciculatio? forte fistulatio*, Som. 72, 65; Ælf. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 23. *fīt*, fīt, es; *n? Strife, a fight, contest; rixa, pugna, certāmen:—*He slōh and fylde feōnd on fītte he struck and felled the enemy in fight, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 33; Gen. 2072. *v. fettian, fitung.* *fīt*, fīt, e; *f. A song, poem; cantilēna, carmen:—*Ða se Wīsdōm ðas fītte asungen hæfde when Wisdom had sung this song, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 29. On fītte in song, verse, Bt. Met. Fox introc. 17; Met. Einl. 9. *fīter-sticca*, an; *m. A tent-nail; clāvus tentōrii:—*Fītersticca clāvus tentōrii, Ælf. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 42; Wrt. Voc. 59, 14. *FIDEL*, an; *f. A fiddle; fidicūla*, Som. Ben. Lye. [Piers P. fīthele: Chauc. fīthul; Laym. fīdele: Plat. fīdel, f: Dut. vedel, veel, f: Ger. fīdel, fīdel, f: M. H. Ger. videle, videl, f: O. H. Ger. fidula, f: Dan. fīdel, m. f: Icel. fīðla, f: M. Lat. fidula, vidula: Lat. fides, f. a string, guitar.] *fīdelere*, es; *m. A fiddler; fidicen:—*Fīdelere fīðicen, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 25; Wrt. Voc. 73, 61. *fīðelestre*, an; *f. fīdele a fiddle, -estre a female termination, q. v.] A female fiddler; fidicina*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62. *fīðer*-four- in the compounds fīðer-fēte, -scýte. *v. fyðer, feówere.* *fīðer-berende; part. Bearing wings, winged; aliger*, Cot. 9: 170. *fīðere*, es; *n. A wing; ala: more often found in the pl. nom. acc.* *fīðera, fīðeru, fīðru, fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru; gen. fīðera, fyðera, fyðerena; dat. inst. fīðerum, fīðrum, fyðerum; n: also the forms are sometimes found pl. nom. acc. fīðeras, fyðeras; m. Wings; alæ, pennæ:—*Gif his ðer fīðere forod biþ if one of its wings [lit. one wing of u] is broken,

Homl. Th. ii. 318, 29. Fidera [Spl. fyðera: Lamb. fyðeras] beoþ culfran fægernes seolfres *penina columba sunt deargenâte*, Ps. Th. 67, 13. Sindon ða fidera hwit *the wings are white*, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297. Bearn manna under wæfelse oððe on gescyldnesse ðinra fidera [Spl. fyðera] *hopiaph filii hominum in tegmine alarum tuarum sperabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 8; 56, 2; 60, 5. Gehýd me under ðinra fidera [Lamb. fyðerana] *sceade sub umbra alarum tuarum protège me*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Under fiderum [Th. fiderum: Lamb. fyðerum] his ðu hopudest *sut pennis ejus sperabis*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4; Lk. Bos. 13, 34. Nabbap hi æt fiderum fulum *they have no help from wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Flæh ofer fidera [Th. fideru: Lamb. fyðru] *winda wólávit súper pennas venturum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 318, 27. Abred of ða fideru *take off the wings*, Lev. 1, 17; Ps. Th. 54, 6; 138, 7; Salm. Kmbl. 528; Sal. 263. Se fótum tredeþ fideru [Spl. fyðeru: Lamb. fyðeras] *winda qui ambulat súper pennas venturum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4; Bt. Met. Fox 24, 1; Met. 24, 1; Exon. 65a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652; 109b; Th. 418, 18; Rá. 37, 7. Ac ðær ic móste ðin mód gefeðigeran mid ðam fiderum, ðæt ðu mihtest mid me flógan *but if I were allowed to furnish thy mind with wings, that thou mightest fly with me*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 6; Ps. Th. 60, 3; 62, 7; 148, 10. Hi mid hyra fiderum weardiap [MS. wearþ] *they protect with their wings*, Exon. 13b; Th. 25, 3; Cri. 395; 55a; Th. 195, 23; Az. 160; 60b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316; 88b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88; Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743. Him fideras ne fultunap *wings support them not*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. v. feder II.

fider-fête, -fôte; *adj.* Four-footed; quadrupes:—Ælcum fiderfêtum neate *for any four-footed beast*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Eallum fiderfêtum nýtenum *to all four-footed beasts*, 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Fiderfôte fugel *a four-footed bird, griffin*; griffus, gryps = γρῦψ, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. v. feówer-fête.

fiderian, fiderigan, fðrian *to give wings to, provide with wings*. DER. ge-fiderian.

fider-leás; *adj.* Wingless; ális cárens:—Sum sceal of heán beáme fiderleás feallan *one wingless shall fall from a high tree*, Exon. 87b; Th. 328, 23; Vy. 22.

fider-soýte, -scíte; *adj.* Four-cornered, quadrangular, square; quadrangulus, quadrátus:—Fiderscýte setel *siliquastrum vel cathedra quadrata*, Ælfsc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 44. Seó cyrc was eal of fiderscítum marmstánum *geworht the church was built all of quadrangular marble stones*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. v. feówer-scýte.

fíðru wings, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 20; Ph. 297; 65a; Th. 241, 7; Ph. 652; *pl. nom. acc.* of fíðere.

fíðrum *to or with wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8; Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743; *pl. dat. and inst.* of fíðere.

fittan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* *To sing*; cantāre:—Nū ic fitte gēn ymb físc *cyna now again I sing about [the] kind of fishes*, Exon. 96b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. i. [Dut. vitten to criticise.]

fítung, fýtung, e; *f.* A fighting, quarreling; rixa:—Ascúnige man swíde fracodlice fítunga *let a man earnestly shun shameful fightings*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14.

fíwan *to hate*; óðio hábēre, inimicāri, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan, feón. **fíxas fishes**, Ex. 7, 21; Mt. Bos. 14, 17; Lk. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. nom. acc.* of físc, *q. v.*

fíxen, e; *f.* A she-fox, vixen; vulpes fēmina, Som. Ben. Lye.

fíxen; *adj.* [fox a fox] Of or belonging to a fox; vulpīnus:—Fíxen hýd *a fox-skin*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 11.

fíxian; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* [físc=fíx a fish] *To fish*; piscāri:—Ic fíxige piscor, Ælfsc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 11. For hwí ne fíxast ðu on sē *cur non piscitris in mări?* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1. v. físcian.

fíxop, es; *m?* A fishing; piscātus:—Ic wylle gān on fíxop *vādo piscāri*, Jn. Bos. 21, 3. v. físcop.

FLA, flaa; *gen. dat. acc.* flān; *pl. nom. acc.* flān; *gen.* flāna; *dat.* flānum; *f.* [flae, *gen.* flaan=flān; *f.* An arrow, a dart, javelin; sāgitta, tēlum, jācūlum:—Flā sāgitta vel tēlum, Wrt. Voc. 84, 27; Ælfsc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60; Ælfsc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 35; Wrt. Voc. 35, 24. Flaa tēlum vel óðeliscus=ὀβελίσκος, 53; Som. 66, 63; Wrt. Voc. 35, 49. Widnyt vel flā jācūlum vel funda, 18; Som. 58, 106; Wrt. Voc. 22, 21. Wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ānre flān underneþan *ōðer breóst Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. He gedēþ his flān fýrena sāgittas suas *ardentibus effecit*, Ps. Th. 7, 13; 90, 6; Deut. 32, 42. Flāna scúras *showers of arrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221. Sī he mid stānum oforðod oððe mid flānum ofscotod *lāpidibus opprimētur aut confodietur jācūlis*, Ex. 19, 13; Ps. Th. 10, 2. [Chauc. flo; *pl.* flone; Laym. flā, flo; Icel. fleinn, *m. a dart.*] v. flān.

flacea flakes of snow; flocci nīvis, Som. Ben. Lye.

flaege, an; *f.* A poultice; cataplasma, Cot. 55.

flaeor; *adj.* Flickering; volitans:—Flaeor flānpracu feorhþord onleác *the flickering arrow's force unlocked life's treasury*, Exon. 49b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117. Ofer scildþreādan sceóttend sendap flaeor flānge-weorc *warriors send flickering arrow-work over the shield's defence*, 17b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flæc flesh; cāro, Ælfsc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 31; Wrt. Voc. 42, 39. v. flæsc.

flæh a flea; pūlex, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flæa.

flæm, es; *m.* Flight; fūga:—He deófla afyrseþ and on flæme gebringep *he sends away devils and puts them to flight*, L. C. E. 4; Wilk. 128, 15. v. flæm.

flæman, flæman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To cause to flee, put to flight*; fūgāre. DER. ge-flæman, -flæman. v. flýman.

flæn a lance; frāmea, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. v. flān.

flære, an; *f.* An earlap; pinnūla auris:—Flæran=eár-læppan *pinnūla aurium=auricula*, Ælfsc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 16. v. eár-læppa.

FLÆSC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* flæsc; *gen.* flæsca, flæscea; *dat.* flæscum; *n:* flæsc, es; *n.* flesch; cāro:—Se gāst is hræd, and ðæt flæsc ys untrum *spiritus promptus est, cāro autem infirma*, Mt. Bos. 26, 41; Mk. Bos. 14, 38. ðæt Word was geworden flæsc, and wunode on us *the Word became flesh, and dwelt in us*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 17; Exon. 9b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123; 16b; Th. 37, 23; Cri. 597. Sóplice mín flæsc is mete, and mín blōd ys drinc *cāro enim mea vīre est cibus, et sanguis meus vīre est pōtus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55; Lk. Bos. 3, 6; Gen. 2, 23; 6, 3; Ps. Spl. 15, 9; Ps. Lamb. 55, 4; 77, 39. Ge-endung calles flæsces com ætforan *me finis universæ carnis venit coram me*, Gen. 6, 13, 19; Jn. Bos. 1, 13. In flæsc in the flesh, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 475; Met. 20, 238; Apsts. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam móde, næs on ðam flæsc *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Beoþ twegen on ānum flæsc *erunt duo in carne una*, Mt. Bos. 19, 5; Mk. Bos. 10, 8. Þurh ðæt flæsc *through the flesh*, Exon. 27a; Th. 80, 12; Cri. 130b; 13b; Th. 26, 17; Cri. 418. Flæsc *bifongen invested with flesh*, 84a; Th. 316, 13; Mōd. 48; 98a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. Genam he ān ribb of his sīdan and gefýlde mid flæsc *tulit unam de costis ejus et replēvit carnem pro ea*, Gen. 2, 21. Beoþ ða syngan flæsc scan-
dum þurhwæn the sinful flesh shall be penetrated with scandals, Exon. 26b; Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Flæsca gehwylc omnis cāro, Ps. Th. 144, 21. He afēdeþ flæscea [MS. flæscea] *æghwylc qui dat escam omni carni*, 135, 26. [Piers P. flesche; Wyc. fleisch, fleixh, flehs; Laym. flæsc, flas, flæs; Orm. flæsh; Plat. flesch, flesch, n; O. Sax. flēsk, fleisk, n; Frs. flæsch, flæsch; O. Frs. flask, flesk, n; Dut. vleesch, n; Ger. fleisch, n; M. H. Ger. vleisch, n; O. H. Ger. fleisc, n; Dan. flesk, n; bacon, pork; Swed. fläsk, n. pork, bacon; Icel. flesk, n. pork, ham, bacon.]

flæsc-æt, es; *m.* [æt food] *Flesh food*; carnes victus, R. Ben. 36.

flæsc-cōfa, an; *m.* [flæsc flesh, cōfa a chamber] *The flesh chamber, the body, flesh*; cāro:—Gefāstna mid ege ðinum flæsc-cōfan *mīne confige timōre tuo carnes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 120.

flæsc-cwellere, es; *m.* A butcher, hangman; lānius, carnifex, Som. Ben. Lye.

flæsc-cýping, e; *f.* [cýping II. a market-place, market] *A flesh-market, meat-market*; mæcellum:—Flæsc-cýping [MS. flæc-cýping] *mæcellum*, Ælfsc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flæscceht; *adj.* *Fleshy, fleshly*; carnes, Som. Ben. Lye.

flæsc-gebyrd, e; *f.* *Flesh-birth, incarnation*; incarnatio:—Flæsc-gebyrde *incarnatiōnis*, Mone B. 499.

flæsc-hama, -homa, an; *m.* *Flesh-covering, the body, a carcase*; carnis tegmen, corpus:—Læg mín flæschoma in foldan bigrafen *my body lay buried in earth*, Exon. 29a; Th. 89, 32; Cri. 1466; 47b; Th. 163, 35; Gū. 1004. Bil eal þurhwōd fāgne flæschoman *the falchion passed all through her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568; Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Lægon on greóte fāgra flæschaman *the carcasses of the slain lay on the sand*, 2171; An. 1087.

flæsc-hamian *to become incarnate*; carnis humānam induere. v. hama, ge-flæschamod.

flæsc-hord, es; *n.* *The flesh-hoard, the body*; carnis thesaurus, corpus:—Firenap ðus ðæt flæschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103; Soul Kmbl. 203.

flæsch-hūs, es; *n.* *A flesh-house*; carnis officina:—Flæschhūs *carnāle*, Ælfsc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 102; Wrt. Voc. 58, 17.

flæsch-líc; *adj.* *Fleshy, carnal*; carnālis:—Unrihtlic biþ ðæt se cristen mann flæschlice lustas gefremme *unlawful it is for the christian man to indulge in fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 18. Swā swā ða gōðan fæderas gewunīap heora flæschlice bearn *prægan sicut boni patres carnalibus filiis solent disciplinam tenere*, Bd. i. 27; S. 490, 16. Hwæt gōðes māgan we secgan on ða flæschlican unþeāwas *what good shall we say of the fleshly vices?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 25; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43; Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15a, 17.

flæsch-lícnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Fleshliness, incarnation*; incarnatio:—Se ðe wile smeāgan ymbe ða gerýnu Cristes flæschlicnyss *he who will inquire about the mystery of Christ's incarnation*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 35; 280, 22.

flæsch-mangere, es; *m.* *A fleshmonger, butcher*; carnis venditor, mæcellārius, lānius, Cot. 57; 125; Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17, 18.

flæsc-maðu, *e*; *f. A fleshworm, maggot*; *vermis carnem infestans*, Ælf. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 19; Wrt. Voc. 24, 23.

flæsc-mete, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. -mettas*; *m. FLESH-MEAT, flesh*; *carnēus cibus, caro*:—Hū was mancynne flæscmete alyfed æfter ðam flode why was *fleshmeat allowed to mankind after the flood?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Mid flæscmete with *flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24. Gē etaþ flæscmettas eowre hreawe mandūcābitis *carnes vestras crūdas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11; Ps. Lamb. 49, 13.

flæscnes, *-ness, e*; *f. Incarnation*; *incarnatio*, Hem. 57. DER. ge-flæscnes.

flæsc-stræt, *e*; *f. A FLESH-STREET, meat-market*; *carnāle, carnis officina, mæcellum*:—Flæscstræt [MS. flæc-stræt] *mæcellum*, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flæsc-tawere, *es*; *m. A flesh-tawer or tormentor, an executioner*; *lānio, carnifex*:—Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flæscstawere [MS. flæc-tawere] *lānio, vel lānista, vel carnifex, vel mæcellārius*, Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 120; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

flæsc-wyrm, *es*; *m. A FLESH-WORM, maggot*; *tōrēdo, vermis carnem infestans*:—Wid flæscwyrmum against *flesh-worms*, L. M. i, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 19.

flæde-camb [MS. -comb], *flæde-camb, es*; *m. A weaver's comb*; *pecten, pectica*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 15; Wrt. Voc. 66, 23.

flāh, *adj. Insidious, artful, deceitful, fraudulent*; *subdōlus, fraudulēntus, infestus*:—Donne ðæt gecnāwep flāh feond gemāh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39.

flān, *es*; *m. e*; *f. [flān; gen. flānes; m. flān; gen. e; f.] An arrow, a dart*; *sāgitta, tēlum*:—Purh flānes flyht through the *flight of an arrow*, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Fram flāne flēogendre a *sāgitta volānte*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6; Beo. Th. 4868; B. 2438. ðine flāna synt afestnode [MS. afestnade] on me *sāgitta tua infixa sunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 37, 2; 44, 7; Ps. Spl. 56, 6. Ic afestnie mīne flāna on him *sāgittas meas complēbo in eis*, Deut. Grn. 32, 23. v. flā.

flān-boga, *an*; *m. An arrow-bow*; *arcus sāgittis aptus*:—Se ðe of flānbogan fyreum sceðep *who wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3492; B. 1744: 2870; B. 1433.

flān-geweorc, *es*; *n. Arrow-work*; *jaculatorius apparātus*:—Flacor flāngeworc *fllickering arrow-work*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flān-hred; *adj. arrow-swift*; *sāgittārius expeditus*, Grn. Reim. 72.

flāniht; *adj. Belonging to darts*; *ad tēla pertinens, jācūlātōrius, jācūlātus*, Cot. 112. v. flān.

flān-præc, *-pracu*; *gen. -præce*; *pl. nom. gen. acc. -praca*; *f. Arrows' force*; *sāgittārum impētus*:—Wid flānpræc, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 20; Jul. 384. Flānpracu, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117.

flāt, *pl. fliton stroue, contended*; *p. of flitan*.

FLAXE, *an*; *f. A FLASK, bottle*; *flasca, flasco, lāgēna*:—Flaxe *flasca*, Ælf. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 65; Wrt. Voc. 25, 7. Twā treowene fatu wīnes fulle, ða syndon on folcise flaxan gehātene duo *lignea vasa vino plēna, quæ sunt vulgo flascōnes vocāta*, Greg. Dial. i, 9: 2, 13. Ic bigce hýða and fell, and wyrc of him flaxan ego *cūtes et pelles, et fūcio ex iis flascōnes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 37. [Plat. flaske, *f. Dut. flesch, f. Ger. flaske, f. M. H. Ger. vlasche, vlesche, f. O. H. Ger. flasca, f. Dan. flaske, m. f. Swed. flaska, f. Icel. flaska, f. M. Lat. flasca, flasco, Du Cange.*] DER. wæter-flaxe.

flax-fōte, *flax-fōte, flohten-fōte*; *adj. Broad-footed, flat-footed, web-footed*; *palmipes*:—Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum wuniap syndon flaxfōte, ðæt hi swimman mægen [MS. magon] *the birds that dwell in waters are web-footed, that they may swim*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15.

FLEA, *an*; *m. I. A FLEA*; *pūlex*:—Flēa *pūlex*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 68. Kōvūca *flēan acwelleþ fleabane kills fleas*, Herb. 143; Lchdm. i. 266, 2. Gorst cwelþ ða flēan *gorse killeth the fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Wid flēan against *fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 1. v. fleo. II. *A speck, speck or disease in the eye*; *albūgo, -inis, f. mācula*:—Wid flēan and wid eāgena säre against *white specks and against sore of eyes*, Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 16. [Plat. flō, *f. a flea*: *Dut. vloof, f. a flea*: *Ger. loch, m. a flea*: *M. H. Ger. vlōch, m. a flea*: *O. H. Ger. flōh, flōch, m. a flea*: *Icel. fló, f. a flea*: *Lat. pūlex, f. a flea.*] DER. eāg-flēa. v. fleah.

flēah *flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889; *p. of flēogan*.

flēah *a flea*; *pūlex*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 42. v. flēa.

flēah, *flēo, flīo, flīe, flīg*; *indecl. n. flēa, an*; *m. A white spot in the eye*; *albūgo*:—Purh done epl ðæs eāgan mou mæg gesēon, gif him ðæt fleah on ne gēþ, gif hine ðonne ðæt fleah mid ealle ofergēþ, ðonne ne mæg he nōht gesēon *a man can see with the pupil of the eye, if the white speck does not spread over it, if the white speck spreads all over it, then he cannot see anything*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 4. Se hæfþ ealliga fleah on his mōdes eāgum he has *altogether a white speck in the eyes of his mind*, 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 1.

flēah *flew*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12; *p. of flēogan*.

flēah *fled*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3; *p. of flēon*.

flēām, *flām, es*; *m. [flēon to flee] Flight*; *fūga*:—Ðæt eowre flēam on wintra ne geweorþe *ut non fiat fūga vestra in hieme*, Mt. Bos. 24, 20:

Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 19. Wurdon feower on flēame *folccyningas four kings of nations were in flight*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 4; Gen. 2074: Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31; L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29; Jos. 7, 4. Nū sceal ædelingas gefricgean flēam *eowerne now nobles shall hear of your flight*, Beo. Th. 5771; B. 2889; Ps. Th. 141, 5; Ps. Spl. 88, 23. Flēam gewyrca to *take to flight*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Efe ic feor gewite, flēame dāle *ecce elongāvi fugiens*, Ps. Th. 54, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546. Crist nolde ða prōwunge mid flēame forbūgan *Christ would not by flight avoid his passion*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 6; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 3; Ædelst. 37. [Laym. flām, flēam, flēm *flight*.]

flēāming *a runaway*, Grm. Gr. ii. 351, 11. v. flýming.

flēān; *p. flōh, pl. flōgon*; *pp. flagen* To *fly, pull off the skin*; *excōrēriare, deglūbēre*, Cot. 61. [Laym. flān, flēan to *fly*: *Dut. Kil. vlaen vlaeghen*: *Swed. flā*: *Icel. flā*.] DER. be-flēān.

flēard, *es*; *n. Trifles*; *nūgē*:—Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treow, oððe wille, oððe swilces ænige flēard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 17. Flēarde *fraude*, Mone B. 1530. [Orm. flærd *mockery*: *Scot. flird*: *Icel. flærd, f. deceit*.] DER. ge-flēard.

flēardian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To *trifle, err*; *nūgāri, errāre*:—Flēardian *nūgāri*, Off. Episc. 7: *errāre*, Scint. 31.

flēat *floated*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909; *p. of flēotan*.

flēade, *flēode, an*; *f. The water-lily*; *nymphæa alba*, Lin:—Of flēadan wyrt *from the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 20.

flēa-wyrt, *e*; *f. FLEA-WORT, flea-bane*; *pūlicāria, psyllium = ψάλλων, cōnyza = κόνυζα*:—Flēawyrt *parirus*? Wrt. Voc. 287, 23.

FLEAX, *flex, es*; *n. FLAX*; *linum*:—Of ðære corþan cymeþ ðæt flēax *flax comes from the earth*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 13. Flēax *linum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 6. Purh ðæt flēax by the *flax*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 14. Swide hwit flēax *very white flax*; *bissum [= byssus = βύσσος]*, Ælf. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 94; Wrt. Voc. 40, 5. [Wyc. flax, flaxe, flex, flexe: *Chauc. flex*: *Plat. flass, n*: *Frs. flægs*: *O. Frs. flax, n*: *Dut. vlas, n*: *Ger. flachs, m*: *M. H. Ger. vlahs, m*: *O. H. Ger. flahs, m*: *Lat. flectere, plectere*: *Grk. πλέκω to plait, twine, twist, weave*.]

flēaxen; *adj. Flaxen*; *lineus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

flēo *flesh*, Chr. 1137; *Gib. 239, 27. v. flæsc*.

flēd *a dwelling, abode*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. flēt.

flēd, *es*; *n. [flōd a flood] A flowing, flood*; *flūmen*:—Eā in flēde *the river in its flow*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232; Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. cf. Grein, inflede.

flēde; *adj. Flooded, overflowed*; *tūmidus*:—Wæs seō eā to ðan flēde *the river was so flooded*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 13. Seō eā flēde *was the river was flooded*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 7. Tiber flēdu wearþ *the Tiber was flooded*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 20. DER. ofer-flēde.

flēding, *e*; *f. A flowing, an inundation*; *fluxus*:—Se ele geswāc ðære flēdinge *the oil ceased from the flowing*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 2.

flēge *a fly*; *cūlicem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 24. v. flēoðe.

flēgende *flying*; *vōlans*, Bd. i, 7, Lye, = *flēoðe*; *part. of flēogan*.

flēma, *an*; *m. A fugitive*; *profūgus*:—Ðū flēma scealt widlāst *wrecan thou shalt go a fugitive into far exile*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 27; Gen. 1020: L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 23; Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 23. v. flýma.

flēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To *cause to flee, put to flight*; *fūgāre*. DER. ge-flēman. v. flēman, flýman.

flene, *an*; *f. What is made soft, batter*:—Wyl ða flenan *boil the batter*, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. v. flýne.

flēo *a flea*; *pūlex*, Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 6; Wrt. Voc. 24, 10. v. flēa.

flēo; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye*; *albūgo*:—Ðæs eāgan wæron mid flēo and mid dimmesse twelf mōnþ ofergān *whose eyes had been for a twelvemonth overspread with the white speck and with dimness*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 14. v. flēah.

FLEÓGAN, *flíogan*, to *flēo*genne; *part. flēoðe*; *ic flēoðe, ðū flēogest, he flēoðeþ, pl. flēogaþ*; *p. ic, he flēag, flēah, ðū fluge, pl. flugon*; *pp. flōgen [flēoge a fly]*.

I. v. intrans. To *fly as with wings*; *vōlare*:—Ðæt he mid federhoman flēogan meahthe *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 14; Gen. 417; Bt. Met. Fox 24, 3; Met. 24, 2. Ic hæbbe swīde swifte federa, ðæt ic mæg flíogan ofer done heān hrōf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Hwā me sealde to flēoðenne fideru swā culftran quis *dābit mihī pennas sicut columbæ, et vōlābo*? Ps. Th. 54, 6. Geseah he ða wērian gāstas purh ðæt fyr flēoðende *he saw the accursed spirits flying through the fire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 34; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 22; Met. 31, 11. Gif ic mīne fideru gefō, flēoðe ēr leōhte *si sumpsit ro pennas meas ante lucem*, Ps. Th. 138, 7. Se fugel flēoðe *the bird flies*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 18; Ph. 322; Beo. Th. 4539; B. 2273. Me of hrife flēogaþ hylde pilas *shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 4; Rā. 18, 6. Flēag fugla cyn *the race of birds flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889; 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Wid. 127. He flēah ofer fydra winda *vōlāuit super pennas ventūrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11; Cd. 72; Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456. Ða englas twegen him on twā healfa

flugon *the two angels flew on both sides of him*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709.

II. v. intrans. To flee, flee from; fūgēre, effūgēre:—*Ðæt he nolde fleogan that he would not flee*, Byrht. Th. 139, 56; By. 275. Fleóge *fūgiens*, Ps. Spl. 54, 7. Hī fleogap mid ðam feóndum *they flee with the fiends*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 6; Dóm. 18. v. fleón I. [Laym. fleon: *Orm. fleghenn: Plat. fleogen: Frs. flega: O. Frs. fliaga: Dut. vliegen: Ger. fliegen: M. H. Ger. vliegen: O. H. Ger. flugan, fleogan: Dan. flyve: Swed. flyga: Icel. fljúga.*] DER. be-fleogan, forþ-, ge-, of-, ǫp-, up-, ymb-.

FLEÓGE, an; *f. A fly; musca*:—Fleóge *musca*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 53; 281, 33. For ðe ic gebidde and ðeós fleóge færþ fram ðe *orābo Dōm-num et recēdet musca a Pharaōne*, Ex. 8, 29. Ðæt ðær ne beóp nāne fleogan, *ut non sint ibi muscæ*, 8, 22. Ic sende on ðe eall fleógena cynn *ego immittam in te omne gēnus mūscurūm*, 8, 21, 24. He adrāf ða fleógan fram Pharaone *abstulit muscas a Pharaōne*, 8, 31; Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hundes fleóge *a dog-fly*; cymomya = *κυνόμυια*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 79; Wrt. Voc. 23, 37; 23; Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc. 23, 73; Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Hundes fleóge *ricinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 80; Wrt. Voc. 23, 38. [Laym. flezen, fleie, *pl. flies*: *Plat. flege, f. O. Sax. fluga, f. Dut. vlieg, f. Ger. flege, f. M. H. Ger. vliege, f. O. H. Ger. fluga, fleoga, fliaga, f. Dan. flue, m. f. Swed. Icel. fluga, f.*] DER. buttor-fleóge.

fleógende, *part. Flying, winged*; vólans, vólūcer:—Fleógende *vólūcer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66.

fleógendlic, *adj. Flying, winged*; vólāttilis:—Fleógendlic *vólāttilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 41.

fleógrýft, es; *n. [fleóge a fly, rýft a garment, veil, curtain] A fly-net, net for keeping off flies*; vólāmen ad muscas prohibendas, cōnōpeum = *κωνόπειον*:—Fleógrýft *cōnōpeum*, Cot. 46. v. fleoh-net.

fleógynda, fleógena, an; *m. [fleógende, part. of fleógan to fly] A flying creature, bird, fowl*; vólātīle:—Ic oncnēow ealle fleógynda heofones *cognōvi omnia vólātīlia cæli*, Ps. Spl. C. 49, 12; ic oncnēow all ða fleógena [MS. fleógena] *heofenes cognōvi omnia vólātīlia cæli*, Ps. Surt. 49, 11; Ps. Spl. C. 77, 31.

fleóh-cyn, -cynn, es; *m. A kind of flies*; mūscurūm gēnus:—Fleóh-cynnes feala flugan on gemæru *scinīphes in omnībus finībus eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 27.

fleóh-net, -nett, es; *n. A fly-net, net for keeping off flies*; cōnōpeum = *κωνόπειον*:—Fleóhnet *cōnōpeum*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 92; Wrt. Voc. 48, 30. Fleóhnet *vel* migret *cōnōpeum*, 106; Som. 78, 42; Wrt. Voc. 57, 24. Ðær wæs eallgylden fleóhnet *there was an all-golden fly-net*, Judh. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 47. v. fleógrýft.

FLEON, flion, to fleonne, flionne; *part. fleónde, flionde*; ic fleó, ðū flīst, flīst, he flīþ, flīþ, *pl. fleóp, flīþ, flīþ*; *p. ic, he fleah, ðū fluge, pl. flugon*; *pp. flogen*.

I. v. trans. To FLEE, escape, avoid; fūgēre, effūgēre, vitāre:—Ic heonan nelle fleón fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep*, Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247; Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. He sceal swiðe flion ðisse worulde wīte *he must quickly flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. Ðū tilast wæde to flionne *thou wilt to avoid poverty*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Fleónde *fūgiens*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 8; Cd. 95; Th. 125, 17; Gen. 20, 80. Se wīte ðæs lichoman is swiðe flionde *the beauty of the body is very fleeting*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ic fleó fūgio, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 20; 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. He flīþ ða wæde *he flees from poverty*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. He flīþ yfa gehwīc *he flees every evil*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460: 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fā. 82. Fleóþ his ansýne, ða ðe hine feóðan *fūgiant a faciē ejus, qui odērunt eum*, Ps. Th. 67, 1; 103, 17. Hī flīþ [Cott. flīþ] ðæt hī hatīaþ *they avoid what they hate*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27. Sæ geseah and heó fleah *māre vidit, et fūgit*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 40; Met. 1, 20. Hwæt is ðe sæ ðæt ðū fluge *quid est tibi māre quod fūgisti?* Ps. Lamb. 113, 5. Ða hyrðas flugon *pastōres fūgērunt*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33; Ps. Lamb. 30, 12; Elen. Kmbl. 267; El. 134. Fleóþ on feorweg *flee far away*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gū. 228. Ðæt ic mán fleó ðæt *I flee evil*, Ps. Th. 93, 14.

II. to put to flight, rout, conquer; fūgāre, vīncēre:—Hundeóntig eówer fleóþ hira tyn þūsendu *your hundred shall put to flight their ten thousands*, Lev. 26, 8.

III. v. intrans. To fly as with wings; vólāre:—Ic fleó volo, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16; Ps. Lamb. 54, 7. Culfran fleóþ him floccmælum *doves fly flockwise*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. v. fleógan I.

[Wyc. fle. *R. Glouc. fle: Laym. fleon: Orm. fleon, fien: Plat. flugten: O. Sax. fliohan: Frs. flan: O. Frs. flia: Dut. vlieden: Ger. fliehen: M. H. Ger. vliehen: O. H. Ger. fluihan: Goth. fluihan: Dan. flye: Swed. fly: Icel. fljúga.*] DER. a-fleón, æt-, be-, for-, in-, ofer-, ongcān-, ǫp-, þurh-, to-, up-, út-, úta-, út-ǫp-.

fleós, es; *n. A fleece*; vellus:—Gilde ðæt fleós mid twām pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, note 23, MS. B. In fleós in vellus, Ps. Surt. 71, 6. v. flýs.

FLEÓT, flíet, es; *m: fleóte, an; f. I. a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, estuary, the mouth of a river, a river, stream*; hence the names of places, as *Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent*; and in London, *Fleetditch*; sīnus, æstuārium, rīvus:—Se Abbot

Petrus was bēsened on sumne sæs fleót, se wæs hāten Am-fleót *abbas Petrus demersus est in sinu mārīs, qui vōcātur Amfleet*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6, note. Fleót *æstuārium*, Cot. 14. Ispānia lān is eall mid fleóte ymbhæfd *the country of Spain is all encompassed with water*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 3. Fleótas *æstuāria*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 46; Wrt. Voc. 63, 69.

II. A raft, ship, vessel; rātīs, nāvis:—Ic gebycge bāt on sǣwe, fleót on faroþe *I buy a boat on the sea, a vessel on the ocean*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 13; Hy. 4, 100. [Laym. fleote *a fleet of ships*: Plat. fleet *a small river*: O. Frs. flet, *n. a river*: Dut. vliet, *n. a rivulet, brook*: Ger. fliesz, *m. n. fluentum*: M. H. Ger. vliez, *m. n. a rivulet*: O. H. Ger. fluz, *n. a river*: Icel. fljót, *n. a river*.]

fleótan, *part. fleóte*; ic fleóte, ðū flýst, he flýt, *pl. fleótaþ*; *p. fleát, pl. fluton*; *pp. floten* [fleót *a stream*] *To float, swim*; fluctuāre, nātāre, nāvīgāre:—Ðæt scip sceal fleótan mid ðý strēame *the ship must float with the stream*, Past. 58; Hat. MS. Nō he fram me flōdyðum feor fleótan *meahte he could not float far from me on the waves*, Beo. Th. 1089; B. 542. Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleóte *hrewā the exulting [fowl] perched on the floating corpses*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 12; Gen. 1447.

Fleótendra ferþ nō ðær fela bringeþ cūþra *cwidegedda the spirit of seafarers brings there not many known songs*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 26; Wand. 54. Ageót ele uppon wæter oððe on ðrūm wētan, se ele flýt būfon *pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13. Oft scipu scrīðende scrīnde fleótāþ *illic nāves pertransibunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Fleát fāmīgheals forþ ofer ýde *the foamy necked one floated forth over the wave*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909.

[Piers p. fleten: Wyc. Chauc. flete: Orm. fletenn: Scot. flet, flete: Plat. fleten: O. Sax. flotan: O. Frs. flata: Dut. vlieten: Ger. fliesen: M. H. Ger. vliuzen: O. H. Ger. fluzan, fleozan: Dan. flyde: Swed. flyta: Icel. fljóta: Lat. fluere to flow: Grk. πλεῖν to navigate: Sansk. plu to float, swim.] DER. a-fleótan.

fleóte, an; *f. A stream, river*; rīvus:—To ðære fleótan to the stream, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 123; A. D. 774; Kmbl. iii. 381, 7. v. fleót I.

fleode, an; *f. The water-lily*:—Of fleodan wyrt *of the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 28. v. fleæde.

fleótiġ, *adj. Swift, fleet, rapid*; cēler, vēlox:—Swift wæs on fōre, fleotga [= fleótiga] *on lyfte* [MS. fleotgan lyfte] *it was swift in its course, rapid in the air*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 22; Rā. 52, 4.

fleót-wyrþ, e; *f. Floatwort, seaweed? alga?* L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 28.

fleow, *pl. fleowon* *flowed, issued*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34; Ps. Lamb. 77, 20; *p. of flōwan*.

fleowþ *flows*, Ex. 3, 17, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of flōwan*. flēre *having a floor, flooded*. DER. flif-flēre.

flēring, e; *f. A flooring*; contābūlatio:—On ðære nyðemestan flēringe wæs heora gāngpyr and heora myxen, on ðære ððre flēringe wæs ðara nýtena fōða gelogod, on ðære [MS. ðone] þridan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs seó forme wunung, and ðær wunodon ða wildeór and ða rēðan wurmas, on ðære feorþan flēringe [MS. flēringa] wæs ðara tamra nýtena steall, on ðære fiftan flēringe wæs ðara manna wunung mid wurpmynte gelogod *on the lowermost flooring [of the ark] was their privy and dunghill, on the second flooring the food of the cattle was placed, on the third flooring was the first dwelling, and there dwelt the wild beasts and fierce serpents, on the fourth flooring was the stall of the tame cattle, on the fifth flooring the dwelling of the men was placed with honour*, Boutr. Serd. 21, 6–10; Homl. Th. i. 536, 11, 13; ii. 164, 5. Ðū macast þreó flēringa *binnan ðam arce tristega faciēs in arca*, Gen. 6, 16. DER. up-flēring.

flēs, es; *n. A FLEECE*; vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his flēse *of a sheep's going with its fleece*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, note 20, MS. G. v. flýs.

flēsc, es; *n. Flesh*; cāro:—We hæfdon hlāf and flēsc genōþ on Egipta lande *in terra Egypti sedebāmus sūper ollas carniūm et comēdebāmus pānem in sātūrītate*, Ex. 16, 3. v. flæsc.

fleswian; *p. ede*; *pp. ede* *To mutter, whisper*; susurrāre:—Mid ðý he ðā gewispre mūpe licettende ærend rehte [MS. wrehte] and læse fleswede *when he then told a feigned message with his crafty mouth, and falsely whispered*; cum simulātām lēgatiōnem ðre astūto volvcret, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20.

FLET, flett, es; *n. I. the ground, floor of a house*; arēa:—Ne cume on bedde, ac liceg on flette *let him not come into a bed, but lie on a floor*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 21. Heó on flet gecrong *she sank on the ground*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568; 3085; B. 1540.

II. a dwelling, habitation, house, cottage, hall; hābitatio, dōmus, cāsa, aula:—Gif ðæt flet gebloðgad wyrþe *if the house be stained with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14. Gif man mannān an ððres flette mǣnswara hāteþ *if one man call another a perjurer in another's cottage*, 11; Th. i. 32, 4; L. In. 39; Th. i. 86, 21. Him se æðela geaf giestlīþnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave them a fair entertainment in his dwelling*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447; Beo. Th. 2054; B. 1025. Scilling agelde ðam ðe ðæt flet āge *let him pay a shilling to him who owns the dwelling*, L. H. E. 11, 12, 13; Th. i. 32, 6, 9, 12. Hī færlīce flet ofgeāfon *they suddenly gave up the hall*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 7; Wand. 61:

Beo. Th. 3903; B. 1949: 4039; B. 2017. [*Laym. ulette floor*: *Scot. flet, flett a house*: *Plat. flet a bedroom in the upper floor of a peasant's house*: *O. Sax. flet, fletti, n. the floor of a house, deal, house, hall*: *O. Frs. flet a house*: *Ger. dial. fletz aulā, ārea*: *M. H. Ger. vletze, n. ārea*: *Icel. flet, n. a set of rooms, house*.]

flēt, e; *f. Cream, skimming, curds*; *flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagulum*:—*Flēt flos lactis*, Cot. 37. *Hwit sealt dō on reām oððe gōðe flēte put white salt into cream or good skimmings*, L. M. 3, 10; Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. *v. flēte.*

flēte, flēte, flēte, an; *f*: *flēt, e*; *f*: [*flēotan to float*] What floats on the surface, hence,—*Cream, skimming, curds*; *flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagulum*:—*Genim cūmeoluc būtan wātēre, lēt weorþan to flētum, geþwer to buteran take cow's milk without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. *Hafa clāne flētan have clean curds*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 19. *Menge wið flētan, and nān oðer molcen pige let him mingle it with curds, and eat no other milk-food*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26.

flēt-gesteald, flēt-gesteald, es; *n. Dwelling-place, household goods*; *hābitatio, domesticæ ōpes*:—*Lamech onfēng flētgestealdum Lamech succeeded to the dwelling-places*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 31; Gen. 1074.

flēde-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb*; *pecten, pectica*, Ælfic. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 47; Wrt. Voc. 59, 18. *v. flēde-camb.*

flēt-mon a sailor, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. flot-man.*

flēt-pæp a house-path, floor. *v. flēt-pæp.*

flēt-rest, e; *f. Domestic couch, sleeping quarters in the hall*; *lectus domesticus*:—*Sum flētreste gebeæg one bowed to the domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241.

flēt-sittend, es; *m. A court-resident*; *in aula sēdēns*:—*Ðā wæs flēt-sittendum fægere gereorded there was a feast fairly arranged to the court-residents*, Beo. Th. 3580; B. 1788. Ða ic Frēaware flētsittende nemnan hyrde *whom I heard the court-residents call Frēaware*, 4049; B. 2022. Ðær wæron boren æfter bencum orcas fulle flētsittendum *there were full jugs carried along the benches to the court-residents*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19: 21. 24; Jud. 33.

flēt the floor of a house, a dwelling, habitation; *sēdes, hābitatio*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. flēt.*

flēt-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods, domestic wealth*; *domesticæ ōpes*:—*Geomor fæder flētgesteald frēondum dælde Gomer distributed his father's domestic wealth to his friends*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 11; Gen. 1611. *v. flēt-gesteald.*

flēt-pæp, es; *pl. nom. acc. -paðas*; *m. A house-path, floor*; *dōmi sēmīta, pāvimentum*:—*Ðæt dū flētpaðas mīne træðe that thou hast trodden my house-paths*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 10; Gen. 2729.

flēt-werod, es; *n. Court-host, the court-retainers*; *aulici*:—*Is mīn flētwerod, wigheap, gewanod my court-host, the company in war, is diminished*, Beo. Th. 957; B. 476.

flēwþp flows, Ps. Lamb. 57, 9, = *flēwþ*; 3rd sing. pres. of *flōwan*.

flēwsa, an; *m. [flōwan to flow] A flowing, flux*; *fluxus*:—*Wid innopes flēwsan for flux of inwards*, Herb. 53, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 14: *Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9*; Lchdm. i. 352, 15. *Wid wifes flēwsan for flux of a woman*, Herb. 89, 2; Lchdm. i. 192, 12: 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 2: 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 10. Ðý sylfan dæge hyt ðone flēwsan belūcþ *etodem die fluxum comprimet*, 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 16: 175, 3; Lchdm. i. 308, 1. Heo ða flēwsan gewrþ *it stops the flux*, 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 5.

flēwst, he flēwþ flowest, flows, Ex. 3, 8; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of *flōwan*.

flex, es; *n. Flax*; *linum*:—*Smeoðence flex he ne adwæscþ linum fumigans non extinguet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. *Eall hira flex and hira bernas wæron fordōne linum et hordeum læsum est*, Ex. 9, 31. *v. fleax.*

flíce, es; *n? A fitch of bacon*; *succidia, perna*:—*Flicce perna*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 13: 286, 51. [*Plat. flikke, m. a spot, piece*: *Ger. fleck, m. n. flecke, m. a rag, piece, spot, place*: *M. H. Ger. vlēc, m. a piece*: *O. H. Ger. fleccho, m. mōcila*: *Dan. flik, flikke, m. f. a piece, rag*: *Swed. flik, m. a lap*: *Icel. flík, f. a rag*; *flíkki, n. a fitch of bacon*.]

flicerian, flicorian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*flēogan to fly*] *To move the wings, flutter, flicker*; *mōtāre ālas, vōltāre*:—*lc flicerige vōlito*, Ælfic. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16. *Swā earn his briddas spærþ to flite and ofer his flicerap sicut aquila prōvōcans ad vōlandum pullos suos et super eos vōlitans*, Deut. 32, 11. *Ān blac proslie flicorode ymbe his neb a black thrush flickered about his face*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. [*Dut. flakkeren, flikkeren*: *Ger. flackern*: *M. H. Ger. vlackern*: *O. H. Ger. flokarōn*.]

flíe, indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye; *albūgo*:—*Wid flíe eāge self an eye-salve for the white speck*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 9. *Ægðer mæg adōn flíe of eāgan either can remove the white speck from the eye*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 26. *v. fleah.*

flíeman feorm, e; *f. The harbouring of a fugitive*; *fūgitiui susceptio*, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. *v. flýman fyrmþ.*

flíes, es; *n. A fleece*; *vellus*:—*Be sceāpes gonge mid his flíse. Sceāp seal gongan mid his flíse oþ midne sunor, oððe gilðe ðæt flíes mid twām pæningum of a sheep's going with its fleece. A sheep shall go*

with its fleece until midsummer, or let the fleece be paid for with two pence, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9–11. *v. flýs.*

flíet, es; *m. A raft, ship, vessel*; *rātis, nāvis*:—*Flíet rātis*, Cot. 200. *v. fléot II.*

flíete, an; *f. Cream, curds*; *flos lactis, coagulum*:—*Flíete verbōrātum*: *geþworen* [*MS. geprofen*] *flíete churned cream*; *lactudicium*? Wrt. Voc. 290, 27, 28. *Dō on ðæt fæt swā fela swā ðara flíetna ðæron clifian mæge put into the vessel as much of the curds as may cleave thereon*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. *v. flēte.*

flíg, indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye; *albūgo*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 2. *v. fleah.*

fligan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To put to flight*; *fūgäre. DER. a-fligan.*

flige-wil, es; *m. [flige=flyge vōlātus; wil a wile, deceit, q. v.] A flying wile, dart of Satan*; *vōlans astūtia, diabōli sagitta*:—*Gefylled feorðes fligewilum, fācensearwum filled with the fiend's* [*Satan's*] *flying darts, with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 6; Mōd. 27.

flíhst, he flíhþ fleest, flees, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33; 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of *flēon*.

flíht, es; *m. A flight*; *vōlātus*:—*Swā earn his briddas spærþ to flíhte sicut aquila prōvōcans ad vōlandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11; Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. *v. flýht.*

flíma, an; *m. A runaway, fugitive*; *profūgus*, Cot. 151. *v. flýma.*

flínd, e; *f. Genetrix*, Cot. 98, Lye.

FLINT, es; *m. FLINT, a rock*; *silex, petra*:—*Flint silex*, Ælfic. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 94; Wrt. Voc. 38, 19: 85, 21. *Flinte ic eom hearda I am harder than flint*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 23; Rā. 41, 78. *Ðæt ðu gesomigne flint unbræcne that thou unite the unfragile flint*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6: *Salm. Kmbl. 202*; *Sal. 100. Flintum heardran harder than flints*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 13; Cri. 1189. *Hig cōmon to ðam flinte, and Moyses ætforan him eallum slōh mid ðære girde tūwa done flint, and fleow sōna of ðam flinte water they came to the rock, and Moses struck the rock twice with his rod before them all, and immediately water flowed from the rock*, Num. 20, 10, 11. [*M. H. Ger. vlins, m. silex*: *Dan. flint, m. f*: *Swed. flinta, f*.]

flint-græg, adj. Flint-grey; *cānus*:—*lc seal to staðe þýwan* [*MS. þýran*] *flintgrægne flōd I shall impel the flint-grey flood to the shore*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rā. 4, 19.

flíó, indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye; *albūgo*, Glos. Epul. Recd. 153, 12. *v. fleah.*

flíogan to fly, vōlāre:—*lc mæg flíogan ofer ðone heán hrōf ðæs heofones I can fly over the high roof of the heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. *v. fleogan.*

flíon to flee; fūgäre:—*He seal flíon ðisse worulde wlite he must flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. *v. flēon.*

flís a fleece; *vellus*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 30: 282, 13. *v. flýs.*

FLÍT, es; *n. Scandal, contention, strife*; *scandālum, contentio*:—*Togeānes sunu mōdor ðīne ðū settest flit adversus filium matris tue pōnēbas scandālum*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 21. [*Laym. flit, n. dispute*: *Scot. flyte*: *Plat. flit, flit, fliet, m. diligence*: *O. Sax. flit, m. contention, contest*: *O. Frs. flit diligence*: *Dut. vlijt, f. diligence*: *Ger. fleiss, m*: *M. H. Ger. vliz, m*: *O. H. Ger. fliz, m*.] *DER. ge-flit, sund-flit.*

flíta, an; *m. [flitan to contend] A fighter, striver, foe. DER. ge-flíta, wid-, wider-.*

flítan; *part. flitende*; *ic flíte, ðū flítest, flíst, he flíteþ, flít, pl. flítap*; *p. flát, pl. fliton*; *pp. fliten To strive, contend, dispute, rebel*; *contendēre, certāre, dispūtāre, jurgäre*:—*lc flítan gefrægn on fyrndagum mōdgleāwe men, gewēsan ymbe hyra wisdōm I have learnt that in days of yore men wise of mood contended, struggled about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 359; Sal. 179. *Ðam ðe wylle on dōme wið ðe flitan, and niman ðīne tunecan, læt him tō ðīnne wæfels ei, qui vult tecum iudicio contendēre, et tūnicam tuam tollēre, dimitte ei et pallium*, Mt. Bos. 5, 40. *Flitende contending*, Beo. Th. 1836; B. 916. *Hwi flíst ðū wið ðīnne nēxtan quāre percūlis proximum tuum?* Ex. 2, 13. *Flitēþ strives*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. *Ne flit he non contendit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 19. *Flát he wið ānne Israhēliscne man jurgātus est cum viro Israhēlita*, Lev. 24, 10; Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, note 31. *Me pinč þu ðæt ðīn gecyrd and ðīn gewuna flite swiðe swiðlice wið ðæm digne methinks now that thy nature and thy habit contend very powerfully against error*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 28. [*Scot. flyte*; *p. flit to scold*: *M. H. Ger. vlizen*: *O. H. Ger. flizan*.]

DER. ofer-flitan, oþ-, wider-.

flít-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic*; *disceptandi ars, dialectica*:—*Flitcræft dialectica*, Mone B. 3030.

flít-cræftlic, adj. Of or belonging to disputation, dialectical, logical; *dialecticus*=*διαλεκτικός*:—*Mid flitcræftlicum dialecticis*, Mone B. 3147.

flitend, es; *m. [flitende, part. of flitan to strive] A wrangler, quarrelsome person*; *certans, litigans*:—*Flitend certans*, Cot. 181. *Flitend litigans*, Mone B. 2927.

fliter-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic*; *dialectica*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. flit-cræft.*

flitere, es; *m. A brawler, wrangler, schismatic*; *rūbūla, schismaticus*=

σχισματικός:—Flitere *rǣbūla*, Cot. 208: Glos. Epul. Recd. 161, 81. Flitēra *schismaticorum*, Mone B. 2816.

flit-ful, -full; *adj.* Contentious, dialectical; contentiōsus, dialecticus = διαλεκτικός:—Flitfulles *dialectica*, Mone B. 3304. Flitfulra *dialecti-corum*, 3164. DER. ge-flitful.

flit-georn, -gern, es; *m.* One desirous of contention, a quarreller; litigātor, viilgātor, rixātor:—Flitgem *litigātor*, Prov. 25. DER. ge-flitgeorn.

flitlice contentiously, earnestly, eagerly; certātīm, stūdiōse. DER. ge-flitlice.

flit-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, n.] By strife, strifewise, eagerly, earnestly; certātīm:—Flitmælum *certātīm*, Mone B. 199. DER. ge-flitmælum.

FLÖC, es; *n.* A sole, kind of flat fish; plātessa, passer:—Flōc *plātessa*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 39, 67; Wrt. Voc. 65, 70: 281, 49. Flōc *pansor*? [= passer], Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 4. Fage and flōc *plātessas et plātessas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12, 13. [Icel. flóki, *m.* a kind of halibut; passer, solea.]

flocan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed or floccan *To clap, strike*; plaudēre, complō-dēre:—Heō flocef hyre folmum *she claps with her hands*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 23; Rā. 21, 34.

FLOCC, es; *m.* A FLOCK, band, company, division; grex, cāterva, turma:—Gif Esau cymþ to ānum floce and ðone ofslīþ, se oðer flocc byþ gehealden *si vēnērīt Esau ad ānum turmam et percussērīt eam*, ālia turma *servābitur*, Gen. 32, 8. Mid ðam mǣnfullum floce *with the ungodly company*, Ælfc. T. 34, 22: 35, 8. Him mon mid oðrum floccum sōhte *they were sought by other bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Ic hīg eft ongeān oferfare mid twām floccum [MS. floccon] *cum duābus turmis regrēdiōr*, Gen. 32, 10. [Wyc. flocc: Chauc. flok: Laym. flocc a host: Orm. flocc: Dan. flok, *m.* f: Swed. flock, *m.* a crowd: Icel. flokk, *m.* a troop, band.]

floc-mælum, flocc-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, es; *n.* a measure, q. v.] By flocks, flockwise, in companies; grēgātīm, cātervātīm:—Fleōþ him floccmælum *they fly by flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9: Num. 2, 34. Hi hý floccmælum slōgon *they slew them in companies*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 6. Hi ferdon æghweder floccmælum *they went everywhere in flocks*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 25.

floc-rād, e; *f.* A riding company, a troop; turma:—Ðā fundon hie oðre flocrāde, ðæt rād ūt wid Lygtūnes *then they raised another troop, which rode out towards Leighton*, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 15. Fōron hie æfter ðam wealda hlōpum and flocrādam *they went through the wood in bands and troops*, 894; Erl. 90, 13.

FLÖD, es; *n.* *I.* a flowing of water, flow, flowing water, wave, tide, flood, sea, running stream, river; flūmen, fluctus, fluentum, æstus, accessus, flūvius:—Ðæt flōd [n.] cōde of stōwe ðære winsumnisse to wætriene neorxena wang; ðæt flōd [n.] ys ðanon toðeald on feower cān flūvius *egredīebātur de lōco voluptātis ad irrīgandum pāradīsum; flūvius inde dividitur, in quātuor cāpita*, Gen. 2, 10. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *vel yrneade æl flūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 73; Wrt. Voc. 54, 17. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *flūmen vel flūvius*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 57. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *oðde yþ fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *accessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 35; Wrt. Voc. 57, 17. Hwenne ðæt flōd [n.] yþ ealra hehts and ealra fullost *when the tide is highest and fullest of all*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5; 897; Erl. 96, 6. Se flōd [*m.*] onsprang *the flood departed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Com flōwende flōd [*m.* or *n.*] æfter ebban . . . se flōd [*m.*] ūt gewāt *the flowing tide came after the ebb . . . the tide receded*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45; 58; By. 65, 72. Cynn ða ðe flōd [*m.* or *n.*] weccþ inc hýraþ *races which the water bringeth forth shall obey you*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204; Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545; Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548; Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 12; Rā. 23, 6. Flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] *ryne flūminis impētus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5. Ðæs sæcs flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] *weaxnes an increasing of the sea's tide*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hie on flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] *fædm ceolum lacaþ they sail in ships on the bosom of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252; Beo. Th. 83; B. 42; Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80. On Iordanes flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *in Iordanis flūmine*, Mk. Bos. 1, 5. Se wuldorcynig gesette yþum heora onrihtne ryne, rūmum flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *the king of glory appointed to the waves, to the spacious flood, its just course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 36; Gen. 167; Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169; Beo. Th. 3780; B. 1888; Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Cynig ūt gewāt on fealne flōd [*m.*] *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Ædelst. 36; Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950; Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421; Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rā. 4, 19. Siō eā forþ mid micle flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *ūt on ða sē flōwe ðe river flows forth out to the sea with a great flow*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 20; Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157; Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956; Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 3; Rā. 11, 2. Ðær cōmon flōd [n.] *vēnērunt flūmina*, Mt. Bos. 7, 27. Upahōfon flōd [n.] *Driht, upahōfon flōdas* [*m.*] *stefne his, upahōfon flōd yþe his elēvāverunt flūmina* *Dōmine, elēvāverunt flūmina vōcem suam, elēvāverunt flūmina fluctus suos*, Ps. Spl. 92, 4, 5. Flōdas [*m.*] *feāgaþ oðde hafetiaþ mid handa samod flūmina plaudēt mānu siml*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 8. Fāmige

flōdas [*m.*] *foamy floods*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213; Ps. Th. 68, 14; Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 19; Rā. 67, 4. Flōda [*m.* or *n.*] *begong the floods' course*, Beo. Th. 2999; B. 1497; Ps. Th. 65, 11. Ða fugelas ðe on flōdum [*m.* or *n.*] *wuniaþ syndon flaxfōte the birds which dwell in waters are web-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 14; Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. Ofer flōd, n. [flōdas, *m.* Lamb.] *he gegearwode hine sūper flūmina prapāravit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2. Ðū adrygdest flōd, n. [flōdas, *m.* Spl.] *tu siccasti flūvios*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 15. He gewende to blōde heora flōdas [*m.*] *convertit in sanguinem flūmina eōrum*, 77, 44; Andr. Kmbl. 1811; An. 908. II. the Flood, deluge; dilūvium:—

Yðode ðæt flōd [n.] *ofer eorþan aquae dilūvii inundāverunt sūper terram*, Gen. 7, 10, 17; Mt. Bos. 24, 39; Lk. Bos. 17, 27; Bouter. Scrd. 21, 11, 13. Flōd [*m.* or *n.*] *ofslōh giganta cyn the flood slew the race of giants*, Beo. Th. 3383; B. 1689; Cd. 69; Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Ic gebringe flōdes [*m.* or *n.*] *wæteru ofer eorþan, ðæt ic ofslēa eall flāse gō addūcam aquas dilūvii sūper terram, ut interficiam omnem carnem*, Gen. 6, 17; 7, 6, 7; 9, 11. Noe lyfode prēodum geāra and fiftig geāra æfter ðam flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *vixit Noe post dilūvium trecentis quinquāginta annis*, Gen. 9, 28; Mt. Bos. 24, 38; Bouter. Scrd. 21, 12, 13, 16, 18, 29; Cd. 75; Th. 93, 13; Gen. 1544. Ic wille mid flōde [*m.* or *n.*] *folc acwellan I will destroy the people with a flood*, 64; Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1206; Bouter. Scrd. 21, 21, 22. Flōdas [*m.*] *Noe oferlāþ Noah sailed over the floods*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 25; Exod. 362. [Laym. flod, ulod, *n.*: Orm. flod: Plat. flood, *f.*: O. Sax. flōd, flood, *m.* f. *n.*; fluot, *f.*: Frs. floede: O. Frs. flood, flod, *n.*: Dut. vloed, *m.*: Ger. fluth, *f.*: M. H. Ger. vlucht, *f.* *m.*: O. H. Ger. flōt, fluot, *f.*; flōz fluxus: Goth. flōds, *f.*: Dan. flod, *m.* *f.*: Swed. flod, *m.* a flood, river: Icel. flōd, *n.* inundation, deluge.] DER. brim-flōd, Cofer-, drenc-, geofon-, heāh-, lagu-, mere-, nēp-, sē-, wæter-, will-.

flōd-blāc; *adj.* Flood-pale, made pale by water, that is, by drowning; per āquam pallidus:—Flōdblāc here *the flood-pale host*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 11; Exod. 497.

flōde, an; *f.* A place where anything flows, a channel, sink, gutter; cloāca, lācūna, Cot. 44: 193, Som. Ben. Lye.

flōd-egsa, an; *m.* Flood-dread; āquārum terror:—Flōdēgsa becworm gāstas geōmre flood-dread seized on their sad souls, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 4; Exod. 446.

flōd-līc; *adj.* FLOODLIKE; flūviālis:—Flōdlīc flūviālis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36.

flōd-weard, e; *f.* A flood-guard, sea-wall; mǣris custōdia, mǣris mūrus:—Flōdwearde slōh *he struck the sea-wall* [*i.* e. the wall caused by dividing the Red Sea], Cd. 167; Th. 209, 3; Exod. 493.

flōd-weg, es; *m.* A flood-way, watery way, the sea; mǣrina via, mǣre:—Sēmen fōron flōdwege *the seamen went on the sea*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 12; Exod. 106. Fōr flōdwegas *went the watery ways*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 22; Rā. 37, 9: 82 a; Th. 309, 4; Seef. 52.

flōd-wudu; *m.* Flood-wood, a ship; mǣrinum lignum, nāvis:—Swā we ofer cald wæter ceolum līdan, geond sidne sē flōdwudu fergen *as if we journey in vessels over the cold water, convey our ships through the wide sea*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 21; Cri. 854.

flōd-wylm, es; *m.* Flood-boiling, raging flood; āquārum fluctus:—Flōdwylm ne mæg manna ænigne gelettan *a raging flood may not hinder any man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1032; An. 516.

flōd-ýp, e; *f.* A flood-wave; mǣris unda:—Nō he fram me flōdýpum feor fleotan *meathe he could not float far from me on the flood-waves*, Beo. Th. 1088; B. 542.

flōga, an; *m.* [flōgen, *pp.* of fleōgan to fly; fleōn to flee] One who flies or flees, a fugitive; fugitivus. DER. ān-flōga, gūþ-, lyft-, uht-, wid-.

flōgen flōwn; *pp.* of fleōgan.

flōgen fled, escaped; *pp.* of fleōn.

flōgettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fluctuate*; fluctuāre, Scint. 77.

flōh, e; *f.* That which is flown off, a fragment, piece; fragmen, frustum:—Flōh stānes *a piece of stone*; glēba silicis, Cot. 99.

flōhten-fōte; *adj.* Web-footed; palmipes:—Ne ete flōhtenfōte fugelas *let him not eat web-footed birds*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. v. flax-fōte.

flōoc, es; *n.* A sole; plātessa, Glos. Epul. Recd. 161, 31. v. flōc.

FLÖR; *gen.* flōre; dat. flōre, flōra; acc. flōr, flōre; *f.* flōr, es; *m.* A FLOOR; pavimento, solum, ārea:—Flōr on hūse *a floor in a house*; excussōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 34; Wrt. Voc. 26, 33. Flōr pavimento, Wrt. Voc. 290, 10. Flōre pavimento vel solum, Wrt. Voc. 81, 7. Breda piling vel flōr on to þerscene *a joining of planks or a floor to thresh on*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Scipes flōr *a ship's floor, gangway*; fōri, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 116; Wrt. Voc. 56, 36. Is glisnāþ glāshluttur, flōr forste geworht *ice glittereth transparent as glass, a floor caused by frost*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 22. Flōr āttre weol the floor [of hell] boiled with venom, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318: 213; Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Swā swā ælces hūses wah biþ fæst ægder ge on ðære flōre, ge on ðam hrōfe, swā biþ ælc gōd on Gode fæst, forðem he is ælces gōdes ægder ge hrōf ge flōr as the wall of every house is fixed both to the floor and to the roof, so is every good fixed in God, for he is both the roof and

the floor of every good, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 11–14. *Ætfealh mīn sǣwul flōre* [flōra, Spl.] *adhæsit pāvimēto anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. He gang æfter flōre he went along the floor, Beo. Th. 2636; B. 1316. Ðū ðam wætere foldan to flōre gesettest thou settest the earth for a floor to the water, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 181; Met. 20, 91. On flōra on the floor, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 24; Sat. 110; Homl. Th. ii. 56, 33; 334, 35. He gefeoll on ða flōr he fell on the floor, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3; 33, 4; Fox 130, 4. He feol on ða flōre, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. He feormap his bernes flōre *purgābit āream suam*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. On fagne flōr feond treddode the fiend trod on the variegated floor, Beo. Th. 1454; B. 725. [Orm. flōr: Plat. floor: Dut. vloer, m.: Ger. flur, f. field: M. H. Ger. vlucht, m. sēges: O. H. Ger. flur sēges: Icel. flór, m. a floor, pavement: Wel. llawr, m. a floor.] DER. bere-flōr, helle-, þirsc-, þyrscel-, up-.

flōr-stán, es; m. A floor-stone, stone used for pavement; tessera pavimento sternendo designata:—Lytle federscittie flōrstānas little floor-cornered floor-stones; tessellæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50.

flot, es; n. [floten, pp. of fléotan to float] Water deep enough for sustaining a ship, the sea; aqua satis alta ad nāvem sustinendam, mære:—Ongan eorla mengu to flote fýsan the multitude of warriors began to hasten to the sea, Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226; Andr. Kmbl. 3393; An. 1700. Wæron ða ütlagas ealle on flote the outlaws were all afloat [lit. on the sea], Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 24. We willap on flot feran we will depart on the sea, Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1; Ædelst. 35. [Plat. flot: Dut. vloet, m.: Ger. floss, m. H. Ger. vlöz, m. river, raft: Icel. flot; & flot on or afloat.]

FLOTA, an; m. [floten, pp. of fléotan to float]. I. a ship, vessel, fleet; nāvis, classis:—Flota stille bād on sole the vessel abode still in the mud, Beo. Th. 608; B. 301; 426; B. 210. Næs se flota swā rang no fleet was so insolent, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 26; 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Mid ðam flotan with the fleet, 904; Erl. 98, 12. Læt nū gefieran flotan úserne to lande let our ship now go to land, Andr. Kmbl. 794; An. 397; Beo. Th. 594; B. 294.

II. a sailor, pirate; nauta, pirāta:—Flota móðgade the sailor proudly moved, Cd. 160; Th. 108, 32; Exod. 331. Bræddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum the sailors spread themselves amongst the hills with their tents, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133; 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223. Ða flotan, wicinga fela the pirates, vikings many, Byrht. Th. 133, 25; By. 72. [Scot. flote a fleet: Dut. vloot, f. a fleet: Ger. flotte, f. a fleet: Dan. flaae, m. f.: Swed. flotta, f.: Icel. floti, m. a fleet.] DER. æg-flota, ge-, hærn-, sæ-, scip-, wæg-.

floten floated, swam; pp. of fléotan.

floterian, flotorian; p. ode; pp. od To FLUTTER, be disquieted or troubled, be carried by the waves; fluctuare, fluctibus ferri:—Ðin heorte floteraþ on gýtsunge thy heart flutters or is disquieted with covetousness; cor tuum fluctuat avaritia, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 28. Flotorode fertur fluctibus, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 1. Flotorodon prævolānt, 150, 10.

flot-herge, es; m. A naval force; nāvālis exercitus:—Hygelac cwom faran flotherge Hygelac came faring with a naval force, Beo. Th. 5822; B. 2915. v. here, herge an army.

flotian; part. flotigende; p. ode; pp. od [floten, pp. of fléotan to float] To float; fluitare:—Beo ān scip flotigende swā neh ðan lande swā hit nýxt mæge let a ship be floating as near the land as it nearest can, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6.

flot-man, -mann, -mon, -monn, es; m. A float-man, sailor, pirate; nauta, pirāta:—Wicing oððe flotman pirāta, Wrt. Voc. 73, 74. Flotmen pirāte, Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 19. Flotmanna nauitārum, Mone B. 114. Flotmonna frēa chief of mariners [Noah], Cd. 72; Th. 89, 3; Gen. 1475.

flot-scip, es; n. A floating ship, light bark; barca, cēlox:—Flotscip barca, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 22; Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 18; Wrt. Voc. 63, 32. Flotscip cēlox, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 114; Wrt. Voc. 56, 34.

flot-smere, es; n. [smeru fat, grease] Floating fat, scum of a pot; pinguedo ollæ supernātans, Som. Ben. Lye.

flot-weg, es; m. A sea-way, the sea; mārīna via, mære:—He sceolde faran on flotweg he must journey on the sea, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 1; Bo. 41.

FLÖWAN; part. flōwende; ic flōwe, ðū flōwest, flēwst, he flōweþ, flēwþ, pl. flōwap; p. flēow, pl. flēowon; pp. flōwen To FLOW, issue; fluere, fluctuare, inundare:—Ðæt ealle eān eft flōwan māgon that call waters may flow again, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Flōwan mōt yp ofer eall lond the wave may flow over all the land, Salm. Kmbl. 644; Sal. 321; Ps. Th. 77, 21; 104, 36; Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Com flōwende flōd the flood came flowing, Byrht. Th. 133, 44; By. 65. Ic flōwe fluo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 4. Lagu flōweþ ofer foldan water shall flow over the earth, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 2; Dōm. 1; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 28; Met. 5, 14; Ps. Th. 67, 2; 68, 1; 103, 10; 147, 7. On ðæt land ðe flēwþ meolece and hūnic in terram quæ fluit lacte et melle, Ex. 3, 8; Num. 13, 28; 14, 8; 16, 14; Ps. Spl. 57, 8; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 19; Lchdm. iii. 268, 16. Lybbendes wætres flōd flōwap of his innope flūmīna de ventre ejus fluent aque vivæ, Jn. Bos. 7, 38; Ps. Lamb. 147, 18. Sæstréamas flōwap sea-streams flow, Ps. Th.

92, 5. Flēow blōd út and wæter exiuit sanguis et aqua, Jn. Bos. 19, 34. Flēow fircend-streām the mountain-torrent flowed, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. He slōh stān and flēowon wæteru, and burnan flēowon oððe yþgodon percussit petram et fluxerunt aque, et torrentes inundaverunt, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20; 104, 41. Ðeāh ðe wealan flōwen ðiviliæ si affluant, Ps. Th. 61, 11. [Chauc. flouen: Orm. flouenn: Plat. floien, floien: Dut. vloeien: M. H. Ger. vlijen, vlijen: O. H. Ger. flawjan, flēwen: Icel. flóa to flood: Lat. flu-ere: Grk. πλώ-ω to swim: Sansk. plu to float, swim.] DER. a-flōwan, æt-, be-, forþ-, geond-, of-, ofer-, to-, to-be-, under-, flōwednys, -nyss a flowing, flux, torrent. DER. ofer-flōwednys, to-, flōwnys, -nyss, e; f. A flowing, flux, torrent; fluxus, torrens:—Ðæt wif wæs þrōwende blōdes flōwnysse mūlier fluxum pātērēbatur sanguinis, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 5. Burnan oððe flōwnysa unrihtwisnyssa gedreðdun me torrentes iniquitātis conturbāverunt me, Ps. Lamb. 17, 5. DER. ofer-flōwnys.

flōx-fōte; adj. Web-footed; palmipes, Hexami. 8; Norm. 14, 15, note x. v. flax-fōte.

fluge fleddest; fugisti, Ps. Lamb. 113, 5; 2nd pers. sing. p. of fléon.

flugol; adj. [fléogan to fly; fléon to flee] Apt to fly or flee, flying swiftly, swift; fugax:—Flugol fugax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43.

flugon flew, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; p. pl. of fléogan.

flugon fled, escaped, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; p. pl. of fléon.

flustrian; p. ode; pp. od To flait, weave; plectere:—Flustriende plectens, Cot. 176, Som. Ben. Lye.

fluton floated, swam; p. pl. of fléotan.

flýcp flees, Chr. 473; Ing. 16, note o, = flýhp; 3rd pers. pres. of fléon.

flyge, es; m. [fléogan to fly] A flying, flight; volātus:—Se fugel flyges cunnode the bird made trial of his flying, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 28; Cri. 645. Wid flyge gāres against an arrow's flight, 79 a; Th. 297, 11; Crā. 66. Ic sceal on flyge earda neōsan I shall in flight visit lands, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 28; Sat. 112. [Ger. flug, m.: M. H. Ger. vluc, m.: O. H. Ger. flug, m.: Icel. flug, n.; flugr, m. völatús.] DER. a-flyge.

flyge-reow; adj. [reow wild, fierce, cruel] Wild-flying, wild in flight; volātus ferus:—Flygereowes purh nihta genipu neōsan cwōmon, hwædere... the wild-flying [evil spirits] came in the darkness of night to find out, whether..., Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 10; Gū. 320.

flyge-wil a flying wile, cunning trick. v. flige-wil.

flyht, fliht, es; m. [fléogan to fly] A flight; volātus:—Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and ðeol the bird's flight was hidden and secret, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639. On flyhte in flight, Elen. Kmbl. 1485; El. 744; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112. Se ðe nafap fugles flyht who has not the flight of a bird, Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226; Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654. Earnas feredon sǣwle flyhte on lyfte eagles conveyed the soul in flight through the sky, Andr. Kmbl. 173 a; Au. 868; Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 36. [Laym. fliht, flucht, flut: Orm. flihht: Scot. flocht: Plat. flugt, f.: O. Sax. flucht, f.: Frs. flechte: O. Frs. flecht, f.: Dut. vlugt, f.: Ger. flucht, f.: M. H. Ger. vlucht, f.: O. H. Ger. flucht, f.: Dan. flugt, m. f.: Swed. flykt, m.]

flyht-clāp, es; m. A joining, binding or tying together; commissūra, conjunctūra, ligātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

flýhp, ðū flýhst fleest, thou fleest, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of fléon.

flyht-hwæt; adj. Flight-prompt; in volātu strēnuus:—Weras mundum mearcap on marmstāne frætwæ flyhtwates men design with hands in marble stone the plumage of the prompt in flight [phœnix], Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 15; Ph. 335. Se fēnix ascæcep fedre, flyhtwate the phœnix shakes its feathers, prompt for flight, 58 a; Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145.

flýma, flēma, an; m. One who flees, a runaway, an exile, outlaw, a man who had fled for any offence, and whose flight was equivalent to a conviction; profūgus, fugitīvus, exul:—Ðū bist flýma geond ealle corpan profūgus ēris sūper terram, Gen. 4, 12; 4, 16. He monigra geāra tide flýma wæs multo annōrum tempore profūgus wāgābātur, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 3; Ps. Th. 77, 37. Beo he syddan flýma let him be henceforth a fugitive, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10; i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13, 14. DER. here-flýma.

flýman; p. de; pp. ed To cause to flee, put to flight, rout, banish; fugare:—Ic sceal flýman feondscēadan I shall cause the hostile-spoiler to flee, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rā. 15, 19. Hī mec sōna flýmap they soon put me to flight, 105 a; Th. 398, 12; Rā. 17, 6. Hie God flýmde God routed them, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 24; Gen. 2115. DER. a-flýman, ge-, út-, ūta- [flēman, flēman]. v. fléon.

flýman fyrmp, flēman feorm, e; f. A fugitive's food or support, the offence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty for such an offence; fugitivi susceptio:—Dis syndon ða gerihtra de se cynyng āh ofer ealle men on Wes-sexan; ðæt is... and flýmena fyrmp these are the rights which the king possesses over all men in Wessex; that is... and [the penalty] for harbouring a fugitive, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14; Th. i. 382, 21. Gif mon clericsne monnan flēman feorme teo if a man accuse a churchlīf man of harbouring a fugitive, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16.

flýming, es; m. A fugitive, runaway, exile; profūgus, fugitīvus, exul, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flēaming, flýma.

flyne, flene, an; *f.* *What is made soft, batter*; flūdum quid:—Gewyrce to flynan micelne citel fulne *work a large kettle full into a batter*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 6. Geót ða flynan on *pour the batter on*, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10.

FLYs, flis, flies, flēs, fleós, es; *n.* *A fleece, wool*; vellus, lānūgo:—Dis flys *hoc vellus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 12. Gilde ðæt flys mid twām pæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, MS. H. Mid his flyse *with its fleece*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, 10, MSS. B. H. He nyderastihþ swā swā rēn on flys *descendet sic pluvia in vellus*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6; Ps. Th. 147, 5. Of flysum mīra sceāpa wæron gehlyde *beafena sidan the sides of the poor were clothed with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. Wulle flysum *with fleeces of wool*, Exon. 109a; Th. 417, 12; Rā. 36, 3. Flys lānūgo, Cot. 122. [Piers P. flus: Plat. flis *vellus*: Dut. vlies, *n*: Ger. vlies, fliesz, *n*: M. H. Ger. vlies, *n*.]

flyte, an; *f.* *Cream*; flos lactis:—Dō flytan to *add cream*, L. M. 1, 34; Lchdm. ii. 80, 23. *v.* flēt.

flyhte, es; *m?* [flēotan to *float*] *What floats, hence*,—*A boat, punt*; pontonium:—Flyte pontonium, Ælf. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 25; 63, 35.

flyp, es; *m.* *Flight*; vōlātus:—Forgeaf ðām fugelum flyp geond ðas lyft *he gave to the birds flight through this air*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. *v.* flyht.

flyp flee, *flee from, avoid*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27; *pres. pl.* of flēon.

flyst, he flyt *floatest, floats*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres.* of flēotan.

fnæd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnadu, fnado; *gen.* fnada; *dat.* fnadum; *n.* *A hem, edge, fringe*; fimbria:—Fnæd fimbria, Wrt. Voc. 81, 66. An wif æt-hrān hys reafes fnæd *müller tēgit fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 20; Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 6, MS. B; Ps. Th. 132, 3. Hig mærsiaþ heora reāfa fnadu *magnificat fimbrias*, Mt. Bos. 23, 5. Fnado vel læppan fimbria [MS. imbria], Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. On fnadum gyldennum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 14.

fnæss, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fnasa; *gen.* fnasa; *dat.* fnasum; *n.* *A fringe*; fimbria:—Mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Th. 44, 15. *v.* fæss, fnæd.

FNÆST, es; *m.* *A puff, blast, breath*; flātus, anhlētus:—Ūre fnæst aetorþ *our breath faileth*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Þurh ðæs fires fnæst *through the fire's blast*, Exon. 74a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. Hyt bringþ forþ done [MS. danc] fnæst *it will bring forth the breath*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 13; 116, 24. Fnæstas [MS. fnæstiaþ] swiðe beoþ fortorgen *the breathings are very hard drawn*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7. [O. H. Ger. fnastōn anhlēare: Dan. fnyse to *puff*: Swed. fnysa to *snort*: Icel. fnasa to *sneeze*: Grk. πνέω *I blast, puff*.]

fnæstiaþ, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7, =fnæstas? *pl.* of fnæst.

fnæosung, c; *f.* *A sneezing*; sternütatio, sternütamentum:—Snytinge vel fnæosung *sternütatio vel sternütamentum*, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 62. [Wyc. fnesynge, fnesing: Icel. fnasan, fnösun *a sneezing*.]

fnēsan to *sneeze*. [Icel. fnösa to *sneeze*.] DER. ge-fnēsan.

fnora, an; *m.* *A sneezing, sneeze*; sternütatio, Wrt. Voc. 289, 4.

fō I take; *1st sing. pres. indic.* of fōn. Ne ne fō he he *may not take*, L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2; *3rd sing. pres. subj.* of fōn.

foca, an; *m.* *A cake baked on the hearth*; pānis sub clnēre pistus:—Wirce focan fac *subcinericio pānis*, Gen. 18, 6.

FÓDA, an; *m.* *Food, nourishment*; ālimentum:—On ðære oðre flēringe was ðara nýtena fōda *geloged on the second flooring* [of the ark] *the food of the cattle was placed*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Fōda fyres, holt *food of fire, wood*, Scint. 12. Būton ðam gōdspellcan fōdan *without the evangelical food*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 31. [Orm. fode: Plat. fōde, vōde: Goth. fōdeins. *f*: Dau. fōde, *m. f*: Swed. fōda, *f*: Icel. fæði, *n*.]

fōdder, fōddor, fōddur, fōder, fōdor; *gen.* fōddres; *dat.* fōddre; *n.* **I.** **FODDER**, dry food for cattle, hay, corn, provender, food generally; jūmenti pābūlum, foenum, ēdūlium, pābūlum, esca, victus:—Ða ungesceādwan neāt ne wilniap nānes oðres fōdes to eācan ðam fōddre *the irrational cattle desire no other wealth in addition to the fodder*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. Wolde syllan his assan fōddur ut *doret jumento pābūlum*, Gen. 42, 27. Fōdder neātum *fænum jumentis*, Ps. Th. 103, 13. We fōdder horsum grum habbaþ *pābūla equis nostris hābēmus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 29. Fōddur, Ps. Th. 77, 20; [mettas, Ps. Spl. 77, 21] ut *pēiōrent escas animābus suis*. Fōddor, Exou. 96a; Th. 357, 28; Pa. 35. Fōdor, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Brūcep fōdres *has an enjoyment of food*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 55. Gif ðam ðe ðæs beurfie fyr and fōddor *let him give fire and food to him who needs it*, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26.

II. *a case from which anything is fed, a case, cover, sheath*; thēca=θηκη:—Fōdder thēca, Ælf. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 68; Wrt. Voc. 35, 54. *v.* boge-fōdder. [Laym. fodder, woder fodder, meat: Plat. foder, voder, voer: Dut. voeder, voer, *n.* fodder, provender: Ger. futter, *n*: M. H. Ger. vuoter, *n*: O. H. Ger. fuotar, *n*: Goth. fōdr, *n.* a sheath: Dan. Swed. foder, foer, *n*: Icel. fōdr, *n.* pābūlum.] *v.* fōder.

fōdder-brytta, an; *m.* *A fodder-distributor, fodderer, herdsman*;

pābūlātōr:—Horshyrde vel fōdderbrytta *pābūlātōr*, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 122; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6.

fōddor-pegu, fōddur-pegu, fōdor-pegu, e; *f.* [pegu *a taking, receiving*] *A taking or receiving food, food*; cibi acceptio, cibus:—Ðæt hie tobrugdon, blōdigum ceafum, fira flæschoman him to fōddorþege *that they tore asunder, with bloody jaws, the bodies of men for their food*, Andr. Kmbl. 320; An. 160. Lēton him ða betweenum tām wisian hlywinc hira ærest oðrum sceolde to fōddurþege *feores ongildan they let the lot decide between them which of them first should give up to the rest his life for food*, 2203; An. 1103. Ðær hī mētaþ fōddorþege gefeān [MS. gefeān] *where they find the joy of taking food*, Exon. 59b; Th. 215, 4; Ph. 248.

fōddur-wēla, an; *m.* *Abundance of food*; cibi cōpia:—Fere fōddur-wēlan folcsceipe dreōgeþ [a ship] *performs the bringing* [i. e. a ship brings, Grn.] *abundance of food to people*, Exon. 108b; Th. 415, 12; Rā. 33, 10.

fōdnōp, es; *m?* *Food, nourishment*; ālimentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōdrere, es; *m.* *A fodderer, forager*; pābūlātōr:—Punor ofslōh xxiv heora fōdrera *thunder killed twenty-four of their foragers*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1.

fōg, es; *n.* *A joining, joint*; conjunctio, commissūra, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fōg, stān-ge.

fōge fitly, aptly, *comprehensibly*. DER. un-ge-fōge.

fōgere, es; *m.* *A suiter, wooer*; prōcus:—Fōgere [MS. foghere] *prōco*, Mone B. 4287. *v.* wōgere.

fōh take:—Fōh to me *take from me*; accipe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686; *impert.* of fōn.

fōh comprehensible, measurable, moderate. DER. un-ge-fōh.

fōhlic *comprehensible, measurable, moderate*. DER. un-ge-fōhlic.

fōhlice *comprehensibly, measurably, moderately*. DER. un-ge-fōhlice.

fohten fought, contended; *pp.* of feohtan.

FOLA, an; *m.* *A foal, colt*; pullus, poledrus:—Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Fola poledrus, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 50; Wrt. Voc. 23, 11. Hi gemēttōn ðone folan ūte *invēnērunt pullum fōris*, Mk. Bos. 11, 4, 5; Mt. Bos. 21, 2, 5. [Piers P. fole: Plat. falen, vale: Frs. fole: O. Frs. folla, *m*: Dut. volen, veulen, *n*: Ger. fohle, *m*; füllen, *n*: M. H. Ger. vole, vol, *m*; vülli, vüln, *n*: O. H. Ger. folo, *m.* pullus, poledrus; fuli, *n.* pullus, pultrinus: Goth. fula, *m*: Dan. fole, *m*; fōl, *n*: Swed. fōl, *n*: Icel. fōli, *m*: Lat. pullus, *m.* a young animal: Grk. πῶλος, *m. f.* a foal.]

FOLC, es; *n.* [Folc being a neuter noun, and a monosyllable, has the *nom.* and *acc. pl.* the same as the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*: it is a collective noun in English, and has not the plural form folks but by a modern corruption.] **THE FOLK**, people, common people, multitude, a people, tribe, family; pōpulus, gens, natio, vulgus, plebs, cives, hōmines, exercitus, multitudo:—Twā folc beoþ toðæled, and ðæt folc oferswip ðæt oðer folc *two nations shall be divided, and the one folk shall overcome the other folk*, Gen. 25, 23. Ðæt folc was Zachariam geandbigende *erat plebs expectans Zachariam*, Lk. Bos. 1, 21. Micel folc mid hym cum eo *turba multa*, Mt. Bos. 26, 47. Hie awerede ðæt folc *the people defended it*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 10, 33. Gif folces man singaþ *if a man of the people sing*, Lev. 4, 27. Ðæs folces hlisa *the people's praise*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16. He slōh folces Denigra fyftine men *he slew of the Danes' folk fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3168; B. 1582. Folces hyrde *the people's shepherd*, Beo. Th. 1224; B. 610: 3668; B. 1832: 5282; B. 2644. Eallum folce to fripe *to the peace of all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. Eādmund cuning cyp eallum folce *Edmund king makes known to all people*, L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 17. Se ðe sý folce ungetryw he *who may be untrue to the people*, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Man swencte ðæt earne folc *one harassed the poor people*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 32. Se eorl earfoþlice gestylde ðæt folc *the earl hardly stilled the people*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 4, 3. Þurh ūre folc *throughout our folk*, L. In. prm; Th. i. 102, 9. Beo se peof ūtlah wið eall folc *let the thief be an outlaw to all people*, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. He gesōhte Sūþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes*, Beo. Th. 931; B. 463; 1049; B. 522: 1390; B. 693: 2362; B. 1179. Folce gestēpte sunu Ōhteres *with people he supported Ohtere's son*, Beo. Th. 4776; B. 2393. Ða folc fæhþe towehton *the people excited enmity*, 5888; B. 2948: 2849; B. 1422. Frēawine folca *friend of peoples*, 864; B. 430: 4038; B. 2017: 4849; B. 2429. Folcum gefræge *famed among nations*, 109; B. 55: 530; B. 262: 3715; B. 1855. Mec wolcna strengu ofer folc *byreþ the clouds' strength bears me over people*, Exon. 103a; Th. 390, 5; Rā. 8, 6. Folgad folcum *followed by peoples*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. [Laym. folc, uole: Orm. folc: O. Sax. folk, folc, *n*: Frs. folck: O. Frs. folk, *n*: Dut. Ger. volk, *n*: M. H. Ger. volc, *m*: O. H. Ger. folc, folch, folk, *n*: Dan. Swed. folk, *n*: Icel. fólk, *n*.] DER. dryht-folc, here-, mægen-, sige-, sūþ-, wið-.

folc-āgende; *part.* *Folk-owning*; pōpulum possidens:—Bealg hine swiðe folcāgende *the folk-owning* [man] *was much irritated*, Exon. 68a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186; Beo. Th. 6218; B. 3113. Nis se foldan sceat mongum gefere folcāgendra *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many folk-owning* [men], Exon. 56a; Th. 198, 4; Ph. 5.

folc-bealo; *gen.* -bealowes; *n.* *Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment*; ingens málum vel cruciátus:—Petrus and Paulus þrōwedon on Rōme folcbealo preálíc Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, *es*; *n.* *A folk-child, a child of man*; pöpüli filius, hōmīnis filius:—Swilc biþ mægburh menigo dñre, folcbearnum frome such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Þurh ðe eorþ-būende ealle onfōþ, folcbearn, freodo and freondscipe through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn a popular man. *v.* folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, *es*; *m.* *A popular man*; pöpülaris vir:—Folc-biorn, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-cū; *f.* *The folk's cow, a cow of the herd*; pöpüli vacca:—Under folc-cūm [MS. folcum] inter vacas pöpülorūm, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of pūplis, Wyc. 67, 31. *v.* cū.

folc-cūþ; *adj.* *Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated*; pöpülis nōtus, publicus, cēleber:—Wæs his frēadrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. Folc-cūþne rād a discourse known to nations, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Einl. 9. Be folc-cūþum strētrum by the public roads, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwēn, *e*; *f.* *Folk's queen, queen of the people*; pöpüli rēgina:—Eode frēolice folc-cwēn to hire frēan sittan the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, *es*; *m.* *Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people*; pöpüli rex:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfe the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873; 5460; B. 2733. Folc-cyninge for the king of nations, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 25; Gen. 2753. Fife folc-cyningas five kings of nations, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974; 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. *cf.* O. Sax. folk-kuning.

folc-dryht, -driht, *e*; *f.* [dryht, driht a multitude] *A multitude of people, an assemblage*; pöpüli multitudo, cōmītātus:—Folcdryht wera biþōran before the assemblage of men, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Folcdriht, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

folce-firen, *e*; *f.* *A folk-crime, public crime*; pöpüli scēlus:—Wærlogona sint folcefirena hefige the public crimes of the faithless are heavy, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, *es*; *n.* *A host of people*; exercitus:—Mid heora folce-getrume with their band of people, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. *v.* folc-getrum.

folc-egsa, *an*; *m.* *Folk-terror*; publicus terror, formīdo:—Dū towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan þōsuisti munitiones ejus in formidinem, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen a folk-crime. *v.* folce-firen.

folc-freá, *an*; *m.* *Folk's lord, lord of a nation*; pöpüli dōmīnus:—Hie ðæt cūþ dydon heora folcfrēan they made that known to their nation's lord, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frý; *adj.* *Folk-free*; liber apud plēbem:—Beo he syððan folcfrig be he afterwards folk-free, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. Se sié folcfrý let him be folk-free, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. *cf.* Grm. RA. 349.

folc-gefeoh, *es*; *n.* *Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle*; publica pugna, plēnum prælum:—Ða Sciddie noldon hine gesēcan to folcgefohte the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefoht gefohten nine great battles were fought, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7; 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrim folcgefohtum in three pitched battles, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. *cf.* Icel. fōlk-orrusta.

folc-gemōt, -mōt, folces gemōt, *es*; *n.* *A folk-meeting*; pöpüli cōsensus. The folc-gemōt was a general assembly of the people of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell,—‘Cum āliqñd vērō inopinātum, vel dūbium, vel mālum contra, regnum, vel contra cōrōnam dōmīni rēgis, forte in ballivis suis subīto emersērit, debent, stātīm pulsātis campānis quod Anglice vōcant mōtbel convōcāre omnes et unīversos, quod Anglice dicunt folcmōte, i. e. vōcātio et cōgrēgātio pöpülorūm, et gentium omnium, quia ūbi omnes convēnire debent. . . Stātūtum est quod debent pöpüli omnes, et gentes ūnīversæ singulis annis, sēmel in anno scilicet convēnire, scilicet in cāpitē kal. Maii,’ Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemōt was forbidden to be held on Sundays:—On folcgemōte at the folk-moot, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12; L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8; iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemōte [-mōte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemōte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemōt [folces gemōt, MS. H.] mid wēpnas bryde arære if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dæges we forbeodā ælc folcgemōt, būton hit for mycelre neodþearfe si we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16; L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dæges frēols healde man georne, and folcgemōta on ðam hālgan dæge geswice man georne let Sunday's festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained

from on that holy day, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11; vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. *v.* folc-mōt, folc-land, *v.* Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-moot.

folc-gerēfa, *an*; *m.* *A folk-reeve, a people's governor*; pöpüli prapōsitus:—Folcgerēfa actionātor, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30. *v.* Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.

folc-geriht, *es*; *n.* *Folk-right*; publicum jus:—Feola syndon folc-gerihtu there are many folk-rights, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. *v.* folc-riht.

folc-gesetness, *e*; *f.* *A decree or ordinance of the people*; plēbiscitum, Som. Ben. Lye.

folc-gesīpas; *gen.* -gesīpa; *m.* *The nobles of a country*; pāres, nōbīles, gentis cōmītes, pöpülares:—Syndon deāde folcgesīpas the nobles of the country are dead, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wið ðām nēhstūm folcgesīpum with the nearest rulers of the people, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.

folc-gestælla, *an*; *m.* *An adherent, follower*; gentis cōmes:—Cræft folcgestælna a force of adherents, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. *v.* folc-gestealla.

folc-gestealla, -gestælla, *an*; *m.* *A noble companion*; gentis cōmes, pöpülaris:—Mid swilcum mæg man fōn folcgesteallan with such, one may obtain adherents, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.

folc-gestreón, *es*; *n.* *A public treasure*; pöpüli divitiæ:—Ða leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swiðan folcgestreónum those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.

folc-getæl, *es*; *n.* *A number of people*; pöpüli nūmērus:—On folc-getæl fiftig cista in the number of people [were] fifty bands, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.

folc-geþrang, *es*; *n.* *Folk-throng, a crowd*; pöpüli cāterva:—Þurh ðæt folcgeþrang through the crowd, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.

folc-getrum, folce-getrum, *es*; *n.* *Folk-host*; exercitus:—Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon they had come with a host, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. *DER.* getrum.

folc-gewinn, *es*; *n.* *Folk's war, battle*; bellum:—Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes many a Goth was desirous of battle, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. i. 10.

folcise; *adj.* *Folkish, common, vulgar, popular*; rusticus, plēbēus:—Gif man folciscne mæsse-preost mid tihtlan belecege if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folciscne men common men, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23; 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðæt hī folciscra gemōta geswican that they abstain from popular meetings, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-lēsung, *e*; *f.* *Public lying, slander*; publicum mendācium:—Gif mon folclēsunge gewyrce si quis publicum mendācium confingat, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. *v.* folc-lēasung.

folc-lagu, *e*; *f.* *Folk or public law*; publica lex:—Gif hwā folclage wyrde if any one corrupt the law of the people, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 206, 22. Folclaga wyrseodon the laws of the people were corrupted, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, *es*; *n.* [folc folk, land land]. *I. The land of the folk or people.* It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemōt, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as ‘terra pöpülaris, quæ jure cōmūni possidētur—sine scripto,’ Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bōc-land: ‘Prædia Saxōnes duplici tītulo possidēbant; vel scripti auctōritāte, quod bōc-land vōcābant, vel pöpüli testīmōnio, quod folc-land dixēre,’ Id. Bocland:—Eāc we cwæðdon hwæs se wyrde wære ðe oðrum ryhtes wyrnde, ðor oððe on bōc-lande oððe on folc-lande, and ðæt he him geāndagode of ðam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte befōran ðam gerēfan. Gif he ðonne nān riht næfde ne on bōc-lande ne on folc-lande, ðæt se wære ðe rihtes wyrnde scyldig xxx scillinga wið ðone cyning; and æt oðrum cyrre, eāc swā; æt þridan cyrre, cyninges oferhýrnesse, ðæt is cxx scillinga, būton he ær geswice also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in 30 shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is, 120 shillings, unless he previously desist, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10–17. All lands, whether bōc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trinōda Necessitas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz:—[a] Brycg-bōt for keeping the bridges and highways in repair. [b] Burh-bōt for keeping the burgis, or fortresses, in

an efficient state of defence. [c] Fyrd a contribution for maintaining the military and naval force of the kingdom:—Gif hwā Burh-bōte, odde Brycg-bōte, odde Fyrd-fare forsitte; gebēte mid hund-twelftigum scillinga ðam cuningce on Engla lage, and on Dena lage, swā hit ær stōð if any one neglect Burh-bōt, or Brycg-bōt, or Fyrd-fare; let him make amends with one hundred and twenty shillings to the king by English law, and by Danish law, as it formerly stood, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8–10. Pegenes lagu is, ðæt he sý his bōc-rihtes wyrd, and ðæt he preo þinc of his lande dō, fyrd-færd, and burh-bōte, and brycg-geweorc [MS. bryc-] *thane's law is, that he be worthy to make his will, and that he perform three things for his land, military service, repairs of fortresses, and of bridges*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1–3.

II. Folk-land was subject to many burthens and exactions from which book-land was exempt. The possessors of folk-land were bound to assist in the reparation of royal villis, and in other public works. They were liable to have travellers and others quartered on them for subsistence. They were required to give hospitality to kings and great men in their progress through the country, to furnish them with carriages and relays of horses, and to extend the same assistance to their messengers, followers, and servants, and even to the persons who had charge of their hawks, horses, and hounds. Such at least are the burthens from which lands are liberated when converted by charter into book-land.

2. Folk-land might be held by freemen of all ranks and conditions. It is a mistake to imagine with Lambarde, Spelman, and a host of antiquaries, that it was possessed by the common people only. Still less is Blackstone to be credited, when, trusting to Somner, he tells us it was land held in villenage by people in a state of downright servitude, belonging, both they and their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon the land. [Blackstone, ii. 92].—A deed published by Lye, exposes the error of these representations. [Anglo-Saxon Diet., App. ii. 2.] Alfred, a nobleman of the highest rank, possessed of great estates in book-land, beseeches King Alfred, in his will, to continue his folk-land to his son, Æthelwald; and if that favour cannot be obtained, he bequeaths, in lieu of it, to his son, who appears to have been illegitimate, ten hides of book-land at one place, or seven at another. From this document it follows, first, that folk-land was held by persons of rank; secondly, that an estate of folk-land was of such value, that seven, or even ten hides of book-land were not considered as more than equivalent to it; and, lastly, that it was a life-estate, not devisable by will, but in the opinion of the testator, at the disposal of the king, when by his own death it was vacated.

3. It appears also from this document, that the same person might hold estates both in book-land and in folk-land; that is, he might possess an estate of inheritance of which he had the complete disposal, unless in so far as it was limited by settlement; and with it he might possess an estate for life, revertible to the public after his decease. In the latter times of the Anglo-Saxon government it is probable there were few persons of condition who had not estates of both descriptions. Every one was desirous to have grants of folk-land, and to convert as much of it as possible into book-land. Money was given and favour exhausted for that purpose.

4. In many Saxon wills we find petitions similar to that of Alfred; but in none of them is the character of the land, which could not be disposed of without consent of the king, described with the same precision. In some wills, the testator bequeaths his land as he pleases, without asking leave of any one [Somner's *Gavelkind*, 88, 211; Hickes, *Pref.* xxxii; *Diss. Epist.* 29, 54, 55, 59; Madox, *Formul.* 395]; in others he earnestly beseeches the king that his will may stand, and then declares his intentions with respect to the distribution of his property [Lambarde, *Kent*, 540; Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 54; Gale, i. 457; Lye's *Append.* ii. 1, 5; Heming, 40];—and in one instance he makes an absolute bequest of the greater part of his lands, but solicits the king's consent to the disposal of a small part of his estate [Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 62]. There can be no doubt that book-land was devisable by will, unless where its descent had been determined by settlement; and a presumption, therefore, arises, that where the consent of the king was necessary, the land devised was not book-land, but folk-land. If this inference be admitted, the case of Alfred will not be a solitary instance, but common to many of the principal Saxon nobility.

5. That folk-lands were assignable to the thegns, or military servants of the state, as the stipend or reward for their services, is clearly indicated in the celebrated letter of Bede to Archbishop Egbert [Smith's *Bede*, 305–312]. In that letter, which throws so much light on the internal state of Northumberland, the venerable author complains of the improvident grants to monasteries, which had impoverished the government, and left no lands for the soldiers and retainers of the secular authorities, on whom the defence of the country must necessarily depend. He laments the mistaken prodigality, and expresses his fears that there will be soon a deficiency of military men to repel invasion, no place being left where they can obtain possessions to maintain them suitably to their condition. It is evident from these complaints, that the lands so lavishly bestowed on the church had been formerly the property of the public, and at the disposal of the government. If they had been book-lands, it

could have made no difference to the state whether they belonged to the church or to individuals, since in both cases they were beyond its control, and in both cases were subject to the usual obligations of military service. But if they formed part of the folk-land, or property of the public, it is easy to conceive how their conversion into book-land must have weakened the state, by lessening the fund out of which its military servants were to be provided.

6. A charter of the eighth century conveys to the see of Rochester certain lands on the Medway, as they had been formerly possessed by the chiefs and companions of the Kentish kings. [Text. Roffens. 72, edit. Hearne; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* No. cxi.] In this instance folk-land, which had been appropriated to the military service of the state, appears to have been converted into book-land, and given to the church, L. Th. ii. Glossary, Folc-land; Sandys' *Gavel.* 97. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folc-land. v. fyrd, scip-fyrd, bōc-land.

folc-lār, e; f. *Popular instruction, a sermon*; pōpūlāris institūtiō vel instructio, hōmilia, sermo, Cot. 143, Som. Ben. Lye. v. lār.

folc-leāsung, e; f. *Folk-leasing, public lying, slander*; publicum mendācium, cālūnia:—Be folcleāsunge gewyrhtum. Gif mon folcleāsunge gewyrce, mid nānum leōhtan þinge gebēte ðonne him mon acoorfe ða tungan of of those committing slander. If a man commit slander, let him make amends with no lighter thing than that his tongue be cut out, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 19–82, 1.

folc-līc; adj. *Folklike, common*; pōpūlāris, commūnis:—Folclic lār hōmilia [MS. ðmilia = ðmilia], Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. He sēde ðæt he folclic man wære rusticum se fuisse respondit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6; Nar. 18, 4.

folc-land folk-land; pōpūli terra, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. v. folc-land.

folc-mægen, es; n. *People's force*; pōpūli rōbur:—Ðā ðær folc-mægen fōr then there marched a people's force, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 31; Exod. 347.

folc-mægþ, e; f. *A nation-tribe, tribe*; nātiō, tribus:—Folc-mægþa of nation-tribes, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 18; Gen. 1277.

folc-mælum in bands, Chr. 1011; Etl. 145, 5, = flocc-mælum. v. flocc-mælum.

folc-mære; nom. pl. n. folc-mæro; adj. *Folk-known or popular*; cēlēbre, pōpūlōsus:—Ofer folc-mæro land over celebrated lands, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 5; Gen. 1801.

folc-mōt, es; n. *A popular assembly*; pōpūli consessus:—On folcmōte at the folk-moot, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11, note 25. v. folc-gemōt.

folc-nēd, e; f. *A people's need*; pōpūli necessitas:—Him wīsoðe wolcen unlytel daga æghwylce, swā hit Drihten hēt; and him ealle niht, oðer bæcen, fyres leoma, folcnēde heold a large cloud directed them every day, as the Lord commanded it; and to them all night, another sign, a pillar of fire, supplied the people's need, Ps. Th. 77, 16.

folc-ræd, -rēd, es; m. *A public benefit, that which serves for the good of the people*; publicum bēnēficiūm:—Dryhten gumena folc-rēd fremede the Lord of men did public benefits, Andr. Knbl. 1243; An. 622. He folc-rēd fremede he accomplished public benefit, Beo. Th. 6004, note; B. 3006.

folc-rædenne, -rædenn, e; f. *A nation's law*; plēbiscitum:—Sum mæg folc-rædenne gehycgan one may deliberate a nation's law, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 32; Crā. 42.

folc-riht, -ryht, es; n. *Folkright, common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman*; publicum jus, commūne = rō kovōv:—Arære up Godes riht; and heonan-forþ læte manna gehwylcne, ge earmne ge eadigne, folc-rihtes wyrd, and him man rihte dōmas dēme let God's right be exalted; and henceforth let every man, both poor and rich, be worthy of folk-right, and let a man have right dooms judged to him, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 10; L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 20; L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 4; L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Hit he becwæp mid fullan folc-rihte he bequeathed it with full folk-right, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 1; 2; Th. i. 178, 13. To folc-ryhte to folk-right, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7; i. 8; Th. i. 204, 7; i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1. He him forgeaf wīcstede wēlgne, folc-rihta gehwylc, swā his fæder ahte he had given him the wealthy dwelling place, every public right, as his father had possessed, Beo. Th. 5209; B. 2608. Gesælde wæpna gewæld ofercom mid dý feonda folc-riht he gave him power of weapons with which he overcame the folkright [liberty] of enemies, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 1; Exod. 22.

folc-riht, -ryht; adj. *According to folk-right, lawful*; secundum publicum jus, lēgālis:—Sie he wyrd folc-ryhte [-rihte MS. G.] bōte let him be worthy of lawful compensation, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25.

folc-sæl, es; pl. nom. acc. -salo; n. *A folk-building*; pōpūlāris ædes:—Ic folcsalo bærne I burn public structures, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 3; Rā. 2, 5.

folc-scearu, -sceru, -scaru, e; f. *A division of the people, nation, multitude*; nātiō, provincia:—Ðæt hie hine onsundne gebrohten of ðære folcsceare that they should bring him uninjured from that tribe of people, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 17; Gen. 1872: 114; Th. 149, 20; Gen. 2477. Ðū ūsic woldest on disse folcsceare besyrwan thou wouldst deceive us among

this nation, 127; Th. 162, 12; Gen. 2680: 136; Th. 171, 16; Gen. 2829; Andr. Kmbl. 1368; An. 684; Elen. Kmbl. 1933; El. 968. Geond ða folcsceare among the nation-host, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 34; Gen. 1781. On disse folcsere in this country, Elen. Kmbl. 804; El. 402. Būton folcsere except the host of people, Beo. Th. 146; B. 73.

folc-sceada, an; m. People's tyrant, villain; pōpūli tyrannus:—Dæs weorodes ða wyrrestan fā folcsceadan feowertyne gewiton in forwyrd sceacan of the host the worst, hateful villains, fourteen departed into destruction, Andr. Kmbl. 3184; An. 1595.

folc-scipe, es; m. People; natio, pōpulus:—Fere fōddurwēlan folc-scipe dréogep [a ship] brings [lit. performs the bearing of] abundance of food to people, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 13; Rū. 33, 10. [O. Sax. folkskepi.]

folc-slite, es; m. A folk-slit, sedition; seditio:—Folcslite vel æswīcung, sacu, ceast seditio, Ælfic. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 38; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30.

folc-stede, -stýde, es; m. Folk or dwelling-place; pōpūli lōcus, habitation:—Folcstede gumena the dwelling-place of men, Andr. Kmbl. 40; An. 20. On folcstede in the folk-place, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7; Ædelst. 41; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 21; Rū. 6, 11. On ðam folcstede in the folk-place, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320; Andr. Kmbl. 357; An. 179. Ic gehēt ðe folcstede I promised thee a dwelling-place, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 31; Gen. 2201. Folcstede frætwan to decorate the dwelling-place, Beo. Th. 152; B. 76. Se ðe gegān dorste folcstede fāra he who durst go into the folk-place of the hostile, Beo. Th. 2930; B. 1463. Ðær folcstede fægre wāron where the dwelling-places were fair, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 8; Gen. 1933. Fram ðam folcstýde from the folk-place, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 25; Gen. 2000.

folc-stōw, e; f. A public place, country place; publicus vel rusticus lōcus:—He ferde ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe discurrere per urbāna et rustica lōca sōlēbat, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

folc-sweōt, es; m. [sweōt, m. a band] A multitude of people, multitude; pōpūli multitudo, caterva:—Folcsweōta mæst greatest of multitudes, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 2; Exod. 557.

folc-talu, e; f. Folk-reckoning, genealogy; pōpūli enūmeratio, genealogia:—On folctale in the genealogy, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 29; Exod. 379.

folc-toga, an; m. A popular leader, commander or leader of the people; pōpūli dux, princeps:—Frome folctogan pious leaders, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8. Ferdon folctogan the nation's chieftains came, Beo. Th. 1682; B. 839. Fyllan folctogan to fell the people's chieftains, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. [O. Sax. folc-togo.]

folc-truma, an; m. [truma a band, troop] A host of people, people; pōpūli cohors, pōpulus:—Cwede eall folctruma, sý ðæt, sý ðæt oððe beō hit swā ðicet omnis pōpulus, fiat, fiat, Ps. Lamb. 105, 48. Folctruman andettaþ ðe pōpūli confitebuntur tibi, 44, 18. Drihten dēmp folctruman Dōminus iudicat pōpulos, 7, 9: 9, 9: 46, 4.

folcū [folc people, cū a cow] A cow of the herd:—Under folcū inter vaccas pōpūlūrum, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Folcūm, for folc-cūm, from folcū, like wildeor, wyrtruma, for wild-deor, wyrtruma, etc. v. folc-cū.

folc-wēlig, -wēleg; adj. Rich in people, populous; pōpūlo dives, abundans:—Folcwēlega populous, Cot. 153.

folc-weras; gen. -wera; pl. m. Men of the people, people; pōpūlāres, pōpulus:—Hātaþ Fison folcwasas people call it Fison, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 21; Gen. 222: 89; Th. 110, 30; Gen. 1846. [O. Sax. folc-werōs.]

folc-wiga, an; m. A warrior; bellator:—Folcwīgan wīge wegā warriors on horseback bear me, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 26; Rū. 15, 13.

folc-wita, an; m. A senator; publicus consiliarius:—Sum biþ folcwita one is a senator, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 33; Crā. 77.

fold-ærn, es; n. [folde the earth, ærn a place] An earth-place, a cave, sepulchre; terrēnus lōcus, sepulcrum:—Foldærne fæst fast in the earth-house = sepulchre, Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 36; Crī. 730: 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004.

fold-bold, es; n. [folde the earth, bold a dwelling] The land-dwelling, royal palace; terrestris dōmus, régia aula, arx:—Ne feol fæger foldbold the fair earthly dwelling fell not, Beo. Th. 1559; B. 773.

fold-būend, -būende; noun from pres. part. v. būend, pl. m. Earth-dwellers, earth's inhabitants, inhabitants of a land or country; terricōlæ:—Ðanan feorhne findaþ fold-būend thence earth's inhabitants find nourishment, Ps. Th. 64, 10; Beo. Th. 4541; B. 2274. Ðone Grendel nemdon foldbūende whom earth's inhabitants named Grendel, Beo. Th. 2714; B. 1355; Elen. Kmbl. 2026; El. 1014; Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 25; Crī. 1178: 121 a; Th. 465, 9; Hö. 101. Hý ongytan mihton ðæt was fōremārost foldbūendum receda they might perceive what was the grandest of houses to earth's inhabitants, Beo. Th. 624; B. 309; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 8; Met. 8, 4; Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 24; Az. 24. Deāþ ricade ofer foldbūend death ruled over earth's inhabitants, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 17; Gū. 844. Mid fere fold-būende se micla dag meathan Dryhtnes bihlāmeþ the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 14; Crī. 868. Ðæt eorþwaran ealle hæfden foldbūende fruman gelīcne that all mortals, inhabitants of the earth, had a like beginning, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 3; Met. 17, 2. Done fugel hātaþ foldbūende Filistina fruman uasa mortis the inhabitants

of the land, the princes of the Philistines, call the bird uasa mortis, Salm. Kmbl. 560; Sal. 279. Ic hæbbe me on hrycge ðæt ær hādas wreāh foldbūendra I have on my back what ere covered the persons of dwellers on earth, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 18; Rū. 2, 13: 32 b; Th. 106, 2; Gū. 15.

FOLDE, an; f. I. the earth, dry land; tellus, terra:—He gesēcep fægre land donne ðeōs folde he shall seek a fairer land than this earth, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 32; Sat. 213: 84; Th. 106, 3; Gen. 1765: 100; Th. 133, 2; Gen. 2204: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 14; Jul. 499: 120 a; Th. 460, 21; Hö. 20: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43: 20, 118; Met. 20, 59. Folde was ða gyt græs ungrēne the earth was as yet not green with grass, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 116: 12; Th. 14, 7; Gen. 215: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 26; Gū. 715. Stōð bewrigen folde mid flōde the dry land stood covered with water, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Geblissad mid ðam fægrestum foldan stencum made blissful by the sweetest odours of earth, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 9; Exod. 369. Foldan bearm or fædm the bosom of the earth, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137: 2790; B. 1393: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 4; Sch. 75: 125 b; Th. 482, 20; Rū. 67, 4. Foldan sceāt a region or tract of the earth, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 21; Crī. 72: 20 b; Th. 55, 6; Crī. 879: 116 a; Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 103; Met. 4, 52: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 199; Th. 247, 25; Dan. 502: 213; Th. 265, 6; Sat. 3: Beo. Th. 193; B. 96. On disse foldan on this earth, Salm. Kmbl. 953; Sal. 476: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 24; Gen. 2577: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Crī. 808: Beo. Th. 2396; B. 1196: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132. Teoðe frum foldan Freā ælmihtig filiis hōminūm terram omnīpōtēns creāuit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 597, 24: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 9; Gen. 154: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 22; Crī. 321.

II. a land, country, district, region, territory; régio, tractus, plāga, territōrium:—Wæs wera gūþhergum eðelland geond-sended, folde feōndum the people's native land was overspread with hostile bands, their country with enemies, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969: Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29. Unlytel dæl síðre foldan geond-sended was bryne no small part of the wide land was overspread with burning, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Nyste hine on ðære foldan fira ænig none of the men in the land knew him, Salm. Kmbl. 547; Sal. 273: Menol. Fox 29; Men. 15. Ðæt land gesēc ðe ic ðe ýwan wille, brāde foldan seek the land which I will show thee, a spacious country, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37: Salm. Kmbl. 431; Sal. 216. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe feor on sē foldan wuniap thou art the hope of all who dwell in lands far in the sea [i.e. in islands], Ps. Th. 64, 6.

III. the ground, soil; hūmus, solum:—He gefeoll to foldan he fell to the ground, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281; Andr. Kmbl. 1474; An. 738: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 34; Crī. 1450: Elen. Kmbl. 1970; El. 987. Him heortan blōd foldan gesēcep his heart's blood seeks the ground, Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 17; Rū. 13, 1. Foldan begraefen buried in the ground, Elen. Kmbl. 1944; El. 974: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 17; Ph. 490; Ps. Th. 142, 4.

IV. earth, clay; terrā limus, lūtum:—God ðone ærestan ælða cymnes of ðære clānestan foldan geworhte God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 14; Gū. 795. [Laym. folde: O. Sax. folda, f. Icel. fold, f. a field, earth.]

fold-græf, es; n. An earth-grave; sepulcrum:—He ahof of foldgræfe he raised [it] from an earthly grave, Elen. Kmbl. 1686; El. 845. Of foldgrafum from the earth-graves, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 27; Crī. 1026.

fold-græg; adj. [græg grey] Earth-grey, earth-coloured; instar terræ cānus:—Eā of ðūne sceal foldgræg fēran earth-coloured water shall proceed from a hill, Menol. Fox 521; Gn. C. 31.

fold-hrērende; part. touching, moving on, the earth; terram tangens vel peragrans:—Deōra foldhrērendra of earth-enlivening beasts, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 2; Pa. 5. cf. fold-hrērende.

fold-ræst, e; f. Earth-rest; sepulcralis requies:—Weorþep foldræste æt ende shall be at the end of their earth-rest, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 34; Crī. 1029.

fold-wæstm, es; m. Earth-fruit; quidquid terra gignit:—Fægnum foldwæstmum with fair fruits of earth, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 10; Ph. 654.

fold-weg, es; m. I. earth-way; terrestris via:—On foldwege on the earth-way, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 24; Gen. 2050: 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: 139; Th. 174, 4; Gen. 2873: Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633. Foldwegas, Beo. Th. 1736; B. 866: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 25; Pa. 51.

II. the earth in general; terra:—On dissum foldwege on this earth, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 22; Crī. 1530. On foldwege on the earth, Andr. Kmbl. 412; An. 206. Cwicia ængum on foldwege to any living on earth, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 8; Gū. 1224.

fold-wēla, an; m. Earth-wealth; terrestres opes:—Foldwēla fealleþ earthly wealth decays, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 59; Reim. 68.

fold-wong, es; m. Earth-plain; terræ campus:—On foldwong on earth's plain, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Crī. 975.

folgap, es; m. I. a train, retinue; id quod sequitur, cōmītātus:—Him wæs lāp to amyrene his āgenne folgap he was loath to injure his own retinue, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 12.

II. service of

a follower; cōmūtis servitūs, ministērīum:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cýninges folgaþ *what is better than the king's service?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 6. Heo fægerne folgaþ hæfdon uppe mid englum they had a fair service above with angels, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 30; Sat. 329. Ic gewat folgaþ sēcan I departed to seek my service, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 8; Kl. 9. Ahte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne, holdne hlāford I had for many years a good service, a kind lord, 100 b; Th. 379, 25; Deor. 38. v. folgop. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. comitatus.

folgen stuck to, went into; pp. of felgan.

folgere, es; m. I. A FOLLOWER, attendant, disciple; assecla, pēdisēcu, assectōr:—Folgere assecla, Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 131; Wrt. Voc. 60, 35. Hwæt wille we sprecaþ ðe dam cýninge, and be his folgerum *what shall we say about the king, and about his followers?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 10. Ðý þriddan dæge þeōða Wealdend arās, and he feowertig daga folgeras sine rūnum arētte on the third day the Ruler of nations arose, and for forty days he comforted his followers [=disciples] with words, Hy. 10, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 35.

II. one of a class of freemen who has no dwelling of his own, but is the follower or retainer of another, for whom he performs certain agricultural services; folgārīus, ūnus ex libērōrum ordine qui ālicūjus clientēlæ vel servitio scse addicit, sūmūlus qui fūco proprio cāret, aut sub stipendio et servitū ālicūjus præstatiōne possidet:—Folgere gebýrēþ, ðæt he on twelf mōnþum ð æceras gecearnige, oðerne gesāwene and oðerne unsāwene; sādige sylf ðæne, and his mete, and scōung, and glōfung him gebýrēþ: gyf he mære gearcniarn mæg [MS. mæg], him biþ sylfum fremu folgārīo compītāt, ut in duodēcim mensibus duas acras hābeāt, ūnam sēmīnātām, āliām non; sed idē sēmīnet eam, et victum suum, et calciamenta dēbet hābēre, et ciroticas [=chirothēcas]: si plus deservit, ipsi commodū erit, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 4-7; L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23. DER. æfter-folgere.

folgian; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed; v. trans, dat. and acc. I. to follow, go behind, run after, pursue; sēqui, insēqui:—Mīne scēap gehýraþ mīne stefne, and hig folgaþ me oves mēa wōcem meam adiunt, et sēquuntur me, Jn. Bos. 10, 27. He folgode feorhgeñiþlan he pursued his deadly foes, Beo. Th. 5858; B. 2933. Þegn folgade a thane went behind it, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 8; Rā. 38, 2; 129 a; Th. 495, 4; Rā. 84, 2. We sōpfastes swaþe folgodon we followed the true one's track, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Ðæt mīnre sprace spēd folgie that success follow my word, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Gif ceorl acwyle be libbendum wife and bearne, riht is ðæt hit ðæt bearn mēdder folgige if a husband die, his wife and child yet living, it is right that the child follow the mother, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4. Ðæt ðære sprace spēd folgode that success would follow that speech, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384.

II. to follow as a servant, attendant or disciple; cōmūtārī, adhærēre alicui, servīre, subditus esse:—Cwædon hī ðæt him nænig mæg lēofra nēre ðonne hira hlāford, and hī næfre his banan folgian noldon they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow [=serve] his murderer, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Folgian līchoman luste to follow [=serve] the body's lust, R. Ben. 4. Ne mæg nān þeow twām hlāfordum þeowian: he ānum folgaþ and oðerne forhogap nemo servus pōtest duobus dōmīnis servīre: ūni adhærēbit et altērūm contemnet, Lk. Bos. 16, 13. He forlētēþ lāre ðīne and mānþeawum mīnum folgaþ he shall desert thy doctrine and follow my evil customs, Elen. Kmbl. 1857; El. 930. Him folgaþ in ðam gladan hām gēstas gecorene chosen spirits follow [=serve] him [Christ] in that glad home, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 16; Ph. 591. He folgode ānum burhsittendum men ðæs rīces adhæst ūni civium rēgiōnis illius, Lk. Bos. 15, 15; Homl. Th. ii. 500, 10. Dō ðæt mid ðæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he ær in his scīre folgode let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman whom he before followed in his shire, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4; 7: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 5; i. 22; Th. i. 210, 21; iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 21. We lēaraþ, ðæt ænig preost ne underfō oðres scōlere, būton ðæs lēafde ðe he ær folgode we enjoin, that no priest receive another's scholar, without leave of him whom he previously followed, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 15. Deāh hie hira beaggyfan banan folgedon though they followed [=served] their ring-giver's murderer, Beo. Th. 2209; B. 1102. Ðæt ælc folgie sylwylm hlāforde sylwylm he willle that each follow [=serve] such lord as he will, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 1. Wæs on eorþan ēce Drihten feowertig daga folgad folcum, ær he to heofonrice astān on earth the Lord eternal was followed [=attended] by people for forty days, ere he ascended into heaven, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. DER. æfter-folgian, ge-. v. fylgean.

folgop, folgaþ, es; m. [folgop=folgaþ; 3rd sing. pres. of folgian to follow.]

I. that which follows.—A train, retinue; id quod sēquitur, cōmūtātus:—Ā to his folgoþe and to his þēnunge ða æðelestan men cōmon the noblest men always came to his retinue and to his service, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11. On Swegenes eorles folgoþe among the train of earl Sweyn, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 16.

II. service of a follower.—A service, office, official dignity; cōmūtis servitūs, ministērīum, officium, præpositūra:—Se bīscop amānige ða oferhýrnesse æt ðam gerēfan ðe hit on his folgoþe sý let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve in whose service it may be, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 3. He folgode Iuliane, and he on ðam folgoþe calle fūlnysse forbeāh, lybbende swā swā

munuc he followed Julian, and in that service he avoided all foulness, living as a monk, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 12. On ðý eahtateōðan gearde ðe Oswold arcebišceop to folgoþe fēng in the eighteenth year [from that] in which archbishop Oswald took office, Cod. Dipl. 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 168, 23. Beo se gerēfa būton his folgoþe let the reeve be without [=deprived of] his official dignity, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 19. Valentinianus wæs Iulianuses cempena ealdorman; he him bebeað ðæt he forlētē ðone his cristendōm oððe his folgoþ; ðā wæs him lēofre ðæt he forlētē his folgoþ ðonne ðone cristendōm Valentinian was chief of Julian's soldiers: he [Julian] commanded him to give up christianity or his office; then it was dearer to him to give up his office than christianity, Ois. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 16-19. Habbap folgoþa cyst mid Cýninge they [the angels] have the choicest of services with their King, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 26; Cri. 390.

III. condition of life; conditio vitæ:—Oðer biþ unlāde, oðer biþ eādig... hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra one is miserable, the other is fortunate... of which of them is the condition better? Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. DER. under-folgop.

FOLM; gen. dat. folme; acc. folm, folme; pl. nom. acc. folme, folma; f. folme, an; f. The palm of the hand, the hand; palma, mānus:—Folm mec mæg biþon the hand may grasp me, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rā. 41, 52; Ps. Th. 79, 15. Of sceadan folme from the hand of the foe, Andr. Kmbl. 2268; An. 1135. Ne hafap hīo fōt ne folm it has not foot nor hand, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 27; Rā. 40, 10. Heo genam cūpe folme she took the well-known hand, Beo. Th. 2610; B. 1303; Salm. Kmbl. 339; Sal. 169; Ps. Th. 128, 5. Mægþ scearpne mēce of sceāðe abrað swīðran folme the woman [Judith] drew the sharp sword from its sheath with her right hand, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 80; Beo. Th. 1500; B. 748. For ðām næglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fēt þurhwōdon and his folme for the nails which pierced the Saviour's feet and his hands, Elen. Kmbl. 2130; El. 1066; Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 3; Rā. 33, 5. Hæfde unligendes gefeormod fēt and folma he had devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. Nāh geweað fōta ne folma he shall not have the power of feet nor of hands, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rā. 28, 15. Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra take me out of the hands of those committing sin, Ps. Th. 70, 3; Beo. Th. 319; B. 158. Geseþ ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon on mīnum folmum and on fōtum see the deadly wounds which they inflicted on my palms and in my feet, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 12; Cri. 1456. On ðone eāðgan andwlitan helfūse men hondum slōgun, folmum areahtum, and fýstum eāc wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and fists also, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Ic ðē wreō and scylde folmum mīnum I will cover and shield thee with my hands, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 4; Gen. 2171; Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9; Cri. 1422; Beo. Th. 1449; B. 722; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99; Andr. Kmbl. 1044; An. 522; Elen. Kmbl. 2150; El. 1076; Ps. Th. 68, 5. [O. Sax. folmōs, m. pl. the hands: O. H. Ger. folma, f. palma; Swed. famla to grope; Dan. famle to grope; Icel. fálma to grope about: Lat. palma, f.; Grk. παλάμη, f. the palm of the hand.] DER. beadu-folm, gearo-, mǣn-.

folme, an; f. [folm the palm of the hand] The hand; mānus:—Worhte his folme foldan drige his hand made the dry land, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Forlēt drenga sum darop fēoðan of folman one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand, Byrht. Th. 136, 12; By. 150. Ða isenan næglas, ðe wæron adriene þurh Cristes folman the iron nails, which were driven through Christ's palms, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 16. v. folm.

fon a fan, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. v. fann.

FÓN, to fōnne; ic fō, ðū fēhst, he fēhþ, pl. fōþ; p. ic, he fēng, ðū fēnge, pl. fēngon; impert. fōh, pl. fōþ; subj. pres. fō, pl. fōn; p. fēnge, pl. fēngen; pp. fangen, fongen; v. trans. To grasp, catch, seize, to seize with hostile intention, take, undertake, accept, receive; mānu comprehendere, captāre, cāpēre, accipere:—Ne sceolde fōn bīspell should not take a fable, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Mæg man fōn folcgesteallan one may take his adherents, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287. On oðer weorc to fōnne to take to other work, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 4; Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Heo him to-gēanes fēng she grasped at him, Beo. Th. 3089; B. 1542. Se ðe mec fēhþ ongeān he who is hostile towards me, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rā. 28, 9; Beo. Th. 3515; B. 1755. We fōþ nū on ða axunga ðær we hī ær forlētēn we will now take up the questions where we before left them, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Fēngon Ædelwulfes twegen suna to rīce Æthelwulf's two sons took to the kingdom, Chr. 855; Erl. 70, 17. Ne preost ne fō to woruldspræcum let not a priest take to worldly conversations, L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Ðū fēhst on uncūpe thou takest to the unknown, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16. Hēr beoþ fangene seolas and hronas here are caught seals and dolphins, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Hī fēng woldon fōn they would take the booty, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 28, 12. Ða fēng Ælfrid to ðam rīce then Ælfrid took to the kingdom, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3; Jud. 13, 1. Fōh to me take from me; accipe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686. Fōþ him on accipere eum, Bd. 5, 13? Lye. Ælas fongene beoþ angullæ cāpiuntur, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. [Piers P. fangen, fongen; Chauv. fonge; Laym. fon, ifon; Orm. fon; O. Sax. fān, fangan; Frs. fean, fangen; O. Frs. fa; Dut. vangen, vaan; Ger. fangen, fahen; M. H. Ger. vāhen; O. H. Ger.

fáhan: *Goth. fahan*; *Dan. faa, faae*; *Swed. få, fånga*; *Icel. fà, fanga*; *Lat. pangere to fasten*: *Grk. πῆννυμι to fasten*: *Sansk. paś to bind*.
DER. a-fôn, æt-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, fôre-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-, under-, ūta-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

fond found, *Cd. 119*; *Th. 154, 1*; *Gen. 2549*; *p. of findan*.
fongen taken:—*Ælas fongene beóp angwilla cōpiuntur*, *Bd. 4, 19*; *S. 590, 5*; *pp. of fōn*.

FONT, *es*; *m. A font, fountain*, *Som. Ben. Lye.* [*Lat. fons*; *gen. fontis, m.*] *v. fant-wæter.*

font-bæp, *es*; *n. A font-bath, baptism*; *baptismus*, *Som. Ben. Lye.*
font-wæter, *es*; *n. Font, fountain or spring water*; *fontāna aqua*:—

Wyc drenc font-wæter make a font-water drink, *L. M. 3, 62*; *Lchdm. ii. 350, 6.* *v. fant-wæter.*

foor, *es*; *m. A pig, hog*; *porcaster*:—*Foor porcaster*, *Ælfc. Gl. 19*; *Som. 59, 28*; *Wrt. Voc. 22, 69*; *Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 39.* *v. fôr.*

FOR; *prep. dat. acc. and inst.* *I. with the dative*; *cum dativo.* **1.**

FOR, *on account of, because of, with, by*; *pro, propter, per*:—*Nys deōs untrummys nā for deāpe, ac for Godes wuldrē infirmīlas hæc non est ad mortem, sed pro glōria Dei*, *Jn. Bos. 11, 4*. *Ðæt he done dæl Willferþe for Gode gesealde to brūcenne ut hanc [partem] Vilfrido, ütendam pro Dōmīno offerret*, *Bd. 4, 16*; *S. 584, 11*. *Eardas rūme Meotud arārde for moncygne the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, *Exon. 89 a*; *Th. 334, 15*; *Gn. Ex. 16*. *Aguldon me yfelu for gōdum retribuēnt mihi mīla pro bōnis*, *Ps. Spl. 34, 14*. *He wearp sārīg for his synnum he was sorry for his sins*, *Exon. 117 a*; *Th. 450, 15*; *Dōm. 88*. *Ne dyde ic for fācne, ne for feōndscipe, ne for wihte I did it not for fraud, nor for enmity, nor for aught*, *Cd. 128*; *Th. 162, 34*; *Gen. 2691*. *Ðe for ðām lārum com that came by reason of those wiles*, *Cd. 29*; *Th. 37, 32*; *Gen. 598*. *Moyses wearp gebýsgad for heora yfelum vexātus est Moyses propter eos*, *Ps. Th. 105, 25*. *Ðæt hī dydon for ðām þīngum they did it for these reasons*, *Bt. 35, 4*; *Fox 162, 21*. *Ūre gāst biþ swīde wide fārende for his gecynde, nalles for his willan our spirit is very widely wandering, by reason of its nature, not by reason of its will*, *Bt. 34, 11*; *Fox 152, 4, 5*. *For hwilcum þīngum quas ob res*, *Ælfc. Gr. 44*; *Som. 46, 15*. *Se was in ðām fire for Frēan meahum he was in the fire by the Lord's power*, *Exon. 54 a*; *Th. 189, 26*; *Az. 65*. *For dæge odde for twām þer ānum aut duos dies*, *Ex. 21, 29*.

2. *according to*; *pro, secundum, iuxta*:—*Eall sió lufu biþ for gecynde, nallas for willan omne illud dēsiderium iuxta nātūram est, non iuxta uolūtātē suam*, *Bt. 34, 11*; *Fox 152, 14, 15*. *lc gelyfe to ðe, ðæt ðū me, for ðinum mægen-spēdum, nāfre wille ānforlētān I believe in thee, that thou, according to thy great power, never wilt desert me*, *Andr. Kmbl. 2572*; *An. 1287*. *For ðam, for ðan, for ðon, for ðam ðe, for ðan ðe, for ðon ðe for that, for that which, for this reason that, because, for that cause, therefore*.

II. *with the accusative*; *cum accusatiuo.* **For**, *instead of*; *pro, loco, vice*:—*Archelāus rixode on Iudēa peðde for ðæne Hērōdem [= Ἡρώδης] Archēlaūs [= Ἀρχέλαος] regnauit in Iudēa pro Hērōde*, *Mt. Bos. 2, 22*. *Eāge for eāge, and tōp for tōp ōcūlum pro ōculo, et dentem pro dente*, *Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 38*. *Nafast ðū for āwilt ealle peōða pro nihil hūbēbis omnes gentes*, *Ps. Th. 58, 8*. *Hæfdon heora Hlāford for ðone hēhstan God they held their Lord for the most high God*, *Bt. Met. Fox 26, 88*; *Met. 26, 44*.

III. *with the instrumental*; *cum ablatiue.* **For**, *on account of, because of, through*; *pro, propter, per*:—*We sinna fela didon for ūre disige we committed many sins through our foolishness*, *Hy. 7, 107*; *Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107*. *Hine fore forwærc Metod for ðý māne the Creator banished him far for that crime*, *Beo. Th. 220*; *B. 110*. *Acol for ðý egesan trembling for the terror*, *Andr. Kmbl. 2533*; *An. 1268*. *Hælep woldan acle arāsad for ðý rāse the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, *Exon. 74 a*; *Th. 277, 27*; *Jul. 587*. *Ne murn ðū for ði mēce mourn not for the sword*, *Wald. 43*; *Vald. 1, 24*. *For ðý, for ði, for ðý ðe, for ði ðe for that, therefore, wherefore, because, propterea, quia*. [*Piers P. Chauc. for*: *Laym. for, uor*: *Orm. forr*: *Plat. fōr, vōr*: *O. Frs. fori, fore, for*: *Dut. voor*: *Ger. für*: *M. H. Ger. vür, vüre*: *O. H. Ger. fora, furi*: *Goth. faur, faura*: *Dan. for*: *Swed. för*: *Icel. fyrir*: *Lat. pro*.]

for- is used in composition in Anglo-Saxon exactly as the English *for*: it often deteriorates, or gives an opposite sense, or gives strength to the words before which it is placed; in which case it may be compared with Gothic *fra-*, Dutch and German *ver-* [different from the Dutch *voor*, and German *vor*]. *Forbēdan to forbid*; *fordēman to condemn*; *forçūp perverse, corrupt*; *fordōn to destroy, to do for*.—Sometimes *for* denotes an increase of the signification of the word before which it is placed, and is then generally to be in English *very*: *valde, as fōr-eāde very easily*, *Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35*: *fōr-oft very often*, *Bd. de nat. rerum*; *Wrt. popl. science 11, 8*; *Lchdm. iii. 256, 16*. *For-and fōr-, or fōre-* are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; *as forseōn [Flem. versien] to overlook, despise*; *fōr- or fōreseōn [Flem. veursien] to foresee*.—If a word, having *for*, *fōr* or *fōre* prefixed, cannot be found under *fōr-, fōr- or fōre-*, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, *fōr- or fōre-sendan* is from *sendan to send*, and *fōr-, fōre before, to send before, etc.* [On the vowel in *fōr, fōre*, see remark in the preface.]

FÖR, *före*; *prep. dat. acc. Before, fore*; *ante, cōram, in conspectu, præsente vel audiente aliquo, præ, priusquam.* **I. dat.**:—*För Gode and för [före Cott.] mannum cōram Deo et hominibus*, *Bd. 5, 20*; *S. 641, 37*. *He för eaculum gestōd Deniga freān he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes*, *Beo. Th. 722*; *B. 358*. *För horde before the hoard*, *Beo. Th. 5555*; *B. 2781*. *lc hefde drēam micelne for Meotode I had great joy before the Creator*, *Cd. 214*; *Th. 269, 34*; *Sat. 83*. *We för Dryhtene iu drēamas hefdon we formerly had joys before the Lord*, *214*; *Th. 267, 26*; *Sat. 44*. *He gehāgode fōr heremægene win of watere and wendan hēt he hallowed before the multitude wine from water and bade it change*, *Andr. Kmbl. 1172*; *An. 586*. *Geōnge þūhton men för his eāgum they seemed young men before his eyes*, *Cd. 111*; *Th. 146, 28*; *Gen. 2429*. *Wlytig heaw fōr bearnum manna spēciōsus forma præ filiis hominum*, *Ps. Spl. 44, 3*.

II. acc.:—*Ne dear forþgān fōr ðe I dare not come forth before thee*, *Cd. 40*; *Th. 54, 2*; *Gen. 871*. *He his mōðor fōr ealle menn geweorþe he esteemed his mother before all mankind*, *Rood Kmbl. 184*; *Kr. 93*. *För ðæt folc cōram þōþūlo*, *Ps. Th. 67, 8*. [*Wyc. for-fore, as for-goc a fore-goc*: *Plat. vor*: *O. Sax. for, far, fur, furi*: *Dut. voor*: *Ger. vor*: *M. H. Ger. vor, vore*: *O. H. Ger. fora, furi*: *Goth. faur, faura*: *Dan. for*: *Swed. för*: *Icel. fyrir*: *Lat. præ*: *Grk. πρὸ before*: *Sansk. pra- before*.]

fōr, e; *f. [fōr, p. of faran to go] A going, setting out, journey, course, way, approach*; *itio, profectio, iter, cursus, sēmita, accessus*:—*För wæs ðý beorhte the course was the brighter*, *Exon. 105 a*; *Th. 400, 11*; *Rä. 20, 8*. *Me is fenýce fōre hrepe a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course*, *111 a*; *Th. 426, 10*; *Rä. 41, 71*. *He hine oftēah ðære fōre subtraxit se illi profectiōni*, *Bd. 5, 9*; *S. 623, 23*; *Ps. Th. 104, 33*. *He dyder on ðære fōre was he was on the journey thither*, *Guthl. 16*; *Gdwin. 68, 1*; *Exon. 112 b*; *Th. 430, 19*; *Rä. 44, 11*; *120 a*; *Th. 461, 9*; *Hö. 33*. *He sōna ongann fýsan to fōre he soon began to hasten for the way*, *Cd. 138*; *Th. 173, 12*; *Gen. 2860*. *Ne can ic Abeles ör ne fōre I know not Abel's coming nor going*, *48*; *Th. 61, 33*; *Gen. 1006*. *Ðū scealt ða fōre geferan thou shalt go the journey*, *Andr. Kmbl. 431*; *An. 216*; *673*; *An. 337*; *Exon. 40 b*; *Th. 136, 8*; *Gü. 538*. *Ðū ongeate fōre mine intellexisti sēmitam meam*, *Ps. Th. 138, 2*. *Hī wendon heora fōre to Cantwarbyrig they went their way to Canterbury*, *Chr. 1009*; *Erl. 142, 17*; *1004*; *Erl. 139, 24*. *Ðara lāreōwa fōre headorodum doctōrum arcēbant accessum*, *Bd. 4, 27*; *S. 604, 29*. *DER. forþ-för, sē-*.

fōr, foor, *es*; *m. A pig, hog*; *porcaster*:—*För porcaster*, *Wrt. Voc. 286, 48*.

fōr went, *Gen. 31, 31*; *p. of faran*.

fōra, *L. C. S. 33*; *Th. i. 396, 17*, note **51** *has this reading for fōr, or fōre before*; *ante, q. v. under fōr, or fōre*.

forad; *part. adj. Broken, weakened, void*; *fractus, libēfactus*:—*Gif se earm biþ forad būfan elmbogan if the arm be broken above the elbow*, *L. Alf. pol. 54*; *Th. i. 94, 24*; *62, 63*; *Th. i. 96, 14, 17*. *Gif ða earm-scancan beóp begen forade if the arm-bones be both broken*, *55*; *Th. i. 94, 26*. *Beó ðæt ordāl forad let the ordeal be void*, *L. Ath. i. 23*; *Th. i. 212, 9*; *iv. 7*; *Th. i. 228, 1*. *v. forod*.

fōra-gleāwlice *providently, carefully, prudently*; *prōvīde*, *R. Ben. interl. 3.* *v. fōre-gleāwlice*.

for-aldo antiquated, *Solil. 11*, = *for-ealdod*; *pp. of for-ealdian*.

fōran; *prep. Before*; *ante*:—*Fōran Andreas mæssan before Andrew's mass-day*, *Chr. 1010*; *Erl. 144, 13*. ¶ *Fōran ongeān opposite*; *contra*:—*Fōran ongeān eōw contra vos*, *Mt. Bos. 21, 2*. *Fōran ongēn Galileam contra Galileam*, *Lk. Bos. 8, 26*. *Fōran ongeān ða burh ex adverso contra urbem*, *Jos. 8, 5*. *Fōran-to before*, *Chr. 920*; *Erl. 104, 31*. *v. fōran-to*. *DER. æt-fōran, be-, bi-, on-, tþ-, wið-*.

fōran; *adv. In front, before*; *ante, antequam, prius*:—*Wonnum hyrstum fōran gefrætweð adorned in front with dark trappings*, *Exon. 113 b*; *Th. 436, 2*; *Rä. 54, 8*; *Chr. 894*; *Erl. 93, 11*. *Is se fugel fæger fōran the bird is fair before*, *Exon. 60 a*; *Th. 418, 10*; *Ph. 292*. *DER. be-fōran, bi-, on-*.

fōr ān, *only*; *tantum, tantummōdo*:—*Gelyf fōr ān mōvon mōrewe, tantummōdo crēde*, *Mk. Bos. 5, 36*. *Fōr ān ic beó hāl, gyf ic hys reāfas æthrine si tēlīgēro tantum vēstimentum ejus, salva ero*, *Mt. Bos. 9, 21*. *Fōr ān eōwre yrfe sceal beón hēr ðwes tantum vestra et armenta remīneant*, *Ex. 10, 24*.

fōran-bodig, *es*; *n. The forebody, chest*; *pectus*:—*Fōran-bodig vel breōst-bedern [MS. breost-beden] thōrax=θώραξ [MS. tōrax]*, *Ælfc. Gl. 73*; *Som. 71, 26*; *Wrt. Voc. 44, 12*.

fōran-dæg, *es*; *m. Before day or dawn*; *antelūcānum tempus*, *Som. Ben. Lye.*

fōran-heāfod, *es*; *n. The forehead*; *anterior pars capitis, frons*:—*On fōran-heāfde on the forehead*, *Homl. Th. ii. 266, 13*; *Nar. 15, 13*.

fōran-niht, *e*; *f. The fore-night, early part of the night, dusk of the evening*; *anterior pars noctis, crepusculum*:—*Læd hine ūt of ðam hūse on fōrannihte lead him out of the house in the dusk*, *Herb. 8, 2*; *Lchdm. i. 98, 18*: *fram fōran-nihthe per noctem*, *Nar. 35, 9*.

fōran-onsettende; *part. [part. of fōran-onsettan] Closing in*; *præcludens*, *Bd. 5, 1*; *S. 613, 31*, note. *v. fōre-settan*.

föran-to; *prep.* Before; ante:—Föran-to Eástron before Easter, Chr. 921; Erl. 104, 37. Föran-to middum sumera before midsummer, 920; Erl. 104, 31: föran-to uhtes antelücanum tempus, Nar. 15, 31. v. to-föran.

för-arn ran before, Jn. Bos. 20, 4; *p. of* för-yran.

föra-sceáwian; *p. ode; pp. od* To foresee, forethink, consider; præv-
dēre, prægōtāre, considēre:—Förasceáwod beón considēri, R. Ben.
interl. 64. v. före-sceáwian.

föra-sceáwung, *e; f.* Foresight, forethought, consideration:—Föra-
sceáwung considēratio, R. Ben. interl. 34. v. före-sceáwung.

för-áp, *es; m.* A fore-oath, an oath first taken; prægüramentum, antejuramentum:—Ofgá his spræce mid förápe let him begin his suit with a fore-oath, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. v. före-áp.

för-bæran to forbear:—Hwá mæg forbæran who can forbear? Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 13. v. for-beran.

for-bærnan, -bærnan, to -bærnenne; *part.* -bærnende; *p.* -bærnde, *pl.* -bærndon; *pp.* -bærned, -bærnd; *v. trans.* To burn up, consume; ürēre, combürēre:—Nerón hēt forbærnan ealle Rōme burh Nero commanded to burn up all the city of Rome, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 3; Cd. 138; Th. 173, 8; Gen. 2858; Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 21; Cri. 1543; Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Isaac bæc wudu to forbærnenne da offrunge Isaac bare wood to burn the offering, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 26; Mt. Bos. 13, 30. Swá swá lēg forbærnenne muntas sicut flamma combürens montes, Ps. Spl. 82, 13. Ic forswæle odfe forbærne üro, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Somn. 31, 11. Man hine forbærneþ one burns him, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 22, 44. Ða ceafu he forbærneþ on unadwæscendlicum fyre pāleas combüret igni inextinguibili, Mt. Bos. 3, 12; Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22; 33, 4; Fox 130, 12. Hi hine forbærneþ they burn him, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 22, 26. Lig forbærnde da árleas flamma combussit peccatōres, Ps. Lamb. 105, 18; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 40; Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 20. Hi ær Mul forbærndon they had formerly burnt Mul, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21; 894; Erl. 91, 25; 1001; Erl. 136, 31; 1055; Erl. 190, 4. Nū ænne sticcan... forbærn done óderne ende take a stick... burn the one end, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 15; Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Ðæt seó sunne mid hyre hētan middaneardes wæstmas forbærne that the sun with her heat burn up the fruits of the earth, Wrt. popl. science 9, 6; Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Ðæt he werod forbærnde that it [the pillar of fire] would burn up the host, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 16; Exod. 123. Hwí ðeós þyrne ne sī forbærned quare non combürätur rübus, Ex. 3, 3; Chr. 687; Erl. 42, 1; Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70; Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 26; Cri. 1007. Beó se forbærnd combürētur, Jos. 7, 15. *cf. Ger.* verbrennen.

for-bærnednes, -ness, -nyss, *e; f.* A burning up; ustio:—Wid forbærnednyss [-ness MS. B.] for a burning, Herb. cont. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 62, 19; Herb. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 298, 10.

for-bærst, *pl.* -burston burst asunder, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680; Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6; *p. of* for-berstan.

for-barn burnt, Beo. Th. 236; B. 1616; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-beáð forbade, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11; Gen. 637; 1st and 3rd sing. *p. of* for-beóðan.

for-beáð avoided, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325; *p. of* for-bügan.

for-bearan to forbear, Scint. 11. v. for-beran.

for-bearn burnt, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-bearnan; *p. de; impert.* pl. -bearnap; *pp. ed* To burn up, consume by fire; combürēre:—Læðap hig forþ and forbearnap hig producite eam ut combürätur, Gen. 38, 24. Hi forbearnndon Beorn ealdorman they consumed Beorn alderman, Chr. 779; Erl. 55, 36; 1052; Erl. 185, 4. v. for-bærnan.

for-bégan; *p. de; pp. ed* To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, destroy; deprimēre, hūmiliāre, imminuēre:—Ðæt gē gūpfreán gylp forbégan that ye may humble the warrior's pride, Andr. Kmbl. 2668; An. 1335; 3141; An. 1573; Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468. v. for-býgan.

for-beóðan, -bióðan, to -beóðanne; *part.* -beóðende; *p. ic.* he -beáð, *dú* -bude, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [Ger. ver-bieten] To forbid, prohibit, restrain, suppress; prohibēre, vētāre, interdicēre:—Nelle gē hig forbéðan cuman to me nōlūte eos prohibēre ad me vēnīre, Mt. Bos. 19, 14; L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 24. To forbéðanne to forbid, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 1. Ðisne we gemetton forbéðende ðæt man ðam Cásere gafol ne sealde hunc inuēnīmus prohibentem tributū dāre Cásári, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Ic forbéode prohibeo: ic forbéað prohibui: forboden prohibētum, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Somn. 28, 34, 35. Ic forbéode vēto, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Somn. 25, 49. Būton ðū forgange ðæt ic ðe forbéode unless thou forgo that which I forbid thee, Homl. Th. i. 14, 8; Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 22.

Fram eallum wege yfelum ic forbéað fēt mīne ab omni via mūla prohibui pēdes meos, Ps. Spl. 118, 101. Ðone hire forbéað Drihten which the Lord forbade her, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11, 29; Gen. 637, 646; Gen. 3, 1; Mt. Bos. 3, 14. We him forbodon prohibuimus eum, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; Lk. Bos. 9, 49. Ne forbéod him nā ðine tunecan tūnicam nōli prohibēre, 6, 29; Num. 11, 28. Lætaþ ða lytingas to me cuman, and ne forbéode gē him suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not, Mk. Bos. 10, 14; Lk. Bos. 18, 16. Sunnan daga cýpinga forbéode man georne let Sunday marketings be strictly forbidden, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i.

344, 7. Hit forboden was it was forbidden, iii. 8; *Th. i. 296, 13; Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Ðū Adame sealdest wæstmē ða inc wæron faste forbodene thou gavest to Adam the fruits which were strictly forbidden to you two, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 16; Gen. 895.

for-beóðendlic; *adj.* Forbidding-like, dissuasive; prohibitōrius, dehortatōrius:—Sume synd dehortatīva, ðæt synd forbéodendlice odde mistihtendlice some are dehortatīva, which are dissuasive, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Somn. 40, 8.

for-beornan, -byrnan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, -born, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bormen, -burnen; *v. n.* To burn up, be destroyed by fire, be consumed; combüri, ignibus consumi:—On ðære Sodomitisca gewitunge forbearn seó eorle in the punishment of the Sodomites the earth was burnt, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33. Forbarn broden mæð the drawn brand was burnt, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616; 3338; B. 1667. Hit gelamp, ðæt se ylca tūn forbarn [forborn, col. 2], and seó cyrice ewēni, wicūm eundem, et ipsum pārtēr ecclēsiām ignibus consumi, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27, col. 1; Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Forburnon xv tūnas fifteen towns burned, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37. He geseah, ðæt seó þyrne barn and næs forburnen wīdebat, quod rübus ardēret et non combürētur, Ex. 3, 2; Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 20, col. 1. Wæron ða bende [MS. benne] forburnene the bands were burnt, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435.

for-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bæron; *pp.* -boren [for for; beran to bear] To FORBEAR, abstain, refrain, restrain, bear with, endure, suffer; abstīnēre, sustīnēre, comprimēre, reprimēre, tölērāre, pāti, ferre:—Ðæt he ðone breðstwylin forberan ne mihte that he might not restrain the fervour of his breast, Beo. Th. 3759; B. 1877. Hi fīrenlutas forberap in breóstum they restrain sinful lusts in their breasts, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 9; Gū. 776. Seó æftere cnéoris ealle gemete is to forberanne secūnda gēnērātio a se omni mōdo debet abstīnēre, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ic forbær ðe sustīni te, Ps. Spl. 24, 22. Yfelu forberan ne sceal mæla tölērāre non debet, Psat. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 31 b, 2. Hiū lange forbere ic eow quousque pūitar vos? Mt. Bos. 17, 17. Ðonne him mon yfel dō, he hit seal geþyldelice forberan when one does him evil, he shall patiently endure it, Glostr. Frag. 112, 18; Mk. Bos. 14, 4. [cf. Goth. frabairan to endure.]

för-beran, före-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren [fö, före before; beran to bear] To fore-bear, to bear or carry before, to prefer; præferre:—Ðæt ic forbær rüme regulas and rēde mōd geongra monna that I preferred the lax rules and rough minds of young men, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gū. 459. Ðætte nænig bisceop hine óðrum förbere ut nullus episcōpōrum se præferat altēri, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 10.

for-berstan, he-birsteþ; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten To break, burst asunder, fail; contēri, dirumpi, exstingui:—Wen næfre forbirsteþ hope never fails, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568. Heora bogan forberstaþ arcus eorum contērātur, Ps. Th. 36, 14. Forbærst sword Beowulfes Beowulf's sword burst asunder, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680; Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6. Ðæt him forberste se sweora that his neck break, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 16; Prov. Kmbl. 19. Wæs him beot forborsten their threat failed, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70.

för-bétan to make full amends for anyone or anything; compensāre pro aliquo, Somn. Lye. v. före-bétan.

for-bigan, -bigean; *p. de; pp. ed* To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, depreciate, avoid, pass by; hūmiliāre, præterīre:—Bælc forbighe he humbled their pride, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54, 4; Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70; Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 19; Wid. 48; Wald. 47; Vald. 1, 26. Litlingas nellap forbigean (cf. forbügan) me parvuli nōlunt præterīre me, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 3. v. for-býgan.

for-bigels, *es; m.* An arch, a vault, an arched roof; arcus, fornix, cāmēra = καπάρα:—Forbigels arcus, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Somn. 61, 32; Wrt. Voc. 26, 31. v. bigels.

for-bindan; *ic* -binde; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *subj. pres.* -binde, *pl.* -binden; *pp.* -bunden To bind or tie up; alligāre:—Ne forbinden gē nā ðæm þyrstendum oxum dum mūþ ye may not tie up the mouth of the thirsting oxen, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 7.

for-biðdan to forbid:—He wel meahste ðæt unriht him eáde forbiðdan he might well easily forbid that injustice to him, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 108; Met. 9, 54. v. for-beóðan.

for-birsteþ fails, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568; 3rd sing. *pres. of* for-berstan.

for-blāwan; *p.* -bleow, *pl.* -bleowon; *pp.* -blāwen To blow away, inflate; inflāre:—Com ān wind, ond forbleow he üt on sē there came a wind, and blew them out on to the sea, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 19. Gif mon sīe forblāwen if a man be inflated, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 240, 4.

for-blindian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* To blind; obcecāre:—Wæs forblindad erat obcecātum, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 52. v. blendan to blind.

för-bōc, *e; f.* [fär a journey, bōc a book] A journey-book, itinerary; itinērārium:—Förbōc [MS. förebōc], sīþbōc itinērārium, Mone B. 1994.

for-bod, *es; n.* A forbidding, prohibition, countermand; prohibitio:—Ðæt hit dara manna forþod wære that it was forbidden by those men [it that it was the forbidding of those men], L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 19. On Godes forbode with God's prohibition, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 12.

för-boda, an; *m. A foreboder, forerunner, messenger; prænuntius*:—Gödes förboda *God's messenger*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 6.
for-boden forbidden, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13; *pp. of for-beódan*.
for-bogen avoided, App. Lit. Scint. Lye; *pp. of for-beógan*.
for-boren forborne, restrained, endured, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 18; L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 8; *pp. of for-beran*.
for-born burnt, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7; *p. of for-beornan*.
for-borsten bursted, failed, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70; *pp. of for-berstan*.

for-brecan; *part. -brece*nde; *dū -brece*st, *-bric*st, *-bryc*st, *he -brece*þ, *-bric*þ; *p. -bræc*, *pl. -bræcon*; *pp. -brocen* *To break, break in two, bruise, crush, violate*; *frangere, confringere, contēdere, comminūere, violāre*:—*Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan heaven's chieftain would break down hell's walls*, Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hō. 35. *Stefu Drihtnes forbrecendes cederbeām, and forbricþ Drihten cederbeām ðæs holtes vox Dōmīni confringentis cedros, et confringet Dōmīnus cedros Libāni*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5. *Dū forbrycst done earm ðæs synfullan thou shalt break the arm of the sinful*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. *Ic sumra fēt forbræc bealosearwum I have broken the feet of some by wicked snares*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473. *He helle dūru forbræc he brake hell's door*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468; Ps. Spl. 106, 16. *Forbræcon Rōmāne heora āpas the Romans broke their oaths*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 31; Cd. 37; Th. 49, 27; Gen. 798. *Forbrec odde tobryt earm ðæs synfullan contēre brachium peccātoris*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 15. *Ne forbrecē [MS. forbræce] gē nān bān on him os non comminūetis ex eo*, Jn. Bos. 19, 36. *Ðæt man forbræce hyra sceacan ut frangērentur eōrum crūra*, 19, 31. *Hie gebod Godes forbrocen hæfdon they had broken God's command*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698.

for-bredan; *p. -bræd*, *pl. -brudon*; *pp. -broden* *To transform; transformāre*:—*Sceolde beornas forbredan should transform men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 140; Met. 26, 75; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. *DER. bredan*.
for-bregdan; *p. -brægd*, *pl. -brugdon*; *pp. -brogden* *To cover; obdūcere*:—*Ic mist-helme forbrægd eagna leóman I covered the light of their eyes with a mantle of mist*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.
for-briest crushed, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5; =for-britt; *pp. of for-britan*.

for-briep breaks, Ps. Spl. 28, 5; 3rd sing. pres. of for-breca.
for-britan; *p. -britte*; *pp. -britten*, *-britt* *To break in pieces, smash, bruise; confringere, contēdere*:—*God forbriteþ tēþ heora on mūþe heora Deus contēret dentes eōrum in ore ipsōrum*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. *Hū he for-britte ealle his bigengan quōmōdo contrivērit omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. *Beóp ælce uncysta forbitte [MS. forbricte] all vices shall be crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5. *v. for-bryttan*.
for-brocen broken, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698; *pp. of for-breca*.
for-brycest breakest or shalt break, Ps. Th. 9, 35; 2nd sing. pres. of for-breca.

for-brytednys, -nyss, *e; f. Bruisedness, sorrow; contritio*:—*For-brytednys and ungesælignys [synd] on wegum heora contritio et infelicitas [sunt] in viis eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7.

for-bryttan, -brittan; *he -bryteþ*, *-brytt*; *p. -brytte*; *pp. -bryted*, *-bryt* *To break in pieces, smash, bruise, crush; confringere, contēdere, conquassare*:—*Tocwysed hreōd he ne forbrytt arundinē quassātām non confringet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. *Moises forbrytte ðæt celf eall to duste Moyses vitulum contrivit usque ad pulvēm*, Ex. 32, 20. *Forbryt dū earm synfulles contēre brachium peccātoris*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 18. *Ðæt dū sī forbryt dōnec contrāris*, Deut. 28, 24. *Ælc ðe fylp ofer ðone stān, byþ forbryt omnis, qui ceciderit super illum lapidē, conquassabitur*, Lk. Bos. 20, 18.

for-budon forbade, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; *p. pl. of for-beódan*.
for-būgan; *part. -būgende*; *p. -beāh*, *pl. -bugon*; *impert. -būh*, *pl. -būgaþ*; *pp. -bogen*; *v. trans. To bend from, pass by, decline, avoid, shun, eschew; recēdere, præterire, declināre, evitāre, devitāre*:—*He mæg for-būgan ða þegnunga he can decline the ministrations*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12a, 14; Wald. 25; Vald. 1, 15. *Hū man selost mæg synna forbūgan how a man may best avoid sin*, Ælfc. T. 15, 2; Homl. Th. i. 82, 26; 206, 6; Num. 22, 6. *Se wer wæs forbūgende yfel erat vir recēdens a malo*, Job Thw. 164, 3. *Næs ðæt nā se Godric ðe ða gūþe forbeāh this was not the Godric who had fled from the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325. *Ðā he ðæt geseah, he hine forbeāh viso illo, præterivit*, Lk. Bos. 10, 31, 32; Num. 22, 23. *Forbūh devita*, Scint. 88. *For-būgaþ unrihtwýsnysse eschew unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 21; 180, 13. *Æghwylc cristen man unriht hæmed georne forbūge let every christian man carefully eschew unlawful concubinage*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 26; vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11. *Forbogen beón evitāri*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye. (*Orm. forbuþhenn to avoid, refuse*.)

for-būgnys, -nyss, *e; f. An avoiding, eschewing, a declining; declinatio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-burnen burnt, Ex. 3, 2; *pp. of for-beornan*.
for-burnon burnt, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37; *p. pl. of for-beornan*.

for-býgan, -bigan, -bigeon, -bēgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To bow down, bend down, abase, humble, destroy; deprimere, humiliāre, imminuere*:—*He*

hellwarena heáp forbygde he humbled the multitude of hell's inmates, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 3; Cri. 731; Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hō. 35. *v. býgan*.

for-byrd, *e; f. A forbearing, an abstaining from; abstinētia*:—*Ðæt nān forbyrd nāre æt geligere betwuh nāre sibbe ða there should be no abstaining from concubinage between any kindred*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 15.

for-byrdian, -byrdigan; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To forbear, wait for; sustinere*:—*Sāwla ure forbyrdigaþ Driht ānima nostra sustinet Dōmīnum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 20.

for-byrran to burn up:—*Hig forbyrraþ they burn up*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. *v. for-beornan*.

FORCA, an; *m. A FORK; furca*:—*Litel forca furcilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 37. [*Laym. forken, furken, pl. the gallows: Plat. furke, forke, fork, f. Dut. vork, f. M. H. Ger. furke, f. Icel. forkr, m: Lat. furca, f: Wel. ffwrch, m; forch, f: Armor. forch, f.*]

for-ceorfan; *part. -ceorfe*nde; *ic -ceorfe*, *dū -ceorfest*, *-cīr*fst, *-cīr*fst, *he -ceorfeþ*, *-cīr*fst, *pl. -ceorfaþ*; *p. ic*, *he -cearf*, *dū -cīrfe*, *pl. -cīr*fon; *pp. -corfen* *To cut or carve out, cut down, cut off or away, cut through, divide; excidēre, concidēre, succidēre, incidēre, intercidēre*:—*Ði-læs ðe se Hlāford hāte us mid ðeāpes æxe forceorfan lest the Lord command to cut us down with the axe of death*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 28. *Forceorfe*nde *intercidēns*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 7. *Ic forceorfe succido, incido*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 34. *Dū forcīrfst heora horsa hōhsina ēguos eōrum subnervabis*, Jos. 11, 6. *Dū forcīrfst hita thou wilt cut it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8. *Drihten se rihtwisa forheāwep odde forcīrþ huollas synfulra Dōmīnus justus concidet cervicē peccātorum*, Ps. Lamb. 128, 4. *Ðæt heō healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him so that she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 105. *Rōmāne Leōne ðam pāpan his tungan forcorfun the Romans cut out the tongue of Pope Leo*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13; Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. *Forceorff hine, hwi ofricþ he ðæt land succide illam, ut quid etiam terram occupat?* Lk. Bos. 13, 7; Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. *Ælc treōw, ðe gōdne wæstm ne bringþ, byþ forcorfen omnis arbor, quæ non facit fructum bonum, excidētur*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10; Homl. Th. ii. 406, 32. *Ðæt we ne beón forcorfene that we may not be cut down*, 408, 25.

for-ceōwan; *p. -ceāw*, *pl. -cuwon*; *pp. -cōwen* *To chew off, bite off; corrodere*:—*Forceāw he his āgene tungan he bit off his own tongue*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 24.

for-cerran to avoid. *v. for-cyrran*.

for-cinnan, *ic -cinne*, *dū -cinnest*, *he -cinnēþ*, *pl. -cinnaf*; *p. ic*, *he -can*, *dū -cunne*, *pl. -cunnon*; *pp. -cunnen* [*for, cinnau generāre*] *To repudiate; rejicere*:—*Hine forcinnaf ða cyrican ge tīnas the churches as well as houses shall repudiate him*, Salm. Kmbl. 215; Sal. 107.

for-cīrft cuttest or shalt cut, Jos. 11, 6; 2nd sing. pres. of forceorfan.

for-clingan; *p. -clang*, *pl. -clungon*; *pp. -clungen* *To shrink up; marcescere*:—*Wæron sume on forclungenum treōwe ahangene we were hung up on a shrunken tree*, Nath. 8. [*Orm. forclungenn withered*.]
for-clýsan; *he -clýseþ*, *-clýst*; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [*clýsan to close, shut*] *To close or shut up; occludere*:—*Ðis sceal to ðām eārum [MS. ðan earen] ðe wind odde water forclýst this shall [do] for the ears which wind or water closes up*, Lchdm. iii. 92, 24.

for-cneōw, *es; n. A progeny, race; progēnies*, Lye.

for-cnidan; *p. ic*, *he -cnād*, *dū -cnide*, *-cnide*, *pl. -cnidon*; *pp. -cniden* *To beat or break into pieces, dash or throw down; comminūere, contēdere, collidēre*:—*Ic gewanie odde forcnide hig swā swā dust comminuum eos ut pulvēm*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. *Ealle trunmysse hlāfes he forcnād omne firmāmentum pānis contrivit*, 104, 15. *Setl his on lande dū forcnide sēdem ejus in terra collisisti*, 88, 43. *v. for-gnidan*.

for-corfen cut down, Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of for-ceorfan*.

for-cuman; *p. -com*, *-cwom*, *pl. -cōmon*, *-cwōmon*; *pp. -cumen*, *-cymen* *To surpass, overcome, destroy, harass, wear out; superāre, vexāre*:—*Hæfde ðā se snotra sunu Dauides forcumen and forcyðed Caldēa eoil then had the wise son of David overcome and surpassed in knowledge the earl of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176; Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. *Yrfe ðin eall forcōman hærēditūm tuam vexaverunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 5. *Bring us hælō lif, wērigum witeþeōwum, wōpe forcymenum bring to us weary slaves, worn out by weeping, a life of health*, Exon. 10a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. [*O. Sax. far-kuman; Ger. ver-kommen to overcome, destroy*.]

for-cuman; *p. -com*, *-cwom*, *pl. -cōmon*, *-cwōmon*; *pp. -cumen* [*for before; cuman to come*] *To fore-come, go before, prevent; prævenire*:—*Arīs, Drihten, forcūm hī exurge, Dōmīne, præveni eos*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. *Ic forcōm on rīpunga præveni in matūritate*, 118, 147. [*Ger. vor-kommen to come before, occur*.]

for-curfon cut out, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13; *p. pl. of for-ceorfan*.

for-cūp; *comp. m. -cūþera*, *-cūþra*; *sup. m. -cūþesta*, *-cūþosta*; *adj. [cūþ known, excellent] Perverse, bad, infamous, wicked; perversus, mālus, nēquam*:—*Mānfull odde forcūþ nēquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30. *Se yfela, swā he oftor on ðare fandunge abryþ, swā he forcūþra biþ the oftener the evil man sinks under temptation, the more wicked he will be*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 30. *Wearþ he and ealle his geferan forcūþran and*

wyrsan ðonne éinig öðer gesceaft he and all his companions became more wicked and worse than any other creature, i. 10, 35. Hi habbaþ ðæs menniscas ðone betstan ðæl forloren, and ðone forcūpestan [forcūperan MS. Bod.] gehælden they have lost the best part of humanity, and kept the worst [worse], Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 4. Oft ða eallra forcūpestan men cunaþ to ðam ânwealde and to ðam weorþscipe the most wicked men of all often come to power and dignity, 16, 3; Fox 54, 21. Hwæder he wolde ðam forcūpestum mannum folgian would it follow the most wicked men? 16, 3; Fox 54, 10, 27. Ða Sodomitan men wæron ða forcūpostan hōmines Sōdōmīta pessīmi ērant, Gen. 13, 13. [Goth. frakunþs despised.] DER. unforcūp.

for-cūplīce; adv. Perversely, across; perverse, transverse:—Ðæra cynega swuran forcūplīce trædon colla rēgum pēdibus calcārent, Jos. 10, 24.

for-cwēdan; p. cwæp, pl. cwædon; pp. cweden To rebuke, censure, revile, refuse, reject; incēpāre, maledicēre, recūsāre, rejicēre:—Ne seal hine mon cildgeong ne forcwēdan one must not while a young child rebuke him, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 14; Gn. Ex. 49. Ða fortrūwoda forsiōþ öðre menn and eac forcwēdaþ [MS. forcedaþ] the presumptuous despise and also revile other men, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. Se wisa Catulus forcwæþ Nonium ðone rican the wise Catulus censured Nonius the rich, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Drihten forcwæþ swelce ælmesan the Lord rejected such alms, Past. 45, 4; Hat. MS. 65 a, 26.

for-cwolstan; p. te; pp. ed To swallow down; haurife:—Fifeāfan seāwes þrý bolla fulle lytle seal forwolstan he shall swallow down three little bowls of the juice of cinque-foil, L. M. i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 18.

for-cwom, pl. cwōmon came upon; supervēnit, supervēnerunt:—Egsa me and fyrhtu ealne forcwōmon timor et tremor vērēnunt super me, Ps. Th. 54, 5. v. for-cōmon, cōmon; p. of for-cuman.

for-cwysan; p. de; pp. ed To shake violently; conquassāre:—He for-cwysde heāfda on eorþan manigra he shook violently the heads of many in the earth, Ps. Spl. 109, 7.

for-cymen overcome, harassed, worn out, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151; pp. of for-cuman.

for-cyrst, he-cyrþ cuttest down, he cuts down, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8; Ps. Lamb. 128, 4; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of for-ceorfan.

for-cyrran; p. de; pp. ed To turn again, subvert, avoid; pervertēre, subvertēre, evitāre:—Būton deaþ hī ne māgon forcyrran except they cannot avoid death, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 8.

for-cyðan; p. de; pp. ed To surpass or excel in knowledge; scientia excellēre vel supēre:—Hæfde se snotra sunu Dawides forcumen and forcyðde Caldēa eorl the wise son of David had overcome and surpassed in knowledge the leader of the Chaldeans, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: 411; Sal. 206.

FORD; gen. fordes; dat. forde, forda; m. A FORD; vādum:—Ford vādum, Ælf. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 66; Wrt. Voc. 54, 10; 80, 51. Hie flugon ofer Temese būton ælcum forda they fled over the Thames without any ford, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Neah ðam forda, ðe man hætt Welinga ford near the ford which is called Wallingford, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 20. Æt ðam forda [Th. forde] at the ford, Byrht. Th. 134, 8; By. 81. Ða Walas afdiron sumre eā ford ealne mid scarpum pilum græatum the Welsh staked the ford of a river all with great sharp piles, Chr. Erl. 5, 9, 12. Ofer done ford trans vādum, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 38; Byrht. Th. 134, 22; By. 88; Beo. Th. 1140; B. 568. He oferfōr ðone ford transiuit vādum, Gen. 32, 22. He mihte fordas oferrīdan, ðonne he to hwylcere eā cōme he might ride over the fords, when he came to any river, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. [Laym. uord, ford: Scot. firth, frith a bay: O. Frs. forda: Dut. Kil. voord vādum: Ger. furt, f: M. H. Ger. vurt, m: O. H. Ger. furt, n: Dan. fjord, m. f. a bay, gulf: Swed. fjärd, m. a bay: Icel. fjörðr, m: Grk. πόρος, m. a ford, ferry.]

for-dēdla a destroyer. v. mæn-for-dēdla.

for-dēlan; p. de; pp. ed To deal out, expend; dispensāre, erōgāre:—Seo for-dælde on lēcas eall ðæt heo ahte quæ in mēdicos erogāverat omnem substantiam suam, Lk. Bos. 8, 43. [Goth. fradailjan to give away: Dut. ver-deelen to divide, distribute: Ger. ver-theilen to distribute.]

for-dēap destroys, does for, Wanl. Catal. 112, 65, col. 2, = for-dēþ; 3rd sing. pres. of for-dōn.

for-dēman, to for-dēmanne; p. de; pp. ed To condemn, damn; dijudicāre, damnāre, condemnāre:—Ðæt hig hine gesealdon ðam ealdron to dōme, and to ðæs dēman anwāle to for-dēmanne ut tradērent illum principātui, et potestati præsidis, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. On middelle sōplīce godas he for-dēap in mēdio autem deos dijudicat, Ps. Spl. 81, 1. Ðā geseah Iudas ðe hyne belæwde, ðæt he for-dēmed wæs, ðā ongan he hreowsian tunc videns Iudas, qui eum tradidit, quod damnatus esset, pānitentia ductus, Mt. Bos. 27, 3. Nellen gē dēman, ðæt gē ne sýn for-dēmede judge not, that ye be not condemned, 7, 1. Ðæt man cristene men, for calles tō lytlum, to deāpe ne for-dēme that christian men, for all too little, be not condemned to death, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 17. [O. Sax. fardōmjan: O. H. Ger. firtuoman: Dut. verdoemen to condemn.]

for-dēmednes, -ness; e; f. Condemnation, proscription; condemnatio, proscriptio:—Þurh tyn winter full Godes cyricena bærnesse, and unscead-

diendra fordēmednesse, and slege hāligra martyra unblinnendlice dōn wæs per dēcem annos, incendiis ecclēsiarum, proscriptionibus innocētum, cāribus martyrum incessabiliter acta est, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25.

for-demman; part. -demmente; p. de; pp. ed To shut or dam up; obtūrāre:—Swā swā nædran deāfe, and fordemmente eāran heora sicut aspīdis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 4. [Goth. faurdammjan to stop up: Ger. verdammen to embank, dam up.]

for-dēn done for, destroyed, defiled, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207; pp. of for-dōn.

for-dēp does for, destroys, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1; 3rd pres. sing. of for-dōn.

for-dettan to shut up; obtūrāre, Prov. 21. v. for-dyttan.

for-dician; p. ode; pp. od To obstruct, shut, or fence off with a ditch; fossā obstruere, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-dilgan, -dilgian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To blot out, destroy; dēlere, obnūllāre, obliterāre:—He wolde ealle his þeode fram ðam gingham ðþ ða yldran forðon and forðilgan he would do for and blot out all his nation from the younger to the elder, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13; 5, 21; S. 643, 26. He ðā öðer werod ðære [MS. dara] mānfullan þeode fornam and forðilgade sic cēltras nefandæ militiæ cōpias delēvit, 2, 2; S. 504, 7; 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðæt hī ðþ forwyrd æghwær forðilgade ne wæron ne usque ad internēcionem usquequaque delērentur, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. [Orm. forðilljenn: Dut. ver-delgen: Ger. ver-tilgen to extirpate, destroy.]

for-dimman; p. ode; pp. od To make very dim, darken, obscure; obnūllāre, obfuscāre, obscurāre, R. Conc. i.

for-dōn, to for-dōnne; he-dēþ; p. ic, he-dyde, ðū-dydest, pl. -dydon; subj. pres. -dō, pl. -dōn; p. -dyde, pl. -dyden; pp. -dōn, -dēn. I. to do for, destroy, kill; perðere, destruere, dēlere, contēre, interficere, occidere:—Ondræwð done, ðe mæg sǽwle and lichaman forðon on helle timēte eum, qui pōtest et ānīmā et corpus perðere in gehennam, Mt. Bos. 10, 28; Mk. Bos. 3, 6; Gen. 18, 23; Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2, 24; L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. He wolde ealle his þeode forðon and forðilgan tōtam ejus gentem dēlere et extermināre decrēverat, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13; Deut. 9, 19. He wolde Aaron forðon wūlūt Aaron contēre, Deut. 9, 20. Ðæt he mæge forðon ða unsceddendan ut interficiat innūcentem, Ps. Th. 9, 28. He sēcþ hine to forðonne quærīt perðere eum, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ic forðo hig ego disperdam eos, Gen. 6, 13. Ðe dæne scyldigan rihtlice forðeþ who lawfully does for the guilty, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1. Be ðam wifmen ðe hire bearn forðeþ ðe muliere quæ infantem suum occidit, L. Ecg. P. cont. ii. 2; Th. ii. 180, 3. Se bisceop toweap and fordyde ða wigbed pontifex ipse polluit ac destruxit eas aras, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 18; Chr. 986; Erl. 130, 11; 1075; Erl. 214, 15; Deut. 9, 4. Ðū fordydest ælcne man perdidisti omnem, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. Se here fordydon eall ðæt he oferferde the army destroyed all that it passed over, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. Hī fordydon me consummāverunt me, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87. Ðæt ic hig forðo ut contēram eum, Deut. 9, 14. Ðæt he forðo ut perdat, Jn. Bos. 10, 10; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 260; Met. 20, 130. Ðæt we hig forðon ut perdamus illos, Gen. 19, 13.

Dy-læs hī forðon öðra gesceafta lest they destroy other creatures, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9. Ðæt he eow ne fordyde ne dēleret vos, Deut. 9, 25. Dy-læs hī öðra fordyden ædela gesceafta lest they should destroy other noble creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45. Hū oft ic hæbbe forðon ða Egiptiscan quōtiens contrivērīm Ægyptios, Ex. 10, 2. II. to seduce, defile, corrupt; seducere, scēlārare:—Ðeāh heō deamenga forðon wurde mid ligenum though she [Eve] was secretly seduced with lies, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 22; Gen. 629. Deāþfrenum forðen defiled by deadly sins, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207. On ða firenum forðone sorgum wlitap on which the defiled by sins shall sorrowfully look, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 16; Cri. 1104. Ðær wæs cirm micel, forðenæra gedræg there was a great noise, a tumult of the defiled, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Seöðeþ swearta lēg synne on forðonum the swart flame of sin shall seethe on the corrupted, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 2; Cri. 995. [O. Sax. fardōn: Dut. ver-doen to destroy, kill: Ger. ver-thun to waste.] Used by Shakespeare.

for-drencan; p. -drence; pp. -drencd, -drencd To make drunk, inebriate, intoxicate; madefacere, inebriare:—Uton fordrencan urne fæder mid wine let us make our father drunk with wine, Gen. 19, 32, 33. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten næht, ðe hine sylfne on forðæfednysse dagum fordrencþ the man's fasting is naught who inebriates himself on days of abstinence, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 24. Ðæs men sindon mid muste fordrencþe these men are drunken with new wine, i. 314, 23.

for-drifan; p. -drāf, pl. -drifon; pp. -drifen To drive away, force, compel, drive out, eject, banish; pellere, propellere, compellere, cōgere, expellere:—Sumne seal hreōh fordrifan the tempest shall drive one away, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Hine se streām fordrāf the stream drove him, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 3; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277; Andr. Kmbl. 538; An. 269. Norphymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhrēd of Eoferwic the Northumbrians drove their king Alhrēd from York, Chr. 774; Erl. 53, 33; 954; Erl. 119, 6. Fordrif hī expelle eos, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Siō wunode on ðam iglande ðe se cynyng on fordrifen wearp she dwelt in the island on which the king was driven, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hiō geseah ðone fordrifenan cynyng she saw the driven king, 194, 23.

Lufiþ fordrifene, forðamðe gē sylfe wæron fordrifene and útancymene on Egipta lande vos *amāte pēgrinos, qui et ipsi fuistis advēnæ in terra Ægypti*, Deut. 10, 19, 18. [Laym. men al for-dreuen: O. Saz. for-driban: Dut. ver-drijven: Ger. ver-treiben to drive away, banish.]

for-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To make drunk, inebriate*; *madeſcāre, ebriāre*:—Gedrēfde hi syndon and astyrede syndon swā swā fordruncen [MS. fordruncon] *man turbāti sunt et mōti sunt sicut ebrius*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27. Abigall forswigode ðæt dysig hie fordruncan hlāfordes Abigall concealed the folly of her drunken lord, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13. [Laym. for-drunkene cnihtes.]

for-drugian, -druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, parch, wither*; *arescēre, siccāri*:—He forheardþ and fordrugaþ *indūret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. Hiō wære fordrugod to duste it would be dried to dust, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104. [Dut. ver-droogen: Ger. ver-trocknen to dry up.]

for-druncen, -druncen *drunken*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13; *pp.* of for-drincan.

for-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither*; *arescēre*:—He byþ aworpen út swā twig, and fordruwaþ *mittētūr fōras sicut palmes, et arescet*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. [A. R. vor-druwede, *pp.* *pl.*] *v.* for-drugian.

for-dwīlman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To confound*; *confundere*:—Ða mistas fordwīlmaþ ða sōþan gesiehþe *the mists confound the true sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17.

for-dwīnan, -dwīneþ, -dwīnþ; *p.* -dwān, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle away, vanish*; *evānescere*:—Fordwīneþ *lēof sōna it soon will dwindle away*, Herb. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 80, 17. Mannes ege hrædlice fordwīnþ *awe of man quickly vanishes*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 12. Se sceocca fordwīnþ of his gesihþe *Satan vanished from his sight*, ii. 504, 4. [Chauc. hondes for-dwīned: Dut. ver-dwijnen to vanish.]

for-dyde, *pl.* -dydon *did for, destroyed*, Deut. 9, 1; Ps. Lamb. 118, 87; *for-dyde, pl.* -dyden *should do for, destroy*, Deut. 9, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45; *p.* indic. and *p.* subj. of for-dōn.

for-dyttan; *part.* -dyttende; *p.* -dytte; *pp.* -dytted, -dytt, -dyt *To close or shut entirely up, stop up*; *oppillāre, claudere, obstruere*:—Swā swā næddran deāfre, and fordyttendre hire eāran *sicut aspīdis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Ælc unrihtwises fordyt mūþ hire omnis iniquitās oppilābit os suum, 106, 42. Is fordyt mūþ spreccdra unrihte þing *obstructum est os loquentium iniqua*, 62, 12. Ða wilspringas ðære miclan niwelnesne wurdon fordytte *clausi sunt fontes abyssi*, Gen. 8, 2. [Laym. for-dut, *pres. sing. indic.*]

fore=for, *q. v.*; *prep. dat. acc.* **I.** *for, on account of, for the sake of*; *pro, propter, per*; *with the dative*; *cum dativo*:—Ne syndon to lufianne ða wisan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wisum stōwe syndon to lufianne *non pro lōcis res, sed pro bōnis rēbus lōca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Fore miltsun for his mercies, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 25; Gū. 932. He lāþ biþ æghwær fore his wonscæftum *he is everywhere unwelcome on account of his misfortunes*, 87 b; Th. 329, 10; Vy. 32. He fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg he bare *mental sorrow for his master*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024. Nō mearn fore fēhþe and fyrene he mourned not on account of his enmity and crime, Beo. Th. 273; B. 136. Gē scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ēce fȳr ye were thrust into eternal fire on account of pride, Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 6; Gū. 606.

II.=for, *q. v.* *for, on account of, for the sake of*; *pro, propter, per*; *with the accusative*; *cum accusativo*:—Gehālgode fore hine Damiānum *consecravit pro eo Damiānum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 33.

III. sometimes fore is separated from its case, *v.* **III.** in fore:—Ðæt he hine fore gebæde *that he might pray for him*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 2. He ahongen wæs fore moncynnes mænforwyrhtum *he was hanged for the evil deeds of mankind*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 27; Cri. 1095. Se þegn fore fæder dædum swefþ *thethane sleeps for his father's deeds*, Beo. Th. 4125; B. 2059.

fore=fōr; *prep. dat. acc.* **I.** *before*; *cōram, ante, in conspectu, presente vel audiente āliquo, ante*; *with the dative*; *cum dativo*:—Se ār Godes ānne wistfæste wer gehālgode fōre ðam heremāgene *the messenger of God consecrated a wise man before the host*, Andr. Kmbl. 3299; An. 1652. Fela gē fore monnum midāþ ye conceal much before men, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Hȳ fore leōdum leohþe blicþaþ *they shall shine brightly before the people*, 26 a; Th. 76, 13; Cri. 1239. Gehealdne sind sāwle wid synnum fōre sigedēman *souls have been preserved from sins before the judge triumphant*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061. Fore Waldende before the Lord, 23 b; Th. 66, 12; Cri. 1070. Fore onsynē ēcan Dryhtnes standāþ stīperþe *the stout-hearted stand before the face of the eternal Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 1441; An. 721. Fore eāgum before the eyes, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 15; Cri. 1324.

II. *before*; *ante, with the accusative*; *cum accusativo*:—Sendon hira bēne fōre bearn Godes *they sent their petition before the Son of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2056; An. 1030. Ne sceal ic mine onsyn fōre eōwere mengu midan *I shall not conceal my countenance before your multitude*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 17; Gū. 679. Fore þreo niht before three nights, Andr. Kmbl. 369; An. 185.

III. sometimes fore follows its case or is separated from it:—On ðone Drihten ðe ðes hāligdōm is fōre hālig by the Lord

before whom this relic is holy, L. O. 1, 2; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Ðes ār me fōre stondeþ *this messenger stands before me*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 5; Jul. 277. Cumāþ him fōre come before him, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Scīneþ ðe leohþ fōre *the light shines before thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 30; Gen. 614. Him wēpan fōre *flōrēmus cōram eo*, Ps. Th. 94, 6.

fōre; *adv.* *Before, aforeside, formerly*; *antea, olim, quondam*:—He on Egipta lande worhte fōre wundur mære *he aforeside did great wonders in the land of Egypt*, Ps. Th. 77, 14.

fōre; *gen. dat. acc. of fōr a going, journey, course, approach*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rā. 41, 71; Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23; 4, 27; S. 604, 29. *v.* fōr, e; f.

fōre-before, used in composition as the English *fore*.

fōre-ætwīan; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed *To fore-show, to go before and show the way*; *præmonstrāre*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* æt-cōwian, -ȳwan.

for-ealdian, -ealdigean, -ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, eald old] *To grow or wax old, become old*; *senescere, veterascere, inveterascere*:—Wyrceaþ seōðas, ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ *fūcile vōbis saccūlos, qui non inveterascent*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Bearn elendlesce forealdodon *filiū aliēni inveterātī sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. Forealdodon ða gewritu *the writings waxed old*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ne forealdige deōs hand æfre *numquam inveterascat hæc manus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 24. Ælc ānweald biþ sōna forealdod *every power soon becomes old*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10; 39, 8; Fox 224, 11. Ðe forealdode wæron *who were grown old*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4. [Ger. ver-alten to grow old.] DER. ealdian, eald.

fōre-aestreccan; *p.* -aestrehte, -astrehte; *pp.* -aestreht, -astreht *To lay or stretch out before*; *prōsternere*:—Ðæt he fōreastrehte hig on wēstene ut *prōsternēret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 25. [Ger. vor-strecken to stretch forth.]

fōre-āþ, fōr-āþ, es; *m.* *A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; *antejūrāmentum, prājūrāmentum, prājūrātio*:—So called because it was that by which every accuser or plaintiff commenced his accusation or suit against the accused or defendant. To this the defendant opposed his own fōre-āþ, thereby pleading not guilty to the charge. The oaths both of plaintiff and defendant were supported by consecramentals, respecting the number of which see L. H. 66, § 8; Th. i. 569; *v.* also **Āþ II, III**. If the fōre-āþ of the accuser failed, the charge was quashed and the accused set at liberty:—Ofgā ælc man his tīhtlan mid fōreāþe *let every man begin his charge with a fore-oath*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 5. Agife done fōreāþ on feower ciricum *let him make his fore-oath in four churches*, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 7. Ofgā his spræce mid fōreāþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31; L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Ofgā man ānfealde lāde mid ānfealdan fōreāþe and þrýfealde lāde mid þrýfealdan fōreāþe *one may proceed to a simple exculpation with a simple fore-oath and to a threefold exculpation with a threefold fore-oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 15; cf. Schmid, Ges. der Angelsachsen, fōrāþ.

fōr-eāðe; *adv.* *Very easily; perfacile*:—God mæg fōreāde un æt fōrescāwian *God can very easily provide food for us two*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35.

fōre-beācen, -beācn, es; *n.* *A fore-token, prodigy, wonder*; *prodigium, portentum, ostentum*:—Ic eom swā fōrebeācen folce manegum *tamquam prodigium factus sum multis*, Ps. Th. 70, 6. Fōrebeācna *prodigiōrum* 104, 23. He sigetācen sende manegum, fōrebeācn feala folce *Ægipta misit signa et prodigia in medio Ægypti*, 134, 9; Ps. Lamb. 77, 43; Mt. Bos. 24, 24. Sōþlice leāse cristas and leāse witegan arisaþ, and wyrchþ, fōrebeācnu *exsurgent enim pseudochristi, et pseudoprophētae, et dābunt signa et portenta*, Mk. Bos. 13, 22; Deut. 13, 1. Būton gē tācna and fōrebeācna gesēon, ne gelýfe gē *except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe*, Jn. Bos. 4, 48; Nar. 50, 21; -beācno, Blickl. Hom. 117, 30.

fōre-beōn *to be before or over, to preside*; *præesse*, Scint. 32, 58. *v.* fōre-eom, fōre-wesan.

fōre-beran; *part.* -berende; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bæron; *pp.* -boren *To prefer; præferre*:—He sundorlif and munucif wæs fōreberende callum ðam wedlum and ārum ðæs eorþlican rices *erat vitam privātam et mōnachicam cunctis regni divitiis et hōnōribus præferens*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. *v.* fōr-beran.

fōre-bētan; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted [fōre before, full, entire; bētan to make amends] *To make full amends to or for anyone or anything; compensare pro āliquo*:—Lādige mid his māgan, ðe fēhþe mōton mid-beran, oððe fōrebētan *let him clear himself with his kinsmen, who must bear the feud with him, or make full amends for it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 27; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 23. Gif he nyte hwā him fōrebēte *if he know not who shall make full amends for him*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12; L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 8.

fōre-birig; *dat. s. of fōre-burh a vestibule*, Ex. 29, 32.

fōre-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To forebode, announce, declare; annuntiāre, prædiciāre*:—Mūþ mīn fōrebodāþ rihtwīsnyse ðīne os meum *annuntiābit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 16. Fōrebodāþ tunge [MS. tunga] mīn sprāca ðīne *prōnuntiābit lingua mea eloquium tuum*, 118, 172.

fōre-breōst, es; *n.* *The fore-breast, breast, chest; præcordia, thorax* = θώραξ:—Fōrebreōst *præcordia*, Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 23; Wrt. Voc. 44, 9.

före-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig, -birig; *f.* I. a *fore-court*, *entrance-court*, *vestibule*; *vestibulum*:—Hig etap ða hláfas on ðæs geteldes förebirig comēdend pānes in tabernācūli testīmōnii vestibūlo, Ex. 29, 32.

II. a *wall before a fortification*; *pro-murale*, *murus ante murum*, *dictum ex eo quod pro munitione sit* [*Du Cange*]:—Föreburch *promurale*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 118; Wrt. Voc. 36, 38.

före-býsen, *e*; *f.* [*före*, *býsen* an *example*, *model*] *A fore-model*, an *example*; *exemplum*:—Arcebisceop sceal hālgian and getryman mid gōðan mynegunga and förebýsene an *archbishop shall hallow and strengthen them with good admonitions and example*, Chr. 694; Th. 67, 43.

före-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen [*före fore*, *ceorfan to cut*] *To cut off the front*; *præcidere*:—Ic föreceorfe *præcido*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 35.

före-ceorftan, *es*; *m.* [*före-ceorftan*, *part. of före-ceorfan*] *A fore-cutter*, *front tooth*; *præcisor*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 73.

före-costian, -costigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [=for-costian] *To profane*, *pollute*; *profanare*:—Gyf rihtwisnys min hī forecostigaþ si *justitias meas profūtiuerint*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 31.

före-cuman; *part.* -cumende; *ic* -cume, *ðū* -cumest, -cymest, -cymist, *he* -cumeþ, -cymeþ, -cymþ, -cimþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, come before, prevent*; *præuenire*:—Ðæt ðū si förecumende Drihtnes onsýne in andetnesse *quo præoccupando faciē Dōmīni in confēssione*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. God förecymeþ me *Deus præueniet me*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. Förecymþ *præueniet*, 67, 34. Ic förecum odde ic förhradode on ripunga odde on ripnyse *præueni in maturitate*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Ðū förecōme hine on bletsunge swēt-nyse *præuenisti eum in benedictionibus dulcedinis*, Ps. Spl. 20, 3. Förecōmon eāgan mine to ðe on dægred *præuenērunt oculi mei ad te diluculo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 148; 17, 21. [*Goth. faura-qīman.*] *v.* för-cuman.

före-cwēdan; *p.* -cwæp, *pl.* -cwædon; *pp.* -cweden *To foresay, predict*; *prædicere*, *propōnere*:—Hēt he him sillabas and word förecwēdan *addidit et syllabas ac uerba dicenda illi propōnere*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 13. Ealle ðas þing swā se biseop förecwæp, of endebyrdnyse-ge lumpun and gefyllede wæron *quæ cuncta ut prædixerat antistes, ex ordine completa sunt*, 3, 15; S. 541, 37. Swā swā we on dysse ærran bēc feāwum wordum förecwædon ut *prædicēte libro paucis diximus*, 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Sume men eac swylce sægdon, ðæt heō, þurh witedōnes gäst, ða ædle förecwæde [*MS. -cwede*], ðe heō on forþfere sunt *etiam qui dicant, quia per prophetia spirītum, pestilentiam qua ipsa esset moritūra, prædixerat*, 4, 19; S. 588, 15. Swā hit förecweden wæs ut *prædictum erat*, 3, 15; S. 542, 3. [*Goth. faura-qīpan.*] *DER.* cwēdan.

före-cwīde, *es*; *m.* *A foretelling, prophecy*; *prædictio*, Som. Ben. Lye. **före-cymeþ**, -cymþ *præueniet*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10; 67, 34. *v.* för-cuman. **före-cynn**; *pl.* *n.* *Ancestors, predecessors, progenitors*; *antecessores*, *prædecessores*, *progenitores*, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-cynnen, *es*; *n.* *A progeny*; *progenies*, Cot. 154. **fored**; *part.* *broken, fractured*; *fractus*:—Gif monnes ceācan mon förslīþ ðæt hie beon forede *if a man smite another's cheeks that they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15, note 34. Se foreda fōt [*MS. foot*] *the fractured foot*, Past. 11, 2; Hat. MS. 154, 4. *v.* forod.

före-dūru, *e*; *f.* -dýr, *es*; *n.* *A fore-door, porch, an entry, hall*; *vestibulum*, *propylæum* = προπύλαιον:—Föredýre *vestibūlo*, Cot. 190.

före-eom [*före before*, *eom am*] *I am before or over, I preside*; *præsum*:—Ic begīme odde ic före-eom *præsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 32. *v.* för-eosan.

före-fæder, före-fæderas *FOREFATHER, FOREFATHERS*; *mājöres*. *v.* för-fæderas.

före-feng, -fong, *es*; *m.* [=for-feng] *A seizing, rescuing*; *apprehensio*:—Be forstolenes monnes förefonge of *seizing a stolen man*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15. Be forefonge [*forefenge MSS. B, G, H.*], 72; Th. i. 148, 5. Be forstolenes ceāpes förefonge of *the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. *v.* for-fang.

före-fōn, *ic* -fō; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen *To take before, anticipate*; *anticipare*:—Förefēngon wæccan eāgan mine anticīpūverunt *vigilās oculi mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 76, 4. Rade förefōs in mildheortnyse ðine cūto anticīpent nos *miseriordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. C. 78, 8.

före-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān *To go before, precede*; *præcedere*:—Mildheortnys and sōlftæstnys föregāþ ansýne ðine *miseriordia et ueritas præcedēt faciē tuam*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 15. Oðer före-eode ða sunnan *una solum præcedebat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 24. *v.* för-gangan, för-gān.

före-gangan; *part.* -gāgende; *p.* -geōng, -gēng, *pl.* -geōngon, -gēngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede*; *præcedere*:—Hī wæron föregāgende in done lēg *they were going before into the flame*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Hine sōlftæstnes föregāngē *justitia ante eum ambulābit*, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Hwæt ðær föregānge odde hwæt ðær æfterfylige we ne cunnon *quid autem præcesserūt quidve sequūtur ignōrāmus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 22. [*Ger. vor-gehen to precede.*] *v.* för-gān, för-gangan.

före-gehāt, *es*; *n.* *A fore-promise, vow*; *promissio*:—Ðæt föregehāt forgifenysse, ðe we habbaþ fram Gode *promissio remissionis, quam habemus a Deo*, Bd. Whelc. 341, 27. On ðinum föregehātum in *promissionibus tuis*, 341, 26.

före-genga, *an*; *m.*

I. a *fore-goer, fore-runner, predecessor*; *prædecessor*:—Ðætte swā æðele föregenga swylcne yrfeward hæfde *that so noble a predecessor should have such an heir*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 33; 3, 9; S. 533, 12; 4, 30; S. 609, 6. Laurentius bii his föregengan bebyrged wæs *Lawrence was buried beside his predecessor*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. Ða föregengan, yldran usse *those ancestors, our parents*, Exon. 62a; Th. 228, 13; Ph. 437. On hiora föregengena dagum in *diebus antiquis*, Ps. Th. 43, 2.

II. a *fore-runner*; *prodromus* = προδρομος:—Hæfde föregenga fyrene loccas *their fore-runner had fiery locks*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 9; Exod. 120. Ðone föregengan Fæder ælmihtig gesette *the almighty Father had placed that fore-runner*, Exon. 40b; Th. 134, 7; Gü. 504. [*Dut. voor-ganger*; *Ger. vor-gänger a predecessor.*]

före-genge, *an*; *f.* *A fore-goer, female servant*; *ancilla*:—Hyre före-genge [*MS. föregenga*] blāc-hleor ides *her servant, the pale-faced woman*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127.

före-gesettan; *part.* -gesettende; *p.* -gesette; *pp.* -gesett, -geset *To place before*; *præponere*:—Föregesettendum ðām swýde hālgan gōð-spellum *præpositis sacrosanctis euāgēliis*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 27. [*Goth. faura-gasatjan to present.*] *v.* för-settan.

före-gewitnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *False witness*; *falsum testimonium*:—Ðæt heora ænig on före-gewitnyse sý *quod eorum aliquis in falso testimonium sit*, L. Ath. i. 10; Wilk. 58, 22; Lambd. 49, 12, =wöhre gewitnesse, Th. i. 204, 23; *dat. sing. f. of wōh and gewitnes*.

före-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To boast greatly*; *valde jactare*:—Ðæt he wære cumen to ðām gōðan tīdum ðe Rōmāne eft föregulpon *that he was come to the good times of which the Romans afterwards boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13.

före-gisel; *gen.* -gisles; *m.* [*gisel a hostage*] *A foremost hostage, principal or eminent hostage*; *præstans uel electus obse*:—Salde se here him föregislas and micle āpas *the army gave him eminent hostages with great oaths*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 16; 877; Erl. 79, 24. Norphymbe and Eāst-Engle hæfdon Ælfrēde cýninge āpas geseald, and Eāst-Engle föregisla vā the Northumbrians and East-Engles *had given oaths to king Ælfrēd*, and the East-Engles six principal hostages, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 4.

före-gleāw; *adj.* *Very prudent*; *providus*, *præ aliis sapiens*:—Föregleāw *providus*, R. Ben. 64; Homl. Th. ii. 152, 2. Föregleāwe ealde iþwitan *very prudent ancient philosophers*, Menol. Fox 328; Men. 165.

före-gleāwlīce; *adv.* *Providently, prudently*; *providē, R. Ben. interl. 3.*

före-gleāwnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *Providence, prudence, carefulness*; *providētia*, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-gulpon *boasted greatly*, Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13; *p. pl. of före-gilpan.*

före-heafod *the forehead*; *frons*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* för-heafod.

före-mære; *def.* *se före-mæra*; *sup.* -mærost, -mærest; *adj.* *Fore-great, very honourable, illustrious, eminent, famous, celebrated*; *præclarus, illustris, excellens, fāmōsus, celeberrimus*:—Ic næfre ne geseah ne gehýrde nænne wīse mon ðe mā wolde biōn wrecca, and earm, and ælþiōdig, and forsewen, ðonne wēlig, and weorþ, and rice, and föremære on his āgnūm earde *I never saw nor heard of any wise man who would rather be an exile, and miserable, and foreign, and despised, than wealthy, and honourable, and powerful, and eminent in his own country*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. Is min land nū föremære, and me swýde unleōd *hereditas mea præclara est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwær is nū se föremære and se aræða Rōmwāra heretoga *where is now the illustrious and the prudent consul of the Romans*? Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6. Hæfde gefohten föremærne blād *ludith Judith had gained illustrious honour*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. Föremære Simon and Iudas sýmble wæron Drihtne dýre *the celebrated Simon and Jude were always dear to the Lord*, Menol. Fox 378; Men. 190. Hū he föremærost seō *how he may be most illustrious*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 34; 18, 3; Fox 64, 35. Se sewer se föremæresta *the most eminent man*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, note 37.

före-mærlic; *adj.* *Eminent*; *præclarus*:—Hū weorþlic and hū föremærlic *how honourable and how eminent*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34.

före-mærnes, för-mærnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *Greatness, eminence, renown, glory*; *clāritas*:—Weorþscipe and föremærnes *dignity and renown*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 7; 33, 1; Fox 122, 12.

före-manian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-warn*; *præmonēre*:—He före-manod wæs *præmonitus fuérat*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 39.

före-meahtig, före-mihtig; *adj.* *Prepotent, most mighty*; *præpōtens*:—Ða före-meahtige folces ræswan *the prepotent chieftains of the folk*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 24; Gen. 1669. Ðær he ealdordōm onfēh, före-mihtig ofer fugla cynn *where it [the phoenix] receives supremacy, most mighty over the race of birds*, Exon. 58a; Th. 208, 21; Ph. 159; Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667.

före-mearcod; *part.* *Fore-noted*; *prænōtātus*, Cot. 157.

före-mihtig; *adj.* *Prepotent, most mighty*; *præpōtens*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667. *v.* för-meahtig.

före-mihtiglice, -mihtlice; *adv.* *Most mightily*; *strēnue*, Cot. 202.

före-münt, *es*; *m.* *A fore-mount, promontory*; *promontorium*, Cot. 149.

förene? before; ante, citius, Lye:—Gif hine hwā förene [MS. A. of the 12th century has föra] forstode if any one stand up for him, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17; Wilk. 139, 22, 23. v. Schmid, s. v. forstandan.
före-rim, es; m. A prologue, preface; prolöcus:—Onginneh förerim incipit prolöcus, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 1, 1.

före-rynel, för-rynel, es; m. [före, för before; rynel, es; m. a runner] A fore-runner; precursor:—Iohannes his förerynel wæs on life ge on deaþe John was his fore-runner both in life and in death, Ælf. T. 24, 20; Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28, MS. Cot. v. för-rynel.

fore-sacan; p. fore-sóc [=for-sacan] to forbid; prohibere:—Foresóc odde forbeað prohibēbat, Mt. Lind. Kmbl. 3, 14.

före-sæde foretold, predicted, Mt. Bos. 24, 25; p. of före-secgan.
före-sægde foretold, told, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16; biseno foresægde parabolam proposuit, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24; p. of före-secgan.

före-sæge should provide; providēret, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 8; 3rd sing. imperf. subj. of före-seón.

före-sendan to send before, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41, MS. D. v. före-sendan.

före-sāwe foresawest; prævīdisti, Ps. Th. 138, 2; 2nd sing. p. of före-seón.

före-sceāwere, es; m. A foreshewer, foreseer; prævīsor, Consid. ætātum lunæ in mōdo gūnitis, Lye.

före-sceāwian, före-sceāwigan, för-sceāwian; p. ode; pp. od To foreshew, foresee, provide; præ-ostendere, pōnere in conspectu, prævīdere, providere:—Ic foresceāwige prævīdeo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 3. God foresceāwaf him sylf dā ofrrunge Deus prōvidēbit sibi victimam, Gen. 22, 8. He him foresceāwode sumne heretogan he provided them a leader, Jud. 6, 8. Dæt he foresceāwode hā he hig gecigde ut vidēret quid vīcāret ea, Gen. 2, 19. Ic wiscde dæt hig foresceāwodon hira ende ūtām nōvissima providēret, Deut. 32, 29. Hū hit gecyðreþ to foresceāwigenne quōmōdo oporteat prōvidere, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. i; Th. ii. 170, 3. DER. sceāwian.

före-sceāwung, för-sceāwung, e; f. A FORESHEWING, foreseeing, foresight, providence; providentia:—Beo ðe ān foresceāwung let there be one providence to thee, Basil. admn. 3; Norm. 38, 17. Foresceāwung Godes God's providence, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30; 39, 5; Fox 218, 21. Com hit mid Godes foresceāwunge and bletsunge it came with God's providence and blessing, Homl. Th. i. 92, 22; Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15. On ðara pinga foresceāwunge in rerum providentia, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 7. þurh godcundan foresceāwunga through divine providence, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6; foresceāwung prudentia, Rtl. 108, 25.

före-scyttels, es; m. [före, scyttels a bolt, bar] A fore-bolt, bar; repāgūlum:—Dæt ænig elda meahte swā fæstlice forescyttelsas o inhebban that any one should ever raise up such firm bars, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 4; Cri. 312.

före-secgan; p. -sægde, -sæde; pp. -sægd, -sæd To FORE-SAY, foretell, predict, announce; præfari, prædicere, prædicare, pronuntiare, annuntiare:—Ic forescege odde bodige prædico, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 40. Dæt se biseop Aidan ðam scyptarendum done storm towardne foresægde ut episcopus Aidan nautis tempestatem futūram prædixērit, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16; Ps. Th. 118, 172; 147, 8. Gerises to foresægane godspell oportet prædicari evangelium, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Iosue cwæþ dā to ðām foresædan ærendcrum Joshua then spoke to the aforesaid messengers, Jos. 6, 22. [Ger. vor-sagen to recite to a person.]

före-sendan; ic -sende; p. -sende; pp. -sended To send before; præmittēre:—Ic foresende præmitto, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41.

före-seón, to -seóonne; p. ic, he -seah, ðū -sāwe, pl. -sāwon; pp. -sewen To see before, FORESEE, provide; prævīdere, providere:—Swylce eac be heora andlyfene is to þenceanne and to foreseóonne de eórum quōque stipendio cogitandum atque providendum est, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 21. Ðū ealle mine wegās wel foresāwe omnes vias meas prævīdisti, Ps. Th. 138, 2. He foreseah Godes cyricum and mynsturum micle frēnesce towarde he foresaw much peril awaiting God's churches and monasteries, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46; 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Dæt he him on his biscopscīre gerisenē stōwe foresæge and sealde, on ðære ðe he mid his gefeferum wunian mihte ut in diocēsi sua prōvidēret et dāret ei locum, in quo cum suis apte dōgēre pōtuisset, 4, 1; S. 565, 8. [Ger. vor-sehen to foresee, provide.]

före-seónd, es; m. One who foresees, a provider; provisor:—Licode ðam ārfaetan foreseónde ūre hælo plācuit pī provīsōri sālūtis nostræ, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 13.

före-seónes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. A foreseeing, foresight, providence; provisio, providentia:—Heo ða cūþstan andsware ðære upplīcan foreseónesse onfēng accēpit ipsa certissimum sūpernæ provīsōnis responsum, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 1. Mid dā godcundan foreseónesse divīna provīsōne, 5, 6; S. 619, 21. Mid dā ārfaetan foreseónesse ūres alysendes pīa redemptōris nostri provīsōne, 4, 9; S. 576, 26.

före-setnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. I. a thing proposed, proposition, purpose, intention; propōsītio, propōsītum:—Wæs seó cwēn lustfullūnde ðære gōðan foresetnesse and willan ðæs iungan the queen rejoiced at the young man's good purpose and will, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 32; 5, 20; S. 642, 17. Hēredodon hī his gemynd and his foresetnesse

laudāverunt ejus propōsītum, 5, 19; S. 637, 26; 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Ic ontūgne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa odde foresetnyssse mīne āpīerim in psaltrio propōsītōnem meam, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Ic sprece foresetnyssa fram frymþe lōqur propōsītōnes ab initio, 77, 2.

II. that which is placed before, a preposition; præpōsītio:—Præpōsītio mæg beón gecweden on Englise foresetnyss præpōsītio may be called in English a fore-setting, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 10; 5; Som. 3, 52.

före-settan; p. -sette, pl. -setton; pp. -seted, -sett To set before, propose, shut, close in; præponēre, propōnēre, præclādēre:—Hī ða ylcan Eald-Seaxan næfdon āgenne cyning, ac ealdormen wæron heora þeode foresette non hābent rēgem iudem antiqui Saxōnes, sed satrāpas suæ genti præpōsitos, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 23. He foresette on his mōde dæt he wolde cumān to Rōme propōsuit animo venire Rōmam, 5, 19; S. 637, 23. Hī nā foresetton ðe on geslīpe his non propōsūerunt te in conspectu suo, Ps. Spl. 85, 13; 53, 3. Gemetton [MS. gemettan] we us storme foresette inwēnīmus nos tempestāte præclūsos, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

före-settendlic; adj. Set before, prepositive; præpōsītīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-seuwenes, -ness, e; f. [=for-sewennes] A despising, contempt, dishonour; contemptus, dedecus:—On mīnre unwurfnesse and fore-seuwenesse on account of my unworthiness and dishonour, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23.

före-singend, es; m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes, a precentor; præcantor, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 37; Wrt. Voc. 28, 19.

före-sittan, part. -sittende; p. -sæt, pl. -sæton; pp. -seten To sit before or in front, to preside; præsidere:—Wæs foresittende se Archebīshop Peodōrus the Archbishop Theodore was presiding, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 25. Foresittendum Theodōre præsidente Theodōro, 4, 17; S. 585, 24. [Ger. vor-sitzen to preside.]

före-smeagan-smeāgean to premeditate; præmeditari:—Ne scyle gē on eówrum heortum foresmeāgean, hū gē andswarion pōnīte in cordibus vestris non præmeditāri, quemadmodum respondeātis, Lk. Bos. 21, 14. Foresmeagan scrutari, investigare, Hpt. Gl. DER. smeagan.

före-smeāung, e; f. Premeditation; præmeditatio, Som. Ben. Lye.
före-snotor; adj. Highly sagacious; prudentissimus:—Foresnotre mea highly sagacious men, Beo. Th. 6305; B. 3163.

före-spræc, e; f. A speaking for or together, an assenting, agreement; astipulatio:—Dæt eall gelæst sý dæt on ūre forespræce stænt that all be fulfilled which stands in our agreement, L. Ath. v. § 3; Th. i. 232, 8. v. före-spræc.

före-spræc, e; f. A fore-speech, preface; præfatio:—Forespræc præfatio, Ælf. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 126; Wrt. Voc. 51, 39. v. före-spræc.

före-speca, an; m. [=for, specia a speaker] One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; prolōcūtor, advōcātus:—Forespeca [=for-speca] causidicus, advōcātus, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 67; Wrt. Voc. 34, 2; Th. Diplm. A. D. 997; 539, 33; 540, 15.

före-sprecen; part. Fore-spoken, aforesaid; præfatus, prædictus:—Dō dæt [MS. ðæs] lēan to ðam forespreccan gōðum add that reward to the aforesaid goods, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. v. före-sprecen.

före-spræc, -spræc, e; f. [=for, spræc a speech] A speaking for, a defence, an assenting, agreement; defensio, excusatio, astipulatio:—Ic secge dæt sió forespræc ne dýge, nāuder ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaf I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6.

före-spræc, före-spræc, e; f. [före-fore, spræc a speech] A fore-speech, preface, introduction, a speaking before for another, a fore-promise; præfatio, præ-sponsio:—Dis is seó forespræc hū S. Gregorius ðas bōc gedihthe, ðe man Pastoraletm nemnaþ this is the preface how St. Gregory made this book which people call Pastoral, Past. pref; Cot. MS. Beoþ ða ungewittigan cild gehealdene on ðam fulluhte þurh forespræc ðæs godfæder unknowing children are saved in baptism by the fore-promise of the godfather, Bd. Whelc. 180, 44.

före-spreca, -spreca, an; m. [=for-speca] One who speaks for another, an advocate; prolōcūtor, advōcātus:—Dæt he beó mīn frēond and forespreca, and ðære [MS. ðara] hālgan stōwe frēond and forespræca that he be my friend and advocate, and the friend and advocate of the holy place, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 34-525, 1. He gebond feonda foresprecan he bound the advocate of fiends [the devil], Exon. 18 b; Th. 40, 6; Cri. 733. Cleopodon feonda foresprecan the advocates of the fiends cried out, 36 a; Th. 118, 7; Gū. 236. [Ger. für-sprecher, m. an advocate.]

före-sprecen, -sprecen, för-sprecen; part. FORE-SPOKEN, aforesaid, forementioned; præfatus, prædictus:—Se forespreca here the fore-mentioned army, Chr. 896; Erl. 93, 34. Se forespreca Godes man præfatus clericus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 5. He on ðæt foresprecene mynster gedōn and geþeodet wæs he had been put in and joined to the aforesaid monastery, 5, 19; S. 637, 29.

före-stæppan to step or go before, precede, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30; Ps. Lamb. 88, 15. v. före-stæppan.

före-stæppend, es; m. [före-stæppende; part. of före-stæppan] A stepper or goer before; præcessor:—Se ðe förestæppend ys qui præcessor est, Lk. Bos. 22, 26.

före-stæppung, e; f. *A stepping before, preventing, anticipation; preventivo, anticipatio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-stæpp steps before, precedes, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18; pres. of förestapan.

före-standan; p. -stöd, pl. -stödon; pp. -standen *To stand before, to excel*; præstäre:—Förestandan præstäre, Cot. 149.

före-standende; part. *Standing before*; præstans:—Biscop odde förestandende antistes, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 9.

före-stapan; he -stæpp; p. ic, he -stöp, dū -stöpe, pl. -stöpon; impert. -stape, -stæpe, pl. -stapap; pp. -stapan *To step before, prevent, come or go before, precede*; prægrædi, prævenire, præire, præcedere:—Fordan dū förestöpe hine on blætsungum quoniam prævenisti eum in benedictionibus, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Aris eala Drihten, förestæpe odde förhrada hine exsurge Dömine, præveni eum, 16, 13. Ða de förestöpon hine prædon, ðæt he sūwode qui præibant, incerpābant eum, ut tūceret, Lk. Bos. 18, 39. Fýr ætforan him förestæpp ignis ante ipsum præcedet, Ps. Lamb. 96, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18. Paulus förestöp Stephanum Paul præcedit Stephen, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22.

före-steall, es; m. [före before, steall from stellan to leap] *A leaping before, forestalling, rescue*; assultus, interceptio:—Ða Iudæiscan ealdras geornlice smædon hū hī Hælend Crist acwellan mihton, ondrædon him swā-ðeah ðæs folces förestæll the Jewish elders earnestly deliberated how they might slay Jesus Christ, but they dreaded a rescue by the people, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14. v. förestæl.

före-steora, an; m. *A fore-steerer, man at the prow of a ship*; prōrēta, prōraz conductor, Cot. 149.

före-steppan, -stæppan, ic -steppe, -stæppe, he -stepþ, pl. -steppaþ, -stæppaþ; p. -stæpede = -stepte? pp. -stæped = -stept? *To step or come before, to prevent, go before, precede*; prægrædi, prævenire, anticipare, præcedere:—Min God försçyt [MS. forscytte] odde förestæpp he Deus meus præveniet me, Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. Förhradian odde förestæppan [MS. forhradian odde foresteppan] us ðine mildheortnessa anticipent nos misericordie tue, 78, 8. Ic förestæppe præcōde, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30. Mildheortnys and sōfæstnys förestæppaþ [Lamb. förestæppaþ] ansýne ðine misericordia et veritas præcedent faciem tuam, Ps. Spl. 88, 15.

före-stigan; p. -stäg, -stáh, pl. -stigon; pp. -stigen *To go before, to excel*; excellere:—Ic förestige excello, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 45. MS. C. DER. stigan.

före-stihtod, -stihtud; part. [stihitian to dispose, order] *Fore-appointed or ordained, determined*; prædestinatus, definitus:—Förestihtod, förestihtud prædestinatus, Scint. de Prædest. Æfter ðam ðe förestihtod wæs secundum quod definitum est, Lk. Bos. 22, 22.

före-stihtung, e; f. *A fore-appointment*; prædestinatio, dispensatio:—Mid förestihtunge ðære godcundan ærfæstnesse by the dispensation of the divine mercy, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, note 42; Homl. Th. ii. 364, 29.

före-stöp, dū -stöpe, pl. -stöpon stepped before, prevented, went before, preceded, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4; Lk. Bos. 18, 39; Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; p. of förestapan.

före-swærian; p. ic, he -swör, dū -swöre, pl. -swōron; pp. -sworen *To FORESWear, declare before*; antejurare:—Ðæt land, ðe ic föreswör heora fæderum terram, pro qua [ante-] jūrāvi patrībūs eōrum, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land, ðe dū hira fæderum föreswōre terram, pro qua [ante-] jūrasti patrībūs eōrum, 11, 12.

före-tācen, -tācn, es; n. *A FORE-TOKEN, presage, sign, wonder*; præsagium, prodigium:—Företācn ætra gōða a fore-token of eternal blessings, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 21; Ps. Spl. 77, 48; 70, 8. Ðæt biþ företācna mæst that shall be the greatest of fore-tokens, Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 34; Cri. 893. He sette on him word tācna heora and företācna pōsūt in eis verba signōrum suōrum et prodigiūrum, Ps. Spl. 104, 25. He sende företācna emisit prodigia, 134, 9.

före-tācnian; p. ode; pp. od *To foreshow*; præmonstrare:—Ðætte seō āwl prōwiende wæs, ðæt se lichoma företācnode quod ānima passa sit cūro præmonstrābat, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

före-teohung, -teohung, e; f. *Predestination*; prædestinatio:—Siō godcunde företeohung is ænfæd and unawendendlic the divine predestination is simple and unchangeable, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. Be ðære företeohunga Godes concerning the predestination of God, Bt. titl. xxxix; Fox xviii. 16. v. före-tiohung.

före-teōn; p. -teode; pp. -teod *To pre-dispose, pre-ordain*; prædisponere, præordinare:—Swā ðe bearn weorþaþ geboren syððan, ða ylcan ic ær företeode ecce natio filiorum tuorum quibus dispōsui, Ps. Th. 72, 12. Swā monige swā företeode wæron to ecum life quotquot erant præordinati ad vitam æternam, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 36.

före-tēp; pl. m. *The fore-teeth*; præciōres, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 101; Wrt. Voc. 43, 30. v. tōp a tooth.

före-panc, es; m. *Forethought, consideration*; considératio:—Biþ andgit æghwēr sēlest, ferþes foreþanc understanding is everywhere best, forethought of mind, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. Nāhton foreþances wīsdōmes gewitt they had no sense of wisdom's foresight, Elen. Knbl. 712; El. 356. Ða hāt-heortan hie mid nāde foreþance nyllaþ gestillan

the furious will not calm themselves with any consideration, Past. 40, 6; Cot. MS. v. före-þonc.

före-panclīce; adv. *Considerately, prudently*; considérāte, provīde, Past. 15, 5, Lye.

före-pancolnes, -ness, e; f. *Forethought, prudence*; prūdentia:—Seō smæung minre heortan wile sprecan foreþancolnesse meditatio cordis mei loquētur prūdentiam, Ps. Th. 48, 3.

före-pancul, -þoncol, för-þoncol; adj. *Forethinking, provident, prudent*; provīdus, prūdēns:—Se foreþancula wer the provident man, Past. 41, 5; Hat. MS. 57 b, 16.

fore-pencan; p. -þohte, pl. -þohton; pp. -þoht [=for-pencan] *To distrust, despair*; diffidēre, desperāre:—Ðý-læs he hine for ðære wynsumnan wyrde fortrūwige, odde for ðære rēðan foreþence lest he on account of pleasant fortune should be arrogant, or on account of the affliction should despair, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 18.

före-pencan, -þencan; p. -þohte, pl. -þohton; pp. -þoht *To FORETHINK, consider beforehand*; præcōgītāre, præmēdītāri:—Se lāreow seal mid geornfullice ingehygde foreþencan the teacher must consider beforehand with careful meditation, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 20 a, 1.

fore-pingere, es; m. [fore=for, pingere a pleader] *One who pleads for another, an intercessor*; intercessor:—Sceolon ða æðelan Godes þeowas beðn his folces foreþingeras the noble servants of God should be the intercessors of his people, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 11.

fore-pingian, for-pingian; p. ode; pp. od [fore=for, pingian to plead] *To plead for anyone, intercede, defend*; intercedēre, defendēre:—Ic secge ðæt siō forespæc ne dýge, nāuder ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7. Foreþinga for synnum minum intercede pro peccātis meis, Wanl. Catal. 293, 28, col. 2: 294, 25, col. 1. Ne cwede ic nā ðæt ðæt yfel sie ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan, and him foreþingie I do not say that it is wrong that a man should help the innocent, and defend him, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4; L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 3; 24; Th. i. 78, 10.

fore-pingiend, es; m. *One who pleads for another, an intercessor*; intercessor:—Us Drihten sealde ðe foreþingiend nobis Dōminus dedit te intercessōrem, Wanl. Catal. 294, 34, col. 1.

fore-pingræden, e; f. *A pleading for anyone, intercession*; intercessio:—Þurh foreþingrædena hāligra martira ðinra per intercessiōnes sanctōrum martīrum tuōrum, Wanl. Catal. 294, 16, col. 1. Ic gýrne fultum ðinre foreþingrædene dū hāligoste mægden and þrōwystre implōro auxilium tue interventīōnis sanctissīma virgo et martyri, 294, 6, col. 2.

fore-pingung, e; f. *A pleading for anyone, intercession*; intercessio:—Se Hælend hēt gehwīlne oðerne aþweán fram fūlum synnum mid foreþingunge the Saviour commanded each to wash the other from foul sins by intercession, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 33. Þurh foreþingunga calra hāligra ðinra gehýr me per intercessiōnes omnium sanctōrum tuōrum exaudi me, Wanl. Catal. 294, 20, col. 2. Mid gōdum foreþingungum with good intercessions, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 21, note, MS. Ca.; Rtl. 49, 34.

före-þonc, -þanc, es; m. *Fore-thought, providence*; providentia:—Ananias, Azarias and Misahel þurh föreþoncas fýr gebýgdon Hananiah, Azariah and Mishaël escaped the fire through providences, i. e. through their trust in the provisions of God, Dei providentiis vel provisionibus ignem sup̄arant, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 16; Az. 191; 118 a; Th. 454, 22; Hy. 4, 37. Se föreþonc is siō godcunde gescēadwīnes, siō ðe eall förewāt providence is the divine intelligence, which foreknows all, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 26. Se godcunda föreþonc heaðerap ealle gescēafta the divine providence restrains all creatures, 39, 5; Fox 218, 30; 39, 5; Fox 220, 1, 2; 39, 6; Fox 220, 11. Be ðam godcundan föreþonce,—se godcunda föreþonc stýrēþ done rōdor and ða tunglu with respect to divine providence,—the divine providence rules the sky and the stars, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 3-7.

före-þoncol; adj. *Sagacious, prudent*; provīdus, prūdēns:—Ðæt föreþoncle men sægdon what sagacious men said, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 19; Cri. 1192. v. före-þancul.

före-þýstriān; p. ede; pp. ed *To darken*; obscurāre:—He sende þýstru and foreþýstrede misit tēnebras et obscurāvit, Ps. Spl. 104, 26. v. for-þeōstriān.

före-tige, es; m. [tíge from tigan to bind] *A fore-binding place, market*; fórum:—Heō ys gelic sittendum cnapum [MS. cnapun] on företíge similis est pueris sedenibus in fóro, Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

före-timbrigende; part. *Building before, shutting up*; præclūdēns, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note.

före-tiohung, -tiohung, -teohung, -teohung, e; f. *A fore-appointing, predestination*; prædestinatio:—Ær hit wæs Godes företeiohung before it was God's predestination, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 11; 39, 4; Fox 216, 31. Be ðære Godes företeiohung concerning the predestination of God, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13. Siō godcunde företeiohung the divine predestination, 40, 6; Fox 242, 9. DER. tiohian to determine.

före-týnd; part. p. *Foreclosed*; præclūsus:—Gemēttan we us æghwanan gelice storme föresette and företýnde invēnīmus nos pāri tempestūte præclūsos, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

före-wæs was before or over, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 35; *p.* of före-wesan. **före-ward**, *e*; *f.* An agreement, compact, treaty; pactum, foedus:—His bröder griþ and förwardæ call æftercweþ his brother renounced all peace and agreement, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 30, 31. Būton he ða förwardæ geheolde unless he kept the agreements, Erl. 229, 32; Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 16. *v.* före-weard, *e*; *f.*

före-ward, *adj.* Forward, fore, former, early; pronus, anterior, prior:—On förwardre dyssere bēc ys awriten be me in the fore part of this book it is written of me, Ps. Th. 39, 8. *v.* före-weard; *adj.*

före-warde, *an*; *f.* An agreement; pactum:—Seō förwardæ ær wæs gewroht the agreement was formerly made, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 34. *v.* före-weard, *e*; *f.*

före-weall, *es*; *m.* A fore-wall, bulwark; propugnaculum:—Syndon ða förweallas gestēpte ðp wolcna hrōf the fore-walls are raised to the clouds' roof [the water-walls in the Red Sea], Cd. 158; Th. 196, 25; Exod. 297.

före-weard, -ward, för-word, -werd, *e*; *f.* före-warde, *an*; *f.* A FOREWARD, precaution, contract, agreement, compact, treaty, provision; præcautio, pactum, foedus:—Wurdon ða förwarda full worhte the contracts were completed, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 22. To ðān ylcān förweardum [MS. forewardan] with the same provisions, Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 6. Förweard exordium, Rtl. 69, 17. DER. weard, *e*; *f.* [Dut. voor-waarde, *f.* condition, terms, pre-contract.]

före-weard, *es*; *m.* A forewarder, scout; antecursor, explorator:—Siddan Scipia geahsode ðæt ða förwardas wæron feor ðam fæstene gesette, he ða dýgellice gelædde his fyrde betuh ðām weardum when Scipio learned that the scouts [forewarders] were set far from the fastness, he then secretly led his army between the warders, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 12. *v.* weard; *m.*

före-weard, för-weard, -werd, -ward; *adj.* FORWARD, fore, former, early; pronus, anterior, prior:—Læteþ förweard hléor on strange stān he shall let his cheek [fall] forward on a strong stone, Salm. Kmbl. 228; Sal. 113. In förweardum Daniele dagum in the early days of Daniel, Chr. 709; Erl. 42, 30. On förweard Eāsterfæsten in the fore [part of the] Easter-fast; incipiente Quadragesima, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37. Förweard feng ðara [MS. ðære] lippena togædere the fore-grasp of the lips together; rostrum, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 26. Förweard fōt the fore [part of the] foot, the sole of the foot; planta, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 95; Wrt. Voc. 45, 3. Ða sylfan tiid [=tiid] folc habbaþ förweard gear at the same time people have the fore [part of the] year, Menol. Fox 12; Men. 6. Förwearde heafod the forehead; frons, Wrt. Voc. 70, 28. We sceolon mearcian ūre förwearde heafod mid Cristes rōde tācne we should mark our foreheads with the sign of Christ's cross, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Förweard lencen the early spring; ver nōvum, Ælf. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 12; Wrt. Voc. 53, 26. Hit wæs förweard middag it was the fore [part of] midday; hōra sēcunda diei, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 5. Wæs förweard niht it was the early [part of] night; prima hōra noctis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. On förweardne niht in the early [part of] night; primo tempore noctis, Bd. 5, 13; Whelc. 412, 15. Förweard nōsu the fore-nose, extremity of the nose; pirūla [q. v. in Du Cange], Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 90; Wrt. Voc. 43, 21. On ðæs cynynges rice förweardum in the fore [part of the] reign of the king; cujus regni principio, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24; 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Be ðisses bisecepos lifes stealle förweardum of the early state of this bishop's life; de cujus pontificis statu vitæ ad priora repēdantes, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Drihten ðe gesett on förweard and nā on æfterweard constituet te Dōminūs in cāput et non in caudam, Deut. 28, 13. Ðū gesetst me on heafod oððe on förwearde peōða constitues me in cāput gentium, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44. [Dut. voor-waarts; adv. forward.]

före-weard; *adj.* Forward, fore, former, early; pronus, anterior, prior, primus:—On förweardne morgen ic drife sceāp mīne to heora lease in primo māne mīno ōves meas ad pasqua, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Förweard swira cāpūm, Wrt. Voc. 282, 42. Förweard nāsu pīrūla, 282, 65. On förweard ðære bōc oððe on heafde bāc awriten is be me in cāpite libri scriptum est de me, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. *v.* före-weard; *adj.*

före-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, ðū -wære, pl. -wæron [före before, wesan to be] To be before, to preside; præses:—Dysson tidum förwæs Norþan Hymbra rice se strangesta cynyng his tempōribus regno Nordanhymbrōrum præfuit rex fortissimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18; 5, 18; S. 635, 35. *v.* wesan to be.

före-wis; *adj.* Forewise, foreknowing; præscius, Cot. 149.

före-witan, för-witan; *ic*, he -wāt, ðū -wāst, pl. -witon; *p.* -wiste, pl. -wiston; *pp.* -witen To foreknow; præscire:—He call förwāt hū hit geweorpan sceal he foreknows all how it shall come to pass, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 27.

före-witigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To foresay, prophesy; prænuntiāre:—Se mycla hunger, ðe wæs förwiteged on Actibus Apostōlōrum the great famine, which was foretold in the Acts of the Apostles, Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 24.

före-witig-wittig; *adj.* Foreknowing; præscius:—Förwitig towerdra þinga præscius fūtūri, Ælf. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12; Hpt. Gl.

före-witol; *adj.* [witol knowing] Foreknowing; præscius, Lye.

före-witung, *e*; *f.* A foreknowing, foretelling, presage; præsāgium, Som. Ben. Lye.; Hpt. Gl.

före-wrēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To accuse strongly; valde accusāre:—He būtan leahtrum wæs clāne gemēd ðara þinga ðe hine mon forewrēgde he was found without crimes clean of the things of which he was accused; absque crimine accusātus fuisse inuictus est, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 30.

före-writan; *p.* -wrāt, pl. -writon; *pp.* -writen To proscribe, banish; proscribere, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-writennes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Proscription, banishment, exile; proscriptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

före-wyrcean; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht To work for, do anything for anyone; facere aliquid pro aliquo:—Se man ðane ððerne æt rihte gebrenge, oððe riht forewyrce let the man bring the other to justice, or do justice for him, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 34, 2.

före-wyrd, *e*; *f.* [före, wyrd an event] A deed done before; antefactum, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-fang, -feng, fore-feng, -fong, *es*; *m.* I. a seizing or rescuing of stolen or lost property; apprehensio:—Be forstolenes mannes forfenge of seizing a stolen man, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15, note 32. Be forstolenes ceāpes forfenge of the rescuing of stolen property, 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7. II. the reward for rescuing such property; merces, quæ bōnōrum surreptōrum restitūtōri dātur:—Forfang ofer eall fiftyne peningas the reward for rescuing stolen property shall be everywhere fifteen pence, L. Ff; Th. i. 224, 21. Embe forfang, witan habbaþ gerædd, ðæt man ofer eall Engle-land gelicne dōm healde; ðæt is æt men fifteen peningas, and æt horse eal [MS. heal] swā . . . Hwilon stōd, ðæt man æt ælcōn peōfstolēnan orf. . . and be his forfange sylle, ðæt is, æt ælcōn scill. penig, sý ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sý, gyf hit man æt peōfes handa ahret; gyf hit ðonne elles on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfang-leohtr beōn concerning the reward for rescuing stolen property, the counsellors have determined, that one shall hold like judgment all over England; that is for a man fifteen pence, and for a horse as much . . . Formerly it stood, that for all stolen cattle . . . and on its rescue one should pay, that is, for every shilling a penny, be the cattle of whatever kind it may, if one rescues it from the hands of the thief; but if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, then the reward for rescuing may be less, Th. i. 224, 24–226, 5.

for-fangen forfeited, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, note 9; Seized, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614; *pp.* of for-fōn.

forfang-feoh; *gen.* -feōs; *n.* The reward for rescuing stolen cattle or lost property; merces, quæ bōnōrum surreptōrum restitūtōri dātur:—Gyf hit ðonne elles on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leohtr beōn if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, the reward for rescuing it may be less, L. Ff; Th. i. 226, 5.

for-faran; *p.* -fōr, pl. -fōron; *pp.* -faren [for-, faran to go]. I. to go or pass away, perish; perire:—Seō scipfyrð [MS. scipfyrde] ælmæst earmlice forfōr almost all the ship-force perished miserably, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35. Hī mæst ealle forfōron they almost all perished, 910; Erl. 101, 8, 33; 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

II. to cause to pass away, cause to perish, to destroy; perdere:—Forfare hý man mid ealle let a man totally destroy them, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2; L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 9. Ðæt man ða sǣwla ne forfare ðe Crist mid his āgenūm life gebohte that a man cause not the souls to perish which Christ bought with his own life, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 378, 2. Wæs swiðe feala manna forfaren very many men were destroyed, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 10. Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geāres forfaren much cattle was destroyed this year, 1041; Erl. 169, 8. Weaþ micel his heres forfaren many of his army were destroyed, 1067; Erl. 204, 9. Fordoes t forfāras perdidit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 39.

for-faran; *p.* -fōr, pl. -fōron; *pp.* -faren [for before, faran to go] To go before, get in front of; præire:—Fōrfōron him done mūpan fōran on ūter mere they got in front of them before the mouth [of the river] in the outer sea, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21. [O. Sax. furfaran to precede.]

for-fēhp surprises, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874; 3rd sing. pres. of for-fōn.

for-feng a seizing of stolen property, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7; MS. H. *v.* for-fang.

for-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, feran to go] To go or pass away, perish; perire:—Fōrneāh ælc tilþ on mersclande forferde very nearly all the tilth in the marsh-land perished, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 13.

for-fleōn; *p.* -fleah, pl. -flugon; *subj. pres.* -fleō, pl. -fleōn; *pp.* -flogen [for-, fleōn to flee] To flee away from, escape; fugere, effugere:—Ic forfleō mīne hlāfdian a fācie dōminæ meæ īgo fugio, Gen. 16, 8. Ðæt gē ðas towerdan þing forfleōn that ye escape those future things, Lk. Bos. 21, 36.

for-fōn; *ic* -fō, ðū -fēhst, he -fēhp, pl. -fōþ; *p.* ic, he -fēng, ðū -fēnge, pl. -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen [for-, fōn to take]. I. to be deprived of anything, forfeit; aliquid privari, amittere:—Næbbe his āgne forfongen [hæbbe his āgen forfangen MS. H.] let him not have forfeited his own [let him have forfeited his own, MS. H.], L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6.

II. to take violently or by surprise, clutch, arrest, seize;

reward; reddere, exsolvere, compensare, retribuere:—Him wile ece Ælmihtig forgilðan the eternal Almighty will repay them, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 17; Ph. 473. He him ðære lisse leán forgilðeþ he will pay him a reward for that affection, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 22; Cri. 434. Eall he hit forgilt he will recompense it all, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 28. Swā hwæt swā man ðær of forstel, ic hit forgeald whatsoever has been stolen therefrom, I have repaid it; quidquid furto peribant, a me exigēbas, Gen. 31, 39; Job Thw. 168, 17; Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 5929; B. 2968: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 31; Exod. 315: 226; Th. 301, 8; Sat. 578. Ða forguldon yfelu for gōdum retribuēdum mǣla pro bonis, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 20. Forgilde hine be his were let him pay for him according to his value, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14. MS. H: 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. H: L. Ath. i. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 1, 15; L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25; Andr. Kmbl. 774; An. 387. Forgilðan hý hine be his were let them pay for him according to his value, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Ðæt hine man forgulde that a man should pay for him, L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 11; Ps. Th. 65, 13. Gif ðū gōd ðeost, hit biþ ðe mid gōde forgulden; gif ðū ðonne yfel ðeost, hit biþ ðe mid yfele forgulden if thou doest good, it shall be repaid thee with good; but if thou doest evil, it shall be repaid thee with evil, Gen. 4, 7: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 6; Gen. 756; Beo. Th. 5679; B. 2843; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217; Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Him wæron eft forgoldene feowertyne þusend sceāpa fourteen thousand sheep were repaid him, Job Thw. 168, 19. [Dut. ver-gelden; Ger. ver-gelten to reward, recompense.]

for-gíman to neglect, Ex. 9, 21. v. *for-gýman*.

for-gímeleásian; p. ode; pp. od To neglect entirely; omnino negligere, negligere:—Gif ge forgímeleásiaþ Drihtnes bebod eowres Godes if ye neglect the command of the Lord your God, Deut. 8, 19. v. *for-gímeleásian*.

for-gitan, -gytan, -gietan; ic -gite, ðū -gitest, -gíst, he -giteþ, -gitt, -git, *pl.* -gitap; *p. ic*, he -geat, -gæt, ðū -geáte, *pl.* -geáton, -gæton, -gēton, *impert.* -git, *pl.* -gitap; *subj. pres.* -gite, *pl.* -giton; *p. geáte, pl.* -geáten; *pp.* -giten; *v. trans. gen. acc.* [for-, gitan to get] *TO FORGET, neglect; oblivisci, negligere*:—Hū lange wilt ðū, Drihten, mīn forgitan quousque, Dōmīne, obliviscēris me? Ps. Th. 12, 1; 118, 109. Ic forgite obliviscor, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic forgite [MS. forgeite] negligo, 28, 5; Som. 31, 50. Hū lange, eāla Drihten, forgist ðū me usquequo, Dōmīne, obliviscēris me? Ps. Lamb. 12, 1; Ps. Th. 41, 11. Ðæt man forgist ða ærran gear that the former years shall be forgotten, Gen. 41, 30. Ne he ne forgit his wedd neque obliviscētur pacti, Deut. 4, 31; Ps. Th. 9, 32; Bt. Met. Fox 3, 11; Met. 3, 6. Sýn gecyrcde to helle ealle þeōda ða ðe forgitap God convertantur in infernum omnes gentes qui obliviscuntur Deum, Ps. Lamb. 9, 18. Ic forgeat to etanne mīne hlāf oblitus sum comedere pānem meum, 101, 5; 118, 153, 176. Æ ðīne ic ne forgeat lēgem tuam non sum oblitus, Ps. Lamb. 118, 61, 109, 141. For hwi forgeáte ðū mīn quāre oblitus es mei? 41, 10. Næfre nāht he ne forgeat he has never forgotten anything, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1; Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13; Gen. 24, 67; Ps. Spl. 9, 12. Ne we ne forgeátan ðe nec oblitī sūmus te, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. Gē forgeton Drihten oblitus es Dōmīni, Deut. 32, 18. Hig his hālgan æ forgeátan they forgot his holy law, Jud. 3, 7; Ps. Lamb. 105, 21; 118, 139; Cd. 227; Th. 305, 6; Sat. 642. Hig forgeátan his wellðæda oblitī sunt benefactorum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11. Hig forgeton ðæt hig hlāfas nāmon oblitī sunt pānes accipere, Mt. Bos. 16, 5; Cd. 149; Th. 186, 25; Exod. 144. Ne forgit ðū þearfena ne obliviscāris pauperum, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 12; 44, 11; Ps. Th. 73, 18, 22. Gemunaþ and ne forgitap, hū swiðe gē gremedon Drihten memento et non obliviscāris, quomodo ad iracundiam provocāveris Dōmīnum, Deut. 9, 7. Op-ðæt he forgite ða þing, ðe ðū him dydest donec obliviscātur eorum, quæ fecisti in eum, Gen. 27, 45. Ðæt ge næfre ne forgiton Drihtnes wedd ne quando obliviscāris pacti Dōmīni, Deut. 4, 23; 6, 12. Ðæt he hī ðe-læs forgeáte that he should the less forget them, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4; Cd. 40; Th. 52, 25; Gen. 849. Ðe ðū forgiten hafst which thou hast forgotten, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22; Ps. Lamb. second 9, 11; Ps. Th. 77, 13. Manige licgaþ ðeāde, mid ealle forgitene many lie dead, entirely forgotten, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 120; Met. 10, 60. An ðe is forgotten unum tibi deest, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 21. [Dut. ver-geeten; Ger. ver-gessen to forget.]

for-gitel forgetful, forgetting. v. *for-gytel*.

for-giternes, -ness, *e; f.* Forgetfulness, a forgetting; oblivio:—Ne forgitelnes byþ ðæs þearfan non oblivio erit pauperis, Ps. Lamb. 9, 19. v. *for-gytelnes*.

for-gitennes, -ness, *e; f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion; oblivio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-glendrad; part. p. Conglutinatus, allectus:—Gebiged odde for-glendrad odde geflimd is to eorþan wambe ure conglutinatus est in terra venter noster, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-glendran; p. ade, ede; pp. ad, ed [glendran to devour] To eat greedily, devour voraciously; lucrari, devorare:—Forglendrad lucratus, Cot. 124. Ealle heora snytru beoþ yfele forglendred omnis sapientia eorum devorata est, Ps. Th. 106, 26; Blickl. Hom. 99, 9. Forglendred

serviunculus? Wrt. Voc. 290, 49. Forglendrad conglutinatus = glutitus devoured, vel glutinatus glued together, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-gnād rubbed together, broke, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16; *p. of* for-gnidan. *for-gnagan; p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen [for-, gnagan to gnaw] *To gnaw or eat up; corrōdere, comedere*:—On eallum grōwendum þingon hig forgnagaþ omnia quæ nascuntur corrōdent, sive comedent, Ex. 10, 5. Gærstapan forgnōgon swā hwæt swā se hagol belæfde locusts gnawed up whatsoever the hail had left, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1.

for-gnidan, -gnýdan, -cnidan; he -gnit; *p. ic*, he -gnād, ðū -gnide, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden [for-, gnidan to rub] *To rub together, dash or throw down, break; contēdere, allidēre, elidēre*:—He forgnād odde he tobyrte treow gemæru heora contrivit lignum finium eorum, Ps. Lamb. 104, 33, 16; Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Grin forgniden is, and we alyðse synd liques contritus est, et nos liberati sumus, Ps. Spl. 123, 7. Heorte forgnidene God nā beheold cor contritum Deus non despicies, Ps. Spl. 50, 18. He forgnit hine allidit illum, Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Fordon ðū forgnide me quia allisisti me, Ps. Spl. 101, 11. Drihten aræreþ ealle forgnidene Dōmīnus erigit omnes elisos, Ps. Spl. 144, 15.

for-gnidennys, -nyss, *e; f.* Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—Tobrytednys odde forgnidennys and ungesæliguys [syndon] on wegum heora contritio et infelicitas [sunt] in viis eorum, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

for-gnisednys, -nyss, *e; f.* Bruisedness, sorrow, contrition; contritio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gnōg, pl. -gnōgon gnawed up, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1; *p. of* for-gnagan.

for-gnýdan; pp. -gnyden *To dash or throw down; elidēre*:—On eorþan forgnýden, fæmende he tearfode elisus in terram, volūtābūtur spūmans, Mk. Bos. 9, 20. v. *for-gnidan*.

for-golden paid for, repaid, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217; *pp. of* for-gildan.

for-grand crushed, Beo. Th. 852; B. 424; *p. of* for-grindan.

for-grāp grasped, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353; *p. of* for-grīpan.

for-grindan; p. -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden [for-, grindan to grind] *To grind thoroughly, grind to pieces, grind down, crush, pulverize, mangle, consume, destroy; commōlere, contēdere, contundere, confringere, pulverāre, lacerāre, demoliri*:—Forgrindan commōlere, Cot. 35. Ic forgrand gramum I fiercely (?) crushed [them], Beo. Th. 852; B. 424. Ðær læg secg manig, gārū forgrunden there lay many a warrior, ground to pieces by javelins, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 2; Ædelst. 18. Billum forgrunden ground down with swords, Andr. Kmbl. 826; An. 413. Biþ beorhtast nesta bæle forgrunden the brightest of nests is pulverized by the fire, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 20; Ph. 227. Wundum forgrunden mangled with wounds, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9; Ædelst. 43. Glēdum forgrunden consumed or destroyed by fire, Beo. Th. 4659; B. 2335; 5347; B. 2677.

for-grīpan; p. -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen [for-, grīpan to grasp] *To grasp, snatch away, seize, assail, overwhelm; corripere, comprehendere, apprehendere, vim afferre, obruere*:—Aðle forgrīpen langwore correptus, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 40, note. He þohte forgrīpan gumcynne he resolved to overwhelm mankind, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Ðonne fyr æppled gold gīfre forgrīpeþ when fire greedily grasps appled gold, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507; Ps. Th. 58, 12. He æt gūþe forgrāp Grendeles mægum he in conflict grasped Grendel's kinsmen, Beo. Th. 4695; B. 2353. Æbylignes yrres ðīnes hī forgrīpe indignatio iræ tuæ apprehendat eos, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ðonne we hine forgrīpen when we seize him, Ps. Th. 70, 10; 138, 9. Ðeāh gē minne flæschoman fyres wylme forgrīpen though ye assail my body with fire's heat, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346. [O. Sax. fargrīpan to seize for destruction; Ger. ver-greifen to take away.]

for-grīpan; p. -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grīpe, *pl.* -grīpen; *pp.* -gripen *To take before, carry off prematurely, pre-occupy; præcipere, præ-occupare*:—Wæs heo mid deāþe forgrīpen illa morte præpare est, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 27; 3, 29; S. 561, 17. Ðý-læs hit sī mid deāþe forgrīpen ne morte præ-occupētur, 1, 27; S. 492, 30, note. [Ger. vor-greifen to anticipate, forestall.]

for-grōwan; p. -greow, *pl.* -greowon; *pp.* -grōwen [for-, grōwan to grow] *To grow up, grow into; increscere*:—Se ær in dæge was dýre, scrīdeþ nū deop feor, brondhord geblowen, bréostum in forgrōwen copper was dear in [that] day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 16; Reim. 46.

for-gulde should pay for or repay, Ps. Th. 65, 13; *p. subj. of* for-gildan. For-guldon paid for, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; *p. pl. of* for-gildan.

for-gyfan; pp. -gyfen *To give, forgive, supply; dare, ministrare, remittere, dimittere*, Lk. Bos. 7, 48; Mt. Bos. 6, 12; 18, 21; Mk. Bos. 2, 7; Lk. Bos. 6, 37; Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29; Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1388. v. *for-gifan*.

for-gyfendlic, -gyfenlic; adj. Forgiving, pardonable, tolerable; remissus:—Tyro and Sydone byþ forgyfendlicre [MS. forgyfendlicur] on dōmes dæg, ðonne eow it shall be more pardonable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment, than for you; Tyro et Sidoni remissus erit in die iudicii quam vobis, Mt. Bos. 11, 22. Sodomwara lande byþ forgyfenlicre

on dōmes dæg, ðonne ðe *terre Sōðmōrum remissus ̅erit in die iudicii, quam tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 24; Lk. Bos. 10, 14. v. for-gifēnlic.

for-gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss *forgiveness, remission*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28; Lk. Bos. 3, 3; L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5, MS. A: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17, MS. F. v. for-gifnes.

for-gyldan, ic -gylde, dū -gylst; *subj. pres. -gylde, pl. -gylden*; the other inflections as in *for-gildan To pay for, repay, requite, recompense, reward*:—Hwī nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twifealdum *why would not God repay him his children twofold?* Job Thw. 168, 23; L. Ath. v. § 8, 8; Th. i. 238, 10. Hēht forgyldan *commanded to pay for*, Beo. Th. 2112; B. 1054; Fins. Th. 79; Fin. 39; Lk. Bos. 10, 35; Ps. Th. 88, 29; Ps. Lamb. 141, 8; L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3; L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. B: 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. B: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 17; i. 2; Th. i. 200, 11; L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4; Ps. Th. 141, 9; Beo. Th. 1916; B. 956; L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 16; Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32.

for-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit*; *committere*, Scint. Ben. Lye. [Orm. forgyllenn: A. R. vorgulte p.] v. gyltan.

for-gýman, -gýman; p. de; *pp. ed* [for, gýman *to take care*] *To neglect, pass by, transgress*; *negligere, prætereire, transgredi*:—He ða forþgesceaf forgyteþ and forgyrneþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751. Hwī forgyrnaþ ðine leorningcnihtas ðre yldrena lage *quare discipuli tui transgrediuntur traditionem seniorum?* Mt. Bos. 15, 2. Hwī forgyrne ge Godes beboð for eowre lage *quare vos transgredimini mandatum Dei propter traditionem vestram?* 15, 3. Se ðe Drihtnes word forgimde, he forlēt his men and nýtenu ðe *qui neglexit sermonem Domini, dimisit servos suos et iumenta in agris*, Ex. 9, 21. Ic næfre ðin beboð ne forgyrme *nunquam mandatum tuum prætereivi*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29. Hie þegnscipe Godes forgyrmon *they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 20; Gen. 327. Forgyrmon hig ðæt illi *neglexerunt*, Mt. Bos. 22, 5. Ne forgyrme ðu ðines Drihtnes steore *be not heedless of thy Lord's correction*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 21. [O. Sax. fargimōn *to neglect*.]

for-gýmednes, -ness, e; f. *Neglect*; *negligentia*, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gýmeleásian, -gýmeleásian, -gýmeleásian, -gýmeleásian; p. ode; *pp. od* [for, gýmeleásian *to neglect*] *To neglect entirely*; omnino *negligere*:—Forgýmeleásian *negligere*, Scint. 81; Fulg. 18. Gif he forgyrmeleásap his hlafordes gafol *if he neglect his lord's tribute*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15. Swylc geræfa swylc ðis forgyrmeleásie *such reeve as may neglect this*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Forgyrmeleásod beón *neglectus esse, negligi*, R. Ben. 36.

forgyrmeleásian, -ness, e; f. *Carelessness, neglect*; *negligentia*, Som. Ben. Lye.

för-gyrd, es; m. *A fore-girdle, martingale*; antela, cingulum illud quod ante pectus equi tenditur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. för-gyrd.

for-gytan; ic -gyte, dū -gytest, -gytst, he -gyteþ, -gyt, *pl. -gytaþ; impert. -gyt, pl. -gytaþ; subj. -gytte, pl. -gytan; pp. -gyten To forget; oblitvisci*:—Nýlle ðu forgytan ealle eðleánunga oððe eðleán his noli oblitvisci omnes retributiones eius, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2; Ps. Th. 118, 93; Ps. Lamb. 118, 16, 83, 93; 136, 5; Ps. Th. 43, 25; Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751; Ps. Lamb. 76, 10; 43, 21; 49, 22; 73, 19, 23; Ps. Th. 136, 5; Ps. Lamb. 77, 7; 58, 12. The other forms as in *for-gitan*.

for-gytel, -gytol, -gyttol; *adj. Forgetful, forgetting*; *oblitivus*:—He næs forgytel [forgyttol, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 19] *he was not forgetful*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 5, 11. Forgytele we ne synt ðe *nec oblitii sumus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. He nis forgytol clypunge þearfena *non est oblitus clamorem pauperum*, 9, 13.

for-gytelnes, -gitelnes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. *Forgetfulness, forgetting, oblivion*:—On lande forgytelnesse in terra obliuionis, Ps. Lamb. 87, 13. Forgytelnesse geseald ic eom obliuioni datus sum, 30, 13. Forgytelnesse sý geseald seó swiðre mīn obliuioni dētur dextera mea, 136, 5.

for-habban; *part. -hæbbende; p. -hæfde, pl. -hæfdon; impert. -hafa, pl. -habbaþ; pp. -hæfed, -hæfd; v. trans. To hold in, restrain, retain, abstain, refrain*; *tēnere, continere, cōhibere, prōhibere, abstinere*:—Ne meahte wæfre mōð forhabban in hreðre *he might not retain his wavering courage in his heart*, Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151; 5211; B. 2609. He ðær sum fæc on forhæbbendum life lifede *aliquandiu continentissimam gessit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. ðæt mynster oþ gynt to dæge Englisc menn ðær on ælpeodigynse hi forhabbaþ *quod videlicet monasterium usque hodie ab Anglis tenetur incōlis*, 4, 4; S. 571, 17. Forbeoð oððe forhafa oððe bewere tungan ðine fram yfe *prohibe linguam tuam a malo*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 14. Hit forhæfed gewearp ðætte hie sædon swefn cýninge *it was denied them that they should say the dream to the king*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 1; Dan. 147. Hyra eágan wæron forhæfde oðcūli illōrum tēnēbantur, Lk. Bos. 24, 16.

for-hæfedesta, m. *sup. Most continent*; *continentissimus*:—Se hālgesta wer and se forhæfedesta *uir sanctissimus et continentissimus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41; *sup. of* for-hæfed, *pp. of* for-habban.

for-hæfednes, -hæfdnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. *Restraint, continence, abstinence*; *continentia, abstinentia*:—Forhæfednyss [MS. -hæfednyss] *abstinentia*, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 7. He hæfde swýðe mycle georn-

nyss sibbe and sōþre lufan and forhæfdnesse and eádmōdnysse *studium videlicet pacis et caritatis, continentie et humilitatis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7. Ða fægerstan býsne his gingrum forlēt, ðæt he was micelre forhæfdnyssse and forwyrmednesse lifes *sāluberrimum abstinentie vel continentie clericis exemplum reliquit*, 3, 5; S. 526, 21. On forhæfednyssse and on eádmōdnysse in continence and in humility, 4, 3; S. 569, 1, 37. Lifde se man his lif on mycelre forhæfdnesse *the man lived his life in great continence*, 4, 25; S. 599, 28. ðæt is wundor ðæt ðu swā rēðe forhæfdnesse and swā hearde habban wylt *mirum quod tam austeram tēnere continentiam uelis*, 5, 12; S. 631, 33.

for-hæle, -hæle, -hælon; p. *indic. subj. indic. pl. of* for-helan *to conceal*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20.

for-hælede, es; m? [for, hælede, p. of hælān *to heal*] *An offence*; *offensa*, Cot. 148, Lye.

for-hātan; p. -hēt, -hēht; *pp. -hāten* [for, hātan *to call*] *To renounce, forswear*; *renuntiāre, ejurare*:—Būton he hit forhāten hæbbe *unless he have forsworn it*, L. Ælf. P. 47; Th. ii. 384, 30.

for-hātena, an; m. [hātan *to call or name*] *An ill-named, or a reprobate person*; *fāmosus, perditus*:—Ðā se forhātena spræc *then spake the reprobate one*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 20; Gen. 609.

för-heáfod, es; n. *The fore part of the head, forehead, skull*; *anciput*; *calvarium*:—Förheáfod *anciput?* Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 34; Wrt. Voc. 42, 42. Förheáfod vel heáfodpanne *calvarium*, 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41.

for-healdan *to withhold, keep back, disregard*; *detinere, negligere, continere*:—Hæfdon hý forhealden helm Scýlflinga *they had disregarded the helm of the Scýlfings [had deserted him]*, Beo. Th. 4751; B. 2381; Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 17. [Ger. ver-halten *to reserve, withhold, conceal*.]

for-healden *polluted*; *incestus*, Cot. 105.

för-heard; *adj. Very hard*; *prædurus*:—Wulfmæ̅r forlēt förheardne gār *faran eft ongeān Wulfmæ̅r let the piercing dart fly back again*, Byrht. Th. 136, 24; By. 156.

for-heardian; p. ode; *pp. od* *To harden, become hard*; *indurāre*:—He forheardap and fordrugaþ *induret et areseat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. [Dut. ver-harden *to harden*. Ger. ver-härten *to grow hard*, to harden.]

for-heáwan; p. -heów; *pp. -heáwen* *To hew or cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter*; *concidere, occidere*:—Hý forheówan Heaðbeardna þrym *they slaughtered the host of Heathobeards*, Scóp. Th. 99; Wid. 49; Byrht. Th. 135, 9; By. 115. [Ger. ver-hauen *to cut down*.]

for-helan, he -hilp; p. -hæl, *pl. -hælon*; *subj. p. -hæle, pl. -hælen*; *pp. -holen* *To cover over, hide, conceal*; *celare, occultare, abscondere*:—Ðe hit forhelan þenceþ *who seeks to conceal it*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 25; Gn. Ex. 116. Hū mæg ic forhelan Abrahamæ, ðe ic dōn wille num celære þōtōro Abraham, *quæ faciūrus sum?* Gen. 18, 17. Forhele ic incrum Hērran hearnes swā fela *I will conceal from your Lord so much calumny*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 29; Gen. 579. Gif he hit forhilp *if he hide it*, Lev. 5, 1. Ne biþ ðær wiht forholen *there shall be naught concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. ðæt he ðæs hālgan hæse forhæle his hlaforde *that he should conceal the saint's command from his Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20. ðæt mīne cræftas and inwæld ne wurdun forgitene and forholene *that my talents and power should not be forgotten and concealed*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. [Dut. ver-helen: Ger. ver-hehlen *to conceal*.]

for-hergian, -heregian, *to -hergianne; part. -hergiende, -hergende*; p. ode, ade, ede; *pp. od, ad, ed* *To lay waste, destroy, ravage, devastate, plunder*; *vastāre, devastāre, depōpillāre*:—Ne wile he ealle ða rīcu forslēan and forhergian *will he not slay and destroy all the kingdoms?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Mid ðý se ylca cýning gedyrstelice here lādde to forhergianne Pehta mægþe *idem rex, cum tēnere exercitum ad vastandum Pictōrum provinciam duxisset*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. Forhergiende depōpillans, 1, 15; S. 483, 44. Forhergende, 4, 7; S. 574, 30. Ceadwalla eft forhergode Cent Ceadwalla again ravaged Kent, Chr. 687; Erl. 43, 2; 1000; Erl. 137, 2. Ecgfrīþ Norþan-Hymbra cýning sende wered and fyrd on Hibernia Scotta eálonde, and hī ða unsceādendan þeóde, and symble Angelcýnne ða holdestan earmlice forhergodon Ecgfrīd rex Nordanhymbrōrum misso Hiberniam exercitu vastatū misere gentem innoxiam et natiōni Anglōrum amioissimam, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 7. Ceadwalla and Mul Cent and Wieht forhergedon Ceadwalla and Mul ravaged Kent and Wight, Chr. 686; Erl. 40, 25. Feng to rice Honorius, twām gearum ær Rōma burh abrocen and forherged wære Honorius succeeded to the sovereignty, two years before the city Rome was broken into and devastated, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10. Seó hreōwnes ðæs oft cwenedan wōles feor and wīde eall was forherged and fornumen *tempestas sæpe dictæ clādis lāte cuncta depōpillans*, 4, 7; S. 574, 30, MS. B. Hī forhergode wæron *they were plundered*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 19. [Ger. ver-heeren *to destroy, lay waste*.]

for-hergung, -heriung, e; f. *A molesting, devastation, annoyance, trouble*; *vastatio, infestatio*:—Mid forhergunge gebysmerad *disgraced by pillage*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 1; Cot. 108.

for-hicgan, -higan; p. ede, de; *pp. ed* *To neglect, reject, despise, condemn*; *despicere, spernere*:—Se was middangeard forhigende *he was despising the world*; *cum esset contemptu mundi insignis*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 25. Se ðe

me forhig *qui spernit me*, Ju. Bos. 12, 48. We forhiggaþ on arisendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nobis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. Driht nā forhigede and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dominus non spernit neque desepxit deprecationem pauperis*, 21, 23. Nā he forhigde bēne heora non *spervit precem eorum*, 101, 18. v. for-hycgan.

for-hilp *hides*, Lev. 5, 1; 3rd sing. pres. of for-helan.

for-hogednes, -hogodnes, -hogydny, -ness, e; f: for-hogung, e; f. *Contempti, disdāni*; contemptus:—Fatu on forhogednysses hæfde *wāsa despectui hūbita*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. Gefylled we synd forhogodnesse *repleti sumus despectione*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 122, 4.

for-hogian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed, od [hogian to be anxious] *To neglect, despise, accuse*; negligēre, spernēre:—Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fylgde *quæ illos spernentes ultio secūta sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Ealle middaneardlice þing swā ælfremede forhogiende *despising all earthly things as entirely foreign ones*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 35, 4. He forhogaþ, dæt he hīre uncre lāre *monita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Driht nā forhogode and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dominus non spernit neque desepxit deprecationem pauperis*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 23. Forhogedum Drihtnes bebod *contempsitis imperium Domini*, Deut. 9, 23. Ða Sundor-hālgan forhogodon dæs Hælendes gepeaht *Pharisei consilium Dei spræwērun*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30. We forhogien on arisendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nobis*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 7. Forhogedre āre heora anddettessse *contempta revērentia suæ professionis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 15. Gif he donne eow forhogige, si ðonne he fram eow forhogod *sin autem vos spræwērit, et ipse spernātur a vobis*, 2, 2; S. 503, 12, 13.

for-hogung *contempt*, Ps. Spl. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-hogydny *contempt*, Cambr. MS. Ps. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-holen *concealed, hidden*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17; pp. of for-helan.

forhōrwade *was dirty*; obsorduit, Hymn.

fōr-hradian, -hradigan; p. ode; pp. od *To hasten before, anticipate, prevent*; prævenire, præocipere:—Utan fōrhradian his ansýne on andetnessse *præocipimus ficiem ejus in confessione*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 2. Se sylfa deaþ ðære ādle ylðinge fōrhradaþ *death itself prevents the tarrying of the disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Fōrhradode Godes mildheortnys us *God's mercy prevented us*, ii. 84, 13. Ðonne hie fōrhradigaþ ðone tīman gōdes weorcens *when they anticipate the time of a good work*, Past. 39, 3. fōr-hrade; *adv. Very quickly, soon*; cito, confestim:—Æfter ðam dæs fōrhrade *very soon after that*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 6, 24. v. fōr-raðe.

for-hræred; *part. Annulled, made void*; cassatus:—Forhræred *cas-sāta*, Ælfic. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 99; Wrt. Voc. 34, 28. v. hræran.

forhswebung, e; f. a storm; præcella, Ps. Spl. T. 106, 25.

FORHT; *adj. I. fearful, timid, affrighted*; timidus, pavidus, terribus, trēpidus:—Ne beo ðū on sefan tō forht *be not thou too fearful in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 196; An. 98; Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754. Næs he forht *he was not afraid*, 5927; B. 2067; Andr. Kmbl. 2172; An. 1087; Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Heo cōm forht *trēmens vēnit*, Lk. Bos. 8, 47. To hwi synt gē forhte *quid timidi estis?* Mt. Bos. 8, 26; Mk. Bos. 4, 40. We beoþ forhte on ferþe *we are fearful in soul*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328; Ps. Th. 64, 8; Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 33. He sent on eow forhte heortan *dābit tibi cor pavidum*, Deut. 28, 65. Nō ðý forhtra was Gūþlāces gæst *the soul of Guthlac was not the more fearful*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 14; Gū. 172.

II. terrible, dreadful, formidable; terribilis, formidolōsus:—Ne wile forht wesān brōðer oðrum *a brother will not be formidable to another*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 20; Rā. 44, 11. On ða forhtan tid in that *dreadful time*, Hy. 10, 56; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 56. [O. Sax. forahat, forht, furht: O. H. Ger. forht timidus, timens: Goth. faurhts.] DER. an-forht, ge-, un-

forht-full; *adj. Fearful*; formidolōsus, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 21.

forhtian, forhtigan, forhtgean; to forhtianne; *part. forhtigende, forhtigende*; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed [forht affrighted, and the terminations -an, -anne, -gan]. I. v. intrans. To be afraid or

frightened, tremble; pāvere, trēmēre, trēpidare, formidare:—Ongan he forhtian, and sǣgian *cēpit pāvere, et tadere*, Mk. Bos. 14, 33; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22. Ongunnon hī forhtigan *they began to be afraid*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Forhtgean, Ps. Th. 113, 7. To heora mōde gelæddum ðære forhtianan tide *reducto ad mentem trēmendo illo tempore*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 25. Flugon forhtigende *trembling they fled*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 8. Ic forhtige formido, Ælfic. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50. Hie forhtiaþ *they will be afraid*, Rood Kmbl. 227; Kr. 115; Ps. Th. 67, 9. Ðær hig forhtodon mid ege *illic trēpidāwērun timōre*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6. He bæd dæt ne forhtodon nā *he bade that they should not be afraid*, Byrht. Th. 132, 25; By. 21. Ne sý eower heorte gedrēfed, ne ne forhtige gē *non turbetur cor vestrum, neque formidet*, Jn. Bos. 14, 27. Ðæt oðre forhtian that others may fear, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15.

II. v. trans. To fear, be frightened at, dread; timēre:—Ic ne forhtige wiht *I fear nothing*, Ps. Th. 61, 2; 54, 2. Ne forhtast ðū on dæge flān on lyfte *non timēbis a sāgūta volānte in die*, 90, 6. Ðe Drihten forhtiaþ *qui timet Dominum*, 127, 5; 60, 4. Ða ðe on feore forhtigaþ, ða me on fægere gescoþ *qui timent te, vidēbunt me*, 118, 74. Ne nān þing ne forhtgeaþ *fear nothing*, Deut. 1, 20. DER. a-forhtian, on-

forhtigendlic, forhtigendlic; *adj. Timorous, fearful*; meticolōsus, Cot. 129.

forht-līc; *adj. Timid, fearful, trembling*; trēpidus, terribilis:—Him forhtlice færspeþ bodedon *they fearful announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. Fleoþ forhtlice þunres brōgan *they, being afraid, shall flee the terror of [thy] thunder*; a vōce tōntrui tui formidabunt, Ps. Th. 103, 8. On ða forhtlice sorgum wītaþ *on which, they, frightened, look sorrowfully*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 15; Cri. 1104. [O. Sax. forhtlīc terrible.]

forht-līc; *adv. Fearfully, tremblingly*; trēpide:—Æghwylc wille feores forhtlice apolian *every one will fearfully endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320; R. Ben. interl. 5.

forht-mōd; *adj. Mind-frighted, timid, pusillanimous*; trēpidus animo, pavidus:—He forhtmōd wāfode *he was hesitating, being frightened in mind*, Ælfic. T. 35, 23. Ic sceal eaforan mīne forhtmōd fergan *I, being timid, must convey my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rā. 16, 13.

forhtnys, fyrhtnes, -ness, e; f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor:—Ðā aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expavit Isaac stupore vehēmenti*, Gen. 27, 33.

forhtra *more fearful*:—Ne beoþ gē ðý forhttran *be ye not the more fearful*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 11.

forhtudon=forhtodon *trēpidāwērun*, Ps. Spl. 13, 9; p. of forhtian to fear, tremble.

forhtung, e; f. [forht, ung] Fear; pāvor:—Būton blācunge and forhtunge *without paleness and fear*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 28; ii. 560, 15. On forhtunge in pīvōre, Ps. Lamb. 30, 23.

for-hwæga, -hwāga; *adv. At least*; saltem:—Forhwæga on fif mīlum odde on syx mīlum fram ðæm feo *at least within five or six miles from the property*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 35. Forhwāga on ānre mīle fram ðæm tūne *at least within one mile from the town*, 1, 1; Bos. 22, 30.

for-hwām wherefore, why. v. hwā who; interrog.

for-hwerfan *To transform, pervert*; transformare, pervertēre:—Cnihtas wurdon ealle forhwerfde to sumum diore *the men were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 172; Met. 26, 86; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2. Eowra sǣwla mā forhwerfdon ðonne hie gerihton *they have perverted more of your souls than they have directed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 18. v. for-hwyrfan.

for-hwī, -hwig For why, wherefore; quāre, cur, Ps. Th. 113, 5; Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 19.

for-hwon why; quāre, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14; 2, 12; S. 513, 37.

for-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *part. -hwyrfende*; p. -hwyrfde; pp. -hwyrfed, -hwyrfd. I. to change for or from, transform, transfer, remove;

avertēre, transformare:—He forhwyrf eow of ðam lande *he will remove you from the land*, Deut. 28, 63. Si se man awirged, de forhwyrf his freondes landgemæro *maledictio hōmo, qui transfert terminos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17.

II. to turn aside, pervert, deprave; subvertēre, pervertēre, deprāvare:—Ðisne we gemetton forhwyrfende ure *pede hanc invēnīmus subvertentem gentem nostram*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Swaylc he ðis folc forhwyrfde *as if he perverted this people*, 23, 14. Ðā forhwyrfed wæs *when it was perverted*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 11; Cri. 34. Mid forhwyrfedum forhwyrfed ðū bist cum *perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 28. Hwyrfd ðe wīd ða forhwyrfdan cūm *perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Th. 17, 25.

for-hycgan *To despise, reject*; despiciēre, contemnēre, spernēre:—Ðe forhycegaþ God *who despise God*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Ðæt ic ne forhyce *I reject it not*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 4; Ph. 552.

for-hýðan *To hide*; abscondēre:—Forhýðdan meinwitgyrene *abscondērunt mihi lāqueos*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

for-hýgde-līc; *adj. Despicable*; contemptibilis:—Forhygdelic odde forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141.

for-hylman; p. de; pp. ed *To cover over, conceal*; obducēre, occūlēre:—Ne dorste forhyلمان Hælendes bebod *he dared not conceal the Saviour's command*, Andr. Kmbl. 1469; An. 736.

for-hýnan; p. hýnde; pp. hýned, hýnd [hýnan to humble, put down] *To cast down, humble, oppress, waste*; hūmiliare, opprimēre, vastare:—Ðone forhýndan and þearfan gerihtlæcaþ *hūmīlem et paupērem justificāte*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 3. Forhýned cast down, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. Wæron Pene forhýnde *the Carthaginians were cast down*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 30. Mid ðam bryne Rōme burh wæs swīde forhýned *the city Rome was brought very low by that burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 41.

for-hýrdan; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. *To harden against, to harden*; obdurāre:—Næfre gē heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolūe obdurāre corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 94, 8.

for-lācan; p. -lēc, -lēole; pp. -lācen *To seduce, betray, deceive*; sedūcēre, decipere:—Ðū leoda feala forlēole and forlēardest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 1366. Forlēc hie mid ligenum *he seduced her with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647. Hie seo wyrd forlēolec *fate deceived them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614. He weaþp on feonda gaweald forlācen *he was betrayed into the foes' power*, Beo. Th. 1811; B. 903.

for-lædan; p. -lædde; pp. -læded, -lædd, -læd *To mislead, lead astray, seduce*; seducēre:—Forlædan and forlæran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23;

Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Ic bepæce oððe forlæde seduco, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 53. He ðas folces ðone mæstan dæl mid ealle forlædde he wholly misled the greatest part of the people, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 35, 41. Hie forlæddon swæse gesiþas they misled their dear associates, Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039. Forlædd be ðam lygenum misled by lies, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Deáh heo wurde forlæd mid ligenum though she was misled with lies, 30; Th. 39, 23; Gen. 630: Past. 58; Hat. MS. Men synt forlædde men are misled, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. [O. Sax. farlædan: Dut. ver-leiden: Ger. verleiten to mislead, seduce: Laym. forleþeð leads astray.]

for-læge neglected, disgraced:—Þý-læs seó mynegung [MS. mynugung] forlæge lest the giving notice should be neglected, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 29; subj. of forligan. v. ligcan.

for-læran; to -læranne; p. -lærde; pp. -læred To mistake, deceive, seduce, corrupt, pervert; deceptore, seductore, corruptore:—Forlædan and forlæran to mislead and pervert, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Handweorc Godes to forlæranne to deceive God's handywork, 33; Th. 44, 3; Gen. 703. Ðu leóða feala forleólce and forlærdst thou hast deceived and seduced many people, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Hie seó wyrd forlæde fate mistaught them, 1227; An. 614: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Ðe hig forlærdon who deceived them, Num. 31, 16. Ðu me forlærdst hæfst thou hast seduced me, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818: Ex. 14, 11. [Dut. ver-leeren to unteach.]

for-lætān; ic -læte, ðu -lætest, -læst, he -læteþ, -læteþ, pl. -lætāþ; p. -lēt, -leót, -leot, pl. -lētōn; pp. -lætēn [for, lētan]. I. to let go, permit, suffer; permittēre:—Sum eorþlic æ forlætāþ some earthly law permits, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 2. II. to relinquish, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere, omittēre, præterire:—Forlæt se man fæder and mōder, and geþeot hine to his wife the man shall leave father and mother, and join himself to his wife, Gen. 2, 24. [Dut. ver-laten: Ger. ver-lassen to leave, quit, abandon, forsake.]

for-lætēnys, -lætēnys, -nys, -ness, e; f. A leaving, remission, desolation, loss; intermissio, remissio, desolatio, perditio:—[f]eóstru ne synd nān þing būton leóhts forlætēnys darkness is nothing but the departure of light, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 46. On synna forlætēnys bæþe lavacro peccātorum remissionis, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. On synna forlætēnysse in remissionem peccātorum, 5, 6; S. 620, 3. On forlætēnysse in desolatiōnem, Ps. Spl. 219. On forlætēnysse in perditōne, 87, 12. Forlætēs gōða loss of goods, Lchdm. iii. 172, 2.

for-leās lost, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861; p. of for-leōsan.

for-lēc seduced, deceived, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647; p. of for-lācan.

for-legen fornicated, committed fornication, Gen. 38, 24; pp. of forligcan. [Orm. forlēgenn.]

for-legenes, -legnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. Fornication; fornicatio:—Būton forlegenysse þingum excepta fornicatiōnis causa, Mt. Bos. 5, 32. He swylce unalýfeddre forlegnesse and egeslīce wæs besmiten fornicatiōne pollutus est iūli, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 39.

for-legere, es; m. A fornicator; fornicātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forliger, es; m.

for-legis, -legiss, e; f. A fornicatress, harlot; mēretrix:—Ðu hæfst forlegisse andwiltan frons mēretricis facta est tibi, Past. 52, 2; Hat. MS. Cwæp Crist be Marian ðære forlegisse Christ spoke of Mary the harlot, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS.

for-legystre, an; f. A harlot; mēretrix, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-legis.

for-leógan; p. -leág, pl. -lugon; pp. -logen [leógan to lie] To lie greatly, belie; valde mentiri, e mentiri:—Hī mid leásum gewitum forleógan woldon they would lie with false witnesses, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 16. Leáse gewitan hine forlugin false witnesses belied him, Homl. Th. i. 44, 28. Mænige synd forsworene and swýðe forlogene permulti sunt perjuri et mendaces, Lupi Serm. i, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41.

for-leólc seduced, deceived, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614; p. of for-lācan.

for-leósan, he -lýst; p. ic, he -leás, ðu -lure, pl. -luron; subj. pres. -leóse, pl. -leósen; p. -lure, pl. -luran, -luren; pp. -loren To lose, let go, destroy; amittēre, perdēre, destruere:—He wolde forleósan lica gehwile he would destroy each body, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. His treówe for feogýtsunge forleósan fidem suam amóre pēcūniæ perdēre, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. Ic forleóse amitto, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41. Gif he forlýst an of ðam st perdidit unam ex illis, Lk. Bos. 15, 4. Ic forleás perdidēram, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. Ðu forleóse láþra gehwylcne mayest thou destroy every one of my enemies, Ps. Th. 142, 12. Ðam de ár his elne forleás to him who had before lost his courage, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861. Ðu nāne myrþe ne forlure, ða ða ðu hie forlure thou didst lose no pleasure, when thou didst lose them, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 18. Þý-læs ic mīn gehát forleóse ne fidem mei promissi prāvāricer, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Hī sylfe purh ðæt forluran they ruined themselves through that, 3, 1; S. 523, 23. Ge éowra yldrena hwetstān forluran ye have lost the whetstone of your elders, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24. Ðæt he forlure ða gestrion that he would lose the treasures, Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12a, 5. Ðu forluren hæfst ða woruldsælþa thou hast

lost the worldly prosperity, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. [Dut. ver-liezen: Ger. ver-lieren to lose.]

for-lēt left, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 29; Gen. 1405; p. of for-lētan.

for-lētenes, -lētēnes, -ness, e; f. A leaving, leaving off, end; intermissio, reliquie:—Synd forlētēnesse manna gesibsum sunt reliquie hōmīni pacifico, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 39; R. Ben. interl. 15. v. for-lētēnys.

for-ligan, -licggan, -ligan; p. -læg, pl. -lægon; pp. -legen [ligcan to lie] To lie in a forbidden manner, fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari, adulterare:—Ða forlæg heó hý sōna then she soon committed fornication, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 6; 4, 4; Bos. 80, 21. Ðæt nān wif heó ne forlicge if a betrothed woman commit fornication, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 4, 7; 51; Th. i. 404, 22; L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5; 4; Th. i. 163, 19; L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Gif beweddodu fæmne hie forlicge if a betrothed woman commit fornication, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 11. Sceolan peófas and forlegene lifes ne wēnan thieves and fornicators shall not hope for life, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 21; Cri. 1611; L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 8. Forligende fornicians, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 186, 2.

for-liden; part. [for-, liden, pp. of līdan to sail] Shipwrecked; naufrāgus:—Gemildsa me, nacodum, forlidenum pity me, naked, shipwrecked, Apol. Th. ii. 19, 14; 1, 9; 15, 11; 21, 13, 14, 15, 20; 22, 1, 22; 24, 16; 25, 9.

for-lidenes, -ness, e; f. Shipwreck; naufrāgium:—Hwār gefōre ðu forlidenesse where hast thou suffered shipwreck? Apol. Th. 21, 19.

for-ligenes, -lignes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. Fornication, adultery; fornicatio:—Ne wæs acenned of unrihtþæmede ne purh dyrne forligenysse non de adulterio vel fornicatiōne nātus fuerat, Bd. i, 27; S. 495, 21. Ymb hiora hetelican forlignessa ic hit eall forlæte I pass over all about their hateful adulteries, Ors. i, 8; Bos. 31, 38. v. for-legenes.

for-liger, -ligr, es; pl. nom. acc. -ligeru, -ligr, -ligrā; n. Fornication, adultery; fornicatio, adulterium:—For forliger ob fornicatiōnem, Mt. Bos. 19, 9; Jn. Bos. 8, 41; Homl. Th. ii. 322, 28; L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 246, 5. Se óðer heáfodeahter is gecweden forliger the second chief sin is called fornication, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 3. Innan of manna heortan cumāþ forligeru ab intus de corde hōmīnum procedunt fornicatiōnes, Mk. Bos. 7, 21. Forligru fornicatiōnes, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. Ænig cristen mann ne ænige forligru ne begange let not any christian man commit fornication, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ascūnige man swide fūle forligrā let a man earnestly shun foul fornications, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15.

for-liger, -ligr, -lír, es; m. A fornicator, adulterer; fornicātor, adulter:—Ðæt Abraham nāre forliger [MS. -ligr] geteald ut Abraham non computāus adulter esset, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. hor-cwēn an adulteress. Forligr adulter, Wrt. Voc. 86, 68. He is forlír he is an adulterer, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17. God fordēmp ða dyrnan forlírās God condemns secret adulterers, ii. 324, 7.

for-liger, adj. Adulterous; adulter:—Yfel cneórys and forliger [μοιχαλís adulterous] sēþ tācn genērātio mālā et adultera signum quærít, Mt. Bos. 12, 39.

for-liger-bed, -bedd, es; n. A bed of fornication; fornicatiōnis lectus:—On forligerbeddum in beds of fornication, Homl. Th. i. 604, 30.

for-liggan, es; n? Lūþinār, prostibulum, Cot. 194.

for-ligr, es; m. A fornicator, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. for-liger, es; m.

for-ligr, es; n. Fornication, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. v. for-ligenes; f.

for-ligran; p. ode; pp. od [for-liger a fornicator] To fornicate; fornicari:—Ðu forspildest ealle ða ðe forligrāþ fram ðe perdidisti omnes qui fornicantur abs te, Ps. Spl. 72, 26.

for-lír a fornicator, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17; 324, 7. v. for-liger, es; m.

for-līðednes, -ness, e; f. [līdan to sail] Shipwreck; naufrāgium, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-logen lied greatly, Lupi Serm. i, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41; pp. of for-leógan to lie.

for-lor, es; m. Destruction, perdition, loss; perditio:—Hæleða forlor men's perdition, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 4; Gen. 721. Ic ofslóg ðis folc and to forlore gedyde I slew and destroyed this people, Past. 37, 2; Hat. MS. 49 b, 23; Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. Mid hæleða forlore with men's perdition, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 8; Gen. 757. Ðēh ðe he hý mid micle forlore ðas folces begæate though he took it with great loss of the people, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 28. [O. Sax. farlor.]

for-loren forlorn, lost, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 41; pp. of for-leósan.

for-lorenes, -ness, e; f. FORLORNNESS, destruction; perditio:—Ic geseó me stōwe gegearwode beón éccre forlorenesse mīhi locum despicio aeterna perditiónis esse præparatum, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 29. On lyre oððe on forlorenesse in perditōne, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12.

for-lure hast lost, didst lose, Exon. 28a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399; 2nd sing. p. of for-leósan: for-lure would lose, Chr. 81; Erl. 8, 4; Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12a, 5; p. subj. of for-leósan.

for-luron lost, have lost, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24; p. pl. of for-leósan. for-lustlice, adv. Very willingly, gladly; libentissime:—Ic wille for-lustlice, for ðinum lufum I will gladly [do so], for love of thee, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. [Cf. beon forlíst to be very desirous, Orm.]

for-lýst loses, Mk. Bos. 9, 41; 3rd sing. pres. of for-leósan.

FORMA; *m*: forme; *f. n*: def. adj. *The first, earliest*; *primus*:—Se forma ys Simon the first is Simon, Mt. Bos. 10, 2: 22, 25; Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22; Cd. 143; Th. 179, 2; Exod. 22: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16; Cri. 720; Beo. Th. 1437; B. 716; Menol. Fox 17; Men. 9; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Hū gesālig seó forme eld was dises middan-geardes how happy was the first age of this world, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Dis was ðæt forme tæcn this was the first miracle, Jn. Bos. 2, 11. On ðone forman dæg on the first day, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 12; Lchdm. iii. 238, 15; Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998: Byrht. Th. 133, 68; By. 77. Forman side for the first time, Beo. Th. 4562; B. 2286: Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 3; Wid. 6: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 4; Gen. 319. Gebletsode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twā the Lord blessed the first two of mankind, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. On forman at first, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. [Wyc. forme in forme-fadris: Chauc. forme: Laym. uorne, forme: Orm. forme: O. Sax. formo: O. Frs. forma: Goth. fruma the first: Icel. frum- in compounds, the first.]

för-mæl, för-mäl, e; *f*: [för=före, mæl a speech, discourse] An agreement, a treaty; foedus, pactum:—Wid ðam de he eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer för-mæl was on condition that he fulfil all that was our agreement, L. O. i; Th. i. 178, 8. Æfter ðam förmälum [MS. -mälän] according to the treaties, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 11.

för-mærnes, -ness, e; *f*: Brightness, glory, renown; clārītas:—För-mærnes and genyht renown and abundance, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23, note 8. v. före-mærnes.

för-maneg, -moni; *adj*: Very many; permultus:—Heora förmanea oft fēngon to ānwealde very many of them often undertook the government, Jud. Thw. 161, 26.

för-meltan, -myltan; *p*: -mealt, *pl*: -multon; *pp*: -molten; *v*: intrans. To melt away, become liquid, liquefy; liquescere, liquēfiēri:—Hēt wæpen eall formeltan he commanded the weapons all to melt away, Andr. Kmbl. 2294; An. 1148. Formealt oððe hnesce geworden is corpe liquēfacta est terra, Ps. Lamb. 74, 4; Ex. 16, 21. Ealle ða scipu formultan all the ships were consumed, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 14. [Dut. vermeltēn to melt, dissolve: Ger. verschmelzen to melt away.]

for-mengan; *p*: de; *pp*: ed To join together, mingle; conjungere. Past. 21, 1; Lye: [Dut. Ger. ver-mengen to mix, mingle, confuse.] v. mengan.

formesta; *m*: formeste; *f. n*: def. adj. [*sup*: of forma the first] Foremost, first, best, most valiant; primus, strēnuissimus:—Wæs he se wer se formesta erat vir ipse strēnuissimus, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. v. fyrmest.

för-mete, es; *m*: [für a journey, mete food] Fare-meat, provision for a journey; cibus in itinere sūmendus, Gr. Dial. 2, 13; Deut. 15, 14.

for-molsnian; *p*: ode, ede; *pp*: od, ed [molsnian to corrupt] To putrefy, corrupt, make rotten, decay; putrefacere, tabefacere, macerare:—To duste formolsnod decayed to dust, Wanl. Catal. 20, 4; Homl. Th. i. 218, 25. Se ylca God, ðe ealle jing of nähte geworhte, mæg arætan ða formolsnedan lichaman of ðam duste the same God, that wrought all things from naught, can raise up the decayed corpses from the dust, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 6.

för-moni; *adj*: Very many; permultus:—Förmoni man many a man, Byrht. Th. 138, 52; By. 239. v. för-maneg.

for-myltan to melt:—Ic formylte liquor, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 44. v. formeltan.

for-myrprian; *p*: ode; *pp*: od To kill, murder, destroy utterly; occidere, enecare, perdere:—Gif wif hire cild formyrprige innan hire si mulier infanitem suum intra se perdidit, L. M. i. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 5.

FORN, e; *f*? A trout? turnus:—Forn turnus? Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 72; Wrt. Voc. 55, 76. [Ger. fohre, fore, forelle, f. a trout: Ger. Swiss dial. forme: M. H. Ger. vorhen, f. O. H. Ger. forahana, forhana trutta: Dut. voorn, f; vören, m. a roach.]

förn, förne; *adv*: Before; coram:—Gesæt Benedictus förn ongeán ðam Riggon Benedict sat opposite to Riggo, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 15. Öp-ðæt he eft cume hyre förne geán until he again comes opposite to it, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17. v. föran; prep.

for-nam, pl. -nāmon took away, destroyed, consumed, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205; Ps. Th. 77, 53; *p*: of for-niman.

förne; *prep*: acc. For; pro, propter:—Gif hwā hine förne forstande if anyone will stand up for him, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3, note 8. v. for; prep. v. forene.

förne; *adv*: Before, sooner; prius, citius:—Se öðer leorningniht föran Petrus förne ille ālius discipulus præcurrit citius Petro, Jn. Bos. 20, 4. v. föran; *adv*: [O. Sax. forana.]

för-neáh, för-neán; *adv*: Very nearly, nigh, nearly, almost, about; prōpe, fere, pene, paulo minus, circiter:—Förneáh fere, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 50. Förneáh oððe hwæt-hwega hi fordydon me on eorþan paulo minus consummāverunt me in terram, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87; 93, 17.

Seó upastihþ förneán öþ ðone mōnan it extends upwards very nearly to the moon, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 4; Lchdm. iii. 272, 18. Förneán fere, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Mine förneán astyrode synt fēt mei pene mōti sunt pēdes, Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Förneán præó þusen circiter tria millia, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 42, 43.

för-nefe, an; *f*: A nephew's daughter; proneptis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. nefē.

Fornētes folm, e; *f*: Fornet's palm; Fornēti palma:—Wyl on eówe meolce Fornētes folm boil Fornet's palm in ewe's milk, L. M. i. 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. Nim Fornētes folm take Fornet's palm, i. 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 4. The Icel. has Fornjotr; *gen*: Fornjots, the name of an cōten, es; *m*: a giant. Fornjotr's three sons had control over air, fire, and wind. In the Gl. Cleop. folm is glossed mǫnns, the hand or palm. As this refers to the palm only, it leaves us in difficulty what variety is intended by Fornet's palm. It must, however, be one of the chief species, as Fornjotr was a chief god of the heathen Icelanders.

for-niman, -nyman; *p*: -nam, -nom, *pl*: -nāmon, -nōmon; *pp*: -numen; *v*: trans. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume, devour; rapere, perdere, exterminare, vastare, consumere, devorare:—Öðü hi eáde miht forniman thou mayest easily consume them, Ps. Th. 72, 16; 118, 36. Eów in george bæł fornimeþ fire shall consume you upon the hill, Elen. Kmbl. 1153; El. 578. Se ðe fornimeþ þearfan on dygelnysse qui devorāt paupērem in abscondito, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 b, 14. Hig fornimeþ hyra ansýna extermināt faciēs suas, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. Hine wyrd fornimeþ fate took him away, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205; 2877; B. 1436; 4245; B. 2119. Lig eall fornimeþ the flame consumed all, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 34; Gen. 2548: Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: 3061; An. 1533. Swylt ealle fornimeþ secga hlōþe death destroyed all the band of men, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675; 59 b; Th. 216, 15; Ph. 268. Se Brytta peðe fornimeþ qui gentem vastāvit Brittonum, Bd. i. 34; S. 499, 20. Him írenne ecga fornāmon iron edges had taken them away from him, Beo. Th. 5649; B. 2828. Förneáh hi fornāmon me on lande paulo minus consummāverunt me in terra, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 87. Fornōmon [MS. -noman] have consumed, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 14; Wand. 99. Wylt ðu we secgaþ ðæt fyr cume of heofone, and fornimeþ hig wis dicimus ut ignis descendat de celo, et consumat illos? Lk. Bos. 9, 54. Dæs mannes wite wyrtþeþ eall fornūmen mid onsigendre ylde the beauty of man becomes thoroughly destroyed by approaching old age, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. Swā swā sceap from wulfum and wildeorūm beoþ fornūmene, swā ða earman ceasterwaran toslitene and fornūmene wæron fram heora feōdnum sicut agni a feris, ita miseri cives discerpuntur ab hostibus, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 26, 27: Homl. Th. i. 416, 12.

for-nýðan; *p*: -nýdde; *pp*: -nýded, -nýdd To force greatly, compel; cōgere:—Wydeowan syndon wide fornýdde on unriht to ceorle víðæa cerebro injuste ad nuptias trahuntur, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 25.

for-nyman to take away, deform, disfigure, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. v. forniman.

forod, forad, forod, forud; *adj*: part. [*v*: nacod naked] Broken, fractured, violated; fractus, violatus:—Wæs him gylp forod their vauit was broken, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69. Dā wearp hire mid ānum wyrpe ān ribb forod then with one throw one of its ribs was broken, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 41. Gif se earm biþ forod if the arm be broken, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24, note 57. Gif monnes ceacan mon forsihþ, ðæt hie beoþ forode if a man smite another's cheeks, so that they be broken, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15; Ps. Th. 30, 12. Foredum sceancum with broken legs, H. R. 101, 21.

för-oft; *adv*: Very often; persæpe:—Se ðeófol sǣwþ föroft mǫnfullice gepohas into dæs mannes heortan the devil very often sows evil thoughts in the heart of man, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Swā swā we sylfe föroft gesāwon as we ourselves have very often seen, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 2; Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16.

föron went, Ps. Spl. 65, 11; *pl*: *p*: of faran to go.

for-pæran; *p*: de; *pp*: ed To turn away, pervert, ruin, destroy; pervertēre, perdē e:—He dæs öðres sǣwe forpærþ purh his yfelum tihthingum he perverts the other's soul by his evil instigations, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31; 208, 20. Hie forpærþ ðam ealcāne mōritum pērvurt, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8. Gif we us sylfe ne forpærþ if we do not destroy ourselves, Homl. Th. i. 216, 9; ii. 50, 5. Adam us forpærde purh ānes æpples pigene Adam ruined us by the eating of an apple, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 32. Dæt he ðone man forpærde that he may destroy the man, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 20.

for-pyndan; *p*: de; *pp*: ed To turn away; removēre, reprimēre:—Dæt Euan scyld is eal forpynded the sin of Eve is all turned away, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 7; Cri. 97. [Icel. pynda prēmēre, vexare.] v. pynding.

för-rād rode before:—Förrād sió fierd hie föran the force rode before them, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 7; *p*: of för-ríðan, q. v.

för-radian to hasten before, prevent, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 23, 4; 24, 6.

v. för-radian.

för-ræðan; *p*: -rædde; *pp*: -ræded; or *p*: -reord, -rēd; *pp*: -ræden, v. a. to give counsel against, to condemn, plot against, deprive by

treachery, wrong; condemnare, insidias parare:—We beoðað ðæt man Cristene men for calles tō lytlum to ðeapne ne forræde we command that Christian men be not for altogether too little condemned to death, L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19. Eadward man forrædde and syððan acwealde they plotted against Edward and afterwards murdered him, Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 10. ðæt man his hlāford of life forrædde that a man deprive his lord of life, Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 7. [Cf. *Icel. ráða að dögum to kill.*] Gif man gehādode man forræde æt feo oððe æt feore if any one wrong a man in holy orders as to money or as to life, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 5; L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 6. [Ger. *ver-rathen to betray.*]

för-raðe, *adv. Very quickly; cito*:—Hi Godes beboð tobræcon forræde they broke the commandment of God very quickly, Ælfic. T. 5, 6; Gen. 20, 7.

för-riðan; *p. -rād, pl. -riðon; pp. -riðen To ride before, intercept; præquiritare, interciperē*:—Förrið sið fierd hie föran the force rode before them, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 25. Ða men hie föran förriðan mehton būtan georce the men they might intercept outside the work, 894; Erl. 93, 11. [Laym. *p. p. forriden*: Ger. *vor-reiten to ride before.*]

för-riðel, *es; m. A fore-rider, outrider, harbinger; præcursor*:—Cuning Totilla sende his förriðel cýðan his tocyne dam hālgan were king Totila sent his harbinger to announce his coming to the holy man, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 10. [A. R. *vorrideles*: Ger. *vor-reiter a fore-rider.*]

for-rotian; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed [for-, rotian to rot] To become wholly rotten, to rot, putrefy; computrescere*:—Ða fixas acwelaþ and ða wæteru forrotiaþ pisces mōrrent et computrescent āquæ, Ex. 7, 18. Hit forrotode computruit, 16, 20. Gemolsnad flæsc vel forrotad corrupted flesh; tābes, Ælfic. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 74; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16. Ðæt sið rēpnas ðæs wines ða forrotedan wunde clānsige that the harshness of the wine may cleanse the corrupted wound, Past. 17, 10; Hat. MS. 25 a, 9. [A. R. *vorrotien*: Dut. Ger. *vor-rotten to rot, putrefy, mortify.*]

for-rotodnys, *-rotednys, -nyss, e; f. Rotteness, corruption; putredo, pus*:—Mīn flæsc is ymbscrýd mid forrotodnyss my flesh is covered with corruption, Job Thw. 167, 36; Prov. 12: Homl. Th. ii. 282, 11. Ðeōs forrotednyss hoc pus, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35.

för-rynel, *före-rynel, es; m. A forerunner; præcursor*:—Is se förrynel fæger and sciēne the forerunner [morning star] is fair and shining, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 49; Met. 29, 25. Iohannes was Cristes förrynel John was Christ's forerunner, Homl. Th. i. 484, 34; 356, 21; Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Ðæs mæran förrynles of the great forerunner, Homl. Th. i. 364, 6.

for-sacan; *p. -sōc, pl. -sōcon; pp. -sacen To declare an opposition, oppose, object to, refuse, give up, forsake; detrectare, recūsare, desērē*:—Gange ān mynet ofer calne ðæs cynges ānweald, and ðone nān man ne forsace let one money pass throughout the king's dominion, and that let no man refuse, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 1. Forsōc ðæne triumphan refused the triumph, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. He ðæt was eall forsacende he was giving up all that, 1, 12; Bos. 36, 16. v. *sacan*.

for-sēcān *to punish*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. v. *for-sēcān*. **for-sēde**, *pl. -sēdon accused*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 16; *p. of for-seccan*. **for-sæt**, *pl. -sēton delayed, deferred, obstructed*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859; 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489; *p. of for-sittan*.

for-sāwon *rejected, despised*, Elen. Kmb. 2633; El. 1318; *p. pl. of for-sēcūn*.

for-scāden *scattered*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449; *pp. of for-scādan*. v. *for-scēādan*.

for-scēancednys, *-nyss, e; f. [for-, scēancednes supplantātio] A supplanting, deceit; supplantatio, fraus*:—Man miclode ofor me hleoþræsc-nesse oððe forscēancednyss hōmo magnificāuit sup̄ me supplantātōnem, Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

for-sceapung, *-sceapung, e; f. A bad action, fault, crime; perversa actio, scelus*:—Hi sēdon ðæt hiō wære for Fetontis forscapunge they said that it was for the fault of Phæton, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 35. On mislicre forscapunge by various misdeeds, 1, 11; Bos. 35, 2.

for-sceādan, *-scādan; p. -sceōd, pl. -sceōdon; pp. -sceāden, -scāden [sceādan to separate] To scatter, disperse; dispergere*:—Ðæt ða gienmas wāren forscēāde [forscēadene, Cot.] æfter ðām strætum that the gems were scattered along the streets, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 25. Gē sind forscēādene ye are scattered, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449.

for-sceáf *cast down*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204; *p. of for-scūfan*.

for-sceamian, *-scamian, -scamigan; p. ode; pp. od [sceamian to be ashamed] To be greatly ashamed; erubescere*:—Forsceamian erubescere, Scint. 8. Hie forscamige let it shame them, Past. 21, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26. [Orm. *forshamed much ashamed.*]

for-sceap, *es; n. [from sceapan formed, created; pp. of sceppan to create] What is for- or mis-shapen a fault, crime; malefactum*:—Me nædre to forscæpe scyhte the serpent incited me to crime, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898.

för-sceāwian; *p. ode; pp. od To foreshew, foresee; præ-ostendēre, pōnēre in conspectu, providēre*:—Ic förscēawode Driht on gcsihþe minre

symble *providēbam Dōmīnum in conspectu meo semper*, Ps. Spl. 15, 8. [Ger. *vor-schauen to foresee.*] v. *före-sceāwian*.

för-sceāwudlice; *adv. Providently, carefully, prudently; prōvide, Procem. R. Conc.*

för-sceāwung, *e; f. Providence; prōvidētia*:—Þurh Godes förscēawung by the providence of God, Homl. Th. i. 234, 21. v. *före-sceāwung*. **for-scending**, *e; f. [scendan to confound] Confusion; confusio*:—Mid forscendinge *præ confusio*ne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25.

for-sceoppān; *p. -scōp, pl. -scōpon; pp. -sceāpen To re-create, transform, deform; transformare*:—Sume, hi sēdon, ðæt hiō [Circe] sceolde forscēoppān to leōn some, they said, she [Circe] should transform to a lioness, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. v. *for-sceppan*.

for-sceorfan; *p. -scaef, pl. -scurfon; pp. -scofen [sceorfan to gnaw, bite] To gnaw or eat off; arrōdere*:—Gærstapan ælc wuht forscurfon, ðæs ðe on ðam lande was grōwēdes locusts ate off everything that was growing in the land, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L.

för-sceotān, *he -scýt, pl. -sceōtāþ; p. -sceát, pl. -scuton; pp. -scoten To shoot before, anticipate, come before, prevent; anticipare, prævenire*:—Ða ungesāligan menn ne māgon gebidon hwonne he [deāþ] him to cume, ac forscēotāþ hine föran unhappy men cannot wait till he [death] comes to them, but anticipate him beforehand, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Förscýt ðæt hwilendlice wite ða ēcan geniderunge the transient punishment will prevent eternal damnation, Homl. Th. i. 576, 2. Mīn God förscýt [MS. forscytte] oððe förestepþ me *Deus meus præveniet me*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. [Ger. *vor-schiessen.*]

for-sceppan, *-sceoppān; p. -scēop, pl. -scēopon; pp. -scepen To transform; transformare*:—Heō alle forscēop Drihten to deōflum the Lord transformed them all to devils, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 14; Gen. 308. Scinnan forscēpen [their] beauty transformed, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72.

för-sceip, *es; n. The forepart of a ship, the prow; prōra*:—Ancersetl [MS. anfer-] vel förscip prōra, Ælfic. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 73; Wrt. Voc. 48, 12.

for-scranc *shrank up, dried up, withered*, Gen. 32, 25; Mt. Bos. 21, 19; Mk. Bos. 4, 6; *p. of for-scrincan*.

for-scrang *shrank up, dried up*, Ps. Spl. 128, 5, = *for-scranc; p. of for-scrincan*.

for-screncan, *-screncan; p. -screncte, -screncte; pp. -screnct, -screnct [screncan to trip up] To supplant, overcome, oppress, cast down; supplantare, opprimere, elidēre*:—Ða ðe leahtas forscrencanþ belimpað to Godes rice those who overcome sins belong to God's kingdom, Homl. Th. i. 198, 23. Forscranc hine supplantā eum, Ps. Lamb. 16, 13. Ðū forscranctest onarisende on me supplantasti insurgentes in me, 17, 40. For-screncet elisa vel dejecta, Ælfic. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 36; Wrt. Voc. 45, 68. Crist aræþ ða forscrencan Christ raises the oppressed, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 23.

for-screncend, *es; m. [part. of forscrencan] A supplanter; supplanter*:—Iacob is gecweden, forscrencend Jacob is interpreted, a supplanter, Homl. Th. i. 198, 21.

for-scrifan; *p. -scráf, pl. -scrifon; pp. -scrifen [scrifan to judge]. I. to condemn, proscribe; condemnare, proscrībēre*:—He ðæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde he had proscribed the guilty host, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 5; Sat. 33. Grendel fifelcynnes eard weardode hwile, sidðan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde Grendel inhabited a while the monster-race's abode, after the Creator had proscribed him, Beo. Th. 213; B. 106. II. to write or cut into, cut down; incidere, succidēre:—Awritēþ he on his wæpne wællnota heaþ, bealwe bōcstafas bill forscrifē he writes upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters he cuts into the bill, Salm. Kmb. 323-326, note; Sal. 161, 162. Forscrif hine succide illam, Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 7, 9. [Ger. *vor-schreiben to prescribe.*]

for-scrihan; *p. -scrāh, pl. -scurfon; pp. -scurfen [scrihan to decree] To abdicate, resign, give up; abdicare*:—Forscrāh abdīcāuit, Cot. 205. **for-scrincan**, *he -scurinþ; p. -scuranc, pl. -scurcon; pp. -scurcen [for-, scrican to shrink] To shrink up, dry up, dwindle away, wither; emarescere, exarescere, arefiēri, arescere*:—He forscrinþ arescit, Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Æt-hrān he his sine on his peō and heō ðærrhte forscranc tēligit nerum femōris ejus, et stātīm emarcuit, Gen. 32, 25. Sēd forscranc sēmen exāruit, Mk. Bos. 4, 6; Lk. Bos. 8, 6. Sōna forscranc ðæt fctreōw arefacta est cōtinuū fulneā, Mt. Bos. 21, 19. Hig forscruncon āwērun, Mt. Bos. 13, 6. Mīn hýd is forscruncon my skin is shrunk up, Job Thw. 167, 37. Hi gesāwon ðæt fctreōw forscruncon of ðām wyrt Truman vidērun ficum arīdam factam a radicibus, Mk. Bos. 11, 20. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo forscruncon in his porticibus jicōbat multītudo magna arīdōrum, Jn. Bos. 5, 3.

for-scrufon *ate off*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, = *for-scurfon; p. pl. of for-sceorfan*.

for-scruncen *shrank up, dried up, withered*, Job Thw. 167, 37; Mk. Bos. 11, 20; *pp. of for-scrincan*.

for-scruncon *dried up*, Mt. Bos. 13, 6; *p. pl. of for-scrincan*.

for-scūfan; *p. -sceaf, pl. -scurfon; pp. -scofen To cast down; amōvēre, dispellere*:—Wlance forscēaf mihtig engel a mighty angel cast down their pride, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. v. *scūfan*.

for-scūnian, -scūnigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scūnian to shun] *To blush, feel shame; erubescere, Scint.* 4.

for-scurfon *gnawed or ate off*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L: *p. pl.* of for-scurfan.

for-scyldigian, -scyldegian, -scyldegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scyldegian accusare] *To make guilty, to criminate, condemn; reum facere, damnare:—*Hreowlice gefærþ se ðe hine sylfne forþ forscyldegiaþ he fares roughly who constantly criminales himself, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28. Forscyldegod scēlērātus vel facinorōsus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 65. Wurdon hī deādlice and forscyldegode þurh āgenne cyre they became mortal and guilty through their own choice, Homl. Th. i. 112, 16. He was forscylgod he was guilty, i. 12, 21. Ne slīþ se ðēma ðone forscylgodgan sceadan, ac he hæť his underþeodan hine belifian the judge slays not the condemned robber, but he commands his subordinates to deprive him of life, ii. 36, 9. [Cf. Ger. ver-schulden to be guilty.]

for-scyppan *to transform.* v. for-sceoppān.

fōr-scyť shoots before, prevents or will prevent, Homl. Th. i. 576, 2; *pres.* of fōr-sceotan.

fōr-scyttan; *p.* -scytte, *pl.* -scytton; *pp.* -scytted *To shoot before, prevent; prævēnīre:—*Hī heofodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum forscytton they bewailed the people's sins, and prevented their punishment on themselves, Homl. Th. i. 540, 31. Ðæt ða sceortan witu dīes geswincfullan lifes forscytten [MS. forscyttan] ða toweardan, ðe næfre ateariþ that the short punishments of this painful life may prevent those to come, which will never fail, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 34. DER. scyttan.

for-seah, ðū -seāge despised, thou despisedst, Exon. 40b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512; Ps. Spl. 88, 37; *p.* of for-seōn.

for-seārian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seārian to sear] *To dry up, wither; arēre, arescere:—* Ic forseārige āreo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Se lichama gewyrþeþ to duste and forseārþ the body turns to dust and withers, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 17; Homl. Th. ii. 92, 3. Aduwode oððe forseārode swā swā blýwnys oððe crosceard mægen mīn āruit tamquam testa virtus mea, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mīn hýd forseārode my skin withered, Job Thw. 167, 37. Ðonne hit forealdod biþ and forseārod when it is grown old and withered, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11.

for-sēcān, -sēcān; *p.* -sōhte, *pl.* -sōhton; *pp.* -sōht *To afflict, punish; poena afficere:—* Ðeāð ðe gē hine sārūm forsēcān though ye sorely afflict it, Exon. 38a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. Sārūm forsōht afflicted with sorrows, Elen. Kmbl. 1862; El. 933. DER. sēcān.

for-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sæde; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To for-say, mis-say, pretend, deny, say against, accuse; prædicere, diffamare, negare, accusare:—* Se ðe oðerne mid wō forsecgan wille he who shall accuse another wrongfully, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 20; L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. Se oðerne to deāþe forsegh he traduces another to death, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Be ðon ðe mon oðerne forsecgāþ in case any one accuse another, L. Edg. ii. 4, titl; Th. i. 266, 21. Swā hwā swā oðerne forsæde whosoever accused another, Homl. Th. i. 50, 16. Ða leāsān gewitan hine forsædon the false witnesses accused him, i. 50, 14.

for-sēgon despised, rejected, renounced, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389; *p. pl.* of for-seōn.

for-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send away, send into banishment, banish; dimittere, relēgare, deportare:—* Sume on wræcsþ forsende some he sent away into banishment, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 39. He hine siððan forsende he afterwards banished him, 3, 7; Bos. 59, 26. He wearp snide forsende he was quickly banished, Beo. Th. 1812; B. 904. [Ger. ver-senden to send away.]

fōr-sendan *to send before.* v. fōre-sendan.

for-seōn, -sion; *ic* -seō, ðū -siht, -sixst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seōþ; *p.* -ic, he -seah, ðū -sawe, -seāge, *pl.* -sāwon, -sēgon; *impert.* -seoh; *subj.* he -seō; *pp.* -sewen *To overlook, despise, contemn, scorn, be ashamed of, neglect, reject, renounce; despiciere, temnere, contemnere, spernere, erubescere, negligere, posthabere, rejicere:—* We ā sculon idle lustas forseōn we should ever despise idle lusts, Exon. 19a; Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43. Ðp-ðæt ðū meahthe ælc eorþlic þing forsiōn until thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 14; Met. 24, 7. Ic forseō temno, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17. Ic fracupe forseō feondas mine ego video inimicos meos, Ps. Th. 117, 7. Ic forseō posthūbeo, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 31. Ðū forsiht [-sixst, Lamb.] on gerecum on gedrefednyse despiciō in opportunitatibus in tribulatione, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. He forsihþ ðas eorþlican gōd he despises these earthly goods, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 25; Gen. 16, 5. Se ðe me and mine spæca forsyhþ, ðone mannes Sunu forsyhþ qui me erubuit et meos sermones, hunc Filius hominis erubescet, Lk. Bos. 9, 26; Mk. Bos. 8, 38. Gif gē mīne æ and mīne dōmas forseōþ si spreveritis lēges meas et iudicia mea, Lev. 26, 15. Gūþlāc mān eall forseah Guthlac despised all sin, Exon. 34a; Th. 108, 4; Gū. 67; 40b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512. Ðū forseāge Cristum ðīne despexisti Christum tuum, Ps. Spl. 88, 37. Hie māna gehwylc forsiāwon they rejected every sin, Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318. Forsiāwon hyra sēllan they despised their superior, Exon. 84a; Th. 317, 5; Mōd. 61. Gē blindnesse bōte forsegon ye renounced the remedy of blindness, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389. Ne forseoh æfre, ðæt ðū sylfa ær, mid ðīnum

handum hēr geworhtest ðfara mannum trūrum ne desiciās. Ps. Th. 137, 8; 54, 1; Ps. Lamb. 26, 9. Gif preōst oðerne forseō oððe gebisnirige if a priest despise or insult another, L. N. P. L. 29; Th. ii. 294, 17. Wæs mæra fruma tō swiðe forsewen the source of marvels was too greatly despised, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 16; Edg. 42. Biōþ forsewene heora lārcōwas their teachers are despised, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 74; Met. 13, 37. Forhygdlic oððe forsewen contemptus, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141. [Orm. forseen to despise; Ger. ver-sehen to see wrong.]

for-seōnnes, -ness, e; *f.* A looking down upon, contempt; despectio, contemptus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-sewennes.

for-seten obstructed, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13; *pp.* of for-sittan.

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To obstruct; obstruct:—* Hī ðone heofonlican weg forsetton they obstructed the heavenly way, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4. [Ger. versetzen to misplace, obstruct.]

fōr-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before; propōnere:—* Gif ic ne forsette ðe Hierusalem si non propōsuero Hierūsalem, Ps. Th. 136, 6. Hīg ne forsetton God tofōran ansýne heora non propōsuērunt Deum ante conspectum suum, Ps. Lamb. 53, 5. [Ger. vor-setzen to set before.]

fōr-settednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [forseted, *pp.* of forsettan; -nyss] A proposition; propōsitiō:— Ic sprece forsettednyssa of frympe lōqvar propōsitiōnes ab initio, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. fōre-setnes.

for-sewen despised, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141; *pp.* of for-seōn.

for-sewenlice; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* Contemptibly, ignominiously; contemptibiliter, turpiter:— Swā he forsewenlicor biþ gewitnod for Godes naman, swā his wuldor biþ mære fōr Gode the more ignominiously he is tortured for the name of God, the greater shall his glory be before God, Homl. Th. i. 486, 23.

for-sewennes, fore-seuwenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* A looking down upon, contempt; contemptus, despectio:— Gefýlled we synd forsewennyss replēt sumus despectiōne, Ps. Spl. 122, 4, 5. For his forsewennesse out of contempt for him, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 13. Forsewennyss contemptus, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17.

for-sewestre, an; *f.* She who despises; contemprix, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-siht, -sihþ despisest, despiseth, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1; Gen. 16, 5; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of for-seōn.

for-singian *to sin greatly*, L. Pen. 12; Wilk. 95, 9. v. for-syngian.

for-siōn *to despise*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39b, 27. v. forseōn.

for-sīþ, es; *m.* A going away, departure, death; exitum, ōbitus, mors:— Sōna æfter his forsiþe was ealra witenā gemōt on Oxna forða soon after his death there was a meeting of all the counsellors at Oxford, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 12. v. for-sīþ.

for-siðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [siðian to journey] *To perish; iter fatāle intrē:—* Hæfde ðā forsiðod sunu Ecgþeow's son had then perished, Beo. Th. 3104, note; B. 1550.

for-sittan, he -siteþ; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To mis-sit, to be absent from, neglect, delay, defer, diminish, obstruct, besiege; abesse a, negligere, supersedere, deserere, præstruere, obsidere:—* Be ðon ðe gemōt forsipte of him who is absent from the council, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 25, 26. Be ðon ðe man fyrdre forsipte in case a man neglect the army, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7, 8. Ne forsæt he ðý siðe he delayed not the journey, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859. Ne he tid forsæt he deferred not the time, Exon. 37b; Th. 122, 26; Gū. 311. Ðæt eāgena bearhtn forsiþe and forsworþe the twinkling of the eyes diminishes and darkens, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Hī hæfdon ðone weg forseten they had blockaded the way, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13. Fearras forsiōn me tauri obsiderunt me, Ps. Spl. 21, 11; Cd. 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489.

for-sixst despisest, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1, =for-siht; 2nd sing. pres. of for-seōn.

for-slēgen slain, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13; *pp.* of for-sleān.

for-slēhþ breaks, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1; 3rd sing. pres. of for-sleān.

for-slagen slain, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10; *pp.* of for-sleān.

for-slāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [slāwian to be slow] *To be slow, unwilling; pigere:—* Ic wāt, ðæt ðū nāht ne forslāwodest I know that thou wouldst not be unwilling, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15.

for-sleān, he -slæhþ, -slyhþ, -sliþþ; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slægen, -slagen [sleān to strike] *To strike with violence, smite, break, slay, kill, destroy; vehementer ferire, percutere, frangere, occidere, interficere:—* Se ðe cinbān forslæhþ mid xx scillingum forgelde let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1. Gif monnes cēacan mon forsihþ [forslyhþ, H] ðæt hie beōþ forode, gebēte mid xv scillinga if one smite a man's cheeks, that they be broken, let him make amends with fifteen shillings, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14. He ealle ða ricostan forslēan hēt he commanded [them] to slay all the most powerful, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 38. Ercol hī swiðe forslōh and fordyde Hercules grievously slew and destroyed them, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 34. Forslegen Sodoma folc the slaughtered people of Sodom, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022. Hī forslægon wurdon they were slain, Ors. i. 13; Bos. 37, 5. Ða mēn wæron forslægene the men were slain, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. He hī forslagen hæfde he had slain them, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. [Ger. verschlagen.]

for-slegen slain, slaughtered, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022; *pp.* of for-sleān.

for-sliet, es; *m.* [sliet = slite a slit] Slaughter, massacre; internécio, Cot. 108.

for-slihþ smites, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14; 3rd sing. pres. of for-sleān.

for-slitan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -slieten [slitan to tear] To tear with the teeth, to devour; mordicus lacérare, comedere:—Lēt [wyrn] hiora wyrta wæstmē forslietan he let [the worm] devour the fruit of their plants, Ps. Th. 77, 46. [O. Sax. farslitan to tear up, consume.]

for-slōh slew, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34; *p.* of for-sleān.

for-slyhþ smites, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14, MS. H; 3rd sing. pres. of for-sleān.

for-smorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* To smother, choke, suffocate, stifle; suffocare:—Hi synd mid heora lifes lustum forsmorode... woruld-cara and wēlan forsmoriaþ ðæs mōdes protan they are choked with the pleasures of their life... worldly cares and riches choke the throat of the mind, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 8–11. On ūrum gāstlicum fulluhte biþ se deofol forsmorod fram us in our spiritual baptism the devil is stifled by us, ii. 200, 19.

for-sōc, *pl.* -sōcon refused, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 4; *p.* of for-sacan.

for-sogen sucked or drawn out, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17; *pp.* of for-sūgan.

for-sorged; *part.* [fōr, sorgian to sorrow] Made very sad, grieved, sorrowful; tristatus, triste factus, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sōþ; *adu.* FORSOOTH, truly, certainly; certe:—Wite ðū forsōþ know thou assuredly, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Ic forsōþ wāt wērum nōwi, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 33. Saga him forsōþ dic ergo illi, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 37.

for-spanan, he -spaneþ, -spenþ; *p.* -spōn, -spēon, *pl.* -spōnon, -spēnon; *pp.* -spanen, -spenen; *v. trans.* [spanan to allure] To entice, seduce; illicere, seducere:—Gehwā se ðe oðderne to leahtrum forspanþ is manslaga every one who entices another to sins is a manslayer, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30. Hine his hyge forspēon, ðæt he ne wolde Drihtnes word wurpian his mind seduced him, that he would not revere the Lord's word, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Forspanen beon seductum esse, sedūci, Prov. 30, Lye. [O. Sax. for-far-spanan to entice.]

for-spanog, -spanc an enticement, allurement. *v.* for-spaningc.

for-spanend, es; *m.* A seducer; seductor, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-spaningc, -spanningc, e; *f.* An enticement, allurement; illicēbra, Scint. 21, Lye.

for-speca, fore-speca, -spreca, -spræca, an; *m.* One who speaks for another, a defender, advocate; advocatus, patrōnus:—Forspeca vel mund-bora advōcātus, patrōnus, vel interpellātor, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 62; Wrt. Voc. 57, 42. Sлага sceal his forspancan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate, and the advocate to the kinsmen, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14, 15, 16. ðe hire forsprecan [specan MS. B.] synd who are her advocates, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5.

for-specan; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spæcon; *pp.* -spēcen [for-, specan, specan to speak] To speak in vain, speak negatively, deny; frustra dicere, negare:—Hæbbe he ðæt eall forspēcen let him have spoken that all in vain, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Ne sý forspēcen ne forswigod let it not be denied nor concealed, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 15.

for-spēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To speed forward, to prosper; prosperare:—Eālā ðū Driht gehēal me, eālā ðū Driht wel to forspēdienne O Dōmīne saluum me fac, O Dōmīne bēne prospērare, Ps. Spl. T. 117, 24. *v.* spēdan.

for-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, spendan to spend] To spend utterly, to consume; consumere:—Swiðost ealle hys spēda hý forspendaþ they squander almost all his property, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 45.

for-spenne, e; *f.* An enticement; lēnōcīnium:—Forspennene lēnōcīnia, Mone B. 671. *v.* for-spenning.

for-spennd, es; *m.* A whoremonger; lēno, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49; Mone B. 3130. *v.* for-spenden.

for-spennestre, -spennystre, an; *f.* A bawd; lēna, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49.

for-spenning, e; *f.* An enticement, allurement; illicēbra, lēnōcīnium:—Forspenningce illicēbras, Mone B. 4614. Mid forspenninge lēnōcīnio, 3098. Forspenningce lēnōcīnia, 6013, 6274.

for-spenþ entices, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30; 3rd sing. pres. of for-spanan.

for-speon seduced, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350; *p.* of for-spanan.

for-spild, es; *m.* Destruction; perditio:—On forspild into destruction, Past. 40, 5; Cott. MS.

for-spildan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spild destruction] To bring to naught, destroy; perdere:—Sum sceal on geōguþe, mid Godes meahtrum, his earfoþsþ forspildan one shall in youth, with God's power, bring to naught his hard lot, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 31; Vy. 59.

for-spillan, -spyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spillan to spill, spoil, destroy] To spill, lose, waste, destroy, disperse; perdere, disperdere, dissipare:—Darfus wolde hine sylfne forspillan Darius would destroy himself, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 40. Alýfþ reste-dagum wel to dōune, hwæder ðe yfele?

sāwla gehælan, hwæder ðe forspillan licet sabbātis benefācere, an mǣle? animam saluam facere, an perdere? Mk. Bos. 3, 4. Se ðe wyle hys sāwle hāle gedōn, he hig forspilþ; and se ðe wyle hig-for me forspillan, se hig fint qui voluerit animam suam saluam facere, perdet eam; qui autem perdidit animam suam propter me, inueniet eam, Mt. Bos. 16, 25. Ðū forspildest ealle ða ðe forligiaþ fram ðe perdidisti omnes qui fornicantur abs te, Ps. Spl. 72, 26. He his gōd forspilde dissipasset bona ipsius, Lk. Bos. 16, 1; 15, 13. Ne forspil ðū sāwle mīne ne perdas animam meam, Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Ðæt he fordō oððe forspille of lande gemynd heora ut perdat de terra mēmōriam eōrum, Ps. Lamb. 33, 17. [Dut. ver-spillen to spend, waste.]

for-spillednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [forspilled, *pp.* of forspillan to spill; -nes, -ness] A spilling, waste, perdition, destruction; perditio:—Forhwī was disse scealfe forspillednes geworden ut quid perditio ista unguenti facta est? Mk. Bos. 14, 4. Ne forwearþ hyra nān, būton forspillednyse bearn nemo ex eis perit, nisi filius perditionis, Jn. Bos. 17, 12. Se weg is swīde rūm ðe to forspillednesse gelæt spatiōsa via est, quæ dūcit ad perditionem, Mt. Bos. 7, 13.

for-spreca one who speaks for another, an advocate, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. *v.* for-speca.

fōr-sprecen; *part.* Fore-spoken, fore-mentioned; præfatus:—Tōðælde se forsprecena here on twā the fore-mentioned army divided into two, Chr. 885; Erl. 83, 22. *v.* fōr-sprecen.

for-spyllan to lose:—Wyle forspyllan will lose, Mt. Bos. 16, 25. *v.* for-spillan.

for-spyrcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [spearca a spark] To dry out, empty; exarescere, arēre:—Forspyrcende synd mīne mearhcōfan ossa mea aru-riant, Ps. Th. 101, 3.

FORST, es; *m.* FROST; gēlu:—Se hearda forst the hard frost, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 19; Ph. 58; 111 a; Th. 425, 11; Rā. 41, 54. Forst gēlu, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 101; Wrt. Voc. 52, 51; 76, 39; Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hwilum hāra scōc forst of feaxe sometimes the hair frost shook from my hair, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 27; Rā. 88, 8. An sceal inbindan forstes fetre one shall unbind frost's fetters, 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76; Beo. Th. 3222; B. 1609; Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Forste gefeterad fettered with frost, Menol. Fox 407; Men. 205; Homl. Th. i. 84, 15. Forstas and snāwas frosts and snows, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. [Chauc. froste: Orm. frost: O. Sax. frost, m: Frs. froast: O. Frs. frost, f: Dut. vorst, f: Ger. frost, m: M. H. Ger. vrost, m: O. H. Ger. frost, m: Goth. frius, n: Dan. frost, m. f: Swed. frost, m: Icel. frost, n.] DER. rīm-forst.

for-stæl, *pl.* -stælon stole, Gen. 27, 36; Mt. Bos. 28, 13; *p.* of for-stelan.

fōr-stæpp steps before, goes before, Ps. Spl. 96, 3; pres. of fōr-stapan.

fōr-stal an assault, fine for an assault, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. *v.* fōr-steal.

for-stalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [stalian to steal] To steal away; aufügere:—Gif witeþeow hine forstalie if a penal slave steal himself away, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif he hine forstalede if he should have stolen himself away, L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 7.

for-standan, -standan; he -stent; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen; *v. trans.*

I. to stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail; defendere, prodessē:—Gif hine nelle forstandan if he will not stand up for him, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 6. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āf a twelve hundred man's oath stands for the oath of six churls, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Ðæt his gewitnes eft nāht ne forstande that his witness avail again nothing, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 24. Gif hine hwā forstande if any one stand up for him, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. Gif hine hwā fōrene forstande if any one defend him, v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4; v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12; L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 244, 3; L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. He mihte hord forstandan he might defend the treasure, Beo. Th. 5903; B. 2955. Forstond ðū mec protect thou me, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. Hwā forstandeþ hie, gif ðū hie ne scyldest who shall defend it, if thou dost not shield it, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Hwæt forstōd ðām betestum mannun—oððe hwæt forstent hit what did it help the best men—or what does it profit? Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7. Ne forstent ðæt þweal nāht the washing profits nothing, Past. 54; Hat. MS.

II. to understand; intelligere:—Uneāde ic mæg forstandan ðīne acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Selfe forstōdon his word onwended they themselves understood his words [to be] perverted, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769. *v.* under-standan. [Like Dut. ver-staan; Ger. ver-stehen to understand.]

fōr-standan, -standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen To stand before or against, withstand, oppose, hinder; resistere, impedire:—Ne meahthe seō weallaf wite forstandan the miserable remnant could not withstand in battle, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 44; Met. 1, 22. Ne māgon ge him ða wic forstandan to him ye may not hinder the dwellings, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674. Ic him ðæt forstōnde I hinder them from that, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rā. 17, 8. Godes engel forstōd ðone weat stētū angēlus Dōmīni in via, Num. 22, 22. *v.* wiðstandan to withstand.

fōr-stapan; he -stæpp; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen To step or

go before, precede; præcēdēre:—Fyr ætforan him förstæpp [Lamb. fōre-stæpp] *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet*, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. v. fōre-stapan.

fōr-steal, -steall, -stal, fōre-steall, es; m. [fōr, fōre before; steal from stellan to leap, spring; therefore, at least originally, an assault, consisting in one man springing or placing himself before another, so as to obstruct his progress, Thorpe's Glos. to A. Sax. Laws].

I. an assault; assultus sūper āliquem in via rēgia factus, viā obstructio:—Gif hwā fōr-steal oðdon openne widercwyde ongean labriht Cristes oðde cyninges gewyrce *if any one commit an assault or open opposition against the law of Christ or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8; vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21. In L. H. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2, it is said,—'Si in via rēgia fiat assultus sūper āliquem, fōrestel est.'

II. the fine for an assault; mulcta pro assultu:—Dis syndon ða gerhta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on West-Sexan [MS. Wes-Sexan], ðæt is . . . fōrsteal these are the rights which the king enjoys over all men in Wessex, that is . . . the fine for assault, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14, note 27, MS. G. Switelige ic hēr hwæt se eāca is ðe ic ðærto ge-unnen hæbbe . . . ðæt syndan fōr-steallas I here declare what the augmentation is which I have thereto granted . . . that is the fines for assaults, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 333, 32; A. D. 1066; 411, 32. See also Schmid Glos. fōrsteal.

fōr-stælp, he -stelep, -stelp, -stylp, pl. -stelp; p. -stæl, pl. -stælon; pp. -stolen To steal with violence, rob, deprive; fūrari, surripere, privare:—Sēcende forstelan sǣwla quærens fūrari animas, Ps. Lamb. fol. 142, 8. Gif ceorl ceap fōrstelp [-stylp MS. B; -stelep MS. H.] *if a churl steal property*, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15; L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5, MS. H. Gif hwā befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse and hit man fōrstylp ðam, ðe hit underfehþ, gif man ðone þeof finde, gilde be twifealdon si quis commendaverit amico pecuniam in custodiam et ab eo, qui suscepit, furto ablata fuerit, si invenitur fur, duplum reddet, Ex. 22, 7. Dær þeofas hit delfaþ and forstelp ubi fures effodiunt et furantur, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20. Ær he ætþræd me mīne frumcenned and nū oðre sīpe fōrstel mīne bletsunga primogenita mea ante tūl et nunc secundo surripuit benedictionem meam, Gen. 27, 36. Secgeaþ, ðæt hys leorningcnihtas fōrstælon hyne ðicite, quia discipuli furati sunt eum, Mt. Bos. 28, 13. Gif frigman mannann forstele *if a freeman steal a man*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10; 7; Th. i. 30, 7; L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12. Gif hine man forstæle *if any one should steal him*, L. Ath. v. § 6, § 3; Th. i. 234, 4; L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5. Iacob niste, ðæt Rachel hæfde ða andlicnyssa forstelen Iacob ignorabat, quod Rachel furata esset idola, Gen. 31, 32; Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 18; Gn. Ex. 190. Ferhþe forstelen deprived of life, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579. Gif mon forstolenne ceap befēhþ *if a man attach stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4; 75; Th. i. 150, 5. Be forstolenes ceāpes forfonge of the rescuing of stolen property, 75; Th. i. 150, 4. Be forstolenum flæsce of stolen flesh, 17; Th. i. 114, 1.

fōr-stent stands for, avails, profits, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19; Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 9; 3rd sing. pres. of for-standan. v. standan.

fōrst-lic, adj. Frost-like, frozen; glaciālis:—Forstlic glaciālis, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 104; Wrt. Voc. 52, 54.

fōr-stōd, pl. -stōdon stood for, availed, profited, understood, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7; Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769; p. of for-standan.

fōr-stōd, pl. -stōdon stood before or against, withstood, Num. 22, 22; p. of for-standan.

fōr-stolen stolen, Gen. 31, 32; pp. of for-stelan.

fōr-standan to stand up for, defend, protect, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. v. for-standan.

fōr-standan to stand before or against, oppose, hinder, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674; 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rā. 17, 8. v. for-standan.

fōr-strang, adj. Very strong; prævalidus:—Fōrstrange oft wif hine wriþ [though] very strong, a woman often binds him, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 2; Rā. 51, 4.

fōr-stylp steals, Ex. 22, 7; 3rd sing. pres. of for-stelan.

fōr-styntan to break, knock, blunt; contundere, Cot. 48; 177. DER. stintan.

fōr-sūgan; p. -seag, pl. -sugon; pp. -sogen [sūgan to suck] To suck or draw out; exsugere:—Wid fōrsogenum magan oðde aþundenum for a drawn out or puffed up stomach, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17.

fōr-sūwian, -sūgian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad; v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent; silentio præterire, tacere, reticere:—We wyllaþ sume fōrsūwian we will pass some in silence, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 26. We woldon iōwra Rōmāna bismora beon fōrsūgiende we would pass in silence over the shames of you Romans, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 23. Gif hi unriht spræcþ, oðde riht fōrsūwiap *if they speak the wrong, or keep silent the right*, Job Thw. 166, 14; Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. Ic secge ðæt ic ær fōrsūwode I say that which I before kept silent, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Iob Godes hērunge ne fōrsūwade Job kept not God's praise silent, Job Thw. 166, 16. Hwī was ðæra engla syn fōrsūgod on ðære bec Genesis why was the angels' sin passed over in silence in the book of Genesis? Boutr. Scrd. 17, 19. Ælc cræft biþ fōrsūgod, gif he biþ biþan wisdōme every craft is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10, MS. Cot. v. for-swigian.

fōr-swælan; p. de; pp. ed To burn, burn up, consume, scorch; ūrre,

exūrre, combūrre, concrēmāre, exastuāre:—Ic fōrswæle oðde forbærne ūro, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Hī weidon to Wealinga fōrða, and ðæt eall fōrswældon they turned to Wallingford and burnt it all, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 26, col. 1. Fyr fōrswælp wudu, swā swā liget fōrswælene dūna ignis comburit silvam, sicut flamma combūrens montes, Ps. Lamb. 82, 15. Ðā hit [sæd] upeode, seō sunne hit fōrswælede when it [the seed] grew up, the sun scorched [burnt up] it, Mk. Bos. 4, 6, quando exortus est sol, exastuavit [ἐκασταύρωσεν], Vulg. Onleōht breost and ðinre lufe fōrswæl ūlūmina pectōra tuoque amōre concrēmā, Hymn. Surt. 36, 12. Hī wurdon mid swæfienum fyre fōrswælede they were burnt up with sulphurous fire, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32; Homl. Th. ii. 496, 27. We sind mid ligum fōrswælede we are scorched up with flames, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 20. [Laym. p. fōrswælde, pp. fōrswæled.]

fōr-swāpan; p. -sweop; pp. -swāpen To sweep away; verrere, protrudere:—Hie wyrd fōrswēp fate has swept them away, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477. Hafap us God fōrswāpen on ðās sweartan mistas God has swept us into these dark mists, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. Ealle wyrd fōrswēp [MS. fōrswēof] mīne māgas fate has swept away all my kinsmen, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. [Cf. O. Sax. fōrswāpan to sweep away.]

fōr-swæalh, -swæalg swallowed up, devoured, Ex. 7, 12; Beo. Th. 2249; B. 1122; p. of for-swelgan.

fōr-swealt died away, Cot. 65; 190; p. of for-sweltan.

fōr-swelan; p. -swæl, pl. -swælon; pp. -swolen [swelan to burn] To burn up, kindle; comburi:—Hit færinga fyre byrneþ, fōrswelþ under sunnan it suddenly burns with fire, kindles under the sun, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 29; Ph. 532.

fōr-swelgan, -sweolgan, he -swelgeþ, -swilgeþ, -swelhp, pl. -swelgaþ; p. ic, he -swealh, -swealg, dū -swulge, pl. -swulgon; subj. pres. -swelge, pl. -swelgen; p. -swulge, pl. -swulgon; pp. -swolgen, -swolgen [swelgan to swallow] To swallow up, devour, absorb; devorare, deglutire, absorbere:—Baru sond willaþ rēn fōrswelgan the bare sand will swallow up the rain, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 27; Met. 7, 14; Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 30; Gū. 164. Wēn is ðæt hī us wyllen fōrswelgan fōrsian deglūtissent nos, Ps. Th. 123, 2. Ic fōrswelge absorbeo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Hit eorpe fōrswelgeþ the earth swallows it up, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Fōrswilgeþ devours, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rā. 50, 11. He fōrswelhp hig absorbet eos, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10. Ða ðe wudewena hūs fōrswelgaþ qui devorant domos viduārum, Mk. Bos. 12, 40; Ps. Spl. 13, 8; Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Aarones gird fōrswelhe ealle heora girda devoravit virga Aaron virgas eorum, Ex. 7, 12; Cd. 119; Th. 154, 17; Gen. 2557; Ps. Th. 77, 50. Seō eorpe fōrswelh Dathan and Abiron Dathan atque Abiron terra absorbit, Deut. 11, 6; Ps. Spl. 105, 17. Grendel leofes mannes lic fōrswelg Grendel devoured the beloved man's body, Beo. Th. 4167; B. 2080; Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Ðe dū fōrswulge which thou hast swallowed up, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938. We fōrswulgon hine devorāvimus eum, Ps. Spl. 34, 28; Ps. Lamb. 123, 3. Ne me fōrswelge deop lest the deep swallow me up, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Wēnunga wæteru fōrswulgen us fōrsitan aqua absorbuisset nos, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4. Eall wisdōm heora fōrswolgen is omnis sapiētia eorum devorata est, 106, 27. Syndon hī æt stāne fōrswolgene absorpti sunt iuxta petram, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Heō beoþ fōrswelgene they shall be swallowed up, 57, 8. [Ger. ver-schwelgen to waste in excess.]

fōr-swelhp swallows up, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10; 3rd sing. pres. of for-swelgan.

fōr-sweltan, he -swilt; p. -swealt, pl. -swulton; pp. -swolten To die away, perish; permōri:—Manig wif fōrswilt for hire beame many a woman dies because of her child, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17. Fōrswelt disparuit, Cot. 65; 190.

fōr-sweof, Beo. Th. 5621, note, =for-sweop swept away; p. of for-swāpan.

fōr-sweogian; p. ode; pp. od To pass over in silence, keep silent; silentio præterire:—We ne durren fōrswēogian . . . gif we hit fōrswēogiap we dare not keep silent . . . if we keep it silent, L. Ælf. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 11, 13. v. for-swigian.

fōr-swelgan to swallow up, devour, Ps. Th. 123, 2. v. for-swelgan.

fōr-sweop swept away, Beo. Th. 959; B. 477; p. of for-swāpan.

fōr-sweorcan, he -sworceþ; p. -swearc, pl. -swurcon; pp. -sworcen [sweorcan to dim] To be very dark, to darken, obscure; caligare, obscurare:—Eāgena bearhtm fōrseteþ and fōrsworceþ the brightness of the eyes diminishes and darkens, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Seō sunne biþ fōrsworcen sol obscurabitur, Mt. Bos. 24, 29. On fōrsworcenan in obscuro, Prov. 7.

fōr-swērian; p. -swōr, pl. -swōron; pp. -sworen To forswear, to swear falsely, perjure; ejurare, pejorare:—He sigewæpnum fōrsworen hæfde he had forsworn martial weapons, Beo. Th. 1613; B. 804. Ic fōrswerige pejoro, Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 6. Ne fōrswere dū non perjūrābis, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Gyf gehādod man fōrswerige oðde forlice, gebete ðæt be ðam ðe seō dæd sý *if a man in orders swear falsely or fornicate, let him make amends for it according as the deed may be*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5. Gif hwylc lēwede man hine fōrswerige, feste iv gear *if any layman perjure himself, let him fast four years*,

L. Ecg. P. ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 6, 14. Forsworen *perjūrus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 69; Gen. 24, 8. We ne beoþ forsworene *erimus mundi ab hoc jūrmento*, Jos. 2, 20. He hine forsworene and trýwleásne clypode he called him forsworn and faithless, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 32. Ða forsworenan mid forsworenun forwurþaþ *perjurers shall perish with perjurers*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 24. [Ger. sich ver-schwören to conspire.]

for-swígian, -sweógian, -swúgian, -súwian, -súgian, -sýgian, to -swígi-
anne, -swígienn; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed. I. v. trans.
To pass over in silence, keep silent, conceal; silentio prætereire:—Betwih
ðas þing nis to forswigianne, hwylc heofonlic wundor and mægen ætywed
wæs, ða his bân gefunden and gemeted wæron *inter quæ nequaquam
silentio prætereundum reor, quid virtutis ac miraculi celestis fuerit
ostensum, cum ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 9. Nis us ðonne
se hlisa to forswigienne *nece silentio prætereunda opinio*, 2, 1; S. 501, 1.
Forswígde yrfe-bóc [MS. -bec] *suppressum testamentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13;
Som. 57, 104; Wrt. Voc. 20, 43.

II. v. intrans. To be silent;
reticere:—He ricum mannun nō for ære ne for ege næfre forswigian
wolde *nunquam diuitibus hūnōris sive timōris grātia reticēbat*, Bd. 3, 5;
S. 527, 10. [Ger. ver-schweigen to pass over in silence.]

for-swilgeþ *swallows up, devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rū. 50,
11; 3rd sing. pres. of for-swelgan.

for-swilt dīes, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17; 3rd sing. pres. of
for-swiltan.

fōr-swīþ; adj. Very strong, very great; prævalidus:—Is ðin meah
fōrswīþ is thy power very great? Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 11; Sch. 26.

for-swīðan; he-swīþ; p. ede; pp. ed To overcome; reprimere:—Se
ðas orsorgnesse ðe he hēr hæfþ ne forswīþ mid ðære gesceādswisnesse his
ingepoces he does not overcome the prosperity he has here with prudence
of mind, Past. 50, 1; Hat. MS. Seō him sara gehwylc symle forswīðede
which constantly overcame each of his pains, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 5;
Gū. 939. Forswīða confundere, Rtl. 50, 13; præcedere, 32, 21.

for-swīde; adv. Very strongly, very much, vehemently, utterly; valde,
vehementer:—Hī wurdon gehergode and gehýnde fōrswīde eahtatýne
geār *afflicti sunt et vehementer oppressi per annos dōcem et octo*, Jud. 10,
8; Ps. Th. 84, 8. Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles fōrswīde gebrōcod the
army had not utterly broken up the English race, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29.

for-swolgen *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27; pp. of for-
swelgan.

for-sworcean *darkened, obscured*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29; pp. of for-sweorcan.

for-sworceþ *darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767; 3rd sing. pres. of
for-sweorcan.

for-sworen forsworn, *perjured*, Gen. 24, 8; pp. of for-swieran.

for-sworennys, -nyss, e; f. [forsworen, pp. of forswieran to forswear;
-nyss, -nyss] False swearing, perjury; pejeratio, perjūrium:—Cýpmannum
gedafenad ðæt hī sōpfæstnyssse healdon, and lofan heora þing biðton lāpre
forsworennysse it is fitting to merchants that they hold truth, and praise
their things without hateful perjury, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 9.

for-swúgian; p. ode; pp. od To pass over in silence; silentio præ-
tereire:—Ælc ānwæld biþ forswúgod, gif he biþ biðtan wīsdōme every
power is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom, Bt. 17; Fox 60,
10. v. for-swígian.

for-swulge *hasst swallowed up or devoured*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34;
Gen. 938; 2nd sing. p. of for-swelgan.

for-swulgen *would have swallowed up or devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4;
subj. p. pl. of for-swelgan.

for-swulgon *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28; p. pl. of for-
swelgan.

for-sýgian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To pass over in silence, conceal;
silentio prætereire:—Hū wēne we hū monegra mārān bismra hý for-
sýgedon can we think how many greater reproaches they concealed? Ors.
4, 4; Bos. 80, 27. v. for-swígian.

for-sýhp *despises*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26; 3rd sing. pres. of for-seón.

fōr-sýngian, -singian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [syngian to sin] To sin
greatly; multum peccare:—Ne wurþ ænig man on worlde swā swīde
fōrsýngad, ðe he wīd Gode gebetan ne mæge no man in the world is so
very sinful, that he may not make atonement to God, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii.
282, 1. [Cf. Ger. sich versündigen to sin against.]

fōr-tācen [= fōre-tācen] *afore-token; portentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 12.

for-teáh *misled, seduced*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270; p. of
for-teōn. v. teōn.

for-tendan; p. -tende [= -tendede], pl. -tendon; pp. -tended [for-
tendan to burn] To burn off or away, sear; inūrere:—Ðām mæden-
cildum [MS. -cildan], ða wif fortendon ðæt swýðre breost fōran, ðæt hī
weaxan ne sceolde, ðæt hī hæfden ðý strengran scyte; forðon hī mon hēt
on Creácisc Amázanas, ðæt is on Englisc fortende from the female
children, the women burnt off the right breast so far that it should not
grow, that they might have stronger shot; therefore, they are called in
Greek Amazons, that is in English seared, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 10-13.
The Latin of Ors. is,—feminas studiōse nutriunt, inustus infantum dex-
terioribus mamillis, ne sagittarum jactus impēdientur, unde Amázōnes
dictæ, Ors. Hav. Lib. I. Cap. xv, p. 65, 3-4. [Amazons = Ἀμαζόνες,

pl. f. ā- without, μαζός a breast, or ā-, ἀμ- intensive, and ἀζω to
dry, parch, or sear.]

Fortende, a; pl. f. [pp. of fortendan to burn off or away, sear] The
seared ones, Amazons; Amázōnes, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 13.

for-teón, -tíon; impert. -teó-, -teóh, pl. -teóþ; subj. -teón, tíon.
[for-, teón to draw, lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere. v. teón, tíon.

forþ; adv. [faran to go] FORTH, thence, hence, forwards, onwards,
henceforth, further, still; inde, hinc, prorsum, porro, dehinc, deinceps,
tamen—Abraham eóde forþ Abraham went forth, Gen. 18, 16; Num.
22, 35; Jud. 16, 30. Alæðaþ mīne bân forþ mid eów efferite ossa mea
hinc vóbiscum, Ex. 13, 19; Beo. Th. 1229; B. 612; Cd. 111; Th. 147,
12; Gen. 2438; Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921; Elen. Kmbl. 2207;
Erl. 1105. Forþ on leóht gelæded brought forth into light; prolātum in
lucem, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37. Teáh heora óðer forþ fægere bōc one of
them drew forth a beautiful book, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 36; 633, 5. Gewāt
se dæg forþ the day was going forth, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Hī ne mihton
ðanon fleón, ne forþ ne underbæc they could not flee thence, neither for-
wards nor backwards, Jos. 8, 20; Cd. 118; Th. 153, 8; Gen. 2535.
Cynric ricode forþ xxvi wintra Cynric reigned on for twenty-six years,
Chr. 534; Erl. 14, 33. Swā forþ swā he mihte as far as he could, Bd. 3,
17; S. 545, 16; 5, 21; S. 643, 5. Heald forþ tela niwe sibbe hold
well henceforth our new kinship, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948; Cd. 22; Th.
28, 17; Gen. 437. Gif ðū forþ his willan gehýrsum beón wylt si
deinceps voluntati ejus obsecundare vólueris, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 27. He
lēt ðæt forþ on his bōsme awunian he let it still remain in his bosom, Bd.
3, 2; S. 525, 13; Cd. 17; Th. 21, 7; Gen. 320; Exon. 11 a; Th. 13,
31; Cri. 211. And swā forþ and so forth, and so on, Ælfc. Gr. 25;
Som. 26, 59; Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl.
science 8, 26; Lchdm. iii. 250, 7. On cinthāde and swā forþ eallne
ðonne giógophād in childhood and then throughout youth, Bt. 38, 5;
Fox 206, 24. [O. Sax. ford: Frs. fort, ford: O. Frs. forth, ford: Dut.
voort: Ger. fort: M. H. Ger. vort.] v. forþon = furþum, dat. of an old
adj. forþ, furþum-lic.

forþ; prep. Out of, forth; e, ex; used in composition, Som. Ben. Lye.
for-ða; adv. For that cause, therefore; propterea:—Forða bletsode ðe
God on ðenysse propterea benedixit te Deus in æternum, Ps. Spl. 44, 3.
v. for-dam; adv.

forþ-ačigian; p. de; pp. ed To call forth; provocare:—He monige
forþačigde he called forth many, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

forþ-agān; part. Gone forth, passed; prætereitus, peractus:—Tīma ys
forþagān hōra prætereit, Mt. Bos. 14, 15; Mk. Bos. 6, 35. Forþagāne
ðý wintre peracta hieme, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22.

for-ðam, for-dām, for-ðan, for-don, for-dam-de, for-dan-de,
for-don-de; conj. [for that which] For that, for that reason which, for,
because; nam, quia:—Eáðige synd ða gástlican pearfan, forðam hyra ys
heofena rice blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of
heaven, Mt. Bos. 5, 3; Ps. Spl. 24, 22; Beo. Th. 301; B. 149; Cd. 167;
Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507; Runic pm. 20; Kmbl. 343, 15; Hick. Thes.
i. 135, 40. Swīðost he fōr ðýder for ðām horshwælum, forðam hī
habbaþ swýde eðele bân on hyra tōþum he went there chiefly for the
walruses, because they have very good bone in their teeth, Ors. i. 1; Bos.
20, 16, 28; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 76; Met. 5, 38. Me ðæt gelærdon leóde
mīne ðæt ic ðe sōhte, forðan he mægenes cræft mīnne cūdon my people
counselled me that I should seek thee, because they knew my capacity of
strength, Beo. Th. 840; B. 418; Ps. Spl. 6, 2; Apstls. Kmbl. 93; Ap.
47; Menol. Fox 42; Men. 21. Hī wīte pollaþ forðon heie gēnscipe
Godes forgyrdon they suffer torment because they neglected the service of
God, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 19; Gen. 326; Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169;
Beo. Th. 4688; B. 2349; Ps. Spl. 11, 1; Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Eáðige
synd ða ðe nū wēpaþ, forðamde hī beoþ gefrēfrede blessed are they who
weep now, for they shall be comforted, Mt. Bos. 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12;
Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 73; Met. 20, 37.
Næfþ dys word [willan] nēanne imperatīvum, forðande se willa sceall beón
æfre frig this verb [to will] has no imperative, for the will must always be
free, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 11; Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1, 3, 25. Forðonde
sī sunne ðær gēþ nēar on setl, ðonne on óðrum lande, ðær syndon
lýðran wedera ðonne on Brittannia because the sun in its setting goes
nearer there than in any other land, there are milder weathers than in
Britain, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 24, 20, 32; Mt. Bos. 7, 13; Ps. Spl. i. 7;
Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203; Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503.

for-ðam, for-dām, for-ðan, for-don; adv. For that cause, consequently;
propterea, idcirco, ideo:—Forðam ic sege eów ideo dico vóbis, Mt. Bos.
6, 25; 12, 27, 31; Cd. 5; Th. 6, 32; Gen. 97. Ne móst ðū wesān
forðam ormōð thou must not consequently be dejected, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 58;
Met. 5, 29. He arās of deáþe, and forðan synd ðas wundru gefremode
on him ipse surrexit a mortuis, et ideo virtutes operantur in eo, Mt. Bos.
14, 2; Beo. Th. 1362; B. 679; Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 104.
Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458; Elen. Kmbl. 618; El. 309. Wæs he sōp-
fæstnyssne wer, and he forðon eallum wæs leóf he was a man of truth,
and was consequently dear to all, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 22; Cd. 9; Th. 11,
9; Gen. 172; Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 7; Cri. 148; Beo. Th. 6035;

B. 3021: Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192; Ps. Th. 54, 20; Salm. Kmb. 921; Sal. 460.

forp-aræsan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To rush forth*; *prosilire*:—Ic forþaræse *prosilio*, Ælf. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 43. Forþaræse of his bedde *pro-siliit ex lecto suo*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

forp-asçufan; *p. -sceaf, pl. -scufon*; *pp. -scofen To shove forth, drive forward*; *propellere*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rā. 87, 6.

forp-asendan; *p. -sende*; *pp. -sended, -send To send forth*; *emit-tere*:—Binnan þrým dagum he mæg done mighan forþasendan *within three days he may send forth the urine*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8. Forþasend *emissus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 12.

forp-asettan; *p. -sette*; *pp. -seted To set forth, appoint, make*; *propōnere, pōnere, statuere*:—Ic done frumbearn forþasette ofor eorþ-cyningas ealra heāhstne ēgo *primogēnūm pōnam illum, excelsum prā rēgibus terræ*, Ps. Th. 88, 24.

forp-asliden *passed or gone before, tumbled or fallen down*; *prælapsus, prolapsus*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-slidan.

forp-ateōn; *p. -teāh, pl. -tugon*; *pp. -togen To draw forth, bring forth, produce*; *proferre, producere, educere*:—Forþateōnde *producens*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 14. Seō eorþe forþateāh grōwende wirtē *protulit terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 12. God dā forþateāh of dære moldan ælces cyynes treow *produxit Dōminus Deus de hūmo omne lignum*, Gen. 2, 9. He forþateāh wæter of stāne *eduxit aquam de petra*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16. Forþ-atogen *progenitus*, Hpt. Gl.

forp-ating, *e*; *f. An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging*; *exhortatio*, Proem. R. Concord.

forp-aurnen; *part. Run forth, elapsed*; *elapsus*:—Nalæs micelre tīde forþaurnene *non multo elapso tempore*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 37.

forp-bæro; *f. indecl. A bringing forth, a production*; *procreatio, productio*:—Forþbæro tīd *the time of production*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 31; Gen. 132. Cf. onbæru. Or is forþ-bæro *adj. f.*? Cf. O. H. Ger. *frambari inclytus*; *Icel. frábærr surpassing*; and forþ-genge for similar adjectival forms.

forp-beccuman, *-bicuman*; *p. -com, -cwom, pl. -cōmon, -cwōmon*; *pp. -cumen To come forth, proceed*; *procēdere*:—He gesyhp fram hwylicum wyrttruman seō besmitenes forþbecom *videt a qua rādice inquinatio illa processerit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8; Ps. Th. 72, 6.

forp-beran; *he -bereþ, -bireþ*; *p. -ber, pl. -bæron*; *pp. -boren To bear or carry forth, bring forth, bring forward, produce*; *proferre, perhibere*:—Done æðelan Albanum seō wæstmberende Bryton forþbereþ *Albānum egrēgium fecunda Britannia profert*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Dætte ealle openlice be heora dæde þurh andnesse forþbæron *ut omnes pūlam quā gessērant confutendo proferrent*, 4, 27; S. 604, 23; Blickl. Homl. 25, 2; 101, 30. Dæt he gewittnesse forþbære be ðam leōhte *ut testimoniūm perhiberet de lūmine*, Jn. Bos. 1, 8.

forp-berstan; *p. -bærst, pl. -burston*; *pp. -borsten To burst or break forth*; *erumpere*, Som. Ben. Lye.

forp-beseōn; *p. -beseah, pl. -besāwon*; *pp. -besewen To look forth, look out*; *prospicere*:—He forþbeseah of heānnyse hālgan his *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 20.

forp-bicuman; *p. -biwom, pl. -biwōmon*; *pp. -bicumen To come forth*; *provēnire*:—Forþbicwom Godes þegna blāð *the prosperity of God's servants came forth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 28; Cri. 709. v. forp-beccuman.

forp-blæstan; *p. te*; *pp. ed [blæst a blast] To blast forth, puff out, burst out*; *insufflare, erumpere*, Cot. 74.

forp-blāwan; *p. -bleōw, pl. -bleōwon*; *pp. -blāwen To blow forth, belch out*; *eructare*, Cot. 78.

forp-boren; *part. [pp. of forþ-beran] Born forth, noble-born, high-born*; *clāris parentibus ortus, nobilis*:—We læraþ dæt ænig forþboren preost ne forsoð done læsborenan *we enjoy that no high-born priest despise the lower born*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 20.

forp-brengan; *p. -brohte*; *pp. -broht [forþ, brengan to bring] To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish*; *proferre, producere, deducere, efficere*:—Wel forþbrengēþ hit *it brings forth well*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 142; Met. 29, 71. Se Metod eallra gesceafta ealle forþbrengēþ *the Creator of all things produces them all*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Forþ-brohte *proferret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. He forþbrohte swylce fīð wæteru *deduxit tamquam flūmina aquas*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16.

forp-bringan; *p. -brang, pl. -brungon*; *pp. -brungen [forþ, bringan to bring] To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish*; *proferre, producere, efficere*:—Gif he done āþ forþbringan ne mæg if he cannot bring forth *the oath*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 17. He ne mæg dæt forþbringan he cannot accomplish it, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. Yfel man yfel forþbringþ *mālus hōmo profert mālum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 45; Mt. Bos. 13, 52. Ealle dā wæstmas de corde forþbringēþ *all the fruits that earth produces*, Blickl. Homl. 39, 17. Ðe swā manig ungelimp was forþbringende *which was bringing forth so many misfortunes*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23.

forp-brohte brought forth, Ps. Lamb. 77, 16; *p. of forþ-brengan*.

forp-bylding, *e*; *f. An instigation, incitement, emboldening*; *incitatio*:—Heora feōnda forþbylding *the emboldening of their foes*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 38.

forp-clipung, *e*; *f. A calling forth, provoking, an appeal*; *provocatio, evocatio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

forp-clypian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To call forth, provoke*; *provocare*:—Forþclypiende us betwynan *provocantes invicem*, Gal. 5, 26.

forp-cuman; *he -cymeþ, -cymþ, pl. -cumaþ*; *p. -com, pl. -cōmon*; *subj. pres. -cume, -cyme, pl. -cumen, -cymen*; *pp. -cumen, -cymen To come forth or forward, proceed, succeed, arrive*; *procēdere, pervenire, advenire*:—Metod hēht leōht forþcuman *the Creator bade light to come forth*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 11; Gen. 122. Ðonne forþcumaþ fyrenfūla *præt hīge onlic cum exōrientur peccātōres sicut fenūm*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Siddan hit forþcume *after it is come forth*; *postquam nātus sit*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. Ðæt ælc spræc hæbbe āndagan hwænne hit forþcume *that every suit have a term when it shall come forward*, L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 21. Gif se āþ forþcume *if the oath succeed*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 15; 282, 7. Ðæt he forþcume to ðæm gesælum *that he may arrive at the felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 16; Met. 21, 8. Ðonne ic forþcyme *when I come forth*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rā. 64, 8. Wæs forþcumen geōc æfter gyne *comfort was come forth after sorrow*, Andr. Kmb. 3167; An. 1586. Forþcymene, *pp. pl. come forth*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rā. 14, 10.

forp-cyme, *es*; *m. A coming forth, egress*; *egressus, effusio*:—On ðæra cilda forþcyme *in effusione infantum*, Gen. 38, 28.

forp-cyme may come forth or forward, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rā. 64, 8; *subj. pres. of forþ-cuman*.

forp-cymen come forth, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rā. 14, 10; *pp. of forþ-cuman*.

forp-cyðan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To declare, pronounce*; *pronuntiare, declarare*, Hymn. Lye.

forp-dōn; *p. -dyde*; *pp. -dōn To put forth*; *proferre*:—Hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eowian *linguam proferre ex ore, ac sibi ostendere jussit*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6.

forþ-pearle; *adv. Very much, greatly*; *valde, vehēmenter*:—He be- hýdde his swiðran hand, ofseamod forþpearle *he hid his right hand, greatly ashamed thereof*, Ælf. T. 37, 13; Jud. 3, 8.

forþ-pearlice; *adv. Very severely, strictly*; *districte*, R. Ben. 2.

forþ-pencan; *p. -pohte, pl. -pohton*; *pp. -poht To mistrink, disdain, despise, distrust, despair*; *dedignari, diffidēre*:—Ðæt is nū git ðīne unrihtwissene dæt ðū eart fullneāh forþoht; *ac ic nolde dæt ðū ðe forþohtest*; *fordam se se ðe hine forþenþ, se biþ ormōd it is still thy fault that thou art almost despaired; but I was unwilling that thou shouldst distrust thyself; for he who distrusts himself is without courage*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 15–18. He lærde dæt ða pearfan hý ne forþohtan *he taught that they should not despise the poor*, Ps. Th. arg. 48. He fela woda spræc, forþoht pearle *he uttered many words, greatly despaired*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 163; Met. 1, 82. [Ger. ver-denken to think wrong, blame.] v. fore-pencan.

forþ-peōn; *p. -peode*; *pp. -peod To oppress*; *opprimere, subigere*:—Scīne scīman sceadu forþpeode *shadow oppressed the bright splendour*, Rood Kmb. 108; Kr. 54. [O. H. Ger. *fardūhian opprimere*.]

forþ-peōstrian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To darken, be dark*; *obscurare*:—He asende peōstru and forþpeodrade *odde swear misit tenebras et obscuravit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 28. [Ger. ver-düstern to darken.] v. a-þýstrian.

forþ-fæderas; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *pl. m. Forefathers*; *mājōres*:—Abrahames forþfæderas *Abraham's forefathers*, Ælf. T. 7, 26. Forþ-fæderas *tritavi*, Hpt. Gl. 426. v. fōrefæder.

forþ-faran; *p. -fōr, pl. -fōron*; *pp. -faren To go forth, depart, die*; *discēdere, abire, defungi*:—Ðætte hī ægðer ge forþfaraþ *ge eftcumaþ that they both depart and return*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 8. On ðam ilcan geāre he forþfōr *in the same year he died*, Chr. 571; Erl. 19, 18. Forþ-fāren *defunctus*, Ælf. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 31; Wrt. Voc. 85, 58. Ðā Hērōdes was forþfāren *defuncto Hērōde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 19; Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 34; Homl. Th. ii. 158, 4. Synd forþfarene, ðe ðæs cildes sāwle sōhton *defuncti sunt, qui quærebant animam pueri*, Mt. Bos. 2, 20. [Laym. forðfaren *pp. dead*.]

forþ-faru, *e*; *f. A going forth, departure, death*; *obitus*, Som. Ben. Lye. [Laym. forðfare *departure, death*.]

forþ-feran; *p. de*; *pp. ed To go forth, depart, die*; *decēdere, defungi, mōri, expirare*:—He ðær forþferan sceolde *he should die there*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 25; 4, 11; S. 579, 29, 42. Hī ðær cyðdon hine forþferende *quem ibidem obuisse narrāverint*, 3, 29; S. 561, 4. Se Hæland asende his stefne and forþferde *Iesus emissa voce magna expiravit*, Mk. Bos. 15, 37. Forþferde dæt wif *mulier defuncta est*, Mt. Bos. 22, 27; Lk. Bos. 16, 22; Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 17; 4, 11; S. 579, 14; 580, 3; Chr. 101; Erl. 9, 10; 534; Erl. 14, 32; 544; Erl. 17, 5. Cūþrēd and Coenbryht on ānum geāre forþferdon *Cuthred and Cenbryht died in one year*, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 13. He forþferde *was defunctus est*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Hī wurdon færlīce forþferede *they suddenly died*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 15. Ðā mette he ðane man forþferedne þe ær untrum *was then he found the man dead that before was ill*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18.

forþ-ferednes, *-ness, e*; *f. A going forth, departure, death*; *obitus*, Y

transmigratio:—Ongeáton hí on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sáde ða neáh-tíde hire forþferednesse *ex quo intellexere quod ipsa ei tempus suae transmigratiónis in proximum nunciare venisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 34, MS. C.

forp-fering, e; f. *A going forth, deceasing, dying; defunctio, decessio*, Scint.

forp-fleógan; p. -fleáh, pl. -flugon; pp. -flogen *To fly forth*; evöläre:—Hie lēton forp-fleógan flāna scūras they let fly forth showers of arrows, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 221.

forp-flōwan; p. -flēow, pl. -flēowon; pp. -flōwen *To flow forth*; effluere:—Genihtsum wāter forp-flōweþ plentiful water flows forth, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24.

forp-fōr, e; f. [fōr a going] *A going forth, departure, death; exitus, obitus*, mors:—Fordamde him cūp forþfōr toward wære eo quod certus sibi exitus esset, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16. Ðæt is gesægd ðæt he wære gewis his sylfes forþfōre, of ðām ðe we nū seggan hýrdon præscius sui obitus exstis, ex his quæ narrāvimus, videtur, 4, 24; S. 599, 14; 3, 19; S. 547, 17. He læg æt forþfōre incipēbat mōri, Jn. Bos. 4, 47; Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28, 37; 5, 3; S. 616, 17. Be his forþfōre de obitu ejus, 2, 3; S. 504, 13. Heora gemynde and forþfōre mid mæssange mærsade syndon their memory and decease are celebrated with mass-song, 2, 3; S. 504, 41.

forp-forlētān; p. -forlēt, pl. -forlēton; pp. -forlāten *To let forth, send forth*; emittēre:—Egeslicne cwide Weard ofer ðæt fæge folc forþforlāteþ the Lord shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated people, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 34; Cri. 1518.

forp-forlētēnes, -ness, e; f. *A free permission, license, fault; derelictio*:—On ðara mǎnfulra forþforlētēnesse on account of the license of the wicked, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24.

forp-frāmian, -fremian; p. ode; pp. od [fremian to advance, avail] *To grow up, ripen; pubescere*:—Forþframende pubescens, Cot. 150.

forp-fromung, e; f. [fromung a going] *A going forth, going away, departure; profectio*:—Geblissod is Egypt on forþfromunge heora lātāta est Ægyptus in projectiōne eōrum, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 36.

forp-gān; p. -eode, pl. -eodon; pp. -gān *To go forth, proceed, go or pass by; exire, procedere, præterire, transire*:—Raulf wolde forþgān mid his folce Ralph would go forth with his people, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18. Ða hwīle ðe ic forþgā ðōnec transeam, Ex. 33, 22. þūsend gear befōran eāgan ðīnum, swā swā dæg estra [= giestra] se forþgæþ mille anni ante oculos tuos tanquam dies hesternæ quæ præterit, Ps. Spl. 89, 4. Ða þing ðe of ðām men forþgāþ, þa hine besmīþ quæ de homine procedunt illa sunt, quæ commūnicant hominem, Mk. Bos. 7, 15. Ða he forþeode quo transeunte coram eo, Ex. 34, 6. Ða ðe forþeodon qui præteribant, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 7. Hý on heora dagum butu forþeodon ambo processissent in diebus suis, Lk. 1, 7.

forp-gang, es; m. I. [gang I. a going] *a going forth, progress, advance; processus, progressus*:—Ðæs cyninges rice ge foreweard ge forþgang cūjus regis regni et principia et processus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Se hæfþ forþgang for Gode and for worulde he shall have progress before God and before the world, Ælfic. T. 1, 7. II. [gang II. latrina] *a passage, drain, privy; meatus, secessus, latrina*:—Forþgang meatus, Ælfic. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 57. Eall ðæt on ðone miþ gæþ, gæþ on ða wambe, and byþ on forþgang asend quod in os intrat, in ventrem vadit, et in secessum emititur, Mt. Bos. 15, 17; Mk. Bos. 7, 19. [vordǣgong progress, A. R.]

forp-gangan, -gongan; p. -geong, pl. -geóngon; pp. -gangen, -gongen *To go forth, proceed, go before, precede; procedere, progredi, præcedere*:—Hēt hyssa hwæne forþgangan he commanded each of the youths to go forth, Byrht. Th. 131, 5; By. 3. Forþgangendre tide procedente tempore, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Forþgeonga prægredi, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23.

forp-gebrengan; p. -gebrohte; pp. -gebroht *To bring forth or forward, make known; educere, proferre*:—Hī se hlisa ne mæg forþgebrengan fame cannot bring them forward, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 124; Met. 10, 62.

forp-geclýpian; p. ode; pp. od *To call forth, incite, provoke; provocare*, Scint.

forp-gecýgan; p. de; pp. ed *To call forth*; provōcare:—He hí to gefeohte forþgecýge he called them forth to battle, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 20.

forp-gefaran; p. -gefōr, pl. -gefōron; pp. -gefaren *To go forth, go by, pass; transire*:—Nymne seó clānsunge tid forþgefare nist purgatiōnis tempus transierit, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 39. Wulfric forþgefaren wæs Wulfric was departed [dead], Chr. 1061; Th. 329, 37; 560; Erl. 17, 16; Nar. 40, 9.

forp-geferan; p. de; pp. ed *To go forth, depart, die; decedere, mori*:—Ðara monige forþgeferdon on Drihten many of whom died in the Lord, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34; 2, 14; S. 518, 1.

forp-gefremman; p. ede; pp. ed [gefremman to effect, bring to pass] *To move forward, cause to advance; promovēre*:—Hine God ofer ealle men forþgefremede God advanced him above all men, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718.

forp-gelædan; p. de; pp. ed *To lead or bring forth, produce, conduct; producere, provēhere*:—He wolde manna rīm forþgelædan he would lead forth a number of men, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 24; Sat. 402. Se forþgelædeþ on muntum hīg qui producit in montibus fenum, Ps. Spl. 146, 9. Se ðe hine to heānysse cyniferes forþgelædde qui se ad regni apicem provēhret, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19; Blickl. Homl. 205, 32.

forp-gelang; adj. *Dependent; pendens, nixus*:—On wīsum scrifte biþ swīde forþgelang forsyngodes mannes nýdhelþ on wise confession is greatly dependent the needful help to a sinful man, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 2; 9; Th. ii. 280, 12.

forp-geleoran; p. de; pp. ed *To pass forth, pass away, depart, die; transire, decedere, mori*:—Monige forþgeleordon on Drihten many died in the Lord, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 34, MS. T. 2, 14; S. 518, 1, MS. T. Nymne seó clānsunge tid forþgeleore nist purgatiōnis tempus transierit, 1, 27; S. 493, 39, MSS. B. T. Ðā ongeat he done mann, and him to gemynde com ðæt he his hrægle onfeng ða he forþgeleored wæs cognovitque hōminem, et quia vestimentum ejus mōrientis accepērit, ad mēmōriam reduxit, 3, 19; S. 549, 3; Th. Chart. 138, 4.

forp-geunge; adj. *Progressive, increasing, effective; pōtens*:—Hū mæg se lēafa beón forþgeunge, gif seó lār [MS. lare] and ða lāreowas ateariþ how can the faith be increasing if the doctrine and the teachers fail? Ælfic. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 34. Ðæt hit purh ðone fultum sīe forþgeunge that it become effective through help, Past. 14, 1; Hat. MS. 17 b, 2.

forp-geung, es; m. *A going forth, progress, process; processus*:—On forþgeunge ðæs ærendgewrites in processu epistolæ, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 43. v. forþ-gang.

forp-georn; adj. *Desirous to go forth, impetuous; vehemens*:—Swā ðe Æðeric, fūs and forþgeorn thus did Ætheric, eager and impetuous, Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281.

forp-geotan; p. -geat, pl. -guton; pp. -goten *To pour forth; profundere*:—Ongeān ðam rāse ðæs forþgotenan strēames contra impetum fluvii decurrentis, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 7. He, forþgotenum teārum of innewardre heortan, Drihtne his willan bebede profusus ex imo pectore lacrymis, Dōmino sua vōta commendābat, 4, 28; S. 606, 42.

forp-gesceaft, e; f. I. *the created things, creation, world; creatūra, res creatā, mundus*:—Fyrn forþgesceaft Fæder ealle bewāt the Father guards all the ancient creation, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rā. 81, 9; 92 b; Th. 346, 24; Sch. 3. II. *the future world, state, or condition; stātus futurus*:—Is seó forþgesceaft dīgol and dyrne the future condition is dark and secret, Menol. Fox 84; Gn. C. 61. He ða forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgyrþe he forgets and neglects the future state, Beo. Th. 3505; B. 1750; Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 20; Fā. 56. Ðæt ic an forþgesceaft feras mōte that I may come to a future state, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grm. ii. 278, 52.

forp-geseon; p. -geseah, pl. -gesāwon; pp. -gesewen *To see forth, onward, or in front; providere*:—Hī forþgesāwon lifes lāþeow they saw the guide of life in front, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 7; Exod. 103.

forp-gestapan; p. -gestōp, pl. -gestōpon; pp. -gestapen *To step forth; progredi*:—He to forþgestōp dracan heafde neāh he had stept forth near to the dragon's head, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289.

forp-gestigan; p. -gestāh, pl. -gestigon; pp. -gestigen *To go forth or forwards, to advance, ascend; prodire, procedere, ascendere*:—Ðæt ænig forþgestigeþ that any shall advance, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 24; Crā. 20. Ðæt we eāde māgon upcund rice forþgestigan that we may easily ascend to the realm on high, 93 a; Th. 348, 28; Sch. 35.

forp-gestreangan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad *To make very strong, strengthen much; confortare*:—Ofer me syndon, ða ðe me ehton, forþgestrangand confortati sunt super me qui me persequuntur, Ps. Th. 68, 5.

forp-gesýne; adj. *Visible; conspicuus*:—Fela biþ on foldan forþgesýnra geongra geofona there are many early gifts ever visible on earth, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 15; Crā. 1.

forp-gewāt went forth, passed, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4; p. of forþ-gewitan.

forp-gewendan; p. de; pp. ed *To go or turn out; prodire*:—Ðæt ælc man ðe fere wære forþgewende so that every man who was able to go should turn out, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 31.

forp-gewitan; p. -gewāt, pl. -gewiton; pp. -gewiten *To go forth, proceed, go by, pass, depart, die; procedere, transire, præterire, decedere, mori*:—Swā swā brýdguma forþgewitende of brýðbūre his tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo, Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Op-ðæt forþgewiteþ unriht ðōnec transeat iniquitas, 56, 2. Swylce gysternlic dæg ðe forþgewāt tanquam dies hesternæ quæ præterit, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4; Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 35. Forþgewit and rice procēde et regna, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Præteritum tempus is forþgewiten tid præteritum tempus is the past tense, Ælfic. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 7, 10, 12, 13. Se forþgewitena tīma the past tense, Som. 23, 14. Ðone forþgewitenan tīman, Som. 23, 9.

forp-gewitēnes, -ness, e; f. *A going forth, departure; profectio*:—Blissade ðæt þeostre folc on forþgewitēnesse oððe fare heora lātāta est Ægyptus in projectiōne eōrum, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38.

forp-gongan; part. -gongende; p. -geong, pl. -geóngon; pp. -gongen *To go forth, proceed; procedere, præcedere*:—Forþgongende going forth, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426; Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20; I, 1;

S. 474, 24. Forþgongendre yldo ævo præcedente, 4, 19; S. 587, 32. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-gyrd, fôr-gyrd, es; *m.* A fore-girdle, martingale, the girdle which passes between the fore-legs of a horse from the nose-band to the girth; antela [ab ante et telon, quod est longum, componitur, Du Cange, sub voce], cingulum illud quod ante pectus equi tenditur, crassius lorum quo pectus, partim ad ornatum, partim ad firmandam sellam cingitur:—Forþgyrd antela, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 53; Wrt. Voc. 23, 14; 84, 4.

forþ-heald, -heold; *adj.* Bent forward, inclined downwards, stooping; incurvus, pronus, proclivus:—Hwôn forþheald paululum incurvus, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. He lang fæc forþheald ligende wæs aliquandiu pronus jácens, 4, 31; S. 610, 14. Forþheold proclivus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. Fordhald i gebedeg inclinata, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 11.

forþ-healdan; *p.* -heöld, *pl.* -heöldon; *pp.* -healden To hold to, follow out, maintain; exsequi:—Mid dý he ðæt lange tîde forþheöld and dyde quod dum multo tempore seditulus exsequeretur, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 24.

forþ-heold; *adj.* Stooping; proclivus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. v. forþ-heald.

forþ-hera, -herge, es; *m.* The front or van of an army; frons exercitus:—Hie getealdon on ðam forþherge fêdan twelfe they numbered twelve hands in their van, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 1; Exod. 225.

forþ-hreosan, he -hrýst; *p.* -hrecás, *pl.* -hrruron; *pp.* -hroren To rush forth; proruerè:—Forþhrýst proruit, Scint. 26.

for-ðî, for-ðî-donne; *conj.* For that, for, because, therefore; quia, quoniam, itaque:—Nâ forðîde heô of Moysse sý non quia ex Moysse est, Jn. Bos. 7, 22; Ps. Lamb. 77, 22. Forðîde he slôh stân quoniam percussit petram, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðî, for-ðî-donne; *adv.* For that cause, consequently, wherefore; quomobrem, propterea, quapropter, ideo, idcirco:—Forhwî oððe forðî quamobrem, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Forðî donne qua propter: forðî ideo, idcirco, propterea, 44; Som. 46, 17, 18. Forðî gehýrde Drihten ideo audivit Dôminus, Ps. Lamb. 77, 21; Homl. Th. ii, 288, 22, 25. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

forþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To further, aid, assist, advance, perform; promovère:—He ne muge hit forþian he may not perform it, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 11; 1052; Erl. 182, 2. Ðæt he Godes circan forþige ut Dei ecclesiâs promovêre, L. I. P. 2; Wilk. 147, 34. DER. ge-forþian.

for-ðig; *conj.* For, because; enim, etenim, quia, quoniam:—Fordig he áhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige for he owned both the land of the English as well as Normandy, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 3-4. v. for-ðý; *conj.* for-ðig; *adv.* For that cause, consequently; propterea:—Fordig ic eow sæde propterea dixi vobis, Jn. Bos. 6, 65. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

for-pingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To plead for anyone, intercede; intercedere:—Bûton se hláford done wer forþingian wille unless the lord will intercede for the man, L. Alf. pol. 21; Wilk. 39, 34. v. fore-pingian.

for-piôfan to thieve, steal; fûrari:—Ðæt ðû ne forstele oððe ne forþiôfe ne fûrêris, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 19. v. þeôfan, þiôfan.

forþ-lædan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To lead or bring forth, produce; producere:—Se ðe forþlædeþ windas of goldhordum his qui producit ventos de thesauris suis, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Freôdrihten hine forþlædde to ðam hálgan hám the Lord led him forth to the holy home, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 18; Sat. 566.

forþ-lædnys, -nyss, e; *f.* A bringing forth, production; prolatio, productio:—On ðæs tuddres forþlædnysse in prôlis prolâtione, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21.

forþ-læstan; *p.* læste; *pp.* -læsted To follow out, accomplish, fulfil; âgêre, perâgêre:—Ðæt for intingan ðæs godcundan eges æne sîþe for his scylde onbryrðed ongan, swâ he eac eft for intingan ðære godcundan lufan lustfulligende ðam æcum mæðum fæstlice forþlæste quod causa divini timoris semel ob reatum compunctus cepêrat, jam causa divini amoris delectatus præmiis indefessus âgêbat, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 23.

forþ-lætian; *p.* -lêt, *pl.* -lêton; *pp.* -lætæn To let forth, send forth, emit; emitterè:—Swylce word he ðær forþlêt such words he let forth there, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 5; Blickl. Homl. 133, 29.

forþ-leoran; *part.* -leorende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To go forth, proceed; procedere:—Wuldrîende hâligne Gást forþleorende of Fæder and of Suna unasceggendlice glôrfîcantes Spiritum sanctum, procedentem ex Patre et Filio inenarrabiliter, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 13, note.

forþ-lîfan; *p.* -lâf, *pl.* -lîfon; *pp.* -lîfen [lîfan to leave] To stand out, appear; prominere:—Mid dý me of sweoran forþlîfaþ seô reáðnes and bryne ðæs swyles dum mihi de collo rubor tûmoris, ardorque promineat, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

forþ-lôcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To look forth; prospicere:—Drihten of heofene forþlôcæde ofer bearn monna Dôminus de calo prospectit super filios hominum, Ps. Surt. 52, 3; Blickl. Homl. 217, 31; 219, 18.

forþ-lûtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -lûton; *pp.* -lûten To fall forwards, fall down; procidere:—He forþleát on his andwritan procideret in faciæm, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Forþlûten pronus, proclivus, Scint. 6; Prov. 29.

forþ-mêre; *adj.* Very great; præclarus:—Gewiteþ on westrôðor

forþmære tungol faran the very great star departs to go into the western sky, Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69.

forþ-man one very rich or wealthy; prædives, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-poht despaired, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16; *pp.* of for-þencan.

for-pohte, ðû -pohtest despaired, hast despaired, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 17; *p.* of for-þencan.

for-polian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To be deprived of, want; privari, carere:—Wæt se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes larcwidum longe forpolian he knows who must long be deprived of his dear lord's lessons, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 29; Wand. 38.

for-ðon, for-ðon-de; *conj.* For that, for, because; quia, quoniam:—Fordon ðû ofslôge ealle quoniam tu percussisti omnes, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Forðonde wyste Drihten weg rihtwisra quoniam novit Dôminus viam justorum, 1, 7. v. for-ðam; *conj.*

for-ðon = for-ðam; *adv.* For that cause, consequently, therefore; propterea, ideo:—Fordon ne arisaþ ða árleáse on dôme ideo non resurgunt impii in iudicio, Ps. Spl. 1, 6.

forþ-on; *adv.* [= forþ-an, forþ-um = fúrþ-um] At first, indeed, also; primo, etiam:—Nô forþon ânlepe no, not even [also] one, Ps. Th. 13, 2. v. fúrþ-um.

forþ-oncol; *adj.* Forethoughtful, prudent; prôvidus, prudens:—Ðû ahýðdest ðas from snottrum and forþonclum abscondisti hæc a sapiéntibus et prudentibus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 25. v. fore-þancul.

forþ-onettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To hasten forth; porro festinare:—Fæder on fultum forþonetteþ the Father hastens forth to his aid, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 15; Ph. 455; 108 a; Th. 412, 9; Râ. 30, 11. He forþonette he hastened forth, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 26; Hô. 41; Wald. 77; Vald. 2, 10.

forþ-onngangan to go forth, proceed; procedere:—Hie gesáwon fyrd Faraonis forþongangan they saw the host of Pharaoh go forth, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 25; Exod. 156. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-onluten; *part.* [forþ forth, forwards; onluten, *pp.* of onlûtan to incline to, bow] Fallen forwards, prostrate; provólutus, Gr. Dial. 1, 8.

forþ-onsendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To send forth; emitterè:—He in folc Godes forþonsendeþ of his brægdþogan bitegne strâl he [the devil] sends forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 33; Cri. 764. Hî nædran forþonsendan they sent forth snakes, Elen. Kmbl. 240; El. 120. Ðæt ðû forþonsende wæter that thou send forth water, Andr. Kmbl. 3011; An. 1508.

forðor further, more, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25, 30; Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 71. v. furdor.

forþ-rêsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To rush forth, spring forth, spring up, rise up; proruerè, exsilire, salire, exurgere:—Bîþ on him will forþrêsendes wæteres on êce lif eft in eo fons æqua salientis in vitam æternam, Jn. Bos. 4, 14. He ða awarep his reáf, and forþrêsde and to him com qui projecto vestimento suo exsilienti, venit ad eum, Mk. Bos. 10, 50. Forþrêsdon of ðæm wîtum exsurrexerunt a suppliciis, Martyrol. ad 26, Mart.

forþ-præstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To entirely bruise, break; contêrere, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 9; 104, 15, 31; 123, 7. Hpt. Gl. 425; 441. v. præstan.

forþ-prican to tread under, oppress, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forþ-prycan.

forþ-pricednes, -ness, e; *f.* A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety; pressûra:—þeôða* forþricednes pressûra gentium, Lk. Bos. 21, 25.

forþ-riht; *adj.* Right forth, distinct, plain; hence, forþriht spræc plain speech, prose; prôsa = prorsa, i. e. provera, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-rihte; *adv.* Distinctly, plainly, manifestly; expresse, plâne, directe, C. R. Ben. 29. Forþrihte indeclinabiliter, Hpt. Gl. 406. [Orm, forþriht straightway.]

forþ-bringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrunge; *pp.* -þrunge [þringan to crowd, throng, rush upon] To snatch from any one, protect from any one; eripere alicui, defendere ab aliquo:—Ðæt he ne meahste ða weáláfe wige forþbringan þeôðnes þegne that he might not by war protect the sad remnant from the king's thane, Beo. Th. 2173; B. 1084. [Orm, forþbrungenu oppressed: Ger. verdrängen to push away.]

forþ-prycan, -þrycan; *p.* -þryce; *pp.* -þrycced, -þryct To tread under, oppress greatly, suppress, overwhelm; opprimere, supprimere:—Ðære wambe flêwsan he forþpryceþ it suppresses the flux of the stomach, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lechdm. i. 352, 17. Næs ænig dara ðæt mec þream forþpryce there was not any of them that overwhelmed me with reproofs, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 22; Jul. 520. Þream forþprycceð oppressed with afflictions, 50 a; Th. 174, 1; Gû. 1171; Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. Gesihst ðû nû ðæt da rihtwisân sint lâde and forþpryce seest thou now that the virtuous are hated and oppressed? Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23.

forþ-ryct oppressed, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23; *pp.* of forþ-prycan.

forþ-ryne, es; *m.* An onward course; procursus:—Heôldon forþryne eástreámas heora river-streams held their onward course, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 8; Gen. 215.

forþ-prysmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [þrysmian to suffocate] To suffocate, choke, strangle; suffocare:—Eornfullness ðisse worulde, and læsung ðissa woruldwêlena forþprysmiap ðæt wurd solícitúdo sæculi istius, et fallacia divitiarum sufficit verbum, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. Ða þomas hit

forþrýsmodon *spīnæ suffocāverunt illud*, Lk. Bos. 8, 7. Ða synd forþrýsmode *qui suffocantur*, 8, 14.

forp-scencan *to drink to*; *propinare*, Cot. 149.

forp-scriðan; *p.* -scrāþ, *pl.* -scridon; *pp.* -scriðen *To go forth, pass on, depart*; *prōdīre, decēdēre*:—Dagas forþscridon [MS. forþscridon] *days passed on*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ðonne dōgor beoþ on moldwege mīn forþscriðen *then my day on earth will be departed*, 48 a; Th. 164, 16; Gū. 1012.

forp-scepe, *es*; *m.* *A going forth, growth*; *profectus*:—For his forþscepe onstýred *mōtus ejus profectibus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28, note.

forp-sīp, *es*; *m.* [sīp *a journey*] *A going forth, departure, death*; *progressus, ābitus, ōbitus*:—Forþsīpes geom glad of departure, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 2; Bo. 41: 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rā. 63, 2. Æfter Ōswaldes forþsīpe *after Oswald's death*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 37; Hy. 7, 72; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 72. Hreder innan born, afýsed on forþsīp *his spirit burned within, bent on departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 19; Gū. 911: 50 a; Th. 173, 2; Gū. 1154: 52 b; Th. 182, 34; Gū. 1320. He wæs ðær ðþ Hērōdes forþsīp *erat ibi usque ad ōbitum Hērōdis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 15.

forp-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīðian *to journey*] *To go forth, depart, die*; *prōdīre, discēdēre, mōri*, Som. Ben. Lye.

forp-snoter, -snotter; *adj.* [snoter *wise*] *Very wise*; *sāpientissimus*:—Elene hēht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne *Elene bade to fetch to her aid the very wise [man]*, Elen. Kmb. 2104; El. 1053. Forþsnoterne, 2320; El. 1161. Fundon fiðhund forþsnottera *they found five hundred very wise [men]*, 758; El. 379.

forp-spell, *es*; *n.* [spell *a history*] *A speaking out, saying, intimation*; *effatium, dictum*:—Be ðissum feawum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Mōd. 47.

forp-spōwnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* [spōwan *to succeed*] *Great success, hence An advance, a growth, prosperity*; *profectus*:—To forþspōwnesse gedēfenre hēanesse *ad profectum debiti culminis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17.

forp-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak forth, speak out*; *proloqui*:—Ic sceal forþsprecan gēn ymbe Grendel *I shall speak forth again about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4145; B. 2069.

forp-stæppan; *part.* -stæppende *To step forth, proceed*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. v. forþ-stæppan.

forp-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step or go forth, proceed, to go or pass by*; *prōgredi, prōdīre, procedēre, præterīre*:—Forþstōp swylce of rysele heora onrihtwisnes *prōdīti quāsi ex ādīpe iniquitas eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7. Ðā he lyt-hwōn forþstōp *cum processisset paululum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 35. Ða de forþstōpon hine gremedon *qui præteriverunt blasphemabant eum*, 15, 29.

forp-steallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come to pass*; *posthac locum habere*:—Sceal seó wyrd swá ðeah forþsteallian *that event shall yet come to pass*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 15; Gen. 2390.

forp-stefn, *es*; *m.* [stefn *a prow*] *A fore-prow, prow*; *prōra*:—Forþstefn scipes *prōra nāvis*, Lye.

forp-steppan, -stæppan; *part.* -stæppende: *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -stepped = -stept? *To step or go forth, proceed*; *prōgredi, prōdīre, procedēre*:—Of ansýne ðīnre dōm mīn forþsteppe *de vultu tuo iudicium meum prōdeat*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. He is swā swā brýdguma forþstæppende of brýðbūre his ipse est tamquam sponsus procedens de thālvīmo suo, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6; Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. Ða þing de forþsteppaþ [MS. forþstappaþ] of mīnum welerum *quæ procedunt de lābiis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 35.

forþ-stōp, *pl.* -stōpon *went forth, proceeded, passed by*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7; Mk. Bcs. 14, 35; 15, 29; *p.* of forþ-stapan.

forþ-swebban, -sweþan; *p.* -swefed; *pp.* -swefed *To prevail, profit*; *proficēre*:—Nāht forþswefaþ fýnd *nihil proficiet inimicus*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 22.

forþ-tēge, forþ-tīge, -týge, *es*; *m.* *A fore-court, porch, entrance*; *vestibulum, foris*:—On ðam forþtēge *in ipsi foribus*, Prov. 8. Forþtēge *vestibulum, atrium*, Hpt. Gl. 496; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 384, 56. v. fōre-tīge.

forþ-teon; *p.* -teah, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To lead forth, make known, discover, betray, render up*; *prōdēre*, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-tīhan; *he* -tīþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tīgon; *pp.* -tīgen *To draw forth*; *protrahēre, extrahēre*:—Meaht forþtīþ heofoncondelle *his might draweth forth heaven's candle*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. v. tīhan I.

forþ-tīhting, *e*; *f.* [tīhting *persuasion*] *An exhortation*; *exhortatio*, Epil. Reg. Concord.

forþ-týge, *es*; *m.* *A fore-court*; *vestibulum*, Hpt. Gl. 496. v. forþ-tēge. *forþum*; *adv.* *Even, indeed*; *quidem, saltem*:—Nænig forþum wæs none *indeed was*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 22; Gū. 895. v. forþum.

for-punden; *part. p.* [þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* punden *to swell*] *Swollen up*; *tumidus*:—Gyf seó wund forþunden sý *if the wound is swollen up*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 11.

fordung *an armament*. DER. scip-fordung. v. fyrdung.

forþ-weard, *es*; *m.* *A forward guard, pilot*; *prōcta*:—Forþweard scipes *the pilot of the ship*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 26; Gen. 1436.

forþ-weard, -werd; *adj.* I. *in a forward direction, forward*; *prōnus*:—Forþweard *forward*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 25; Rā. 22, 13;

126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rā. 72, 23. Á swā hit forþwerdre beón sceolde, swā wæs hit lætre *always as it should be more forward, so was it later*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 32.

II. *tending towards any one*; *āliquem versus tendens*:—Forþweard to ðē *tending towards thee*, Ps. Cot. 50, 79; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 79.

III. *everlasting, continual*; *sempiternus*:—Ic forþweardne gefeān hæbbe *I have everlasting joy*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 4; Ph. 569. Fremum forþweardum *with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210.

forþ-weaxan; *p.* -weox, *pl.* -weoxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow or break forth*; *procreſcere, prorumpere*:—Forþweox his feondscepe *prorūpit ejus ōdium*, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

forþ-weg, *es*; *m.* *An onward course, a going forth, departure, journey*; *progressus, profectio, ābitus, ōbitus*:—Fūs forþweges *desirous of departure*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 20; Rā. 31, 3. Ferede in forþwege borne on their journey *hence*, 77 b; Th. 291, 12; Wand. 81: Rood Kmb. 247; Kr. 125. He of ealdre gewāt on forþweg *he departed from life on his way forth*, Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625; Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. On forþwegas on their ways *forth*, 160; Th. 200, 1; Exod. 350: 144; Th. 179, 22; Exod. 32.

forþ-werd [=weard] *Forthward, those who are present*; *præsens*:—Ðis gemet [imperativus] spreþ forþwerd *this mood [imperative] speaketh to those present*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. v. bebeōdendlic gemet.

forþ-wif, *es*; *n.* *A married woman, mother, hence A matron*; *matrōna*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 78.

forþ-wisian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To guide forth, direct*; *dirigere*:—Him seleþegn forþwisade *the hall-thane guided him forth*, Beo. Th. 3595; B. 1795.

for-ðý, for-ðý-de, for-ðí, for-ðí-de, for-ðig; *conj.* *For that, for, because, therefore*; *nam, quia, itaque*:—Forðý ðam cræftegan ne mæg næfre his cræft losigan *because to the skilful his skill can never be lost*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 2. Nān mon forðý ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste *no man rides because he lists to ride*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 6, 12.

for-ðý, for-ðí, for-ðig; *adv.* *For that cause, consequently*; *propterea, ideo*:—Forðý Moyses eode sealde ymbsnyðenyse *propterea Moyses dedit vobis circumcisiōnem*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22; Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 385; Met. 20, 193. [Orn. forþþ = Laym. for þl.]

for-pýldian, -þýldigian, -þýldegian, -þýlgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, endure, suffer, be patient, wait patiently*; *sustīnere, tolerāre, pati*:—For ðē ic forþýldegode hosp *propter te sustinui opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 68, 10: 54, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Hi forþýldegodon [Lamb. forþýldigodon] sǽwle mīne *sustinuerunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 55, 7. Ic forþær ðē oððe forþýlgode ðē *sustinui te*, 24, 22. Geþola oððe forþýldiga Drihten *sustine Dōmīnum*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 14.

for-pýlman, -þýlman; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To encompass, overwhelm, cover over, obscure*; *involvēre, obvolvēre, obscurāre*:—He his sylfes ðær bān gebringef, ða ær brondes wylm on beorhstede forþýlme ðe [the phoenix] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 23; Ph. 284. Þeóstrum forþýlmed overwhelmed with darkness, Elen. Kmb. 1530; El. 767; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 118. Þeóstru ne beoþ forþýlmede oððe forsworcene *to ðē tēnebræ non obscurābuntur a te*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 12.

forþ-ýppan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make known, publish, declare*; *promulgare, publicāre, prōdēre*, Cot. 150; Ps. Vos. 16, 3.

forþ-ýrnan; *part.* -ýrnende; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run forth or before, precede*; *præcurrere*:—Wæs, æfter forþýrnende tīde, ymb fiðhund wintra and tū and hundnigontig fram Cristes hidercyme *it was, according to the time preceding, about five hundred and ninety-two years from Christ's coming hither*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 18.

for-pýrrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þýr dry] *To dry up*; *perarescere*:—Ðæt ða sýn forþýrrode *that they are dried up*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 5.

for-pýstrian *to darken*. v. for-þeōstrian.

for-tīhan; *he* -tīþ; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tīgon; *pp.* -tīgen *To draw against or over, cover over with anything, darken, obscure*; *obducere*:—Mid gedwol-miste forþtīþ mōd covers over the mind with the mist of error, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34. DER. tīhan I. [Germ. vorziehen.]

for-tiō may cover over; *subj. pres. of for-tiōn.*

for-tiōn; *impert.* -tiō, -tiōh, *pl.* -tiōþ; *subj.* -tiō, *pl.* -tiōn *To draw against or over, cover over, obscure*; *obducere*:—Ðæt mōd mid ðam gedwol-miste forþtīō may cover over the mind with the mist of error, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1. v. for-teōn.

for-tīþ covers over, obscures, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34; *pres. of for-tīhan.*

for-togen; *part.* *Tugged or drawn together*; *contractus*:—Fortogen *turminōsus* [= *torminōsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 35; Wrt. Voc. 16, 10. for-togenes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A tugging, drawing together, griping, cramp, convulsion*; *contractio, convulsio, spasmus*:—Wid fortogenesse innan for inward griping or colic, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 32.

for-tredan, *dū* -tretst, -trydst, -trytst; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trædon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, tread under foot*; *conculcare, calcāre*:—Ðæt ðu cunne fortedan *ðas world that thou mayest tread down this world*, Homl. Th.

ii. 392, 34. Ic fortrede *conculco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 43. Fortretst ðū ða worlðlican styrunga *thou wilt tread down worldly commotions*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. Ðū forttrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and of dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13. Ðū forttryst eorþan *conculcābis terram*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190a, 12. Wēnunga þeōstru fortreðað me *forstītan tenebrā conculcābunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. Wegferende ðæt sād fortrædon *the wayfarers trod the seed down*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15: i. 544, 28. Biðton ðæt hit sý fram mannun fortreðen *nisi ut conculcetur ab hominibus*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Hierusalem biþ fram þeðdum fortreðen *Jerusalem calcābitur a gentibus*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Seó fortreðene heorte *the trodden down heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 16. [Chauc. fortröden *trodden down*: Ger. ver-treten *to tread down*.]

for-treðing, e; f. *A treading down, crushing*; *conculcātio*, *contritio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-trēuðadnes *over-confidence, precipitancy*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4. v. for-trūwodnes.

for-trūwian, -trūwigan; p. ode, ude; pp. od, ud *To be over-confident, rash, to presume*; *præsūmere, præcipitare*:—Ðū ðe fortrūwodest [MS. fortrūwudest] for ðīne rihtwīsnesse *thou wast over-confident on account of thy virtue*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13. Ðý-læs he hine for ðære wynsman wyðe fortrūwige *lest he through the pleasant fortune should be presumptuous*, 40, 3; Fox 238, 17. Ða fortrūwoda *the presumptuous*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39b, 25, 26. Ða fortrūwoda *the presumptuous*, 40a, 2, 12. Ðēm fortrūwodum monnum *to presumptuous men*, 49, 5; Hat. MS.

for-trūwodnes, -trūgadnes, -ness, e; f. *Over-confidence, precipitancy, presumption, arrogance*; *præcipitatio*, *presumptio*, *arrogantia*:—For eowere fortrūwodnesse *for your presumption*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40a, 25. Ða fortrūwodnesse and ða ānwīlnessen an Corintheum Paulus ongeat swīde widerweardne wið hine *the presumption and obstinacy of the Corinthians Paul saw [to be] greatly opposed to himself*, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40a, 16. Ðū lufedest ealle word fortrūgadnesse *dilexisti omnia verba præcipitātōnis*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4.

for-trūwung, e; f. *Over-confidence, presumption*; *præcipitatio*:—On ðære fortrūwunga and on ðam gilpe *by presumption and by arrogance*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 6, 4.

for-trydst, -trytst *treadest down*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13; Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190a, 12; 2nd sing. pres. of for-tredan.

for-tyhtan; p. te; pp. ed *To draw away, lead astray, seduce*; *seducere*:—Se ealda feond forlærde lygesearwum, leode fortyhte *the old fiend mistaught with lying snares, led astray the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208.

for-tyllan; p. de; pp. ed *To draw off from the object, seduce*; *seducere*:—Donan us se swearta gæst forteah and fortylde *whence the dark spirit drew away and seduced us*, Exon. 11b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270. v. tillan.

for-tymbrian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed *To build before or in front of, stop up, obstruct*; *obstruere*:—Förtymbred is mūþ sprecendra unrihtu *obstructum est os loquentium iniqua*, Ps. Spl. C. 62, 10.

for-tyñan; p. de; pp. ed *To shut in, stop, hinder*; *intercludere*:—Hī mid gelomlicum oncunningum tyledon ðæt hī him ðone heofonlican weg forsetton and fortýndon *qui crebris accūsātōnibus iter illi cæleste intercludere contendebant*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4.

forud; part. *Broken, fractured, worn out, decayed*; *fractus, contritus*:—Se foruda fōt and sið forude *hond the fractured foot and the fractured hand*, Past. 11, 2; Cot. MS. On ðisum þrim stelum styt se cýnestōl, and gif ān biþ forud, he fylþ ađūn sōna *the throne stands on these three pillars, and if one is decayed, it soon falls down*, Ælfc. T. 41, 6. v. forod.

for-ūton; conj. *Without, besides, except*; *sine, nisi*:—Se fir forbearnde ealle ðe minstre, forūton feāwe bēc *the fire burnt all the monastery except a few books*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 8. v. būtan; conj.

for-wærnan; p. de; pp. ed *To deny, refuse*; *rēcūsāre*:—Gif he byrgan forwærne *if he refuse to give a pledge*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wandian, -wandigan; p. ode; pp. od [wandian *to fear*]. I. v. trans. *To reverence, have in honour*; *verēri, reuēri*:—Minne sunu hig forwandiþ *reuerēbuntur filium meum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 6; Lk. Bos. 20, 13.

II. v. intrans. *To be afraid, be confounded, hesitate*; *confundi, cunctāri*:—Nellaþ forwandian ðæt hī ne sylloñ sōpfestnyssse wið sceattum *they are not afraid to betray truth for money*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 23. Hig forwandiþ ðæt hig ne ðōn mīnum suna swā *they will be afraid to do so to my son*, Mt. Bos. 21, 37. Forwandigaþ ðæt hie mid ðām kyçglum hiera worda ongeān hiera ierre worpigen *they hesitate to hurl the darts of their words against their anger*, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55b, 4. He forwandode ðæt he swā ne dyde *he hesitated to do so*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. Gescamian and forwandian, ðe ðe sēcāþ sāwle mīne *let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2; Ps. Spl. 39, 19. Nā hī forwandian ofer me *non confundantur super me*, 68, 9.

for-wandung, e; f. *Shyness, shame, dishonour*; *reuerētia*, *ignō-*

minia:—Ðū wāst forwandunga mīne *tu scis reuerētia meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23.

for-ward *a fore-ward, precaution*, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben. Lye. v. fore-weard, e; f.

for-warþ *perished*, Cd. 213; Jun. 92, 2, =for-wearþ; p. of for-weorþan.

for-weallen; part. *Thoroughly boiled*; *excoctus, percoctus*, Som. Ben. Lye; pp. of for-weallan. v. weallan.

for-weard; adj. *Forward, fore*; *antērior*:—Is se fugel fæger forweard *hiwe the bird is fair of hue in front [forward]*, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291. Forweard heafod *the forehead*; froun [obcaput, Wrt. Voc. 64, 26]. Hig heōþ on forwearde and gē on æfterweard *ipse erit in caput et tu eris in caudam*, Deut. 28, 44. v. fore-weard; adj.

for-weard; adv. *Onwards, continually, always*; *semper*:—Gif hie wolden lāre Godes forweard fremman *if they would always perform God's precepts*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 6; Gen. 788.

for-wearþ *perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588; 1st and 3rd sing. p. of for-weorpan.

for-weaxan; p. -weōx, pl. -weōxon; pp. -weaxen, -wexen *To overgrow, grow immoderately, swell*; *excrecere, turgescere*:—Þý-læs hie to ðæm forweōxen ðæt hie forseāreden *lest they should grow so much that they should wither away*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54b, 17. Wið ðon ðe man on wambe forweaxen sý *in case that a man be overgrown in the belly*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 80, 22. Forweoxen *overgrown*, 40, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 16; 53, 1; Lchdm. i. 156, 9; 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7. [Ger. ver-wachsen *to overgrow*.]

for-weddod = for-weddad; pp. [wed a pledge] *Pledged*; *oppignōrātus*:—Forweddod [MS. for-weddad] feoh *pledged property*; *fiducia*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 13; Wrt. Voc. 21, 8.

for-weġan; p. -wæg, pl. -wæġon; pp. -weġen *To kill*; *interficere*:—Ðæt se on foldan læg forweġen mid his wæpne *that he lay slain on the field with his weapon*, Byrht. Th. 138, 30; By. 228.

for-wel; adv. *Very well, very; valde*:—Him næfre seó ġitsung forwel ne licode *covetousness never very pleased him*, Bt. titl. xvii; Fox xii. 24; Bt. 17; Fox 58, 24. Olæç ðe middangeard forwel menige *this world flatters very many*, Homl. Th. i. 490, 14; ii. 158, 30; Ps. Th. 131, 6. Wurdon geworhte wundra forwel fela *very many wonders were wrought*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 28; 292, 34. Forwel oft very often; *multōtiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 35.

for-wēnan; p. de; pp. ed *To overween, think too highly of*; *nimium aestimare*:—Forwēned insōlens, Cot. 186. v. wēnan.

for-weoren = for-woren; part. p. [for-, woren, pp. of forweosan, v. weosan] *Tottering, decayed*; *marcidus, decrepītus*:—Eorþgrāþ hafaþ waldendwyrtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp [i.e. the grave] holdeth its mighty workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7. Forworen *decrepītus*, Hpt. Gl. 456; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 84, 60.

for-weorman; p. de; pp. ed *To refuse*; *recūsāre*:—He forweorne swīde *he refused vehemently*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 16. Ne forweorn ðū me *refuse thou not me*, Hy. 3, 54; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 54. v. for-wyrnan.

for-weornian; p. ode; pp. od *To dry up, wither away, fade, grow old, rot, decay*; *marcescere, senescere, tabescere*:—Eal forweornast, lāmes ġelīces *thou art all rotting, image of clay!* Exon. 98a; Th. 368, 8; Seel. 18. Donne forweornaþ he and adeaðaþ *then it decays and dies*, Homl. Th. i. 168, 31. Hý forweorniaþ *they wither away*, Salm. Kmbl. 629; Sal. 314. Ðæt gē hrædlīce forweornion *that ye may speedily fade*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15.

for-weorpan; p. ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, pl. -wurpon; subj. p. -wurpe, pl. -wurpen; pp. -worpen *To cast, cast away, reject*; *jācere, projicere, repellere*:—Se feond hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe thought to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 16; Gen. 691. Ðū forwurpe mīn word *tu projecisti sermones meos*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mæg segan se ðe wyle sōþ sprecan ðæt he ġūġgewædu forwurpe *he who will speak the truth can say that he cast away his armour [war-garments]*, Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. Hwī forwurpe ðū me odde forhwī ūtaþýġdest ðū me *quāre repulisti me?* Ps. Lamb. 42, 2. [Goth. fraiwarpan; *Orm. forwerrpeinn*; *O. Sax. farwerpan*; Ger. ver-werfen *to reject*.] DER. weorpan.

for-weorpan, -wurpan; ic -weorþe, ðū -weorþest, -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþ, pl. -weorþaþ, -wyrþaþ; p. ic, he -wearþ, ðū -wurde, pl. -wurdon; pp. -worden *To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die*; *ad nihilum devenire, pērire, intērire, deficere*:—Swā sceal ælce sāwl forweorpan *æfter ðam unrihtāmede, būton se mon hweorfe to gōde so shall every soul perish after unlawful lust, unless the man turn to good*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 27; 34, 9; Fox 148, 12. Sceolon hig ealle samod forweorpan *pēribunt simul?* Gen. 18, 24; Ps. Th. 118, 176. Ðū forwyrst pēribis, Ex. 9, 15. Ōp-ðæt diós eorþe eall forweorþeþ *until this earth shall all perish*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 170; Met. 11, 85. Siftæt ārleārsa forwyrþ odde losaþ *iter impiōrum pēribit*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 6. Hī forweorþaþ pēribunt, Ps. Spl. 79, 17; Ps. Th. 63, 5; 67, 2; 72, 22. Hig forwyrþaþ odde losiaþ *ipsi pēribunt*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Seó mænegeo forwearþ *the multitude perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588; 213;

Th. 266, 13; Sat. 21: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ealle nýtena neáh forwordon nearly all the cattle died, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31: Chr. 593; Erl. 18, 33. Ðý-læs ðú forweorpe lest thou perish, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 3; Gen. 2503. Hi forweorpan ad nihilum devēnient, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Ða wēunga ic forwurde on eāpmōdnesse minre tunc forte pērissem in hūmilitate mea, Ps. Lamb. 118, 92. Ðæt hi forwordene weorpen syddan, on worlða worlud and to wīdan feore ut intēreant in sēcūlum sēcūli, Ps. Th. 91, 6. v. for-wurpan, wurpan.

for-weorpenes, -ness, e; f. A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin; interitus:—Ðis was swīde gedeorfum gear hēr on lande and purh orfwealm and wæstma forweorpenesse this was a very grievous year in the land, both through murrain of cattle and perishing of fruits, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 3. v. for-wordenes.

fōr-weorþfullic; adj. Very worthy, very excellent; præclarus:—Fōr-weorþfullic wēla very excellent wealth, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 14.

fōr-weosnian to pine, fade or wither away; tābescēre, languescēre, marcescēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-wisnian.

fōr-werd, e; f. A fore-ward, precaution, contract, agreement; præcautio, pactum:—Hēr swutelap ymb ða fōrwerða ðe Wulfric and se arcebiſceop geworhtun here is made known concerning the agreements which Wulfric and the archbishop made, Cod. Dipl. 738; A.D. 1023; Kmbl. iv. 25, 29. v. fōre-weard, e; f.

fōr-werednys, -nyss, e; f. Old age; sēnium:—On ylde and fōrwerednysse in sēnecam et sēnium, Ps. Spl. 70, 19.

fōr-wernian; p. de; pp. ed To refuse; recusare:—Se arcebiſceop him ānrædlīce forwernde the archbishop constantly refused him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 24. Hi forwerndon heom ægðer ge upganges ge wāteres the refused them both landing and water, 1046; Erl. 171, 5. v. for-wyrman.

fōr-wernedlice; adv. Against one's will, very grievously, hardly; ægte, anguste, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōr-werod, -wered; part. p. [werian to wear] Worn out, very old; attritus, vetus:—Seo endlyfte tīd biþ seo fōrwerode ealdnyss the eleventh hour is very late or very great oldness, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 22. On fōrwerode ealdnyss in very old age, 76, 26. Næs his reaf hōrig ne toſigen, ne his scōs fōrwerode his raiment was not dirty nor threadbare, nor his shoes worn out, i. 456, 21: ii. 94, 11. Næron eowrc reaf fōrwerode non sunt attrita vestimenta vestra, Deut. 29, 5. Fōrwerode fetelas saccos vētēres, Jos. 9, 5. [Laym. uorweren to spend.]

fōr-weryþ shall destroy, destruet, Ps. Spl. 51, 5, =for-werþþ [Ps. Lamb. towyrþþ destruet, 51, 7] for-weorþþ; 3rd sing. pres. of forweorpan.

fōr-wexen overgrown, Herb. 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7, =for-weaxen pp. of for-weaxan.

fōr-wiernan, -wiran; p. de; pp. ed To hinder, prevent, keep from, withhold; arcēre, rētiñere:—Ðæt ða Deniscan him ne mehton ðæs rīpes forwiernan that the Danish might not hinder them from the harvest Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Ðæt mann forwierne his swoorde blōdes, ðæt hwā forwierne his lāre ðæt he mid ðære ne ofslē ðæs fāscēsc lustas keeping one's sword from blood is withholding one's instruction, and not slaying with it the lusts of the flesh, Past. 49; Hat. MS. v. for-wyrman.

fōr-wird, e; f. Loss, destruction, ruin, perdition; perditio, interitus:—Hira forwīrde dæg ys gehende iuxta et dies perditionis, Deut. 32, 35. He generode hī of forwīrdum heora eripuit eos de interitionibus eorūm, Ps. Spl. 106, 20. v. for-wyrd.

fōr-wisnian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To wither or wizen away, dry up, decay; marcescēre, arescēre, tābescēre, putrescēre:—Wyrt forwisnaþ, weorþeþ to duste herba induret, et arescat, Ps. Th. 89, 6; 101, 23. Ðæt biþ forwisnad wraðe sōna, ær hit afohten foldan losige quod priusquam euellatur, arescit, 128, 4. To hwan drehtest ðū me eal forwisnad wherefore didst thou torture me all decayed? Soul Kmbl. 36; Seel. 18.

fōr-witan; p. -wiste, pl. -wiston; subj. pres. -wite; pp. -witen To foreknow, know beforehand; præscire:—Ðæs ðe ðū fōrwite hwām ðū gemiltige that thou mayest know beforehand whom thou pitiest, Apol. Th. 11, 21. v. fōre-witan.

fōr-witolness, -ness, e; f. Foreknowledge, diligence, industry; præscientia, industria, R. Ben. interl. 27.

fōr-wlencen; p. -wlence; pp. -wlenced [wlenco pride] To exalt, fill with pride, make very proud; exaltare, arrogantia implere:—Ðonne hine ne māgon ða wēlan fōrlwencean when the riches are not able to make him proud, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 35 b, 2. Fōrlwence proud, Blickl. Homl. 199, 14.

fōr-word, es; n. A fore-word, stipulation, agreement; præcautio, pactum:—Ðæt hire frýnd ða fōrword habban that her friends have the stipulations, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðis synd ða fōrword ðe Ædelrēd cyng and ealle his witan wið ðone here gedōn habbaþ these are the agreements which king Æthelred and all his counsellors have made with the army, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6. cf. fōre-weard, e; f.

fōr-worden perished, Ps. Th. 91, 6; pp. of for-weorþan.

fōr-wordenes, -weorpenes, -ness, e; f. [pp. forworden perished] A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin; interitus:—Ðis was swīde gedyrifsum gear hēr on lande purh wæstma forwordenesa this was a very grievous year in the land through the perishing of fruits, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 15.

fōr-wordenlic damnable; damnabilis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōr-worht obstructed, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31; pp. of fōr-wyrcan.

fōr-worhta, an; m. [pp. of fōr-wyrcan] A misdoer, malefactor; scēlestus, malfactor:—Ða forworhtan, ða ðe fīnedon, beoþ beofigende the malefactors, they who sinned, shall be trembling, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 28; Sat. 620.

fōr-worhte did wrong, sinned, ruined, convicted, condemned, forfeited, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857; Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921, =p. of fōr-wyrcan.

fōr-wreacan; p. -wræc, pl. -wræcon; pp. -wrečen [wreacan to drive] To drive out, banish, expel; expellere, propellere, fugare:—Ðý-læs hit ýþa þrym forwreacan meahste lest the force of the waves might drive it out, Beo. Th. 3843; B. 1919. He hine feor forwreac he banished him far, 210; B. 109. Hý forwreācon wicinga cynn they expelled the race of the vikings, Scōp Th. 95; Wid. 47. Eart ðū āna forwrecon on Hierusalem tu sōlus peregrinus es in Jerusalem? Lk. Bos. 24, 18.

fōr-wrēgan, fore-wrēgan; p. de; pp. ed [wrēgan to accuse] To accuse strongly; vehementer accusare:—Brihtic forwrēge Wulfnoþ to ðam cynyng Brihtic accused Wulfnoth to the king, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 29. Ða Wælisc men forwrēgdon ða eorlas the Welshmen accused the earls, 1048; Erl. 178, 24. He wæs oft to ðam cynyng forwrēge he had often been accused to the king, 952; Erl. 118, 27; 1068; Erl. 206, 33. Se wearþ wið hine forwrēged hīc diffūmātus est apud illum, Lk. Bos. 16, 1.

fōr-writan; p. -wrāt, pl. -writon; pp. -writen [writan to cut, carve, engrave, write] To cut asunder; dissēcare:—He forwrāt wyrn on middan he cut the worm asunder in the middle, Beo. Th. 5403; B. 2705.

fōr-wriðan; p. -wrāþ, pl. -wriðon; pp. -wriðen To bind up, stanch; obligare, suppressere:—Gif ðū ne mæge blōd-dolh forwriðan if thou canst not stanch a blood-running wound, L. M. 3, 52; Lchdm. ii. 340, 19.

fōr-wūndian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To wound badly, ulcerate; grāviter vulnerare:—Gif mon oðrum ða gewæld uppe on ðam sweoran forwūndie [wūndige MS. H.] if a man wound the tendons on another's neck, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 11. Eall ic was mid strælum forwūndod I was all wounded with arrows, Rood Kmbl. 124; Kr. 62; Cd. 216; Th. 273, 4; Sat. 131. Se læg on his dūra swýðe forwūndod qui jācēbat ad jānum ejus ulcēribus plēnus, Lk. Bos. 16, 20. Forwūndod mid wommum wounded with sins, Rood Kmbl. 27; Kr. 14. Ða men wæron forwūndode the men were badly wounded, Chr. 882; Erl. 83, 11; 897; Erl. 96, 13. [Ger. ver-wunden to wound.]

fōr-wurdon perished, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31; p. pl. of for-weorþan.

fōr-wurpan to perish; pērire:—Ðæt eall Egipta land mōt forwurpan quod pērierit Ægyptus, Ex. 10, 7; Mt. Bos. 8, 25; Hy. 7, 112; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 112. v. for-weorþan.

fōr-wyrcan, -wyrcean; p. -worhte, -wyrhte; pp. -worht, -wyrht [for-, wyrcan to work, do]. I. to miswork, do wrong, sin; mæle āgēre, delinquere, peccare:—Ðæt ðam forworhtum mannun beo ðe mæra ege for fire gesomunne that to the wrong doing men there may be the more fear for our assemblage, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. He wiste forworhte, ða he ær wite sealde he knew [they had] done wrong whom he had before gifted with beauty, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857. Iudas hine sylfne aħēng, and rihtlice gewrāþ ða forwyrhtan protan, seo ðe belēwde Drihten Jūdas hanged himself, and justly bound the sinful throat, which had betrayed the Lord, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 15.

II. to do for, destroy, ruin, convict, condemn; perdere, destruere, labefactare, condemnare:—Ða Perse ondrēdon ðæt man ða brycege forwyrcean wolde the Persians dreaded that they would destroy the bridge, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 8. Gif hwā hine sylfne forwyrce on mænigfealdum synnum si quis seipsum multifariis peccatis labefactaverit, L. M. I. P. 44; Th. ii. 276, 28; L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. He biþ egellic to geseōnne ðam ðær mid firenum cumap forþ forworhte he shall be dreadful to see to those who come ever done for with crimes, Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921. Wā me forworhtum woe to me ruined! 75 a; Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Se ðe þýfþe oft forworht wære openlice he who has often been convicted openly of theft, L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Ðe forworht wære who has been condemned, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. Ne dyde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freōlse ænigne forwyrhtne [forworhtne MS. B.] man let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10; L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14.

III. to forfeit; amittere:—Ðæt man sceolde ge-earnian ða wununga on heofenan rice, ðe se deofol forwyrhte mid mōdignysse that man should merit the dwellings in the kingdom of heaven, which the devil had forfeited through his pride, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. Gif hwā freot forwyrce if any one forfeit his freedom, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10; L. Ed. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13; L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Ic forworht hæbbe hýlde ðine I have forfeited thy favour, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 33; Gen. 1024; Blickl. Homl. 25, 1; L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20; L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. [Ger. ver-wirken to forfeit.]

fōr-wyrcan, -wyrcean; p. -worhte; pp. -worht [fōr before, wyrcan to work, do] To work or place before, obstruct, barricade; oppōnere, obstruere:—Se cing gehāwode hwær man mihte ða eā fōrwyrcan [fōr-

wyrcean, col. 2] *the king observed where the river might be obstructed*, Chr. 896; Th. 173, 36, col. 1. He hæfde ealle ða geatu förworht into him he had barricaded all the entrances against him, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31. Synt dissa heldôra wegas förworhte the ways of these hell-döols are obstructed, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 21; Gen. 381.

for-wyrd, -wird, *e*; *f*. *for fortune*; *for-weorþan to perish* Loss, damage, destruction, perdition, ruin, death; detrimētum, intēritus, intēritio, perditio, perniciēs, internēcio:—Hēr is geswutelod ūre forwyrd here is made manifest our destruction, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 285. He alyſde ðīn līf of forwyrd *qui redimit de intēritu vitam tuam*, Ps. Th. 102, 4; 106, 19; Ps. Lamb. 9, 16; Boutr. Scrd. 17, 23; 20, 16. Hwæt fremap ænegum menn, deāh he ealne middaneard gestryne, gyf he hys sǣwle forwyrd þolap *quid prodest homīni, si mundum unīversum lucrētur, animā vērō suā detrimētum patiātur*? Mt. Bos. 16, 26; Lk. Bos. 9, 25. Ðā sió wēge sceōlu hreōsan sceolde in wita forwyrd *when the wretched crew must fall into the ruin of punishment*, Elen. Kmbl. 1526; El. 765; Frag. Kmbl. 16; Leās. 10; Andr. Kmbl. 3234; An. 1620. Ðæt hī ǽp forwyrd æghwær forðligade ne wæron *ne usque ad internēcionem usquequoque delērentur*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Of forwyrdum heora *de intēritiōnibus eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 20.

2. for-wyrd, *es*; *n*. *is neuter in the following examples*:—Ðīn andbap ðæt ēce forwyrd the eternal perdition awaits thee, Homl. Th. i. 598, 9. God forlæt hī to ðam ēcan forwyrd *God will abandon thee to the eternal perdition*, i. 112, 23.

for-wyrht, *es*; *n*. *A sin, crime; peccatum*. DER. mǣn-forwyrht.

for-wyrhta, *an*; *m*. [for for, wyrhta a workman] *One who does anything for another, an agent, vicegerent; institor, procurator*:—De nænne forwyrhtan næfde *who had no agent*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Se ðe swā gebogenne forwyrhtan næfde, swōre for sylfne *he who had not such a prosperous vicegerent, swore for himself*, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5.

for-wyrht destroyed, forfeited, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28; *p*. of for-wyrcean.

for-wyrnan, -weornan, -wiernan, -wiran, -wernan; *p*. de; *pp*. ed *To prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain, prevent, hinder; prohibere, recusare, denegare, renuere*:—Him ðær se geonga cýning ðæs oferfærelde forwyrnan myhte *where the young king might prevent his going over*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 9. Se ilca forwyrnþ ðære [MS. ðæræ] sǣ ðæt heó ne mót ðone þeorscwald oferstæppan ðære eorþan *the same restrains the sea that it may not overstep the threshold of the earth*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25. Me ðæs forwyrnde Waldend heofona *the Lord of heaven hath denied it me*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 3; Gen. 2219; Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 31; Gú. 135. He ne forwyrnde woroldrædne *he refused not worldly converse*, Beo. Th. 2288; B. 1142. Forwyrnde beón aftræfod sǣwle mīn *renuit consolāri anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 76, 3. Þearfum forwymdon, ðæt hī under eówrum þæce mōsten ingebūgan *ye prohibited the needy, that they might enter under your roof*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 4; Cri. 1504. Ðæt ðū me ne forwyrne *that thou deny me not*, Beo. Th. 862; B. 429. Ðý-læs eów weges forwyrnen to wuldres byrig *lest they prohibit you the way to glory's city*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 18; Jul. 665. Me hwilum biþ forwyrnden willan mīnes *sometimes I am denied my will*, 72 a; Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. [O. Sax. far-wernian to refuse: Laym. pp. forwernen.]

for-wyrnednes, -ness, *e*; *f*. *A restraining, continence, forbidding; continentia*:—He wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse *lives he was of great abstinence and continence of life*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21.

for-wyrpnes, -ness, *e*; *f*. *A rejection; abjectio*:—Ic eom forwyrpnes oððe aworpenness folces *ego sum abjectio plebis*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 7.

for-wyrst, he -wyrþ *shalt perish, perishes*, Ex. 9, 15; Ps. Lamb. 1, 6; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. and fut. of for-weorþan.

for-wyrþap *perish*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27; =for-weorþap; *pl. pres. of for-weorþan*.

for-ylðan; *p*. -ylde; *pp*. -ylded *To put off, defer; differre, supersedere*:—Ne mæg mon forylðan ðone deóran siþ *no one may put off the severe journey*, Salm. Kmbl. 721; Sal. 360. Ðe he to medmicelre tíde forylde dōn [MS. doan] *quam ad brève tempus facere supersēdit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 23; Blickl. Homl. 213, 24; 95, 25.

for-yrman; *p*. de; *pp*. ed [yrman to afflict] *To afflict greatly, harass; vehementer affligere*:—Hī hī ealle foryrmdon *they harassed them all*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 36.

for-yrnen; *p*. -arn, *pl. -urnon*; *pp*. -urnen *To run before; præcurrere*:—Se oðer leorningcniht fōrarn Petrus ille ālius discipulus præcūcurrit Petro, Jn. Bos. 20, 4. [Ger. vor-rennen to run before.]

for-yrnere *a fore-runner; præcursor*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōr-rynle.

FÔSTER, fōstor, fōstur; *gen. fōstres*; *n*. *A fostering, nourishing, rearing, feeding, food, nourishment, provisions; educatio, nutrimentum, pastio, alimentum, victus*:—Ic gegaderige in to ðe of deórcýnne and of fugelcýnne gemacan, ðæt hī eft to fōstre beón *I will gather in to thee mates of beast-kind and of bird-kind, that they afterwards may be for food*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 35. Be fundenes cildes fōstre. To fundenes cildes fōstre ðý forman geāre geselle vi scillinga, ðý æfterran twelf, ðý þridan xxx; siððan, be his wite of the fostering of a foundling [lit. of a found child]. Let six shillings be paid for the fostering of a foundling for the first year, twelve for the second, thirty for the third; afterwards, according to its appearance, L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 17–20; 38; Th. i.

126, 5. Mon sceal sellan, to fōstre, x fata hunies, ccc hlāfa, etc. *one shall give, as provisions, ten vats of honey, three hundred loaves, etc.* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 16. He gecýðde hwæder he mænde ðe ðæs mōdes fōstre ðe ðæs lichoman he made known *whether he meant the feeding of the mind or of the body*; pastionem cordis an corporis suaderet, apēruit, Past. 18, 6; Hat. MS. 27 a, 21. [Laym. uoster a foster-child: Plat. voedster: Dut. voedster, f. a nurse: Dan. Swed. foster, n. embryo, child: Icel. fōstr, n. the fostering of a child.] v. fōða food.

fōster-bearn, fēster-bearn, *es*; *n*. *A FOSTER-BEARN or child; alumnus*, Cot. 9.

fōster-brōðor; *m*. *A FOSTER-BROTHER*; collectāneus:—Fōsterbrōðor ālumnus, Wrt. Voc. 284, 74.

fōster-cild, *es*; *n*. *A FOSTER-CHILD*; ālumnus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 39.

fōster-fæder, fēster-fæder, *es*; *m*. *A FOSTER-FATHER, nourisher, bringer up*; altor, nutritor, Wrt. Voc. 72, 37. Fōsterfæder ālumnus, Ælfic. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 36; Wrt. Voc. 50, 18. [Orm. fossterfaderr.]

fōster-land, fōstor-land, *es*; *n*. *FOSTER-LAND, land assigned for the procuring of provisions; fundus cibariis emendis assignatus*:—He gean [MS. geun] ðæs landes æt Wihtrices hamne ðām Godes þeowum, to fōsterlande *he gives the land at Wittersham to God's servants, as foster-land*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 329, 27. Se cýning ðæt land geaf into Cristes cyrcean ðan hīrēde to fōsterlande *the king gave the land to Christ-church as foster-land for the convent*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1052; 368, 17.

fōster-leán, fōstor-leán, *es*; *n*. *Foster-loan, remuneration for rearing a foster-child; educationis præmium, nutricia merces*:—Is to witanne hwām ðæt fōsterleán gebýrige *it is to be known to whom the remuneration for fostering belongs*, L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 8.

fōster-ling *A FOSTERLING, foster-child*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōstor-ling.

fōster-man *a foster-man, bondsman, security*. v. fēster-man.

fōster-mōðor, -mōder, fōstor-mōðor, fēster-mōðor, -mōdur, fæster-mōðor; *f*. *A FOSTER-MOTHER, nurse; alatrix, nutrix*:—Hwæder hit onecneowe his fōsternmōðor *whether it knew its foster-mother*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Fōsternmōðor alatrix vel nutrix, Wrt. Voc. 72, 38. Ic gean minre fōsternmōðer ðæs landes æt Westūne *I give to my mother the land at Weston*, Th. Diplm. 560, 25.

fōster-nōþ, fōstor-nōþ, *es*; *m*? *A pasturage, pasture; pascua*:—On stōwe fōsternōþes me he gestadelode *in loco pascuæ me collocāuit*, Ps. Spl. T. 22, 1.

fōster-sweostor; *f*. *A FOSTER-SISTER*; collectānea, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstor *a fostering, nourishing, food, nourishment*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōster.

fōstor-land, *es*; *n*. *Land assigned for the procuring of provisions*:—Ðæt ylce land hī gefreddon Godes þeowan to brýce into fōstorlande *they freed the same land for the use of God's servants as foster-land*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 963–975; 227, 33. v. fōster-land.

fōstor-leán, *es*; *n*. *Remuneration for fostering; nutricia merces*:—Hæfde Nergend fōstorleán fæmnan forgolden, ðe ealdrē the Saviour had repaid the virgin the reward for fostering, in eternal life, Menol. Fox 301; Men. 152. v. fōster-leán.

fōstor-ling, *es*; *m*. *A fosterling, foster-child*; ālumnus, verna, vernūla:—Fōstorling vernūla, Ælfic. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 53. Inberdling vel fōstorling verna vel vernāculus, 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. [Laym. fosterling.]

fōstor-mōðor; *f*. *A foster-mother; alatrix*:—Ðæs mæðenes fōstor-mōðor into ðam būre eode *the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber*, Apol. Th. 2, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 23; Nar. 40, 7. v. fōster-mōðor.

fōstor-nōþ, *es*; *m*? *A pasture; pascua*:—Sceap fōsternōþes his ōves pascuæ ejus, Wanl. Catal. 223, 37, col. 2; 291, 23, col. 1. v. fōster-nōþ.

fōstrap, *es*; *m*. *Food, victuals; esca, cibus*:—Met oððe fōstrap esca, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Hlāf oððe fōstrap þānem, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 31. Fōstrap manna, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 49. Fōstras epimēnia = ἐπιμήνια provisions for a month, a month's rations, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstre, *an*; *f*. *A fosterer, nurse; alatrix, nutrix*. DER. cild-fōstre.

fōstriar; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *TO FOSTER, nourish; alere, nutrire*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēstriar. [Orm. fostrenn to nourish: Laym. fostrien.]

fōstur, *es*; *n*. *A fostering, feeding, food, nourishment; educatio, nutrimentum*:—Fōstur feormian *to give food, to foster, cherish*, Ps. Th. 77, 69. v. fōster.

FÔT; *nom. acc. gen. fōtes; dat. fēt, fôte; pl. nom. acc. fēt, fōtas; gen. fōta; dat. inst. fōtum*; *m*. *I. A FOOT; pēs, gen. pēdis; m*:—Gyf ðīn hand oððe ðīn fōt ðe swiçap si mǣnus tua, vel pēs tua scandalizāt te, Mt. Bos. 18, 8.

Ne cume me fōt ofermōðignyssne ne vēnāt mīh pēs superbiæ, Ps. Spl. 35, 12. Swā his fōt gestōp *where his foot stepped*, Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. Nāmen ða det fōtspure ðe wæs undernæðen his fōte then [they] took the footstool, that was underneath his foot, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8. Ðæt ic heonon nelle fleon fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep*, Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. On ānum fēt on one foot, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 5; Rā. 33, 6. On fōte in the foot, 108 b; Th. 414, 8; Rā. 32, 17. Mid fōte pēde, Ps. Th. 65, 5. Sylle fōt wid fēt reddat pēdem pro pēde, Ex. 21, 24; Ps. Spl. 90, 12; Lk. Bos. 4, 11. Standende wæron fēt ūre on cāfertūnum ðīnum stantes erant pēdes nostri in atriis tuis, Ps.

Spl. 121, 2; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379. Sindon sealwe fôtas the feet are yellow, Exon. 60a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311; Ps. Th. 121, 2; 131, 7. Ge-eádmēdaþ odde gebiddaþ fôtsceamol his fôta adôrâte scabellum pēdum ejus, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5; Exon. 107b; Th. 410, 12; Rā. 28, 15. Ðe-las hig mid hyra fôtum hig fortredon ne forte conculent eas pēdibus suis, Mt. Bos. 7, 6. Hæfde gefeormod fēt and folma he had devoured feet and hands, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745.

II. the foot; pēs, gen. pēdis:—The foot of a man, a measure of length, was divided into twelve equal parts or inches, v. ynce, es; m. inch; and an inch is three barley-corns in length. In Anglo-Saxon times, the people and their rulers were satisfied with the simplest weights and measures, thus a yard was three feet, of twelve inches each foot, while an inch was in length three barley-corns. In our day, the legislature passed an act so late as July 30, 1855. It is styled, *An Act for legalising and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures*. This Act includes the weights of George the Fourth, 1824, in which the pounds avoirdupois is fixed by a standard weight, kept in the office of the Exchequer, and one equal seven-thousandth part of such pound avoirdupois shall be a grain. Thus our measures and weights are so recently fixed by standards. v. fôt-gemet, eln, ynce, met-geard, gear, gyrð. Nigon fôta, and ix scæfta munda, and ix bere-corna nine feet, and nine half feet, and nine barley-corns or three inches, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 9. [Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. foot: Laym. Orm. fot: Plat. voot, m: O. Sax. fôt, fuot, m: Frs. foet: O. Frs. fot, m: Dut. voet, m: Ger. fusz, m: M. H. Ger. fuoz, m: O. H. Ger. fuoz, m: Goth. fotus, m: Dan. fod, m. f: Swed. fot, m: Icel. fótr, m: Lat. pēs, gen. pēdis, m: Grk. pōis, gen. pōōdis, m: Pers. پا پا: pl. پا پا: payan: Lith. pādas sole of the foot: Sansk. पद् pad, पाद् pād, पाद् pāda, m. from पद् pad to go.]

fôt-ädl, es; f. A foot-disease, the gout; podagra:—Wæs Mellitus mid fôtdæle swide gehefiged erat Mellitus podagra grāuūtus, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 12. Wið fôtdæle against gout, Lchdm. i. 376, 1.

fôt-bred, es; n. A foot-boar, stirrup; tåbæla in qua pēdes requiescent, astråba [q. v. in Du Cange].—Fôtbred [MS. fôtbret] astråba, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 67; Wrt. Voc. 16, 40.

fôt-cops, -cosp, es; m. A fetter, shackle for the feet; pēdica, compes:—Fôtcops compes vel cippus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 31. Hig ge-eádmēttan on fôtcospum fēt his humilīauvērunt in compēdibus pēdes ejus, Ps. Lamb. 104, 18. Hine ne mihte nān man mid fôtcospum gehæftan no man could confine him with fetters, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 27; Mk. 5, 4. To gewridenne cyningas heora on fôtcospum ad alligandos rēges eōrum in compēdibus, Ps. Spl. 149, 8.

fôt-cosp, es; m. A fetter; compes:—Hī ge-eádmēttan on fôtcospum fēt his humilīauvērunt in compēdibus pēdes ejus, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 17. v. fôt-cops.

fôt-ôôdu, e; f. A foot-disease, the gout; podagra, Hpt. Gl. 471, 472; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 24, 28.

fôt-cypsed; part. Fettered; compēditus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fôtcypsed.

fôte; adj. Provided with feet, footed; pēdātus. DER. feðer-fôte, fider-, flax-, flohten-, flox-, fyder-. v. fôte.

fôt-ece, es; m. Foot-ache, the gout; pēdis dōlor, podagra = πόδαργα:—Wið fôtece for foot-ache, L. M. i. 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12, 19, 20, 23.

fôt-gemeare, es; n. A foot-mark, length of a foot; ūnius pēdis longitudo:—Se lēgðraca wæs fiftiges fôtgemeares lang the fire-dragon was fifty feet of measure long, Beo. Th. 6077; B. 3042.

fôt-gemet, es; n. A foot-measure, foot-ban, fetter; pēdis mensūra, compes:—Hī ge-eádmēttan on fôtgemetum fēt his humilīauvērunt in compēdibus pēdes ejus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 17.

fôt-gewæde, es; n. Foot-clothing; pēdum indumentum, R. Ben. 55. fôp take; pl. impert. of fôn, q. v.:—On fôp hine accipite eum, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

FÔÐER, fôður, es; n. I. food, food for cattle, fodder; alimentum, jumentum pabulum:—Fôðres ne gitsap it is not desirous of food, Exon. 114b; Th. 440, 1; Rā. 59, 11. Twentig pünd-wæga fôðres twenty pounds weight of fodder, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 20. Se ceorl, se ðe hæfð ôðres oxan ahyrod, gif he hæbbe calle on fôðre to agifanne, agife ealle. Gif he næbbe, agife healf on fôðre, healf on ôðrum ceape the ceorl, who has hired another's oxen, if he have to pay all in fodder, let him give it all. If he have not, let him pay half in fodder, and half in other goods, 60; Th. i. 140, 8-11.

II. that in which food is carried, a basket; cophinus = κόφινος:—Genōmon ceawlas vel fôðer tûðerunt cophinos, Mt. Lind. Str. 14, 20.

III. that in which food for cattle is carried, a cart or cart-load, about 19 or 20 cwt. a heavy weight, as we now use the word for a FOTHER of lead, that is 19½ cwt; vēhes, plastrum, nunc massa vel vōlūmen plumbi:—He scolde gife sixtiga fôðra wuda, and twælf fôður græfan, and sex fôður gearða he should give sixty loads of wood, and twelve loads of gravel, and six loads of faggots, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 37; Cod. Dipl. 508; A. D. 963; Kmb. ii. 398, 20. [Laym. iii. 2 uoðere, fôðer a load: O. Sax. fôðer,

uoðer vēhes: Dut. voeder, n. a cart-load: Ger. fuder, n. a cart-load, tun: M. H. Ger. vuoder, n. a cart-load, tun: O. H. Ger. fuotar, n. theca, plastrum.] v. fôðder.

fôþorn, es; m. [fôn to grasp, catch; þorn a thorn] A fothorn, surgeon's instrument; tēnācūlum:—Wið ðam niðeran tōþece, slit mid ðē fôþorne ôþ-dæt hie blēden for the nether tooth-ache, slit [the gums] with the fothorn till they bleed, L. M. i. 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 8.

fôt-læst, -lāst, es; m. A foot-step, foot-trace; vestigium pēdis, trāmes:—Se wyrm onfand feōndes fôtlāst the worm found the foe's foot-trace, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Fôtlāstas [MS. fôtlāst] ðīne ne beoþ oncnāwen vestigia tua non cognoscentur, Ps. Spl. 76, 19; Blickl. Homl. 203, 36.

fôt-mæl, es; n. A foot-mark or print, foot-space; signum vel mensūra pēdis:—Ic wille næfre ðē myntan ne furh ne fôtmæl I will never appoint for thee neither furrow nor foot-mark, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. He næfre ðā calles landes būton seofon fôtmæl he had not then but seven feet of all his land, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 2. Ðæt he nolde fleogān fôtmæl landes that he would not flee a foot-space of land, Byrht. Th. 139, 57; By. 275. On twentigum fôtmælum feor twenty feet deep, Elen. Kmb. 1658; El. 831; Nar. 35, 2; 36, 12.

fôt-mælum; adv. By footsteps, step by step, by degrees; pēdētentim, grādātīm, R. Conc. 5; Cot. 95. v. mæl, es; n. III.

fôt-rāp, es; m. A rope of a ship which fastens the sail; prōpes:—Fôtrāp prōpes, Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 87; Wrt. Voc. 48, 25.

fôt-sceamol, -sceamol, -scamel, -scamul, es; m. A footstool; pēdum scabellum, subpēdāneum:—Ôþ-dæt ic asette ðīne fynd to fôtsceamele ðīnra fôta dōnec pōnam inīmicos tuos scābellum pēdum tuōrum, Lk. Bos. 20, 43; Ps. Lamb. 109, 1. Ge-eádmēdaþ fôtsceamol his fôta adôrâte scābellum pēdum ejus, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5; Mt. Bos. 22, 44; Mk. Bos. 12, 36. Under ðīnum fôtsceamele under thy footstool, Homl. Th. i. 314, 32. Seó eorpe ys Godes fôtscamul terra scabellum est pēdum Dei, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. Fôtscamul scabellum vel subpēdāneum, Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 79; Wrt. Voc. 41, 33. [O. Sax. fôt-skamel: Germ. fuss-schemel.]

fôt-sīp-gerif, es; n. A taking away or stoppage of a foot-path; limes, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 72; Wrt. Voc. 16, 45.

fôt-sīp-sticeel, es; n. A cloak, mantle; chlāmýs, ýdis, f. = χλαμύς, ýðos, f.:—Haele vel fôtsīpsticcel chlāmýs, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67.

fôt-spor, es; n. A foot-track, foot-trace; pēdis vestigium:—On ðæt fôtspor on the foot-track, Lchdm. iii. 286, 3.

fôt-spure, es; n. A foot-support, foot-rest; pēdum fultūra:—Hī clumben upp to ðe hálge rôde, nāmen ðā ðe kynehelm of úre Drihtnes heafod, eall of smēate golde, nāmen ðā ðet fôtspure ðe wæs undernæðen his fôte, ðæt was eall of reáð golde they climbed up to the holy cross, and took the crown, all of beaten gold, from our Lord's head, and took the foot-rest which was underneath his foot, which was all of red gold, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 6-8.

fôt-stān, es; m. A foot-stone, base, pedestal; bāsis = βάσις, fultūra:—Fôstān fultūra, Ælf. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 72; Wrt. Voc. 61, 49.

fôt-swæp; gen. -swædes; pl. nom. acc. -swadu; n: fot-swadu, e; f. A foot-trace, foot-print; pēdis vestigium:—Ðæt ne sýn astyrode oððe awende sīpstapla oððe wegas oððe fôtswadu mīne ut non mōveantur vestigia mea, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. Eall ðæt rýmet, ðe eðwer fôtswadu on bestap, ic eðw forgife omnem lōcum, quem calcāuērit vestigium pēdis vestri, vōbis trādam, Jos. 1, 3. Ðīne fôtswada nēron oncnāwene vestigia tua non cognoscentur, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20.

fôt-swile, -swyle, es; m. A foot-swelling; pēdis tūmor:—Wið fôt-swylum for foot-swellings, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 342, 18. Ðes drænc is gōð wið fôtswilum this drink is good for foot-swellings, Lchdm. iii. 50, 12.

fôt-pweál, es; n. A washing of the feet; pēdum lōtio:—Fôtpweál pēdlāuim, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 27; Wrt. Voc. 37, 17. Fôtpweáles fæt a vessel for washing the feet in; pellūviæ, 26; Som. 60, 88; Wrt. Voc. 25, 28.

fôt-wære, es; n. A pain in the foot; pēdis dōlor:—Wið fôtwære [MS. fôtwære] for a pain in the foot, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 10.

fôt-welm, -wylm, es; m: fôt-wolma, an; m. The sole of the foot; pēdis planta:—Fôtwelm planta, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 94; Wrt. Voc. 45, 2. Fôtwylm planta, Wrt. Voc. 71, 62. Mid ðære cōðe he wæs ofset fram ðam hnolle ufan ôþ his fôtwylmas neoðan with which disease he was afflicted from the crown above to the soles of his feet below, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 12; 508, 20. He hæfde ðæs brôðor fôtwolman on handa plantam frātris tēnēbat mānu, Gen. 25, 25. Ðæt ðu næbbe nān ping hāles fram ðam fôtwolmum ôþ ðone huēccan sanāri non possis a planta pēdis usque ad verticem tuum, Deut. 28, 35.

fôwer four:—Cnut hit toðælle on fôwer Cnut divided it into four, Chr. 1017; Th. 285, 19, col. i. v. feówer.

fox, es; m. A fox; vulpes:—Fox vulpes, Ælf. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 27; Wrt. Voc. 22, 68. Secgaþ ðam foxe dicitur vulpi illi, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Foxas habbaþ holu vulpes foveas habent, 9, 58. Foxes dēlas vulpis partes, Ps. Th. 62, 8. [Laym. fox, uox: Orm. fox: Plat. Dut. vos, m:

Ger. fuchs, m; M.H.Ger. vuhs, m; vohe, f; O.H.Ger. fuhs, m; foha, f; Goth. fauhō, f.]

foxes cláte, an; *f. Fox's clote, burdock; arctium lappa, Lin:—Wid hundes dolge, foxes clate, for wound by a hound, burdock, etc. L. M. i, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 11.*

foxes clife, an; *f. The greater burdock; arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim clifwyr, sume men hātaþ foxes clife, sume eáwyr take burdock, some men call it fox's cliver or the greater burdock, some riverwort, L. M. i, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3; Lchdm. iii. 74, 10.*

Foxes fôt, es; *m. Fox's foot, bur reed, a water plant; sparganium simplex, xiphion=ξιφίον:—Genim dysse wyrtte wyrttruman, de man æþion, and ððrum naman foxes fôt, nemneþ take a root of this plant, which is named xiphion, and by another name fox's foot, Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 16.*

foxes glófa, an; *m. [foxes glófa MS.B.] Foxglove; digitalis purpurea, Lin:—Wid óman genim dysse wyrtte leáf de man στρύχνος μαυικός, and ððrum naman foxes glófa [MS. foxes clófa] nemneþ for inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named sölānum insānum or Sodómeum, and by another name foxglove, Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 18. Mr. Cockayne says, in note b on this passage,—Strychnos manikos is Sölānum insānum or Sodómeum fairly drawn, MS. V. fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not foxglove. The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the στρύχνος κηπάτος; namely, τὰ φύλλα καταπασσόμενα ἀρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἐρπητας; and so on of κεφαλαλγία and στόμαχος καυσούμενος and ὠταλγία [iv. 71]. v. clifwyr foxglove.*

fra fram, fro, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 10: 963; Erl. 123, 2. v. fram.

fraced abominable, Ælfc. T. 34, 25. v. fracop; adj.

fraced-lice, *comp. licor; adv. Shamefully, disgracefully; turpiter:—Hwæt is fracedlicor quid est turpis? Ælfc. Gr. 48; Somn. 49, 15. v. fracop-lice.*

fracop an insult, Exon. 66b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71. v. fracop, es; *n. fracod vile, abominable, useless, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11; Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. v. fracop; adj.*

fracod-lic shameful, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. v. fracop-lic.

fracod-lice, *adv. Shamefully; turpiter:—Hi wyllaþ fracodlice him betwynnan sacian they will shamefully quarrel among themselves, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. v. fracop-lice.*

fracop, fracup, fracod, fraced; *adj. Vile, filthy, unseemly, hateful, abominable, worthless, useless; turpis, detestabilis, indecūrus:—Is ūser lif fracop and gefræge our life is vile and infamous, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304; Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34; Exon. 10b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ne wæs ðæt [MS. ðær] hūru fracodes gealga that was indeed no vile [man's] gibbet, Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. We bióp folcum fracode we shall be hateful to the people, Andr. Kmbl. 817; An. 409. Fracodest vilest, Salm. Kmbl. 702; Sal. 350. Wæs ūre lif fracup and gefræge our life has been vile and infamous, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. Hi fracude and earne wæron they were worthless and wretched, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 26. Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecaþ, būton hit riht spræc sý, and behēfe, næs idel, odde fracod quid cūramus quid loquāmur, nisi recta locūtio sit, et ūtilis, non ānīlis, aut turpis? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11. Næs seó ecg fracod hilde rince the edge was not useless to the warrior, Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. On ðam fracodan gylte in facinōre, Jos. 7, 15. On his fracodum dædum in his abominable deeds, Ælfc. T. 34, 25.*

fracop, fracop, es; *pl. nom. acc. fracodu, fracude; n. [fracop vile] An insult, contumely; turpitudō, contumēlia:—Būtan fracodum without insults, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Me ða fracedu sind mæste weorce these insults are the greatest trouble to me, Exon. 66b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71: 73b; Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Fracop abominatio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.*

fracode, fracude; *adv. Shamefully; turpiter:—He mæg ūre fynd gedōn fracode to nāhte he can shamefully destroy our enemies, Ps. Th. 59, 11: 88, 28. Ic fracude forseó feondas mine I shamefully despise my enemies, 117, 7: 62, 8.*

fracop-lic, fracup-lic, fracop-lic, fracod-lic; *adj. Heinous, ignominious, shameful; turpis:—Ðam folctogan fracuplic þūhte it seemed heinous to the chieftain, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. Fracodlice fitunga shameful fightings, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Ðæt wīte dæs fracop-licostan [fraceþlecestan MS. Hss.] deáþes he geceás he chose the punishment of the most ignominious death, Past. 3, 1; Cot. MS.*

fracop-lice, fracup-lice, fracod-lice, fracod-lice; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully, wickedly; turpiter:—Bij us swīde fracoplice [fracuplice MS. Cot.] óder fót unscóð one of our feet is very disgracefully unshod, Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 11 a, 17. Ic fracoplice feóndræs gefremede I wickedly committed the fiendish violence, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 25; Gen. 899.*

fracop-nes, -ness, e; *f. Vileness, obscenity; turpitudō, obscēnitas, Cot. 143.*

fracu, e; *f. Wickedness, impudence; protervitas. DER. neód-fracu, scyld-*

fracup vile, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. v. fracop; adj.

fracude, *adv. Shamefully, Ps. Th. 62, 8: 117, 7. v. fracode.*

fracup-lic heinous, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. v. fracop-lic.

fracup-lice disgracefully, Past. 5, 2; Cot. MS. v. fracop-lice.

fræ- before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly; *præ-*: found in the compounds fræ-beorht, -fætt, -mære, -micel, -ðfestlice. v. fræa-

fræ-beorht exceedingly bright; *præclarus, Lye. v. fræa-beorht.*

fræc, *adj. Voracious, greedy; gūlōsus:—Fræc [MS. fræt] gūlōsa, Mone B. 3533. v. frec.*

fræcednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril; pericūlum:—Saca mid fræcednysse hit getacnaþ it betokens disputes with peril, Somn. 122; Lchdm. iii. 204, 33. v. fræcednes.*

fræcenes, fræcenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril; pericūlum:—On fræcenesse heora stealles in pericūlum sui stātus, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Būtan fræcenesse without danger, Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B. Būtan fræcnysse, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. v. fræcennes.*

fræcenful, *adj. Dangerous, perilous; periculōsus:—Mōna se prēot-teóða fræcenful ys to angennene þing the thirteenth moon is perilous for beginning things, Obs. Lun. § 13; Lchdm. iii. 190, 11: 15; Lchdm. iii. 190, 30: 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 14. v. fræcenful.*

fræc-genga, an; *m. A fugitive, apostate; profūgus, apostāta, Somn. Ben. Lye.*

fræclice, *adv. Greedily; āvide:—Fræclice bāt āvide momordit, Gr. Dial. i, 4.*

fræc-māse, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse; pārus cærūleus:—Fræcmāse sigatula? Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 38; Wrt. Voc. 62, 38. v. frec-māse.*

fræcne, *adj. Grievous, dire, dangerous; dirus, periculōsus:—Awend ðīn ansýne fram mīnum fræcnūm firenum turn thy face from my grievous sins, Ps. Ben. 50, 10; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 10. Ðæt hī ne þorftan in swā fræcne sibfætt feran ne tam periculōsam peregrinātionem adire dēbērent, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. v. fræcne; adj.*

fræcne, *adv. Fiercely, severely, hardly; dūre, atrōciter, audacter:—Abrahames cwēn spræc fræcne on fæmnan Abraham's wife spoke severely against the damsel, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262; Ps. Th. 64, 3: 90, 12. Ðonne hit ðe fræcnost þynce when it seems worst to thee, Prov. Kmbl. 75. v. fræcne; adv.*

fræcnes, -ness, -nyss danger, Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B: 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. Blickl. Homl. 109, 7. v. fræcennes. fræc-fætt; *adj. Very fat; præpinguis, Cot. 177.*

fræfele, *adj. Saucy; audax, præcax, Somn. Ben. Lye. [Scot. frewall frivolous; Plat. wrevel, wrevel, m. obstinacy, impudence: O. Frs. frevelh boldness; Dut. wrevel, m. stubbornness, contumacy; Ger. frevel bold, frivolous; frevel, m. boldness, crime, insolence, impudence: M.H.Ger. vrevel, vrævel bold, impudent; vrevele, vrevel, f. m. boldness, impudence: O.H.Ger. frafari contūmax, protervus; fravali, f. temeritas, protervitas; Lat. frivōlus empty, trifling, worthless, frivolous.]*

fræfelle, *adv. Saucily; præcācter, Somn. Ben. Lye.*

fræfelles, -ness, e; *f. Sauciness, faction; præcāctas, factio, Cot. 213.*

fræg, *ðū fræge, pl. frægon asked, hast asked, inquired; p. of frigan.*

fræge, fræge known, famous. DER. ge-fræge, -fræge; *adj.*

fræge, fræge an inquiring, knowing, hearsay. DER. ge-fræge, -fræge, es; *n.*

frægin asked, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21, =frægn; *p. of frigan.*

frægn asked, interrogāvit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38; *p. of frigan.*

fræ-mære, -mære; *adj. Very great, famous, excellent; egrēgius, eximius, Cot. 77. v. fræa-mære.*

fræmde strange, foreign, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23; Somn. 79; Lchdm. iii. 202, 20. v. fremede.

fræ-micel, *adj. Very great, famous; præ-magnus, eximius, Cot. 178.*

fræm-sum, *adj. Kind; benignus:—Gedō fræmsume frōfre ðīne make thy comfort kind, Ps. C. 50, 130; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 130. v. frem-sum.*

fræng asked, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3, =frægn; *p. of frigan.*

fræ-ðfestlice, *adv. Very hastily, very quickly; præpropere, Cot. 178.*

fræt, *adj. Obstinate, proud; perversus, superbus:—Hæteþ ðæt dū, on ðis fræte folc, onsende wæter he commandeth that thou send water upon this obstinate people, Andr. Kmbl. 3010; An. 1508; Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 15; Cri. 1374. Fræte peóde to the proud people, Andr. Kmbl. 1141; An. 571.*

fræt, *ðū fræte, pl. fræton devoured, devouredst, Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581; Ps. Th. 34, 23; p. of fretan.*

frætewe, frætewa ornaments, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. v. frætewe.

frætewung, e; *f. An ornament; ornāmentum:—Heofonas and eorpe and eall heora frætewung cæli et terra et omnis ornātus eorūm, Gen. 2, 1. v. frætewung.*

frætig, *def. se frætga; adj. Proud, perverse, wicked; superbus, perversus:—Forfōh done frætgan seize the proud one [the devil], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284.*

fræt-læppa, an; *m. Dew-lap; pūleær:—Fræt-læppa runia vel pūleære, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Somn. 76, 123; Wrt. Voc. 54, 63.*

frættewian, frætewian, fretwian, frætwan; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To adorn, deck, embroider, trim; ornāre:—Ða burh timbrum and gyfum eac frættewodon and weorþodon urbem adificiis ac donāriis adornārun, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24. Ðe done sele frætweþ who adorns the hall*

Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 24; Dóm. 92. Ic wylle frætwan mec *I will prepare myself*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 23; Hy. 4, 71. Hi odde hi sylfe frætwaþ *aut seipsa adornat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Sāwle frætwaþ hālgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 14; Gū. 778. Ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ *those who embroider the yellow godly garment with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Rā. 36, 10. Ðe mec frætweðe *who adorned me*, 124 b; Th. 479, 15; Rā. 62, 8. Folcsteðe frætwan *to deck a dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152, note; B. 76. Brides frætwan *to deck the bride*, Elen. Kmbl. 2396; El. 1199. Hyrstum frætweð adorned *with ornaments*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rā. 15, 11; 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rā. 29, 6; 108 b; Th. 414, 15; Rā. 32, 20. [Chauc. *fret wrought*: O. Sax. *fratahōn to adorn, ornament, decorate*: Goth. *us-fratwyan to make ready, to outfit*.] DER. ge-frætewian, -frætwan, ymb-

frætwe, frætewe, frætweu, frætwa, frætewa; *gen. frætwa; pl. f. Ornaments, adornments, decorations, treasures; ornāmenta, ornātus, res pretiosae*:—Holtes frætwe the *decorations of the wood*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Ða wæstmas, foldan frætwe the *fruits, the treasures of the earth*, 59 b; Th. 215, 22; Ph. 257. Wangas grēne, foldan frætwe *green fields, the ornaments of the earth*, Menol. Fox 411; Menol. 207. Ic ðara frætwa panc sege *I say thanks for these ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5580; B. 2794. Frætwa hyrde *the guardian of the treasures*, 6258; B. 3133. Māþma fela frætwa *many treasures, ornaments*, 74; B. 37. Ðām frætweum *these precious things*, 4332; B. 2163. He ðām frætweum fēng *he received the ornaments*, 5970; B. 2989. On frætweum in *his garnishments, viz. armour*, 1928; B. 962. Secgas bæron beorhte frætwe the *warriors bare bright arms*, 434, note; B. 214. He frætwe geheöld, bill and byrnan *he held the armour, the falchion and coat of mail*, 5233; B. 2620. Frætwe and fætgold ornaments and *plated gold*, 3846, note; B. 1921. Hafa wunden gold, feoh and frætwa *have the twisted gold, the wealth and ornaments*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 21; Gen. 2130; 136; Th. 171, 17; Gen. 2829; Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256; B. 6. Th. 1797; B. 896. Cyricean frætewa ornāmenta *ecclesiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. Frætweum gefyrðred *furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784; 4114; B. 2054. [O. Sax. *fratahi, f? ornaments*.] DER. gold-frætwe.

frætwednes, frætwednes, frætweðnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. An adorning, ornament, a trifle; ornatio, ornāmentum, crepundia*:—He sende cyricean frætwednesse *misit ornāmenta ecclesiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10. On eorþlice frætweðnysse [frætweðnesse MS. Ca.] *in earthly adorning*, 3, 22; S. 552, 20; Blickl. Homl. 195, 11; 127, 3; 207, 25. Frætweðnesse *crepundia*, Cot. 56. DER. hrægel-gefrætweðnes.

frætweung, frætweung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament; ornātus, ornāmentum*:—He micle swiðor lufode ðære heortan clēnnysse *þonne ðara stāna frætweunge he much more loved cleanness of heart than the adornment of stones*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 22. On ðisum getelde wæron forneān unasecendlice frætwaunga *in this tabernacle were almost unspeakable ornaments*, ii. 210, 11. DER. world-frætweung.

fragendlic; *adj.* [=framigendlic, q. v.] *Beneficial; salubris, salutaris*:—Fragendlic læcedōm *a beneficial medicine*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2, MS. B.

FRAM, from; *prep. dat.*

I. FROM; a, ab:—Ic adilige ðone mannan fram ðære eorþan ansine, fram ðam men ðp ða nýtenu, fram ðam slincdum ðp ða fugelas delēbo hōmīnem a fācie terræ, ab hōmīne usque ad animantia, a reptili usque ad volucres celi, Gen. 6, 7. Gewitāp fram me *discēdite a me*, Ps. Th. 6, 7; Ps. Spl. 30, 15; Mt. Bos. i. 17, 21, 22. II. with verbs of speaking, *Concerning, about, of; cum verbis loquendi*, de:—Ðæt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde ellendædum *that he, concerning Sigemund, had heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1754; B. 875. Nō ic fram ðe swylcra searunīða segan hýrde *never have I heard speak about thee of such hostile snares*, Beo. Th. 1167; B. 581.

III. fram is sometimes placed after its case:—He hine forwæc mancynne fram he banished him from mankind, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. [Chauc. *fra*: Laym. *fram*, from; *Orm. fra*: O. Sax. *fram*, *vram*: O. H. Ger. *fram*: Goth. *fram*: Dan. *fra*: Swed. *fram* forward, forth; *frām* from: Icel. *fram* forward; *frá* from.]

fram; *adj.* *Valiant, stout, firm; strenuus*:—Geong and fram young and valiant, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 25. He wæs fram to Godes compe *he was stout for God's battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. v. from.

fram-acyrran; *p. de; pp. ed* *To turn from or away, take from; avertēre, auferre*:—Framacyr yrrē ðīn fram us *averte iram tuam a nobis*, Ps. Spl. 84, 4. Se brýdguma him biþ framacyrred *auferētūr ab eis sponsus*, Mk. Bos. 2, 20.

fram-adōn, he -adēþ; *p. -adyde; pp. -adōn* *To do or take from or away, cut off; auferre, abscedere*:—Sōna heō ðone fefer framadēþ *it will soon take away the fever*, Herb. 12, 5; Lchdm. i. 104, 15. Mildheortnesse hi he framadēþ *misericiordiam suam abscedet*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 9.

fram-adrifan, -adryfan; *p. -adraf, pl. -adrifon* *To drive from or away, expel; expellere*:—Gif gē me framadryfaþ *si me expellitis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 23.

fram-ahyldan; *p. de; pp. ed* *To turn from or away; declināre*:—

Hiō him framahyldeþ *it will turn from them*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 328, 10.

fram-anýðan; *p. -anýdde; pp. -anýded, -anýdd* *To force from or away, drive away; repellere*:—Ða feforas beoþ framanýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, Herb. 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13.

fram-a-teon; *p. -ateah, pl. -atugon; pp. -atogen* *To draw away from; absträhēre, exträhēre*:—Framatuge *extraxisti*, Ps. Vos. 21, 8. Framatogen *detrahit, ablatus*, Cot. 69. v. teon I.

fram-ateran; *p. -ataer, pl. -atæron; pp. -atoren* *To tear from or asunder, to tear in pieces; diripere*:—Ic framatere *diripio*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64.

framap *does good, avails*, Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4 = fremap; 3rd sing. pres. of fremian.

fram-atihan; he -atihþ; *p. -atāh, pl. -atigon; pp. -atigen* *To draw away from; absträhēre*:—Ðonne he framatihþ hine *dum adtrahit* [abstrahet, Ps. Surt. 9, 30] *eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. v. tihan I.

fram-awendan; *p. de; pp. ed* *To turn from or away; avertēre, Scint. 53.*

fram-aweorpan, -wurpan; *ic -aweorpe, -awurpe; p. -awearp, pl. -awurpon; pp. -aworpen* *To cast from, throw away; abjicere*:—Ic framawurpe *abjicio*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 39. DER. weorpan.

fram-bringan; *p. -brang, pl. -brungen; pp. -brungen* *To bring from or away; dedicere*:—Gyf he ðone him eadlice frambringan ne mæge *if he cannot easily bring it away from him*, Herb. 158, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 24.

fram-būgan; *p. -beah, pl. -bugon; pp. -bogen* *To turn from or away, leave; deflectere, declināre*:—Ðæt him ða frambugon [MS. frambugan], ðe hi betst getreowodon *that those left them, whom they most trusted*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 44.

fram-fleon; *p. -fleah, pl. -flugon; subj. p. -fluge, pl. -flugen; pp. -flogen* *To flee from; aufugere*:—Ðæt hi him framflugen *that they should flee from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 10.

fram-gewitan, from-gewitan; *p. -gewāt, pl. -gewiton; pp. -gewiten* *To go away from, depart from; discēdere*:—Hie him framgewitaþ *they depart from him*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 10.

framian *to avail, profit; välere, prōdesse*, R. Ben. 64, 72; R. Conc. 7. v. fremian.

framigendlic; *adj.* [framigende, part. of fremian and lic] *Profitable, beneficial; salubris, salutaris*:—Ðæt sylfe is framigendlic læcedōm ongeān ealle āttru *the same is a beneficial medicine against all poisons*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2.

framlice; *adv.* *Strongly, firmly, stoutly; fortiter, strenue*:—Des Cāsere framlice rehte ða cynewisan *this Cæsar firmly ruled the kingdom*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7; 4, 10; S. 578, 6. Benedictus ðone sīþlæt framlice to Rōme geferde *Benedict stoutly went his journey to Rome*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 45. v. from-lice.

fram-scipe, es; *m. A fellowship, association, fraternity; collēgium*:—Framscipe muneca *collēgium monachōrum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18, note, MSS. Ca. O.

fram-sīþ *a going from or away, departure*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-sīþ. **fram-sīðian**; *p. ode; pp. od* *To go from or away, depart; abscedere*, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-standan; *p. -stōð, pl. -stōðon; pp. -standen* *To stand away from, stand aloof; abstare*, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-swegan; *p. de; pp. ed* *To shake from or away, shake off; excutere*:—Framswenge *excussit*, Cot. 179.

fram-weard; *adj.* *Turned from or away, averse, froward, perverse; aversus, perversus*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-weard.

fram-wisum; *adv.* *Wisely; sapienter*:—Ættrene beoþ gegalene fram-wisum *venefici incantantis sapienter*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5.

fran *asked, inquired; p. of frinan.*

franca, an; *m. A javelin, lance; lancea, frāmea, hasta*:—He lēt his francan wadan purh ðæs hysses hals *he let his javelin go through the youth's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. He ðone forman man mid his francan ofscēat *he shot the foremost man with his javelin*, 134, 1; By. 77. Francan wæron hlūde *the javelins were loud*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982 [Zcel. frakka]. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. p. 359.

Francan; *gen. Francena, Francna; dat. Francum; pl. m. France; gen. Francia; pl. m. The Franks; Franci*:—Hēr Ald-Seaxe and Francan gefuhton in this year [A. D. 780] *The Old Saxons and the Franks fought*, Chr. 780; Erl. 54, 3; 881; Erl. 82, 5. Of Francena cyningcynne *de gente Francōrum regia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 32. Francena cyning *Francōrum rex*, 3, 19; S. 550, 2. Wīd Francena rice *against the kingdom of the Franks*, 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Cyrdon hi to Pipe Francna cyninge *diuertērunt ad Pippinum ducem Francōrum*, 5, 10; S. 624, 2; Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 20; 885; Erl. 82, 34. Ymb ii gear ðæs ðe he of Francum com, he gefor *two years after he came from the Franks, he died*, Chr. 855; Th. 126, 2, col. 2, 3; 890; Erl. 86, 32. Franca cyng *king of the Franks*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7; 1077; Th. 351, 14. DER. Eást-Francan. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. cap. xx.

Franc-land, Fronc-land, Frang-land, es; *n. Frank-land, the country*

of the Franks; Francōrum terra, Francia;—Námon [MS. noman] hī him wealhstōdas of Franclande mid *accēpērun*t de gente Francōrum *interpretēs*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 24. On ðam mynstre ðe on Franclande was getimbrd in monastērio quod in rēgiōne Francōrum constructum est, 3, 8; S. 531, 13. On Francland [Froncland, Th. 150, 23, col. 1; Frangland, 151, 23, col. 2, 3] into Frank-land, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 23, col. 2, 3.

FRANC-RICE, es; n. The kingdom of the Franks; Francōrum regnum:—He hæfde ærendo sum to Breotone cyningum of Francrice he had an errand to the kings of Britain against the kingdom of the Franks, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1, MS. B: Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 32.

FRĀSIAN, frēasian, p. ade; pp. ad To ask, inquire, tempt; interrōgare, conquerere, sciscitari, tentare:—Frāsiaþ [MS. frāsias] *conquiritis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 16. Wæs mæst Babilōn burga, ǫp-ðæt Baldazar, þurh gylp, grome Godes frēasade [MS. frēa sæde] *Babylon was greatest of cities, until Belshazzar, through vain glory, fiercely tempted God*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 22; Dan. 695. [O. Sax. frēsōn to try, tempt: M. H. Ger. vreisn to endanger: O. H. Ger. frēsōn *periclitāri*: Goth. fraisan to try, tempt; fraistubni, f. temptation: Dan. friste to try, tempt: Swed. fresta: Icel. freista.] DER. ge-frāsian.

frāsung, es; f. An asking, inquiring, tempting, temptation; interrōgatio, tentatio:—Hý to Gūþlāces gaste gelæddun frāsunga fela they brought many temptations to Guthlac's spirit, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 19; Gū. 160. Mið frāsung *interrogatiōne*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 19, 9.

FRĒA [=freaha], frēo; gen. frēan; m. A lord, master, the Lord; dōminus:—Frēa scēawode fyrngeworc the lord beheld the ancient work, Beo. Th. 4560; B. 2285. Frēa Ælmihtig the Lord Almighty, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 9; Gen. 5: 101; Th. 134, 24; Gen. 2229. Frēa moncyneas Lord of mankind, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 17; Met. 17, 9. Swā neah was sigora Frēan þūsend aurnen so nearly a thousand [winters] of the Lord of victories had elapsed, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23; Edg. 15. Habbaf we to ðæm mæran ærende Deniga frēan we have an errand to the famous lord of the Danes, Beo. Th. 547; B. 271. Dis is hold weorod frēan Scyldinga this is a band attached to the lord of the Scyldings, 587; B. 291. Wigheafolan bær frēan on fultum he bore the helmet to bring aid to his lord, 5316, note; B. 2662. To hire frēan sittan to sit by her lord, 1287; B. 641. Ic Frēan þanc secge, ecum Dryhtne I say thanks to the Lord, the eternal Ruler, 5581; B. 2794. He ðone wisan wordum hnæge frēan Ingwina he addressed with words the wise lord of the Ingwines, 2642; B. 1319. Gūþ nimeþ frēan eowerne war shall take away your lord, 5068; B. 2537. Donne we gefeorian frēan ūserne, lēofne mannann when we bear our lord, the dear man, 6206; B. 3107. [O. Sax. frāho, frōho, frōio, frō, m: O. H. Ger. frō, m. dōminus: Goth. frauya, m. lord: Icel. Freyr, m. name of the god Freyr.] DER. āgend-frēa, aldor-, folc-, gūþ-, heah-, lif-, mæn-, sin-.

frēa-, fræ- before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly; præ-: found in the compounds frēa-beorht, -bodian, -drēman, -fætt, -gleāw, -hræd, -mære, -micel, -ōfestlice, -reccere.

frēa-beorht, -briht, fræ-beorht; adj. Exceedingly bright, glorious; prælārus, clarissimus:—Eālā fræbeorht folces [MS. folkes] scippend O! glorious creator of people, Hy. 2, 1; Hy. Grm. ii. 281, 1. Eālā fræbrihta folces Scyppend, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 15. Blickl. Homl. 229, 28.

fræ-bodian; p. ode; pp. od To proclaim, declare; pronuntiāre:—Fræbodaf oððe mærsap tunge mīn spæce ðine pronuntiābit lingua mea eloquium tuum, Ps. Lamb. 118, 172.

frēa-drēman; p. de; pp. ed To rejoice exceedingly, shout for joy; jubilāre:—Fægnaþ oððe frædrēmaþ Gode on stefne wynsumnesse oððe blisse jubilāte Deo in uoce exultatiōnis, Ps. Lamb. 46, 2: 97, 4.

frēa-drihten, fræh-drihten; gen. -drihtnes; m. A lord, master, the Lord; dōminus:—Wæs his frædrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 17; Met. 26, 9. Abraham, ðin frædrihten Abraham, thy lord, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 9; Gen. 2729. Frædrihten mīn O my Lord, 42; Th. 54, 29; Gen. 884. He wolde fræhdrihtnes feorh calgian he would defend his lord's life, Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796.

fræ-fætt very fat. v. fræ-fætt.

fræ-gleāw; adj. Very prudent; prudentissimus:—Hie ðær fundon frægleāwe æðele cnihtas they found there very prudent noble youths, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 15; Dan. 88.

fræh-drihten a lord, master, Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796. v. fræ-drihten.

fræ-hræd; adj. Very quick, speedy, swift; prōpērus, expeditus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fræ-mære, fræ-mære; adj. Very renowned; celeberrimus:—Firim fræmære card weardian to inhabit a country very renowned to men, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 11; Pa. 10.

fræ-micel very great, famous. v. fræ-micel.

fræ-ōfestlice very hastily, very quickly. v. fræ-ōfestlice.

fræ-reccere, es; m. A chief ruler, prince; princeps:—Frærecceras oððe ealdras ehton me būton ge-earnungum *principēs perscūtī sunt me grātis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 161.

frēas, pl. fruron froze; p. of frēosan.

freatewung, e; f. An adorning, adornment, ornament; ornātus, ornāmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætewung.

frēam to chieftains, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32; dat. pl. of frēa.

frēa-wine, es; m. A dear or beloved lord; dōminus cārus:—Syddan frēawine folca swealt when the beloved lord of people perished, Beo. Th. 4703; B. 2357; 4849; B. 2429. He of hornbogan his frēawine flāne geswencte he laid low his dear lord with an arrow from his horned bow, 4867; B. 2438. Cf. Grm. D. M. 82, 192.

frēa-wrāsen, e; f. A noble or royal chain, a diadem; nōbilis torquis, diādēma=διάδημα:—Se hwita helm hafelan werede, sean geweorpad, beforan frēawrāsnūm the bright helmet guarded his head, ornamented with treasure, encircled with noble chains, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451.

FREC, frēc; adj. Desirous, greedy, gluttonous, audacious, bold; auidus, gulosus, auidax, temerārius:—Gifere vel frec ambro [g. v. in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Frec ambro, Wrt. Voc. 86, 50. Hī firenlasta frece ne wæron they were not desirous of luxuries, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 30; Met. 8, 15. Ðæt hie firenðæda to frece wurdon that they were too audacious in wicked deeds, Cd. 121; Th. 155, 30; Gen. 2580. [Dut. frec, m. a miser: Ger. frech rash, impertinent: M. H. Ger. vrēch: O. H. Ger. frēh, frēch *auarus, cupidus, arrigans*: Goth. friks in faihu-friks *desirous for money, avaricious*: Dan. fræk: Swed. fräck: Icel. frektr *greedy, voracious*.] DER. ferhþ-frec, gūþ-.

freca, an; m. [frec bold] A bold man, warrior, hero; bellātor, hērōs=ήρως:—Gefēng fetelhilt freca Scyldinga the Scyldings' warrior seized the belted hilt, Beo. Th. 3131; B. 1563; Andr. Kmbl. 2328; An. 1165. Moyses bebedæ frecan arisan Moses bade the bold arise, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 20; Exod. 217. DER. hild-freca, scyld-, sword-, wīg-.

frēcēdnes, -ness, -nyss, frēcēdnyss, -nyss, e; f. Danger, peril, hazard; periculum, discrimen:—Ne ða tobeōtiendan frēcēdnesse ðam eāgan mennisc hand gehælan mihte human hand could not save the eye from the threatening danger, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 23. Ahred fram frēcēdnyss saved from peril, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 30. Fordam he gepriðste ðæt he hine sylfne on gewæld sealde swylcere frēcēdnyss quod se ille discrimini dāre præsumpsisset, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16. Frēcēdnyss helle gemetton me pericula inferni invēnerunt me, Ps. Lamb. 114, 3. He ferde fram eallum frēcēdnyssum dises lēanan lifes he went from all the perils of this frail life, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 2. v. frēcennes.

frēcēlsod; part. Put in danger, endangered; periclitātus:—Frēcēlsod qui periclitātus est, Cot. 151.

frēcen; gen. frēcnes; n. Peril, danger; periculum, discrimen:—Frēcnes ne wenap they think not of peril, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 16; Wal. 20. Ðær is ealra frēcna mæste there is the greatest of all perils, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 21; Gen. 488.

frēcendlic; adj. Dangerous; periculōsus:—Hū frēcendlic ðæt dysig is how dangerous the error is! Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 6. Ða habbaþ sum yfel frēcendlicre ðonne ãnig wite sife on disse worulde they have an evil more dangerous than any punishment in this world is, 38, 3; Fox 200, 27. v. frēcēnic.

frēcēnful, frēcēnful, -full; adj. Harmful, dangerous, perilous; periculōsus:—Se þunor byþ frēcēnfull [MS. P. frēcēnful] for ðæs fýres scēotungum thunder is harmful from the shootings of the fire, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 14; Wrt. popl. science 19, 27. Of frēcēnfulre forliðennysse periculōso naufragio, Mone B. 685, 686.

frēcēnlic; frēcēndic; adj. Dangerous, perilous; periculōsus:—Ðæt ðære tide blōðlæsnu wære frēcēnlic quia periculōsa sit illius temporis phlebotomia, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Ðæt is hefig dysig, and frēcēnlic fira gehwilcum that is a grievous folly, and dangerous to every man, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 3; Met. 19, 2; Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13.

frēcēnlíce; adv. Dangerously; periculōse:—Scipio frēcēnlíce ge-wundod wearp Scipio was dangerously wounded, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 40; Lchdm. iii. 156, 26.

frēcennes, frēcenes, frēcēdnes, frēcēnis, frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; f. Danger, peril, hazard, mischief, harm; periculum, discrimen, mālum:—Betwuh ða frēcennesse stōwe inter periculōsa lōca, Cot. 111. For ege mæran frēcennesse mētu mājōris periculi, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 18. Būtan mycelre frēcennesse without much peril, Ps. Th. 9, 26; Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 33. Frēcennysa helle gemetton me pericula inferni invēnerunt me, Ps. Spl. 114, 3. He ongon ða frēcēnisse onweg adrifan cæpit periculum abigere, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 25. Ðær seó frēcēnis mæst wæs where the danger was greatest, 2, 7; S. 509, 24. To swylcere frēcēnisse discrimini, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16, MS. B: Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24. Būtan frēcēnysse without harm, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7. He fōreseah micle frēcēnisse he foresaw much peril, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Mid frēcēnysse ðeapēs mortis periculi, 1, 27; S. 493, 26. He oferwon frēcēnssa fela he overcame many perils, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 3; Gū. 152. Mænige ætberstaþ frēcēnysa multi evadunt pericula, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Se hālga wer in ða ærestan ælðu gelufade frēcēnssa fela the holy man in his early age loved much mischief, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 31; Gū. 81.

freceo a glutton; lurco, Cot. 120. v. frec.

frecgenga? *apostacy*; *apostasia* = ἀποστασία, Cot. 16. Lye.
frec-māse, *frēc-māse*, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse*; *pārus cæruleus*:—
Frecmāse sigitula? Wrt. Voc. 281, 9.

FRĒCNE, *frēcne*; *adj. Horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, perilous*; *dirus, asper, austērus, atrox, audax, periculōsus*:—
 Ðær ðū findest frēcne feohtan *there thou wilt find a savage contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 2699; An. 1352. Ðæt biþ frēcne wūnd *that is a perilous wound*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 12; Crt. 770. He āna genēðde frēcne dæde *he alone ventured on the daring deed*, Beo. Th. 1782; B. 889. Be ðære frēcncan cōðe *of the dangerous disorder*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 12. He sceal fleon ðone frēcncan wlite *diseases middaneardes he should avoid the dangerous splendour of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 20. On ða frēcncan tid *tempore discriminis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Frēcne þūhton egle ealāda *the fearful sea-ways seemed terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440. Hwonne him Frēa frēcncra sīþa reste ageāfe *when the Lord should give him rest from his perilous journeyings*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427; Ps. Th. 143, 8. To frēcncum þingum *for daring things*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 16. Ðæt he him afirre frēcne geþohtas *that he should banish from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284. He frēcnu gestreōn funde *he found dangerous wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Ðe ða frēcncan deōrwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 24. [O. Sax. frōkan wild, bold, impudent.]
DER. fela-frēcne; ge-frēcncod.

frēcne, *frēcne*; *adv. Horribly, savagely, fiercely, severely, insolently, boldly, dangerously*; *atrociter, dūre, audacter, periculōse*:—Se wrāða boda fylgde him frēcne ðe ðire messenger boldly followed him, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688; Beo. Th. 1923; B. 959; 3386; B. 1691. Hie hit frēcne genēðdon *they severely oppressed it*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570; Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rā. 21, 16; Ps. Th. 67, 2; 103, 33; 104, 25. Ðæt him hit frēcne ne meakte sceððan *that it might not dangerously wound him*, Beo. Th. 2069; B. 1032; Ps. Th. 114, 3.
frēcncen-spræc, *e*; *f. An audacious or hostile speech*; *audax vel hostilis sermo*:—Gyf Frysna hwylc frēcncenspræc ðæs mōrdorhetes mynðgiend wære *if any of the Frisians, by audacious speech, should call to mind [lit. should be a remembrer of] this deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2213, note; B. 1104.

frecnes? *glis*, Cot. 96, Som. Lye: also *clammy earth*; *argilla*, Som. Ben. Frencis *glus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 25.

frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -nyss *danger, peril*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24; 3, 19; S. 549, 46; Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. v. frēcncennes.
frēcne-stig, *e*; *f. A dangerous way or path, steep place, precipice*; *præcipitium*, Som. Ben. Lye.

frēðan; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* [frōð wise, prudent] *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of*; *sentire*. **DER.** ge-frēðan.

frēfergende=frēfrigende *comforting*; *part. of frēfrīan*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318.

frēfran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* *To comfort, console*; *consolāri*:—Ic findan meakte ðone ðe mec frēðneleāsne frēfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 9; Wand. 28; Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwīlum ic frēfre ða ic ær winne on sometimes *I comfort those whom ere I war against*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 13; Rā. 7, 7; 27 b; Th. 82, 19; Crt. 1341. Hī earme frēfraþ *they comfort the poor*, 33 b; Th. 106, 29; Gū. 48. Ðū me frēfredest *tu me consolātus es*, Ps. Th. 85, 17; Blickl. Homl. 135, 23. Cwæþ he ðæt gewunalice word ðara frēfredra ðiuit sōlito *consolantem sermōne*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 681, 9. Frēfrede *consolāti*, Ps. Spl. 125, 1. **DER.** ge-frēfran. v. frēfrīan.

frēfrend, *es*; *m. A comforter, consoler*; *consolātor*:—Mēdra frēfrend *comforter of the weak*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. Frēfrend ic sōhte, findan ic ne mihte *consolantem me quæsiui, et non inveni*, Ps. Th. 68, 21; 31, 8; Blickl. Homl. 135, 33; 131, 23. v. frēfriend.

frēfrīan; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od* *To comfort, console*; *consolāri*:—Ðæt hig woldon hī frēfrīan *ut consolārentur eas*, Jn. Bos. 11, 19. Hwænne frēfrast ðū me *quando consolāberis me?* Ps. Th. 118, 82. Ðæt he frēfrige me *ut consolētur me*, 118, 76. Ðū frēfrodest me *tu consolātus es me*, 85, 16; 118, 50; Ps. Th. 118, 82. Frēfra ðine mægcas on mōde *comfort thy young men in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 842; An. 421. He hēran ne wolde Fæder frēfrendgum [=frēfrīgendum] *he would not obey the comforting Father*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318. [Laym. uroefrien; *p. freuerede*; *Orm. froffrenn, frofrenn*; *O. Sax. frōbrean*; *O. H. Ger. fōbarjan, fluobarēn*.] **DER.** a-frēfrīan, *ge*. v. frōfor.

frēfriend, *es*; *m. A comforter, the Comforter, the Paraclete*; *consolātor, paracletūs*:—Ne cymþ se frēfriend to eow *Paracletūs non ueniet ad vos*, Jn. Bos. 16, 7; 14, 16; Ps. Th. 134, 14.

frēfrung, *e*; *f. A comforting, comfort, consolation*; *consolātio*:—He nolde nāne frēfrunge underfōn *nōluit consolātiōnem accēpere*, Gen. 37, 35. **fregn** *asked, inquired*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165, =frægn; *p. of frignan*.

fregnan, *to inquire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 24; Mk. 11, 29. v. frignan.
fremde *did, effected*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185, =fremede; *p. of fremman*.

fremde *foreign, strange*, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. v. fremede.

fremdian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To alienate, estrange*; *aliēnāre*, R. Ben. 4.
fremdnys, -nyss, *e*; *f. Strangeness, the condition of a foreigner*; *peregrinitas*, Som. Ben. Lye.

freme; *adj. Good, strenuous, bold*; *bōnus, strēnuus*:—Fremu folces cwēn *the folk's bold queen*, Beo. Th. 3868; B. 1932. v. fram, from; *adj. fremre*, an; *f. Advantage, profit, benefit, good*; *commōdum, quæstus, emolūmentum, bōnum*:—Hýþ vel freme *commōdum, quæstus*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Ðæs we māgon fremena gewinnan *of what we may gain of advantages*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 18; Gen. 437. Ðū us unfreōðlice fremena þancast *thou thankest us unkindly for our benefits*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689; 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843; 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Gesætton land unspēðigran fremena gehwilec *they inhabited a land more barren of every good*, 46; Th. 59, 13; Gen. 963. v. fremu.

freme *do, effect, perform*, Ps. Th. 68, 17; *impert. of fremman*.

FREMEDE, fremde, frempe, fræmde; *adj. Strange, foreign, estranged from, devoid of*; *aliēnus, peregrinus, aliēnātus, auersus, remōtus, expers*:—He biþ fremede Frēan ælmihtigum *he shall be estranged from almighty God*, Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34. Ðonne beo we fremde fram eallum ðam gōðum *then should we be cut off from all those good things*, St. And. 8, 10. Feorcund mon odde fremde *a far-coming or a strange man*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 21; L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24; Ps. Spl. C. T. 68, 11. Me biþ se ēðel fremde *the land is strange to me*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 6; Rā. 17, 3; Cd. 5; Th. 7, 13; Gen. 105; Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691; Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ðe ðara gefeāna sceal fremde weorþan *who shall be devoid of those joys*, Andr. Kmbl. 1780; An. 892; Hy. 6, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 30. On fremdes fædm into *the embrace of a strange [man]*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Fremdre meowlan *of a strange damsel*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fā. 39; Bt. Met. Fox 3, 21; Met. 3, 11. On fremedun in aliēno, Lk. Bos. 16, 12. Ne læne ðinum brēðr nān þing to hie, ac fremdum menn *nōn fanērībēris fratri tuo ad usūram pēcūniam, sed aliēno*, Deut. 23, 20. On lande fremdre *in terra aliēna*, Ps. Spl. 136, 5. Ne ðū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adorābis deum aliēnum*, Ps. Th. 80, 9. Wilt ðū fremdne monnan grētan *wilt thou address a strange man?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 20; Sch. 1. Him folcweras fremde wæron *the people were strange to him*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 31; Gen. 1846. Folca fremdra *of strange people*, Ps. Th. 104, 39. Of fremdedum ab aliēnis, Mt. Bos. 17, 25, 26. Ðæt ða þing ðine āgene sien, ða ðe heora āgene gecynd ðe gedydon fremde *that those things can be thine own, which their own natures have made foreign to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 32. Gif ðū fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. On ða fremdan þīstro into *the strange darkness*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. [Piers P. fremmed strange: Chauc. fremde, fremed foreign, strange: Orm. fremmede strange, not of kin: Scot. fremyt, fremmyt: Plat. fromd, frōmd; O. Sax. fremidi, fremethi, fremit: Frs. freamd: O. Frs. framd, fremed: Dut. vreemd: Ger. fremd: M. H. Ger. vremede, vremde: O. H. Ger. framadi, fremidi: Goth. framaps: Dan. fremmed: Swed. främmande: Icel. framandi a man of distinction, stranger.] v. Grm. R. A. pp. 396 sqq. Schmid. s. v. fremde.

fremede, *pl. fremedon made, dit, performed*, Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472; Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26; *p. of fremman*.
fremednes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f. [fremed, pp. of fremman and -ness, -nyss] An accomplishment, fulfilment; peractio*:—Næf ðæt swefn nānige fremednesse gōdes ne yfeles *the dream has no accomplishment for good or evil*, Lchdm. iii. 154, 17. Nānige fremednyss *no fulfilment*, iii. 156, 1.

fremeþ performs, practises, Beo. Th. 3406; B. 1701; 3rd sing. pres. of fremman.

fremfull; *adj. [freme good; ful, full full] Beneficent, profitable*; *bēnēficus*:—Ða ðe ānweald ofer hig habbaþ synd fremfullre genemmed *qui pōtestātum habent sup̄er eos bēnēfici vōcantur*, Lk. Bos. 22, 25.

fremfullice; *adv. Effectually, beneficially; efficaciter*, R. Ben. interl. Profl.

fremfulness, -ness, *e*; *f. Profitableness, utility*; *utilitas*, R. Ben. 53.
fremian, fremian; *part. fremiende*; *hit fremap*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [fremman] *To profit, to good, be good or expedient, avail; proficere, prōdesse, expēdire, vālere*:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ōwiht fremian nūqe *vēlo nūqe remīgio quicquam proficere*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Biþ heo fremiende to his clānsunge *erit in expiatiōnem ejus proficiens*, Lev. 1, 4. Hwæt fremap ænegum menn *quid prodest hōmīni?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26; 15, 5. Gyf se wæta byþ mære ðonne ðæt fyr, ðonne fremap hit *if the moisture is more than the fire, then it does good*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 23; Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Eow fremap ðæt ic fare *expēdit vōbis ut ego vādam*, Jn. Bos. 16, 7; Mt. Bos. 19, 10. Ðæt hie nāht ne fremode *quia nihil proficeret*, Mt. Bos. 27, 24; Mk. Bos. 5, 26. Ðonne biþ gesyfe, hwæt him his swefn fremion *tunc appārebīt, quid illi prōsint somnia tua*, Gen. 37, 20. [Orm. frame profit: Swed. främja to forward, advance: Icel. frama to further.]

FREMMAN, to fremmanne; *ic fremme, ðū fremest, he fremeth, pl. fremmaþ; p. fremede, fremde, pl. fremedon; impert. freme, pl. fremmaþ;*

subj. pres. fremme, *pl.* fremmen; *pp.* fremed. I. to advance; *promovere*:—*Þæt ic eade mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrðran frēonda mīnra that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936: Beo. Th. 3669; B. 1832. Sum ic to gefite fremede some I have urged to strife, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484.

II. to FRAME, make, do, effect, perform, commit; *fācere, patrāre, efficiere, perficere, perpetrare*:—*De done unrad ongan ārest fremman who first began to frame that evil counsel*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 4; Gen. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 133; An. 67: Beo. Th. 4991; B. 2499: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Sæcce to fremmanne to make strife, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 28; Rā. 85, 21. Ic gūpe fremme I make war, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rā. 21, 25. Ne fremest dū riht wið me thou dost not right towards me, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 33; Az. 97. He sōþ fremep he performs truth, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 35; Fā. 80. Sume stale fremmaþ quidam furtum *perpetrant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9: 491, 36: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 17; Gū. 780. Ic andsæc fremede I made denial, Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Exon. 174; Th. 40, 23; Cri. 643: Beo. Th. 6004; B. 3006: Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 18; Dan. 106. He fremede swā and Fréan hýrde he did so and obeyed the Lord, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 10; Gen. 1493: 130; Th. 165, 21; Gen. 2735. Ne ic firene fremde I have not committed crimes, Ps. Th. 58, 3: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185. Hī ða godcundan gerýno clānre heortan fremedon they performed the divine mysteries with a clean heart, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 1288; El. 646: Menol. Fox 254; Men. 128: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Me help fremde to me help or give me help, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Fremmaþ gē nū leóða pearfe perform ye now the people's need, Beo. Th. 5593; B. 2800. *Þæt dū hospwidæ æfre ne fremme wið Godes bearne that thou never make contemptuous words against God's son*, Elen. Kmbl. 1046; El. 524: Andr. Kmbl. 2708; An. 1356. Fremme se ðe wille let him perform [it] who will, Beo. Th. 2011; B. 1003. *Ær gē fremmen yfel ere ye commit evil*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. Nō hwædre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede yet he could not effect supremacy over Offa, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wid. 37: Beo. Th. 4274; B. 2134. [Laym. fremmen, urremmen to perform, frame: O. Sax. fremmian, fremman to perform, execute: O. Frs. fremā to commit, effect: O. H. Ger. ga-fremjan: Dan. fremme to promote: Icel. fremja to further: Armor. framma to join.] DER. ge-fremman: æ-fremmede, firen-, gōd-, gūp-, heado-, mæn-, nāht-, ryht-, till-, wōh-.

fremming, *e*; *f.* A framing, an effect, efficacy; fabricatio, effectus, efficiacia:—Fremming effectus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15; Homil. Th. i. 8, 7.

frem-sum, frem-sum; *adj.* Kind, benign, courteous; benignus:—He þearfum and ellreordigum symble eapmōd and fremsum and rūmmōd wæs pauperibus et pōrēgnis semper hūmīlis, benignus et largus fuit, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11: Ps. Pl. 68, 20: Ps. Th. 134, 3. Syleþ us fremsum gōd drihten Dōminus dūbit benignitatem, 84, 11.

fremsumlice; *adu.* Kindly, benignly; benigne:—*Ðā wæs he fremsumlice onfangen cum benigne susceptus*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 12: 1, 25; S. 487, 15.

fremsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* [fremsum, -nes, -ness] Kindness, benefit, benignity, liberality; benignitas, beneficium:—For fremsumnyss *pro benignitate*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 7: Ps. Pl. C. 84, 13. Ðū gearæs hring mid gyfe bletsast, and ðine fremsumnesse wylt folcum dælan bēnēdices cōrōnæ anni benignitatis tuæ, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Be ðam godcundum fremsumnessum de benēficiis diuinis, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 17.

frempe; *adj.* Strange, foreign; aliēnus, externus:—*Þæt rice tweōgende cyningas and frempe forluron and tworupun regnum rēges dūbi vel externi disperdidērunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Hī awurpon ða ealdormenn ðæs fremþan cyninges they cast off the aldermen of the strange king, 3, 24; S. 557, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 18: Jn. 10, 5. v. fremede.

FREMU, *e*; *f.* Advantage, profit, gain, benefit; commodum, emolumentum, quæstus, fructus, benēficiū, sālus:—Hwelc fremu is ðe ðæt, ðæt dū wiliga ðissa gesæþla what advantage is it to thee, that thou desirest these goods? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8; 26, 3; Fox 94, 12. Ðe ðissum folce to fremre stondaþ which for this folk's prosperity stand, Exon. 67 b; Th. 350, 7; Jul. 123; 54 a; Th. 191; Az. 81: Nar. 39, 18. *Þæt we sceoldon [MS. sceolde] fremena frician, and us fremu sēcan that we might desire benefits, and seek to us advantage*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 25; Gen. 1843. Ne ðær fremre mēteþ fira ænig no man findeth profit there, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 22; Jul. 218. Neorxnā wang stōd, gifena gefyllend, fremum forwearudm paradise stood, filled with gifts, with continual benefits, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210: Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 10; Rā. 51, 8. DER. un-fremu. v. fremre, an; *f.*

fremung, fremung, fromung, *e*; *f.* Advantage, profit, good; commodum, profectus, beneficium:—*Þæt gē gehycgen ymbe ða fremunge gōdra weorca that ye meditate on the advantage of good works*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 32. For heora fremunge for their good, ii. 400, 36.

Francise; *def.* se Francisca; *adj.* Belonging to France; Francus:—*Þurh done Franciscan ceorl Hugon through the French churl Hugo*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 1. Mid mycclum werode Franciscra manna with a great

multitude of Frenchmen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 30. Mid ðam Franciscum mannum with the Frenchmen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 6. Ða Francisce menn the Frenchmen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 7, 26. [Laym. frensc.]

Francisca, an; *m.* A Frenchman; Francus:—*Ægebertus, se Francisca, was gehādod Ægebert, the Frenchman, was ordained*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 2, col. 2.

frēnd friend or *friends*; *amicus, amicos*:—*Þæt dū swutole mihtest tocnāwan ðine frēnd and ðine fýnd that thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, MS. Cot. v. frēond.

FREO, frió, freoh, frioh, frig, fri, frý; *adj.* FREE, having liberty or immunity, noble, glad, joyful; liber, sui jūris, ingēnuus, nōbilis, lætus:—*Heó ðā fréo on hire fōta gangum blife hām wæs hweorfende ipsa libēro pēdum incessu dōmum læta reversa est*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 32. Beó he fréo he shall be free, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3, MS. H: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3, MS. B: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Hū wolde ðe lician, gif hwylc swide rice cýning næde nāenne fréne mon on eallon his rice how would it please thee, if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm? 41, 2; Fox 24, 25, MS. Cot. Gif he mægburg hæbbe fréo if he have a free kindred, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. *Ðær fréo, mōton eard weardigan where free, they might inhabit a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1196; An. 598. Ða wearp worn afēdēd fréora bearna then was a number of noble children brought forth, Cd. 79; Th. 99, 6; Gen. 1642: 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Læt me fréo lædan, eft on ēdel let me lead them free, back into their country, 98; Th. 128, 22; Gen. 2130: Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30; MS. Cot. *Þæt hý dý fréoran hyge gefēngen that they might receive the gladder spirit*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 22; Cri. 1512. [Chauc. fre: Laym. fréo: Orm. fréo: Plat. fri, frij: O. Sax. frī in frī-lík free-born: Frs. fry: O. Frs. fri: Dut. vrij: Ger. frei: M. H. Ger. vri: O. H. Ger. fri: Goth. freis: Dan. Swed. fri: Icel. frí.] DER. mūp-fréo.

fréo; *indecl. m.* A lord, master; dōminus:—*Fréo ðæt bihealdeþ my master beholds that*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rā. 18, 5. v. frēa.

fréo; *indecl. f.* A woman; mūlier ingēnuā:—*Op-ðæt he funde fréo fægroste until he found the fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. [O. Sax. frī.] v. Grm. D. M. 279.

fréo-bearn, es; *n.* One free-born, a noble child; prōles ingēnuā, filiū nōbilis:—*Fréobearn vel ædelborene cild libēri, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 23; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67. Fréobearn Godes the noble son of God*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 24; Cri. 643. Fréobearn wurdon alæten liges gange the noble children were delivered from the course of the flame, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 19; Dan. 262.

fréo-bearn-fæder; *m.* A father of noble children; nōbilium filiōrum pater, Cd. 163; Th. 206, 1; Exod. 445.

fréo-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m.* A free surety, pledge, bondman; fidejussus, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 201, 53, col. 2. v. friþ-borh.

fréo-brōðor; *m.* An own brother; germanus frāter:—*Him frumbearnes riht frēobroðor op-pah his own brother took from him his firstborn's right*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

fréo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* A free city, libēra arx:—*He scolde gesēcan frēoburh he should seek the free city*, Beo. Th. 1390; B. 693.

fréocennness danger, peril; pericūlum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēcenness.

fréod, *e*; *f.* Affection, good-will, friendship, peace; amor, dilectio, amicitia, pax, grātia:—*Nes ðær mæra fyrst fréode to frician there was no more time to desire peace*, Beo. Th. 5105, note; B. 2556. Swā ðū wið me fréode gecýrdest as thou hast manifested affection to me, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Fréode ne woldon healdan they would not hold peace, Beo. Th. 4946; B. 2476. Ic forworht hæbbe ðine lufan and fréode I have forfeited thy love and good-will, Cd. 48; Th. 63, 2; Gen. 1026: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 5; Cri. 166: Beo. Th. 3418; B. 1707. *Þæt dū wille syllan sēmannum feoh wið fréode that thou wilt give treasures to the seamen for their friendship*, Byrht. Th. 132, 60; By. 39.

fréod liberty, privilege, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 20. v. fréot.

fréode, *pl.* fréodon freed, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 22; 963; Erl. 121, 30; *p.* of fréogan, fréon.

fréod-dōm, frió-dōm, frý-dōm, es; *m.* FREEDOM, liberty; libertas, emancipatio:—*Þæt is se fréodōm, ðætte mon mōt dōn ðæt he wile that is freedom, that a man may do what he will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4, MS. Cot. Fréodōm emancipatio, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 93; Wrt. Voc. 60, 2. Ðām he geaf nicle gife fréodōmes to these he gave the great gift of freedom, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Be ðam fréodōme concerning freedom, 41, 2; Fox 246, 13. Nis nān gesceádwis gesceaf ðæt næbbe fréodōm there is no rational creature which has not freedom, 40, 7; Fox 242, 17; 34, 8; Fox 144, 26. Fréodōm onfēngon libertatem recēpērunt, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46; 4, 26; S. 602, 31.

fréod-drihten, -dryhten, es; *m.* A noble lord or master; ingēnuus vel nōbilis dōminus:—*Onfōh ðissum fulle, fréodrihten mīn accept this cup, my noble lord*, Beo. Th. 2343; B. 1169. Fréodrihten hine forþlædde to ðam hālgan hām, heofna Ealdor the noble Lord, the Prince of heaven, led him forth to the holy home, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 17; Sat. 566: 225; Th. 299, 10; Sat. 547. Wást dū fréodryhten, hū deós ædle scyle ende

gesettan knowest thou, noble master, how this disease shall have an end? Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994.

fré-ófestlice very hastily, quickly, speedily; prærpðære, festinanter, expédite, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fræ-ófestlice.

FRÉOGAN, fréon; ic fréo, he fréoþ, pl. fréogaþ, fréoþ; p. fréode, pl. fréodon; impert. fréo; subj. pres. fréoge; pp. fréod [fréo-free]. I.

to free, make free; manumittère, librære:—Man sceal fréogan ælcne þeowan one shall free every slave; revertetur homo ad possessionem suam, Lev. 25, 10. Ic hit fréo I free it, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 2. He fréode ðæt mynster [MS. mynstre] he freed the monastery, 777; Erl. 55, 22. Hi hit fréodon they freed it, 963; Erl. 121, 30. Fréo hine on ðam seofodan geære free him in the seventh year; in septimo anno dimittes eum liberum, Deut. 15, 12. Donne ðu hine fréoge when thou freest him; quem libertate donaveris, 15, 13. Ðæt he scolde fréon his mynster [MS. mynstre] that he would free his monastery, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18.

II. to honour, like, love; honöräre, dilgère, ämäre:—Ic ðec for sunu wylle fréogan I will love thee as a son, Beo. Th. 1900; B. 948. Nænig öderne fréoþ swä him God bebedä no one loves another as God commanded him, Frag. Kmbl. 70; Leäs. 37. Ðu ðin ägen möst mennen atéon swä ðin möd fréoþ thou mayest treat thine own servant as thy mind liketh, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 15; Gen. 2258. Ða gecorenan fréogaþ folces Weard the chosen shall love the Lord of mankind, Exon. 324; Th. 100, 27; Cri. 1648; 114a; Th. 436, 36; Rā. 55, 12. Fréoþ hý fremde monnan strange men love them, 90b; Th. 339, 32; Gu. Ex. 103. Fæder and mödor fréo ðu love thou father and mother, 80a; Th. 300, 21; Fā. 9. Hit gedefe biþ ðæt mon his winedryhten fréoge it is fitting that a man love his dear lord, Beo. Th. 6334; B. 3177. [Laym. freoien, freoijen, ureoijen to set free: Plat. frijen to free, woo: O. Sax. friohan to love: O. Frs. friaia, fraia, fria to free: Dut. vrijen to woo: Ger. freien to woo; be-freien to free: M. H. Ger. vrien, vriegen to free: Goth. friyon, frion to love: Dan. frie to woo, deliver: Swed. fria to free, save, court: Icel. frjá to pet.] DER. be-fréon, ge-fréogan, -fréon.

fréo-gyld a free guild or society; liberum sodalium. v. frý-gyld.

freoh; adj. Free; liber:—Ic neom freoh non sum liber, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 7; Ps. Spl. 87, 4. Gif he freoh sý if he be free, L. Wg. 8; Th. i. 188, 3; L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 14. He gewät freoh fram deaðes sárnyse he departed free from the pain of death, Homl. Th. i. 76, 13. v. fréo.

fréo-lác, es; n. A free offering, oblation; liberä oblätio:—Ðu onfhést onsegdnes rihtwisnesse, fréoläca and offrunga acceptübis sacrificium justitiæ, oblätiones et holocausta, Ps. Lamb. 50, 21.

fréo-læta, frig-læta, an; m. One made free, a freedman; libertus:—Fréolæta libertus, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 106; Wrt. Voc. 18, 55. Fréolætan sunu the son of a freedman; libertinus, 8; Som. 56, 107; Wrt. Voc. 18, 56.

fréolic, fréoléc, frilíc; adj. Free, noble, ingenuous, comely, goodly; liber, ingenuus, egrégus, decens:—Eáðward, Engla hláford, fréolic wealdend Edward, lord of the English, a noble ruler, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 25; Edw. 6. Se eafora was Enoc hāten, fréolic frumbearn the offspring was called Enoch, a comely first-born, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 19; Gen. 1189. Fréolic fyrdscorp a goodly war-vest, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rā. 15, 13; Cd. 55; Th. 67, 29; Gen. 1108. Fréolic wif the noble woman, Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Fréolicu meowle a goodly damsel, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rā. 62, 1. Fréolécu mæg a comely maiden, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053; 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Fréolicum libero, Mone B. 1341. Ðæt he brohte wif to hāme, fæger and fréolic that he should bring to his home a wife, fair and goodly, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Bearn fréolicu twa comely children, 82; Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Mid his twegen suno, fréolicu frumbearn with his two sons, comely first-born, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 31; Rā. 47, 4. Fæmne fréolicast most noble damsel, 9a; Th. 5, 20; Cri. 72. [O. Sax. frilík.] DER. ful-fréolic.

fréolice, frilíce; comp. fréolícior; adv. FREELY, without hindrance, with impunity; libère, impüne:—Ðæt he mihte fréolice Gode þeowian that he might freely serve God, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 31; Ps. Spl. 93, 1; Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342; Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Seó sáwl færþ swide fréolice [frilíce Cott.] to heofonum the soul goes very freely to the heavens, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14. Heó deóla bigængum fréolice þeowodon dæmönics cultübis impüne serviabant, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 38. Ðæt hi for gewillunge ðara eöra góða ðý fréolícior winnen pro appetitu æternorum bonorum liberius laboräre, 4, 25; S. 601, 7.

FRÉOLS, es; m. sometimes, but rarely, n. I. freedom, immunity, privilege; libertas, immunitas, privilegium:—Ic ðisne fréols on Róme gefæstnode I confirmed this freedom at Rome, Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 1165. Gif man his mæn an wiofode fréols gefe, se síc folcfrý if any one give freedom to his man at the altar, let him be folk-free, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15; Cod. Dipl. 925; Kmbl. iv. 263, 27. Ic forgyfe ðisne fréols to ðære hālgan stówe æt Scireburnan I give this immunity to the holy place at Sherborne, Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 5. Se arcebiſceop spæc to nie ymbe Christes circean fréols; ða lýfde ic him ðæt he möste

niwan fréols settan; ða cwæþ he ðæt he fréolsas genöge hæfde; ða nam ic ða fréolsas the archbishop spoke to me about the privilege of Christ's church; then I allowed him to institute a new privilege; then he said that he had privileges enough; then I took the privileges, Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 9, 32, 35; 10, 1, 3.

II. a time of freedom, a holy day, feast, festival, the celebration of a festival; festum, festi celebratio:—Ðæt man sceal fæstan ælce Frigedæg, bútan hit fréols sý that a man shall fast every Friday, unless it be a festival, L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23; L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 26. To ðam eásterlican fréolse to the paschal feast, Lk. Bos. 2, 42; L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 14, 16, 17; L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswysige æt fréolse and æt fæstene if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a festival and about a fast, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8. On Sunnan dæges fréolse on the festival of Sunday, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. Be mæsse-daga fréolse of the celebration of mass-days, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. Sunnan dæges fréols healde man georne let a man diligently keep the festival of Sunday, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10; vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11. Fréolsa and fæstena healde man rihtlice let a man rightly keep festivals and fasts, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 8; v. 15; Th. i. 308, 18; vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10; L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 10. [O. Frs. frihals, frihelse freedom: O. H. Ger. frihals libertas: Goth. frei-hals, m.: Icel. frelsi, f. freedom.] DER. gāl-fréolsas, heáh-fréols, sunder-

fréols; adj. Free; liber:—Sý ðis land ælces þinges fréols let this land be free of everything, Cod. Dipl. 923; Kmbl. iv. 203, 5. v. fréo.

fréols-æfen, es; m. A festival-eve, vigil; festi vigilia:—Man mót, fréolsæfenum [MS. fréolsæfenan], faran between ean Eofwic and six mīla gemete one may travel, on festival-eves, between York and a distance of six miles, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26.

fréols-bóc, e; f. A charter of freedom; libertätis charta = χάρτης:—Dis is seó fréolsbóc to ðan mynstre æt Byrtüne, de Ædelréd cyng æfre ecelice gefreðe this is the charter of freedom to the monastery at Burton, which king Æthelred for ever freed, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 548, 29.

fréols-brice, -bryce, es; m. [fréols a feast, festival; brice, bryce a breaking, breach] A breach or violation of a festival; festi violatio:—On fréolsbriuc [MS. fréolsbricon] in breaches of festivals, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19. Fréolsbrycas breaches of festivals, Wulfst. 109, 152.

fréols-dæg, es; m. A feast-day, festival-day; festus dies:—Geneálæhte fréolsdæg azimorum, se is gecweden eástre appropinquābat dies festus azymorum, qui dicitur pascha, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. On ðam fréolsdæge in die festo, Mt. Bos. 26, 5. Gif hláford his þeowan fréolsdæge nýde to weorce if a lord oblige his servant to work on a feast-day, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 2. Be fréolsdagum and fæstenum of festivals and fasts, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 17; L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24; L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2. Fréolsdæg festiuitas, solemnitas, vel celebrätas, vel ceremoniä, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 23; Wrt. Voc. 37, 13. DER. heáh-fréolsdæg.

fréols-dóm, es; m. Freedom, liberty; libertas:—Ciricean fréolsdóm [MS. fréolsdóme] gafola to the church freedom from imposts, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. v. fréo-dóm.

fréols-gear, -gér, es; n. A feast-year, jubilee; annus jubileus, Cot. 106.

fréols-gefa, an; m. A freedom-giver; manumissor:—Gif man his mæn fréols gefe, fréolsgefa äge his erfe if any one give freedom to his man, let the freedom-giver have his heritage, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16.

fréolsian; p. ode; pp. od [fréols a holy day]; v. trans. To keep holy day, to celebrate; celebräre diem festum:—Sec. Eáðwardes mæsse dæg witan habbaþ gecoren, ðæt man fréolsian sceal ofer eal Engla land the witan have chosen, that St. Edward's mass-day should be celebrated over all England, L. Eth. v. 16; Th. i. 308, 21; L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 7. Wirc six dagas and fréolsa done seofodan sex dicitur öpöräbris, die septimo cessabis, Ex. 34, 21. Fréolsiäþ Drihtnes restedæg sabbätizes sabbätum Dömino, Lev. 25, 2. Beó ðu gemyndig ðæt ðu done restendæg fréolsige be thou mindful that thou keep holy the day of rest, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 4; E. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. [Orm. freollsenn.] DER. ge-fréolsian.

fréolslice; adv. Solemnly, freely; sollenniter, libère:—Fréolslice sollenniter, R. Concord. 8. In ðam he fréolslice meakte lifian in which he might freely live, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, note 30. v. fréolice.

fréols-man; gen. -mannes; m. A freeman; liber:—Ic wylle, ðæt ða ðe to minre äre fön ðæt hi fëdon twentig fréolsmanna I will, that those who should be to my property feed twenty freemen, Cod. Dipl. 694; Kmbl. iii. 295, 6. v. fréo-man.

fréols-stów, e; f. A festival-place; locus in quo festiuitas consecrätæ diei celebräri solëbat:—On fréols-stówum [MS. -stówan] in festival-places, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17.

fréols-tíd, e; f. A feast-tide; festum tempus:—Æt ðissere fréolstíde in this feast-tide, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 17. Sec. Marian fréolstída ealle weorpie man georne let all St. Mary's feast-tides be strictly honoured, L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 13. Fréolstídan and fæstentídan at festival-tides and fast-tides, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. DER. heáh-fréolstíd.

fréolsung, e; f. A feasting, celebrating a feast; sollennitas:—On middele fréolsunga ðíne in medio sollennitätis tuæ, Ps. Spl. 73, 5. Healde

mon ælces Sunnan dæges freolsunge *let a man keep every Sunday's festival*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 308, 11; L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18.

freom; *adj.* *Firm, strong, powerful*; firmus, strēnuus, fortis:—*Dā com Metod freom on sultum then came the powerful Lord to his aid*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 1; Gen. 2793: 143; Th. 178, 19; Exod. 14. Se was mā on cyriclicum peōdscypum gelæred, donne he freom wære in weoroldþingum mægis ecclesiasticis disciplinis institutum, quam in seculi rebus strēnuum, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 18. v. from.

freō-mæg, -mæg, es; *m.* *A relation, kinsman*; consanguineus, germanus:—*Cain freōmæg ofslōh, brōðor sinne Cain slew his kinsman, his brother*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. *Deāh dū from scyle freōmægum feor gewitan though thou shalt depart far from thy kindred*, 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039: 161; Th. 200, 12; Exod. 355. *Freōmægum feor far from my kindred*, Exon. 76b; Th. 287, 28; Wand. 21: 85b; Th. 321, 28; Wid. 53.

freō-man, fri-man, frig-man, -mann, es; *m.* *A freeman, free-born man*; liberæ conditionis hōmo, vir ingēnuus:—*Dæt ælc freōman getreōne borh hæbbe that every freeman have a true surety*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 7; L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 19. *Hwæt gifest dū me freōmannu to frōfre what givest thou me for men's comfort?* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 12; Gen. 2175.

freomian, *part.* *freomigende To profit, be good, avail*; prōdesse, vālère:—*Dæt dære ylcan stōwe myl wid tȳre was freomigende ut pulvis loci illius contra ignem vālūerit*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 16. v. fremian.

freomlic; *adj.* *Profitable, advantageous*; ūtilis, commōdus:—*Nerōn nāht freomlices ongan on dære cȳnewisan Nero began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20.

freomung, e; *f.* *Profit, advantage, good*; profectus:—*In ða tid his bisceop hædes swā mycel gāstlic freomung ongan beōn in Angelcȳnnes cyricum, swā næfre ær ðon beōn mihte tanum projectus spiritalis tempore præsulātus illius Anglōrum ecclēsiæ, quantum nunquam antea potuere, cōpērant*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30. v. fremung.

freōn; *p.* *freode; pp.* *freōd To free, love*; liberāre, āmare, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. v. freōgan.

freō-nama, -noma, an; *m.* *A surname*; cognōmen:—*Dæs fæder was hāten Oeric, was his freōnama Oesc cȳjus pāter Oeric, cognōmento Oisc*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 33: 4, 2; S. 565, 39: 5, 19; S. 637, 39. Se pāpa hine nemde freōnaman Clemens the pope named him by surname Clement, 5, 11; S. 626, 23.

freōnd, frīond, es; *pl. nom. acc.* *freōndas, frēnd, frȳnd, frēond*; *gen.* *freōnda*; *dat.* *freōndum*; *m.* [*freōnde loving, part.* of *freōn*, v. *freōgan*, *freōn II. to honour, like, love*] *A FRIEND*; amicus:—*Se feōnd and se frēond the fiend and the friend*, Elen. Kmbl. 1904; El. 954: Exon. 43a; Th. 144, 33; Gū. 687. *Mānfulra and synfulra frēond publicānōrum et peccātōrum amicus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19; Lk. Bos. 7, 34. He wæs Godes frēond he was the friend of God, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 12: 656; Th. 32, 28. Se blāford ne scrīff frēonde ne feōnde the lord regards not friend nor foe, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16: Exon. 105b; Th. 401, 23; Rā. 21, 16. *Gif ðū æge frēond ænigne if thou have any friend*, Cd. 116; Th. 150, 30; Gen. 2499: 135; Th. 170, 10; Gen. 2811: Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. *Hwylc eower hæfþ sumne frēond gis vestrum habēbit amicum?* Lk. Bos. 11, 5: Ps. Th. 90, 2. Me ðær frēondas gefrunon friends discovered me there, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. *Frȳnd synd hie mine georne they are my zealous friends*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287: Exon. 115b; Th. 443, 21; Kl. 33. *Gē synd mine frȳnd, gif gē dōþ ða ping, ðe ic eow bebeode vos amici mei estis, si feceritis quæ ego præcipio vobis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 14; Ps. Spl. 37, 11; Ps. Th. 138, 15. *Ðær mōtan frēond sēman there the friends must arbitrate*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14; L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 7. He wæs frēonda gefylled he was deprived of his friends, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 14. *Nāh ic rīcra feala frēonda on foldan I have not many powerful friends on earth*, Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132: Apstls. Kmbl. 182; Ap. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 1868; An. 936: 2257; An. 1130. *Hine his frēondum gecȳde let notice of him be given to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 16. *Ðæt inwitspell Abraham sǣgde frēondum sīnum Abram told that tale of woe to his friends*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 11; Gen. 2025: 79; Th. 97, 12; Gen. 1611. Se hundrēdman sende hys frȳnd to him *misit ad eum centuriō amicos*, Lk. Bos. 7, 6: 15, 6, 9; Ps. Th. 87, 18. *Heorot innan was frēondum afylled Heorot within was filled with friends*, Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: 2256; B. 1126. [*Wyc. frendesse a female friend*: Laym.

freond: *Orm.* *freond*, *frend*; *Scot.* *frend a relation*: *Plat.* *frund*, *fründ*, *m*: *O. Sax.* *fríund*, *m.* *a friend, relation*: *Frs.* *fríjen*: *O. Frs.* *fríond*, *fríund*, *m*: *Dut.* *vríend*, *vrínd*, *m*: *Ger.* *freund*, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* *vríunt*, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* *fríunt*, *fríont*, *fríant*, *m*: *Goth.* *fríyonds*, *m.* *a friend*; *fríyondi*, *f.* *a female friend*: *Dan.* *frende*, *frände*, *m. f.* *a cousin, kinsman*: *Swed.* *frände*, *m.* *a relation*: *Icel.* *frændi*, *m.* *a kinsman*.] *DER.* *weoruld-freōnd*.

freōnd-heald; *adj.* [*heald inclined*] *Friend-inclined, friendly*; amīcā-bilis:—*Cild biþ freōndheald a child will be friendly*, Obs. Lun. § 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 15.

freōnd-lār, e; *f.* [*lār instruction*] *Friendly instruction*; fāmīlīaris

instructio:—*He hine on folce frēondlārum heold he maintained him among his people with friendly instructions*, Beo. Th. 4744; B. 2377.

frēond-laða, e; *f.* *A friendly invitation*; invitatio familiaris:—*Him was frēondlaðu bewægned a friendly invitation was offered him*, Beo. Th. 2389; B. 1192.

frēond-leās; *adj.* *FRIENDLESS*; absque amicis:—*Gif frēondleās man gewencend weorpe if a friendless man be distressed*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22. *Ic findan meahte done ðe mec frēondleāsne frēfran wolde I might find one who would comfort me friendless*, Exon. 76b; Th. 288, 8; Wand. 28: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18. *Be frēondleāsān of the friendless*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22, 26.

frēond-leāst, e; *f.* *Want of friends, indigence*; amīcōrum inōpia, indigentia:—*Purh frēondleāste through want of friends*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 23.

frēondlic; *adj.* *Friend-like, friendly*; amicus, benignus:—*Purh ða frēondlican englas per amicos angēlos*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 29.

frēondlice; *adv.* *Like a friend, kindly*; amice, benigne:—*We ðe frēondlice wic getæhton we kindly assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 25; Gen. 2686: 76; Th. 95, 16; Gen. 1579: Past. pref.; Hat. MS. *Frēondlicor more kindly*, Beo. Th. 2058; B. 1027. *DER.* *un-frēondlice*.

frēond-lufa, e; *f.* *Friendly love, friendship, love, intimacy*; amicitia, caritas, familiaritas:—*Saga ðæt dū sie sweostor mīn, donne ðe leōdwersa frigen, hwæt sie frēondlufu uncer wega say that thou art my sister, when the men of the country ask thee what may be the intimacy of us two*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 7; Gen. 1834.

frēond-mynd, e; *f.* *An amorous mind*; anātōria mens:—*Ic me onēgan [MS. onagen] mæg ðæt me wrāpra sum, wæpnes ecge, for frēondmynde, feore beneote I for myself may fear that some enemy, through amorous mind, may deprive me of life with a weapon's edge*, Cd. 89; Th. 109, 31; Gen. 1831.

frēond-ræden, -rædden, -ræddene, e; *f.* *A friend-condition, friendship*; amicitia:—*Ðæt heō mīnre ne gȳme frēondræddenne that she cares not for my friendship*, Exon. 66b; Th. 246, 33; Jul. 71. *Hig mihton nāne frēondrædene wið hine habban they would have no friendship with him*, Gen. 37, 4. *Hie getreōwlīce heora frēondræddenne healdap they faithfully hold their friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 39; Exon. 67a; Th. 249, 5; Jul. 107; Elen. Kmbl. 2413; El. 1208. *Gif man wille fulle frēondrædene [frēondræddene MS. B.] habban if a man will have full friendship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 176, 2. *God gefegþ mid frēondræddene folc togedere God joins people together with friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37.

frēond-scipe, -scipe, es; *m.* *FRIENDSHIP*; amicitia:—*Is nū swā hit nō wære frēondscipe uncer our friendship is now as it had not been*, Exon. 115a; Th. 443, 4; Kl. 25. *Polige ure ealra frēondscipes, and ealles ðæs ðe he æge let him forfeit the friendship of us all, and all that he has*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 4; L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 5. *Be mīnum frēondscipe by my friendship*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 5; L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 5. *Fram dyssa muneca frēondscipe by the friendship of these monks*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18. *Man fullne frēondscipe gefæstnode they confirmed full friendship*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1016; Erl. 159, 3. *Ðæt man frīp and frēondscipe rihtlice healde that peace and friendship be lawfully observed*, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 10: vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. *Git mōston frēondscipe fremman ye might foster friendship*, Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 21; Bo. 18. *Se gefegþ fela folca tosomne mid frēondscipe he joins many people together with friendship*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 179; Met. 11, 90. *Frēondscipas niwe new friendships*, Somn. 203; Lchdm. iii. 210, 2.

frēond-spēd, e; *f.* *An abundance of friends*; amīcōrum cōpia:—*Ic ðam magorince sylle frēondspēd I will give many friends to the youth*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 19; Gen. 2330.

frēond-spēdig; *adj.* *Rich in friends*; amīcōrum dives:—*Ðus mæg mihtig man, and frēondspēdig, his dædbōte, mid frēonda fultume, micelum gelīhtan thus may a powerful man, and rich in friends, greatly lighten his penance, with the help of his friends*, L. P. M.; Th. ii. 286, 13.

freō-noma, an; *m.* *A surname, noble name*; cognōmen:—*Iob Sunu Waldendes frēonoman cende Jōb gave a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. v. *freō-nama*.

freōra of free, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753; *gen. pl.* of *freō*; *adj.*

freōrig; *adj.* *I. freezing, chilled, frigid, frozen*; frīgens, frīgore rigens, frīgīdus, gūlīdus:—*Ic wæs mundum frēorig my hands were chilled [lit. I was freezing in my hands]*, Andr. Kmbl. 982; An. 491. *Mec se wæta wong, wundrum frēorig, ærist cende the humid field, wonderously frigid, first brought me forth*, Exon. 109a; Th. 417, 8; Rā. 36, 1. *Land wæron frēorig cealdum cȳlegicelum the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2520; An. 1261.

II. chilled with fear or sorrow, trembling, sad; trēmens, tristis:—*He gefeoll frēorig to foldan he fell trembling to the ground*, Judth. 12; Th. 25, 27; Jud. 281. *Ongon hygegeomor, frēorig and ferpwerig, fūsse grētan he, sad in mind, trembling and weary of soul, resolved to greet the departing*

[*man*], Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130. Ferþloca fréorig a *trembling body*, 76 b; Th. 288, 18; Wand. 33.

fréorig-ferþ; *adj.* *Sad in soul*; tristis animo:—Cwom fréorigferþ *da seó fæmne wæs he, sad in soul, came to where the damsel was*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 30; Gū. 1318.

fréorig-mōd; *adj.* *Sad in mind*; tristis animo:—He mōge gehælde, *de hine ædle gebundne gesōhtun, fréorigmōde he healed many, who, oppressed with malady, sad in mind, sought him*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 14; Gū. 860.

fréo-riht, *es*; *n.* *A free right, common right, right of a freeman*; libérōrum et ingenuōrum jus:—He ne beó syddan æniges fréorihthes wyrde *he shall not afterwards deserve any free right*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22.

FREÓSAN, hit fréoseþ, frýsþ, frýst; *p.* fréas, *pl.* fruron; *pp.* froyen *To FREEZE*; gélære:—Forst sceal fréosan *frost shall freeze*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 1; Gn. Ex. 72. Men steorran mǣgon [MS. *magan*] geseōn swā sūtole swā on niht *donne hit swiðe fréoseþ men may see the stars as plainly as at night when it freezes hard*, Homl. Blick. 93, 20. Hit frýst [frýsþ MS. D.] gélæt, Ælfic. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. [Wyc. *frees, freesede froze*: Plat. *fresen, froyen*: Dut. *vriezen*: Ger. *frieren*: M. H. Ger. *früsen*: O. H. Ger. *früsan*, *freosan*: Goth. *früsn*, *n. frost*: Dan. *fryse*: Swed. *frysa*: Icel. *frjósa*.] DER. ge-fréosan: ofer-froyen.

fréot, fréod, *es*; *m.* *Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free*; libertas, mānūmissio:—Polie his fréotes *let him forfeit his freedom*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. We scylon todælan fréot and beowet *we ought to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 9; L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

fréot-gifa, *an*; *m.* *A giver of freedom, liberator, emancipator*; manumissor, Ælfic. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 91; Wrt. Voc. 59, 58.

fréot-gifu, *e*; *f.* *The gift of freedom, emancipation, manumission*; manumissio:—Fréotgifu [MS. *fréotgife*] manumissio, Ælfic. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 92; Wrt. Voc. 60, 1.

freoda, *an*; *m.* *A protector, defender*; tūtor:—Dū me, God, wære freoda *thou, O God, wast a protector to me*; refūgium meum *es tu*, Ps. Th. 70, 3.

freodan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To FROTH*; spūmāre, Som. DER. a-freodan. *freodian*; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To care for, maintain, cherish, protect, keep, observe*; consilīre, sustentāre, fōvēre, tuēri, observāre:—In eallum þingum ðære cirican eabtum and gōdum he fréodode and fultmede *ecclesiæ rēbus in omnibus consilīre ac fāvēre cūrāuit*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32. Dæt mīnes fréan mōdwēn fréodaþ *what my master's mind's thought will maintain*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rā. 87, 7. God mīn feorg fréodaþ *God will protect my life*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214. Hie ælmihtig sigebeorn Godes fréodode *the almighty victorious Son of God protected her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 3; Reim. 40: 103 a; Th. 391, 14; Rā. 10, 5. Hine weoruda God fréodade *on foldan the God of hosts protected him on earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 6; Gū. 367. Hī done heāgan dæg healdaþ and fréodaþ *they keep and observe the high day [Sunday]*, Hy. 9, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 27. DER. ge-freodian. *v.* fridian.

freodo, frido, freodu, frido, frydo, fredo; *indecl. f.* freodu, fridu, *e*; *f.* *Peace, security, protection, a refuge*; pax, securitas, tūtela, asyllum:—Seó [treow] dē freodo sceal in lifdagum weorþan *which [faith] shall be peace to thee in thy life's days*, Cd. 103; Th. 204, 21; Exod. 422. Wel biþ ðæm dē mōt Drihten sēcan, and to Fæder fædmum freodo *wilnian it shall be well to him who may seek the Lord, and desire peace in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 379; B. 188; Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 3; Hō. 98. Gif me freodo Drihten an if the Lord will grant me protection, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 15; Gen. 1838: 183; Th. 229, 25; Dan. 222. Ic me freodo to dē wilnige *I desire peace from thee*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Hī ðær lifgaþ ā in freodu Drihtnes *they shall live there for ever in the Lord's peace*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. Pūrh dē corþbūende ealle onfōþ freodo and fréondscepe *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive peace and friendship*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760. Ic eow freodo healde *I will hold you in protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 672; An. 336. Ne mihte earmsceapen findan freode *the poor wretch could not find protection*, 2261; An. 1132. Utan us to Fæder freoda *wilnian let us desire peace from our Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. [O. Sax. *fridu*: O. H. Ger. *fridu*.] DER. fenfreodo. *v.* friþ.

freodo-beacen, *es*; *n.* *A sign of peace, sign granting safety*; pācis signum, signum incolumitātis prābens:—Hine Waldend on tācen sette, fréodobeacen, *ðy-læs hine feonda hwile mid gūþ-þræce grētan dorste the Lord set a token, a sign of peace, upon him [Cain], lest some enemy durst greet him with hostile force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 4; Gen. 1045.

freodo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* *A peaceful city, city of refuge, an asylum*; pācis arx, asyllum:—He gesōhte fréodoburh *he sought the peaceful city*, Beo. Th. 1048; B. 522. *v.* friþ-burh.

freodo-leás; *adj.* *Peaceless*; pāce cārens:—Swylc wæs ðæs folces fréodoleás *tācen such was the people's peaceless token*, Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. *v.* friþ-leás.

freodo-soealc, *es*; *m.* *A minister of peace*; pācis minister:—Swā se

engel, fæle fréodoscealc, fæmnan sǣgde *as the angel, the faithful minister of peace, said to the damsel*, Cd. 105; Th. 138, 33; Gen. 2301. Sprācon fæle fréodoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497.

freodo-sibb *protecting peace*. *v.* fridu-sibb.

freodo-spéd, frido-spéd, *e*; *f.* *Abundance of peace, protecting power*; pācis cōpia, tūtēlaris pōtestas:—Enoch siddan ealdordōm ahōf, fréodospéd *Enoch then raised his sovereignty, his protecting power*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 2; Gen. 1198.

freodo-tācen *a token or sign of peace*. *v.* frido-tācen.

freodo-þeaw, *es*; *m.* *Peaceful behaviour or manner*; pacifici mōres:—Dā wæs sibb on heofnum, fréodoþeaw *was then there was agreement in heaven, peaceful manners*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 29; Gen. 79.

freodo-wær, freodu-wær, frido-wær, fridu-wær, *e*; *f.* *A covenant of peace, an agreement, compact*; pācis foedus, pactum:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes mōdes, fæstum fædmum fréodowære heold *the host of men was of one mind, held the covenant of peace in their firm breasts*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 13; Exod. 306. Hī onfēgon fulwithe and fréodowære *they received baptism and the covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. *v.* frido-wær, -waru.

freodo-weard *a guardian of peace*. *v.* freodu-weard.

freodo-webba *a peace-weaver, an angel*. *v.* frido-webba.

freodo-webbe *a peace-weaver, woman*. *v.* freodu-webbe.

freodo-wong, *es*; *m.* *A peaceful plain*; pācis campus:—Fréodowong done ofereōdon *they went over the peaceful plain*, Beo. Th. 5910; B. 2959.

freodu *peace, security, protection*, Ps. Th. 55, 8; Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. *v.* freodo.

freodu-wær *a covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. *v.* freodo-wær.

freodu-weard, *es*; *m.* *A guardian of peace*; pācis custos:—Him wæs engel neāh fæle fréodowæard *the angel was near him, a faithful guardian of peace*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gū. 144.

freodu-webbe, *an*; *f.* *A peace-weaver, woman*; pācis textrix, conciliatrix, mūlier:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlic þeaw, ðætte fréoduwebbe feotes onsece *leofne mannan such is no feminine usage, that a peace-weaver deprive a dear man of his life*, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Widsiþ mid Ealhilde, fæltre fréoduwebban, hām gesōhte Eormanrices *Widsiþ with Ealhild, faithful peace-weaver, sought the home of Ermanric*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wid. 6; *v.* Grm. And. u. El. 144.

fréot-man, -mann, *es*; *m.* *A freedman*; libertus:—Hió hyre an dara [MS. *ðere*] manna and ðæs yrres, būtan ðām fréotmannum [MS. *-mannon*] *she gives her the men and the stock, except the freedmen*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 10.

fréof-wine, *es*; *m.* *A noble friend*; nōbīlis *vel* princeps amicus:—Dæt dū me ne forwyrne, fréowine folca *that thou deny me not, noble friend of people*, Beo. Th. 864, note; B. 430.

Fresan; *gen.* Fresena, Fresna; *pl. m.* *The Frisians*; Frisii, Fresōnes:—He mid Wilbrord done hālgan biscoep Fresna wæs wunniende *apud sanctissimum Fresōnum gentis archiepiscōpum Wilbrordum mōrābātūr*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8; Beo. Th. 2101; B. 1093. Dæt Swiþbyrht and Wilbrord biscopas wæron Fresna *peode gehālgode that Swiþbyrht and Wilbrord were consecrated bishops of the Frisians' nation*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 28; Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 11; Wid. 27; Beo. Th. 5823; B. 2915. *v.* Frysas.

Fres-cyning, *es*; *m.* *A Frisian king*; Fresōnum rex:—Nalles he Frescyninge brēdstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5000; B. 2503.

Fresise; *adj.* *Of or belonging to Friesland, Frisian*; Frisicus:—Næron hī nāwder ne on Fresisc gescæpene ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Dær wearþ ofslægen Lucumon, and ealra monna, Fresiscra and Englisca, *sixty-two*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 4. *v.* Frysisc.

Fres-lond, *es*; *n.* *Friesland*; Frisia:—Freslondum on Hredles eafora swealt Hrethel's offspring perished in the Frieslands, Beo. Th. 4704; B. 2357. *v.* Frys-land.

FRETAN, ic frete, dū fritest, fritst, he freteþ, friteþ, fritt, fryt, *pl.* fretaþ; *p.* ic, he fræt, dū fræte, *pl.* fræton; *pp.* freten [for-, etan to eat?]. *I* to eat up, gnaw, FRET, devour, consume; devorāre, consumēre, comēdere:—Dā dē wilniþ fretan mīn folc *qui devorant plēbem meam*, Ps. Th. 13, 9; 26, 3; Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 11; Rā. 76, 5; 87 b; Th. 329, 34; Vy. 44; Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 6220; B. 3114. Swā lig friteþ mōrhæþ *vēlut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Friteþ wildne fugol *it eats the wild bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: 808; Sal. 403. Dēap misfēdeþ otde fritt hig mors depascet eos, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14. Fyfr fryt land mid his wæxste *ignis devorabit terram cum germine suo*, Deut. 32, 22. Gærstapan hit fretaþ *ecce locustae devorābunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38; Ps. Th. 52, 5. He fræt fyftigne men *he devoured fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581; Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rā. 48, 1. He fræt uncer wurþ *cōmēdit prētium nostrum*, Gen. 31, 15; Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

Fugelas hit fræton *vōlucres comēdērunt illud*, Mk. Bos. 4, 4; frētun, Rush.; frēton, Mt. Lind. 13, 4; Gen. 37, 20. We hine fræton *obsorbimus eum*, Ps. Th. 34, 23; 104, 30. Wæron hie mid metelieste gewæge, and hæfdon nicne dæl ðara horsa freten they were distressed for want of food, and had eaten a great part of their horses, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28. Swā hwylcne man swā hý gefōþ fretaþ hī hine *quoscunque capiunt comedunt*, Nar. 36, 4. Freatas *devorant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40.

II. *to break, burst*; frangere, rumpere:—Heō wære fræton they brake their covenant, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fretre: Laym. fretren to gnaw: *Orm. fieteþþ fretteth*: Plat. fretren, vreten: Dut. vreten: *Ger.* fressen: *M. H. Ger.* vrēzzen: *O. H. Ger.* farēzzan, firezan, frezzan, frēzan: *Goth.* fra-itan: *Dan.* fraadse: *Swed.* fräta, frässa.]

fretere, es; *m. A* glutton; lurco, Som. Ben. Lye.
freðo; *indecl. f.* Peace; pax:—Gewit on freðo gangan, út of earce go forth in peace, out of the ark, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 28; Gen. 1487. v. freodo.

fretnes, -ness, e; *f. A* devouring, ravening; edācitas, vōrācitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fretol, frettol; *adj.* Voracious, gluttonous; ēdax:—Frettol ēdax vel gluto, Ælfic. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 81; Wrt. Voc. 50, 61.

frettan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To feed upon, eat up, consume; depasci:—Hine [wīngeard] wile deor wēstaþ and frettaþ *singulāris ferus depastus est eam* [vineam], Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hie ðæt corn forbærndon, and mid hira horsum fretton on ælcere efeweþe they burned the corn, and with their horses ate it up on every plain, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 12. Fretton *comederunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

fretwednes, fretwodnes, -ness, e; *f. A* adorning, decoration; ornatio, decōrāmentum:—On eorþlicre fretwednesse in earthly adorning, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20, note. Beoþ ðonne ūre hægla fretwodnes on ðam ēcan fyre wītode then our decoration of garments will be punished in the eternal fire, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 394, 11. v. frætwednes.

fretwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To adorn; ornare, insignire:—Ic mǣrsige odde fretwite insignio, Ælfic. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. v. frætewian.

fretwung an adorning; ornatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætewung.

frī; *adj.* Free, noble; liber, ingēnuus, nobilis:—Fries mannes wif the wife of a free man, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Ic ðe on folcum frīne Drihten ēcne andete I acknowledge thee amongst the people, a noble eternal Lord, Ps. Th. 56, 11. v. frēo; *adj.*

frīa, an; *m. A* lord, master; dōminus:—Ðam āgenan frīan to the possessor, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17. v. frēa, āgen-frigea.

frīa; *p. ade*; *pp. ad* I. to love:—Friende was complexus esset, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 36. II. to free:—Ic frīa liberabo, Rtl. 9, 40. We sie friado *liberemur*, 7, 3. v. frēogan.

frī-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A* free surety, pledge, bondman; fidejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 202, 11. v. frēo-borh.

fric; *adj.* Voracious:—Fric fētere vorax, Mt. Lind. 11, 19. v. frec.

fricca, frýceca, an; *m. A* crier, herald; præco:—Hleowon hornboran, hreōpon friccan *trumpeters sounded, heralds shouted*, Elen. Kmbl. 108; El. 54: 1097; El. 550. Hreōpon friccan *heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158. Cristes fricca *Christ's crier*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 21. Sylle se fricca his stefne let the crier give out his voice, 163, 31.

frigean, frigecan, frigcan; *part.* frigende; *p. ic* frige, ðū frigest, frigst, frīht, he frigeþ, frigh, frīhþ, *pl.* friggaþ; *p. ic* he fræg, ðū fræge, *pl.* frægon; *impert.* frige; *subj. pres.* frige, *pl.* frigcan; *pp.* ge-frigen, -fregen, -fragen To ask, inquire, question, find out, seek after, learn, get information of; interrōgare, sciscitāri, pētēre, fando accipere, compērire:—Wilt ðū frigcan felageongne ymb forþgescaft wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation? Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3. Sceal bearna gehwylc lēaues frigcan, ealles ðæs ðe we on eorþan ær geworhton [MS. geweorhtan], gōdes odde yfles every child shall seek the reward of all that we ere did on earth, of good or evil, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 18; Dōm. 41. Higelac ongan sinne geselcan frigcean Higelac began to question his guest, Beo. Th. 3974; B. 1985; Cd. 139; Th. 174, 33; Gen. 2887. Ðæs frigcan ongan folces aldor the prince of the people began to inquire about it, Elen. Kmbl. 313; El. 157: 1116; El. 560. Gomela Scylding, fela frigende, feorran rehte the aged Scylding, learning much, related [things] from [times] remote, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106; Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 17; Sch. 14. Frige ic ðē, hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra I ask thee, of which of them is the condition better? Salm. Kmbl. 739; Sal. 369. Hf friggaþ, hū... they ask, how..., Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. Frige me frōdum wordum question me in prudent words, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. i. Frige hwæt ic hætte find out what I am called, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 6; Rā. 15, 19: 105 a; Th. 398, 20; Rā. 17, 10: 107 a; Th. 409, 9; Rā. 27, 26: 107 b; Th. 410, 13; Rā. 28, 15. Ðonne ðē leodweras frigcan when the men of the country ask thee, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 6; Gen. 1834. DER. ge-frigcan, un-frigende. v. frignan.

frician; *p. ode*, ude; *pp. od*, ud To dance; saltāre:—Gē ne fricudun non saltastis, Mt. Bos. 11, 17.

friclan; *p. ode*; *pp. ed*; with the gen. To desire, seek for; appetere:—Ðæt we sceolden [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan that we might desire benefits,

Cd. 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843. Næs ðær mǣra fyrst frēode to friclan there was no time more to seek for friendship, Beo. Th. 5105; B. 2556.

friclo; *indecl. f.* An appetite; appetitus:—Be ðære ofermiclan friclo, ðonne of ðære selfan cealdan ædle ðæs magan cymþ, ðæt siō ofermiclo friclo and gifernes arist of the excessive appetite, when from the same cold disease of the stomach it comes, that the excessive appetite and greediness arise, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 1, 2.

frico; *f.* Usury; usura, Mt. Lind. 25, 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* frechī avaritia.]

frictrung, frictung; *f.* Divination; ariolatus, Gl. Mett. 10; Gl. Amplon. 45. v. frihrung, freht.

frid-hengest, es; *m. A* stately horse:—Hæfdon xi eoredmægcas frid-hengestas the horsemen had eleven stately horses, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 7; Rā. 23, 4.

frīend friend:—Ne munaþ nāuder ne frīend ne frīend he regards neither friend nor foe, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. v. frēond.

Friesa a Frisian, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 2, 3. v. Frysa.

frig; *def. se* frigea; *adj.* Free, noble; liber, ingēnuus, nobilis:—Nelle ic gān út ne beoþ frig non egrādiar liber, Ex. 21, 5. Gif hwā his āgenne geleod bebycgge, beoþne odde frigne if any one sell his own countryman, bond or free, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4; L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 3. Gif God hæfde on eallum his rice nāne frig sceaf if God had not any free creature in all his kingdom, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Gē beoþ frigē libēri ēritis, Jn. Bos. 8, 33, 36; Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Gif se frigea ðy dæge wyrce if a freeman work on that day, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 5: 74; Th. i. 150, 1. Eal swā ælcān frigean men gebýreþ sicut omnis liber fūcere debet, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 23: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 3. v. frēo.

frig, frigu? e; *f.* Love, affection, favour; amor:—Siō weres frigā wiht ne cūde she knew nothing of the love [affections] of man, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 19; Cri. 419. Ðæt wæs geworden bītan weres frigum that was done without the favours of man, 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37.

Frige-dæg, Frige dæg, es; *m.* FRIDAY, Friga's day, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga, or Venus, the consort of Woden and protectress of matrimony; dies Vēnēris:—Man singe ælc Frigedæge æt ælcum mynstre, ealle ða Godes beoþan, ān fiftig sealmas for done cyng one shall sing every Friday, at every monastery, all servants of God fifty psalms for the king, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 18. Ælces Frige dæges fæsten every Friday's fast, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 23; L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Fæstan ælce Frige dæg to fast every Friday, L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: vi. 24; Th. i. 320, 22. Ðis sceal on Frige dæg ofer twelftan dæg this [Gospel] must be [read] on Friday after the twelfth day, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 12, 23; Notes, p. 574. For Friga v. Grm. D. M. p. 278; and for names of the days of the week in the several Teutonic dialects pp. 112-115.

frigea, an; *m. A* lord, master; dōminus:—Se āgena frigea the possessor, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18. DER. āgen-frigea. v. frēa.

Frige æfen, es; *m.* Thursday evening, Homl. Th. i. 216, 21.

frigenes, frignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [frigen asked, *pp.* of frigan to ask; ness, -ness] An asking, inquiry, a question; interrōgatio, questio:—Furh his geornfulle frigenesse repēlta interrōgatiōne, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 4. Wæs Ædwine bealdra geworden on ðære frigenesse Edwin was become bolder on that inquiry, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 10. Be monigum frignyssum ða ðe him nýðþearfice gesewen wæron de eis quæ necessariæ vidēbantur questionibus, i. 27; S. 488, 33. DER. ge-frignys.

frigest, frigst, frīht, he frigeþ, frigh, frīhþ inquires; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of frigan.

frig-læta, an; *m.* One made free, a freedman; libertus, Cot. 120. v. frēo-læta.

frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A* freeman; hōmo liber:—Gif frigman frēolsdæge wyrce if a freeman work on a festival-day, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12, note 28: 47; Th. i. 402, 21. Gif frigman frēum stelp if a freeman steal from a freeman, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. v. frēo-man.

FRIGNAN; *part.* frigende, ic frigne, ðū frignest, he frigneþ, *pl.* frignað; *p. ic* he frāgn, frāgen, frāgin, frāng, fregen, fregn, ðū frugne, *pl.* frugnon; *impert.* frign, *pl.* frignað; *subj. pres.* frigne, *pl.* frigen; *pp.* frugen To ask, inquire; interrōgare, sciscitāri:—Ic ðē frigan wille hwæt forlæst ðu me I wish to ask thee why hast thou forsaken me, Andr. Kmbl. 2824; An. 1414. He hine wæs frignende, for hwon he ðæt Godes eowde forlætan wolde illum sciscitābatur, quare grēgem relinquēret, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 13; S. 515, 41. Ic frigno(a) interrogabo, Mt. Lind. 21, 24; Mk. 11, 29. Swā ðū hine wordum frignest as thou askest him in words, Elen. Kmbl. 1175; El. 589; Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201. Gif deōs cwēn fīsic frigneþ ymb ðæt treō if this queen asks us about the tree, Elen. Kmbl. 1065; El. 534. Frāgn gif him wære niht getāse he asked if he had had an easy night, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Eft he frāgn hwæt seō þeōd nenned wære rursus interrōgāuit quod esset vocābilum illius gentis, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16: 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38. He frāgen and axode interrōgabāt, Nar. 17, 30. Frāgin he of hwylcum lande hī brohte wæron interrōgāuit de qua terra essent adlātī, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21. Ðā

fræng hine his mæsse-preōst for hwon he weōpe *quem dum presbiter suus quare lachrymāretur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Fregn *freca* ōðerne *one warrior asked another*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165. Cýðeras unrehthe ða ic nysse frugnon mec *testes iniqui quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11; 136, 3. Frign mec *interrogā me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 23. Ðeah hine rinca hwile æfter frigne *though any man inquire about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 91; Met. 22, 46. Gif he frugnen biþ if he is asked, 22, 104; Met. 22, 52; Invent. Crs. Recd. 1083; El. 542. [*Piers P. fraynen: Chauc. freyne: Laym. fræine, fræinien: Orm. fragnenn: O.Sax. fregnān, fragōn: Frs. freegien: O.Frs. fregia: Dut. vragen: Ger. fragen: M.H.Ger. vragen: O.H.Ger. frāgen: Goth. fraihnan: Swed. fråga: Icel. fregna to hear, ask: Lat. prēc-or I ask: Lith. praszyti: Sansk. pračh to ask.*] DER. ge-frignan. v. frinan.

frignes, -ness, e; f. *Freeness, immunity*; libertas, immūnitas, Chr. 796; Th. 102, note 1, 2.

frihtan *to fright, terrify*; terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhtan.

frihtere, es; m. *A soothsayer, diviner*; hariōlus:—Ða syndon gefæxene swā frihteras *quasi divīne*, Nar. 37, 2. The translator has read divini for divīne.

frihp *the soul, spirit, mind*. DER. stīþ-frihp. v. ferhp.

frihtung, e; f. *Divination, sooth-saying*; hariōlātio, Cot. 21. v. frictrung.

frilic; adj. *Free, liberal*; liber, libērālis:—Frilic gestreōn *libērāle fænus*, Prov. 28. v. frēolic.

frī-man, -mann, es; m. *A freeman*; liber hōmo:—Gif frīman edor-brecþa gedēþ, vi scillingum gebēte if a freeman commit house-breaking, let him make amends with six shillings, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15; 29, 31; Th. i. 10, 3; 6; L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 1; L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 24. v. frēd-man.

frimdig, frimdi, frymdi, frimdig; adj. *Inquisitive, asking, desirous*; inquisitivus, desidērāns, requirēns:—Man him sōna funde, ðæs ðe he frimdig wæs *one soon found for him, what he was desirous*, Ælf. T. 36, 13. Swā gē frimdie wæron *sicut dicitis*, Ex. 12, 31. Hū māge gē ðæs frimdie beōn *how can ye be asking for that?* Ex. 10, 10. Ðæt land ðe ðu me frimdig to wære ðæt ic ðe lēnde *the land that thou wast desirous I should lease to thee*, Th. Chart. 162, 13.

frinan; part. frinnende; ic frine, ðu frinest, he frineþ, pl. frinaþ; p. ic, he fran, ðu frune, pl. frunon, frunnon; impert. frin, pl. frinaþ; subj. pres. frine, pl. frinen; p. frune, pl. frunen; pp. frunen *To ask, inquire, consult*; interrōgāre, sciscitāri, consulēre:—Se gesiþ ongan hine frinan, for hwon hine mon gebindan ne mihte cōmes *eum interrōgāre cæpit quāre ligāri non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 24; Cd. 25; Th. 31, 34; Gen. 495; Beo. Th. 708; B. 351. Me sylfum frinnendum *mihimet sciscitanti*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. Ne frine ic ðe for tæle *I ask thee not for blame*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Ic frine ðe *consulo te*, Ælf. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 15; Wrt. Voc. 49, 38. Hwæt frinest ðu me *what askest thou of me?* Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Frineþ he hwær se man siē he will ask *where the man is*, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112; Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Ða ic nyste hi frunon me *quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 13; Ps. Th. 136, 3. Mid ðy hine frunnon his geferan, for hwon he dis dyde *cum interrōgāretur a suis, quāre hoc faceret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16. Ne frin ðu æfter sælum ask thou *not after happiness*, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. Frine me *interrogā me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Ðæt heō hi frune hwæt hi sōhton *that she asked them what they sought*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39; Nar. 28, 22. DER. be-frinan, ge-. v. frignan.

frind friends, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, = frýnd; pl. of frēond.

fríó; adj. *Free*; liber:—Fríora æghwile food to ðæm ecum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 3; Met. 21, 2. He gesceōp twa gesceadwisān gesceafta *fríó he created two rational creatures free*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30. v. frēó.

fríó-dóm, es; m. *Freedom, liberty*; libertas:—Sēce him hræde fulne fríó-dóm *let him quickly seek for himself full freedom*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. v. frēó-dóm.

fríoh; adj. *Free*; liber:—Beō he fríoh *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3; L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3. v. frēó.

fríó-lēta *a freedman*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēó-lēta.

fríólice *freely*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14, note 4. v. frēólice.

fríolsend, fríolsiend, es; m. *A deliverer, redeemer*; libērātor:—Drihten, fríolsend mīn *Dōminus, libērātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1, 49. Fríolsiend mīn *libērātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 7. v. frēóls.

fríónd, es; m. *A friend*; amicus:—Hine his mægum gebodie and his fríóndum *let notice of him be given to his kinsmen and to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 9. v. frēónd.

fríodo; indecl. f. *Peace, pardon*; pax, vēnia:—He feóll to foldan, fríodo wilnode *he fell to the earth, implored pardon*, Andr. Recd. 1839; An. 920. v. frēodo.

fríodo-wær, fríodu-wær, e; f. *A covenant of peace*; pācis fœdus:—Hie getrúwedon fæste fríoduwære they confirmed *a firm covenant of peace*, Beo. Th. 2196; B. 1096. v. frēodo-wær, frído-wær.

fríodo-waru, e; f. *Protection*; tutela:—He fríodo-wære bæd hláford

sinne *he prayed his lord for protection*, Beo. Th. 4554; B. 2282. [Cf. O. Sax. fridu-wara.]

Frísan; pl. m. *Frísians*; Frísii:—Ðær wæron Frísan mid there were *Frísians with them*, Chr. 885; Th. 154, 24, col. 1. v. Frysa.

frisca, an; m. *A bitter*; būtio, Som. Ben. Lye.

frist-mearc, e; f. [frist=first, fyrst *a space of time*] *An interval of time, intermission, respite*; intercāpēdo:—Fristmearc *intercāpēdo*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 19. v. fyrst-mearc.

frítep, frít eats, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297; Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; 3rd pers. pres. of fretan.

FRIP, friþ, es; m. n. *Peace, freedom from molestation, security guaranteed by law to those under special protection*, e.g. that of the Church, v. cyric-frip. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 180:—It seems to have been used for the king's peace or protection in general, and to be the right of all within the pale of the law [cf. Icel. fyrirgöra fé ok friði = to be outlawed]: agreement, truce, league; pax, tūtēla, refūgium:—Ðæt ðu wille niman friþ æt us: we willþ eow friþes healdan *that thou wilt accept peace from us: we will keep peace with you*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56–65; By. 37–41. Dis friþ, n. *this protection*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9. Dis is ðæt friþ, ðæt Ælfred cýning [cýning MS.] and Gūþrūm [Gyþrum MS.] cýning gecweden habbaþ *this is the peace, that king Alfred and king Guthrum have agreed upon*, L. A. G.; Th. i. 152, 2; L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 24. He nam friþ wíð ðæt folc *he made peace with the people*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 41. Friþes bót *a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 2; L. Eth. i. prm; Th. i. 280, 4; L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 22; L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 12, 13. Drihten is mīn friþ *Dōminus est refūgium meum*, Ps. Th. 143, 2. Ðonne nam mon friþ and griþ wíð hī, and nā-de-læs for callum dissum gripe and gafele, hī ferdon æghweder and heregodon *ūre earme folc then they [Saxons] made truce and peace with them [Danes], nevertheless for all this peace and tribute, they went everywhere, and harried our miserable people*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 14–18, col. 1. Gif we aslaciap ðæs friþes *if we get neglectful of the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 21. To þearfe and to friþe *for the need and peace*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 26. To gebeorge and to friþe eallum leódscipe *for security and peace to all the people*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace for all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. [Piers P. fryth an inclosed wood: Laym. frid concord, amity: Orm. friþþ love, concord: Plat. frede, free, m: O.Sax. fridu, m: Frs. freedde, freed: O.Frs. fretho, frede, ferd, m: Dut. vrede, m: Ger. friede, m: M.H.Ger. vride, m: O.H.Ger. frido, m: Frida, f: Dan. fred, m. f: Swed. frid, fred, m: Icel. friðr, m.] DER. cyric-friþ, n., woruld-. For the difference in the meanings of friþ, m. n; frído, fridu, f; griþ, n; and sib, f. v. griþ and sib.

frip; adj. *Stately, beautiful*; splendidus, pulcher:—Seó friþe mæg the *stately woman*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 22; Rā. 10, 9. [Icel. friðr fair, beautiful, handsome.]

frip-āþ, es; m. *A peace-oath*; pācis jūrāmentum, Lye.

frip-bēna, an; m. [bēna *a petitioner*] *A peace-petitioner, refugee*; pācis supplex:—Būtan hit friþbēna sý *unless it be a peace-petitioner*, L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1. Būtan friþbēnan sindan *unless they are peace-petitioners*, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 15.

frip-borh; gen. -borges; m. *A peace or frank-pledge, peace-surety*; pācis fidejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Th. i. 450, 24, 29; 451, 2, 4, 7; 21; Th. i. 451, 19, 20; 28; Th. i. 454, 18, 22. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 87. Frip-bræc, -brec, e; f. *A peace-breaking, breach of the peace*; pācis violātio:—Gyf binnan byrig gedōn biþ seó friþbræc *if the breach of the peace be committed within a city*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 30. Is ðæt friþbræc *that is a breach of the peace*, ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 26.

frip-burh, frēodo-burh; gen. -burge; dat. -byrig; f. *A town with which one is at peace, one included in the 'frip' or peace made between two parties*; pācis urbs:—Ðēh hit [the ship] gedriuen beō and hit ætfeōl to hwilcre friþbyrig and ða menn útætberstan into ðære byrig ðonne habban ða men friþ *though it be driven and it escape to any town with which 'frip' has been made, and the men get away into the town, then let the men have protection*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. v. Schmid, 204, note.

frip-candel, e; f. *A peace-candle, the sun*; pācis lucerna, sol:—Folca friþcandel furdum eode *the peace-candle [sun] of nations had just mounted*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 15; Gen. 2539. DER. candel.

frip-dóm, es; m. *Liberty, freedom*; libertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fripe-leás; adj. *Peaceless*; sine pāce:—Hædene feóllon frídeleáse *the heathen fell without quarter being given them*, Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. v. friþ-leás.

frip-geār, es; n. *A year of peace or jubilee*; pācis annus, júbilæus annus, Som. Ben. Lye.

frip-geard, es; m. *An inclosed space, habitation of peace*; septum, pācis domicilium:—Gif friþgeard si on hwæs lande, abūton stān, oððe treow, oððe wille, oððe swilces ænige feard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Friþgeardum in in the courts of

peace [in heaven], Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 12; Cri. 399. v. Th. L. Gl. s. v.

frip-gedál, es; *n.* A life or spirit-separation, death; a pāce divortium, obitus:—He fripgedál fremman sceolde he should effect separation from life, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 27; Gen. 1142. v. *ferþ vita?*

frip-gegilda, frip-gegylda, an; *m.* [frip-gild a peace-guild] A member of a peace-guild; congild, sōdālis, sōcius:—Dis is seō gerædnis ðe ða biscopas and ða gerēfan ðe to Lundenbyrig hýraþ gecweden habbaþ on úrum friþgegyldum, ægder ge eorlice ge eorlice this is the ordinance that the bishops and reeves which belong to London have agreed on among the members of our peace-guilds, as well earlish as churlish, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 6-9. v. *ge-gilda*.

frip-georn; *adj.* Peace-desirous, peaceable; pācificus:—Sibsume oððe friþgeorne pācifici, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9.

frip-gewrit, es; *n.* Peace-writing, an article of peace; pācis scriptum, articulus pācis vel fōderis scripto consignati:—Bete be ðam ðe ða friþgewritu sægan let him make amends according as the articles of peace say, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 8.

frip-gild, es; *n.* A peace-guild, a society for the maintenance of peace and security; fōderātōrum sōdālicium. This name was given to certain guilds or clubs established during, or before, the reign of king Athelstan, for the repression of theft, the tracing of stolen cattle, and the indemnification of persons robbed, by means of a common fund raised by subscription of the members [gegildan]. The statutes of these guilds are contained in the *JUDICIA CIVITATIS LONDONIÆ*, set forth, under royal authority, by the bishop and reeves of the city [v. Th. L. Gl.]:—Gif ure hlāford us ænigne eācan geþencean mæge to úrum friþgildum if our lord should suggest to us any addition to our peace-guilds, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 17. v. *frip-gegilda*.

frip-gisel, es; *m.* A peace-pledge, peace-hostage; obsec pācis feriendæ causa dātus:—Ðæt man hūru friþgislas to heom læte that at least peace-hostages be allowed them, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 20.

frip-hūs, es; *n.* A house of peace, refuge, an asylum; pācis dōmus, āsylum:—Frip-hūs vel generstede āsylum, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 28; Wrt. Voc. 59, 2. [Cf. O. Sax. fridu-wih.]

FRIDIAN, frēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. [frip peace]. I. to keep the peace, 'frip' towards, make peace, to protect, defend, keep; pācificare, protégere, tuēri:—Ðæt man eall fridige, ðæt se cyng fridian wille that one shall keep the peace towards all that the king will, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 2. Ælc ðæra landa, ðe ænigne fridige ðæra ðe Ængla land hergie each of those lands which may keep the peace towards, afford protection to, any of those who ravage England, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Man scolde fridian wiþ þonne here peace should be made with the army, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, 22. Ðæt he eall ðæt fridian woldon ðæt se cyng fridian wolde that they would protect all that the king would protect, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 10, 11. Angunnon hergian ða ðe hý fridian sceoldan they began to pillage those whom they ought to have protected, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Ne fül nāwar fridian ne feormian that they shall not protect nor harbour a guilty one anywhere, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26. Ðæt hī Godes þeōwas fridian and gridian that they shall protect and defend God's servants, L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 6. Hit fridaþ and fyrdraþ it shelters and furthers, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ðæt ic fridian sceal that I shall protect them, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 14; Rā. 17, 7. Ealle Godes gerihtha fridige man georne one shall diligently keep all God's laws, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 9, note 8. [Piers P. frythed wooded: O. Sax. fridon: O. Frs. frēthia, frithia, ferdia; Ger. frieden tuēri: M. H. Ger. vriden: O. H. Ger. ga-fridōn pacāre, protégere: Goth. friþōn to make peace: Dan. frede: Swed. freda to fence in, protect: Ícel. friða to pacify.] DER. ge-fridian; ferþ-fridende.

frip-land, es; *n.* A land with which one is at peace, with which 'frip' has been made; pācis terra:—Hī ðone mæstan hearm dydon ðe æfre here innon friþlande dōn sceolde they did the greatest harm that ever an army could do in a land with which it was at peace, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 22. [Ícel. friðland a friendly country, v. Cle. and Vig. Dict.]

frip-leás, friþe-leás, freodo-leás; *adj.* Peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace; pācis expers:—Gif hwā ðæne friþleásan man healde if any one keep a peaceless man, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 5. [Ícel. friðlauss, outlawed.]

friplice; *adj.* Peaceable, gentle, mild; pācificus, clēmens, mītis:—Geræde man friþlice steóra let a man decree mild punishments, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 2; L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19.

frip-lice; *adv.* Peaceably, quietly; pācifice, quiēte, Som. Ben. Lye.

frip-mæl, -māl, es; *n.* An article of peace; pācis pactio:—Dis synd ða friþmāl and ða fōrword these are the articles of peace and the agreements, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6.

frip-man, friþ-man, -mann, es; *m.* One who is under special protection, 'frip':—Ælc āgenra friþmanna friþ hæbbe let each of those who are in our 'frip' be unmolested, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 5, 7, 13.

frido; *indecl.* f. Peace; pax:—On frido Drihtnes in the Lord's peace, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 11; Gen. 1151. He benam his feōnd frido he deprived his foe of peace, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 21; Gen. 57. v. *freodo*.

frido-sibb protecting peace. v. *fridu-sibb*.

frido-spéd, e; *f.* Peaceful speed or prosperity; pācis cōpia:—He frido-spēde bæd [MS. friþo spebæd] gāste sinum he prayed for peaceful prosperity for his soul, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 16; Rā. 60, 3. v. *freodo-spéd*.

frido-tācen, -tācn, es; *n.* A peace-sign; pācis signum:—Abraham sette fridotācn on his selves sunu Abraham set a sign of peace on his own son, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. [Ícel. friðar-tākn.]

frido-wær, e; *f.* A covenant of peace; pācis pactum:—Ic manige geseah men ða ðe noldan heora fridowære fæste healdan vidi non servantes pactum, Ps. Th. 118, 158. v. *freodo-wær*.

frido-webba, an; *m.* A peace-weaver, an angel; pācis tector, angelus:—He up lōcade swā him se ar abeád, fæle fridowebba he looked up as the messenger commanded him, the faithful weaver of peace, Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88. v. Grm. And. u. El. pp. 143-5.

frip-scipe, es; *m.* A state of peace; pax:—To friþscape for peace, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 5.

frip-sōcn, e; *f.* A peace-refuge, an asylum; āsylum:—Ðæt he friþsōcne gesēce that he may seek a refuge of peace, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

frip-splot, -splot, es; *m?* [splot a spot] A peace-spot or place; pācis lōcus:—On friþsplotum in peace-spots, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 5.

frip-stōl, friþ-stōl, es; *m.* A peace-stool or seat, peace-place, asylum, sanctuary, refuge; pācis sēdes vel lōcus, āsylum, refūgium:—Se here com to his friþstōle [fryþstōle, Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1] the army came to its secure quarters, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 1. Gif forworht man friþstōl gesēce if a man who has forfeited his life seek a sanctuary, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. Ðū eart friþstōl us, Drihten Dōmine, refūgium factus es nobis, Ps. Th. 89, 1: 90, 9. Me is geworden Drihten to friþstōle factus est mihi Dōminus in refūgium, 93, 21. [Ícel. friðstóll.]

frip-stōw, e; *f.* A peace-place, refuge, asylum; pācis lōcus, refūgium, āsylum:—Ðæt is seō ān friþstōw this is the only refuge, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 31; Met. 21, 16. Gif he friþstōwe gesēce if he seek an asylum, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 886 sqq.

frip-sum; *adj.* Peaceful, peace-making, pacific; pācificus:—Sibsume oððe friþsume pācifici, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 9. [Cf. O. Sax. fridu-samo; adv. in peace: Ícel. friðsamr: O. H. Ger. fridu-samo.] DER. ge-frypsum.

fridu-sibb, e; *f.* Protecting peace; tūtēla pācis, tūtēla pacifica:—Cwēn, fridusibb folca the queen, the protecting peace of nations, Beo. Th. 4038; B. 2017.

fritt eats, devours, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; 3rd sing. pres. of *fretan*.

froega a frog, Ps. Spl. 77, 50. v. *frogga*.

froex? A nightingale; lusciniā, lusciciā? Cot. 121, Lye.

FRÖD; *def.* se frōða, seō ðæt frōðe; *comp.* m. frōðra, *f. n.* frōðre; *adj.*

I. wise, prudent, sage, skilful; sāpiens, prudēs, sciens, peritus:—Þing sceal gehēgan frōd wið frōðne the wise shall hold counsel with the wise, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19; Menol. Fox 267; Men. 135; Beo. Th. 3693; B. 1844; Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355; Elen. Kmbl. 685; El. 343. Se frōða the sage [Isaiah], Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 32; Cri. 326. Heō hēht gefetigan frōðne on fērhþe she commanded [them] to fetch the prudent in mind, Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. Gemyne frōðe fæder lāre remember [thy] father's wise lore, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 26; Fā. 94. Þurh frōd gewit through wise mind, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Frōðra and gōðra gumena of wise and good men, Elen. Kmbl. 1270; El. 637. Frōðe men prudent men, Salm. Kmbl. 849; Sal. 424. Frige mec frōðum wordum question me in prudent words, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Hý beoþ ferþe dý frōðran they will be the wiser in mind, 107 a; Th. 408, 32; Rā. 27, 21.

II. as wisdom and experience belong to old age, hence,—Advanced in years, aged, old, ancient; ætāte proventus, sēnex, vētus, priscus:—Wintrum frōð advanced in years, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 31; Gen. 2353; Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 11; Ph. 154; Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625; Andr. Kmbl. 1012; An. 506; Menol. Fox 133; Men. 66; Byrht. Th. 141, 4; By. 317. Frōd cyn the ancient race, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 15; Exod. 29. Se frōða Constantinus the aged Constantine, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 18; Ædelst. 37; Beo. Th. 5848; B. 2928. Geārum frōðne, acc. advanced in years, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 25; Rā. 72, 3. [Plat. frōd, vrood: O. Sax. frōd: Frs. froed: O. Frs. frōd; Dut. vroed: M. H. Ger. vruot healthy, brave: O. H. Ger. fruot; frōt: Goth. frōþs prudent: Ícel. frōðr learned.]

DER. geōmor-frōd, higē-, in-, un-.

frōdian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad To be wise or prudent; sāpēre:—[Íc] frōðade [I] was wise, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32.

frōfer comfort, solace, consolation, Hy. 9, 15; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 15.

v. *frōfor*.

frōfer-bōc, e; *f.* A consolation-book; consōlātiōnis līber:—Seō æfre frōferbōc Boētiuses the second consolation-book of Boēthius, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2.

frōfer-gāst, es; *m.* The consolation-ghost, the Holy Ghost; consōlātiōnis Spiritus, Paracletus:—Frōfergāst paracletus, Wrt. Voc. 75, 47. v. *frōfor-gāst*.

frōferian, frōfrīan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To comfort; consōlāri, Grm. Gr.

ii. 137, 11: Som. Ben. Lye. Ðæt wif nalde froefra *Rachel noluit consolari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18. v. frēfrian, frēfran.

frófernis, se; f. *Consolation*; consolatio:—Gie babbap froefernise, habetis consolationem, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24.

FRÓFOR, frófer, frófur; gen. frófre; f. v. II; but frófor and frófer are sometimes m.

I. *comfort, solace, consolation, help, benefit, profit, refuge*; sōlāmen, sōlātium, consōlō, auxilium, refūgium:—Siō frófor the comfort, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 32; Met. 21, 16. Was frófor cumen *comfort was come*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 4; Gen. 1475. Frófor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad in mind*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Sarge gē ne sōhton, ne him swāslisc word frófre gē sprācon *the sorrowful ye sought not, nor a kindly word spoke ye to them*, Exon. 30a; Th. 92, 21; Cri. 1512. In me frófre gāst ge-cardode in me the *Spirit of comfort hath dwelt*, 10b; Th. 13, 24; Cri. 207. Folce to frófre for comfort to the people, Beo. Th. 27; B. 14: Menol. Fox 115; Men. 57. Hý symle frófre dærfundon *they ever found comfort there*, Exon. 45b; Th. 155, 15; Gū. 860; Andr. Kmbl. 190; An. 95. Him Dryhten forgeaf frófor and fultum to them the Lord gave comfort and succour, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698. Frófra dīne consōlātiones tuæ, Ps. Spl. 93, 19. Dīne frófre, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Frófra Fæder the Father of consolations, Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8. Hie fuhton dē ester frófre they fought for help to thee, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154. Frófor mīn refūgium meum, Ps. Spl. 17, i: 30, 4; bide 18, 19.

II. the following examples are m:—Frófes ic dē bidde I ask thee for comfort, Hy. 6, i; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, i. He geandbidode done frófer he awaited the comfort, Homl. Th. i. 136, 2. Nū behōfge gē dæs de swiðor dæs bōclican frófes now need ye so much the more the comfort of books, ii. 370, 18. Se mann dē biþ dreōrig, he behōfap sumes frófes the man who is sad needs some comfort, ii. 370, 21. [Laym. froure, dat. frófre, frouere, froure: *Orm. frófre, acc. O. Sax. frōbra, frōfra, f. O. H. Ger. fluobara, f.*] DER. hyge-frófor: frófer-bōc, -gāst.

frófor-gāst, frófer-gāst, es; m. The Spirit of comfort, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete; consōlātiōnis Spiritus, Spiritus Sanctus, Paracletus = Παράκλητος:—Se Hālgā Gāst is gehāten on Grēciscum gereorde Paracletus, dæt is, Fróforgāst, forðide he frēfap ða dreōrian the Holy Ghost is called in the Greek tongue Παράκλητος, that is Spirit of comfort, because he comforts the sad, Homl. Th. i. 322, 21.

frófre gāst, es; m. The Spirit of consolation, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete; consōlātiōnis Spiritus, Paracletus:—Se Hālgā Frófre Gāst Paracletus Spiritus Sanctus, Jn. Bos. 14, 26. v. frófor-gāst.

frófrung, e; f. *Comfort, consolation*; consōlātiō, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēfrung.

frófur comfort, consolation:—Feoh byþ frófur fira gehwylcum money is a consolation to every man, Runic pm. i; Kmbl. 339, i; Hick. Thes. i. 135, i: 4; Kmbl. 340, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 7. v. frófor.

FRÖGGA, frogga, frogga, an; m. A frog; rāna:—Frogga rāna, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 16; Wrt. Voc. 24, 20: 78, 58. He asende on hig froggan [froggan, Spl.] mīst in eos rānam, Ps. Lamb. 77, 45. Acende corpe heora ycan oððe froggan [froggan, Spl.] eðidit terra eorum rānas, 104, 30. He afylde eal heora land mid froggum [MS. froggon] he filled all their land with frogs, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 20. [Wyc. froggis, pl: Chauc. frogges, pl: R. Glouc. frogge: Plat. pogge: Dut. vorsch, m: Ger. frosch, m: M. H. Ger. vrosch, m: O. H. Ger. frosc, m: Dan. frō m. f: Swed. frō, n: Icel. froskr, m.] v. frox.

froht; adj. Timid; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 40. v. forht. frohtian; p. ade, pp. ad To fear, to be in danger:—From frohtendum, a periclitantibus, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 18. Frohtende timidi, Lind. 8, 26. Frohtade timuit, Rush. 14, 30. v. forhtian.

FRÖM, from; comp. fromra; sup. fromest, frommast; adj. I. FIRM, strong, stout, bold, strenuous; fortis, strēnuus:—Ic eom on mōde from I am firm in mind, Beo. Th. 5048; B. 2527; Exon. 46a; Th. 156, 13; Gū. 874. Ic eom forþsipes from I am strenuous of departure, 124b; Th. 479, 21; Rā. 63, 2: 126b; Th. 487, 6; Rā. 72, 24. Hý Gūþlac in Godes willan fromne fundon they found Guthlac firm in God's will, 37b; Th. 123, 9; Gū. 320: Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Ðæt wæron frome folctogan those were bold leaders, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261: Ps. Th. 103, 5; Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. Was Bassa heora lātteow Eðwines þeng dæs cyniges se fromesta venit illuc duce Basso, milite regis Eðwini fortissimo, 2, 20; S. 521, 42: 3, 18; S. 546, 27, col. 2. Hiō biþ frommast and swiðost she is most strenuous and most strong, Exon. 128a; Th. 493, 1; Rā. 81, 23.

II. rich, abundant, excellent; über, abundans, præstans:—Swile biþ mægþurg menigo dīnre, folcbearnum frome such shall be the family of thy people, abundant in children, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Fromum feohgiftum with rich money gifts, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Fromra præstantior, Cot. 154. [Orm. frame profit: Plat. fram, fraam pious: O. Sax. from virtuous; fruma, f. benefit: Frs. from useful: O. Frs. fremo, from beneficial; froma benefit: Dut. vroom virtuous, religious: Ger. fromm pious: M. H. Ger. vrum, from useful: O. H. Ger. from efficax; fruma, f. benefit: Dan. Sued. from pious, meek: Icel. frómi honest, guileless.] DER. dæd-from, hild-, orleg-, siþ-, un-

from; prep. dat. From; a, ab:—From eásteweardan from the eastward, Bt. 18, i; Fox 60, 31: 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: Exon. 25a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 26; Exod. 378: Beo. Th. 3274; B. 1635: v. fram.

from; adv. Forth; fōras:—From ærest cwom first came forth, Beo. Th. 5106; B. 2556.

FRÖM, e; f. FROME, Somersetshire; oppidi nōmen in agro Somersetensi:—Hēr forþferde Eadrēd cining on Sēc Clementes mæssedæg on Frōme here king Eadred died on St. Clement's mass-day at Frome, Chr. 955; Erl. 118, 6.

FRÖM, e; f. FROME; flūvii nōmen in agro Dorsetensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. FRÖM-mūpa.

fromawæлта; pp. -ed To roll away:—Stan fromawælted lapidem revolutum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 2.

fromcerran; p. de, pp. ed To turn from, avert:—Fromcerr iorre ðin from us avert irem tuam a nobis, Rtl. 172, 35; 168, 17.

fromcumen; to be rejected, reprobari, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 22.

fromcyme, es; m. A coming from, a race, progeny; prōgēnes:—Fromcyme folde weorþeþ ðine gefylled the earth shall be filled with thy race, Cd. 84; Th. 106, 2; Gen. 1765.

from-cyn, -cynn, es; n. I. a from-kin, offspring, progeny, posterity; prōgēnes, prōles:—Gif ðū wille habban holdne frēond ðinum fromcynne if thou wilt have a faithful friend to thine offspring, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 23; Gen. 2314. Ðæt ðū hyra fromcynn ycan wolde that thou wouldest increase their offspring, Exon. 53b; Th. 187, 19; Az. 33. Fyllap eowre fromcynne foldan sceātas fill the regions of the earth with your offspring, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 25; Gen. 1534: 100; Th. 133, 1; Gen. 2204.

II. the race from which one springs, ancestry, origin; gēnus, ðrigo:—Frōd was mīn fromcynn my ancestry was ancient, Exon. 127b; Th. 490, 16; Rā. 80, 1: Th. 491, 2; Rā. 80, 8. Nis ænig dæs horsc, dē ðin fromcyn mæge, fira bearnum, sweetule gesēðan there is not any so wise, who may manifestly declare thine origin to the children of men, Exon. 112; Th. 15, 26; Cri. 242.

from-doe:—Gisēne wērun swā fromdoe word dās visa sunt sicut deleramentum verba ista, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 11.

from-faru, e; f. An excess:—Fromfarum excessibus, Rtl. 17, 15. v. faru.

from-fēran; p. de To go out, from:—Fromfoerde of ceastre egrediebatur de civitate, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9.

from[-gangan], -geonga, -gonga To go away; abire, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 67; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

from-gebūga; p. -beah, bēg To turn from:—Fromgebēg declinavit, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

from-genimma to take away; diripere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29.

from-gewitan; p. -gewāt, pl. -gewiton; pp. -gewiten To go away from, depart from; discēdere:—Gif hit eallunga fromgewite if it should altogether depart, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35. Ne syndon me fromgewitene they have not departed from me, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255: v. fram-gewitan.

from-gibēgan; p. de To turn from:—Fromgibēgde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 13.

from-hweorfan; p. -hwearf, pl. -hwurfon; pp. -hworfen To turn from, go or depart from; exire, discēdere:—Frēa hēt hie fromhweorfan neorxna wange the Lord bade them depart from paradise, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 9; Gen. 943: 50; Th. 64, 9; Gen. 1047. Ðonne heō hwām fromhweorfeende beoþ when they are departing from any one, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 16. Næfre ic fromhweorfe I will never depart from [you], Exon. 14b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476.

fromian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To profit, avail; prōdesse, vālere:—Ðette seō hālwende onsægdes to ēcre alýsnesse swiþrade and fromade ge lichoman ge sǣwle quia sacrificium salutäre ad redemptionem vāleret et animæ et corpōris sempiternam, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. v. fremian.

from-lād, e; f. [from, lād a way] A going from, departure, retreat; discēssus, ābitus:—Hwælc gromra wearp fēonda fromlād what the fierce enemies' retreat had been, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 20; Gen. 2098.

fromlice, framlice; adv. Strongly, stoutly, boldly, strenuously, promptly, speedily; audaciter, strēnu, prōpere:—Gāþ fromlice dæd gē gūþfrean gylp forþegan go boldly that ye may bow the warrior's pride! Andr. Kmbl. 2666; An. 1334: 2366; An. 1184: Judth. 10; Thw. 122, 1; Jud. 41. Ic sceal fromlice fēðemundum þurh steāpne beorg strāte wyrcan I shall strenuously work with my feet a road through a steep mountain, Exon. 104b; Th. 397, 9; Rā. 16, 17: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 23; Gen. 2050: Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 41. Fromlicor more stoutly, Exon. 111a; Th. 425, 34; Rā. 41, 66. Fromlicast most promptly, 66a; Th. 245, 5; Jul. 40.

from-lōcian; p. ode; pp. od To look from or away, look back; respicere:—Biþ hit swutol dæt he biþ fromlōciende oferswiden it is manifest that he will be overcome on looking back, Past. 51, 9; Hat. MS.

FRÖM-mūpa, Frómūpa, an; m. The mouth of the river Frome in Dorsetshire, where the Frome discharges itself into Poole Bay; Fromi ostium in agro Dorsetensi, ūbi se in sinum illum ad quem Poole oppidum

assidet, Fromus exōnērat:—Hēr wende se here eft eástweard into Fróm-mūpan, and up eodon swā wide swā hī woldon into Dorsætōn here [A. D. 998] *the army again went eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and they went up as far as they would into Dorsetshire*, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 16. Cnut cyng com to Fróm-mūpan, and heregode dā on Dorsætum, and on Wiltūnscre, and on Sumersætum king Cnut came to the mouth of the Frome, and then ravaged in Dorsetshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Somersetshire, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 12. To Fróm-mūpan, Th. 277, 13.

fromnis, se; *f. Strength, excellence*:—Ic geseah mīne gesælnesse and þa fromnisse mīnre iugude *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero iuventutis*, Nar. 7, 22. *v. from.*

fromscipe, -scype, es; *m. Exercise, a proceeding, progress*; exercitatio, profectus:—Geunrōtsod ic eom on bigonge oddre fromscipe mīnum contritūsus sum in exercitatioe mea, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 2. Wæs for his fromscipe onstýred Ædon Sceotta cyning mōtus erat ejus profectibus Ædan rex Scottorum, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 28.

from-sīp, es; *m. A going from or away, departure*; discessus, abitus:—Fromsīp frēan my lord's departure, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 20; Kl. 33.

from-slit[t]nis, se; *f. Desolation*; desolatio, Mk. Skt. Rush. and Lind. 13, 14.

from-swīcan; *p. -swāc, pl. -swicon; pp. -swicen To withdraw, desert*; desciscere, desērere:—Deāh ðe he him fromswice though he had withdrawn from them, Cd. 46; Th. 58, 31; Gen. 954. Ða leóde him fromswicon the nations deserted him, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981.

fromung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good*; profectus:—Mīcel fromung much good, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30, note. *v. freomung, fremung.*

from-weard; *adj. From-ward, turned from or away, departing, about to depart*; aversus, abitūrus, moritūrus:—Ælc ðara ðe ðas woruldge-sæþa hæfþ, he wāt ðæt hī [MS. he] him fromwearde beoþ every one who possesses these worldly goods, knows that they will be departing from him, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 24. Åd fægum fromweardum feorh ðþ-þringeþ disease will expel life from the fated, about to depart, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71. [Laym. from-fram-ward.]

from-weardes; *adv. From-wards, in a direction away from*:—Gif hunta gebite mannan, sleah þrý scarpan neah fromweardes if a hunting spider bite a man, strike three scarifications near, in a direction from [the bite], L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19.

from-wendan; *p. de To avert*:—Fromwoend averte, Rtl. 42, 13.

Fronc-land, -lond, es; *m. Frank-land, the country of the Franks*; Francorum terra:—On Froncland into the land of the Franks, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 35. On Fronclond, 836; Erl. 64, 32; 880; Erl. 82, 2. *v. Franc-land.*

frore, es; *m. Frost, ice, icicle*; gëlu, glācies, stīria, Wald. 81; Vald. 2, 12. *v. hilde-frore.* [O. Nrs. freri, *pl. frerar, m. ice, frozen ground.*]

frozen frozen; *pp. of frēosan.*

frost, es; *m. Frost, hoar-frost*; gëlu, pruīna:—On frost in pruīna, Ps. Spl. C. T. 77, 52. *v. forst.*

frostig; *adj. Frosty*; gëlidus, Som. Ben. Lye.

frōuer, e; *f. Comfort*; consōlatio:—On disum geāre se ārwurþa muneca feder and frōuer, Landfranc arcebisceop, gewāt of dissum life in this year [A. D. 1089] *the venerable father and comfort of monks, archbishop Lanfranc, departed from this life*, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 14. *v. frōfor.*

frox, es; *m. A frog*; rāna:—To ðē and to ðinum folce and in to eallum ðinum þeowum gāþ ða froxas ad te et ad pōpulum tuum et ad omnes servos tuos intrābunt rāne, Ex. 8, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13; Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 25. Ic sende froxas ofer ealle ðīne landgemæro I will send frogs over all thy borders, Ex. 8, 2, 5, 8. Ðæt flōd awylþ eall froxum ebullet flūivus rānas, 8, 3, 12. *v. frogga.*

frugnen asked, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 104; Met. 22, 52; *pp. of frignan.*

frugnon interrōgāban, Ps. Surt. 34, 11; *p. pl. of frignan.*

frum; *comp. frumra; adj. Vigorous, strenuous, prompt, quick, rapid*; strēnuus:—Swift wæs on fōre, fuglum frumra it was swift in its course, more rapid than birds, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 21; Rā. 52, 4. *v. from.*

FRUM; *def. se fruma; adj. Original, primitive, first*; nātivus, prīmītivus, primus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—On ðære fruman gecynde in the original nature, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 14. Ðone fruman sceaf gepencan to remember the first creation, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17, 21. Frūmes primæ, Rtl. 35, 13. Æt fruman atfirst [cf. æt ærestan], H. R. 103, 34. [Laym. from first: Goth. fruma the first: Icel. from the first: Lat. primus the first.]

FRUMA, an; *m. [from primitive, first]. I. a beginning, commencement, origin*; principium, initium, origo, primordium, exordium:—Hī sendon ærendgewrit, wæs se fruma ðus awriten mittunt epistolām, cūjus hoc principium est, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41; 4, 17; S. 585, 17; Ps. Spl. 118, 160; Cd. 1; Th. 1, 10; Gen. 5; Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 15; Gū. 795; Beo. Th. 4608; B. 2309. Ðū cart ealra þinga fruma and ende thou [God] art the beginning and end of all things, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275; Andr. Recd. 11116; An. 556. On fruman wæs word in principio erat verbum, Jn. Bos. 1, 1;

6, 64; Mt. Bos. 19, 4; Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 5; 1, 27; S. 489, 13; 4, 17; S. 586, 12; Ps. Spl. C. 73, 2; 76, 11; 101, 26; Boutr. Scrd. 17, 14; Cd. 174; Th. 218, 7; Dan. 35; Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 25; Met. 17, 13. Fram fruman gesceafte ab initio creātūra, Mk. Bos. 10, 6; Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 2; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7; Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192; Elen. Kmbl. 2282; El. 1142; Andr. Kmbl. 2969; An. 1487; Ps. Th. 92, 3; 98, 4. Song he be fruman moncyunes cānēbat de origine hūmāni gēnris, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 10; 1, 15; S. 483, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gēlicne fruman all men had a like beginning, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 8; Cd. 64; Th. 77, 19; Gen. 1277. Of ðæs strýnde monigra mægþa cyningcynn fruman lādde de cūjus stirpe multārum provinciārum rēgium gēnus originem duxit, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Of ðam ða fruman aweallāþ Deorwentan strēams de quo Deruentionis flūvii primordia erumpunt, 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Hie sealdon heora wæstmā fruman they should give their first-fruits, Blickl. Homl. 41, 5. To ðām frumum ad initia Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5.

II. an originator, author, founder, inventor; auctor, inventor:—God is fruma eallra gesceafte God is the author of all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. Sigores fruma the Lord of triumph, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 2; Cri. 294. Fyrmweorca Fruma the Author of deeds of old, 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 15; Edg. 41; Elen. Kmbl. 1583; El. 793. Ealre synne fruma the author of all sin, Elen. Kmbl. 1540; El. 772; Salm. Kmbl. 887; Sal. 443. Tubal Cain sulhgeworces fruma wæs Tubal Cain was inventor of plough-work, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 20; Gen. 1087. Hie leahtra fruman lārum ne hýrdon they obeyed not the doctrines of the author of crimes, Elen. Kmbl. 1674; El. 839. Ðæt ðū onsægde synna fruman that thou shouldst sacrifice to the author of crimes, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 10; Jul. 362. Gif hī [MS. he] ne þiówedon hiora fruman if they served not their author, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 31; Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 31; Cri. 44.

III. a chief, prince, ruler, king; præcer, princeps, rex:—Burgwarena fruma chief of citizens, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 6; Wid. 90. Filistina fruma prince of the Philistines, Salm. Kmbl. 555, 561; Sal. 277, 280. Herga fruma ruler of hosts, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 4; Cri. 845. Ealles folces fruma prince of all people, 120 a; Th. 461, 2; Hō. 29. Upengla fruma prince of archangels, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Se fruma David the king David, Ps. C. 50, 20; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 20. Melchisedec com fyrdinca fruman grētan Melchizedec came to greet the chief of warriors, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104; Ps. Th. 112, 7. Hie ahēngon herga Fruman they hung up the Prince of hosts, Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. [Laym. frume beginning: Goth. frums, *m. beginning*.] DER. dæd-fruma, eād-, gūþ-, hild-, land-, leóð-, leóht-, lif-, ord-, þjóð-, tīr-, wīg-.

frum-bearn, es; *n. A firstborn*; primogēnitus:—Frumbearn Godes the firstborn of God, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 13; Sat. 470; Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 17; Gū. 1044. Frumbearnes riht the firstborn's right, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 13; Exod. 338. Ic ðone [done MS.] frumbearn forþasette ego primogēnitum pōnam illum, Ps. Th. 88, 24.

frum-byrd, e; *f. Birth, nativity*:—On mīnre frumbyrde dæizege on the day of my birth, Th. Chart. 369, 9.

frum-byrdling, es; *m. Pūbe tēnus, Ælfic*. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 70; Wrt. Voc. 50, 50. [Frumberdlices youths, O. E. Hoehl. 2nd series, p. 41.]

frum-cend, e; *f. Origin*:—Frūmes frūmcende (?) primæ originis, Rtl. 35, 13.

frum-cenned, -cend; *def. se -cenneda; part. I. first-begotten, firstborn*; primogēnitus:—Ðæt wæs se frumcenneda that was the firstborn, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 9. He ofslōh ælc þing frumcendes on lande percussit omne primogēnitum in terra, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51; 104, 36. Ic frumcendne gesette hine ego primogēnitum pōnam illum, 88, 28. He ofslōh ælc frumcenned cyld percussit omne primogēnitum, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. Op-ðæt heō cende hyre frumcennedan sunu ðōnec þēpērit filiū suū primogēnitum, Mt. Bos. 1, 25; Lk. Bos. 2, 7. Ðe on ðam lande frumcennede wæron who were firstborn in the land, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 5. He ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan primogēnita mea tūil, Gen. 27, 36. Frumcend primitiu, Rtl. 2, 27. **II. in grammar, primitive**; primitivus:—Sume naman sind primitiua, ðæt sind frumcennede oddre fyrmyste some nouns are primitiva, which are primitive or original, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 7. Hī synd sume primitiua, ðæt synd frumcennede some of them [pronouns] are primitiva, that is primitive, 15; Som. 17, 32, 33. Frumcynnend primitivus, Hpt. Gl. 448.

frum-oneōw, es; *n. A first generation*; primitiva generatio:—Noe hæfde frumcneow gehwæs, fæder and mōder tuddortēndra Noah had the first generation of each of [those] producing offspring, father and mother, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 12; Exod. 371. *v. cneow II.*

frum-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. I. original kind, lineage, descent, origin*; prosāpia, origo:—Ða ðe mægburge mæst gefrunon, frumcyn feora those who most understood kinship, the lineage of men, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 23; Exod. 361. Ic eōwer sceal frumcyn witan I must know your origin, Beo. Th. 509; B. 252.

II. a race, tribe; gēnus, gens:—Ðæt he ahredde frumcyn fira that he saved the race of men,

Exon. 8a; Th. 3, 12; Cri. 35; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 6; Dan. 317. He slōh frumcynnes heora frēan he *slew the princes of their race*, Ps. Th. 104, 31. He geceās Iudan him geswās frumcynn *elēgit tribum Jūda*, 77, 67.

frum-cyrr, es; *m.* [cyrr a turn, space of time] *A first turn or time; primæ vices* :—Beó his weres scyldig æt frumcyrr *let him be liable in his fine [for slaying a man] for the first time*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 21.

frum-gār, es; *m.* I: frum-gāra, an; *m.* II. [frum primus; gār a spear.] I. a chieftain, leader, prince, patriarch; primipilus, procer, dux, princeps, patriarcha :—Geared se frumgār wæs his frēonāgum *leōf fared the patriarch was dear to his kindred*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 7; Gen. 1183. Ne meahthe he on ðam frumgāre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the chieftain*, Beo. Th. 5704; B. 2856; Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 24; Jul. 685. Gesamnedon herigeas folces frumgāras *the leaders of the people collected their bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2137; An. 1070; Cd. 176; Th. 222, 7; Dan. 101; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195. Of ðam frumgārum folc unrim awōcon *from those patriarchs innumerable people sprang*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 8; Gen. 2614.

frum-gār, es; *m.* I: frum-gāra, an; *m.* II. [frum primus; gār a spear.] I. a chieftain, leader, prince, patriarch; primipilus, procer, dux, princeps, patriarcha :—Geared se frumgār wæs his frēonāgum *leōf fared the patriarch was dear to his kindred*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 7; Gen. 1183. Ne meahthe he on ðam frumgāre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the chieftain*, Beo. Th. 5704; B. 2856; Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 24; Jul. 685. Gesamnedon herigeas folces frumgāras *the leaders of the people collected their bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2137; An. 1070; Cd. 176; Th. 222, 7; Dan. 101; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195. Of ðam frumgārum folc unrim awōcon *from those patriarchs innumerable people sprang*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 8; Gen. 2614.

frum-gesceap, es; *n.* [frum first; gesceap creation] *The first creation; prima creatio, principium mundi* :—Ðær biþ ðþýwed egsa mǣra ðonne *from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde there shall be shown greater terror than had been heard of from the first creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 27; Cri. 840.

frum-gifu, e; *f.* *An original gift, privilege, prerogative; primaria grātia, prærogātia* :—Frumgifu vel synder-wurþmynt *prærogātia*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 119; Wrt. Voc. 54, 61. Hpt. Gl. 457. [Icel. frum-gjöf *first gift*.]

frum-gild, -gyld, es; *n.* *A first payment or compensation,—the first payment or instalment of the price [wer] at which every man was valued, according to his degree, to be paid to the kindred, or guild-brethren, of a slain person, as compensation for his murder; prima compensatio* :—Gylde man ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld *let the first payment of the valuation be paid*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 28; L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21.

frum-griþa, an; *m.* *A first grasper, occupier; primus captor, occūpātor*, Wulfst. par 4: Mann. Lye.

frum-heowung, e; *f.* *First formation or creation; protoplasma, prima formatio*, Cot. 154.

frum-hrægl, es; *n.* *A first garment; primus vestitus* :—Hēt heora sceome þeccan *Frēa frumhrægle the Lord bade them conceal their nakedness with the first garment*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 8; Gen. 943.

frum-leōht, es; *n.* *First light, dawn; prima lux, aurōra* :—To ðē ic wacige of frumleōhte *ad te de luce vigilo*, Wanl. Catal. 47, 41.

frum-līc, *adj.* *Original*, Hpt. Gl. 433. *v.* frymlic.

frum-lyhtan; *p.* -lyhte *to dawn* :—Siddan hit frumlyhte *after it had dawned*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 35.

frum-meolc, -meolc, e; *f.* *The first milk, nectar; primum lac*, nectar, Som. Bēn. Lye.

frum-rēd, es; *m.* *The first or primary ordinance; primum consilium* :—Ðæra biscopa frumrēd *the primary ordinance of bishops*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 4.

frum-rēden, e; *f.* *An original, previous ordinance, condition* :—Ðā wæs first agān frumrēdenne *then was expired the space of time previously fixed*, Andr. Kmbl. 294; An. 147.

frum-rīpa, an; *m.* [rīpa a handful of corn] *First-fruits; primitiæ* :—Ðine teōðan sceattas, and ðine frumrīpan gongendes and weaxendes, agyf ðū Gode *thy tithes, and thy first-fruits of moving and growing things, render thou to God*, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31.

frum-sceaft, e; *f.* I. *the first creation, the creation, beginning, origin, original state or condition; prima creatio, ōrigo, primitiua vel pristina conditio* :—Sing me frumsceaft *canta principium creaturārum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Moyses awrāt ærest be frumsceafte *Moses wrote first of the creation*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 15. Frumsceaft *genesis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Gē māgon hwet-hwego ongitan be eowrum frumsceafte, ðæt is God *ye can in some measure understand concerning your origin, that is God*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4. Æt frumsceafte *at the beginning*, Exon. 99a; Th. 371, 21; Seel. 79; Beo. Th. 89; B. 45; Andr. Kmbl. 1593; An. 798. He cūde frumsceaft fira feorran reccan *he could relate the origin of men from [times] remote*, Beo. Th. 182; B. 91. Fyr clymmap on gecyndo, cunnaþ hwænne mōte on his frumsceaft, eft to his ēple *fire climbeth in its nature, strives when it can towards its origin, back to its home*, Salm. Kmbl. 831; Sal. 415. He forlæt ærest lifes frumsceaft *he first forsakes his original state of life*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 48; Met. 17, 24.

II. *a created being, creature; creatūra* :—Hī hēredon lifes Āgend, Fæder frumsceafte *they praised the Lord of life, the Father of all created beings*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 33; Cri. 472; 84a; Th. 317, 15; Mōd. 66; Cd. 156; Th. 195, 9; Exod. 274.

frum-sceapen; *part.* *First formed or created; primus formatus vel creatus* :—Ðā ðā he geworhte Adam, done frumsceapenan mann *when he wrought Adam, the first created man*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 14.

frum-sceat, -sceat, es; *m.* [sceat money, gain] *First-fruits; primitiæ* :—He ofslōh frumsceatas ealles geswines heora on geteldum Chames *percussit primitias omnis labōris eōrum in tābernāculis Cham*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. He slōh frumsceatas odde frumwestmas ealles geswines heora *percussit primitias omnis labōris eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 36.

frum-scepend-sceppend, es; *m.* *An author, originator, creator* :—Frumscpend auctor, Rtl. 16, 19; 123, 10.

frum-sceyld, e; *f.* *Original sin; principālis vel cāpitālis culpa* :—Frumscylda gehwās fæder and mōdor *father and mother of every original sin*, Salm. Kmbl. 891; Sal. 445.

frum-setnes, se; *f.* *Authority; auctoritas*, Rtl. 123, 15.

frum-setnung, e; *f.* *Original formation* :—Middengeordes frumsetnung *constitutio mundi*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 24.

frum-slēp, e; *f.* *First sleep; primus somnus* :—On frumslēpe *in the first sleep*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 9; Cd. 177; Th. 222, 22; Dan. 108.

frum-spræc, e; *f.* *An original speech, a promise, covenant; prædictum, promissum* :—Fyl nū frumspræc *fulfil now thy promise*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326; Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42.

frum-stadol, es; *m.* *An original station; primitiua sēdes* :—Ic mīnum gewunade frumstadole *fæst I dwelt fast in my original station*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 18; Rā. 61, 3.

frum-stem, es; *m.* *The fore-part of a ship, prow; prōra*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 41; Wrt. Voc. 63, 55.

frum-stōl, es; *m.* *An original seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station; sēdes principālis* :—Se frumstōl, ðe hie of adriften wurden *the original seat [paradise] from which they were driven*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 14; Gen. 963. Habbāþ ða feower frumstōl hiora, æghwile hiora āgenne stede *the four [elements] have their proper station, each of them its own place*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 126; Met. 20, 63. Ðæs fyres frumstōl *the fire's proper station*, 20, 250; Met. 20, 125. Healden ða mægas done frumstōl *let the kindred hold the paternal mansion*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 6. [v. note in Schmid.] In ðam frumstōle, ðe him Frēa sette *in the first seat, which the Lord placed for them*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 24; Sch. 51.

frum-talu, e; *f.* [talū a tale, story] *First words of witnesses, first accusation; prima testium dicta, prima delāta* :—We willaþ ðæt frumtalu fæste stande *we will that first words of witnesses stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6.

frumþ, es; *m.* e; *f.* *A beginning; principium* :—Ic frumþa God forscēawode *I saw the eternal God [lit. God of beginnings] face to face*, Elen. Kmbl. 689; El. 345. *v.* frymþ.

frum-tihtle, -týhtle, an; *f.* [frum original, primitive, first; tihle an accusation, charge] *A first accusation, first charge; prima accusatio, prima calumnia* :—Ðæt he borh næbbe æt frumtýhtlan *that he have no surety at the first accusation*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 24.

frum-wæstm, es; *m.* e; *f.* [wæstm fruit] *First-fruits; primitiæ* :—Frumwestmas *primitiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. Heora frumwestme fulle syndon *promptuariæ eōrum plēna*, Ps. Th. 143, 16. He ofslōh frumwestmas [wæstmæ, Th.] ealles geswina heora *percussit primitias omnis labōris eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51; 104, 36.

frum-weorc, es; *n.* *An ancient work, the work of the creation; ōpus priscum, res in principio creata* :—Woldon hie ædre gecyðan frumweorca fæder *they would at once proclaim the father of creation's works*, Andr. Kmbl. 1607; An. 805.

frum-wyrhta, an; *m.* *An author, creator; auctor* :—Lēhtes frumwyrhta *lucis auctor*, Rtl. 37, 7.

frum-yldo, e; *f.* *The first age; prima ætas* :—Frumyldo *primævus?* Cot. 3; Som. Ben. Lye.

frune asked, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39; *p. s. subj. of frinan*: frunon, frunnon asked, Ps. Th. 136, 3; Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16; *p. pl. of frinan*.

fruron froze; *p. pl. of freosan*.

frý; *adj.* *Free; liber* :—Betwyx deaðum frý *inter mortuos liber*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 6. Gif hwylc swiðe rice cýning næfde nænne frýne mon on callon *his rice if any very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 25. *v.* frēo.

fryccea, an; *m.* *A crier, preacher, herald; præco* :—Se dumba fryccea *the dumb herald*, Past. 15, 3; Hat. MS. 19a, 28. *v.* fricca.

frý-dóm, es; *m.* *Freedom, liberty; libertas* :—Se frýdóm *the freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4. Ða men habbaþ simle frýdóm *men have always freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 25, 27, 28; 41, 2; Fox 244, 16, 21. *v.* frēo-dóm.

frý-gyld, es; *n.* *A free guild or society; libērūm sodalitiūm vel colēgiūm*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* friþ-gild.

fryhtendo; *pres. part.* *Trementes*, Rtl. 122, 16. *v.* fryhtian.

fryhtu, e; *f.* *Fright, terror*, Rtl. 59, 19. *v.* fryhtu.

frymði; *adj.* *Inquisitive, asking, desirous, suppliant; inquisitivus, requirens, desidērans, supplex* :—Ic eom frymði *to ðē I am suppliant to thee*, Byrht. Th. 137, 1; By. 179. *v.* frimdig.

frymetling, e; *f.* [frum original, first, primitive] *A youngling, young*

cow; jūvenca:—Cūhyrde gebýrþæt ðæt he hæbbe ealdre cū meolc, vii niht syððan heo nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge býstinge xiv niht it belongs to a cowherd that he have the milk of an old cow, seven nights after she has newly calved, and the bittings of a young cow fourteen nights, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19.

frymlíc; *adj.* [frym=fum first] *Primitive, first*; primitivus:—Ongunnon hi ðæt apostolic lif ðære frymlican cyricean onhyrgean *capērunť apostolicam primitivā ecclēsiā vitam imitāri*, Bd. 1, 26; Wilec. 78, 22. v. frympelic.

frymp, *e*; *f.* *A harbouring, an entertainment*; susceptio, receptio:—Ælc mon mōt onsacan frympe *every man may deny entertainment*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1. v. frymþ.

frymp, *frumþ*, *es*; *m*: *e*; *f.* [from original, first] *A beginning, foundation, origin, first-fruits*; initium, principium, constitutio, origo, primitiā:—Næs his frymþ æfre his *origin never was*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 12; Ph. 637. Ic sprece fōresetnyssa fram frympe *lōquar propōsitiōnes ab initio*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 2; Ps. Spl. 101, 26; Mt. Bos. 19, 8; Lk. Bos. 1, 2. Seæl seot wyrd swā ðeah forsteallian, swā ic ðē æt frympe gehēt *that event shall yet come to pass, as I promised thee at the beginning*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 16; Gen. 2390: 6; Th. 8, 30; Gen. 132: 174; Th. 218, 6; Dan. 35; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 75; Met. 11, 38; 13, 25; Met. 13, 13; Ps. Th. 70, 4; 104, 24. Of middangeardes frympe *a constitutiō mundi*, Mt. Bos. 25, 34; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 29; Lchdm. iii. 264, 10. Heo of ðære ylcan mægpe Eást-Engla lichoman frympe lādde *de provincia eorūdem Orientalium Anglorū ipsa carnis originem duxerat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 8. Frymþas *primitiā*, Scint. Lye. Gefreoda ūsic, frymþa Scyppend *protect us, Creator of beginnings!* Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 32; Ph. 630: 44 b; Th. 151, 9; Gū. 792; Elen. Kmbl. 1002; El. 502. [Orm. frumþpe.]

frympelic; *adj.* [frymþ a beginning] *Primitive, first*; primitivus:—Ongunnon hi ðæt apostolic lif ðære frymlican cyricean onhyrgean *capērunť apostolicam primitivā ecclēsiā vitam imitāri*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32; 4, 23; S. 593, 41. On frympelicum synne *originali peccato*, Rtl. 101, 20. Of ðam frymplican *from the original*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 5.

frymp-yldo, *e*; *f.* *An early, original age*, Hpt. Gl. 462. Cf. frumyldo. *frýnd* friends, Jn. Bos. 15, 14; Lk. Bos. 7, 6; *pl. nom. acc. of* frēond. **Frysa**, Friesa, an; *pl. nom. acc.* Frysan, Frisan, Fresan; *gen.* Frysena, Frysna; *dat.* Frysum; *m.* *A Frisian*; Frisius, Freso:—Se Frysa hine gewarþ *the Frisian bound him*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 19, 22; Chr. 897; Th. 176, 32, 33, col. 2; 177, 32, 33. Sealde se ealdorman hine sumum Frysan of Lundene *the alderman sold him to a Frisian of London*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 18. Be norþan-westan him syndon Frysan *to the north-west of them are the Frisians*, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 18, 35; Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15; Chr. 886; Th. 154, 24, col. 2, 3; 155, 23, col. 1. He com on Frysena land *he came to the land of the Frisians*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27; 5, 10; S. 623, 35; 5, 11; S. 626, 18, 21; 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Gýf Frysna hwyrc ðæs mordorhetes myndgiend wære *if any of the Frisians should be a rememberer of this deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2212; B. 1104. Ic was mid Frysum *I was with the Frisians*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 24; Wid. 68; Beo. Th. 2418; B. 1207; 5816; B. 2912; Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 42. He ge-eode ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

Frys-cynning *a Frisian king*. v. Fres-cynning.

Frysico, Fresic; *adj.* *Of or belonging to Friesland, Frisian*; Frisicus:—Næron hic nāðor ne on Frysico gesceapen ne on Denis *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 2, col. 2; 177, 2. Ðær wearþ ofslegen Lucuman, and ealra manna, Frysiscra and Engiscra, lxii *there was slain Lucuman, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two*, 897; Th. 176, 34, col. 2; 177, 34.

Frys-lond, *Fres-lond*, *es*; *n.* *Friesland*; Frisia:—Be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mūpa ðære eā and Frysland *to the west of the Old Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland*, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 18, 36. Gewiton him wigend Frysland geseón *the warriors departed to see Friesland*, Beo. Th. 2277; B. 1126.

frýst, frýþ *freezes*, Ælf. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; 3rd sing. pres. of frēosan.

fryt *eats up, devours, consumes*, Deut. 32, 22; 3rd sing. pres. of fretan.

fryp, *es*; *n.* *m?* *Peace*; pax:—Seo lāf [MS. lafe] *I would here have fryp nam the remainder made peace with the army*, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 16; 1036; Th. 294, 9, col. 2. Ðæt he ne beo nānes frypes weorðe *that he be not worthy of any peace*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. v. friþ.

fryp-gegylda *a member of a peace-guild*, L. Ath. v. prm; Wilk. 65, 5. v. friþ-gegilda.

fryþing *a furthering, furtherance*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 23, = fyrþing. v. fyrþung.

fryþ-man, -mann. v. friþ-man.

fryðo, indecl. *f. Peace*; pax:—Brūcþ mid gefeān fryðo *enjoy peace with delight*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 16; Gen. 1513. v. freodo.

fryp-stōl *an asylum, refuge*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1. v. friþ-stōl.

FUGEL, fugol, fugul; *gen.* fugeles, fugles; *m.* *A bird, fowl*; āvis, āles:—Ðes fugel hæc āvis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 54; Lk. Bos. 13, 34; Cd. 72; Th. 88, 5; Gen. 1460; Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Chr. 645; Salm. Kmbl. 507; Sal. 254; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Fugel āles, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 59. Ne wirc gē nāne andlīc-nissa ne nānes nýtenes ne fugeles *make no images of any beast or bird*, Deut. 4, 17. Wæs ðæs fugles flyht *thyne and dēgol the bird's flight was hidden and secret*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639; 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125; Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226. Ic spearuwan swā some gelice gewearþ, ānlicum fugele *factus sum sicut passer ūnicus*, Ps. Th. 101, 5; Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 18; Rā. 32, 7. Fugle gelicost *most like to a bird*, Beo. Th. 442; B. 218. Ðone fugel hātaþ Filistina *fruman usa mortis the princes of the Philistines call the bird vasa mortis*, Salm. Kmbl. 559; Sal. 279; Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 10; Cri. 636. Fugelas æton of ðam āves *comēdunt ex eo*, Gen. 40, 17, 19; Ps. Spl. 103, 13; Mk. Bos. 4, 4, 32; Lk. Bos. 9, 58; Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 22; Ph. 352; Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5; Ps. Th. 77, 27. Heofenan fuglas habbaþ nest *volucres celi nidos habent*, Mt. Bos. 8, 20; 13, 4; Cd. 200; Th. 248, 2; Dan. 507; Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140; Ps. Th. 104, 35. Ðæt hi gehiran oðerra fugela *stemne that they hear the sounds of other birds*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21; Gen. 7, 21. Hēr was ðæt micle fugla wæl *in this year [A. D. 671] was the great destruction of birds*, Chr. 671; Erl. 34, 33. Ofer fugla cynn *over the race of birds*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 22; Ph. 159; 60 b; Th. 221, 6, 16; Ph. 330, 335. Gif seo offrung biþ of fugelum *si de āvibus oblātio fuerit*, Lev. 1, 14; Deut. 28, 26; Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. He spyraþ æfter fuglum *he seeks after birds*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 29; Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rā. 73, 3; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 37; Jud. 297; Ps. Th. 78, 2. Ða fugelas he ne toðlede āves *non divisit*, Gen. 15, 10; Ps. Spl. 8, 8; 49, 12; 77, 31; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 95; Met. 13, 48. Behealðað heofonan fuglas *respiciet volūtilia cæli*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26; Cd. 65; Th. 78, 26; Gen. 1299. [Piers P. fowel: Chauc. foule: Wyc. foulis fowls: Laym. foʒel, fuʒel, fowel: Plat. vagel, m: O. Sax. fugal: Frs. fugil, foeggel: O. Frs. fugel: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. vogel, m: O. H. Ger. fogal, fugal, m: Goth. fūgls, m: Dan. fugl, m. f: Swed. fågel, m: Icel. fugl, fogl, m.] DER. brim-fugel, carl-, cwēn-, dop-, fen-, gūþ-, hen-, heofon-, here-, nē-, treo-, wudu-.

fugel-bana, -bona, an; *m.* *A bird-killer, fowler*; auceps:—Sum biþ fugelbona, hæfeces cræftig *one is a fowler, skilful with the hawk*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crā. 80.

fugel-cyn, fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, *es*; *n.* *FOWL-KIND*; vōlucrum gēnus:—Eallum nýtenum and eallum fugelcynne *cunctis animantibus terrā omnique vōlucris celi*, Gen. 1, 30; 7, 8. Nim of fugelcinnne seofen and seofen ægðres gecyðes *tolle de volatilibus septēna et septēna, masculum et feminam*, Gen. 7, 3.

fugel-doppe, *es*; *m?* *A dipping-fowl, water-fowl*; mergilus, Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 118; Wrt. Voc. 29, 14. v. dop-fugel.

fugeleran=fugelerum *with fowlers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fugelere.

fugelere, fuglere, *es*; *m.* *A FOWLER*; auceps:—Fugelere *auceps*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 45; Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 9. Ðær gewicodon fisceras oððe fugeleras *where fishers or fowlers encamped*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Fugelerum [MS. fugeleran] *with fowlers*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5.

fugeles leāc, *es*; *n.* *Viumum?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 30; Wrt. Voc. 68, 45.

fugeles wīse, fugeles wýse, an; *f.* *The plant larkspur*; delphinium = δελφίνιον:—Fugeles wīse *delphin*, Cot. 211, Som. Ben. Lye. Fugeles wýse *delphinion*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 69; Wrt. Voc. 68, 4.

fugel-hælsere, *es*; *m.* [hælsere a diviner] *A diviner by birds, sooth-sayer*; augur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel-weohlere.

fugel-hwata, an; *m.* *A diviner by birds*; augur:—Fugelhwata *caragius*, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 69; Wrt. Voc. 34, 4. v. Du Cange *sub voce* Caragus.

fugelian, fuglian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To fowl, catch birds*; aucupāri:—Ic fugelige *aucupor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12, MS. D.

fugel-līm, *es*; *m.* *Bird-lime*; viscum, Cot. 194.

fugel-net, -nett, *es*; *n.* *A bird-net*; aucupatōrium rēte:—Fugelnet [MS. fugelint] *pendera* [= *panthēra* = *panθήρα*], Wrt. Voc. 288, 77.

fugel-nop, *es*; *m?* *Bird-catching, fowling*; aucupium:—On fugel-nophum *in fowlings*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

fugelop *bird-catching, fowling*. v. fugolop.

fugel-timber, *es*; *n.* [timber a frame, structure] *A young bird*; avicula, pullus:—Biþ fæger fugeltimber *it is a fair young bird*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 8; Ph. 236.

fugel-tras? *pl. m.* *Poles or forks for spreading nets*; āmites, Cot. 13.

fugel-weohlere, *es*; *m.* [fugel a bird, weohlere = wiglere, wigelere a soothsayer] *A diviner by birds*; augur, auspex, Ælf. Gl. 4; Som. 56, 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 13.

fugel-wylle *abounding in birds*. v. fugol-wylle.

fuglere, es; *m. A fowler*; auceps, Wrt. Voc. 285, 15. *v. fugelere.*
fugles of a bird or fowl, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 11; Cri. 654; *gen. of* fugel.

fugles beán, *e*; *f. Vetch*, Gl. Mett. 919.

fuglian to fowl; aucupari:—*Íc fuglige aucupor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. *v. fugelian.*

fuglung, *e*; *f. Fowling, bird-catching*; aucupium, Wrt. Voc. 285, 19.

fugol, es; *m. A bird, fowl*; ávis:—Friteþ wildne fugol it eateth the wild bird, Salm. Kmbl. 597; Sal. 298. Fugole gelicost most like to a bird, Andr. Kmbl. 994; An. 497. God gelædde ðære lyfte fugolas to Adame *Deus volūtūtia celi adduxit ad Adam*, Gen. 2, 19; Cd. 200; Th. 248, 14; Dan. 513. *v. fugel.*

fugol-cynn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n. Fowl-kind*; vōlucrum gēnus:—Micel fugolcyn much fowl-kind, Ex. 16, 13. Fiscian and fugolcinn fish and fowl, Ælf. T. 8, 26. *v. fugel-cyn.*

fugolop, es; *m?* Bird-catching, fowling; aucupium:—Būton huntoþe and fugolope besides hunting and fowling, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. *v. fugelnoþ.*

fugol-wylle; *adj. Bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds*; ávibus abundans:—Hit is fiscwylle and fugolwylle it is abounding in fish and fowl, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41.

fugul, es; *m. A bird, fowl*; ávis, vōlucris:—Ne wæs ðæt nā fugul āna it was not a bird only, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 23; Rā. 37, 9. Heofones fugulas hit fræton vōlucres celi comēdūnt illud, Lk. Bos. 8, 5. Fugulum volūtūlibus, Ps. Spl. 78, 2. *v. fugel.*

fuhlas birds, fowls, Mt. Bos. 13, 32, =fugas; *pl. nom. acc. of* fugel.

FÜHT; *adj. Moist, damp*; hūmidus:—Deōs wyrt biþ cenned on fūhtum and on wāteregum stōwum this herb is produced in damp and watery places, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 25; 39, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 5; 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 26. [Plat. fucht: Dut. vocht, *n. moisture*; vochtig damp, humid; Ger. feucht; M.H. Ger. viuhte; O.H. Ger. fuht; Dan. fugtig; Swed. fukt, *m. moisture*; fuktig moist.]
fūhtiende; *part. Moist, damp*; hūmidus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fuhhton fought, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 4; *p. pl. of* feohtan.

ful; *adj. Full, filled, complete, entire*; plēnus:—Ealra fūla ful full of all foulness [impurities], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769; 1875; El. 939; Cd. 166; Th. 206, 11; Exod. 450; Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 12; Jul. 612; 78 b; Th. 294, 33; Crā. 24; 84 a; Th. 316, 4; Mōd. 43. Æþpancum ful filled with grudges, Salm. Kmbl. 992; Sal. 497. Ða beað Swegen ful gylt and metsunge to his here done winter Sweyn then commanded full tribute and provisions for his army during the winter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 24. *v. full.*

ful, full; *adv. Full, perfectly, very, well*; plēne, perfecte, valde:—Wyrð ne ful cūde he knew not well her destiny, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 26; Jul. 33.

ful, full, es; *n.* I. a cup; pōcūlum:—He ðæt ful gepah he partook of the cup, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628. Him was ful boren to him the cup was borne, Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192. Onfōh ðissum fulle accept this cup, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Full the cup, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 8; Rā. 24, 14. Drince þreo ful fulle nistig let him drink three cups full fasting, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 13. II. what contains liquids, A collection of water, the sea, clouds; receptacūlum liquidī, mǣre, nubes:—He ða frætwæ wagef yða ful he carried the ornament over the sea [lit. the cup of the waves], Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ic wide toþringe lagustreama ful I widely disperse the clouds [lit. the collection of water-streams], Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rā. 4, 38. [O. Sax. ful, *n. a goblet*: Icēl. full, *n. a goblet full of drink*.] DER. medo-ful, meodu-sele-.

ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined. [Cf. Goth. fulla-] *v. full.*

-ful, -full, *e*; *f. -ful*, as in būc-ful a bucketful, hand-ful, -full a handful, *q. v.*

-ful, -full, the termination of many adjectives, as,—Bealo-ful, -full baleful: Car-ful, fear-ful careful: Ege-ful fearful, etc.

FÜL; *adj. Foul, dirty, impure, corrupt, rotten, stinking, guilty, convicted of a crime*; foedus, immundus, sordidus, obscenus, spurcus, pūtidus, foetidus, culpæ conscius, crimine convictus:—Byrgen ūtan fæger, and innan ful a sepulchre fair without, and foul within, Ps. Th. 13, 5. On ðinne fūlan mūþ in thy foul mouth, 49, 17. In fūle wyllan to the foul spring, Cod. Dipl. 724; A. D. 1016; Kmbl. iii. 367, 13; 366, 31. Þurh fūle synne through foul sin, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 33; Cri. 1483. Ne nāht fūles ne picge nec immundum quidquam comēdas, Jud. 13, 4. Wið fūlne gālsceipe against foul lasciviousness, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. Ascūnige man swiðe fūle forlīga let foul fornications be earnestly shunned, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. Swā fūle swā gēt as foul as goats, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. Fūl wīn spurcum vinum, Ælf. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 127; Wrt. Voc. 27, 54. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla I am viler than this rotten wood, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 33; Rā. 41, 48. Fūl fýr of heora mūþe blāwende ðe ore ignem pūtidum effluant, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41; 5, 12; S. 630, 12. Ic fūlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte, ðæt hēr yfle adelan stinceþ I am fouler than this black

fen, that here smells badly of filth, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 32; Rā. 41, 31. Gif se mynetera fūl wurþe if the minter be guilty, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 20; *v. § 1, 1*; Th. i. 228, 14. Gif he ðonne fūl wurþe if he then be convicted, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19; i. 2; Th. i. 282, 21; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. [Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc. foul: Laym. ful, fule; Orm. fule: Plat. vuul, ful, fual; Frs. fuwle, fule; O. Frs. ful: Dut. vuil; Ger. faul; M.H. Ger. vül; O.H. Ger. fül; Goth. fuls; Dan. fual; Swed. ful; Icēl. füll; Lat. pūter foul, putrid; Lith. pū-lei putrid matter; Sansk. pūti putrid; from the root pūy to become foul or putrid.]

FÜL, es; *n. Foulness, impurity, guilt, offence, fault*; illūvies, impūritas, culpa:—Fūl and wydel illūvies, Cot. 105. Ealra fūla ful full of all foulness [impurities], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769. Ðār ænig þing fūles neāh ne cume where nothing foul [of foulness] may come near, L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 25. Se ðe ðæs fācnes and ðæs fūles gewita sý he who is privy to the crime and the guilt, L. Ath. *v. § 1, 2*; Th. i. 228, 22. Sleā man of ða hand ðe he ðæt fūl mid worhte let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence, i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21. *v. fūl full; adj.*

fūl, es; *m. A convicted offender*; reus, qui scēlēris damnātus est:—Ðæt hý ne fūl nāwār frīdian ne feormian nor that they anywhere protect or harbour a convicted offender, L. Edg. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. Be ðon ðe fūl frīdiaþ concerning those who protect a convicted offender, 8 titl; Th. i. 164, 1. *v. fūl; adj.*

fūl, *e*; *f. fūle, an*; *f. A foul, common or unconsecrated place, a highway where criminals were buried*; lōcus profānus:—Sleā mon hine and on fūl lece let him be slain and be laid in a common place, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 2. Hine man on fūlan lece let one lay him in a common place, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. *v. Th. L. Gl.*

ful-æðele full noble, very noble. *v. full-æðele.*

ful-bealdlice, -baldlice; *adv. Full boldly, very boldly*; audācissime:—Ðe ðines sipes fulbealdlice biddaþ who full boldly pray for thy coming, Ps. Th. 68, 7. He fulbealdlice beornas lærde he exhorted the warriors full boldly, Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311.

fūl-beām; *gen. fūlan beāmes*; *m. The black alder*; alnus nigra, rhamnus frangula:—Wyl on wātere fūlan beāmes rinde boil in water black alder rind, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12.

ful-berstan; *p. -bærst, pl. -burston*; *pp. -borsten*; *v. intrans. To burst full or thoroughly*; plēne rumpi, Off. Reg. 3.

ful-bétan, full-bétan; *p. -bétte*; *pp. -bétet To make full amends, give satisfaction*; pēnitus compensāre, sātisfacere:—Ðæt he fulbête till he make full amends, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29.

ful-blāc; *adj. [blāc I. bright, shining] Full bright, very bright*; prælicidus:—On fūlblācne beām on the very bright tree, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 4; Dōm. 66.

ful-blīde full glad, very joyful. *v. full-blīde.*

ful-boren; *part. Full-born, noble-born*; nōbilis nātu:—Mid eahta and feowertig fulborenra þegena with eight and forty noble-born thanes, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 4.

ful-bōt full amends; plēna compensācio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ful-brecan; *p. -bræc, pl. -bræcon*; *pp. -brocen To break entirely, violate*; pēnitus frangere, violare:—Se ðe āðor fulbrece he who violates either, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21.

ful-brice, -bryce, es; *m. [pl. full, brice a breaking, breach] A full or entire breach of the peace*; plēna pācis violātio:—Gif fulbrice wyrþe si plēna pācis violātio fīeret, L. E. B. 4, 6, 7; Th. ii. 240, 17, 23; 242, 3. Fulbryce, 5, 8; Th. ii. 240, 20; 242, 6.

ful-cāflice full quickly, very eagerly. *v. full-cāflice.*

ful-clēne; *adj. Full clean, very pure*; purissimus:—Ic ðīne gewitnesse wāt fulclēne I know thy testimonies [are] very pure, Ps. Th. 118, 14.

ful-cūþ, full-cūþ; *adj. Full known, well known, famous, public*; bēne nōtus, insignis, publicus:—On fulcūþum gemynde in famous memory, Ælf. T. 21, 1. Bi fulcūþum strætum iuxta publicos viarum transitus, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4, note, MS. T: Nar. 2, 15.

ful-cyrten; *adj. Very beautiful*; pulcherimus:—Fulcyrtenu ceorles dōhtor a churl's very beautiful daughter, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rā. 26, 6.

ful-dōn; *p. -dyde, pl. -dydon*; *pp. -dōn To do fully, satisfy*; plēne āgēre, sātisfacere, R. Ben. 44.

ful-dysig very foolish or ignorant. *v. full-dysig.*

ful-dyslice; *adv. Very foolishly*; stultissime:—Se Godes cunnap fuldyslice he tempteth God very foolishly, Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228.

ful-earmlice; *adv. Full miserably, very wretchedly*; miserrime:—Sum sceal fulearmlice ealdre linnan one shall full miserably lose his life, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54.

ful-eāde, full-eāde; *adv. Full easily, very easily*; facillime:—Ða men ðe habbaþ unhāle eāgan ne māgon fuleāde lōcian ongeān ða sunnan the men who have weak eyes cannot very easily look at the sun, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 27.

ful-endian to end fully, complete. *v. full-endian.*

ful-fealdan; *p. -feöld, pl. -feöldon*; *pp. -fealden To explain*; explicare:—Ic fulfealde explico, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 52.

ful-fleón to flee fully or completely, flee away. *v.* full-fleón.

ful-fremedlice, full-fremedlice; *adv.* Fully, completely, perfectly; perfect:—Ne mæg nān gesceaft fulfremmedlice understanðan ymbe God no creature can perfectly understand about God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 2, 4.

ful-fremednys, full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Fulfilment, perfection; perfectio:—Hwær is ðīna dæda fulfremmednys ubi est perfectio virtutum tuarum? Job Thw. 167, 16. Līfde he his lif on sōpfæstnysse and on fulfremmednysse duxit vitam in justitie perfectione, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 29.

ful-fremman, full-fremman, to -fremmanne: he -fremeþ; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed To fulfil, perfect, practise; perficere:—Ðīne unrihtgitsunga gewill to fulfremmanne to fulfil the desire of thine evil covetousness, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ic fulfremme perficio, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. He his mōd went to ðām yflum and hī fulfremeþ he turns his mind to the vices and practises them, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Of mūpe cildra and sūcendra ðū fulfremmedest lof ex ore infantium et lactentium perficisti laudem, Ps. Lamb. 8, 3; Ps. Spl. 39, 9. Heahsetl his [biþ] swā swā mōna fulfremmed on æcnysse thrōnus ejus [erit] sicut luna perfecta in æternum, Ps. Spl. 88, 36. Beoþ fulfremmede estote vos perfecti, Mt. Bos. 5, 48. *DER.* un-fulfremmed.

ful-freōlic; *adj.* Very liberal; pēnitus libēralis:—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hātene wæron, fulfreōlice feorh, frumbearn Chames the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618.

ful-fyllan to fulfil, accomplish. *v.* full-fyllan.

ful-gān, full-gān; he -gēþ; *p.* -eode, *pl.* -eodon; *pp.* -gān; with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow, accomplish; adimplere, perficere, peragere, obsequi, patrare:—Ðæt hī mægen hiora wiśdōme fulgān that they can fulfil their wisdom, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 19. Ðe hiora willan fulgēþ which fulfils their will, 39, 8; Fox 224, 18. Se ne hwyrþ his mōd æfter iðlum geþohtum, and him mid weorcum [ne] fulgēþ he turns not his mind after vain thoughts, and does [not] carry them out with works, Ps. Th. 23, 4. He fulgēþ his lustum and his plegan he follows his lusts and his pleasure, Homl. Th. i. 66, 11.

ful-gangan, -gongan, full-gangan; *p.* -geōng, *pl.* -geōngon; *pp.* -gangen To fulfil, perfect, follow, accomplish, finish; complere, perficere, obsequi, finire:—God bædon ðæt hie his hearmscare habban mōsten fulgangan they prayed God that they might have to fulfil his punishment, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 27; Gen. 782. Gif we him fulgangan wyllaþ if we will follow him, Ors. 5, 1; Bos. 101, 15. Hit is riht ðæt ðū heora þeawum fulgange it is right that thou follow their manners, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35.

ful-geare, -gearwe, -gere; *adv.* Full well, very well, fully, thoroughly; satis bene, plene, pēnitus:—Ic nāt fulgeare ymbe hwæt ðū gyt tvecōst I know not full well about what thou still doubtest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12; Ps. Th. 117, 28. Hiō ne fulgeare cūdon geſceggan be ðam sige-beacne they could not fully tell about the victorious sign, Elen. Kmbl. 334; El. 167. Ic fulgearwe wāt ðæt he byþ wiś and mildheort I know full well that he is wise and merciful, Ps. Th. 135, 1; Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 1; Rā. 80, 7. Judas ne fulgere wiste be ðam sigebeāme Judas did not thoroughly know about the victorious tree, Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860.

ful-gegān; *p.* -ge-eode, -geode, *pl.* -ge-eodon, -geodon; *pp.* -gegān; with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow; complere, perficere, peragere, obsequi:—Ðā ðū lustgrym eallum fulgeōdest when thou didst follow all horrid lusts, Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24. *v.* ful-gān.

ful-gehende; *prep.* Full nigh, very near; valde prōpe:—Hine man byrige ðam stýple fulgehende, on ðam sūþ-portice he was buried very near the steeple, in the south porch, Chr. 1036; Erl. 166, 38; Ælf. Tod. 19.

ful-gemæc; *adj.* Very suitable; attissimus:—Ðā ic me fulgemæcne monnan funde when I found a man very suitable for me, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18.

ful-geihtsum; *adj.* Very abundant, quite sufficient; satis abundans, omnino amplus:—Fulgeihtsum is punice sufficit monacho, R. Ben. 55.

ful-geōdest didst fulfil, didst follow, Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24; 2nd sing. *p.* of ful-gegān.

ful-geōmor; *adj.* Full sad, very sad; valde tristis:—Ic ðis giedd wrece bi me fulgeōmore I recite this lay of myself very sad, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 19; Kl. 1.

ful-georne, full-georne; *adv.* Full earnestly, very diligently, full well; diligentissime, optime:—He wiste fulgeorne ðæt God hine lufode he knew full well that God loved him; qui optime novērat Dōminum esse cum eo, Gen. 39, 3.

ful-gere full well, fully, thoroughly, Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. *v.* ful-geare.

ful-getreōw full true, very true. *v.* full-getreōw.

ful-gewēpned fully weaponed, fully armed. *v.* full-gewēpned.

ful-gleāwlice full wisely, very prudently. *v.* full-gleāwlice.

ful-gongan to fulfil, perfect; perficere:—Ðæt he wiślice would

fulgonge that he wisely perfect the world, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 3; Sch. 22. *v.* ful-gangan.

ful-hār; *adj.* Full hoary, gray-haired; cānus, albescent senectute, Cot. 54.

ful-heālice; *adv.* Full highly, very highly; altissime:—Hý singaþ fulheālice hlīdan stefne they sing full highly with loud voice, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 23; Cri. 389.

ful-hearde full strongly, very firmly or tightly. *v.* full-hearde.

ful-bræde full quickly, immediately, Bt. 22, 1; Rawl. 47, 7, note f. *v.* ful-raðe.

fulhtere, *es*; *m.* A baptizer, baptist; baptista:—To ðām dæge Seint Iohannes ðæs fulhteres on the day of Saint John the baptist, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 19. *v.* fulluhtere.

fūlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n.* To become foul, putrefy, rot, decay; putrescere, computrescere, corrumpi:—Ðær is mid Eāstum ān mægþ, ðæt hī māgon cýle gewyrcaþ; and ðý ðær licgaþ ða deāðan men swā lange, and ne fūliaþ, ðæt hī wyrcaþ done cýle hine on there is among the Estonians a tribe that can produce cold; and, therefore, the dead men lie there so long, and decay not, because they bring the cold into them, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 7. Mine wuonda rote an and fūleðdon computruerunt et deterioraverunt cicatrices meæ, Ps. Th. 37, 5; Ps. Surt. 37, 6. *DER.* a-fūlian.

fūlice; *adv.* Foully; sordide, R. Ben. 82.

FULL, ful; *gen. m. n.* fulles, *f.* fulre; *def.* se fulla; seō, ðæt fullc: comp. *m.* fulra, *f. n.* fulre; *sup.* fullost; *adj.* FULL, filled, complete, entire; plēnus, satiatus, confertus, integer:—Ðæt se weorþig full sēte that the street was [lit. sat] full, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Be-yrnþ se mōna hwiltidum ðonne he full byþ on ðære sceade ufwearde the moon, when it is full, sometimes enters into the upper part of the shadow, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 14, 20; Lchdm. iii. 240, 22; 242, 1. He was full cyng ofer eall Engla land he was complete king over all England, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 10. Mildheortnysse Drihtnes ful is corpe misericordia Domini plēna est terra, Ps. Spl. 32, 5; Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57; Cd. 18; Th. 21, 33; Gen. 333; Beo. Th. 4816; B. 2412; Ps. Th. 140, 1; Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32. Ðes fulla mann hīc sātur, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Mīn fulla freond my full friend, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 35. Se fulla mōna the full moon, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Hwā is ðæt ne wundrige fulles mōnan who is there that wonders not at the full moon? Bt. Met. Fox 28, 81; Met. 28, 41. Hī gebrohton hie on fullum fleāme they put them to full flight, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 18. On fullum mōnan at full moon, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 13; Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. He gewende sūþweard mid fulre fyrde he went southward with the entire army, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 4; 1014; Erl. 151, 4, 22; 1022; Erl. 161, 35. Be fullan abundanter, Ps. Th. 30, 27; Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man ðā fulne [fulne, Erl. 150, 32], freondscipe gefestode they then confirmed full friendship, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14; 1052; Erl. 187, 23; 1013; Erl. 148, 19, 36; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. Sceolon done ryhtan dōm ænne geafan, egsan fulne they shall suffer the one righteous doom, full of terror, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 8; Cri. 1370. Hæteþ ðonne heahcnyning helle betýnan, fyres fulle then the mighty king shall command [them] to close hell, full of fire, Salm. Kmbl. 349; Sal. 174. He geseah unrihte corpan fulle he saw the earth filled with unrighteousness, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 13; Gen. 1292. Moises hēt nýman ðæt gemetfiet full, and settan beforan Drihtne Moses commanded [them] to take the measure full, and to set [it] before the Lord, Ex. 16, 33. Gōð gemet, and full hig syliaþ on eowerne bearm mensūram bonam, et confertam dābunt in sinum vestrum, Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Beað ðā Swegen full gild Sweyn then commanded full tribute, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2. Gif hī fulle ne beoþ si non fuerint saturati, Ps. Th. 58, 15; Ps. Spl. 143, 16. Hig fyldon twelf wylían fulle ðara brytsena they filled twelve baskets full of the fragments, Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Ðær hig wæron seofon dagas fulle they were there seven full days, Gen. 50, 10. Of ðære tīde, Paulinus, syx gear fulle, on ðære mægpe Godes word bodade and lærde Paulinus ex eo tempore sex annis continuus, verbum Dei in ea provincia prædicabat, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Hit is gecyndelic ðæt ealle eorþlice lichaman beoþ fulran on weaxendum mōnan ðonne on wanigendum it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 8. Hwenne ðæt flōd byþ fullost when the tide is fullest, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6, 16. [Chauc. ful, full: R. Glouc. ful; Laym. ful, uul, uulle, fulle, uulle: Orm. full: Plat. vull, full: O. Sax. ful, fol; Frs. fol; O. Frs. ful, fol; Dut. vol; Ger. voll; M. H. Ger. vol; O. H. Ger. foll, fol, full; Goth. fulls: Dan. fuld; Swed. full: Icel. fullr; Lat. plēnus; Grk. πλήρης; Lith. pilnas; Sansk. pūrṇa filled, full.]

full; *adv.* Fully, perfectly, entirely; plēne, perfecte, omnino:—Þurh tyn winter full for fully ten winters, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. He sæt ðær tyn winter full he remained there fully ten winters, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 33; Met. 26, 17. *v.* ful; *adv.*

full, *es*; *n.* a cup; poculum:—Gedrinç his þreó full fulle drink three cups full of it, Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 2. *v.* ful; *n.*

-full -ful. *v.* -ful, the termination of many adjectives.

ful-læst, -læst, -læste (?) *es*; *m.* Help, aid, support; auxilium, subsidium:—Is mægenwisa trum, fullcsta mæst, se ðas fare lædeþ he is a firm army-

leader, the greatest of supports, who leads this expedition, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 18; Exod. 554. Ðæt we hæfdon æt ðæm fyre leōht and fullæste that we might have light and help from the fire, Nar. 13, 3. [O. Sax. fullēsti; O. H. Ger. folleisti.]

ful-læstan, -læstan; *p. te; pp. ed To help, aid, support; opitulari*:—Ic ðe fullæstu I will support thee, Beo. Th. 5330; B. 2668. [6s] fullēstēþ [the mind] gives aid, Exon. 106b; Th. 407, 1; Rā. 25, 8. Him men fullēstap men aid them, 119a; Th. 457, 31; Hy. 4, 92. [O. Sax. fullēstian; O. H. Ger. folleistian.]

full-æðele; *adj. Full noble, very noble; valde nobilis*:—Manege beoþ ægðer ge fullædele ge fullwelige, and beoþ ðeah fullunrōte many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

Fullan-ham, -hom; *gen. -hammes, -hommes; m. [Asser Fullonham; Hunt. Fullenham; Sim. Dun. Fulanham; Brom. Fullenham] FULHAM, Middlesex; lōci nōmen in agro Middlesexiensis, ad ripam Tāmēsis flūminis*:—Æt Fullanhamme be Temese at Fulham on the Thames, Chr. 879; Th. 150, 3. On Fullanhomme at Fulham, 880; Th. 150, 12, col. 1.

full-bétan; *p. te; pp. ed To make full satisfaction; sātisfācere*:—Ic fullbēte odde behreowsige sātisfācio, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. v. ful-bétan.

full-blīde; *adj. Full glad, very joyful; lætissimus*:—Ða Philistei fullblīde wæron the Philistines were very joyful, Jud. 16, 23.

full-cāfice; *adv. Full quickly, very eagerly; velocissime*:—Se fullcāfice bræd of ðæm beorne blōdigne gār he very eagerly plucked the bloody dart from the chief, Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153.

full-cūp; *adj. Full known, well known; bene nōtus*:—On cyninga bocum ys fullcūp be ðām in the books of the kings it is well known about them, Jud. Thw. 161, 20.

full-dysig; *adj. Very foolish or ignorant; perfecte stultus*:—Fulldysig biþ se mann the man is very foolish, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 6.

full-eāde; *adv. Very easily; facillime*:—Ne meht ðū fullēāde cwedan ðæt ðū earm sē thou canst not very easily say that thou art miserable, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. v. ful-eāde.

full-endian; *p. ode; pp. od To end fully, complete, finish; complere, finire*:—He bæd Cynebill ðæt he ða ārfaestan ongunnennesse fullendode pētiit Cynibillum pia cepta complere, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39, note. [Ger. vollenden.]

full-eode, *pl. -eodon went after, followed, aided*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119; Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153; *p. of full-gān*.

fullere, *es; m. A FULLER, bleacher; fullio*:—His reaf wurdon glitiniende swā hwīte swā snāw, swā nān fullere ofer eorþan ne mæg swā hwīte gedōn, Mk. Bos. 9, 3; *vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia et candida nimis uelut nix, quālia fullio non potest super terram candida facere*, Vulg; his clothis ben maad schynunge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, or walkere of cloth may not make white on erthe, Wyc. Fulleras fullōnes, Ælfic. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 1; Wrt. Voc. 19, 12.

full-fleōn, *ic -fleō; p. -fleah, pl. -flugon; pp. -flogen To flee fully or completely, flee away; perfugere*:—Ic fullfleo perfugio, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 49.

full-fremedlice; *comp. -licor; adv. Fully, completely, perfectly; perfecte*:—Nān man ne mæg fullfremedlice segan embe done sþan God no man is able to speak perfectly about the true God, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 26. Ne eart ðū fullfremedlice gefullod non es perfecte baptizatus, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 6; 618, 38. Ærdon ðe he ðam forgewitenum gýmelaényssum his fullfremedlicor of ðære tide geclānsade priusquam præteritis negligentias perfectius ex tempore castigaret, 3, 27; S. 559, 6. [Orm. fullfremedlike.] v. ful-fremedlice.

full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, *e; f. Fulfilment, perfection; perfectio*:—Ðæt ic hæbbe manege men gelæd to ðæm stæde fullfremednesse on ðæm scipe mines mōdes that I have brought many men to the shore of perfection in the ship of my mind, Past. 65; Hat. MS. Ðæt he fullfremednyss hæbbe that it may have fulfilment, Ælfic. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 27. DER. un-fullfremednes. [Orm. fullfremedness.] v. ful-fremednyss.

full-fremman, to-fremmenne; *p. -fremede; pp. -fremed To do fully, fulfil, finish, perfect, practise; perficere, peragere, patrare*:—Syððan he ne mæg ðæne grundweall fullfremman poſteaquam fundāmentum non potuerit perficere, Lk. Bos. 14, 29. Hwæð he hæbbe hine to fullfremmenne si hæbeat ad perficiendum, 14, 28. Ðæt ic fullfremme his weorc ut perficiam opus ejus, Jn. Bos. 4, 34. Ðæt he hi eft fullfremme that he practise them [the vices] again, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 18. Swā eower heofonlica fæder is fullfremed sicut pater vester cælestis perfectus est, Mt. Bos. 5, 48; Ælfic. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 12, 13. Ðeah hi on manegum þingum sien fullfremede though they are perfect in many things, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [Orm. fullfremedd.] v. ful-fremman.

full-fyllan; *p. -fylde; pp. -fylled To fulfil, accomplish; complere*:—Ic fullfyllle compleo, Ælfic. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 29.

full-gān; *he -gæþ; p. -eode, pl. -eodon; pp. -gān; with the dat. To fulfil, perform, go after, follow, aid; perficere, peragere, sequi, adju-*

være:—We ne mōton fullgān ūres Scippendes willan we cannot perform our Maker's will, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 8. Se lydra man fullgæþ deofas willan the wicked man fulfils the devil's will, Homl. Th. i. 172, 18. Scaeft flāne fullēode the shaft went after the arrow, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119. Hie me fullēodon they well aided me, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153. v. ful-gān.

full-gangan; *p. -geóng, pl. -geóngon; pp. -gangen; with the dat. To fulfil, accomplish, finish; perficere, finire*:—Ðæt hi mōstan ðam gewinne fullgangan that they might finish the war, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 21. v. ful-gangan.

full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently; diligentissime*:—Ic mine earfðu ealle fullgeorne fōre him sæge I tell all my troubles very diligently before him, Ps. Th. 141, 2. v. ful-georne.

full-getreow; *adj. Full true, altogether true; pēnitūs vērax*:—We synd fullgetreowe sūmus pēnitūs vēraces, Gen. 42, 31.

full-gewēpned; *part. Fully weaponed, fully armed; perfecte armatus*:—Hi cōmon onuppon ða munecas fullgewēpnede they came upon the monks fully armed, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 11.

full-gleawīce; *adv. Full wisely, very prudently; sapientissime, prudentissime*:—Ic mine sǣwe sylmle wyllle fullgleawīce Gode underþeodan I will always very prudently subject my soul to God, Ps. Th. 61, 1; 72, 13; 106, 42.

full-hearde; *adv. Full strongly, very firmly or tightly; firmissime, artissime*:—He ðone fullhearde geband he bound it very tightly, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444.

fullian, fulligan, fulwian, to fullianne; *part. fulligende; ic fullige, ðū fullast, he fullaþ, pl. fulliaþ; p. fullode, ede; pp. fullod, ed; v. trans. To FULL or make white as a fuller [fullere, q.v.], to baptize; albare, candidum facere, baptizare=βαπτίζειν*. A word of doubtful origin. It is by some connected with the verb which appears in Gothic as *weiþan* to sanctify. See fulluht. Ongunnon hi men læran and fullian ipsi prædicare et baptizare coeperunt, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 4; 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Se ðe me sende to fullianne on wætere qui misit me baptizare in aquam, Jn. Bos. 1, 33. Iohannes was on wēstene fulligende fuit Joannes in deserto baptizans, Mk. Bos. 1, 4. Ic fullige on wætere ego baptizo in aqua, Jn. Bos. 1, 26. Hwī fullast ðū quid baptizas? 1, 25. Se ðe fullaþ on Hālgum Gāste qui baptizat in Spiritu Sancto, 1, 33; 3, 26; L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 30. Iohannes fullode ða ðe him to cōmon John baptized those who came to him, Homl. Th. i. 352, 16; Jn. Bos. 1, 28, 31; 3, 22, 23; 4, 2; 10, 40.

Læraþ ealle þeōda, and fulligaþ hig ðōcete omnes gentes, baptizantes eos, Mt. Bos. 28, 19. Ðæt he hine fullode that he might baptize him, 3, 13. Iohannes se Fulluhtere cwæþ, witodlice ic eow fullige on wætere, to dædbōte; se ðe æfter me towerd ys . . . he eow fullaþ on Hālgum Gāste, Mt. Bos. 3, 11; Joon Baptist saide, forsothe I cristene [=waiche] 3ou in water, in to penance; forsothe he that is to cumme after me . . . he shal baptise, or cristen 3ou in the Holy Goost, Wyc: Joannes Baptista dixit, ego quidem baptizo vos in aqua in penitentiam; qui autem post me venturus est . . . ipse vos baptizabit in Spiritu Sancto, Vulg. 'In Anturs of Arther, end of 13th century, we find, st. xviii. lines 4, 5:—pp. Fulled whitened, baptized: R. Glouc. A.D. 1297; 3 p. Follode; pp. y-fulled, fullod; s. fullynge: Piers P. 1362, Wrt. small 8vo. London, Pickering, 1842, pp. 244, 322, fullynge baptizing, whitening: 398, fullynge baptizing. After this, we do not find fullod, y-fulled, fullynge; yet in A. Sax. Mk. Bos. 9, 3, we have fullere: Wyc. 1389, fullere [or walkere of cloth, note]: Tynd. 1526 and Eng. version 1611, fuller. Baptem and Baptyzm with the verb Baptise is used by Wycliffe, and Baptyme and Baptyzyn by the compiler of the Promptorium. Wycliffe also uses the 1st person of the verb I waich in Mt. 3, 11; and the two forms of the pp. waichen, waichun, in Mt. 3, 6, and Mk. 10, 38, 39. The form Bapteme seems to have been introduced into the language, through the French, by Robert Manning, called de Brunne, from Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire, in his translation of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, and to have been current, with slight variation in the orthography, till nearly the middle of the 16th century=1550. Thus the forms Baptim and Baptime appear in the version of the N. T. by Tyndale in 1526, and Baptyzm, Baptyme in that by Cranmer in 1539. In the version made by Coverdale and other Protestant exiles at Geneva in 1559, in the Anglo-Rhemish version made by Cardinal Allen and other Romanists at Rheims in 1559, and in the authorized version of 1611, the word is written Baptisme. This last form is also found in Piers P. p. 398. Ormin only uses the verb to dip, once:—Unnderr watter dippest, H. 1551. In Goth. and in other divisions of the Teutonic as well as in the Swed. and Dan. divisions of the Scandinavian branch of the Gothic language, a noun and verb are used expressive of dipping, e.g. Goth. dauppan, daupains; O. H. Ger. doufan, doufa; Dut. doopen, doop; Ger. taufen, taufe; Swed. döpa, döpsle; Dan. dōbe, daab.' Orm. ii. 626, 627. Dyppan is also used in the Rushworth Gloss. v. fulwian, DER. ge-fullian, -fulwian; un-gefullod.

fullian; *p. ode; pp. od To fulfil, perfect; exsequi*:—Gif gē behodu willaþ min fullian if ye will fulfil my commandments, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 29; Gen. 2317. Ðonne seal he ðæt mid mildheortum weorcum

fullian then shall he perfect that with works of mercy, Blickl. Hom. 37, 19. Fullade 213, 16. [O. Sax. fullōn: O. H. Ger. fullēn.] DER. lustfullian, ge-lustfullian, wist-fullian: un-gefullod. v. fullan.

ful-līc; *adj.* Foul, base; foedus, turpis:—Gārclifan etan ærende fūllīc getacnaþ to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message, Lchdm. iii. 198, 25. Ansine fūllīce habban to have a dirty face, iii. 204, 10, 26.

fullice; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* Fully, perfectly, completely; plene, perfecte:—Se de Engliſc fullice ne cūde qui Anglōrum linguam perfecte non nōvērat, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39; 2, 3; S. 504, 32. Fullīcor plēnius, 4, 25; S. 600, 10.

ful-līce; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* Foully, shamefully; foede, sordide, turpiter:—Gif hwa fūllīce hine sylfne bsmīte si quis fæde seipsum polluerit, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7; C. R. Ben. 44; Scint. 24.

fulligan, to fulligenne To baptize; baptizære:—Dīaconus mōt fulligan cild a deacon may baptize children, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. Gif cild biþ to fulligenne if there be a child to baptize, 29; Th. ii. 352, 30. v. fullian.

fulligenne to baptize, Th. L. ii. 352, 30. v. fulligan.

full-mannod, -monnad; *part.* Full manned, well peopled; viris instructus, pōpulo frēquens:—Ðæt he hæbbe his land fullmannod [Cot. fullmonnad] that he have his land well peopled, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 32.

full-neāh; *adj.* Full nigh, very near; valde propinquus:—Wæs se feōd fullneāh the foe was very near, Cd. 3; Th. 43, 10; Gen. 688.

full-neāh; *adv.* Full nearly, very nearly, almost; fere:—Ðū eart fullneāh forþoht thou art almost despairing, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16; Chr. 897; Th. 175, 39, col. i. v. ful-neāh; *adv.*

fullness, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FULLNESS; plenitudo, Som. Ben. Lye.

fullnes, -ness, e; *f.* Foulness, stench; fætor:—Seō wundriende swētnes ðæs miclan swæcces sōna ealle ða fullnessa ðæs þýstran ofnes on weg alyfmede omnem mox fætorē tenebrōsa forniciis effugāvit admirandi huius suāvitās odoris, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. v. fūlnes.

fulloc, es; *n.* Baptism; baptismus:—We willaþ ðæt fulloc fæste stande we will that baptism stand fast, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6. v. fulluht.

ful-offt; *adv.* Full oft, very often; sæpissīme:—We beōþ fulloft geneādode we are very often compelled, Greg. Dial. pref; Hat. MS. 1 a, 19. Fulloft fyrwit frīneþ curiosity inquires very often, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 57. v. ful-offt.

ful-longe; *adv.* Full long, very long; diutissīme:—Ða gyldnan geatu ðe fullonge ær bilocen stōdon the golden gates which very long before stood locked, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 12; Cri. 252.

full-recen; *adj.* Full quick, very quick; citissīmus:—Ðū meahtest ðe fullrecen on ðam rōdere ufan siððan weorpan thou, very quick, mayest afterwards advance into the sky above, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 33; Met. 24, 17.

full-slāw; *adj.* Full slow, very slow; persegnis, Off. Reg. 15.

full-sōþ full sooth, most truly, L. Ælf. C. 6; Lambd. 128, 29. v. ful-sōþ.

full-strong; *adj.* Full strong, most rigid; valde sēvērus vel rīgidus:—Wæs ðæt eall fullstrong that was all most rigid, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 16; Sat. 322. v. ful-strang.

fulluht, fulwiht, fullwiht, fulwuht, es; *n.* [v. Grimm And. u. El. pp. 136-7] Baptism; baptismus:—Hwæder wæs Iohannes fulluht? Mt. Bos. 21, 25; of whenness was the baptē of Joon? Wyc; baptismus Joannis unde erat? Vulg; Mk. Bos. 11, 30; Lk. Bos. 20, 4; Ælf. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Ðæt fulluht us aþwehþ fram eallum synnum baptism washes us from all sins, Homl. Th. i. 48, 29; 46, 24, 33; 48, 18, 20; i. 94, 2. Fram gyfe ðæs hālgan fulluhtes a sacri baptismātis gratia, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Fulluhtes bæþ the bath of baptism, 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Māge gyt beōn gefullod on ðam fulluhte, ðe ic beō gefullod pōtestis baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizāri? Mk. Bos. 10, 38, 39; Mt. Bos. 3, 7; Lk. Bos. 7, 29; 12, 50; L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3; L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 19; L. Ælf. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 32; Chr. 601; Erl. 21, 11; 942; Erl. 116, 20; Ps. Th. arg. 22. Se yfela preōst ne mæg næfre Godes þēnunges gefilan, nāder ne ðæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan the evil priest cannot ever defile God's ministry, nor baptism, nor the mass, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 14; L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25; Homl. Th. i. 208, 11; 306, 1; 312, 21; ii. 48, 1, 3, 4, 5; Lk. Bos. 3, 3. [Orm. fulluht: Laym. fulluht.]

fulluht-bæþ, fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [full, wiht, e; *f.* bæþ, es; *n.*] A bath or font of baptism; baptismi fons, baptistērion = βαπτιστήριον:—Ðæt geryne onfōn fulluhtbæþe to receive the sacrament of the baptismal font, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 31. Fulluhtbæþes, 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Ða onfēng Eādwine cýning fulluhtbæþe then king Edwin received the bath of baptism, 2, 14; S. 517, 23; 1, 27; S. 491, 29.

fulluht-ere, fulwiht-ere, es; *m.* [ful, full; uht, wiht; ere; es; *m.*] A baptizer, the Baptist; baptista:—On ðam dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere in dīebus illis vēnit Joannes Baptista, Mt. Bos. 3, 1; 14, 2; Mk. Bos. 6, 14; Lk. Bos. 7, 20, 28, 33; Homl. Th. i. 356, 7; 358, 22; 478, 1, 30. Syle me on ānum discē Iohannes heāfod ðæs Fulluhteres ða mīhi in disco cāpūt Joannis Baptiste, Mt. Bos. 14, 8; Mk. Bos. 6, 24; Homl. Th. i. 350, 31; 352, 23; 364, 6. Be Iohanne ðam Fulluhtere ðe

Joanne Baptista, Mt. Bos. 17, 13; Homl. Th. i. 356, 19; 476, 27; 484, 22. Sume secgaþ Iohannem ðone Fulluhtere āli dīcunt Joannem Baptistam, Mt. Bos. 16, 14; Mk. Bos. 8, 28.

fulluht-nama, an; *m.* The baptismal or christian name; nōmen tempore baptizandi impōsitum:—Hēr Godrum se norþerna cýning forþferde, ðæs fulluhtnama wæs Æðelstan here [A.D. 890] Guthrum the Northern [i. e. Danish] king died, whose baptismal name was Æthelstan, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 27.

fulluht-stōw a baptism-place, baptistery. v. fulwiht-stōw.

fulluht-peāw, es; *m.* The rite of baptism; baptismi mos:—Cýning onfēng fulluhtpeāwum the king received the rite of baptism, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 65; Met. 1, 33.

fulluht-tīd time of baptism, baptismal time. v. fulwiht-tīd.

fullunga; *adv.* Fully:—Fullunga peramplius, Rtl. 21, 8; Jn. Skt. Lind. note in the margin.

full-unrōt; *adj.* Full sad, very unhappy; valde tristis:—Manege beōþ ægðer ge fullædele ge fullwēlige, and beōþ ðeah fullunrōte many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-wēlig; *adj.* Full wealthy, very rich; valde dives, ditissīmus:—Manege beōþ fullwēlige many are very wealthy, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3. full-weorþlice full worthily, very honourably, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21, col. 2. v. ful-worþlice.

fullwiht, es; *n.* Baptism; baptismus:—Hū hī hine bēðan fullwihtes bæþes how they had asked him for a font of baptism, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30; Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, note 10; Andr. Kmbl. 3279; An. 1642. Mid dý fullwihte with baptism, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 9; Hö. 136. v. full-uht.

full-wīte, es; *n.* Full fine; plēna mulcta:—Gylde fullwite [fulwite MS. B.] let him pay full fine, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 7; 9; L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18, note 48, MSS. B. H. v. ful-wīte.

fullwon, es; *f.* Baptism? baptismus?—Fullwona bearn children of baptism, christians, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 9; Gen. 1951. v. fulluht.

full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht To do fully, commit, accomplish, complete; perficere, complere:—Se godcunda ānweald hī tostencte ær hī hit fullwyrcan mōston the divine power dispersed them before they could complete it, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. [Orm. fullwroht finished.] v. ful-wyrkan.

ful-mannod full manned, well peopled. v. full-mannod.

ful-moneg; *adj.* Full many, very many; permultus:—To fulmonegum dæge men synt forlædde men are seduced for full many a day, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 17; Gen. 728.

ful-neāh full nigh, very near. v. ful-neāh; *adj.*

ful-neāh, full-neāh, ful-nēh; *adv.* Full nearly, very nearly, almost; prōpe, fere:—Steorran hie ætiēwdon fulneāh [fulnēh, Th. 29, 12, col. 1] healf tīd ofer undern stars shewed themselves very nearly half an hour after nine o'clock [a.m.], Chr. 540; Th. 28, 13; 29, 12, col. 2. Fulneāh [fulneāh, Th. 175, 39, col. 1] tū swā lange very nearly twice as long, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 42; 175, 39, col. 2. Se yfela willa unrihtthæmedes gedreþ fulneāh ælces libbendes monnes mōd the evil desire of unlawful lust disquiets the mind of almost every living man, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 25; 4; Fox 8, 18; 11; Fox 30, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 18, 8; Met. 18, 4.

fūlnes, fullnes, fūlnes, -ness, e; *f.* FOULNESS, impurity, stench; foeditas, sordes, fætor:—Fūlnes [fūlnes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7] eorþan, eal forwisnad foulness of earth, all decayed, Soul Kmbl. 35; Seel. 18. Unarēfendīce fūlnes wæs upp aweallende fætor incomparabilis ebulliens erat, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 25.

ful-offt, full-offt; *adv.* Full oft, very often; sæpissīme:—Hie ablēndaþ fuloft wīra monna gepoht they very often blind the thought of wise men, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Siō wyrd fuloft dēreþ unsclýdegum fate very often injures the guiltless, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36; Beo. Th. 964; B. 480; Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24; Cd. 216; Th. 274, 11; Sat. 152; Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347.

ful-raðe, -ræde, -hræde; *adv.* Full quickly, immediately; citissīme:—Fulraðe [Cott. fulræde] ðæs ic clipode immediately thereupon I spoke, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Fulraðe ymende running very quickly, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 21.

ful-recen full quick, very quick. v. ful-recen.

ful-ricene; *adv.* Full quickly, very quickly, immediately; citissīme:—Gif he mūntas hrīneþ, hī fulricene reōcaþ if he touches the mountains, they immediately smoke, Ps. Th. 103, 30.

ful-riht; *adj.* Full right, most right or direct; valde rectus, directissīmus:—Ðū ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arēðian thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8.

ful-rīhte; *adv.* Full rightly, very rightly; rectissīme, Solil. 5.

ful-sārlice; *adv.* Full sorely, very harshly or violently; tristissīme, acerbissīme, gravissīme:—Ðæt mīn sylfes fōt fulsārlice asliden wære that my own foot had very violently slipped, Ps. Th. 93, 17.

ful-scrið; *adj.* Full quick, very swift; velocissīmus:—Is ðes bāt fulscrið, fugole gelīcst glīdeþ on geofone this boat is very quick, it glīdeþ on the ocean most like to a bird, Andr. Recd. 996; An. 496.

ful-séfte; *adj.* Full soft, very soft; valde mollis:—Ic geworhte fulséfte seld, ðæt hī sæton on *I made a very soft seat, which they sat on*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

ful-slāw full slow, very slow. v. full-slāw.

ful-smēde; *adj.* Full smooth, very smooth; levissimus:—De fulsmēde spræce habbaþ who have very smooth speech, Frag. Kmbl. 20; Leās. 12.

ful-sōþ, full-sōþ; *adv.* Full sooth, very truly; verissime:—Fulsōþ hý secgaþ they say very truly, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 22.

ful-stincende; *part.* Foul-stinking; foede olens:—Ðū fūlstincendiste hell, geopena ðine gatu thou most foul-stinking hell, open thy gates, Nicod. 27; Thw. 16, 3.

ful-strang, -strong, full-strong; *adj.* Full strong, very severe or overwhelming; valde sēverus vel rigidus:—Wæs him eall fulstrang it was all very severe to them, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 23; Sat. 226. Is ðeos prag fulstrong this moment is very overwhelming, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 13; Jul. 464.

ful-swīde; *adv.* Very much, very; valde:—Wēne ic fulswīde *I think very much*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 4; Hō. 30.

fulteman, fultemian to assist, help, support; jūvāre, auxiliāri:—Siō womb seal fulteman ðæm hondum the belly must support the hands, Past. 34, 3; Hat. MS. 44 a, 21. For ðæm ānwalde ðe ānra gehwīlc fultemaþ through the power which each one supports, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 42; Met. 25, 21. v. fultuman.

ful-piclōe; *adv.* Full thickly, very often, very frequently; persæpe, frequentissime:—Heō spræc to Adame fulpiclōe she spoke to Adam very frequently, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 6; Gen. 705.

ful-pungen; *part.* Full grown, high, lofty; celsus, R. Ben. 73.

fultom, es; *m.* Help, aid, support; auxilium, adjūtōrium:—Ðæt he ðone hālgan heaþ bidde friþes and fultomes that he implore the holy troop for peace and support, Apstls. Kmbl. 181; Ap. 91. To fultome for aid, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. v. fultum.

fultomian; *part.* fultomiende To help, aid; auxiliāri:—Sōna eft, Gode fultomiendum, he meakte gesēon and spreca soon after, God helping, he could see and speak, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 15. v. fultuman.

ful-trum; *adj.* Full strong, very firm; valde firmus:—Sēcaþ gē Drihten, and gē beoþ fultrume quærte Dōminum, et confirmāmini, Ps. Th. 104, 4.

ful-trūwian; *p. ode; pp. od* To trust fully in, confide in; pēnitus confidēre:—Ic nāt, hwī gē fultrūwiāþ ðam hreōsendan wēlan *I do not know, why ye confide in these perishable riches*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 7.

fultum, fultom, es; *m.* I. help, aid, assistance, support, succor; auxilium, adjūtōrium, adjumentum:—Him wæs fultum neāh support was nigh to him, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 20; Gū. 160. Fultum mīn adjūtōrium meum, Ps. Lamb. 7, 11. Bæd fultumes wārfæst hæleþ the righteous man sought their aid, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 38; 3, 7; Bos. 60, 32. Hie Mæcedoniam on fultume wæron they had helped the Macedonians, 2, 5; Bos. 46, 16; 2, 5; Bos. 47, 14, 33; 3, 7; Bos. 59, 35. Syle us nū on earfodum æðelne fultum da nōbis auxilium de tribulatiōne, Ps. Th. 59, 10; 83, 6; Ps. Lamb. 19, 3. Him Drihten forgeaf frōfor and fultum the Lord gave to them comfort and succor, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698; 3674; B. 1835; Salm. Kmbl. 882; Sal. 440; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Ōðer æhte heold fæder on fultum the other kept cattle in aid of his father, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 35; Gen. 974; 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072; Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 14; Ph. 455; Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 27; 3, 7; Bos. 58, 29. Mid godecunde fultume by divine aid, 1, 5; Bos. 28, 5.

II. a helper, an army, forces; adjutor, cōpiæ:—Fultum mīn and alýsend mīn beo þū adjutor meus et liberātor meus es tu, Ps. Spl. 69, 7; 70, 8; Ps. Lamb. 18, 15. He gegaderode ðone fultum ðe he ðā mihte he gathered what forces he then could, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 1; 2, 5; Bos. 46, 27. He mid his fultume næs he was not with his army, 2, 5; Bos. 48, 15, 22; 3, 7; Bos. 59, 18. DER. feorm-fultum, mann-.

fultuman, fultumian, fultomian, fulteman, fultemian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* To help, assist, aid, support; jūvāre, adjūvāre, auxiliāri, fāvære:—Hī woldon me mā fultuman me pōtius jūvāre vellent, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 9; Ps. Th. 118, 114. Ic fultumige auxilior, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61; fāveo, 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. Me God fultumeþ Deus adjuvat me, Ps. Th. 53, 4; 88, 18. We eow fultumiaþ we will aid you, Chr. Erl. 3, 12. Him nāuder ne fēt ne fideras ne fultumaþ neither feet nor wings support them, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. Me ðine dōmas dædum fultumiaþ judicia tua adjuvābunt me, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Fultumode Beorhtric Offan Beorhtric assisted Offa, Chr. 836; Erl. 64, 32. Ðæt hī him fultumodon that they would aid them, 868; Erl. 73, 22. DER. ge-fultuman, -fultumian, to-, to-ge-.

fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m.* [fultumende, fultumiende, *part.* of fultuman, fultumian] A helper, assistant, co-operator; adjutor, cōpērātor:—Ðe his gefera wæs and fultumend ðes godcundan wordes qui cōmes ūnērīs illi et cō-ōpērātor verbi, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 12. Ðonne biþ eadig ðe him ælrow was Iacobus God geāra fultumiend beatus, cūjus Deus Jacob adjutor ejus, Ps. Th. 145, 4; 70, 3; Ps. Lamb. 70, 7; Bd. pref; S. 471, 22.

fultum-leās; *adj.* Without help, helpless; sine auxilio:—Ðæt hī tō rade woldon fultumleāse beon æt hiora bearmteāmum that they would very soon be without help from their posterity, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 18.

ful-unrōt full sad, very unhappy. v. full-unrōt.

ful-wacor; *adj.* Full watchful, very watchful; pervigil, vigilans, Off. Reg. 5.

ful-wærlic; *adj.* Full wary, very cautious or prudent; valde circumspectus vel cautus, prudentissimus:—Ys hit fulwærlic it is very prudent, Gen. 41, 33.

ful-wēlig full wealthy, very rich. v. full-wēlig.

fulwære, es; *m.* A baptist; baptista, Menol. v. fulluhtere.

fulwian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* To baptize; baptizāre:—Fulwiah folc under rōderum baptize the people under the firmament, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 23; Cri. 484. Hwæt fulwastu quid baptizas, Jn. Sk. Rush. 1, 25. Fulwande, fulwende baptizans, Lind. and Rush. 3, 23. Fulwad beon baptizāri, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 28. Fulwod beon, 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note. [Laym. fulwen.] v. fulwian.

ful-wīde; *adv.* Full widely, all around, round about; circumcirca:—Lōca fulwīde ofer londbūende look all around over the land-dwellers, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 23; Sat. 684; Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 13; Kl. 46. Wæhreōwes [Nerōnes] gewēd wæs fulwīde cūþ the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 10; Met. 9, 5.

fulwiht, es; *n.* Baptism; baptismus:—Wæs mid ðy folce fulwiht hæfen baptism was raised up among the people, Andr. Kmbl. 3285; An. 1645. Fulwihtes bæþ the bath of baptism, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17; Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 18; Cd. 225; Th. 299, 8; Sat. 546; Elen. Kmbl. 978; El. 490. Būtan fulwihte without baptism, L. In. 2; Th. i. 102, 20; Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 13; 661; Erl. 34, 16. Ceadwalla fōr to Rōme, and fulwihte onfeng from ðam pāpan Ceadwalla went to Rome, and received baptism from the pope, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 6; 878; Erl. 80, 18; Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 3; Seel. 86; Andr. Kmbl. 3258; An. 1632; Elen. Kmbl. 383; El. 192. Iohannes wæs bodiepe dædbōte fulwiht fuit Joannes prædicans baptismum penitentiae, Mk. Bos. 1, 4; Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 6; 606; Erl. 20, 26; 661; Erl. 34, 18; Andr. Kmbl. 3268; An. 1637. Pūrh fulwihte through baptism, Elen. Kmbl. 344; El. 172. Fulwihta calica baptismata calicum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [MS. ful-wiht; bæþ, es; n.] A bath or font of baptism; baptisni fons:—Mon ðæt cild brohte to ðam hālgan pweāle fulwihtbæþes they brought the child to the holy washing of the baptismal font, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 18.

fulwiht-ere, es; *m.* A baptizer, the Baptist; baptista:—Ne arās mārā Iohanne Fulwihtere non surrexit major Joanne Baptista, Mt. Bos. 11, 11. Iohannes Fulwihteres Joannis Baptista, 11, 12. v. fulluhtere.

fulwiht-fæder, es; *m.* A baptizer:—Sancte Iohannes, Cristes fulwihtfæder St. John, Christ's baptizer, Blickl. Homl. 205, 17.

fulwiht-hād, es; *m.* A baptismal vow:—Ðæt hie heora fulwihrhādas wel gehealdan that they keep well their baptismal vows, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26.

fulwīhðe baptism, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-stow, e; *f.* A baptism-place, baptistery; baptismātis lōcus, baptistērūm:—Ne wæron cýrican getimbrede, ne fulwihtstowe churches were not built, nor baptism-places [baptistēria], Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16.

fulwiht-tīd, e; *f.* Time of baptism, baptismal time; baptismātis tempus:—Fulwiht-tīd [MS. -tīd] ēces Drihtnes to us cymeþ the baptismal time of the eternal Lord comes to us, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11.

fulwiht-wer, es; *m.* A baptist:—Seō gebyrd Sancte Iohannes ðæs fulwiht-weres the birthday of St. John the Baptist, Blickl. Homl. 161, 6.

ful-wīte, full-wite, es; *n.* A full fine; plēna multa:—Gielde he fulwite [fullwite MSS. B. H.] let him pay the full fine, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18; 72; Th. i. 148, 8; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 9, note 18, MS. G.

fulwod baptized, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note; pp. of fulwian.

ful-wrætlice; *adv.* Full wondrously, very wonderfully; mirissime:—Ðæt me on gescylðrum scinan mōtan fulwrætlice wundne loccas that on my shoulders curled locks may shine very wonderfully, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 6; Rā. 41, 104.

fulwuht, es; *n.* Baptism; baptismus:—Hēr Bīrīnus bisceop bodude West-Sæxum fulwuht in this year [A. D. 634] bishop Birinus preached baptism to the West-Saxons, Chr. 634; Erl. 24, 9. v. fulluht.

ful-wurplice, full-weorþlice; *adv.* Full worthily, very honourably; dignissime:—Hine man byrige fulwurplice [fulweorþlice, Th. 294, 21, col. 2], swā he wyrde wæs they buried him very honourably, as he was worthy, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22, col. 1.

ful-wyrcean, full-wyrcean; *p. -worhte; pp. -worht* To do fully, accomplish, commit; perficere:—Gif hwā griþbryce fulwyrce if any one commit a breach of the peace, L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 22.

ful-yrrē; *adj.* Full angry, very angry; valde irātus:—He fulyrre wōd he rushed forth very angry, Byrht. Th. 139, 13; By. 253.

funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden Found, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444; 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595; 174; Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66; *p. and pp.* of findan.

fundian, ic fundige; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed* To endeavour to

find, tend to, aspire to, strive, go forward, hasten, intend, desire; nīti, tendēre, intendēre, propērare:—Ic wylle fundian sylf to dam sīþe *I will hasten myself to the journey*, Exon. 119a; Th. 456, 24; Hy. 4, 71; 89b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52. Fundigende of disiere world *hastening from this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 2. Ic fundige to ðe *I hasten to thee*, Exon. 118b; Th. 454, 28; Hy. 4, 40. Hwider fundast ðū *whither art thou hastening?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 5; Gen. 2269. He fundap to ðæm weorþsþice ðæs folgoþes *he aspires to the honour of rule*, Past. 8, 2; Hat. MS. 12 b, 25; 11, 3; Hat. MS. 15 a, 9. Hi to ðe hionan fundiaþ *they tend hence to thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 25, 38. Gif twegen men fundiaþ to ānre stowe *if two men are going to the same place*, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10; Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 b, 6. Nū ðū mōst feran ðider ðū fundadest *now thou mayest go whither thou desiredst*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671. Fundode wrecca of gearðum *the stranger hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1137. Hwæder ðū nū ongite forhwý ðæt fyr fundige *up dost thou understand why fire tends upwards?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Friðra æghwile fundie to ðæm ecum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 4; Met. 21, 2. Swā hie fundodon *as they desired*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 17; Gen. 2493: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 11; Rā. 23, 6. [Laym. fondien to seek, try: O. Sax. fundōn to strive: O. H. Ger. fundjan, fundēn subire.] DER. tofundian.

fundung, e; f. *A going, departure*; abitus, decessus:—He nolde on his fundunge ofer sē hīred healdan *he would not hold a court on his departure over sea*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 2.

furā; *sulcare, scribere*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 507. v. furh.

FURH; *nom. gen. acc; dat. fyrrh; dat. pl. furum; f. A FURROW*; sulcus:—Furh sulcus, Ælfic. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 17; Wrt. Voc. 15, 17; 289, 80. Ne furh ne fōtmæl *neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. Andlang ðære furh *along the furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 554; A. D. 969; Kmb. iii. 38, 34. Andlang weges to ðære gedrifenan fyrrh; *andlang fyrrh along the way to the driven furrow*; *along the furrow*, 1172: A. D. 955; Kmb. v. 332, 22: Cod. Dipl. Appnd. 441; A. D. 956; Kmb. iii. 437, 21. On ða furh *on the furrow*, 356; Kmb. iii. 409, 5; 441; A. D. 956; Kmb. iii. 437, 23. Ðām driūm furum *in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. [Wyc. forewis, forowis furrows: Piers P. furwe: Plat. fore, fare, f: Frs. furch, furge: O. Frs. furch, f: Dut. vōre, f: Ger. furch, f: M. H. Ger. vurch, f: O. H. Ger. furh, furuh, f: Dan. fure, m, f: Swed. fāra, f: Icel. furask to be furrowed.]

furh-wudu; *m. Fir-wood, a fir-tree*; pinus, Gl. C. fol. 48 d; Lchdm. iii. 327, 39, col. i.

furlang, furlung, es; *n. A FURLONG*; stādium:—On ðæt lange furlang *to the long furlong*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmb. iii. 97, 32. Bethania ys gehende Hierusalem ofer fyfttine furlang *erat Bethania iuxta Ierosolymam quāst stādii quindēim*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. Twentig furlanga stādia viginti, 6, 19: Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Se is preōra furlunga brād *qui est latitudinis circiter trium stādiorum*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

furp-an, furp-on, furp-um; *adv. [furp=forþ forth, furþan, furþon, furpum, forþum, dat.] Also, too, even, indeed, further, at first; etiam, quidem, primo*:—Ic secge eow sōþlice, ðæt furþon Salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs oferwigen swā swā ān of ðyson dico aulem vobis, quoniam nec Salomon in omni gloria sua cooperus est sicut unum ex istis, Mt. Bos. 6, 29. He weneþ furþon ðæt he man ne sý *he even thinks that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5. Ic furþum ongan biġan *I first [primo] began to dwell*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213.

FURÐOR, furður; *adv. FURTHER, more, forwards*; ultērius, ultra, amplius, porro:—Ne gang ðū ānne stæpe furdor *go not thou one step further*, Jos. 10, 12: Cd. 223; Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Siddan he ðone fintan furdor cūde *when he further knew the sequel*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 32; Jul. 606: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. Eōde se sæster hwætes to lv penega, and eac furdor *the sester of wheat went to fifty-five pence, and even further*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 22. Ðæt he ā furdor wære ðonne ððre brōðor *that he was always more than the other brethren*, Past. 17, 6; Hat. MS. 23 b, 1. Ic wille furdor gān *I will go forwards*, Byrht. Th. 139, 1; By. 247. Furdor ðōn to prefer, esteem, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. [O. Sax. furdor further: O. Frs. furthor, furður further: Ger. fürder moreover: M. H. Ger. vürder further: O. H. Ger. furdir ultērius.]

furðra, *m*; furðre, *f. n: comp. adj. FURTHER, greater, superior*; ultērior, māior, prior:—Nys se þeowa furðra ðonne se hlāford *non est servus māior dōmīno suo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Hwile cræft ðe ġeþuht betwux ðās furðra wesan *quæ ars tibi vidētur inter istas prior esse?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 13.

furðrung *a furthering, promoting, forwarding*, Somn. 2: 17, Lye. v. fyrdrung.

furp-um; *adv. [dat. of forþ?] Also, even, indeed, at first; primo, etiam*:—Ne furpum nēnig nære on heofenum *nor was there any even in heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 27. He furpum ongan *he also began*, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 11; Gen. 1238. Ic furpum ongan *I first began*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213. v. furpum-lic.

furpum-lic; *adj. [furp=forþ forth, onwards; furpum=forþum, dat.*

to onwards, excessive? lic] Luxurious, indulgent; luxuriōsus, mollis, ventricōsus:—Sardanapālus [MS. -olus] se sīþmesta cýninge, was swide furþumlic man *Sardanapālus the last king was a very luxurious man*, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 35, 15.

furður; *adv. Further, more*; ultērius, ultra:—Ær gē on land furður *feran ere ye proceed further into the land*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254: 1527; B. 761: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 30; Jul. 541: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 22; Gen. 2014; Andr. Kmb. 2076; An. 1491. Ðæt ðe cýning engla gefærwtode furður *micle ðonne eall gimma cýnn that the king of angels adorned thee much more than all the kinds of gems*, 3035; An. 1520. v. furdor.

furum *in furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31; dat. pl. of furh.

FUS; *adj. Ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying*; promptus, cēler, pāratūs, prōnus, cīpidus, propēræ mortī devōtūs, mōribundus:—Se ðe stōð fūs on faroþe *he who stood ready on the beach*, Andr. Kmb. 509; An. 255: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 7; Rā. 72, 24; Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281. He ferde siddan swide fūs to Rōme *he, being very quick, afterwards went to Rome*, Ælfic. T. 30, 8: Cd. 23; Th. 28, 28; Gen. 443: 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Ic eom sīþes fūs *I am ready for the journey*, Beo. Th. 2955; B. 1475: Elen. Kmb. 2436; El. 1219: Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 10; Ph. 208. Is him fūs hyge *their mind is ready for death*, Andr. Kmb. 3327; An. 1666. Ealle ða gemoniaþ mōdes fūsne *all these admonish the prompt of mind*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 1; Seef. 50: Andr. Kmb. 3307; An. 1656. Ðū me fūsne frīġneast *thou askest me dying*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201: 49 b; Th. 171, 22; Gū. 1130. Geseah ic ðæt fūse beācen wendan wæðum and bleōm *I saw the hastening beacon change in hangings and colours*, Rood Kmb. 42; Kr. 21. Gesāwon randwigan segn ofer swēðton, fūs on forþweg *the warriors saw the sign over the bands, hastening on its onward way*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. Wæron æðelingas eft to leōdum fūse to faremne *the nobles were ready to go again to their people*, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805: Cd. 151; Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Ic of fūsūm rād *I rode from the ready [men]*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 28; Rā. 88, 8. [Orm. fus eager: Laym. fuse, pl. prompt, ready: O. Sax. fūs inclined, ready: O. H. Ger. funs prōnus, promptus: Dan. fuso to rush forth: Icel. fúss willing, wishing for.] DER. bealo-fūs, ellor-, grund-, hell-, hin-, út-, wæl-.

fūs, es; *n. A hastening, progress*; festinatio, progressus:—Se ðe leōfra manna fūs feor wlatode *who beheld afar the dear men's progress*, Beo. Th. 3836; B. 1916.

fūse; *adv. Readily, promptly*; pāratē, promptē, Th. Anlct.

fūs-leoþ, es; *n. A parting-song, death-song, dirge*; mōrientis cantus, fūnebris nēnia:—Ðær was fýfynde innan burgum fūsleoþ galen *there was easy to be found within the dwellings the death-song sung*, Andr. Kmb. 3097; An. 1551. Ðū scealt fūsleoþ galan *thou shalt sing the death-song*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 17; Cri. 623: 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gū. 1320.

fūslic; *adj. Ready, prepared*; pāratūs:—Him Onela forgeaf his gædelinges ġūġgewæðu, fyrdsearu fūslic *Onela gave him his companion's battle-garments, ready martial gear*, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. He geseah beorhte randas, fyrdsearo fūslicu *he saw bright shields, a war-equipment ready*, 469; B. 232.

fūslicce; *adv. Readily, promptly, gladly*; promptē, libenter:—Ðæt hī fūslicce gehýrdon, ða ðe him gelærde wæron *ut libenter ea, quæ dicērentur, audirent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, note 17, MS. T.

fūs-trendel; *focus*, Hpt. Gl. 439.

fýfteoġeða the fifteenth:—Forþerde he ðý fýfteoġeðan dæge Kalend-arum Martiarum *qui defunctus die dēcima quinta Kalendārum Martiārūm*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 36. v. fýfteōða.

fýfttine fifteen; *quindēcim*:—Ofer fýfttine furlang *over fifteen furlongs*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. v. fýfttine.

fyht a fight, battle, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feoht.

fyhte-horn, es; *m. A fighting or battle-horn*; pugnatōrium cornu:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlice gebrece sniōme *omnia cornua peccatōrium confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9.

fyhtling, es; *m. A fighting, soldier*; praeliātor, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

fyht-wite, fiht-wite, es; *n. A fine for fighting*; pugnae mulcta:—Ðæt fyht-wite *the fine for fighting*, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27.

fyl, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction*; cāsus, interitūs:—Hý ðam feore fyl gehēhton *they threatened destruction to his life*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520; Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71: 139, 35; By. 264. DER. hrā-fyl, v. fyl, es; m.

fýlan; *p. de; pp. ed To foul, defile*; inquināre, fœdāre, contāmināre. DER. a-fýlan, be-, ge-. v. fylān.

fýlc, es; *n. A company, troop, tribe, country, province*; agmen, caterva, tribus, provincia. [Icel. fylki, n. a county or shire.] DER. æl-fýlc, bi-, ge-.

fýlcian; *p. ade To arrange troops*:—Harald his liþ fýlcade *Harold drew up his force*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [Icel. fylkja.]

fýld, es; *m. A fold, volume*; vōlūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. Hpt. Gl. 494.

fýlde, pl. fýld-on *filled*, Andr. Kmb. 1046; An. 523; Jn. Bos. 6, 13. p. of fýllan.

FYLGEAN, fylgan, fylgian, fylgean, fylian, filian, feligean; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. dat. acc. To follow, attend, follow or carry out; sēqui, insēqui, exsēqui*:—*Dæt hearma swā fela fylgean sceolde monna cyne that so many ill must follow to mankind*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 15; Gen. 709; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ongon se wīsdōm his gewunan fylgan *wisdom began to follow his custom*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 2; Met. 7, 1; Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 6; Phar. 3; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 24; Jud. 33. *Dæt him fylgian wolde who would follow him*, Hy. 10, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 39. He ne lēt him ænig ne fylgean *non admisit quemquam se sēqui*, Mk. Bos. 5, 37; 8, 34. *Dæt he on his weorcum wæs geornlice fylgende which he was diligently carrying out in his works*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. We wæron þe fylgende *we were following thee*, St. And. 2, 20. Him fylgende *sequentes se*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38. Ic fylge *sequor*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Dū gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 25; Jul. 202. Gūpmecga him fylgþ *the warrior pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92. Ic fylge gōdnyse *sequar bonitatem*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Se wrāða boda fylge him *the fell messenger followed him*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688. *Dæt he ær fylgde [fylge, MS. B.] whom he before followed*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371; Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441. Twegen leorningcnihtas fylgdon *dam Hælede duo discipuli sēcuti sunt Jēsum*, Jn. Bos. 1, 37. Fyle [fylge MS. C.] *dū dam persēquere eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. *Dæt we Godes lage fylgean [fylgian MS. B.] that we follow God's law*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 7. *Dæt hī georne heora bōcum and gebēdum fylgean that they strictly attend to their books and prayers*, L. Eth. vi. 41; Th. i. 326, 3. [Wyc. foleweden, *p. pl.*: Piers P. folwe, folwen: Chauc. folwe: Laym. folien, foluen, fullien: Orm. folhghenn: O. Sax. folgōn: Frs. folgien: O. Frs. folgia, fulgia, folia: Dut. volgen: Ger. folgen: M. H. Ger. volgen: O. H. Ger. folgēn, folkēn: Dan. følge: Swed. följa: Icel. fylgja.] DER. æfter-fyljan, æt-fyligan, be-filgan, gefylgan, under-fylgan. *v. folgian.*

fyigend, *es; m. One who follows or carries anything out, a performer; exsēcutor*:—*Dara þinga de he ðdre lærde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilumesta fylgend eōrum quæ agenda dōcebat erat exsēcutor devōtissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4, note, MSS. B. C.

fyigestre; *f. sectatrix*. Hpt. Gl. 435.

fyigling, *e; f. A following*:—*Mip fylginge sectando*, Rtl. 16, 23; 56, 5.

fyigling, *e; f. That which follows, a harrow; occa*, Cot. 143.

fyilian to follow:—*Fyle dū dam persēquere eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Fyildon, Mt. Kmbl. C. C. 4, 22. *v. fylgean.*

fyilgean to follow, attend, follow or carry out, Mk. Bos. 5, 37; 8, 34; Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. *v. fylgean.*

fyilignes, -ness, *e; f. A following, completing, executing; successio, exēcūtiō*:—*Dæt to gōdra dæda fylignessum he hī aweahte ut eos ad opērum bōnōrum exēcūtiōnem excitāret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 33.

FYLL, fill, fyllu, fyllo, *e; f. The full, fulness, plenty; plenitudo, satūrītās*:—*Drinc nū ðine fylle drink now thy fill*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 36. Gē etap to fylle *comēdētis in satūrītate*, Lev. 26, 5. Fylle gefægrnōd *known by its plenteousness*, Beo. Th. 2670, note; B. 1333. Fylle gefegōn *they rejoiced in the plenty*, 2032; B. 1014. Næs hie dære fylle gefeān *hæfdon they had no joy of that plenty*, 1128; B. 562. Ic sylle heora hungrium hlāf to fylle *paupēres ejus satūrābō pānibus*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. [Ger. fülle, *f.*: M. H. Ger. volle, *f.*: wülle, *f.*: O. H. Ger. folla, folli, fulli, *f.*: Goth. fullei, fullo, *f.*: Dan. fylde, *m. f.*: Swed. fylle, *n.*: Icel. fylli, fyllr, *f.*] DER. wist-fyll.

FYLL, fyl, fell, fiell, *es; m. I. a FALL, ruin, destruction, death; cāsus, intēritus*:—*Crist is ofermodigra fyll Christ is the fall of the high-minded*, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 55, 6. *Æfter his fylle after his death*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22. Mine innopas on ðam fylle *tolocene wæron intēria nea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Se bisceop sārgode *be ðam fylle and mine forwyrdre episcōpus de cāsu et intēritu meo dōlēbat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 32. *Æt fylle at the fall*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 14, note.

II. a FALL, case, inflection in grammar; cāsus, inflectiō:—*Cāsus, dæt is fyll odde gebēgniss case, that is a declining or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. [Orm. fall: O. Sax. fal, *m.*: Frs. O. Frs. fal, fel, *m.*: Dut. val, *m.*: Ger. fall, *m.*: M. H. Ger. val, *m.*: O. H. Ger. fal, *m.*: Dan. fald, *n.*: Swed. fall, *n.*: Icel. fall, *n.* lapsus, cāsus, Rask Hald. Egils.] DER. wæl-fyll.

FYLLAN; ic fylle, dū fyllest, fylst, he fylleþ, fylþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, fylld, *pl.* fyldon; *impert.* fyl, *pl.* fyllaþ; *pp.* fylled, fylþ; *v. trans.* To FILL, replenish, satisfy, cram, stuff, finish, complete, fulfil; implēre, replēre, sātūrāre, farcire, supplēre, complēre:—*Dæt sceolon fyllan firegeorne men sinful men shall fill that*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 11; Cri. 1606; 124 b; Th. 479, 16; Rā. 62, 8. *Dæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde that he should finish his former deeds*, 47 a; Th. 160, 16; Gū. 944. Ic crammige odde fylle *farcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. Ic fylle *supple*, 26, 1; Som. 28, 29. Dū fyllest [fylst Spl.] *ealra wihita gehwam bletsunga tu imple omne animal benedictione*, Ps. Th. 144, 17. He heahgetimbro fylleþ *fyrtes egsan he shall fill the high structures with*

fire's horror, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975. Se ðe fylþ on gōdum gewilnunge *dine qui replet in bonis desiderium tuum*, Ps. Spl. 102, 5. Hī fyllaþ *mid feore foldan gesceafte they shall fill earth's creation with their spirit*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 15; Cri. 953; Ps. Th. 64, 5. He fylde hīg *sātūrāvit eos*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. He wuldres fylde *beorhtne boldwelan he filled the bright dwelling of wealth with glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523; Hy. 10, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 19. Moises spræc *dās word befōran Israēla folce and hīg fylde oþ ende lōcūsus est Moyses audiente universo cātu Israel verba carminis hūjus et ad finem usque complēvit*, Deut. 31, 30. Hīg fyldon twelf wylian *fulle impleverunt duodecim cophinos*, Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Fyl nū ða frumspræc *fulfi now the saying of old!* Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326. Tudre fyllaþ *eorþan ælgrēne fill the all-green earth with progeny*, 10; Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196; 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Beoþ ðine feldas fylde *mid wæstmum campi tui replēbuntur ubertate*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. *Donne heofon and hel hæleda bearnum fylde weorþeþ when heaven and hell shall be filled with the sons of men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 20; Cri. 1593. [Wyc. fill, fille: Piers P. fillen: Chauc. filled, *pp.*: Laym. fulle, iuullen: Orm. filleun: Plat. vullen: O. Sax. fullian: Frs. follien: O. Frs. fullia, folla, fella: Dut. vullen: Ger. füllen: M. H. Ger. füllen: O. H. Ger. fulljan: Goth. fullyan: Dan. fylde: Swed. fylla: Icel. fylla.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, ongeān-, samod-: æ-fyllende.

FYLLAN=fellan; ic fylle, dū fyllest, he fylleþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, *pl.* fyldon; *pp.* fylled; *v. trans.* To fell, cut down, cast down, throw down, destroy; prosternēre, cædere, dejicere, destrūere:—*Dæt us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorþan then they began to fell us all to the ground*, Rood Kmbl. 146; Kr. 73. Fyllan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. Gif dū wylt ða firefullan fyllan *mid deāpe if thou wilt fell the wicked with death*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Ic beāmas fylle *I fell trees*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rā. 2, 9. Se grimmeþa hungor hī fylde *fāmes acerbissima eos prostrāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 29; Cd. 35; Th. 46, 20; Gen. 747. *Dæt synsceadan Godes tempel fyldon the sinful cast down God's temple*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Fyll ða oferhydigian *cast down the proud*, Ps. Th. 73, 22. Hergas fyllaþ *cast down the idols*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 27; Cri. 486. [Chauc. felle: Laym. fallen: O. Sax. fellian: Frs. fellen: O. Frs. falla, fella: Dut. vellen: Ger. fällen: M. H. Ger. falljan, fellen: Dan. fælde: Swed. fälla: Icel. fella.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, of-, to-.

fyllend, *es; m. A fulfiller, performer; exsēcutor*:—*Dara þinga ðe he ðdre lærde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilumesta fyllend eōrum quæ agenda dōcebat erat exsēcutor devōtissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4.

fylle-seōc; *adj. Falling sick, epileptic, lunatic; epilepticus=ἐπιληπτικός, lunaticus*:—*Dy-læs cild sý fylleseōc lest the child be epileptic*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. He ys fylleseōc *lunaticus est*, Mt. Bos. 17, 15. Wīd fylleseōcum *men for an epileptic man*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 358, 21. Heō fylleseōcum *helpet it helpeth the epileptic*, Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 5.

fylle-seōcnys, -nyss, *e; f. The falling sickness, epilepsy; epilepsia=ἐπιληψία*:—*Wīd fylleseōcnysse for the falling sickness*, Herb. 61, 3; Lchdm. i. 164, 9.

fylle-wærc, felle-wærc, *es; n. The falling sickness, epilepsy; epilepsia=ἐπιληψία*:—*Of ðæs magan ādle cumap hramma and fyllewærc from the disease of the stomach come cramps and epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 25.

fyllnis, *se; f. Fulness, that which makes full or complete, a supplement*:—*Fyllnis plenitudo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16; Rtl. 100, 13. Fyllnis *supplementum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 21. Fyllnis *perfectio*, p. 1, 13.

fyllu, *e; f.* fyllo; *indecl. f. Fulness; plenitudo*:—*Anfēng fæmne fyllo the woman received fulness*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 15; Rā. 43, 5. *v. fyl*, *e; f.*

fyllung, *e; f. A fulfilling, performing; perfectio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

fylymen, *es; n. A film, thin skin, prepuce; præputium, omentum*:—*Gē emsnidap dæt flæsc eōwres fylmenes circumcīdētis carnem præputii vestri*, Ger. 17, 11. Se werhādes man, ðe ne byþ ymnsiden on ðam flæsce *hys fylmenes, his sǽwl biþ adilegof of his folce masculis, cūjus præputiū cāro circumcīsa non fuerit, delebitur ānima illa de pōpulo suo*, 17, 14; Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. Fylmena *films; omenta vel membrānæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 93; Wrt. Voc. 27, 23; Cot. 133. Fylmen *omentum*, 74; Som. 71, 61; Wrt. Voc. 44, 43. On ðam fylmene *in præputio*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 13. Feōllon swylce fylmena of his cāgum *there fell as it were films from his eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 31.

fýlnes, -ness, *e; f. Foulness; foeditas, foetor, fuligo*:—*Eorþan fýlnes, eal forweornast foulness of earth, thou art all rotting*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7; Cot. 83. *v. fýlnes.*

fylst, he fylþ *fillst, he fills*, Ps. Spl. 144, 17: 102, 5; 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of fyllan.

FYLSTAN, *e; f. Help, assistance; auxilium*:—*Mid Godes fylste with God's help*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 14; Met. 23, 7; Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 20. [Laym. fulste, vulste *aid, help*: O. Frs. fulliste, folliste, folste, *aid*. [Cf. fullst.]]

fylstan, fylstan, ic fylste, he fylsteþ; *p.* [fylstede=] fylste, *pl.* fylston; *subj. pres.* fylste, *pl.* fylsten, fylston; *pp.* fylsted; *v. trans. dat.* [fylst, *e;*

f. help] *To help, give help, aid, protect*; *adjūvāre, auxiliāri, protēgēre*:—Ongan him fylstan *began to give help to them*, Byrht. Th. 139, 37; By. 265. Hig biċnodon hyra geferan, *ðæt hi him fylston annuērunt sociis, ut adjūvarent eos [that they should give help to them]*, Lk. Bos. 5, 7. Him fylste Drihten the Lord helped him, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 8; Gen. 2631. Pirrus him fylste Pyrrhus helped him, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28. Hi him fylston wel they helped him well, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 34; Gen. 2484. Arison and fylston eow surgant et vos protēgant, Deut. 32, 38. [Laym. fulsten.] DER. ge-fylstan, to: ge-fylsta. Cf. fullſtean.

fyłp falls, Mt. Bos. 21, 44; 3rd pers. pres. of feallan.

FYLP, *e; f. FILTH, impurity, rottenness; spurcitia, putredo*:—Hig synt innan fulle ealre fylpe intus plēna sunt omni spurcitia, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Wid āne cwēnan fylpe adreogap cum ūna meretrice spurcitem āgunt, Lup. Ser. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 27, 29; Scint. 9. [O. Sax. fūlitha, *f. O. H. Ger. fūlida, f.*]

fyl-wērig; adj. Slaughter-weary; cæde defessus:—Ðū hine geseon mōste fylwērigne thou mightest have seen him slaughter-weary, Beo. Th. 1929; B. 962.

fýnd a fiend, an enemy, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. v. feond.

fýnd, *pl. of feond*: Lev. 26, 8, 16; Bt. 20; Fox 72, 21; Mt. Bos. 5, 44; Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35.

fynde; adj. Able to be found. DER. eāp-fynde, ēp-, ŷp-.

fyne, *es; n? Moisture, mould; ūligo*:—Fyne allugo [= ūligo], Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 47; Wrt. Voc. 57, 28.

fyneġian; p. ode; pp. od [fyngu mouldy] To become mouldy or musty; mūcescere:—Ðæt ðæt hālige hūsel sceole fyneġian that the holy housel should become mouldy, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 7.

fyneł, *es; m. Fennel; feniculum, Ælf. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 68; Wrt. Voc. 30, 20. v. finol.*

fynig, fini; adj. Mouldy, musty, damp; mūcidus, uliginōsus:—Gyf ðæt hūsel byp fynig if the housel be mouldy, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 8, 13. Fynig alluginatus [= uliginōsus], Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 48; Wrt. Voc. 57, 29.

fyorh; gen. fyores; dat. fyore; n. Life; vīta:—Fif and hundteontig on fyore lifde wintra he passed a hundred and five years in life, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 10; Gen. 1184. v. feorh I.

fyr, *fyrr, fier; adv. [comp. of feor; adv. far, q. v.] Farther; ultērius, longius*:—Ðeah ðū fyr sēo donne ðū wære though thou art farther than thou wast, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33, note 7, MS. Bod. Ær gē fyr heonan feran ere ye proceed farther hence, Beo. Th. 510; B. 252: 288; B. 143. Fyr faran longius ire, Lk. Bos. 24, 28. Fyr fleon to flee farther, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4.

FYR, *fir, es; n. FIRE, a fire, hearth; ignis, fūcus*:—Būton he hæbbe swā scearp andget swā ðæt fyr unless he have an understanding as sharp as the fire, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Fyr ignis, Wrt. Voc. 284, 11; Mk. Bos. 9, 44, 46; Ex. 22, 6; Lev. 10, 2; Ps. Spl. 49, 4. Fyr ignis vel fūcus, Wrt. Voc. 82, 51. Him befōran fōron fyr and wolcen fire and cloud journeyed before him, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 18; Exod. 93: 169; Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: 192; Th. 239, 22; Dan. 374. Ðæs fyres gecyrd is hāt and drie the nature of fire is hot and dry, Bouter. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. In fyres fædm into the fire's embrace, Beo. Th. 372; B. 185. Fyres feng grasp of the fire, 3532; B. 1764. Lāgon ða ðōre fýnd on ðam fyre the other fiends lay in the fire, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 10; Gen. 322: 24; Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487: 117; Th. 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Sý hyt forcorfen, and on fyr aworpen excidetur, et in ignem mittetur, Mt. Bos. 7, 19; 17, 15; Mk. Bos. 9, 43; Lk. Bos. 3, 9; Jn. Bos. 15, 6. Ne onele ge nān fyr on ðam dæge non succendētis ignem per diem sabbati, Ex. 35, 3: 22, 6. Mid fyre with fire, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. He sweartade fyre and āttre he blackened with fire and venom, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 26; Sat. 79: 220; Th. 284, 21; Sat. 325: 60. Th. 5183; B. 2595. [Wyc. fyr, fire: Piers P. fir: Chauc. fire: R. Glouc. fyur: Laym. fur: Orm. fir: Scot. fyre: Plat. vūr, vüer, fūr, n: O. Sax. fiur, n: Frs. fjor: O. Frs. fiur, fiur, n: Dut. vuur, n: Ger. feuer, n: M. H. Ger. viur, viuwer, viwer, n: O. H. Ger. fiur, n: Dan. fyr, m. f: Swed. fyr, m. a lighthouse, beacon: Icel. fiur, m. fire: Lat. prūna, f. a burning coal: Grk. nūp, n.] DER. ād-fyr, æled-, bæł-, heāh-, heado-, helle-, lig-, wæl-, walm-, wan-, won-.

fyran; p. fyrde To go; ire:—Ine fyrde to Sce. Petres Ine went to St. Peter's, Text. Ref. 61, 15. v. feran.

fýran; adj. Fiery; ignitus:—God gelogode fýran swurd God placed a fiery sword, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 30. v. fyren.

fýran; p. de; pp. ed To castrate; castrāre:—Bāras fýran apros castrāre, Obs. Lun. § 3; Lechdm. iii. 184, 19. DER. a-fýran.

fyras; gen. fyra; pl. m. Men; hōmīnes:—Frēa sceawode fyra fyngeorc the lord beheld the ancient work of men, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286: 4007; B. 2001. Ænig ne was fyra cynnes there was not any of the race of men, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 19; Gū. 961: 63 a; Th. 231, 20; Ph. 492: 92 a; Th. 345, 22; Gn. Ex. 194. v. firas.

fýr-bær; adj. Igniferus, Hpt. Gl. 509.

fýr-bæp; gen. -bædes, -bades; n. A fire-bath; igneum balneum:—On fýrbaede in the fire-bath, Elen. Kmbl. 1895; El. 949. In fýrbaede in the

fire-bath, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 10; Cri. 831: 22 b; Th. 61, 18; Cri. 986.

fýr-bend, es; m. A fire-band; vinculum igne dūrātum:—Dūru onarn fýrbendum fæst the door fast with fire-bands yielded, Beo. Th. 1448; B. 722.

fýr-bēta, an; m. [bētan II. to light or make a fire, kindle] One who looks after the fire; fōcarius, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 74; Wrt. Voc. 27, 3.

fýr-bryne, es; m. A fire burning; incendium:—Wearp ungemetlic fýrbryne mid Rōmānum an immense fire happened among the Romans, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 18.

fyroliar; p. ode; pp. od To flash, flicker; fulgēre:—Swilce se beām ongean weardas wið ðæs steorran ward fýrcleinde wære as if the beam were flashing towards the star from an opposite direction, Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. v. flicerian.

fýr-clom; gen. -clommes; m. [clom a band, bond] A fire-bond; vinculum ignitum vel igne dūrātum:—Dis is peōstre [ðeostræ MS.] hām, pearle gebunden fæstum fýrclomum this is a dark home, strongly bound with fast fire-bonds, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 16; Sat. 39.

fýr-cruce a fire-cruce or pot, kettle; cūcūma, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cruce.

fýr-cyn, -cynn, es; n. A kind of fire; igneum gēnus:—Mycel fýrcyn and mycel bryne a great kind of fire and a great burning, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 36.

FYRD, *fyrdung, e; f.*

I. an army, the military array of the whole country; exercitus, expeditio. To take part in the fyrd was the general duty of every freeman, even of the mere churl, but as forming one branch of the *trinoda necessitas* it belonged especially to owners of land. 'Every owner of land was obliged to the fyrd or expeditio; the owner of bookland as liable to the *trinoda necessitas* alone; the occupier of folkland as subject to that as well as to many other obligations from which bookland was exempted.' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 190, q. v. By the simple appellation of fyrd the land-force was to be understood. The naval armament was denominated the *scip-fyrd*. v. folc-land I [c]:—Be ðon ðe gesiþcund man fyrd forsitte. Gif gesiþcund mon, landāgende, forsitte fyrd, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes; unlandāgende lx scillinga; cierlisc xxx scillinga; to fyrd-wite [MS. fierd-wite] in case a gesithcund man neglects the fyrd. If a gesithcund man owning land, neglect the fyrd, let him pay 120 shillings and forfeit his land; one not owning land, 60 shillings; a churlish man, 30 shillings; as a fine for neglecting the fyrd, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7-10.

II. an army; agmen, exercitus:—Fyrd sceal wið fyrd sacan army shall strive against army, Menol. Fox 565; Gn. C. 52: Cd. 146; Th. 183, 8; Exod. 88. On Pharaones fyrd in Pharaoh's army, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 3; Phar. 2. Claudius, se cāsere, fyrd gelædde on Breotone Claudius, the emperor, led an army into Britain, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62. Gesomnade he his fyrd wið West-Seaxum he assembled his army against the West Saxons, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 2: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 24; Exod. 156. Fōr fyrdā mæst the greatest of armies marched, Elen. Kmbl. 69; El. 35. Hi heora fyrd gesomnedon they assembled their armies, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 36.

III. an expedition; expeditio:—Ðæt ic of disse fyrdre faren wille that I will flee out of this expedition, Byrht. Th. 138, 16; By. 221. Ðeah ðū mid us ne fare on fyrd though thou go not with us in the expedition, Ps. Th. 43, 11. Onginnap ymb ða fyrdre þencean they begin to think about the expedition, Cd. 21; Th. 261, 18; Gen. 408: 32; Th. 43, 11; Gen. 689: 92; Th. 118, 7; Gen. 1961.

IV. a camp; castrum:—Fyrd castrum, Ælf. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 76; Wrt. Voc. 18, 28. [Laym. ferde, uerde, *f. an army*: Orm. ferd an army: Scot. ferde an army, host: O. Sax. fard, *f. an expedition*: Frs. fearde: O. Frs. ferd, *f. an expedition*: Ger. fahrt, fart, *f. iter*: M. H. Ger. vart, *f. O. H. Ger. fart, f. iter*: Dan. fart, færd, *m. f. an expedition*: Swed. fart, *m. a passage*: Icel. ferð, *f. travel*.]

fyrd a ford, found in the compound Twý-fyrd Twyford. v. ford.

fyrd-cræft an expedition. v. fird-cræft.

fyrdung, e; f. A preparation or provision for an expedition; expeditionis apparātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrd-esne, es; m. A warlike youth or man, warrior; bellicōsus jūvenis, bellātor:—In ðam ylcan gefeohte, Ōsfrīp his ōder sunu, ær him gefeoll, se hwætesta fyrdesne in quo bello, ante illum unus filius ejus Ōsfrid, jūvenis bellicōsus, cecidit, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15.

fyrd-færeld, es; n. [fyrd an army; færeld a journey] A military expedition or service; militāris expeditio:—Būtan dysum þrim þingum, ðæt is, fyrdfæreld, and brigcgeworc, and burhbōte except these three things, that is, military service, bridge-work, and reparation of fortresses, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 10. Ðæt he preo þing of his lande dō, fyrdfæreld, and burhbōte, and brycgeworc ut ita faciāt pro terra sua, scilicet, expeditiōnem, burhbōtam, et brigbōtam, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

fyrd-faru, ferd-faru, e; f. A military expedition or service; militāris expeditio:—Gif hwā burhbōte, odde brigcbōte, odde fyrdfare forsitte if any one neglect reparation of fortresses, or reparation of bridges, or military service, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8.

fyrd-geatwe, -geatwe; *gen. a; pl. f.* [geatwe arms, trappings] Warlike trappings or arms; bellcōsus apparātus:—Yr byþ fyrdgeatewa [fyrdgeatwa MS.] sum a bow is a part of warlike arms, Runic pm. 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54.

fyrd-gemaca, an; *m.* [gemaca a companion] A companion in war, fellow-soldier; commilito:—Tytus asende bodan to hys fyrdgemacan, de was genemned Vespasianus Titus sent messengers to his fellow-soldier, who was named Vespasian, Nathan. 5.

fyrd-gestealla, an; *m.* A comrade in arms, martial comrade; expeditiōnis bellicæ socius, commilito:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfe the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms, Beo. Th. 5739; B. 2873. Wurdon Sodomware leofum bedrorene fyrdgesteallum the inhabitants of Sodom were deprived of their beloved martial comrades, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 23; Gen. 1999.

fyrd-getrum, es; *n.* [getrum a band] A martial band, company of soldiers; agmen, cōhors:—Fūs fyrdgetrum the prompt martial band, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Heht his herceist healdan georne, fæst fyrdgetrum he bade his warlike band, the firm company, bear them boldly, 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178.

fyrd-hom, es; *m.* [hom a covering, garment] A war-covering; bellica vestis, lorica:—Ðæt heō ðone fyrdhom þurhfon ne mihte that she might not pierce through the war-covering, Beo. Th. 3012; B. 1504.

fyrd-hrægl, es; *n.* [hrægl, hrægl a garment] A war-garb; bellica vestis, lorica:—Helm oft gescær, fægæs fyrdhrægl it often slashed the helmet, the war-garb of the fated, Beo. Th. 3058; B. 1527.

fyrd-hwæt; *adj.* Bold in warfare, warlike, brave; bellicōsus:—Ðæt wæron mære men ofer eorpan, and fyrdhwæt those were famous men throughout the earth, and bold in warfare, Andr. Kmbl. 16; An. 8; Elen. Kmbl. 2356; El. 1179; Apsls. Kmbl. 23; Ap. 12; Beo. Th. 3286; B. 1641.

fyrdian, ferdian, feordian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* [fyrd an army] To go with an army, march, be at war; proficisci, bellum gerere:—Fyrdode him togeanes he marched against him, Chr. 835; Th. 117, 18, col. 1, 2; 894; Th. 166, 17, col. 2; 167, 16, col. 1. Hi fyrdedon wid Ætlan Hūna cyninge they were at war with Attila, king of the Huns, 443; Th. 18, 30, col. 1.

fyrding, firding, e; *f.* I. an army, army prepared for war; exercitus, procinctus:—Fyrding [MS. fyrding] procinctus, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 42; Wrt. Voc. 50, 24; 72, 71. Mid ormætre fyrdinge with an immense army, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 2; 194, 13. II. an expedition; expeditio:—Gewicon ðære fyrdinge they withdrew from the expedition, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 29. v. fyrdung.

fyrdinga; *adv.* In companies or flocks, by bands or multitudes; cateruātum, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrdleās, ferdleās; *adj.* Without an army or force; exercitu cārens:—Hit donne fyrdleās wæs it was then without a force, Chr. 894; Th. 164, 29, col. 2; 165, 29, col. 1, 2.

fyrð-leóp, es; *n.* A war-song; militāre carmen:—Fyrðleóp agōl wulf on walde a wolf sang a war-song in the wood, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27; Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577.

fyrðlic; *adj.* Military, martial; militāris:—Hire fær is widmeten fyrdlicum Truman her course is compared to a martial band, Homl. Th. i. 444, 5; Jos. II. 10.

fyrð-man, ferd-mon; *pl. -men; m.* A military man, a soldier; miles:—He sceal hæbban fyrdmen he must have soldiers, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33.

fyrð-draca, an; *m.* A fire-dragon, fire-drake; ignivōmus drāco:—Fyrðne fyrðdraca a fell fire-dragon, Beo. Th. 5371; B. 2689.

fyrð-rinc, ferd-rinc, es; *m.* A man of arms, warrior, soldier; bellātor, miles:—Frōd wæs se fyrðrinc skilful was the man of arms, Byrht. Th. 135, 58; By. 140. Fyrðrincas frome bold soldiers, Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261. Se com fyrdrinca fruman grētan who came to greet the chief of warriors, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104.

fyrðringes an exalting, promoting, advancing or furthering; exaltatio, promōtio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrðringes.

fyrð-sceorþ, es; *n.* A war-vest; bellicus ornātus:—Hwīlum hongige on wage frēolic fyrdscorþ sometimes I hang on the wall a goodly war-vest, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rā. 15, 13.

fyrð-sceip, es; *n.* A ship of war; bellica nāvis:—Gif hwā fyrdscip awyrde if any one injure a ship of war, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 5. Ðæt man fyrdscipa gearweige that ships of war be made ready, vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 4.

fyrð-searu, -searo; *gen. -wes; n.* A war-equipment; bellicus apparātus:—Him Onela forgeaf fyrdsearu fūslic Onela gave him a ready war-equipment, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. Fyrdsearo, 469; B. 232.

fyrð-sōcn, e; *f.* [sōcn the seeking] The seeking of the army, military service; militia:—Ðæt hit sý gefrēod ealra þeowdōma, būton fyrdsočne, and burhgeworce and bryggeworce that it shall be freed from all services, except military service, castle-building, and bridge-work, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1061; 389, 30.

fyrð-stemn an army-corps. v. fird-stemn.

fyrd-tiber, es; *n.* [tiber a sacrifice] A military sacrifice; militāris hostia:—Fyrdtiber [MS. fyrdtimber] hostia exercitūs, Cot. 103.

fyrd-truma, an; *m.* A martial band, an army; exercitus:—Swā egeslic swā fyrdtruma as terrible as a martial band, Homl. Th. i. 442, 34.

fyrdung, e; *f.* I. an army prepared for war, armament; exercitus:—Beō man georne ymbe fyrdunga let the armaments be diligently attended to, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24; vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32.

II. an expedition; expeditio:—On fyrdunge in the expedition, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 14.

III. a camp; castra:—Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwicu castra, Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. v. fyrd.

fyrd-wæn, es; *m.* A military waggon; essēdum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050-1073; 430, 2.

fyrd-weard, e; *f.* An army-guard, a military watch; militāris custodia:—Sæweard and heafodweard and fyrdweard sea-guard and head-guard and army-guard, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 5.

fyrd-weorod, -weord, es; *n.* An army-host, phalanx; turma, phalanx = φάλαγξ, Cot. 140. Micel stefn fyrdweorodes getrymnesse a great sound of the arraying of a host, Blickl. Homl. 91, 35.

fyrd-wic, es; *n.* An army-station, a camp; castra:—Dis ys Godes fyrdwic castra Dei sunt hæc, Gen. 32, 2; Ælf. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 77; Wrt. Voc. 18, 29. Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwicu castra, Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. Hi feollon on middele fyrdwica heora cēcūderunt in medio castrorum eorum, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 32. To ðām fyrdwicum to the camps, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 220.

fyrd-wisa, an; *m.* A leader of an expedition; expeditiōnis dux:—Sum biþ heretoga, fyrdwisa from one is a general, a bold leader, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 32; Crā. 77.

fyrd-wise, an; *f.* A military manner:—Se mon se ne wære mid his wæpnum æfter fyrdwison gegered qui non legitimis indutus insignibusque armis, Nar. 9, 28.

fyrd-wite, ferd-wite, es; *n.* A fine for neglecting the fyrd, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14; 15; Th. i. 384, 3; Th. Diplm. A. D. 1066; 411, 31.

fyrd-wyrðe; *adj.* Famous in war; bello clārus:—Gang æfter flōre fyrdwyrðe man the man famous in war went along the flōre, Beo. Th. 2637; B. 1316.

fyren, e; *f.* A sin, crime; peccātum, crimen:—Deorce fyrene dark sins, Ps. Th. 108, 14. He ðære mægþe fleah fyrene he avoided the crimes of the people, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 24; Gen. 1941; Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. v. firen.

fýren, fýran; *def.* se fýrena, seō, ðæt fýrene; *adj.* Fiery, burning, flaming; ignitus, igneus, flammeus:—Is ðin āgen spræc innan fýren, sylf swiðe hāt ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Siō fýrene sunne the fiery sun, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27. Swylce eal Finns buruh fýrenu wære as if all Fin's castle were on fire, Fins. Th. 73; Fin. 36. Ðæt fýrene swurd the fiery sword, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33.

Under ðam fýrenan hrōfe under the fiery roof, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 27; Dan. 239. God hēt him fýrenne beām befōran wísian God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Fýren swurd flammeum glādiū, Gen. 3, 24. Fýrene sweorde with a fiery sword, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 17; Gen. 947; 76; Th. 95, 8; Gen. 1575. Fýrnūm clomūm with fiery fetters, Andr. Kmbl. 2756; An. 1380; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 7; Crī. 733. [Orm. firen: Laym. furen.]

fýren cýlle, an; *f.* A fiery torch; ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29, note, MS. B. v. fýren þecelle.

fýren-dæd, e; *f.* A wicked deed; scōlestum faciñus:—He is mild-heort, and manþwære hiora fyrendædum ipse est misericors, et propitiuss fit peccātis eorum, Ps. Th. 77, 37; Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001; Cd. 191; Th. 237, 30; Dan. 345. v. firen-dæd.

fýren-earfeðe, es; *n.* A sinful woe; scōlestum mālum:—Heō nyste ðæt swā fela fýrenearfeða fylgean sceolde she knew not that so many sinful woes must follow, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 14; Gen. 709.

fýren-full; *adj.* Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus:—Fýrenfulle men geworhton wicked men have wrought, Soul Kmbl. 179; Seel. 90. Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccātor:—Swā ða fýrenfullan frēne forweorþaþ sic peccātōres a faciē Dei, Ps. Th. 67, 2; 54, 2; 57, 9. v. firen-full.

fýrenfull; *adj.* Fiery; ignitus:—Is fýrenfull spræc ðin swiðlice est ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer, Ps. Lamb. 118, 140.

fýrenfulnes, -ness, e; *f.* Luxury, riot; luxūria, tūmultus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fýrenian, fýrnian; *p. ede; pp. ed* To sin, commit adultery; peccāre, mechārī:—Fýrnaþ ðus ðæt fýrschord thus will the body sin, Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. Ne fýrena ðæt non mechābēris, Lk. Bos. 18, 20. DER. ge-fýrnian. v. firenian.

fýrenlice; *adv.* Vehemently, rashly; vehementer:—Ðæt ðū tō fýrenlice feohtan sōhtest that thou soughtest to fight too rashly, Wald. 35; Vald. 1, 20.

fýrenligerian; *p. ede; pp. ed* To commit fornication; fornicārī:—Hi fýrenligeredon on begīnungum his fornicātī sunt in adinventionibus suis, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

fyren-lust, es; *m. Luxury*; luxūria:—Ne gēmdon hie nānes fyren-lustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7. v. fyren-lust.

fyren-pearf, e; *f. Dire distress*; nimia misēria:—Fyrenpearfe ongeat *he perceived the dire need*, Beo. Th. 28; B. 14.

fyren pecelle, an; *f. A fiery torch*; ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. v. pecelle.

fyrenum; *adv. [dat. pl. of fyren a sin, crime] Sinfully, criminally*; māle, sceleste:—Bona of hānagum fyrenum scōteþ *the slayer wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Fyrenum gesyngad *criminally perpetrated*, 4874; B. 2441.

fyren-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin*; mālum faciēns, peccans:—Ic fyrenwyrcende eot elnade *I often emulated evil-doing [men]*, Ps. Th. 72, 2. v. fyren-wyrcende, fyren.

fyren-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, sinner*; māli actor, peccātor:—Hū lange fyrenwyrhtan foldan wealdaþ *how long shall evil-doers rule the earth?* Ps. Th. 93, 3. Ðæt ic on wrāþne seāþ mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *that I should fall with sinners into the horrible pit*, 87, 4.

fyres furze, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. fyrs.

fyrest; *adj. First, front*; primus:—Æt dām feowur tōþum fyrestum *for the four front teeth*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2. v. fyrst; *adj.*

fyr-feaxe; *adj. [feaxe having hair] Fiery-haired*; ignicōmus:—Fyr-feaxe [MS. -feaxa] ignicōmus, Cot. 170.

fyr-gearwunge; *pl. f. Fire-preparation, fuel*; fōmes, foculāria, Cot. 83.

fyr-gebræc, es; *n. A fire-crash*; ignis frāgor vel strépītus:—Ðæt fyrgebræc *the fire-crash*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 24; Gen. 2560.

fyrge, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland*; mons, saltus:—Flet [MS. fled] þor on fyrge hæfde Thor *had a dwelling on the mountain*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. DER. fyrge-beām, -holt, -streām. v. fyrge.

fyrge-beām, es; *m. A mountain-tree*; saltuensis arbor:—He fyrge-beāmas ofer hārne stān hleōnian funde *he found mountain-trees leaning over the hoar rock*, Beo. Th. 2833; B. 1414.

fyrge-holt, es; *n. A mountain-wood*; montāna silva:—On fyrgeholt into a mountain-wood, Beo. Th. 2791; B. 1393.

fyrge-streām, es; *m. A mountain-stream*; montānum flūmen:—Ðær fyrgestreām nider gewiteþ *where the mountain-stream flows downward*, Beo. Th. 2723; B. 1359. v. fyrge-streām.

fyr-gnāst, es; *m. A fire-spark*; scintilla:—Flugon fyrgnāstas fire-sparks flew, Andr. Kmbl. 3090; An. 1548.

fyrh to a furrow, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22; *dat. sing. of furh.*

fyr-hāt; *adj. Fire-hot*; ut ignis ardens:—Fyrhāt lufu *a fire-hot love*, Elen. Kmbl. 1871; El. 937.

fyr-heard; *adj. Fire-hard*; igne dūrātus:—Eoforlic scionon fāh and fyrheard boar's likenesses shone variegated and fire-hard, Beo. Th. 615; B. 305.

fyr-helle; *f. Catasta*, Hpt. Gl. 310. 'Catastæ, genus tormenti, i. e. lecti ferrei, quibus impositi Martyres, ignis supponebatur.' Du Cange.

fyrht, fyrht, freht, es; *n? A divining, divination, augury*; auspiciū, hariolātio, augūrium:—Odde on blōte odde on fyrhte *either by sacrifice or by divination*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On nīrhte, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 28. Æristum odde frumum frehtum *primis auspiciis*, Rtl. 97, 16. v. frihtung.

fyrht; *adj. Timid*; timīdus:—On his sōpfæstnesse swylce dēmeþ on folce fyrhte *pearlan in sua justitia iudicabit paupēres hujus pōpūli*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. DER. god-fyrht. v. forht.

fyrhtan; *p. fyrhte; pp. fyrhted* TO FRIGHTEN, terrify, tremble; terrēre tremere:—Gif ligette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon and fyrhton *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et ætra terrerent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Ðū dōest ða fyrhta facis *eam tremere*, Rtl. 102, 21. DER. a-fyrhtan.

fyrhþ, es; *m. n. I. the soul, spirit, mind*; ānimus, mens:—Biþ fyrhþ afrefted *the spirit is comforted*, Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638. Ic ne can ðæt ic nāt findan on fyrhþe *I cannot find what I know not in my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1278; El. 641; 391; El. 196. II. life: vīta:—Ðū God Dryhten wealdest wīdan fyrhþ *thou Lord God rulest for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1518; El. 761. DER. stærced-fyrhþ, wide-. v. ferhþ.

fyrhþ-gleāw; *adj. Wise-minded, prudent*; prūdēns, sāpiēns, Elen. Kmbl. 1758; El. 881. v. ferhþ-gleāw.

fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. The soul-inclosure, breast*; mentis clausūra, pectus:—Wes Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan fæste bewunden *Christ's praise was steadfastly enclosed within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 115; An. 58; 3138; An. 1572. v. ferhþ-loca.

fyrhþ-lufe, an; *f. Love of the soul, mental love*; animi āmor:—Ic to ānum ðe stadolige fæste fyrhþlufan *I keep the steadfast love of my soul firmly fixed to thee only*, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 83.

fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind*; mens:—Gē fyrhþsefan minne cunnon *ye know my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1066; El. 534. v. ferhþ-sefa.

fyrhþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sorrowful*; mæstus:—Seō cwēn ongan fricgan fyrhþwērige, ymb fyrngewritu *the queen began to ask them,*

sorrowful, concerning the old scriptures, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1119; El. 560. v. ferhþ-wērig.

fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear*; timor:—Mid micelre fyrhtnesse *with great fear*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 14; Mt. Kembl. Lind. 14, 26. v. forthtys.

FYRHTO; *indecl. in sing. fyrhtu*, e; *f. Fear, FRIGHT, dread, terror, trembling*; timor, pavor, formido, terror, trēmor:—Us fyrhtu gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 32; Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Fyrhtu odde bifung trēmor, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7. Ðeōs frhtu [fyrhtu, MS. D.] hæc formido, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50; Ps. Th. 54, 4. Egga me and fyrhtu forcwōmon *timor et trēmor vēnērunt sup̄ me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. On minre fyrhto in pāwōre meo, 30, 25. Geblistiāþ him on fyrhtu [fyrhtu, Lamb.] *exultāte ei in trēmōre*, Ps. Spl. 2, 11. Hī mycle fyrhtu onstyreðon dām monnum ðe hī sceāwodon and gesāwon *they stirred up much fear in the men who beheld and saw them*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23; Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 21; Hy. 4, 87. Ne him Godes fyrhtu georne ondrādaþ *non timuerunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 54, 20; 77, 53. [O. Sax. forhta, *f. O. Frs. frachta*; Dut. Kfl. vrucht, vurcht; Ger. furcht, *f. M. H. Ger. vorhte, f. O. H. Ger. forhta, f. Goth. faurhte, f. Dan. frygt, m. f. Swed. fruktan, f.*]

fyr-hūs, es; *n. A FIRE-HOUSE, furnace*; cāminus = κάμινος, fornax:—Fyrhūs caminātum? Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 92; Wrt. Voc. 58, 7. Fyrhūs hlywing *caumenæ (?) refūgium*, R. Concord. 11.

fyrīan; *p. ode; pp. od To make a furrow, to plough, till*; proscindere aratro, Scint. 32.

fyrīan; *p. ode; pp. od To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish*; fōcum præbere:—Fēde þearfan and scryðe and hūsige and týrige *let him feed the needy, and clothe, and house, and fire them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

fyrīen, feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote*; longinquus, distans, remōtus:—Ðeah ðe he fyrīen sý *though he be far off*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 9. For ðære fyrīenan heānysse *for its remote elevation*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 15, note 7. Sum ædelbornen man ferde on fyrīen land *homo quidam nobilis abiit in rēgiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14. To fyrīlenum eardum *to distant lands*, Gen. 20, 13. Mid fulluhte aþwāgen fram his fyrīlenum *dædum with baptism washed from his former deeds*, H. R. 107, 14.

fyrīen, es; *n. Distance*; distantia:—For ðam mycclan fyrīene *on account of the great distance*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43.

fyr-leóht, es; *n. A fire-light*; igneum lūmen:—He fyrleóht geseah *he saw a fire-light*, Beo. Th. 3037; B. 1516.

fyr-leóma, an; *m. [leóma a ray of light, beam] A fire-beam*; igneus splendor:—Fyrleóma stōd geond ðæt atole scraf *a fire-beam stood through that horrid den*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128.

fyrlice suddenly, Num. 16, 35. v. fērlīce.

fyr-loca, an; *m. A fire-bond*; igneum claustrum:—Eart tū in fyrlocan feste gebunden *thou art fast bound in fire-bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 20; Sat. 58.

fyrme, e; *f. A feast*; ēpūlæ:—Ða Philliste mīcele fyrmes geworhton *the Philistines made a great feast*, Jud. 16, 25. v. feorm.

fyr-mōl, es; *m. A fire-mark*; mēcūla igne inusta:—Fyrmælum fāg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136.

fyrmost, formest; *def. se fyrmesta, seō, ðæt fyrmeste; sup. adj. FOREMOST, first*; primus:—Se ðe wyle betweox eōw beōn fyrmost, sý he eōwer þeow *qui volūerit inter vos primus esse, erit vester servus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 27; Mk. Bos. 9, 35; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35. Se fyrmesta and se betesta *the foremost and the best*; prāstantissimus, Cot. 153. Sefyrmesta is eāsterne wind *the first is the east wind*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 22; Lchdm. iii. 274, 13. Ðis ys ðæt mæste and ðæt fyrmeste *beðod hoc est maximum et primum mandātum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 38. Agyrn fram ðam ýtemestan oþ done fyrmestan *begin from the last to the first*, 20, 8. Manega fyrmeste beoþ ýtemeste, and ýtemeste fyrmeste *multi erunt primi novissimi, et novissimi primi*, 19, 30; Mk. Bos. 10, 31; Lk. Bos. 13, 30. Ða fyrmestan *prīmī*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. Fyrmest manna *first of men*; summās, primās, Ælf. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 58, 59; Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 39. Fyrmeste [MS. fyrmyste] naman *prīmītiuon ōmīna*, 5; Som. 4, 8.

fyrmost; *sup. adv. At first, most, very well, best*; primo, maxime, optime:—Hie feōnda gefær fyrmost *geseðon they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 136; El. 68; Cd. 158; Th. 197, 21; Exod. 310. Swā he fyrmost meahste *as much as ever he could*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32; Elen. Kmbl. 632; El. 316; Ps. Th. 72, 6; 106, 29; 121, 7. Swā forþ swa we fyrmost leornian *māgon as far as ever we can learn*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 5; L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6; L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28.

fyrmp, frymp, e; *f. I. [feormian I. to feed, support, entertain] A receiving to food, harbouring, an entertainment*; receptio ad victum, susceptio:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men; ðæt is . . . and fýlmena fýrmp̄e *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men; that is . . . and [the penalty for] the harbouring of fugitives*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. Ælc mon mōt onscanan fýrmp̄e *every man*

may deny entertainment, L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1, note 3, MSS. B. H.
 II. [feormian III. to cleanse] *A cleansing, washing*; ablūtio, baptisma = βαπτισμα:—Calica fyrmþa cālicum baptismāta, Mk. Bos. 7, 4; Hpt. Gl. 420.

FYRN, *adj.* Ancient, old; antiquus, priscus:—Fyrn forþgesceaft the ancient creation, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rā. 81, 9. [O. Sax. fern: Ger. firn, firme: M. H. Ger. virne: O. H. Ger. firni: Goth. fairneis: Swed. forn only in compounds; as, forn-ālder, m. antiquity: Icel. forn: Lith. pernay anni prioris.]

fyrn, *adv.* Formerly, long ago, of old; ōlim, pridem, antiquitus:—Hū mæg ic ðæt findan ðæt swā fyrrn gewearþ how can I find that which happened so long ago? Elen. Kmbl. 1261; El. 632; 1279; El. 641. ðæt he bibūgan mæge done bitran drync ðone Eue fyrrn Adame geaf that he may escape the bitter drink which Eve of old gave to Adam, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 11; Gū. 841: 47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 11; Gen. 2696. [O. Sax. forn, furn: O. H. Ger. forn prius, ōlim.] DER. ge-fyrn, un-

fyrn-dagas, *gen. a; dat. um; pl. m.* Days of old, ancient days; priscæ dies:—Dis is se ilca God ðone on fyrrndags fæderas cūdon this is the same God whom your fathers knew in days of old, Andr. Kmbl. 1503; An. 753; 1951; An. 978: Cd. 223; Th. 293, 31; Sat. 463. Swā hine fyrrndagum worhte wæpna smiþ as the armourer wrought it in ancient days, Beo. Th. 2907; B. 1451. [Laym. i furn dajen: O. Sax. an furndagum.]

fyrn-geār, *es; n.* A former or by-gone year; priscus vel præteritus annus:—Fyrngearum frōd old with by-gone years, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 3; Ph. 219: Menol. Fox 483; Gn. C. 12. [Piers P. fernyerer.]

fyrn-geāra, *adv. [gen. pl. of -geār]* In by-gone years, of old time; ōlim, antiquitus, Ps. Th. 94, 9.

fyrn-gefit, *es; n.* An ancient strife, old conflict; vētus lis vel rixa:—Purh fyrrgefit through the old conflict, Elen. Kmbl. 1804; El. 904. Hī guldon hyra fyrrgefitu fāgum swyrdum they requited their ancient strifes with stained swords, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 17; Jud. 264.

fyrn-gefitra, *an; m.* An enemy of old; antiquus inimicus:—Būtan his fyrrgefitan except to his enemy of old, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 25; Pa. 34.

fyrn-gemynd, *es; n.* An ancient reminiscence; antiqua mēmōria:—Ða ðe fyrrgemynd mid ludeūm gearwast cūdon they who best knew the old memories among the Jews, Elen. Kmbl. 654; El. 327.

fyrn-gesceap, *es; n.* A decree of old; ōlim constitutum:—Ne wāt ænig hū ða wisan sind wundorlice, fæger fyrrgesceap, ymb ðæs degrees gebyrd not any knows how the conditions are wondrous, the fair decree of old, concerning the bird's birth, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 15; Ph. 360.

fyrn-gesetu, *pl. n.* Ancient seats, a former dwelling-place; pristinum dōmicilium:—Ōp-ðæt fyrrgesetu eft gesēceþ till it again seeks its ancient seats, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 5; Ph. 263.

fyrn-gestreōn, *es; n.* An ancient treasure; antiquus thesaurus:—Full fyrrgestreōna full of ancient treasures, Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32, MS. B.

fyrn-geworce, *es; n.* An ancient work; priscum vel jam diu perfectum opus:—Ær ðon endige frōd fyrrgeworce before his wise ancient work shall end, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 14; Ph. 48; 57 a; Th. 204, 9; Ph. 95: Andr. Kmbl. 1473; An. 738. Frēa scēawode fyra fyrrgeworce the lord beheld the ancient work of men, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286.

fyrn-gewinn, *es; n.* An ancient war; vētus pugna:—On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrrgewinnes on which was engraved the origin of the ancient war, Beo. Th. 3382; B. 1689.

fyrn-gewrit, -gewryt, *es; pl. nom. acc. -gewritu, -gewrito; n.* An ancient writing, old scripture; vētus vel prisca scriptūra:—Dy-læs toworpen sien frōd fyrrgewritu lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned, Elen. Kmbl. 861; El. 431. Ða ðe fyrrgewritu sēlest cunnen those who best know the ancient writings, 746; El. 373; 1117; El. 560. Purh fyrrgewritu through ancient writings, 309; El. 155. On eallum ðām fyrrgewrytum in all the ancient writings, Salm. Kmbl. 15; Sal. 8.

fyrn-gewyrht, *es; n.* A former work; ōlim factum:—Ðæt he fyrr-gewyrht fyllan sceolde that he should finish his former work, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 15; Gū. 944.

fyrn-gid, -gidd, *es; n.* An old prophecy; vētus prophētia:—Fyrrgidda frōd prudent in old prophecies, Elen. Kmbl. 1079; El. 542.

fyrn-gian, he fyrrnāþ; *p. ede; pp. ed* To revile; calumniāri:—Fyrnāþ ðus ðæt flæschorð thus it [the soul] shall revile the flesh, Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. v. firsian.

fyrn-man, -mann, *es; m.* A man of yore; qui ōlim vixit:—Geseah he fyrrmanna fatu he saw vessels of men of yore, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761.

fyrn-sceada, *an; m.* An old enemy or fiend; antiquus inimicus:—Fāh fyrrsceada a hostile fiend, Andr. Kmbl. 2691; An. 1348.

fyrn-streāmas, *pl. m.* Ancient streams, the ocean; prisca fluentia, oceānus:—Fyrrstreāma geflotan to the ocean-floater, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7.

fyrn-syn, -synn, *e; f.* A sin of yore; priscum peccātum:—Fyrrsynna fruma the author of sins of yore, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 9; Jul. 347.

fyrnum; *adv.* With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter:—Donne cymþ forst fyrrnum cald then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316; 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. v. firnum.

fyrn-weorc, *es; n.* An ancient work, the creation; priscum opus, creatio:—Fyrnweorca Frēa Lord of creation, Andr. Kmbl. 2819; An. 1412: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579.

fyrn-wita, -wiota, -weota, *an; m.* An ancient sage, old counsellor, prophet; antiquus sapiens:—Frōd fyrrwiota a wise old counsellor, Elen. Kmbl. 875; El. 438. David cuning, frōd fyrrweota king David, the prudent prophet, 685; El. 343. Wæs frōdan fyrrwitan feorh ūþgene life was departed from the wise old counsellor, Beo. Th. 4252; B. 2123. Frōde fyrrweotan wise ancient sages, Andr. Kmbl. 1567; An. 785. Wæs se witedōm þurh fyrrwitan sungeþ the prophecy was sung by old seers, Elen. Kmbl. 2305; El. 1154.

fyr-panne, *an; f.* [fyr fire, panne a pan] A fire-pan, chafing-dish, pan for burning odoriferous herbs; batillum, Ælfic. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 95; Wrt. Voc. 25, 35.

fyr, *adv. [comp. of feor; adv. far, q. v.] Farther*; ultērius, longius:—We usse gesihþ fyrr up ahofan longius visum lēuivimus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 9: Cd. 122; Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. v. fyr.

fyrra, firra, *m; fyrre*, firre, *f. n. adj. [comp. of feor; adv. far, q. v.] Farther*; ultērior:—He ge-cōde ða fyrran Frysan he had overcome the farther Frisians, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

fyrrest, *adv. [sup. of feor; adv. far, q. v.] Farthest*; longissime:—Se mōna wæs ðære sunnan fyrrest the moon was farthest from the sun, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14: Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21.

fyr, *es; n.* A verse; versus, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. v. fers.

FYRS, *es; m.* FURZE, furze-bushes; genista, rhamnus, ulex europæus, Lin:—Fyrs rhamnus, Wrt. Voc. 80, 21. Fyrses berian arciotidas [= ἀρκιότιδες juniper-berries], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 15; Wrt. Voc. 69, 30. Ær-ðan undergæton cōwre þornas fyrs priusquam intelligēnt spinæ rhamnus, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10: Lchdm. iii. 86, 17. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbære land, atio ærest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas whosoever will sow fertile land, let him first draw out the thorns, and the furze, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 6; Met. 12, 3. [Wyc. firs, frijse gorst, furze: Piers P. firses, pl.]

fyr-scoff, *e; f?* A fire-shovel; batilla, Cot. 24.

fyrisian, *p. ode; pp. od* To put far, remove, separate; elongāre:—Ða ðe fyrrisāþ hig fram ðe losiaþ qui elongant se a te pēribunt, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. DER. a-fyrisian.

fyr-smeortende, *part.* Fire-smarting; ignitus:—Gnætta comon ofer ðæt land mid fyrrsmeortendum bitum gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30.

fyrsn, *e; f.* The heel; calx, calcāneum, Cot. 38. v. fiersn.

fyr-spearca, *an; m.* A fire-spark; scintilla:—Būton isene fyrspearcan nisi ferreas scintillas, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5.

FYRST, first, fierst, *es; m.* I. the first entrance, a threshold, door; limen, Cot. 118.

II. the first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; culmen, lāquear:—Fyrst lāquear, Ælfic. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 43; Wrt. Voc. 26, 42; 82, 15. [Ger. first, m. f. a gable, summit: M. H. Ger. virst, m: O. H. Ger. first, m. culmen, pinna.]

FYRST, first, fierst, *es; m.* A space of time, time, respite, truce; spātium tempōris, tempus constitutum, intercāpēdo:—Næs hit lengra fyrst it was not a longer space of time, Beo. Th. 269; B. 134: 5104; B. 2555. Ne wæs se fyrst micel the respite was not great, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 32; Gū. 297. Æfter miclum fyrste post multum tempōris, Mt. Bos. 25, 19; 26, 73: Ex. 17, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 32: 20, 19. Hæfde nýðfara nihtlangne fyrst the fugitive had a night-long space, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311. Fyrst næfdon ðæt hī æton nec spātium manducandi habēbant, Mk. Bos. 6, 31: Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 22. Dý fyrste in the time, Beo. Th. 5139; B. 2573. [Laym. first, uirst, urist, feorst: Orm. fresset: Plat. ferst, f: O. Sax. virst, f: O. Frs. ferst, first, frist, n: Dut. Kil. verste, verst, frist, virst dillōto: Ger. frist, f: M. H. Ger. virst, f: O. H. Ger. frist, f. möra, spātium: Dan. frist, m. f: Swed. frist, m.] DER. lang-fyrst.

FYRST, first, fyrst, *adj.* FIRST; primus:—Fyrst ferhþ-bana the first life-destroyer, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399. [Wyc. R. Glouc. firste: Piers P. furste, ferste: Orm. firste: Plat. fooste a prince: O. Sax. furisto first: Frs. foarste: O. Frs. ferost: Dut. vorst, m. a prince: Ger. fürst, m. a prince: M. H. Ger. vürst first: O. H. Ger. furisto: Dan. Swed. först, förste: Icel. fyrst first, foremost.]

fyrst, *adv.* At first; primo:—Se biscop com fyrst to Ælig the bishop came first to Ely, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 20: 123, 2.

fyrstan [fyrst a space of time, respite] To give respite; indūcias facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyr-stān, *es; m.* A fire-stone, flint; pýrites = πυρίτης:—Fýrstān pýrites vel fōcāris lāpis, Ælfic. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 105; Wrt. Voc. 38, 29.

fyrst-gemeare, *es; n.* An appointed time, space of time; tempus con-

stítútum, tempöris spátium:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice säwelgedäles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemaerces *there will be no longer evasion of the soul-separation than seven nights of time's space*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 9; Gú. 1009; Andr. Kmbl. 1861; An. 933.

fyrstig, *adj.* [forst frost] *Frosty*; gélidus:—Ðæt se winter wære ceald and fyrstig *that the winter was cold and frosty*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 27.

fyrst-mearc, frist-mearc, *e*; *f.* [mearc a mark] *Marked or appointed time, a space of time, interval*; tempus constitutum, tempöris spatium, intercäpödo:—Sunne oncnöw fyrstmearc *his the sun knew his appointed time*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 20. Him eft-cymef æfter fyrstmearc *feorh lög returns to it after a space of time*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 11; Ph. 223; Andr. Recd. 269; An. 133; Elen. Kmbl. 2065; El. 1034. Ymb geära fyrstmearc *after a space of years*; *interjecto tempöre aliquanto*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 47; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 8; Dan. 560. Bitan fyrstmearc ænigre reste *sine ulla quietis intercäpödine*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 3.

fýr-sweart, *def.* se -swearta; *adj.* *Fire-swart, blackened with fire*; igne obscuräts:—Færeþ æfter foldan [se] fýrswearta *lög the fire-swart flame shall pass along the earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 14; Cri. 984.

fýr-tang *fire-tongs*; forceps igniäria, Som. Ben. Lye.

fýr-pölle? *An oven*; cübanüs:—Ðu setst hig swä swä fýrþolle fýres *pönes eos ut cübanüm ignis*, Ps. Spl. T. 20, 9.

fyrþran, fyrþrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [furdor further] *To further, support, advance, promote*; provehere, promövere:—Ðæt ic eäde mæg äna gehwylcne fremman and fyrþran frönda minra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936. Ðæt hi mägen hēnan ða yfan, and fyrþrian ða gödan *that they may humiliate the evil, and further the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Fridaþ and fyrþraþ *protects and supports*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ealle Godes gerihto fýrþrie man georne *let every one zealously further all God's dues*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 25, note 28, MS. B. DER. ge-fyrþran.

fyrþringnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *A furthering, furtherance, promotion*; promötio, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21.

fyrþrung, *e*; *f.* *A furthering, furtherance, promotion*; promötio:—Ceäpes fyrþrung *furtherance of trade*, Somn. 167; Lchdm. iii. 208, 6. **fýr-tor**, -torr, *es*; *m.* *A fire-tower, light-house*; phärus = phäpos, Cot. 93.

FYRWET, -wit, -wytt, *es*; *n.* *Curiosity*; cüriösitas:—Hyne fyrwet bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 5562; B. 2784: 3975; B. 1985. Mec ðas on worulde full oft fyrwit frineþ *my curiosity enquireth very often about this in the world*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Hine fyrwytt bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. He his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf *he forgave him the guilt of his walk of curiosity*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 24. Þurh fyrwet *through curiosity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. [O. Sax. firiwit, *m. n.* O. H. Ger. firiwizzi, *f.* cüriösitas, *portentum*: Icel. fyrir-wissa, *f.* a foreboding.]

fyrwet-georn, firwet-georn; *adj.* *Curious, inquisitive*; cüriösus:—Fela biþ fyrwetgeornra *there are many inquisitive*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 31; Gn. Ex. 102.

fyrwet-geornnes, *se*; *f.* *Curiosity*:—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundes *for curiosity on account of the miracle*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 22.

fyrwit, -witt, -wytt; *adj.* *Curious, inquisitive*; cüriösus:—Meun ða ða fyrwytte [fyrwite, MS. L.] beoþ *men who are inquisitive*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5.

fyrwit curiosity, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. *v.* fyrwet.

fyrwitnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *Curiosity*; cüriösitas:—Hefigtyme leahter is ungefoþ fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a grave sin*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. Ðæt he his fyrwitnysse fæderlice miltsode *that he would paternally compassionate his curiosity*, ii. 138, 19.

fýr-wylm, *es*; *m.* *A fire-boiling, raging flame*; flamma æstuan:—Wyrn cwom ödre siþr, fýrwylmum fäþ the dragon *came a second time, coloured with raging flames*, Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2671.

fyrwytt curiosity, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. *v.* fyrwet.

fýryn, *es*; *n.* *A fire*; ignis:—On fýrynes midlene *de mediö ignis*, Deut. 5, 24. *v.* fýr.

FÝSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fús ready, prompt, quick]. *I. v. intrans.* *To hasten*; festinäre:—He ongan fýsan *to före he began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860: Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226.

II. v. reflex. *To speed oneself, make haste, take oneself away, hasten away*; *se* festinäre, propäre, *se* abripäre:—He ongan hine fýsan and to flöte gyrwan *he began speedily to prepare* [lit. *to speed himself and to prepare*] *for sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3392; An. 1700. Gæst hine fýseþ on ðcnegeard *the soul hasteneth to an eternal mansion*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 7; Gú. 1240. He fýsde hine *he hastened himself*, 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33.

III. v. trans. *To incite, stimulate, to send forth, drive away*; stimöläre, incitäre, accelläre, emittere:—Ðu here fýsest *to gefeohte thou excitest the host to a battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2376; An. 1189. He fýsþ ðe of getelde emigräbit *te de tabernäculo*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 7. He fýsde forþ fläna genehe *he sent forth arrows abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 44; By. 269. Fýse hi man üt of ðysan earde *let them be driven out of this country*, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 22; L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 8. [Laym. fusen, fuse, ifusen *to proceed*,

rush, drive: O. Sax. fúsan *to incline, strive*: Icel. fýsa *to exhort*.] DER. a-fýsan: ge-fýsed.

fýsian, fésian *to send forth, to drive away*; relögäre:—Ðonne fýsie hi man of earde *let them then be driven from the country*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 1. *v.* fýsan.

FÝST, *e*; *f.* *A fist*; pugnus:—Fýst pugnus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 3; Wrt. Voc. 43, 57. Gif men cidaþ and hira öder hys næxtan mid yste sliþ *si rixäti fuërint vïri et percussërit alter proximum suum pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. On done eäðgan andwlitan helfüse men hondum slögun, folmum areahutum, and fýstum eäc *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and with fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125; Blickl. Homl. 23, 33; Mk. Bos. 14, 65. [Piers P. fust: Chauc. fest: R. Glouc. fustes, *pl.*: Laym. uustes, fustes, *pl.* fists: Plat. fuust, fust, *f.*: Frs. O. Frs. fest, *f.*: Dut. vuist, *f.*: Ger. faust, *f.*: M. H. Ger. vüst, *f.*: O. H. Ger. füst, *f.*: Dan. pust, *n.* a blow: Swed. pust, *m.* a blow with the fist, box on the ear: Icel. pístr, *m.* a box on the ear.]

fýst-gebeát, *es*; *n.* *A blow with the fist*; pugni ictus, Past. I, 3, 6? Lye. **fýst-slägen**; *part.* *Struck with the fist*; pugno cæsus:—Fýstslägenu wæs exalapärëtur, pugno cæsus erat, Cot. 79.

fyðer-, fider-, feder- *four*-, found only in the compounds,—fyðer-dæled, -fëte, -hiwe, -ling, -rica, -rice, -scýte. *v.* feówer.

fyðera, fyðeru, fyðru, *pl. nom. acc*; *gen.* fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fyðerum; *n.* also *pl. nom. acc.* fyðeras; *m.* Wings; älw, pennæ:—

Fyðera [Lamb. fyðeras] culfran ofersylfredre pennæ cömbæ deargentäta, Ps. Spl. 67, 14. Sunu manna on wæfelse fyðera ðinra hiltäþ filii höminum in tegmine älärum tuärum spēäbunt, Ps. Spl. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 4: 62, 8. Under sceade fyðerena ðinra gescyld me sub umbra älärum tuärum protege me, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. Under his fyðerum ðu trüwast odde ðu gehihtest sw þennis ejus spēäbis, Ps. Lamb. 90, 4. Hwile silþ me fyðera swä swä culfran quis däbit mihi pennas sicut cömbæ? Ps. Spl. 54, 6. Seö henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderä galläna congrëgat pullos suos sub älas, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Ofer fyðeru [Lamb. fyðeras] winda süþer pennas ventörum, Ps. Spl. 103, 4. He fleah ofer fyðru winda voläuit süþer pennas ventörum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11. *v.* fider, *es*; *n.* but generally *pl.*

fyðer-dæled; *part.* *Divided into four, quartered*; quadripartitus, Leo. 151.

fyðered *having wings, winged*; älätus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-fëte, -föte; *adj.* *Four-footed*; quadrupes:—Fyðerfëte nýten *a four-footed animal*, Med. ex Quad. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Fyðerfëte quadrüpes, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 6. Ne on fyðerfötum ne on creöpendum *neither among the four-footed nor the creeping*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 28. *v.* feówer-fëte.

fyðer-hiwe; *adj.* *Four-formed*; quadriformis, Leo. 151.

fyðerling, *es*; *m.* *The fourth part of a number or measure, a farthing*; quadrans, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* feórþling.

fyðer-rica, an; *m.* *A ruler over a fourth part, tetrarch*; tetrarches, tetrarcha, *æ*; *m.* = τετραρχης, ov; *m.* —: Ða sind gecwedene tetrarche, ðæt sind, fyðerrican; fyðerrica biþ *se ðe hæfþ feórþan dæl rices who are called tetrarchs, that is, rulers over a fourth*; a tetrarch is he who has a fourth part of a kingdom, Homl. Th. i. 478, 21.

fyðer-ric, *es*; *n.* *A tetrarchy*; tetrarchia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-scýte; *adj.* *Four-cornered, quadrangular*; quadrangulus:—Se arc wæs fyðerscýte *the ark was quadrangular*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 3. *v.* feówer-scýte.

fýtung, *e*; *f.* *A fighting, quarrelling*; rixa:—Ascünige man swýðe fradodlice fýtunga turpes rixæ admöðum evitentur, L. Eth. vi. 28; Wilk. 122, 23. *v.* fitung, feohtan *to fight*.

fyxum *fishes*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 20, 5, =fixum, fiscum; *dat. pl.* of fisc.

G

WHEN *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a long vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, but then the *g* is resumed when followed by a vowel; as,—Beah a ring; *gen. es*; *m.* beäges of a ring; *pl.* beägas rings; burh a town; *gen. e*; *f.* burge of a town; beorh a hill; *gen. es*; *m.* beorges of a hill; *pl.* beorgas hills. The same change takes place after a short vowel in wäþ a wall; *gen.* wäges. In the conjugation of verbs, in some cases, *h* is found taking the place of *g*; thus from belgan *to be angry*, bilhist, bilhþ; from ägan *to own*, ähte.

2. g is generally inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige*, *-igende*, etc, the first sing. pres. and part of verbs in *-ian*. Thus, from lufian *to love*, bletsian *to bless*, etc. are formed ic lufige *I love*, ic bletsige *I bless*, lufigende *loving*, bletsigende *blessing*.

3. In later English the place of the earlier *g* is often taken by *y*, sometimes by *w*; as,—Geär a year, dæg a day, dagas days. etc; morg(en) morrow, sorg = sorrow, etc.

4. The Anglo-Saxon Rune **X** not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift*; because gifu is the Anglo-Saxon name of this Rune. *v.* gifu II. and RÜN.

gā go, come:—Gā hider neár come *hither near*; accēde huc, Gen. 27, 21; *impert. of gān.*

gaad a goad, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gād, e; f.

gaar-leece garlic, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gān-leác.

gaast, es; m. A ghost, spirit; spiritus:—Gaast is God *spiritus est Deus*, Jn. Lind. Skt. 4, 24. v. gāst.

gabban; p. ede; pp. ed To scoff, mock, delude, jest; hence, perhaps, GAEBLE, GIBBERISH; deridēre, lūdēre, illūdēre, Som. Ben. Lye. [Prompt. gabbin mentiri: Piers P. gabbe to lie: Chauc. to chatter, lie: Scot. gab to mock, prate: Icel. gabba to mock.]

gabbung, e; f. A scoffing, mocking, GIBING, jesting; derisio, irrisio, illūsiō, Som. Ben. Lye. [Prompt. gabbinge mendacium: Piers P. gabbyng lying: Scot. gabbing mockery, jeering.]

gabere, es; m. An enchanter, a charmer; incantātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. galere.

gabote, an; f. A platter, small dish, dessert-dish; paropsis = παρῳψις, Wrt. Voc. 290, 22.

gabul-roid? a line, rod, staff, compass; rādus, circinus = κίρκινος, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol-rand.

GĀD, e; f. A point of a weapon, spear or arrow-head, sting, prick, GOAD; cuspis, aculeus, stimulus:—Gād cuspis, Wrt. Voc. 288, 23. Gād stimulus, Wrt. Voc. 75, 1. Se yrþling nā gāde hæfþ, būton of cræfte mūmum ārātor nec stimulum hābet, nisi ex arte mea, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31. Hafaf þūþmeca gyrde lange, gyldene gāde the warrior has a long rod, a golden goad, Salm. Kmbl. 183; Sal. 91. [Goth. gāzds, m. a prick, sting: Swed. gādd, m. a sting: Icel. gaddr, m. a goad, spike, sting.]

DER. gād-isēn.

GĀÐ, gēd, es; n? A lack, want, desire; defectus, pēnūria, desidērium, appetitus:—Ðæt dām gēngum þrīm gād ne wēre wiste ne wāde that there should be no lack of food or clothing to the three youths, Cđ. 176; Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1981; El. 992. Ne biþ dē ænigra gād wilna there shall not be to thee a lack of any pleasures, Beo. Th. 1903; B. 949. Ne was me in healle gād there was not a want to me in the hall, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 20; Reim. 15. Ne wyrþ inc wilna gēd there shall not be to you two a lack of pleasures, Cđ. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. Nis him wilna gād, ne meara, ne mārma, gif he dīn beneah there is not to him a desire for pleasures, nor horses, nor treasures, if he lacks thee, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 6; Bo. 43. [O. Sax. gēdea, f. a want, in mei-gēdea lack of food: Goth. gaidw, n. a want.]

gada a companion, an associate. DER. ge-gada.

GADERIAN, gadorigean, gadrian, gadrigene, gæderian, gædrian; to gaderigenne, gaderienne, gadrigenne; ic gaderie, gaderige, gadrige, dū gaderast, gadrast, he gaderaf, gadraf, pl. gaderiaþ, gadriaþ; p. gaderode; pp. gaderod To GATHER, gather together, collect, store up; lēgere, colligēre, congrēgāre:—Næs nān heafodman ðæt fyrdre gaderian wolde there was not a chief man who would gather together a force, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 10. Ðā ān ongann folc gadorigean then one began to gather the people, Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. Ic wolde eac gadrian sum gehwāde andgyt of ðære bēc I would also gather some little information from the book, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. Gadrigene, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Ðā ōgan se ædeling Eādmund to gaderigenne [gadrigenne, Th. 276, 33, col. 2: gaderienne, 277, 33, col. 1] fyrdre then the ætheling Eādmund began to gather a force, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 33, col. 1. Ic gaderige ðyder eall ðæt me gewexen ys illuc congrēgābo omnia, quæ nāta sunt mihi, Lk. Bos. 12, 18. Ic gadrigre [gaderie, MS. D.] lēgo, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 22. Se ðe ne gaderaf mid me, se hit tostret qui non colligit mecum, dispergit, Lk. Bos. 11, 23. Hý gadriaþ feoh, and nyton hwām hý hyt gadriaþ they store up wealth, and know not for whom they store it up, Ps. Th. 38, 8; Lk. Bos. 6, 44; Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Ðæt folc gaderode mid micle menio ðæra fugela the people gathered together a great number of the birds, Num. 11, 32; Chr. 1015; Th. 277, 16, col. 1: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 2; Lchdm. iii. 232, 4. Ic næbbe hwyder ic mine wæstmās gadrigre non habeo quo congrēgem fructus meos, Lk. Bos. 12, 17. [Wye. gadre, geder, gedere: Chauc. gadred gathered: R. Glouc. gedere gathered: Laym. gædere, gaderen: Orm. gaddrenn: Scot. gadry: Plat. gadern, gaddern: Frs. gearjen: O. Frs. gaduria, gaderia, gaderia, garia: Dut. gaderen: Ger. gearren: M. H. Ger. gatern, getern: Icel. gadda coarcture, Rask Hald.] DER. ge-gaderian.

gaderigendlic, gadrigendlic; adj. Collective, congregative; collectivus, congrēgātivus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderseype, es; m. Matrimonium, Hpt. Gl. 438.

gader-tang, gæder-tang, gæder-teng; adj. Continuous, connected with, united; continuus, associus, consocius:—Biþ sum corn sēdes gehealden sýmle on ðære sāule sōþfæstnyss, þenden gadertang wunaþ gāst on lice some grain of the seed of truth will be always retained in the soul, while the spirit dwells in the body united to it, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 77; Met. 22, 9; Sciut. 1.

gader-tangnys, gæder-tangnys, -nyss, e; f. A continuation, Scint. 12. gader-tengan, gæder-tengan; p. de; pp. ed To continue, join; continuare, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderung, e; f. A GATHERING, congregation, joining, council, assembly,

crowd; congrēgatio:—Cyrce oððe geleáful gaderung a church or faithful gathering; ecclesia, Wrt. Voc. 80, 72. DER. ge-gaderung.

gadinca? Mūtinus, fascinum obscūnum; membrum virile:—Gadinca vel hoc mūtinus, Ælfic. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49.

gād-isēn, es; n. A gad-iron, goad; aculeus, stimulus:—Sticel vel gādīsēn aculeus, Ælfic. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 15; Wrt. Voc. 15, 15. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þýwende oxan mid gādīsene hūbeo quendam puērum minantē būves cum stimulo, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27.

gadorigean to gather, Andr. Kmbl. 3111; Au. 1558. v. gaderian.

gador-wist, e; f. A dwelling together, companionship, intercourse; contubernium, Ælfic. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 59; Wrt. Voc. 61, 42: Cot. 43.

DER. ge-gadorwist.

gadrian, gadrigean to gather, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. v. gaderian.

gadrigendlic collective; collectivus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderigendlic. gæ yea, yes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. gea. gēce, es; m. A cuckoo, gawk; cuculus:—Gæces sūre cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel; acētōsa, acidula, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geac.

gæd, es; n. A being together, fellowship, union; societas:—Nolde gæd geador in Godes rice, eādiges engles and ðæs ofermōdum there would not [be] any fellowship in God's kingdom, of the blessed angel and the proud together, Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449.

gæd a lack, want, Col. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. v. gād, es; n.

gædeling, es; m. A companion; cōmes:—His gædelinges gūþ-gewædu his companion's battle-garments, Beo. Th. 5227; B. 2617: Cđ. 193; Th. 242, 20; Dan. 422. [Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc. gadeling an idle vagabond: Laym. gadelinges, pl. men of base degree: O. Sax. gaduling, m. a relation, kinsman: M. H. Ger. geteling, m. a relation, fellow: O. H. Ger. gataling, m. consanguineus, pārens: Goth. gadiiggis, m. a cousin, relation.] gædere; adv. Together. DER. æt-gædere, to- v. geador.

gæderian, gædrian to gather, Ps. Spl. 38, 10: Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. v. gaderian.

gæf gave, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 34; = geaf; p. of gifan.

gæfe, e; f. Grace; Mid Godes gæfe by God's grace, Th. Chart. 459, 2. v. gifu.

gæfel, es; n. A gift, offering, tribute; hostia, tributum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. v. gafol.

gæfel-geroefa, -gehrēfa, -hroefa; m. A publican, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 46; 9, 11, 10.

gægl wanton; lascivus, Lye. v. gagol.

gægl-bærnes, bærnes, -ness, e; f. Wantonness, luxury, riot; lascivia, Cōt. 118.

gælp, gælþ? A cage to sell or punish bondmen in; catasta, Som. Ben. Lye:—Gælþ catasta, Wrt. Voc. 288, 24.

GĒLAN; p. de; pp. ed. I. v. trans. to hinder, delay, impede, keep in suspense; retardāre, mōrārī, impēdire:—Hū lange gælst dū ūre lif quousque animam nostram tollis? Jn. Bos. 10, 24. Swæ mon oft lett fundiendne monnan, ond his færelt gælþ, swæ gælþ se lichoma ðæt mōd as a man hastening forward is often hindered, and his journey impeded, so the body impedes the mind, Past. 256, 6; Hat. MS. 48 a, 16. Deáh hine singale gēmen gæle though perpetual care impede him, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 101; Met. 7, 51. He men gælþ ælces gōdes he hinders men in respect to every good thing, Blickl. Homl. 179, 11: 191, 20.

II. v. intrans. to hesitate, delay; cunctārī:—Seacalas ne gēldon the servants delayed not, Elen. Kmbl. 1381; El. 692; 1999; El. 1001. DER. a-gēlan.

gældan to pay, depend, suspend; pendēre, dependēre, suspendēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geldan, gildan.

gæle? Saffron; crōcus:—Gæle, geolo crōcus, Wrt. Voc. 288, 47.

gælep, dū gælest sings, thou singest, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of galan.

gælnys, -nyss, e; f. Wearisomeness, tediousness, loathing, disgust; tædium:—Slæpp sáwel mīn for gælnysse dormitāvit anima mea prae tædio, Ps. Spl. 118, 28. v. gálnes.

gælsa, an; m. Luxury, extravagance; luxus, luxuria:—Lust oððe gælsa luxus, Ælfic. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Lybbende on his gælsan vivendo luxuriōse, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. Þurh fulne folces gælsan propter pōpūli luxum consummātum, Lupi Serm. i. 21; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 39. Ic him monigfealde mōdes gælsan ongeānbere I present manifold mind's extravagances to him, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 19; Jul. 366: Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Gælsō sollicitudo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. DER. hyge-gælsa.

gælp, dū gælst sings, thou singest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of galan. gæmnnian; p. ode; pp. od To play, game; lūstāre:—Ðæt man ungemetlice gæmniþ that a man immoderately play, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 26. v. gamenian.

gængang; adj. Pregnant? prægnaþ?—Gif hió gængang weorþeþ if she becomes pregnant, L. Ethh. 84; Th. i. 24, 7. v. Schmid, p. 9, note to c. 84.

gēn-hwyrft, es; m. [gēan = geān, ongeān again] A turning again; conversio:—On gecerringe oððe on gēnhwyrfte Drihten gehæfnesse oððe hæftuunge Siones in convertendo Dōmīnus captivitātē Sion, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

gæn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting*; occursus:—*Arís on mīnum gænrýne exsurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 6. *v. gæan-ryne.*

Gænt Ghent in Flanders, Chr. 881; Th. 150, 13, col. 3. *v. Gent.*
gæp; *adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle*; sāgax, cautus, Ben. Lye. *v. gæp*, II.
gær, gear, es; *n. A year*; annus:—*Ūre gær beoþ asmeāde anni nostri medūtābuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. *v. gær.*

gærcian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To prepare*; pārare:—*Đū gærcodest on đīnre swētnýsse dam þearfan pārašti in dulcēdīne tua paupēri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 11. *Hī gærcodon flāna heora on cocere* [MS. kokere] *pāwāverunt sāgittas suas in pharetra*, 10, 3. *v. gærcian.*

gærcung, e; *f. A preparation, practice*; exercitatio:—*Gedréftas odde geunrōtsod ic eom on mīnre gærcunge* [MS. gærcunge] *contristatus sum in exercitatioe mea*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 3. *v. gærcung.*

gær-getal, es; *n. [gær = gear a year; getæl, getel a number] A tale of years, number of years*; annorum series:—*Hit cymþ æfter fiftigum wintra his gærgetales ic comes after fifty winters of his number of years*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 22.

GÆRS, gers, græs, es; *n. GRASS, a blade of grass, herb, hay*; grāmen, herba, fænum:—*Gærs vel wyrt herba*, Ælfc Gr. 4; Som. 3, 20; Jn. Bos. 6, 10. *Hīg and gærs hay and grass*, Andr. Kmbl. 76; An. 38; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 196; Met. 20, 98. *Gyf he mārān gærses beþyrfe if he need more grass*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. *Seo eorpe wæstm berap, ærest gærs, syddan ear, syddan fulne hwæte on dam eare terra fructificat, primum herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28; Gen. 1, 11; Num. 22, 4. *Đa he hēt đa menegu ofer dæt gærs hī sittan cum jussisset turbam discumbere super fænum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19; Ps. Spl. 105, 20. *Ofer gærsa cīpas sūper grāmīna*, Deut. 32, 2. [R. Brun. gres: Laym. græs, gras: Orm. gress herb: Scot. gers, gerss, gyrs: O. Sax. gras, n: Frs. gerz: O. Frs. gers, gres, n: Dut. Ger. gras, n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. gras, n: Goth. gras, n: Dan. græs, n: Swed. gräs, n: Icel. gras, n.]

gærsama, gersuma, an; *m. Treasure*; ōpes:—*He lēt nymān of hire ealle đa betstan gærsaman he caused all the best treasures to be taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Th. 292, 22, col. 2. *Gif he ne sealde de mære gersuman if he had not given the greater treasures*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. *v. gærsum.*

gærs-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A grass-bed, grave*; sub cāspite lectus, sepulcrum:—*Donne he gæst ofgifeþ, syddan hine (?) gærbedd secal wunian when he gives up his spirit, then must he inhabit a grave*, Ps. Th. 102, 15.

gærs-cīp, es; *m. A blade of grass*; grāmīnis germen:—*Gærstapan cōmon and fræton ealle đa gærscīpas locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42.

gærs-grēne *grass-green*; grāmīneus, herbīdus, virīdīs, Som. Ben. Lye.
gærs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust*; locusta, cicāda:—*He cwæp and com gærshoppa dixit et vēnit locusta*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34; 108, 23. *Cwōmōn gærshoppān grass-hoppers came*, Ps. Th. 104, 30; 77, 46. [Orm. gress hoppe locusts.]

gærs-molde *grass-land*. *v. græs-molde.*

gærs-stapa, gærstapa, an; *m. A GRASS-STEPPER, locust*; locusta:—*Gærstapa locusta*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 61. *He sæde and com gærstapa dixit et vēnit locusta*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32; 108, 22. *He sealde geswinc heora gærstapan dēdūt lābōres eorūm locustae*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 46. *Gærstapan cōmon and fræton ealle đa gærscīpas locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42; Homl. Th. ii. 192, 35. *Gærstapan hit fretap eall locustae devorābunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38; Num. 13, 33; Ex. 10, 12; Jud. 6, 5; Mt. Bos. 3, 4. *Se byrnenda wind brohte gærstapan ventus ārens levāvit locustas*, Ex. 10, 13, 19; 10, 4.

gærs-swīn, es; *n. A pasturage swine*; herbāgii porcus:—*He seal syllan gærs-swīn dēbel dāre porcūm herbāgii*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 9. *gærst green like grass*; herbeus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-tūn, es; *m. A grass-enclosure, a meadow*; prātum, pascuum: hence GERSTON, now used in Surrey and Sussex, in the same sense:—*Be ceorles gærstūne: gif ceorlas gærstūn hæbben gemæinne, odde oðer gedāl-land to tynāne of a churl's meadow: if churls have a common meadow or other partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 5. *Prātum quod Saxōnice Gærstūn appellātur*, Cod. Dipl. 350; A. D. 930; Kmbl. ii. 166, 6; Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 449, 19.

gærs-tūn-dīc, es; *m. A grass-meadow-dike*; vallum circa prātum ductum:—*On gærstūndīc sūdwēardne to the south of the grass-meadow-dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 4.

gærsum, gersum, es; *m. n. Treasure, riches*; thesaurus, ōpes:—*He lēt niman of hyre ealle đa betstan gærsama he caused all the best treasure to be taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23; 1090; Erl. 226, 25. *Hī betāhtan đær ealla đa gærsume they deposited there all the treasures*, 1070; Erl. 209, 17, 27, 33. *Hī nāmen manega gærsumas they took many treasures*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13. *For his mycele gersuma for his great treasures*, 1090; Erl. 226, 38. [Laym. gærsume treasure: Scot. gersome a sum paid by a tenant to a landlord on the entry of a lease. The word seems to have been introduced from the Scandinavian, cf. Icel. gǫr-semi, ger-semi a costly thing, jewel; and see Cl. and Vig. Dict. for etymology.]

gærs-wong *a field of grass, grassy plain*. *v. græs-wong.*
gærs-yrp, e; *f. Grass-land, pasturage*; herbāgium:—*To gærsyrpe de herbāgio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. See Schmid, p. 374, note.
gæruwe, an; *f. Yarrow*; millefolium:—*Gæruwe millefolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 32. *v. gearwe.*

gæsne, gesne, gæasne, gēsine; *adj. Barren, sterile, empty, wanting, void of lifeless*; stērilis, inānis, ōgēnus, destitutus, expers, exānīmis:—*Đæt we gæstes wīte, on đās gæsnan tīd, georne biþencen that we earnestly consider, in this barren time, the spirit's beauty*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 13; Cri. 850. *Đis gear was gæsne on mæstene this year was barren in mast-fruit*, Chr. 1116; Th. 371, 16. *Hīrdas lāgon gæasne on greōte the keepers lay lifeless on the sand*, Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086. *v. Grm. Andr. Elen. p. 124, 1085; Graff. IV. 267. [Piers P. gesen: Halliiv. Dict. geson scarce.]*

gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst, es; *pl. nom. acc. gastas*; *m. I. a guest*; hospes, socius:—*Gæst inne swaef the guest slept within*, Beo. Th. 3605; B. 1800. *Biþ symle gæst will ever be a guest*, Exon. 84 c; Th. 318, 9; Mod. So. *Gærsecges gæst the ocean's guest*, 97 a; Th. 301, 33; Wal. 29. *Ferende gæst a journeying guest*, 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rā. 8, 9. *Gæst ne grētte he greeted not the guest*, Beo. Th. 3790; B. 1893. *Gasta werode with the multitude of guests*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 16; Gen. 1346. *Gif hine sē byreþ gæsta [gasta?] fulne if the sea shall bear it [the vessel] full of guests*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 20; Rā. 4, 30.

II. a stranger, an enemy; vir alienīgēnus, hostis:—*Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel hāten, wonsælig wer the grim enemy was called Grendel, the unblessed man*, Beo. Th. 204; B. 102; 4158; B. 2073. *Đa se gæst ongan glēdum spīwan then the fiend [the dragon] began to vomit fire*, 4613; B. 2312. *Hwonne gæst came to dūrum mīnum, him biþ deaþ wīdod when a stranger comes to my doors, death is decreed to him*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 26; Rā. 16, 10. [Piers P. gest: Wyc. geste: Chauc. gest: Laym. gest: O. Sax. gast, m: Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. gast, m: Goth. gasts, m: Dan. giest, m. f: Swed. gäst, m: Icel. gestir, m.] **DER.** beoð-gest, brim-, nīp-, wæl-.

gæst, es; *m. The soul, spirit, mind*; spiritus, animus:—*Him wæs gæst geseald a spirit was given to him*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 21; Dan. 533. *Nyle he āngum ānum ealle gesyllan gæstes snyttu he will not give all wisdom of mind to any one man*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 5; Cri. 684. *Gūplāc in gæste bær heofoncundne hyht Guthlac bare heavenly hope in his spirit*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 10; Gū. 141. *Đeāh de him onwīrges wuldres cýning wīsdōmes gæst though the king of glory revealed to them the spirit of wisdom*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. *v. gäst.*

gæst *goest, walkest*, Gen. 3, 14; 2nd pers. pres. of gān.

gæst-ærn, -ern *a guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn*. *v. gest-ærn.*

gæstan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* [gāst, gāst a spirit, ghost] *To gast, frighten, afflict, torment*; terrere, cruciare, affligere:—*Hī gæston Godes cempa gāre and lige they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 27; Jul. 17. [Wyc. gaste to make greatly afraid: Piers P. gaste to scare [birds]. Cf. Goth. us-gaisjan, and v. Dief. ii. pp. 397-8.]

gæst-berend, es; *pl. nom. acc. berend*; *m. A spirit-bearer, man*; is qui spiritum vel ānimum fert, hōmo:—*Đās gæstberend gīman nellap these spirit-bearers will not heed*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 33; Cri. 1600; 78 a; Th. 293, 17; Crā. 2. *Ic gæstberend cwele com pæpnum I kill the living with battle-weapons*, 105 b; Th. 401, 8; Rā. 21, 8.

gæst-cund; *adj. Spiritual*; spiritalis:—*Seo lufu in monnes mōde getimbreþ gæstcunde gife love builds up spiritual grace in man's mind*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 11; Gū. 743.

gæst-cwalu, e; *f. Torment of soul*; ānimæ tormentum:—*Đær eow is hām sceapan, grim gæstcwalu there a home is made for you, bitter torment of soul*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 28; Gū. 651.

gæst-gedāl, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death*; ānimæ et corpōris divortium, mors:—*Ne he sorge wæg gæstgedāles he sorrowed not for his soul's separation*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 14; Gū. 1111. *v. gäst-gedāl.*

gæst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind*; ānīmi cōgītatio:—*Him seof onforhte ageaf andsware, purh gæstgehygd, Iuliana the fearless Iuliana gave him answer through her mind's thought*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 20; Jul. 148. *v. gäst-gehygd.*

gæst-gemynd, es; *n. Thought of mind or spirit*; ānīmi cōgītatio:—*Ic him gæstgemyndum wille wesān underþýded I will be subjected to him in my spirit's thoughts*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 138, 11; Gū. 574.

gæst-geñiþla, an; *m. A persecutor or foe of souls, the devil*; ānīmārum insectātor vel hostis, diabōlus:—*Hæfde engles hīw gæstgeñiþla, helle hæftling the foe of souls, the captive of hell, had an angel's form*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 11; Jul. 245.

gæst-gerýne, es; *n. A ghostly or spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind*; spiritalē mystērīum, ānīmi mystērīum:—*In godcundum gæstgerýnum in divine spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 5; Gū. 219; 49 a; Th. 168, 31; Gū. 1086. *Bī đon Salomon song, giedda snottor, gæstgerýnum of whom Solomon, wise in song, sang in spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 3; Cri. 713; 14 a; Th. 28, 2; Cri. 440. *v. gäst-gerýne.*

gæst-gewinn, es; *n.* *Torment of soul; animæ tormentum*:—In ðam grimmetan gæstgewinne in the bitterest torment of soul, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 19; Gū. 561.

gæst-hālig; *adj.* *Spirit-holy, holy in spirit; in spiritu sanctus*:—Wær is ætseomne Godes and monna, gæst-hālig treow there is a compact together of God and men, a spiritual holy covenant, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 31; Cri. 584. He fond fūne on forþsþ freān unwemne, gæst-hāligne he found his blameless master bent on departure, holy in spirit, 49 b; Th. 171, 5; Gū. 1122. Gæst-hālige guman men holy in spirit, 95 b; Th. 356, 33; Pa. 21: 45 b; Th. 154, 19; Gū. 845. *v.* gæst-hālig.

gæst-, *gast-*, *gest-*, *gyst-hūs*, es; *n.* *A guest-house, guest-chamber; hospitium*:—Gæst-hus hospitium, Wrt. Voc. 86, 44. [Orm. gessthus; Ger. gasthaus inn.]

gæst-hof a guest-house, *v.* gast-hof.

gæstlic hospitable, ready for guests. *v.* gæstlic.

gæstlice; *adj.* *Ghostly, spiritual; spiritalis*:—Giofu gæstlice spiritual grace, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42: 18 a; Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699: 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387. Purh gæstlice wundor through spiritual miracles, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 14; Gū. 126. Mid gæstlicum wæpnum with spiritual weapons, 35 a; Th. 114, 24; Gū. 148. *v.* gæstlic.

gæstlice; *adv.* *Spiritually; spiritaliter*:—Deāh he gōdes hwæt onginne gæstlice though he attempt aught of good spiritually, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 15; Jul. 398. *v.* gæstlice.

gæst-līde kind to guests, hospitable. *v.* gist-līde.

gæst-līdnes, *gest-līdnes*, *giest-līdny*, -nyss, e; *f.* *Hospitableness, hospitality, entertainment of guests; hospitalitas*:—We willaþ eow on gæst-līdnesse onfōn we will receive you in hospitality, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 15. Ðætte ælpeðdige biseopas sýn poncfulle heora gæstlīdnesse and feorme ut episcōpi peregrini contenti sint hospitalitatis munere oblato, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 3.

gæst-lufe, an; *f.* *Soul's love, spiritual love; spiritalis amor*:—For gæstlufan for spiritual love, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 11; Az. 172. Mid gæstlufan with spiritual love, 55 b; Th. 197, 11; Az. 188.

gæst-mægen. *v.* gist-mægen.

gæst-sele a guest-hall. *v.* gest-sele.

gæst-sunu; *gen.* -suna; *m.* *A spiritual son, Christ*:—Godes gæstsunu God's spiritual Son, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 23; Cri. 660: 20 b; Th. 53, 35; Cri. 861. *v.* gæst-sunu.

gæt, es; *n.* *A gate*:—Æt ðam gæte ad ostium, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17; Mt. Lind. Stv. 7, 13. *v.* gæat.

gæt goats, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231; Rtl. 119, 16; *pl. nom. acc. of gāt.*

gætan; *p. de*, te; *pp. ed* To grant, to confirm:—Ic gæte I confirm, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 30. *v.* gætan.

gæten; *adj.* [gāt a goat] *Of or pertaining to goats; caprinus*:—Gæten smeoro goat's grease, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Gæten roc [MS. rooc] a garment made of goat-skins; mēlōtes = μῆλωτες, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

gæp goes:—He gæp he goes, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034; 3rd pers. pres. of gān.

GAF; *adj.* *Base, vile, lewd; turpis, vilis, löquax*:—Hwær biþ his gaf spræc where will be his wanton discourse? Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28. [Scot. gaff to talk loudly and merrily (?). *DER.* ge-gaf; and cf. gæftung. *gaf* gave, Salm. Kmbl. 114, note; Sal. 56; *p.* of gifan.

gafel, es; *n.* *Tax, tribute; vectigal, tributum*:—Ðæt he mæge cyninges gafel forþbringan that he can bring forth the king's tribute, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14, note 17. Hī Godes gafel læston they rendered God's tribute, L. Eth. ix. 43; Th. i. 350, 8. Gafeles andfengend numērārius, numūlārius, vectigālīs, receptor, Cot. 142. *v.* gafol.

gafelian; *p. ode; pp. od* To rent; conducere:—Ic geann ðarto twegra hīda de Eádríc gafelap I give thereto two hides which Eadric rents, Cod. Dipl. 699; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 305, 6. *DER.* ge-gafelod.

gafellic; *adj.* *Tributary; tributō sive fisco pertinens*, Cot. 85.

gafeluc, es; *m.* *A spear, javelin; hastile*:—Gafelucas hastilia, Ælf. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 54; Wrt. Voc. 35, 41. [R. Brun. gavelokes javelins: M. H. Ger. gabilōt, gabyłōt, n. a javelin; Icel. gaflokk, n. spicūlti gēnus, Rask Hald: Fr. javelot, n. a javelin: It. giavelotto, m.: Wel. gaffach, m. a fork, bearded spear: Ir. gabhla a spear, lance: Gael. gobhlach forked: Armor. gavlod, m. a javelin.]

gæftung, *gæftung*, e; *f.* *A scoffing, mocking; dērisio*:—Of ðisum leahre beóp acennede mōdes unsteadīgnys and yðel gæftung of this sin are born unsteadiness of mind and idle scoffing, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 33. He forlēt derigendlice gæftunga he forsakes injurious scoffings, Homl. Th. i. 306, 2. Ða wēlegan on heora gebeōrscepe begāþ derigendlice gæftunga the wealthy in their feasting practise pernicious scoffing, i. 330, 33. *v.* gaf.

gafas; *pl. m.* *Forks, props, spars of a building, a gallows; furcæ, patibulum*, Som. Ben. Lye. [O. H. Ger. gabala furca: and v. Dief. ii. 402.]

gafol, *gafel*, *gaful*, es; *n.* [gifan to give] *Tax, tribute, rent, interest; vectigal, tributum, census, usūra*:—Hyra ār is mæst on ðam gafole, ðe

ða Finnas him gyldaþ: ðæt gafol biþ on deóra felum, and on fugela federum their revenue is chiefly in the tribute, which the Finns pay them: the tribute is in skins of beasts, and in feathers of birds, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 32-34. To gaffe gesettan to let out for rent, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 6. Gafol usūra, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Ætýwaþ me ðas gafeles mynyt ostendite mihi numisma census, Mt. Bos. 22, 19; L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Cyninges gafeles bigerdel a king's tribute-purse; saccus vel fiscus, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Hī ðone fiftan dæl ealra hiora eorþwæstmā ðam cyninge to gafole gesyllaþ they give the fifth part of all their fruits of the earth to the king for tribute, Ors. i. 5; Bos. 28, 31; Byrht. Th. 133, 6; By. 46. Ic nāme ðæt mīn ys mid ðam gafole ego recepisse quod meum est cum usūra, Mt. Bos. 25, 27. Se ðe feoh his ne sealde to gafole qui pēcūniam suam non dedit ad usūram, Ps. Lamb. 14, 5. Ðæt him leofre wære wid hine to feohtanne, ðonne gafol to gyldenne that they would rather fight against him, than pay him tribute, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28; L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 16; L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 18; Chr. 991; Erl. 130, 21; 994; Erl. 132, 31. Ða ðæt gafol nāmon qui didrachma accipiebant, Mt. Bos. 17, 24, 25; 22, 17; Lk. Bos. 20, 22; 23, 2. Gafol sellan to give tribute, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Ðæt gē ðisne gāræs mid gafole forgyldon that ye buy off this warfare with tribute, Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32. Freōlsdōm gafola freedom from imposts, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. [M. Lat. gablum: Fr. gabelle: It. gabella: Span. gabela tax. A Celtic origin has been suggested for this word, v. Dief. ii. 400-1.]

DER. bere-gafol, ealu-, feoh-, hunig-, land-, mete-, nead-, ræde-.

Gafol, Gaful-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [gafol tribute, ford a ford: the tributary ford] Camelford, Cornwall; lōci nōmen in agro Cornubiensi:—Hēr was Weala gefeoht and Defna æt Gafolforda [Gafulforda, Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1] here [A. D. 823] there was a battle of the Welsh and Devonians at Camelford, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 17, col. 2; 111, 17, col. 3.

gafol-bere, es; *m.* *Barley paid as rent*:—Threo pund gauolbæres, Th. Chart. 145, 2.

gafol, gaful-gylða, -gilda, -gelda, an; *m.* *I. a tribute-payer, tributary, debtor; tributū redditor, debitor*:—Rōmāne hý to gafol-gyldum gedýdon the Romans made them tributaries, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 38; Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Beón hig ealle gesunde and þeowon ðe and beón ðine gafolgildan cunctus pōpulus saluābūtur et seruiet tibi sub tribūto, Deut. 20, 11. Twegen gafolgylðan wæron sumum lænende duo debītōres erant cuidam fānērātōri, Lk. Bos. 7, 41; 16, 5.

II. a rent-payer, a renter of land as opposed to the owner: qui census annum pendit, conductor:—Wealh gafolgelda [gafolgylða MSS. B. H.] a foreign [i.e. of British race] tenant, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Gif he on gafolgeldan [gafolgildan MS. H.] hūse gefeohte, cxx scillinga to wite geselle if he fight in a tenant's house, let him pay cxx shillings as fine, 6; Th. i. 106, 7.

gafol-gylðere, es; *m.* *A tribute-payer, tributary; tributū redditor*:—Ða Indiscan willaþ beón eowere gafolgylðeras, and mid ealre sibbe eow onwerþeððan the Indians will be your tributaries, and with all peace submit to you, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 31.

gafol-heord, e; *f.* [gafol a tax, heord a herd, flock] *A taxable stock or hive of bees; grex ad census*:—Beōceorle gebýreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, ðæt he sylle ðonne lande geræd beo. Mid us is geræd ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole it behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive [stock of bees], that he then shall pay what shall be ordered in the country. With us it is ordered that he shall pay five sustras of honey for a tax; 'bochero, id est, apum custōdi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, grēgem ad census tēneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] ērit. In quibusdam locis est institūtum, reddi V. [MS. VI] mellis ad census,' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 36-436, 2.

gafol-hwitel, es; *m.* *A tribute-whittle or blanket, a legal tender instead of coin for the rent of a hide of land; tributaria sāga*:—Gafol-hwitel secal beón æt hīwisce vi pæniga weorþ a tribute-whittle from a hide [of land] shall be worth six pence, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5. Cf. Grm. R. A. p. 378. Perhaps hīwisc in the above passage should be translated 'family,' cf. Th. Chart. 144, 31.

gafolian to rent, *v.* gafelian.

gafol-land, es; *n.* *Tribute-land, land let for rent or services; tributaria terra*:—Būton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit except the churl who resides on tribute-land, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2. Cf. Th. Chart. p. 144-5. [Scot. gaffol-land land rented, or liable to taxation.]

gafollic of or belonging to tribute, tributary. *v.* gafellic.

gafol-mæd, e; *f.* *A meadow, the mowing of which was part of the gafol due from the churls on an estate*:—Healfine æcer gauolmæde, Th. Chart. 145, 3.

gafol-penig, es; *m.* *A tribute-penny; tributarius dēnārius*:—He secal syllan on Michaelæ messedæg x gafolpenigas he shall give on Michael's mass-day ten tribute-pennies; dære ðebet in festo Sancti Michaelis x dēnārius de gablo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 10.

gafol, gaful-ræden, -ræden, e; *f.* [gafol tribute, -ræden state, condition] *Tribute; tributum*:—On sumum landum gebýreþ mære gafolræden in quibusdam locis plus gabli redditur, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3.

gafol-rand? *A pair of compasses*; circūsus = κίρκυος, Cot. 54, Som. Ben. Lye. v. **gafol-roid**.

gafol-swān, es; *m. A tribute-swain, a swine-herd, paying a tribute or part of his stock, for permission to feed his pigs on the land*; porcarius ad census! —Gafolswāne gebýreþ, ðæt he sylle his slyht be ðam de on lande stent. On manegum landum stent, ðæt he sylle ælce geāre xv swýn to sticunge, x ealde, and v gynge; hæbbe sylf ðæt he ofer ðæt arære gafol-swāne, id est, ad census porcario, pertinet, ut suam occisionem det secundum quod in patria stitutum est. In multis locis stat, ut det singulis annis xv porcos ad occisionem, x vētēres, et v iuvēnes; ipse autem hæbet superaugmentum, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11–14.

gafol-tūing, e; *f. Material for fencing due as gafol*:—XVI gyrdra gauoltūinga, Th. Chart. 145, 8.

gafol-wydu, a; *m. Wood furnished as gafol*:—III fōdera aclofenas gauolwyda, Th. Chart. 145, 6.

gafol-yrp, e; *f. The cultivation of tribute-land*; tribūtārīa terrā arātio:—His gafolyrpe [MS. gauolyrpe] iii æceras erige, and sawe of his ægenum berne de arātūra gabli sui arābit iii acras, et seminābit de herreo suo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 18.

gaful, es; *n. Tax, tribute, rent*; vectigal, tribūtum:—Gaful vectigal, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Alyfþ gaful to sylanne ðam Cāsere licet dāri tribūtum Cāsāri? Mk. Bos. 12, 14; Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 27; Jul. 151. v. **gafol**.

Gaful-ford *Camelford, Cornwall*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 111, 17, col. i. v. **Gafol-ford**.

gaful-gylda, an; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary*; tribūti redditor:—He hi to gafulgylдум gesette on Angelpeōðde he made them tributaries among the English, Bd. i. 34; S. 499, 24. v. **gafol-gylda**.

gaful-ræden, -rædena, e; *f. A tax, tribute*; census, tribūtum:—Ða byre onguldon gafulrædenne the children paid the tax, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 16; Gū. 959: 73 b; Th. 274, 7; Jul. 529; Andr. Kmbl. 591; An. 296. v. **gafol-ræden**.

gagātes, indecl. *m. The agate or jet, a precious stone*; gāgātes = γάγάτης:—Hēr biþ eac gemēted gagātes, se stān biþ blæc-gym here is also found the agate, the stone is a black gem, Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 24. Scaef gagātes dæl ðæs stānes on ðæt win shave off a part of the stone agate into the wine, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 11. Be ðam stāne ðe gagātes hætte, is sēd ðæt he viii mægen hæbbe of the stone which is called agate, it is said that it hath eight virtues, 2, 66; Lchdm. iii. 296, 29.

gagel, es; *m?* gagelle, gagille, gagolle, an; *f. Gale, sweet gale*; myrica gale, Lin:—Genim gagel take gale, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10; iii. 22, 21. Nim þrē leaf gageles take three leaves of gale, Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. Genim gagellan . . . dō of ða gagellan take gale . . . remove the gale, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 27, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 10. Genim gagollan take gale, 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 15. [Prompt. gawl myrtus: Scot. gale, gawl a myrtle: Dut. gagel, m. a wild myrtle: Ger. gagel a myrtle-bush.]

gagel-croppan; *pl. m.* [croppa the top of a flower or herb] Catkins of gale; myrica panicula:—Genim gagelcroppan take catkins of gale, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

gagol, gægl, geagl; *adj. Lascivious, wanton*; lascivus:—Gagol lasciva, Ælfic. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 46; Wrt. Voc. 57, 27. [M. H. Ger. gogel licentious.] v. **gāl**.

gagol-bærnes, gægl-bærnes, -bærnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot*; lascivia, luxuria, Cot. 118.

gagul-suillan *to gargle*; gargazāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

-gal, -gil, -gel, as sin-gal perpetual, continual: wid-gal, wid-gil, wid-gel, wide-spread, March. 38; p. 27, 8. v. **wid-gil**, **wid-gal**.

GĀL, es; *n. Lust, wantonness, lightness, folly*; lascivia, libido, luxuria, lēvitas:—Hie hyra gāl beswāc their folly deceived them, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 21; Gen. 327. Gōdes oððe gāles of good or evil, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 9; Cri. 1035. [Cf. Icel. gáll, m. a fit of gaiety.]

gāl; *adj. Light, pleasant, wanton, licentious, wicked*; lēvis, libidinōsus, luxuriōsus, mālus:—Ðam unstæddigan and ðam gālan, ðū miht secggan, ðæt he [MS. hi] biþ winde gelica, ðonne gemetæstūm monnum to the inconstant and the light [man], thou mayest say that he is more like the wind, than modest men, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23, note 20, MS. Cott. ðæt he gesāwe ungelice bēc him berende beon þurh ða gōðau gāstas oððe þurh ða gālan ut cōdices diversos per bōnos sive mālos spīritus sibi vidērit offerri, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 25. Gecunnian hwæder he wære gōd oððe gāl to try whether he were good or bad, Gu. 17; Gdnw. 74, 6. [Orm. gal wanton: O. Sax. gēl merry: Dut. Ger. geil lustful: M. H. Ger. geil licentious: O. H. Ger. geil letus, elātus, fērox, libidinōsus: Dan. geil wanton: and cf. Icel. gáli a wag.] DER. ealo-gāl, hyge-, medu-, rūm-, symbol-, win-.

GĀLAN; *part. galende*, ic gale, ðū gælest, gælst, he gelepþ, gelpþ, *pl. galap, p. gōl, pl. gōlone*; *pp. galen* To sing, enchant, call; cānere, incantāre, insōnāre, clāmāre:—Seō ne gehērþ stemne galendra, and ætterwyrhtan galendes wislice quæ non exaudiet vocem incantantium, et venēfici incantantis sapiēter, Ps. Lamb. 57, 6. Sorh-leōþ gelepþ he sings a sad lay, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Se wisdōm gōl gyd wisdōm sung

a lay, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2. Wif fyrd-leōþ gōlon [MS. galan] the women sang a martial song, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577. Ða ðe gehýrdon gryreleōþ galan Godes andsacan those who heard the adversary of God sing the horrid lay, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786. Ða was sigeleōþ galen then was the song of triumph sung, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124; Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. [Chauc. gale: Scot. gale to cry: O. Sax. galan: O. H. Ger. galan cānere: Dan. gale to crow: Swed. gala to crow: Icel. gala to crow, sing.] DER. a-galan, be-, on-: nihte-gale. See Grm. D. M. pp. 987, 1173.

galdor-cræftiga *one crafty or skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9; MS. H. v. **galdor-cræftiga**.

galdere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer, sorcerer, diviner, soothsayer*; incantātor, augur, haruspex, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. **wyrn-galdere**. [Cf. O. H. Ger. kalstarar incantator.] v. **galan**.

galdor, galdor, es; *pl. nom. acc. galdor, galdru; gen. galdra; dat. galdrum; n.* [galan to sing, enchant, q. v.] *An incantation, divination, enchantment, a charm, magic, sorcery*; incantatio, cantio, carmen, fascinatio:—Þurh heora galdor per incantatiōnes, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Sing ðæt galdor sing the charm, Lchdm. iii. 38, 3. Galdre bewunden encircled by enchantment, Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. Ne sceal nān man mid galdre wyrte besingan no man shall enchant a herb with magic, Homl. Th. i. 476, 8. Galdra fela many sorceries, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53; Deut. 18, 11. Nis ðe ende feor, ðæs ðe ic on galdrum ongieten hæbbe thy end is not far off, from what I have understood by [thy] divinations, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 19; Gū. 1180. Ðās galdor mon mæg singan on wunde a man may sing these charms over a wound, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Hig worhton oðer swilc þing þurh lira drycraft and þurh Egipstisce galdru fecērum etiam ipsi per incantatiōnes Ægyptiacas et arcāna quædam similiter, Ex. 7, 11. Galdrum cýðan to inform by divination, Elen. Kmbl. 321; El. 161. [Laym. galdere, dat. magic: Icel. galdr, galdr, m. a song, charm, spell, witchcraft, sorcery.] DER. **cear-galdor**, **gealdor-cræftiga**, an; *m. One crafty or skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*; incantātor:—Ða fæmnan, ðe gewunniap [MS. gewunniap] onfōn galdorcræftigan, ne læt ðū ða libban the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou not to live, L. Alf. 30; Wilk. 31, 26.

gealdor, heah-galdor.

galdor-cræft, **gealdor-cræft**, es; *m. The art of enchanting, magic art, incantation*; incantandi ars, mágica ars, incantatio:—On galdorcræftum per incantatiōnes, L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 32. He Iudæa galdor-cræftum wiðstōd he withstood the magic arts of the Jews, Andr. Kmbl. 332; An. 166. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ those that practise magical arts, Blickl. Homl. 62, 23.

galdor-cwide, es; *m. A magic saying, song*; mágicus sermo, cantus, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 28; Rā. 49, 7.

galdor-galere, es; *m. An enchanter, soothsayer*; incantātor, Cot. 118: 193.

galdor-leōp, es; *n. A magic song, an enchantment, charm, spell*; incantatio, carmen, incantamentum, Cot. 188.

galdor-word, es; *n. A magic word, word of incantation*; cantatiōnis verbum:—Ic galdorwordum gōl I sang in magic words, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 37; Reim. 24.

galdra *of enchantments, of sorceries*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53; *gen. pl. of galdor*.

galdru *enchantments*, Ex. 7, 11; *pl. nom. acc. of galdor*.

galdrygea, an; *m. An enchanter*; incantātor, Cot. 108.

galere, es; *m. An enchanter*; incantātor:—Galere incantātor, Wrt. Voc. 74, 38. DER. **galdor**, **wyrn-galere**.

gāl-ferhþ; *adj. Mind-lustful, licentious*; libidinōsus, lascivus:—Gewāt ða se deofolcunda gālferhþ his beddes neosan then the devilish [man] went lustful in mind to seek his bed, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 62.

gāl-freōlsas; *pl. m. Licentious festivals*; lasciva festa, Lupercalia, Som. Ben. Lye.

gālfull; *adj. Lustful, licentious, luxurious*; libidinōsus, luxuriōsus, Scint. 21; 28: 58.

gālfullice; *adv. Lustfully, luxuriously*; libidinōse, luxuriōse, Scint. 13.

GALGA, gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross*; arbor infelix, patibulum, crux:—Galga patibulum, Ælfic. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 30; Wrt. Voc. 21, 24. He of galgan his gæst onsend he sent forth his soul from a gallows, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 4; Jul. 310: 72 b; Th. 271, 15; Jul. 482; Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. He his blōd ageat on galgan he shed his blood on the cross, Cd. 225; Th. 299, 15; Sat. 550; Menol. Fox 170; Men. 86; Elen. Kmbl. 957; El. 480. On galgum on the cross, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. [Chauc. R. Brun. galwes, *pl.* Plat. galge: O. Sax. galgo, m: O. Frs. galga, m: Dut. galg, f: Ger. galgen, m: M. H. Ger. galge, m: O. H. Ger. galgo, m: Goth. galga, m. a cross: Dan. galge, m. f: Swed. galge, m: Icel. gálgi, m.] See Grm. R. A. pp. 682–4.

galga-trē, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross*:—Ðūn rōdes galgatrē tuum crucis patibulum, Rtl. 23, 36. On rōdes galgatree in crucis patibulo, 124, 1. v. **galg-treow**. [Havel. galwetree: Icel. gálga-trē.]

galg-mōd; *adj. [galg = gealh sad; mōd mind] Sad in mind, gloomy*; tristis animo:—His mōdor, gīfe and galg-mōd, gegān wolde sorhfulne

siþ his mother, greedy and gloomy, would go a sorrowful journey, Beo. Th. 2558; B. 1277. v. gealg-môd.

galg-treow, gealg-treow, es; n. A gallow-tree, cross; crucis lignum, crux:—He wolde sume on galgtreowum [MS. galgtreowu] he would [hang] some on gallow-trees, Beo. Th. 5873; B. 2940.

Galilæa Galilee:—Sæ Galilæa mære Galilæa, Mk. Skt. Lind. i, 16. Galilæ, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, i. Of Galilæam ðæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Witga of Galilæum a prophet from Galilee, 71, 16.

Galilæise, Galilæsc; adj. Galilean; Galilæus:—Pilatus ascodde hwæðer he wære Galilæisc man Pilatus interröguit si hōmo Galilæus esset, Lk. Bos. 23, 6; 22, 59; Mk. Bos. 14, 70; Jn. Bos. 7, 52. Of ðære Galileiscan Bethsaida a Bethsaida Galilæa, Jn. Bos. 12, 21. Wif ða Galileiscan sê juxta mære Galilæa, Mt. Bos. 4, 18; 15, 29; Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Wene gē, wæron ða Galileiscan synfulle toforan eallum Galileiscum pūtātis quod hī Galilæi prae omnibus Galilæis peccatores fuerint? Lk. Bos. 13, 2. On Galileisce dēlas in partes Galilæa, Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Hwæt biðað gē Galilæisce guman on hwearfte why abide ye Galilean men about? Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 11; Cri. 511: Blickl. Homl. 123, 20.

Galleas Gauls, the French, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. v. Gallias.

Gallia rice the kingdom of the Gauls, France, Bd. 4, i; S. 564, 16; 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. Gallias.

Gallias, Gallie, Galleas; gen. Gallia; pl. m. The Gauls, the Franks; Galli, ðrum; Gallie, ærum; pl. m.:—Ðær wæs Gallia ofslagen twā-hund þūsenda ducenta millia Gallorum interfecta sunt, Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 33; Hav. 329, 8; 4, 7; Bos. 89, 7. Gefeahð wif Gallie aduersum Gallos confixit, 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8; Hav. 251, 2. Hū sceolan we dōn mid Gallia and Brytta bisceopum quāliter dēbōmē cum Galliārum Britanniarumque episcopis āgēre? Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 10. Biscop Gallia rices bishop of the kingdom of the Gauls [Galliārum], Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 39. Galleas nemnaþ Trajectum the Gauls call it Utrecht, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. Monige gewunodon sēcan Francna mynstro and Gallia multi Francorum vel Galliārum Monastēria adire sōlēbant, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Adrianus se abbad ða dēlas Gallia rices geferde and gesōhte Adrian the abbot went and visited the parts of the kingdom of the Gauls; partes Galliārum [regni] adisset, Bd. 4, i; S. 564, 16. Gallia rice the kingdom of the Gauls, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31.

gāl-lic; adj. Lustful:—Ælc gāllic otendnys wearþ adwæsced every lustful fervour was extinguished, Th. Homl. ii. 156, 35. [O. Eng. Homl. galiche dede, i. 149, 16.]

Gallie; gen. a; pl. m. The Gauls; Galli:—Gallie oferhergodon land the Gauls overran the lands, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 9; 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8. v. Gallias.

Gallisc; adj. Gaulish, belonging to Gaul; Gallicus:—Ðær gefeahð Mallius wif ænne Galliscne mann there Manlius fought with a man of Gaul, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 16.

galluc, gallocc, gallac, es; m. The plant comfrey; symphytum officinale, Lin.:—Deōs wyrt, ðe man confirmam, and ðdru manan galluc nemneþ, biþ cenned on mōrum and on feldum, and eac on mædum this herb, which is called confirma, and by another name comfrey, is produced on moors and in fields, and also in meadows, Herb. 60, i; Lchdm. i. 162, 10–12. Galluces moran roots of comfrey, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Genime galluc gesodenne take sodden comfrey, L. M. i, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 15; i, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 11; 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23. Galluc adriatica vel mālum terræ, Ælfic. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 70; Wrt. Voc. 30, 22; 79, 17. Gallocc galla, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 46; Wrt. Voc. 67, 61. Gallac symphytum, 42, 14; Wrt. Voc. 68, 29.

Galmanhō, Galmahō? An Anglo-Saxon abbey at York, afterwards St. Mary's; abbatiæ nōmen apud Eboracum:—On ðysum geāre forferde Siward eorl on Eoforwic, and his lic liþ binnan ðam mynstre æt Galmanhō [Galmahō, Th. 324, 10, col. 2], ðe he sylf ær getimbrade, Gode to lofe and eallum his hālgum in this year [A.D. 1055] earl Siward died at York, and his body lies within the monastery of Galmanhō, which he himself had before built, to the glory of God and all his saints, Chr. 1055; Th. 324, 8–12, col. i.

gāl-mōd; adj. Light-minded, licentious; libidinōsæ mentis, lascivus:—Se galmoda the licentious [Holofernes], Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 12; Jud. 256. [O. Sax. gēl-mōd.]

gālness, -ness, -nyss, e; f. Lustfulness, lust, luxury, wantonness; lascivia, libidō, luxuria, petulantia, Cot. 150: Scint. 12: 21: 81. He cnihtlice gālyssne næs begangende he was not addicted to boyish levity, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 16. [Orm. galness.]

gāl-scipe, es; m. [gāl lust, -scipe -ship] Luxury, lustfulness, lasciviousness, wantonness, lewdness; luxuria, libidō, lascivia, petulantia, satyriasis = σατυριασις:—He begæþ unætas and oferdrincas and gālscipe comessatiōnibus uicat et luxuriæ atque conuiuī, Deut. 20, 21. We læraþ, ðæt man wið fulne gālscipe warnige symle we instruct, that one always guard himself against foul lasciviousness, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. For gālscipe for wantonness, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 15; Gen. 341. Synwrennys vel gālscipe satyriasis, Ælfic. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 49; Wrt. Voc. 19, 51.

gālsera, es; m. A lustful man; libidinōsus, Off. Reg. 15.

gāl-smere; adj. [smercian to smirk, smile] Light, laughing, giggling;

pētulans:—Gyf se munuc ne biþ gālsmerc, and eāde and hræde on hleahre si mōnāchus non sit pētulans, et faciēs et proclivis ad ridendum, R. Ben. 7.

galung, e; f. Incantation, Hpt. Gl. 519.

Galwalas, galwealas, nom. acc; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. [wealth foreign; cf. Bryt-walas] Gauls, Frenchmen, people of Gaul in a body, and as the name of a people is often used where according to later usage the name of their country would be found, the word may be translated Gaul, France; Galli, Gallia:—Hēr was Brihtwald gehālgod to ærcebiſcope fram Godune Galwala biscop in this year [A.D. 693] Brihtwald was consecrated archbishop by Godun bishop of the Gauls, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 17. He gewāt into Galwalum he went into Gaul, Chr. Erl. 5, 5, 14. Hēr Ægelbryht of Galwalum [Galwealum, Th. 50, 2, col. 2, 3] onfeng Wessexna bisceop-dōme in this year [A.D. 650] Ægelbryht of Gaul received the bishopric of the West Saxons, Chr. 650; Th. 50, 2, col. 1: 660; Th. 54, 16. He for in Galwalas he went into Gaul, 380; Erl. 11, 2. v. Gallias.

gāl-wrēne; adj. Luxurious, lecherous; luxuriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gamel, gamol; adj. Old, aged; sēnex, vētustus:—Wolde beddes neðsan gamela Scylding the aged Scylding would visit his bed, Beo. Th. 3588; B. 1792. Wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince gyien the golden hilt was given to the aged warrior, 3359; B. 1677: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gamele ne mōston hære headorincas hilde onþeōn the aged hoary chieftains might not prosper in battle, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 3; Exod. 240. Ær he on weg hwurfe, gamol, of geardum ere he, old, departed on his way from his courts, Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: 115; B. 58. v. gome. [Icel. gamall.]

gamelic; adj. Theatralis, ridiculosus, Hpt. Gl. 459, 508.

GAMEN, gomen, es; n. GAME, joy, pleasure, mirth, sport, pastime; jocus, oblectamentum, gaudium, jūbilo, lætitia, lūdus:—Gamen eft astāh pastime rose again, Beo. Th. 2325; B. 1160. Wynsum gamen a plesant game; sāles, Ælfic. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 67; Wrt. Voc. 21, 54. Næs ðæt hēlic dæd, ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste that was not a glorious deed, that he should wish to boast of such sport, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 37; Met. 9, 19. Him to gamene for his sport, 9, 17; Met. 9, 9: 9, 91; Met. 9, 46. Ic mæg swegles gamen gehýran on heofum I can hear the joy of the firmament in heaven, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Bædon hīg some, ðæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen præcēprunt ut vocārētur Samson et ante eos lūdēret, Jud. 16, 25. Gamena lūdorum: gameue joco, Mone B. 2807, 2808. [Piers P. gamen a play: Laym. game a play: Scot. gamyn a game, play: O. Sax. gaman, n: Frs. gamen: O. Frs. game, game, f: M. H. Ger. gamen, m. n: O. H. Ger. gaman, gaudium, jocus, lūdus: Dan. gammen, m. f: Icel. gaman, n. game, sport, pleasure, amusement.] DER. glig-gamen, heal-.

gamenian, gamnian, gamnian; p. ode; pp. od [gamen game] To joke, play; jōcūlari, jōcari:—Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum Gregory played with his words, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 4. [Icel. gamma to amuse, divert.]

gamenlice; adv. Sportingly, deceitfully; jōcōse, callide:—Hī gamenlice ræddon they counselled deceitfully, Jos. 9, 3.

gamenung, e; f. A gaming, jesting, playing; lūsus, jocus:—Hwær biþ his gaf spræc and ða ðelan gamenunga where will be his wanton discourse, and the idle jestings? Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28.

gamen-wādu a joyous path. v. gomen-wādu.

gamen-wudu pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp. v. gomen-wudu.

gamian to game, play, sport, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gamenian.

gaming, e; f. A GAMING, playing, gesticulation; lūsus, gannātūra, sive mimica, gesticulatio, Cot. 203.

gamnian; part. gamniende; p. ode; pp. od To play; lūdēre:—Wæs him gepūht, swilce he gamniende spræce visus est eis quāsi lūdēns loqui, Gen. 19, 14. v. gamenian.

gamol old, aged, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58: 535; B. 265. v. gome.

gamol-feax; adj. With hoary locks, grey-haired; cānus:—Gamolfæx hæleþ a hoary-headed hero, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608. v. gome-feax.

gamol-ferhþ; adj. Advanced in age, aged; ætate proventus:—Gamolferhþ golde brytta the aged dispenser of gold, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867.

gān yawned; hīaiv; p. of gīnan.

GÂN, to ganne; ic gā, ðū gæst, he gæþ; pl. gāþ; p. ic he eode, ðū eode; pl. eodon; imp. gā, pl. gāþ; pp. gān; v. n. [the conjugation is formed from two roots, the past tense being from root i; cf. Gothic iddja] To go, come, walk, happen; ire, grādi, evēnire:—Uton gān and feliġean fremdum godum cāmus et sequāmur deos aliēnos, Deut. 13, 1. Gearo to ganne ready to go, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 7. Ðū gæst on ðinum brēoste sūper pectus tuum grādieris, Gen. 3, 14. He on fet gæþ he walks in the court, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034. Gæþ ā wyrd swā hīo sceal fate goes ever as it must, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hi gāþ they go, Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667. Gif gē gāþ æfter fremdum godum if ye go after strange gods, Deut. 11, 28. He sæde unc eall swā hit siððan ā eode [or a-eode?] he told us all as it always afterwards happened; audivimus quiddid postea

rei pröbāvit eventus, Gen. 41, 13. Eóde eall seó ceasterwaru togeánes ðam Hælende *tōta civitas exiit obviam Jēsu*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34; Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Sume for hunge heora feódonum on hand eódon some for *hunger went into the hands of their foes*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. Gā hider come hither, Gen. 27, 21. Gāp eow into ðære cyrcan unforhtlice go into the church fearlessly, Homl. Th. i. 508, 1. [Wyc. gon, goon, goo: Piers P. goon: Chauc. gon, goon: R. Glouc. goon: Laym. Orm. gan: Plat. gan, gaan, gaen: O. Sax. gān: Frs. gean: O. Frs. gan: Dut. gaan: Ger. gehen, gehn: M. H. Ger. gān, gēn: O. H. Ger. gān: Dan. gaa: Swed. gå: Zend. gā, gē to go: Sansk. gā to go.] DER. a-gān, æfter, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, ôþ-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, upp-, út-, wid-, ymb-, v. gangan.

gangcan to go, Ps. Th. 85, 10. v. gangan.

Gandis, Gandes; indecl. f. The river Ganges; Ganges=Γάγγης:—Ðær liceþ se mūþa út on done garsecg ðære eá, ðe man hæþe Gandis there the mouth of the river, which is called Ganges, opens out into the ocean, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 10, 13, 17. Gandes seó eá is eallra fersca wætera mæst, bûtan Euftrate the river Ganges is the greatest of all fresh waters, except the Euphrates, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Æt Gande ðære eá, Nar. 3, 22.

GANDRA, gantra, an; m. A gander; anser:—Gandra anser, m. Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [Eng. gander, m: Ger. ganserich, m: Ger. dial. gander: M. H. Ger. ganzer, ganze, m: O. H. Ger. ganzo, m: Icel. gassi, m. a gander.]

ganet, es; m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, swan; fulica, cygnus:—Ganet cygnus, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 32. Ofer ganetes bæp [MS. bæp] over the sea-fowl's bath, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 21. Ganetes hleóðor the gannet's cry, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20. Cōmon of garsecg ganetas fleógan sea-fowls came flying from the ocean, Ps. Th. 104, 35. v. ganot.

GANG, geng, gong, gung, es; m. I. GANG, going, journey, step, way, path, passage, course (of time); iter, grādus, gressus, incessus, ambulatio, sēmlta:—Beswican gangas [MS. M. stepas] mine supplantāre gressus meos, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 5. Mīnne gang gressum meum, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ganges, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968. Him tēccan lifes weg and rihtne gang to heofonum to teach them the way of life and the right path to heaven, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ðine gangas gressus tui, Ps. Th. 67, 23. Fōta gangas pedom gressus, 72, 1. Mīne gangas mee sēmlta, 138, 2. On ðære eá gang in the river's course, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Heó fréo on hira fōta gangum blide hām wæs hweorfeende ipsa libéro pedom incessu dōmum laeta reversa est, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 33. Heora geāra gang anni eorum, Ps. Th. 77, 32. Geāra gongum in the course of years, Elen. Kmbl. 1292; El. 648.

II. a passage, drain, privy; latrina, secessus:—Gang latrina, secessus. Ælfic. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 121; Wrt. Voc. 58, 33. Ðonne him to gange lyst when he desires the privy, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23; L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6; Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. [Orm. gang a journey: Prompt. gong latrina: Scot. gang a journey: O. Sax. gang, m: O. Frs. gong, gung, m: Dut. Ger. gang, m: M. H. Ger. gang, m: O. H. Ger. gang, m: Goth. gaggs, m: Dan. gang, m. f: Swed. gāng, m. time: Icel. gangr, m; göng, n. pl. a passage.] DER. be-gang, -gong, -bi-, eder-, embe-, fēde-, forþ-, ge-, hin-, hlāf-, hūsel-, in-, on-, setl-, stal-, stepe-, to-, up-, út-, wæfer-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang go, come, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 32; Sat. 701; Gen. 27, 26; impert. of gangan.

gang went, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295; p. of geongan.

GANGAN, gongan, gangcan; part. gangende, gongende; ic gange, gonge, ðū gangest, gongest, he gangeþ, gongeþ, pl. gangaþ, gongaþ; p. geóng, gióng, giéng, gēng, pl. geóngon, gióngon, giéngon, gēngon; imp. gang, gong; pp. gangen, gongen To go, walk, turn out; ire, meäre, vādere, ambulāre, ingredī, tendere, evēnīre:—Ic gange ambūlo, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 41. Gāng hider accōde, Gen. 27, 26; Num. 11, 21. He heonan gongeþ [gangaþ MS.] he goes from hence, Andr. Kmbl. 1782; An. 893. He of worlde gangende wæs he was going from the world, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He ealle ða tid mihte ge sprecaþ ge gangan tōto eo tempore et loqui et ingredī pōtuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He to healle geóng he went to the hall, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925. He ofer willan gióng he went against his will, 4810, note; B. 2409. Heó giéng [gien MS.] to Adame she went to Adam, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626. Ic to ðam grunde gēnge I would go to the abyss, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Forþ gangan to go forward, to continue:—Gange se teám forþ let the warranty go forward, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 13; Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426. Ic ongitan mihte hu ðis gewinn wolde gangan I should be able to know how this labour would turn out, Ps. Th. 72, 13; 88, 3. [Piers P. gange, gangen; Orm. gangenn: Scot. gang: O. Sax. gangan: O. Frs. gunga: M. H. Ger. gangen: O. H. Ger. gangan: Goth. gaggan: Swed. gānga: Icel. gānga.] DER. a-gangan, -gongan, æt-, be-, bi-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ongeán, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, út-, wid-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang-dagas, gong-dagas; pl. m. [dæg a day] Perambulation days, the three days before Ascension day or Holy Thursday, Rogation days, when the boundaries of parishes and districts were traversed; dies perambulatioes vel processiois, rogatiois dies:—Betweox gang-dagum and

middum sumera betwixt Rogation days and Midsummer, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 3; 1063; Erl. 195, 7. Ofer gang-dagas after Rogation days, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 15. Ðys Gōdspel seal to Gang-dagon this Gospel must be on the Rogation days [Gang-days], Rubc. Mt. Bos. 7, 7-14, notes, p. 575. Ðis seal to Gang-dagon ðæge twegen dagas, this [Gospel] must be on the two days of the Rogation days, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 11, 5-13? notes, p. 578. [Icel. gangdagur.]

gangel going. v. gongel. [Icel. göngull strolling.]

gangel-wæfre a ganging weaver, spider, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gongel-wæfre.

gangere, es; m. A ganger, footman; pedester, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-ern, es; n. [gang II, a privy, ern a place] A privy; latrina:—Goldhordhūs, digle gangern hypodromum vel spondoromum? [=spidromum, q. v. in Du Cange], Ælfic. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 81; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57.

gange-wifre, -wæfre, geonge-wifre, gonge-wifre, gongel-wæfre, an; f. A ganging weaver, spider; viatica aranea:—Ðū gedest ðæt he aswint on his mōde, and wyrt swā tedre swā swā gangewifran nett thou causeth that he dwindles away in his mind, and becomes as frail as a spider's web, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Swindan ðū dydest swā swā gangewæfre [attercoppān MS. T.] sawle his tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, Ps. Spl. 38, 15.

gang-feormere, es; m. A jakes-farmer, privy-cleanser; fimārius, cloacārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-geteld, es; n. A travelling-tent, tent, pavilion; tentorium ambulatōrium, pāpilio:—Gang-geteld pāpilio, Ælfic. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 40; Wrt. Voc. 59, 12.

gang-hera, es; m. A foot-army, infantry; pedester exercitus:—Pirrus him com to mid ðam mæstan fultume, ægðer ge on ganghere, ge on rāðhere Pyrrhus came to them with the greatest force, both in infantry, and in cavalry, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 40.

gang-pyt, -pytt, es; m. A privy; latrina:—On ðære nyðemestān fleringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen on the lowermost flooring [of the ark] was their privy and their dunghill, Bouter. Scrd. 21, 7. v. gang II.

gang-setl, es; n. A privy; latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang II.

gang-tūn, es; m. A privy; latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaug II.

gang-weg, es; m. A gang-way, way, road; via:—Ānes wānes gangweg a road for one vehicle; actus, Ælfic. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 50; Wrt. Voc. 37, 38. Twegra wāna gangweg a road for two vehicles; via, 56; Som. 67, 51; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39.

gang-wuce, an; f. Rogation week, the week of holy Thursday; perambulatōis septimāna:—Ðis seal on þunres dæg, innan ðære Gang-wucan this [Gospel] must be on Thursday in the Rogation week, Rubc. Mk. Bos. 16, 14-20, notes, p. 578. Ðys Gōdspel gebýraþ on Wōðnes dæg, on ðære Gang-wucan to ðam uigilian this Gospel belongs to the vigil on Wednesday, in the Rogation week, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 17, 1-10, notes, p. 580.

GĀNIAN; p. ode; pp. od To yawn, gape, open; hiäre, oscitäre, apērire:—Gāniende oscitans, Cot. 147. Ðeāh ðe me synfulra, inwitfulra, mūpas on gānian though the mouths of the sinful [and] deceitful yawn upon me, Ps. Th. 108, 1. [Plat. jauen: Dut. geeuwen: Ger. gähnen: M. H. Ger. gönen: O. H. Ger. geinōn, ginōn, ginēn, giēn: Icel. gina: Lat. hiäre: Grk. xalveiv to yawn, gape.]

GANOT, ganet, es; m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, fen-duck; āvis mārīna, fulix, füllca:—Ganot fulix, Wrt. Voc. 62, 7; 280, 13. Ðā wearþ adræfed deórmōd hælēþ, Ōslac of earde, ofer ýpa gewalc, ofer ganotes bæp then the brave man, Ōslac, was driven away from the land, over the billows' roll, over the gannet's bath [the sea], Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46; Beo. Th. 3727; B. 1861. Āc fereþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæp a ship [lit. oak] often saileth over the gannet's bath [the sea], Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. [Plat. gante: Dut. gent, m. a male goose, gander: O. H. Ger. ganazo, ganzo, m. anetus.]

ganra, an; m. A gander; anser, Ælfic. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 121; Wrt. Voc. 29, 17; 77, 33. v. gandra.

gānung, e; f. A yawning; oscitäre, Ælfic. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 59; Wrt. Voc. 46, 18.

GĀR, es; m. A dart, javelin, spear, shaft, arrow, weapon, arms; jaculum, pilum, hasta, hastæ cuspid, sāgitta, tēlum, arma:—Se gār the dart, Beo. Th. 3697; B. 1846. Fleāg giellende gār on grome þeóde the yelling shaft flew on the fierce nation, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 13; Wid. 128. Lētaþ gāres ord in gedūfan in fēges ferþ let the javelin-point plunge into the life of the doomed one, Andr. Kmbl. 2662; An. 1332; Cd. 75; Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Sende se sārinc sūperne gār the sea-chief sent a southern dart, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134; 138, 48; By. 237. Gāre wunde wounded by a dart, Beo. Th. 2154; B. 1075; Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 28; Jul. 17. Hī gewurdon scarpe gāras ipsi sunt jacula, Ps. Th. 54, 21; 90, 6. Gāra ordum with javelin-points, Andr. Kmbl. 64; An. 32; Cd. 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Hý togædre gāras hlēndon they had inclined their weapons together, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 8; Jul. 63; Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. Gārum gehyrsted adorned with javelins, Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45; 2287; An. 1145; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 18; Ædelst. 18. [Chauc. grece, pl: Laym. gar, gare, gære a dart, spear,

weapon: Plat. gere a wedge: Kūl. gheer fuscina cuspidibus horrens, quibus pisces capiuntur: O. Sax. gēr, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. gēr, m. hastile, jácūlum, tēlum: Icel. geirr, m. a spear.] DER. æt-gār, bon-, frum-, hyge-, tite-, wæl-

gāra, an; m. A spear-man. v. frum-gāra in frum-gār.
gāra, an; m. [gār a dart, point] An angular point of land, a promontory, corner of land; ōra prōminens, angūlus:—Ispania land is prýscýte . . . ān dæra gārena līþ sūþ-west, ongeān dæt īgland, de Gades hātte the country of Spain is three-cornered . . . one of the corners lies south-west, opposite the island which is called Cadiz, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 24, 5.

gār-beām, es; m. The wood or handle of a javelin, a spear-shaft; cuspidis hasta:—Gārbeāmes feng a spear-shaft's grasþ, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 14; Exod. 246.

gār-berend, es; m. A javelin-bearer, soldier; hastifer, tēlifer:—Grame gārberend the incensed javelin-bearers, Byrht. Th. 139, 30; By. 262. Gārberendra x hund ten hundred javelin-bearers, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 13; Exod. 231.

gār-cēne; adj. Spear-bold, bold in arms; hastā audax:—Offa wæs gārceña man Offa was a man bold in arms, Beo. Th. 3921; B. 1958.

gār-clife, an; f. Agrimony; agrimōnia eupātōria:—Genim ðas wyrt, de man agrimōniam, and ōðrum naman gārclife nemneþ take this herb, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive, Herb. 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, 3. Genim gārclifan take garclive, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Gārclifan etan ærende füllic geatcnap to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message, Somn. 20; Lchdm. iii. 198, 24. v. agrimonia.

gār-cwealm, es; m. Spear-slaughter; nex tēlo patrāta, clādes:—Se ðe eall geman gārwealm gumena who all remembers the slaughter of men, Beo. Th. 4092; B. 2043.

gār-Dene; gen. a; dat. um; pl. m. The spear-Danes, Danes who fought with spears, armed or warlike Danes; hastāti Dāni:—We Gār-Dena, in geārdagum, þeōðcýninga þrym gefrunon we have heard of the renown of the Gar-Danes' great kings in days of yore, Beo. Th. 1; B. 1. He sæcce ne wēneþ to Gār-Denum he expects not warfare from the Gar-Danes, 1206; B. 601: 3717; B. 1856: 4982; B. 2494.

gare yare, ready, finished; paratus, effectus:—Wæs dæt mynstre gare the monastery was finished, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 19. v. gearo.

gār-faru, e; f. A martial expedition, v. faru III; turma hastifera:—Þūfas wundon ofer gārfare the standards fluttered over the martial band, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 23; Exod. 342. Ne þearf him ondrædan ðeōfla strælas, groma gārfare he need not dread the shafts of devils, the armed band of the hostile, Exon. 98a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. [Or gārfaru flight of spears, cf. hægel-faru.]

gār-getrum, es; n. A troop armed with spears, javelins:—Gārgetrum ofer scild-hreīdan scēutend sendaþ flacor flāngeweorc the spear-troop, the archers, send over the shields the quivering arrows, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674.

gār-gewinn, es; n. Spear-war; hastātōrum pugna:—Wæron þearle gelyste gārgewinnes they were very desirous of the spear-war, Judith, 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 308. Ne lēt ðe abweorfan grim gārgewinne let not the fierce javelin-strife turn thee away, Andr. Kmbl. 1915; An. 960.

gār-heap, es; m. A spear-band, armed band; hastifera turma:—Hæfdon him beacen aræred in ðam gārheape they had a signal reared in the armed band, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 11; Exod. 321.

gār-holt, es; n. [holt lignum] A javelin-shaft, javelin; hastæ lignum, hasta:—Dæt ic ðe to geðce gārholt bere that I may bear the javelin-shaft for thy succour, Beo. Th. 3673; B. 1834.

gār-leac, es; n. [gār a spear, leac a leek: from its tapering acute leaves] GARLIC; allium:—Gārleac allium, Elfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 111; Wrt. Voc. 30, 59: 286, 6. Genim gārleāces þreo heāfdu take three heads of garlic, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Gārleāces iii clufe three cloves of garlic, 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8. Nim gārleāces gōðne dæl take a good deal of garlic, Lchdm. iii. 12, 15. Nim gārleac take garlic, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 12: 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 128, 10: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 3: 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Wid gārleac gemenged mingled with garlic, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 4. [Icel. geirlaukr.]

gār-mittung, -mittung, e; f. A meeting of spears or javelins, a battle:—Dæt hī beadoweorca beteran wurdon, on campstede, cumbolgehāstes, gārmittinge [gārmittunge, Th. 207, 3, col. 2] that they were the better [the victors] in works of war, on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners, at the meeting of javelins, Chr. 937; Th. 207, 3, col. 1; Ædelst. 50.

gār-nīþ, es; m. A spear-battle, spear-war; hastātōrum pugna:—Geriseþ gārniþ werum spear-war is fitting for men, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 19; Gn. Ex. 128.

gār-ræs, es; m. A rush of spears, battle, war, warfare; hastārum impētus, proelium:—Dæt gē disne gār-ræs mid gafole forgyldon that ye buy off this warfare with tribute, Byrht. Th. 132, 46; By. 32.

gār-secg, -sæg, es; m. [gār a spear, secg man]. I. a spear-man, the ocean; hōmo jácūlo armātus, oceānus. The myth of an armed man,—a spear-man is employed by the Anglo-Saxons as a term to denote the Ocean, and has some analogy to the personification of Neptune holding

his trident. Spears were placed in the hands of the images of heathen gods, as mentioned by Justin.—Per ea adhuc temporā rēges hastas pro diademate habebant, quas Græci scepra dixere. Nam et ab origine rerum, pro diis immortalibus veterēs hastas coluere; ob cuius religionis memoriā adhuc deorum simulacris hastæ adduntur, l. xliii: c. iii.—Ūre ylðran ealne ðysne ymbhwyrft ðyses middangeardes, cwæþ Orosius, swā swā Oceanus ymbligeþ ūtan, ðone man gārsecg hāteþ, on þreo to dældon our forefathers, said Orosius, divided into three parts, all the globe of this mid-earth, which the ocean that we call Garsecg, surrounds, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 15, 2-4. Asia is befangen mid Oceanus—dæm gārsece—sūþan, and norþan, and cāstan Asia is encompassed by the ocean—the garsecg—on the south, and north, and east, I, 1; Bos. 15, 8. Be norþan ðæm beorgum, and andlang ðæs gārseces, oþ ðone norþ-eāst ende ðyses middangeardes, ðær Bore seō eā scýt ūt on done gārsece to the north of the mountains, along the ocean to the north-east end of this mid-earth, there the river Bore shoots out into the ocean, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 18, 5-7. Gārseces deōp the ocean's deep, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281. Gārseces begang the circuit of ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 1059; An. 530. II. a sea; mære:—And norþ oþ ðone gārsecg, de man cwēn-Sæ hætt and north to the sea, which is called the White Sea, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 18, 27. Fugas cōmon of gār-sece āwes ex mări vērēnunt, Ps. Th. 104, 35. Ūt on gārsece out in the sea, 96, 1.

gār-præc, e; f. Attack of javelins, battle; hastōrum impētus, pugna:—Æt gārpræce in the attack of javelins, Elen. Kmbl. 2369; El. 1186.

gār-prist; adj. Spear-bold, daring with a spear; hastā audax:—Gūþheard, gārprist warlike, spear-bold, Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gār-torn, es; m. [torn anger] Spear-anger, rage of darts; ira tēlis manifestā:—Hī gārton geōtaþ gīfrum deōfle they shall pour the rage of darts upon the greedy devil, Salm. Kmbl. 291; Sal. 145.

garuwe, an; f. Yarrow; millefōlium, Herb. 90; Lchdm. i. 194, 4. M.S. B. v. gearwe.

garwan ready, prepared, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17, = gearwan; dat. def. of gearo, q. v.

gār-wiga, an; m. A spear-fighter, warrior; hastātus bellātor:—Byrne ne meahste geongum gārwigān geōce gefremman the corslet could not afford aid to the young warrior, Beo. Th. 5341; B. 2674: 5614; B. 2811.

gār-wigend, es; m. A spear-fighter, warrior; hastātus bellātor:—He ūic gārwigend gōde toalde he accounted us warriors good, Beo. Th. 5275; B. 2641.

gār-wudu; gen. -wuda; m. Spear-wood, a javelin; hastæ lignum, hasta:—Hie to gūþe gārwudu rærdon they raised the spear-wood to battle, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 20; Exod. 325.

gast a guest; hospes, Cot. 102. DER. gast-hof, -hūs, -lic. v. gæst.

GĀST, gæst, es; m. I. the breath; hālttus, spirāmen:—Ne ne is gæst on mūþe heora there is not breath in their mouth, Ps. Spl. 134, 17. Dæt ic ofslæ eall flæsc, on ðam ðe ys lifes gæst that I may slay all flesh, in which is the breath of life, Gen. 6, 17. Mid gæste mūþes his with the breath of his mouth, Ps. Lamb. 32, 6. Blāde oððe gæste spirāmine, Hymn Surt. 43, 36. II. the spirit, soul, ghost; spiritus, animus, ānima:—Gāst spiritus, Wrt. Voc. 76, 31. Se gæst is hræd spiritus promptus est, Mt. Bos. 26, 41; Gen. 45, 27; Num. 11, 25, 26; Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Nō man scyle his gāstes lufan wið Gode dēlan a man ought not to divide his spirit's love with God, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 11; Dan. 21; Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155; Salm. Kmbl. 131; Sal. 65. Hwyrder ic gange fram gæste ðinum quo ibo a spiritu tuo? Ps. Spl. 138, 6; Num. 11, 17, 25; Elen. Kmbl. 939; El. 471; Exon. 35a; Th. 113, 18; Gū. 159. Bidde ic weoroda God, dæt ic gæst minne agifan mōte I pray [thee] God of hosts, that I may give up my spirit, Andr. Kmbl. 2831; An. 1418; Salm. Kmbl. 110; Sal. 54; Menol. Fox 340; Men. 171; Elen. Kmbl. 958; El. 480. Gāstas hwurfon, sōhton engla ēdel souls departed, sought the home of angels, Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640; Exon. 100a; Th. 375, 6; Seel. 134. Gāsta weardas the guardians of spirits, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 25; Gen. 41. Gāsta helm the protector of spirits, God, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 22; Gen. 1793. Arās Metodes þeow gāstum togeānes the Lord's servant [Lot] arose towards the spirits [angels], 111; Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2430. Folc was afæred, flōðegsa becwm gāstas geōmre the folk was affrighted, the flood-dread seized on the sad souls, 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Se hālga Gāst the holy Ghost; Spiritus sanctus, Mk. Bos. 13, 11; Lk. Bos. 1, 15, 35: 2, 25, 26; Jn. Bos. 20, 22; Elen. Kmbl. 2287; El. 1145. Se unclæna gāst the unclean spirit, Mt. Bos. 12, 43; Mk. Bos. 1, 23: 5, 13; Lk. Bos. 4, 36; Elen. Kmbl. 603; El. 302. Se werega gāst the accursed spirit, the devil, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 27; Sat. 126. Werige gāstas accursed spirits, devils, demons, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 15; Sat. 630. [Piers P. goost: Chauc. goost, goste; R. Brun. gaste; Laym. gæst, gast, gost; Orm. gast: Scot. gest a ghost, spirit: Plat. geest, m: O. Sax. gēst, gāst, geist, m: Frs. gast: O. Frs. gast, iest, m: Dut. geest, m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. geist, m: Goth. gaisyan to be frightened: Dan. geist, m. f: Swed. gast, m. an evil spirit, ghost.] DER. ærend-gāst, cear-, ellen-, ellor-, geoscaft-, heah-, helle-, wuldor-

gást-berend a spirit-bearer, soul-bearer, living person, man. v. gæst-berend.

gást-bona, an; m. *The soul-killer, the devil*; animi destructor, diabōlus:—Ðæt him gástbona geōce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them help*, Beo. Th. 356; B. 177.

gást-cōfa, an; m. *The spirit's chamber, breast*; animi cūbtle, pectus:—Hi habbaþ in gástcōfan grimme gepohtas *they have fierce thoughts in their breast*, Frag. Kmb. 22; Leas. 13.

gást-cund spiritual. v. gæst-cund.

gást-cwalu torment of soul. v. gæst-cwalu.

gást-cynning, es; m. *A spirit-king, God*; spiritalis rex, Deus:—Siððan wit ærende gæstcynninge agifen habbaþ *after we two have performed the errand to the king of spirits [God]*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 24; Gen. 2883.

gást-gedal, gæst-gedal, es; n. *Separation of soul and body, death*; animæ et corpōis divortium, mors:—Ða he ðas worlð þurh gástgedal ofgyfan sceolde *when he must give up this world through death*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 33; Gen. 1127; Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 32; Gū. 834.

gást-gehygd, gæst-gehygd, es; n. *Thought of mind or spirit*; animi cogitatio:—Ðæt ðu sylfa miht ongitan gleāwlice gástgehygdum *that thou thyself mayest prudently understand it with the thoughts of thy spirit*, Andr. Kmb. 1722; An. 863.

gást-gemynd thought of mind or spirit. v. gæst-gemynd.

gást-geñipla a persecutor or foe of souls, the devil. v. gæst-geñipla.

gást-gerýne, gæst-gerýne, es; n. *A ghostly or spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind*; spiritalē mysterium, animi mysterium:—Him ða ædelingas ondsweorodon gástgerýnum *the princes answered him in spiritual mysteries*, Andr. Kmb. 1716; An. 860; Elen. Kmb. 378; El. 189; 2294; An. 1148.

gást-gewinn torment of soul. v. gæst-gewinn.

gást-hālig, gæst-hālig; adj. *Spirit-holy, holy in mind*; anīmi sanctus:—Witgan sungon, gást-hālige guman, be Godes bearne *prophets, men holy in spirit, sung of the son of God*, Elen. Kmb. 1120; El. 562.

gást-hof, es; n. *A guest-house, guest-chamber*; hospitium:—In ðam gást-hofe *in the guest-house*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 21, 24; Cri. 821. [*Ger. gasthof inn.*]

gást-hūs, es; n. *A guest-house, guest-chamber*; hospitium:—On heora gást-hūsium *is gramlic inwit nequitiā est in hospitiiis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 54, 15. v. gæst-hūs.

gást-leās; adj. *Lifeless, dead*; exānimis, mortuus:—Gefærenne man brohton on bære, gingne, gástleāsne *they brought a dead man on a bier, young, lifeless*, Elen. Kmb. 1746; El. 875.

gástlic; adj. *Hospitable, ready for guests*; hospitālis:—Neorxna wang stōð gōd and gástlic *paradise stood good and ready for guests*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 27; Gen. 209.

gástlic, gæstlic; adj. *Ghostly, spiritual*; spiritalis:—Gástlic hreām *a cry of spirits, ghostly cry*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 5. Leodolic and gástlic *the bodily and the ghostly*, Andr. Kmb. 3254; An. 1630. Gē gástlicne god-dreām forsegon *ye despised spiritual joy divine*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gū. 602. Ðæt he healde gástlice lufe *that he hold spiritual love*, Frag. Kmb. 74; Leas. 39. Ðæt gástlice folc *pōpulus spiritalis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 28. Eādige synd ða gástlican pearfan, forðam hyra ys heofena rice *beati sunt paupēres spīritu, quoniam ipsōrum est regnum calōrum*, Mt. Bos. 5, 3.

gástlice, gæstlice; adv. *Spiritually*; spiritaliter:—Ðæt hālige hūsel *is gástlice Cristes lichama the holy housel is spiritually Christ's body*, Homl. Th. i. 34, 19. Ðæt hūsel *is Cristes lichama, nā lichamlice, ac gástlice the housel is Christ's body, not bodily, but spiritually*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 16; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 25; Lchdm. iii. 280, 11; Cd. 220; Th. 283, 7; Sat. 301.

gást-lufe soul's love, spiritual love. v. gæst-lufe.

gást-sunu, gæst-sunu; gen. a; dat. a, u; acc. u; pl. nom. acc. a, o, u; gen. a, ena; dat. um; m. *A spiritual son, Christ*; spiritalis filius, Christus:—Ahangen was on Caluarie Godes gástsunu *the spiritual Son of God was hanged up on Calvary*, Elen. Kmb. 1342; El. 673.

gat, es; pl. nom. acc. u, a, o; n. *A GATE*; porta:—Ða se Hælend geneālæhte ðære ceastre *gate when the Saviour approached the gate of the city*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12; Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318; Ps. Spl. 117, 19; Ps. Th. 126, 6. v. geat.

GÁT; nom. acc; gen. gāte, gæte; dat. gæt; pl. nom. acc. gæt, gēt; gen. gāta; dat. gātum; f. *A she-goat*; capra:—Ic blāte swā gāt I bleat *as a goat*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rā. 25, 2. Gāt capra vel capella, Wrt. Voc. 78, 33; 287, 36; 288, 16. Gāte blōd goat's blood, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 4; Lchdm. i. 352, 3. Gāte flēsc goat's flesh, L. M. i. 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 8. Gāte horn a goat's horn, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 350, 17. Gāte meolc goat's milk, L. M. i. 7; Lchdm. ii. 52, 13. Genim ðæt wæter ðe innan gæt byþ *take the water which is inside a goat*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 19. Geoffra me āne þriwintre gāt sūme mīhi capram trimam, Gen. 15, 9; Lev. 3, 12; 4, 28; 5, 6. Hý beoþiā fōre Freān, swā fūle swā gæt they shall tremble before the Lord, *as foul as goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. He asyndrode twāhund gāta *separāuit capras ducentas*, Gen. 32, 14. Gāta

hūs a goat-house; caprile, Ælf. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 112; Wrt. Voc. 58, 27. Gāta loc an enclosure for goats, Wrt. Voc. 288, 20. Gāta hierde a goat-herd, 288, 21. Gif seō offring beō of gātum si oblātio est de capris, Lev. 1, 10. Drihten toscæt hi on twā, swā swā scēþhyrde toscæt scēþ fram gātum: gelogaþ he ða scēþ on his swīðran hand, and ða gæt on his wynstran *the Lord will part them into two, as a shepherd parts sheep from goats: he will place the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left*, Homl. Th. ii. 106, 27–29. Buccan oððe gēt geseōn ferþunge getācnaþ *to see bucks or goats betokens advancement*, Somn. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2. Gif ðū gesiht manega gēt, yðel getācnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens vanity*, 273; Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Wæterbuca vel gāt tippula [= an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner], Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 10; Wrt. Voc. 24, 14. [Chauc. gat: Laym. gat, got: Orm. gat: Dut. geit, f: Ger. geiz, f: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger. geiz, f: Goth. gaits, f: Dan. ged, m. f: Swed. get, f: Icel. geit, f: Lat. hædus, m. a young goat, kid: Wel. gid, giten, f. a she-goat, young goat.] DER. fergen-gāt.

gāt-bucca, an; m. *A he-goat*; cāper:—Gāt-buccan hyrde *a keeper of a he-goat*, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 37; Wrt. Voc. 22, 78.

Gātes hēued, es; n. [*Goat's head*] GATESHEAD, near Newcastle, Durham; oppidi nōmen juxta Nōvum Castrum in agro Dunelmensi, capræ caput significans, Som. Ben. Lye: Bd. 3, 21; S. 125, note 37. v. Hrēge-heāfod.

gāte-treōw, es; n. *A cornel tree? cornus sanguinea? Lin*:—Genim bircean, elebeām, gātreōw, ælces treōwes dæl *take birch, olive-tree, cornel-tree, a part of each tree*, L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 8.

gāp go, Deut. 11, 28; Mt. Bos. 9, 13; pl. pres. indic. and impert. of gān. gaderian *to gather*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderian.

gāt-hyrde, es; m. *A GOAT-HERD*; caprarius:—Be gāt-hyrde gāt-hyrde gebýrc *his heorde meolc ofer Martinus mæsedæg, and ær ðam his dæl hwæges, and anticcen of geāres geōgoþe, gif he his heorde wel begýmþ de caprario conuenit lac grēgis sui post festum Sancti Martini, et antea pars sua mesgwi, et capricum annicūlum, si bene custōdiat grēgem suum*, L. R. S. 15; Th. i. 438, 26–29.

gael a tribute, Ps. Spl. T. 54, 11. v. gafol.

gael-sester, es; m. *A measure of rent ale*; sextarius vectigālis cerevisie, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol, sester.

ge-, or **æg-**, also; et:—Ānra gehwylc, sōpfæst ge synnig, sēceþ Meotudes dōm *every one, just and sinful, shall seek the Creator's doom*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 171; Met. 26, 86; Ps. Th. 66, 6. Ge . . . ge both . . . and; et . . . et. He bebýt ge windum ge sē et ventis et mări impērat, Lk. Bos. 8, 25; Jn. Bos. 2, 15; Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 28; Chr. 835; Erl. 64, 28; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 3; Met. 9, 2; 20, 25, 26; Met. 20, 13; Andr. Kmb. 1083; An. 542. Ge mid býsenum heofonlīces lifes ge eac mid monungum et exemplis vitæ caelestis et monitis, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 3; 2, 12; S. 512, 30, 31. Ge . . . and both . . . and, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30–33; Gen. 752, 753. Ge eac swā same and in like manner, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 19; Met. 11, 10. Ge swylce and also, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Æghwæder ge . . . ge either . . . or; vel . . . vel, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14, 15. Æghwæder ge on mete, ge on hrægl, ge on æghwīlcum ðinge both in meat, and in dress, and in every thing, Blickl. Homl. 219, 29. Ægder ge . . . ge both . . . and, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 5. Ægder ge on spræce, ge on þeawum, ge on eallum sidum both in speech, and in manners, and in all customs, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29; 41, 5; Fox 254, 19–21. [O. Sax. ge, gi, ja and.]

ge-, or **æg-**, prefixed to pronouns. v. æg-

ge-, a preposition, originally meaning *with*, but found only as a prefix. v. Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, p. 224. In accordance with this meaning it often gives a collective sense to nouns to which it is prefixed, as, ge-brōðor brothers; ge-hūsan housefolk; ge-magas kinsmen; ge-macan mates; ge-gylða a member of a corporation or guild; ge-wita a witness, accomplice; ge-tera a companion, attendant; gescyf shoes. Ge-sometimes gives to a neuter verb an active signification, as winnan *to fight*, ge-winnan *to win by fighting*:—Wid God winnan *to fight [war] with God*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 26; Gen. 346. Sige on him ge-wann he gained [won] a victory over him, Num. 21, 1. Ridan *to ride*; ge-ridan *to reach by riding, arrive at*:—Ic on wige ride I ride on a horse, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 14; Rā. 78, 7. Ge-rād Ædelwold ðone hām æt Winburnan postea invāsit Æthelwāldus villam āpud Winburnam, Gib. 99, 37; Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 11. On this power of ge-, Mr. Earle, in Chr. p. 321, remarks:—“A strong instance is ge-winnan [1090] = *to win*; which sense, now so intimately identified with this root, is not in the simple verb winnan, until compounded with ge-. Winnan *is to toil, fight, contend*; ge-winnan *is to get by striving, fighting, contending, i. e. to win*,” A. D. 685; p. 40, 16; p. 4, 25. Ge- often seems void of signification; as, ge-sēþ bliss; ge-līc like; ge-sūnd sound, healthy. In verbs it seems sometimes to be a mere augment, e. g. in the following:—Ðæt wif genam ða of ðæs treōwes wæstmte and geæt and sealde hire were: he æt ða mūlier wūlt de fructu illius et comēdit dēdūce viro suo, qui comēdit, Gen. 3, 6. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan *to hold*; ge-healdan *to observe, preserve*; fyllan *to fill*; ge-fyllan

to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; ge-biddan to pray. In the Rushworth Gloss. the prefix is often gi-. [Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. y-: Laym. i-: O. Sax. gi-: O. Frs. ge-, gi-, ie-: Dut. Ger. ge-: M. H. Ger. ge-, gi-: O. H. Ger. ga-, ka-, gi-, ki-, ge-, ke-: Goth. ga-: Dan. Swed. ge-] ge-ye, you; vos, ūpēs; gen. eower [iwer] your, of you; vestrum vel vestri, ūpū; dat. eow [iow, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh] to you; vobis, ūpū; acc. eow [iow, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh], eowic you; vos, ūpās; pl. of pers. pron. 2nd pers. dū thou:—Ne ondræde ge fear ye not, Mt. Bos. 10, 28. Gē ðe on hūse standāþ you who stand in the house; tu qui stātis in dōmo; Ps. Th. 133, 2. Gebide ge on beorge abide you on the mount, Beo. Th. 5051; B. 2529. Hwylc eower quis vestrum? Mt. Bos. 6, 27. An eower īnus vestrum, 26, 21. Ic sylle eow dābo vobis, Ex. 6, 8. Ic secge eow dico vobis, Mt. Bos. 6, 16; 7, 7. Gyf ge ða lufiā ðe eow lufiā si dīlīgītis eos qui vos dīlīgunt, Mt. Bos. 5, 46. On eow becymþ Godes rice pērvēnit in vos regnum Dei, Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Eowic grētan hēt bade to greet you, Beo. Th. 182; B. 3095. Hwanon ēāgorstrēam eowic brohte whence hath the ocean-stream brought you? Andr. Kmbl. 518; An. 259: 1764; An. 884. Sibb sý mid eowic peace be with you, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. [Wyc. 3ee, 3e: Piers P. ye: Chauc. Orm. 3e: O. Sax. gi, ge: O. Frs. gi, i: Ger. ihr: M. H. Ger. ir: O. H. Ger. ir: Goth. yns: Dan. Swed. i: Icel. ér.]

GE-Ā, adv. YEA; ētiam:—‘Quod est, lingua Anglōrum, verbum adfirmandi et consentiendi,’ Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 35. Geā, Drihten, dū wāst ðæt ic ðe lufige, yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee, Jn. Bos. 21, 15, 16; ētiam, Dōmine, Vulg. Cwep [cwæp MS.] nū geā sý now yea, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 9. [Wyc. 3ea, 3he: Piers P. ye: Chauc. ya, ye, yhe: Orm. 3a: O. Sax. jā: Frs. ja: O. Frs. ie, ge: Dut. Ger. ja: M. H. Ger. o. H. Ger. jā: Goth. ya, yai: Dan. Swed. ja, jo: Icel. jā yes, yea.]

GE-ĀC, es; m. A cuckoo, gaw; cūcūlus:—Geāc cūcūlus, Ælfic. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 16; Wrt. Voc. 29, 38; 63, 3; 281, 31. Geāc monaþ geómrn reorde, singeþ sumeres weard the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, summer’s warden sings, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Siddan ðū gehýrde galan geómrne geāc on beawre when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove, 123 b; Th. 473, 30; Bo. 22. Geācas gear budon cuckoos announced the [time of] year, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. ¶ Geāces sūre, an; f. Cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel; oxālis acetōsella, Lin:—Geāces sūre vel þrīlēfe trifolium, Ælfic. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 72; Wrt. Voc. 30, 24. Genim geāces sūran take cuckoo-sorrel, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14; i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 22; 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 2; iii. 12, 30. [Scot. gowk: Dut. koekoek, m: Ger. kuckuk, kukuk, gauh, m. a cuckoo, gauh, simpleton: M. H. Ger. gouch, m: O. H. Ger. gouch, gauh, m. cūcūlus, stultus: Dan. giøg, m. f. Swed. gök, m: Icel. gaukr, m: Fr. coucou, m: It. cuculo, m: Span. cuco, cucillo, m: Lat. cūcūlus, m: Grk. κόκυς, m: Sansk. kokila, m.] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 640 sqq.

ge-aelian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To frighten, excite; terrere, terrere percellere:—Ða ðæt folc gewearþ egesan geaelod then was the people terrified with fear, Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 805; Elen. Kmbl. 2255; El. 1129. Cyning was egsan geaelod the king was excited with terror, 113; El. 57; Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 20; Jul. 268.

ge-æcnod increased, Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341, =ge-æcācnod; pp. of ge-æcācnian.

ge-æcnung a conceiving; conceptio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-æcācnung.

ge-aelian, -aeligan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear; resciscere, discere, agnoscere, audire:—Ic wolde geac-sigan and gewitan hwæt be ðe ðon sceolde I would find out and know what should be done about thee, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 30. Gyf se dēma ðis geacsāþ si hoc auditum fuerit a p̄siede, Mt. Bos. 28, 14. Ða se pāpa ðæt geacsead when the pope heard it, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 15; 5, 10; S. 625, 20. We geacsodan agnōwīmus, Bd. p̄ref; S. 472, 16. Gif hine mon geacseac if he be discovered, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 9, MS. B. v. ge-asclian.

geacsung an asking, inquiry; inquisitio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-asclung. ge-ādlīan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ed [ādlīan to be sick, to languish] To be sick, to languish, become impotent; languescere:—On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādlēdra in his porticis jācēbat multītūdō magna languentium, Jn. Bos. 5, 3. Ðæt hī mūd þuā warscipe wacole beón, ðæt hī þurh orsorhnyse ne asleacion, ne þurh nytennyse geādlīan that our minds may be vigilant through heedfulness, that through security they slacken not, nor through ignorance become impotent, Homl. Th. i. 610, 17.

geador; adv. Together, altogether; ūna, simul:—Þenden gæst and līc geador sidedan while soul and body journeyed together, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 15; Jul. 714; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 98; Met. 13, 49; Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449. Gecyre ic ætsomne S. R. geador I turn at once S and R together, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 16; Bo. 48. Geātmægum geador ætsomne for the Gothic warriors altogether, Beo. Th. 987; B. 491. DER. eal-geador, on-geador. v. eador.

ge-æbiligan; p. de; pp. ed To make angry, offend; irritari:—Done ðe he ær mid forsewennysse geæbligde whom he had before angered by

negligence, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 16. Gif hī us geæbligdon if they have offended us, ii. 100, 33.

ge-æfenian, -æfnian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed [æfen evening] To draw towards evening, become evening; vesperscēre, advesperascēre:—Ge-æf-naþ me vespersco, Ælfic. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 10. Ge-æfenedan dage advesperascēre die, Prov. 7.

ge-æfenlæcan to imitate, Ben. Lye. v. ge-efenlæcan.

ge-æfēstian to envy:—Giæfstiaþ invidet, Rtl. 122, i. v. æfēstian.

ge-æfnan; p. de; pp. ed [æfnan to perform, execute]. I. to perform, execute, perpetrate, accomplish, complete, make; perficere, patrāre, præstāre, faciēre:—He nele lāpes wiht ængum geæfnan he will not perpetrate aught of harm to any, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 23; Pa. 33: 95 b; Th. 356, 28; Pa. 18. Se eādga wer mægen unsōfte elne geæfnude the blessed man with difficulty strenuously exerted his power, 49 a; Th. 168, 21; Gū. 1081. We ðæt geæfnodon swā we thus accomplished it, Beo. Th. 1081; B. 538. Sie siō bār gearo ædre geæfned let the bier be quickly made ready, 6203; B. 3106: 2218; B. 1107.

II. to stir up, excite; excitāre:—Ic nolde þurh gielpcwide æfre geæfnan æbylg Godes I would not through vaunting speech ever excite the anger of God, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 16; Gū. 1211.

III. to bear, suffer, endure; sustinere, sustinere:—Hī sceolon ðone ryhtan dōm ænne geæfnan they shall suffer the one righteous doom, Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 7; Cri. 1370. Ic yrmþu geæfnde I suffered miseries, 28 b; Th. 87, 24; Cri. 1430. v. ge-efnan.

ge-æhtan, -æhtian; p. te, ode; pp. ed, od [æht valuation, estimation] To value, prize; æstimāre:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft geæhted the gift of Hrothgar was often prized, Beo. Th. 3774; B. 1885. Gebēte swā hit mon geæhtie let him make amends as it may be valued, L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26, MS. H. v. ge-eahtian.

ge-æhtendlic; adj. Valuable, estimable; æstimābilis, Som. Ben. Lye. ge-æhtle, an; f. [æht valuation, estimation] Estimation, consideration; æstimatio, deliberatio:—Hý, on wiggetawum, wyrde þinceap eorla geæhtlan, they, in their war-equipments, appear of the estimation of earls, Beo. Th. 743; B. 369. Grein and Heyne gife geæhtla persecutor; cf. æhtan; then eorla geæhtlan would mean warriors.

ge-æhtung, e; f. Deliberation, counsel; consilium:—Nā hī wel syððan hī geæhtunge āhwēr heōdān non sustinuerunt consilium ejus, Ps. Th. 105, 11.

ge-ælged; part. Coloured, painted, tanned, sunburnt; cōlōrātus, sōle fuscātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æmtian, -æmettigan, -æmtogian; p. ode; pp. od [æmtian to be at leisure] To be unoccupied, be at leisure, be void; vācūm esse, vācāre:—De hie selfe geæmettigan sceoldon who ought to keep themselves unoccupied, Past. 18, 4; Swt. 134, 5; Cot. MS.: Swt. 4, 3. Geæmtiaþ eow, and geeseoþ ðæt ic eam God vācāte, et vidēte quōdām ego sum Deus, Ps. Lamb. 45, 11. He wæs geæmtogod he was void, Homl. Th. i. 290, 21.

ge-ændung, e; f. An end, a finish; consummatio:—On graman ge-ændunge in ira consummationis, Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-endung.

ge-ænged; part. [ænge narrow, troubled, anxious] Troubled, anxious; anxious:—Ge-ængedu anxia, Cot. 18.

ge-ærendian, -ærendian, -ærendian; p. ode; pp. od [ærendian to go on an errand] To go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede; mandatum deferre, nuntiāre, interpellāre:—Se ðe him mæge geærendian [ge-ærendian MS. B. ge-ærendian MS. H.] who can do his errands, L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13. Ðæt he him sceolde Gaiuses miltse geærendian that he might ask the mercy of Caius for them, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 36. He geærendaþ [geærendaþ MSS. A. G.] to Gode sylfum ymbe ælce neode ðe man befeap he intercedes to God himself about every need a man may have, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 29. Him geærndode Blyþþrþ his cwēn, ðæt he him wunonnes stōwe sealde on sumum eālande bi Rīne qui, interpellante Bliþhrydæ conjuge sua, dedit ei locum mansionis in insula quadam Rheni, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. [O. Sax. habda giārundid had performed his business.] v. ærendian.

ge-ærnan, he -ærneþ; p. de; pp. ed. I. v. intrans. To run; currere:—Ða geærndon hī sume þrage and eftwurdon then they ran for some time and returned, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9.

II. v. trans. To run for, to gain by running; cursu certāre, propalma cursu contendere:—He nimþ ðone læstan dāl, se nýhst ðæm tūne ðæt feoh gearneþ he takes the least part, who nearest the town, gains [by running] the property, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 22, 40. DER. ærnan, yrnān, iran.

ge-ærnian; p. ode; pp. ed To earn, deserve; mērēri, promērēri:—Hī geærnian māgen illi promērēri pōtērint, L. Alf. pol. 39; Wlk. 44, 42. v. ge-earnian.

ge-æwrwe; adj. [arg wicked, depraved] Perverse, wicked; prāvus:—Nā tocleofode me heorte gearwe non adhasit mihi cor prāvum, Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4.

ge-æswicod; part. Offended, scandalized; scandālizātus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. æ-swician.

ge-æt ate, Gen. 3, 6; p. of ge-etan.

ge-æded; part. [ā] an oath, a swearing; Sworn; jūrātus:—Swā

geæddra manna sýn twegen odde þrý to gewitnyse of such sworn men let there be two or three as witness, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 18.

ge-ædele; *adj.* Congenial, in accordance with one's nature, race [*v. ædelo*]; *congenitus*:—Swá him geædele was from cneómægum as was to them natural from their kindred, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 7; Ædelst. 7. *v. on-ædele. cf. gecynde.*

ge-ædelian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. trans.* To render celebrated, renowned, excellent, to ennoble, improve; *nobilitare*:—Dū geædelodest ealle gesceafta thou ennobledst all creatures, Hy. 7, 64; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 64. Dū eart geædelod georn ealle world thou art renowned throughout all the world, 7, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 26. [*Laym. i-ædelien to honour.*]

ge-ættred, -ættred, -ættred, -ættred; *part.* [ātor poison, venom] Poisoned, envenomed, poisonous; *infectus, toxicatus, vénévatus*:—Forwearþ micel heren for geættredum gescotum many of the army died from poisoned arrows, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. Geættred infectus, Cot. 104. Hæfde he twigegede handseax geættred hæbbeat sicam bicipitem toxicatam, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Geættred flaa a poisoned arrow, Ælf. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 65; Wrt. Voc. 35, 51. Geættrede nýtenu vénévata animālia, Scint. 7.

ge-æwnod; *part.* [æwnian to marry, wed] Married; *nuptus*:—Ruth wearþ geæwnod lessan ealdan fæder Ruth was married to the grandfather of Jesse, Ælf. T. 12, 17.

geaf gave:—He nallas beagas geaf he gave no rings, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719; *p. of gifan.*

geafel, es; *m?* A fork:—Hine ufan mid isenum geafum ðydon from above pierced him with iron forks, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5. [Gaffle a dung-fork, Halliwell. *Ger. gabel*: cf. O.H.Ger. isarngabala, *f. tridens*.] *v. gaflas.*

geafla; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* To glorify:—Geafade hine glorificavit eum, Rtl. 78, 32.

geaflas; *pl. m.* The jaws; *fauces*:—Geaflas fauces, Cot. 91. Dæt nebb lixþ swá glæs odde gim, geaflas scýne innan and utan the beak [of the Phoenix] glitters like glass or gem, the jaws comely within and without, Exon. 60a; Th. 219, 1; Ph. 300. Biþ dæt heafod tohliden, geaflas toginene the head shall be split open, the jaws distended, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 17; Seel. 110. Ðam da geaflas beoþ nædle scarpran whose jaws are sharper than a needle, 100a; Th. 373, 32; Seel. 118.

geafla *p. a lever*; *palanga, vectis*, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafof-monung, e; *f*:—Sittende to geafof-monunge sedens ad teloneum, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 14.

ge-aforud; *part.* [aforud exalted] Lifted up; *sublimatus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafu, e; *f. A gift*; *dönum*:—Ic môt meorda hleoðan, gingra geafena I may obtain rewards, new gifts, Exon. 48a; Th. 164, 21; Gū. 1015. *v. gifu.*

ge-āgen; *adj.* Own:—His geāgenes dances of his own accord, Th. Chart. 159, 5. *v. āgen.*

ge-āgenud; *part.* [āgen own] Adopted; *adoptivus*:—Geāgenud bearn an adopted child; *filius adoptivus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

geagl, geahl, es; *m.* [also *n. v.* the last example] The jowl, jaw; *mandibula, rictus, fauces*:—Geagl mandibūla, Cot. 128. Geagl rictus Proem. R. Concord. On dam geagle in the jowl, L. M. i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 8. To swillanne ðone geagl to swill the jowl, i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 10; i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 15, 19. Biþ dæt heafod tohliden, geaglas toginene the head shall be split open, the jaws distended, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110: 229; Seel. 118. Ðæt geagl to swillanne to swill the jowl, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 12, 22, 26, 29.

geagl light, frolicsome, lascivious, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. C. *v. gagol.*

geaglisce, geglesc; *adj.* Light, frolicsome, lascivious; *lëvis, lascivus*:—Ic was mid geaglisce [geglescum MS. B.; geagle MS. C.] móde oferswyðed I was overcome with a frolicsome mood; *lascivo superātus animo*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39. *v. gagol.*

geagl-swile, es; *m.* A swelling of the jowl; *faucium tumor*:—Læcedom wið geaglswele a remedy for jowl-swelling, L. M. i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 7. Wið geaglswele [MS. geahlswele] for jowl-swelling, i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8.

geagn-cwide, es; *m.* A reply, answering again; *responsum*:—Grimme geagncwide with grim response, Elen. Kmbl. 1047; El. 525. *v. gegn-cwide.*

ge-āgnian, -āhñian; to -āgnianne, -āhñianne; *p. ode, ade, ede*; *pp. od, ad, ed* To own, possess, inherit, appropriate to one's self, claim as one's own; *possidere, hereditare, vindicare sibi*:—Hwī sceal he him ānum geāgnian dæt him bām is forgiven why should he appropriate to himself only that which is given to both? Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29; Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 17; Cd. 86; Th. 109, 27; Gen. 1829. Nān man hit nāh to geāhñianne [geāgnianne MS. A.] no man ought to claim possession of it, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Ic geāhñige possideo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5. He his gecorenan on ðisum middanearde geāgnap he owns his chosen in this world, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 28. Ða geyrwearðap odde geāhñiap land ipsi herōdītābunt terram, Ps. Lamb. 36, 9. Dū geag-

nadest, Ps. Th. 79, 16. Parthe him dæt rice geāhñedon the Parthians took the kingdom to themselves, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35. Op-dæt se āgenfrigea him dæt of geāhñige till the proprietor claims the cattle for his own, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. Secl monna gehwile wasan geāgnod me every man shall be appropriated to me, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 1; Gen. 2321. [Goth. ga-āgnōn: Laym. iahñien.]

ge-āgniendlic, -āgniendlic; *adj.* Owning, possessive; *possessivus*:—Genitivus is gestryndlic odde geāgniendlic the genitive [case] is producing or possessive, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17. Sume synd geāgniendlice, ða geswuteliaþ ða þing ðe beoþ geāgnode some are possessive, which make known the things which are owned, 5; Som. 4, 55.

geagninga; *adv.* Clearly, truly, certainly; *pläne, prorsus, certe*:—Dū scealt geagninga wisdóm onwrean thou shalt truly display wisdom, Elen. Kmbl. 1343; El. 673. *v. gegninga.*

geahl, es; *m.* The jowl, jaw; *fauces*:—God forbriþeþ tēþ, heora on munde heora, tuxlas odde geahlas leóna tobyrþeþ Drihten Deus contēret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum, mōlas leōnum confringet Dōmīnus, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. *v. geagl.*

ge-āhñian to own, possess, appropriate to one's self:—Ic geāhñige possideo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5; Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35; L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. *v. ge-āgnian.*

ge-āhñung, e; *f.* An appropriation, possession, owning; *appropriatio, possessio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-ahsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear; *fando accipere, resciscere, discere*:—Ðā Latinus hyre wer geahsode when Collatinus her husband heard it, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41.32: 3, 11; Bos. 75, 26. We geahsodon dæt ūre gefēran sume to eow cōmon we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you, L. Alf. 40; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. G; Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 41. Gif hine mon geahsige if he be discovered, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hæbbe ic geahsod, dæt . . . I have heard that . . . , Beo. Th. 870; B. 433. *v. ge-ascian.*

geal, *pl.* gullon yelled; *p. of gellan.*

geal-ādil, e; *f.* [gealla gall, bile] Gall-disease, the jaundice; *ictērus = ἰκτερος, aurōg*:—Of gealāde cymeþ great evil . . . se lichoma ageolwap swā gōd seoluc from jaundice comes great evil . . . the body becomes yellow like good silk, L. M. i, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 19–22.

gealchattan *p. p. te*; *pp. ed* To ordain, frame, devise; *concinnare*:—Tunge ðin gealchatte odde gereðode fācnu lingua tua concinnābat dōlos, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19.

geald possibly, perhaps; *forte, forsātan*, Jos. 9, 8. *v. weald; adv.*

geald paid, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047; *p. of gildan.*

gealdor, es; *n.* An incantation, a charm, lore; *incantatio*:—Be ðam gealde sing through that lore, Exon. 83a; Th. 313, 26; Mōd. 6. Sing ðis gealdor sing this charm, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 28; 3, 24; Lchdm. ii. 322, 6. *v. galdor.*

gealdor-craeft, es; *m.* The art of enchanting, incantation; *incantatio*:—On æniges cynnes gealdorcraeftum per alicūjus genēris incantatiōnes, L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 32. *v. galdor-craeft.*

gealdor-craeftiga, an; *m.* One crafty or skilful in enchantments, an enchanter; *in arte incantandi peritus, incantator*:—Ða fīemnan, ðe gewuniap onfōn gealdorcraeftigan ne læt ðū ða libban the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou them not to live, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9. *v. galdor-craeftiga.*

gealewe yellow; *flāvus*, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. geolo.*

gealga, an; *m.* A gallows, gibbet, cross; *patibulum, crux*:—Fracodes gealga a malefactor's gibbet, Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. Ðone oðerne he hēt hōn on gealgan alðerum suspēdit in crucē, Gen. 40, 22; Deut. 21, 22; Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 20; Hat. MS. 8b, 7; Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22; Rood Kmbl. 80; Kr. 40. *v. galga.*

ge-algian, -ealgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To protect, defend; *tueri, defendere*:—Hēr stynt eorl, ðe wile gealgian eðel dysne here stands an earl, who will defend this land, Byrht. Th. 133, 18; By. 52. Ðæt hī, æt campe, wið lāþra gehwære, land gealgodon that they, in conflict, should defend the land against every foe, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 4, col. 2; Ædelst. 9. *v. ealgian.*

gealg-mōd, galg-mōd, gealh-mōd; *adj.* [gealg = gealh sād; mōd mind] Sad in mind, gloomy, furious; *tristis animo, furiosus*:—Gealgmōd guma the furious man, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 10; Jul. 531: 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Hie eāgena gesihþ aguton gealgmōde gāra ordum they, furious, thrust out the eyesight with javelins' points, Andr. Kmbl. 63; An. 32: 1125; An. 563.

gealg-treow, es; *n.* A gallows-tree, cross; *crux*:—Dryhten þrowode on ðam gealgtreowe for guman synnum the Lord suffered on the cross for the sins of man, Rood Kmbl. 289; Kr. 146. *v. galg-treow.*

gealh; *adj.* Sad, angry; *tristis*:—Unrōt vel gealh tristis, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 88; Wrt. Voc. 51, 1. Se ðe biþ ungedyldig, and mid gealgum móde ceorap ongean Gode he who is impatient and passionately murmurs against God, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8.

gealh-mōd; *adj.* Sad in mind, gloomy; *tristis animo*:—Grim and geahmōd grim and gloomy, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. *v. gealg-mōd.*

gealh-swile a swelling of the jowl, L. M. i, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8.
v. geagl-swile.

GEALLA, ealla, an; m. I. GALL, bile; fel, bilis;—Gealla fel vel bilis, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 111; Wrt. Voc. 45, 17. De cymep of togetennysse ðæs geallan which cometh of effusion of the gall, Herb. 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12, MS. O. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, MS. H. Hig sealdon hym win drincan mid geallan gemenged *dæderunt ei vinum bibere cum felle mistum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 34; Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Wið seóndum geallan for straining out bile, L. M. 3, 11; Lchdm. ii. 314, 7.

II. a gall, fretted place on the skin; intertrigo;—Wið hors geallede sîe if a horse be galled, L. M. i, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. Læcna ðone geallan mid cure the gall therewith, i, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. [Orm. galle: O. Sax. galla, f; Dut. gal, f; Ger. M. H. Ger. galle, f; O. H. Ger. galla, f; Dan. galde, m. f; Swed. galle, m; Icel. gall, n; Lat. fel, n; Grk. χολή, f; χόλος, m.]

gealled; part. Galled, fretted; intertriginōsus;—Gif hors geallede sîe if a horse be galled, L. M. i, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 18.

geallig; adj. Acris, tristis, Hpt. Gl. 456.

gealp boasted, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583; p. of gilpan.

ge-an ic, he I give, he gives, Th. Diplm. 560, 24; 1st and 3rd pres. of ge-unnan.

geán; prep. Against, over against, on the opposite side; contra;—Mónaþ is donne se móna gecyryþ niwe fram ðære sunnan, ðp-ðæt he eft cume hyre fôrne geán a month is when the moon returns new from the sun, until it [the moon] again comes opposite it [the sun], Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17, note 30. On ðæm clife on ðæm is geán beawum on the cliff which is over against the woods, Blickl. Homol. 209, 35. [Orm. ǵæn.] v. on-geán.

geána; adv. Yet, still; adhuc;—Get geána adhuc, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 16. v. gén.

ge-anbidian; part. anbiðende, anbiðigende; p. ode; pp. od [anbidian to abide] To abide, await, wait for, expect; expectāre, sustinēre;—Ðes man was ðp Israhēla frófor geanbiðende hōmo iste expectans consolatōnem Israel, Lk. Bos. 2, 25. Ðæt folc was Zachariam geanbiðigende erat plebs expectans Zachariam, i, 21. Hī þrý dagas me geanbiðiaþ jam triduo sustinent me, Mk. Bos. 8, 2. Geanbiða Drihten, werlice ðo ðū, and sý gestrangod heorte ðin, and geanbiða Drihten expecta Dōminum, viriliter auge, et confortetur cor tuum, et sustine Dōminum, Ps. Spl. 26, 20.

ge-anbyrdan, ge-onbyrdan; p. de; pp. ed To strive against, resist; repugnare, resistere;—Gif he gewyrce ðæt man hine afylle þurh ðæt de he ongeán riht geanbyrde if he act so that he be killed because he strove against right, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13. v. anbyrdnys.

ge-ancsumian; p. ode; pp. od To make anxious, vex; anxiāre;—Wæs geancsumod mīn heorte anxiāretur cor meum, Ps. Lamb. 60, 3. v. ge-angsumian.

geán-cyme, es; m. A coming against, meeting; occursus;—Ðæt ðū yfele geáncymas ne ondræde ut occursus mīlos ne formīdes, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 19.

geán-cyr, -cyrr, es; m. A turning against, coming against, meeting; occursus;—Fram heán heofone is ūtgang his, and geáncyr his ðp to heánessa his a summo celo est egressio ejus, et occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

ge-ándagian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To appoint a day or term; diem dicere;—Ðæt he him geándagode of ðam folclande that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 12. v. andagian.

ge-andettan, -ondettan; p. te; pp. ed To confess; confitēri;—Se seóca sceal geandettan ðam sacerde the sick must confess to the priest, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 28; L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15, note 38. Gif he hine geandette if he confess himself, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22; L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3, note 4. v. andettan.

ge-andswarian; p. ode; pp. od To answer; respondēre;—Ðā ne geandswarode he hyre qui non respondit ei verbum, Mt. Bos. 15, 23. v. andswarian.

ge-andwerdian; p. ode; pp. od [andweard present] To present, bring before one; præsēntare;—Ðā hēt he done biscop mid his preostum samod geandwerdian then commanded he to bring the bishop together with his priests before [him], Homl. Th. i. 416, 4. Geandweardod beón præsētātus esse, præsētāri, R. Ben. 7. Giondweardad præsētātus, Rtl. 4, 28.

ge-andwyrdan, -andwerdan; p. and-wyrdre; pp. -andwyrded, -andwyrd To answer; respondēre;—Ne mihton hig agēn ðis him geandwyrdan non poterant ad hæc respondēre illi, Lk. Bos. 14, 6; Bt. 41, 2; Fox. 244, 23. Geandwyrdre [geandwerde MS. G.] he ðam ðdrum swā hundrēde riht pence lēt him answer to the other as shall seem right to the hundred, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Him wæs geandwyrd dus he was answered thus, Gen. 19, 21.

ge-āned; part. [ān one] Made one, united; adūnātus;—Op-ðæt ðe hī wæron on ānne unimætte lēg geānede usque ad in immensam adūnāti sunt flammam, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. [Cf. Ger. vereint: O. H. Ger. gaeinōn adunare.]

geán-fær, es; n. A going again, returning, return; rēditus;—Him widcwæp se cyng ælces geánfæres [MS. geánfares] to Engla lande the king prohibited him from all return to England, Chr. 1119; Erl. 247, 34.

ge-angsumian, -ancsumian, -anxsumian; p. ode; pp. od To vex, make anxious or uneasy; angēre, anxiāre;—Ic geangsumige angō, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 56.

geán-hweorfan; p. -hwearf, pl. -hwurfon; pp. -hworfen To turn again, return; rēdre, Hpt. Gl. 409; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 229, 21.

geán-hworfennis, se; f. A return; obvia quæque, ad propria limina reversio, Hpt. Gl. 470.

geán-hwyrft a turning again. v. gæn-hwyrft.

ge-ānlēcan; p. -lēhte; pp. -lēht To make one, join, unite; unāre, unire;—Ic geānlæce [MS. -læce] ūno, ūnio, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 29. Þurh ðæs Hālgan Gāstes tocyne, wurdon ealle georerd geānlæhte through the advent of the Holy Ghost all languages became united, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Geānlēcan adsciscere, miscere, Hpt. Gl. 504.

ge-anlician; p. ode; pp. od [lic like] To make like, liken; assimilāre;—For hwam geanlicie we heofena rīce cui assimilābimus regnum Dei? Mk. Bos. 4, 30.

ge-anmētan; p. -anmētte; pp. -anmētted, -anmētt To encourage; animāre;—He him to fulsume com, and hine swīde geanmētte he came to his help and greatly encouraged him, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 45. Wæs Demetrius swīde þearle geanmētt Demetrius was very greatly encouraged, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 25.

geānnis, se; f. A meeting; obviam itio, Hpt. Gl. 513.

geán-ryne, gæn-ryne, es; m. A running against, meeting; occursus;—Aris on geáncyrne minne exurge in occursum meum, Ps. Spl. 58, 5.

geán-pingian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [pingian to address, speak] To speak again, answer, reply; respondēre;—Him brego engla geánpingade the Lord of angels replied to him, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

geánunga; adv. Directly;—Geánunga foron ða sunnan directly before the sun, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 29; Lchdm. iii. 242, 12, note. v. gegnunga.

ge-anwyrde; adj. Known, manifest, confessed; professus;—Ic eom geanwyrde monuc professus sum monachus, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 23. He ðæs geanwyrde wæs ætforan eallum ðām mannum he confessed it before all the men, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 5. v. note where the Latin is given, ipse ante cognovit ita esse.

ge-anxsumian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To make anxious, vex; anxiāre;—Geanxsumad is ofer me gäst mīn anxiātus est super me spiritus meus, Ps. Lamb. 142, 4. v. ge-angsumian.

geap, gæp; comp. m. geappra, f. n. geappre; adj. I. crooked, bent, curved; curvus, pandus;—Geap curvus, Cot. 50. Geap stæf a crooked letter, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124: 269; Sal. 134. Geapum, gebigedum pando, Mone B. 90.

II. not straightforward, deceitful, crafty, cunning, shrewd, astute; fallax, callidus, astutus;—Geap callidus, Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Seó næddre wæs geapre ðonne ealle ða ðdre nýtenu serpens erat callidior cunctis animantibus terræ, Gen. 3, 1. Cild geap an astute child, Obs. Lun. § 2; Lchdm. iii. 184, 14; § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11. DER. hinder-geap. Grein writes geáp, in support of which may be noticed ǵæp in the Ormulum. Layamon also has the word, and it occurs in Piers P.

geáp took, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rā. 24, 9; p. of geópan.

GEÁP; adj. Open, spread out, extended, broad, roomy, spacious, wide; pātens, pātulus, amplus, lātus;—Gim sceal on hringe standan, steáp and geáp a gem shall stand in a ring, prominent and broad, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Steáp and geáp high and wide, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Reced hlifade, geáp and goldfāh the mansion towered, spacious and golden-hued, Beo. Th. 3604; B. 1800. Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal a mountain is about him, a lofty golden wall, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Sum sceal on geápum galgan rīdan one shall ride on the extended gallows, Exon. 87 b; Th. 239, 12; Vy. 33. Under geápne hrōf under the spacious roof, Beo. Th. 1677; B. 836. [Cf. Icel. gaupn both hands held together in the form of a bowl; geypna to encompass.] DER. horn-geáp, sē.

geáp, geápu, e; f. [geáp roomy, spacious] Expanse, room; latitūdo, spātium;—Ðās hofu dreorigaþ, and ðæs teáfor geápu these courts are dreary, and its purple expanse [?], Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31. geápan, geapian; p. te, ode; pp. ed, od To GAPE, open; pandēre, Cot. 158.

geápes; adv. [gen. of geáp broad, spacious, roomy] In width, wide; lāte;—Strūdende fýr, steápes and geápes, forswearh eall eador the ravaging fire swallowed all together, high and wide, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. So Bouterwek takes it, but the word is rather a neuter genitive after 'eall,' cf. vv. 2548-9.

geaplic; adj. Crafty, cunning, deceitful; subdōlus, callidus;—Hī mid geaplice fare ferdon to Iosue they went to Joshua with deceitful expedition, Jos. 9, 6.

geaplice; adv. Deceitfully, boldly; subdōle, procāciter, Prov. 21.

geap-neb; adj. [geap crooked; neb the head, face, beak, nib] Crooked-

*ribbed, with a bent beak, arched; curvatus:—*Standþ me hēr on eaxelum Ælþheres lāf, gōd and geapneb Ælþheres legacy stands here on my shoulders, good and crooked-ribbed, Wald. 94; Vald. 2, 19.

*geap-scipe, es; m. Craft, cunning, deceit, fraud; astütia, fraus:—*Eall heora geaspsipe wearp ameldom Israhēla bearnum all their deceit was made known to the children of Israel, Jos. 9, 16. *Purh his geaspsipe he beagat done castel through his cunning he obtained the castle*, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25.

*geápung, e; f. A heaping, heap, pile; cūmulus:—*Fōþ him on, and on geápunga cōwre niderunge gelēdaþ accipite, *et in cūmulum damnationis vestra dūcite*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14, note 13, MS. B. v. heápung. *gear, pl. gurron sounded, creaked; p. of georran.*

*GEAR, gēr, gēr, es; n. A YEAR; annus:—*Óder com gear another year came, Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. *Dis was feorþes gearæs his rices this was in the fourth year of his reign*, Chr. 47; Th. 10, 13, col. 1. *On gearæ in the year*, Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. *Drīwa on gēre thrice a year*, Thw. Exod. 23, 17. *Hæfde me ēce gear ealle on mōde annos æternos in mente hībui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5; Lk. Bos. 2, 36. *Preó and þritig geara three and thirty years*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. *Gearum frōd old in years*, 109; Th. 143, 19; Gen. 2381. *Men hātaþ dysne dæg gearæs dæg, swylce ðes dæg fyrnest sý on gearæs ymbryne men call this day [new] year's day, as if this day were the first in the year's circuit*, Homl. Th. i. 98, 16. [*Wyc. 3eer, 3er, 3eers, 3erys years: Piers P. yere: Chauc. yer, yere: R. Brun. 3ere: Laym. Orm. 3er: Plat. jaar, jar, n: O. Sax. gēr, jār, n: Frs. jier: O. Frs. ier, iar, ger, n: Dut. jaar, n: Ger. jahr, jar, n: M. H. Ger. jār, n: O. H. Ger. jār, n: Goth. yēr, n: Dan. aar, n: Swed. år, n: Icel. ár, n: Bohem. gar, m. f. spring: Zend. yāre, n. year.*] DER. freóls-gear, *fyrn-*. v. Grm. D. M. p. 715.

*geara; adv. [gearo? ready] Utterly, altogether, well, enough, very much; pēnitus, prorsus, bene, sātis, valde:—*He hēt geara forbærnan Rōmāna burig he [Nero] commanded utterly to burn up the city of the Romans, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 18; Met. 9, 9. *Dū geara canst tu bene nosti*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 439, 2; Ps. Th. 75, 1: 81, 5. *Donne mon me geofe geara þūsende goldes and seolfres sūper millia auri et argenti*, 118, 72.

geara; gen. pl. of gearæ, q. v. furniture, gear for horses.
*gearæ; adv. [gen. pl. of geara a year] YORE, formerly, of old, long since, once; ōlim, antiquitus, quondam:—*Se geara hider fram dam eádgian Gregoric sende was qui olim huc a beato Gregorio directus fuit, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 44. *Ic þeódenmadmas geara forgefæ I princely treasures gave of old*, Cd. 22; Th. 26, 21; Gen. 410. *Dū on geóguþfeore geara gecwæde thou in youthful life long since didst say*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664; Ps. Th. 73, 12: 80, 10: 104, 6: 118, 152. *Geara iū, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 30; Wand. 22: 84 a; Mōd. 57: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 1; Met. 1, 1. [Laym. 3ære, 3are: Chauc. yore.] DER. ær-geára, fyrn-, geó-, iū-, un-*.

*gearcian, gercian; p. ode; pp. od [gearo ready] To prepare, make ready, procure, furnish, supply; pārare, prapārare, appārare, exhibere, præbere:—*Ic gearcige exhibeo, præbeo, Ælf. Gl. 26, 2; Som. 28, 35, 36: 47; Som. 48, 43. *On láfum ðinum dū gearcast [MS. gearcost] andwilitan heora in reliquis tuis prapārābis vultum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 12. *On him gearcode fæt deáþes in eo prapāuit vāsa mortis*, 7, 14; Gen. 19, 3. [*Piers P. yarken to make ready: R. Glouc. yarked, p. prepared: Laym. 3arkien, 3arekien, 3earkien to get ready: Orm. 3arrkenn to prepare, make ready.*] DER. ge-garcian.

*gearcung, e; f. A preparation, preparing; prapāratio, appāratus:—*Gearcunge heortan heora gehýrde eáre ðin prapāratiōnem cordis eōrum audicūti auris tua, Ps. Spl. second 9, 20: 32, 14. *Gearcung appāratus, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 44; Wrt. Voc. 50, 26. [Orm. 3arrking.]*

*gearcung-dæg, es; m. A preparation-day, day before the Sabbath; prapāratiōnis dies, parascēve = παρασκευή, dies azyrnōrum:—*On ðam forman gearcungdage prima die azyrnōrum, Mt. Bos. 26, 17.

geár-cýning, es; m. A year-king, consul; consul, Cot. 48. v. consul.
geár-cýningdóm, es; m. A year-kingdom, a consulate; consilātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

*GEARD, es; m. An inclosure, inclosed place, YARD, GARDEN, court, dwelling, home, region, land; septum, locus septus, hortus, área, habitaculum, domicilium, régio:—*Se Godes cwīde is weorþmynda gearð the word of God is the garden of worship, Salm. Kmbl. 168; Sal. 83. *On gearde deáþes sceade in regiãoe umbræ mortis*, Mt. Bos. 4, 16. *Ðæt ælc cōme to his ágenum gearde that each should come to his own land*, Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18. *On gearð at home*, Menol. Fox 215; Men. 109. *In écne gearð into the eternal home*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 17; Gū. 763: 51 a; Th. 178, 8; Gū. 1241. *Gearð ymbtynde seþem circumdedit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. *Brāde synd on worulde grēne gearðas in the world are broad green regions*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 30; Gen. 511. *Ær he on weg hwurfe of gearðum ere he went away from his courts*, Beo. Th. 535; B. 265; Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 23; Ph. 578. *In gearðum at home*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201: 50 b; Th. 175, 13; Gū. 1194: 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 25; B. 13. *Wit forlōten on heofonrice gōdlice gearðas we two have lost in the heavenly kingdom goodly courts*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740: Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. *On Fæder*

gearðas in the dwellings of the Father, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 7; Rā. 21, 8. [*Wyc. 3erd a field, garden: Piers P. yerd habitation: Chauc. yerde: O. Sax. gard, m: O. Frs. garda, m: Dut. Kil. gærde, gærð hortus: Ger. garten, m: M. H. Ger. garte, m: O. H. Ger. garto, gart, m. hortus, dōmus: Goth. gards, m. house: Dan. gaard, m. f. Swed. gård, m: Icel. garðr, m: Lat. hortus, m: Grk. χόπος, m. an inclosed place, feeding-place: Slav. grad, gorod a fence.*] DER. eador-gearð, eard-, fæder-, friþ-, leóð-, middan-, ort-, win-, wyrn-, wyrte-

*gearð, e; f. A staff, rod, stake, fagot; bācūlum, virga, pālus, fascis:—*He scolde gifan [MS. gife] sex fōdur gearða he should give six loads of fagots, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. DER. cyne-gearð. v. gyrd.

*gearð-dagas; pl. m. [geár, dæg] YORE-DAYS, days of yore, days of years, time of life; dies antiqui, annōrum dies:—*In [on] geardagum in days of yore, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 11; Cri. 251: 77 a; Th. 289, 6; Wand. 44: Cd. 21; Th. 287, 16; Sat. 368: Beo. Th. 2; B. 1: 2712; B. 1354: 4458; B. 2233. *In gearðagan, Menol. Fox 231; Men. 117. Ūre gearðagas dies annōrum nostrōrum*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. *Sceyl gūmena gehwylc on his gearðagum georne biþencan every man should in the days of his years well consider*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 26; Cri. 822: 61 a; Th. 225, 4; Ph. 384; Elen. Grm. 1267: L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. [*Icel. i árdaga in days of yore. Cf. Gen. 47, 9, 'The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years.'*]

*gearð-dagum; adv. [dat. pl. of gearðæg, nom. pl. -dagas] In days of yore, formerly; ōlim, antiquitus:—*Hie gesetton ðā Sennar gearðagum then they occupied Shinar in days of old, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 36; Gen. 1657; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 17; Cri. 559; Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521: Elen. Grm. 291: 834.

geardlic; adj. Worldly, mundane; mundiālis, mundānus, Som. Ben. Lye.

*geare; pl. f. Furniture, GEAR for horses; appāratus:—*Geara feng the grasp of the gear, the bit; harpax vel lūpus, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 69; Wrt. Voc. 16, 42: 105; Som. 68, 32; Wrt. Voc. 57, 14. v. gearwe; pl. f.

*geare, gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gere; adv. [gearo? ready] Entirely, clearly, certainly, well, very well, enough; pēnitus, prorsus, plāne, certe, bene, valde, optīme, sātis:—*Ic wāt geara I well know, Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 188; Met. 20, 94. *Ic cann swā geara I so well know*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 1; Gen. 583. *Nū gē geara cunnon now ye well know*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 9; Cri. 573. *Hī wiston geara certi sunt*, Lk. Bos. 20, 6. *Swīde geara*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. *Gearor, comp. Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 11. [O. Sax. garo quite, entirely: O. H. Ger. garo, garawo penitus, prorsus: Ger. gar: Icel. gǫrva, gerva quite.]*

*geære; adv. Formerly, of old; ōlim:—*Geære ic ðæt ongeat jam ōlim intellēxam, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29. DER. geó-geære. v. geára; adv.

gearewe; adv. Entirely, well, very well; pēnitus, prorsus, bene, optīme, Ps. Th. 55, 4, 11: 68, 3; 118, 118. v. gearæ; adv.

gearewe, an; f. Yarrow; millefōlium, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 45; Wrt. Voc. 67, 60. [O. Sax. gare: O. H. Ger. garawa millefolium: Ger. schafgarbe common yarrow; yarow, Wrt. Voc.] v. gearwe.

*ge-arfoþ, es; n. Trouble; molestia:—*He sceal gepolian manige gearfoðu he shall suffer many troubles, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. DER. earfoþ, es; n.

*ge-arfoðe; adj. Difficult; difficilis, molestus:—*Hū gearfoðe ðis is to gereccanne! how difficult this is to explain! Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 33. DER. earfoðe; adj.

*geár-gemeare, es; n. A year's limit or space; anni definitio vel spātium:—*Siddan ic ongon on done ānseld būgan geárgemeareces after I had dwelt in the hermitage for a year's space, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 24; Gū. 1215.

*geár-geriht, es; n. A yearly due; annuum debītum:—*Gif preóst geargerihta unmynegode lēte, gebēte ðæt if a priest let the yearly dues pass unreminded, let him make amends for it, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15.

*geár-gerim, es; n. A year-number, number of years, numbering by years; annōrum nūmērus:—*Ymb þritig geárgerimes after thirty, numbering by years, i. e. after thirty years, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 59; Met. 28, 30. v. gear-rim.

geár-getal a tale of years, number of years. [Cf. O. Sax. gér-tal: O. H. Ger. jār-zala a full year.] v. gēr-getal.

*ge-ārian; p. ode; pp. od; v. trans. with the dat. I. [ār I. honour] To give honour, to honour; honōrāre, honorificāre:—*Onsegdnis lofes gearaþ mec sacrificium laudis honorificabit me, Ps. Surt. 49, 23. *Hý beoþ gearode and uppahefene honōrāti et exaltāti fuerint*, Ps. Th. 36, 19.

*II. [ār II. kindness, favour, mercy] To have mercy or compassion upon any one, be merciful to, pity, pardon; propitiū esse, misēreri, parcere:—*polige he landes and lifes, būton him se cýning geārian wylle let him forfeit land and life, unless the king will be merciful to him, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21: L. C. L. 60; Th. i. 408, 15: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. *Geāra me, ēce Waldend! have compassion upon me, eternal Ruler! Hy. i, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 2. Ðæt se Dēma us geārige that the Judge may have compassion on us*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. *Wæs Abrahame leofre ðæt he Godes hæse gefylde, ðonne he his leofan bearne*

geárode it was dearer to Abraham to fulfil God's command, than to have compassion on his beloved son, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 5: Ps. Th. arg. 34.

III. [ár III. property] To endow:—Durh done tocyne we wæron geweorðode and gewelgade and geárode through that advent we were honoured and enriched and endowed, Blickl. Homl. 105, 24.

geárlíc; adj. Yearly, annual; annuus:—Des geárlíca ymryne this yearly course, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 23. Ge ðæs libbendes yrfes, ge ðæs geárlíces westmes both of live stock and of yearly fruit, L. Ath. i. prim; Th. i. 194, 17. Geárlíce timan annuum tempus, Hymn. Surt. 106, 33. Geárlíc wuldr annuum glóriam, 79, 34. Geárlíce tíða gesette wæron the yearly seasons were fixed, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 25; Lchdm. iii. 246, 23.

geárlíce; adv. Yearly, from year to year; annuātīm, Cot. geárl-mælum; adv. [mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, es; n.] Yearly; quotannis:—Ríce geárl-mælum weóx the kingdom increased year by year, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 10; Met. i. 5.

GEARN, germ; es; n. YARN, spun wool; pensum, lāna nēta:—Gearn pensum, stāmen, lāna, Cot. 85. Unwunden gearn unwound yarn, a ball or clew of yarn; glōmus, Ælfic. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 67; Wrt. Voc. 59, 36. [Dut. garen, n. thread, yarn: Ger. M.H. Ger. O.H. Ger. garn, n. fīlāmen: Dan. Swed. garn, n: Icel. garn, n.] DER. nett-geru.

gearnfull; adj. Anxious; sollicitus:—Gearnfulle solliciti, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11. Gearnfull austerus, 19, 22. v. geornful.

ge-arnian; p. ode; pp. od [earnian to earn] To earn, merit; mēri:—Seal mon lofes [MS. loefes] gearnian a man shall merit praise, Exon. 91a; Th. 342, 9; Gn. Ex. 140. v. ge-earnian.

ge-arnung, e; f. [earnung an earning] Merit, reward; mēritum:—Næning efenlic dām, ær ne siddan, in worlde gewearþ, wifes gearnung no woman's reward in the world was equal to that, before nor after, Exon. 8b; Th. 3, 23; Cri. 40. v. ge-earnung.

gearn-winde, gern-winde, es; m? [windan to wind] A yarn-winder, reel; rhombus=ρόμβος:—Gearn-winde conductum, Wrt. Voc. 66, 19.

GEARO, gearu; gen. m. n. -wes, -owes; f. -re, -rwe; def. se gearwa; adj. YARE, ready, prepared, equipped, complete; promptus, pārātus, instructus, perfectus:—Gearo wyrdre on gesprece factus est loquēla promptus, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 29. Gearo is mīn heorte pārātum est cor meum, Ps. Th. 56, 9. Gearo ic eom pārātus sum, 118, 60: Ps. Spl. 16, 13; 107, 1. Wes tū gearo pārātus esto, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. He was gearo gūþe he was ready for war, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. Ic beo gearo sōna I shall be ready at once, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825: 6202; B. 3106. Ða was gearo gýrnwæce Grendel's mōðor then was Grendel's mother ready with vengeance for wrongs, 4242; B. 2118. Swā gearwe swā seó leó sicut leo pārātus, Ps. Th. 16, 11. Op-ðæt he Adam gearone funde until he found Adam ready, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 25; Gen. 455: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. Gearwe, acc. s. f. Beo. Th. 2017; B. 1006: Exon. 45b; Th. 155, 17; Gū. 861. Ðæt hý grim helle fýr gearo to wite seóp that they shall see hell's grim fire ready for punishment, 26b; Th. 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon the warriors ready [or equipped] slept on the prow, Beo. Th. 428; B. 211: Ps. Th. 124, 5: 141, 4. Ealle þing synt gearwe omnia sunt pārāta, Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ða flotan stōdon gearowe wicinga fela the pirates stood ready, many Vikings, Byrht. Th. 133, 59; By. 72: 134, 47; By. 100. Searwum gearwe equipped with arms, Beo. Th. 3631; B. 1813. Geseah Metod geofon-hūsa mæst gearo hlífgean the Creator saw the greatest of sea-houses arise complete, Cd. 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Geofum biþ gearora with gifts is more prepared, Exon. 128b; Th. 493, 15; Rā. 81, 31. [Chauc. yare: R. Glouc. rare: Laym. 3aru, 3aru: O. Sax. garu: Ger. gar ready: M.H. Ger. gar, gare: O.H. Ger. garo, garaw.] DER. ānwig-gearo, eal-, un-.

gearo, gearu; adv. Promptly, readily, entirely, altogether; prompte, omniino, prorsus:—Ðæt ic goldāht gearu seāwige that I may promptly behold the gold-treasure, Beo. Th. 5490; B. 2748. Gē ða fægran geseaft gearo forsegon ye utterly despised the fair creation, Exon. 41b; Th. 139, 33; Gū. 602: 9b; Th. 7, 31; Cri. 109. Se mec gearo [or geáro; see next word] on bende legde he who altogether laid me in bonds, 105b; Th. 402, 14; Rā. 21, 29. v. gearo; adv.

geáro; adv. Of yore, formerly, of old; olim:—Be ðam wealle, ðe gearo Rōmāne Breotone ealond begyrdon juxta mūrum, quo olim Rōmāni Britanniam insulam præinxēre, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 30. v. geára.

gearo-brygd, e; f. [bregdan to vibrate] A prompt vibration; prompta pulsatio:—Åh he gleóbeames gearobrygda list he has skill in prompt vibrations of the harp, Exon. 79a; Th. 296, 13; Crā. 50.

gearod clothed, endowed, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, note 7, MS. Cott.=gearwod; pp. of gearwian.

gearo-folm; adj. [folm a hand] Ready-handed; promptus manu:—He grāpode gearofolm he ready-handed grasped [me], Beo. Th. 4176; B. 2085.

gearo-gongende going quickly or swiftly. v. gearu-gongende.

gearolice; adv. Readily, clearly; prompte, plane:—Ic ðæt gearolice ongiten hæbbe I have clearly understood that, Elen. Kmbl. 575; El. 288:

Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 2; Deór. 10. [O. Sax. garolico: O. H. Ger. garalihho.]

gearo-snotor, -snottor, gearu-snottor; adj. Very wise; valde sapiens:—Gidda gearosnotor very wise in songs, Elen. Kmbl. 835; El. 418. Giedda gearosnotor, Exon. 18a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713.

gearo-poncol; adj. Very considerate or prudent; valde considerātus uel providus:—Hi ðæt idese ageafon gearoponcolre they gave it to the very prudent woman, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342.

gearowe prepared, ready, Jud. 4, 13; dat. s. f. of gearo.

gearo-wita, an; m. Intellect, understanding; intelligentia, intellectus:—Deáh we fela sméan, we habbaþ litellne gearowitan būton tweón though we contemplate many things, we have little understanding free from doubt, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 4.

gearo-wyrdig, gearu-wyrdig; adj. Ready in words, speaking with ease or fluency, eloquent; verbis promptus, facundus:—Se witga song, gearo-wyrdig guma ðæt gyd awræc the prophet sang, the eloquent man recited the lay, Exon. 84a; Th. 316, 19; Mōd. 51.

geár-rím, es; n. A year-number, a year [?], number of years; annōrum nūmērus:—Seó tid gegæþ, geár-rinūm, ðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ the time passes, in a number of years [or by years], that the young limbs be grown, Exon. 87a; Th. 327, 17; Vy. 5. [Cf. O. Sax. gēr-tal a year.]

geár-pénung, e; f. A yearly service, annual service; annuum ministērium:—Gif preóst misendeþirde ciriclice geár-pénunga, dāges oððe nihtes, gebēte ðæt if a priest misorder the annual services of the church, by day or by night, let him make amends for it, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

geár-torht; adj. Yearly bright, every year glorious; quotannis splēdidus:—Ðā him wæstmas brohte, geártorhte gife, grēne folde when the green earth should bring fruits to him, yearly-bright gifts, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561.

gearu; adj. Yare, ready, prepared; promptus, pārātus, Beo. Th. 2223; B. 1109: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 32; Dan. 128: Ps. Th. 61, 2, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 2716; An. 1360: 3157; An. 1581: Jn. Bos. 7, 6; Ps. Th. 107, 1: Elen. Grm. 604. v. gearo; adj.

gearu-gongende; part. Going quickly or swiftly; expēdite incēdens:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ, ðæt mec mæg gearugongende grīma abrēgan I am so timid, that a phantom going swiftly may frighten me, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 6; Rā. 41, 17.

gearu-snottor; adj. Very wise; valde sapiens:—Hie ænne betæhton giddum gearusnottorne they gave up one very skilled in songs, Elen. Kmbl. 1168; El. 586. v. gearo-snotor.

gearuwe prepared, ready, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34; acc. pl. of gearu. v. gearo; adj.

gearuwe, an; f. Yarrow; millefōlium:—Seó reáde gearuwe the red yarrow, Lchdm. iii. 24, 2. v. gearwe.

gearuwe; adv. Entirely, well, very well; pēnitus, prorsus, bēne, optime, Ps. Th. 53, 2: 61; 11: 62, 1: 70, 1: 118, 21: 138, 11: 139, 12. v. gearo; adv.

gearu-wyrdig; adj. Ready in words, eloquent; verbis promptus:—Sum biþ gearu-wyrdig one is eloquent, Exon. 78b; Th. 295, 21; Crā. 36. v. gearo-wyrdig.

gearwa prepared; pārātus; nom. m. def. of gearo; adj.

gearwe; comp. gearwor; sup. gearworst, gearwest; adv. Entirely, well, very well, enough; pēnitus, prorsus, bēne, optime, sātis, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 10; Gen. 1098: 107; Th. 141, 10; Gen. 2342: Beo. Th. 536; B. 265: Exon. 48a; Th. 164, 28; Gū. 1018: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Ps. Th. 142.

gearwor, Andr. Kmbl. 1864; An. 934: Exon. 73b; Th. 275, 27; Jul. 556: Beo. Th. 6141; B. 3074: Elen. Grm. 945. Gearworst, Beo. Th. 1435; B. 715. Gearwest, Elen. Grm. 329. v. gearo.

gearwe prepared; pārāta:—Ealle mīne þing synt gearwe omnia pārāta sunt, Mt. Bos. 22, 4; nom. pl. n. of gearo; adj.

gearwe, an; f. Clothing, attire; vestitus, hābitus:—Ic on his gearwan geseo ðæt he is ærendsege uncres Hearn I see by his attire that he is the messenger of our Lord, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 16; Gen. 657. v. gearwe; pl. f.

gearwe; pl. f. Clothing, attire, gearw, adornment, arms, armour; vestitus, hābitus, arma:—Enoch cwic gewāt mid Cýning engla of ðýssum lænan life, on ðam gearwum ðe his gāst onfēng, ær hiue to monnum mōðor brohte Enoch alive departed with the King of angels from this frail life, in the vestment which his soul received, ere his mother brought him amongst men, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 29; Gen. 1212: Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Op-ðæt hie on Gūþmyrce gearwe bæron till they bore their arms against the Ethiopians, 145; Th. 181, 11; Exod. 59: 151; Th. 190, 3; Exod. 193. [O. Sax. garuwi, f: O. H. Ger. garawi, f.] DER. feder-gearwe.

gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gearuwe, gearuwe, an; f. YARROW; millefōlium, achillea millefōlium, Lin:—Das wyrte man millefōlium and on ðre geþeode gearwe nenneth this plant is named millefōlium and in our language yarrow, Herb. 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 6: Wrt. Voc. 79, 23. Wylle gearwan on buteran boil yarrow in butter, L. M. i. 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 22, 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 19: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25. Wyl on

meolcum ða reádan gearwan *boil in milk the red yarrow*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchm. ii. 354, 9. v. gearwe.

ge-árweorþian, -árwurþian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To honour; honorificare*:—Me swíðe gearweorþede syndon freónd ðine mihi nimis honorificati sunt amici tui, Ps. Lamb. 138, 17.

gearwian, gerwian, gerwan, girwan, gyrwan, gyrian, girian, gierian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To make ready, prepare, procure, supply, put on, clothe; p.*äre, prapäre, prastäre, induere, vestire:—Dú gæst beforan Drihtnes ansýne, his wegæs gearwian *præbis ante faciem Dōmini, p.*äre *vias ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 76; Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 21; Ph. 189; 119 a; Th. 456, 27; Hy. 4, 73; Elen. Kmbl. 1997; El. 1000. Wísdóm odde snytro gearwiende lytingum *sāpientiam prastans parvulis*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Op on ecnyse ic gearwie sæd ðin usque in æternum *prapärabo sēmen tuum*, 88, 4. He lifes weg gæstum gearwaþ *he prepares life's way for souls*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 11; Gū. 71; 117 a; Th. 450, 21; Dōm. 91. Ic gearwode leóhtfæt cyninge mīnum *p.*ävi *lucernam Christo meo*, Ps. Spl. 131, 18. Dú gearwodest wlite mīnum *magnū prastitisti decōri meo virtutem*, 29, 8. Grinu hī gearwodon fōtum mīnum *laqueum p.*äwērun *p.*ēdibus meis, Ps. Spl. 56, 8. Sumum wundorgiefie þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþe *to one a wondrous skill in goldsmith's art is provided*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 25; Vy. 73. Gearwian us togēnes grēne stræte *up to englum let us prepare before ourselves a green path to the angels above*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 15; Sat. 287. Hū gē eowíc gearwige quid induamini, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 25; 27, 29. Ðæt selfe wæter degnuwe gearwode beforan his fōtum *the very water did reverence before his feet*, St. And. 22, 19. [Piers P. gare: R. Brun. 3ared, *pp.* prepared: Laym. 3ærwen to make ready: O. Sax. garwian, gerwean, girwian to make ready, prepare: O. H. Ger. garawēn, garwēn, garawjan.] v. Grm. D. M. 984. DER. a-gearwian, ge-

gearwung, e; *f.* A making ready, preparation; *prapäratio*:—Of gearwunge eardunge his *de prapärato habitaculo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 14. Gearwunga dæg *parascēne*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31. DER. ge-gearwung.

ge-árwurþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour; honorificare*:—Ðæt hī sīn gearwurþode fram mannun *ut honorificentur ab hominibus*, Mt. Bos. 6, 2; Ps. Lamb. 36, 20. v. ge-árweorþian.

gearwutol; *adj.* Austere:—Gearwutol *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21, 22.

ge-ascian, -acsian, -ahsian, -axian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ascian to ask] *To find out by asking, learn, hear; fando accipere, discere, audire*:—Geascode he done cyning on Meran tūne he learnt [that] the king [was] at Merton, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 28. Ðā geascade se cyng ðæt ðæt hie üt on hergaþ fōron *then the king heard that they were gone out to ravage*, 911; Erl. 100, 24. We geascodon ðæt ure geferan sūme to eow cōmon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14; Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 24; Deór. 20. Habbap we geascad ðæt se Ælmihtiga worhte wer and wif we have heard that the Almighty created man and woman, 61 b; Th. 225, 22; Ph. 393.

ge-ascung, e; *f.* [ascung asking] *An asking, inquiry; interrogatio, inquisitio*:—Būton be gemynde and be geascunga *except by memory and by inquiry*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 25.

ge-asmirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smirian to smear] *To smear, anoint; ungere, inungere*:—Bring clāne ofenbacene hlāfas mid ele geasmirede būtan beorman *pānes scilicet absque fermento conspersos oleo*, Lev. 2, 4.

geāsne; *adj. c. gen.* Deprived of, void of; *expers*:—He sceal gōðra gum-cysta geāsne hweorfan *he shall pass away, deprived of good blessings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 15; Jul. 381. Ða sind geāsne gōða gehwylces *those are void of every good*, 68 b; Th. 255, 18; Jul. 216. v. gēsne, gēsne.

ge-asyndrod; *part.* Sundered, separated; *sequestratus*, R. Ben. interl. 43. v. a-syndran.

geat, *pl.* geátan *got; p.* of gitan.

GEAT, *gat*, es; *pl. nom. acc. u. a, o; n.* A gate, door; *porta, ostium, jánua*:—Ic eom sceápa *geat ego sum ostium ovium*, Jn. Bos. 10, 7, 9; 10, 1, 2. Gangap inn þurh ðæt nearwe geat, forðonde ðæt geat is swýðe *uid intrate per angustam portam, quia lata porta est*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13, 14. Ðær is geat gylden *there is the golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. Þurh ðas wealles geat *through the gate of the wall*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 151; Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 21; Jul. 401. Ða he geneálæhte ðære ceastre *gate cum appropinquaret portæ civitatis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Heó ðæt geat ðas mynstrs ontýnde *illa apēruit jánuan Monasterii*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18. Ða gyldnan geatu hāt ontýnan *bid open the golden gates*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 10; Cri. 251; 16 a; Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Opnap me gatu rihtwísnyse *apērite mihi portas justitiæ*, Ps. Spl. 117, 19; Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318. On gaton in portis, Ps. Th. 126, 6. [Piers P. yates, *pl. gates; gate a way: Chauc.* yate a gate; *gate a street, way: Laym.* 3æt: *Orm.* yate a gate; *gate a way: Scol.* yet, yett a gate: *O. Sax.* gat, *n. a hole: Frs.* gat: *O. Frs.* gat, *iet, n. a hole: Dut.* gat, *n. a hole: Ger.* gasse, *f. a thoroughfare, narrow road: M. H. Ger.* gat, *n. a hole; gazze, f. a narrow road: O. H. Ger.* gaza, *f. vicus, plútea: Goth.* gatwo, *f. plútea: Dan.* gat, *m. f. an aperture, opening: Swed.* gata, *f. a*

street, lane: Icel. gat, *n. a hole; gata, f. a way.*] DER. ben-geat, burh-, festen-, hord-, weall-

Geát, es; *m.* Geat, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 13; Deór. 15. See Grimm D. M. 341-5.

geát poured out, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9; *p.* of geátan.

GEÁTAN, gētan, gētan; *p.* de te; *pp.* ed *To grant, confirm, assent to; concedere, confirmare, assentiri*:—Ic geáte ðē I grant to thee, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 38; 675; Th. 59, 33. Ic Ædgār geáte and gife to ðæi I *Edgar grant and give to-day*, 963; Th. 220, 33. Se ædeling hit him geáte *the ætheling granted it to them*, 1066; Th. 337, 30. Ealle hit geátton *all confirmed it*, 963; Th. 221, 25. [Laym. *setten to grant: Orm.* 3atenn *to grant, allow: O. Frs.* gēta, *gāta confirmare: Icel.* jätta, *jätta to say 'yes,' assent.*] v. geá.

GEÁTAS, Iótas, Iútas, Eótenas [v. eóten, II.]; *gen. a; dat. um; pl. m.* I. the Jutes, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, who, with the Angles and Saxons, colonized Britain; *Jutæ, p.*ópulus Chersónēsi Cymbricæ, qui relicta patria ūna cum Saxōnibus Angliq̃ue Britanniam occupāverunt. Though the Jutes are now regarded as Danes, they were, in the earliest times, distinguished as a separate people, and were probably the descendants of earlier Gothic settlers in Jutland, while the Danes = Dene, were an invading nation. Thus Hengest was a Jute, and Healfdene, his lord, a Dane. The Eótenas = Jötnar, were apparently a still earlier Finnish race, from whom the Gothic conquerors probably derived their trolls and giants. Both Jóti; *pl.* Jotar, and ióttun; *pl.* iótnar, are rendered in *A. Sax.* by eóten; *pl.* eótenas. From the Ynglinga-Saga, c. 5, we learn that before the time of Skiold, the seat of the Danish kings was in Reitgothland = Jutland, but Skiold transferred it to Lethra in Seeland, of which he was the founder:—Cōmon hī of þrim folcum dām strangestum Germanie, ðæt [is.] of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsætān, ðæt is seó þeód ðe Wiht ðæt Eáldon oneardap . . . And of Engle cōman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn, is ðæt land ðe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geátum and Seaxum *advēnērāt autem de tribus Germāniæ p.*ópulis fortioribus, id est, Saxōnibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jútárum origine sunt Cantuárii et Victuárii, hoc est, ea gens, quæ Vectam tēnet Insulam . . . De Anglis vēnēre Orientāles Angli, Mediterrānei Angli, Mercii. [et] Nordanhyrnbrōrum prōgēnies, id est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur inter provincias Jútárum et Saxōnum, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20-26.

II. the GAUTS, the inhabitants of the south of Sweden, which in ancient times comprehended nearly the whole of South-Sweden = *A. Sax.* Geát-land, *Icel.* Gautland *the land of the Gauts*, which must be distinguished from *Icel.* Gotar, and *A. Sax.* Gotland *the land of the Goths, q. v.* Gauti in Suecia = *Pavol*, Procopius Bell. Goth. 2, 15:—We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' nation*, Beo. Th. 526; B. 260; 730; B. 362. Ic wæs mid Hrēp-Gotum, mid Swēom and mid Geátum, and mid Sūp-Denum *I was with the Hreth-Goths, with the Swedes, and with the Gauts, and with the South-Danes*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 4; Wid. 58; Beo. Th. 392; B. 195; 2347; B. 1171; 4391; B. 2192. Beó wid Geátas glæd *be cheerful towards the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. DER. Gūp-Geátas, Sæ-, Weder-. See Grimm Geschichte d. D. S. pp. 512, 312.

ge-atelod; *part.* [ge, atol, atel dire, terrible] *Misshapen, deformed, hideous; deformis, deformatus*:—Geatelod *deformis*, Cot. 66: *deformatus*, 202.

geáp, e; *f.* Foolishness, lightmindedness, luxury, mockery; *stultitia, lascivia, luxuria, ludibrium*:—Ðū, on geápe, hafast ofer witenā dōm wisan gefongen *thou, in foolishness, hast taken thy course against wise men's judgment*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 16; Jul. 96. Peódom ýwaþ wísdóm weras, siddan geógupe geáp gæst afliþh *men manifest wisdom to people, when the spirit puts to flight the lightmindedness of youth*, 40 a; Th. 132, 19; Gū. 475. Ðý-læs ðæt wundredan weras and idesa, and on geáp gutan *lest men and women should wonder thereat, and pour it forth in mockery*, 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1206. [Geac a cuckoo: *Icel.* gaúð, *f. a barking.*]

geatolic; *adj.* Ready, prepared, equipped, stately; *p.*äratus, instructus, ornatus:—Ðær was on eorle geatolic gūpscrūd *there was on the man a prepared war-dress*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; Th. 258; Beo. Th. 435; B. 215; 4314; B. 2154. Wisa fengel geatolic gengde *the wise prince went stately*, 2806; B. 1401.

geat-torr, es; *m.* A GATE-TOWER; *portam habens turris*:—Sind geat-torras berofen *the gate-towers are despoiled*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 7; Ruin. 4.

geatwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, equip, adorn; p.*äre, ornare:—Fratwed, geatwed *adorned, equipped*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rā. 29, 6.

geatwe; *gen. a; dat. um; acc. a; pl. f.* Arms, trappings, garments, ornaments; *armāmenta, vestimenta ornāmenta*:—Twegen englas gesced-dode and gesperode and mid heora geatwum gegyred, efne swā hie to campe fēran *woldon two angels with shields and spears and with their equipments, just as if they meant to go to battle*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28. Freólice in geatwum [MS. geotwum] *in trappings goodly*, Chr. 1066; B b

Th. 334, 35, col. 1; Edw. 22. Geatwum with ornaments, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Ra. 36, 10. Ic geondseah recedes geatwa I looked over the ornaments of the house, Beo. 6167; B. 3087. DER. eored-geatwe, fyrd-, gryre-, gūþ-, here-, hilde-. v. ge-tawe.

geat-weard, es; m. A gate-waard, door-keeper, porter; ostiarius:— ðæne se geatweard læt in hanc ostiarius aperit, Jn. Bos. 10, 3. Geatweard januarius, Wrt. Voc. 81, 16.

ge-aurnen; part. [aurnen run out, pp. of a-yrnan] Over-run, overtaken; cursu apprehensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-aworpen; part. [ge, and pp. of a-weorpan to throw away] Cast or thrown away; abjectus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-axian; p. ode; pp. od [acsian to ask] To find out by asking, learn, hear; exquirere, resciscere, audire:—Swā hwā swā ðæt geaxaþ, he hliþ eac mid me quicumque audierit, corradibit miki, Gen. 21, 6. Æfter ðære tide ðe he geaxode fram ðam tungelwitegum secundum tempus exquisierat a mægis, Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Geaxodon ða cyngas audierunt rēges, Jos. 5, 1; L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14. MS. H. Geaxode dōmas responsa, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 131; Wrt. Voc. 20, 68. v. ge-ascian, ge-acscian.

ge-bacen; part. BAKED; coctus:—Gesoden, gebacen coctus, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16; 82, 71. DER. bacan; p. bōc, pl. bōcon; pp. bacen to bake.

ge-bād abode, dwelt, remained, Jn. Bos. 8, 9; p. of ge-bīdan.

ge-bæc, es; n. [bacan to bake] Anything baked; quod est tostum:—Ic geseah swefen, ðæt ic hæfde þri windlas mid meluwe ofer mīn heafod, and on ðam ufemystan windle wære manegra cynna gebæc ego vidi somnium, quod tria canistra fārinæ habērem super caput meum, et in uno canistro, quod erat excelsius, portāre me omnes cibos, qui fiunt arte pistōria, Gen. 40, 17.

ge-bæcu; pl. n. Back parts, hinder parts; postēriōra:—Synd gebæcu hire hrycges on blācunge goldes sunt postēriōra dorsi ejus in pallōre auri, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He slōh heora fynd on gebæcum percussit inimici suos in postēriōra, 77, 66. v. bæc.

ge-bæd prayed, Ps. Th. 108, 3; p. of ge-biddan.

ge-bēdan; p. -bædde; pp. -bæded [bēdan to compel] To compel, constrain, force, impel, urge, oppress; compellere, cōgere, persuādere, impellere, urgere, premere:—Mid rihte nýðpearfnysse gebæded justa necessitate compulsus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. Mid nýde gebæded necessitate cōgente, 3, 24; S. 556, 7; Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 2; Jul. 343; Bt. Met. Fox 6, 28; Met. 6, 14. Nīþa gebæded constrained by hatred, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203. Mon sceal gebidan ðæs he gebēdan ne mæg a man ought to wait for what he cannot hasten [compel to come], 90 b; Th. 340, 2; Gn. Ex. 105. He gecwædon ðæt ne hie to ðam gebēde he mihte gebēdan they said that he could not force them to that prayer, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. Stræla storm strengum gebæded, scōc ofer scyld-weall a storm of shafts, impelled from strings, rushed over the shield-wall, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. Býsigum gebæded oppressed with labour, 5153; B. 2580; 5644; B. 2826. [Goth. gabaidjan.]

ge-bælded; part. [ge-, pp. of bældan to animate] Made bold, animated; animatus:—Wes Laurentius mid ðæs apostoles swingum and trymenessum swiðe gebælded apostōli flagellis simul et exhortationibus animatus erat Laurentius, Bd. 2, 6; Wilk. 124, 7.

ge-bēndan; p. de; pp. ed [ge, and bænd a band] To bind; vincire:— Ic hine gebēndan hēt I commanded [them] to bind him, Salm. Kmbl. 551; Sal. 275.

ge-bær bare, bore, Gen. 39, 19; p. of ge-beran to bear, bring forth.

ge-bēran; p. de; pp. ed [ge-, and bēru bearing, habi] To bear one's self, behave or conduct one's self; se gerere:—Ne gefrægn ic ða mægþe sēl gebēran never have I heard of the tribe bearing themselves better, Ps. Th. 2029; B. 1012: 5640; B. 2824; Fins. Th. 77; Fin. 38. Ne scule gē wið hine gebēran swā swā wið feond y must not behave to him as to an enemy, Past. 46, 8; Swt. 356, 7; Hat. MS. 68 a, 14. We gebēraþ swelce we hit nyten we behave as though we know it not, 28, 4; Swt. 194, 4; Hat. MS. 37 a, 25. ðæt hī gebærdon wel that they should bear themselves well, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32: Ps. Th. 113, 6. [Laym. i-bere: O. Sax. gi-barian: O. H. Ger. ga-baran.]

ge-bærd natural quality, nature; indōles, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrd. II. geberd-stān, es; m. Calcisvia? Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 102; Wrt. Voc. 38, 27: forte gebærd-stān vel gebærned stān calx viva, Som. 67, 102.

ge-bærmed; part. [ge, and pp. of byrman to ferment with barm or leaven] Fermented, leavened; fermentatus:—Gebærmed hlāf leavened bread; pānis fermentatus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrman.

ge-bærnan; p. -bærnde; pp. -bærned [ge, and bærnan to burn] To burn; urere:—Ne ðe sunne on dæge gebærne per diem sol non uret te, Ps. Th. 120, 6.

gebærn-līm quicklime; calx viva, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebērd-scipe, es; n. A feast, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. v. gebeorð-scipe.

ge-bæru, gen. e; acc. e, u; f: ge-bæro; f. indecl. Or ge-bære; n; pl. u. See the cognate words at the end. [baero, bæru a bearing] BEARING, state, habit or disposition of body or mind, manner, conduct, behaviour, demeanour, manners in society, society; gestus, hābitus, mōres,

consortium, consuetudo:—Biþ swā fæger fugles gebæru the bird's bearing [demeanour] is so pleasing, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125. We on gewritu setton þeōða gebæru we have set in writing the conduct of the people, Elen. Kmbl. 1314; El. 659. Gehyrde beornes gebæro she heard of the conduct of the man, 1416; El. 710. ðæt he sceawode monna gebæru that he might behold men's behaviour, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 17; Gū. 387; Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 37. Swylce habban sceal blide gebæro shall such have a blithe demeanour? Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44: 115 a; Th. 442, 31; Kl. 21. On gebærum ex hābitu ejus, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 33; Ps. Th. 34, 15. He swiðor lufade wīfa gebæra, donne wæpnedmanna he loved the society of women more than of men, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 16. On ðæs wifes gebærum onfundon ðæs cyninges degnas ða unstilnesse þa the woman's cries [?] the king's thanes discovered the disturbance, Chr. 755; Erl. 100, 2. Cf. Laym. wide me mihte iheren Bruten iheren, iii. 125. [O. Sax. gi-bāri, n: O. H. Ger. ga-bāri, n.]

ge-bætan; p. -bætte; pp. -bæted, -bæt [ge, and bætan to bridle] To bit, bridle, curb; frēnum equo vel āsino injicere, frēnare:—Ðā wæs Hrōþgāre hors gebæted then a horse was bitted for Hrōthgar, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. He gebætte his āgen weorc he curbed his own work, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 152; Met. 11, 76. Hæþf se Alwealda ealle geseafta gebæt mid his bridle the Almighty has restrained all creatures with his bridle, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45; Met. 11, 23.

ge-bæte, -bætel, es; n. [ge, and bæte a bit of a bridle] A bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings; lūpātum, cāmus, frēnum:—Ðæt gebætel of ateah he took the bridle off, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. Mid ðam gebætum with the trappings, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22.

ge-ban, -bann, -benn, es; n. I. a command, ordinance, decree, proclamation; mandātum, stātūtum, decretum:—Brād is ðin gebann lātum est mandātum tuum, Ps. Th. 118, 96. ðīne ealle gebann omnia mandātā tua, 118, 86. ðīne æ geban lēgis tūe mandātum, 58, 10: Elen. Grm. 556. purh hlāfōres geban by his lord's decree, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 14. Gif preost biscopes geban forbūge if a priest decline [to obey] the bishop's edict, L. N. P. 4; Th. ii. 290, 20. II. ge-bann, -bann, es; n. the indiction; indictio, edictum. The indiction is a cycle or revolution of 15 years, like the date of the year from the Birth of our Saviour. Indiction was introduced by Augustine, through the influence of Gregory the Great. It was used by the Roman emperors in the solemn Edictum or Indictio, relative to the taxes, and adopted by the Church to denote the cycle of 15 years. The number of the Indiction was thus easily ascertained, add 3 to the year of our Lord and divide by 15, and the remainder will be the year of Indiction. If there be no remainder the Indiction will be 15. Bede, in his De Ratione Temporum, says plainly,—Si vis scire quōta sit Indictio, sūme annos Dōmīni, et adice tria, partīre per xv, et quod remanserit, ipsa est Indictio anni præsēntis, Cap. xiv. Indiction is useful in ascertaining the exact year in a reign, etc.:—Dam mildestan cýninge Cantwara, Wihtræde, rigendum, ðe fiftan wintra his rīces, ðý niguþan gebanne, in ðære stōwe ðý hātte Berghām-stýde, ðær wæs gesamnad eadigra geþeahendlic ymcyne in the reign of the most mild king of the Kentish-men, Wihtræd, in the fifth year of his reign, the ninth indiction, in the place which is called Berham, where was assembled a deliberative assembly of the great men, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 4-7. Thus, Wihtræd began to reign A. D. 691; add 5 years, this gives A. D. 696 for the deliberative assembly; add 3 by rule, the sum, 699, divided by 15, leaves 9 remainder after the division, or the year of the Indiction as in the preceding example. Rixiendum usum Dryhtene ðæm Hælendan Crist. Æfter ðon ðe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hundnigontig efter his acennednesse, and ðý feowerteodan gebonn-gere; ðā, ðý gēre, gebeon [p. of gebannan] Ædelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleawceastre under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When 896 winters were passed after his birth, and in the 14th indiction-year; then, in that year, alderman Æthelred assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4-13. Thus, Æthelred assembled the witan at Gloucester in the year 896; 896 + 3 = 899; this after division by 15 leaves a remainder 14, or the year of Indiction, as stated in the foregoing example. Geban edictum, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 43; Wrt. Voc. 50, 25. [O. Sax. ban, n. mandātum: O. Frs. ban, bon, n: Dut. ban, m: Ger. bann, m. edictum, interdictum, proscriptio: M. H. Ger. ban, m: O. H. Ger. pan, m. scitum, anathema: Dan. band, m. f: Swed. bann, n: Icel. bann, n. interdictum, excommunicatio, prohibitio.]

ge-band bound, Gen. 22, 9; p. of ge-bindan.

ge-bannan, -bonnan; p. -beōnn, pl. -beōnnon; pp. -bannen [ge, and bannan to summon]. I. to command, order, proclaim; jubere, mandare, edicere:—Ðā ic gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mægþe then I heard [him] command the work to many a tribe, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74.

II. to summon, call together; citare, convocare:—Folc biþ gebonnen ealle to spræce all people shall be summoned to judgment, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. Ðā gebeon Ædelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne then alderman Æthelred summoned all the 'witan' of the Mercians together, Th. Diplm. 139, 11. [Laym. i-bannen to summon.]

ge-barn burned, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697; *p. of ge-beornan*.

ge-bāsnian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad* [ge, and bāsnian to expect] *To expect*; expectāre:—Gebāsnade ric Godes expectābat regnum Dei, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 51.

ge-bātað, -bātoð; *part. Abated*; mitigātus, Cot. 135.

ge-beācnian, -bēcnian, -bīcnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [nūte, and beācnian to beckon] *To point out, indicate, make signs*; indicāre, nuntiāre, innuere:—Dā him gebeācnod was then it was indicated to him, Beo. Th. 283; B. 140. We woldon mid gebeācnian ða sōpfāstnesse we would therewith point out the truth, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 16. Gebēcnadon feder his innuebat patri ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 62. [O. Sax. gi-bōknian to shew, indicate: O. H. Ger. ga-bauhnjan adnuere, figurare.]

ge-beācnung, -bīcnung, e; *f.* [ge, and beācnung a beckoning] *A pre-sage, sign, a speaking by tropes or figures, predicament*; præsāgium, catēgōria = κατήγορία:—Gebeacnunge catēgōria, Cot. 57.

ge-beað offered, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15; *p. of ge-bēdan*.

ge-beağ, -beağ bowed, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241: 3085; B. 1540: 5128; B. 2567; *p. of ge-būgan*.

ge-beağian, -bēgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To crown*:—Mid lawere ge-beağod crowned with laurel, Blickl. Homl. 187, 28. Gebēgde, 203, 30.

ge-bealg, -beağ [ge, and bealg was angry, *p. of belgan to be angry*] *made angry, irritated, enraged*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32; Lk. Bos. 15, 28.

ge-beağs, -beağs secured, protected, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570: 3101; B. 1548; *p. of ge-beorgan*.

gebeağ-scipe a feast, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 14. v. gebeoρ-scipe.

ge-beaτ, es; *n.* *A beating, blow*:—Drihten wunhte āne swipe of rāpum, and hī ealle mid gebeaτe ūtascynde the Lord made a scourge of ropes and hurried them all out with beating, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. [Laym. i-beat beating, striking: M. H. Ger. gebōz.] DER. fyst-gebeaτ.

ge-beaτan; *p.* -beoτ, *pl.* -beoτon; *pp.* -beaτen *To beat, strike*; tundēre, ferrēre:—Hredles eafora swealt, bille gebeaτen Hrethel's offspring perished, beaten by the falchion, Beo. Th. 4707; B. 2359. Gebeaτen fisc mīnūtal, Ælfic. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 98; Wrt. Voc. 27, 27. Gebeaτen flāsc martisia vel baptiura, 31; Som. 61, 99; Wrt. Voc. 27, 28.

ge-bēcan [ge, and bōcian to book or charter] *to grant by book or charter, to charter*, Hem. p. 480.

ge-bēcneñd, es; *m.* *A discoverer, discloser, informer*; index:—Ge-bēcneñd mīn index meus, Ps. Surt. 72, 14. v. ge-bēcnian.

ge-bēcneñdlice, -bēcneñdlice; *adu. Figuratively*; allēgōricē, Cot. 1, ge-bēd, -bēdd; *gen. es*; *pl. nom. acc.* -bēd, -bēdu, -bēdo; *n.* [The other dialects seem to point to 'gebed': O. Sax. gibēd: O. H. Ger. gabet: Ger. gebet.]

I. a prayer, petition, supplication; oratio, pŕeces, supplicatio:—Gebēd mīn on bōsme mīnum sŕ gecyrrd oratio mea in sinum meum convertetur, Ps. Spl. 34, 16. Gehŕr mīn gebēd exaudi orationem meam, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Ðū mīnes gebēdes bēne gehŕrdest exaudivisti vocem orationis meae, 114, 1; 129, 1. Beald in gebēde bold in prayer, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Was wacigende on Godes gebēde erat pŕemotans in oratione Dei, Lk. Bos. 6, 12. Hie to gebēde feollon they fell to prayer, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777. Hŕ gebēdu sēcaþ they seek prayers, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 20; Gū. 781: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. Ðæt hī bēna and gebēdu sendan and geōtan qui pŕeces fundant, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 8. His gebēdo mihte gešēcan ad deprecandum Dōmīnum advenire debet, 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Mid ðŕ he ða ðæt gebēdd gefylde cum orationem compleret, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 7. Wesan ðīne eāran eac gehŕrende and beheldende on eall gebēdd esnes ðīnes fiant aures tue intendentes in orationem servi tui, Ps. Th. 129, 2.

II. a religious service, an ordinance; verbum legītūmum, carīmōnia:—Gehealðað ðis gebēd on ēcnysse custōdī verbum istud legītūmum in æternum, Ex. 12, 24. DER. bēd, *q. v. for cognates*.

gebed-clŕfa [ge, bed a bed, clŕfa, II. a cave, den] an; *m.* *A den*; spēlunca:—Swā swā leo on gebedclŕfan quāsi leo in spēlunca, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 10: 103, 23. v. bed-clŕfa.

ge-bedda, -bedde [?] cf. heals-gebedda, Beo. 63], an; *f.* *A bed-fellow, consort, wife*; consors tōri, uxor:—His gebedde [MS. gebedda] was geciged Elisabeth his wife was named Elizabeth, Wanl. Catal. 4, 13; Cd. 86; Th. 109, 25; Gen. 1828. Wolde wigruma sēcan cwēn to gebeddian the martial leader would seek the queen as bed-companion, Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665; Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 58. Sægde Lamech leofum gebeddum unārlic spel Lamech told a wicked tale to his dear consorts, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 29; Gen. 1091. Gebed wif uxor, Mt. Kmbl. pp. 14, 16. [O. Sax. gi-beddio: O. H. Ger. ga-betti or -betta a bed-fellow.]

ge-bēd-dagas; *pl. m.* *Prayer-days*; Litānia mājor: this greater Litany is for St. Mark's day, and the Less Litany, Litānia mīnor, is for gang-dagas the Rogation days:—In Letānia mājōre: dās dagas synd gehātene Letānia, ðæt sint, Gebēd-dagas on the greater Litany: these days are called Litānia, that is, Prayer-days, Homl. Th. i. 244, 11.

ge-bēd-compelled, driven, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33, = ge-bēdded; *pp.* of ge-bēdan.

ge-beden demanded, intreated, Lk. Bos. 1, 63; *pp.* of ge-biddan.

gebed-giht, e; *f.* *Bed-time*; conticŕnium:—Cwyltīd vel gebedgiht conticŕnium, Ælfic. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50.

ge-bēd-hūs, es; *n.* *A prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer*; oratōrium, dōmus oratōnis:—Habbā ða wīc gebēd-hūs the dwellings have a prayer-house, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 33. Mīn hūs biþ genemned gebēd-hūs dōmus mea dōmus oratōnis vocābitur, Mk. Bos. 11, 17. Godes cyrcs is ŕre gebēd-hūs God's church is our prayer-house, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 3. [O. H. Ger. gabethūs.]

ge-bēdian, bēdigan; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To pray, pray to, worship*; ōrāre, adōrāre:—Ðæt he wolde Rōme gešēcan, and him ðær gebēdigan that he would visit Rome, and worship there, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21, note, MS. T. DER. ge-bēd, ge-biddan.

ge-bēd-man, -mannes; *m.* *A prayer-man, one whose duty it is to pray, one of the clergy, worshipper*; ōrator, adōrator:—He sceal hæbban gebēd-men and fyrdmen and weorcmen he must have prayer-men and soldiers and workmen, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. Sōþe gebēd-men gebiddaþ fader on gaste and on sōpfāstnesse vŕri adōrātōres adōrābunt Patrem in spīritu et vŕritute, Jn. Bos. 4, 23.

ge-bēd-rēden, -rēddenn, -rēddenn, e; *f.* *The office of prayer, prayer*; pŕecationis officium, pŕeces:—Heo hī ealle eādmōdlice heora gebēdrēdenne bād se omnium pŕecibus humiliter commendāuit, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 34; R. Ben. 52. Hī beoþ on ealdra eorþlica gebēdrēdenne de Cristene wāron they shall be in the prayers of all earthly folk who have been Christians, Blickl. Homl. 45, 37. He nelle gehŕran ðæs gīmelēasan mannes gebēdrēdene he will not listen to the prayers of the negligent man, 57, 4.

gebed-scipe, es; *m.* *Bed-fellowship, cohabitation, marriage*; cohabitatio:—Furh ðone gebedscipe through cohabitation, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 29; Cri. 76: Cd. 57; Th. 70, 4; Gen. 1148: 100; Th. 133, 25; Gen. 2216.

ge-bēd-stōw, e; *f.* *A prayer-place, place where prayers have been offered, an oratory*; oratōnis lōcus, oratōrium:—In ðære gebēdstōwe æfter ðon monige mægen and hēlo tācen gefremede wāron in cŕijs lōco oratōnis innūmēra vŕtutes sanūtatum noscuntur esse patrāte, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. He ne mæg lenge gewunian in gebēdstōwe he may not longer remain in the place of prayer, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 4; Jul. 376. On heora gebēdstōwe in their place of prayer, Blickl. Homl. 133, 19.

ge-bēgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* *To cause to bow, bend, bow down, recline, press down, humble, crush*; flectere, incurvare, humiliare, depŕimere:—Gebēgdon sāwle mine incurvāverunt animam meam, Ps. Surt. 56, 7; Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 58. Se ðe hine ahefeh he biþ gebēged and se ðe hine gebēges he ahæfen biþ qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur et qui se humiliaverit exaltabitur, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 23, 12. Heo scēaf in ðæt neowle genip, nearwe gebēged thrust them into that deep darkness, closely pressed down, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. Burga fife wāran under Norþmannum nŕde gebēge on hāðenra hæteclomnum lange þrage five towns were under the Northmen by necessity bowed down in the bonds of the heathen for a long space, Chr. 941; Th. 210, 7, col. 1; Edm. 9. DER. bēgan to bow, ge-bŕgan.

ge-bēgdnes, -bēgdnes, -ness, e; *f.* *Crookedness*; aduncitas, obliquitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bēgdendlic; *adj.* *Bending, flexible*; flexibilis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bŕgendlic.

gebēldan; *p. de*:—Eðiluald hit [the book] ūta giðryde and gibēlde Eðelwald made it firm on the outside and covered it, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note 8, p. viii. Or is it the verb gebeldan [from bald] used in the sense of 'strengthen?' cf. note 7, on giðryde and the connection suggested with dryþ.

ge-belg, -belh, es; *m.* *Anger, offence*; ira, offensio:—Us is acumendlicere eower gebelh, ðonne ðæs Ælmihtigan Godes grama your displeasure is more tolerable to us than the anger of the Almighty God, Homl. Th. i. 96, 6. Bd. de Sapientibus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. belgan.

ge-belgan, he -bylğþ, -bilhþ; *p.* -bealg, -beağ, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen.

I. v. reflex. acc. [ge, and belgan to irritate] *To make one angry, irritate, enrage*; ira se tumeŕfacere, irritare, exasperare:—Se wisa Catulus hine gebealg the wise Catulus made himself angry, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Ðā gebeağ he hine tunc ille indignātus est, Lk. Bos. 15, 28; 13, 14: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 12. Gebulgon ða tyne hī be Iacōbe and Iohanne dēcem coepŕunt indignāri de Jacobo et Joanne, Mk. Bos. 10, 41.

II. trans. dat. *To anger, incense*; irritare, exasperare:—Ðæt he ēcean Dryhtne bitre gebulge that he had bitterly incensed the eternal Lord, Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Ðā was Herodes swŕðe gebolgon tunc Hērōdes irātus est valde, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; 26, 8: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 16; Gen. 54. Torne gebolgon swollen with anger, Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Mid gebolgne hōnd with wrathful hand, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 19; Gū. 274.

III. intrans. *To be angry*; indignāri, irasci:—Gebulgon wīd ða twegen gebrōðru indignātī sunt de duobus fratribus, Mt. Bos. 20, 24.

ge-belimpan; *p.* -belamp, *pl.* -belumpon; *pp.* belumpen *To happen, occur, befall*; evēnire, accidere, contingere:—Hit gebŕraþ ðæt hit ge-belimpe oportet hæc fieri, Mk. Bos. 13, 7. DER. be-limpan, II.

ge-bēn *a praying, prayer*; *prēces*, Ben. Lye. Hiora ēcelicum giboene eorum perperua supplicatione, Rtl. 73, 38; 74, 12. v. bēn.

ge-bend, *es*; *n. A band*; *vinculum*:—Gebend tungæs his vinculum linguæ ejus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 35.

ge-bendan, -bandan; *p. -bende*; *pp. -bended, -bend*. I. *to bend*; *flectere, tendere*:—He hornbogan hearde gebendap confrēgit cornua arcuum, Ps. Th. 75, 3. He gebende his bogan he bent his bow, Homl. Th. i. 502, 15. Of gebendum bogan from a bended bow, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2. II. *to bind, fetter*; *vincire*:—Swā gebend he was wuniende, ǫp he his lif forlēt he remained so bound until he gave up his life, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 1. Hieremias se witega wearp oft gebend Jeremiah the prophet was often in bonds, Ælf. T. 18, 23. DER. bendan.

ge-bēnlīc *prayer-like, nun-like*; *vestālīs*, Som. Ben. Lye. ge-benn, *es*; *n. A command, edict*, Cot. 79. v. ge-ban. ge-bennian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ad To wound*; *vulnerāre*:—Bille gebennad wounded with a sword, Exon. 102b; Th. 388, 3; Rā. 6, 2. DER. ben, benn *a wound*.

ge-bēnsian *to pray*:—Gi-boensandum dñum supplicibus tuis, Rtl. 51, 29. v. bēnsian. ge-beod, *es*; *n. A prayer, supplication*; *prēces*:—Dæghwamlīce Drihtne bēna and gebeoda borene beon sceoldan cotīdie Domino prēces offerri debēnt, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 6. Gebeodo dñna deprecation tua, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 13; Rtl. 14, 36. v. ge-bēd.

ge-beódan; *p. -beád, pl. -budon*; *pp. -boden* [ge-, beódan *to command*]. I. *to command, order, summon*; *jūbēre, mandāre*:—Hēt gebeódan byre Wihstānes hælēda monegum boldāgendra, dæt hie bælwūdu feorran feredon Wihstan's son bade command many house-owning men, that they should convey pile-wood from afar, Beo. Th. 6211; B. 3110; Elen. Kmbl. 551; El. 276. II. *to announce, proclaim*; *annuntiāre*:—Hit beó seofon nihtum geboden ǣr let it be announced seven days before, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27; Cd. 183; Th. 229, 27; Dan. 223. III. *to offer, propose, give, grant*; *offerre, præbere*:—Hiera se æteling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebēad to each of them the noble offered money and life, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15. Gebudon him Perse dæt hī hæfdon iiii winter sibbe wið hī the Persians proposed that they should have peace with them for three years, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27. [O. Sax. gibodian: O. H. Ger. ga-biutan, -pīotan = Ger. gebieten.]

ge-beón, -beónn *commanded, assembled*, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11; *p. of ge-bannan*. ge-beón *been*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 3. v. beón.

ge-beór, *es*; *m. A guest, hospes, conviva*:—Dā dæt ða gebeóras ge-sāwon quod cum conviva conspicerent, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 33. Gebeór conviva, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 45; Scint. 63; Homl. Th. i. 484, 1; 528, 9. DER. beór.

ge-beorān, *to-beoranne* [ge-, beorān *to bear*] *To bear, bring, offer*; *ferre, proferre*:—Dām ðe se deāp tobeótap, bütan ænigre yldinge is to gebeoranne his quibus mors imminet, sine ulla dilātione profērenda est, Bd. i, 27; S. 493, 30.

ge-beorce, *es*; *n? A barking*; *latrātus*:—Gemenged stemn is ðe biþ bütan andgite, swylc swā is hrydera gehlōw, and horsa hnægung, hūnda gebeorc, trēowa brastlung, et cætera confused voice is what is without understanding, such as is the lowing of oxen, and the neighing of horses, the barking of dogs, the rustling of trees, etc., Ælf. Gr. i; Som. 2, 34–36.

ge-beorg, *es*; *m. A mountain*; *mons*. v. ge-beorh. ge-beorg, -beorh, -berg; *gen. -beorges, -beorhges*; *n. [ge-, and beorg a protection, refuge] A defence, protection, safety, refuge*; *præsidium, refūgium, tutāmen, tutio*:—Leofsunu ahōf bord to gebeorge Leofsunu raised up his buckler for defence, Byrht. Th. 138, 64; By. 245; 135, 40; By. 131. Britwalum to gebeorge for the protection of the Brito-Welsh, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 26; Bd. i, 12; S. 480, 32.

ge-beorgan, *to-beorganne*; *p. ic, he -bearg, -bearh, ðū -burge, pl. -burgon*; *pp. -borgen* [ge-, beorgan *to save*] *To save, protect, defend, secure, spare, preserve*; *servāre, salvāre, tuēri, defendēre, arcēre, parcēre*:—Ne mæg nān man ǫderne wyrian and him sylfum gebeorgan no man may curse another and save himself, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3; Gen. 19, 19, 20; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 3. Åge he præora nihta fierst him to gebeorganne let him have a space of three days to save himself, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. Ðū him yfele dagas ealle gebeorgest miðges eum a uēbus mālīs, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Scyldweall gebearg lif and lice the shield-wall secured life and body, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570. Dæt gebeorh feore which protected his life, 3101; B. 1548; Cd. 197; Th. 246, 6; Dan. 475. Gebeorh ðe on dam munte in monte saluum te fac, Gen. 19, 17; Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Dæt hī him gebeorgen bogan and stræle ut fūgiant a fūcie arcus, Ps. Th. 59, 4. Ne biþ us geborgen we shall not be secure, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. [O. Sax. gi-bergan: O. H. Ger. ga-pergan.]

ge-beorglic *safe, cautious, prudent, becoming*, L. Edg. ii. i; Th. i. 266, 6, note 12, MS. G. v. ge-beorhlic.

ge-beorh; *gen. -beorges, -beorhges*; *n. [ge-, and beorh a hill, mountain] A mountain*; *mons*:—Gebeorh Godes mons Dei, Ps. Th. 67, 15. [Ger. gebirge.]

ge-beorh; *gen. -beorges, -beorhges*; *n. A defence, protection, refuge*; *tutio, refūgium*:—Dryhten ys ǣre gebeorh Deus noster refūgium est, Ps. Th. 45, 1; Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9; 17, 1. To gebeorhge dæs sæs for the sea's protection, Bd. i, 12; S. 481, 12. Wolde he dām gebeorh gewarnian ðe he heora lāre onfēng volens scilicet tutiōnem eis, quos et quōrum doctrinam suscipērat, præstāre, 2, 5; S. 506, 30, MS. B. DER. ge-beorg.

ge-beorhlic, -beorglic; *adj. Safe, cautious, prudent, becoming*; *tūtus, circumspēctus, dēcens*:—Gebeorhlice ys me faran to eā, mid scype mýnum, ðænne faran mid manegum scyppum, on huntunge hrānes tūtius est mihi ire ad amnem, cum nāve mea, quam ire cum multis nāvibus, in venatiōnem bālenæ, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Gebeorhlic circumspēctus, R. Ben. 64. Swilce hit fōr Gode gebeorhlic sý and fōr weorlde aberendlic as it may be becoming before God and tolerable before the world, L. Edg. ii. i; Th. i. 266, 6; L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 14.

ge-beorhnys, -nyss, *e; f. A refuge*; *refūgium*:—On hūse gebeorhnysse in dōmum refūgiū, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 3.

ge-beorh-stōw, *e; f. A place of refuge*; *refūgium*:—Ðū eart mīn gebeorhstōw on mīnum earfodum tu es mihi refūgium a pressūra, Ps. Th. 31, 8.

ge-beorhtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ge-, beorhtian *to shine, brighten*] *To make bright, brighten, glorify*; *clarificāre*:—Ðū Fæder, gebeorhta me mid ðe sylfum clarifica me tu, Pater, āpud temetipsum, Jn. Bos. 17, 5. [Goth. ga-bairhtjan.]

ge-beornan; *p. -barn, pl. -burnon*; *pp. -bornen, -burnen* [ge-, beornan *to burn*]. I. *v. intrans. To burn, be on fire, be consumed*; *ardēre, combūri*:—Siō hand gebarn mōdiges mannes the hand of the bold man burned, Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697. II. *v. trans.*:—Seō eorpe wæs to axsan geburnen the earth was burnt to ashes, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19.

ge-beor-scipe, -scype, *es*; *m. [ge-, beor beer, -scipe -ship] BEER-SHIP, convivial society, a drinking party, feast, an entertainment*; *pōtatio, compōtatio, coena, convivium*:—Hig lufigeap ða fymrestan setl on gebeor-scyppum āmant primos recubitus in coenīs, Mt. Bos. 23, 6; Jn. Bos. 12, 2; 21, 20. Dyde mycelne gebeor-scipe fēit convivium magnum, Lk. Bos. 5, 29; Gen. 21, 8; 40, 20. In gebeor-scipe in convivio, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 4. On gebeor-scipe at a feast, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-beorþor; *g. -beorþes*; *n. [ge-, beorþor child-birth] A birth*; *nātus*:—Furh ða burþran we wāron gehæle, and þurh dæt gebeorþor we wurdon alýsde through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed, Homl. Blickl. 105, 21.

ge-beót, *es*; *n. [ge-, beót a threatening]*. I. *a threatening, threat, boast*; *comminatio, minæ*:—Alýs us, Drihten, fram his gebeóte and mihte ređeem us, Lord, from his threatening and might, Homl. Th. i. 568, 22. Swā fela peóda wurdon todælede æt ðære wundorlican byrig ðe ða entas woldon wircean mid gebeóte æfter Noes flōde, ǣr ðan ðe hī toferdon so many [of] nations were divided at the wonderful city which the giants would build with boasting after the flood of Noah, before they parted, Ælf. T. 39, 10–12. II. *a promise*; *promissum*:—Offer cald gebeót contrary to the old promise, Exon. 123b; Th. 475, 13; Bo. 47. [Laym. ibeot.] DER. word-gebeót.

ge-beóttian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed* [ge-, beottian, II. *to boast, vow, promise*] *To promise in a boastful manner, to vow*; *glōriōse pollicēri*:—Gebeótode ān pegena, dæt he mid sunde ða eā offeraran woldon one of the officers vowed that he by swimming would cross over the river, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2, 4. Antigones and Perþica gebeótedan, dæt hý woldan him betweonum gefeohtan Antigonus and Perdiccas vowed that they would fight with one another, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 41. Wit gebeótedon, dæt wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēddon we two vowed that we would venture our lives out on the ocean, Beo. Th. 1076; B. 536; 964; B. 480.

ge-beótung, *e; f. [ge-, beótung a threatening] A threatening*; *comminatio*:—Gebeótung fascinatio? Cot. 90.

ge-beran; *he -bireþ, -byrþ, -byrþ; p. -bær, pl. -bæron*; *pp. -boren* [ge-, beran *to bear*] *To bear, bring forth*; *ferre, parēre*:—Ne mihton nānuht libbendes geberan they could not bring forth anything alive, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 22; Exon. 10b; Th. 13, 19; Cri. 205. Rachel geber Benjamin Rachel bare Benjamin, Gen. 35, 19. Him wif sunu gebær his wife bare a son to him, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ðā wearp Abraham Ismael geboren then Ishmael was born to Abraham, 105; Th. 138, 26; Gen. 2297; Andr. Kmbl. 1379; An. 690.

geberbed; *pp. Vermiculatus*:—Giberbedo sulfere vermiculatus argento, Rtl. 4, 5. [Cf. O. H. Ger. furbēn, furbian mundare, purgare.]

ge-bered; *part. Vexed, oppressed, crushed*; *vexātus, mæcērātus, elisus*:—Gebered beón mæcērāri, Cot. 136. Gebered was vexābūri, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15, 18. Geberede vexāti, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 36. Gebered elisus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 20. Beren gebered corn tipsane [= plūsina = πλωσύν barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls], Ælf. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 86; Wrt. Voc. 20, 27.

ge-berg, *es*; *n. A defence, refuge*; *refūgium*:—Geworden is Dryht geberg pearfena factus est Dōminus refūgium pauperum, Ps. Surt. 9, 10; 58, 17; 89, 1. v. ge-beorg.

ge-berhtan, -byrhtan, -birhtan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* [ge-, berhtan *to shine*] *To make bright, brighten, enlighten*; *illumināre, clarificāre*:—Ðe wuhta

gehwæs wlite geberhteþ *which brightens the beauty of everything*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 64; Met. 21, 32.

ge-berian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [ge-, berian to happen] *To happen*; evēnre, accidere:—Geberian *compētēre*, C. R. Ben. 37. Geberede hit dæt Ercoles com to him it happened that Hercules came to him, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34, note 10, MS. Cot: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 61; Met. 25, 31.

ge-bernan [ge-, bernan to burn] *To burn*; combūre:—Geberneþ combūret, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17.

ge-berst, es; *m?* *A bursting, eruption*; eruptio:—Wið ðmena geberste against bursting of erysipelas, L. M. I, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 2.

ge-besmed; *part. Besomed, bent, crooked*; sinuatus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bōsmed.

ge-bētan, he -bēteþ, *pl. -bētaþ*; *p. bētte, pl. bēttan*; *pp. -bēted, -bētt*; *v. trans.* [ge-, bētan to amend].

I. to make better, improve, mend, amend, repair; emendāre, repārāre:—Gimmas ne scarpnesse gebētaþ *gems do not improve sharpness*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33. Dæt hī gebēttan that they repaired, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 15; Bt. 20; Fox 70, 35. Geboeton netta hiora reficientes retia sua, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. Geboeta curare, 4, 24. Giboeted was ða sƿr accenso autem igni, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 55.

II. to make strong, fortify, surround with a wall; confirmāre, mūnīre, mūrāre:—Sceāwīp ðæt land hwæder hit wæstmbeāre sī, and ða burga gebētte odde būtan weallum considerāte terram, quālis sit, hūmus pinguis, et urbes quāles, mūrātō an absque mūrīs, Num. 13, 20.

III. to make amends, reparation, 'bōt' for, repent:—Donne sceolan we mid ure ānre sāule forgyldan and gebētan ealle ða ding ðe we ær ofor his bebod gedýdon then must we with our soul alone make recompence and amends for all things that we have previously done against his command, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16; 63, 34; 57, 27; Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 5; H. R. 107, 4. Hea geboeton panitent, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 13.

IV. to obtain a remedy against, to get 'bot' from, avenge:—Dū wille cweðan dæt ða welgan habban mid hwam hī mægen dæt [hunger, thirst, cold] gebētan you will say that the rich have wherewith they can remedy that, Boeth. 26, 2; Fox 92, 37. Ne meahste on ðam feorh-bonan fæhpe gebētan could not avenge the feud on the murderer, Beo. Th. 4922; B. 2465. [Goth. ga-bōtjan: O. Sax. gi-bōtean: O. H. Ger. ga-bōzian.]

ge-beterian, -betrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ge-, betrian to make better, betera better] *To better, make better*; meliorāre, emendāre:—De mid ðære lāre gebeterode wæron who were bettered by that instruction, Homl. Th. i. 400, 32. Ða scamfæstan beoþ oft mid gemetlicre lāre gebetrode the modest are often improved with moderate instruction, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 5.

ge-beterung an amending, bettering, making better; emendatio, instauratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bedian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed*; *v. trans.* [ge-, bedian to bathe] *To wash, bathe, foment, cherish, warm*; lāvāre, fōvēre:—Mid ðam wætere ða eāgan gebeda bathe the eyes with the water, Herb. 88; Lchdm. i. 192, 5. Weaþ his læcum gepūht dæt hī on wīlacum ele hine gebededon it seemed good to his physicians that they should bathe him in lukewarm oil, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Byþ langum ærdamde heo eft gebedod sý it is long before it is again warmed, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21, 22; Lchdm. iii. 252, 8, 10. Of ðam wīue sýn ða lyðu gebedede let the joints be bathed with the wine, Herb. 89, 5; Lchdm. i. 192, 25.

ge-bētt amended, reformed, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 8; 1, 27; S. 492, 17; *pp.* of ge-bētan.

ge-bētung, -bētung, *e*; *f.* [gebētan to better] *A bettering, amending, repairing, renewing, restoring*; emendatio, instauratio:—Be crīcena ge-bētunge of the repairing of churches, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 9. Be burga gebētunge of repairing of fortresses, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 13.

ge-bīcan, -bīcean to buy, purchase, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82; L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18; L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. *v. ge-byccan.*

ge-bīcian, -bīcyan; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed* [ge-, bīcian to beckon, nod].

I. to beckon, nod; innuere:—Ic gebīcigne [gebīcigne MS. D.] innuo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48.

II. to point out, shew, indicate, betoken; indicāre, significāre, portendēre:—Ic gebīcigne [gebīcigne MS. D.], Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Hī gebīcniāþ sum þing niwes they betoken something new, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 23; Lchdm. iii. 272, 7. Pirrus gebīcenede eft hū him se sige gēlicode Pyrrhus afterwards shewed how the victory pleased him, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 35.

ge-bīcna hit eal me tell it all to me, St. A. 44, 12. *v. ge-beācnian.*

ge-bīcnigendlic; *adj.* *Pointing out, shewing, indicative*; indicatīvus:—Gebīcnigendlic gemit indicatīvus mōdus, Ælf. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18.

ge-bīcnung, *e*; *f.* [ge-, bīcnung a sign] *A presage, sign*; præsāgium:—Furh heofenlicere gebīcnunge through a heavenly sign, Hom. Th. ii. 306, 7. *v. ge-beācnung.*

ge-bīdan, he -bīdeþ, -bīt; *p. -bād, pl. -bidon*; *pp. -biden* [ge-, bīdan to bide, abide] *To abide, tarry, remain, await, look for, expect, meet with, experience, endure*; mānēre, remānēre, expectāre, consēqui, sustinēre, tolērāre:—Dæt feorhdaga on woruldrice worn gebīde that he may abide many life-days in the world's realm, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 10; Gen. 2359.

Gebīdāþ hēr susīnēle hic, Mt. Bos. 26, 38. Dreāmleās gebād he continued joyless, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720. He gebād ðar sylf remansit sōlus Jēsus, Jn. Bos. 8, 9. Ne mæg feond gebidan foe may not await him, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 23; Cri. 1530. Hīg gebidon his erant expectantes eum, Lk. Bos. 8, 40. He ðæs frōfre gebād he from that [time] met with comfort, Beo. Th. 14; B. 7; Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 11; Gū. 608. Oðres ne gýmeþ to gebīdanne yfweardes he cares not to wait for another heir, Beo. Th. 4895; B. 2452. Fela sceal gebidan leofes and lāpes much shall he experience of loved and hated, 2125; B. 1060. [Laym. i-biden: Goth. ga-beidan to abide, endure: O. Sax. gi-bīdan to experience.]

ge-biddan; *p. -bæd, pl. -bædon*; *pp. -beden*; often followed by a reflexive dative [ge-, biddan to ask, pray] *To pray, pray to, worship, adore*; ōrāre, adōrāre, cōlēre:—Uton gebiddan us let us pray, Homl. Blick. 139, 30. Donne we us gebiddaþ when we pray, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Donne gē eow gebiddon eum ōrātis, Mt. Bos. 6, 5. Donne ðū ðe gebidde cum ōrāveris, 6, 6. Lær us us gebiddan dōce nos ōrāre, Lk. Bos. 11, 1. For ðe gebitt ōrātī pro te, Gen. 20, 7. Ic him ā gebæd ego autem ōrābam, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ne ðū fremedne god gebiddest neque adōrābis deum aliēnum, 80, 9. Gebiddaþ him ðær to adōrant eum, Ex. 32, 8. Gebiddaþ on gesihpe his adōrābunt in conspectu ejus, Ps. Spl. 21, 28. Ic me to him gebidde eum cōlo, Bd. i. 7; S. 477, 34. Gebiddande orans, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39.

ge-bierde; *adj.* *Inborn, natural*; innātus, natūrālis, Cot. 106. *v. ge-byrde.*

ge-biesgian to occupy, afflict, overcome, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. *v. ge-býsgian.*

ge-bīgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* [ge-, bīgan to bow, bend] *To bow, bend, turn, inflect or decline a part of speech, twist, bow down, humble, bring under, subdue, crush*; flectōre, inflectōre, declināre, humiliāre:—He hī to fullhute gebigde he brought them to baptism, H. R. 101, 26. Se sceal hean wesan nider gebigde he shall be low bowed down, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 28; Mōd. 55; Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28; Gen. 27, 29. Ealle naman beoþ gebigede on fif decliungum omnia nōmina quinque declinatōibus inflectuntur, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 2; 14; Som. 16, 56; Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 26; Cri. 1126; Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15; Ælf. T. 30, 5; Ps. Th. 106, 15. *v. ge-býgan.*

ge-bīgednys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *A bending, inflection, declining, declension, case*; declinatio, cāsus:—Gebīgednys cāsus, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 30. Cāsus, dæt is fylf odde gebīgedniss a case, that is a fall or inflection, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Ða pronomīna ðe habbaþ vōcātivum, ða habbaþ six casus, and ða oðre ealle nabbap būton fif gebīgednyssa the pronouns which have a vocative have six cases, and all the other have but five cases, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 55. Nemnigendlic gebīgednys vel nemnigendlic cāsus Nominative case, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16. Gestryndelic, geāgniendlic Genitive, 6, 17; Forfigendlic Dative, 6, 19; Wreğendlic Accusative, 6, 22; Clipigendlic, odde geicgendlic Vocative, 6, 24, 25; Ætbredendlic Ablative and Instrumental, 6, 27, *q. v.*

ge-bīgendlic; *adj.* *Bending, flexible, declined with cases*; flexibilis, cāsualis:—Be ðam six gebīgendlicum hīwum de sex casuūlibus formis, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 19.

ge-bīgeþ, -bīgeþ, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1; Mt. Bos. 13, 44, = ge-bygeþ; *pres.* of ge-byccan.

ge-bīhþ, *e*; *f.* [cf. byht a dwelling, abode] *An abode, habitation; domicile*:—On mislicum monna gebihþum in the various abodes of men, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 22; Gū. 840.

ge-bīld; *adj.* *Bold, brave, confident*; audax, fortis, fidens:—He mid gebildum mōde hine ealne gedranc he drank it all with a bold mind, Homl. Th. i. 72, 25. *v. gebyldan.*

ge-bīlegan to make angry, to be angry, Som. Ben. Lye. *v. ge-belgan.*

ge-bīlod; *pp.* [bile a bill, beak] *Having a bill or beak*; rostratus:—Ða fugelas, ðe be flæsce lybbaþ, syndon clyferfēte and scearpe gebīlode the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed and sharp-billed, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 19.

ge-bind, es; *n.* *A binding, fastening*; ligātūra, strictūra:—Ofer waðena gebind [or waðena-gebind, cf. ƿ-gebland] over the watery band, i. e. the surface of the water, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24; 77 a; Th. 289, 32; Wand. 57. Gebynd strictura, Ælf. Gl. 11; Wrt. Voc. 19, 50. [Cf. Goth. ga-binda, -bindi a band.] *v. is-gebind.*

ge-bīndan; *ic -bīnde, ðū -bīnst, -bīnst, he -bīnt, pl. -bīndaþ*; *p. ic, he -band, -bond, ðū -bunde, pl. -bunden*; *pp. -bunden* [ge-, bīndan to bind, tie].

I. to bind, tie up; ligāre, alligāre, vincire, constringere:—Hine nān man ne mihte gebīndan neque quisquam pōterat eum ligāre, Mk. Bos. 5, 3; 6, 17; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 6; Dan. 229; Salm. Kmbl. 556; Sal. 277. Sorg and slāp earmne ahnogan oft gebīndaþ sorrow and sleep often bind a poor lone-dweller, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 33; Wand. 40. Dū mec fæste fetrum gebunde thou didst bind me fast with fetters, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 17; Jul. 433; 98 a; Th. 368, 28; Seel. 31. He geband ða hī sunu cum alligasset filium suum, Gen. 22, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 414, 18; Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444; Beo. Th. 845; B. 420. Ðære moldan sumne dæl he gebound on his sceāte a part of the mould he tied

up in his clothing, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 23; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 5; Cri. 732. Hie handa gebundon they bound the hands, Andr. Kmbl. 96; An. 48; 2446; An. 1224. Ceácan heora gewriþ odðe gebind *maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12. Gif he hī ne gebunde if he had not bound them, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1, note, MS. Cot. Se wæs gebunden *qui erat victus*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7; Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 31, 32; Cd. 35; Th. 45, 30; Gen. 734; Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365; Andr. Kmbl. 2792; An. 1398; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 78; Met. 5, 39; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 115; Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743. Wæs his gewuna ðæt he him forðeaf ænne gebundenne *sōlēbat dimittere illis unum ex vinctis*, Mk. Bos. 15, 6; Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 33; Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12; Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rā. 5, 8. He gehyrde heah gnornunge ðæra ðe gebundene bitere wæron *audivit gemitum vinculātōrum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379; Andr. Kmbl. 1893; An. 949. II. to deceive [?]; fallere:—He hine on ðære wēnunge [wenunge Thorpe] geband he deceived him on that hope, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 25. [Goth. gi-bindan: O. Sax. gi-bindan.]

ge-birap becomes, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. v. ge-býrian.
ge-bird, e; f. Birth, origin:—Fordam sin ealle men ānra gebirda because all men are of one origin, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. v. ge-byrd.

gebirg, es; n. Taste:—On gebirge in gustu, Rtl. 116, 5.
ge-birhtan, he -birht; p. -birhte; pp. -birhted, -birht To make bright, brighten, illuminate; illūmināre:—De ealle ping gebirht which brightens all things, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlihte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan all stars are lighted and made bright by the sun, 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. v. ge-berhtan.

ge-birigan to taste, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 27, 34. v. ge-býrgan.
ge-bisgian to occupy, afflict, agitate, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. v. ge-býsgian.

ge-bismerian, -bismrian, -bysmerian, -bysmrian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed [ge-, bismrian to mock] To mock, laugh at, deride, provoke; illūdēre, irrīdēre, derīdēre, exacerbāre:—Draca ðe ðu ðū hywodest to gebismrienne him *drāco iste quem formasti ad illūdendum ei*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 26. Se ðe eardap on heofenum gebismeraþ odðe hysc hig *qui hābitat in caelis irrīdēbit eos*, 2, 4. Ðū, Drihten, gebysmerast hi tu, Domine, derīdēbis eos, 58, 9. Hī heānne God gebysmredon [MS. gebysmredan] *exacerbāverunt Deum excelsum*, Ps. Th. 77, 56.

ge-bisnere, es; m. An imitator:—Gibsnere imitator, Rtl. 45, 14.
ge-bisnian to inform, imitate:—Gibisnedom informanda, Rtl. 103, 30. We gibisnia imitemur, 52, 3. Gebisened imitandam, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 20. v. gebysnian.

ge-bisnug an example; exemplum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bysnug.
ge-bit, -bitt, es; n. [ge-, biten, pp. of bitan to bite] A biting, biting together, grinding, gnashing; morsus, stridor:—Ðær biþ wōp and tōþa gebitt there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, Homl. Th. 126, 20.

ge-bitan to bite:—Gebites t to -slites *adlīdit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18.
ge-biterian; p. ode; pp. od [ge-, biterian to embitter] To make bitter; amarefacere:—Hī sealdon him gebiterod wū *dābant ei myrrhātum vinum [amarefactum vinum, vinum myrrha imbūtum]*, Mk. Bos. 15, 23.
ge-bitt prays or will pray; ðrābit, Gen. 20, 7; 3rd pres. of ge-biddan.
ge-blæd, es; m. [ge-, blæd I. a blast, blowing] A blowing out in the skin, blister; vēstica in cūte. DER. þorn-geblæd, þystel-, wæter-, wyrn-, ys-.

ge-blædfæst; adj. [blæd fruit] Fruitful; fertilis:—Beorht and ge-blædfæst bright and fruitful, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 15; Gen. 89.

ge-bland, -blond, es; n. [ge-, bland a mixture, confusion] A mixture, mingling, commotion; commixtio, turba:—Ofer æra gebland over the mingling of the waves, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 26; Ædelst. 26. Årýpa geblond commotion of the oar-waves, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. DER. ār-gebland, ear-, snāw-, sund-, ýþ-. v. bland.

ge-blāndan, -blondan; p. -bleōnd, -blēnd, pl. bleōndon, -blēndon; pp. -blānden, -blonden [ge-bland]. I. to blend, mix, mingle; miscēre, turbāre:—Hī me geblēndon unswētnē drynec they mixed for me an unsweet drink, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438; Andr. Kmbl. 65; An. 33. Wurman geblonden mixed with scarlet, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Hie him sealdon attor driucan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfe wæs geblānden they gave them poison to drink mixed by powerful magic, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12. [Cf. O. Sax. baluwas gi-blandan.] II. to stain, colour, corrupt; inficēre:—Geblēnd infecit, Cot. 112. Wæs seð hæwene lyft heolfre geblānden the azure air was corrupted with gore, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

ge-blann ceased, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51; p. of ge-blinnan.
ge-blāwan; p. -bleōw, pl. -bleōwon; pp. -blāwen [ge-, blāwan to blow] To blow; flāre, sufflāre:—Gebleōw sufflāuit, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22.

ge-bleote [?] destroyed; extermināvit, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.
ge-bledsian; p. ode; pp. od [ge-, bledsian to bless] To bless; benedicēre:—Gebleodswearp engla ēðel the dwelling of the angels was blessed, Andr. Kmbl. 1048; An. 524; 1079; An. 540; 1873; An. 939; 3434; An. 1721.

ge-blēgenad; part. [ge-, blēgen a blain, blister] Blistered; ulcērātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-blēnd, pl. -blēndon mixed, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438; p. of ge-blandan.

ge-blēndan; p. -blende; pp. -blended, -blend [ge, blēndan to blind] To blind, make blind; cōcāre:—Gē habbaþ eōwre heortan geblende ye have your hearts blinded, Mk. Bos. 8, 17. [Goth. ga-blindjan.]

ge-bleōd, -bliōd; part. [ge-, bleoh, bleō a colour, hue, complexion] Coloured, of different colours, variegated, gifted with beauty, beautiful in countenance; colōrātus, versicōlor, spēcie prādītus, aspectu formātus:—Ða wyrta greōwon, mid menigfealdum blōstmum mislice gebleōde the plants grew, diversely coloured with manifold blossoms, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 36. Öþwēþ Cristes onsyn, on sefan swēte sinum folce, gebleōd wundrum Christ's countenance shall appear, sweet in mind to his people, wondrously gifted with beauty, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 32; Cri. 909.

ge-bleoh, -bleō; gen. -bleōs; n. [ge-, bleoh a colour] A colour; cōlor:—Mid swā wlitigum blōstmum hi oferstfigaþ ealle eorþlice gebleoh with such beautiful blossoms they excel all earthly colours, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 9.

ge-bleōw blew, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22; p. of ge-blāwan.

ge-bletsian, -bledsian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [ge-, bletsian to bless] To bless, consecrate; benedicēre:—Ic ðe gebletsige benedicam tibi, Gen. 12, 2, 3; 17, 16. Ic wāt, ðæt se biþ gebletsod, ðe ðū gebletsast *nōvi enim, quod benedictus sit, cui benedixeris*, Num. 22, 6. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōðor blōde ðone weall *Romulus blessed [consecrated] the wall [of Rome] with his brother's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5. God gebletsode ðone seofedan dæg and hine gehālode *Deus benedixit diei septimo et sanctificavit illum*, Gen. 2, 3; 5, 2; 24, 1. Ðū gebletsadest bearn Israhēla *benedixit domui Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 21. Miltas us mihtig Drihten, and us on mōde eac gebletsa nū *Deus misereatur nostri, et benedicat nobis*, 66, 1. Ðæt ænig preost ne forlæte ða circan ðe he to gebletsod wæs that no priest forsake the church to which he was consecrated, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 246, 8. Sý gebletsod se ðe com on Drihtenes naman *benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*, Mt. Bos. 21, 9; 23, 39. Ðū gebletsad eart thou art blessed, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 18; Dan. 406; 83; Th. 105, 13; Gen. 1752.

ge-blinnan; p. -blann, pl. -blunnon; pp. blunnen [ge-, blinnan to cease] To cease, desist; cessāre, desistēre:—Geblann ðæt wind the wind ceased, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51.

ge-bliōd; part. Coloured, variegated; colōrātus, variegātus:—Gebliōd reaf vestis variegata, Prov. 31. v. ge-bleōd.

ge-blissian; part. -blissiende; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [ge-, blissian to rejoice]. I. v. intrans. To rejoice, be glad; lætāri, gaudēre:—Ðē gebyrede gewistfullian and geblissian *epulāri et gaudēre oportebat*, Lk. Bos. 15, 32; Jn. Bos. 5, 35. Geblissiaþ on Drihtne lætāmīni in Dōmīno, Ps. Spl. 31, 14; Mt. Bos. 5, 12.

II. v. trans. To make to rejoice, gladden, fill with bliss, bless; lætīficāre, benedicēre:—Rihtwisnyssa Drihtnes rihte synt, geblissiende heortan *justitia Dōmīni recta sunt, lætīficantes corda*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. Ðū geblissast hine lætīficābis eum, 20, 7. Pater Noster hālige geblissaþ the Pater Noster gladdens the holy, Salm. Kmbl. 80; Sal. 40; Ps. Spl. 45, 4. Frōfra ðine geblissodon sāwe mīne *consolatiōnes tuæ lætīficāverunt animam meam*, 93, 19. Ðū ðisne middangeard milde geblissa do thou kindly bless this mid-earth, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. Iudas wæs miclum geblissod *Judas was greatly rejoiced*, Elen. Kmbl. 1749; El. 876; 2249; El. 1126. Ða wæs Gūplāces gæst geblissed then was Guthlac's spirit gladdened, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 14; Gū. 694; 56 a; Th. 198, 9; Ph. 7. Eāla! heofoncund prýnes, brāde geblissad geond brytenwongas oh! heavenly Trinity, widely blessed over the spacious world! 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380. [Laym. i-blissed.]

ge-blissung, e; f. A rejoicing, joyousness, hilarity; hilārītas, Proem. R. Conc.

ge-blōdegian, -blōdgian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [ge-, blōdegian to make bloody] To make bloody, cover with blood; cruentāre:—He ge-blōdegod wearp sāwuldriore he was made bloody with life-gore, Beo. Th. 5378; B. 2692. Swilce ðær læge on ðam discē ānes fingers līf eal geblōgdas as if there lay in the dish the joint of a finger all covered with blood, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 27; Wanl. Catal. 43, 16. Gif ðæt flet geblōgdad wyrpe if the dwelling be covered with blood, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14.

ge-blond a mixture, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. v. ge-bland.
ge-blondan; pp. -blonden To blend, mix, mingle; miscēre:—Åttre geblonden mixed with venom, Cd. 116; Th. 272, 34; Sat. 129. v. ge-blandan.

ge-blōt, es; n. [ge-, blōt a sacrifice] A sacrifice; sacrificium:—Būtan geblōte without sacrifice, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 14. Hī swylc geblōt and swylc morþ dōnðe wæron they made such sacrifices and such murders, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 8.

ge-blōwan; p. -bleōw, pl. -bleōwon; pp. -blōwen [ge-, blōwan to blow] To blow, flourish, bloom, blossom; flōrēre, efflōrēre:—Wyrft geblōwēþ herba flōreat, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Ðæt gē on his wicum wel geblōwan in atrīu dōmus Dei nostri flōrēbunt, 91, 12. Se æðla feld wridaþ under

wolcnum, wynnum geblówen the noble field flourishes under the skies, *blooming with delights*, Exon. 56a; Th. 199, 18; Ph. 27: 56b; Th. 200, 27; Ph. 47. Gesch he geblówenearwas, bláðum gehrodene he saw *blooming groves, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2894; An. 1450; Exon. 51a; Th. 178, 25; Gū. 1249. He geseah geblówen treow wæstm-berende he saw a *full-blown tree bearing fruit*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8.

ge-bócian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ge-, bócian to give by charter]. **I.** to give or grant by book or charter, to charter; libro vel charta dōnāre:—Dis is seó bōc, ðe Ædelstān cing gebōcode Friþestāne biscope this is the charter which king Æthelstan chartered to bishop Friðestan, Th. Diplm. A.D. 938; 187, 19; 966; 218, 12. Gebōcode Æðelwulf [MS. Adelwulf] cing teóðan dæl his landes, ofer ealle his rice, Gode to lofe king Æthelwulf chartered the tenth part of his land over all his kingdom for the glory of God, Chr. 856; Th. 124, 22, col. 3; Text. Rof. 115, 22.

II. to furnish with books; libris instruere:—Gē preostas sculon beón gebōcode ye priests shall be furnished with books, L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 382, 36.

ge-bod, es; *n.* [ge-, bod a command] A command, order, mandate; jussum, mandatum:—Is dæt þeóðnes gebod it is God's command, Exon. 56b; Th. 202, 12; Ph. 68; Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230. Be ðæs cynynges gebode by the king's command, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Gif preóst ofer arcediācones gebod mæssige if a priest celebrate mass against the archdeacon's command, L. N. P. L. 7; Th. ii. 290, 25; Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 3. Ðū gebod Godes læstes thou hast performed God's mandate, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 14; Gen. 571: 33; Th. 43, 29; Gen. 698; Ps. Th. 118, 87. Hī woldon onwendan eall ða gebodu they would change all the orders, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 33. [O.Sax. gi-bod; O. H. Ger. ga-pot; Ger. gebot.]

ge-boden announced, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27; *pp. of* ge-beóðan. **ge-bodian**; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, ad [ge-, bodian to tell] To tell, make known, announce, proclaim; nuntiāre, annuntiāre:—Se dæt lāþspell æt hām gebodode who made known the sad story at home, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 37; Hy. 10, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 13. Ðæt ðær nān to lāfe ne wearp dæt hit to Róme gebodode so that there was none left to tell it at Rome, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 30; Exon. 10b; Th. 13, 14; Cri. 202. [Laym. i-boded.]

gebod-scipe, es; *m.* [gebod a command] A commandment; mandatum:—Gif hie breacþ his gebodscipe if they break his commandment, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. [O.Sax. gi-bodskepi, n.]

ge-bogen submitted, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21; *pp. of* ge-būgan.

ge-bōgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [ge-, bōgian to inhabit] To inhabit; incolere:—Hī gebōgdon eástðæl middaneardes they inhabited the east part of the earth, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 30, 31, 32. *v.* ge-būgian.

ge-boht bought, Ælf. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16; *pp. of* ge-byccan: ge-bohte, *pl.* -bohton bought, redeemed, Gen. 39, 1; L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28; Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23; *p. of* ge-byccan.

ge-bolged; *part.* Caused to swell, made angry; tumidus, indignatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bolgen offended, angry, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* ge-belgan.

ge-bolstrod; *part.* [ge-, bolster a bolster] Guarded, environed, defended, supported or bolstered up; stipatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bond bound, tied up, Bd. 3, 10; S. 543, 23; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-boned; *part.* Polished, burnished; politus:—He hæfþ diderynn gedón ii mycele gebonede rōða, and ii mycele Cristes bæc gebonede, and iii gebonede scrin, and i gebonede altare he has placed therein two large burnished crosses, and two large Christ's books [= Gospels] polished, and three burnished shrines, and one burnished altar, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050-1073; 429, 11-18. Ic gean S̅ce Eádmunde tweege gebonedra horna I give to St. Edmund two polished horns, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1046; 564, 12. [Swed. bona to polish with wax, to rub: Dan. bone to cleanse, make clean, to burnish, polish.]

ge-bonn, es; *n.* The indiction; indictio, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10; Cd. Diplm. 1073; Kmbl. v. 140, 8. *v.* ge-ban II.

ge-bonnan; *pp.* bonnen To summon, call together:—Folc biþ gebonnen mankind shall be summoned, Exon. 117b; Th. 451, 8; Dóm. 100. *v.* ge-bannan.

ge-bonn-gēr, es; *n.* [gebonn indiction; gēr, gear a year] The indiction-year; indictiōnis annus, Cd. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10. *v.* ge-ban II.

ge-boren born, Chr. 381; Erl. 10, 2; *pp. of* ge-beran.

ge-borga a protector, guardian; tūtor. DER. lind-geborga.

ge-borgen defended, safe, secure, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18; *pp. of* ge-beorgan.

ge-borhfastan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* [ge-, borhfastan to fasten by pledge or surety] To determine or fasten by a surety; intertāre [q. v. in Du Cange], apud sequestum depōnere, Cot. 107.

ge-borsnung, e; *f.* Corruption; corruptio:—Ne ðū ne selst hāligne ðinne gesēon geborsnunga nec dābis sanctum tuum vidēre corruptionem, Ps. Spl. 15, 10. *v.* ge-brorsnung.

ge-bósmed; *part.* [ge-, bōsum, bōsm the bosom; sinus] Bosomed,

bent, crooked; sinuatus:—Gebósmed segelbósma sinuāta carbūsa, Cot. 185.

ge-bótad; *part.* Bettered, mended; resartus:—Ðā him gebótad wæs when he was better, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 30. *v.* ge-bētan.

ge-bræc, ðū -bræce, *pl.* -bræcon broke, didst break, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2; Ps. Th. 73, 13; *p. of* ge-brecan.

ge-bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, bræc a breaking] A breaking, crashing, noise; fractio, fragor, strēpitus:—Ðā wearp borda gebræc then there was a crashing of shields, Byrht. Th. 140, 28; By. 295; Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. [O.Sax. gi-brak; O. H. Ger. ka-preh fragor.] *v.* ge-brec.

ge-bræceo; *indecl. n.* A cough; tussis:—Wid gebræceo for cough, Herb. 124, 2; Lchdm. i. 236, 15; 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 24. Heó gebræceo útatýhþ it draweth out cough, 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 12.

ge-bræcseóc, -bræcsióc; *adj.* [ge-, bræcseóc epileptic, lunatic] Epileptic, lunatic; epilepticus = ἐπιληπτικός, lunaticus:—Gebræcsióc epileptici, comitiales, Cot. 46.

ge-bræcseócnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-, bræcseócnes epilepsy] The falling sickness, epilepsy; morbus comitialis, epilepsia, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bræd drew, brandished, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562; *p. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brædan; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, ad [ge-, brædan to make broad] To make broad, broaden, extend, spread; dilatāre, ampliāre, extendere, expandere, sternere:—Mercestræm ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard ge-brædan the sea-stream dares not extend its province over the region of the earth, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 132; Met. 11, 66. Ðæt mōð wilnāþ to gebrædenne his ægen lof the mind desires to extend its own praise, Past. 65, 4; Swt. 463, 36; Hat. MS. Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 15. He his crycean wundorlicum weorcum gebrædde ecclesiam suam mirificis ampliāuit oporibus, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. Ealle ða telgan ðū æt sæstreāmas sealte gebræddest extendisti palmites ejus usque ad mare, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Dréatas gebrædon wēdo hiora turba straverunt vestimenta sua, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 8. Mip stāne gebrædd lapide stratus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13.

ge-brædan; *p. -brædde*; *pp. -brædd*, -bræd [ge-, brædan to roast] To roast, broil; torrere, assare:—Eton ealle dæt flasc on fyre gebrædd ēdent carnes assas igni, Ex. 12, 8. Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreowes, ne mid wætere gesoden, ac sig hit eall on fyre gebrædd non comēdētis ex eo crūdum quid, nec coctum aqua, sed tantum assum igni, 12, 9. Hig brohton him dæl gebræddes fises illi obtulērunt ei partem piscis assi, Lk. Bos. 24, 42. Genime dysse ylcian wyrte wyrtrumman gebræde on hātan axan let him take roots of this same herb roasted on hot ashes, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 17.

ge-brægd drew, Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564; *p. of* ge-bregdan.

ge-brægd, es; *m.* [ge-, brægd deceit] Deceit, fraud; fraus, fallācia:—Gebrægdas oððe læsunga ðara wlenca fallācia diuitiarum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. [Cf. Icel. bragð a trick.]

ge-brægdnyss, -nyss, e; *f.* Craft, deceit; astus, Cot. 18.

ge-breadian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, ad [= ge-bredian] To restore the flesh or body:—Ðonne [Fenix] þurh briddes hād gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan then [the Phoenix] through youth's state is restored again from ashes, Exon. 61a; Th. 224, 8; Ph. 372.

ge-brec, -bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, brec a breaking, crash] A breaking, crashing, clamour, noise; fractio, fragor, strēpitus:—Se dæg biþ dæg gebreces the day will be a day of clamour, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 5; Hat. MS. 46a, 17. He gehýrde dæt gebrec ðara storma audito fragore procel-larum, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3. Gebrecu ferap ofer dreochtum [MS. dreontum] the crashes go over multitudes, Exon. 102a; Th. 385, 14; Rā. 4, 44. Se biþ gebreca hlūdast that is loudest of crashes, 102a; Th. 385, 6; Rā. 4, 40.

ge-brecan, he -breceþ, -bryceþ; *p. -bræc*, ðū -bræce, *pl. -bræcon*; *pp. -brocen*; *v. trans.* [ge-, brecan to break] To break, bruise, crush, destroy, shatter, waste; frangere, confringere, contribulare, contēdere, conquassare, attēdere:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlice gebrece sniome omnia cornua peccatorum confringam, Ps. Th. 74, 9. Heáfod he gebreceþ hæleða mæniges conquassābit cāpita multa, 109, 7. Se snāw gebryceþ burga geatu the snow destroys the gates of towns, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306. Ðū gebræce dæt dracan heáfod deoþe wætere tu contribulasti cāpita drāconum super aquas, Ps. Th. 73, 13. He him on fædm gebræc he crushed them into his grasp, i. e. subdued them, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 32; Gen. 62: 97; Th. 127, 15; Gen. 2111: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. He ða mægþe mid grimme wæle and herge gebræc provinciam illam seua cæde ac depopulatione attrivit, 4, 15; S. 583, 26, MS. C. Se þuma gebrocen wæs the thumb was broken, 5, 6; S. 619, 24; Andr. Kmbl. 2944; An. 1475. [Goth. ga-brikan; O. H. Ger. ga-brechan.]

gebrece-drenc, es; *m.* A drink for epilepsy; epilepticus pōtus, arteriaca? Cot. 14. *v.* ge-bræcseóc.

ge-bredan; *p. -bræd*, *pl. -brudon*; *pp. -broden* [ge-, bredan to draw] **I.** to draw, unsheath, brandish; stringere, evaginare, vibrare:—He swoerd gebræd he drew his sword, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562. Swoerd gebrudon ða synfullan glāðium evagināvērunt peccatores, Ps. Spl. 36, 14. Gif hwā his wæpn gebræd if any one draw his weapon, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. 66, 9. Ic ðý wæpne gebræd I brandished the weapon, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Cyning wælseaxe gebræd the king brandished his deadly knife, 5400;

B. 2703. **II. to draw breath, take breath, inspire;** inspirāre:—*Deáh he late meahthe oreþe gebredan though he could slowly take breath*, Exon. 49b; Th. 172, 4; Gū. 1138. **III. to weave, plait;** nectēre, plectēre:—*Spyrte biþ of rixum gebroden a basket is plaited of rushes*, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8. Herebyrne hondum gebroden *a martial corslet woven with hands*, Beo. Th. 2891; B. 1443. **IV. to feign, pretend;** simūlāre:—*Gebræd he hine seóne he feigned himself sick*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9.

ge-bredian; *p. ode; pp. od, ad To restore the flesh or body; pulpōsum reddere*:—*Him folgiap fuglas scýne, beorhte gebredade, blissum hrēmige beautiful birds follow him, brightly restored, blissfully exulting*, Exon. 64b; Th. 237, 18; Ph. 592. *v. ge-bredian.*

ge-brēgan; *p. de; pp. ed [ge-, brēgan to give fear] To frighten, terrify; terrēre, perterrēre*:—*Wæs his mōd mid ðam beotungum gebrēged his mind was frightened by the threats*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14. *Ic wæs mid ðysse ongrislcan wæfersýne gebrēged I was terrified by this horrible sight*, 5, 12; S. 628, 9. *We sind gebrēgede we are terrified*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

ge-brēgd, -brægd, es; m. Craft, cunning; astūtia:—*Dryhten dælep sumum tæfle cræft, bléobordes gebregd the Lord allots to one skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board*, Exon. 88a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

ge-brēgd, es; n. [ge-, bregdan to move to and fro] A moving to and fro, agitation, tossing; vibratio, agitatio, jactatio:—*Nis ðær on ðam londre wedra gebregd hreoh under heofonum, ne se hearda forst there is not in that land tossing of tempests rough under heaven, nor the hard frost*, Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 17; Ph. 57.

ge-bregdan; *p. -brægd, pl. -brugdon; pp. -brogden [ge-, bregdan to vibrate, draw].*

I. to draw, unsheath; stringēre, extimēre:—*He hringmæl gebrægd he drew the ringed sword*, Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564. *He gebrægd his sword exemit gladium suum*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 26, 51.

II. to feign, pretend:—*Se ðe ða gebregdnan dōmas dēmdē he who hath judged false judgments*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. [*v. brægden.*] *v. gebredan.*

ge-brēgdnes, -ness, e; f. Fear, dread; timor, terror, Som. Ben. Lye. **gebrēgd-stafas;** *pl. m. [gebrēgd craft, cunning; stafas, pl. of stæf a letter] Literary arts; artes literarum*:—*Ic íglānda eallra hæbbe bōca onbýrged þurh gebrēgdstafas I have tasted the books of all islands through literary arts*, Salm. Kmb. 4; Sal. 2.

ge-brehtnian; *p. ade, ode; pp. ad, od To become bright*:—*Ðætte he gebrehtnige se clarificari*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 17. *Gibrehtnad [gebreht-nad, Lind.] is clarificatus est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 31.

ge-brehtnis, se; f. Brightness:—*Gebrehtnis clarificatio*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 15.

ge-brēman; *p. de; pp. ed [ge-, brēman to celebrate] To celebrate, make famous, honour; celebrāre, honōrāre*:—*He wolde gebrēman ða Iudeiscan he would honour the Jews*, Som. Lye.

ge-brengan; *p. -brohte, pl. -brohton; pp. -broht; v. trans. [ge-, brengan to bring] To bring, lead, produce, bear; ferre, dūcere, producere*:—*He wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ær mæge gebrengan on færwyrde that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 11; Hat. MS. Salm. Kmb. MS. A. 176; Sal. 87: 296; Salm. 147. *Gif ðū gebringest if thou bringest*, Salm. Kmb. MS. A. 178; Sal. 88. *Iudith gebrohte heafod on ðam fætlese Iudith put the head into the sack*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. *Ðū us to eadmēdum ge-brohtest thou broughtest us to humility; nos humiliasti*, Ps. Th. 89, 17. *Hý hit gebrohton burgum in innan they brought it within the towns*, Exon. 75b; Th. 284, 2; Jul. 691: 40b; Th. 135, 24; Gū. 529. *On þeowote gebroht brought into slavery*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20. *Ðær wæs gebroht win there was wine brought*, Chr. 1012; Th. 269, 21, col. 1. [*O. Sax. gi-brengan.*]

ge-brengnis, -niss, e; f. Food, support; victus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. **ge-brice, -bryce, es; m. [ge-, brice a breaking] A breaking, breach; confractio**:—*Gyf nā Moyse gecoren his stode on gebrice [Lamb. gebrice] on gesihþe his si non Moyses electus ejus stetit in confractioe in conspectu ejus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 22.

ge-briddian, -bridligan; *p. ode; pp. od [ge-, briddian to bridle] To bridle, restrain; frēnāre*:—*He ða gesceafta nū gebridlod [MS. gebridlode] hæfþ he has now bridled the creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32. *Ðæt hī hira mōd gebridligen that they bridle their mind*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 7; Hat. MS. 41 a, 8.

ge-brihtan; *p. te; pp. ed [ge-, brihtan to brighten] To brighten, make beautiful; illumināre, pulchrum reddere*:—*Gebrihted beautiful*, Menol. Fox 272; Men. 137.

gebringan, he -bringep, -brinþ; p. -brang, -brong; pp. brungen [ge-, bringan to bring] To bring, lead, adduce, produce, bear; ferre, dūcere, adducere, producere, offerre:—*He mæg ðone lādan gäst fleōnde gebringan he may bring the evil spirit to flight*, Salm. Kmb. 176; Sal. 87: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. *Gif ðū mec gebringest if thou bring me*, Salm. Kmb. 31; Sal. 16. *Storm oft holm gebringep the sea often brings a storm*, Exon. 89b; Th. 336, 19; Gn. Ex. 51. *De hine gebringþ to dære byrig which brings him to the city*, Homl. Th. i. 164, 9: 198, 20. *Ða hine on ytre gebringap they bring him to anger; in ira provocant*, Ps. Th. 65, 6.

Ðæt he hine on orwēnnysse gebringe that he may bring him to despair, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17; Homl. Th. i. 8, 13; Rood Kmb. 275; Kr. 139. *Ðæt we done gebringen [MS. gebringan] on āðfære that we bring him on the way to the pile*, Beo. Th. 6010; B. 3009; Homl. Th. i. 164, 11.

ge-britnod; *part. [ge-, brytūian to dispense] Bestowed; impensus*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brittan to exhibit, give, to crumble, break small; exhibēre, impen-dēre, friāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brocc, es; n. [ge-broccen, pp. of ge-brecan to break] A breaking, broken piece, fragment; fractio, fragmentum:—*Sum biþ mid ðæs innopes gebrocum gemenged some is mingled with fragments of the inwards*, L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 26. *Ðara gebroca fragmentorum*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 14, 20: 15, 37. [*Goth. ga-bruka a fragment.*]

ge-brōc, es; n. [ge-, brōc affliction] Affliction, sorrow; dōlor:—*Ðēh eow lytles hwæt swelcra gebrōca on becume though only a little of such sorrows comes upon you*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 26.

ge-brocen broken, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24; *pp. of ge-brecan.*

ge-brocen enjoyed, Exon. 38b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 392; *pp. of ge-brūcan.*

ge-brōcōd, -brōcād, -brōcēd, -brōcud [or -brocod?]; part. p. [ge-, brōcōd; pp. of brōcian to oppress, vex] Afflicted, broken up, injured; afflictus, contractus:—*Gif se synfulla biþ gebrōcōd if the sinful be afflicted*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. *Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles forswiðe gebrōcōd the army had not all too much afflicted the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. *Sume gebrōcōde wæron some were injured*, 978; Erl. 127, 12; Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. *Ða ðdre gebrōcōde aweg cōmon the others came away afflicted*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1. *Hie wæron gebrōcōde they were afflicted*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. *We ealle on hæðenum folce gebrōcōde wæron we were all afflicted by the heathen folk*, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880-885; Kmb. ii. 113, 16. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. ga-brōchōn confringere.*]

ge-brocseōc; adj. Lunatic, frantic; phreneticus:—*Sum gebrocseōc man phreneticus quidam*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 10. *v. ge-bræcseōc.*

ge-broden drawn, unsheathed; *pp. of ge-bredan.*

ge-brogne, an; n. A bush:—*Gistigeþ swoelce gibrogne ascendit sicut virgultum*, Rtl. 19, 33.

ge-broht brought, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20; *pp. of ge-brengan.*

ge-broiden entwined, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 19. *v. ge-bredan III. to weave.*

ge-brosnod, -brosnad; part. p. [ge-, brosnod, pp. of brosnian to corrupt] Corrupted, decayed; corruptus:—*Gebrosnad is hūs under hrōfe the house is decayed under the roof*, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 3; Cri. 13: 9a; Th. 6, 15; Cri. 84. *Rotudon and gebrosnode synd dolhswaða mine putruēriunt et corrupte sunt cicatrices meæ*, Ps. Spl. 37, 5. *Ða gebrosnodan bān the corrupted bones*, Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88.

ge-brosnodlic; adj. Corrupted:—*Deōs world is gebrosnodlic this world is corrupted*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-brosnung, -borsnung, e; f. [ge-, brosnung corruption] A decaying, corruption; corruptio:—*Hī hire lichoman gemetton swā ungewemmedne and swā gesundne, swā swā heō was fram gebrosnung licumlice willunne clāne and unwemme intēmōrātum corpus invēnēre, ut a corruptione concipsientia carnalis erat immune*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36: 3, 19; S. 550, 15.

ge-brot, es; n. [ge-, brot a fragment] A fragment; fragmentum:—*Of ðam gebrote hig nāmon seofon wilian fulle ðe fragmentis tūlērunt septem sportas plēnas*, Mt. Bos. 16, 37. *Man nam ða gebrotu ðe ðar belifon, twelf cýpan fulle sublātum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentōrum cophīni duodecim*, Lk. Bos. 9, 17.

ge-brot, es; m. A barn-keeper; granatārius, frumentī præfectus, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brōðor, -brōder, -brōdra, -brōðru, -brōðro brethren, used as the pl. of brōðor, brōder for brothers collectively; fratres conjuncti:—*Begen ða gebrōðor both the brethren*, Andr. Kmb. 2053; An. 1029; Ps. Th. 98, 6. *Ic seah vi gebrōðor I saw six brethren*, Exon. 104a; Th. 394, 12; Rā. 14, 2: 98a; Th. 366, 12; Reb. 11. *Ða gebrōðer begen ætsamne the brothers both together*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 17, col. 1; Ædelst. 57. *Wyt sind gebrōðra we two are brethren; nos duo fratres sūmus*, Gen. 13, 8. *Gē synt ealle gebrōðru omnes vos fratres estis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 8; Mk. Bos. 10, 29. *Twegen æwe gebrōðro duo germāni fratres*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. *Be ðēm gebrōðrum twām by the two brethren*, Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191; Andr. Kmb. 2027; An. 1016. [*Laym. i-broðeren: O. Sax. gi-broðar: O. H. Ger. ga-pruoder: Ger. gebrüder.*] *v. brōðor.*

ge-brōðorscipe, es; m. Brotherhood, brotherhood, fraternity; fraternitas:—*Dyllicne gebrōðorscipe hý heoldon [MS. healdan] him betweonum such brotherhood they had among them*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 76, 6.

ge-brotu fragments, Lk. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. nom. acc. of ge-brot.*

ge-brown brewed, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17; Homl. Th. i. 352, 7; *pp. of brēowan.*

ge-brūcan; *p. -brēac, pl. -brucon; pp. -brocen [ge-, brūcan to use, enjoy] To enjoy, eat; perfui, edere, manducare*:—*Hī ðas blādes gebrocen hæfdon they had enjoyed the success*, Exon. 38b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393.

Middā sacerdhād gebrēce *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 8.

Ðætte hia gebrēcon *manducarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28: 6, 58.

ge-brudon *drew, unsheathed*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14; *p. pl. of ge-bredan*.

ge-bryce *a breaking, breach*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 23. *v. ge-brice*.

ge-brycep *breaks, destroys*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306; 3rd sing. *pres. of ge-brecan*.

ge-brȳogan *to use*:—Gibrȳgende *utenda*, Rtl. 97, 33. *v. brȳcian*.

ge-brȳcsian; *p. ade, ode; pp. ad, od To use, enjoy*:—Gebrȳcsiaþ *utuntur*, Rtl. 118, 39. Gebrȳcsade *functus est*, 195, 1. *v. brȳcian, bricsian*.

ge-bryddan; *p. de; pp. ed To frighten, terrify; terrere*:—Gif ðū mec gebringest, ðæt ic sī gebrȳdded þurh ðæs cantices cwide Cristes linan *if thou wilt bring me, that I may be frightened through the word of the canticle of Christ's discipline*, Salm. Kmbl. 32; Sal. 16. *v. broddetan*.

ge-brydan; *p. de; pp. id [ge-, brydan to take] To take; tollere, sumere*:—Donne mon hæfþ his æhte gebryd *when a man has taken [Th. discovered] his property*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 11.

ge-brȳsed; *part. p. [ge-, brȳsed, pp. of brȳsan to bruise] Bruised; contritus*:—Ðæt he his preosta ænne of horse fallende and gebrȳsedne gelice gebiddende and bletsigende fram deaþe gecyrd *ut clericum suum cadendo coritum, æque orando ac benedicendo a morte revocāverit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24.

ge-brȳsednes, -ness, *e; f. A bruising; contusio*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brytan; *p. te; pp. ed [ge-, brytan to break] To break up, destroy; confringere, exterminare*:—Gebryt hine efor of wuda *extermināuit eam āper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. Gebrytad *wid ecude broken up with vinegar*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 3.

ge-būan; *p. būde, pl. būdon; pp. būen, būn [ge-, būan to dwell]. I. intrans. To dwell, abide; habitare, versari aliquo loco*:—Hi gebūdon betweoh Capadotiam and Pontum *they abode between Cappadocia and Pontus*, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 36.

II. v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy; inhabitare, incolere:—Hū hit [ðæt hūs] Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *how the Ring-Danes had occupied it [the house]*, Beo. Th. 235; B. 117. Ne sceal ðes wong gebūen weorþan *nor shall this field be occupied*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 24; Gū. 276; Blickl. Homl. 121, 33.

ge-budon *proposed*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27; *p. pl. of ge-beodan*.

ge-būdon *abode*, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 36; *p. pl. of ge-būan*.

ge-būgan; *p. ic, he -beāg, -beāh, ðū -buge, pl. -bugon; impert. -būh, pl. -būgan; pp. -bogen [ge-, būgan to bow]. I. v. intrans. To bow or bow down oneself, bend, submit, turn, turn away, revolt; se flectere vel inclinare, curvare, declinare, transfugere*:—He cwæp ðæt he wolde to fullhte gebūgan *he said that he would submit to baptism*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 10; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 43; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 128; Met. 25, 64. Heō on flet gebeāh *she bowed to the floor*, Beo. Th. 3085; B. 1540: 5953; B. 2980. Se wyrm gebeāh snūde *the worm quickly bent together*, 5128; B. 2567. Hi gebegon to Isoue and to Israhēla bearnum *transfugerit ad Isoue et ad filios Israel*, Jos. 10, 4. Ne ðū ne gebūh fram ðære ær on ða swīðran heafle ne on ða wynstran *ne declines ab lēge ad dexteram vel ad sinistram*, 1, 7. Ðæt ðū to sāmran gebuge *that thou should bow to worse*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 9; Jul. 361. Eall folc him to gebogen wæs *all people submitted to him*, Chr. 1013; Etl. 148, 2, 21; L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 1. Ðe ær fram him gebogene wæron *who had formerly turned from them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 45, 44.

II. v. trans. acc. To bow to, turn towards; inclinare ad:—Sum fletreste gebeāg *one bowed to his domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241. Monig snellīc sēarinc selereste gebeāh *many a keen seaman bowed to his hall-couch*, 1385; B. 690. DER. in-gebūgan.

ge-būgian, -bōgian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. trans. [ge-, būgian II. to inhabit, occupy] To inhabit, occupy; inhabitare, incolere*:—Hȳ hit ne māgon ealle gebūgian *they cannot inhabit it all*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 10.

ge-būh *turn from*, Jos. i, 7; *impert. of ge-būgan*.

ge-būn *inhabited*, Ors. i, 1, § 13; Bos. 20, 2, 3, 7; *pp. of ge-būan, q. v.*

ge-bunden *bound*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7; *pp. of ge-bindan*.

gebundennes, -ness, *e; f. [ge-bunden, pp. of ge-bindan to bind] A binding, an obligation; obligatio*:—Gibundennises *ligandi*, Rtl. 59, 11. Ða abūgendan on gebundennesse *odde to bændum declinantes in obligatiōnes*, Ps. Lamb. 124, 5.

GEBŪR, *es; m. A dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman, boor; incolā, agricola, cōlōnus*:—Gif he on gebūres hūse gefeohte *if he fight in a boor's house*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 8. Gebūres gerihte *rights of the boor*, Th. i. 434, 3. See the section to which this heading belongs for an account of the relation of the 'gebur' to his lord. [Cf. Icel. būi in compounds] and bōnde [v. Cl. and Vig. Dicty. s. v.], and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 131: *Plat. buur, m; in earlier time a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frys. boer, m; Ger. bauer, m; in Silesia gebaur, m. The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer. From the A.-S. būan to dwell, inhabit.* DER. neāh-gebūr.

gebūr-geriht; *pl. n. A boor's or farmer's rights or dues; cōlōni consuetudines*:—Gebūrgerihta sȳn mislice, gehwār hȳ sȳn hefige, gehwār

eac medeme geburi *consuetudines inveniuntur multimode, et ubi sunt onerose et ubi sunt leviores aut medie*, Th. i. 434, 4.

ge-burh-scipe, *es; m. A township; municipium, municipatus*:—On ðam ylcan geburhscipe [MS. B. gebūrscipe] *in the same township*, L. Ed. i; Th. i. 158, 21. *v. burh-scipe*.

ge-burnen *burnt*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19; *pp. of beornan*.

ge-būr-scipe, *es; m. [ge-būr a dweller; scipe state, condition] A neighbourhood, an association of the dwellers in a certain district acknowledged by the state; colonia, vicinia, consociatio*:—On ðam ylcan gebūr-scipe *in the same neighbourhood*, L. Ed. i; Th. i. 158, 21 [MS. B].

ge-bȳa; *p. -bȳde To dwell*:—Gibȳaþ miþ ðæm *habitabit cum eis*, Rtl. 71, 3. Gebȳde *habitavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i, 23; 4, 13. Gebȳde *posside*, Rtl. 165, 20. *v. gebūgian*.

ge-bycgan, -bigan, -bigean; *ic -bycge, -bigce, ðū -bygest, -bigest, he -bygeþ, -bigeþ, -bigþ, pl. -bycgan, -bigcan; p. -bohte, pl. bohton; pp. -boht To buy, procure, purchase, redeem; emere, redimere*:—Hi meahhton hefonrice gebycgan [MS. gebycggan] *they could buy the kingdom of heaven*, Past. 59, 2; Swt. 449, 15; Hat. MS. Cuning sceal mid ceāpe cwēne gebigcan *a king shall buy a queen with goods*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. [For this use of the verb see Grimm R. A. pp. 421 sqq. where similar phrases in other dialects are given.] Ðæt hȳ mōston friþ gebycgan *that they might buy peace*, L. Eth. ii. i; Th. i. 284, 13. Ic gebycge bāt *I buy a boat*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 11; Hy. 4, 99. Ðæt hi man beāgum gebycge *that one may buy her with bracelets*, Menol. Fox 551; Gn. C. 45: L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3; L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 11. Būtan he hine æt ðam cynge gebicge *unless he buys it of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18. Gif mon hwelcne ceāp gebygeþ *if a man buy any kind of cattle*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10. Gif man mægþ gebygeþ *if a man buy a maiden*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Se man gebigþ *done æcer homo emit agrum illum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Hine geboghte Putifar *emit eum Putiphar*, Gen. 39, 1; Cd. 149; Th. 187, 15; Exod. 151: Beo. Th. 1951; B. 973: 4956; B. 2481. God us deopum ceāpe gebohte *Deus redemit nos alto pretio*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28; Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 27; Cri. 1463: 98 a; Th. 368, 25; Seel. 30. Ðū blōde gebohtest bearn Israhēla *thou hast redeemed the children of Israel with thy blood*, Hy. 8, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 26. Lundenwaru him friþ gebohton *the Londoners bought themselves peace*, Chr. 1016; Etl. 159, 23. Nænig usic mid lēane geboghte *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 7. Geboht *peōwa emptitius*, Ælf. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16; Gen. 17, 12.

ge-byncian *to beckon, shew, indicate*, St. A. 44, 12; Evan. Nic. 4, 13; Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48, MS. D. 37; Som. 39, 40, MS. D. *v. gebīncian*.

gebȳdan *to abide, wait*. *v. gebīdan*.

ge-bȳgan, -bȳgan, -bȳgean, -bȳgean, -bȳgan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, inflect or decline a part of speech, recline, twist, bow down, humble, abase, bring under, subdue, crush; flectere, incurvare, inflectere, declinare, reclinare, torquere, humiliare, confringere*:—Gebigdum cneowum *flexis genibus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28. Hȳ gebȳgdon sǣwle mine *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8; Gen. 27, 29. Ða hi hwæne beāg ymb min heafod gebȳgdon *then they twisted a sharp crown around my head*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 25; Cri. 1445. Hȳ ealle to him gebȳgde *he brought them all under him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15; 5, 3; Bos. 104, 11. Ðæt hig ealle leōda sceoldan gebigan to geleāfan *that they should subdue all nations to the faith*, Ælf. T. Lisle 30, 5. Iserne steng gebigeþ *vectes ferreos confringit*, Ps. Th. 106, 15; 72, 17; 143, 18. *v. bȳgan*.

ge-bȳgean, -bȳgean; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, bow down, subdue, crush*:—Ðū miht leon and dracan liste gebȳgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Gebȳgean *to synnum adigere ad peccata*, Alb. resp. 68 [Lye]. *v. ge-bȳgan*.

ge-bȳgednys, -nyss, *e; f. A bending, declining, declension, case*. *v. gebȳgednys*.

ge-bȳgel; *adj. Subject, submissive, obedient; subjectus*:—Gebȳgle to dōnne *to make obedient*, Chr. 1091; Th. 358, 38: 1105; Th. 367, 22.

ge-bȳgendlic; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases*. *v. gebȳgendlic*.

ge-bygeþ *buys*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10; *pres. of ge-bycgan*.

ge-byld, *e; f. [byld boldness] Boldness, courage; audacia*:—Calep hig gestilde and cwæp *boldly Caleb quieted them and said with courage*, Num. 13, 31; Jos. 4, 9.

gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; audax*:—Gebyld swiðe ðurh God, Jud. 4, 14.

ge-bylded, -bælded, -byld; *part. [ge-, byldan to make bold] Emboldened, encouraged, animated; corroboratus, animatus*:—Wæs Laurentius mid ðæs apostoles swingum and tryrnnessum swiðe gebylded *apostoli flagellis simul et exhortationibus animatus erat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 22. He wid monigum stōd ealdfēonda elne gebylded *he stood against many of the old fiends, emboldened with courage*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 31; Gū. 446. Se Barac, gebyld swiðe þurh God, feaht him togeānes Barac, *much encouraged by God, fought against them*, Jud. 4, 14. Hȳ wæron gebylde

they were encouraged, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 25. We us bleitsiā gebylde þurh God we bless ourselves emboldened by God, H. R. 105, 17.

ge-bylgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To cause to swell, to make angry:—Leóhtlice gebylged leuiter indignata, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. *v. ge-belgan.*

ge-bylged made angry; *pp. of ge-bylgan.*

ge-byrd; *gen. dat.* -byrde; *acc.* -byrde, -byrd; *pl. nom. gen. acc. a*; *dat. um*; *f.* ge-byrdo; *indecl. in s*; *f.* found in both *s.* and *pl.* without any apparent difference of meaning.

I. birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; *natiuitas, origo, stirps, genus*:—Bearnes þurh gebyrde through the birth of a child, Exon. 9a; Th. 5, 28; Cri. 76. Þurh bearnes gebyrd through child-birth, 8b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. On dæg gebyrde die natalis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Witgan cýþdon Cristes gebyrd prophets announced Christ's birth, 8b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65. Bearnes gebyrda the infant's birth, 18b; Th. 45, 24; Cri. 724; L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. Cennan bearn mid gebyrdom to bring forth children by birth, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 32; Gn. Ex. 25. Wæs he lichomlicre gebyrde ædeles cynnes erat carnis origine nobilis, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Of ðære cynelican gebyrdo de stirpe regiā, 5, 7; S. 621, 8, note 8. Be ðam gebyrdom concerning parentage, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19.

II. nature [what a man is natu by birth, or to what he is natus born], *quality, state, condition, lot, fate*; *natura, qualitas, conditio, sors, fatum*:—God āna wāt ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd God alone knows concerning the bird's nature, Exon. 61a; Th. 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ic cann engla gebyrdo I know the nature of the angels, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 2; Gen. 583. Æghwile gylt be hys gebyrdom every one pays according to his condition, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Nāh seó mōðor gewæld bearnes blædes, ac secal on gebyrd faran, ān æfter nān the mother hath not power over her child's happiness, but according to his fate [what he is born to] one shall go after another, Salm. Kmbl. 770; Sal. 384. Hie on gebyrd hruron gære wunde they fell according to their fate, wounded by the spear, Beo. Th. 2153; B. 1074. Or in the last two instances may 'gebyrd' be referred to 'gebyrian' to happen? [O. Sax. gi-burd, *f. natiuitas, genus*; Ger. geburt, *f.* Goth. ga-baurps, *f.*] DER. eāg-gebyrd, corl-, sib-, weoruld-, v. beran.

ge-byrd; *part. p.* [beard a beard] Bearded; barbātus:—Gebyrd barbātus, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. Gebyrdne hine he gesiþ he sees himself bearded, Lchdm. iii. 200, 4.

ge-byrd; *part. p.* Burdened:—Gebyrde sindun onerati estis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28.

ge-byrd-dæg, *es*; *m.* A birth-day; natalis dies:—On Herodes gebyrddage die natalis Herodis, Mt. Bos. 14, 6.

ge-byrde, -bierde; *adj.* Inborn, innate, natural; innatus, ingenuus, naturalis:—Ne him nis gebyrde ðæt hi ðe folgien it is not natural to them that they should follow thee, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 34. Him gebyrde is ðæt he gencwidas gleāwe hæbbe to him it is natural that he should have prudent replies, Elen. Kmbl. 1183; El. 593.

ge-byrdelice; *adv.* Suitably, orderly:—Ymsittap ða burg swiðe gebyrdelice ordinabis aduersus eam obsidionem, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 160, 19.

ge-byrdo birth, nature, condition. *v. ge-byrd.*

ge-byrd-tíd, *e*; *f.* Birth-tide, time of birth; natale tempus:—Se dæg com Herodes gebyrtdide dies accidit Herodis natalis, Mk. Bos. 6, 21; Gen. 40, 20. Fram gebyrtdide bræmes cýnings from the birth-tide of the glorious king, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 36; Edg. 12.

ge-byrd-wiglære, *es*; *m.* A birth-diviner; ex natalibus divinator, astrologus, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 14.

ge-byrd-witega, *an*; *m.* A birth-prophet, an astrologer; ex natalibus propheta, astrologus, mathematicus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 12.

ge-byre, *es*; *m.* The time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity; occasio, opportunitas:—Hwonne him eft gebyre weorþe, hām cymeþ when there shall again be an opportunity to him he will come home, Exon. 90b; Th. 340, 3; Gn. Ex. 105. [O. H. Ger. gaburi, *f. eventus, casus*.] *v. byre, ge-byrian.*

ge-byredlic; *adj.* Suitable, fitting, due; debitus, congruus:—Here-nissa gilyredlico laudes debitas, Rtl. 165, 22. Gilyredlicre wurdunge congruo honore, 78, 10; 8, 23.

ge-byredlice; *adv.* Conveniently; convenienter, Rtl. 16, 31.

ge-byrelic beón:—Ne sint gebyrelico Iudea to Samaritanism non cōtinentur Iudei Samaritanis, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

ge-byreþ bears, produces, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. *v. ge-beran.*

ge-byreþ, ge-byraþ happens, becomes, behoves. *v. ge-byrian.*

ge-byrgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To bury; sepelire:—Wæs on helle gebyrged sepultus est in inferno, Lk. Bos. 16, 22. *v. byrgan.*

ge-býrgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To taste; gustare:—Nó he föddor pigeþ, nemne mele-deāwes ðe býrge it touches not food, except that of honeydew it tastes a portion, Exon. 59b; Th. 215, 30; Ph. 261; Cd. 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. *v. býrgan.*

ge-byrhtan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To make bright, brighten; illuminare, clarificāre:—Ys his nama för him neóde gebyrhted præclārum nōmen eōrum cōram ipso, Ps. Th. 71, 14. *v. ge-berhtan.*

gebyrhte declared.

ge-býrian, -býrgan, -býrian; 3rd sing. *ep*; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*; 3rd sing.

ap; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* [The cognate words point to a short vowel.] *I.*

v. intrans. To happen, to fall out, to pertain to, belong to; evenire, accidere, contingere, pertinere *ad*:—Ðonne hit gebyrgan mæg when it may happen, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 22; Met. 4, 11. Syle me minne dæl minre æhte, ðe me to gebyrþe ða mihi portionem substantiæ quæ me contingit, Lk. Bos. 15, 12. Hit nis nāht ðæt mon cwip ðæt ænig þing weas gebyrige it is naught [nothing] that men say that anything happens by chance, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 28; Ps. Th. 4, 5. Ðæs ðing gebyrigeaþ æryst oportet primum hæc fieri, Lk. Bos. 21, 9. Men cwædon gió ðonne him hwæt unwænunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wære weas gebyrd men said formerly, when anything happened to them unexpectedly, that it happened by chance, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4; 16, 2; Fox 54, 3. Gebyrode, Ex. 14, 28. And feng to ealle ðam landum ðe ðær to gebyredon and took to all the lands which thereto belonged, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 6.

II. v. impers. It pertains to, it is fitting or suitable, it becomes, it behoves; pertinet *ad*, convenit, oportet, decet:—Swā gebyrþ ælcum Cristnum men as it becometh every Christian man, Ps. Th. 39, Arg. Swā ðær to gebyrige as may thereto be becoming, L. Eth. vi. 320, 11; L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Ne gebyraþ hit swā non ita convenit, Gen. 48, 18. Him ne gebyraþ to ðām sceāpum non pertinet *ad* eum de ovibus, Jn. Bos. 10, 13. Him gebyrode to ðām þearfum de egenis pertinebat *ad* eum, 12, 6. Hine man byrigde swā him wel gebyrede they buried him as well became him, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22. On ealle peóða gebyraþ beón ðæt góðspel gebod in omnes gentes oportet prædicari evangelium, Mk. Bos. 13, 10. [Orm. 3rd pres. birþ it becomes, 3rd p. birrde: Haul. p. birde: R. Brun. burd; Gau. gloss. burde: O. Sax. giburian accidere, evenire, contingere: Ger. gebühren: O. H. Ger. gaburian pertinere, contingere: O. Nrs. byrja incipere, inchoare, decere.] *v. býrian.*

ge-byrigednes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A burial; sepultura:—Æfter monigum gearum his gebyrigednesse post multos sepulturae annos, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 31.

ge-byrrman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To ferment with BARM, to leaven; fermentare:—Bryden was ongungen ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmd the drink was prepared which Eve fermented for Adam, Exon. 47a; Th. 161, 6; Gū. 954. Prymme gebyrmed fermented with greatness, 84, 2; Th. 316, 2; Mōd. 42. Ne beó nān beorma on eowrum hūsum; swā hwilec man swā ytt gebyrmed, forwyrþ non erit fermentum in domibus vestris; quicumque comederit fermentatum, peribit, Ex. 12, 15; 12, 19. *v. beorma.*

ge-byrmed BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus, Ex. 12, 15, 19. *v. ge-byrrman.*

ge-byrnod; *part. p.* [byrne a coat of mail] Furnished with a coat of mail; lorícatus:—Gebyrnod lorícatus, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 12. [Laym. i-burned.]

ge-byrt-tíd, *e*; *f.* Birth-tide; natale tempus, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 34. *v. ge-byrd-tíd.*

ge-býsgian [or -bysgian?], -bísgian, -býsgian, -biesgian; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, *ad* [ge, býsgian occupare, affligere, tribulare] To occupy, busy, afflict, trouble, vex, oppress, overcome, agitate, weaken, destroy; occupare, affligere, turbare, vexare, opprimere, corripere, conficere:—He mid gýmeleaste hūru us gebysgaþ saltem negligentia nos occuparet, Bd. Whelc. 310, 20. Ðonne hi hī gebysgiaþ mid woruldlicum hordum when they busy themselves with worldly treasures, Homl. Th. i. 524, 14. Ic eom lēg býsig, fyre gebysgad I am a busy flame, with fire occupied, Exon. 108a; Th. 412, 21; Rā. 31, 3. Mōde gebysgad in mind afflicted, Exon. 87b; Th. 328, 20; Vy. 20; 47b; Th. 162, 34; Gū. 985. Is mōðigra mægen miclum gebysgod the strength of the valiant is much troubled, Andr. Kmbl. 790; An. 395. Moyses wearþ gebysgad for heora yfelum vexatus est Moyses propter eos, Ps. Th. 105, 25; 76, 6. Wintrum gebysgad oppressed with years, Exon. 58a; Th. 208, 28; Ph. 162; 62a; Th. 227, 25; Ph. 428. Áðle gebysgad with disease oppressed, 49a; Th. 170, 10; Gū. 1109. Slæpe gebiesgad with sleep overcome, Exon. 96a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. Ne ðæt wæter fealleþ, lyfte gebysgad water falls not there, agitated in air, Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 26; Ph. 62. Wearþ mōðgeþanc miclum gebisgad, þurh ðæs peóðnes word, ombethþegne the mind of the disciple was greatly agitated through his lord's words, 50a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. Sceaða biþ gebysgod, swiðe gestilled the fiend shall be destroyed, made very still, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116.

ge-býsgian to occupy, afflict, overcome, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. *v. ge-býsgian.*

ge-bysmerian to deride, Ps. Lamb. 58, 9. *v. ge-bismerian.*

ge-bysmrian to mock, deride, provoke, Ps. Th. 77, 56. *v. ge-bismerian.*

ge-býsmian [or -bysnian; cf. Goth. busns]; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To give or set an example; exemplum dare:—Se man biþ hērigendlic, ðe oðrum gebynaþ the man is praiseworthy who sets an example to others, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17. *v. býsnian.*

ge-býsnung, *e*; *f.* [býsnung an example] An example; exemplum:—He sealde soþe gebysnunge he gave true example, Ælfc. T. Lisle 38, 3. Má manna beoþ gecýrrede þurh his gebysnunge to Godes hērunge more [of] men will be turned through his example to the praise of God, Homl.

Th. i. 494, 23. Ne dó ge ná be his gebýsnumungum *do ye not according to his examples*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35.

ge-býtlían [or rather -bytlían, cf. botl]; *p. ode; pp. od* [býtlían to build] *To build; ædificare*:—Eal Godes geladung is ofer ðam stáne gebýtold all God's church is built on that stone, Homl. Th. i. 368, 18.

ge-bytlu; *indecl. f. A building*:—Man bytlode áne gebytlu, and ða wyrhtan worhton ða gebytlu on ðam Sæternes-dæge, and wæs ða forneán geendod they were building a building, and the workmen were making the building on the Saturday, and it was then very nearly finished, Homl. Th. ii. 580, 32; 172, 23; 580, 21. He gýmþ grædelice his gafeles, his gebytlu he attends greedily to his rent, his buildings, i. 66, 11; 68, 2. He eow sylþ micle burga and ða sêlutan gebytlu he will give you great cities and the best buildings, Deut. 6, 10. v. botl.

ge-bytlung, e; *f. [bytlung a building] A building; ædificium*:—Ic inc ealle ða gebytlinge gewisslice tæhte I shewed you two plainly all the building, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 27; 16.

ge-cēlan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To cool; refrigerare*:—Send Lazarum, ðæt he dyppe his fingers lîp on wætere, and mîne tungan gecæle mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigeret linguam meam, Lk. Bos. 16, 24.

ge-cēlcian; *p. ode; pp. od To whiten; dealbare*:—Gecælcad dealbatu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 27.

ge-cēnenis, gecānes a calling, vocation. v. gecigednes. [Cf. ge-cēnnan?]

ge-cēnnan to declare, clear, prove; advocare, purgare, manifestare:—Hine gecanne ðæt he ðane banan begeten ne mihte let him prove that he could not obtain the slayer, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2; 4; Th. i. 28, 8. DER. cennan to declare, q. v. and cf. Goth. ga-kannjan to make known.

ge-cafstrian; *p. ode; pp. od [cæfester a halter] To bridle, restrain; frænare, restringere*:—Swelce sió gehyld hæbbe ðæt mōð gecafstrod as if patience has restrained the mind, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 218, 22; Cot. MS. 42 a.

ge-camp, -comp, es; *m. [camp a contest, war] Warfare, a contest, battle; militia, certāmen, pugna*:—Gecampes feld certāminis campus, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. On gecampe in warfare, Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Iosue cum mid gecampe to him mid eallum his here venit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo adversus illos, Jos. 11, 7. In gecomp in agonía, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 44.

ge-campian, -compian; *p. ode; pp. od To fight*:—He wolde gecompian wiþ ðone awerigdan gāst he wished to fight with the accursed spirit, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17.

ge-canc, es; *n. [?] A mock, gibe; ludibrium, vituperium*, Som: Hpt. Gl. 441, 510. [Cf. Icel. kank, n; kank-yrdi gibes; kankast to jeer, gibe; cank to talk of anything, to cackle, Halliwell; Scot. cangle to quarrel.]

ge-cēapian; *p. ode; pp. od [cēapian to bargain] To buy, purchase, trade; ðmēre, negotiari*:—He sēde, ðæt man nāne burh ne mihte yþ mid feó gecēapian he said that no city could be more easily bought with money, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 16. Geoweorpa gecēapode mid his feó æt ðam consule fugurtha bribed the consul with his money, 5, 7; Bos. 106, 10, 12. ðone mândrinc gecēapap he buys the deadly drink, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 7; Rā. 24, 13. Gif he hit næbbe befōran gōðum weotum gecēapod if he have not bought it before good witnesses, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14; L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1; Gen. 43, 21. Hū feolu ēghwec gecēapad wēre quantum quisque negotiatus esset, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 15.

ge-cēarfan, -ceorfan; *p. earf To kill, cut off or up; interficere, decolare*:—Gie soecas mec gecearfa quearitūs me interficere, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 37; 40. ðone ic gecearf quem ego decollavi, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 16.

ge-cēas chose, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 17; *p. of ge-cēosan.*

ge-cēgan to call, to call upon, Ps. Spl. 48, 11; 49, 1. v. ge-cīgan.

ge-cēgung, -cīgung, e; *f. A calling; invocatio*:—Giceigcung ūsum invocationibus nostris, Rtl. 97, 37.

ge-cēlan; *p. de; pp. ed. I. v. trans. To make cold, to cool, allay; refrigerare*:—Ðæt man ne mæge wætersēoces purst gecēlan that any one might not allay the thirst of a watersick [dropsical] man. II. v. intrans. To become cold, to be refreshed; refrigerari:—Forlæt me ðæt ic gecēle ærdam ðe ic gang remitte mihi ut refrigerer priusquam abeam, Ps. Spl. 38, 18. v. cēlan, calan.

gecele an icicle. v. gicel.

ge-celf; *adj. Great with calf*:—Ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and gecelfe cý mid me that I have tender children and incalving cows with me, Gen. 33, 13; quod parvulos habeam tēnēros, et boves fetas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13.

ge-cēlnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Coolness; refrigerium*:—For wegferendra gecēlnesse ob refrigerium vianitum, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. v. cēlnes.

ge-cēnenis, se; *f. A delight, Som.*

ge-cēnnan; *p. de; pp. ed. I. to beget, bring forth, produce*:—Gicende edidit, Rtl. 108, 29. From forleigere ne aru we gecenned ex fornicatione non sumus nati, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 41. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ki-chennan gignere.] II. to clear, declare, prove; purgare, advocare, manifestare:—Gif he gecenne if he prove, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 17.

Ic ðē ēcne God ænne gecenne I confess thee the only everlasting God, Grn. Hy. 10, 4. DER. cennan. v. gecēnnan.

ge-cennice, an [?]; *f. Genetrix*, Rtl. 68, 39.

ge-ceolan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To make cold, to cool; refrigerare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. v. gecēlan, calan.

ge-ceōsan; to gecēōsanne, gecēōsenne; *ic -ceōse, ðū -ceōsest, -cýst, -cist, he -ceōsep, -cýsp, -cýst, pl. -ceōsap; p. -ceás, pl. -curon; pp. -coren To elect, choose, decide, prove, approve; eligere, præeligere, seligere, asciscere, petere, nancisci*:—Nū monna gehwylc gecēōsan mōt swā helle hienþu swā heofones mærpū now every man may choose either hell's humiliations or heaven's glories, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. He wolde gecēōsan he would choose, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 9; Salm. Kmbl. 780; Sal. 389. Swā ðē leofre biþ to gecēōsanne ut tibi placeat eligere, Elen. Kmbl. 120; El. 607. To gecēōsenne to choose, Beo. Th. 3706; B. 1851. Gif ðū ða swidran healfes gecist si tu dexteram elegēris, Gen. 13, 9. Eall ðæt folc heom ðæt gecuron all the people approved for themselves of that plan, St. And. 36, 14. He hyht gecēōsep he chooseth hope, Frag. Kmbl. 77; Leas. 40; Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 21; Crā. 88; Ps. Th. 64, 4; Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 1; Ph. 382. Donne hine man to gewitnyse gecýsp when he is chosen as witness, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. Hý wic gecēōsap they choose a habitation, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 16; Wal. 37; 95 a; Th. 354, 36; Reim. 56; Ps. Th. 136, 7. Se gecēās Maximianum to fulturne his rices he chose Maximianus to the help of his kingdom, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 17; Ex. 18, 25. Cain gecēās wíc Cain chose a dwelling, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 17; Gen. 1051; 91; Th. 115, 29; Gen. 1927; 129; Th. 164, 3; Gen. 2709; Beo. Th. 2407; B. 1201; 4930; B. 2469; 5270; B. 2638; Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852; 46 b; Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907; Elen. Kmbl. 2076; El. 1039; 2330; El. 1166; Apstls. Kmbl. 38; Ap. 19; Ps. Th. 77, 67; 131, 14; Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Gecuron hīg ða gōðan on hyra fatu elegerunt bonos in vasa, Mt. Bos. 13, 48; Gen. 6, 2; Ors. i. 14; Bos. 37, 26; Ps. Th. 105, 27. Ðē wic gecēōs on ðissum lande choose thee a habitation in this land, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 30; Gen. 2722; Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759; Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 3; Fā. 47. Ðeáh hī gecure bítan cræftum cýninga dysegast though the most foolish of kings chose them without skill, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 21; Met. 15, 11. Se forespreca wer for hine in bisceop-hæde was gecoren the aforesaid man was chosen into bishophood for him, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29; 4; S. 564, 12. Ðætte eallra heora dōme gecoren wære ut universorum iudicio probaretur, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 31. Ðā Abraham gewāt Drihtne gecoren then Abraham, the chosen of the Lord, departed, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 5; Gen. 1818; 179; Th. 225, 7; Dan. 150; 212; Th. 261, 35; Dan. 736; Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324; Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 23; Rā. 32, 10. He wiste ðone lārowe gecorene he knew the teacher chosen, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 18; Gū. 977. Witodlice manega synt geladode, and feāwa gecorene multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi, Mt. Bos. 22, 14; Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 64. Torhte twelfe wæron, Dryhtne gecorene bright were the twelve, chosen unto the Lord, Apstls. Kmbl. 10; Ap. 5; Elen. Kmbl. 2115; El. 1059; Cd. 83; Th. 104, 12; Gen. 1734; 176; Th. 221, 23; Dan. 92; Hy. 7, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 53; Ps. Th. 131, 5; Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224; 15 a; Th. 31, 18; Cri. 497; 12 b; Th. 21, 7; Cri. 331; 64 b; Th. 237, 21; Ph. 593; 63 b; Th. 234, 16; Ph. 541; 74 b; Th. 279, 13; Jul. 613; 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16; 74 b; Th. 278, 29; Jul. 605; 33 a; Th. 105, 29; Gū. 30; 44 a; Th. 149, 29; Gū. 769. He hæfde cempaen gecorone he had chosen champions, Beo. Th. 417; B. 206. Simon sacan ongon wið ða gecorenan Cristes þegnas Simon began to strive against the chosen ministers of Christ, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 18; Jul. 299; 31 b; Th. 100, 1; Cri. 1635; Ps. Th. 104, 38; 107, 5; Hy. 9, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 42. Ic mīnum gecorenum cūde gesette deposui testamentum electis meis, Ps. Th. 88, 3; 105, 5; 131, 18; Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. [Goth. ga-kisian to test, approve: O. H. Ger. gi-chiosan discernere, probare, approbare, eligere.] v. ceōsan.

ge-ceōwan; *p. -ceāw, pl. -cuwon; pp. -cōwen [ceōwan to chew] To chew; rūmīnāre*:—Sume dweorgedwostlan gecēōwap some chew pennyroyal, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 11. Lege dweorgedwostlan gecōwene on done nafolan lay chewed pennyroyal on the navel, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 20.

ge-cēpan; *p. -cēpte; pp. -cēpt To buy; ðmēre*:—Hī ðæt rice hæfdon diore gecēpte they had dearly bought that kingdom, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Mt. 26, 19. v. ge-cýpan.

ge-cerran; *p. de; pp. ed To turn, return*:—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs revertar in domum meam, Mt. Bos. 12, 44. Gecerreþ ðæt folc commovet populum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 5. Gecerre hine let him turn, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. From wind gecerred a vento motus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 24. v. cerran.

ge-cerring, e; *f. A turning, conversion; conversio*:—On gecerringe odde on gēnhwyrfe in convertendo, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

ge-ciāp call, Ps. Lamb. 19, 8; = ge-cigap, pres. pl. of ge-cīgan.

ge-cīd, es; *m. n? Strife; lis*:—Gecīd lis, Rtl. 162, 28.

ge-cīdan; *p. -cīdde, pl. -cīddon, -cīdon; pp. -cīded, -cīdd To chide, quarrel, strive; litigare, rixari*:—Gecīdon odde getugon iudeas bituih

litigabant Judæi adinvicem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 52. Gif on gebeórscipe hie geciden if they quarrel in a feast, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-cígan, -cígean, -cýgan, -cégan; *p.* -cigde, -cýgde, -cégde; *pp.* -ciged, -cýged, -céged [ge, cígan to call]; *v. trans.* To call, name, call upon, invoke, call forth, provoke, incite; vocare, nominare, invocare, provocare, incitare:—Ne com ic rihtwe to ge-cígeanne, ac ða synnfullan non veni vocare justos, sed peccatores, Mt. Bos. 9, 13. Ðú gecigst him naman Ysmael vocabis nomen ejus Ismael, Gen. 16, 11. Him Dryhten gecýgþ the Lord calls him, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454. Drihten gecýge eorþan Dominus vocavit terram, Ps. Spl. 49, 1. Hí gecýgdon naman heora vocaverunt nomina sua, Ps. Spl. 48, 11. Se wæs geciged Godwine he was called Godwine, Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 3; Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 4; Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 31; 4, 19; S. 588, 30. Hí gewunedon to gebēdum gecigde beón they were accustomed to be called to prayers, 4, 23; S. 595, 41. On ðam þeóðlande ðe is gecýged Ælige in regione quæ vocatur Elge, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1; 4, 23; S. 593, 20, 35. Seó is gecýged Solente quod vocatur Solente, 4, 16; S. 585, 2. Ðú, Drihten, [eart] wynsum eallum gecýgendum ðe tu, Domine, [es] suavis omnibus invocantibus te, Ps. Spl. 85, 4. On dagum mínum ic gecýge hine in diebus meis invocabo eum, Ps. Lamb. 114, 2. He gecýgde me invocavit me, Ps. Spl. 88, 26. Hine hī gecýgdon eum provocaverunt, Ps. Spl. 77, 4. Ða to yrre beóp gecýge they shall be provoked to anger, Ps. Th. 7, 7. Folc gecýgde naman ðinne populus incitavit nomen tuum, Ps. Spl. 73, 19.

ge-cígednes, -cýgednes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A calling; vōcātio:—Ōþ ðone dæg his gecígednesse of middangeard usque ad diem suæ vōcātōnis, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. Gecígednes vocatio, vocabulum, nomen, Hpt. Gl. 441, 466.

ge-cígendlic; *adj.* [cigan to call, invoke] Calling, addressing; vocativus:—Vocativus is cígendlic odde gecígendlic vocative is calling or invoking, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. *v.* clipigendlic.

ge-cíignes, *sc*; *f.* A calling, entreaty:—Ofer mínre gecíignes ðú ge-settest ealle ðine apostolas to míne byrgene without my entreaty thou hast appointed all the apostles to be present at my burial, Blickl. Homl. 143, 29.

ge-cínd, *es*; *n*: also, *e*; *f.* A kind, nature, sort; generatio, genus, conditio:—And of fugelcinne seofen, and seofen ægþres gecindes et de volatilibus caeli septena, et septena cujuslibet generationis, Gen. 7, 3. Fram gecinde a generatione, Ps. Spl. T. second 9, 7. *v.* ge-cynd.

ge-císt chooseth, Gen. 13, 9; and sing. pres. of ge-ceósan.

ge-cláded; *part.* Clothed, clad; vestitus:—Hí gesēgon hine gecláded odde gederelad vident illum vestitum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

ge-clēman, *p.* de; *pp.* ed To smear; linere:—Geclēm ealle ða seāmas mid tyrwān, smear all the seams with tar, Homl. Th. i. 20, 33. *v.* O. Engl. Homl. i. 225, 17, i-clem.

ge-clēne; *adj.* Clean, pure:—Giclēno heart innwardo pura cordis intima, Rtl. 163, 1.

ge-clēnsian, -clēnsigan, -clēnsian, -clānsian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clēnsian to cleanse] To cleanse, purify; mundāre, purgāre:—Gyf ðú wylt, ðú miht me geclēnsian si vis, pōtes me mundāre, Mt. Bos. 8, 2; Mk. Bos. 1, 40; Elen. Kmbl. 1352; El. 678. Saul ne meahthe his wambe geclēnsigan Saul could not purify his stomach, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 24; Hat. MS. 38 a, 9. Geclēnsa odde afeorma me munda me, Ps. Lamb. 50, 4. Ic beó geclēnsod mundābor, 50, 9; Mt. Bos. 8, 3; Mk. Bos. 1, 40, 41; Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29. Geclēnsedra castigātor, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 1.

ge-clēnsung, *e*; *f.* A cleansing, purifying; purificatio:—Æfter Iudæa geclēnsunge sēcundum purificatiōnem Judæorum, Jn. Bos. 2, 6.

ge-clēnsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To cleanse, purify; mundāre, purgāre:—Saul ne meahthe his wambe geclēnsnian Saul could not purify his stomach, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 196, 24; Cot. MS. Ōder dæl sceal beón geclēnsod the other part shall be cleansed, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29, MS. Cot. *v.* ge-clēnsian.

ge-clānsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To cleanse:—Geltas geclānsa, ða ðe ic gefremede cleanse the sins which I have committed, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 39; 50, 112, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 112, 127. *v.* ge-clēnsian.

ge-cleofian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clifian, cleofian to cleave, adhere] To cleave, adhere, stick; adhærere:—Geþeðde oðtē geclēofede on flōre sǣwle mīn adhæsīt pāvimento anima mea, Ps. Lamb. 118, 25.

ge-clībs, -cleps, -clebs, -clýp A clamour, outcry; clamor:—Ne wend ðú ðe on ðæs folces geclyp turn thou not thyself to the people's cry, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7. [Cf. clypian.]

ge-clīht; *part.* Collectus:—Hand geclīht [or hand-geclīht?] manus collecta vel contracta, pugnus, Som. [Cf. Scot. cleik to seize as by a hook: A. R. clachte *p. tense* seized; clech unguis: Mod. Engl. clutch.]

ge-clungen dried up, shrivelled; contractus, *pp.* of geclingan:—Hý beóp cealde geclungne they are shrivelled with cold, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304; Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226.

ge-clūtod; *adj.* [clūt a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus:—Geclūtode bytta patched bottles [A. V. wine bottles old, and

rent, and bound up], Jos. 9, 5. Gesceóð mid geclūdēdum scōn shod with clouted shoes, Dial. I, 4.

ge-clypian, -clipian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clypian, clipian to call] To call, call upon, invoke; vōcāre, invocāre:—He his naman geclipode invocāvit nōmen ejus, Gen. 12, 8. Manega synt geclypede multi sunt vōcāti, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. [Still retained in y-clept.]

ge-cnāwe; *adj.* Knowing, conscious, aware, acknowledging; cognos-cens, conscius:—Se synfulla stōd feorran, ge-cnāwe his misdæda the sinful stood afar off, conscious of his misdeeds, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 27. Se cwellere bæd forgifenyss, ge-cnāwe his mānes the murderer prayed for forgiveness, acknowledging his crime, 510, 20. We sind ge-cnāwe ðæt . . . we are aware that . . . , 378, 9. Hig ealle wæron ðæs ge-cnāwe omnes testimonium illi dabant, Lk. Bos. 4, 22.

ge-cnāwan; *ic* -cnāwe, ðū -cnāwest, -cnāwst, he -cnāweþ, -cnāweþ, *pl.* -cnāwþ; *p.* -cneow, *pl.* -cneowān; *pp.* -cnāwen To know, perceive, understand, recognise; noscere, agnoscere, sentire, cognoscere:—Ne meah-ton [meah-ton MS.] ða ðas fugles flyht ge-cnāwan they might not know the bird's flight, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654; Bt. Met. Fox 12, 46; Met. 12, 32; Beo. Th. 4101; B. 2047. Donne ðæt ge-cnāweþ flāh feoð gemāh when the deceitful impious fiend knows that, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 17; Wal. 38. Heonon-forþ ge hyne ge-cnāwþ henceforth ye shall know him, Jn. Bos. 14, 7. He ðæt ge-cneow he knew that, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 22; Gū. 930; Mk. Bos. 14, 69. Ðā he ða lāc ge-cneow qui agnitis muneribus, Gen. 38, 26. Ðæt ðū ge-cnāwe ðæt ðis is sōþ that thou may know that this is true, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 27; Jul. 356. Hī hine ge-cneowān cognoverunt eum, Mk. Bos. 6, 54. Gif mīn fæder me handlaþ and me ge-cnāwþ if my father handleth me and knows me, Gen. 27, 12. Ic ðæt ge-cneow I perceived that, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 1; Jul. 443. Ge māgon sōþ ge-cnāwan ye may know the truth, Andr. Kmbl. 3115; An. 1560: 3032; An. 1519; Elen. Kmbl. 1413; El. 708. Ðæt ge-ðeode ðe we ealle ge-cnāwan mægen the language that we can all understand, Past. Swt. 6, 8. Ic hafu ge-cnāwen ðæt ðū Hælend eart middangeardes I have perceived that thou art the Saviour of the world, Elen. Kmbl. 1613; El. 808. Ðū miht ða sōðan gesæla ge-cnāwan thou mayest recognise the true goods, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 32; 80, 2.

ge-cneadan; *p.* -cnæd, *pl.* -cnædon; *pp.* -cneaden To mix, mingle, spread, knead; deprecere:—Gecned nū hræðlice þrī sestras smedeman deprecere nunc tres mensuras similaginis, Gen. 18, 6. Gecned hine mid meocle knead it with milk, Th. An. 119, 5. Ōððæt sie gecnoeden all donec fermentaretur totum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21. Gecneden sealf cataplasma, Cot. 209.

ge-cneord; *adj.* Diligent, intent; intentus, sollers:—Wæs he on willsumnesse hālgtra gebēda ge-cneord and geornfull erat oratiōnum devō-tiōni sollertissime intentus, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34.

ge-cneordlæcan to study, be diligent, Hpt. Gl. 412, 432. *v.* cneordlæcan.

ge-cneordlice; *adj.* Diligent:—Swilce hī swuncon on wīngeardes biggencge mid ge-cneordlice teolunge as if they had laboured in the cultivation of the vineyard with diligent tilling, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33.

ge-cneordlice; *adv.* Diligently; studioso:—Ða ðe woldon world-wisdom ge-cneordlice leornian those who wished diligently to learn philosophy, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27.

ge-cneordnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* [cneordnys diligence] Diligence, study, an invention; diligentia, stūdiūm, adinventio:—Gecneordnysse stūdiūm, Greg. Dial. 2, 8. Gremedon hine on ge-cneordnyssum his irritāverunt eum in adinventiōibus suis, Ps. Spl. 105, 28.

ge-cneorednis, *se*; *f.* Genealogy; genealogia, Hpt. Gl. 552.

ge-cneow knew, perceived, Gen. 38, 26; Elen. Kmbl. 2278; El. 1140; *p.* of ge-cnāwan.

ge-cneowian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [cneowian to kneel] To bend the knee, kneel; genuflectere:—He on ðiglum stōwum ge-cneowige gelōme let him frequently kneel in secret places, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 282, 30.

ge-cnocian to beat, pound, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6, MS. B. *v.* ge-cnucian.

ge-cnocden given, dedicated, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 63; Met. 1, 32. *v.* cnōdan.

ge-cnucian, -cnocian; *p.* ode, ede, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ud [cnucian to beat] To beat, pound; tundere, pertundere:—Gecnuca hý mid swīnenum gōre pound it with swine dung, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Mid gecnucedum [MS. gecnucedon] ele oleo tūso, Ex. 29, 40. Genim ða wyrte gecnucde [gecnocode MS. B.] take the herb pounded, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6.

ge-cnycc, *es*; *n.* A bond; nexus:—Gicnyccum nexibus, Rtl. 59, 13; 66, 25. *v.* gecnyttan.

ge-cnyrdlæcan to study. *v.* cneordlæcan.

ge-cnyssan, -cnysan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [cnyssan to press, trouble] To press, trouble, strike, beat, overcome; premere, tribulare, pulsare, icere:—Unsoþfæstne wer yfel gecnyssþ wīrum injustum mālā cūpiant, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gecnyssed ictus, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 55. Wurdon Rōmāne gecnyssede the Romans were overcome, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 19.

ge-cnyttan, -cnytan; *p.* -cnytte, *pp.* -cnytted, -cnytt, -cnytt [cnyttan to tie] To tie or fasten to, to annex; adnectere, alligare:—Gecnyttan

adnectere, Cot. 4. Bende gicnyhtest *vinculo nexius ti*, Rtl. 108, 21. Betere him ys ðæt ān cwyrynstan sī to hys swyran gecnytt *expēdit ei ut suspendatur mōla asināria in collo ejus*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Gecnytt, Mk. Bos. 9, 42; Lk. Bos. 17, 2. Gicnyht, Rtl. 109, 41; Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. [*Laym. i-cnuttan*; *p. pl. knotted*.]

ge-cēlan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans*. To cool, refresh, revive; refrigerare:—Forlētaþ me ðæt ic sie gecōled ærðon ic gewite remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam abeam, Ps. Surt. 38, 14. v. cēlan, calan.

ge-cope; *adj. Fit, proper*; congruus, opportunus:—We sculon geleornian ðæt we gecope tid [MS. tiid] arǣgen we must learn to arrange a proper time, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 277, 1; Hat. MS. 51 b, 8. Hwæt him gecopust siē what is most fit for them, 13, 2; Swt. 77, 26; Hat. MS. 17 a, 1; Swt. 275, 18.

ge-coplice; *adv. Fitly, well, readily*; apte, congrue:—Ic geō hwilum gecoplice funde I formerly readily invented, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

ge-copsende; *part. [cops a fetter] Fettered*; compēditus:—Ðæt he gehērde geomrunga gecopsendra oððe gefōtēcypstra ut audiret gēmītus compēditūrum, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21.

ge-coren; *pp. of geceōsan Chosen, choice, fit, good, beloved, dear*:—Min gecorena dilectus meus, Mt. Bos. 12, 18. Ðone gicoren Christum, Rtl. 4, 36; 82, 36. Ðe gecorena Messias, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 25. Gecoren is to ric godes aptus est regno dei, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 62. Ðū gecorene optime, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 3; 8, 15. Sanctus Iohannes eallum Godes hālgum is gecorena St. John is more beloved than all God's saints, Blickl. Homl. 167, 26. Ða gecorenan dūne the goodliest mountain, Deut. 3, 25.

ge-corenes, -corennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. [corenes an election] An election, choice, choiceness, goodness*; electio, electus, probitas:—Seō gecorenays stent on Godes fōrescēawunge the election stands in God's providence, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 25. Ne ic on heora gecorenesse becume æfre nor comminābor cum electis eōrum, Ps. Th. 140, 6. Ðe gelyfðe yldo wæron oððe on gecorenesse heora þeāwa mārān and beteran wæron gæd vel ælāte proveceta vel probitate erant mōrum insigniores, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33; Mk. Skt. p. 2, 1.

ge-corenlic; *adj. Choice, elegant*; elēgans, Cot. 74.

ge-corenlice; *adv. Choicely, elegantly*; elēganter, Cot. 77.

ge-corensceipe, es; *m. Election, excellence*; electio, excellentia:—Gecorensceip electio, Mt. Kmb. p. 12, 11; Rtl. 2, 27. Gecorensceip excellentia, Rtl. 54, 21.

ge-corōnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To crown*:—Ðū us gecorōnadest coronasti nos, Ps. Th. 5, 13.

ge-cosped; *part. p. [cosp a fetter] Fettered*; compēditus:—Drihten tolyfþ gecospede oððe ða gefōtēcypstan Dōminus soluit compēditos, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-cost; *adj. [cost tried] Tried, proved, chosen*; probātus:—Til mon, tiles and tomes meares, cūþes and gecostes a good man has care for a good and tame horse. known and tried, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 14; Gn. Ex. 143. Heāpe gecoste with a chosen company, Elen. Kmb. 538; El. 269. Swyrd ecgum gecoste swords tried in their edges, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Ða ðe seolfres beōþ since gecoste qui probata sunt argento, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Ðæt sind ða gecostan cempaþ these are the proved champions, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 21; Gū. 62. [Cf. Goth. ga-kusts; *f. trial, test*: O. H. Ger. gi-costōt proved.] v. gecostian.

ge-costian, -costuian; *p. ode*; *pp. od [costian to tempt] To tempt, try, prove*; tentare, probare:—He gecostaþ wildeōra worn it tryeth the multitude of beasts, Salm. Kmb. 610; Sal. 304. Ne eart ðū clāne gecostad thou art not thoroughly proved, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 36; Gū. 552, 40 b; Th. 134, 13; Gū. 507. [O. Sax. gi-kostōn: O. H. Ger. gi-costōt proved, tried.]

ge-costnes, -ness, e; *f. [costnes a temptation] A temptation, trial, proving*; probatio:—Se was of dæghwamlīcre gecostnesse ðæs mynstres becom to āncelife qui de monastērii probatiōne ad heremiticam pervēnerat vitam, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 42.

ge-costnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To try*; tentare:—Gecostna me tenta me, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. He was fram Satane gecostnod tentabatur a Satane, Mk. Bos. 1, 13.

ge-costung, e; *f. Tribulation, trial*; tribulatio, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-cræftan; *p. -cræfte*; *pp. -cræfted, cræft [cræftan to build; cræft art] To contrive, build*; moliri, machinari:—Ic gecræfte, ðæt se cempa ongon Waldend wundian I contrived that the soldier did wound the Lord, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 30; Jul. 290. Ðæt Godes tempel was wundorlice gecræft the temple of God was wonderfully contrived, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 29.

ge-cræftgian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad [cræft I. power, strength] To strengthen, make powerful*; firmare, roborare:—Ða ricu of nānes mannes mihtum gecræftgade ne wurdon the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of any man, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 2.

ge-crāwan to crow:—Hona gesang ī gecrāwæ gallus cantavit, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 74.

ge-crincan; *p. -cranc, pl. -cruncan*; *pp. -cruncen To yield, fall*; occumbere, ruere:—He under rande gecranc he fell beneath his shield, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209; Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250; 141, 19; By. 324. v. crincan.

ge-cringan; *p. -crang, -crong, pl. crungon*; *pp. crungen To sink, fall, die*; occumbere, mori:—Heō on flet gecrong on the ground she sank, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568; 5003; B. 2505; 2679; B. 1337; Apstls. Kmb. 120; Ap. 60; Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 30; Ruin 32. Gārulf gecrang Gārulf fell, Fins. Th. 63; Fin. 31; Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 9; Wand 79. Stīdmōd gecrang firm of mind he died, Apstls. Kmb. 144; Ap. 72. v. cringan.

ge-cristnian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad [cristnian to christianize] To christianize, catechize*; catechizāre:—He ðone cuning gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fece mid fulluhtþæpe apwōgh mid his þeode cum rex ipse catechizatus, fonte baptism, cum sua gente abluēretur, Bd. 3, 7; S. 329, 13. Syddan he gecristnad was cum catechizaretur, 2, 14; S. 517, 27; Blickl. Homl. 211, 29; 213, 15; 215, 22. Ne mōt gefullod inne mid ðam gecristnedan etan non licet baptizato cum catecumenō comedere, Th. Lg. ii. 144, 25.

ge-croced; *adj. Croceus, coccineus*, Hpt. Gl. 528.

ge-crod, es; *n. A crowd*; turba. v. hloþ-gecrod, lind-: creōdan.

ge-cuman, -cyme; *p. -com, pl. -cōmou*; *pp. -cumen To come, go*; venire, ire:—Seueriana gecom to ðara hālgena byrgenum Seueriana came to the graves of the saints, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27. Gecum to mīnum þeōwan Saulum go to my servant Saul, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19. Of nānum oðrum gecumen come from none other, Ælf. T. 2, 26. Æfter meh gecyme post me venire, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 16, 24; 17, 10; Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 40; 7, 27. [Goth. ga-kwiman: O. H. Ger. ka-queman.]

ge-cundelic; *adj. Natural*; naturalis:—Gē wēnaþ ðæt gē nān gecundelice gōd ne gesæþa in eōw selfum nabbap ye think ye have no natural good or happiness within yourselves, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 16. v. ge-cyndelic.

ge-cunnan; *p. -cūde To know*:—Huu alre bispello gie gecunnas ī gicunna gie māgon [Rush. gicunniga] quomodo omnes parabolas cognoscetis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 13. Ic ðe gecūde ær ðan ðe ic ðe gesceōpe I knew thee ere I created thee, Ælf. Test; Swt. Rdr. 70, 433. [Goth. ga-kunnan to know.]

ge-cunnian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To try, enquire, experience*; probare, explorare, experiri:—Ðæt hi mōstan gecunnian hwylc heora swifost hors hæfde that they should try which of them had the swiftest horse, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42; Nar. 25, 29. Ðe ðone wīgend aweccan dorste oððe gecunnian, hū who dared to awake the warrior or to enquire how..., Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259. Ic hæbbe gecunnad cearselda fela I have experienced many places of sorrow, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. v. cunnian.

gecure, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen. v. geceosan.

ge-cūp, known. v. gecunnan.

ge-cwæp, ðū -cwæde, pl. -cwædon Said, spoke, pronounced, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561; Bt. Th. 5322; B. 2664; Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 16; *p. of ge-cwædan*.

ge-cweccan:—Gecwecton ðegnas his ða croppas vellebant discipuli ejus spicas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1.

ge-cwed, -cwīd, -cwyde a word, command. v. cwīde.

ge-cweden spoken, called, ordained, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3; L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32; *pp. of ge-cwædan*.

ge-cwednis, se; *f. Vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cwed-ræden, ne; *f. An agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23.

ge-cwellan to kill:—Ða suno gecuoellas hia filii morte adficiant eos, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 12. Ðætte hia woere gecuelledo ut interficerentur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. [O. H. Ger. ge-quelit cruciatus.]

ge-cwelman to destroy. v. ge-cwylman.

ge-cwelmbēran to be tortured; extorqueri, cruciari, Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge-cwēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed [cwēman to please] To please, satisfy, propitiate*; placēre, satisfācere:—He ne mihte ðam folcum mid gifum gecwēman he had not power to satisfy the people with rewards, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 45. Pilatus wolde ðam folce gecwēman Pilatus volens pōpulo satisfācere, Mk. Bos. 15, 15. Gif ðū godum ussum gecwēme if thou wilt propitiate our gods, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 27; Jul. 169. Ðe him dædum gecwēme who pleased him by deeds, 46 b; Th. 159, 6; Gū. 922.

Some gecwēmdon englum some have given pleasure to angels, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 12. God, ðū ðe mid hrēowisse gicuoemes ī gicōmed biþ Deus qui penitentia placaris, Rtl. 8, 33. [*Laym. i-quemen to please*.]

ge-cwēmdun pleased, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 14; Cri. 918, =ge-cwēmdon; *p. pl. of gecwēman*.

ge-cwēme; *adj. [cwēme pleasant, pleasing] Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit*; jōcundus, grātus, plācītus, complācītus, acceptus:—Noe wæs Gode gecwēme and gife ætforān him gemētte Noe invenit grātiam coram Domino, Gen. 6, 8. Seō was Criste gecwēme she was acceptable to Christ, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 2; Jul. 259; Elen. Kmb. 2097; El. 1050. Gecwēme sý him spræc mīn jōcundum sit ei elōquium meum, Ps. 103, 35. Fordam hyt was swā gecwēme befōran ðe quoniam sic fuit plācītum ante te, Mt. Bos. 11, 26; Jn. Bos. 8, 29.

Ðær is brāde land in heofourice Criste gecwēma there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom of the grateful to Christ, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 5; Sat. 217. Gecwēme complācītior, Ps. Spl. 76, 7. Swā him gecwēmast

was as was most pleasing to him, H. R. 103, 6. [*Laym, A. R. i-que-me pleasing. Cf. O. H. Ger. biquame: Ger. bequem.*]

ge-cwēmedlic; adj. Well pleased; beneplacitus:—Gecwēmedlic is Drihtne *beneplacitum est Dōmīno*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 11. Ne ne on glywum weres gecwēmedlic oððe welgecwēme biþ him *nec in tibiis viri beneplacitum erit ei*, 146, 10. v. ge-cwēmlíc.

ge-cwēmednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. Satisfaction, pleasure, contentment; beneplacitus:—Gode to gecwēmednesse to the pleasure of God, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 376, 38. Gode to gecwēmednyssse to God's contentment, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. v. ge-cwēmnēs.

ge-cwēming, e; f. A pleasing; beneplacitum:—On gecwēminge ðinne in *beneplacito tuo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 17.

ge-cwēmlíc; adj. Agreeable, well pleased; placitus, placatus, complacatus, congruus, beneplacitus:—Gecwēmlíc congruus, R. Ben. interl. 43. Gecwēmlíc is Drihtne on his folce *beneplacitum est Dōmīno pōpulo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 4. In tide gicuowmlíc in *tempore placito*, Rtl. 19, 7; 18, 29. Gicuowmlíc *placatus*, 43, 17; 35, 43. Gicuowmlíc *complacatus*, 69, 11. Gicuowmlíc *supplex*, 166, 5.

ge-cwēmlíc; adv. Agreeably, acceptably:—Hū fela witegan under ðære æ Gode gecwēmlíc drohtnodon *how many prophets under the old law passed their life acceptably to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 33; 576, 4.

ge-cwēmnēs, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing; placatio, beneplacitum:—He ne selþ Gode gecwēmnēs his *non dābit Deo placatiōnem suam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 8. On gecwēmnēs folces ðines in *beneplacito pōpuli sui*, 105, 4. Tīma gecwēmnysse *tempus beneplaciti*, Ps. Spl. 68, 16. Martha was geornful ðæt heoð don Hælende to gecwēmnēsse *degnode Martha was desirous to minister to the Saviour to his satisfaction*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 29. Gicuowmnēsse *habbendo sufficientiam habentes*, Rtl. 13, 15.

ge-cwēmsum; adj. Illibatus, Hpt. Gl. 520.

ge-cwēdan; he -cwēðeþ, -cwypþ; p. ic, he -cwēþ, ðū -cwēde, pl. -cwēdon; pp. -cweden To say, speak, call, pronounce, agree, resolve, order; dicere, loqui, profari, pronuciare, pangere, statuerē:—Se næfre nænig word gecwēdan mihte *qui ne unum quidem sermōnem unquam profari pōterat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 43. He ðæt word gecwēþ he *spake the word*, Elen. Kmbl. 687; El. 344: 878; El. 440; Andr. Kmbl. 1791; An. 898: 2600; An. 1301. De Drihten wið eow gecwēþ *quod pēpigit vobiscum Dōmīnus*, Deut. 9, 9. Hi æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng utlāh of Engla lande gecwēdon *they pronounced every Danish king an outlaw from England for ever*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 34. On ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Creacan forð in the place which is called Crayford, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3; H. R. 105, 9. Ece Drihten gecwypþ *The Lord eternal shall speak*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627. Ðū gecwēde ðæt ðū ne alæte ðeo gedroean *thou saidst that thou wouldst not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664. Swā se stefn gecwēþ *thus spake the voice*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: 203; Th. 252, 22; Dan. 582. Iulianus se cāsere gecwēþ to gefeohte *the emperor Julian gave order for a battle*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 4. Swā hit gecweden wæs as it was agreed, L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32; L. A. G. prm; Th. i. 152, 4. Ða deofolgildan gecwēdon ðæt hi woldon ðone apostol to heora hæðenscipe gēneadian *the idolaters agreed to force the apostle to their idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24; H. R. 101, 20. [*Laym. i-queðen: Goth. ga-kwīthan to agree: O. Sax. gi-queðan to speak, declare: O. H. Ger. gi-queðan dicere.*]

ge-cwīcian, -cwycian; p. ode, ude; pp. od, ud [cwīcian to quicken] To quicken, create; vivificare, creāre:—Dō me æfter ðīnum wordum wel gecwīcian *vivifica me secundum verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. Heortan clāne gecwīca in me *God cor mundum crea in me Deus*, Ps. Surt. 50, 12. Ðæt ðū me on rihtes rēd gecwycige in *aquilāte tua vivifica me*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. He bebead and gecwicode synd *ipse mandavit et creāta sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 9: 101, 19. Hi biþ gecwicude *creābuntur*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 31. [*Goth. ga-kwīujan to quicken, make alive: O. H. Ger. ki-chuīchan.*]

ge-cwīde, v. cwīde, p. 180, col. 2. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ka-qhuit, ke-chuīti, f. sententia.]

ge-cwīd-rædden, -cwīd-ræden, -cwīd-ræden, -cwīd-ræden, -rædden, e; f. An agreement, a contract, statute, conspiracy; ratio, pactorum, conventio, conspiratio:—He oferbræc heora gecwīdrædenne *he broke through their agreement*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 57, 40. Gewordenre gecwīdrædene *conventiones facta*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1. Gecwīdrædden *conspiratio*, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 87; Wrt. Voc. 34, 19. Ðæt wæs seó gecwīdræden *that was the agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. III, 26.

ge-cwīs a conspiracy, consent; conspiratio, Cot. 46; Hpt. Gl. 519. [Goth. ga-kwīss consent.]

ge-cwīd-ræden agreement, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. III, 21, 26; Mt. Bos. 20, 2. v. ge-cwīdræden.

ge-cwylman; p. ðe; pp. ed [cwelman, cwylman to torment] To afflict, torment, punish, destroy, kill; pūnīre, trucidāre, mortificāre:—Nā ðæt ān me, ac eac swylce mīne gefēran mid ānum slege he mæg gecwylman *non solum me, sed etiam meos socios uno ictu pōterat mortificāre*,

Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Ðæt hi gecwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucidant rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 15. Ðæt he byþ gecwylmed *ut pūnītur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 13. Mid ormætre angsumnyssse gecwylmed *afflicted with excessive pain*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 6.

ge-cwylmful; adj. Pernicious; perniciosus, Hpt. Gl. 428.

ge-cwyp speaks, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-cwēdan.

ge-cygan to call, call upon, invoke, provoke, incite, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454; Ps. Spl. 73, 19; 77, 64; 85, 4. v. ge-cīgan.

ge-cygd strife, contention, debate; jurgium, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. v. gecīd.

ge-cygednes, -ness, e; f. A calling; vōcātio:—On ðam dæge ðe gēneālæhte hyre gecygednesse of ðyssum life *imminente die suæ vōcātiōis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 31. v. ge-cīgednes.

ge-cyn, -cynn, es; n. Nature; natura:—Ðæt is of untrumnisse ðæs gecynnes *ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. I, 27; S. 494, 15.

ge-cynd, ge-cind, acc. ge-cynd, ge-cynde; f. also ge-cynd, ge-cynde, nom. acc; gen. -cyndes; dat. -cynde; pl. nom. acc. -cyndu, -cyndo, -cynd; gen. -cynda; dat. -cyndum; n. I. nature, kind, manner, condition, gender; natura, indoles, ingenium, proprietās, modus, qualitas, conditio, genus:—For his āgenre gecynde *from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. On swīde lytlon hæfþ seó gecynd genōf *with very little nature has enough*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Is sió þrīde gecynd betere *the third nature is better*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 373; Met. 20, 187. On ða beteran gecynd into the better nature, Andr. Kmbl. 1176; An. 588. Hū his gecynde biþ *what its nature [sex] is*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 8; Ph. 356. Wæstma gecynde *kinds of fruits*, 33 a; Th. 104, 30; Gū. 15. Cristes gecynde *the natures of Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 819; Sal. 409. On feower gecynd in four kinds, 996; Sal. 499. Æfter gecynde *de genere*, Ælf. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27.

II. generation, nakedness; generatio, natales, partes, genitales, verenda:—Ðurh clāne gecynd by pure generation, Hy. 9, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 11: 9, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 52. Beheledon heora fæderes gecynd *operuerunt verenda patris sui*, Gen. 9, 23. **III. offspring; proles:—**Hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 26. [*Cf. O. Sax. kind: O. H. Ger. kint: Ger. kind.*]

ge-cynd-bōc, e; f. Genesis:—Seó bōc ys gehāten Genesis ðæt ys gecyndbōc *the book is called Genesis, that is the book of generation*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 33.

ge-cynde; adj. [cynde natural] Natural, innate, inborn, genial; natūralis, innātus, ingēnitus, ingēnuus:—Gif se weorþscipe ðam wēlan gecynde wære if *dignity were natural to wealth*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 25. Swā him gecynde wæs as *was natural to him*, Beo. Th. 5386; B. 2690: Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 12. Gecynde riht *jus naturāle*, Ælf. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 90; Wrt. Voc. 20, 31. Gefrægn ic hebrēos in Hierusalem cnyningdōm habban, swā him gecynde wæs *I have heard that the Hebrews had kingly sway in Jerusalem, as was natural to them*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 8; Dan. 3. Þurh gecynde cræft *through natural virtue*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 9; Edg. 35. Cēne men gecynde rice *bold men [have] inborn sway*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 3; Gn. Ex. 59. Hæfdan him gecynde cnyngas *twegen they had two kings of their own race*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 11; Met. 1, 6.

ge-cyndelic; adj. [cyndelic natural] Natural, according to nature; natūralis:—Hit is gecyndelic ðæt ealle eorþlice lichaman beoþ fulran on weaxendum mōnan, donne on wanigendum it is *natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lechdm. iii. 268, 7. Gecyndelice dohtor *filia natūralis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 21. Gecyndelices gōdes of natural good, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Hi nān gecyndelic gōd on him selfum nabbaþ *they have no natural good in themselves*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 30: 27, 4; Fox 100, 18. Ne forlēton hi nō ðæt gecyndelice gōd *they would not lose the natural good*, 27, 3; Fox 100, 6.

ge-cyndelice; adv. Naturally; natūraliter:—Ealle gesceafta gecyndelice fundiaþ to cumanne to gōde *all creatures naturally desire to come to good*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 15.

gecynde-spræc, e; f. A natural speech, an idiom; proprietās linguæ, idioma, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41.

ge-cynd-līm, es; n. A birth-limb, womb; vulva:—Gecyndlīm ontfnende *vulvam aperiens*, Lk. Bos. 2, 23; Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cyndnys, -nyss, e; f. A nation; natio:—Gecyndnys bearna ðīnra ic ascunode *natiōnem filiorum tuorum reprobaui*, Ps. Spl. 72, 15.

ge-cýpan, -cēpan; p. -cýpte; pp. -cýpt [cýpan to sell] To buy, purchase; emēre:—Wysan wigifrecan gecýpan to buy a worse warrior, Beo. Th. 4986; B. 2496. Ðæt ic ðe gecýpte *which I bought for thee*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 11; Cri. 1472.

ge-cýpe; adj. For sale:—Ðær wæron gecýpe hryderu *there were oxen for sale*, Homl. Th. i. 402, 17.

ge-cypsed; part. p. Fettered; compēditus:—Ingā on gesyhþe ðīne geōmrunga gecypseda *introeat in conspectu tuo gēmitus compēditōrum*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. Driht tolýseþ gecypsede *Dōmīnus solvit compēditos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6.

ge-cyrnlad; *adj.* Having kernels:—Gecyrnlade appla pomegranates, Hpt. Gl. 496.

ge-cyrran; *p. de; pp. ed.*

I. to turn, convert; vertere, convertere:—We sceolan ða wundor gecyrran on söðfastnesse geleāfan we must apply those wonders to the belief in the truth, Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Ic gecyrr feōdum mīne convertio inimicum meum, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Manega israhela bearna he gecyrr to drihtne multos filiorum israel convertet ad dominum, Lk. Bos. 1, 16. Gif hē ðæt Cristene folc mid lufan ne mehton gecyrron if they could not by love convert Christian people, Blickl. Homl. 45, 22. Dīne heortan to rāde gecyrr turn thy heart to counsel, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27; Ps. Th. 114, 7; 84, 5. Heora lif he hæfþ to gefeān gecyrrd their life he hath turned to joy, Blickl. Homl. 85, 24; 57, 30; 59, 13.

II. to turn [one's self], go, return; verti, reverti, ire:—Ic wille ðæt he libbe and to Gode gecyrran I will that he live and turn to God, Blickl. Homl. 97, 34; 101, 15. Gecyrraþ to me ðonne gecyrrre ic to eōw. He ðonne gecyrrde to us turn to me then will I turn to you. He turned to us then, Blickl. Homl. 103, 1. Dū ne gecyrr from ðīne deōwene turn not from thy servant, 89, 12; Ps. Th. 58, 14; Andr. Kmbl. 2158; An. 1080. Hī symle sculon ðone ylcan ryne eft gecyrran they ever must go again the same course, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 74; Met. 11, 37. Dā gecyrdon ða twā and hund-seofontig reversi sunt septuaginta duo, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Hwænne he sý fram gyftum gecyrrd quando revertatur a nuptis, Lk. Bos. 12, 36.

ge-cyrrred-nes, -ness, e; *f.* A turning, conversion:—Æfter his gecyrrred-nyse, Gregorius pēnode pearfum after his conversion Gregory ministered to the poor, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 35. v. acyrrrednes.

ge-cyrring, e; *f.* Converting, changing; conversio, C. R. Ben. 62; Ps. Spl. T. 9, 3.

ge-cyspyd fettered, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. v. cyspan.

ge-cyssan; *p. -cyste; pp. -cysced [cysan to kiss]* To kiss; osculāri:—Gecyste cyning þegn betstan the king kissed the best of thanes, Beo. Th. 3744; B. 1870. Gecyste foet his osculabatur pedes ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38.

ge-cýð, -cýðd, e; *f.* A country, native country; patria, natale solum:—On hiora āgenre gecýþþe in their own country, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1. v. cýð.

ge-cýðan; *p. -cýðde, -cýðde; pp. -cýðed, -cýðd.* I. to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce, inform; nuntiare, annuntiare, referre, effari, monere:—Dā andsware gecýðan to make known the answer, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354: 4638; B. 2324; Ps. Spl. 101, 24. Gecýð make known, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 4; Gū. 1155. Sōþ gecýðan to tell the truth, Elen. Kmbl. 1173; El. 588. Se ðæt orleg-weorc ðam ebriscan eorle gecýðde who announced that fatal work to the Hebrew leader, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 4; Gen. 2021; Andr. Kmbl. 1568; An. 785: 1718; An. 861. Swā hic gecýðde wāron as they were informed, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 9; Dan. 433. Him wæs gecýðed nuntiatum est illi, Lk. Bos. 8, 20. Dā weaþ hit Constantine gecýð it was told to Constantine, H. R. 3, 11.

II. to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confirm, testify, prove; declarare, revelare, edocere, manifestare, monstrare, perhibere, testari, probare:—Dæt wille ic gecýðan, ðæt ða ricu of nānes mannes mihtum swā gecræftgode ne wurdon that will I declare, that the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of man, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 1. God wille gecýðan hwylcere gearnunge se hālgra wer wære Deus qualis meriti vir fuerit demonstrare voluit, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 8; H. R. 15, 31. Se inlīca dēma mannum gecýðde internus arbiter edocuit, 3, 15; S. 541, 19. He gecýðeþ ðe wīsdōmes gife he will shew thee the gift of wisdom, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 595. Swā ðū hylde wid me gecýðdest as thou hast manifested grace to me, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Dæt ðīne leōde gecýðdon that thy people shewed, Salm. Kmbl. 654; Sal. 326. Wundor wæs gecýðed the miracle was manifested, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 6; Dan. 653: 212; Th. 263, 11; Dan. 760. Gecýðan mid āpe to prove or declare on oath, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 17; Th. i. 114, 2: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5. Tree of wæstm his gecýðed bip arbor fructu suo cognoscitur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44.

III. to make celebrated, renowned, famed; notum facere, inclytum reddere:—Cynung cysum gecýðed the king for virtues famed, Beo. Th. 1850; B. 923: 530; B. 262; Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 3; Gū. 553. [O. Sax. gi-kūðian: O. H. Ger. ga-chundan.] v. cýðan, cūð.

ge-cýðelic; *adj.* Manifest, made known; manifestatus, Alb. resp. 10. v. cýðlic.

ge-cýðig; *adj.* Knowing, cognizant:—Gicýðig cognitor, Rtl. 41, 23. [Cf. Ger. kundig acquainted with.]

ge-cýðnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* Testimony, testament, manifestation; testimonium, testamentum:—Manega sēdon leāse gecýðnyse multi testimonium falsum dicebant, Mk. Bos. 14, 56. Dēs calic is niwe gecýðnes on mīnum blōde hic est calix novum testamentum in sanguine meo, Lk. Bos. 22, 20; Ps. Spl. 49, 6, 17. Drihten, dīne gecýðnessa sindon swīde geleāffice Lord, thy testimonies are very faithful, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 14. Seō ealde gecýðnis the Old Testament, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 14. Nū neāldeþ ægðer ge ðīn onwrigennes ge uncer gecýðnes now approaches both the discovery of these [as false] and the manifestation of us two [as true], Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. v. cýðnes.

ged, gedd, es; *n.* A song, proverb, poem, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. Gedd proverbium, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 6; 16, 25. v. gid.

ge-dæftan; *p. -dæfte; pp. dæft* To put in order, make ready, prepare:—Dā ðe mid ðām [treowum] Cristes weig gedæfton those who with the [trees] prepared Christ's way, Homl. Th. i. 212, 34. He eōw betæcþ mycele healle gedæfte ipse vobis ostendit encanaculum magnum stratum, Lk. Bos. 22, 12; Mk. Bos. 14, 15. v. dæftan.

ge-dæfte; *adj.* Mild, gentle, meek:—Dīn cyning cymb to ðē, gedæfte rex tuus venit tibi, mansuetus, Mt. Bos. 21, 5. [Cf. Orm. daffite humble, quiet.] The later sense of 'daft' foolish, stupid, may be compared with the slang sense of 'soft.'

ge-dæftlice, -dæftelice, -deflīce; *adv.* Fitly, seasonably; opportune, commode:—Ic ðē beōde ðæt dū stande on dissum wordum, and hie lære ægðer ge gedæftlice ge ungedæftlice I charge thee to abide by the words, and teach them both seasonably and unseasonably, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 96, 15; Hat. MS. 20 a, 21. Gedæftelice seasonably, 15, 6; Swt. 96, 17; Hat. MS. 20 a, 22.

ge-dēlan; *p. de; pp. ed* To divide, part, impart, separate, distribute, share, partake:—Seoddan se lichoma and se gāst gedælede beōþ after the body and the spirit shall be separated, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ic gedæle bā Sicimam et convallem, ða ær samod wāron dividam Sicimam et convallem, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Hine gedēlaþ dividet eum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 51. He sceole wiþ ðām lichomon hine gedēlan he must separate himself from the body, Blickl. Homl. 97, 21. He hine wiþ ðas world gedēleþ he separates himself from the world, 125, 11; 21, 26; Exon. 10 b; Th. 102, 6; Crī. 1668; Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422; Exon. Th. 115, 32; Gū. 198. Ne mæg mīn lichoma wiþ deāþ ge-dēlan my body cannot separate [itself] from [i.e. avoid] death, Exon. Th. 124, 25; Gū. 343; 146, 19; Gū. 712. Gedælede woeron i toðdellon woedo mino partiti sunt vestimenta mea, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Gif he ær nele done sēlestan dæl Gode gedēlan if he will not before give the best part to God, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. Dæt we gedēlan ðone teōpan dæl that we distribute the tenth part, 39, 19. Gedæled dearfendum mannum given to the poor, 69, 8; 75, 23; Beo. Th. 143; B. 71; Exon. Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78; Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Sceolde he worc ðæs gewinnes gedēlan he should get pain on account of that struggle, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. [Goth. ga-dailjan: O. Sax. gi-dēlian: O. H. Ger. ki-teilan to divide, impart, distribute.]

ge-dēledlice; *adv.* Apart, separately; separatim, Cot. 201.

ge-dēman to obstruct, dam; obstruere, Serm. Creat.

ge-dærsted; *part.* [dærst leaven] Leavened, fermented; fermentatus:—Gedærsted is all fermentatum est totum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 33. Op-ðæt siē gedærsted oððe gecnoeden all donec fermentaretur totum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21.

ge-dafen; *part.* [dafen becoming] Becoming, fit, suitable; decens, congruus, convēniens:—Gif ðē gedafen pince if it seem becoming to thee, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. This points to a verb 'gedafen,' corresponding to the Gothic 'gadaban,' convenire, decere. [Cf. gedafenian.]

ge-dafenian, -dafnian, -dæfnia; *p. ode; pp. od* To be becoming or fit, to behave; decere, convēnīre: chiefly used impersonally, it behoves, it is becoming or fit, ought; decet, oportet:—Ic axige hwæder hit mihte gedafnian Abrahamē I will ask whether it was becoming to Abraham, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 47. Lāreōwum gedafenaþ ðæt hī mid wīsdōmes sealte geleāffulla manna mōd sylton it befits teachers that they salt the minds of believing men with the salt of wisdom, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 16; L. E. i. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32. Me gedefnaþ me oportet, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Dē gedæfneþ te oportet, 3, 7. Dē gedafenaþ te decet, Ps. Th. 64, 1: 92, 7; Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 20; Andr. Kmbl. 633; An. 317. Me gedafenaþ oðrum ceastrum Godes rice bodian aliis civitāribus oportet me evangelizāre regnum Dei, Lk. Bos. 4, 43; Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Gedafenode dēcūt, 33; Som. 37, 21; Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 11. Hit gedafnōde ðæt se Ælmihtiga ærest ðæt hwilendlice leōht geworhte it was becoming that the Almighty first created the temporary light, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4; 21, 39. Gedafniad is ūs decet nos, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15.

ge-dafenigendlice; *adv.* Consequently; consequenter, Scint. 11.

ge-dafenlic, -dæfenlic; *adj.* [ge-dafen becoming] Becoming, fit, decent, convenient, agreeable; decens, congruus, convēniens, hābilis:—Dæt is gedafenlic ðæt dū Dryhtnes word on hyge healde it is fit that thou shouldst keep in mind the word of the Lord, Elen. Kmbl. 2333; El. 1168; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 42; Met. 31, 21; Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 43. Hit gedafenlic is ðæt his rēaf ne beō hōrig it is becoming that his vestment be not dirty, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 20. Gedafenlic beōðnes [MS. seodnys] hābilis conjunctio, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 118; Wrt. Voc. 54, 60. Us dæg endebyrdnyss mid gedafenlicre cymb nōbis dies ordinē congruo vēnit, Hymn. Surt. 38, 3. Nis nā gedafenlic ðæt ðes man āna beō it is not fitting that this man be alone, Homl. Th. i. 14, 17. Uzs gedæfenlic [gidæfendlic, Rush.] oportebat, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

ge-dafenlice; *adv.* Fitly, properly, justly; dēcenter, convenienter,

juste:—God gewrac swíde gedafenlice on ðam árleásan men his árleáse gehopt *God very justly avenged his wicked thought on this wicked man*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 33.

ge-dafenlicnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Decency, convenience, an opportunity*; *dēcentia, convēntientia, opportunitas*:—Eton mid gedafenlicnyss *juxta convēntientiam comēdāmus*, Bd. Wlehc. 228, 43. On gedafenlicnessum in *opportunitatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10: second 9, 1.

ge-daffice; *adj. Convenient, fitting*; *conveniēns, congruus*, Hpt. Gl. 415. **ge-dafniendlic**; *adj. Suitable*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 497.

ge-dāl, es; *n. A division, separation, parting, distribution*; *divisio, separatio, divortium, distributio*:—Dē is gedāl witod lices and sǣwe *a separation of body and soul is decreed to thee*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 19; Gen. 930: Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Ic uncres gedāles onbād earfōlice *I awaited our parting in sorrow*, Soul Kmbl. 74; Seel. 37: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Se hæfde heortan unhnēaweste hringa gedāles *he had the most liberal heart in the distribution of rings*, Scōp Th. 148; Wid. 73. Æfter dæs lichoman gedāle and dære sǣwe *after the separation of the body and soul*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 12. Ðū ondrætst dē on ðam gedāle *thou farest to distribute*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 25. Se todæde sǣ reāde on gedāl *qui dūvisit mǣre rubrum in divisiones*, Ps. Spl. 135, 13. [Cf. O. Eng. Homl. elmes i-dal *almsgiving*.] DER. deāp-, ealdor-, feorh-, frip-, gāst-, hīw-, lif-, nýd-, sǣwel-, ðeoden-, woruld-gedāl.

ge-dāl-land, -dāl-land, es; *n. Partible land, land belonging to several proprietors*; *separabilis terra*:—Gif ceorlas gearstūn hæbben gemǣne, oððe gedālland to tynanne *if churls have a common meadow or partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. v. note. Hid gedāl-landes, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 6, 11.

geddian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To sing*; *cantare*:—Ðā ongan he geddian *then began he to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, note 25. Se scōp geddode *the poet sang*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. v. giddian.

geddung, giddung, e; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle*; *similitudo, parabola*:—In geddungum in *parabolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 10. Geddung parabola, 18, 9; 19, 11. Geddung ī onlicnis *similitudo*, 13, 6. v. gidding.

ge-deāgod dyed, coloured. DER. twi-gedeāgod. v. deāgian.

ge-deāpian; *p. ade, ode*; *pp. ad, od To deepen, become deep* [?]:—Gideopadon niōlmissa *preruperunt abyssi*, Rtl. 81, 24. [Cf. Goth. gadupian *to deepen, dig deeply*.]

ge-deāðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To kill*; *mortificare*:—Gedeāða ðū mortifica, Rtl. 48, 14. v. ge-dēðan.

ge-deccan; *imp. -dec. [deccan to cover] To cover*; *tēgere*:—Gedec ðanne clāp ðær mid cover *a cloth therewith*, Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 3. Gedec mid wrytum covered *with spices*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. v. Leo 607, 39. v. ge-peccan.

GE-DEFE, -doefe; *comp. -ra*; *superl. -est, -ust*; *adj. Becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, gentle, kind, benevolent*; *congruus, convēniēns, dēcens, opportūnus, hōnestus, quiētus, mansuētus, bēnignus*:—Swā hit gedēfe wæs *as it was fit*, Beo. Th. 3345; B. 1670: Ps. Th. 60, 6: 117, 13. Ne biþ ðæt gedēfe deāþ *that is not a seemly death*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 26; Gn. Ex. 117. Beoþ gē gedoeфе *estote vos perfecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 48. Noe wæs dōmfæst and gedēfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 34; Gū. 551: Beo. Th. 2458; B. 1227. Gedēfe is ðin milde mōð *bēnigna est misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 68, 16. Gedēfe sacerdos *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Eart ðū on lifigendra lande se gedēfa dæl *tu es portio mea in terra viventium*, 141, 5. On tide gedēfe in *tempore opportuno*, Ps. Spl. C. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 3. þurh gedēfne dōm *with fitting judgment*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 26; Gū. 582: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Dō gedēfe mid me. Drihten, tǣcen *fac mecum, Domine, signum in bono*, Ps. Th. 85, 16. Ða synd lifde and gedēfe *they are meek and gentle*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 20. Sýn hī adilgad of gedēfra eac ðara lifigendra leofra bōcum *deleantur de libro viventium*, Ps. Th. 68, 29. Wuna mid us ðæt ðū us gedēfra gedō stop *with us to improve us*, St. And. 24, 8. Deorust and gedēfust *dearest and fittest*, 102, 16. Ealra dēmena ðam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 4; Sch. 58. [Goth. ga-dōbs *fitting*.] DER. lǣr-gedēfe.

ge-dēfe; *adv. Becomingly, decently*; *dēcenter*:—Ic eom on ðinum dōmum gedēfe glæd *iudicia tua jucunda*, Ps. Th. 118, 39: 124, 4.

ge-dēfelice; *adj. Fit, becoming, decent, honest*; *honestus*:—Ðær syndon gedēfelice menn *sunt tibi homines honesti*, Nar. 37, 32.

ge-dēfelice; *adv. Becomingly, fitly, decently, properly*; *dēcenter, opportūne*:—Sōna dæs ðe gehālgod wæs, ða dyde mon his lichoman in, and on ðære cyricean norþ-portice gedēfelice wæs bebyriged *mox vērō ut dedicāta est, intro inlātum, et in porticu illius aquilonālis dēcenter sepultum est*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 34. He symle gedēfelice æftercwæp *he always repeated [them] properly*, 5, 2; S. 615, 15.

ge-defen; *part. Fit, proper, due*; *dēbitus*:—Gedefen dēbitus, Cot. 61: Th. An. 101, 10. To forspōwne gedefene heānesse *ad profectum dēbiti culminis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17. v. gedafen.

ge-defenlic; *adj. Fit, proper, due*; *dēbitus*:—Mid gedefenlicre ege *dēbito cum timore*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 28. v. gedafenlic.

ge-dēfnes, -ness, e; *f. Quietness, mildness, gentleness*; *mansuētudo*:—Oferbecymþ gedēfnes *sūpervēnit mansuētudo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ge-dēftlice; *adv. Fitly, moderately*; *dēcenter*:—Gif ðū wile hāl beōn, drinc ðē gedēftlice *if thou wilt be healthy, drink in moderation*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. v. ge-dēftlice.

ge-dēgan, ge-dēgean *to pass through, escape*; *pertransire*:—Oft ūre sǣwl swýde frēcne hlímmān gedēge hlōdes wāteres; wēne ic forðon ðæt heō wel mǣge ðæt swýðre mǣgen sǣwel usser wāteres wēnan ðæs wel gedēgean *torrentem pertransiuit anima nostra; forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Gif he wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan *if he himself wish to be uncondemned*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 12. v. gedigan.

ge-dēgled hidden; *absconditus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2. v. ge-diglan. **ge-delf**, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging, a trench*; *fossio, fossa*:—Mid gedelfe by digging, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 12. He lēt delfon an mycel gedelf *he had a great trench dug*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 58, 5.

ge-delfan; *p. -dealf, pl. -dulfon*; *pp. dolfen To dig, delve*; *fordere, effodere*:—Wæs ðær sum hlāw done men gedulfon *there was a mound which men had dug*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ðē wearp helle seāþ nider gedolfen *the pit of hell was dug beneath for thee*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423.

ge-dēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To deem, judge, determine, ordain, decree, doom, condemn*; *iudicare, decernere, sancire, condemnare*:—He wile gedēman dæda gehwylce *he will judge each deed*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 13; Cri. 525. Ðæt he æghwelcne on riht gedēmep *that he judge every one righteously*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30; Ps. Th. 57, 10. He gedēmede ūre Drihten *to deäpe he condemned our Lord to death*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 42. Gedēmdon [MS. gedēmden] *sancērunt*, Mone B. 1940. Se ðe undōm gedēme *he who shall doom unjust doom*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 7. Swā gedēmed is *as is ordained*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 26; Ph. 147. He gedēmed hæfde ðæt Ceōlwulf æfter him cnyning wære *successorem fore Ceolwulfum decrevisset*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 1; Cd. 186; Th. 231, 11; Dan. 245. Fýnd syndon eowere gedēmed *to deäpe your enemies are condemned to death*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 196. [Goth. ga-dōmjan.]

ge-deoful-geld idolatry. v. deofolgeld.

ge-deorfe, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation*; *lābor, tribulatio*:—Micel gedeorf ys hit *magnus lābor est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 5, 7. Byþ mycel gedeorf *erit tribulatio magna*, Mt. Bos. 24, 21. Hæfst ðū ænig gedeorf hābestu *aliquem lāborem?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 9. For his micclum gedeorfum *for his great labours*, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 3; 82, 33.

ge-deorfan; *p. -dearf, pl. -durfon*; *pp. -dorfen To labour*:—Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. In Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 3. Heora scipa gedurfon L and C *perhaps we should read gedufon sank*, cf. 85, 38, gedēaf [gedrāf], and Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24. Ðā gedufon hī ealle and adruncon. [A. R. i-dorven; *pp. grieved, injured*.]

ge-deorfleās; *adj. This word in Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 73 is explained nil prosperum. The natural meaning would be without labour, trouble, which hardly agrees with that given above. Leo 230, 38, to connect the two, suggests the meaning without effort, so without result, success.*

ge-deorfnyss, -nyss, e; *f. Trouble, tribulation*; *tribulatio*:—God is ūre fultum on gedorfnyssum *odde on gedrefednyssum Deus est noster adiutor in tribulationibus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 2.

ge-deorfsom; *adj. Troublesome, grievous*; *molestus, grāvis*:—Dis wæs swiðe gedeorfsom gear *this was a very grievous year*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 1.

ge-deorian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To injure, hurt*; *lādere*:—Ðyssum wordum ðā gecwedenum, hine sōna se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig, and drāf ðæt fýr on ða ðe hit ær onbærndon, swā ðæt hī sume mid ðam fýre gederede wæron *quo dicto, stātīm mūtātī ab urbe venti, in eos qui accendērāt flammārum incendia retorsērunt, ita ut aliquot laesi*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7–12, col. 1.

ge-dician; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To make a dike or mound*; *vallum facere*:—Eardædon Bryttas binnan ðam dīce, ðe we gemynegodon ðæt Severus hēt þwýrs ofer ðæt ealond *gedician habitabant Brittones intra vallum, quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480. v. dician.

ge-diglan *To hide, cover*; *velare*:—He wolde ðara scamfestna gielmieste mid lifelícum wordum gediglan *he would cover [velare] the negligence of the modest with gentle words*, Past. 31, 2; Swt. 207, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 23. v. ge-diglan.

ge-diernan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To conceal*; *cēlare*:—Se ðe þiefþe gedierne, forgielde done þeof be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. v. ge-dynnan.

ge-digan, -dýgan, -dēgan, ic -dige, ðū -dīgest, he -digeþ, *pl. -digap*; *p. de*; *pp. ed To endure, carry through, tolerate, overcome, escape*; *ēti, perpēti, perferre, tolerāre, superāre, evadere*:—Swā mæg unfāge gedigan

weán so an undoomed [man] may escape calamity, Beo. Th. 4572; B. 2201. Ðū aldre gedigest thou escapest with life, 1327; B. 661. He gedigeþ he escapes, 606; B. 300. He feore gedigde he escaped with life, 1161; B. 578. Feore gedýged escaped with life, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. Ðæt wif ne gedigþ hyre feore the woman will not escape with her life, Nar. 50, 10. Ðara monna hit ælc gedigede hominibus idem morsus non usque ad interitum nocebant, Nar. 16, 11. Sume hit ne gedýgdan mid ðam life some did not escape with life, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. v. dýgan, gedegan.

ge-digl[i]an, -deglan, -dýglan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed, ad To hide, conceal, cover; abscondere, operire:—Gedeigla abscondere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. Gedeigeldes abscondisti, 11, 25. Gedegled opertum, 10, 26. Gidéglað [delgad] abscondita, Rtl. 25, 7. Helme gedýgled concealed by a covering, Hy. 11, 13. [Cf. O. H. Ger. tougilian to hide.]

ge-dihlgean to hide, make private, detach, separate; velare, secernere, separare:—Eadgār, mid rýmte gedihlgean hēi ða mynstra Edgar commanded the monasteries to be made private or detached, Th. Diplm. A.D. 963-975; 231, 4. v. ge-diglan.

ge-diht, es; *n.* A composition:—Fela fægere godspel we forlætþ on ðisum gedihthe many excellent gospels we omit in this composition, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 1. [Cf. Ger. gedicht.]

ge-dihtan; *p.* -dihte; *pp.* -dihted, -diht. I. to put in order, dispose, compose, arrange, conspire; disponere, componere, conspire:—Nū sindon twā bēc gesette on eudebyrðnisse to Salomones bōcum, swilce he hīg gedihthe now two books are set in order after Solomon's books, as if he composed them, Ælfic. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 402. Bēda ðe ðas bōc gedihthe Bede who composed this book, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 224. Ðā gedihthon ða Iudeas jam conspiraverant Iudei, Jn. Bos. 9, 22. Gedihst digestus, ordinatus, Hpt. Gl. 409. II. to order, direct, appoint; dirigere, dicere:—Hīg dydon swā, swā swā him gedihthe Iosue they did as Joshua directed them, Josh. 6, 23. Ðis gewrit wæs to anum menn gedihst this writing was directed to a particular man, Ælfic. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. [Laym. to dæde idihthe.] v. dihtan.

ge-dihtnung a disposing. v. dihtnung.

ge-diglan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od To blot out:—Gidilge dele, Rtl. 168, 19; 19, 1.

ge-dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To conceal, keep secret; celāre:—Se ðe forstolen flæsc findet and gedirneþ he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2, note 1. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dofung, e; *f.* Dotage; deliramentum, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To wound; vulnerāre:—Deoþe gedolgod deeply wounded, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rā. 54, 6.

ge-dōn; *ic* -dō, *ðū* -dēst, *he* -dēþ, *pl.* -dōþ; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dēn, -dōn To do, make, put, cause, effect, reach a place; facere:—Ic sceal cunnan hwæt ðū gedōn wille I shall know what thou wilt do, Andr. Kmbl. 684; An. 343. Ðū ne miht ænne locc gedōn hwitne non potes unum capillum album facere, Mt. Bos. 5, 36. Gedō ðē hālna saluum te fac, Lk. Bos. 23, 37; 8, 48. Ðæt gefeoht wæs gedōn mid micelre geornfulnessse the battle was fought [done] with much earnestness, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 45. Ðæt hit gedōn wære that it was done, Andr. Kmbl. 1530; An. 766. Swā fela wundra swā we gehýrdon gedōne quanta audiuimus facta, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. Ðæt he us ðæt cūþ gedō that he make that known to us, Blick. Homl. 139, 31. Hie gedōþ ðæt ægder biþ ofer froren they cause each to be frozen over, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 9; Past. Swt. 7, 8; Ps. Th. 82, 12. Ðone eadigan Mathew he gedyde gangan he caused the blessed Matthew to go, St. And. 14, 13. We syndon niwe to ðissum geleāfan gedōn we are newly turned to this faith, 24, 9. Streōwnesse him under gedōn to put litter under him, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. On cweartern gedōn to put in prison, Jn. Bos. 3, 24. Fōron ðæt hie gedydon æt Sæferne they went until they reached the Severn, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14; 93, 5; 895; Erl. 94, 2, 15. Fōron ðæt hie gedydon innan Sæferne mīðan they went so as to get within the mouth of the Severn, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. [O. Sax. gi-dōn.] DER. dōn.

ge-drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To drive, push, urge, trouble; pellere, urgere, perturbare:—Wōð-þrag gedrāf sefan ingehýgd lust urges the thoughts of mind, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 83; Met. 25, 42; 18, 5; Met. 18, 3. v. dræfan, gedrifan.

ge-drēfnes, ness, e; *f.* A disturbance; perturbatio, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 121; Met. 22, 61.

ge-dreag, ge-dreag, es; *n.* A dragging, band, multitude, tumult; tractus, turba, tumultus:—He wolde sēcan deofla gedræg he would seek the band of devils, Beo. Th. 1516; B. 756. Eac ðon breost-ceare sin-sorgna gedreag sý æt him even when care of breast, multitude of constant sorrows be at him, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45. Ðær wæs forðen-dera gedræg there was a tumult of undone men, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Ðær wæs wide gehýfred earmlic ylða gedræg then was widely heard the wretched tumult of mortals, 3108; An. 1557.

ge-drāf drove, was wrecked, Ors. Cot. MS. 4, 6; Bos. Notes, p. 20, col. 2, § 10. v. ge-drifan.

ge-dreag multitude, tumult, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 11; Cri. 1000; 103 a; Th. 389, 19; Rā. 7, 10. v. gedræg.

ge-dreccan; *p.* -drehte; *pp.* -dreht, -dreht To vex, afflict, torment, oppress; vexare, affligere, tribulare, opprimere:—He hæþ on slæpe dýn wýf gedreht he hath vexed thy wife in her sleep, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 15. Beornas, gretþ hýgeðōmre hrēowum gedrehte men sad in mind with griefs afflicted shall wail, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. Hī scondum gedrehte they shamefully tormented, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 32; Cri. 1299; 30 a; Th. 92, 15; Cri. 1509. For meteleaste gedrehte for want of food oppressed, Andr. Kmbl. 78; An. 39. Of unclēnum gāstum gedrehte vexati a spiritibus immundis, Lk. Bos. 6, 18; 7, 6.

ge-drecednys, se; *f.* Tribulation, affliction:—Donne beoþ swilce gedrecednyssa swilce nāron ær then shall be such tribulations as were not before, Homl. Th. i. 4, 1. Līchamlic gedrecednys bodily affliction, 454, 26.

ge-drecte oppressed. v. gedreccan

ge-drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To disturb, trouble, vex, offend; turbare, conturbare, confundere, scandalizare:—Hwī gedrēfe gyt me quare [vos duo] conturbatis me, Ps. Th. 41, 5. Se Hælend gedrēfde hyne sylfne Iesus turbavit seipsum, Jn. Bos. 11, 33; Lk. Bos. 24, 37. Ðū gedrēfest deoþe wēlas tu conturbas profundos vortices, Ps. Th. 64, 7. Ðū gedrēfst grūnd sās tu confundas profundum maris, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Beoþ gedrēfde þeodra turbabuntur gentes, Ps. Spl. 64, 8. Swā hwā swā gedrēfþ ænne of dýssum lytlingum whosoever shall offend one of these little ones, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. [O. Sax. ge-drōbian.] v. drēfan.

ge-drēfedlic; *adj.* Troublesome; turbulentus, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4. gedrēfednes, -drōfednes, se; *f.* Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal; perturbatio, conturbatio, confusio, tribulatio, scandalum:—Būtan gedrēfednesse ðe menn þrōwīaþ a conturbatio hominum, Ps. Th. 30, 22. For gedrēfednesse sās swēges and ýða præ confusione sonitus maris et fluctuum, Lk. Bos. 21, 25; Mt. Bos. 13, 21; Lk. Bos. 17, 1.

ge-drōfnis, niss, e; *f.* Disturbance, confusion; perturbatio:—To æ.ēcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deap auxit procellam hujusce perturbationis mors Sæberti, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6; Hpt. Gl. 463. v. gedrēfednes, ge-drēfnes.

ge-dreht, oppressed, afflicted. v. gedreccan.

ge-drēme, -drýme; *adj.* Melodious, harmonious, joyous; cānōrus, consōnus, lætus:—Beoþ on heora hūsum blīde gedrēme lætūbuntur in cubilibus suis, Ps. Th. 149, 5. Hī ealle samod mid gedrēmum sange Godes wuldor hleodrodon they all together celebrated God's glory with melodious song, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. On gedrēmum lofsangum in harmonious hymns, 600, 9.

ge-drencan; *p.* -drencet; *pp.* -drenced To drench, drown; submergere, demergere:—Se wæg gedrencte [-drecte MS.] dugōþ Egypta the wave drowned the army of the Egyptians, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 16; Exod. 500. Deaþe gedrenced drenched with death, 144; Th. 179, 25; Exod. 34. Ðū [bist] to helle gedrencged tu ad infernum demergeris, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 15.

ge-dreog, es; *n.* A rubbing:—Swīnes rysl his scōn to gedreoge swine's fat for rubbing his shoes, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29.

ge-dreōg, es; *n.* A retiring, modesty; modestia, R. Ben. 8.

ge-dreogan; *p.* -dreāg, -dreāh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen To perform, finish, bear, suffer; perficere, tolerare, pati:—Gedrogen hæfde had finished, Beo. Th. 5446; B. 2726. Wif gedrōg mulier patiebatur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20. v. dreogan.

ge-dreoh; *adj.* Sober:—We læraþ ðæt man, æt ciric-wæccan, swīde gedreoh sī we teach that man, at the church wakes, be very sober, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ge-dreohlice; *adu.* Discreetly, modestly, cautiously; patienter, modeste, prudenter, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6.

ge-dreōsan; *p.* -dreās, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren; *v. intrans.* To fall together, disappear, fail; cadere, corruiere, deficere, Beo. Th. 3513; B. 1754; 5325; B. 2666; Ps. Th. 101, 9; Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. [Goth. gadriusan.]

ge-drep, es; *n.* A stroke; ictus:—Furh daroþa gedrep through the stroke of darts, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446.

ge-drettan; *p.* -drette; *pp.* -drett To consume; consumere:—Beoþ gedrette eac gescende confundantur et deficiant, Ps. Th. 70, 12. [Or does gedrette = gedrehte?]

ge-drif, e; *f.* A fever; febris, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. v. drif.

ge-drif, -drif [?], es; *n.* What is driven, stubble; stipula:—Gesete hī swā swā gedrif ætorfan ansýne wiudes pone illos sicut stipulam ante faciem venti, Ps. Spl. T. 82, 12. [Cf. Icel. drif driven snow.]

ge-drif, es; *n.* A driving, movement:—Ðæs lyftes gedrif, ðæs wæteres gedrif the regions of air and water, Salm. Kmbl. 186, 22. [Cf. Icel. drifa a fall of snow.]

ge-drifan, *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen To drive, go adrift, be driven, cast away or lost; agere, agi, ventis jactari, naufragare:—Dēh scyp gedrifan [MS. gedriuen] beoþ though a ship be driven, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. Rōmāne oferh læstan heora scipa ðæt heora gedrāf [gedæaf Laud.] cc and xxx, and lxx wearþ to lāfe, and unecde genered the Romans overloaded their ships, so that 230 of them were lost, and 70

were left, and with difficulty saved, Ors. 4, 6; Th. 400, 20. Ðæt scip gedripen was *navicula jactabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24.

ge-driht, -dryht, *e*; *f. A host, company; turma, cohors*:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ánes módes *the host of men was of one mind*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304; Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014.

ge-drihp, *e*; *f. Forbearance, sobriety; patientia, sobrietas*, L. T. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 34.

ge-drinc, -drync, *es*; *n. A drinking; compositio, convivium*:—We læraþ ðæt man ænig gedrin, and ænig unnit dār ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking nor any vanity*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12; Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 27; Vy. 57; Ors. i. 1; Bos. 22, 25.

ge-drincan; *p. -dranc, pl. -druncon; pp. -druncen To drink; bibere*:—Gründleás gitsung gilpes and æhta gedrinþe to dryggum dreósende wélan *the bottomless avarice of glory and possessions drinks to the dregs perishable wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. Ðæt win is gedruncon *bibitur vinum*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 47; Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13; Gen. 27, 25.

ge-dripan to drip. *v. gedryan*.

ge-drōf; *adj. Dirty, muddy; turbidus, lūtōsus*:—On ðam gedrōfum wætere in the muddy water, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 421, 8; Hat. MS.

ge-drōfednys trouble, Scint. 50. *v. ge-drefednys*.

ge-drōfenlic; *adj. Troublous*:—Ðeós world is gedrōfenlic *this world is troublous*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-drugian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To become dry, wither; arecere*:—Ficbeám gedrugad *ficus aruit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21; 4, 6; Ps. Th. 68, 22. Gedrugad was arefacta est, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 19, *v. drugian*.

ge-druncen drunk, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13; *pp. of ge-drincan*.

ge-druncenian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To sink, drown*:—Gedruncnadon *mergerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 7.

ge-drygan; *p. de; pp. ed To dry*:—Gedrygde his foet *extersit pedes ejus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Gidrygedo *abstersa*, Rtl. 98, 24.

ge-dryht, -driht, *e*; *f. A host, company, band of retainers*:—Engla gedryht a company of angels, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014, 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Ðær cynyngs giefe brūcaþ eádigra gedryht *there the band of the blessed enjoy the king's grace*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Ðinra secga gedryht *the band of thy men*, Beo. Th. 3349; B. 1672. *v. dryht*.

ge-dryhta, *an*; *m. A comrade; commilito*, Grm. ii. 736, 40.

ge-dryhtu; *pl. n. Elementa, sidera, fortunæ*, Hpt. Gl. 462. [Cf. droht?]

ge-drýme; *adj. Melodious, joyous; lætus*:—Drihta gedrýmost *most joyous of multitudes*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79; Hpt. Gl. 513, 519. *v. ge-dréme*.

ge-dryne drinking, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 22, 25. *v. ge-drinc*.

ge-drypan; *p. -drypte; impert. -dryp, -drype; pp. -dryped To drop; stilläre*:—Beolonan seáw on eáre gedryp drop juice of henbane on the ear, L. M. i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 14. Gedrype on drop [if] on, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

ge-drysnan; *p. ade, ede; pp. ad, ed To put out, quench, extinguish, vanish; extinguere, evanescere*:—Ðæt fyr ne biþ gedrysned *ignis non extinguitur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 44, 48. He gedrysnade from egum hiora *ipse evanuit ex oculis eorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 31.

ge-dūfan, he -dýfþ; *p. -deáf, we -dufon; pp. -dofen; v. intrans. To plunge, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergi*:—Heó gedūfan sceolan in done deópan wælm *they must dive into the deep fire*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 30; Sat. 30; Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 6; Gú. 555. Gedeáf sank, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Ðæt ðæt swoerd gedeáf so that the sword dived, Beo. Th. 5394; B. 2700; Cd. 228; Th. 306, 27; Sat. 670. Ðā gedufon hī ealle and adruncon *then they all sank and were drowned*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24. He wearþ gedofen coepit mergi, Mt. Bos. 14, 13.

ge-dugan; *p. -deah To thrive*, Shr. 13, 1.

ge-dwēlan; *p. -dwælde To seduce, lead astray*:—Ðæt is hefig dysig, ðæt ða earman men mid ealle gedwēleþ of ðam rihtan wege *that is a grievous folly that altogether seduces the miserable men from the right way*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 6; Met. 19, 3. [Or gedwēleþ = gedweleþ from gedwellan.]

ge-dwēs; *adj. Foolish, dull, stupid*:—Gedrēfede syndon, hearde onhrērede her anlicast, hū druncen hwylic gedwēs spyrige *turbati sunt et moti sunt ut ebrius*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. *v. dwēs*.

ge-dwelan, -dwellan. I. to deceive, lead astray:—Ðæt his me nān man gedweligan mæg *that no man can seduce me from it*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18. Ne weorde ic ðinra dōma gedweled æfre *judicia tua non sum oblitus*, Ps. Th. 118, 30. II. to err:—Ic gedwelede swā ðæt dysige sceþp *erravi sicut ovis*, Ps. Th. 118, 176. *v. dwelian and gedwellan*.

ge-dwellan; I. to deceive, lead astray, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18, note 6. Dysge and gedwealde foolish and led astray, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 29; Cri. 1128. II. to err:—Gedwellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. *v. dwellan and gedwellan*.

ge-dweola, -dweolda, *an*; *m. Error, heresy; error, hæresis*:—Se ge-

dweola was on ðam Nyceniscan sinoþe geniderad *the error was put down in the Nicene synod*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 36. Gē gedweolan lifdon *ye lived in error*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 623; El. 311. Se Arrianisca gedweolda *Arriana hæresis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27. *v. ge-dwola*.

ge-dwilda, -dwyld, *es*; *n. Error, heresy; error, hæresis*:—On ðam tidum arās Pelaies gedwild geond middangeard in those times *the heresy of Pelagius arose throughout the world*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. On gedwilde into error, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23. Ðū scealt þrōwian ðinra dæda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922. Dyrnra gedwilda of dark errors, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. Deorcum gedwildum by dark errors, 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460.

ge-dwimere, -dwomere; *m. A juggler, sorcerer; nebulo*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 515.

ge-dwimor, -dwimer, -dwymor, *es*; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom; error, fallacia, phantasma = φάντασμα, phantasia = φαντασία*:—Gedwimor *phantasma vel phantasia*, Ælf. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 54; Wrt. Voc. 46, 14; 77, 7. Hī wendon ðæt hit sum gedwimor wære *they thought that it was an apparition*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 24; Jud. 15, 19. Hine drehton nihtlice gedwimor *nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Swylcra gedwimera of such illusions, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On manegum mislicum gedwimerum *with many various delusions*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 7.

ge-dwimorlice; *adv. Illusorily, fantastically*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 16.

ge-dwinan; *p. -dwān, pl. -dwinon; pp. -dwinen To dwindle or vanish away, disappear; evanescere, disparere*:—Ðæt hālige sæd gedwān and gewāt *the holy seed has wasted away and departed*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. His drycraetas gedwīnon *his magic vanished*, Shr. 135, 1.

ge-dwola, -dweola, *an*; *m. I. error, madness, heresy; error, erratum, vesānia, hæresis*:—Se mennisca gedwola *human error*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 22. Se Arrianisca gedwola *Arriana hæresis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 33; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 81; Met. i. 41. Op ða tide ðæs Arrianiscan gedwolan usque ad tempōra *Arriana vesānia*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Ðæt ða beoþ on gedwolan gelædde ut in errōrem *inducantur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 24; Gen. 21, 14; 37, 15; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 78; Met. 26, 39. Þurh deópane gedwolan *through deep error*, Andr. Kmbl. 1221; An. 611; Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Gedwolena rim a number of errors, 71 a; Th. 264, 23; Jul. 368. For minum gedwolum *pro meis erratibus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 3. II. a heretic; hæreticus:—Begeat se gedwola ðæs cāseres fulum to his gedwyld *the heretic got the emperor's support to his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 11, 17, 28. Done ealdan gedwolan *the old deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 12.

ge-dwol-cræft, *es*; *m. A deceptive art, deception*:—Mid heora gedwol-cræftum *with their deceptions*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Ða de gedwol-cræftas begangaþ *those who practise divination*, 63, 14.

ge-dwolen [*pp. of strong verb ge-dwelan. v. dwelan*]; *adj. Erroneous, wrong, perverse*:—Dædum gedwolene in deeds *perverse*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936; Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 19; Jul. 13; 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rā. 12, 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ki-tiuolin *sopitus*.]

ge-dwola-godas; *pl. m. False gods, idols; falsi dei, idōla*:—To gedwolgota weorþunge *idōlōrum cultui*, Lupi Ser. i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 3. Ne dea man gewanian on hædenum ænig ðæra pinga *de gedwolgodum* [MS. -an] *broht biþ ne ausus est quispiam e pāgānis eōrum quidquam comminūere quæ dēorum simulacris allōta fuērant*, i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 6, 11.

ge-dwolan; *p. ede; pp. ed To err*:—Ic gedwolede swā swā sceap ðæt forwearþ *I have erred as the sheep that perished*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Gē swīde gidwoligas *vos multum erratis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 27; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 12.

ge-dwol-man, gedwol-mon, *es*; *m. An erring man, a heretic, impostor; hæreticus*:—Arius hætte ān gedwolman *there was a heretic called Arius*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3, 5, 25; 110, 6.

gedwol-mist, *es*; *m. Mist of error; erroris nebūla*:—Mid ðam gedwolmiste *with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 65; Met. 22, 33.

ge-dwolsum; *adj. Erroneous; errōneus*:—Hit biþ swīde gedwolsum *it is very erroneous*, Ælf. Pref. Gen. 4, 10.

ge-dwol-ping an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.

ge-dwomer, *es*; *n. Necromancy*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-dwyld, *es*; *n. Error, heresy; error, hæresis*:—Ðæt æftere gedwyld *novissimus error*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64. Ic wille him dōn edleān heora gedwyldes *I will give them a reward for their error*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Forwearþ ðes gedwola mid his gedwyld *this heretic perished with his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 29; ii. 506, 27; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 30. Ðæt he mid his hālgan lāre middancardlic gedwyld adwæste *that he might extinguish worldly error by his holy doctrine*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13; Deut. 4, 19. *v. ge-dwild*.

ge-dwymer, *es*; *n. An illusion; error*:—Swylcra gedwymera of such illusions, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22, note 66. *v. ge-dwimor*.

ge-dwymorlic; *adj. Illusive; phantasticus*, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-dýgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To escape*:—Hwæðer mæge wunde gedýgan *which may escape from wound*, Beo. Th. 5056; B. 2531: 5091, note; B. 2549. Gedýgdon *escaped*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 17; Az. 191. Gedýged, 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. *v. ge-dýgan*.

ge-dyn, *es*; *m. A din, noise*; frāgor, clangor:—Se dæg biþ dæg gedynes ofer ealle [MS. ealla] truma cæstra *the day will be a day of din over all strong cities*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 6; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. Gedyne micle *with a great din*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 16; Rā. 4, 45.

ge-dyngan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed To dung, manure*; stercoāre:—Hit ðoune mid ðam gedýnged wearp *then it was thus manured*, Ors. I, 3; Bos. 27, 23.

ge-dyppan, -deppan *to dip, baptize*:—Ðā gedeped [wæs] baptizatus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 16.

ge-dýran; *p. de*; *pp. ed To glorify, endear*; glorificāre:—Dréamum gedýrde *endeared by joys*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 21; Cri. 1645.

gedýre, *es*; *n. [or -dyre, y from u, cf. Goth. daur] A door-post*; postis ad fores:—On ægðrum gedýre *in utro poste*, Ex. 12, 23. On ægðer gedýre *on each door-post*, Ex. 12, 7. Hī mearcodou mid blōde *on heora gedýrum Tau*, ðæt is, rōde tācen *they marked on their door-posts Tau*, *that is, the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8; 264, 1. *v. ofer-gedýre*.

ge-dyrfsom; *adj. Afflictive*; calamitosus, Lye.

ge-dyrnan, -diernan, -diernan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To conceal, hide, keep secret*; cūlare, occultāre:—Se ðe forstolen flæsc findeþ *and gedyrneþ he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Se ðe ða þýfpe gedyrne, forgylded done peof *be his were let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, 36; Th. i. 124, 17, note 40, MS. B. ðonne hit gedyrned weorþeþ *when it is hidden*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 27; Gn. Ex. 117.

ge-dýrsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To glorify*; glorificāre:—Dōme gedýrsod, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 40; Jud. 300.

ge-dyrst, *e*; *f. Tribulation*; tribulatio? [Th]:—Ic ðē hālsie deope *in gedyrstum*, ðæt ðū us gemiltise *I beseech thee deeply in tribulations, that thou us pity*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hō. 108. [O. H. Ger. gaturst, *f. audacia*.]

ge-dyrste-līce; *adv. Boldly, daringly, rashly*; temere, audaciter, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. *v. dyrste-līce*.

ge-dyrstig; *adj. Bold*; audax, protervus, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 12; Jul. 431: Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 15; Hat. MS. 40 a, 8; Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 84, 20. *v. un-gedyrstig, dyrstig*.

ge-dyrstigan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed To dare, presume*; audēre, præsūmēre:—Ðe gedyrstigedon ðæt hī Eāstran heōðdan būtan heora rihte tide *qui Pascha non suo tempore observare præsūmērent*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 40.

ge-dyrstig-nes, -ness, *e*; *f. Boldness*; audacia, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 17; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15; Nar. 19, 11. *v. dyrstignes*.

ge-dyrst-lēcan; *p. -lēhte*; *pp. -lēht To dare*; audere:—He ne gedyrstlēcþ ðæt he furdon ordige odðe sprece *he dare not even breathe or speak*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9; Ælf. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 29. *v. dyrst-lēcan*.

ge-dysig; *adj. Foolish*. *v. dysig*.
gee yea, yes. v. gea.

ge-eācnian, *ic -eācnige, ðū -eācnigast, he -eācnaþ, pl. -eācniab; p. ode*; *pp. od To increase, conceive, become pregnant*; augēri, concipere, augere:—Ic hine bletsige *and geēācnige benedicam ei et augēbo eum*, Gen. 17, 20. Efiennū geēācnode unrihtwisse *ecce partūri iniustitia*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15. Hī geēācnodon unrihtwisse *augēbant iniustitiam*, Jud. 4, 1; Elen. Grm. 342. Elizabeth his wif geēācnode *Elizabeth his wife conceived*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Ðū on innode geēācnast *thou shalt conceive in thy womb*, 1, 31. In synnum geēācnod *was he was conceived in sins*, Ps. C. 50, 61; Ps. Grm. ii. 278, 61. *DER. to-ge-eācnian. v. eācnian.*

ge-eācnung, *e*; *f. A conceiving, conception*; conceptio, conceptus:—Ðæt he bodige hire geēācnunge *to proclaim her [Maria] conception*, Blicl. Homl. 143, 24. Ic gemenigfilde ðine ymþa *and ðine geēācnunga multiplicabo erumnas tuas et conceptus tuos*, Gen. 3, 16. *v. eācnung*.

ge-eādgān; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To bless*:—Gieadgade hine beatificavit illum, Rtl. 88, 26.

ge-eādmēðan, -eāpmēðan; *he -eādmēðeþ; p. -mēðde, -mētte; pp. -mēðed, -mēt; v. a. To humble, humiliate, subdue, submit one's self, humble one's self, deign, condescend, adore, worship*; humiliare, dignari, condescendere, adorare:—Se gehnysta gāst *and geēādmēðed ingehancum the bruised heart and humbled by reflections*, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Gen. ii. 279, 128. Ic geēādmēðed eom humiliatus sum, Ps. Th. 147, 6. Hī hī geēādmētte *he humiliated [subdued] them*, Jud. 11, 33. Se ðe hyne sylfne geēāpmēt *qui se humiliaverit*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12; 18, 4. Hine to him geēāpmēðde *he submitted himself to him*, 8, 2; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9.

We cōmon us him *to ge-eādmēðenne venimus adorare eum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Geēādmēðun ðe ealle mægpa *may all nations adore thee*, Gen. 27, 29; Ex. 11, 8; Mt. Bos. 20, 20. *v. ge-eāpmēðan, eādmēðan*.

ge-eādmōðian, -eāpmōðian *to humiliate, deign*:—Se ðe ne wyle geēādmōðed ingangan *qui non vult humiliatus ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Ðæt he ge-eādmōðige *ut ipse dignetur*, 2, 2; S. 502, 19. *v. eādmōðan*.

ge-eādmōðlice; *adv. Humbly*; humiliter, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 11. *v. eādmōðlice*.

ge-eād-leānian, *ic -eādleānige to repay, reward*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. *v. ed-leānian*.

ge-eārfodod troubled. v. eārfodian.

ge-eahtian, -ehtian, -æhtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To estimate, value*; astimāre:—Gebēte swā hi mon geeahtige *let him make amends as it may be valued*, L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26; L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2.

ge-ealdian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ad To grow old*; senescere:—Geealdad biþ *is become old*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 23; Ph. 427. *v. ealdian*.

ge-ealgian *to defend*, R. Ben. 69, Lye. *v. ge-algian*.

ge-eān; *adj. Yearning*; enitens, pariens:—Ðū wāst ðæt ic hæbbe hnesce litingas, *and ge-eāne eōwa mid me thou knowest that I have tender infants and yearning sheep with me*, Gen. 33, 13; tu scis [MS. nosti = novisti], quod parvulus hābeam tēnōros et oves fētas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13. *v. gecelef. DER. eānian* [?].

ge-eardian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To dwell*; inhabitāre:—In me gāst ge-eardode *the spirit dwelt in me*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 25; Cri. 208; Ps. Lamb. 26, 4.

ge-earfop, *es*; *n. Trouble*; tribulatio:—He sceal gepolian manige ge-earfodu [MS. gearfodu] *he shall suffer many troubles*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26.

ge-eearnian, -igan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To earn, deserve, enjoy*; mereri, promereri, frui:—Ic ge-eearnige mereor, ðū ge-eearnast mereris, *he ge-eearnþ meretur, ic ge-eearnode merui vel meritus*, Ælf. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 64, 65; 33; Som. 36, 49. Ðæt heo ðy ēþ meahste ðæt ēce rice *in heofonum geearnian quo facilius perpetuum in calis patriam posset mereri*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 12. Ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhpē geearnian *that man should enjoy the pleasure [gaudium]*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 23. Hie ne māgon geearnigan ðæt ge heora wundrigen *they cannot deserve that ye should admire them*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 8. He geearnode meruit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 6. He hī hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he has earned her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7.

ge-eearnung, *e*; *f. Earning, desert, merit*; meritum:—For heora lifes geearnunge *for their life's earning [desert]*; præ merito virtutum, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Nu ic ongite ðæt siō sōþe gesæþ stent *on gōðra monna geearnunga now I understand that true happiness stands on the merit of good men*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Be geearnunge *de merito*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 5. Geearnunga merita, Cot. 129. Būtan geearnungum sine merito, immerito, gratis, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7; 68, 5; 108, 3; 118, 161; 119, 7. *DER. eearnung*.

ge-eāpmēðan *to humiliate, submit one's self, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. *v. ge-eādmēðan*.

ge-eāpmōðian *to humiliate, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*:—Drihten was geēāpmōðad *to onwreōne dominus revelare dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 35. *v. ge-eādmōðian*.

ge-eāwan; *p. de*; *pp. ed; v. trans. To shew, manifest, bestow*; ostendere, manifestare, præbere:—Geeāude him alle rīcas middangeardes ostendit ei omnia regna munda, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Him was wunden gold estum geēawed *on him was twisted gold kindly bestowed*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194; Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 14; Ph. 334; 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69; Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12; Elen. Grm. 102; Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. *DER. eāwan, ýwan*.

ge-ebbian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To ebb*; recedere, refluxere:—Ðā ðæt wæter wæs geebbod fram ðam scipum *when the water had ebbed from the ships*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 26, col. 2. *v. ebbian*.

ge-eobolsian, -eofsulan; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To blaspheme*, Mk. Skt. Lind. and Rush. 15, 29; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 39.

ge-ēcan *to add, increase*:—His sylfes synna geēceþ *increases his own sins*, Blicl. Homl. 97, 9; 37, 17; 121, 32. *v. ge-īcan*.

ge-edbyrdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To cause to be born again, to regenerate*; facere ut aliquis renascatur, regenerare:—Ðonne he unc hafaþ geedyrded oðre sife *when he hath caused us two to be born again a second time*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 30; Seel. 100.

ge-edecgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To recall*; revocāre:—Ne geedcēg ðū me *on midlunge minra daga ne revoces me in dimidio dierum meorum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 25.

ge-edcenned regenerated; regeneratus, Jn. Bos. 3, 5.

ge-edecucian, -cwician; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To requicken, revive*; reviviscere:—Ic geedcucige revivisco, Ælf. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 9. Des min sunu was deað, and he geedcucode *hic filius meus mortuus erat, et revixit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32; Homl. Th. ii. 26, 27; 28, 5. His cealdan limu geedcucodon *his cold limbs requickened*, i. 534, 35. He wearp ðā geedcucod efter lytlum fyrste *he then after a little space revived*, ii. 504, 27; 28, 8. Geedcuced redivivus, Ælf. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 91; Wrt. Voc. 28, 68. His gāst wearp geedcwicod *revixit spiritus ejus*, Gen. 45, 27. Geedcwycode brought to life again, Nicod. Thw. p. 18, 15.

ge-edhiwod; *part. p. Conformatus*, Som.

ge-edhyrt; *adj. Recreatus*, Gl. Prud. 201.

ge-edlēcan; *p. -lēhte*; *pp. -lēht To repeat*:—Ðonne mōt he geornlice warnian, ðæt he eft ðam yfelum dædum ne geedlēce *then must he*

diligently take heed that he do not afterwards repeat those evil deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 24. Geedlæccend, geedlæht, *reciprocus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 460, 481, 484.

ge-edlæstian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To restore*; *restituere*:—Dū ðe geedlæstast qui restitutes, Ps. Lamb. 15, 5.

ge-edlænend, *es*; *m. A rewarder*, Som.

ge-edlian *to renew*, Som.

ge-edniwian, -edneowian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To restore, renew, renovate, change*; *restituere, renovare, innovare*:—Helias geedniwaf ealle þing Elias restituit omnia, Mt. Bos. 17, 11; Mk. Bos. 9, 12. Geedniwod eald hrægel renovaða antiqua vestis, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 105. Se mōna biþ preottynne siðon geedniwod [MS. geedniwad] the moon is thirteen times changed [renewed], Lchdm. iii. 248, 24. Biþ geedniwad moncyn mankind shall be renewed, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 20; Cri. 1040: Ps. Th. 103, 28. Se firstemh his geedneowade the army-corps renovated it, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 33. Gæst riht geedneowa on innoþum mīnum spiritum rectum innova in viscēribus meis, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. Se man ðe æfter dædbōte his mǎnfullan dæda geedniwaf the man who after repentance renews his sinful deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 25.

ge-edstadelian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To restore*; *instaurare, suscitare*:—Ða hær beoþ ealle geedstadelode the hairs shall be all restored, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35; i. 62, 11, 12. Se cyng ferde and ða burh geædstadelede the king went and restored the town; Chr. 1092; Erl. 228, 15; Th. Apol. 27, 5; Hpt. Gl. 456.

ge-edstadelung, *e*; *f. A renewing*; *reparatio*, C. R. Ben. 48.

ge-edstadolian. *v. ge-edstadelian*.

ge-eddrawen; *part. p. Twisted again or back*; *retortus*, Som.

ge-edwistian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To feed, support*:—He geedwistode me educavit me, Ps. Lamb. 22, 2.

ge-edwyrpan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To recover, revive*; *reviviscere*:—Ðā æt nýsthan onfeng he gæste and weaþ geedwyrped *tanum recepto spiritu revixit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36.

ge-efenlæcan; *p. -læhte*; *pp. -læht, -læced*; *v. trans. To be like, equal, to imitate*; *æquare, assimilari, imitari*:—Nellen ge eornostlice him ge-efenlæcan nolite ergo assimilari eis, Mt. Bos. 6, 8. Hwylc biþ geefenlæced drihtne quis æquatur Domino, Ps. Spl. 88, 7; Wanl. catal. 5, 1. Ongann Augustinus mid his muncum to geefenlæcenne ðæra apostola lif Augustine with his monks began to imitate the life of the apostles, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 32. Ðæt hī ðām flæsclicum geefenlæcon that they imitate the fleshly, 82, 15. *v. efenlæcan*.

ge-efenlæcestre, *an*; *f. A female imitator*, Scint. 13, Lye.

ge-efenlæcung, *e*; *f. Imitation*:—To geefenlæcunge ðæra eádigra apostola in imitation of the blessed apostles, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 23.

ge-efenlic; *adj. Equal*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note, MS. Ca. See next word.

ge-efenlicad; *part. p. Made equal*; *æquatus*:—Ðæt he swā geefenlicad wære mid ða gife his þingeres quātūen æquātus grātia swā intercessōri, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3.

ge-efesian, -efšian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, clip, crop*; *tondere*:—Ne he næs geefesod ne bescoren he was not clipped nor shorn, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 20. Ic næs næfre geefesod ne næfre bescoren ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum, Jud. 16, 17. *DER. efesian*.

ge-efnan; *p. ode*; *pp. ed To do, perform, carry out, sustain*:—Eft geblōweþ and geefneþ swā þu ðæt æfen cymeþ it blows again, and does so until even comes, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Hió geefenede swā she did so, Elen. Kmb. 2028; El. 1015. Hwā gedēþ æfre, ðæt he ðæt geefne quis sustinebit? Ps. Th. 129, 3. Ealdor geefnan to spend [one's] life, Salm. Kmb. 711; Sal. 355. *v. efnan, ge-efnan*.

ge-efn[i]an; *p. ade, [e]de*; *pp. ed To make even, liken, compare*:—Byrgennum ða iico geefuade monumentis eos comparans, Mt. Kmb. p. 19, 12. Giefudes coequasti, Rtl. 57, 13. Geefnad æquatus, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3, note. Geefned biþ assimilabitur, Mt. Kmb. 7, 24. [O. H. Ger. ge-ebanōn explanare, æquare.]

ge-efstan; *p. -efšte*; *impert. -efst*; *pp. -efsted, -efst To hasten, make haste, be quick*; *festinare, accelerare*:—Geefst odde hrada ðæt ðu alyse me accellera ut eruas me, Ps. Lamb. 30, 2. *DER. efstan*.

ge-egesian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To frighten*; *terre*:—Hī wurdon geegesode they were frightened, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 5. *v. ge-egsian*.

ge-egsian; *p. ode To egg on, urge, excite*:—Ða biscobas geeggedon ðone dreát Pontifices concitaverunt turbam, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 11.

ge-eglan, -eglian; *p. de, eode, ode*; *pp. ed To trouble, injure*; *molestare*:—Hyra lice ne was ówíht geegled their bodies were not injured aught, Cd. 191; Th. 237, 27; Dan. 344; Shr. 99, 9; 154, 4.

ge-egsian, -egesian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To frighten*; *terrere*:—He hý mid his wordum geegsode he frightened them with his words, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 13; Jud. 7, 22. Geegsod frightened, 4, 17.

ge-ehhtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To estimate, value*; *æstimare*:—Ðæt hie mon nā undeórra weorþe móste lēsan ðonne hie mon be ðam were geehtige which must not be redeemed at any cheaper rate than it is estimated at according to his value, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2, note 8. *v. geehtian*.

ge-elnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To strive with zeal after another*; *zēlare*:—Ic geelnode ofer ða unrihtwisan zēlāwi sūper iniquos, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 3.

ge-embehtan; *p. ade To minister*; *ministrare*:—Geembehta ministrare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. He geembihatas ministrat, Mt. Kmb. p. 15, 15. Ðætte he geembehtade ut ministraret, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45; 15, 41.

ge-emnettan, -emnuttan, -emnyttan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To make even or level, compare*; *æquare, exæquare*:—Deáþ geemnet ða rican and ða heánan death levels the rich and the poor, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 34. Gif we úre unpeáwas geemnettaþ be his hæsum if we level our vices by his commands, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 1. Heó hī sylfe to hweþpum geemnette she compared herself to the whelps, 114, 10. Geemnuttan exæquare, Scint. 9. Ðæt heó done dæg and ða niht geemnytte that it might make even the day and the night, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 238, 24. Geemnettān quadrare, congruere, Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-emnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To make even, match*; *adæquare*, Som. [Cf. ge-efnian.]

ge-enogd; *part. p. Anxious, careful*, Som. [Cf. ange, enge.]

ge-endadung, *e*; *f. Finishing, consummation*:—Giendadunge consummatu, Rtl. 105, 28.

ge-ende, *es*; *m. An end*, Som.

ge-endebredian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To set in order*, Rtl. 69, 4; 109, 4. **ge-endebrednian**; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To set in order*; *ordinare*:—Ðætte hia geendebrednadon ordinare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1. Geendebrednege ordinare, Mt. Kmb. p. 7, 2.

ge-endebyrdan; *p. -byrde*; *pp. -byrded, -byrd To set in order, arrange, dispose*; *ordinare, disponere*:—Manega þohton ðæra þinga race geendebyrðan multi cōnāi sunt ordinare narratōnem rerum, Lk. Bos. 1, 1. Heó ðæt sōna mid reogolice life gesette and geendebyrde she soon settled and ordered it with regular life, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28. Rihte Godes dōme geendebyrð was æfter syune ðas ærestan mannes est digno Dei iudicio post culpam ordinatum, 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Gif heora mōd wære geendebyrð if their minds were ordered, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 199; Met. 11, 100.

ge-endian, -endigan, to -endianne; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad. I. v. trans. To end, finish, complete, accomplish*; *finire, consummare, perficere*:—Des man agan timbrian, and ne mihte hit geendian hic homo capit edificare, et non pōtuit consummare, Lk. Bos. 14, 30. Ær heó hit geendigan mōste ere she might end it, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 28. Se cyning mid árleásre cwale oflegen was, and ðæt ylce geweorc his æfterfylgende Osewalde forlēt to geendianne rex ipse impio nece occisus, opus idem successorī suo Osualdo perficiendum reliquit, 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Ic geendige fīnio, Ælf. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. Man ðæt geendap on æfymne man ends it in the evening, Ps. Th. 103, 22. Oþoniél geand his dagas mortuus est Othoniel, Jud. 3, 11; Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 27. Hyt ys geendod consummātum est, Jn. Bos. 19, 30; Mk. Bos. 13, 4. Ðe nō geendad weorþeþ which shall not be ended, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640: 63 a; Th. 232, 1; Ph. 500.

II. to come to an end:—Ða geendode se geboerscipe then the feast came to an end, Th. Apol. 18, 8. Siddan Eadgār geendode since Edgar died, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 44; 68, 365. Geendiap ealle on ans they all end in -ans, Ælf. Gr. Som. 43, 46.

ge-ending, -ændung, *e*; *f. An end, finish, death*; *finis, consummatio, mors*:—Geending calles flæscres finis univēse carnis, Gen. 6, 13. Þonne cymþ seó geending tunc veniet consummatio, Mt. Bos. 24, 14. Oþ ðise worulde geendunge until the end of this world, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 18; 20, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 74, 10. On geendunga in consummatione, Ps. Spl. 58, 14. After geendunge ðæra ealdra manna after the death of the old men, Jud. Thw. 153, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18.

ge-engd, -enged; *past p. Anxious, sad*. *v. ange*.

ge-eofot, *es*; *n. A debt*; *debītum*:—Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-eofot uppe if a man declare a debt at a folk-moot, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6, MS. H. *v. eofot*.

ge-eorsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To be angry*; *irasci*:—Wæs geearsod on hāt-heortnesse Drihten on folce his irātus est furōre Dōmīnus in pōpulo suo, Ps. Lamb. 105, 40. *v. ge-yrstian*.

ge-eówan *to shew, discover*; *ostendere*:—He hit eft gehýt and eft geewp it [the divine providence] again hides it and again discovers it, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12. *v. ge-eáwan, eówan*.

ge-erendian *to go on an errand*, L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13, note 37, MS. B. *v. ge-ærendian*.

ge-erfeweardian; *p. ade To inherit*:—Gierfeweardade hereditavit, Rtl. 45, 35; 84, 37.

ge-erian; *p. ode, ode, ade*; *pp. ed, od, ad To ear, plough*; *arare*:—Geerod [geered MS. C; geerad MS. D.] aratus, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 45. Ðæt land is geerod [geered MS. C.] aratur terra, 19; Som. 22, 46; Heming, p. 134.

gees geese, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, = gēs; *pl. of gōs*.

ge-etan; *p. ic, he ge-æt, ðu ge-æte, pl. ge-ætton*; *pp. ge-etan To eat together, to eat, to consume*; *comedere, edere*:—Elnung hūses dīnes geet mec [me æt, Bos.] Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. Ðæt hīg ætton: ðā hīg

geeten hæfdon, hīg wunedon ðær ut ederunt : cum comedissent, manserunt ibi, Gen. 31, 54. Gif ðū ðæs treowes wæstm geetst if thou eatest the fruit of this tree, Homl. Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-éðan; *p. de; pp. ed* [éde easy] To make easy or light, alleviate; lévære :—Ðæt ðū hygesorge heortan mīnre geēde that thou alleviate the sorrow of my heart, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 17; Gū. 1179.

ge-epucucian to revive. *v. ge-educian.*
gef, *pl. gefon* Gave :—Ge him hleoþ gefon ye gave them shelter, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354; *p. of gitan.*

gef if, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. *v. gif.*
ge-fā [= ge-faa], *an; m.* [fāh a foe] A foe, an enemy; inimicus, adversarius :—Gif se man [MS. mon] his gefān wite if the man know his foe, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2, 4, 14. Ða mētte hine his eald-gefāna sum, and hine ofstang then one of his old foes met him, and stabbed [killed] him, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. To bismere his gefān [MS. gefaan = gefān = gefaum = gefahum] in mockery to his foes, Homl. Th. i. 226, 28. *v. fāh, fā.*

ge-fadian; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed* To set in order, dispose, arrange, regulate; ordinare, disponere :—Se ðe awent of Ledene on Engliſc sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Engliſc hæbbe his āgene wisan he that translates from Latin into English must arrange it so that the English have its own manner, Thw. Hept. p. 4, 9. Se Fæder gefaþaþ ealle þing the Father disposes all things, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 3. He gefadode wið ða burhware he arranged with the townsfolk, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 21; Homl. Th. i. 278, 19. Hī ða gebytlunge gefadedon they arranged the building, ii. 172, 30. Gefadige [gefadie MS. B.] man ða steóre swā hit for Gode sý gebeorhlic and for worulde aberendlic let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world, L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 13. Gefadad disposed, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 522, 12.

ge-fadung, *e; f.* A disposing, arranging; dispositio :—He nāre nā ælmihtig, gýf him ænig gefadung earfoðe wære he would not be almighty if any arranging were difficult to him, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 6; Lchdm. iii. 278, 14.

ge-fæd, *es; n?* Order, decorum; decōrum :—Mid gefæde with decorum, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. i. 244, 15.

ge-fæd; *adj.* [ge-fadian to set in order] Orderly; dispositus :—Ðæt preōsta gehwīc to sinope hæbbe gefædne man to cnihte that every priest at the synod have an orderly man for servant, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14.

ge-fædera, *an; m.* A godfather; compater :—Mauricius wæs his gefædera Mauricius was his godfather, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 24. [O. H. Ger. geuatero compater : Ger. gewatter.] *v. cumpæder.*

ge-fæderan, *pl.* *v.* suhtor-gefæderan.

ge-fædere, ge-federe, *an; f.* A godmother; commater, susceprix :—Æfre ne geworpe, ðæt Cristen man gewifige on his gefaderan let it never be that a Christian man marry with his godmother, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 17; L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. [O. H. Ger. gi-uatera; Ger. gewatterin.]

ge-fædlice; *adv.* Orderly, quietly; quicte, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 78.

ge-fædred; *part.* Fathered, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. *v. ge-fædran.*

ge-fædran; *p. ede; pp. ed* To FATHER, to adopt or to ascribe to any one as a son or daughter; adoptare, patri filium vel filiam ascribere :—Ða þrý gefrōþra næron nā Philipuse gemædred, ac wæron gefædred the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother [mothered], but they were by their father [fathered], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19.

ge-fægen, -fagen; *adj.* Glad, rejoiced; lætus :—Ic bió swiðe gefægen I shall be very glad, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25, MS. Cot. Hie ðæs gefægene wærun they were rejoiced thereat, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31; 878; Erl. 80, 11.

ge-fægerian; *p. ode; pp. od* To adorn; ornare, Som.

ge-fægnian, -fagnian, -fagian; *p. ode; pp. od* To rejoice, be glad, exult; gaudere, exultare :—Ic gebliſſian and ic gefægnige on ðe lætābor et exultābo in te, Ps. Lamb. 9, 3. Gebliſſiaþ, and gefægniaþ on ðam dagum gaudēte in illa die et exultāte, Lk. Bos. 6, 23. Blissian and gefægnian peōða lætetur et exultent gentes, Ps. Spl. 66, 4.

ge-fægnung, *e; f.* Exultation; exultatio :—Don gefyllid is tunge fīre gefægnunge tunc repleta est lingua nostra exultatione, Ps. Spl. 125, 2; 104, 41; 44, 17. *v. fægnung.*

ge-fægon rejoiced. *v. gefeōn.*

ge-fælan, -fællan; *p. de; pp. ed* To overturn, overthrow, throw down; prosternere, Ps. Vos. 105, 25; Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. *v. a-fælan.*

ge-fællnis, -fælnis, *se; f.* A fall, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 34; transmigration, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i. 12.

ge-fælsian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* To cleanse, purify, expiate; lustrare, purificare, expiare :—He wolde gefælsian foldan mægge he would purify the race of earth, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 33; Cri. 144; 12 b; Th. 20, 19; Cri. 320. Heorot is gefælsod Heorot is purified, Beo. Th. 2357; B. 1176; 3245; B. 1620; Apstls. Kmbl. 132; Ap. 66. Fyre gefælsad purified with fire, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 21; Rā. 80, 5.

ge-fær, *es; n.* A going, journey, course, march, expedition; profectio, expeditio :—Disſes fugles gefær this bird's course, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 20; Ph. 426. On gefære in profectiōne, Ps. Spl. 104, 36. Ðæs ðe hie feōnda gefær fyrrest gesægon after they first saw the enemies' march, Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68.

ge-færan [= ge-fēran]; *p. de; pp. ed* To lead, bring :—Ic eow hebbe hām gefærde alle I have brought you all home, Cd. Th. 270, 18; Sat. 92. [Cf. O. Sax. gi-fōrian to bring.]

ge-færny, *se; f.* A transmigration, Som.

ge-færrēden, ge-færsceipe. *v. gefærrāden, gefærsceipe.*

ge-fæstan; *p. -fæste; pp. -fæsted* To place; locare :—Monn gefæste ða homo locavit eam, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. *v. fæstan.*

ge-fæstan; *p. -fæste* To fast :—Gefæsta jejunare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 34; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 2; 6, 16.

ge-fæsten, *es; n.* A fast; jejunium, Rtl. 16, 41.

ge-fæstnian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* To fix, fasten, secure, confirm, betroth; figere, firmare, confirmare, infigere, despondere :—Iulius him mid gewritum gefæstnod Iulius secured it to him by writings, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 31. Gefæstnad secured, Bd. i. 5; S. 476, 10. Gefæstnode, 4, 28; S. 605, 24. Gefæstnode synd peōða infixæ sunt gentes, Ps. Spl. 9, 15. Gifæstnad desponsata, Lk. Skt. Rush. i. 27.

ge-fæstnung, *e; f.* A fastening, securing, defence; munimen, Rtl. 37, 15.

ge-fetān; *p. -te* To pack up; convasare :—Ðæt gold hī gefetāþ on ða myran the gold they pack on the mares, Nar. 35, 12. *v. fæt.*

ge-fætian to fetch, send for, Cd. Th. 297, 22; Sat. 521. *v. gefetian.*

ge-fetnian; *p. ode; pp. od* To fatten, anoint; impinguare, ungere :—Ðū amæstest odde ðū gefætnodest on ele heafod mīn impinguasti in eleo caput meum, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. *v. fætnian.*

ge-fetnian; *p. ode; pp. od* To fatten, anoint; impinguare, pinguefieri, Ps. Vos. 19, 3. Gefætted incrassatum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 15. *v. ge-fetnian.*

ge-fagen; *adj.* Glad, joyful; lætus :—Gefagen biþ, gif hit æfre to cuman mæg it will be joyful if it ever may come thereto, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 29. *v. ge-fagen.*

ge-fagnian, -fagenian; *p. ode; pp. od* To rejoice, be glad, exult; gaudere, exultare :—Manega on his acennednyſſe gefagniaþ multi in nativitate ejus gaudēbunt, Lk. Bos. i. 14. Gefagnode ðæt cild on hyre innoþe exultāvit infans in utero ejus, i. 41. Ic bliſſie and ic gefagenie on ðe lætābor et exultābo in te, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 2. *v. ge-fagnian.*

ge-fāh, ge-fahmon an enemy. *v. fāh, fāhman.*

ge-fana, *an; m.* A standard, Som.

ge-fandod, -fondad; *past. p.* Beo. Th. 4900; B. 2454; 4592; B. 2301. [Laym. i-fonded.] *v. fandian.*

ge-fangennes, *se; f.* A taking, laying hold of, apprehension, Som.

ge-fara, *an; m.* A companion; socius :—Ic eom fyrdrinces gefara I am a soldier's companion, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 3; Rā 78, 2. Hī heora wæpen hwyrfdon wið heora gefaran in socios arma vertere incipiunt, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 5. *v. ge-fēra.*

ge-faran; *p. fōr; pl. -fōron, -fōran; pp. faren.* I. intrans. To go, proceed, reach by going, arrive; ire, proficisci, meare :—[He] walde gefara voluit exire, Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 43. Swā feor swā man on anum dæge gefaran mæg as far as one can journey in a day, Thw. Num. 11, 31. Eall under hrōf gefōr all came under the roof, Gen. 1360. Op ðæt drihtwas gefōran ðær is botwela bethlem hāten until the men arrived where is a village called Bethel, Cd. Th. 107, 33; Gen. 1798.

II. to depart, die :—His fæder gefærþ his father dies, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. Bearn hraðe gefaraþ [their] children soon die, Boeth. 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Ne wēne ic ðæt ænig wære ðe ðæt atellan mihte, ðæt on ðam gefeohte gefōr I do not suppose that anybody could reckon [the number] that died in that battle, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 9. Gefōr Æderēd cýning king Ethelred died, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 1. Hý æt nýhstan ne ahsedan hwæt ðæra gefarena wære at last they did not ask how many there were dead, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12.

III. to proceed, get on, fare :—Hū se mænſcāða gefaran wolde how the wicked spoiler meant to proceed, Beo. Th. 1481; B. 738. Eustatius cýdde hū hī gefaren hæfdon Eustace told how they had fared, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. We nyton hwæt Moises gefaren haþ we know not what has become of Moses, Exod. Thw. 32, i, 23.

IV. *v. trans.* To get by going, experience, occupy, reach, obtain, go against :—Hū mæg ic hit on drim dagum gefaran how can I reach the journey in three days, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23; 235, 35. Hī wræcstōwe gefōran they had reached the place of exile, Cd. Th. 6, 20; Gen. 91. Ic wiſce ðæt ic eft forlidenneſſe gefare I wish that I may again suffer shipwreck, Th. Apol. 12, 10; 21, 19. Ðænne gefærþ he sige on æghwylcum gefeohte then shall he obtain victory in every battle, H. R. 17, 10. Twegen ædelingas gefōran ðæt lond two princes occupied that land, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 32, 35. Philippus gefōr heora burh Philip took their town, 3, 7; Bos. 60, 6. Ne dorste he genēðan ðæt he hie mid frīde gefōre he dare not venture to attack them with an army, i. 10; Bos. 33, 31. Cf. geridan. [O. Sax. gifaran takes an accusative.]

gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 6; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 18, 19. v. gifu.

ge-feoð, an; m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium:—Des mīn gefeoð is gefyllid this my joy is fulfilled, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Mid gefeoð with joy; gaudio, 3, 29. Bodan cýpdon soþne gefeoð messengers announced real joy, Exon. 14a; Th. 28, 23; Cri. 451. Se biþ gefeoða fægast that shall be the fairest of joys, 32b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666: 15, 11. On gefean with joy, Ps. Spl. 20, 6.

ge-feagan, -fean, v. ge-feohan, -feon.

ge-feaht, es; n. A battle; prælum:—Ðær nān heflīc gefeaht ne wearþ there was no hard battle there, Chr. 868; Erl. 73, 26. Myccclum gefeahtum in great battles, 755; Erl. 49, 26. v. ge-feoht.

ge-feald, es; n. A fold, inclosure, field; septum, āger:—Þurh fifela gefeald forþonette he hastened forth through the field of the monsters, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10.

ge-fealdan; p. -feold, pl. -feoldon; pp. -fealden To fold up, wrap; plicare, involvere:—Ne læg hyt nā mid līnwædum, ac onsundron gefealden on ānre stowe non cum linteaminibus pōsitum, sed sepārātīm involūtum in ūnum lōcum, Jn. Bos. 20, 7. Middȳ gefeald dæt bōc cum plicuisset librum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 20.

ge-fealīc; adj. Pleasant, joyous, delightful; lætus:—Ðær is ēðellond fæger and gefealīc there is a country fair and joyous, Exon. 42a; Th. 141, 18; Gū. 628: 44b; Th. 151, 18; Gū. 797.

ge-feallan; p. -feol, -feoll, pl. -feollon; pp. -feallen To fall; cadere, decidere:—Ic gefealle be gewyrhtum fram feōndum mīnum decidam merito ab inimicis meis, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ðær Pharaon gefeol, on dam rēdan Sē e excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro, Ps. Th. 135, 15. He eorþan gefeoll he fell to earth, Beo. Th. 5661; B. 2834: 4207; B. 2100. Me fela dīnra edwita on gefeollon opprobria exprobantium tibi ceciderunt super me, Ps. Th. 68, 9. Ðā gefeol hire mōd on his lufe then she fell in love with him, Th. Apol. 17, 18: 1, 13. Sōðlice dīn dōhtor gefeol on swēgcræft, ac heo næfþ hine nā wel geleornod thy daughter indeed has attempted [?] music, but she has not learnt it well, 16, 23. v. feallan.

ge-fearh-sugu, e; f. [fearh a farrow] A farrowing sow; pragnans sus, forda:—Gefearhsugu forda, Wrt. Voc. 286, 49.

ge-fearrian; p. ade; pp. ad To remove to a distance, go away; avelere, discedere, abscedere:—He gefearrad was from him ipse avulsus est ab eis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 41. Gifearria abscedat, Rtl. 98, 22; discadat, 120, 31. v. fearran, afyrran.

ge-feastan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To entrust, commit; commendare:—Gefeastadon commendaverunt, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. v. gefeāstan.

ge-feaxe; adj. [feax hair] Having hair; cōmātus:—Wæron men æðelīce gefeaxe the men had beautiful hair [lit. the men were beautifully haired], Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

ge-feaxen; adj. Having hair, haired; cōmātus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swā frihteras they have hair as soothsayers have, Nar. 37, 1. v. gefeaxeode.

ge-feaxode, -fexode; adj. Having hair, haired; cōmātus:—Ða wæron hwites lichaman and fægres andwlitan men, and æðelīce gefeaxode [gefexode, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19] they were men of white complexion and fair countenance, and having noble hair, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 12, 1. v. feaxode.

ge-feocean, -feccean; p. -feachte, -fehte; pp. -feacht, -feht To fetch, bring to; adducere:—He mæg ða sǣwle gefecean under foldan it can fetch back the soul under the earth, Salm. Kmbl. 139; Sal. 69. He him hēt to wife gefecean Cleopatran he commanded [them] to bring Cleopatran to him for a wife, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 44; Blickl. Homl. 187, 15.

ge-feogan; p. -feah To seize; arripere:—He wolde ðæs beornes beāgas gefeogan he would seize the chieftains' gems, Byrht. Th. 136, 33; By. 160.

ge-fēdan; ðū -fēdst; p. -fēdde; pp. -fēded, -fēdd, -fēd To feed, nourish; pascere, enutrire:—Ðū gefēdst me enutries me, Ps. Lamb. 30, 4. Ic eom gefēd pascor, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44, MS. D.

ge-federe, an; f. A godmother; susceprix, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 365, note 18. v. ge-fēdere.

ge-fēg, -feig, es; n. A joining, juncture; commissura, junctura, Cot. 43; Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82; Wrt. Voc. 39, 65; Compago, 70; Som. 70, 57; Wrt. Voc. 42, 65. Gefēg formula, Lye. Gefēg borda a joining of boards, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82. Mennisce handa hit ne mih-ton tourþan, for ðam fæstum gefēge ðæs feōndlican temples human hands could not overthrow it because of the fast joining of the devilish temple, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 14. [Ger. gefüge.]

ge-fēgan, -fēgan; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To join, unite, compact, compose; jungere, conjungere, compingere, compōnere:—Con he sidne ræced feste gefēgan he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling, Exon. 79a; Th. 296, 8; Crā. 48: 79a; Th. 297, 10; Crā. 66. Ic ða ged ne mæg gefēgan I cannot compose the songs, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 11; Met. 2, 6. Ic gefēge compōno, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Conjunctio gefēgþ togædere āgder ge naman ge word a conjunction joins together both nouns and verbs, 5; Som. 3, 48, 51: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37. Se gefēhþ fela folca tosomne he joins many people together, Bt. Met. Fox

11, 177; Met. 11, 89. Gefēg ðas bricas join these fragments, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7. Ne weorþaþ hi nǣfre tosomne gefēged they are never united together, Bt. 16, 63; Fox 56, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 231; Met. 20, 116: 20, 241; Met. 20, 121. Gifoeaga sociare, conciliare, Rtl. 104, 12: 74, 18.

ge-fēge; adj. Fit, adapted; aptus, Grm. i. 735, 5. [Ger. gefüge flexible.] v. ungefēge.

ge-fēgednes, se; f. Figure, shape, a joining, Som.

ge-fēgian to rejoice, v. gefeōn.

ge-fēging, -fēging, e; f. A joining, composing, conjunction; compositio, conjunctio:—Seo gefeōdnys odde gefeging is conjunctio the joining is a conjunction, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47. v. ge-feōdnes.

ge-fēgniss, e; f. Companionship; societas, Rtl. 109, 25: 106, 4.

gefēhst catchest; capis, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

gefēhþ seizes, Bt. 39, 1; Coll. 212, 1. v. ge-fōn.

ge-fēlan; p. de; pp. ed To feel, perceive; sentire:—Ðæt hit man gefēlan mihte that it might be felt, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4: Exon. 24b; Th. 69, 33; Cri. 1130: 25a; Th. 72, 28; Cri. 1179. Gefēlēþ fācnes cræftig dæt him ða fērend on fæste wuniaþ the skilled in guile feels that the voyagers firmly rest on him, 97a; Th. 361, 23; Wal. 24. Gefēlde ic me beōtiende and wyrtþene me mēlius hābere sentirem, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12. Gefēlde he his lichoman healfne dǣl mid ða ādle geslāgene beōn sensit dimidium corpōris sui partem languore depressam, 4, 31; S. 610, 15: 3, 2; S. 525, 15: 3, 9; S. 534, 11. He ðæs wites worn gefēlde he felt the force of the torment, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77.

ge-felgan; p. -fealh, pl. -fulgon; pp. -folgen To stick to; inhærere:—He ðære godspellican lāre georne gefealh he earnestly stuck to the gospel lore, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43. v. felgan.

ge-fellan; p. -felde; pp. -felled To fill, fulfil:—Se gefelde xx dagā he had fulfilled twenty days, St. And. 4, 23. v. gefyllan.

ge-fellan; p. -felde; pp. -feld To cause to fall, fell, kill:—Hie gefelde wurdon fram Alexandre they were killed by Alexander, Nar. 38, 11. v. gefyllan.

ge-fēlness, e; f. A feeling, perception, sense; sensus:—Būtan ænigre gefēlness without any feeling, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 2. DER. fēlness.

ge-felsode expiated, v. gefealsian.

gefend, es; m. A giver:—Gefend largitor, Rtl. 108, 16. v. gifend.

ge-feng, es; n. A taking, capture, captivity; captura, captivitas:—On gefeng in capturam, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. On gefeng fiscana in captura piscium, 5, 9. Gefeng captivitas, Rtl. 83, 3. v. feng.

gefēo take, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31, = gefō; pres. of gefōn, q. v.

ge-feogan to hate, v. ge-fia.

ge-feohan to rejoice:—Gefeoh nū on ferþe rejoice now in mind, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grm. ii. 294, 1. v. gefeōn.

ge-feoht, -fioht, -feht, es; n. A fight, battle, contest, war, preparation for war; prælum, pugna, congressio, bellum, prociuctus:—Ðæt unge-metlice mycle gefeoht the very great battle, Ors. 1, 9; Bos. 32, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 14; Chr. 603; Erl. 20, 15: 868; Erl. 72, 28. Gefeoht congressio, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 125; Wrt. Voc. 20, 62. On dæge gefeohtes in die belli, Ps. Lamb. 139, 8. Ðū here fýfste to gefeohte thou incitest a host to battle, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190: 2393; An. 1198: Elen. Kmbl. 2365; El. 1184. To gefeohte in prociuctu, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 35; Wrt. Voc. 55, 40. Gē gehýraþ gefeoht and sace ye shall hear of battle and strife, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 2, 13; Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15. Ðonne gē geseoþ gefeoht and twýrædnassa cum audieritis praelia et seditiones, Lk. Bos. 21, 9; Mt. Bos. 24, 6; Ps. Lamb. 139, 3. Ðonne gē gehýraþ gefeohtu and gefeohta hlisan, ne ondræde gē eow cum audieritis bella et opiniones bellorum, ne timueritis, Mk. Bos. 13, 7; Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Miclum gefeohtum in great battles, Chr. 755; Th. 48, 25; L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 1, note 1. Gefeoht and woeno gefehtana praelia et opiniones præliorum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6. [Laym. i-fiht.]

ge-feohtan; p. -feah, pl. -fuhton; pp. -fohten.

I. to fight; pugnare:—And gif he donne wið hine gefeohtan ne mæg and if he may not fight against him, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Ðe teah mine fingras to gefeohtanne qui docet digitos meos ad bellum, Ps. Th. 143, 1. He wel gefeaht he fought well, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 34. Margareta wiþ ðone deofol gefeāt Margaret fought with the devil, Nar. 39, 28. Gif hwa gefeohte on cyniges huse, siē [sy MSS. B. H.] he scyldig ealles his ierfes [yrfes MSS. B. H.] if any one fight in the king's house, let him be liable in all his property, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 2. Ðeah hit siē on middum felda gefohten though it be fought on mid-field, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 10; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122.

II. to obtain by fighting; pugnando acquirere:—Ðæt he ne meahte wiht gefeohtan that he could not gain ought by fighting [lit. to fight], Beo. Th. 2171; B. 1083. Dōm gefeohtan to gain glory by fighting, Bryht. Th. 135, 37; By. 129. Hæfde ðā gefohten foremærne blād Judith Judith had gained exceeding great glory, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. [Cf. Ger. erfechten.] v. feohtan.

gefeocht-dæg, es; m. A fight-day, day of battle; dies belli:—On gefeocht-dæge, Ps. Th. 139, 7.

ge-feohtan; p. -fæl, pl. -fælon; pp. -folen, -feolen To stick to, persist;

insistere:—Dæt he ðam hālwendum ongyrnessum georne gefeole *ut ceptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11. v. feolan.

ge-feón, -feohan, -feagan, -feagian; ic -feō, dū -fehst, he -fehþ, -fiþ, -feap, *pl.* -feop; *p.* -feah, -feh, *pl.* -fægon; *pp.* -fegen [The Northern Gospels have weak forms] *To be glad, rejoice, exult; lætari, delectari, gaudere, exultare*:—Ic gefeō *gaudeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 15. Gefeah *gaudebit*, 16, 20, 22. Manige on his gebýrd gefeōþ *many shall rejoice at his birth*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Mine weleras gefeōþ *gaudebunt labia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Gefeah blīde-mōd dæs de . . . *glad of mind rejoiced that . . .*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468. Bona weorces gefeah *the destroyer rejoiced at the work*, Exon. Th. 464, 17; Hō. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 220; El. 110. Secg weorce gefeh *the warrior in the work rejoiced*, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569: 3253; B. 1624. Fylle gefægon *they rejoiced at the plenty*, Beo. Th. 2032; B. 1014. Leōhte gefegun *they rejoiced in the light*, Exon. Th. 31, 32; Cri. 504. Gefeahde *exultavit* [misread by the translator *exultavit*], Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 14. Gefeahde *exultavit*, 8, 56. Gefeah *rejoice*, Hy. 11, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. Gefeōþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 22. Gefeahþ *gaudete*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Eal rihtgelyft folc sceal gefeón on done his tocyne *all right-believing folk ought to rejoice at his advent*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Donne mōtan we in dære engelcan blisse gefeón *then may we in angelic bliss rejoice*, 83, 3. Gefeah *exultare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35; 3, 14. Gifeaga *gaudere*, Rtl. 34, 3. Gifeagia *gaudere*, 69, 30. Gefeónde for Paulas eadmōdnesse *rejoicing on account of Paul's humility*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 4. He wæs gefeónde myclum gefeán *he was rejoicing with great joy*, 233, 2. Hio wæron gefeónde mycle gefeán, 249, 16. Gefeánde woeron *gausi sunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. Gefagen wæron *gausi sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 10.

ge-feormian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. v. a. **I.** *to entertain, harbour, receive as a guest, feed, cherish, support*; *suscipere, hospitio suscipere, epulare, fovere, curare*:—Sanctus Albanus for ðam cuman, ðe he geformode [MS. geformade] *gegyrede hine Saint Alban arrayed himself for the stranger whom he entertained*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 9. Dæt se, ðe hine feormode, and se, ðe geformod wæs, sýn hī begen bisceopes dōme scyldig *that he who entertained him, and he who was entertained, be both liable to excommunication*; *suscceptor et is qui susceptus est excommunicationi subiacet*, 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Būton dæs bisceopes leáfe, ðe hī on his scīre geformode [MS. geformade] *sīn without the bishop's leave, in whose diocese they may be entertained*, 4, 5; S. 573, 5. We ðe geformedon *we entertained these*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 24; Gen. 2686. Donne mon monnan betýhþ dæt he ceáp forstele, oððe forstolenne geformie *when a man charges another that he steal cattle, or harbour the stolen*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13. Geóca mihtig Dryhten mīre sáwle, gefreoda hyte and geformia hý *save my soul, O mighty Lord, protect it and cherish it*, Exon. 118b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. 4, 61. **II.** *to feed on, devour; vesci, comedere*:—Hie ða behlidenan him to lifere geformedon *they feed on the dead [mortuos] to [save] their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 2181; An. 1092. Grendel unligfendes geformod fēt and folma Grendel *devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744.

III. *to cleanse, farm or cleanse out, Provenc; mundare*:—Dæt hī ða bān woldon upadōn, and onpweān and geformian *that they would take up the bones to wash and cleanse*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 11. Hāt geformian mīn blōd bið [them] *wipe away my blood*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 26. v. feormian.

ge-fēr, es; *n.* **A.** *company, society; cōmītātus*:—Eart ðū ūres gefēres ðe ūre widerwinna *noster es an adversariōrum* [?], Jos. 5, 13. Wēndon ðæt he on heora gefēre wære *existimantes illum esse in cōmītātu*, Lk. Bos. 2, 44.

ge-fēra, an; *m.* **A.** *companion, comrade, associate, fellow, colleague, fellow-disciple, man, servant*; *socius, contubernālis, cōmes, discipulus, vir, puer*:—Gefēra contubernālis vel socius, Ælf. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 63; Wrt. Voc. 61, 41; Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 20. Gefēran āþ *a companion's oath*, L. O. 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Dæt wif dæt ðū me forgeáfe to gefēran *mulier quam dedisti mihi sociam*, Gen. 3, 12; Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 13; Wand. 30. He geseh swāne gefēran *he saw his dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2018; An. 1011: 2040; An. 1022. Ædele gefēran Philipps and Iacob feorh agēfan for Meotudes lufan *the noble companions Philip and James gave their lives for the love of God*, Menol. Fox 158; Men. 80; Gen. 14, 10; Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Bæd se gestip hine dæt he eode in to ānum his gefērena rogāst *est ab eodem cōmīte intrāre ad unum de pūris ejus*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 36; 1, 7; S. 476, 29. Cwæþ Thomas to hys gefērum *dixit Thomas ad discipulos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 16; Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29; 3, 21; S. 551, 9. Ceós ðe gefēran and feoht ongen Amalech *elīge viros et pugna contra Amalec*, Ex. 17, 9. Wordes gefēra *a verb's companion, an adverb*; *adverbium*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 34. Gefoera *condiscipulus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. [Laym: A. R. i-vere.]

ge-fēran; *p.* -fērde; *pp.* -fēred. **I.** *v. intrans. To go, travel, go on, behave, fare, get on, come, get to a place*:—He gefērde oð dæt he Adam funde *he journeyed until he found Adam*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 20; Gen. 453. Frēcne gefērdon *daringly they behaved*, Beo. Th. 3386;

B. 1691. Dā ðis cūþ wæs hū ða oðre gefērdon *when this was known how the others had fared*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 8; Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62. Ne mæg ðær unwiþfull ænig gefēran *no deceitful man can get there*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 19; Gen. 948. Ic eom hider feorran gefēred *I have come hither from far*, 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498.

II. *v. trans. To perform a journey, reach or get by going, obtain, attain, experience, suffer*:—Dū scealt ða fōre gefēran *thou shalt perform that journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 215; 388; An. 194. Se hit mæg hrædlicor gefēran *who can perform the journey more speedily*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24, 25. Dc ðæt uplice rice gefērdon *who reached the realm on high*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 26; Chr. 988; Erl. 131, 10; Beo. Th. 6119; B. 3063. Dæs siges ðe hie gefēred hæfdon *for the victory that they had obtained*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Dā fērdon ða Pyhtas and gefērdon ðis land nordanweard *then the Picts went and got the north part of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13. Hafast dū gefēred dæt ðe weras ehtigap *thou hast attained [this] that men will esteem thee*, Beo. Th. 2446; B. 1221. Hī ðær gefērdon mārān hearm ðonne hī æfre wēndon *they there suffered greater hurt than they ever expected*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 21; Andr. Kmbl. 2801; An. 1403. **ge-fērcian**; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To support, sustain; sustentare*:—Ūre hwilendlice lif biþ mid metum gefercod *our transitory life is sustained by meats*, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 20.

ge-fēre; *adj.* *Easy of access; facilis accessu*:—Nis se foldan sceāt mongum gefēre *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 198, 3; Ph. 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. kifuari *apta*, Grf. iii. 600.] v. fere.

ge-fērian, -fergan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct; ferre, vehere, ducere*:—Fēower scoldon gefērian to ðam goldsele Grendles heafod *four must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3281; B. 1638; Andr. Kmbl. 793; An. 397. He gefērode hine mid myclum wurpsce to Scaftes byrig *he conveyed it with great honour to Shaftesbury*, Chr. 980; Erl. 129, 33. Dæt he ūsic gefēre in Fæder rice *that he convey us into his Father's kingdom*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 1; Cri. 345. Donne we gefērian frēan ūserne ðær he longe sceal on dæs Waldendes wære gepolan *then we bear our lord to where he shall long endure in the All-powerful's care*, Beo. Th. 6205; B. 3107. Dæt hie ūt gefēredon dýre mārmas *that they might convey out the precious treasures*, 6252; B. 3130. Godes gäst wæs gefērod ofer wæteru *spiritus Dei fērebatur super aquas*, Gen. 1, 2; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 2; Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 10. Feorran gefērod conveyed from afar, Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178; Andr. Kmbl. 529; An. 265; Elen. Kmbl. 1982; El. 993. Se arc wæs gefērod ofer ða wæteru *arca fērebatur super aquas*, Gen. 7, 18.

gefēr-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht *To keep company or fellowship, accompany, associate; associare*:—Ic gefēr-læce *associo*? Ælf. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. He hī gefēr-læc on ānysse his geladunge *he associates them in the unity of his church*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 24. He biþ gemænscipe ðære hālgan geladunge gefēr-læht *he is associated in the communion of the holy church*, l. 494, 19. Dær beoþ gefēr-læhte on ānre sūsle, ða ðe on life on mǣndūm gepoode *wæron there shall be associated in one torment those who in life were united in evil deeds*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20: 414, 34.

ge-fēr-ræden, -rēden, -rēdin, -rēdenn, e; *f.* **I.** *companionship, fellowship, congregation, church; societas, comitatus, ecclesia, synagoga*:—Hwā wolde on ðære gefēr-ræddene [MS. B. gefēr-rædene] beón ðe he wære *who would be in that fellowship that he was*, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 5; Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23. He hæfde on his gefēr-rædene cratu and rīdene *men habuit in comitatu currus et equiles*, Gen. 50, 9. Smerede ðe God ðin mid ele blysse for gefēr-rēdinum *dinum unxit te Deus tuus, oleo latitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 9. Gyf he hīg ne gebýrþ, sæge hyt gefēr-rædene *quod si non audierit eos: dic ecclesia*, Mt. Bos. 18, 17; Jn. Bos. 9, 22.

II. *familiarity, friendship; familiaritas, amicitia*:—Dæs cýniges gefēr-ræden mæg nānigne mon gedōn weligne *the king's familiarity can make no man wealthy*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 102, 2. v. ge-fēr-scepe.

ge-fēr-rædnes, -ness, e; *f.* **Society**; *societas*, Lye.

ge-fēr-scepe, -sctpe, es; *m.* **Society, fellowship, brotherhood; *societas, comitatus, clerus*:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se gefērscepe *let the king take half, half the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 18. Polige ægðer ge gefērsctpes ge freondscipes *let him forfeit both their society and friendship*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 11; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 32; L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 19. Of gefērsctpe dæs bisceopes Deodedit ðe clēro *Deusdedit episcopū*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 12; 4, 1; S. 564, 18; 5, 6; S. 618, 28; 5, 19; S. 639, 3; L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18. For lufan ðīne and gefērsctpe *for thy love and fellowship*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 24; Gū. 1232; Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 3. Wīd done gefērsctpe *with the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 20. Se cræftiga gefērsctpas fæste gesamnap *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 185; Met. 11, 93. Of hiora gefērsctpe *de eorum societate*, Rtl. 75, 28.**

ge-fērsceipian *to unite, accompany*:—Gifoersceipia *unitare*, Rtl. 110, 18. Gifoersceipe comitentur, 93, 13.

ge-festnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To fasten, make fast, confirm, shut up, imprison*; firmare, confirmare, includere:—He ðæt mid æpe gefestnode he confirmed that with oath, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 4. Se cyng genam Roger eorl his mæg, and gefestnode hine the king took earl Roger his kinsman and imprisoned him, 1075; Erl. 214, 5. Ðe be swylcre gewittnesse gefestnod is which is confirmed by such witness, Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 117, 18. *v. ge-festnian.*

ge-fetelsod; *adj.* [fetel a girdle, belt] Polished, trimmed, ornamented; perpolitus, adornatus:—Twā sword fetelsode two swords trimmed; duos gladios optime adornatos, Text. Roff. 110, 15.

ge-feterian, -fetrian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od ad To fetter, bind*; compēdire, vincire:—He ða straigan mæg streāmas gefeterian he can fetter the strong streams, Ps. Th. 65, 5. He gefeterap fāges monnes handa he fetters the hands of the doomed man, Salm. Kmbl. 317; Sal. 158. He gefeterode fēt and honda bearne sīnum he fettered the feet and hands of his child, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 27; Gen. 2902. Ða wæron gefeterade fæste togedre who were fettered fast together, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 7; Rā. 53, 4.

ge-fēde; *adj.* Lying at the feet, Gl. Prud. 1046. *Contentus, conscrip-tus*, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-federan, -fedran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed To feather, give wings to*; alas addere:—Ic sceal ærest ðīn mōd gefederan I shall first give wings to thy mind, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31, MS. Cot. Gefedran, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 8; Met. 24, 4. *v. ge-fiderian.*

ge-fetian, -fetigan, -fetigan; *p. -fetode, -fetede, -fette*; *pp. -fetod To fetch, bring*; adducere, accire, afferre:—Elene hēht gefetian on fulsum forþsnortene hæleda geræðum Elene bade [hæm] fetch to her aid the very wise in the councils of men, Elen. Kmbl. 2103; El. 1053; Beo. Th. 4387; B. 2190. Gefetigan, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 11; Jul. 60. Hēt heō sōna hire þīnenne gān and ða cyste hire to gefetigan stātim jussit ire ministram et capsellam adducere, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 27; Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1161. Swā strang ðæt æs him gefetode so strong that it got prey for itself, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 29. He of helle hūpe gefette sǣwla manega he from hell fetched spoils, many souls, Hy. 10, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 30; Gen. 24, 11. Ða men of Lundenbyrig gefetodon ða scipu the men of London brought away the ships, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Hý gefetton Escolāfius ðone scīnlācan they fetched Æsculapius the magician, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30. Hwænne me Dryhtnes rōd gefetige when the Lord's cross shall fetch me, Rood. Kmbl. 274; Kr. 138. Gefetod accitus, Cot. 7. Gefotad accersitus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 44.

ge-fetrian; *p. ode, ade, ede*; *pp. od, ad, ed To fetter, bind*; compēdire, vincire:—Ðone he gefetrad fīrnum teigum whom he fettered with fiery shackles, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 9; Pa. 60. Drihten ða gefetredan alysep Dōmūnus soluit compēditos, Ps. Th. 145, 7. *v. ge-feterian.*

ge-fettan. *v. gefettian.*

ge-fette, *pl.* -fetten Fetched, brought, Gen. 24, 11; Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30; *p. of ge-fetian.*

ge-fexode having hair, haired, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19. *v. ge-feaxode.*

ge-fia, -fiage to hate:—Gefiāge odisse, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Gefieþ oðit, 3, 20; 12, 20. Gefiweþ oðiet, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Gefiadon oderant, 19, 14. *v. gefeōgan.*

ge-fie, *es*; *n.* Fraud, deceit; *fraus*:—Mid fæcne gefice with fraudulent deceit, Elen. Kmbl. 1150; Erl. 577.

ge-fiht a fight, battle, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 1. *v. ge-feoht.*

ge-filce. *v. gefylce.*

ge-filde, *es*; *n.* A field, plain; *campus*:—Be norþan Capadocia is ðæt gefilde ðe man hēt Temeseras to the north of Cappadocia is the plain which is called Themiscyra, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 7.

ge-fillan; *p. -filde*; *pp. -filled, -fild To fulfil, finish, complete*; implēre, complēre:—Ðū gefilt Godes hæse and his bebodu implēbis impērium Dei et præcepta ejus, Ex. 18, 23. God gefilde on ðone seofedan dæg his weorc complēvit Deus die septimo opus suum, Gen. 2, 2; Deut. 31, 24. Gefild fulfilled, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 27. *v. ge-fyllan.*

ge-findan; *p. -fand, -fond, pl. -fundon*; *pp. -funden To find*; invēnire:—His bān gefunden and gemēted wæron ossa ejus inventa sunt, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10; Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 36.

ge-findig; *adj.* Finding, receiving, capable; *capax*:—Numol oððe gefindig capax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

ge-finegod; *part. p.* [fyneagian to become mouldy] Mouldy; mūcidus:—Ðe nū sind gefinegode which are now mouldy, Jos. 9, 12.

ge-fioht, *es*; *n.* A battle; *prælium*:—Aulixes to ðam gefiohte for Ulysses went to the battle, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 6. *v. ge-feoht.*

ge-firenian, -firnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To sin*; peccāre:—We gefirenon mid fæderum ūrum peccāvimus cum patribus nostris, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 6. Ic gefirnode I sinned, St. And. 10, 19; Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 4. *v. gefyrenian.*

ge-firn; *adv.* Long ago, Th. Apol. 19, 25. *v. gefyrn.*

ge-firnian. *v. gefirenian.*

ge-fiderhamod; *part. p.* Provided with a covering of feathers:—He wæs eglesce gefiderhamod he was frighfully feather-clad, Homl. Th. i. 466, 27. [Cf. Thorpe's North. Myth. i. 52.]

ge-fiderian, -fiderigan, -fidrian, -fyderian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To give wings to, provide with wings*; alas addere, pennis instruere:—Ic sceal ærest ðīn mōd gefiderian I must first give wings to thy mind, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31. Gefiderigan, 36, 2; Fox 174, 6. Gefidrade [MS. gefridade] fugelas vūlūtilia pennūta, Ps. Th. 77, 27.

ge-flæman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To cause to flee, put to flight*:—Ðū fiond geflæmdest thou didst put to flight the enemy, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. *v. ge-flýman.*

ge-flæschamod; *part. p.* Incarnate; incarnātus:—Se wearþ geflæschamod who was incarnate, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 32; i. 40, 24; 284, 22.

ge-flæscnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Incarnation; incarnatio:—Ær Cristes geflæscnesse before Christ's incarnation, Chr. Erl. 4, 22.

ge-flæard, *es*; *n.* A trifling, nonsense, madness:—Geflæard deliramentum, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-flēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To cause to flee, to rout*:—Hæfde ðā Drihten seolf feōnd geflēm then the Lord himself had routed the foe, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 30; Sat. 463; Chr. 938; Th. 204, 9, col. 1; Ædelst. 32. *v. ge-flýman.*

ge-flēme; *adj.* Fugitive; fugitivus, Rtl. 147, 15.

ge-flēogan; *p. -flæg, -flēah, pl. -flugon*; *pp. -flogen To fly, fly over*; volare, transvolare:—He hēht his heāhþodan hider geflēogan he commanded his archangel to fly hither, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 4; Cri. 295. Ne mæg ænig ðone mearstede fugol geflēogan nor may any bird fly over the boundary place, Salm. Kmbl. 435; Sal. 218.

ge-flēon, -flēohan; *p. -flēah, pl. -flugon To flee, escape*:—Geflēa fugere, Th. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. Se to ænre ðara burga geflēoh who to one of those cities escapes, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20; Hatt. MS. Geflēg fugit, Rtl. 147, 15. Alle geflugon omnes fugerunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Ðætte geflēga ut fugiant, Rtl. 118, 31. Ær he on ða wēstenu middangearde gefluge antequam in desertis orbis terrarum abiret solitudines, Nar. 6, 6.

ge-flēow overflowed, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28; *p. of ge-flōwan.*

ge-flīman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To cause to flee, to drive away*; fugare, Past. 61, 2; Hat. MS. *v. ge-flýman.*

ge-flit a fan to clean corn; vannus, Cot. 33.

ge-flit, -flýt, *es*; *n.* Contention, strife, contest, dispute, discussion; contentio, lis, certāmen, concertatio, rixa:—Agoten is gefit ofer ealderas effusa est contentio super principes, Ps. Lamb. 107, 40; Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 30. Ðis gefit hæc lis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Sum ic to geflýt fremede I have urged some to strife, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484; Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 4. On geflit in contest, Beo. Th. 1734; B. 865. We on geflitum sæton we sat in discussion, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430; H. R. 9, 3. Uton towurpan hwælicor ðas geflitu dissolvāmus citius has contentiones, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23; Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443; 1905; El. 954. Heō gehýrde martyra geflitu she heard of the struggle of martyrs, Nar. 40, 13. To geflites emulously, eagerly, Apol. Th. 10, 5.

ge-flita. *v. fyren-geflita.*

ge-flitan, -flýtan; *p. -flät, pl. -fliten*; *pp. -fliten To strive, fight, dispute*; contendere, certare:—Cynewulf and Offa gefliton ymb Benesingtūn Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson, Chr. 777; Th. 93, 11, col. 1. Ne geflittes non contendet, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 19. Geflition disputaverant, Mt. Skt. Lind. 9, 34. Geflitan [-flitta, Lind.] contendere, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 40.

ge-flitful; *adj.* Contentious; contentiōsus:—Geflitful contentiōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 10; Wrt. Voc. 49, 33; 74, 31; Hpt. Gl. 502.

ge-flitfullic; *adj.* Contentious; contentiōsus:—Wæs geflitfullic senop æt Cealchýpe there was a contentious synod at Chalk, Chr. 785; Erl. 56, 7.

ge-flitgeorn; *adj.* Contentious; contentiōsus, R. Ben. 71.

ge-flitlice; *adv.* Contentiously, emulously; certatim:—Ðæt ge wēpned ge wifmen geflitlice dydon quod viri et feminae certatim facere consuērunt, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15.

ge-flitmælum; *adv.* Contentiously, emulously; certatim, R. Ben. interl. 72.

ge-flota, *an*; *m.* A floater, swimmer:—Fyrnstreāma geflotan to the ocean's floater [the whale], Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7. *v. flota.*

ge-flōwan; *p. -flēow, pl. -flēowan*; *pp. -flōwen To overflow*; inundare:—Swā hit ðære eā flōd ær geflōw as the flowing of the river formerly flowed over it, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28.

ge-flýman, -flēman, -flēman; *p. de*; *pp. ed To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish*; fugare, in fugam vertere, expellere:—His ehtendas ealle geflýmē odientes eum in fugam convertant, Ps. Th. 88, 20; Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25. Feōnd was geflýmēd the fiend was put to flight, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 13; Gū. 107; Cd. 187; Th. 232, 17; Dan. 261. *v. flýman.*

ge-flýt, *es*; *n.* Contention, strife, schism; contentio, lis, schisma:—Geflýt schisma, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. *v. ge-flit.*

ge-flýtan; *p. -flät, pl. -flýton*; *pp. -flýten To strive, fight*; contendere, certare:—Cynewulf and Offa geflýtton ymb Benesingtūn Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 1. *v. ge-flitan.*

ge-fnæd, es; *n. A hem*:—Gif ic huru his reafes gefnædu hrepe *if I only touch the hems of his garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 10. v. fnæd.

ge-fnæsan to sneeze; sternutäre:—Ðæt he gelöme gefnæse *that he often sneezes*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 27.

ge-fög, es; *n. A joining, joint*:—Ðæt ðu gesomnige side weallas fæste geföge *that thou unite the spacious walls with a fast juncture*, Exon. 8 a; Th. i, 10; Cri. 6. From eallum heora gefögum *from all their joints*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 4. [Cf. Ger. gefüge.] v. fög.

ge-fole people, a troop. v. folc.

ge-fole; adj. *Having a foal, milch*:—Ðritig gefolra olfend-myrena mid heora coltum *thirty milch camels [camelos fælas] with their colts*, Gen. 32, 15.

ge-fön, ic ge-fö; ðu ge-fēst; he ge-fēhþ, *pl. ge-fōþ; imp. ge-föh*; *p. ge-fēng, pl. ge-fēngon*; *pp. ge-fangen To take, seize, catch*; capere:—Ic sylle cync swā hwæt swā ic gefō ego do regi *quicquid capio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 27. He gefēhþ ðæt ðæt he æfter spyreh he seizes *that which he tracks*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Ðu byst men gefōnde homines *eris capiens*, Lk. Bos. 5, 10. Ðonne ðu hig gefangen hæbbe *quando tu illos cepisti*, Gen. 44, 4. Hū gefēhst ðu fixas? *quomodo capis pisces?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

ge-för died, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 126, 40; *p. of ge-faran*.

ge-forht *timid*. v. forht.

ge-forþian; *p. -forþode*; *pp. forþod To carry out, perform, accomplish, further, promote*:—His feōnd ne mihten nā geforþian heora fare his enemies could not carry out their expedition, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 14. He hæfde geforþod ðæt he his freān gehēt *he had performed what he promised his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 16; By. 289; Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. He ðæt mynster wel geforþode ða hwile ðe he ðær was *he advanced the monastery while he was there*, Chr. 1045; Erl. 171, 17. [Laym. i-forded.] v. forþian.

ge-forwearþan to perish. v. forwearþan.

ge-forword; *part. Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained*; compactus:—Gif hit swā gefōrwod biþ *if it be so agreed*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 14; L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 19.

ge-fōtēcypsed, -cypst; *part. [cops a fetter] Bound with fetters*; compeditus:—Infare on ðinre geshipe geōmrung gefōtēcypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gemitus compeditorum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11; Ps. Spl. 101, 21. Drihten tolyþþ gecospede oððe ða gefōtēcypstan *Dominus soluit compeditos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-fræge, -fræge, es; *n. An inquiring, a knowing, knowledge, information, hearsay*; percontatio, cognitio, auditio:—Mine gefræge in my knowledge, as I have heard, as I am informed, Beo. Th. 1557; B. 776: 1679; B. 837; Cd. 58; Th. 71, 20; Gen. 1173: 161; Th. 201, 7; Exod. 368; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 10; Edg. 36.

ge-fræge, -fræge; adj. *Known, renowned, celebrated, remarkable, noted, famous, notorious, infamous*; nōtus, mānifestus, celēber, fāmōsus:—Hæbbe ic gefrugen ðætte is eāstðælum on ædelast londa, firum gefræge *I have heard tell that in eastern parts there is a land most noble, renowned among men*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 22; Ph. 3: 44 b; Th. 151, 8; Gū. 792. Ic eom folcum gefræge *I am noted among people*, 130 b; Th. 500, 7; Rū. 89, 3; Beo. Th. 109; B. 55. Wæs ure lif fracuþ and gefræge *our life was vile and infamous*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24; Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304. Hæledum gefrægost *most famous among men*, 162; Th. 202, 27; Dan. 394. [O. Sax. gi-frāgi: Icel. frægr.]

ge-frægen, -fregen [part. *p. of gefragan*]; cf. gefragian *Heard of, known*:—Egsa mārā, ðonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde æfre on eorðan *greater terror than was ever heard of on earth since the creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 28; Cri. 840. Ðara ðe ic ofer foldan gefrægen hæbbe *of those that I have heard of on earth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 25; Vid. 17; Beo. Th. 2397; B. 1196; Andr. Kmbl. 1374; An. 687: 2122; An. 1062. Gefregen, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 14; Az. 45. [Cf. Icel. freinn.] v. gefragian.

ge-frægnan, -fraignan, -fregnan, -frægnian; *p. -frægn, -fraign, -frægnade, pl. -frugnon To ask, inquire*:—Gifrægna interrogare, Jn. Skt. Lind. Gifregna, Rush. 21, 12. Gefræigne, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Gefraign interrogavit, Lind. Gifrægn, Rush. 8, 5; 9, 16. Gefrægnade interrogavit, Lind. 15, 2. Gefraignade sciscitabatur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4. Gefrugnon interrogaverunt, 17, 10; Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 12. Gefrugnon interrogarent, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 19. Gefraignað interrogare, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 21. Gefraignes interrogare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11; 2, 8. v. gefrignan.

ge-frægnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To make famous*:—Gefræguod, Beo. Th. 2670. [Thorpe gefreofod.]

ge-fræpi[gi]an; *p. ode*. I. to accuse:—Gefræppedon accusarent, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10. II. to reverence:—Gefræppegedon revere-buntur, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

ge-frætwian, -fretwian, -fretwian; *p. ode, ade, ede*; *pp. od, ad, ed To adorn, deck, trim*; ornāre, redimire:—Ic gefrætwige orno, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41. Ic gefretwige redimio, 30; Som. 34, 58. Ðe Cyning engla gefrætweode *the King of angels adorned thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 3034;

An. 1520. He gefrætweode foldan sceatas *he adorned earth's regions*, Beo. Th. 192; B. 96. He æfter fæce mid oðrum gāstlicum mægenum gefrætweod ætýwde *postmodum cæteris virtutibus ornatus apparuit*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 44; 3, 11; S. 535, 32. Ðær is geat gylden, ginnium gefrætweod *there is a golden gate decked with gems*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649: 220; Th. 283, 21; Sat. 308. Fidrum gefrætwead *adorned with wings*, Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743; Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 14; Ph. 239. Fægre gefrætwead *neatly adorned*, 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274: 64 a; Th. 237, 4; Ph. 585.

ge-frætweodnes an ornament. v. frætweodnes, hrægel-gefrætweodnes.

ge-fragian; *p. ade*; *To learn by asking*:—Gefragade exquisierat, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16.

ge-frāsian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To ask, inquire*; interrögäre, sciscitari:—He gefrāsade þegnas his interrögibæt discipulos suos, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 13. Geascade oððe gefrāsade sciscitabatur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4.

ge-freān to free; liberare, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 29.

ge-frēcnod; *part. [frēcne savage, wicked] Savage, evil, wicked, corrupted*; atrox, scēlestus:—Mōde gefrēcnod *corrupted in mind*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 10; Dan. 184.

ge-frēdan, ic -frēde, ðu -frēdest, he -frēdeþ, frēt, *pl. -frēdaþ*; *p. -frēdde*; *pp. -frēded To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of*; sentire:—Sió gefrēdnes hine mæg gegrāpian, and gefrēdan ðæt hit lichoma biþ, ac hió ne mæg gefrēdan hwæder he biþ ðe blac ðe hwit *the feeling may touch it, and feel that it is a body, but cannot feel whether it be black or white*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10, 11. Ðeah ðe we hit gefrēdan ne māgon *though we cannot perceive it*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Ic gefrēde sentio, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 39; 37; Som. 39, 8. Se lichama awent eorþan and anbiðað æristes, and on ðam fyrste nān þing ne gefrēt *the body turns to earth and awaits the resurrection, and in that space feels nothing*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 25. Stānas ne gefrēdaþ *stones have not sense*, i. 302, 14, 18. Heó on hire gefrēdde ðæt heó of ðam wite gehæled was *sensit corpore quia sanata esset a plaga*, Mk. Bos. 5, 29. He gefrēdde his deāþes neālæcunge *he was sensible of his death's approach*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8; 574, 16. Hī swurdes ege ne gefrēddon *they felt not the sword's edge*, 544, 22. Ðæt he gefrēde *that he has sense*, 302, 21.

ge-frēdendlic; adj. *Sensible, perceptible*; sensibilis:—Stemn is gesla-gen lyft, gefrēdendlic on hlyste *the voice is struck airy, perceptible to the hearing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29.

ge-frēdmælum; adv. *Sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-frēdnes, -ness, e; *f. A feeling, sense, perception*; sensus:—Gesiht, and gehēnes, and gefrēdnes ongitaþ *done lichoman ðas monnes sight, and hearing, and feeling perceive the body of the man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 7, 10.

ge-frēfran; *p. ede*; *pp. ed To comfort, console*; consolari:—Ðæt hig hira fæder gefrēfredon *ut lenirent dolorem patris*, Gen. 37, 35. Heó nolde beón gefrēfred *noluit consolari*, Mt. Bos. 2, 18. Gefroefred, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5. v. frēfran.

ge-frēfrān; *p. ode*; *pp. od To comfort, console*; consolari:—Ic gefrēfrige consolor, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 64. Nū ys ðes gefrēfrod *nunc hic consolatur*, Lk. Bos. 16, 25. v. frēfrān.

ge-frēge, es; *n. A knowing, knowledge, hearsay*; cognitio, auditio:—Mine gefrēge in my knowledge, as I have heard, Andr. Kmbl. 3251; An. 1628; Apstls. Kmbl. 50; Ap. 25. v. ge-fræge, es; *n.*

ge-frēge; adj. *Known, celebrated, famous*; nōtus, celēber, fāmōsus:—Læt ðe on gemyndum hū ðæt manegum weaþf fira gefrēge *keep in thy mind how that was known among many men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1921; An. 963: 2240; An. 1121. v. ge-fræge; adj.

ge-fremednes, -ness, e; *f. An accomplishment, fulfilment, effect*; perfectio, effectus:—He hraðe ða gefremednesse ðære ārfeatan bēne wæs fylgende *mox effectum piæ postulatiōnis consēcutus est*, Bd. 1, 4; S. 475, 31.

ge-fremian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To finish, effect, bring to pass, accomplish, commit*; efflcere, perficere, patrare, committere:—Se gefremode fēt [MS. fōt] mine swā swā heortas *qui perfecit pēdes meos tanquam cervorum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 35. Ðe he gefremode quod patrārat, Gen. 2, 2; Jos. 7, 17. Ic ne gemune nāra his synna ðe he gefremode *I will remember none of his sins which he has committed*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 19. Fordan synd ðas wundru gefremode on him *ideo virtutes operantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2. Árleānes ða scilde on me gefremode *impiety perpetrated that guilt against me*, Th. Apol. 2, 19.

ge-fremman; *p. -fremede*; *pp. -fremed To promote, perfect, perform, commit*:—Hie mihtan æghwæt gefremman *they could accomplish anything*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 1. Ðæt weorc to gefremenne to perform *that work*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 10. Ic hæla gefremme sanitates perficio, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Ðās ongunnenan ðing ðurh Godes fultum gefremmaþ *perform the things begun with God's help*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 4. Swā hwæt swā he on mycclum gyltum gefremede *whatsoever he hath committed in great sins*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 14; 189, 22. Seó stihung was gefremed *the arrangement was completed*, 81, 29. Hine mihtig God ofer ealle men forþ gefremede *him mighty God advanced above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718. Ðæt hire mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getry-med wære *ut virtus ejus in infirmitate perficeretur*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16. Ðæt gefremede mán the *perpetrated crime*, Th. Apol. 2, 5. v. fremman.

ge-fremniss, *e*; *f*. *Effect*; effectus, Rtl. 16, 41: 41, 11.
 ge-fremdian *to curse*; anathematizare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 71.
 ge-freogan, -freon; *p*. -freode; *pp*. -freod *To free, make free*:—Donne mōt hine se hlaforð gefreogan then must the lord free him, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 18; L. Ælfic. C. 20; Th. i. 48, 25; Ps. Th. 93, 1. Gefreode freed, Exon. 16a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreod us wip yfela free us from evils, Hy. 6, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 31. Gefreouad liberatus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 74. *v*. freogan.
 ge-freolsian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To liberate, deliver, set free*:—He wolde Adam gefreolsian he would deliver Adam, Blickl. Homl. 29, 20, 35. Ic ðe gefreolsige of ealre frēcennesse I will deliver thee from all danger, 231, 3. Ure Drihten us gefreolsode our Lord delivered us, 83, 25. Ðurh Cristes sige ealle hālige wæron gefreolsode through Christ's victory all holy men were set free, 31, 35.
 ge-freodian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To protect, guard, free, keep*:—We wæron gefreodode feonda gafoles we were freed from devils' tribute, Blickl. Homl. 105, 23. Se ðe his ānum her feore gefreodade he who here protected only his life, Exon. 39a; Th. 128, 32; Gū. 413. Gefreoda hyre protect it [the soul], Exon. 118b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 61. Gefreode and gefreodade fole freed and protected the people, Exon. 16a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreodode, Andr. Kmbl. 2083; An. 1043. He lyfde ðæt friþ wip hý gefreodad wære he allowed that peace should be kept towards them, Exon. 38b; Th. 127, 7; Gū. 382. Ðæt lond Gode gefreodode he kept that land for God, 34b; Th. 111, 7; Gū. 123. *v*. gefridian.
 gefrest consumed; devoravit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 30. *v*. fretan.
 ge-frigan, -frigean; *p*. -fræg, *pl*. -frægon; *pp*. -frigen *To learn by asking or by inquiry, hear of*:—Syððan hie gefricgeaþ fréan úserne ealdrleásne when they learn that our lord is lifeless, Beo. Th. 5996; B. 3002. Gif ic ðæt gefricge if I learn that, 3656; B. 1826. Syððan æðelingas feorran gefricgean fleam eowerne after nobles from afar shall hear of your flight, 5770; B. 2889. Ðæt ðæt folca fela gefrigen habbaþ that which many peoples have heard of, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 31; Dan. 329; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 54; Met. 9, 27. Ða ðe snyttrocraeft ðurh fyrngewritu gefrigen hæiden they who had learned wisdom through ancient writings, Elen. Kmbl. 310; El. 155. We feor and neáh gefrigen habbaþ Moyses dōmas hælædum segan we far and near have heard that Moses gave laws to men, Cd. 143; Th. 177, 28; Exod. 1.
 ge-frige, *es*; *n*. *Inquiry, knowledge resulting from inquiry*:—Gefreogum gleiawe men wise from the knowledge obtained by their inquiries, Exon. 56a; Th. 199, 22; Ph. 29.
 ge-frigian *to embrace*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16.
 ge-frignan, -fringan; *p*. -frægn, -fregn, *pl*. -frugnon; *pp*. -frugen.
 I. *to ask; interrogare*:—Ða Euan gefrægn ælmihtig God then almighty God asked Eve, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 34; Gen. 887. II. *to learn by asking, hear of*:—Ða gefrægn Higelaeces ðegn Grendles ðæda when Hygelac's thane heard of Grendel's deeds, Beo. Th. 390; B. 194; 1155; B. 595. Eac we ðæt gefrugnon also we have heard that, Exon. 12a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301; 100a; Th. 378, 11; Deor. 14; Elen. Kmbl. 343; El. 172. Swā guman gefrugnon as men have heard, Beo. Th. 1337; B. 666. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen I have heard, Exon. 55b; Th. 197, 18; Ph. 1. Ða ic nēðan gefrægn hælep to hide then I heard that heroes went daringly to war, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060; 92; Th. 118, 4; Gen. 1960; Beo. Th. 148; B. 74; 4961; B. 2484. Gefregn, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 1; Sat. 526. Gefrege, Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Ne gefrægen ic ða mægdē sēl gebæran never have I heard of the tribe bearing itself better, Beo. Th. 2026; B. 1011. [O. Sax. gi-freogan.] *v*. ge-frægnan.
 ge-frignys, -nys, *e*; *f*. *Inquiry, questioning*:—Dis syndon andsware to gedeahunge and to gefrignysse St. Augustinus responsiones ad consulta Augustini, Bd. i, 27; S. 497, 44.
 ge-frinan, -ic -frine, ðū -frinst, he -frinþ, *pl*. -frinaþ; *p*. -fran, *pl*. -frunon; *pp*. -frunen *To learn by asking, find out, hear of*:—Ða gefran Ioseph ðæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea lande then Joseph learned that Archelaus reigned in Judea, Homl. Th. i. 88, 19. We ðeodecyninga drym gefrunon we have heard of the glory of the great kings, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2; Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 19; Dan. 235. Me ðær dryhtnes degnas gefrunon the Lord's servants found me there, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Hie hæfdon gefrunen they had learned, Beo. Th. 1392; B. 694; 4797; B. 2493. *v*. ge-frignan.
 ge-friolic; *adj*. Free; liber, Rtl. 32, 9.
 ge-friðian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To guard, protect, defend, deliver*:—He hie gefriðode he protected her, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 5; Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. Ðæt hys yrþ sī gefriðod that its produce be protected, Th. An. 118, 20. He me gefriðode eripāt me, Ps. Th. 33, 4. Alýs me and gefrið me libera me et eripe me, 7, 1. Gefriðe protegat, 19, 1; Exod. 19, 4. *v*. ge-freodian.
 ge-froefred comforted; consolatus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5; = ge-fræfred; *pp*. of ge-fræfran.
 ge-frohtian *to be afraid*; expavescere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6. *v*. forhtian.
 ge-frozen frozen. *v*. freosau.

ge-frunon asked, understood. *v*. gefinan.
 ge-frygnys a question. *v*. gefrignys.
 ge-frynd friends:—On ðam ðæge wurdon Herodes and Pilatus gefrynd facti sunt amici Herodes et Pilatus in ipsa die, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. *v*. freond.
 ge-frypsum; *adj*. Safe, fortified; salvus, munitus:—On stōwe [MS. stōwum] gefrypsumre in locum munitum, Ps. Spl. 70, 3. *v*. fripsum.
 Gefdas, Gifdas, *pl*. The Gepidae:—Mid Gefdum ic wæs I was among the Gefths, Exon. 85b; Th. 322, 8; Vid. 60. Gifdum, Beo. Th. 4981; B. 2494. *v*. Grm. Gesch. D. S. 324.
 ge-fullan *to fill*:—Ðū gefullest me of blisse mid andwritan ðinum adimplēbis me lætiā cum vultu tuo, Ps. Spl. 15, 11. *v*. ge-fyllan.
 ge-fullæstan; *p*. -læste; *pp*. -læst *To help, give aid, assist*; auxiliari:—Weoruda God gefullæste, ðæt seō cwēn beoget willan in worulde the Lord of Hosts gave aid, that the queen obtained her will in this world, Elen. Kmbl. 2299; El. 1151.
 ge-fullfremman *to perfect*. *v*. fulfremman.
 ge-fullian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To become full, perfect*:—Gē geseoþ nū toðæge mīra gewinna westm gefullian ye see now to-day the fruit of my toils come to perfection, Blickl. Homl. 191, 23.
 ge-fullian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To baptize*; baptizāre:—He gefullode ðone sunu he baptized the son, Homl. Th. i. 352, 20. Gyt beoþ gefullode ðam fulluhte, ðe ic beo gefullod baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizari, Mk. Bos. 10, 39. Gefullod, Mt. Bos. 3, 14, 16; Mk. Bos. 1, 9; 10, 38, 39; 16, 16; Lk. 3, 21. *v*. fullian.
 ge-fultuma, *an*; *m*. A helper; adiutor:—Driht gefultuma mīn and alýsend mīn Dōmīne adiutor meus et redemptor meus, Ps. Spl. 18, 16.
 ge-fultuman, -fultumian, -fultumian; *p*. ode, ede; *pp*. od, ed *To help, assist, help to, supply*:—Ðæt hie sceoldan Martine gefultumian that they should help St. Martin, Blickl. Homl. 221, 31. Gefultumian subministrare, concurrere, suppeditare, Hpt. Gl. 446. Of ðem ærfe ðe me God forgef and mīne fríond to gefultumede of the inheritance that God gave me and my friends helped me to, Th. An. 127, 21; 24. Būton him seō sōþe hreow gefultmige unless true penitence succour them, Blickl. Homl. 101, 8; 159, 34. Nymde me drihten gefultumede unless the Lord had helped me, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Gefultuma me adiuva me, 69, 6. Ðū gefultuma ðrum misdædum impietibus nostris tu propitiaberis, 64, 3. He wæs godcundlice gefultumad diuinitus adiutus, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.
 ge-fultumend, *es*; *m*. A helper:—Ðū eart mīn alýsend, and mīn gefultumend liberator meus, adiutor meus, Ps. Th. 17, 2.
 ge-fulwian, -fulgwan; *p*. ode, ade; *pp*. od, ad *To baptize*:—Gefulwia baptizari, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 14. Gefulwas baptizabit, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Se ðe gefulguas qui baptizat, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 33. Hine man gefulwade he was baptized, Blickl. Homl. 219, 1. Gefulguade baptizabat, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 22. Gefulwad, Blickl. Homl. 213, 14; Elen. Kmbl. 2085; El. 1044. Gifulgwado baptizati, Rtl. 26, 9.
 ge-funden found, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10; *pp*. of ge-findan.
 ge-fylan; *p*. ede; *pp*. ed; *v*. a. To foul, defile, pollute; inquinare, fodeare, contaminare:—Ðæt hī willaþ mid gefaþ-spræcum Godes hūs gefylan so that they will with idle speeches defile God's house, L. Ælfic. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 22. Ðæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne gefyle that any one should defile himself with flesh-meat, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24, note 57.
 ge-fylce, -flice, *es*; *n*. A collection of people, army, troop, division:—Ða Wylisce menn gewinn up ahōfon and syððan heora gefylce weoþ hī hī on mā toðældon the Welshmen raised war . . . and after their number had increased they separated into more [bands], Chr. 1094; Eil. 230, 36. Hī ferdon mid miclum gefilce they marched with a great army, Thw. Hept. 162, 38. Send ðærto gefylcio send troops against it, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 6; Hatt. MS. Hie wæron on twām gefylcum they were in two divisions, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16, 30; Nar. 19, 22. *v*. fylc.
 ge-fylced collected as an army. *v*. fylcian.
 ge-fylgan; *p*. -fylge; *pp*. -fylged *To follow, attend upon, reach by following*:—Ðæt him gefylgan ne mæg drymendra gedryht so that the flock of rejoicing ones cannot follow him, Exon. 60b; Th. 222, 12; Ph. 347. Gif ge ðisum leāse leng gefylgaþ if ye pursue this falsehood longer, Elen. Kmbl. 1149; El. 576. Ða ilco gefylgdon him illi secuti sunt eum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 20. Gefylgend wæs ð gefylgede sequebantur, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 15. Gifylge assequi, Rtl. 4, 20. Ðætte erestes gefe we gifylga ut resurrectionis gratiam consequamur, 23, 40.
 ge-fyllan; *p*. -fylde; *pp*. -fylled *To fell, cut down, cast down, destroy, deprive of*; cædere, destruere:—Ða wolde he ðæt gylð gefyllan then he determined to cast down the idol, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21, 32; Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. He gefylde ðone ealdan feond he cast down the old fiend, Blickl. Homl. 87, 19; 221, 2, 4, 33. Fréoda gefylled deprived of friends, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7; Ædelst. 41. Seō nædre gefylled wæs the serpent was destroyed, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.
 ge-fyllan; *p*. ede, ede; *pp*. ed; *v*. a. To fill, fulfil, make a total, complete, finish, accomplish, satisfy; implere, saturare:—Ðus unc gedafenah ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. We sceolon ðone geleāfan mid gōdum dædum geiyllan we must complete the belief with good deeds,

Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Hi ne mægon ealle ðine bletsunge gefyllan they do not complete the sum of all thy blessings, 157, 20. Ealle stôwa he gefyllep he fills all places, 23, 20. Mine geomnesse mid gôde dū gefyldest thou didst satisfy my longing with good, 89, 5. He him gehēt his æriste swā he mid sôðe gefylde he promised them his resurrection as he truly performed, 17, 4. Hi heofon-hlāfe hālige gefylde pane cali saturavit eos, Ps. Th. 104, 35. Dū gefyldest foldan and rodoras wuldres dīnes thou hast filled earth and skies with thy glory, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 29; Cri. 408. Oð ðæt dū gefylle ðine ðegnunge until thou fulfil thy business, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28, 12; Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 40, 25. On hire was gefylled ðætte on Cantica Canticorum was gesungen in her was fulfilled what was sung in the Song of Songs, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15; 13, 26. Gefylde, 15, 8. Æfter don ðe ða mæssan wæron gefyllede after the masses were finished, 207, 29; Lk. Bos. 4, 13. Ðæt hūs was gefylled of ðære sealf swoces domus impleta est ex odore ungenti, Jn. Bos. 12, 3. Gifena gefylled fremum forðwardum filled with gifts with continual benefits, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209. Gefylled consumtus, finitus, Hpt. Gl. 457. Wel gefylde bene pastos, Th. An. 20, 31.

ge-fyllednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. A fulness, satiety, completion, finishing, end; plēnitudo, sāturitās, consummatio:—Astryod biþ sǣ and gefyllednys hyre commōvēatur, mære et plēnitudo ejus, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: 97, 7. Cherubin is gereht gefyllednys ingehýdes cherubin is interpreted the fulness of the mind, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. On gramam gefyllednysse in ira consummationis, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 15. Of his gefyllednesse we ealle onfengon ðe plēnitūdine ejus nos omnes accēpimus, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. He asende gefyllednysse on sǣwulum heora misit sāturitatem in animas eorum, Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Oþ ðissere worulde gefyllednysse until the end of the world, Homl. Th. i. 600, 18.

ge-fyllendlic; *adj.* Filling; *explētivus*, *complētivus*:—Sume syndon gehātene *explētivæ* oððe *complētivæ*, ðæt synd gefyllendlice some are called *explētivæ* or *complētivæ*, that is filling, Ælf. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 57.

ge-fylness, -ness, e; f. Fulness, fulfilment, performance, completion:—On gefylnessse Godes beboda in the performance of God's commands, Blickl. Homl. 29, 9. For gefyllnessse ðæs heofonlican eðles for the perfection of the heavenly country, 81, 29. Ðe hie swā mycle gefylnessse hæfdon of which they had so great fulness, 135, 24. Gifylnisse plēnitūdinis, Rtl. 83, 18.

ge-fylst help. v. fylst.

ge-fylsta, an; m. A helper, an assistant; *adjutor*:—God mīn gefylsta is *Deus meus adjutor est*, Ps. Spl. 17, 2: 27, 9. He him to gefylstan gesette he appointed him his assistant, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13; Job Thw. 166, 39.

ge-fylstan; *ic* -fylste; *subj. pres.* -fylste; *p.* [-fylstede], -fylste, *pl.* -fylston; *pp.* -fylsted *To help, give help*; *adjuvare*:—Ðæt heo him gefylste that she might assist them, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 45. God gefylsteþ me *Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Spl. 53, 4. Driht, to gefylstane me efste *Domine, ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. DER fylstan.

ge-fýnd *foes, enemies*:—Hig wæron ær gefýnd him betwynan *antea inimici erant adinvicem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. feond.

ge-fyndig; *adj.* Capable; *capax*, Ælf. gr. 60. v. gefindig.

ge-fyrenian, -fyrnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sin*; *peccare*:—Ic gefyrenode I have sinned, Blickl. Homl. 235, 32, 34. We gefyrenad mid ðrum fæderum *peccāvimus cum patribus nostris*, Ps. Th. 105, 6. v. ge-fyrenian.

ge-fyrht, *ge-fyrhted*; *part. p.* Terrified, affrighted:—Ðā wæs se ðēma swýðe gedrefed and gefyrhted then was the judge very much troubled and frightened, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Hie wæron to ðæs swýðe gefyrhte they were so greatly terrified, Blickl. Homl. 221, 34. [Cf. fyrhtan, gefyrhtian.]

ge-fyrhtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To frighten*:—Wifo sume gefyrhtadon fīsig mulieres quadam terruerunt nos, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 22. Mīþ fyrhto gefyrhtad timore exterriti, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 6.

ge-fyrhto; *p.* Fear, doubt:—Be ðære cennendre gefyrhtum ðæs bearnes weorðe ongyten wære by the mother's fears the child's worth might be understood, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27.

ge-fyrn; *adv.* [fyrn formerly] Formerly, long ago, of old, of yore; olim, pridem:—Hū ne wæran ðas gefyrn forgewitene were not these long ago departed? Bt. 19; Fox 70, 9. Ðū mid fæder ðinne gefyrn wære efenwesende thou with thy father of old was co-existent, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 10; Cri. 349; 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Gefyrn hī dydun dædbōte on hæran and on axan olim cūctio et cūctre pœnitentiam egissent, Mt. Bos. 11, 21; Lk. Bos. 10, 13; Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Gefyrn pridem, 38; Som. 39, 56. Gefyrn ær formerly, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 30; 37, 1; Fox 186, 25; Chr. 892; Erl. 89, 1.

ge-fyrþran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To further, advance, promote, improve; promovere, prosperare*:—Heora sīfæt wæs fram Drihtne sylfum gefyrþred [MS. gefyrþrad], their journey was furthered by the Lord himself, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 34. Wæs eftsides georn, frætwum gefyrþred was desirous of return, furthered by the treasures, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784. Anræd oretta elne gefyrþred the steadfast champion advanced with

valour, Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985. Ic ðē gefyrþrede I improved thee, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. DER. fyrþran.

ge-fýsan; *p.* -fýsde; *pp.* -fýsed *To make ready, cause to hasten*:—Werod wæs gefýsed the band was made ready, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 28; Exod. 221. Gefýsed to fæder rice ready to depart to his father's kingdom, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 5; Cri. 475. Winde gefýsed hurried on by the wind, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Secgas wæron sīdes gefýsde the men were ready for the journey [cf. sīdes fūs, B. 1475], Elen. Kmbl. 520; El. 260. v. fýsan.

ge-fýstlian; *pp.* -lad *To beat with the fists, buffet*; *pugnis impetere*, Scint. 2.

ge-fýderian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To feather, give wings to, provide with wings*; *ālas addere, pennis instruere*:—Gelyðerad flaa sāgitta vel spicūlum, Ælf. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 64; Wrt. Voc. 35, 50. Fugelās gelyðerede vōlūtilla pennāta, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. v. ge-fiderian.

ge-gada, an; A fellow-traveller, a companion, associate; comes, complex, conspirans, Ælf. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 27, 28. He feoll ðā adūn and ealle his gegadan into helle wite he fell down then and all his companions into hell torment, Swt. A. S. Dr. 59, 93, 87. Afeoll se deofoll mid his gegadam the devil fell with his companions, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. v. gædeling.

ge-gaderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To gather, unite*; *colligere, conjungere*:—Se fela folca fæste gegadrap he unites many people, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 180; Met. 11, 90. Gegaderade conjuncti, Ps. Th. 67, 24; Chr. 973; Th. 224, 32. v. gadorian, ge-gaderian.

ge-gaderscype, -gæderscype, es; m. A joining, union, matrimony; jugalitas, Hpt. Gl. 411, 416.

ge-gaderung, e; f. A gathering, congregation, assembly, crowd; congregatio, turba:—Se Hælend beah fram ðære gegaderunge Iesus declinavit a turba, Jn. Bos. 5, 13; Ps. Spl. 39, 14; Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 47. Gegaderung lichoman copula carnis, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 30. Gegaderung congregatio, Th. An. 30, 7. Rihtwisa manna gegaderung is gecweden heofenan rice a gathering of righteous men is called the kingdom of heaven, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 25. v. gaderung.

ge-gador-wist, e; f. An assembly for feasting; contubernium, Ælf. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 87. v. gador-wist.

ge-gæde a collection, congregation; congregatio, R. Ben. interl. 2. v. gæd.

ge-gæderian, -gaderian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To gather, join*; *colligere, congregare*:—Searwum gegedrap bān gebrosnad he gathers skifully the perished bones, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 17; Ph. 269. Beoþ gegedrad gæst and bān-sele soul and body shall be joined, 117 b; Th. 451, 11; Dōm. 102. Wyt beoþ gegæderode we two shall be gathered, 100 a; Th. 376, 23; Seel. 159. Ðam biþ gæst gegæderad Godes bearn God's child will be a guest associated with him, 84 b; Th. 318, 9; Mōd. 80. v. gæderian, gegaderian.

ge-gælen, -galen, enchanted, Ps. Spl. 57, 5. v. galan.

ge-gænog, es; m. A society, meeting, an assembly; coetus:—Ðe wæs on ðam gegænce ðar man Crist bānde who was in the company where Christ was bound, Ælf. ep. 1st, 50; Th. ii. 386, 23.

ge-gærwan to prepare. v. gegerwan.

ge-gaf; *adj.* Base, wanton, lewd:—He wæs gegaf spræce he was wanton in talk, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. [Or gegaf-spræce; *adj.* (?).]

ge-gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose a fine, proscribe*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-gafelod confiscated; infiscatus, Cot. 108, 194. v. gegafelian.

ge-gaf-spræc, e; f. Idle, wanton, scoffing speech:—Ðā wæs seō tunge tearlicor gewitnod for his gegafspræc then was the tongue more sharply punished for his wanton speech, Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Men willaþ bysmorlice plegian and mid gegafspræcum Godes hūs gefýlan men will play shamefully and defile God's house with wanton speeches, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 357 note, 3. v. gaf.

ge-gān; *p.* -eōde, -iōde; *pp.* -gān.

I. to go, go or pass over, come to pass, happen; ire, præterire, evenire:—Heo mihte gēgān ofer eall ðis ealond vellet totam perambulare insulam, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Se ðe gryre-sīpas gēgān dorste who durst go ways of terror, Beo. Th. 2929; B. 1462. Swā geostran-dæg gēgān wære sicut dies hesternæ quæ præterit, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Hū ðæt geeōde, ðæt . . . how that came to pass, that . . . Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 7; Cri. 443. Eall ðas wundor geeōdon in ussara tīda timan all these wonders happened in the period of our times, 43 b; Th. 147, 11; Gū. 725.

II. to occupy, overcome, overrun, subdue; occupare, vincere, subigere:—Ðæt dū hām on us [hus MS.] gēgān wille that thou wilt occupy a home with us, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 21; Gū. 243. Eādmund cuning Myrce geeōde king Edmund subdued Mercia, Cri. 942; Th. 208, 33; Edm. 2; Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4; 2, 5; S. 506, 20; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39; 3, 9; Bos. 65, 44. Ne geeōdon ūre foregangen nā ðas eorðan mid sweorda ecgum non enim in gladio ūro possidebunt terram, Ps. Th. 43, 4. Seo burh wæs gēgān civitas capta erat, Jos. 8, 21.

III. to observe, practise, exercise, effect, accomplish; observare, exercere, perficere, efficere:—Gif gē ðæt tacen gegāþ if ye observe that sign, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 8; Gen. 2324. Ðæt se hālga þeow elne geeōde which the holy minister

zealously practised, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 19; Gú. 129; Ps. Th. 118, 40. Hie elne geódon they effected by strength, Beo. Th. 5826; B. 2017.

IV. used with an adjective [cf. such an expression as 'to go lame'] :—He was wéig gegán fatigatus ex itinere, Jn. Bos. 4, 6.

ge-gang an event, a fate. v. gegong.

ge-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gaugen, -gongen. I. to go, happen, take place, befall, to fall to one's share, to come in; ire, evenire, accidere :—Ne miágon hi ofer gemäre märe gegangan non transgredientur terminum, Ps. Th. 103, 9. Ful oft ðæt gegongef full oft it happens, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 9; Vy. i. 117 a; Th. 451, 3; Dóm. 98. Ða was gegongon gumum unfroðum, ðæt . . . then it had befallen the youthful man, that . . ., Beo. Th. 5634; B. 2821. Ealles ðas andlyfenes ðe him gegonge of all the livelihood which comes in to them, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 6.

II. to exercise, effect, accomplish; exercere, perficere, efficere :—Ic ðine bebodu bealde gegange exercebor in mandatis tuis, Ps. Th. 118, 78. He hæfde elne gegongen, ðæt . . . he had effected by his valour, that . . ., Beo. Th. 1791; B. 893.

III. to go against with hostile intention, to pass over, overcome, subdue, conquer, obtain, acquire; aggredi, transgredi, superare, subigere, oblinere, adipisci, possidere :—Gif friman eðor gegangef if a freeman pass over a fence, L. Ethb. 29; Th. i. 10, 3. Hi þohton Italia ealle gegongan they thought to conquer all Italy, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. i. 12. Ic mid elne sceal gold gegangan I shall with valour obtain the gold, Beo. Th. 5065; B. 2036; 6162; B. 3085; Ps. Th. 78, 12. v. gán.

ge-geanc, *p.* eðe, ode; *pp.* eð, od To bestow gifts upon :—Ic hine mid deorwærdum gyfum gegefæde dignis eum muneribus honoravi, Nar. 8, 16. Gigeafiga præstolari [=præstare?], Rtl. 20, 15. v. gegifod.

ge-gealt = ge-healt, Deut. 7, 12. v. gehealdan.

ge-gearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To prepare :—Ða hét se cyng scepa gegearcian and him æfter faran, ac hit was lang ær ðam þe ða scipa geearceod wæron then the king bade prepare ships and go after him, but it was long before the ships were ready, Th. Ap. 7, 16–7; Homl. Th. ii. 84, 16. v. gearcian.

ge-gearcung-dæg, *es*; *m.* Preparation-day; parasceve = παρασκευή :—Hit was eástra geearcung-dæg erat parasceve Paschæ ἡν παρασκευή τοῦ πάσχα, Jn. Bos. 19, 14, 31. v. gearcung.

ge-gearnian, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. v. ge-earnian.

ge-gearwian, -gearweigan; *p.* ode, eðe; *pp.* od, ad To prepare, make ready, provide with, endue :—Ða lareowas sceolan Drihtnes weg gearwian to heora móðum the teachers ought to prepare the Lord's way for their minds, Blickl. Homl. 81, 7. Gegearweigan, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 30; Gen. 458. Ða áne ðe mid clánum geleáfan hie to ðæm geearwiah those only who with pure belief prepare themselves for it, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10. Gegearwode he ðæm éce forwyrd he prepared for them eternal perdition, 159, 19; 233, 33. Gegearwæstet, Ps. Th. 64, 10. Gegearwiga we paremus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. Ða wearþ werod geearwod to campe then was the band made ready for battle, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. Ðæt his lif ðem his naman was gelice geearwod his life was ordered like to his name, Blickl. Homl. 167, 32. Gáste geearwod ended with spirit, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 17; Gen. 187; Elen. Kmbl. 1774; El. 889. v. gearwian.

ge-gearwung, *e*; *f.* A preparation; præparatio :—Gegearwung setles ðines præparatio sedis tue, Ps. Spl. 88, 14. v. gearwung.

ge-gearwungness, *e*; *f.* A preparation; præparatio :—Gearcunga oððe geearwungnessa heortan gehýrde præparatio cordis audivit, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 17.

ge-gegnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To meet; obviare, Rtl. 45, 23.

ge-géman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To heal, cure, amend, treat [as a patient] :—Ðæt hea gegême all unhælo ut curarent omnem languorem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1; Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Gegémde t gehælede curavit, 6, 5. Gegéma corrigere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 9. Gegémed, L. Ædelb. 62; Th. i. 18, 8. [See the note, and also Schmid, p. 8, note.]

ge-geotán; *p.* geát; *pp.* -goten To found, cast :—He of golde gegeát and geworhte he cast and wrought them of gold, Nar. 19, 29. Ða gelicnessa wæron gegotene the images were cast, 32.

ge-gerela, -gyrela, -gírla, an; *m.* Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe; amiculum, stola :—Hwær agylte he æfre on his gegerelan where trespassed he ever in his clothing? Blickl. Homl. 169, 1. His gegírla hine geswutelap his garment betrays him, Th. Ap. 14, 3; 12, 8. Bringap raðe ðæne selestan gegyrelan, Lk. Bos. 15, 22; Mk. Bos. 12, 38. ge-gerelad, -gerlad; *part.* Clothed; indutus :—Gegerlad is Drihten mid strancpe indutus est Dominus fortitudinem, Ps. Lamb. 92, 1. Gegerelad vestitus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

ge-gerwan, -gærwan, -gírlan, -gyrwan; *p.* -gerede; *pp.* -gered, -gerwed To prepare, make ready, clothe, array, adorn, furnish :—Ne hýrde ic cymlicor ceól gegyrwan hilde wæpnum I never heard of furnishing a comelier vessel with weapons of war, Beo. Th. 76; 13, 38. Ðær ðu scealt ad gegærwan there shalt thou prepare a pile, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 3; Gen. 2855. Ic his sacerdas mid hælu gegyrwe sacerdotes ejus induum salutare, Ps. Th. 131, 17. Heó alegde hire hrægl ðe heó mid

gegyred was and hie gegyrede mid ðon selestan hrægle she laid aside the garment that she was clothed with, and arrayed herself with the finest garment, Blickl. Homl. 139, 6, 7; 89, 35; 103, 3. Ðær weofod inne wlitelice geworhtan and gegyredon therein they wrought and adorned an altar beautifully, 205, 6; Beo. Th. 6265; B. 3137. Gegyre ðu hine clothe him, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. Mid heora geatwum gegyrede equipped, 221, 29; Nar. 4, 13. Golde gegyred adorned with gold, Beo. Th. 1110; B. 553. Ymb frætsum utan gegyrede circumornate, Ps. 143, 15. Sió was ordoncum eall gegyrwed dióflæs cræftum it was all cunningly prepared with devilish arts, Beo. Th. 4181; B. 2087. Heardum tóþum and miclum hit was gegyred duris munitum dentibus, Nar. 21, 1.

ge-gifod; *part.* Enriched with gifts :—Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on golde and on seolfe the king had bestowed many gifts of gold and silver on him, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 17. v. gegeafian.

ge-gild, ge-gyld, *es*; *n.* A guild, society, or club; societas, fraternitas :—We for his lufon ðis gegyld gegerodon for love of him we have gathered this guild, Th. Diplm. 608, 7. v. gild.

ge-gilda, -gylda, *an*; *m.* A person who belongs to a guild, club, or corporation, a guild-brother, a companion, fellow [v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 262, 259]; congildo, socius, sodalis :—Gieldan ða gegildan healfne let his guild-brethren pay half, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 24; 28; Th. i. 80, 3; L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 8; 21; Th. i. 116, 6; L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36; Hick. Thes. ii. Dis. Epist. pp. 20–21. v. gild; and Schmid, s. v.

ge-gild-heall, *e*; *f.* A guild-hall :—Orc hæfþ gegyfen ða gegyld-healle ðam gylde scepe to ágenne Orc hath given the guild-hall for the guild to own, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iv. 277, 21.

ge-giwan; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od To demand, ask; postulare, petere :—Swæ hwæt ðu gegiuas quidquid petieris, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Gegiwaðe postulans, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 63.

ge-gladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To make glad, gladden, appease; læstificære, exiliārære, plácære :—Flódes ryne gegladaþ burg Godes flúminis impétus læstificat civitatem Dei, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5; Homl. Th. i. 288, 8. Cúþbertus hit mid cossum gegladode Cuthbert gladdened it with kisses, ii. 134, 21. Ðæt he gegladie ansène on ele ut exiliāret fúciem in óleo, 103, 15. Ðæt he ðe mid his lácum gegladige that he appease thee with his gifts, Gen. 32, 20. Gegladan mitigare, repropitiare, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-glêded; *part.* [glêd a burning coal] Kindled; accensus :—Was geglêded fyr on Iacobe ignis accensus est in Iacob, Ps. Th. 77, 23.

ge-glendrian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od To precipitate :—Ðætte hia geglendraðon hine ut præcipitarent eum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 29.

ge-glengan, -glencan, -glæncan, -glengcan, -glengcan; *p.* -glengde, -glencde; *pp.* -glenged, -glengced, -glengd, -glend To adorn, embellish, set in order, compose; ornare, cômære, componère :—Gé preostas sculon cówerne hād healdan árwurplice, and mid góðum þeáwum symle glælcæn- can ye priests should religiously observe your order, and always adorn it with good habits, L. Ælf. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 2. Ic geglengce cōmo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 13. Ic smicere geglengce orno, Ælf. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 116; Wrt. Voc. 54, 58. Nerón hine mid ælcas cynnes gimnum geglengde Nero adorned himself with gems of every kind, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 7; Met. 15, 4. Ðæt he æfter medmiclum fæce in sceóggereorde mid ða mæstan swetnesse and inbrydnesse geglengde, and in English gereorde wel gehwær forþbrohte hoc ipse post pusillum verbis poeticiis maxima suavitatē et compunctionē compōsitis, in sua, id est, Anglōrum lingua proferret, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. Ðæt hit wære geglenged mid góðum stánum and góðum gifum quod bonis lapidibus et donis ornatum esset, Lk. Bos. 21, 5; Elen. Kmbl. 179; El. 90. Geglenged discriminātus, Ælf. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 48; Wrt. Voc. 39, 32. Godes glæladung is geglengced mid deorwyrpe frætewunge God's church is adorned with precious ornament, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 17. Heó was geglengd þurh Godes wundra it was embellished by the miracles of God, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 6. Ða bióþ swordum and fetelum swide geglende who are greatly adorned with swords and belts, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 20; Met. 25, 10.

ge-glengdlic; *adj.* Splendid, brilliant; pomposus, delicatus, Hpt. Gl. 435.

geglese light, frolicsome, lascivious, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. B. v. geaglic.

ge-glidan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden To glide, fall; labi :—Ða he sceolde into geglidan Nergendes nīþ when he must fall into the Saviour's hate, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 6; Sat. 376. v. glidan.

gegn, geagn, geán, gēn; *adv.* Again; contra :—Brego geán þingade the Lord spoke again, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

gegn-cwide, *es*; *m.* A reply, answering again; responsum :—Ðínra gegncwida [MS. -cwida] of thy replies, Beo. Th. 739; B. 367.

Gegnes-burh Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Chr. 1013.

ge-gnidan; *p.* -gnād, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden To rub, rub together, comminute; fricare, defricare, fricando comminuire, planare, levigare :—Nim ðas ylcan wyrte dryg he ðonne and gegnid to duste take this same wort, then dry it, and rub it to dust, Herb. 90, 10; Lchdm. i.

196, 12. Genim das wyrtē on wætre gegnidene *take this wort rubbed in water*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 1. Ic gegniðe *plano vel levigo*, Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 8. v. guðian.

gegninga, -nunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly*; *omino*:—Ðær ðū gegninga gūðe findest *there wilt thou straightway find war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2697; An. 1351. Ðæt hit gegnunga from Gode cōme *that it came directly from God*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 35; Gen. 683; Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 27; Gū. 785.

gegn-pæp, es; *m. A path along which one goes to oppose another*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 27; Rā. 16, 26.

gegn-slege, es; *m. A striking back again, exchange of blows, battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2711; An. 1358.

gegnum; *adv. Forward*; *obviam*:—For hwam ne mōton we ðonne gegnum gangan *why then may we not go forward?* Salm. Kmbl. 705; Sal. 352. Eðdon ðā gegnum ðanonne *they thence went on forward*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132; Beo. Th. 633; B. 314; 2813; B. 1404. [Cf. *Icel. gegnum through*.]

ge-gnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12. v. forgnidan.

ge-gōðed. v. gegōðian.

ge-gōðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To bestow goods upon, enrich*:—Ða mynstru he genihtsumlice to ðæghwomlicum bigleofan gegōðode *he abundantly enriched those minsters for daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30; H. R. 105, 6; Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 39. Ðonne ðū Hierusalem gegōðie in ðie Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 136, 7. Apollonius ðe ðurh us gegōðod is *Apollonius who is enriched by us*, Th. Ap. 18, 20. Ða sīn gegōðod *utuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 494. Gegōðed *fretus*, 503; *acquisitus*, *adeptus*, 513. v. gōðian.

ge-gogud *relying on*; *fretus*, R. Conc. v. ge-gōðed [?].

ge-golden; *part. Paid, performed*; *præstutus*, L. In. 71.

ge-gong, -gang *faa, a falling out, an accident*; *fatum*, Cot. 48.

ge-gongan *to go over, conquer*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. v. gegangan.

ge-goten *poured out, molten, melted*, Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. 61; Sat. 31. v. ge-gēotan.

ge-græppian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To seize*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 31.

ge-grāpian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To grope, touch*; *palpāre*:—Siō gefrēðnes hine mæg ge-grāpian *the feeling may touch it*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10; Ps. Th. 113, 15; 134, 18. Hand hī habbaþ and hīg ne ge-grāpiþ *mīnus habent et non palpābunt*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 7. Ðā he hyne ge-rāpod hæfde *palpāto eo*, Gen. 27, 22.

ge-gremian, -gremman; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To irritate, provoke, excite, incense, inflame*; *exasperāre, provocāre, exacerbare*:—Ðe in eorre [hine] gegremmaþ *qui in ira [eum] provocant*, Ps. Surt. 67, 7. Hwæt hit swiður gehierste and gegremige *what more scorches and excites it?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2; Hat. MS. 32 a, 15. Gegremod wearþ se gūþrinc *the chief was incensed*, Byrht. Th. 135, 54; By. 138. Hī wæron gūþe gegremede *they were made fierce by battle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 306; Cd. 4; Th. 4, 29; Gen. 61.

ge-grētan; *he -grēt, pl. -grētaþ*; *p. -grētte, pl. -grētton*; *pp. -grēted To approach, come to, address, greet, welcome*; *adiare, alloqui, salutare*:—Wif sceal eodor æþelinga [MS. e] ærest ge-grētan *the wife shall the nobles' chief first greet*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 7; Gn. Ex. 90. Holdne ge-grētte meaglum wordum *he addressed his faithful friend in powerful words*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980. Hie ðā ge-grētte *he then addressed them*, Andr. Kmbl. 507; An. 254. Ðæt we māgon ūre frýnd gesēon and ūre siblingas ge-grētan *that we may see our friends and greet our kinsmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 33. Man tæleþ and mid yfle ge-grēteþ *da ðe riht lufiaþ men blame and insult those that love right*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 164. v. grētan.

ge-grēwþ *grows*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-grōwan.

ge-grin *a snare*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 16. v. grin.

ge-grinan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To ensnare*; *illaqueare*, Prov. 6.

ge-grind, es; *n. A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing, commotion*; *collisio, contritio, fragor*:—Grīmhelma gegrind *the crashing of helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330; 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063. Geōtende gegrind grund eall forswearþ *the abyss swallowed up the pouring commotion*, Andr. Kmbl. 3178; An. 1592.

ge-grindan; *p. -grand, pl. -grunden*; *pp. -grunden To grind together, sharpen, grind to powder*; *commolare, periccare*:—Gegrindas *comminuet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. Gegrunden [MS. gegrunde] *commoluit*, Ælf. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 78. Gegrundene gāras *the sharpened arrows*, Byrht. Th. 134, 64; By. 109. DER. grindan.

ge-grip *a gripe, seizing*. v. gripa.

ge-gripan; *p. -grāp, pl. -gripon*; *pp. -gripen To gripe, grasp, seize*; *capere, rapere, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere, corripere, eripere*:—Māran ðonne ðū in hredre mæge mōde gegripan *too great for thee to comprehend in thy breast with thy mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 138; Met. 10, 69. Feoðnd sawle mīne gegripeþ *inimicus animam meam comprehendat*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5; Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Us fyrhto ge-grāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21;

Thw. 10, 33; Cd. 140; Th. 175, 32; Gen. 2904; Cant. Moys. Surt. 188, 15; Nar. 44, 13. Ðā gegripon ða unclænau gāstas ænne of ðām mannum *then the unclean spirits seized one of the men*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 47; Ps. Spl. 39, 16; Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 17. Gegrip wæpn and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Ehtaþ gē and gegripaþ *hine persequimini et comprehendite eum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 12. Ði læs āhwæne gegripe swā swā leó sawle mīne *ne quando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 2. Ðā wæs he fram deofle gegripen *then he was seized by a devil*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 13; Ps. Spl. 17, 31. On tintregum gegripenre tormentis *comprehensos*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. Genealæcende he hī upahof, hyre handa gegripenre *accedens elevavit eam, apprehensa manu ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 31. Hī wurdon gegripenre fram mōderlicum breostum *they were snatched from their mothers' breasts*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 8. v. gripan.

ge-gripennis, -niss, e; *f. A taking, seizing, snare*; *corruptio, captio*:—Gegripennis ðone ðe he behyðde *to gegripe hine captio quam abscondit apprehendat eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 9.

ge-gripan; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed. I. v. intrans. To make peace*; *pacificare*:—Ealle Eāst-Centingas gegripanan wið hī all the East Kentians *made peace with them*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 20, col. 2. II. v. trans. To protect; *tueri*:—Syndon cyrcan wāce gegripode *churches are weakly protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11.

ge-grōwan; *p. -greōw, pl. -greōwon*; *pp. -grōwen To grow*; *succrescere*:—Ne gegrēwþ hit ðær *it will not grow there*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. grōwan.

ge-grunded *grounded, founded*.

ge-grundon *ground*. v. ge-grindan.

ge-grundweallian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To found*; *fundāre*:—He ofer sās gegrundweallode *hine ipse super maria fundavit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2.

ge-grynd, es; *n. A plot of ground*:—Adelwold gesælde twā gegrynd Ælhelwold *gave two plots of ground*, Thorne Chart. 231, 22.

ge-gryndan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To found*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25 [MS. gewrynded].

ge-gyddian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To sing*; *cantāre*:—Ic ðās word ge-gyddode *I sang these words*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 40. v. giddian.

ge-gyfan *to bestow*. v. gifan.

ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society or club*. v. ge-gild.

ge-gyld; *adj. Golden, gilded*; *deaurātus*:—On gyrlan gegyldum *in vestitu deaurato*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Gyldena, *vel* gegylded *fatū gilded vessels*, Ælf. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. v. gylden.

ge-gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild, club, or corporation, a companion, fellow*. v. ge-gilda.

ge-gyldan; *p. -geald To yield, pay, give, requite*; *reddere, tribuere, retribuere*:—Him God wolde æfter ðrowinga ðone gegyldan *to him God would, after sufferings, requite favour*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. v. gildan.

ge-gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society*; *sodalitas*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. v. gild-scipe.

ge-gyltan; *p. -gylte*; *pp. -gylt To become guilty, to offend, sin*; *peccare*:—Ðeah ðe he self gegyltan ne meahte *although he himself could not sin*, Past. 49; Swt. 385; 17; Hat. MS. Ðeah ðe hwā gegylte *though any one become guilty*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 44.

ge-gymmod; *part. Gemmed, set with gems*; *gemmātus*:—Gegymmod *gemmātus*, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 16.

ge-gyrdan; *p. -gyrde*; *pp. -gyrde, -gyrd To gird*; *præcingere*:—Eaxle gegyrde *girded shoulders*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 14; Rā. 72, 14. ge-gyrela, -gyryla *a garment*. v. gegerela.

ge-gyrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, wed*; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow*; *vestire*:—Ðū gegyrydist, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Ðone lichoman gegyreton *clothed the body*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 21. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. v. gegerwian.

ge-gyrnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed [gynnan to yearn] To desire, seek*; *desiderare, petere*:—Ic friþ wille æt Gode gegyrnan *I will desire peace from God*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 24; Gū. 229. Ðonne ðæt gegyrnaþ ða ðe him Godes egsa hleōnaþ *ofer heafdom when they, over whose heads the fear of God impendeth, desire that*, 33 b; Th. 106, 18; Gū. 43.

ge-gyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable*; *desiderabilis*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 11.

ge-gyrgan. v. ge-gerwan.

ge-habban; *dū -hæst, -hafast, pl. -habbaþ*; *p. -hæfde*; *pp. -hæfed, -hæfd To hold, be [ill]*; *habere, tenere*:—Gehafa gegyld on me *patientiam habe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26; Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 19; Rā. 17, 10. Ðara synna gē gīhabbaþ *quorum peccata retinueritis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 23; Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 32; Hat. MS. Æfter ðisum wordum wearþ gemot gehæfd *after these words a meeting was held*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 1. Ðær ðær wæron gehæfde hāte baþu *where hot baths were kept*, i. 86, 21. Mīn cneow is yfele gehæfd *my knee is diseased*, 134, 33; 150, 7. ge-haccod *hacked, cut*. v. haccan.

ge-hāda, an; *m. One of the same state or order*; *qui ejusdem status vel ordinis est*:—Mid twām his gehādan *with two of his fellow ecclesiastics*, L. Eth. ix. 19, 20; Th. i. 344, 14, 16; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 15. ge-hādian; *p. -hādode*; *pp. -hādod To ordain, consecrate*; *consecrare*:—Hēr Vitalianus se pāpa gehādode *Theodorus to archiepiscop in*

this year pope Vitalianus consecrated Theodore archbishop, Chr. 668; Erl. 35, 27: 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Her Paulinus was gehādod Northumb-
rum to biscepe in this year Paulinus was consecrated bishop of Northum-
bria, 625; Erl. 22, 11. Mauricius hine gehādian hēt Mauricius ordered
that he should be ordained, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 32: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 30.
v. hādian.

ge-hādod, -hādē; *def.* se ge-hādoda; *part.* In holy orders; ordinā-
tus:—Nū, gē habbaþ gehēred be gehādodum mannun now ye have heard
concerning men in orders, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 16; Wilk. 169, 23.
Se gehādoda one in holy orders; ordinatus, 42; Th. ii. 382, 23; Wilk.
169, 34. Be gehādodum mannun concerning men in holy orders; de
ordinatis, Th. ii. 364, 7; Wilk. 161, 1. He ælces mannes gehādodes
and lēwedes yrfenoma beón wolde he wanted to be the heir of every man,
cleric and lay, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 7.

ge-hæft; *adj.* [-hæft; *pp.* of ge-hæftan] Bound, captive; captus:—Ōþ
ðære gehæftan wylne to the captive slave, Ex. 12, 29. Nyle he gehæfte
nā forhyegan vinclos suos non spreuit, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Ða gehæftan
vinclos, 67, 7. Geheftum captivis, Lk. Bos. 4, 18.

ge-hæftan, he -hæft; *p.* -hæftede, -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, -hæft To
take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind; captare, captivare, vin-
cicare:—Swā hwæt swā hig gehæftaþ quicquid ceperint, Th. An. 23, 11.
Hī gehæftaþ on sǣwe rihtwises captant in animam iusti, Ps. 93, 21.
Abraham geseah ænne ramm be ðam hornum gehæft Abraham saw a
ram caught [captus] by his horns, Gen. 22, 13. On ecnesse gehæft for
ever binds, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Mid ðy me God hafaþ gehæfted be
ðam healse with which God hath fastened me by the neck, Cd. 19; Th.
24, 29; Gen. 385; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 116. He hæfde
æne deofman gehæftne habebat vinculum, Mt. Bos. 27, 16. Handa synt
gehefte my hands are manacled, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 19; Gen. 380: Exon.
16a; Th. 35, 22; Cri. 562. Hig mycelum ege gehæfte wæron timore
magno tenebantur, Lk. Bos. 8, 37. Drihten hig gehyrde ðæt hig ge-
hefton wiþ hine, Josh. 11, 20 [?].

ge-hæftednes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A captivity; captivitas:—Gecyr Drihten ge-
hæftednesse ure convertite Dōmine captivitatem nostram, Ps. Lamb. 125, 4.
ge-hæftfæst; *adj.* Captive; captivus, Hpt. Gl. 434.

ge-hæftnan, -hæftnian; *p.* ede, ade; *pp.* ed, ad To take, lay hold of,
take captive; comprehendere, captivare:—Ðū me gehæftnedest [gehæft-
nadest, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 29] thou didst take me captive, Soul Kmb. 63;
Seel. 32. Sý ehtende oððe ehte feond mine sǣwe and gehæftigne
hī oððe gegripe hī persēquitur inimicus animam meam et comprehendat,
Ps. Lamb. 7, 6. Ða ðe ær gehæftne wæron who before were held cap-
tive, Blickl. Homl. 87, 7: 89, 29.

ge-hæftnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Captivity; captivitas:—Ðonne awent oððe
acyrreþ God gehæftnysse oððe hæftnōde folces his cum convertit Deus
captivitatem plebis suæ, Ps. Lamb. 52, 7. v. ge-hæftednes.

ge-hæft-worlde, *e*; *f.* A captive world:—Ðeōs gehæftworld, Blickl.
Homl. 9, 4.

ge-hægan; *pp.* -hæged To surround as with a hedge:—Folc wæs ge-
hæged the people was hemmed in, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 17; Exod. 169.
[Cf. *Icel.* hegna to hedge, fence (?); and see Grein, gehægan.]

ge-hæge, *es*; *n.* Land hedged in, a paddock, garden; hortus, pratum,
Mone B. 618: Hpt. Gl. 419, 439.

ge-hælan; *p.* -hælde; *pp.* -hæled To heal, cure, save; sanare, sal-
vare:—Untrume gehælan to heal the sick, Lk. Bos. 9, 2. He gehælde
manega folc he saved much people, Gen. 50, 20. Ðæt gē him sǣra
gehwylic hondum gehælde that ye should heal with hands each of his
sores, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 12; Gū. 677.

ge-hæld a keeping, regarding; observatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 16.
v. ge-heald.

ge-hæled; *comp.* gehæledra, gehældra, gehældre; *adj.* Safe, secure,
good; tutus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hæman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To lie with, cohabit, commit fornication;
concumbere:—Gif he mid gehæme if he lie with her, L. Alf. pol. 11;
Th. i. 68, 16.

ge-hēanan to accuse, condemn, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 6; 8, 10. v. gehēnan.
ge-hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To stone:—Ic gemette ðær Archelaus ge-
hēanedne I found there Archelaus stoned, St. And. 44, 18. v. hēanan.

ge-hæpp; *adj.* Fit:—On stōwe gehæppre in loco apto, Th. An. 21, 13.
ge-hære; *adj.* Hairy:—Wæron hie swā gehære swā wildeor pilosus
in modum ferarum, Nar. 22, 5.

ge-hætt; *part.* Made warm, heated; cālēfactus:—Ðæt sý gehætt let it
be heated, Herb. 23, 2; Lchdm. i. 120, 8.

ge-hētan to promise; promittere, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 33. v. ge-hātan.
ge-hafa have, Mt. 18, 26; *imp.* of ge-habban.

ge-hafen raised up, fermented, Ælfic. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15.
v. ge-hebban.

ge-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* impers. To please:—Swā hwylc swā
ðæt sió ðæt hine to ðan gehagige ðæt he ða ðōro lond begeotan wille
whoever it be that is ready to take the other lands, Kmb. Cod. Dipl. ii.
120, 24. v. onhagian.

ge-hāl; *adj.* Entire, whole, healthy; integer, sānus:—Gemette he ðæt

fæt swā gehāl, ðæt ðær nān cīnu on næs gesewen he found the vessel so
whole that no chink was visible in it, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22: 166, 11: Bt.
34, 12; Fox 152, 27. On gehālum þingum in health, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 22.
ge-haldan; *pp.* -halden To keep, preserve, hold; servare, recondere,
tēnere:—On ðam heó wilnode gehaldan ða ārwurpan bān hire fæderan
in quo desiderabat hōnōranda patrui sui ossa recondere, Bd. 3, 11;
S. 535, 16. Mid ðy hine ða nānig man ne gehaldan ne gebindan mihte
cum a nullo vel tēnēri vel ligārī pōtuisset, 3, 11; S. 536, 16. Ðær hī
nū gehaldene syndon in qua nunc servantur, 3, 11; S. 535, 11: 3, 6;
S. 528, 29. v. ge-healdan.

ge-halding, *e*; *f.* A holding, keeping; custōdia:—On gehaldinge
spræca ðine in custōdiendo sermōnes tuos, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 9.

ge-hālgend, *es*; *m.* One who hallowes; dicator, Hymn. Surt. 64, 19.
ge-hālgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To consecrate, dedicate, initiate,
ordain, hallow, make holy, sanctify; consecrare, dedicare, sacrare, initiare,
ordinare, sanctificare:—Hēt se pāpa hine to bisceope gehālgian the pope
commanded to consecrate him bishop, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 9: 3, 24;
S. 556, 19. Ðæt hig woldon hī sylfe gehālgian ut sanctificarent seipsos,
Jn. Bos. 11, 55. Sīððan ðū gehālgast hira handa postquam inītiāveris
mānus eōrum, Ex. 29, 9, 35. Ðū gehālgast ðæt gehālgode anribb and
done bōh sanctificābis et pectusculum consecrātur et armum, 29, 27, 36.
He gehālgode wīn of wætere he hallowed wine from water, Andr. Kmb.
1171; An. 586: 3298; An. 1652. Wælhreōw Criste gehālgode of-
frunge tyrannus Christo sacrāvī victimam, Hymn. Surt. 52, 11. Gif
preost on treowenan calice hīl gehālgige if a priest consecrate house in
a wooden chalice, L. N. P. L. 14; Th. ii. 292, 20. Ðis hūs ðē gehālgod
ys hæc dōmus tibi dedicāta est, Hymn. Surt. 141, 18: L. Ælf. C. 25; Th.
ii. 352, 13. Sý ðin nama gehālgod hallowed be thy name, Homl. Th. ii.
596, 5: Hy. 6, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3: 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18.
He wæs gehālgod fram Scottum ordinātus a Scottis, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557,
22. On gehālgodre cirican in a consecrated church, L. Edg. C. 30; Th.
ii. 250, 19.

ge-hālung, *e*; *f.* A consecration, sanctification, sanctuary; conse-
cratio, sanctificatio, sanctuārium:—He ingelædde hie in munt gehāl-
gunge his induxit eos in montem sanctificatiōnis suæ, Ps. Surt. 77, 54:
131, 8. On gehālungre hys in sanctificatiōne ejus, Ps. Spl. C. T. 95, 6.
ge-hālsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To adjure, exorcise:—Ic gihālsige adjuro,
Rtl. 113, 24. Gihālsad adjuratus, 120, 35. Gihālsia exorcizare, 119,
7. Ic gihālsiga exorcizo, 120, 21.

ge-hāmettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To appoint a home, domicile; dōmum
assignare:—Ðæt hī hine to folcryshte gehāmetten that they domicile him
to folk-right, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7.

ge-hāmian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To make [one's self] familiar
with (?):—Aldred hine gihāmadi mid ðam driim dælum Aldred made
himself familiar with the three parts, Jn. Skt. 188, 7. [See *p.* ix. note 1.]
gehāt, *es*; *n.* A promise, vow; promissum, votum:—Gemunde heofon-
weardes gehāt he remembered the promise of heaven's guardian, Cd. 86;
Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. He ðam gehāte getrūwode he trusted to the
promise, 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706. Ðæt ic mīn gehāt hēr agylde ut
reddam vota mea, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Gehāt gehēt votum vovit, 131, 2: Bd.
3, 27; S. 559, 8. [O. H. Ger. ki-heiz. v. Grm. R. A. p. 893.] DER.
ge-hātan.

ge-hata a hater, an enemy; inimicus, Cot. 74.

ge-hātan, -hātan, he -hāt, -hæt; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton, -hēht, *pl.*
-hēhton; *pp.* -hāten. I. to call, name; vocare, nominare:—Swā
ðū gehāten eart as thou art called, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 26; Cri. 58.
Crist was on ðy cahteopan dæg Hælend gehāten Christ was on the eighth
day named Jesus, Menol. Fox 7; Men. 4. Is gehāten Saturnus is called
Saturn, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 48; Met. 28, 24. Ðæt land ðe ys gehāten
Eulip̃ omnem terram Hevilath, Gen. 2, 11: Jud. 4, 2, 6.

II. to call, command, promise, vow, threaten; vocare, arcessere, jubere, spon-
dere, promittere, vovere:—Fōre waldende gēþ bī noman gehātene
I shall go before the Lord, called for by name, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 16;
Cri. 1072. Him ðæt eall gehāt his rēcelēst his security commands all
that to him, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 104; Met. 25, 52. Him sibbe gehāteþ
he shall promise peace to them, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 16; Cri. 1339. Ic
ðē gehāte I vow to thee, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 5; Gen. 2139. Gehāteþ
Drihtne vovete Domino, Ps. Th. 75, 8. Ðeah ðe gē me deāþ gehāten
though ye have threatened death to me, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 23; Gū.
211: 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520. v. hātan.

ge-haderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To restrain; cohībēre:—Wambe sār
gehaderap it restraineth sore of stomach, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 2; Lchdm.
i. 334, 8. Ðæt ðæt ða geseah se ðe hine gebohte, ðæt he mid bendum
ne mihte gehaderod beon cumque vidisset quī emērat, vinculis eum non
pōtuisse cohībēri, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 9. Ic am gehadrad coaretor, Lk.
Skt. Lind. 12, 50. v. ge-headerian.

ge-hāthyr̃t; *adj.* Irritated, angry:—Ðā wearþ se hālgā wer gehāt-
hyrt the holy man was irritated, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18.

ge-hāthyr̃tan; *p.* te; *v.* reflex. To become angry:—Se Godes wider-
saca hine ða gehāthyr̃te the adversary of God then became angry, Homl.
Th. i. 450, 9.

ge-hátian; *p. ode, ude; pp. od, ud* *To become or be hot; concālescere*:—Gehátude heorte mīn on in me *conclūit cor meum intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

ge-hāt-land, *es; n. Land of promise*:—Be inngonge ðæs gehātlondes about the entrance of the promised land, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 12.

ge-hāwian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* *To look at, view, observe, examine, survey, inspect; intueri, aspicere, circumspicere*:—Se cing gehāwode [ge-hāwade, col. 1] hwær man mihte ða eā forwyrcean *the king observed where the river might be obstructed*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2; 173, 35; Shr. 178, 7; 179, 21.

ge-heād; *adj. [heah high] Lifted up, exalted; exaltātus*:—Wæs Bryten swýde gehéad Britain was very much exalted, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27, MS. B. [A. R. i-heied.]

ge-heald; -hæld, *es; m. [?] n. [?]* I. a holding, keeping, guard, observing; observantia:—He sende him stafas and gewrit be gehælde rihtra Eāstrana he sent him a letter and epistle about the holding of right Eāsters, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 8. Habbap̃ gē gehæld habetis custodiam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 65; Rtl. 123, 31; Shr. 36, 30. II. a keeper, guardian, protection; custos, tūtēla:—Willelm eorl sceolde beón [MS. ben] his gehæald earl William was to be his guardian, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7. Ælfgar eorl gesōhte Griffines gehæald on Norþwealan earl Ælfgar sought Griffith's protection in North Wales, 1055; Th. 325, 20. He beó ðæro gehæald and mund under me let him be thereto guardian and patron under me, Thorpe Chart. 391, 17. v. ge-hyld.

ge-heald; *adj. v. ge-hyldra.*

ge-healdan, -haldan, to -healdenne; *ic -healde, ðū -healdst, -hiltst, he -healdeþ, -healt, -helt, -hylt, pl. -healdaþ; p. -heold, -hiold, ðū -heolde, pl. -heoldon, -hioldon; impert. -heald, pl. -healdaþ; subj. pres. -healde, pl. -healden; p. -heolde, pl. -heolden; pp. -healden.* I. to keep, hold, observe, keep in, retain, reserve, preserve, save, defend, protect; custodire, servāre, observāre, continēre, reservāre, salvāre, defendere:—

Ðæt ic ðine word mihte wel gehæaldan ut custōdiam verbum tuum, Ps. Th. 118, 101; Andr. Kmbl. 426; An. 213. Se ðe him God sylleþ gumena rice to gehæaldenne to whom God gives an empire over men to hold, Scōp Th. 269; Wid. 134. Ic gehæalde wegas mīne custōdiam vias meas, Ps. Lamb. 38, 2. Gif ðū hīg gehiltst si custōdiēris eā, Deut. 7, 12; Ex. 34, 6. Drihten gehæaldeþ dōme ða lytlan custōdiēns parvulos Dōmīnus, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Se stranga gewæpnod his cāfertūn gehæalt fortis armātus custōdit atrium suum, Lk. Bos. 11, 21; Ps. Lamb. 120, 5. God hine gehelt æghwouan God preserves him everywhere, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37. Drihten gehylt ðe fram ælcum yfele Dōmīnus custōdit te ab omni mālō, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7. Ic ðe forðig gehēold ðeo custōdīvi te, Gen. 20, 6. Ðū eāgan mīne wið teārum gehēolde thou hast kept mine eyes from tears, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Hī ðæt word gehēoldon betwux verbum continērent apud se, Mk. Bos. 9, 10. Hie sibbe innan bordes gehēoldon they preserved peace at home, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS. Gehæald ðū, mīn folc, mīne fæste æ attendē, pōpule meus, lēgem meam, Ps. Th. 77, 1. Ðec a wid fīrenum gehæald preserve thyself ever from sins, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 27; Fā. 94. Fæder alwalda mid ārstafum eowic gehæalde may the all-ruling Father hold you with honour, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Ðæt he cōme and ða burh gehēolde that he would come and defend the city, Jos. 10, 6. Ðæt sēd si gehæalden ofer ealre eorpan brād-nisse ut salvetur semen super faciem universæ terræ, Gen. 7, 3; Jos. 2, 13; Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Gehæaldne, *pp. pl.* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 26; Cri. 1060. Mid gehæaldan to satisfy, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Wel gehæalden well contented, satisfied, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 27; Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 22. II. to hold, occupy, possess; tēnere, possidere:—On eowrum gephyld ge gehæaldaþ eowre sǣwla in pātientia vestra possidēbitis animas vestras, Lk. Bos. 21, 19. He frætwæ gehēold fela missera he held the armour many years, Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2620.

ge-heald-dagas; *pl. m. Kalends*:—Gehæaldagas vel hālige dagas kalendæ, Ælf. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 26; Wrt. Voc. 53, 35.

ge-healden; *part. p. Satisfied*:—Beó gehæalden on ðīnum gecynde ðonne hæfst ðū genōh be satisfied in thy kind, then hast thou enough, Kmbl. Sal. 264, 21. v. gehæaldan.

ge-healdnys, -nyss, *e; f. A keeping; custōdia*:—On gehæaldnysse ðara in custōdiēdis illis, Ps. Lamb. 18, 12.

ge-healdsum; *adj. Keeping, sparing, frugal; parcus*:—Ðæt he sīe gehæaldsum on ðæm ðe he healdan scyle odde dælan that he is frugal in what he ought to keep or give away, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 18; Hat. MS. 29 b, 9.

ge-healdsumnys, -nyss, *e; f. A keeping, observance, preservation, abstinence; custōdia, observatio, conservatio, abstinentia*:—We rædap on bōcum, ðæt ðeos gehæaldsumnys wurde aræred on ðone tīman ðe gelamp on ānre byrig ðe Uigenna is gecweden micel eorþstyrung we read in books, that this observance was established at the time when a great earthquake happened in a city which is called Vienna, Homl. Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt he wære on gehæaldsumnysse ðæs bebodes his Scyppende underþeod that he was subject to his Creator in the keeping of the commandment, Boutr. Serd. 17, 29. For gehæaldsumnysse sōpre eādmōdnysse beoþ fōrwel oft Godes gecorenan geswencte for preservation of true humility

God's chosen are very often afflicted, Homl. Th. i. 474, 10. Mid ðære gehæaldsumnysse with abstinence, i. 318, 8.

ge-heālgian; *p. ode; pp. od* *To consecrate, hallow; consecrare*, saccrare:—Theodōr bīscop on Hrōfes ceastre Quichelm to bīscope ge-heālgode Theodōrus in civitāte Hrofi Cuichelmum consecravit episcopum, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 8. Ðær se bīscop toewarp and forðyde ða wigbed ðe he sylf ær gehēalgode ubi pontifex polluit et destruxit eas quas ipse sacraverat aras, 2, 13; S. 517, 18. v. ge-hālgian.

ge-healt keeps, guards, protects, Lk. Bos. 11, 21; Ps. Lamb. 120, 5; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-healdan.

ge-healtsumnys captivity.

ge-heāne servire, Rtl. 42, 40. v. gehýnan.

ge-heāpod; *part. Heaped or piled up; coacervātus*:—Gōd gemet, and full, and gehēapod, and oferflōwende hīg syllep on eowerne bearm mensūram bōnam, et confertam, et coagūtātam, et sūp̃ereffluentem dābunt in sinum vestrum, Lk. Bos. 6, 38; Blickl. Homl. 175, 17. v. ge-hýpan.

ge-headorian, -headerian, -headrian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad* *To restrain, control, compress; cohēbere, coartare, coangustare*:—Hafap̃ ge-headorad heofona Wealdend ealle gescæfta the Ruler of the heavens has controlled all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 11; Met. 13, 6; Bt. 21; Fox 74, 9; 25; Fox 88, 5. Ðæt se secg wære hergum gehæaderod that the man should be restrained with harryngs, Beo. Th. 6136; B. 3072. He eft semninga swige gewyrþeþ, in nēdclēofan nearwe gehæadroð it [the wind] again suddenly becomes silent, narrowly compressed in its close bed, Elen. Kmbl. 2550; El. 1276.

ge-heāw, *es; n. A striking together, a gnashing, grinding; concussio, stridor*:—Tōþa gehēaw a gnashing of teeth, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339.

ge-heāwan; *p. -heow; pp. -heāwen* *To hew, cut, cut in pieces; dolare, cadere, concidere*:—Wīg hornum gehēawēþ heweth the war-horse with his horns, Salm. Kmbl. 313; Sal. 156; Beo. Th. 1368; B. 682; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 295; Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 27. Ðæt was gehēawen of carre quod erat excisus de petra, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. DER. heāwan.

ge-hebban; *p. -hōf; pp. -hafen* *To heave up, raise up, ferment; elevare, fermentare*:—Gehafen hāf fermentatus panis, Ælf. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. Gehebbes ða ilco levabit eam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 11. Gehefen biþ exaltabitur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. hebban.

ge-hēdan; *p. de; pp. ed.* I. to hide, conceal; condere, abscondere:—Is ðæt fyr on stānum gehēded fire is hidden in stones, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 302; Met. 20, 151. II. to acquire, obtain, seize; obtinere, deprehendere:—Ær he gehēde ðæt he ær æfter spyrede until he seizes that which he before sought after, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 29; Met. 27, 15. Fordonde he ne ūde ðæt ænig oðer man æfre mārþa mā gehēdde under heofenum ðonne he sylfa because he would not grant that any other man had ever obtained more glories under heaven than himself, Beo. Th. 1014; B. 505. v. ge-hýdan.

ge-hēed; *adj. [= ge-heād] Exalted; exaltātus*:—Wæs Bryten gehēed Britain was exalted, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27.

ge-hefigian, -hefigian, -hefigan; *p. ode; pp. od, ad; v. trans. To make heavy or sad, to load, burden, weigh down, increase the weight of, aggravate; gravare, contristare, vexare, deprimere, aggravare*:—He handa ge-hefigaþ he makes the hands heavy, Salm. Kmbl. 319; Sal. 159. Ðonne biþ gehefigad haswig-fedra, gomol, geārum frōd then the variegated-feathered [phœnix] becomes sad, old, advanced in years, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 9; Ph. 153. Ðe-lās eowre heortan gehēfegode sýn on ofer-fylle ne forte graventur corda vestra in crapula, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Swā swā heig byrden mīn unriht synt gehēfegode ofer me sicut onus grave iniquitates meæ gravatæ sunt super me, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Wæs mid swā mycelre untrumnesse his lichoman gehefigad tanta erat corporis infirmitate depressus, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 26; Lk. Bos. 9, 32; Num. 11, 17. Heora synn sý swide gehēfegod peccatum eorum aggravatum est, Gen. 18, 20.

ge-hēgan; *p. -hēgde, -hēde* *To do, perform, effect, hold*:—Ðing gehēgan to have a meeting, Beo. Th. 855; B. 425; Andr. Kmbl. 1859; An. 932; Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Seonop gehēgan to hold a synod, 63 a; Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493; 116 a; Th. 445, 17; Dōm. 9. Hī ðing gehēgdon they held a meeting, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157; 2100; An. 1051; 2991; An. 1498. [See heyja in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict; Grimm writes gehēgan = sepire, And. u. hē. 101.]

ge-helan; *he -heleþ, -hileþ; p. -hæl, pl. -hælon; pp. -holen* *To conceal, hide, cover up; celāre, occultare, tēgere*:—Se ðe dearnenga bearm gestrieneþ and gehileþ [geheleþ MSS. B. H.] he who secretly begets a child and conceals it, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2. Ic ðe hāte ðæt ðū hī gehele and gehælde, oþ-ðæt ic wite hwæt God wylle te silentio tēgere wōlo, donec sciam quid vēlit Deus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 37. Woldon hī and wōndon ðæt hī ðær mihton dīgle and geholene beón fram andsýne ðæs unholdan cyninges occultandos se a fūci rēgis victōris crēdīdissent, 4, 16; S. 584, 25.

ge-hēlan; *p. de; pp. ed* *To heal, save; sanāre, salvum facere*:—Ge-hēl me of eallum æhtendum salvum me fac ex omnibus persēquentibus, Ps. Lamb. 7, 2. v. ge-hēlan.

ge-helian; *p. ode*; *pp. ed To conceal, hide, cover over*; *cēlare, claudere*.—Se pitt wæs geheled mid anum stāne os ejus grandī lāpide claudēbatur, Gen. 29, 2.

ge-helmian; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed To cover with a helmet, crown*; *gūleāre, cōrōnāre*.—Dū gehelmodest us cōrōnasti nos, Ps. Spl. 5, 15. Of wuldre and weorpmūt dū gehelmedest hine de glōria et hōnōre cōrōnasti eum, Ps. Spl. T. 8, 6. Gehelmod gālēatus, Ælfic. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. [Laym. i-helmed: O. H. Ger. gehelmoht.]

ge-helpan; *p. -healp, -heolp, pl. -hulpon*; *pp. -holpen*; *gen. dat. To assist, preserve, to be sufficient*; *adjuvare, subvenire, suppetere*. I. *cum gen.*—Donne hie māgou dūn gehelpan when they can help thee, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Dū gehelpest dysses menniscan cynnes thou shalt help this human race, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Dū mīn hæfst geholpen thou hast assisted me, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. II. *cum dat.*—Him dā Ioseph gehealp then Joseph helped them. Ors. I, 5; Bos. 28, 6. Ðæt wif, ðe eowrum life geheolp the woman who preserved your life, Jos. 6, 22. He wolde gehelpan dearfum he wished to help needy people, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 226. v. helpan.

ge-helt preserves, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-healdan.

ge-hēn; *adj. Fallen, low*.—Ða gehēno kaduca, Rtl. 189, 31. v. heān.

ge-hēnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To humble, accuse, condemn, despise*; *humiliare, accusare, condemnare, spernere*.—Gehēned ic eom humilitatus sum, Ps. Vossii, 37, 8. Hine gehēnan [MS. gehena] illum accusare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. He gehēned wæs he was condemned, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 18; Sat. 190. Gehēneþ mec spernit me, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. v. hēnan.

ge-hendan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To hold*; *tēnre*.—Me dūn seó swīdre dær gehendeþ tēneþt me dextera tua, Ps. Th. 138, 8.

ge-hende; *adj. Neighbouring, next*; *vicinus*.—On gehende tūnas in proximis vicis, Mk. Bos. 1, 38; 6, 36. Ða ferdon hi to gehendre byrig then they went to a neighbouring city, Homl. Th. i. 456, 5. Ðæt hý dær gehendaste wæron on gehwylc land ðanon to winnanne that they there should be most handy for waging war thence on every land, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 5.

ge-hende; *adv. Near, at hand*; *prope*.—Sumor is gehende æstas est prope, Lk. Bos. 21, 30. Godes rice is gehende Dei regnum est prope, 21, 31; Gen. 19, 20; Exod. 2, 12; Deut. 31, 14. Hī wæron swā gehende ðet ægðer heora on oðer hāwede they were so near that each of them looked on the other, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Ða mynstra gehendor ðam wæterscipe timbrian to build the monasteries nearer to the water, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 32; i. 106, 19.

ge-hende; *prep. dat. Nigh, near*; *juxta*.—Me gehende juxta me, Gen. 45, 10; 12, 11. He wæs gehende ðam scype he was near the ship, Jn. Bos. 6, 19. He læg deóðne gehende he lay by his prince, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294; Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 34.

ge-hendnys, -nyss, *e*; *f. Nearness, proximity, vicinity*; *proximitas, vicinitas*.—Gehendnys vicinitas, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 47. Ða geswutelāþ gehendnysse they express vicinity, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 50. On gehendnysse his mynstres in the neighbourhood of his monastery, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 5.

ge-hentan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To take, seize*; *cāþre,prehendere*.—Hió abít hæleda gehwilne ðe hió gehentan mæg she devours every man whom she can seize, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 64; Met. 13, 32. Eall ðæt hie gehentan mehton all that they could seize, Chron. 905; Erl. 98, 17.

ge-heofegan; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed v. trans. To make heavy, load, weigh down*; *gravare*, Mt. Kmbl. Ed. 26, 43. v. ge-hefigian.

ge-heold, *es*; *m? A keeping, observing*; *custodia, observatio*.—Hī sōpfæstnysse and ærfæstnesse and clænnesse, and oðra gästlicra mægena geheold, and swýðost sibbe and Godes lufan geomlice lærde jusitiae, pietatis et castimoniae, ceterarumque virtutum, sed maxime pacis et caritatis custodiam docuit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. On geheoldum [MS. geheoldan] unrihta Æastrana in the keeping of unright Easters, 5, 24; S. 646, 39. v. geheald.

ge-heold, dū-heold, *pl. -heoldon kept, observed*, Gen. 20, 6; Ps. Th. 114, 8; Andr. Kmbl. 691; An. 346; *p. of ge-healdan*: ge-heolde, *pl. -heolden would save*, Jos. 10, 6; *p. subj. of ge-healdan*.

ge-heolp preserves, Jos. 6, 22; *p. of ge-helpan*.

ge-heóran; *p. de*; *pp. ed To hear*; *audire*.—Gehéor nū hear now, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 116, 21. Ne gehéorþ hears not, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3. Ne gehéorðan heard not, 18, 2; Fox 64, 12. v. gehýran, hýran.

ge-heordnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f. A keeping, guard, watch*; *custodia*.—On geheordnesse ðara edleán manige [is] in custodiendis illis retributio multa [est], Ps. Spl. T. 18, 12. Gesete Driht geheordnysse mufes mines pōne Dōmine custodiām ōri meo, Ps. Spl. 140, 3. v. gehyrdnes.

ge-heordung, *e*; *f. A keeping, guard, watch*; *custodia*.—Ic sette mufe mīnum geheordunga pōsu ōri meo custodiām, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 2.

ge-heort; *comp. ra*; *adj. Hearty, animated, courageous*; *animæquus*.—On geheortum hyge in a courageous soul, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fā. 86. Beó geheorta animæquior esto, Mk. Bos. 10, 49.

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ge-heowian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To form*; *formāre*.—Dracan dū dysne geheowadest drāco iste, quem formasti, Ps. Th. 103, 25; Blickl. Homl. 87, 32; 31, 16. v. ge-hiwiān.

ge-heowung. v. gehiung.

geher an ear of corn, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 28. v. ear.

ge-hēran; *p. de*; *pp. ed To hear*; *audire*.—Ic ne sceal æfre gehēran ðære byrhtestan bēman stefne I shall never hear the brightest trumpet's sound, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171: 220; Th. 284, 27; Sat. 328. Ic gehēre helle scealcas grundas mænan I hear hell's ministers bemoaning the gulfs, 216; Th. 273, 7; Sat. 133. We gehērdon wuldres swēg we heard the sound of glory, 218; Th. 279, 13; Sat. 237. Gehēr ān spell hear a discourse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1; 35, 5; Fox 166, 21, note 24. Ða sió stefn gewearþ gehēred of heofenum then the voice was heard out of heaven, Andr. Kmbl. 335; An. 168. v. ge-hýran.

ge-hercnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To hear*.—Gehercnadon audientes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 22.

ge-hergian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To ravage, plunder, afflict, harrow, take captive*; *vastāre, spoliāre, affligere, captivum ducere*.—He on ðam fyrste helle gehergode he harrowed hell in that space of time, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 1. Ðe hie gehergod hæfdon which they had plundered, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 19. Gehergad ravaged, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 22. Ðæt ūre wif and ūre cild wurdon gehergode ut uxores ac liberi nostri ducantur captivi, Num. 14, 3; Jud. 10, 8; Gen. 31, 26; Shrn. 96, 12.

ge-hērian [or -herian; cf. Goth. hazjan]; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed [hērian to praise] To praise, honour, glorify*; *laudāre, hōnōrāre, celebrāre*.—Unlāde biþ se ne can Crist gehērian wretched is he who cannot honour Christ, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. On Gode byþ gehērod mīn sāl in Dōmino laudābitur anima mea, Ps. Th. 33, 2. Ðeah hie seó anum gehēred though it be praised in one, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 14; Blickl. Homl. 71, 16. On Gode we beoþ gehērode in Dōmino laudābimur, Ps. Lamb. 43, 9. He wæs gehiered he was praised, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1.

ge-hēring, *e*; *f. A hearing, hearsay, tidings*; *auditio*.—Fram geheringe yfelre he ne ondræt ab auditiōne mīla non timēbit, Ps. Lamb. 111, 7.

gehēr-nes, -ness, *e*; *f. Hearing*; *auditus*.—In gehērnesse audiendo, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. Dryhten ic gehērde gehērnisse [gehīrnesse, Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7] dīne Domine audiui auditum tuum vocem tuam, Cant. Abac. Surt. 189, 2; Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. v. ge-hýrnes.

ge-hēt promised. v. ge-hātan.

Gehhol, Gehhel, *es*; *n. Yule, Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23; 43; Th. i. 92, 3. v. geol.

ge-hicgan, -hicgan, -hicgean, -higgan to study, search out. v. gehycgan.

ge-hidan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To hide, conceal*; *condere, abscondere*.—Ðe ic hafa on stānfate gehided which I have hidden in a stone chest, Wald. 63; Vald. 2, 3. v. ge-hýdan.

ge-hiēnan to humble. v. ge-hýnan.

ge-hiēran. v. ge-hýran.

ge-hierstan to fry. v. ge-hyrstan.

ge-hiērsun; *adj. Obedient*; *obediens*.—Hie him alle gehiērsune dydon they made all obedient to him, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 11. v. ge-hýrsun.

ge-hiērsunian to make obedient, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. i. v. ge-hýrsunian.

ge-higd, *e*; *f. es*; *n. Thought, meditation*; *cōgitatio*.—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd mīst Deus misericordiam suam, Ps. Th. 56, 4. Heortan gehigdum in the heart's thoughts, Elen. Kmbl. 2445; El. 1224. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hihtan, -hyhtan; *p. -hihte*; *pp. -hihted*. I. *to hope, trust*; *spērāre*.—Betere is gehihtan on Drihtne ðonne gehihtan on ealdrum bōnum est spērāre in Dōmino quam spērāre in princīpibus, Ps. Lamb. 117, 9. On hys naman deoda gehyhtap in nōmine ejus gentes spērābunt, Mt. Bos. 12, 21.

II. *to rejoice*; *exultare*.—Muntas gehihtap swā swā rammās montes exultasti sicut arietes, Ps. Spl. 113, 6.

ge-hild, *es*; *n. A secret place*.—On gehildum in aditibus, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 13.

ge-hilep conceals, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-helan.

ge-hilt, *es*; *n. A hilt, handle*; *capulus*.—He gegrāp sweord be gehiltum he seized the sword by the hilt, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 1; Gen. 2905. [O. H. Ger. gehilze.]

ge-hiltst keepest, Ex. 34, 6; 2nd sing. pres. of ge-healdan.

ge-hinan to oppress, Ex. 5, 9; L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23, note 64. v. ge-hýnan.

ge-hindred, -hindrad, -hyndred; *part. Hindered*; *impēditus*.—Biþ eall se here swīde gehindred [gehindrad, 252, 33, col. 1; gehyndred, col. 2] all the army will be greatly hindered, Chr. 1003; Th. 253, 32.

ge-hiold, *pl. -hioldon kept, preserved*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS; *p. of ge-healdan*.

ge-hiōran; *p. de*; *pp. ed To hear*; *audire*.—Ða [MS. ðe] eāran on-gitaþ ðæt hī gehiōraþ the ears perceive that which they hear, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 8. v. ge-hýran.

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ge-hiowian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad To form, fashion*; *formāre*:—*Đū ge-hiowades mec formasti me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 5; 103, 26. *v. ge-hiowan.*
 ge-hīran; *p. hīrde*; *pp. -hīred To hear*; *exaudire*:—*Gehīr, God! mīn gebed exaudi, Deus! orationem meam.* Dys is gebed, and nā hæs *this is a prayer, and not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52. *v. ge-hýran, hýran.*

ge-hīrness, *c*; *f. Hearing*; *auditus*:—*Ic gehīre gehīrnesse dīne audivi auditum tuum [vocem tuam]*, Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7. *v. ge-hērnes.*

ge-hīrsumnes, *se*; *f. Obedience*:—*For his gehīrsumnisse de he hæfde to Gode for his obedience to God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 181.

ge-hiscan *to hate*; *abominari*:—*Ðæne wer gehīsch drihten virum abominabitur dominus*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

ge-hiwad; *p. part. Coloured*; *purpuratus*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. [*A. R. i-heouwed*.]

ge-hiowan, -hywian, -heowian, -hiowian; *p. ode, ade, ede*; *pp. od, ad, ed.*

I. to form, fashion, make, transform, transfigure; *formāre*, *plasmāre*, *figūrē*, *figūrāre*, *transfigūrāre*:—*Đū de gehiwaest sārnesse on bebode qui fingis labōrem in præcepto*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 20. *Siō godcunde fōreteohung eall þing gehiwaþ the divine predestination fashions everything*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 17. *Đū gehiwaest me formasti me*, Ps. Th. 138, 3. *Handa me dīne geworhton and gehiwedan mānus tuæ fēcūnt me et plasmāvērunt me*, 118, 73. *He wæs gehiwod befōran him transfigūrātus est ante eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. *Seō heāfodstōw gescreplice gehiwað ætýwde to dām gemete hyre heāfdes lōcus cūpītis ad mensūram cūpītis illius aptissīme figūrātus appāruit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 2.

II. to seem, appear, pretend; *simulāre*:—*Deāh de he hit swā gehiwege though he may so pretend*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. *Seō gehiwoode anlīcens getidode dām toslitenum mannun hwilendlic lif the apparent likeness imparted to the torn men transitory life*, ii. 240, 17. *Gehiweð dissimulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 517. *Ne lufa dū dīnne broðor mid gehiwoðre heortan do not love thy brother with a dissembling heart*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4. *ge-hiowan, -hiewian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od To marry*:—*Fordæm hit is awriten dæt hit sīe betere dæt mon gehiwege ðonne he birne, fordæm būtan synne he mæg gehiwan for it is written that it is better to marry than to burn, because a man may marry without sin*, Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 33; Hat. MS.

ge-hiwung, -hywung, -heowung, *e*; *f. A form, fashion, shape, position, predicament*; *figmentum*, *cātēgōria*:—*He oncnēow gehywunge ūre ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. *Gehiwunge cātēgōria*, Cot. 57. *Drihten, dū wæs mīne geheowunga Lord, thou knowest my fashioning*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15.

ge-hladian; *p. -hlōd, -hleōd, pl. -hlōdon*; *pp. -hladen, -hlæden*. *I. to load, burden, freight, heap up*; *onērāre, impōnērē, congērēre, cūmūlārē*:—*De he on foldan on his gæste gehlōd which he on earth loaded on his soul*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035. *He sēbāt gehlēod he loaded the sea-boat*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note. *Hī gehlōdon werum and wifum wæghēngestas they loaded the ocean-stallions with men and women*, Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. *Bīþ seō mōðor wistum ghladen the mother is laden with provisions*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 16; Rā. 81, 16. *Ða wæron ofates ghlædene which were laden with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 4; Gen. 461.

II. to draw [water]; *haurire*:—*To ghladanne haurire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 15.

ge-hlæg, *es*; *n. Scorn, ridicule*:—*Hī ghlæges tilgaþ they strive after scorn*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 1; Dōm. 15. [*Cf. Icel. hlægi ridicule, and hlihan.*]

ge-hlænian *to make lean, thin*. *v. lænian.*

ge-hlēstan; *p. -hlæste*; *pp. -hlæsted, -hlæst To load, adorn*:—*Mid dý hī þæt scyp ghlæsted hæðdon when they had freighted the ship*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 17; Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. *Ða eadigan mægþ beagum ghlæste the blessed maid adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 30; Jud. 36.

ge-hlāden *invited*. *v. ge-ladian.*

ge-hlēāpan; *p. -hleōp, pl. -hleōpon*; *pp. -hleāpen To leap, dance*; *salire, saltare*:—*Meotud ghlēāpeþ heā dīne the Creator shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. *He ghlēōp ðone eoh he leaped upon the horse*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189.

ge-hlēōd *loaded*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note; *p. of ge-hlāden*. *ge-hleodu vaults*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905; *pl. nom. acc. of ge-hlīd.*

ge-hlēōtan; *p. -hleāt, pl. -hluton*; *pp. -hlōten To share or appoint by lot, to get, receive*; *sortiri, nancisci*:—*He dæs weorc ghlēāt he got pain for this*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745; Ps. Th. 105, 24. *Se eadiga Matheus ghlēāt to Marmadonia St. Mattheu was allotted to Mermadonia*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 6. *Gehluton [MS. gehlutan] they obtained*, Ps. Th. 113, 2. *Gehlōten*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 18; Reim. 79. *Hit wæs ghlōten to Iosepes bearna lande it was allotted to the land of the children of Joseph*, Jos. 24, 32. *Ic wæs ghlōten mid ānum wīfe in ānes ceorles deōwdōme I was allotted with a woman to the service of a certain man*, Shrn. 38, 13. [*Laym. i-leoten to fall to one's lot.*] *v. hlēōtan.*

ge-hlēōþ; *adj. Harmonious*; *consonus*:—*Ðæt hī dýsne letanian and*

antefn ghlēōþre stæfne sungan quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ge-hlēow *a lowing*. *v. ghlōw.*

ge-hlēow; *adj. Sheltered, warm*:—*Onð dā on gehlūran dene and on wearman we gewicodon in apriciore valle sedem castrorum inveni*, Nar. 23, 4. [*Cf. Icel. hlýr warm.*] *v. unhleow.*

ge-hlēða, *an*; *m. [hlōþ] A companion, comrade*; *sōcius*:—*Wulf sang ahoþ, holtes ghlēða the wolf uplifted his song, the companion of the forest*, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. *Se ðe ær bær wulfes ghlēðan who ere bore the wolf's companion*, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 30; Rā. 88, 23. *DER. wil-ghlēða.*

ge-hlīd, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. -hlīdu, -hlīedu*; *n. A lid, covering, roof, an inclosure, a vault*; *tectum, clausūra, septum*:—*Ic cann ealle heāh-heofona ghlīdu I know all the roofs of the high heavens*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 3; Gen. 584; Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 25; Cri. 518. *Ðonne bearn Godes þurh heofona ghlīedu oþýweþ when the son of God shall appear through heaven's vaults*, 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905.

ge-hlīdad; *part. [ge-hlīd a lid] Lidded, covered with a lid*; *opercūlo tectus*:—*Seō wæs gerisenlice ghlīdad mid gelīce stāne operculo similis lapidis aptissīme tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32.

ge-hlīhan; *p. pl. gehlogun to deride*. *v. hlihan.*

ge-hlīoran *to pass over*. *v. leoran.*

ge-hlīp, *es*; *pl. nom. acc. -hlīdo*; *n. A lid, covering, roof*; *tectum*:—*Seoðle he sēcan helle ghlīdo he must seek the roofs of hell [or gates of hell]*: cf. *Icel. hlīð a gate*, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 21; Gen. 764. *v. ge-hlīd.*

ge-hlōd, *pl. -hlōdon loaded*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035; Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; *p. of ge-hlādan.*

ge-hlot, *es*; *n. A lot*; *sors*:—*Ðæt gehlot sors*, Jos. 7, 14, 17.

ge-hlōten *appointed by lot*. *v. ge-hlēotan.*

gehlōt-land, *es*; *n. Land appointed by lot, an inheritance*; *terra sorte assignāta, possessio*:—*Hig hine bebirigdon on his gehlotland sepeliērun eum in finibus possessionis suae*, Jos. 24, 30.

ge-hlōw, -hleōw *a lowing of beasts*; *mugitus*:—*Hryðera ghlōw lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

ge-hlutrād; *part. [hluttran to purify] Purified, made clear*; *defēcātus*:—*Gehlutrād wīn defēcātum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 6; Wrt. Voc. 27, 60.

ge-hlūd; *part. Covered*; *tectus*:—*Of flýsum mīnra sceāpa wæron ghlēðe pearfena sidan the sides of the poor were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. *v. ge-hlywan.*

ge-hlūd, -hlūde, *es*; *n. A cry, clamour, noise, tumult, murmuring*; *clāmor, tumultus, murmur*:—*Mycel ghlūd wæs on ðære menigeo be him murmur multum erat in turba de eo*, Jn. Bos. 7, 12; Mt. Bos. 27, 24; Homl. Th. ii. 336, 18. *Ghlūde mīn to dē becume clāmor meus ad te perveniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. *He geseah mycel ghlūd videt tumultum multum*, Mk. Bos. 5, 38; Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30; Homl. Th. ii. 252, 17; 546, 16; Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 15. *Mid ānpæcum ghlūde with a horrible clamour*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 17.

ge-hlyn, *es*; *n. A noise, din*; *clangor*:—*Ðā wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn then was in the hall the din of slaughters*, Fins Th. 57; Fin. 28.

ge-hlyst, *es*; *n. Hearing*; *auditus*, R. Ben. 67. *DER. hlyst.*

ge-hlystan; *p. -hlyste*; *pp. -hlysted*. *I. to listen, hear*; *auscultare, audire*:—*Gehlyste me audiat me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 16. *Beornas ghlyston men listened*, Byrht. Th. 134, 31; By. 92.

II. to obey; *obedire*:—*On hlyste eāran ghlyste me in auditu auris obediunt mihi*, Ps. Spl. 17, 46. *DER. hlystan.*

ge-hlystfull; *adj. Exorable, gracious*; *audire volens, deprecabilis*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13. *DER. hlyst.*

ge-hlyta, *an*; *m. A companion*; *consors*:—*Fōr gehlytum dīnum præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9.

ge-hlytto fellowship; *consortium*, Rtl. 38, 43.

ge-hlyttrod; *part. Purified, pure*; *mērācus*:—*Gehlyttrod wīn mērācum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 7; Wrt. Voc. 27, 61. *v. ge-hlutrād.*

ge-hlywan; *p. de*; *pp. de To cover, shelter*:—*Of flýsum mīnra sceāpa wæron ghlýwde ðearfena sidan the sides of the needy were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 18. *v. hleow.*

ge-hnād, *es*; *n. A conflict, fight*; *immanitas*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15. *v. ge-hnæst.*

ge-hnæcan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To check, restrain, bruise, destroy*; *reprimere, contērere, allidēre*:—*Heō ghnæcep dā anginnu it checketh the beginnings*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 15; 163, 6; Lchdm. i. 292, 19. *Đū me ahoþe and ghnæctest eft elevans allisisti me*, Ps. Th. 101, 8.

ge-hnægan, -hnægan, -hnegan; *p. -hnæge, -hnæde*; *pp. -hnæged, -hnægd, v. trans. To bend down, humble, cast down, subdue*; *declināre, hūmiliāre, dejicere, subigere*:—*Đū miht oferhyðige eāde mid wunde beāne ghnægean tu hūmiliasti sicut vulneratum superbum*, Ps. Th. 88, 9. *Đū hī mid fýre fācnes ghnægest in ignem dejicies eos*, 139, 10. *He fýrenfulle wið eorpan nider ealle ghnægeþ hūmiliat peccātōres usque ad terram*, 146, 6. *Hie on wætere wicg ghnægaþ they cast down the horse in the water*, Salm. Kmbl. 312; Sal. 155. *Đū goda ussa gilp ghnægdost thou humbledst the glory of our gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2640; An. 1321: D d

Ps. Th. 118, 71. He *gehnægde* helle *gäst* he *subdued the spirit of hell*, Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274; Andr. Kmbl. 2383; An. 1193. Min Drihten ðe *gehnæde* in helle *my Lord hath trodden thee down in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 5. Hyne Hetware hilde *gehnægdon the Hetwaras subdued him in war*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916. Ðæt *gē* widerfeotend *gehnægan* that *ye may subdue your adversary*, Andr. Kmbl. 2368; An. 1185. Blæd is *gehnæged glory is humbled*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 7; Seef. 88. Ps. Th. 142, 3. Wæron ða mægpe mid hefigan þeowdome *gehnægde provincia grāuīore seruitio subacta*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 30.

ge-hnæst, -hnæst, es; *n. A conflict, slaughter; conflictus, praelium*:—Æfter ðam *gehnæste after the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 24; Gen. 2015; Chr. 937; Etl. 114, 15, note 9. DER. cumbol-, hōp-, wolcen-. v. hnitan.

ge-hnegan to *humble, cast down*, Ps. Th. 139, 10; 146, 6. v. *ge-hnægan*.

ge-hnesctun, -hnesod *softened*. v. *hnescian*.

ge-hnigan; *p. -hnāh, -hnāg, pl. -hnigon; pp. -hnigen* To bow, bow the head; inclinare, inclinare se:—Hean sceal *gehnigan the humble shall bow*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 28; Gn. Ex. 118. v. *hnigan*.

ge-hnyscan to *crush; conterere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 44. [Cf. *hnesc*.]

ge-hnyst; *part. p. Contrite*:—Se *gehnysta gæst the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 127; Ps. Grm. ii. 279, 127. [Cf. *hnosian* and *cnyssan* (?).]

ge-hoered heard. v. *ge-hýran*.

ge-hoferod; *part. Hump-backed; gibbērosus*:—Ðe wæron *gehoferode* who *were hump-backed*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 23.

ge-hogde, -hogode. v. *ge-hycgan*.

ge-hola, an; *m. A protector*:—Ðam ðe him lyf hafap leofra *geholena* to *him who has for himself few dear protectors*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 15; Wand. 31.

ge-holen hidden, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25; *pp. of ge-helan*.

ge-hōn, -hongan; *p. -hongen, -hoen* To hang, hang with:—Ðætte he *gehonga* that *he hang*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 6. He sē *gehoen crucifiga'ur*, 26, 2. Wudu biþ blēdum *gehoen the wood will be hung with fruits*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 9; Ph. 38: 566; Th. 202, 18; Ph. 71.

ge-honge; *adj. Having an inclination to*:—Teala *gehonge inclined* to good, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 8; Reim. 42.

ge-hopp a little bag; folliculus, Cd. 87.

ge-horian; *pp. ad To spit*:—Gehorogæ *conspuere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. Gehoræd biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. v. *horu*.

ge-hornian; *p. ade To insult* [?]:—Mid sceofum miclum *gehorna-* *don contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. v. *gehornung*.

ge-hornung, e; *f. Sadness, grief*, Som.

ge-horsian; *p. ode, ade, ude; pp. od, ad, ud* To horse, to set or mount on a horse, to supply with a horse; equitem facere, equo instruere vel imponere: as yet found only as *pp.*:—Here *gehorsode* wurden *the army was horsed* [mounted], Chr. 867; Th. 130, 28, col. 3: *Gehorsade*, 130, 28, col. 2: 131, 28, col. 1, 2: *Gehorsude*, 130, 27, col. 1. Ælfrēd æfter ðam *gehorsodan* [gehorsudan, col. 1; -sedum, 147, 3, col. 1; sedun, col. 2] here mid fyrdre rād 6þ *Exancceter Alfred with his force rode after the mounted army to Exeter*, Chr. 877; Th. 146, 1, col. 3. Ða Denan wurden *gehorsode the Danes were horsed* [mounted], Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 2, col. 2. DER. *horsian*.

ge-horsod [*pp. of ge-horsian*] *Horsed, mounted*; equo impositus vel instructus:—Ða com him ðær ongæan twā hund þūsenda *gehorsodes* [MS. *gehorsades*] folces then came against him [Alexander] two hundred thousand horsemen [horsed folk, cavalry], Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 43. v. *ge-horsian*.

ge-bradian; *p. ode; pp. od* To hasten; accelerare:—Sōna wōl ealra monna *gehrade* *continuo omnium lues scelerum adceleravit* Bd. I, 14; S. 482, 23, 4, 19; S. 588, 33. v. *ge-rader*.

ge-hræcan to set in order, direct; dirigere:—Weorc handa ussara *gehræce* 6pus mānum nostrārum *dirige*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 17. v. *ge-reccan*.

ge-hrædnys, -nyss, e; *f. What passes swiftly, swiftness, fewness; paucitas*, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hrān touched, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000; *p. sing. of ge-hrīnan*.

ge-hreās rushed. v. *ge-hreōsan*.

ge-hrec, es; *n. Government, management*:—Mid mycele *gehrece* sedulo *moderamine*, Bd. 3, 7; Whelc. 179, 8. v. *ge-rec*.

ge-hrēfan; *p. de; pp. ed* [hrōf a roof] To roof, cover; tēgere:—Gehref lit eall *roof it all*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 32. Holme *gehrēfed* covered with water, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 12; Rā. 2, 10.

ge-hrehte corrected; correxī, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 25. v. *ge-relite*.

ge-hrēman; *p. de* To cry, implore:—Gihrēmaþ and woepaþ *gē* *plorabit et flebitis* vos, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 20. Gihrēme we *imploramus*, Rtl. 37, 3.

ge-hremmed; *part. Hindered; impeditus*:—Gehremmed beon *impēdiri*, R. Ben. 52.

ge-hreōnis, se; *f. Repentance*, Rtl. 102, 45.

ge-hreōsan; *p. -hreās, pl. -hruron; pp. -hronen* To rush, fall, glide away, to fail; ruere, cadere, labi, deficere:—Hrōfas sind *gehrone* the

roofs are fallen, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3. Ðā cōmon hī to sumre ceastre *gehrone* *venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 29. Ic ðus *gehrone* eom ond aweg *gewiten* I [Babylon] *am thus fallen and passed away*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 35. Mōna nider *gehrōsep the moon shall fall down*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 22; Cri. 939. Swiðe oft se micla anweald ðara yfelena *gehrist* swiðe *fierlice very often the great power of the wicked falls very suddenly*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8. *Gehreōsap labuntur*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 34; Reim. 55. DER. *hreōsan*.

ge-hreōðan to adorn. v. *ge-broden*.

ge-hreōw, es; *n. A lamenting; lamentatio*:—Ðær biþ *gehreōw* and blīd wōp *there shall be lamenting and loud weeping*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 9; Cri. 999. DER. *hreōw*.

ge-hreōwan; *p. -hreāw, pl. -hruwon; pp. -hrowen* To rue, repent, grieve, pity; poenitere, dolere, miserere:—Mec his bysgu *gehrēaw* his *affliction grieved* me, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Generally *impers. hit-hreōwep, -hrýwþ; p. hit-hreāw* *It rues, it repents, it grieves, it pities; poenitet, dolet, miseret; hit-hreāw* *it grieved*:—Him ðæt *ge-hreōwan mæg* that *may rue* them, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 29; Sat. 540. Mec æt heortan *gehrēaw* I *repented at heart* [lit. *it repented me at heart*], Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1494; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 2; Sat. 374. DER. *hreōwan*.

ge-hreþod [*pp. of ge-hrepian* to touch] *touched; tactus*:—He was *geþreþod* mid heortan sārnisse wiðinnan *tactus dolore cordis intrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 6. *Geþreþod tactus*, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 56.

ge-hrēran; *p. de* To move:—Mægen heofunas biþ *gehrōered* *virtutes calorum commovebuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 29.

ge-hrespan to tear:—Hý him sylfum *gehrēspap diripiebant sibi*, Ps. Th. 43, 12.

ge-hrifan; *p. ede; pp. ed* [hrif the womb] To bring forth; pārere:—Gecende sārnessa and gehrifede odde acende unrihtwisesne *concepit dolorem et pēpērit iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

ge-hrīnan, -rīnau; he -hrīnæp, -hrīnþ; *p. -hrān, pl. -hrinon; pp. -hrinen* To touch, take hold of, seize, affect; tangere, contingere, rāpere, affectare:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine 6wiht *gehrīnan* dorste *neque umquam exinde eum auderet contingere*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14. MS. B. 3, 17; S. 544, 28. Ða mæran tungl 6uder 6ðres rene ā ne *gehrīnep* these *splendid stars never touch each other's course*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 20; Met. 29, 10. Hi *gehrīnþ* hēr sumu wracu some *punishment affects* them here, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 19; Hat. MS. Me sār *gehrān* pain *hath touched* me, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Heo sōna was *gehrīnen* and genumen of middangeard *raptā confestim de mundo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5; 4, 8; S. 575, 30. Hia *gehrīnadon* t *gehrīnad* hæfde *tulerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 36.

ge-hrīnenses, -ness, e; *f. A touch; tactus*:—Mid ðý *gehrīnenses* ðara [MS. ðære] iclena *gegyrlena tactu indumentōrum eōrumdem*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 32.

ge-hrist falls. v. *hreōsan*.

ge-hroden [*pp. of ge-hreōðan* to adorn] *adorned; ornatus*:—Biþ se 6mōr hordum *gehroden* the *mother is adorned with treasures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 17; Rā. 81, 17. Eoforlic *gehroden* golde a boar's *likeness adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 614; B. 304. Grēne stondaþ *gehroden* hyhtlice beorhtast *bearwa the brightest of groves stands green, gloriously adorned*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 4; Ph. 79. Ðec gemette, meahtum *gehrodene* he *found thee adorned with virtues*, 12 b; Th. 21, 6; Cri. 330; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37. Gesē he *bearwas* blædum *gehrodene* he *saw groves adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451; Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 21; Wal. 74.

ge-hror, es; *n. A fall, ruin, death*:—Donne ðæt gelumpe ðæt hī of middangearde genumene wæron ðý ylcan *gehrōre* ðe hī 6ðre *gesāwon* cum *eas eodem quo ceteros exterminio raptari e mundo contingeret*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 38. v. *gehreōsan*, and cf. Icel. *hrōr* *cadaver*.

ge-hroren fallen, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3; *pp. of ge-hreōsan*.

ge-hrorenesse, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, ruin; ærumna*:—Gecerrod odde *gewend* ic eom on *gehrōrenesse* odde *yrmpum* minum *conversus sum in ærumna mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4.

ge-hruron, -hroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate*. v. *ge-hreōsan*.

ge-bruxl a noise, disturbance; tumultus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-hryne, es; *n. A mystery, sacrament; mystērīum*:—Ðær Godes nama *gelōme* gecýged biþ, and ðæt [MS. ða] hālige *gehrýne* on mes-sesange *geoffrod*, nis nænig tweo ðæt ðær biþ Godes engla andweardnes *where God's name is frequently invoked, and the holy mystery offered in the mass service, there is no doubt that the presence of God's angels is there*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 24. v. *ge-rýne*.

ge-hrysed shaken. v. *hrysian*.

gehp a station, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233. v. *giht*.

gehdo, *gehdu*, *geohdu*, *geodu*, *giohdo*, *gidu*, e; *f. Care, anxiety; cura, sollicitudo*:—Gomol on *gehdo* eowic grētan hēt *the aged* [prince] in *sadness* commanded to greet you, Beo. Th. 6181; B. 3095. *Gehdo*

mēnan to *bemoan misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 3095; An. 1550. Iudas cwæp ðæt he ðæt on gehdu gespræc *Judas said that he spoke that in trouble*, Elen. Kmbl. 1331; El. 667. Ne meahthe he ða gehdu bebūgan *he could not avoid the sorrow*, 1215; El. 609. Ic sceal gehdu mēnan *I must lament my cares*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 1; Jul. 391. Oft mec gehða gemanode *often sorrow hath admonished me*, 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gū. 1181. Sceal se gæst cuman gehdum hrēmig *the ghost shall come moaning with anxiety*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Secl. 9: 9 a; Th. 6, 27; Cri. 90; Elen. Kmbl. 643; El. 322: 1059; El. 531. Geohdo mēnaþ *they lament their grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 3329; An. 1667. Ic þurh gehða sceal ðæda fremman *I must do deeds with sorrow*, Andr. Kmbl. 132; An. 66. Sceals se gæst cuman geohdum hrēmig *the spirit shall come sadly lamenting*, Soul Kmbl. 18; Secl. 9. He ðær āna sæt geodum gedmor *he sat there alone sad with sorrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Gomel on gihðe gold scæwode *the aged [man] beheld the gold in sorrow*, Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Gihdo mēnde *he bewailed his afflictions*, 4527; B. 2267. Geomrian on gihða to mourn in spirit, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Eðelleāse ðysne gyst-sele gihdum healdeþ *the homeless held in memory this guest-hall*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 5; Exod. 534. v. Grm. And. u. El. p. 97.

ge-hū; *adv.* In any manner:—He is gecweden hlāf ðurh getācnunge and lamb and leó and gehū elles *he is called bread typically and lamb and lion and in any other way*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 17. ðeah ðe heó sý ge-býgd gehū *though it be bent anyhow*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 30.

ge-hugod; *part. p.* *Minded, disposed*:—Boda bitre gehugod *the messenger bitter of purpose*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725.

ge-huntian; *p. ode; pp. od* To hunt:—Hí gehuntigaþ venantur, Nar. 38, 6.

ge-hūsan; *pl. m.* *Housefolk, those of the household*; *dōmestici*:—Mannes fynd, hys gehūsan inwīclic hōmīnis, dōmestici ejus, Mt. Bos. 10, 36. ge-hūsed; *part.* *Housed, having a house*; *dōmum hābens*:—Gehūsed snægl *a housed or shelled snail*; testūdo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 1; Wrt. Voc. 24, 5.

ge-hūslīan; *p. ode; pp. od* To give the eucharist, housel:—He hēt ðær hine gehūslīan *he commanded them to give him the eucharist*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 29. Se hālgā sacerð Iustinus him eallum gemassode and gehūsode *the holy priest Justin said mass to them all and housed them*, i. 430, 29. Gehūsod beón communicari, R. Conc. 5.

ge-hūsšcype, es; *m.* *A house, household, family, race*; *dōmus*:—Gehūsšcype Israhel bletsiaþ *Driht dōmus Israhel benedicite Dōmīno*, Ps. Spl. C. 134, 19.

ge-hwā; *m.* *hwæt; n. g.* *hwæs; pron.* *Every one, whoever, who*; *quisque, quis*. This word is often found with a genitive:—Fordi sceal gehwā on his Drihtne wuldrian *therefore shall every man glory in his Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 12. Hwæt gehwā nāme quis quid tolleret, Mk. Bos. 15, 24. Fæder-æðelo gehwæs *the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. Ðonne fēran sceal āra gehwæs sāwl of līce *when the soul of each one shall go from the body*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 24; Azs. 93: 64 b; Th. 238, 3; Ph. 598. Ðec sōpfæstra gehwæs sāwle and gāstas lofiap *the souls and spirits of all the just praise thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 31; Dan. 395. He ðeóða gehwam hefonrice forgeaf *he to every people gave heaven's kingdom*, 30; Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641. Ic leofra gehwone lētran wille *I will teach each dear one*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 14; Cri. 816. Hāteþ cuman to gemōte moncynnes *gehwone bids come to the meeting every man*, 23 a; Th. 63, 30; Cri. 1027. Ðæt fyr nimeþ ðurh foldan *gehwet the fire shall seize everything on earth*, 22 b; Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. [O. Sax. gi-hwe quisque.]

ge-hwæde; *adj.* *Little, moderate, scanty*:—Hí wæron gehwæde acwæle *they were killed while little*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21: ii. 162, 2; Gen. 19, 20. Ūre gehwæda wæstm *our little fruit*, Homl. Th. 526, 22. Seó gehwæde oferflōwendnys *the slight superfluity*, i. 332, 14; Mt. Bos. 6, 30; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science i. 1; Lchdm. iii. 232, 1.

ge-hwæðnes, -hwæðnes, se; *f.* *Sparingness, paucity, fewness, subtilty*; *parcitas, paucitas*:—Gehwæðnis humilitas, mediocritas, Hpt. Gl. 403, 467. Gehwæðnyse daga mīnra gecýþ *me paucitatem dierum meorum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hwæmlīc; *adj.* *Each, every*:—Dæge gehwæmlīce cotidie, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23.

ge-hwær, -hwār; *adv.* *On every side, everywhere*; *undique, ubique*:—Se symle leofaþ gehwār on unrim gōdum *qui innumerus semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. His gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwār cūpe *his birth and goodness are known everywhere*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 16. Nemnaþ men ðæne mōnaþ gehwār *Iulius men name that month everywhere July*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 33; Edg. 25; Elen. Kmbl. 2364; El. 1183. Wel wīde gehwār *everywhere far and wide*, Menol. Fox 118; Men. 59. ðeah ðu headorāsa gehwār dohte *though thou hast in martial exploits everywhere succeeded*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526; Elen. Kmbl. 1092; El. 548. Gehwār hī syn hefege gehwār eac medeme *in some places they are heavy, in others moderate*, Th. Ll. i. 434, 4. [Laym. i-hwar, i-war: A. R. i-hwar.]

ge-hwæðer; *pron.* *Both, each, either*; *uterque, promiscuus*:—Wæs

gehwæðer oðrum lāp *each was hateful to the other*, Beo. Th. 1633; B. 814. Gehwæðer incer *either of you two*, 1173; B. 584. He biþ him self gehwæðer fæder and sunu *it is to itself both father and son*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Se willa bēga gehwæðres ge... ge... *her will in both respects both... and...*, Elen. Kmbl. 1925; El. 964; Beo. Th. 2091; B. 1043. Ðær wearþ monig mon ofslægen on gehwæðre hond *there was many a man slain on each side*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 19; 871; Erl. 74, 12.

ge-hwæðere; *adv.* *Yet, however*:—Weorðeþ heó ðeah oft nīða bearnum to helpe and to hāle gehwæðere *it becomes oft however help and safety nevertheless to the children of men*, Runic pm. 10; Kmbl. 341, 12. v. hwædere.

ge-hwæðeres; *adv.* *Anywhere, on every side, every way*; *undique*:—Wæs gehwæðeres waa *there was woe on every side*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 50; Met. 1, 25. v. ge-hwæder.

ge-hwanon; *adv.* *From all sides*:—Fela ðearfan gehwanon cumene many *needly come from all sides*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 78.

ge-hwearf, -hwyrf, es; *n.* *A change, exchange*; *commutatio, permutatio*:—Gehwearf commutatio, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 26; Wrt. Voc. 47, 31.

ge-hwearf returned. v. ge-hweorfan.

ge-hweled; *part.* *Inflamed*; *inflammatūs*:—Ðæt ðærinne gehweled biþ *which is inflamed therein*, Past. 38, 3; Swt. 273, 22; Hat. MS. 51 a, 12; Swt. 275, 5.

ge-hweorf; *adj.* I. *versed, practised, clever*; *versutus*:—Sum biþ degn gehworf on meoduhealle *one is athane familiar in the mead-land*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 15; Crā. 68. v. hwearf. II. *converted*:—Nymde gē gewerfe beón nisi conversi fueritis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 3. [Cf. Goth. ga-hwairbs.]

ge-hweorfan; *p.* *hwearf, pl.* *h-worfon*; *pp.* *h-worfen*. I. *act.* *To turn*; *convertere*:—Manige sindon de ðū gehweorfest to heofonlēhte *there are many whom thou shalt turn to the light of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1947; An. 976. Gehweorf ūre hæftnēd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gehweorf us, mægena God *Domine Deus virtutum, converte nos*, 79, 4. Gehweorf nū ðīne ansýne *turn now thine eye*, 79, 14.

II. *intrans.* *To turn, go away, depart, die, pass as property, fall as a lot*; *verti, abire, redire, exidere*:—Ymb ofn ūtan alet gehwearf *the fire turned round about the oven*, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254. Mān eft gehwearf ðær *their sin turned again thither*, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694; Lk. Bos. 8, 55; 17, 7; 24, 52. Sidðan to reste gehwearf *after he had gone to rest*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 23; Dan. 109. Ær ic of ðysum life gehweorfe ere *I depart from this life*, Hy. 3, 53; Hy. Grm. ii. 284, 53. Hit on æht gehwearf Deniga frēan *it passed into the possession of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 3363; B. 1679; 2424; B. 1210; 4422; B. 2208. Ðā se tān gehwearf ofer ænne caldgesþa *then the lot fell on one of the old comrades*, Andr. Kmbl. 2208; An. 1105. v. hweorfan.

ge-hwerfnes a conversion. v. ge-hwyrfednes.

ge-hwettan; *p. te; pp. ed* To whet, excite; *excitare*:—He gehwette and tihthe ðæra Iudēiscra manna heortan *he whetted and instigated the hearts of the Jews*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 31.

ge-hwider; *adv.* *Whithersoever, anywhere, everywhere*; *alicubi*:—Ðonon eðde gehwyder ymb inde circumquaque *excire conueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 26; Met. 25, 13.

ge-hwylc, -hwelc, -hwilc; *pron.* *Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever*; *quisque, unusquisque*:—Gē gehwilce uncōde gehēldon *ye healed every disease*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23; Of gehwilcum burgum *from every city*, 86, 29. Nū smeádon gehwilce *men now some men have enquired*, ii. 268, 7. Dæda gehwylcra *of all deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. Hāteþ arisan folc ānra gehwylc *bids each folk arise*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 28; Cri. 1026. Ðæt he wiste hū mycel gehwylc gemangode *ut sciret quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Sió gesceádwīnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan *reason shall rule in each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 394; Met. 20, 197. Ongan ānra gehwylc cweðan *caperunt singuli dicere*, Mt. Bos. 26, 22; Deut. 24, 16. Lifigendra gehwylc *every one living*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 12; Sat. 285. And hīera se aðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeáð and the aþeling offered each of them money and life, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5. He beheóð heora ānra gehwilcne *he observed each one of them*, Th. Ap. 12, 24.

ge-hwyrf, es; *n.* *Exchange*; *permutatio*:—Be gehwyrfe of exchange, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16, 21, note 23, 31. v. ge-hwearf.

ge-hwyrfan, -hwerfan, -hwhifan, -hwhifan; *p. de; pp. ed* To change, turn, convert; *mutare, convertere*:—Hyra world was gehwyrfted *their world [life] was changed*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Flōd gehwerfe ða caestre *a flood overturned the city*, Shrn. 77, 12. Hwylc ðonne gēna gehwyrfted biþ *quoadusque iustitia conuertatur in iudicium*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Hí gehwyrfted synd *conuersi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 46; Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 20; Cri. 188. Mīn driliten, ðū ðe gehwyrfted ealle sāule *my Lord, thou who convertest all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 14. Manige Israhela bearna *he gehwyrft to heora drihtne many of the children of Israel he shall turn to their Lord*, 165, 13. Ic ðe bidde for ðīnum naman ðæt ðū gehwyrfe on me calle cāpmōðnesse ðīnra beboda *I beseech*

thee for thy name that thou devolve on me all submission to thy commands. 147, 11. Paulinus gehwērfe ðwīne Norþhymbra cýning to fulwite Paulinus converted Edwin king of Northumbria to christianity, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. Hēr was Paulus gehwīrfed in this year Paul was converted, 34; Erl. 6, 14; 30; Erl. 6, 9. His word biþ gehwīrfd to unnyttre ofersprece his words will be perverted to useless loquacity, Past. 21; Swt. 164, 18; Cot. MS. Hī wurdon gehwīrfe to deorwurdum gim-mum they were turned into precious stones, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5; Th. An. 28, 35. On heaf gehwīrfe turned to mourning, Blickl. Homl. 195, 17; 233, 5. Ic wæs gehwīrfed on minne lichoman I was restored to my body, 155, 25.

ge-hwyrfednes, -hwyrfenes, -ness, *e*; *f*. A conversion, change; conversio:—Dara geleufan and gehwyrfednesse quorū fidei et conversioni, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. In ða tid heora gehwyrfenesse tempore suae conversionis, 4, 5; S. 572, 39.

ge-hwyrftian to tear (?):—Hī æfterfolgeras hit siddan totugan and totæron ðam geclost ðonne seó leó bringaþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne hý ðonne gecýðaþ on ðam æte hwyfe heora mæst mæg gehwyrftian his successors afterwards rent and tore it most like to when the lion brings its hungry whelps something to eat, then they show in that food which of them can tear it most, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 39, note.

ge-hycgan, -hicgan; *p*. -hogde, -hogede, -hogode; *pp*. -hogod [see March, § 222] To think, conceive, consider, devise, reflect, be mindful, think about, care, intend, resolve:—Ne mæg ic deáh gehycgan hwý him on hige dorfte á ðý sél wesan I cannot, however, conceive why it need be the better in mind for them, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 17; Met. 15, 9. Seæl gehycgan hæleda æghwile ðæt he ne abælige bearn wealdendes every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 195: 219; Th. 282, 7; Sat. 283. Ðū gehycgan meahþ ðæt gē willaþ ða on wuda secan you may consider that you will seek them in the wood, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 34; Met. 19, 17. Sum in mæde mæg folcraðenne gehycgan one in council can devise a nation's law, Exon. 79a; Th. 295, 33; Crā. 42: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 29; Dan. 586. Ge-hyge on ðinum breostum ðæt ðū inc bām meahþ wite bewarigan reflect in thy breast that thou from you both mayest ward off punishment, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 29; Gen. 562. Fela gē fore monnum midaþ ðæs ðe gē in móde gehycgaþ much ye before men conceal of what ye in mind devise, Exon. 39a; Th. 130, 11; Gū. 436. Hū ðū yfe gehogdes how thou didst devise evilly, 28a; Th. 85, 29; Cri. 1398. Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce secean when thou didst resolve to seek conflict, Beo. Th. 3981; B. 1988: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 5; Dan. 687; Andr. Kmbl. 857; An. 429. Hæfde on an gehogod ðæt he gedæde swā hine drihten hēt his purpose had continually been to do as the Lord commanded him, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. Ðæt hió ðæs niwan taman nāuh ne gehicge that she care nothing about the new tawiness, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 52; Met. 13, 26. On drihten helpe gehogedan sperawit in domino, Ps. Th. 113, 18; Exon. 33a; Th. 105, 5; Gū. 18. [Goth. ga-hugjan: O. Sax. gi-huggian.]

ge-hýd, *e*; *f*: *es*; *n*. A thought; cogitatio:—In sefan gehýdum in the mind's thoughts, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 27; Dan. 732. DER. mis-gehýd. *v*. ge-hýgd.

ge-hýd; *part. p*. Exalted; exaltatus, Hpt. Gl. 440. *v*. geheald.

ge-hýd; *part. p*. Provided with a skin, Nar. 50, 5. **ge-hýdan**, -hýdan, -hédan; *he* -hýdeþ, -hýt, *pl*. -hýðaþ; *p*. -hýdde; *pp*. -hýded, -hýdd.

I. to hide, conceal; condere, abscondere:—He hit gehýt and gehelt it hides and preserves it, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11; 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Sumne dreorighleor in eorþscrafe eorl gehýdde a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 19; Wand. 84: Beo. Th. 4463; B. 2235. Hī wiston ðæt hine gehýddan hæleþ Iudæa they knew that the men of Judea had hidden him, Exon. 119 b; Th. 460, 6; Hö. 13. Læg min flæschoma niþre gehýded, in byrgene my body lay hidden beneath, in the sepulchre, 29a; Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467; Elen. Kmbl. 2182; El. 1092. Heofona rice is gelic gehýddum goldhorde on ðam æcere simile est regnum calorum thesauri abscondito in agro, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Fint he ðær ða ryhtwisnesse gehýdde mid ðæs lichoman hæþnesse he will there find the wisdom concealed by the heaviness of the body, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11. Sticiaþ gehýdde beorhte cræftas bright virtues lie hid, 4; Fox 8, 15; 32, 3; Fox 118, 23.

II. to watch, guard, heed; observare:—Ðæt heó gehýden hēlan [MS. hēlung] mine calcæneum meum observābunt, Ps. Th. 55, 6.

III. to bring into safety, make firm, fasten; alligare:—Hý chýðaþ heahstefn scipu to ðam unloude oncyrrāpum they fasten the high-prow'd ships to the false land with anchor-ropes, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 1; Wal. 13. *v*. hēdan and hýdan.

ge-hýdnes, *se*; *f*. Comfort, security (?):—Ðýlæs hie gedwelle sió gehýdnes and ða getæsu ðe hie on ðam wege habbaþ lest the comfort and pleasures that they have on the way seduce them, Past. 50, 1; Swt. 387, 13; Hat. MS. See the note on this passage, Swt. 491-2. Or is the word connected with gehýdan? cf. gehýdan III. and the subsidia itineris of the original Latin.

ge-hýgd, -hýgd, -hýd, *e*; *f*: *es*; *n*. Thought, cogitation, meditation, deliberation, consultation; cogitatio, meditatio, consilium:—Seal on

leóht cuman heortan gehýgd his heart's thought shall come into light, Exon. 23a; Th. 64, 17; Cri. 1039: 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. On minre gehýgde heortan calre in tōto corde meo, Ps. Th. 137, 1: 118, 58; 54, 20. Furh deop gehýgd through deep thought, Exon. 72 a; Th. 283, 13; Jul. 431: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. Sete on Drihten ðin sōþ gehýgd facta in Deum cogitatum tuum, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Ne biþ ðær wiht forholen monna gehýgda there shall be naught of men's cogitations concealed, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 15; Cri. 1055. On sefan gehýgdum in the mind's thoughts, 39 b; Th. 130, 27; Gū. 444: 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fā. 88. Eálā ðæt we nū māgon geseon on ussum sǣwlum synna wunde, mid lichoman leahtra gehýgdu eāgum alas that we now may see in our souls wounds of sin, with the body's eyes wicked cogitations! 27 a; Th. 80, 32; Cri. 1315. Ðū āna canst ealra gehýgdo thou alone knowest the thoughts of all men, Andr. Kmbl. 136; An. 68: 399; An. 200. Hī sǣwle frætwaþ hālgum gehýgdum they adorn their souls with holy meditations, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 15; Gū. 779: 62 b; Th. 229, 22; Ph. 459. Landāgende men ic lærde ðæt hie heora gafol mid gehýgdum agoldon I taught landowners to pay their taxes carefully, Blickl. Homl. 168, 12. [Goth. ga-hugs; *f*: O. Sax. gi-hugd; *f*.] DER. breóst-, gäst-, in-, inn-, mōd-gehygd.

ge-hyht, *es*; *m*. A hope, comfort, refuge; refugium:—Drihten trumnes min and gehyht min Dōmīnus firmamentum meum et refugium meum, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1.

ge-hyhtan; *p*. te To hope, trust:—We sceolan gehyhtan on godes ða gehālgodan cyricean we must trust in God's holy church, Blickl. Homl. 111, 8. On his naman deóða gehyhtaþ in nomine ejus gentes sperabunt, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. On hine gehyhton trusted in him, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12: 159, 18. Ðæt on ðinum upstige gebliissan and gehyhton ealle ðīne gecorenan that in thy ascension all thine elect may rejoice and trust, 87, 25. *v*. ge-hihtan.

ge-hyhtlic; *adj*. Seasonable, fit, commodious; opportunus, R. Ben. 53. *v*. hihtlic.

ge-hylceod; *part. p*. Divaricatus, Gl. Prud. 758.

ge-hyld, *es*; *n*. Regard, observation, keeping, concealing; observantia, custodia:—In gehýlde rihtra Eāstrana in the keeping of right Easter, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 25. Ic wæs on ðinum gehýlde begangen in observationibus tuis exercebor, Ps. Th. 76, 10. [Him] hālige heāpas on gehýld bebead commanded to his protection the holy bands, Cd. 161; Th. 202, 3; Ex. 382. Lēdan on gehýld Godes to lead into God's protection, Andr. Kmbl. 2091; An. 1047: 234; An. 117. Hāligra gehýld the preservation of the holy ones, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 4; Az. 169. He is manna gehýld he is the protection of men, Beo. Th. 6104. On heofona gehýld into the protection [?] of the heavens, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 20; Cri. 545. Thorpe translates into heaven's vault, Grein has recessus, arcanum? Or could the word have the sense of space, cf. Ger. gehalt, gehalten? Cf. also geheald subst. and adj. and gehild.

ge-hyldan; *p*. -hylde; *pp*. hýldeþ To keep, hold, forbear; custodire, conservare, differe:—Gehýlde forbore; distulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 25.

ge-hýldan to bend, incline:—To gehýldanne declinare, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11.

ge-hýldig; *adj*. Patient; patiens, Ps. Spl. 7, 12.

ge-hýldness, *e*; *f*. Keeping, observance:—On heora gehýldnesse in custodiendis illis, Ps. Th. 18, 10.

ge-hýldra; *m*. *e*; *f*. *n*. compar. of geheald (?) Safer:—Ðæm gehýldrum wegum tuta itinera, Nar. 6, 3. Ðohtan ðæt him wislice and gehýldre wære they thought that it would be wiser and safer for them, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 31. On gehældran stowe in tutiore loco, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hýlmd, -hylmed; *adj*. Galeatus, Cot. 97. Frondosus, 89.

ge-hýlt keeps, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-healdan.

ge-hýnan, -hēnan, -hīnan; *p*. *de*; *pp*. ed To humble, oppress, waste, destroy; humiliare, opprimere, dannare:—Uton gehýnan hit opprimamus eum, Ex. 1, 10. Eāgan ofermōdra ðū gehýnyst oculos superbiorum humiliabis, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 29. Gehýnþ humiliat, Ps. Spl. C. M. 74, 7. Hīg gehýndon eos opprēsserunt, Ex. 1, 11. Gehýned dannatus, C. R. Ben. 58. Gehēned, Ps. Vos. 37, 8. *v*. ge-hīnan, hýnan.

ge-hýndred; *part. hindered*; impeditus:—Biþ eall se here swýðe gehýndred all the army will be greatly hindered, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 33, col. 2. *v*. ge-hindred.

ge-hýngnan; *p*. -hýngrede To be hungry:—Mec gehýncgerde esurivi, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 42. Ic gehýncgerde esurivi, 25, 35. Hine gehýncgerde esuriit, 12, 3. Gihýncrede esuriit, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 12. Eāðgo ða ðe nū gehýncres beati qui nunc esuriitis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Gehýngrede hundas hungry dogs, Shr. 145, 3.

ge-hýpan; *p*. *de*; *pp*. ed To heap:—Ðonne hit gehýpþ yfel ofer yfele when it heaps evil upon evil, Homl. Th. i. 410, 21.

ge-hýran, -hīran, -hēran; to -hýranne, -hýrenne; *part*. -hýrende; *ic* -hýre, -ðū -hýrest, -hýrst, *he* -hýreþ, -hýrþ, *pl*. -hýraþ; *p*. *ic*, *he* -hýrde, -hýrdest, *pl*. -hýrdon; *impert*. -hýrþ, *pl*. -hýraþ; *subj. pres.* -hýre, *pl*. -hýron; *p*. -hýrde, *pl*. -hýrden; *pp*. -hýred. **I**. *v*. trans. To hear, give ear to; audire, exaudire:—Fordamde gē ne māgon gehýran mine

spēce quia non pōlestis audire sermonem meum, Jn. Bos. 8, 43; Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 22, 35. To eallum ðe ðis ylce stār becyme ūres cynnes to rādanne oððe gehýrranne *omnes ad quos hæc eadem histōria pērvēnre potērit nostræ natiōis lēgentes sive audientes*, 5, 24; S. 649, 6. Ic ðæt gehýrre, ðæt ðis is hold weorod *I hear that this is a friendly band*, Beo. Th. 585; B. 290; Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 6; Jul. 461. Gehýrdest ðū uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rā. 1, 16. Georne gehýrpe heofoncýninga hýst hæleda ðæde *the highest of heaven's kings will earnestly hear men's deeds*, 117 b; Th. 451, 22; Dōm, 107; 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. ðænne hī ðæt word gehýraþ *qui cum audierint verbum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 16, 18, 20. Ic gehýrde hine ðine dæd and word lofian *I heard him praise thy deed and words*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507; 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ðū gehýrdest me *exaudisti me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 26; Ps. Th. 114, 1, 2. We ðis nāfere gehýrdon hæledum cýðan *we have never heard this declared to men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1317; El. 660; 727; El. 364; Apstls. Kmbl. 125; Ap. 63. Gāþ and cýðað Iohanne ða þing ðe gē gehýrdon and gesāwon *euntes rennūciāte Iohanne quæ audistis et vidistis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 4; Lk. Bos. 7, 22; Jn. Bos. 14, 24. Gehýr me Drihten God mīn *exaudi me Dōmine Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 12, 3; 68, 17; 142, 7. Gehýre gē ðæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audite parābōlam sēminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Gehýraþ me *audite me*, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehýre *before he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272; Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 31; Cri. 360. Wearþ Stephanes bēn gehýrde Stephen's prayer *was heard*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32, 33.

II. *v. intrans. To hear; audire*:—Gehýran mæg ic rūme *I can hear from far*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 14; Gen. 673. Se ðe hæbbe eāran to gehýrenne, gehýre þū hābet aures audiendi, *audiat*, Mt. Bos. 13, 9. Geworden ic eom swā swā man nā gehýrende *factus sum sicut hōmo non audiens*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15; Mt. Bos. 13, 13. Ic gehýre *audio*; ðū gehýrst *audis*; he gehýrþ *audit*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58. Deāfe gehýrdon *the deaf heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðē-læs hīg mid eārum gehýron *nequando auribus audiant*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15; Mk. Bos. 4, 12. III. *to obey; obēdīre*:—Hie Drihtne gehýrdon *they obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 2; Dan. 456; Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 26; Ph. 444; Ps. Th. 17, 42.

ge-hýran; *p. de; pp. ed To hire; conducere, locare*:—Ðæs hīredes ealdr gehýrde wyrtan *the chief of the household hired workmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7. Behiring *vel* gehýrde feoh *locatio*, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. be-hiring.

ge-hýrdan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To harden, to strengthen; durare, indurare*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 26; Vy. 74. v. hyrdan.

ge-hyrde. *v. ge-hyrwan.*

ge-hýrðnes, -ness, *e; f. A keeping, guard, watch; custōdia*:—Sete gehýrðnessa mūpe mīnum *pōne custōdiam ūi meo*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 3.

ge-hýrned; *part. Horned; cornūtus*:—Gehýrned *cornūtus*, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 17; Ex. 34, 29, 30. Byþ he ymlīce gehýrned he *is equally horned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 2; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22.

ge-hýrnes, *se; f. A hearing, reports; auditus*:—Of gehýrnysse gē gehýraþ, and gē ne ongytaþ *audietis, et non intelligetis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 14; Blickl. Homl. 55, 31. DER. hýrnes.

ge-hýrste, *e; f. An ornament; ornāmentum*:—Man reliquias rēran onginneþ, hāliga gehýrste man *begins to elevate relics, holy ornaments*, Menol. Fox 146; Men. 74. Gehýrsto *phaleræ*, Lye.

ge-hýrst *hearest*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58; 2nd sing. pres. of ge-hýran.

ge-hýrstan; *p. -hýrste; pp. -hýrsted, -hýrst To adorn, ornament, decorate; adornāre, ornāre, decōrāre*:—He gehýrsteþ wēl he *adorns the metal work*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 27; Vy. 74. Golde gehýrsted *adorned with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 662; El. 331; Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45. Ða bióþ mīd fetlum gehýrste *who are adorned with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6.

ge-hýrstan, -hīerstan; *p. -hýrste; pp. -hýrsted, -hýrst To fry, roast; frigēre*:—Hī cōcas gehýrstan *cooks roasted them*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. Gehýrsted sie *frigētur*, Cor. 87. Gehýrst hlāf *frīxius pānis*, Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 23. Et ðas sīðan ðe gehýrsted *is eat this side that is roasted*, Shr. 116, 6. [O. H. Ger. giharstit *frīxius*.]

ge-hýrstan; *p. te To murmur*:—Gehýrston *murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 2.

ge-hýrsum, -hīersum; *adj. Obedient, obliging, ready to serve; obēdīens, officiōsus*:—Wæs Abraham Gode gehýrsum *Abraham was obedient to God*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 162, 26; Mt. Bos. 6, 24. Æstful *vel* gehýrsum *officiōsus*, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32. Hī woldon him beon gehýrsume *they would be obedient to him*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. [O. H. Ger. and Ger. gehōrsam.]

ge-hýrsumian, -hīersumian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad. I. to obey, be obedient to; obēdīre, pāreire*:—Ic gehýrsumige *obēdīo*, Ælf. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56; pāreo, 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Ðe heora lustum gehýrsumiaþ *who obey their lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 13. II. *to make obedient, bring into subjection; subjicere*:—Ðæt he him Norþ-Wealas gehýrsumode [gehiertsuniade, col. 1] *that he might make the North Welsh*

obedient to him, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 2. [O. H. Ger. gilōrsamōn *to obey*.]

ge-hýrsumlice; *adv. Obediently; obēdienter*, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-hýrsumnys, -nyss, *e; f. Obedience, subjection; obēdientia*:—God wolde fandian Abrahames gehýrsumnysse *tentāuit Deus Abraham*, Gen. 22, 1; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26; Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 3.

ge-hýrtan; *p. -hýrte; pp. -hýrted, -hýrt To encourage, animate, refresh; hortare the heart* [hyrtan *to hearten, encourage; hortare the heart*] *To encourage, animate, refresh; confortare, animare, refrigerare*:—Beo ðū hūru gehýrt, and hīcg pegenīce *be thou only encouraged, and strive nobly*, Jos. 1, 18. Ðæt ðīne wylne sunu sý gehýrt *that the son of thy slave may be refreshed; ut refrigeretur filius ancillæ tuæ*, Ex. 23, 12. Drihten us gehýrte *the Lord encouraged us*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12. Mīn werod gehýrte *was my army was encouraged*, Nar. 8, 17. Gehýrtan *refocillare, confortare*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Se lāg dæg and niht geswōgen. He wearþ ðā gehýrt *he lay day and night senseless. He then revived*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27.

ge-hýrþ *hears*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 58; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-hýran.

ge-hýrwan; *p. de; pp. ed To make game of, despise, disparage, traduce, vex, oppress; cavillāri, contemnere, detrahēre*:—Elene ne wolde ðæs wilgīfan word gehýrwan *Elene would not despise the dear prince's word*, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221; Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 27; Gū. 462. He gehýrweþ fulost hālgē lāre *he very often traduces holy lore*, 117 a; Th. 449, 12; Dōm. 70. Hý ðæs lāreowes word ne gehýrwdon *they despised not the teacher's words*, 14 b; Th. 29, 8; Cri. 459. Beoþ ða gehýrweðe *they are despised*, Ps. 52, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 150, 6. Seó langung hine swiðe gehýrde and deaðe *that longing much oppressed and afflicted him*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Hī wurdon gehergode and gehýrde *they were wasted and oppressed*, Jud. 10, 8. [O. H. Ger. harwan *exasperare*.]

ge-hýscan; *p. te To mock, deride*:—Ūre fýnd gehýscton us *inimici nostri subannauerunt nos*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 7. Gehiscþ *abominabitur*, 5, 8. ge-hýspan; *p. de, te To deride, mock, scoff; insultare, exprobare*, Hpt. Gl. 441. Se god ðe on heofonum ys hīg gehýsþ *qui habitat in cælis irridebit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4.

ge-hýspendlic; *adj. Despicable, abominable*:—Hī syndon gehýspendlic *geworden sunt abominabiles facti*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1.

ge-hýt *hides*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-hýðan.

ge-hýdegod; *part. p*:—Gehýdegode *expedita*, Gl. Prud. 229.

ge-hýðelīc; *adj. Favourable, seasonable; opportunus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 7; Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge-hýpnes, *sc; f. Opportunity.*

ge-hýwan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To shew; ostendere*:—Ðū gehýwdest ðam eorle bān Iosephes *thou shewest the man the bones of Joseph*, Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. v. geýwan.

ge-hýwian; *p. ode; pp. od. I. to form, fashion; fingere*:—Se ðe gehýwode synderlice heortan heora *qui finxit singillātū corda eorūm*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 15. II. *to seem, pretend; simūlare*:—Deāh ðe hit swā gehýwod wære *though it seemed so*, Job Thw. 166, 6. Mid gehýwedan mōde *with feigned mind*, Th. Ap. 3, 2. v. ge-hiwiān.

ge-hýwung *a form, fashion, shape*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. v. ge-hiwung.

ge-īcan, -īcean, -ýcan, -īcean; *p. -īcte, -īhton; pp. -īced, -īct To eke, increase, add, enlarge; augere, extendere*:—Heoŋ ongan his mæg-burge geīcean sunum and dohttrum *she began his kindred to increase with sons and daughters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Eall geīceap *increase all things*, 74; Th. 91, 18; Gen. 1514. Eorl eall ðæt geīcte *adecit hoc supra omnia*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20. Æðelinga rīm feorum geīcte *he increased the number of men with lives*, 58; Th. 70, 33; Gen. 1162. Bizantium was fram Constantino geīceod *Byzantium was enlarged by Constantine*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 10; Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 19. v. ēcan.

ge-īcendlic; *adj. Added to, adjective; adiectivus*:—Geīcendlic nama *a noun adjective*, Som.

ge-īchte, -īhton *added; p. of ge-īcan.*

ge-īdlīan; *p. ade To make or become vain, empty*:—Gīðlādast *vacuasti*, Rtl. 33, 3. Gīðlege *vanescat*, 98, 24.

ge-īermed, -īrmed; *adj. Afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 188, 16.

ge-īéawan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To shew; ostendere*:—He ðæt beacen geseah ðæt him on heofonum ær geīéawed wearþ *he saw the beacon which to him before in heaven was shewn*, Elen. Grm. 102. v. ýwan, eāwan.

ge-īhtnyss, *e; f. An addition, epact*, Lye.

ge-īllerocap *surfeited; crapulatus*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 71.

ge-īnoffulīan; *p. ade; pp. ad To offend, scandalize*:—We ðonne ðyles geīncfulligæ hīe *ut autem non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Se ðe ne biþ in me geīncfullad *qui non fuerit scandalizatus in me*, 11, 6; 15, 12.

ge-inlagian; *p. ode; pp. od [ge, inlagian] To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law; inlagare, intra legum protectionem accipere*:—Man geīnlagode Swegen eorl *Earl Sweyn was inlawed*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 6. Willem se cyng Eādgār geīnlagode and ealle his men *William the king inlawed Edgar and all his men*, 1074; Erl. 212, 5.

ge-innian; *pp.* -innod *To bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge; prestare, includere*:—Wolde God geinnian done lyre *God would supply the loss*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 24; 180, 18; L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 4; Th. Apol. 23, 7. Sūsle geinnod *with sulphur filled*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 28; Gen. 42. He hæfþ geinnod *ðat ær geūtod was he has included what before was excluded*, Cod. Ex. p. 1.

ge-inseglian, -insegelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To seal, to impress with a seal; signare, obsignare*:—Hū næron dās geinseglude on mīnum goldhordum? *whether these things ben seelid in myn tresouris?* Wyc; nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis? Deut. 32, 34. Annas and Caiphas dæd loc geinseglodon *Annas et Caiphas illud claustrum obsignarunt*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 2. Lā hū ne dās pingc geinseglude on goldhordum mīnum *nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 a, 34; Th. Apol. 20, 10; 21, 2.

ge-irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*, Jos. 2, 9. v. *ge-yrjan*.

ge-irman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict; affligere*:—Dæt hie elles ne sīen geirman *that they be not altogether afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. 36 b, 5. v. *ge-yrman*.

ge-iukod; *part. p.* *Yoked*:—Geiukodan oxan *junctis bobus*, Th. An. 19, 19.

ge-lāc, es; *n.* [lācan *to move as e.g. the waves do, to sport, play*] *Motion, commotion, tumultuous assembly, play*:—Sealtýða gelāc *the tossing of the salt waves*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35; 115 a; Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7; Ps. Th. 118, 136; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173; 26, 57; Met. 26, 29. Sweorda gelāc *the play of swords, i.e. battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040; 2340; B. 1168. Gelāc engla and deōfla *hosts of angels and devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896. Dūrh heard gelāc *through hard fortune*, Andr. Kimbl. 2185; An. 1094. v. *bord*-, *lind*-, *lyft*-, *scin*-gelāc.

ge-lācan; *p.* -lēc *To play a trick on, delude*:—On hý gelēc dæt hý mid him wunnon *he deluded them into making war with him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* leika á *to play a trick on*.]

ge-lācian, ic, he -lācige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [lāc *a gift*] *To give, bestow, present one with a thing; munerate, munere aliquem aliqua re*:—Gelācige mid eadigum gifum *donis beatis munerabit*. Mid eadum dō, mid hālgum dīnum, wuldre beon gelācōd *eternū fac, cum sanctis tuis, gloriū munerari*, Te Deum, 21; Lamb. 195 b, 21.

ge-lācian, -lācnigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To heal, cure; sārre, mēdri*:—Gif hine mon gelācian mæge *if he can be healed*, L. Alf. pol. 69; Th. i. 98, 8. His sārwe wunda dædbētende gelācnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Gelācnigan, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 19; Cri. 1309. Ic gelācnige mēdore, Ælfic. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Gelācna dū hý *heal thou them*, Hy. i, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 5. He was gelācnod *he was cured*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44. Mon geseah hine laman gelācnian *people saw him healing the lame*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 16. Hine gelācnode *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34, note.

ge-lād, es; *n.* *A way, path, road, course; via, trāmes*:—Oferfor he uncūþ gelād *he traversed an unknown way*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58; 158; Th. 197, 27; Exod. 313. Afor deoþ gelād *over the deep way, i.e. ocean*, Andr. Kimbl. 380; An. 1090. Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 23; Gū. 1266. v. *fen*-gelād. See Kimbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi.

ge-lādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, vindicate, excuse; purgare, exculare, excusare*:—Gelādige hine *let him clear himself*, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 5; 29; Th. i. 392, 16. Dōnne biþ he self gelādod wiþ hine selfne *then shall he himself be acquitted towards himself*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 18; Hat. MS.

ge-læccan, -læccan; he -læcþ; *p.* he -læhte, *pl.* -læhton; *pp.* -læht *To take, catch, seize, apprehend, comprehend; capere, arripere, comprehendere*:—Dæt hīg woldon hine gelæccan *and to cyingne dōn*, Jn. Bos. 6, 15. Hīg gelahton hys hand, Gen. 19, 16; Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Ða Englice men gelahton of dām mannon mā . . . *the English men captured of those men more . . .*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. Hwæt gelahtest dū *quid cepisti*, Th. An. 22, 5. Germanus gelahte done pistol æt Gregōries færendracan and hine totter *Germanus took the letter from Gregory's messenger and tore it to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 20. Hēt sōna gelæccan Stranguilionem *he bade seize Stranguilio at once*, Th. Apol. 25, 25. Ðis þing ic gelahte *I have comprehended this thing; hanc rem apprehendi*, Ælfic. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24.

ge-lēdan, -lēdan; *part.* -lædende; he -lædeþ, -lædt, -læt, *pl.* -lædaþ; *p.* ic, he -lædde, dū -læddest, *pl.* -læddon; *impert.* -læd, *pl.* -lædaþ; *subj. pres.* -læde, *pl.* -læden; *pp.* -læded, -lædd, -læd *To lead, conduct, bear, bring, derive, bring out, bring forth, produce, bring up; dūcere, deducere, agere, inducere, deferre, perferre, derivare, educere, producere, educare*:—He wile folc gelēdan in dreaма dream *he will lead the people into joy of joys*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 36, 21; Cri. 579; 73 b; Th. 274, 13; Jyl. 532. Gelædende hīg nitenum *produciens fœnum jumentis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Ic gelæde *derivo*, Ælfic. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 46; Wrt. Voc. 39, 30. Me engel to ealle gelædeþ spōwende spēd *an angel will bring to me all prosperous success*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 15; Gū. 224; 33 b; Th. 107, 9; Gū. 56. Ðe to lifē gelædt *quæ dūcit ad vitam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14. Ðe to forspilled-

nesse gelædt *quæ dūcit ad perditionem*, 7, 13. Ða ðe feorran ðider feorh gelædaþ *they who lead their life thither from afar*, Andr. Kimbl. 564; An. 282. Ðū gelæddest me *deduxisti me*, Ps. Spl. 60, 3; Ps. Th. 114, 8. Moyses fyrde gelædde *Moses led the march*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62; 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. He gelædde me *educavit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2. Ðæt gē on fāra folc feorh gelæddon *that ye would lead your life among a hostile people*, Andr. Kimbl. 860; An. 430. Gelæd me on rihtwisnesse dīnre *deduc me in justitia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 9; 138, 23. Ne gelæd dū us on costnunge *ne nos inducas in tentationem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 13. Ðæt dū gelæde hlāf of eorþan *ut educas pānem de terra*, Ps. Spl. 103, 16. His lichoma wæs to Turnum gelæded *corpus Turōnis delatum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 9, 12. He wæs gelædd oþ ða þriddan heofonan *he was led to the third heaven*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 4; Lehm. iii. 232, 26. He was fram Hāligum Gāstum gelæd on sumum wēstene *agēbatur a spūritu in desertum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 1; Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19.

ge-lædenlic; *adj.* *What is easily led or beaten out, malleable; ductilis*:—On býman gelædenlicum in tubis ductilibus, Ps. Spl. M. 97, 6.

ge-læfa, an; *m.* *Belief, faith; fides*:—He wolde done Cristes gelæfan *gerihtan he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. v. *ge-lēafa*.

ge-læfa, an; *m.* *Leave, permission; permissio*:—Be ðæs cynges gelæfan by the king's leave, Chr. 1043; Erl. 170, 1.

ge-læfan *to believe*. v. *ge-lýfan*.

ge-læfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To leave; derelinquere*:—Ðē gelæfed is se hearfa tibi *derelictus est pauper*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 14. Ðæt gelæfed wæs *quod superfluit*, Mt. Kimbl. Lind. 15, 37.

ge-læht, *pl.* *ge-læhte; pp.* *Taken; captus, comprehensus*:—Hīg beoþ gelahte *comprehenduntur*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 2; *pp.* of *ge-læccan*.

ge-læmed; *part.* *Lamed; claudus factus*:—Gif eaclye gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-længed, -længd; *part.* *Lengthened, drawn out*:—Eardbegengnes mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. *langian*.

ge-lær; *adj.* *Void, empty; vacuus*, Som. [Laym. i-lær.]

ge-læran; *ic* -lære, dū -lærest, -lærst, he -læreþ, -lærþ, *pl.* -læraþ; *p.* -lærde; *pp.* -læred, -lærd *To teach, educate, instruct, advise, persuade, induce; docere, erudire, persuadere*:—We ðe mægon eadde sære læran *we may easily teach thee better*, Andr. Kimbl. 2706; An. 1355; Beo. Th. 562; B. 278. Se gelærde peohtas to fulwithe *he brought the Picts by his teaching to baptism*, Shrn. 89, 33. Gif he ða cwēne gesspannan and gelæran mihte *dæt heo brūcan wolde his gesynscipes si regina posset persuadere ejus uti conuñbio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Næfre dū gelærest, dæt ic dumbum and deāfum deōfolgielдум gaful onhāte *never shalt thou induce me, that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 22; Jyl. 149. Ðæt gebrōcde flæsc gelærþ dæt upahæfene mōd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 14; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. Hī ā sibbe gelæraþ *they shall ever teach peace*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 23; Gn. Ex. 20. He gelærde ealle Crēcas dæt hý Alexandre widsōcon *he persuaded all the Greeks to strive against Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 6; Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 473; Th. Apol. 10, 18. Ðū us gelærdest *that we Hēlende hēran ne sceoldon thou persuadest us that we should not obey the Saviour*, 214; Th. 268, 10; Sat. 53. Me gelær dōce me, Ps. Th. 118, 68. Gelæred *doctus*, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41; 39; Som. 42, 47, 56. Ic eom gelæred dōceor; *dū eart gelærd dōccris*; he is gelærd *dōccetur*, 27; Som. 29, 21. Beoþ gelærede gē ðe dēmaþ eorþan *erudimini qui judicatis terram*, Ps. Spl. 2, 10.

ge-læred; *part. p.* *Learned; doctus*:—Albinus wæs betst gelæred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. Pref; S. 471, 23. He is glēawest ure gelæred *he is the most skilfully instructed of us*, H. R. 11, 9. Mid gelærede handa he swang done top *with skilful hand he whipped the top*, Th. Apol. 13, 13.

ge-lærednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Learning, knowledge, skill; eruditio, pēritia*:—Wæs Cūþberhte swā mycel gēdýfnes and gelærednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta erat dicendi pēritia*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Ða se cýning his gelærednesse geseah *cujus eruditōnem videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. On gelærednysse in *eruditōne*, 3, 21; S. 551, 13.

ge-læstan; *to* -læstenne; he -læsteþ, -læst; *p.* -læste; *pp.* -læsted, -læst. I. *to do, perform, accomplish, fulfil, discharge, execute, pay; facere, perficere, patrare, prestare, persolvere*:—Ic nāht ne twēgce dæt dū hit mæge gelæstan *I doubt not that thou canst perform it*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31; Elen. Kimbl. 2329; El. 1166. Ic ða wære sōpe gelæste *I will truly execute the compact*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308. Gif we sōþ and riht symle gelæstaþ *if we always perform truth and right*, Hy. 7, 75; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 75. Beot eal wid ðe he sōpe gelæste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee*, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524; Byrht. Th. 132, 13; By. 15. Ðe ær Godes hyldo gelæston *who ere executed God's pleasure*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321; Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 16; Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 17. Hwæne man dæt gelæste *when it shall be fulfilled*, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13; L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10; L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. He hæfde wordbeot leofum gelæsted *he had performed*

his promise to the beloved, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 7; Gen. 2762: 109; Th. 144, 25; Gen. 2395. Ðæt gafol was gelæst the tribute was paid, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 10: 1007; Erl. 141, 13. II. To accompany, follow, attend, serve; cōmitāri, sēqui, persēqui.—He wolde gelæstan frēan to gefeohte he would accompany his lord to the fight, Byrht. Th. 132, 5; By. 11. Mec min gewit gelæstēp my intellect attends me, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gū. 347. Swā lange swā me lif gelæst as long as life attends me, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 19: 16; Th. i. 278, 12. Ðæt hȳ him æt ðam gewinnum gelæstan that they would serve him in the wars, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 30. Ðæt hine ðonne wīg cume leode gelæsten that the people serve him when war comes, Beo. Th. 47; B. 24. III. v. intrans. To continue, remain, last, endure; mǣnere, dūrāre.—Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelæstan a house cannot long remain on a mountain, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 37; Met. 7, 19. Ðæt eowre blāda gelæstan ut fructus vester mǣneat, Jn. 15, 16.

ge-læswian; p. ode; pp. od [læswian to feed] To feed:—Gilesua pasce, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17. Ic eom gelæswod pastus sum, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44.

ge-læt leads, Mt. Bos. 7, 13; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-lēdan.

ge-lētan, -lētan; p. -leort; pp. -læten To allow, make over to any one:—Eādgar ædeling wearþ belandod of ðam ðe se eorl him æror to handa gelæten hæfde Edgar Atheling was deprived of those lands which the earl had before made over to him, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 24. Ðū gelētas permittas, Rtl. 59, 5. Ne geleort ænigne monno to fylganne non admisit quemquam sequi, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 37. Ðū gileortest concessisti, Rtl. 76, 36.

ge-lēte, es; pl. -lætu; n. [lætan to let go, leave] A going out, ending, meeting; exitus, occurus:—To wega gelætum to the meetings of ways, Mt. 22, 9. Twegra wega gelætu meetings of two ways, Cot. 110. Æt dæra wega gelæte, Gen. 38, 21. v. wecgeleāte.

ge-laflan; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To wash, lave, refresh; reficere:—He winedryhten his wætere gelafede he laved his liege lord with water, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722.

ge-lagian; p. ode; pp. od To establish by law, constitute, decree; lēge sancire:—De Eādgar cuningc gelagode which king Edgar decreed, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 13. Hū hit gelagod was how it was constituted, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 17. De gelagod is to gedwolgoda weordunge that is appointed for the worship of false gods, Swt. Rdr. 105, 27.

ge-lagu; n. (?) A collection of water:—Ofer holma gelagu over ocean's flood, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. v. lagu.

ge-landa. v. ge-londa.

ge-landian; p. ode; pp. od. I. to land, arrive; accedere ad terram, Som. [Cf. ge-lendan.] II. To enrich with lands or possessions; terris locupletare:—De gelandod sȳ who has lands, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-landian. v. ge-lendan.

ge-lang, -long; adj. Along (in the phrase along of), belonging, depending, consequent:—Æt ðe is ure lȳf gelang our life is along of thee (thou hast saved our lives, A. V.), Gen. 47, 25. Seo gecyldnys is æt ūrum Fæder gelang protection comes from our Father, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4; Ps. Th. 61, 1; Beo. Th. 2757; B. 1376. Nis me wiht æt eow leotes gelong I am not dependent upon you for anything dear, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 5; Gū. 284: 115 b; Th. 444, 11; Kl. 45. Ðæt was swidor on ðam gelang that was rather owing to this reason, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 35. Gif hit on preoste gelang sȳ if it be along of the priest, L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. On heofonum sind lare gelonge instruction comes from heaven, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 12; Gū. 223. Frægn se Scipio hine on hwȳ hit gelang wære Scipio asked him to what it was owing, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. Ðær is help gelang help comes from there, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 13; Jul. 645: 83 a; Th. 313, 8; Seef. 121. [Laym. ilong; O. Sax. gilang.]

ge-langian, -langigan; p. ode; pp. od; v. trans. [ge, lang'an to long for] To call for, send for, deliver, liberate; convocare, accersere, accersire, liberare:—Ðū gelangast to ðe ðine leofostan frȳnd thou shalt call to thee thy most beloved friends, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode to him ða brōðru convocavit ad se fratres, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. He hēt gelangian dome hālgan lāreow he ordered the holy teacher to be sent for, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 5. He gelangode him to his swustur he sent for his sister, i. 86, 30. He bæd ðæt him man sumne mæsse-preost gelangode he asked them to send for a priest, ii. 26, 9. Ic gelangige arcesso [MS. accerso], Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Wearþ ðā eft gelangod se geleāfulla apostol of ðam īglande so was the faithful apostle liberated from that island, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 28.

ge-læst, es; n. [v. ge-læstan] Duty, due; officium:—To ælcum ðara gelæste to each of those duties, L. Ædelst. 5, 3; Th. i. 230, 23: 232, 5. Gelæst votum, Ps. 64, 2, Blickl. Gl. [Cf. fullæst, and O. Sax. gilæsti an act, deed.]

ge-læstfull; adj. Helpful, officious:—Ðæt ælc man wære oðrum ge-læstfull that every man should be helpful to other, L. Ædelst. 5, 4; Th. i. 232, 11.

ge-lāp; adj. Hostile:—Gelāpe the foes, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 28, note; 322, 11.

Exod. 206, v. lāde, 207, 3; Exod. 461; and cf. ge-fȳnd. [Owl and Night. ilād.]

ge-ladian; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed To invite, bid, call, summon, assemble, congregate; invitāre, vocāre, arcessere, ciere, congregāre:—Māgon we Ioseph to us geladian can we invite Joseph [to come] to us, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 3; Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 34. Ic gelangige oðde geladige ciew, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 26: 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. Sum man worhte mycele feorme, and manega geladode hōmo quidam fecit canam magnam, et vocavit multos, Lk. Bos. 14, 16; Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 2. He to Bethania his þegna gedryht geladade he assembled his band of disciples in Bethany, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 5; Cri. 458. Geladode se gesēp hine to his hāme the earl invited him to his home, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Ðonne ðū byst to gyftum geladod cum invitatus fuēris ad muptias, Lk. Bos. 14, 8. Ða ðe geladode wæron, ne synt wyrdre qui invitati erant, non fuērint digni, Mt. Bos. 22, 8; Jn. Bos. 2, 2. Wæron ealle ða wif befōran Rōmāna witan geladode all the women were summoned before the Roman senators, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21.

ge-ladung, e; f. A congregation, assembly, church; congregatio, convocatio, ecclesia:—Gelaðung convocatio, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 51; Wrt. Voc. 26, 50. On middele geladunge ic hērige ðe in mēdio ecclesiā laudabo te, Ps. Spl. 21, 21. On Godes geladunge in God's church, Homl. Th. i. 412, 1, 21: 502, 6. Ic gelyfe on ða hālgan geladunge I believe in the holy church, ii. 596, 21: 598, 11. On geladunga hāligra in ecclesia sanctorum, Ps. Spl. 88, 6. On gesamningum oðde on geladungum ic bletsige ðe in ecclesiis benedicam te, Ps. Lamb. 25, 12.

ge-laured of or belonging to laurels; laureus, Som.

geld, es; n. A payment, society, worship, service, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 76; Cot. 76; Prov. 22. v. gild.

geldan, ic gelde, ðū gelst, gelst, he gelt, pl. geldap; p. geald, pl. guldon; pp. golden To pay, restore, render, make an offering, serve, worship:—Geld ðæt ðū āht to goldanne redde quod debes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22, note 27: L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4, 6; L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 32, 2. v. gildan.

gelde; adj. That has yeaned, brought forth; effeta, Cot. 75.

gelden golden. v. gylden.

ge-leaf leave, license. v. leāf.

ge-leāfa, an; m. [leāfa belief] Belief, faith, confidence, trust; fides, fiducia:—Se rihta geleāfa us tēcþ, ðæt we sceolon gelyfan on done Hālgan Gāst the right faith teaches us that we should believe in the Holy Ghost, Homl. Th. i. 280, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2070; El. 1036. Geleāfa fides, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Dages or onwoc leotes geleāfan the dayspring of bright belief awoke, Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66: Elen. Kmbl. 1928; El. 966. On rihtum geleāfan in right faith, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Hi monige brādlice fram deofolgyldum to Cristes geleāfan gecyrdon multos in brēvi ab idōlatria ad fidem convertērent Christi, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 9: Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 21. Ðū done geleāfan hæfst thou hast the belief, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Nū we wyllaþ secgan eow ðone geleāfan ðe on ðam crēdan stent we will now declare to you the faith which stands in the creed, Homl. Th. i. 274, 23: 292, 9, 10: 294, 8. Habbap geleāfan habēte fiduciam, Mt. Bos. 14, 27. Ic hæbbe me fæstne geleāfan up to ðam ælmihtegan Gode I have firm trust in the Almighty God above, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 26; Gen. 543: 205; Th. 256, 19; Dan. 643; Andr. Kmbl. 670; An. 335. Eom ic leothe geleāfan fægre gefyllid I am fairly filled with bright belief, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 8; Gū. 624: 62 b; Th. 230, 28; Ph. 479: 75 a; Th. 281, 28; Jul. 653. [O. Sax. gi-lōbo; O. H. Ger. ki-lauba; Ger. glaube; and cf. Goth. ga-laubeinan.]

ge-leāfful, -full; adj. Full of belief, believing, faithful, holy; fideilis, crēdūlūs:—Heó wundrade hū he swā geleāfful, on swā lytlum fæce, and swā uncȳdig, æfre wurde gleāwnysse þurhgoten she wondered how he, so full of belief, in so short a space, and so ignorant, could ever be saturated with prudence, Elen. Kmbl. 1916; El. 960. Getreówe, oððe geleāfful fideilis, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27. Cyrc, oððe geleāfful gaderung a church or faithful gathering; ecclesia, 80, 72. Wyrd gescreaf ðæt he, swā geleāfful, weorþan sceolde Criste gecwēme forme ordained that he, so full of faith, should become accepted of Christ, Elen. Kmbl. 2093; El. 1048. Ne geleāfful gecwēme synd on cȳðnesse his nec habiti sunt in testamento ejus, Ps. Spl. 77, 41. On geleāffullum bōcum in holy books, Ælfc. T. 13, 22. Ealle þing synd ðam geleāffullum acumendlice omnia sunt possibilia crēdenit, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 26. Ofer geleāffule eorþþūgende super fideles terrā, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ða beorhtan steorran getācniap ða geleāffulan on Godes geladunge the bright stars betoken the faithful in God's church, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. pol. science 4, 4; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4.

ge-leāffulnes, -ness, -nys, -nysse, e; f. Faithfulness, belief, trust; fideilitas, crēdūlitas:—Geleāffulnes crēdūlitas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 64. We sceolan andettan ða sōðan geleāffulnesse on ūrne Drihten we must confess the true belief in our Lord, Blickl. Homl. 111, 6.

ge-leāfhlystend, es; m. A catechumen; catechumenus, Hpt. Gl. 457, 458.

ge-leāfeās; adj. Unbelieving:—Done geleāfeāne ent the unbelieving giant, Swt. Rdr. 66, 323.

ge-leāfeāst, -leāfflyst, e; f. Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaith-

fulness; infidelitas, incredulitas:—For hyra geleafste on account of their unbelief, Basil adrn. 4; Norm. 42, 1. Drihten Hæland bræde mid wordum ðara Iudeiscra þwyrnyse and geleafste the Lord reproved with words the perversity and unbelief of the Jews, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 4. Nū sind adwæscede ealle geleafystu now all infidelities are extinguished, i. 226, 2; Deut. 1, 40.

ge-leaffic; adj. To be believed, credible, faithful; credibilis:—Nis hit nā geleaffic ðæt se wurm Euan bepæhte, and se deofol spræc purh ða næddran it is not to be believed that the serpent deceived Eve, but the devil spoke through the serpent, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 40. Dine gecyðnyssa sindon swiðe geleaffice thy testimonies are very faithful, Homl. Th. ii. 43, 15. Dine gecyðnyssa [MS. -kyðnyssa] geleaffice gewordene synt swiðe testi-mōnia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis, Ps. Lamb. 92, 5.

ge-leafnes-word, es; n. A pass-word, Beo. Th. 496.

ge-leaßum; adj. Faithful, credible, credulous; fidelis, credibilis:—Din gewitnes is weorcum geleafsum testimōnia tua credibilia facta sunt, Ps. Th. 92, 6. Wæron forþgongende ða cristenan men and ða geleafsuman the christian men and the faithful went forth, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20. Seō ætýwnys heofonlics wundres geopnode hū ærwyrllice hī wæron to onfōne eallum geleafsumum miræculi celestis ostensio, quam reuēnter eæ suscipiendæ a cunctis fidelibus essent, patificet, 3, 11; S. 535, 34, note: 5, 24; S. 646, 32.

ge-leaþ; p. of ge-leoþan.

ge-leahtrian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To accuse, complain of, rebuke; criminari, accusare:—He was geleahtrad from Gode he was rebuked by God, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 1; Hat. MS. 67 b, 14.

ge-leanian; p. ode; pp. od To reward, repay, recompense; reddere, retribuere, rependere:—Ne māgon we geleanian him mid lāþes wihte we may not reward him with aught of hostility, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Him ðæt geleanaþ lifes Waldend the Lord of life will repay him that, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 9; Dōm. 85. Biþ hiora yfel geleānod be heora gewyrthum their wickedness is recompensed according to their deserts, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 4.

ge-leas; adj. False; falsus:—Ne underfō geleāse gewitnyse non suspiciēs vocem mendacii, Ex. 23, 1.

ge-least, e; f. Carelessness, negligence; incuria, Som.

ge-leadian; p. ade; pp. ad To invite; invitare:—Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrteorne geleadað Bretta kyninge, gesōhton Bretene Hengest and Horsa, invited by Vortigern, king of the Britons, sought Britain, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. v. ge-ladian.

ge-leccan; part. -leccende; ic -lecce, ðū -lecest, -lecest, he -leceþ, -leceþ, pl. -leccap; p. -lehte; pp. -leht To moisten, wet; hūmectare, rigāre:—Geleccende muntas ofer ðam uferum his rigans montes de superiōribus suis, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Mid mīnum teārum strecednyse mīne odde mīne beddinge ic beþwæf odde ic elecce lacrimis meis stratum meum rigābo, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. Siō mildheortnes ðæs lareōwes gepwænp and gelecc ða breōst ðæs gehiērendes the kindness of the teacher softens and moistens the breast of the hearer, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. For ðam sýpe heō biþ geleht by the moistening it becomes wet, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Ðā sōna mīnue ðurst gelehte I then at once slaked my thirst, Nar. 12, 11.

ge-leogan; p. -legde; pp. -leged, -legd, -léd To lay; pōnere:—Hī ðec gelegeon on lāþne bend they laid on thee the loathsome band, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 26; Sat. 539. Hwār he geléd wære ubi pōnēretur, Mk. Bos. 15, 47. He was unsceyldig ðæs de him geléd was he was guiltless of that which was laid to him, Chr. 1053; Erl. 187, 21.

ge-leonian, -leician to cure, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10, 22. v. ge-lacnian.

ge-lēdan; p. -lēdde; pp. -lēded, -lēdd To lead; dūcere:—De ic hebbe to helle hām gelēdde which I have led home to hell, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 11; Sat. 88. v. ge-lēðan.

ge-lēdd; part. p. Malleable, ductile; ductilis:—On býman gelēddon in tubis ductilibus, Ps. Spl. T. 97, 6.

ge-lēfan to allow, permit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10; Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. v. ge-lýfan.

ge-lēfan; p. de; pp. ed To believe, confide, trust; crēðere, confidēre:—Gif ge willaþ mīnre mihte gelēfan if ye will believe my power, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 6; Sat. 251. Gelēfst ðū ðæt seō wyrd wealde disse worulde dost thou believe that fortune governs this world? Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. v. ge-lýfan.

ge-lēfed; part. [lēf infirm, weak] Corrupted, injured; putridus:—Se mitte wyrtþ gelēfed the mild becomes corrupted, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 10. Hēr sindon ðurh synnleāfa sære gelēfed to manege here through impurity in sin too many are injured, Swt. Rdr. 110, 174. v. ge-lýfed.

ge-lēfenscipe, es; m. Permission, excuse; excusatio, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-leht wel, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6; pp. of ge-leccan.

ge-lend; part. p. Provided with land:—Gyf he wel gelend biþ si bonam terram habeat, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 5. [Cf. belendan, ge-lanðian.]

ge-lend, e; f. Fat, lard; adeps, axungia, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 35. v. gelynd.

gelēnda, an; m. A man of landed property, a rich man; dives, Som: Hpt. Gl. 480.

ge-lendan, he -lent; p. -lende; pp. -lended, -lend To approach, come, arrive, go, proceed; applicāre, accēdere, procēdere:—Ic gelende mid scipe applico, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 53. Ðæt scip gelent mid ðý streāme the ship goes with the current, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13; Hat. MS. Conon gelende to Ahtene Conon came to Athens, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 12; Chr. 886; Erl. 85, 10. He was on hergaþ gelend on ðæt ilce rice he had arrived on a plundering expedition in the same kingdom, 894; Erl. 92, 3. Heo on Norþhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum they came to Northumbria with their boats, Th. An. 120, 17; Shrn. 191, 15.

ge-lendan; p. de To endow with land:—Ða seofon mynstru he gelende mid his ægenum those seven monasteries he endowed with his own lands, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. v. ge-lend, ge-lendian, be-lendan.

ge-lēned; part. p. Lent:—Gelēned feoh res credita, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 2; Wrt. Voc. 20, 70. v. lēnan.

ge-lengan; p. de; pp. ed To prolong, lengthen; prolongāre, protē-lāre:—Heora unriht gelengdon prolongāverunt iniquitatem suam, Ps. Th. 128, 2. Eōwre dagas sin gelengede protēlentur dies vestrae, Deut. 5, 33; Homl. Th. ii. 576, 26.

ge-lenge; adj. Belonging, related; pertinens, pertingens:—Ða ðe ðurh geleāfan us gelenge beoþ those who through belief are related to us, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 14. Yrfweard lice gelenge an heir of my body, Beo. Th. 457; B. 2732. Leahtrum gelenge attached to vices, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 28; Jul. 371. v. ge-lang.

ge-lent goes, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 113; Hat. MS; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-lendan.

ge-leōd, es; m. One of a nation, a fellow-countryman, compatriot; conterraneus, compatriota:—Gif hwā his ægenne geleōd bebycgge if any one sell his own countryman, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3.

ge-leoðan; p. leaþ, pl. -ludon; pp. -loden To spring, grow, descend; crescere, germinare:—From ðām gumrincum folc geludon nations grew from these patriarchs, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 28; Gen. 1553. Øpðæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorpaþ till the young limbs be grown, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6; Elen. Kmbl. 2451; El. 1227; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 343, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. leōðan.

ge-leofian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To live; vivere:—Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges, ða hwile de mon deaþ ondætt there is no mirth in life when there is dread of death, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Gyf swā biþ geleofad si sic vivitur, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 16. v. ge-lifian.

ge-leofst believest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 10, = ge-lýfst; 2nd sing. pres. of ge-lýfan.

ge-leoþan; p. -leāh, pl. -lugon; pp. -logen To lie, belie, deceive; mentire, fallere:—Be ðām ðe hiora gewitnassa beforan bisceope geleogaþ of those who belie their testimonies before a bishop, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 10, MS. B. Him seō wēn geleāh hope deceived him, Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323; Andr. Kmbl. 2150; An. 1076. Gelugon hý him they deceived themselves, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56.

ge-leōmōd, -leōmad; part. [leōma a ray of light] Rayed, furnished with rays; radiatus:—Cometæ synd geleōmade [MSS. R. P. L. geleōmode] comets are furnished with rays, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 4.

ge-leoran; p. de; pp. ed To go, depart, emigrate, die; ire, migrāre, emigrāre, deficere:—Mec geleoran læt let me depart, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 3; Hy. 4, 44; Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 11. Ic nā geleore non emigrābo, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 6. Seō rēðelse, and ðæt gepeaht ūra feōda geleorde [MS. geleorode], ðā hī hit endian sceoldon inimici defecērunt frumæ in finem, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde geleored was cum quis eorum de sæculo fuisset evocatus, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 41, note. Sægde Hilde of weorulde geleoran nunciavit Hild migrasse de sæculo, 590, 11. Ne gelioraþ non prateribit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 34. Dōhter mīn geliores is filia mea defuncta est, 9, 18.

ge-leorednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. A going, removing, transmigration; transitus, transigratio:—Fram Daude ðþ Babilōnis geleorednyse, and fram Babilōnis geleorednesse ðþ Crist a David usque ad transmigratiōnem Babylōnis, et a transmigratiōne Babylōnis usque ad Christum, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. v. ge-leornes.

ge-leoren; part. Gone away, departed; defunctus:—Eorþgrāþ hafaþ waldendwyrtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene earth's grasp [i. e. the grave] holds its powerful workmen, decayed, departed, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7.

ge-leorendlic, -liorendlic; adj. Transitory; transiens, Rtl. 28, 1.

ge-leornes, -ness, e; f. A going, removing, departure, death; transitus, transigratio:—Was gemēted ðætte hire geleornes was in ða ilcan tid ðe hire purh ða gesihpe ætýwed was inventum est eadem hōra transitum ejus illis ostensum esse per visiōnem, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 22. Ongeatun hī on ðon, ðæt heo to ðon dīder com, ðæt heo hire sǣde ða neāhtide hire geleornesse ex quo intellexere quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigratiōnis in proximum nunciare venisset, 4, 9; S. 577, 34. In

geliornisse in transmigratione, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 1, 11. To geliornisse herodes ad obitum Herodis, 2, 15. In dālum geliornesse in partes Galileæ, 2, 22. This gloss is to be explained by the old interpretation of the Hebrew name, according to which Galileæ = transmigration.

ge-leornian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, ed To learn, inquire; discere, disquirere:—Swā swā heōt æt gelæredum wæpnedmonnum geleornian mihte prout a doctis uiris discere poterat, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28; 4, 18; S. 587, 1. He næfre ænig leóp geleornode nū carminum aliquando didicerat, 4, 24; S. 597, 4; Ps. Th. 118, 7. Hū hī dās þing geleornodon quomodo hæc dedicissent, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 20. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweonum, hū hī him mihton dæt lif oppringan his cupbearers inquired among themselves how they might take away his life, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 9.

GE-LES, -lis, es; *n. Reading, study, learning; studium, lectura*:—Gelís studium, Nar. 1, 20. On gelesum hāligra gewrita gelæred in studiis scripturarum institutus, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 33. Betweoh geleso dære godcundan leornunge inter studia divinæ lectionis Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 29. [Cf. O. Sax. lesan; Icel. lesa; O. H. Ger. lesan, ga-lesan to read.]

ge-lésan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To redeem, save, spare:—Gilésdes usig redemisti nos, Rtl. 29, 19. Ic gelése scíp míno ego parcam oves meas, 10, 3. Giléseno redemti, 24, 38.

ge-lésniss, *e*; *f. Redemption*, Rtl. 12, 33.

ge-leswian to feed; pascere, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17.

ge-lét an ending, a meeting. *v. ge-læte.*

ge-leðran; *p. ode*; *pp. ed* To lather; saponem illinere, saponem bullas excitare:—Dæt heōt sý eall geleðred so that it may be all lathered, Lchdm. iii. 2, 3. *v. lyðran.*

ge-lettan; *ðū*-lestest; *p. -lette*; *pp. -lett, -let*; *v. a. To hinder, delay, let, stop*; retardare, impedire:—Hī hine māgon gelettan they may delay it, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Hine seó eá lange gelette dæs oferæreides the river long hindered him from passing over, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Ðū geletest lāp werod thou shalt stop the hostile force, Elen. Kmb. 187; El. 94. To hrade hine gelette lidmanna sum dā he dæs eorles earm amyrdæ too soon one of the seamen hindered him when he disabled the earl's arm, Byrht. Th. 136, 40; By. 164. Ne lēt dec sídes getwæfan gelet swā hit dā æfre was but matters were hindered by alderman Eadric as they always were then, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 1. He wearþ gelet he was hindered, 1075; Erl. 213, 17. *v. lettan.*

gelew; *adj. Yellow, bay; flavus*:—On horse gelewum sittan hýnþe getácnap to sit on a bay horse betokens humiliation, Lchdm. iii. 202, 29. *v. geolo.*

ge-léwan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To betray, deceive, weaken, injure; prodere:—Geléwend prodens, Lye. Gif hit byþ deað oððe geléwed if it is dead or hurt, Exod. 22, 10, 14. (Or does geléwed here = geléfed? cf. aléuap and geuntrumaþ, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22; and Swt. Rdr. 110, 174, note.) [Goth. ga-léwjan to betray.]

ge-líc [-lice?], *es*; *n. Likeness, similitude; similitudo*:—Næfdon hī mære monnum gelices donne ingeþonc they had no more likeness to men than the mind, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 186; Met. 26, 93. [Cf. Goth. ga-leiki.]

ge-líce; *comp. m. -licra*; *f. n. -licre*; *superl. -licost, -licast, -licust*; *adj. Like, alike, similar, equal; similis, æqualis*:—Næs se wæstm gelice the fruit was not alike, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 13; Gen. 466; Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17; Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Heofena rice is geworden gelic senepes corne simile est regnum cælorum grāno sināpis, Mt. Bos. 13, 31, 33; 22, 2; Lk. Bos. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21; Ps. Spl. 48, 12, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelicene fruman all men had a like beginning, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 7; Andr. Kmb. 988; An. 494. Ic dē mæg and-reccan sprāce gelice [MS. gelicne] I can relate to thee a similar tale, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 4; Met. 26, 2. Ic ænig ne mætte wið dē gelic I have not met any like unto thee, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 13; Jul. 549. Ealle hī beoþ gelice accennede they are all born alike, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 9; Beo. Th. 4334; B. 2164. Wirc dē twā stāfene tabulan dām oðrum gelice praciðe tibi duas tabulas lapideas instar priorum, Ex. 34, 1; Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se lichoma was slæpendum men gelica donne deaðum the body was more like a sleeping than a dead man, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 16; Ps. Th. 88, 5. Gelicre simlior, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 5. Slæp biþ deápe gelicost sleep is most like death, Salm. Kmb. 624; Sal. 311; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 36; Met. 25, 18, 26, 176; Met. 26, 88. Réce hī gelicast ricene geteoriaþ sicut deficit fumus, deficient, Ps. Th. 67, 2; 102, 5. Is byþ gimnum gelicust ice is most like gems, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 21; Kmb. 341, 17. Didimus dæt ys Gelycst on ure geðeode Didimus, that is in our language twin, Jn. 20, 24; 21, 2. [Chanc. ilik; Goth. ga-leiks; O. Sax. gi-lik; O. Icel. glíkr; O. H. Ger. ge-lich; Ger. gleich.]

ge-lica, *an*; *m. also ge-lice, an*; *f. An equal; æqualis, par, æqualitas*:—Nān man nis his gelica on eorþan non sit ei similis in terra, Job. Thw. 164, 17. Micel is dæt ongin ðinre gelican great is the attempt for thy equal [cf. Ger. für Deinesgleichen; colloquial English for the like of you], Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128. Nān þing nis ðin gelica no

thing is thine equal, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 74; Met. 20, 37; Homl. Th. ii. 576, 22. [Laym. (his) iliche: O. H. Ger. (min) gilicho.]

ge-lican to liken, imitate:—To gelicanne ad imitandum, Rtl. 22, 36. Geliced biþ assimilabitur, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 7, 24. [Goth. ga-leikou; O. H. Ger. ki-lihhan; Ger. gleichen.]

ge-licbissunung, *e*; *f. Imitation*; imitatio, Rtl. 76, 1.

ge-liccettan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* To flatter, dissemble; assentari, simulare, Som.

gelice; *adv. Likewise, also, as; pariter*, Ps. Spl. 67, 7; Mt. Bos. 27, 44. Gelice swā swā heōt bebead likewise as she commanded, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 19; Blickl. Hom. 17, 4. He dyde swā gelice fecit similiter, Mt. Bos. 20, 5. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wætan gelice ān spinge deþ an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 11. Ðæm biscopum de hēr on worlde syndon swýde gelice gegange dām biscope de Paulus geseah it shall happen to those bishops that are in this world as it did to the bishop that St. Paul saw, Blickl. Homl. 45, 4; 59, 4. Nis dæt nō be eallum dēnum gelice to segenne that is not to be said of all judges alike, 63, 16. Ne wæron dās ealle gelice lange these were not all alike long, 119, 3. His lif dām his naman was gelice geearwod his life was ordered in accordance with his name, 167, 32. Gelice se lēg hie cwylnde gelice da Cristenan him mid heora wæpnum hýndon they were killed alike by the lightning and laid low by the weapons of the Christians, 203, 16; Nar. 14, 10. Ðon gelicost de dær sum mon gestode just as if a man had stood there, Blickl. Homl. 203, 35. Emne don gelicost de he ne cūðe just as if he didn't know, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943. Ene dām gelicost swylce just as if, Blickl. Homl. 221, 14.

ge-licgan, -licgan; *p. -læg, pl. -lægon*; *pp. -legen*. *I. to lie, lie near, together*; jacere, adiacere, coniacere:—Mægen-stān him on middan geligep a huge stone lies in the middle of it, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 32; Met. 5, 16. Stedewangas stræte gelicgaþ fixed plains lie near the road, Andr. Kmb. 668; An. 334. On dæm geleg in quo jacebat, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25. Ðā heōt dær on gelegen was when she had lain down there, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 23.

II. to lie down, fail, cease, loiter, delay; deficere, cessare:—Windblond gelæg the wind-storm ceased, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146. Ne mihte se niþ betwux him twām geligeac the strife between the two could not be appeased, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 36.

ge-lic-gemaca, *an*; *m. An equal*; compar, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 51.

ge-lichamod, -homod; *part. p. Incarnate*:—Drihten was gelichomod the Lord became incarnate, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15.

ge-lician; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *with dat.* *I. to please, delight; placere, acquiescere, delectare*:—Ic gelicice placebo, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Gelicgaþ [gelicige, Lamb. 14; Spl. 18] dē Dryhten complaceat tibi Domine, Ps. Surt. 39, 14. Dæt dē gelicgaþ ut te complaceant, Ps. Spl. 18, 15. On dē ic gelicode in te complacei, Mk. Bos. 1, 11.

II. impers. it pleases; placet:—Me gelicgaþ placet mihi, Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 17. *v. lician.*

ge-liclic; *adj. Likely, fit*; aptus:—Swiþor ðonne hit geliclic sie more strongly than is proper, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 14; Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-liclice; *adv. Equally*:—Geliclic æqualiter, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 10.

ge-licnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *I. a likeness, image, resemblance; similitudo, imago*:—Uton witcean man to andlicnesse, and to ure gelicnisse faciamus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudinem nostram, Gen. 1, 26. Ælc man hæfþ þreo þing on him sylfum untodæledlice and togedere wyrcende, swā swā God cwæþ, dādā he ærest mann gesceóp. He cwæþ, 'Uton gewyrcean mannā to ure gelicnysse.' And he worhte ðā Adam to his alicnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes alicnysse on him? On dære sǽwle, nā on dām lichaman every man has three things in himself indivisible and working together, as God said when he first created man. He said, 'Let us make man in our own likeness.' And he then made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body, Homl. Th. i. 288, 11-17. He worhte of seolfre ænne heāhne stýpel on stānworces gelicnysse he wrought a high tower of silver in the form of stone-work, H. R. 99, 23. Uton gewyrcean mannā to ure alicnysse and to ure gelicnysse faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 15.

II. a parable, proverb; parabola, proverbium:—Arecece us gelicnisse dās edissere nobis parabola istam, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 15, 15. Gē secgaþ me dās gelicnesse, Eklā læce, gehæð ðe sylfne dicetis mihi hanc similitudinem [proverbium], Medice, cura teipsum, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. [O. H. Ger. gelicnissi parabola: Ger. gleichniss.]

ge-licung, *e*; *f. A liking*. *v. licung.*

ge-liden sailed, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858; *pp. of* ge-lidan.

ge-liese care, learning. *v. ge-les.*

ge-lifan, -liefan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To believe, trust; credere, confidere:—Gif hie willen geliefan dætte Godes rice hiera sie if they will believe that God's kingdom is theirs, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 9; Hat. MS. 47 b, 8. Se ðe him to dām hālgan helpe gelifeþ, he dær gearo findeþ he who trusteth himself to the holy one for help, he findeth it there readily, Wald. 111; Vald. 2, 27. Abram gelifde Gode crēdidit Abram Deo, Gen. 15, 6. Ðæt hie geliefon on ðinne naman that they may believe on thy name, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25. *v. ge-lyfan.*

ge-lifedlice lawfully. *v. ge-lyfedlice.*

ge-liffæstan; *p.* -liffæste; *pp.* -liffæsted, -liffæst *To make alive, quicken*; *vivificare*:—God geworhte ænne mannan, and hine geliffæste, and he wearþ ða mann gesceapen on sǣwe and on lichaman God made one man, and made him alive, and he then became man with soul and body, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Se sunu geliffæst ða ðe he wyle *filius quos vult vivificat*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21. He wolde swā synfulle sǣwe geliffæstan he would quicken so sinful a soul, Homl. Th. i. 496, 15; ii. 206, 17. Mid gesceādwise sǣwe geliffæst quickened by a rational soul, 270, 20.

ge-liþan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live* [cf. *Ger. erleben*]:—Gif he hit gelifode if he had lived, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 8. *v.* ge-leoþan.

ge-ligenod; *part. p.* Convicted of lying:—Se apostol Paulus ne biþ geligenod the apostle Paul is not shewn to be false, Homl. Th. i. 54, 1.

ge-liger, es; *n.* A lying with, fornication, adultery; concubitus, conjugium, fornicatio, adulterium:—He sǣde ðæt his nama wære spiritus fornicationis ðæt is dernes geligeres gäst he said that his name was spiritus fornicationis, that is, spirit of fornication, Shr. 52, 27; 130, 14. *To geligere concubitu*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 13. *Æt geligere de conjugio*, Bos. 27, 15. *Geligere fornicationi*, Bos. 27, 9. [Goth. *ga-ligri*. Cf. *forliger*.]

ge-ligernes, ness, e; *f.* Fornication, adultery; fornicatio, libido:—For hyre geligernes for her lustfulness, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 11.

ge-lihtan; *p.* -lihte *To lighten, mitigate, assuage; alleviare*:—Mid æne mæssan man mæg alysan xii daga fæsten and mid x mæssan man mæg gelihtan iiiii monða fæsten and mid xxx mæssan man mæg gelihtan xii monða fæsten with one mass a man may redeem a xii days' fast, and with x masses a man may lighten a iiiii months' fast; and with xxx masses a man may lighten a xii months' fast, L. Pen. 19; Th. ii. 286, 6–9; 14. Ðonne hie willaþ him selfum ðæt yfel ðæt hie ðurhtugon to swide gelihtan they wish to make too light of the evil they have done, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 20; Hat. MS. Ic minne ðurst gelehte [?] I assuaged my thirst [or gelehte from geleccan], Nar. 12, 11. [A. R. i-lihted alleviated: O. H. Ger. *gelihten lenire*.]

ge-lihtan; *p.* -lihte *To alight, approach, come*:—Geliht of his horse desiliit ab equo suo, Gr. Dial. 1, 2. Ða gelifte se cuna then the stranger alighted, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 34. He gelifte to ðæm hearge *propinbat ad famum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Segde ðætte sealfa god wolde helwarum hām gelihtan said that God himself would come home to the dwellers in hell, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 16; Sat. 431.

ge-lihtan; *p.* -lihte *To shine, grow light; lucere, lucescere*:—Ðæt he gelifte allum ut luceat omnibus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Gelihted *lucescit*, Lind. 28, 1. *v.* gelyhtan.

ge-liman; *pp.* ed *To glue or join together, connect; conglutinare*:—Gelimþ ða frīend togædere joins the friends together, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. Gelimed fæste tosomne joined fast together, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35. *Gelimod conglutinat*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

ge-limp, es; *n.* An event, accident, a chance; accidens, casus:—Ðara in gelimpe life weoldon of those who in chance possessed life, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 13; Gū. 239. Is ænig oðer on eallum ðām gelimpum būton godes yrrer ofer ðas ðeode swutol and gesyne is there anything else plain and visible in these events but God's anger over this people? Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Ða forhtede ðe biscop for ðam færlīce gelimpe then the bishop was afraid on account of that dangerous case, Th. An. 121, 5; Th. Ap. 1, 12. Ðū woldest witan his naman and his gelimp you wanted to know his name and what had befallen him, 16, 4; 15, 20, 26.

ge-limpan; *he* -limpeþ, -limpþ; *p.* -lump, -lomp. *pl.* -lumpen; *subj. p.* -lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, occur, befall, come to pass, take place*; *accidēre, evenīre, contingēre*:—Ðæt gelimpan secl ðætte lagu flōweþ ofer foldan it shall happen that water shall flow over the earth, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dōm. 1: 117 b; Th. 452, 5; Dōm. 116. Hit eft gelimpeþ ðæt se lichoma lēne gedreoseþ it afterwards befalls that the body miserably sinks, Beo. Th. 3511; B. 1753. Gyf hyt gelimpeþ ðæt he hyt fint si contigēret ut invēniat eam, Mt. Bos. 18, 13. Ða gelamp hit then it happened, Gen. 40, 1; Homl. Th. ii. 120, 14. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum confort afterwards came to the sad of mood, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Ða sió ðit gelomp when the time came, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 34; Met. 26, 17; Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27. Ealle ðas ungeselþa us gelumpon þurh unwædas all these calamities befell us through evil counsels, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Gif ðe ðæt gelimpe if that befall thee, Elen. Kmbl. 879; El. 441; Beo. Th. 1862; B. 529. Geseón hwæt us gelumpe wīðere quid nobis accideret, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3; Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165. Gregorius Gode pancode ðæt Angelcynne swā gelumpen wæs, swā swā he sylf geornlice gewinnode Gregory thanked God that it had so happened to the English nation, as he himself had earnestly desired, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28; Beo. Th. 1653; B. 824.

ge-limfull; *adj.* Fit, suitable:—Ðæt he gedō ðisne weig gelimfulran that he make this way better, Shr. 163, 25.

ge-limpe; *adj.* Fit, seasonable, suitable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal; compētens, congruus, opportunus, fatalis:—Gelimpic *fatalis*, Cot. 89. On gelimpe tīde in tempore opportuno, Ps. Spl. 144, 16; Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Swā hwær swā he gelimpelice stōwe findan mihte wheresoever he could find a suitable place, 3, 19; S. 547, 5; 5, 3; S. 616, 25.

ge-limplice; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* Filly, seasonably, opportunely; op-

portune:—Ðæt hī oncnāwen hū gelimplice ure God ða ānwaldas and ða ricu sette that they might know how seasonably our God settled the empires and the kingdoms, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 40, 7. Gelimplice he us lærde hū we us gebiddan sceoldan fortunately he hath taught us how we ought to pray, Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Gelimplicor *opportunus*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-limpwise, an; *f.* An event; *eventus, quod evenit*, Hpt. Gl. 457.

ge-liōma, an; *m.* A light; *lumen*, Mone B. 174.

ge-lioran *To pass over.* *v.* ge-leoran.

ge-liornes a going, death. *v.* ge-leornes.

ge-lirde emigrated. *v.* ge-leoran.

ge-lis study, learning. *v.* ge-les.

ge-lisian *To slip, slide*:—Be ðam is awriten se ðe nylle onscūnian his lytlan scylda ðæt he wille gelisian to mǣran it is written that he who will not shun his little sins will glide into greater, Past. 57, 2; Swt. 437, 20; Hat. MS. *v.* note.

ge-lispeleonis, se; *f.* Opportunity; *opportunitas*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

ge-liðan; *p.* -lāþ, *pl.* -liðon; *pp.* -liðen, -liðen *To go, move, sail, advance, proceed, come*; *ire, mǣre, advēhi, proficisci, venīre*:—Mænig tungol mǣran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, sume hwile eft læsse gelidāþ, ða ðe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende many a star has a greater circuit in the heavens; sometimes again, they move in a less, that sport about the end of the axis, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 43; Met. 28, 22. Ær ðon we to lande geliden hæfdon ere that we had sailed to land, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858; Elen. Kmbl. 498; El. 249. Ðæs ðe lencen geliden hæfde werum after spring had come to men, Menol. Fox 57; Men. 28.

ge-liðewēcan; *p.* -wēhte; *pp.* -wēht *To soften, calm, appease; lenīre*:—Ic gelidewāce lenio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56. His afyrhte mōd swide fægerlice mid his frōfre he gelidewāhte he gently appeased his troubled mind with his comfort, Ælfc. T. 37, 24.

ge-liðian, -liðegan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To soothe, soften, mitigate, relieve, appease; lenīre, mitīgāre, placāre*:—Styrunge yþa hire ðū gelidegast [gelidegost MS.] mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas, Ps. Lamb. 88, 10. Gāte cýse niwe ongeled ðæt sār gelidegāþ a new goat's cheese laid on relieve the sore, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 9. Ðū gelidegost ealne ðinne gramman mitīgasti omnem iram tuam, Ps. Lamb. 84, 4. Drihtnes yrrer wearþ gelidegost ongen ðæt folc *placatus est Dōminus adversus pōpulum suum*, Ex. 32, 14. His ðurst wæs gelfiþ his thirst was appeased, Shr. 130, 5. Forðam is swide micel nēdearf ðæt mon mid micelre gemetgunge swelcra scylda ðreāunga gelidige therefore it is very necessary that the chiding of such sins be tempered with great moderation, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 3; Hat. MS.

ge-litlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish, lessen; minōrāre*:—Nýtenu heora he ne gelitlode oððe he ne gewanode *jūmenia eōrum non minōrāvit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 38. Ic beðde minum erfewardum ðæt heo nǣfre ðis feoh gelitlian I enjoin my heirs that they never diminish this money, Th. Chart. 168, 22. *v.* ge-lytlian.

gellan, gillan, giellan, gyllan; *part.* gellende, gillende, giellende, gylende; *ic* gelle, gille, gielle, gylle, ðū gilst, gielt, gylst; *he* gilleþ, gylþ, gieltþ, gylþ, *pl.* gellaþ, gillaþ, giellaþ, gyllaþ; *p.* geal, *pl.* gullon; *pp.* gollen *To yell, sing, chirp; stridere, sonare*:—Gellende yelling, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Ic seah searo giellende I saw a yelling machine, 108 b; Th. 415, 1; Rā. 33, 4. Gyllende gryre with yelling horror, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489. Ic gielle swā hafoc I yell as a hawk, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rā. 25, 3. Gilleþ geōmorlice he yelleth sadly, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. Gylleþ grāghama the cricket chirps, Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. Gielleþ ānfloga the lone-flier yells, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. Hī gullon they sung, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. [Plat. gillen to shriek: Frs. gallen: Dut. galmen to sound: Ger. gellen, gällen to sound, from gal, gall a sound: O. H. Ger. calm, galm: Icel. gella.] DER. bi-gellan.

gelleþ, es; *n?* A large vessel or cup, basin; *alveus, pōcūlum mājus*:—Gescearfa ðas wyrt tosomne, ðō on gelleþ scrāpe these herbs together, put them into a basin, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 3.

GELM, gilm, es; *m.* A YELM, handful; *manipulus*:—Genim grēne mintan, ænne gelm take green mint, a handful, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 22; iii. 74, 18.

gelo; *adj.* Saffron, yellow; *crocus*, Som.

ge-loccian *To stroke gently; demulcere*, Som. [O. H. Ger. *gi-lochhon mulcere*.]

ge-lōcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look, behold, see; respicēre, aspīcēre*:—Driht of heofonum on eorþan gelōcaþ *Dōminus de cælo in terram aspexit*, Ps. Spl. 101, 20. Eāgan his ofer þeōda gelōciāþ *oculi ejus super gentes respiciunt*, 65, 6. Gelōca on cýðnyse ðine respice in testāmentum tuum, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 20.

ge-loda; *pl.* Joins of the back:—Geloda vel gelyndu *spondilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-loda, an; *m.* A brother; *frater*:—Gebroðru vel gelodan *fratres*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 42; Wrt. Voc. 52, 3.

gelodr, e; *f.* A part of the body about the chest, the backbone or spine? *pars corporis circa thoracem vel spinam*?—Se maga biþ nēah ðære heor-

tan and ðære gelodre *the stomach is near the heart and the spine*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 3.

ge-lod-wyrt, *e; f. Silverweed*; *potentilla anserina*:—*Gelodwyrt heptaphyllon*, Recd. 42, 75; Wrt. Voc. 68, 10; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1; 98, 16.

ge-logian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To place, lodge, dispose, regulate*; *ponere, disponere, reponere, collocare*:—*God gelogode ðone man Deus posuit hominem*, Gen. 2, 8; Homl. Th. i. 12, 33. Ða geleáfullan folc hig sylfe gelogiaþ and heora lif for Gode *the faithful folk dispose themselves and their life for God*, Ælf. T. Lisle 28, 13. Gelogaþ his ágen lif *regulates his own life*, Tract. de Spir. Septif; Homl. Th. i. 168, 11. Godes deow se ðe hād underfēhþ sceal beon on ða wison gelogod ðe God tæhte *the servant of God who takes orders must be disposed in the manner that God has taught*, ii. 48, 31; i. 286, 13. Ðæt mynster he gelogode mid wellybbendum mannum *that monastery he filled with men of good life*, 506, 15. Ða ðwōh man ða hālgan bān and gelogodon hī up *then the holy bones were washed and laid up*, Swt. Rdr. 100, 158. Hī gelogodon sēc Ælfeages hālgan lichaman on norþheale weofodes *they placed S. Ælfeg's holy body on the north side of the altar*, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 33. He begeat mā castelas and ðær inne his rīderas gelogode *he got more castles and lodged his knights therein*, 1090; Erl. 226, 30. Geloga hīg on ðære sēlostan stōwe in the best of the land *make them to dwell*, Gen. 47, 6. Ðās lamb ðe ðū gelogast on sundron *these lambs which thou hast set by themselves*, 21, 9. Ðone wudu gelogode *laid the wood in order*, 22, 9. He was gelogod to his folcum *he was gathered to his people*, Deut. 32, 50.

ge-logod; *part. p. Arranged*; *appositus*:—For ðære gelicnisse his gelogodan spræce *for the likeness of his disposed speech or style*, Ælf. T. Lisle 17, 12.

GE-LÓMAN; *pl. m. Household stuff, furniture, utensils, tools*; *suppellex, instrumenta*:—*Isērn-gelōman ferraamenta ruralia*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32; Shr. 146, 15. Ða men hwilum ða iren-gelōman liccōdan milites nunc ferraamenta lambendo, Nar. 9, 19. v. andlōman.

ge-lōme; *adv. Often, frequently, continually, repeatedly*; *sæpe, frēquenter, continuo, crebro*:—*Fregn gelōme freca ðerne one warrior often asked the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165; Beo. Th. 1122; B. 559; Ps. Th. 54, 13; 62, 4. Ðonne hī gelōme sāwon swīðlice rēnas *when they frequently saw severe showers*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22; 17, 11. Wæs he se mon æfest on his dædum and gelōme on hālgum gebedum *erat religiosus acibus, crebris precibus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 6. Oft and gelōme very frequently, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 10, 14; Met. 30, 5, 7; Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 11; 959; Erl. 119, 25. Oft gelōme full oft, very often, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 2; Gen. 1539. [O. H. Ger. *ki-lōmo* frequenter.]

ge-lōmed; *part. p. Having rays*; *radiatus*. v. ge-lōmed.

ge-lōmlic frequent, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 32. v. ge-lōmlic.

ge-lōmlēcan; *p. -lēhte*; *pp. -lēht To frequent, to use often*; *frequentare*:—*Gelōmlēcende word frequentative verb*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 14. Mid gelōmlēcendum hryrum *with frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34; ii. 350, 19.

ge-lōmlēcing, -lōmlēcing, *e; f. Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort*; *frequentatio*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 15.

ge-lōmlēcens, -lōmlēcens, *ness, e; f. A frequented or public place*; *locus condensus*, Ps. Spl. 117, 26.

ge-lōmlīc, -lōmlīc; *adj. Frequent, repeated*; *frēquens, crēber*:—*Mid gelōmlīca wundra wrycnysse wirtūm frēquentium opēratione*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Mid gelōmlīcum oncunningum *by frequent accusations*, 3, 19; S. 548, 3. Mid his gelōmlīcum bedum crebris orātōnibus, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

ge-lōmlīce; *comp. -līcor*; *superl. -līcost*; *adv. Often, frequently, repeatedly*; *sæpe, frēquenter, crebro*:—*Gelōmlīce sæpe*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 52. Hwī fæste we and ða Sundor-hālgan gelōmlīce *quare nos et Pharisæi jejūnāmus frēquenter*? Mt. Bos. 9, 14; Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 9; 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Būton hī hyra handa gelōmlīce þweān nisi crebro lūwērint mānus, Mk. Bos. 7, 3; Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8; Hymn. Str. 116, 14. Gelōmlīcor oftener; sæpius, Ælf. T. 22, 22; Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53. Gelōmlīcost most frequently; sæpissime, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 3; Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53.

ge-lōmlīcan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To become frequent*:—*Manig yfel we geaxiaþ hēr on life gelōmlīcan and wæstmian many an evil we learn has become frequent in this life and flourishes*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

ge-lomp happened, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27; *p. of ge-limpan*.

ge-londa, *an; m. A fellow-countryman*; *compatriota*:—*Be ðam monnum ðe hiora gelōndan bebycgaf of those men who sell their countrymen*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 1. Cf. ge-leod. [O. H. Ger. *gi-lante patriota*.]

ge-long. v. ge-lang.

ge-lōsian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To lose, perish*:—*We biðn gelōsoad perimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 25. Gelōsiga perdet, 16, 25. Ðæt gelōsade quod perierat, 18, 11. [Laym. *i-losed*.]

ge-lostr a gathering to form matter, imposthume; suppuratio, Som.

ge-loten dæg oððe ofernōn *latter part of the day*; *suprema*, Ælf. Gl. 95; Som. 75; Wrt. Voc. 53, 14. v. lūtan.

gelp, *es; m. Glory, vain-glory, pride*; *glōria, vāna glōria*:—*Ne*

gýtsung, ne idel gelp him on ne rīcsode *neither avarice nor vain-glory reigned in him*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Gif he unnytte gelp āgan wille if he will possess unprofitable glory, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 3; Met. 10, 2. v. gilp.

gelpa to boast; glōriari:—*Gif hwā ðæs gelpþ if any one boast of it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19, M. S. Bod. v. gilpan.

gelp-scaða, *an; m. A boastful foe*:—*Ðone gelpscadan rīces berædan to deprive that boastful foe of his power*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 99; Met. 9, 49. v. gelp-scaða.

gelsa. v. gælsa.

gelt, *es; m. A sin, crime, fault, debt*; *delictum, dēbītum*:—*Geltas ge-clānsa ða ðe ic gefremede cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Gr. ii. 277, 39. Gelt dēbītum, Prov. 24. v. gylt.

ge-lūcan; *p. -leac, pl. -lucan*; *pp. -locen To shut, lock, fasten, weave*; *claudere, nectere*:—*Ðē gelucaþ rice heofona quia clauditis regnum caelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 13. He geseah segn eallgylden, hond-wundra mæst, gelocen leodo-cræftum [or leodo-cræftum?] *he saw an all-golden ensign, greatest of hand-wonders, woven by arts of song [by magic]*, Beo. Th. 5531; B. 2769. [Cf. hand-locen.]

ge-ludon descended. v. gelōdan.

ge-lufian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad To love, esteem*; *āmāre, dilīgēre*:—*Ne sceal se Dryhtnes peow mære gelufian eorþan æhtwelan nor shall the Lord's servant love more of earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 23; Gū. 358; 119 b; Th. 458, 26; Hy. 4, 106. Se hālgæ wer, in ða ærestan ælðu, gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man, in his first age, loved much mischief*, 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gū. 80; 39 b; Th. 130, 25; Gū. 443; 43 a; Th. 144, 23; Gū. 682. Ic eom gelufod āmor, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 1, 6, 9, 12, 16. Ðū eart mīn gelufoda sunu *tu es filius meus dilectus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. Hī wæron gelufode āmāti sunt, Ælf. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 8, 11, 13, 16.

ge-luggian to pull, lug; vellere, Som.

ge-lugon deceived, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56; *p. pl. of ge-léogan*.

ge-lumpe, *pl. -lumpen would happen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3; Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165; *subj. p. of ge-limpan*: *ge-lumpen happened*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28; *pp. of ge-limpan*: *ge-lumpon befell*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1; *p. pl. of ge-limpan*.

ge-lustfullian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. *v. intrans.* To be delighted, be pleased, rejoice; delectari, lætari:—*Hī gelustfulliaþ on mycelnyse sybbe delectābuntur in multītūdīne pācis*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. Gelustfulla on Drihtne delectāre in Dōmīno, 36, 4. For ðysum gelustfullod is heorte mīn *propter hoc lætātum est cor meum*, 15, 9. Ðe gelustfullaþ on yfelum lustum *that delights in evil pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 13.

II. *v. trans.* To delight, please; delectāre, jūvāre:—*Me gelustfullaþ jūwat me*, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 12. Gelustfullodon ðē dōhtra cýninga delectāwērun *te filia regum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ða welan gelustfulliaþ riches afford pleasure, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20; 130, 9.

ge-lustfullice; *comp. -līcor*; *adv. Willingly, earnestly, studiously*; *stūdiōse*:—*Nænig ðīnra þegna neodlīcor [MS. -lucor] ne gelustfullīcor hine sylfne underþeodde to ūra goda bigange ðonne ic nullus tuorum stūdiōsius quam ego cultūrā deōrum nostrōrum se subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5.

ge-lustfulling, *e; f. That which delights or pleases*; *oblectamentum*, Scint. 81.

ge-lustfulnys, -nyss, *e; f. Delight, pleasure*; *delectatio*:—*Gelustfulnyssa [synd] on swīðran dīne þp on ende delectatōnes [sunt] in dextera tua usque in finem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11.

ge-lūtan; *p. -leat To bow*:—*Se bīscop eādmōðlice to ðam Godes were geleat the bishop humbly bowed to the man of God*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 17.

ge-lūtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To lie hid*; *lātēre*:—*Ðæt ic gelūtian ne mæg on ðyssum sīdan sece that I may not lie hid in this wide hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

ge-lýcost a twin; gemellus:—*Didymus, ðæt is gelycost*, Jn. 20, 24; 21, 2. **ge-lýfan**, -līfan, -lēfan; *to -lýfanne, -lýfenne*; *part. -lýfende*; *ic -lýfe, ðū -lýfest, -lýfst, he -lýfeþ, -lýfþ, pl. -lýfaþ*; *p. ic, he -lýfde, ðū -lýfdest, pl. -lýfdon*; *impert. -lýf, pl. -lýfe, -lýfaþ*; *subj. pres. -lýfe, pl. -lýfon*; *pp. -lýfed To believe, confide, trust, hope*; *crēdere, confīdere, spēāre*:—*We sceolon on hine gelyfan we should believe in him*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 27; 280, 22; 290, 31. To gelyfanne [-lýfenne, col. 1] to ðan leofan Gode *to trust in the beloved God*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 10, col. 2. Of ðyssum lytlingum on me gelyfendum *ex his pusillis crēdētibus in me*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. Se Hæland wiste hwæt ða gelyfendan wæron sciebat *Jesus qui essent credentes*, Jn. Bos. 6, 64. Ne gelyfe ic nō, ðæt . . . I do not believe that . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 4; Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 33; Seef. 66. Gif ðū sōþne God lufast and gelyfst if thou lovest and believest the true God, 66 b; Th. 245, 21; Jul. 48; Cd. 203; Th. 252, 14; Dan. 578. Gelyfst ðū ðyses crēdis hoc? Jn. Bos. 11, 26. He his Hlāfordes hyldo gelyfþ *he believes his Lord's kindness*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 9; Hō. 67; 81 b; Th. 307, 21; Seef. 27. He gelyfþ on God *confidit in Deo*, Mt. Bos. 27, 43; Jn. Bos. 11, 25. Ðe on me gelyfaþ *qui in me crēdunt*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Io ðīn bebod gelyfde *mandātis tuis crēdidi*,

Ps. Th. 118, 66; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14. Ðū mīnum wordum ne gelyfdest non credidisti verbis meis, Lk. Bos. 1, 20; Jn. Bos. 1, 50. Hī nō gelyfdon ðæt he God wære they believed not that he was God, Andr. Kmbl. 1123; An. 562; Elen. Kmbl. 1034; El. 518. Aarones hūs on Dryhten leofne gelyfdan dōms Aaron spēravit in Dōmīno, Ps. Th. 113, 19. Gelyf me crēde mihi, Jn. Bos. 4, 21. Gelyfe gyt, ðæt ic inc mæg gehælan crēdītis quia hoc possum facere vobis? Mt. Bos. 9, 28. Gelyfaþ for ðam weorcum propter opēra ipsa crēdite, Jn. Bos. 14, 11. Ne beþace nān man hine sylfne, swā ðæt he secge oððe gelyfe ðæt prý Godas syndon let no man deceive himself, so as to say or believe that there are three Gods, Homl. Th. i. 284, 16. Ðæt gē gelyfon, ðæt se Hæland ys Crist ut crēdātis, quia Jesus est Christus, Jn. Bos. 20, 31; Ex. 4, 5. Ne gelyfe ic me nū ðas leōhtes furðor I have no longer now any hope for myself of that light, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. [Goth. ga-laubjan: O. Sax. gi-lōbian: O. H. Ger. gi-louban: Ger. glauben.]

ge-lyfan; *p. de; pp. ed To make dear* [leof]:—Dryhtne gelyfde endeared to the Lord [faithful to the Lord, Th.], Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 22; Cri. 1645.

ge-lyfan; *p. de; pp. ed To allow, permit; concedere, permittere*:—Was him seō rōw gelyfed purh lytel fæc repose was allowed them for a little time, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 5; Gū. 185.

ge-lyfed; *part. p. [pp. of ge-lyfan to believe] One who believed, faithful; religious, fidus, fidelis*:—His [Constantines] mōdor was cristen, Elena gehāten, swiðe gelyfed mann, and þearle cāwfæst his [Constantine's] moðer was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3; i. 60, 13. Com se ārwurpa Swiþhun to sunnum gelyfedan smiþe on swefne the venerable Swithun came to a certain religious [lit. faithful] artisan in a dream, Glostr. Frag. 2, 5. Wæs sum cýning gelyfed swiðe on God there was a king firmly believing on God, Swt. Rdr. 95, 2; H. R. 101, 13. Hie wurdan hraðe gelyfde they immediately believed, Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ealle ðing synd gelyfedum mihtlice omnia possibilis credenti, Mk. Bos. 9, 23.

ge-lyfed; *part. p. Weakened, advanced [in age]*:—Ðara ðe gelyfedre yldo earum quæ ætate provecæta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33; 4, 24; S. 597, 3. ge-lyfedlic; *adj. [ge-lyfan to allow] Allowable, permissible; licitus, permissus*:—Nis bit nāht gelyfedlic it is not allowable, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35.

ge-lyfedlice; *adv. Faithfully, confidently; confidenter*:—Xersis swiðe gelyfedlice his pegene gehyrde Xerxes very confidently listened to his general, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 9; 3, 1; Bos. 53, 15.

ge-lyhtan; *p. -lyhte; pp. -lyhte, -lyht To illumine, give light to*:—He blynde gelyhte he enlightened the blind, St. And. 44, 34; Nic. 34; Thw. 20, 2. [Goth. ga-liuhtjan: O. Sax. gi-liuhtjan.] *v. ge-lihtan.*

ge-lymp an accident. *v. ge-limp.*

ge-lymplicnys, *se; f. Opportunity, occasion; opportunitas*, Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9.

ge-lynd, -lend, *e; f. [lynd fa] Grease, fat, fatness; adeps, pinguedo*:—Ys sǽwl min swētes gefylled, swā seō fætte gelynd fægeres smeoruwes scit adipe et pinguedine repletur anima mea, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Gelynde ex adipe, 72, 6. Bringon gelynde offerent adipem, Lev. 3, 10. Nim leon gelynde take lion's fat, Med. ex Quadr. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 364, 24; 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. DER. lynd.

ge-lyndu; *n. pl. Joints of the backbone*:—Geloda vel gelyndu spondilia [Gk. σπόνδυλος], Ælfic. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34. ge-lyndan; *pp. ed To redeem, loosen, dissolve, break*:—Eall his lichama wæs gelysd all his body was broken, Blickl. Homl. 241, 30. [Cf. to-lysan and ge-lēsan.]

ge-lysednes redemption. *v. alýsednys.*

ge-lystan; *p. -lyste; pp. -lysted, -lyst; v. impers. with acc. of pers., gen. of thing; To please, cause a desire for anything*:—Degnas ðearle gelyste gārgewinnes the thanes were very eager for the struggle, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307; Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 22; Met. 23. Gūde gelysted desirous for war, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 18; Met. 1, 9. [O. Sax. gi-lustean: O. H. Ger. gi-lusten (with the same government): Ger. gelüsten.]

ge-lytfullice; *adv. Prosperously; prospere*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 5.

ge-lytlan; *part. p. Travelled*:—Se ylca Nathan wæs swā gelyden ðæt he hæfde gefaren fram ælcum lande to oðrum this Nathan was so travelled that he had gone from every land to the other, St. And. 26, 13. *v. ge-lidan.*

ge-lytlian, -litlian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To diminish, lessen, humble; minūere, humiliāre*:—Æghwile ælmesriht ælc man gelytlaþ oððe forhealdeþ every almsright every man lessens or withholds, Swt. Rdr. 106, 59. Ealle hire wæstmbeoro he gelytlað he lessened all her [the earth's] fruitfulness, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Mīn lif gelytlað is humiliāuit vitam meam, Ps. Th. 142, 3.

ge-maad mad. *v. ge-mæd.*

ge-maca, an; *m. and f. A mate, an equal, companion; par, socius*:—Gemaca hic et hæc par, Ælfic. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 50. Of eallum nýtenum ealles flæscas twegen gemacan of all beasts two of the same kind, male and female, Gen. 6, 19. [Laym. i-maken: O. Sax. ge-maco: O. H. Ger. ka-mahho socius.] DER. fyrd-, heafod-gemaca. [Cf. ge-mæcca.]

ge-macian; *p. ode; pp. od To make, cause*:—Hī heora lufgendne

gemaciaþ weligne ecēlice they make the lover of them rich eternally, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 29. Ðone de he ær martyr gemacode whom he had before made a martyr, 82, 24. Hī ðæra cinga sehte gemacedon they made peace between the two kings, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 2. Ðæt land-folc gemacodon ðæt he nāht ne dyde the folk of the country prevented him from doing anything, 1075; Erl. 213, 20; Exod. 5, 21. He lēt castela gemakian he had castles built, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 8. Eac is mōdsorg gode gemacod also grief of mind is caused to God, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755.

ge-mæc; *adj. Equal, like, well-matched, suited*:—Hī wif habbaþ him gemæc they are well-matched in marriage, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 4. Gemæcca þ gelyco æquales [or *v. ge-mæcca*?], Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 36. Ic me ful gemæcne monnan funde I found a man fully equal to me, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18. [Cf. Grif. ii. 632.]

ge-mæcca, -mæcca, an; *m. and f. A companion, mate, consort, husband or wife*:—Twegen turturan gemæccan a pair of turtle doves, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Ne eart ðū ðon leofre nægum lifigendra menn to gemæccan ðonne se swearta hrefn thou art not any dearer to any living man as mate than the swart raven, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 6; Seel. 53. Boga sceal stræle sceal mon to gemæccan a bow must have an arrow, a man must to his mate, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 10; Gn. Ex. 155. Gemæcca conjunx, Ælfic. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 54. Gif wif wiþ oðres gemæccan hēmh si mulier cum alterius conjuge adulteraverit, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 7. Be Euan his gemæccan by Eve his wife, Gen. 4, 1; 28, 1; Homl. Th. ii. 498, 26. He onfeng his gemæccan accepit conjugem suam, Mt. Bos. 1, 24. [O. H. Ger. gi-mahha conjunx.] Cf. ge-maca.

ge-mæclic; *adj. Relating to a wife, conjugal; conjugalis*, Scint. 58. ge-mæcnes, -ness, *e; f. A companionship, mixture; commixtio*:—On ðæs lichaman gemæcnes biþ willa in carnis commixtionis voluptas est, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 20, MS. B.

ge-mæcscepe, *es; m. Fellowship, connection, cohabitation; consortium, conjūgium, concubitus*:—Purh gemæcscepe through cohabitation, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 7; Cri. 199.

ge-mæd; *adj. [cf. O. Sax. ge-mēd foolish: O. H. Ger. ka-meit stultus; or ge-mæd? v. Leo 29] Troubled in mind, mad; amens*, Cot. 10, 160.

ge-mædan; *p. de; pp. ed To madden, make foolish*:—Swā gemædde mōde bestolene dæde gedwolene so foolish bereft of mind erring in deed, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 6; Rā. 12, 6. Gemæded vecors, Lye. [Cf. Laym. Of witten heo weoren amadde (later MS. awed).] *v. ge-mæd.*

ge-mædla, an; *m. Talk*:—Wiþ wif-gemæddan geberge on neaht nestig rāðices moran ðý dæge ne mæg ðe se gemædla sceddan against a woman's chatter; taste at night fasting a root of radish, that day the chatter cannot harm thee, L. M. 3, 57; Lchdm. ii. 342, 11. *v. ge-mædel.*

ge-mæg, *es; m. A kinsman*:—Wit synt gemægas we two are kinsmen, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. *v. mæg.*

ge-mægened; *part. p. Established, confirmed, strengthened; confirmatus*:—Gemægenad and gestrongad beon to be confirmed and strengthened, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4.

ge-mægfæst; *adj. Gluttonous; cibi deditus*, Lye.

ge-mægnan. *v. ge-mengan.*

ge-mægþ, *e; f. Power, greatness; pōtētia*:—Me næfre seō gemægþ disses eorlcpan anwealdes fōwel ne licode the greatness of this earthly power never too well pleased me, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 23.

ge-mægþ, *e; f. A family, tribe; familia, tribus*:—Twā gemægþa two families, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 33.

ge-mæhp, *e; f. Greediness*:—Ic wolde witan hwæðer ðīn ealde gýtsung and seō gemæhp eallunga of ðīnum mōde astýfoc wēre I wanted to know whether thine old covetousness and greediness were altogether eradicated from thy mind, Shrn. 184, 2. *v. ge-māh.*

ge-mæll; *adj. Marked, stained*:—Earh ættre gemæll the arrow stained with poison, Andr. Kmbl. 2663; An. 1333.

ge-mælan; *p. de; pp. ed To mark, stain*:—Seō hālgæ stōd ungewemde wlite næs hyre feax ne fel fyre gemæled the saint stood with spotless aspect, neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 2; Jul. 591.

ge-mælan; *p. de; pp. ed To speak, harangue*:—Adam gemæle and to Euan spræc Adam spoke and to Eve said, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 10; Gen. 790. Offa gemælde Offa spake, Byrht. Th. 138, 34; By. 230: 53; By. 244.

gemæn. *v. gēmen.*

ge-mēnan; *p. de; pp. ed [ge-mæne communis]. I. to MEAN, to signify; sibi velle, significare*:—Hwæt gemænþ ðās lamb quid sibi volunt agnæ istæ? Gen. 21, 29. Ic wēne ðæt ðū nyte hwæt ðis gemæne I expect that thou wilt not know what this means, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 26. Hwæt gemænþ ða ðreo útfaru? Ðæt getācnap... what do the three outgoing mean? They indicate... 21, 40.

II. to communicate, announce, pronounce, utter; communicare, pronuntiare:—Hwilum ic glidan reorde mūpe gemæne sometimes in a kite's voice I utter with my mouth, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 24; Rā. 25, 6.

III. to give expression to one's feelings, as, of pain, to moan, to groan; ingemiscere, plangere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 12; Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27.

IV. to commune with oneself about anything, to consider; colloqui, considerare:—

Se fæder hit gemænde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. **V.** [mæne vilis, seclustus] to make common, contaminate, defile, violate; communicate, coinquinare, violare:—*Ðæt ðær ænig mon wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce, ne þurh inwit-searo æfre gemænden that there not any man by words or works should break the compact, nor through guileful art should ever violate it*, Beo. Th. 2207, note; B. 1101. [Goth. ga-mainjan *communicare alicui*; *κοινῶν vel κοινωῶν τι* τι, etiam, coinquinare vel *communicare aliquid*; *κοινῶν τι*: O. Sax. gi-mēnian to make known: O. H. Ger. gi-mēinen dicere, monstrare, iudicare.] v. mēnian.

ge-mæncgan, -mængan; *p.* -mænced To mix. v. ge-mengan.
ge-mæne; *adj.* Common, general, mutual, in common; communis:—Reord wæs ða gieta eorþ-būendum ān gemæne *there was yet one common language to the dwellers upon earth*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 27; Gen. 1636. Sib sceal gemæne englum and ældum ā forþ heonan wesana *common peace shall be to angels and men henceforth for ever*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 25; Cri. 581. Hwæt ys ðe and us gemæne *what is common to thee and us?* Mt. Bos. 8, 29. Ne beo ðe nān þing gemæne ongen ðisne rihtwisan *ne quid tibi sit commune adversus hunc justum*, 27, 19; Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 11. Se ðe oferhogie ðæt he Godes bodan hlyste, hæbbe him gemæne ðæt wid God sylfue *he who scorns to listen to God's preacher, let him have that between him and God himself*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27; Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 22, 27. Ðæt hī sceoldan habban sunu him gemæne *that they should have a son common to them [between them]*, Jud. 13, 3; Cd. 100; Th. 133, 26; Gen. 2216. Gemæne win communis labor, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. Gemæne læs compascuus ager, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 54. Him eallum wæron eall gemæne *erant eis omnia communia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15; Jos. 8, 2. Unc sceal worn fela mādma gemæna *to us two shall be a great many common treasures*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784. Ðā wæs synn and sacu Swēona and Geāta, wrōht gemæne *then was sin and strife of Swedes and Goths, mutual dissension*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473. Ðæt sceal Geāta leódum and Gār-Denum sib gemænum *so that there shall be peace to the Goths' people and to the Gār-Danes in common*, 3718; B. 1857. Hand gemæne a joined hand *[in conflict]*; manus conserta, 4281; B. 2137. [Laym. i-mæne: O. Sax. gi-mēni communis, generalis, solitus: O. Frs. ge-mēne: O. H. Ger. ga-meini: Goth. ga-mains communis; *κοινός, συγκοινωνός*.]
ge-mæne-líc; *adj.* Common, general; communis, generalis:—Swā swā man geræde for gemænelice neode *so that the common need may be consulted for*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. Hī arisaþ on ðam gemænelicū dome *they shall arise at the judgment of all*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22, 24. Mid ða getýdnesse ge cyriclica gewrita ge eac gemænelica *cum eruditione litterarum vel ecclesiasticarum vel generalium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Gemænelice naman appellative or common nouns; appellativa nomina, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 31.

ge-mænelice nama, an; *m.* A common noun; appellativum nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 31. v. ge-mænelic.
ge-mæne-líce; *adv.* Commonly, in common, generally, mutually, in turn, one amongst another; communiter, generaliter, invicem:—Ðæt hý ðæt feoh mihton him eallum gemænelice to nytte gedon *that they might apply that wealth to the use of all in common*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 24; Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 28. Iohannes ða beað dreóra daga fæsten gemænelice *John then ordered a general fast of three days*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 8. Þurh hī sende gemænelice ða þing eall ða ðe to cyrican bigange and þenunge nýðþearflico wæron *misit per eos generaliter universa quæ ad cultum erant ac ministerium ecclesiæ necessaria*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 8. Ðæt gē lufion eow gemænelice, swā ic eow lufode *ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos*, Jn. Bos. 15, 12, 17.

ge-mæniġfealdian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To multiply:—Gemæniġfealdige ðis mihtig Dryhten ofer eow ealle *adiciat Dominus super vos*, Ps. Th. 113, 22. **ge-mæniġfyldan**; *p. de* To multiply, enlarge; multiplicare:—Ðū gemæniġfyldest sunu manna, Ps. Spl. 11, 9; 17, 16. Gemæniġfyld beón, Ex. 1, 7.
ge-mæne-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-mæne communis] A communion, fellowship, connection; communio, consortium, admixtio:—Hī sealdon hī ðær on ðara fēmmena gemænnesse *they gave her up there to the society of the women*, Shr. 127, 11. Ne ic æfre mid mannun mæn-fremmendum gemænnesse micle hæbbe *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem non comunicabor* [Vulg. *communicabo*, Ps. Surt. conbinabor], Ps. Th. 140, 6; R. Ben. procem. Gemencgnyss [MS. B. gemænnes] *wifes admixtio conjugis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Ðurh flæsces gemænnyse *per carnis contubernium*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 32. [Hence the Kentish word *mennys* a large common.]

ge-mænnung, e; *f.* Communion, fellowship; communio, contubernium, Som.

ge-mæn-scipe, es; *m.* Communion, fellowship; communio:—Ic gemænscipe getreowe ðinra hāliga *I believe in the communion of thy saints*, Hy. 10, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52; Wanl. Catal. 49, 16.
ge-mæn-sumian, -mæn-suman; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp.* od, ad [ge-mæne communis] To do or have anything in common with another, to communicate to or share with another, to marry; communicare, nubere:—Wylladon us ða þing gemænsuman [MS. gemænsumian] *ea nobis com-*

municare desiderastis, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 14. Gemænsumad *nuptus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. [O. H. Ger. ga-meinsamōn *communicare, participare*.] v. mæn-sumian.

ge-mænsumnys, -nyss, e; *f.* A communion, a participation, also the Sacrament of the Holy Communion; communio:—Ne syndon hī for ðysse wisan to bescyrianne gemænsumnyse *Cristes lichoman and blodes non pro hac re sacri corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Ðam getýne onfōn ðære hālgan gemænsumnyse *sacrae communionis sacramentum vel mysterium percipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 35; 1, 27; S. 494, 23.

ge-mæn-sumung, e; *f.* A communion; communio, R. Ben. 38.

ge-mæran to fix limits, determine:—Gimærende *determinans*, Rtl. 164, 38.

ge-mæran; *p. de*; *pp.* ed [mære] To celebrate, divulge, spread abroad:—Ðā deós gesyhb gemæreð *qua divulgata visione*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 25; 3, 10; S. 535, note 2. Gemæreð was word ðis mid Iudeum *divulgatum est verbum istud apud Judæos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 15. Hīe gemædon hine illi *diffamaverunt eum*, 9, 31.

ge-mæran; *p. de*; *pp.* ed [mæra] To enlarge:—He merce gemæreð wip Myrgingum *he enlarged his marches towards the Myrgings* [or gemæreð from gemæran to determine?], Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42.

ge-mære, es; *pl. nom. a, o, u; n.* An end, boundary, termination, limit; finis:—Gemære limes, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 16. Gemære ðū testet terminum *posuisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ne mægon hī ofer gemære ge-gangan *terminum non transgredientur*, Ps. Th. 103, 10. On Hwicna gemære and West-Sexna *in confinio Huiccorum et occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 7; 5, 23; S. 646, 25; Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 28; Sch. 53. Gemære eorðan terminos terræ, Ps. Spl. 2, 8. Op gemæru usque ad terminos, 71, 8. Ðis sind ðæs londes gemære *these are the land's boundaries*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 78, 20. He ða gemære his rynes gefylde *metas sui cursus implevit*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Eall eorðan gemæru omnes fines terræ, Ps. Th. 66, 6; 73, 16. Mycel sæ and on gemærum mid mare magnum et spatiosum, 103, 24. On gemæru in finibus eorū, 104, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 17; Met. 29, 9; Th. Apol. 9, 14. Cýð ðis folc ðæt hī ne gān ofer ða gemære *tell this people not to cross the bounds*, Exod. 19, 21, 12. v. Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. viii sqq.

ge-mæršan, ic -mærsige; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To magnify, glorify, celebrate; magnificare, glorificare, celebrare:—Ðinne naman ic gemæršige *magnificabo nomen tuum*, Gen. 12, 2. Ðū Sunnan dæg sylf hālgodest and gemæršodest hine manegum *to helpe thou thyself didst sanctify Sunday and didst glorify it for help to many*, Hy. 9, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 26. On ðam dæge gemæršode se mihtiga Drihten Iosue ðone æðelan ætforan Israhela *folce in die illo magnificavit Dominus Josue coram omni Israel*, Jos. 4, 14. Is ðin nama multum gemæršod *thy name is magnified with mercies*, Andr. Kmbl. 1087; An. 544; Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. He wæs fram eallum gemæršod ipse *magnificabatur ab omnibus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 15. Ic beo gemæršod on Pharaone *glorificabor in Pharaone*, Ex. 14, 17. He wæs gemæršod ofer ealle ðære cýningas *he was celebrated above all other kings*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 41.

ge-mæršung, -mærsung, e; *f.* Magnificence; magnificentia:—Ðæt hī cūde wyrcean wuldor gemæršunge *rices ðines ut notam faciant gloriam magnificentie regni tui*, Ps. Spl. 144, 12. Gimæršung *celebritas*, Rtl. 48, 20.

ge-mæssian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To say mass to:—Iustinus him eallum gemæssode *Justin said mass to them all*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 29.
ge-mæst; *part. p.* Fat, fattened; altit. v. ge-mæstan.
ge-mæstan; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæst To fatten; signare, pinguefacere, impingere:—Hig wæron gemæste *erant impinguati*, Deut. 32, 15. Gemæstra fugela *of fatted fowls*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34; Bd. Whelc. 378, 19. v. amæstan, mæstan.

ge-mætan; *p.* -mætte; *pp.* -mæted; *v. impers. acc.* To dream; somniare, somnium videre:—Hwæt hine gemætte *what he had dreamed*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 20; Dan. 122; Rood. Kmbl. 3; Kr. 2. Swā his man-drihten gemæted wearp *as his lord had dreamed*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. v. mætan.

ge-mæte; *adj.* Moderate, meet, fit; modicus, aptus, Mod. Conf. 1; C. R. Ben. 55. [O. H. Ger. ge-mæzer Laym. i-mete.] v. mæte.

ge-mæt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [gemet a measure, fæst fast] To compare; comparare, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. ge-met-festan.

ge-mætgan; *p. ede*; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [mæte moderate] To make moderate, to limit, diminish; moderare, moderari, minuere:—Ful oft hit eac ðæs deofles dugoþe *gemætgeþ full oft it also limits the devil's power*, Salm. Kmbl. 800; Sal. 399.

ge-mæðian, -mæðegian, -mæðrian, -mæðrian; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To honour, bestow something with honour upon one; honōrire, benigne conferre:—Būton he hwæne furðor gemæðrian [gemæðian, MS. B.] *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15; 15; Th. i. 384, 4. For ðære micclan mærfte ðe he hine gemæðegode *for the great glory which he honourably bestowed upon him*, Ælfc. T. 4, 11.

ge-mæt-líc; *adj.* Moderate; modicus. v. un-ge-mæt-líc.

ge-māgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen, relations; consanguinei*:—Wit synt gemāgas we two are kinsmen, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. God hi gesceōp to gemāgum God created them as relations, Bd. 24, 3; Fox 82, 31. v. mæg.

ge-māglic; *adj. Importunate, pertinacious*:—Mid gemāglicum wōpum with importunate weeping, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 1. v. ge-māhlic.

ge-māglice; *adv. Urgently, importunately*:—He tiht ælcne swiðe gemāglice to gebedum he exhorts everybody very urgently to prayers, Homl. Th. i. 158, 13. v. ge-māhlice.

ge-māgnys, *se; f. Perseverance, importunity, petulance*:—Sōðlice gemāgnys is ðam sōðan Dēman gecwēme truly importunity is pleasing to the true judge, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 2. Asolcennys acenþ gemāgnysse slothfulness gives birth to petulance, 220, 26.

ge-māh; *adj. Shameless, obstinate, stubborn, impious, wicked, importunate; prōcax, pērvicax, pertinax, imprōbus, importūnus*:—Gemāh prōcax vel pērvicax, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 84; Wrt. Voc. 50, 64; 86, 52. Flāh feōnd gemāh the deceitful impious fiend, Exon. 97a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39; 64 b; Th. 237, 24; Ph. 595. Gemāh importūnus, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 45; Wrt. Voc. 55, 50.

ge-māh made water; minxit, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1; *p. of ge-migan.*

ge-māhlic; *adj. Shameless, wanton, greedy; prōcax, āvīdus*:—Ðæt hit gemāhlic wære and unrihtlic that it was greedy and unjust, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. ge-māglic.

ge-māhlice; *adv. Importunately, peremptorily, boldly, pertinaciously*:—Se cyng hēt swiðe gemāhlice ofer eall ðis land beoðan the king very peremptorily ordered it to be proclaimed over all this land, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 22. An blac ðrostle flicorode ymbe his neb swā gemāhlice a black throstle flitted about his face so boldly, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 23; Gr. Dial. 1, 8. v. ge-māglice.

ge-māhlicnes, *se; f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty; importunitas*:—Se forhwierfeda gewuna gemāhlicnesse the perverse habit of wantonness, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 19; Hat. MS.

ge-māhnes, *-nys, -ness, -nyss, e; f. Shamelessness, stubbornness; prōcācitas, pērvicācia*:—Gemāhnes prōcācitas, Wrt. Voc. 86, 53. Gemāhnes prōcācitas vel pērvicācia, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 85; Wrt. Voc. 50, 65. v. ge-māgnys.

ge-māleca importunate; importunus, Cot. 2.

ge-mālice; *adv. Importunately; importune*, Cot. 189.

ge-mal-mægen an assembly. v. al-mægen.

ge-man the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot; vola, Cot. 198.

ge-man, *ic, he I remember, he remembers*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633; Jn. Bos. 16, 21; *pres. of ge-munan.*

gēman; *p. de; pp. ed To care for, regard, heed, cure; cūrāre*:—Ne gēmdon hie nānes fyrenlustes they cared not for any luxury, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7; Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 39. Nānig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gēman his gesibbes gif he hine æroft agelde Godes deōwdōmes no man shall love or care about his relatives if he first have devoted himself to God's service, Blickl. Homl. 23, 17; 67, 30. Hī nystan ne ne gēmdon they neither knew nor cared, 99, 30. Ic cymo and gēmo hine ego veniam et curabo eum, Mt. Knbl. Liund. 8, 7; Lk. Skt. Liund. 10, 9. Nallaþ gie gēma nolite solliciti esse, 12, 11. Ne gēmes ðū non curas, Mk. Skt. Liund. 12, 11. Gēmende solliciti, Mt. Knbl. Liund. 6, 25. v. gýman.

ge-māna, *an; m. [ge-māne communis] Companionship, society, fellowship, familiarity, marriage, intercourse, commerce, conjunction; communio, societas, consortium, contubernium, commercium, concubitus*:—Gifēon we on ðone gemānan Godes and manna and on ðone gemānan ðæs brýdguman and ðære brýde let us rejoice in the union of God and men and in the union of the bridegroom and the bride, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Donne he wæs mid his āgnum cyenne ðonne he wæs on ðære ryhtwisera gemānan he was then with his own kin when he was in the company of the righteous, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 12. Engla gemāna the society of angels, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 10; Gū. 642; Ps. Th. 56, 4; Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 13. Bysse fēman gemānan bæd hujus virginis consortium petebat, 2, 9; S. 510, 23, 26; Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 14; Jul. 127; Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3; Rtl. 109, 31. Hrēman ne porfte mæcan gemānan he needed not to exult in the falchion's intercourse, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 24; Ædelst. 40. Wið ðam ðe ðū mīnes gemānan biuðe ut fruaris concubitu meo, Gen. 38, 16; Med. ex Quadr. 5, 11; Lchdm. i. 350, 10. [Goth. ga-mainei: O. H. Ger. gameinl f.]

ge-mane, *-mone; adj. Having a mane*:—Ðara hæfða beoþ gemona swā leōna hæfdo their heads have manes like lions' heads, Nar. 35, 29. [O. H. Ger. mana: Icel. mōn a mane.]

ge-mang, *-mong, es; n. I. a mingling together, mixture, crowd, throng, company, multitude, an assemblage, a congregation; commixtio, turba, coetus, societas*:—Ic bebeode wundor geweorþan on wera gemange I command a miracle to be done in the midst of men, Andr. Knbl. 1460; An. 730. God mihtig stōð godum on gemange Deus stētit in synāgoga dēorum, Ps. Th. 81, 1. In heora gemange in their congregation, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 6; Nicod. 6; Thw. 6, 8. Gāras sendon in heardra gemange they sent their darts into the throng of the brave, Judth. 11; Thw.

24, 36; Jud. 225. On clēnra gemang in the company of the pure, Elen. Knbl. 191; El. 96; 216; El. 108; 236; El. 118. II. an assembly for legal or other business:—Ne miltsa ðū þearfan on gemange paupēris non misereberis in iudicio, Ex. 23, 3. Ne mæg ic āna eowre gemang acuman non valeo solum nēgōtia vestra sustinēre, Deut. 1, 12; Shr. 40, 30.

ge-mang; *prep. [ge-mang a mixture] AMONG; inter, in medio. I. dat*:—Deōs spræc com ut gemang brōþrum exiit sermo iste inter fratres, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. Aris gemang him surge in medium, Mk. Bos. 3, 3. Gemang ðam interim, Gen. 43, 1. Gemang ðam arās micel murcnung interea ortum est murmur, Num. 11, 1. II. acc

—Ic eow sende swā sceap gemang wulfas ego mitto vos sicut oves in medio luporum, Mt. Bos. 10, 16. DER. a-mang, on-.

ge-mangeennyss, *e; f. A mingling, confection; confectio, debilitatio*, Hpt. Gl. 450; Mone B. 1846.

ge-mangian; *p. ode; pp. od To traffic, trade; nēgōtiāri*:—Ðæt he wiste hū mycel gehwilec gemangode ut sciret quantum quisque nēgōtiatus esset, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Hwæt forstent ænegum men, ðeah he gemangige ðæt he ealne disne middageard æge, gif he his sāule forspileð what profits it any man, though he trade so as to obtain all this world, if he destroy his soul? Past. 44, 10; Swt. 332, 9; Cot. MS.

ge-mangnys, *se; f. A mingling, confection; commixtio*, Som.

ge-manian, *-monian, -monigan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To admonish, exhort, prompt, remind, remember; admonere, hortari, suggerere*, in memoriam rei reducere, recordari:—Seo sālwl ðurh ðæt gemynd gemanþ the soul through the memory reminds, Homl. Th. i. 288, 28. Oft mec geómor sefa gemanode oft my sad spirit has admonished me, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gū. 1181. Se ānwælda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta mid his bridle gotegene and gemanode the Ruler has with his bridle restrained and admonished all his creatures, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 47; Met. 11, 24. Gemanad admonished, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 23; Rā. 4, 66; Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6; Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. manian.

ge-mānna, *an; m. Fellowship*, Wanl. Catal. 23, 47. v. ge-māna.

ge-mannian; *p. ode; pp. od To man, supply with men, garrison; viris vel militibus instruere*:—He hēt ða burg gemannian he commanded to man the city, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 2, 5; 924; Erl. 110, 13.

ge-martyrian, *-martirian, -martrian; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed To martyr; martyrem facere*:—He hine gemartirode he martyred him, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 21. Hī Petrus and Paulus gemartredan they martyred Peter and Paul, Ors. 6, 5; Bos. 119, 21. He wæs for sōpfestnyssse gemartyroð he was martyred for truth, Homl. Th. i. 484, 33; Bouter. Scrd. 18, 8, 10. Wæs heafde beslegen and gemartyrad se mon decollatus est miles, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 39. Ðus weaþ gemartirod se mētra apostol thus was martyred the great apostle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 24; 478, 22; 496, 22.

ge-madel, *es; n. Speech, conversation, talking, harangue; sermo, oratio, sermōcinatio*:—Ūre heofenlica Hlāford nolde ðara deofla gemadeles nā mære habban our heavenly Lord would not have any more of the devil's harangue, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 39.

ge-meare, *es; n. A boundary, limit; lōcus designātus*:—Gewāt him se æðeling to ðæs gearceas ðe him Metod tēhte the man departed to the limit which the Lord had shewn him, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. DER. fōt-gemearc, fyrst-, gear-, mil-, jing-, word-.

ge-mearcian; *to -mearcenne; p. ede; pp. ed To mark, observe, keep; observare*:—Getācna me ðær sēlast sý sāwle minre to gearmearcenne Meotudes willan signify to me where it be best for my soul to observe the Creator's will, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 7; Hy. 4, 11.

ge-mearcian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To mark, point out, describe, assign, appoint, determine; nōtāre, signāre, designāre, assignāre, constituere, decernere*:—He gemet ne con gearmearcian his mūde mōde sīne he cannot set bounds to his mouth with his mind, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 18; Vy. 53. Ic wolde gesecgan hū Crēca gewinn, ðe of Lacedemonia ðære byrig ærest onstæled was, and mid spellcwydum gearmearcian I wished to tell how the war of the Greeks was first raised from the city of the Lacedemonians, and, in the language of history, to describe it, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 34. Ðū him mete sylest, mæla gehwylce, and ðæs tidlice tid gearmearcast tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno, Ps. Th. 144, 16. Symle he twelf sþum tidla gearmearcþ dages and nihtes it ever marks the hours of day and night twelve times, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 24; Ph. 146. Se Hælend gearmearcode oðre twā and hundseofentig designāvit Dōmīnus et alios septuaginta duos, Lk. Bos. 10, 1; Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 2. Hæfde hire wācran hige Metod gearmearcod to her the Creator had appointed a weaker mind, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 17; Gen. 591; 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Getācnod oððe gearmearcod is ofer us leōht andwlitan ðīnes signātum est super nos lumen vultus tui, Ps. Lamb. 4, 7. He is wuldre gearmearcod it is marked with glory, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 11; Ph. 318. Hī hæfdon ælce scire on West-Sexum stīde gearmearcod mid byrne and mid hergunge they had severely marked every shire of Wessex with burning and harrying, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 2. Gearmearc hū hý ær stōdon mark how they stood before, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. v. ge-mercian.

ge-mearecod; *part. Marked; signatus*:—On ða gearmearcodan lindan

on the marked linden or lime tree, Cod. Dipl. 1317; A.D. 1033; Kmb. vi. 182, 2: 1102; A.D. 931; Kmb. v. 195, 14.

ge-mearcund. v. ge-mercung.

ge-meare an end, Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-mære.

ge-mearr, es; n. *A hindrance, error*:—Donne se Godes ðiow on ðæt gearmeare ðære worldsorga befēhþ when the servant of God accepts the hindrance of worldly cares, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 20; Hat. MS. Ða gearmeare de mau drifþ on mislicum gewiglungum the erroneous practices which are carried on with various spells, L. Can. Edg. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. Gearmeare nugæ, errores, Gl. Prud. 662. [Cf. Goth. ga-marzeins a stumbling-block.] v. myrran.

ge-mearr; adj. *Wicked, fraudulent*:—Gif hwā gearmearra manna wære if there were any wicked man, L. Edw. 1; Th. i. 160, note 2. v. gearmeare.

ge-mec; adj. *Equal, suited, matched*:—Oððe wif habbaþ him gemæc oððe him gemece nabbap either they are well-matched in marriage or have not wives suited to them, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. v. ge-mæc.

ge-mecca, an; m. and f. *A consort, an equal*:—Ic Oswulf aldromon on Beorndryþ min gemecca I Oswulf alderman and Beorndryth my wife, Th. Dipl. 459, 3: 469, 30. Gemecca conjunx, Ælf. Gl. 3; Wrt. Voc. 72, 9. Clippende to heora gemeccum clamantes coequalibus, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 11, 16. v. ge-mæcca.

ge-mēd mad. v. ge-mād.

ge-mēde, es; n. *That which pleases, satisfies, due observance*:—Maga gemēdu the due observances of kinsmen, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [O. Sax. gimōdi:—Demu manne te gimōdea to satisfy the man: O. H. Ger. gi-muati.] v. ge-mēde; adj.

ge-mēde; superl. -mēdost; adj. *Agreeable, pleasing; acceptus, grātus*:—Swā him gemēdost wæs as was most agreeable to them, Andr. Kmb. 1188; An. 594. Gemēde agreeable, Bt. 11, 1; Bt. Fox 32, note. I. Gimocoð I wala middangeardes prospera mundi, Rtl. 50, 6. [O. H. Ger. gi-muati: cf. O. Sax. gi-mōdi, n.] DER. un-gemēde.

ge-medemian; p. ode; pp. od [medeme] *To deign, deem worthy, honour, vouchsafe, moderate, humiliate, humble*:—Ic gemedemige ðe to ðam ðinge dignor te illa re, Ælf. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 5. Ðætte hia mildelice mid woere hire gisomnia ðu gimeodomiga ut eam propitius cum uiro suo copulare digneris, Rtl. 108, 42: 36. Ic ðancige minum Gode de me gemedemode to his hālgum I thank my God that has deemed me worthy to be among his saints, Homl. Th. i. 424, 15. Ðu eart on ēcnesse gemedemod thou art honoured for ever, Blickl. Homl. 147, 12. Godes sunu gemedemode hine sylfue ðæt he wolde beon acenned of Marian God's Son condescended to be born of Mary, Homl. Th. 32, 7; Blickl. Homl. 39, 17; Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 9. Crist sylf gemedemode ðæt he wolde gebigan his hālige heafod to his ðeowan handum Christ himself deigned to bow his head to his servant's hands, Homl. Th. i. 40, 25. He wæs gemedemod on ðeō beon ahangen he suffered the humiliation of being hung on the cross, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 28; Blickl. Homl. 179, 9: 139, 26. Gemedemud temperatus, Scint. 12.

ge-medemlice, -meodomlice; adv. *Worthily; digne*, Rtl. 18, 33; dignanter, 34, 18.

ge-mēder; f. *A godmother; commater*, Som.

ge-medmicel; adj. *Small, mean, weak*:—Gimetomicla infirma, Rtl. 50, 11.

ge-mēdred; part. *Mothered, of the same mother; uterinus*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-mēdrian.

ge-mēdrian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed, yd *To mother, to adopt or to have as a son or daughter; adoptare, habere sibi filium vel filiam*:—Ða prý gebrōðra næron nā Philippuse gemēdred the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother [mothered], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. Geseah hys gemēdrydan brōðor Benjamin uidit Benjamin fratrem suum uterinum, Gen. 43, 29.

ge-mēdryd; def. se ge-mēdryda; part. p. *Mothered, of the same mother*, Gen. 43, 29: 44, 20. v. ge-mēdrian.

ge-meldian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad *To announce; nuntiare, annuntiare*:—Blōd-gyte weorðeþ mongum gemelad bloodshed shall be announced to many, Exon. 116b; Th. 448, 20; Dōm. 37: Ps. Th. 61, 11.

gēme-leās; adj. *Negligent; negligens*, C. R. Ben. 54. v. gýme-leās. gēme-leāslic; adv. *Negligently; negligenter*:—For hwon sædest ðu Ecgbryhte swā gēmeleāslic and swā wæltlice ða þing de ic ðe bebedad him to segganne quære tam negligenter ac tēpide dixisti Ecgberto quæ tibi dicenda præcēpi? Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða ðe unwærlce and gēmeleāslic Gode hýrap those who heedlessly and carelessly serve God, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. v. gýme-leāslic.

gēme-leāsness, e; f. *Negligence; negligentia*, Rtl. 178, 11. v. gýme-leāsness.

gēme-lēst, e; f. *Negligence, carelessness; negligentia, incūria*:—Þurh ðine āgene gēmelēste through thine own negligence, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh heora gēmelēst through their carelessness, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 34. v. gýme-lēast.

ge-meltan, -myltan; p. -mealt, pl. -multon; pp. -molten *To melt,*

digest:—Beorgas gemeltaþ the hills shall melt, Exon. 22a; Th. 61, 2; Cri. 978. Gif his mete gemytan nelle if his meat will not digest, Herb. i. 90, 9; Lchdm. i. 190, 6: 1, 19; Lchdm. 76, 15. Ðæt sweord eal gemealt ise gelicost the sword all melted just like ice, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608: 3235; B. 1615. Ne gemealt him se mōðsefa his courage did not fail, 5249; B. 2628. On hyre bryne gemultan ealle ða anlicnessa togædere in its burning all the statues melted together, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 21. Eorðe is gemolten liquefacta est terra, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Me wearþ gemolten mōd on hredre defectio animo tenuit me, 118, 53.

ge-men; nom. pl. gen. -manna Men:—Wæron ðærin gemanna hund twelfrig ðūsenda there were therein a hundred and twenty thousand men, Salm. and Sat. Kmb. 186, 1.

gēmen; gen. gēmenne; f. *Care; cūra*:—Ælc mon mæg witan hū hefig sorg men beoþ seō gēmen his bearna every one may know how heavy a trouble to a man is the care of his children, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 17: 12; Fox 36, 38. Be ðære hæfegan gēmenne bearna concerning the heavy care of children, 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Mid micle gēmenne and gewiune cum magna cura ac labore, Bd. 2, 7: S. 509, 11. v. gýmen.

ge-menogan to mingle, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. v. ge-mengan. ge-menegdnys, -nyss a mingling together, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 29. v. ge-mengednys.

ge-mend a memorial. v. ge-mynd.

gemend, es; m. *A keeper; custos*, Mt. Kmb. p. 20, 4.

ge-mendful, -full; adj. [ge-mend = ge-mynd the mind, memory] *Of good memory, mindful; mēmōr*:—Cild biþ gemendful a child will be of good memory, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24.

ge-mēnelic; adj. [ge-mēne = ge-mæne common] *Common; commūnis*:—For gemēnelice neode for the common need, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 382, 2. M. S. A. v. ge-mænelic.

ge-mēnelice; adv. *In common, commonly; commūniter*:—We mynegiaþ cōw ealle gemēnelice we admonish you all in common, Wanl. Catal. 111, 25, col. 2. v. ge-mænelice.

ge-mengan, -mengan; p. de; pp. ed *To mingle, commingle, mix, blend, confuse, unite, join, combine*; miscēre, commiscēre, confundēre, consociāre, inficēre:—Ðæt he wisdōm mæge wid ofermetta mengengan that he may mingle wisdom with sensuality, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 16; Met. 7, 8. Ic gemenge confundo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Ic gemenge conficio, Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 99; Wrt. Voc. 28, 76. Ðū hī on disse worulde gemengest thou unitest them in this world, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 24. He gemengeþ ðæt fyr wid ðam cile he mingles the fire with the cold, 39, 13; Bt. 34, 11; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 182; Met. 11, 91. Ic me to ðam plegan gemengde lūdentibus me miscui, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Ðæt we hit mengemen to ðam fērran that we mix it with the preceding, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 13. Eorþe wearþ eall mid blōde māne menged infecta est terra in sanguinibus eorum, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Ðæt wæter and seō eorþe wæron gemengede oþ done priddan dæg the water and the earth were commingled unto the third day, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Ðær gemengde beoþ onhælo gelac engla and deofla there shall be mingled the whole assemblage of angels and of devils, Exon. 21a; Th. 56, 4; Cri. 895: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Se ryhtwisa Dēma se de hine on ūrne gefērscepe durh flæsces gecynd gemengde the righteous Judge who joined himself to our fellowship through fleshly nature, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 23; Hat. MS.

ge-menged, -menged; part. p. *Mixed, mingled, confused; mixtus, commistus, confusus*:—God sende rēnscur mid swefte menged God sent a shower of rain mingled with brimstone, Gen. 19, 24. Gemenged mixtus, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Gemenged hund and wulf commistus canis et lupus, Wrt. Voc. 77, 79. Menged stemn is, ðe biþ būtan andgite, swylc swā is hrypera gehlōw, hunda gebeorc, treowa brastlung confused voice is what is without understanding, such as lowing of oxen, barking of dogs, rustling of trees, etc., Ælf. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34, 3.

ge-mengednys, -mengdnys, -mengednys, -mengcnys, -nys, e; f. *A mingling together, mixing, mixture, connection; commixtio, admixtio*:—Seō gemengdnys ðæs flæsces carnis commixtio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 31. Se willa mā waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse voluntas dominatur in opere commixtionis, 1, 27; S. 495, 38. On ðæs lichoman gemengednysse biþ willa in carnis commixtione voluptas est, 1, 27; S. 493, 20: 1, 27; S. 495, 39. Æfter his wifes gemengednysse post admixtionem conjugis, 1, 27; S. 496, 17. Hwædere on ðam wordum is sweetol ðæt he wōnyssse nemde nales ða gemengednysse dæs gesinscypes, ac ðone sylfan willan ðære gemengednysse in quibus tamen verbis non admixtionem conjugum iniquitatem nominat, sed ipsam uidelicet voluptatem admixtionis, 1, 27; S. 495, 28, 29. Seō alýfede gemengcnys ipsa licita admixtio, 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Æfter gemengcnysse āgenes wifes post admixtionem propriæ conjugis, 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Būtan womne oððe gemengednysse dwyrlices weorces without blemish or admixture of perverse work, Homl. Th. i. 544, 17. Ðære sē gemengednysse the minglings of the sea, 610, 11: 608, 20. [Cf. Lk. 21, 25.]

ge-mengung, e; f. *A mixing, confusing; mixtura*, Cot. 35.

ge-menigfealdan, -menigildan; p. de [menig many, feald a fold, plait] *To multiply, increase, extend; multiplicare*, Ex. 32, 13; Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.

géménis, gémnis, se; *f. Care; cura*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. and Rush. 22, 16.

ge-meodniss, e; *f. Worthiness, dignity; dignitas*, Rtl. 192, 37.

ge-meotu boundaries, limits, Andr. Kmbl. 907; An. 454, =ge-metu. v. ge-met.

ge-mercian; *p. ode; pp. od To mark out; signāre*:—Man hæfde ða buruh mid stacum gemercod the city was marked out with stakes, Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 28. Gemercadon done stān signāntes lapidem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. Ðæt gemercad wære all ymb-hyrft ut describeretur universis orbis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 1. v. ge-mercian.

ge-mercung, e; *f. A description; descriptio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 2.

ge-mére, es; *n. A boundary, end; finis*:—Fram gemérum eorþan a finibus terræ, Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-mære.

ge-merran to mar, spoil, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. v. ge-myrran.

ge-mersian, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 31; 28, 15. v. ge-mærsian.

ge-met, es; *nom. acc. pl. -u, -a; n. I. a measure, space, distance; mensura, spatium, intervallum*:—Gefylle gē ðæt gemet eowra fædera vos implete mensuram patrum vestrorum, Mt. Bos. 23, 32. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metap̃ qua mensura mensi fueritis, Mt. Bos. 7, 2; Mk. Bos. 4, 24; Lk. Bos. 6, 38; Cd. 80; Th. 101, 4; Gen. 1077. Betweonan Eferwic and six mīla gemete between York and a distance of six miles, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 27. II. that by which anything is measured, a measure; mensura, modius, satum:—Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne let measures and weights be carefully rectified, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Hæbbe ælc man rihte gemetu modius æqualis et verus erit tibi, Deut. 25, 15; Lev. 6, 20; 19, 36. On þrim gemetum melwes in farinæ satis tribus, Mt. Bos. 13, 33; Lk. Bos. 13, 21. III. measure, capacity, ability, power, etc.; mensura, facultas, potestas, vis:—

We sceal se Dryhtnes þeow in his mōd-sefan mære gelufian eorþan æhtwelan, donne his ānes gemet, ðæt he his lichoman lāde hæbbe the Lord's servant shall not in his mind love more of earth's riches than his own measure, that he may have support for his body, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 25; Gū. 359. Nis ðæt monnes gemet it is not man's ability, 92 b; Th. 348, 12; Sch. 27. Næs ða monna gemet, ne mægen engla, ðæt eow mihte helpen there was then no power of men, no angel's might, that could help you, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 22; Sat. 490. Ofer mīn gemet above my power, Beo. Th. 5750; B. 2879; 5059; B. 2533; Ps. Th. 59, 11; 107, 12. IV. a fit or proper measure, and so metaph. measure, proportion, moderation, bounds, limit, boundary, means, way, manner; mensura, modus, finis, terminus, limes, ratio:—Ðy læs he of gemete hweorfe lest he turn from moderation, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crā. 25; 83 a; Th. 312, 18; Seef. 111. He gemet ne con gemearcian his mūpe mōd sīne he cannot set bounds to his mouth by his understanding, 88 a; Th. 330, 17; Vy. 52. Gytung gemet nāt avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Ðas mīclan gemetu mīddan-geardes these great boundaries of middle-earth, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 1; Cri. 827; Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309. Eal ic hit aræfneð ðæt ic eow æteowe hwyllum gemete gē sceolan aræfnan I suffered it all to shew you how you ought to suffer, Blickl. Homl. 237, 12. Ealle gemete omni modo, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Dysses gemetes hujusmodi, 2, 1; S. 500, 18; 4, 9; S. 577, 7; 4, 19; S. 589, 18. On ðam gemete quemadmodum, Ps. Spl. 36, 2, 21; 32, 22. V. a rule, order, law; norma, regula, lex:—Fram ðām he ðæt gemet leornode regollice peoðscipes a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. Gemetu normulæ, Cot. 138; Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. Ðines mūpes gemet lex oris tui, Ps. Th. 118, 72. VI. 1. a mood, the inflection of a verb expressing the mode or manner of action or being, abstracted from time—tense tīd q. v. and person hād IV. q. v.: such as, indicative gebicnigendlic, q. v.: imperative bebedendlic, q. v. subjunctive under-peoðendlic, q. v.: infinitive unge-endigendlic, q. v.; modus:—Modus is gemet oððe ðare spræce wīse a mood is mode [manner] or the manner [wise] of speaking, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 17. 2. a poetical measure, metre; metrum:—And ðām wordum sōna monig word in ðæt ylce gemet Gode wyrðes songs to geþeodde et eis mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digni carminis adjunxit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. [O. Sax. gi-met; O. H. Ger. ki-metz.] DER. eln-gemet, un-, v. metan.

ge-met; *adj. [ge-met IV. a fit or proper measure] Fit, meet, proper; aptus, congruus, conveniens*:—Wearp him hýrra hyge donne gemet wære he had a loftier soul than were meet, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 5; Dan. 492; 186; Th. 231, 21; Dan. 250; Andr. Kmbl. 2358; An. 1180. Swā him gemet pince as to him may seem fit, Beo. Th. 1379; B. 687; 6107; B. 3057. Ðæt hit gemet wære that it were fit, Ps. Th. 143, 4; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 86; Met. 29, 42. DER. un-ge-met.

ge-mēt, es; *n. A meeting, assembly; conventus*:—Hī hæfdon ælce dæge heora witenas gemēt they had their meeting of counsellors every day, Jud. Thw. 161, 31. v. ge-mōt.

ge-meta measures, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. v. ge-met.

ge-metan; *p. -mæt and -nette, pl. -mæton; pp. -meten; v. trans. I. to measure, measure back or again; metiri, remetiri*:—On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metap̃, eow byþ gemeten qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis, Mt. Bos. 7, 2; Mk. Bos. 4, 24; Lk. Bos. 6, 38. God

ðū ðe heofen mid honda gemettest and eorðan on ðīne fyst betýndest God thou who has meted heaven with thy hand and enclosed the earth in thy fist [cf. Isaiah 40, 12], St. And. 47, 2. II. to measure by traversing or going over; metiri transeundo:—And his cwēn mid him medo-stig gemet and his queen with him measured the mead-way [way to the mead-hall], Beo. Th. 1852; B. 924. v. metan.

ge-metan; *p. -mette; pp. -mett, -met To paint; pingere, depingere*:—Swylce hī gemete wæron as if they were painted, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1; Lchdm. iii. 206, 18; Prov. 7. Gē sind gelice gemettum ofer-geweorcum ye are like painted sepulchres, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. metan to paint.

ge-mētan; *he-mēteþ, -mēt, -mēt; p. -mētte, pl. -mētton; pp. -mēted, -mētod, -mēt, -mēt To find, find out, discover, come upon, meet with; invenire, compere*:—Ic gemete invēno, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 49; 37; Som. 39, 6. He holtas hleo heah gemēteþ he finds the wood's lofty shelter, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 27; Ph. 429; Ps. Th. 54, 24; 87, 12. Gemoetap̃ invenerit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. Ealc ðara, ðe me gemēt, me ofslýþ omnīs qui invēnērīt me, occidēt me, Gen. 4, 14. Se ðe gemēt hys sǽwle, se forspilþ hīg qui invēnīt anīmā suā, perdet illam, Mt. Bos. 10, 39; 24, 46; Lk. Bos. 12, 37, 38, 43. Gē gemetap̃ ān cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne alēd invēnētīs infāntem pannīs invōlūtum, et pōsitum in præsēpio, 2, 12; Mt. Bos. 11, 29; Mk. Bos. 11, 2. Ðæs biscoopes lif ic gemēte biscope wyrðe beon wītam episcōpi episcōpo dignam esse compēri, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30. Ðū gemēttes Meotod alwihta thou hast met the Lord of all things, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 23; Sat. 697. He gemēte stapul ærenne he found a brazen pillar, Andr. Kmbl. 2123; An. 1063; 481; An. 241. Geswinc and angnyss gemētton me tribulatio et angustia invēnērunt me, Ps. Spl. 118, 143; 75, 5. Gemēte gē hine invēnēs eum, Deut. 4, 29. Gif ic gemēte fifig rihtwīsa wera si invēnēro quinquaginta justos, Gen. 18, 26, 28. Gif hwā þeof gemēte if any one find a thief, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14; L. in. 49; Th. i. 132, 12. Ðæt we ðīne onsýne mīlde gemēten that we may find thy countenance mild, Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 13; Jul. 731. Swā hwylice swā gē gemēton quoscumque invēnērītis, Mt. Bos. 22, 9. Hī hæfdon neowne gefeān gemēted they had met with new joy, Eleu. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871; 2447; El. 1225. He is gemēt inventus est, Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32. Gif ðær beoþ gemēte feowertig rihtwīsa sin quadraginta ibi inventi fuērūt, Gen. 18, 29; 2, 12. Gif we gemēte sīn on mōldwege oððe feor oððe neāh fundne worden if we are met on earth's way or far or near are found, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 17; Jul. 334. Gif hwilc mon si gemetod on ðīnum ðam eglescan dōme if any man be found at thy awful judgment, St. And. 47, 8.

ge-mete; *adv. Fitly, meetly, in a proper manner; apte, congruenter, convenienter*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 13; Gū. 472; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 36; Met. 13, 18. DER. un-gemete.

ge-meted = ge-met painted, Som. 143? v. ge-metan.

ge-mētednes, -ness, e; *f. An invention, a discovery; inventio, adinventio*:—Syle heom æfter neorþancnyse oððe māne gemētednessa oððe heora afundennysse da illis secundum nequitiam adinventiōnum ipsōrum, Ps. Lamb. 27, 4.

ge-metegian; *p. ode; pp. od To measure, moderate*, Ps. Spl. 38, 7. v. ge-metgian.

ge-meten; *part. Measured, measured back or again; remensus*, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. v. ge-metan.

ge-mēteng a meeting. v. ge-mēting.

ge-met-fæst; *adj. Moderate, modest; moderatus, modestus*:—Ne hie ðām gefyldegum and ðām gemetfæstum simble ne wuniaþ neither do they always dwell with the patient and moderate, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 3. Siō is swīde gemetfæst she is very modest, 10; Fox 28, 20. Man gemetfæst vir modestus, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18; 4, 28; S. 606, 33; Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 19; Gū. 1080; 95 b; Th. 357, 19; Pa. 31.

ge-met-fæstlice; *adv. Modestly; modeste*:—He swā gemetfæstlice hine sylfne beheold ita se modeste gerebat, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4.

ge-met-fæstnys, -nysse, e; *f. Moderation, modesty; moderatio, moderamen, modestia*:—Mycelfe monþwærnysse and ærfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon summæ mansuetudinis et pietatis ac moderaminis vir, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32; 3, 14; S. 540, 13. Petrus tihte gelecāfulla wif to eadmōdnesse and gemetfæstnysse Peter exhorted faithful women to humility and modesty, Homl. Th. i. 98, 3. Gimetfæstnisse modestiam, Rtl. 13, 33.

gemet-fæt, es; *nom. acc. pl. -fatu; n. A measuring-vessel, a measure; metatorium vas, mensura quævis definita*:—Ān gemetfæt full, ðe hīg Gomor hēton, Ex. 16, 16, 33.

ge-met-festan; *p. -feste; pp. -fested, -fest To compare; comparare*:—Gemetfest comparatus, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 21.

ge-metgian, -metegian, -metigian; *p. ode; pp. od. I. v. trans. To measure, moderate, temper, regulate, order, govern, restrain; mensurare, temperare, moderare, regere*:—Heora wite biþ gemetegod ælcum be his geargungum their punishment shall be measured to every one by his deserts, Homl. Th. i. 294, 6. Efnē gemetegode ðū settest dagas mīne ecce mensurabiles posuisti dies meos, Ps. Spl. 38, 7. Hine sēlfne of ðīne

astigende he cūðe gemetgian his hiéromonnum *se auditoribus condescendendo nouerat temperare*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 15; Hat. MS. 21 a, 2; 35, 1; Swt. 237, 23; Hat. MS. 45 a, 4. Á seal ðæt widerwearde ðæt oðer widerwearde gemetgian *euere must the contrary moderate the other contrary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19; 40, 3; Fox 238, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Gif ðū ne gemetgodeð cēle and hæto *if thou didst not moderate cold and heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 224; Met. 20, 112; Salm. Kmbl. 879; Sal. 439. Beorhte steorran mōna gemetgaþ *the moon tempers the bright stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 17; Met. 4, 9. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta *God regulates all creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 10; Met. 13, 5; 24, 78; Met. 24, 39. II. *to measure in the mind, to deliberate, meditate on; deliberare, meditari*:—Ic on ðinum bebodum mōte gemetgian *ræd meditaror in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. III. *v. intrans. To become moderate, to moderate one's self; moderari, temperari*:—Him gemetgaþ eall eðles leōma *to them shall all the bright fire of their home moderate itself*, Elen. Kmbl. 2584; El. 1293. v. metgian.

ge-metgung, *e; f. Moderation, temperance, a fit or proper measure, a direction, a regulation; moderatio, temperantia, modus, moderamen*:—Wisdom is se hēhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer oðre cræftas, ðara is an wærscepe, oðer gemetgung, priddē is ellen, feorþe rihtwises wisdom is the highest virtue, and it has in it four other virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, and the fourth justice, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34, note. Ealla gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode endebyrðnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgung *all creatures receive from God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15, 20, 33. Mid ðam gemetgunge ðæs geseaðes gefrætwod *moderamine discretioris ornatus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 42. Swylce monige gemetgunge ðara riht-gelyfedra gehælde ðære Rōmaniscan cyricean Angel-cynnes cyricum mid his lāre brohte *perphra Catholicae observationis moderamina ecclesiis Anglorum sua doctrina contulit*, 3, 28; S. 560, 37. Hī būton gemetgunge ðæt win drincende wæron *they drank the wine without moderation*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 19. v. metgung.

ge-mēagian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [mēdig wearied] To weary, fatigue, impair; fātigare*:—Wæs Gūþlāce mægen gemēdgad *Guthlac's strength was impaired*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 27; Gū. 950.

ge-mēdrian; *p. ode; pp. od To honour; hōnōrāre*:—Būton he hwane furdor gemēdrian wylle *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 4. MS. A. v. ge-mēdian.

ge-mēting, *e; f. A meeting, an assembly, association, a society; conventus, conventio, conuentiūm, congregatio*:—Is undyrne uncer gemēting *our meeting is not secret*, Beo. Th. 4006; B. 2001. Gemētingc *conuentus vel conuentio*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 75. Ðū bewurde me fram gemētinge awyrgeðra *proexisti mea conuentu malignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2; Ps. Th. 105, 16. On gemētingum in *congregatiōne*, 110, 1. Ne ic ne gederige gemētinga heora *non congregābo conuentiūcula eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 15, 4. To gemētingum *conuiliis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-metliscan; *p. -lēhte; pp. -lēht To moderate*:—We hit eft gemetliscap *we afterwards moderate it*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-met-līc; *adj. Moderate, temperate, measurable, fit; moderatus, temperatus, mensurabilis, aptus*:—Hæle wifstæf and gemetlic *a man wise and moderate*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 12; Fā. 87. Him gemetlic seó *may be suitable for him*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21; 40, 3; Fox 238, 21; Ps. Lamb. 38, 6. [O. H. Ger. *ki-mezlihi mediocris*.]

ge-met-līce; *adv. Moderately, fitly; moderate, modeste, apte*:—To ðon gemetlice adeo *moderate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 26. Gemetlicost most *fitly*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 32; Met. 8, 16. [O. H. Ger. *ki-mezliho commode*.]

ge-met-līcung, *e; f. Due measure, moderation; moderatio, Som. ge-mētnes*, *-ness, e; f. A finding, discovery; inventio*:—Se dæg heora þrōwunga ge heora līchoman gemētnesse mid arwurpre weorþunge on ðām stōwum mærsode syndon *dies passionis vel inventionis eōrum congrua illis in locis venerationis celebratur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 18. v. ge-mētnes.

ge-metsian; *p. ode; pp. od To furnish with provisions*:—Ðæt scip ðe Swegen eorl hæfde him silfum ær gegercod and gemetsod *the ship that Earl Sweyn had before prepared and provisioned for himself*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 14. v. metsian.

ge-mett measure, *manner*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 7. v. ge-met. **ge-mettan**; *pl. m. Eaters, partakers; comestores*:—Ða gemettan ne mōston ðæs lambes bān scēan *the partakers might not break the bones of the lamb*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 7. Ðām gemettum *to the partakers*, 282, 2.

ge-mette painted, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1. v. ge-metan. **ge-metu measures, boundaries, laws**, Deut. 25, 15; Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309; Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. v. ge-met.

ge-miclian, *-myclian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To enlarge, magnify, extol, glorify*:—Se Mæða rice swiðe gemiclaðe *who greatly enlarged the kingdom of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 28; Ps. Th. 147, 3. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ *he who enlargeth the course of every speech*,

Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. Swiðe gemiclaðe se drihten miltheortnisse his *magnificauit dominus misericordiam suam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 58. Gemyccla mine sǣwile *magnify my soul*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 2. Gemycclige mīn sǣul Drihten *my soul magnify the Lord*, 13, 5. Gemiclaþ hine *glorificate eum*, Ps. Spl. 21, 22. Ðū gemiclaðst me *honorificabis me*, 49, 16.

ge-miclung, *e; f. [mycel' much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificentia*, Ps. Spl. 144, 5; 70, 21.

ge-middian, *-middian; p. ode; pp. od [middel middle] To divide, separate in the middle; dimidiare*:—Fācenfulle nā gemiddiaþ dagas heora dolosi *non dimidiabunt dies suos*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 27.

ge-midlian; *p. ode; pp. od [medl a bridle] To bridle, restrain*:—Gif hwā nyle gemidlian his tungan *if a man will not bridle his tongue*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 3; Hat. MS. 38, 1; Swt. 271, 13; Hat. MS.

ge-midlige a bridle, Lye. v. midl.

ge-mieltan *to melt, digest*:—Suā suā sió wamb gemielt ðone mete suā *gemielt ðæt mōd mid ðære gescādwisnesse his geþeantes his sorga as the belly digests food so does the mind digest its sorrows with wise reflection*, Past. 36, 8; Swt. 259, 6; Hat. MS. v. ge-myltan.

ge-migan; *p. -māh, pl. -migon; pp. -migen To water, pass water; mingere*:—Gif hwā ne mæge gemigan *if one cannot pass water*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5; 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102, 19; 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Ðær se hund gemāh *where the hound watered*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1.

ge-milcian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To give milk, suckle; lactare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 29.

ge-mildscad; *part. p. Mixed with honey; mulsus*:—Gemildscad wæter melicator, i. e. mellis mistura, sc. cum aqua: hydromeli. Gemildscad win mulsam, i. e. mellis mistura cum uino, Cot. 137; Lye. v. milisc.

ge-mildsian; *p. ode; pp. od To shew mercy, to pity; misēreri*:—Nemne God me earmum and unwyrðum gemildsian wylle *unless God will shew mercy to me wretched and unworthy*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 35. v. ge-miltsian.

ge-mildsiend, *-miltsiend, es; m. A pitier; misērator*:—Ðū Driht God gemildsiend *tu Dōmīne Deus misērator*, Ps. Spl. 85, 14. Ðū gōða cyngc and earmra gemiltsigend *thou good king and pitier of the poor*, Th. Apol. 18, 11.

ge-miltan; *p. -milte; pp. -milted To melt, soften, subdue; liquefacere, emollire*:—Woldon āninga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-myltan.

ge-miltsian, *-mildsian, -milsian; p. ode; pp. od. I. To shew mercy, have compassion, to pity, pardon; misēreri, propitiari*:—Ic gemiltsige ðysse menegu *misēreor sūper turbam*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2; Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Arlāsnyssum ūrum ðū gemiltsast *impietātibus nostris tu propitiāberis*, Ps. Spl. 64, 3; 24, 12. Gemiltsode se Hælend him *misertus eōrum Jēsus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 34. Gemiltsa me God, gemiltsa mīn *misērere mei Deus, misērere mei*, Ps. Spl. 56, 1; 50, 1; Ps. Th. 118, 132. Ðæt ðū gemiltsige me *that thou pardon me*, Hy. 3, 49; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 49. Ðæt ðū us gemiltsie *that thou pity us*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 24; Hū. 109. Gimiltsa *propitiare*, Rtl. 89, 40. Ðætte he gimiltsige *miserere*, 40, 19.

II. *to make mild, make kind, soften; propitium reddere, mitigare*:—Ðæt Pater Noster Metod gemiltsaþ *the Pater Noster makes mild the Lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 81; Sal. 41.

ge-miltsiend, v. ge-mildsiend.

ge-miltsung, *e; f. Favour, mercy, pardon; propitiatio*:—Forðonðe mid ðe gemiltsung is *quia apud te propitiatio est*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4.

ge-mimor; *adj. Existing in the memory or mind [?], known; notus*:—Leden him wæs swā cūþ and swā gemimor swā swā Englice ðæt him gecyrdelic wæs *linguam Latinam non minus quam Anglorum, quæ sibi naturalis est, nouerit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 35. v. Grm. D. M. 352-3.

ge-mimorlice; *adv. By heart; memoriter*, R. Ben. Inter. 13.

ge-minged mixed, v. ge-mengan.

ge-mind, *es; n. A remembrance, memorial; mēmōriale*:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemind ðin on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dōmīne, in æternum permānes, et mēmōriale tuum in generatiōne et generatiōnem*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 13. [Goth. *ga-minþi remembrance*.] v. ge-mynd.

ge-mindbliðe [*blīðe cheerful*] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memorialis*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 13.

ge-mindig; *adj. Mindful; mēmōr*:—Gemindig biþ on worlde gecyðnes his *mēmōr ērit in sæculum testāmenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 110, 5; 8, 5. Gif he sī gemindig mīnum [?] *naman and ðines if he be mindful of my name and thine*, Nar. 47, 9. v. ge-myndig.

ge-mindiglicnys, *-nyss, e; f. A remembrance, memorial; mēmōriale*:—Ðū Driht on ēcnysse þurhwunast, and gemindiglicnys ðin on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dōmīne in æternum permānes, et mēmōriale tuum in generatiōnem et generatiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 101, 13.

ge-mittan; *p. -mitte; pp. -mitted To find, meet; inuēnīre, obuiam habēre*:—On hwan mæg se iunga, on gōðne weg, rihtan ne ræðran ræd gemittan *in quo corrigit junior uiam suam*? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Gif ðū

dyslicne þegn gemittest if thou meetest such a man, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 8; Mōd. 45. Hý gemittap mearclonde neáh heá hlincas they meet lofty hills near the border-land, 101 b; Th. 384, 5; Rā. 4, 23; 117 b; Th. 451, 15; Dōm. 104. Hine gemitte ān man invēnit eum vir, Gen. 37, 15; Cd. 103; Th. 137, 2; Gen. 2267. Efne we ðas call on Euftratan sæcgean gehýrd, syddan gemittan fōrwe manegu, on wudu-feldum ecce audivimus ea in Euphrata, invēnimus ea in campis silvæ, Ps. Th. 131, 6; Cd. 80; Th. 101, 24; Gen. 1687. Hie æt burhgeate beorn gemittan they found the chief at the town-gate, 111; Th. 146, 23; Gen. 2426. Gif gē gemittan Esau mīnne brōður si obvium hābuēris fratrem meum Esau, Gen. 32, 17.

ge-mitting, -mittung, e; f. *A meeting, an assembly; congressus*:—Heora gemitting was æt Trefia ðære eā their meeting was at the river Trebia, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 2; 5, 7; Bos. 106, 20, 43. Æt heora gemittinge in their meeting, 4, 6; Bos. 85, 26. Wega gemittinga a meeting of ways; compitum, Ælf. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 5; Wrt. Voc. 55, 8.

gemme a GEM; gemma:—Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or -lace; monile, Cot. 170.

gēmnis, se; f. *Care, anxiety; cura*:—Ne is ðē gēmnise non est tibi cura, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40; 34; Mt. Kmb. Lind. 9, 12. Gēmnisse sollicitudo, 13, 22.

ge-mōd; adj. [mōd mind] *Of one mind, agreed; concors*:—Ðīne frēond næfst ðē swā gemōde swā swā ðū woldest thou hast not thy friends in such agreement with thee as thou wouldst, Shr. 182, 5. Wæs ðū gemōd ðīnum ðam wederwearde esto consensiens adversario tuo, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 5, 25. Gemōde conjurati, Cot. 36. [Cf. gemēde.]

ge-mōdod; part. [mōd the mind] *Minded, disposed; pronus, proclivis*:—Sume beōþ þwyrlice gemōdode some are perversely minded, Homl. Th. i. 524, 18.

ge-mōdsumian; p. ode; pp. od *To agree; concordare*:—We geþiēðap and gemōdsumiaþ to ðæra yfelana frēondscipe we associate and agree in the friendship of the wicked, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 7; Hat. MS. 67 b, 18. [O. H. Ger. ki-mōtsamōn consecrare.]

ge-mōdsumnes, -ness, e; f. *Agreement, concord; concordia*:—He cýðde ðæt he nolde habban nāne gemōdsumnesse wið ða yfelan he proclaimed that he would have no concord with the wicked, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 4; Hat. MS. 67 a, 21. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ki-mōtsam commodus.]

ge-molsnian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad *To corrupt, decay, wither; putrefacere, tabefacere, macerare, marcescere*:—He ðær on mōldan gemolsnaþ he shall there rot in the earth, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. Mīne herewic syndon gebrosnode and gemolsnode my dwellings are decayed and perished, 113, 26. Gemolsnad flæsc tabes, Ælf. Gl. 12; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16; Solil. 2. Swā gemolsnad wyrt as a withered herb, Ps. Th. 89, 6. v. molsnian.

ge-molten molten, melted. v. ge-meltan.

ge-mon ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624; Beo. Th. 3407; B. 1701. v. ge-munan.

ge-monan to remember:—Gemona recordare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. Seó leó gemonþ [= geman] ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrena [MS. eldrana] the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. v. ge-munan.

ge-mone. v. ge-mane.

ge-mong, es; n. *A mixture, crowd, throng, company; commixtio, turba, cætus*:—Ðær is sib būtan nīfe hālgum on gemonge there is amity without envy among the holy, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 19; Cri. 1661; 59 b; Th. 216, 9; Ph. 265. On gemonge in the throng, Beo. Th. 3290; B. 1643. On clānra gemong in the company of the pure, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 24; Jul. 420; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193; 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304. Wyrtta gemong aromata, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 56. Ðæt gemong mixtura, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. v. ge-mang.

ge-mong among. v. ge-mang.

ge-monian, -monigan; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad *To admonish, exhort, remind*:—Ealle ða gemoniaþ mōdes fūse fēran to sīpe all these admonish the prompt of mind to go on a journey, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 25; Seef. 50; 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6; 52 a; Th. 182, 22; Gū. 1314; Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-manian.

ge-monige may remind, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-monian. **ge-monigfealdian**; p. ode *To increase, multiply; amplificare*:—Ðette gemonigfealdade ī gewōxe quod abundabat, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. Gimonigfealda multiplica, Rtl. 8, 90. Gemonigfealdode multiplied, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25; Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. v. ge-mānigfealdian.

ge-monnad manned, supplied with men. v. ge-mannian.

ge-mōt, es; n. *A meeting, coming together, moot, assembly, council; conventus, congregatio, concursus*:—Gārmitting gumena gemōt wæpen-gewirxl the meeting of spears, concourse of men, exchange of weapons, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 16; Ædelst. 50; Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 3; Jul. 426. Gif he leng bide lāðran gemōtes if he should longer await a more hostile meeting, 36 a; Th. 116, 15; Gū. 207; Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Hig hæfdon mycel gemōt they held a great council, Mt. Bos. 26, 4; 26, 59; 28, 12. Se gedwola cwæþ gemōt ongeán ðone bisceop the heretic

proclaimed a council against the bishop, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Ðū me oft aweredest wyrtga gemōtes prolexisti me a conventu malignantium, Ps. Th. 63, 2; Andr. Kmb. 2120; An. 1061; Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Ðær monig beoþ on gemōt lāded fore onsyne eces ðeān there many a one shall be brought to the assembly before the face of the eternal Judge, 19 b; Th. 50, 5; Cri. 795; 21 b; Th. 58, 30; Cri. 943; 23 a; Th. 63, 29; Cri. 1027. On gemōt cuman to come to the assembly, Elen. Kmb. 558; El. 279. Gif hwā gemōt forsitte if any one fail to attend the 'gemot,' L. Athelst. 20; Th. i. 208, 26. Hwī biþ elles ælce dæge swelc seófung and swelce gefitu and gemōt and dōmas why else is every day such sorrow and such contentions and assemblies and judgments, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. ¶ Witena gemōt an assembly of the wise [sapientum conventus, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23]; the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament. Mr. Kemble, in his 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. page 203, A. D. 1849, says—'The proper [Anglo-] Saxon name for these assemblies was Witena gemōt, literally the meeting of the witan [or the wise or experienced]; but we also find,—Micel gemōt the great meeting; Sinoplic gemōt the synodal meeting; Seonop the synod. The Latin names are Concilium, Conventus, Synodus, Synodale conciliabulum, and the like. Although synodus and seonop might more properly be confined to ecclesiastical conventions, the Saxons do not appear to have made any distinction; probably because ecclesiastical and secular regulations were made by the same body, and at the same time. . . . It is very probable that the . . . system of separate houses for the clergy and laity prevailed . . . , and that merely ecclesiastical affairs were decided by the king and clergy alone. It is probable that even in strictly ecclesiastical synods, the king had a presidency at least, as head of the church in his dominions, Cod. Dipl. 116; A. D. 767; Kmb. i. 142, 143. There are some acts [of the Witena Gemōt], in which the signatures are those of clergymen only, others in which the clerical signatures are followed and, as it were, confirmed by those of the laity; and in one remarkable case of this kind, the king signs at the head of each list, as if he had in fact affixed his mark successively in the two houses, as president of each.' See above, Cod. Dipl. 116. Se cyng hæfde ðær [MS. ðæs] on morgen witena gemōt on the morrow the king [Edward] had there a meeting of the wise, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 9. Wæs ða witena gemōt then there was a meeting of the wise, 1052; Erl. 184, 35. Hæfde Eādwerde cing witena gemōt on Lunden king Edward had a meeting of the wise in London, 1050; Erl. 176, 9. See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. cap. vi. Bisceopa gemōt a meeting of bishops, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 35. Be gemōtum of moots. And sēce man hundred-gemōt swā hit ær geset was; hæbbe man þriwa on geāre burh-gemōt; and tūwa, scir-gemōt, and ðær beo on ðære scire bisceop and se ealdorman, and ðær ægðer tēcan ge Godes riht ge worold-riht and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the alderman, and there each expound both God's law [right] and the world's law, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 1–5. Ðas gemōt these moots, ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. See Schmid A. S. Gesetz. 595–6. DER. burh-gemōt, folc-, halle-, hundred-, scir-.

gemōt-ærn, -ern, es; n. [gemōt; ærn, ern a place] *A meeting-place, senate-house, hall; conveniendi locus, aula*:—Ahlēoþon ða ealle, and hine mid heora metseaxum ofsticedon on heora gemōtærne [MS. gemōterne] then [the consuls and the senate] all jumped up, and stabbed him [Julius Cæsar] with their daggers in their senate-house, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 25. Gemōtern in pretorio, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 27, 27. **ge-mōtod** discussed, Th. Chart. 172, 10. v. mōtian. **gemōt-stede**, es; m. *A meeting-place; conveniendi locus*:—On gemōtstede manna and engla in the meeting-place of men and angels, Soul. Kmb. 296; Seel. 152.

gemōt-stōw, e; f. [gemōt, stōw a place] *A meeting-place, council; conveniendi locus, concilium*:—Gemōtstōw vel ceorla samnung a meeting-place or a meeting of freemen; compita, Ælf. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 110; Wrt. Voc. 36, 32. Ic ne sæt mid gemōtstōwe ydelnyssa non sedi cum concilio vanitatis, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 4.

ge-mun; adj. *Mindful, having a recollection*:—Swā gemune menn wæron ælces brōces men had such a recollection of every trouble, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 34, 2. v. ge-myne.

ge-munan; ic, he -man, -mon, pl. -munon; also ic -mune, he -monþ, pl. -munap; p. -munde; pp. -munan [a verb whose present tense is the past tense of a lost strong verb, cf. Lat. meminī]; with gen. and acc. *To remember, bear in mind, consider; recordari, memorari, meminisse, meditari*:—Gemunan his hālegan cýðnesse memorari testamenti sui sancti, Lk. Bos. i. 72. Gif he ne wile mid innewardre heortan gemunan and geþeance if he will not with sincere heart bear in mind and consider, Blickl. Homl. 55, 11. Hie nellaþ gemunan ðone dæg heora forþfōre they will not remember the day of their departure, 61, 4. Ne geman heó ðære hefnysse non meminit pressuræ, Jn. Bos. 16, 21. Gif he ðæt eal gemon if he remembers that all, Beo. Th. 2375; B. 1185. Ic ðæs leān geman I will remember a reward for thee for it, 2445; B. 1220. Ic gemune ðē recordor tui, Ælf. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 2. Ic gemuna meditabor,

Ps. Spl. 62, 7. Seó leó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Hie ðæt eall gemanan and ðurh ðæt leóht gemanode beoþ *they remember all that and are admonished by the light*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 21; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 30. Hie gemonuþ ða mycclan eádmōðnesse *they recollect his great humility*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 10. Ðonne gē gemonuþ Drihten eowerne God *when ye remember the Lord your God*, Deut. 4, 29. Ðā gemunde God sunu Lameches *then God remembered Lamech's son*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 33; Gen. 1407: 121; Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Hig gemundon his worda *recordati sunt verborum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 24, 8. Gemundon weardas wīg-leoþ *the watchmen remembered the war-song*, 154; Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220. Gemun ðin mann-weorod *memento congregationis tui*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. Gemune ðū manigra bearna ðe on Edom synt *memento filiorum Edom*, 136, 7: 118, 49; Ps. Spl. 24, 6. Gemonuþ mīnre sprāce *mementote sermonis mei*, Jn. Bos. 15, 20. Gemonuþ ðæt gē silfe wæron þeowe on Egipta lande *remember that ye yourselves were slaves in Egypt*, Deut. 5, 15; Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Gemonun we ūre dæghwamlican synna *let us be mindful of our daily sins*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 14; Cd. 217; Th. 277, 11; Sat. 202. Gif hī ða gearnunga ealle gemundon *if they had remembered all the benefits*, Bryht. Th. 137, 35. Ne biþ gemunen *non memoretur*, Ps. Spl. 82, 4. v. munan.

ge-mund meditation; meditatio, Som.

ge-mundbyrdan; *p. de; pp. ed* [mundbyrd protection] *To protect, defend, patronize; protégere, tueri*—Ða ic for God wille gemundbyrdan *whom I will protect before God*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 11; Gen. 2473. Ðæt he hine gemundbyrde *that he would protect him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 21.

ge-mundian to protect:—Mildheortnys āna gemundaþ us on ðam micelum dōme *mercy alone will protect us at the great doom*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 5. Gemunde ðisne heaþ *protect this assembly*, H. R. 103, 31.

gēmung, *e; f. A marriage; nuptiæ*:—Ðe worhte gēmunge sunu his *qui fecit nuptias filio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 2: 3: 25, 10. Se ðe worhte gīmungo bearne his *qui fecit nuptias filio suo*, Rtl. 107, 15. Gīmungana nuptiarum, 108, 19: 109, 23. [Cf. ?] O. H. Ger. *guma epulæ*; and farum ī gereordum nuptias, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.] v. gýmung.

gēmungian to marry:—Gimungia nubat, Rtl. 109, 35.

gēmunglic; *adj. Belonging to a marriage, nuptial; nuptialis*:—Hrægl gēmunglic vestis nuptialis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 12: 11. Gīmungalic nuptialis, Rtl. 108, 1.

ge-myltan, -miltan, -miltan; *pp. ed To cause to melt, soften*:—Gold ðæt biþ ðurh ofnes fyr gemyldt god *that is melted by the fire of the furnace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312. Gemylyt is corfe liquefacta est terra, Ps. Spl. C. 74, 3. Woldon ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they wished to subdue the bold man's courage*, Andr. Kmbl. p. 19, 4; An. 1395. v. gemiltan.

ge-mynan; *p. de To remember, remind*:—Dryhten gemyneþ ðū ðæt se forlærd cwæþ *sir, dost thou remember that that deceiver said?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 63. Ðū nū gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðe sæde *thou now rememberest the words that I said to thee*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. Ðæt he mec biþ noman mīnum gemyne *that he remember me by name*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 215, 28; Jul. 721. Gie gemynan *reminiscimini*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 4. Gemyne ðū ðæt ðu ðisne ele send on ða sæ tu memento *ut hoc oleum mittas in mare*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Gemyne ðe sylfne hū mycel yfel ðē gelamp *remember how great an evil befell thee*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gemyne ðis remember this, 113, 23, 24: 225, 21; Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 25; Fā. 93; Beo. Th. 1322; B. 659. God gemyne ðū Eáðfriþ O God, *remember Eadfrith*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 4. Gemynas gie *mementote*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 20. v. ge-munan.

ge-mynd, *es; n: e; f. Mind, memory, memorial, memento, remembrance, commemoration*:—He fæste on gemynde hæfde *he had fast in mind*; memoriter retinuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. Gecerre hine to his gemynde *let him have recourse to his memory*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hire preð þing, ðæt is gemynd and andgit and willa. Ðurh ðæt gemynd se man geþenþ ða þing ðe he gehyrde oððe geseah oððe geleornode *man's soul has in it three things, that is memory and understanding and will. By the memory a man recollects the things that he has heard or seen or learned*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–21: 28. Tubal Cain ðurh mōdes gemynd sulh-geweorces fruma *was Tubal Cain was the originator of plough-work by thought of mind*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085; Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 33; Cri. 665; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 115; Met. 22, 58. Ðær se wísdóm ā wunaþ on gemyndum *there wisdom ever dwells in mind*, 7, 79; Met. 7, 39. Me hæfþ deós gnornung ðære gemynde *benumen this grief has deprived me of the recollection*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20. We witon swiþe lytel ðæs ðe ær us wæs būton be gemynde and be geacsunge *we know very little of that which was before us except by memory and by inquiry*, 42; Fox 256, 25. Heora gemynd is forgotten *the memory of them is forgotten*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 13. Ic wilnode ðeām monnum to læffiane ðe æfter me wæren mīn gemynd on gōdum weorcum *I desired to leave to the men that should be after me my memory in good works*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 16; Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. Ðīn gemynd

memoriale tuum, Ps. Th. 101, 10; Blickl. Homl. 171, 32. Ðis was gedōn on mīn gemynd *this was done in remembrance of me*, 69, 20. Ðæs hālgan biscopes gemynd *the commemoration of the holy bishop*, Shrn. 78, 23; 86, 29: 105, 30. Mannum to ēcre gemynde for a perpetual remembrance to men, 127, 22; 189, 15. Ðis to gemyndum habban *to have this as a memento*, 113, 34; Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Ne cwæþ he ðæt nā forðon ðe him wære ænig gemynd ðearfendra manna *he did not say that because he minded about the needy*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10: 61, 25: 83, 16. Swā ic ðīn gemynd rihte begange *sic memor fui tui*, Ps. Th. 62, 6: 108, 16. Us is mid mycelre gemynde to gepencenne *we must bear well in mind*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2. Gimynd commemorative, Rtl. 62, 21. In gemyndum to habbanne *to be had in mind*, Nar. 4, 9: 2, 8. [Goth. *ga-munds; f. remembrance; O. H. Ger. gi-munt; f.*]

ge-mynd-benimming, *e; f. Lethargy, Lye.*

ge-mynd-dæg, *es; m. A commemoration day, day of birth or of death*:—Ðære abbudissan gemynd-dæg *cujus natalis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 39. Ðý dæge ðe his gemynd-dæg wære *die depositionis ejus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 35; Th. Chart. 496, 4.

ge-mynd-drepen, *e; f. A mind stroke, a swoon, delirium; mentis percussio*:—On gemynd-drepen in his mind's swoon, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 34; Gen. 1571. Grn. has,—On gemynd drepen; *pp. of drepan. DER. drepen.*

ge-myndelic; *adj. Belonging to memory, memorable; mēmōriālis, mēmōriālis*:—Gemyndelic mēmōriālis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 35. Dyssum tīdum wæs sum gemyndelic wundor, and ealdum wundrum gelic on Breotone geworden *his temporibus miraculum mēmōriābile, et antiquum simile in Britannia factum est*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 4: 3, 16; S. 542, 14.

ge-myndelice; *adv. By memory, without book; mēmōriter, sine libro*:—Læraþ ðisne cantic Isræla bearn, ðæt hī hine gemyndelice singon, and sī me to tæcne *dis leoþ gemang Isræla folce canticum istud docēte filios Israel, ut mēmōriter tēneant et ore decantent, et sū mihi carmen istud pro testimōnio inter filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 19.

ge-myndig, -mindig; *adj. Mindful, remembering; mēmōr*:—Wæs he gemyndig his bebodes *ip̄i mēmōr præcepti ejus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 14: Ps. Spl. 118, 52. Wæs heo þearle gemyndig, hū heo done atolan eadost mihhte ealdre benēman *she was very mindful how she might easiest deprive the fell one of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74: Ps. Th. 73, 21: 82, 4. Hý næron gemyndige manigfealdnesse mildheortnesse ðīne non *fuēunt mēmōres multītūdinis mīserīcordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Beoþ hyra geōca gemyndige *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gū. 60: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gū. 417. Gemyndigra monna of mindful men, 34 b; Th. 111, 11; Gū. 125.

ge-myndigian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To remember, be mindful of, call to mind*:—Gemyndga cýðnise *memorari testamenti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 72. Ic gemyndige ða mæran Raab and Babilonis *memor ero Rahab et Babylonis*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. Ðæt ðū ne gemyndgast æfter mandræame ne gewittes wást būtan wildeóra ðeaw *that thou shalt not understand after the manner of the joy of man, nor know aught but the manner of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 29; Dan. 571. Cwoen sīderne gemyndgade *reginam austri commemorans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 19. Ic God gemyndgade *memor fui Dei*, Ps. Th. 76, 3: 135, 24: 142, 5. Gemyndga mīnes *memineris mei*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9. Gemyndgad biþ *memoratur*, p. 16, 15; Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 54. [O. H. Ger. *gi-muntigōn to remember.*]

ge-myndleās; *adj. Senseless, witless; amens*:—Sum gemyndleās wif a witless woman, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Gemyndleās demens, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38.

ge-mynd-stōw, *e; f. A monument*:—Gemyndstōwa monumenta, Mt. Bos. 23, 29.

ge-myne; *adj. Mindful*:—Gif ðū ðær gemyne bist sī *ibi recordatus fueris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 23.

ge-mynegian; *p. ode; pp. od To call to mind, remember, mention, admonish*:—He eall ða he in gehērnesse geleornian mihte mid hine gemynegode *ipse cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat rememorare secum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. We gemynegodon *commemoravimus*, 1, 11; S. 480, 18. Ne gemynega ðū me mīra firena ðe ic geong dyde *delicta juvenilis meæ ne memineris*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðā weaþ he on swefne gemynegod *then was he admonished in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 22. Gemyngad *admonitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 22: Mt. Bos. 14, 8. Seó gemynegode cýniges dōhter *memorata regis filia*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 3. v. mynegian.

ge-myntan; *p. mynte; pp. mynted, mynt To determine, resolve; statuere, decernere*:—Gregorius gemynde hwæt he gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte *Gregory remembered what he of old had determined for the English race*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 25. He befran hwaþ ða gebytlu gemynte wæron. Him was gesæd ðæt hī wæron gemynte ānum suture *he asked for whom those buildings were intended. He was told that they were meant for a shoemaker*, 354, 35. Hæfdon hie gemynted to ðam *they had resolved thereon*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 10; Exod. 197. Ic hæfde gemynt ðe to árwurþienne on æhtum and on feó *decreveram quidem*

magnifice hönöräre te, Num. 24, 11; Gen. 18, 33; Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 548, 31.

ge-myrran; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To hinder, obstruct, force, trouble; impede, turbare, obstruere:—Möde gemyrde disturbed in mind, Andr. Kmbl. 1491; An. 747; Ps. Th. 62, 9; Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 8; Jul. 412. v. myrran.

ge-mýp; *pl. n.* The mouth of a river; ostium fluminis:—Æt ðam gemyðum Tyne streámes *juxta ostium Tini fluminis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28; Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 48, 26. [O. H. Ger. *ge-mundi ostia*.]

GÉN, *gién*; *adv.* Again, moreover, besides, at length, yet, hitherto; iterum, denuo, adhuc, insuper, denique:—Ðær he gën ligeþ there he still lies, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 9; Cri. 734. Swá he nú gën ðép as he still does, Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2589; Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458. Bidon ealle ðær tyn niht ðá gën all waited there yet ten nights, 15 b; Th. 34, 15; Cri. 542. Ðá gién wæs yrrre God God was yet angry, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 1; Gen. 2741. Wæs lustus ðá gën lifigende Iustus adhuc superstes, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Ðæs gën to tæcne is of that further is as proof, 6; S. 508, 42. Ic sceal forð sprecan gën ymb Grendel I shall go on to speak further about Grendel, Beo. Th. 4146; B. 2070; Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1; Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Gién ðe sunu weorðeþ yet there shall be a son to thee, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Gën ic ðe feores unnan wille yet will I grant thee life, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Ðá gën Abraham eowde heahcýning again the high king appeared to Abraham, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 23; Gen. 2164. Ðá gién seó fæmne spræc then again spoke the woman, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 19; Jul. 417. Geornor ðonne he gën dyde more eagerly than yet he had done, 67 a; Th. 249, 12; Jul. 110. Gën strengre is it is yet harder, 10 b; Th. 12, 28; Cri. 192; 95 b; Th. 357, 14; Pa. 28; 97 a; Th. 363, 8; Wal. 50.

gën, *gegn* [?]; *adj.* Direct, short, near [of a road]:—Ðe ða gënræn wegas cūdan ðara siðfato qui breuitates itinerum noverant, Nar. 6, 7. [O. E. *gein*, v. Stratmann: North E. and Scot. *gane*, 'the ganest way.' Icel. *gegn*, 'hinn gegnsta vegr.']

gëna; *adv.* Yet, still, further:—Ðafodest ðū gëna ðæt me þeowmennen drehte thou hast still permitted the slave-woman to vex me, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Næbbe ic synne wiþ hie gefremed gëna I have not committed sin against her yet, 125; Th. 160, 17; Gen. 2651. Nū gëna still at the present time, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 13; Gū. 126. Ic eom gëna swëtran I am yet sweeter, 111 a; Th. 425, 19; Rā. 41, 58. Ic wille ðe ānre nū gëna bēne biddan I will of thee one more boon require, Andr. Kmbl. 950; An. 475. Mycel is nū gëna lād ofer lagustreám great is now still our voyage over the lake-stream, 844; An. 422. Cwico wæs ða gëna was still living, Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. v. gën, geóna.

ge-nacian; *p. ode, ede, pl. odon, edon*; *pp. od, ed* To make naked or bare; nudare, nudum facere:—Menigo genacedon ðæt hūs turba nudaverunt tectum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4. DER. *nacian*.

ge-nacodian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare:—He hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade [genacode?] he unclothed and stripped himself of worldly things, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. DER. *nacodian*, *nacod*.

ge-næfd; *part. p.* Not had:—Ðonne sint hie ðe pleōlicran gehæfd ðonne genæfd then are they more dangerous to thee had than not had, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-nægan, *-nëgan*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *c. acc. pers.* *gen. inst. rei* To approach one with anything, address, approach, assail, assault; adire aliquem aliqua re, appellare, instare alicui, urgere, tribulare:—Hio sió cwēn ongan wordum genëgan the queen began to address them with words, Elen. Kmbl. 769; El. 385. Þeóf de eorlas ungearwe yfles genægeþ the thief who assaults with evil unprepared men, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Ða hyne gesōhton Heaðoscýlfingas, niða genægdon [MS. *gehnægdan*] when the martial Scýlfings him sought [and] assailed [him] in the wars, Beo. Th. 4418; B. 2206. Nearwum genæged nýð-costingum assailed with painful troubles, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 13; Cri. 1126.

ge-næged [= *gehnæged*]; *part. p.* Subdued, humbled; subactus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 12.

ge-nægled; *part. p.* Nailed:—Genægled on rōde nailed on the cross, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 22, 31; Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 14; Gn. Ex. 94. Genægled, Homl. Th. i. 82, 25.

ge-næss, *-næson* saved. v. *ge-nesan*.

ge-næstan; *p. te* To contend:—Se ðe wiþ mægendis minre genæsteþ he that contends against my main force, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 3; Rā. 28, 10. [Cf. *ge-nætan*.]

ge-nætan; *pp. -næt* To afflict, trouble:—Ða underðiððan mon sceal lëran ðæt hie elles ne sién genæt ne geirmð illos ne subiecto conerant, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. Ðonne genæt he hine humiliabit eum, Ps. Th. 9, 30. [Goth. *ga-naitjan* to maltreat.]

ge-næg or -nag [?]; *incumbens* [Grn.], *urgens* [Ettm.], Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 38, 40; Reim. 57, 58.

ge-namian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [nama a name] To name, call, appoint; appellare, vocare:—And Adam ða genamode ealle nýtenu heora namum and Adam then named all cattle by their names; appellavitque omne

jumentum nominibus suis, Gen. 2, 20. Hí wurdon genamode to ðam ylcan gewinne ðe heora fæderas on wæron they were nominated to the same warfare in which their fathers were, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4; i. 88, 3. Būtan ðære mægðe Leui ðe næs genamod ðær to besides the tribe of Leui that was not named amongst them, Swt. Rdr. 63, 224; Homl. Th. i. 282, 20. DER. *namian*, *nama*. v. *ge-noman*.

ge-namne = *ge-numne* [?]. v. *ge-niman*.

ge-nāp darkened; *p. of* *ge-nāpan*.

ge-nāpan; *p. -neop, pl. -neopon*; *pp. -nāpen* To overwhelm; incumbere, obrepere, supervenire:—Se ðe feōndum geneóp who overwhelmed the foes, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 32; Exod. 475. v. *nāpan*.

gën-cyme, *es*; *m. A meeting*; conventus, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 2.

gende = *gengde*, Beo. Th. 2806; B. 1401. Grein however compares Icel. *gana* to rush.

ge-neāðian, *-nēðian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* To compel:—Nolde swā-ðeah nænne to cristendōme geneāðian he would not however compel any one to christianity, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 14; i. 70, 25. Næs Iohannes mid ehtnyse geneádod ðæt he Criste wiðsōce Jōhn was not compelled by persecution to deny Christ, i. 484, 31; 88, 1. Geneādige urgent, Ps. Lamb. 68, 16. We bióp genēdode we are forced, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 30; Hat. MS.

ge-neah, *es*; *n. f.* [?] Sufficiency, abundance:—Mid geneahe abundantly, Vercel. Kmbl. ii. 81, 68; Leás. 36. [Cf. Goth. *ga-nauha* sufficiency; O. H. Ger. *gi-nogi*, Grff. ii. 1008.]

ge-neah it is sufficient; sufficit, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35. v. *ge-nuahan*.

ge-neahhe, *-neahhe*, *-nehhe*, *-nehe*; *adv.* Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly; satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter:—Ðara ðe geneahhe noman scýppendes hergan willaþ of those who sufficiently will praise the creator's name, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 5; Cri. 48; Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158; Beo. Th. 1570; B. 783. Nū ic his geneahhe neōsan wille now I will frequently visit him, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 7; Gū. 691; 100 b; Th. 379, 13; Deór. 32; 77 a; Th. 289, 31; Wand. 56. He wýstce geneahhe, ðæt . . . he wished earnestly, that . . . 100 b; Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25; Ps. Th. 62, 8; 63, 1; 65, 13; 87, 3; 114, 4; 137, 7; 149, 1. Swiðe genehehe very frequently, Hy. 3, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 42; L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. Geneahe sufficiently, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 12; Gen. 2843. Genehe abundantly, Byrht. Th. 139, 45; By. 269. Ðær geneohst brægd eorl Beowulfes ealde lāfe then very frequently drew a warrior of Beowulf's an ancient relic [i. e. very many of Beowulf's warriors, etc.], Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794. DER. *swið-geneahhe*.

ge-neahhie, *-neahhige*, *-nehhige*; *adv.* Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly; satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter, Ps. Th. 55, 7; 67, 4; 118, 25; 65, 3; 70, 5; 85, 3. DER. *swið-geneahhige*.

ge-neāhsen; *adj. Near*:—Hwílum mōna sunnan sines leōhtes bereáfap ðonne hit gebyrigan mæg ðæt swā geneāhsne weorðap sometimes the moon deprives the sun of its light when it happens that they get so near, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 23; Met. 4, 12.

ge-neālæcan, *-læcean*; *p. -læhte*; *pp. -læht* To approach, draw near, adhere [with dat. and acc.]:—Ne dorstan hie ðære stōwe geneālæcan they durst not approach the place, Blickl. Homl. 199, 26. Hí ne dorston hine geneālæcan they durst not approach him, 243, 13. Geneālæcean, 77, 11; Shrn. 76, 29. Nū geneālæcþ minum gebedum ðæt ic bidde on ðinne gesiþe appropiet oratio mea in conspectu tuo, Ps. Th. 118, 169. Geneālæcþ adhæret, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 20. He him geneālæhte he drew near to him, Blickl. Homl. 15, 24; 67, 2. Geneālæhte adhesit, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 6. Me geneālæhton me appropinquaverunt, Ps. Spl. 37, 11. Hí geneālæhton acceleraverunt, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Folce geneālæcendum populo appropinquant, Ps. Spl. 148, 14.

ge-neālæcing, *e*; *f. An approach*:—Toforan ðære geneālæcinge ðæs feofres before the access of the fever, Herb. 160; Lchdm. i. 288, 11.

ge-neān to draw near, cleave, adhere:—Gineā ðū dōast inherere facias, Rtl. 34, 28. Ðes cwom ð geneō hic accessit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 58. v. *ge-nēhwan*.

ge-near, *-ner* a refuge, protection; refugium:—Geneær [gener, Lamb.] mīn eart ðū refugium meum es tu, Ps. Spl. 90, 2. v. *ge-ner*.

ge-nearwian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad, ot* To narrow, straiten, constrain, confine, oppress, afflict:—Hwílum mec mīn frēa fæste gearwaþ sometimes my master fast confines me, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 24; Rā. 4, 1. Swā hit is gearwerd so is it narrowed, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 24. Fæste gearwerd fast confined, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 8; Rā. 70, 4. Mid eofer-spreðum hearde gearwerd hard pressed with boar-spears, Beo. Th. 2881; B. 1438. Mid weres egsan hearde gearwerd with the fear of man sorely oppressed, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 32; Gen. 921; 123; Th. 157, 9; Gen. 2603. Gearwerd biþ heorte mīn anxietetur cor meum, Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. *ge-nyrwian*.

ge-neāt, *es*; *m. A companion, associate, vassal*:—Big-standaþ me strange geneātas ða ne willaþ me æt ðam strīðe geswican strong companions stand by me who will not fail me at the strife, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36;

Gen. 284. *Genéat inquilinus*, Cot. 108: *parasitus*, 152. Byrhtwold was eald genéat [or eald-genéat, *q. v.*] Be cýniges genéate of a king's 'genéat', L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 9; Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 3. Be ðon ðe monnes genéat stalige in case a man's 'genéat' steal, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 9. [*Icel.* nautr: O. H. Ger. ganōz, Grff. ii. 1125: Ger. genoss.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 149; Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' i. c. vii; Schmid A. S. Ger. s. v. *der*. beoð-, heorþ-genéat.

ge-neát-land, es; *n.* Land granted for services or rent:—Ægðer ge of ðegnes inlande ge of genéat-lande both from a thane's inland and from 'genéat-land', L. Eddg. i, 1; Th. i. 262, 8. v. in-land.

ge-neát-man, -mann, es; *m.* [v. ge-neát] A tenant, one holding land on payment of rent, 'gafol':—Gif genéatmanna hwile forgyrneleasap his hláfordes gafol if any 'genéat-man' neglect the tribute due to his lord, L. Eddg. Suppl.; Th. i. 270, 16.

ge-neát-riht, es; *n.* The conditions regulating the tenure of the 'genéat-land':—Genéat-riht is mistlic be ðam ðe on lande stent. On sumon he sceal land-gafol syllan . . . villani rectum est varium et multiplex secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris debet dare land-gabulum . . . LL. Th. i. 115, note.

ge-neát-scólu, e; *f.* A band of companions:—Ða ðegnas seó genéat-scólu, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 22; Jul. 684.

ge-nec a light ship, a frigate; liburnica, Cot. 120. v. naca.

ge-néðan, -niedan, -nýðan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To compel, force, urge:—Ðu tunglu genéðest ðæt hi ðe to hēraþ thou compellest the stars to obey thee, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 9; Met. 4, 5; 4, 30; Met. 4, 15. Seðe ðec genéðes quicunque te angariaberit, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 41. Sihhem genéðde ðæt mæden Sichem forced the maiden, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 22; Hat. MS. Genéðdon Simon angariaverunt Simonem, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 21. Ealle Asiam hý genýðdon ðæt hi him gafol guldun they compelled all Asia to pay them tribute, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 28. He næs nō genéðed he was not compelled, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Ðæt Bryttas mid dý mærran hungre genéðde ða elcordan afdrian ut Brittones fame famosa coacti barbaros pepulerint, Bd. i, 14; S. 482, 12.

ge-néðeðlic, *adj.* Compulsory, forced; coactus:—He geleornade ðæt Cristes peowdōm sceolde beōn wulfumlic, nales genéðeðlic ðeolcērat servitium Christi voluntarium, non coactitium esse debere, Bd. i, 26; S. 488, 18.

ge-nefa, an; *m.* A nephew; nepos:—Caius his [Agustuses] genefa nolde gebiddan to ðam ælmihtigum Gode Caius his [Augustus's] nephew would not worship the almighty God, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 18.

ge-nēgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To approach one with anything, to address, Elen. Kmb. 769; El. 385. v. ge-nēgan.

ge-neh; *adv.* Enough, sufficiently, abundantly:—Ðonne sceolon we geneh geþencean emb ure sāula ðearfa then ought we to consider very much about our souls' needs, Blickl. Homl. 101, 32. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehhe, -nehe enough, frequently, L. E. i. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehige, -nehge; *adv.* Enough, very much, frequently:—Hie genehge mid gebedum sēceap seek it frequently with prayers, Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. v. ge-neahhie.

ge-nehlice; *adv.* Sufficiently, abundantly, frequently:—Gē sceolon myngian eowre hyremen ðæt hig hyra gebedu genehlice begān ye shall admonish your parishioners that they sufficiently cultivate their prayers, L. E. i. 29; Th. ii. 424, 39.

ge-nehlice; *adv.* Near:—Ðæt reaf ðe he genēhlice on him hæfde the garment that he wore next his skin, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 17.

ge-nēhwan; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, *ad* To approach, draw near, adhere:—Monn genēhwas wife his homo adhærebit uxori sue, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 19, 5. Ånum genēhwaþ uni adhærebit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Genēhwaðe ānum adhæsit uni, 15, 15. [Cf. ge-neālēcan.]

ge-nemnan; *p. nemde*; *pp. nemned*, -nemnod To name; nominare:—On ðære ceastre, ðe is genemned Nazareth in civitate, quæ vocatur Nazareth, Mt. Bos. 2, 23; 5, 19; Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7; Cd. 6; Th. 8, 27; Gen. 130; 217; Th. 277, 16; Sat. 205; 221; Th. 287, 13; Sat. 366. Ða genemde ðæra scypmanna ān Scs. Martynus then one of the sailors named St. Martin, Shr. 147, 8. Hī beoþ Godas genemneðe [Cot. genemde] they are named gods, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 9. Hī Angle genemnode wæron they were named Angles, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 29.

ge-neósián; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [neósián to visit] To visit, come to; visitare, adire:—Beheald holdlice, hū ðu hraðe wylle geósián nida bearna ealra þe ða intende ad visitandas omnes gentes, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Hī ne mihton hine for ðære manegu geósián non poterant adire eum præ turba, Lk. Bos. 8, 19. Ðu geósiast hine visitas eum, Ps. Spl. 8, 5. Se gesæliga his ealdcýþþe eft geóseap the blessed [bird] again visits its old country, Exon. 614; Th. 222, 20; Ph. 351. Fordam ðe he ge-neósoðe, and his folces alýsðenness dyde quia visitavit, et fecit redemptionem plebis sue, Lk. Bos. i, 68, 78. Us mid hēlo hēr geósoða visitā nos in salutari tua, Ps. Th. 105, 4. Ðæt ic geósoðige temple his ut visitem templum ejus, Ps. Spl. 26, 8.

ge-neósung, e; *f.* A visiting, visitation; visitatio:—Fordam ðe ðu ne onncéowe ða tide ðinre geósoðunge eo quod non cognoveris tempus

visitationis tuæ, Lk. Bos. 19, 44; Scint. 21; Greg. Dial. 2, 35. v. neósung.

ge-neoðerian to condemn. v. ge-niderian.

ge-ner, -near, es; *n.* A refuge; refugium, asylum, sanctuarium:—Ðu eart gener min tu es refugium meum, Ps. Spl. 31, 9; Ps. Lamb. 90, 2. Hī ðder gener næfdon they had not another refuge, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 36, 10. Ongin ðe generes wilhian desire a refuge for thyself, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 28; Gū. 261. v. ner, feorh-gener.

ge-nerenes, -ness, e; *f.* A taking away, deliverance; ereptio:—For generenesse heora frēonda, ðara ðe of weorulde leorðan pro ereptione suorūm qui de sæculo migrāverant, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Gūcenis ereptio, Rtl. 30, 5.

ge-nerian, -nergan, -nerigan; *p. ede*, *ode*; *pp. ed*, *od* To save, deliver, take away, set free, preserve, defend; servare, redimere, liberare, eripere, salvum facere, defendere:—Se mec wile wiþ ðām nīðum genergan he will protect me against that malice, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212. We māgon feorh genergan we may save life, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 22; Gen. 2524. Ic hine generige eripiam eum, Ps. Th. 90, 16. He generaþ hig eripiet eos, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Oswio his ðeode generede Osuiū suam gentem liberavit, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 14. Abraham Loth generede Abraham saved Lot, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 12; Gen. 2587. Ðu hī generedest liberavisti eos, Ps. 105, 8; Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 28; Seel. 48. He hig generode of Egipta lande he delivered them out of the land of the Egyptians, Ex. 18, 9. Alýs me and genere eripe me et libera me, Ps. Th. 143, 8; 139, 1. Ðæt ðu generige oððe alýse me ut eruas me, Ps. Lamb. 39, 14; Ps. Th. 88, 41. Generigende eripiens, Ps. Spl. 34, 11. Genered liberatus, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 24. Genered saved, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827. Hī sind fram gramman generode they are saved from wrath, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35. [Cf. ge-nesan.]

ge-nerwde vexed. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-nesan; *p. -næs*, *pl. -næson*; *pp. -nesen* To be saved, preserved, escape from:—Se biþ hāl and genesep on ecnesse he shall be safe and shall be preserved to eternity, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26. Hróf āna genæs ealles ānsūnd the roof alone was saved wholly sound, Beo. Th. 2003; B. 999. Se ða sæcce genæs who had come safely from the conflict, 3959; B. 1977: 4844; B. 2426; Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ða ðe ða frēcenne and ymðo genæson those who had survived the danger and misery, Blickl. Homl. 203, 20; Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 8; Fins. Th. 95; Fin. 47. Hý ðurh miltse meotodes genæson they have been saved through the Lord's mercy, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 12; Cri. 1255. He niða gehwane genesen hæfde he had survived every struggle, Beo. Th. 4786; B. 2397. Ðæt hig mihton ða frēcnesse genesan that they might escape the danger, Shr. 38, 2. [Goth. ga-nisan to be saved: O. Sax. gi-nesan: O. H. Ger. ge-nesen: Ger. ge-nesen to get well.]

Gēnesburuh Gainsborough. v. Gēnesburh.

ge-nēsta, an; *m.* A neighbour; proximus:—Mið ðēm ginēstum sīnum apud proximos suos, Rtl. 84, 37.

ge-nēðan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* To venture, attempt, strive:—Ne dorste he genēðan ðæt . . . he durst not venture to . . . Ors. i, 10; Bos. 33, 30. Nū ðu Andreas scealt genēðan in gramra gripe now shalt thou Andrew venture into the grasp of foes, Andr. Kmb. 1900; An. 952: 2702; An. 1353. Sió sunne uncūðne weg nihtes genēðeþ the sun ventures on an unknown way by night, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 117; Met. 13, 59; Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 1; Seel. 119. He genēðde under āune elpend he ventured under an elephant, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20; 80, 8. He āna genēðde frēcne ðæde he alone ventured on the daring deed, Beo. Th. 1781; B. 889; 3317; B. 1656. Ðæt ic ealðre genēðde that I should venture my life, 4273; B. 2133; Apstls. Kmb. 34; Ap. 17: 100; Ap. 50. Hie hit frēcne genēðdon under wætera hrōfas they boldly ventured it under the waters' roofs, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570; Beo. Th. 1923; 959. v. nēðan.

geng a privy; latrina, Cot. 123. v. gang.

geng; *adj.* Young; jūvénis:—Ðām gengum þrým to the three young men, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 9; Dan. 102. v. geong.

gengan; *p. de*, *pl. don*; *pp. ed* To go, pass; ire, meare, currere, ferri, converti:—Forhwi gengdest ðu on bæcing quare conversus es retrorsum, Ps. Th. 113, 5. He féara sum beforan gengde wong sceawian he with a few went before to view the plain, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412. Him oft betwuh gnornword gengdon words of sadness passed oft between them, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. Beornas cōmon wicgum gangan the men came riding on horses, Andr. Kmb. 2192; An. 1097. v. gān, gangan.

gengdon passed, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767; *p. of* gangan.

genge; *f.* A gang, flock, company; grex:—Ðæt wæs Hereward and his genge that was Hereward and his followers, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 29. [Laym. Orm. genge a host, retinue.]

gēnge ic I would go, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834; *p. subj.* of gangan.

genge; *adj.* Going, current, prevalent, valid:—Deāh ðe ðæs cýniges bēne mid hine swiðode and genge wære preces regis illius multum valere apud eum, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. Ðæt his sōþ fore us genge weorðe that his truth be current before us, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 35; Gū. 737.

Ā ðin dóm sý gôd and genge *ever be thy judgment good and valid*, 54 b; Th. 192, 20; Az. 109. Gôd biþ genge and wiþ God lenge *good prevails and lasts before God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 4; Gn. Ex. 121. [O. H. Ger. gengi usual: Ger. gäng.]

ge-nídde, Ps. Vos. 58, 14: ge-níded *compelled*; coactus, Cot. 59: 106. v. ge-nédan.

ge-níedde *compelled, forced*. v. ge-nédan.

ge-nierede, -wod *vexed*. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niht, -nyht, es; n: e; f. *Abundance, fulness, sufficiency*; abundantia, ūbertas:—Wenst ðu ðæt se ānweald and ðæt geniht seô to forseōne *thickest thou that power and abundance are to be despised?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22, 24, 26. Hý beôþ oferðencte on ðære genihthe ðines huses inebriābuntur ab ūbertate dōmus tuæ, Ps. Th. 35, 8. To genihthe in abundantia, Ps. Th. 77, 25, 27: 84, 6: Menol. Fox 364; Men. 183. Ðū sealdest me wilna geniht thou gavest me the fulness of my desires, Soul Kmbl. 285; Seel. 146: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 21; Gen. 1890: Ps. Th. 4, 8. [O. H. Ger. ge-niht copia, abundantia.]

ge-nihtlice; adv. abundantly; abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nihtsum, -nyhtsum; adj. I. abundant, abounding, copious, rich, plentiful, fruitful; abundans, ūber, cōpiōsus, affluus, profluus:—Genihtsum ūber, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Genihtsum wæter forþ-flōweþ plentiful water flows forth, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 24: Ps. Th. 85, 4: 143, 17. On ylde genihtsumre in sēnēta ūbēri, Hymn. Surt. 94, 5. Hladungum genihtsumum haustibus affluis, 58, 12. II. satisfied; satiabilis:—Se ðe ær ne wæs niþes genihtsum who ere was not satisfied with slaughter, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 15; Gen. 1995. [O. H. Ger. ge-nihtsum abundans.]

ge-nihtsumian, -nyhtsumian; part. -nihtsumigende; p. ode; pp. od To abound, suffice; abundāre, sufficere:—Hī synfulle and genihtsumigende on worulde, hī begēaton welan īpsi peccātōres et abundantes in sæculo, obtinuerunt diuitias, Ps. Spl. 72, 12: 127, 3. Ic genihtsumige abundo, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Se ungesæliga gýtsera wile mære habban ðonne him genihtsumiþ the unhappy miser wishes to have more than suffices him, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Ānes engles geeearnung ne genihtsumode to alýsednyssae ealles mancynnes the merit of an angel was not sufficient for the redemption of all mankind, Bouter. Scrd. 17, 37.

ge-nihtsumlice, -nyhtsumlice; comp. -licor; adv. Abundantly, plentifully, copiously, sufficiently; abundanter, abunde, ūbertim, sufficienter:—He agylt genihtsumlice ðām wyrcendum ofermodīgnysse retriþuet abundant facientibus superbiām, Ps. Spl. 30, 30: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 48. Genihtsumlice abunde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Ðær genihtsumlice is sæd ubi ūbertim indicitum est, Bd. i. 27; S. 494, 36: 4, 28; S. 605, 12. Genihtsumlicor abundantius, 3, 27; S. 559, 7.

ge-nihtsumnes, -nyhtsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nys, -nis, -niss, e; f. Abundance, plenty, copiousness, sufficiency; abundantia, ūbertas, cōpia:—Genihtsumys abundantia vel cōpia, Wrt. Voc. 83, 40. Genihtsumys ūbertas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Gemynd genihtsumnesse wynsumnesse ðinne hī bylcetþ mēmōriam abundantiae suāuitātis tuæ eructābunt, Ps. Lamb. 144, 7. On genihtsumnyssae mīnre in abundantia mea, 29, 7: 77, 25. Hīg beôþ gedrencte for genihtsumnisse huses ðines inebriābuntur ab ūbertate dōmus tuæ, 35, 9. Dære eorþan wæstmberýssae and genihtsumnyssae we nalla habban us to lifes bricum, ac to oferfōwednyssum the fruitfulness and abundance of the earth we will not have for the uses of life, but as superfluities, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 10: 64, 35.

ge-niman, -nyman, -nioman; he -nimeþ, -nimþ; p. -nam, -nom, pl. -nāmon, -nōmon; imp. -nim, pl. -nimāþ; subj. p. -nāme, pl. -nāmen; pp. -numen To take, take up, take away, assume, receive, accept, obtain, comprehend, enter into; sūmēre, tollēre, auferre, assūmēre, accipēre, nancisci, comprehendere, infire:—Forlæt mec englas geniman on ðinne neāwest let angels take me into thy presence, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ðæt hī woldon his bān geniman ut tollērent ossa illius, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. He genimeþ hrade ðære rōsan wlite it taketh away the beauty of the rose, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 24; Met. 6, 12: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 23; Gen. 1209. Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest winter's day takes away the sun-bright autumn, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Hū lange ðenāþ gē unrihtwisnyssae, and ansýne synfulra genimāp usquequo iudicātis iniquitatem, et facies peccātorum sūmētis? Ps. Spl. 81, 2. Heô genam cūde folme she took the well known hand, Beo. Th. 2609; B. 1302: 4850; B. 2429. He his folc genam swā fæle sceāp abstūlit sicut oves pōpulum suum, Ps. Th. 77, 52, 69. Ðe ic to swā myclum cýninge genom quod cum tanto rēge ini, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. He feowur tūnas genom he took four towns, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13: 584; Erl. 18, 24. On ðam ilcan ðū eard genāme in quo hābitas in idipsum, Ps. Th. 73, 3: 72, 19. Genāme ðe ðær strange feōndas strong enemies took me there, Rood. Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 120; Kr. 60: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Þýstro ðæt ne genāmon tenebræ eam non comprehēderunt, Jn. Bos. 1, 5. Hī genōmon unlytel they took not a little, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14. Ðū ðe ānne genim to gesprecan take thou one to thee for counsellor, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 25; Fā. 24: Cd. 67; Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Genimāþ eow ārlīce lāc tollite hostias, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme unless any one through an

arrow's flight obtained his fall, Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71. Hēt se kāsere ðæt he genāme on ðam biscope ealle godes bēc the emperor ordered him to take from the bishop all God's books, Shr. 123, 24. Ān byþ genumen ānus assūmētur, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41: Gen. 2, 23. Geniman frīp to make peace, Chr. 865; Erl. 71, 12: Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 21.

ge-nioman to take, receive, obtain; sūmēre, nancisci:—Ðær gē to genihthe geniomāþ wæstmē where ye shall obtain fruits in abundance, Ps. Th. 67, 16. v. ge-niman.

ge-nip, es; pl. nom. acc. -nipu; n. A mist, cloud, darkness, obscurity; nebūla, cāligo, nubes, tēnebræ:—Mist vel genip nebūla, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 111; Wrt. Voc. 52, 61. Wearþ genip, and ofersceadeðe hīg facta est nubes, et obumbrāuit eos, Lk. Bos. 9, 34. Ðæt genip stōd æt ðæs geteldes dura the cloud stood at the door of the tabernacle, Ex. 33, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139. Moises eode to ðam genipe Moyses accessit ad caliginem, Ex. 20, 21. Com stefen of ðam genipe vox facta est de nube, Lk. Bos. 9, 35. On ðæt genip in nūbem, 9, 34. In ðæt newlewe genip into the deep darkness, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 25; Sat. 445: 217; Th. 275, 31; Sat. 180: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Ofer flōða genipu over the mists of floods, Beo. Th. 5608; B. 2808: 2724; B. 1360. Ðū ðe gesetst genipu upastiness ðinne odðe ðinne upstige qui pōnis nūbem ascensum tuum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3: Ps. Spl. 77, 27. Sweart wolcen and genip atra nubes, Nar. 23, 23. [Of. Ger. nebel: Icel. nið.]

ge-nīpan; p. -nāp, pl. -nipon; pp. -nipen. I. to darken, become dark; cālgāre, obnūbiliari:—Hū seô þrag gewāt, genāp under niht-helm, swā heô nō wære how the time has passed, has darkened under the veil of night, as if it had not been, Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 8; Wand. 96. II. to rise as a cloud, to creep up or come suddenly upon one; obrēpēre, sūpervēnire alicui:—Him ongēn genāp atol yþa gewealc the terrible rolling of the waves rose as a cloud against them [came suddenly upon them], Cd. 166; Th. 206, 20; Exod. 454.

ge-nirwed *vexed*. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-nīderian, -nīdrian, -nēderian, -nyderian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To put down, bring low, subdue, humiliate, condemn:—Nelle gē genyderian and gē ne beôþ genyderude nolite condemnare et non condemnabimini, Lk. Bos. 6, 37. Ne ic ðech genidro nec ego te condemnabo, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. Eāgan ofermodra ðū genyderast oculos superbiorum humiliabis, Ps. Spl. 17, 29. Ūtan cumene men eow genyderiāp strangers shall bring you low, Deut. 28, 43. Ðū genyderodest tu humiliasti, Ps. Spl. 88, 11. He ðurh his ðrowunga deofles rice genederode he through his passion put down the devil's kingdom, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Alle genidrādon hine omnes condemnauerunt eum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. On Godes dōme geniderod condemned at God's judgment, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33. Genidrād damatus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 3; Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 16. Se ðe hyne upaheþ se byþ genyderud qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur, Mt. Bos. 23, 12. Simon ne ariseþ næfre forðon ðe he is sōðlice deād and on ecum witum genyderod Simon will never arise for he is really dead and sunk in eternal punishments, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Ðurh Cristes sige ealle hālige wæron gefreðsode; swā ðonne beôþ ða synfullan genyderade mid heora ordfruman swā he genyderad wearþ through Christ's victory all holy people were set free; so then the sinful shall be subdued with their chief as he was subdued, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1: Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 17.

ge-nīderung, -nyderung, e; f. Condemnation, humiliation, laying low:—Ða fýttran ðeostro is seô swearte niht ðære ecan geniderunge the outer darkness is the black night of eternal condemnation, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Ðæt he onfō ðære ecan genyderunga that he receive the everlasting condemnation, Blickl. Homl. 61, 32. For deofles genyderunge for the casting down of the devil, 67, 3.

ge-nīdla, an; m. An enemy, a foe:—Næfre ðū gelærest ðæt ic dumb and deāfum deofolgieldum gæste genīdium gafo! onhāte never shalt thou induce me to promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols, foes to the spirit, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 26; Jul. 151. DER. eald-, feorh-, gäst-, lāp-, mān-, sword-, torn-genīdla.

ge-nīdle, an; f. [or a, an; m?] Enmity, hate, fierceness:—Fram hungres genidlan from the fierceness of hunger, Elen. Kmbl. 1398; El. 701: 1216; El. 610. Ic onfēng feonda genīdian I received the hate of foes, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 15; Cri. 1440.

ge-niwiian; p. ode; pp. od, ad To renew, make new, change; renovare, innovare:—Gäst rihtne geniwa spiritum rectum innova, Ps. Spl. 50, 11. Biþ geniwod renovabitur, 102, 5. On sumum geaire byþ se mōna twelf siðon geniwod fram ðære hālgan Eāster-ðeð eft Eāstron; and on sumum geaire he biþ preōttýne siðon geedniwad in some years the moon is twelve times changed [renewed] from the holy Easter time till Easter again; and in some years it is thirteen times changed [renewed], Lchdm. iii. 248, 22. Heaf wæs geniwad the wail was renewed, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 28; Exod. 35: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 60 a; Th. 217, 13; Ph. 279; Andr. Kmbl. 2020; An. 1012, v. niwian.

ge-niwung, e; f. A renewing, recovering; renovatio, Som.

gēn-lād, e; f. An arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself; brachium oceani, Som. v. lād.

gennelung, *e*; *f.* *Greatness*; *magnificentia*, Ps. Spl. 67, 37. *v.* *gemiclung* [?]

ge-nōg, -nōh; *adj.* *ENOUGH*, *sufficient*, *abundant*; *satis*, *sufficiens*, abundans:—He hæfþ on his āgenum genōh he has of his own enough, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ðær wæs genōg drinc sōna gearu there was soon drink enough ready, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. Hwæt druge ðu dūgeða genōhra what maddest thou of the abundant blessings, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 3; Gen. 888. Hī māgon geseōn on him selfum synne genōge they may see in themselves sins enough, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 32; Cri. 1265. Ðū hæfst ælces gōdes genōh thou shalt have abundance of every good thing, Deut. 28, 11; Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 8; Sch. 94; Cd. 29; Th. 39, 4; Gen. 619. [*Orm. Laym. inoh*: *Plat. nog*, genog: *O. Sax. ginōg*: *O. Frs. enoch*, anog, noch: *Dut. genoeg*: *Ger. genug*: *M. H. Ger. genuoc*, guuoc: *O. H. Ger. ginuog*: *Goth. ganōhs*: *Dan. nok*: *O. Nrs. guogr*.]

GE-NOG, -nōh; *adv.* *Sufficiently*, *abundantly*, *ENOUGH*; *satis*, *abunde*:—Genōg sweotol hit is it is sufficiently manifest, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 27. Genōg riht ðu segst rightly enough thou sayest, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 17. Ðæt hīg habbon lif and habbon genōh ut vitam habeant et abundantiam habeant, Jn. Bos. 10, 10. Cwædon ðæt we fundon sumne swide micelne mere in ðam wære fersc wæter and swete genōg dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulcissime aque inventuros, Nar. 11, 27.

ge-nōgan to multiply; multiplicare, Lye. [*O. H. Ger. gi-nuogan*.]
ge-nōh; *adj.* *Sufficient*, *abundant*; abundans. *v.* *ge-nōg*.
ge-nōh sufficiently, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 22. *v.* *ge-nōg*; *adv.*
ge-nom, *pl.* -nōmon took:—Weard genom the guardian took, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 22; Cri. 223; Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14; *p.* of *ge-niman*.
ge-nomian, -namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To name, point out; nominare, indicare, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 10; Cri. 1101.
ge-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud To use, consume:—Hie hæfdon hiora mete genotudne they had consumed their provisions, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. [*Cf. ge-nyttian*.]

Gent, Gænt, Gend Ghent, in Flanders; Gandavum, Chr. 880; Erl. 83, 2.
ge-nugan; *pres. hit* -neah [*Goth. ganah*] To suffice, to be sufficient, not to be wanting; sufficere:—Gif us on ferde geneah if in our soul we be not wanting [if it is sufficient to us in our soul], Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35; 90 a; Th. 337, 26; Gu. Ex. 70. Nænig mennisc tunge ne geneah ðæs acendan engles godcund mægen to geseccenne no human tongue is sufficient to tell the divine virtue of that begotten messenger, Blickl. Homl. 165, 5. *v.* *be-nugan*, *nugan*.

ge-numen taken, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41; *pp.* of *ge-niman*.
ge-nyced, -ncyled *knuckled*, *crooked*; obuncus, Som.
ge-nýdan, -nédan, -niédan, he -nýt; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To compel, force, press; cogere, compellere, expellere:—Alexander ðæt folc to him ge-nýdde Alexander forced the people to him, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 18, 19, 20. Genýddon, Mk. Bos. 15, 21. Genýt, Mt. Bos. 5, 41. Gást hine on wæsten genýdde spiritus expulit eum in deserto, Mk. Bos. 1, 12. Wæron genýdde were forced, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21. *v.* *ge-nédan*.

ge-nýd-magas; *pl. m.* Near relations:—Gif twegen genýdmagas if two near relations, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19, MS. B. *v.* *nýdmaga*.

ge-nýh; *adj.* Near:—Gif twegen genýhe magas [genýhe-magas, Th. cf. neáh-mæg] if two near kinsmen, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19.
ge-nyht, *es*; *n*; *e*; *f.* [*O. H. Ger. ganuht, f.*] An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment; abundantia, ubertas:—Ðeah mon nū anweald and genyht to twæm þingum nemne though any one call power and abundance two things, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. Ðætte genyht wære gesælda that sufficiency was happiness, 35, 3; Fox 158, 13. *v.* *ge-niht*.
ge-nyht-ful, -full; *adj.* *Plentiful*; profusus, prodigus, Lye.
ge-nyhtlice; *adv.* *Abundantly*; abunde, Cot. 6.
ge-nyhtsum; *adj.* *Plentiful*, *abundant*; abundans, uber, copiosus:—Feoh genyhtsum sældun ðæm kemppum they gave much money to the soldiers, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 12. *v.* *ge-nihtsum*.

ge-nyhtsumian, -nihtsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To suffice, abound; abundare:—Gemæru and dene genyhtsumiæ hwæte convalles abundant frumento, Ps. Surt. 64, 14. Genyhtsumegende abundantes, Ps. Surt. 72, 12. *v.* *ge-nihtsumian*.
ge-nyhtsumlice; *adv.* *Abundantly*, *plentifully*; abunde, abundanter:—Ða genyhtsumlice dōep oferhygd qui abundanter faciunt superbiam, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. *v.* *ge-nihtsumlice*.
ge-nyhtsumnes, -ness, -nis, -niss, *e*; *f.* An abundance, plenty; abundantia:—In mīre genyhtsumnisse in mea abundantia, Ps. Surt. 29, 7; 64, 12. *v.* *ge-nihtsumnes*.

ge-nyman to take; assūmere:—Ðū genymest gecfānysse mīne þurh mūþ ðinne tu assūmis testāmentum meum per os tuum, Ps. Spl. 49, 17. *v.* *ge-niman*.
ge-nyrwān, -nyrwān; *p.* e, ode; *pp.* ed, od To make narrow, compress, oppress:—Ic genyriwge co-arto, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. Ðīne fynd ðe genyriwānīmici tui coangustabunt te, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ne genyriwe ofer me pyt mūþ his neque urget super me puteus os suum, Ps. Spl. 68, 19. Genyriw [C], geniered [T] is ofer me gāst mīn anxietus est super me spiritus meus, 142, 4. Swā genyriwod so narrowed, Btwk. Scrd. 21, 5. Hearde genyriwad hardly constrained, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 6; Cri. 364.

ge-nýt compels. *v.* *ge-nýdan*.

ge-nyderian, -nydrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad, ud To humble, condemn, Ps. Spl. 17, 29; Lk. 6, 37. *v.* *ge-niderian*.

ge-nyðerung humiliation, condemnation. *v.* *ge-niðerung*.

ge-nyttian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To use, enjoy:—He hæfde eorþ-scafa ende genytted he had enjoyed the last of his earth-dens, Beo. Th. 6085; B. 3046. [*Cf. ge-notian*.]

GEŌ, giō; *adv.* *Formerly*, *of old*, *before*; quādam, olim, pridem:—Ða liōþ de ic, wrecca, geō lustbærice song, ic sceal nū heōfiende singan the lays which I, an exile, formerly with delight sung, I shall now mourning sing, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 68; Met. 10, 34. Ðū wid Criste geō wunne thou of old didst strive against Christ, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 25; Jul. 420; 19 b; Th. 51, 11; Cri. 814; Cd. 106; Th. 139, 12; Gen. 2308; Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17. Wæs dis eālonð geō gewurþad mid æðelestem ceastrum this island was formerly adorned with the noblest cities, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Gēpenc se snotttra fengel hwæt wit geō spræcon do thou, sagacious prince, bear in mind what we have before spoken, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476. Geō ær long before, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Geō dagum in days of old, formerly, 4, 27; S. 605, note 2. Geō geāra formerly, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 15. Geō hwilum in times of old, formerly, 2; Fox 4, 9. [*Goth. ju*: *O. Sax. giu*: *O. H. Ger. giu*.]

geoc, gioc, geoht, gōc, ioc, *es*; *n*: *pl.* geocu. **I. a yoke**; jugum:—Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eow tollite jugum meum super vos, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Mīn geoc ys wynsum jugum meum suave est, 11, 30. We weorpan fram us geoc heora projiciamus a nobis jugum ipsorum, Ps. Spl. 2, 3. Utan aweorpan heora geocu of us projiciamus a nobis juga ipsorum, Ps. Th. 2, 3.

II. a yoke of oxen; boum jugum, boves jugo juncti:—Se ceorl hæfþ ððres geoht [geoc: B. oxan] ahyrod the ceorl has hired another's yoke, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Be hýr-geohte [hýr-geoce: B. hýr-oxan] of a hired yoke, 60; Th. i. 140, 7.

III. conjux:—Gebede t geoc conjugem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 20. [*Goth. juk*: *O. H. Ger. joh*: *Ger. joch*.]

geóc, gióc, eóc, *e*; *f.* *Safety*, *help*, *aid*, *succour*, *comfort*, *consolation*; salus, auxilium, subsidium, consolatio:—Mec geóc cyme safety shall come to me, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 9; Rā. 6, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 3618; An. 1587. Geóce gefēgon they rejoiced in the aid, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 16; Gū. 710. Ne miht ðu me ofer ðīne dæg ænige helpe ne geóce gefremman non mihi aliquid utilitatis aut salutis potes ultra conferre, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 30. Nū we cunnon hyhtan ðæt we heofones leōht uppe mid englum āgan mōtan, gāstum to geóce now we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven above with the angels, for the comfort of our spirits, Frag. Kmbl. 88; Lécas. 46; Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gnyrna to geóce for a consolation of sorrows, 2275; El. 1139. Se hālgā his God geóce bæd the holy one prayed to his God for aid, Andr. Kmbl. 2060; An. 1032; 2132; An. 1569. Ðæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede that the spirit-slayer would afford them succour, Beo. Th. 357; B. 177; 5342; B. 2674; Cd. 77; Th. 95, 31; Gen. 1587; 184; Th. 230, 14; Dan. 233. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndige they are mindful of their safety, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gū. 60.

geocboga, an; *m.* A yoke. *v.* *geoc*.

geóccend, *es*; *m.* A preserver, Saviour; servator, salvator:—Wís biþ se ðe con ongytan done geóccend he is wise who can understand the preserver, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 14; Az. 88. Gæsta geóccend Saviour of souls, 10 b; Th. 13, 5; Cri. 198; 49 a; Th. 170, 3; Gū. 1106; Andr. Kmbl. 1095; An. 548; 1801; An. 903; Elen. Kmbl. 1360; El. 682; 2151; El. 1077.

geóccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *gen. dat.* To preserve, save; servare, salvare. **I. with the gen**:—Geóca úser preserve us, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Geóca mīnes gæstes save my soul, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 5; Hy. 4, 45.

II. with the dat:—Geóca us preserve us, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 23; Az. 12. Geóca mīnre sáwle save my soul, 118 b; Th. 455, 34; Hy. 4, 59.

geócor [or geocor? cf. geocsa]; *adj.* *Strong*, *fierce*, *harsh*, *dire*, *sad*:—Geócor sefa, geócmrende hyge sad spirit, mourning mind, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021; 49 a; Th. 170, 13; Gū. 1111. On ða geócran tíð in that grievous time, 47 a; Th. 160, 26; Gū. 949. Hý sceolon forgietan ðara geócran gesceafte habban him gomen they shall forget the harsh fate and have pleasure, 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. Wiste his fingra gewæld on grames grāpum ðæt he was geócor he [Grendel] knew that his fingers' power was in the gripe of the fierce one, so that he was sad, Beo. Th. 1535. *v.* B. 765 for a different reading. Geócrostne sīþ a very sad journey, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 25; Dan. 617. [*Cf. Goth. juka strife*, *anger*.] *v.* *Grm. And. u.* El. 119.

geócore; *adv.* *Harshly*, *roughly*:—Ðā Babilone weard yrr andswarode eorlum onmælde grimme ðām gingum and geócore oncwæþ then the lord of Babylon angrily answered to the men, announced fiercely to the youths, and harshly spoke, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211.

geocsa, an; *m.* A sobbing; singultus:—Diós siccetung ðes geocsa this sighing, this sobbing, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5.

geoc-stecca, -sticca, an; *m.* A bolt of a door, a bar; obex, Cot. 145.

geocsung, *e*; *f. Sobbing*; singultus, *Ælf.* Gl. 99; *Wrt. Voc.* 54, 64. geofa *a giver*. *v. gifa*.

geofan; *p. geaf, pl. geafon*; *pp. gifen To give*; dare:—*Nymph dū me rād geofe unless thou mayest give me counsel*, *Ps. Th.* 58, 1: 118, 72. *v. gifan*.

geofen *the ocean*, *Exon.* 89 b; *Th.* 336, 20; *Gn. Ex.* 52. *Geofenes of the ocean*, *Beo. Th.* 729; *B.* 362. *v. geofon*.

ge-offrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To offer, sacrifice*:—*He hēt hine his leofan sunu geoffrian Gode to lāce he bade him offer his dear son as a sacrifice to God*, *Btwk. Scrd.* 23, 3. *Abel geoffrode ða sēlostan lāc Gode Abel offered the best sacrifices to God*, 18, 5: 22, 9; *Gen.* 8, 20. *Ðæt hī were hreowsunge Gode geoffrodon that they should sacrifice to God by penitence*, *Homl. Th.* i. 68, 17. *Geoffrod sacrificed*, *Lev.* 4, 15.

geofian, *p. ode*; *pp. od To give, to endow*; dare, donate:—*He mæg me geofian mid gōða gehwilmc he can endow me with every good*, *Cd.* 26; *Th.* 34, 31; *Gen.* 546. *DER. geofu. v. gifan*.

geofon, geofen, gifen, gyfen, *es*; *n. The sea, ocean*; mare, oceanus:—*On geofenes stream on the ocean's wave*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 1704; *An.* 854; *Exon.* 57 b; *Th.* 205, 25; *Ph.* 118. *Geofon geotende a gushing ocean*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 3014; *An.* 1510. [*O. Sax. gebano*]. *v. Grm. D. M.* 219.

geofon-flōd, *es*; *m. [geofon a sea, ocean; flōd a flood] A sea or ocean flood*; maris fluctus:—*Dryhtnes bibod geofonflōda gehwylc georne bihealdeþ each ocean flood strictly observes the Lord's command*, *Exon.* 54 b; *Th.* 193, 21; *Az.* 125.

geofon-hūs, *es*; *n. A sea-house, vessel*:—*Geofonhūsa māest greatest of sea-houses*, *Cd.* 66; *Th.* 79, 34; *Gen.* 1321.

geofon-ȳp, *e*; *f. A sea-wave, billow*; maris unda, *Beo. Th.* 1035; *B.* 515.

geofu; *e*; *gen. pl. -a, -ena, -ona*; *f. A gift, grace*; donus, gratia:—*Beo geofena gemyndig be mindful of gifts*, *Beo. Th.* 2351; *B.* 1173. *Ðæt he dryhtnes mōt geofona neotan that he may partake of the Lord's gifts*, *Exon.* 614; *Th.* 225, 5; *Ph.* 384. *Ne biddan we ūre Drihten dyssa eordlicra geofa let us not ask our Lord for these earthly gifts*, *Blickl. Homl.* 21, 11. *He hī mid missenlicum geofum gewelgode ille eam [ecclesiam] diversis donis ditavit*, *Bd.* 1, 33; *S.* 499, 1: *Exon.* 18 a; *Th.* 43, 10; *Cri.* 686: 128 b; *Th.* 493, 15; *Rā.* 81, 31. *Geofu was mid Gūplāc grace was with Guthlac*, 40 a; *Th.* 134, 1; *Gū.* 501. *v. gifu*.

geō-geāra; *adv. Of old*; olim, antiquitus, *Ps. Th.* 42, 3. *v. geō, geāra*; *adv.*

geō-geāre; *adv. Of old*; olim, antiquitus:—*Swā swā we geōgeāre hȳrdon so as we of old have heard*, *Ps. Th.* 47, 7. *v. geō, geāre*.

geogelere, *es*; *m. A juggler*; prastigator, *Som.* *Geogulere magus, haruspex, hariolus*, *Hpt. Gl.* 500, 502, 510. [*O. H. Ger. gougulari*; *Icel. kuklari*; *Ger. gaukler*]. *v. Grff. iv.* 134; *Grm. D. M.* 990.

geogēp-feorh youthful life, youth, *Beo. Th.* 1078; *B.* 537. *v. geogēp-feorh*.

geogēp-hād youth, *Cd.* 74; *Th.* 91, 4; *Gen.* 1507. *v. geogēp-hād*.

geogēp-lust, *es*; *m. Youthful pleasure, lust*:—*Se lichoma geun-lustā ða geogēp-lustas to fremmenne the body loathes to perform those youthful lusts*, *Blickl. Homl.* 59, 9.

geogēp, geogēp, geogōp, geogāp; gīgōp, iūgūp, *e*; *f. I. youth, the state of being young*; juvenas, juvenilis ætas vel status:—*Ūre cniht-hād is swylce undern-tid, on ðam astihþ ūre geogēp swā swā sunne dēþ ymbe ðare driddan tide our boyhood is as it were the third hour in which arises our youth as the sun does about the third hour*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 76, 15; *Elen. Kmbl.* 2528; *El.* 1265. *Of mīnre geogūpe a juvenile mea*, *Mk. Bos.* 10, 20; *Blickl. Homl.* 211, 26. *Ðær is geogēp būton ylde there is youth without age*, 65, 17; *Exon.* 32 a; *Th.* 101, 6; *Cri.* 1654. *On geogūpe in youth*, 34 a; *Th.* 108, 19; *Gū.* 75; *Ps. Th.* 70, 4. *Hie on geogōpe bu wlitecoht wæron on world cenned they both in youth beautiful were born into the world*, *Cd.* 10; *Th.* 12, 18; *Gen.* 187; *Ps. Th.* 118, 141. *On geogōpe in youth*, *Beo. Th.* 4843; *B.* 2426. *From gīgope minum a juvenile mea*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 10, 20; *Lk. Skt. Lind.* 18, 21. *Se fērde on his iūgope fram his frēondum he went in his youth from his friends*, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 95, 3.

II. the youth, young persons; juvenus, juvenes:—*Eall siō giogūp ðe nū is on Angelcynne all the youth now in England*, *Past. Pref.*; *Swt.* 7, 10; *Hat. MS.* *Ða wearp iafede geogōp afēdeth then to ȳfepth was a youthful offspring born*, *Cd.* 78; *Th.* 96, 34; *Gen.* 1604. *Oddæt seō geogōp geweoð until the youth grew up*, *Beo. Th.* 133; *B.* 66. *Hyre byre Hreðric and Hroðmund and haleda bearn giogōp ætgadere her sons Hrethric and Hrothmund and children of warriors, the youth together*, 2384; *B.* 1189; *Cd.* 176; *Th.* 220, 34; *Dan.* 81. *Helpe gefremman gumena geogōpe to give help to the young men of the people*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 3228; *An.* 1617. *Dugūpe and geogōpe to old and young*, 304; *An.* 152; *Beo. Th.* 323; *B.* 160. *Heora geogūp juvenes eorum*, *Ps. Th.* 77, 64. *Ic geseah mīne gesālinesse and mīn wuldor and ða fromnisse mīnre iūgūpe ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juvenutis*, *Nar.* 7, 22. [*O. Sax. juguð*; *O. H. Ger. jugund*; *Ger. jugend*].

geogūp-enōsl, *es*; *n. [geogūp youth; enōsl progeny, a family] A*

youthful family, young progeny; novella familia, libēri:—*Ic bīde ðær mid geogūpcnōsle I abide there with my young progeny*, *Exon.* 104 b; *Th.* 396, 25; *Rā.* 16, 10.

geogūp-feorh, geogōp-feorh; *gen. -feores*; *dat. -feore*; *n. [geogūp youth, feorh life] Youthful life, youth*; juvenus:—*Sumum ðæt gegongep on geogūpfeore, ðæt se endestæf weallc weorpeþ it happens to one in youthful life that the end is miserable*, *Exon.* 87 a; *Th.* 328, 1; *Vy.* 10: *Beo. Th.* 5321; *B.* 2664. *On geogūpfeore in youthful life*, 1078; *B.* 537.

geogūp-hād, geogōp-hād, *es*; *m. The state of youth, youth*; juven-tūtis stātus, juvenūs:—*Ðū hafast geogūphādes blæd thou hast youth's prosperity*, *Exon.* 68 a; *Th.* 252, 25; *Jul.* 168; *Elen. Kmbl.* 2531; *El.* 1267. *Ðū me lērdst of geogūphāde dōcuist me a juvenūtē*, *Ps. Th.* 70, 16. *On geogūphāde in youth*, *Cd.* 74; *Th.* 91, 4; *Gen.* 1507; *Blickl. Homl.* 59, 5: 211, 22.

geogūp-hādnes, -ness, *e*; *f. The state of youth, youth*; ādōlescentia:—*On ða ærestan tid mīnre geogūphādnesse cum primævo ādōlescentiæ tempore*, *Bd.* 5, 6; *S.* 618, 36.

geogūp-lic; *adj. Youthlike, youthful*; jūvenilis:—*Ic ne wæs mīn mōð fullfremmedlice bewerigende ðam geogūplicum unalýfðednessum non animū perfecte a jūvenilibus cohībens inlēcēbris*, *Bd.* 5, 6; *S.* 618, 39.

geogūp-myru, *we*; *f. Youthful joy*? *Exon.* 109 b; *Th.* 419, 23; *Rā.* 39, 2.

Geóhel-, geóhhel-dæg, *es*; *m. Yule-day, a day at Yule-tide*:—*On ðone forman dæg on geāre ðæt is on ðone ærestan geóhheldæg call cristen folc wordiaþ cristes acennedness on the first day of the year, that is, on the first day of Yule all christian folk honour Christ's birth*, *Shrn.* 29, 26. *On ðone eahtepan geóhheldæg biþ ðæs mōnþes fruma ðe mon nemneþ ianuarius on the eighth day of Yule is the beginning of the month that is called January*, 47, 13.

Geóhol, Geóhhol, *es*; *n. Yule, Christmas*:—*Dý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol on the twelfth day after Yule*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 588, 8; *L. Alf. pol.* 5; *Th. i.* 64, 23, note. *v. geól*.

geoht, *es*; *n. A yoke*, *L. In.* 60; *Th. i.* 140, 8: 60; *Th. i.* 140, 7. *v. geoc*.

geohðu. *v. gehðu*.

GEOL, giul, iul, geóhol, *es*; *n. YULE, Christmas*; festum nativitatis Domini:—*On geól at Christmas*, *L. Alf. pol.* 5; *Th. i.* 64, 23, note: *Menol. Fox* 59, note a. *Ðý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol Epiphaniæ*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 588, 8. *Feówertig daga ær eāstran and feówertig daga ær Cristes acennisse ðæt is ær geóolum forty days before Easter and forty days before Christ's birth, that is, before Christmas*, *Shrn.* 82, 11. [*Dan. juul*; *Swed. jul*, *m.* *O. Nrs. jöl*, *n. pl. festum jolense, festum natalitorum Christi, festum quodvis, convivium*]. For this and the next word *v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi*, and *Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict.* jöl.

Geóla, lūla, *an*; *m. [geól Fule] The YULE or Christmas month, that is, December*:—*Se ærra geóla the ere, or former yule, December*. *Se æftera geóla the after yule, January*. *Se mōnaþ is nemned on Leder Decembris, and on ūre gepeode se ærra geóla, forðan ða mōnþas twegen syndon nemde anum naman, oðer se ærra geóla [December], oðer se æftera mensis [Januarius] hic vocatur Latine December, nostra vero lingua prior Geola, quoniam duo sunt menses qui uno nomine gaudent, alter Geola prior [December], alter posterior [January]*, *Hick. Thes. i.* 212, 56; *Shrn.* 153, 23-6. [*Goth. juleis, m.*]

geolca, gieleca, geolca, *an*; *m. A YOLK*; ovi vitellus:—*Sceāwa nū on anum æge, hū ðæt hwite ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ān æg look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, *Homl. Th.* i. 40, 28. *On æge biþ geolca on middan in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, *Bt. Met. Fox* 20, 339; *Met.* 20, 170. *Genim geolocan take the yolk*, *L. M.* 1, 2; *Lchdm.* ii. 38, 7.

geold, *es*; *n. Charge, impost*:—*Ne gafic ne geold neither tax nor charge*, *Chr.* 675; *Erl.* 38, 1. *Strange geoldes heavy imposts*, 1124; *Erl.* 253, 21. *v. gild*.

ge-oleccan; *v. a. To allure*; blandiri:—*Ðā hī ðe mæst geoleccan when they most allure thee*, *Bt.* 7, 2; *Fox* 18, 1.

geole-wearte a nightingale; luscinus, *Ælf.* Gl. 38; *Som.* 63, 37; *Wrt. Voc.* 29, 55.

geolhstor, geolstor, *es*; *m?* *Matter, corruption, poison, venom*; sanies:—*Hire geolhstor ūt fleow the matter flowed out from her*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 589, note 3. *Geolster virus, tabum*, *Hpt. Gl.* 517, 490.

geolna, *an*; *m. A kind of Egyptian stork*; ibis, *Ælf.* Gl. 38; *Som.* 63, 30; *Wrt. Voc.* 29, 49.

geolo, geolu; *gen. m. n. geolwes*; *dat. geolwum*; *def. se geolwa*; *adj. YELLOW*; flavus:—*Geolo godwebb the yellow silk*, *Exon.* 109 a; *Th.* 417, 25; *Rā.* 36, 10. *Geolwe linde [acc. f.] yellow shield*, 5213; *B.* 2610. *Him beoþ ða eāgan geolwe his eyes will be yellow*, *L. M.* 3, 62; *Lchdm.* ii. 348, 12. *Geolo flavus, fuscus*, *Hpt. Gl.* 510. *Mid geolewre fāhnisse crocea qualitate*, 419.

geolo-ād, *e*; *f. The jaundice*, *Lye*.

geolo-blāc; *adj. Pale yellow*, *Lye*.

geoloca, *an*; *m. A yolk*; ovi vitellus:—*Genim hænne æges geolocan take the yolk of a hen's egg*, *L. M.* 1, 2; *Lchdm.* ii. 38, 7. *v. geolca*.

geolo-hwít; *adj.* *Yellow-white*; mellinus, color stramineus, Lye.
geolo-rand, *es*; *m.* *A yellow disk, shield*, Beo. Th. 880; B. 438; Elen. Kmb. 235; El. 118. v. Grm. A. u. E. 145.
geolo-read; *adj.* *Yellow-red*; croceus, Lye.
geolstrig; *adj.* *Poisonous*; virulentus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 453. Geolstru? Som.
geolwian; *p. ode*; *pp.* *od To become yellow*; flavescere. DER. a-geolwian.
geó-man, *gió-man*, -mann, *es*; *m.* *A man of old*; qui olim vixit. v. gió-man.
geómeleáslice *carelessly*. v. gýmeleáslice.
geómen *care*. v. gýmen.
geómerian *to groan, mourn, murmur*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43; Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. v. geómtian.
geómer-mód *sad of mind, sorrowful*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. v. geómor-mód.
geómerung *a groaning, moaning, lamentation*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6; Homl. Th. i. 142, 18; ii. 86, 16. v. geómrung.
geómtian *to take care of*. v. gýman.
geómur, *geómur*, *adj.* *Sad, sorrowful, mournful, murmuring, miserable, wretched*; tristis, mæstus, quærilus, miser;—Him wæs geómor sefa his mind was sad, Elen. Kmb. 1251; El. 627; Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. He ðær āna sæt, geódmur geómor he sat there alone, sad of mind, Andr. Kmb. 2015; An. 1010. Ic of grundum to ðe geómur cleopode de profundis clāmavi ad te, Ps. Th. 129, 1. Ðæt wæs geómuru ides that was a mournful woman, Beo. Th. 2155; B. 1075. Ðeós geómræ lyft this murmuring air, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 4; Exod. 430. Dust ne mæg andsware ænige gehātan geómrum gaste the dust cannot give any answer to the sad spirit, Soul Kmb. 211; Seel. 108; Apstls. Kmb. 178; Ap. 89. Siddan ðu gehýrde galan geómore geac on beawre when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove, Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 29; Bo. 22. He wæg hyge geómræ he bare a mournful spirit, 52 a; Th. 182, 15; Gú. 1310. In das geómræn world in this sad world, 57 b; Th. 207, 10; Ph. 139; 63 a; Th. 232, 35; Ph. 517. Geómræn steine with mournful voice, Andr. Kmb. 122; An. 61; 2254; An. 1128. Geómræ gastas sad spirits, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 9; Gen. 69; 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Geómræ to geóce for salvation to the sad, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 27; Cri. 124. [Laym. 3eomere doleful, miserable: O. Sax. jamar depressed, sad, sorrowful: Dut. jammer, n. misery: Ger. jammer, m. misery: M. H. Ger. jamer, amer, m. pity: O. H. Ger. jamar, amar, m. miseria.] DER. fela-geómor, hyge-, mód-, siþ-, wine-.
geómor-fród; *adj.* [geómor sad, fród old] *Old with sadness*; misère ætate provectus;—Ic eom geómorfród I am old with sadness, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 14; Gen. 224.
geómor-gid, -gidd, -gyd, *es*; *n.* *A mournful song, dirge, lamentation*; lūgubris cantus, nēnia, lamentatio;—Wæs geómor-gidd wrecen a mournful song was sung, Andr. Kmb. 3094; An. 1550. Geómor-gyð, Beo. Th. 6291; B. 3150.
geómor-lic; *adj.* *Sad, sorrowful*; mæstus, fribilis;—Biþ geómorlic gomelum eorle to gebidanne, ðæt his byre ride gioug on galgan it is sad for an aged man to experience that his child hang young on the gallows, Beo. Th. 4879; B. 2444; Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 31. [O. Sax. jamarlik: O. H. Ger. jamarlih: Ger. jämmerlich.]
geómor-lice; *adv.* *Sadly*; lūgubre;—He gilleþ geómorlice he yelleth sadly, Salm. Kmb. 535; Sal. 267.
geómor-mód, *geómer-mód*, *geómor-mód*; *adj.* *Sad of mind, sorrowful*; mæstus animo;—Ongan geómor-mód to Gode cleopian he sad of mind began to cry to God, Andr. Kmb. 2795; An. 1400; Beo. Th. 4094; B. 2044; Gen. 27, 34. Hie engel Drihtnes gemitte geómor-mode an angel of the Lord met her sad in mood, Cd. 103; Th. 137, 3; Gen. 2268. Heó wæron geómor-mode they were sorrowful, Elen. Kmb. 1107; El. 555; 825; El. 413. Gewitan him gangan, geómer-mode they retired, sad of mind, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. [O. Sax. jamar-mód.]
geómtian, *geómerian*, *geómtian*; *part.* *geómrigende*, *geómtiende*, *geómerigende*, *geómtiende*; *p. ode*; *pp.* *od* [geómor sad, sorrowful] *To be sad, to sigh, groan, murmur, mourn, sorrow, lament, bewail*; gémère, murmurære, ingémère, ingémiscære, lūgere, quæri;—Se ðe ā wile geómtian on gihða who for ever will mourn in spirit, Salm. Kmb. 701; Sal. 350. Bēna geómtigende we asendap pices gēmentes fundimus, Hymn. Surt. 21, 13. Gāþ geómtiende was wif samod men and women together go sorrowing, Andr. Kmb. 3328; An. 1667; Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35; Gen. 42, 38; Mk. Bos. 5, 38; 8, 12. Geómerigende mourning, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 42. Gē, geómtiende, gehdum mænap ye, murmuring, grieve in spirit, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 26; Cri. 90; 48 a; Th. 164, 34; Gú. 1021. Ic geómrige gēmo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 58. Hí murcniap oððe geómtiap murmurābunt, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Hí geómeriap they murmur, Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. Ides geómrige giddum the lady bewailed in songs, Beo. Th. 2240; B. 1118. On ðone heofon behealdende, geómrige suspiens in calum, ingēmit, Mk. Bos. 7, 34; Jn. Bos. 11, 33, 38. Ne geómræ ðu be not thou sad, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 25; Gen. 2198.
geómrung, *geómerung*, *e*; *f.* *A groaning, moaning, lamentation*; gēnifus, lamentum;—Brytta geómerung gēmifus Brittanorum, Bd. 1, 13;

S. 481, 42. Fram geómrunga heortan mīre a gēmifus cordis mei, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. On geómrunga mīre in gēmifus meo, 6, 6; Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14. Hí getācniap hāligra manna geómerunge they betoken the groaning of holy men, Homl. Th. i. 142, 18. Deāþes geómrunga me beoðdon the moanings of death surrounded me, ii. 86, 16. On geómrungum in gēmifibus, Ps. Spl. 30, 12. On geómrunga in lamentation, Blickl. Homl. 89, 14. For ðære geómrunga ðæs oðres deātes for sorrow at the other's death, 113, 11.
geómur sad, sorrowful, Ps. Th. 129, 1. v. geómor.
geóna; *adv.* *Hitherto, yet*; adhuc;—Hwædd geóna me gwona is quod adhuc mihi deest? Mt. Kmb. Lind. 19, 20. Geóna hlifigende adhuc vivens, 27, 63. Ðā geóna [geone, Lind.] athuc, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 30; Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 35. Ne ðā geóna nondum, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 39; 8, 57. v. gēna.
ge-onbyrdan; *p. de*; *pp.* *ed To bear against, strive against, resist*;—Gif he on ðone geonbyrde ðe hine slóg if he strove against him who slew him, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 18; L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13; L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. ge-anbyrdan.
geone *young*, Bt. 8; Rawl. 15, 13, note m. v. geong.
geond, *giond*; *prep. acc.* *Through, throughout, over, as far as, among, in, after, beyond*; per, trans, inter, post, ultra; *kará*;—He gæð geond drige stōwa ambulat per loca arida, Mt. Bos. 12, 43; 14, 35. Ðā eode geond Hiericho tum perambulabat Jericho, Lk. Bos. 19, 1. Beoþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa terræ motus magni erunt per loca, 21, 11. Geond eorþan throughout the earth, Beo. Th. 538; B. 266; Cd. 227; Th. 305, 10; Sat. 644. Geond gehwilce wasas viriūm, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 5. Hí ealle beweoþon Aarones forðsiþ geond dritig daga they all mourned Aaron's death during thirty days, Num. 20, 29. Ðe we panciap geond ungeendode worlde we will thank thee to all eternity, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Geond to dæg usque hodie, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 28. Ðær se hāiga stenc wunap geond wynlond there a holy fragrance rests over the pleasant land, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Geond sidne grund over the wide abyss, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35; Gen. 134. Ðū geond holt wunast thou shalt dwell among the groves, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Geond ða peóda among the people, Andr. Kmb. 49; An. 25. Mōdes snyttu seów and sette geond sefan monna he sowed and set the wisdom of mind in the minds of men, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 30; Cri. 663. Mān wrīode geond beorna breóst wickedness blossomed in the breast of men, Andr. Kmb. 1535; An. 769. Geond feówertig daga post quadraginta dies, Num. 13, 22. Fæder folca gehwæs us fēran hēt geond ginne grund the father of every nation bids us depart beyond the abyssal deep, Andr. Kmb. 661; An. 331. Sittap yfele men giond eorþicu wicked men sit in earthly kingdoms, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. Giond ðas widan worlde through this wide world, 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. [Laym. 3ond per.] v. geondan, be-geondan.
geond; *adv.* *Yond, yonder, thither, beyond*; illuc;—Hider and geond hither and thither, Lye. Hyder geond yonder, Mt. Bos. 26, 36. [Chauc. yond; Goth. jaind there. Cf. Orm. 3ond in o 3ond half.]
geondan; *prep. acc.* *Beyond*; *trans*;—Ðā sōne com Willelm eorl fram geondan sē then earl William soon came from beyond sea, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 29; 1048; Erl. 177, 28. v. geond, be-geondan.
geond-brædan; *p.* -brædde; *pp.* -brædd [geond over, brædan to spread] *To overspread*; supersternere;—Hit geondbrædd wearþ beddum and bolstrum it was overspread with beds and bolsters, Beo. Th. 2483; B. 1239.
ge-onbyrde *strove against, resisted*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13, note 30. v. ge-onbyrdan.
ge-onðettan; *p. te*; *pp.* *ed To confess*; confitēri;—Ðe geonðettap that confess, Blickl. Homl. 57, 27. Gif he hit geonðette if he confess it, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3. v. ge-andettan.
geond-faran; *part.* -farende; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren [geond through, faran to go] *To go through, pervade*; perambulare, pervagari;—He langre tide ealle heora mæge mid gewēde was geonfarende multo tempore totas eorum provincias debacchando pervagatus, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27. Fram mangunge geondfarende on þýstrum a negōtio perambulante in tenebris, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Wæter wynsum bearo ealne geondfarap pleasant waters pervade all the grove, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67.
geond-felan, -feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen [cf. (?) Goth. filhan: Icel. fela to hide; hence to give into one's keeping; so geondfolen fyre=utterly given up to fire. Or may folen be taken from the literal meaning and so geondfolen compare with the preceding participle geinnod? The meaning of the verb in any case seems to be] *To fill throughout*; mple, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43.
geond-féran; *p.* -férde; *pp.* -féréd [geond through, féran to go] *To go through, traverse*; pertransire, peragere;—Ne mōstan ðe geondféran foldbūende earth's inhabitants may not traverse thee, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 8; Hō. 101. Gewunede he swýðost ða stōwe geondféran, and in ðam tūnum godcunde lāre bodian, ða ðe in heágum mōrum and in hrēðum feor gesette wæron solēbat autem ea maxime loca peragrarē, illis prædicare in viculis, qui in arduis asperisque montibus procul positi,

Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Ic geondfūrde fela fremdra londa I traversed many foreign lands, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 22; Wid. 50: 84 b; Th. 318, 23; Wid. 3.

geond-flōwan; *p.* -flēow, *pl.* -flēowon; *pp.* -flōwen To flow through; pertransfluere:—Nales ðū geondflōwan foldbūende thou flowest not through earth's inhabitants, Exon. 121 a; Th. 405, 16; Hö. 105. v. flōwan.

geond-folen filled throughout, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43. v. geond-felan.

geond-geōtan; *p.* -geāt, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten To pour, pour out; perfundere:—Ic geondgeōte perfundo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Heō mid wōpe and mid tēarum wæs swyðe geondgoten flētuque ac lacrymis perfusa, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10.

geond-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf; *pp.* -hworfen To turn or pass through, go about, traverse; pertransire, peragrarē, perlustrare:—Donne maga gemynd mōd geondhweorfeþ when remembrance of friends passes through his mind, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 21; Wand. 51. Hwilum cwen flet eall geondhwearf at times the queen went about all the hall, Beo. Th. 4039; B. 2017. Ðonan ic ealne geondhwearf ēdel Gotena thence I traversed all the country of the Goths, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 9; Wid. 109. Land eal geondhwearf he travelled over all the land, Salm. Kmbl. 372; Sal. 185. DER. hweorfan.

geond-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To harden thoroughly, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 28. geond-innan; *prep.* acc. Throughout; per:—Geond world innan throughout the world, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469. Geond Bryten innan throughout Britain, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855: 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4.

geond-lācan; *p.* -lēc; *pp.* -lācen To go through or over, flow over; pertransire, transfluere:—Ðætte ðæt tīrfæste lond geondlāce lagufiōða wyynn that the joy of water-floods sports over the glorious land, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 15; Ph. 70.

geond-leccan; *part.* -leccende; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht To wet through, moisten, water; rigāre:—Geondleccende muntas of heora uferum dælum rigāns montes de superiōribus suis, Ps. Lamb. 103, 13.

geond-lihtan; *p.* -lihte; *pp.* -lihted; *v. a.* [lȳhtan, lihtan to shine] To enlighten; illūmināre:—Sunne endemes ne mæg ealle [gesceafta] geondlihtan innan and utan the sun cannot equally enlighten all [creatures] within and without, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 24; Met. 30, 12.

geond-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mengan to mingle] To mingle, confuse; perturbare:—Mec ðæs full oft fyrwit frineþ, mōd geondmengenþ about this my curiosity full oft enquireth, it confuses my mind, Salm. Kmbl. 119, MS. B; Sal. 59.

geond-sāwan; *p.* -seōw, *pl.* -seōwon; *pp.* -sāwen To sow, scatter, spread abroad; serere, spargere, disseminare:—Deāw-driās winde geond-sāwen the dew-fall is scattered by the wind, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 19; Dan. 278. DER. sāwan.

geond-sceāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceāwian to look] To look at, survey; perlustrare oculis:—Georne geondsceāwæþ earnestly surveys, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 23; Wand. 52. Geondsceāwode he ða þing de to ðære stōwe belumpon he looked about at the things which appertained to the place, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 17.

geond-scinan; -scān; *pp.* -scinen To shine upon, illuminate; colustrare, illuminare:—Hit seō ēce ne mōt geondscinan sunne the eternal sun cannot shine on it, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 88; Met. 5, 44; Salm. Kmbl. 678; Sal. 339: Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9. Siō sunne hine geondscinþ the sun shines upon him, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8.

geond-scinþ shines upon, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8; 3rd pres. of geond-scinan.

geond-sēcan; *p.* -sōhte, *pl.* -sōhton; *pp.* -sōht To search thoroughly, pervade; peruestigare:—Se gifra gæst grundas geondsēceþ the greedy guest shall pervade earth, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 22; Cri. 973. His intinga wæs geondsōhte his business was thoroughly searched, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 28. DER. sēcan.

geond-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended To overspread; perfundere:—Wæs gūþ-hergum wære ēdel-land wīde geondsended the people's native-land was widely overspread with hostile bands, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 21; Gen. 1968: 119; Th. 154, 6; Gen. 2551.

geond-seōn; *p.* -seāh To see beyond or through; perspicere, in conspectu habere, Beo. Th. 6166; B. 3087.

geond-smeāgan; *p.* -smeāde; *pp.* -smeād To search through, examine, discuss; perscrūtāri, discūtēre:—Ðæt we geondsmeāge ða digolnysse ūre heortan that we search through the secrets of our heart, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 266, 43, MSS. B. C.

geond-spētan; *p.* -spætte; *pp.* -spæt To spit or squirt through, syringe through, to squirt water as through a syringe or pipe; siphonibus āquam exprimēre:—Ðū hie ælce dæge mid pīpan geondspæt ðo thou syringe through it every day with a tube, I. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 208, 26.

geond-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To sprinkle over; perspergere, perfundere:—Se awyrgeð gæst ðæs ylcān preostes heortan and geþanc mid his searwes āttre geondsprengde [-spregde, MS.] the accursed spirit sprinkled over with the poison of his deceit the heart and mind of the same priest, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 13. Me fugles wyn geond [-sprengde]

spēd-dropum the bird's delight [feather] sprinkled me over with copious drops, Rā. 27, 8.

geond-spreōt sprouted through or over, pervaded; pergerminavit, pervasit, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42. v. spreōtan.

geond-, gend-springan percrebrescere, multiplicari, Hpt. Gl. 473.

geond-stredan; *p.* -stredde; *pp.* -streded, -stred To scatter about, sprinkle; spargere:—Ic geondstrede spargo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 37. Geondstred scattered over, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 18.

geond-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [geond, styrian to move, stir] To move or stir violently, to agitate; per omnes partes commovere, agitare:—Geondstyred agitated, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 29; Met. 6, 15.

ge-ond-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To answer; respondere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 28. v. and-swarian.

geond-pencan; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht [þencan to think] To think over, consider, contemplate; animo lustrare, contemplāri:—Donne ic eorla lif eal geondpence when I consider all the chieftains' life, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 5; Wand. 60. Se ðis deorce lif deōpe geondpenceþ he profoundly contemplates this dark life, 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89.

ge-ond-weardan, -wardan; *p.* de To answer, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15: 8, 8. v. ge-and-wyrdan.

ge-ond-weardian to present, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2: Rtl. 4, 28, 30. v. ge-and-werdian.

geond-wītan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten.

I. v. trans. To look through, see through, look over; perspicere, oculis lustrare:—He selfa mæg sē geondwītan he can himself look through the sea, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 18; Sat. 9: Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2771. Sunne worlde geondwīteþ the sun looks over the world, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 16; Ph. 211. Ðæt ic ingehygd eal geondwīte that I can see through all his inward thoughts, 71 b; Th. 266, 17; Jul. 399.

II. v. intrans. To look about, look around; circumspectare:—Siōh sylfa ðē geond ðas sīdan gesceaft geondwītan see thyself look around this wide creation, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60.

geond-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen To run about; discurre:—Ic geondyrne discurro, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51.

ge-onet; *part.* p. Hastened; festinatus, Lye.

ge-ōnētan [?] To make useless:—Gionētaþ t gemerras occupat, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. Geōnēt occupatus, Lye. [Cf. (?) Icel. ū-nýta to make useless, destroy.]

ge-onfenge; *adj.* Taken:—Ān geonfenge biþ una assumetur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 35. v. onfenge.

geong, es; *m.* a course, passage, journey; cursus, meātus, iter:—On-geonnon him on ūhtan æðelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge the noble women resolved ere dawn to prepare for a journey, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19, note; Hö. 2. Geong iter, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 44: 8, 1.

geong sighs; gemitus:—Hēr is Brytta geong [gnorung, B.] and geōmerung gemitus Britanorum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42.

GEONG, giong, geng, ging, giung, iung, gung; *def.* se geonga, seō, ðæt geonge; *comp.* geongra, gingra, gyngra; *superl.* gingest, gingst; *adj.* young, youthful, new, recent, fresh; jūvenis, adolescens, novellus, recens:—Deāh ðe he geong sý folces hyrde although he be a young shepherd of his folk, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831: Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Mæden, odde geong wifman puella, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Se geonga man adolescens, Mt. Bos. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 14: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 12: Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 23. Ymb ðas geongan feorh about the young man's life, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. On swā geongum feore in so young a life, Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843. Me eāden wearþ, geongre it was granted to me young, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201. Ic ðē geongne gelære I taught thee young, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 1101; An. 551: 2222; An. 1112. Cýse geongne onfōn gestreōn getācnaþ to accept new cheese betokens gain, Lchdm. iii. 200, 29. Ðær geonge wiste wic weardian where he knew the young [woman] to be abiding, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 6; Jul. 91. Ðæt he feorh geong eft onfōn mōte that it may again receive a new spirit, 62 a; Th. 228, 4; Ph. 433: 58 b; Th. 211, 3; Ph. 192. Sint gepelæde geonge gūprincas my young warriors are rebuked, Andr. Kmbl. 783; An. 392: 1715; An. 860: 3060; An. 1533.

Da geongan leomu the young limbs, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 5. Geongra gyfena of recent gifts, 65 a; Th. 239, 20; Ph. 624: 78 a; Th. 293, 16; Crā. 2. Geongum and ealdum to young and old, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. He heht hine geonge twegen men mid sīþian he bade two young men accompany him, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 27; Gen. 2867: Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Geongra ic wæs, witendlice ic ealdode jūnior fui, etenim sēnui, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 26. Gingra brōðor a younger brother, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 2, note; Rā. 88, 9. Seō ginge the younger, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 5; Gen. 2612. Ic gyngra wæs jūnior fui, Ps. Spl. 36, 26.

Gingran brōðor younger brothers, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 10; Rā. 85, 12. Ioseph gingst was hys gebroðra Joseph was the youngest of his brethren, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 7. Se gingsta ys mid ūrum fæder mīnīmus cum patre nostro est, Gen. 42, 13, 32. Fram ðam yldestan ðp danc gīngstan a majore usque ad mīnīmum, 42, 12. [Wyc. jong; Chauc.

jong; Laym. junge, jenge, geonge; Orm. jung, junng; Plat. jung, junk; O. Sax. jung; Dut. jong; Frs. jong; O. Frs. jung, jong;

Ger. jung: M. H. Ger. junc: O. H. Ger. jung: Goth. yuggs: Dan. Swed. ung: Icel. ungr: Lat. jüvenis: Sansk. yuvan young.] DER. cild-geong, cniht-, ed-, fela-, heado-, magu-.

geong went. Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925; *p. of gangan.*

geongan, ic geonge, *đū* geongest, he geongeþ; *p. gang, pl. gungan To go; ire*—He com to sele geongan he came to go [= he came or went] to the hall, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Wutun geonga eamus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 42; 12, 3. Geongende ambulans, 16, 12; Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 36. Ic giungo, geongo, geonga vado, 13, 36, 33; 16, 7. Ic geonge I go, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 4; Rā. 22, 4. Heo to fenne gang she went to the fen, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295: 2022; B. 1009: 2636; B. 1316. Wyt on godes hūse gungan [gangan, MS.] in domo Dei ambulavimus, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geonge for dē care intret in conspectu tuo gemitus, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Nū *đū* lungre geong hord sceāwian now go thou quickly and view the treasure, Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Geong vade, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. v. gân, gangan.

geongerdōm subjection, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. v. geongordōm, *geonge-wifre*, an; *f. A* ganging-weaver, spider; viatica arānea:—Wæron ælfricast ðre winter geongewifran, donne hiō geornast biþ, ðæt heō afære fæogan on nette our years [lit. winters] were most like to a spider when it is most eager to terrify flies into its net; anni nostri sicut arānea meditabuntur, Ps. Th. 89, 10. v. gange-wifre.

geong-lic; *adj. Youthful, young; juvenilis*:—Geonglic *jūvénilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 39. On geonglicum gearum in his young years, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 23. [O. H. Ger. junglich.]

geong-licnys, -nyss, e; *f. Youth; juvenis*, Scint. 32.

geong-ling, es; *m. A* youngling, youth; *jūvénis*:—Ðæt hī tæcon sum gerād heora geonglingum that they teach some prudence to their younglings, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. [O. H. Ger. jungeling; Ger. jungling.]

geongor-dōm, geonger-dōm, es; *m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service, vassalage; juvenilis status, obsequium, obediencia, ministérium*:—Hwý sceal ic biġan him swilces geongordōmes hwý shall I submit to him in such vassalage? Cd. 15; Th. 18, 34; Gen. 283. Unc wearþ God yrre forðon wit him noldon hnigan mid heafðum purh geongordōm God was angry with us two because we two would not bow to him with our heads in subjection, 35; Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743: 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 662. Ðæt he Gode wolde geongordōme þeowian that he would serve God in subjection, 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. [O. Sax. jungar-dōm.]

geongor-scipe youngstership, service. v. giongor-scipe.

geongra, giongra, gingra, gyngra, giungra, an; *m. A* junior, disciple, vassal, subject, follower, attendant, servant; *jūnior, adolēscētulus, discipūlus, ascepla, sectātor, minister*:—Geongra ic eom adolēscētulus sum ego, Ps. Pl. 118, 141. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurpan I will no longer be his vassal, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291: 15; Th. 18, 23; Gen. 277. Purh ænne ðara apostola geongrena through one of the followers of the apostles, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. He wolde Drihtnes geongran beswican he would deceive the subjects of the Lord, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 15; Gen. 450.

geongre a female servant, maid-servant. v. gingre.

geonian; *part. geoniende; p. ode; pp. od To yawn; hiære*:—Fore openre wunde and geoniende *pore aperto et hiantē vulnerē*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. Hī todydon heora mūþ onġeān me swā swā leo ðonne he geonap aperuerunt in me os suum, sicut leo rapiens, Ps. Th. 21, 11. v. gýnian.

geonlic [= geonglic?]; *adj. Youthful*:—For geonlices mærgdenes plegan for a young maiden's play, Shr. 123, 7.

geonre; *adv. There, yonder; illuc*, Som. [Cf. Goth. jainar there.] *geonung*, e; *f. A* yawning, braying, chattering; oscitatio, barritus, Cot. 95.

geópan, ic geópe, *đū* gýpst, he gýpp, *pl. geópaþ; p. geáp, pl. gupon; pp. gopen To take up, take to oneself, receive; accipere*:—Op-ðæt ic spæte eal-felo áttor, ðæt ic ær geáp until I spit the very baleful venom which I took up before, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rā. 24, 9. [Cf. Scot. gowpen to lift or lade out with the hands: Icel. gaupn: O. H. Ger. coufan both hands held together in the form of a bowl.]

geopenian; -openigean; *p. ode; pp. od, ad. I. trans. To open, manifest, shew, reveal*:—He bæd him engla weard geopenigean uncūde wyrd he prayed the guardian of angels to reveal to him the unknown fate, Elen. Kmbl. 2201; El. 1102. Se anweald geopenap his yfel and gedēþ hit sweetol power reveals his evil and makes it plain, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20; Salm. Kmbl. 266, 2. He his godcundnyss mihta mid ðam tæcne geopenode he revealed the powers of his divinity with that miracle, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 31; Gen. 18, 20. He heofonan rices infær geopenode he opened an entrance to the kingdom of heaven, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 24; 260, 11; i. 78, 27. Geopena onġeān me lifes geat open to me the gate of life, 76, 3. Ðæt he geopenige that he shew, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 24; Hat. MS. God hine onwryþþ ðeāh ðe wit hine ne geopenian God will reveal it though we two do not make it manifest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Geopenod opened, 9, 8. II. intrans. To open:—Ðā geopenode seō sē toġeānes Moysen the sea opened before Moses, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 228.

ge-oretan, -oretan, -orretan; *p. te; pp. ted To disturb, confound; perturbare, confundere*:—Ealle beoþ georette eac gescende omnes confundantur et conturbentur, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Georetan confundere, conturbare, Gl. Prud. 735. Georetan infamare, Cot. 111.

georman-leaf, es; *n. Mallow* [?] L. Med. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12: 33; 80, 9.

GEORN; *comp. m. geomra; f. n. georne; sup. geornast; adj. Desirous, eager, anxious, ardent, zealous, studious, intent, careful, diligent; cupidus, appetens, sollicitus, studiosus, intentus, diligens*:—Cýning biþ anwealdes georn a king is desirous of power, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Georn wiśdōmes desirous of wisdom, 81 a; Th. 305, 15; Fā. 88. Forðam ðe æġðer ðara folca was ðæs gefeohtes georn because the people on both sides were eager for the fight, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 35. Dæda georn zealous in deeds, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282. Teonum georn anxious for mischiefs, 27; Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Azarias, dædum georn, Dryhten herede Azariah, ardent in deeds, praised the Lord, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. Ic beo lareow georn I am a diligent instructor, 71 b; Th. 267, 3; Jul. 409. Mæra georne eager for glory, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Micle hý wæron geornan ðæt hī him fram flugen they were much more eager that they should go from them, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 9. Geornast most eager, Ps. Th. 89, 10. [Piers P. yerne eagerly: Chauc. yerne brisk, quick: R. Brun. zerne earnestly: Laym. zeorne, zeornen earnestly, eagerly: Orm. zeorne, zeorne, zerne, zerne, willingly, earnestly: O. Sax. gern desirous: Frs. jeurn: O. Frs. ierne gerne willingly: Dut. gaarne willingly: Ger. gerne, gern willingly: M. H. Ger. gerne, gern desirous: O. H. Ger. gern, gern intentus, cupidus, stūdiōsus, prōnus: Goth. gairns yearning for: Dan. gjerne gladly: Swed. gerne fain, willingly: Icel. giarn eager, willing.] DER. almes-georn, clæn-, dōm-, firen-, firwet-, fyrrwet-, gilp-, idel-, lof-, slāp-, weorþ-.

ge-orn rose; exortus est, surrexit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40; *p. of ge-yrnan. geornan*, giornan, giornian, *p. de, ade, ede; pp. ed To desire, beg; desiderare*:—Gē geornap ðæt gē woldon eowerne naman tobrædan geond ealle [eallne, MS.] eorþan ye desire that ye should spread your name over all the earth, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Se cýng and his witan georndon friþes the king and his witan desired peace, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 21. To geornanne mendicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 3. Giornade, giornede, giornde begged, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 46; 1, 40; Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 8. v. gyrnan.

georne, giorne, gyrne; *comp. geornor; superl. geornost, geornast; adv. Eagerly, earnestly, diligently, carefully, zealously, willingly, readily, gladly, well; cūpide, enixe, diligenter, stūdiōse, promptē, libenter, bēne*:—Ðæt fyr georne asæþe innan and tītan eorþan sceatas the fire shall eagerly seek within and without the tracts of earth, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004; Cd. 29; Th. 38, 15; Gen. 606. Ic him georne ðæs unrihtes andsc fremede I earnestly made denial to their injustice, Elen. Kmbl. 940; El. 471: 1197; El. 600: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 4; Gen. 2268: 137; Th. 172, 19; Gen. 2846. He sōhte georne æter grunde he sought diligently along the ground, Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294; Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū, 777: 57 a; Th. 204, 4; Ph. 92. He befran hī georne hwænne se teorra him ætewode diligenter dīcīc ab eis tempus stellæ, quæ appāruit eis, Mt. Bos. 2, 7; Ps. Th. 76, 6; 131, 5. Hæleþ hinfuse hýrdon to georne wrāðum wærlogan the death-devoted men too readily listened to the furious pledge-breaker, Andr. Kmbl. 1224; An. 612; Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95. Ongan Dryhtnes æ georne cýðan he began gladly to proclaim the Lord's law, Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199; Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Hit gōdode georne it prospered well, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13, 16; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 61; Met. 20, 31: 21, 39; Met. 21, 20. Geornor we woldon iowra Rōmāna bismora beoñ forsuġende we would more willingly be silent about the shame of you Romans, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 22: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 14. Swā he geornost mæge as he best may, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 58; Met. 27, 29. Geornast most diligently, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gu. 328.

geornes, geornys, gymes, gynys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavor; industria, stūdium*:—Mid dysses cýniges geornesse hujus industria rēgis, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornysse sibbe stūdium vidēlicet pācis habuit, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7: 3, 28; S. 560, 31. Mine geornesse mid gōde ðū gefyldest thou didst satisfy my longing with good, Blickl. Homl. 89, 4.

georneste; *adj. Earnest, serious*:—Georneste seria, Cot. 195.

v. eorneste.

georn-ful, -full; *comp. -fulra; adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, strenuous, zealous, intent, diligent; sollicitus, stūdiōsus, anxius, sēdūlus, intentus, diligens*:—On orde stōd Eādweard, gearo and geornful Edward stood in the array, ready and eager, Byrht. Th. 139, 54; By. 274. Geornfull ðū eart sollicita es, Lk. Bos. 10, 41. Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebeda gecneord and geornfull erat oratōnum devōtōni sollertissime intentus, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. Ðæt he swā geornfulle gýmnenne dyꝛe him ða hæla fīre þeode tam sēdūlam erga salūtem nostræ gentis cūram gessērit, 2, 1; S. 501, 3; Hymn. Surt. 49, 21. Geornfulle men diligent men, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10. Se is yfla gehwas geornfulra ðonne ic who is more zealous than I for every evil, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 33; Jul. 324. He wiste ðæt hý woldon georn-

fulran beón ðære wrace, ðonne ðære men *he knew that they would be more eager for revenge than others*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 3.

geornful-lice; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* [geornful eager] *Anxiously, diligently, earnestly*; stüdiöse, diligenter, sēdulo:—He hūsulfatu and leóhtfatu geornfullice gearwode *vasa sancta et luminária stüdiōsissime parāvit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 4. Swā he geornfullicor ðæs ecan lifes gewilnode *he the more earnestly desired the eternal life*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8.

geornful-nes, giornful-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* *Eagerness, diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour, devotion*; solertia, diligentia, industria, fervor, devotio:—Sio geornfulnes [giornfulnes, MS. Hat.] eorþlicra þinga ablent ðæs mōdes eāgan mid ðære costunga *the eagerness for earthly things blinds the eyes of the mind with temptation*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 128, 15; Cot. MS. Deos geornfulnyss hæc diligentia, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 6. He geornlice gýmde ðæt he to lufan and to geornfulness awehte gōdra dæda *ad dilectionem vero et solertiam bonæ actionis excitare curabat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19; 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ða he ða se cyning his gelærednyss and his geornfulnyss geseah *cujus eruditionem atque industriam videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. Mid mycelre geornfulnessse *devotione magna*, 3, 30; S. 562, 3; L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 22. Ðone pipor ða næddran healdraþ on heora geornfulnyssse *piper quod serpentes servant sua industria*, Nar. 34, 22.

geornlice; *adj.* *Desirable*:—Hit biþ geornlic ðæt . . . *it is desirable that . . .*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 28.

geornlice; *comp.* -licor; *superl.* -licost; *adv.* *Earnestly, diligently, zealously, strenuously, carefully, willingly*; diligenter, stüdiöse, obnixse, sollicité, libenter:—Faraþ and axiaþ geornlice be ðam cilde *ite, et interrogāte diligenter de puero*, Mt. Bos. 2, 8; Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 28; 3, 19; S. 547, 14, 15; 4, 9; S. 576, 21; 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Ongan geornlice on sefan sēcan weg to wuldre *she began earnestly in her mind to seek the way to glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2293; El. 1148; Salm. Kmbl. 169; Sal. 84. He geornlice on gebede hleōþrede obnixius orātiōni incumbēret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11; 3, 28; S. 560, 17. Hī bædon hyne geornlice rōgābant eum sollicité, Lk. Bos. 7, 4. Geornlice Cyriacus on Caluarie hleor onhyld Cyriacus *willingly bent down his cheeks on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2192; El. 1097. Ðæt he wolde Paulinus ðone biseop geornlicor gehýran be ðam Gode sprecende ðe he bodade *quia vellet ipsum Paulinum diligentem audire de Deo quem prædicabat, verbum facientem*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 26, 30; 4, 9; S. 576, 34. Ðæt he geornlicost God weorþige *that he most zealously worship God*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 19; Cri. 433.

geornung, gyrning, e; *f.* *A yearning, desire, diligence*:—Ic haue geheórd seo kyniges Ædelrēdes geornunge *I have heard king Ethelred's desire*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 21. Geornung industria, Lye.

georran, gurrān, gyrān; ic georte, gyrrē, ðū gyrrt, he gyrþ, *pl.* georþaþ; *p.* gear, *pl.* gurrān; *pp.* gorren *To chatter, sound, creak*; sonare, stridere, garrire:—Ic gyrrē garrio, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 29. Strengas gurrān the ropes creaked, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. [Cf. Laym. 3urran þa stanes 28358; garryng Morr. and Skt. Spec. 241, 163.]

ge-orsod enraged, Ps. Lamb. 105, 37. *v.* geyrsian.

georst heath. *v.* gorst.

georstan-dæg yesterday. *v.* gyrstan-dæg.

ge-ortrēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [trēwan to trust] *To despair; dēspērāre*:—Ða preó ðe ne lētaþ geortrēwan be ðam ecan life *these three suffer thee not to despair of the everlasting life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 9. *v.* ge-ortrūwian.

ge-ortrūwian, -trýwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [or without, trēowian, trūwian to trust] *To distrust, despair; diffidēre, dēspērāre*:—Ða ðe ne lētaþ geortrūwian be ðis andweardan life *they suffer thee not to despair of this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 7. Se man lōcaþ underbæc, ðe geortrūwaþ Godes midheortnyssse *the man looks behind who despairs of God's mercy*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 10. Ðæt ure nān be his nēxtan ne geortrūwige *that none of us despair of his neighbour*, ii. 82, 27. Nis ðæt to geortrýwianne *nec diffidendum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32. Ðæt ðū ne geortrýwe nānes gōdes on nānre widerweardnessse *that thou despair not of any good in any adversity*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35.

ge-orwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wēnþe] *To despair, to be out of hope; dēspērāre*:—Georwened dēspērātus, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38. Ðæt he ðr earmlicor georwēndre hēlo hēr nū forwurde *quo miserabilibus ipse dēspērāta sālūte pēriret*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

ge-orwyrp disgraced; tractatus, Cot. 171. *v.* onwurde.

geō-sceaft, e; *f.* *That which has been determined of old, fate*:—Weras wyrd ne cūdon geōsceaft grimme [MS. grimne] *men knew not their destiny, their grim fate*, Beo. Th. 2472; B. 1234. [Cf. frumsceaft, gesceaft.]

geō-sceaft-gāst, es; *m.* *A fatal, dire spirit* [?] or *ancient spirit* [?]:—Ðanon wōc fela geōsceaftgāsta wæs ðæra Grendel sum *thence arose many dire spirits, Grendel was one of them*, Beo. Th. 2536; B. 1266.

geosterlic; *adj.* *Of yesterday; hesternus. v.* gysternlic.

geostra, giestra [estra, Ps. Spl. 89, 4] gystra, gyrsta; *adj.* *Of yesterday; hesternus*:—Geostran dæg dies hesternā, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Gioster doeg heri, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 52. Giestron yesterday, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 24; Rā. 41, 44. Gystran niht yesternight, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334.

Gyrstan dæg heri, Jn. Bos. 4, 52; Th. An. 22, 1. [Laym. 3erstendæxi (o, u): Goth. gistra dagis to-morrow, with which meaning the Icel. i gör occurs, v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. gær: O. H. Ger. gestre, gesteren heri; gestren hesternum: Ger. gestern: Lat. heri, hesternus.]

geot yet, Bt. 5, 3. *v.* gytt.

GEÓTAN; ic geóte, ðū gýtt, he gýt, *pl.* geótaþ; *p.* geát, gēt, *pl.* guton; *pp.* goten; *v.* a.

I. to pour, pour out, shed; fundere, effundere, profundere:—Teáras geótan to shed tears, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 19; Cri. 173. Geát téaras *shed tears*; fundebat lachrymas, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. He gēt ðæt blōd uppān ðæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24; Ex. 24, 6. Swā man gūte wæter as one would pour water, Ps. Th. 78, 3. Ðý læs weras and ideoa on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should pour it forth in mockery*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gü. 1207. Ofær hleor goten *poured over the cheek*, Elen. Kmbl. 2264; El. 1133.

II. to flow, stream; profluere, v. n.:—He hāte lēt téaras geótan *he let hot tears flow*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 16; Gü. 1029. Geofon geótende *the flowing sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 785; An. 393; 3014; An. 1510; Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid geóteðdan here *with an overwhelming army*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 17.

III. to found, cast:—Gold and seolfur de hēr geótaþ menn *gold and silver that men here found*, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Hīg guton him hāðenne god *they have made them a molten image*, Deut. 9, 12. [Cf. Orm. Moyses sholde 3etenn himm a neddre: Laym. 3eoten to pour: Goth. gutan: O. Sax. giotan: Dan. gyde: Swed. giuta to cast: O. H. Ger. giozan: Ger. giessen.]

DER. a-geótan, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-, purh-, to-

geóteðde arteries, veins; arterie, Cot. 8.

geótere, es; *m.* *A pourer, melter, founder*; fūsor, flātor:—Se geótere the founder, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27, 35. *DER.* ár-geótere.

geóttōn confirmed, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 32; for geátton. *v.* geátan.

Geoweorpa Jūgurtiþa, Ors. 5, 7.

ge-owedan to subdue; subjugare:—He bæd his twām sunum ðæt hī ðæs rices drittan dæl geowedan sculdon *he ordered his two sons to subdue the third part of the kingdom*, Som. ge-ðeowan [?]

geoxa, geoxung a sobbing, hiccup, Cot. 109. *v.* geocsa.

geþ sly, cunning, Scint. 3, 24, 65. *v.* geap.

ge-palmtwiged; *def.* se -twigeda, seó, ðæt -twigede; *part.* [palm-twig a palm-twig] Palm-twigged, adorned with palm-twigs; palmæ rāmis ornātus:—Se gepalmtwigeda Pater Noster the palm-twigged Pater Noster, Salm. Kmbl. 23; Sal. 12. Ðæt gepalmtwigede Pater Noster, 77; Sal. 39.

ge-pilod heaped or piled up, Ex. 16, 14.

ge-pined; *part. p.* Punished:—Ðætte hia wære gepined þuniri, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 4.

ge-plægde danced, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 6. *v.* plægan.

ge-plantod; *part.* [plantian to plant] Planted; plantātus:—Sum man hæfde an ficitreow geplantod on his wingearde *arborem fici habebat quidam plantatam in vinea sua*, Lk. Bos. 13, 6.

ge-portian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, pound*; contundēre:—Geporta ða wyrta tosomne *pound the herbs together*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 10. *v.* portian.

ge-pōs, es; *n.* The POSE, a cold in the head, catarrh; grāvēdo:—Wid gepōsu for colds in the head, Herb. 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12. Wid gepōsum for poses, L. M. 1, 10; Lchdm. ii. 54, 17.

ge-price a point or comma; comma, Som.

ge-punian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To pound, beat, bray*; contēðre, contundēre:—Gepuna eall tosomne *pound all together*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 13. Genim ðas ylcan wyrte gepunode [gepunode, MS. B.] *take this same herb pounded*, 129, 3; Lchdm. i. 240, 15; 75, 1; Lchdm. i. 176, 20.

ge-pyndan; *p.* -pynde; *pp.* -pynded, -pynd *To pound, impound, shut up*; circumclūdēre:—Nellaþ hie gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōð *they will not restrain and shut up their mind*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 13; Hat. MS. 52 b, 26. Ðæt wæter biþ gepynd the water is shut up, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 6; Hat. MS. 51 b, 13.

gēr, es; *n.* *I. a year; annus*:—Hærfest biþ hreðeādegost, hæledum bringeþ gēres wæstmas *autumn is most joyous, [it] bringeth the fruits of the year to men*, Menol. Fox 477; Gn. C. 9. Wintras odde gēr *winters or years*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 23. *II. the Anglo-Saxon Rune* φ = g, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gēr a year, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter g, but for gēr a year, as,—φ [gēr] byþ gumena hiht, ðonne God læteþ hrusan sylīan *beorhte blæda beornum and pearfum the year is the hope of men, when God letteth the earth give her bright fruits to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Kmbl. 341, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135. *v.* geār winter, II.

ge-rād, e; *g.* -rīdan.

ge-rād, es; *n.* *Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner; ratio, conditio*:—Ðā he ðæt gerād sette *cum coepisset rationem ponere*, Mt. Bos. 18, 24. Se hlāford dyhte hym gerād *dominus posuit rationem cum eis*, 25, 19. Ðām ealdum gedafenap ðæt hī tæcon sum gerād heora geongungas *ad senes spectat juvenes prudentia erudire*, Ælf. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 33. On ðæt gerād ðet he gesylle ælce geāre on the condition that he give every year, Th. Chart. 147, 31; Chr. 945;

Erl. 116, 31. To ðam gerāde ðe . . . on the condition that . . . Th. Chart. 168, 13. On ða ylcan gerād under the same conditions, Ps. Th. 9, argument 3. Crist awende ðre stuntnyse to gerāde Christ turned our folly to wisdom, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. ¶ On ðæt gerād for that reason, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 36, 4. On ða gerād on the condition or account, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 7; Chr. Erl. 3, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 25.

ge-rād; *adj.* Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned; consultus, consideratus, instructus, peritus, prudens, elegans, concinnus:—Gif ic ðe gerādne gemēte if I find thee instructed [skilful], Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. Hi wurdon gerāde wīgcræfta they became skilful in the arts of war, Ors. i, 2; Bos. 26, 29. Sió is swiðe wel gerād and swiðe gemetfæst she is very prudent and very modest, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 20; Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Ic him rümne weg and gerādne ræhte I might shew him a spacious and direct road, Guthl. prol; Gdwn. 6, 3. On gerāde sprāce into prose, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 22. Gerād beón wip his wyrd to be suited to his fortune, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 11. ¶ ðus gerād, swā gerād such, of such sort, Jn. Bos. 8, 5; Deut. 4, 32; Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 30; Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 22, 2; Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 16. Hī gerād of what kind, Guthl. 17; Gdwn. 72, 2. [Laym. i-rad: Goth. ga-raids.] DER. un-ge-rād.

ge-rādegian; *p. ode; pp. od* To reckon with:—Anlic ðam cynninge ðe hys ðeowas gerādegode adsimulatum regi qui voluit rationem ponere cum servis suis, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. [Cf. ge-rādan.]

ge-rādan; *p. ode; pp. od* To arrange, reason, argue; disponere, rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo:—Widerwearda gesceafra wæron gegaderode and gerādoðe contrary creatures were united and arranged, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 36. v. ge-rādan.

ge-rāðnes, *ness, e; f.* An agreement, a conspiracy; conjuratio, Cot. 209. ge-rādoð; *part. p.* Quick; citatus, Obs. Lun. 26; Lchdm. iii. 196, 7. v. ge-hradian.

ge-rādscipe, *es; m.* [gerād consideration, *scipe* condition] Prudence; prudentia:—He āwuh uaiap on his mōðsefan rihtwisnesne he gerādsipes he has not aught in his mind of wisdom or prudence, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 96; Met. 22, 48.

ge-rēc, *es; m?* Opportunity; opportunitas:—In gerēcum in opportunitatibus, Ps. Spl. 9, 9.

ge-rēcan, -rēccan; *p. -ræhte; pp. -ræht* To reach, obtain, seize, get, lay hold on, attain, reproach, present, offer:—Sió fird hie gerēcān ne mehte the [English] force could not reach them, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 22: 894; Erl. 90, 11; Cd. 216; Th. 275, 10; Sat. 169. Gerēcān, Blickl. Homl. 207, 22. Ne ðū ðe æfre ne lēt wlenca gerēcān never do thou let pride lay hold on thee, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 61; Met. 5, 31. ðas landes mære gerēcān to obtain more of the land, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 21. Sige gerēcān to get the victory, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30: 9; 68, 11, 12. Andlīfe gerēcān to get [one's] living, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 26; Gen. 934. Of eāgum teāras gerēcān to draw tears from the eyes, L. Edg. C. iv; Th. ii. 288, 5. ðæt he þence ðone sēlestan hwet-stān on to gerēcāne that he think of applying the best whetstone, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. To frēan hond gerēcān to present to the lord's hand, Exon. 90b; Th. 339, 10; Gn. Ex. 92. Sidðān ic ðurh hylles hrōf gerēcān when I reach through the hill's summit, 104b; Th. 397, 30; Rā. 16, 27. De gerēcāp wāpen whom weapons reach, 102a; Th. 386, 7; Rā. 4, 58. Ðū me geræhtest mid handa extendisti manum tuam, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Hyne Wulf wāpne geræhte Wolf reached him with his weapon, Beo. Th. 5923; B. 2965: 1117; B. 556; Byrht. Th. 135, 63; By. 142: 136, 29; By. 158. He ða burh geræhte he took the town, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 14. He hælu geræhte ecan lifes he obtained the salvation of eternal life, Exon. 35a; Th. 112, 12; Gū. 142. Ða scipo alre geræhton seized all the ships, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 29; Cd. 119; Th. 154, 13; Gen. 2555. Hī ðæt rice geræht hæfdon they had got that kingdom, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 36; Met. 26, 18. Æfter ðæm ðe ða wif hī swā scandlice geræht hædon after the women had so reproachfully addressed them, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 36, 12. ge-rēd elegans, Cot. 80.

ge-rēd advised; *p. of* ge-rēdan; *p. -reórd.*

ge-rēdan; *p. -reórd, -rēd, -rād* To give counsel, advise, bring about by advice; consilium dare:—Ðe him ðone teónan gerād who brought that injury upon them by his counsel, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 12; Gen. 774: 37; Th. 49, 25; Gen. 797. [Cf. O. Sax. Siu bad, that he iru helpa gerēdi.] v. rēdan; *p. -reórd.*

ge-rēðan; *p. de; pp. ed, -rēdd, -rād.* I. to arrange, dispose, direct, advise, determine, ordain, consult for, provide for; decernere, statuere, edicere, consulere, providere:—Gerece and gerēd ða rihtwisān diriges justum, Ps. Th. 7, 10: 24, 4. Gerādes dispensas, Rtl. 71, 11. Ðæne rād gerēdde Sīric arcebisceop that counsel advised archbishop Sigeric, Chr. 991; Th. 238, 28: 1052; Th. 320, 13, col. i. Gyf ðū ðæt gerēdest if thou decidest on that, Byrht. Th. 132, 54; By. 36: Exon. 92a; Th. 344, 24; Gn. Ex. 178. Ðā witan gerēddan the counsellors ordained, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 15. Heó hire feax gerēdde crines composuit, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. [Cf. Icel. greiða hār to dress the hair.] Bidon girædded disponentur, Rtl. 86, 24. Ic ðone friþ gerēdd hæbbe I have ordained the peace, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 14. Gerēd ordained,

§ 10; Th. i. 240, 2; L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. [Goth. ga-raidjan to enjoin: Icel. greiða to arrange.] II. to read; legere:—Sý geræd sit lectus, C. R. Ben. 22. Hit is geræd on gewyrðelicum racum it is read in historical narratives, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Ðonne gerāde gē ðas word beforan him ðæt hig gehíron then read these words before them that they may hear, Deut. 31, 11. [Cf. ge-rāðian.]

ge-rēðe, *es; n.* ge-rēðu, *e; f?* A housing, harness, trappings, equipage; phaleræ, apparatus:—Ða here-geata medemra þegna syndon hors and his gerēðe the heriots of the medial thanes are a horse and his trappings, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, MS. G: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22, MS. B. Folc fereþ herega geræðum the nation marches with martial equipage, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699; Elen. Kmbl. 2105; El. 1054: 2213; El. 1108. v. ge-rēde, ge-rēþle.

ge-rēðe; *adj.* Ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain, simple; paratus, celer, promptus, expeditus, planus, simplex:—He gedýde mīne fēt swā gerāde swā swā heorotum qui perfecit pedes meos [celeres] tanquam cervi, Ps. Th. 17, 32. Ge meteriers, ge geræðre sprāce et versibus heroicis, et simplici oratione, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13: 5, 18; S. 636, 6; Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. [Icel. greiðr ready, free: cf. North. E. gradely.] v. rēde, ge-rād.

ge-rēðen, *ne; f.* A proposal, purpose, condition; propositum, Rtl. 92, 36. On ða gerēðene on the condition, Th. Chart. 484, 29.

ge-rēðend, *es; m.* A disposer; dispositio, Rtl. 108, 16.

ge-rēðing, *es; m.* A decree; consultum, Cot. 59; Lye.

ge-rēðnes, -rēðnis, -rēðnys, *ness, e; f.* An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution, condition; consultum:—Dis is seó gerēðnys de Eadgar cyng gerēðde this is the ordinance that king Eadgar ordained, L. Edg. i. pref; Th. i. 262, 2; L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 5; L. Ath. v. pref; Th. i. 228, 6; L. Eth. vi. 1, 2, 3; Th. i. 314, 2, 12, 19; Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 33; Th. Chart. 168, 27. In ðas gerēðnisse on this condition, 104, 20. [Cf. Goth. ga-raideins an ordinance.]

ge-rēðoð; *part. p.* Furnished with trappings, harnessed:—Ān gerēðoð hors a harnessed horse, Ælf. T. Lisle 36, 12; Th. Chart. 501, 5. v. ge-rēde; *subst.*

ge-rēf; *adj.* Fixed; fixus:—Gif mon folc-leásunge gewyrce and hīo on hine geræf weorde if a man commit folk-leasing and it be fixed upon him, L. Ælf. 32; Th. i. 80, 21, note.

ge-rēft torn, distracted; discerptus, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21.

ge-rēpan to bind, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 15; Met. 13, 8: 25, 73, 96; 25, 37, 48. v. rēpan.

ge-rēsan; *p. de; pp. ed* [rēsan to rush] To rush; irrūere:—De wið swā mīclum mægne gerēðde who rushed against so great a power, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 15; Gen. 2095; Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Hī gerēsdon they rushed, Chr. Erl. 5, 7; Shr. 130, 22, 23.

ge-ræstan to rest, sit; quiescere:—Geræstun mid þone Hæland discumbant cum Jesu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 10; Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 15; Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. ræstan.

ge-rēswa, *an; m.* [rēswa a chief] A chief, prince; dux, princeps:—Cymeþ engla gerāswa the prince of angels cometh, Salm. Kmbl. 223; Sal. 111.

ge-rēþle, *an; n.* A harness, trappings; phaleræ:—Hors and his gerēþlan a horse and his trappings, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. v. ge-rēde. ge-rēwen, -rēwud set in rows, plaited, embroidered; segmentatus:—Gerēwen hrægel segmentata vestis, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10. ge-ræfende, -rawende RIFTING, cleaving; infindens, Cot. 181.

Geransingas; *gen. a; pl.* The Gergesenes:—In lond Geransinga in regionem Gerasenorum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 28.

ge-rār a roaring, howling; boatus, ululatus, Shr. 50, 10.

ge-rās. v. ge-rīsan.

GERD, *e; f.* A yard, rod, reed, twig, young shoot; virga, arundo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 20. Sex fodur gerda six fethers of faggots, Th. Chart. 104, 27.

gerdel a girdle, Prov. 31. v. gyrdel.

gere; *adv.* Entirely, well, very well; penitus, bene, optime, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 14; Exod. 291. v. gear; *adv.*

ge-reēpan to bind. v. ge-rēpan.

ge-refa, *an; m.* A reeve, judge, count; prefectus, iudex, comes:—Ic bebede eallum mīnum gerefaum I command all my reeves, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 14. v. ge-rēfa.

ge-reftan; *p. ode; pp. od* To rob, steal, spoil:—Gereofage dirifere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 27. Secgaþ ðæt his ðegnas gereafodan his lic on us and forstēlan say that his disciples robbed his body from us and stole it away, Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Gereafydon dirieþebant, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 12. Ðone deórwyrþan gym ðone ðe deófol wolde gereafian the precious jewel that the devil would steal, Shr. 155, 21.

ge-reachte, -reacht related, explained, denoted, directed, ruled, reproved, Exon. 34b; Th. 110, 12; Gū. 106; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

ge-rec, *es; n.* Rule, government, management, order, direction, explanation; regimen, moderamen, ratio, directio, expositio:—On ðara oðra mægþa gerece awunode in illarum provinciarum regimine permansit, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 26. Ðone bisecephād mid mycele

gerece heold and rihte *episcopatum sedulo moderamine gessit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 35; Bt. 21; Fox 74, 29; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 2; Met. 22, 1. Be efen-nihte æfter Anatholius gerece *concerning even-night [the equinox]* after the explanation of Anatolius, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19, note.

ge-rec, es; *n. A tumult*:—*Gerec tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger. ungareh tumultus*.]

ge-reca, an; *m. A governor, ruler, prefect; præfectus*:—*Heah gereca summus præfectus*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 21, 1.

ge-reccan, -recan, -reccan; *ic -reccæ, dū -reccest, -recest, he -recep, -recp; imp. -rece; p. -reahite, -rehte; pp. -reahit, -reht; v. trans.* I. *to put forth, shew, relate, express, denote, explain, interpret, translate; exponere, demonstrare, narrare, referre, disserere, exprimere, interpretari, reddere*:—*Ic gereccan mæg I can shew*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 74; Met. 25, 37. *Ic eow mæg gerecan [MS. Cot. gereccan] I can shew you*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. *Gē dæt cunnon gereccan ye know how to relate that*, Elen. Kmbl. 1294; El. 649; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. *Nemn nū gif dū hit ge-reccan mæge declare it now if thou art able to shew it*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. *Aristoteles hit gerehte Aristotle has explained it*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2. *Worðum gereccan to express in words*, 20; Fox 70, 28. *Dæt is gereht Crist quod est interpretatum Christus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42; Exon. 9b; Th. 9, 12; Cri. 133. *Emanuhel, dæt ys gereht on ure geþeode, God mid us Emanuel, which is, translated into our speech, God with us*, Mt. Bos. 1, 23; Mk. Bos. 5, 41; 15, 22. *Gereccan þancas referre gratias*, Procem. R. Conc.

II. *to set forth, extend, direct, order, rule, control, reprove, correct, subdue, reduce to subjection; exponere, extendere, dirigere, regere, corrigere, corrigere, subigere, sub imperium redigere*:—*Sf on ðīnre gesihpe mines sylfes gebed gereht swā ricels byð dirigitur oratio mea sicut incensum in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. *Sād heora on worulda biþ gereht semen eorum in seculum dirigitur*, Ps. Spl. 101, 29. *He hie gerecep to eallum gōðum he will direct them to all good*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 33. *Ne biþ se ofer eorþan gereahnt non dirigitur super terram*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. *Gerece on gesihpe ðīne weg minne dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 9; 24, 5; 39, 3; Ps. Th. 118, 133. *Hū Gūþlac his in Godes willan mōd gerehte how Guthlac directed his mind to God's will*, Exon. 34a; Th. 108, 3; Gū. 67. *Op-dæt ðæs gewinnes God ende gereahite until God directed an end of the strife*, 34b; Th. 110, 12; Gū. 106. *Ða witan gerehton Eadgife dæt heo sceolde hire fæder hand geclānsian the witan directed Eadgifu to clear her father's hand*, Chart. Th. 201, 33; 70, 31. *Mine fēt to heofenum gereahite my feet [shall be] directed to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. *Gif hiora mōd-sefa meahite weorþan staðol-fæst, gereahit purh ða strongan meahit if their mind might become stable, ruled by strong might*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99. *Me sōþfæst symble gerece and mildheorte mōde þreage corripit me justus in misericordia et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7; Exon. 66b; Th. 247, 4; Jul. 73. *To gereccanne done gedwolan ad corrigendum errorem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 9. *In anwuld gerehton they reduced to subjection*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. *Mon gerehte dæt yfe cinge the property was confiscated to the king*, Th. Chart. 173, 1. *v. recan*.

ge-recce-līc; *adj. Stretched out, extended, strict, firm, steadfast; extensus, strictus, firmus*, Som.

ge-recednys, -recednes, -recenes, -nyss, e; *f. A narration, history, report, an interpretation, a direction, correction; narratio, relatio, historia, interpretatio, directio, correctio*:—*Dæt gōdspell æfter Mathæus gerecednysse the gospel according to the narration of Matthew*, Mt. Bos. titl; Mk. Bos. titl; Greg. Dial. 2, 15; Th. Apol. 1, 1. *To mægwlite andgytes and gästlicra gerecednessa ic to ætŷfte ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjeci*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 35. *Dū gearwodest gerecednyssa, dōm and rihtwīsnysse on Iacobe dū dydest tu parasti directiones, iudicium et iustitiam in Iacob tu fecisti*, Ps. Spl. 98, 4; 96, 2.

ge-recenian; *p. ode; pp. od To explain; exponere, explanare, interpretari*:—*Rūn biþ gerecenod a mystery shall be explained*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525.

ge-rec-lice; *adv. In a direct course, directly, extensively, strictly, firmly; extenso cursu vel modo, directe, stricte, firme*:—*Gereclīce rihte flōweþ flows in a direct course straight along*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 27; Met. 5, 14; 24, 16; Met. 24, 8; Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1.

ge-rēde, an; *n. Harness, trappings; phalaræ*:—*Hors and his gerēdan a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, note 39. [Cf. *ge-ræde*.]

GE-REFA, *ge-ræfa, groefa, an; m. A prefect, steward, fiscal officer of the shire or county, judge, reeve or sheriff, count; præpōsitus, villicus, iudex, præfectus, cōmes*:—*Fōreset vel gerēfa præpōsitus, Ælfic*, Gl. 87; Som. 74, 37; Wrt. Voc. 50, 19. *Cwæþ se gerēfa ait villicus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. *Gif man bīscopes esne tīhte odde cnyngnes, cānne hine on gerēfan hand, odde hine gerēfa clēnsie, odde selle to swīnganne if any one accuse a bishop's servant or that of the king, he shall clear himself before the judge, either the judge shall clear him or give him up to be scourged*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. *Ðæs cnyngs gerēfa the king's reeve*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 31; L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 14. *Gif hit se gerēfa ne amanige mid rihte if the reeve do not lawfully exact it [the fine]*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. *Dæt ælc gerēfa nāme dæt wedd on his āgenre scite, dæt*

hī ealle dæt frīþ healdan woldan that each reeve should take a pledge in his own shire, that they would all hold the peace, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 1. *Ðæt ælc gerēfa fylste oðrum to ure ealra frīpe that every reeve may help another for the common peace of us all*, v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 286, 27. *Ðæs landrican and ðæs bīscopes gerēfa the landlord's and the bishop's reeve*, L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16; L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. *Iosep, se ædela gerēfa, of Arimathia Ioseph ab Arimathea, nobilis decurio*, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. *Sum was æhtwelig æðeles cnyne, rice gerēfa there was a wealthy man of noble race, a powerful count*, Exon. 66a; Th. 243, 31; Jul. 19. *Se gerēfa hēt Iulianan the count commanded Juliana*, 73b; Th. 274, 9; Jul. 530. *Gerēfa mīn my steward*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 25; Gen. 2181. *Ealdorman odde gerēfa cōmes*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 61. *Gerēfa consul*, Ælfic. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 49; Wrt. Voc. 18, 4. *Nān man ne hwyrf nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17, 18. *On ælces gerēfan manunge in every reeve's district*, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. *Iohanna, Chuzan wif, Herodes gerēfan Ioaana, uxor Chusae, procuratoris Herōdis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 3. *He cwæþ to his gerēfan præcēpit dispensatōris dōmus suæ dicens*, Gen. 43, 16. *Gecyðe cnynges gerēfan let them declare it to the king's reeve*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 17; 22; Th. i. 76, 5. *Swā hie geþingian mægen wið cnyng and his gerēfan as they can agree with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 12. *Gif man done gerēfan teof if any accuse the reeve*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 19. *On Lindcolene ceastre gerēfan pertingens ad præfectum Lindcolina civitatis*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 20; Shrn. 120, 12; 123, 24. *He sende his gerēfan mīst præfectum suum*, 4, 1; S. 564, 42. *Mīne ealdorman and mīne gerēfan my aldermen and my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. *Ic wille, dæt bīscop and ða gerēfan hit beoðan I will that the bishop and the reeves command it*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. *Ic wille, dæt mīne gerēfan gedōn, dæt man agife ða ciricesceattas and sāwlscēattas I will that my reeves cause that a man shall give the church-scots and the soul-scots*, i. prm; Th. i. 196, 8. *Ic Æðelstān cnyngc cyðe [MS. cyð] ðām gerēfan to hwilcere bīng I, Æthelstan king, make known to the reeves at each town*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 3. *Eādwerd cnyng byt ðām gerēfum eallum, dæt ge dēman swā rihte dōmas swā ge rihtoste cunnon, and hit on ðære dōmbēc stande King Edward commands all the reeves, that ye pass the most righteous sentences you can, and as it stands in the doom book*, L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 3; L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 29. *Se sette gerēfan geond eall dæt rice cyð constiuit præpōsitō per cunctas regiones*, Gen. 41, 34. *He hēt sēcan sīne gerēfan he commanded to seek his officers*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 31; Dan. 79. *We ðær settan and geendebrydedon ure gerēfan ordinarios præpōitoresque nostros proposuimus*, Nar. 3, 25. *From ðen groefæa a præside*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14; Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 5; Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1, 4. *See Stubbs' Const. Hist. and Schmid A. S. Gesetz. s. v. Kemble's Saxons in England*, ii. c. 5; Grm. R. A. 752-4.

ge-rēf-ern, es; *n. A court-house*:—*Urbanus eode to his gerēfærne Urbanus went to his court-house*, Shrn. 106, 16.

ge-rēf-land, es; *n. Tributary land; tributarium territorium*, Cot. 106.

ge-rēflang, es; *m. A minister*:—*Ða gerēflanges of Cristes circean the ministers of Christchurch*, Chart. Th. 317, 32.

ge-rēf-mēd, e; *f. 'The meadow which the reeve owned "ex officio," or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence,'* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxiv.

ge-rēf-scipe, es; *m. Office of a gerēfa*:—*Ne heora nān gerēfscipe ne drife let none of them practise any reeveship*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33.

ge-rēf-scīr or *-scire*, e; *f. Stewardship; villicatio*:—*Mīn hlāford mīne gerēfscīre fram me nymþ dominus meus auferat a me villicationem*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. *Gerēfscyre præfectura*, Hpt. Gl. 438. *v. scīr, ge-scīran*.

ge-regnian, -rēnian; *p. ode; pp. od, ad To put, dispose, adorn*:—*Ge-regnian, inficere*, Cot. 112. *Hwæðer him leofre wære ðe he hī ealle acwealde ðe hī libbende to bismre gerēnian hēte whether he would rather that he should kill them all or should order them to be put to shame while living*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 14. *Līl hit oftræd and hie to loman gerēnode dæt hie mec ænigre note nytte beon ne meahthon 52 it trode down and made them cripples so that they could be of no use to me; calcatos inuitiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 26. *Ðonne hangaþ ðær eac būfan ðæm lāstum gearenod swīde mycel leohftæc moreover there hangs, placed above the footsteps, a great lamp*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29. *Ðæs geregnedan concinnati*, Cot. 57. *Ne dæt ne beoþ on ðf fægerre dæt mid elles hwam gearenod biþ ðeah ða gerēnū fægeru sīen ðe hit mid gearenod biþ nor will that be the fairer which is adorned with something else though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 74, 3; Fox 46, 14; 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. *Goldre geregnad adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1558, 8. *Gerēnod adorned*, Byrht. Th. 136, 35; By. 161; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. *Girfnad ornatum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 5. [Cf. *Goth. garagion*.]

ge-regnong a making up; confectio, Cot. 44.

ge-rehtad made straight, set up; erectus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13.

ge-rehte, -reht related, explained, interpreted, directed, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2; Ps. Th. 140, 2; Jn. Bos. 1, 38, 41, 42; p. and pp. of *ge-reccan*.

gerela, *gierela*, an; *m. Apparel*:—*Gif dū wēnst ðætte wundorlic[e] gerela hwelc weorðmynd sīe if you suppose that wonderful apparel is any*

honour, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Wynna gierelan gielþlices *the pleasures of pompous apparel*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; 127, 22; Gū. 390. v. ge-gerela.

ge-rĕn, es; *n.* An ornament:—Deāh ða gerĕnu fæguru sĕn ðe hit mid gerĕnod biþ *though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 15. Ða gerĕno the ornaments, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 20; Rā. 27, 15. Girino ꝥ glencas ædificaciones, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2. ge-rĕne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n.* A mystery; mysterium, Hy. 8, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rĕnian. v. ge-regnian.

gereofage. v. ge-rĕafian.

ge-reohnung, e; *f.* A making up; confectio, Cot. 171. v. ge-regnong. **ge-reónian**; *p. ode*; *pp.* od To conspire, ordain, frame, devise; conspirare, concinnare:—Ic gereónige *conspiro*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Tunge ðin gereónode fācnu *lingua tua concinnabat dolos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19; thy tongue frameth deceit; *thi tunge ordeynde trecherries*, Wyc. After manegum dagum gereónodon ða Iudeiscan hū hī done Godes cempan acwellan sceoldon *after many days the Jews conspired how they were to kill that champion of God*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 5.

ge-reónung, e; *f.* A conspiracy, confederacy; conjuratio:—Ne understēust ðū disra twēgra manna gereónunga ongeān me *dost thou not understand the plot of these two men against me?* Homl. Th. i. 380, 7. Gereónung fictio, mendacium, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n.* Language, speech, tongue, voice:—Hī cunnon eall mennisc gereord *nationum linguis loquentes*, Nar. 37, 4; Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19; 293, 43. Ðæt ys on ūrum gereorde *that is in our language*, Thw. Hept. 155, 37; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 55. To Norþhymbriscan gereorde to the Northumbrian speech, 58. Weorþlice geþýd ge on Ledenisc gereorde ge on Grecisc Græca pariter et Latine *lingue peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33; 2; 565, 28; Th. An. 18, 29. Ða wæron ða apostolas cweðende to him hwonon him ða wundorlican gereorde cōman *then the apostles were saying to him whence came to him those wonderful speeches*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 9. Hwīlum ic gereordum rincas ladige to wīne *sometimes with voices I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 31; Rā. 15, 16. v. reord.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n.* A meal, refectio, food:—Sæt se Hælynd æt gereorde *discumbat Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 26, 20. Hwær is mīn gereord *ubi est refectio mea*, Mk. Bos. 14, 14. Ær his gereorde ante prandium, Lk. Bos. 11, 38; Gen. 19, 3. Be ðam liflicum gereorde *concerning the vital refectio*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 24. Oddæt ðæt gereorde gefyllt wæs *until the meal was finished*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Cyninga gereordo regum convivia, Cot. 93. Hīm beād reste and gereorda *offered them rest and refreshment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 17; Gen. 2441; Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 29; Pa. 36; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Heofonlicu gereordu *heavenly food*, Shrn. 30, 28; 64, 2. Gioriord cæna, alimentum prandium, cibus, Rtl. 70, 37; 99, 11; 107, 19; 116, 5. Gehriord epula, 116, 34. To gereordum ð farnum ad nuptias, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.

ge-reordan, -reordian; *p. ode*; *pp.* ad, od To give food to, feed, take food, satisfy, refresh, feast; cibare, saturare, satiare, epulāri:—Ic gereordige prando, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 8. Ic gereordige vescor, 29; Som. 33, 50. Ic gereordige reficio, ic eom gereordod reficior, 37; Som. 39, 2. He hine gereordode mid ðam papan *he dined with the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 34. Gioriordade hine cibavit illum, Rtl. 46, 9. He gereordode hī saturavit eos, Ps. Spl. C. 80, 15. Crist gereorde fif þūsenda wera *Christ fed five thousand men*, Shrn. 48, 30. Ðæt ge eow gereordian *that ye may refresh yourselves*, Gen. 18, 5. Ær mæle hine gereordige *that one take refectio before the time*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Gioriordiga we epulemur, Rtl. 25, 17. Gioriord satia, 146, 17. Unbindað hī and gereordigaþ *unbind her and give her to eat*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 19. We willað mid ðý hlāfe gereorde beon *pane illo refici volumus*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 22. Ða wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *then were the sitters in the hall nobly feasted*, Beo. Th. 3581; B. 1788. Hūsle gereorded *refreshed with the eucharist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. Gereordod, Andr. Kmbl. 770; An. 385. Ða ilco biðon geriorded saturabuntur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 6; 14, 20. Hia sīe gioriordado reficiantur, Rtl. 15, 5. **ge-reord-hūs**, es; *n.* A dining-room; refectorium, triclinium, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 51.

ge-reordig-hūs a dining-room; refectorium, Lye.

ge-reording, -ung, e; *f.* A meal, refectio; prandium, refectio:—Gearca us gereordunge *prepare us a meal*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 18. On gereordunge in prandio, Th. An. 28, 9. On ānre gereordinge in una refectio, 34, 37. Ofer wæteru gereordunga *super aquam refectionis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. Gioriordiga a meal, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 19, 37.

ge-reordnes, -nys, se; *f.* A repast, dinner, fulness; refectio, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2; Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 1.

ge-reósan; *p. re-as, pl. -uron*; *pp.* -roren To fall; cadere, Ps. Spl. second 9, 12. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-resp convicted; convictus, L. Alf. pol. 28; Th. i. 80, 21.

ge-rest, es; *n.* A resting-place, couch; accubitus, Rtl. 4, 11.

ge-resta, an; *f.* One who rests with another, consort:—Seó wæs Eádwardes cynges geresta *she was king Edward's consort*, Chr. 1076; Erl.

214, 32. Heó Balan sealde Iacobe to gerestan *Bilham dedit Iacobo quacum conduceret*, Gen. 30, 4.

ge-restan; *p. te*; *pp.* Ed To rest, remain, rest [one's self]:—Ðæt he hine gerestan mehte *ad quiescendum membra*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. Fordon ic æfre ne mæg ðære mōð-ceare mīnre gerestan for I can never rest from my mind's sorrow, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 1; Kl. 40. Tempel Hāliges Gāstes snytro on to gerestenne *a temple for the wisdom of the Holy Ghost to dwell in*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Ic me gereste quiesco, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 30. Mīn hige gerestep nō my mind resteth not, Elen. Kmbl. 2164; El. 1083; Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53. On ðone seofodan ðū gerestest on the seventh thou didst rest, Hy. 9, 23; Grn. ii. 291, 23. Gif ic on dunwange gereste si dederō requiem temporibus meis, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Gerest ðē requiesce, Lk. Bos. 12, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 104, 20. Girestun [Rush.] gehræston [Lind.] requieverunt, Lk. Skt. 12, 19. **ge-restscape**, es; *m.* I. rest, ease; quies, otium, Som. Ben. Lye.

II. a cohabitation; concubitus:—To hyre gerestscape hire wear ne sceal gangan *ad ejus concubitum vir suus accēdere non debet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 32.

ge-rĕtan; *p. -rĕtte*; *pp.* -rĕted, -rĕt To restore, refresh, set right; recreare, reficere:—Wæs heó semninga mid gāstlicre gesyhpe gerĕted *sūbito visione spiritali recreata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 19; 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Ðū me hæfst gerĕtne mid ðīnre geseadwīsnisse *thou hast comforted me with thy reasoning*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12.

ge-rĕpra, an; *m.* A sailor, rower; nauta:—Gerĕpra [MS. gerĕþru] nauta, Ælf. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 15. v. rĕpra.

ge-rĕþru; *pl. n.* Rudder, helm [the steering was done by means of an oar]:—Ða men ða ðe beoþ winnende in sciplicum gewinne hīg ðonne begaþ ærost ða gerĕþru in ðære hýpe *qui in nauali praelio demicaturi sunt ante in portu inflectant gubernacula*, Shrn. 35, 8; 9. Gerĕþru vel scip-getawu aplustre, Ælf. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 19. Gerĕpra aplustra, Gl. Mett. 15. On ānum bāte būtan ālcum gerĕþrum in a boat without any means of steering, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, see note on this passage. 'Gerĕþrum' can however hardly be a case of 'gerĕþra' nauta, as the singular number would be used with 'ælc'; it is rather a plural like 'geatwe' or 'frætwe.'

gēr-hwamlice; *adv.* Yearly; annuatim, Som.

gerian; *p. ode*; *pp.* Ed To clothe; vestire:—Ðām ðe ðone lichoman Cūþberhtes geredon quibus corpus Cudbercti vestierant, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5; MS. B. v. gyrian.

ge-riesian; *p. ode*; *pp.* Ed To rule, govern; regere, dominari, gubernare, Rtl. 8, 7; 26, 43; 38, 41.

ge-riðan; *p. -rād*; *pp.* -riden To ride, reach or obtain by riding, get into one's power, subject:—Ðā he gerāð to Ecgbryhtes stāne *then he rode to Brixton*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Se ðe næs gerāð he who rode to the mess, Beo. Th. 5789; B. 2898. Ðā gerāð he ða burg at Tameworþige *then he rode and took the town at Tamworth*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 24; 901; Erl. 96, 26. Se here geridon Wessexna lond and gesæton micel ðæs folces ofer sæ *adræfdon and ðæs oðres ðone mæstan dæl hie geridon the [Danish] army rode to Wessex and occupied it; much of the folk they drove over sea and most part of the rest they got into their power*, 878; Erl. 78, 29–32. He gerāð eall Norþhymbra land him to gewealde *he got all Northumberland into his power*, 948; Erl. 117, 9. Se cing lēt geridan ealle ða land ðe his mōdor āhte him to handa *the king caused all the lands that his mother owned to be brought under his own control*, 1043; Erl. 168, 8.

ge-rið-men horsemen, knights; equites, Cot. 212.

ge-rif, es; *n.* A seizing, taking away, a catching—as of fish, also that which is caught; raptura, captura:—Ān gerif fisca, oððe ān snæs fisca oððe oðra þinga *one taking of fish, or one spear of fish, or of other things*; una sorta, Mone A. 141; Recd. 37, 77; Wrt. Voc. 64, 9; Ælf. Gl. 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 40. DER. fōt-sīþ-gerif.

ge-rifed, -rifod; *part. p.* Wrinkled; rugatus, Som.

ge-rifod; *part. p.* Wrinkled:—On ealdlicum gearum biþ ðæs mannes neþ gerifod in the years of old age man's face is wrinkled, Homl. Th. i. 614, 14.

ge-riht, es; *n.* What is right, a right, due, last office of the church, direction; rectum, jus, ratio, officium:—Gif hwā ænigra godcundra gerihto forwyrne *if any one refuse any divine dues*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 7. Godes gerihto God's dues, 5; Th. i. 168, 25; Homl. Th. i. 74, 22; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 39; L. Eth. 5, 11; Th. i. 306, 30; Shrn. 208, 28. Dis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wessexan *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 12. Cynescipes gerihta *rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27; Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28. Ealla ða gerihta ðe ðær of arisaþ *all the rights arising therefrom*, 1031; Erl. 162, 4; 1074; Erl. 212, 6. **Ge-riht** ratio, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 23, 24. Heó to cyrcean eóde and hire gerihtan underfeng *she went to the church and received her rites*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 11; Homl. Th. ii. 142, 9. Fōron to gefeohte forþ on gerihte *marched straight on to battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 23; Jud. 202. Man āna gæþ mid his andwlitan up on gerihte *man alone walks with his face erect*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 34; Met. 31, 17. On geryhte ongeān ðæne

mūpan in a direction opposite the mouth, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 24, 8. On gerihthe fram dām sceipe to dām ancre *right from the ship to the anchor*, Shr. 175, 19; Cod. Dipl. ii. 172, 20. DER. ald-, cyric-, gear-, woruld-geriht. **ge-riht**; *adj.* RIGHT, direct; directus:—Dweoru beóp on gerihthe erunt *prava in directa*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. [Goth. ga-raihts.]

ge-rihtan, -ryhtan; *p.* -rihte; *pp.* -rihted, -riht To set right or straight, to direct, correct; dirigere, corrigere, emendare:—He wolde done Cristes gelæfan gerihthan he would set right the faith of Christ, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. Ða þing ðe he unfulfremed gemette, mid heora fultume he ða gerihthe and bette *ea quæ minus perfecta reperit, his quoque iuvantibus corrigebat*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 3. Gerihtaþ Drihtnes weg dirigite viam Dōmini, Jn. Bos. 1, 23. Fram sumum ungetyðdum gerihthe a quodam impêrto emendatum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. Mīn mundbyrd is geriht to ðære rōde *my protection is directed to the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 259; Kr. 131. [Goth. garahtjan.]

ge-riht-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht To justify, correct, direct, rectify, reprove; rectificare, corrigere, arguere:—Se Hælend wolde ða synfullan gerihthlæcan the Healer [Saviour] would correct the sinful, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 14. Ðæt hys weorc ne sýn gerihthlæhte ut non arguantur opera ejus, Jn. Bos. 3, 20; Ps. Lamb. 36, 24. He ðærbinnan wunode gerihthlæcende ðæt folc mid lare to geleafan he dwelt therein directing the people by teaching to belief, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 113. Menn be his lare heora lif gerihthlæton men by his instruction rectified their lives, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 8. Gif we beóp fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum gerihthlæhte if we be corrected from our perversities, 124, 35.

ge-rihtnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A setting right, correction; correctio:—Be heora gerihthnesse de illorum correctione, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. He wæs firena forgifnes and gerihthnes hæþena þeoda he was forgiveness of sins and the setting right of heathen peoples, Blickl. Homl. 163, 23.

ge-rihtreccan to direct:—Ðe to gerihtreccenne ðæt ðu gesyhst myd ðines mōdes eāgan god to direct thee to see God with thy mind's eye, Shr. 177, 25.

ge-riht-wisian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To justify; justificare:—He wolde hine sylfne gerihthwisian ille volens justificare seipsum, Lk. Bos. 10, 29. Ðu eart se ðe me gerihthwistast thou art he who justifyest me, Ps. Th. 4, 1. Ða ðe he him to clypode, ða he gerihthwisode, and ða ðe he gerihthwisode, ða he gemæxsode those whom he called unto him he justified, and those whom he justified he glorified, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 2. Hi synt gerihthwisode justificata sunt, Ps. Th. 18, 8. Gerihthwisud justificatus, Mt. Bos. 11, 19.

ge-rīm, *es*; *n.* A number, computation, calendar, diary; nūmērus, computatio, ep̄hemēris = ἐφημερίς:—Ðæs næs nā gerīm cujus non erat nūmērus, Ps. Spl. 104, 32. Feower and twentig wintra gerīmes twenty four winters in number, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26, 40; Edw. 7, 21; Cd. 224; Th. 626, 15; Sat. 502. Ofer gerīm sūper nūmērum, Ps. Spl. 39, 8; 38, 6. Ic ne mæg gerīm witan hearda hēteþonca I cannot know the number of cruel enmities, Exon. 70a; Th. 261, 13; Jul. 314; Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Gerīm ep̄hemērides, nūmērus quōtidianus, Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 51; Wrt. Voc. 47, 55. On getal gerīmes by reckoning of numbers, Salm. Kmbl. 184, 7. On gerīme by number, 192, 10. DER. dōgor-gerīm, gear-, heafod-, niht-, þūsend-, un-, winter-.

ge-rīman, to-rīmenne; *p.* ðe; *pp.* ed [rīman to number] To number, reckon; num̄rāre:—He āna mæge ealle gerīman he alone can number all, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 22; Exod. 439; Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 4; Hö. 116. Donne mæg he eac swiðe gerīman ðinne ofspring sēmen quibque tuum num̄rāre pōtest, Gen. 13, 16; Ps. Th. 104, 30. To gerīmenne to reckon, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 39. Sceāwa heofon, hyrste gerīm behold the heaven, number its ornaments, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðæm feower bearn, forþ gerīmed, in worold wōcon to him four children, numbered forth, were born into the world, Beo. Th. 118; B. 59.

ge-rīmcræft, *es*; *m.* Arithmetic, art of numbering:—Ðe sēlost cunnon on gerīmcræfte that are best acquainted with arithmetic, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 7; Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 5.

ge-rīmtel, *es*; *n.* A number, reckoning:—Bion on ðæm gerīmtale mid mīnum brōþor to be of the number with my brother, H. R. 13, 11. [Cf. rīmgæt.]

ge-rīnan; *pp.* -rinen To touch, take hold of, grip; tangere, contingere, arripere:—Ne ofer ðæt syððan hine ð gerīnan dorste neque unquam exinde eum auderet contingere, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14. Wæs he sōna gerinen lichomlice untrunmyssse confestim languore corpōris tactus est, 4, 3; S. 568, 37. Wæs he semninga fram deofle gerinen subitō a diabōlo arreptus, 3, 11; S. 536, 13. MS. B. v. ge-rīnan.

ge-rīne, *es*; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n.* A mystery; mysterium:—Eow is gesead to witanne Godes rices gerīne vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni Dei, Mk. Bos. 4, 11. v. ge-rīne.

ge-rīnelic; *adj.* Prosperous, Hpt. Gl. 466.

ge-rīnnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen To run, run together, congeal, join; coagulare, coagulari:—Nis nā gerunnen togædere seó Godcundnys and seó menniscnys the divinity and the humanity are not mingled together, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 5. Gerunnen is swā swā meolc heorte heora coagulatum est sicut lac cor eorum, Ps. Lamb. 118, 70. Munt gerunnen, ðūne fæt,

to hwý wēne gē muntas gerunne mons coagulatus, mons pinguis, ut quid suspicamini montes coagulatos, Ps. Spl. 67, 16. Gerunnen coagulatus, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1. Gerunnen blōd viscum, 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12. [Goth. ga-rinnan to run together: O. H. Ger. gi-rinnan coagulare.]

ge-rīno buildings; ædificationes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2. v. ge-rēn.

ge-rīp, *es*; *n.* [rīp harvest] A reaping, harvest; messis:—Ðæt gerīp is micel the reaping is great, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 16. Gerīp messis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56; Wrt. Voc. 74, 69; Gen. 8, 22. Biddaþ ðæs gerīpes hlāford, ðæt he asende wyrhtan to his gerīpe pray to the lord of the reaping, that he send workmen to his reaping, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 20. On Godes gerīpe in God's reaping, 530, 19. Hwā gemenigfyt ðæt gerīp of feawum cornum who multiplies the harvest from a few grains of corn, i. 184, 31.

ge-rīpan; *p.* -rāp, *pl.* -ripon; *pp.* -ripen To reap; mētēre:—Hie heora corn gerīpon they reaped their corn, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 32, col. 2. On ðæt gerād ðe he ælce gearē gerīpe on the condition that each year he reap, Cod. Dipl. ii. 398, 21.

ge-rīpan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [rīpan to ripen] To ripen, grow old; mātūrari, sēnescere:—Næron hī gerīpode to slege they were not ripe for slaughter, Homl. Th. i. 84, 5. On wīntrum gerīpod ripe in years, ii. 24, 23. Mīn hlāford gerīpod ys dōmīnus meus vētulus est, Gen. 18, 12. Gerīpod mātūrus, C. R. Ben. 43.

ge-rīsan; *3rd sing. pres.* -rīsep, -rīst, *pl.* -rīsaþ; *p.* -rās, *pl.* -rison; *pp.* -rīsen To behave, become, befit, suit; dēcēre, convenīre: generally used impersonally:—Gold gerīsep on guman sward gold is fitting on a man's sword, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 14; Gn. Ex. 126. Ðe gerīsep lofsang the dēcet hymnus, Ps. Spl. 64, 1; 92, 7. Cyninge gerīst rihtwīsnys righteousness becomes a king, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 32; i. 418, 8. Ðe him betst gerīst which suits him best, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 20; Menol. Fox 117; Men. 58. Wera gehwylcum wīslīc word gerīsaþ to every man wise words are fitting, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Swā ðam þeodne gerās as was fitting to the master, 49a; Th. 168, 34; Gū. 1087. Ðæt ðam weorce nānum men ne gerīse bēt to fandienne, ðonne ðam wyrhtan ðe hit worhte that it became no man better to prove the work than the workman who made it, Ors. i, 12; Bos. 36, 37.

ge-rīsan; *pp.* -rīsen To seize, take; rapere:—Gerīsep rapit, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. Gerīsaþ rapiunt, 11, 12. Sōna wæs gerīsen and genumen of middenearde rapta confestim de mundo, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5, note.

ge-rīsen, -rīse [?], *es*; *n.* A seizing; rapina:—Ne begiest ðu nā ðæt rice on gerīse woruldlicra þinga non in præda, nec in rapina regnum tibi dabitur, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 78, 5. v. ge-rīsan to seize.

ge-rīsene, -rīse, -rīsyne; *adj.* Fit, convenient, proper; congruus, decens, conveniens:—He sealde his lareowum gerīsene stōwe and ēpel heora hāde doctoribus suis locum sedis eorum gradu congruum donare, Bd. 4, 26; S. 488, 19. Æfter gerīsenne āre swā myclum B' juxta honorem tanto Pontifici congruum, 5, 19; S. 636, 45. Ða gerīсно digna, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. Ðis þīncep gerīsene this seems fitting, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Swā gerysne ne wæs as was not seemly, 76; Th. 94, 22; Gen. 1565; 9; Th. 11, 2; Gen. 169; Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2053. Hit is ealles gerīsnost it is most fitting, Blickl. Homl. 205, 24.

ge-rīsene, -rīse, -rīsyne, *es*; [seems to occur only in *pl.*] *n.* What is fitting, decent:—Godes hūs sindon innan bestrýpte ælcra gerīсна God's houses are stripped within of everything seemly, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 43; Th. Chart. 511, 4. Ðæt heora gerīсна nære ðæt hý swā heāne hý gepohtan ðæt hý heora gelīcan wurdan that it was not fitting for them [the Romans] to think themselves so low as to be their [the Carthaginians'] equals, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 27; Cd. 93; Th. 242, 17; Dan. 420. Ne fremest ðu gerysnu and riht wīþ me thou dost not do what is fitting and right towards me, 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245; 111; Th. 146, 4; Gen. 2432. Gif he mōt dær rihtes and gerysena onbrūcan if he can there enjoy what is right and fitting, Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 6. Ryhtum gerīsum right fittingly, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 2; Fā. 30.

ge-rīsenlic; *comp. m.* -licra, *f. n.* -licre; *adj.* Convenient, suitable, befitting; conveniens, aptus:—Ne þuhte hit me nāht gerīsenlic I should not think it at all suitable, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. Ægðer ðara is swiðe nyt weorc and gerīsenlic either is a very useful and befitting work, Prov. Kmbl. 60. On ðæm gerīsenlican hēhselte on that seemly throne, Blickl. Homl. 9, 26. Gerīsenlic me to wasanne oportet me esse, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 49. Ðē is gerīsenlicre ðæt ðu sī mid rihte ofersteled, ðonne ðu oferstele ðeðerne man mid wōge it is more befitting thee to be overruled with right than to overrule another with wrong, Prov. Kmbl. 8; Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 23.

ge-rīsenlice; *comp.* -licor; *adv.* Becomingly, fitly; apte:—Seó wæs gerīsenlice gehlād mid gelīce stāne operculo similis lapidis aptissime tectum, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32; 3, 17; S. 544, 4, col. 1. Gerīsenlicor aptius, 2, 13; S. 517, 2; 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-rīsenness, -rīsenes, *se*; *f.* Conveniency, agreeableness, congruity; conventia, Cot. 58.

ge-rīslīc; *adj.* Convenient, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 34, note. v. ge-rīsenlic.

ge-rīsnian to agree, accord; convenire, Cot. 38.

ge-ríxian *to rule*; regnare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 14. v. **ge-rícsian**.
gerla, an; *m. Tribute*:—To sellanne done gerlo dare tributum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 22.

gérlic; *adj. Yearly*; annuus, Rtl. 49, 25; Shr. 208, 28.

Germania, *e* [= æ]; *f. Germany*. The Germania of Alfred extended from the Don on the east to the Rhine and the German Ocean on the west; and from the Danube on the south to the White Sea on the north; it therefore embraced nearly the whole of Europe north of the Rhine and the Danube. Its great extent will be seen by the countries mentioned in the notes from 5 to 39, and in the text of Ors. Bos. pp. 35–40. See also Cluverii Introductionis in universam Geographiam, Libri vi. Amstelædami, 4to. 1729, Lib. iii. Cap. 1. De veteri Germania, pp. 183–186, and the map of Europe, p. 72. Also the very learned work, Cluverii Germania antiqua, Lugd. Batavorum, Elzevir, Fol. 1616: Lib. 1: Cap. xi. De magnitudine Germaniæ antiquæ, pp. 94–98, also Lib. iii. Cap. xxxviii. pp. 157–162, and the map, p. 3. Also Cellarii Geographia Antiqua, Cantab. 4to. 1703, pp. 309–313. Warnefried's Hist. Longob. Lib. i. Cap. 1:—Nū wille we ymb Europe land-gemære reccan, swā mycel swā we hit fyrmest witon.—Fram ðære eā Danais, west ðp Rīn ða eā, [seō wylp of ðæm george ðe man Alpis hætt, and yrnþ ðonne norþ-ryhte on ðæs gārsecges earm, ðe ðæt land ūtanymbliþ, ðe man Bryttannia hætt];—and eft sūþ ðp Donua ða eā, [ðære æwylme is neāh ðære eā Rīnes, and is siddan eāst yrnende wið norþan Crēca land ūt on ðone Wendel-Sæ];—and norþ ðp ðone gārsecg, ðe man Cwēn-Sæ hætt: binnan ðæm syndon manega peōða; ac hit man hætt eall, GERMANIA now we will speak, as much as we know, about the boundaries of Europe.—From the river Don, westward to the river Rhine, [which springs from the Alps, and then runs right north into the arm of the ocean, that lies around the country called Britain];—and again south to the river Danube, [whose spring is near the river Rhine, and which afterwards runs east by the country north of Greece into the Mediterranean Sea];—and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations, but it is all called GERMANIA, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 20–28. Cōmon hī of þrīm folcum ðām strangestan Germaniæ ðæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geātum aduenerunt de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20.

gern yarn, spun wool. DER. nett-gern. v. **gearn**.

german; *p. de*; *pp. ed To desire*; desiderāre:—He ðæs biscophādes gernde he desired episcopal ordination, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 23. v. **gyrnan**.
gerne-winde, *es*; *m?* A yarn-winder, reel; conductum [āpud textōres], Wrt. Voc. 282, 2. v. **gearn**-winde.

ge-rora. v. **ge-hror**.

ge-rōsod rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceus, Som.

ge-rostod roasted; assus, Som.

ge-rōtsian [= geunrōtsian?] to make sad; contristare, Rtl. 56, 20.

ge-rōwen rowed. v. **rōwan**.

gers, *es*; *n. Grass*; herba:—Se ðe forþatýhþ wyrctcynren oddē gers þeowdōmes manna qui producit herbam seruūti, hōminum, Ps. Lamb. 146, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. v. **gærs**.

GERST; *GRIST*, pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.

gersum, *es*; *m. n.* gersuma, an; *m. Treasure*; thesaurus, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13; 1090; Erl. 226, 38; 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. **gærsum**, gærsuma; and see Grm. D. M. 840.

ge-rūm, *es*; *n.* [rūm space] Room, space; spātium:—Hī nāuðer ne gestillan ne mōton, ne eac swiðor styrian, ðonne he him ðæt gerūm his wealdlederes toforlæt they neither can be still, nor yet move farther, than he allows to them the space of his rein, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Eodon on gerūm eorlas āglēwe the men learned in law went apart, Elen. Kmb. 639; El. 320. Cyning healdeþ me on heaðore, hwilum læteþ eft on gerūm sceacan the king holds me in restraint, sometimes again lets me go at large, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 20; Rā. 21, 14.

ge-rūma, an; *m.* [rūm room] A room, place, space; locus, spātium:—Ic his biðan ne deor rēdes on gerūman I dare not await him fierce in my place, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 7; Rā. 16, 16.

ge-rūme; *adj. Ample, roomy, expanded, made open*; amplius, spātiosus, dilātus, patēfactus:—Is mīn mōd gehæled, hyge ymb heortan gerūme my mind is healed, the thoughts around my heart expanded, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759. Syndon ðīne willan rihte and gerūme thy wishes are right and great, 188; Th. 234, 12; Dan. 291. [Ger. geraum spacious: O. H. Ger. kirūmo opportunus.]

ge-rumpen rough, wrinkled; rugosus:—Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber, Cot. 38.

ge-rūna, an; *m. A counsellor*:—Gerūna sinmistes vel consecratis, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 66; Wrt. Voc. 18, 18. Gerūna a secretis, vel principis consiliarius, 113; Som. 79, 127; Wrt. Voc. 60, 32.

ge-runnen run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16; 118, 70; Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1; 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12; *pp. of* ge-rinnan.

gerwan, gerwian, gerwigan; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. ed, od To make ready, prepare, make, construct*; pārare, prępārare, faciēre, construēre:—Ciricean getimbran, gerwan Godes tempel to build a church, to construct a temple

of God, Andr. Kmb. 3266; An. 1636. Gerwigan wīfe hūs wexinge getācnāþ to prepare [one's] house for a wife betokens increase, Som. 205; Lchdm. iii. 210, 3. v. **gearwian**.

ge-ryd, -rid; *adj. Prepared, ready, usual*; paratus:—Deāh se graf geryd sī though the grave be prepared, Lchdm. iii. 355, 2, col. 1; Shr. 184, 20. Moises dyde on geryde orcas Moses put it into the usual basons, Ex. 24, 6.

ge-ryht. v. **ge-riht**.

ge-ryhtan to set right; dirigēre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geleāfan geryhtan he would set right the faith of Christ, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 12. v. **ge-rihtan**.

ge-rýman; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [rýman to make room] To extend, enlarge, make room, open, manifest, expand; dilātare, ampliāre, locum dare, apērire, expandēre:—Ongyn ðe scip wyrcan, on ðam ðū monegum scealt reste gerýman begin thou to make a ship, in which thou shalt make room for resting-places to many, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 36; Gen. 1304. Ic gerýme ðīne gemāro dilātāwōro terminos tuos, Ex. 34, 24. He ðdrum gerýmeþ wyrwm to wiste he clears the way for other worms' repast, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 9; Seel. 123. Ic him lifes weg gerýmde I opened the way of life to them, Rood Kmb. 175; Kr. 89; Elen. Kmb. 2496; El. 1249. Ðū me gerýmdes dilātasti mihi, Ps. Th. 4, 1. Octavianus gerýmde Rōmāna rice Octavianus extended the Roman empire, Homl. Th. i. 32, 18. Ðæt hie him ðder flet eal gerýmdon that they would wholly open to him another dwelling, Beo. Th. 2177; B. 1086. Se weg biþ us gerýmed the way is open to us, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 32; Andr. Kmb. 3159; An. 1582; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 37; Met. i, 19; Homl. Th. i. 564, 18; 28, 12. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sōpum wīsum gerýmeþ who truly manifests his divinity, Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Gif him swā byþ gerýmed if he has opportunity, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 28. On ðam rýmette ðe se cing hætt gerýmen into ealdan mynstre in the space that the king ordered to cede to the old monastery, Ch. Th. 231, 26.

ge-rýne, -rīne, -rēne, *es*; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n.* A mystery, a sacrament; mysterium:—Ðæt ðegol wæs Dryhtnes gerýne that was a secret mystery of the Lord, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 25; Cri. 41. Ðæt monnum nis cūþ gerýne that mystery is not known to men, 9 a; Th. 7, 2; Cri. 95. Dryhtnes gerýne the mystery of the Lord, 49 a; Th. 169, 14; Gū. 1094; Lk. Bos. 8, 10. Ðæt word ðæs heofonlican gerýnes the word of the heavenly mystery, Blickl. Homl. 17, 9; 7. Eow is geseald to witanne heofena rices gerýnu uobis datum est nosse mysteria regni calorum, Mt. Bos. 13, 11. Ða gerýnu Cristes menniscynsse the mysteries of Christ's humanity, Homl. Pasc. Lisie 12, 17. Hit forlæfed gewearþ ðætte hie sædon swefn cýuinge, wyrdra gerýnu it was denied that they should tell the dream to the king, the mysteries of the fates, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 4; Dan. 149. Engel Drihtnes wrāt in wāge worda gerýnu the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words, 210; Th. 261, 9; Dan. 723. On ðe wrāt wuldres God gerýno on thee the God of glory wrote [his] mysteries, Andr. Kmb. 3020; An. 1513. Ðæt hie ðæt hālige gerýne årwurplice bremān mægen that they may reverently celebrate the holy mystery, L. E. l. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27; Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23, 43; 497, 2, 5. [Goth. ga-rūni counsel: O. Sax. gi-rūni mystery: O. H. Ger. ki-rūni mysterium, sacramentum.] DER. gāsi-gerýne, gæst-, word-. v. **rýne**, rún, ge-rýno, ge-rýnu.

ge-rýnelic; *adj. Mystical*; mysticus:—Gerýnelico word sprecende mystica uerba loquens, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 26. Of gerýnelicum gāste ex mystico spiramine, Hymn. Surt. 43, 36. Ðās gerýnelican þing hæc mystica, 94, 17; Blickl. Homl. 165, 35.

ge-rýnelice mystically; mystice, Cot. 131.

ge-rýno; *indecl. n.* A mystery:—Dis Eāstorlice gerýno us ætēdowēþ ðæs ēcean lifes sweotole bysene this Easter mystery [Christ's resurrection] shews us a clear example of the life eternal, Blickl. Homl. 83, 7. v. **ge-rýne**.

ge-rýnu; *indecl. f.* A mystery:—Deōs gerýnu is wedd this mystery is a pledge, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6. Þurh gāstlicere gerýnu through a spiritual mystery, 268, 29; 260, 12; 262, 22; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 1; Lchdm. iii. 264, 11. [O. H. Ger. gi-rūna, f.] v. **ge-rýne**.

ge-rypon reaped, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 33, col. 1; = **ge-ripon**; *p. pl. of* ge-rīpan.

ge-rysene fit. v. **ge-risene**.

gēs geese, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, MS. H; *pl. nom. acc.* of gōs.

ge-saca, an; *m.* An adversary; adversarius:—Gepafedon ðæt his gesacan concesserunt id adversarii, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. On gesacum on his adversaries, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 25; Gen. 59; Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Gesaca æmulus, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. v. **sacan**.

ge-sacan *p. p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen To oppose, strive against; adversari:—Gesacan sceal sāwl-berendra, niðða bearna, gearwe stōwe shall strive against the place prepared for those having souls, for the children of men, Beo. Th. 2012, note; B. 1004. v. **sacan**.

ge-sacu, *e*; *f.* Contention, hostility; contentio, hostilitas, Beo. Th. 3479; B. 1737. v. **sacu**.

ge-sadelod, -sadolod; *part.* [sadelian to saddle] Saddled; strātus:—Twā hors, ān gesadelod and ðder ungesadelod two horses, one saddled

and the other unsaddled, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. Eahta hors, feówer gesadelode [gesadolode, MS. A.] and feówer ungesadelode eight horses, four saddled and four unsaddled, 72; Th. i. 414, 5, 10. DER. un-gesadelod.

ge-sadian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To satisfy, fill; saturare*:—Beóþ gesadode odde gefyllde treówa feldes saturabuntur ligna campi, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. Drihten ðe gesadade mid ðý selestan hwætecynnes holde lynde Dominus adipe frumenti satiat te, Ps. Th. 147, 3. *v.* ge-sadian.

ge-sæccan *to dispute, discuss; disserere*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 2. ge-sæccan *to say, tell*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. *v.* ge-seccan.

ge-sæd said, told, proved, Ors. i, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34; *pp.* of ge-seccan. ge-sægan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sægan to cause to sink] *To lay low, cast down; prosternere, incurvare*:—Hæfdon ealfela Eótena cynnes swardum gesæged they had laid low full many of the Jutes' race with their swords, Beo. Th. 1772; B. 884: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Ic eom gesæged, incurvatus sum, Ps. Th. 37, 8.

ge-sæge, -sæde, *pl.* -sægon said, told, Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157; Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 2, 1, 12; S. 481, 3; *p.* of ge-seccan.

ge-sægnis, *e*; *f.* A mystery; mysterium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11.

ge-segen *a saying, telling, tradition*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 8, 20, 25, 30; 5, 23; S. 647, 17; Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. *v.* ge-segen, ge-sagun.

ge-sæhtian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sæhtian to reconcile] *To reconcile; reconciliare*:—Wearþ Eadgār wid dōne cyng gesæhtlād Edgar was reconciled with the king, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228.

ge-sæhtniss. *v.* ge-sehtniss.

ge-sēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sēlan to bind, tie] *To bind, tie; ligāre*:—Ða folan hý gesēlap they tie the foals, Nar. 35, 11. Ðæt is se ealda feónd done he gesēlade that is the ancient fiend whom he bound, Exon. 96a; Th. 359, 7; Pa. 59. He līgeþ synnum gesēle he lies bound with sins, 18b; Th. 46, 12; Cri. 736; Beo. Th. 5521; B. 2764; Cd. 37; Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765; 200; Th. 248, 30; Dan. 251. Ðonne gemēte gyt ðær eoselan gesēlede then shall ye find there an ass tied, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36; Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2.

ge-sēlan; hit -sēlep, -sēlp; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sēlan on occasion] *To happen, come to pass, befall; accidere, evenire*:—Hū gesēlep ðæt how doth that happen? Salm. Kmbl. 698; Sal. 348; Andr. Kmbl. 1021; An. 511; 1029; An. 515. Gif hit æfre gesēlp, ðæt . . . if it ever happen that . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22; Th. Ch. 472, 4; 166, 20. Me gesēlede ðæt ic mid swardo ofslōh nīceras nīgene it befell me that I slew with my sword nine monsters, Beo. Th. 1152; B. 574; 1784; B. 890; 2504; B. 1250. Ðeah eow nū gesēle, ðæt . . . though it now happen to you that . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 10, 47; Met. 10, 24. Uncūþ hū him æt æhtum gesēle it is unknown how it may befall him in the matter of property, Prov. Kmbl. 20.

ge-sēlan; *p.* de *To be successful, succeed*:—Ðam de eahtan wile sǣwla gehwylce ðær he gesēlan mæg to him who will persecute every soul if he can manage it, Exon. 37b; Th. 123, 6; Gū. 318.

ge-sēlge; *adv.* Happily; fauste, Cot. 80.

ge-sēli; *adj.* Happy; fēlix:—Hwæder micel feoh mæge ænigne mon dōn swā gesēline, ðæt he nānes pinges mārān ne þurfe can much money make any man so happy that he may need nothing more? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 13. *v.* ge-sēlig.

ge-sēlig, *es*; *m.* One who carries a standard; signifer, Hpt. Gl. 495.

ge-sēlig, -sēli; *comp.* ra; *superl.* ost, ust; *adj.* [sēlig happy] Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate; fēlix, beatus, fortunatus:—Seth was gesēlig Seth was happy, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 19; Gen. 1138; 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738; Bt. Met. Fox 23, 3; Met. 23, 2. Se gesēliga hlīsa fēlix rūmor, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 41; Exon. 61a; Th. 222, 17; Ph. 350. Ðæt ge-sēlige weorud the blessed company, 26a; Th. 76, 33; Cri. 1249. Wæron swīde gesēlige they were very happy, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 12; Gen. 18; 220; Th. 282, 33; Sat. 296. Hī fram gesēligum tīdum gilpaþ they boast of happy times, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 11; Exon. 32a; Th. 101, 1, 17; Cri. 1652, 1660. Mærþa gesēligost most blessed of glories, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Cild gesēligust a very prosperous child, Lchdm. iii. 196, 21. Se gesēligosta the happiest, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 10.

ge-sēlig-līce, -sēli-līc; *adj.* Happy, fortunate; fēlix, fortunatus:—Ðam ðe lif forgeaf gesēliglic to him who gave him a happy life, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 14; Gen. 2844; Exon. 23b; Th. 66, 29; Crn. 1079. *v.* ge-sēlig.

ge-sēlig-līce, -sēli-līce, -sēli-līce; *adv.* Happily; fēliciter:—Gesēlig-līce fēliciter, Scint. 1. Manīge habbaþ genōg gesēliglīce [gesēlīce, MS. Cot.] gewifod many have married happily enough, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gesēliglīce fēliciter, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27.

ge-sēlīgnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Happiness; fēlicitas:—Ðær biþ engla drēam, sib and gesēlīgnes there is joy of angels, peace and happiness, Exon. 32b; Th. 102, 23; Cri. 1677. Gif ðū wille dysses lifes gesēlīgnysse mid us brūcan si vis pōrennis wīta fēlicūte perfrui, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 35.

gesēli-līce happily; fēliciter, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. *v.* ge-sēlig-līce.

ge-sēl-līc; *adj.* Happy; fēlix:—Gesēlīc mon a happy man, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 34; Met. 2, 17. *v.* gesēlig-līc.

gesēl-līce happily, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5, MS. Cot. *v.* gesēlig-līce.

ge-sæltan; *pp.* -sælted, -sælt *To salt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13; Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 49.

ge-sēlp, *e*; *f.* [sēlp happiness] Happiness, felicity, prosperity, wealth, good, advantage; fēlicitas, prosperitas, bonum:—Sīo sōde gesēlp the true happiness, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30; 34, 2; Fox 134, 32; 34, 4; Fox 138, 21, 24. God is full ælcere gesēlpe God is full of all happiness, 34, 3; Fox 136, 20. Sōþra gesēlpa of true felicities, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 49; Met. 21, 25. To ðæm gesēlpum to the felicities, 21, 7, 17; Met. 21, 4, 9. He sēlp ða gesēlpa ðæm gōdum he gives felicities to the good, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 2, 5; 34, 1; Fox 134, 7. Ðū miht ða sōðan gesēlpa gecnāwan thou mayest discover the true goods, 23; Fox 78, 32. ge-sēlp happens, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22; 3rd sing. pres. of ge-sēlan.

ge-sēman. *v.* ge-sýman.

ge-sæt, *pl.* -sæton sat, sat down, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717; Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868; *p.* of ge-sittan.

ge-sætnys. *v.* ge-setnes.

ge-sagian to say, tell; dicere:—Gesaga him tell them, Beo. Th. 781; B. 388; Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 30. *v.* sagian.

ge-sagu a narration, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1.

ge-sagun, *e*; *f.* A narration, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 1.

ge-salde sold; tradidit, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575, = ge-sealde; *p.* of ge-sellan.

ge-saldniss, *e*; *f.* A giving:—Ic berhtwulf rex ðas mīne gesaldnisse trymme I, king Berhtwulf, confirm this my gift, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 32.

ge-sam, in composition, denotes together, with; simul, con. *v.* sam.

ge-sam-hīwan; *gen.* -hīwena, *pl. m.* Married persons; conjugati, conjuga:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwið gesamhīwum prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34, note; Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14, note. *v.* gesinhīwan.

ge-samnian, -somnia; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. I. to gather, collect; congregāre, colligere:—Se āncenneda ealle gesamnaþ the only begotten one shall gather all, Soul Kmbl. 102; Seel. 51. Valentinianus gesamuode weorod Valentinian gathered an army, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 4; Cd. 174; Th. 219, 9; Dan. 52. He hī of sīdfolcum gesamnade de regiōnibus congregāvit eos, Ps. Th. 106, 2. Gesamnedon side hērigeas folces frumgāras the leaders of the people collected their wide bands, Andr. Kmbl. 2135; An. 1069; Ps. Th. 125, 6. Us gesamna of widwegum congrēga nos de natiōnibus, 105, 36. Wæs eall-geador to ðam þingstede þeod gesamnod the people was collected together in the public place, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100; Elen. Kmbl. 563; El. 282. Mycle mænigeo wæron gesamnode to hym congrēgātē sunt ad eum turbæ multæ, Mt. Bos. 13, 2; 26, 3. II. to unite, join; consociāre, jungere:—Gefērscripas fæste gesamnaþ firmly unites societies, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 186; Met. 11, 93; Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. Se gesamnade sǣwe to līce he united the soul to the body, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 23; Met. 17, 12. III. *v.* intrans. To collect, come together; congregāri, convenīre:—Hī gesamnaþ congrēgātī sunt, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Gesamnadon weras the men collected together, Andr. Kmbl. 3270; An. 1638.

ge-samning a synagogue; synāgoga, Ps. Th. 85, 13. *v.* ge-samnung.

ge-samnung, -sommung, -samning, -sommung, *e*; *f.* A meeting, assembly, council, union, congregation, synagogue, church; conventus, conventio, concilium, congregatio, synāgoga, ecclesia:—Gesamnung conventus, conventio, Ælfic. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 48; Wrt. Voc. 50, 30. Se wæs ðære gesamnung ealdr ipse princeps synāgogæ erat, Lk. Bos. 8, 41. Fram gesamnunge mycelre a concilio multo, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 14. Ealra heora eāgan on ðære gesamnunge wæron on hýne behealdende omnium in synāgoga oculi erant intendentes in eum, Lk. Bos. 4, 20; 8, 49; Jn. Bos. 6, 59; 18, 20. He eode on reste-dæge on ða gesamnunge æfter his gewunan in trāvit sēcundum consuetudinē die sabbāti in synāgogam, Lk. Bos. 4, 16. He lārde hig on hyra gesamnungum dōcēbat eos in synāgogis eōrum, Mt. Bos. 13, 54; 23, 6; Mk. i, 39; 12, 39; Lk. Bos. 4, 44; 11, 43; 20, 46. On gesamnunga in synāgogas, Lk. Bos. 21, 12. On gesamnunga hālīgra in ecclesia sanctorum, Ps. Lamb. 149, 1. Purh ða gesamnunga we wæron gefreopode feonda gafoles through that union we were freed from devils' tribute, Blickl. Homl. 105, 22.

ge-samodlēcan to put together; conlocare, Blickl. Gl. 112, 8.

ge-sanco; *pl. n.* Suckers:—Gesanco exigia, Wrt. Voc. 287, 35.

ge-sārgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sārgian to afflict] *To afflict, trouble, damage; affligere, tribulāre*:—Biþ untreo gesārgad the faithless shall be afflicted, Exon. 22a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962; 22a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Ne sceal nān mon sīdne monnan gesārgodne swencan no one ought to afflict a sick troubled person, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Wæron hie gesārgode they were damaged, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8.

ge-sāwan; *pp.* -sāwen *To sow; seminare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. DER. sāwan.

ge-sāweled; *part. p.* Provided with a soul; animatus, Mk. Skt. p. i, 11.

ge-scād distance, reason, Exon. 94a; Th. 353, 16; Reim. 13. *v.* ge-secād.

ge-scādenlīce; *adv.* Separately, distinctly; separatim, Cot. 198.

ge-scādwīs reasonable, intelligent. *v.* ge-secādwīs.

ge-scādwislice; *comp. or; adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly*; pruderter, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 20; 2, 1; Bos. 38, 20.

ge-scādwyrft, *e; f. Oweye, Lchdm. ii. 274, 18*; see the glossary at the end of the volume, and also iii. 328.

ge-sceft, *e; f. Creation*; creatio:—On ða beorhtan gesceft on the bright creation, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 20; Sat. 139. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-sceān, -sceānan, -sceānan; *p. de; pp. ed. To diminish, break, bruise, shake, shatter*; conterere, confringere, conquassare:—God heora tōpas gesceāneþ *Deus conteret dentes eorum*, Ps. Th. 57, 5; 67, 21. Ðū ðæs myclan dracan heafod gesceāndest *tu confringisti caput draconis magni*, 73, 14. Ða he sylfa oft gebræc and gesceāne *quas ipse aliquando contriverat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 27. Gesceānyþ heāfda *conquassabit capita*, Ps. Spl. C. 109, 7.

ge-sceānrest *thou hast given drink*; potasti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 3.

ge-sceāned, -scaened [?]; *part. p. Ornamented* [?]:—Sweord swīde gesceāned, Salm. Kmbl. 444; Sal. 222. Cf. on ðæm scennum scīran goldes, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694. Grein compares with O. H. Ger. giskeinan, and translates *made bright*; Kemble, again, translates *sheathed*.

ge-sceānednes, -scaeningnes, *se; f. A dashing together, a breaking; collisio*, Cot. 59.

ge-sceap, v. ge-sceap.

ge-scafan, -scafan; *p. scōf; pp. -scafen To shave, scrape, plane; radere, complanare*:—Wīd innodes flēwsan gāte horn gescafan [gescafen, MS. B.] *for flux of inwards a goat's horn shaven*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15; 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. scafan.

ge-scaoldwyrft, *e; f. Talumbus, Wrt. Voc. 289, 40*.

ge-scamian; *p. ode; pp. od. I. v. intrans. To be ashamed, to blush*; erubescere:—Sýn gecyrrud underbæc and gescamian, ða ðe wyllaþ me yfelu avertantur retrorsum et erubescant, qui uolunt mihi mīla, Ps. Spl. 69, 3.

II. *v. trans. impers. To shame, cause or bring shame to*; pūðere:—Sceal gescamian ða unrihtwisn i shall shame the wicked; erubescant impii, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Gescamige hī let it shame them; erubescant, Ps. Spl. 82, 16. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-sceapennys, -nyss, *e; f. A creation, creating, formation*; creatio, figmentum:—Se ennihtes dæg is se feorþa dæg dysse worulde gescapennysse *the day of the equinox is the fourth day of the creation of this world*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 14, 16; Lchdm. iii. 238, 18, 20. He sylf oncnēow hiwunga oððe gescapennysse *ipse cognovit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 14. v. ge-sceapennys.

ge-scaþu pūðenda, v. ge-sceap.

ge-scea a sobbing; singultum, Wrt. Voc. 289, 35.

ge-sceād, -scād, *es; n. I. separation, distinction, difference*:—Ðæt gesceād separatio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 51. Gesceād distinctio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 3; Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 12. Eālā mid hū micle gesceāde God toðealde betwih leōht and ðýstru *O quam grandi distantia diuisit deus inter lucem et tenebras*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 37. He sceal gepencan ðæt gedāl and ðæt gesceād he must consider the distinction and the difference, L. de Cf. i; Th. ii. 260, 13. Gesceād, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16; Reim. 13.

II. *power of distinguishing, reason, discretion, discrimination, an account, a reckoning, argument*:—Gē habbaþ gesceād ægðer ge gōðes ge yfeles *ye can distinguish between good and evil*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 24. Fordý scealde God mannun gesceād therefore has God given reason to men, 96, 13; 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 436; Met. 20, 218; 22, 88; Met. 22, 44. On gesceād witan to understand, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 3; Mōd. 8. Gesceād witan, cunnan [with: gen; cf. the same phrase in O. Sax. wissun thingo giskēd; and the Ger. bescheid wissen] to be able to distinguish between things, to understand them, Homl. Th. 186, 4; Beo. Th. 582; B. 288. Gesceād discretio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gesceād agydan to render an account, Mt. Bos. 12, 36: Homl. Th. i. 96, 20; ii. 50, 1. Ðæt he mid gesceāde hine betealde unsynninne *that he proved himself sinless with reasoning*, 226, 11: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. For hwylycum gesceāde *propter quam rationem, quapropter*, Ælf. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 16. Myd gewyssum gesceāde *propter certam rationem*, Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [O. Sax. gi-skēd: O. H. Ger. ga-skeit distinctio, discretio, distantia.]

ge-sceādan, -scādan; *p. -scēd, -sceōd; pp. -sceāden* [in the Northern Gospels weak forms occur] *To separate, distinguish, discern, decide*:—Wēron gesceādan from exceptis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Ðū ðe gesceādest *qui separasti*, Rtl. 182, 31; 36, 27. Giscēād *distingue*, 36, 29. Wolde hilde gesceādan *would decide the war*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504; Elen. Kmbl. 298; El. 149. Rōdera rāðend hit on riht gescēd *the ruler of the firmament decided it aright*, Beo. Th. 3115; B. 1555. He biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud gesceāden *he will be assigned at the separation to the band on the left hand*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 23; Dōm. 75. [Goth. ga-skaidan to separate: O. H. Ger. gi-sceidan.]

ge-sceāden; *adj. Rational*:—Nān nýten næðe nān gesceāðne sǣwle *no beast had a rational soul*, Btwk. Scrd. 19, 35.

ge-sceādlice; *adv. Reasonably, rationally*; rationabiliter:—Ful gesceādlice ðū me andswarast and fulrihte *thou answerest me very rationally and rightly*, Shr. 184, 17; 165, 21. Man sceal gesceādlice tosceādan ylde and geōgūpe *we must discreetly distinguish between age and youth*,

L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 4. Gesceādlice *more rationally*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7.

ge-sceādwiþ; *adj. Reasonable, rational, discriminating, intelligent, prudent, cautious*; rationalis:—God gesceóp twā gesceādwisn gesceafta *God created two rational creatures*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30; 42, 1; Fox 256, 9. Ælce dæde sceal gesceādwiþ dēma wislice tosceādan hū heō gedōn sī and hwær and hwænne *in each deed an intelligent judge must distinguish how it be done, and where and when*, L. de Cf; Th. ii. 260, 27; Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 27; Met. 15, 14. Mid gesceādwisum mægne *with intelligent power*, 20, 16; Met. 20, 8.

ge-sceādwislic; *adj. Reasonable*; rationalis, R. Ben. Interl. 2.

ge-sceādwislice; *adv. Rationally, prudently, sagaciously, discreetly, distinctly*; rationabiliter:—Ðū ðe gesceādwislice heora welst *thou that rulest them rationally*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6; 21; Fox 74, 20. Hý him ða gesceādwislice andwyrdon *they answered him discreetly*, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 20. Ic wille gesceādwislicor gesecean *apertissime expedire curabo*, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-sceādwisnes, *ness, e; f. Reason, discretion*; ratio:—Gelēf ðinre ægēne gesceādwisnesse *believe thine own reason*, Shr. 199, 12; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9; Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 21; Hat. MS. 14 b, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 375; Met. 188; 393; Met. 20, 197.

ge-sceafan *to shave, plane*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15; 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. ge-scafan.

ge-sceaft, -scaft, -scaft, *e; f. es; n. I. the creation, a created being or thing, creature, an element*; creatio, creatūra, plasma, ēlēmētum:—Eall deōs mære gesceaft all this great creature, Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12; 162; Kr. 82; Salm. Kmbl. 60; Sal. 30. Gesceaft plasma, Ælf. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Fram fruman gesceafte ab initio creatūre, Mk. Bos. 10, 6; Cd. 9; Th. 11, 7; Gen. 171. On disse lēan gesceafte *in this perishable creation*, Salm. Kmbl. 653; Sal. 326; 737; Sal. 368. Pūrh ða ilcan gesceaft through the same creature, Elen. Kmbl. 365; El. 183; 2061; El. 1032. Ða widerweardan gesceafta betwux him winnaþ *contrary creatures strive with each other*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13; Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 21; Jul. 183. Ealle gesceafte forhte geuorþaþ all creatures shall tremble, And. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501; Cd. 191; Th. 239, 11; Dan. 368; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 16; Met. 11, 8. Hī wuldriap æðelne ordfruman ealra gesceafte they glorify the noble origin of all creatures, 13 b; Th. 25, 18; Cri. 402; 21 b; Th. 57, 29; Cri. 926; Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326; Elen. Kmbl. 1785; El. 894; Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29. Eallum his gesceaftum to all his creatures, 21; Fox 74, 2, 21; Salm. Kmbl. 672; Sal. 335. He gemetgaþ ða feower gesceafte *he regulates the four elements*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 8; 33, 4; Fox 128, 29; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 20; 30, 7. Ofer ealle gesceafte *over all creatures*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1388; 43 b; Th. 147, 25; Gū. 732. Biþ ðæt gesceaft swīde nearu gepuht *the creation will appear very narrow*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 7. He awende ðæt gesceaft he changed the creature, ii. 72, 10; i. 276, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20. Ða gesceafta tǣnedon ðæt he was sōþ *god created things shewed that he was very God*, Shr. 67, 16. Bodigaþ ēlce gesceafte *prædicare omni creaturæ*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15; Rtl. 97, 12. Giscæf[t] sexus, 51, 7. Ðū ðe gimetgaþ gesceafta wrixla *qui temperas rerum vices*, 164, 12. II. *a decree, destiny, fate, condition*; destīnāta, sors, fātum, conditio:—Ðæt is eald gesceaft *that is the tūcent fate*, Salm. Kmbl. 772; Sal. 385. Nāni eft cymēþ hider, ðe mannun sece hwylic sý *Meotodes gesceaft no one returns hither who may reveal to men what is the condition of the Creator*, Menol. Fox 592; Gn. C. 65. In gesceaft Godes by God's decree, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 3; Sch. 74. He sǣgde him wereda gesceafte *he told him the fates of peoples*, Cd. 180; Th. 225, 27; Dan. 160. [Goth. ga-skafts creation, creature: O. Sax. gi-skefti decree of fate: O. H. Ger. ga-skaft creatura, elementum, habitus, fatum.] DER. ealdor-gesceaft, eorþ-, forþ-, hand-, heāh-, land-, lif-, mǣl-, metod-, woruld-.

ge-sceamian, -sceomian, -scamian, -scomian; *p. ode; pp. od. I. v. intrans. To blush, be ashamed, be confounded*; erubescere, confundi:—Geseceamian [MS. geseceamian] oððe gescende sýn ða sēcendan sǣwle mīne *fundantur quærentes animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 34, 4. Geseceomadon alle fīondas his erubescabant omnes aduersarij ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 17; 9, 26.

II. *v. trans. To shame, cause or bring shame to, confound*; pūðere, confundere:—Nū mæg ðām Cristenan gescomian *now may the Christians blush*, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 12. Ne geseceamaþ hý i shall not confound them; non confundentur, Ps. Th. 36, 18; 30, 1. Geseceamige heom erubescant, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11; Ps. Th. 30, 19. Giseceomiga *confundas*, Rtl. 125, 15. [Goth. ga-skaman sik to be ashamed.]

ge-sceandnys, -nyss, *e; f. A confusion*; confusio:—Ðū wāst geseandnysse mīne *tu scis confusioem meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23; 131, 19. v. ge-sceandnys.

ge-sceānon, v. ge-sceānan.

ge-sceap, -scaþ, -scep, *es; pl. nom. acc. -scaþu, -scaþo; gen. -scaþa, -scaþena; n.*

I. *a creation, created being or thing, creature*; creatio, creatūra:—Song he be middangeardes gesceape cānbat *de creatiōne mundi*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9. Pūrh ðæt beorhte gesceap through that bright creature, Elen. Kmbl. 1576; El. 790. Disces

gisceppes *hujus creationis*, Rtl. 21, 10.

II. a decree, fate, destiny, condition, nature, form, shape; *fatum, destināta, conditio, nātūra, indōles, forma, species*:—*Ðæt ic sceolde wið gesceape minum on bonan willan biġan that I must submit to a murderer's will against my nature*, Exon. 126b; Th. 486, 2; Rā. 72, 6. *Ðeōs woruld gesceap dreōġe this world fulfils its destiny*, 122b; Th. 469, 25; Hy. 11, 7; Beo. Th. 6160; B. 3084. *Swā min gesceapu wāron such were my decrees*, Exon. 1034; Th. 391, 19; Rā. 10, 7; 110a; Th. 421, 26; Rā. 40, 24; Cd. 76; Th. 95, 4; Gen. 1573. *Ðæt ðin lichoma leðhra wurde, ðin gesceapu scēnran that thy body would become brighter, thy form more beauteous*, 25; Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. *God gesceap ferede æghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88b; Th. 333, 1; Vy. 95. *Sinewealt gesceap volūbile schēma*, Ælf. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 14; Wrt. Voc. 55, 18. *Giscap habitus*, Rtl. 103, 32. **III. the privy members**; *verēnda, pūdena*:—*Sumne dæl ðæs felles æt forewardan his gesceape part of the foreskin*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 1. *His gesceapu maðan weollon his members swarmed with vermin*, 86, 10; ii. 512, 4; Gen. 9, 22. *Wið ġiepan ðæra gesceapa against itch of the verenda*, Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 22; 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 19. *Ðæra gesceapena of the verenda*, 103, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 7. [*O. Sax. ġ-skap creature*; *ġi-skapu, pl. decrees of fate*, v. Grm. D. M. 817.] DER. *frum-gesceap, fym-, heah-*.

ge-sceapen; *part. p. Formed, created*:—*Adam wearþ ðā mann, gescepen on sǣwe and on lichaman Adam then became man, formed with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. **v. sceppan to create**. **ge-sceapennys**, *-sceapennys, -scapennys, -nyss, e; f. A creation, creating, formation*; *creatio*:—*God geswāc ðære niwan gesceapennysse God ceased from the new creation*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 17. *On ðæs mannes gesceapennysse in the creating of man*, 19, 7. *Se man ðe deōlfe ġefenlæcþ, se biþ deōlfes bearn, nā þurh ġecynd odðe þurh gesceapennysse, ac þurh ða ġefenlæcunge and yfele ġearrunga the man who imitates the devil is a child of the devil, not by nature nor by creation, but by that imitation and evil deserts*, Homl. Th. i. 260, 13, 15.

ge-sceap-hwil, *e; f. The time appointed by fate for dying*:—*To ġescāphwile at the appointed time*, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. **v. Grm. D. M. 817.** **ge-sceaplice**; *adu. Properly, fitly, well*; *apte*:—*Seō heafodstōw gesceaplice ġehiwað to ðam ġemetre hyre heāfdes locus capitis ad mensuram capitis illius aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1, note. **ge-scearfan to cut off**; *succidere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. **ge-sceāt shot forward, darted**, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319; *p. of ge-sceōtan*. **ge-sceātaþ fall to, shall fall to or be allotted to**, Ex. 29, 28, = *ge-sceōtaþ*; *pres. pl. of ge-sceōtan*. **ge-sceapan. v. ge-sceþpan**.

ge-sceapian; *p. ode; pp. od To injure, harm, scathe*:—*Hū he on manna sǣlum māest gesceapian māġe how he can most injure the souls of men*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 31. [*Cf. ge-sceþþan*.] **ge-sceāwian**; *p. ode; pp. od*. **I. act. To shew, manifest, exhibit**; *exhibere, monstrāre, manifestāre*:—*Āre ne wolde gesceāwian would not shew reverence*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 19; Gen. 1581. *Wile ðonne ġesceāwian wlitige and unclæne then will he manifest the fair and the foul*, 227; Th. 303, 7; Sat. 609. *Eorle moneġum āre ġesceāwaþ to many a man he shews honour*, Exon. 100b; Th. 379, 15; Deor. 33. *He him wolde ārlic biſceop-setl ġesceāwian he would shew [provide for] him an honourable bishop's-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 2. **II. act. To see, behold, view, look round upon**; *videre, perspicere, circumspicere*:—*Heō endestaf ġesceāwaþ they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 31; Sat. 541. *Ðæt deāþ ne ġesceāwige qui non videbit mortem*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. *Mīnre heortan ġehyġd ġesceāwa view the thoughts of my heart*, 138, 20. *Hord ys ġesceāwod the hoard has been seen*, Beo. Th. 6161; B. 3084. *Ðæt ðū ða biſne sweetole ġesceāwige that thou mayest clearly view the example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 15. *Him eallum ġesceāwodum iis omnibus circumspectis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 10. **III. intrans. To see, consider**; *videre, considerare*:—*And he scarpe ne māġe ġesceāwian non considerat?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ge-sceft, e; f. The creation, a creature; *creatio, creatūra*:—*In ðære ēcan ġescefte [MS. ġesceft] in the eternal creation*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 15; Sat. 664. *Ealra ġescefta of all creatures*, 226; Th. 301, 20; Sat. 584; 217; Th. 277, 13; Sat. 203. **v. ge-sceaft**. **ge-sceoldod**; *part. p. Provided with a shield*:—*Twegen englas ġesceoldode two angels with shields*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28. **ge-sceōnan**; *p. de; pp. ed To break, bruise, wound*; *contēdere, vulnerāre*:—*Hī woldon āninga heafolan ġesceān they would at once wound the head*, Andr. Kmbl. 2286; An. 1144. *Fordon he āren dōr ġesceāneþ quia contrivit portas areas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. **v. ge-sceānan**. **ge-sceandan, -scindan, -scyndan**; *p. de; pp. ed To shame, put to shame, confound, corrupt*:—*Drihten hȳġ ġescent Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4. *ġescentes corrupti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33. *Ðæt ðū hīġ ġesceindst that thou didst shame her*, Gen. 30, 6. *He us ġescende and ūre weorc he hath put us and our deeds to shame*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 11. *Hwā biþ ġesceindst ðæt me forðem ne scamige who is shamed and*

I am not ashamed? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5; Hat. MS. *Ne ġesceind me non confundas me*, Ps. Th. 118, 116. *Ðæt ic ne wese ġesceind ut non confundar*, 80; 87, 15; 126, 6. *Beōþ ġescende mīne fȳnd confundantur inimici mei*, 69, 2; 82, 13. *Ne wylt ðū me ġescyndan noli me confundere*, 118, 31. *Ne beō ic ġescyndad non confundar*, 6.

ge-sceandnys, -scyndnys, se; f. A confounding; *confusio*:—*ġesceandnys*, Ps. Spl. 43, 17; 34, 30. *Done deōfol ðe ða synfullan ġelēat to ġescyndnysse. Babilonia seō Chaldeisca burh is ġereht ġescyndnys the devil that leads the sinful to confusion. Babylon, the Chaldean city, is interpreted 'confusion'*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 21.

ge-sceō shoes; *calceamenta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 11. **v. ge-scyf**. **ge-sceōd**; *part. p. Provided with shoes, shod*:—*ġesceōde [ġesceōd, Lind.] mid calcum calciatos sandalis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 264, 9. **ge-sceōn**; *p. de To happen, come upon*; *accidere, contingere*:—*Him nīþ ġodes ġesceōde God's enmity came upon him*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 7; Dan. 620. [*Cf. Cod. Ex. Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400.*] *Him bonena hand hearde ġesceōde [Kmbl. ġesceōd] the hand of slayers had been hard upon him*, Andr. Kmbl. 36; An. 18. *Egyptum wearþ ðæs dægweorces deōp leān ġesceōd to the Egyptians for that day's work a deep requital was given*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Ex. 506.

ge-sceorf, es; n. Scurf, the fur of the mucous membrane; *mucus intestinorum*, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23. **v. sceorif**. **ge-sceorpan**; *p. -scearp To scrape, carve in pieces*; *considere minutatim*, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 4. **v. sceorfan, screpan**.

ge-sceortian; *p. ade To fall short, fail*:—*Middȳ ðæt wīn ġesceortade vino deficiente*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 3.

ge-sceot, -scot, es; n. **I. the collection of weapons necessary for shooting, a weapon that is shot or hurled, an arrow, dart**:—*Nim ðin ġesceot ðinne couc and ðinne bogan take thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow*, Gen. 27, 3. *Ðū of heofenum dōm mid ġescote sendest de cælo iudicium jaculatum est*, Ps. Th. 75, 6. *Ðær forwearþ micel Alexander heres for ġeātreðum ġescotum there much of Alexander's army perished by poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. [*O. H. Ger. gascoz jaculum: Ger. geschoss.*] **II. an advance [of money], a contribution, tribute** [*cf. Ger. vorschiesen*]. **v. corn-, Rōm-gesceot**. **III. a part of a building shut off from the rest** [*v. Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. skot, III; and cf. Ger. geschoss story of a house*]:—*ġesceot bæftan ðam heāh-weofode propitiatorium, vel sanctum sanctorum, vel secretarium, vel pastofozum*, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 26; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1. **v. sele-gesceot**.

ge-sceōt, es; n. **I. shooting, hurling**:—*Ge mid ġesceōtum [or ġesceotum? v. ġesceot] ge mid stāna torfungum both with shootings and flings of stones*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 19. **II. rapid movement as of anything shot**:—*Ða wāmma flugon mid swiftum ġesceōte on heora find the weapons flew with swift movement on to their enemies*, Jud. c. 16; Thw. 162, 8. **v. sceōt**. **ge-sceōtan**; *he -scȳt, -scift, pl. -sceōtaþ; p. -sceāt, pl. -scuten; subj. ic, ðū, he -sceōte, pl. -sceōten; pp. -scoten*. **I. to shoot forward, to rush or dart forward with a quick motion, send forth, expend, pay, to fall to any one's share, be allotted to**; *cum impetu movere vel ruere, expendere, cedere in partem alicujus*:—*Draca hord eft ġesceāt, dryhtsele dyrne the dragon again darted to his hoard, his secret hall*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319. *Ðæt feoh ðe ic for hyre ārle ġescoten [MS. ġesceoten] hæbbe the money which I have paid for her honour*, Th. Diplm. 558, 19. *Ðū nāst hwām hit [wela] ġescȳt thou knowest not to whom it [wealth] shall fall*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9. *Hit ġescift to his dæle it shall fall to his share*, Ex. 29, 26. *Hīġ ġesceōtaþ [MS. ġesceataþ] to Aarones dæle and his suna ēcre lage fram israhēla bearnum cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo a filiis Israel*, 29, 28. *Deāh sumum men ġesceōte læsse dæl though a less part be allotted to one man*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 2; Jos. 9, 7. **II. to bring before or refer to any one**; *referre ad aliquem*:—*We læraþ, ðæt nān sacu ðe betweōx preostan sī, ne beō ġescoten to worldmanna sōme we enjoin that no dispute that be between priests be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4.

ge-sceppan, -scippan, -scyppan; *p. -sceōp, -scōp, pl. -sceōpon, -scōppon; pp. -scepen, -sceapan, -sceopen, -sceapan To form, create; formare, disponere, creare*:—*Ic ġescippe creo*, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 16. *God ġescypp symle edniwan God creates ever anew*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 18. *Ðā ġesceōp Adam naman his wife then Adam made a name for his wife*, Gen. 3, 20; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 32. *Hēr ārest ġesceōp ēce Drihten heofon and eorþan here the Lord eternal first created heaven and earth*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 26; Gen. 112; 12; Th. 14, 16; Gen. 219. *God ðas world ġescōp God created this world*, Exon. 17b; Th. 41, 22; Cri. 659; Salm. Kmbl. 936; Sal. 467. *Hwæt! ðū ēce God! ealra ġesceafta wun-dorlice wel ġesceōpe O! eternal God! thou hast made all creatures wonderfully well*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 10; Met. 20, 5; Exon. 117b; Th. 452, 14; Hy. 4, 1. *Ēr ðæt ðec ic ġesceōpe prius quam te formarem*, Rtl. 55, 4. *Nāron nāwder ne on Fresisc ġesceapene ne on Denisc they were formed neither on a Frisian nor on a Danish model*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. *Ðā ðā hīġ wāron ġesceopene when they were created,*

Gen. 2, 4. Mon was to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceapen man was to God's image first created, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. Gesceapene hig synt creata sunt, Ps. Lamb. 32, 9; Ps. Th. 148, 5. Gescepe scyflan on scipes bōsme make shelves in the ship's bosom, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. God wolde þurh his ægene handa hine gesceppan God would form him with his own hands, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 10. To gesceppenne in order to create, 3.

ge-sceppend, -scyppend, es; *m. A creator*:—Fram ðæm heáhsetle fūre gesceppendes from the throne of our Creator, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29.

ge-sceran; *p. -sær, -scær; pp. -scoren* To cut, cleave; scære, disse-care:—He him on heafde helm gescer he clawe the helmet on his head, Beo. Th. 5939; B. 2973. Helm gescær he cut the helmet, 3057; B. 1526. *v. sceran.*

ge-scerian, -scirian, -scyrigan; *p. ede; pp. ed.* I. to bestow, appoint, provide, ordain, destine; tribuere, providere, ordinare, destinare:—He sceolde his Drihtne pancian ðæs leānes, ðe he him on ðam leōhte gescerde he should thank his Lord for the reward which he bestowed on him in that light, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 11; Gen. 258. Ic biddan wille ðæt ðu me ne gescryge mid scyldhetum I will pray that thou appoint me not among the guilty ones, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85. Is se rād gescryd monna cynne this counsel is ordained for mankind, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424. II. to number, reckon; numerare:—Se me beāg forgeaf, on ðam siexhund was, smātes godes, gescryd sceatta he gave me a bracelet, on which six hundred seats of beaten gold were numbered, Exon. 86a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92. Ic wēne ðæt ðær screoda wære gescryd rīme siexhundreda I believe that there were six hundred chariots reckoned by number, 122a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. [O. Sax. gi-skerian to ordain, arrange.]

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scierpan; *p. te* To sharpen; acuere:—Ic gescirpe mīn swurd I will sharpen my sword, Deut. 32, 41. ðære culfran bilwitnesse gescirpan [-scirpan, Hat. MS.] to sharpen the simplicity of the dove, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 236, 23; Cot. MS.

ge-sceorpan, -scirpan, -scurpan; *p. te* To clothe, furnish, adorn, deck; vestire, ornare:—Deāh Neron hine gescerpte wilegitum wādum though Nero clothed himself in beautiful garments, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 4; Met. 15, 2. Gescepte, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. Ele andwlitan gescyrpeþ oleum faciem exhilarat, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Ða ðæt folc hine gescāh swā gescyrpedne when the people saw him so furnished [i. e. with sword and spear, and riding on the king's horse], Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10; 5, 19; S. 638, 9, 10. Fugla cynn fiderum gescyrped volucres pennata, Ps. Th. 148, 10. Ða ðe gescirp sind qui vestiuntur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8.

ge-scedðan [with the same form in the infinitive are to be found, apparently, two verbs, one belonging to the strong, the other to the weak conjugation. Corresponding to the Gothic verb skapjan, skōþ is scedðan, scōd; [cf. sceppan, scōþ.] The infinitive 'scedaðn' also occurs. Corresponding to Icel. skedja, skaddi is scedðan, scedeð. There is besides the weak verb 'scedaðn' which corresponds to Icel. skada, skadaði, or O. H. Ger. scadōn, scadota. With regard to the form 'scōd' instead of 'skōþ', see Grm. And. u. El. 93.] To injure, hurt, oppress, be an enemy to; nocere, adversari:—Giscedeþ nocet, Rtl. 8, 29. Ða ðe hrīppum usum gesceddāþ and gefrettaþ quæ messibus nostris adversantur et comedunt, 147, 7. Ðæt him bām gescōd that injured them both, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gū. 842: 38 b; Th. 127, 35; Gū. 396: 61 b; Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400. He manegum gescōd it proved a foe to many, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 25; Exod. 488: 198; Th. 247, 1; Dan. 490: 209; Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Him hettende oft gescōdan enemies oft oppressed them, Exon. 62a; Th. 228, 23; Ph. 442. Him gescēde scyldignis ei nocet reatus, Rtl. 103, 15. Gāste gesceddān to injure the soul, Andr. Kmbl. 1834; An. 919; Beo. Th. 2899; B. 1447. Gesceddēd lāsus, Lye.

ge-scedðendlic; *adj.* Hurtful:—Alle gesceddendlicā omnia nociva, Rtl. 118, 33.

ge-scierpan to sharpen. *v. ge-scerpan.*

ge-schild, es; *n. A refuge; refugium*, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4.

ge-schildan, -scyldan; *p. de; pp. ed* To shield, cover, protect, defend; protegere, tueri:—Ic gescilde ðe mīnre swyðran handan I will cover thee with my right hand, Ex. 33, 22. Ic ðe gescilde on drihtenes name I will protect thee in the name of the Lord, Shrn. 15, 19. Gif ðe man scotaþ to ðū gescylst ðe if you are shot at you shield yourself, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Giscildes protegis, Rtl. 62, 14. Us gescylded scyppend engla the Creator of angels protects us, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434; Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 14; Jul. 214. He us gesceldeþ wīþ eallum feōdum he will shield us from all enemies, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Siddan hie heofonices weard wīd done hearm gescyld after heaven's guardian had protected them against that hurt, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458; Shrn. 90, 7; Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 9. Giscilde protegat, Rtl. 49, 34. Wīþ egegan yfeles feōdes mīne sāwle gescyld a timore inimici eripe animam meam, Ps. Th. 63, 1. Gescildan wīd to protect against, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gū. 528. Heō is gescyld she is protected, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 3. Gescylded protected, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 4; Ph. 180: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 35.

ge-schildend, -scyldend, es; *m. A protector*:—Mīn gescyldend protector meus, Ps. Th. 27, 8; Andr. Kmbl. 2583; An. 1293.

ge-schildnes, -scyldnes, -schildnes, es; *f. Protection, defence, shielding; tuitio, tutamen, tutela, defensio*:—Þurh his gescildnisse synd ða fynd on ðīnum handum oferwunne through his protection are the enemies overcome in thy hands, Gen. 14, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 140, 27. For heora gescyldnysse ob eorum defensionem, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Gescyldnysse protectionem, Ps. Spl. 17, 37. Giscildniss protectio, tuitio, defensio, Rtl. 17, 9: 62, 8; 145, 30.

ge-scinan; *p. -scān; pp. -scinen* To shine, shine upon, illuminate; fulgere, collustrare, illuminare:—Ne mæg heō ealle gesceafta gescīnan, ne ða gesceafta ðe heō gescīnan mæg, ne mæg hīo ealle endemest gescīnan she cannot shine upon all creatures, nor those creatures which she may shine upon can she shine upon all equally, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7-9; Bt. Met. Fox 30, 17; Met. 30, 9: 30, 22; Met. 30, 11. Wuldres gim grund gescīneþ the gem of glory illuminates the ground, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. Swā siō sunne hine gescīneþ as the sun shines upon him, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8. Gescīneþ lucet, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 5. Giscīna fulgere, Rtl. 67, 10: 86, 34. Giscēan innituit [= enituit], 45, 16.

ge-scoincio; *pl. n.* The fat about the kidneys. *v. Lchdm. iii. 361.*

ge-scindan. *v. ge-scendan.*

ge-scipian; *p. ode; pp. od* To provide with ships:—Se micla here wurdon gescipode the great army got ships, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 23.

ge-sceppan. *v. ge-sceppan.*

ge-sciran to act as a steward; vilicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2.

ge-scirpan. *v. ge-scerpan.*

ge-scirpla, -scurpla, an; *m. Clothing, clothes; vestitus*:—Wæron hie on gescirplan scipfērendum onlīce they were in clothing like seafarers, Andr. Kmbl. 499; An. 250. Hwær beōþ ðonne his idlan gescyrplan where shall his vain garments be then? Blickl. Homl. 111, 35.

ge-scoitt shoots forward, falls to, is allotted to, Ex. 29, 26; pres. of ge-sceotan.

ge-scōd, -scōed. *v. ge-sceōd.*

ge-scōe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7; Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 4; Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 27. *v. ge-scyf.*

ge-scola, an; *m. A fellow-debtor; condebitor*, Cot. 208. [M. H. Ger. geschol.] *v. sculan.*

ge-scomian. *v. ge-sceamian.*

ge-scot. *v. ge-sceot.*

ge-scotfoeht, es; *n. A fight with arrows or darts*:—Eft gewurdon on gescotfoehte scearpe gāras ipsi sunt jacula, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 75, 3.

ge-scræpe, -screope, -screope; *adj.* Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated; aptus:—Breoton is gescræpe on læswe sceāpa and neāta Britannia est apta alendis pecoribus ac jumentis, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13, 22. Giscroepo aptas, Rtl. 117, 14; Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41. DER. un-ge-scræpe. *v. ge-screpelice, ge-screopenys, ge-screope.*

ge-screādian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* To cut off, trim, prune; sarper:—Gif se wingearð ne biþ onriht gescrēadō if the vineyard be not rightly pruned, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14. Gescrēadēd wingearð sarpta vinea, Elfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 125; Wrt. Voc. 54, 65. DER. screādian.

ge-screncan; *p. te* To cause to shrink, to destroy, supplant:—Wēron gescrencde aruerunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Ðū gescrencst on-arisende on me supplantasti insurgentes in me, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 41.

ge-screncednes, -ness, es; *f. A supplanting, an overturning; supplantatio*, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 10.

ge-scrence; *adj.* Withered, shrunken, dry; aridus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8.

ge-screope; *adj.* Fit for, apt; aptus:—Fela ðōtera gescroepa and gesynto he oncnēow heofonlice him forfigen beōn alia commoda et prospera calitus sibi fuisse data intellexit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 20: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 42, note. *v. ge-scræpe.*

ge-screpelice; *adv.* Aptly, conveniently, fitly; apte:—Gescrepelice gehiwað aptissime figuratus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1. *v. ge-scræpe.*

ge-scrif, es; *n. A judgment, command, ceremony; censura, edictum, ceremonia*, Cot. 59: 79: 56. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gi-scrip scriptura, forma.] *v. ge-scrifan.*

ge-scrifan; *p. -scrāf, -screáf; pp. -scifen.* I. to judge, deem, assign, impose, appoint; judicare, assignare, imponere, designare:—Se ðe him gescrāf weān to him had assigned misery, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 16; Exod. 139. Swā him wyrd gescrāf so fate assigned to him, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574. Elen. Grm. 1047; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 58; Met. 1, 29. Hīo me lytle læs lāde woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrifan paulo minus consummaverunt me in terra, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Siddan gē agifen habbaþ sceattas gescrifene when you have given the appointed sum, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II. to shrive, impose penance, censure; penitentiam imponere, reprehendere:—Manna sallow lāce sceal gēþencan, hū he mannun heora dāda gescrifē and hī þeāh-hwætere ne forðeme the physician of men's souls must consider how he shall shrive their deeds and yet not condemn them, L. de. Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14.

ge-scrincan; *p. -scranc; pp. -schruncan* To shrink, dry up:—Giscrinca hīa arrescunt, Rtl. 125, 35. For ðæm ciēle him gescruncan ealle ða ædra ðæt him mon ðæs lifes ne wēnde [cum in frigidum annum descen-

disset] *obliguit, contractaque nervorum proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 38. *Gescriongon aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. *Meungo giscrungea multitudo aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. *Da gescrungean marcanda*, Cot. 133.

ge-scroepe. v. *ge-scræpe*.

ge-scropelice *filly, meely*, Som. v. *ge-screpelice*.

ge-scropenys, -nyss, e; *f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation*; accommodation, Som. DER. *un-ge-scroepnes*. v. *ge-scræpe*.

ge-scryðan, -scridan; *p. -scryðde*; *pp. -scryð*, -scryð *To clothe*; induere, vestire:—*God gescridde hī God clothed them*, Gen. 3, 21. *Mann hnescum gyrulum gescryðne*; nū ða ðe synt hnescum gyrulum gescryðde synt on cyninga hūsum hominem mollibus vestitum? *ecce qui mollibus vestiuntur in domibus regum sunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 8. *Mid wilete gescryð is gescryð is driht strangnyse decore indutus est, indutus est dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1. *Myrce gescryðd shrouded in darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315.

ge-scryfu *ceremonies*; *ceremoniae*, Som. v. *ge-scrif*.

ge-sculdre, -sculdru; *pl. n. The shoulders*; humeri:—*Gesculdre palæ*, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 45; Wrt. Voc. 44, 28. *Middel gesculdru interscapilum*, 74; Som. 71, 46; Wrt. Voc. 44, 29. *Mid his gesculdru scapulīs suis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4.

ge-scyf, es; *n. A pair of shoes*; calceamentum, tegmentum pedis, caliga:—*Gif he [man] ðonne cwip 'Nelle ic hīg habban to wife,' gā ðæt wif to him and nyme his gescyf of his fōtum beforan ðam ealdrum and spāte on his nebb and nemne hine ælc man on Israēla folce 'unscēoda' if he [the man] then say 'I will not have her to wife,' let the woman go to him and take his shoes off his feet before the elders and spit in his face, and let every man amongst the people of the Israelites call him 'the unshod'*, Deut. 25, 8–10. *In Idumea lande ic aþenige gescyf mīn in Idumeam extendam calceamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 59, 9; Ps. Th. 59, 7 has On Idumea mīn gescyf sende. *Gescyf calceamentum*, Ps. Spl. 107, 10; Ps. Th. 107, 8. *Ðæs gescyf neora ic wyrþe to berenne non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. Bos. 3, 11; Lk. Bos. 15, 22. *Hwæt sind gescyf būton deādra nýtena hyða what are shoes but the hides of dead cattle*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. [*Goth. ga-skohi: O. Sax. gi-skohi: O. H. Ger. gi-scuohi; n.*] v. *ge-scoē*.

ge-scyfan; *pp. -scyfen To eject*; ejicere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 4. [*Cf. scūfan.*]

ge-scyftan; *pp. -scyft To share, distribute*:—*Beo seó æht gescyft swýðe rihte let the property be very fairly distributed*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. **ge-scyld**, es; *n. Guilt, debt*; reatus, debitum:—*Gescyldum reatibus*, Rtl. 79, 22. *All gescyld universum debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34.

ge-scyldan. v. *ge-schildan*.

ge-scyldend. v. *ge-schildend*.

ge-scyldigian, -scyldegian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To prove guilty, charge with guilt, deserve punishment in consequence of guilt*:—*Ðæt hīg hine gescyldgodon ut caperent eum in sermone*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. *Purh ðæt gescyldgade wite per debitum panam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 30. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. sculdigon: Ger. schuldigen.*]

ge-scyldnes. v. *ge-schildnes*.

ge-scyldru; *pl. n. The shoulders*:—*Me on gescyldrum on my shoulders*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 4; Rā. 41, 103; 125 b; Th. 483, 17; Rā. 69, 4.

ge-scyndan. v. *ge-scendan*.

ge-scyndan; *p. de*. I. *to hasten*:—*Heofon-torht swegl gescyndeþ the heaven-bright sun hastens*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74. II. *to cause to hasten, to drive*:—*Ða twegen drymen wurden gescynde of ðam earde the two wizards were driven from the land*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 8. [*Cf. a-ge, fýsan.*]

ge-scyndnys *a confusion*; confusio, Ps. Spl. 70, 14. v. *ge-scendnys*.

ge-scyñian *to fear*; metuere, Rtl. 32, 9. [*Cf. scūnian.*]

ge-scyppan. v. *ge-sceppan*.

ge-scyrd. v. *ge-scryðan*.

ge-scyrian *to ordain, number, reckon*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424; Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92; 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. v. *ge-scerian*.

ge-scyrgan *to appoint*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85. v. *ge-scerian*.

ge-scyrpan. v. *ge-scerpan*.

ge-scyrtan; *p. -scyrte*; *pp. -scyrtden, -scyrte*; *v. a. [scyrte short]*. I. *to shorten, contract, lessen*; abbreviare, minuere:—*Ða spell ic sceal gescyrtan I must shorten the stories*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 29. *Ðū his daga ða tid gescyrtet minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. *Gif drihten ðas dagas ne gescyrte . . . he gescyrte ða dagas nisi breuiasset dies . . . breuiavit dies*, Mk. Bos. 13, 20. *Būton ða dagas gescyrte wæron . . . ða dagas beóp gescyrte*, Mt. Bos. 24, 22. *Heáp was gescyrted the crowd was diminished*, Elen. Kmbl. 282; El. 141. II. *to become short, be lessened, fail*:—*Ðætte gescyrte deficere*, Jn. Skt. p. 3, 12; Lind. 2, 3.

ge-scyt *shoots forward, falls or is allotted to*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9; *pres. of ge-sceotan*.

GESE, gise, gyse [ge + se = geá + sī]; *adv. YES; immo, etiam*:—*Gise, lā gese, yes, oh yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. *geā*.

ge-sealdniss. v. *ge-saldniss*.

ge-seaw; *adj. [seaw juice] Juicy*; sūci plēnus:—*Geseāwe pýsan juicy peas*, L. M. 2, 43; Lchdm. ii. 254, 15.

ge-sēcan, -sēcan; *to -sēcenne, -sēcenne*; *part. -sēcende, ic -sēce, ðū -sēcest, -sēcst, he -sēceþ, -sēcþ, pl. -sēcāþ*; *p. -sōhte, pl. -sōhton*; *pp. -sōht*; *v. a.* I. *to seek, inquire, ask for*; quærere, requirere, inquire:—*Ne mæg ic aldornere mine gescēcan I cannot seek my life's safety*, Cd. 103; Th. 130, 30; Gen. 2514. *Gif he gesēcan dæd wīg if he dare seek war*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. *Heó mynster gesōhte monasterium petit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 5. *Hie ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton they sought the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2244; An. 1123; Ps. Th. 70, 22. *Ðæt ealra witegena blōd sý gesōht fram dysse cneórysse ut inquiratur sanguis omnium prophetarum a generatione ista*, Lk. Bos. 11, 50.

II. *to seek, go to, approach, look for, visit, come to*; adire, ire vel proficisci, aliquo vel ad aliquem, visitare, venire, pervenire aliquo:—*Wile nū ge-sēcan sáwla nergend gāsta giefstōl now the saviour of souls will seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 162; Th. 36, 4; Cri. 571; Bd. 1, 23; 23; S. 485, 33; 3, 23; S. 554, 11. *Nænig heora þohte ðæt he scolde eft eardlufan æfre gesēcan not one of them thought that he should ever seek his loved home again*, Beo. Th. 1389; B. 692. *Land swiðe fear to gesēcenne the land is very far to seek*, Andr. Kmbl. 847; An. 424; Beo. Th. 3848; B. 1922. *Ðonne ic ðas ilcan oðre sipe wic gesēce when I seek this same dwelling a second time*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 23; Gen. 2394. *He oðer lif eft gesēceþ he shall seek another life hereafter*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 30; Sat. 212; Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157; Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wal. 29. *Nales Dryhtnes gemyrd sidðan gesēcāþ they shall not seek the Lord's remembrance afterwads*, 30 b; Th. 94, 10; Cri. 1538. *He gesōhte Sūþ-Dena folc he sought the people of the South-Danies*, Beo. Th. 930; B. 453; Cd. 128; Th. 163, 13; Gen. 2697; Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. *Hie gesōhton Sennera feld they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 22; Gen. 1668; 111; Th. 146, 20; Gen. 2425. *Ðæt land gesēc ðe ic ðe fýwan wille seek the land which I will show to thee*, 83; Th. 105, 9; Gen. 1750; Cot. 3.

III. *to seek with hostile intention, to persecute, afflict, invade*; hostiliter aggredi, invadere, corripere:—*Gif ure fýnd us mid ge-feohte gesēcāþ if our enemies make war upon us*, Ex. 1, 10. *Eorringa gesēceþ bōcstafa brego the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98; Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. *Ðæt he ðone wid-flogan weorde gesōhte that he should seek the dragon [wide-flier] with a host*, 4682; B. 2346. *Geáta leóde gesōhton Gūpsclifingas the people of the Goths sought the warlike Scylfings*, 845; B. 2926; 4414; B. 2204. *Gesōht; pp. Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 11; Gū. 992; 49 b; Th. 170, 27; Gū. 1118. Hī scyndan sárum gesōhte they hastened forth sought with wounds*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 30; Jul. 490; 46 b; Th. 159, 21; Gū. 930; 47 b; Th. 163, 33; Gū. 1003.

IV. *to seek, go to, visit*; ire, proficisci:—*Ðū scealt sipe gesēcan ðær sylfætan eard weardigāþ thou shalt seek in a journey where the cannibals defend the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 349; An. 175. *We ðe willaþ ferigan freólice to ðam lande ðær ðe lust myneþ to gesēcenne we will freely convey thee to the land which desire urges thee to seek*, 589; An. 295. *Ðær mīn hyht myneþ to gesēcenne there my hope thinketh to visit*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 18; Gū. 1062. *Ðæt him to móde sorg gesōhte that to his mind should come care*, 37 b; Th. 123, 19; Gū. 325.

V. *to appoint, dispose, beset*; exigere, disponere:—*Hæfdon æglæcan sæcce gesōhte the wretches had appointed hostilities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. *Ðæt he mid āþsware to Abraham, and to Isaac, eac gesōhte quod disposuit ad Abraham, et juramenti sui ad Isaac*, Ps. Th. 104, 9. *Synne gesōhte beset with sin*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 4; Jul. 624. DER. sēcan.

ge-seccan = *ge-sēcan* [?] or *ge-feccan* [?]:—*Ides sceal dyrne cræfte hire freond geseccan gif heó nelle on folce geþeón ðæt hī man beágun gebycge a woman must by secret art get herself a friend if she do not wish publicly to succeed in being bought with rings*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44.

ge-seccednes, -ness, e; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal*; inquisitio, Som. **ge-seccan**, -sæccan, -seccan; *to -seccanne, -seccenne*; *p. -sægede, -sæde, pl. -sægdon, -sædon*; *impert. -sege; pp. -sægd, -sæd To say, tell, relate, declare, prove*; dicere, narrare, indicare:—*Mec Dryhten hēht geseccan the Lord commanded me to say*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 10; Gū. 676; 102 b; Th. 387, 29; Rā. 5, 12. *Nelle ic ðe geseccan I will not tell thee*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2; Elen. Kmbl. 1966; El. 985. *Ic ðe sceal Meotudes mægenspēd I shall relate to thee the Creator's power*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 7; Sch. 24. *Him sceolde se yldra eall gesæccan narrarunt eam filiis suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. *Ic wille mīne leahterfulle þeawas geseccan I will confess my wicked ways*; vitiosos mores corrigere, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 32. *To geseccanne to say*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 1; Rā. 37, 13; Cd. 202; Th. 250, 9; Dan. 544. *To geseccenne to say*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 17; Exod. 437. *Gif he hit gesegþ if he saith it*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 22; Cri. 1310. *Andreas þeodne panc gesæge Andrew said thanks to his Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 768; An. 384; Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157. *He gesæde swefen cyninge he said the dream to the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 2; Dan. 165; B. 4, 18; S. 587, 2. Ða

gesægdon Rōmāne Bryttum *then the Romans said to the Britons*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Gesege me *dicito mihi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. Ðæt ðū gesecge sweostor minre *that thou mayest say to my sister*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 31; Gū. 1152: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 27. Wæs gesæd hwām ðæt sword geworht wære *it was said for whom that sword was wrought*, Beo. Th. 3396; B. 1696. Ic sceall ealle forlætan ða ðe of Perseo and of Cathma gesæde syndon *I must pass over all things that are said of Perseo and Cadmus*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34. Ðæt is gesæd *that is proved*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 25, 27. DER. secgan.

ge-secggan *to say, tell*; dicere, narrare:—Hio him ne meahton ge-secggan be ðam sigebeācne *they could not tell him about the victorious sign*, Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. v. ge-segan.

ge-sēclod; *part. Taken sick, ill*; ægrtōs:—Warþ se cyng gesēclod *the king was taken sick*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 22. v. ge-siclian.

ge-sedian *to satisfy, satiate*, Ps. Th. 106, 8.

ge-sēfte; *adj. Soft, mild; mitis*:—Wæron hyra gongas smēðe and gesēfte *their ways were smooth and soft*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 3; Gū. 704. Swā him ēðost biþ, sylfum gesēfstost *as to them may be easiest, softest to themselves*, Elen. Kmbl. 2587; El. 1295.

ge-sege *say, tell*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1; *impert. of ge-segan*.

ge-segen, -sægen, -segn, e; *f. A saying, telling, conversation, relation, tradition*; dictum, narratio, relatio, traditio:—Mid gesegenum unrim geleāfulra witenra *by the sayings of innumerable faithful witnesses*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 25; Nar. 2, 6. Furih gesegene ðæs ārwurpan bisceops Cynebyrhtes *through the conversation of the reverend bishop Cynebyrht*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 21. Mid Isses gesægene [gesegenum, MS. B.] ðæs ārwurpan Abbudes *by the conversation of the reverend abbot Isi*, 472, 20. Furih swiðe getreowra manna gesegene *through the telling of very true men*, 472, 30; Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 5, 11; 5, 23; S. 647, 17. v. segen.

ge-seglian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. to sail; vēlficari*:—Ðyder he cwæp, ðæt nān man ne mihte geseglian on ānum mōnþe *thither he said that a man could not sail in a month*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 19. II. *to furnish with sails*; vēlis instruere:—Se ðe nafar gesegled scip *who hath not a ship furnished with sails*, Salm. Kmbl. 450; Sal. 225.

ge-segn *a saying, telling, conversation*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 20. v. ge-segen.

ge-segnian, -sēnian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [segnian, sēnian to sign]* *To mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*; crūcis signo signare, bēnēdicere:—Fæder mancynnes hie gesegnap *the Father of mankind shall bless them*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 30; Sat. 360; Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403. He heō gesēnap mid his swiðran hond *he shall bless them with his right hand*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat. 615. Se bisceop me ge-bletsode and gesegnode *the bishop blessed me and signed me*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 33. Gesenode, 5, 3; S. 616, 25. His wuduwan ic wordum bletsige and gesegnade *viduam ejus bēnēdicens bēnēdicam*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. Gesēnige hie let him sign himself, L. E. 1, 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16. Gif heō gesegnod biþ *if it hath been blessed*, Salm. Kmbl. 812; Sal. 405. Gesunde and gesēnade *safe and blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342.

ge-sehtian; *p. ode; pp. od [sehtian to settle]* *To settle, reconcile; reconciliare*:—Ða heāfodmen ða brōðra gesehtodan *the chief men reconciled the brothers*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 26.

ge-sehtness, e; *f. Reconciliation*:—To sibbe and to gesehtnesse *for peace and reconciliation*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 129, 22.

ge-selda, an; *m. One of the same dwelling, a companion, comrade; contubernālis, socius*:—Ic eom cyninges geselda *I am a king's companion*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 5; Rā. 78, 3. Higelac ongan sinne geseldan frigeagan *Hygelac began to question his comrade*, Beo. Th. 3972; B. 1984; Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 24; Wand. 53.

ge-sele, es; *m. [sele] A tabernacle; tābernācūlum*:—On gesele ðinum in tābernācūlo tuo, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 1.

ge-selenis, -niss, e; *f. A handing over, giving, tradition*:—Æfter gimett giselenisse Cristes *secundum mensuram donationis Christi*, Rtl. 83, 1. Æfter geselenisse *juxta traditionem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 5. v. selenis.

ge-selig; *adj. Happy; felix*:—Gebod dōn geseligran tīman getācnaþ *to be repeating prayers betokens a happier time*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 23. v. ge-sælig.

ge-sēlignes. v. ge-sēlignys.

ge-sellan, -sylan; *p. -sealde, -salde; pp. -seald* *To give, give up, betray, sell; dare, tradere, vendere*:—Oðrum gesellan *to give to others*, Beo. Th. 2063; B. 1029. Ic ðe geselle *I will give thee*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 25; Sat. 685. Me ða blāða Eue gesælde *Eve gave me the fruits*, 42; Th. 54, 27; Gen. 883; Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 31; Deor. 41. Ðū me ge-sealdest sword thou gavest me a sword, 120 b; Th. 463, 18; Hō. 72. Ðe feorh ge-sealdon *who gave up life*, Andr. Kmbl. 3231; An. 1618; 865; An. 433. Inc is feoh ge-seald cattle is given to you, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202; 74; Th. 91, 23; Gen. 1516. Iudas gesalde Drihten Hælend *Judas sold [tradidit] the Lord Saviour*, 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Ælfnōþ and Wulfmār feorh ge-sealdon *Ælfnōth and Wulfmār gave up their lives*, Byrht. Th. 137, 11; By. 184. DER. scellan.

ge-sēlp, e; *f. Happiness; felicitas*:—Gesēlpe tīman hit getācnaþ *it betokens a time of happiness*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 10; 204, 23. We gyt næfdon ða gesēlpa *we had not yet the happiness*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 25. v. ge-sēlp.

ge-sēm, es; *n. Reconciliation, an agreement, a compromise; reconciliatio, compromissum*:—Siddan āne neaht ofer ðæt gesēm bie *postquam ūna nox supra compromissum præterit*, L. H. E. 10; Wilk. 8, 49.

ge-sēman; *p. de; pp. ed* *To compose, settle, make peace with, reconcile, satisfy; componere, conciliare, reconciliare, satisfacere*:—Ðæt he hý gesēman wolde *that he would make peace with them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 33. Ðæt hī scioldon Wynflæde and Leofwine gesēman *that they should reconcile Wynflæd and Leofwine*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 31; Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 12; Hat. MS. 66 b, 13; Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 60. Ðæt me gesēmie snoterra mon *that a wiser man shall reconcile me*, Salm. Kmbl. 501; Sal. 251. Ðæt he hý ymbe ðæt rice gesēme *that he would satisfy them about the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 23. Siddan sió sace gesēmed sió *after the suit is settled*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19; Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 39. Hī gesēmede beón ne mihtan *they could not be reconciled*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 1; Homl. Th. ii. 338, 1.

ge-sencan; *p. -sencte; pp. -senct* *To sink, drown; submergere*:—Hī gesencte [synt] on ðære [MS. ðere] reádan sæ [MS. sea] *they are drowned in the Red sea*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4; Thw. 15, 4.

ge-sendan; *p. -sende; pp. -sended, -send* *To send*:—Middý gesende stefne *emissa voce*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 37. Ðā was gesended *then was sent*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13; 15, 17. Gesend missus, Ps. Lamb. 33, 8.

ge-sēne; *adj. v. ge-sýne*.

ge-sēne; *adv. Clearly; manifeste*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 14.

ge-sēnelic; *adj. Visible*:—Se gesēnelica lichama *the visible body*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24.

ge-sēnelice; *adv. Visibly; visibiliter*, Rtl. 103, 30.

ge-sēnian *to mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat. 615; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 25; L. E. 1, 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16; Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342. v. ge-segnian.

ge-seón, -sion, ic -seó, ðū -siht, he -syhþ; *p. -seah, ðū -sāwe, pl. -sāwon, -sēgon; imp. -syh, -seoh; subj. pres. ic -sāwe; pp. -sawen* *To see; videre, conspiciere*. I. *used absolutely or with acc*:—Ic geseóm menn *videre homines*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. He hēr gesihþ *he here seeth*, Apol. Th. 14, 26. Ða lifende land gesāwon *the voyagers saw land*, Beo. Th. 448; B. 221. Ðā heó Isaac geseah *when she saw Isaac*, Gen. 24, 64. Ðā he beseah, ðā geseah he ofendas *when he looked about then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp and geseah þri weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Hie done heora scyppend geseon *they saw their creator*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 28; Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 7; Cri. 554. Manega rihtwise gewilnodon ða þing to geseónne *de gē geseóp and hīg ne gesāwon multi justī cupierunt videre quæ videtis et non viderunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. Hwī fērde gē geseón . . . hwī fērde gē to geseónne *quid existis videre*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24, 25, note.

Ðæt hī geseónde ne geseón ut *videntes non vident*, 8, 10. Cum and geseoh *veni et vide*, Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Ðine gangas wæron geseocene *visi sunt gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23; Shrn. 97, 30. Him wæs geseowen ðæt . . . it seemed to him that . . . 111, 27. Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Hie wurdon geseowene *they appeared*, 173, 25. Ic ðe geseawe *that I saw thee*, Wald. 21; Vald. 1, 13. II. *with predicative adj. or part*:—Ic geseó minne Crist *eigendne me I see my Christ calling me*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23; 59, 2. Hie Drihten gesāwon *passigendne they saw the Lord ascending*, 121, 22; 123, 25. Gesyhþ winsele wēstne *he sees the wine-hall deserted*, Beo. Th. 4901; B. 2455; Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783; 64; Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Geseah lifes weard drige stowe wide *æteowde life's guardian saw the dry place widely displayed*, 8; Th. 10, 26; Gen. 163.

III. *with acc. and infin*:—Ða ðe he gesyhþ to Gode *higian those that he sees hurry to God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hie ðæt leóht geseóp *scīnan they see the light shine*, 129, 7; Cd. 5; Th. 7, 20; Gen. 108; 32; Th. 42, 4; Gen. 669. Gesēgun ða dumban geseaft gefēlan *they saw the dumb creation feel*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128. IV. *with infin*:—Geseah weard beran beorhte randas *the wearder saw bright shields borne*, Beo. Th. 463; B. 2029; 2051; B. 1023. V. *followed by a clause*:—Hie geseóp hū God ða stowe geweorðað *they see how God honours the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 25; 229, 22; 41, 28; Ps. Th. 73, 19. He geseawe ðæt he wære getogen *he saw that he was pulled*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 26; 145, 8. Ic mæg geseón hwær he sylf siteþ *I can see where he himself sits*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. v. seón.

ge-seored; *part. p. Leavened*:—Geseorid hláf *acrizimus panis*, Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 62; Wrt. Voc. 41, 18.

ge-set, es; *n. A sitting, lying in wait, ambush; insidiæ*:—Giseto insidiās, Rtl. 37, 19. [Ch. O. H. Ger. gisez obsidio.]

ge-sete, *pl. -setu, -seotu; n. A seat, habitation, house; sedes, domicilium, habitatio*:—Ofer eall beorht gesetu *over all bright habitations*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 7; Dóm. 117; 121 b; Th. 466, 3; Hō. 115. Sun-beorht gesetu *dwelling bright with the sun*, 59 b; Th. 217, 10;

Ph. 278; 62a; Th. 228, 10; Ph. 436. On sēllan gesetu to better dwellings, 51a; Th. 178, 10; Gū. 1242. Ofer burga gesetu over the cities' dwellings, 26a; Th. 76, 16; Th. 76, 16; Cri. 1240. Gesetu, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 20; Sat. 602. Ða cynelicum burh porres and his cynelicum gesetu ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque, Nar. 4, 20. To heora gesetum to their lairs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gesaze habitatio, sedes, domicilium: O. Sax. hōh-gisetu.]

ge-setednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; f. A constitution, law, ceremony, religion; constitutio, lex, cēremōnia, religio:—Hwæt ys deōs gesetednys quæ est ista religio? Ex. 12, 26. Fram middaneardes gesetednesse a constitutione mundi, Mt. Bos. 13, 35. Begymaf disse gesetednysse observabis cēremōnias istas, Ex. 12, 25. To gesetednisse for a law, Gen. 47, 26. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setenes, -ness, e; f. A constitution, an appointment; constitutio:—Ða gesetenes he læt standan he allows this appointment to stand, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sēdan; p. de; pp. ed [sēdan to affirm] To state as true, declare, prove, show, affirm; effari, testificari, verificare, contestari, probare:—Nis ænig dæs horsc, ðe ðin fromcyn mæge fira bearnum sweotule gesēdan none is so wise who may manifestly declare thy origin to the children of men, Exon. 11b; Th. 15, 18; Cri. 243. Ne māgon gē ða word gesēdan ye cannot prove the words, Elen. Kmbl. 1160; El. 582; Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 7. Ic gesweotelige odde gesēde ðe God testificābor tibi Deus, Ps. Lamb. 49, 7. Gehyr folc mīn and ic gesēde ðe audi pōpulus meus et contestābor te, Ps. Spl. 80, 8. Hi gesēdāþ and sprecāþ unrihtwīsnysse effibuntur et loquuntur iniquitatem, 93, 4. Ðære gesyhþe sōþ wæs gecyðed and gesēded cyjus veritas probata est, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10; Cd. 208; Th. 257, 7; Dan. 254. Gesēdede, pp. pl. proved, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ða wurdon mid manegum tǣcnum gesēdede which were proved by many miracles, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 11.

ge-sēdunge; e; f. Assertion, affirmation; assertio, affirmatio, Hpt. Gl. 455. ge-setl, es; n. A seat, settle:—Ða foerpmestu gisedla æt feormum primos discubitis in cenis, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. v. setl.

ge-setnes, -setenes, -setednes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; f. Position, foundation, tradition, an institution, constitution, composition, ordinance, decree, law; pōsitiō, situs, fundatiō, traditiō, institutiō, constitutiō, compositiō, lex, pactum:—Cūþ is gehwīlcum snotterum mannum, ðæt seō ealde æ wæs eadelfice ðonne Cristes gesetnys sý it is known to every intelligent man that the old law was easier than the institute of Christ is, Homl. Th. i. 358, 28, 30. Wæs se cyning becumen on swā mycle lufan ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean gesetnysse and ðære Apostolican rex tēnebātur amōre Rōmāne et Apostolica institutiōnis, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 32; 5, 20; S. 642, 13. Be gesetnysse Breotene de situ Britannie, 1, 1; S. 473, 6; Nar. 1, 5. Ær middaneardes gesetnysse before the foundation of the world, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 27; Mk. Bos. 7, 5. Be Godes gesetnysse by God's ordinance, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 22; Lchdm. iii. 258, 7; Ælfc. T. 17, 24. Ðū cwāde ðæt ælc wuht his rihte gesetnesse fuleōde, būtan menn ānum thou saidst that every creature fulfilled its right institution, except man alone, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 330, 35. Rǣdāþ sume men ða leāsan gesetnysse some men read the false composition, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 2; i. 358, 14. Israhēl syngode and ða gesetnysse gewemde peccāvit Israel et prāvāricānus est pactum meum, Jos. 7, 11. Sint heora gesetnessa swīde mislica their institutions are very various, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Healdende hira yldrena gesetnessa tēnentes traditiōnem sēniōrum, Mk. Bos. 7, 3. Ða gesetnessa sigora Wealdend læt geond ðas mǣran gesceaft meorce healden the Lord of victories permits these constitutions to keep their limits over this great creation, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 141; Met. 11, 71. Be gesetnessum and gemetum spræccynna de figuris mōdisque locutiōnum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 42. Be heofenes gesetenissum de statu cali, Nar. 1, 16.

ge-setnian; p. ode, ade To lie in wait; insidiari:—Herodia gesetnade him Herodias insidiabatur illi, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 19.

ge-settan; p. -sette; pp. -seted, -set, -sett To set, put, fix, confirm, restore, appoint, decree, settle, possess, occupy, place together, compose, make, compare, expose, allay:—Ða apostolas hie gesetton on ðam fægran neorxnā wange the apostles placed her in the fair paradise, Blickl. Homl. 143, 25; Exon. 28a; Th. 85, 13; Cri. 1390; Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Hie on God ænne heora hyht gesetton they should put their trust in God alone, Blickl. Homl. 185, 15. Naman gesettan to give a name, 197, 29. He wæs to bōclīcre lāre gesett he was put to book-learning, Shr. 12, 16. Ðær is dryhtnes folc geseted to symle there is the Lord's folk set to the feast, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Ðæt hī hine Gode gesettan to present him to God, Lk. Bos. 2, 22. Under anweald gesett sub potestate constitutus, 7, 8; 3, 13. Hwonne he disse worlde ende gesettan wolde when he meant to fix the end of this world, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9; 27, 24. Ænne of heora aldormannum to bisceope he him gesette he appointed one of their chief men as their bishop, 247, 31; Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 21. He Isaac wif gesette he fixed upon a wife for Isaac, Gen. 24, 11. Heora gewinn mid ðam swīde gesettan therewith greatly confirmed their hostility, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 5, note. Wilt ðū on ðas tid gesettan Israhēla folca rice si in tempore hoc restitues regnum Israel? Blickl. Homl. 117,

11. Gesete restitue, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. Hi him gesetton ðæt hyra ān lātteōw wære they decreed for themselves that there should be one leader of them, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 26; Shr. 112, 18; Blickl. Homl. 193, 3; 61, 27. Dōm gesettan to judge, Gen. 18, 25. Gesette yðum heora onrihtne ryne he appointed the waves their proper course, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. He gefōr ða burg and hēt hie gesettan ægðer ge mid Engiscum mannum ge mid Deniscum he gained the town and ordered it to be occupied by both English and Danes, Chr. 922; El. 108, 31; 886; Erl. 84, 26; Mt. Bos. 21, 33, 41; Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 35. Ealne norp-dāl ðysses ealondes genōman and gesetton onnem aquilonalem insulæ partem capessunt, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 18; Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Heora eðel on heofenum sceolde eft gebūen and geseted weorðan mid hālgum sǣlum their home in heaven should again be inhabited and peopled with holy souls, 121, 33. Seō landbūnes is swīðost cypemonnum geseted hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum, Nar. 33, 15. Gesettāþ possidebit, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 42; 78, 12; 82, 11. Of lāme ic ðe leode gesette of loam I formed these limbs, Exon. 28a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1380; 33a; Th. 105, 12; Gū. 22. Ðū gesettet sunnan and mōnan tu fecisti solem et lunam, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ic ðe gesette manegra þeōda fæder a father of many nations have I made thee, Gen. 17, 5; Homl. Th. ii. 136, 23. Ðæt tempel towearp æfter feower hund gearum ðæs ðe hit gesett was he destroyed the temple four hundred years after it was built, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 374. Swā hwæt swā ic ðe gehēt eal ic hit gesette whatsoever I have promised thee I will do it all, Blickl. Homl. 147, 8. Seō tunge ðe swā monig hālwende word on ðæs sceppendes lof gesette illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba in laudem conditoris composuerat, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11; Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ða bōc ic gesette I composed the book, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 8; Homl. Th. i. 70, 7; Th. Apol. 28, 13. Hiora birhto ne biþ to gesettanne wiþ ðære sunnan leōht their brightness is not to be compared with the sun's light, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 13; Met. 6, 7. Ðæt dis æfre gesett spræc wære that this should be a suit finally settled, Th. Ch. 203, 4. Ðone storm he gesette and gestilde tempestatem sedaverit, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 8. Ðæt he ðæt yrre gesette to allay their anger, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 2; Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Ða earman ceasterwaran wæron to hungre gesette the miserable citizens were exposed to famine, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 28. Ðæt land sum hit is to gafole gesett some of the land is let, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19, 12.

ge-setnys, -nyss, e; f. Constitution, statute; stātūtum:—Ða ðe ða reogollican gesetnysse hāligra fædera gelufedon and cūdon qui cānōnica patrum stituta et diligērent et nassent, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setu seats, Th. 76, 16. v. ge-sete.

ge-sēuling a servant; minister, Lye.

ge-sēunes the sea; æquor, Lye.

ge-sewenlic; adj. Visible:—Ðine gesceafta gesewenlice and eac ungesewenlice thy creatures visible and also invisible, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 12; Lchdm. iii. 232, 14; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 13; Met. 20, 7; 253; Met. 20, 127.

ge-sewenlice; adv. Visibly:—Ðū miht sōþlice and gesewenlice ðine mihte gecyðan on Marian thou canst truly and visibly make thy power known on Mary, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3.

ge-sib, -sibb, -syb; adj. Peaceable, near, related, familiar; pācificus, cognātus, prōpinquus, familiāris:—Ne bearn nū for oft gesibb gesibbum ðy mā ðe fremdum too often now has a kinsman no more protected a kinsman than a stranger, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 75. Sylle swā gesibre handa swā fremdre give to a relation or to a stranger, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 114, 7. Nænig mon ne sceal lufian ne gēman his gesibbes gif . . . no man shall love or be mindful of his relative if . . . , Blickl. Homl. 23, 17. Gisibbe cognatos, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 12. Tǣlende digellice gesibne his dētrāhentem secrēto proximo suo, Ps. Spl. 100, 5. Ðe him gesibbe wæron who were related to him, Job Th. 167, 3. Gesibbe ærendrcan cādū-cēatōres vel pācifici, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 79; Wrt. Voc. 36, 6. Hý habbaþ frēonda ðy mā swāstra and gesibbra they will have more friends dear and near, Exon. 107a; Th. 408, 34; Rǣ. 27, 2; 84a; Th. 317, 21; Mōd. 69. Snotor mid gesibbum sēcēan wolde Cananea land the sagacious would seek the Canaanites' land with his kinsfolk, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 8; Gen. 1738; 79; Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Gesibbra ærfeward a nearer heir, Th. Chart. 483, 16. Sweolcum swelce him ðonne gesibbast wære to such as may then be nearest of kin to him, 105, 29. [O. H. Ger. gisibbo consanguineus.]

ge-sibbian; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed [sibbian to pacify] To make peaceful, pacify, appease, gladden; pācāre, pācificāre, conciliāre, lætīficāre:—Ic gesibbigge concilio, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 74, 18; Wrt. Voc. 50, 2. He gesibbade ða cyningas betwih and ða folc pācūtis altērūtrum rēgibus ac pōpulis, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 22. Gesibbedan sǣwle mīne lætīficāverunt animam meam, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ðā he hæfde ðone hirēd gesibbodne when he had reconciled the household, Blickl. Homl. 225, 10. [Goth. ga-sibjon to reconcile: O. H. Ger. ge-sippot united.]

ge-sibbsum; adj. Peaceful; pācātus:—Salomon is gecweden gesibbsum on Englice Salomon is in English 'peaceful', Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 353. Sint to manienne ða gesibbsuman the peaceful are to be admonished, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 66b, 27. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sibbsumnys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* *Peacefulness*; *pax*:—For gesibbsumnysses for *peacefulness*, Lev. 7, 32. *v.* *ge-sibsumnes*.

ge-siblice; *adv.* *Peaceably*; *pacific*:—Fæste gebunden gesiblice togædere *fast bound peaceably together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 135; Met. 20, 68.

ge-sibling, *es*; *m.* [*sibling a relation*] *A relation*; *propinquus*:—Mæg vel gesibling *propinquus*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 39; Wrt. Voc. 51, 81.

ge-sibness, *e*; *f.* *Relationship*; *affinitas*, Lye.

ge-sibsum, -sybsum, -sibsum; *adj.* [*sibsum peaceable*] *Peaceable, peaceful, loving peace*; *pacatus*, *pacificus*:—Se ðe of Gode cymþ he biþ godes willan and gesibsum *that which comes from God is of good will and peaceful*, Past. 46, 3; Swt. 349, 1; Hat. MS. 66 b, 5, 7. On ððre wisan sint to manigenne ða gesibsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished in one way*, 46, 1; Swt. 345, 6; Hat. MS. 65 b, 2, 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 67 a, 12, 46, 7; Swt. 355, 9; Hat. MS. 67 b, 19, 47, 1; Swt. 3, 7, 15; Hat. MS. 68 a, 18, 19.

ge-sibsumian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To make peaceable, reconcile*:—Ðe to him gesibsuma *reconcile thyself to him*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 20; Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

ge-sibsumlice, -sybsumlice; *adv.* [*sibsumlice peaceably*] *Peaceably, peacefully*; *pacific*:—Ða fuglas gesibsumlice farað *the birds fly peacefully*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 22; Hat. MS. 66 b, 22. Fordamde me witellice gesibsumlice hi spræcon *quoniam mihi quidem pacifice loquēbantur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23; Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 15.

ge-sibsumnes, -sibsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* [*sibsumnes peacefulness*] *Peacefulness, concord, reconciliation*; *pax*, *concordia*, *rēconciliatio*:—We mægon gecnāwan on ðara ungesceādwisra niētena gesibsumnesse, hū micel yfel sió gesceādwislice gecynd purh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremep *we can understand from the peacefulness of irrational animals how great a sin the rational race of man commits in being quarrelsome*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 25; Hat. MS. 66 b, 24; Lev. 7, 32.

ge-sibsumung, *e*; *f.* *A making peace, conciliation*; *consiliatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 16; Wrt. Voc. 49, 39.

ge-sican; *p.* *te*; *pp.* *ed [sican to give suck] To wean*; *ablactāre*:—Swā swā gesiced ofer mōdor his sicut *ablactatus super matre sua*, Ps. Spl. 130, 4.

ge-siclian, -sýclian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od [seóc sick] To be taken sick or ill, to be infirm*; *ægrōtäre*, *infirmāri*:—Ðæt hiþ fæder wære gesiclod *quod ægrōtaret pater suus*, Gen. 48, 1; Chr. 100, 3; Erl. 139, 10. Sum undercýning was, ðæs sunu was gesýclod on Capharnaum *erat quidam regulus, cujus filius infirmabatur. Capharnaum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. Ða weapþ his hors gesiclod *his horse became ill*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 169.

ge-sida, *v.* *heort-gesida*.

ge-sie *to be*; *esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31.

ge-siehp *sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 18. *v.* *ge-sihþ*.

ge-siftan; *p.* *sifte*; *pp.* *sifted, -sift To sift*:—Gesyft [*or gesyfl*] *melu fine meal*, Ex. 12, 34.

ge-sig; *v.* *Victory*:—Ðæt gesig *victoria*, Rtl. 28, 3.

ge-sigan; *p.* *sāh, pl. -sigon*; *pp.* *-sigen [sigan to sink] To sink, fall, set as the sun*; *cadere*, *labi*, *occidere ut sol*:—Ær heo [sunne] fullice gesigan onginne before *it [the sun] begin fully to sink*, Herb. 19, 5; Lchdm. i. 112, 21. Ðæt he āna scyle gesigan æt sæcce *that he alone should sink in conflict*, Beo. Th. 5311; B. 2659. Ðonne me ylde tid on gesige *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ða to dam wage gesāg *then to the wall he sank*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 13; Gū. 124, 3.

ge-sigefæstan; *p.* *fæste*; *pp.* *-fæsted, -fæst [sige victory] To make triumphant, crown*; *corrōbōräre*, *cōrōnäre*:—He ðe sigefæste sōpre miltse qui coronat *te in miseratione*, Ps. Th. 102, 5. Hi synne gescwenton and gesigefæston *they outwearied sin and triumphed*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 13; Az. 189. We sigefæstan ðine bære *let us crown thy bier*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19; 151, 9. Ðæt ic mid Criste sigefæsted wære *ipse cum Cristo coronandus*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 21. Twegen cynlice cnihtas mid syndriglicre Godes gyfe wæron sigefæste *dūo regii pueri fratres speciaii sunt Dei gratia coronati*, 4, 16; S. 584, 21. Siendon ðinne ðomas sigefæste *thy decrees are triumphant*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 8; Dan. 288: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 18; Az. 9; Shr. 146, 11. Drihten sigefæsted *the Lord triumphant*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14.

ge-sigfestnian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To triumph, crown*:—He sigfest-nade *triumphans*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 3. Gesigfestnad *coronandus*, Jn. Skt. 8, 12.

ge-siht, -sihp, -siehp, -syhp, -sihtp, *e*; *f.* *Sight, power of seeing, vision, something seen, aspect, respect*; *visus*, *acies oculorum*, *visio*, *aspectus*, *conspetus*, *respectus*:—Se ord on here oððe scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Yfel gesihþ *oculus malus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Bodian blindum gesihþe *prædicare cæcis visum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18; Homl. Th. i. 64, 22; Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ðū wæst ðæt gesiht and gehernes ongitp ðone lichoman ðæs monnes *thou knowest that sight and hearing perceive the body of a man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 6. Eūgena gesihþ *eye-sight*, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30; Ps. Th. 93, 9. Forhwan woldest ðū ðinre gesihþe me wyrnan *quid avertis faciem tuam a me?* 87, 14. He wun-

drode æfter ðære gesihþe *he wondered at the sight*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 36; 215, 31. Forht ic was for ðære fægran gesyhþe *terrified I was at the fair sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Ðæt he sune gesihtþe gesaeh *quod visionem vidisset*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Engla gesihþe *visionem angelorum*, 24, 23. Purh nihtlice gesihþ *in a vision of the night*, Shr. 63, 16; Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Ðære uplican sibbe gesihþ *the sight of the peace above*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 16; Hat. MS. On ealles ðæs folces gesihþe *in the sight of all the people*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25; Blickl. Homl. 121, 17; 201, 5. On ðinre gesyhþe *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 55, 7; 137, 1; Cd. 49; Th. 63, 20; Gen. 1035. Of heora gesihþum *from their sight*, Jud. 16, 3. Būtan gesyhþe ærfeastnesse *sine respectu pietatis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 41.

ge-sincan; *p.* *-sanc, -sonc, pl. -suncon*; *pp.* *-suncen To sink*; *delābi*:—Him in gesonc flacor flānþracu *the flickering arrow's force sank into him*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 22; Gū. 1115. Ðā ne meahdon hi on ðæm wætere gesincan *then they could not sink in the water*, Shr. 103, 19.

gēsine; *adj.* *Void, destitute*; *expers*:—Mōdum tæcan ðæt we gēsine ne sýn godes þeodscipes *to teach our minds that we be not destitute of God's communion*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 18; Exod. 528. *v.* *gēsne, gæsnæ*.

ge-sine, *v.* *ge-sýne*.

ge-singalian; *p.* *ode, ade To continue, perpetuate*:—Gesýngalade *continui*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 49.

ge-singallice *continually*; *continuatim*, V. Ps. 140, 7. *v.* *singallice*.
ge-singan; *p.* *-sang, pl. -sungon*; *pp.* *-sungen To sing*; *cānere*:—Seal mon leoþ gesingan *a man shall sing songs*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 8; Gn. Ex. 140; Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. David purh Godes gæst Gode to lofe gesang *David through God's spirit sang to the praise of God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 332. Messan gesingan *to sing mass*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31; 207, 5. Ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *what was sung in the Song of Songs*, 11, 15.

ge-singe [= *ge-sinhige* (?) *v.* *ge-sinfig*], *an*; *f.* *A wife*:—Ne meahd ðū habban mec ðe to gesingan *thou mayest not have me for thy wife*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. [Cf. *ge-sinhwan*.]

ge-singian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To sin*; *peccāre*:—We habbaþ swiðe gesingod *we have greatly sinned*, Hy. 7, 115; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 115. *v.* *ge-sýngian*.

ge-sinhīwan, -higan; *pl. m.* *Married persons*; *conjuges*, *conjugati*, *conjugia*:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwiþ gesinhīwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34. Gesinhīwan *conjuges vel conjugales*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 25; Wrt. Voc. 50, 7. Ðæt lif ðara gesinhīwena oferstīgþ ðæt lif ðæs mæghādes *the life of the married surpasses the life of virginity*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 29; Hat. MS. Tu gesinhīwan spræcon ymbe hine ealle niht *two married people were talking about him all night*, Shr. 90, 2. Ealla ðara monna hūs būtan ðara gesinhīgna *all men's houses except the two married people's*, 5. Ðara hāligra gesinhīna tid *the holy man and wife's tide*, 55, 31. Wit sýn swā swā gesinhīna [*?*] *we be as married people*, 40, 20. For gesiuhīwum *pro conjugis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14. *v.* *sin-hīwan*.

ge-sinig [= *sin-hig, -hiw* ?], *e*; *f.* *Marriage*; *connubium*:—Fore hālgum gesinige æ *pro sacra connubii lege*, Rtl. 108, 14.

ge-sinigan *to marry*; *nubere*:—Gesinigaþ *nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Gisinnigo, Rush. 20, 34. *v.* *ge-sinig*.

ge-sinigsceipe, *es*; *m.* *Marriage*; *connubium*, Rtl. 108, 23. *v.* *sin-higsceipe*.

ge-sinlice; *adv.* *Curiously, strictly*; *curiose*, R. Ben. 58.

ge-sinsceipe, *es*; *m.* *Marriage, wedlock, matrimony*; *in pl.* *Married people*; *connubium*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14; 19; S. 587, 30; Shr. 60, 2. Se mæghād is hīrra ðonne se gesinsceipe *virginity is more exalted than marriage*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 24; Hat. MS. He wæs seofan gear on gesinsceipe geseted ær his biscopdōme *he was married for seven years before he was a bishop*, Shr. 110, 1. Eac is gesynscipum micel þearf for those married also *there is much need*, L. E. i. 42; Th. ii. 440, 2.

ge-sinsciple; *adj.* *Conjugal, matrimonial*; *conjugal*, L. E. i. 43; Th. ii. 440, 7.

ge-siōn *to see, behold*; *videre*:—Wenāþ ða dysgan ðæt ælc mon siē blind swā hi sint; and ðæt nān mon ne mæge seōn [*gesiōn, note*] ðæt hi gesiōn ne mægon *the foolish think that every man is blind as they are; and that no man is able to see what they cannot see*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. *v.* *ge-seōn*.

ge-siowed *sewed together*. *v.* *ge-siwed*.

ge-sirwan, -serwan, -syrgan; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *ed*. I. *to plot, contrive, conspire, deliberate*:—Se se ðe ða synne gesireþ *he who designs the sin*, Past. 56, 6; Swt. 435, 6; Hat. MS. Ðonne ne gesired hit nō ðæt hit purhtuge swelce synne *then would it not have designed to carry out such sin*, Swt. 435, 4. Ic gesyrede *I plotted*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468. Ðý ne wriþ drihten nō gelice ða gesiredan synne and færlice purhtogenan *forðam* *sio* *gesiredre syn biþ ungelic eallum oðrum synnum so the Lord does not punish equally the deliberate sin and the suddenly perpetrated, for the deliberate sin is unlike all other sins*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 13; Hat. MS. II. *to furnish with arms, equip*:—Gesyrdw segg *an armed man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. *v.* *ge-syrtwan*.

ge-síp, es; *m.* [cf. *ge-féra*] *A companion, fellow, companion or follower of a chief or king; socius, comes*:—Gif mon elþeodigne ofleá gif he mægleás sīe healf kynincg [āh] healf se gesíp if one slay a foreigner, if he be kinless, half the king [has], half the companion, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16. Gif gesíþcund mon pingaþ wīd cýning for his inhiwan, nāh he nāne wīterædenne, se gesíp if a 'gesithcund' man compound a suit with the king for his household, he, the 'gesith', shall not have any fee, 50; Th. i. 134, 5. Se gesíp gelædede done cýning to his hāme rex, rogatus a comite, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Him se gesíp fultumade and ealle ða neāhmuenn juvante comite ac vicinis omnibus, 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Wæs sum gesíp on næwste erat comes in proximo, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Ða bæd se gesíp hine, ðæt he eode on his hūs rōgāvit comes eum in dōmum suam ingrēdi, 5, 4; S. 617, 10; S. 5, 5; S. 617, 40. Daniel deōra gesíp Daniel, the beasts' associate, Cd. 208; Th. 251, 24; Dan. 662. Hyre wæs hālig gēst singal gesíp to her the Holy Spirit was a constant companion, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. To hām his gesīþes in dōmo comītis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 43. He on ðæs gesīþes hūs inēode dōmum comītis intrāvit, 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Wæs se bīscop geladed sumes gesīþes cyrican to hālgianne episcopos vocatus est ad dedicandam Ecclesiam comitum, 5, 5; S. 617, 34; Shr. 69, 32; 70, 23; 122, 18. On gesīþes hād in the condition of a comrade, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Fram ðam ylcan gesīþe ab eodem comite, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 9. To his treowum gesīþe to his faithful companion, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. He hæfde him to gesīþþe sorge and longaþ he had for his companion sorrow and longing, 100 a; Th. 377, 13; Deor. 3. Swāse gesīþas his dear companions, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29; 4086; B. 2040; 5029; B. 2518. Frōde gesīþas, ealde ægleāwe hit getealdon wise fellows, elders skilled in law computed it, Menol. Fox 36; Men. 18. Ða gesīþas the comrades, Salm. Kmbl. 693; Sal. 346. Mec gesīþas sendaþ æfter hondum comrades send me from hand to hand, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 24; Rā. 31, 5. Hūþe feredon seccas and gesīþþas warriors and allies carried away the spoil, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 23; Gen. 2067; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Gesīþa ða sāmestan the worst of companions, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 7; Wid. 125. Nānig swāstra gesīþa no one of the dear companions, Beo. Th. 3872; B. 1934. Ædele cempa mid gesīþum the noble champion with his companions, 2630; B. 1313; 3852; B. 1024; 5257; B. 2632; Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 1; Cri. 473. Ðæt wæs Satane and his gesīþum mid ge gearwad that was prepared for Satan and his associates with him, 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522; 123 b; Th. 474, 21; B. 33; 89 b; Th. 337, 2; Gn. Ex. 58; Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Peōða brymfæste þegnum and gesīþum famous nations with vassals and allies, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 23; Gen. 1908. [For the technical meaning of 'gesith' see Stubbs' Const. Hist. under 'comitatus' and 'gesith,' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 168; and Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. 'gesip.' Goth. ga-sinþja: O. Sax. gi-sid: O. H. Ger. gi-sindo.]

ge-síp, -sīþþ, es; *n.* *Company, fellowship; comitatus*:—Sweotol is ðæt ðe sōþ metod on gesīþþe is it plain that the true Lord is with thee, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 3; Gen. 2807; 109; Th. 145, 5; Gen. 2401. [O. H. Ger. gi-sindi; *n.* comitatus: O. Sax. ge-sīþi; *n.*]

ge-síþcund, *adj.* *Of the rank of a 'gesith'*:—Gif gesíþcund mon landægðe forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and polie his landes if a 'gesithcund' man, owing land, neglect the 'fyrd,' let him pay 120 shillings and forfeit his land, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Gif gesíþcund man fare, þonne mōt he habban his geseān mid him, and his smīþ and his cildfēstan if a 'gesithcund' man go away, then may he have his reeve with him, and his smith and his child's fosterer, 63; Th. i. 144, 2; 45; Th. i. 130, 9; 54; Th. i. 136, 12; 68; Th. i. 146, 7; L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4.

ge-síþcundlic, -sīþlic; *adj.* *Pertaining to a companion*:—Swā swā he wære gesíþcundlicre [MS. Ca. gesíþlice, MS. B.] gegaderunga quasi comes copulæ carnalis, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 1, note.

gesíp-mægen, *gen.* -mægnes; *n.* *A multitude of companions; comitum turba*:—For gesípmaegen, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 4; Gn. Ex. 89.

ge-síþman, -mon; *gen.* -mannes, -monnes; *m.* *A 'gesith'*, comes:—Se gesíþmon [gesíþmon, MSS. B. H.] the 'gesith,' L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. v. *ge-síp*.

ge-síþscipe, es; *m.* *A fellowship, society; societas*:—Nam he twegen bīscopas of Britta peode on gesíþscipe ðære hālgunge adsumtis in societatem ordinationis duobus de Brittonum gente episcopis, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 27. Sum swīþe eald wīfman was in his gesíþscipe a very old woman lived with him, Shr. 36, 9. [O. Sax. gi-sidskepi.]

ge-síþwif, es; *n.* *A woman of the class to which the 'gesith,' 'comes' belongs*:—Sca anastasia ðære hālegan gesíþwifes seó wæs swīþe ædele for worulde St. Anastasia's the holy lady; she was very noble with respect to this world, Shr. 30, 20. All ða gesíþwif and ða ædelan fæmnan all the ladies and noble women, 87, 21. [Cf. *ge-síþman*.]

ge-sittan, *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sætton; *pp.* -seten. *I. to sit, sit down, settle, lean, recline; sēdere, considere, discumbere*:—Ic gesitte I sit, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 6; Jul. 495. Hi gesittap him on gesundum þingum they sit in sound condition, 89 b; Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. He wīd earm

gesæt he leaned on his arm, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749; Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Ða eode he into ðæs Fariseiscan hūse, and gesæt ingressus dōmum Pharisæi discubuit, Lk. Bos. 7, 36. Alexander æt Somnīte gemære and Rōmāna gesæt Alexander posted himself on the boundary of the Samnites and the Romans, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 28. Gesætton searþancle sundor to rūne the wise of thought sat apart in council, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163; Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Twegen iunge men gesætton æt me two young men sat by me, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 35. Him cīerde eall ðæt folc to, ðe on Mercna lande geseten wæs all the people who were settled in the Mercians' land submitted to him, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 34. Hie hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne they had sat out their time of service, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31.

II. to occupy, possess, inhabit; possidere, habitare:—Ðeah ðe wyrgewyðole Godes rice gesittan ne māgon quamvis maledici regnum Dei possidere non possint, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Some sēcap and gesittap hāmas on heolstrum some seek and occupy houses in caverns, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 3; Gū. 53; Cd. 170; Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. Paulinus gesæt ðæt bīscpeol on Hrōfes ceastre Paulinus occupied the bishop's see at Rochester, Chr. 633; Erl. 24, 7; 890; Erl. 87, 27; Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633. Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesætton lābōres pōpūlōrum possederunt, Ps. Th. 104, 39; 77, 56; Cd. 46; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 961. Būtan oðrum manegum gesetenum iġlandum besides many other inhabited islands, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 16, 25. Us is alēfed heofena rice to gesittenne we are permitted to occupy heaven's kingdom, Blickl. Homl. 137, 15; Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 23.

ge-siwed, -siwod, -siwud, -siuwed; *part.* *Sewed, patched; sutus, assutus, consutus*:—Gediht odde gesiwed hrægel acupitæ vel Phrygia vestis, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 107; Wrt. Voc. 40, 18. Mid golde gesiwud bend nimbus, 64; Som. 69, 13; Wrt. Voc. 40, 47. v. *siwian*.

ge-slēpan, -slēpan, -slēpan [in the Northern glosses of the Gospels the verb is weak] *to sleep*:—He geslēpde dormiebat, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Geslēpedon alle and geslēpdon dormitauerunt omnes et dormierunt, 25, 5.

ge-sleān; *p.* -slōg, -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slāgen, -slegen *To strike, pitch [a tent], smite, slay, quell, forge, fight, obtain by fighting*:—Hī lāgon swylce hī wæron ðeahþe geslegene they lay as if they were stricken by death, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. Se geslāgena bīþ mid ðeahþe gegripen the man stricken [by disease] is seized by death, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Ðear he geslōh his getel he pitched his tent there, Gen. 12, 8. Wulfhard aldorman micel wæl geslōg and sige none alderman Wulfhard made a great slaughter and got the victory, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 5; 845; Erl. 66, 24; 823; Erl. 62, 17; 867; Erl. 72, 15; Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 23. He geslōg xxv dracena he slew xxv dragons, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 214. Geslōh ðīu fæder fāhþe mæste thy father quelled the greatest feud, Beo. Th. 922; B. 459. Geslāgene grindlas forged bars, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383. Of ðære tīde hwīlum Bryttas hwīlum Seaxena sige geslōgan ex eo tempore nunc cives nunc hostes vincebant, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22. Offa geslōg cynerica mæst Offa won the greatest of kingdoms, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 32; Vid. 38; Th. 321, 11; Vid. 44. Hūþe ðe ic æt hilde geslōh spoil that I gained in war, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4; Æthelst. 4; Beo. Th. 5985; B. 2996. Darian w otercōwōm and oferswyðdon and us in onweald geslōgon eal his londrice dario superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione, Nar. 3, 24. Ða þohte ic hwaðer ic meahthe ealne middageard me on onweald gesleān cogitabam si devicto orbe terrarum, 29, 2. Op ðæt up gewāt lig and furh lust geslōh until the flame went up and at will smote, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 19; Dan. 249.

ge-sleccan; *p.* -slæhte *To make slack, enfeeble, weaken*:—Sūsloṃ geslæhte weakened by torments, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [Cf. O. Sax. an siuni gislekit.]

ge-slēfed; *pp.* *Having sleeves; manicatus, manuleatus*:—Geslēfed manuleatus vel manicatus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 74; Wrt. Voc. 16, 47. DER. slēfan.

ge-sleht; *n.* v. *bil-gesleht, ge-slyht*.

ge-slit, es; *n.* *A bite, tearing*:—Ðæra næddrena geslit wæs deādlic the bite of those serpents was deadly, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 30. Þurh deōra geslit by the tearing of beasts, 544, 2.

ge-slitān; *p.* -slāt; *pp.* -sliuten *To tear, rend, break*:—Middý geslitten wæron ða bendo ruptis vinculis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 29.

ge-slōh struck. v. *ge-sleān*.

ge-slyht, -sleht, -sliht, es; *n.* *Battle, fight, conflict*:—Swā he nīþa gehwane eversen hæfde slīþra geslyhta so he had come safely out of every enmity, every fierce conflict, Beo. Th. 4787; B. 2398. v. *bil-gesleht*.

ge-smeāgan, -smeān; *p.* -smeāde; *pp.* -smeād *To search, examine, consider; scrutari, cogitare*:—Hia gesmeādon mīþ him ilī cogitabant secum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gismēaþ wegas ūsra scrutemur vias nostras, Rtl. 20, 21. Gismēaga excogitare, 170, 5. Gesmeād spræc sermo contentitius, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 21; Wrt. Voc. 55, 25.

ge-smeāh; *gen.* -smeāges [?]; *n.* *Intrigue*:—Ðær wearp se cyng of France þurh gesmeāh gecyryed there the king of France was turned back by intrigue, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 23.

ge-smecgan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [smæccan to taste] *To taste*; *gustāre*:—*Ic gesmecge gusto*, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 33; Wrt. Voc. 17, 37.

ge-smēdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* *To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften*; *complanare*:—*Se ele gesmēd ða wunda the oil soothes the wounds*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-smicerad [smicere elegans]; *part. p.* *Worked, neatly made*; *fabrefactus*, Cot. 88, 184.

ge-smirian *to anoint*, Ex. 29, 29. *v.* *ge-smirian*.

ge-smiten; *part. p.* *Anointed, smeared, smutted*; *litus, unctus*, Som. [Goth. *ga-smēitan*].

ge-smidian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*; *v. trans.* *To forge, to make as a smith does*; *fabricare*:—*Bend agimmed and gesmided diadema*, Ælf. Gl. 64; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. [Goth. *ga-smijon*: *O. H. Ger. gi-smidon cudere*.]

ge-smyltan; *p. te*; *pp. ed* [smylt serene] *To appease, quiet*; *placare*:—*He ðe apundenan sǣ gesmylte tūmīda æqūora plācūvit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8.

ge-smirian, *-smirian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, ed [smirian to smear] *To smear, anoint*; *ungere*:—*Hī word hira wel gesmyredon, ele anlicast molliūrent sermōnes suos sūper oleum*, Ps. Th. 54, 21. *Fordon gesmiride mec propter quod unxit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 18. *Ðætte gesmyredon hine ut ungerent eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 1. *Ðæt hīg sīn gesmyredo on ðam and hira handa gehāgode ut unganit in ea et consecrentur mānus eōrum*, Ex. 29, 29. *Ðæt næfre ne afūlāþ ðæt mid hire gesmyred biþ that never becomes foul that is anointed with it*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 23. *Gesmearuad oele hālgum unctus oleo sancto*, Rtl. 198, 31.

gēsne; *adj.* *Lacking, wanting, destitute, lifeless*; *expers, egenus, destitutus, exanimis*:—*Læg se fūla lēap gēsne the foul corpse lay lifeless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 112. *He funde ða on bedde his goldgīfan gāstes gēsne, līfes belidenne he then found his goldgiver void of spirit, deprived of life*, 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. *v.* *gēsne*.

ge-snid, *es*; *n.* *A killing, slaughter*; *occisio*:—*Swā swā sceap to ge-snide sicut oves occisionis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 23.

ge-sniþan; *p. -snāþ*; *pp. -sniden* *To cut, cut off*:—*Summ monn gesnāþ him ða eārelipprica quidam amputauit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. *Gif ðū stānen weofod me wyrc ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone*, Ex. 20, 25.

ge-sniðan [?] *to lie down*:—*Ðætte gesniða [Rush. gesnide] gedydon alle ut accumbere facerent omnes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 39.

ge-sniþung, *e*; *f.* *A cutting*; *colatio*, Som.

ge-snot snot. *v.* *snot*.

ge-snyttro; *f. n.* [?] *Wisdom*:—*Gūplāc wæs ealra gesnytttra goldhord Guthlac was a treasure of all wisdom*, Guthl. 20; Gðwn. 92, 17.

gesoc, *es*; *m?* *Suck*; *suctus*:—*Ðæt Sara sceolde lēcan cild to hyre breōste to gesoco quod Sara lactāret filium*, Gen. 21, 7.

ge-sod, *es*; *n?* *A cooking, boiling*; *coctio, coctūra*:—*Gesod coctio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 70.

ge-soden; *part.* [soden, *pp.* of *seōðan* to seethe] *Seethed, sodden, cooked, boiled*; *coccus, elixus*:—*Gesoden, gebacen coctus*, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16; 82, 71. *Gesoden mæt on wætere elixus cibus*, 31; Som. 61, 87; Wrt. Voc. 27, 17. *Gesoden wīn defrūtum uinum*, 32; Som. 62, 8; Wrt. Voc. 27, 62.

ge-soecan *to seek, follow*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 37. *v.* *ge-sēcan*.

ge-sōm; *adj.* *Unanimous, united, peaceable*; *concors, pācificus*:—*Wæron gesōme ða ðe swegl būan ðas that inhabit the firmament were unanimous*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 1; Gen. 82. *Wit wæron gesōme we two were united*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 27; Rā. 85, 21; Gen. 45, 24. *Gesōme and to ðam geþwære ðæt heora nān ne mæg oðerne mid æalle forðon in union and in such accord that none can entirely destroy another*, Shrn. 165, 33.

ge-somnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To assemble, collect*; *congregare, colligere*:—*He us to dæge wolde on ðisse tide gesomnian he wished to assemble us to-day at this time*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 31. *Gesōma cūe mesa collect cow's dung*, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. *v.* *ge-samnian*.

ge-somning, *e*; *f.* *A congregation*; *congrēgatio*:—*Sēo Godes circe, þurh gesomninga sōdes and ryhtes, beorhte blīceþ the church of God, through congregations of truth and right, brightly gleameth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 9; Cri. 700. *v.* *ge-samnung*.

ge-somnung, *e*; *f.* *A congregation, synagogue, church*; *congrēgatio, synāgoga, ecclesia*:—*He com into hyra gesomnunga vēnit in synāgogam eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 9. *On gesomnunge ingongan ecclesiam intrāre*, Bd. i, 27; S. 495, 7. *Justus reahte ða gesomnunga Justus rēgebat ecclesiam*, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. *Gesomnunga folca ymbtrymdon ðe synāgōga pōpūlorum circumdābit te*, Ps. Spl. 7, 7. *Befēre se Hæland ealle Galileam, lērende on hyra gesomnungum circumbat Iesus iōtam Galilæam, docens in synāgōgis eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 23; 6, 2, 5; 9, 35. *v.* *ge-samnung*.

ge-somodlēcan. *v.* *ge-samodlēcan*.

ge-sōð *a soother, flatterer*; *parasitus*, Cot. 152.

ge-sōpfæstian; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, *ad* *To justify*:—*Bærsynniþ gesōpfæstadon god publicani justificauerunt deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 29. He

wolde gesōpfæstiga hine seolfne ille volens justificare seipsum, 10, 29. Gesōpfæstad is snytro justificata est sapientia, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19; 12, 37.

ge-sōþian; *ic -sōþige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To prove the truth of, bear witness*; *probare, testari*:—*Gif man ðæt gesōþige if that be proved*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. *Menigo of hlāfe and lichoma his gesōþade plurima de pane et carne sua testatur*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 2.

ge-sotig; *adj.* *Dirty*, Gl. Prud. 579.

ge-spenning, *e*; *f.* *An incitement, a provocation*; *incitamentum*, Som.

gespan *the tamarisk tree*; *myrica*, Cot. 131.

ge-span, *-span*, *es*; *n.* *A prompting, enticing, persuasion, seduction*; *suggestio, illectatio, persuasio, seductio*, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 20; Hat. MS. Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720.

ge-span, *-spann*, *-spon*, *es*; *n.* *A joining, fastening together*; *nexus*:—*Wīra gespann joining of wires*, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 303. *Wīra gespon*, Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. *He is on helle hæft mid hringa gesponne he is in hell bound with the clasping of rings*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. *Searo-rūna gespon the web of mysteries*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15. *v.* *ge-spannan*, *eaxe-ge-span*.

ge-spannan; *p. -spōn*, *-speōn*, *pl. -spōnon*, *-speōnon*; *pp. -spanen*, *-sponen*; *v. trans.* *To allure, entice, incite, persuade, induce, draw*; *allicere, illicere, incitare, persuadere, inducere*:—*Ðe hine to ðam unfrīde gespōn who had allured him to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. *Gif he ða cwēne gespanan [gespannan, MS.] and gelēran mihte, ðæt heo brūcan wolde his gesynscipes si regina posset persuadere ejus ut connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29. *Gespeon persuadebat*, 2, 15; S. 518, 26. *Swyðost gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] to onfōne Cristes geleafan maxime persuasus ad percipiendam Christi fidem*, 3, 21; S. 551, 5. *Wæs hām gelaðad and gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] was called and drawn home*, 4, 23; S. 593, 17.

ge-spang, *-spong*, *es*; *n.* *A clasp, binding*:—*Me habbaþ hringa gespong sipes amyrred the rings' clasps have hindered me from going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377.

ge-spannan, *-sponnan*; *p. -speōn*; *pp. -spannen* *To join, span, clasp, fasten*:—*Gūþweard grimhelm gespeōn the leader clasped his helm*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174. *Ða hēht cāsere gesponnan fīower wildo hors to scride then the emperor ordered to harness four wild horses to a chariot*, Shrn. 71, 34. [O. H. Ger. *gi-spannan tendere, conjungere*.] *v.* *spannan*.

ge-sparian; *p. ede* *To spare*:—*Ne gisperede non pepercit*, Rtl. 22, 17. **ge-sparrian**; *p. ode*, *ade*; *pp. od*, *ad* *To shut*; *claudere*:—*Gesparrado dure ðin clauso ostio tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6.

ge-spearn. *v.* *ge-speorman*.

ge-speca, *an*; *m.* *A speaker*. DER. *eār-gespeca*. *v.* *ge-spreca*.

ge-spēdan; *p. -spēdde*; *pp. -spēded*, *-spēdd* *To speed, prosper, succeed*; *progredi, prosperare, succedere*:—*Ðæs ðe blōdgyte, wæll-fyll weres, wæp-num gespēdeþ because that bloodshedding, slaughter of man, speedeth by means of weapons*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 12; Gen. 1527. *Ac hī nāht nā gespēddan but they succeeded naught*, Chr. 1036; Th. 293, 23, col. 2. *Ac man ðær ne gespēdde but they didn't succeed there*, 1096; Erl. 233, 29. *Ealle þinge swā hwæt swā he ðēþ beoþ gespēdde omnia quacunque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3.

ge-spēdiglice; *adv.* *Prosperously, successfully*; *prosperē*:—*Gesund-fullice oððe gspēdiglice forþstæpe and rīxa prospere procēde et regna*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

ge-spēdsumian *to prosper, succeed*; *prosperari*, Hpt. Gl. 491.

ge-spelia, *an*; *m.* [spelian to represent] *A substitute, deputy, vicegerent*; *vicārius*:—*Cristen cyning is Cristes gspelia geteald on cristenre peode a christian king is accounted Christ's vicegerent among christian people*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. *Wid Cristes gspelian against Christ's vicegerent*, ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. *He wæs Æþelstānes b' gspelian siddan he unfere wæs he was bishop Athelstane's substitute after he was unable to move*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 12.

ge-spellian *to speak, tell*:—*Midðf gspelledon dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 15. [Goth. *ga-spillon*.]

ge-speoftad; *part. p.* *Spit upon*:—*Gespeoftad biþ conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. [Cf. *speowan*.]

ge-speōn. *v.* *ge-spanan*, *ge-spannan*.

ge-speornan, *-spornan*; *p. -spearn*, *pl. -spurnon*; *pp. -spornen* *To tread upon, to perch, spurn*; *calcare*:—*Ðæt heo fōtum ne meakte land gerspnan so that she might not perch on land with her feet*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 33; Gen. 1458; 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. *Ðæt se hearn-flota sond-lond gespærn so that the floater of the surge spurned the sandy land*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

ge-speōw *prospered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175; *p.* of *ge-spōwan*.

ge-sperod; *part.* [spere a spear] *Armed with a spear*; *hastātus*:—*Gesperod hastātus*, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13; Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-spillan; *p. de* *To destroy, dissipate*:—*Ðær ne hrust gspilles ubi neque ærugo demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. *Gespilleþ þerðiderit*,

Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 33. Alle gespile omnes perdidit, 29: Rtl. 107, 29. Ðær wæron manege mid micel unrihte gespile there were many very wrongfully destroyed, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Erfwardniso gispieldo hereditates dissipatas, Rtl. 21, 1.

ge-spittan; *pp.* ed *To spit upon*; conspuere:—Gispitted biþ conspuetur, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 32. Gispittendum on mec conspuentibus in me, Rtl. 19, 17.

ge-spon, es; *n.* An enticing, persuasion, artifices; illectatio, persuasio, seductio:—Deofles gespon the devil's artifice, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720. *v.* ge-span.

ge-spon, *v.* ge-span.

ge-spôn allured, incited, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. *v.* ge-spanan.

ge-spong. *v.* ge-spang.

ge-sponnen persuaded, drawn, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 5: 4, 23; S. 593, 17. For ge-sponen; *pp.* of ge-spanan.

ge-spornan. *v.* ge-speornan.

ge-spōwan; *p.*-spēow, *pl.*-spēowon; *pp.*-spōwen [spōwan to succeed] *To succeed, prosper*; succedere, prospicere:—Hū hyre æt beaduwe ge-spēow how she prospered in battle, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. Him æt dære byrig ne gespēow he did not succeed at the city, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 8.

ge-spræc, es; *n.* Speech, discourse, conversation, advice:—Se cýning wæs on gespræce wynsum erat rex affatu jucundus, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Ic wæs mid his gespræce wel geræted allocutione ejus relecti, 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Gearo on gespræce loquela promptus, 2; S. 615, 29. Ðā hæfde he gespræce and geþeath habito consilio, 2, 13; S. 515, 40. Com for gespræce Finano ðas biscepos peruenire propter conloquium Finani episcopi, 3, 22; S. 552, 41. Wæs gemyndig ðas apostoles gespræces wæs mindful of what the apostle said, Shrn. 39, 5. Gespræcu, gespræcu oracula, Cot. 143, Lye. [O. H. Ger. ge-sprache; *n.*]

ge-spræce; *adj.* Eloquent, affable; eloquens, affabilis:—Næs ic næfre gespræce non sum eloquens, Ex. 4, 10. He wæs eallum gespræce erat affabilis omnibus, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. [O. H. Ger. ge-sprache facetus, affabilis, disertus, orator.] *v.* spræce.

ge-spræcelic; *adj.* Loquularis:—Ðās synd gehātene loquulares, loquela is spræc and loquularis synd gespræcelice forþan ðe ðas syx prepositiones ne beoþ nā hwār āna ac beoþ æfre to sumum oðrum worde gefegede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 49. [O. H. Ger. ki-sprachlich rhetoricus, urbanus.]

ge-sprædan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To spread out, extend*; extendere:—Gespræd hond ðin extende manum tuam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 13. Gespræde hos extendens manum, 8, 3.

ge-spreoc, es; *n.* The power of speech:—He him sealde monnes gesprec he should give him human speech, Shrn. 76, 23. Sealde he dumbum gesprec he gave speech to the dumb, Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577.

ge-spreca, an; *m.* One who talks with another, a counsellor:—Abraham wæs Godes gespreca Abraham was one who talked with God, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12. Ðū ðe ānne genim to gesprecan symle spella and lara ræd-hygcende always take as thy counsellor one sagacious in discourses and doctrines, Exon. 80a; Th. 301, 26; Fā. 25.

ge-sprecan, -specan; *p.*-spræc, *pl.*-spræcon; *pp.*-sprecen *To speak, speak with, agree*; sometimes takes an accusative of the person spoken to:—Gif ðū him wuht hearne gespræce if thou hast said to him aught injurious, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661. Feala worda gescap se engel many words spake the angel, 15; Th. 18, 11; Gen. 271. Adam gesprec Adam spoke, 27; Th. 36, 31; Gen. 580. Ðe git on ærdagum oft gespræcon which ye two in former days oft agreed upon, Exon. 123 a; Th. 476, 16; Bo. 15: 123 b; Th. 475, 24; Bo. 52. Feowur ða strengestan þeoda hý him betweenum gespræcan the four strongest peoples agreed with one another, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 33: 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32. Mid ðý ðe hie ðis gesprecan hæfdon when they had said this, Blickl. Homl. 143, 14: 191, 23: Elcu. Kmbl. 2668; El. 1285. God hi gespræc ða God addressed them then, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 26: 156, 16. Ðā wæs ic gesprecende ðone man then was I conversing with the man, Shrn. 36, 19. Plato hæfde hine gesprecan Plato had conversed with him, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 443.

ge-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle*; conspergere:—Ðū nymst āne hiaf mid ele gesprengedne tolles unum panem oleo conspersum, Ex. 29, 23.

ge-spring, es; *n.* A spring; fons, scaturigo:—Ðær wæs on blōde brim weallende, atol yða gespring [geswing, Th.] eal gemenged there was the surge boiling with blood, the foul spring of waves all mingled, Beo. Kmbl. 1689. *v.* spring.

ge-springan; *p.*-sprang, -sprong, *pl.*-sprungen; *pp.*-sprungen. *I. v. intrans.* To spring, bound, arise, go out, go forth; prosilire, exoriri, abire, procedere:—Swā ðæt blōd gesprang as the blood sprang, Beo. Th. 3339; B. 1667. Sigemunde ge-sprong æfter deaþ-dæge ðom unlytel to Sigemund sprang after his death-day no little glory, 1773; B. 884; Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 27; Gn. Ex. 196: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. *II. v. trans.* To get by going [?], to chuse to spring; eructare:—Wid-gongel wif word gespringeþ a rambling woman

gets words [= a bad reputation, or reproofs?] by wandering, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. [Or has gespringan the same meaning as in the following?] Fewor streāmas neirxa wong gespranc quattuor flumina paradisi instar eructans, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5. Gisprunt [?] word eructavit verbum, Jn. Skt. p. 187, 26.

ge-sprucg discord, strife; seditio, Som. 171; Lye.

ge-sprung a spring. *v.* ge-spring.

ge-spunnen spun; netus, Som.

ge-spyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To track, search, seek*:—Gif man spor gespirge if one trace a track, L. Ædelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 20. Loca nū hwæder ðū wille dæt wit gespyrigen æfter ænigre gesceādwnesse further look now whether you wish us two to seek further after any argument, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 30, note.

GEST, es; *m.* GUEST, stranger; hospes:—For feorme and onfangenysse gesta propter hospitalitatem atque susceptionem hospitum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 8: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 30; Rā. 23, 15. Gest hine clānsie sylfes āpe on wiofode let a stranger clear himself with his own oath at the altar, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. DER. fēde-gest, inwit-, wil-. *v.* gēst.

gēst a ghost, spirit. *v.* cear-gēst, gāst.

gestef-læred; *part.* [stæf a letter; læred learned; *pp.* of læran] Versed in letters, literate, learned, booklearned; literatus:—Cild biþ gestæflæred a child will be booklearned, Lchdm. iii. 184, 3: 192, 15: 194, 12.

ge-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set up, put upon, impute, accuse*; statuere, imponere in, imputare, arguere, accusare:—Ge feor hafap fæhþe gestæled and moreover [she] hath a deadly feud set up, Beo. Th. 2685; B. 1340. Ne mæg on me fācnes frum-bearn fyrene gestelan may not deceif's first-born [the devil] impute crime to me, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. He us ne mæg ænigre synne gestælan he cannot accuse us of any sin, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. Ðý læs on me mæge idel spellung oðde scondlic leāgung beon gestæled ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar, Nar. 2, 21. *v.* stælan. [Cf. (?) ge-stal.]

ge-stællan to stall, stable:—Ðā hēt he on ðæs pāpan ciercean gestællan his blancan and monig oðer neāt he ordered his horse and many other cattle to be stabled in the pope's church, Shrn. 51, 22.

ge-stēn, es; *n.* A groaning:—Mīn gear wæron on sīcetunga and on gestēne anni mei in gemitibus, Ps. Th. 30, 11. [Cf. Ger. stöhnen.]

ge-stēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—Stephanus for Godes geleāfan wæs gestēned Stephen was stoned for belief in God, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 21. In æ Moises bebead us dusic gestēna in lege Moses mandavit nobis hujusmodi lapidare, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 5. Fordætt ðætte hiora werc mec gestānas propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis, Rush. 10, 32. Ðæt folc all gestēnaþ usig plebs universa lapidabit nos, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6. Oðer gestēndon alium lapidaverunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-stence. *v.* ge-stence.

ge-stæppan to step, go; ire, ingredi:—Ðær nænig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan where no man may step with feet, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. *v.* ge-steppan.

gest-ærn, -ern, gyst-ern, es; *n.* A guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn; hospitālis aula, hospitium, diversorium:—Eodon hi on sumes tūngerefan gestærn gi intrāverunt hospitium cujusdam villici, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11.

ge-stæddig; *adj.* [stædig firm] Steadfast, firm; stābilis, firmus:—Se ān dēma is gestæddig and beorht the only judge is steadfast and bright, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 84; Met. 24, 42: 29, 171; Met. 29, 87. Ealle gesceasta onfōp æt ðam gestæddigan Gode, endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetungum all creatures receive from the steadfast God order, and form, and measure, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 14.

ge-stæddignes, -stæddines, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* Gravity, consistency, steadiness, maturity; grāvitas, constantia, mātūritas:—Wæs he mycelre stæddignysse wer mullæ grāvūtūis ac vērūtūis vir, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 21. On lifes gestæddignesse in consistency of life, Past. 13, 1: Swt. 77, 14; Hat. MS. 16 b, 18. Ongan se bisceop lustfullian gestæddinesse his geþohta delectabatur antistes constantia ac mātūritate cōgūtiōnis, 5, 19: S. 637, 47. *v.* ge-stæddines.

ge-stæddines consistency, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47: Shrn. 168, 2: 175, 28. *v.* ge-stæddignes.

ge-stal an obstacle, objection; objectio, Cot. 144, Lye.

ge-stala, an; *m.* A thief; fur:—Ðæt he ne gestala nære that he was not a thief, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 15.

ge-stalian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed *To steal*; fūrārī:—Gyf gehādod man gestalige if a man in orders steal, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 4, MS. B.

ge-stalu, e; *f.* [stalu theft] Theft; furtum:—Ylce gestale for every theft, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 22. Oft gē in gestalum stondaþ of ye are engaged in thefts [or gestalum from gestala?], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 31; Gū. 481.

ge-standan, -stondan; *p.*-stōd, *pl.*-stōdon; *pp.*-standen. *I. to stand, stand still, remain, last, exist, be*; stāre, mātūre, existere, esse:—Heo mihte Gode willsumra wifmonna lāreow and fester-mōdur gestandan

ipsa Deo devotiorum mater ac nutrix posset existere feminarum, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17; Ps. Th. 118, 114. Eadig byþ se wer, se ðe him ege drihtnes, on ferhþeofoan, fæste gestandep beatus vir, qui timet Dōminum, 111, 1; 113, 20. He fōr eaxlum gestōd Deniga freān he stood before the shoulders of the Danes' lord, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358: 813; B. 404: Andr. Kmbl. 1414; An. 707. Ædelinga bearn ymbe gestōdon sons of nobles stood around, Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. His fōtas ær fæste gestōdan stōtērunþ pēdes ejus, Ps. Th. 131, 7: 93, 18. Wese ðin milde mōd geswīd, and me to frōfre fæste gestande fiat nunc misericordia tua, ut consolatur me, 118, 76. Ahsige hū lange seō sibb gestōde let him ask how long the peace lasted, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 6; Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 40. Dæt gestōd lytle leng ðonne vii hund wintra that lasted a little longer than seven hundred years, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 28, 20. Dā gestōd seō cweorn the mill stopped, Shr. 145, 28. Hælend dā gestōd the Saviour then stood still, Blickl. Homl. 15, 23: 219, 10. Æfter dære bēne gestōden him mæssan after the prayer they attended mass, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 15. Hie on eallum heora lifē orleahþre gestōdan they continued blameless in all their life, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17, 4. Hie mon to his andweardnesse hēht gestandan they were ordered to stand in his presence, 173, 11. Siddan hyt gestanden beō when it be stood, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 8.

II. to stand against any one, oppose, oppress, attack, urge, seize; insurgere, ingruere, urgere, corripere:—He ā wile ealra feōnda gehwone fæste gestandan he ever will firmly stand against every foe, Salm. Kmbl. 196; Sal. 97. Fordam me fremde oft fācne gestōdon quoniam alieni insurrexerunt in me, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Ne mæg hūs nāht lange standan on ðam heān mūnte, gif hit full ungemetic wind gestic a house cannot long stand on the high mountain if a violent wind press on it, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16; 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Būton ðū gestande ðone unrihtwisan and him his unrihtwisyse secge unless thou oppose the unrighteous man and tell him his unrighteousness, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 23: i. 6, 24. Dā gestōd hine swā micel lichamlic costung then so great a temptation of the body assailed him, ii. 156, 25: 122, 17: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 80, 5. Wæs heō gestanden mid hefige untrumysse lichoman she was seized with a heavy illness, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16: 5, 13; S. 632, 17: Blickl. Homl. 227, 6. [Goth. ga-standan: O. Sax. gi-standan.]

ge-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen To step, go; gradi, ire, ingredi:—Dā gestōp he to ānes wealles bȳge then he stepped to a bend of a wall, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. DER. stapan.

ge-starian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [starian to stare] To stare; rectis oculis intueri:—He gestarode ðær gestadelad wæs æðelic ingong he gazed where a noble entrance was placed, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 27; Cri. 307.

gestadel-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [stadef a foundation, fæstan to make fast] To found, establish; stabilire:—Ic gestadelfæste stābilio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 54.

ge-stadelian, -stadolian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [stadelian to found, establish] To found, establish, build, erect, place, settle, strengthen, confirm, fortify, repair, restore; fundare, stabilire, ædificare, collocare, locare, confortare, confirmare, restaurare:—De Eadgār cyng hēt Adelwold gestadelian which king Edgar commanded Æthelwold to found, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 7; Shr. 138, 1. Dæt hī woldan his bān on dære ylcan stōwe būfan eorþan mid gadefenlice ārwurpnesse gesetan and gestadelian ut ossa illius in eodem quidem loco, sed supra pavimentum dignæ venerationis grātia locūrent, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32. Dū nā gestadolast hī non ædificābis eos, Ps. Lamb. 27, 5; Mt. Bos. 18, 15. Meotud him dæt mōd gestadelap the Creator strengthens his mind, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 11; Seef. 108. He gestadolap and gemetgāþ ealle gesceafta he establishes and regulates all creatures, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4. Gestrangāþ hī and gestadeliaþ stadolfæstne gefoht they strengthen and confirm the steadfast thought, Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. Ic geseo mōnan and steorran, ða ðū gestadelodest vidēbo lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti, Ps. Spl. 8, 4; Ps. Th. 89, 8. Se þe middangearð gestadelode he who established the earth, Andr. Kmbl. 323; An. 162: Cd. 6; Gen. 115: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4: Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 33. Dær me he gestadelode ibi me collocāuit, Ps. Spl. 22, 1; Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 42. Þe wuldres blæd gestadolade who established the increase of glory, Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 3; Seef. 104. Dē hit gestadelod wæs qua fundata est, Ex. 9, 18; Ps. Th. 121, 5. Dær gestadelad wæs æðelic ingong where a noble entrance was placed, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 28; Cri. 307: 67 a; Th. 249, 6; Jul. 107. Dū wære gestadolod þurh me thou wast confirmed through me, Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. Hī ðær gestadelode wæron they were settled there, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 1; Ps. Th. 138, 20.

ge-stadolfæstnian to make firm; solidare, Rtl. 22, 5.

ge-stadolian to found, establish, strengthen, confirm, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32; Ps. Lamb. 27, 5; Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4; Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. v. ge-stadelian.

ge-stadolung, *e*; *f.* Firmness, stability; stabilitas:—Dū ðe stadelodest eorþan of gestadolung his qui fundasti terram super stabilitatem suam, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 6.

ge-steal, -steall, *es*; *n.* Constitution, frame:—Eal ðis eorþan gestic

all this earth's frame, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 2; Wand. 110. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gistelli: Ger. gestell.]

ge-stealla, *an*; *m.* A companion; socius. DER. eaxl-, folc-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nȳd-, will-gestealla. v. steal, steallian.

ge-steald, *es*; *n.* A settled place, a station, dwelling-place, an abode; statio, domicilium:—He lifes gesteald sceolwode he beheld life's dwelling-place, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 22; Cri. 304. Dæt he walde wīdanferhþ eāra gesticla that he shall rule for ever the eternal abodes, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802.

gestēd-hors, *es*; *n.* [stēda a steed] A stallion; equus admissarius vel emissarius:—He ðone cyng bæd dæt he him wæpen sealde and gestēdhors rogāuit sibi rēgem arma dare et equum emissarium, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 5.

ge-stefnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stefnian to institute] To institute, place, fix; instituere:—Frēa engla hēht wesan wāter gemāne, stōwe gestefinde the lord of angels bade the waters to be common, and their places fixed, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160.

ge-stelan to steal; furari, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10.

ge-stenc, *es*; *n.* Odour, smell; odor:—Svoetnisse gesticnes suavitatem odoris, Rtl. 3, 20: 12, 15.

ge-stence, -stænce; *adj.* Fragrant, odorous:—He hafap hwitne wyrtuman and swȳðe gesticene [-stæncene, MS. B.] it has a white and very fragrant root, Herb. 156, 1; Lchdm. i. 282, 19.

ge-stencniss, *e*; *f.* Odour; odor, Rtl. 3, 22.

ge-steōcran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To steer, direct, control, correct; continere, corrigere:—Hig wistan dæt hig ne mihton manegum gesteōran they knew that they might not control many, L. E. G. prim; Th. i. 116, 14. Dū his ȳþum miht āna gesteōran mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mītigas, Ps. Th. 88, 8; Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. ge-stȳran.

ge-stēpan; *p.* -stēpte; *pp.* -stēpt [stēpan to raise]. I. to set erect, raise; erigere:—Syndon ða fōrewēallas fægre gestēpte the forewalls are fairly raised, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 26; Exod. 297.

II. to assist, sustain, support, help; sublevare, sustentare, fulcire, auxiliari:—He gestēpte sunu Ohtheres he supported Ohther's son, Beo. Th. 4766; B. 2393.

ge-stēped stepped, introduced; initiatus, Cot. 108; *pp.* of ge-steppan. v. steppan.

ge-steppan, -stæppan; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -stepped = -stept? To step, go; gradi, ire, incedere:—Dær nānig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan where no man may step with feet, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. For hwi geunrōtsod gestepe ic odde gā ic quare contristatus incedo, Ps. Lamb. 42, 10. Gistepe ue gradimur, Rtl. 51, 9. Gesteped initiatus, Cot. 108.

gest-ern, *es*; *n.* A guest-place, guest-chamber:—Dæt gestern diversorium, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11. v. gest-ærn.

gest-hūs, *es*; *n.* A guest-house, guest-chamber; hospitium:—Gān we sēcān ȳre gesthūs let us go and seek our hotel, Th. Apol. 18, 16. In gest-hūsum in hospitii, Ps. Surt. 54, 16. v. gest-hūs.

ge-stician, -sticcian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [stician to stick] To stick, pierce, transfix:—Hēt mon me ðæt ic ðone swile gesticode jussert me incidere timōrem illum, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Gebȳrep dæt ðæt mōd wierp gesticced mid dære scylde gielpes it happens that the mind is pierced by the sin of boasting, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 6; Hat. MS. 41 b, 1.

ge-stiēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To correct; corrigere:—He him nolde gestiēran he would not correct him, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 5. v. ge-stȳran.

gestig; *adj.* Strange:—Huonne ðec we sēgon gestig quando te vidimus hospitem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 38.

ge-stīgan; *p.* -stāg, -stāh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen To mount, ascend, descend:—He me wolde on gestīgan he would mount upon me [the cross], Rood Kmbl. 68; Kr. 34. In ēcne gearð up gestīgan to mount up to the eternal abode, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 18; Gū. 763. Dōnne gestīge ic ofer ðone then will I ascend upon it, Blickl. Homl. 183, 4. Dætte gestīge ut descendat, Rtl. 98, 10. Of dūne gestīgdes dū descendes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 23. Dæt we to ðam hȳsthan hrōfe gestīgan that we may mount to the highest roof, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Dā ic on holm gestāh when I went on the main, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 29; Gen. 1369. Mihtig god on hira ānne gestāg the mighty God mounted on to one of them [trees], Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 13; Cri. 1172. Siddan dū gestīgste stēape dūne after thou dost mount the lofty hills, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 227; Th. 303, 14; Sal. 612. Beddreste gestāh mounted the couch, 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248. Rōd ðe ic ær gestāg the cross which I mounted before, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 15; Cri. 1492. Ic ðis lond gestāg I have reached this land, 37 a; Th. 120, 28; Gū. 278: 15 a; Th. 32, 18; Cri. 514. [Goth. ga-steigan to ascend, descend: O. Sax. gi-stigan with acc. and with prepositions.]

ge-stihtian, -stihtan, -stitian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [stihtian to dispose] To dispose, order, determine; disponere, apponere:—Sunu unrihtwisesne ne geȳcþ odde ne gestihtþe derian hine filius iniquitatis non appōnet nocere eum, Ps. Lamb. 88, 23. Ic gestihtode dīspōuit, Ps. Vos. 72, 25. Gestihtade he and funde dæt he wolde land-fyrde ðider gelādan terrestri quidem tūnere illo venire dispōnebat, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541,

26. Mellitus and Justus gestihtedon ðæt heó ðær wolden ðære wisan ende gebidan *Mellitus ac Justus ibi rerum finem expectare disponentes*, 2, 5; S. 507, 35. Ðæt cūp is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs *quod Domini nūtu dispositum esse constat*, 1, 14; S. 482, 41; Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 31.

ge-stihtung, *e*; *f*. [stihung *a* disposing] *A dispensing, disposing, providence*; *dispositio, providentia*.—Fram Godes gestihtunge by God's providence, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 3.

ge-stillan, -styllan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [stillan *to rest*]. **I. v. intrans.** *To rest, cease, be still, quiet, mute*; *quiescere, sedari, silere, obmutescere, reticere*.—Hi ne mōten æfre gestillan they may not ever be still, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 51; Met. 11, 26. Seō gecyndelice hætu gestilleþ on ðe the natural heat shall be quiet in thee, Blickl. Homl. 7, 28. Se wuldor-maga wordas gestilde the illustrious man ceased from words, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 29; Gū. 1067; Andr. Kmbl. 1064; An. 532. On Sæterdæg hīg gestildon sabbāto siluerunt, Lk. Bos. 23, 56. Tantalus gestilde Tantalus became quiet, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. Sūwa, and gestil tæce obmutescere, Mk. Bos. 4, 39. He bebead ðæm winde ðæt he gestilde he commanded the wind to be still, Blickl. Homl. 235, 8. Ic bebeode ðe ðæt ðu fram ðisse ungehwærnyssse gestille I command thee to cease from this troubling, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 17.

II. v. trans. *To restrain, still, stop, stay, calm, keep in*; *composcere, cōhibere, sedare, mitigare, retinere*.—Hilde calla hēht ða folctogan fyrde gestillan the herald of war bade the folk-leaders make the army still, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 2; Exod. 254. Ða hāt-heortan hie mid nāne fōreþence nyllaþ gestillan the furious will not calm themselves with reflection, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 4; Hat. MS. 55 b, 7. Hwā gestilleþ ðæt who shall still that? Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 30; Rā. 4, 35. Hi done storm gestildon tempestatem sedarent, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 17. Hæfde Metod regn gestilled the Creator had stilled the rain, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 18; Gen. 1416; Salm. Kmbl. 236; Sal. 117.

ge-stincan; *p. stanc, pl. stuncun*; *pp. stuncun* *To perceive by the sense of smelling*; *olfacere aliquid, odorare, odorari*.—Nas-þeorlu oððe nōsa hī habbaþ, and hīg ne gestincap nostrils or noses they have, and they smell not, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 6. Hī nōse habbaþ nāwihit gestincap they have a nose [and] smell naught, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Sume māgon gehīran, sume gestincan some can hear, some smell, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 24. Ðonne gē ða swētan stencas gestincap when ye smell the sweet odours, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Hī ðas landes lyft gestuncon they smelt the air of the land, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Hī nā gestingcap [=gestincap] they smell not, Ps. Spl. 113, 14.

ge-stiōran; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To correct, restrain, direct, guide*; *corrīgere*.—Wenst ðu ðæt se anwald eāde ne meahthe Godes Ælmihtiges him his yfeles gestiōran thinkst thou that the power of Almighty God could not keep him from his evil, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52. **v. ge-stýran.**

ge-stir, -stirian. **v. ge-styr**, -styrian.

ge-stýran; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To correct, restrain*; *corrīgere, cōhibere*.—Fordæm ðæt ða witu gestýrdon [gestýrden, MS. Cot.] oðrum ðæt hī swā ðon ne dorsten in order that the punishments might restrain others from daring to do so, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 7. **v. ge-stýran.**

ge-stiðian; *p. ode, ude*; *pp. od, ud* *To become hard, strong*; *indurare*.—Gistidia induratum, Rtl. 102, 41. Mægen on him weox and gestiðode his power waxed and was strengthened, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 26. Ða ða he gestiðod wæs when he was grown up, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 3.

ge-stitian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To dispose, order*; *disponere*.—Ða he gestitode to Abrahame quod dispōuit ad Abraham, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8; Ps. Spl. T. 102, 12. **v. ge-stihtian.**

gest-līd; *adj. Hospitable*; *hospitalis*, Som.

gest-līdnes, -ness, -nyss, *e*; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality*; *hospitālitās*.—Ða se fōrespreca Godes man fela daga mid him wæs on gestlīdnesse cum præfatus clericus aliquot diebus apud eum hospitaretur, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. On gestlīdnyss in hospitality, 1, 7; S. 476, 37; 477, 16; 1, 27; S. 489, 26. **v. gæst-līdnes.**

ge-stondan. **v. ge-standan.**

ge-stōp stepped, went, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22; *p. of* ge-stapan.

gestor-dæge yesterday; heri, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 52.

gestran-dæg yesterday; hesternā dæg, Ps. Vos. 89, 4. **v. gystran-dæg.**

ge-strangian, -strongian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* [strangian *to strengthen*] *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, establish*; *rōbōrare, corrōbōrare, confortare, confirmare*.—Ða wolde he heora geleātan ge-strangian and getrymman then would he strengthen and confirm their belief, Homl. Th. i. 152, 34. Ic gestrangige confirmo, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26; 350, 34. Ic heortan mannes gestrangie ego cor hominis confirmo, Th. Anal. 29, 1. Earm min gestrangap hine brachium meum confortabit eum, Ps. Spl. 88, 21; Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. He gestrangode hī illos confortauit, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 16. Bebedō Iosue and gestranga hine præcipe Iosue et corrōbōra eum, Deut. 3, 28. Ne biþ gestrangod man non confortētur hūmo, Ps. Spl. 9, 20; Ps. Th. 138, 4, 15. Wes ðu gestrangad and ne ond-ræd ðu ðe he thou strengthened and fear not, Blickl. Homl. 231, 2; Lk. Bos. 1, 80. Israēla folc wæron swyðe gestrangode filii Israel sunt rōbōrati nimis, Ex. 1, 7; Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 131, 1.

ge-streāgung, *e*; *f. Vegetatio*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-streāwian, -streōwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To strew*.—Swylc hit eall gestreāwōd wære mid wynsume blōstmen and wyrtgemangum as if it all were strewed with pleasant flowers and spices, Shrn. 15, 31.

ge-streccan; *p. -streahthe, -strecht*; *pp. -streaht, -strecht* *To stretch, spread*; *sternere*.—Wel gestreht bed a well spread bed, Lchdm. iii. 208, 4. **v. streccan**

ge-stredd; *part. p. Sprinkled*; *sale conditus*, Lye.

ge-streht spread; *pp. of* ge-streccan.

ge-strengan; *pp. ed* *To strengthen*; *confortare*.—Se cnæht gestreenced wes puer confortebatur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 80.

ge-streōn, -striōn, *es*; *n. Gain, product, emolument, wealth, riches, treasure, usury, business*; *merces, mercatus, quaestus, lucrum, emolumentum, opes, thesaurus, usura, nēgōtium*.—Gestreōn quæstus vel lucrum, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 6; Wrt. Voc. 60, 42. Swunce mære se ðe unlit gestreōn on his handa stōde he should toil more, in whose hands lay the unjust gain, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Sunu gestreōnes wæstm innodes filii mercis fructus ventris, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Fæderes gestreōnes patrīmōnii, Mone B. 3568. Ic hit witodlice mid gestreōne onfenge cum usūris utique exegissim illam, Lk. Bos. 19, 23. Fram gestreōne a nēgōtio, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Mathusal magum dædle æðelinga gestreōn Mathuselah distributed the chiefs' treasure to his brethren, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 24; Gen. 1071; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Gestreōne mērcātu, Mone B. 2588. Hý beoþ rūmmōde ryhtra gestreōna they are liberal of just gains, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 31; Gū. 49: 105 b; Th. 402, 18; Rā. 21, 31: 107 b; Th. 410, 23; Rā. 29, 3. Ðæt he æfter him to eallum his gestreōnum fenge that he should take all his riches after him, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 32. Æfter filiende gestreōn sēcūwra emolumenta, Mone B. 623. Gehlōdon him hordwearda gestreōn they loaded on themselves the riches of the treasure-wards, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65: 208; Th. 257, 31; Dan. 666: 209; Th. 260, 4; Dan. 704. Gestreōn usura, Blickl. Gloss. Fram gestreōne gangendum a negotio perambulante, id. Ic wylle heora cýpan hēr luficor donne ic gebegce ðær ðæt sum gestreōn me ic begyte volo vendere hic carius quam emi illic ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, Th. Anal. 27, 21. [O. Sax. gi-striuni: O. H. Ger. ki-striuni lucrum.]

ge-streōnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To gain, get, obtain, acquire*; *lucrari, acquirere*.—Heora Criste sāule gestreōnan suas Christo animas lucrari, Hymn. Surt. 73, 7. Ðær is cūþre lif ðonne we on eorþan mægen æfre gestreōnan there is a life more glorious than we may ever obtain on earth, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Ðæt he manige þeode grum Drihtne þurh his lāre gestreōnde so that he gained many a nation for our Lord by his teaching, Blickl. Homl. 121, 10.

ge-streōnful; *adj. Full of riches, copious, expensive, precious, sumptuous*; *sumptuosus*.—Gestreōnful sumptuosā, Mone B. 3566. Ge-streōnful copiosus, fructuosus, Hpt. Gl. 443, 452, 491. His ða leōfan and ða gestreōnfullan bearn his beloved and precious children, Blickl. Homl. 131, 27.

ge-stric, *es*; *m?* *Strife, mutiny, sedition*; *sēdtio*.—Gesihþ leōn wēdan feōndes gestic getacnaþ the sight of a mad lion betokens sedition of an enemy, Lchdm. iii. 206, 33.

ge-stricioan; *p. ede* *To knit*.—Gestricedon netta hiora reficiebant retia sua, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. [Cf. Ger. stricken.]

ge-strinan, -striēnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To obtain, get, acquire, beget, procreate*; *acquirere, gignere, procreare*.—Ðæt gē me mid rihte gestrīnan māgon what ye may justly acquire for me, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 16. Se ðe bearn gestriēnep he who begets a child, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2; L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 19. Ðe hit on fruman gestrīndon who first acquired it, 41; Th. i. 88, 19. **v. ge-strīnan.**

ge-strīōn, *es*; *n. Gain, wealth*; *merces, opes*.—Giō-monna gestriōn sealdon unwillum ēdelweardas the country's guardians unwillingly gave up the wealth of men of old, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. **v. ge-streōn.**

ge-strod, *es*; *n. Banishment*; *proscriptio*, Cot. 194.

ge-strod, *es*; *n. Plunder* [?], *wealth*.—Ðæt hī ðy ēþ mægen heora unriht gewitt forþbringan hī sind mid gifum and mid gestreōnum [Cot. gestrodum] gefyrðrode flagitiosum facinus ad efficiendum præmiis incitari, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, note 7. [Cf. ge-strūdan.]

ge-strogniss, *e*; *f. A sprinkling*; *conspersion*, Rtl. 25, 15.

ge-strongian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. od, ad* *To strengthen*; *corrōbōrare*.—Ceadwala wæs gestrongad Ceadwala was strengthened, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4. **v. ge-strongian.**

ge-strūdan; *p. -streād, pl. -strudon*; *pp. -stroden* *To destroy, plunder*; *rapere, spoliare*.—Godes cwīde helle gestrūdeþ God's word destroyeth hell, Salm. Kmbl. 148; Sal. 73. Feoh gestrūðap they destroy the cattle, Salm. Kmbl. 310; Sal. 154. Ða wīgan gestrudon [MS. gestrudan] gestreōna the warriors plundered the treasures, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 27; Dan. 61. **v. strūdan.**

ge-strýnan, -streōnan, -strīnan, -striēnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [gestreōn *gain*] *To gain, get, obtain, acquire, beget, procreate*; *lucrari, acquirere, gignere, procreare*.—Ðæs ðe ic mōste mīnum leōde swylc gestrynan

because I have been able to acquire such for my people, Beo. Th. 5589; B. 2798; L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 46, 14. Ic ge-strýne gigno, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Nænig fira tō fēla gestryneþ no man gains too much, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 17; Gn. Ex. 144; L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13. Ðæt hý mid rihte gestrynaþ what they lawfully acquire, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3; Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 21; Ph. 392. Ðin pund gestrynde tyn pund mra tua decem mnas acquisiuit, Lk. Bos. 19, 16, 18; Mt. Bos. 25, 16, 17, 20; Ps. Spl. 77, 59. He worn gestrynde suna and dōhtra he begat several sons and daughters, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 11; Gen. 1220; Mt. Bos. 1, 2-16. Ðeah he ealne middaneard gestryne si mundum uniuersum lucrētur, 16, 26; Mk. Bos. 8, 36. Ic hæbbe gestryned oðre twā alia duo lucrātus sum, Mt. Bos. 25, 22.

ge-strýnedlic, -strýnendlic; *adj.* Producing, genitive; genitivus:—Gestrynendlic oððe geāgniendlic genitive or possessive, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

ge-strýnge, *es*; *m.* A wrestler, champion; athleta:—Gestrynga plegstōw a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus, Cot. 151. [Cf. strang.]

gest-sele, gyst-sele, *es*; *m.* A guest-hall; hospitalis aula:—Ðe gest-sele gýredon who prepared the guest-hall, Beo. Th. 1992; B. 994.

ge-stun, *es*; *n.* [stunian to stun] A noise, stun, crash, whirlwind; strēpitus, friāgor, turbo:—Ðæt gestun and se storm brecaþ brāde geseaft the stun and the storm shall break the broad creation, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 27; Cri. 991. Of gestune from the whirlwind, 102 a; Th. 386, 3; Rā. 4, 56. Þurh gestun per turbīnem, Cot. 157.

ge-stuncon smelt, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35; *p.* *pl.* of ge-stincan.

ge-stund, *es*; *n.* A noise, din:—Hī swā ungemetlicum gestundum fōron dæt him þūhte dæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleōdrode dām egeslicum stefnum they came with such immoderate noises that it seemed to him that between heaven and earth it all resounded with their voices, Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 36, 28.

ge-stungen; *part.* [stungen, *pp.* of stingan to pierce] Pierced; transfixus:—He was mid spere on his sýdan gestungen he was pierced in his side with a spear, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 31.

ge-styllan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* ed To still, calm; sēðære:—Se eorl gestylde dæt folc the earl stilled the people, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 3. v. ge-stillan II.

ge-styllan; *p.* *de* To spring, move rapidly:—Hwīlum he to eorþan gestylde at times he descended to earth, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 34; Cri. 648. Cýning engla munt gestyllep gehleāpep heā dūne the king of angels shall mount a hill, shall leap the high downs, 18 a; Th. 45, 9; Cri. 716. [Cf. a-stellan.]

ge-styllan; *p.* *te* To be astonished, to be silent from astonishment:—Gestylton † gesuigdon alle stupebant omnes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 23. Folc gestylte [gistylted wæs, Rush.] populus stupefactus est, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 15. Gestylton aldre stupuerunt parentes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. v. ge-stillan [?].

ge-styr, -stir, *es*; *n.* Movement, action:—Gestir actio, Rtl. 187, 15.

ge-stýran, -stíran, -steóran, -stíóran, -stíóran; *p.* *de*; *pp.* ed [stýran to steer, rule] To steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain, withhold; rēgēre, corrígere, cōhībēre, rētnēre:—Meaht dū Adame eft gestýran thou mightest afterwards rule Adam, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 8; Gen. 568; Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 36. Hām cymeþ nefue him holm gestýrep he will come home unless the ocean restrains him, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106. Gif him Scipio ne gestýrde if Scipio had not withheld them, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 13; Jud. 60. Forstond dū mec and gestýr him protect thou me and correct them, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58.

ge-stýreniss, *e*; *f.* Trouble, tribulation; tribulatio, Rtl. 40, 39.

ge-stýrian, -stírian; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* ed [ge-stýrian to move, stir] To move, remove, excite, agitate; amovere, agitare:—Nælle dū gestýrge hine noli vexare illum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 49. Bīp gestýred hiora orsorgnes [MS. orsorgnesse] their prosperity will be removed, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 23. Ðū wære stronge gestýred thou wast strongly excited, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 22; Seel. 45. Ðā wearp swíðe gestýred se here ongeán done biscop forðan ðe he nolde heom nān feoh bebāten then was the [Danish] army very much excited against the bishop because he would not promise them any money, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12. Mægna ða ðe sint in heofum gestýred bīþon virtutes quæ sunt in calis movebuntur, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Forhuon arogie gestýred quid turbamini, 5, 39; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6; Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 27. Dōhter mīn from diwble is gestýred filia mea a demonio vexatur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-sufel; *adj.* A word of uncertain meaning, but descriptive of a certain kind of bread:—Ælc gegilda gesylle ænne gesufelne hlāf let each gild-brother give a 'gesufel' loaf, L. Æthelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 36. Mon geselle cxx gesufira hlāfa let cxx 'gesufel' loaves be given, Th. Ch. 460, 32; 469, 3. v. sufel.

ge-sūgian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* od To be silent; tǣcōre:—Gif dū gesūgian meaht if thou mightest be silent, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4, MS. Cot. Gesūgode he he was silent, 17; Fox 58, 21, MS. Cot. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-suirfed polished, filed; politus, Som.

ge-sund; *adj.* Sound, healthy, entire, unhurt, safe, favourable, prosperous; sanus, integer, saluus, incolumis, prosper, felix:—Ðæs de hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston for that they might see him sound, Beo. Th. 3260; B. 1628; Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 19; Jul. 568; 42 b; Th. 144, 4; Gū. 673; 23 b; Th. 66, 21; Cri. 1075. Beo gesund ave, salve; Beoþ gesunde avelte, salvelte, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 42, 43. He cwæp 'Wel gesund hlāford apolloni' he said 'All hail, lord Apollonius', Th. Apol. 7, 21. Ðā cwæp he to ānum cnapan 'Swā dū gesund sý sege me' then said he to a boy 'So be thou in health, tell me', 6, 19. Hī cōmon gesunde to hýðe they came to port safe and sound, Shrn. 147, 10. Hý beoþ dý gesundan they will be the healthier, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 28; Rā. 27, 19. Ðæt ic ðe læte brūcan sinces gesundne that I will let thee enjoy wealth uninjured, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 14; Gen. 2665. Ðonne beon hīg ealle gesunde cunctus populus saluabitur, Deut. 20, 11. On ðære stōwe we gesunde māgon bīðan in that place we may abide safe, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 20; Gen. 2523; Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 21; Cri. 1342; Beo. Th. 641; B. 318. Eālá dū, Dryhten mīn, dō us gesunde fac, O Domine, bene prosperare, Ps. Th. 117, 23; Elen. Grm. 996; 1005. [O. Sax. gi-sund: O. H. Ger. ge-sunt: Ger. ge-sund.] DER. sund.

ge-sund-ful, -full; *adj.* Full or quite sound, prosperous, successful; prosperus:—Gesundfull sīpfæt dō us, God prospērum iter faciēt nobīs Deus, Ps. Spl. 67, 21. His swīðre hand is gesundfull oþ dīs his right hand is sound to this day, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 85.

ge-sundfullian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* od To be made prosperous, to be successful; prosperari:—Swā hwæt swā he dēp beoþ gesundfullode quacumque faciet prosperabuntur, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. Gesundfulla prosperare, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 24.

ge-sundfullic; *adj.* Safe, sound:—Ne bīp æfre owiht gesundfullices in ðam deofle there is never aught sound in the devil, Shrn. 38, 35.

ge-sundfullice; *superl.* -licost; *adv.* Safely, securely, successfully, prosperously; tūte, prospere:—Hī to ðisum īglande gesundfullice becōmon they came safely to this island, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 16. Begým gesundfullice intende prospere, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Hīo færþ gesundfullicost it goes most securely, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 22.

ge-sundfulness, -fulness, -ness, -nys, -nyss, *e*; *f.* Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis, prosperitas:—On ðīnre gesundfulness in thy health, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35. Se oferdrenc forðeþ untwīlce dæs mannes sǣwle and his gesundfullnysse over-drinking surely destroys a man's soul and his soundness, Ælfc. T. 43, 16. Ne breác se árleāsa Herodes his cynyerices mid langsumere gesundfullnysse the impious Herod did not enjoy his kingdom in long health, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34.

ge-sundig; *adj.* Prosperous, favourable; prosperus, secundus:—Gesundige windas secūdi venti, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. v. ge-sundlice.

ge-sundlice; *adv.* Prosperously; prospere:—Gesundlice prosperare [= prospere?], Ps. Spl. 117, 24. We ða niht on ðære wicstōwe gesundlice wicodon we stopped safely in the camp that night; quieta nox fuit usque ad lucem, Nar. 21, 30.

ge-sundrian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* od [sundrian, syndrian to sunder] To separate, divide, sunder; sēpārāre, discēðere, disjungere:—Gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wid þeóstrum the Lord of triumphs sundered light from darkness, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 18; Gen. 126; 8; Th. 9, 13; Gen. 141. Gesundrod wæs lago wid lande water was separated from land, 8; Th. 10, 26; Gen. 162. Of sceādes † gesundras definiens, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Ðū ðe gesundradest quid destinasti, Rtl. 56, 31.

ge-sūpan; *p.* -scāp, *pl.* -supon; *pp.* -sopen To sup, sip, suck up, absorb; absorbere:—Wen is dæt hī us woldan wætre gelice sōna gesūpan forsitan vēlut aqua absorbissent nos, Ps. Th. 123, 3.

ge-suppan to taste:—Hia dæt gebirgdon † gesupedon gustaturos, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 3. v. suppan.

ge-sūwian to be silent. v. ge-swīgan.

ge-swāc ceased, rested from, Mt. Bos. 14, 32; Gen. 2, 3; *p.* of ge-swīcan.

ge-swācan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* ed, ud To light, kindle; inflammare, accendere:—Geswælud spoon [= spōn, *q. v.*] vel tynder kindled chips or tinder; fomes, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 35; Wrt. Voc. 39, 21.

ge-swāncan; *p.* *te*; *pp.* ed To afflict, oppress; affligere, opprimere:—Ða he gelomlice geswāncete whom he repeatedly oppressed, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11. v. ge-swencan.

ge-swāpa, -swāpo; *pl.* *n.* Sweepings; peripsema, sordes, Cot. 149, 169. Geswāpa ruina vel rudera, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 96; Wrt. Voc. 22, 12. v. æsce-geswāp.

ge-swāre, *es*; *n.* Heaviness, affliction:—Gisuoere afflictionem, Rtl. 41, 37. [Cf. O. H. Ger. swāri: Ger. schwere weight.]

ge-swāre; *adj.* Heavy, oppressed, afflicted:—He lærde ælcne man ðe geswāre and ofercumen, and eft gefriþod byþ, dæt he swā ylce Gode pancode he taught every man that is oppressed and overcome, and afterwards is saved, that he in the same way should thank God, Ps. Th. 47, argument. [O. H. Ger. ge-swar.] v. ge-swāre, subst; and swār.

ge-swāes; *adj.* Dear, familiar, kind; cārus, familiāris, blandus:—He geceās Iudan him, geswāes frumcynn elegit tribus Jūda, Ps. Th. 77, 67.

Iohannes mid geswæsum wordum ðæt folc tihte *John exhorted the people with kind words*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34.

ge-swæslécan; *p.* læhte; *pp.* læht *To flatter*; blandiri:—*Ik geswæs-læce blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 49.

ge-swæsnys, *se*; *f.* *A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, alluremt, a dainty*; blanditia:—*Geswæsnysa blanditæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

ge-swætæn; *p.* te *To sweat*:—*Heó nā ne geswætte she did not sweat*, Shr. 150, 2.

ge-swæþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To track out, investigate*:—*Geswæþodes investigasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 138, 2. *v.* swæþ, swaþu.

ge-swæðrung, *e*; *f.* *A failing, a want*; deliquium:—*Se mon geswō-gunga þrowaþ and mōdes geswæðrunga the man suffers swoonings and failings of the mind*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 206, 9. *v.* ge-swederian.

ge-swāp. *v.* æsce-ge-swāp.

ge-sweccan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sweccan *To smell*]; *odōrāri*:—*Nesþyrlu hi habbaþ and nā gesweccaþ nāres hābent et non odōrābunt*, Ps. Spl. M. 113, 14.

ge-swefan, *ic* -swefige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [swefan *To sleep*] *To cause to sleep, cast asleep, lull, appease*; sōpire, sōpōræ:—*Ik geswefige sōpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. MS. D. *God geswefode done Adam God caused Adam to sleep*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 20. *Drihten on rōde mid deāþe was geswefod the Lord was put to sleep by death on the cross*, ii. 260, 18; i. 496, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 37. *Ik eom geswefod sōpōrātus sum*, Ps. Lamb. 3, 6.

ge-swege; *adj.* *v.* ungeswege.

ge-swegsumlice; *adv.* *Harmoniously, with one voice*:—*Dā sǣde eall se þeōdscepe geswegsumlice then all the people agreed in saying*, Shr. 36, 17.

ge-swel, -swell, *es*; *n.* [swellan *To swell*] *A swelling, tumour*; tūmor:—*Wid ælcum heardum swile odde geswell for every hard tumour or swelling*, L. M. i. 31; Lchdm. ii. 70, 20; Herb. 86, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 20; 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 19; 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14. *Hyt ðæt geswel gelidigaþ it relieves the swelling*, 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14; 76, 1; Lchdm. i. 178, 20; iii. 8, 28. *Wid geswell for a swelling*, Herb. 90, 4; Lchdm. i. 194, 18. *Wid ealle geswell for all swellings*, 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. *Ðā wolde se heofenlica læce ðæt geswell heora heortan gelāncian then would the heavenly leech cure the swelling of their heart*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23. *Mislice geswel and blāðran divers boils and blisters*, ii. 192, 30.

ge-swelgan; *p.* swealg, -swealh, *pl.* -swulgon; *pp.* -swolgen [swelgan *To swallow*] *To swallow, devour*; devōrære, deglutire:—*Ða mægenþreatas meredeap geswealh the sea-death swallowed those mighty bands*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512.

ge-swelge, *es*; *n.* *An abyss, gulf*; vorago, barathrum, charybdis, Hpt. Gl. 421, 513.

ge-swelgend; *es*; *m.* *An abyss, chasm*; vorago, Hpt. Gl. 507.

ge-sweltan; *p.* swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten [sweltan *To die*] *To die, perish*; mōri:—*Men gsweltaþ hōmīnes moriemini*, Ps. Spl. 81, 6. *Geswolten*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18.

ge-sweno, *es*; *n.* *Labour, trouble*:—*Purh ðæt geswenc to ēce reste becom through that suffering came to the eternal rest*, Nar. 40, 2. *v.* ge-swine.

ge-swencan, -swāncan; *p.* -swencte; *pp.* -swenced, -swenct [swencan *To disturb, vex*] *To disturb, agitate, trouble, vex, fatigue, outweary, afflict, harass, oppress*; pulsære, agitiære, tribulære, vexære, fatigære, affligære, afficære, opprimære:—*Herodes cnyning wolde gswencan some of ðære gelaðunge Herod the king would afflict some of the church*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 25; Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. *Hig eow to deāþe gswencap morte afficent ex vobis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 16; 8, 45. *Sarai hig dā gswencap and heó sōna fleah út to ðam wēstene affligente igitur eam Sarai fugam iniit*, Gen. 16, 6. *Hī synne gswenceton they outwearied sin*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 12; Az. 189; Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 35. *Utancumene and elpeðdige ne gswenc ðū nō vex thou not comers from without and strangers*, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. *Ik gswenced sý tribulor*, Ps. Th. 101, 2, 4; Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 27. *Synnium gswenced oppressed with sins*, Beo. Th. 1954; B. 975; 2741; B. 1368; Andr. Kmbl. 788; An. 394. *He wæs gswenced mid grimnum gefeohte he was wearied with fierce fighting*, Chr. Erl. 5, 30. *He biþ gswencet 7 gear seofone he will be troubled for seven years*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12; 192, 4; 204, 14. *Hī wurdan gswencete vexati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 38; 43, 23; Ors. i. 7; Bos. 30, 30.

ge-swencednes, -swincenes, -swenctnes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, *e*; *f.* [swencan, *pp.* of gswencan *To disturb, trouble, afflict*] *Sorrow, affliction, tribulation*; afflictio, tribulatio:—*Hī fōrecōmon ne on ðæge gswencednysse mīnre prǣvenērunt me in die afflictionis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 17, 21; Homl. Th. ii. 456, 11. *Æfter ðære gswencednysse post tribulationē illam*, Mk. Bos. 13, 24; Ps. Spl. 54, 2. *For ðam hwilwendlicum gswencnessum* [MS. e] *for the temporal afflictions*; temporales afflictiones, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 12. *Nān dyssera gswencednyssa ne becom on ðam ende ðæs eardes ðe ðæt godes folc on eardode none of these afflictions*

came into that part of the country in which the people of God dwell, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25.

ge-sweogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent*; tǣcære:—*Gesweogode he āne hwile he was silent for some time*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 10. *v.* ge-swigian.

ge-sweopornes, -swiopernis, -ness, -niss, *e*; *f.* *Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy*; astutia, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 15. *v.* ge-swiopornis.

ge-sweorc, -sworc, *es*; *n.* [sweorcan *To darken*] *A cloud, mist, smoke*; nūbes, nēbūla, caligo:—*Gif hēr wind cymþ gesweorc upfæreþ if wind comes here a cloud ascends*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 12; Gen. 807. *Cining geseah deorc gesweorc the king saw a dark cloud*, 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. [O. Sax. gi-swerk: O. H. Ger. gi-swerck.]

ge-sweorcan, he -swyrp; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen *To become dark, be darkened, saddened, angry*:—*Rōdor eal geswearc the heavens all grew dark*, Elen. Kmbl. 1709; El. 856; Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789; Cd. 166; Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. *Se eorpe was gesworcen and aþýstrod under his fōtum caligo sub pedibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 9. *Ða geswearc se Godes man semninga and ongan heardlice and bitterlice wēpan then suddenly the man of God became sad and began to weep sorely and bitterly*; solutus est in lacrymis vir Dei, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29; Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 3; Wand. 59. *Geswearc dā sweot the father-in-law then grew angry*, 67 a; Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Cf. asweorcan. [O. Sax. gi-swerkan *to become dark, literally and metaphorically as in English*: O. H. Ger. ge-sworcen; part. p. turbulentus, nubilus.]

ge-sweorcnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* *Cloudiness, gloom, horror, affliction*; ob-scūrtus, horror, afflictio:—*Ne ðær næfre biþ biternes, ne gesweorcnesse stōw gemetod nor is bitterness ever there, nor a place found for gloom*, L. E. i. prm; Th. ii. 400, 9.

ge-sweorf, *es*; *m.* *n.* [?] *Filings*; limatura. DER. ār-ge-sweorf. *v.* ge-swyrf.

ge-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To file or rub off, to polish off*; expolire:—*To āsworfenum oran, to gesworfenum oran sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. *v.* sweorfan.

ge-sweoru, -swiru, -swyru; *pl.* *n.* *Hills*; colles:—*Wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreame swā on sceapum beoþ sceōne lambru colles wēlut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. *Mid wynngræfe weaxaþ geswiru* [MS. gespiru] *exultatione colles accingentur*, 64, 13. *Muntas and gcswyru montes et omnes colles*, 148, 9; 71, 3; 113, 4.

ge-sweostor, -sweostra, -sweostro, -swystra *sisters*; sorores; *used as the pl. of sweostor*:—*Hī twā dōhtor, swāse gesweostor his two daughters, own sisters*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 29; Rā. 47, 3. *Ðær wæron twā cwēna ða wæran gesweostra there were two queens who were sisters*, Ors. i. 10; Bos. 33, 36. *Hwæder mōtan twegen ǣwe gebrōdro twā gesweostro on gesinscipe onfōn si debeant duo germani fratres singulas sorores accipere*, Bd. i. 27; S. 490, 28. *Ðara eādiga gesweostra gemynd the commemoration of the blessed sisters*, Shr. 69, 18. [O. Sax. gi-swester: O. H. Ger. gi-suester.] DER. will-ge-sweostor. *v.* sweostor.

ge-sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To manifest*; manifestære:—*Gesweotula nū ðīn sylfes weorc manifest now thine own work*, Exon. 8 a; Th. i. 16; Cri. 9. *Biþ meah gesweotlad her might is manifested*, 128 a; Th. 492, 20; Rā. 81, 18. *v.* ge-swutelian.

ge-swerian, *ic* -swerige, -swerge; *p.* -swōr, -swēor, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen [swerian *To swear*] *To swear, take an oath*; jūrære:—*Ik ðæt ge-swerige þurh sunu Meotudes this I swear by the son of the Creator*, Elen. Kmbl. 1368; El. 686. *Ik geswerige I swear*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 17; Jul. 80. *Swā ic geswōr mid Drihten sicut jūravit Dominus*, Ps. Th. 131, 2. *Ðū geswōre Apollonio thou didst swear to Apollonius*, Apol. Th. 23, 5. *He befōran his fæder geswēor, ðæt he næfre ne wurde Rōmāna frēond he swore before his father that he would never become a friend of the Romans*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 25. *Him betweonum geswōran they took an oath among themselves*, 1, 11; Bos. 34, 37; 1, 14; Bos. 37, 16.

ge-swētan; *p.* -swētte; *pp.* -swēted, -swēt [swēte *sweet*] *To make sweet, sweeten, season*; condire, indulcære, indulcōrære:—*Ik geswēte synna lustas I sweeten the delights of sins*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 24; Jul. 369. *His bodunga mid sōpre lufe symle geswētte he ever sweetened his preachings with true love*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 28. *Ik genam ða reliquias and mid swōtum wyrtum geswēotte I took the relics and sweetened with sweet herbs*, Nar. 49, 8. *Geswēted wīn sweetened wine*; defrucatum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 58. *Geswēt wīn mēlicrātum = μελικρατον*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 113; Wrt. Voc. 27, 42. *Geswēt eced sweetened vinegar*; oximellum, 32; Som. 61, 115; Wrt. Voc. 27, 44. *On geswēttum wātere in sweetened water*, Herb. 103, 3; Lchdm. i. 218, 3; 33, 2; Lchdm. i. 132, 13; 111, 2; Lchdm. i. 224, 17.

ge-swederian, -swedrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To weaken, destroy*:—*Ge-swederad wæs se swyle fuga timoris secuta est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 39. *Donne beoþ mīn sorg geswedrad my sorrow will be stilled*, Exon. 48; Th. 164, 17; Gū. 1013. *v.* swedrian, ge-swidrian, ge-swæðrung.

ge-swētléht; *part. p.* *Made sweet* [?]:—*Onsǣgnessa geswētléhte holocausta medullata*, Blickl. Gloss.

ge-swic, es; *n.* An offence; scandalum, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 165: 49, 21. v. æ-, be-swic.

ge-swican; *ic* -swice, *ðū* -swicest, -swicst, *he* -swiceþ, -swicþ, *pl.* -swicaþ; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen To leave off, desist, stop, cease, rest from, turn from, withdraw, relinquish, fail, deceive, betray; intermittere. desistere, cessare, quiescere, requiescere, deserer, discedere, relinquere, deficere, fallere, prodere.

I. v. n.—He nolde geswican he would not cease, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 5. Ne wolde ic fram ðinum bebodum geswican a mandatis tuis non erravi, Ps. Th. 118, 110. Ic gedō, ðæt hira gemynd geswicþ of eallum mannun cessare faciam ex hominibus memoriam eorum, Deut. 32, 26. Geswāc se wind cessavit ventus, Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Lk. Bos. 5, 4: 11, 1: Gen. 8, 22. Ic geswic odde ic forlæte odde ic me reste quiesco, Ælf. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 28. Geswāc æt sæcce Beowulfes sword Beowulf's sword failed in the conflict, Beo. Th. 5355; B. 2681. Gesuicas mentientes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11.

II. with the genitive—Wile heō ðæs sīdes geswican it will desist from its course, Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Gif he unrādes ne geswicþ if he desist not from mischief, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 7; Rā. 28, 12. Būtan he ðæs yfles geswice except he desist from evil, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 20. Hī ðæs gesehtes geswicon they stopped the fight, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. ðæs fīxnoþes geswican to cease from fishing, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11. Gif ðū unrādes ne geswicest if thou cease not from evil counsel, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 1; Jul. 120. Gif we ðæs unrihtes geswicþ if we cease from evil, Elen. Kmbl. 1030; El. 516. Geræddon [geradden, MS.] ða witan, ðæt man ælces yfles geswāc the witan decreed that men should cease from every kind of evil, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 33; Ps. Th. 58, 4. Hī næfre heora yfles geswicon they never ceased from their evil, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 20. He geswāc hys weorces he rested from his work, Gen. 2, 3. Gē hellfrena sweatra geswicþ ye turn from black hell-crimes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 4; Reb. 7. Geswicþ ðære synne turn from that sin, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 1; Gen. 2468. Geswic ðisses setles relinquish this seat, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 3; Gū. 249.

III. with the dative—Hī ðære heregunge geswicon they ceased the ravaging, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 32. Hī geswicon ðære fyrdinge they withdrew from the expedition, 1016; Erl. 153, 29. ðæt hī woldon [woldan, MS.] Rōmānum geswican that they would relinquish the Romans, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29. ðæt ic ðinum lārum geswic that I relinquish thy doctrines, Andr. Kmbl. 2582; An. 1292. Welandes geworc ne geswicþ monna ænigum Weland's work deceiveth not any [of] men, Wald. 3; Vald. 1, 2. Seō ecg geswāc peōdne the edge failed its lord, Beo. Th. 3053; B. 1524. Earm biþ se him his frýnd geswicþ miserable is he whom his friends betray, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Ne ænig iuh giswica nemo vos seducat, Rtl. 13, 29. Hine manoden ðæt he ne geswice Godes word to bodigenne admonished him not to cease preaching God's word, Shr. 13, 33.

ge-swicennes, -swicenes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* A ceasing, cessation, abstaining, repentance; cessatio, respiciencia;—Būton geswicennesse without abstaining, L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 22. Mid geswicennysse yfelra dæda with cessation from evil deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27: Ælf. T. 29, 18. Þurh geswicennysse yfeles by cessation from evil, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 3. Būton ælcere geswicennesse sine ulla respiciencia, L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 21.

ge-swicne, e; *f.* A cleansing, clearance; purgatio;—Nāh he ða geswicne he shall not have the clearance, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5, MSS. B. H. [Cf. Goth. swiknei purity: Icel. sykna blamelessness.]

ge-swican; *p.* e; *pp.* ed To cleanse, clear; purgare;—Geswicne se hine be cxx hīða let him clear himself with cxx hides, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16; 15; Th. i. 112, 3; 52; Th. i. 134, 12. [Cf. Goth. swikns innocent, pure: Icel. sykn free from guilt, innocent.]

ge-swicneful; *comp.* -fulra; *adj.* Treacherous, deceitful, harmful;—Sint hie dē geswicnefulran they are more harmful to thee, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-swicung, e; *f.* A ceasing, an intermission; cessatio, R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.

ge-swigian, -swūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I. to be silent**—Monig mon hæfþ ðone unpeāw, ðæt he ne can nyt sprecan ne ne can geswigian many a man has the bad habit, that he can say nothing to the purpose, nor yet hold his peace, Prov. Kmbl. 47. Gif ðū geswūgian mihtest if thou couldst be silent, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4. He geswūge obmutuit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 12. Geswūdon alle stallebant omnes, 12, 23. Ða for ðæs byscoptes hālignyse geswūdon eall ða deofolgyld then on account of the bishop's holiness all the idols were silent, Shr. 151, 31. **II. to pass over in silence; with the genitive**—Nelle is lofes dīnes geswigian I will not pass over thy praise in silence, Ps. Th. 108, 1. Sōþes geswūgedon were silent about the truth, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. Eac ic wille geswigian Tontolis and Philipos ðara scondlicestena spella nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24.

III. to silence—Fugol biþ geswūged the bird is hushed, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 22; Ph. 145. [O. H. Ger. gi-suigan, Grff. vi. 859–60: Ger. ge-schweigen to pass over in silence.]

ge-swigung silence, Lye.

ge-swin, -swins [?], es; *n.* Melody; modulatio;—Geswin melody, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 5; Ph. 137.

ge-swinc, -swing, es; *n.* [swinc labour, trouble] Labour, exercise, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, tribulation, torment, temptation, banishment; lābor, exercitatio, incommōdum, afflictio, tribulatio, tentatio, exsilium;—Geswinc lābor, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. Com dis geswinc ofer us vēnit sūper nos ista tribulatio, Gen. 42, 21; Ps. Surt. 21, 12. On tid geswines in tempore tribulatiōis, 36, 39: 17, 19. Ðū eall þing birst būton geswince thou bearest all things without labour, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 553; Met. 20, 277; Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On geswince in exercitatio, Ps. Spl. 54, 2. Sum heard geswinc habban sceoldon they must have some hard torment, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317; Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 10. Eallra geswince of all labours, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 20; Met. 21, 10: 21, 28; Met. 21, 14. On mīnum geswincum in tentatiōibus meis, Lk. Bos. 22, 28; Homl. Th. ii. 82, 23. Gē eodon on hyra geswinc in lābōres eōrum introistis, Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Geswinc exsilium, Cot. 73.

ge-swinc-dæg, es; *m.* A labour-day, day of toil; tribulationis dies, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 4; Seef. 2.

ge-swincēdnes, -nis, -ness, -niss, e; *f.* Tribulation; tribulatio;—On geswincēdnisse in tribulatio, Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9. v. ge-swincēdnes.

ge-swinc-ful, -full; *adj.* Full of labour, laborious, troublesome, wearisome; lābbōriōsus, incommōdus;—Hit biþ swīde geswincful it is very laborious, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 10; Hat. MS. Lchdm. iii. 188, 19: 192, 2, 23. Ðis wæs geswincful this was troublesome, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 24. Sint hī dē geswincfulran they are more troublesome to thee, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22, MS. Cot.

ge-swincfulnys, -nyss, e; *f.* Sorrow, affliction, tribulation; tribulatio;—Of eallum geswincfulnyssum he gehēde hine de omnibus tribulatiōibus ejus salvabit eum, Ps. Lamb. 33, 7.

ge-swince, es; *n.* Labour, toil; lābor;—Lēton calles peōdscipes geswincgus dus leothlice forwurdan they let the toil of all the nation thus lightly perish, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12. v. ge-swine.

ge-swing, es; *n.* Labour; lābor;—Geswing is beforan me lābor est ante me, Ps. Spl. 72, 16: 89, 11. v. ge-swine.

ge-swing, es; *n.* A vibration; vibratio, fluctuatio;—Ofer yða geswing over the vibration of the waves, Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 352; Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848; Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 7; Pa. 8.

ge-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen To scourge, beat; flagellare, verberare;—Hia geswingas iuh flagellabant uos, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. God geswang Farao ðone cining mid ðām mæstum wītum flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem regem plagis maximis, Gen. 12, 17; Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1. Ic wæs ealne dæg geswungen fui flagellatus tota die, Ps. Th. 72, 11; Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. Gie biþon geswīnged vapulabit, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Gesuungun t gesuincgēd biþ flagellabitur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. Hia geþurscon t geswungdon [MS. gesumgdon] cadebant, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 8.

ge-swins. v. ge-swin.

ge-swip, es; *n.* A scourge, whip; flagellum, Som. v. swip.

ge-swip; *adj.* Cunning, crafty; astutus;—Geswippe mūþe ær astuto, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19.

ge-swiporlice; *adv.* Cunningly; astute, V. Ps. 82, 3. **ge-swiporness**, -swiforness, -swiornness, e; *f.* Craft, cunning, art; versutia;—Ðæs deofles geswipornysse syndon swīde unasecgendlice the devil's arts are quite indescribable, Shr. 38, 35. Ðæs ealdan feōndes geswifornis the old enemy's cunning, 37, 14. Se ðe wiste geswipornisse [swiornness, Rush.] hiora qui sciens versutiam eorum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 15.

ge-swirra, an; *m.* A sister's son; sororis filius, Cot. 35.

ge-swira; *pl. n.* Hills; colles, Ps. Th. 64, 13. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swīdan, -swyðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To make strong, confirm, comfort;—Min earm hine mid mycle mægene geswyðeþ brachium meum confortabit eum, Ps. Th. 88, 18. He twelf apostolas mid his gastes gife geswīdde he strengthened twelve apostles with the gift of his spirit, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 29; Sat. 572. Hæfde he ða geswīded sōþum cræftum werodes aldor he had then strengthened with true powers the chief of the band, 143; Th. 179, 17; Exod. 30: 188; Th. 234, 7; Dan. 288; Andr. Kmbl. 1394; An. 697: 1402; An. 701; Salm. Kmbl. 91; Sal. 45; Ps. Th. 118, 76; Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 16; Cri. 385. Geswyðede, Ps. Th. 118, 77.

ge-swīdrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad To weaken, destroy; imminuere, debilitare, conficere;—Mægen wæs geswīdrad the might was destroyed, Elen. Kmbl. 1393; El. 698: 1833; El. 918: 2526; El. 1264; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 266. Ne mōt innan geondscīnan sunne for ðām sweartum mistum ær ðem hī geswīdrad weorþen the sun cannot shine through from within for the black mists before they are dissipated, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 90; Met. 5, 45. Ðæt helle fyr wæs swīdan geswīdrad that hell-fire was afterwards mitigated, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 20. v. ge-swedrian.

ge-swōgen; *part. p.* Senseless, inanimate, swooned;—Se læg geswōgen betwux ðām oflegenum he lay in a swoon amongst the slain, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 324. v. ge-swōung.

ge-swōgung, -swōwung, *e*; *f*. *Swooning*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 13; 194, 3.
ge-sworc, *es*; *n*. *A cloud, mist*; *nēbula*:—Gesworc swā swā ahsan he tostredeþ *nēbūlam sicut cinērem spargit*, Ps. Spl. C.147, 5. *v*. **ge-sweorc**.
ge-sworfen *rubbed off, polished off*, Glos. Prud. Recd. 142, 19.
v. **ge-sweorfan**.
ge-swūgian. *v*. **ge-swīgian**.
ge-swungen *scourged, beaten*, Andr. Kmb. 2791; An. 1398; *pp*. of **ge-swīgan**.
ge-swordod [sweord, sword a sword] *armed with a sword*; glādio cinctus:—Geswordod glādiatus, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13.
ge-swustra, -swustru *sisters*, Mk. Bos. 10, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 458, 29. To minre mēder and mīnum geswustrum to my mother and my sisters, Nar. 3, 8. *v*. **ge-sweostor**.
ge-swutelian, -swuteligan, -swytelian, -sweetulian, -sweetlian; *p*. ode, ade, ude; *pp*. od, ad, ud [sweetol manifest, clear, open] *To declare, publish, make known, explain, prove, manifest, show, glorify*; monstrāre, demonstrāre, publicāre, exprīmēre, manifestāre, signāre, explānāre, prōbare, clārificāre:—Ic wolde mid ðære gebcūunge geswutelian ðæt ic eom ðære stōwe hyrde *I would manifest by that sign that I am the guardian of the place*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 1; L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26; Ps. Spl. 79, 2; Jn. Bos. 14, 22. He wolde God geswutelian clārificātur esset Deum, 21, 19. Ic geswutelige exprimo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 16; Jn. Bos. 14, 21. He inc geswutelap mycele healle gedæfte ipse vobis demonstrābit canācūlum grande strātum, Mk. Bos. 14, 15. Geswutelap prōbat, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 25. He him lifes weig geswutelode he manifested to them the way of life, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16; Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28; 22, 2. Moses geswutelode ða æ cæpit Moyses explānāre lēgem, Deut. 1, 5. Geswutelie mid gewitnyse let him show by witness, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Nis nān ping digle, ðæt ne sý geswutelod non est occultum, quod non manifestetur, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Is geswutelod signātum est, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Nū ys mannes sunu geswutelod, and God ys geswutelod on him nunc clārificātus est filius hōmīnis, et Deus clārificātus est in eo, Jn. Bos. 13, 31, 32.
ge-swutelung, *e*; *f*. *A making clear, plain, a manifestation, declaration*:—Ðæt sum tāc wære on heora lichaman to geswutelunge ðæt hī on God belyfdon that there might be some token on their body as a manifestation that they believed on God, Homl. Th. i. 92, 32; Cod. Dipl. Kmb. ii. 300, 9. Hēr is siū geswutelung ðære gerædnisse ðe diūs geferrāden geræd hæfþ here is the declaration of the ordinance that this society has decided upon, Th. Chart. 610, 27.
ge-swyrf, *es*; *m*. *Filings*; *limatum*:—Genim ānre yntsan gewihtes geswyrfes of seolfre take the weight of one ounce of the filings of silver, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 12.
ge-swyrfan *to file off, to polish*; elimare, Cot. 71. *v*. **ge-sweorfan**.
ge-swyrw; *pl*. *n*. *Hills*; *colles*, Ps. Th. 71, 3; 113, 4; 148, 9. *v*. **ge-sweoru**.
ge-swystra *sisters*:—Geswystrena bearn sisters' children, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 10. To minre mēder and geswystrum to my mother and sisters, Nar. 1, 12. *v*. **ge-sweostor**.
ge-swytelian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od *To make known, manifest, show*; manifestāre:—Ðæt he ðæt sōpste geswytelie that he make manifest what is most true, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. *v*. **ge-swutelian**.
ge-syb *peaceable, related*, Soul Kmb. 107; Seel. 54. *v*. **ge-sib**.
ge-sybsum; *adj*. *Peaceable*; *pacificus*:—Eādige synd ða gesybsuman beati pācifici, Mt. Bos. 5, 9. *v*. **ge-sibsum**.
ge-sybsumlice *peaceably*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. *v*. **ge-sibsumlice**.
ge-sýcan, -sican; *p*. -sýhte *To give suck to, to suckle*:—Ða breōst ðe swylce gesihton the breasts that gave such suck, Homl. Th. i. 84, 16.
ge-sýclian *to be infirm*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. *v*. **ge-siclian**.
ge-syd, *es*; *n*. *A place in which to wallow, mud*:—Sol vel gesyd volutabrum, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 32; Wrt. Voc. 37, 22.
ge-sýflan *to provide 'sufol'*, *q*. *v*. Salm. Kmb. 807; Sal. 403.
ge-sýfled hlāf panis lacticio et oovorū luteo maceratus, Lye. *v*. **ge-sufel**.
ge-sýfl-melu; *n*. *Dough*:—Ðæt folc nam gesýflmelu [gesyft melu, Thw.] ær nam hit gebyrmed wære the people took their dough before it was leavened, Exod. 12, 34.
ge-sýft. *v*. **ge-sýfl-melu**.
ge-sýhð. *v*. **ge-siht**.
ge-sýlha *a plough*; aratrum, Som.
ge-sýllan; *p*. -sealde; *pp*. -seald *To give, deliver, betray, sell, give up*; dare, donare:—Mycel feoh to gesýllanne to give much money, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29; Ps. Th. 110, 4; 104, 10; 117, 18. Gessyllon done oxan and todælon ðæt wurþ let them sell the ox and divide the price, Ex. 21, 35. *v*. **ge-sellan**, *sellan*.
ge-sýlð *salted*; sale conditus:—Gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ, on ðam ðe hit gesylt b þ if the salt be insipid, with what shall it be salted? Mt. Bos. 5, 13; Mk. Bos. 9, 49; *pp*. of **ge-sýltan**. *v*. **sýltan**.
ge-sýlð happiness. *v*. **ge-sæld**.
ge-sýman, -sēman, -sēman; *p*. de; *pp*. ed *To load*:—Se cyning gesýmde gold and seolfor uppan olfendas the king loaded gold and silver

upon camels, Homl. Th. i. 458, 23. Ða wæron gesýmde mid feo and mid hrægle that were laden with money and raiment, Gen. 45, 23. Ealle ðe gesýmde synt omnes qui onerati estis, Mt. Bos. 11, 28. Ðeah ðe we gesæmde beon mid ðære berdene ðas deādlices līwes licet mortalis vite pondere pressi, Th. Chart. 317, 3.
ge-syndlic; *adj*. *Prosperous, healthy, happy*; *prosperus*:—On ðām gesyndlican pingum . . . on ðām widerweardum pingum in prosperous . . . and in adverse circumstances, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 21.
ge-syndrian *to separate*:—Gesyndrod si he fram beodes dælnimunge let him be separated from sharing in the table, R. Ben. interl. 24, Lye.
On ðære gesyndredan hide in the separate hide, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 4, 8.
ge-sýne, -sēne, -siēne; *adj*. *Visible, seen, evident, plain*:—Ne mihte ic hire bedyrnan mines mōdes unrōtnesse for ðan hit was on mīnum and-witlitan gesýne I could not hide from her the disquiet of my mind for it was evident in my face, Shr. 41, 25; Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 28; Blickl. Homl. 93, 35. Ða fōtlāstas wæron swutole and gesýne the footsteps were plain and visible, 203, 36; Andr. Kmb. 1129; An. 565; Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403; 4622; B. 2316; Elen. Kmb. 527; El. 264. Ðær was gesýne his seō sōþe spēd videbitur in majestate sua, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Was gesýne ðæt . . . it was evident that . . . , Blickl. Homl. 207, 11; Beo. Th. 2515; B. 1255; Andr. Kmb. 1051; An. 526; 1097; An. 549; Elen. Kmb. 487; El. 244. On me syndon ða dolg gesiēne the wounds are visible on me, Rood Kmb. 92; Kr. 46. Gesēne, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806; 218; Th. 278, 30; Sat. 230; Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 39. Ðæt hia gesēne sīc ut videantur, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 5, 16.
ge-sýnelice; *adv*. *Visibly*:—Ðæt tācen gesýnelice bær bore that token visibly, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15.
ge-sýngian, -singian; *p*. ode, ade; *pp*. od, ad *To sin, perpetrate crime, commit adultery*; peccāre, machāri:—Ðæt ælc ðara ðe wif gesyhp and hyre gewilnaþ, eallunga ðæt se gesyngap on hys heortan quia omnis, qui videtur mulierem ad concupiscendum eam, jam machatus eam in corde suo, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Nū is gesēne ðæt we gesyngodon now it is seen that we have sinned, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 31; Sat. 230. Ðæt was feohleas gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad that was a priceless fight, criminally perpetrated, Beo. Th. 4874; B. 2441.
ge-sýnlíce; *adv*. *More frequently*; sæpius, R. Ben. 56.
ge-synto; *indecl*. in sing; *gen*. pl. -synta, -synto; *dat*. pl. -syntum; *f*. *Health, welfare, safety, prosperity, success, advantage, profit, benefit*; sānitas, sospitas, sālus, prospēritas:—Hī ðære gefeān ðære willendan gesynto onfōþ cūþūa sōsþūātis gaudia redibunt, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. For heora gesynto for their health, 3, 15; S. 541, 29. Ðe on eallum pingum māron gesynto hæfdon qui magis prosperantur in omnibus, 2, 13; S. 516, 8. Geunne me mīnra gesynta grant me my health, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 90; Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 9; Gū. 303. Fela ðōdra gescroopa and gesynto many other advantages and benefits, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. He hēt hine lēode swāse sēcan on gesyntum he bade him seek his own people in safety, Beo. Th. 3742; B. 1869; Ps. Th. 114, 5. Him wære mīn gesynto lēofre ðonne hiora seolfra hēlo magis pro mea salute mōri paratos, Nar. 30, 17; 8, 6.
ge-syrwan; *p*. -syrede; *pp*. -syrwed. **I. to arm** [*v*. searu armour]:—Eode ða gesyrwed secg to ðam eorle then went an armed man to the earl, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. [Or gesyrwed wily, searu a wile; cf. gelyfed having belief.] **II. to plot, machinate** [searu artifice]:—Wom-ðæda ðe [MS. dy] ic gesyrede the ill-deeds that I have devised cunningly, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468.
get, *geta*. *v*. *git*, *gita*.
gēt she-goats, Som. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2; *acc*. pl. of *gāt*.
get a gate. *v*. *geat*.
gēt poured out:—He gēt ðæt blōd uppan ðæt weofod fudit sanguinem super altare, Lev. 8, 24; *p*. of *geotan*.
ge-tācnian; *p*. ode, ade, ude; *pp*. od, ad, ud [tācen, tācn a sign, token]. **I. to denote by a sign, signify, betoken, show, instruct**; signāre, significāre, denōtāre, insinūare, monstrāre, instrūere:—Ic getācne ginge significo, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 36. Water getācnap on dyssere stōwe mennisc ingehýd water in this place betokens human knowledge, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 1; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42; Lchdm. iii. 198, 6, 7. Ða alecgendlican word getācnap ðæde the deponent verbs signify action, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Eua getācnode Godes gelaðunge Eve betokened God's church, Ælf. T. 6, 11, 13; 7, 1. Adam getācnode ūrne Hælend Crist Adam betokened our Saviour Christ, 6, 8. Ðū me sōpfæstnyse weg getācna viam justificātionūm tuarū insinua mihi, Ps. Th. 118, 27. Him gedafenap ðæt hī cunnon hwæt heō gāstlice getācnige it is fitting that they know what it betokens spiritually, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 27. Mid ðý is getācnod, ðæt . . . by that is signified that . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 31, 35; Met. 31, 18; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 27, 28. **II. to sign, mark, witness, seal**; signāre, insignire, obsignāre:—He getācnap ðæt God is sōpfæstnes signāuit quia Deus vērax est, Jn. Bos. 3, 33. Ðone God Fæder getācnode hunc Pāter signāuit Deus, 6, 27. Is eall heahmægen tige getācnod all the lofty power is marked with glory, Elen. Kmb. 1504; El. 754. Godes þeōwas getācnade beon sceoldan clēricos insigniri decretis, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 42.

ge-täcniendlic, -täcniendlic; *adj.* Bearing a sign, significative, typical; significativus:—*Þæt getäcniendlice* [getäcniendlice, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 14] lamb was geoffrod æt heora Eäster-tide the typical lamb was offered at their Easter-tide, Homl. Pasc. Lisle II, 18.

ge-täcning, *e*; *f.* [täcning a sign] A sign, signification, token, type; significatio:—*Þæt unsæddige lamb hæfde getäcninge* Cristes þrowunge the innocent lamb was a token of Christ's passion, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 29; 266, 1; 276, 4; 278, 7; Jud. 16; Thw. 161, 6. Sume þing sind gecwedenne be Criste þurh getäcninge some things are said of Christ typically, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 13, 16.

ge-tæcan, -tæcan, -tēcan; *p.* -tæhte; *pp.* -tæht [tæcan to teach] To teach, instruct, show, declare, assign; docere, instruere, ostendere, assignare, offerre:—*lc hit ðe wille getæcan I will teach it thee*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13; 36, 1; Fox 172, 28. He cwæp ðæt he mihte ðerne getæcan [getæcan, MS. T.] ostendere posse se dixit alium, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 2. Getæcan, Ps. Th. 105, 25. *Ðe ic ðe getæce which I will show thee*, Cd. 137; Th. 173, 1; Gen. 2854. *Dū me rōde rōdera cinig ryhte getæhtest thou hast rightly shown me the cross of heaven's king*, Elen. Kmbl. 2148; El. 1075. *Þæt hie us fersc wæter and swēte getæhton ut dulcem aquam demonstrarent*, Nar. 10, 20; Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 20, 24. Him Dryhten hlyt getæhte God assigned to them a lot, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6; Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013; Cd. 136; Th. 171, 32; Gen. 2837. We ðe wic getæhton we assigned to thee a dwelling-place, 127; Th. 162, 27; Gen. 2687. Weg rihtwisyssa ðinra getæc me wiam justifi-cationum tuarum instrue me, Ps. Spl. 118, 27. *Þæt dū me getæhte that thou teach me*, Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. *Þæt he riht getæhte that he should declare the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601.

ge-tæl, -tel, -teal, *es*; *pl. nom. acc.* -talu; *n.* I. a number, series, reckoning, computation; numerus, series, computus, computatio:—*Þæra etendra getæl wæs fif þūsenda wera manducantium fuit numerus quinque millia virorum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 21. Seó Abbudisse hēt hine [Cædmōn] læran ðæt getæl ðes hālgan stæres and spelles the Abess commanded [them] to teach him [Cædmōn] the series of the holy story and narrative; Abbatissa jussit illum [Cædmōnem] seriem sacræ historiæ doceri, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 5; Homl. Th. ii. 222, 3. Getæl is numerus, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 50; Num. Pref. *Agene naman habbaþ ænfeald getæl and nabaþ mænigfeald; eac sunne and mōna syndon ænfealdes geteles proper names have a singular number and have not a plural; the sun and moon are also of the singular number*, 13; Som. 16, 1. Sume naman synd ððres cynnes on ænfealdum getele, and ððres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number, 13; Som. 16, 25, 26. On fulfremedra hālgena geteal in the number of perfect saints, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2. God geice fela þūsenda to ðison getale Deus addat ad hunc numerum multa millia, Deut. I, 11. Twelf pund be getale twelve pounds by tale, Chart. Th. 577, 19. II. a company, race, tribe; centuria, tribus:—*Getalu vel heapas vel hundredu centurias*, Ælf. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. All getalu oððe cynn omnes tribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30. Hie gemittun getalum myclum they met in many tribes, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 27; Gen. 1688.

III. a book of reckoning, a register, catalogue; laterculum, catalogus = κατάλογος:—*Getæl laterculum*, Cot. 119; catalogus, 31, 37, 104. DER. bold-getæl, -getel, folc-rim, rinc-, tigol-, winter-.

ge-tælan, -tēlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To accuse, reprove; accusare, exprobrare, calumniari, reprehendere:—*Ne meahst dū nō getælan ðine wyrd thou canst not accuse thy fortune*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. *lc mæge tægelan I may reprove*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 27. Word his getæla verbum ejus reprehendere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 26. *Óðerne getelep alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Næfre geteldon gē ða unsuinigo numquam condemnassetis innocentes, 12, 7. *Þætte hē geteldon him ut accusarent eum*, 10; Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. *Ða ðe geteled aron quæ tibi obijciuntur*, 14, 60. DER. tælan. **getæl-fæst**; *adj.* Measurable; mensurabilis:—*Efne gemetelice oððe getælfæste oððe ametendlice dū assettest dagas mine ecce mensurabiles pōssūsti dies meos*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 6.

getæl-rime, *es*; *n.* [getæl a number] Succession; successio:—*On getæl-rime in succession*, Salm. Kmbl. 76; Sal. 38.

ge-tænge; *adj.* Incident; incidens:—*Gif hwylcum men sý dæs feorþan dæges fefer getænge if to any man there be a quartan fever incident*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5; MS. B. v. ge-tenge.

ge-tēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tēsan to tease] To pluck, tease; carpere:—*Nim wæte wulle wel getēsede take wet wool well teased*, Herb. 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 13.

ge-tēse, *es*; *n.* An advantage; commodum:—*Ac geþenc ðæt dū hym forwyrndest ælcra getēsa ða git becgan on lichaman wæron and dū hæfdest ælc good and he hefde ælc yfel ne mōt he ðe nū dý mære dōn to getēsan ðe dū ða hym woldest but remember that thou didst refuse him every advantage when ye were both in the body and thou hadst every good and he had every evil; he cannot now do more for thy advantage than thou wouldst then do for his*, Shrn. 202, 31–4. *Hio an Æþe-fede ealra ðera getēsa det ðær binnan beoþ she gives to Æthelfled all the de-irable things that are there within*, Th. Chart. 538, 37. *Getæse commodum*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-tēse; *adj.* Meet, convenient, suitable, mild, easy; accommodus, placidus, lenis:—*Gif him wære niht getēse if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2645; B. 1320. *Swā hit getēsost wæs as was most fitting*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 22; Met. 20, 11. [O. H. Ger. ki-zeso dextrum. v. Grff. v. 708–10.]

ge-tēsnes, *se*; *f.* An opportunity, a saving, placing; commoditas, Cot. 55.

ge-tal; *adj.* Quick, ready, active; agilis, velox, expeditus:—*Wæron hyra tungan getale teonan gehwylcne and to yfele gehwām ungemet scearpe their tongues were swift to every wrong and to every evil exceeding sharp*; lingua eorum machæra acuta, Ps. Th. 56, 5. [O. H. Ger. ge-zal agilis, rapidus, alacer.]

ge-talian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ed To tell, number, reckon, consider:—*Getalade reputans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 38. *Hēras heafdes alle getalad aron capilli capitis omnes numerati sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. *Ueras getaled suelce fifo þūsendo viri numero quasi quinque milia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. *Miþ unrehtwisum getaled wæs cum iniquis reputatus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. v. ge-tellan.

getal-scipe, *es*; *m.* Number; numerositas:—*Getalscipes and tides numerositatis et temporis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14.

ge-talu tribes; tribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30; *pl. nom.* of ge-tæl, II. **getan**; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed To get, take, obtain; adipisci, capere, assequi:—*Cwæþ he on mergenne mēces ecgum getan wolde said he in the morning would take them with the edges of the sword*, Beo. Th. 5872; B. 2940. DER. a-getan. v. gitan.

gētan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed To grant, to confirm, assent to:—*Geāfon and gētton gave and granted*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 20. *Gētton hit ælle ða ðre all the others assented to it*, 656; Th. 53, 27. v. geātan.

ge-tang lying, prostrate; prostratus, C. R. Ben. 34, Lye.

ge-tanned; *part.* Tanned; cortice maccēratūs:—*Getannede hýd subacta coria, vel medicata, vel confecta*, Ælf. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 104; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19.

ge-targed; *part.* Provided with a shield; scutatus, Hpt. Gl. 459. v. targe.

ge-tawa; *pl. f.* Instruments; instrumenta:—*Mannes getawa instrumenta genitalia*, L. M. I, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 7. *Dis syndon ða getawa these are the instruments*, L. E. I, 2; Th. ii. 404, 3. [O. H. Ger. gizawa suppellex, stipendium.] DER. gūþ-getawe, wig-. v. taw, *e*; *f.*

ge-tawian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [tawian to prepare] To prepare, reduce or bring to; pārare, reducere ad:—*Getawian to ympe reducere ad mīseriam*, Nathan. 7; St. And. 34, 18. *Hwæ sēðeling to ðam bismre getawade the prince brought them to shame*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 15. *To bysmere beoþ itawode ðas earman lond-leoðæ to shame are brought this miserable people*, Th. An. 121, 9. v. tawian.

ge-teæg, -teah drew, led, gave, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407; Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4; Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044. v. ge-teon.

ge-teagan, -tēgan; *p.* -tēde; *pp.* -tead To make, prepare:—*Þæt land mid to teagenne. Ða ðæt land ða geteād was to prepare the land with. When then the land was prepared; preparata terra*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. *Done ilcan mete de he hī æror mid tame geteðe the same food with which before he had made them tame* [the prose has ða ilcan mettas ðe hī ær tame mid gewenedon, Fox 88, 18], Bt. Met. Fox 13, 87; Met. 13, 44. [Of. ge-tawian.]

ge-teal -teall a number, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2; Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 16. v. ge-tæl, I.

ge-teald, *es*; *n.* A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—*God afærþ ðe of getealde ðinum Deus emigrabit te de tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. ge-teld.

ge-teäma, -týma, *an*; *m.* An advocate, avoucher, a warranter; advōcātus, qui rei emptā fidem præstat:—*lc wille ðæt gehwlc man hæbbe his geteāman I will that every man have his warrantor*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 9; L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16. v. teām, ge-tēman.

ge-tēcan to show:—*Is þearf ðæt ic ðe hī selfe getēce it is necessary that I show thee itself*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 1. v. ge-tæcan.

ge-tēde. v. ge-teagan.

ge-tēh drew, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. v. ge-teon.

ge-tehhod determined, decreed, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30 = ge-teohhod; *pp.* of ge-teohhian.

ge-tel a number; numerus:—*Gemænigfylde hī synt ofer getele multiplicati sunt super numerum*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 6; Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56. v. ge-tæl, I.

ge-tēlan. v. ge-tælan.

getel-cræft, *es*; *m.* Arithmetic, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-teld, -tald, -teald, *es*; *n.* [teld a tent] A tent, tabernacle, pavilion, tūt, cover; tentorium, tabernaculum:—*Geteld tentorium vel tabernaculum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 84; scēna vel tabernaculum, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 25; Wrt. Voc. 37, 15. *God æteowde Abrahame on ðam dene Mambre, ðær ðær he sæt on his geteldes ingange appūruit Abraham in convulle Mambre, sēdenti in ostio tabernaculi sui*, Gen. 18, 1; Ps. Spl. 26, 9. *Hwylc eardað on getelde ðinum quis habitabit in tabernaculo tuo?* 14, 1. *Hi aslōgan ān geteld tētenderunt tentorium*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34. On

sunnan gesette getelda his in sōle þōsūt tabernācūlum suum, Ps. Spl. 18, 5.

ge-teldung, *e*; *f*. *A tent, tabernacle*; tabernācūlum:—On sunnan gesette geteldunge his in sōle þōsūt tabernācūlum suum, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5: 26, 9. **geteld-wurpung**, *e*; *f*. *A celebration of tents, the feast of tabernacles*; scēnōþēgia = scēnōþyria:—Getimbra hālgung vel geteldwurpung scēnōþēgia, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50.

ge-telged coloured, dyed; coloratus, Cot. 49, 81. v. tælg.

ge-tellan, ic-telle, ðū-telest, he-telep, pl.-tellaþ; *p*. -tealde, *pl*. -tealdon; *pp*. -teald, -teled To tell, number, reckon, esteem, consider, ascribe, assign; numerare, computare, reputare, comparare, dinumerare:—

Ruben and Simeon beoþ mid me getealde Ruben et Simeon reputabunur mihi, Gen. 48, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 43, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 119. Hit getealdon ealde ægleawe elders skilled in laws reckoned it, Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 33; Exod. 224. Hwylc can getellan quis novit dinumerare, Ps. Spl. 89, 13. Ða getealdon hie ðæt ðær was eac syx hund manna acweald then they reckoned that there were six hundred men slain, Blickl. Homl. 203, 27. Seó boc ðe ys genemned on Englisce getel for ðam ðe Israhēla bearn wæron on ðære getealde the book that is called in English Numbers because in it the children of Israel were numbered, Num. Pref: Ps. Th. 89, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1765; An. 885: Mt. Bos. 10, 30. Ðæt is geteald ðæs læssan miþgetealdes ðe stadia hātte ccc and þreo twentig it is, reckoned by the smaller measure of distance that are called stadia, three hundred and twenty-three, Nar. 36, 16: 34, 27. Se biþ geteald Godes feond he will be accounted God's enemy, Homl. Th. i. 162, 22. An eðrod is geteald to six þūsendum a legion is reckoned at six thousand, ii. 378, 29: i. 68, 35. Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewinna ðæt mon mæg to ðām mæstan gewinnum getellan the Macedonian war which may be reckoned amongst the greatest wars, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 18. Ðonne biþ he geteald to ðære fyrenan eā then shall he be assigned to the fiery river, Blickl. Homl. 43, 24. Ðæt hi hiora ægnum godum getealde wæron that they might be ascribed to their own gods, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. Ða ðis Constantine geteald was when this was told to Constantine, H. R. 5, 27. Geteled rimes reckoned by number, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 30; Gen. 1336: 107; Th. 141, 14; Gen. 2344: Elen. Kmbl. 4; El. 2. Geteled rime, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263: 161; Th. 201, 15; Exod. 372: Andr. Kmbl. 2070; An. 1037. Tyn hund geteled ten hundred in number, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 15; Exod. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 1329; An. 665: Ps. Th. 90, 7. v. ge-talian.

ge-tēman, -týman; *p*. *de*; *pp*. ed To vouch to warranty; vocare ad warrantum. "Vouching to warranty. A process by which a person, in whose possession lost or stolen property was found, was compelled to show from whom he bought or had it, which latter was, in like manner, obliged to declare how it came into his hands, and so on to a third holder, beyond whom, provided he could prove lawful possession, the tracing might not proceed. The person from whom the accused party had the property, and who came forth as his warrantor, was called the 'getýma' or 'geteāma', and the process itself 'teám,'" LL. Th. Glos. v. L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: L. ln. 35; Th. i. 124, 10.

ge-temesed, -temsud; *part*. Sifted; cribratus:—Hlāfas getemeseda panes propositionis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 4. Nim getemsud melu take sifted meal, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20.

ge-temian, *p*. *ede*; *pp*. ed To tame; domare:—Ic gewylde oððe temiege [getemige, MS. C.] domo, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 19. Ða getemiedon domitos, Th. An. 26, 7, 13. Se getemeda assa hæfde getacnunge ðæs Iudeiscan folces, ðe wæs getemed under ðære ealdan æ the tamed ass betokened the Jewish people that was tamed under the old law, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20. v. temian.

ge-temprian; *p*. *ode*; *pp*. od To temper, moderate, govern, cure; temperare:—Seó sunne ða eorþan getempraþ the sun tempers the earth, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. Scienc. 9, 3; Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Getemprie seó bilewitnys ðæt fyr ðæt hit to rēde ne sý let the meekness temper the fire that it be not too fierce, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. An is ðæt gehwā hine sylfne getemprige mid gemete oh æte and on wæte one is, that every one govern himself with moderation in food and drink, i. 360, 12. Mōt se ðe wile mid sōþum læcceræfte his lichaman getemprian he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft, 474, 35.

ge-temsud sifted. v. ge-temesed.

ge-tengan, *p*. *de*; *pp*. ed [tengan to hasten, rush upon] To hasten, join, devote one's self to; injungere, dēdere:—Hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeowdōm he devoted himself to God's service, Elen. Kmbl. 400; El. 200. Ðā getengde se Aristodemus to ðam heāgserfa then Aristodemus hastened to the prefect, Homl. Th. i. 72, 18. He sōna getengde wiþ ðæs drýs he at once hastened towards the magician, 374, 4. Se þeign ða ðær to geteingde the servant then hastened thither, Shrn. 14, 27.

ge-tenge; *adj*. Near to, close to, pressing upon, oppressing; propinquus, incumbens, gravis, molestus:—Geseah gold glitnian grunde getenge he saw gold glitter lying on the ground, Beo. Th. 5510; B. 2758: Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114: 456; El. 228: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 14; Met. 31, 7. Cyningas on heahsetlum hrofe getenge kings high-raised [lit. close to the roof] on thrones, 25, 10; Met. 25, 5: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 14; Gen.

808: Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rūn. 18. Hundas deorum getenge dogs pressing upon the animals, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25; Shrn. 37, 14. Swā fela gasta wæron getenge ðam anum men so many spirits were oppressing that one man, 378, 30. Heora þurst ðe him getenge was their thirst that was oppressive to them, Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 28: 6, 4; Bos. 119, 4: Nar. 8, 24: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 24: 10; Fox 30, 5. Brōhprefa Cananēa wearþ cyune getenge hunger se hearda terrible calamity came upon the race of the Canaanites the hard famine, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 31; Gen. 1814: 149; Th. 187, 9; Exod. 148: 206; Th. 255, 25; Dan. 629: 229; Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. [Cf. O. Sax. bi-tengi: and v. O. H. Ger. gi-zengi, Grif. v. 680.] v. ge-tengan, ge-tingan.

getenys, gytynes, *se*; *f*. *A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education*; adeptio, institutio, Lye. Getenis historia, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-teoð determined, decreed, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 12; *pp*. of ge-teoð.

ge-teoðe formed, decreed, assigned, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5; *p*. of ge-teoð.

ge-teoþ; *gen*. -teoges; *n*. *Matter, material*; *pl*. instruments, implements, utensils:—Se ðis leoht onwrah and ðæt torhte geteoþ tilfice onwrah who this light displayed and the bright matter [the universe] revealed, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 2. Sulh-geteoþo ploughing implements, Th. An. 118, 12. [O. H. Ger. ge-ziug materia, suppellex, instrumentum: Ger. ge-zeug.]

ge-teohhian, -teohian, -tiohian, -tihhian; *p*. *ode*, *ade*; *pp*. od, ad To appoint, determine, decree, assign; stātuere, decernere, assignare:—Ða heo Gode anum geteohode þeowian cum Deo sōli servire decrevisset, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 7. Wæs oðder in geteohhod mærum Geāte another dwelling had been assigned to the renowned Goth, Beo. Th. 2605; B. 1300.

Geteohod, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 31, note. Ðe sind heardlicu witu geteohhad stern torments are determined for thee, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264: Blickl. Homl. 25, 25. Ðe his sylfes sawle hafaf ðeapþe geteohhad who hath assigned his own soul to death, 183, 33. Eall ðæt yfel, ðæt hi him geteohhad hæfdon all the evil that they had determined against him, Ps. Th. 9, argument: 14: 16, 13. Ðæt hi toweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ to wyrccanne to destroy what God had determined to do, 10, 3.

ge-teolod; *part*. Gained; lucrifactus:—Ðonne sceal gehwā him æteowan hwæt he mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ then shall every one show to him what he has gained with the pound, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. v. ge-tilian.

ge-teoñ, ic-teo, ðū-týhst, he-týhþ, *pl*. -teoþ; *p*. -teah, -teag, -tēh, *pl*. -tugon; *pp*. -togen. I. to draw, lead, incite, excite, constrain, restrain, bring up, instruct, bring to an end, complete, draw or bind together, string a musical instrument; trahere, ducere, perducere, stringere, evaginare, excitare, constringere, educare, instituere, ad finem perducere, complere, nervis aptare vel instruere:—Woldon hine geteón in orwēnyssse would draw him into despair, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 24; Gū. 546. Ðas wif wuna getēþ has mulieres consuetudo constringit, Bd. 1, 7; S. 494, 11. Ðū getiþst his heāhnisse consummabis summitatem ejus, Gen. 6, 10. He Adam fram helle getēh he drew Adam from hell, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. He monige to rihte weorþunge ðære Drihtenlican Eāstrana geteāh and gelædde multos ad Catholicam Dominici Pasche celebrationem perduxit, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4. Ðā hi hæfdon getogen call Creāca folc to ðām gewinnum when they had drawn all the people of Greece to the wars, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14, 35. He geteāg ealde lāfe he drew an ancient relic [i. e. a sword], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407. Getogene dýf wæpne evaginata sica, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Folc to mánum getogen excitatum ad scelera vulgus, 2, 5; S. 507, 42. Hæfþ ealle gesceafta getogen he has restrained all creatures, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 48; Met. 11, 24. Ða ðe wæron on rím-cræfte rihte geteōþ those who were rightly instructed in the art of numbers, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 31; Edg. 27. Swā getogen mann a man so well instructed, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13; Th. Ap. 17, 18. Deós fyrd was getogen dý feorþan geāre his rices hoc bellum quatuor imperii sui anno complevit, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 15. Wæs heo mid micle säre getogen illa erat multo dolore constricta, 5, 3; S. 616, 22. Wamb getogen alvus constricta, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 11; Lchdm. i. 352, 24. Mid tyn strengum getogen hearpe a harp strung with ten strings, Ps. Th. 143, 10. Ða organa wæron getogene the organs were played, Th. Ap. 25, 15.

II. to bring as an offering or gift, contribute, bestow, give; conferre:—Onweald geteāh wigca and wæpna gave possession of war-horses and weapons, Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044: 4337; B. 2165. Nō ðū him wearne geteōh do not give them a denial, 738; B. 366.

ge-teoñ, -tíon; *p*. -teode; *pp*. -teod To make, form, frame, appoint, determine, decree, ordain, assign; facere, stātuere, constituere, decernere:—Ðe him to gode geteode which he had formed to himself for a god, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 19; Dan. 204. He us æt frymþe geteode lif he assigned life to us at the beginning, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 17; Gn. Ex. 5: 90 a; Th. 337, 28; Gn. Ex. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 28; An. 14. He hine gegyrede mid grame wyrþu swā he hine wæðum wræstum geteode induit se maledictione sicut vestimento, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hū world wære wundrum geteod how the world was wondrously framed, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. Se ðe geteod hæfde qui decreverat, Bd. 3, 24;

S. 556, 12: Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Geteód to ðæm écan wítum destined to eternal torments, 37, 4: 31, 22. Donne biþ ðam heard dóm geteód a hard sentence will be the lot of that man, 95, 36. Þurh hwelces monnes hond mán ende wære getiód by what man's hand my death was determined; cuius mortem percussoris manu cavendam habeam, Nar. 31, 19: Th. Ch. 483, 15.

ge-teorian, -teorigan, -teorigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v.* intrans. To fail, faint, be weary, languish, cease, perish; deficere, fatigari, languere, exterminari:—Geteoriap deficient, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 27: Ps. Spl. 17, 39. Ic geteorode ego defeci, Ps. Spl. 38, 14: 54, 11. Ða se mete geteorode ðe hig of Egipta lande brohton when the food was consumed that they brought from Egypt, Gen. 43, 2: 47, 15: Jn. Bos. 2, 3. Hí geteorodon defecerunt, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. Ure dagas ealle geteorodun omnes dies nostri defecerunt, Ps. Th. 89, 9. Ðe læs hig on wege geteorian ne deficient in via, Mt. Bos. 15, 32. Me is heorte geteorad defecit cor meum, Ps. Th. 72, 21. He sent on eow geteorigende eágan and módes gnornunge he shall send on you failing eyes and sorrow of mind, Deut. 28, 65. Geteorigende ateorap deficientes deficient, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Be wege hí geteorigean deficient in via, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. For swíðlicre hētan geteorud wearied by the excessive heat, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Beoþ geteorode exterminabuntur, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. Sum sceufon sume tugon and swíde swætton oþ ðæt hig geteorode wæron some shoved, some pulled and sweated exceedingly until they were exhausted, Shrn. 154, 27.

ge-teorung, *e*; *f.* A failing, fainting, languishing, weariness; defectio, languor, fatigatio:—Geteorung nam me for synfullum defectio tenuit me præ peccatoribus, Ps. Spl. 118, 53: 141, 3. ge-teoþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To tihe, give a tenth part:—Ic ealle ða landære ðe ic on Angla þeode hæfde Gode into hālgan stōwon geteóðode I gave a tenth part of all my landed property to God for holy places, Chart. Th. 116, 27. *v.* teoðian.

ge-ter, *es*; *n.* A tearing; dilaceratio, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-teran to tear:—Getearende discernens, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 26.

ge-tése. *v.* ge-tése.

ge-tete pomp, show, ostentation, magnificence. *v.* ge-tot.

ge-téung. *v.* ofer-bæc-getéung.

ge-paca, *an*; *m.* A thatcher, coverer; tector:—Sceal ðis sáwel-hūs fæge flæschoma leomu lānes gepacan wunian wælcste this soul-house, the doomed flesh-covering, the limbs, coverers of the earth [lying upon the earth], must inhabit the mortal resting-place, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 1; Gū. 1005.

ge-þæf; *adj.* [geþafian to agree, consent] Agreeing, content; consensiens:—He his nō geþæf was he was not a consenting party to it, Cod. Dipl. 183; A. D. 803; Kmbl. i. 222, 35: R. Ben. 7.

ge-þæht, *e*; *f*; *es*; *n.* Counsel, consultation; consilium:—Ðæt he wolde mid his fréondum spræce and geþæht habban that he would have a conference and consultation with his friends, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Giþæht consilium, Rtl. 1, 9. *v.* ge-þeaht.

ge-þæslæcan to fit, to be fit, to become; aptare, quadrare, congruere, R. Ben. interl. 2: Hpt. Gl. 506; 523.

ge-þæslíc; *adj.* [þæslíc fit] Fit, proper; dēcens, opportunus:—Gepæslíc [MS. gepæslíc] dēcens, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 44. On timan gepæslícum oððe on gedafenlicre tide in tempore opportuno, Ps. Lamb. 31, 6.

ge-þafa, *an*; *m.* [geþafian to consent] A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consenter; fautor, adiutor:—He biþ ryhtes geþahtes geþafa he is the supporter of good designs, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 306, 14; Hat. MS. 58 a, 17: Cd. 22; Th. 127, 8; Gen. 414. Hwi ne eart ðu his geþafa why art thou not an assenter to this? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 13: L. De Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 30. Ic eom geþafa I am convinced, I am an assenter, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 13: 36, 5; Fox 180, 16: 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Gif ðe mon for rihtre scyðle brócie, gepola hit wel and beo his wel geþafa if thou art afflicted for a just cause, bear it well and assent to it readily, Prov. Kmbl. 45. Ða næs Ædelm nā fulllice geþafa then Æthelm did not fully assent, Th. Ch. 171, 4. He sceolon beoþ gefapan we must necessarily be consenters, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7.

ge-þafian, -þafigan, -þafigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [þafian to permit, allow, consent] To favour, support, permit, allow, admit, assent, consent, agree, approve, obey, submit to; fāvēre, sustinēre, sinēre, admittēre, permittēre, assentire, consentire, obēdīre, concedēre:—Ðū ðeáþe sweltest gif ðū geþafian nelt mōðges gemānan thou shalt perish by death if thou wilt not consent to the proud one's fellowship, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126: 41 a; Th. 138, 7; Gū. 572: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 60: L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5. He nolde geþafigan ðæt man hys hys underdulfe non sinēret perfōdi dōmum suam, Mt. Bos. 24, 43. Gepafigean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ic geþafige consensio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 39: 37: Som. 39, 9; Ps. Th. 130, 3. He ne gepafode ðæt hig ænig þing spræcon non sinēbat ea lōqui, Lk. Bos. 4, 41: 12, 39. Se eáðega wer ides lārum gepafode the blessed man assented to the woman's counsels, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 31; Gen. 2233: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 2. Nā hí gefafudon geþaht his non sustinuerunt consilium ejus, Ps. Spl. 105, 13. Ðinum mæge mān ne geþafa approve not wickedness in thy kinsman, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 12; Fā. 18. Ne gē in ne gāþ, ne gē ne gefaþiā ðæt oðre ingān vos non intrātis, nec introeuntes sinītis intrāre, Mt. Bos. 23, 13.

Ðās hwilwendlican gedrefednyssa we sceolon mid gefeān for Ciistes naman gepafian but these transitory tribulations we ought to submit to with joy for Christ's name, Homl. Th. i. 556, 10: Prov. Kmbl. 9: Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 15; Hat. MS. Beágmund gefaþie and mid write 1, Beágmund, approve and consign, Th. Ch. 475, 16.

ge-þafsum; *adj.* Agreeing; consensiens:—Wæs ðū gefafsum esto consensiens, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25.

ge-þafsumniss, *e*; *f.* Agreement, consent, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 14.

ge-þafung, *e*; *f.* Permission, allowance, assent, consent; permissio, assensus, consensus:—Mid Earnulfes gefafunge with Arnulf's permission, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 3. Be his gefafunge gecyrd se apostol by his permission the apostle returned, Homl. Th. i. 60, 6: Th. Ch. 526, 21. On hūse Godes we eodon mid gefafunge in dōmo Dei ambulāvimus cum consensu, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 15: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25. Byssum wordum oððer ðæs cyninges wita and ealdormann gefafunge sealde, and to ðære spræce fēng cuius suasiōni verbis prudentibus alius optīmātum tribuens assensum, continuo subdidit, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12: 4, 8; S. 576, note 5.

ge-þanc, -þonc, -þang, *es*; generally *m.* but sometimes *n.* [þanc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens, animus, cogitatio:—Þincþ on his gefance thinks in his mind, R. Ben. 65. Ðone fælan geþanc frine interroga me, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Se Hælend geseh hyra heortan gedancas Iesus videns cogitationes cordis illorum, Lk. Bos. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 91, 4: 93, 11: 128, 3: 139, 8; all *m*; but the following three are *n*:—Sōþlice ðæt geþanc eode on hig, hwylc hyra yldest wære intravit autem cogitatio in eos, quis eorum major esset, Lk. Bos. 9, 46: Byrht. Th. 132, 9; By. 13. Gepanc and geþeaht thoughts and plans, Lchdm. iii. 214, 23. Ðone ilcan geþang ic ðe ær sæde the same thought I have told thee before, Blickl. Homl. 179, 28. Gepanges mentis, Ps. Spl. 67, 29.

ge-þancian, -þoncian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [þancian to thank] To thank, give thanks, reward; grātiās agere:—Gepance ðe þeoda Waldend, ealra ðæra wynna ðe ic on worulde gebāð I thank thee, Lord of the nations, for all the delights which I have experienced on earth, Byrht. Th. 136, 57; By. 173. He gepancode Gode his sande he thanked God for what he had sent, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. We sceolon gepancian Gode ðæt he wolde asendan his āncennedan Sunu we ought to thank God that he was willing to send his only-begotten Son, 23, 2. We him his geswines gepancedon, of ūrum gemænum feo we would reward him for his labour out of our common money, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 27. We giþancia gratulamur, Rtl. 74, 7: 31, 1.

geþanc-metian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To deliberate, consider; considēre:—Gepancmeta ðīne mōde, on hwilce heafle ðū wille hwyrft dōn deliberate in thy mind on which side thou wilt depart, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 9; Gen. 1917.

ge-þancol, -þancul, -þoncol; *adj.* [þanc the mind, thought] Mindful, thoughtful, considerate, suppliant; mēmōr, cōgtābundus, supplex:—Ic wæs gemyndig mærra dōma ðīna gepancol, þeodon Dryhten mēmōr fui iudiciūrum tuōrum a sēcūlo, Dōmīne, Ps. Th. 118, 52: Ps. C. 50, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 6. Swā hleōðrode hālig cempa, þeawum geþancul thus spake the holy champion, in all his ways thoughtful, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462. Giþoncolo intenti, Rtl. 16, 31. Giþoncele supplices, 4, 24.

ge-þancol, -þoncol; *adj.* Thankful, grateful:—Giþoncolo wosaþ gie grati estote, Rtl. 13, 39.

ge-þang. *v.* ge-þanc.

ge-þang, *es*; *n.* Growth:—Gyfe pund, ðanon him was geseald se fæt and geþang a pound of grace, thence was given him the fat and growth, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 12.

ge-þawenian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed To moisten; hūmectāre:—Hiō mid ðam wætere weorþeþ [weorþaþ, MS.] geþawened it is moistened with the water, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 204; Met. 20, 102.

ge-þeāh thrived, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18; *p.* of ge-þeōn.

ge-þeād. *v.* ge-þeōd.

ge-þeaht, -þæht, *e*; *f*; *es*; *n.* I. counsel, consultation, deliberation, advice, thought, a determination, resolution, device, plan, purpose; consilium, cōgitatio:—Geþeaht Drihtnes on écnysse wunap consilium Dōmīni in æternum mānet, Ps. Spl. 32, 11: Ps. Th. 88, 6. Ðæt geþeaht the counsel, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Hie ðære geþeahte wæron they were of the resolution, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 21; Dan. 205. Hí nyllap gefapan beon oðerra monna geþeahtes they will not be supporters of the plan of other men, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 15; Hat. MS. 58 a, 2. On ānre geþeahte [MS. geþeaht] eodan togædere consilium fēcērent in unum, Ps. Th. 70, 9. On geþeahte in consilio, Ps. Spl. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 105, 32. Būtan geþeahte without advice; inconsulte, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Of hiera āgnum geþeahte from their own determination, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 18; Hat. MS. 58 a, 4. Ealle geþeaht ðīn he getrymþ omne consilium tuum confirmet, Ps. Spl. 19, 4. Þurh monnes geþeaht through man's device, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 12; Gen. 605: Elen. Kmbl. 2117; El. 1060. Hí forhogodon ðæs Hælandes geþeaht consilium Dei sprēvērunt, Lk. Bos. 7, 30: Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 32, 40. Hí ān geþeaht ealle ymbsētan cōgtāvērunt consensum in unum, Ps. Th. 82, 5. Ðæt he him geþeaht sealde ut consilium sibi daret, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 38. Ðū [God] eal gōð [MS. good] ānes geþeahte dīnes geþohtest thou [God] didst conceive all good

by the counsel of thyself alone, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 78; Met. 20, 39; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Mid gepeahte ðinum with thy counsel, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 173; Met. 20, 87. Geþancu and gepeahtu thoughts and plans, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. He widcwyþ gepeaht caldrum reþrōbat consilia principum, Ps. Spl. 32, 10; Ps. Th. 55, 5. II. a council, an assembly; concilium.—Gepeaht awyrgeðra ofsāton me concilium mǣlg-nantium obsēdit me, Ps. Spl. 21, 15. Ic ne sāt mid gepeahte ȝdelyssa non sēdi cum concilio ȝdelyssa, 25, 4. On ðam gepeahte in the council, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. DER. rād-gepeaht.

ge-peaht covered, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492; pp. of ge-þeccan. ge-peahta, an; m. A counsellor; consiliarius.—Hæfst ðū ænigæ wisne gepeahtan habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 5. ge-peahtend, es; m. A counsellor; consiliarius.—Se gepeahtend and-swerāþ consiliarius respondit, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 37; 31, 21. ge-peahtendlic; adj. Deliberative.—Gepeahtendlic ymcyne a deliberative convention, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 7.

ge-peahtere, es; m. A counsellor; consiliarius.—Se wæs gepeahtere ðæs apostolican pāpan qui consiliarius erat apostolici pāpæ, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. DER. peahtere.

ge-peahtian; p. ode; pp. od To take counsel, consult; consiliāri.—Geniman sǣwle mīne hī gepeahtodon accipere animam meam consiliāti sunt, Ps. Lamb. 30, 17.

ge-peahting, -peahtung, -þæhtung, e; f. Counsel, consultation, deliberation, agreement; consilium, consultiō, consultum, consensus.—Ic Ælfrēd cinge mid gepeahtunge Æþerēdes ercebiſceopes I, king Alfred, with the counsel of archbishop Athred, Th. Ch. 484, 11. Hū egesfullic he is in gepeahtingum ofer monna bearn quam terribilis in consiliis super filios hominum! Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Se gepeahtingum hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan who by his counsels holdeth in his power heaven and earth, Exon. 43 a; Th. 140, 31; Gū. 618. To gepeahtunge ad consulta, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 43. Mid gepeahtunge cum consensu, Ps. Th. 54, 13. G. þæhtung consilium, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 12, 14, 22, 15.

ge-pearf, ic, he; I have, or he has need or necessity. v. ge-þurfan. ge-pearfian; p. ode; pp. od To impose necessity; necessitatem imponere.—Ðā him swā gepearfod wæs as necessity thus was imposed upon them, Beo. Th. 2211; B. 1103. v. pearfian.

ge-peccan; p. -peahte To cover; tegere.—Lago hæfde gepeahte ædel the water had covered the country, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492. DER. peccan.

ge-peccan; p. ede To consume.—Þurste geþegede consumed with thirst, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 17; Cri. 1510. v. a-, of-peccan. But cf. also ge-þewan.

ge-pegnian, -þēnian; p. ode; pp. od [pegnian to serve] To minister, serve; ministrāre.—Dū hæfst to þance geþenod ðinum hearnan thou hast served thy lord so as to please him, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506.

ge-peancan, -þeancan, ic -þence, ðū -þencst, -þencst, he -þenceþ, -þenceþ, pl. -þenceaþ, -þenceaþ; p. ic, he -þohte, ðū -þohtest, pl. -þohton; pp. -þoht. I. to think, conceive, perceive, reflect upon, weigh; meditari, considerare, pensare.—Hwylc eowur mæg sōþlice geþencan ðæt he geæac-nige æne elne to hys anlicnesse quis autem uestrum cogitans potest adiacere ad staturam suam cubitum unum, Mt. Bos. 6, 27; Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 34; Wand. 58; 100 a; Th. 378, 6; Deor. 12. Dū meahst sweotole geþencan thou mayest clearly perceive, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 2; Met. 5, 1. To geþencanne to think, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 3; Rā. 42, 8. Dū [God] eal gōd [MS. good] ænes gepeahte ðines geþohtest, and hī ðā worhtest thou [God] didst conceive all good by the counsel of thyself alone, and then didst create it, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 79; Met. 20, 40. Snyttro geþencāþ weras wisfæste think prudently, oh ye wise men! Elen. Kmbl. 626; El. 313.

II. to think about, remember, consider maturely, to take to heart; recogitare, iterum cogitare, reminisci.—He sceal geþencan gæstes þearfe he shall think about the need of his soul, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 20; Cri. 1057. Geþenceþ thinketh, 117 a; Th. 449, 27; Dōm. 77. Ic geþence reminiscor, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic ænne ænlēpne ne mæg geþencan I cannot remember a single one, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 18; Hat. MS. Ðæt he ne mæg ende geþencan that he cannot consider his end, Beo. Th. 3473; B. 1734. Gif he hit geþencan can if he can consider it, Salm. Kmbl. 814; Sal. 406; Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 8; Dōm. 4. Hwæt! ðū lyt geþohtest lo! thou didst consider little, Soul Kmbl. 45; Seel. 23.

III. to think of, bear in mind, remember; recordari, cogitare, memor esse.—Mæg geþencan, ðæt geond ðas worlud wiht Dryhten wendeþ geneahte he may bear in mind that throughout this world the sagacious Lord alternates abundantly, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 10; Deor. 31; 83 b; Th. 314, 5; Mōd. 9. Ðe his synna geþenceþ who bears in mind his sins, 117 a; Th. 450, 6; Dōm. 83. Sōþfæste beot geþenceaþ the righteous think of the promise [of God], Ps. Th. 106, 41; 118, 74. Ic ealde dagas geþohte cogitavi dies antiquos, 76, 5. Geþenc se snotta fengel hwæt wit spræcon let the sagacious prince bear in mind what we have spoken, Beo. Th. 2952; B. 1474; Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 18; Cri. 370.

IV. to excogitate, devise, invent, conceive; excogitare, struere, invenire.—Dū meahst rād geþencan thou mayest devise counsel, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 28; Gen. 561. Mid swilcum mæg man rād geþencan with such one may devise counsel, 15; Th. 19, 4; Gen.

286. He worn geþenceþ hinderhōca he devises a number of stratagems, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 19; Mōd. 33. Se gerēfa hēt ða hālgan margaretan on karcerne betýnan ǝþ ðæt he geþohte hū he hire mægþhād forspilde the prefect ordered the holy Margaret to be shut up in prison until he had devised how he might destroy her virginity, Nar. 41, 17. He cwæþ ðæt he nān ryhtre geþencan ne meahste he said he could conceive nothing more right, Th. Ch. 171, 15. Hý grōfon æghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte they carved every stone as the emperor devised, Shr. 146, 17.

V. to resolve, intend, wish; intendere, velle.—Uton geþencan Hælande hēran let us resolve to obey the Saviour, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Se awyrgeða geþohte ðæt he heofcynigne hēran ne wolde the accursed one resolved that he would not obey heaven's king, 220; Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316; 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187. Ðū geþohtest ðæt ðū ðine mægþhād Meotude scealdes thou didst resolve that thou wouldest give to the Lord thy maidenhood, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. DER. þencan.

ge-peñian; p. eþe; pp. ed To stretch out, extend.—Geþenede extendens, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 49; 14, 31.

ge-peñsum; adj. Obsequious, obliging, serviceable; officiosus.—He wearþ geset cumena þen ðæt he mynsterlicum cumum geþeñsum wære he was appointed servant of guests that he might attend upon the monastic guests, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 24. Gif hwile sibling ðe biþ swā geþeñsum swilce ðin ægen fōt if any kinsman be as serviceable to thee as thy own foot, i. 516, 15.

ge-peōd; part. p. Captive; captivus.—Geþeōdo captivi, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 24. Fore geþeādum pro captivis, Rtl. 177, 19. v. ge-þeōn.

ge-peōdan, he -þeot; p. -þeode; pp. -þeoded, -þeod To join, connect, unite, associate, apply, adjust, translate; jungere, adjungere, conjugere, cōpilāre, sociāre, aptāre.—Ic geþeode conjugo, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Fordam forlēt se man fæder and mōder and geþeot hine to his wife quamobrem relinquet homo patrem suum et matrem et adhærebit uxori suæ, Gen. 2, 24; Mt. Bos. 19, 5. Ðe hī hie oftoft to geþeōdāp to whom they most frequently join themselves, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 34. He ðām wordum sōna monig word to geþeōde eis mox plura verba adjunxit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Ðæt ut Gode ðū geþeōdest ut nos Deo conjugeres, Hymn. Surt. 31, 29. Ðonne mihte he ðara rime geþeōded beon þes eorūm nūmēro sociāri, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 36; Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mihte swyðe well beon to him geþeōded se cwide ðe Jacob se heah-fæder cwæþ cū mērito pōtērat illud quod Patriarcha dicebat aptāri, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 25. Ðā wæs geþeōded hefig gefeoht conserito grāvi pralio, 2, 20; S. 521, 10; 4, 21; S. 590, 12. Ðæt bearn fæderlicum seile ys geþeōd quod partus paternæ sēdi jungitur, Hymn. Surt. 89, 32. Of hwylce cneorysse sculon cristene men mid heora mægum him betwiĥ on gesinscipe geþeōde beon usque ad quōtam generatiōnem fideles dōbeant cum propinquis sibi conjugio cōpilāri? Bd. i. 27; S. 490, 35; 2, 3; S. 504, 17. He hēt ðisne regul of læden-georde on englice geþeōdan he ordered to translate this rule from Latin into English, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28. v. ge-þýdan.

ge-peode, es; n. Language, speech, idiom, translation; lingua.—Nis nān mennisc geþeode non sunt sermones, Ps. Th. 18, 3. Ðær ðær hine nān man ne can ne he nænne mon ne furðum ðæt geþeode ne can where no man knows him nor he any man, nor does he know even the language, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 23. Ðæt ys gereht on ūre geþeode quod est interpretatum, Mt. Kmbl. i. 23; Mk. Skt. 5, 41; 15, 22; Homl. Th. i. 194, 1; Past. pref; Swt. 5, 13; Hat. MS. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas spræcon neāh ān geþeode the Finns and the Permsians spoke nearly one language, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 15. Hēr sind fif geþeode Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsce and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Bōc Leden there are five languages here, English, British, Scotch, Pictish, and Latin, Chr. Erl. 3, 2. Hī mihton sōna sprecan on æghwēlc ðara geþeoda ðe under heofonum is they could at once speak in every language under heaven, Shr. 85, 16; Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 26. Ðæt hēr ðy mārā wisdōm on londe wære ðy we mā geþeoda cūþon that there might be the more wisdom in the land the more languages we knew, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 25; Hat. MS. Hāt tōdælan heora geþeode divide linguas eorum, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ic ða geþeode to micclan gescēade telede I reckoned then a translation to make much difference, Lchdm. iii. 442, 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ge-diuti, Grff. v. 131.]

ge-peode. v. ingeþeode.

ge-peōdendlic; adj. Conjunctive, joining; copulativus.—Copulativæ ðæt synd geþeōdendlice copulativæ, that is, joining together, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 36.

ge-peōdnes, -ness, -nyss, e; f. [ge, þeodnes, -nys a joining]. I. a joining, juncture, joint; junctio, junctura, compages.—Seo geþeodnes ðæs heafdes tobrocen was the joining of the head was broken, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. He wæs býgendlic on ðām geþeodnessum his līpa he was flexible in the joints of his limbs, 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Monigra monna mōd to geþeodnesse ðæs heofonlican lifes onbærnde wæron multorum animi appetitum sunt vitæ cælestis accensi, 4, 24; S. 596, 37.

II. a conjunction.—Conjunctio mæg beon gecweden geþeodnyss conjunctio may be called 'geþeodnyss', Ælfc. Gr. 44, 2; Som. 45, 24; 5, 26; Som. 3, 50.

III. conjugation.—Conjugatio verborum is worda geþeodnyss . . . Conjugatio mæg beon gecweden geþeodnyss forðan ðe on ðære

beoþ manega word gepeóðe on áne declínunge, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 24, 19-23.

IV. a translation:—Deáh ða scearppancian witan disse englisca gepeóðnesse ne behófen *though the acute wise men need not this English translation*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32.

ge-peódræden, e; f. Fellowship, society:—Donne biþ ðe sêle ðæt ðu heora gepeódrædene forþuge *then it will be better for thee that thou avoid their society*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 17.

ge-peóðsumness, e; f. Assent, consent, agreement, Lk. Skt. p. 8, 1.

ge-peóðian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To steal, thief; furari:—Gif hwa on cirican hwæt gepeóðige if any one *thieve aught in a church*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Ðæt he hæbbe ær gepeóðat *that he had before thieved*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8, MSS. B. H.

ge-peón, ic -peó, pl. -peoþ; p. -peah, pl. -þugon; pp. -þogen To grow, grow up, increase, thrive, flourish, prosper; crescere, proficere, vigere:—

Lofðædum seal man gepeón a man shall flourish by praiseworthy deeds, Beo. Th. 56; B. 25: 1825; B. 910: Homl. Th. i. 12, 26. Erigende ic gepeó arando proficio, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 18. Ic strange odde gepeó vigeo, 26, 3; Som. 28, 47. Fela ricra manna gepeóþ Gode many rich men thrive to God, Homl. Th. i. 130, 33: ii. 22, 15. Gif þegen gepeah ðæt he þenode cynges if a *thane thrived so that he served the king*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18: 5, 6; Th. i. 192, 7, 9. Wæs his fæder ærest cyninges þegen and ða æt nehstan gepeah ðæt he wæs ciniges þegna aldrman his father was *first a king's thane, and at last rose to be chief of the king's thanes*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. Ðe Gode geþugon þurh gehaltsumnysse his beboda who *throve to God through observance of his commandments*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32: i. 444, 16. Gepeoh tela thrive well! Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218; Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 13; Hy. 11, 1. Ðæt ic ðe gepeoh þinga gehwylce *that I may thrive to it in everything*, 118 a; Th. 453, 9; Hy. 4, 12: L. Wg. 7, 10; Th. i. 188, 1, 8. Se ðe for wísdome wende to Scottum ðæt he ælpeóðig on lare geþuge who *for the sake of wisdom had gone to Scotland that in a foreign land he might increase in learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 19. Ða ða he geþogen wæs when he was *grown up*, 38, 9; L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 27. Se ðe swā geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde he who *had not so prosperous a vicegerent*, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5. Wæl geboren and yfele geþogen degener, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 6. Geþogen [geþogend, MS.] on mægne mactus virtute, 41; Som. 44, 14.

ge-peón, -þeowan; p. -þeode, -þeowde; pp. -þeod To tame, oppress; domare, opprimere:—Se mec ana mæg ecan meatum gepeón who *alone can tame me by his eternal powers*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 14; Ræ. 41, 91. Me dines yres egsa gepeowde the *terror of thine anger oppressed me*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þýwan and ge-þeod captive.

ge-peón; p. -þeode To do, commit, perform; perficere, patrare:—Ðæt we siddan forþ ða sellan þing symle mōten gepeón *that henceforth we may ever do those better things*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 31; Cri. 377. v. þeón.

ge-peot, es; n. Howling:—Wulfa gepeot howling of wolves, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 4.

ge-peot shall join, = 3rd pres. sing. of ge-peóðan.

ge-peowan to oppress, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-peón, -þýwan.

ge-peowian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To make a slave, enslave; servi-tuti subicere, in servitium redigere:—Ær hine mon gepeowode before he was *made a slave*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwelc man biþ niwan gepeowad if *any man be newly made a slave*, 48; Th. i. 132, 7; Th. Chart. 55, 9. Syndon cradolcild gepeowode infantes e cinābilis sunt mancipiū, Lupi Sermon. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 50.

ge-peosc a stripe, blow; verber, Dial. 1, 2.

ge-perscan; p. -pearsc, pl. -þurscon To strike, beat, thrash:—Ge-pearsca cædere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. To gepearscane, 15, 15. Geþurscon cederunt, 12, 3; Mt. Kmb. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-pewan; p. -þewde; pp. -þewd To oppress; opprimere:—He sárig folc, geþewde þurste, blissade he *gladdened the sorrowful people, oppressed with thirst*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. v. ge-þýwan.

ge-picfyldan; p. de To make thick; densare, Gl. Prud. 970.

ge-pigcan, -picgean; p. -þah To take, accept, receive; sumere, accipere:—Waldon ða swāgerēfan ða læswe forður gedrifan and ðone wudu gepigan ðonne hit aldergyro wēron the *swainreaves wanted to push the pasturage and take the wood further than the old rights extended*, Th. Ch. 70, 22. And hiera se æþeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebead and hiera nēnig hit gepigean nolde the *atheling offered every one of them money and life and none of them would accept it*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 6. Hit on mete odde on drince to piggeanne to *take it [poison] in meat or drink*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 16. He ðæt ful gepeah æt Wealþeón he *took the cup from Waltheow*, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628: 1241; B. 618: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Ðær ic beag gepah there I *received a bracelet*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 19; Vid. 65: 84 b; Th. 318, 24; Vid. 3. Londryht gepah he *received the land-right*, 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deor. 40: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Boethius se hæle hætte se ðone hlisan gepah Boethius the man was *named who got that fame*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 106; Met. 1, 53. Geþægon medoful manig they *took many a mead-cup*, Beo. Th. 2033; B. 1014.

ge-pigcan; pp. -piged To take:—Seoððan wæs mæce gepiged [Th. gepinged] afterwards was the *sword taken*, Beo. Th. 3881; B. 1938. v. pigcan wk.

ge-piédan. v. ge-peóðan.

ge-piéfian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To steal; furari, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8. v. ge-peóðan.

ge-pihan; p. -þah, -þāg, -þāh To thrive, prosper, grow; vigere, proficere, crescere:—Ælc ðara ðe Gode geþiþh every one *that thrives to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 29. Eadig biþ se ðe in his eðle geþiþh happy is he who *thrives in his country*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 21; Gn. Ex. 37. Alexandreas monna cynnes mæst gepah Alexandreas *prospered most of the race of men*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 23; Wid. 16: 40 b; Th. 134, 16; Gd. 508: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 24; Exod. 143. [Cf. ge-peón.] DER.

ge-pincā. v. ge-pinghu.

ge-pind. v. ge-pynd.

ge-pinde; pl. m. Rivals; æmulatores, Hpt. Gl. 429. [Cf. þindan.]

ge-ping, es; n. I. a council, an assembly; concilium, concio:—Ða se peóden ougan geþinges wrycan then did the *prince form a council*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. Hæt hie upastandan to Godes geþinge he *bade them arise to God's assembly*, Andr. Kmb. 1588; An. 7951.

II. a compact, an agreement, a condition; pactum:—Be diernum geþinge concerning a private compact, L. In. 52; Th. i. 134, 11, 12: 50; Th. i. 134, 1: L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 16; Th. Ch. 465, 12. Hig him gepingo budon ðæt hie him oðer flet eal gerymdon they *offered him conditions that they would wholly yield to him another dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2175; Th. 1085. v. Grm. R. A. 600.

III. what is impending over one, what is awaiting one, what is certainly to be expected or hoped for, fate, destiny; quod est imminens vel expectandum, fatum, sors:—Bād beadwa geþinges he *awaited the fate of the battle*, Beo. Th. 1423; B. 709: 802; B. 398. Wēndon hie þearla geþinga þræge hnāgran they *expected a worse period of severe fates*, Andr. Kmb. 3194; An. 1600: 1512; An. 757.

ge-pingan; p. -þang, pl. -þungon; pp. -þungen To thrive, grow, become excellent:—Metode gepungon Abraham and Loth Abraham and Lot *throve to the Lord* [cf. ge-peón], Cd. 82; Th. 103, 7; Gen. 1714; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 14; Met. 1, 7. Æghwæder heora wæs ælpeódig ðær and hwædere for heora lifes gearcunne gepungon ðæt hī būta wæron Abbudissan on ðam mynstre quæ utraque cum esset peregrina, præ merito virtutum ejusdem monasterii est abbatisa constituta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Wāt ic ðæt ðu wære on worlðrice gepungen þrymlice I *know that thou wert in this world exalted gloriously*, Soul Kmb. 328; Seel. 168. v. ge-þungen.

ge-pingan; pp. ed To determine, fix, destine:—Gif him ðonne Hrēðric to hofum Geata gepingeþ [MS. -ed] he mæg ðær fela frēonda findan if then *Hrethric determine to come to the Goths' courts he can find there many friends*, Beo. Th. 3678; B. 1857. Hafap him gepinged hider þeoden usser our *prince hath determined to come hither*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 9; Dōm. 5. [Cf. ge-pingian, II.] Wiste hilde gepinged he *knew war was destined*, Beo. Th. 1299; B. 647: Menol. Fox 326; Men. 164: 14; Men. 7.

ge-pingelic; adj. Concerning a council, Cot. 179.

ge-pingere, es; m. An intercessor:—We biddap ðætte fore us geþingere astonde quesumus ut pro nobis intercessor existat, Rtl. 44, 36.

ge-pingian; p. ode; pp. od, ad. I. [ge-ping, II.] to make terms with a person for one's self or for another, to be reconciled, to come to an agreement, to reconcile, settle a dispute, intercede, mediate:—Swā hie gepingian mægen wið cyning and his gerēfan according to the *terms they can make with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: 62; Th. i. 142, 3; Cod. Dipl. ii. 58, 26. Ða gepingadun wið ðæm wyrthum *conventiones facta cum operariis*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 20, 2; Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15: 628; Erl. 24, 4. Ðær genam Hettulf Honorius sweostor and siddon wið hine gepingode there *Ataulf took the sister of Honorius and afterwards made an agreement with him*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 15. Būtan ðu ær wið hī gepingige unless thou *first be reconciled to them*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 16; Jul. 198. Gepinge wið ðinum brōðer reconciliare fratri tuo, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 5, 24. Swā beoþ þeoda geþwære ðonne hý gepingad habbaþ so are *peoples in concord when they have made a treaty*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Goda bæd ðæt se kynning him geþingode wið Eadgife his bōca edgifit Goda *asked that the king would arrange for him with Eadgifu the restoration of his charters*, Th. Ch. 202, 32. He gepingade fæhþa mæste he *settled the greatest feud*, Exon. 16b; Th. 39, 2; Cri. 616; Blickl. Homl. 9, 6. Nā ðe gepingodre none the *more settled*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12, MS. B. Gehwices mannes dæda hine gewrēgaþ odde gepingiaþ every man's *deeds accuse him or reconcile him [to God]*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 38. Ðæt me seó hálge wið ðone hýhstan cyning geþingige *that the holy one intercede for me to the most high king*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 20; Jul. 717. Gippinge intercedat, Rtl. 66, 13: interuenire, 60, 42. Ðæt hī to ðam mildheortan Hēlende hire gepingodon *that they would intercede for her to the merciful Saviour*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 22: 528, 14; Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 2, 10:

Hat. MS. *Gepinga us intercede for us*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 29; Cri. 342.

II. *to determine*:—Hafaf nú þinging to us þeoden mæra *the great prince hath determined [to come] to us*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 12; Sat. 598. [Cf. ge-þingan.]

ge-þingio *a provision*; apparatio, Cot. 8, Lye.

geþing-sceat, es; *m. Ransom*:—He ne sealde Gode nænne geþingsceat wid his miltse *he gave God no ransom for his mercy*, Past. 45; Swt. 339, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-þingþu, -þingcþu, -þinch, -þynch, e; *f. I. honour, dignity, rank*; honor, dignitas:—He becom to ðære cynelicn geþincþe he arriued at the royal dignity, Homl. Th. i. 82, 1. Eal folc ðone eadigan Gregorius to ðære geþincþe gecceas *all folk chose the blessed Gregory to that dignity*, ii. 122, 22. Hū micelre geþincþe sý ðæt hālige mæden Maria of how great dignity is the holy maiden Mary, 22, 21. Godes gecorenan scinap on heofonlicum wuldre ælc be his geþingcþum; nū is geleafið ðæt seó eadige cwēn mid swā micclum wuldre and beorhtnysse oðre oferstige, swā micclum swā hire geþingcþu oðra hālgena unwidmetellice sind *God's elect shine in heavenly glory each according to his rank; now it is credible that the blessed queen excels others with so much brightness and glory, as much as her rank is not comparable with that of other saints*, i. 446, 2–5; Jud. Thw. p. 161, 21; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93; Homl. Th. ii. 450, 2. Sum geþungen lāreow wæs on Engla lande Albin gehāten and hæfde micelre geþincþa there was a certain distinguished teacher in England named Albin and he had great honour, Bout. Scrd. 17, 6. Him to wæron witode geþingþo to him wæs ðeosted honours, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 31; Gen. 475. Geþyncþum honourably, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 16; Gū. 577.

II. *a court, legal assembly*:—Ðæt griþ ðæt se ealdor-mann on fit-burgha geþincþe sylle and ðæt griþ ðæt man sylleþ on burh-geþincþe bēte man for the 'grith' which the alderman in the assembly of the five-burghs may give and for the 'grith' that is given in a burgh-assembly, let 'bōt' be made, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. [Cf. ge-þungen and ge-þing (?).]

ge-þingung, e; *f. Intercession*:—Gipungunge intercessione, Rtl. 71, 17; 124, 36.

ge-þinnian, -þingnian, -þynnian; *p. ode; pp. od To thin, lessen, diminish, dispel*; attenuare:—Ic hie sceal ærest geþinnian [geþingian, MS. Bod.] *I must first dispel them*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 19.

ge-þiōde speech. v. ge-þeode.

ge-þiōstriān; *p. ode; pp. od To obscure*; obscurāre:—Seó sunne oferliht ealle oðre steorran, and geþiōstrāp mid hire lehte *the sun out-shines all other stars, and obscures [them] with her light*, Bt. titl. ix; Fox xii. 2. Sunna biþ geþiōstroð sol contenebrabitur, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-þiwan; *p. de; pp. ed To threaten, rebuke, oppress*:—Simon me mid his englum geþiwe Simon threatened me with his angels, Homl. Th. i. 378, 2. Óp-ðæt hio oðer folc egsan geþiwdan until they oppressed other people with fear, Ps. Th. 104, 11. v. ge-þýwan.

ge-þofta, an; *m. A companion, comrade*; sōdālis, contubernālis:—Onbræd se his geþofta and lōcāde to him *expergefactus sōdālis respexit eum*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 17. Ðe ær his geþofta was who was formerly his companion, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 18; 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45. Geþofta contubernālis, Ælf. Gr. 49; Som. 65, 80; Wrt. Voc. 34, 12. Ðæt ðū sī gemyndig dīnes getreowan geþoftan tū mēmor sīs fīdissimī sōdālis, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 25. Gemette he ðone his geþoftan slæpendne inwēnt sōdālem dormientem, 3, 27; S. 559, 14. He gesomnode wered his geþoftena he collected a band of his companions, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 14, 2; Shr. 196, 20. Geþofta cliens, Wrt. Voc. 291, 33.

ge-þoftian; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed To associate, join, to enter into an agreement*; associāre, sociatētem inire:—Geþoftade he wið Ptholomeus he joined with Ptolemy, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 26. Seleucus and Demetrius him togædere geþoftedan Seleucus and Demetrius joined together, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 14.

ge-þoftræden, e; *f. Companionship, fellowship, converse*; consortium:—God to him genam geþoftrædene God held converse with him, Homl. Th. i. 90, 20.

ge-þoftscipe, es; *m. Companionship, society*; consortium:—Ðýlæs he sīe innan asliten from ðæm geþoftscipe ðæs incundan dēman lest he be inwardly cut off from the society of the internal judge, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 16, 20; Swt. 353, 3.

ge-þogen grown up, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 9; pp. of ge-þeón.

ge-þoht, es; *m. n. [ge-þoht, pp. of ge-þencan to think] THOUGHT, thinking, mind, determination*; cōgitatio, mens:—Ðæt was prælic geþoht that was a guilty thought, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426; Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 6; Kl. 43. Fordonde mannes geþoht mægen andetteþ quia cōgitatio hōminis confitebūtur tibi, Ps. Th. 75, 7; 32, 10. Mauna cynnes [MS. kynnes] costere hafaf accenned on ðē ða unablinnu ðæs yfelan gepohes the tempter of mankind [lit. of the race of men] hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought, Guth. 7; Gdwn. 46, 10; Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 32; Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. Minne gehýraþ anfealdne geþoht hear my simple thought, Beo. Th. 517; B. 256; 1225; B. 610; Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 339. Hwile mid gepohte some-

times with thought, Hy. 3, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 45; Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 27; Wand. 88. Ðæt gepohas sýn awrigene of manegum heortum ut reuelentur ex multis cordibus cōgitatiōnes, Lk. Bos. 2, 35; Ps. Th. 138, 2. Gē sind earmra gepohta ye are of poor thoughts, Andr. Kmbl. 1488; An. 745; Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. On gepohtum in cōgūtatiōnibus, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Ðæt he him afire frēcne gepohas that he banish from him wicked thoughts, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284; 217; Th. 277, 18; Sat. 206. The following examples are neuter:—Þurh dymne [or = dymne?] gepoht through dark counsel, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12; Ps. Th. 139, 2.

ge-þohte thought, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187; p. of geþencean.

ge-þolian, to -þolianne, -þolienne, -þoligenne; *p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed [polienne to bear, suffer]*. I. *to bear, suffer, endure, sustain*; sufferre, pāti, sustinēre:—Hea gepolas patiuntur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 10; Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 12. Hie gepolian sceolon earmlic wite they shall suffer miserable torment, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 26; Sat. 636; Elen. Kmbl. 2582; El. 1292. Ðæt Andrea þūhte þeóðbealo þearlic to gepolianne that seemed to Andrew a general evil hard to bear, Andr. Kmbl. 2274; An. 1138; Beo. Th. 2842; B. 1419; Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 7; Gū. 1039. To gepolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. To gepoligenne, 3317; An. 1661. We hēnþo gepoliap we shall suffer punishment, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399; Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 30; Jul. 340. He feala wita gepolode he endured a multitude of torments, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492; Beo. Th. 297; B. 147. Ic ðæt for worulde gepolade I suffered that for the world, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 13; Cri. 1424; 29 a; Th. 88, 21; Cri. 1443. Gepoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Gepola Drihtnes willan sustine Dōminum, 26, 16; Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107.

II. *to have patience, endure, wait, remain*; perdūrāre, mānēre:—Ðū scealt gepolian sume hwile thou must bear [with me] for some time, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 8. Gif he inne gepolian wille if he will remain within, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 6; Beo. Th. 6210; B. 3109. Se ðe gepolias on ende qui sustinuerit in finem, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13; 14, 34.

III. *with the gen. To suffer loss of, forfeit, lose*; cārere:—Ic gepolian sceal þinga æghwylces I must forfeit everything, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 17; Sat. 273.

ge-þonc, es; *m. n. Thought, mind, understanding*; cōgitatio, mens:—Gleaw on geþonce cunning in thought, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 13. Þurh glædne geþonce through benign thought, Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. Ðæt ic him monigfealde ongænbere grimra geponca that I present manifold dire thoughts to him, 71 a; Th. 264, 21; Jul. 367; 31 a; Th. 97, 1; Cri. 1584. Ic onsende in breostsefan bitre geponcas I send into his mind bitter thoughts, 71 b; Th. 266, 29; Jul. 405. He us geþonc sylleþ, missenlicu mōð he gives us understandings, various minds, 89 a; Th. 334, 7; Gu. Ex. 13. Breost innan weoll þeostum geponcum his breast boiled within with dark thoughts, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332; Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 4; Az. 68. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þracen; *part. p. Prepared, decked*; ornatus:—Geþracen hors manus vel brunicus, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18; Wrt. Voc. 17, 22. [Cf. ge-þrac apparatus, Lye.]

ge-þræc, -þrec, es; *n. Press, crowd, crush, tumult*:—Ac wæs flōd to deop atol yða geþrac but too deep was the flood, the fierce press of the waves, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 13; Rā. 23, 7; 101 a; Th. 381, 26; Rā. 3, 2. Þurh præta geþracu [?], 109 a; Th. 417, 17; Rā. 36, 6. Beorna geþrec press of men, Elen. Kmbl. 228; El. 114; Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44; Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 13; Rā. 4, 61. Geþrec clangor, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-þrac apparatus, adjutorium, Cot. 1, Lye.

ge-þræstan; *p. -þræste; pp. -þræst To twist, hurt, torment, afflict*; contēdere, affligere:—Gefeoll he semninga on his earm ufan, and ðone swýðe geþræste and gebrac repente corruens brachium contriuit, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. Se hæleþ heortan geþræste qui sanat contritos corde, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Weorþen hī swā geþræste mid hungre ðæt hi eton swýnen flæsc may they be so tormented with hunger as to eat swine-flesh, Ps. Th. 16, 14. On ðām dagum ðe ic geþræsted was in die afflictionis meæ, 17, 19. Godes engel hī geþræste angelus Domini affligens eos, 34, 6.

ge-þræstian adducere, præjudicare, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-þræstnes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, contrition*; contritio:—On swā mycelre geþræstnesne in tanta contritiōne, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 27.

ge-þræfod corrected, chastised, v. þrāfian.

ge-þrang, es; *n. A throng, crowd, tumult*; turba, tumultus:—On geþrang in the throng, Byrht. Th. 140, 36; By. 299. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ge-threngi Ger. ge-dränge.]

ge-þrāwan, -þrāwan; *p. -þreow, pl. -þreowon; pp. -þrāwen, -þrāwen To twist; torquere*:—Ðæt geþrāwene [geþrāwene, MS. Cot.] twīn byssus torta, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 11; Hat. MS. 18 b, 15. Geþrāwan torquere, Hpt. Gl. 435.

ge-þreān; *p. -þreāde; pp. -þreād To reprove, rebuke, afflict, vex, constrain, compel*; corripere, increpare, arguere, cogere, affligere, coartare, urgere, vexare:—Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ rihtlice he is yðel geþreād he who lives for himself is rightly reprov'd as idle, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 5.

Huelc from iúh geƿreáþ mec *quis ex vobis arguit me?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 46; 16, 18. He geƿreáde ðæt wind ille increpavit ventum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24; 9, 55. Geƿreá hine increpa illum, 17, 3. Ne geƿreá me neque corripas me, Ps. Surt. 37, 2. From gíƿreáðum ab increpantibus, Rtl. 19, 15. Hú beó ic geƿreáð quomodo coarctor, Lk. 12, 50. Ic was geƿreáð ðæt ic ðe sóhte *I was compelled to seek thee*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Egsan geƿreáð afflicted with terror, 30 b; Th. 95, 28; Cri. 1564; 33 b; Th. 106, 22; Gú. 45; Cd. 90; Th. 112, 4; Gen. 1865; 126; Th. 161, 21; Gen. 2668: And. Kmbl. 781; An. 391. He náhte his lichoman gewæld ac he wæs mid godcundum mægene geƿreáð he had no power over his body, but was afflicted by the divine might, Blickl. Homl. 223, 12.

ge-prĕatian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [*prĕatian to urge, press*] *To urge, oppress, threaten, rebuke, compel, restrain, afflict, torment;ургере, cōgere, affligere, tribulare*.—Ne meahð ðu mec geƿreátian ðe to gisingan thou canst not compel me to be thy wife, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 33; Jul. 54. On yrre ðu folc geƿreátian in ira populos confringes, Ps. Th. 55, 6; Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 6; Jul. 176. Se snáw hý geƿreátat the snow oppresses them, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Gefýd and geƿreátod rebuked and threatened, Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436; 2231; An. 1117; Elen. Kmbl. 1387; El. 695. Hungre geƿreátad oppressed by hunger, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 8; Gú. 888. ðæt geƿreátade mōð biþ suife raðe gehwierfed to fionga the rebuked mind will very soon be turned to hatred, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 13; Hat. MS. Hie hine hæfdon geƿreátodne mid fýrenum racentum ðæt he ne mōste gecwēðan [*Miltsa me God? they had restrained him with fiery chains from saying 'Have mercy on me, O God!'*] Blickl. Homl. 43, 30; 221, 15. Geƿreátad coactus, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Petrus ongan gíƿreátiga hine *Petrus coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 32; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26; 20, 31. Sóna geƿreátade þegnas his statim coegit discipulos suos, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

ge-prec. v. ge-þræc.

ge-prĕstan, Ps. Surt. 146, 3. v. ge-þrĕstan.

ge-þring, es; *n.* [*ge-þringan to press*] *A press, tumult, crowd, throng; tumultus, turba*.—Ofer wætera gefpring over the throng of waters, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21; Edg. 47; Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368; Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Wæs gíþring there was a throng, Lk. Skt. Rush. 8, 42. [*O. Sax. ge-þring.*] Cf. ge-þrang.

ge-þringan; *p.* þrang, þringde [*North. Gospels*], *pl.* þrungon; *pp.* þrungeon *To press, oppress; comprimere, contendere, opprimere*. I. *v. intrans*.—Ceól up gefrang the keel pressed up, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912. Deáþ in gefrong death pressed in, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 34; Gú. 835. Hú he þurh ðæt folc gefrang how he pressed through the people, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30. Gefringcas to ingeongan contendere intrare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24. Hæfde ða se æþeling in gefrunge then had the noble one pressed in, Andr. Kmbl. 1980; An. 992. Wæs ða ende-dōgor neáþ gefrunge the final day had come near, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 10; Gú. 906. ðære tide ys neáþ gefrunge it is close upon the time, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 31; Jud. 287; Cd 116; Th. 151, 15; Gen. 2509.

II. *v. trans*.—Woldon Rōmward rice gefþringan they would oppress the power of the Romans, Elen. Kmbl. 80; El. 40. Me fienlustas ðine gefþringe me thy sinful lusts oppressed, Exon. 98 b; Th. 369, 2; Seel. 35; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 5; Met. 1, 3. Gefþringdon hine comprimebant eum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. From ðam here was gefþringed f gefþrunge a turba comprimebatur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 42. Calde gefþrunge wæron mīne fēt pinched with cold were my feet, Exon. 81 b; Th. 366, 16; Seef. 8. Wombe gefþrunge a swollen belly, 129 a; Th. 485, 3; Rā. 84, 2.

ge-þristian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [*þrist, þriste bold*] *To dare, presume; audere, præsumere*.—Ic ne geþristige ego non audeo, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 5. Fordam he geþristade quod se præsumpsisset, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15.

ge-þristlæcan; *p.* læhte, læcte *To dare, presume, excite; provocare*.—Ne geþristlæcaþ hī ðæt hī mǎnswergen on his noman they never dare to sware falsely in his name, Shm. 109, 17. Þurh Albinus swiðost ic geþristlæhte ðæt ic dorste ðis weorc ongyunnan hortatu præcipue ipsius Albini ut hoc opus adgredi auderem provocatus sum, Bd. pref; S. 472, 11. Eáðrð biððeð ðæt nān man geþristlice his cynelician gefe gewonian Eadred prays that no man will presume to diminish his royal gift, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. We geþristlæcton provocavimus, Cot. 154.

ge-þrowian, þrowigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To suffer*.—Feolo gefrowia multa pati, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 22. Gē ondsprymse gefrowiges vos scandalum patiemini, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. On hwylce þeoden engla gefrowode on which the prince of angels suffered, Elen. Kmbl. 1714; El. 859. Se cyle gefrowode wið ða hæto the cold should suffer by the heat, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33. Gefrowade, 1123; El. 563. Twegen mid him gefrowedon two suffered with him, 1706; El. 855. Sunu monnes gefrowend biþ Filius hominis passurus est, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 12. Ðu bist gefrowad tu cruciaris, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. He swā mycel for ure lufan gefrowode he has suffered so much for love of us, Blickl. Homl. 25, 3; 91, 12. Gefrowade, Elen. Kmbl. 1035; El. 519.

Deáþ he gefrowode for us he suffered death for us, Blickl. Homl. 85, 2; Cd. 228; Th. 306, 18; Sat. 666. He æt ðæm unlædum Iudæum manig bysmor gefrowade he suffered many contumelies at the hands of the wicked Jews, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31.

ge-þruen [= ge-þuren]; *part. p.* Pressed together, compact:—Eorþe is hefige oðrum gesceaftum þice geþruen earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compact, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. v. ge-þweran.

ge-þryccan, þryccan; *p.* þryde *To press, compress, bind a book* [?], restrain, express; premere, comprimere, exprimere, operire:—Oder geþryde f awræt alius expressit, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 6. Eþiluald hit úta gíþryde Ethewold bound [?] it, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note, p. viii. Ðone fiond úserne geþrycg hostem nostrum comprime, Rtl. 180, 18.

ge-þryde. v. ge-þryccan.

ge-þryle an assembly, a meeting; frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle for the folk's assembly, Hom. 8, Cal. Jan. p. 18, Lye.

ge-þryscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To press, oppress, press down, depress; premere, deprimere*.—Ðæt hine ne gefryscen nān wiðermōðnes to ormōðnesse non aspera ad desperationem premant, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18; Hat. MS. 17 b, 26. Ðonne sió þreáung biþ ungemetgað donne biþ ðæt mōð ðas alygtendan mid ormōðnesse gefrysced cumque increpatio immoderate accenditur, corda delinquentium in desperatione deprimuntur, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19; Hat. MS.

ge-þryþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [*þryþ power, strength*] *To strengthen, arm; corroborare*.—Deáþ nimeþ wiga wælgifre wæþpum gefryþed ealdor ána he geswæde, the blood-greedy warrior, armed with weapons, takes the life of every one, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 9; Ph. 486.

ge-þūf growing, luxuriant; luxurians, Cot. 123, 198. v. þūf, þūfan.

ge-þugon thrive, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32; *p.* pl. of ge-þeōn.

ge-þuhtsum; *adj.* Abundant:—Hit wæs ær ðær singal drowung and sōna æfter ðam com gefuhtsum rēn on eorþan there had been there before continual drought, and directly after that came abundant rain on the earth, Shm. 113, 20. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þyht.]

ge-þuild patience, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 7. v. ge-þyld.

ge-þun, es; *n.* A noise; clangor:—Us þuhte for þam gefune ðæt sió eorþe eall cracode it seemed to us from the noise that the earth all cracked, Ps. Th. 45, 3.

ge-þungen; *part. p.* Grown, thriven, advanced [*morally, mentally, etc.*], excellent, pious, noble, perfect:—Leomum gefungen perfect in its limbs, Exon. 64 a; Th. 241, 1; Ph. 649. On gefungenum wæstmē in mature growth, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 25. Gefungen emeritus, proventus, Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 52; Wrt. Voc. 47, 56. ðæt nēnig þing ne gedafenade swā æþelum cýninge and swā gefungenum quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38; 2, 1; 501, 34; Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14; 126, 28. Gōðne wer and gefungenne to biscop hæde virum bonum et aptum episcopatu, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 11; 4, 23; S. 594, 6. Sum æfast mann and gefungen veracem ac religiosum hominem, 3, 19; S. 549, 24. Sum gefungen and gedēfe sacer sacerdos quietus, Nar. 37, 25. Mōð gefungen mens sobria, Ps. Stev. ii. 202, 7. Wæs he swiðe gefungen on his þeawum he was very excellent in his conduct, Blickl. Homl. 217, 6; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129. Cwēn mōde gefungen the queen excellent of mind, Beo. Th. 1252; B. 624. Fegen gefungen an illustrious minister, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528; Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 8; Jul. 262. Ic ða gefungnestan nemde I have named the most distinguished, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6; 905; Erl. 98, 30. Hafa ðu me to ðan gefungnestan wife have me as the most excellent wife, Shm. 40, 17. [*O. Sax. gi-þungan.*]

ge-þungenlice; *adv.* Soberly; sobrie, Ps. Stev. ii. 201, 21.

ge-þungenness, -ness, e; *f.* Increase, growth, piety, excellence, gravity:—Ðæt wæs ðæt templ ðære gefungenesse and ealre clænnesse that was the temple of piety and all purity, Blickl. Homl. 5, 20; Shm. 40, 2; 44, 9. Gefungennis incrementum, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 6. Gefungenness perfectio, Mone Gl. 365.

ge-þurfan, ic þearf; *p.* þorfte *To have need or necessity; indigere, necesse habere*:—Dýlæs ðe geþearfe to oðres mannes æhtum lest thou have need of another man's goods, Prov. Kmbl. 73. v. þurfan.

ge-þwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare, emollire*:—Gif þat wæter hī ne geþwānde if the water moisten it not, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Ða adrugodan heortan gefwēnan mid ðam fíowendan ýðon [ýðum, MS. Cot.] his lāre corda arenita doctrina fluentis irrigare, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 19; Hat. MS. 14 a, 15; 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. Hīs lēcas tilodan and done swile mid sealfum and mid beþenum gefwēnan woldon curabant medici tumorem adpositis pigmentorum fomentis emollire, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20.

ge-þwēran mansuescere, respirari, Gl. Prud. 644, 714.

ge-þwære, þwære; *adj.* United, agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant, concordant, mild, gentle, peaceful; concors, congruus, consōnus, mansuētus, pācificus, plācidus:—Gefwære concors, Ælf. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4; MSS. C. D. Gefwære sang hārmōnia, Ælf. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 59; Wrt. Voc. 28, 39. Ðu noldest on eallum þingum beon gefwære ðæs unrihtwisan cýninges willan thou wouldest not in all things be conformable

to the will of the unrighteous king, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 16. Sum hafaf mōd and word monnum geþwære one has mind and words agreeable to men, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 15; Crā. 85. Þegnas syndon geþwære the thanes are united, Beo. Th. 2464; B. 1230; Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 33; Cri. 127; 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Wurdon ealle gereord geān-læhte and geþwære all languages became united and concordant, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Ða geþwæran yrfweardiaþ eorþan mansuēli hæreditabunt terram, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. On geþwærum limum in agreeing limbs, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðonne hit æfre geþwærust sý ondræt ðe ðonne ungeþwærnisse when things go most smoothly, then expect trouble, Prov. Kmbl. 75.

ge-pwærian, -pwærian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od.* I. to cause to agree, to make accordant, mild:—He geþwærede ða ðe ðæt ungeþwære wæron he brought those to agree who until then had disagreed, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta and geþwæraþ ða he betwuh him wuniaþ God regulates all creatures and makes them agree when they exist together, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10; 8; Fox 224, 9, Cot. MS. Geþweraþ [geþweraþ?] Bt. Met. Fox 29, 94; Met. 29, 47. Ðu geþwæras tu mitigas, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 10. Geþwærodes mitigasit, 84, 3.

II. to be or become in accord, to agree, consent, be agreeable; consentire, concordare, congruere, convenire:—Se eorl nolde nā geþwærian ðære infare the earl would not consent to the entrance, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Uton geþwærian mid ðam yrþlinge conveniamus apud aratorem, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 27. Gif twegen of eow geþwæriaþ be ælcum þinge si duo ex vobis consenserint de omni re, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ðes ne geþwærode hyra geþeahte hic non consenserat consilio eorum, Lk. Bos. 23, 51. Hi geþwæredon sibi concordant, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 16. Ða þing ðe geþwæredon ænnysse ðære cyricican sibbe ea quæ unitati pacis ecclesiasticæ congruerent, 4, 5; S. 571, 42. Ðu ðe wære geþwærigende ðam Hælende thou that wast consenting to the Saviour, Nicod. Thw. 6, 24.

geþwær-læcan, -læcan; *p. -læhte; pp. -læht* To agree, assent to; concordare, assentire:—He sæde ðæt heora þeawas ne mihton his dihte geþwær-læcan he said that their manners could not accord with his disposition, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 7. Se ðe sōþlice God lufað nele he widerian ongeān his bebodum ac hi geþwær-læhþ he that truly loves God will not resist his commands but comply with them, 522, 19. Seō sæ and se mōna geþwær-læcaþ the sea and the moon agree, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 15; Lchdm. 268, 12. Ða hæðengylðan ðisum cwide geþwær-læhton the idolaters assented to this proposal, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34. Geþwær-læcan to agree, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 1.

ge-pwærlice, -pwærlice; *adv. Harmoniously, in accord*:—Siō sunne and se mōna ricsiþa swiðe geþwærlice the sun and moon rule very harmoniously, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6. Geþwærlice consonanter, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 35.

ge-pwærnes, -ness, niss, -e; *f. Concord, agreement, mildness; concordia, mansuetudo*:—Mid fægerre geþwærnesse pulchra concordia, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 23. Sibb and geþwærnyss pax et concordia, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 25; Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. He ðæt rice heold on gōðre geþwærnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse he held the kingdom in great peace and tranquillity, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 23; 827; Erl. 64, 8. Geþwærnyssse mansuetudinem, Ps. Spl. 44, 6; Prov. Kmbl. 23.

ge-pwean; *p. -þwōh, pl. -þwōgun; pp. -þwāgen, -þwēgen, -þwogen, -þwæn* To wash:—Ongann gepuoa foet his coepit rigare pedes ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38. Gepuogon ðæt nett lavabant retiam, 5, 2. Būta after gepuogon hondo nisi crebro lavarent manus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 3. Būton hi gepwēgene beon nisi baptizarent, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Se ðe gepuān is qui lavatus est, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Hwī he geþwogen nære quare non baptizatus esset, Lk. Bos. 11, 38.

ge-pweore, es; *n. Curd, what is coagulated; coagulum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19. v. buter-geþweor.

ge-pweran; *p. -þwær, pl. -þwæron; pp. -þworen, -þuren* To stir, beat or mix together, to churn, make thick [as butter from cream], poetically, to forge; cudere:—Genim cū meoluc būtan wætere læt weorþan to fletum gepwer to buteran take cow's milk, without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter, L. M. i. 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Geþworen [Lye], geþrofen [Wrt.] fiēte churned cream; lactudicium, Wrt. Voc. 290, 28. Heoru hamere gepuren the sword forged with the hammer, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285; Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 16; Rā. 87, 1. Eorpe is hefige ðārum gesceaftum þicre gepuren earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compacted, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. [Cf. þwiril verberaturium; O. H. Ger. ga-dweran confundere, miscere, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-pwære; *adj. United, agreeing; concors, Ælf. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4; Shrn. 182, 5. v. ge-þwære.*

ge-pwerian, -pweorian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed* To mix, mingle:—Gepwere mix, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 25. Geþweorod sint þegnas togædere the ministers are mingled together [cf. v. 66], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 143; Met. 20, 72. [Cf. ge-pweran, ge-pwærian; and O. H. Ger. tuaron, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-pwin [-þwing? Grn: cf. O. Sax. ge-þwing; O. H. Ger. ge-dwing], es; *n. Torment; tormentum. v. hell-geþwin.*

ge-pwinglod; *part. p. Compressed, fastened up*:—Ða Ismaeli hæfdon geþwinglode loccas the Ishmaelites had their hair fastened up [?], Shrn. 38, 5.

ge-pwit, es; *n. What is cut or shaved off, shavings, cuttings, chips; assulæ*:—Heo of ðære ilcan stybe spōnas þweoton ond sceafpan [ðæt geþwit, MS. B.] nōmon ond in wæter sendon they cut off chips from the very stud [prop] and threw the cuttings into the water, Bd. 3, 17, MS. T; S. 544, 44, col. 2, note. DER. þwitan.

ge-pýan; *p. de; pp. ed* To press; premere:—Geþýþ hý presses them, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303; Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. þýan.

ge-pýðan; *p. de; pp. ed* To join, associate; sociare:—Monige to ðære ānnesse hī geþýddan þurh geleāfan ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican plūres unitati se sanctæ Christi ecclēsiæ crēdendo sociare, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Saga hū ðū ðec geþýde on clēnra gemong say how thou associatest thyself in the company of the pure! Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 22; Jul. 419. Us is swiðe mycel nēðþearf ðæt we us geþýdon to ūrum hālgum gebedum there is very great need for us to betake ourselves to our holy prayers, Blickl. Homl. 133, 8. Wit sceoldan beon tosamne geþýdde we had to be joined together, Shrn. 39, 19. He was Gūþlāce neāh geþýded he was nearly associated to Guthlac, 47 a; Th. 162, 6; Gū. 971. v. ge-þeodan.

ge-pýðe; *adj. Good*:—Sum biþ ārfæst and ælmes-georn þeawum geþýde one is pious and charitable, morally good, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 14; Crā. 68. [Cf. Goth. þiuh.]

ge-pýht; *adj. Good, advantageous*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 25; Reim. 18. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þuhtsum.]

ge-pýlan succumbere, consentire, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-pýld, e; *f. Patience, resignation; patientia*:—Ðu me eart fæle geþýld tu es patientia mea, Ps. Th. 70, 4; Ps. Spl. 61, 5; Job Thw. 167, 16. Sum þafāþ in geþýlde ðæt he seal one allows what he must with patience, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crā. 71. On geþýlde in patientia, Lk. Bos. 8, 15. Gehafa geþýld on me patientiam hābe in me, Mt. Bos. 18, 26; Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 3; Crā. 79; Beo. Th. 2795; B. 1395. Mid geþýlde with patience, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 12; Ps. Th. 91, 13. Eal ðū hit geþýldum gehealdest thou supportest it all patiently, Beo. Th. 3415; B. 1705. Forber oft ðæt ðū wrecan mæge geþýld biþ middes eādes often forbear when vengeance is in your power, patience is half happiness, Prov. Kmbl. 25. [O. Sax. gi-þuld; O. H. Ger. ge-dult; Ger. ge-duld.]

ge-pýlðelic; *adj. Patient*:—Crist us onstealde geþýlðelice bysene Christ has set us an example of patience, Blickl. Homl. 75, 29.

ge-pýlðelice; *adv. Patiently, quietly; patienter*:—Drihten deofles costunga geþýlðelice abær the Lord bore the temptation of the devil patiently, Blick. Homl. 33, 28; Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 46.

ge-pýldig; *adj. Patient, long-suffering, quiet; patiens, longānimis*:—Þeāwīæst and geþýldig upright and patient, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 8; Gen. 2662; 92; Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942. Geþýldig and swýðe mild-heort patiens et multum misericors, Ps. Spl. 144, 8; Ps. Th. 85, 14; 102, 8. Geþýldigē hī beoþ patientes erunt, Ps. Spl. C. 91, 14. Ða geþýldigan sustinentes, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. [O. H. Ger. ge-dultig; Ger. ge-duldig.]

ge-pýldigean, -þýldgian, -þýldian; *p. ode; pp. od* To be patient, to bear patiently, endure, to bear, endure, sustain; sustinere, patientiam habere, tolerare, pati:—He ne mæg geþýldgian ðæt he ðæt forhele he cannot bear to conceal it, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 6, 8. Geþýldega patientiam habe, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Ðē ic geþýldgode ealne dæg te sustinui tota die, Ps. Spl. 24, 5. Geþýldigendum patientibus, 102, 6. Geþýldigendum, Ps. Spl. T. 145, 5. [O. H. Ger. ge-dultian; Ger. ge-dulden.]

ge-pýldiglice. v. ge-þýlðelice.

ge-pýll, es; *n. A breeze, air*:—Giþýll scendende aura corrumpens, Rtl. 121, 38.

ge-pýlmēðan to make patient, bring down:—Hī geþýlmēde synt ipsi obligati sunt, Ps. Lamb. 19, 9.

ge-pýlmōð; *adj. Patient*; patiens, Lye.

ge-pýlmōðness, e; *f. Patience*; patientia, Lye.

ge-pýn = ge-pýan to press:—He mæg ealla gesceafta on ānes weax-æpples [MS. -æples] onlicnisse geþýn he can press all creatures into the likeness of a wax apple, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34.

ge-pýncan; *p. -þūhte; pp. -þūht* To seem, appear:—Ðær him wite-beorhte wongas geþūhton where appeared to them plains beautifully bright, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804. Se ðe to-dæg is ūre folgere geþūht he who to-day seems our follower, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 20. His loccas and his beard wæron gylðen geþūht his hair and his beard seemed of gold, Nar. 43, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 80, 12. Ðonne wære geþūht swilce . . . then it would have seemed as if . . . i. 578, 3. Is me geþūht it seems to me, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 6; Gū. 989; 49 a; Th. 109, 18; Gū. 1096. v. þyncan.

ge-pýncp. v. ge-pincp.

ge-pýnd, es; *n. A swelling*:—Wið gepind against a swelling, Herb. 46, 4; Lchdm. i. 150, 1. [Cf. to-þunden.]

ge-pynge, es; *n. Growth, increase, advancement, honour*:—Dætte he hæbbe forþgeong and gepynge that he may have advancement and honour, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 11. *Gilynge provectum*, Rtl. 50, 21. [*Cf. ge-pungen.*]

ge-pynnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To thin, lessen, diminish*; *attenuare*:—Gepynnnode synt eágan mine *attenuati oculi mei*, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 14. *v. ge-pinnian.*

ge-pyrst; *adj. Thirsty*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde the *thirsty man milked the hind*, Shrn. 130, 4.

ge-pýwan, -þýan, -þíwan, -þéwan, -þeón, -þeówan; *p. -þýwde, -þýde; pp. -þýd To press, impel, urge, force, impress, rebuke, oppress*; *premere, trudere, urgere, compellere, imprimere, increpare, opprimere*:—Se snaw geþýp hý and geþreatap the snow presses and afflicts them, Salm. Kmb. 607; Sal. 303. Ðu Reádne Sæ ricene geþýwdest *increpavit Mære Rubrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. He Ægypti egesan geþýwde mid feala tæcna *põsult in Ægypto signa sua*, 77, 43. Hí mec þingum geþýdan they pressed me violently, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 10; Rā. 61, 14. Geþýd and geþreatod rebuked and threatened, Andr. Kmb. 871; An. 436. Gesáwon hî swilce mannes fôlæsta fæstlice on ðam stâne geþýde they saw as it were a man's footsteps firmly impressed on the stone, Homl. Th. i. 506, 12.

ge-pýwe; *adj. Customary, usual*:—Him geþýwe wæs ðæt he oft ðær wunode [*other version has his gewuna wæs*] *sæpius ibidem diverit ac manere consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24. Swā him geþýwe ne wæs as was not usual with him, Beo. Th. 4054; B. 2332. *v. ungeþeawe.*

ge-tidan, -týdan; *p. de; pp. ed [tidan to betide] To betide, happen*; *contingere*:—Getiðep oft it often happens, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 13. Ðe-læs ðe ðe on sumum þingum wyrs getiðe ne deterius tibi aliquid contingat, Jn. Bos. 5, 14. Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . it happened that . . ., Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tigan; *pp. -tíged To tie, bind*:—Forhwon fealleþ se snāw wæstmæs getígeþ why does the snow fall, bind up the fruits? Salm. Kmb. 606; Sal. 302. Ðær stóð ān ramm getígeþ be ðam hornum there stood a ram tied by the horns, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 3; i. 206, 10; Lk. Bos. 19, 30; Mt. Bos. 21, 2.

ge-tigþian to grant, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. *v. ge-tíðian.*

ge-tihhian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To appoint, determine, assign*; *stātūere, decernere, assignare*:—Swā he æt fruman getihhod hæfde as he at the beginning had determined, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 220, 26. Hafast ðe ānum eall getihhad land and leóde thou hast brought all the land and people on thyself, Andr. Kmb. 2642; An. 1322. *v. ge-teohhian, -tioh-hian.*

ge-tihtan; *p. te To incite, urge, persuade*:—Ic getihte hundas mīne *instigo canes meos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Getiht *suasum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 53. Getiht *instigatus, præmonitus, compunctus*, Hpt. Gl. 420.

ge-tihtlod, -tíhtled, -týhtlod, -týhtled; *part. [tíhtlian to accuse] Accused; accūsātus*:—Gif se getihtloda man mārān werude beó donne twelfa sum if the accused man be of a larger company than twelve, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Nān man ne tæce his getihtledan man fram him, ær he hæbbe ryht geworhte let no one dismiss his accused man from him before he has done what is right, i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23.

ge-tilian, -tilgan; *p. ode; pp. od. I. to strive after, to get by striving, to obtain, procure, acquire; acquirere*:—Ne ic mārān getilge to haldænne nor do I strive to have more, Shrn. 183, 3. Se ðe hit ðeð him seluan ece hellewite ungesæliglice getilaþ he who does it will miserably get for himself everlasting hell torment, Th. Chart. 117, 24. Hæbbe ic þearfe ðæt ic ðīne hyldo getilge I have need that I acquire thy grace, Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 8; Hy. 4, 29. [*Goth. ga-tilon to obtain.*] II. to treat a patient; *curare*:—Ic wāt hū ðīn man getilian sceal I know how you must be treated, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 32.

ge-tilian; *p. de; pp. ed To touch, reach, attain*; *tangere, attingere*:—Astrece ðīne hand and getill ealle ða þīng ðe he āh *extende manum tuam et tange cuncta quæ possidet*, Job Thw. 165, 15. Weras blōða and fæcēfulle nā healfes getilaþ *virī sanguinei et dolosi non dimidiabunt*, Blickl. Gl.

ge-tilp, e; *f. Gain; mercimonia*, Hpt. Gl. 439.

ge-timbernes, -ness, e; *f. A building, edification; ædificatio*:—To gemynde and to getimbernesse ðara æfterfyligendra *ad mēmōriam ædificatiōemque sēquentium*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 25. Gitimbernese *ædificatio*, Rtl. 82, 36; 83, 13.

ge-timbran, -timbrian, -timbrigan; *part. -timbriende; p. ode, ade, ede; pp. od, ad, ed [timbran to build]*. I. to make of wood, to build, to build up, construct; *ædificāre, construere, exstruere*:—Ciricean getimbran to build a church, Andr. Kmb. 3265; An. 1635. He hēt getimbran cyrcan of treðwe he commanded a church of wood to be built, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40; Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23. Getimbrigan, Mt. Bos. 26, 61. Getimbriende Hierusalem Drihten *ædificans Hierusalem Dāminus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. Ic getimbre hūs I will build a house, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 9; Gū. 221. Ic getimbrie, Mk. Bos. 14, 58. Ofer ðīne stān ic getimbrige mīne cyrcan over this stone I will build my

church, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 2, 10, 11, 12. Nā ðū getimbrast hī *non ædificābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 27, 7. He getimbreþ eardwic niwe he builds a new dwelling-place, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 28; Ph. 430; Salm. Kmb. 150; Sal. 74. Wā, ðæt ðes towyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrim dagum hyt eft getimbraþ vah qui destruis templum Dei, et in triduo illud reedificas, Mt. Bos. 27, 40; Mk. Bos. 15, 29. On ðam seáþe ufan se eáðiga wer, Gūthlāc, him hūs getimbrode over the cistern the blessed man, Guthlac, built himself a house, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9; Gen. 4, 17; Ex. 24, 4. Ðe Rōme burh getimbrodon who built Rome, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 41. Naman minne on ferhþlocan fæste getimbre fast build up my name within their hearts, Andr. Kmb. 3339; An. 1673. Deáh ðe ðæt port beó trumlice on ælce healfes getimbrod though the gate be firmly constructed on every side, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. Ðær getimbrod was tempel Dryhtnes where the temple of the Lord was built, Andr. Kmb. 1333; An. 667; Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 30. Beóþ byrig mid Iudeum eft getimbrade *ædificābuntur civitates Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36; Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27.

II. to build up the mind, instruct, edify; *instruere*:—Ic getimbrige ðe on wege instruiam te in via, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 10.

ge-timbru, -timbro; *pl. gen. -timbra; n. An edifice, a building, structure; ædificium, structūra*:—Gē geseóþ ealle ða fægernessa ðissa getimbra . . . ealle ðas getimbro beóþ toworþene ye see all the beauties of these buildings . . . all these buildings shall be destroyed, Blickl. Homl. 77, 34–6; Mt. Kmb. Lind. Rush. 24, 1. Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nō [*MS. nū*] tydrīaþ these are the structures which shall not decay, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683; 39 b; Th. 131, 16; Gū. 456; Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Hruan and feollān cynelico getimbro and ānlīpie ruēbāt *ædificia publica simul et privata*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45; 3, 8; S. 532, 32; Cd. 15; Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Getimbra hālgung scenophegia [= *scenophegia*], Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. [*O. H. Ger. gimzimbri; n. materia, ædificium; Ger. ge-zimmer; n. timber-work; and cf. Goth. ga-timrjo; f. a building.*]

ge-timbrung, e; *f. I. an edifice, a structure, building; ædificium, ædificatio, structūra*:—Getimbrung *ædificium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 12; Wrt. Voc. 47, 19; 86, 26. Hí geswicon ðære getimbrunge they ceased from the building, Homl. Th. i. 318, 21. Ðæt hī him ætywdon ðas temples getimbrunge ut ostendērent ei *ædificatiōnes templi*, Mt. Bos. 24, 1; Homl. Th. ii. 390, 13. Lōca hwylce getimbrunga *aspice, quales structūrae*, Mk. Bos. 13, 1. II. a definition; *definitio*:—Getimbrung *definitio*, Cot. 69.

ge-tímian, -týmian; *p. ode; pp. od [tíma time] To happen, befall; accidere*:—Getímian to happen, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. Getimode hit ðæt he becom to heora byrig ðe wæs Gaza gehāten it befell that he came to their city which was called Gaza, Homl. Th. i. 226, 24; 318, 15. Him getimode swiðe rihtlice it happened very justly to them, 88, 29; ii. 160, 14; 304, 24. Getímige ðe swā swā ðū gelyfdest be it to thee as thou hast believed, i. 126, 21.

ge-tíng, -tíng, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Missenlicre ylðo and getíngce men *homines conditionis diversæ et ætatis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 6.

ge-tingan; *p. -tang To press upon, throng*:—Corþer óðrum getang one troop pressed on the other, Andr. Kmb. 276; An. 138.

ge-tíngcræft, es; *m. Mechanics*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-tíngce, -tyngce eloquence; lepor, Lye.

ge-tíngce, -tingce, -tyngce; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, eloquent*:—Getíngce *disertus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51. Getíngce *lepida* vel *facunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 76, 129; Wrt. Voc. 55, 1. Gif se Hæland gecure æt fruman getíngce lāreówas if the Saviour had chosen at first eloquent teachers, Homl. Th. i. 578, 1. Wer getíngce *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 12. *v. ge-tyngce.*

ge-tíngelic, -tyngelic; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent*; *lepidus, affabilis*:—Getýngelic *rhetoricus*, Hpt. Gl. 485; Cot. 179.

ge-tíngelice; *adv. Eloquently*:—Ðæt cild getíngelice spræc the child spoke eloquently, Homl. Th. ii. 490, 32.

ge-tíngness, -tyngness, e; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia*:—Dumbum he forgefæf getíngness to the dumb he gave eloquence, Homl. Th. i. 26, 12. Of woroldlicre getíngnessse from worldly eloquence, 578, 4; ii. 140, 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 403. Metcundlic getýngnis *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409.

ge-tióde appointed, determined, decreed, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 76; Met. 11, 38; 13, 26; Met. 13, 13; *p. of ge-tiön.*

ge-tiohþian, -tiohþian; *p. ode; pp. od To appoint, determine, ordain*; *stātūere, decernere*:—Ðū ðēm winterdagum wundrum sceorta tíða getiohþast thou appointest wondrously short times to winter-days, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 41; Met. 4, 21. Swā him æt fyrþe Fæder getiohþode as the Father appointed to them at the beginning, 29, 78; Met. 29, 38. Swā he getiohþod habbe as he has ordained, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 20. *v. ge-teohþian.*

ge-tiön, ic -tiö, *pl. -tiöp; impert. -tiö, pl. -tiöp; subj. pres. -tiö, pl. -tiön To draw, to attract*; *trahere, attrahere*:—Hwæder nū gimma wite eowre eágan to him getiö ðeow now the beauty of gems attract your eyes to them? Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2; 38, 1; Fox 196, 15.

ge-tiön; *p. -tiöde; pp. -tiöd To appoint, determine, ordain; stātūere,*

decernere:—Swā him æt frympe Fæder getiðe as the Father appointed to it at the beginning, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 28; Met. 24, 14: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13: 11, 76; Met. 11, 38. v. ge-teón.

ge-tiorian. v. ge-teorian.

ge-titelian; p. ode; pp. od To entitle, ascribe:—Twā bæc for ðære gefenisse his gelogodan spræce man getitelode him two books from the likeness to his style are ascribed to him, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 404.

ge-tip draws, constrains, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 11. v. ge-teón.

ge-tidian, -tyðian, -tigðian; p. ode; pp. od To grant, allow:—Him nolde Alexander ðas getidian Alexander would not grant him that, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 7. Ðæs him getiðap Drihten Crist the Lord Christ grants him that, Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðū bæde me and ic ðe ne getiðode you asked me and I did not grant thee, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 16; Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Gif he eow ðises ne getiðode if he has not granted you this, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 17. Hý him ðære bene getigedon they granted him the request, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 43; Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. Getiða me grant me, Hy. 3, 2: 55. Ic will ðæt ge ealle getiða mine worde I will that ye all allow my words, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 3. Hi his bēnum getiðodon they should grant his prayers, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 42. Him wearp ðas getiðod that was granted him, 44; Beo. Th. 4558; B. 2284.

ge-toge, es; n. A tugging, contraction, cramp, convulsion, spasm; contractio, convulsio, spasmus:—Wid sina getoge for spasm of sinews, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 23; Lehdn. i. 356, 3. v. ge-teón.

ge-togen drawn, incited, restrained, educated, brought to an end, drawn together, strung, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 14; Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. v. ge-teón.

ge-togennes, -ness, e; f. Cramp, convulsion; contractio, convulsio, Som.

ge-toht, es; n. A warlike expedition, battle; expeditio bellica, pugna:—Æt getohte at the battle, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. v. tohte.

ge-torfian; p. ode; pp. od To stone:—Hig wæron myd stānum getorfode they were stoned with stones, St. And. 36, 19. v. torfian, of-torfian.

ge-tot, es; n. Pomp, splendour; pompa:—Îdel-wuldor ðæt is gylp odde getot vain-glory, that is pride or pomp, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 28. Riggon de mid ðam leáslicum getote inneode Riggo who entered with the false pomp, 168, 16. Getote pompa, R. Ben. 7, Lye.

ge-trahtian, -trahtnian; p. ode; pp. od To treat, explain, expound, consider; tractare, expōnere, considerare:—Sume ðas race we habbaþ getrahtnod on ðære stowe some of this narrative we have expounded in another place, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 23. Ða cwæþ Pilatus Hū clypedon hig and hū byþ hit getrahtnod on Hebreisc then said Pilate 'How did they call out and how is it explained in Hebrew,' Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 31. Getrahtad interpretatun, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 38, 41: 9, 7. Hwætd on woeg gie getrahtade quid in via tractabatis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33. Habbap word gearu wið ðam æglæcan eall getrahtod we have words ready all considered against the wretch, Andr. Kmbl. 2718; An. 1361.

ge-tredan to tread down; conculcare:—Hý læs hia getrede ða ilco miþ fōtum hiora non forte conculcent eas pedibus suis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 6. Getreden biþ conculcetur, 5, 13; Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 5.

ge-tregian, to despise; despiciere:—Pū ne getregedest mæðenes innoþ tu non despesisti virginis uterum, Te Deum, Lye.

ge-tremine a forti, fortress; munimentum, Prov. 12, Lye.

ge-tremman; p. -tremede; pp. -tremed To strengthen, establish, confirm; firmare, confirmare:—Eall ure lif he getremede he strengthened all our life, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Hwā hine heālice tohtne getremede tungolgimmum who had established it bright on high with starry gems, Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 5; Cri. 1151. Me gaste ðine, God, getreme strengthen me, O God, with thy spirit, Ps. C. 50, 102; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 102. Getremed confirmed, 50, 133; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 133; Blickl. Homl. 17, 6; 119, 14. v. ge-trymman.

ge-treowan, -triowan, -triéwan; p. de; pp. ed. I. to trust, believe, have confidence, hope; confidere, credere, sperare:—Ic gemæn-scepe getreowe ðinra hāligra I believe the communion of thy saints, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52, 55; Ps. Th. 118, 15. Ic on ðin word getreowe in verbum tuum speravi, 114: 62, 1, 7: 129, 5: 124, 1: 129, 6. Ic on ðinum wordum getreowde I trusted in thy words, 5. Ic ðinum wordum getreowde in verbum tuum speravi, 118, 74. Ðū in ecne god ðinne getreowdes thou hast trusted in thy eternal God, Exon. 72a; Th. 268, 21; Jul. 435. Gūþlāc sette hyht in heofonas hælu getreowde Guthlac put his hope in heaven, trusted in salvation, 39a; Th. 128, 19; Gū. 406. II. to make true or credible:—Ðin gewitnes is weorcum geleafsum and mid soþe is swiðe getreowed testimonia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis, Ps. Th. 92, 6. III. to persuade, suggest:—We ge-treowap him nos suadebimus ei, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: 27, 20. Ðe hālig gāst gitriowep iowih alle ða de swā hwæt ic cwedo iow spiritus sanctus suggeret vobis omnia quaecumque dixero vobis, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 26.

IV. to make one's self out to be true, to clear one's self:—Getriowe hine fācnes se ðe hine fēde let him who brings him up clear himself of treachery, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. Getriewe hine ðæs sleges

let him clear himself of the slaying, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 17. v. ge-treowan, ge-treowsian, ge-triwan.

ge-treowe, -trywe, -trūwe, -trēwe; def. se -treowa; comp. -treowra; superl. -treowest; adj. True, trusty, faithful; fidus, fidēlis:—Getreowe odde geleafful fidēlis, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27; Ps. Lamb. 144, 14. Ælc ge-treowa man every true man, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. B. Mid fulre gewitnesse and getreowre with full and true witness, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Gif þegen hæbbe getreowne man if athane have a true man, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16, MS. B. Ic wille him syllan mine gewitnesse weorpe and getreowe servabo testamentum meum fidēle ipsi, Ps. Th. 88, 25: 118, 111. Hwæder ge getreowe synd whether ye are true, Gen. 42, 33. Hý habbaþ freonda ðy mā tilra and getreowra they will have the more of excellent and faithful friends, Exon. 107a; Th. 409, 2; Rā. 27, 23. Beo getreowra be more trusty, Prov. Kmbl. 76. Ðe he, getreoweste, gelufade whom, most faithful, he loved, Exon. 43a; Th. 144, 21; Gū. 681. DER. un-getreowe.

ge-treowfæstnian to be faithful, firm, strong:—Ðū getreowfæstnig valeas, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9.

ge-treowfull; adj. Faithful; fidēlis:—Getreowfull fidēlis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. Gecyðnys getreowfull testimōnium fidēle, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ðū gōða þeow and ðū getreowfulla thou good servant and faithful, Blickl. Homl. 63, 26.

ge-treowfullice; adv. Faithfully, confidently; fidūcialiter:—Getreowfullice ic dēme on ðam fidūcialiter āgam in eo, Ps. Spl. 11, 6.

ge-treowan, -triowan; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. to trust, confide, hope:—Nelle gē on ealdurmenn getreowan nolite confide in principibus, Ps. Th. 145, 2. Ic on ðin soþfæst word getreowige I will trust to thy true word, Ps. Th. 118, 80, 43, 48: 130, 5. Ic me on minne Drihten getreowige ego in te sperabo Domine, 54, 24: 70, 13.

II. to make a treaty, be confederate [v. ge-treowþ]:—Ða beorn getreowedon betwuh him and sieronon ymbe done fæder the children were confederates and plotted against the father, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 13. Getreowod federatus, Cot. 85, Lye. III. to clear one's self:—Getriowe hine let him clear himself, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 84, 15. v. ge-treowan, ge-triwan.

ge-treowleas, -trywleas; def. se -leāsa; adj. Without faith, unfaithful, perfidious; perfidus:—Se getreowleāsa cyning rex perfidus, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11.

ge-treowleāsnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Hī prowedon heora getreowleāsnesse suæ perfidiæ panas lubant, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 34. For heora getreowleāsnysse for their perfidy, 2, 2; S. 504, 9: 1, 8; S. 479, 34.

ge-treowlice; adj. Faithful; fidēlis:—Getreowlice odde getrywe ealle bebodu his synd fidēlia omnia mandata ejus sunt, Ps. Lamb. 110, 8. Us is swiðe uncūþ hwæt ure yrfewardas getreowlices dōn willon æfter ūrum life it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs will act after our life, Blickl. Homl. 51, 36.

ge-treowlice, -triowlice, -trīwlice, -trýwlice; adv. Faithfully; fidēliter:—Ðe him getreowlice þeowdon qui illi fidēliter serviērunt, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 36: 3, 23; S. 554, 13; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 81; Blickl. Homl. 185, 24, 28. Getriwlice, Th. Ch. 202, 26.

ge-treowsian, -trywsian; p. ode; pp. od To justify one's self, clear one's self, prove one's self innocent; se justificāre, se purgāre:—Getreowsie hine fācnes let him prove himself innocent of the treachery, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5, note 8, MS. H: 36; Th. i. 84, 15, note 36, MS. B.

ge-treowþ, -trywþ, e; f. A covenant, treaty, pledge; fædus, pignus:—He gemunde ðara getreowþa recordatus est fæderis, Ex. 2, 24. v. ge-trýwþ.

ge-trewe; adj. True, faithful; fidus, fidēlis, Cot. 85. v. ge-treowe. ge-trice; adj. Faithful?—Gif he biþ eāþhyrde and ðære stowe getricce si contentus fuerit consuetudine loci, R. Ben. 61, Lye. v. ge-tryccan.

ge-triéwan, -triéwan. v. ge-treowan.

ge-trifulian to rub down; triturare:—Genim ða reáðan netlan ge-trifula take the red nettle, bruise it, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15.

ge-trimmed; part. [ge-trymman to draw up] Drawn up; instructus:—Getrimmed fēða cuneus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 79; Wrt. Voc. 18, 31.

ge-triowlice; adv. Faithfully; fidēliter, Prov. 10. v. ge-treowlice.

ge-triwe; def. se -triwa; adj. True, faithful; fidus, fidēlis:—Ælc getriwa man every true man, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. A. v. ge-treowe.

ge-trucian to fail; deficere:—Ðā ðæt wín getrukede deficiente vino, Jn. Skt. 2, 3, col. 2.

ge-trudend, es; m. A seizer; raptor, Cot. 170, Lye.

ge-trúng, e; f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia, Ps. Vos. 88, 18.

ge-trum, es; n. A knot, band, mass, company, company of soldiers; nodus, caterva, cohors, exercitus:—Getrum nodus, inter militaria, Ælfc.

Gl. 7; Som. 56, 81; Wrt. Voc. 18, 33. Fyrd seal ætsomne, tīrfæstra getrum the army shall be assembled, a band of warriors, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Under tungla getrum under the troops of stars, Salm. Kmbl. 285; Sal. 142. He eft gewāt getrume micle he returned with a great company, Andr. Kmbl. 1413; An. 707; Beo. Th. 1849; B. 922; Exon. 90a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. DER. ān-getrum, folc-, fyrd-, gār-.

ge-truma, an; *m. A company, troop of soldiers; cohorts, exercitus*:—Wid dara cýninga getruman with the kings' troop, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 19, 21. Deáh hi wyrren getruman wid me si consistant adversum me castra, Ps. Th. 26, 4. *v. ge-trum.*

ge-trumian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad. I. to grow strong, to recover, to gain strength; convalescere*:—Dā he getrumad was ut convāluit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 599, 3. *II. to make strong, confirm; confirmare*:—Dōne dū getrumodest quem confirmasti, Ps. Spl. 79, 16, 18. Getrummade exortans, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 18. Getrumade firmavit, 9, 51.

ge-trūwa, an; *m. Confidence; confidentia*:—Ælcum getrūwan ic gýrne fultum diñre foreþingrædene omni confidentia implōro auxiliū tuæ interventōnis, Wanl. Catal. 294, 4, col. 2.

ge-trūwian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. to trust, hope; confidere, sperare*:—Dā de on heora fēō getrūwigeaþ confidentes in pecuniis, Mk. Bos. 10, 24. He getrūwode dæt he hine beswican mihte he trusted that he could circumvent him, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 10; 4, 1; Bos. 78, 44. Dēam he getrūwode dæt hie his giongorscipe fulgān wolden of whom he expected that they would perform his service, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 25; Gen. 248. Dū mīnum wordum getrūwodest thou hast trusted my words, 29; Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613; 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706; Beo. Th. 3071; B. 1533; 5074; B. 2540. Beorges getrūwode wiges and wealles in his hill he trusted, in his war and his wall, 4634; B. 2322. Ic on dīnum wordum getrūwode in verba tua speravi, Ps. Th. 118, 147; 51, 6. *II. to make a treaty; sancire*:—Hie getrūwedon on twā healfa fæste friodu-wære they confirmed on both sides a fast compact of peace, Beo. Th. 2194; B. 1095. *v. ge-treowian.*

ge-trūwung, *e; f. Confidence, trust*:—Getrūwung ūre assumptio nostra, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 18.

ge-tryccan to trust:—Getryccaþ confidite, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 33.

ge-trym, *es; m. n. A support; firmamentum*:—Ædele getrym eorþan weardaþ, biþ se beorht ahafen ofer beorgas ērit firmamentum in terra, in summis montium, Ps. Th. 71, 16.

ge-trymman, -trymian, -trymigan, -tremman; *he -trymmeþ, -trymþ; p. -trymede, -trymede; pp. -trymed, -trymmed, -trymd. I. to confirm, strengthen, encourage, establish, found, set in order, arrange, draw up*: firmāre, confirmāre, minīre, confortāre, hortāri, fundāre, instruēre:—

Ic Wærferþ bisceop mid minre āgenre handa dā sylene getrimme and gefestnie I, bishop Wærferth, with my own hand confirm and ratify this donation, Th. Ch. 169, 3. Dā dē māgon getrymian [getrymigan, MS. Bod.] which may encourage thee, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 27. Ic getrymme ofer dē eāgan mīne firmābo sūper te oculos meos, Ps. Lamb. 31, 8; Ps. Th. 74, 3. Getrymmeþ rihtwīse Drihten confirmat justos Dōmīnus, Ps. Spl. 36, 18. Ealle geþeaht dū he getrymþ omne consilium tuum confirmet, 19, 4; Ps. Lamb. 36, 18. Dū getrymdest ofer me hand dīne confirmasti sūper me manum tuam, Ps. Spl. 37, 2. Dū me getrymedest exhortatus es me, Ps. Th. 70, 20; 79, 14, 16. He dā ymbhwyrft eorþan getrymede firmāuit orbem terræ, 92, 2; 104, 20; 131, 11. He beforan dani geate his folc getrymede he drew up his army before the gate, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 41. Getrym me confirma me, Ps. Spl. 50, 13. Dīn weorc on us getryme confirma hoc quod operatus es in nobis, Ps. Th. 67, 26. Eall dīn geþeaht he getrymie omne consilium tuum confirmet, 19, 4. Byþ his heorte getrymed confirmatum est cor ejus, 111, 7; 116, 2. Hit was ofer dāne stān getrymed fundūta erat sūper petram, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. He hæfde dæt folc getrymmed he had drawn up the troops, Byrht, Th. 132, 27; By. 22. Worde [MS. word] Drihtnes heofonas [MS. heofones] getrymede synd verbo Dōmīni calī firmati sunt, Ps. Spl. 32, 6. *II. v. reflex. To grow strong, gain strength, recover; convalescere*:—Ecbyrht hine dære ādle getrymede Ecgbert ægritūdinis convāluit, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 23.

ge-trymnes, -ness, *e; f. An exhortation, persuasion, a setting in order, an arraying; hortatus*:—Mid his getrymnesse ejus hortātu, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Gityrmissio ornamenta, Rtl. 56, 4. Fyrdweorodes getrymnes the arraying of a host, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36.

ge-trýwan; *p. de To trust, hope*:—Dā dē noldan on hine getrýwan those who would not trust in him, Blickl. Homl. 159, 11. Ic getrýwe in done torhtestan þrýnesse þrym I believe in the most glorious virtue of the Trinity, Exon. 42a; Th. 140, 28; Gū. 617. Mīn sáwel on dē swīde getrýweþ in te confidit anima mea, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Mægene getrýweþ trusts in thy strength, Frag. Kmbl. 65; Leás. 34; Cd. 27; Th. 36, 10; Gen. 569. Getrýwde hwedre on Ælmihtiges Godes miht he trusted however in the power of Almighty God, Blickl. Homl. 217, 23. *v. ge-treowan.*

ge-trýwe; *def. se -trýwa; adj. TRUE, faithful; fidus, fidēlis*:—Beó bliðe, dū gōða þeów and getrýwa; fordamde dū wære getrýwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette dē ofer mycle euge, serve bōne et fidēlis; quia sūper pauca fuisti fidēlis, sūper multa te constituam, Mt. Bos. 25, 21, 23; 24, 45; L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9. He wearþ Criste getrýwe he became faithful unto Christ, Elen. Kmbl. 2068; El. 1035; Beo. Th. 2461; B. 1228. He eallum mannum sæde and bodode dæt wuldor his getrýwan þeowes omnibus fidēlis sui fāmūli glōriam prædicābat, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 10. Gif þegen hæbbe getrýwne man if a thane have a true man, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16. Twegen getrýwe men two true men, 30; Th. i. 392, 26; 394, 21. Ðam getrýwestan witan to the most faithful senator, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 7. *v. ge-treowe.*

ge-trýwian; *p. ode. I. to trust*:—Ic on dīnum wordum wel getrýwde in verbum tuum supersperavi, Ps. Th. 118, 1. *II. to clear one's self*:—Getrýwie hine dæs sleges let him clear himself of the slaying, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15, MS. B. *v. ge-treowan.*

ge-trýwleás; *adj. Perfidious; perfidus, Greg. Dial. 2, 14. v. ge-treowleás.*

ge-trýwlice; *adv. Faithfully, confidently; fideliter, fiducialiter*:—Ðæt flæsclicnysses ūres Drihtnes Hælandes Cristes getrýwlice he gelyfe ut incarnatiōnem Dōmīni nostri Iēsu Christi fiducialiter credat, Ps. Lamb. fol. 201 b, 29; 202 b, 42. Getrýwlice odde baldlice ic dō on him fiduciāliter āgam in eo, Ps. Lamb. 11, 6. *v. ge-treowlice.*

ge-trýwsian; *p. ode; pp. od To justify one's self; se justificāre*:—Ðæt he hine dæs getrýwsige that he may justify himself thereof, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 18. *v. ge-treowsian.*

ge-trýwþ, *e; f. A covenant, treaty, pledge, faith, fidelity; foedus, pignus*:—Ofer ealle dā getrýwþa dē he him geseald hæfde against all the pledges which he had given him, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 15; 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Lytle getrýwþa wæron mid mannum there has been little faith amongst men, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 8; 107, 74; III, 220. *v. ge-treowþ.*

ge-tucian; *p. ode; pp. od To torment, vex, punish; pūnire*:—Swilce he for his synnum swā getucod wære as if he was so tormented for his sins, Job Thw. 167, 14. *v. tucian.*

ge-tucian; *p. ode; pp. od To adorn, dress* [?]:—Ðær stent cwēn dē on dā swýðran hand mid golde getucode, and mid ælcere mislicre fægernysse gegyred adstitit regina a dextris tuis in vestitu deaurato circum-

amicta varietate, Ps. Th. 44, 11.

ge-twæfan; *p. de; pp. ed To separate, divert, detain, hinder, deprive*:—Ne læt dū dec sides getwæfan lāde gelettan lifgendne monn do not thou let any living man divert thee from thy course, hinder thy journey, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23; Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908; 963; B. 479. Sōna biþ dæt dec ādl odde ecg eafoges getwæfep soon will it be that disease or sword will deprive thee of vigour, 3531; B. 1763. Sumne Geāta leód feores getwæfde one the Goths' prince separated from life, 2871; B. 1433. Gūþ was getwæfed the contest was parted, 3320; B. 1658. Swelap sē-fiscas sundes getwæfde the sea-fishes shall burn cut off from the ocean, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 20; Cri. 987. Him se mætra mōd getwæfde the great one took courage from them, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53; 148; Th. 185, 8; Exod. 119 [?].

ge-twæman, -twēman; *p. de; pp. ed [twæman to separate] To cut off, separate, divide; separare, sejungere, dividere*:—Ic hine ne mihte ganges getwæman I could not cut him off from his course, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968; L. N. P. L. 65; Th. ii. 300, 28. Ðā man getwæmde dæt ær was gemæne Criste and cýninge then was separated what was before in common to Christ and the king, L. Eth. ix. 38; Th. i. 348, 20; Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16. Ne getwæme nān mann dā de God gesomnode quod Deus conjunxit, hōmo non sepāret, Mt. Bos. 19, 6. Beó ælc sacu getwæmed let every strife be appeased, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 30. Getwēman to alienate, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29, note p.

ge-twaneg, *es; n. Fraud, deception; collodium, fraus, deceptio, Hpt. Gl. 442.*

ge-tweoþ; *gen. -tweoþ; m. Doubt, ambiguity*:—In gituiā in ambiguitate, Rtl. 105, 9.

ge-tweogan, -tweoþ; *p. -tweode; pp. -tweoþ; v. pers. and impers. To doubt, hesitate; dubitare*:—Ne getweoþe ic nāwūht be godes æcnessa I do not at all doubt about God's eternity, Shr. 195, 4. Nō him treow getweode his faith doubted not in him, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 25; Gū. 311; 40 b; Th. 134, 27; Gū. 515. Getuiga hāstare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Forhwon getwiodes tū quare dubitasti, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 31; Lind. 28, 17. Ðā gehreow him dæt hyne æfre swā on his geþohcte getweode then he repented that he had ever so doubted in his mind, Shr. 155, 19.

ge-tweonian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. impers. To seem doubtful to any one; dibium videri alicui*:—Getweonode hi hwæder . . . it seemed doubtful to them whether . . . , Ors. I, 14; Bos. 37, 28.

ge-twifældad; *part. Doubled; duplicatus*:—Biþ dæt æfengyfel getwifældad the evening refectio will be doubled, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii. 436, 30.

ge-twifyldan, -twifyldan to double:—Seo eahteode præteritum getwifyld dæt æfre stæfegēg the eighth preterite doubles the second syllable, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 1. Hī beoþ getwifylde they are doubled, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 35.

ge-twin, es; *m. A twin*:—Geminus ðæt is on ūre geþeode getwyn *geminus, that is in our language twin*, Shrn. 155, 30. Hī wæron ge-twinnas *they were twins*, 92, 22; 134, 23. Salm. Kmbl. 729; Sal. 304: 216; Sal. 107 [?]. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. zwinial, ge-zuinele geminus.*]

ge-twis, adj. *Germanus*, Hpt. Gl. 477. Getwisse *fratres germani*, Gl. M. 392.

ge-twissa, an; *m. A twin*:—Twegen getwisan *two twins*, Gen. 38, 27; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 197. Getwisan *gemiini*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 13; Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24.

ge-týan; *p. de*; *pp. -týd To instruct, teach, imbue*; instruere, imbuerē, docere:—He Sanctus Martinus fulfremmede on Godes æ and on Godes þeowdóm getýde and lærde *he perfectly instructed and taught St. Martin in God's law and service*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Ðin lār getýde *me disciplina tua ipsa edocuit me*, Ps. Th. 17, 34; Bt. 8; Fox 24, 25; Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 33. Gregorius wæs fram cildhæde on bōclicum lārum getýd *Gregorius was from childhood instructed in book learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 17; Bd. i, 27; S. 489, 10; Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11; Nar. 1, 14. On snytrum sýn swýðe getýde *eruditō corde in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14; Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018.

ge-týd; *part. p. Skilful, learned*; peritus:—Wæs he se getýdesta sangere *cantator erat peritissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 11. v. **ge-týan**.

ge-týdan; *p. -týdde [v. (?) ge-týd] To make learned, skilled, to instruct*:—Dysine and ungelædne ic ðē underfēte and ðā ðē getýdde and gelærede *foolish and ignorant I received thee, and then made thee wise and taught thee*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Ic þohite ealra swiðost ymb ðone abbud ðe me getýdde *I thought most of all of the abbot that had instructed me*, Shrn. 46, 33. [Or *ge-týdde = ge-týde*?]

ge-týdan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To happen*; contingere:—Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . it happened that . . . , Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tydrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To produce, bring forth*:—Swilce he swā fela wiuboga getyddrode *as if it so many vine-branches brought forth*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7.

ge-týðnes, -ness, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill*; eruditio, pēritia:—Wæs Cūþberhte swā mycel getýðnes and gelærdnes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta erat dicendi pēritia*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Mid ða getýðnesse *ge cyriclicra gewritra ge cāc gemænelicra cum eruditōne lītērārūm vel ecclēsasticārūm vel generālūm*, 5, 23; S. 645, 15.

ge-tyhtan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To educate, teach, instruct*; erūdire, dōcēre, instruere:—Ðe ðū hine getyhtest *quem tu erūdiris*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Byþ his heorte getrymed and getyhted *confirmātum est cor ejus*, 111, 7.

ge-tyhtlod, -týhtled; *part. Accused*; accūsātus:—Ðe oft getýhtlod wæron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25, note 48. Se getýhtleda man *the accused man*, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8, note 19. v. **ge-tihtlod**.

ge-týma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter*; advōcātus:—Be getýmum. Ðæt ælc man wite his getýmān *of warranters. That every man know his warranter*, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 154, 12, 13. v. **ge-teāma**.

ge-tymbrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To build*; ædificāre:—Ðæt sýn getymbrod weallas *ædificentur mūri*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19. v. **ge-timbrian**.

ge-týme, es; *n. A team, yoke*; jūgum:—Ic bohte ān getýme oxena jūga boum *ēmi quinque*, Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Fýf hund getýmū oxena quingenta jūga boum, Job. Thw. 164, 5; Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23.

ge-týnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed To shut up, hide*; opērire, inclūdēre:—Se Hælend me in ðam engan hām oft getýnde *the Saviour often shut me up in the narrow dwelling*, Elen. Kmbl. 1839; El. 921. Foldan getýned *hidden in earth*, 1441; El. 722. Ego hiora getýndon *oculos suos clausurunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Getýned wæs ðe dura clausa *est janua*, 25, 10.

ge-týne, es; *n. A court*; atrium:—On his getýmum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre sindan *in atris domus Domini*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. [Cf. *tūn*.]

ge-tynge; *adj. Talkative*:—Se getynga wer *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. ge-zungel loquax, facundus*; *gi-zungili verbositas*.] v. **ge-tinge**.

ge-tyrfian. v. **ge-torfian**.

ge-tyrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To grow weary*; fātigāre:—Deāh ðū getyrige *if thou shouldst grow weary*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. v. **ge-teorian**.

ge-uferian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To exalt, elevate, delay, put off*:—Ðæt he mid ðæs wurþmyntes wuldre geuferod wære *to be exalted with the glory of that honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 26. Ic geseah ārleāsne geuferodne *vidi impium elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Wæs ðā þurh his langsume fæx ðæra cildra slege geuferod *the children's slaying was delayed by his long journey*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 28.

ge-unārian *To dishonour*:—Hī hys cyn geunāredon *they dishonoured his race*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31. Sýn geunārode *may they be dishonoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 4.

ge-unclēnsian *to make unclean, to pollute*; fōdare:—Romulus hiora angin geunclēnsode mid his brōðor slege *Romulus polluted their undertaking with his brother's murder*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 30.

ge-unewelitegian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To deprive of beauty*:—Ōððre

hwile gegiereþ mid ðām winsumestum wlitum ōðre hwile eft geunge-witegaþ *at one time adorns with the most delightful beauty, at another again deprives of beauty*, Shrn. 195, 11.

ge-unlustian *to loathe*:—Se lichoma geunlustaþ ða geógoplustas *to fremmenne the body loathes to do the pleasures of youth*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8.

ge-unlybba, an; *m. Poison* [particularly when used in witchcraft]:—Ne læt ðū lybban ða ðe geunlybban wyrcon *thou shalt not suffer a witch to live*, Ex. 22, 18. v. **unlybba**, lyblāc.

ge-unnan; *ic, he -an*; *ðū -unne, pl. -unnon*; *p. -ūde, pl. -ūdon*; *subj. -unne, pl. -unnen*; *p. -ūde, pl. -ūden*; *pp. -unnen To give, grant, allow, concede*; concedere, indulgere, permittere, largiri:—Gif he us geunnan wile, ðæt we hine grētan mōton *if he will grant to us that we may greet him*, Beo. Th. 698; B. 346; Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Se cyning nolde him his feores geunnan *the king would not grant him his life*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 22; Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26. Hēr sit mīn mæge ðe ic geann ægder *ge mīnes landes ge mīnes godes ge ealles ðe ic āh æfter mīnon dæge here sits my kinswoman, to whom I give both my land and my gold and all that I own, after my day*, Th. Chart. 337, 30; 560, 9, 11, 15. Ærdon me geunne ēce dryhten, ðæt until to me shall grant the eternal Lord, that, Salm. Kmbl. 499; Sal. 250. Me geūde ylða waldend, ðæt the Ruler of men granted me, that, Beo. Th. 3326; B. 1661. Ðū geūdest his bearne his cýnerices *thou hast given his kingdom to his child*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14. Ðæt ðæt him gōde menn geūdon *that which good men have given them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 56. Hū Cnut cyncg and Ælfigu seō hlāfdige geūdan heora preōste ðæt he mōste atēon ðæt land swā him sylfan leōfast wære *how king Cnut and the lady Ælfgifu granted their priest that he might dispose of the land as he liked best*, Th. Chart. 328, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 152, 15. God him geunne ðæt . . . God grant him that . . . , Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Ðæra þinga wurde ðe se cyng him geunnen hæfde *worthy of those things that the king had granted him*, 1046; Erl. 173, 3. [O. Sax. *gi-unnan*; *p. -onsta*; *O. H. Ger. gunnen*; *p. gi-onsta*, both with the same cases as the English verb: *Ger. gönnen*.]

ge-un-ret *saddened*; *pp. of ge-un-rētan*.

ge-un-rētan; *p. -rēte*; *pp. -rēted, -rēt To make sorrowful, sadden, trouble*; contristare:—Ðā wæs se engel cwedende 'Ne beō ðū Maria geunrēte' *then the angel said 'Be not sorrowful, Mary'*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 15. Hý wurdon geunrēt mid manncwealne *they were troubled with pestilence*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 27. Ðā wearþ se cyning geunrēt for ðam āde and for ðam ðe him mid sæton nolde ðeah hī geunrētan *et contristatus est rex propter jururandem et propter simul discumbentes noluit eam contristare*, Mk. Bos. 6, 26; Mt. Bos. 14, 9; Lk. Bos. 18, 23.

ge-un-rōtsian, -un-rōtsigean; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. *to make sorrowful, to offend*; contristare, contribulare, scandalizare:—Ðæt we hī ne geunrōtsigean *ut non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Ne sý ūre nān geunrōtsod *let none of us be sad*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19; Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 9. Geunrōtsade swiðe *contristati valde*, Lind. 26, 22; Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. II. *to become troubled, discontented*:—Ðæt se man geunrōtsige ongeān God for ungelimpum *dises andwerdan lifes so that a man becomes discontented with God for the mishaps of this present life*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16. Gāst geunrōtsod *spiritus contribulatus*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 18.

ge-unsoþian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To disprove, refute, prove false*; refellere:—Gif se oðer ðæt geunsoþian mæge ðæt him man onseccgan wolde *if the other can disprove that which any one would charge to him*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 24; L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 22.

ge-unstillian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To disquiet, disturb*; inquietāre:—Ðætte ða mynster ða ðe Gode gehālgode syndon nēnigum bisceope alyfed sī in ænigum þinge hī geunstillian *ut quæque monasteria Deo consecrata sunt, nulli episcoporum liceat ea in aliquo inquietāre*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 35.

ge-unþwērian, -unþwērigian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To disagree, differ*; dissentire, discordare:—Ic geunþwērige dissentio, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 9. Ðætte hie selfe ne geunþwērigen [geunþwērien, MS. Cot.] ðæm wordum ðe hie lēraþ, mid ðý ðæt hie oðer ðōn, oðer hie lēraþ *that they themselves differ not from the words they teach, by doing one thing and teaching another*, Past. 48, 4; Swt. 371, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-untreōwsian, -untrywsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To be offended*; scandalizāri:—Deāh ðe hig ealle geuntreōwsion on ðē, ic nāfre geuntreōwsige si *omnes scandalizānti fuerint in te, ego nunquam scandalizabor*, Mt. Bos. 26, 33. Ealle gē wurþaþ geuntreōwsode on me *omnes vos scandalum patiēmini in me*, 26, 31; 13, 21.

ge-untrumian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. *v. trans. To enfeeble, make weak or sick*; infirmāre, debilitāre:—Deófol geuntrumap ða hālan *the devil enfeebles the healthy*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. Ðe God sylf ær geuntrumode *whom God himself had before enfeebled*, i. 4, 27. Þurh ðæs dracan blād eal seó menigum micclum wearþ geuntrumod *all the multitude were greatly sickened by the dragon's breath*, ii. 294, 23; 296, 9; 516, 17. Ðe wæron geuntrumode *qui infirmābantur*, Jn. Bos. 6, 2; Ps. Spl. 17, 38.

II. *v. intrans. To be enfeebled, be sick*; infirmāri, ægrōtāre:—

Hí geuntrumiaþ *infirmabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Ða geuntrumade he mid ðære mettrynnesse podagere *then he was ill with the gout*, Shrn. 100, 18.

ge-untrýwsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To be offended*; scandálizári:—Hig wáron geuntrýwsode on him *scandalizābantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 57.

v. ge-untréowsian.
ge-unwendness, *e*; *f. Unchangeableness*:—Deós ungewendness *hæc immutatio*, Ps. Th. 76, 9.

ge-unwurdod *dishonoured*. v. unweordian.
ge-upped; *part. Revealed*:—Ne mihte Scs Neotus behýdd beón ða ða God hine geupped habben wolde *St. Neot could not be hid when God would have him revealed*, Shrn. 12, 15. v. ge-yppan.

ge-úde; *p. of ge-unnan*.

ge-útian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To eject, banish, alienate*; ejicere, expellere:—Se cyng hine geútode of earde *the king banished him from the country*, Chr. 1002; Eri. 137, 29. Wæs Óslac geútod of Angelcynne *Osloc was banished from England*, 975; Eri. 127, 8. He beád ðæt nāder ne ðære stówe bisceop ne nānes bisceopes æftergenga ðæt land næfte of ðære stówe geútode *he ordered that neither the bishop of the place nor any bishop's successor should ever alienate that land from the place*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 112, 9; iv. 72, 27, 32. Cwædon hī ðæt hit betere wære ðæt ic ða preostas of Cristes cyrcgan geútode *they said it would be better that I should expel the priests from Christchurch*, iii. 349, 14. Ic nelle gefafian ðæt æni man geútige ān æker landes *nolo permittere ut quis unum jugerum excludat*, iv. 202, 15. Geútian exiliare, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-útlagian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To outlaw*; proscribere:—Man geútlagode Ælfgar eorl *earl Ælfgar was outlawed*, Chr. 1055; Eri. 188, 27; 1020; Eri. 161, 22.

ge-wācian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To grow weak or lose energy, to flinch*; languescere, obtoprescere:—Gif hý ðær ne gewācōdan [gewīcōdan, Laud] *if they had not there lost energy [stopped]*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 11. v. wācian, wīcian.

ge-wacsan. v. ge-wascan.

ge-wadan; *p. wōd*; *pp. waden*. I. *v. intrans. To wade, go*; vadere, ire:—Sār gewōd ymb ðas beornes breost *pain went around the man's breast*, Andr. Kmb. 2494; An. 1248. Ord in gewōd *the point entered*, Byrht Th. 136, 26; By. 157; Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde ðæt ða lifende land gesāwon *the ship had gone [so far] that the sailors saw land*, Beo. Th. 446; B. 220.

II. *v. trans. To pervade, go through*:—Flōd blōd gewōd *blood pervaded the flood*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 6; Exod. 462; Elen. Kmb. 2378; El. 1190. v. wadan.

ge-wēccan, -wēccan; *part. -wēccende*; *p. -wæcte, -wæhte*; *pp. -wæct, -wæht To weaken, affect, trouble, vex, afflict, oppress*; afficere, affligere:—Heō nele ða andweardan myrþe gewēccan mid nānre care ðære toewardan *ungesælp it will not trouble the present joy with any care for the future unhappiness*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 21. Beoton hig ðone, and mid teonum, gewēccende, hine forlēton *idone illi hunc cadentes, et afficientes contumelia, dimiserunt inānem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 11. Hī mid ðeāpe hī gewēccaþ *morte afficiunt eos*, Mk. Bos. 13, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 542, 17. Hig eall ðæt rice myd forspyllednysse gewēhton *they destroyed all that kingdom*, St. And. 32, 32. Mid before gewēht *suffering from fever*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Gewēht ic eom *afflictus sum*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ðe mid ðý hungry gewēcte wæron *who were oppressed with the hunger*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. Gelomp us ðæt we wurdon earfollice mid þurste geswencte and gewēcte *accidit nobis siti laborare*, Nar. 7, 30. We on ðinum yre synt swiðe gewēhte in *ira tua defēcimus*, Ps. Th. 89, 9; Jud. 6, 2; Homl. Th. ii. 396, 28.

ge-wēccan *to watch*:—Ne mæhtes ðū ān huil gewēccæ *non potuisti una hora vigilare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 37. Gewaccas *vigilate*, 13, 35. Ðætte we giwæcce *ut vigilemus*, Rtl. 124, 23.

ge-wēccednys, *e*; *f. Weakness*:—Him nān þing ne eglāþ ænigre brosnunge odde gewēccednysse *nothing pains him of any corruption or weakness*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29.

ge-wēde, -wēde, *es*; *n. A garment, clothing*; vestimentum:—Saga hwæt ðis gewēde [gewædu, MS.] sý *say what this vestment is*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 418, 5; Rā. 36, 14. He nywolnessa him to gewēde woruhte *abyssus amictus ejus*, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Mine gewēda *vestimentum meum*, 68, 11; Homl. Th. ii. 148, 30. Wæpen and gewēdu *arms and clothing*, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Gewēde *vestimentum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 3, 4. Mid his gewēdum *vestimentis ejus*, 27, 31. He onfeng cynggewēdum *purpuram sumpsit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19. Ongon me gewēdum þeccan *he began to deck me with weeds*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 13; Rā. 10, 4. [O. Sax. gi-wādi: O. H. Ger. gi-wāti *vestimentum, vestis*.]

ge-wēðian, -wēðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To dress, clothe, equip*:—Giwoedes *induite*, Rtl. 13, 31. Gewēðod *equipped*, Chr. 992; Eri. 131, 34. Gewēðed *vestitus*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 11, 8. Woere gewoedad *vestibatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 27.

ge-wēðod; *part. Prepared, equipped*; apparātus, instructus:—Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewāpnod and gewēðod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Eri. 131, 34. v. ge-wēðian.

ge-wæg bore, carried, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22; *p. of ge-wegan*.

ge-wēgan; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*. I. *to affect, weigh down, oppress*; afficere, deprimere, vexare:—Wine gewæged *affected by wine*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 315, 34; Mōd. 41. Wōpe gewæged *oppressed with weeping*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 5; Met. 2, 3. Mid metelieste gewæge *oppressed with lack of food*, Chr. 894; Eri. 92, 27. II. *to frustrate*; frustrari, irritum facere:—Cūþ sceal geweorpan ðæt ic gewēgan ne mæg *that which I may not frustrate shall become manifest*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 3; Dōm. 115. v. wāgan, a-wāgan.

ge-wæge, *es*; *n. A weight, measure*:—Gewæge *weight*, Herb. 1, 15; Lchdm. i. 74, 21; 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 1. Gewege, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 15, note. Gewæge [giwege, Rush.] *mensura*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. Gewoege *† gemet mensura*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 38. v. ge-wegan.

ge-wēgnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To frustrate, deceive, disappoint*; frustrari, Cot. 83.

ge-wēlan *to vex, afflict*:—Hie wéron gewēlde *erant vexati*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 9, 36. v. wēlan, be-wēlan.

ge-wēltan *to roll*:—Gewæltan *provolutus*, Mt. Kmb. 17, 14. He gewēlte stān micel *to duru ðæs byrgennes aduoluit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, 27, 60.

ge-wēmmednes, *se*; *f. A corruption*; corruptio:—Ānes wordes ge-wēmmednys *a corruption of a word, a barbarism*; barbarismus, Som. v. ge-wemmedness.

ge-wēmmod *armed*, Ælfc. T. 36, 22, *g. ge-wāpnod*. v. ge-wāpnian.

ge-wēnian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*. I. *to accustom*; assuefacere:—Folc to ælmesan gewēnian *to accustom the people to alms*, L. Edg. C. 55; Th. 256, 9. II. *to wean*; ablactare, Gen. 21, 8. v. ge-wenian.

ge-wēpnian, -wēpnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To arm, furnish with weapons*; armāre:—Ic gewāpnige *armo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41; 36; Som. 38, 36, 37. He mid rōdetācne his niūþ and ealne his lichaman gewāpnode *he armed his mouth and all his body with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 23. Se stranga gewāpnod his cāfertūn *gehealt fortis armātus custōdit atrium suum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21; Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 15. Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewāpnod and gewēðod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Eri. 131, 34.

ge-wær; *adj. Aware*; conscius:—Hī his gewær wurdon *they were aware of him*, Chr. 1095; Eri. 231, 39.

ge-wærlēccan; *p. -lēhte, -lēhte*; *pp. -lēht, -lēht To remind, admonish*; commonefacere:—Cain wiste his fæder forðgednysse, and næs þurh ðæt gewærlēht *Cain knew his father's transgression, and was not admonished by it*, Bout. Scrd. 20, 40.

ge-wærlan; *p. de To go, pass*:—Ēghuoelc on weg his giwærldre *quisque in viam suam declinavit*, Rtl. 19, 39. v. wærlan.

ge-wæsc *a washing up or overflow of water*; alluvio:—Wætera gewæsc *aquarum alluvio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Wrt. Voc. 55, 26. v. water-gewæsc.

ge-wētan, -wētan; *p. -wætte*; *pp. -wæted, -wætt To wet, to make wet*:—Onsend Lazarus ðætte he gewætte his ytemestan finger on wættre *send Lazarus, that he may wet the tip of his finger in water*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 6; Hat. MS. Strengas guron wædo gewætte *the ropes creaked wet with the waters*, Andr. Kmb. 749; An. 375; Ps. Th. 104, 36.

ge-wæterian, -wæterian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To water, irrigate*; adāquāre, irrigāre:—Ðæt mæge and cunne ððera monna ingeþonc giendgeotan and gewæterian [gewætrian, MS. Cot.] *that he may be able and know how to irrigate and water the minds of others*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 10; Hat. MS. 27 a, 14. Ic betæce hig ðam yrþlice, wel gefylde and gewæterode *adsigno eos arātōri, bene pastos et adāquātos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Teoh ðu forþ rēnscuras gif ðu miht and gewætera ðine æcceras *bring forth rain-showers, if thou canst, and water thy fields*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 1.

ge-wald, *es*; *m. n. Power, mastery, sway*:—Ða Denescan āhton wælstówe *gwald the Danes had the mastery of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Th. 116, 7, col. 1; Cd. 214; Th. 268, 15; Sat. 55. v. ge-weald.

ge-waldan *to have power over*. v. ge-wealdan.

ge-walden. v. ge-wealden.
gewald-leðer *a power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 77; Met. 24, 39. v. gewæld-leðer.

ge-wana, -wona, *an*; *m. A lack, want*:—Huædd me gwona is *quid mihi deest*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 19, 20. v. wana.

ge-wand turned, Beo. Th. 2007; B. 1001; *p. of ge-windan*.

ge-wanian, -wonian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*. I. *to lessen, diminish*:—Se lārow ne sceal ða inneran giwēenne gewanian *for ðære úteran abisunge the teacher is not to diminish his care of inner things for outer occupations*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 8; Hat. MS. His cynelican gefe gewonian *to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. ii. 304, 27. Ðone bryre de se feallenda deofol on engla werode gewanode *the loss that the falling devil caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23; 214, 24. He his godcundnesse nāu wiht ne gewanode *he did not at all diminish*

his divinity, Blickl. Homl. 91. 9. Gewanude, Th. Chart. 203, 36. Gewonade, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Būton he his flæsclican lūstas gewanige *unless he diminish his fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 3; Past. 48, 1; Swt. 127, 12; Hat. MS. Ne gē nān þing ne gewanion *ye shall not diminish ought*, Ex. 5, 8. Gewonige, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 27. Is min flet-werod gewanod *my band of retainers is lessened*, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477: C. d. 24; Th. 31, 6; Gen. 481: Gen. 8, 1. Ða wæs ðæm tunglum gewonad heora beorhtnes *then had the stars their brightness diminished*, Shrn. 64, 22.

II. *to be wanting*:—Giwonia deesse, Rtl. 71, 37.

ge-waran; gen. -warena; pl. m.; used as a termination to denote inhabitants, dwellers; incolæ:—Ða Rōmāniscan ceastergewaran noldon gefāfian ðæt Gregorius ða burh forlæte *the Roman citizens would not consent that Gregory should leave the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13. v. waran.

ge-wardod; seen; visus:—Fæt he sý gewardod fram him *ut videatur ab illo*, R. Ben. interl. 49.

ge-warenian; p. ode; pp. od *To warn, guard*; cavere:—Ælc gleāw nōð hit gewarenāþ *every prudent mind guards itself*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. warenian.

ge-warian *to protect*; protegere, Hpt. Gl. 489, 500.

ge-warnian; p. ode; pp. od *To warn*:—God on swefne hī gewarnode *God warned them in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 29. Ða gewarnode man hī ðæt ðær wæs fyrd æt Lundene *then they had notice that there was a force at London*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 12. Ða wearp Godwine gewarnod *then was earl Godwin warned*, 1052; Erl. 183, 2. Gebeorh gewarnian *tuitionem prestare*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30, note.

ge-wascan, -wacsan; p. -wōcs *To wash*:—Ic hine mid minen handen gewōchs *I washed him with my hands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 261, 1.

ge-wāt departed; p. of ge-witan.

ge-wealc, es; n. *A rolling, motion, an attack*; volutatio, impetus:—Yða gewealc *a rolling of waves*, Ap. Th. 11, 1; Cd. 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455; Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6: 82 a; Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46; Beo. Th. 932; B. 464: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19; Edg. 45; Andr. Kmbl. 517; An. 259. Togeānes ðān he manega gewealc and gewinn hæfde *against which he had many a struggle and contest*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 237, 9. v. ge-wilcþ, ge-wylc.

ge-wealcen; p. -weōlc; pp. -wealcen *To roll*; volvere, revolvere:—Fām biþ gewealcen *the foam is rolled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rā. 3, 4.

ge-weald, -wald, es; m. n. I. *power, strength, might, efficacy*; potestas:—Þurh geweald Godes *through the power of God*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 21; Gen. 11. Geweald hafāþ *shall have power*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 29; Cri. 1649. Wiste his fingra geweald *knew the power of his fingers*, Beo. Th. 1533; B. 764. Gif hit geweald ahte *if it possessed power*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 72; Met. 22, 36. Gif mon oþrum ða geweald forslæc *uppe on ðam sweoran if a man rupture the powers [tendons] on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 10.

II. *power over any thing, empire, rule, dominion, mastery, sway, jurisdiction, government, protection, keeping, a bridle-bit*; potestas, facultas, imperium, ditio, arbitrium, jus, camus:—Ðæt he nāge ðæra geweald *that he has no power over them*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 12; Jud. Thw. p. 153, 9. Ðonne he his geweald hafāþ *when he has power over it*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 7; Gen. 635; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 126; Met. 9, 63. Gesalede wāpna geweald *gave power over weapons*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 31; Exod. 20. Ahte bega geweald, lifes and deādes *he had power of both, of life and death*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 24; Gū. 494; Beo. Th. 3459; B. 1727; Shrn. 150, 13. On geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga *it passed into the power of worldly kings*, Beo. Th. 3372; B. 1684; Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. His gewealdes *of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21. Ðæt se Gode mōte in geweald cuman *that he may come into God's dominion*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 27; Cri. 1694; Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202. Wer-þeōda geweald *the sway of nations*, 161; Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Win-æernes geweald *jurisdiction over the wine-hall*, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654. Ðū scealt wāpned-men wesan on gewealde *thou shalt be in subjection to man*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 30; Gen. 920. Ðæt min sǣwl to ðe sidian mōte on ðin geweald *that my soul may proceed to thee, into thy keeping*, Byrht. Th. 136, 66; By. 178. Ic ðæ læte habban ðis land to gewealde *I will let you rule this land*, H. R. 101, 33. Ic hine sealde to ðinum gewealde *I have given him into thy power*, Num. 21, 34. Ðæt is God ðe ealle þing on his gewealdum hafāþ *that is God, that hath all things in its power*, Salm. Kmbl. 178, 11; Blickl. Homl. 63, 3. Siddan ic ða me hæfde dās þing ealle be gewealdum quibus in potestatem redactis, Nar. 5, 17. Under hāligra hyrda gewealdum *under the protection of holy guardians*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 15; Gū. 386; Ps. Spl. 31, 12. [O. Sax. gi-wald; f. potestas, facultas, imperium; Ger. gewalt; f. M. H. Ger. gewalt; f. O. H. Ger. gewalt; m. f.] DER. hand-geweald, æht-, nýd-, v. ge-wealdes.

ge-weald, -wald, es; m. n. Pudenda, inguen:—Neáh ðam gewealde *prope inguinem*, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 23; 5, 5; Lchdm. i. 94, 22, 24. Ðæt geweald, Lchdm. ii. 388, 9. v. ge-weald power.

ge-wealdan; p. -weōld; pp. -wealden *To wield, rule, have power over, command, control, cause*.

I. *with gen*:—Ic gewealde ealles middan-eardes *I rule all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 21. Gregorius ðæs pápan setles geweōld *Gregory ruled the papal see*, 132, 18. Būton ðū eác úre gewelde *except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us*, Num. 16, 13. Gif he abilhþ áhwām on unriht áhwār geweōlde gebēte hit georne and gif him abulge ænig man swide forgifde *ðæt if he anywhere have wrongly been the cause of offence to any man, let him diligently make amends; and if any man have much offended him, let him forgive it*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 7. Wāpna gewealdan *to wield weapons*, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509. Swā heō ðas unlādan eādost mihte wel gewealdan *so she most easily might have complete power over the wretch*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103.

II. *with acc*:—Se ðe gewyrt ða ðe he gesceop *he who rules those whom he created*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 27; Th. Chart. 239, 37. Ðe ealne middangeard geweōld *who ruled all the world*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 7. Hālig God geweōld wigsigor *holy God controlled victory in battle*, Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554.

III. *with instr*:—Nū leng ne miht gewealdan *þý weorce now canst thou no longer control the work*, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367; Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 24; Gū. 1199. Cynig geweōld his gewitte *the king got command of his senses*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703.

ge-wealden; part. Subject, under the power or control of any one, inseparable, small:—God gedēþ him gewealdene worolde dēlas sīde *rice God puts under his power parts of the world, spacious realms*, Beo. Th. 3468; B. 1732. Hond biþ glæred wīs and gewalden *the hand is instructed, wise and under control*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 4; Cra. 46; 91 a; Th. 341, 7; Gn. Ex. 122. Meahtig dryhten scyreþ sumum gūþe blād gewealdenne wigplegan *the mighty Lord assigns to one glory in war, battle under his control, i.e. successful*, 88 a; Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69. Drincan gewealden wines *for eowres magan mettrymnesse modico uino utere propter stomachum*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 6; Hat. MS. Ðā næfdon hī nān win būton on ānum gewealdenum butrice *uno parvissimo vasculo*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 1. Būton swīde gewaldenum dāle eásteweardes ðæs folces *except a small part of the people of the east of England*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 11; Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 1. He myd us [wyrch] swā swā myd sumum gewealnum *tolum he works with us as with some insignificant tools [or tools under his control, over which he has complete command?]*, Shrn. 179, 28. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 1. [Cf. ge-wealden-mōd.]

ge-wealdende; adj. Powerful, mighty; potens, validus:—Mid his gewealdendre hand *with his mighty hand*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. v. wealdende.

ge-wealdendlice; adv. Powerfully, mightily; potenter, valide, Ps. Th. 135, 16.

ge-wealden-mōd; adj. Subdued in mind, having the mind under control, self-controlled:—Sum gewealdenmōd hafāþ in gefýrde ðæt he ðonne sceal one, self-controlled, suffers in patience *what then he must* [cf. Luke 21, 19], Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 19; Cra. 70. v. ge-wealden.

ge-wealdes; adv. [gen. of ge-weald power] *Of one's power, of one's own accord, willingly*; sponte:—Gif man hine sylfne gewealdes ofsilhþ *si quis sponte seipsum occiderit*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 268, 15. Se ðe his gewealdes monnan ofslæc *he who slays a man of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21, 26. Eōwres gewealdes *quod ex vobis est*, Past. 46, 7, 8; Swt. 355, 19, 20, 25; Hat. MS.

ge-weald-leder, ge-wald-leder, es; n. [ge-, weald-leader *a directing-leader*] *A power-leader, a directing-leader, a rein*:—Donne he ðæt gewealdleder forlæt ðara brida *when he shall let go the rein of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 55; Met. 11, 28; 11, 149; Met. 11, 75; 24, 77; Met. 24, 39; 29, 155; Met. 29, 78.

ge-weallan *to boil, be hot*; ferverescere, fervere, Rtl. 101, 26; 105, 3.

ge-weallod, -wealled; part. [weall *a wall*] *Walled, surrounded with a wall, fortified*; mūrātus, munitus:—Ða strengestan weras wuniāþ on ðam lande and micle burge ðær sind and mærlīce geweallode *cultōres fortissimos habet et urbes grandes atque mūrātas*, Num. 13, 29. On ceastre geweallode in civitāte munita, Ps. Spl. 30, 27.

ge-weardian. v. ge-weardod.

ge-wearmian; p. ode; pp. od *To become warm*; calere, calecere, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2, 36.

ge-wearnian; p. ode; pp. od *To guard against, avoid*:—Hwær him wære fultum to sēcanne to gewearnienne swā rēdre hergunge *ubi quærendum est presidium ad evitandas tam feras irruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

ge-wearþ was, became, happened, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061; Exon. 11 b; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210; Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307; 1st and 3rd sing. p. of ge-weorþan.

ge-weaxan; p. -weox; pp. -weaxen *To grow, grow up*; crescere:—Gūþ sceal geweaxan *war shall grow*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. Moises geweoþ *Moises creverat*, Ex. 2, 11. Geweaxen auctus, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 22; Seel. 96; Gen. 38, 11. Ðām landbūendum is beboden, ðæt ealles dās ðe him on heora ceāpe geweaxe, hīg Gode ðone teōðan ðæl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I.

35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Gyf hit geweaxen man sý fæste 1 gear if he be a grown man let him fast one year, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, note 11, line 9.

ge-wēd, es; n. A raging, madness; fūrōr insānus, rābies:—Wæl-hredōwes [Nerōnes] gewēd was fulwīde cūp the madness of the cruel [Nero] was full widely known, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 9; Met. 9, 5. He langre tide ealle heora mægpe mid gewēdne was geondfarende multo tempore totas eorum provincias debacchando pervāgatus, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27.

ge-weddian to weed; herbis noxiis purgare, Cot. 178, 188, Lye. ge-weddian to betroth:—Gewoeddē desponsata, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 27. ge-wēded. v. ge-wāddod.

ge-weder, -wider, -wyder, es; pl. nom. acc. -wederu; n. [weder weather] Weather, the temperature of the air; tempestas, cæli temperies:—Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ līdran gewederu ðonne se langiendā dæg the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Godes miht gefaðþ ealle gewederu God's power ordereth all weathers, 19, 4; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13.

ge-wefan to weave; texere, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70 [v. Grimm, D. M. p. 387]: 111 b; Th. 427, 2; Rā. 41, 85; Ælfic. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 40, 11, 12.

ge-wef[e], -wife, es; n. A web; textura. The word gets the meaning fate, fortune, from the spinning, which is the occupation of the Fates. Cf. Wyrd gewēf, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70. See Grimm. D. M. 387:—Gewēf futum, fortuna, Cot. 88, Lye. Him Dryhten forgeaf wigspeða gewiofu the Lord gave him the webs of success in war, i. e. he was successful in war, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

ge-wegan; p. -wæg, pl. -wægon; pp. -wegen. I. to bear, carry, move, go, proceed; vehere, ire, procedere:—He to ðære byrig gewæg mycelne aad adweixit illi urbi plurimum congeriem, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. To ðæm readorlicum blīde ic sý gewegen rīces coelnesse ad ethera letus uhar regni refrigeria, Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. He wið ðam wyrme gewegan sceolde he must proceed against the worm [dragon], Beo. Th. 4792; B. 2400. [Cf. Icel. vega to fight.] II. to weigh, measure:—Gewiþ weigls, L. M. 2, 67; Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–25. Gewegen biþ remetiatur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 2; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. [Cf. a-wegan.]

ge-wēlan; pp. ed To bind together:—Þurh ðas þeode gewēlede togædere through this people banded together, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 131.

ge-weldan to rule, restrain; regere, cohibere:—Ðæt he hit ðonne [ne, MS. Cot.] mæge to his willan geweldan [geweldan, MS. Cot.] so that he then cannot restrain it according to his will, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 17; Hat. MS. 24 a, 6. DER. wealdan.

ge-welgian, -welegian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To enrich, make wealthy, endow; ditare, dotare:—Ðū gemænifyldest gewelgian hine multiplicasti locupletāre eam, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Mid hire gestreōne he gewelgede Rōme burh he enriched Rome with its wealth, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 36; Bd. i, 33; S. 499, 1. Ic gewelgede Abram ēgo ditavi Abram, Gen. 14, 23. Hī nales mid deofolcraefte, ac mid godcunde mægene gewelgade cōman illi non dāmonica, sed divina virtute pradii veniebant, Bd. i, 25; S. 487, 2, 4, 13; S. 582, 39. Ða ðe geāra on sacerdhāde æðellice gewelgede wæron quos olim sacerdotiū gradu non ignobilius potitos, 3, 19; S. 548, 38.

ge-welhwær; adv. Everywhere; ubique:—Is wīde cūþ þeodum gewelhwær it is well known to people everywhere, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 33.

ge-welhwile; adj. Every:—On gewelhwilcum ende on every side, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68; 108, 121.

ge-welt-leðer, es; n. A power-leather, a rein, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 155; Met. 29, 78. v. ge-weald-leðer.

ge-wēman; p. de; pp. ed [ge-, wēman to persuade, entice] To turn, incline, seduce; inclināre, seducere:—Hī næfdon ðone lareow ðe cūþe hī to sōþfæstnysse wege gewēman they had not the teacher who could incline them to the way of truth, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 30; i. 498, 18. Hine wolde se deofol fram Gode gewēman the devil would seduce him from God, ii. 448, 28; 478, 34; 542, 19. Seō costnung gewēmp ðone man to syngiene the temptation seduces the man to sin, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 9. Hī eow to ðorum Gode gewēmap they will seduce you to another God, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 9. Ðæt we ne sceolon nā gefaþian ðæt deofol us gewēme fram Cristes brōðorðæne we should not allow the devil to seduce us from the brotherhood of Christ, i. 260, 11.

ge-wemman; p. -wemde; pp. -wemmed, -wemd To stain, defile, pollute, profane, corrupt, vitiate, mar, injure; coinquināre, turpare, polluere, profanāre, corrumpere, vitare, contamināre, violāre:—Ne mihte heora wīte gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran līges the heat of the flickering flame might not corrupt their beauty, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 1; Dan. 240. Ic gewemme corruppo, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 21. Ðyder þeof ne genealæcþ, ne moþpe ne gewemþ quo fur non appropiat, neque tinea corruppi, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Hī on ðam temple gewemmap ðone reste-ðæg in templo sabbatum violant, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Ic honda gewemede I have polluted my hands, Cd. 52; Th. 672; Gen. 1094. Ðū gewemdest his hālgnesse on corþan profanasti in terra sanctitatem ejus, Ps. Th.

88, 32; Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Ða ðīn fæle hūs ealh hālgne gewemdan coinquināverunt templum sanctum tuum, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Næs him gewemmed wīte his beauty was not injured, Andr. Kmbl. 2040; An. 1473; Cd. 4; Th. 5, 13; Gen. 71; Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 15; Ps. Spl. 13, 2. He geseah sīde sēlwongas wīdum gewemede he saw the wide fertile plains defiled with pollutions, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294.

ge-wemmednys, se; f. Defilement, pollution:—Ælfremed fram lichamlicere gewemmednysse exempt from bodily defilement, Homl. Th. i. 76, 15; 90, 2; ii. 478, 10; 552, 24; Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Gewemmednysa prævaricationes, Ps. Spl. 100, 3.

ge-wemming, -wemmingc, e; f. A corruption, violation, profanation; corruptio:—Be reste daga wemminge with regard to the profanation of sabbaths, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22.

ge-wemmodlice; adv. Corruptly, impurely:—Gewemmodlice we sprecaþ corrupte loquimur, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8.

ge-wēn, e; f. Hope; spes. v. ge-wēne.

ge-wēnan; p. de; pp. ed To hope, expect, suppose, think, esteem:—Ne þurfon hī to neotude miltse gewēnan they need expect no mercy from the Lord, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 35; Cri. 1366. Nelaþ ge gewēnan welan unrihte nolite sperare in iniquitatem, Ps. Th. 61, 10. On ærmergen ic on ðe gewēne in matutinis meditabor in te, 62, 6. Ic on God mīne gewēne spero in Deum meum, 68, 3; 51, 7. Se sōpfæsta bōte gewēneþ justus sperabit, 63, 9. On his mīlde inōð gewēnaþ sperant super misericordia ejus, 146, 12; 144, 16. Ic me ðyslicre ær þrage ne gewēne I before expected not such a time for myself, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Gewēned ic eom æstimatus sum, Ps. Spl. 87, 4; 43, 25. Ðās beoþ men gewēneð hī putantur homines fuisse, Nar. 35, 33.

ge-wend, es; n. A spiral shell, snail-shell; coelea, Ælfic. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 81; Wrt. Voc. 34, 13. [Cf. ge-wind, windan.]

ge-wendan; p. -wende; pp. -wended, -wend. I. v. trans. To turn, change, translate, incline, bring about:—Gif hit eower ænig mæge gewendan ðæt . . . if any of you can bring it about that . . . , Cd. 22; Th. 27, 35; Gen. 428. He cwæþ ðætte æghwīlc ungemyndig rihtwīnesse hine hræde sceolde eft gewendan in to sinum nōdes gemyndo he said that every one unmindful of righteousness should speedily turn again to his mind, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 113; Met. 22, 57. Wīcg gewende he turned his steed, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Gewend conversus, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Hīs folc eall to yfele gewend is this people is all inclined to evil, Ex. 32, 22. Him ðæt heafod was ađine gewened his head was turned down, Blickl. Homl. 173, 4. Ne biþ ðe nō lif afyrred ac biþ gewenden [?] in ðæt betere life is not taken from thee but changed to the better, Shr. 119, 29. Þonne weorþeþ sunne sweateþ gewended then shall the sun be turned black, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 14; Cri. 935. II. v. intrans.

To turn [one's self], change, go, return:—Wā biþ ðam de sceal frōfre ne wēnan wīhte gewendan woe to the man that must expect no comfort, who must change [his condition] in nothing [whose state is hopeless and unchangeable?], Beo. Th. 374; B. 186. He gewendeþ on ða wyrsan hand he turns to the worse side, Salm. Kmbl. 997; Sal. 500. Hwīlum hie gewendaþ on wyrmes lic sometimes they turn into the body of a snake, 305; Sal. 152. Siddan næfre to unrihtum ne gewendaþ never afterwards do they turn to iniquity, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24; Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Drusiana hām gewende Drusiana went home, Homl. Th. i. 60, 20. Drihten gewende to heofenum the Lord returned to heaven, 74, 19. Gewendon ealle heom hām they all went home, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 11, 6, 12, 15. Ða was se cyng gewend ofer Temese then the king was gone over the Thames, 1006; Erl. 140, 29; 1c 52; Erl. 183, 18.

ge-wēne; adv. Perhaps; forte:—Gewoene forte, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 2.

ge-wenge, es; n. The cheek; maxilla:—And ðam ðe ðe sliþþ on ðīn gewenge et qui te percutit in maxillam, Lk. Bos. 6, 29; and to him that schal smyte thee on o cheke, Wyc. An strāl hyne gewundode on hys ðder gewenge an arrow wounded him in one of his cheeks, Shr. 97, 14. Gewenge maxilla, Ælfic. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 80; Wrt. Voc. 43, 13. v. wenge.

ge-wenian; p. ede; pp. ed. I. to accustom, to accustom any one to one's self; assuefacere:—Gewenede hī sylfne to heora synlicum þeawum he accustomed himself to their sinful manners, Ælfic. T. Lisle 34, 20; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 11; Met. 29, 6. Heora lareowas him biōðan ða ilcan mettas ðe hī ær tame mid gewenedon their teachers offer them the same meats which they before accustomed the tame with or with which they before accustomed them to be tame, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18; L. Edg. C. 55; Th. ii. 256, 9. II. to wean, to separate; ablatcare, a lacte depellere, depellere, seducere:—Ðæt cild wearþ gewened puer ablatatus est, Gen. 21, 8. Se deofol wolde hine fiam Gode wenian the devil would wean him from God, Job. Thw. 165, 11. [O. H. Ger. ge-wenian assuefacere.] v. wenian.

ge-weold. v. ge-wild.

ge-weorc, -worc, -werc, es; n. [ge-, weorc a work]. I. work; ōpus, ōpusculū:—Ene was geweorc Godes Eve was God's work, Cd. 38; Th. 51, 6; Gen. 822; Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 4; Cri. 112. Ðæt ðam þeōdne was sīþes sieghwil, sylfes dædum, worlde geweorces that was a victorious moment to the prince of his enterprise, by his own deeds, of his worldly

work, Beo. Th. 5415; B. 2711. He geseah eald enta geweorc he saw the antique work of giants, Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: 2155; An. 1079. On ðæt geweorc in *opus*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 40. Ne waciaþ ðas ge-weorc these works fail not, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Mæte wurdon his wundra geweorc great were his wondrous works, 45 b; Th. 155, 2; Gū. 854: 40a; Th. 133, 35; Gū. 500. Of geweorcum *arwurpa fadera ex opusculis venerabilium patrum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 33. II. *a fort, fortress*; *arx*:—He of ðam geweorce was winnende wið ðone here he warred on the army from the fortress, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 5; 896; Erl. 94, 3, 21. He worhte him geweorc æt Middeltūne he wrought him a fortress at Middleton, 892; Erl. 89, 14: 894; Erl. 92, 4, 11. De æt hām æt ðæm geweorcum wæron who were at home in the fortresses, 894; Erl. 92, 18. Hi worhton tū geweorc they wrought two forts, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Geworke *arx, signum, mūchīna*, Scint. 62: Cot. 85: 128, Lye. [Goth. ga-waurki: O. Sax. gi-werk: O. H. Ger. gi-werk.] DER. ær-geweorc, eald-, flān-, fyrn-, gold-, gūþ-, hand-, heah-, land-, nīþ-, sulh-.

ge-weorht, es; *n.* *Work, deed, merit, desert*; *opus, fācinus, mēritum*:—*Þætte rinca gehwylc ððrum gulde eðlean on riht be geweorhtum that every man should render rightly to other a reward proportionable to his deserts*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 53; Met. 27, 27. *v.* ge-wyrht.

ge-weorhta, an; *m.* *One working with another, accomplice*:—*Gif mæsse-prēost peofa gewita and geweorhta beo if a mass-priest be an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9. *v.* ge-wyrhta.

ge-weorþ, es; *n.* *A throwing, tossing, dashing, what is thrown up, a heap*; *jactus, jactatio, projectio*:—*Of waroþa geweorþ over the dashing of the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. *Ðær ðū geseo tord-wifel on eorpan up weorpan ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorþe when you see a dung-beetle in the earth throwing up mould, catch it with both hands along with his casting up*, L. M. iii. 18; Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. *v.* winter-geweorþ, ge-wyrþ.

ge-weorpan, -worpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. I. *to throw, cast*; *jacere, projicere*:—*Hi habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brædo, swā mon mæg mid lidenan geworpan they have an entrance of so much breadth, as one can throw with a sling*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Drihten hi gewyrþ mid grīne the Lord will cast a snare upon them; *pluet super peccatores laqueos*, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Middý geweorþ woedo his *projecto vestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 50. Geworpon būta *ejecerunt extra*, 12, 8, 41. Honda gewurpon on hine *manus injecerunt in eum*, 14, 46. Swā gewundade wrāde slæpe, sýn ðonne geworþene on widne hlāw *sicut vulnerati dormientes, projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. II. *to turn one's self away, go away, depart, pass by*; *averti, abire, transire*:—*Winter sceal geworpan, weder eft cuman, sumor hæt winter shall pass by, fair weather again shall come, hot summer, Exon. 90a*; Th. 338, 11; Gn. Ex. 77. DER. weorpan.

ge-weorþ, es; *n.* *Value, worth, price*, Th. Chart. 159, 1. *v.* ge-wyrþe. *ge-weorþan*, -wiorþan, -wurþan, -wyrþan; *he* -weorþeþ, -weorþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, *ðū* -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *subj. pres.* -weorþe, *pl.* -weorþen; *p.* -wurde, *pl.* -wurden; *pp.* -worden. I. *to be, be made, become, happen*; *fiēri*:—*Hū māgon ðas þing ðas geweorþan quomōdo possunt hæc fiēri* Ju. Bos. 3, 9; Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Ne sec ðū þurh hlytas hū ðe geweorþan *scyle seek not by lots how it is to happen to thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Hū geweorþeþ ðæt how happeneth that? Salm. Kmbl. 684; Sal. 341; Andr. Kmbl. 2872; An. 1439. Gif feaxfang geweorþ if there be a taking hold of the hair, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble*, Andr. Kmbl. 2248; An. 1502. He gewyrþ micelre mægþe *he shall become a great nation*, Gen. 21, 18. Ðes sigeweorþ Punicum *this victory happened to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 23. Ic his mōðor geweorþ I have become his mother, Exon. 11a; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210, 9a; Th. 6, 33; Cri. 93. Ðū ðissum hyse hold gewurde thou hast been gracious to this man, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550. Siō fæliþ geweorþ gewrecen *wrāplice the quarrel was wrothfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061; Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 26; Gū. 64; Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Gewurdon manige wundor on manegum landum *many wonders happened in many lands*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16. Ðæt me Meotud moncynnes milde geweorþe *that the Lord of mankind be merciful to me*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 23; Jul. 667: 78 b; Th. 294, 19; Cra. 17. Ðeah mīn bān and blōd būti geweorþen eorþan to eðcan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to earth*, 38a; Th. 125, 9; Gū. 351. Saga, hū ðæt gewurde say how that happened, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558; Exon. 11a; Th. 15, 19; Cri. 238. Ðæt word was fæasc geworden *verbum caro factum est*, Ju. Bos. 1, 14; Homl. Th. i. 40, 17; Cd. 219; Th. 282, 5; Sat. 282: 223; Th. 293, 10; Sat. 453. Wæs onlice bi hig geworden [swā bi Zachariam] *gewearþ and bi Elizabeth his wife it had happened with them as it happened with Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth*, Shrn. 36, 12. We gesēgon windas and wēgas forhte gewordne *we saw winds and waves become fearful*, Andr. Kmbl. 913; An. 457.

II. *v. impers. cum acc.* *To happen, come to pass, befall, come together, agree, be agreeable*: *contingere, evenire, convenire, placere*:—*Ne milte hi betwih him gefwærian and geweorpan they might*

not accord and agree among themselves, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 2: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 169, 1. Hū geweorþ ðe ðas how doth this befall thee? Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307: Jud. 16, 21. Me geweorþ *convenior, ælfc*. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 6. Hý geweorþ, ðæt hý woidan to Rōmānum friþes *wilian they agreed that they would seek peace from the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17: 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24: Gen. 20, 13. Ðā hi nāure sibbe geweorþ *when they could not agree upon any terms of peace*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 19. Ðeah ðe Rōmāne hæfde geworden ðæt . . . though the Romans had agreed that . . . 4, 12; Bos. 98, 43. Hū ðone cumbolwigan hæfde geworden how it had befallen the warrior, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 260.

III. *cum dat*:—*Ðā geweorþ ðam hlāforde and ðam hýrigmannum wip ānum peninge then the lord and the labourers agreed on a penny*, Th. An. 73, 29: 74, 21 [or acc.]. Geworkarþ him and ðam folce on Lindesige ānes ðæt hi hīe horsian sceolde *it was agreed between him and the people of Lindsey that they should provide him with horses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 1: Thw. 161, 30. Wyn ðū ongean ðone wuldres cynung and geweorþe ðe and him fight against the king of glory and let there be an agreement between thee and him, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 14. [Cf. O. Sax. thea gumon alle giwarth that . . . Goth. ga-wairþi peace?]

ge-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud. I. *to set a price on, value*:—*Ðone ðe wæs ær geweorþod quem appretiauerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 9, note.

II. *to distinguish, honour, dignify, adorn, worship, adore, celebrate, praise*: *insiguire, hōnōrāre, ornāre, instruere, mactāre, adōrāre, celebrāre*:—*Ðū hine gewuldraþ and geweorþast glōria et hōnōre cōrōnasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. Ðe beorht Fæder geweorþaþ wuldorgifum *the bright Father dignifies thee with glorious gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13. Me geweorþode wuldres Ealdor *the Prince of glory honoured me*, Rood Kmbl. 177; Kr. 90: 185; Kr. 94. He Abrahames cynn geweorþode *he honoured Abraham's race*, Ps. Th. 104, 6. Geworkie wuldres Ealdor eall ðeos eorþe, *ecne Drihten omnis terra adoret te, Deus*, 65, 3. Gē wēnaþ ðæt æwig mæg mid fræmdum welum beon *geweorþod ye think that one can be made honourable by external riches*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 10, 11. Wæs eþfynde Afrisc meowle, *golde geweorþod the African maid was easy to be found, adorned with gold*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 9; Exod. 580: 174; Th. 218, 18; Dan. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 2384; El. 1193. Wuldre geweorþad *honoured with glory*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 2; Ph. 551: Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Wide is geweorþod hāligra tīd *the time of the saints is widely celebrated*, Menol. Fox 237; Men. 120: 306; Men. 154.

ge-weoton went, departed, Bd. 12, 5; S. 507, 34; *p.* *pl.* of ge-witan. *ge-weþan*; *p.* -weoþ, *pl.* -weoþon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, lament*; *flere*:—*Petrus geweap bitterlice Petrus flevit amare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 62. Giweoþun alle *flebant omnes*, Rush. 8, 52. Gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28.

ge-were, es; *n.* *A fort, fortress*; *arx*:—*Hie ðær gewerc worhton they there wrought a fortress*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 16. *v.* ge-weorc.

ge-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure*; *lædere, nocere*:—*Gif hwā on cease wif gewerde if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17: 26; Th. i. 50, 24. *v.* ge-wyrdan.

ge-wereldæht, -werodlæht *sweetened, made sweet*; *indulcoratus*, Scint. 64. *v.* werod.

ge-werged; *part.* *Accursed*:—*Dara gewergedra maledicorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11.

ge-wērgian, -wērgan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weary, fatigue*; *fatigare*:—*He gewērgad sæt he sat wearied*, Beo. Th. 5697; B. 2852; Exon. 51a; Th. 178, 12; Gū. 1243. Mauritanie wæron mid ðam ge-wērgode *the Mauritians were wearied by it*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 7. Ðe on lengtenādle ge-wērgade wæron *who were wearied with ague*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

ge-werian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To put on, cover, clothe*; *induere, vestire*:—*Giwoeria to cover, conceal*, Rtl. 103, 3. Ðe he mid gewered was *quibus indutum erat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, note 39, 41. Gewered mid wæstmle *covered with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. In hwitum hræglum gewerede englas *in ðpeowdun angels appeared not clad in white robes*, Exon. 14a; Th. 28, 16; Cri. 447: 15 b; Th. 35, 3; Cri. 552. [Goth. ga-wasjan.]

ge-werian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od. I. *to defend, protect, take care of, make [land] free from claims*; *defendere, procurare*:—*Ic gewerige defendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 29. Se ðe land gewered hæbbe *he who has defended land*, L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 19. Fēr of is gewered ān and twenti *hide twenty-one hides of it are held in undisputed possession*, Schmid. A. S. Ges. p. 614, col. 1. See also p. 677. Ðonnæ his ðæs londæs hundseofontig hīda and is nū eall gewered and ðā hit æst mīn lāford mæ to læt ðā wæs hit *ierfelæas huyus terræ sunt lxx hidæ, et est modo tota bene procurata, qua quando dominus meus michi eam tradidit omni pecunia caruit*, Th. Chart. 162, 26. Gauge [ðæt land] into ðære stowe swā gewered swā hit stonde mid mete and mid mannun and mid ælcum þingam *let the land go afterwards to that place so provided as it may then be, with meat and with men and with everything*, 519, 3; Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 10. II. *to associate with for the cause of defence*,

to make a treaty with; associäre defensjōnis causa, jungere foedere:—Nalæs æfter micelre tide ðæt hī geweredon wið him, and heora wæpen hwyrfdon wið Bryttas heora gefaran *non multo post juncto cum his foedere, in socios arma vertit*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 4, 35. v. werian.

ge-wesan to be together, converse, discuss:—Ic flitan gefrægn mōdgelawe men gewesan ymbe hyra wisdōm *I have learnt that wise men had disputes and discussions about their wisdom*, Salm. Knbl. 363; Sal. 181. Grein writes 'gewēsan; p. -wēas,' and compares 'ymbweoson' in the Northumbrian Gospels. But this word is wrongly written by Bouterwek, it should be 'ymbweoson,' see Mk. Skt. p. 1. The Durham Ritual glosses 'conversatio' by 'giwosa,' and this may throw light on the meaning of 'gewesan.' Both Goth. and O. H. Ger. have the word 'gawisan, gi-wesan,' in the sense to remain, abide; restare.

ge-wēsan; p. de; pp. ed To soak:—Mid ecde ge-wēsed soaked with vinegar, Herb. 116, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 24. Gewēsan inficere, miscere, fucare, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. wōs.

ge-wēstan to lay waste; desolare:—Gewoested biþ desolabitur, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 12, 25.

ge-wēdnis, se; f. Mildness; lenitas:—Giwoednis lenitas, Rtl. 105, 1. v. wēde.

ge-wican; p. -wāc, pl. -wicon; pp. -wicen To give way, fail, depart, retire; cedere, deficere, recedere:—To hwȳ, Driht, gewic [gewite, Sur.] ðū feor ut quid, Domine, recessisti longe, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. Ne his mēgenes [māges?] lāf gewāc æt wige his kinsman's legacy failed not in the contest, Beo. Th. 5251; B. 2529; 5148; B. 2577. v. wican.

ge-wician; p. ode; pp. od To dwell, lodge, encamp; hospitare, castra metari:—Hȳ landes hæfdon. ðæt hȳ mihton on gewician they had land on which they could encamp, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 36. Ic on fægerum scūan fidera ðīna gewicie in umbra alarum tuarum spero, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Se wilda fugel hūs getimbreþ and gewicāþ ðæt the wild bird builds a house and dwells there, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 1; Ph. 203. Ðonne gewicēaþ farop-læcude on ðam eolonde then the seafarers camp on that island, 96 b; Th. 361, 13; Wal. 19. Ðā gewicode he neāh ānre eā then he encamped near a river, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 31; Chr. 894; Etl. 90, 8; Blickl. Homl. 79, 14. v. wician.

ge-wider, -widor, es; pl. nom. acc. -wideru, -widera, -widru; n. Weather, the temperature of the air, a tempest; tempestas, celi tempēries:—Hi monige dagas windes and gewidor abidon oportunos aliquot dies ventos expectant, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ līðran ge-wideru [gewidera, MS. R.] ðonne se langienda dæg the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9, MS. L: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 121; Met. 11, 61. On ðam dæge eall godes folc sceal god biddan ðæt he him forgefē smyltelico gewidra and genihstume westmas on that day all God's folk are to pray God to give them fair weather and abundant harvests, Shrn. 74, 11. Ðonne wind styreþ lāþ gewidru when the wind stirs hateful tempests, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. [Cf. O. Sax. un-gwideri: O. H. Ger. gi-witri tempēries, tempestas; Ger. ge-witter.] v. ge-weder.

ge-widlian, -widligan; p. ede; pp. ed To defile, contaminate. make common; coinquinare, contaminare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 15. v. widl.

ge-widmærsian; p. ode; pp. od To publish, spread abroad, divulge, celebrate; divulgare:—Ofer ealle Iudæa munt-land wæron ðas word ge-widmærsode super omnia montana Iudæa divulgabantur omnia verba hæc, Lk. Bos. 1, 65; Mt. Bos. 28, 15. Iosep nolde hī gewidmærsian Joseph nollet eam traducere, 1, 19.

ge-wif, es; n. An affection of the eye, web:—Wið ælces cynnes brōc on eāgon wið gewif for every sort of malady in the eyes, for web, Lchdm. iii. 290, 3. v. Hall. Dict. pin-and-web.

ge-wife fortune, destiny; fatum, Cot. 88. v. ge-wef.

ge-wifian; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad [wifian to take a wife] To take a wife, marry; uxōrem dūcere:—Gewifodon duxerunt uxōres, Jud. 3, 6. Ðæt cristen man gewifige that a christian man marry, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 13, 18; L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Manige habbaþ genog gesælllice gewifod many have married happily enough, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gewifad, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 7.

ge-wifslig; adj. Fortunate; fato vel fortuna felix, Cot. 88, 194, 196, Lye [Cf. ge-wef.]

ge-wiglung, e; f. Soothsaying, divination, spell:—Ða gemearr ðe man driþ on mislicum gewiglungum the erroneous practices that are carried on with various spells, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. v. wiglian.

ge-wiht, -wyht, -wihte, es; n. Weight; pondus:—Twegra pundra gewiht two pounds' weight; dupondius, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 114; Wrt. Voc. 38, 37; Th. Chart. 522, 22; Salm. Knbl. p. 180, 5. Gange ān gemet and ān gewihte let one measure and one weight pass, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Nū hæbbe we hit broht ongen be ðam ylcen gewihte quam nunc eodem pondere reportauimus, Gen. 43, 21; 23, 16; Lev. 26, 26. False gewihta false weights, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne let measures and weights be carefully rectified, vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 30; L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Gē etāþ hlāf be gewihte ye shall eat bread by weight, Lev. 26, 26. Mid twām hundred mancōsan godes be gewihte and by p. pundan

be gewihte seolfres for two hundred mancuses of gold by weight and for five pounds by weight of silver, Th. Chart. 557, 28. See Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. ii. Appendix ii. [Ger. gewicht.]

ge-wil, -will, -wile, -wyle, es; n. A will, wish, pleasure; vōluntas, arbitrium, vōtum:—Ne weold ðū ðe nō on ðas folces unriht gewil turn thou not thyself to the unjust will of the people, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7; Hy. 7, 78; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 78. On yfelra manna gewil according to the will of evil men, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19; Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 2; Cri. 362; Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 1; 1, 12; Bos. 36, 33. Hit næs ne his gewile [-wyle, MS. A.] it was not his will, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11.

ge-wilcþ, e; f. Rolling, motion [of waves]:—Gewilcþ fȳde motum fluctuum, Ps. Spl. M. 88, 10.

ge-wilcūmian; p. ode; pp. od To welcome; salutare:—Se cāsere hig gewilcūmode the emperor welcomed them, L. Ælf. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 30.

ge-wild, -weold, es; n. Power, control:—Æfter ðam ðe Alexander hæfde ealle Indie him to gewildon gedōn perdonia Alexander India, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 9. Geweoldum sylfes willum spontaneously, of his own accord, Beo. Th. 4446; B. 2222. [Cf. ge-weald, ge-wealdes, ge-wylde.]

ge-wildan to exercise power over, rule over, Gen. 3, 16; Ps. Spl. 105, 38. v. ge-wyldan.

ge-wile, es; n. A will; vōluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11. v. ge-wil.

ge-willnung a wish, appetite, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. v. ge-willnung.

ge-willsum; adj. Desirable; desiderābilis:—Hī hæfdon eorþan ge-willsum hābuērunt terram desiderābilem, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 23.

ge-wilnian, -wilnigan, to -wilnienne; p. ode; pp. od [wilnian to desire] To wish, desire, expect, seek, strive for; cūpere, concupiscere, desiderāre, expetere, ambire:—Reāflācum nylle gē gewilnian rūpinas nōlite concupiscere, Ps. Spl. 61, 10; Ps. Spl. 118, 20. Godes þegenas sceolon to ðam ecan life æfre gewilnian God's servants must ever strive after the life everlasting, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 44. He ne sceal gewilnian ða woruldlican þinge he must not desire the things of this world, 22, 44. Ðæt sum sūme swiðe ondryslicu, and eac to gewilnienne secgende was ut quidam multa et tremenda, et desideranda narrāuerit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 3. Ic gewilnige [gewilue, MS. D.] cūpio, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8; 28, 1; Som. 30, 39. Ic gewilnige ambio, 30, 5; Som. 35, 8. Ælc ðæra ðe wif ge-syhp and hyre gewinaþ omnis, qui uidērit mūliērem ad concupiscendum eam, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Ic nānes eorþlices gestreōnes ne flāsclices lustes ne gewilnige I desire no earthly treasure nor fleshy pleasure, Homl. Th. i. 458, 31; 512, 13. Gif hwā gewilnigeþ to gewitne if any one desires to know, Chr. 1086; Etl. 221, 10. Gewilnod ambitus, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10.

ge-wilnigendlic, -wilniendlic, -wilnindlic; adj. Desirable; desiderābilis:—For nāht hī hæfdon eorþan gewilnigendlice pro nihilo hābuērunt terram desiderābilem, Ps. Spl. 105, 23. Gewilniendlic desiderābilis, Prov. 21. Gewilniendlic, Prov. 8.

ge-wilnung, -willnung, e; f. A wish, desire, longing, seeking, appetite, will, vow; concupiscentia, desiderium, ambitus, appetitus, affectus, vōtum:—Gewilnung ambitus, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10. Of ge-wilnung ic gewilnode etan mid eow ðas eāstron desidērio desidēriwi hoc fāscha mandūcāre uobiscum, Lk. Bos. 22, 15. Hȳ fērdon on gewilnunge heortan transierunt in affectum cordis, Ps. Spl. 72, 7; Homl. Th. i. 136, 9, 31. For gewilnunga ðara eāra gōða pro appetitu aternōrum bonōrum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. Ōdra gewilnunga reliqua concupiscentia, Mk. Bos. 4, 19; Num. 11, 34. Mid eallum gewilnungum with all desires, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 25. Ðæt ic agylde gewilnunga of dæge to dæge ut reddam vōta mea de die in diem, Ps. Spl. 60, 8.

ge-win, -winn, es; n. [winnian to fight]. I. a battle, contest, war, strife, quarrel, hostility, tumult; certāmen, pugna, bellum, tūmulus:—On ða tide Troiāna gewin wearp the Trojan war happened at that time, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 24; Met. 26, 12. Sceolde he worc ðas gewinnes gedælan he must get pain on account of that struggle, Cod. 15; Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296; 17; Th. 21, 12; Gen. 323; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 101; Met. 25, 51. On ðam gewinne in the contest, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31; 38, 1; Fox 194, 8; Rood Knbl. 129; Kr. 65. Hie gewin drugon they fought, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798; 1758; B. 877. Heora gewinn mid ðam swiðe geicēcton their quarrel was thus much strengthened, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 4; 5, 13; Bos. 112, 43. He his mōdsefan wið ðam færhagan fæste trymede feōnda gewinna he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril of the fiends' hostilities, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 29; Gū. 934.

II. labour, toil, sorrow, agony; labor, tribulatio, agonia:—Dis gewin hic labor, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 29. Gewinn and sār labor et dolor, Ps. Th. 89, 11; 72, 13. Wæs gewinnes endedogor neāh geþrunge the final day of his labour was near at hand, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 6; Gū. 904; Ps. Th. 127, 2. Ðū scealt wunian in gewinne thou shalt continue in toil, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 14; Cri. 622; 32 a; Th. 101, 10; Cri. 1656; Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 17. He was on gewinne factus in agonia, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Þurh mycel gewinn with much toil, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 5. On gewinnum in laboribus, Ps. Th. 106, 11; 72, 4.

III. fruit of labours, gain, profit; fructus laborum, lucrum, quaestus:—Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesæton lābōres pāpūlōrum possiderunt, Ps. Th. 104, 39; 77, 4. Gif hwile man leotþ ðeþ on mīnum cirican of his gewinn. if any man

puts a light in my church [bought] out of his gain, *Nar.* 47, 6, 15. [*O. Sax.* *ge-win strife*: *O. H. Ger.* *ga-win labor, certamen, quæstus*: *Ger.* *ge-winn gain*.]

ge-wind, *es*; *n.* [*windan to bend*] A winding, circuitous ascent, *Ælf.* *Gl.* 55; *Som.* 67, 6; *Wrt. Voc.* 37, 4.

ge-win-dæg, *es*; *m.* A labour or trouble-day, battle-day; laboris vel tribulationis dies, *pugnæ dies*:—On *gewindæge in the day of trouble*, *Ps.* Th. 77, 42. Of *gewindagum weorpan scolde lif alysed her life should be released from days of trouble*, *Exon.* 74 b; Th. 279, 9; *Th.* 611: *Cd.* 205; Th. 254, 24; *Dan.* 616. *Donne cumbulgebrec on gewinddagum weorpan scoldun* *where there should be crashings of banners in days of battle*, *Ps.* C. 50, 12; *Ps.* Grm. ii. 227, 12. *v.* *win-dæg*.

ge-windan; *p.* *wand*, *pl.* *wundon*; *pp.* *wunden*. *I. v. trans.* To twist, weave, bend, wind; torquere, plectere, implicare:—*Ða þegnæs gewundon* *ðæt sigbæ of þorum milites plectentes coronam de spinis*, *Jn. Skt. Lind.* 19, 2. *Ne hafu ic in heafde hwite loccas, wræste gewundne* *I have not white locks on my head, delicately wound*, *Exon.* 111 b; Th. 427, 30; *Rä.* 41, 99.

II. v. intrans. To go, turn, turn about, revolve, roll; ire, se vertère, volvere:—*He meahte widre gewindan he might more widely turn about*, *Beo. Th.* 1530; *B.* 763. *Se aglæca on fleam gewand* *the miserable being turned to flight*, 2007; *B.* 1001: *Homl. Th.* i. 290, 19. *Se lig gewand on lāfe men* *the flame rolled on to the hostile men*, *Cd.* 186; Th. 231, 22; *Dan.* 251.

ge-winde; *adj.*:—*Ða hit was wel gewinde on ða burh* *when the wind was in the right quarter [for blowing the flames] on to the town*; *ventum opportunum*, *Bd.* 3, 16; *S.* 542, 25.

ge-windwian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To blow*:—*Seo onblāwnes dære heofonlican onlædmesse* *þy gewindwod on ðe let the inspiration of the heavenly embrace be blown into thee*, *Blickl. Homl.* 7, 27.

ge-winful, -full; *adj.* Full of labour, laborious, troublesome; laboriösus:—*Agustinus dysses gewinfullan gefittes ende gesette* *Augustinus hunc laböriöi certäminis finem fecit*, *Bd.* 2, 2; *S.* 502, 17.

ge-winfullice, -winfullice; *adj.* Laboriously, toilsome; laboriösus:—*Ðæt hi ne forþtan in swā fræcne sifpætt, and on swā gewinfullice, and on swā uncþe ællþeodignysse færan* *ne tam periculösam, tam incertam peregrinätionem adire debèrent*, *Bd.* i. 23; *S.* 485, 37. *Ðæt hi nō mā ne mihton swā gewinfullicum fyrdum swencte beon* *non se ultra tam laboriösis expeditiönibus posse fatigari*, i. 12; *S.* 481, 4.

ge-winfullice; *adv.* Laboriously, with difficulty; laboriöse:—*Ðæt eahta and twentig winna gewinfullice* *he heold id per annos viginti octo laboriösissime tenuit*, *Bd.* 3, 14; *S.* 539, 17.

ge-winna, *an*; *m.* An enemy, adversary, a foe, rival; hostis, inimicus, amülus:—*Cwom senninga hæleþa gewinna* *the foe of men suddenly came*, *Exon.* 69 a; Th. 257, 7; *Jul.* 243. *Gesaca vel gewinna amülus*, *Ælf.* *Gl.* 114; *Som.* 80, 17; *Wrt. Voc.* 60, 51. *Læddon leode lāpne gewinnan* *to carcerue the people led their hated foe unto the prison*, *Andr. Kmbl.* 2500; *An.* 1251: 2603; *An.* 1303. *Beoþ ðe hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, *Exon.* 30 b; Th. 118, 28; *Gü.* 246. *Heora gewinnan hi ehtan insēpūtur hostis*, *Bd.* i. 12; *S.* 481, 23; i. 23; *S.* 483, 13. *Ða ærran gewinnan priores inimici*, *S.* i. 12; *S.* 480, 33.

ge-winnan; *p.* *wan*, *won*, *wann*, *pl.* *wunnon*; *pp.* *wunnen*. *I.* To make war, fight, contend; pugnare, bellum gerere:—*He āna gewon he fought alone*, *Exon.* 39 a; Th. 129, 15; *Gü.* 21; *Bd.* 3, 19; *S.* 548, 2. *Hū hie wid ðam draf gefriton and gewunnon* *how they contended and strove against the sorcerer*, *Blickl. Homl.* 173, 3.

II. To obtain by fighting, to conquer, gain, win; pugna consequi, obtinere, subjugare:—*Hū he mihte Normandige of him gewinnan* *how he might conquer [win] Normandy from him*, *Chr.* 1090; *Erl.* 226, 25. *Ne māgon we ðæt on aldre gewinnan* *we cannot ever obtain that*, *Cd.* 421; Th. 26, 6; *Gen.* 402. *Ænig ne mæg friþ gewinnan* *no one may gain peace*, *Exon.* 22 b; Th. 62, 14; *Cr.* 1001. *Ðæs ðe he heora sālum to hæle and to ræde gewinnan* *mihte provided that he could win their souls to salvation and counsel*, *Blickl. Homl.* 227, 4. *He hit gewan mid wisdome he gained it by wisdom*, *Th.* Ap. 4, 19. *Chananëus ða wann wid Israëla bearn and sige on him gewann* *the Canaanite fought against the children of Israel and gained a victory over them*, *Num.* 21, 1. *Done cyning ðe hie ær mid unrhte gewunnen hæfde* *the king that had before unjustly conquered them*, *Bt.* 16, 2; *Fox* 52, 22. *On āgenum hwilum mid earfeþum gewunnen laboriously gained in their own time*, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 106, 55. *Ða was Rōmāna rice gewunnen then the empire of the Romans was conquered*, *Bt.* Met. *Fox* i. 34; *Met.* i. 17. [*O. Sax.* *ge-winnan*: *O. H. Ger.* *ga-winnan*; *Ger.* *ge-winnen to gain, obtain*.]

ge-win-stow, *e*; *f.* A place to contend in, battle-place, wrestling-place; certāminis lōcus, pālæstra, *Ælf.* *Gl.* 29; *Som.* 61, 49; *Wrt. Voc.* 26, 48.

ge-wintred, -wintrad; *part.* Grown to full age, full-aged, aged; adultus:—*Op-ðæt hit gewintred sit until it be of age*, *L.* In. 38; Th. i. 126, 7. *Middý ðu bist gewintrad cum senueris*, *Jn. Skt. Lind.* 21, 18. *Deáh he gewintred wære though he was aged*, *Ors.* 6, 31; *Bos.* 128, 7. *Ðæs gewintredan moines of a full-aged man*, *L.* Alf. pol. 26; *Th.* i. 78, 18. [*Cf. M. H. Ger.* *ge-jāret*.] *DER.* *un-gewintred*.

ge-win-woruld, *e*; *f.* A world of toil; trübülätionis plēnus mundus:—*Hý scofene wurdon on gewinworuld they were thrust into a world of toil*, *Exon.* 45 a; Th. 153, 21; *Gü.* 829.

ge-wired; *part. p.* Made of wire:—*Hyre ealdan gewiredan preon an vi. mancussom* *her old brooch made of [gold or silver] wire, worth six mancusses*, *Th. Chart.* 537, 34. *v.* *wir*.

Gewis, *Giwi*, *es*; *m.* *Gewis*, the great grandfather of *Cerdic*:—*Se Cerdic was Elesing*, *Elesa Esling*, *Esla Gewising*, *Gewis Wiging* *Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa the son of Esla, Esla the son of Gewis, Gewis the son of Wig*, *Chr.* 495; *Erl.* 2, 5: 597; *Erl.* 20, 7. *Giwi*, 552; *Erl.* 16, 19. According to *Asser* it was from this name that the term *Geivissæ*, applied by *Bede* to the West Saxons, was derived. 'Gewis, a quo Britones totam illam gentem *Gegwis* nominant,' see *Grmm. Gesch.* D. S. 458. For the use by *Bede*, see *Bd.* 3, 7:—*Gens Occidentaliū Saxonum qui antiquitus Geivissæ vocabantur . . . primum Geivissorum gentem ingrediens*, where the translation has 'West Seaxna peöd . . . Ða com he ærest upp on West Seaxum.' See also 4, 15, 16. *Smith's* note on the word is 'Geivissæ. Saxonum est pro Occidentalium. Sic Visigothi, praposita tantum Saxonica expletiva *Ge*.' See *Thorpe's Lappenberg* i. 109, note.

ge-wis, -wiss; *adj.* Certain, sure, knowing, foreknowing; certus:—*Gewis be heora gerlithnesse certus de illorum correctione*, *Bd.* 5, 22; *S.* 644, 45. *Ðæt is gesægd ðæt he wære gewis his sylfes forþföre qui præcursus sui obitus exultisne videtur*, 4, 24; *S.* 599, 14. *Wite ðæt ærest gewis ðæt mōd byþ ðære sǽwle æge know first that as certain, that the mind is the soul's eye*, *Shrn.* 178, 2. *Gewis is constat*, *Hpt.* *Gl.* 419.

Ða upwitan ðe sædon ðæt næfre nān wiht gewisses nære būton twæðunga the philosophers that said that there was no certainty without doubt, *Shrn.* 174, 25. *Swā litel gewis funden found so little certain*, *Bt.* 41, 4; *Fox* 250, 20. *Gewis andgit intelligence*, 5; *Fox* 252, 20, 30. *We syndon gewisse dīnes lifes we are acquainted with thy life*, *Guthl.* 5; *Gdwin.* 30, 18. *He hī gewisse gedyde and geǽrle be ingonge dæs ecan rices de ingressu regni æterni certos reddidit*, *Bd.* 4, 16; *S.* 584, 35. *On gewissum tīdum at certain times*, *R. Ben. interl.* 48. *Of gewissum intingan of certain causes*, *R. Ben. interl.* 63. *Myd gewyssum geseceade with certain reason, wherefore*; propter certam rationem, quapropter, *Nicod.* 3; *Thw.* 2, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* *giwis*: *Ger.* *gewiss certus*.]

ge-wiscan, etc. *v.* *ge-wyscan*, etc.

ge-wissfullice; *adv.* Knowingly, expertly; scienter, *Greg. pref. lib.* 2, *Dial.* *ge-wisian*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To direct, teach, shew*:—*Bædon ðæt him ge-wisade waldend se gōda hū hie libban sceolden prayed the good Ruler to direct them how they were to live*, *Cd.* 40; Th. 52, 27; *Gen.* 850.

ge-wislice, -wisslice; *adv.* Certainly, exactly, truly, especially, besides; videlicet, scilicet, sane, utique, porro:—*Gewislice sane*, *Ælf.* *Gr.* 38; *Som.* 41, 45. *Gyf sōþlice gewislice rihtwisyssse sprecaþ si vere utique justitiam loquimini*, *Ps.* *Spl.* C. 57, 1. *Gewislice ān þing is neād-behēfe porro unum est necessarium*, *Lk.* *Bos.* 10, 42. *Ðu miht blissigan gewisslice thou mayest certainly rejoice*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 132, 1. *Se witegode be Criste swīde gewislice swilce he godspellere wære he prophesied about Christ with great exactness, as if he had been an evangelist*, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 69, 414. *Gewislice ic hæbbe certe habeo*, *Coll. Monast.* Th. 30, 7. *Ic nāt nāht gewislice hwæder dæs feos swā micel is I do not know for certain whether there is so much money*, *Th. Chart.* 490, 15. *Seo lencenlice emniht is gewislice on duodecima kl. April the spring equinox is certainly on the twelfth day before the kalends of April*, *Bd.* de nat. rerum; *Wrt. popl. science* 11, 1; *Lchdm.* iii. 256, 8. *Ic cweðe nū gewislicor I say now more exactly*, 8, 23; *Lchdm.* iii. 250, 4; *Th.* Ap. 15, 24. *Ðæs ðe hie gewislicost gewitan meahton to the best of their knowledge*, *Beo. Th.* 2704; *B.* 1350.

ge-wiss, -wisslice. *v.* *ge-wis*, *ge-wislice*.

ge-wissend, *es*; *m.* A director, ruler; præceptor, rector, *Hymn.* *Lye.* *ge-wissian*; *p.* *ode*, *ade*; *pp.* *od To make or cause to know, to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern*; docere, edocere, regere, præcipere, dirigere:—*Ðæt he ðone iungan cniht gewissian sceolde* *that he should instruct the young boy*, *Ælf.* *T.* *Lisle*, 34, 3. *To ðam lande ðe ic ðe gewissige unto a land that I will shew thee*, *Bout.* *Scrd.* 21, 42. *On ðam regole ðe us gewissap be ðære hālgan Eāstertide in the rule that directs us about the holy Eastertide*, *Lchdm.* iii. 256, 10. *Heo gewissap and gescylt and gelætt it directs and protects and guides*, *Homl. Th.* i. 52, 15. *Se ðe gewylt and gewissap Israhela folc qui reget populum Israel*, 78, 16. *Swā swā him Gregorius ær gewissode as Gregory had before directed him*, ii. 130, 22; *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 64, 241. *Se witega hine gewissode ðæt he cūðe gelyfan the prophet directed so that he was able to believe*, 70, 444. *Ðu gewissa ða sacerdas tu præcipe sacerdotibus*, *Jos.* 3, 8. *Ic gean ðara vi. punda ðe ic Eādmunde minon bræter gewissod hæbbe I give the six pounds that I have indicated to my brother Edmund*, *Th. Chart.* 559, 6. *Gif ðu nelt beon gewissod if thou wilt not be directed*, *Ælf.* *T.* *Lisle*, 40, 12.

ge-wissung, *e*; *f.* Direction, instruction, guidance:—*For fela gewissungum ðe seo ān bōc hæfþ toforan ðām oðrum for many directions which that one book has above the others*, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 65, 295.

ge-wistfullian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To feast*:—*Gewistfullian epulari*, *Lk.*

Bos. 15, 23. Et drinc and gewistfulla eat, drink, and feast, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 21. Gewistfullien epulentur, Blickl. Gl. Ðæt ic mid mīnum frēodum gewistfullode ut cum amicis meis epularer, Lk. Bos. 15, 29.

ge-wistian to feast:—Et drinc and gewista comede bibe epulare, Lk. Bos. 12, 10.

gewist-læcan; *p.* lǣhte; *pp.* lǣht To feast; *epulari*:—Ðā ongunnon hig gewistlæccan cæperunt epulari, Lk. Bos. 15, 24.

ge-wisung, *c*; *f.* Direction:—Be Godes sylfes gewisunge by the direction of God himself, Jud. pref. Thw. 153, 6.

ge-wit, -witt, *es*; *n.* I. *wits, senses, [right] mind, mind, intellect*:—Windruncon gewit a mind stupefied with wine, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Ðenden mec min gewit gelæstep whilst my intellect attends me, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gū. 347. He eft onhwearf wōdan gewittes he recovered from madness, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Seō gedrēfenes dæt mōd ne mæg his gewittes brecfian trouble cannot rob the mind of its faculties, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Nū bidde ic dē dæt dū hī on gewitte bringe now I beseech thee bring her to her wits, Homl. Th. i. 458, 11; Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 12; Jul. 144: 74 b; Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Siō wyrd cymþ of ðam gewitte dæs ælmihtigan Godes fate comes from the mind of the almighty God, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 1; Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 30; Hō. 78: 78 b; Th. 294, 10; Crī. 13; Andr. Kmbl. 631; An. 316: 1344; An. 672. Būtan gewitte irrational, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Se Hælend wōdum monnum gewit forgefear the Saviour gave reason to the insane, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14; H. K. 105, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 200; Met. 26, 100. He him gewit forgefear he gave him intelligence, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 29; Gen. 250: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Crī. 1178. Ic wāt dæt dæt lȳf ā byþ and dæt gewit I know that life and mind will always exist, Shr. 199, 30, 26. Gehælde gewitte sanato sensu, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 13.

II. *knowledge, understanding, consciousness*:—To sylenne his folce hys hælde gewit ad dandam scientiam salutis plebi ejus, Lk. Bos. 1, 77. Læran sceal mon geongne monnan . . . sylle him wist and wædo ǽp dæt hine mon on gewitte alæde a young man must be taught . . . give him food and clothing until he be brought to understanding, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 13; Gn. Ex. 47. Hwā meahthe me swelc gewit gifan gif hit God ne onsende who could give me such understanding if God did not send it, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 671. Cyning geweoold his gewitte the king recovered consciousness, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703. [O. Sax. gi-wit: O. H. Ger. ge-wizzi.]

ge-wita, *an*; *m.* One who is cognisant of anything, a witness, an accessory; *testis, conscius*:—Gewita testis, Wrt. Voc. 76, 21. Ælmihtig drihten de is ealra þinga gewita the Lord Almighty that is cognisant of all things, Lchdm. iii. 436, 20. Ðiszes is Oda gewita of this is Oda witness, Th. Chart. 510, 5. God sylf his is gewita God is his own witness, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 9; i. 84, 4; Ps. Th. 88, 31. Ða læsan gewitan the false witnesses, Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 29; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 72, 497. Geweotan, Th. Chart. 480, 16. We þissa wundra gewitan sindon we are witnesses of these wonders, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 10; Gū. 724. Gif heō clāne sý and dæs fācnes gewita nære if she be innocent and were not an accessory to the crime, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17. Ðæt dū sý wommes gewita that thou art an accessory to the crime, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 14; Fā. 19; Frag. Kmbl. 12; Leās. 7. Wildeōra gewita one who has the same knowledge [wit] as the beasts [Grein and Bouterwek write gewita = socius], Cd. 206; Th. 255, 14; Dan. 624. [O. Sax. ge-wito: O. H. Ger. ki-wizo conscius.]

ge-witan; *p.* -wiste To understand, know; *scire*:—Hī woldon gewitan hwæt dæt wære dignoscere quid esset, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 7; 4, 18; S. 587, 1; Beo. Th. 2705; B. 1350. Giuta scire, Rtl. 5, 18. Gif hwā gewilnigeþ to gewitane hū gedōn mann he was if any one wants to know what sort of man he was, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Ðone woeg giwutun wiam scitis, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 4. Gewiste sciens, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 8; Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 14; Rā. 30, 14. Embihtmen giwistun ministri sciebant, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. Ðæt ne sē gewitten quod non scietur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Gā and gewite go and get to know, Ap. Th. 13, 24.

ge-witān; *ic*-wite, dū-witest, -witst, he-witeþ, -wit, *pl.* -witap; *p.* ic, he-wāt, dū-wite, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen. I. [witan, I to see] to see, behold; *videre, spectare*:—Gewite and beseoh wingearð disne vide et visita vineam istam, Ps. Th. 79, 14.

II. *to turn one's eyes in any direction with the intention of taking that direction, to set out towards, start, pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die; transire, discedere*. [a] with the infin. of a verb of motion:—Gewiteþ on weg faran engel the angel departeth away, Salm. Kmbl. 1003; Sal. 503. Gewāt heōgan mid lācum hire flew off with her offerings, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 27; Gen. 1471: 8; Th. 9, 1; Gen. 135; Andr. Kmbl. 2496; An. 1249; Beo. Th. 1710; B. 853. Geweotan, Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Gewit dū nū fēran go now, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 36; Gen. 1746. Gewāt him hām sidian went off home, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161: Beo. Th. 3930; B. 1963. [b] with other infinitives:—Ic gewite sēcan gārsecges grund I go and seek the ocean's bottom, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 24; Rā. 3, 1. Heō on sīþ gewāt wēsten sēcan she on her journey went seeking the desert, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 29; Gen. 2265: 93; Th. 120, 24; Gen. 1999; Beo. Th. 230; B. 115: 3811; B. 1903. Him Noe gewāt

eaforan lēdan Noah went leading his offspring, Cd. 67; Th. 82, 2; Gen. 1356: 96; Th. 126, 21; Gen. 2098. [c] followed by a clause:—Gewāt dæt he in temple gestōd wuldres aldor the prince of glory went so as to stop in the temple, Andr. Kmbl. 1411; An. 707; Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 31; Gū. 1301. [d] with *prep.* or *adv.* or *adj.*:—Hī forþ gewitap for dæs sumores hæton they shall fade away for the summer's heat, Blickl. Homl. 59, 4. He forþ gewit he died, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 19; Rood Kmbl. 262; Kr. 133; Beo. Th. 2962; B. 1479. Ðā gewāt se dæg forþ dies cæperat declinare, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Fyrst forþ gewāt the time went on, Beo. Th. 425; B. 210: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 36; Gen. 974: Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 6; Gū. 1107. Se to forþ gewāt þurh ðone æpelan it [the dart] reached and pierced the noble man, Byrht. Th. 136, 13; B. 150. Gif we gewitap fram dē if we depart from thee, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31: 21, 12; Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gū. 248. Ne syndon me from gewitene they have not departed from me, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. Me lērdon Rōmāne dæt ic gewāt heonon onweg the Romans advised me to depart away hence, Blickl. Homl. 191, 14. Hwyrder gewiton ða welan whither has the wealth gone? 99, 24. Donne gewitan ða sǣula nider then down went the souls, 211, 4; Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 32; Wal. 28. Gewit of ðam menn depart from the man, Homl. Th. i. 458, 5; Blickl. Homl. 139, 13. Ðā he of life gewāt when he departed this life, Beo. Th. 4934; B. 2471. Ær ðam dæt ǽder of gewitþ before the other goes away, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 22; Met. 29, 11. Gewāt ofer wægholm went o'er the ocean, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217. On fleām gewāt fled, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 20; Dan. 614. He næfre onweg ne gewāt he has never departed, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. Gewiten under wademan retired under ocean, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97. In dæt gēlond up gewitap they go up into that island, 96 b; Th. 361, 8; Wal. 16. Ðonon ne gewāt he departed not thence, Blickl. Homl. 121, 31. Ðæt us dās tǣde idle ne gewitan that these times do not pass away without profit for us, 129, 36. Seō deorce niht won gewitþ the dark night passes away murky, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99. [e] used absolutely:—Gyf ðes calic ne mæge gewitan si won potest hic calix transire, Mt. Bos. 26, 42. Nacode we wæron acennede and nacode we gewitap naked we were born and naked we depart, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Heofon and eorþe mæg gewitan mīn word næfre ne gewitap heaven and earth may pass away: my words shall never pass away, Blickl. Homl. 245, 5: 91, 21: 57, 30; Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Gif dū gewitest if you depart, 225, 17. Hī dærrhte after dam drence gewiton they died directly after the drink, Homl. Th. i. 72, 21; Cd. 62; Th. 75, 7; Gen. 1236. Ðæt leóht gewāt the light vanished, Elen. Kmbl. 188; El. 94. Gif he gewite ǽr ðonne hia if he depart before she does, Th. Chart. 465, 30. Ðæt wuldor dysses middangeardes is sceort and gewitende the glory of this world is short and transitory, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. Ðare gewitendre ǣhte dīses middaneardes labentibus hujus seculi possessionibus, Th. Chart. 317, 6; Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Dagas sind gewitene days are passed away, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 26; Seef. 80.

ge-witendlic; *adj.* Transitory; *transitorius*:—Hwæt is diós gewitendlice sibb what is this transitory peace, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 17. Mīn mōd forhogode ealle dās gewitendlican þing my mind despised all these transitory things, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 b, 14. Ðis lænelice lif and ðis gewitendlice this poor and transitory life, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Yrfenuma to witendlicum ǣhtum heir to transitory possessions, Homl. Th. i. 56, 13.

ge-witendnes, *se*; *f.* Departure:—Sædon his gewitendnesse dicebant excessum ejus, Lk. Bos. 9, 31.

ge-witenness, *se*; *f.* Departure:—Ðā ðære tīde nealǣhte his gewitenesse propinquate hora sui decessus, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 24. On ðone ylcān dæg byþ dæs bīscopes gewytenness se was nemed sct Cassius on the same day is the bishop's departure who was named St. Cassius, Shr. 97, 36.

ge-witfest; *adj.* Of sound mind:—Nænig deōfolscoð dæt he eft wel gewitfest nære no possessed person that was not in his right mind again, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 17.

ge-widerworded; *part. p.* Opposed; *adversatus*, Rtl. 114, 1.

ge-witig. *v.* ge-wittig.

ge-witigian, -witigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To prophesy:—Wel gewitgade Esaia bene prophetavit Esaias, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 7; 11, 13. Swā hit gewitgōd wæs as it was prophesied, Blickl. Homl. 93, 29; 83, 28.

gewit-leās; *adj.* Witless, foolish, mad; *insanus, amens, stultus*:—Gewitleās amens, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35. Wurde dū dæs gewitleās dæt dū waldende þonc ne wisses thou wast so witless that thou wast not grateful to the Lord, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 12; Crī. 1473; Bt. Met. Fox 19, 92; Met. 19, 46.

ge-wit-leást, -witt-leást, *c*; *f.* Folly, madness, phrensy; *stultitia*:—On ðīnre gewitleáste in thy folly, Homl. Th. i. 424, 16: Ælf. T. Lisle 32, 24. Wið ða áðle de grēcas frēnēsis nemnap dæt is on ūre gēpeode gewitlēt dās mōdes for the disease which the Greeks call phrensy, that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind, Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 1.

gewit-loca, *an*; *m.* A container of intelligence, the mind; *intelligentiæ clausura, animus, mens, pectus*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 52; Met. 12, 26; Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 13; Bo. 14.

ge-witnes, -ness, *e*; *f*. **I. knowledge, cognisance, witness, testimony**:—*Odde deós gewitnes weorðeþ on heágum si est scientia in excelso*, Ps. Th. 72, 9. *Būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse without God's will and without his knowledge*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 212, 33; Gen. 31, 27, 31. *Gif he stalie on gewitnesse callas his hīredes if he steal with the cognisance of all his household*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 16; L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. *Wundorlic is ðin gewitnes mirabilia testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 129, 24. *He wearþ gemyndig his gewitnesse memor erit testamenti sui*, 110, 4. *Ne yfel gewitnes ne wrægle nor had evil witness accused them*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. *Be leásre gewitnesse of false witness*, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 9; L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. *On hyra gewitnesse they being witnesses*, Gen. 23, 9. *On Moyses bōca gewitnesse by the testimony of the books of Moses*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 5. *Ðæt is to gewitnesse ðæt hit him ne līcode that is for a testimony that they did not like it*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 13; Hat. MS. *In gewitnesse hiora in testimonium eorum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 14. *Iohannes cýþ gewitnesse be him Iohannes testimonium perhibet de ipso*, Jn. Bos. 1, 15. *At ðis gewitnesse wæs seo kining Offa at this witnessing was king Offa*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12. **II. used of persons**:—*Ic Æthelmeær gewitnys I Æthelmar am witness*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 351, 12–18; iv. 206, 6–9. *Wynflæd gelædde hyre gewitnesse ðæt wæs Sigeric archebisceop, etc. Wynflæd brought her witnesses, they were archbishop Sigeric, etc.*, Th. Chart. 288, 3; 539, 31. *Here ealre ðe hēr bē gewitnesse of all those that here are witnesses*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 21. *Ymb hūæd we willnias gewitnesa quid desideramus testes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63. *Forðam arison ongean me leásre gewitnesa quoniam insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui*, Ps. Th. 26, 14; Hy. 7, 94; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 94. *Beforan gewitnum before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [See Grm. R. A. pp. 608, 779.]

ge-witnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To punish, chastise*:—*Se ðe mihte hine sōna on helle gewitnian he that could at once punish him in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30; Homl. Th. ii. 124, 22. *Ic gewitigne punio*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 57. *Hwī wurdon ða synfullan mid wætere gewitnode? On Noes dagum gewitnode God manna gāhnyse mid wætere . . . why were the sinful punished with water? In Noah's days God punished men's wantonness with water . . .*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30; Gen. 20, 18. *Se man wæs stranglice gewitnad the man was severely punished*, Shr. 73, 13; Bco. Th. 6138; B. 3073.

ge-witnung, *e*; *f*. **Punishment**:—*On ðære Sodomitiscra gewitnunge forbearn seó corpe in the punishment of the people of Sodom the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33.

ge-witodlice truly; *certe, sane*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 1. **v. witodlice**. **gewit-sceipe**, *es*; *m. A testimony, witnessing*; *testimonium*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6; S. 492, 5, 6. [O. Sax. *ge-wit-skepi witness*; O. H. Ger. *gi-wiz-scaf testimonium*.]

ge-wit-seoþc; *adj. Mind-sick, lunatic, demoniac*; *energumenus*, Ælf. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 35; Wrt. Voc. 45, 67; 75, 52.

ge-wit-seoðones, -ness, *e*; *f*. **Insanity**; *insanitas*, Som.

ge-wittig, -witiġ; *adj. Wise, knowing, sane, conscious*; *intelligens*:—*Heó ðærrihte wearþ gewittig she straightway became sane*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 12; 142, 19. *Ne forlæt ðe nān ðe gewitig byt nor does any one forsake thee that is wise*, Shr. 166, 28. *Sum biþ gewittig at winþege beðrhyrde gōd one is expert at feasting, a good keeper of beer*, Exon. 79b; Th. 297, 26; Crā. 74; Bco. Th. 6179; B. 3094.

ge-wixlan. **v. ge-wrixlan**.

ge-wlācian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To make lukewarm*; *tepefacere*:—*Ic eom gewlacad tepefo*, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38.

ge-wlātan; *p. wlātte*; *pp. wlāted, wlāte To defile, debase*; *foedare*:—*Gif ðu swā gewlāte mon mēst if thou shouldest meet a man so debased*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. **DER. wlātan**.

ge-wleccan, -wleccian; *pp. -wleht, -wleced To make lukewarm*:—*Genim dýsse ylcan wyrte seāw gewleht [gewleht, MS. H. B.] take of this same herb the juice made lukewarm*, Herb. 19; Lehd. i. 114, 2; 80; Lehd. i. 184, 1. *Gewleced made lukewarm*, L. M. 1, 3; Lehd. ii. 40, 21, 29. [Cf. *ge-wlācian, wleccan*.]

ge-wlencan; *pp. ed To make proud, rich, to exalt*:—*Ic Æþelræd eldorman geweleod and gewlenced mid sume dæle Mercna rices I Ælhelred alderman enriched and exalted with a part of the Mercians' realm*, Th. Chart. 129, 26. *Witum gewlenced adorned with wires*, Elen. Kmb. 2255; El. 1264. [O. Sax. *gi-wlenkid*.]

ge-wlitegian; *p. ode*; *pp. ad, od To form, adorn, make beautiful*; *formare, decorare, exornare, speciosum vel pulchriorem reddere*:—*Giwlitga decorare*, Rtl. 105, 28. *He gewlitegaþ æalle gesceafta he adorns all creatures*, Shr. 198, 12; Salm. Kmb. 793; Sal. 396. *Hand his gewlitegodon manus ejus formauerunt*, Ps. Spl. 94, 5. *Wel gewlitegod formosus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 15. *Wuldre gewlitegad with glory beautified*, Exon. 55b; Th. 197, 8; Az. 187; 57b; Th. 205, 23; Ph. 117; 108a; Th. 413, 7; Rā. 32, 2; 128b; Th. 493, 22; Rā. 81, 35; Andr. Kmb. 1337; An. 669.

ge-wlō; *adj. Adorned; ornatus*:—*Seó corpe wæstmum gewlō the earth with fruits adorned*, Cd. 85; Th. 107, 14; Gen. 1789. **v. wlō**.

ge-wonian. **v. ge-wanian**.

ge-wōpen wept, lamented, Ælf. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28; *pp. of ge-wēpan*. **ge-woro**, *es*; *n. A work*; *factūra*:—*On geworce ðinum in factūra tua*, Ps. Spl. 91, 4. **v. ge-weorc**.

ge-worpan to throw, cast, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. **v. ge-weorpan**. **ge-worpen thrown, cast**; *projectus*, Ps. Th. 87, 5; *pp. of ge-weorpan*. **ge-woruht** = *ge-worht wrought*; *pp. of ge-wyrcean*, Runic pm. 11; Kmb. 341, 18.

ge-wosa, -wesa *a being together, conversation*; *conversatio*:—*Ærfaest giwosa we gifylga bisene fīæ conversationis sequamur exempla*, Rtl. 51, 1; 32, 32; 74, 35.

ge-wræstan to writhe, twist, join; *intorquere*, Cot. 4.

ge-wræðan to be wroth, savage:—*Beran to him gewræðan gesihþ if he sees a bear savage at him*, Lehd. iii. 212, 4.

ge-wræðian; *p. ede To make angry*:—*Ðā gewræðe hine Landfranc then Lanfranc was angry*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5.

ge-wrecean; *p. -wrac, pl. -wræcan; pp. -wrecen To wreak, avenge, revenge, punish*; *ulcisci, vindicare, punire*:—*Gebeotode Cirus ðæt he his þegen gewrecean wolde Cyrus threatened that he would avenge his officer*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 4; Cd. 64; Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. *Ic heora unriht gewrece egas gyrdes uisitābo in uirga iniquitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 88, 29. *Se gewrycþ mynne teōnan on ðe he will avenge on thee my wrong*, Shr. 96, 16. *God gewrecþ on ðam were God will take vengeance on the man*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. *Nā ðu ūre gyltas egas gewræce avertisti ab ira indignationis tuæ*, 84, 3; 98, 9. *Ic ðæt eall gewrac I have avenged all that*, Bco. Th. 4015; B. 2005; 215; B. 107. *Ðæt mæg-winas mīne gewræcon my kinsmen avenged that*, 4952; B. 2479; Cd. 94; Th. 123, 1; Gen. 2038. *Hine hafap his heofonlica Fæder swiðe gewrechen his heavenly Father has amply avenged him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 14; Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 17. *Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrechen his undeserved death was avenged*, Shr. 93, 13.

ge-wrēgan; *p. -wrēge; pp. -wrēgd, -wrēht [wrēgan to accuse]*. **I. to accuse**; *accusare*:—*Ða þwyræn hæðengylðan done apostol to ðam cýninge gewrēgdon the perverse idolaters accused the apostle to the king*, Homl. Th. i. 470, 6; Gen. 37, 2. *Ðæt hi hine gewrēgdon ut accusārent illum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 2. *Secgaþ wyrðwriteras ðæt Herodes wearþ gewrēgd to ðam Rōmāniscan cāscere historians say that Herod was accused to the Roman emperor*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 6. *Gytung is gewrēht wið God covetousness is accused before God*, 256, 22. **II. to stir up, excite, impel**; *concitare*:—*Gifen biþ gewrēgd the sea is impelled*, Exon. 101a; Th. 381, 29; Rā. 3, 3.

ge-wreot. **v. ge-writ**.

ge-wredian; *p. ede; pp. ed To support*:—*Mid his crycce hine ge-wredede supported himself with his crutch*; *baculo innitens*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18, note.

ge-wrid, *es*; *n. A place where shrubs grow, thicket*:—*Betwyx ða fenlican gewrido ðæs widgillan wēstenes amongst the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 10. *Betwux ða piccan gewrido ðara bremela amongst the dense thickets of brambles*, 5; Gdwin. 36, 12. *Gewrid glomulus*, Cot. 95; *fruticetum*, 90, Lye. [Cf. *wridan*.]

ge-wridian; *p. ode; pp. od To flourish*:—*Unarimmed mengeo on manigfealdum ceapum geweoð and gewrished the innumerable multitude of all sorts of cattle grew and flourished*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 2.

ge-wrinclod; *part. p. Wrinkled, crooked, winding*:—*Ðe gewrincloda ðic the winding dike*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iv. 34, 9.

ge-wring, *es*; *n. [ge-wringan comprimere, wringan to wring, torquere] What one can wring or press out, drink, strong drink*; *potus, siccra = uicepa*:—*Sicera ælces cynnes [MS. kynnes] gewring būtan wine and wætere what one can press out of every kind, except wine and water*, Ælf. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 120; Wrt. Voc. 27, 48.

ge-wringan; *p. -wring, pl. -wrunġon; pp. -wrunġen To wring*; *comprimere, constringere*:—*Gewring ða wōs of hyre leāfon wring the juice from its leaves*, Th. An. 116, 22. *Munt gewrunġon mons coagulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16. *Gewrunġan wrung*, Herb. 72, 2; Lehd. i. 174, 11.

ge-writ, *es*; *n. Something written, writing, scripture, inscription, a writing, letter, treatise, writ, charter, book*:—*Op ðone first ðe hie wel cunnen Englisc gewrit arādan until such time as they can read English writing well*, Past. pref. Swt. 7, 13, 17. *Ne rædde gē ðis gewrit nec scripturam hanc legis*, Mk. Bos. 12, 10. *Ðæt gewrit swā be him cwæþ the Scripture thus spake about him*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 15; 123, 6. *Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites with the word of divine Scripture*, 33, 20. *Ðæs hālgan gewrites of holy writ*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. *Ðis gewrit inscribitio*, Mk. Bos. 12, 16. *Ðā hēht he rādan ðæt gewrit then he ordered to read the letter*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 4, 35. *Awritap eowre naman on gewrite donne asende ic ða gewrita mīnre dōhtor . . . se cyngc nam ða gewrita and geinsegode hi write your names in a letter, then I will send the letters to my daughter . . . The king took the letters and sealed them*, Th. Ap. 20, 6–10; Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 11. *Se pāpa seonde his gewrite to Engla lande the pope sent his bull to England*, 675; Erl. 37, 15. *Mid ðæs cynges gewrite with the king's writ*, 1048; Erl. 177, 19. *An oxe ne ān cū ne ān swin ðæt næs geset on his gewrite and ealle*

ða gewrita wæron gebroht to him syððan *there was not an ox nor a cow nor a swine that was not put in his book [Doomsday Book], and all the writings were brought to him afterwards*, 1085; Erl. 218, 37; Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Ðis gewrit *this treatise*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. Ðeah ðe gewrita oft neman ealle ða land Media *though books often call all those lands Media*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 30. Ðæs gewritu secgaþ as books say, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 1; Ph. 313; Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22; Edg. 14, 109 b; Th. 420, 9; Rā. 40, 1. Swā wītan us on gewritum cýðaþ as *sages tell us in books*, 56 a; Th. 199, 24; Ph. 30; Elen. Kmbl. 1651; El. 827. We rēdaþ on hālgum gewritum *we read in holy writings*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 19. On gewritum in scripturis, Ps. Th. 86, 5. Us gewritu secgaþ *the Scriptures tell us*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 23; Gen. 1121: 79; Th. 98, 15; Gen. 1630: 119; Th. 154, 30; Gen. 2563; Elen. Kmbl. 1345; El. 674. Ða hālgan gewreotu *the holy Scriptures*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8; 17, 21. On gewritu settan *to record in books*, Elen. Kmbl. 1305, 1313; El. 654, 658. Tugen hlēaperas Ælfrēd cýning sende mid gewritum kīng Ælfred *sent two courtiers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 24. Ūre biscepas to me gewreoto sende *our bishops sent me letters*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 4. Ic hæfde ær on ððre wisan awriten ymbe mīn yife and hæfde monegum mannum ða gewritu ðofæst *I had previously written in another way about my inheritance and had entrusted the writings to many men*, Chart. Th. 490, 29; 541, 22. DER. ærend-, erfe-, firn-, hand-, mæg-, ofer-, riht-, yife-gewrit.

ge-writan; *p.* -wrāt; *pp.* -writen *To write, to give or bestow by writing, to write along with others*; conscribere:—He lētt gewritan hū mycel landes his arceb's hæfdon *he had written how much land his archbishops had*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 29; Th. Chart. 296, 10. Werfrīþ bisceop and seō heorēdrēn at Weogerna caestre syllap and gewrīþaþ æþelræde and æþelflāde heora hlāfordum *bishop Werfrith and the society at Worcester give and convey by writing to their lords Ethelred and Ethelfled*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 4. Æþrēd aldorman and æþelfled mercia hlāfordes mid us hit gewriotan *Ethelred alderman and Ethelfled, lords of the Mercians, joined with us in writing this*, 151, 2; Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 20. Seo kýning gewrāt *the king signed*, 23. Des writ was gewriton *this writing was written*, 33, 9. Hwæt is gewriten *quid scribuntur est*, Lk. Bos. 10, 26; Ps. Spl. 39, 11. Gewriten yife *legatum*, Ælf. Gl. 13; 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Gewriten yife-weard *legatarius*, Lye.

ge-writere, es; *m.* A writer:—Gewrīteres scribæ, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2. *v.* writere.

ge-wrīdan; *part.* -wrīdende; *p.* -wrād; *pl.* -wrīdon; *pp.* -wrīden *To bind, restrain, tie, tie together*; coartare, alligare:—Lim gewrīdan *to bind the limb*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 2. Ða myhta to gecwryðenne *potestatem ligandi*, Th. Chart. 334, 7. Engel gewrīdende oððe geswencende hig oððe genyrwiende *angelus coartans eos*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 5. Se heora umrōtnesse gewrīdeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Gewrīd alligat, Ps. Spl. 146, 3. Seō godcundyns gewrād ðone ealdan deofol *the divinity bound the old devil*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 28; ii. 416, 3. Iudas hine sylfne aþeng mid grīne and rihtlice gewrād ða forwyrhtan *protan Iudas hung himself with a noose and rightly bound that wicked throat*, 250, 15. He his wunda gewrād *he bound up his wounds*, 356, 28. Ðonne gewrīd ðū hý then *bind it*, Th. An. 116, 13. Ānra gehwile manna is gewrīden mid rāpum *his synna every man is bound with the ropes of his sins*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 3; 456, 9; 462, 1.

ge-wrīxl; -wrixle, es; *n.* A change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course:—Hwylc gewrīxl sylþ se mann for hys sǣwle *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua*? Mt. Bos. 16, 26; Mk. Bos. 8, 37. Cēpena þinga gewrīxle *commercium*, Ælf. Gl. 16; Som. 88, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. Ne was ðæt gewrīxle tīl ðæt hie on bā healfa bigcan *scoldon frēonda feorum nor was the exchange good, that they on both sides must buy with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Nū hæfþ God swīde gescēadwīscle geset ðæt gewrīxle eallum his gesceaftum *God hath very wisely appointed change to all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 111; Met. 11, 56; Shrn. 168, 11. On hys gewrīxles endebyrðnesse in *ordine vicis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 8. Benedictus hæfde Paulus gewrīxle *Benedictus tenuit Pauli vices*, Gr. Dial. 2, 17; Lye; Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. [Cf. wæpen-gewrīxle.]

ge-wrīxl; *adj.* Changing, vicarious; vicarius, alternans, aptus, Hpt. Gl. 460, 476, 506.

ge-wrīxlian; -wixlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. to change:—Gewīxla mutare, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. II. to get by exchange, obtain:—Hie hæfdon gewrīxled wita unrim *they had got punishments innumerable*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 3; Gen. 335. III. to give in exchange, grant:—Swā sceal gewrīxled ðām ðe ær wel heoldon meotodes willan so shall be granted to those that before well kept the Creator's will, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 23; Cri. 1261.

ge-wuldorbeāgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Se gewuldorbeāgaþ ðe qui coronat te, Ps. Spl. 102, 4. Ðū gewuldorbeāgodest *hine tu coronasti eum*, 8, 6. Stephanus is on Leden coronatus ðæt we cwedaþ on Englisc gewuldorbeāgod *Stephen is in Latin 'coronatus', which we express in English by crowned*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 12; 52, 20.

ge-wuldrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify*:—Ic hine gewuldrige glori-

ficabo eum, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Gewuldradon *glorificaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Hie gesāwon ðæt heō was gewuldrod *they saw that she was glorified*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 25. Ðū eart gewuldrad *mirificatus es*, Ps. Th. 138, 12. Ðū gewuldroda cýning *thou glorified king*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 35. ge-wun; *adj.* Accustomed, usual:—Gewune drences usual drinks, Herb. 68; Lchdm. i. 172, 6. Gewune assuetæ, Mone Gl. 435. [O. H. Ger. gi-won solutus, suetus, adsuetus, Grff. i. 869.] *v.* ge-wuna; *adj.*

ge-wuna, an; *m.* A custom, wont, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—Næs ðin gewuna ðæt ðū būtan ðīnum dīacone geoffrodest *it was not thy wont to offer without thy deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 1. Wæs his gewuna ðæt he sǣgde *referre erat solius*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 42. Ðær was gewuna ðam folce ðæt . . . *the people there were accustomed to . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 6. Swā hit gewuna is ut *adsolent*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. [Or do the two last belong to ge-wuna, *adj.*? (cf. ge-wunelic.)] Is nū geworden to full yfelum *gewunan ðæt menn swīdor scamap nū for gōddædum ðonne for misdædum it has now become the very bad custom for men to be more ashamed of good deeds than of bad ones*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161. Mid ðon gewunon ðære heofogoston *gewemmednesse by the practices of the most grievous impurity*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Heō gemouþ ðæs wīdan gewunan hie eldrana *she remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 53; Met. 13, 27. Gewuna ritus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Æfter gewunan *after the custom*, Lk. 1, 9; 2, 27, 42; Blickl. Homl. 207, 18; Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Æfter ūron gewunon *nostro more*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 13. Of gewunan *from custom*, R. Ben. interl. 7. Ofer mīne gewunan *contrary to my custom*, Ælf. T. Lisle 43, 7. [O. Sax. gi-wono: O. H. Ger. gi-wona consuetudo.]

ge-wuna; *indecl. adj.* Accustomed:—Dydon eall swā hī ær gewuna wæron *they did just as they were wont to be before*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Swā ðætte he gewuna was *sicut consueverat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Gewuna was se groefa *consueverat præsens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 15; Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Gen. 473. [O. Sax. gi-wono.] *v.* ge-wun-, wuna, *subst.* ge-wunden *wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rā. 41, 99; *pp.* of ge-windan.

ge-wundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od *To wound*:—And eft he hym sende ððerne þeow and hī ðone on heafde gewundodon, Mk. 12, 4. Hī hine mid spere gewundodon *they wounded him with a spear*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 23. Se swīde gewundod wæs he was *sore wounded*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. *v.* wundian.

ge-wundorlæcan *to make wonderful*; mirificare, Ps. Spl. 16, 8.

ge-wunelic; -wunolic; *adj.* Accustomed, wonted, usual, ordinary; consuetus:—þam folce wæs gewunelic ðæt . . . *it was usual with the people to . . .*, Jud. 7, 8. Ðam eaderhte wæs gewunelic ðæt he wunode on dýgrole stowe *that Eadberht was in the habit of dwelling in a secret place*, Shrn. 82, 9; 88, 1. Eall ðæt wæs gewunelic on ðīsan lande *all that was usual in this land*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 13; Blickl. Homl. 85, 20. Gewunelīce mildheortnyssa *solita clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 25. On fīre wisan us to spræc swā ðæt we þurh ða gewunelican spræce ða þing oncnāwan ðe us uncūpe wæron *speaks to us in our manner so that through the speech to which we are accustomed we may understand those things that were unknown to us*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 2. [O. H. Ger. gewunelic consuetus: Ger. ge-wönlich.]

ge-wunelīce; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; rite:—Swīde gewunelīce *very commonly*, Ælf. T. Lisle 17. Gewunelīce rite, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Ðæt mynster ðe gewunelīce is *Magīgeo nemned monasterium quod Muigeo consueve vocatur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 18. Heō oft gewunelīce cwæde *solita sit dicere*, 4, 19; S. 589, 24.

ge-wunian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed. I. to dwell, inhabit:—Ne māgon ðær gewunian wīðfērende ne ðær elpeðdige eardes brūcāþ *there may not dwell wide wandering men, nor there do strangers enjoy a home*, Andr. Kmbl. 557; An. 279; Cd. 220; Th. 284, 24; Sat. 326. Nāfre gewurpe ðæt ðær on gewunige āwīht lifigendes *non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Ðū in ðære stowe stille gewunadest in *that place didst thou dwell quietly*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 7; Hō. 100. Ic nīfūm gewunade frumstapole fæst *I dwell fast in my original station*, 122 b; Th. 471, 17; Rā. 61, 2. Siddan gāst wīc gewunode in ðæs weres brēostum *since the spirit inhabited a dwelling in the man's breast*, Elen. Kmbl. 2073; El. 1038. Him on ðæt wēsten gewunode *dwell in the wilderness*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 8. Him aspidas under welerum is gewunad fæste *venenum aspidum sub labiis eorum*, Ps. Th. 139, 3; Cd. 215; Th. 271, 9; Sat. 103. II. to remain, stay, abide, continue:—He leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mīhte he could not stop any longer in the country, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11; Ap. Th. 7, 4. Hý ealdrīhta ælces mōsten wyrde *gewunian they should remain in the enjoyment of every ancient right*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 73; Met. 1, 37; 2, 38; Met. 2, 19. Pūh ðīnra ðæda spēd dagas hēr gewunīþ *ordinatione tua perseverabis*, Ps. Th. 118, 91. He on ðæs lāreowes wære gewunade *he continued in the teacher's protection*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 31; Gū. 331. III. c. acc. To stop, live, associate with, continue in or with:—Hie se leōðfruma leng ne wolde gewunian *with them the prince no longer would abide*, Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1636. Ne gewuna wyrsan [MS. wyrsa] *do not associate with an*

inferior, Exon. 80a: Th. 301, 22; Fä. 23. Ðæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesidas *that with him in his age remain his loved comrades*, Beo. Th. 44; B. 22. Ðæt hý ðs læne lif long gewunien *they continue long in this poor life*, Exon. 62b; Th. 230, 33; Fä. 481. **IV. to be accustomed, wont**:—Se árwyrpa bisceop gewunade oft seggan *reverentissimus antistes solet referre*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 7; 4, 23; S. 594, 38; 24; S. 596, 31; 5, 2; S. 614, 26. Ða sæde Sompeius *said that Joseph used to work many miracles*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 12. Him gewunode *that he was geond ðæt wësten sundorunga was accustomed to go through the desert by itself*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Swā swā he gewunode *sicut consuervat*, Mk. Bos. 10, 1. Ðes hāga wer wæs gewunod *that he wolde gān on niht to sē this holy man was accustomed to go at night to the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 3. His mōd to ðām woruldsælþum gewunod *wæs his mind was accustomed to worldly prosperity*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [O. Sax. *gi-wonon*: O. H. Ger. *gi-wonan manere, solere, consuescere*: Ger. *ge-wohnen to be accustomed*.]

ge-wunsum; *adj. Pleasant*:—Swiðe gewunsum hit biþ ðæt mon wif hæbbe and bearn *it is very pleasant to have wife and children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 8. [Cf. *wynsum*.]

ge-wurde *wast, hast been*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550; 2nd sing. *p. of ge-weorþan*: *ge-wurde happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558; *p. subj. of ge-weorþan*: *ge-wurdon happened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16; *p. pl. of ge-weorþan*.

ge-wurmas; *adj. Full of matter, suppurated*; *purulentus*, Cot. 185, Lye. v. *wyrmsig, wyrms*.

ge-wurþan; *he-wurþ*; *subj. pres. -wurþe, pl. -wurþon*. **I. to be, become**; *fiēri*:—Ne mæg nān þinc gewurþan būtan godes willan *nothing can happen without God's will*, Th. Ap. 22, 7; 9, 5. Hit gewurþ him of mīnum fæder, ðe on heofonum *ys fiet illis a patre meo, qui in caelis est*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ic ðe hāte ðæt ðū hi gehele and gehealde ðp-ðæt ic wite hwæt God wylle, hwæt be me gewurþe *quam te silentio tēgere uolō, donec sciam quid de me fiēri uelit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 38. Ðæt ðas stānas to hlāfe gewurdon *ut lāpides isti pānes fiant*, Mt. Bos. 4, 3; 5, 18.

II. v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, come together, agree; *euēnīre, conuēnīre*:—Ne meahte hie gewurþan *they might not agree*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 1691. v. *ge-weorþan*.

ge-wurþian; *p. ode, ade; pp. od, ad To distinguish, honour, adorn, celebrate, praise*; *insignīre, honōfāre, ornāre, celebrāre*:—Ðæt gē gewurþien wuldres Aldor *that ye honour the chief of glory*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 1; Exod. 270. On Dryhtnes naman se dæg is gewurþod *the day is celebrated in the Lord's name*, Hy. 9, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 30; 7, 59; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 59. Hæfde he gewurþodne werodes aldor *he had honoured the prince of the multitude*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 19; Exod. 31. Wæs ðis eālonð gewurþad mid ðām æðelestem ceastrum *insula erat ciuitatibus nobilissimis insignita*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. v. *ge-weorþian*.

ge-wyðer, es; *pl. nom. acc. -wyderu, -wydera*; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air*; *tempestas, cālī tēmpērēs*:—Bringþ sumor wearne *gewyðeru summer brings warm weather*, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewyðera *God's power ordereth all weathers*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13, MS. R. Of untýdlican gewyðerum *from unseasonable weather*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. v. *ge-weder*.

ge-wyht, es; *n. A weight; pondus*:—Gewyht vel pund *pondus*, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 113; Wrt. Voc. 38, 36. v. *ge-wiht*.

ge-wyld, -wild, es; *n. Power, dominion*:—Æfter ðam ðe Alexander hæfde ealle Inde him to gewyldon gedōn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 21. [Cf. *ge-weald in pl.*]

ge-wyldan, -wildan; *he-wyld, -wild, -wylt; p. -wylde; pp. -wyld; v. a. To exercise power over, to tame, subdue, conquer, temper, seize, take*; *dominari, domare, subigere, prehendere, capere*:—Hī gewildon heora *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 38. He gewild ðe ipse *dominabitur tibi*, Gen. 3, 16. Ðauid gewylde ðone wildan beran, and his ceafas totræ *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælf. T. Lisle 13, 26; 14, 1. Hine nān man gewyldan ne mihte *nemo poterat eum domare*, Mk. Bos. 5, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25. Gewylt ealle peōda *will subdue all the nations*, Deut. 31, 3. Heora flæsclican gewilunga gewyldaþ *they subdue their fleshly desires*, Homl. Th. i. 552, 24. Gewyld mid ðam ele ðe sý of lawer treowe gewrungon *temper with the oil which is wrung out of laurel*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11. Gewildaþ ða corþan *subijcite terram*, Gen. 1, 28. Gewylde man hine *prehendat aliquis eum*, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 20; L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. Seō burh wearþ gewyld *the city was taken*, Ælf. T. Lisle 42, 20; Jud. 16, 7. Ðonne he hine hæfþ gewyldne *dum dominabitur pauperi*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. He hæfþ nū gewyld to mīnum anwealde *Scottas and Cumbras and eac swylce Bryttas subditis nobis sceptris Scottorum, Cumbrorumque, ac Brittonum*, Th. Chart. 240, 3. Alexander hine [Poros] gewilnde gedyde *Porus captus est*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 35; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Mid ele wel gewylde *well tempered with oil*, Herb. 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6. Ic me gedō allophilas ealle *gewylde mihi allophyli subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 59, 7.

ge-wylde; *adj. Subject, under one's power or control, in one's possession*:—Him wæs gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre *utraq*

manu pro dextra utebatur, Jud. 3, 15. Nis us nān lim swā gewylde to ælcum weorce swā us sind ðre fingras *we have no limb so at our disposal for every work as are the fingers*, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 7. Seō gewylde glēawnes *consummata prudentia*, Nar. 2, 1. He hit eft gedyde *unc swā gewylde swā hit ða wæs ða we hit him ððfastan he should put it again as much under our control as it was when we entrusted it to him*, Th. Chart. 484, 30; Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 120, 19. He ne funde nān mære landes ðe ðiderynn gewylde wære *donne twā hīda landes he found no more land belonging thereto than two hides*, Th. Chart. 429, 3. Swā he swidor syngaþ swā he deōffe gewyldra biþ *the more he sins the more he will be in the devil's power*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 24. v. *un-gewylde*.

ge-wyldor, es; *m. A ruler, governor; rector, gubernator*, Som. **ge-wyle**, es; *n. A will; voluntas*, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11, MS. A. v. *ge-wil*.

ge-wyllan; *pp. ed To boil*:—Gewyll boiþ, Herb. 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102, 21. Wel gewyllede *well boiled*, 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6, MS. O. v. a. *wyllan*.

ge-wylwed *wallowed, rolled; volutatus*, Dial. 2, 2.

ge-wynsumian *to exult; exultare*, Rtl. i. 17; 13, 37.

ge-wynsumlic; *adj. Pleasant; acceptus, desiderativus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 446.

ge-wyrcean, -wyrcean; *p. -worhte, ðū -worhtest; pp. -worht*. **I. to work, make, build, form, dispose, do, perform, celebrate, commit**:—Ūre Drihten wolde mannan gewyrcean *our Lord would make man*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 16; 11; Norm. 18, 14. Gewyrcean mycelne tor *to build a great tower*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12; Beo. Th. 139, 6; B. 69. Ðū miht wundor gewyrcean *tu facis mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Gif ic godes meahte willan *gewyrcean if I could do God's will*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 31; Gen. 835. Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge wiht *gewyrcean I could not perform aught with Hrunting in fight*, Beo. Th. 3324; B. 1660. Ða noldon fleam *gewyrcean they would not fly*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Hi woldon hyra Eāstron *gewyrcean they would celebrate Easter*, Lk. Bos. 22, 7. God wilð disse worlde ende *gewyrcean God will put an end to this world*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 33. He nest gewyrceþ *it makes a nest*, Exon. 62b; Th. 230, 9; Ph. 469. Hie gewyrcaþ ænne lichoman *they form one body*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 16. Crist him to cwæþ 'Ic ðe geworhte' *Christ said to him 'I made thee'*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 28. Ðū eall geworhtest þing *pearle gōð thou didst make every thing exceeding good*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 88; Met. 20, 44. For fīres lifes dædum ðe we geworhtan *for our life's deeds that we have done*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 32. Geworhtne me him to wæfersēne *made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Mysel yfel gewrohtan *did much harm*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 3. Þeah we æbylgþ wið hine oft *gewyrcean though we oft offend against him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Siō wund ðe him se eorþdrac ær *geworhte the wound that the dragon had before given him*, Beo. Th. 5418; B. 2712. Hie geweorc geworht hæfdon *they had made a fort*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 2. He hæfþ mon geworhtne *he hath made man*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 18; Gen. 395. Synna ðe we wið Godes willan *geworht habbaþ the sins that we have done against God's will*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 15; 125, 4. Heora ciningas hæfdon siþe *geworht on heora feōdom their kings had got victory over their foes*, 67, 9. Of glæse *geworht made of glass*, 127, 33. He nys swā wel wið me *geworht swā he was he is not so well disposed to me as he was*, Gen. 31, 5.

II. to get by working, gain, obtain, merit:—Ic me mid Hruntinge dōm *gewyrce I with Hrunting will gain myself glory*, Beo. Th. 2986; B. 1491. Lof se gewyrceþ hafaþ *heahfæstne dōm he gains praise, hath undying glory*, Exon. 97a; Th. 327, 6; Vid. 142. Se ðe gewyrceþ ðæt him wuldorcýning milde *geweorceþ he who obtains that the king of glory becomes mild to him*, 63b; Th. 234, 8; Ph. 536. Hū geworhte ic ðæt *how did I merit this?* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 3; Gen. 2675.

III. with gen. [cf. wyrcean with gen.]:—For hwam nele mon him georne *gewyrcean dryhtscipes why will not man earnestly gain himself worship*, Salm. Kmbl. 774; Sal. 386.

ge-wyrd, e; *f. Event, fate, destiny, condition*:—Ðeōs æpele *gewyrd this noble event [the crucifixion]*, Elen. Kmbl. 1291; El. 647. Sumc cwædon ðæt se steorra his *gewyrd wære*. Gewiðe ðis gedyld fram *gelæafullum heortum ðæt ænig gewyrd sý būton se ælmihtiga scyppend some said that the star was his destiny. Let this error depart from believing hearts, that there is any destiny except the Almighty Creator*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 11. Fore giwyrd lichomes *pro conditione carnis*, Rtl. 66, 37. Gewyrd *hit gecwīde conditio*, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 117; Wrt. Voc. 20, 54. Hit is of ðara bisceopa *gehlote and of heora ægenre gewyrde ðæt ðæt hý secgaþ in potestate esse antistitis quid velit fingere*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 34. Gewyrd *fatum, parca, fortuna*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 467. Binnan ðam weundon *gewyrda and gewāt Eādrād cyng meanwhile matters changed and king Eadred died*, Th. Chart. 207, 22. [Cf. *wyrd, ge-weorþan; and see ge-wyrde*.]

ge-wyrdan, -werdan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. To hurt, injure; lædere, nocere*:—Gif hwā on cæse wif *gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Gif hwā *gewerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] ðōres monnes wingearð if any one injure another*

man's vineyard, 26; Th. i 50, 24. Ne mæg ðær rēn ne snāw gewyrðan *neither rain nor snow can there injure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 1; Ph. 19. Hæfde hī hungor and þurst heard gewyrðed *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ge-wyrde, -wyrð [?], es; n. *Speech, conversation, collection of words, sentence, rule* [?]:—*Ðæt ic mæge sum rust on weg adriðan of minre tungan ðæt ic mæge becuman to bræddran gewyrde that I may clear some rust away from my tongue, so that I may attain to more copious speech*, Shrn. 35, 22. Wisra gewyrðum *by the rules of wise men*, Menol. Fox 132; Men. 66. Gewyrð *verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [Goth. *ga-waurdi*: O. H. Ger. *ga-wurti comma, brevis dictio*, Grif. i. 1023.] Cf. andwyrde; and see ge-wyrð.

ge-wyrðelic, adj. *Historical, fortuitous*:—On gewyrðelicum *racum in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i 58, 9. Gewyrðelic *historialis*, Hpt. Gl. 506; *fortuitus*, 410, 495. [Cf. Ger. *geschichtlich* and *geschehen*.]

ge-wyrðelice, adv. *Accurately*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414.

ge-wyrðlian, p. ede; pp. ed *To hurt, injure*; lædere, nocere, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 11, col. 2. v. wyrðan.

ge-wyrht, es; n. *Work, deed, merit, desert*:—*Deaḡ ðin gewyrhtu if thy deeds are good*, Exon. 80a; Th. 300, 11: Fä. 4. Ða heālican gewyrhto Sancte Iohannes *the exalted deeds of St. John*, Bickl. Homl. 107, 5. Ræcāþ æghwiicum men āgen gewyrhta *give to every man his deserts*, Hy. Grn. 7, 16. Be heora gewyrhtum *secundum opera eorum* Ps. Th. 27, 5; 102, 10. Be gewirhtum we þoliaþ ðās þing *deservedly do we suffer these things*, Gen. 42, 21. Ælcum men wrecan be his gewyrhtum *to punish every man according to his deeds*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Būton gewyrhtum *undeservedly*, 22, 1; Fox 76, 15; 38, 3; Fox 202, 3. Wæs him forgolden after his āgenum gewyrhtum *he was requited according to his own deeds*, Bickl. Homl. 45, 2. For heora gewyrhtum *for their deeds*, 125, 2; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 112. Mid gewyrhtum *deservedly*, Bickl. Homl. 89, 7. Scōþ ðonne on ēce gewyrht *they shall look then on an everlasting state [one whose character is determined by their deeds]*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 29; Dōm. 61. [O. Sax. *gi-wurhti deed*: O. H. Ger. *ka-wurubt*, Grif. i. 975.]

ge-wyrhta, an; m. *A worker, doer, fellow-worker, accomplice*:—*Ælc ðe gewita oððe gewyrhta sī every one who is cognisant or co-operating*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i 354, 28. Þeōfa gewita and geweorhta *an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. 9, 27; Th. i 346, 9; L. O. 3; Th. i 180, 1. Nū gē māgon oncyððæda wrecan on gewyrhtum *now may ye wreak on the doers [their] grievous deeds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2361; An. 1182. [Cf. Goth. *ga-waursta a fellow-worker*.]

ge-wyrman *to warm*:—*To gewyrmenne*, Lchdm. i. 116, 1.

ge-wyrp, es; n. *A heap thrown up* [?]:—*Andlang gewyrpes*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 78, 29. v. ge-weorþ, sand-ge-worþ.

ge-wyrpan, p. ede; pp. ed *To recover*; verti, recuperare:—*Gif se seōca man eft gewyrpþ if the sick man recovers*, L. Ælf. P. 47; Th. ii 384, 29. Godwine gesiclude and eft gewyrpte *Godwin fell sick and got better again*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 13. He eft gewyrpte, and ðam orþe onfēng *he recovered again and got his breath*, Guthl. 20; Gdwiu. 86, 17. He hyne gewyrpte, ðeāh ðe him wund hrine *he recovered, though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5944; B. 2976. He ða befrān on hwilcere tīde *he gewyrpte he then enquired at what hour he recovered*, Homl. Th. i 128, 12. Sōna ðæt him bet wæs, and gewyrpte fram ðære untrumnysses *melius habere cepit, et convalescens ab infirmitate*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 7.

ge-wyrsmed, -wyrmsed; part. p. *Full of matter, suppurated*:—*Gewyrsmied, saporatus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 20. v. wyrmsan, ge-wurms.

ge-wyrpan, p. ede; pp. ed *To estimate, value*:—*Odre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āpe gewyrpan and syððan be ðam gylðan other unseen things may be estimated on oath, and then paid for accordingly*, L. O. D. 7; Th. i 356, 7. Swā hit man gewyrþe *as it may be valued*, L. A. G. 3; Th. i 154, 11.

ge-wyrpan; he -wyrþeþ, -wyrþ *To be, become, happen*; fiēri:—*Hū mihte ðæt gewyrpan how might that happen?* Andr. Kmbl. 1145; An. 573. Cūþ ðæt gewyrþeþ *it shall be known*, Elen. Kmbl. 2381; El. 1192; 2548; El. 1275. Hū gewyrþ ðis *quomodo fiet istud?* Lk. Bos. I, 34. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wyrde, es; n. *Amount, content*:—*Swā micel ðæt sý iiii ægscylla gewyrde as much as three eggshells full*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 23. *Ānes æges gewyrde græates seales of rock salt the content of one egg*, 40, 10. [Cf. Goth. *andwairþ price, value*.]

ge-wyrþian; p. ode; pp. od *To distinguish, honour, dignify*; insignire, hōnōran:—*Done sōpfæst cuning mid his sylfes miht gewyrþode whom the just king honoured with his own power*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 11; Exod. 10. *Sigore gewyrþod honoured with victory*, Andr. Kmbl. 232; An. 116. Ða ðe beoþ mid cræftum gewyrþode *who are dignified with virtues*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 25. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyrðian; p. ode; pp. od *To season with herbs, to spice, perfume*:—*Gewyrðad mid hyra weldædum perfumed with their good deeds*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. Gewyrðod win [cf. O. H. Ger. *der gewurzeto win*] *facitium vinum*, Cot. 268, Lye. Sele him etan gewyrðodne

hen fugel *give him to eat a fowl dressed with herbs*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15.

ge-wyrtrumian *to root up, eradicate*; eradicare, Rtl. 65, 25.

ge-wyrðtūn, es; m. *A garden*:—*Ðær was fæger gewyrðtūn ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1.

ge-wýrðscan; p. te; pp. ed. I. *to wish, desire*; optare, desiderare:—*Ic wolde gewýrðscan ðæt hī næfdon ða heardsēla ðæt hī nihton yfel dōn I would wish that they had not the unhappiness of being able to do evil*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 3.

II. *to adopt*:—*Him to gāstlicum bearnum gewiscede adopted as his spiritual children*, Homl. Th. i. 520, 31.

ge-wýrðednys, se; f. *Adoption*; adoptio, R. Ben. interl. 2, Lye.

ge-wýrðendlic, adj. *Optative*:—*Gewiscendlic gemet modus optativus*, Ælf. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 28. *Gewiscendlice optativa*, 38; Som. 40, 25.

ge-wýrðendlice; adv. *By adoption*:—*God Fæder Ælmihtig hæfþ ænne Sunu geycendlice and menige gewiscendlice God, the Father Almighty has one Son naturally and many by adoption*, Homl. Th. i. 258, 26.

ge-wýrðing, e; f. *Adoption*, R. Ben. 2, Lye.

ge-ýcan, -ýcean; p. te *To increase, add, eke*:—*Se ðe ðisne freóls ge-ýcean wille geýce God his gesyuta qui hanc libertatis dapsilitatem angere voluerit, augeat dominus ejus prosperitatem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 14. Swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geýceþ monnes móð, swā geýceþ se cræft his āre *as sorrow and cares increase a man's mind so a craft increaseth his honour*, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Ða geýhte he sum bigspell *he added a parable*, Lk. Skt. 19, 11, MS. A. v. ge-ýcan.

ge-yde *subdued, conquered*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 16. v. ge-gān.

ge-yfian, p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. *to injure*:—*Gif hine mon geýfige if one injure him*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Gif se cristena mann ðe geyfelode *if the christian man hath done thee wrong*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 25. Næs heora neāta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Mid fræcedo geýfed *contumelia adfectos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 6.

II. *to become ill*:—*Hine geýflade he fell sick*, Th. Chart. 272, 29. Him geyfelade and ðæt him stranglice eglade *he fell sick and it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Lazarus was geýfed *Lazarus infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 2.

ge-ylea; prn. *The same*:—*Eall ðæ geýlcian geritha all the same rights*, Th. Chart. 433, 36.

ge-ymnyttan. v. ge-emnnetan.

ge-ýppan; p. -ypte; pp. -ypped, -ypt *To open, reveal, declare, manifest, disclose*:—*Ic geyppe promo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 12. Wit wēndon ðæt ðæt sand unce swade *geyypte we expected that the sand would discover our track*, Shrn. 42, 19. Se geypte hæðenum ðēman ðæt ðæs tiburtius was cristen *he disclosed to the heathen judge that this Tiburtius was a christian*, 116, 23. Him wæs on swefne geýpt *it was revealed to him in a dream*, 112, 6. Hit þurh ænne þeówne mann geýpped wearþ *it was discovered by a slave*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 20; Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 25. Giýpped sē *manifestetur*, Rtl. 13, 3; 102, 43. Biþ geýpped sciatur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225; Menol. Fox 311; Men. 159. Þurh hine wurdon manege geýpte *through him were many discovered*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20.

ge-yrfian; p. ode; pp. od *To stock with cattle*:—*Swā geirfað swā hit nū stent so stocked as it now stands*, Th. Chart. 158, 10.

ge-yrfweardian *to inherit*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 14. v. yrfweardian.

ge-yrgan, -irgan; p. de; pp. ed *To make cowardly, terrify*:—*Ealle synd geyrgede ðe eardiap on disum lande all the inhabitants of the land do faint because of us*, Jos. 2, 24; 8, 6; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 123. v. earg.

ge-yrman; p. de; pp. ed *To afflict, make miserable*:—*Dū mīne cūpe geyrmedst thou didst afflict mine acquaintance*, Ps. Th. 87, 18.

ge-yrnan; p. -arn, -orn, pl. -urnon; pp. -urnen *To run, arise; exoriri, surgere*:—*Ða georn ðær sōna upp genihtsumlic yrnþ and wæstm then an abundant crop and grain [frui] soon rose [ran] up there*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40.

ge-yrsian; p. ode; pp. od. I. *to anger, make angry*:—*Hý geýrsedon irritaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Irtacus ða wearþ swiðe *geýrsod Irtacus then became very angry*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 34.

II. *to be angry*:—*He nele swā micclum swā we geearniaþ us geýrsian he will not be angry with us so much as we deserve*, 126, 6. v. yrsian.

ge-ýwan, -eāwan, -eōwan, -iēwan; ic -ýwe; dū -ýwest, -ýwst; he -ýweþ, -ýwþ, pl. -ýwaþ; p. de; pp. ed; v. trans. *To shew, manifest, reveal*; ostendēre, præbēre, manifestāre, monstāre:—*Feóðen engla his þegnum seolfne geýwde the king of angels revealed himself to his disciples*, Elen. Kmbl. 974; El. 488. Me ðin dōhtor hafaþ geýwed orwyrðu *thy daughter has shewn me indignity*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69; Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. ýwan.

gi-; for most words beginning with this prefix see *ge-*. **giccan** *to itch*; prurire:—*Wid giccendre wombe for an itching stomach* [Cockayne prefers to translate the verb to hiccup, v. his Glossary], Lchdm. iii. 50, 13. *Wid oðrum giccendum blece for other itching blotch*, 70, 27. [Prompt. Parv. *gichin prurire*: A. R. *gichien*: Chauc. *icche*: O. H. Ger. *ichian prurire, scalpere*: Ger. *jucken to itch*.]

giccig, adj. *Putrid*; putridus, purulentus, Hpt. Gl. 453.

GICEL, es; m. *An icicle*:—*Ises gicel stiria, stillicidia*, Ælf. Gl. 16;

Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. [*Icel.* jökull.] DER. Cyle-, hilde-, hrím-, is-gicel.

gicelig; *adj.* Icy; glacialis, Hpt. Gl. 454, 465.

gicel-stān, es; *m.* A piece of ice, hailstone.—He sent gicelstān mittil chrystallum, Blickl. Gl.

giœenes, se; *f.* An itch, or burning in the skin; prurigo, Cot. 156.

giepa, gypha, an; *m.* Itch, itching:—Giepa pruritus, Ælf. Gl. 11;

Som. 57, 62; Wrt. Voc. 20, 6; Past. 11; Swt. 70, 19; Cot. MS. Wid

giepan against itch, Herb. 21, 3; Lchdm. i. 116, 23; L. M. 2, 41;

Lchdm. ii. 252, 19, 24; 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.*

likthe prurigo: O. H. Ger. ichido prurigo, scabies.] *v.* giepa.

giepa hiecup, Lchdm. ii. 4, 27.

gid, gidd, gied, giedd, gyd, gydd, ged, es; *n.* I. a song, lay, poem;

cantus, cantilena, carmen, poema:—Gid oft wrecen a song oft sung

[recited], Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065. Gidda gemyndig mindful of songs,

Beo. Th. 1741; B. 868. Dær wæs gidd and gleo there was song and

glee, Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. Gliowordum gōl gyd æt spelle sung in

metre a lay in his discourse, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 4; Met. 7, 2. Geriseþ

gleōmen gied a song is proper for a gleeman, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1;

Gn. Ex. 167. Cūþ gyddum known in lays [songs], Beo. Th. 304; B.

151. Se wita song and dæd gyd awræc the prophet sang and recited

the poem, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mōd. 51. Dæt ic ða ged ne mæg

gefecean that I cannot compose the poems [songs], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10;

Met. 2, 5. II. as Old English or Saxon proverbs, riddles, and

particular speeches were generally metrical, and their historians were

bards, hence, A speech, tale, sermon, proverb, riddle; sermo, dictum,

loquela, proverbium, ænigma:—Gyd æfter wræc the speech afterwards

recited, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Mæg ic be me sylfum sōþ gied wrecan

of myself I can relate a true tale, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. On

gewunon gyddes gehwyrfd in consuetudinem proverbii versum, Bd. 3, 12;

S. 537, 27. On gydde into a proverb, 3, 12; 537, 30. Nū me disses

gieddes onswarc fywe now shew me an answer of this riddle, Exon. 114 a;

Th. 437, 28; Rā. 56, 14. *v.* grimm. D. M. 853.

giddian, gieddian, gyddian, giddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To sing, recite,

speak:—Ongan he giddian he began to sing, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24.

Giddian, 10, 4; Fox 56, 36; 21; Fox 72, 27. Se hiora cyning ongan

ðā singan and giddian Tyrtæi ducis composito carmine et pro concione

recitato, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 29. Ongan ðā gyddigan þurh gylp micel

began then to speak through great pride, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 21; Dan.

599. Se wisdom geoddode ðus wisdom recited this song, Bt. 12; Fox

30, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 168; Met. 1, 84. Wiga gyddode Beowulf made-

lode the warrior spake, Beowulf said, Beo. Th. 1264; B. 630; Cd. 97;

Th. 127, 6; Gen. 2106. Waldere gyddode wordum, Wald. 83; Vald.

2, 13. Ðus frōd guma in fyrndagum gieddæde thus sang a wise man in

days of old, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571. Gyddedon hæleþ in

healle hwæt seō hand write heroes in hall discussed what did the hand

write, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 18; Dan. 728.

gidding, giedding, e; *f.* Song, saying, discourse:—Iobes gieddinga

Job's songs, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 32; Ph. 549. Mid gieddingum with

songs, 92 b; Th. 347, 13; Sch. 12. To dyssere gerecednysse genam se

apostol menigfealde gyddunga and gewitnysa heahfædera and witegena

for this narrative the apostle took manifold sayings and testimonies of

patrarchs and prophets, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 11. Giddung divinatio,

cantus, Hpt. Gl. 466. [*Chauc.* giedding.] *v.* gid.

gidig; *adj.* Giddy; vertiginosus, Som.

gied, giedd, es; *n.* A song, lay, riddle, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; 114 a;

Th. 437, 28; Rā. 56, 14; 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713. *v.* gid.

giefa a giver. *v.* gifa.

giefan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geafon; *pp.* gifen To give; dare:—Ic eow meahþ

giefe I will give you might, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 11; Cri. 478. He us

æt giefeþ he giueþ us food, 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604; 87 a; Th. 327,

23; Vy. 8. Ðū us frēodōm giefe do thou give us freedom, Hy. 5, 10;

Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 10. *v.* gifan.

giefernes, -ness, e; *f.* Gluttony; gula:—Gemidlaþ hiera giefernesse

[gliferness, MS. Cot.] refrenant gulam, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 345, 23; Hat.

MS. 66 a, 9. *v.* gifernes.

gief-stōl, es; *m.* A gift-seat, throne of grace; donorum thronus, gratiæ

thronus:—Wile nū gesēcan sallow Nergend gæsta giefstōl now will the

Saviour of souls seek the spirits' throne of grace, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6;

Cri. 572; 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. *v.* gif-stōl.

giefu, e; *gen.* *pl.* -end; *f.* A gift, grace, favour; donum, munus, gratia:

—To giefe as a gift, or freely, gratuitously, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241,

19; Ph. 658; 96 b; Th. 359, 32; Pa. 71. God-bearn on grundum his

giefe byrtþaþ the divine Child on earth his grace dispenseth, 17 b; Th. 43,

2; Cri. 682. Us giefe sealde uppe mid englum gave us favour above

with angels, 17 b; Th. 41, 24; Cri. 660; 32 a; Th. 101, 24; Cri. 1663.

v. gifu.

gield, es; *n.* A payment of money, recompense, substitute, offering,

worship, service, a heathen deity:—Sallowum to gieldre for a recompense to

their souls, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 30; Cri. 1079. Wæs Abeles gield was

Abel's substitute, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 32; Gen. 1109; 5; Th. 7, 5; Gen.

101; 47; Th. 60, 5; Gen. 977; Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146;

58 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. *v.* gild.

gieldan, ic gielde, ðū gielst, gielst, he gieldeþ, gielst, *pl.* gieldaþ;

p. gield, *pl.* gieldon; *pp.* golden To yield, pay, render, repay, requite:—

Seceoldon gombon gieldan they must pay homage, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11;

Gen. 1978. Werum gieldeþ gafuþ pays tribute to men, Exon. 108 b; Th.

415, 15; Rā. 33, 11; 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95; 39 a; Th. 130, 9;

Gū. 435. He ðe mid wite gieldeþ he will requite thee with punishment,

80 a; Th. 301, 15; Fā. 19; Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22. *v.* gildan.

gieldra older, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901-909; 162, 18. *v.* ieldra.

giellan to yell, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rā. 25, 3; 82 a; Th. 309,

25; Seef. 62. *v.* gellan.

gielp. *v.* gilp.

gielpnan to glory, boast, vaunt; gloriāri, jactāre:—Dæt hý gielpnan ne

þorfan dædum that they should not boast of deeds, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116,

21; Gū. 210; 114 b; Th. 440, 4; Rā. 59, 12. *v.* gilpan.

giéman. *v.* gyman.

gién, giéna again, still, yet. *v.* gēn. gēna.

giéng went, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626; *p.* of gangan.

gierian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To clothe, deck, adorn; induere, vestire,

ornare:—Hæleþ gierede mec mid golde a man adorned me with gold,

Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 16; Rā. 27, 13. *v.* gearwian, gyrian.

gierstandæg yesterday. *v.* gyrstandæg.

gierwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To make ready, prepare, put on, clothe,

adorn; pūrāre, induere, vestire:—Ongunnon him on uhtan æðelcunde

mægþ gierwan to geonge the noble women resolved to prepare for jour-

ney at dawn, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19; Hō. 2. Bearn fæder and mōdor

gierwaþ father and mother adorn the child, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 23;

Vy. 8. *v.* gearwian.

giest, es; *m.* A guest:—Mid giestum with the guests, Cd. 112; Th.

148, 11; Gen. 2455; 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440; Exon. 94 a; Th.

353, 11; Reim. 11. DER. gryre-giest, hilde-, rýne-, stele-. *v.* gast.

giest-lidnys, -nyss, e; *f.* Hospitality, entertainment; hospitalitas:—

Him se ædela geaf giestlidnysse the noble [man] gave them entertainment,

Cd. 112; Th. 147, 28; Gen. 2446. *v.* gast-lidnes.

giestron yesterday; hesterus:—Ic giestron wæs acenned I was yester-

day brought forth, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 24; Rā. 41, 44. *v.* geostra.

giet, gieta yet. *v.* git, gita.

gietan. *v.* gitan.

gif, e; *f.* *nom. acc.* gif [as tid, dæd] A gift, grace; donum, gratia:—

Hū he his gif cyfde geond worold how he shewed his grace throughout

the world, And. Kmbl. 1150; An. 575.

gif, gief, gyr, gib; *conj.* with indic. or subj. If, though, whether:—For

ðý me þyncþ betre gif iōw swæ þyncþ therefore it seems to me better, if it

seems so to you, Past. pref; Swt. 7, 6. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe if

they break his commandment, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 434. Gif ic

ænegum þegne þeodan-mādmās forgeāfe if any follower I gave princely

treasures, 22; Th. 26, 19; Gen. 409. Gif ðū him wuht hearnes

gespræce he forgiþ hit ðeah though thou didst speak to him aught of harm

yet will he forgive it, 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. Frægn gif him wære

nihþ geafse asked whether the night had been pleasant to him, Beo. Th.

2643; B. 1319. Ðū wæst gif hit is swā we segan hyrdon thou knowest

if it is as we heard say, 550; B. 272. [*Laym.* 3if: Orm. 3if: Piers P.

Chauc. 3if. if: O. Frs. jef.]

gifa, gyfa, giefa, geofa, an; *m.* A giver, bestower; dator, largitor:—

Me þyncþ betere dæt ic forlēte ða gyfe and folgyde ðam gyfan it seems

to me better to leave the gift and follow the giver, Shrn. 176, 19. Used

in the following compounds:—ār-gifa, æt-, beāh-, beāg-, blād-, eād-,

feorh-, gold-, hyht-, lāc-, mādðum-, rād-, sinc-, symbel-, wil-, will-.

[*Laym.* rædþive counsellor: O. Sax. mēdom-giþo: O. H. Ger. gebo

dator.]

gifan, gyfan, giefan, geofan, giofan; *ic* gife; *ðū* gifest, gifest; *he* gifeþ,

giþ. *pl.* giþaþ; *p.* geaf, gæf, gaf, gef, ðū geafæ, gēfe, *pl.* geafon, gefon;

pp. gifen, giefen, gyfen To give; dare, impertire:—Hwā meahþe me

swelc gewit gifan who could give to me such perception? Cd. 32; Th. 42,

10; Gen. 672. Ic gife impertior, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 13. Gife ic

hit ðe I will give it thee, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Us drincan

gifeþ potum dabis nobis, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwæt gifest ðū me quid dabis

mihī, Gen. 15, 2. God gifeþ gleaw word godspellendum dominus dabit

verbum evangelizantibus, Ps. Th. 67, 12; Hy. 7, 102; Hy. Grn. ii. 289,

102; Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 22; Ps. Th. 68, 27. He nallas beāgas geaf

he gave no rings, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719. Gæf wæstm his dedit fructum

suum, Ps. Spl. T. 66, 5. Him scippend geaf [gaf, MS. A.] wuldor-

licne wite the Creator gave it wondrous beauty, Salm. Kmbl. 114; Sal.

56. Gē him hleoþ gefon ye gave them shelter, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11;

Cri. 1354. Weoruda waldend ðe wist gife heofonlicne hlaf the Lord of

hosts grant to thee food, heavenly bread, And. Kmbl. 776; An. 388.

On Moyses hand wearþ wig gifen into Moses' hand marital force was

given, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Dær wurdon ða āðas gesworene

his dōhter ðam Cāsere to gifene oaths were then sworn there to give [in

marriage] his daughter to the emperor, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 23. [*Laym.*

Orm. Chauc. *Piers P.* given: *O. Sax.* geban: *Goth.* giban: *Icel.* gefa: *O. Frs.* jeva: *O. H. Ger.* geban.] DER. a-, æt-, ed-, for-, of-gifan. gifen the sea, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rā. 3, 3. v. geofon. gifende giving, giving in marriage, Cot. 216. v. gifan, gift. gifēr, es; m. A glutton:—Gifer hātte se wyrm the worm's name is glutton, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. v. gifē. gifērlice; adj. Greedily, eagerly; averse:—Ongan giferlice dæt gærs etan virecta herbarum avidius carpere cœpit, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 41. Giferlice pertinaciter, Hpt. Gl. 424. [Cf. *Icel.* gífirgla savagely: *Mod. Icel.* exorbitantly.]

gifer-nēs, -ness, e; f. Greediness, avarice, voracity, gluttony; aviditas, gula:—Gifer-nys biþ dæt se man ær timan hine gereordige odde æt his mæle to micel piȝe mid oferflōwendnysse ætes odde wātes greediness is a man's eating before the time, or taking too much at his meal with superfluity of meat or drink, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 29. Him was metes micel lust ac deāh mid nānum ætum his gifer-nysse gefyllan ne mihte he had great craving for food but yet could he not with any viands satisfy his voracity, i. 86, 6; 168, 12. Ða niēteu for ðære gewilnuoge hiera gifer-nesse simle lōcigeap to ðære eorþan beasts because of their greedy desires ever look to the earth, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 20; Cot. MS. Ðæt rice dæt ða ærestan men forworhtan þurh heora gifer-nesse the kingdom that the first persons forfeited through their greediness, Blickl. Homl. 25, 1; Num. 11, 4; Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. [Orm. gifer-nesse: *Laym.* gifer-nesse.]

gifede, es; n. What is granted by fate, lot, fortune, fate:—Wæs dæt gifede to swid de done dyder ontyhte too strong was the fate that impelled him thither, Beo. Th. 6163; B. 3085. On gifede by chance, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. v. Grmm. And. u. El. p. 108. [Cf. *Laym.* swule ȝifede, 2nd MS. so moche god, v. 8118: *Icel.* gipta good luck.] v. next word.

gifede, gvfede; adj. Given, granted [by fate]; datus, concessus:—Gief dæt biþ him gifede if that be granted him, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 50. 2: Th. Chart. 470, 1; 472, 3. Nō gifede wearp Abraham dæt him yrfeweard wliteborht ides on worlde brohte it was not granted to Abraham that the beautiful woman brought him an heir into the world, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 31; Gen. 1726: 101; Th. 134, 13; Gen. 2224: Beo. Th. 5454; B. 2730. Gyfede, 1115; B. 555. Him dæt gifede ne wæs it was not granted him, 3658; B. 2682. Hwæt him gudweorca gifede wurde what work of war should be assigned him, Andr. Kmbl. 2134; An. 1068: Beo. Th. 4976; B. 2491: 604; B. 299. v. Grmm. D. M. 843. [Laym. ȝifede: *O. Sax.* gibidig: *O. H. Ger.* gibedig.] v. ungifede, and preceding word.

gif-fæst; adj. Gifted with, capable of, fitted for; capax:—Sum biþ wōþbora cræda giffest one is a poet gifted with song, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 20; Gria. 36; Cot. 57.

gif-heal, -heall, e; f. A gift-hall, hall in which gifts are distributed; aula in qua dominus dona distribuit:—Ymb ða gifhealle around the gift-hall, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838.

gifian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed To bestow gifts:—Se cyng him cyne-lice gifode the king bestowed gifts upon him royally, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 32. Hiō ða gifede mycele þinc ðam biscope she gave great gifts to the bishop, H. R. 17, 12.

gif, gief, gifel, gyf, es; n. Food, meat, piece of food:—Líc biþ wymes gief the body shall be the worm's food, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 15; Seel. 126. Ðū wyrma gif thou food for worms, 98 b; Th. 368, 16; Seel. 22. Hi dæt gyf þegun they ate that food, 61 b; Th. 226, 24; Ph. 470: 45 a; Th. 153, 8; Gū. 822. Hūsle gereorded dý æþelan gyfde fed with the Eucharist, with the noble food, 51 b; Th. 180, 5; Gū. 1275. Lytlum giefum with the little bits of meat, 88 b; Th. 332, 23; Vy. 89. v. æfen-gif.

gifnes, -ess, e; f. A favour, grace; beneficium, gratia:—Ealle we be-þurfon Godes gifnesse we all have need of God's grace, Hy. 7, 114, 110; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 114, 110. DER. for-gifnes.

gifol, giful; adj. Generous, bountiful, liberal; largus:—He swā gifol is and swā rūmedlice gifþ he is so liberal and gives so abundantly, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14.

gifre; adj. Useful, salutary:—Nidum to nytte hæleþum gifre of advantage to men, useful to warriors, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 12; Rā. 27, 28: 113 a; Th. 433, 6; Rā. 50, 3. v. ungifre, and cf. *Icel.* gæfr.

gifre; adj. Greedy, covetous, voracious, eager, desirous; avidus:—Gifre gulosis, Wrt. Voc. 86, 51. Gifere vel frec umbro, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Tantalus se cyning ðe ungemetlice gifre was Tantalus the king who was immoderately greedy, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 1. Ða farasēi ða ðe gifre wæron pharasaē qui erant avari, Lk. Skt. 16, 14. Lig gold gifre forgripeþ grædig swelpe the flame voracious lays hold on gold, greedy devours it, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: 38 a; Th. 124, 32; Gū. 346. Gifrum grāpum with greedy clutches, 38 b; Th. 126, 28; Gū. 378. Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337. Gesyht ðū nū ða sweartan helle grædige and gifre seest thou now the black hell greedy and ravenous? Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 213; Th. 267, 2; Sat. 82: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 24; Seef. 62. Se gifra gæst the greedy spirit, 22 a; Th. 60, 21; Cri. 973. Ic heora com swiðe gifre I am very desirous for them, Bt. 22, 1; Fox

76, 20. Lig gæsta gifrost flame, most ravenous of spirits, Beo. Th. 2250; B. 1123. Gifrost and grædgost most rapacious and most greedy, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rā. 81, 24. [Orm. giferr: *Laym.* ȝifer: cf. *Icel.* gifr; n. pl. fiends.]

gif-sceatt, es; m. A gift-treasure, present; donum pretiosum, munus:—Sælidende gif-sceattas Geátum feredon sea-voyagers bore gift-treasures for the Gauts, Beo. Th. 761; B. 378.

gif-stól, gief-stól, es; m. A gift-seat, seat from which gifts are distributed, throne, throne of grace; donorum thronus, solium, gratie thronus:—Ðone gifestól grētan to greet the throne, Beo. Th. 338; B. 168. Bryne-wylmum mealt gifestól Geáta the gift-chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire, Beo. Th. 4643; B. 2327: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572. Scea gifestól gegierwed stonda a throne shall stand prepared, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 23; Gn. Ex. 69: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44.

gift, gyft, e; f. I. a gift; as a technical term, the amount to be given by a suitor in consideration of receiving a woman to wife:—Git mon wif gebycgge and siō gyft forþ ne cume if a man buy a wife and the sum agreed upon be not forthcoming, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 5. See the note. That matrimony in the olden times was a bargain may be seen by the words used in connection with it, e. g. gebycgan, in the passage above; see also ge-cepian, ceap. For an account of such a bargaining see Njál Saga, c. 2. See also Th. i. 254–6, Cl. and Vig. *Icel.* Dict. mundr, and Grmm. R. A. pp. 419 sqq. II. in pl. f. and n. gifta, giftu marriage; nuptiæ:—Giftu nuptiæ, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22: 28, 4; Som. 31, 20: Mone Gl. 433 a. On ðam þridan dæge wæron gifta gewordene die tertia nuptiæ factæ sunt, Jn. Bos. 2, 1: Mt. Bos. 22, 3. Crist weaþ to his gyftum geladod Christ was invited to his marriage, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10, 11: Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Æt ðēam gifstan sceal mæsse-prēost beon at the nuptials there shall be a mass-priest, L. Edm. 13, 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Wifigende and gyfta sylldene nubentes et nubum tradentes, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 20, 34. Gifta ðon hearm getacnaþ to keep a wedding betokens harm, Lchdm. iii. 208, 21: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 17. [Laym. *Piers P.* ȝift gift: *O. Frs.* jeft: *O. H. Ger.* gift gift: *Goth.* fra-gifis espousal: *Icel.* gipt a gift, wedding.]

gift-būr, es; m. A wedding-chamber, bride-chamber:—Swā swā brýdguma forþ gewitende of giftbūre his tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5.

gifte, an; f. Dowry:—Gilde be ðære gifan mæpe reddat pecuniam juxta modum dotis quam virgines accipere consueverunt, Ex. 22, 17. [Cf. L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 8; and see gift.]

giftelic; adj. Belonging to a wedding; nuptialis, Cot. 139.

gift-hūs, es; n. A wedding-house; nuptiarum domus:—Ðā wærun ða gyfthūs mid sittendum mannun gefyllede implete sunt nuptiæ discumbentium, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 10. v. gift-lic.

giftian; p. ode; pp. od To give a woman in marriage:—Ne wifiaþ hī ne ne gyftigeaþ neque nubent neque nubentur, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Ne giftigeaþ hī ne wif ne lēdaþ neque nubent neque ducunt uxores, Lk. Skt. 20, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* gipta to give a woman in marriage; giptask to marry: *O. H. Ger.* gi-gift venundatus, deditus.]

gift-leoþ, es; n. A marriage-song; epithalamium, carmen nubentium, Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 53; Wrt. Voc. 47, 57.

gift-lic; adj. Nuptial, belonging to a marriage; nuptialis:—Ðā ge-seah he ðær ænne man ðe næs mid gyflicum reāfe ges-crýd wíð iþi hominem non vestitum veste nuptiali, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 11, 12. Ðæt gyf-lice hūs the house where the marriage was, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 16. Giflic sponsalis, Hpt. Gl. 525; nuptialis, 491. Giflice sponsalia, Mone Gl. 354 a.

giftu. v. gift.

giftu, gyfu, giefu, gifou, geofu, gif, e; pl. nom. acc. -a, -e; gen. -a, -ena; f. I. a gift, grace, favour; donum, munus, beneficium, gratia, virtus, facultas:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft gæhted the gift of Hrothgar was often prized, Beo. Th. 3773; B. 1884. Ðām he gæf micle gife frēodōmes to these he gave the great gift of freedom, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Ðæt hie ælmihtiges gife anforlēten that they the Almighty's gift might lose, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 19; Gen. 693. Ic ðam mago-rince mine sylle godecunde gife I will give to the youth my divine grace, 106; Th. 140, 17; Gen. 2329. We onfēgon gife for gife we have received grace for grace, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. Heō gefylled was wísdōmes gife she was filled with the gift of wisdom, Elen. Kmbl. 2285; El. 1144. Ðā him wæstmās brohte gear-torhte gife grēne folde when to him the verdant earth should bring fruits, yearly-bright gifts, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561. Sāulum on heofonum selest weorþlica gifa to souls in heaven thou wilt give worthy gifts, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. Næs hiō to gnēþ gifa she was not too sparing of gifts, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. Ne orxna wang stōd gifena gefylled paradise stood filled with gifts, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28. Gifena gefylled paradice stood filled with gifts, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28. Hlāfordes gifu impost due to the Lord, L. Eth. 3, 3; Th. i. 292, 16: L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 1: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7. See Thorpe's Glossary. To gifes gratis, Hpt. Gl. 478. Gā hire út to gife būtan feo

let her go out free without money, Ex. 21, 11; Num. 11, 5. To give gratis, Gen. 29, 15. Gifum gratis, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8.

II. the Anglo-Saxon Rune **X** = g, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gifu a gift,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter g, but for the giftu a gift, as:—**X** [Gifu] gumena byþ gleng and herenys a gift is the honour and praise of men, Runic. pm. 7; Kmbl. 340, 23; Hick. Thes. i. 135. [Orm. gife: Laym. geve: R. Brun. give: Kath. geoven, pl: Piers P. yeves: O. Sax. geþa; f. donum: O. Frs. jeve: O. H. Ger. giba: Goth. giba: Icel. gjöf; f. donum, munus.] DER. beáh-gifu, brýð-, eád-, feorh-, freót-, frum-, hyht-, mæddum-, morgen-, sinc-, sundor-, sundur-, sweord-, wōþ-, wuldor-, wundor-.

gifu, gyfing, e; f. A giving, granting, assent, consent:—Mid gyfunge ðære synne peccati consensu, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 11.

gigant, gygant, es; m. A giant; gigas:—Untyras onwōcon, eotenas, swylce gigantas unnatural progenies sprang forth, monsters, also giants, Beo. Th. 226; B 113. Swā swā gigant yraf on his weg ut gigas ad currendam viam. Ps. Th. 18, 6. Ne se gigant ne wyrþ nā gehæled nec gigas saluus erit, 32, 14. He ðone gigant ofwearp he struck down the giant, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. [Lat. gigas; gen. gigantis.]

gigant-mæcg, es; m. Giant progeny; filius gigantis, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 36; Gen. 1268.

gi-hrīnian, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 4. v. ge-regnian.

gihsinga exugia, Cot. 73, Lye. v. Lchdm. i. lxx, note 6.

giþpa, an; m. Itch, itching:—Unaberendlic giþpa ofereode ealne ðone lichaman an unbearable itching over-spread the whole body, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. [The word used in the passage of Josephus describing Herod's condition is κνησμός.] v. gicpa.

giþþig, giþþig; adj. Lymphaticus, vecors, Hpt. Gl. 520.

giþpu. v. gehpu.

gild, geld, gield, gyld, es; n. I. a payment of money, a tribute, compensation, retribution, substitute; solutio, tributum, compensatio, remuneratio, retributio:—Beað ðā Swegen full gild then Sweyn commanded a full contribution, Chr. 1013; Th. 273, 6. ðis was swide hefigtyme gear þurh mænigfealde gylda this was a very grievous year on account of manifold taxes, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 25. Menn guldon him gyld men paid him tribute, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. On Abeles gyld in compensation for Abel, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 22; Gen. 1104: 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199. On ðære sunnan gyld in the sun's stead, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 14; Cri. 1103. IX gyldte forgyldte let him pay nine-fold for compensation, L. Ehb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. II. a guild, society, or club, to which payments were made for mutual protection and support, more extensive than our friendly societies; societas, fraternitas. The members of the A-Sax. guild were answerable for each other's conduct, and thus character was made of the very greatest importance. v. Knibl. Sax. Eng. i. 251–253; Th. Chart. p. xvi; pp. 605–17; Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v.

III. a payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering; cultus, sacrificium:—Ðū goda ussa gield forhogest thou hast despised the service of our gods, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146. To ðam gieldre for that sacrifice, Cd. 74; Th. 90, 26; Gen. 1501. His Waldende gilde onsæge dedicated an offering to his Lord, 137; Th. 172, 11; Gen. 2842: Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, note 12.

IV. a heathen deity; numen:—Gif ðū onsecan nelt sōþum gieldum if thou wilt not sacrifice to true deities, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174.

V. a visible object of worship, an idol; idolum:—He sum gild bræc he was destroying an idol, Blickl. Homl. 223, 4; 221, 8, 20. Gyld of golde gumum arædre reared up for the people an idol of gold, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175: 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. [O. Sax. geld; n. retributio, tributum, cultus divinus, sacrificium: O. Frs. jeld; n: O. H. Ger. gelt; n: Goth. gild; n. tributum, census, multa: Icel. gildi, gjald; n. tributum, pæna, præmium, multa cædis.] DER. æfter-gild, [-geld, -gield, -gyld], ān-, bryne-, deofol-, eda-, feōnd-, friþ-, frum-, god-, hæðen-, leōd-, sceucc-, þeōf-, un-, wer-, wig-, wiðer-. v. Grmm. D. M. 34: R. A. 601, 649. [Of. friþ-gild.]

gilda, gylda, an; m. A member of a guild:—Se gylda ðe ðerne misgræt the guildbrother that insults another, Th. Chart. 606, 22: 609, 10. v. ge-gilda.

gildan, geldan, gieldan, gyldan, ic gilde, gieldre, gyldre, ðū gilst, gielst, gylst, gilst, he gildeþ. gilt, giel, gylt, pl. gildap; p. geald, pl. guldon; pp. golden; v. a; n. To yield, pay, restore, requite, give, render, make an offering, serve, worship; reddere, solvere, tribuere, retribuere, rependere, restituere, servire, colere:—Gafol gyldan to pay tribute, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: Mt. Bos. 17, 24. Ic mīn gehāt Dryhtne gyldre vota mea Domino reddam, Ps. Th. 115, 8: Th. 13, 93, 22. Se gylt ælcum be his gewyrhtum he requites each according to his works, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1: Ors. i, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Gilde ðæt ilce wite ðæt se ðer sceolde gif he him ryhtes wyrude let him pay the like penalty that the other should if he had denied him justice, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 18. Dryhtne guldon gōd they paid good to the Lord, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 9; Gen. 2419. Gilde be twifealdon duplum restitut, Ex. 22, 4, 7. Gilde twifealdon, 22, 9. Gilde ðone byrst reddet damnum, 22, 6, 12. Gild ðinum esne gōde dæde retribue servo tuo, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Heaðo-ræsas gield mearam and mæddum required war-attacks with horses and treasures,

Beo. Th. 2099; B 1047. Ðæt ælc gulde ðþrum edleān ælces weorces that each should render to another recompense for every work, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 51; Met. 27, 26. Min sceal mid grimme gryre golden wurpan fyll and feorh-cwealm my fall and murder shall be requited with grim horror, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 18; Gen. 1102. Sceucc-gyldum swýðe guldān servierunt sculptilibus eorum, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Bebead se cæser ðæt cristne men guldān deofolgeldum the emperor ordered that christian men should worship idols, Shrn. 88, 14, 22: 74, 26. Deofūm geldān to worship devils, 110, 18. [Laym. Orm. zelden: cf. Shakspeare's God ild you: O. Sax. geldan reddere, retribuere, solvere, præstare: O. Frs. jelda: O. H. Ger. gelten reddere, solvere, retribuere, sacrificare: Goth. -gildan, fra-gildan; p. -gald, pl. -guldm; pp. -guldans to repay, requite: Icel. gjalda.] DER. a-gildan, an-, on-, for-, ge-, to-.

gildan to gild. v. gyldan.

gilden. v. gylden.

Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford: Domesd. Gilda ad vadum] GULDFORD, a town in Surrey, on the river Wey, Lye.

gild-ræden, gyld-ræden, -rædenn, e; f. The relation involved in membership of a guild:—Gif he nele to bōte gebūgan þolige he ðære gefēr-rædene and ælcere ððre gyldrædene if he will not submit to make amends let him forfeit the fellowship and every other interest in the guild, Th. Chart. 606, 31. Ðæt byþ rihtlice gecweden gyldrædene ðæt we ðus dōn that is very properly agreed upon as a part of guild-membership, that we do thus, 607, 24.

gild-scipe, gyld-scipe, es; m. A guild-ship, society; sodalitas:—Ān gildscipe is gegaderod on Wudeburg lande a guild-ship is gathered at Woodbury land, Th. Diplm. 608, 30: 605, 8: L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 12. v. gild.

gild-sester, es; m. A measure belonging to a guild; sextarius:—Secōte ælc gegylda ænne gyldsester fulne clænes hwætes let each guild-brother contribute one guild-measure full of clean wheat, Th. Chart. 606, 7: 611, 4.

gillan to yell, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. v. gellan.

Gillinga, Gillinga-hām GILLINGHAM, in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 1, 18.

gillister, es; n. Phlegm, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 18.

gillistre, an; f. Phlegm, matter, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 17: 72; 148, 6.

gilm, es; m. A yelm, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus:—Eōwre gilmas stōdon your sheaves stood, Gen. 37, 7. v. gelm.

gilp powder, dust; scobs, Cot. 181.

GILP, gelp, gielp, gylp, es; m. Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain-glory, haughtiness; gloria, ostentatio:—Se seofōþa heafod-leahter is iðelwuldr ðæt is gylp the seventh chief sin is vain-glory, that is pride, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 27: 218, 22. He nolde nān þing dōn mid gylpe forðon ðe se gylp is ān heafod-leahter he would do nothing in pride, for pride is a deadly sin, i. 170, 24. Gepend be ðam gebyrdum gif hwā ðæs gilp hū iðel and hū unnyt se gilp biþ consider birth; if any one boast of that how vain and how useless is the boast, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 20: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 12; Sat. 254, 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69: Blickl. Homl. 243, 9. Gilpes ðū girnest thou desirest glory, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 18. Hū Orosius spræc ymb Rōmāna gylp hū hi manega folc oferwunnon how Orosius spoke of the glory of the Romans, how they overcame many peoples, Ors. Bos. 12, 42. Is ðæt unnet gelp that is useless glory, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 34, 26; Met. 10, 17, 13. Næfre gelpes to georn never too eager for fame, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 22; Wand. 69. On iðel gylp in vanitate sua, Ps. Th. 51, 6. For ðinum iðlan gilpe for thine idle boasting, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. [Laym. 3ælp, zelp: Orm. 3elp: O. Sax. gelp: O. H. Ger. gelf jactantia, [inanis] gloria.]

gilpan, gielpan, gylpan, ic gilpe, gielpe, gylpe, ðū giþpst, gielpst, gylpst, he gilpþ. gielþ, pl. gilpaþ, gielpaþ, gylpaþ; p. gealp, pl. gulpon; pp. golpen To glory, boast, desire earnestly; gloriari:—Gif ðū gilpan wille, gilp Godes if thou wilt glory, glory in God, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 24. Nō ðæs gilpan þearf synfull sáwel the sinful soul need not boast of this, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 9; Dom. 68. Ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste that he liked to boast of such sport, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 38; Met. 9, 19. Ðæt ðū wile gilpan that thou wilt boast, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Ic wundrige forhwī hi gilpan swelces anwealdes I wonder why they boast of such power, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 1. Gelpān ne þorite had no cause to boast, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædelst. 44. Gylpan, Peo. Th. 4016; B. 2006: 5740; B. 2874. Nā ic ðæs gylpe I boast not of that, 1177; B. 586: 4116; B. 2055. Hū lange mænwyryhtan mōðre gylpaþ usquequo peccatores gloriabuntur? Ps. Th. 93, 3: 73, 4. He gealp, ðæt him nōwīht wiðstandan mihte nihil resistere posse jactābat, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 8. Hreþsigora ne gealp he boasted not of glorious victories, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583. Burga aldor gramlice gealp the ruler of towns angrily boasted, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714. Swiðe gulpon they exceedingly boasted, 210; Th. 260, 20; Dan. 712. Sigore gulpon they boasted of victory, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 29; Gen. 2017. Firenum gulpon

they wickedly boasted, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 8; Gū. 236. Ðæt hī ne gulpan dæz that they may not boast of it, Ps. Th. 74, 4. [Laym 3ælpen, 3ælpen: Orm. 3ælpenn, 3ælpenn: Chauc. yelpen to boast.]

gilp-cwide, es; *m. A boastful speech*:—Ðam wīfe ða word wel lícodon gilpcwide Geates wel did those words please the woman, the boastful speech of the Gaut, Beo. Th. 1284; B. 640: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 12; Gū. 1209. [O. Sax. gelp-quidi.]

gilpen; *adj. Boastful*:—Ne mæg he geþyldgian ðæt he ðæt forþele ac wierp donon gilpen he cannot bear to conceal it, but becomes boastful on account of it, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 9; Cot. MS. Wāt ic ðæt wæron Caldeas gūde dæz gilpne I knew that the Chaldeans were so boastful in war, Salm. Kmbl. 413; Sal. 207.

gilp-georn; *adj. Desirous of glory*:—Se strangesta cyning and se gilpgeornesta rex fortissimus et gloriæ cupidissimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19.

gilp-hlæden; *part. p. Vaunt-laden*:—Cyninges pegn guma gilp-hlæden gidda gemyndig a king's thane, a man filled with lofty themes, with memory rich in songs, Beo. Th. 1740; B. 868.

gilplic; *adj. Ostentatious, pompous, proud, vain-glorious*:—Ðæt wære swiðe gilplic dæd gif Crist scute ða adūn it would have been a very vain-glorious act if Christ had thrown himself down then, Homl. Th. i. 170, 21. Gierelan gielplices of pomptous garb, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138; 38 b; Th. 127, 22; Gū. 390.

gilp-lice; *adv. Proudly, vauntingly; arrogantly*, Cot. 1, Lye. [O. H. Ger. gelfigho jactanter.]

gilpna, an; *m. A boaster; jactator*:—Betra biþ se geþyldega wer donne se gilpna melior est patiens arrogante, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 14; Cot. MS. 20; Swt. 148, 19.

gilp-plega, an; *m. Play of which one may boast [war]*:—Gylpplegan gæres. Cd. 154; Th. 193, 2; Exod. 240.

gilp-sceada, an; *m. An arrogant, boasting criminal*:—Gielpsceadan boastful and wicked ones [the fallen angels], Cd. 5; Th. 6, 29; Gen. 96. Ðone gelpscadan that proud and wicked man [Nero], Bt. Met. Fox 9, 98; Met. 9, 49.

gilp-spræc, e; *f. Boastful speech*, Beo. Th. 1966; B. 981.

gilp-word, es; *n. A boastful word, a boast, vaunt*:—Hī him to gylp-wordhe hæfdon 'ðæt him leofre wære ðæt hī hæfdon healtne cyning donne healt rice' their boast was 'that they had rather have a halting king than a halting kingdom,' Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 26. Gylpword boastful words, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264; Beo. Th. 1355; B. 675; Byrht. Th. 139, 55; By. 274.

gilte, an; *f. A GILT, a young sow*:—Gilte suilla vel sucula, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 34; Wrt. Voc. 22, 75. [3elte scropha, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7; gilt Hall. Dict. Icel. gilta a young sow: O. H. Ger. galza, gelza sucula.]

GIM, gim, gym, gymm; *gen. gimmes; m. I. A gem, jewel; gemma*:—Se stān bið glæc gim the stone is a black gem, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Ðæt nebb lixep swā glæs oððe gim the beak glitters like glass or gem, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Gim seal on hringe standan steap the gem shall stand prominent in the ring, Menol. Fox 504; Gn. C. 22; Salm. Kmbl. 570; Sal. 284. Gimmas lixton jewels glittered, Elen. Kmbl. 180; El. 90. Seó gesomung dara deórwyrþra gimma the collection of the precious gems, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Se ðe was gescrið mid golde and mid gimnum he that was clad with gold and with gems, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3; Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649. Hī wurdon gehwyrðede to deórwurþum gimnum they were turned to precious gems, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5.

II. used metaphorically of the eye, the sun, stars, etc. [cf. Icel. fagr-gim = sun]:—He his eagan outfynde hálge heáfdes gimmas he unclosed his eyes, the head's holy gems, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hluttor heofenes gim the clear jewel of heaven, i. e. the sun, 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183; 63 a; Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516; Beo. Th. 4151; B. 2072; Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Iunius on ðam gim astihþ on heofenas up hýst on géare June in which the gem [sun] rises in the heavens highest in the year, Menol. Fox 216; Men. 109. Hálge gimmas heofontungol sunne and móna holy gems, stars of heaven, sun and moon, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 22, 27; Cri. 692, 695. [Laym. sim: later MS. gim: Icel. [poetry] gim; n: O. H. Ger. gimma; f.]

gíman. v. gýman.

gimbære; *adj. Gemmifer, bullifer*, Hpt. Gl. 417.

gim-cyn, gym-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A gem-kind, a precious stone, a gem; genus gemmarum, gemma*:—Se forma feohgitsere gróf æfter gimcynnun the first miser delved after precious stones, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 114; Met. 8, 57; 15, 8; Met. 15, 4. On ðære eðlytyrf niddas findað gold and gymcynn in that country men find gold and gems, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226; Elen. Kmbl. 2046; El. 1024.

gíme-. v. gýme-.

gíming. v. gémung.

gimmisce; *adj. Jewelled; gemmeus*:—Monige fatu gimmiscu gemmea wasa, Nar. 5, 13. [O. H. Ger. gimmiss gemmarus.]

gim-reced, es; *m. n. A hall adorned with gems*:—Ne hī gimreced

setton searolice nor with art did they build palaces, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 50; Met. 8, 25.

gim-roðor, es; *m. A precious stone; draconites, dracontia*, Cot. 63, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 431.

gim-stān, es; *m. A gem, jewel, precious stone*:—Gimstān gemma, Wrt. Voc. 85, 23. Ðās gymstānas synd tocwýsede these jewels are crushed, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6, 13, 15, 21. Hī hehwyrðon heora āre on gymstānum they turned their property into jewels, 60, 28, 24. [Laym. simston: Icel. gim-steinn.]

gim-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in gems, jeweller*:—Ðās gymwyrhtan secgaþ ðæt hī næfre swā deórwurpe gymstānas ne gemetton the jewellers say that they never met with such precious jewels, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9.

GIN, es; *n. A gap, an opening, abyss; hiatus*:—Gārscges gin ocean's expanse, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 3; Exod. 430. [Icel. gin the mouth of beasts.]

gin; *adj. Wide, spacious, ample*:—Beliged ūton ginne rice encompasseth ample realms, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 230: 46; Th. 59, 2; Gen. 957. Eall ðes ginna grund all this spacious earth, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dóm. 12: 85 b; Th. 321, 24; Víd. 51: Beo. Th. 3106; B. 1551: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. [Cf. Icel. ginn; and see Grmm. D. M. 297.]

gínan, ic gēne, ðū gínest, gínst, he gíneþ, gínþ. *pl. gínaþ; p. gān, pl. ginon; pp. ginen To yawn; hiare*, Cot. 23. [Icel. gína, p. geinu to yawn.] Cf. gínan. ðær. be-gínan, to-.

gind. v. geond.

gin-fæst; *adj. Very fast or lasting; firmissimus*:—Onfōn ginfæstum gifum to receive very fast gifts, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 28; Gen. 2919; Beo. Th. 2546; B. 1271: 4370; B. 2182: Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 24; Jul. 168; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. [Grein renders by amplus; see gin.]

ging; *adj. Young; jüvenis*:—Ic up ahōf eaforan gingne I raised up a young offspring, Elen. Kmbl. 706; El. 353: 1746; El. 875. v. geong.

gingifer, gingiber, gingifere, an; *f. Ginger*:—Gingfer ginger, L. M. i. 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11; 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gingiber, Lchdm. iii. 92, 15. Gingifran broþ broth of ginger, L. M. i. 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6. Genym gingifiran take ginger, Lchdm. iii. 136, 17. [Laym. gingiure. Cf. French gingembre: O. French gingibre: Lat. zingiber: Gk. ζιγγίβερις.]

gingra, an; *m. A disciple, vassal, follower; discipulus, assecia*:—He and his ingran awyrðað manna lichaman he and his disciples injure men's bodies, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24; Cd. 217; Th. 276, 20; Sat. 191: 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. His ingrun to his disciples, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21. He his ingran sent he sendeith his vassal, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 5; Gen. 515: 26; Th. 34, 32; Gen. 546. v. geongra.

gingre, an; *f. A female servant, maid-servant; fāmūla*:—Gingran siure to her maid-servant, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132.

gíniān, geonian, gýniān; *p. ode To yawn, gape*:—Ic gýniye hio, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39. Gewite seó sáwul ūt ne mæg se mūþ clypian deāh de he gýniye if the soul depart the mouth cannot cry, though it gape, Homl. Th. i. 160, 9. Mid gýniyngdom mūþe with gaping mouth, ii. 176, 21: 510, 33. Seó eorpe swā gýniende bād the earth remained gaping so, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 3. [Wick. p. pl. 3eneden: O. H. Ger. gínen, gíniān hiare.] v. geonian.

ginnan. v. a-, an-, be-, on-, under-ginnan.

gínung, e; *f. A yawning; hiatus*, Cot. 23. [Cf. geonung.]

gin-, gynn-wised; *part. p. Well-directed, wise*:—Nænig monna wæs godes willan ðæs georn ne gynnwised no man was so eager for God's will nor so wise, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 8; Gū. 839.

gió; *adv. Formerly, of old, before; quondam, olim, pridem*:—Se wæs gió cyning who was formerly king, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 70; Met. 26, 35; 28, 60; Met. 28, 30; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7; Cot. MS. 38, 1; Fox 194, 3; Elen. Kmbl. 871; El. 436; Beo. Th. 5036; B. 2521. Ætor gió before, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 490; Met. 20, 245. v. geó.

gioc, es; *n. A yoke; jugum*:—Ðæt swære gioc the heavy yoke, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 39; Met. 10, 20; 9, 110; Met. 9, 55. v. geoc.

gióc. v. geóc.

giófan; *p. geaf, pl. geafon; pp. gifen To give; dare*:—Ne meahste se sunu Wouredes hond-slyht gifan [MS. giófan] nor could the son of Wonred give a hand-stroke, Beo. Th. 5937; B. 2972. v. gifan.

giófolnes, se; *f. Munificence, liberality; munificentia*, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 22; Hat. MS.

giófu, e; *f. A gift, grace; donum, gratia*:—Ðē cyning engla gefræt-wode giófum thee the king of angels adorned with gifts, Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521. Ðæt wæs giófu gæstlic that was a ghostly grace, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42. v. giú.

giógoð, giógað youth. v. geógud.

gióleca, an; *m. A yolk; ovi vitellus*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. v. geolca.

giolu. v. geolewe.

gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old; qui olim vixit*:—Giómonna gestrión the wealth of men of old, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. iú-mian.

giómor; *adj.* *Sad, sorrowful*; *mæstus*:—Nū sceal ic wreccea giómor, singan sārcewidas now shall I, a sad wretch, sing mournful songs, *Bt. Met.* Fox 2, 6; *Met.* 2, 3. v. *geómor*.

giómor-môd; *adj.* *Sad of mind*; *mæstus animo*:—He, giómormôd, gihôð mænde he, sad of mind, bewailed his afflictions, *Beo. Th.* 4526; *B.* 2267. v. *geómor-môd*.

giond; *prep. acc.* *Through, throughout, over, in*; *per, in*:—Waldeþ giond werþiôða he rules throughout nations, *Bt. Met.* Fox 24, 70; *Met.* 24, 35; *Th.* 11, 126; *Met.* 11, 63; 4, 74; *Met.* 4, 37; 11, 89; *Met.* 11, 45. v. *geond*.

giong; *def. se* *gionga*; *adj.* *Young*; *jüvénis*:—Se æðeling biþ giong in gearum the noble [bird] is young in its dwelling, *Exon.* 61a; *Th.* 223, 5; *Ph.* 355; *Beo. Th.* 4883; *B.* 2446. Se gionga cyning the young king, *Ors.* 2, 4; *Bos.* 45, 15. v. *geong*.

gióng went, *Beo. Th.* 4810, note; *B.* 2409; *p.* of *gangan*. **giongorscipe**, *es*; *m.* *Youngership, service*; *juvénilis status, ministerium*:—Ðæt hie his giongorscipe fyligan woldan that they would follow his service, *Cd.* 14; *Th.* 16, 26; *Gen.* 249. [*O. Sax.* jungar-skepi.]

giongra, *an*; *m.* *A vassal, follower, attendant*; *asseccla, sectator*:—Móton we hie us to giongtrum habban we may have them as our vassals, *Cd.* 21; *Th.* 26, 16; *Gen.* 407. v. *geongra*.

giorne; *adv.* *Diligently*; *diligenter*:—Gif ðū wilnige weorulddrihtnes heāne anwald ongitan giorne if thou desirest diligently to behold the high power of the world's Lord, *Bt. Met.* Fox 29, 5; *Met.* 29, 3. v. *georne*.

giornfulnes *earnestness*, *Past.* 18, 2; *Hat. MS.* 25 b, 21. v. *geornfulnes*.

giow, *es*; *m?* *A griffin*; *gryps, gryphus*:—Giw gryphus, *Wrt. Voc.* 62, 3. v. *giw*.

giowian, v. *giwian*.

Gipeswic *Ipswich*, *Chr.* 993; *Erl.* 132, 4.

gipung, *e*; *f.* *Gaping*; *os patulum*, *Gl. Prud.* 991.

gird *a staff*, *Ex.* 4, 2. v. *gyrd*.

giren, *girn* *a snare*, *Ps.* Vos. 17, 6; 24, 16; 58, 6; 65, 10. v. *grin*.

girian; *p.* ðū giredost *To prepare*, *Ps.* Spl. 146, 8. v. *gearwian*.

girnan *to yearn, seek for, require*, *Ex.* 21, 22. v. *gynnan*.

girran *to chatter*; *garrire*, v. *georran*.

girwan; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed To prepare*; *pārāre*:—Girwan up swāsendo to prepare a feast, *Judth.* 9; *Thw.* 21, 7; *Jud.* 9. v. *gearwian*.

gisclian *to sob, sigh*; *singultire*, *Bt.* 2; *Fox* 4, 9.

gise *yes*; *immo, etiam*:—Gise, lā gese *yes, O yes*, *Bt.* 16, 4; *Fox* 58, 15. v. *gese*.

gisel, *gýsel*; *gen.* *gisles*; *dat.* *gisle*; *m.* *A pledge, hostage*; *obses*:—Gýsel *obses*, *Wrt. Voc.* 72, 63; *Byrht.* *Th.* 139, 36; *By.* 265. Būtan ānum Bryttiscum gýse except one British hostage, *Chr.* 755; *Erl.* 50, 8. Ecgferþ wæs to gýse gesæld Ecgfrid *obses tenebatur*, *Bd.* 3, 24; *S.* 556, 26. Ðū éadige Maria God ðe hafaf to gýse on middangearde geseted thou blessed Mary, God hath placed thee on earth as a surety, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 9, 5. Hió genam ðone ænne to gýsle she took the one as hostage, *Elen. Kimbl.* 1196; *El.* 600. He him áðas swōr and gýslas salde he swore oaths to them and gave hostages, *Chr.* 874; *Erl.* 76, 28. Ðā gyrnde he grides and gýsla then he required protection and hostages, 1048; *Erl.* 180, 6. [*Laym.* *jisles, pl.* *Icel.* *gisl*: *Dan.* *gisdel, gissel*; *Swed.* *gislan*: *Ger.* *geissel*; *O. H. Ger.* *kisal obses*. v. *Grm.* *R.* A. 619.]

gislian; *p.* *ode, ade*; *pp.* *od To give hostages or security*; *obsides dare*:—He gýslode and hine man deáhhwæðere ofslōh he gave hostages and yet he was slain, *Chr.* 1016; *Erl.* 154, 11. Mau gýsiade ða hwile in to ðam scipum hostages were sent to the ships during the time, 994; *Erl.* 133, 20. Seó burhwaru gýslode the town's people gave hostages, 1013; *Erl.* 148, 8. Ða weastenan pægnas gýslodon the western thunes gave hostages, 17; 1015; *Erl.* 153, 1. [*Icel.* *gisla* to give as hostage].

gi-sprunt, v. *ge-springan*.

GIST, *gyst*, *es*; *m.* *YEAST, barm, froth*; *spuma cerevisiæ*, *Herb.* 21, 6; *Lchdm.* i. 118, 10. Niwne gist new yeast, *L. M.* ii. 51, 1; *Lchdm.* ii. 266, 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* *geest spuma*.]

gist, *es*; *m.* *A guest*:—Fundode gist of gearдум the guest hastened from the dwellings, *Beo. Th.* 2280; *B.* 1138; 3049; *B.* 1522; *Cd.* 113; *Th.* 149, 9; *Gen.* 2472; 115; *Th.* 150, 20; *Gen.* 2494. v. *gæst*.

gist *a storm*, v. *yst*.

gist-, v. *gæst, gest-*.

gist-líde; *adj.* *Kind to guests, hospitable*; *hospes*:—Būton cræft mīn gýstlíde him beó nīsi ars mea hospita ei fuērit, *Coll. Monast.* *Th.* 28, 11; *Shrn.* 129, 26.

gist-mægen, *es*; *n.* *A force composed of guests*:—Ðær frome wæron godes spellboda hæfde gístmægen strengeo there were bold messengers of God, the band of guests [the angels visiting Lot] had strength, *Cd.* 115; *Th.* 150, 20; *Gen.* 2494.

git, *gyt*; *nom.* *You two*, *vos duo*, *σφῶϊ, σφῶ*; *gen.* *incer of you two*, *vestrum duorum, σφῶϊν, σφῶν*; *dat.* *inc to you two*, *uobis duobus, σφῶϊν, σφῶν*; *acc. inc.* *incit you two*, *vos duos, σφῶϊ, σφῶ*; *personal pron.* *dual of ðu thou*:—Gif git ðæt fæsten fyre willaþ forstandan if you two will protect that fastness from fire, *Cd.* 117; *Th.* 152, 16; *Gen.* 2521. Git

me freondscipe cýðaþ you two will shew friendship to me, 117; *Th.* 152, 3; *Gen.* 2514. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ. Måge gyt drincan ðone calic ðe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Ðā cwædon hig, Wyt māgon [vos duo] nescitis quid [vos duo] petalis. Potestis [vos duo] bibere calicem quem ego bibiturus sum? Dicunt ei, [nos duo] possumus, *Mt.* *Bos.* 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt ðæt ic inc dō quid uultis [vos duo] ut faciam uobis [duobus]? 20, 32. Gelýfe gyt ðæt ic inc mæg gehælan [vos duo] creditis, quia hoc possum facere uobis [duobus]? 9, 28. Incer twega of you two; *vestrum duorum*, *Exon.* 123 b; *Th.* 475, 14; *Bo.* 47. Ne gehwæder incer nor either of you two, *Beo. Th.* 1173; *B.* 584. Sý inc fiat uobis [duobus], *Mt.* *Bos.* 9, 29. Restap incit hēr rest you two selues here, *Cd.* 139; *Th.* 174, 19; *Gen.* 2880. Git Iohannis thou and John, *Exon.* 121 b; *Th.* 467, 7; *Hö.* 135. [*Laym.* *jit*: *Orm.* *jitt*: *O. Sax.* *git*; *dat. acc. inc.* *Goth.* *gen.* *igkwara*; *dat. acc.* *igkwis*: *Icel.* *it*, *gen.* *ykkar*; *dat. acc.* *ykkar*.]

git, *giet*, *get*, *gyt*; *adv.* *Still, yet*:—Hēr mon mæg giet gesiōn hiora swaþ their track may still be seen here, *Past. pref.*; *Swt.* 5, 15; *Hat. MS.* *Be* diosum git is swide ryhtlice gecweden to ðam witegan about which further is very rightly said to the prophet, *Swt.* 162, 22; *Cot. MS.* *And* git hit is mære and eac manigfealde ðæt dereþ ðisse þeode and yet there are greater and more manifold things that hurt this people, *Swt. A. S.* *Rdr.* 108, 106. Gyf heó gyt lyfaþ if she yet lives, *Beo. Th.* 1893; *B.* 944. Metod eallum weöld guma cynnes swā he nū git ðeþ the Lord ruled all of the race of men as he yet does now, 2121; *B.* 1058. He nyste ne ic ðā git he did not know, nor I as yet, *Pref.* *Ælf.* *Thw.* 2, 2; *Gen.* 8, 8; *Beo. Th.* 1077; *B.* 536. Ðā gyt, *Cd.* 6; *Th.* 7, 35; *Gen.* 1160. Ðā giet, 63; *Th.* 75, 25; *Gen.* 1245. He abād ðā git ððre seofon dagas he waited then yet other seven days, *Gen.* 8, 10. Abraham cwæþ ðā git Abraham said further, 18, 29. He sende to eallum ðam cynegum ðe cuce ðā git wæron he sent to all the kings that were still alive, *Jos.* 11, 1; *Homl.* *Th.* i. 72, 9. Ðā get ic furðor gefegren I yet further learned, *Cd.* 218; *Th.* 278, 21; *Sat.* 225. Ðā giet, *Chr.* 921; *Erl.* 108, 3. Alwalda ðec gōðe forgyld swā he nū gyt dyde may the Almighty repay thee with good as he has done until now, *Beo. Th.* 1917; *B.* 956. Á ic ðæt heöld nū giet I have ever held that until now, *Exon.* 120 b; *Th.* 463, 21; *Hö.* 73. Ic wille mid gidum get gecýðan hi I will further make known in songs how . . . , *Bt. Met.* *Fox* 13, 2; *Mt.* 13, 1. Gif giet læst mīna lāra if even now he obey my counsels, *Cd.* 29; *Th.* 39, 2; *Gen.* 618. Ne wæs ðā giet wíht geworden there was as yet nothing made, 5; *Th.* 7, 8; *Gen.* 103. Næfre git never yet, *Beo. Th.* 1171; *B.* 583. Swýðor gyt yet more, *Judth.* 11; *Thw.* 24, 11; *Jud.* 182.

gita, *gieta*, *geta*, *gyta*; *adv.* *Yet, still*:—Dōþ gieta swā yet do they so, *Cd.* 48; *Th.* 61, 7; *Gen.* 993. Gita yet, *Bt. Met.* *Fox* 23, 13; *Met.* 23, 7. Ne weaþ wæl mære æfer gieta folces gefyllen never yet was greater slaughter of people made, *Chr.* 937; *Erl.* 115, 15; *Ædelst.* 66; *Cd.* 113; *Th.* 148, 34; *Gen.* 2466. Reord wæs ðā gieta eorþbūendum ān gemæne there was as yet one speech common to dwellers on earth, 79; *Th.* 98, 25; *Gen.* 1635. Hiora nænig næs ðā gieta as yet none of them existed, *Bt. Met.* *Fox* 8, 24; *Met.* 8, 12. [*O. Frs.* *jeta*.]

GITAN, *ic* *gite*, *gyte*, *giete*, *ðū* *gist*, *he* *git*, *pl.* *giþaþ* *gytaþ*, *gietaþ*; *p.* *geat, pl.* *geáton*; *pp.* *giten* *To get, take, obtain*; *adipisci, capere, assequi*. Only found in the following compounds:—a-gitan, an-, and-, be-, bi-, for-, ofer-, on-, under-; and-git; andgit, -ful, -fullice, -ol, -tacen; for-git, ofergit, -nes; ongitful, -lice. [*O. Sax.* -getan; bi-getan invenire, assequi, far-getan, for-getan perdere e memoria, obliuisci: *O. Frs.* *jeta*; for-jeta obliuisci: *O. H. Ger.* *gezan adipisci*: *Goth.* -gitan; *p.* -gat, *pl.* -gētum; *pp.* -gitans *adipisci*: *O. Nrs.* *geta adipisci, assequi, gignere, dare, præbere*.]

gipcorn, *es*; *n.* *Spurge laurel*:—Deós wyrt ðe man lactyridem and oðrum naman gipcorn nemneþ this plant which is called lacterida and by another name githcorn, *Herb.* 113; *Lchdm.* i. 226, 12; *L. M.* ii. 65, 1; *Lchdm.* ii. 292, 9; v. *glossary*. [*Hall. Dict.* *gith corn-cockle*: *Palladius* on *Husbandrie* *gith cockle*, x. 155.]

giprife, *gitrife*, *an*; *f.* *Cockle*; *agrostemma githago*:—Gyprife, *L. M.* i. 38, 4; *Lchdm.* ii. 92, 22. Giprife, 5; *Lchdm.* ii. 92, 27. Genim gitrifa, 1, 5; *Lchdm.* ii. 18, 23.

gitsere, *es*; *m.* *An avaricious, a covetous person, miser*:—Ðā ðe wæron gitsaras qui erant avari, *Lk. Skt.* *Lind.* 16, 14. Se ungesæliga gýtsera wile mære habban ðonne him genihtsumað the miserable covetous man wants to have more than suffices him, *Homl.* *Th.* i. 64, 33, 35; *Bt.* 16, 3; *Fox* 56, 16. He wæs se wyresta gýtsera ðe he gesælde wið feó heofonnes hlāford he was the worst covetous man because he sold for money the lord of heaven, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 69, 13, 10. Gitseras ðe on maunnum heora æhta on wōh nimað covetous men who take their property from men wrongfully, 61, 21. [*A. R.* *zissare*: *M. H. Ger.* *gitesære*.]

gítsian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To covet, desire*:—Ðā ðe ðæs welan gítsiaþ hī biþ synle wæðlan on hyra móðe those who covet [worldly] wealth will ever be poor in their mind, *Prov. Kimbl.* 50. Gýtsaþ covets, *Beo. Th.* 3502; *B.* 1749. Fōþrus ne gítsaþ it cravs not food, *Exon.* 114 b;

Th. 440, 1; Rā. 51, 11; Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Ðā ðū gitsiende blāða nāme *when thou coveting didst take the fruit*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 7; Gen. 890. Ðū gitsigenda and ðū welega *thou covetous and wealthy man*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 1. Gýtsiende heortan insatiabili corde, Ps. Spl. 100, 6. Mid gitsigendum eágum *with covetous eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 26. Gýtsian concupiscere, Ps. Spl. 61, 10. [A. R. ziscen: M. H. Ger. gitsen.] gitsung, e; f. *Covetousness, avarice, cupiditý, desire*:—Ða ðe ne sēcaþ heora āgen gestreōn þurh gýtsunge *those who do not seek their own gain through covetousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 34. Se þrydda heāfoðleahter is gýtsung *the third chief sin is avarice*, 218, 21: 592, 6. Hi ongunnan avaritia, 118, 36; Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Þurh ða ungefyldan gitsunge woruldmonna *through the unsatisfied covetousness of worldly men*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26. Grundleās gitsung gilpes and æhta *the boundless desire for glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15; Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 2. Nales he giēme þurh gitsunga lānes liwelan *he cared not from covetousness for the frail wealth of this world*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 4; Gū. 121. Þurh his āgene gitsunga he æfre ða leōde mid ungyldē tyrwige *was through his own avarice he was ever harassing this nation with bad taxes*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 1: 1086; Erl. 222, 24. From disse worlde gitsungum *from the desires of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. [Laym. zitsung: Orm. zitsung: A. R. zissung.]

giū. v. geō.

giuan. v. giwian.

Giūl Fule, Christmas. v. geōl.

giung; def. se giunga; adj. *Young, youthful*; jūvēnis, adolescens:—Wæs sum giung mon *erat quidam adolescens*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Se giunga *the young man*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. Ic ðē giungne underfēng *I took thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. v. geong.

giungra, an; m. *A junior, disciple, follower*; discipulus, ascecla:—He ðæt rice forlēt and his giungum beoðe ipse relicto regno *ac jūvēniōribus commendāto*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 10. v. geonga.

giw, giow, eow, es; m? *A griffin, a four-footed bird*; gryps = γρῦψ, griphus:—Giw griphus, Wrt. Voc. 280, 5.

giwian, giowian, giwan; p. ode; pp. de *To ask*; petere, postulare:—Wælde giwiga f giuade postulassel, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 17, 7. Giuiga petere, Rtl. 179, 34. Ic giuge wælle petam, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Huu giues ðū quomodo poscis, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9. Se ðe giuæþ qui petit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 8. We giugaþ poscimus, Rtl. 52, 10. Giude mendicans, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 16. Ðæt hit giudon ut peteret, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 20. Giwig pete, Mk. Skt. Lind. [Rush. giowa] 6, 22. Giwas petite, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Giuwende petentes, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 14. Giuendo postulata, 18. Giuiendum petentibus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11.

giwung, e; f. *An asking, a petition*; postulatō, petitio:—Fifo giunga q̄inque petitionum, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 2. Giwunges, Rtl. 39, 23.

glad. v. glæd.

glād glided, slīd, Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073; p. of glīdan.

Glādemud Glēdmouth. v. Clēdemud.

gladian; p. ode. I. *to be glad*; exultare:—Ða gladia worhtest quos latari fecisti, Rtl. 94, 15. Ða ðe gedrefaþ me gladiap qui tribulant me exultabunt, Ps. Lanub. 12, 5. Abraham glāde f glæd wæs Abraham gawisus est; Wick. Abraham glādie, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 56. Glada and blissa *be glad and rejoice*, Apol. Th. 7, 2. Ne glādie on ðæt cýning let no king rejoice at that, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. II. *to make glad*:—Ic glādie gratificor, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. Drihten mid to glādie-ence to make glad the Lord therewith, Lev. 1, 3. Glādiān demulcere, Hpt. Gl. 476. [Icel. gleðja to gladden; gleðjask to become bright, glād.]

glæd, es; n. *Gladness, joy*:—Swā misselice meahlig dryhten eallum dæleþ sumum earfeþa dæl sumum geōgoþe glæd *thus diversely does the mighty Lord allot to all, to one a share of troubles, to one the gladness of youth*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 14; Vy. 68. Perhaps here the form given by Lye ær sun gō to glade, v. Grm. D. M. 702-3. [Cf. Icel. gleði; f. Dan. glæde gladness, merriment: and A. R. gleðful.]

GLÆD; adj. I. *shining, bright*:—Glæd mid golde bright with gold, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 16; Rā. 64, 3. Wyrþ heō ungladu deað heō ær gladu wære on to lōcienne it [the sea] becomes turbid though before it was bright to look at [cf. glæshlutro on to seōnne, 24], and the Latin sordida visibus obstat, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 21; Met. 5, 11. Godes condelle glædum gimme God's candle, the bright jewel [the sun], Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 3; Ph. 92: 64 b; Th. 237, 20; Ph. 593. Glæd seolfor shining silver, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. Oðer biþ golde glædra oðer biþ grundum sweatra *one is brighter than gold, the other darker than the depths*, Salu. Kmbl. 975; Sal. 488. Gimma glādest brightest of jewels, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 3; Ph. 289. II. *glad, cheerful, joyous, bright*:—Ðā wærþ he swiðe glæd then he was very glad, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 20. Glæd wæs gawisus est, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. Wosaþ glæd exultate, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Glædman hilaris, Ælf. Gl. 83; Som. 74, 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 67. Æfre he biþ ānes mōdes and glæd þurhwunap he is ever of one mind and continues cheerful, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25; 72, 27. He wearþ glæd on

his ansýne he was bright of face, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 20. Wines glæd merry with wine, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 28; Dōm. 78. Glæd gumena weorud a joyous band of men, 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Nolde gladu æfre syððan ætýwan, she, joyous, would not ever afterwards appear, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Jacob byþ on glædum sælum exultabit Jacob, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Sefa wæs ðē glædra her mind was the gladder, Elen. Kmbl. 1909; El. 956.

III. *pleasant, kind, mild, courteous*:—Glæd man jucundus homo, Ps. Th. 111, 5. Glæde fæmnan virgines, 148, 12. Glædman Hrōþgār courteous Hrothgar, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Beo wið Geátas glæd geofena gemyndig be kind to the Gauts, mindful of gifts, 2350; B. 1173: 1730; B. 863. Mīn Drihten hine gedō glædne wip eow may my Lord make him kind towards you, Gen. 43, 14. Ðæt we ðone Hælend hæbben us glædne that we may have the Saviour propitious to us, Th. Chart. 240, 26; Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. [Icel. gladr bright, glad: Dan. glæd glad: O. H. Ger. glat limpidus, candidus: Ger. glatt.]

glædene, an; Gladden. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

glædlīc; adj. *Bright, pleasant, kind*:—Scīneþ ðē leōht glædlīc ongeāu the light shineth bright over against thee, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 31; Gen. 615. Hū glædlīc biþ and gōd swylce quam bonum et quam jucundum, Ps. 132, 1. Me gūþhere forgeaf glædlīcne mǣlþum Guthhere gave me a splendid jewel, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 31; Vid. 66.

glædlīce; adv. *Gladly, pleasantly, kindly, cheerfully*:—He glædlīce fram heom eallum onfangen wæs he was gladly received by them all, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 17. He frāfrode hig and sprac glædlīce he comforted them and spake kindly [unto thee], Gen. 50, 21. He glædlīce all eorþlic þing wæs oferhlepēnde alacriter terrena quæque transiliens, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Nū ðū ðus rōtlice and ðus glædlīce to us sprecende eart qui tam hilariter nobiscum loqueris, 4, 24; S. 598, 38; Cd. 109; Th. 143, 18; Gen. 2381.

glædman, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Thorpe and Kemble take this word as the oblique case of a noun = gladness, pleasure; but see 'glæd.'

glædmōd; adj. *Glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous*:—Glædmōd wæs ðū animāquior esio, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 49. Geāt wæs glædmōd the Gaut was glad of mind, Beo. Th. 3574; B. 1785; Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 462; Andr. Kmbl. 2119; An. 1061. Guman glædmōde god wurðeðon the men with cheerful mind worshipped God, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gongap glædmōde go wiþ gladsome mind, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 14; Cri. 576. He biþ ðam gōdum glædmōd on gesiþe he shall be to the good pleasant of countenance, 21 a; Th. 56, 36; Cri. 911. Glædmōd kind, 48 a; Th. 165, 27; Gū. 1035. [O. Sax. glædmōd.] v. glæd.

glædmōdnes, se; f. *Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness, kindness*:—Ac ðonne ðæt mēnuise mōd Godes glædmōdnesse mid gōdum weorcum ne geandsworap sed cum largientem Deum humana mens boni operis respon- sione non sequitur, Past. 50, 3; Swt 391, 6.

glædnes, se; f. *Gladness, joy, cheerfulness*:—Ongan se bisceop lustful- lān glædnesse his dæda delectabur antistes alacritate actionis, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Glædnisse mīclo gaudio magno, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 10; 13, 20; 25, 21. Glædniso lættia, Rtl. 57, 2.

glædsceipe, es; m. *Gladness, joy*:—Crist is mid ealles mōdes glædsceipe to herienne Christ is to be praised with joy of all the mind, Lchdm. iii. 436, 19. Glædscep mīn gaudium meum, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 29. [Laym. gladsceipe: Orm. gladdship: A. R. gledschiþe.]

glædsted. v. glædstede.

glēm, es; m. *Brighness, splendour, radiance*:—Se æðela glēm the noble brighness [the sun], Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 31; Gū. 1252: Th. 179, 18; Gū. 1263. Sunnan glēm the sun's radiance, 59 b; Th. 215, 15; Ph. 253. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma hwæt ðū glēm hafast my sweetest sunshine ah! thou hast radiant beauty, 68 a; Th. 252, 23; Jul. 167. Ðē of.ihþ glāmes grēne folde the green earth shall deny thee her beauty, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 22; Gen. 1018. [O. H. Ger. gleimo nitor.]

glær, es; n. *Amber; electrum, succinum*, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 6; Wrt. Voc. 34, 66; Wrt. Voc. 286, 68. [Cf. Icel. gler glass; and see Grm. Gesch. D. S. 499.]

GLÆS, es; n. *Glass*:—Glæs vitrum, Ælf. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 5; Wrt. Voc. 34, 65. Beorhtre ðonne glæs brighter than glass, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 10. Ðæt scīre glæs the clear glass, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 33; Cri. 1283. Ðæt nūbþ lixþ swā glæs oððe gim the beak glitters like glass or gem, 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Biþ ðome se flæschoma ascyfend swā glæs then shall the body be as transparent as glass, Blickl. Homl. 109, 30. Of glæse geworht made of glass, 127, 33. Mid glæse geworht wrought with glass; comptos vitro parietes, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. [O. H. Ger. glas, clas vitrum, electrum: Icel. gler.]

glæsen; adj. *Made of glass, grey; vitreous*:—Glæsen vitreus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Ðær is ahangen sum glæsen fet there is hung a glass vessel, Homl. Th. i. 510, 1; ii. 158, 16; Blickl. Homl. 209, 4, 7. Hī toslōgon his glæsenne calic they broke his glass chalice, Shrn. 114, 25. Sē glæsen mare vitreum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 3. [Piers P. glasen: Prompt. Parv. glýsync: O. H. Ger. glesin.]

glæs-fæt, es; *n. A glass vessel, a glass*:—He sende him glæs-fæt full wínes *misit ei calicem vini*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 12. [*Laym. glæs-fæt: O. H. Ger. glaszaz.*]

glæs-hluttur; *adj. Clear as glass*:—*Da sæ ðe ær was glæshlutr the sea that before was clear as glass*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Is glisnāp glæshluttur ice *glistens clear as glass*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rūn. 11.

Glæstinga-burh; *gen. burge; dat. byrig*: Glæstinga-byrig. Glæsting-byri; *f. GLASTONBURY, Somerset*:—He getymbrade ðæt menster æt Glæstingabyrig *he built the monastery at Glastonbury*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, note.

glæterian *to glitter, shine; splendescere*, Hpt. Gl. 419.

glæw. *v. gleaw.*

glappe, an; *f. Buckbean* [?], Lchdm. i. 398, 9: iii. 292, 7.

glas. *v. glæs.*

glawunes. *v. gleawnes.*

GLEĀM, es; *m. A joyous noise, jubilation, joy*:—Hæfdon gleām and dream engla *preatas the hosts of angels had joy and delight*, Cd. 1: Th. 2, 1; Gen. 12. [*Icel. glaumr; m. a merry noise, merriment, joy; gleymsk to be merry.*]

GLEĀW; *adj. Clear-sighted, wise, skilful, sagacious, prudent, good; sagax, prudens, astutus, sapiens, gnarus*:—*Gleāw expertus, i. e. multum peritus*, Ælf. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 121; Wrt. Voc. 22, 35. *Gleāw sagax vel gnarus*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 9. *Gleāw þeow servus prudens*, Mk. Skt. 24, 45; 25, 2, 4. Ic gehirde segan ðæt ðu wære gleāw ðæron *I heard say that thou wast skilled therein*, Gen. 41, 15. Sumne wise man and glæwne *a discreet and wise man*, 33. Ða ongan he mid glæwne mōde þencean and smeāgean *capitque sagaci animo conicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 20. Nis nænig swā gleāw there is none so *skilful*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 10; Sat. 350; Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 17; Cri. 220: 120 b; Th. 463, 27; Hō. 76; Andr. Kmbl. 2992; An. 1499. Sum biþ leōþa gleāw one is *skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 16; Crā. 52: 79 b; Th. 298, 33; Crā. 94; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52. Æcraftig gleāw geþancs *unning in the law, wise of thought*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 13; Dan. 743. Swā him se gleāwa bebeād Gregorius *as the wise Gregory commanded him*, Menol. Fox 198; Men. 100. Purh glæwne geþanc *by skilful thought*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 3; Gen. 1078; Ps. Th. 67, 12; Elen. Kmbl. 1185; El. 594. Ic andette ðene Drihten ðæne goodan God forðan ic hine glæwne wāt *confitemini Domino quoniam bonus*, Ps. Th. 106, 1; 117, 1. Ioseph se de giung was hys gebrōdra and eac glæwra ofer hī ealle *Joseph who was youngest of his brethren and wiser beyond them all*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 8. He was on ðam dagum gleawost to wige he was in those days the most expert man in war, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 8. On gecynde se glæwesta man *vir natura sagacissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Hwilt ðære geōgope glæwost wære *which of the youth were most skilful*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 1; Dan. 81. [*Laym. glæwest most skilful: O. Sax. glau; Goth. glaggwus diligent; Icel. glögg; Scot. gleg quick of perception: O. H. Ger. glau; Ger. glau.*]

Glæw-ceaster, Glæwan-ceaster, Glēw-cester, Glēw-cester, Glōw-cester, Glōwe-ceaster; *gen. dat. -ceastre GLOUCESTER, a county town in the west of England*:—*Æþelstād līd binnan Glæwceastre Ethelsteda lies buried at Gloucester*, Chr. 118; Erl. 109, 7.

glæwe; *adv. Wisely, prudently, well*:—*Efne me God glæwe fultumep ecce Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. Ðæt biþ secga gehwam snytru on frymde, ðæt he Godes egegan glæwe healde *initium sapientie timor Domini*, 110, 7: 142, 11. Glæwast, 118, 99.

Glæwe-ceastre-scir Gloucestershire, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 15.

glæw-ferhp; *adj. Of a wise mind, sagacious*:—*Gleāwferhp hæleþ a man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446.

glæw-hycgende; *adj. Thinking wisely*:—*Gif ðu onsecgan nelt glæwhycgende if thou, wisely considering, wilt not sacrifice*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 24; Jul. 252.

glæw-hýdig; *adj. Wise of thought, heedful, prudent, sagacious*:—*Gleāwhýdig wif the woman wise of thought*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 30; Jud. 148; Elen. Kmbl. 1866; El. 935. Glæd man glæwhýdig setep sōdne dōm *purh his sylfes word iucundus homo disponet sermones suos in iudicio*, Ps. Th. 111, 5.

glæwlīc; *adj. Wise, wary, astute*:—*On spræcum glæwlīce in loquelis astuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

glæwlīce; *adv. Prudently, wisely, clearly, well*:—*Forþam ðe he glæwlīce dyde quia prudenter fecisset*, Lk. Bos. 16, 8. *Gleāwlīce astute*, Blickl. Gloss. *Gleāwlīce clare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 25. Ða ðara bæcristra ealdor gehirde hū glæwlīce he ðæt swefen rehte *when the chief baker heard how well he explained the dream*, Gen. 40, 16; Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 27 a; Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328; Andr. Kmbl. 853; An. 427; Elen. Kmbl. 377; El. 189. Ic mine sawle wylle full glæwlīce Gode underþeodan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea*? Ps. Th. 61, 1. Ic gewitnesse wīse ðine ongeat glæwlīce *initio cognovi de testimonio tuis*, 118, 152: 106, 42; Andr. Kmbl. 1721; An. 863.

glæw-mōd; *adj. Of a wise mind*:—*Frōd gumia glæwmod a wise man*

sagacious in mind, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571: 47 a; Th. 162, 13; Gū. 975; Andr. Kmbl. 3156; An. 1581: Cd. 193; Th. 243, 22; Dan. 440.

glæwnes, glawnes, se; *f. Prudence, skill, wisdom, ability, sagacity, acuteness*:—*Gleāwnys argutia*, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 48; Wrt. Voc. 61, 26. *Gleāwnysse prudentiam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 3: 104, 20. He hæfde ða glæwysse Godes beboda to healdenne and to lēranne *indutiam faciendi et docendi mandata celestia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Twegen geonge ædelingas mycelre glawnesse men of Angelþeode *duo juvenes magnæ indolis, de nobilibus Anglorum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 29. Wer well gelæred and scearpe glæwysse *vir doctissimus atque excellentis ingenii*, 4, 23; S. 594, 35. Þeod is būton geþeahthe and būtan glæwnisse *the nation is void of counsel and of understanding*, Deut. 32, 28. Beheald ðas sunnan mid glæwysse behold *this sun intelligently*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 34. Seō orþonce glāunes *the ingenious skill*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Mid glæwnesse feond oferfeohþa *with prudence they overcome the fiend*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 150, 6; Gū. 774; Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962.

glæwscipe, es; *m. Sagacity, wisdom*:—*To rihtwīsa glæwscype ad prudentiam iustorum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 17: 2, 47.

GLĒD, e; *f. Burning coal, live coal, gleed, ember, fire, flame; pruna, carbo, flamma*:—*Glēd pruna*, Ælf. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 5; 82, 53. *Glēda fýres carbones ignis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14; Ps. Th. 17, 12. Swā ricels biþ ðonne hit glēda bærnāp *sicut incensum*, 140, 2: 119, 4. Ða þegnas stōdon æt ðam glēdon *stabant ministri ad prunas*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18; 21, 9. Gloedo *scintilla*, Rtl. 86, 34. Me is leofre ðæt minne lichaman glēd fædmie *I would rather that fire should embrace my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652: 6220; B. 3114; Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 4; Vy. 46: 108 a; Th. 412, 23; Rā. 31, 4. Goldfrætweg glēda forswelgaþ *flames shall devour the gold ornaments*, 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Biþ eal ðes ginne grund glēda gefylled *all this spacious earth shall be filled with gleeds*, 116 a; Th. 445, 24; Dōm. 12; Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302. Glēdum spīwan *to spit forth flames*, Beo. Th. 4614; B. 2312: 4659; B. 2335. [*O. Frys. glēd: Icel. glöð; f. red-hot embers: O. H. Ger. gluot pruna; Ger. gluth; and cf. O. Sax. glōd-welo.*]

glēddian; *p. ode To spatter*:—*Gledda*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 14.

glēd-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5293; B. 2650.

glēd-fæt, es; *n. A fire-vat, chafing-dish*:—*Dō glēda an glēdfæt put live coals in a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3.

glēd-stede, es; *m. A place for a fire, an altar*:—*On ðam glēdstyde at the altar*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 22; Gen. 1810. On ðam glēdstede glēd onsegde *made an offering on the altar*, 137; Th. 172, 10; Gen. 2842.

glemm *a spot, blenish; macula*, Off. Reg. 15, Lye. [*Cf. glam a wound, sore, Halliwell; and see headu-glem.*]

glenc, glencg. *v. glenge.*

glendran *to devour, swallow; devorare*:—*Monn glendrende i swelgande homo vorax*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 19. Olbendu glendrende *camelum glutientes*, 23, 24. *v. for-glendran.*

gleng, e; *f. An ornament, honour; ornamentum, decus*:—*Gifu gumena biþ gleng gift is an ornament of men*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 24; Ruu. 7. Alege nū ðine glenga now put *off thine ornaments*, Ex. 33, 5, 6. Gebyrdne hine gesihþ glengce getācnāp *if he sees himself bearded, it betokens honour*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5.

glengan, glengan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To adorn, trim, deck, compose, set in order; ornare*:—*Þeodnes cynegold sōpfæstra gehwone glengeþ the prince's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606. Glengian heora leōhtfatu *ornaverunt lampadas suas*, Mt. Skt. 25, 7; Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 14; Reim. 12. Glenged adorned, 352, 30; Reim. 3. Glengede word *composita verba*, Lye.

glenge, es; *m. An ornament*:—*Hwær beoþ ðonne ða glengeas and ða mycclean gegyrelan ðe he done lichoman ær mid frætwoðe where shall then be the ornaments and the grand apparel with which he before cecked his body?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35. Glengas, 99, 24, 19: 115, 2. Gesih ðas glengas *vide has adificationes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 2.

glengista [?];—*To ðou ðæt hwæt hwygo to ðære ongieterisse dissa minra jinga ðin geis and glengista geþeode ut aliquid per novarum rerum cognitionem studio et ingenio possit accedere*, Nar. 1, 20.

glenglio; *adj. Full of pomp; pompa plenus*, Cot. 154.

glēo-, glēo-beām, es; *m. A glee-beam, harp; musicum lignum, harpa*:—*Nis hearpan wyn, gomen glēo-beānes there is no joy of harp, the mirth of the glee-beam*, Beo. Th. 4518; B. 2263. Sum mæg hearpan stirgau, glēo-beām grētan one can awake the harp, touch the glee-beam, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 9; Cri. 670. *Gligbeām tympanum*, Blickl. Gloss.

glēo-, glig-cræft, es; *m. Glee-craft, art of music, minstrelsy, playing; ars musica, histrionia, mimica gesticulatio*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. [*Laym. gleo-cræft.*]

glēo-dreām, es; *m. Glee-joy, pleasure caused by music; jubulum*:—*Nū se herewīsa hleahtor alegde, gamen and glēodream now the martial leader has ceased from laughter, sport and joy of music*, Beo. Th. 6034; B. 3021. [*Laym. gleo-dream.*]

gleó-gamen, -gomen, es; *n.* A glee-pleasure, merriment, sport; jocus, ludus jocularis. *v.* gleó, gamen.

gleó-hleópriend *a* glee-sounder, musician, minstrel. *v.* gliw-hleópriend.

gleó-mæden *a* glee-maiden. *v.* gliw-mæden.

gleó-man, gli-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man, -mann, es; *m.* A glee-man, musician, minstrel, jester, player, buffoon; musicus, cantor, jocular, histrio, scurra, mimus, pantomimus:—Leóþ was asungen, gleó-mannes gyd the lay was sung, the gleeman's song, Beo. Th. 2324; B. 1160. Wera gehwylcum wíslicu word gerisap, gleómen gied to every man wise words are fitting, song to the gleeman, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167; 87 a; Th. 326, 29; Wid. 136. Gligman mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus, Ælf. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 59, 60; Wrt. Voc. 39, 42, 43. Gligman mimus vel scurra, 73, 69: sophista, parasitus, Hpt. Gl. 406, 483, 504: seductor, Gl. Prud. Gif preóst gligman wurpe if a priest become a gleeman, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. Monige welige menn fedaþ yfe gliigmen [gliimen, Cot. MS.] nonnulli divites nutriunt histriones, Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 7; Hat. MS. See Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Bk. 7, c. 7.

gleomu, *e*; *f.* Splendour:—Gleoma gefrætwed splendidly adorned, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 1; Ruin. 34.

gleó-, gliw-stæf, es; *m.* Joy:—Gliwstafum joyously, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 22; Wand. 52. [Cf. other compounds with stæf, e. g. ær-, sár-stæf.]

gleow, gleó, gliw, glig, es; *n.* GLEE, joy, music, musical accompaniment of a song, mirth, jesting, sport; gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus, ludibrium:—Ðær was gidd and gleó there was song and glee [music], Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. And gegaderade, gleowe sungon, on ðara manna midle geongra, on tympanis, togenum strengum conjuncti psallentibus, in medio juvenum tympanistrarum, Ps. Th. 67, 24; Cot. 84. *v.* Grm. D. M. 854. [O. Nrs. glif; *n.* lætitia, gaudium.] *v.* gliw, glig.

gleowian, gliowian, gliwian, glywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To play on an instrument, sing, joke, jest, act the gleeman or buffoon; fidicinare, jocari, scurrari, scurrari agere:—Ða ongan se wísdóm gliowian then wisdom began to sing, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6. Ðæt ænig preóst ne gligwite tho no priest act the gleeman, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 16. He sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecede and gleowiende wæs ðe ðær ær inne wæron cum ibidem positi aliqua, una cum eis qui ibidem ante inerat, loquerentur ac jocularerentur, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 34. Mædena glywiendra juvenicularum tympanistrarum, Ps. Spl. 67, 27. [Laym. gleowien to chant, play: A. R. gleowede was merry.]

gleów-lice. *v.* gleáw-lice.

gleó-, gló-word, es; *n.* A musical strain, a song, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2.

gleow-stól, es; *m.* A glee-stool, seat of joy; lætitix sedes vel sella:—Þone gleowstól [MS. gleáw- prudens, gnarus] bróðor mín agnæde my brother possessed the seat of joy, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 1; Rā. 88, 9.

glésan to gloss, explain; interpretari. *v.* next word.

glésing, glésingc, *e*; *f.* A glossing, interpretation, explanation; glossa:—Ðæt is glésingc donne mann glésþ ða earfodan word mid eáðran Lēdene that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin, Ælf. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43.

gléw. *v.* gléáw.

glid; *adj.* Slippery, ready to glide; lubricus, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 7.

glida, an; *m.* A kite, glede:—Glida milwus, Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 29; Wrt. Voc. 29, 48; 77, 14. Se ðe þurh reáflác gewilnaþ ða þing ðe he mid his eágum wíðutan sceáwaþ se is glida nā culfre he who by rapine desires the things that he sees with his eyes without, he is a kite, not a dove, Homl. Th. i. 586, 6; Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 23; Rā. 25, 5. [Icel. glæða.]

GLIDAN, he glíðep, glit; *p.* glād, *pl.* glidon; *pp.* gliden To GLIDE, slip, slide; labi:—Sunne gewāt to sete glidan the sun went gliding to its setting, Andr. Kmbl. 2610; An. 1306; 2498; An. 1250; Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102; Ps. C. 50, 145; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 145. Deós bāt glíðep on geofene this boat glideth over the ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 995; An. 498; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 340; Met. 20, 170; 29, 54; Met. 29, 27. Seó sunne glit abútan the sun glides round it, Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Heofenes gim glád ofer grundas heaven's gem had glided over the earth, Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073; Homl. Th. i. 78, 23; Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13; Andr. Kmbl. 741; An. 371; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15; Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 37. Ða git glídon ofer garsecg when ye glided over the ocean, Beo. Th. 1034; B. 515. DER. a-glidan, be-, bi-, ge-, óþ-, to-.

glidder; *adj.* Slippery; lubricus.

gliddrian to slip, totter; nutare, Hpt. Gl. 503.

gliw-mæden, es; *n.* A glee-maiden, female musician; tympanistria, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 27.

glig, gligg, es; *n.* Glee, music, minstrelsy, jesting, sport; gaudium, musica, facetiæ, ludibrium:—Mid ðæm glige [MS. Cot. ðam gligge] with the music, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 25; Hat. MS. 35 b; 8. Hi hæfdon him to glige his hálwende mynnegeunge habebant inter se ludibrio salutarem ejus admonitionem, Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 20. *v.* gleó, gliw.

glig-beám, es; *m.* A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret; tympanum, Ps. Spl. 80, 2; 150, 4. *v.* gleó-beám.

glig-craeft. *v.* gleó-craeft.

glig-gamen, -gomen glee-pleasure. *v.* gleó-gamen.

glig-georn; *adj.* Glee-loving, fond of sport; gaudii cupidus, joci amans, Off. Episc. 3.

gli-man, glii-man, glig-man, glig-man. *v.* gleó-man.

gliowian. *v.* gleowian.

glisian to shine, glisten:—Se glisigenda wibba cicindela, the glow-worm, Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 123; Wrt. Voc. 23, 77. [Laym. chiseden glittered: O. Frs. glisa splendere.]

glisnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To glisten, shine:—Is glisnaþ glæshluttur ice glistens bright as glass, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rūn. 11. Se engel hæfde twegen beágas on hys handa ða glysodan swa rōsan blōsmen the angel had two rings on his hand, they shone like roses, Shrn. 149, 29. [Laym. glissenede: *p.* part. *pl.*: Wick. glisinge.]

glitenung, *e*; *f.* A flash, gleam:—Mid glitenungum coruscationem, Ps. Spl. 143, 8.

glitinian, glitnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To glitter, glisten, shine:—Geseah gold glitnian he saw gold glisten, Beo. Th. 5509; B. 2758. Heó glyt-enode on ðara engla mydle swā scýneude sunne she glittered amid the angels as the shining sun, Shrn. 149, 7. His reáf wurden glitiniende vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia, Mk. Skt. 9, 3. [Cf. Goth. glitmunjan: O. H. Ger. glizanon.]

gliw, es; *n.* Glee, joy, minstrelsy, mirth, jesting, drollery; gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus:—Dý læs ðe him con leóða worn, odde mid hondum con heapan grētan, hafaþ him his gliwes giefe unless he knows many songs, or with hands can greet the harp, has his gift of glee, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 11; Gn. Ex. 172. Glæd was ic gliwum glæd was I in glee, 94 a; Th. 352, 29; Reim. 3. Gumum to gliwe for delight to men, 57 b; Th. 207, 9; Ph. 139. Ðæt geára iú gliwes cræfte mid gieddingum guman oft wrecan what of yore, by art of minstrelsy, with their lays men oft related, 92 b; Th. 347, 12; Sch. 11. Wynsum gliw facetiæ, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 39; Wrt. Voc. 61, 19; Cot. 132; 214. *v.* gleow.

gliw-beám, es; *m.* A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret; tympanum, Ps. Spl. 149, 3. *v.* glig-beám, gleó.

gliwere, es; *m.* A jester, player, one who aims at pleasing with a view to gain, a flatterer; parasitus, assentator, scurra, Hpt. Gl. 422; Gl. Prud. 618.

gliw-hleópriend, es; *m.* A glee-sounder, musician, minstrel; musicus, fidicen, Cot. 134. *v.* gleó-hleópriend.

gliwian. *v.* gleowian.

gliwian; *p.* ede To adorn?:—Me gliwedon wrætlíc weorc smiþa, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 17; Rā. 27, 13.

gliw-stæf, es; *m.* *v.* gleó-stæf.

gloed. *v.* gléd.

gloed-scof a fire-shovel, warming-pan, Lye.

glóf, *e*; *n.* A cliff:—Hafuc sceal on glófe wilde gewunian the hawk shall dwell wild on the cliff, Menol. Fox 494; Gn. C. 17. [Cf. Icel. gliufr; *n.* an abrupt descent.]

glóf, *e*; *a* weak *pl.* glófan occurs; *f.* A GLOVE; chirothēca = χειροθήκη:—Glóf hangode, sió [glóf] was gecgyrd dracan fellum his glove hung, it was made with dragon's skins, Beo. Th. 4177; B. 2085. Glóf mantium? Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 118; Wrt. Voc. 25, 58. Wilfrif cwæþ ðæt he forlæte his twā glófan on ðam scipe Wilfrid said that he had left his two gloves in the ship, Guth. 11; Gdwin. 54, 14, 9, title. He mid gyrd of ðam huses hrófe ða glófe geærhte he reached the glove from the house-roof with a stick, 22; 56, 4. Earnian mid ðam glófa him sylfum deseruiat per id cirotecas sibi, L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 15. Foxes glófa buglosse, Wrt. Voc. 67, 24; Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 16. [Laym. gloven; *pl.*: Icel. glöfi; *m.*]

glófung, *e*; *f.* A providing with gloves:—Glófung him gebyrep he is to be provided with gloves, L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 6.

glóf-wyrt, *e*; *f.* I. lily of the valley; convallaria majālis, Lin:—Deós wyrt ðe man Apollinariem, and oðrum naman glófwyrt nemneþ this plant which is called Apollinariem, and by another name glovewort, Herb. 23, 1; Lchdm. i. 120, 3; L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 7; Wrt. Voc. 66, 62. II. hound's tongue; cynoglossum officināle, Lin:—Deós wyrt ðe Engle glófwyrt, and oðrum naman hundes tunge hātaþ this plant, which the English call glovewort, and by another name hound's tongue, Herb. 42; Lchdm. i. 144, 3.

glóm, es; *m* [?] Gloom, twilight, darkness:—Glóm oðer a second twilight, i. e. the twilight of evening, the first being that of morning [?], Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 30; Sch. 71. DER. æfen-, mist-, niht-glóm.

glómun, glómmung, *e*; *f.* Twilght, gloaming; crepusculum, Lye.

glówn to glow like a coal of fire; candere, Lye.

glydering, glyderung, *e*; *f.* What glides away, a vision, an illusion; visio, Cot. 84.

glywian to play on an instrument; part. glywiende, Ps. Spl. 67, 27.

v. gleowian.

GNÆT, gnætt; *gen.* gnættes; *m.* GNAT; culex:—Gedrehuigeaþ ðone

gnæt aweg *ye strain out the gnat*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. Com hundes fleógan and gnætta *venit cænomyia et cinipes*, Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Aaron slóh mid ðære girde on ða eorþan, and gnætta wæron gewordene on mannun and on yrfe; and ealle ðære eorþan ðæt was gewurden to gnætum ofer eall Egipta land *Aaron percussit pulverem terræ, et facti sunt sciniphes [gnats] in hominibus, et in jumentis; omnis pulvis terræ versus est in sciniphes per totam terram Egypti*, Ex. 8, 17, 16: Ps. Th. 104, 27. Gnætta cōmon ofer eall ðæt land *gnats came over all the land*, Or. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 29.

GNAGAN, ic gnage, ðū gnægest, gnægst, gnæht, he gnægeþ, gnægþ, gnæhþ, pl. gnagaþ; *p. gnóh, pl. gnógon; pp. gnagen, gnagen* to *gnaw, bite*; *rodere*—*Ic gnage rodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen mūsen to gnagene *illiusmodi litteraturæ membranula surcum morsibus corrodata*, Chart. Th. 318, 29. [Gnagan = ge-nagan: *Icel. gnaga, naga*; *O. H. Ger. nagan, gi-nagan*.] DER. be-gnagan, for-gnāst, es; *m. A. spark*. [O. E. Hom. gnast: *Icel. gneisti*; *O. H. Ger. gneist*.] DER. fýr-gnāst.

gnēað, gnēð; *adj. Sparing, frugal, stingy, scanty, small*; *parcus*:—*Næs hió to gnēað gifa she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. He self lifde on gnēaðum worldliffe ān tuncē wæs his gereorde he himself lived a frugal life in the world, one tunic was his raiment, and barley bread was his food, Shrn. 110, 4: 77, 4. He ðām ðe on scearan mārān wæron on ðām mægnum eadmōdnesse and hýrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa ne gnēðra wæs eis quæ tonsura maiores sunt virtutibus, humilitatis et obedientie, non mediocriter insignitus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Of gnēðum, of lythum parcis, Gl. Prud. 227. [Gnede scanty, O. E. Misc. Morris.]

gnēðlicnis frugality, Hpt. Gl. 463.
gnēðlice; *adv. Sparingly, frugally*; *parce*, Greg. Dial. 1, 7, Lye. [Cf. A. R. al þet mon wilneþ more þen heo mei gnēðeliche leden hire lif bi, al his giscunge.]

gnēðen, gnēðn; *adj. Moderate, temperate, modest, low*; *mediocris, modestus*, Cot. 129, Lye.
gnēðenes, gnēðnes, se; *f. Frugality, care*; *parcimonía*, Cot. 81, 149, Lye.

GNĪÐAN, ic gnīde, ðū gnīst, he gnīt, pl. gnīðaþ; *p. gnāð, pl. gnīdon; pp. gnīden* *To rub, break, rub together, comminute*; *fricare, comminuerē*:—*Hys leorningcnihtas ða eār mid hyra handum gnīdon his disciples rubbed the ears with their hands*, Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Gif ðū gang ofer his æcer brecc ða eār and gnīd if thou go across his field pluck the ears and rub them, Deut. 23, 25. Nim ænne sticcan and gnīd to sumum þinge take a stick and rub it against something, Lchdm. iii. 274, 3. Gnīd ða þungana and on ufan ðæt hefd rub the temples and the top of the head, 292, 23. Gnīd swīde smale to duste rub very small, to dust, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 14. [Dan. gnide: *O. H. Ger. gnitan fricare*.] DER. for-gnīdan, ge-gnīdennys, -nyss, e; *f. A. rubbing, contrition*. v. for-gnīdennys, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

gnīdill a pestle; *pillulum*, Som.

gnīding a rubbing; *frictio*, Som.

gnīst, he gnīt rubbest, rubs; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of gnīdan*.

gnóh, pl. gnógon gnawed, bit; *p. of gnagan*.

gnorn, es; *m. Sorrow, sadness, affliction*; *mæstitia*:—*Ne biþ ðær ængum gōdum gnorn ætýwed no sorrow shall there be shewn to any good man*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. Gnorn þrowian to suffer sadness, Beo. Th. 5310; B. 2658.

gnorn; *adj. Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining*; *mæstus*:—*Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ gnorne catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Flugon forhtigende gylp weaþþ gnornra they fled in terror, their boast became more sorrowful, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 19; Ex. 454.

gnornan, gnornian; *p. ede, ode; pp. ed, od* *To grieve, mourn, be sad, bewail, lament*; *mœre*:—*Ic gnornige mæreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 49; Ps. Th. 54, 2. *Ic cūþlice wāt for hwon ðū gnornast scio certissime quare mæres*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42. Gnornap he grieves, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92: 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gū. 1240. Gif hī fulle ne beoþ fela gnorniaþ si non fuerint saturati, et murmurabunt, Ps. Th. 58, 15. Ðæt wif gnornode the woman mourned, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 4; Gen. 770: Beo. Th. 2239; B. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. Swā gnornedon godes andsacan thus lamented God's adversaries, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 1; Sat. 280: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 7; Gū. 400. Ne scyle nān wīs monn forhtigan ne gnornian no wise man ought to fear or lament, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8; Cd. 219; Th. 281, 19; Sat. 274. Sceoldon wræcmægcas ofgiefan gnornende grēne beorgas the exiles, sorrowing, must give up the green hills, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 6; Gū. 203: 42 b; Th. 142, 29; Gū. 651. He fērde gnornigende abiit mærens, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. Geómor and gnorninge sad and sorrowing, Blickl. Homl. 113, 29; Cd. 39; Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. Gnorniende cynn a mourning race, 216; Th. 273, 9; Sat. 134: Ps. Th. 101, 4. Geonge for ðe gnornendra care ðara ðe on feterum fæste wæran intret in conspectu tuo gemitus compeditorum, 78, 11. [O. Sax. gnornon.]

gnorn-earig; *adj. Sad, sorrowful*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529.

gnorn-hof, es; *n. A house of grief, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2016; An. 1010: 2037; An. 1045.

gnorn-scendende; *part. Hurrying away in sorrow*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. **gnorn-sorh**, -sorg, e; *f. Care, sorrow*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 13; Gū. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 1307; El. 655: 1951; El. 977.

gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning*; *mœstitia*:—*Gnornung meror*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 51. Hēr is Brytta gnornung gemitus Brittanorum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42, note. Me hæfþ deós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen this grief hath deprived me of the remembrance, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20: 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Mid mycelre gnornunge ymbe ðæs cyninges slege with great grief for the king's death, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 24: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 13; Edg. 39. Seó árleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehýrd and heora gnornung the impious voice of the dwellers in hell was heard, and their lamentation, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4: 91, 30: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 29; Gū. 516. DER. heah-gnornung.

gnorn-word, es; *n. A word of sadness, mournful discourse*:—*Him oft betuh gnornword genгон of mournful words passed between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. [Cf. O. Sax. gorn-word.]

gnyrn [?] to creak; stridere:—*Gnyrende stridentes*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 12. See Skt. Etymol. Dict. gnarl.

gnyrn, es; *m. n* [?] *Grief, sorrow, evil, wrong*:—*Lác weorþaðe ðe hire brungen was gnyrna to geóce the gift she honoured that was brought to her as a consolation of sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 2275; El. 1139. Þeóða waldend eallra gnyrna [MS. gnyrnra] leás the ruler of nations, free from all evils, 843; El. 422. Wlance drihtne guldon gōd mid gnyrne arrogant, they repaid good to the Lord with evil, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 10; Gen. 2420. [Cf. gryn.]

gnyrn-wracu, e; *f. Revenge for injury or grief, enmity, hate*, Elen. Kmbl. 718; El. 359. [Cf. gryn-wracu.]

GOD, es; *m. God, the Deity, a god*. The following epithets occur:—*drihten*, wealdend, nergend, hælend, sōþ, hālig, mihtig, ælmihtig, lifgende, ealwealda, heahengla, heofona, heofonengla, heofonfices, gæsta, mihta, mægena, weoruda, wuldres, sigores, sigora. *Ān God ys gōd*, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nān man gōd, būton God āna, Lk. 18, 19. Hū gōd Israhel God, Ps. Spl. 72, 1. Hēr is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch fērde mid Gode, Gen. 5, 24. Ða læsān godas false gods, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Rachel forstæl hire fæder hæðenan godas Rachel furata est idola patris sui, Gen. 31, 19. Hwī forstæle ðū me mīne godas cur furatus es deos meos, 31, 30. Hæðenan godas heathen gods, 31, 32. Hæðenan godas heathen gods, 31, 33. Ne wirc ðū ðe agrafene godas work not thou for thyself graven gods, Ex. 20, 4. Drihten sylf ys Gode God, mære God, and mihtig, and egefull the Lord himself is God of Gods, a great God, a mighty and a terrible, Deut. 10, 17. Ne wyrce ðū ðe gylde godas odde seolfrene make thou not to thyself golden or silver gods, L. Alf. 10; Th. i. 44, 21: Ex. 32, 31; 23, 32: Jn. Skt. 10, 34, 35. Ða hæðenan noldon beón gehealdene on fæwum godum. . . Mānfullan men wæron ða mærostan godas the heathens would not be contented with few gods. . . Guilty men were the mightiest gods, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 40. [Goth. guþ; *m. O. Sax. O. Frs. god*: *Icel. guð*; *m. pl. guðir* ði: *O. H. Ger. got*; *m. Ger. gott*.] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 12 sqq. and cf. god; *n.*

god, es; *n. A god*:—*Hiora godu syndon drycraefta lareowas their gods are teachers of magical arts*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 28. He wolde gesecan helle godu he would visit the gods of hell, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. Goddo [godo, Rush.] gie aron ði estis? Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 34. God deos, Rush. 35. Godu, Ps. Th. 81, 6; 94, 3. Syndon ealle hæðene godu hilde deoful omnes dii gentium dæmonia, 95, 5, 4: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Gif ðū fremdu godu forþ bigongest if thou dost continue to worship strange gods, 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. [Goth. guþa; *n. pl.*: *Icel. guð*; *n. pl.*]

gōd; *adj. good*; *bonus*:—*Þæs gōðan gōðnes biþ his āgen gōd the goodness of the good is his own good*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14. Gōd mann sōþlice of gōdum goldhorde bringþ gōd forþ bonus homo de bono thesauru proferit bona, Mt. Bos. 12, 35. Mæg ænig þing gōðes beón of Nazareth a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse? Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Crist, se ðe æfre is gōd ðeah ðe we wāce sindon Christ who is ever good, though we are weak, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 20. Ðearwær Heahmund bisceop ofslegen and fela gōðra monna there was bishop Heahmund slain and many good men, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 34. Þa men hie gefiēmdon and hira gōðne dæl ofslogon the men put them to flight and slew a good part of them, 921; Erl. 106, 24; 913; Erl. 102, 7. Genim gipcorne leaþa gode handfull take good handfuls of leaves of githcorn, L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 10. Me is on gōmum gōd and swēte ðin āgen word quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Gōd is ðæt man Drihtne andette bonum est confiteri domino, 91, 1: 132, 1. Cyning and cwēn sceolon geofum gōd wesān a king and queen shall be liberal, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 35; Gn. Ex. 84. Nis mon his gifeana ðæs gōd there is no man so good in his qualities, 82 a; Th. 308, 15; Seef. 40. He is to freðnde gōd he is good as a friend, 67 a; Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. We ðær gōde hwile stōdon we stood there a good while, Rood Kmbl. 140; Kr. 70. Him ðæt geleānāp lifes waldend gōdum dædum the ruler of life will repay them that with benefits, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 13; Dōm. 87. Furf gōde dæda Gode lician to please God by good deeds, Blickl. Homl. 129,

34. Ðám ðe gódes willan sýn to those who are of goodwill, 93, 10; 37, 27. Gódes lífes bysene onstellan to set an example of good life, 81, 6. Wæs he swiðe æþelra gebyrda and góðra he was of very noble and good birth, 211, 19. Góde sangeras good singers, 207, 31. [Goth. góds, góps: O. Sax. O. Frs. gód: O. H. Ger. guot: Ger. gut: Icel. góðr.]

gód, es; n. Good, good thing, good deed, benefit, goodness, welfare:—Æghwylc man sceal on worlde gearman ðæt him ðæt gód móte to eucum meðum gegangan, ðæt him his fréond æfter gedēþ. Se getreowa man sceal syllan his gód on ða tid ðe hine sylfne lyste his brucan each man must in this world deserve that the good that his friend does for him afterwards may conduce to eternal rewards. The true man must give his wealth at the time that it best pleases him to enjoy it himself, Blickl. Homl. 101, 17. Hwæðer him yfel ðe gód under wunige whether evil or good dwell in it [the heart], Exon. 27 a; Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Gód dœnd qui faciat bonum, Ps. Th. 52, 4; Gen. 2, 9; Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 1. His gód wæs swiðe gecýðd his goodness was very famous, Blickl. Homl. 217, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 57; Met. 20, 29. Ðæt hēste gód the supreme good, 90; Met. 20, 46; Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 5. Swā hwæt swā we to góde dōþ whatever good we do, Blickl. Homl. 29, 8; 215, 26; Ors. 6, 8; Bos. 120, 12. On ððres góde beón gefeónde to rejoice at another's good, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Se ðe gód onginneþ he who attempts good, 21, 34. He Godes good on ðære his ðæde ongeat, he perceived in that deed of his the goodness of God, 215, 33. He mid góde gyldan wille uncearn eaferan he will repay our offspring with good, Beo. Th. 2372; B. 1184. Alwalda ðec góde forgyld he the Omnipotent reward thee with good, 1916; B. 956. Him sylfum mænige góde beón to be of no good to themselves, Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. For eallum ðám góðum ðe he me dyde pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi, Ps. Th. 115, 3; 102, 2; Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291; Homl. Th. i. 76, 7; Blickl. Homl. 29, 11. Búton he mid óðrum góðum hit geþce unless he add thereto other good deeds, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25. Ic gaderige dyder míne gód illuc congregabo bona mea, Lk. Skt. 12, 18; Gen. 24, 10; Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 4. He forsiþþ eorþlicu gód he despises earthly goods, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 84; Met. 7, 42.

God, an; m. A deity, god; deus:—Ealra godena God Deus deorum, Ps. Th. 135, 2, 28. God godana Deus deorum, Rtl. 101, 10.

god-apple a quince apple; cydonium, Cot. 34, 93.

god-bearn, es; n. I. a divine child, the Son of God; divinus filius, Dei Filius:—Ahangen wæs Godbeorn on galgan God's Son was hanged on the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 1434; El. 719. Gesēgon hi on heáþpu hláford stigan Godbeorn of grundum they saw the Lord, the Son of God, ascend on high from earth, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 21; Cri. 499; Andr. Kmbl. 1279; An. 640. II. a god-child, a god-son; filius lustricus, ex sacro fonte baptismi jam primum susceptus:—Godbeorn to fela man forspilde god-children, too many of them have been destroyed, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94.

god-borh; gen. -borges; m. A word of uncertain meaning occurring only in L. Ælf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 4-8. q. v.

god-bót, an; f. An atonement made to the church, L. Æthel. 6, 51; Th. i. 328, 4.

godcund; adj. Of the nature of God, divine, religious, sacred:—Seó godcunde æ lex divina, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 2. Wiotan ægder ge godcundra háða ge woruldcundra wise men both of religious and secular orders, Past. Pref.; Swt. 3, 3; Hat. MS. Hér sende Gregorius pápa wel monige godcunde lareówas in this year pope Gregory sent very many religious teachers, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 11. In godcundum mægne in divine power, Exon. 40 a; Th. 134, 2; Gú. 501; 17 a; Th. 40, 13; Cri. 638. Godcunde bēc sacred books, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 4; Gen. 2612. [O. Sax. god-kund: O. H. Ger. gotchund: Orm. Laym. godcund.]

godcundlic; adj. Divine:—Búton ylðinge him becom seó godcundlice wracu without delay the divine vengeance came upon him, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Ðá ongeat he ðæt ðær wæs godcundlic mægen onward then he perceived that there was divine power present, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

godcundlice; adv. Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration; divinitus:—Godcundlice divinitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Deáh he sē godcundlice gesceadwís though he be divinely rational, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18; Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10; 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

godeundnys, se; f. Divine nature, Deity, Divinity, Godhead, divine service:—Se God wunap on þrýnnysse untodæledlic and on ánnysse áne Godcundnisse the Deity exists in Trinity indivisible, and in unity of one Godhead, Homl. Th. i. 276, 24. Seó hrepaþ swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnisse that [book] treats chiefly of Christ's divinity, 70, 1. Deós wyrt hæfþ mid hire sume wundorlice godcundnesse this plant has in it a certain wonderful divine quality, Herb. 50, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 24. Ond Werferþ bisceop and se heoréd habbaþ geseted ðas godcundnisse and bishop Werferþ and the convent have established this divine office, Chart. Th. 137, 28; Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 32.

gód-ðeð, e; f. A good deed, a benefit:—Menn swiðor scamap nū for góððeðum done for misdeeds men are now more ashamed of good deeds than of misdeeds, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161; Exon. 26 b; Th. 79,

7; Cri. 1287; 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. Ealra góððeða hí forgiten hæfdon obliti sunt benefactorum ejus, Ps. Th. 77, 13.

god-dóhtor; f. A GODDAUGHTER:—Ic geann minre goddóhtor ðæt land æt Strættune I grant to my goddaughter the land at Stretton, Chart. Th. 548, 5.

gód-dónd, -dēnd, es; m. One who does good, a benefactor, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359.

god-dream, es; m. A heavenly joy, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gú. 602; 51 b; Th. 180, 1; Gú. 1273.

god-fæder; m. I. A GODFATHER; baptizati susceptor, patrinus:—Gif hwā óþres sleá godfæder if any one slay another's godfather, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13. Hit wæs mínes godfæder gyfu it was my godfather's gift, Chart. Th. 545, 21. II. God the Father, the Divine Father; Deus ille Pater, Divinus Pater:—Crist ys word and tunge God-Fæder; þurh hine synt ealle þingc geworht Christ is the word and tongue of God the Father; through Him are all things made, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Ic eom Crist . . . ic ðe fullwice on míne godfæder and on mec his efenecne sunu and on done hálgan gæste I am Christ . . . I baptize thee in the name of my heavenly Father and of me his co-eternal Son and of the Holy Ghost, Shr. 106, 13; 118, 6. Ðú sitest on ða swiþran hand ðinum God-Fæder thou sittest on the right hand of thy Divine Father, Hy. 8, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 31. [O. Sax. god-fader God the Father.]

gód-fremmende; part. pres. used as a noun. One doing good, acting bravely, Beo. Th. 603; B. 299.

God-fyrht, -ferht, -friht; adj. God-fearing:—To oft man godfyrhte leahtraþ too often the god-fearing are reviled, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ic haue hère godefrilite muneces I have here godfearing monks, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 1. Ðá ongan Andreas grētan godfyrhtne then began Andrew to greet the godfearing man, Andr. Kmbl. 2043; An. 1024; 3030; An. 1518. Godfierhte, Ps. C. 14; Grn. ii. 277, 14.

god-gespræce, es; n. An oracle:—Wæs ðis Godgespræce ðysse gemetes erat oraculum huiusmodi, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 1.

god-gild, -gield, -geld, gode-gild, es; n. An idol:—He hét wyrcean gyldeno godgeld and seolfrene . . . ðá abræc ðæt mægen ðæt gold and ðæt seolfor of ðæm godgeldum he bade make golden idols and silver . . . then the maiden broke the gold and the silver off the idols, Shr. 106, 2-4; 122, 9; L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Ðæt he gulde ðæm hēðnum godgyldum that he should sacrifice to heathen idols, Shr. 101, 1; Bd. i. 7; S. 477, 13. He heora godgeldum eallum wiðsóc he renounced all their idols, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 4. Hí on Choreb cealf ongunnan him to godegyldre georne wyrcean fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile, Ps. Th. 105, 17. [Cf. deófol-gild.]

god-gildlic; adj. Phanaticus, Cot. 152, Lye.

god [gód-Ƿ] -gim, es; m. A heavenly [an excellent?] gem, Elen. Kmbl. 2225; El. 1114.

god-gyld. v. god-gild.

godian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. I. to be or become good, to improve, get better:—Donne gódiaþ ðæra lendena sár and ðæra þeóna swýðe hæðre then the pains in the loins and thighs will very speedily get better, Herb. i. 28; Lchdm. i. 80, 1. On his dagum hit góðode in his days things improved, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Gif his hreófla góðigende wære if his leprosy were getting better, Homl. Th. i. 124, 27. Þurh ðæt hit sceal on earde godian to áhte by that means matters must somewhat improve in the land, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. II. to do good, make good, improve, endow, enrich:—Mid eallum þingum góðode enriched [the place] with all things, Lchdm. iii. 438, 10; Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 28. Gyf ænig sý ðe hit mid ænigan þingan geþcecan wylle odde godian si quis autem hanc nostram donationem largioribus amplificare muneribus studuerit, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 29; Lchdm. iii. 442, 14; L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9. Hig bædan done bisceop ðæt hig móstan ðæt mynster godian they asked the bishop that they might endow the monastery, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 290, 9; L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 8.

goding, es; m. The son of God:—Ðe hælend seðe wæs godinge the Saviour who was the Son of God, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 1.

gód-leás; adj. Without good, miserable, wretched:—Dis ungesælige gear and ðæt góðleáse infaustus ille annus et omnibus bonis exosus, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33.

góðlic, -lec; adj. Goodly, good:—Góðlic gumrinc a goodly man, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rá. 84, 4. Góðlice gearðas goodly dwellings, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740. Góðlecran stól a goodlier throne, 15; Th. 18, 31; Gen. 281. [Laym. godlich: O. Sax. góðlik: O. Frs. góðlik: O. H. Ger. gutlich.]

god-mægen, es; n. A divine power, divinity; numen:—Ic bæd ða godmægen orabam numina, Nar. 24, 22. Hie ondrédon ðæt hie hiora godmægne sceoldon beón benumene they feared that they should be deprived of their divinity; de numinum suorum statu timentes, 28, 13.

god-móðor; f. A GODMOTHER:—Æt ðam fulwihte hyre onfengsum godes þeów ðære noma wæs rómāna . . . heó slæp æt ðære godmóðor huse a certain servant of God, whose name was Romana, was her sponsor at baptism . . . she slept at the godmother's house, Shr. 140, 24.

Godmundingaham *Goodmanham*, between Pocklington and Beverley, a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witenagemot was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A. D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 17.

gōdnes, -ness, *e*; *f. Goodness*:—Se hālga hī eft alysde and lēt hī forþgān for his gōdnysse the holy man loosed them again, and let them proceed through his goodness, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 22; Ps. Th. 24, 8. Ðæs gōdan gōdnes biþ his āgen gōd and his āgen eðleān the goodness of the good is his own good and his own reward, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14; 33, 4; Fox 128, 15.

god-sæd, *es*; *n. The fear of God, piety*:—Æþele cnihtas and ælfæste ginge and gōde in godsæde noble youths and pious, young and good in the fear of God, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 19; Dan. 90.

godscipe, *es*; *m. Goodness*:—Godscipe bonitas, Rtl. 100, 11; 12, 23. **god-scyld**, *e*; *f. A sin against a god, impiety*:—lc nýde sceal godscyld wrecan I needs must avenge impiety, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204.

god-scyldig; *adj. Guilty against God*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834.

god-sibb, *es*; *m. A sponsor*:—Godsibbas and godbearn sponsors and godchildren, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94. [Aenb. godzyb; Piers P. Chauc. gossib.]

gōd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in good*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 4; Gen. 1009.

god-spell, *es*; *n. Gospel*:—Gōdspel evangelium, id est, bonum nuntium, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 9. Hēr ys godspellys angyn intium evangelii, Mk. Skt. 1, 1. Gelfyþ þam godspelle credite evangelio, 15. Matheus ongan godspell ærest wordum writan Matthew began first to write the gospel in words, Andr. Kmbl. 24; An. 12. [Laym.Orm. godspell; Piers P. godspel, gospel; Chauc. gospel: O. Sax. god-spell: Icel. guð-spjall: O. H. Ger. gotspel.]

godspell-bōc, *e*; *f. A copy of the gospels*:—Saltere and pistolbōc and godspellbōc a psalter, a copy of the epistles, and a copy of the gospels, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. [Orm. godspellboc: Icel. guð-spjalla-bók]

godspellere, *es*; *m. An evangelist*:—Iohannes se godspellere John the evangelist, Homl. Th. i. 58, 3, 27; Chr. 84; Erl. 8, 6. [A. R. Aenb. godspellere; Chauc. godspellere.]

godspellan; *p. ode*; *pp. od To declare the gospel; evangelizare*:—lc godspellige evangelizo, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 45. Godspellan [MS. A. godspel seggan] Salm. Kmbl. 132; Sal. 65. God gifeþ gleāw word godspellendum Dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus, Ps. Th. 67, 12.

godspellisc; *adj. Evangelical*:—He fylgde ðæt weorc ðæt him gewunelic was ðæt he godspellisce lāre lārde solitum sibi opus evangelizandi exsequens, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 586, 3. Mid ðysum wordum ða godspellican gesetnyse ongan with these words began the gospel narrative, i. 70, 11, 18.

godspellisc; *adj. Evangelical*:—Ðæs godspellesca bodes euangelica prædicationis, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

god-spræce, *es*; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs sum godspræce and heofonlic onwrigenes oraculum celeste, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 23. v. god-gespræce.

god-sprec, *es*; *n. An oracle*:—We neāh stōðan ðām godsprecum we stood near to the oracles, Nar. 28, 32.

god-sunu, *a*; *m. A godson*:—Ðā onfēng he him and æt fulluhtbæpe nam æt ðæs B' handa him to godsunan then he accepted him and took him from the font at the bishop's hand as his godson, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 18. Hiora was ðder his godsunu ðder Æperēdes ealdormonnes one of them was his godson, the other was alderman Ethelred's, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 29; L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13.

god-prym; *gen. -prymmes; m. Divine majesty*:—He geseah ðone hæled silfne standan on his godprimme he saw the Saviour himself stand in his divine majesty, Shrn. 32, 2. Melchisedech godprym onwrah ēces alwaldan Melchizedec revealed the divine majesty of the eternal ruler of all, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 24; Cri. 139.

god-web, gode-web, -webb; *gen. -webbes; n. A divine or very precious web, purple cloth, excellently woven material*:—Mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætwæd auro et purpura compositum, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 32; Homl. Th. i. 62, 26. Godweb mid golde gefagod a purple garment variegated with gold, Blickl. Homl. 113, 20. Weofod bewrigen mid baswe godwebbe an altar covered with a purple pall, 207, 17. Twegea bleó godwebb fine cloth of two colours; ex duplici tinctura, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9; Hat. MS. Heó bewand sce adrianes hand on godwebbe she wrapped up St. Adrian's hand in fine linen, Shrn. 59, 35. Gold and godweb iosepes gestreón gold and purple, Joseph's treasures, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 22; Exod. 587; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 49; Met. 8, 25. Geolo godwebb yellow silk, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rā. 36, 10. Godwebba cyst choicest of textures [the veil of the temple], Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. [O. Sax. godu-webbi: O. Frs. god-wob; Icel. guð-vefr;

O. H. Ger. gota-, goto-, gotu-, cota-, coti-weppi sericum, purpura, poly-mitum, byssus, Grff. i. 646-8.]

god-webben; *adj. Purple*:—Nā mid golde ne mid godwebbenum hrægum not with gold nor with purple raiment, Blickl. Homl. 95, 19. [O. H. Ger. gotaweppin carbaseus, hyacinthinus, purpureus, coccineus, sericus.]

godweb-wyrhta, *an*; *m. A weaver of godweb*:—To ðām diólgum godwebwyrhtum ad abditos seres, Nar. 6, 15.

god-wraec, -wrec; *adj. Impious*:—Crist forlēt mid him beón done godwraecan peóf Christ let that impious thief [Judas] be with him, Blickl. Homl. 75, 26. Ðā æfstegodon ðæt sume godwrece men then certain wicked men were envious of that, Shrn. 74, 28. Gangap fit git godwreacan and gongap fit git rōdewyrðan come out ye two wretches that deserve to be hanged, 43, 8.

god-wrecnis, -niss, *e*; *f. Wickedness, impiety*:—Hefig mán is and godwrecnis ðæt mon hine menige mid his steópméder cum noverca miscere grave est facinus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 10.

gold, *es*; *n. Gold*:—Ðæs landes gold ys golda selost the gold of that land is the best of all gold, Gen. 2, 12; Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226. Abram wæs swíde welig on golde Abram was very rich in gold, Gen. 13, 6. Cnihtas cūþ gedýdon ðæt hie him ðæt gold to gode noldon habban the youths made known that they would not have that gold [the golden image] as their god, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 4; Dan. 197; 183; Th. 229, 9; Dan. 216. Reað gold auro orbrizum, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 110; Wrt. Voc. 38, 33. Ealle ðas goldsmiþas secgaþ ðæt hī næfre ær swā clāne gold ne swā reád ne gesāwon all these goldsmiths say that they never before saw such pure and such red gold, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9. Eall mid reádm golde his cynestól geworhte he wrought his throne all with red gold, H. R. 101, 2. Hundtwelftig mances reádes golde a hundred and twenty man-cuses of red gold, Th. Chart. 232, 10; 375, 28; Bt. Met. Fox 19, 11; Met. 19, 6; Cd. 109; Th. 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Wunden gold twisted gold, 91; Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931; Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193. Other epithets applied to gold are æpled, beorht, fæted, fætt, hyrsted, scír, smæte. Geared gumum gold britade fared dispensed gold to men, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. Goldes brytta a dispenser of gold, 137; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867. [Goth. gulth: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. Ger. gold: Icel. gull.] DER. cyne-, fæt-, heátod-gold.

gold-æht, *e*; *f. A possession or treasure of gold*, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748.

gold-beorht; *adj. Bright with gold; auro splendens*:—Beorn monig goldbeorht scān many a warrior shone bright with golden ornaments, Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 33; Ruin. 34.

gold-bleoh; *gen. -bleōs; n. A golden colour; crisoletus, auricolar, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 89; Wrt. Voc. 34, 21.*

gold-blōma, *an*; *m. A golden mass*:—Se hālga Gāst wunode on ðam georecan hordfæte . . . se goldblōma on ðas world becom and mennisce lichoman onfēng æt Sancta Marian the Holy Ghost dwelt in the chosen treasury . . . the golden mass came into this world and received a human body from St. Mary, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [Or blōma=bloom, blossom; cf. Goth. blōma: Icel. blómi?] v. blōma.

gold-burh; *gen. -burge; f. A town where gold is distributed or which is ornamented with gold*, Andr. Kmbl. 3308; An. 1657; Cd. 119; Th. 154, 2; Gen. 2549. v. Grm. A. U. E. xxxviii.

gold-fæt, *es*; *n. A golden vessel*:—Godes goldfatu God's golden vessels, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 36; Dan. 755. [O. Sax. gold-fat: O. H. Ger. golt-faz.]

gold-fæt[-fatu?], *es*; *n. A thin plate of gold; bractea, lamina aurea*:—Stāne gelicast gladum gimme ðonne in goldfate smiþa orponcum biseted weorþeþ to a stone most like to a bright jewel when by the smiths' art it has been set in a bracelet, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 7; Ph. 303.

gold-fāh; *adj. Variegated or adorned with gold*:—Hió becwiþ him hyre goldfāgan treowenan cuppan she bequeaths to him her wooden cup ornamented with gold, Th. Chart. 536, 17; Beo. Th. 621; B. 308; 5615; B. 2811. Goldfāg scinon web æfter wagum the hangings along the walls show interwoven with gold, 1993; B. 994. [Laym. gold-fah, -faze, -fawe.]

gold-fell, *es*; *n. Gold skin, gold leaf; bractea*, Cot. 24, Lye.

gold-fine, *es*; *m. A goldfinch; auricinctus, florentinus, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 126; Wrt. Voc. 29, 21; 38; Som. 63, 36; Wrt. Voc. 29, 54.*

gold-finger, *es*; *m. The ring-finger*:—Goldfinger medicus vel annularis, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 21; Wrt. Voc. 44, 7; L. Alf. pol. 59; Th. i. 96, 5; L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 12.

gold-frætwe; *pl. f. Gold ornaments*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 3; Cri. 996.

gold-geweorc, *es*; *n. Gold-work, what is made of gold*:—Ðær wæs ðære sunnan anlycnys geworht of golde and heó wæs on gýldenun scryd and æt ðam wæron gýdene hors . . . ða eode ðær egeslic deóful fít of ðam goldgeweorc and ðæt goldgeweorc eall todréas swā swā weax gemylt æt fyre there was an image of the sun made of gold, and it was on a golden chariot, and there were golden horses to the chariot . . . then came there a horrible devil out of the goldwork, and the goldwork all fell away as wax melts at the fire, Shrn. 156, 10-16.

gold-gifa, *an*; *m. A giver of gold, a liberal lord or chief*:—Funde ða

on bedde blācne licgan his goldgifu he found then his lord lying pale on the bed, Judh. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. Goldgyfan, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2652. Cyningas ne cāscras ne goldgiefan neither kings nor emperors nor lords, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 31; Seef. 83. See other compounds under gifa.

gold-hama, an; m. A gilded or golden coat of mail, Elen. Kmbl. 1980; El. 992.

gold-hilted; adj. Having a golden hilt, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 27; Rā. 56, 14.

gold-hladen; adj. Adorned with gold, Fins. Th. 26; Fin. 13.

gold-hord, es; m. n. A treasure, treasury; thesaurus:—Nellen gē goldhordian eow goldhordas on eorpan . . . goldhordia eow goldhordas on heofenan . . . ðær ðin goldhord is ðær is ðin heorte nolite thesaurizare vobis thesaurus in terra . . . thesaurizare vobis thesaurus in celo . . . ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–21; 2, 11; 13, 44, 52; Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 18; Cri. 787. Goldhord ðælan to distribute treasure, Cod. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 2. Ðæt goldhord, ðæt yldum was lange behýded the treasure that was long hidden from men, Elen. Kmbl. 1578; El. 791. Goldhord thesaurarium, Ælf. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 23; Wrt. Voc. 58, 63. He gesette ðone garsæg on his goldhorde ponens in thesauris abyssos, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Ðe forplædeþ fægere windas of his goldhordum qui producit ventos de thesauris suis, Ps. Th. 134, 8.

gold-hord-hūs, es; n. A privy; ypodromum, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 80; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57, see note.

gold-hordian; p. ode; pp. od To hoard, lay up treasure; thesaurizare. Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20.

gold-hroden; adj. Adorned with gold:—Cwēn goldhroden the queen adorned with gold, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614: 1285; B. 640: 3900; B. 1948: 4054; B. 2025: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Vid 102.

gold-hwæte; adj. Greedy for gold Beo. Th. 6140; B. 3074.

gold-læfra, an; m. Gold-leaf; bractea, Cot. 207, Lye.

gold-mæsting, -mæstinc, es; n. Brass, latten; auricalcum, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 65; Wrt. Voc. 85, 8.

gold-mādm, es; m. A precious thing made of gold, treasure, Beo. Th. 4820; B. 2414.

gold-sele, es; m. A hall in which gold is distributed, or one adorned with gold, Beo. Th. 1434; B. 715: 2510; B. 1253: 3282; B. 1639: 4172; B. 2083. [Cf. gold-burh.]

gold-siowod auro satus, acupictus, segmentatus, Cot. 178, Lye.

gold-smip, es; m. A goldsmith, worker in gold; aurifex:—Tubalcain was eðger ge goldsmip ge isensmip Tubalcain was a worker both in gold and in iron, Gen. 4, 22. Goldsmip aurifex, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35; Homl. Th. i. 64, 8. Ðe Eádrēd cyng gebecode Ælfsige his goldsmipe which king Eðred gave by charter to his goldsmith Ælfsig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 431, 24; vi. 211, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 67; Met. 10, 34.

gold-smipu, e; f. The art of the goldsmith, Exon. 88; Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73.

gold-spēdig; adj. Wealthy, Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 3; Jul. 39.

gold-peof, es; m. One who steals gold, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5. gold-toht; adj. Bright like gold, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 11; Sch. 78.

gold-weard, es; m. A guardian of gold [a dragon], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081.

gold-wine, es; m. A liberal and kindly prince, Judh. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 22; Beo. Th. 2346; B. 1171: 2956; B. 1476: 4829; B. 2419: 5161; B. 2584: Elen. Kmbl. 401; El. 201: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 23; Wand. 35: 76 b; Th. 287, 31; Wand. 22.

gold-wlanc, -wlanc; adj. Splendidly adorned with gold, Beo. Th. 3766; B. 1881: Salm. Kmbl. 414; Sal. 207.

gold-wlencu, e; f. A golden ornament:—Ðonne ne gefultumiaþ ðære sǣule ðara gimma frætwednes, ne ðara goldwlenca nān then the adornment of the gems does not help the soul, nor any of the golden ornaments, Blickl. Homl. 195, 11.

GÖMA, an; m. The palate; in pl. the fauces:—Göma vel hrōf ðæs mūpes palatum vel uranon, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 107; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Göma palatum, Wrt. Voc. 70, 53. Des göma hæc fauces, Ælf. Gr. 9, 71; Som. 14, 15. Ic eom on göman swētra ðonne ðu beoðræd blende mid hunige sweeter am I on the palate than didst thou blend honeycomb with honey, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 18; Rā. 41, 58: 113 a; Th. 433, 11; Rā. 50, 6. Ic dō ðæt ðin tunge clifaþ to ðinum göman linguam tuam adherescere faciam palato tuo, Homl. Th. ii. 539, 28. Me syndan göman hāse rauca facta sunt fauces meae, Ps. Th. 68, 3; Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Me is on gömum gōd and swēte ðin āgen word quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, Ps. Th. 118, 103; 136, 5: 149, 6. He ða grimman göman bihlēmmeþ fæste togædre he clashes fast together the fierce jaws, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76. [Prompt. Parv. gome gingiwa; Icel. gómr the palate: O. H. Ger. guomo, gaumo, guumo guttur, faux, palatum: Ger. gaum, gaumen the palate.]

gombe, an; f. Tribute:—Niéde sceoldon gombon gelddon and gafol sellan needs must they pay tribute and tax, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Gomban gylدان, Beo. Th. 21; B. 11. [Cf. O. Sax. gamba, used with geldan.]

gomel, gomol, gamel, gamol; adj. Advanced in age, aged, old, ancient; ætāte provecus, sēnex, vētustus, vētus:—Se fugel weorþeþ gomel the bird becomes old, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 24; Ph. 258: Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Ahleóp se gomela the aged [man] leapt up, 2798; B. 1397: 5695; B. 2851. Biþ geómorlic gomelum eorle it is sad for an aged man, 4880; B. 2444. Gomele ymb gōdne ongeardor spræcon the old spake together about the good [warrior], 3194; B. 1595. He on him gyrdeþ gomelra lāfe he girds on him the relic of the ancients, 4079; B. 2036. Forbærst sword Beowulfes, gomol and grægmæl Beowulf's sword burst asunder, ancient and grey-marked, 5357; B. 2682. Se gomela cald āþwita the ancient old sage, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fā. 65.

gomel-feax, gomol-feax, gamol-feax; adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired; cānus:—Gomelfeax gnornap the hoary-locked grieves, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92.

gomel-ferhþ aged. v. gamol-ferhþ.

gomen, es; n. Game, joy, mirrh, sport; jocus, jūbīlium, lætītia, lūdus:—Nis ðær gomen in gearдум there is no mirrh in the courts, Beo. Th. 4909; B. 2459: 4518; B. 2263: 3554; B. 1775. v. gamen.

gomen-wādu, e; f. A joyous path; lætum iter:—Gewiton ealdgesīpas of gomenwāde the old comrades departed from the joyous path, Beo. Th. 1713; B. 854.

gomen-wudu; gen. -wuda; m. Pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp; lætītiæ lignum, harpa = ἄρπη:—Ðær was sang and swæg samod ætgædere, gomenwudu grēted there were song and sound at once together, the glee-wood [was] touched, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Ðær was gidd and gleó, hwilum he hearpan wyne, gomenwudu grētte there was song and glee, at times he touched the joy of harp, the wood of mirrh, 4222; B. 2108.

gomol old, ancient, Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682; Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fā. 65. v. gomel.

gomol-feax; adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired; cānus:—Gomelfeax hæleþ a hoary-locked hero, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 27, col. 2, 3. v. gomel-feax.

Gomorringas; pl. a The people of Gomorra:—Eorþe gomorringa terra Gomorraeorum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 15.

gond. v. geond.

gong. v. gang.

gongan. v. gangan.

gongel, found in composition as in fæst-gongel, wīd-. v. gangel-, gongel-wæfre.

gongel-wæfre, an; f. A ganging weaver, a spider; arānea viātica:—Wið gongelwæfran bite for the bite of a spider, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 17: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 142, 23. v. gange-wifre.

gonge-wifre, an; f. A ganging weaver, a spider; arānea viātica:—Wið gongewifran bite against the bite of a spider [gangweaver], L. M. 3, 35; Lchdm. ii. 328, 10. v. gange-wifre.

good. v. gōd.

gop, es; m. A captive, slave [?]. Cf. geópan and Icel. hergopa; f. one taken in war, a bondswoman. Or is the word connected with geap?—Þurh gopes hond, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 5; Rā. 50, 3.

gor, es; n. Dung, dirt; finus, lutum, coenum:—Ðæs cealfes flæsc, and fell, and gor ðu bærnst ūte bŭtan fyrdwincan carnes vituli, et corium, et finum combures foris extra castra, Ex. 29, 14. Ðæs gores sunu, done we wifel nemnaþ son of the dung, which we call [dung-] beetle, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 11; Rā. 41, 72. Mid swīneum gore with swine dung, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Feares gor bull's dung, Med. ex Quadr. 11, 10, 11, 12; Lchdm. i. 368, 5, 7, 9. Gor sordem, Wrt. Voc. 65, 34. [Prompt. Parv. gore limus: Icel. gor: O. H. Ger. gor finus.]

gorst, gost, es; m. GORSE, furze, bramble:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man tribulus and ðōrum naman gorst nemneþ this plant, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse, Herb. 142, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 16. Of gorstum de tribolis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Ne winberian on gorste ne nimap neque de rubo vindemiant uvam, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Ðā hēt ualerianus gebindan ðysne ypolitum on wildu hors ðæt hyne drōgon on gorstas and on þornas then bade Valerian to bind this Hypolitus on wild horses that they might drag him into the brambles and thorns, Shrn. 117, 13. Juniperi dæx is gorst juniper that is gorse, L. M. i. 31, 3; Lchdm. ii. 72, 10. Gost accidenetum, Wrt. Voc. 33, 32. [Prompt. Parv. fyrrys or gorstys tre ruscus, p. 162, v. note.]

gorst-beám, es; m. A bramble; rubus:—Ofer ðone gorstbeám super rubum, Mk. Skt. 12, 26.

GÖS; gen. gōse; dat. gēs; acc. gōs; pl. nom. acc. gēs, gees; gen. gōsa; dat. gōsum; f. A goose; anser:—Gōs auca, Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 119; Wrt. Voc. 29, 15: 77, 32. Græg gōs a grey goose, Cot. 99, Lye. Hwīlum ic græde swā gōs sometimes I cry as a goose, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rā. 25, 3. Gees [gēs, MS. H.] geese, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18. [Icel. gās: O. H. Ger. gans; Lat. anser: Gk. χήν.]

gōs-fugol, es; m. A goose, Th. Chart. 471, 31.

gōs-hafoc, es; m. Goshawk; accarius, Ælf. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 120; Wrt. Voc. 29, 16. [Chauc. gos-hauk: Icel. gās-haukr: O. H. Ger. gans-hapich.]

gost. v. gorst.

gōst, Shr. 152, 35. v. gāst.

Gota, an; m. *A. Goth*; Gothus; chiefly used in the *pl*; nom. acc. Gotan; gen. Gotena; dat. Gotum; m. *The Goths*:—Unrim mānes se Gota fremede the Goth perpetrated an excess of wickedness, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 89; Met. 1, 45.

I. VISIGOTHS or West Goths, under Alrica, q. v. A. D. 382–410, etc.:—*Da* [MS. de] Gotan of Sciddiu mæȝe, wið Rōmāna rice gewin upahōfon; and mid heora cýnungum, Rædgota and Eallērica [Alrica] wæron hāte, Rōmāne burig abracēon the Goths, from the country of Scythia, made war against the empire of the Romans; and with their kings, who were called Rhadgast and Alaric, sacked the Roman city [A. D. 410], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 1. Seó hergung wæs þurh Alaricum [acc. Lat.] Gotena cýning geworden hæc inruptio per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. *Da* Gotan coman of dām hwæstan mannan Germania the Goths came from the bravest men of Germany, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 5, 11.

II. OSTROGOTHS, or East Goths, under Ermanric, Peódrice, q. v. A. D. 475–526, etc.:—Gotan eástan of Sciddia sceldas læddon Goths from the east led their army from Scythia, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 2; Met. 1, 1. Hú Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rice how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans, Bt. titl. i; Fox x. 2. Eormanric áhte wíde folc Gotena rices Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 28; Deor. 23; 86 a; Th. 324, 3; Wid. 89; 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wid. 109. Weóld Eormanric Gotum Ermanric ruled the Goths, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 27; Wid. 18. [Icel. Goti, pl. Gotnar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xviii.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 2.

gōt-wōpe, an; f. *Goatweed*; ægopodium podagraria, L. M. i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 19; 38, 3; Lchdm. ii. 92, 7.

goung, e; f. *A sighing, sobbing, mourning*; gemitus:—On ðæs tudres forlædnysse biþ goung and sār in prolis prolatione gemitus, Bd. 1, 27 resp. 8; S. 493, 21. [Cf. ?] Gk. γόων to sigh.]

grad, es; m. [Lat. gradus] *A GRADE, step, order, degree, rank*; gradus, ordo:—Seofon stapas sindon circlīca grada and hāligra hāda seven are the degrees of ecclesiastical ranks, L. E. B. i; Th. ii. 240, 2. Blōd com uppon þām gradan and of þām gradan on þa flōre blood came upon the steps and from the steps on the floor, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 28. Æt sumum sēle æt slād se hālgæ wer on dām hēalīcum gradum æt dām hālgum weofode on one occasion the holy man slipped on the tall steps at the holy altar, Homl. Th. ii. 512, 11.

græd, es; m. *Greed, rapacity*; aviditas:—Fuglas hungrige grædum gīfe birds hungry, greedily voracious, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 15; Gū. 710. [Goth. grēdus; Icel. grāðr hunger, greed.]

grædan; p. de *To cry, call out*; clamare:—Ic græde swā gōs I cry like a goose, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rā. 25, 3. Þonne græt se lareōw swā swā kok on niht prædicator clamāt quasi gallus cantat in nocte, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 32; Hat. MS. Hine mon sceal swīde hlūde hātan grædan oððe singan he must be bidden to cry out or sing very loud, L. M. 2, 5; Lchdm. ii. 182, 26. [A. R. Piers P. greden: Laym. grædde; p.]

græde, es; m. *Grass, a herb*; gramen:—Græde ulva, Ælf. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 23; Wrt. Voc. 31, 33. Grædas gramina, Cot. 95, Lye.

grædig; adj. *GREEDY, covetous*; avidus:—Grædig vorator, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 82; Wrt. Voc. 50, 62. *Da* fynd heora gripende wæron swā swā grædig wulf the devils were seizing them like the ravening wolf, Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Līg grædig swelgeþ londes frætwæ flame, greedy, swallows the land's treasures, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 16; Ph. 507; Beo. Th. 242; B. 121; 3002; B. 1497. Sum to lyt hafap godes grædig one hath too little, eager for goods, Salm. Kmbl. 689; Sal. 344. *Da* getimode swā dē þ dām grædigian fīce ðe gesiþ ðæt æs and ne gesiþ done angel ðe on dām æse stīcþ then it befel as it does to the greedy fish that sees the bait but sees not the hook which sticks in the bait, Homl. Th. i. 216, 10. Helle grædige and gīfe hell greedy and ravenous, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793; 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192. León-hwelpas sēcāþ ðæt him grædigum æt God gedēme catuli leonum . . . querant a Deo escam sibi, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gīfrost and grædgost most rapacious and most greedy, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rā. 81, 24. [Goth. grēdags; O. Sax. grādag; Icel. grāðugr; O. H. Ger. grātæg.] DER. heorc-, hilde-, wæl-grædige.

grædig-, grædi-, græde-lice; adv. *GREEDILY, covetously*; avidē:—He gýmþ grædelice his teolunge he attends greedily to his gain, Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ðæs fugelas habbaþ feónda gelīcnysse ðe gehwīlce menn beswicāþ and grædelice grīpāþ to grimre helle these birds are like the fiends, that deceive some men, and greedily snatch them to grim hell, ii. 516, 10. Þonne him hīngraþ he yt grædelice when he is hungry he eats greedily, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 21.

grædnig, se; f. *GREEDINESS, covetousness*; aviditas:—Grædnigesse he lufode covetousness he loved, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25. Eorþlican grædnigysse greediness after earthly things, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

græf, graf, es; n. *A grave, trench*:—Æt openum græfe at the open grave, L. Æthelb. 22; Th. i. 8, 5; L. Eth. 5, 12; Th. i. 308, 4; 6, 20; Th. i. 320, 4; Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 24; Seef. 97; 91 b; Th. 342, 29;

Gr. Ex. 149. Ic ongyte deáh ðæt ða worlde lustas ne sint eallunga awyrtwalode of ðinum móde deáh se graf geryd sī I perceive however that worldly pleasures are not entirely rooted out of thy mind, though the trench be sufficient, Shr. 184, 20. [O. Sax. graf; O. Frs. greb; O. H. Ger. grab; Ger. grab; n. Goth. graba; Icel. gróf; f.] DER. eorþ-, foid-, mold-græf.

græf, es; n. *A graving instrument, a style*:—Græf graffium, Ælf. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 17: graphium vel scriptorium, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 114; Wrt. Voc. 46, 71.

græfa, græfe [?], an:—Twælf fōður grafan, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Earle in his note on this word, p. 300, suggests a translation other than that given by previous editors. By them it has been translated 'coal,' he suggests 'gravel.' The word may be of Celtic origin, and so may be compared with Old French grave, of which gravel is a diminutive. Celtic forms are Bret. grouan gravel: Corn. grow gravel, sand: W. gro pebbles.

græfa, græfa, an; m. *A pit, cave, hole*:—Græfe speluncam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 13. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii. [Cf. Goth. grōba; f. a hole: Icel. gróf; f. a pit: O. H. Ger. grōba; f. fovea, scrobs, barathrum: Ger. grube.]

græfere, grafere, es; m. *A graver, an engraver*:—Græfere sculptor vel celator, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 121; Wrt. Voc. 47, 4.

græf-hūs, es; n. *A grave-house, house of the dead*:—Hell grim græf-hūs hell the grim house of the dead, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 11; Sat. 708.

græf-seax, -sex, es; n. *A graving knife*:—Græfseax scalprum vel scalpellum vel cælum, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 125; Wrt. Voc. 47, 7.

græft, es; m: græft, e; f. [?] *Carving, graving, a carved or graven image*:—Græft sculptura, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 122; Wrt. Voc. 47, 5. Ealle ða ðe gebiddaþ græftas omnes qui adorant sculptilia, Ps. Lamb. 96, 7; Ps. Spl. C. 105, 19; Homl. Th. i. 464, 27. Irene græfta ferrea sculptilia, carpenta, Cot. 38, Lye. [O. H. Ger. graft, grefti; f. cælatura, sculptura, sculptile.]

græft-geweorc, es; n. *Carved or graven work, a graven image*:—Ne wirce ðū græftgeworc thou shalt not make any graven image, Deut. 5, 8.

græg, græg; adj. *Grey*:—Græg glaucus, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 90; Wrt. Voc. 46, 47. Deorce græg elbus, Wrt. Voc. 46, 48. Græg hwæte far, Ælf. Gl. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Se græga mæw the grey mew, Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Wulf se græga the grey wolf, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151; Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. Sæ græge glashludre the sea grey and clear as glass, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Grægan sweorde with a grey sword, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865; Beo. Th. 665; B. 330; 673; B. 334. [Icel. grār: O. Frs. grē; O. H. Ger. grāw; Ger. grau.]

græg-, græg-gōs a grey goose, wild goose:—Græg-gōs canta, Wrt. Voc. 280, 15; 62, 11; Mone Gl. 314. [Icel. grā-gās.]

græg-hama, an; m. *A corslet, coat of mail*:—Gyllep græghama the corslet rattles, Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. [Cf. græge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334; and gullon gūþ searo, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. Grein takes the word as an adjective = grey-coated, the grey-coated one, i. e. the wolf. In support of this cf. scīrham, and the passages given under 'græg,' in which that adjective is applied to the wolf.]

græg-hiwe, -hæwe; adj. *Of a grey hue or colour*, Lye.

græg-mæl; adj. *Of a grey colour*, Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682. See under 'græg,' the passage in which that adjective is applied to weapons.

græg a grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, Som.

græs, es; n. *Grass, plant*; grāmen:—On grēne græs on the green grass, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 17; Gen. 1137. *Da* ðe of græses deāwe ge-worht wæron those that were made of the dew of grass, Shr. 66, 3. Sume hió twicedan ða grasu mid hiora mūþe some of them pulled the grass with their mouth, 41, 2; Past. 23, 1; Swt. 173, 20. v. gærs.

græs-hoppa, an; m. *A grass-hopper, locust*:—Græs-hoppa locustæ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 4. Hý habbaþ fēt swylce græs-hoppa pedes quasi locuste, Nor. 35, 7. v. gærs-hoppa.

græs-molde, an; f. *Grassland, greensward*; campus graminibus viridis:—Beowulf græs-moldan træd Beowulf trod the greensward [grassy mould], Beo. Th. 3767; B. 1881.

græs-wang, -wong, es; m. *A grassy plain*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 2; Ph. 78; 65 b; Th. 243, 5; Jul. 6.

grætān to bewail, v. grētan.

grætta GRITS, groats, bran; farina crassior, furfur, Som. v. gryt.

graf. v. græf.

gráf, es; m. n. *A grove*:—Heó hæbbe ða wuduræddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brūcāþ and ēc ic hire lēte to ðæt ceorla gráf lēt her have right of pasturage in the wood which the 'ceorls' use, and besides I leave to her the 'ceorls' grove, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 14. Andlang ðære lytan dic æt ðæs grāfes ende along the little ditch at the end of the grove, 249, 29. Forþ be ðam grāfe along past the grove, iii. 18, 31. Done gráf, 52, 23. Eác we wriþaþ him done gráf ðærtō. Dis syndon ða gemæru ðe to ðæm grāfe gebryraþ also we assign to him in addition the grove. These are the boundaries that belong to the grove, 261, 5–7. [Laym. groue: Prompt. Parv. grove lucus.]

grafan, ic grafe, græfe, ðū græfest, græfst, he græfeþ, græfþ, *pl.* grafap; *p.* grōf, *pl.* grōfon; *pp.* grafen. I. to dig, delve, dig up; fodere, effodere:—Ic be grunde grafe I dig along the ground, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rā. 22, 2. Ðæt fyr græfeþ grimlice eorþan scēatas the fire shall fiercely delve the tracts of earth, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 1004: 95 a; Th. 354, 55; Reim. 66. Se forma feohgǫtsere grōf æfter golde the first miser delved after gold, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 4; Rā. 34, 6; 130 a; Th. 498, 24; Rā. 88, 6. Ðæt ic grōfe græf that I may dig a grave, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 3; Reim. 71.

II. to GRAVE, engrave, carve; sculptere, cælare:—Ic grafe sculpo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. Ðonne hī wōhōdun worhtan and grōfun in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum, Ps. Th. 77, 58. Ac hī grōfon æghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte they carved each stone as the emperor designed, Shrn. 146, 16. [Laym. graven: Prompt. Parv. gravin sculptere: O. Sax. (bi-)graban: Goth. graban: Icel. grafa: O. H. Ger. graban.] DER. a-grafan, be-, bi-.

græfet, es; *n.* A trench?:—On ðæt lange grauet of ðam lange grafette, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. v. 193, 33; 195, 5, 7. Leo takes the word as a diminutive of 'graf.'

gram, grom; *adj.* [grama anger] Furious, fierce, wroth, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome:—He swā grom wearþ on his mōde he became so incensed; rex iratus, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 32; 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23. Drihten wæs ðam folce gram the Lord was angry with the people, Deut. 1, 37; Cd. 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. Wearþ se cyng swīde gram wið ða burhware the king was very angry with the citizens, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. He wæs on his gaste gram exacerbaerunt spiritum ejus, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic eom nales grames mōdes non sum turbatus, 118, 60. Of gramum folce de populo barbaro, 113, 1. Ðin ðæt grame yrrē thy fierce anger, 68, 25; 84, 1; 108, 18. Seó eáðge biseah ongeán gramum the blessed maid looked on the fierce one [the devil], Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 12; Jul. 628; Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582. Ða graman Gydena de folcisce men hātaþ Parcas the fierce goddesses whom common people call Parcae, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Grame gūlfrecan fierce warriors, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224; Andr. Kmb. 1833; An. 919; Ps. Th. 104, 30. Grame me forhōgedon my enemies despised me, 118, 141; 104, 15; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 238. Grame manige fremde þeóða many hostile and strange nations; alienigenæ, Ps. Th. 82, 6; 118, 138; Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 26; Rā. 72, 3. Ðær ða gramān wunnon where the fierce ones struggled, Beo. Th. 1559; B. 777. In gramra gripe into the grasp of foes, Andr. Kmb. 433; An. 217; 1901; An. 953. Gromra, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 2; Gen. 2485. Deólla strālas gromra gār-fare the shafts of devils, the spears of fierce spirits, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. Ne beó ðū ælþeodegum gram thou shalt not . . . oppress a stranger, Ex. 23, 9. Ne beó ðū me gram noli mihi molestus esse, Lk. Skt. 11, 7; 18, 5. [Laym. gram: Orm. gramm: O. Sax. gram, the gramo the devil: Icel. gramr wroth; pl. gramir, grömfiends, demons; see Grmm. D. M. 942–3; O. H. Ger. gram iratus: Ger. gram.]

GRAMA, an; *m.* Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath, trouble; ira, furor, molestia:—On gramān ðinum in ira tua, Ps. Spl. 6, 1; 7, 6. Drihten wearþ yrrē mid gramān his folce iratus est furorē Dominus in populo suo, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 54–6; Gen. 19, 25. Ic ondrēd his gramān and his yrrē I was afraid of his anger and hot displeasure, Deut. 9, 19. Ðæne ūre yldran for gramān to deápe gedēmdon whom our elders for anger doomed to death, H. R. 9, 23. Wel hī sind Dere gehātene forðan ðe hī sind fram gramān generode well are they named Dere [= de ira], for they are saved from wrath, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35; 124, 9. Se upplica grama the wrath of heaven, 538, 28. Æppla gaderian gramān getacnaþ to gather apples betokens trouble, Lchdm. iii. 212, 21. [Laym. grome, grame: A. R. grome anger: Chauc. grame: cf. O. H. Ger. grame; f. exacerbatio: Ger. gram; m. grief.]

gramatisc-cræft, es; *m.* The art of grammar, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26. **gram-bære**, *adj.* Angry, passionate; iracundus, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5; Hat. MS.

grame, grome; *adv.* Fiercely, cruelly, hostilely, Ps. Th. 57, 5; 68, 3; 93, 2; 123, 7. Grome, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 21; Gen. 1260; 184; Th. 230, 15; Dan. 233; Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52.

gramfærnyrs, se; *f.* Anger, fury:—Ælc gramfærnyrs cymþ of deófle omnis furor venit a diabolo, L. Ecg. P. 4, 66; Th. ii. 226, 25.

gram-heort, *adj.* Having a fierce, hostile heart or mind, Beo. Th. 3368; B. 1682; Exon. 31 a; Th. 136, 14; Gū. 541; 102 b; Th. 387, 17; Rā. 5, 6. [O. Sax. gram-hert.]

gram-hyegende, *part.* Having fierce, hostile thought or purpose, Ps. Th. 68, 25.

gram-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj.* Fierce-minded, hostilely disposed:—Gram-hegdig, Ps. C. 50, 49; Ps. Grm. ii. 278, 49. Gromhýdig guma, Exon. 55 b; Th. 106, 6; Az. 170; 18 b; Th. 46, 8; Cri. 734; Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Ðær næfre feóndes ne biþ gastes gramhýdiges gang where never shall be fiend's or fierce spirit's walk, Andr. Kmb. 3384; An. 1696; Ps. Th. 73, 4. Gramhýdige me oft ongiannaþ injusti insurrexerunt in me, 85, 13. Gromhýdige, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū. 346; 116 a; Th. 445, 27; Dóm. 14. [O. Sax. gram-hugdig.]

gramlic, *adj.* Fierce, hostile, cruel:—He hig betæhte sumum gramlican cininge Iabin gehāton he gave them into the hands of a fierce king named Iabin, Jud. 4, 2. On heora gasthūsum is gramlic inwit nequitia in hospitibus eorum, Ps. Th. 54, 15. [Icel. gramligr vexatious.]

gramlice, *adv.* Hostilely, evilly, fiercely:—Gramlice be Gode spræcan male locuti sunt de Deo, Ps. Th. 77, 20; 105, 12; Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714.

gram-mōd, *adj.* Of fierce or cruel mind:—Hine nænig man gram-mōdne ne funde no one found him cruel, Blickl. Homl. 223, 33.

gram-word, es; *n.* A word or speech expressing anger, wrath, hate, evil:—Ne gē wið gode æfre gramword sprecan nolite loqui adversus deum iniquitatem, Ps. Th. 74, 5.

grandor, grondor-leás; *adj.* Guileless:—Geong grondorleás young and guileless, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 26; Jul. 271. [Cf. Icel. grandlauss, grandvarr guileless.]

grānian, *p.* ode; *pp.* od To groan, lament, murmur:—Grānude lamentatæ, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Hī grāneda murrmuraverunt, Ps. Th. 105, 20. [Laym. granien, gronie: A. R. gronen: Prompt. Parv. groniū gemere: cf. O. H. Ger. grānan mutire: Ger. greinen to cry.]

Grantabrycgscir Cambridgeshire.

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 30.

Grantan-brycg, e; *f.* Grante brycg, e; *f.* Granta-brycg, e; *f.* [Hunt. Grantebrige: Dunel. Grantabric, Grantnebrige, Grantebrige: Hovd. Grantebrige] CAMBRIDGE, the chief town in Cambridgeshire, and seat of the University; Cantābrigia, agri Cantabrigiensis oppidum primarium:—To Grantanbrycge to Cambridge, Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 2: 145, 9, col. 2: 921; Th. 195, 29. To Grante brice to Cambridge, Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 1, 3. Forbærndon Granta-brice they burned down Cambridge, Chr. 1000; Th. 264, 5, col. 1: 264, 8, col. 2: 265, 7, col. 1.

grānung, e; *f.* GROANING, lamentation; gemitus:—Me ymbringdon sār and sorga and grānung circumdederunt me gemitus mortis, Ps. Th. 17, 4. Min grānung ðe nis na forholen gemitus meus a te non est absconditus, 37, 9. Wununga on ðām ne ablinþ grānung dwellings in which groaning ceases not, Homl. Th. i. 68, 7; L. E. 1; Th. ii. 400, 7.

grāp, e; *f.* Grasp, clutch:—Me fæste hæfde on grāpe fast had me in his grasp, Beo. Th. 1114; B. 555; 881; B. 438. Hond earm and eaxe Grendles grāpe hand, arm, and shoulder, Grendel's grasp, 1676; B. 836. On grāpum in the clutches, 1534; B. 765; 3088; B. 1542: Andr. Kmb. 2671; An. 1337; Exon. 38 b; Th. 126, 28; 47 a; Th. 162, 1. [Icel. greip; f. the space between the thumb and the fingers, a grasp: O. H. Ger. greifa; f. bidens.]

GRĀPIAN, grōpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To grope, touch, feel with the hands:—Ic grōpige palpo, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 42. Grāpige, 36; Som. 38, 46. Handa hī habbaþ and hī nā grāpiap manus habent et non palpabunt, Ps. Spl. 113, 15. Se cuma his cneow grāpode mid his hāl-wundum handum the stranger felt his knee with his healing hands, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 35. Hire wið healse heard grāpode bānhringas bræc the hard blade touched her neck, broke the bone-rings, Beo. Th. 3137; B. 1566; 4176; B. 2085. Ðæt bānlæse brýd grāpode hondum touched with hands that boneless bride, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 20; Rā. 46, 3. Hie wurdon sōna ablinde and grāpodan mid heora handum on ða eorþan they at once became blind and groped on the ground with their hands, Blickl. Homl. 151, 6. Grāpiap palpate, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Þýstro swā picce ðæt hig grāpiōn darkness that may be felt, Ex. 10, 21. Ðæt ðū grāpie on midne dæg swā se blinda ðeþ on þistrum thou shalt grope at noonday, as the blind gropeth in darkness, Deut. 28, 29. Ðone lichoman he ætewōde to grāpienne he shewed the body to be touched, Homl. Th. i. 230, 24. [O. H. Ger. greifon palpare.]

grāpigendlic, *adj.* Tangible:—His lichama wæs grāpigendlic . . . he ætewōde hine grāpigendlicne his body was tangible . . . he shewed himself tangible, Homl. Th. i. 230, 25, 26.

grasian to graze:—Oxan grasiende gesihþ if he sees oxen grazing, Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [Icel. gresja to graze.]

grātan, *pl.* Groats, the grain of oats without the husks:—Nim ātena grātan take groats of oats, Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. [Cf. Icel. grautr porridge.]

Grēcās, v. Grēcās.

GREĀDA, an; *m.* A bosom; sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames grēadan in sinum Abrahæ, Lk. Skt. 16, 22, 23. Ða ðe berap on hira grēadum ða ā libbendan fatu those who bear in their bosoms the ever-living vessels, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 6; Hat. MS. [Ayerb. greade: Alis. grede.]

GREĀT, *adj.* Great, large, thick, coarse:—Grēāt grossus, Ælf. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 101; Wrt. Voc. 51, 14. Swā swā grēat beaū like a great tree, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Æðelword Æðelmæres sunu ðæs grēatan Ethelward son of Ethelmer the great, Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 7. Tū hund grēates hlāfes and pridge smales two hundred great loaves and a third of small, Th. Chart. 158, 25. God him send ufan grēate hagolstānas God cast down upon them great hailstones, Jos. 10, 11; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Ða wæron unmetlice grēate heāhnisse ingenti grossitudine

atque altitudine, Nar. 4, 22. Wæron hie swā grēate swā columnan ge eac sume grýttan *serpentes columnarum grossitudine aliquantulum proceriores*, 14, 15. Grēate swā stānene sweras micle *vastitudine columnarum*, 36, 12. Mid grēatan sealte *with coarse salt*; cum sale marino, Herb. 37, 5; Lchdm. i. 138, 14. Mid scarpum pílum grēatum *with sharp and large stakes*, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. [Orm. græt: Laym. græt, græt: *Chauc. gret, greet*: O. Sax. grōt: O. Frs. grāt: O. H. Ger. grōz: Ger. gross.]

Grēatan leag, lea, e; f. *Probably Greatley, near Andover, Hants*; *Greatanleagensis*:—Ealle dis was gesetted on ðam miclan synod æt Grēatanleage, on ðam was se ærcebiſceop Wulfhelme, mid eallum ðām ædelum mannum, and wiotan [and *Ædelstāne cnynging*] *all this was established in the great synod at Greatley, in which was the archbishop Wulfhelm, with all the noblemen and witan [and King Athelstan]*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. To-ēcan ðām dōmum ðe æt Grēatanleā and æt Exanceastre gesette wæron, and æt þunresfelda *in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Greatley, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld*, v. pref; Th. i. 228, 9.

grēate wyrt, e; f. *Meadow saffron*; *colchicum autumnale*:—Deós wyrt ðe man hierbilbum and oðrum naman grēate wyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called ἐρβολός and by another name great wort*, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 14; L. M. ii. 52, 1; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22.

grēatian; p. ode; pp. od To GREATEN, to become great or large; grandescere, grossescere:—On ðæs siwenigea eāgum beoþ ða æpplas hāle, ac ða brāwas grēatigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 2; Hatt. MS. 15a, 18. [A. R. greaten to grow great: O. H. Ger. grōzen grossescere.]

grēatnes, se; f. GREATNESS; *magnitudo*, R. Ben. 55, Lye.

Grēc Greek:—Cwæþende in Grēc *saying in Greek*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 46.

Grēcās, Grēcās; *gen. a*; *dat. um*; *pl. m. The Greeks*; Græci:—Ða gefelde he his lichoman healfne dæl mid ða ædle geslægene beón, ða Grēcās nemnaþ *paralysis*, we cwædaþ lyft-ād then felt he that the half of his body was struck with the illness which the Greeks call paralysis, we call lift-iill, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 16. Of Grēcum *from the Greek*, Ors. 5, 11; Bos. 109, 30. Ða fóron hí on Grēcās *then they went against the Greeks*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 38. Grēaca land *land of the Greeks*, 5, 11; Bos. 109, 28.

Grēcisc, Grēcisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian*:—Heora discipulas wæron well gelædere ge on Grēcisc *geroerde ge on Lēdenisc eorum discipuli Latinam Græcamque linguam æque ut propriam in qua nati sunt norunt*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 27; 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Grēcisc, 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Grecus grēcisc of ðam grecisco and grecor ic loearnige grēcisc *Grecus Greek of which grecisco and grecor I learn Greek*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 32. On grēcisc *in Greek*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. On indisc and on grēcisc spreccende *indice et grece loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Ða grēciscan onginnap hyra gear æt ðam sunstede *the Greeks begin their year at the solstice*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 18. [Laym. grickisc: O. H. Ger. grecisc: Ger. griechisch.]

Grēc-land, es; n. *Greece*:—Dionisius gewende on ðam tíman fram Grēclande *Dionysius returned at that time from Greece*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 33. [Laym. gricland.]

grēdig, v. grādīg.

Gregorius; *gen. Gregories*; *dat. Gregorie*; *acc. Gregorium*; *m. Gregory the Great*, Pope A. D. 590–604, who sent Augustine and other missionaries to England in 597; *Gregorius*:—Gregorius se hāga pāpa, Englisce þeode apostol, was of æðelborene mægþe acenned. . . Felix, se eāwfæsta pāpa, was his fifta fæder. . . Gregorius is Grēcisc nama [= Γρηγόριος *watchful*, from γρηγορέω *I watch*], se sweigþ on Lēdenum gereorde, *Vigilantius*, ðæt is on Englisce *Wacolre*. *Gregory the holy pope, the apostle of the English, was born of a noble family. . . Felix, the pious pope, was his fifth father. . . Gregorius is a Greek name which in the Latin tongue signifies Vigilantius, that is in English Watchful*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24; 118, 8, 12. Æt Gregories ærendracan from Gregory's messenger, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Augustinus cýdde ðam eādigan Gregorie, ðæt Angelcynn cristendōm underfēng *Augustine announced to the blessed Gregory, that the English nation had received Christianity*, 130, 24. Ðæt ðæt folc Gregorium to pāpan gecoren hæfde *that the people had chosen Gregory for pope*, 122, 31. Gregorius asende ærendracan to ðisum iglande. . . Ðæra ærendracena naman synd,—Augustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Iohannes, Iustus. Ðæs lāreōwas asende se eādiga pāpa Gregorius, mid manigum oðrum munecum, to Angelcynne. . . Augustinus ða mid his gefērum ðæt synd gerehte feowertig ðe ferdon be Gregories hæse, ðoddæt hí becōmōm gesundfullice to ðisum iglande *Gregory sent messengers to this island. . . The names of these messengers are,—Augustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Iohannes, Iustus. These teachers the blessed pope Gregory sent, with many other monks, to the English nation. . . Augustine then with his companions, who are reckoned at forty men, journeyed by Gregory's command, till they came safely to this island*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 10–13; 28, 19–29, 6; 31, 15–32, 5.

gremettan to rage, roar:—Ic gremette fremo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 60. [O. H. Ger. gremizon *fremere, rugire*.] v. grimetian.

gremetuno, gremetung, e; f. *A raging, roaring, murmuring*; fremitus, Prov. 19, Lye. v. grimetung.

gremian; p. ede; pp. ed To *provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, revile*:—He ða oðre elendas gremede *it irritated the other elephants*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 23. Gremedon *exacerbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hig me gremedon *they provoked me*, Lev. 26, 40; Num. 11, 20; Deut. 9, 7, 8. Ða ðe forþstōþon hine gremedon *praetereuntes blasphemabant eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29; Lk. Skt. 23, 39. [Laym. gromien, gramie *irritare*: A. R. gremēþ *irritat*: Goh. gramjan: Icel. gremja: O. H. Ger. gremian *irritare, ob-jurgare*: Ger. grāmen.]

Grēna-wic, Grēne-wic, es; n. GREENWICH, near London, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 4.

Grendel; *gen. Grendles GRENDEL, a monster destroyed by Beowulf*:—Grendel mære mearcstapa, se ðe mōras heold, fen and fæsten *Grendel the great traverser of the march, that ruled [held] the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 205–208; B. 102–104. [Grendel] reste genam þrītig þegna: gewāt to hām mid ðære wælfylle [Grendel] *took thirty thanes in their rest: departed to his home with the slaughtered corpses*, 245–250; B. 122–125. Grendles mōdor *Grendle's mother*, Beo. Th. 3078–3085; B. 1537–1540; 3139–3141; B. 1567–1568.

GRĒNE; *adj. Green*; *viridis*:—Grēne *viridis*, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 80; Wrt. Voc. 46, 37. Wende man ðæt grēne to ðan weofode *let the green [side of the sods] be turned to the altar*, Lchdm. i. 398, 17. Grēne folde *the green earth*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 14; Gen. 1561. Of grēnum āre geworht *wrought of green copper*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 7. On grēnum treōwe in viridi ligno, Lk. Skt. 23, 31. Grēne eorþan *green earth*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 18; Gen. 1921. Grēne beawas *green groves*, 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. Genim ðære ylcan wyrtle ðæne heō grēnost beo *take the leaves of the same plant when it is greenest*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 7. [O. Sax. grōni: O. Frs. grēne: Icel. grønn: O. H. Ger. gruoni: Ger. grün.]

grēnian to become green, to flourish; virescere, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. [A. R. greneþ; pres. indic. Ayenb. greni: Prompt. Parv. grenyn viroo; Icel. grōna: O. H. Ger. gruonan *virescere*: Ger. grünen.]

grēnnes, se; f. GREENNESS; *viriditas*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21.

grennian; p. ode To grin, shew the teeth as an expression of pain, anger, etc; ringere:—Ic grennige ringo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 63. He grennade and gristbitade he grinned and gnashed his teeth, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 11; Jul. 596. Grenniendum *welerum hleaher forþbringan ringentibus labiis risum proferre*, Scint. 55, Lye. [Laym. A. R. grennen: Prompt. Parv. grennyn ringo: Icel. grenja to howl: O. H. Ger. grennat *mutiet*.]

grennung, e; f. GRINNING; *riatus*, Som. [A. R. grennung: Prompt. Parv. grennyngne riatus.]

greofa, greaua a pot; olla, Cot. 146, 173, Lye.

grēōsan, ic grēose, ðū grýst, he grýst, pl. grēōsaþ; p. grēas, pl. gruron; pp. goren To frighten. DER. be-grēōsan.

GREOT, es; n. GRIT, sand, dust, earth, gravel; pulvis:—Hēt ðæt grēot útawegan he ordered the earth to be removed, Homl. Th. i. 74, 24. Ðū scealt grēot etan *shalt thou eat*, Cd. 43; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 909. Ic gewite in grēotes fædm I depart into dust's bosom, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 13; Ph. 556: Andr. Kmbl. 1587; An. 795: Beo. Th. 6315; B. 3168. Of grēote from the earth, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 13; Ph. 267: Andr. Kmbl. 3246; An. 1626. Sand is geblonden grund wið grēote *the sand is mixed together, the abyss with the strand*, 849; An. 425: 475; An. 238: 508; An. 254: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gū. 1309. Hēr līþ ūre ealdor on grēote here lies our chief in the dust, Byrht. Th. 140, 68; By. 315: Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 308. Ðeāh ðe hit sý grēote beþeapt líc mid lāme *though with dust it be covered, the body with clay*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835. [A. R. greot: Wick. greet: O. Sax. griot; n. sand, strand: Icel. grjót; n. stones, rubble: O. H. Ger. grioz glarea, arena: Ger. gries gravel, grit.]

grēotan, ic grēote, ðū grýtest, grýtst, he grēoteþ, grýt, pl. grēotaþ; p. grēat, pl. gruton; pp. groten To weep; flere, lacrimare:—Heō sceal oft grēotan she shall often weep, Salm. Kmbl. 753; Salf. 376. Se ðe on sefan grēoteþ *who weeps in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2689; B. 1342. [O. Sax. griotan to weep.]

grēot-ward, es; n. [grēot grit, dust, earth; hord hoard, treasure] *An earthen treasure, i. e. the body*:—Grēothord gnornaþ gæst hine fýseþ on ecne gearð *the body mourns, the spirit hastens to an eternal dwelling*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gū. 1240.

gryp a furrow, burrow [Prompt. Parv. gryppe or a gryppel where warden rennythe away in a londe: grip a drain, ditch, trench, Hall. Dict.] v. græp.

grētan, grātan; p. grēt, pl. grēton; pp. grēten, grāten To bewail, deplore, weep; plorare, deplorare, flere:—Lāfsiþ grētan to bewail the dire journey, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 13; Exod. 44. Beornas grētaþ *men shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 30; Cri. 992. Hū ða womscedan hyra eald-gestreōn grēten *how the wicked doers shall bewail their works*

of old, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 10; Cri. 1572. [*Goth. grétan: O. Nrs. grāta plorare.*] DER. be-grétan.

grétan, he grēt, *pl. grētaþ; p. grētte, pl. grēttan; pp. grēted.* I. to approach, come to, visit, touch, attack, treat or use in any way, know carnally; appropinquare, adire, visitare, tangere, hostiliter aggredi, afficere, cognoscere:—*Ðē wyrmas gyt gifre grētaþ the greedy worms yet come to thee*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 14; Seel. 138. *Ðonne hine engel grētte when the angel visited him*, 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gū. 328. *Nō he done gifstól grētan mōste he might not touch the throne [gift-seat]*, Beo. Th. 339; B. 168. *Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan one may touch the harp with hands*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crā. 49. *Siddan was eallum ðam oðrum swā mycel ege fram him, ðæt hī hine grētan ne dorstan afterwards the others were in so much fear of him, that they durst not attack him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 3. *On sceortne-as geendiaþ grēisce naman ac we ne grētaþ nū ða Greek nouns end in short-as, but we shall not treat them now*, Ælf. Cr. 9, 24; Som. 10, 57. *Se dæl se ðæt fōd ne grētte the part that the water did not touch*, 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. *Gomen-wudu grēted was the glee-wood was touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. *Ðæt he ne grētte goldweard ðone that he should not assail that gold-weard [that dragon]*, Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081; Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. *Gif ðe ænig mid wean grēteþ if any one entreat thee evil*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. *He ne grētte hī non cognoscebat eam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25.

II. to speak to, call upon, hail, greet, welcome, salute, take leave of, bid farewell to; alloqui, invocare, ciere, salutare, laetari de, valedicere:—*Gomol eowic grētan hēt the aged [prince] commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6182; B. 3095; Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 1; Hat. MS. *Ælfric munuc grēt Æðelweard ealdorman Ælfric the monk greets alderman Ethelward*, Pref. Thw. i, i. *Ðonne he on gaton grēteþ his grame feondas cum loquatur inimici suis in porta*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. *Gif man mannan mid bi-mær wordum scandlice grēte if a man address another shamefully with abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. *Hý grētte bliðum wordum he addressed her with kind words*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 17; Jul. 164. *His God grētte addressed his God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2059; An. 1032. *On-guonun hine grētan caperunt salutare eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 18. *Cwēn grētte guman on healle the queen greeted the men in the hall*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614. *Wulfas hilde grēttan the wolves hailed the battle*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 8; Exod. 181. *Wac ne grēttan in ðæt rinc-getæl the weak they welcomed not into that martial number*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. *Hrōþgār grētte Beowulf Hrothgar took leave of Beowulf*, Beo. Th. 1308; B. 652. [*Orm. grettan: Laym. gretan to accost, greet; p. grætte: O. Sax. grōtan: N. Nrs. groetjen: O. Frs. grēta: N. Dut. groeten: N. Ger. grüzen: M. H. Ger. grüezen: O. H. Ger. gruojan.*] DER. ge-grētan.

grētinge, e; f. A greeting, salutation, present in acknowledgment of a favour done; salutatio:—*Hwæt seō grētinge wære qualis esset ista salutio*, Lk. Bos. 1, 29. *Ðinre grētinge stein vox salutationis tue*, 1, 44. *Lufaþ grētinga on strætum diligitis salutationes in foro*, 11, 43. *Pāpa sende Eadwine grētinge the pope sent to Edwin greeting*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 20. *Sendap min heafod an to grētinge and bringap minre mēder ðæt heō ðæt cysses send my head only in greeting and bring it to my mother that she may kiss it*, Shrn. 139, 28. *Ðā brohte seō sctē damiane medmicle grētinge gewritu secgaþ ðæt ðæt wære þeō ægero then she brought St. Damian a slight acknowledgment; books say that it was three eggs*, 135, 17, 23.

grætta. v. gryt.

grig-hund a greyhound, Cot. 173, Lye.

grillan; p. de To provoke, offend:—*Hie willap grillan [griellan, Hat. MS.] oðre men they like to provoke other men*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 292, 19; MS. Cot. [*A. R. gruellen to make sad: O. E. Homl. igriuld, 2, 259, 30; and see other instances in Stratmann: cf. Icel. grellskapr spite: Ger. groll rancour.*]

GRIM; adj. Sharp, bitter, severe, fell, fierce, dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, horrible; acer, immanis, sævus, crudelis, atrox, dirus:—*He him æt his ende grim geworpeþ and hine gelædeþ on ēce forwyrd he [the devil] will become cruel to him at his end, and will lead him into eternal perdition*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 13; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. *Ðæt was grim cyning that was a fierce king*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 29; Deor. 23. *Grim and grædig savage and greedy*, Beo. Th. 242; B. 121. *Mycel wōl and grim acerba pestis*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 29. *Se grimma witedōm ðira præsagia*, 3, 14; S. 541, 9. *Was se winter to ðæs grim ðæt manig man his feorh for cyle gesealde the winter was so severe that many a man lost his life with the cold*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 31; Chr. 1005; Erl. 139, 37. *Mid grimmun gefeohte with severe fighting*, 5, 3; Byrrht. Th. 133, 36; By. 61. *On ðam grimmun ðæge dōmes ðæs miclan on the terrible day of the great doom*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 12; Cri. 1205. *Ðæt wæter was bittere and grimme to drincanne ðonne ic æfre ænig oðer bergde amariorem elleboro fluminis aquam gustavi*, Nar. 8, 29. *Cyle done grimmetan the most severe cold*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. *Ðeah ðū wære wirmcynna ðæt grimmete though thou hadst been of serpents the fiercest*, Soul Kmbl. 167; Seel. 83. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. grim acerbus, austerus, atrox, sævus, ferus: Icel. grimmr: Ger. grim.*]

grīma, an; m. I. a mask, visor, helmet:—*Gylden grīma a*

golden helm, Elen. Kmbl. 249; El. 125. *Grīma a mask*, Gl. Mett. 504. *He mine sǣwle gehælde wið ehtendra egas grīman ut saluam faceret a persequentibus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. [*Icel. grīma a sort of hood or cowl.*] See Grmm. D. M. 218-9. DER. beadu-, here-grīma.

II. a spectre; larva:—*Mec mæg grīma abregan a spectre can terrify me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rā. 41, 17. v. eges-grīma in Appendix.

grīmena, grīmenæ a caterpillar; bruchus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 32.

grīmetan, grymetan, grīmetian; p. ode, ede To rage, roar, make a loud noise, grunt; fremere, rugire, grunnire:—*Synfull tōþum torn polap tēonum grīmetaþ peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. 111, 9. *Grimme grymetaþ fiercely roars*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 491, 22; Rā. 81, 3. *León-hwelpas grymetigaþ catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. *Ðā awēdde he and grymetede he went mad and cried aloud*, Th. Anal. 125, 8; Ps. Spl. 37, 8. *Ecg grymetode loud rang the blade [as it was drawn from the sheath]*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exon. 408. *He grīstbitade and grymetade he gnashed his teeth and raged*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. *Sume sceoldan biōn eaforas and ðonne hī sceoldan hiora sār siōfian ðonne grymetodan hī some had to be boars and when they should lament their misfortune then they grunted*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35. *Grymetedon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 163; Met. 26, 81. *Forhwun grymetedon peōða quare fremuerunt gentes*? Ps. Spl. C. T. 2, 1. *Grymetigan to roar*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 58; Met. 13, 29. *Fif manna sǣwla hreōwlice gnornende and grīmetende five men's souls miserably wailing and crying out*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 28. *Grimtende rugientes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. *Swīde grymetende cum ingenti murmure*, Nar. 14, 27. *Brim grymetende the roaring ocean*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. *Swā grymetigende leō as a roaring lion*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 22. v. gremettan.

grīmetung, grymetung, e; f. Raging, roaring, grunting, loud noise; murmur, fremitus, rugitus:—*Swynes grymetunge swine's grunting*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 3; 46, 20. *Leōna grymetunge roaring of lions*, Shrn. 50, 9.

grīm-helm, es; m. A helmet with a visor; galea larvata, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174, 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330; Elen. Kmbl. 516; El. 258; Beo. Th. 674; B. 334. See Grmm. A. E. xviii; and grīma.

grīming witchcraft; veneficium, Som.

grīmlic; adj. Grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody; atrox, dirus, cruentus, crudelis:—*Done grīmlican garsecg the fierce ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 15. *Hit wyrþ ðone egeslic and grīmlic things will then become awful and terrible*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. *Ða Crēnsen hæfdon ðone grīmlecan sige cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. i, 9; Swt. 42, 28. *Se lēgdraca grīmlic gryre the fire-drake, that fierce horror*, Beo. Th. 6074; B. 3041. *Ða gewin wæron grīmlican ðonne hý nū sýn struggles were more bloodthirsty than they now are; quod crudelius graviorque erat quam nunc est*, Ors. i, 2; Swt. 30, 23.

grīmlice; adv. Fiercely, severely, cruelly:—*Ðam mannun sceolan ða ðēman grīmlice stýran those men must the judges severely restrain*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 15. *Oft hī grīmlice Godes costodan tentaverunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 77, 41. *Spreecþ grīmlice speakeþ fiercely*, Soul Kmbl. 31; Seel. 16; Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 100, 4.

grīman, ic grīme, ðū grīmt, he grīmmeþ, grīmp, *pl. grīmaþ; p. gram, grom, pl. grummon; pp. grummen.* I. to rage, roar, make a loud noise; fremere:—*Ðū hie grīman meahþ gehýran thou mayest hear it [hell] rage*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 17; Gen. 793. *Hwæl-mere hlīde grīmeþ the whale-mere [the sea] rages loudly*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 3; Rā. 3, 5. [*Cf. O. Sax. grīmid the grōto séo.*]

II. to run with haste, hasten; propere, currere, festinare:—*Gūþmōde grummon the warlike of mind hastened*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306. [*So Grein translates the verb, but may not the word be taken more nearly in the sense of the preceding passages 'loud and fierce was their shout'?*]

grīme; adv. Grimly, fiercely:—*Hý him æfter ðam grīme forguldon ðone wigcraft ðe hý æt him geleornodon they afterwards gave him grim requital for the military skill they learnt from him*, Ors. i, 2; Bos. 26, 30; Cd. 64; Th. 77, 15; Gen. 1275; 183; Th. 229, 2; Dan. 211; Beo. Th. 6017; B. 3012.

grīmenes, se; f. GRIMNESS, severity, fierceness, cruelty; ferocitas, atrocitas:—*Se deōfol wile hit him mid grīmesse and mid yfele eall forgyldan the devil will requite it all to him with cruelty and with evil*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 24. *Hī sceoldan ðēman unriht-dōdum mid grīmesse stēran they should restrain with severity all evil-doers*, 63, 12. *On grīmesse in exacerbatione*, Ps. Th. 94, 9. *Cwædon to gūðlāce mid grīmysse fiercely they [evil spirits] spake to Guthlac*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 33; Gū. 550. [*Prompt. Parv. grīmysse austeritas, rigor, horror, horribilitas.*]

grīmsian; p. ede To be fierce, cruel, to rage; sœvire:—*Ðā ðara treow-leasra cýninga beboda wið cristenum monnum grīmsedon cum perfidorum principum mandata adversum Christianos sœvirent*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. *He grīmsigende forleás sœvians disperderet*, 3, 1; S. 523, 29. *Wōl mid grīme wæle lange feor and wide grīmsigende pestilentia acerba clade diutius longe lateque desæviens*, 27; S. 558, 15; 4, 25; S. 601, 20.

grīmsung, e; f. Fierceness, roughness:—*Mid ungemetlice grīmsunge multa asperitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 14; Hat. MS.

grin, gryn, e; f: es; n. *A snare, gin, noose*; laqueus:—Swā swā grin he becymþ on ealle *tanquam laqueus superveniet in omnes*, Lk. Skt. 21, 35; Ps. Th. 123, 7. Grines *laquei*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7. Of grames huntan grine *de laqueo venantium*, Ps. Th. 123, 6; 90, 3. Geheald me wið ðare gryne *custodi me a laqueo*, 140, 11. On grine in laqueum, 68, 23. Gryne, 65, 10. Ic fō mid grine laqueo, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 17. Iudas fērde and mid gryne hyne sylfne aħēng Iudas *wente away and goyinge away he hangide hym with a grane*, Wyc; laqueo se suspendit, Mt. Bos. 27, 5; Homl. Th. ii. 30, 22. Mid ðý ican grine in laqueo isto, Ps. Th. 9, 14. He rīneþ ofer ða synfullan grīnu *pluet super peccatores laqueos*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7; Ps. Th. 17, 5; 34, 9. Fōtum heó mīnum grine gearwodon *laqueos paraverunt pedibus meis*, 56, 7; 141, 4. Mid grīnu laqueis, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. [*Ayenb. gryn snare*.]

GRINDAN, gryndan; *part. grindende*, ic grinde, grynde, ðū grinstst, grinst, he grint, *pl. grindapa*; *p. ic*, he grand, grond, ðū grunde, *pl. grundon*; *pp. grunden* To **GRIND**, *grind together, rub, rub together*; molere, commolere, terere, frendere, allidi, collidi:—Ic seah searo grindan wið grēote I saw a machine grind against the dust, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 30; Rā. 33, 4. Ic grynde molo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 3. Ic grinde commolo, Ælf. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 77. Ðū grinst thou grindest, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Se hæruflota grond wið grēote the floater of the surge [the ship] ground against the gravel, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gū. 1309. Hī grunden ofer me mid tōdum heard *frenduerunt super me dentibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19; Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373. Twā beoþ æt cwyrne grindende, ān byþ genumen, and oðer byþ læfed *duæ molentes in mola, una assumetur, et una relinquetur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 41; L. Ethb. 11; Th. i. 6, 6. Suma ðara munecna cōmon to grindanne *some of the nuns came to grind*, Th. Chart. 447, 1. DER. be-, for-, ge-grindan.

grindel, es; m. *A bar, bolt*; in *pl. lattice-work, hurdle*; crates:—Geslægene grindlas grēate forged large gratings, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Guest, English Rhythms, ii. 40, note 1, observes:—As far as we can judge from the drawing which accompanies the description, the *grindel* was a kind of heavy iron grating, which rather encumbered the prisoner by its weight, than fixed him in its grasp. [*O. H. Ger. grintil temo, repagulum, pessulum, obex, vectis*: cf. *Icel. grind a lattice-door*.]

grindere, es; m. *A grinder*; molitor, Som. grind-tōðas grinding teeth, the grinders, Som. gring, es; n? Slaughter; clades, Elen. Kmbl. 230; El. 115. v. gringan. gringan, ic gringe, ðū gringest, gringest, he gringeþ, gringþ, *pl. gringapa*; *p. grang*, *pl. grungon*; *pp. grungen* To sink down, perish; occumbere, prosterni:—On herefelda hæðene grungon the heathen sank down upon the battle-field, Elen. Kmbl. 252; El. 126. [*Cf. cringan*.]

gring-wracu, e; f. Deadly punishment, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 14; Jul. 265.

grinian, grynian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [grin a snare] To ensnare; ligare, illaqueare. DER. be-, ge-grinian.

grīnu; *adj. Avidius*, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 85; Wrt. Voc. 46, 42. grīōsn a pebble stone; calculus, Prov. 20, Lye.

gripa, an; m. *A handful, a sheaf*; manipulus, pugillus:—Gripa pugillus, Hpt. Gl. 497. Genim ðysse ylcān wyrtē gōðne gripān take a good handful of this same plant, Herb. 36, 4; Lchdm. i. 136, 4; 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Berende gripān heora *prostant manipulos suos*, Ps. Spl. 125, 8.

gripan, ic grīpe, ðū grīpest, grīpst, he grīpeþ, grīpþ, *pl. grīpaþ*; *p. grāp*, *pl. gripon*; *pp. gripen*; v. a. To GRİPE, grasp, seize, lay hold of, apprehend; capere, rapere,prehendere, apprehendere:—Ic on Lothe gefrægn hæpne heremæcgas handum grīpan I heard that the heathen leaders seized on Lot with their hands, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 32; Gen. 2483: 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269. Ōþ ðæt ðe heortan grīpeþ ādl unlīfte until severe disease gripeth thee at heart, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 31; Gr. 936; Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 19; Rā. 26, 7. Hwīlum flotan grīpaþ sometimes they seize the sailor, Salm. Kmbl. 304; Sal. 151. Grīpaþ lāre apprehendite disciplinam, Ps. Spl. 2, 12. Grāp on wraide laud hands on his enemies, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61: 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 1381: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: 119; Th. 153, 28; Gen. 2545: Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501: Exon. 129 a; Th. 429, 8; Rā. 84, 4. Ðū ðe samod mid me swēte gripe metas qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos, Ps. Spl. 54, 15; Cd. 42; Th. 55, 8; Gen. 891. Searpe gāras gripon the sharp arrows griped, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Swā swā leo hræfende oððe gripende oððe gyrrēnde and grymetende sicut leo rapiens et rugiens, Ps. Lamb. 21, 14; Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. [*Goth. gripan. O. Sax. gripan. O. Frs. gripe*: *O. H. Ger. grīfan*.] DER. be-, for-, ge-, to-ge-, oþ-, wid-grīpan.

gripe, es; m. *A gripe, vulture*; gryps, vultur. [*Laym. gripes, pl. Icel. gripr*: *O. H. Ger. grīf*: *Prompt. Parv. gripe vultur*, p. 212, note 4; Wrt. Voc. 252, 28 gripe vultur: and see Nares' Glossary.]

gripe, es; m. *Gripe, grip, grasp, hold, clutch, seizure*: pugillus, prehensio, captus:—Se gripe ðære hand pugillus, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 1; Wrt. Voc. 43. Gripe pugilla, Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 75. Eorþ-grāp heard gripe hrusan earth's grasp, the fast hold of the ground, Exon.

124 a; Th. 476, 15; Ruin. 8. Gripe mēces oððe gāres fliht the falchion's clutch or the javelin's flight, Beo. Th. 3534; B. 1735; Andr. Kmbl. 373; An. 187; Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 10; Jul. 125. Of gromra gripe from the cruel ones' clutch, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 16; Jul. 215: 71 b; Th. 265, 34; Jul. 391; Salm. Kmbl. 97; Sal. 48; Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302; Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. For mīnum gripe for my grasp, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 11; Rā. 70, 6; Beo. Th. 2300; B. 1148. Stapole strengra ðonne ealra stāna gripe stronger in position than the hold of all stones, Salm. Kmbl. 154; Sal. 76. [*Laym. gripen, pl. grasps*: cf. *O. H. Ger. grīf*: *Ger. griff*.] DER. fæ-, mund-, nīd-, stān-, sword-gripe.

gripennis, se; f. *Captivity*; captivitas, Som.

gripu, e; f. *A cauldron*:—Seó ærene gripu the brazen cauldron, Salm. Kmbl. 94; Sal. 46.

grisan, ic grise, ðū grīsest, grīst, he griseþ, grīst, *pl. grisaþ*; *p. ic*, he grās, ðū grise, *pl. grison*; *pp. grisen* To shudder, to be frightened; horrere. [*Me grises*, A. R. 366, 7, note: gros, *p. King Horn*. 1314: his herte gros, *Man*. ed. Furn. 8532: him gros, *Handl. Synne* 7875.] DER. a-grisan, grislic, an-grislic, -grislic.

grislic, gryslic; *adj. grisly, horrible, dreadful, horrid*; horridus, horrendus, horribilis. [*Laym. grislich*: *Orm. grisliþ*: A. R. grislich: *Ayenb. grislich*: *O. Frs. gryslik*: cf. *O. H. Ger. griesenlich*, Grff. iv. 301: *Ger. grässlich*.] This word seems to belong to 'grisan' rather than to 'greōsan,' so should be written with *i* rather than with *y*. The spelling in the Ormulum supports the short vowel. v. grisan.

grist, es; m. [?] Grist, corn for grinding:—Grist molitura, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 107; Wrt. Voc. 34, 36. v. gyrst.

gristbātian to gnash the teeth:—Gristbātaþ mid his tōþum fremet dentibus suis, Ps. Th. 36, 12, note. [*Gristbeatian, Juliana*, 69, 17: A. R. gristbatede; and cf. *Laym. gristbating*.]

gristbātung, e; f. *A grinding, gnashing*:—Gristbātung tōþa stridor dentium, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 12. [*Laym. O. E. Homl. gristbating*.]

gristbitian; *p. ode*, eðe To gnash or grind the teeth; frendere, stridere:—Ic cearcige oððe gristbitige strideo vel strido, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 7. Tōþum gristbitaþ [gristbitteþ, Lind.] stridet dentibus, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. He gremnede and gristbitade he grined and ground his teeth, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 12; Jul. 596. Gristbitedon mid heora tōþum ongeān me striderunt in me dentibus suis, Ps. Th. 34, 16. Heongan mid his tōþum gristbitian caput dentibus frendere, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 14; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.

gristbitung, e; f. *A gnashing of the teeth*:—Tōþa gristbitung [gristbiottung, Lind.] stridor dentium, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50; Blickl. Homl. 185, 7; Cd. 220; Th. 285, 7; Sat. 334. Gristbitung, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Gristbittung, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

gristel, gristl, es; m. *Gristle*; cartilago, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 8.

gristel-bān, es; n. *A gristle bone*; cartilagueum os.

gristian to grind, grate, gnash, Hpt. Gl. 513.

gristlung, grystlung, e; Gnashing, grinding:—Tōþa grystlung stridor dentium, Lk. Skt. 13, 28.

gristra, an; m. *A baker of dough made from grist, a baker*; cerealis pistor, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 108; Wrt. Voc. 34, 37.

grīð, es; n. I. *peace limited to place or time, truce, protection, security, safety*. [The word comes into use during the struggles with the Danes. *Icel. grīð* (v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.) means first home, domicile, then in *pl. truce, peace, pardon*; frīðr is the general word, grīð the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum)]:—Leófsig ealdorman grīð wið hī gesætte alderman Leofsig made a truce with them, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25. ðonne nam man grīð and frīð wið hī then was truce and peace made with them, 1011; Erl. 145, 3, 4. We willaþ wið ðam golde grīð fæstnian for the gold we will make a truce, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. Heó gesohte Baldwines grīð she sought the protection of Baldwin, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 3; 1048; Erl. 178, 34: 180, 17, 19. Ða gyrnde he grīdes and gisla then he required security and hostages, 180, 6: 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Sette man him iv nihta grīð his safety was secured for four days, 1046; Erl. 173, 4. Godes grīð protection belonging to the church, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 99.

II. for the passages in which the word occurs as a technical term in the laws, see Thorpe, index to vol. i. of 'Ancient Laws and Institutes,' s. v. Schmid, p. 585, arranges the several 'griths' under the following heads:—(1) Place; churches, private houses, the king's palace and precincts; (2) Time; fasts and festivals, coronation days, days of public gemots and courts, times when the fyrd is summoned; (3) Persons; clergy, widows, and nuns. On this word, Stubbs, i. 181, says—The *grith* is a limited or localized peace, under the special guarantee of the individual, and differs little from the protection implied in the *mund* or personal guardianship which appears much earlier; although it may be regarded as another mark of territorial development. When the king becomes the lord, patron, and *mundborh* of his whole people, they pass from the ancient national peace of which he is the guardian into the closer personal or territorial relation of which he is the source. The peace is now the king's peace; . . . the *frith* is enforced by the national officers, the *grith*

by the king's personal servants: the one is official, the other personal; the one the business of the country, the other that of the court. The special peace is further extended to places where the national peace is not fully provided for: the great highways . . . are under the king's peace.' [A. R. Laym. griþ: *Orm. griþþ.*] DER. cyric-, hæles-, hād-, hand-grid. **grid-brice**, -bryce, es; *m.* [grid peace; brice, bryce a breach, violation] *A breach of the peace; pacis infractio vel violatio*:—Gridbrice *infractio pacis*, L. Th. ii. 531, 12. Bête man done gridbryce *let a man make amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 21; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 12.

gridian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed.* I. *to make peace*:—Lundene waru gridede wid done here the people of London made peace with the army, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 9. Gridode, 1046; Erl. 172, 6: 1070; Erl. 207, 19. Gridedon, 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Gridodon, 1087; Erl. 225, 15.

II. *to protect, give 'grith'*:—Hwllum healfice hādas gridian mihton ða ðe ðæs beforþ once those of high rank could extend protection to those that needed it, L. Eth. 7, 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Godes þeowas gridedan protected God's servants, 24; Th. i. 334, 24; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 37. Gridian and fridian, L. Eth. 6, 42; Th. i. 326, 16; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 11; 4; Th. i. 360, 28. [Laym. gridien.]

grid-lagu, e; *f. Law concerning 'grith'*, L. Eth. 7, 9; Th. i. 330, 22. **gridleās**, *adj.* Without 'grith' or protection, unprotected, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41.

gritta grit, *bran*; *furfur*:—Ðās gritta hic furfur, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. *v. gryt.*

groene green, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 31. *v. grēne.* **groetan to greet**; greeting a greeting. *v. grētan, grēting.* **grōf, pl. grōfon carved**, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; *p. of grafan.* **grom**. *v. gram.*

grōpian. *v. grāpian.* **grorn**, es; *m.* [?] Grief, sadness; luctus, mœror, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49.

grorne; *adv.* Sadly, mournfully, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 11; Cri. 1205. **grorn-hof**, es; *n.* A house of sadness, of woe, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 32; Jul. 324.

grornian; *p. ode To mourn, murmur*:—Grornaþ eal middangeard all the earth shall mourn, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Grornadun *murmurabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 20, 11.

grorning, e; *f. Complaint, mourning*:—Būta grornunge sine quarella, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6.

grot, es; *n.* A particle, an atom; particula:—Nān grot rihtwísnesse no particle of wisdom, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. Nān grot andgites no particle of sense, 41, 5; Fox 252, 22. Uncēþe ænig grot stapoles adstōd hardly any particle of foundation remained, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. [A. R. of al þe brode eorðe ne moste he habben a grot forte deien uppon, 260, 20: Havel. karf hem al to grotas, 472.]

GRŌWAN; *part. grōwende*; *ic grōwe, ðū grōwest, grēwst, he grōweþ, grēwþ, pl. grōwāþ; p. grēow, pl. grēowon; pp. grōwen To grow, increase, spring, sprout, spring up*; crescere, frondere, virere, germinare, florere:—Læteþ hiō ða blōwan and grōwan it lets these blow and grow, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rā. 35, 9; 90 a; Th. 338, 3; Gn. Ex. 73: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 84; Met. 22, 42; Salm. Kmbl. 969; Sal. 484. Spritte seō eorðe grōwende gærs germinet terra herbam virentem, Gen. 1, 11; Ps. Pl. 64, 11: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 13; Gen. 88. Ic grōwe frondeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Ic grōwe viroo, 26, 2; Som. 28, 44; Mk. Bos. 4, 27. Leāf and gærs geond Bretene blōweþ and grōweþ leaves and grass blow and grow over Britain, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 198; Met. 20, 99; 29, 140; Met. 29, 70; Ps. Th. 91, 11: 146, 8; Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159; Hy. 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 35. Eall se ðæl ðæs trēowes upweardes grēwþ all that part of the tree grows upwards, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hi grōwāþ geāra gehwilce on lencen tid they grow every year in spring time, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 133; Met. 29, 67; Ps. Th. 103, 12: 64, 11. Grēow grew, Beo. Th. 3441: B. 1718. Ða grēowon [MS. greowan] and blōsmodan [MS. blōsmodan] the lands grew and blossomed, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 35; Ps. Th. 106, 36, 37. Forhwī ælc sæd grōwe innon ða eorþan? why should every seed grow in the earth? Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31. Hwæt druge ðū grōwendra gifa? what madest thou of the growing gifts? Cd. 42; Th. 55, 6; Gen. 890. [O. Frs. grōwa: Icel. grōa: O. H. Ger. grōen, grūen virescere.] DER. a-, for-, ge-grōwan.

grōwnes, se; *f. Growth*:—Grōwnys hreōdes viror calami, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ne com ðær nænig grōwnes up ne wæstnas ne furþan brordas nil omnino, non dico spicacum, sed ne herba quidem ex eo germinare contigit, 4, 28; S. 605, 34.

gruncan prurire, Gl. Prud. 595.

GRUND, es; *m.* I. *ground, bottom, foundation*; fundus, fundamentum:—Grund fundamentum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 29: 6, 48; Rtl. 82, 34. Ælc sæ ðeah heō ðeop sý hæfþ grund on ðære eorþan every sea, though it be deep, hath its bottom in the earth, Lchdm. iii. 254, 20. Hordweard sōhte georne æfter grunde the keeper of the hoard sought eagerly along the floor [of the cave], Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: 5523;

B. 2765: 5510; B. 2758. Grunde getenge deep in the earth, i. e. lying, as it were, at the bottom of a hole, Elen. Kmbl. 226; El. 1114. Me to grunde teah he drew me to the bottom [of the sea], Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553: Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Ufan to grunde from top to bottom, 228; Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703: 229; Th. 310, 15; Sat. 726; Salm. Kmbl. 61; Sal. 31. Siō gitsung ðe nænne grund hafaf avarice which hath no bottom, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 92; Met. 8, 46. Mid fōtum ne mæg grund geræcan cannot reach the bottom with his feet, Salm. Kmbl. 453; Sal. 227; Beo. Th. 2739; B. 1367; Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wol. 20.

II. *ground, earth, land, country, plain*; terra, solum, campus:—Hie ðæt gild gebræcan and gefyldan eal ðō grund they broke the idol to pieces and cast it all to the ground, Blickl. Homl. 221, 33. Eal ðes ginna grund all this spacious earth, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Eall eorpan grund all the earth, 192; Th. 240, 5; Dan. 382. We men on grunde we men on the earth, Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 39; Hy. 9, 39. Neól ic fere and be grunde grafe prone I go and along the ground dig, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rā. 22, 2: 128 a; Th. 491, 23; Rā. 81, 3. Geond ealne yrmenne grund through all the earth, 14 b; Th. 30, 20; Cri. 481: 66 a; Th. 243, 14; Jul. 10: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35; Gen. 134: 69; Th. 83, 31; Gen. 1388: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. He grund gesōhte he fell to the ground, Byrht. Th. 140, 13; By. 287; Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Grund and sund earth and sea, 1494; An. 748. Geond grunda fela through many lands, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 30; Vid. 136. On grundum on earth, 17 b; Th. 43, 1; Cri. 682: 18 b; Th. 46, 28; Cri. 744. Of grundum, 18 a; Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Rūme grundas swilce eac rēde stréamas spacious plains and fierce streams, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 30; Jud. 349. Grēne grundas, Andr. Kmbl. 1551; An. 777; Beo. Th. 2812; B. 1404: 4152; B. 2073; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15.

III. *a depth, sea, abyss, hell*; profundum, abyssus:—On sæs grund in profundum maris, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. On grund in abissum, Lk. Skt. 8, 31. Grund eall forswalg the abyss swallowed up all, Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Sæs sidne grund the sea's spacious depth, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40; Menol. Fox 323; Men. 113; Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393: 849; An. 425; Beo. Th. 3106; B. 1551. Wese ic earmum gelic ðe on sweartne grund syddan astigaf ero similis descenditibus in lacum, Ps. Th. 142, 7. Ic of grundum cleopede of profundis clamavi, 129, 1. Ofer deópnesse ealra grunda above the depth of all abysses, Blickl. Homl. 141, 9. Deorce grundas in abyssis, Ps. Th. 134, 6: Cd. 213; Th. 265, 19; Sat. 10. Of grunde brymenes of profundo pelagi, Rtl. 61, 33. Of helle grunde from the depth of hell, Blickl. Homl. 67, 21: 85, 4: 33, 19: 65, 14. On helle grunde in the depth of hell, Th. Chart. 309, 8. Hēt hine ðære sweartan helle grundes gýman bade him rule the black hell's abyss, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 25, 31; Gen. 346, 349. To grunde to hell, 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269: 227; Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. Grip wið ðæs grundes stretch forth thy hands towards the abyss [hell], 228; Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Ðone deópan grund the deep abyss, Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. Hāne grund, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 13; Sat. 485. Grimne grund, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 16; Cri. 1527. Sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944. Ðās grimman grundas these grim depths, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 15; Gen. 407: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 23; Sat. 260. On ðām grundum helle tintreges in profundis tartari, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25; Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. [O. Sax. O. Frs. grund: Icel. grunnr the bottom [of the sea, etc.]: O. H. Ger. grunt fundus. profundum: Ger. grund: cf. Goth. afgrundiþa abyss; grundu-waddjus a foundation.] DER. bryten-, sæ-, wæter-grund; ungrund.

grund-bedd, es; *n.* The ground; solum, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 3; Rā. 81, 24.

grund-būende; *pl. Inhabitants of the earth*, Beo. Th. 2016; B. 1006; Salm. Kmbl. 578; Sal. 288.

grunde-hirde, es; *m.* A guard of the deep, Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136.

grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilge, -swylige, -swulic, -an; *f.* GROUNDESL; senecio:—Ompre, grundeswelge, ontre dock, grundsel, radish, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 25. Grundeswylige groundsel, Herb. 77, 1; Lchdm. i. 180, 5. Genim grundeswelgean take groundsel, L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 19: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 5: 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 15.

grund-fūs; *adj.* Ready for hell, hastening to hell:—Ðæt biþ feōndes bearn hafaf grundfūsne gēst that is a child of the devil, hath a spirit hastening hellwards, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 15; Mōd. 49.

grundleās; *adj.* GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo carens, profundissimus, immensus:—Se grundleās sæþ gæsta giemþe the bottomless pit holds the spirits, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546: Bt. 9, 4; Fox 22, 32. Grundleās gitsung boundless greed, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15; Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 7; Gen. 390. Wurdon grundleāse Geātes frige ðæt him seō sorglufu slāp binom Geat's loves were boundless so that anxious love took from him sleep, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 12; Deór. 15.

grundleās-líc; *adj.* Bottomless, unbounded, boundless, immense:—Swā grundleāslicu costung such immense temptation, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 10.

grundlinga, -lunga; *adv.* From the very bottom or root, entirely, totally:—Grundlinga odde mid stybbe mid ealle stirpatus: grundlunga funditus: grundlinga odde mid wyrtruman mid ealle radicatus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3, 4. Hi tobræcon ða burh grundlinga they destroyed the city to its very foundations, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 3; i. 72, 5. Grundlunge, ii. 164, 16.

grund-sceát, es; *m.* A region of earth, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42: 17 a; Th. 41, 2; Cri. 649.

grundsôpa ground soap; saponaria officinalis:—Cartilago, Gl. C. Lchdm. iii. 329, col. i.

grund-stân, es; *m.* A foundation-stone:—Grundstânas cementum, Ælf. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 70; Wrt. Voc. 61, 47. [Ger. grund-stein.]

grund-wæg, es; *m.* A foundation, the earth:—He on grundwæge men of deápe worde awehte he [Christ] on this ear/h raised men from death by his word, Andr. Kmbl. 1163; An. 582. [Cf. Goth. grundu-waddjus foundation.]

grund-wang, -wong, es; *m.* The bottom, ground, floor, the earth:—He done grundwong ongytan mihte he could perceive the bottom [of the lake], Beo. Th. 2996; B. 1496: 5533; B. 2770. Grundwong ofgytan to give up the earth, to die, 5169; B. 2588.

grund-weall, es; *m.* A foundation:—Des grundweall hoc fundamentum, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60. Ic lecce grundweall fundo, 37; Som. 39, 20. Se cræft is eallra bôclicra cræfta ordfruma and grundweall that art is the beginning and foundation of all literary arts, 50; Som. 51, 2; Wrt. Voc. 81, 6. Se grundweall ðara munta fundamenta montium, Ps. Th. 17, 7; Lk. Skt. 6, 48, 49; Homl. Th. ii. 588, 20; Chr. 654; Eri. 29, 11; Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. [Orm. grundwall: cf. Ger. grund-mauer.] v. grund-wæg.

grund-wela, an; *m.* Earthly wealth:—Him grundwelan ginne sealde hêt ðam sinhiwum sæs and eorþan tuddorteôndra teohha gehwilec wæstmas fêdan he gave them ample riches of earth, bade for the man and wife each of sea's and land's productive tribes bring forth fruits, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 1; Gen. 957.

grund-wyrgen, ne; *f.* A wolf of the deep [Grendel's mother], Beo. Th. 3041; B. 1518.

grunian; *p.* ode To make a loud noise, grunt:—Swÿn grunaþ sus grunnit, Ælf. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. grun, grunni, Grff. iv. 328.]

grunung, e; *f.* A crying out, roaring; rugitus, barritus, mugitus, Hpt. Gl. 462, 508.

grut vorago, Hpt. Gl. 423, 507; grutte abyssus, 529.

grut, indecl. but also dat. grýt, Lchdm. iii. 28, 9; *f.* GROUT, the wet residuary materials of malt liquor; cimentum cerevisiæ:—Wyrce clam of sÿrre rigene grút odde dæge work a paste of sour rye grout or of dough, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 17. Grút mealtes, i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. Genim ealde grút take old grout, i. 39, 2; Lchdm. ii. 100, 1: 28; Lchdm. ii. 68, 26; Lchdm. iii. 42, 28. [Worte siromellum, sed growte dicas agromellum, Wrt. Voc. 178, 3. Growtt hoc idromellum, 233, 33. Growte for ale granomellum, Prompt. Parv. 217, 3, where see note. Mod. Engl. grouts grounds, dregs.] Cf. next word; also cf. Icel. grautr; *m.* porridge.

grút; *pl. n.* Fine meal:—Grút pollis, Wrt. Voc. 290, 63; L. M. i. 61, 1; Lchdm. ii. 132, 15. VI Ambra grúta six measures of meal, Th. Chart. 471, 13. [Cf. grytta, grot, greót, and the preceding word.]

grym. v. grim.

grymede glyppus, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 128; Wrt. Voc. 45, 31.

grymetan. v. grimetan.

grymetung. v. grimetung.

gryn, es; *m.* n. [?] Lamentation, grief, affliction, evil:—Fela ic lādes gebād grynna æt Grendel much evil have I experienced, many a grief at Grendel's hands, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930. [Cf. O. H. Ger. grun; *m.* grunni; *f.* Grff. iv. 328; and see grunian, gynr. Or does gryn = grin?] **gryndan**; *pp.* ed. I. to found. [Ger. gründen.] v. ge-gryndan.

II. to come to the ground, to descend:—Gryndende descendens, Cot. 68, Lye. v. agryndan.

grynde, es; *n.* An abyss, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 2; Sat. 331. v. æfgrynde (Appendix), un-grynde.

grynel, es; *m.* Kernel; toles, Mone Gl.

grynian to ensnare. v. grinian.

gryn-smip, es; *m.* One causing grief, affliction, evil [gryn, q. v.], Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919.

gryre, es; *m.* Horror, terror, dread, something horrible, dreadful:—Ôdrum on gryre wæron to neôsienne alitis horroni erant visendum, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Him ðæs egesa stôd gryre fram ðam gæste terror was upon him therefore, horror from the spirit, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 6; Dan. 526; Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 12; Dôm. 21: 116 b; Th. 447, 22; Dôm. 43. Wæs se gryre læssa the horror was less, Beo. Th. 2569; B. 1282. Se lêðraca grimlic gryre the fire-drake, a fierce terror, 6074; B. 3041: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 20; Dan. 439. Wid ðæs egesan gryre against the terror of that fear, 197; Th. 245, 22; Dan. 467: 223; Th. 293, 13; Sat. 454. Ðæt he in done grimman gryre gongan sceolde that

he should go into that fell and fearful place, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 18; Gû. 543. Hie wyrd forsweop on Grendles gryre fate has swept them off into the terrible power of Grendel, Beo. Th. 960; B. 478: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 32; Exod. 20. Mid gryrum ecga with the terrors of swords, Beo. Th. 971; B. 483: 1187; B. 591. [Laym. grure: A. R. grure: O. Sax. gruri.] DER. fêr-, helle-, hinsid-, leôd-, wæl-, wësten-, wig-gryre. **gryre-brôga**, an; *m.* Terror, horror, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 12; Cri. 849.

gryre-fæst; *adj.* Terribly fast, Elen. Kmbl. 1516; El. 760.

gryre-faþ; *adj.* Terribly hostile or terrible in its variegated colouring, Beo. Th. 5146; B. 2576.

gryre-gæst, es; *m.* A dreadful guest, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560.

gryre-geatwe; *pl. f.* Terrible, warlike equipments, Beo. Th. 653; B. 324.

gryre-hwíl, e; *f.* A time of terror, Andr. Kmbl. 935; An. 468.

gryre-leôp, es; *n.* A song of terror, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786: Byrht. Th. 140, 8; By. 285.

gryre-líc; *adj.* Horrible, terrible, Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553; Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 27; Râ. 24, 3: Beo. Th. 2886; B. 1441: 4278; B. 2136.

gryre-sið, es; *m.* A terrible way, Beo. Th. 2928; B. 1462.

grystlung. v. gristlung.

gryt grues, Wrt. Voc. 287, 25.

grýto; *f.* Greatness; grossitudo:—Ungemetlicre grýto and micelnysse vincens grossitudine, Nar. 8, 22.

grytta and **gryttan**; *pl. f.* Grits, groats, coarse meal:—Ðæs gritta hic furfur, Ælf. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. Gretta furfures, Wrt. Voc. 83, 21. Beren mela odde grytta barley meal or grits, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 8: 39; Lchdm. ii. 250, 2. Grytte, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 9. Of berenum gryttum of barley grits, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 7: 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 19. Hwæte gryttan aþludes vel cantabra, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53. [Cf. A. R. gruttene brede, 186, 11: O. H. Ger. gruzze furfur; Ger. grütze; *f.* grit, groats.]

gû-dæd, e; *f.* A deed done in the past, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. v. iû-dæd.

guma, an; *m.* A man; vir, homo:—Grêtte ða guma ôðerne then one man took leave of another, Beo. Th. 1309; B. 652. God ealle cann guman gepancas Dominus novit cogitationes hominum, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Wiste ferhþ guman knew the man's mind, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Guman God wurþedon the men worshipped God, 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gumena aldor ruler of men, 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863. God gumena weard God, the guardian of men, 184; Th. 230, 22; Dan. 237. Gumena gehwylc each man, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 25; Cri. 821: 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Gumena bearn the children of men, Beo. Th. 1760; B. 878. Geared gumum gold brittade fared distributed gold to the people, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1181. [Laym. gume, gome; Piers P. gome: O. Sax. gumo; *m.* vir, homo: O. Frs. goma: O. H. Ger. goma; Goth. guma: O. Nrs. gumi; *m.* homo, vir, primipilus; Lat. homo.] DER. bryd-, dryht-, þeôd-guma.

gû-mann, es; *m.* A man of old:—Ðæm gûmonnum antiquis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 27. v. giô-mann.

gum-cynn, es; *n.* Mankind, men, a race, nation; humanum genus, gens, natio:—He þohte forgrípan gumcynne he resolved to destroy mankind, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Eom ic gumcynnes ânga ofer eorþan amongst men on the earth I am unique, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 11; Râ. 85, 12; Beo. Th. 5524; B. 2765. Swâ hwylic mægþa done magan deað æfter gumcynnum whatever matron brought forth this son amongst men, Beo. Th. 1892; B. 944. We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde we are of the race of the Gauts' people, 525; B. 260. [O. Sax. gum-kunni.]

gum-cyst, e; *f.* Manly virtue or excellence, munificence, liberality:—Ðu ðe lær be ðon gumcyste ongit learn from that, understand liberality, Beo. Th. 3450; B. 1723. He siððan sceal gôdra gumcysta geásne hweorfan afterwards shall he pass away wanting in all noble virtues, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 14; Jul. 381. Nû is þearf micel ðæt we gumcystum georne hýran now is it very needful that we with virtuous zeal attend, Andr. Kmbl. 3210; An. 1608. Abraham gumcystum gôð golde and seolfre gesálig Abraham, noble in his munificence, blessed with gold and silver, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 10; Gen. 1769: 86; Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810; Beo. Th. 2976; B. 1486. Gumcystum gôð brave [or munificent?], 5079; B. 2543. See the use of cystum under cyst III.

gum-dreám, es; *m.* The joys of men, this life:—He gumdreám of-geaf Godes leóht geceás he gave up the joy of men, chose God's light, Beo. Th. 4292; B. 2469.

gum-dryhten, es; *m.* A lord of men; vitorum dominus, Beo. Th. 3289; B. 1642.

gum-fêða, an; *m.* A troop of men, Beo. Th. 2807; B. 1401.

gum-man, -mann, es; *m.* A famous man, a man; vir clarus, homo, Beo. Th. 2061; B. 1028.

gum-ríce, es; *n.* Power, rule over men, a kingdom, the earth:—Nis ðe goda ænig on gumricce efne gelic éce Drihten non est similis tibi in

dis. Domine, Ps. Th. 85, 7. On *dam gumrice in that kingdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2439; El. 1221. Gumrices weard *the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 25; Dan. 176.

gum-rinc, es; *m. A man*:—Góðlic gumrinc a *goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rā. 84, 4. Dysiges folces gumrinca gyden a *goddess of the foolish people, of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53; Cd. 75; Th. 93, 27; Gen. 1552.

gum-stól, es; *m. A throne*, Beo. Th. 3908; B. 1952.

gum-pegen, es; *m. A man*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 11; Crā. 83.

gum-peod, e; *f. A nation, people*:—Gumpeóða bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 1; Gen. 226.

gund, es; *m. Matter, corruption*; pus, L. M. 1, 4: 2, 3; Lechdm. ii. 44, 23, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* gowude of eye *ridda, allugo*. See note, and v. Hall. Dict. gound. O.H.Ger. gund, gunt *virus, pus, tabum, tabes*.] DER. heals-gund.

gung; *adj. Young, youthful*; jüvénis, adolescens:—Ic eom gungre yldo *adolescentior sum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 3. Hí ofslógon ænne gungue Brytiscne man *they slew a young Briton*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 16. v. geong.

gungling a *youngling*.

GŪp, e; *f. [a poetical word] War, battle, fight*; bellum:—Gūp nimeþ freān *cōwerne war shall take away your lord*, Beo. Th. 5066; B. 2536; 4960; B. 2483; 3320; B. 1658; 2251; B. 1123. Sumne sceal gūp abredtan *war shall crush one*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 12; Vy. 16; 88 a; Th. 331, 15; Vy. 68. Bīdan Grendles gūpe to *await Grendel's attack*, Beo. Th. 970; B. 483. Gūpe gefýsed *ready for battle*, 1265; B. 630; Byrht. Th. 137, 27; By. 192; 140, 30; By. 206; Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. He gūpe rās fremman sceolde *he had to perform a war-slaughter*, Beo. Th. 5245; B. 2626; 4712; B. 2356. Grimre gūpe in *fierce fight*, 1058; B. 527. Ðonne hie to gūpe gār wudu *rærdon when to battle they reared the spearshaft*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 19; Exod. 325; Beo. Th. 880; B. 438; 2948; B. 1472; Byrht. Th. 132, 8; By. 13; 134, 34; By. 94; Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ðe ðe æsca tīr æt gūpe forgeaf *who gave thee martial glory in fight*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 11; Gen. 2109; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 123; Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 17; Cri. 674; Beo. Th. 3074; B. 1535; Byrht. Th. 140, 9; By. 285; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædeist. 44; Andr. Kmbl. 2661; An. 1332. Æt ðære gūpe Gārulf gecrang *at the battle fell Garulf*, Fins. Th. 62; Fin. 31. Ðær ðū gūpe findest *there wilt thou find conflict*, Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Ær ðū gūpe fremme *before thou do battle*, 2708; An. 1356; Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rā. 21, 25. Se ða gūpe genæs *he had come safe out of the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ðe ða gūpe forbeāh *who turned aside from the battle*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 315. Gūpe spōwan *to thrive in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115; Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393; Salm. Kmbl. 249; Sal. 124. Ic genēpde fela gūþa *I dared many a conflict*, Beo. Th. 5017; B. 2512; 5080; B. 2543. Guma gūþum cūþ *a man distinguished in battles*, 4362; B. 2178; 3920; B. 1958. [*Icel.* gunnr, gūðr *war* (only used in poetry); O. H. Ger. gund, Grff. iv. 219.] See Grmm. D. M. 393.

gūp-beorn, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*; vir bellicosus, bellator:—Gūpbeorna sum wicg gewende *one of the warriors turned his charger*, Beo. Th. 634; B. 314.

gūp-bil, -bill, es; *n. A war-bill, a sword*, Beo. Th. 5162; B. 2584; 1610; B. 803.

gūp-bord, es; *n. A warlike board, a shield*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 11; Gn. Ex. 203; Cd. 128; Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. [*Icel.* gunn-borð *shield*.]

gūp-byrne; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 648; B. 321.

gūp-cearu, e; *f. The care which is caused by battle*, Beo. Th. 2520; B. 1258.

gūp-cræft, es; *m. Warlike power or skill*, Beo. Th. 254; B. 127.

gūp-cwēn, e; *f. A warrior queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 507; El. 254; 661; El. 331.

gūp-cyning, es; *m. A warlike king*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 8; Gen. 2123; Beo. Th. 401; B. 199; 3942; B. 1969; 4660; B. 2335; 5119; B. 2563; 5348; B. 2677.

gūp-cyst, e; *f. Warlike excellence, bravery*:—Sunu simeones sweótum cōmon þrīde þeódmægen gūpcyste onþrang *the sons of Simeon came in troops, a third great force bravely pressed on* [or cyst=troop, band, and gūpcyste onþrang=pressed on in phalanx, cf. sweótum cōmon], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 24; Exod. 343. [*Cf.* hilde-cyst.]

gūp-deáþ, es; *m. Death got in fight*, Beo. Th. 4491; B. 2249.

gūp-fana, -fona, an; *m. A military standard, ensign, banner*; signum vexillum:—Ðær wæs se gūpfana genumen ðe hī ræfen hēton *there was the banner taken that they called the Raven*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Ðæt heofonlice tæcn ðære hālgan rōde is ūre gūpfana wīð done gramlican deófol *the heavenly sign of the Holy Rood is our banner against the fierce devil*, H. R. 105, 16; 52. Ða gūpfonan signa, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 1. Ðær wæron hī hund gūpfanena genumen *there were seven hundred standards taken*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 29; Th. Chart. 430, 1. Under gūpfanum *under the standards*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 32; Jud. 219. [*Icel.* gunn-fani:

O. H. Ger. gund-fano. Adopted in the French and Italian from the German, O. Fr. gun-fanon: *Ital.* gonfalone; hence *Mid. E.* gon-fanoun: and gun-faneur a *standard-bearer*, A. R. 300, 17.]

gūp-flān; *m. f.* or *gūp-flā*; *f. A war-dart*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063.

gūp-floga, an; *m. One that flies to battle, a dragon*, Beo. Th. 5049; B. 2528.

gūp-freá, an; *m. A warlike lord or prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 2667; An. 1325.

gūp-free; *adj. Bold in war*:—Gūpfrec guma *man bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2235; An. 1119.

gūp-freca, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 1; Ph. 353 [or perhaps this passage should be put under the preceding word]. Grame gūpfrecan gāras sendon *fierce warriors hurled spears*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. v. freca.

gūp-fremmente; *part. pres. One doing battle or fighting*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 14; Exod. 231; Beo. Th. 497; B. 246.

gūp-fruma, an; *m. A warlike chief*, Beo. Th. 39; B. 20.

gūp-fugel, es; *m. A bird of war, eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rā. 25, 5.

Gūp-geátas; *pl. The warlike Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3080; B. 1538.

Gūp-geatwe; *pl. f. Warlike dress or equipments*, Beo. Th. 796; B. 395.

gūp-gelāca, an; *m. A companion, comrade in war, a warrior*, Elen. Kmbl. 86; El. 43.

gūp-gemót, es; *n. A battle-meeting, battle, fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 1; Gen. 2056; Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 28; Rā. 16, 25.

gūp-getawa; *pl. f. War-equipments*, Beo. Th. 5265; B. 2636.

gūp-geþingu; *pl. n. The lot to be expected from impending war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2044; An. 1024; 2088; An. 1045. v. ge-þing III.

gūp-gewæd, es; *n. A martial dress, war-weeds*, Beo. Th. 5228; B. 2617; 5453; B. 2730; 5694; B. 2851; 5735; B. 2871; 459; B. 227; 5240; B. 2623.

gūp-geweorc, es; *n. A warlike work or deed*, Beo. Th. 1360; B. 678; 1967; B. 981; 3654; B. 1825.

gūp-gewinn, es; *n. Battle, warlike contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 434; An. 217; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 10; Rā. 6, 5.

gūp-hafoc, es; *m. A war-hawk, eagle*:—Earn grædigne gūphafoc *the eagle, greedy war-hawk*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædeist. 64. [*Cf.* Icel. gunnar-haukr.]

gūp-heard; *adj. Stout in war*, Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gūp-helm, es; *m. A helm*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487.

gūp-here, es; *m. A martial band, an army*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 18; Gen. 1967.

gūp-horn, es; *m. A war-horn, trumpet*, Beo. Th. 2868; B. 1432.

gūp-hrēþ, es; *m. Glory in war*, Beo. Th. 1642; B. 819.

gūp-hwæt; *adj. Active, vigorous in war, valiant*, Apstls. Kmbl. 113; Ap. 57. [*Icel.* gunn-hvatr.]

Gūp-lāc, es; *m. The hermit or saint of Crowland* [v. Crūland] *died at the age of 41*, in A. D. 714:—Gūplāc se nama ys on Rōmānisc, Belli munus the name Guthlac is in Latin, Belli munus, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 23. Se hālgā Gūplāc ðas word gehýrde *the holy Guthlac heard these words*, 4; Gdwin. 30, 9. Onginne ic nū be ðam life ðæs eādigan weres, Gūþlāces I begin now concerning the life of the blessed man Guthlac, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 2; Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 15; 113, 17; 115, 29. Hæfde Gūplāc ða on ylde six and twentig wintra ða he ærest on ðam wēstene [Crūlande] gesæt *then Guthlac was six and twenty years of age when he first settled in the desert* [Crowland], Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 3. Gūplāc æfter ðon fiftyne geår ðe he lædde his lif, ða wolde God his þeów gelædan to ðære ecan reste ðæs heofoncundan rīces *after Guthlac had led his life for fifteen years, then God would lead his servant to the eternal rest of his heavenly kingdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 19–22. A. D. 714, Hēr, forþferde Gūplāc se hālgā here, A. D. 714, the saint Guthlac died. Chr. 714; Erl. 44, 5. On ðone andeleftan dæg ðæs mōndes biþ sēc gūþlāces geleornes ðæs anceran on brytone *on the eleventh day of the month is the departure of St. Guthlac the anchorite in Britain*, Shr. 71, 2.

gūp-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song*, Beo. Th. 3048; B. 1522.

gūp-mæcga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. A].

gūp-maga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. B].

gūp-mōd; *adj. Of warlike mind*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306.

Gūp-myrc; *pl. The Ethiopians*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 10; Exod. 59. [*Cf.* Ælmyrca.]

gūp-plega, an; *m. War-play, battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 61; Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573; Apstls. Kmbl. 43; Ap. 22; Andr. Kmbl. 2737; An. 1371.

gūp-rēs, es; *m. A warlike attack*, Andr. Kmbl. 3061; An. 1533; Beo. Th. 5974; B. 2991; 3159; B. 1577; 4844; B. 2426.

gūp-reáf, es; *n. A warlike dress, armour*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387.

gūp-reów; *adj.* *Fierce in fight*, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58.
 gūp-rinc; *es; m.* *A man of war, warrior*, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838: 3007; B. 1501: 3766; B. 1881: Byrht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138: Andr. Kmbl. 309; An. 155: 783; An. 392.
 gūp-róf; *adj.* *Famous in war*, Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608: Elen. Kmbl. 545; El. 273.
 gūp-sceada; *an; m.* *One who harms by warlike attack*, Beo. Th. 4625; B. 2318.
 gūp-scear; *es; m.* *War-shearing, slaughter in battle*, Beo. Th. 2430; B. 1213. *v.* scear, inwit-scear.
 gūp-sceorp; *es; n.* *War-clothing; vestitus vel ornatus bellicus*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 329.
 gūp-scrūd; *es; n.* *War-clothing*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258.
 gūp-searo; *n.* *Arms, armour*, Beo. Th. 435; B. 215: 661; B. 328: Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127.
 gūp-sele; *es; m.* *A war-hall, hall in which warriors sit*, Beo. Th. 890; B. 443.
 gūp-spell; *es; n.* *War-tidings*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097.
 gūp-sweord; *es; n.* *A sword*, Beo. Th. 4314; B. 2154.
 gūp-præc; *gen. -præce; pl. nom. gen. acc. -praca; f.* *War-force; vis bellica*:—Mid gūp-præce *with war-force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 6; Gen. 1046: 93; Th. 119, 2; Gen. 1973.
 gūp-preát; *es; m.* *A martial band*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 2; Exod. 193.
 gūp-weard; *es; m.* *A war-guard, a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 26; Exod. 174; Elen. Kmbl. 27; El. 14.
 gūp-weorc; *es; n.* *A warlike work or deed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2133; An. 1068.
 gūp-wérig; *adj.* *Weary with battle*, Beo. Th. 3176; B. 1586.
 gūp-wiga; *an; m.* *A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4230; B. 2112.
 gūp-wine; *es; m.* *A comrade, friend in war*, Beo. Th. 3624; B. 1810: 5463; B. 2735.
 gūp-wudu; *a; m.* *War-wood, a spear*, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6.
 gýcel-stán. *v.* gicel-stán.
 gyd, gyddian. *v.* gid, giddian.
 gyden, *e; f.* *gydene, an; f.* *A goddess; dea*:—Iuno wæs swíde heálic gyden *Iuno was a very lofty goddess*, Salm. Kmbl. 121, 32. Sceolde bión gydene *was said to be a goddess*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 19; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53. *Op he gemette da graman gydena until he met the fierce goddesses*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Seó hæfde geháten heora gydenne Dianan *daet heo wolde here lif on fæmnháde alibhan she had promised their goddess Diana that she would live her life in virginity*; virgo vestalis, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 17. [Cf. Icel. guða: O. H. Ger. gutin, gutenna: Ger. göttin.]
 gydenlic; *adj.* *Nunlike, vestal*; vestalis, Cot. 179, Lye.
 gyf. *v.* gif.
 gyfa. *v.* gifa.
 gyfan. *v.* gifan.
 gyfen; *es; n.* *Ocean*:—Ne on gyfenes grund *not in ocean's bed [ground]*, Beo. Th. 2792, note; B. 1394. *v.* geofon.
 gyfi. *v.* gif.
 gyft. *v.* gift.
 gyfu, *e; gen. pl. -ena; f.* *A gift, grace; donum, gratia*:—Gyfu gif hwylc is of me *donum quodcumque ex me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 11. Godes gyfu was on him *gratia Dei erat in illo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 40; Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. *v.* gifu.
 gyfung. *v.* gifung.
 gy-fylness, *e; f.* *Completion, end*:—Op ða gyfylnesse ðisse worlde *until the end of the world*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 16. *v.* ge-fylness.
 gyhpa. *v.* gihpa.
 gyhpu. *v.* gehpo.
 gyld, gyldan. *v.* gild, gildan.
 gylða. *v.* gilda.
 gylðan; *p. ede To gild*, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 25. [Icel. gylla: O. H. Ger. uber-guldete; p.]
 gylðen, gilden; *adj.* *Golden; aureus*:—Gylðen wed *vel feoh arra*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 11; Wrt. Voc. 21, 6. Gylðen læfr *bractea*, 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Gylðen fel *bractea*, Cot. 27, Lye. Gylðena *vel* geylde *fatu crisendeta*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. Ða stōð ðær gylðenu onlicnes *then stood there a golden image*, Shr. 88, 22. Ðær is geat gylðen *there is a golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. On sumum gylðenum *wege to a golden wedge*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Under gylðenum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam gylðnan *gyldte to the idol of gold*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. Hring gylðenne *a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. [Laym. guldren: Orm. gilden; O. Sax. guldin: O. Frs. gulden, golden, gelden: Icel. gullinn: O. H. Ger. guldin: Ger. gulden, golden.] DER. eal-gylðen.
 gylðen-beáh, -beáge; *es; m.* *A crown*:—Mid gehálgodon gylðenbeáge *with the hallowed crown*, Lev. 8, 9.
 gylðen-feaxa; *adj.* *Having golden hair*; auricomus, Cot. 11, Lye. [Cf. ge-feaxe.]

gylðing-weeg *a gold mine, a vein of gold*; aurifodina, Cot. 16, 167, Som.
 gýlian; *p. ede To yell, shout out*:—Styrmd e and gýlede *shouted and yelled*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. *v.* gellan.
 gýllan yell, chirp, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489; Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. *v.* gellan.
 gýlm. *v.* gilm.
 gýlp, and its compounds. *v.* gylp, etc.
 GÝLT, gilt, gelt, gielt, *es; m.* *Guilt, crime, sin, offence, fault, wrong, debt, fine, forfeiture*:—Gylt facinus *vel culpa*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 67. Adames gylt *Adam's guilt*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5: 23, 5; Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408. For ðam gylte ðe hig worhton ðæt gildene celf *for the sin of making the golden calf*, Ex. 32, 35; Deut. 9, 21. Eustatius hæfde ge-cýdd ðam cyngde ðæt hit sceolde beón máre gylt ðære burhwaru ðonne his *Eustace had told the king that it was more the citizens' fault than his*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 9. Man geútlagode Ælfgár bútan Ælcen gylte *Ælfgar was outlawed without any crime [being proved against him]*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 28; 189, 35. Æt ðam forman gylte ðære fiobóte onfón *on the first offence to accept pecuniary compensation*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8; L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12; L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11; L. Ath. 1, 11; Th. i. 206, 3; L. Edg. S. 2, 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif he ðær gylt gewyrce *if he there do wrong*, L. Ath. 1, 8; Th. i. 204, 8. Gylt ceápes *crime in business*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 10. Purh forman gylt through the first sin, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998. Forgyf us úre gyltas *demitte nobis debita nostra*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12; Ps. Th. 84, 3. Gyltas *delicta*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Geltas, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Geltas, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 26; Ph. 461. Forgyfnesse ealra heora gylta *forgiveness of all their sins*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24; Elen. Kmbl. 1631; El. 817. Gyltum forgyfene *given up to sins*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. Forgeaf him done gylt *debitum dimisit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 27, 32. Ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeþ to mine *kinhelme omnes forisfacturas que pertinent ad regiam coronam meam*, Th. Chart. 423, 3. [Laym. A. R. gult: Orm. gult: Ayenb. gelt.] Cf. scyld.
 gýltan; *p.* gylte; *pp.* gylt *To commit guilt or sin, to be guilty*:—Ðara gyltendra scýlda *the sins of the guilty*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6; Hat. MS. [Orm. gilltenn: Wicl. giltten: O. E. Homl. gulte; p.] *v.* gylting, gyltend, a-, for-gyltan.
 gýlte ÆELT, gelled; *castratus, Som.*
 gýltend; *es; m.* *A debtor, an offender; debitor*:—Gyltend lapsus, Rtl. 189, 25. Swá swá we forgyfaþ úrum gyltendum *sicut nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris*, Mt. Bos. 6, 12. *v.* gyltende.
 gýltende. *v.* gyltan.
 gýltig; *adj.* *GUILTY, liable, bound; reus*:—Swá hwylc swá swereþ on ðære offerunge ðe ofer ðæt weofud ys, se ys gýltig *quicumque iuraverit in dono quod est super illud, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 18. [A. R. Heo is gulti of the bestes deaðe, 58, 17: Chauc. guilty.]
 gýlting; *e; f.* *Sinning, sin*:—Gýltingc *prævaricatio*, Rtl. 109, 41. Gyltingum *delictis*, 66, 29. Gyltingum, 124, 42.
 gýltlic *wicked, sinful*:—Gé gehýrdon gýltlice spræce *audistis blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65.
 gym *a gem.* *v.* gim.
 GÝMAN, gēman, gīman, giēman; *p. de To care for, take care of, take heed to, heed, observe, regard, keep; cum gen. acc.*:—Ic gýme mīn wedd *I will keep my covenant*, Lev. 26, 42. Ic geomor gýme ymb ðæs gæstes forwyrd ðonne ðæs lichoman *I care more earnestly about the spirit's destruction than the body's*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 12; Jul. 414. Ic ne gýme ðæs compes *I care not for the strife*, 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rā. 21, 35; Lev. 26, 43. Egesan ne gýmeþ *heads not terror*, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757. Dryhten mīn gýmþ *Deus curam habet mei*, Ps. Th. 39, 20. Oðres ne gýmeþ to gebiddane yrfweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4894; B. 2451. Se deópa seáð giémeþ gæsta *the deep pit keeps the spirits*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546. Se ðe ne giémeþ hwæder his gæst *se earm ðe eadig who heeds not whether his spirit be miserable or blessed*, Th. 95, 6; Cri. 1553. Swíde geomlice giémaþ ðæt hie ða eorþlican heortan gelæren *they take very diligent heed to instruct the worldly hearts*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 15; Hat. MS. Gýmaþ, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Ðæt he done stān nīme hlāfes ne gýme *to take the stone and neglect the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1229; El. 616; Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 32; Jul. 70. He sētes ne gimde *he did not care for food*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 110. Giēme, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 3; Gū. 121. Ðæt hig gimdon ðæs dæges and ðære nihte *to rule the day and the night*, Gen. 1, 18. Moises and Aaron and hira bærn gimdon ðæs temples *Moses and Aaron and their children took charge of the temple*, Num. 3, 38. Rihtes ne gýmdon *cared not for right*, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139; Cd. 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459; Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 22; Cri. 706. Hī gýmdon hwæder . . . *observabant si . . .*, Mk. Skt. 3, 2; Lk. Skt. 6, 7. Ne gim ðū drýcrafta *regard not the arts of wizards*, Lev. 19, 31, 26; Deut. 18, 10; Beo. Th. 3525; B. 1760. Gēm observe, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. Gýmaþ and warniaþ *intuemini et cavete*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6. Sceal ic nū æniges lustes gīman *shall I care now for any pleasure*, Gen.

18, 12. Ða ðe bet cunnon sceolon gýman ðæra manna *those who know better are to take care of other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 1; Ps. Th. 77, 10; Exon. 31a; Th. 96, 5; Cri. 1569. Gif his ðe gēman lyst *if you pleased to care about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 2; Met. 31, 1. Gýman ðæs grundes *to take charge of the abyss*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 31, 25; Gen. 349, 346. [Laym. A. R. 3emen: *Orm.* 3emenn: *Piers P.* 3eme: *Goth.* gaumjan: *O. Sax.* gōmean: *Icel.* geyma: *Dan.* gjemme: *Swed.* gömma: *O. H. Ger.* gōmnon.] DER. for-, ge-, ofer-gýman. v. gýman.

gýme, an; f. *Care*:—Hý ðæs wealles nāne gýman [giéman, Swt. 134, 21] ne dydan *they took no care of the wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. [Orm. fom: Laym. A. R. 3eme: *O. Sax.* gōma; f. *Icel.* gaumr; m. gaum; f. *heed, attention*: *O. H. Ger.* gouma; f. Grff. iv. 203.] Cf. gýmen.

gýmeleás; adj. *Careless, negligent, uncared for, wandering, stray*; negligens:—Gýmeleás feoh [giémeleás fíoh] *stray cattle*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9; Ps. Th. 70, 10. Ða gýmeleasan men ðe heora líf adrugon on ealre ídelnisse *careless men who passed their life in all frivolity*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 11. Gýmeleáse *heedless*, Exon. 73a; Th. 271, 33; Jul. 491; Blickl. Homl. 55, 30.

gýmeleásian; p. eðe *To neglect, be careless, despise*; negligere:—Monige gýmeleásedon ðām gerynum ðæs hālgan geleáfan *aliqui, neglectis fidei sacramentis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 6. DER. a-, for-gýmeleásian.

gýmeleáslice, gýmeleáslice; adv. *Carelessly*; negligenter, R. Ben. 44, Lye.

gýmeleásnys, se; f. *Carelessness*; negligentia:—Forþgewitenum gýmeleásnyssum *præteritis negligentias*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 5.

gýmeleást, gímelist, gímelést, e; f. *Carelessness, negligence, neglect*; negligentia:—Hit gelamp þurh gýmeleáste *evenit per culpam incuriae*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27. For gímeléstre *for negligence*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 6. Gímleáste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 376. On heora ágenre gýmeleáste *from their own carelessness*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 11; Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh preósta gýmeleáste *through the negligence of priests*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 6. Se Hælend ne forlét to gýmeleáste his gelufedan apostol *the Saviour did not leave his beloved apostle to neglect*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 33. [Orm. 3emeleste.]

gýmen, gēmen; f. *Care, heed, solicitude, diligence, superintendence, rule*; cura:—Se rēda rēn sumes ymbhogan ungemet gēmen *the fierce rain of some anxiety, immoderate care* [cf. se rēn ungemetlices ymbhogan, Fox 36, 19], Bt. Met. Fox 7, 56; Met. 7, 28; 101; Met. 7, 51. Ðinre gýmenne ic was beboden in *te jactatus sum*, Ps. Th. 21, 8. Hēr onfēng Pilatus gýmene ofer ða Iudeas in *this year Pilate received the government of Judea*, Chr. 26; Erl. 7, 6; to gýmenne, Erl. 6, 7. Of his biseceopian gýmenne *cura pastoralis*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 348, 35. Se stæf getācnap gýmene and hyrdædene *the staff is a symbol of care and guardianship*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 35. Man sceal healdan ðæt hālige hūsl mid mycelre gýmene *the holy eucharist must be kept with great care*, L. Alf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 11. He swā geornfulle gýmenne dyde ymb ða hēla ire peóde *tam sedulam erga salutem nostræ gentis curam gesserit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 3. Weoruldsorge and gýmenne forlétan *seculi curas relinqueret*, 4, 19; S. 587, 38. Gýmene dō se Abbod *curam gerit abbas*, R. Ben. interl. 27, Lye. DER. be-, un-gýmen.

gýmend, es; m. *A governor*; gubernator, Scint. 32.

gýmian jugulare, occidere, perfodere, Hpt. Gl. 495.

gýmung, e; f. *A marriage, nuptial*:—To gýmungum ðæs heofonlicum brýðgavam eádig fæmne ineode *ad nuptias sponsi cælestis virgo beata intravit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. v. gémung.

GYNAN *to gain*; lucrari, Lye.

gynd beyond. v. geond.

gyngra *younger*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26; comp. of geong.

gyngra, an; m. *A junior*; adölescentulus:—Gyngra ic eom *adölescentulus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 141. v. geongra.

gynian. v. ginian.

gynnan. v. ginnan.

gyngend yawning; hiulus, Gl. Prud. 703.

GYR *a fir tree*; abies, Lchdm. iii. 328, col. i. v. gyrtreów.

gyr, gýra; m. gyru; f. *Mud, fen, marsh*:—Gyr latamen, Hpt. Gl. 516. On gyran torr[?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. Gýrwe fenn palus, Ælf. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 29. Gyran, gyras *paludes*, Lye. [Cf. *O. Frs.* cere, gere *dirty water*.] v. gor, Gyrwas.

GYRD, gird, gerd, e; f. *A staff, rod, twig, as a measure of distance, a yard, as a measure of area, the fourth part of a hide*; virga, virgata:—Gyrd virga, Wrt. Voc. 80, 3. Ðū gyrd and ðin stæf *virga tua et baculus tuus*, Ps. 22, 5. Ðū ðines yrres gyrdre alýsdest *liberasti virgam hereditatis tuae*, 73, 3. Hit ys gird *it is a rod*, Ex. 4, 2. Ber Aarones girde into ðam getelde *bear Aaron's rod into the tabernacle*, Num. 17, 10; Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10; Homl. Th. ii. 8, 11; i. 62, 34. He gebletsode ða grēnan gyrdra *he blessed the green twigs*, 64, 1. Fíorþe half gird *three yards and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 2. Landes sumne dæl ðæt is ān gyrd *a certain portion of land, that is the fourth part of a hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 260, 32; 263, 7. Ðis synd ðære ānre gyrdre landgemæro *these are the boundaries of the one rood*, ii. 208, 18; L. In. 3

67; Th. i. 146, 1, 2; L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 24. Swā swýðe nearwelice he hit lētt út aspyrian ðæt næs ān ælþig hide ne ān gyrdre landes ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite *so very narrowly did he have things searched out that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land that was not put down in his book*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 35. [Orm. 3erdd: *A. R. Chauc.* Piers P. yerd: *O. H. Ger.* gardea, garda, gerta, kirta: *Ger. gerte*.]

gyrdan, girdan; p. gyrdre; pp. gyrded *To gird, bind round*; cingere:—Ða ðū gingra wære ðū gyrdest ðe . . . ðonne ðū ealdast óðer ðe gyrt cum *esses junior cingebas te . . . cum senioris alius te cinget*, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Se ðe hine nian gelome gyrt qua semper *præcingitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. He girde hine *he girded him*, Lev. 8, 7. Hine se hāla wer gyrdre grægan *the holy man girded himself with a grey sword*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865; Fins. Th. 27; Fin. 13. Gyrd nū ðin sword ofer ðin peoh *accingere gladium tuum circa femur*, Ps. Th. 44, 4; Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Gyrded cempa *a belted warrior*, Beo. Th. 4162; B. 2078. [Cf. gyrdra: *O. H. Ger.* gurtin: *Ger. gürtin*.] DER. be-, ge-, ymb-gyrdan.

gyrdel, es; m. *A GIRDLE, belt, zone, purse*; cingulum:—Gyrdel zona vel zonarium vel brachile vel redimiculum, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 28; Wrt. Voc. 40, 57. Gyrdel cingulum vel zona vel cinctorium, Wrt. Voc. 81, 47. Gyrdel strophium, Hymn. Surt. 103, 33. Fellenne gyrdel zonam *pelliciam*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4; Mk. Skt. i. 6. We hāþaþ on lēden quinque zonas ðæt synd fif gyrdlas *we call them in Latin quinque zonas, that is five girdles*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 20. Him bebead ðæt hī ne nāmon feoh on heora gyrdlum *præcepit ne tollerent in zona æs*, Mk. Skt. 6, 8. [Cf. gyrdill; m. *a girdle, purse*: *O. H. Ger.* gurtill; m. *cingulum, cinctorium, strophium, balteum*: *Ger. gürtel*.] v. gyrdels.

gyrdel-bred, es; n. *Pugilar*, Lye.

gyrdel-hring, es; m. *Ligula*, Lye.

gyrdels, es; m. *A girdle*:—Gyrdels cingulum, Recd. 40, 27; Wrt. Voc. 66, 35. Gyrdils zonam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 3, 4; 10, 9; Mk. Skt. 6, 8. Rul. Rush. i. 6; 6, 8; Rtl. 70, 7. Gelfic gyrdelse *sicut zona*, Ps. Th. 108, 19; Exon. 113b; Th. 436, 21; Rā. 55, 4; 114a; Th. 436, 34; Rā. 55, 11. v. gyrdel.

gyrdel-weg, es; m. *A road with a fence on either side* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

gyrd-wite, es; n. *Punishment with a rod, the punishment that came upon the Egyptians through Moses' rod*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15.

gyren = grin, Ps. Th. 118, 110.

gyrian, gyrgan; part. gyrigende; p. eðe, pl. gyredon. I. *to prepare*; preparare:—Gyrigende dūna *præparans montes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Gyrede setl his *paravit sedem suam*, 102, 19.

II. *to clothe*; vestire, amicare:—Swylce eac ða gegyrelan ðone lichoman Cūþbertes *gyredon sed et indumenta quibus corpus Cudberti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5. v. gearwian.

gyrla. v. gerela.

gyrman; p. de *To cry out, roar*:—Ic gymrde *rugiebam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 8.

gyrn, es; n. *Grief, affliction, trouble, evil, calamity, injury*:—Me biþ gyn wítoð *grief will be appointed me*, Exon. 104b; Th. 396, 18; Rā. 16, 6. Gyrn æfter gomene *grief after joy*, Beo. Th. 3554; B. 1775. Alýsed of leóðhete of gymre *rescued from the popular hate, from calamity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2301; An. 1152: 3168; An. 1587. He gilleþ geómorlice and his gyrn sefaþ *mournfully he cries out, sighs forth his grief*, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Gyrn þurh gástgedál *affliction through death*, Exon. 45a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834. Gyldap nū mid gymre ðæt heó goda ussa meahst forhogde *requite now with evil her contempt of our gods' might*, 74b; Th. 279, 25; Jul. 619. Ðæs ða hyre síddan gymre onguldon *for that the children grievously paid*, 61b; Th. 226, 23. Wita unrim grimra gymra *torments numberless, grim troubles*, 68a; Th. 252, 34; Jul. 173: 39a; Th. 129, 7; Gū. 417. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gorn-worð.] v. gyn.

gyrnan, girnan; p. de *To desire, beg, yearn*:—Ic ne me micles gymre I *do not desire much for myself*, Exon. 37a; Th. 121, 20; Gū. 291. Glædmód gymreþ ðæt he góðra mæst dæda gefremme *joyous is eager to perform very many good deeds*, 62b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 492. Ðæt mæden hire deáþes girnde *the maiden desired to die*, Apol. Th. 2, 24; 3, 8. Ne gymre gé ðæt eów man Læreówas nemne *vos nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Gyrnende orantes, Mk. Skt. 11, 24. [Laym. 3eornen, 3ernen, 3irnen: *Orm.* 3eornenn, 3eonnenn: *Piers P.* 3erne: *Goth.* gairnjan: *O. Sax.* girnean, gernean: *Icel.* gírna.] v. geornan.

gymre; adv. *Earnestly*; enixe:—Hí gymre cleopodon to Gode *they earnestly cried to God*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22. v. georne.

gyrnes, gymrys, -ness, -nyss, e; f. *Diligence, industry*; industria:—Þurh Osþrype gymrysse *per industriam Osthyrdæ*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 12. v. geornes.

gyrning. v. georning.

gyrn-stœf, es; m. *Affliction, trouble*:—Glæw gym-stafa *skilled in afflicting*, Exon. 68a; Th. 257, 10; Jul. 245.

gyrn-wracu; f. *Vengeance for trouble or injury*:—Gearo gyrynwræce *ready to revenge her grief*, Beo. Th. 4242; B. 2118; 2281; B. 1138.

Márum sárum gyldan gyrnwæce *with greater pains to revenge their trouble*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 16; Gú. 405.

gyrran. v. georran.

gyrretynde *roaring*; rugiens, Ps. Lamb. 21, 11. v. gyrran.

gyrst *gnashing, grinding*; stridor, Hpt. Gl. 513. v. grist.

gyrst; *adj. Grinding, grating*; stridulus, Hpt. Gl. 513.

gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg, gysternlic-dæg YESTERDAY; heri:—Gyrstan-dæg heri, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Swā he was gyrstan-dæg and æran dæg sicut erat heri et nudius tertius, Gen. 31, 5.

gyr-treow, es; n. A spruce fir; abies, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 128; Wrt. Voc. 32, 62. v. gyr.

gyrwan; p. ede; pp. ed. To prepare, make ready, make, put on, clothe, adorn; pārare, faciēre, vestire, ornare:—Angan hine gyrwan he began to prepare himself, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442; Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796. Ic hæbbe gewæld micel to gyrwanne gōðlecran stōl on heofne I have great power to form a better throne in heaven, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 30; Gen. 281. Cyning mec gyrwep since and seolfre the king adorns me with treasure and silver, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 10; Rā. 21, 9. Wer and wif bearn mid bleom gyrwaþ man and wife adorn their child with colours, 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. v. gearwian.

Gyrwas; pl. The people of a district in which Peterborough was situated:—Se was of Gyrwa mægðe de provincia Gyrviorum, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 22. Abbud dæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshamstede on Gyrwa[n] lande Abbas monasterii quod dicitur Medeshamstedi in regione Gyrviorum, 4, 6; S. 573, 41. v. gyt a marsh.

gyse yes:—Hig cwædon, —Eower lareow, ne gylt he gafol? Ðā cwæþ he, Gyse he ðep they said, —Your master, doth he not pay tribute? He said, Yes, he does; dixerunt, —Magister vester, non solvit didrachma? Ait, Etiam, Vulg. Mt. Bos. 17, 25. v. gese.

gyst, es; m. A guest:—Ic was gyst mōðor cildum factus sum hospes filiis matris meae, Ps. Th. 68, 8; Cd. 114; Th. 150, 1; Gen. 2485. DER. sele-gyst. v. gæst.

gyst-ern, es; n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:—To ðam gysterne to the guest-chamber, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 40. v. gæst-ern.

gysternlic-dæg yesterday:—Swylce gysternlic dæg, ðe forþgewāt tanquam dies hesternus quæ præterit, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

gyst-hūs, es; n. A guest-house, guest-chamber; hospitium:—Hwār is mīn gyst-hūs where is my guest-house? Mk. Bos. 14, 14. v. gæst-hūs.

gystigan to lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari, Scint. 47.

gyst-sele, es; m. A guest-hall; hospitalis aula:—Eðlelæse ðysne gystsele gihpum healdþ [MS. healdeþ] the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 4; Exod. 534. v. gæst-sele.

gyt you two; vos duo:—Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ [vos duo] nescitis quid [vos duo] petatis, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. v. git.

GYT, gytā. v. git, gita.

gytan. v. gitan, and its compounds.

gyte, es; m. A pouring, shedding, inundation, flood:—Beo his blōdes gyte ofer ūrum bearnum his bloodshed be upon our children, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 20. Gyte inundatio, Cot. 108, Lye. Ne mihton hī for ðam ormātan gyte heora fēt of ðære cytan astyrian they could not move their feet from the cottage for the excessive flood, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 6. Martyrdōm biþ gefremmed nā on blōdes gyte anum martyrdōm is effected not by bloodshed only, i. 544, 24; Mt. Kmbl. 23, 30. Mid teára gytum with sheddings of tears, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. [O. H. Ger. gussi diluvium; gussa inundatio; guz fusio, Grff. iv. 285; Ger. guss.]

gytenes. v. getenys.

gyte-sæl, es; m. Joy at the pouring out of wine:—Ðā was Olofurnus on gytesālum then was Holofernes joyous in feasting, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 22. [Cf. Ðā was on sālum since brytta, Beo. Th. 1218; B. 607 and 2345; B. 1171.]

gyte-streām, es; m. A current, flowing stream:—Ebbe vel gyte-streām reuma, Ælf. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20; Reed. 37, 65; Wrt. Voc. 63, 78.

gyt-feorm [?], L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

gytsere. v. gitsere.

gytsian. v. gitsian.

gytsung. v. gitsung.

H

IN Anglo-Saxon the letter *h* represents the guttural aspirate and the pure spirant. In later English the guttural *h* is generally represented by *gh*, e. g. leóht *light*, heah *high*. Under certain circumstances *h* takes the place of *c* and *g*, see those letters. In some cases it is dropped, e. g. bleo for bleoh; seon, *p. seah*; nabbā = ne habban. In the Northumbrian specimens the use of the initial *h*, especially in the combinations *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, is uncertain, e. g. eorta = heorta, haald = ald, hlif = lif, lysta = hlysta, hnætt = nett, nesc = hnesc, hræst = ræst, hræfn = hræfn. The name of the Runic letter was hægl *hail*:—Hægl byþ hwitust corna, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; the forms accompanying the poem and given by Kemble are these, H, H.

ha ha; interj. Ha ha!—Ha ha and he he getācniāþ hlehter on lāden and on Engliſc ha ha and he he denote laughter in Latin and in English, Ælf. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 17.

habban, tō habbanne, hæbbene; pres. part. hæbbende; pres. indic. ic hæbbe, hafa, ðū hæfst, hafast, he hæfþ, hafaþ, pl. habbaþ, hæbbaþ; p. hæfde; subj. hæbbe, pl. hæbben, habban; imper. hafa, pl. habbaþ; pp. hæfed.

I. cum acc. To HAVE, possess, hold, keep:—Swylce ge-trýwpa swā se cyng æt him habban wolde such pledges as the king wished to have from him, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Būton se biseop hie mid him habban wille unless the bishop want to have it with him, Past. Pref. Swt. 9, 6. Ða lāwedan willaþ habban ðone mōnan be ðam ðe hī hine geseoþ and ða gelæredan hine healdþ be ðum foresædan gesealde laymen will have the moon according as they see it, and the learned hold of it according to the aforesaid distinction, Lchdm. iii. 266, 10. Hē ða word nel on his heortan habban and healdan he will not have and hold those words in his heart, Blickl. Homl. 55, 8. Ðonne māgon wē is God ælmihtigne mildne habban then may we have God Almighty merciful to us, 107, 17. Hāt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas and habban forþ mid eow bið twelf men take twelve stones and have them along with you, Jos. 4, 3. Ðā hēt ic eald hrægl tōslitan and habban wið ðam fyre and sceldan mid just ergo scissas vestes opponere ignibus, Nar. 23, 30. Hwilec rihtæ hē āhte tō habbanne what dues he ought to have, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28; Cd. 15; Th. 18, 26; Gen. 279. Swā ða hālgan dydon ðe nāht ne gyrndon tō hæbbenne as the saints did who did not desire to have anything, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Se deaða byþ unceāde ælcon men on neāweste tō hæbbene it will be a hard matter for any one to have the dead man in his neighbourhood, 59, 15. Eall ðæt him was leofost tō āgenne and tō hæbbene all that he liked best to own and to have, 111, 27. Ic hæbbe gewæld micel I have much power, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 29; Gen. 280. Ic hafo, Beo. Th. 4307; B. 2510. Ic hafo, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 10; Gū. 1040. Ic hæbbe ðē tō seccenne sum þing habeo tibi aliquid dicere, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Se hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan who hath in his hands heaven and earth, 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Dis leoht wē habbaþ wið nýtenu gemæne this light we have in common with beasts, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Wē habbaþ nēðpearfe ðæt wē ongyton we have need to perceive, 23, 1. Ða his mære word habbaþ and healdþ qui facitis verbum ejus, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Æfter ðisum hæfde se cyng inmycel geþeapt after this the king held a great council, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22; St. And. 32, 29; Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 9. Hēr hæfde se cyng his hīræd æt Glæwceastre in this year the king held his court at Gloucester, 1094; Erl. 229, 27. Penda hæfde xxx wintra rice and hē hæfde l wintra ðā ðā hē tō rice fēng Penda reigned thirty years, and he was fifty years old when he came to the throne, 626; Erl. 22, 14. Ðæt cilde hæfde læsse ðonne þrý mōnðas ðæs þriððan gearas the child was not quite two years and three months old, Shrn. 104, 18; Cd. 55; Th. 68, 14; Gen. 1117. Iudas hæfde onlicnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian Judas was like those men that desire to do evil to God's church, Blickl. Homl. 75, 23. Hæfde cista gehwilec gārberendra x hund each troop contained a thousand warriors, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 11; Exod. 230. Hē ongan ða cnyhtas tō æxiene for hwig ðæt folc ðone Hælend swā yfele hæfde. Hig cwædon Hig habbaþ andan tō hym he asked the men why the people treated the Saviour so ill. They said, 'They bear malice to him,' Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 18. Hē sceal biōn stræc wið ða ðe āgyltaþ ond for ryhtwisesse hē sceal habban andan to hira yfele contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiae erectus, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 13. Oð ðet hē ðone castel hæfde until he got the castle, Chr. 1102; Erl. 238, 14. Hine se mōðega mæg Higelāces hæfde be honda the proud kinsman of Hygelac held him by the hand, Beo. Th. 1632; B. 814. Ædelwulf his ðohtor hæfde him tō cuene Ethelwulf had his daughter for his queen, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 5. Heo hyt for Crystes andwlytan æfre hæfde she ever considered it as Christ's countenance, St. And. 38, 4. Eal peodscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng all the nation considered him as full king, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 36; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 87; Met. 26, 44; Mt. Kmbl. 14, 5. Ða Seaxan hæfdun sige the Saxons got the victory, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8; 909; Erl. 101, 20. Hī hæfdon hine mid heom oþ ðæt hī ofslōgon hine they had him with them till they slew him, 1046; Erl. 174, 20. Hī on gewunan hæfdon they have been accustomed, L. Eth. 9, 31; Th. i. 346, 28. Hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte fenne men held him captive, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Ða hæfdon monige unwise menne tō worde and tō læsungelle quidam ridiculam fabulam texuerunt, Ors. i. 7; Swt. 40, 7. Gif cniht wæpu brede gilde se hlāford ān pund and hæbbe se hlāford æt ðæt hē mæge if a follower draw a weapon, let the lord pay one pound, and let the lord get from him what he can, Th. Chart. 612, 25. Ðæt ærest is ðæt man tō oðrum lædde hæbbe the first kind [of murder] is for a man to bear enmity to another, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Se ðe forhogað ðæt hē ænig gemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eadmōðnesse he that neglects to have any recollection of the Lord's meekness, 83, 16. Æghwilcum men biþ leofre swā hē hæbbe holdra freoðra mā the more friends every man has the better he likes it, 123, 1. Be ðam sacerde ðonne hē mæssað hwæt hē on him hæbbe of the priest when he says mass what he is to have on, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 128, 19. Āwriten is ðæt ðine englas

ðe on hondum habban it is written that *thine angels shall take thee in their hands*, 27, 14. Ða hwile ðe wē ðæt lif on ūrum gewælde habban *while we have the life in our power*, 101, 11. Uton geþencean hwylic handleān wē him forþ to berenne habban *let us consider what recompense we have to produce for him*, 91, 14. Hafa ðe wunden gold take for thyself the twisted gold, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa gefō if a freeman be taken with stolen goods upon him, L. Wiht. 26; Th. i. 42, 15; L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 16; 4. pref. Th. i. 220, 11. Wē beōþ hæbbende ðæs de wē ær hopedon we shall be in possession of that which before we hoped for, Homl. Th. i. 250, 34. Is seō stōw on micelre ārwurþnysse hæfed in magna veneratione habetur locus ille, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 12. Mid ðy hē mid done gesiþ hæfed wæs dum apud comitem teneretur, 4, 22; S. 591, 32. Adam and Eva on bendum wæron hæfde Adam and Eve were held in bonds, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26.

II. with *partitive gen.*—Hæbbe ic his on handa I have some of it in my hand, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Se de dara mihta hæbbe ārære cirican he who has the means let him erect a church, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 5; L. E. i. 3; Th. ii. 404, 22. Hē ne mōste ðæs fyrstes habban ðe hē gewilode he might not have any of the respite that he desired, Homl. Th. i. 414, 28.

III. with the *gerundial infin.* to express the future:—Ðone calic ðe ic to drincenne hæbbe calicem quem ego bibiturus sum, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 22 [cf. the formation of the future tense in the Romance languages].

IV. with an *uninflected participle*:—Ðū mē forlæred hæfst thou hast seduced me, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818. Ðæs lifes ðe dū hafast oflegen the life that thou hast slain, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 25; Cri. 1479. For ðissum ælþeodigum ðe wē on ðissum carcerne betýnd hæbbaþ on account of this stranger whom we shut up in this prison, Blickl. Homl. 245, 36. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāde Pharaone ye have made us hateful to Pharaoh, Ex. 5, 21.

V. with an *inflected participle*, sometimes also with an *uninflected participle* as well:—Ic mīnes þeodnes hafa hýldo forworhte I have forfeited my prince's favour, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 1; Gen. 836. Ðū hæfst ðe wið dryhten dýrne geworhtne thou hast made thyself dear to the Lord, 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. Ðū hafast helle bereafod and ðæs ðeas aldor gebundenne thou hast despoiled hell, and bound the prince of death, Blickl. Homl. 87, 22. Ðin āgen geleāfa ðe hæfþ gehæledne thine own faith hath saved thee, 15, 27; 85, 23. Ðās þing wē habbaþ be him gewritene we have written these things about him, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 40. Ða cwæþ Iacob Bearnleásne gē habbaþ mē gedōnne then said Jacob, Ye have made me childless, Gen. 42, 36. Hie hine ofslāgenne hæfdon they had slain him, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 1; 867; Erl. 72, 9. [Laym. habben, han: *Orm.* habbenn, hafenn: *A. R.* habben: *Goth.* haban: *O. Sax.* hebbian: *O. Frs.* hebbā, habba: *Icel.* hafa: *O. H. Ger.* haben.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, wið-, wider-, ymb-habban: nabban: bord-, daroþ-, dreām-, eard-, lind-, rand-, searo-hæbbende.

haca, an; m. a hook [?], bolt or bar of a door; pessulus, Gl. Mett. 658. [Icel. haki: *Dan.* hage: *Swed.* hake a hook: *O. H. Ger.* hako, hakko *uncinus, furca*: *Ger.* haken a hook, clasp: and cf. *Icel.* haka the chin.] See Skeat's Dict. hake, hatch, hackle.

haccian; p. ode; pp. od To hack; concidere, secando comminuere, Lye. [A. R. hackede; p: *Chauc.* hakke; *O. Frs.* (to-)hakkia: *Dut.* hakken to hew, chop: *Dan.* hakke to hack, hoe: *Ger.* hacken to chop, cleave.] v. tō-haccian.

hacele, an; f: hæcla, an; m [?] A cloak, mantle, upper garment, coat, cassock. Lye gives the following meanings lacerna, subucula, capsula, mantilia, pl.—Hacele clamis, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67; 110; Som. 79, 51; Wrt. Voc. 59, 22; 284, 65. Ða bewarh se ārleāsa gerēfa his ansýna mid his hacelan then the impious count covered his face with his cloak, Nar. 42, 24. Ða gegryde heō hý mid hārenre tunecan and mid byrnan ðæt is mid lytelre hacelan she dressed herself in a tunic of hair and in a byrnie, that is in a little cassock, Shr. 140, 30. Ða sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeān a black mantle [sagum] was sent to him, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 22. Saulus heōld ealra ðæra stēnendra hacelan Saul held the garments of all those who were stoning [Stephen], Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; i. 48, 1. Hæcla pallium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [Goth. hakuls; m. a cloak: *O. Frs.* hexil [= hekil (?)]: *Icel.* hekla; f. a kind of cowled or hooded frock: hókull; m. a priest's cope: *O. H. Ger.* hachul cuculla, casula.] See Grmm. D. M. 873 ff. DER. mæsse-hacele. "In the West of England the word *hackle* is specially used of the conical straw roofing that is put over bee-hives. Also, of the "straw covering of the apex of a rick," says Mr. Akerman, *Glossary of Wiltshire words*, v. Hackle.—Earle's Chronicle, p. 338.

hacine pusta, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 21; Wrt. Voc. 28, 4. hacod, es; m. a pike.—Hacod lucius, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 69; Wrt. Voc. 55, 72; 77, 73. Hacodas lucios, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [Haked a large pike (Cambridgeshire): *O. H. Ger.* hachit, hechit, hacid lucius, mugil: *Ger.* hecht a pike.] v. haca.

HÁD, es; m. I. person; persona:—Ðū ne besceawast nānes mannes hād non respicias personam hominum, Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Cyninges namau hæfde and wæs ðæs hādes wyl wyrþe regis nomine ac persona dignissimus, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 40, MS. B. Weorþian wē ða clāþas his

hādes let us honour the clothes of his person, Blickl. Homl. 11, 9. Hē was on ānum hāde twegra gecynda he was of two natures in one person, 33, 33. On þrým hādum efnespēðelficum in tribus personis consubstantialibus, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38; Homl. Th. ii. 42, 26. Þrý hādas synd worda. Se forma hād is ðe sprecþ be him sylfum āna . . . Se öðer hād ðe se forma sprecþ tō . . . Se þrida hād is be ðam ðe se forma hād sprecþ tō ðam öðrum hāde there are three persons of verbs. The first person is he who speaks about himself alone . . . The second person is he whom the first speaks to . . . The third person is he about whom the first person speaks to the second person, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 23, 49–53. Hād ðæt is persona, 15; Som. 17, 30.

II. sex:—Gewuldrad is se heānra hād the humbler sex is glorified, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Öðre monige æghwæðeres hādes alii utriusque sexus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12. Ælcere yldo and hāde omni ætati et sexui, 1, 1; S. 473, 22. Ðæt hē ne forðon wiffice hāde ārede ut ne sexui quidem muliebri parceret, 2, 20; S. 521, 25.

III. degree, rank, order, condition:—Hād gradus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 17. Gehwylces hādes menn men of every degree, Blickl. Homl. 47, 34; L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 19. Sundor ānra gehwile herige in hāde let each one separately praise thee in their degree, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 16; Dan. 371: 28; Dan. 377: Th. 240, 27; Dan. 393. Fore ælcum hāde ciricelica pro omni gradu ecclesiastico, Rtl. 175, 25; 193, 37. Wer on lāwedum hāde vir in laico habitu, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7, 4, 11; S. 579, 19. Hē on lāwedum hāde beōn sceolde he had to lead the life of a layman, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9. Heāra on hāde higher in rank, L. Eth. 6, 52; Th. i. 328, 14. Þurh hālgne hād gecýðed made known by clerks, Exon. 34 a; Th. 107, 27; Gū. 65. Seofou hādas syndon gesette on bōcum to Godes þēnungum intō Godes circan seven orders are appointed in books for God's ministries in God's church, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 1; L. Ælfc. C. 10; Th. ii. 346, 25. Monige sindon hādas under heofenum many are the conditions under the heavens, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 3; Gū. 2. Biscopas öððe öðera hāda episcopi vel reliquorum ordinum, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Wiotan ægder ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra wise men both clerks and laymen, Past. Pref. Swt. 3. Būtan hālgum hādum extra sacros ordines, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 16. Mid myclum hādum biscopas and cyningas those of high degree, as bishops and kings, Blickl. Homl. 109, 23; Homl. Th. ii. 122, 27. Swā wē settaþ be eallum hādum ge ceorle ge eorle so we ordain for all degrees both gentle and simple, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Ðām ðe heora hādas mid clāennesse healdan to those who keep their orders with purity, Blickl. Homl. 43, 4. Gemēnes hādes man clericus, L. Ecg. P. 2, 24; Th. ii. 192, 8; 16; Th. ii. 186, 31. Tō hāde fōn to take orders, 4, 8; Th. ii. 206, 7.

IV. state, condition, kind, nature, form [having the meaning which is preserved in the suffix -hood, -head]:—Leoht hafaþ hād hālgnes gāstes light hath the nature of the holy spirit, Salm. Kmbl. 817; Sal. 408. Se heāþrym ðæs Godes hādes the excellent glory of the Godhead, Blickl. Homl. 131, 18. Onsyñ yldran hādes the aspect of an older state [a more advanced age], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 12; Gū. 471. Wæs se sūpðuru hwæthwega hāde mære the south door was somewhat greater in form, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. On weres hāde in the form of a man, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād hādenstýrces mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Hād oferhogedon hālgan lifes they despised the state of a holy life, Cd. 188; Th. 235, 2; Dan. 300. Fēmann hād virginity, Exon. 9a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92: 14a; Th. 28, 10; Cri. 444. Cildes hād, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639: 61a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Þurh cnihtes hād onsyne wearþ he became visible in the form of a youth, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hælepa leofofost on gesiþes hād dearest of men as a comrade, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Næs sinc-māðdum sēla on swordes hād there was no better treasure among swords, 4393; B. 2193. Þurh hāstne hād by violence, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335; Exon. 8b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Þurh monigne hād in many a form, 54 b; Th. 191, 34. Blis manigra hāda cwiçera cynna the joy of many kinds of living creatures, Menol. Fox 182; Men. 92: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 15; Gū. 23. [Laym. hād, hōd: *Orm.* hād: *A. R.* hōd: *Ayemb.* hōd: *Goth.* haidus manner, way: *O. Sax.* hēd: *Icel.* heiðr honour: *O. H. Ger.* heit persona, sexus, ordo, gradus.]

—hād a suffix forming abstract nouns, e.g. biseoþ-, cild-, man-, wer-hād, etc. In the older English it is found combined only with nouns, while in the later stages of the language, as in *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* *O. H. Ger.* words are formed with it from adjectives. An early instance occurs in the Laud MS. of the Chronicle 'druncenheð,' 1070; Erl. 209, 35. In later English it takes two forms, -hōde, -hede; in modern times, -hood, -head. [O. Sax. hēd: *O. Frs.* -hēd, -hēde, -heid: *O. H. Ger.* -heit, -heiti: *Ger.* -heit: *Dan.* -hed.] v. hād.

hād-bōt, e; f. A recompense, compensation, or atonement for injury done to persons in holy orders, or hād-bryce; sacri ordinis violatio compensatio, L. E. B. 4; Th. ii. 240, 17; L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 13.

hād-breca, an; m. A violator of holy orders; sacri ordinis violator:—Hād-brēcan violators of holy orders, L. C. S. 6; Th. i. 380, 2; Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 3; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 178.

hād-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [hād II. *holy orders in the church*; brice *a violation, breach*] *An injury done to persons in holy orders, a violation of holy orders*; ordinis infractura, sacri ordinis violatio:—Gif hwā hādbryce gewyrce, gebēte ðæt be hādes mæde if any one do an injury to a person in holy orders, let him make amends for it according to the degree of the order. L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 16. On hādbricum [MS. hāubrican] in breaches of holy orders, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19; v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 148.

hādēlice; *adv.* *Personally*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13.

haderung [= hād-ārung?] *Personarum acceptio*, Som.

hād-grip, es; *n.* *Peace, security, or privilege of holy orders*; sacri ordinis pax, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hādian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od To ordain*:—Tō ðan ðæt hē hine hādian sceolde in order that he might ordain him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Lēton hig hādian tō bisceopum they got themselves ordained bishops, 1053. Erl. 188, 14. Ealdorlicnyðs ðæt hē bisceopas hādian mōste ordnandi episcopos auctoritas, Bd. 2, 8; S. 510, 5. Hine hādigan tō bys-ceope in episcopatus consecrare gradum, 3, 7; S. 529, 9, note. Sende hē hine tō hādiganne misit eum ordinandum, 3, 28; S. 560, 8. Hādigenne, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26. Hēr mon hādode Byrnstan bisceop tō Wintanceastre in this year Byrnstan was ordained to the bishopric of Winchester, Chr. 931; Erl. 110, 22. Ne hādige man æfre wudewan tō hradlice never let a widow take the veil too hastily, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 15. [Laym. hoded; *pp.* *Orm. hædedd.*]

hād-notu, e; *f.* *The employment, ministry, office belonging to holy orders*:—Būton hē forworhte ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mōste unless he should do amiss so that he might not exercise the office which belongs to his orders, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16.

hādod; *part. p.* *used as adj.* *Ordained, in orders, clerical as opposed to lay*:—Ða witan ge hādode ge lāwede the witan, both clerical and lay, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4; 1023; Erl. 162, 46; L. Edm. S. pref. Th. i. 246, 20.

hādor, es; *m.* *n* [?] *The clear, serene sky*; serenum:—Under heofenes hādor under heaven's serene, Beo. Th. 832; B. 416. [Cf. O. H. Ger. heiteri serenum; Icel. heið the brightness of the sky.] Cf. *rodor*, and see *hādor*; *adj.*

hādor, hādor; *adj.* *Clear [applied both to light and to sound], bright, serene*:—Hādor heofonleoma the clear heaven-light, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840; 2918; An. 1458; 178; An. 89; Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Scōp hwiulum sang hādor on Heorote at times the poet sang clear-voiced in Heorot, Beo. Th. 998; B. 497. Seō sunne on hādrum heofone scīneþ the sun shines in the clear sky, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15; Bt. Met. Fox 28, 95; Met. 28, 48. Hādre heofontungol the bright stars of the sky, Exon. 18a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693. Hādrum nihtum in clear nights, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 463; Met. 20, 232. Se ðe heofen peceþ hādrum wolcnum qui operit calum nubibus, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Singaþ hādrum stefnum they sing with clear voices, Elen. Kmbl. 1492; El. 748. [O. Sax. hēdor; O. H. Ger. heitar clarus, splendidus, serenus, micans; Ger. heiter; Icel. heiðr bright of the sky, stars].]

hādre, hādre; *adv.* *Clearly [of light and of sound]*:—Hādre scīneþ rodore candel the lamp of the firmament [the sun] shines brightly, Beo. Th. 3147; B. 1571. Hādre blican, scīnan to shine brightly, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115; 120b; Th. 462, 17; Hö. 53; 51b; Th. 179, 6; Gū. 1257. Swēga mæste hādre clearly with loudest melody, 64b; Th. 239, 10; Ph. 619; 54a; Th. 190, 26; Az. 79. ðonne siō sunne sweotolost scīneþ hādrost of hefone when from heaven shines the sun most clearly and brightly, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 7; Met. 6, 4. [O. Sax. hēdro.]

hād-swāpe *pronuba*, Ælf. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 79; Wrt. Voc. 52, 29. *v. n:xt word.*

hād-swāpe, -swāpe, an; *f.* *A bridesmaid*; *pronuba*, *paranympus* = παρὰνυμφος, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 56, 58; Wrt. Voc. 50, 38, 40; 288, 80. [Eit Müller compares hād in this word with Gothic. hējjo a chamber.]

hādung, e; *f.* *Ordination*:—On ðære smyrung biþ lācedōm and ne biþ nā hādung in the unction is healing and there is not ordination, L. Ælf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 33. Bisceopum gebyrcp ðæt hī ne beon tō feohgeorne æt hādunge it is fitting for bishops not to be too eager after money at ordination, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32. On ælcere hādunge se ðe gehādod biþ hē biþ gesmyrod mid gehālgodum ele at every ordination he that is ordained is anointed with consecrated oil, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 25; 124, 2. ðæt hē ne hādung ne hālegung ne dō not to ordain nor consecrate, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 4. [Orm. hading.]

hæbbendlic; *adj.* *Habilis*:—Sume habbaþ sceortne i amabilis luf-gendlic, habilis hæbbendlic, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. ii. 41.

hæbbenga; *adv.* *With constraint, constrainedly*. [Somner gives this word and explains it by *cohibito*, but it appears to be an adverb like *eallenga*, etc.]

hæbern. *v.* *hæfern*.

hæc; *gen.* *hæcce*; *f.* *A hatch, grating, a gate made of lattice-work* [?]:—Of ðære caldan hæcce, Th. Chart. 394, 15, 21; 395, 10, 22, 28; 396, 4, 5, 14. [Prompt. Parv. hec, hek, or hetch, or a dore

antica. On this word the following note is given:—"Antica, a gate, or a dore, or hatche est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori," Ortus. "An heke antica," Cath. Ang. "Ostiohim hek," Roy. MS. 17 c. xvii. f. 27. "Hatche of a dore hecg," Pals. "Guichet, a wicket, or hatch of a doore," Cotg. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck-door is one partly latticed and partly panelled. See also Skeat's Dict. *hatch*.] Cf. *haca*.

hæca *pellulus*, Som. v. *haca*.

hæcce, e; *f.* *A crosier*:—Ðis mycel is gegolden of ðære cysicean W. cuninge . . . of ðam candelstæfe x pund and of ðære hæcce xxxiii marca this much has been paid by the church [of Worcester] to king William . . . from the candlestick x pounds, and from the crosier xxxiii marks, Th. Chart. 440, 4. ðæt hæcce wæs eall of gold and of seolfre the crosier was all of gold and silver, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Eall ðæt dider com ðæt wæs done hæcce and sume scrīne and sume rōden all that came there was the crosier and some shrines and some crucifixes, 32. [Cf. *haca*.]

hæced. *v.* *hacod*.

hæcele. *v.* *hacele*.

hæcewol *exactor*, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 94; Wrt. Voc. 18, 44.

hæc-wer, es; *m.* *A weir with a grate to take fish*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 15, 22. ['A salmon-heck, a grate to take them in,' English Dialect Society, No. 30, p. 82. *v.* *hæc*.]

hædern. *v.* *hæddern*.

hædre; *adv.* *Strailly, hardly, oppressively, anxiously*; *arcte, anxie*:—Hyge hædre [hearde, A.] wealleþ my mind is agitated with anxiety, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. [Mine sǣwle] hædre gehogode hǣl save [my soul] oppressed by anxious thoughts, Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 5; Hy. 4, 62.

hædre. *v.* *hādre*.

hæfd. *v.* *heāfod*.

hæfdling. *v.* *efen-hæfdling, heāfodling*.

hæfe, es; *m.* *Leaven*; *fermentum*:—Warniaþ fram herodes hæfe cavete a fermento herodis, Mk. Skt. 8, 15. [Cf. O. H. Ger. hefo; *m. fax*: Ger. hefen yeast.] *v.* *ge-hafen*.

Hæfeldan the name of a Slavonic people:—Wylte ðe man Hæfeldan hæt, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 18, 39; 19, 18. In explanation of this double naming, Bosworth, p. 36 (translation), quotes 'Wilsos, Henetorum gentem ad Havelam trans Albim sedes habentem.' *v.* note 12.

hæfen, e; *f.* *Having, property, possession*:—Be his āgenre hæfene according to his own property, Homl. Th. i. 582, 28; 580, 22; ii. 400, 2. [Icel. höfn; *f.* a holding, possession: cf. O. H. Ger. haba possessio: Ger. habe.]

hæfen, e; *f.* *hæfene*; an; *f.* *A haven, harbour, port*:—Of ædre healfre ðære hæfene from either side of the harbour, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Ic ann ða hæwene on Sandwic I grant the port of Sandwich, Th. Chart. 317, 21. Ða hæfanan on Sandwic the port of Sandwich, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 3; 1090; Erl. 226, 26. [Icel. höfn; *f.* Dan. havn: Ger. hafén.]

hæfen-blæte, es; *m.* *A haven-bleater* [?], a sea-gull; bugium, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 128; Wrt. Voc. 29, 23.

hæfenleās; *adj.* *Without property, poor, needy*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 5. *v.* *hafenleās*.

hæfenleāst, e; *f.* *Poverty, penury*:—Þurh hæfenleāste through poverty, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19; Ps. Lamb. 43, 27. *v.* *hafenleāst*.

hæfer, es; *m.* *A he-goat, buck*; *caper*:—Hæfer caper, Wrt. Voc. 288, 17. Nim hæferes smeras take goat's grease, Lchdm. iii. 14, 8. [Icel. hafr: Lat. caper.]

hæferbite, es; *m.* *Forceps*, Som.

hæferblæte, es; *m.* *Bicoca*, Ælf. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 54; Wrt. Voc. 21, 42; 280, 28. [Cf. hammer-bleat the snipe, English Dialect Society, No. 20, p. 42.]

hæfern, es; *m.* *A crab*; *cancer*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 63. Hæfern concern = cancer [?], 291, 31. *v.* *wæter-hæfern*.

hæft, es; *m.* I. *one seized or taken, a captive*:—Hē licgan geseah hæftas in hylle he saw captives lying in hell, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 27; Sat. 717; 217; Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202; Exon. 10a; Th. 10, 18; Cri. 154; Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Wē ðe biddað ðæt ðū gehýre hæfta stefne we beseech thee to hear the voice of the captives, Exon. 13a; Th. 22, 32; Cri. 360. Under hæftum amid the captives, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 9; Sat. 319.

II. *one taken and enslaved, a slave, servant*:—Ðā bebohtan bearn Iacobes Ioseph ðær hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte in servum venundatus est Ioseph, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Hweorfon ða hæðenan hæftas fram ðam hālgan cnihton the heathen slaves went from the holy youths, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Gearwe stōdun hæftas heār-sume ready stood the slaves obedient, Exon. 43a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [Icel. hafr a prisoner, bondman: cf. Goth. hafts joined: O. Sax. haft: O. H. Ger. haft vincitus, captivus.]

hæft, es; *m.* I. *a bond, fetter*; *vinculum*:—Būtan hæftum without bonds, Salm. Kmbl. 823; Sal. 411; Cd. 222; Th. 291, 8; Sat. 148; Tō hæftum geferian to bring into bonds, 216; Th. 274, 2; Sat. 148; 215; Th. 270, 17; Sat. 92. Of hæftum lēdan to bring out of captivity,

224; Th. 296, 20; Sat. 508: 225; Th. 299, 21; Sat. 553.

captivity, bondage, imprisonment, keeping; captivitas, custodia:—Is des hæft tō dan strang this imprisonment is so severe, Elen. Kmbl. 1403; El. 703: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583. Hē betæhte hine on ðam hæfte sixtyne cempum tō healdenne he committed him to the keeping of sixteen soldiers to hold, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 29. Hē of hæfte áhlōd folces unrim from captivity he drew forth people numberless, Exon. 16a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568: Andr. Kmbl. 2797; An. 1401: 2938; An. 1472. Him on hæft nimep takes into bondage to him, 11b; Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260: 41a; Th. 138, 1; Gū. 569: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 31. In hæftum in custodias, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 12. [Icel. haft, hapt; n. a bond, chain: O. H. Ger. haft; m: Ger. haft; m. clasp, rivet: haft; f. imprisonment.]

hæft, hæfte, es; n. A haft, handle; manubrium:—Hæft and helfe manubrium, Ælf. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sie fealo bryderes horn take a knife, the handle of which is yellow ox-horn, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 22: 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 21. Folc Ebræa fuhton hæfte guldun hyra fyrngesifit fægum swordum the Hebrew folk fought with the haft [=sword, a part put for the whole, cf. ord, ecg?], with stained swords repaid their quarrels of old, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263. [Prompt. Parv. heft manubrium: Icel. hepti; n. a haft or hilt: O. H. Ger. hefti capulum, manubrium: Ger. heft haft, handle.]

hæftan; p. hæfte; pp. hæfted, hæft To seize, bind, arrest, make captive, imprison:—Gif hē nite hwā hine áborgie hæfton hine if he knows not who will be his surety let them arrest him, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8. Seō stōw ðe dū nū on hæft eart the place in which you are now imprisoned, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. Hæft mid bringa gesponne bound with the clasp of rings, Cd. 25, 17; Gen. 762. Hringan hæfted confined with rings, Exon. 102b; Th. 387, 8; Rā. 5, 2. Tō bodanne hæftedum prædicare captivis, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 18. [Goth. haftjan: O. Sax. heftian to bind, fetter: O. H. Ger. heftan: Ger. heften.] DER. be-, ge-hæftan. v. hæft.

hæfte-clomm, es; m. Fetter, bond:—On hæfdenra hæfteclommum in the fetters of heathen men, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 16.

hæfte-dóm, es; m. Captivity, service, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 129; Met. 25, 65.

hæften, e; f. Captivity, custody:—Ða betste of ðes eorles hīrde innan ānan fæstene gewann and on hæftene gedyde he took the best of the earl's household within a fortress and placed them in custody, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 29.

hæft-encel, -incel, es; m. A slave; emptitus, Cot. 74, Lye.

hæfte-neōd, e; f. Custody, prison [?]:—Ure bān syndon tōworpene be helwæna hæftenecōdum dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum, Ps. Th. 140, 9. [Grein gives as the meaning of the word studium captandi vel tribulandi; but is not infernum here paraphrased as the 'prison of the dwellers in hell?']

hæfting, e; f. A fastening:—Belucaþ ða ærenan gatu and ða hæftinga gehealdap ðæt wē ne beōn gehæfte close the brazen gates and keep the fastenings that we be not captured, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 16. [Cf. Ger. heftung.]

hæftling, es; m. A captive:—Hæftling captivus, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 41. Ðā áxode se ealdorman done hæftling hwæder hē purh drycraeft his bendas tōbræce then the alderman asked the captive whether he broke his bonds by witchcraft, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10. Nabochodonosor hergode on ludeiscrē leode and hī hæftlingas tō Babilone gelædde Nebuchadnezzar warred on the Jewish people and led them captives to Babylon, 58, 6: i. 108, 21: Gen. 31, 26.

hæft-mēce, es; m. A hilted sword, Beo. Th. 2918; B. 1457.

hæft-néd, -niéd, -nýd, e; f. Captivity, thralldom, custody:—Israhēla folc on hæfnéde Babiloniscum cyninge þeowde the people of Israel served the king of Babylon in captivity, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27. Lýsan of hæft-néde to release from captivity, Elen. Kmbl. 593; El. 297. On hæfnéde habban to hold in captivity, Blickl. Homl. 85, 23. On hæfnýde gelædan to lead into captivity, Ps. Th. 14, argument: L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. All Angelcyn ðæt būton Deniscra monna hæfnéde wæs all the English that were not held in subjection by the Danish men, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 28. On hæfnéd lēdan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. Gehweorf ure hæfnéd converte captivitatē nostram, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Se Drihten ðe ūs fram deofles hæfnédum álysde the Lord who redeemed us from the devil's thralldom, Homl. Th. i. 546, 34. Twegen gerefan on ðæra hæfnédum wæs se apostol gehæfd two counts in whose custody the apostle was held, ii. 294, 21.

hæftnian; p. ede; pp. ed To seize, capture:—Hī hæftniaþ captabunt, Ps. Lamb. 93, 21. Hæftned lædde ða on hæfnéde lange lifdon capitivam duxit captivitatem, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

hæft-nop, -nep, es; m. Custody, keeping, imprisonment:—On hæftnope biþ gehæfd he will be imprisoned, Lchdm. iii. 200, 34. On hæftnepe gebringan to imprison, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 21. Ðær hē on hæftnepe wæs where he was imprisoned, 1101; Erl. 237, 40.

hæftnung, e; f. Captivity, fastening, confinement:—Hē hine gewrāþ

gelomlice ac hine ne mihte nānes cynnes hæftnung gehealdan he often bound him, but no kind of fastening could hold him, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. On hæftnung in captivity, 86, 3: Ps. Spl. 13, 11. Ær hē forðferde hē beað ðæt man sceolde unlesan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wæron ere he departed he ordered that all those men who were in confinement should be released, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 39. Dōn on hæftnung to put into confinement, imprison, 1087; Erl. 225, 36.

hæft-nýd, v. hæft-néd.

hægl, hægl, es; m. I. hail:—Fýr, forst, hægel and gefeallen snāw ignis, glacies, grando, nix, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hægl, Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Cymep hægles scūr a shower of hail cometh, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 13; Gen. 808. Hægias and snāwas hails and snows, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Heora wūgeardas wrāde hægle nēde fornāmon occidit in grandine vineas eorum, Ps. Th. 79, 47. Sealde heora neāt hæglum tradidit grandini jumenta eorum, 77, 48.

II. the Anglo-Saxon rune H = h, the name of which letter is hægl:—H byþ hwitust corna hail is whitest of grains, Hick. Thes. 135; Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4. Hægias twegen two H's, Exon. 112a; Th. 429, 27; Rā. 43, 11. v. hagal.

hæghāl, adj. Safe, uninjured; incolumis:—Eftgiondwearda ūsig āmorgenicum tidum hæghāle representa nos matutinis horis incolomes, Rtl. 124, 15: 98, 39: 174, 37.

hægl-faru, e; f. A hailstorm, Exon. 78a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105.

hægl-scūr, es; m. A shower of hail, hailstorm, Andr. Kmbl. 2515; An. 1259. v. hag-al-scūr.

hæg-steald, hæge-, heh-, es; m: e; f [?] One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, bachelor, virgin; mansionarius, cælebs, juvenis, virgo:—Hwæder hē sig hægstalðe ðe hæmedceorl utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28. Hægsteald cælebs, 14; Th. ii. 142, 13. Hægsteald mōðige wīgend unforthē youths courageous, warriors fearless, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. His hægstaldas his young warriors, Fins. Th. 81; Fin. 40. Hægstealdas and fæmnan juvenes et virgines, Ps. Th. 148, 12. Swilce geongum hægstalæde ut ephebo hircitallo, Mone B. 3434. Hehstald virgo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i. 23; Lk. Skt. Lind. i. 27. Hehstald virgines, Rtl. 47, 36. Hehstaldon virginibus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 1. Of heghstalde ðe virgine, Rtl. 126, 3. v. hago-steald.

hæg-steald, adj. Unmarried, young:—Hægstealdra, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862: Beo. Th. 3782; B. 1889. See the preceding word.

hægsteald-hād, es; m. The unmarried state, bachelorhood, virginity:—Hehstaldhād virginitas, Rtl. 105, 19; Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 36. Hægstealdhād calibatus, Mone B. 1419.

hægsteald-līc; adj. Virgin; virginialis, Rtl. 66, 1.

hægsteald-man = hægstalð, q. v., Cd. 151; Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192: Exon. 113b; Th. 436, 18; Rā. 55, 3.

hægstealdnis, e; f. Virginity:—Hehstaltnisse virginitalis, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3.

hægtesse, an; f. A witch, hag, fury:—Helle-rūne vel hægtesse pythonia, Ælf. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. Hægtesse Tissiphona, 113; Som. 79, 115; Wrt. Voc. 60, 22. Gif hēr inne sý isenes dæl hægtessan geweorc hit sceal gemytan . . . gif hit wære ylfa gescot odde hit wære hægtessan gescot nū ic wille ðin helpan if herein there be a bit of iron, a witch's work, it shall melt . . . if it were an elf's shot or it were a witch's shot, now will I help thee, Lchdm. iii. 54, 1-12. v. Grmm. D. M. 992.

hæg-porn, es; m. Hawthorn:—Hægþorn alba spina, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 50; Wrt. Voc. 33, 46. Genim hægpornes leáf take leaves of hawthorn, Herb. 37, 6; Lchdm. i. 138, 17. Of ðam mappulðre tō ðam hægporne from the maple to the hawthorn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 424, 3. [Icel. hægþorn: M. H. Ger. hagedorn.]

hæg-weard, hæcg-, es; m. A hayward, the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 11, 12. [A. R. heiwad: Prompt. Parv. heyward agellarius. The following note is given on this word, p. 234:—'Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of agellarii, the common herdwad of a town or village, called bubulcus, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the hayward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. "Inclusarius a heyewarde." "Inclusorius a pyunner of beestes." "Haiward, haward qui garde au commun tout le bestail d'un bourgade."']

hæl, es; n. Omen, auspice:—Hæl sceāwedon they observed the favourable omen (for Beowulf's undertaking), Beo. Th. 414; B. 204. [Icel. heill; n. omen, auspice: O. H. Ger. heil omen, auspiciū.]

hæll, e; f. Health, safety, salvation, happiness; salus:—Seō hæll cymep sythle fram Gode salus a domino, Ps. Th. 36, 38. Tō-ðæg ðisse hīrwædene ys hæl geworden this day is salvation come to this house, Lk. Bos. 19, 9; Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cristes þenung is ūre hæl and folca álysednys

Christ's service is our salvation and the redemption of peoples, ii. 586, 32. Him cūp gōd hæl good health will come to them, Lchdm. i. 342, 9. Sý him hæl Osanna, Mt. Kmb. 21, 9. Hærdlice heora hæle brūcāþ speedily they enjoy their health, Homl. Th. i. 510, 8. Brūc dīsses beāges mid hæle use this collar with good fortune, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Hēht hē Elenan hæl ābeōdan he bade them greet Elene, Elen. Kmb. 2004; El. 1003; Beo. Th. 1311; B. 653. Dīne hæle syle salutare tuum da, Ps. Th. 84, 6. [Laym. heal: O. Sax. hēli; f. Icel. heill; f. good luck, happiness: O. H. Ger. heili; f. salus.] Cf. hæl; n. and hālu.

hæl, *adj.* Hale, safe, whole, sound:—Hæle and trume safe and sound, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. v. hāl.

hæla, v. hēla.

hælan, *p. de*; *pp. ed* To heal, make whole, cure, make safe, save; sanare, salvere:—Ys hyt ālyfed tō hælennē on restedagum si licet sabbatis curare, Mt. Bos. 12, 10. Earm heora ne hælþ hig brachium eorum non saluabit eos, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. Sæord mīn ne hælþ mē gladius meus non saluabit me, 43, 8. Hæl ūs on hēanessum Hosanna in the highest, Blickl. Homl. 72, 12; Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 13. Hælaþ untrume heal the sick, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. Ic offrige mīne lāc Hælendum Criste I will present my offerings to Jesus Christ, Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Hī hrædlice hælde wæron sanavit eos, Ps. Th. 106, 19. [Goth. hailjan; O. Sax. hēlean; O. Frs. hēla; O. H. Ger. heilan sanare, curare, salvere: Ger. heilen.]

hæl-bære, *adj.* Salutory, Lye.

hæle, *es*; *m.* A man, brave man, hero [a word occurring only in poetry]:—Frōd hæle the aged man, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 14; Gen. 1222. Boitius se hæle hātte that man was called Boethius, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53; Cd. 74; Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502; 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446; 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589; Andr. Kmb. 287; An. 144. [Icel. in poetry only, hálfr a man.]

hæle, *an*; *f.* Health, safety:—On gode standeþ mīn gearu hæle in Deo salutare meum, Ps. Th. 61, 7.

hælend, *hælend*, *es*; *m.* A healer, Saviour, Jesus:—Se Hælend ðe is genemmed Crist Iesus qui vocatur Christus, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Ðū nemst bys naman Hælend. Hē sōþlice hys folc hāl gedēþ fram hyra synnum vocabis nomen ejus Iesum; ipse enim saluum faciet populum suum a peccatis eorum, 1, 16. Iesus is on Lēden Saluator and on Englis Hælend Jesus is in Latin Saluator and in English healer, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 22; i. 94, 27; Shrn. 47, 28. Hælend Crist Jesus Christ, Homl. Th. i. 420, 32. Ðū eart sōþ hælend thou art the true Saviour, Hy. Grn. 8, 16. [Laym. hælend (2nd MS. helare): Orm. hælennde: O. Sax. hēliand; O. H. Ger. heilant; Ger. heiland.]

hælendlic, *adj.* Healthy, salutary; salvans, prosperus, Hpt. Gl. 442, 511. [O. H. Ger. heilantlich salubris.]

hæletend, v. hælētend.

hæleþ, *heleþ*, *es*; *m.* A man, warrior, hero [a word occurring only in poetry, but there frequently]:—Gleāwferhþ hæleþ the man wise of mind, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152; 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182, 94; Th. 122, 13; Gen. 2026; Beo. Th. 383; B. 190; 668; B. 331. Hæleþas heardmōde warriors stern-minded, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. Hæleþ hātene wæron Sem and Cham Iafēþ þridde the heroes were named Shem and Ham, the third Japhet, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550. Hæleþa scyppend creator of men, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 7; Cri. 266; Cd. 98; Th. 129, 6; Gen. 2139; Andr. Kmb. 41; An. 21. Hæleþa bearn the children of men, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30; Gen. 752. Heleþa sceppend creator of men, Hy. Grn. 8, 34. [Laym. hæleþ, heleþ: O. Sax. helid: O. H. Ger. helid (appears first in 12th cent. v. Graff. iv. 544): Ger. held.]

hæleþ-helm, *es*; *m.* A helm which makes the wearer invisible, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 2; Gen. 444. [O. Sax. helid-helm: O. H. Ger. helot-, helant-helm latibulum.] v. Grm. D. M. 432, and cf. heoloþ-helm.

hælotop, *es*; *m.* Greeting, Hosanna, Hpt. Gl. 467.

hælettung, *e*; *f.* A greeting, salutation:—Hælettungæ on gemōte salutationes in foro, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 23, 7.

hælfre, *e*; *f.* A halter:—Hælfre capistrum, Wrt. Voc. 84, 8. On hælfre in camo, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. Hælftra chamos, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [O. H. Ger. halitra brachiale, capistrum: Ger. halfter.]

hælig, *adj.* Slippery, easily moved, fickle, inconstant; levis:—Ðam ungestæþþegan and ðam hælga ðū miht secgan ðæt hē biþ winde gelicra oððe unstillum fugelum levis, atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab auius differt, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23. [Cf. Icel. háll slippery: O. H. Ger. hāli lubricus, caducus.]

hæling, *e*; *f.* Healing:—Ic nān yfel on hym næbbe gemet be hælinge I have found no evil in him with regard to healing, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 21. [Prompt. Parv. heeling: O. H. Ger. heilunga sanatio: Ger. heilung.]

hælnes, *se*; *f.* I. haleness, salvation:—Nū sint hælnessē dagas now are the days of salvation, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 246, 14. II. a sanctuary:—On circan and on hælnessan in churches and sanctuaries, L. Eth. 7, 25; Th. i. 334, 26. v. hālignes.

hælnes-grip, *es*; *n.* Privilege of security belonging to a sanctuary, L. Eth. 7, 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hælo, v. hælū.

hælsend, *es*; *m.* An augur, Cot. 73, Lye.

hælsere, *es*; *m.* A soothsayer, diviner; aruspex, augur, extispex, Cot. 190; exorcista, Lye. v. hālsere.

hælsian to foretell; augurari, ariolari, auspicari, Cot. 14, 17, Lye. v. hālsian.

hælsung, *e*; *f.* Divination, augury; augurium, Cot. 11, Lye.

hælp, *e*; *f.* Health, healing, cure:—Ðām ārist rihtwisnyse sunne and hælþ is on hyre fiderum to them shall arise the sun of righteousness, and healing is on its wings, Lchdm. iii. 236, 31. Ðes þegen bæd for his þeowan hælþe this officer prayed for the health of his servant, Homl. Th. i. 128, 1. For hælþe heora untrumra for the healing of their sick, ii. 396, 21. Ūre lichamana hælþe wē āwendāþ we pervert the health of our bodies, 540, 9. Ealle ða wundra and hælþa āwritan to write down all the miracles and cures, 28, 10. [O. H. Ger. heilida sanitas, salus.]

hælu, *hælo*; *indecl. f.* Health, safety, salvation:—Æt him is hælu mīn ab ipso salutare meum, Ps. Th. 61, 1. Sý hælu ūrum Gode ðe sitt of his þrymssetle salvation be to our God that sitteth on his throne, Homl. Th. i. 538, 18. Hælo, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 1; Cri. 411. Hælu būtan sære health without pain, 32 a; Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Tō hælo hýde to a haven of safety, 20 b; Th. 53, 33; Cri. 860. For heora sǣwla hælu for the salvation of their souls, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 1. Hælo, L. M. Th. i. 102, 7. Uton hælū sēcan let us seek salvation, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Drihten ūs sealde hǣle and ēce ālysednysse the Lord gave us salvation and eternal redemption, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. Heo forstel hire hælu she stole her health, 394, 12. Gif gie hælo beādas si saluta-veritis, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 47. v. hæl.

hælu-bearn, *hælo*, *es*; *n.* A child who brings salvation, the Saviour, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 1; Cri. 586; 19 a; Th. 47, 12; Cri. 754.

hæman, *p. de*; *pp. ed* To lie with, have intercourse with, to marry; concumbere, coire, nubere:—Wit wæron swīde unrōte geworden for ðy hǣmede ðe wē wendon ðæt wit hǣman sceoldon we became very sad on account of the intercourse that we expected we should be obliged to have, Shrn. 39, 21. Mid ðām hǣlepum hǣman wolden, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 18; Gen. 2458. Gif hwylc man wið ðores riht-ǣwe hǣmf if any man lie with the lawful wife of another, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Hē hǣmf unrihtlice he commits adultery, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. Ðām mannum ðe deofol mid hǣmf for those women with whom the devil hath carnal commerce, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8. Ne hǣmeþ ne hǣmde biōþ neque nubent neque nubentur, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 22, 30; 19, 10. Gif hwilc carlman hǣmde wið wīman hire unþances if any man lay with a woman against her will, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 7; Num. 25, 1. Ne hǣm ðū unrihtlice commit not adultery, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 7. Gif ænig man hǣme mid ðores wīfe if a man be found lying with a woman married to an husband, Deut. 22, 22; L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 98, 9.

hǣmed, *es*; *n.* A lying with, sexual intercourse, marriage; coitus:—Ða ðe rihtlice healdāþ hyra ǣwe and for bearnes gestreōne hǣmed begāþ those who rightly observe their marriage and for procreation of children have carnal intercourse, Homl. Th. i. 148, 22. Mægþhād biþ forloren on hǣmede maidenhead is lost in intercourse, ii. 10, 5; 220, 4. Be hǣmede de coitu, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 26. On unrihton hǣmede in adulterio, Jn. Skt. 8, 4; Shrn. 132, 6. Ic wið brýde ne mōt hǣmed habban with a bride I may not have intercourse, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 11; Rā. 21, 28. Hǣmed connubium, Mone Gl. 340. Hǣmeda connubii convenientia, 417. Hǣmeda himeneas, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 2. Hǣmō nubtia, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 1.

hǣmed-ceorl, *es*; *m.* A married man:—Hwæder hē sig hægsteald ðe hǣmedceorl utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28. **hǣmed-gemāna**, *an*; *m.* Matrimony, marriage; matrimonium, Cot. 129, Lye.

hǣmed-gifta, *pl. f.* Nuptials; hymenæi, Cot. 102, Lye.

hǣmed-lāc, *es*; *n.* Sexual intercourse; coitus, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 11; Rā. 43, 3.

hǣmed-scipe, *es*; *m.* Marriage, matrimony; connubium, Hpt. Gl. 482; lenocinium, seductio, 521.

hǣmed-ping, *es*; *n.* Carnal intercourse, venery, matrimony:—Siō lufu ðæs hǣmedpinges biþ for gecynde the desire of intercourse is from nature, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14; Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Be hǣdenra manna hǣmedpinge de gentiliū hominū matrimonio, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 128, 27. Gif hī him betwýnan hǣmedþing fremmen si inter se fornicationem commiserint, 16; Th. ii. 144, 9. Be hǣmedþingum: eallum þýrum lichomum hǣmedþing ne dugon of venery: venery does not do for all dry constitutions, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 28; 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 4.

hǣmed-wif, *es*; *n.* A married woman; uxor, matrona, Cot. 136, Lye. **hǣmere**, *es*; *m.* One who lies with another; concubinus, Lye.

hæn, *hen*, *henn*, *e*; *f.* A hen:—Hæn gallina, Recd. 36, 56; Wrt. Voc. 63, 10. Seo henn gallina, Mt. Kmb. 23, 37; Lind. Rush. henne. Hænne æges geolocan the yolk of a hen's egg, L. M. 1, 2, 23; Lchdm.

ii. 38, 6; 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 40, 10. [*Icel.* hænna: *O. H. Ger.* henna: *Ger.* henne.]

hænan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* *To stone*:—For hwylcum ðæra weorca wylle gē mē hænān . . . ne hænē wē ðē for gōdum weorce *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis* . . . de bono opere non lapidamus te, Jn. Skt. 10, 32, 33; 11, 8. Ðū ðe ða witegan hænsta quæ prophetas lapidas, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Eall folc ðis hænþ plebs uniuersa lapidabit nos, 20, 6. Hænē hine man mid stānum let him be stoned with stones, Lev. 20, 2. v. hæn.

hæneþ, heneþ, es; *m. Hæneþ*:—Hæneþ, hæneþ, Herb. 27, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 1, 3; Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. [*Icel.* hampr: *O. H. Ger.* hanaf: *Ger.* hanf: *Lat.* cannabis: *Grk.* κάνναβις. 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the Greek word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the Latin *cannabis*, which certainly made its way to them.' Curtius, i. 173.]

hæn-fugul, hen-, es; *m. A hen*:—Henfugul gallina, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 21. Gewurp to sumum hen [hæn, M.S. B.] fugule throw it to a hen, Herb. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 92, 16. iiiii hænfulgas four hens, Th. Chart. 509, 18. Ðær æfter swulten ða henne fugeles after that the hens died, Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 25.

hæne-belle, an; *f. Henbane*; hyoscyamus, Lchdm. iii. 60, 7. Henne-belle, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 3, 6. Henne-belle *simphoniaca*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 96; Wrt. Voc. 30, 42.

hænnewol; *n. m. Henbane*, Lchdm. iii. Gloss.

hæplic; *adj. Equal*; compar, Cot. 35, Lye. v. ge-hæp.

hæpse, an; *f. A hasp, clasp, fastening*:—Hæpse sera, Wrt. Voc. 81, 20; *clustella*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Sum slōh ða hæpsan one struck the hasps [of the door], Th. An. 124, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hespe of a dore pessulum: *Icel.* hespa a hasp, fastening: *Ger.* haspe.]

hæpsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To hasp, fasten with a bolt*:—Ic scitte sum loc oðde hæpsige sero, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21.

hær, hær, es; *n. Hair, a hair*:—Hær capillus, Wrt. Gl. 70, 30; pilus, Recd. 38, 21; Wrt. Voc. 64, 30. Hær pili, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 54; Wrt. Voc. 42, 62. Loccas vel unscoren hær comæ, 70, 56; Wrt. Voc. 42, 64. Gif hær tō þicce sīe if the hair be too thick, L. M. i. 87, 3; Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Ne sceal eow beon forloren ān hær of eowrum heafde there shall not a hair of your head be lost, Homl. Th. i. 236, 22. Ðū ne miht wyrcan ān hær ðīnes feaxes hwīt oððe blacc thou canst not make one hair of thy locks white or black, 482, 19. His reaf was geworht of oluendes hære his raiment was wrought of camel's hair, ii. 38, 9. Ðæt fren ne cume on hære ne on nægle that iron come not on hair, nor on nail, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Ne losað ðæt heafod ðonne ða hær beoþ ealle geestadelode the head perishes not when the hairs are all restored, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35. Wið widerweard hær onweg tō adōnne for contrarious hairs, to remove them, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Hæras heafdes capilli capitis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Hiora is mycle nā ðonne ic niē hæbbe on heafde nū hæra feaxes multiplicati sunt super capillos capitis mei, Ps. Th. 68, 4. Mid hērum oððe fæx hire capillis suis, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Se eadiga was blide on andwintum mid hwitum hērum the blessed man was cheerful in aspect, clothed with white hair, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 20. Mid olfendes hērum gescrýd clothed with camel's hair, i. 330, 2; Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Ic beléas hērum ðām ðe ic hæfde I lost the hairs that I had, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 36; Rā. 27, 5. [*O. Sax.* hār: *O. Frs.* hær: *Icel.* hār: *O. H. Ger.* hār: *Ger.* haar.] For notices as to the importance attached to the hair in early times, see Grimm R. A. pp. 146, 240, 283, 339, 702; and see *feax* and its compounds. DER. hrycg-, tægl-hær.

hære, an; *f. Hair-cloth, sack-cloth*; cilicium, saccus:—Gefyrn hī dydun dædbōte on hēran and axan olim in cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egissent, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 21. Mid hēran gescrýdd clad in sackcloth, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27; Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Se cnyning dyde hēran tō his lice the king put sackcloth next to his skin, Homl. Th. i. 568, 13. Ðū slite hēran mīne conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. [*Laym.* ane ladicche here: *A. R.* here, here, 'Iudit werede here:'] *Prompt. Parv.* hayre cilicium. Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum a heere. An haire cilicium: *Icel.* hæra; *f.* *O. H. Ger.* hārta, hāra; *f.* cilicium, saccus.]

hærean-fagol [?] *a hedge-hog*:—Stān gener hæreanfagol *petra refugium herinacis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. v. hatte-fagol.

hærelōf. v. herelof.

hæren; *adj. Made of hair*; cilicius:—Hē hine ða gegyrede mid hārenum hrægle swīde heardum and unwinsum he clothed himself then with a garment of hair very hard and unpleasant, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. Wring þurh hārenne clāþ wring through a hair cloth, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. Reaf hāren vestimentum cilicium, Ps. Lamb. 68, 12. [*Wick.* heeren: *M. H. Ger.* hærin: *Ger.* hāren.]

hærenes. v. herenes.

hærfest, es; *m. Harvest, autumn*:—Hærfest autumnus, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 9; Wrt. Voc. 53, 23. Autumnus is hærfeste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. Se hærfest welig on wæstmum the autumn rich in fruits, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 27; Fox 74, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 123; Met. 29, 62. Hærfest aestatem, Ps. Spl. 73, 18. Ðæt gewrixle dara feower tȳda ðæt is lencten and sumer and herfest and winter the change of the four seasons,

that is spring and summer and autumn and winter, Shr. 168, 12. Ðæs ilcan hærfestes in the course of the same autumn, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 13. Foran tō hærfestes emnihte ante æquinoctium autumnale, L. Ecg. P. 11; Th. ii. 208, 2; Th. Chart. 151, 11. On hærfæste in autumn, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Ðis was on hærfest this was in autumn, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* herueste autumnus: *Icel.* haust; *n. autumn*: *O. H. Ger.* herbst; *m. autumnus*: *Ger.* herbst autumn.]

hærfest-handful *a due belonging to the husbandmen on an estate*:—Eallum æhte-mannum gebyreþ hærfesthandful omnibus ehtemannis jure competet manipulus Augusti, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

hærfestlic; *adj. Autumnal*:—Hærfestlic dæg autumnalis dies, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 19; Wrt. Voc. 53, 29. On ðæs hærfestlican emnihtes ryne in the course of the autumnal equinox, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28; 252, 1.

hærfest-mōnaþ, es; *m. September*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 54. [*Cf. Robt. of Glouc.* Pe nexte moneþ afturward, þat heruest moneþ ys, He let clepe aftur hym August ywys. *Icel.* haust-mānuðr: *O. H. Ger.* herbst-manop: *Ger.* herbst-monat September.]

hærfest-wēta, an; *m. Autumnal wet*; humor æstatis, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 7.

hæriht; *adj. Hairy*; crinitus, setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hæring, es; *m. A herring*:—Hwæt fēst ðū on sē? Hæringas quid capis in mari? Aleces, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðes hæring hoc-allec, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 22. Hæring allec vel jairus vel taricius vel sardina, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 3. Hæring taricius vel allec, Wrt. Voc. 77, 62. xxx þūsenda hærnyngs ælce eāre 30 thousand herrings every year, Cod. Dipl. iv. 172, 3. [*O. Frs.* hereng: *O. H. Ger.* harinc: *Ger.* haring.]

hæring-tīma, an; *m. Herring-season*:—Twegen hærings-tīman two herring-seasons, Th. Chart. 338, 34.

hærlīc. v. hērlīc.

hær-loccas; *m. pl. Locks of hair, curls*; cincinni, crines, Hpt. Gl. 526. hærn, e; *f. The tide, waves, sea*:—Hærn æstus, flustrum, Cot. 81, Lye. Hærn eft onwand back went the waves, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531. [*Icel.* hrönn a wave.]

hærn or hærne [?], es; *m. n? The brain*:—It gæde tō ðe hærnes it went to the brains, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* hernys or brayne cerebrum; herne panne of þe hed craneum: *Icel.* hjarni; *m.* *O. H. Ger.* hirmi; *n. cerebrum*: *Ger.* hirn; *n.*]

hær-nædl, e; *f. A hair-pin*; calamistrum, Lye.

hærn-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 9; Gū. 1307.

hær-sceard, es; *n. Hare-lip*:—Wið hærsearde for hare-lip, L. M. 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5. [*Cf. Frs.* haskerde hare-lipped: *Icel.* skarði hare-lip (a nickname): *Ger.* hasenscharte hare-lip.]

hærpan. v. herpan.

hæs, e; *f. A command, hest, behest*:—Hæs jussio, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 40. Gehir God min gebed exaudi Deus orationem meam. On dysum is gebed and nā hæs hear my prayer, O God. In this there is a prayer, not a command, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52; Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Be his hlāfordes hære by his lord's command, Gen. 24, 10; Ex. 18, 23; Cd. 46; Th. 59, 18; Gen. 965; 69; Th. 82, 31; Gen. 1370; 85; Th. 106, 35; Gen. 1781. Biton ænigre hære abs quolibet jussu, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 54. Under abbodes hæsūm under the commands of an abbot, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. [*Orm.* hæs: *Laym.* A. R. hest: cf. *Goth.* haiti.] DER. be-hæs.

hæsel galerus, Lye.

hæsel, es; *m. The hazel*:—Hæsel corilus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 95; Wrt. Voc. 32, 30. Hæsles ragu the lichen of hazel, L. M. i. 38, 8; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2; L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. Hwīt hæsel wich hazel; ulmus montana: saginus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 96; Wrt. Voc. 32, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hesyl corulus, colurnus: *Icel.* hasl; *m.* *O. H. Ger.* hasal; *m.* hasala; *f.* corylus, amygdalus: *Ger.* hasel; *f.*] For special virtue of the hazel see Grmm. D. M. 927, and cf. hæslen. Cf. also the *Icel.* hasla völl to challenge to a duel on a field marked out by hazel-poles.

hæsel-hnutu, e; *f. A hazel-nut*:—Hæsl vel hæsel-hnutu abellana, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 43; Wrt. Voc. 33, 40. [*O. H. Ger.* hasal-nuz: *Ger.* hasel-nuss.]

hæsel-wrid, es; *n. m* [?] *A hazel-thicket*:—Tō ðam miclan hæsle-wride to the great hazel-thicket, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 34. v. ge-wrid.

hæsel-wyrt, e; *f. Asarabacca, asarum Europæum*, Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 2.

hæsere, es; *m. A commander, one who orders, commands, a master, lord*:—Hæsere præceptor, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24, 45; 9, 49; 17, 13; 21, 7. Hæsere imperator, Rtl. 192, 39.

hæslen; *adj. Of hazel*:—Genim æt fruman hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne writ ðinne naman on æsleah þry scearpan on gefylle mid ðy blōde done name weorp ofer eaxle on yrnende water and stand ofer done man ða scearpan æsleā ðæt eall swigunde gedō take, to begin with, a hazel or an elder stick, cut thy name thereon, cut three scores on the place, fill the

name with the blood, throw it over thy shoulder into running water and stand over the man. Strike the scores, and do all that in silence, L. M. i, 39; Lchdm. ii, 104, 6-11. Læt ðæt blōd on grēne sticcan hæslenne weorp ðonne ofer weg āweg ðonne ne biþ nān yfel let the blood run into a green spoon of hazel-wood, then throw it away over the road; then no harm will come of the bite, 68; Lchdm. ii, 142, 19-21.

hæst, **hēst**, *e*; *f*. Violence, fury:—Ic purh hēst hrino lādgewinnum I violently touch my foes, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rā. 16, 28. Fære ne mōston wætres brōgan hēste hrinan the terrors of the water might not with violence touch the vessel, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. [Hæste may also be taken either as *adj.* agreeing with brōgan (*v.* next word), or as an adverb.] Grein compares with *Goth.* haifsts.

hēst, **hēste** [?]; *adj.* Violent, vehement, impetuous:—Ðū Grendel cwealde purh hēstne hād heardum clammum thou didst kill Grendel violently with hard grasps, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335. Næfre ðū ðæs swiðlic sār gegearwast purh hēstne niþ ðæt ðū mec onwende worda ðissa never shalt thou, through vehement hate, pain so violent prepare as to turn me from these words, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 3; Jul. 56. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweat lig sære and grimme hāt [Junius hāte] and hēste hēðnum folce sulphur and swart flame, sorely and fiercely, hot and vehement shall avenge it on the heathen folk [Junius' reading might be taken and hēste would then be an adverb parallel with sære and grimme: *v.* preceding word], Cd. 110; Th. 146, 2; Gen. 2416. [Cf. Grff. iv. 969, 'Si quis in curte episcopi armatus contra legem intraverit, quod alamanni haistera hanti dicunt:'] and for similar expressions, *v.* Grmm. R. A. 4.]

hēste; *adv.* [?] See two preceding words.

Hæstingas, **Hestingas**, **Hæstinga ceaster** **Hastings**:—And ða hwile cōm Willelm eorl upp æt Hestingan and that time Earl William landed at Hastings, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 3. Ða fērde se cyng tō Hæstingan then the king went to Hastings, 1094; Erl. 229, 35. Hi heafdon ofergān Sūþseaxe and Hæstingas [Hæsting, i. 36] they had overrun Sussex and Hastings, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. Tō Hæstinga ceastre at Hastings, L. Ath. i, 14; Th. i, 208, 2.

hæstlice; *adv.* Violently, vehemently, fiercely, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 33; Jul. 136. [Cf. O. H. Ger. heistigo biscoltan, Grff. iv. 1063.]

hæswalwe astur, **Som**.

hæt, **hætt**, *es*; *m.* A hat, covering for the head; pileus, mitra, tiara:—Fellen hæt galerus vel pileus, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26. Hæt calamanca, Wrt. Voc. 41, 8; capitulum, 74, 57. Terrentius bæ hæt on his hēafde, for ðon Rōmānē hēafdon gesett ðæt ða ðe hæt beran mōston mōston ægþer habban ge feorh ge frēdōm Terentius pileatus, quod indultæ sibi libertatis insigne fuit, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 25-29. [Icel. hött a hood, cowl: Dan. hat.]

hætan; *p.* *te*; *pp.* ed To heat, make hot:—Ðæt fyr ðe man ðæt ordāl mid hætan sceal the fire with which the ordeal is to be heated, L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i, 226, 11; 14. Tō hættanne magan to heat the stomach, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii, 188, 16. Hit gelamp sume dæge ðæt ðæs swānes wif hætte hire ofen and se king ðær big set it happened one day that the herdsman's wife heated her oven, and the king sat by, Shrn. 16, 15. Hæt scenc fulne wines heat a cup full of wine, Lchdm. i, 370, 26; ii, 24, 25. [Icel. heita: Ger. heizen.]

hæte, *an*; *f.* Heat:—Cile and hæte ne geswīcāþ frigus et æstus non requiescent, Gen. 8, 22. Ðā ða seó hæte com ða forscanc hit when the heat came then it withered away, Homl. Th. ii, 90, 30. On ðære hætan ðæs dages in the heat of the day, Gen. 18, 1; Mt. Kmbl. 20, 12. For sunnan hætan on account of the heat of the sun, Herb. 100, 8; Lchdm. i, 214, 24; 114, 1; Lchdm. i, 226, 23. Wið eāgena hætan for heat of the eyes, Lchdm. i, 352, 5. Eōwre glēda nāne hætan mīnum lichaman ne gedōþ þy embers cause no heat to my body, Homl. Th. i, 430, 12. Ðæt hellice fyr hæþf unāsegendlice hætan and nān leōht the fire of hell has heat unspeakable, but no light, 532, 2. Ongan mid monegum hētum geswenced beon multis capiti æstibus affici, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. Wið wunda hātum for inflammations of wounds, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i, 84, 20. [Cf. Icel. heita brewing.] *v.* hātu.

hætera, **hæteru**, *pl.* Garments:—Hē hæfde ne hælpe ne hætera he had neither health nor garments, Homl. Th. i, 330, 14. Se hund tōtær his hæteru sticmælnm of his bæce the dog tore his garments to pieces off his back, 374, 8. Sume hi cuwon heora hætera some of them chewed their garments, 404, 5. Gā hē ūt mid his hætron swycon hē in com let him go out with his garments such as he came in with, Ex. 21, 4. [Laym. alle his hateren weoren totoren: A. R. hateren; *dat. pl.* Piers P. I have but one hater: Prompt. Parv. hatyr, rent clothe scrutum, pannucia: O. H. Ger. hadarun; *dat. pl.* pannis, mastrugis: Ger. hader rag, clout.]

hæp, *e*; *f.* A heath, waste, desert, uncultivated land:—Hār hæp the hoar heath, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Bera sceal on hæpe the bear shall [live] on the heath, Menol. Fox 518; Gn. C. 29. [Goth. haiþi: Icel. heiðr a low barren heath or fell: Ger. heide (12th cent: Grff. iv. 809).]

hæp, *e*; *f.* Heath, heather:—Hæþ marica vel brogus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 13; Wrt. Gl. 33, 3. Smeóce mid hæpe smoke with heath,

Lchdm. i, 354, 24. *v.* Gloss. iii. 329, col. 2. [Prompt. Parv. hethe or lynge bruarium: O. H. Ger. heida thymus, mirice: Ger. heide, heidekraut.]

hæp-berige, *an*; *f.* Heath-berry, bilberry; vaccinium:—Hæþbergean wisan heath-berry plants, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii, 344, 10.

hæp-cole **Cassia**, **galea**, **Cot**, 32, 36, **Lye**.

hæden, *v.* heðen.

hæðen; *adj.* HEATHEN, pagan, gentile; and *subst.* a heathen:—Twā folc ðæt is Iudēisc and hæðen two peoples, that is Jew and gentile, Homl. Th. i, 206, 32. Ðes was hæðen hic erat samaritanus, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 16. Gif ungeluð cild færlīce biþ gebrōht tō ðam mæssepreðste hē hit mōt fullian sōna ðæt hit ne swelte hæðen if an unbaptized child be brought to the mass-priest suddenly, he must baptize it at once, that it die not heathen, L. Ælfc. 26; Th. ii, 352, 17; L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii, 276, 15. Hēr sæt hæðen here on Tenet in this year a heathen [Danish] army sat in Thanet, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 31. Ōð ðone hæðenan byrgels up to the heathen tomb, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii, 250, 13. (The same phrase often occurs in the charters in the descriptions of boundaries.) Se hæfde wununge on hæðenum byrgenum he had his dwelling among the tombs, Homl. Th. ii, 378, 26. Hēr hæðne men æfter ofer winter sætun in this year heathen [Danish] men first remained through the winter, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23; 851; Erl. 66, 26. Bachsecg and Halfdene ða hæðenan cýnings Bachsecg and Halfdene the heathen kings, 871; Erl. 74, 17. Ða caldan Rōmāni on hæðenum dagum ongunnon ðæs geāres mymbryne on dysum dæge the old Romans, in heathen days, began the circuit of the year on this day, Homl. Th. i, 98, 20. Used substantively:—Ðæt hē forgeāfe gōðne willan ðam seócan hæðenan that he would grant good will to the sick heathen, ii, 24, 33. Suma ða hæðenan some of the heathens, i, 562, 28; 560, 8. Ða hæðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon the heathens harried in Northumbria, Chr. 794; Erl. 39, 19. Ðýssera hæðenra færlīcan deāþ sudden death from these heathens, Homl. Th. ii, 494, 31. Hæðinra gentium, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 25. Hæðenra þeownd thraldom under the heathen, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 17; Dan. 307. Hē hī on handgeweald hæðenum sealde tradidit eos in manus gentium, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Hie fērdon ongeān ðēm hēðnum they marched against the heathens, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. [Cf. Goth. haiþno; *f.* a heathen, gentile woman: O. Sax. hēðin: O. Frs. hēthen: Icel. heiðinn: O. H. Ger. heidan ethnicus, gentilis, paganus, samaritanus: Ger. heide a heathen.] *v.* Grmm. D. M. 119, 8.

hæðena, *an*; *m.* A heathen, gentile:—Hæðnana gentium, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. See preceding word.

hæðen-cýning, *es*; *m.* A heathen king:—Herige hæðencýninga a band of heathen kings, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 13; Dan. 54.

hæðen-cýnn, *es*; *n.* A heathen race, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 29; Gen. 2546.

hæðen-dōm, *es*; *m.* Heathendom, paganism:—Hī gecwædon ðæt hī ænne God lufian woldon and ælcne hæðendōm georne āweorpan they agreed that they would love one God and zealously put away every kind of heathendom, L. E. G. pref; Th. i, 166, 12. Wē læraþ ðæt preōsta gehwīlc cristendōm geornlice ārære and ælcne hæðendōm mid ealle āðwæsse we enjoin that every priest zealously promote Christianity, and totally extinguish every kind of paganism, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii, 248, 2; Cd. 183; Th. 229, 23; Dan. 221. [Orm. hæþennom 'and tatt [the death of the soul with the body] iss mikell hæþennom to lefenn and to trowenn:'] Icel. heiðin-dómr: O. H. Ger. heidan-tuom: Ger. heidenthum.]

hæðen-feoh, *gen.* -feós; *n.* A heathen sacrifice, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53.

hæðen-gild, -gield, -gyld, *es*; *n.* Heathen worship, idolatry; also an idol:—Dis hæðengyld deófes biggig is this idolatry is worship of the devil, Homl. Th. i, 72, 4. Hæðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 23; Jul. 15. Tō ðam hæðengilde bugon they turned to the idol [Baal-peor], Num. 25, 2; 31, 16. Hē bæd hig georne ðæt hig būgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigenum tō ðam bysmorfullum hæðengilde he prayed them earnestly not to turn from the worship of God to degrading idolatry, Jos. 23, 7. Iulianus ða ongann tō lufenne hæðengyld Iulian then began to love idolatry, Homl. Th. i, 448, 30. Ealle ða hæðengilde ðæs Indiscan wurdiaþ all the idols that these Indians worship, 454, 14. Hæðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 4; Jul. 22. *v.* gild.

hæðen-gilda, -gylda, *an*; *m.* A heathen worshipper, heathen, an idolater:—Hē is gehiwod tō cristenum men, and is earm hæðengylda he is in appearance a Christian, and is a miserable heathen, Homl. Th. i, 102, 16. Se yldesta hæðengylda the chief idolater, 72, 9. Se ofslōh ðæs hæðengyldan sunu which slew the idolater's son, ii, 294, 19. Se ealdor-man wolde ða hæðengildan forbærnan the general then wanted to turn the idolaters, 484, 8. *v.* gilda.

hæðenisc; *adj.* Heathenish, pagan:—Heora biscepas sædon ðæt heora godas bædon ðæt him man worhte anfeiteatra ðæt mon mehte done hæðeniscan plegan ðærinne dōn suasere pontifices, ut ludi scaenici diis expetentibus ederentur, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 12. [O. H. Ger. heidanisc gentilis: Ger. heidnisch.]

hæden-mann, -monn, es; *m. A heathen*:—Hæðinn *samaritanus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 33.

hæden-nes, se; *f. Heathenism, paganism; gentilitas*:—Ðá ongunnon monige hæðennysse þeaw forlætan *relicto gentilitatis ritu*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Hē tō hæðennysse wæs gehwyrfd æd *apostasiam conversus est*, 3, 30; S. 561, 39. [*Laym.* hæðenisse: *Chauc.* 'as wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse', *Prolog.* *Piers P.* 'al was hethenesse some tyme Ingelond and Wales, 15, 435-']

hæden-scipe, es; *m. Heathenism, paganism*:—Wē forbeoðað eornostlice ælcne hæðenscipe. Hæðenscipe biþ ðæt man iðola weorðige ðæt is ðæt man weorðige hæðene godas and sunnan orðde mōnan fȳr orðde flōd wæter-wyllas orðde stānas *we earnestly forbid all heathenism: heathenism is to worship idols, that is to worship heathen gods, and sun or moon, fire or water, springs or stones*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17, 20. Ðæt ys mycel hæðenscipe *id magnus est paganismus*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 20; Th. ii. 210, 19; L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27; Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 31. Ða tungelwitegan ðe wæron on hæðenscipe wunigende hæfdon getācnunge ealles hæðenes folces *the astrologers, who were yet heathens, betokened all heathen people*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 9; 70, 25, 28. [*Laym.* hæðenscipe]

hæden-styrc, es; *m. A heathen stirk, calf used in heathen worship, the golden calf made by the Israelites*:—Hī on Choreb swylce cealf ongunnon him tō godegyrde georne wyrcan; onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād hæðenstyrces hig etendes *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile; et mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli comeditis fœnum*, Ps. Th. 105, 17.

Hæðfeld Hatfield in Hertfordshire:—Hēr geset Peodorius ærcebiscop senoþ on Hæðfeld in this year *archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at Hatfield*, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 11.

hæðiht; *adj. Heathy*:—In ða hæðihtan lēge *to the heathy lea*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 121, 21; 262, 22.

hæð-stapa, an; *m. A heath-stepper, an animal which wanders over heaths or uncultivated country*:—Deāh ðe hæðstapa hundum geswenced heorot holtwudu sēce *although the heath-wanderer, the hart by the hounds wearied, seek that wood*, Beo. Th. 2740; B. 1368. Wulf hār hæðstapa *the wolf, the grey wanderer of the heath*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 6; Vy. 13.

Hæðum, æt *Slesvig*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 30, 39. [*Cf.* Ethelweard 'Anglia vetus sita est inter Saxones et Giotos, habens oppidum capitale, quod sermone Saxonico Sleswic nuncupatur, secundum vero Danos Haithaby.' *Icel.* Heiðabær.]

hæðung [= hætung], e; *f. Heating, warming*:—Belimpp seó hæðung tō ðære hætan and seó onlihtung belimpp tō ðære beorhtnyse *the heating belongs to the heat and the illumination to the brightness*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 3.

hæting, e; *f. Calipeatum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 43.

hætsan *to drive, urge, impel* [?]:—Hwīlum mec mīn frēa hætsan on enge *sometimes my lord drives me into a narrow place*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 3; Rā. 4, 5.

hættian; *p. ode; pp. od To take the hair and skin from a person's head*:—Donne dō man üt his eāgan and ceorfan of his nōse and eāran and uferan lippan orðde hine hættian *then let his eyes be put out and his nose and ears and upper lip be cut off; or let him have the hair and skin of his head pulled off*, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 14. [The Latin version here has 'aut corium capitis cum capillis (auferatur) quod Angli vocant behattie.' Another translation has 'vel decapilletur.'] Summe man hættode, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 39. In the note Earle quotes Florence of Worcester 'cute capitis abstracta.' Cf. Grmm. R. A. 703, where he quotes an explanation of the punishment by which the hair was dragged from a person's head, 'man windet im die haar mit einer kluppen oder knebel aus dem heupt.' He thinks the form hettian [hættian] has no sense, but may it not be connected with *hæt*, as it was just that part of the head which the hat covered that was affected? It was giving the victim the appearance of wearing a hat of a most ghastly kind.

hætu, hæto; *indecl; f. Heat*:—Hætu calor, Ælf. Gr. 4, 26. Þridde ægennys is seó hætu *the third property is the heat*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 13, 18. Þýstro and hæto *darkness and heat*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 6; Gen. 389; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 146; Met. 20, 73. Hæto æstus, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 20, 12. Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefigrice hæto sý *gebygsoð if the body be troubled anywhere with heavy inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Unacumendlice hætu prowiap and unaseogendlice cýle *they suffer intolerable heat and unspeakable cold*, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. [*O. Frys.* hēte; *f. O. H. Ger.* heizi, heiz; *f. æstus, fervor*: *O. Sax.* hēt; *n.*] v. hēte.

hætung. v. hætung.

hæwen; *adj. Blue, azure, purple, discoloured*:—Hæwen glaucus, Cot. 96; jacinthina, 185; fulvus, Lye. Adō in æren fæt læt ðær in ðō ðæt hit hæwen sý *put into a brazen vessel, leave it therein until it be turned colour*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 18. Gyf ðæt hūsl byþ fynig orðde hæwen *if the housel be mouldy or discoloured*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 9. Seó hæwene lyft *the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476, 9. Genim ðās wyrtte ðe grēcas brittanice and engle hæwen hydele, Herb. 30; &

Lchdm. i. 126, 6. Hæwene hnydele, iii. 24, 8. Deōs wyrt ha'ap lange leaf and hæwene *this plant hath long leaves and purple*, Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 18; 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 16. Seó heall wæs getymbred ynnan and utan myd grēnum and myd hæwenum and myd hwytum *the hall was built within and without with green and with purple and with white*, Shrn. 156, 6. Hæwen-græn cæreules, Cot. 53, Lye. Hæwen-deage *hyacinthinus*, Lye.

hafa and *forms as from hafian*. v. habban.

hafecere, es; *m. A hawker*:—Wē lēraþ ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter, nor a hawker*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7.

hafela, hafala, heafela, heafola, an; *m. The head; caput; κεφαλή*:—Se hwita helm hafelan werede *the bright helm guarded the head*, Beo. Th. 2901; B. 1448: 2658; B. 1327: 3564; B. 1780. Of ðæs hælendes heafelan *from the Saviour's head*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cril. 505. Heafolan, Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Hafalan, 896; B. 446.

hæfe-leást, e; *f. Want of means, indigence*:—For hæfeleste *from lack of means*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 12. v. hafēn-leást.

hafen. v. hebban.

hafenian; *p. ode; pp. od To grasp, hold*:—Wēpen hafenaðe heard be hiltum *he grasped the weapon hard by the hilt*, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Bord hafenaðe *he grasped his shield*, Byrht. Th. 132, 67; By. 42: 140, 57; By. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* hebbon, heffon, Grff. iv. 737, 828.]

hafen-leás; *adj. Lacking means, poor, indigent; inops*:—Hafenleás inops, Wrt. Voc. 74, 20. Hē wæs swiðe welig wædlum and þearfum and smyle him sylfum swiðe hafēnleás *he was very wealthy for the poor and needy, and ever very indigent for himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 34. Sum hafēnleás man sceolde ægyldan healf pund ánum menn *a certain indigent man had to pay a man half a pound*, 176, 34. Se hafēnleás 178, 6. Se ðe spēða hæfþ and ða æspendan nele hafēnleás *um brēder he that hath riches and will not expend them for his brother who lacks*, 318, 11; 484, 33; 178, 19. v. hæfen-leás.

hafen-leást, e; *f. Lack of means, indigence; inopia*:—Wē ne sceolon ða wannspēðigan for heora hafēnleaste forseón *we ought not to despise those who are without means for their indigence*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 23. Fela sind þearfan þurh hafēnleaste and nā on heora gāste. Sind eac ððre þearfan nā þurh hafēnleaste ac on gāste *many are poor from want of wealth, and not in spirit. There are also other poor, not from want of wealth, but in spirit*, 550, 3-5, 11, 12, 17. Ure sāule hafēnleaste *the indigence of our souls*, ii. 88, 26. Ða gefimode swā micel hafēnleást ðæt ða gebrōðra næfdon būton fīf hlāfas tō heora ealra georode *then there befell so great a lack that the brethren had but five loaves for the rejection of them all*, 170, 33. v. hæfen-leást.

hafetian *to clap* [as a bird with its wings, or a man with his hands], *applaud*:—Ic hafetige plaudo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 28. Flōdas hafetap handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8. Ærðan ðe se hana hafitigende crāwe *before the cock clapping its wings* crow, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 4.

hafoc, hafuc, heafoc, es; *m. A hawk; accipiter*:—Heafoc accipiter, Wrt. Voc. 77, 15. Mid hafoc accipitre, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15, 17, 31, 37. Gōd hafoc *a good hawk*, Beo. Th. 4519; B. 2263. Sum sceal wilðne fugol ætemian heafoc *one shall tame the wild bird, the hawk*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 16; Vy. 86. [*Laym.* havek: *Icel.* haukr: *O. H. Ger.* hapuh, habich: *Ger.* habicht.] DER. gōs-, gūþ-, mūs-, spear-, wealh-hafoc. The word is found in many names of places, see Cod. Dipl. Kmb. vi. index.

hafoc-cynn, es; *n. The hawk species*:—Ne ete gē nān þing hafoc-cynnes ne eacnynnes *eat nothing of the hawk-kind or the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

hafoc-fugel, es; *m. A hawk*:—Deāh hafucfugel ābite *etiamsi accipiter momorderit*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 19.

hafoc-wyrt, e; *f. Hawk-weed* [?]; *hieracium*, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11.

hafud. v. heafod.

hafud-æcer, es; *m* [?]:—Tiōþa hafudæcer *decumanus*, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 78; Wrt. Voc. 38, 4.

hafud-land, es; *n. A headland, boundary*:—Hafudland *limites*, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 77; Wrt. Voc. 38, 3. ['Headland, the upper portion of a field, generally left unploughed for convenience of passage,' Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. xxix. 'Adlands, those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedge. Salop,' Halliwell. So in Surrey, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 12, p. 91. 'Headland, that is which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other lands,' No. 30, p. 82.]

haga, an; *m. A place fenced in, an enclosure, a haw, a dwelling in a town*:—Haga sæpem, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. Se haga binnan port ðe Ægelric himsylfan getimbrod hæfde *the message within the town that Ægelric had built himself*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iv. 86, 26; Th. Chart. 569, 2, 5; 514, 13; Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 5, 11. Ðis syndon ðas hagan gemæru *these are the boundaries of the message* [in the previous part of the charter the gift is spoken of as *unam curtem*], iii. 240, 18. Ða hagan

ealle ðe hē be westan cyrcan hæfde all the messages that he had west of the church, Th. Chart. 303, 10. Ænne hagan on porte curtem unum in supradicta civitate, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 27; iii. 213, 13. Quendam hospicii portionem in præfata civitate sitam, quæ patria lingua *haga* solet appellari, vi. 134, 24; cf. 135, 14, 25. Tō hagan þrungeon they pressed to the entrenchment, Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960; Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892. [Chauc. hawe yard: in Kentish dialect how a yard, or enclosure: Icel. hagi a hedged field, a pasture.] DER. bord-, cumbol-, fæ-, swin-, turf-, wig-haga.

haga, an; *m.* A haw, berry of the hawthorn; also used to signify any thing of no value [?], [cf. Chaucer's 'not worth an hawe'].—Hagan gignalia, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 24; Wrt. Voc. 33, 24. Hagan quisquilia, 285, 31. [Prompt. Parv. hawe, frute cinum, cornum, ramum.]

hagal, hagal, es; *m.* Hagel; grando:—Hagal grando, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 100; Wrt. Voc. 52, 50; Homl. Th. ii. 192, 32. Hagol cymb of ðam rëndropum ðonne hī beoþ geforene hail comes of the raindrops when they are frozen, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. Rēn hagal and snāw hrusan leccaþ rain, hail, and snow moisten the earth, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 127; Met. 29, 64. Mid hagle with hail, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 8. Gesihþ hreōsan hrim and snāw hagle gemenged sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 15; Wand. 48. [Laym. hazel: Icel. hagi; *n.* hail; Hagall; *m.* the name of the rune h: O. H. Ger. hagel; *m.* Ger. hagel.] *v.* hægél.

hagalian; *p.* ode To hail:—Hit hagalande stānum ofer ealle Rōmāne saxeæ de nubibus grando descendens, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 20. [Icel. hagma: M. H. Ger. hagelen.]

hagal-scūr, hagal-, es; *m.* A shower of hail, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 30; Menol. Fox 71; Men. 35; *v.* hægél-scūr.

haga-porn, es; *m.* Hawthorn:—Of hagamornum de tribolis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. *v.* hæg-porn.

hagian. *v.* on-hagian.

hagol-stān, es; *m.* A hailstone:—God him sende ufan greāte hagol-stānas God sent down upon them great hailstones, Jos. 10, 11. Betwux ðam greātum hagolstānum amid the great stones, Homl. Th. i. 52, 18. [Icel. hagi-stein: M. H. Ger. hagel-sten: Ger. hagel-stein.]

hago-spind, heago-, hega-, es; *m.* n? The cheek:—Hagospind genæ, Wrt. Voc. 64, 41. Heagospind, 282, 56. Hecgaspind, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 78; Wrt. Voc. 43, 11. Heortas heagospind a hart's cheek, Lchdm. i. 336, 12. [Somner, Lye, and Wright print swind for spind, the form which occurs in the transcript by Junius; see note to passage quoted above from Lchdm. i. *Eagospind* occurs, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 4.] *v.* spind.

hago-steald, es; *m.* One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, young warrior:—Hagosteald onwōc mōdig from moldan the young warrior [Christ] was roused exulting from earth, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 23; Hō. 21. Heafoc weorþeþ tō hagostealdes honda gelēreð the hawk becomes trained to the youth's hand, 88 b; Th. 332, 28; Vy. 92. [O. Sax. haga-stald, -stold a servant, young man: O. H. Ger. hage-stalt, -stolt mercenarius, cælebs: Ger. hagestolz old bachelor.] *v.* Grimm. R. A. 484, and hæg-steald.

hago-steald, es; *n.* Celibacy, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 17; Rā. 21, 31.

hago-stealdmonn, es; *m.* = hago-steald, *q. v.* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 3; Rā. 15, 2.

Hagustaldes eā, eē, hām Hexham, Chr. 681; 685; 766; 780; 789; 806; Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 30. [Dun. Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: Ric. Hestalaham: Gerv. Hestoldsham: Kni. Exseldesham.]

hagu-swind. *v.* hago-spind.

hal, es; *n.* A secret place, a corner:—Ðā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wið ðam weofode he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum in abditis, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs. Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe ðizele hale, O. and N. 2.] *v.* helan.

hāl, *adj.* Whole, hale, well, in good health, sound, safe, without fraud, honest; often used in salutation:—Iosep āxode hwæder hira fæder wære hāl Joseph asked whether their father were well, Gen. 43, 27. Se man wæs sōna hāl statim sanus factus est, Jn. Skt. 5, 9. Se biþ hāl geworden he shall be saved, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Hē purh ðæt sōna wearþ hāl geworden he was at once by that restored to health, 223, 26. Gif hie mon gelāncian mæge ðæt hie hāl sīe if it [the broken sinew] can be cured so that it be sound, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 4. Mannes sunu com sēcēan and hāl ðōn ðæt forwearþ venit filius hominis querere et saluare quod perierat, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Gedō mē hālne saluum me fac, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 30; Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hine ðām mannun hālne and gesundne āgeaf restored him to the men safe and sound, Blickl. Homl. 219, 21; 107, 17. Ðū mē behēte hāl and clāne ðæt ðæt ðū mē sealdest thou didst declare to me that what thou didst sell me was sound and clean, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 22; 9; Th. i. 182, 4. Hē hyne hālne onfēng he hath received him safe and sound, Lk. Skt. 15, 27. Ic geaf hit on minon hālan life into Cristes cyrcan I gave it while of sound body to Christ's church, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 305, 12. Ðā betāhte Ecgferþ on hāle tungan land and bōc Dunstāne then Ecgferth in plain, unequivocal language delivered

land and charter to Dunstan [cf. Icel. með heilum hug sincerely], Th. Chart. 208, 11. Hāl wes ðū Iudēa cyning Haue rex Iudæorum, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29; Lk. Skt. 1, 28; Andr. Kmbl. 1827; An. 916; Beo. Th. 818; B. 407. Hāle wese gē Havete, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Sý ðū hāl leof Iudēscire leode cyning hail sir, king of the Jewish people, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 28. Hāl beo ðū Have, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 49. Beo ðū hāl and sig gebletsod se ðe on Dryhtnes naman com Osanna benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 32. [Laym. hal, hæl, hæl, hail, hol: Lauerd king was hæl [wassayl, later MS.], 14309: Orm. hal: A. R. hol: Prompt. Parv. hool: Goth. hails: O. Sax. O. Frs. hēl: Icel. heill: O. H. Ger. heil: Ger. heil.] *v.* ge-, un-hāl.

halan [or hamlan] afterbirth:—Gāte geallan on wīne gedruncon wīfa halan him ofādēþ goal's gall, drunken in wine, removes women's afterbirth for them, Lchdm. i. 356, 8. *v.* Gloss: Lchdm. ii.

hāl-bære, *adj.* Wholesome, salutary; salutaris, Scint. 32, 78, Lye.

hald. *v.* heald.

hālettan; *p.* te To salute, greet, hail:—Sum man hine hālette and grētte and hine be his naman nemde quidam eum salutans ac suo appellans nomine, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12; 2, 12; S. 514, 31; Blickl. Homl. 155, 20. Iohannes hālette on hie mycelre stefne John greeted her with a loud voice, 143, 15. Hie hāletton on hie they greeted her, 139, 25.

hālettend, es; *m.* The middle finger, the finger by which a sign of greeting is made:—Hālettend midemesta finger salutaris, Wrt. Voc. 283, 21. Hālettend salutaris, Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 81.

hālettung, *e; f.* Greeting, salutation:—Æfter ðæs engles bletsunga and hālettunga swigende pohte hwæt seo hālettung wære after the angel's blessing and greeting she considered in silence what the greeting might be, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hālettunge, 3, 21. Hālettungæ salutationes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

half. *v.* healf.

hāl-fæst, *adj.* Salutory; qui potest sanare, Lye.

hālga, an; *m.* A saint:—Biþ gesmyrod ealra hālgena hālga the saint of all saints shall be anointed, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 16. Ðæt wundor gelamp purh ðæs hālgan mihte that miracle happened through the saint's might, 28, 28; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 212. Fram ðam rihtwisan Abel oþ ðam endenēxtan hālgan from righteous Abel to the last saint, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 5. Godes hālgan sind englas and men God's saints are angels and men, i. 538, 23; 574, 22; ii. 112, 31. Hālgena lichaman ārisen the bodies of saints arose, 258, 5. On ðone dæg æfter ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg on the day after All Saints' day, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 32. November se mōnāþ ongīnþ on ealra hālgena mæssedæg the month of November begins on All Saints' day, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 55. [Chauc. halwe: Mod. E. in All Hallows: Ger. heilige a saint.] *v.* hālig.

hālgawaras; *pl.* Holy people, saints:—Gisungan hālgawaras cantabant sancti, Rtl. 47, 26. Hālgawara ðīra sanctorum tuorum, 62, 12. Hālgawara, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 52. [Cf. hālig-waras.]

hālgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* oð To hallow, make holy, consecrate, sanctify:—Hweder hie ða ciricean hālgian dorston on ðære wisan whether they durst consecrate the church otherwise, Blickl. Homl. 205, 21, 24. Ne miht ðū on ðære wisan bi sceoþan hālgian būton ðōdum bi sceoþan ordinarie episcopum non aliter nisi sine episcopis potes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3. Ðū scealt hālgian hīrēd ðinne thou shalt hallow thy family, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310. Hēr man hālgode Ælfēhþ tō arcebiscope in this year Ælfheah was consecrated archbishop, Chr. 1006; Erl. 138, 2; 1050; Erl. 176, 22. Nis eow þearf ðæt gē ða ciricean hālgian there is no need for you to consecrate the church, Blickl. Homl. 207, 1. Hweder hie ða ciricean hālgēdon whether they should consecrate the church, 205, 11. Hālig oððe hālga ðū sanctifica, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 17. Hālgiaþ eowēr fæsten sanctify ye a fast, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Sý hālgad noma hallowēd be thy name, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 19; Hy. 5, 2. [Laym. halsien: Orm. hallshenn: Prompt. Parv. halwin consecrare: O. Sax. hēlagōn: Icel. helga: O. H. Ger. heilagōn: Ger. heiligen.]

Hālgoland, es; *n.* A district [fylki] of Norway, Hālogaland:—Ōnthere sæde ðæt sió scir hātte Hālgoland ðe hē on būde. Hē cwæþ ðæt nān mann ne būde be norþan him Ōnthere said that the district was called Hālogaland that he lived in. He said that no one lived north of him, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 16. See Aall's translation of the Heimskringla, p. 24, note.

hālung, hālung, *e; f.* Hallowing, consecration, sanctification:—Getimbra hālung scenophagia, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 78; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. Niuzes hūses hālung t cirica hālung encenia, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. Geworden is Iudēa hālung facta est Iudæa sanctificatio, Ps. Spl. 113, 2; 77, 59. Biscepas hālung episcopi ordinatio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 5. Ðeāh ealle cirican habban hālungge gelice though all churches have like consecration, L. Eth. 9, 5; Th. i. 340, 27. Sede ða hālungge oððe ða lectionem ne mæg æfter þeāwe gefyllan qui consecrationem vel lectionem non potest rite implere, L. Ecg C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 16. Hē ne hāding ne hālung ne dō let him not ordain nor consecrate, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 28, 34. [Prompt. Parv. halwyng of holy plays consecracio, dedicacio: O. H. Ger. heilagunga sanctificatio: Ger. heiligung.]

hālung-ram; *m.* A consecrated ram:—For ðam hit ys hālunggram for it is a ram of consecration, Ex. 29, 22.

háli-. v. **hálig-**.

hálian; *p.* ode *To become hale, whole, to heal, to get well*.—Lege tō ðam sære hyt sceal berstan and hálian lay to the sore; it shall burst and heal, Herb. 148, 2; Lchdm. i. 272, 21. Hé ða ōngan trumian and hálian ubi sanescere caput, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 10. Ðonne hálaþ ðæt heafod swýðe hræde the head will heal very quickly, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 16, 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 10. [O. H. Ger. heilen sanescere.]

hálig; *adj.* **Holy**; sanctus, sacer:—Hálig sanctus, almus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41. Ðæt hálige gewrit scriptura, Jn. Skt. 17, 12. Se háliga frófre gást paracletus sanctus spiritus, 14, 26. Hálig sealt holy salt, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 30; 344, 14. Háliges wæteres some holy water, 348, 2. Woroldlicra weorca on ðam hálgan dæge geswice man georne let people carefully abstain from worldly works on that holy day [Sunday], L. Eth. 6, 22; Th. i. 320, 13. On ðone hálgan Ðunresdæg on holy Thursday, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Ða hálgan háðas the clergy, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 9. Hé spræc purh hys hálegra witegena mūp locutus est per os sanctorum prophetarum ejus, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ðám hálgum tīdum at those holy times, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 370, 9. Hálige bēc sacros libros, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27. [Laym. hali, holy: Orm. haliþ; Wick. hooli: O. Sax. hēlag: O. Frs. hēlich: Icel. heilag: O. H. Ger. heilag: Ger. heilig.]

hálig-dæg, *es*; *m.* **A holy day, Sunday**:—Be háliðdæges frēolse of the festival of Sunday, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 8. On háliðdagum sabbatis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. [A. R. halidei: Piers P. halidai.]

hálig-dóm, *es*; *m.* **I. holiness, sanctity; sanctimonia**:—Háligdóm sanctimonia, Rtl. 100, 11. Mycel is se háligdóm and seó weorþung sancte Iohannes great is the sanctity and worthiness of St. John, Blickl. Homl. 167, 16. Būton ða heánesse ðæs háligdómes nīsi excellentia sanctitatis, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 14; 57; Swt. 439, 23.

II. holy things, relics, holy work, a sacrament:—Háligdóm sacramentum, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. On ðone Drihten de ðes háligdóm is fore hálig by the Lord, before whom these relics are holy, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Wē sceolon on ðissum dagum fylgan ūrum háligdóme fīt and inn on these days we ought to follow our relics out and in, Homl. Th. i. 246, 28. Ðæt hig bereáfodan æt háligdome and æt eallon pingan they plundered the monastery of the relics and of every thing, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 40. On ðam háligdóme swerian to swear on the relics, L. Eth. 3, 2; Th. i. 292, 14; Th. Chart. 610, 31; Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 10. Ðýlæs ænig unclænsoð dorste on swā micelne háligdóm fōn ðære clænan ðegnenga ðæs sacerð hádes ne awit non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 51, 1. Tō háligdóm ðīnre gesibsummesse tō æsend ad sacramentum tuæ reconciliationis admittē, Lye. Purh hálgum háligdóm Drihtnes lichaman and blódes per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis ac sanguinis, Lye. Háligdóm and hálige bēc handligan reliquias et sacros libros manu tractare, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4; Th. ii. 196, 27; 12; Th. ii. 200, 7. Háligdóm and háðas and gehálgode Godes hūs man sceal weorþian georne holy things and holy orders and the hallowed houses of God must be zealously honoured, L. Eth. 7, 28; Th. i. 336, 1; 24; Th. i. 334, 23; L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 9. Wē lēraþ ðæt ealle ða þinge ðe weofode neáh beón, and tō crīcan gebyrian, beón swīðe clænefīce and wurplice behworfene, and ðær ænig þingc fīles neáh ne cume; ac gelogige man ðone háligdóm swīðe árwurflice we enjoin, that all the things which are near the altar, and belong to the church, be very cleanly and worthily appointed, and where nothing foul may come near them; but let the holy things be very reverently arranged, L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 23–6. Purh ealne ðane háligdóm ðe ic on Róme for mē and for ealne þeódscype gesóhte by all the relics that I sought out in Rome for myself and for all the nation, Th. Chart. 117, 10.

III. a holy place, sanctuary:—Ðīnne háligdóm sanctuarium tuum, Ps. Lanib. 73, 7. Hé getimbrade his háligdóm ædificauit sanctificium suum, 77, 69. Tō ðæs háligdómes dura to the door of the sanctuary, Ex. 21, 6. Tōweard ðam háligdóme toward the sanctuary, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 20. Án is mid ðæs kynges háligdóme, óðer is mid Leofricre eorle and ðæt prīðe is mid ðam bīscop one [of the writings] is in the king's sanctuary, a second is with earl Leofric, and the third is with the bishop, Th. Chart. 372, 29; 541, 25; 571, 20. [Laym. halidom relic: Orm. halidom holiness; pl. sacred things: Icel. helgir dómar relics; helgidóm a sanctuary: O. H. Ger. heiligtum sacramentum, sanctuarium: Ger. heilighum sacred thing, relic, sanctuary.]

hálig-ern, *es*; *n.* **A holy place, sanctuary**:—Háligern sanctuarium, Blickl. Gl. Háliern sacellum, Hpt. Gl. 482. On ðam hálierne in the holy place, Ex. 29, 30.

hálig-mónaþ, -mónþ, *es*; *m.* **Holy month, September**:—On ðam nigoban mōnþe on geáre biþ xxx daga se mōnaþ hātte on lēden septembris and on ūre geþeóðe háligmōnaþ for ðon ðe ūre ylðran ðā ðā hī hæðene wéron on ðam mōnþe hī guldon hiora deófolgeldum in the ninth month in the year there are thirty days. The month is called in Latin September, and in our language holy month, because our ancestors, when they were heathen, sacrificed to their idols in that month, Shr. 124, 28–31; 136, 27. Háligmōnþ, Menol. Fox 325; Men. 164. [Bede, De

temporum ratione, c. 13, gives *Halegmonath* as the native equivalent of September, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.]

hálig-ness, -ness, *e*; *f.* **I. holiness, sanctity**:—Hálygnys sanctitas, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 22. Hálygnys on hálignesse hys sanctimonia in sanctificatione ejus, Ps. Spl. 95, 6. On rihtwisnesse and on hálignesse in rightousness and in holiness, Blickl. Homl. 31, 36; 155, 31. On hálignesse in sanctitate, Lk. Skt. 1, 75; Ps. Th. 88, 32.

II. a holy thing, relic:—Seó hálignis the relic, St. And. 42, 7. Ic hāte ðe Veronix ðæt ðū ágīf mē ða hálignesse ðe ðū myd ðē hæfst. Veronix him ðā swýðe widsóc and sēde, ðæt heó nāne hálignyssa myd hyre næfde I command thee, Veronica, that thou give up to me the relic that thou hast with thee. Then Veronica vehemently refused and said that she had no relics with her, 40, 31–4.

III. a holy place, sanctuary:—Gecwædon ðæt hī hálignesse Godes gesettan dixerunt, possideamus sanctuarium Dei, Ps. Th. 82, 9. Hálignessa sindon tō grīðleáse sanctuaries are too unprotected, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41. Inngongende and útongende beforan Gode tō ðam hálignessum quando ingreditur et egreditur sanctuarium in conspectu Domini, Past. 15, 4; Swt. 93, 7. [O. H. Ger. heilagnissa sanctificatio, sanctitas.] Cf. hálig-dóm.

hálig-rift, -reft, -ryft, *e*; *f.* **A holy garment, veil**:—Háligryft theristrum, Hpt. Gl. 525. Hió an hyre betsþ hálixyft she gives her best veil, Th. Chart. 538, 7. Heó ðær háligryfte onfeng accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42; Shr. 94, 25; Lchdm. iii. 430, 26. Sca hylda wæs xxxiii geára on læwedum háde and xxxiii geára under háligryfte St. Hilda was for thirty-three years in the world and for thirty-three years in the cloister, Shr. 149, 5. Effigenia is ðæs Heofenlican Cynges brýd and mid háligreffe gehálgod Effigenia is the bride of the Heavenly King, and hallowed with the veil, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 32. Mathéus lēde háligreft offer hire heáfod Matthew placed a veil on her head, 478, 5.

hálig-wæcca, *an*; *m.* **One who observes vigils**:—Beón eádmóde and ælmysfulle and háligwæccan ut humiles simus et elemosynis largi et sanctorum vigiliarum studiosi, L. Ecg. P. 4, 64; Th. ii. 224, 27.

hálig-wæter, *es*; *n.* **Holy water**:—Sumne dæl ðæs háligwæteres de aqua benedicta, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 19; L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 24; L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 28. Mid háligwætere with holy water, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 4. On háligwætere in holy water, 45, 1; Lchdm. ii. 110, 14.

hálig-waras, -ware; *pl.* **Holy people, saints**:—Þerh mūþe háligwara per os sanctorum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. Hálgwara sanctorum, Rtl. 45, 1. [Cf. hálga-waras.]

halm, *hals*. v. **healm**, **heals**.

hálor salvation:—From hálor áhwyrfan, oncyrran to turn, seduce from salvation, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 3; Jul. 327; 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360; 72 a; Th. 268, 30; Jul. 440.

háls, *e*; *f.* **Health, salvation**:—Ðæt hælubearn háls eft forgeaf that saviour-child gave salvation again, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 3; Cri. 587. [Icel. heilsa health.] v. **heals**-bóc.

hálsere, *es*; *m.* **An exorcist**:—Hálsere exorcista, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 21; Rtl. 194, 5. [O. H. Ger. heilisari augur, aruspex.] v. **hálsian**.

hálsian, *healsian* [Ettmüller connects this verb in the sense *obscurare* with *hals*, and writes *halsian*, *healsian*; the forms in which *ea* occurs seem to favour this writing, while reference to cognate dialects seems to point to *ā*] *To beseech, entreat, implore, adjure, conjure, exorcise*:—Ic hálsige and bidde ðone geleáðedan ðæt he ðæt ús ne wite I beseech and beg the learned not to blame us for it, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 10; Blickl. Homl. 57, 33. Ic hálsige ðe purh ðone lifendan God adjuro te per Deum vivum, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63; Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 6; Jul. 446; Blickl. Homl. 151, 22. Ic eów hálsige scucna englas ðæt ge leng ne beran I adjure you, devils' angels, that ye bear him no longer, 189, 7. Ic ðe hálsige for ðīnre þeówene Sancta Mariane I entreat thee for the sake of thy servant Saint Mary, 89, 17; Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 26; Jul. 539; Cd. 222; Th. 290, 28; Sat. 422. Ic ðe heálsige I beseech thee, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 10. Ic heálsige obsecro, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 17. Ic hálsigo dec exorcizo te, Rtl. 100, 27; 117, 34. Exorcista is on Englisc se ðe mid ápe hálsaþ ða áwyrgedan gástas ðe wyllaþ menn dreccan purh ðæs Hælendes naman ðæt hý ða menn forlæton exorcista is in English he who with oath conjures the accursed spirits that will torment men, in the Saviour's name to leave those men, L. Ælf. C. 13; Th. ii. 348, 1. Hé done unlybban on Godes naman hálsode he exorcised the poison, Homl. Th. i. 72, 24. For ðam ðe hé hálsode Israhēla bearn for he had strictly sworn the children of Israel, Ex. 13, 19. Hé hie heálsode he entreated them, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 14; Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. Fæder and móðor hálsedon hī ðæt hī forlætan ðone crīstes geleáfan father and mother implored them to forsake the faith of Christ, Shr. 92, 13. Heálsa hine suá sú ðīnne fæder obsecra ut patrem, Past. 25; Swt. 181, 2. On wigbedde tō hálsienne in altari ad augurandum, Cot. 17, Lye. [Laym. A. R. halsien: Chauv. halse: O. H. Ger. heilison augurari: cf. Icel. heilsa to salute, greet.] v. **gehálsian** [where read ge-hálsian] and **hálsung**.

hálsigend, *es*; *m.* **An exorcist**:—Exorcista is hálsigend, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6.

hálsigendlic, hálsendlic; *adj.* *That may be entreated*:—Hálsendlic *deprecabilis*, Ps. Spl. M. 89, 15.

hálsigendlice, hálsendlice; *adv.* *Importune*, Greg. Dial. i, 2, Lye. **hálsung**, hálsung, e; *f.* *Supplication, beseeching, entreaty, adjuration, exorcising, exorcism, augury, greeting* [?]:—Micel is seó hálsung and mære is seó hálung ðe deofla áfyrsaþ great is the exorcising and greater is the hallowing that drives away devils, L. C. E.; Th. i. 360, 28. Hálsung exorcismus, Mone Gl. 414. Mid wēpndre hálsunga hine bādon with weeping supplication prayed him, Blickl. Homl. 87, 8. Hē breac ealdre healsunge veteris usus augurio, Bd. i, 25; S. 486, 40. On hálsunge in auspicio, 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Mid eárum onföh mine hálsunge auribus percipe obsecrationem meam, Ps. Th. 142, 1. Hálsunga dōp obsecrationes faciunt, Lk. Skt. 5, 33. Se ðe hálsunga behealdap quicunque exorcismos observat, L. Ecg. C. 29, note; Th. ii. 154, 29. Hie [the rich] hæfdon oforgedrync and dyslice and unræðlice hálsunga they had excessive drinking and foolish and thoughtless greetings [?], Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. On hálsungum in obsecrationibus, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. On hálsungum precibus, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 19. [A. R. hálsung supplication: O. H. Ger. heilsunga omen, auspicio: cf. [?] Icel. heilsan greeting.]

hálsung-gebed, es; *n.* *Litany*, R. Ben. 9, Lye. **háls-wurpung**, e; *f.* *A celebration because of safety*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 11; Exod. 581. v. hals.

hál-wenda, an; *m.* *A saviour*:—Míne eágan habbaþ gesewen ðinne Hálwenda. Se hálwenda ðe hē embe spræc is úre Hælend Crist se ðe com tō gehællenne úre wunda ðæt sindon úre synna míne eyes have seen thy Saviour [viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum]. The Saviour that he spoke about is Jesus Christ who came to heal our wounds, that is, our sins, Homl. Th. i. 142, 32; 136, 21. [Cf. Hælend.]

hál-wende; *adj.* *Conducive to health, salutary, healing, wholesome*:—Ðes hálwenda híc saluber, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 64. Ðín word is hálwende thy word is salutary, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Hálwoende ðín salutare tuum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 30. Se middangeard was mannum hálwende the earth was healthful for men, Blickl. Homl. 115, 8; 209, 10. Ðisse sylfan wyrte sād on wine gedruncon is hálwende ongean áttres drync the seed of this same plant is wholesome against a draught of poison, Herb. 142, 6; Lchdm. i. 264, 13; 157, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 10. Hit is hálwende bōte it is a healing remedy, 374, 24. Wē māgon eow sellan hálwende gepeahte hwæt gē dōn māgon possumus salubre vobis dare consilium quid agere valeatis, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 14. Seó tunge ðe swā monig hálwende word gesette illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba composuerat, 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Hâte baþu ðe wæron hálwende gecwedene ādligendum lichaman hot baths that were said to be salutary for diseased bodies, Homl. Th. i. 86, 21. Ða hálwenda men the men who taught a saving faith, the disciples, Blickl. Homl. 117, 8. Swā se læcedōm yldra byþ swā hē hálwendra byþ the older the medicine is the more healing it is, Herb. 130, 3; Lchdm. i. 242, 5.

hál-wendlic; *adj.* *Salutary, healthful*:—Ðæs Hælendes tōcyme was hálwendlic ægder ge mannum ge englum the Saviour's advent was salutary for both men and angels, Homl. Th. i. 214, 22; ii. 220, 20; 564, 7. Him se biseop hálwendlice gepeaht forbrohte the bishop proposed to them salutary counsel, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18.

hál-wendlice; *adv.* *Salutarily*:—Hálwoendlice salubriter, Rtl. 9, 29. Se ylca Hælend ðe nū hálwendlice clypþ on his godspelle the same Saviour that now cries out salutarily in his gospel, Homl. Th. i. 94, 9.

hál-wendnes, -ness, e; *f.* *Salubrity*:—Hibernia ge on brædo his stealles ge on hálwendnesse ge on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land Hibernia et latitudine sui status et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Britannia prestat, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 29.

ham, hom, es; *m.* *A covering, garment, shirt*:—Ham camisa, Wrt. Voc. 288, 48. [Icel. hamr a skin.] v. hama. DER. byrn-, fyrd-, scir-ham.

ham, hom, hamm, e; *f.* *The ham, the inner or hind part of the knee*:—Hamm poples, hamma suffragines, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 44, 66, 65. Ham poples, 71, 50. Monegum men gescrincap his fēt tō his homme . . . gebede ða hamma with many a man the feet shrink up to the ham . . . warm the hams, L. M. i, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 3-5. [A. R. mid hommen iuolden with bent knees: Icel. hōm the ham or haunch of a horse: O. H. Ger. hamma poples, suffrago.]

ham, hom; *gen.* hammes; *m.* *A dwelling, fold, or enclosed possession*. 'It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the *Friesic* hemmen, it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii, where see instances of the occurrence of the word in local names. It occurs as an independent word in the following passages:—Ðonne geuðe ic Ælfwine and Beortulfe ðes hammes be norþan ðære littlan dīc, iii. 421, 15. Of ðam beorg tō Cwichehamme; of ðam hamme, v. 157, 24. Ðonne up on æscmēres hammas sūþeweard; of ðan hammum, 338, 32. Ða hammas ða ðer mid rihte tōgebyriap, 383, 18.

ham, es; *m.* *Home, house, abode, dwelling, residence, habitation, house with land, estate, property*; domus, domicilium, pradium, villa, mansio,

possessio:—Se hām is gefylld mid heofonlicum gāstum that abode [heaven] is filled with heavenly spirits, Blickl. Homl. 25, 33; 9, 7. Ðes atola hām this horrid abode [hell], Cd. 215; Th. 270, 26; Sat. 96. Tō cyniges hāme ad mansionem regiam, L. R. S. i; Th. i. 432, 7; Shrn. 187, 7, 22. Ða gerād Æþelwald ðone hām æt Winburnan . . . and sæt binnan ðæm hām mid ðæm monnum ðe him tō gebugon and hæfde ealle ða geatu forworht then Ethelwald rode and occupied the residence at Winborne and sat within with those men that had joined him, and he had blockaded all the entrances, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 26-30. Míne wylstan ðehter ðæne hām æt Welewe and ðære gingestan ðone hām æt Welig to my eldest daughter the vill at Wellow, and to the youngest the vill at Welig, Th. Chart. 488, 29-33. Gif cyniung æt mannes hām drincap if the king drink at a man's house, L. Eth. 3; Th. i. 4, 1; L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17; L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1. Hælend com tō Lazares hām Jesus had come to the home of Lazarus, Blickl. Homl. 69, 21. Ða Noe ongan hām stadelian then began Noah to establish his home, Cd. 75; Th. 94, 4; Gen. 556. In hūs fadores mínes hāmas meniga sint in domo patris mei mansiones multe sunt, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2; 23. Næron dā welige hāmas there were not then splendid mansions, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. Wæs forðon hæbbend monigra hāmas erat enim habens multas possessiones, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 22. Hig ciptun ealle hire hāmas vendebant omnia pradia sua, Gen. 47, 20. On hira hāmon in possessionibus suis, 48, 6. Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on hāmon and on golde and seolfre and forberndon Tegntūn and eac fela oðra gōðra hāma . . . and ðone hām æt Peonhō . . . and ðone hām æt Wealthām and oðra cotlifa fela the king had given him many gifts of villas and of gold and silver. And they burned down Teignton and many other good villas too . . . and the vill at Penhō . . . and the vill at Waltham, and many other hamlets, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 16-32. Ðær hē rād betwih his hāmum oððe tūnum equitantem inter civitates sive villas, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Abbad of Peortaneā ðam hām Abbas de Monasterio Peartanea, S. 519, 28. Æt hām domi, Mk. Skt. 9, 33; Lk. Skt. 9, 61. Ðū nēre æt hām you were not at home, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 26, 9. Hām, acc. is used adverbially after verbs of motion:—Ða hē hām cum venisset domum, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 28. Hig cyrdon ealle hām reuersi sunt unusquisque in domum suam, Jn. Skt. 7, 53. Ða se cing lýfde eallon Myrcen hām the king allowed all the Mercians to go home, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37; 1066; Erl. 200, 9. [Goth. haims; *f.* a village: O. Sax. hēm a dwelling-place: Icel. heimr an abode, world, this world: heim; *adv.* home: O. H. Ger. haim domus, domicilium, patria: haim; *adv.* Ger. heim.]

-hām, es; *m.* 'The Latin word which appears most nearly to translate it is *vicus*, and it seems to be identical in form with the Greek *κώμη*. In this sense it is the general assemblage of the dwellings in each particular district, to which the arable land and pasture of the community were appurtenant, the home of all the settlers in a separate and well defined locality, the collection of the houses of the freemen. Whenever we can assure ourselves that the vowel is long, we may be certain that the name implies such a village or community,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxviii-ix. The distinction between *-ham* and *-hām* seems to have been lost before the Norman Conquest, as in the Chronicle one MS. has tō Buccingahamme, another tō Buccingahām, 918; Th. i. 190, col. i, 2, l. 21. [Icel. -heimr, e. g. Álf-heimr the abode of the elves: O. H. Ger. -heim.]

hama, hōma, an; *m.* *A covering*. [Prompt. Parv. hame thyn skyne of an eye, or other like: K. Alis. dragoon's hame (cf. Icel. hams a snake's slough): O. Sax. O. H. Ger. hamo in compounds: and cf. O. H. Ger. hemidi camisa, vestimentum.] v. ham. DER. byrn-, cild-, feder-, flæsc-, gold-, græg-, heort-, lic-, wuldr-hama.

hāma, an; *m.* *A cricket*; cicada, Wrt. Voc. 281, 48. [O. H. Ger. heimo cicada, grillus: Ger. heime, heimchen cricket.] v. Grmm. D. M. 1222.

hamaogap [?]:—Se ðe geliþ raðe hē hamaogap he who takes to his bed will quickly be up again, Lchm. iii. 184, 21.

hām-bringan; *pp.* -broht *To bring a wife home, marry*:—Ne hī beoþ hāmbroht ne geāwnode neque nubentur, Mone Gl. 357. [Cf. O. H. Ger. heimbringa, Grff. 3, 201.]

hām-cūp; *adj.* *Familiar*:—Ða hām-cūpa stōwa familiaria loca, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, i.

hām-cyme, es; *m.* *A coming home, return*:—Æfter twegra geāra ymbryne æfter ðæs wælhreowan hāmcyne after two years had elapsed after the return of the cruel tyrant, Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. [Will. homkome: Icel. heim-kvāma, -koma return home.]

hamele, hamule, an; *f.* *An oar-loop*, but the word occurs only in a phrase, which may be borrowed from the Scandinavian. Icel. hamla an oar-loop, is used in the phrase, til hömlu = per man [v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.], and apparently with the same meaning we get Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 15, 21:—On his dagum man geald xvi scipan æt ælcere hamulan viii marc eall swā man ær dyde on Cnutes cynges dagum . . . Ðā hī gerædden ðet man geald lxii scipan æt ælcere hamelan viii marc in his days sixteen ships were paid, eight marks to each of the crew, just as before was done in king Cnut's days . . . Then they decided that sixty-two ships should be paid, to each man eight marks. William of Malmesbury says twenty marks were paid

to the soldiers of each vessel, ii. 12. Florence of Worcester, Chr. 1040, says eight marks to each rower, and twelve to the steersman, 'octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi et xii unicuique gubernatori præcepit dependi.'

hamelian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To mutilate*:—Sume man hamelode some were mutilated, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 38. [Chauc. a foot is hameled of thi sorwe, Tr. and Cr. 2, 138: hamling the operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs, Hall. Dict. where see also hamel: Icel. hamla to mutilate:—Sumir vöru hamladir at höndum eða fötum some had their hands or feet cut off: O. H. Ger. bi-hamalon mutilare, pe-hamaloter mutilatus, Grff. iv. 945.]

hamer, homer, hamor, es; *m. A hammer*:—Hamor porticulus, Ælf. Gr. 104; Som. 78, 13; Wrt. Voc. 56, 59. Cf. porticulus a maylat, 275, 1. 'Porticulus, malleus in manu portatus quo signum detur remigantibus,' Du Cange. Heoru hamere gefuren the sword forged by the hammer, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285. Carcenes dura hamera geweorc the doors of the prison, the work of hammers, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. Homra, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 25; Jul. 237. Homera läfe with the sword, 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rā. 6, 7; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6. [O. Sax. hamur: Icel. hamarr: O. H. Ger. hamar: Ger. hammer.] v. Grmm. D. M. 165. DER. scip-hamor.

hamer-secg, homor-, es; *m. Hammer-sedge*, L. M. i. 56, 2; Lchdm. ii. 126, 19.

hamer-wyrt, hamor-, e; *f. Black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 330, col. 1: ii. 390, col. 1.

hāmēttan; *p. te To provide with a home, to house*:—Denewulf biseop lȳfde Beornulfe his mēge dæt hē mōste ða inberdan menn hāmēttan tō Ebblesburnan nū hebbe ic hī hāmēt bishop Denewulf allowed Beornulf his kinsman to house the inborn people at Ebblesburn. I have now housed them, Th. Chart. 152, 3-7. v. ge-hāmēttan.

hām-færeld, es; *n. A going home*:—Ðā Antigones dæt ongef ðā forlēt-hē dæt setl; ac Ymenis him wēnde fram Antigones hām-færeld micelra untreowpa when Antigonus heard that he abandoned the siege: but Eumenes anticipated for himself great treachery from Antigonus' going home, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 21. [Cf. Icel. heim-ferð, -for a going home: O. H. Ger. heim-fart.]

hām-fæst; *adj. Resident, dwelling at home*:—Hū mæg ðær ðonne ānes rīces monnes nama cuman ðonne ðær nom furðum ðære burge naman ne geheorþ ne ðære þeðde ðe hē on hām-fæst biþ how can one great man's name come there, when the name of the town even and of the people among whom he dwells is not heard there, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3; L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 22. Gif nom becume on his gefān and hē hine ær hām-fæstne ne wite si quis superveniat in hostem suum, et eum antea residentem nesciat, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 15. [Cf. hām-sittende.]

hām-faru, e; *f. Forcible entry into a man's house*; the same as hām-sōcn, q. v. [Trev. hamfare:—'Hamsokene oder Hamfare a rese imade in house, a fray made in an house,' ii. 95: Icel. heim-för an inroad.]

hām-hæn, -henn, e; *f. A domestic fowl*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

hām-leās; *adj. Homeless*:—Sceal hāmleās hweorfan it must wander homeless, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rā. 40, 9.

hām-scir, e; *f. The office of an ædile*; ædilitas, officium ædile, Cot. 71, Lye.

ham-scyld [?], L. Eth. 32; Th. i. 12, 1, where see note. Leo in his work on Anglo-Saxon Names quotes a passage from Richtofen in which skeld occurs in the sense of fence; so that the crime referred to in the passage would be the breaking through the fence which surrounded the ham. v. the translation of Leo, p. 40, note 2.

hām-sittende; *part. Sitting, dwelling at home, resident*:—Wē beoðap se mon se ðe his gefān hāmsittendne wite dæt hē ne feohte ærdam ðe hē him ryhtes bidde we command that the man who knows his foe to be dwelling at his home fight not before he demand justice, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2; Cd. 209; Th. 259, 6; Dan. 687; Andr. Kmbl. 1372; An. 686; Cd. 86; Th. 108, 33; Gen. 1815. [O. Sax. hēm-sittiandi.]

hām-sōcn, e; *f. Attack on a man's house*; also the fine paid for such a breach of the peace. The following passage will illustrate the character of the offence:—'Hamsocna, quod domus invasionem Latine sonat, fit pluribus modis, extrinsecus vel et intrinsecus accidenciis. Hamsocna est, si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo cum haraido assaliaverit vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagittat vel lapidet vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat, ubi hostem suum esse scit, et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat, et qui aliquem in molinum vel ovile fugientem prosequitur, hamsocna judicatur. Si in curia vel domo, sedicione orta, bellum eciam subsequatur, et quisvis alium fugientem in aliam domum in fugit, si ibi duo tecta sint, hamsocna reputetur,' L. H. 80, 10, 11; Th. i. 587, 14-25. Other passages in the earlier laws and charters are:—Wē cwædon be hāmsocnum sēde hit ofer ðis dō dæt hē þolige ealles ðæs ðe āge and sī on cýniges dōme hwæðer hē lif āge we have ordained respecting 'ham-socns' that he who shall commit it after this forfeit all that he owns, and that it be in the king's judgment whether he have his

life, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9; L. Eth. 4, 4; Th. i. 301, 18. Dis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cýning āh ofer ealle men on Wessexan dæt is hāmsōcne these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex that is [the fines for] 'ham-socn,' L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13, see the note: 15; Th. i. 384, 6; Th. Chart. 333, 32; 359, 4; 369, 14. Gif hwā hāmsōcne gewyrce gebēte dæt mid fif pundan ðam cýninge if any one commit 'ham-socn,' let him pay a fine of five pounds to the king, 63; Th. i. 408, 27. [Scot. hame-sucken the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house: Icel. heim-sōkn an inroad or attack on one's home: O. Frs. ham-, hem-sekenge attack on one's house.] v. sēcan, in its sense of to seek with a hostile intent.

hām-steall, es; *m. A homestead, residence*:—On his hāmstealle at his homestead, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 255, 9. Ðane hāmstall ðet hē on set the homestead at which he resides, iv. 133, 8. [Homestall a homestead, Hall. Dict.: a mansion, seat in the country, Bailey.]

hām-stede, es; *m. A homestead*:—Tō hāmstede to the homestead, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 7. v. p. xxxviii s. v. stede for compounds in which the word occurs. [O. Frs. heem-sted domicile: cf. Icel. heim-stöð a homestead.]

Hām-tūn [or Ham-tūn?] Hampton, a common local name, used for both the present Northampton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 12; and Southampton, Chr. 981; Erl. 129, 36: for other towns see the index to Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vol. vi.

Hām-tūn-scir, e; *f. Hampshire*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 5.

hamule, v. hamele.

hām-weard; *adv. Homeward, in the direction of home*; domum versus, retro:—Ðā heó hāmwerd wæs when it was on its way home, H. R. 103, 24. Ðā hý hāmweard wæron when they were on the way home, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Ægeas weaþ gelæht fram atelicum deofle hāmwerd be wege ærdan hē tō hūse cōme Ægeas was seized by a horrible devil on the way home, before he came to his house, Homl. Th. i. 598, 23. Æpelwulf ðā him hāmweard for Ethelwulf then journeyed homeward, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29; 885; Erl. 82, 30. Se esne hig hāmweard lædde tō his hlāfordes the servant brought her home to his lord, Gen. 24, 61.

hām-weardes; *adv. Homewards*:—Sió ðeðru fierd wæs hāmweardes the other force was returning home, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 1. [O. H. Ger. heimwartes domum versus: Ger. heimwärts.]

hām-weorþung, e; *f. Honour or ornament to the house or home*:—Eofore forgef āngan dōhtor hāmweorþunge he gave Eofof his only daughter, an ornament of his home, Beo. Th. 5988; B. 2998.

hām-weorud, es; *n. The body of people connected with a 'ham'; vicani*:—Ðā com hē tō sumum hūse on æfentid and eode on dæt hūs ðær ðæt hāmweorud eall tō symble gesomnod wæs pervedit ad vicum quandam vespere intravitque in domum in qua vicani cœnabantur, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 26.

hām-wyrt, e; *f. Home-wort*; sempervivum tectorum, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4; 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 19; 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

hana, an; *m. A cock*:—Se hana creow gallus cantavit, Mk. Skt. 14, 68, 30, 72. [Goth. hana: O. Sax. hano: Icel. hani: O. H. Ger. hano: Ger. hahn.]

han-crēd, -crād, hon-, es; *m. Cock-crowing, cock-crow, a division of the night*:—Hancrēd continium vel gallicinium, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 4. Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas . . . fifta is gallicinium dæt is hancrēd the night has seven divisions . . . the fifth is gallicinium, that is, cock-crow, Lchdm. iii. 244, 4. Hēr wæs se mōna āþistod betwux hancrēd and dagunge in this year the moon was eclipsed between cock-crow and dawn, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 25. On æfen ðe on midre nihte ðe on hancrēde ðe on morgen sero, an media nocte, an galli cantu an mane, Mk. Skt. 13, 35; Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27; Homl. Th. i. 74, 21. Honcrēd, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 32; Seel. 68. Done drenc on preó picge æt ðām þrim honcrēdum let him take the drink at three times at the three cock-crowings, L. M. 2, 65, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 5. Se cýning embe forman hancrēd út gangende wæs the king about the first cock-crowing was going out, Lchdm. iii. 424, 34. Ðā com se Hælend embe ðone feorþan hancrēd quarta autem vigilia noctis venit Iesus, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 25. [O. Sax. hano-krād: O. H. Ger. hana-crāt gallicinium, galli cantus.]

hand, hond, a; *f. HAND, side, power, control* [cf. mund]; used also of the person from whom an action proceeds:—Hand manus, Wrt. Voc. 64, 73. Middewearð hand vola vel tenar vel ir, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 130; Wrt. Voc. 43, 54. Ðin seó swýðre hand dextera tua, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Ðær unc hwile wæs hand gemæne there for a time we two had a hand to hand struggle [cf. Ger. handgemein werden to fight hand to hand], Beo. Th. 4281; B. 2137. Sette Ephraim on his swiðran hand ðæt wæs on Israhæles wynstran hand and Manasses on his winstran hand ðæt wæs on Israhæles swiðran healf he placed Ephraim on his right hand, that was on Israel's left hand, and Manasseh on his left hand, that was on Israel's right hand, Gen. 48, 13. Seó hælo his ðære swýðran handa salus dextera ejus, Ps. Th. 19, 6. Gif hē heahre handa dyntes onfehþ if he receives a right [?] hand blow [cf. Icel. hægri hönd the right hand, and see note on the passage for other translations. The analogy with the Icelandic, it may be observed, is not perfect, since the English does not (as in the

case of swiðre) use the comparative; so that the phrase may perhaps refer to the hand being raised for defence; or the reference may be to the upraised hand of the striker], L. Eth. 8; Th. i. 18, 1. God ālŷde hī lādum of handa quos redemit de manu inimici, 106, 2. Tō onfōne æt biſceopes handa to receive at the hand of the bishop, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3; Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 22. Æt Seaxena handa forwurðan to perish at the hand of the Saxons, 605; Erl. 21, 20. Mid brāðre hand slōgan smote with open hand, Blickl. Homl. 23, 32; Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Mid ðære ylcan hand with the same hand, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15. Ða witan de ða nēh handa wæron the 'witan' that were near at hand, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 19. Hand on handa hand in hand, Ap. Th. 19, 18. Ðeof de æt hæb-bendre handa gefangen sý a thief who is taken with the stolen property upon him, L. Ath. 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte since I could lift hand and shield, Beo. Th. 1316: B. 656; Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Ðær wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæðre hond there was great slaughter made on either side, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 12; Byrht. Th. 135, 2; By. 112. On æððra hand on either hand, L. Ath. 1, 23; Th. i. 212, 6. Wið ælce hand on all sides, towards every one, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nýhstan hand mē I will that it go to the next of kin to me, Th. Chart. 491, 13: 481, 22. Ða witan gerehton ðæt heo sceolde hire fæder hand geclænsian be swā miclan feo the 'witan' decided that she should clear her father in respect to so much money; sapientes decreverunt quod ego patrem meum purgare deberem, videlicet sacramento xxx librarum, easdem triginta libras patrem meum persolvissē, 202, 1. Būtan osterlandes bēc and hē ða bōc unnendre handa hire tō lēt excepto libro de osterlande quem bona voluntate dimisit, 37. Si mē wuldres hyht hand ofer heafod may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head, i. e. without difficulty [hand-over-head thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty, Hall. Dict.], Lchdm. i. 390, 3, 5. Gif mon forstollenne man befō æt ðodrum and siesio hond gðcwoleu siō hine sealde dam men de hine mon ætbeſeng if a stolen man be attached in another's possession, and the hand [person] be dead that sold him to the man in whose possession he is attached, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: 136, 2: 75; Th. i. 150, 5; L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 18, 20. His feoh onfōn fremde handa diripiant alieni omnes labores ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Handa ðīne manus tue, 118, 73. Se de ofer ðis fals wyrc polige ðæra handa de hē ðæt fals mid worhte he that after this makes counterfeit money, let him lose the hands with which he made the counterfeit, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 17. Domicianus wearþ æcweald æt his witenā handum Domitian was killed by his senators, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Gebindan handum and fōtum to bind hand and foot, 570, 10. Be heora handum gebundne bound by the hands, Blickl. Homl. 209, 36. Sý ðeōs gesetnys ðes hēr geendod god helpe mīnum handum so let this composition here end, God help my hands, Lchdm. iii. 280, 16. Ealle forgielden done wer gemænnum hondum let them all pay the wergild in common, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Ða genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa then St. Martin took him by the hand, Blickl. Homl. 219, 19. Hit hyre on hand ægeaf gave it into her hand, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130. Ðylæs de eow on hand becume seō leāse gesetnys let the false account come into your hands, Homl. Th. i. 436, 30. Him ealle on hand eodan ða hæðnan leode then all the heathen people submitted to them, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23; Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. Gif hig on hand gāp if they submit, Deut. 20, 11. Ealle ða burgware ne mehton hiene ænne geniédan ðæt hē him an hand gān wolde all the citizens could not force him, though a single man, to yield, Ors. 3, 9; 134, 18. Ðæs wite on eowre handa geode on that account punishment came upon you, Ps. 57, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta on his handa hafap he hath all creatures in his hand, Blickl. Homl. 121, 15. Se ðe hie on handa hæp who has it in his possession, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 17. Se hæfde his abbotrice s' Iohs of Angeli on hande he held his abbacy of St. John of Angeli, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 27, 34: 256, 2. Ealle hē hī odde wið feo gesælde odde on his ægenre hand heold all of them he either sold for money or kept in his own hands, 1100; Erl. 236, 6, 9. Mann sette Ælfgar ðane eorlōdōm on handa ðe Harold ær æhte the earldom that Harold had before was put into Alfgar's hands, 1048; Erl. 180, 29. Se de ic hit nū on hand sette he into whose hand I now put it, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3. Se ðe unriht gestreōn on his handa stōde he in whose hands was the unjust gain, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 5: Th. Chart. 369, 7. Pridde gewrit ā mid ðam ðe ðæt land on hande stande the third copy always with him in whose possession the land is, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 235, 31. Gyf neod on handa stande if there be present need, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6. Biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand the Son of man shall be given into the hands of sinful men, Blickl. Homl. 73, 1. On hand syllan to give a pledge or promise:—Hē sealde him on hand mid Cristes bēc ðæt hē wolde ðisne þeodscype swā wel haldan swā ænig kyngc ætforan him betst dyde he promised him on the Gospels that he would rule this people as well as the king who before him had ruled best, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 31: 1064; Erl. 196, 1. Slaga seal his forspecan on hand syllan the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 16. Gif hwā his hand on hand sylle if any one deliver himself up, L. Ed. 9; Th. i.

164, 10. Cyricean hyrde tō cristes handa shepherd of the Church for Christ, Blickl. Homl. 171, 7. Ðæt land eall abēgdon Willelme tō handa brought all the land in subjection to William, Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1. Him becōmon swā micle welan tō handa so great wealth came into his hands, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 30. Ic beode ðe ðat ðū beride ðas land ðam hælgē tō hande I enjoin thee that thou peregrinate these lands into the possession of the saint, Th. Chart. 369, 22. Swā Ælfric hig mīne mōder tō handa bewiste as Alfric administered it on behalf of my mother [cf. Icel. einum til handa], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 19: 226, 4. Sý ðæt forworht ðam cýningce tō handa let it be forfeited to the king, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Tō Godes handa gefrehtwod equipped for God, Homl. Th. i. 210, 32. Se cing lēt geridan ealle ða land de his mōdor æhte him tō handa the king had all the lands that his mother owned brought into his own power, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 9: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 6. Drihten gewylt eow ealle þeoda tō handa the Lord will reduce all nations to subjection to you, Deut. 31, 3. Hi cwædon ðæt hī him ðet tō handa healdan scoldan they said that they would hold it for him, Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3: 1036; Erl. 165, 6; L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 6. Drihten lēt hī tō handa ðam hæðenan leodscipe Madian the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian, Jud. 6, 1: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Hēr leot Ceolrēd Wulfrede tō hande ðet land of Sempigaham in this year Ceolrēd let the land of Sempingham to Wulfred, 852; Erl. 67, 33: 1091; Erl. 227, 7, 24: Anal. Th. 126, 14. Gif þeowwealh Engliſcne monnan ofslīhþ donne sceal se de hine āh weorpan hine tō handa hlāforde if a British slave kill an Englishman, then shall he who owns him give him up to the lord, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15: 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1: 24; Th. i. 78, 10. Gā biſceope under hand arbitrio episcopi se datat, L. Ecg. P. 4, 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 33. Hī wæron geseald under sweordes hand tradentur in manus gladii, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Alle þinge ðe hī under honde habben all things that they have in their possession, Th. Chart. 582, 1, 19: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 268, 32. [Cf. Icel. undir höndum einum in one's power.] Gelæddon under hand hælep hæðendum ðēman led the men in subjection to a heathen ruler, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. [Goth. handus: O. Sax. hand: O. Frs. hand, hond; Icel. hönd: O. H. Ger. hant: Ger. hand.] DER. mæg-, wæpned-, wif-hand.

hand [= and (?) also:—Ymbe midne dæg and nōntīde eode se hīrēdes ealdor ūt and dyde hand swā gelice exiit circa sextam, et nonam horam: et fecit similiter, Anal. Th. 74, 4. Hī fērdon swā tō Sandwīc and dydon hand ðæt sylfa they went to Sandwich and did just the same, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 5.

hand-beftian, -beaftan, -beofan; p. -bæftade, -beafte To beat with the hands as an expression of grief[?], to lament:—Ða ðe gemændon and hondbæftadon quæ plangebant et lamantabantur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. Wē hondbeafton lamentavimus, 7, 32. [Cf. apon þair brestes fast þai beft, Met. Homl. xviii.] v. beaftan.

hand-bana, -bona, an; m. A murderer, homicide, one who slays with his own hand [αὐτόχειρ], Beo. Th. 925; B. 460: 2665; B. 1330: 4997; B. 2502. [O. Sax. hand-bano: Icel. hand-bani the actual slayer.]

hand-bell, e; f. A hand-bell:—Ðær næron 87 būton vii upphangene bella and nū sind xiii upphangene and xii handbella before there were but seven hung-up bells, and now there are thirteen hung-up bells and twelve hand-bells, Th. Chart. 430, 6.

hand-bōc, e; f. A hand-book, manual:—Hand-bōc manualis, Wrt. Voc. 81, 46. Ða hālgan bēc saltere and pistolbōc . . . sangbōc and handbōc the holy books: psalter and epistle-book . . . book of canticles and manual, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. [Ger. hand-buch.]

hand-bona. v. hand-bana.

hand-brēd, -brēd, e; f. A hand's breadth:—Handbrēd vel span palmas, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 127; Wrt. Voc. 43, 52. [Chauc. an hande brede, hondbrede: Prompt. Parv. hande brede palmas: cf. Ger. handbreit, adj.]

hand-brēd, es; n. The palm of the hand; palma:—Ðis handbrēd hoc ir, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Handbrēd palma, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 2; Wrt. Voc. 43, 56. Hondbreodo palmas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Sleānde mid handbrēdum striking with the palms of their hands, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 13. [O. Frs. hond-brede palma.]

hand-clāp, es; n. A hand-cloth, towel:—Ic geseo Godes engel standende ætforan ðe mid handclāpe, and wipap ðine swātigan limu I see God's angel standing before thee with a handcloth, and he wipes thy sweaty limbs, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. [Rel. Ant. hand-cloſt: Icel. hand-klæði a hand-towel.]

hand-cops, es; m. A handcuff, manacle:—Handcops manice, Wrt. Voc. 86, 33. Tō gewridenne cýnyngas heora on fōtcoþsum and æðele heora on handcoþsum isynum ad alligandos reges eorum in compediibus et nobiles eorum in manicijs ferreis, Ps. Spl. C. 149, 8.

hand-cræft, es; m. Skill or power of the hand, handicraft:—Ðes lama wæðla būton handcræfte Godes beboda gefylde this paralytic pauper without the use of his hands fulfilled God's commands, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 17. Mid his handcræfte with his manual skill [in tent-making], i. 392, 16. Wē lēraþ ðæt preōsta gehwile tō-eācan lāre leornige handcræft

georne we eniojan that every priest besides book-learning diligently learn a handicraft, L. Edg. C. 11; Th. ii. 246, 17. Eac him gerisaf hand-cræftas gôde ðæt man on his hirêde cræftas begange good handicrafts are also befitting him, that crafts may be practised in his household, L. i. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 23. [O. Sax. hand-kraft strength, power of hand.]

hand-cræftig; adj. Mechanicus, Lye.

hand-cweorn, -cwynn, e; f. A hand-mill:—Hêton hine grindan at hira handcwyne ordered him to grind at their mill, Jud. 16, 21. [Icel. hand-kvern.]

hand-dæd, e; f. Handiwork, Lye. [O. H. Ger. hant-tât opus manuum.]

hand-dæda, an; m. One who does a deed with his own hand:—Donne wille ic ðæt eall seô mægþ sý unfah būtan ðam handdædan then I will that all the kindred be free from the feud except the actual doer of the deed, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 6, 12; L. Eth. 2, 5; Th. i. 286, 22. [Cf. hand-bana.]

hand-fæstan; p. -fæste To pledge by giving the hand, Lye. [Orm. hand-fest betrothed: Scot. hand-fast to betroth by joining hands: Icel. hand-festa to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to pledge, betroth.] v. next word.

hand-fæstung, -fæstnung, e; f. A giving of the hand by way of pledge or assurance:—Handfæstnung mandatum, Ælfic. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 110; Wrt. Voc. 20, 48. [Scot. hand-fasting, -fastnyng marriage with the encumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off: Icel. hand-festa, -fæstning, -fæstr striking a bargain, the joining hands. 'In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called haand-fæstning.' Cf. O. H. Ger. hant-feste emunitas, cautio, testamentum, privilegium.]

hand-full, e; f. A handful; manipulus:—Nimaf handfulla axan of ðam ofene tollite plenas manus cineris de camino, Ex. 9, 8. Nime âne handfulla tollit pugillum plenum, Lev. 2, 2. Nim micle handfulla secges take a great handful of sedge, L. M. 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 26. Genim micle twa handfulla take two great handfuls, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 12; Herb. 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Berende handfulla heora portantes manipulos suos, Ps. Lamb. 125, 6. [Orm. hanndfull: A. R. honful: Icel. hand-fyllir; Ger. hand-voll.]

hand-gang, -gong, es; m. Laying on of hands:—Handgang manus impositio, Ælfic. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 94; Wrt. Voc. 60, 3. [Orm. hanndgang laying on of hands (used in connection with the Apostles, and with bishops at confirmation).]

hand-gecliht, v. ge-cliht.

hand-gemæne, v. hand.

hand-gemôt, es; n. A hand-meeting, battle, Beo. Th. 3056; B. 1526.

hand-geſceaft, e; f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 24; Gen. 455.

hand-geſella, an; m. A companion who is close to one's side, comrade, Beo. Th. 2966; B. 1481.

hand-gestealla, an; m. One whose place is close at one's hand, a comrade, an associate, Beo. Th. 5186; B. 2596. [Cf. preceding word, and eaxl-gestealla.]

hand-geswing, es; n. Stroke given by the hand:—Ðær wæs heard handgeswing there were hard blows dealt by the hand, Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115.

hand-geweald, es; n. Power:—Hê hī on handgeweald hæðenum sealde tradidit eos in manus gentium, Ps. Th. 105, 30.

hand-geweorc, es; n. Work of the hand, handiwork:—Ðæra hæðenra anlicnyssa sind gyldene and sylfene manna handgeweorc the idols of the heathen are of gold and of silver, the work of men's hands, Homl. Th. i. 366, 26; Deut. 4, 28. His handgeweorc the work of his hands [Adam and Eve], Cd. 13; Th. 16, 11; Gen. 241; Ps. Th. 18, 1. Gerece ūre handgeweorc opus manuum nostrarum dirige, 89, 19. On his handgeweorc by gefangu se synfulla in operibus manuum suarum comprehensus est peccator, 9, 15. [Hom. Rel. Ant. hond-iwerc: O. Sax. hand-giwerc.]

hand-gewinn, es; n. Labour of the hands, struggle, strife, fighting:—Ða munucas lifdon on hira āgenum handgewinne the monks lived by the labour of their own hands, Shrn. 37, 2. Be heora āgenum handgewinne lifgeaþ proprio labore manuum vivant, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22; 4, 28; S. 606, note 2. Hefig hondgewinn a heavy struggle, Exon. 73 b; Th. 273, 34; Jul. 526. Hê seal fore hæðenra handgewinne gāst onsendan he shall because of the heathens' warfare give up the ghost, Andr. Kmbl. 372; An. 186.

hand-gewrit, es; n. What is written by the hand, a deed, contract; chirographum:—Handgewrit chirographum, Ælfic. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 113; Wrt. Voc. 20, 51. Hondgiwrit chirographum, Rtl. 32, 39. Sum nūan wrāt his handgewrit ðam āwrygedan deofle a certain man put his hand to a contract with the accursed devil,

hand-gewriden; pp. Hand-twisted, Beo. Th. 3878; B. 1937.

hand-gift, e; f. A wedding-gift, Hy. 10, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 18. [Cf. O. Sax. hand-geba.] v. gift.

hand-gripe, es; m. Grasp, Beo. Th. 1934; B. 965. [O. H. Ger. hant-grif pugillus: Ger. hand-griff.]

hand-grip, es; n. Peace, protection, security, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21; L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24; vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 5; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 182.

hand-hæbbende; part. Having [stolen property] in one's hand [cf. under hand the phrase æt hæbbendre handa]:—Sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda whether the thief be taken with the stolen property upon him or not, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 32.

hand-hamer, es; m. A hand-hammer; malleus, Cot. 135.

hand-hefe, es; m. A burden:—Ne gehrinap ðæm hondhæfum non tangitis sarcinas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 46.

hand-hrægl, es; n. A cloth for the hands, towel, napkin; mantle, Ælfic. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 70; Wrt. Voc. 26, 67.

hand-hrine, es; m. A touch with the hand:—Þurh handhrine Hāliges Gāstes through a touch with the hand of the Holy Ghost, Andr. Kmbl. 1999; An. 1002.

hand-hwil, e; f. A moment:—Nis nā eow tō gewitenne ða tīd odde ða handhwile ðe mīn Fæder gesette þurh his nihte it is not for you to know the hour or the moment that my Father hath appointed through his might, Homl. Th. i. 294, 26. [Orm. inn an handhwile in a moment of time: A. R. hondhwile: Piers P. handwhile.]

hand-hwyrft, es; m. A turning of the hand, the time occupied by such a turning, a moment, Lye. [Cf. hand-hwil.]

handle, es; n. A handle. Cf. sulh-handla stiba, Ælfic. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 8; Wrt. Voc. 15, 8. [Prompt. Parv. handyl manutentum: Jul. honden; dat. pl.]

hand-leān, es; n. A reward, recompence given by the hand, retribution:—Uton wē gepencean hwylc handleān wē him forþ to berenne habban let us consider what recompence we have to offer him, Blickl. Homl. 91, 13; Cd. 143; Th. 178, 29; Exod. 19; Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541; 4195; B. 2094. [O. H. Ger. hant-lōn bravium.]

handlian; p. ode; pp. od To handle, feel:—Gif mīn fæder mē handlaþ si attraxerit me pater meus, Gen. 27, 12. Hý ða spæce swā lange handledon they handled the suit so long, Th. Chart. 302, 31. Hālige bec handligan sacros libros manu tractare, L. Ecg. P. iii. 4; Th. ii. 196, 28; 12; Th. ii. 200, 7; Lchdm. iii. 198, 23; O. H. 2; 208, 24. [Laym. hondlien: Orm. hanndlenn: Icel. hōndla: O. H. Ger. hantalōn tractare: Ger. handeln.]

hand-līn, es; n. A hand-cloth, napkin:—Hand-līn manualis, Ælfic. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 117; Wrt. Voc. 25, 57. iiii subdiacones handlin four sub-deacon's handcloths, Th. Chart. 429, 23. [Cf. Icel. hand-līn sleeves.]

handlinga; adv. With the hands:—Nis be him geræð ðæt hē handling ænigne man ācwealde it is not read of him that he killed any man with his own hands, Homl. Th. i. 386, 1.

hand-locen; pp. Fastened, woven by the hand, Beo. Th. 649; B. 322.

handlung, e; f. Touching, handling:—Done ðe se eādiga Benedictus nā handlunga ac on beseode fram his bendum ālŷde whom the blessed Benedict not by touching him, but by looking on him, had released from his bonds, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 4.

hand-mægen, es; n. Might, power of hand, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 22; Gen. 247; Andr. Kmbl. 1450; An. 725. [O. Sax. hand-magan, -megin: Icel. hand-megin, -megn.]

hand-mitta, an; m. The sixth part of an ounce; exagium, Lye.

hand-nægl, es; m. A finger-nail:—Donne beoþ him ða handnæglas wonne then will his finger-nails be livid, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 22.

hand-plega, an; m. Fighting:—Heard handplega hard fighting, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 23; Exod. 327; 95; Th. 124, 3; Gen. 2057; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 25. Hī næfre wŷran handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemittan donne Ulfcytel him tōbrohte they had never had more disastrous fighting in England than in their engagement with Ulfcytel, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. v. plega for similar compounds.

hand-preōst, es; m. A chaplain; sacellanus, Ælfic. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 13; Wrt. Voc. 42, 22. Stigand ðe was des cinges rædgifa and his hand-preōst Stigand who was the king's counsellor and chaplain, Chr. 1051; Erl. 182, 20.

hand-ræs, es; m. Onset, attack, Beo. Th. 4150; B. 2072.

hand-rōf; adj. Distinguished for exploits accomplished by the hands [used of warriors], Cd. 155; Th. 193, 15; Exod. 247.

hand-sceaft, e; f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature; creatura, Lye.

hand-sceāt, es; m. A napkin; manutergium, sudarium, Lye.

hand-sciō; m. A glove, Beo. Th. 4158; B. 2075. Grein considers this meaning to be inadmissible and translates impetus manibus factus; but cf. 4177; B. 2085.

hand-scōlu, -scālu, e; f. A retinue:—Mid his hondscōle with his retinue, Beo. Th. 3931; B. 1963. Handscāle, 2638; B. 1317. [Cf. hand-gesella, geneāt-scōlu.]

hand-scyldig; adj. Liable to the penalty of losing the hand:—Se ðe gewundaþ man biuan ciricwagum se biþ handscyldig he that wounds

a man within church walls shall be liable to lose his hand, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

hand-seax, es; *n.* A short sword, dagger:—Hæfde hē twigecgede handseax habebat sicam bicipitem, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Hæfdon handseax on heora handa habentes in manibus vomeres, 5, 13; S. 633, 16. Godes engel stōð mid handsexe God's angel stood with a dagger, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 17. An handseas: on hundeahtotigan mancysan goldes a dagger worth eighty mancuses of gold, Th. Chart. 501, 3; 502, 16. Handseax, 527, 8. [Laym. hond-sæx: Icel. hand-sax a short sword, dirk.]

hand-selen, e; *f.* A giving into the hand of another; mancipatio, Cot. 136, Lye. [Cf. Icel. hand-sal, -sala, -selja.]

hand-seten, e; *f.* The setting of one's hand to a deed, etc., a signature, sign manual:—Ðas trymþe se forescepena kyng mid Cristes rōde tæcne and his weotena hondsetena his geofa thus the aforesaid king confirms his gifts with the sign of Christ's cross and the signature of his witan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 11; 14: 89, 11. Mē saldan heora hondsetene disse gerædnesse they put their hands to this agreement, 100, 29. Hēr is seō hondseten, Ego Oswald archiepiscopus, etc. here are the signatures. I Oswald archbishop, etc., iii. 260, 13. Ælfiēd cing Osulf se handsetene sealde king Alfred gave his sign manual to Osulf, ii. 133, 22.

hand-sliht, -slyht, es; *m.* A slaying with the hand:—Ne meahte hē ealdum eorle hondslyht giofan he could not give a deadly blow to the old warrior, Beo. Th. 5937: B. 2972: 5851; B. 2929. v. sliht and its compounds.

hand-smæll, es; *m.* A slap with the hand:—Sealdon him hondsmaellas daban! ei alapas, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 3. v. smæll.

hand-spoc, es; *n.* A talon, claw, Beo. Th. 1976; B. 986.

hand-stoc, es; *m.* A handcuff, manacle; manica, Hpt. Gl. 525, 526.

hand-pegen, es; *m.* An attendant, one of a retinue, servant:—Ðā hē ðā dyder fērde ðā wæron his handþegnas twegen when he journeyed thither, two of his attendants were with him, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 3. Willfrīþ his preost and his hondþeng Wilfrid his priest and attendant; clericus illius, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 27: Cd. 224; Th. 295, 12; Sat. 485. [Cf. hand-gesella, -preost.]

hand-pweāl, es; *n.* A washing of the hands:—Hāndþweāles fæt mal-luwiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 87; Wrt. Voc. 25, 27.

hand-weorc, es; *n.* Handiwork, work done by the hand:—Handweorc Godes the work of God's hand, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 1; Exod. 492. Sinc hondweorc smiþa treasure, the handiwork of artificers, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 6; Rā. 21, 7. purh ðæt handweorc by manual labour, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 19.

hand-worht; *adj.* Hand-wrought, made with hands:—Ic tōwurpe ðis handworhte tempel ego dissoluiam templum hoc manu factum, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [Goth. handu-waurhts.] DER. un-handworht.

hand-wundor, es; *n.* A wondrous thing wrought by hand, Beo. Th. 5530: B. 2768.

hand-wyrm, es; *m.* An insect supposed to produce disease in the hand:—Handwyrm surio vel briensis vel sirineus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 28. Handwyrm ureius, Wrt. Voc. 288, 4. Hondwyrm, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 24; Rā. 41, 96: 125 b; Th. 482, 15; Rā. 67, 2. Vid handwyrmum, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21.

hand-wyrst, -wrist, e; *f.* The wrist:—Fædm betwux elboga and handwyrst cubitum, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [Halliwell gives hand-wrists as a Somersetshire word.]

hangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To hang, be suspended, depend:—Ic hongige pendeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 11: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 21; Rā. 15, 11. Ðes hālga Hælend hangap unscyldig this holy Jesus hangeth guiltless, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 14: Beo. Th. 4886; B. 2447. Manega sind beboda mannum gesette ac hī ealle hangiap on ðisum twām wordum many are the commandments appointed to men, but they all depend upon these two sentences, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 21. Ðā ðā Crist hangode on rōde for ūre ālyfdesnysses when Christ hung on the cross for our redemption, 240, 22: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. Wide sceōs hangodan on hira fōtum and bogan hangodan on biora eaxlum wide shoes hung on their feet and bows hung on their shoulders, Shrn. 38, 8. His loccas hangodon tō ðām ancleowum his locks hung down to his ancles, Homl. Th. i. 466, 25. Swā hālig wer hangian ne sceolde so holy a man ought not to be hung, 596, 30. Hangigende, 594, 5. Hangiende, ii. 260, 25. [Laym. hongien; p. hongede: A. R. hongede: Wick. hangide: O. Sax. hangōn: O. Frs. hangia: Icel. hanga: O. H. Ger. hangen; p. hangeta.]

hangra, an; *m.* 'A meadow or grassplot, usually by the side of a road; the village green,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Of ðam hangran sūþ tō ðære stræt from the meadow south to the road, 229, 27: V. 374, 29. Ealle ða hangran betwēonan ðam wege and ðam ðe tō Stānleāge hīgh gebyriap ealle tō Fearnbeorgan all the meadows between the road and that which goes to Stanley all belong to Farnborough, iii. 409, 17. [Anger in local names, e. g. Shelfanger, Birchanger.]

hār; *adj.* Hoar, hoary, grey, old; canus:—Hār hæþ the grey heath, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Se hāra wulf the grey wolf, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 15; Wand. 82. Hāres hyrste the old warrior's arms,

Beo. Th. 5968; B. 2988: 3360; B. 1678: Cd. 164; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. On ðone hāran hæsel to the grey [with lichens?] hazel, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 279, 14. Æt ðære hāran apuldran at the old apple-tree, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 6. Of clife hārum from the grey cliff, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. On brime hāran on the grey sea, Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Hē geseah sumne hārne stān he saw a grey stone, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26: Beo. Th. 1779; B. 887. Hārne middengeard canescentem mundum, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5. Hrīm and forst hāre hildstapan rime and frost, hoary warriors, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260. Hāre byrnan grey byrnes [cf. græge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [Chauc. hoor: Piers P. hore: Ayenb. hore vrostes: Alis. hore al so a wolf: Icel. harr.]

hara, an; *m.* A hare:—Hara lepūs, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 21; Wrt. Voc. 22, 62. Se hara mid dysse wyrt hynne sylfne gelæcnaþ the hare doctors itself with this plant, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 22: Med. ex Quadr. 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 14, 16, 18. Haran man mōt etan and hē biþ gōð wið lengtenāde and wið ūtsiht gesoden on wātere and his geallan man mæg wið pipor mangan wið mūpsāre leporem licet comedere, et bonus est contra dysenteriam et diarrhæum, in aqua elixus; et fel ejus miscendum est cum pipere contra dolorem oris, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22. Genim haran wulle take hare's fur, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 13. Ne onscūnode nān hara nænne hund no hare was afraid of any hound, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Ic gefeo hwilon haran capio aliquando lepores, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 33. Hē sætte be ðām haran ðæt hī mōsten frēo faran he decreed concerning hares, that they should go free, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 30. [Icel. heri: O. H. Ger. haso: Ger. hase.]

haran hige hare's foot; trifolium arvense:—Genim ðas wyrt ðe man leporis pes and oðrum naman haran hige nemneþ take this plant which is called leporis pes and by another name hare's foot, Herb. 62; Lchdm. 164, 17.

haran-specel, -sprecel viper's bugloss; echium vulgare, Lchdm. iii. 330.

haran-wyrt, hare- harewort; lepidium latifolium, Lchdm. iii. 330. Harewita [MS. winta] colocasia, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 9; Wrt. Voc. 31, 20.

hār-hune [and hār hune], an; *f.* Horehound; marrubium vulgare:—Hār-hune marrubium vel prassium, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 67. Hār-hune marrubium, 79, 35. Rōmāne marrubium nemnaþ and eac angle hāre hune the Romans name it marrubium, the English also call it horehound, Herb. 46; Lchdm. i. 148, 14. Genim ða hāran hunan take horehound, L. M. i, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Genim hwite hare hunan take white horehound, Lchdm. i. 374, 18.

harian, horian; *p.* ode To cry; clamare:—Tō ðe ic horige ad te clamabo, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. [O. H. Ger. haran clamare, Grff. iv. 978 sqq.]

hārian; *p.* ode To grow grey:—Ic hārige caneo, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 43. Ic sceolde wesan ceorl on hāriendum heāfde I should have to be a husband when my head was growing grey, Shrn. 39, 27.

Harold, Harald, es; *m.* I. Harold, second son of Cnut:—Hēr man gecceas Harald ofer eall tō cinge and forsoð Hardacnut in this year Harold was chosen everywhere king, and Hardacnut was renounced, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 4. Hēr forþfērde Harold cyng on Oxnaforda in this year king Harold died at Oxford, 1039; Erl. 167, 12.

II. Harold, son of earl Godwin:—Hēr forþfērde Eāðward king and Harold eorl fēng tō ðam rice and heold hit xl wucena and ænne dæg in this year departed king Edward and earl Harold came to the throne and held it forty weeks and one day, 1066; Erl. 198, 1. Ðær wearþ ofslægen Harold kyng there was king Harold slain, 202, 10.

Harpacnut, Hardacnut, es; *m.* Hardacnut, son of Cnut:—On ðis ilcan geāre com Hardacnut cyng tō Sandwice vii nihtum ær middan sumera. And hē was sōna underfangen ge fram Anglum ge fram Denum in this same year king Hardacnut came to Sandwich seven days before midsummer. And he was at once received by both English and Danes, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 17. Hēr forþfērde Hardacnut cyng in this year died king Hardacnut, 1041; Erl. 167, 30.

hārunge, e; *f.* Greyness, hoariness, age:—Ða meolchwitan hārunge lacteam canicem, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 26; Som. 51, 64.

hārwele; *adj.* Hoary:—Hārwele canescens, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5.

hār-wenge; *adj.* Hoary, grey-haired:—Hē wearþ færlīce gepuht cnapa and eft hārwege he suddenly appeared a youth, and again grey-haired, Homl. Th. i. 376, 13. Hē hæfþ sīde beardas hwōn hārwege he has a good deal of hair on his face, rather grey, 456, 18.

hās; *adj.* Hoarse:—Hās raucus, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan ðe nū hās ys habeo quandam puerum qui modo raucus est, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Mē syndan gōman hāse rauca facte sunt fauces meæ, Ps. Th. 68, 3. [Piers P. hos, hors; Chauc. hors: O. and N. hos; Wick. hoos, hors; Icel. háss: O. H. Ger. heis; Ger. heiser.]

hā-sæta, an; *m. A rower*.—And gerædde man ðā ðæt ða scipu gewendan eft ongean tō Lundene and sceolde man setton ððre eorlas and ððre hāseton tō ðām scipum *it was decided that the ships should go back again to London, and other commanders and other rowers were to be appointed to the ships*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 9. [*Icel. hā-seti (hār a thole) a thole-sitter, an oarsman, opposed to the captain or helmsman.*]

hāsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To grow hoarse*.—Ic hāsige raucio, *Ælf. Gr.* 30; Som. 34, 38.

hās-ness, e; *f. Hoarseness*.—Hāsnyss raucedo, *Ælf. Gl.* 10; Som. 57, 26; Wrt. Voc. 19, 32. Hāsnyss raucedo, *Ælf. Gr.* 9; Som. 8, 59. [*Prompt. Parv. hoosnesse, hoorsnesse raucitas, raucor.*]

hassuc, es; *m. Coarse grass, a place where such grass grows*.—On ðone hassuc, *Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.* iii. 223, 25. [*v. Prompt. Parv. p. 228, note 2, where a passage is quoted in which the phrase usque ad tercium hassocum occurs in the defining of a boundary. In Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26, is the following:—“Hassock or Hassocks. A name sometimes assigned to aira caespitosa, L. but more accurately regarded as a term indicating the large coarse tufts formed in meadows by this grass and some sedges, such as Carex caespitosa and C. paniculata.” Cf. too No. 30:—“Hassocks. “Great tufts of rushes, etc., called in Suffolk hassocks.” No. 31. [Leicestershire]:—“Hassock a tuft of coarse rank grass; an ant-hill.”*]

hasu, heasu; *adj. Grey, ash-coloured, tawny*; cinereus, fulvo-cinereus.—Hē of earce forlēt hasne culufan *he let out of the ark a grey dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451. Hwilm ic onhyrge ðone haswan *earn sometimes I imitate the grey eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rā. 25, 4. Se haswa fugel, 57 b; Th. 206, 4; Ph. 121. Rēcas stigap haswe ofer hrōfum *grey smoke mounts o’er the roofs*, 101 a; Th. 381, 6; Rā. 2, 7. [*Icel. hōss grey (applied to the wolf and eagle as above): cf. Gen. and Ex. haswed, v. 1723. Grein quotes the following passage from Haupt’s Zeitschrift, x. 346:—“Hasu wol ursprünglich wolfgrau, und adlergrau, jene gemischte Farbe von goldgelb und grau: bald überwiegt der Gedanke an das Goldgelbe (vgl. blond), bald das Grau der Mischung.”*]

hasu-fāg; *adj. Grey-coloured*.—Hrægl is mīn hasofāg *my raiment is grey*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 23; Rā. 12, 1.

hasu-pāða, an; *m. One having a grey garment*; a term applied to the eagle, cf. hasu.—Ðane hasupāðan, *earn the grey-coated one, the eagle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11, note.

haswig-federa; *adj. Having grey plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 10; Ph. 153.

hāt, es; *n. Heat*.—Hāt biþ onzled *heat shall be kindled*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 18; Dōm. 9; 116 b; Th. 447, 11; Dōm. 37. Hāt and ceald *heat and cold*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377; 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132; Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20; Dōm. 106. Hāt þrowian *to suffer heat*, Beo. Th. 5204; B. 2605. [*O. Sax. hēt; n. cf. O. H. Ger. heiz, heizi; f. fervor, aestus.*]

hāt; *adj. Hot, fervent, fervid, fierce* [of pain, punishment, etc.]:—Wæs him seō Godes lufu tō ðæs hāt and tō ðæs beorht on his heortan *the love of God was so fervent and bright in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 36. Hys gecynde is swiðe hāt *his nature is very hot*, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 22; 124; Lchdm. i. 236, 11. Hungor se hāta *fierce hunger*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Wæs seō āl hāt *fierce was the disease*, 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gū. 952; Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Ðeōs wyrt byþ cenned on hātum stowum *this plant is produced in hot places*, Herb. 115, 1; Lchdm. i. 228, 6. Hē hāte lēt tearas geotan *he let hot tears gush forth*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 14; Gū. 1029. Swā hāttra sumor swā mārā punor and liget on geāre *the hotter the summer the more thunder and lightning in the year*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. [*Orm. hat: Laym. hat, hot: A. R. hot: Chauc. hot, hoot: Prompt. Parv. hoot: O. Sax. hēt: Icel. heitr: O. H. Ger. heiz: Ger. heiss: cf. Goth. heito; f. a fever.*]

hāt, es; *n. A promise, vow*.—Ic sendo hāt fadores mīnes ego mitto *promissum patris mei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 49. Hātes *promissionis*, Rtl. 14, 14. [*Orm. hāt: Gen. and Ex. hot: Ps. hates, hōtes vota: Icel. heit; n. a solemn promise, vow: cf. Goth. haiti; f. a command.*] *v. ge-hāt.*

Hātabaðan Bath.—Æt Hātabaðum at Bath, Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 9. *v. Baðan.*

HĀTAN; *ic hāte, ðū hātest, hætsþ, hē hāteþ, hāt, hæt, pl. hātaþ; p. hēht, hēt, pl. hēhton, hēton; pp. hāten.* I. *to bid, order, command, (a) with acc. and infin.*—Drihten hwæt hēst ðū mē ðōn Lord, *what dost thou bid me do?* Past. 58; Swt. 443, 24. Drihten hāteþ ða eorþan eft āgīfan ðæt heo ēar onfeng the Lord *shall bid the earth give up what it received before*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 30. Mid ðam gemete wē hātaþ ððre men ðōn sum þinge *with that mood [the imperative] we command other men to do something*, *Ælf. Gr.* 21; Som. 23, 23. Hē hēht englas him tō cuman and hie cōman *he bade angels come to him and they came*, 181, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 729; An. 365. Ðā hēt hē mē on ðysne sīþ *faran then he bade me go on this journey*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 7; Gen. 499.

Hie hine hēton ðæt āttor etan *they bade him eat the poison*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 17. Mid ðý ðe ðū mē hāte of mīnum lichoman gewitan *when thou shalt bid me depart from my body*, 139, 13. Hāt mē cuman tō ðē jube *me venire ad te*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. (b) *with infin. only*.—Ælfrēð kyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biseop and ðē cýðan hāte king *Alfred bids greet bishop Werferth; and I would that it should be known to you*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 1–2. Ic Elfrēð dux hātu witan and cýðan an ðissum *gewrite Elfrēðe regi I alderman Alfred order to be written and made known in this writing to king Alfred*, Chart. Th. 480, 13. Ðonne hāteþ Sanctus Micahel blāwan ða feower bēman *then St. Michael will order the four trumpets to be blown*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 12. Hæt [Cot. hāt] fealdan ðæt segl *gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ðā hēht hē Simon infeccan beforan hine *then he ordered that Simon should be brought in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1; Andr. Kmbl. 2459; An. 1231; Chart. Th. 137, 6. (c) *with a clause*.—Ic ðē hāte ðæt ðū ðās gesyþþe sege mannum *I command thee to tell this vision to men*, Rood Kmbl. 187; Kr. 95. Hē hæt hine ðæt hē hine fealde swā swā bōc *he shall bid it fold itself as a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. Ðē hāteþ heofona cýning ðæt ðū onsende *Heaven’s king bids thee send*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507. Hēht ðæt hē cūme tō him *he commanded that he should come to him*, Chart. Th. 47, 11. Hēt ðæt ðū æte *he bade that thou shouldst eat*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 8; Gen. 500. (d) *without an object, or with acc. only*.—Gif ðū hēstst ðonne mæg ic if thou *biddest, then I can*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 31. Wē dydon swā ðū ūs hēte *we have done as thou didst command us*, i. 394, 21. Ða mon seal swā micle mā hātan ðonne *biddan those are to be so much the more commanded than entreated*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21. (e) *with a verb of motion omitted*.—Hēht ððre dage hie ealle þry in beforan hine *he commanded that next day they should all three come in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ðā hēht hē him tō ealle his discipulos *he summoned to him all his disciples*, 225, 12; Cd. 127; Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671; Elen. Kmbl. 395; El. 153. Hēt tōssome sīne leode *summoned his people together*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. Maria hēht hý ððre mid Mary *bade another accompany her*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 35; Hö. 10. Ðā wæs tō ðam dōme Daniel hāten *then was Daniel summoned to the judgment*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 19; Dan. 532.

II. *to promise, vow*.—Gif ðū hēstþ hādenfeoh if thou *dost vow heathen offerings*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53. III. *to call, name, give a name to*.—Nolde hē nō ða rūmōðnesse hātan *mildheortnes ac ryhtwisnes non hanc vocare misericordiam, sed justitiam maluit*, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 337, 2; Cd. 106; Th. 140, 13; Gen. 2327. Consul ðæt wē heretoha hātaþ *consul we call heretoha*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12. Ða deōr hī hātaþ hrānas *those deer they call rein-deer*, Ors. i. 1; Bos. 20, 27; Cd. 80; Th. 99, 19; Gen. 1648. And tū hine hēte ðā fīlman *and then you declared him a fugitive*, Chart. Th. 173, 6. God hēt ða fæstnisse heofenan *vocavit Deus firmamentum celum*, Gen. i. 8. Hē hēt his naman Adam *he called his name Adam*, 5, 2; Cd. 124; Th. 158, 7; Gen. 2613; Beo. Th. 5605; B. 2806. Rōmāne hý tictatōres hēton the *Romans gave them the name of dictators*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 28. Sum consul Boetius wæs hāten a certain *consul whose name was Boethius*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13; Cd. 79; Th. 99, 13; Gen. 1645. Is ðæt deōr pandher bī noman hāten *that beast is called by the name of panther*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 17; Pa. 13. Hī nemnaþ ða eā archoboleta ðæt is hāten ðæt micle wæter *archoboleta vocant quæ eā aqua magna*, Nar. 35, 21. [*Laym. hāten, heht. In Chaucer this verb and the next are confounded, thus highte = hātte; and hight is used for hāten. Goth. haitan to name, call, bid, command: O. Sax. hētan: Icel. heita to call, name, promise, vow: O. Frs. hēta: O. H. Ger. heizan, heizzan nominare, appellare, jubere, præcipere: Ger. heissen.*]

hātan; *pres. and p. hāte, pl. hātton To be called or named, have for a name*.—Cwæþ ðæt se hēhsta hātan sceolde *Satan siddan said that the highest should be called Satan afterwards*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 22; Gen. 344. An eā of ðām hāte Fison *one river of them is called Fison*, Gen. 2, 11. Saga hwæt ic hātte say *what I am called*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 13; Rā. 24, 16. Hū ne hātte hys mōðor Maria *nonne mater ejus dicitur Maria?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Ðe swā hātte *that was thus called*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 17; Dan. 172; Bt. Met. Fox i. 105; Met. i. 53. On ðēām bōcum ðe hātton *Apocalypsin in the books called the Apocalypse*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 35; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 34. [*Goth. haitada I am called: Icel. heita, ek heiti: O. H. Ger. heizan, Grif. iv. 1077: Ger. heissen.*]

hāte; *adv. Hotly*.—Hāte glōwende *hotly glowing*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383; 38; Th. 50, 18; Gen. 810; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 94. Swā hē hātost mæge as *hot as possible*, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. i. 34, 10; Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209.

hāten [?]; *heated*.—Mid hātene isene *with heated iron*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 24.

hāt-heort, es; *n. Fury, anger, wrath; iracundia*.—Nū is gefyllend ðæt mycelle hātheort and ðæt mycelle yre *dyses ealdermannes now is completed the great fury and the great wrath of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 10.

hât-heort; *adj.* *Furious, angry, irascible, passionate, ardent*; *furiosus, iracundus, fervens*:—Gif hwylc man tō ðam hâtheort sig and strang-mōd ðæt hē tō nānum worldrihte and sybbe fōn nelle wīd ðæne ðe wīd hine āgylt si *homo quis adeo furiosus et duro corde sit, ut nullum sæculare jus et pacem admittere velit cum eo qui in eum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 28; Th. ii. 194, 5. Ðes gerefā is swīde hâtheort and hē ðe wīle forlēosan *this consul is very furious and will destroy thee*, Nar. 42, 4; Exon. 77b; Th. 290, 16; Wand. 66. Ðonne ða hâtheortan hie mid nāne forþeorce nyllaþ gestillan *cum iracundi nulla consideratione se mitigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 3. Timotheus hē ongeat hâtheortan ðonne hē sceolde *ferventioris spiritus vidit esse Timotheum*, 3; Swt. 291, 22. Ða wæs heora sum rēdra and hâtheortra ðonne ða oðre *then was one of them fiercer and more furious than the others*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6.

hât-heorte, *an*; *f.* *Anger, fury, rage*:—Ic ðe bletsige forðon ðū mē ne forlētē ūt gangan mid minre hâtheortan of ðisse ceastre *I bless thee that thou didst not let me go out of this city in my anger*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 15.

hâtheort-lice; *adv.* *Furiously, ardently, fervently*:—Ða ðe hē ær hâtheortlice lufode *which he before ardently loved*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9; 17. Hie wæron tō ðam hâtheortlice yrrre ðæt hie woldan done cāsere cwiценe forbærnan *they were so furiously angry that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, 191, 11.

hâtheort-nes, *-ness, e*; *f.* *Wrath, anger, fury, rage, fervour, zeal*:—Ðeós hâtheortnys hie furor, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26. Ðis synt ða fīdelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . hâtheortnys . . . *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . furor . . .*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 33. Sió hâtheortness ðæt mōd gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine ær nān willa tō ne spōn mentem impellit furor, *quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Ðonne wyrþ ðæt mōd beswungen mid ðam welme ðære hâtheortnesse *then is the mind scourged with the heat of anger*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. Hū gesceádwis se recere sceal bion on his hâtheortnesse *quo esse debet recitoris discretio fervoris*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6. Fýr ys onæled on minre hâtheortnisse *a fire is kindled in mine anger*, Deut. 32, 22. Forlēt yrrre and hâtheortnesse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Th. 36, 8; Homl. Th. i. 360, 3.

hât-hirtan, *-hiertan, -hyrtan*; *p. te* *To make angry*:—Ðonne is micel þearf ðætte se, se ða hâtheortnesse ofercuman wille, ðæt hē hiene ongeán ne hâthirte *neceesse est, ut hi, qui furentes conatur reprimere, nequaquam se in furore erigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 296, 6.

hapolipa, *an*; *m.* *The elbow joint*:—Læt him blōd of ðam hālan hapolipan *let him blood from the sound elbow*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 17. vide Glossary, s. v.

hât-hyge, *es*; *m.* *Anger, fury, wrath*:—Wē wæron on ðīnum hāthige hearde gedrefde *in furore tuo conturbati sumus*, Ps. Th. 89, 7. [Cf. hât-heort, -heorte.]

hatian, *hatigean*; *p. ode, ede*; *pp. od, ed* *To hate*:—Ne mæg mid-daneard eow hatian ac hē hatap mē non potest mundus odisse vos: *me autem odit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 7. Ða ðe ðone rihtwisn hatiaþ ða āgyltaþ *qui oderunt justum delinquent*, Ps. Th. 33, 21. Hie hatigaþ [hatigean, Cot. MS.] hiera hieramonna unþeawas *they hate the vices of their subjects*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 4. Dōþ ðæm wel ðe eow ær hatedon do well to those that formerly hated you, 33; Swt. 222, 17. Hū ne hatige ic ða ealle, Dryhten, ða ðe ðe hatigaþ? Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode. Swa mon sceal Godes fiend hatigean do I not hate all those, O Lord, who hate thee? *With a perfect hatred I hated them. So shall God's enemies be hated*, 46; Swt. 353, 5–8. Hē sceal rýperas and reáferas hatian and hýnan *he must hate and humiliate robbers and plunderers*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19; Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. [Goth. hatan, hatjan: O. Sax. hatan, hatōn: O. Frs. hatia: Icel. hata: O. H. Ger. hazēn, hazōn: Ger. hassen.]

hâtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To become or get hot, to be hot*:—Hingrian þyrstan hâtian eall ðæt is of untrumnysses ðæs gecynnes *esurire, sitire, astuare ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 494, 14. Nim ænne sticcan and gnid tō sumum þinge hit hâtaþ ðærrhte of ðam fyre ðe him on lûtaþ *take a stick and rub it against something, it gets hot directly from the fire which lurks in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4; Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. ii. 198, 4. Hátode heorte mīn concaluit cor meum, Ps. Spl. C. 38, 4. Óþ ðæt se clam hâtige till ðe paste gets hot, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 19. Ðonne byþ heó sōna hâtigende *it will at once be getting hot*, Herb. 90, 8; Lchdm. i. 196, 4. [O. H. Ger. heizēn fervere.]

hatigend, *es*; *m.* *One who hates, an enemy*:—Hatigend oððe feond osor, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 1.

hatol. v. hetol.

hatte-fagol *a hedge-hog*, Ps. Spl. M. 103, 19.

hatung, *e*; *f.* *Hating, hate, hatred*:—Hatung Godes beboda *hate of God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Mid ðære rēðan ehtnyss hatunge *with the hate of fierce persecution*, i. 84, 12. Ða unrihtwisn ic hæfde on hatunge *iniquos odio habui*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 61. Gē beóp on hatunge eallum mannun eritis odio omnibus, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. On hatunga, Lk. Skt. 21, 17. Hē becom on hatunga his herges *he came*

to be hated by his army, Blickl. Homl. 193, 2. Bānu sume handlian hatunge geðacnaþ *to handle bones betokens hate*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 24. [O. H. Ger. hazunga æmulatio.]

hâtung, *e*; *f.* *A growing hot, heating*:—Wīd wunda hâtunge *against heating of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20, note.

hât-wende; *adj.* *Burning, hot, torrid*:—Hâtwendne lyft *the torrid air*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74.

hâweres, *es*; *m.* *An observer, a spectator*:—Ðýlæs hie sien tō oðerra monna gefeohte holde hâweras, and ðon him selfe nāwuh *lest they be friendly spectators of other men's struggle, and themselves do nothing*; ne, si in hoc presentis vitæ stadio ad certamen alienum devoti fautores, sed pigri spectatores assistant, Past. 34, 1; Swt. 229, 17. [Laym. haw-ware, haweres spies.]

hâwian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* *To view, look, observe, regard, survey, inspect*:—Ic hâwige bufan and ðū beneoþan *ego supra aspicio, tu infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 49. Drihten lōcaþ of heofenum and hâwap hwæder hē geseó ænigne ðara ðe hine sēce oððe hine ongite *Dominus de cælo prospexit ut videat si est intelligens aut requirens Deum*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Nýtene gelic ðe hâwap symle tō ðære eorþan *like a beast that ever looks to the ground*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 8. Ælc man ðara ðe æagan heft ærest hâwap ðæs ðe hē geseón wolde oþ ðone first ðe hē hyþ gegehâwap *every man who has eyes first looks towards what he wants to see, until he has got it under his observation*, Shrn. 178, 6. Preó þinc sint neodbe-hæfe ðam eagan ðlere sáwle . . . oððer ðæt heó hâwien ðes ðe heó geseón wolden þricde ðæt hī māgen geseón ðæt ðæt hī gehâwian *three things are necessary for the eyes of every soul . . . second that they look at what they want to see, third that they be able to see what they bring under their notice*, 179, 20. Gūplác eode sōna ūt and hâwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out at once and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Sōna swā hī wæron swā gehende ðet ægðer on oðer hâwede as soon as they were so near as to be in sight of one another, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Hý mē hâwedon and mē beheoldon *ipsi consideraverunt et conspexerunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Drihten hāwa nū midelfice on ðas earman eorþan *Lord, look now mercifully on this miserable earth*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Hāwa ðæt se inra wind ðe ne tō-wende look that the inward wind do not cast thee down, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Hāwa hwæder hie ceafas sīn tōswollene *notice whether his jaws be swollen*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 8. Hāwiaþ be gehwilcum *take notice in the case of each one*, Homl. Th. i. 332, 15. Nān mon ne scyle ðon his hond tō ðære sylg and hāwian underbæc *no man shall put his hand to the plough and look back*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 403, 2. DER. be-, gehâwian.

hâwung, *e*; *f.* *Looking, observation*:—Ic eom gesceádwīssnes and ic eom ælcum manniscum móde on ðam stale ðe seó hâwung byþ ðam eágum *I am Reason, and in every human mind I hold the same place that observation does in the eyes*, Shrn. 178, 10; 21.

hē; *m*: *heó*; *f*: *hit*; *n.* *He, she, it*:—Ðā hē gefōr ðā fēng his sunu tō ðam rice *when he died his son came to the throne*, Chr. Erl. 2, 11. Him sprecendum hig cōmon eo loquente *veniunt*, Mk. Skt. 5, 35. Hē hine miclum gewundode *he wounded him severely*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hē hiene him tō bicepsuna nam he was godfather to him, 853; Erl. 68, 14. Hē hire hand nam and heó sōna aras *he took her hand and she at once arose*, Mk. Skt. 5, 41–2. Hē him pearle bebeád ðæt hī hyt nānum men ne sēdon and hē hēt hire etan syllan *precepit illis vehementer ut nemo id sciret et dixit dari illi manducare*, 43. Ðā cūðdon hie ðæt him nānig mæg leófra nāre ðonne hiera hlāford and hie nēfre his banan folgian *noldon then said they that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 18–20. Ealle ðīne gebrōðru beóp under his þeowdōme *all thy brethren shall be servants to him*, Gen. 27, 37. Tō tæcne ðæt hē his geweld áhte as a sign that he had had power over him, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 22. Ða hæðenan hæfdon heora gewardel *the heathen had power over them*, Jud. pref. l. 8. Gedrine his preó full fulle *drink of it three cups full*, Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 1. Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Eorðe and ealle hire gefyllednys and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðam wuniaþ ealle hit syndon *Godes æhta earth and all its fulness, and all the globe and those who dwell on it, all are God's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 10. Etaþ ðīne hlāf hit is mīn lichama *eat this bread, it is my body*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33. Ic hyt eom ego sum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27; 28. Hit ys áwriten, Ne leofaþ se man be hlāfe ānum *scriptum est: Non in pane solo vivit homo*, 4, 4. Ðā rinde hit then it rained, 7, 27. Hit æfenlæcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Skt. 24, 29. Hit gelamp it happened, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23. Hit was winter *hiemps erat*, Jn. Skt. 10, 22. Hit lícode Herode *it pleased Herod*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Ðonne hit tōcymþ ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon *when the time comes that they ought to speak*, Past. 46; Swt. 355, 10. Hit neálæcþ ðam ende; and ðý hit is on worulde ā swā leng swa wyrse, and swā hit sceal nýðe for folces synnum fram dæge tō dæge ær *Antecristes tōcýme yfelian swide; and hūru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslic it is drawing near the end; and therefore the longer it goes on the worse it is in the world, and so for the people's sins it needs must get very bad from day to day before*.

Antichrist's coming; and especially then it will be awful, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 1-5. Hwæt māgon wē his nū dōn *what can we do now in the matter*; quid ergo faciemus, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 14. Sume hit ne gedýdan mid ðam life *some did not come out of it with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. Se arcebisceop āxode hýrsumnesse mid āþswerunge at him and hē hit fersōc *the archbishop required obedience with an oath of him*, and he refused it, 1070; Erl. 208, 16; 1039; Erl. 167, 19. Hī nāmon hit ðā on twā heafle Temese tō scipan weard *they took their way on both sides the Thames towards the ships*, 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hū mæg ic hit on ðrim dagum gefaran? ac mā wēn is ðæt ðū onsende ðinne engel, se hit mæg hræðlicor gefaran . . . ic hit ne mæg hræðlice gefaran *how can I do it in three days? it is better to send thy angel who can do it more quickly . . . I cannot do it quickly*, St. And. 4, 29-6, 2. Godes bearn nāmon him wif *he took them wives*, Gen. 6, 2. Hie woldon ða men him tō mete dōn *they wanted to make the men food for themselves*, St. And. 4, 18. Sý ðæt ylfa ðe him sie *be the elf what it may*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 29. Beó him æt hām *let him be at home*, Deut. 24, 5; Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Abraham stōð him under ðam treówe *Abraham stood under the tree*, Gen. 18, 8. Heó sæt hire feorran se *she sat her down a good way off*, 21, 16. Hī eodon heom *they went*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17; 21. Hī fleóp him floccmælum *they fly in flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. Ondrēd hē him timuit, Jn. Skt. 19, 8. Hæbbe hire ðæt heó hafap *let her have what she has*, Gen. 38, 23. Eác him wolde Eádríc his ealdre gelæstan *Eádríc for his part would follow his chief*, Byrht. Th. 132, 4; By. 11. Ðā bealh hē hine indignatus est, Lk. Skt. 15, 28. Ðā bepohte hē hine *then he bethought himself*, 17. Reste ðæt folc hit on ðam seofodan dage *let the people rest on the seventh day*, Ex. 16, 30. Hie æt Tharse ðære byrig his gemetton *they met one another at the city of Tarsus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 2. Se eáðiga Mathéus and se lialiga Andreas hie wæron cýssende him betwéon *the blessed Matthew and the holy Andrew kissed one another*, St. And. 12, 19. Hī betwux him cwædon *inter se dicentes*, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Hig grëttōn hig gesýsunum wordum *they greeted each other with words of peace*, Ex. 18, 7. Hī ðā hī gecýston *then they kissed each other*, Shrn. 89, 12. Hī micclum ege him ondrédon and cwædon ælc tō ðorum timierunt *magno timore et dicebant ad alterutrum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 41; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 21; Met. 25, 11. Sume hī cōmon feorran *quidam ex eis de longe venerunt*, Mk. 8, 3. Nū sceal hē sylf faran *now must he himself come*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Hire selfre sūna *her own sons*, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. Pilatus hýmsylf áwrāt ealle ða þyng *Pilate himself wrote all the things*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. On himselfum in semetipso, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 1. Hū ne becýpaþ hig twegen spearwan tō peninge *are not two sparrows sold for a penny*, Mt. Kmb. 10, 29; 5, 11. Hē dyde ðæt hī twelfe mid him wæron *fecit ut essent duodecim cum illo*, Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hī ealle þrý tōgedære grëttōn ðone cýngc *all three of them together saluted the king*, Th. Ap. 19, 22; Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Gewiton hie feówer *they four departed*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 12; Gen. 1964; 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361. Heora begra æhte *the property of both of them*, 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Him bām on bréostum *in the breasts of them both*, 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 190. Him eallum tō them *all*, 156; Th. 194, 16; Exod. 261. Him twām hē wæs ætýwed *duobus ex eis ostensus est*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hē Nínus Soroastrem Bactriana cýning se cūde manna ærest drýcræftas hē hine oferwann and ofslōh *[Nínus] Zoroastrem Bactrianorum regem, eundemque magicæ artis repertorem, pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10; St. And. 4, 3, 6. Wæs hē se man in weoruldhæde geseted *in habitu sæculari constitutus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Europa hīo ongínþ *Europa incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 14. Ða ðe his lif ðæs eáðigan weres cūdon *those who were acquainted with the life of the blessed man*, Guthl. prol. Gdwin. 4, 26. Wē gesawou Enac his cýnryn *we saw the children of Anak*, Num. 13, 29, 33; Deut. 1, 28. Nílus seó éa *hine æwielme the source of the river Nile*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnap *of Alexandria the boundaries of Africa and Asia begin from Alexandria*, 8, 28. Ðæt se hiera folgop hine ne oðhebbe istos *ne locus superior extollat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 17. Ða ðe hiera mildheortlice sellap *qui sua misericorditer tribuunt*, 44; Swt. 319, 16. Wē his syndon *we are his*, Ps. Th. 99, 2. Hyra ys heofonan rice *ipsorum est regnum celorum*, Mt. Kmb. 5, 10. Hē biþ unsildig ðe hine slōh *then shall he that smote him be quit*, Ex. 21, 19. Dōb sīðæt ðæs sēfine and rihtne ðe hē sylfa ástah ofer sunnan *up iter facite ei, qui ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Se wer ðe his tōhopa byþ tō swylcum Drihtne *vir cuius nomen Domini spes ejus*, 39, 4; Elen. Kmb. 324; El. 162. Mid mīnum brōðer stefane ðe fola göðdra ðæda siond *be him writene with my brother Stephen about whom many good deeds are written*, H. R. 13, 12; Ps. Th. 145, 4. Ðām wítum ðe god self þurht hī spec *the prophets by whom God himself spoke*, Shrn. 107, 11. Ælc nýften biþ oððe hē oððe heó *every animal is either male or female*, Ælf. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 35, 46. Woepen mon t̃ hee and hīuw t̃ wifmon *masculum et feminam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hē t̃ woepmon *masculinum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23. [In later English the Northern dialect is first found adopting the forms which in Modern English have replaced the oldest, and the innovation gradually

spread. Thus while the Northumbrian Metrical Psalter (before 1300) has þai, þair, þam in the plural, the declension in Piers P. is hij and þei, here, hem; and these forms with the exception of hij, are used by Wiclif and Chaucer. So with she for heó, which is still preserved in the Lancashire hoo. Amongst the cognate dialects the O. Frs. is that which agrees best with English. v. Hilfenstein, Comparative Grammar, p. 193.]

heáf. v. heáh.

heaf, es; n. Sea, water, Beo. Th. 4947; B. 2477. [Icel. Swed. haf: Dan. hav sea, ocean.]

heáf, es; m. Lamentation, mourning, weeping, wailing:—Ðær is se ungeendoda heáf *there is the never-ending lamentation*, L. E. J. 7; Th. ii. 394, 10; 400, 7. Wóp and heáf micel ploratus et ululatus multus, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 2, 18. Ðær biþ heáf illic erit fletus, 24, 51. Nis hēr nānig wóp ne nānig heáf gehýred *there is no weeping nor wailing heard here*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28; 115, 15; 219, 9; Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 32; Gū. 1020; Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 28. Ðū gehwyrfdist mīnne heáf mē tō gefeān *convertisti plantum meum in gaudium mihi*, Ps. Th. 29, 11; Blickl. Homl. 195, 17. v. heof.

heāfan; p. heof, hōf To mourn, wail, lament:—Ðæt wif hōf hreowig-mōð *the woman mourned repentant*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Heofon gehýgd *they lamented their purpose*, 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. v. heofan.

heáfd. v. heáfod.

heāfan. v. heofan.

heáfíc; adj. Mournful, lamentable, grievous:—Ðæt heáfíce gewrit *that mournful sentence*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6.

heafoc. v. hafoc.

heáfod; gen. heáfdes; dat. heáfde; pl. heáfdu [v. Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 21-25] HEAD, chief, source, the commencing point, or the highest point, of a stream, of a field, hill, etc. In reference to running water, the head is exactly converse to the genýde or mouths. In the Saxon charters the word is of frequent occurrence, and, as it seems, generally to denote rising grounds. It is hardly distinguishable from the compound words and-heáfod, on-heáfod. Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. xxix:—Dis forweard heáfod hæc frons, Ælf. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 60; Wrt. Voc. 70, 28; Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Æftewærd hæfod occiput vel postea: ofer healf heáfod sinciput, Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 35, 36; Wrt. Voc. 42, 43, 44. Healf heáfod hoc sinciput, Ælf. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24. Cūp is ðæt se áwyrgeð gást is heáfod ealra unrihtwisa ðæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon *deofles leomo it is known that the accursed spirit is the source of all unrighteous deeds, as also unrighteous men are members of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hine ðe wæs æwur heáfod tō ðam unráde *the man that had before been the author of that mischief*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 10. Heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *the chief of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. i. 7; Gen. 4; Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 62. Hē getimbreda ða burg Babylonie tō ðon ðæt heó wære heáfod ealra Asiria *Babyloniam urbem instauravit, caputque regni Assyrii ut esset instituit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 14. Stæfes heáfud apicem, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Wīð healfes heáfdes ece for megrim, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 14, 17, 21. Folige hē heáfdes *let him lose his head*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. His heáfdes segl *his head's sun [the eye]*, Andr. Kmb. 100; An. 50. His eágan hálge heáfdes gimmas *his eyes, his head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1270. Hāt nū heáfde beceorfan *order my head to be cut off*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 16. Wīð tōbrocenum heáfde *for a broken head*, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 10. On ðam heáfde foran *on the forehead*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22; 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. His heáfod forweard mid ðære hālgan rōde *tācne gewāpnige let him arm his head in front with the sign of the holy rood*, L. E. 1, 29; Th. ii. 426, 8. Wē sceolon fylgan ūrum Heáfde and faran fram deofle tō Criste *we ought to follow our Head, and pass from the devil to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 20. Ic ðē gesette eallum Israhēlum tō heáfde caput te constitui in tribubus Israel, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 10. Ðū settest ūs mænige men ofer heáfod *imposuisti homines super capita nostra*, Ps. Th. 65, 10. Hēr Offa hēt Æpelbryhte ðæt heáfod ofslæan *in this year Offa ordered Eihelbert's head to be struck off*, Chr. 792; Erl. 58, 2. Būton hē healde iiii niht hýde and heáfod *unless he keep the hide and head three nights*, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Fare seó buruwaru sylf tō and begyte ða banan cuce oððe ðæde *heora nýstan māgas, heáfod wīð heáfde let the burghers themselves go and get the murderers, living or dead, or their nearest kinsmen, head for head*, ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. Æt ðam oðran cyrre ne sý ðær nān oðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod *the second time let there be no other reparation than the head*, i. 1, 2; Th. i. 282, 2, 23. Heáfðas feōnda capita inimicorum suorum, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Hie heora heáfdu slōgan *on ða wagas they struck their heads against the walls*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5. Hý habbaþ hunda heáfda *they have dogs' heads*, Nar. 34, 32. Ða heáfda wæran ofacorfena *the heads were cut off*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7. Nim ðes leaces heáfda *take the heads of this leek*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Heáfdu, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 20. Of Godes half and ealre hādode heáfde *on behalf of God and of all persons in orders*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 25; 963; Erl. 123, 15. Swā swā heó on dæg ðēp bufan ūrum heáfdom *as by day it does above our heads*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 25. Ðone stān ðe

æt his heafdum læg the stone that lay at his head, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 16. Ða cōman dyder tu wild deor and heoldan ðone lichoman oðer æt ðæm heafdum oðer æt ðæm fōtum then came thither two wild beasts and guarded the body, one at the head, the other at the feet, Shrn. 83, 25; Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. Heafdan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. [Laym. heaved, hæfed; *Orm.* hæfedd: *A. R.* heaved: *Piers P. Chauc.* Wick. hed, heed. The cognate dialects seem to offer two forms, differing in the root vowel, each of which may be represented in the English. Thus heafod may compare with *Goth.* haubip: *O. Sax.* hōbid: *O. H. Ger.* haupt, houbit; while hæfod, hafud may compare with *Icel.* höfuð; *v. Cl.* and *Vig. Dict.* s. v.]

heafod-ædre, *e*; *f.* The cephalick vein:—Læt him blōd on ðam winestran earne of ðære heafodædre let blood from the cephalick vein in his left arm, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 7.

heafod-bān, *es*; *n.* Head-bone, skull:—Monnes heafodbān bærn tō ahsan burn a man's skull to ashes, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 2. Wulfes heafodbān bærn swiðe burn a wolf's skull thoroughly, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 3. [Laym. hæfd-, heued-bon skull: *Icel.* höfuð-bein.]

heafod-beah; *gen.* -beages; *m.* A head-ring, crown:—Heafodbeah gylðenne a golden crown, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 8.

heafod-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f.* A head-shelter, helmet, Beo. Th. 2065; B. 1030.

heafod-beorht; *adj.* Having a bright, splendid head, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 2; Rā. 20, 2.

heafod-biscop, *es*; *m.* A head-bishop, high priest:—Abiathar ðæra Iudeiscra heafodiscop Abiathar high priest of the Jews, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 31.

heafod-bolla, *an*; *m.* A skull:—Heafodbollan stōwe Golgotha, Lye.

heafod-bolster, *es*; *n.* A pillow:—Heafodbolster capitale, Ælf. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 104; Wrt. Voc. 25, 44. Under ðinum heafodbolstre under thy pillow, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. ii. 342, 14.

heafod-botl, *es*; *n.* A chief dwelling, principal mansion:—Dælon hī ðæt heafodbotl him betweonan let them share the chief dwelling between them, Chart. Th. 529, 33; 542, 10; 597, 6. [Icel. höfuð-böl a manor, domain.]

heafod-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* Chief town, capital, metropolis:—Forgeaf him wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seō was ealles his rices heafodburh he gave him a dwelling in Canterbury, that was the chief town of all his kingdom, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 31. Hī becōmon æt næxtan tō ānre heafodbyrig Swanir gehāten they arrived at last at a chief town called Swanir, 494, 2. Certaina heora heafodburh Carthage their principal city, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 29. [Orm. 3ersalam was hæfeddburh off Issraeless riche: *Icel.* höfuð-borg metropolis: *O. H. Ger.* houpit-purch.]

heafod-clāp, *es*; *n.* Head-cloth, head-dress:—Heafodclāp vel cappa capitulum vel capitularium, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 14; Wrt. Voc. 40, 48. [A. R. hore heued-clod sitte lowe, 424, 23.]

heafod-cwīde, *es*; *m.* I. a saying of especial importance:—Ða iiii heafodcwidas in Actibus Apostolorum ðus bebedap quattuor dicta præcipua in Actibus Apostolorum sic præcipiunt, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 33. II. a chapter:—Onginnap heafudcuido incipiunt capitula, Rtl. 166, 17.

heafod-cyricce, *an*; *f.* A principal church, cathedral, L. C. E. 3; Wilk. 127, 52. [R. Glouc. heued chircche of al Cristendom: *Icel.* höfuð-kirkja high-church, cathedral.]

heafod-ece, *es*; *m.* Head-ache:—Wid heafodece for head-ache, Lchdm. i. 4, 15; Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 15. [A. R. heavedeche.]

heafodeht; *adj.* Having a head [of plants]:—Heafodehtes porres of a leek having a head to it, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 10.

heafod-fæder; *m.* A patriarch, Lye.

heafod-frætewnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* A head-ornament, Cot. 65, Lye.

heafod-gemaca, -gemæcca, *an*; *m.* An equal, a mate, fellow:—Ða sylfan his heafodgemacan hē forlēt his very fellows he forsook, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 16. Ic mæg sleān mine heafodgemæccan [heafudgemæccan, Cot. MS.] I may beat my fellow-servants; cæperit percute conservos suos, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Feōwra sum his heafodgemacene with three of his equals, L. Wih. 19, 21; Th. i. 40, 17, 21. Mid heora heafodgemacum cum suis similibus, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. [Cf. heafod-mæg.]

heafod-gerim, *es*; *n.* The chief number, majority; or number of heads, i. e. of men [cf. the other compounds of gerim], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 309, v. next word.

heafod-getel, *es*; *n.* A principal, cardinal number:—Cardinales numeros ðæt synd ða heafodgetel, Ælf. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 64.

heafod-gewēde, *es*; *n.* A head-dress, veil:—Ðæt beo ðe tō heafodgewēdon let it be to thee for a veil, Gen. 20, 16.

heafod-gim; *m.* *f.* [?] Jewel of the head, the eye, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 29; Cri. 1331; 89 b; Th. 336, 6; Gn. Ex. 44; Andr. Kmbl. 62; An. 31.

heafod-gold, *es*; *n.* A crown:—Ðū him sylst heafodgold tō mārpe honore coronasti eum, Ps. Th. 8, 6. [Icel. höfuð-gull head-jewels.]

heafod-gylt, *e*; *f.* A capital crime, deadly sin:—Būton hine hwā mid heafodgylte forwyrce ðæt hē weofudþenunge ðanonforþ wyrde sī unless any one by deadly sin render himself unworthy thenceforth of the altar-service, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

heafod-hær, *es*; *n.* A hair of the head:—Heafod-hær capilli, Ælf. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 55; Wrt. Voc. 42, 63.

heafod-hriēfpo; *f.* Head-roughness; capitis scabies, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 13.

heafod-land, *v.* hafud-land.

heafod-leahter, *es*; *m.* A capital offence, mortal sin:—Ælc ðara manna ðe mid heafodleahtere besmiten biþ unusquisque eorum hominum, qui capitalibus criminibus polluti sunt, L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 3. Se ðe ða heafodleahtras wyrce and on ðam geendaþ hē mōt forbyrnan on ðam ecum fyre he who commits the deadly sins and dies in them shall burn in the everlasting fire, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 17.

heafod-leās; *adj.* Headless:—Heafodleās bodig truncus, Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 30; Wrt. Voc. 44, 16; Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 19; Rā. 15, 10.

heafod-lencten-fæsten, *es*; *n.* The chief Lent fast, R. Concord.

heafod-līc; *adj.* Chief, capital:—For heafodlicum gyltum pro capitalibus criminibus, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 3. Ðæt wē is healdan wið heafodlican leahtras to keep ourselves from deadly sins, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3.

heafod-ling, *es*; *m.* An equal, a fellow, mate:—Heafodlinges cōæuales, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 16. Heafodlinges conservos, 24, 49. [Laym. has hevedling chief, captain, like Ger. häuptling.]

heafod-mæg, *es*; *m.* A near relation, a relation in the first degree, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 6; Gen. 1200: 78; Th. 96, 36; Gen. 1605: Beo. Th. 1180; B. 588: 4308; B. 2151. v. next word; and cf. *Icel.* höfuð-niðar, höfuðbarmsmenn agnates: v. also cneow-mægas, and see Grmm. R. A. pp. 468–70, for terms belonging to the body in their application to degrees of relationship.

heafod-māga, *an*; *m.* A near relation, Andr. Kmbl. 1884; An. 944. v. preceding word.

heafod-man, -mann, *es*; *m.* A chief man, prince, captain, leader:—Heafodman vel þegn primas, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 5; Wrt. Voc. 42, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 514, 14. Þæt folc wearþ micclum āstýred, and ða heafodmenn and ða bōceras the people were much stirred up and the elders and the scribes, i. 44, 30. Israhēla heafodmen heads of thousands in Israel, Num. i. 16: 13, 3; Jos. 23, 2. Pa heafodmen the lords [of the Philistines], Jud. 16, 27; Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15: 1101; Erl. 237, 14, 25. Ðær on wæron twægen heafodmenn Cnut and Hācun eorl in them were two leaders, Cnut and earl Hakon, 1075; Erl. 214, 7. [Laym. hæfdmen, pl: *Orm.* hæfeddmann: *Icel.* höfuðs-maðr a chief, leader: *O. H. Ger.* haubtman satrapa: Ger. hauptmann captain.]

heafod-mynster, *es*; *n.* A chief minster, church, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 27; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 17.

heafod-panne, *an*; *f.* A skull:—Heafodpanne calvaria, Wrt. Voc. 64, 24, 282, 40. Forheafod vel heafodpanne calvarium, Ælf. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41. Golgotha ðæt is heafodpannan stōw Golgotha quod est calvarie locus, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33; Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Heafodpanna stōw, Mk. Skt. 15, 22. Hundes heafodpanne a dog's skull, L. M. ex Quad. 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 370, 3; L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4.

heafod-port, *es*; *m.* A principal town, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 21.

heafod-rice, *es*; *n.* A chief kingdom, empire:—Feower heafodricu quatuor regnorum principatus, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 31.

heafod-sār, *es*; *m.* Pain in the head, Herb. 4, 7; Lchdm. i. 90, 28.

heafod-siēn, -sȳn, *e*; *f.* The eye:—Ðær him hrefn nimeþ heafodsȳne there [on the gallows] shall the raven take from him his eye, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 19; Vy. 36. Heafodsiena, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 11; Gen. 2490.

heafod-slæge, *es*; *n.* Head of a pillar [?]; capital, Cot. 50, Lye. [Cf. ofer-slege.]

heafod-smæl capitum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 43.

heafod-stede, *es*; *m.* A chief place:—Heora þeōwas hie benōman heora heafodstedes ðæt hie Capitoliam hēton servi invaservant Capitolium, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 30. Hwīlum wæran heafodstedes and heālice hādas micelre mæde wyrde formerly the chief places and high ranks were entitled to much honour, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 6. [O. Sax. hōbid-stedi: *O. H. Ger.* houpit-stat toparchia.]

heafod-stōl, *es*; *m.* A chief place, capital:—Thēbāna fæsten ðætte ær wæs ealra Crēca heafodstōl the city of Thebes which before was the chief place of all Greece, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 5: 3, 11; Swt. 144, 19. [Icel. höfuð-stöll a chief seat.]

heafod-stōw, *e*; *f.* A place for the head:—Seō heafodstōw cræftiglice geworht ætywde locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

heafod-swīma, *an*; *m.* Swimming in the head, dizziness, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 28; Gen. 1568. [Icel. höfuð-svími dizziness in the head.]

heafod-sȳn, *v.* heafod-siēn.

heafod-pweāl, *es*; *n.* A washing of the head; capitilavium, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 26; Wrt. Voc. 37, 16. [O. H. Ger. houbit-twehela capitilavium.]

heafod-wære, *es*; *m.* Pain in the head, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18,

5. 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* heedwerke, heedwarke *cephalia, cephalargia*: *Icel.* höfuð-verkr head-ache.]

heáfod-weard, es; *m.* A chief guardian, chief officer:—Cynnes heáfudward *tribunus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12. Ðæs herefoles heáfodweardas the leaders of the army, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 239.

heáfod-weard, e; *f.* A guarding of the [lord's] head, attendance as a guard upon the king. The word occurs in an enumeration of the services required of the thane and the 'geneat,' Th. i. 432, 8, 17. So in Beowulf it is said of Wiglaf that he 'healdeþ heáfodwearde,' keeps guard over the dead king, Beo. Th. 5811; B. 2909. [*Cf. Icel.* höfuð-vörðr a body-guard.]

heáfod-weard, e; *f.* A chapter; capitulum, Mt. Kmb. p. 11, 17; 13, 13. [*Cf. fore-weard.*]

heáfod-wind, es; *m.* A wind from one of the four chief points of the compass:—Feower heáfodwindas synd se fyrmesta is easterne wind . . . se öðer heáfodwind is süðerne . . . se þrida heáfodwind hætte zephirus . . . se feorþe heáfodwind hætte septemtrio, Lchdm. iii. 274, 12–23. [*Icel.* höfuð-vindr.]

heáfod-wisa, an; *m.* A chief director, ruler, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 28; Gen. 1619.

heáfod-wōþ, e; *f.* The voice, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 17; Rā. 9, 3.

heáfod-wund, e; *f.* A wound in the head, L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 90, 13, 14. [*O. Sax.* hōbīd-wunda.]

heáfod-wylm, es; *m.* Burning or heat in the head, L. M. i, 1; Lchdm. ii. 26, 2.

heáfod-wyrhta, an; *m.* A chief workman, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 7.

heafola. *v.* hafela.

heáf-sang, es; *m.* An elegy, Cot. 118, Lye.

heág. *v.* heah.

heäge; *adv.* High:—Heäge fīhþ se earn *sublime volat aquila*, Ælfc. Gr. 41, 16. Beheald ðas sunnan hū heäge heo āstihþ behold this sun, how high it mounts, Homl. Th. i. 286, 31.

heago-rūn, e; *f.* A mystery in which magic is involved, necromancy:—Hū mambres onfynde ða drylfcan bēc his brēder iannes and him geopenude ða heagorūne ðæs deofelgildes his brōður *aperuit mambres libros magicos fratris sui iannis et fecit nicromantiam et eduxit ab inferis idolum fratris sui*, Nar. 50, 14. [Cockayne has the following note:—'Heag hic pro *veneficus*, *magicus* sumendus; nostrum Hag.']

heago-spind. *v.* hago-spind.

HEAH, hēh; *adj.* HIGH, tall, lofty, sublime, haughty:—Heah on bodige *statua sublimis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 7. Gyldeu onfines twelf elna heah a golden image twelve ells high, Shr. 88, 23. Se beám geweoþ heah the tree grew high, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 15; Dan. 564. Hwæt elles getacnaþ se hea torr būton ðone hean forþeonc and ða gescēadwinesse ðara gōdena manna what else does the high tower signify but the lofty forethought and the sagacity of good men, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 24. Siō hea lār lofty doctrine, 63; Past. 459, 8. Seō heäge dūn the high mountain, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 29. Heah heofoncynning heaven's high king, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Hē on hrōfe gestōð hean landes he on the summit stood of the high land, 140; Th. 175, 21; Gen. 2898. Hie be hliðe heare dūne eorþscraf fundon they found a cavern by the side of a lofty hill, 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594. Se deofol gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðas heagan temples the devil placed him upon the summit of the lofty temple, Homl. Th. i. 166, 18. Seō eādignes ðæs hean heahengles tid the blessedness of the festival of the great archangel, Blickl. Homl. 197, 4, 24. From stæpe heaūm from the high shore, Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 6; Rā. 23, 19. Uppan ānre swiðe heahre dūne upon a very high mountain, Homl. Th. i. 166, 23. Unriht on hean hūs acwædon iniquitatem in excelsu locuti sunt, Ps. Th. 72, 6. On heāgum in excelsu, 9. Hōf ic mine eāgan tō ðam hean beorge *levavi oculos meos in montes*, 120, 1. Fram ðam heāgan cederbeāme from the tall cedar, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Hāt ðū mē ānne heāhne tor getimbrian order a high tower to be built for me, Blickl. Homl. 183, 3. Hē āsette mine fēt on swiðe heānne stān, ðæt ys on swyðe heah setl *statuit super petram pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 39, 2. Ofer heāne hrōf heofones ðisses beyond the lofty roof of the sky, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3. ðone hean heofon high heaven, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 33; Gen. 736. Se ðe gebigde ðone heagan heofonlican bigels he who bowed the lofty vault of heaven, Homl. Th. i. 170, 23; H. R. 103, 1. Ofer heah water over deep water, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 19; Gen. 1451. Engel drihtnes lēt his hand cuman in ðæt hea seld the angel of the Lord brought his hand into that lofty hall, 210; Th. 261, 7; Dan. 722. Wæron ofras hea streāmas stronge the shores were high, the streams strong, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 14; Rā. 23, 7. Wē ceorfaþ heah trewū on holte *altum silvæ lignum succidimus*, Past. 58, 6; Swt. 443, 36. Wesan hea mihte handa ðīnre āhafen ofer hælþas may the excellent powers of thy hand be exalted over men, Ps. Th. 88, 12. Heāgum þrymnum in excellent majesty, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hýð heaūm ceolūm a haven for the tall ships, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. On hean muntum heortas wuniap montes excelsi domus cervis, Ps. Th. 103, 17. Nā geþaþian ðæt se hearra derige ðam heānran not to permit the higher to hurt the lower, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Stōl

heāhran, heārran a loftier throne, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 16, 26; Gen. 274, 282. Hērra, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Tō hiéran hāde to a higher rank, Past. pref. Swt. 7, 15; Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14. Se magh hād is hirra ðonne se gesinscipe *præminere virginitatem conjugio*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 23. Wearþ him hýrra hyge he had a haughtier mind, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Hýrre ic eom heofene higher am I than heaven, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 12; Rā. 41, 38. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hýrran wæron ðonne israēla ēce drihten said that his gods were superior to the everlasting lord of Israel, Cd. 210; Th. 262, 26; Dan. 715. Ðēh ðe hī selfe wilnien ðæs heahstan *elsi summa appetunt*, Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 16; Ps. Th. 112, 4. Se geworden is hwommona heagost *hic factus est in caput anguli*, 117, 21. Ðæs hēhstan heofonrices, 90, 1. Seō is ealra dūna mæst and higest *mons maximus et altissimus*, Nar. 37, 32. Se hýhsta ealra cýninga cýning the most high king of all kings, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 1; Cri. 1682. [*Goth.* hauhs: *O. Sax.* hōh: *O. Frs.* hāch, hāg; *Icel.* hār: *O. H. Ger.* hōh *altus, excelsus, celsus, excellens, sublimis*; *Ger.* hoch.]

heah, hea; *adv.* High:—Bryne stígeþ heah tō heofonum the burning mounts aloft to heaven, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521; Cd. 166. Th. 207, 15; Exod. 467; Ps. Th. 138, 6. Heāor altius, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 16. On ðam gim āstihþ on heofenas up hýst on-geāre . . . in it [June] the sun mounts highest in the year, Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. v. heāge.

heah-beorg, es; *m.* A high mountain:—Hē ðas heahbeorgas healdeþ swylce et altitudines montium ipse conspiciat, Ps. Th. 94, 4. [*Icel.* hábjarg a high rock; há-fjall a high fell.]

heah-biscop, es; *m.* An archbishop, chief bishop, pontiff:—Birhtwald Bretona heahbiscop Birkwald archbishop of Britain, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 8. Mid geþeahte Wulfhelmes mīnes hēhbiscopeas with the counsel of Wulfhelm my archbishop, L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 194, 13. Se heahbiscop and se hālga Wilfrīþ Antistes *eximius Wilfrid*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 41. Heahbiscop pontifex, 2, 3; S. 504, 44, note. Hēhbiscop pontifex, Rtl. 72, 8: *archiepiscopus*, 194, 27.

heah-boda, an; *m.* An archangel:—Hēht sigores fruma his heahbodan hider gefeolgan bade the triumphant Lord his archangel fly hither, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 3; Cri. 295.

heah-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* A chief town, large town; also a town having an elevated situation:—Ðær is Crēca heahburg there is the chief town of the Greeks, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 21; Beo. Th. 2258; B. 1127. Tō ðære heahbyrig to the chief town [Babylon], Cd. 209; Th. 259, 30; Dan. 699. Se kāsere geodeo wel manega hēhburh the emperor conquered a good many of the principal towns, Chr. Erl. 5, 13. Ic wāt heahburg her āne neah lytle ceastre I know that near here is a town placed on high, a little city, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517.

heah-bytlere, es; *m.* A chief-builder, architect, Lye.

heah-cleofa, an; *m.* A principal chamber:—His brýðbūras and his heahcleofan calle wæron eorcanstānum unionibus and carbunculis ðæm gimcynnun swiðast gefrætwoðe *talami cubiliaque margaritis unionibusque et carbunculis nitebant*, Nar. 5, 2.

heah-clif, es; *n.* A high, lofty cliff:—Beorgas gemeltaþ and heahcleofu the hills shall melt and the lofty cliffs, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 3; Cri. 979. [*Cf. heah-beorg.*]

heah-cræft, es; *m.* Excellent art or skill, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 13; Rā. 36, 4.

heah-cýning, es; *m.* A chief, great king, God:—Mid heahcýning with God, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 3; Ph. 483. On ða swýðran heale ðæs heahcýninges on the right hand of the great king [God], Shr. 118, 9; Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Ðæt wæs hildesetl heahcýninges that was the war-seat [saddle] of the great king [Hrothgar], Beo. Th. 2083; B. 1039.

heah-deor, hea, es; *n.* A stag, deer:—Swā swiðe hē lufode ða hea-deor swilce hē wære heora fæder he loved the stags as if he were their father, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 29; Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 3. [*Cf. Ger.* die hohe Jagd the hunting of deer.]

heahdeor-hund, es; *m.* A stag-hound, deer-hound, a dog for hunting great game:—Twegen hafocas and calle his heaðorhundas two hawks and all his deer-hounds, Chart. Th. 501, 7. Twegen and twegen fēdan ænne heaðorhund duo et duo pascant unum molossum, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 20.

heahdeor-hunta, an; *m.* A stag-huntsman:—Mīnon heahdeorhunta to my stag-huntsman, Chart. Th. 561, 24.

heah-diæcon, es; *m.* An archdeacon:—Næs nā ðam ānum ðe Gode sylum underþeodde syndon mid myclum hādum, biscopas and cýningas and mæssepreostas and heahdiæconas not to those alone who are subject to God himself in high positions, as bishops and kings and archdeacons, Blickl. Homl. 109, 24; Shr. 17, 11.

heah-ealdor, es; *m.* A chief ruler:—Hī cōmon on ðæs heahēaldres hīs veniunt in domum arche-synagogi, Mk. Skt. 5, 38.

heah-ealdorman; *gen.* -mannes; *m.* A chief alderman, ruler, patrician:—Ætius mære man se wæs iū ær heahēaldorman Ætius vir illustris qui et patricius fuit, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðe hælend cwæþ tō ðæm L 12

hēhaldurmenn *iherus ait archesynagogo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 36. Hēhaldormenn *patricius*, Rtl. 193, 5.

heáh-engel, es; *m. An archangel*:—Heáhencgel *archangelus*, Ælf. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 102; Wrt. Voc. 41, 52. Micahel se heáhengel se wæs ealra engla ealderman *Michael the archangel who was the chief of all angels*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Englas and heáhenglas *angels and archangels*, 103, 32: Homl. Th. i. 10, 13. [Orm. heh-ennge[ll].]

heáh-fæder; *m. A patriarch*; also *the great Father, i. e. God*:—Heáhfeðer *patriarcha*, Ælf. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 118; Wrt. Voc. 41, 68. Hēhfeðer *patriarcha*, Rtl. 195, 10. Cuoep lā hēhfeðer *dixit abba pater*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 36. Seó stondeþ on ða swýðran healde ðæs heáhfeðer *he stands on the right hand of the Father*, Shr. 118, 9; Rood Kmbl. 266; Kr. 134. Deodosius se wæs ðære hæðenre hēhfeðer *Theodosius who was the patriarch of the heathens*, Nar. 40, 5. Be ðam heáhfeðere Abraham *concerning the patriarch Abraham*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 11. Jacob gestrýnde twelf suna, ða sind gehátene twelf heáhfeðeras *Jacob begat twelve sons, who are called the twelve patriarchs*, ii. 190, 25; i. 396, 9. [Orm. Godd heh-faderr *God the Father*: O. H. Ger. hōh-fater *patriarca*.]

heáh-fæst; *adj. Very fast, fixed*:—Hafaþ under heofonum heáhfastne dōm *hath under heaven enduring glory*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 8; Wid. 143.

heáh-fæsten, es; *n. A chief fortress, a city*:—Heáhfasten *castrum*, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 109; Wrt. Voc. 36, 29. Hēhfasten *polis* (πόλις), Rtl. 195, 14.

heáh-flōd, es; *m. High tide* [as opposed to *neap tide*], *deep water*:—Heáhflōd *malina*: nēpflōd *ledona*, Ælf. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 30, 29; Wrt. Voc. 37, 12, 11. Lēt fléogan hrefn ofer heáhflōd *he let a raven fly over the deep water* [of the deluge], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 1; Gen. 1442. [Cf. *Icel. há-flædr* a high flood-tide.]

heáh-fore, e; *f. A heifer*:—Heáhfere *annicula vel vaccula*: fæt heáhfere *altitium*, Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 85, 93; Wrt. Voc. 23, 44, 50. Heáhfuru *alite*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 55. Eáldon hwite heáhfere *insula vitulae albæ*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 41. Gif hē hriðeru offrian wille bringe unwenne fear oððe heáfie *if he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish*, Lev. 3, 1. Farra mīno and hēhfaru *gislægo tauri mei et altitia occisa*, Rtl. 107, 21. [hayfare *juvenca*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: *Prompt. Parv.* hekere *juvenca*.]

heáh-freóls, es; *m. A high festival*, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1.

heáhfreóls-dæg, es; *m. The day of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25.

heáhfreóls-tíd, e; *f. The time of a high festival*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 13.

heáh-geréfa, an; *m. A high reeve, reeve of high rank*. Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 156, observes of this word, 'It is a name of very indefinite signification, though not of very rare occurrence. It is obvious that it really denotes only a reeve of high rank, I believe always a royal officer; but it is impossible to say whether the rank is personal or official; whether there existed an office called *heáhgeréfscepe* having certain duties; or whether the circumstance of the shire or other reeve being a nobleman in the king's confidence gave to him this exceptional title. I am inclined to believe that they are exceptional, and perhaps in some degree similar to the *Missi* of the Franks, officers dispatched under occasional commissions to perform functions of supervision, hold courts of appeal, and discharge other duties, as the necessity of the case demanded; but that they are not established officers found in all the districts of the kingdom, and forming a settled part of the machinery of government.' See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 125, 343. Hēhgeréfa *proconsul*, Ælf. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 58; Wrt. Voc. 57, 38. Befora undercýningum l̥ hēhgeroefum *ante præsidēs*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Hēhgeroefa *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Cýninges heáhgeréfan gild iiii pūsend prýmsa *the 'wergild' of a king's high reeve four thousand 'thrymsas'*, L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8; Chr. 778; Erl. 55, 26; 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1001; Erl. 136, 6, 8, 23, 24: 1002; Erl. 137, 29.

heáh-gesamnung, e; *f. A chief assembly, synagogue*:—Ða com sum of heáhgeseamnungum *et venit quidam de archesynagogis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 22.

heáh-gesceaft, e; *f. An exalted creature*:—Hē is heáfod ealra heáhgeseafta *he is the head of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 8; Gen. 4.

heáh-geþung; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished*:—Ic lærde heáhgeþungene men ðæt lī ne ástigan on ofermēdu *I taught men of high rank not to be exalted in pride*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13.

heáh-getimbrad; *adj. High-built*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 29; Sat. 29. [Cf. *Icel. há-timbra* to build high.]

heáh-getimbru, -getimbro; *pl. n. A lofty building, a place built on high*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 9; Gū. 556: 22 a; Th. 60, 24; Cri. 974: 25 a; Th. 72, 34; Cri. 1182: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 5; Gen. 739. [O. H. Ger. hōh-gizimbr *pergama* (πέργαμα), *capitolia*.]

heáh-gnornung, e; *f. Deep grief, sorrow, mourning*:—Hē gehýrde heáhgornunge ðæra ðe gebundene bitere wæron *ut audiret gemitum vinculatorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

heáh-god, es; *m. High God, the most High*:—Ic cleopige tō heáhgode *clamabo ad Deum altissimum*, Ps. Th. 56, 2.

heáh-græft; *adj. Carved in bas-relief*:—Heáhgræfte *anaglypho*, Cot. 7, Lye.

heáh-hād, es; *m. A high order, religious order*:—Heáhhādes men *in holy orders*, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 334, 6.

heáh-heort; *adj. High-hearted, haughty, proud*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 1; Dan. 540. [Goth. haub-hairts *proud*.]

heáh-hlíp, es; *n. A high hill*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 31; Gen. 1439.

heáh-læce, es; *m. A physician of the greatest skill*:—Sc. cosmas and sc. damianus wæron heáhlæcas and hý lācnodon æghwylce untrumnesse monna *St. Cosmas and St. Damian were very excellent leeches, and cured every infirmity of men*, Shr. 135, 13.

heáh-landríca, an; *m. Irenarcha*; *ἐρηναρχης*, Lye.

heáh-læreow, es; *m. A chief teacher*; *archimandrita*, *gymosophista*, Lye.

heáh-líc, -lice. *v. heá-líc*, -lice.

heáh-lufe, an; *f. Deep love*, Beo. Th. 3912; B. 1954.

heáh-mæsse, an; *f. High mass*, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 32, 34: 442, 3; Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 2. [Cf. *Icel. há-messa*: Ger. hoch-messe.]

heáh-miht, e; *f. Great, excellent power*:—On his heáhmibtum *in potestatis ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2.

heáh-mōd; *adj. Of high, lofty mind, noble, proud, haughty*:—Siddan hine sylfne heáhmōd hefeþ on heánnne beám *afterwards exultant raises itself on to a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112. Se ðe hine sylfne áhefeþ heáhmōdne se sceal heán wesan *he who exalts his proud self shall be abased*, 84 a; Th. 316, 25; Mōd. 54. [O. H. Ger. hōh-mōti; Cf. Ger. hoch-müthig.]

heáh-mōdness, e; *f. Pride*:—Dryhten ongiet swíðe feorran ða heáhmōdnesse *Deus alta a longe cognoscit*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 1.

heáh-nama, an; *f. A great, exalted name*:—Swā is gehalgod ðín heáhnama *thus is thy great name hallowed*, Hy. 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18.

heáh-, heán-, heánes-, -ness, e; *f. Highness, height, highest point, elevation, loftiness, sublimity, excellence*:—Ðæs heánes wære óð monnes swýran *its height was up to a man's neck*, Shr. 81, 13. Sió heánes ðara munta altitudo *montium*, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 397, 36. Hū micel sió heánes is and hū soðlic *quam sit vera excellentia*, 41, 1; Swt. 299, 4. Mægnes heánes *excellencia virtutis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 38. Heánnisse biordes *celstido pastoris*, Rtl. 32, 21. Heánnisse ðines mæht *sublimitatis tue potentia*, 97, 27. Pritlig fæðma on heáhnisse *thirty cubits in height*, Gen. 6, 15. Of eorþan heánesse óð heofones heánesse *a summo terræ usque ad summum cali*, Mk. Skt. 13, 17. On ðæs heáhnysse ufwearde on the very top of it [the stalk], Herb. 173, 1; Lchdm. 302, 24. Wē ne mágon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse hī næfre geseo *we cannot ever see it* [heaven] for its remote elevation, Lchdm. ii. 232, 15. Hē hæfde swā mycele heánesse on ðæt cyneríce *tantum in regno excellentiæ habuit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. For ðæs rices heánesse him wéoxon ofermetto *in tumorem superbia culmine potestatis excrevit*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 6, 20. Heó biþ áfeorrod swíðe feor from ðære sóðan heánesse *ab altitudine veræ celsitudinis elongatur*, 41, 2; Swt. 301, 20. On ðære heofonlican heánesse *in heaven on high*, Shr. 82, 20; Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 34; Ph. 631; Elen. Kmbl. 2247; El. 1125. Gode sý wuldor on heánesse *gloria in altissimis deo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 14. Ðín mægen is swā mære swā ðæt ænig ne wát ða deópnesse drihtnes mihta *ne ða heáhnisse heofona kýninges thy power is so excellent that none knows the depth of the might of the lord nor the height of heaven's king*, Hy. 3, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 35. Ástígend on heáhnisse *ascendens in altum*, Rtl. 83, 3. Ósanna on heáhnissum *osanna in excelsis*, Mk. Skt. 11, 10; Ps. Th. 92, 5; Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 34; Cri. 410: 10 a; Th. 10, 35; Cri. 162. Of heánessum *de alto*, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

heáh-rodor, es; *m. The lofty sky*:—Under heáhrodore *under the lofty sky*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 3; Gen. 151.

heáh-sacerd, es; *m. A chief priest*:—Ða heáhsacerdas and ða bōceras *summi sacerdotes et scribæ*, Mk. Skt. 14, 1: 11, 27: 8, 31.

heáh-sæ; *f. High, deep sea*:—Wealdend heofones and eorþan and heáhsæ *ruler of heaven and of earth and of deep sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 6; Met. 11, 3.

heáh-sæl, e; *f. Great happiness*:—Mīnes mūpes mē módes willa on heáhsælum hraþe gebringe *voluntaria oris mei benepactia fac*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

heáh-sæ-peof, es; *m. A chief pirate*; *archi-pirata*, Cot. 9, 171.

heáh-samnung, e; *f. A chief synagogue*:—Of hēhsomnungum *de arche-synagogis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 22. *v. heáh-gesamnung*.

heáh-sangere, es; *m. A chief singer, arch-chanter*:—Se árwurþa wer Johannes S. Petres crycean ðæs apostoles heáhsangere *vir venerabilis Johannes archicantator ecclesiæ S. Apostoli Petri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 23.

heáh-sceáwere, es; *m. A chief overlooker, overseer*:—Hēhsceáware *pontifex*, Rtl. 21, 1.

heáh-sciremann, es; *m. A procurator*:—Hēhscoremenn *procuratores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

heáh-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Bonne wē tō hēhselde hnigan þencap *when we intend to bend to the throne*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 21; Sat. 208:

221; Th. 287, 25; Sat. 372. Ymb ðæt hálge heáhseld godes *around the holy throne of God*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 11; Ph. 619. Hēhselda *wyn the joy of thrones*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43.

heáh-sele; es; m. *A high hall*:—Tō ðam heáhsele to the high hall, Beo. Th. 1298; B. 647. [*Icel. hā salr a high hall.*]

heáh-setl, es; n. *A high seat, throne, seat of honour [at table], seat of justice*:—Ðin heáhsel thronum, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Fordon hēhsedil godes *is quia thronus Dei est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 34. Ðonne crist sitē on his cynestele on heáhselle *when Christ sitteth on his royal seat, on his throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 7; Cri. 1218: Lchdm. iii. 426, 6. Se rica man ðe sitt on his heáhselle hrade geswīc hē his hebeúrsipes gif ða þeowan geswīc þāra teolunga *the great man that sits on his high seat will soon discontinue his feast if the servants discontinue the attendance*, Homl. Th. i. 272, 35. Ðā hē ðā sett on hēhselle *sedente autem illo pro tribunali*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 19. Fore ðam hēhselle *pro tribunali*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13. Be ðam unrihtwīsum cýningum ða wē gesiōp sittan on ðam hēstan heáhselsum *concerning unjust kings whom we see sitting on the highest thrones*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 2. [*Laym. hah-setle throne*: O. H. Ger. hōh-sedal thronus, solium, triclinium: cf. *Icel. hā-seti a high seat (at table).*]

heáh-stede, es; m. *A high place*:—Ðenden ðær wunaþ on heáhsede hūsa *selest whilst there in its lofty place the best of houses continues*, Beo. Th. 575; B. 285. [*Icel. hā-staðr a high place.*]

heáh-stefn; adj. *Having a high stem or prow*:—Heáhstefn naca *the high-prowed boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Heáhstefn scipu *high-prowed ships*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 2; Wal. 13.

heáh-stræt, e; f. *High road*:—Swā in ða heáhstræt *so into the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 167, 21. Tō ðære hāhsstræte *to the high road*, 246, 20.

hēh-sunn [?]; adj. *Very sinful*:—Openlice synnige i hēhsunne *publicani*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15.

heáh-synn, e; f. *Mortal sin, crime, wickedness*:—Hēhsynn crimen, Rtl. 187, 25. Būta hēhsynne sint sine crimine sunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 5. Bebeorh ðe wið ða eahta heahsynna *cave tibi ab octo capitalibus criminibus*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 5. Hēhsynna scelera, Rtl. 5, 16. Hēhsynno facinora, 42, 15.

heáh-pearf, e; f. *Great need*:—Æt heáhpearfe *at my greatest need*, Ps. Th. 117, 16, 20, 27.

heáh-pegen, es; m. *A great, high or chief minister or servant*:—On ðam wæron gecorene twelf heáhpegenas *in that were chosen twelve chief ministers [the twelve apostles]*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 24.

heáh-pegnung, e; f. *High service*:—Heáhpegnunga hāliges gastes *the high services of the holy Spirit*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 23; Exod. 96.

heáh-þeod, e; f. *A great, chief people*:—Was sum æþela man on ðære hēhþeode Myrcna *rice there was a certain noble man in the great kingdom of Mercia*, Guthl. i; Gdwin. 8, 2.

heáh-prymmness, e; f. *Great glory*, Hy. 7, 51; Grn. ii. 288, 51: 9, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 43.

heáhpū, hēhpū, hīhpū; generally indecl; f. *Height, high place, glory*:—Hē his āras of heáhpū hider onsendeþ he will send his messengers *hither from above*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 24; Cri. 760: 19 b; Th. 49, 21; Cri. 789: 69 b; Th. 258, 10; Jul. 263. On hehpū on high, Andr. Kmbl. 1745; An. 875: 1995; An. 1000. Of hehpū from above, 2289; An. 1146. Of hīhpā, Elen. Kmbl. 2171; El. 1087. Heofona heáhpū *gerecan to tell the glory of the heavens*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 33; Dōm. 31. Heofona heáhpū *gestigan to mount to the heights of heaven*, 117 a; Th. 451, 2; Dōm. 97. Gesēgon hī on heáhpū hlāford *stigan of grundum they saw the Lord ascend to heaven from earth*, 15 a; Th. 31, 19; Cri. 498. Heofonrices hēhpē, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 8; Gen. 323. In heáhpū on high, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 8; Cri. 414: 44 a; Th. 149, 27; Gū. 768. Of heáhpū from on high, 46 b; Th. 158, 17; Gū. 910. [*Goth. hauhipa height, loftiness, exaltation*: O. H. Ger. hōhida altitudo, culmen.]

heáh-pungen; adj. *Of high rank, distinguished, noble*:—Hcáhpungen wer the noble man [Moses], Cd. 169; Th. 210, 18; Exod. 517. Hē befæste ðæt rice heáhpungenum menn *Harolde he committed the kingdom to a noble man, to Harold*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 11; Edw. 30. Ða kyningas and ða ðdre heáhpungene *men kings and other men of high rank*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 22. Mōton wyt ðonne unc on heofonum heáhpungene *beon we two may then be exalted in heaven*, Soul Kmbl. 315; Seel. 161. v. heáh-geþungen.

heáh-tīd, e; f. *A high time, high day, festival, solemnity*:—Tō æghwīlces apostoles heáhtīde fæste man and freolsige *at every apostle's festival let there be fasting and feasting*, L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. Hēhtīde solemnīa, Rtl. 8, 23; 9, 27. [*Icel. hā-tīð a high day, festival.*]

heáh-timber, es; n. *A lofty building*:—Heáhtimbra gehwæs of every lofty building, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 2; Crā. 45. v. heáh-getimbru.

heáh-torras; pl. m. *Alpes*, Hpt. Gl. 454.

heáh-treow, e; f. *An excellent, noble compact*, Cd. 162; Th. 202, 14; Exod. 388.

heáh-weofod, es; n. *The high altar*:—Gesceot bæstan ðam heáh-

weofode *propitiatorium vel sanctum sanctorum, vel secretarium, vel pastorium*, Ælfic. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 27; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1.

heáh-weorc, es; n. *Lofty work*:—Æfter heáhweorce heofenes ðīnes *secundum altitudinem cæli*, Ps. Th. 102, 11.

heáh-wita, an; m. *A chief councillor*:—Ferde se cyng him hām and ða ealdormenn and ða heáhwitan *the king went home and the aldermen and the chief 'witan'*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10. v. Kmbl. Saxons in England, ii. 209, 9.

heal, hal, es; m. n. [?] *A corner, an angle, a secret place [?]*:—Heal oððe hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ælc wag biþ gebiéged twiefæld on ðam heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 13. Ðā gemette hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan *wid ðam weofode he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum in abbditis, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe ðisele hale, O. and N. 2.]

heal. v. healh and heall.

heála, an; m. *Rupture, hydrocele*:—Gif hē hæfde heálan *si fuerit ponderosus*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 5. [Cf. *Icel. haull*; m. *hernia*: O. H. Ger. hola; f. [?] *hernia*, Grif. iv. 848.]

heal-earn, es; n. *A house with a hall, palace*, Beo. Th. 156; B. 78.

heald, es; n. *Hold, guardianship, protection, rule*:—Hī gecuron Harold tō healdes ealles Engla *landes they chose Harold to rule over all England*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund *we two will be a protection and a defence to these lands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 73, 5. [Orm. hald support: *Icel. hald*; n. *upholding, support, custody, keeping*.] v. ge-heald.

heald; adj. *Bent, inclined*:—Ðeáh hī sfen āsigen tō yfeal and ðider healde *though they are sunk to evil and thither inclined*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 29. Ealle biōþ of ðūne healde wið ðære eorþan *all are bent down towards the earth*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 28. Ða men lāgon āþenede on ðære eorþan *mid of ðūne healdum ondwieotan the men lay stretched out on the ground with faces turned downwards*, Shrn. 81, 26. [*Icel. hallr leaning, sloping*: O. H. Ger. hald *clivus, obliquus, pronus.*]

healdan, haldan; p. heold; pp. healden. I. *to hold, keep, grasp, retain, restrain, confine, contain*:—Hēht Petrus and Paulus on bendum *bealdon ordered Peter and Paul to be kept in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 189 17; Bt. Met. Fox i, 141; Met. i, 71. Gif se hlāford wiste ðæt se oxa hnitol wære and hine healdan nolde *if the lord knew that the ox were wont to push with its horn, and would not keep it in*, L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 52, 12. Se wisa hilt his spræce and bið tīman *the wise man restrains his speech and bides his time*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 14. Afene streám healt ðone norþende *the river Avon bounds the north side*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 466, 21. Jacob heold ðone yldran brōðer Esau *be ðam fēt Jacob held the elder brother Esau by the foot*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 22; Beo. Th. 1581; B. 788. Hē heold his æhta him tō wlencum *he kept his possessions for his own glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 8. Judēi heoldon heora eáran *the Jews stopped their ears*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. Genim ðās ylcian wyrte and heald hý mid ðe *take this same plant and keep it with you*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 22. Gif hē næbbe æhta ðonne healde hine man tō dōme *if he have no property, then let him be held to judgment*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 21; L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 402, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde ægyfe ðam bisceope ðæne penig and ðærtō xxx penega *he that keeps it [Peter's pence] beyond that day, let him pay the penny to the bishop and thirty pence besides*, L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 16. Healde ðonne on his mūþe of ðam ecede lange hwile *let him hold some of the vinegar in his mouth a long while*, Herb. 181, 4; Lchdm. i. 318, 2. Hū nyt rehton wē nū and rīndon ða cāga būton wē eac fæawum wordum ætīewen hwæt hie healden *of what use were it to describe and enumerate the keys, unless in a few words we shew what they lock up*, Past. 23; Swt. 178, 12. Wæterfatu healdende ænþīge twýfealde gemetu oððe þrýfealde. Nis gecweden ðæt ða wæterfatu sume heoldon twýfealde gemetu, sume þrýfealde *waterpots holding singly two or three measures. It is not said that some of the waterpots held two, some three measures*, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 21–5.

II. *to hold, have, possess, occupy, inhabit*:—Hie leng ne māgon healdan *heofonrice they may not longer occupy the heavenly kingdom*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 25; Gen. 732: 26; Th. 33, 34; Gen. 530. Fundon on sande hlibbed healdan ðone ðe him hringas geaf *they found him who had given them rings occupying a couch on the sand*, Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. Ðū ðe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in celo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1. Hēr Cyneþils fēng tō rice and heold xxxi wintra *in this year Cyneþils came to the throne and held it thirty-one years*, Chr. 611; Erl. 20, 34. Ðær heo ær mæste heold worolde wyne *in whom before she had had her chief joy in this life*, Beo. Th. 2163; B. 1078: 6079; B. 3043. Ūre ieldran ða ðe ðās stōwa ær hīoldon *our forefathers who occupied these places before*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 14; Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214.

III. *to rule, govern*:—Hie sealdon anum unwīsum cýninges þegne Miercna rice tō haldanne *they gave Mercia to a foolish king's thane to rule*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28; Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Gif hē hī rihtlicor healdan wolde *donne hē ær dyde if he [Elhred] would rule them more righteously than he had done before*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 7: 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ðū

eorþbūende ealle healdest *gentes in terra dirigit*, Ps. Th. 66, 4. Heold ðæt folc teala *he ruled that people well*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 34; Gen. 1232: Beo. Th. 114; B. 57. Eac āh hlāforda gehwylc ðæs for mycle pearfe ðæt hē his men rihtlice healde *also every lord has very great need to rule his men with justice*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 13.

IV. to behave, conduct [one's self]:—Hū se sacerd hine healdan sceal and se diācon *quomodo sacerdos et diaconus se gerere debeant*, L. Ecg. P. iii. pref. v; Th. ii. 194, 29. Nolde ða bēc āgīfan ær heo wyste hū getrīwlice hē hi [hine?] æt landum healdan wolde *she would not give up the charters before she knew with what faith he would conduct himself [or treat her]* as regarded the lands, Chart. Th. 202, 27. Wē sceolan eall ūre lif on eādmōdnesse healdan *we should lead all our life in humility*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 1. Heo hit heold ær tō fæste wið hine *she had before dealt too hardly with him*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 10. Gif hē hine heolde swā swā hē sceolde *if he conducted himself as he ought*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 15. Ic lārde weras ðæt hie be him ānum getrēowlice hie heoldan *I taught husbands to act faithfully, having to do with their wives only*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 24.

V. to guard, defend, keep, preserve, protect, maintain, sustain, regard, observe, take heed:—Him behōten ðæt hī woldon ðisne eard healdan *they promised him that they would defend this land*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Se ðe sceal healdan Israēla folc wið feōndum *qui custodit Israel*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Ðā hēht Neron healdan Simonēs līc þrý dagas *Nero ordered Simon's body to be kept three days*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20. Hī æfre woldon fryp and frēondscype in tō ðisan lande healdan *they would ever maintain peace and friendship towards this land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 37. Uton healdan unc ðæt wit ne wēnan swā swā ðis folc wēnþ *let us guard ourselves from thinking as this people thinks*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 28. Healdan ðone hālgan sunnan dæg to keep the holy Sunday, Lchdm. iii. 226, 2. Ðæt hē hý healdan wille swā wær his wif sceal *that he will keep her as a man shall his wife*, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 6. Utan ænne cynhelāford holdlice healdan *let us loyally support one royal lord*, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 11. His mūþ hē sceal symble from yfelum wordum healdan *he shall ever keep his mouth from evil words*, L. E. i. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Clēnnysse healdan *castitatem servare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 5; Th. ii. 198, 2. Wē sceolan ða tēn bebodu healdan *we ought to keep the ten commandments*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. Sceolde ic minne brōðor healdan *am I my brother's keeper?* Gen. 4, 9. Ðære heorde ðe hī healdan sceoldan *to the flock that they should have kept*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 15. Hī ne dorstan nān gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cynge *they dared not have any battle with king William*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 8. Oðer æt hām beon heora land tō healdanne oðer ūt faran tō winnanne *vicissim curam belli et domus custodiam sortiebantur*, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 17. Tō healdenne, Blickl. Homl. 11, 25. Se ðe hylt Israēl hū custodit Israel, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 7. Swā swā sealt hylt ælcne mete wið forrotodnysses *as salt preserves every meat from corruption*, 536, 19. Healpe meotudes æ *keeps the law of the Lord*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 19; Ph. 457. Wið ðorum unpeāwum hī sylfe healdap *they keep themselves from other vices*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 25. Ne ða Eastron swā healdap swā wē healdap *nec Pascha ita observant uti nos observamus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 5; Th. ii. 232, 18. Ðine gebrōðru healdap scēp on Sichima *thy brethren are keeping sheep in Shechem*, Gen. 37, 13, 2. Ebrēi healdap heora geāres anging on lencenlicre emnihte *the Hebrews keep the beginning of their year at the spring equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 17. Ða gelæredan hine healdap *be ðisum foresædan gescealde the learned consider it in accordance with the aforesaid distinction*, 266, 11. Ðū heolde mine lichaman wið ælce besmittenysse *thou hast kept my body from every defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 30. Hine swā lange heold ðæt man hire gryp salde *she held the castle until they made terms with her*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 18. Se cying heold his hīred on Winceastre *the king held his court at Winchester*, 1085; Erl. 218, 39. Ðonne hī wæron be eāston ðonne heold man fyrd *be westan when the Danes were to the east then the 'fyrd' was assembled to the west*, 1009; Erl. 144, 5. Heo hyt swýðe deorwyrþlice heold *she held it very dearly*, St. And. 38, 3. Ða wearðas heoldon ðæs cwearternes duru *the keepers kept the door of the prison*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Wē nāðor ne heoldon ne lāre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē scoldon *we have not kept as we should the doctrine or law of God or men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 80. Ða heoldon ða Judēi on heālicum gewunan *the Jews then held it as a solemn custom*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 8. Heald ðonne georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt observe *then carefully that the meat be digested*, L. M. 2, 69; Lchdm. ii. 284, 2. Heald ðæt hie ne hrīnan eorþan ne wætre *take care that they do not touch earth or water*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Åsette gē ðone lichoman tō ðære byrgenne and hine ðær healdap swā ic eow bebeode *put down the body in the tomb and keep it there as I shall bid you*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 32. Healden hie hie ðæt hie ne weorðen ealdormenn tō folore hira hiérannonn *caveat ne fiat subditis auctor ruinæ*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 16. Hit betere wære ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hý ænige sace hym betweoðan heoldan *it would be better for them to come to an agreement than to maintain a suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 4; Blickl. Homl. 109, 16.

VI. to hold out, fast, hold on, continue, hold with:—Hē hēt ðæt werod healdan feste wið feōndum *he bade that band stand fast against the foes*,

Byrht. Th. 134, 51; By. 102. Hē wel healdeþ stondeþ stīðlice *it holds well, stoutly it stands*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 27; Sch. 86. Feāwa oðre ðe mid ðam eorle gyt heoldan *a few others that still continued with the earl*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 7. Ða nolde seó burhwaru ābūgan ac heoldan mid fullan wige ongeān *the citizens would not submit but held their ground against him by all warlike means*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hig heoldon þurh ða bryge *they held on their way through the bridge*, 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Hi heoldon ofer sē tō Flandran *they took their way across the sea to Flanders*, 1075; Erl. 214, 9. [Cf. *haldā* as a nautical term in Icelandic, Cl. & Vig. p. 233, col. 1.] [Goth. *haldan to hold, keep, keep sheep*: O. Sax. *haldan*: O. Frs. *halda*: Icel. *halda*: O. H. Ger. *halten servare, custodire*: Ger. *halten*.] DER. an-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tō-, ymb-healdan.

headend, es; m. One who holds, keeps, sustains, rules, a guardian, keeper, ruler:—Hēr līþ beheafod headend ūre *here lies our ruler be-headed*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and headend *I will be the people's shepherd and keeper*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Se hālgā headend and wealdend *the holy preserver and ruler*, Andr. Kmbl. 450; An. 225. Se headend the ruler, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161. From ðam headende ðe mē hringas geaf *from the guardian who gave me rings*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 1; Rā 21, 23. Mid haldendum *cum custodibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. v. headan.

head-nes, -ness, e; f. Holding, keeping, observance:—Ealles mæst ymb eāstrena healdnyssa *maxime in Pascha observando*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7.

heālede; adj. Ruptured, hydrocelous:—Heālede hirniosus, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 126; Wrt. Voc. 45, 29. Heālede ydropicus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 62. Heālede ponderosus, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 4, 9, 11; Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 1; Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. [Cf. Icel. *haua ruptured*: O. H. Ger. *holoht ponderosus, cui humor viscerum in virilia labitur*.] v. heala.

healf, e; f. I. a half:—Healf ðý swētre sweeter by half, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 18; Met. 12, 9. **II. side, part**:—Mid ðam worde biþ gecýðed hwæþer healf hæfþ ðonne sige *with that phrase [asking permission to bury the dead] is declared which side has the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 9. Him be healfse cniht biþ *his side stood a youth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 16; By. 152. Fram ðære uferan healfen *from the upper part*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 14. On ðas healfes *hac*: on ða healfes *illac*: on ða swiðran healfes *dextrorsum*: on ða winstran healfes *sinistrorsum*, Ælf. Cr. 38; Som. 40, 4, 6. Ðær stent lang leoma of hwilum on āne healfes hwilum on ælce healfes *there stands out from it a long light, sometimes on one side, sometimes on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. On ægdere healfen on either side, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. Hi heregodon on heora healfen and Cnut on his healfen *they harried on their side and Cnut on his*, 1016; Erl. 154, 23; 1025; Erl. 163, 10. On twā healfes ðære eās on both sides of the river, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Gif ðū fæst tō ðære winstran hæle ic healde ða swiðran healfes *gif ðū ðonne ða swiðran healfes gecist ic fare tō ðære winstran healfes if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right hand; or if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left*, Gen. 13, 9; 48, 13. [Goth. *halba*: O. Sax. *halba*: O. Frs. *halve*: Icel. *hálfa*: O. H. Ger. *halb, halba*, Grff. iv. 882–6: O. Ger. *halbe*.]

healf; adj. HALF:—Mē næs be healfan ðæle ðin mýrþ gecýðð *thy greatness was not half told me*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 23. Sie be healfum ðæm ðonne sió bōt *let the fine then be half that*, L. Alf. pol 11; Th. i. 68, 18; 39; Th. i. 88, 2; L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 17. Gē ðær būgiap on ðam fiftan ðæle healfum londas and unlondas *ye there dwell in the half of the fifth part [in the tenth part, cf. l. 25] of land and not-land*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Heo mid ðam healfan ðæle beforan ðæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heo fleoðde wære *with half the army she was going before the king as if she were fleeing*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. Healfne sealde ðæm pearfan and mid healfum hine sylfne besweoþ *he gave half [his cloak] to the poor man and wrapped himself up with half of it*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 7. Ðeah ðū wylle healf mīne rice licet *demedium regni mei*, Mk. Skt. 6, 23; Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Habban hī ðone brýce healfne and healfne ða muncas *let them have half the usufruct, and the monk's half*, Chart. Th. 547, 19. Heo healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him *she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105. Sele ðonne ðæt healf tō drincanne *then give half of it to drink*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 23. Hie wæron simle healfes æt hām healfes *ut always half of them were at home and half out*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17; Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 25. Ic wille ðæt man frigæ hælafe mīne men *I desire that half my men should be freed*, Chart. Th. 522, 5. Æfter oðer healf hund daga *after a hundred and fifty days*, Gen. 8, 3. Hē heold ðæt rice ðōðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra *he reigned twenty-eight years and a half*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Hit biþ oðres healfes fōtes gemet *bufan ðæm heafde it is a foot and a half above the head*, Shrn. 69, 2. Se bāt wæs geworht of þridan healfre hýðe *the boat was made of two and a half hides*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Ic him sylle vii æcras feorþe healfne on ānum stede and feorþe healfne on oððrum stede *I give him seven acres, three and a half in one place and three and a half in another*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 263, 12–15. Nān rēn ne com ofer eorþan feorþan healfan

geære no rain came upon the earth for three years and a half, Lchdm. iii. 276, 19. Ðæt was ehtope healf hīd that was seven hides and a half, Chart. Th. 550, 12. Seofon and twentigoban healfes fōtes twenty-six feet and a half long, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 12, 16, 19. [Goth. halbs: O. Sax. half: O. Frs. half: Icel. hálfr: O. H. Ger. halb: O. Frs. has the same use of half with the ordinals, other, thredda, fiarda, etc., half; so O. H. Ger. has andar halb, drithe halp, Grff. iv. 890: so Ger. In Icel. the ordinal is placed after hálfr, hálfr annarr, etc.]

healf-clæmed; *adj.* Half finished [of house built with mud]:—Min ðæt healfclæmede hūs my half-finished mud-hut, Shrn. 39, 20.

healf-clypigende; *adj.* Semi-vowel:—Healfclypigende semivocales, Ælf. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 55, 56.

healf-cwic; *adj.* Half alive, half dead:—Halfcwic semivivus; half dead, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 30. Helfcuicne, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 8. Funde hiene ðonne be wege ligan healfcuicne invenit in itinere solum relictum et extrema vitæ efflantem, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Sume healfcwice flugon on fæsten some half-dead fled to the fastness, Elen. Kmbl. 266; El. 133: Blickl. Homl. 203, 19.

healf-deað; *adj.* Half dead, palsied on one side:—Wid ðære healf-deaðan ædle for the half-dead disease [hemiplegia], L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 1; L. M. 1, 79; Lchdm. ii. 152, 2.

healf-eald; *adj.* Half grown, of middle age:—Halfeald swīn half-grown swine, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 246, 2.

healf-heafod, *es*; *n.* The fore part of the head:—sinciput, Ælf. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24.

healf-hunding, *es*; *m.* A creature having a dog's head:—Healf-hundingas cenocephali, Nar. 34, 30: 22, 15.

healf-hwīt; *adj.* Half white, whitish; subalbus, Ælf. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 73; Wrt. Voc. 46, 30.

healf-mann, *es*; *m.* Half man:—Halfmann semivir, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 23.

healf-penig-wurp, *es*; *n.* A halfpennyworth, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 32.

healf-read; *adj.* Reddish:—Healfreāde peran crustumie vel volemis vel insana vel melimendrum, Ælf. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 40; Wrt. Voc. 39, 25.

healf-slēpende; *adj.* Half asleep:—Ætywde him gamalielus gāst healfslēpendum the spirit of Gamaliel appeared to him when half asleep, Shrn. 113, 5.

healf-soden; *adj.* Half cooked:—On healfsodenum mete in semicoccto cibo, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2; Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 356, 18.

healf-trendel, *es*; *n.* A hemisphere:—Healftryndel, emisperia, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 71; Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

healfunga; *adv.* By halves, partially, imperfectly:—Ðe shundredes ealdor geneclēhte ða Hlende nā healfunga ac fulfremmedlice this centurion did not approach the Saviour by halves, but fully, Homl. Th. i. 126, 23. Hit is nytte ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece it is better that it should be said in part only, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 7: 32; Swt. 209, 22. Gif wē healfunga and be sumum dæle heora gōdan weorc secgeaþ si quædam illorum bona ex latere requiramus, 211, 16.

healf-weard, *es*; *m.* One who has a share of another's property or power:—Hē sette hine on his hūse to halfwearde calra him his æhta anweald betæhte constituit eum dominum domus suæ, et principem omnis possessionis suæ, Ps. Th. 104, 17.

healf-wudu, *a*; *m.* Field-balm; calamintha nepeta, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

heal-gamen, *es*; *m.* Hall-mirth, song, Beo. Th. 2136; B. 1066.

healh, halh [in the declension the final h seems to be omitted before an inflection]; *m.* A word of doubtful meaning. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxix. translates it hall, probably originally a stone building. Leo, A. S. Names, p. 52, takes it to be the same word as ealh. Sommer gives healh-stān crusta, collyrida. In form it agrees with Latin calx. The following are some of the passages in which the word occurs:—Se westra eāsthealh, Cod. Dipl. iii. 19, 6. On done west halh, 18, 25. Ōþ cynynges healh, i. 257, 33. On Scottes healh; of ðam heale, vi. 2, 2. In Streōnes halh; of ðam hale, 214, 25. On Hengestes healh; of Hengestes heale, iii. 80, 20. In Titten halh, 52, 11. [The word seems to have the same force as haga in the same charter, as at Batenhale and at Bathanhagan both occur.] Æt Wreodanhale, i. 166, 18. On Rischale; of Rischale, iii. 399, 18. On hwitan heal; of hwitan heale, iii. 444, 4-5. On ða halas, iii. 34, 13. On fearnhealas; of fearuhealan, iii. 81, 14-5. On cotan healas, v. 401, 34. Tō hæþþalan; of hæþþalan, iii. 77, 13. Streōnes halh, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 37. On Streōnes heale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. [Strenaeshalch quod interpretatur Sinus fari, Bd. 3, 25; S. 132, 7.]

healie, *es*; *m.* A herring; halec:—Healic oððer sæfisc herring or seafish, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 250, 26.

heā-lic; *adj.* High, elevated, lofty, sublime, proud, chief, very great, noble, distinguished, deep, profound:—Nān gereord nis swā heālic swā Ebrēisc no language is so noble as Hebrew, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 28. Abram ðæt is heālic fæder Abram, that is, great father, i. 92, 13. Leōht swilce heālic sunnbeām a light like a splendid sunbeam, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100,

152. Swiðe heālic nama a name of great distinction, Blickl. Homl. 167, 31; L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 11. Is ān ðæra eahta wiuda aquilo gehāten se blāwp heālic and ceald one of the eight winds is called aquilo; it blows high and cold, Lchdm. iii. 276, 5. Heālic on his weorcum actione præcipuus, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 8. Gebletsod ys Abram ðam heālican Gode . . . and gebletsod ys se heālica God blessed be Abram of the most high God . . . and blessed be the most high God, Gen. 14, 19, 20. Nis nān leahter swā heālic ðæt man ne mæge gebetan there is no crime so deep that it may not be expiated, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 20. Hē næs ācweald þurh ðam heālican fylle he was not killed by the fall from such a height, 300, 20. Mid heālicum gedwyld through profound error, 506, 27. On heālicum gemōte in a principal meeting, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 348. Ðæt lengtenfæsten mon sceal mid swiðe heālicre gýmene healdan the fast of Lent ought to be kept with the very greatest care, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 5. Heālic þinge ðū ðærmid ongist thereupon thou wilt observe a remarkable thing, Herb. 57, 2; Lchdm. i. 160, 1. Swā heālicne ðam hī āgnes hryres alra ruinæ suæ damna, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 26. Hafap heālice stefne hath an excellent voice, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 31; Crā. 93. Heālice bodan archangels, Homl. Th. i. 342, 26; L. Eth. vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 6. Gif hie hwæt swā heālicra yfela on him ongietaþ if they perceive any very great evil in them; si qua valde sunt eorum prava, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 6. On heālicum muntum on lofty hills, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Wē lēaraþ ðæt man wið heālice synna scylde swýðe georne we instruct people to guard very diligently against very great sins, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 6. Heālice gegaderunga legitima conjugia, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, 35. Sprac heālig word wið drihten sinne spoke proud words against his lord, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 21; Gen. 294. Ælc sǽwul sý underþeōð heālicum anwealdum let every soul be subjected to the higher powers, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 17. Se is heālicost seðe done martyrdom after Gode æstealde he is most exalted who was the first martyr after God, i. 50, 1. Ða recceas scoldon pencean ymb ðæt heālicuste and ða underþiōðdan scoldon dōn ðæt unweorðlice a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a Rectoribus summa cogitanda, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 131, 19.

heā-lice; *adv.* Highly, on high, excellently:—Is ðin mildheort mōð āhafen heālice magnificatur misericordia tua, Ps. Th. 107, 4: 137, 6. Heālice ða Cyricean recende ecclesiam sublimiter regens, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 12. Seō gōdnys is of ðam Scyppende se ðe is heālice gōð that goodness is from the Creator, who is supremely good, Homl. Th. i. 238, 19. Se ðe on heofonum is heālice sittende who sitteth on high in heaven, ii. 318, 3: 254, 27. Heālice geweorþod highly honoured, Blickl. Homl. 125, 18. Ðus heālice in such a high degree, 123, 2. Ðonne fremap hit heālice it will do very great good, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 7. Hē wolde ðæt his lof ðe heālicor weoþe he desired that his praise should grow the greater, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30. Heālicost fremede was beneficial in the highest degree, Herb. 73, 3; Lchdm. i. 176, 10.

heā-licness, *e*; *f.* Loftiness, sublimity, greatness:—Heālicnyss sublimitas, Hymn Surt. 74, 26. Seō heofenlice heālicnyss weaþþ geopenod the greatness of heaven was revealed, Homl. Th. i. 106, 31.

heall, *e*; *f.* A hall, residence:—Heall aula, Ælf. Gl. 61, 107; Som. 78, 80; Wrt. Voc. 58, 4. Mycel and rūm heall atrium, 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61. Seō heall ðas Hālgan Gastes the residence of the Holy Ghost, Blickl. Homl. 163, 13. Heal, Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. On his ðære hālgan healle in aula sancta ejus, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Hē dreām gehýrde hlōðne in healle loud merriment he heard in the hall, Beo. Th. 178; B. 89; Cd. 210; Th. 261, 1; Dan. 719. Hie tō his healle ne tō his hīrde eft wendan noldan they would not return to his [Nero's] residence nor household, Blickl. Homl. 173, 18. On cynges healle in the king's hall, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7, 8; L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. Ða heofenlican healle innferde entered the heavenly hall, Homl. Th. i. 52, 20. [O. Sax. halla: Icel. höll: O. H. Ger. halla aula, palatium, templum: Ger. halle.]

DER, gif, medo-heall.

heal-lic; *adj.* Belonging to a hall or palace; aulicus, palatinus, Cot. 194, 19.

heall-read, *es*; *n.* A piece of tapestry for a hall:—Ælfwine ic geann ānes heallreafes I give to Alfwine a piece of tapestry, Chart. Th. 530, 35.

heall-wahrift, *es*; *n.* Tapestry for hanging on the wall of a hall:—Ic geann mīnum suna ānes heallwahriftes, Chart. Th. 530, 33.

HEALM, *es*; *n.* I. HAULM, straw, stem or stalk of grass, stalk of a plant:—Healm culmus, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 127; Wrt. Voc. 38, 49. Healmes lāf stipulæ, Som. 67, 129; Wrt. Voc. 38, 51. Gān and gadrion him sylfe ðæt healm let them go and gather straw for themselves, Ex. 5, 7. Swā windes healm sicut stipulam ante faciem venti, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Genim rīgen healm and beren take rye and barley straw, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 11.

II. a roof of straw [?]:—Circiseceat mon sceal āgīfan tō ðam hearme and tō ðam heorþe ðe se mon on biþ tō middum wintra cirisceatrum debet reddere homo a culmine et mansione, ubi residens erit in Natali, L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 13. [Prompt. Parv. halm stipula: Icel. hálmr; m. straw: O. H. Ger. halm; m. culmus, calamus, stipula, festuca: Ger. halm: Grk. κάλαμος a reed.]

healm-streaw, *es*; *n.* Straw, stubble:—Healmstreaw stipulam, Ps. Spl. 82, 12.

healoc, es; *m. n.* [?] *A hollow, corner, bending*:—Hēr sint tǣn āheardodre lifre ge on ðam læppum and healocum and filnumen here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and hollows and membranes, L. M. R. 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 5. [Cf. (?) *Prompt. Parv.* halke angulus, latibulum: *Chauc.* halke, corner.] *v. holc, hylca.*

heal-reced, es; *m. A palace*:—Hē healreced hātan wolde medoarn micel men gewyrcean he would bid men make a palace, a great mead-house, Beo. Th. 136; B. 68.

heals, hals, es; *m. The neck, the prow of a ship*:—Se hals the neck, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 22; Ph. 298. Gehæfted be ðam healse fastened by the neck, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385. Heals ealne ymbfeng he clasped all the neck, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. Lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals he let his weapon pass through the man's neck, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. [Orm. hals: *Piers P.* Chauc. hals: *Prompt. Parv.* hals collum, amplexatorium: *Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hals: *Icel.* hals neck, part of the bow of a ship.]

heals-beoð, es; *m. A ring for the neck, necklace*; monile, collare, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. [O. H. Ger. hals-pouc torques.]

heals-beorh; *gen. -beorge*; *f. A protection for the neck, gorget, hauberk*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 423. [Icel. hals-björg a gorget: O. H. Ger. hals-pirc, -perg pectoria, lorica.]

heals-bōc, e; *f. A book which brings safety, an amulet, a phylactery*, Mt. Kmb. 23, 5. [Icel. hals-bók a book to swear upon.] *v. hāls.*

healsed, healsod, healscod a cloth for the head:—Healsed caputium, Cot. 170, Lye. In halsado in sudario, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 20. Mið halsodu sudario, Jn. Skt. Rush. [halscode, Lind.] 11, 44. Halsodu sudarium [hascode, Lind.] 20, 7.

healseta, an; *m. Se ealdorman rād þurh sumne wudu ðā rædde ān næddre of holum treowe æt ðam healsetan him on ðone bōsm and hyne tōslāt ðæt hē wæs sōna deād*, Shrn. 144, 27.

heals-fæst; *adj. Stiff-necked, stubborn*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

heals-fang, es; *n.* A term occurring in the laws which Thorpe thus defines: 'The sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment had it been in use.' The word occurs in the following passages:—Gif ceorl būton wifes wisdōme deofolūm gelde hē sīe ealra his æhtan scyldig and healsfange if a married man without his wife's knowledge sacrifice to idols let him be liable in all his possessions and his 'heals-fang,' L. Wih. 12, 11, 14; Th. i. 40, 5, 2, 10. Gylde man cxx scill. tō healsfange æt twelfhyndum were. Healsfang gebyrēþ bearnum brōðrum and fæderan ne gebyrēþ nānum mæge ðæt feoh būte ðam ðe sý binnan cneówe. Of ðam dæge ðe ðæt healsfang āgōlden sý . . ., L. E. 13; Th. i. 174, 23–7; L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 20; L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11; L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 13; 45; Th. i. 402, 14; 61; Th. i. 408, 19; L. C. F. 14; Th. i. 428, 7; L. H. 11, 7, 10; Th. i. 521, 5, 10; 76, 6; Th. i. 582, 4. Schmid A. S. Gesetze, p. 609, suggests a different origin from that given by Thorpe, 'Es liegt nahe, an die Berechnung der Verwandtschaftsgrade nach den Gliedern des menschlichen Leibes zu denken, wo dann die nächsten Verwandten, die auf den Halsfang Anspruch haben, in den Hals zu stehen kommen könnten, und damit hängt vielleicht Zusammen, dass die Gradberechnungen nicht von dem gemeinschaftlichen Stammvater, sondern dessen Kindern beginnen, sodass die nächststehenden Verwandten als binnan cneówe befindlich bezeichnet werden konnten.' But while this explanation might suit the circumstances described in the passage given above, from Edmund's Laws, it would not be applicable in the earlier passage from Wihtræd's Laws. Schmid seems to refer the penalty, in its origin, too exclusively to cases of killing: 'Eine Geldbusse, die bei einer Tödtung in Verbindung mit dem Wergeld an die nächsten Verwandten des Getödteten gezahlt werden musste, die aber auch sonst zur Bestimmung der Grösse einer Busse genannt wird.' [Cf. *Icel.* hals-fang; *n. embracing*: hals-fengja to embrace.]

heals-gebedda, an; *f. A bedfellow, consort around whose neck the arms are thrown, one dearly loved*, Beo. Th. 126; B. 63. *v. heals-mægeþ.*

heals-gund, es; *m. A swelling in the neck*; struma, L. M. I, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 10, 13, 15, etc.

healsian. *v. hālsian.*

heal-sittende; *pl. People sitting in a hall*, Beo. Th. 4035; B. 2015: 5728; B. 2868.

heals-mægeþ, e; *f. A virgin embraced and beloved*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 6; Gen. 2155. *v. heals-gebedda.*

heals-mene, -myne, es; *m. A necklace, chain for the neck*:—Hē dyde gyldene healsmyne ymbe his swuran he put a gold chain about his neck, Gen. 41, 42. [O. Sax. hals-meni; *n.* Icel. hals-men; *n.*]

heals-ome, an; *f. A humour in the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 26.

healsre-feder, e; *f. The feathers of a pillow, down*:—Huescre ic eom micle halsrefede I am much softer than down, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 28; Rā. 41, 80. [Cf. O. H. Ger. halsare cervical.]

heals-wida, an; *m. A necklace*:—Me healswidan hlāford sealde my lord has given me a chain for my neck, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 12; Rā. 5, 4.

heals-wyr, e; *f.* In Lchdm. ii. Gloss. are given the following plant-names:—I. *Campanula trachelium*, Dan. halsurt; Ger. halswurz, halskraut; Du. halskrind. II. *Hare's ear*; *bupleurum tenuissimum*. III. *Scilla autumnalis*. IV. *Symphitum album*.

HEALT; *adj. HALT, lame, limping*:—Healt claudus, Wrt. Voc. 75, 35. Gif hē healt weorþ if he become lame, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Hæfdon him tō lǣdteówe ænne wisne mon, þēh hē healt wære and him to gielpweode hæfdon ðæt him leofre wære ðæt hie hæfdon healtne cyning donne healt rice they had as their leader a wise man though he was lame, and made it their boast that they had rather the king halted than the kingdom, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 28–31; Mt. Kmb. 18, 8. Him tō eodan blinde and healte the blind and halt went to him, Blickl. Homl. 71, 21; Nicod. 2; Thw. I, 29; Elen. Kmb. 2427; El. 1215; Andr. Kmb. 1155; An. 578. [Goth. halts: O. Sax. O. Frs. halt: Icel. haltr: O. H. Ger. halz.]

heal-pegen, es; *m. A hall-thane, one who resides or is occupied in a hall*, Beo. Th. 287; B. 142: 1443; B. 719.

healtian; *p. ode*; *pp. od To halt, limp, be lame*:—Ic healtige claudico, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 27. Hī nū gyt heora ealdan gewunon healdap and fram rihtum stigum healtiaþ ipsi adhuc inveterati et claudicantes a semitis suis, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 19. Hý healtodan on heora wegum claudicauerunt a semitis suis, Ps. Th. 17, 43. Ne healtigeaþ leng ut non claudicans quis erret, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 18.

heal-wudu, a; *m. The woodwork of a hall*, Beo. Th. 2639; B. 1317.

heamol, hamol [?]; *adj. Frugal*; frugi, Cot. 86, Lye. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. hamal mutilus.]

heán; *adj. Low, mean, abject, poor, humbled, humble*:—Hiora heorte was heán on gewinnum humilium est in laboribus cor eorum, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Ic heán gewearþ hē mē hraðe lýsde humiliatus sum et liberavit me, 114, 6. Nānig eft síðade heán hyhta leās none returned cast down and hopeless, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 25; Gū. 897. Ðā ðū heán and earm ærest cwōme when abject and poor thou first didst come, 39 a; Th. 129, 23; Gū. 425. Demāþ ðam rīcan swā ðam heánan and ðam litlan swā ðam miclan judge the high as the low, and the little as the great, Deut. 1, 17; Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Hū uncūþ biþ æghwylcum ānum men his lifes tīd æghweder ge rīcum ge heánum ge geongum ge ealdum how unknown to every single man is the period of his life, both to the rich man and to the poor, to the young and to the old, Blickl. Homl. 125, 8. Habbaþ mē gehnæged heáanne tō eorþan humiliauit in terra vitam meam, Ps. Th. 142, 3. Ægder ge welige ge heáne simul in unum dives et pauper, 48, 2. Swā rice swā heáne vel divites vel pauperes, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Se scarpa deaþ ðe ne forlēt ne rice menn ne heáne se hine genam stern death who spares neither rich men nor poor, that seized him, Chr. 1086; Etl. 220, 35. Hī hī sylfe lēton ægder ge for heáne ge for unwræste ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Hī taliap ðē wyrsan for heánan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige they account the worse, for their humble birth, those whose forefathers were not rich in a worldly point of view, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 2. Ne wandige hē nā for rīcum ne for heánum non vereri potentes neque humiles, L. Ecg. P. i. 1; Th. ii. 172, 3. Heánra burhwered vulgus vel plebs, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 37. Heánra man vel coeric æhta peculium, 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59. Se heánra hād the weaker sex, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ne se heárra derige ðam heáran nor let the higher injure the lower, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Ðeah hit se læsta wære and se heánosta though it were the least and the lowest, Blickl. Homl. 169, 23. [Laym. hane, hene; Goth. hauns: O. H. Ger. hōn humilis, infamis.]

heán; *p. heáde*; *pp. heád To raise, heighten, exalt, advance*:—Mid singulum bysenum ærfæstre wyrncýse hē ongan heán and miclian continuis pia operationis exemplis provehere curavit, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 19. Heáþ and hebbap exalt and raise, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 6; Sch. 42. [Goth. hauhan to exalt: O. H. Ger. hōhjan exaltare: Ger. erhöhen exalt, raise.]

heáne; *adv. Ignominiously, shamefully, abjectly*:—Ðū sylfa mē heáne gehnægdast humiliasti me, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Scyldigra scólu āscyred weorþeþ heáne from hālgum the band of the guilty shall with shame be separated from the holy, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 17; Cri. 1609; 75 b; Th. 253, 16; Jul. 681. Swā hē sýn fram dīnes handa heáne ādrífene quidem ipsi de manu tua expulsi sunt, Ps. Th. 87, 5. [In some of these passages the word may be a case of the adjective rather than an adverb.]

heá-nes. *v. heá-nes.*

heán-lic; *adj. Ignominious, disgraceful, vile, poor*:—Tō heánlic mē pīnceþ ðæt gē mid grum sceatatum tō scype gangon unfohtene too shameful methinks that ye with our treasures should go to your ships without a struggle, Byrht. Th. 133, 25. Swīde nearewe sent and swīde heánlice ða menniscan gesaþla very scanty and very poor are human felicities; anxia enim res est humanorum conditio bonorum, Bt. II, 1; Fox 30, 26; Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 12. [O. H. Ger. hōn-līh infamis, fædus, ridendus, dedecor, indecor.]

heán-lice; *adj. Ignominiously, ingloriously, disgracefully, miserably*,

humblly:—Fauis heánlice hāmweard ōþfleāh *Fabius ignominiously fled homeward*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 13. Ne læt swā heánlice dīn handge-weorc forwurpan *let not thine handiwork so miserably perish*, Hy. 7, 111; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 111; Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 4; Cri. 31: 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372.

heán-mód; *adj.* Dejected, cast down, humiliated:—Ic seal sārigerf heánmód hweorfan *with sorrowing spirit and with dejected mind must I go*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 32; Gū. 1353. Ic seal feor donan heánmód hweorfan *I must go far thence with humiliated heart*, 71 a; Th. 265, 32; Jul. 390.

heán-spēdig; *adj.* Scantily, poorly endowed:—Dý læs hē forhyce heánspeðigran *lest he despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 1; Crā. 26.

heáp, es; *m.* [generally, but deós earme heáp occurs, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 9; Sat. 87.] A **HEAP**, pile, great number, host, multitude, crowd, band, troop, body of people, assembly, company:—Galað ðæt is gewinnesse heáp Galað acervus testimonii interpretatur, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 5. Se hālgā heáp hēhfædera and wītgena *the holy host of patriarchs and prophets*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 9. Fyrenfulra preāt heáp synnigra peccatores, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Þegna heáp a troop of thanes, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Be ðam gesæligan heāpe ðe mid ðam Hælende on ðisum life drohtnode *of the blessed company that lived with the Saviour in this life*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 22. Of ðam yfelan heāpe gehādodra manna be ðam ðe ūre Drihten cwæp ‘multi dicunt mihi, etc.’ *of that evil band of men in orders about whom our Lord said, ‘many will say to me, etc.’* L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 36; Apstls. Kmbl. 17; Ap. 9. Sum seal on heāpe hælepum cwēman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 32; Vy. 77. Gewitēp mid dý wuldre mære tungol faran on heāpe *the great star departs accompanied with that glory*, 93 b; Th. 350, 26; Sch. 69. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē heresceafa heáp *whence bear ye a heap of war shafts*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335. Hengestes heáp *Hengest’s band*, 2186; B. 1091. His ðone gecorenan heáp electos suos, Ps. Th. 104, 38; L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 3. Getalu wel heāpas wel hundredu centurias, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Hine ðā ða heāpas frugon hwæt hie wyrcen mihton *what hie Godes erre befigon when the multitudes asked him [John] what they could do to escape God’s wrath*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 10; Cd. 161; Th. 202, 2; Exod. 382. Biscop and gehālgodan heāpan for bishops and consecrated bodies, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 23. Heāpum in troops, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693; 189; Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302; Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 29; Cri. 549; Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 163. [O.Sax. hōp: O.Frs. hāp: cf. Icel. hōpr a troop, flock: O.H.Ger. houf strues, acervus: Ger. haufe.] DER. gār-, wīg-heap.

heáp-mælum; *adv.* In heaps, by troops, bands, companies, flocks:—Telle ðū and Aaron heāpmælum thou and Aaron shalt number them by their armies, Num. 1, 3. Ne wæs ðā ylding to ðon ðā hī heāpmælum cōman mārān weorod of ðām peōdum ðe wē ær gemynegodon non mora ergo confluentibus certatim in insulam gentium memoratarum cateruis, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 31. Ða dumban niétenu hie hie gadriāp heāpmælum and hie ætsomne fēðap gregatim animalia bruta pascuntur, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 23. Hý him heāpmælum sylfe on hand eodon *they flocked to surrender to him*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 8. [O.H.Ger. huufmālum cateruatim.]

heāpung, e; *f.* A heaping, heap:—Onfōþ hine and on ða heāpunge eōwre niðderunge gelēðap accipite et in cumulum damnationis vestræ ducite, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

hearch. v. hear.

HEARD, hard; *adj.* HARD, harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave:—Hond and heard sword the hand and the hard blade, Beo. Th. 5011; B. 2509. Ic wāt ðæt ðū eart heard mann *scio quia homo durus es*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. Heard is deós sprāc ðis is an hard saying; durus est hic sermo, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Heó wæs æror ðam cyngne hīre suna swiðe heard she had been before very hard to the king her son, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 36; Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Se mon se ðe nū dēmeþ ðēm earmun būton mildheortnesse, ðonne biþ ðam eft heard dōm *geteod the man who now judges the poor without mercy, on him shall a hard sentence be then passed in requital*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 36; Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Him cænig gew’n hēr on worlde to lang ne to heard puhte no labour here in the world seemed to him too long or too hard, Blickl. Homl. 227, 3; Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317. Hunger se hearda severe famine, 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Ðēr wæs heard plega wælgāra wrīxl there was hard fighting exchange of deadly darts, 93; Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1989; Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115. Hē wæs ānrād heard and hygerōf he was resolute, hardy and noble-minded, Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233; Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Ðes hearda heāp ðis stout band, 868; B. 432. Wiges heard bold in battle, 1776; B. 886; Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 27; Crā. 39; Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130; Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Hē wæs heardes cynnes he was of a brave race, Byrht. Th. 139, 39; By. 266. Ðone deōpan grund ðæs hātan lēges and ðæs heardan lēges *the deep abyss of hot and cruel flame*, Blick. Homl. 103, 15. Hine ðā gegyrede nið hārenum

hrægle swiðe heardum and unwinsumum he clothed himself with raiment of hair very hard and unpleasant, 221, 24. Ic hafu gecnāwen on heardum hyge ðæt ðū hælend eart middangeardes I have acknowledged in my stubborn heart that thou art the saviour of the world, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Beoþ ðē hungor and þurst hearda gewinnan hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gū. 246. Ða heardan heortan the hard hearts, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 2. Ða heardan þrowunga ðe hē ādreāg the hard sufferings that he endured, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Ic hine heardan clammum wriðan þohte I thought to bind him with hard bonds, Beo. Th. 1931; B. 963. Mē þinceþ ðæt ðū wære ðam ungelæredum mannun heardra ðonne hit riht wære *videtur mihi quia durior justo indoctis auditoribus fuisti*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 32. Hige seal ðē heardra ðē ūre mægen lytlaþ *our courage shall be the stouter as our force lessens*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Nō ic gefrægn heardan feohtan I have never heard of a harder fight, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576. Næfre hē ær ne siððan heardan hæle fand never before or since did he find a stouter warrior, 1442; B. 719. Se lichoma ðonne on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fūlostan biþ gecyrrd the body then shall be turned to the strongest and foulest stench, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Ða ðe gecwedene syndon ða heardestan men who [the Scythians] are said to be very hardy men, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3. [Goth. hardus: O.Sax. hard: O.Frs. herd: Icel. harðr: O.H.Ger. hart, harti, hert, herti durus, rigidus, asper, acer: Ger. hart.]

heard-cwīde, es; *m.* Harsh language, reproach, abuse, contumely:—Ic gepolade hosp and heardcwīde I suffered scorn and contumely, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444.

hearde; *adv.* Severely, very much, greatly, sorely:—Ðā cwæþ se Hælend ðæt him hearde þyrste then said Jesus that he was sore athirst, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 31. Hearde oiscæmad sorely ashamed, 518, 31. Ðæs ðe wē wēnaþ and hearde ondrædaþ *according to what we expect and very much fear*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Ll. ii. 380, 35. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hē of ðisse worlde mōste he very earnestly longed for the time when he might leave this world, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1; Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28.

heard-ecg; *adj.* Hard of edge:—Ðā wæs on healle heardecg togen sword then in the hall was drawn the sword hard of edge, Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288; 2984; B. 1490; Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rā. 6, 8. v. other compounds with ecg.

heard-fyrde; *adj.* Difficult to carry:—Ðær oninnan bær eorl hardfyrdne dæl *goldes there within bore the earl a weighty portion of gold*, Beo. Th. 4483; B. 2245.

heard-heāwa, an; *m.* A chisel; scalprum, Som.

heard-heort; *adj.* Hard-hearted, stiff-necked:—Heardheort biþ se mann ðe nele þurh lufe oðrum fremigan ðær ðær hē mæg that man is hard of heart who will not from love benefit others when he can, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes who is so hard of heart that he cannot weep at such misfortunes, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðis folc is hardheort thou art a stiff-necked people, Ex. 33, 3, 5; Homl. Th. i. 108, 22; ii. 258, 22. Gē sind ealra folca ungeleafuluste and heardheorteste ye are of all nations the most unbelieving and most stiff-necked, Deut. 9, 6.

heard-heortness, e; *f.* Hard-heartedness:—Hwæt is seó stānige corþe būton heardheortnyss what is the stony ground but hard-heartedness, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 35. Þurh ðone wahl seó heardheortnes ðara hiéremonna per parietem duritia subditorum, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. Ic can cōwre heardheortnisse I know thy stiff neck, Deut. 31, 27.

heard-higende; *adj.* Bold in purpose, Beo. Th. 793; B. 394; 1602; B. 799.

heardian; *p.* ode To be or become hard, to harden:—Ic heardige dureo and duro, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6; 37; Som. 39, 26; Herb. 1, 19; Lchdm. i. 76, 18; 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðæt wrymþ and heardap ðone magan it warms and hardens the stomach, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Ðonne onginþ sió heardian then the liver begins to harden, 19; Lchdm. ii. 200, 25.

hearding, es; *m.* A brave man, warrior, hero, Elen. Kmbl. 50; El. 25; 260; El. 130; Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 1; Rūn. 22. [Cf. ædeling and v. Grmm. D. M. 316, 321.]

heard-līc; *adj.* Severe, fierce, hard, strict:—Heardlīc eornost severe seriousness, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37; Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553; Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dōm 37. Heardlīcu witu severe punishments, 69 b; Th. 258, 11; Jul. 263.

heard-līce; *adv.* Hardly, sorely, harshly, sternly, bravely, stoutly:—Heardlice duriter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41. Se Godes man ongan heardlice and bitterlice wēpan the man of God began to weep sorely and bitterly; solutus est in lacrymis, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. Hē heardlice gewon wið Æþelbald cýning he struggled hard with king Ethelbald, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 30. Ðet landfolc hardlice wiðstōdon the people of the country withstood them stoutly, 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Hē sprāc heardlicor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men he spoke more harshly to them than to strangers, Gen. 42, 8. [O.Sax. hard-līko.]

heard-līcness, e; *f.* Hardness, severity, strictness:—Sume hī sēdon

ða heardlicnyssse his lifes some of them told the severity of his life, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 15.

heard-môd; *adj.* Of a hard, unyielding spirit, self-confident, stout-hearted, brave:—Eádig biþ se man ðe symle biþ forhtigende and sóþlice se heardmôða befylþ on yfel blessed is the man that is ever fearing; and verily the self-confident man shall fall into evil, Homl. Th. i. 408, 30. Hæleþas heardmôðes stouthearted, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. [O. H. Ger. hart-muot obstinatus; hart-môti constantia, obstinatio, duritia, Cf. O. Sax. hard-môdig; Icel. harð-môðigr.]

heard-môðness, *e*; *f.* Hardness of mind or heart:—Stân is gesett ongeán done hláf forðan ðe heardmôðness is wiðeræðe sóþre lufe a stone is put in opposition to bread, because hardness of mind is contrary to true love, Homl. Th. i. 252, 18.

heard-neb, -nebb; *adj.* Having a hard beak [epithet of the raven]:—Ða cwæþ se hálga tō ðam heardnebbum then said the saint to the ravens, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 15. *v.* other compounds of neb.

heardness, *e*; *f.* Hardness:—For eower heortan heardnesse ad duritiam cordis vestri, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8; Mk. Skt. 10, 5. Ðū ætēowdest ðinum folce heardnessa ostendisti populo tuo dura, Ps. Lamb. 59, 5.

heardra, *an*; *m.* The name of a fish:—Heardra mulus vel mugilis, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 68; mullus, Wrt. Voc. 77, 63.

heard-ræd; *adj.* Steadfast, firm, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. [Cf. Icel. harð-ræði hardness.]

heard-sælig; *adj.* Having hard fortune, unfortunate, unhappy:—Sum biþ woospēdig heardsælig hæle one is indigent, an unfortunate man, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 12; Crā. 32; Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20; Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 27; Kl. 19.

heard-sælness, *e*; *f.* Misfortune, calamity:—Ða com eác seó ofer-mæte heardsælness then came also the excessive calamity, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 17.

heard-sælp, *e*; *f.* A hard fate, ill fortune, misfortune, unhappiness, wickedness, misconduct:—Gong inn and gesoeh ða heardsælpā and ða sconde de ðas hēr dōþ ingredere et vide abominaciones pessimas quas isti faciunt hic, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 8. Ic wolde gewýscan gif ic mihte ðæt hi næfdon ða heardsælpā ðæt hi mihton yfel dōn uti hoc infortunio cito careant, patrandi secleris possibilitate deserti, vehementer exopto, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 4. Hit gebyrede þurh ða heardsælpā ðara writera ðæt hi for heora slæwpe and for gímelleste and for recceðeste forlōfton unwritten ðara monna ðæda de on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron quam multos clarissimos suis temporibus viros scriptorum inops delevit oblivio, 18, 3; Fox 64, 33.

heard-wendlice; *adv.* Severely, strictly:—Heardwendlice [MS. B. heardlice] districtius, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 40.

hearg-træf, *es*; *n.* A heathen temple, Beo. Th. 353; B. 175.

hearg-, herig-weard, *es*; *m.* A guardian of a temple, Andr. Kmbl. 2249; An. 1126.

hearth, hearth, herh, *es*; *m*: *pl.* hearga, *f.* A temple, an idol:—Se ylca hearh quod fanum, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 35. Sóna ðæs ðe hē gelihhte tō ðam hearge ða sceát hē mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge nec distulit ille, mox ut propiabat fanum, profanare illud, injecta in eo lancea quam tenebat, 13; S. 517, 11. Siddan hē fōr tō ðam hearge ðe Egypti sædon ðæt hē wære Amones heora godes inde ad templum Jovis Ammonis pergit, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 23. Hē on ðam ylcā hearthe wigbed hæfde tō Cristes onsegdnyssa and oðer tō deófla onsegdnysses in eodem fano et altare haberet ad sacrificium Christi et arulam ad victimas demoniorum, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 33. Hie onhnigon tō ðam herige they bowed to the idol, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Gif ænig man gelyfe on Moloches hearth if any man believe on Moloch, Lev. 20, 2. Hē hēt his gefēran tōworpon ealne hearh and ða getymbro and forbærnan jussit sociis destruere ac succendere fanum cum omnibus septis suis, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Ealle ða hearga(s?) [cf. Swt. 157, 7] universa idola, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 22. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hyrran wæron and mihtigran mannum tō friðe ðonne Israēla ēce drihten he said that his idols were greater and more mighty for the protection of men than the eternal Lord of the Israelites, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 25; Dan. 715. On westhealde Alexandres herga aras Alexandri magni, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 17. Ne ic ne clypige tō heora godum ne tō heargum ne gebidde mid mine mūpe nec memor ero nominum eorum per labra mea, Ps. Th. 15, 4. Ða wuldriap in hergum heara qui gloriantur in simulacris suis, Ps. Stev. 96, 7. Ða ongunnon hī ða heargas edniwian cæperunt fana restaurare, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 42; 562, 15. Mid ðý hē sōhte hwā ða wigbed and ða heargas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hī ymbsette wæron ærest æildian and tōweorpan scolde cum quæreret quis aras et fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata primis profanare deberet, 2, 13; S. 516, 39. Heora hergas tōwearp templa subvertit, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2; Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 485. And geacpmedaþ hira hearga et adoraverunt simulacra eorum, Ex. 34, 15. Ne wirc gē eow hearga ne ágrafene godas . . . eowre hearga ic tōbrece ye shall make you no idols nor graven image . . . I will cut down your images, Lev. 26, 1, 30. [Icel. hörgr; *m.* a heathen place of worship, an altar of stone, erected

on high places, or a sacrificial cairn, built in open air, and without images, Cl. and Vig. Dict: O. H. Ger. haruc, haruch, harug; *m.* lucus, nemus, fanum, delubrum, ara. The word perhaps occurs in the sense of grove in Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 25; Az. 110. Grein so translates the word in this passage.]

HEARM, herm, *es*; *m.* HARM, hurt, injury, evil, grief, affliction, pain, injurious speech, calumny, insult:—Hýnþ vel lyre vel harm dispendium vel damnum vel detrimentum, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Eác is harm gode móðsorg gemacod pain also and heart-sorrow is caused to God, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 2; Gen. 754. Nān harm ne biþ ðeah hit nō ne gewyrde there is no harm if it do not happen, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 4. Ic forhele ðæt mē hearms swā fela Adam gespræc eargra worda I will conceal that Adam spoke so much calumny, so many evil words to me, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 30; Gen. 579: 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 15; Cri. 171. Hē onfunde Godes ierre on ðam hearme ðe his bearne æfter his dagum becom in damnationem secururæ prolis ex eo iram judicis pertulit, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 4. Nō hē mid hearme gæst ne grētte nōt with insult did he greet the guest, Beo. Th. 3788; B. 1892. Huscworde ongan herme hyspan with words of contumely and insult began to revile him, Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Gif hwæs weorc forbyrnþ, hē hæfþ done harm and biþ swā ðeah ge-healden þurh fyr if any one's work is consumed he has the loss, and yet shall be saved by fire, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 30. Hī gefeordon mārān harm and yfel donne hī æfre wendon ðæt heom ænig burhwaru gedōn sceolde they got more damage and hurt than they ever expected any citizens would cause them, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 13. Ær hī tō mycelne harm gedidon before they did too much harm, 1004; Erl. 139, 20; Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Ealle synt uncre hearmas gewrecene all our injuries are avenged, 35; Th. 47, 12; Gen. 759. Nyste ðæt hearma swā fela fylgean sceolde monna cyne knew not that so many ills to mankind must follow, 33; Th. 44, 13; Gen. 708; Andr. Kmbl. 2889; An. 1447. Mē is ðæt hearma mæst that is greatest of griefs to me, Byrht. Th. 138, 21; By. 233. [O. Sax. harm pain, grief; Icel. harmr grief, sorrow, harm; O. H. Ger. harm calamitas, calumnia, contumelia, ærumna, injuria; Ger. harm grief, sorrow.]

hearm=hræam [?] L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10, see note there and Schmid, p. 123.

hearm, herm; *adj.* Causing harm or sorrow, grievous, injurious, evil, malicious:—Herm bealwes gást the malicious spirit of evil, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Hē mē álsýde of hearmm word ipse liberavit me a verbo aspero, Ps. Th. 90, 3. Ða inwit and fæcen hycgeaþ on heortan þurh hearme geþoht qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde, 139, 2. Tugon longie sið in hearma hond went a long journey into the power of evil ones, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 20; Ph. 441. Ne hylt ðū mīne heortan ðæt ic hearme word þurh inwitstæf útforlæte ut non declines cor meum in verbum malum, Ps. Th. 140, 5.

hearma, *an*; *m.* A shrew-mouse [?]; nebila, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 6; Wrt. Voc. 22, 50. [O. H. Ger. harmo mysgale.]

hearm-cwalu, *e*; *f.* Grievous destruction, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 18; Cri. 1609.

hearm-cwedelian; *p.* ode To speak ill of, calumniate:—Nā hear-mcwedelodon mē ofermodē non calumniatur me superbi, Ps. Spl. 118, 122.

hearm-cwedaþ; *p.* -cwæþ To revile, speak ill of:—Mid ðý menn iuh harmcwedaþ cum homines vos exprobaverint, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Harmcwædon him convitiabantur ei, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 32.

hearm-cwedend, *es*; *m.* A calumniator:—Hē ða herm-cwedend hýneþ humiliabit calumniatorem, Ps. Th. 71, 5.

hearm-cwide, *es*; *m.* Injurious, abusive speech, calumny, blasphemy, a sentence pronouncing harm or sorrow:—Heora hearran harmcwyde their lord's sentence, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 12; Gen. 625. Judæa cynn wið godes bearne áhof harmcwide the race of the Jews against God's son blasphemed, Andr. Kmbl. 1121; An. 561: 157; An. 79. Áhrede mē harmcwidum héarna manna redime a calumniis hominum, Ps. Th. 118, 134; Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. [O. Sax. harm-quidi: O. H. Ger. harm-quithi calumnia.]

hearm-cwidian, -cwiddian; *p.* ode To revile, calumniate, speak ill of:—Ongā hine hyspan and harmcwiddigan [-cwidian, Cott.] he began to revile and speak ill of him, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

hearm-cwidol; *adj.* Given to speak evil, calumnious:—Gebiddaþ for harmcwídele orate pro calumniatibus, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. Ðā wæron hī æfter æþelborenyssse oferhýdige and harmcwydole in consequence of noble birth they were haughty and given to speak contemptuously of others, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8.

hearm-edwit, *es*; *n.* Grievous reproach, Ps. Th. 68, 21.

hearm-fullic; *adj.* Harmful, hurtful:—Swurdboran hine gewordene gesihþ harmfullic getacnaþ to see one's self become a gladiator betokens something hurtful, Lechm. iii. 204, 26.

hearm-heortness, *e*; *f.* Murmuring, grieving; murmuration, Cot. 187, Lye.

hearmian; *p.* ode To harm, hurt, injure:—Gif preóst oðerne unwarnode læte ðæs ðe hē wite ðæt him harmian wille if a priest leave

another unwarned of that which he knows will harm him, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 26; Lchdm. iii. 202, 33. Gif ðu hine forgiſt hiſt hearmaþ ðe sylfum and nā Gode if thou forgettest him it harms thyself and not God, Homl. Th. i. 140, 31. Ðeah ðe hiſ harmige sumum though it may do harm to some, H. R. 105, 36. [O.H. Ger. harmēn calumniari: Ger. hārmēn to afflict, grieve: cf. Icel. hermask to be annoyed.]

hearm-leóp, es; *n.* A sorrowful song, lamentation:—Hearmleóp galan to sing a song of grief, Andr. Kmbl. 2256; An. 1129: 2684; An. 1344. Hearmleóp āgōl earm and unlēd wretched and miserable sang a mournful song, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 18; Jul. 615.

hearm-lic; *adj.* Hurtful, injurious, painful, miserable, grievous:—Hearmlic him wære ðæt hē wurpe ðā ēce it would have been hurtful for him to become eternal then, Hexam. 18; Norm. 26, 17. Ðæt wæs hreōwlic and hearmlīc that was sad and grievous, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 21. [O. Sax. harm-lik.]

hearm-locā, an; *m.* An enclosed place where hurt or affliction is suffered, a prison:—Wræstōwe under hearmlocan gefōran they reached their place of exile in hell, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 19; Gen. 91. Hē his maguþegne under hearmlocan hēlo ābeād he announced safety to his servant in prison, Andr. Kmbl. 189; An. 95: 2058; An. 1031: Elen. Kmbl. 1386; El. 695.

hearm-plega, an; *m.* Strife, Cd. 90; Th. 114, 2; Gen. 1898. hearm-scearu, e; *f.* What is imposed as a punishment or penalty ['was zur pein und qual auferlegt wird,' Grmm. R. A. 681]:—Wyrp him wite gegearwod sum heard harmſcearu for them punishment will be prepared, some severe penalty, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432: 37; Th. 48, 25; Gen. 781: 38; Th. 51, 19; Gen. 829. [O. Sax. harm-skara: O. Frs. herm-skere: O. H. Ger. harm-, haram-skara plaga, percussio, afflictio, castigatio, contritio, dejectio, calamitas, supplicium, scantinea, Grff. vi. 529.]

hearm-sceaða, an; *m.* A grievous, pernicious spoiler, Beo. Th. 1536; B. 766.

hearm-slege, es; *m.* A grievous blow, Exon. 28 b; Th. 88, 4; Cri. 1435.

hearm-spræc, e; *f.* Slander; calumnia, Som.

hearm-spræcol; *adj.* Calumnious, Som. v. hearm-cwidol.

hearm-spræcolness, e; *f.* Slandering, traducing, Som.

hearm-stæf, es; *m.* Hurt, harm, sorrow, trouble, affliction:—Wē nū gehyrp hwær ūs hearmastas onwōcan we now hear whence troubles arose for us, Cd. 45; Th. 8, 1; Gen. 939. Ne mōstun hī Gūþlāces geste sceðdan . . . ac hī āhofun hearmastas they might not injure Guthlac's spirit . . . but they raised up troubles, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 35; Gū. 200. [Cf. other compounds of stæf.]

hearm-tān, es; *m.* A twing of sorrow or evil, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992.

hearpe, hærpe, an; *f.* A harp:—Hearpe cithara, Wrt. Voc. 73, 56; Ps. Th. 56, 10. Psalm æfter hærpan sang canticum: ær hærpan sang psalmus, Ælf. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 57, 58; Wrt. Voc. 28, 37, 38. Ðær wæs hearpan swēg there was the sound of the harp, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89: 4908; B. 2458: 6039; B. 3023: 4517; B. 2262: 4221; B. 2107. Se hearpan ærest handum sīnum hlyn āwehte he first awaked with his hands the sound of the harp, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 5; Gen. 1079. Ðonne ðær wæs blisse intingan gedēmed ðæt hī ealle sceoldan þurh endebyrdnesse be hearpan singan ðonne hē geseah ða hearpan him neālēcēan ðonne ārās hē cum esset læticia causa ut omnes per ordinem canticum deberent ille ubi adpropinquare sibi citharam cernebat surgebat, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ic ðe on sealmfatum singe be hearpan psallam tibi in cithara, Ps. Th. 70, 20; Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 1; Vid. 105. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge . . . se ðe on lagu fundað he has no mind to the harp . . . who on the ocean puts forth, 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan feoh picgan one shall at his lord's feet sit with the harp and receive treasure, 88 a; Th. 332, 4; Vy. 80. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan one with his hands can touch the harp, 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crā. 49: 91 b; Th. 344, 10; Gn. Ex. 171: 17 b; Th. 42, 8; Cri. 669. [Icel. harpa: O. H. Ger. harfa plectrum, chelys, psalterium, cythara: Ger. harfe.]

hearpe-, hearp-nægel, es; *m.* An instrument for striking the strings of a harp:—Hearpnægel plectrum, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 96; Wrt. Voc. 43, 27. Apollonius his hearpenægl genam Apollonius took his harp-nail, Ap. Th. 17, 7.

hearpeno, an; *f.* A nightingale; ædon, Cot. 19, Lye.

hearpere, es; *m.* A harper:—Hearpere citharedus, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 8; Wrt. Voc. 60, 44: citharista, 73, 55. An hearpere wæs on ðære þeode ðe Thracia hātte . . . ðæs nama wæs Orfeus there was a harper in Thrace whose name was Orpheus, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 29; Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. [Icel. harpari: O. H. Ger. harfere citharedus.]

hearpestre, an; *f.* A female harper:—Hearpestre citharista, Ælf. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 9; Wrt. Voc. 60, 45.

hearpe-streng, es; *m.* A harp-string:—Hē ða hearpestrengas mid cræfte āstirian ongan he began to move the strings of the harp skilfully, Ap. Th. 17, 8. [Icel. hörpu-streng.]

hearpian; *p.* ode To play on the harp, to harp:—Hē mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode he could play on the harp so that the wood moved, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32; Ap. Th. 16, 16. Fægere hē hearpaþ pulcre citharizat, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 31. Ða hwile ðe hē hearpode whilst he played on the harp, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Stefen swæ hearpara hearpandra in hearpum sīnum vocem sicut cytharedorum cytharizantium in cytharis suis, Rtl. 47, 24.

hearp-sang, es; *m.* A song to the harp, a psalm:—Hearpsang psalmus, Ælf. Gl. 34: Som. 62, 56; Wrt. Voc. 28, 36.

hearp-slege, es; *m.* A striking, playing of the harp:—On hearpan and on hearpslege and on steine sealmcwides in cithara, in cithara et voce psalmi, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5. [Icel. hörpu-slágr striking the harp.]

hearp-swæg, es; *m.* The sound of the harp:—Sealmleóp and hearp-swæg psalterium et cythara, Blickl. Gloss.

hearpung, e; *f.* Harping, playing on the harp:—Hē hī hæfþ gecearnod mid his hearpunga he hath deserved her by his harping, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 8.

hearra, herra, hierra, an; *m.* A lord. The use of this word, which occurs only in poetry, is noticeable. It occurs twenty-three times in that part of the Genesis [vv. 235–851] for which Sievers claims an old Saxon origin, and only four times elsewhere, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 28; Dan. 393: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 56: Byrht. Th. 137, 51; By. 204: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. [In the Heliand herro occurs frequently. Icel. has harri, herra: O. H. Ger. herro: Grff. iv. 991.]

hearste-, hierste-panne, an; *f.* A frying-pan:—Hē him tæhte ðæt hē him genāme āne iserne hearstpanna tu sume tibi sartagine ferream, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: 163, 22.

heart. v. heort.

hearwian to cool; refrigerare, Lye.

headorian, headerian; *p.* ode To restrain:—Se godcunda foreþonc headeraþ calle gesceafta the divine providence restrains all creatures, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid þearfednesse ge mid heora ungelædnesse ðara lāreōwa fōre headoradon paupertate ac rusticitate sua doctorum arcebant accessum, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. ge-headorian.

headu, heado war; a word occurring only in compounds. The word is found in proper names in Icelandic, e.g. Höð the name of a Valkyria, Höðbroddr, Höðr the slayer of Baldr, and in O. H. Ger. e.g. Hadu-praht, v. Grmm. D. M. 204: Cl. and Vig. Dict. höð. Cf. beadu, gūþ, hilde and their compounds.

headu [= heahþu ?] indecl. *f.* The deep, the sea; altum:—Sceal hringnaca ofer headu bringan lāc and luftācen over the deep shall the bark bring gift and love token, Beo. Th. 3729; B. 1862.

headu-byrne, an; *f.* A war-corslet, Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552.

headu-deór; *adj.* Brave, stout in war, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688: 1548; B. 772.

headu-fremmende; *part.* Doing battle, fighting, Elen. Kmbl. 258; El. 130.

headu-fýr, es; *n.* Fierce, hostile fire, Beo. Th. 5037; B. 2522: 5087; 2547.

headu-geong; *adj.* Young and active in battle (?) [Hickes reads hearo], Fins. Th. 3; Fin. 2.

headu-glemm, es; *m.* A wound got in fight, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 6; Rā. 57, 3. v. glemm.

headu-grim; *adj.* Very fierce, cruel with the cruelty of war:—Hungur headogrimne heardue famne fierce and fell, Ps. Th. 145, 6; Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548: 5375; B. 2691.

headu-helm, es; *m.* A war-helm, casque, Beo. Kmbl. 6304; B. 3156.

headu-lāc, es; *n.* Battle, Beo. Th. 1172; B. 584: 3952; B. 1974.

headu-lind, e; *f.* A linden war-shield, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Ædelst. 6.

headu-līdende; *part.* Sea-faring, Beo. Th. 3600; B. 1798: 5902; B. 2955; Andr. Kmbl. 851; An. 426.

headu-mære; *adj.* Illustrious in war, Beo. Th. 5596; B. 2802.

headu-ræse, es; *m.* A battle-rush, charge, onslaught, Beo. Th. 1056; B. 526: 1119; B. 557: 2099; B. 1047.

headu-reaf, es; *n.* War-dress, armour, Beo. Th. 807; B. 401.

headu-rinc, es; *m.* A warrior, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179: Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 212: Beo. Th. 745; B. 370: 4923; B. 2466: Cd. 154: Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 89; Met. 9, 45.

headu-róf; *adj.* Famed for excellence in battle, Beo. Th. 767; B. 381: 1732; B. 864: 4388; B. 2191: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 21; Ph. 228; Menol. Fox 27; Men. 14.

headu-sceared; *adj.* In Beo. Th. 5650; B. 2829; according to Thorpe the reading of the MS. is scearede, other editors read scearde. In the former case may not the word be connected with scear [q. v. share in ploughshare] used here of the blade of a sword, heado-scear a war-share, blade? and hearde heado-scearede=with hard and deadly blades. If scearde is taken, the Icel. skarð may be compared, and the word = notched, hacked in battle.

headu-seōc; *adj.* Wounded in fight, Beo. Th. 5501; B. 2754.

headu-sigel, es; *m.* The sun [the prefix seems to be used from seeing

the sun rise or set over the sea], Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 17; Rā. 72, 16. [Cf. *mercandel.*]

headu-steap; *adj.* *Standing out prominently in battle* [an epithet of the helmet], Beo. Th. 2494; B. 1245; 4312; B. 2153.

headu-swāt, *es*; *m.* *War-sweat, blood shed in battle*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460; 3216; B. 1606; 3340; 1668.

headu-sweg, *es*; *m.* *A blow given in fight*, Beo. Th. 5155; B. 2581.

headu-torht; *adj.* *Clear-sounding and of warlike import*, Beo. Th. 5109; B. 2553.

headu-wæd, *e*; *f.* *Warlike weeds, dress*, Beo. Th. 78; B. 39.

headu-wælm, -welm, -wylm, *es*; *m.* *Fierce, intense heat*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 14; Gen. 324; 149; Th. 187, 8; Exod. 148; Beo. Th. 165; B. 82; 5630; B. 2819; Andr. Kmbl. 3082; An. 1544; Elen. Kmbl. 1154; El. 578; 2607; El. 1305.

headu-weorc, *es*; *n.* *A work of war, a fight*, Beo. Th. 5776; B. 2892.

headu-wërig; *adj.* *Weary from fighting*, Vald. 2, 17.

HEAWAN; *p.* *heōw*, *pl.* *heōwon*; *pp.* *heāwon* *To HEW, cut, strike, smite* [with a sharp weapon] :—Gif mon oðres wudu heāweþ unāliefedne if a man cut another's wood without leave, L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 4. Mæst ælc oðerne æftan heāweþ mid scandlicum onscytum almost all men calumniate [lit. strike from behind] each other with shameful attacks, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 84. Se seðe unwerlice done wuda hieþ is qui incaute ligna percutit, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 16. Wē heāwæþ done wudu ligna succidimus, 167, 6. Hē heōw oð ðæt hē on hilde gecranc he smote with his sword until in fight he fell, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Heōw ðæt hors mid ðam spurā he struck the horse with the spurs [cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum], Elf. T. 36, 25. Ðā heōwon hī ðone stān swā swyðe swā hī mihton dolantes lapidem in quantum valebant, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Heōwon herefymā þearle mēcum mylensearþum they smote sorely the flying with falchions sharp ground, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ædelst. 23; Byrht. Th. 137, 4; By. 181. Linde heōwon they hewed the linden shields, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Ædelst. 6; Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8. [O. Sax. hawan, hauwan; O. Frs. hawa, howa; *Icel.* höggva; O. H. Ger. houwan; Ger. hauen.]

HEBBAN, hæbban; *p.* *hōf*, *pl.* *hōfon*; *pp.* *hæfen* *To HEAVE, lift up, raise* :—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and þenige expandi manus meas ad te, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Tō ðē ic hæbbe mīn mōd ad te levavi animam meam, 24, 1. Hine sylfne hefeþ on heāhne beām raises itself into a lofty tree, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112; Ps. Th. 148, 14. Fordon hiora heafod hebbap þroftera exaltabit caput, 109, 8. Tō ðē ic mīne eāgan hōf ad te levavi oculos meos, 122, 1. Hōfon hlūde stefne raised a loud voice, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574; Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 8; Gū. 871. Hefe ðū ðine handa leva manum tuam, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Hebbap up eowre eāgan levate oculos vestros, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. God bebed ðis englum be ðē ðæt hī ðē healdon and on heora handum hebban God has given his angels charge concerning thee, that they may preserve thee and lift thee up in their hands, Homl. Th. i. 516, 30. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte since I could lift hand and shield, Beo. Th. 1317; B. 656. Hē wæs up hafēn engla fædmum he was lifted up in angels' bosoms, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 5; Cri. 651; 756; Th. 284, 7; Jul. 693. Wæs wōp hæfen then was a cry raised, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157; Beo. Th. 6038; B. 3023. [Goth. hafjan; O. Sax. hebbian; O. Frs. heva; *Icel.* hefja; O. H. Ger. heffan, heuen levare, extollere; Ger. heben.]

hebbendlic; *adj.* *Exalted*; *exaltatus*, Rtl. 181, 27.

hebel, hebeld, heben. *v.* *hefil*, hefeld, heofon.

Hebreisc; *adj.* *Hebrew* :—On Hebreisc specan to speak in Hebrew, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 28. *v.* Ebreisc.

HĒDAN; *p.* *de* *To HEED, take care, observe, attend, guard, take charge, take possession, receive* :—Lazarus ne mōste ær on life hēdan ðæra crumena his mýsan before when alive Lazarus might not take the crumbs of his table, Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Wē hēdap ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes and ða Júdeiscan gnagaþ ða rinde we take the crumbs of the bread and the Jews gnaw the crust, ii. 114, 33. Ða Júdeiscan ne hēdap nā märe būton ðære stæflican gerecednesse the Jews pay attention to nothing but the literal narrative, 116, 4. Ne hēdde hē ðæs heafolan he was not careful for his head, Beo. Th. 5387; B. 2697. Bōte gesāwon hēddon herereāfes they saw their compensation, took possession of the war spoils, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 14; Exod. 583. Hēde seðe scire healde ðæt hē wite ā hwæt eald landræden sý vīdeat quī scyrum tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32. Ðonne him forspīþ gebyrige hēde se hlāford ðæs hē lāfe when he dies let the lord take possession of what he leaves [cf. 434, 27], 436, 9; L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Biscopum gebyreþ ðæt hī hunda ne hafaeca hēdan tō swyðe it is b-fitting for bishops not to care too much for hounds or hawks, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Gif ðār nān man ne biþ ðe ðære heofoulican bodunge hēdan wille if there be no man there that will heed the heavenly preaching, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 16. [O. Sax. hōdian to take care of, guard; O. H. Ger. huoten custodire, observare; Ger. hülen.]

hed-clāp, *es*; *m.* *A thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346, 17. *v.* heden.

hēdd, hýdd-ern, *es*; *n.* *A storehouse* :—Hyðdern cellarium, Wrt. Voc. 83, 5. Hēddern penu, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 30; poenum, 13; Som. 16, 7. Besceawiaþ ða hrefnas ðæt hig ne sǣwāþ ne ne ripaþ nabbaþ hig hēddern ne bern considerate corbos quia non seminant neque metunt hūbus non est cellarium neque horreum, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Swā swā mon hēddern ontynde ðara swētestena wyrt ðe on middangearde wǣron quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. Drihten sent bletsunga ofer ðine hēddernu the Lord shall send blessings upon thy storehouses, Deut. 28, 8.

heden, *es*; *m.* *A hood, chasuble* :—Heden casla, Cot. 32, Lye. Sacerd ðonne hē mæssan singe ne hæbbe hē on heden ne cǣppan sacerdos cum missam cantat ne portet cucullum nec cappam, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 9. Swā hwylc swā wile lectiones rǣdan ne biþ hē nyðed tō ðon ðæt hē him ofðo his oferhacelan oððe heden ac gyf hē euangelium rǣde wyrpe him of heden oððe cǣppan on his gescyldro quicunq lectiones legere velit, non necesse est ei cucullum suum vel cucullum exuere; si autem euangelium legit, cucullum vel cappam super humeros dejiciat, 20–24. Hæden mastruca, Lye. [Cf. hede dress, Halliw. Dict. *Icel.* hēðinn, a jacket of fur or skin.]

hefe, *es*; *m.* *Weight* :—Hū mihte hē gefrēdan æniges hefes swǣrnysse ðā ðā hē ðone ferode ðe hine bæst how could he feel the heaviness of any weight when he carried one who bore him, Homl. Th. i. 336, 26. Swilce hē būton hefe wære as if he were without weight, ii. 164, 35. On gemete on hefe and on getale in mensura ac pondere et numero, 586, 32. Hē micelne hefe gefrēt æt hys heortan he feels a great weight at his heart, Lchdm. iii. 126, 10. Åwēnd hefas leahtra evente moles criminum, Hymn. Surt. 23, 7.

hefeld, hebeld, hefel, hebel, *es*; *m.* [?] *Thread for weaving* :—Hefeld licium, Ælf. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 50; Wrt. Voc. 59, 21. [Hevel fine twine, Halliw. Dict. cf. *Icel.* hefil; *m.* the clew-lines and bunt lines of a sail.]

hefeld-gyrd, *e*; *f.* *A weaver's shuttle*; liciatorium, Cot. 120, Lye.

hefeldian, hefeldian to fix the weft or woof :—Ic hefeldige ordior, Ælf. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 73; Wrt. Voc. 59, 42.

hefeld, hefel-præd, *es*; *m.* *A thread for weaving*; licium :—Gewrið tō ānum hefel [MSS. H. B. hefeld] præde bind it to a yarn thread, Herb. 183; Lchdm. i. 320, 6. Ðā tōbræc hē ða rāpas swā swā hefelprædas and he brake the withs as a thread of tow, Jud. 16, 9. Hefelpræd licium, Cot. 193, Lye.

hefe-līc, *adj.* *Weighty, heavy, grievous, serious, grave, tedious, wearisome* :—Ðær nān hefelic gefeoht ne wearp nō serious fighting took place there, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 28. Se cyng lēt beoðan mycel gyld and hefelic the king had a great and grievous tax proclaimed, 1083; Erl. 217, 34. Ðæs ilcan geāres wæs swiðe hefelic gear it was a very grievous year that same year, 1085; Erl. 219, 18. For hefelicum gyltum pro gravibus peccatis, L. Ecg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 17. Nū bidde ic ða ðe hit cunnon and ðis rædon ðæt hit him hefelic ne beo nū I beg that my explanation may not be tedious to those who know the subject and read this, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10.

hefe-līce; *adv.* *Heavily, exceedingly, seriously, with difficulty* :—Hig hefelice mid eārum gehyrðon auribus graviter audierunt, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. For ðære ilcan eadmōðnesse hē ofermōðgaþ innan micle ðý hefelicor de hac ipsa humilitate graviter interius superbitur, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 313, 3; 46, 5; Swt. 351, 6.

hefe-time; *adj.* *Troublesome, displeasing, tedious* :—Hit puhte Moise swiðe hefe-time Moses was displeased, Num. 11, 10. *v.* hefig-time.

HEFIG, hefeig; *adj.* *HEAVY, weighty, oppressive, grievous, difficult, serious, grieved, important*; *gravis, molestus* :—Wæs torn were hefig æt heortan in the man's heart was grievous anger, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 11; Gen. 980. Suide hefig is quam difficile est, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Hit swiðe hefigu scyld is it is a very grievous crime, L. E. L. 27; Th. ii. 422, 36. Būtan hefigum gefeohte without heavy fighting; sine ullo prælio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11. Ahōfon hine of ðam hefan wite they lifted him off that heavy punishment, Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Heo is hefigeon swæce it is of unpleasant smell, Herb. 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9; 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 264, 20. Wermōd drincan sace hefige hit getacnaþ to drink wormwood betokens a serious dispute, Lchdm. iii. 198, 24; Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11. Tō hwon syndon gē dyses weorces swā hefige why are you so grieved at this work, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Wurdon mē on yre yfele and hefige in ira molesti erant mihi, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Hig bindaþ hefige byrdyna alligant onera gravia, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 4. Eorþe is hefige oðrum gesceaftum earth is heavier than the other elements, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 265; Met. 20, 133. Wē māgon geþeucean ðæt ðæt hefige is ðæt man mid synnum him sylfum geeagine eadwite we may consider, what is more important, that with sins a man may get disgrace for himself, Blickl. Homl. 101, 24. Ða þing ðe synt hefigan ðære æ quæ graviora sunt legis, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Hī eow hefigan wisan buðon tō healdanne ðonne wē him buðon they commanded you to keep a harder rule than we commanded them, L. Ælf. 49; Th. i. 56, 15. Wið fō, ðle ðeāh ðe heo

hefegust sý for gout, though it be very bad, Herb. 132, 4; Lchdm. i. 246, 22. Mid ðou gewunon ðære heofogoston gewemmednesse synna with the habit of the most grievous impurity of sins, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. [O.Sax. hebig: O.H.Ger. hebic, heug gravis, arduus, molestus.]

hefige; *adv.* Heavily, grievously, with difficulty, hardly:—Ðæs wite eft on eowre handa hefige geode for that punishment came upon you heavily, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hefia vix, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 39. Forhwon aþenge ðu mec hefigor why didst thou crucify me more painfully, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 6; Gen. 1488. [O.H.Ger. heuigor gravior.]

hefigian; *p. ode.* I. to make heavy, oppress, grieve, afflict, vex:—Fordon sió byrden ðære sconde hine dióggollice hefigaþ quia gravit hunc in additis pondus turpe, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 15. Ðone mete ðe hine hefigaþ on his bréostum cibum, qui pectus deprimebat, 54, 1; Swt. 419, 29. Ða ðe mē hefigaþ those who vex me, Ps. Th. 37, 12. Wæs heo eft hefigod mid ðam ærran sárum erat prioribus aggravata doloribus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Wolde mē hefigad beón mid sáre mines sweoran me dolore colli voluit gravari, 589, 28.

II. to become heavy, to be aggravated or increased, to be burdened or oppressed:—Hū sió byrden wiexþ and hefigaþ molem crescentis tentationis, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 12. Seó untrumns daghwamlice weóx and hefigode languor per dies ingravescebat, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 38. Monigum monnum ðe heora eágan sárgeðon and hefigodan nonnullis oculis dolentibus, 4, 19; S. 589, 35; Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 20; Gū. 929: 47 b; Th. 163, 32; Gū. 1002. [Laym. heueje to grow heavy, slumber: A.R. heuegeþ oppresses: Chauc. hevieþ. Prompt. Parv. hevuyng mestificio, gravo, aggravo, pondero.]

hefig-lic; *adj.* Grievous, troublesome:—Ne sig ðe hefiglic gepuht ðæt ðæt Sarra ðe sēde let not that be grievous in thy sight which Sarah hath said, Gen. 21, 12. Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefiglicre hæto sý gebysgod if the body be anywhere troubled with inflammation, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8.

hefig-lice; *adv.* Heavily, grievously; graviter:—Abraham undernam hefiglice ðas word the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, Gen. 21, 11. Hefiglice graviter, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Heflice, Lk. Skt. 11, 53. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor and stíflecor læran and ða wif leóhtlecor illis [vir]i graviora, istis [femina]e injungenda sunt leviora, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16.

hefig-mōð; *adj.* Evil-minded, oppressive:—Hefigmōde molesti, Ps. Spl. T. 54, 3.

hefig-ness, *e; f.* Heaviness, slowness, weight, grief, affliction:—Nān hæfignes ðæs lichoman ne mæg eallunga átion of his mōde ða rihtwísnesse no heaviness of the body can altogether take away rectitude from his mind, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29; 156, 12. Ne geman heo ðære hefignisse non meminit pressuræ, Jn. Skt. 16, 21. Yfelra úserra hefignisse malorum nostrorum pondere, Rtl. 15, 30; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Hefignisse gebet agrolationes portavit, 8, 17.

hefig-tíme, -týme; *adj.* Grievous, wearisome, tedious, troublesome:—Hefigtýme leahter is ungeföh fyrwitnys immoderate curiosity is a troublesome vice, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 2. Gif hit is hefigtýme on ðyssere worulde hit becymþ tó micelre mēde on ðære tówardan if it is productive of trouble in this world, it attains to a great reward in that which is to come, i. 56, 4; Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 6. Ne þince ðe tó hefigtýme tó gehýrenne mine spræce do not let it seem too tedious to thee to hear my speech, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 12. Se hefigtýma cwide ðe se witega gecwæþ be sumum leódsceipe the grievous sentence that the prophet declared concerning a certain nation, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 543. Ða wudewan fram hefigtýmum heáfodece gehælde healed the widow of a wearisome headache, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

hefigtímnisse, *e; f.* Trouble, affliction, vexation:—Ðone hē tealde him tó frýnd ðe him sume hefigtýmnysse on belædde him he accounted his friend who brought some trouble upon him, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 19. Hē is nū mid ylde ofsett, swylce wūð gelomlæcendum hefigtýmnysum tó deaþe gepreáð it is now oppressed with age, as if wearied to death with frequent troubles, i. 614, 21.

hefufung, *e; f.* Heaving, lifting up; elevatio, speculatio, Lye.

HEG, hig, *es; n.* Hay, grass; fœnum:—Heg [Rush. hoeg] londes fœnum agri, Mt. Kn.bl. Lind. 6, 30. Ða bebede se hælend ðæt ðæt folc sēte ofter ðæt grēne hig præcipit illis ut accumbere facerent omnes super viride fœnum, Mk. Skt. 6, 39. Heig [Rush. heg] fœnum, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Ðær nænig mann for wintres cýle on sumera heg ne maweþ nemo propter hiemem fœna seet aestate, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Dó hig on ðin beð put hay on your bed, Lchdm. iii. 178, 6. Wē gesáwon oft in cyrcean ægðer ge corn ge hig beón gehealdene we have often seen both corn and hay kept in the church, L. E. i. 8; Th. ii. 406, 30. [Laym. heig, heie; Chauc. hei, hai; Goth. hawi; Icel. hey; O.H.Ger. hewi, howe, hou fœnum; Ger. heu.]

HEGE, *es; m.* A HEDGE, fence:—Hege sepes, Wrt. Voc. 84, 56; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Bebbanburh wæs ærost mid hegge betined and ðæræfter mid wealle Bamborough was first enclosed with a hedge and afterwards with a wall, Chr. 547; Erl. 17, 9. Gā geond ðas wegās and hegas exi in vias et sepes, Lk. Skt. 14, 23. Ðū tōwurpe ealle hegas his destruxisti omnes sepes ejus, Ps. Spl. 88, 39. Gif hryðra hwelc sie ðe

hegas brece if there be any beast that breaks hedges, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 12. Mid heora hegum ðe hī ymbsette wæron cum septis quibus erant circumdata, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39; Homl. Th. ii. 448, 22. From hegum a silvis, Rtl. 118, 35. [Hay, hey in provincial words, e.g. heybote, hayboot = hedgeboot the right of getting wood for mending fences, Engl. D. al. Soc. vols. iii. vi. Haies, hays ridges of lands as district boundaries, vol. iv; Prompt. Parv. hedge, hegge.] v. hæg- and haga.

hege-clife, *an; f.* Hedge clivers; galium aparine, L. M. i. 9; Lchdm. ii. 54, 8.

hegegian to hedge, fence, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 16.

hege-ræwe, -rēwe, *e; f.* A hedge-row:—Ðanon on ða hegeræwe thence to the hedge row, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 54, 11. Hegeræwe, iii. 48, 15.

hege-rife, *an; f.* Heyriffe; galium aparine, Lchdm. iii. Gloss. [Prompt. Parv. hayryf rubea vel rubea minor, et major dicitur madyr. v. note, p. 221. See English Plant-names, Engl. Dial. Soc. no. 26, p. 242 harif.]

heges-sugge a hedge-sparrow, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 5; Wrt. Voc. 29, 28. [O. and N. hei-sugge; Flower and Leaf hay-sogge; Gloucestershire dialect hay suck.]

heg-, hig-hūs, *es; n.* A hay-house; fœnile, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 20; Wrt. Voc. 58, 60.

heg-, hege-stōw, *e; f.* A place enclosed by a hedge [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 27; 213, 8, 9; 263, 23, 26.

hēh. v. heah.

hel [?] a pretext:—Mid yfelan helan earme men beswicap with evil pretexis defraud poor men, L. i. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 18. [Cf. O.H.Ger. hal tegmen. Grif. iv. 844.]

HELL, hell, helle, *e; f.* HELL, the place of souls after death, Hades, the infernal regions, the place of the wicked after death:—Helle infernus, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 63, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 24; Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 11, 34. Satanas ðære helle ealdor cwæþ tó ðære helle . . . Seó hell swide grymme andswarode Satan the ruler of Hell said to Hell . . . Hell answered very fiercely, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 32, 40. In ðæt hāte hof ðam is hel nama into that hot abode whose name is hell, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 24; Sat. 193. Ðonne heofon and hel hælepa bearnum fylde weorþeþ when heaven and hell shall be filled with the children of men, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Hel nimeþ wærlæara weorud hell shall take the host of the faithless, 31 b; Th. 98, 26; Cri. 1613. Him hel onfeng hell received him, Beo. Th. 1709; B. 852. Helle gatū portæ inferi, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Helle bearn filium gehenna, 23, 15. Fýr byrnþ óð helle endas a fire shall burn unto the lowest hell, Deut. 32, 22. Óð helle in infernum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. For ðam ða deáðan ðe on helle beoþ ðin ne gemunan ne ðe andetaþ swā swā we dóþ quoniam non est in morte qui memor sit tui: in inferno quis confitebitur tibi, Ps. Th. 6, 4. On ðære sweartan helle in the black hell, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 16; Gen. 761. Hig into helle cuce síðodon they went down alive into the pit, Num. 16, 33. Ic fare tó mīnum sunu tó helle I will go down into the grave unto my son, Gen. 37, 35. Uton nū brúcan ðisses undermettes swā ða sculon ðe hiora æfengife on helle gefecean sculon prandeðe tanquam apud inferos cœnaturi, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 2. Swā ðæt fýr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hātte as the fire on the hell that is in mount Ætna, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Hire sáwle mon sceodele læðan tó helle her soul was to be conducted to hell, 35, 6; Fox 168, 5. [Goth. halja Hades: O.Sax. hel, hellia: O.Frs. hille: Icel. hel (local and personal): O.H.Ger. hella gehenna, infernus, baratum; Ger. hölle.] v. Grm. D. M. 288-92: 760-7. See compounds with helle.

hel- v. hell-.

HĒLA, hēla, *an; m.* The HEEL:—Hēla calx, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hēl calcaneum, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Genim haran hēlan [hēlan MSS. H. B.] take hare's heel [lat. talum], Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346 16. Heó gehýden hēlun mīne ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Gif ðæt wif mid ðam hēlum stæpeþ if the woman steps with the heels, Lchdm. iii. 144, 14. [O.Frs. hēla, heila: Icel. hǽll.]

helan; *p.* hæl, pl. hælun; *pp.* holen To conceal, hide, cover:—Gif ðū mē hylest ðine heortan gepohtas if thou dost conceal from me thy heart's thoughts, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Ðonne eowap hē hī nalles ne hiþ then it shews them and does not conceal them, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 26. Swā hwā swā hiþ his gōðan weorc si bona quæ agit occultat, Past. 59, 4; Swt. 449, 29. Ða ðe hira gōð helap ðe hie dōþ qui bona quæ faciunt abscondunt, 23; Swt. 179, 9. Ic hæl mīne scylda I concealed my sins, Ps. Th. 31, 3; L. E. i. 30; Th. ii. 426, 21. Ðū heora fyrene fæste hæle operuisti omnia peccata eorum, Ps. Th. 84, 2. Hē hit hæl swiðe fæste wið his bróðor he concealed it very carefully from his brother, Ors. 6, 33; Swt. 288, 14. Hē ðæt hæl ærest sēe petre he at first concealed that from St. Peter, Shrn. 74, 20. Ealle ða ðe done gylt mid him wiston and mid him hælun all those who were cognisant of that crime and joined with them in concealing it, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 24. Hī hælun ðæt hī forhelan ne mihton they hid what they could not keep hidden, Lchdm. i. 392, 4. Ðū him fæste hel soþan spræce hide carefully from them true speech, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 11; Gen. 1836. Nān óðrum his þearfe ne hele let no one conceal from another what it is needful for him to know, L. i.

P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 20; Andr. Kmbl. 2329; An. 1166. Ða ðe willaþ helan ðæt hi tō gōðe dōþ *qui bona clam faciunt*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 23. Nele hē ūs nānwīht helan se ðe ūs læt hyne sylfne cunnan *he will not conceal anything from us who lets us know himself*, Shr. 202, 12. Ic ne mæg leng helan be ðam lifes treō *I cannot longer conceal concerning the tree of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1408; El. 706. [Chauc. hele: A.R. i-holen, part. p: hele to cover, in the Surrey dialect; O.Sax. helan: O.Frs. hela: O.H.Ger. helan *celare*, tegere: Ger. hehlen.] DER. be-, for-helan.

held. v. hylð.

heldan. v. hyldan.

helde, an; f. *Allegiance, fealty*:—Hē ðær on ðæs cynges willelmes heldan tō cynges gesette *he placed Edgar there as king in allegiance to King William*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Heanrig ofer sæ for on ðæs cynges heldan *Henry went over sea as liege man of the king*, 1095; Erl. 231, 9. [Cf. un-helde; hylð, hyldo.]

helde, an; f. *Tansy*; tanacetum vulgare:—Helde *tanacetum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 24; *tanacetum*, Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 87; Wrt. Voc. 30, 33. Genim heldan *take tansy*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

hele-. v. helle-.

helerung, e; f. *The turning of a balance*; trutinæ inclinatio, Cot. 136, Lye. v. helur-bled, heolorian, heolra.

helpe, es; m. n. [?] *Helve, handle*:—Hæft and helpe *manubrium*, Ælf. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Sió æcs āwient of ðæm hieffe *ferrum lapsum de manubrio*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 1. Gaderode me hylfa tō ælcum ðara tōla ðe ic mid wircan cūðe *I gathered me handles for each of the tools that I could work with*, Shr. 163, 6. [Orm. helffe: Prompt. Parv. helve *manubrium*: Wick. helve: O.H.Ger. halap, halp, halbe, helbe *manubrium*. *Helve* is a word given as still belonging to the dialects of East Anglia.]

helþing, es; m. *A halfpenny*:—Ne becýpaþ hig fif spearwan tō helþinge *are not five sparrows sold for two farthings*, Lk. Skt. 12, 6. [O.H.Ger. helbeling *obolus*.]

helian; p. ode, ede *To hide, conceal, cover*:—Mīn unriht ic nā ne helede wid ðē *injustitias meas non operui*, Ps. Th. 31, 5. Heó helode hire nebb ðæt hē hig ne mihte gecnāwan *she had covered her face that he might not know her*, Gen. 38, 15. Wē læraþ ðæt ænig gehādod man his scare ne helige we enjoin that no man in orders conceal his tonsure, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13. [A.R. helien: *Piers P.* helien, hylie; pp. helid, hiled: *Laym.* helede, p: *Wick.* hilide: O.Sax. bi-helian: O.H.Ger. hellen: Ger. hehlen.]

hell. v. hel.

hell-bend; m. f. *A hell-bond*:—Hellbendum fæst fast in the chains of hell, Beo. Th. 6137; B. 3072.

hell-cræft, es; m. *Hellish art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104.

hell-cwalc, es; f. *Hell-torment*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 15; Cri. 1190.

hell-deóful, es; m. n. *Orcus, Pluto*, Cot. 145, Lye.

hell-dor, es; n. *The gate of hell*:—Tō helldore in infernum, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Æt heldore, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 29; Gū. 531; Cd. 19; Th. 24, 20; Gen. 380: 23; Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. [O.Sax. hell-dor.]

helle-. In the case of at least some of the following words which are given as compounds, they might be taken as independent words, the first of which is the genitive of hel. For the meaning of such combinations the second word may be referred to.

helle-bealu; gen. wes; n. *Hell-bale, woe of hell*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 18; Cri. 1427.

helle-brōga, an; m. *The terror of hell*:—On hellebrōgan gesette hī syndon in inferno positi sunt, Ps. Lamb. 48, 15. Of handa hellebrōgan *de manu inferi*, 44, 16.

helle-bryne, es; m. *Hell-fire*, Judth. 10; Th. 23, 11; Jud. 116.

helle-ceafl, es; m. *The jaws of hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705.

helle-cinn, es; n. *The race of hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 5; Cri. 1620.

helle-clam, -clom, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. v. clam.

helle-deóful, -dióful, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 15; Jul. 629; Elen. Kmbl. 1799; El. 901; Andr. Kmbl. 2598; An. 1300. [Cf. hell-deóful.]

helle-dor, Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 14; Hö. 87. [Cf. hell-dor.]

helle-duru, Elen. Kmbl. 2457; El. 1230.

helle-flōr, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 9; Sat. 70.

helle-fýr, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 101; Met. 8, 51; Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 6; Cri. 1270. On hellefýr in gehennam ignis, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 9. [O.H.Ger. hella-fiur *gehenna, tartarus*.]

helle-gást, -gæst, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 28; Jul. 457: 74 b; Th. 279, 17; Jul. 615; Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274.

helle-geat, -gat, Homl. Th. i. 288, 1, 4.

helle-god, es; n. *A god of the infernal regions*:—Orfeus wolde ge-secan hellegodu and biddan ðæt hi ægeafan eft his wif *Orpheus would visit the gods of the infernal regions and pray them to give him his wife again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. [O.H.Ger. hella-got *pluto, dis; pl. emenides, manes*.]

helle-grund, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 4; Cri. 265: 16 a; Th. 35, 23; Cri. 562; Elen. Kmbl. 2608; El. 1305. [O.Sax. helli-grund: O.H.Ger. hella-grunt *tartarus*.]

helle-grut *the abyss of hell*, Hpt. Gl. 422. v. grut.

helle-, hylle-gryre, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 20; Sat. 433.

helle-hæft, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 16; Sat. 631.

helle-hæfta, Beo. Th. 1580; B. 788.

helle-hæftling, Andr. Kmbl. 2683; An. 1344: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 12; Jul. 246; Salm. Kmbl. 253; Sal. 126.

helle-heaf, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 19; Gen. 38.

helle-hince, an; m. *The hell-limber, -hobblor, the devil lamed by his fall from heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 2343; An. 1173. Grimm [Deutsche Mythologie, 944-5] speaking of the devil observes 'Am ersten fällt sein lahmer fuss auf, daher der *hinkende teufel* [diable boiteux], *hinkebein*, vom sturz aus dem himmel in den abgrund der hölle scheint er gelähmt, wie der von Zeus herabgeschleuderte Hephäst.' [Cf. Icel. hiinka: O.H.Ger. hinkan *claudicare*.]

helle-hund, es; m. *A hell-hound*:—Sý hē Judas gefēra Cristes belāwendes and sý hē toren of hellehundes tōþum on ðam egeslicum hellewítum mid eallum deófum bítan ælcum ende bítan hē hit ær his ende-dæge rihtlice gebēte *may he be the companion of judas the betrayer of Christ, and be torn by the teeth of a hell-hound in the awful torments of hell among all the devils without any end, unless he make due reparation before his last day*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 18. [Cf. sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine ðæs nama was Cerueus *it was said that the hound of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 15.] v. Grimm. D. M. 948-9.

helle-hūs, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 24; Gū. 649.

helle-lic; adj. *Infernal*:—Hellelic deópnes *barathrum, vorago, profunda*, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. [O.H.Ger. helle-lich *tartareus*.] v. hell-lic.

helle-mere, es; m. *The lake of hell, Styx*:—Hellemere hæc *styx*, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 13. Hellemere *Styx*, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 99; Wrt. Voc. 36, 22.

helle-nip, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 13; Gen. 775.

helle-rúne, an; f. *One who is skilled in the mysteries of hell, the region of the dead, a sorcerer, necromancer*:—Helle-rúne *pythionissa*, Ælf. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. [O.H.Ger. hellirúna *necromantia*: v. Grm. D. M. 1175, 1178.] v. hell-rúna.

helle-scealc, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133.

helle-sceaþa, Elen. Kmbl. 1911; El. 957. v. hell-sceaþa.

helle-seaþ, es; m. *The pit of hell*:—Helle-seaþ [Som. scaef] *erebum*, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 98; Wrt. Voc. 36, 21 [Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 29; Jul. 422].

helle-peg, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 14; Gū. 1042.

helle-wite, es; n. *Hell-torment, punishment, hell*:—Hellewite *tartara vel gehenna*, Ælf. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 100; Wrt. Voc. 36, 23. Se for ðam mēde onfēhþ æcum tintregum hellewites æternas inferni *pænas pro mercede recipiet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 40; Hy. 6, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 36. Mid heardum hellewítum with hard pains of hell, Soul Kmbl. 94; Seel. 47: 64; Seel. 32; Andr. Kmbl. 2106; An. 1054. [O.Sax. helliwiti *hell-torment*: Icel. hel-viti: Dan. helvede *hell*: O.H.Ger. hella-wizi *gehenna, tartara*.]

hell-fren, e; f. *A hellish crime*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 3; Reb. 6.

hell-fūs; adj. *Bound for hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 99; An. 50: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 21; Cri. 1124.

hell-geþwing, es; n. *The restraint, constraint of hell*:—Se hellsceaða wiste ðæt hie sceoldon hellgeþwin[g] niéde onfōn *the devil knew that they must needs receive the restraint of hell*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 20; Gen. 696. [O.Sax. helli-geþwing.]

hell-heóþo; indecl; f. *Hell*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 29; Sat. 700. v. heóþu.

hell-lic; adj. *Hellish, infernal*:—Ðeós helllice súsl *hic tartarus*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 78, 20. Seó fæstnung ðære hellican clysinge ne gepafaþ ðæt hī æfre útábreon *the fastening of the enclosure of hell does not permit them ever to break out*, i. 332, 20; ii. 80, 6. Wē wæron mid eallum úrum fæderum on ðære hellican deópnyse *we were with all our fathers in the deep of hell*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 19. Ða hellican fynd *the fiends of hell*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 27.

hell-rúna, an; m. *One skilled in the mysteries of hell, a sorcerer, necromancer*, Beo. Th. 328; B. 163. v. helle-rúne.

hell-sceaða, an; m. *A hell-harmer, fiend, devil*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 22; Gen. 694: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364; Byrht. Th. 137, 2; By. 180.

hell-træf, es; m. *A hellish, infernal building*, Andr. Kmbl. 3379; An. 1693.

hell-trega, an; m. *Hell-torment*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 18; Gen. 73.

hell-waran; pl. *The inhabitants of hell*:—Ðas hellwaran hī *manes*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 14. Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongeán *all the inhabitants of hell ran to meet him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 29. Hlōgan helwaran *the dwellers in hell laughed*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 22; Hö. 21. Ðū mīne sáwle álysdest of helwarena *hinder þeostrum eripuisti animam meam ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12: 140, 9. Helwarena stefn wæs gehýred *the voice of hell's people was heard*, Blickl. Homl.

87, 3. Cŷdnise hellwarana *testamentum inferorum*, Rtl. 11, 9. Tō hellwarum *ad inferos*, 101, 16. Ne forlāt dū mīne sǣwle mid hellwarum *leave not my soul in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 33. v. hell-ware, -waru.

hell-ware, -wara; *pl. The inhabitants of hell*:—Ealle gesceafa heofonwara eorþwara helwara onbūgaþ Criste *all creatures, those in heaven, those on earth, those in hell, bow to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 1; i. 36, 26. Ealle hellwara *all the inmates of hell*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 18; Hō. 123. Wuldorweorudes and helwara of the glorious host and of the dwellers in hell, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 20; Cri. 286: 114 a; Th. 437, 12; Rā. 56, 6. v. hell-waru.

hell-waru, e; *f. The body of inhabitants in hell*:—On ðam mycelan dōme ðær heofonwaru and eorþwaru and helwaru beoþ ealle gesomnode in magno iudicio ubi caliculae et terricolae et inferi omnes congregabuntur, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 22; Hy. 7, 95; Grn. ii. 289, 95. Tō dare helware [or dara helwara (?)] stīðe pīnnesse to the severe torment of the people of hell, Chart. Th. 369, 34. [Cf. burh-ware, -waru, -wara.]

HELM, es; *m. I. A helm, helmet*:—Leder helm galea: iren helm cassis, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3, 4. Helmes camb crista: helmes byge conus, 53; Som. 66, 76, 77; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2, 3. Se hwita, hearda helm, Beo. Th. 2900, 4502; B. 1448, 2255.

II. *a crown, the top, overshadowing foliage of trees*:—Helm corona, Wrt. Voc. 64, 39. Mid byrnenum helme his heafod befēngon encircled his head with a crown of thorns, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26; Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeāma helm full oft the wood covered us the shady top of the forest trees, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 2; Rā. 85, 8. Ðæt se stemm and se helm mōte dȳ fæstor and dȳ leng standon that the stem and top may stand the faster and longer, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 33; Fox 150, 3. Hire hyrdman sume āc āstāh and his oif læswode mid treowenum helme her herdsman had ascended an oak and was feeding his cattle with its woody crown, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. Fordæm se þorn dære gitsunga ne wyrþ forsearod on ðam helme gif se wyrtruma ne biþ færcorfen odde forbærned æt ðam stemme si enim radix culpe in ipsa effusione non exurit, numquam per ramos exuberans avaritiae spina siccatur, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 10; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 31; Hick. Thes. i. 135.

III. *a covering* [in this sense the word is preserved in some dialects. Thus in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Glossaries, English Dial. Soc. vols. ii, v, *helm*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle, a shed built on posts]:—Wāges helm [holm ?] the covering made by the wave, the sea, Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Under lyfte helm under the air's covering, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rā. 4, 64. Helme gedȳgled concealed with a covering, 1226; Th. 470, 10; Hy. 11, 33.

IV. *in poetry the word is applied to persons, thus God and Christ are spoken of as æpelinga, hælepa, hālgra, duguþa, dryhtfolca, engla, gāsta, heofona, heofonrices, wuldres helm and helm wera, ælwihta. Similar phrases occur in speaking of earthly rulers, æpelinga, heriga, lidmanna, wedra, weoruda helm and helm Scyldinga*. [Goth. hilms a helmet: O. Sax. helm: Icel. hjálmr: O. H. Ger. helm, galea, cassis: Ger. helm.] DER. bān-, grīm-, gūþ-, hæleþ-, heaþu-, heolþ-, lyft-, mist-, niht-, sceadu-, sund-, water-helm.

Helma, an; *m. A helm, rudder*:—Helma clavus, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 124; Wrt. Voc. 56, 42. Be ðam is swiðe sweotol ðætte God æghwæs wealt mid ðam helman his gōdnesse Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare jure credatur, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. [Icel. hjálm; f.]

helm-berend, es; *m. One who wears a helmet*:—Ne rōhte hē helmberendra he recked not of helmeted warriors, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 18; Hō. 37. Gegrētte hwate helmberend he greeted the bold warriors, Beo. Th. 5027; B. 2517; 5277; B. 2642. [O. Sax. helm-berand: and cf. the epithet Hjalm-beri helmbeaver, given to Odin.]

helmian; *p. ode To cover*:—Niht helmade beorgas steāpe night covered the high hills, Andr. Kmbl. 2612; An. 1307.

helmiht; *adj. Full of leaves or boughs*; frondosus, Cot. 75, 198, Lye. v. helm II.

HELP, e; *f. also es; m. HELP, aid, succour*:—On ðam burgum was getācnad ðæt Crist is eadmōdegra helþ probans se esse conservatorem humilium, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 25. Ðær is help gearu æt mærum manna gehwylcun there is help ready at the hand of the mighty one for every man, Andr. Kmbl. 1814; An. 909. Gionn helpe præsta subsidium, Rtl. 71, 37. Ða ðe hine helpe biddaþ who ask him for help, Ps. Th. 118, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 2061; An. 1033. Gehȳr helpys bēnan exaudi me, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Uton helpan aa ðam raðst ðe helpes betst behōfaþ let us ever help him first who has most need of help, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3. Helpes bedæled deprived of help, MS. Cott. Nero A. i. fol. 73. Helpes biddende asking for help: sumes helpes biddende asking for some help, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 2. Hwā him tō hāle and tō helpe on ðas world āstāg who came down to this world as their salvation and help, Blickl. Homl. 105, 32. Ðām burgwarum com mæra fultum tō ūtan tō helpe more aid came from without to the citizens to help them, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 19. Rūmlicum helpe benigno favore, Rtl. 17, 35. Þurh ða gebedu gē māgon on swiðe mycelan hyþe beon ge libbendum ge forþfarenum by prayers you may be of very great help both to the living and the departed, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 18; 21; Th. ii. 414, 36. Nænige

helpe ðam byrnendan hūse gedōn mihton nil ardenti domui prodesse valentes, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 34. Ða nænig him ænige helpe findan mihte cum nil salutis furenti superesse videretur, 3, 11; S. 536, 25. Helpe iserne adiutorium nostrum, Rtl. 172, 23. Ðær mē wið lāþum licsyrce mīn helpe gefrēmede there against the foes my coat of mail afforded me help, Beo. Th. 1107; B. 550. Gehȳr mē and mē help fremē exaudi me, Ps. Th. 68, 17; Cd. 184; Th. 230, 20; Dan. 236. Dæleþ help and hāle hæleþa bearnum distributes help and salvation to the children of men, 226; Th. 301, 15; Sat. 586 [O. Sax. helþa; f: O. Frs. helfe; f: Icel. hjálþ; f: O. H. Ger. helþa; f: auxiliium, adiutorium, subsidium, solatium: Ger. hulfe.] v. helpe.

helpan; *p. healp, pl. hulpon; pp. holpen; v. trans. followed by gen. or dat. To help, aid, assist, succour*:—Ðū monegum helpst thou helpest many, Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. Wið fefre hylþ marubis tō drincanne for fever it helps to drink marrubium, L. M. i. 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Hē helpeþ þearfan parcat pauperi, Ps. Th. 71, 13. Ðonne helpe gē wel ðām ðe gē lēaraþ gif hī eowre lārum fyligean willaþ then do ye well help those whom ye teach, if they will follow your teaching, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 21. Hē nyle helpan ðæs folces mid ðam ðe God his healp ex muneribus quæ perciperit prodesse aliis non curat, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 45, 5. Ðonne ðu hulpe mīn when thou didst help me, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða steortas hulpan ealle ðæs hæfdes all the tails help the head, Shrn. 162, 16; Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 10; Cri. 1354. Help mīn help me, Ps. Th. 60, 1. God ūre helpe. Amen may God help us. Amen, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 112, 225. Wē on ðisum līfe māgon helpan ðām forþfarenum ðe on wītunge beoþ we in this life may help the departed that are being punished, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 11. We sceolon earmra manna helpan we ought to help poor people, 442, 14. Helþa fovere, Rtl. 122, 37. [Chauc. Piers. P. p. halp, help, pl. holpen; pp. holpen; the pp. holpen occurs in the authorized version of the Bible: Goth. hilpan: O. Sax. helpan: O. Frs. helþa: Icel. hjálpa: O. H. Ger. helfan: Ger. helfen.] DER. ā-, ge-helpan.

helpe, an; *f. Help*:—Gif ðas fultumas ne sȳn helpe if these remedies are no help, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 15. [Or should this be placed under help?] Hē him helpan ne mæg ænige gefremman he can give him no help, Beo. Th. 4888; B. 2448.

helpend, es; *m. A helper*:—Helpend adiutor, Rtl. 45, 18. Ealles middangeardes hælend and ealra sǣula helpend the saviour of all the earth and the helper of all souls, Blickl. Homl. 105, 190. Helpend and hælend wið hellsceadum a helper and saviour against the harmers of hell, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 2; Jul. 157. Helpend ne hafo ic I have no helper, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 7. Syddan hē ne hæbbe helpend ænne quia non est qui eripiat eum, Ps. Th. 70, 10. Helpendra leās without helpers, Exon. 28; Th. 86, 27; Cri. 1414.

helpend-bære; *adj. Helpful, assistant*; opifer, Cot. 148, Lye.

helpend-liç; *adj. Auxiliary.*

hēl-spure, an; *f. A heel*:—Unrehtwīsnis hēlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 48, 5] mīnre iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. Stev. 48, 6. Hēlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 55, 6] mīne calcaneum meum, 55, 7.

helto; *f. Haltiness, lameness*:—Áfyrð ðū drihten from ðære stōwe blindness and helto and dumbnesse remove O Lord from the place blindness and lameness and dumbness, Shrn. 101, 35.

helur-bledu, e; *f. The scale of a balance*; lanx, Cot. 26, Lye. v. bledu.

hem; *m. A hem, border*:—Hem limbus, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 7; Wrt. Voc. 26, 6. [Laym. þane hem: Prompt. Parv. hemme fimbria, limbus.] Cf. ham an enclosure.

hemlic, hȳmlic, es; *m. Hymlic, an; f. Hemlock*:—Hemlic cicuta, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 57. Hemlic hāte wyrt a plant called hemlock, L. M. i. 77; Lchdm. ii. 150, 15. Wyrc hie of hemlic make the salve of hemlock, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 7. Nim hemlic take hemlock, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 6. Wyll nyoderweardne hȳmlic boil the lower part of hemlock, Lchdm. iii. 50, 17. Hȳmlic cicuta, p. 331, col. 1. Dō tō hȳmlican put hemlock to it, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 27.

hemming, es; *m. A kind of shoe*; pero, Cot. 155, Lye.

hen. v. hæn.

hēnan. v. hȳnan.

-hende. v. an-, ān-, ge-, of-, on-, spær-hende.

henge-clif, es; *n. A steep, precipitous cliff*; præruptum, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 38; Wrt. Voc. 55, 43.

hengen, e; *f. I. hanging*:—Eode and hī sylfe āheng . . . Se deoful hī tō hire āgenre hengene gelærde she went and hung herself . . . The devil persuaded her to her own hanging [to hang herself], Homl. Th. ii. 30, 24. Hēt hine hōn and mid hengene prāwan tō langere hwile bade hang him and for a long time torture him with hanging, 308, 31. II. that on which any one is hung, a gibbet, gallows, cross:—Crist done ðe hī on hengene fæstnodon Christ whom they fastened on a cross, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 22; 308, 30. Laurentius āstreht on ðære hengene þancode his Drihtne . . . Hē hēt ālȳsan done diæcon on ðære hengene Laurence stretched on the cross thanked his Lord . . . He ordered the deacon to be released from the cross, i. 426, 32, 35.

III. prison, confinement, durance. Schmid, p. 609, suggests a connection between this

meaning and that g'ven under I. in the following remark: 'Die grammatische Bedeutung des Wortes führt darauf, dass ursprünglich darunter das Anhängen an einen Block oder das Einspannen in den Stock, als die Art der Sicherung eines Gefangenen, der man sich bediente, wenn Gefängnisse fehlten, verstanden worden sei.' Accordingly he translates the following passage, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 4:—Gif hē hine on hengen [MS. B. hengen] ællegec 'wenn er ihn in den Stock legt,' which Thorpe renders *if he lay him in prison*. In the latter sense it is found L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 27:—Gif fréondleás man swā geswenced weorpe ðæt hē borh næbbe ðonne gebūge hē hengen [MS. B. hengen] and ðær gebide ðp ðæt hē gā tō Godes ordāle *if a friendless man be so distressed that he have no surety, then let him submit to prison, and there abide, until he go to God's ordeal*. Cf. L. H. 65, 5; Th. i. 568, 14, ponatur in hengen. [Cf. O. Sax. hie Crif. L. H. welda thesa weorold alla mid is henginnia alōsian, Hel. Heyne 5435: thuuo sprak therō mannō ðēder (the penitent thief) an ther heoginnia thār hie geheftid stuod, 5591.]

hengen-witnung, e; f. *The punishment of imprisonment*:—Gif forworht man frīstōl gesēce and þurh ðæt feorh geyrn ðonne sý prēora ān for his feore būte man bet geārian wille weoruld ēce þeowet hengenwitnung *if a man who has forfeited his life gain a sanctuary, and thereby secure his life, let there be one of three things instead of his life, unless he obtain remission more favourably, weorgild, perpetual thralldom, imprisonment*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18.]

hengest, es; m. *A gelding, horse, steed*:—Hengst canterius, Ælf. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 46; Wrt. Voc. 23, 8. Ān hundred wildra horsa and xvi tame hencgestas *a hundred wild horses and sixteen tame steeds*, Chart. Th. 548, 11. [Laym. hengest: O. Frs. hengst: Icel. hestr a stallion, horse: O. H. Ger. hengist eunuchus, spado, cantarius, equus castratus: Ger. hengst a stallion.] DER. brim-, faroþ-, fæt-, frīd-, mere-, sē-, sund-, wæg-hengest.

Hengest, es; m. *Hengest*, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 28; Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 1-21: 455; Erl. 13, 22-25: 457; Erl. 12, 17-20: 465; Erl. 12, 21: 473; Erl. 12, 25: 488; Erl. 14, 3-4.

heng-wite, es; n. *A fine to be paid for not keeping a criminal in custody so that he may be brought before the proper tribunal*:—Si quis latronem vel furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, cepit, et captum ultra duxerit dabit x solid. de heuwite [hengwite, French text], L. Will. I. 4; Th. i. 469, 27.

henna, an; m. *A fowl*:—Gif swyn oððe henna ete of mannes lichamañ si porcus vel gallina de corpore hominis ederit, L. Ecg. P. iv. 57; Th. ii. 220, 13. v. hæn.

henne-belle. v. hænne-belle.

hentan; p. te *To pursue, follow after, seize* [?]:—Gif hē man tō deāpe gefylle beo hē ðonne ūtlah and his hente mid hearne ælc ðara ðe riht wille *if he fell a man to death, let him then be an outlaw, and let every one that desires right pursue him with hue and cry* [?], L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11. Nime ðonne leāfe ðæt hē mōte hentan æfter his āgenan *let him then take leave to follow after his own*, 19; Th. i. 386, 17. [Chauc. Piers P. hente to seize, take, get: Prompt. Parv. hentin rapere.] v. ge-hentan.

hēnp, hēnpu. v. hýnp, hýnpu.

heo. v. hē.

heo-dæg; adv. *To-day; hodie*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. [O. Sax. hiudu: O. Frs. hiudega, hiude: O. H. Ger. hiutu: Ger. heute: cf. Goth. himma daga.]

heof, es; m. *Lamentation, grief, sorrow*:—Maximus mid micelum heofe gedrefed him tō max *Maximus troubled with great grief came to him*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Sæde ðæt hie hæfden bet gewyrht ðæt him mon mid heāfe [heofe MS. C.] ongeān cōme ðonne mid triumphan *Fabius oblatum sibi a senatu triumphum suscipere recusaret, quia luctus potius debebatur*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 20. Heof minne planctum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13 [heaf, Ps. Th. 29, 11].

heofan; p. de *To lament, grieve, wail, mourn*:—Hungre heofep laments for hunger, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30; Gn. Ex. 150. Heofap mid handum [Ps. Th. wēap and heowap] *plaudite manibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 46, 1: 97, 8. Wē heofdon and gē ne weofon lamentauimus et non plorastis, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. Gif hē mid inweardre heortan heofe *if he heartily grieve*, L. Pen. 8; Th. ii. 280, 10. Heofende spræc lamenting he spoke, Andr. Kmbl. 3113; An. 1559. Ælgedon ða tō middes mārne þeoden hælep hiofende hlāford leofu warriors lamenting laid down in their midst the great prince, the lord beloved, Beo. Th. 6275; B. 3142. [Goth. hiufan; p. hauf, v. Lk. 7, 32: O. Sax. heobandi, hiobandi, part. pres: O. H. Ger. hiuft luget; hiufanti luctuosus.] v. heofian, heafan.

heofe-līce; adj. *Lamentable, grievous; funebris*, Som.

heofen. v. heofon.

heofian; p. ode *To lament, mourn, wail, bewail*:—Ic heofige lugeo, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 63. Gē heofiap and wēap plorabit et flebitis vos, Jn. Skt. 16, 20. Hieremias heofode miclum ðæs folces synna swā swā his bōc ūs seþ *Jeremiah lamented greatly the people's sins, as his book tells us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 440. Ða weofon hie ealle and heofodon hi fleaban autem omnes et plangebant illam, Lk. Skt. 8, 52. Hi

heofodon folces synna *they bewailed people's sins*, Homl. Th. i. 540, 30. Wā eow ðe nū hlihgaþ gē sceolon heofian and wēpan *woe to you that laugh now, ye shall mourn and weep*, 180, 15. Ða ongan Ypolitus sārlice heofian *then Hippolytus began sorely to lament*, 428, 12: 408, 9; L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 36. Heofigende lugens, Ps. Spl. 34, 17. Heofeude flebilis, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 8. Of heofigendre menigu *from a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Mid heofigendum stemnum *with lamenting voices*, ii. 420, 16. v. heofan.

HEOFON, heofen, heofun, hefon, heben, hiofen, es; m. *HEAVEN; calum*:—Heofon and heofuna heofun and eorpe and ealle ða þing ðe sind on him sind Drihtnes the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's, the earth with all that therein is, Deut. 10, 14. Heofen and eorpe sīde sælōðas cali et terra, mare, Ps. Th. 68, 35. Heofon and hel heaven and hell, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Heben til hrōfe heaven for a roof, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 195, 13. Heofonas god the god of heaven, Hy. 3, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 58; Andr. Kmbl. 3000; An. 1503. Hiofenes lehtes beorhto the brightness of the light of heaven, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 77; Met. 21, 39. Of hefene from heaven, Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. Mid his worde synt getrymede heofonas verbo Domini cali firmati sunt, Ps. Th. 32, 5. Ða wæron fullfremode heofenas and eorpe the heavens and the earth were finished, Gen. 2, 1. Heofona rice regnum calorum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Of heofonum ðe of mannun e calo an ex hominibus, 21, 25. Gif ic on heofenas up āstige si ascendero in calum, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [O. Sax. heban and himil: Icel. hiñno and himinn: Goth. himins: O. Frs. himul, himel: O. H. Ger. himil calum, lacunar: Ger. himmel.] v. Grmm. D. M. 661.

heofon, heofon [?]:—Hergas on helle heofon ðider becom druron deofolgyld, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 17; Exod. 47. Grein translates heofon lamentation and druron mourned; but may not hergas be from hearg q. v. and parallel to deofolgyld, and the passage be translated the idols and false gods fell to hell and heaven came there?

heofon-beacen, es; n. *A heavenly beacon or sign [the fiery pillar]*, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 15; Exod. 107.

heofon-beorht; adj. *Heaven-bright, bright with the light of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 21; Dan. 341: Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 13; Cri. 1019.

heofon-býme, an; f. *A heavenly trumpet*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 8; Cri. 949.

heofon-candel, -condel, e; f. *A heavenly candle or light [the sun]*, Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243: [the fiery pillar] Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115: [sun and moon] Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 17; Cri. 608: [the stars] 93 a; Th. 349, 30; Sch. 54.

heofon-col, es; n. *The coal of the heavens*:—Brūne hātum heofon-colum brown with the sun's heat [the Ethiopians], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 5; Exod. 71.

heofon-cund; adj. *Heavenly, celestial*:—Heofuncund mett manna, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31. Seō heofencunde weorþung the heavenly honour, Blickl. Homl. 165, 26. Heah and hālig heofuncund þrýnes O! high and holy heavenly Trinity, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Hý ðas heofoncundan boldes biðap ðey wait for the heavenly dwelling, 33 b; Th. 107, 6; Gū. 54: 35 a; Th. 112, 11; Gū. 142. Ða beoþ ðære heofoncundan Jerusalem burgware who are citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 7. [Cf. Goth. himina-kunds celestis.]

heofon-cýning, es; m. *The king of heaven, heavenly king*:—God heah heofoncýning God high king of heaven, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Ic eom heahengel heofoncýninges I am an archangel of the king of heaven, Blickl. Homl. 201, 5; Cd. 23; Th. 30, 28; Gen. 474; Andr. Kmbl. 184; An. 92. Heofoncýning on heora heortum beran to bear the king of heaven in their hearts, Blickl. Homl. 79, 32. Heofoncýning hýfst most exalted of heavenly kings, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 23; Dóm. 108. [O. Sax. heban-, himil-kuning: O. H. Ger. himel-chuning superum regem (jovem).]

heofon-dēma, an; m. *A heavenly judge*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 4; Sat. 658.

heofon-dreām, es; m. *Heavenly joy, joy of heaven*, Ps. Th. 113, 11; Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. 104; Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 27; Az. 79.

heofon-dugup, e; f. *A heavenly host*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 7; Cri. 1655.

heofone, an; f. *Heaven*:—Heofone næs nā ær ærdan ðe se ælmihtiga wyrhta hi geworhte on anginne heaven was not before the almighty workman wrought it in the beginning, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4. Heofenan rice the kingdom of heaven, Homl. Th. i. 68, 2: 58, 4. God gesette hig on ðære heofenan ðæt hie scinon ofer eorþan God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth, Gen. 1, 17, 14. On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorþan in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, 1, 1.

heofon-engel, es; m. *An angel of heaven*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 8; Cri. 492: 21 b; Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928: 75 a; Th. 281, 7; Jul. 642: Ily. 7, 13; Ily. Grn. ii. 287, 13.

heofon-feld, es; m. *A Northumbrian local name*:—Is seō stōw on Englis nemned Heofenfeld wæs heo geāra swā nemned for tǣcnunge ðara tōwearda wundra fordon ðe ðær ðæt heofonlice sigebeacen āræred beon sceolde and ðær heofonlice sige ðam cýninge seald was vocatur locus ille

lingua Anglorum Hefenfelth, quod dici potest Latine caelestis campus, quod certo uique praesagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit significans nimirum quod ibidem caeleste erigendum trophaeum, caelestis inchoanda victoria, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 33. Seó stów is gehāten Heofonfeld on Englisc wið ðone langan weall ðe ða Rōmāniscan worhton the place is called in *English Heofenfeld, by the long wall that the Romans made*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 33.

heofon-fugol, es; *m. A bird of the air, fowl of heaven*:—Heofon-fugas healdap eardas volucres caeli habitabunt, Ps. Th. 103, 11; Cd. 192; Th. 240, 16; Dan. 387: 74; Th. 91, 21; Gen. 1515: 10; Th. 13, 11; Gen. 201.

heofon-hæbbende arcitenens, sagittarius, Lye.

heofon-hālig, adj. *Heaven-holy, of celestial holiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 1455; An. 728.

heofon-hām, es; *m. A heavenly home, heaven*:—On heofonhāme in caelo, Ps. Th. 102, 18; 137, 6; 148, 4; Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 33; Cri. 293. Ðū ðe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest qui habitas in caelo, Ps. Th. 122, 1.

heofon-heah, adj. *Heaven-high, reaching to heaven*:—Heofonheānne beām a tree the height whereof reached unto heaven [Dan. 4, 11], Cd. 202; Th. 250, 29; Dan. 554.

heofon-heall, e; *f. A heavenly hall*:—Ne hī swā fūle ne mōton intō his fægeran heofonhealle nor may they so foul enter into his fair heavenly hall, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 10.

heofon-hlāf, es; *m. Heavenly bread, bread from heaven, manna*:—Hī heofonhlāfe hālige gefylde pani caeli saturavit eos, Ps. Th. 104, 35. [Cf. O. H. Ger. himel-brot.]

heofon-brōf, es; *m. I. the roof of heaven, heaven*:—Under heofunbrōfe under the roof of heaven, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 19; Ph. 173. II. a roof, ceiling:—Heofenbrōf lacunar, Cot. 119, Lye. [Cf. O. H. Ger. himil laqueare, lacunar, camera: himilizi lacunar, laquear.]

heofon-hwealf, e; *f. The vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1089; An. 545; 2803; An. 1404.

heofonisc, adj. *Heavenly*:—Hū ðæt heofenisc fȳr forbærnde ðæt lond on ðæm wæron ða twā byrig on getimbered Sodom and Gomorre how fire from heaven consumed the land in which were built the two cities Sodom and Gomorrah, Ors. tit. 3; Swt. 1, 6. [Cf. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. himilisk: O. Frs. himelesk: Icel. hifneskr, himneskr.]

heofon-leoht, es; *n. Heavenly light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1948; An. 976. [Cf. O. H. Ger. himel-liht.]

heofon-leoma, an; *m. A heavenly radiance, light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840. [Cf. Icel. himin-ljōmi.]

heofon-līc, adj. *Heavenly*:—Mīn se heofenlīca Fæder Pater meus caelestis, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35; Ps. Th. 67, 14. Ðīn rihtwīnes is swā heah swā ða heofenlīca muntas justitia tua sicut montes Dei, 35, 6. Heofenlīca ping caelestia, Jn. Skt. 3, 12. [Cf. O. H. Ger. himil-līh caelestis.]

heofon-līce, adv. *From heaven, heavenly*; celitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3.

heofon-ligende [lifigende?] caelebs, virgo, quod vitam caelestem agat, Som.

heofon-mægen, es; *n. Heavenly might*:—Bibodu hālgan heofon-mægenes the commands of the holy heavenly power [God], Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 19; Hy. 4, 35. Heofonmægna God God of the heavenly powers, 256; Th. 75, 8; Cri. 1218.

heofon-ri-ce, es; *n. The kingdom of heaven*:—Bīþ him heofonrice āgiefen to them shall be given the kingdom of heaven, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. Heofenrices duru the door of the kingdom of heaven, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. Heofonrices weard auctorem regni caelestis, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20; Cd. 69; Th. 82, 17; Gen. 1363. [O. Sax. heban-riki: cf. O. Sax. himel-riki: O. Frs. himel-rik: Icel. himin-riki: Dan. himme-rige: O. H. Ger. himil-riichi: Ger. himmel-reich.]

heofon-steorra, an; *m. A star of heaven*:—Seó mænige mære wære swā heofonsteorran the multitude should be great as the stars of heaven, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 15; Dan. 321: 192; Th. 239, 17; Dan. 371. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran the stars of heaven shall fall, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044.

heofon-stōl, es; *m. A heavenly throne*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8.

heofon-preaht, es; *m. A heavenly band*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 15; Sat. 222.

heofon-þrym, -mes; *m. Heavenly glory or majesty*, Andr. Kmbl. 962; An. 481: 3436; An. 1722.

heofon-timber, es; *n. A heavenly structure*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146.

heofon-torht, adj. *Heaven-bright*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 19; Exod. 78: Andr. Kmbl. 2035; An. 1020: 2539; An. 1270: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 6; Met. 23, 3.

heofon-tungol, es; *n. A heavenly body*:—Hādor heofontungol the sun, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Hādre heofontungol bright heavenly bodies, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693; 56 a; Th. 199, 28; Ph. 32: Cd. 199; Th. 247, 23; Dan. 501. [Cf. O. Sax. himil-tungal: Icel. himin-tungl: O. H. Ger. himil-zungal sidus.]

heofon-ware, pl. *The inhabitants of heaven*:—Ealle gesceafta ge heofonware ge eorþware all creatures, both those in heaven and those on earth, Blickl. Homl. 11, 4. Ða hālgan heofonware the holy dwellers in heaven, 135, 17. v. next word.

heofon-waru, e; *f. The inhabitants of heaven*:—Hē dyde ðæt eal heofonwaru wundrode he caused all the inhabitants of heaven to wonder, Homl. Th. i. 442, 35; Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Ealle heofonwara and eorþwara on his andwerdnyse beoþ onstýred all those in heaven and on earth shall be moved in his presence, Chart. Th. 390, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 360, 32. Bearn heofonwara children of heaven-dwellers, Salm. Kmbl. 930; Sal. 464. Ætforan heofonwarum and eorþwarum and helwarum before the inhabitants of heaven and of earth and of hell, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 5. Cristes æcennednys gegladode heofonwara and eorþwara and helwara, i. 36, 25.

heofon-weard, es; *m. The guardian of heaven, God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 6; Gen. 120: 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. [O. Sax. heban-ward an angel.]

heofon-wolcen, es; *n. A cloud of heaven, of the sky*:—Of heofonwolcnum from the clouds of heaven, Ps. Th. 147, 6. Ðær mec fæddon hruse and heofonwolcn [? MS. wlcn] where earth and rain from heaven fed me, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 23; Rā. 72, 2. [Cf. O. Sax. himil-wolcan: O. H. Ger. himil-wolchen nubes cali.]

heofon-wōma, an; *m. A heavenly sound, the sound heard at the day of judgment*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835: 22 b; Th. 62, 10; Cri. 999.

heofon-wuldor, es; *n. Heavenly glory*, Hy. 6, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 12.

heof-sang, es; *m. An elegy*, Lye.

heofung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation, grieving*:—Ðonne beoþ heora siblings to heofunge geneaðode then will their relations be forced to mourn, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Mid micelre heofunge with great lamentation, ii. 516, 19. Biddende forgiennyse mid wōpe and heofunge asking forgiveness with weeping and lamentation, H. R. 107, 27. On ðære wæron āwritene heofunga scriptæ erant in eo lamentationes, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 8, 9. Ær hē tō heofungum sōdre behreōwsunge gecyrran mæge before he can turn to the lamentations of true repentance, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 13.

heofung-dæg, es; *m. A day of mourning*:—Ða heofungdagas wæron ðā gefyllede completi sunt dies planctus, Deut. 34, 8.

heofung-tīd, e; *f. A time of mourning*:—Fram ðisum dæge oþ eāstron is ūre heofungtid from this day until Easter is our time of mourning, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 25.

heolca, an; *m. [?] Hoar-frost, rime*:—Swā swā bytte on heolcan sicut uler in pruina, Ps. Lamb. 118, 83.

heolfor, es; *n. Blood from a wound, gore*; cruor:—Blōd ūt ne com heolfor of hrepre ðeah mec bite stīdecg stýle there came not out blood or gore from my breast though the steel with stiff edge bit me, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rā. 88, 13. Heolfres þurstge thirsty for gore, 99 b; Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. Flōd blōde weol hātan heolfre blood and hot gore bubbled up in the water, Beo. Th. 2850; B. 1423: 1702; B. 849: 2609; B. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 2483; An. 1243: 2555; An. 1279: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449; Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

heolfrig, adj. *Gory, bloody*:—Heolfrig herereaf gory armour, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 317: 11; Thw. 23, 20: Jud. 130.

heoloran, holtian; *p. ede To weigh in a balance, to consider*:—Hē holrede pensavit, cogitavit, Mone B. 1604. Heolorende librantes, Cot. 123: 180, Lye.

heolop-cynn, es; *n. A race living in a place of concealment [?], the devils in hell*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 19; Cri. 1542. v. next word; and cf. heolstor.

heolop-helm, es; *m. A helm which conceals or makes invisible the wearer*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 31; Wal. 45. [Icel. huliðs-hjálmr.] v. hæleþ-helm.

heolra, heolora, an; *m. The scale of a balance, a balance [?]*:—Twifæld heolra bilanx, Lye. v. helur-blæd, heoloran.

heolstor, es; *n. That which covers or conceals, darkness, a veil, covering, place of concealment*:—Siddan geāra goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrah since long ago the veil of earth enwrapped my bounteous patron, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Nāgan wē ðæs heolstres ðæt wē ūs gehýðan māgon we have not the place of concealment to hide ourselves in, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. Gewitar him ðā gangan under beamsceade hýðdon hie on heolstre ðā hie hālig word drihtnes gehýrdon they retired then under the trees' shade, hid themselves in the darkness when they heard the holy word of the Lord, 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Ðā com beācna beorhtost of heolstre then came the sun out of darkness, Andr. Kmbl. 485; An. 243: Elen. Kmbl. 2223; El. 1113. Heolstre gehýded helme gedýgled hýstre oferfædmæd with a veil hidden, with a covering concealed, with darkness enwrapped, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 9; Hy. 11, 13: 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418: 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Sume wuniaþ on wēstennum gesittap hāmas on heolstrum some dwell in deserts, occupy homes in hidden

places, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 5; Gū. 54. [*Goth. hulistr; n. a veil; cf. Icel. hulstr; m. a sheath, case: Dut. holster holster. In Romaunt of Rose hultred occurs = hidden 'I wol herborow me There I hope best to hultred be,' 6146.]*

heolstor, *adj.* Dark:—*Ðær wunian seal in ðam heolstran hām hyhtwyna leās there shall dwell in that dark abode rest of the joys of hope, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.*

heolstor-ōōfa, *an*; *m.* A dark, concealed chamber, grave:—*Deāþræced hœleþa heolstor-ōōfan onhliden weorþaþ the death houses, the graves of men shall be uncovered, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 31; Ph. 49.*

heolstor-hof, *es*; *n.* A dark dwelling, hell, Elen. Kmb. 1524; El. 764.

heolstor-locra, *an*; *m.* A dark enclosure, prison, Andr. Kmb. 288; An. 144; 2010; An. 1007.

heolstor-sceado; *f.* A shadow that hides, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 9; Gen. 103.

heolstor-scūwa, *an*; *m.* Dark shadow, darkness, Andr. Kmb. 2508; An. 1255.

heolstrig; *adj.* Latebrosus, Cot. 169, Lye.

heona. *v.* heonan.

heonan, heonon, heonun, *hionan*; *adv.* of place and time. Hence, from here:—*Heonon abhinc, Ælf. Gr. 16; Som. 20, 4. Feor heonan far from here, Exon. 55 b; Th. 107, 19; Ph. 1. Ic mæg heonon gesēn I can see from here, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. Ær dū heonan mōte ere thou mayest go hence, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 29; Jul. 457. Ðis is mīn āgen cýþ ic wæs ær hionan cumen this is my own country, from here did I formerly come, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 100; Met. 24, 50. Gāþ heonun recedite, Mt. Kmb. 9, 24. Åsend dē heonun nyper mīlte te hinc deorsum, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Ge heonon ge ðanon from here and there, from any quarter, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 16. Ic forþ heonun ðine gewitnesse wel geheolde I should henceforth keep thy testimony well, Ps. Th. 118, 31, 24; Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 27; Cri. 582. Heonon forþ and gīþ on woruld ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum, Blickl. Gloss. Gen. 8, 21. Gif hit seal heonan forþ gōdiende weorþan if things from this time forward are to be improving, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Mīn feorh heonan on ðisse eahteþan ende gesēceþ my life shall reach its end on the eighth day from this time, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gū. 1009. [Laym. heonne, hīnnes; Piers P. hennes; O. Sax. hīnan; O. H. Ger. hīnan, hīnnan hinc; Ger. hennen.]*

heonane, heonone; *adv.* Hence:—*Far heonone transi hinc, Mt. Kmb. 17, 20. Ðū mīht heonane gehýran thou mayest hear from this place, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 18; Gen. 794; 39; Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. [O. Sax. hīnana; O. H. Ger. hīnana hinc.]*

heonan-sīp, *es*; *m.* Departure, death, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 12; Dōm. 86.

heonon-weard; *adj.* Going hence, passing away:—*Ðeōs world is heononweard this world is passing away, Blickl. Homl. 115, 20; Cd. 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431.*

heonu, heono, henu, hona; *interj.* Lo, behold:—*Heonu [henu, Rush.] ecce, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 11, 8. Heono, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Hona lā mīn hlāford ecce dominus meus, Shrn. 60, 14.*

heōpa, *an*; *m.* A briar, bramble:—*Ætt ðæm heāpe [heōpe, Rush.] secum rubum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 37. (Or should this be placed under heōpe?) [O. Sax. hīopo; O. H. Ger. hīupo; m. tribulus.]*

heōp-bremel, *es*; *m.* A dog-rose, wild rose, bramble, briar:—*Heōp-brymel rubus, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 22; Wrt. Voc. 33, 22. Heōp-bremles leāf leaves of the dog-rose, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8.*

heōpe, *an*; *f.* A hip, seed-vessel of the dog-rose; also the plant on which the hip grows:—*Heōpe butunus [i.e. button, Fr. bouton, knob], Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 90; Wrt. Voc. 30, 36. Genim brēr ðe hīopan on weaxaþ take briar on which hips grow, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. [Chauc. hepe.] v. heōpa.*

heorcnean, hercnian; *p.* ode To hearken, listen:—*Gūþlāc eode sōna fīt and hāwode and hercnode Guthlac went out directly and looked and listened, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Ypolitus mid gēpylde heora wordum heorcnode Hippolytus listened to their words with patience, Homl. Th. i. 442, 2. Maria geset æt Godes fōtum his word heorcneigende Mary sat at the feet of God hearkening to his words, ii. 440, 16. Ðæt hit tō hef-igtyne ne þince ðām heorcneigendum that it may not seem too tedious to the listeners, 72, 23. [Orm. hercnenn; A. R. hercnen; Laym. hercnede; p. Chauc. herkneht.]*

heorcnung, hearcnung, *e*; *f.* Harkening, listening, hearing, power of hearing:—*Wē sceolon fīre eāran fram yfele heorcunge āwendan we must turn away our ears from evil listening, Homl. Th. i. 96, 23; ii. 564, 4; Ælf. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Hē forgeaf deāfum heorcunge he gave to the deaf hearing, Homl. Th. i. 26, 13; ii. 16, 13. Hearnunge, H. R. 7, 14. Drihten ic gehýrde heorcunge ðīne Domine audiui auditionem tuam, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 189, 2.*

HEORD, *e*; *f.* A HERD, flock:—*Hiord arimentum, Wrt. Voc. 287, 53. Ðær wæs ān swýna heord erat grex porcorum, Mt. Kmb. 8, 30. Ic hæbbe oðre sceāp ða ne synt of ðisse heorde alias oves habeo quæ non sunt ex hoc ovili, Jn. Skt. 10, 16. Hē draf his heorde tō innewardum ðam wēstene he led the flock to the backside of the desert, Ex. 3, 1; L. R. S. 4;*

Th. i. 434, 21. Rihtwís hyrde ofer cristene heorde a righteous shepherd over a christian flock, L. i. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 10. Of eōwrum heordum de gregibus tuis, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Heora heorda wíslice healdan to keep their flocks wisely, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 14. Gōdcunde heorda spirital flocks, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 34. [Goth. hairda; Icel. hjörð; O. H. Ger. herta grex; Ger. heerde.] v. hrīder-heord.

heorðan 'hards of flax; lini fila utiliora. Stuppa, Gl. C. 58 b. Nap-tarum heordena, Gl. Cleop. 65 c.' Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdys or herdys of flax, or hempe stuppa, napta. See note, p. 241. Hards, hurds tow, East Norfolk Gloss; Engl. Dial. Soc. vol. ii.]

heorde; *f.* Care, guarding, custody:—*Hē ðal wæs gongende tō neāta scýpene ðara heorde him wæs ðære nihte beboden egressus esset ad stabula jumentorum quorum ei custodia nocte illa erat delegata, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Forhwon beóp æfre swæ þrīste ða ungelæredan ðæt hī underfōn ða heorde ðæs lareowdōmes ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 17. Monige underfōþ heorde nonnulli gregis curam suscipiunt, 18, 5; Swt. 135, 25. [Cf. (?) Icel. hirð a king's body-guard: hirði- a prefix, tending, keeping.]*

heorde. *v.* hirde.

heord-, hyrd-ræden, *e*; *f.* Guard, guardianship, care, keeping:—*Him is sinderlice betæht hyrd-ræden ofer eallum cristenum monnum to him is especially committed the guardianship over all christian men, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 26. Gēpyld is wyrttruma and hyrd-ræden ealra hāligra magna patientia is the root and guard of all holy virtues, 544, 5. Hī geswencap heora hlāford þurh ymhidignysse heord-rædene they distress their possessor through solicitude of guarding, 92, 18. Gehwīlc hæbbe him betæhtne engel tō hyrd-rædene each has an angel assigned to him as guard, i. 516, 32. Se stæf getacnaþ gýmene and hyrd-rædene the staff indicates care and guardianship, ii. 280, 35. Tō heord-rædene ad custodiam, Hymn. Surt. 11, 27. Ðā gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrd-rædene then God set a guard of angels at the entrance, Gen. 3, 24; Bōutr. Scrd. 20, 32. Gē habbaþ heord-rædene habetis custodiam, Mt. Kmb. 27, 65. Heord-rædene se ðe gesihþ swicunge hit getacnaþ to see pickets betokens deception, Lchdm. iii. 202, 13.*

heóre, hýre; *adj.* Gentle, mild, pleasant:—*Nis ðæt heóru stōw it is a savage place, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Culufre fōtum stōp on beám hýre the dove with her feet stepped on to the tree, gentle, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 20; Gen. 1468. Ðær se hýra gæst þīþþ an þeáwum where the gentle spirit thrives in morals, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 9; Gū. 368. [Icel. hýrr sweet, smiling, mild.] v. un-heóre.*

heoro. *v.* heoru.

heorot, heort, *es*; *m.* A hart, stag, male deer:—*Nān heort ne on-scūnode nænne león no hart skunned any lion, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Heorot hornum trum the hart firm of horns, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Heorut cervus, Ps. Stev. 41, 1. Swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde hine man sceolde blendian whoever killed hart or hind should be blinded, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27, 28. Mid heortes horne and mid ylpenbāne with hart's horn and with ivory, Herb. 131, 2; Lchdm. i. 244, 8; Med. ex Quadr. 2, 1, 2, 3; Lchdm. i. 334, 2, 5, 9. Heortas and hinda harts and hinds, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. Heortas cervos, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. [Icel. hjörtr; O. H. Ger. hiruz cervus; Ger. hirsch.]*

heorot-berge, *an*; *f.* Berry of the buckthorn, Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [hart-berries vaccinium myrtillus, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26.]

heorot-brembel, *es*; *m.* Buckthorn; rhamnus, Lchdm. ii. 391-2.

heorot-brēr, *e*; *f.* v. [?] heorot-brembel;—*Heortbrēre moro, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 6.*

heorot-, heort-clæfre, *an*; *f.* Hart-clover; medicago maculata, Lchdm. ii. 392.

heorot-crop a bunch of the flowers of hartwort, Lchdm. ii. 392.

Heorot-, Heort-ford, *es*; *m.* Hertford:—*Æt Heorotforda [Heortforda MS. D.] at Hertford, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 1; 673; Erl. 36, 2; 37, 2.*

heorr, hior; *m.* f. A hinge, cardinal point; cardo:—*Ðeōs heorr hic cardo, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 61. Seó hior ðe eall gōd on hwearfaþ the hinge on which all good turns, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swiðe heorras tōhlidene the splendid dwelling was sorely shattered, hinges were broken, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Heorras serras, Blickl. Gloss. Ðis gescēad ys æfter ðām feówor heorren this distinction is according to the four cardinal points, Lchdm. iii. 84, 11. [Chauc. 'no dore that he nolde heve of harre;'] Prompt. Parv. herre of a lock cardo. v. note, p. 237; Icel. hjarr a hinge.]*

heorra, *an*; *m.* [?] A bar, hinge [?];—*Hē gestrangode heorran geata ðīnra confortavit seras portarum tuarum, S. Lamb. 147, 2. v. heorr.*

heort. *v.* heorot.

-heort. *v.* blīd-, ceald-, earm-, gram-, grim-, hāt-, heāh-, heard-, mild-, riht-, rūm-, sam-, stearc-, wulf-heort. [*Goth. -hairts; O. Sax. -hert.*]

heort-eōðu, *es*; *f.* A disease of the heart, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 13.

HEORTE, *an*; *f.* The HEART:—*Gif ðīn heorte ace if thy heart ache, Lchdm. iii. 42, 1. Op ðæt him heortan blōd foldan gesēceþ until his heart's blood seek the earth, Salm. Kmb. 314; Sal. 156. Wyxþ wind*

on ðære heortan *wind waxeth in the heart*, L. M. i, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. Of ðære heortan cumap ylle geþancas *de corde exeunt cogitationes male*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Lustum heortena *desideriis cordum*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [Laym. A. R. heorte: *Orm.* heorte, herte: *Chauc.* Wick. herte: *Goth.* hairto: *O. Sax.* herta: *O. Frs.* hirt: *Icel.* hjarta: *O. H. Ger.* herza: *Ger.* herz: *Lat.* cord: *Grk.* καρδιά.]

heort-ece, es; *m.* Pain at the heart:—Heo wið heortece well fremap it is very beneficial for heartache, Herb. 18, 3; Lchdm. i. 110, 19; *ad cardiacos*, 89, 3; Lchdm. i. 192, 16.

heorten; *adj.* Of a hart:—Healfes pundes gewihte beran smeruwes and heortenes of bear's grease and of hart's, by weight of half a pound, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 15.

heort-gesida; *pl.* The entrails; *enta*, Lev. 3, 3.

HEORP, es; *m.* A HEARTH, fire-place; and taking the name of the whole from that of a part, a house:—Heorþ foculare, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 73; Wrt. Voc. 27, 2: *arula*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 76. Hi ofslōgon hine binnan his āgenan heorþe they slew him in his own house, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 40. Hē sceolde bebeoðan ðæt hi nāman æt ælcum heorþe ānes geāres lamb he was to command them to take a yearling lamb for every house, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 27; Chart. Th. 609, 7, 11, 30. Of ælcum heorþe, 27. Be ælcum frigan heorþe, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 17; L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 29; L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 14. Beþe hwilum ða sārān stōwe æt heorþe warm the sore place at times at the hearth, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 26. Genim ðæt sēleste hunig dō ofer heorþ take the best honey, put it over the fire, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. Be heorþe, Lchdm. iii. 122, 21. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe they pass along the hearth [the floor of the fiery furnace], Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. [Prompt. Parv. herthe, where fyre ys made ignarium, focarium: *O. Frs.* herth, hirth, herd: *O. H. Ger.* hert arula: *Ger.* herd.]

heorþa, herþa, an; *m.* A deer-skin:—Heorþa nebris, Wrt. Voc. 86, 39. heort-hama, an; *m.* A covering of the heart:—Heorthama bucleamen, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 102; Wrt. Voc. 45, 9. Ðū nymst done heort-haman thou shalt take the fat that covers the inwards, Ex. 29, 22. [*O. Frs.* hert-hamo præcordia.]

heorþ-bacen; *adj.* Baked on the hearth:—Heorþbacen hlāf subcinericius vel focarius, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 64; Wrt. Voc. 41, 20. Mid heorþbacenum hlāfe with a loaf baked on the hearth, Herb. 45, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 8. Abraham nam ðæt flæsc mid ðām heorþbacenum hlāfum, Gen. 18, 8. Hi worhton þeorfe heorþbacene hlāfas they baked unleavened cakes, Ex. 12, 39.

heorþ-eniht, es; *m.* A domestic, servant, attendant:—Hiō dyde sciella tō bisene his heorþcneohum and ðus cwæp sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 16.

heorþ-fæst; *adj.* Having a house of one's own:—Sý hē heorþfæst sý hē folgere whether he have a house of his own or be the follower of another man, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23.

heorþ-geneāt, es; *m.* A hearth-comrade, a follower who shares the hearth of his lord:—Wē synt Hygelāces heorþgeneātas, Beo. Th. 528; B. 261; 3165; B. 1580: 4365; B. 2180: 6341; B. 3180; Byrht. Th. 137, 50; By. 204.

heort-hogu, e; *f.* Heart-care:—Dis mæg tō heorthoge æghwylcum bisceope this may be care of heart for every bishop, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 27. v. hogu.

heorþ-pening, -peneg, es; *m.* A tax of a penny to be paid by every house [e.g. Peter's pence]:—Be ðon heorþpening. Sý ælc heorþpenig āgifen be Petres mæsse dæge: and seðe hine tō ðam āndagan gelāst wæbbe, lāde hine tō Rōme, and ðær tō eācan xxx pænega and bringe ðonne swutelunge ðæt hē ðær swā micel betæht hæbbe. And ðonne hē hām come gylde ðam cinge hundtwelftig scillinga of the heorþ-penny. Let every hearth-penny be paid up by St. Peter's mass day: and he who shall not have paid by that time, let him be led to Rome, and in addition thereto pay xxx pence, and then bring a certificate that he has there paid so much. And when he comes home let him pay the king a hundred and twenty shillings, L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 6-12. Sylle his heorþpænig on hālgan þunresdæg let him pay his hearth-penny on holy Thursday, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 26; 4; Th. i. 434, 19. Heorþpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 24.

heorþ-swæpe, an; *f.* A bridesmaid; pronuba, Som. [Cf. hād-swape.]

heorþ-werod, es; *n.* A band of household retainers, those who share the same hearth, a family:—Ðā wearþ Jafete afēded heorþwerod suna and dōhtra then for Japhet was reared a family of sons and daughters, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Se hāga hēht his heorþwerod wæpna onfōn the holy man bade his retainers take their weapons, 94; Th. 123, 4; Gen. 2039; 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076; Byrht. Th. 132, 30; By. 24.

heort-lufe, an; *f.* Love which comes from the heart, Hy. 9, 29; Hy. Gru. ii. 292, 29.

heort-seōc; *adj.* Heart-sick; cardiacus, Cot. 209, Lye.

heort-seōcnes cardiacgia, Lye.

heort-wære, es; *m.* Pain in the heart:—Wið heortwære for pain in the heart, L. M. i, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 4.

heoru, heoro, hioro; *m.* A sword, Beo. Th. 2574; B. 1285; Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. The word is a poetical one both in

English and Icelandic, and in these dialects, as in Old Saxon, is mostly used in compounds. [*Goth.* hairus: *O. Sax.* heru (in compounds only); *Icel.* hjörr.]

heoru-cumbul, es; *n.* A warlike ensign, Elen. Kmbl. 213; El. 107.

heoru-dolg, es; *n.* A sword-wound, deadly wound, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944.

heoru-dreōr, es; *m.* Blood coming from wounds made by the sword, gore, Beo. Th. 978; B. 487: 1703; B. 849.

heoru-dreōrig; *adj.* I. bloody with sword-wounds, gory, Beo. Th. 1875; B. 935: 3564; B. 1780: 5434; B. 2720; Andr. Kmbl. 1991; An. 998: 2167; An. 1085; Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215. [*O. Sax.* heru-drōrag.] II. very sad, sad unto death, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 28; Ph. 217.

heoru-drync, es; *m.* The sword's drink, blood flowing from a wound, Beo. Th. 4706; B. 2358. [Cf. *Icel.* hjör-lögr (lögr any liquid) blood.]

heoru-fædm, es; *m.* A deadly, hostile grasp:—Wolde heoru [huru MS.] fædmum hilde gesceādan meant with deadly grasps to decide the conflict, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 24; Exod. 504. [Cf. wælfædmum, Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.]

heoru-gifre; *adj.* Greedy, eager to destroy, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 29; Cri. 977: 23 b; Th. 65, 25; Cri. 1060: 74 a; Th. 276, 16; Jul. 567; Th. 277, 25; Jul. 586; Beo. Th. 3000; B. 1498.

heoru-grædig; *adj.* Greedy to destroy, bloodthirsty, savagely greedy, Andr. Kmbl. 75; An. 38: 158; An. 79.

heoru-grim; *adj.* Very fierce or cruel, savage, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 10; Cri. 1524: 31 b; Th. 98, 25; Cri. 1613: 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gū. 952: 53 a; Th. 186, 29; Az. 27: 111 a; Th. 425, 12; Rā. 41, 55; Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564: 3698; B. 1847; Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119; Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31; Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307.

heoru-hōiht; *adj.* Furnished with sharp hooks, barbed, Beo. Th. 2880; B. 1438.

heoru-scearp; *adj.* Terribly sharp, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rā. 6, 8.

heoru-sceorp, es; *n.* Warlike dress, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 20; Hō. 73.

heoru-serce, an; *f.* A war-shirt, coat of mail, Beo. Th. 5072; B. 2539.

heoru-swealwe, an; *f.* A hawk, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 17; Vy. 86.

heoru-sweng, es; *m.* A blow with a sword, Beo. Th. 3184; B. 1539; Andr. Kmbl. 1903; An. 954.

heoru-wāpen, es; *n.* A weapon of war, a sword, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263.

heoru-weallende; *part. pres.* Boiling fiercely, Beo. Th. 5556; B. 2781.

heoru-wearh; *gen.* -wearges; *m.* A savage, bloody wolf, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267.

heoru-word, es; *n.* A hostile, fierce word, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 7; Fā. 84.

heoru-wulf, es; *m.* A fierce wolf, a warrior, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. [Cf. here-wulf.]

heorþu, e; *f.* A room, hall:—Hē on heorþe gestōd he in the hall halted, Beo. Th. 813; B. 404. [Dietrich in Haupt. x. 366 compares the word with wuros: Heyne suggests a derivation from the root from which comes heah, and translates as do Kemble and Thorpe dais, at the same time he gives the other etymology as a possible one.] v. hell-heorþo.

heow. v. hiw.

heowap, Ps. Th. 46, 1. v. heofan.

HÉR, *adv.* HERE, in this world, at this time:—Hēr hic, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 1. Ðā ic hēr ærest com when I first came here, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711. Hēr gehyrþ Drihten ða ðe hine biddað and him sylleþ beora synna forgyfnesse. Hēr is his mildheortnes ofer us ac ðær is se eca dōm in this world the Lord heareth those that ask him and giveth them forgiveness of their sins. In this world his mercy is upon us, but in the next is the eternal judgement, L. E. i. prm; Th. ii. 394, 4-16. Hēr in this year, Chr. passim. [*Goth.* hēr: *O. Sax.* hēr, hier: *O. Frs.* hīr; *Icel.* hēr: *O. H. Ger.* hiar, hier: *Ger.* hier.]

hēr hair. v. hær.

hēr; *adj.* Noble, excellent, honourable, holy, sublime:—Gehyr ðis hære sel [herespel, Thorpe], hear this noble lay, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 32; Sch. 37. [*O. Sax.* hēr: *O. H. Ger.* hēr, hære almus, sanctus, magnificus: *Ger.* hehr.]

hēra, an; *m.* One who obeys another, a servant, follower:—Hēra t em-behtmann minister, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 43. Hēra t pegu minister, Ju. Skt. Lind. 12, 26. Hēro ministros, Rtl. 11, 35. Æþelunga hleoð beorna beagga hēra hildfruma the shelter of princes, ring-giver of warriors, warlike chief of his followers, Elen. Kmbl. 201; El. 101. v. ambeht-hēra and hýran.

hēr-æfter; *adv.* Hereafter:—Swā swā wē eft hēræfter secgaþ as we shall again hereafter say, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 5.

hēran. v. hýran.

hēr-búende; *fl.* *People living in this world*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 4; Gen. 1079; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 38; Jud. 96; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 124; Met. 9, 62.

hēr-bufan; *adv.* *Here above*:—Swā swā wē ær hērbufan sædon on disse ilcan bēc as we said before above in this same book; sicut in priori hujus voluminis parte jam diximus, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 2.

hēr-cyme, es; *m.* *A coming here, coming to this world, advent*:—Purh ðinne hērcyme through thy advent, Exon. 11b; Th. 16, 8; Cri. 250.

herd. v. heord.

herdan. v. hyrdan.

herde. v. hirde.

HERE; *gen.* heres, heriges, herges; *m.* *An army, a host, multitude, a large predatory band* [it is the word which in the Chronicle is always used of the Danish force in England, while the English troops are always the *fyrð*], hence the word is used for devastation and robbery:—Ne dohte hit nū lange inne nē ite ac wæs here and hunger bryne and blōdgyte it is now long since matters were thriving at home or abroad, but there has been ravaging and famine, burning and bloodshed, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68. Micel here turba multa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 14. Here legio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 30: *exercitus*, 23, 11. Peoƿas wē hātaþ oð vii men from vii. hlōþ oð xxxv siððan biþ here up to seven men we call thieves, from seven to thirty-five a gang, after that it is an army, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 14. [Cf. L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 1, be herige; and L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2.] Hē gearo wære tō ðæs heres pearfe he would be ready to supply the needs of the Danes, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32: 878; Erl. 80, 3. ðæs heriges hām eft ne com ænig tō lāfe of that host came no remnant back home, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. Herges, 285; El. 143. On East-Englum wurdon monige men ofslægene from ðam herige in East Anglia many men were slain by the Danes, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. Herge, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51: Beo. Th. 2500; B. 1248. Se ðæm here waldeþ who rules that host, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 30; Met. 25, 15. Sió fierd done here gefliemde the English force put the Danish to flight, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. Swā oft swā ða oðre hergas mid ealle herige iut fōron ðonne fōron hie as often as the other armies marched out in full force then they marched, Erl. 90, 5. Tuelf hergas duodecim legiones, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Hergia[s] agmina, Rtl. 115, 10. Ðý læs æfre cweðan oðre peoða hæðene herigeas nequando dicant in gentibus, Ps. Th. 78, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. Herigea mæste wiþ the greatest of hosts, 3001; An. 1503. Herega, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699. Heriga, Elen. Kmbl. 295; El. 148. Herga, 230; El. 115. Betwuh ðæm twām hergum between the two armies, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 219; El. 110. Herigum, 811; El. 406. [Laym. Orm. here: Goth. harijs: O. Sax. heri: O. Frs. hiri, here: Icel. herr: O. H. Ger. hari, heri exercitus, agmen: Ger. heer.] DER. æsc-, ēgor-, flot-, forþ-, gūþ-, inn-, isern-, sin-, scip-, peoð-, ūt-, wæl-her.

hēre, e; *f.* *Dignity, majesty, greatness*:—Hwæt hiora hēre būton se hlisa æn what is their greatness but report alone, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 107; Met. 10, 54. The prose, Fox 70, 10, has 'Hwæt is heora nū tō lāfe būtan se lytla hlisa and se nama mid feaum stafum awriten signal superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris.' [O. H. Ger. hēre: *f.* dignitas, majestas, magnitudo: cf. O. H. Ger. hēr-tōm dignitas, auctoritas, principatus, Grff. iv. 994: O. Sax. hēr-dōm.]

here-beacen, -beācn, es; *n.* *A military ensign, standard*; also a beacon, lighthouse:—Herebeācn farus: upstandende herebeācn pira, Ælf. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 93, 90; Wrt. Voc. 41, 45, 43. Herebeācn and segnas beforem bef læddon cum signis et vexillis, Nar. 7, 16. [O. H. Ger. heri-pouhan vexillum, signum.]

here-bleaþ; *adj.* *Fearful in fight, timorous*:—Flugon forhtigende wolden herebleaþe hāmas findan fearful they fled and shunning the battle would find their homes, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 17; Exod. 453.

here-brōga, an; *m.* *The terror produced by an army or by war*, Beo. Th. 928; B. 462.

here-býme, an; *f.* *A war-trumpet*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 29; Exod. 99. [Cf. Icel. her-horn, her-luotr a trumpet: O. H. Ger. heri-, her-horn classicum, tuba.]

here-byrne, an; *f.* *A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. [Laym. here-burne.]

here-cirm, es; *m.* *A war-shout, shout raised by a host*, Exon. 45b; Th. 156, 9; Gū. 872.

here-cumbol, -combol, es; *m.* *A military signal*:—Wordum and bordum hōfon herecombol wiþ shouts and shields they raised the war-signal, Elen. Kmbl. 49; El. 25. Cf. [?] Tacitus, Germania c. 3: 'As their line shouts, they inspire or feel alarm. It is not so much an articulate sound, as a general cry of valour. They aim chiefly at a harsh note and a confused roar, putting their shields to their mouths, so that, by reverberation, it may swell into a fuller and deeper sound.' [Icel. her-kuml a war-token, arms on shields or helmets.]

here-cyst, -cist, e; *f.* *A warlike troop*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 32; Exod. 177; 156; Th. 194, 7; Exod. 257; 158; Th. 197, 3; Exod. 301.

here-draca, an; *A war-drake, an arrow*:—Herdracan, Hicces' Thes. p. 192. [Cf. hilde-nædre.]

here-feld, es; *m.* *A field, battle-field*, Elen. Kmbl. 537; El. 269; 251; El. 126; Andr. Kmbl. 19; An. 10; 35; An. 18.

here-feoh; *gen.* -feōs; *n.* *Booty*:—Eal ðæt herefeoh forlētton prædam amiserunt, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 5.

here-fēða, an; *m.* *A martial band*, Exon. 22b; Th. 63, 1; Cri. 1013.

here-flēma, an; *m.* *One who flees from battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ætclst. 23.

here-folc, es; *n.* *People forming an army*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 234. [O. Frs. hiri-folk: Icel. her-fölk men of war.]

here-fong, es; *m.* *An osprey; ossifragus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 6.

Here-ford, es; *m.* *Hereford*:—Da men of Hereforda the men from Hereford, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 31.

here-fugol, es; *m.* *A bird which attends an army, eagle, vulture, raven*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 2; Exod. 161. v. earn, hrefn.

here-gang, es; *m.* *An irruption, attack by an army*:—Tō wiðscūfanne swā rēpum heregange ad repellendas tam feras irruptiones, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37, MS. B. [Laym. hire-zeong: Gen. and Ex. heregong military expedition: O. Frs. hiri-, heri-gong an attack: cf. Icel. her-ganga; *f.* a march.]

heregeat-land, es; *n.* *Heriot-land*, Chart. Th. 546, 37.

here-geatu; *gen.* -geatwe; *f.* *I. military equipment*:—Hī willaþ eow tō gafole gāras syltan ættrynne ord and ealde swurd ða heregeatu ðe eow æt hilde ne deah they will give you as tribute spears, the poisoned point and the swords they inherit, equipment for war that will not profit you in battle, Byrht. Th. 133, 10; By. 48. Heregeatowa, MS. A: heregeatowe, B. wægeþ it bears arms, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Ða beoþ mid gyldenum hyltsweorðum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste seoptas tristibus armis, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 17; Met. 25, 9. II. as a technical term, heriot. The amount of the heriot for various ranks is given L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4–20; further mention is also made in L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 26–414, 2; 74; Th. i. 416, 3–18; 79; Th. i. 420, 13–17. The word also occurs in the following passages in wills, Chart. Th. 499, 29; 512, 16; 540, 5; 550, 28; 573, 3. For the origin and nature of the heriot see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 98. [Cf. Grmm. R. A. 372–3.]

heregend-líc. v. herigend-líc.

here-gild, es; *n.* *A war-tax, the Danegild, tax to support an army*:—Hēr wæs ðet heregeold gelæst ðæt wæron xxi þūsend punda and xcix punda in this year the Danegild was paid, it was twenty-one thousand and ninety-nine pounds, Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 23. Swā fela sýðe swa menn gylðaþ heregylð odde tō scipgylde quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma, Chart. Th. 307, 23. Scotfrē fram heregeld free from payment of the war-tax, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 224, 20.

here-gríma, an; *m.* *A helmet*, Beo. Th. 797; B. 396; 4104; B. 2049; 5203; B. 2605.

heregung. v. hergung.

here-hand, a; *f.* *A hostile hand or power*:—Swā ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne árode ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem, aut monasteriis manus parceret hostilibus, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8.

here-hlōp, e; *f.* *A hostile troop*, Exon. 48a; Th. 186, 13; Gū. 1042.

here-hýp, -hūpe, e; *f.* *Spoil, booty, plunder*:—Hēr wæs mycel here-hūpe [herehýpe, MS. C.] ðær genumen in this year much spoil was taken at Bamboorough, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 2. Hē his ðone feorþan dæl and ðære herehýpe for Gode gesalde quartam partem ejus et prædæ Domino daret, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 10. Hiera heres ðone mæstan dæl hām sendon mid hiora herehýpe præcipuum exercitus sui partem onustam prædæ domum revocant, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 21. Mid ðære herehýpe [herehýpe, MS. E.], Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 30. Ða mycele herehýpe tō scipon brohton they brought the great booty to the ships, 1001; Erl. 137, 15. Ða herehýhþ ðe on helle genumen hæfde the spoil that he had taken in hell, Blickl. Homl. 89, 33. Genimon mycele herehýpe to take great spoil, 95, 2. Ymbe ða herehýpe hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman on the prey he snaps together his fierce jaws, Exon. 97b; Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Ðone here gefliemde and ða herehýþ áhreddon put the Danes to flight and rescued the spoils, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. [O. H. Ger. heri-hunda, -hunta preda.]

here-láf, e; *f.* *The remnant of an army or people, what is left of an army after a battle, what is left after a battle, spoil*:—Se Chaldæa cyning com tō his earde mid ðære hūpe and ðære herelāfe on ðære wæs Daniel se witega and ða prí cnihtas the king of Chaldea came to his country with the spoil and the remnant of the people, among which was the prophet Daniel and the three children, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 380, 392. Gūþrum se hæðene king twelf gades hēr on lande wunode and syððan gewende mid his herelāfe tō his ágenen earde Guthrum the heathen king stopped twelve days in this land and afterwards returned with what remained of his army to his own country, Shrn. 17, 8. Purh gitsunge wearþ beswicen Sawl se cyning ða ða him leofran wæron ða forbodenan herelāfa ðonne Godes willa through avarice was king Saul betrayed when he preferred

the forbidden spoils of the host [of the Amalekites, v. 1 Sam. xv. 9] to the will of God, Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 8. Costontinus ne Anláf mid heora hereláfum hlebban ne þorftun not Constantine nor Anlaf, with the remnants of their forces, had cause for laughing, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Ædelst. 47.

here-líc; *adj.* Warlike, military:—*Da herelican res militares*, Cot. 47, Lye.

here-lofa, *es*; *n.* Praise gained in war, fame, glory; also a trophy; rumor, fama, Hpt. Gl. 406, 511, 512: 447.

here-mæog, *es*; *m.* A man of war, warrior, man [used of the men of Sodom when attacking Lot], Cd. 114; Th. 149, 31; Gen. 2483. [Cf. *Icel.* her-megir warriors.]

here-mægen, *es*; *n.* A warlike force, an army, a host, multitude, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Döm. 37; Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586: 1456; An. 728: 2597; An. 1300: 3299; An. 1652: Elen. Kmbl. 339; El. 170.

here-man, -mann, *es*; *m.* A soldier:—*Heremenn milites*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 8. [*Icel.* her-maðr.] v. Grmm. R. A. 292.

here-man, *v.* hire-man.

here-medel, *es*; *n.* A warlike assembly; concio, Elen. Kmbl. 1096; El. 550.

here-nes, -nis, -ness, *e*; *f.* Praise:—*Herenes mīn laudatio mea*, Ps. Th. 103, 32: 110, 8: 117, 14. *Herenis laus*, Rtl. 30, 23: 174, 31. In herenes Godes in laudem Dei, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17: 599, 12; Ps. 55, 10. Hē gearnode dæt hē ða hālgan hærnesse gehyrde laudes beatas meruit audire, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 35. v. here-word.

here-net, -nett, *es*; *n.* A war-net, coat of mail, corslet, Beo. Th. 3110; B. 1553.

here-nīp, *es*; *m.* Hostility, enmity which is felt by those at war with one another, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2474.

here-nitig [?] *expeditio*, Cot. 73, Lye.

here-pād, *e*; *f.* A coat of mail, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258.

here-, her-paþ, *es*; *m.* A road for an army, military road, road large enough to march soldiers upon [occurs not unfrequently in charters]:—*Ondlong herpoþes*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. Up tō herpaþ and fram ðam herpaþ sūprihte, 205, 20. On ðone brādan herpaþ, iii. 23, 35. Wisde herpoþ tō ðære hean byrig shewed a road for his army to the lofty city, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 12; Dan. 38. Hī swyrdum herpaþ worhton purh lādra gemong thei with their swords wrought a road through the press of their foes, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303. *DER.* peoð-herpaþ.

here-ræswa, *an*; *m.* A chieftain, Elen. Kmbl. 1987; El. 995.

here-ræf, *es*; *n.* Spoil, plunder, booty:—*Hereræf spolia vel manubie vel prede*, Ælfic. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 52; Wrt. Voc. 35, 38: *manubiæ, spolia*, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16, 23. *Achan behýðe of ðam hereræfe Achan concealed some of the spoil*, Jos. 7, 1, 11. *Ðū ūs mycel hereræf gehēte thou didst promise us much spoil*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. *Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Walas and genāmon unārimedlico hereræf Hengest and Æsc fought with the Britons and took countless spoils*, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26: 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hē tōdælp hī hereræf spolia ejus distrithu, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ic geseah betwux ðam hereræfum sumne gildene dalc I saw among the spoils a wedge of gold, Jos. 7, 21.

here-rino, *es*; *m.* A warrior, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71: [here-ric, MS.] Beo. Th. 2356; B. 1176. [O. Sax. heri-rink.]

here-sceaft, *es*; *m.* A war-shaft, spear, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335.

here-sceorp, *es*; *n.* War-dress, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45.

here-serce, -syrce, *an*; *f.* A coat of mail, Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511.

here-sīp, *es*; *m.* The journey of an army, a military expedition, march, Elen. Kmbl. 265; El. 133; Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 24; Rā. 30, 4: 84 a; Th. 317, 3; Mōd. 60.

here-spēd, *e*; *f.* Success in war, Beo. Th. 129; B. 64.

here-spel. v. her.

here-stræl, *es*; *m.* An arrow, Beo. Th. 2874; B. 1435.

here-stræt, *e*; *f.* A military road, one allowing the passage of an army, highway, high road:—*Lēton ðone hālgan be herestræte swelan on sibbe thei left the saint sleeping in peace by the highway*, Andr. Kmbl. 1662; An. 833. *Ðanan on herestræt thence to the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 265, 30. [Cf. *ōð ða wýðestræte*, 32.] *Wegas syndon dryge herestræta the ways [through the Red Sea] are dry, the roads for the host*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 29; Exod. 284. *Ne mē herestræta ofer cald water cūpe sindon nor are the highways over the cold water known to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 400; An. 200. *Gegier dæt ðine willas iernan bi herestrætum in plateis aquas divide*, Past. 48, 6; Swt. 373, 6. *Æfter cyninga herestrætum along king's highways*, 373, 18. *Ic hī ādilgode swā swā wind ðēp dust on herestrætum ut lutum platearum delebo eos*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. *Omnes herestrete omnino regis sunt*, L. H. 10, 2; Th. i. 519, 11. [O. Frs. hiri-strete: O. H. Ger. heri-strāza via publica.] Cf. here-paþ, -weg.

here-swég, *es*; *m.* A martial sound, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 12; Ruin. 23.

here-teām, *es*; *m.* I. plundering, spoiling, devastation, taking part in a 'here,' i. e. a predatory band of more than thirty-five members

[v. here]:—*Se ðe hereteāme betogen sý he who is accused of taking part in a 'here,'* L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2, MS. H. *Heardlic hereteām fierce devastation*, Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553.

II. what is got by an army, plunder, booty, spoil:—*Ðæs hereteāmes calles teóþan sceat a tithe of all the spoil*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 4; Gen. 2121. *Gewāt hām sīþian mid ðý hereteāme ðe him se hālgas forgeaf departed home with the spoil that the holy man gave him*, 98; Th. 130, 19; Gen. 2162.

here-tēma, -týma, *an*; *m.* A leader of an army, of a people, a ruler, general:—*Se heretēma cýning selfa the leader, the king himself* [Theodore], Bt. Met. Fox 1, 62; Met. 1, 31. *Se heretýma, caldēa cýning*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 30; Dan. 603. *Ðā cwæþ hē hwæs sunu is hit ða cwæþ se bisceop mīnes heretēman then said he 'whose son is it?'* *Then said the bishop 'my prince's' [?]*, Shrn. 130, 9. *Hē wearþ tō heretēman he became general*, Elen. Kmbl. 20; El. 10.

here-preát, *es*; *m.* A troop, band of soldiers, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: *cohortes*, Cot. 51, Lye.

here-prym a cohort, Cot. 84, Lye.

here-toga, -toha, *an*; *m.* The leader of an army or of a people, a general; dux, consul:—*Heretoga wel heorl dux*, Ælfic. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 2; Wrt. Voc. 42, 11. *Heretoga comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. *Of ðe forþgæþ se heretoga seðe reþ mīn folc ex te exiet dux, qui reget populum meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. *Consul dæt wē heretoha hātaþ consul which we call 'heretoha,'* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12: 21; Fox 76, 4. *Sum biþ heretoga fyrd-wisa from one is a leader, a good guide of the host*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 31; Crā. 76. *Se heretoga Moyses the leader Moses*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 25. *Moises se mæra heretoga Moses the great leader*, Num. 13, 1; Jud. 1, 1; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 107. *Uton ūs gesettan heretogan let us make a captain*, Num. 14, 4. *Heora heretogan twegen gebrodra Hengest and Horsa duces eorum duo fratres Hengest and Horsa*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 28. *Heora heretogena sum ofslægen wearþ one of their leaders was slain*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 21. *Twelf heretogan hē gestriaf twelve princes shall he beget*, Gen. 17, 20. *De heretochiis*, L. Ed. C; Th. i. 456, note a. [Laym. here-toze: O. Sax. heri-togo: *Icel.* her-togi: O. H. Ger. heri-zoho, -zogo dux, imperator: Ger. herzog.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v.

here-togen [?]; *pp.* Captive:—*Seó hereláf wunode ðæs heretogan [heretogenan?] folces on Chaldæiscum earde the remnant of the captive people dwelt in the land of Chaldea*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 393. [Cf. *Icel.* her-numinn, -tekinn captive.]

here-wæd, *e*; *f.* War-weed, armour, Beo. Th. 3798; B. 1897. [*Icel.* her-váðir armour.] v. Grmm. R. A. 566-7.

here-wæpen, *es*; *n.* A weapon of war, Ps. Ben. 34, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 3.

here-wæsmun:—*Nó ic mēan herewæsmun hnāgran talige gūlgeweorca ðonne Grendel hine*, Beo. Th. 1358; B. 677. *Thorpe reads wæstmum [see the use of wæstm in the plural] and translates 'in martial vigour.'* *Grein translates by vis bellica and refers the word to a nominative wæsmna, comparing O. H. Ger. wahsamo, wasmo, wasma vigor, fructus, fertilitas*, Grff. i. 689. *Leo and Heyne connect with a root meaning rage, fury*, v. Leo. 494. *Taking either of the first the passage might be translated 'I do not account myself worse in the warlike fruits of martial deeds than Grendel himself,' or an herewæsmun and gūlgeweorca might be taken as both dependent upon hnāgran.*

here-wæða, *an*; *m.* A war-hunter, a hunter whose game is the enemy, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 126; Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173. v. Grmm. Geschicht. D. S. 12 sqq.

here-weg, *es*; *m.* A highway, high road:—*Ealles hereweg publica via*, Ælfic. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 52; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39. [O. Frs. heer-wei: cf. *Icel.* her-vegir war-paths.] v. here-paþ, -stræt.

here-weorc, *es*; *n.* A warlike deed or work, Elen. Kmbl. 1308; El. 656.

herewian; *p.* ode To despise:—*Tō swiðe wē herewiaþ ūs selfe we despise ourselves too much*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 12. *Leófsunu herewade ðæs arcebisceopes gewitnesse Leófsunu incept vituperare archiepiscopum et testimonium ejus irritum facere*, Chart. Th. 273, 2. v. herwan.

here-wíc, *es*; *n.* An encampment, camp, dwelling:—*Mīne wclan ðe ic hæfde syndon ealle gewitene and mīne herewic syndon gebrosonde my riches that I had are all departed and my dwellings are decayed*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26. *Him mon sægde dæt ðær mon cymen wæs of Alexandres herewic he was told that a man was come from Alexander's camp*, Nar. 18, 9; Cd. 95; Th. 123, 26; Gen. 2051.

here-wisa, *an*; *m.* The director, guide of an army, a leader, general, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 15; Exod. 323.

here-wōp, *es*; *m.* The shout raised by an army, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 2; Exod. 460. [*Icel.* her-ōp war-whoop, war-cry.]

here-word, *es*; *n.* Praise, applause:—*Ðā wolde Brihtric geearnian him hereword tunc cogitavit Brihtricus adquirere sibi laudem*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, note 8. [Laym. here-, here-word: A. R. 'a wiudes puf of worldes hereword, of mannes hettinge,' 148, 3.] v. here-nes, herian to praise.

here-wōsa, *an*; *m.* One who is fierce in fight, a warrior [?]:—*Here*

wōsan hige a warrior's soul, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 24; Dan. 629. Siddan 8; Cr. 49. Herigeon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Heó is ús t6 herianne she is to be praised by us, Blickl. Homl. 11, 11. T6 herigenne, 63, 21. T6 herigenne, 223, 27. Se hálga wer hergende was metodes milste the holy man was praising the Lord's mercy, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Herigende, Andr. Kmbl. 1314; An. 657. Ðū byst hered perfectisti laudem, Ps. Th. 8, 2; Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. [Laym. herien, harien: A.R. herede; p: Chauc. Wick. herie: Spens. herry, hery: Goth. hazjan to praise.]

here-wulf, es; m. A war-wolf, warrior, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015.

herfest. v. hærfest.

hergan. v. herian.

hergaþ, hergop, es; m. Harrying, plundering, making war:—Hé was ðā útfaren on hergæ he was then gone out a harrying, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 20; 911; Erl. 100, 25; 918; Erl. 102, 30. Faran on hergop to wage war, Thw. 162, 37.

hergend-lic. v. herigendlic.

hergere, es; m. One who praises; laudator, Rtl. 124, 17.

hergian; p. ode; pp. od To harry, pillage, plunder, ravage, waste, devastate, make an incursion or a raid, make war:—Ða Cwēnas hergiaþ hwilum on ða Norþmen ofer ðone mōt hwilum ða Norþmen on hý sometimes the Fins made incursions across the mountains on the Norwegians, sometimes the Norwegians on them, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3. Se here hergade on Peohtas the Danes made raids upon the Picts, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 1. Fōr Willelm cyng into France mid fyrde and hergode uppan his ægenue hlāforde Philippe king William marched with an army into France and made war upon his own lord Philip, 1086; Erl. 220, 25; Homl. Th. ii. 58, 5. Wera hof hergode laid waste the dwellings of men, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 15; Gen. 1380. Ða hæðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon the heathens ravaged in Northumbria, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 20. Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land oþ he cōmon tō Creccagelāde they carried on their ravages across Mercia until they came to Cricklade, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Mycel sciphere hider com and hergedon swiðe be Sefern a great fleet came to this country and committed great depredations along the Severn, 910; Erl. 101, 7. Gif ænig sciphere on Engla lande hergie if any fleet commit ravages in England, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15, 18. Seðton ðæt hi woldan him sylle niman and hergian ðær hi hit fīndan mihton protestantur se cuncta insula loca vastaturos, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 38. Hi sceoldan ealle atgader faran and hergian they should go all together and harry, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 3. Hé was heriende and feohtende fiftig wintra arma foras extulit, cruentamque vitam quinquaginta annis bellis egit, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 28. [Laym. hærgien: Chauc. haried, harwed: Icel. herja to harry; herjask ā to wage war on one another: O. H. Ger. harion, herion popolare, vastare: cf. Ger. verheeren.] DER. ge-, ofer-, on-hergian.

hergung, heregung, e; f. Harrying, harrowing, plundering, devastation, waging war, an irruption, incursion, invasion, a raid, plunder:—Seó hergung was þurh Alaricum Gotena cýning geworden inruptio qua þer Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hēðenra manna hergung æðilgode Godes cyrican in Lindisfarene ee þurh reáfác and man-sleht the harrying of heathen men destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne by plundering and slaughter, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 11. Ðæt mæste yfel ðe æfre ænig here dōn milhte on bærnette and hergunge and on manslihtum the greatest evil that any army could do in the way of burning and plundering and manslayings, 994; Erl. 133, 18. On ænre heregunge in a single invasion, Jos. 10, 40. Be his æriste and be his hergunga on helle concerning his resurrection and his harrowing of hell, Blickl. Homl. 83, 29. Hell oncnēow Crist ðā ðā heó forlēt hyre hæftlingas út þurh ðæs Hælendes hergunge Hell acknowledged Christ when it let out its captives through the harrowing of Jesus, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Hi hergodon and brohton tō ðam castele ða hergunge they plundered and brought the plunder to the castle, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 19. Ðā forlēt hē his hergunga then he left off his harryings, 1016; Erl. 154, 10.

herian, harian, hergan; p. ode, ede; imper. hera and here; pp. ed To praise:—Ðē ic herige swā wīse man te laudo ut sapientem, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 64; Ps. Th. 55, 4, 9. Ic herge, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 28; Gū. 583. Ðæt ðæt mon herēþ hoc ipsum quod laudatur, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 2. Leofaþ sáwl mīn and ðe herēþ uiuet anima mea et laudabit te, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Herap, 101, 16. Weleras ðē mīne heriaþ labia mea laudabunt te, 62, 3. Wē ðē heriaþ we praise thee, Hy. 7, 116; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 116. Hergaþ, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 33; Swt. 47. Ic nāt for hwý gē ða tīða swelcra bróca swā wel hergeaþ I know not why ye praise so highly the times of such miseries, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4; Blickl. Homl. 89, 31. Hergaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Heó Drihten herede she praised the Lord, Blickl. Homl. 13, 4; Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Ðæs ciniges ealdormenn heredon hif beforan him the princes of Pharaoh commended her before Pharaoh, Gen. 12, 15. Hit is awriten ne hera ðū nænne man on his life it is written 'Praise no man during his life,' Homl. Th. ii. 560, 13. Ðē silfne ne hera ðo not praise thyself, Salm. Kmbl. 262, 21. Here ðū, Sion, swylce ðinne sōþne God lauda Deum tuum, Sion, Ps. Th. 147, 1. Mīn hearpe herige Drihten let my harp praise the Lord, 56, 10. Herge, Beo. Th. 6333; B. 3177. Ðeáh hira hiéremenn hie mid ryhte heregen though their subjects with justice praise them, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 22. Herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Hergen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 27; Az. 94. Hie heofona helm herian ne cīðon they did not know how to praise the heaven's protector, Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Hergan, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4,

8; Cr. 49. Herigeon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Heó is ús t6 herianne she is to be praised by us, Blickl. Homl. 11, 11. T6 herigenne, 63, 21. T6 herigenne, 223, 27. Se hálga wer hergende was metodes milste the holy man was praising the Lord's mercy, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Herigende, Andr. Kmbl. 1314; An. 657. Ðū byst hered perfectisti laudem, Ps. Th. 8, 2; Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. [Laym. herien, harien: A.R. herede; p: Chauc. Wick. herie: Spens. herry, hery: Goth. hazjan to praise.]

herian [= herewian; cf. gearwian, gerian] to despise:—Agar ongan ægendfreán herian Hagar despised her mistress [cf. Gen. 16, 4 'her mistress was despised in her eyes'], Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 223b.

herigend-, hergend-lic; adj. Praiseworthy, laudable:—Ne biþ nān anginn herigendlic būtan gōðre geendunge no beginning is praiseworthy without a good ending, Homl. Th. i. 56, 26; 212, 29. Herigendlic in worlda world laudabile in secula seculorum, Blickl. Homl. 139, 11. Herigendlic laudabilis, Rtl. 181, 27. Ða giftu beóþ herigendlice that marriage is praiseworthy, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 10.

herigend-, hergend-lic; adv. Praiseworthy:—Hē sylf herigendlice leofofe he himself lived praiseworthy, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 14. Herigendlice laudabiliter, Rtl. 105, 3. Hergeondlice, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 193.

hēr-inne; adv. Herein, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 4.

hēr-, hēr-lic; adj. Noble, excellent:—Næs ðæt hērlíc ðæd that was no noble deed, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18. Hērlíc, i. 86; Met. 1, 43. [O. H. Ger. hēr-līh insignis.] v. hēr; adj.

hēr-nis, herstan, hērsum. v. hýr-nis, hýrstan, hýrsum.

hēr-ongemong; adv. Here-among, amongst the rest, meanwhile:—Gif wē æfnieres ðæda sume hērongemong secgaþ si Abner factum ad medium deducamus, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 13. Gif wē Salamones cuida sumne hērongemong eówiap si Salamonis ad medium verba proferantur, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 33.

herra. v. hearra.

herpan; pl. Testiculi, Wrt. Voc. 65, 31. Wið hærpēna säre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 358, 4; Lchdm. iii. 116, 15; L. Alf. pol. 65; Th. i. 96, 25.

herp-belig, -bylig, es; m. Viscus, scrotum:—Herþbelig, herþbylig viscus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 35; 65, 13. Wið herþbylges säre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 5, 10; Lchdm. i. 350, 6.

herung, hering, e; f. Praising, praise:—Herung laudatio, Ps. Spl. 110, 10. For manna herunge for the praise of men, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33; 38, 10; 180, 20. On ðære heringe ðæs eáðgan weres in praise of the blessed man, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 18; Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4; 30, 1; Fox 108, 22.

herwan. v. hyrwan.

HETE, es; m. HATE, hatred, enmity, malignity, malice, spite:—Hete nequitia, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 18. Ús hól and hete derede swiðe pearle slander and hate have injured us very sorely, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Was his hete grim fierce was its hate, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 1; Rā. 34, 5; Beo. Th. 5101; B. 2554; 286; B. 142. Hē forseah and on hete hæfde odio habebat et despiciebat, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 25. Se was on hete heofoncynges he was hateful to the king of heaven, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 32; Gen. 648. Ða Iudeiscan boceras mid hete ðæt tældon the Jewish scribes blamed that with malice, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Ðū scealt hine alysan of læpra hete thou shalt release him from the hate of foes, Andr. Kmbl. 1888; An. 946. Ðone mæstan hete hē sent on eow he shall pour upon you his fiercest hate, Deut. 28, 59. Hete malitiam, Ps. Stev. 35, 5. Ic fyra was ðæt ic mē his hete berh and wearode qui vagabundus, hostium uitam insidias, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Ða tō Sione hete hæfdon qui oderunt Sion, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Hete hæfde hē æt his hearran gewunnen he had gained hate from his lord, Cd. 16; Th. 19, 34; Gen. 301: 37; Th. 47, 29; Gen. 768: 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode perfecto odio oderam illos, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 6. Mid inlice hete domesticum odio, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 38. Hetas malitias, Ps. Stev. 93, 23. [Laym. hete: Orm. hēte: Prompt. Paru. hate: Goth. hatis: O. Sax. heti: Icel. hatr: O. H. Ger. haz odium: Ger. hass.] DER. bil-, cumbol-, ecg-, leód-, mōd-, morþor-, mþ-, scyld-, teón-, wæpen-, wig-hete.

hete-grim; adj. Of malignant cruelty or fierceness, Andr. Kmbl. 2789; An. 1397: 3122; An. 1564. [O. Sax. heti-grim.]

hete-líc; adj. Inspired by hate, hostile, malicious, evil:—Heorowearh hetelic a wolf hostile and malignant, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267. Mid hetelicum gēþance with evil intent, H. R. 99, 4. Atreagas and Thigespres hū hi heora fæderas ofslōgan and ymb hiora hetelician forlignessa ic hit eall forlæte Atrei et Thyestis odia, stupra et parricidia d'ssimulo, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 20. [O. Sax. heti-lik: O. H. Ger. haz-līh inuidus: Ger. hässlich ugly, wicked.]

hete-líce; adv. Fiercely, violently, vehemently:—Hetelice mordicus, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Hine hetelice swung [cf. Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13 mid grimmum swingum swong] scourged him vehemently, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 3. Ús Godes yrrē hetelice on sitt God's anger presses on us fiercely, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 109. Hit sáh hetelice swiðe it sank with great violence, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 34. Hé hine hetelice þiðde he stabbed him violently, Jud. 3, 21; Homl. Th. i. 452, 14; H. R. 107, 7. Hig

hetelice slōh and nān þing ne belæide lybbende on him smote them fiercely and left no thing living among them, Jos. 11, 8. A hetelice stýre ðam ðe þwýres willan ever to punish those severely that desire perverseness, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17.

hetend. v. hettend.

hete-nīp, es; *m. Enmity, hostility, malice, wickedness*:—Hī spræcon hetenīp locuti sunt nequitiam, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. Geheald dū mē wið hēte-nīpas and wið firenfulles folman custodi me de manu peccatoris, Ps. Th. 139, 4; Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 22; Sch. 101. Grendel hetenīpas wæg Grendel bore enmity, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152.

hete-rōf; *adj. Active in hate or hostility, hostile*, Andr. Kmbl. 2839; An. 1422.

hete-rūn, e; *f. A charm causing hate or evil*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 6; Rā. 34, 7.

hete-spræc, e; *f. Hostile or malicious speech*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 22; Gen. 263.

hete-sweg, es; *m. A hostile blow*, Beo. Th. 4453; B. 2225.

hete-panc, es; *m. A hostile thought*, Beo. Th. 955; B. 475; Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 14; Jul. 315.

hete-pancōl; *adj. Having hostile or evil designs*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105.

hetlen; *adj. Bearing hate, hostile, malignant*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364.

hetol, hetel; *adj. Full of hate, hostile, malignant, evil*:—Se heahengel ðe nū is hetol deofol the archangel that now is a devil full of malice, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 22. Maxentius ða burh geheold mid hetelum gepance Maxentius held the town with hostile intent, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 21. Hī habbaþ nū ðone hetolan deofol him tō hlāforde they have now the malignant devil as their lord, 254, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 327. Hēr sind on earde cyrichatan hetole here in the land are foes of the church full of malice, 109, 154. [A. R. hetel: O. H. Ger. hazzal malitiosus.]

hettan; *cf. hatian, and see next word.*

hettend, hetend, es; *m. An enemy*:—Hettend læddon ūt mid æhtum abrahames mæg the enemy led forth Abraham's kinsman with his possessions, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011: 154; Th. 191, 4; Exod. 209: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Ædelst. 10; Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31. Hetend, Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119. Hettende, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 21; Ph. 441. Hetende, Beo. Th. 3660; B. 1828. Hettendra, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 13; Gen. 2110: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 14; Jul. 663. Hettendum, Beo. Th. 6000; B. 3004. Hettendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. [O. Sax. hettend, hettend, hetand.] DER. eald-hettend.

hice-māse, an; *f. The blue timouse*:—Hicemāse vel wrenna parrax, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 56. [Cornish dialect, hick-mal, hekky-mal the blue timouse.] Cf. col-māse.

higan. v. hycgan.

hīd, e; *f. A hide of land*. The form *hīged*, which occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 25, seems to shew that the word is connected with *hiwan*, *higan*, and this etymology is supported by the use of *familia* and *hīd* in the Latin and English versions respectively of Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The original meaning of the word would thus be 'as much land as will support one family.' v. Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 19; 2, 9; S. 87, 32 [Latin]: 3, 4; S. 106, 33 [Latin]: 4, 16; S. 584, 14. Further, in the charters, *hīwice* [q. v.] is used as equivalent to *hīd*. The Latin words used as equivalent are *mansus*, *mansa*, *mansio*, *manens*, *cassatus*, *terra tributarii*, *familia*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxx. See for further discussion of the word Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 4; Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v; Schmid. A. S. Gesetze, p. 610.

hīdan. v. hýdan.

hider; *adv. Hither*:—Hider huc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 65. Hideror ceterius, Som. 41, 3. Sittap hēr ōþ ðæt ic gā hider geond setete hic donec vadam illuc, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Hider and geond huc illucque, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 3. Hider and dīder huc illucque, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Ne mæg hīo hider ne ðider sīgan ðē swīdor ðe hīo symle dyde it cannot decline to one side or the other more than it ever did, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 328; Met. 20, 164. Some hyder sume dyder some on one side, some on the other, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. [Chauc. Piers P. hider: Wick. hidir: Goth. hidre: Icel. hēðra.] v. hīdres.

hider-cyme, es; *m. A coming hither, to this world, advent*:—Ðin hidercyme thy advent, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 12; Cri. 367. Fram Cristes hidercyme ab incarnatione Domini, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16; 1, 4; S. 475, 26. On his hidercyme in his coming hither [to Hell], Blickl. Homl. 87, 2, 11. Hidercyme ðinne on wrāþra gewæld thy coming hither into the power of enemies, Andr. Kmbl. 2634; An. 1318: Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142: 62 a; Th. 227, 10; Ph. 421: 16 a; Th. 37, 2; Cri. 587.

hider-weard; *adj. Hitherward, in this direction*:—Hie ær fætte wæron and beop hiderwearde they were before fat and are still disposed this way, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 5.

hider-weard; *adv. Hitherward*:—On ðisum geāre menn sædon ðæt Crut cyng fundade hiderward in this year men said that king Crut was making for this country, Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 40. [Laym. hider-ward, -wardes: Piers P. hiderward.]

hīd-gild, es; *n. A land tax, tax paid on every hide*:—Ðis mycel is gegolden of ðære cyricean W. cynninge syððan hē ðis land ahte wiðutan ðam hīgelde ðe nān man wiðutan Gode ānum ātellan ne mæg this much has been paid from the church [of Worcester] to king William since he owned this country, besides the hide-tax, which no one but God alone can reckon, Chart. Th. 439, 22. [Cf. Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 33-5. Se cyng lēt beoðan mycel gylt and hefelic ofer eall Engla land ðæt wæs æt ælcere hīde twā and hundscofenti peanega.]

hīd-mælum; *adv. By hides*:—Ðæt līþ hīdmælum and æcermælum it lies by hides and by acres, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 98, 4.

hīdres; *adv. In the phrase hīdres ðīdres hīther and thither*:—Ic ondræde ðæt ic ðē læde hīdres ðīdres on ða paþas of ðīnum wege ðæt ðū ne mæge eft ðinne weg æredian verendum est, ne deuis fatigatus, ad emittendum rectum iter sufficere non possis, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21: Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13.

hie. v. hē.

hiēnpo. v. hýnþ.

hiéran, etc. v. hýran, etc.

hierde. v. hirde.

hierstan. v. hyrstan.

hiertan. v. hyrtan.

hiéwe-stān, es; *m. A hewn stone*:—Ælcne hīéwecstān tōbeátan to beat to pieces every hewn stone, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 10.

hīf. v. hýf.

hīg hay. v. heg.

hīg they. v. hē.

hīgan. v. hīwan.

hige. v. hyge.

hī-geðryht, e; *A band of household retainers*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21.

higera, higura, an; *m. higere, an; f. A magpie or a woodpecker*; see Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 14; Rā. 25 where the name of a bird that can imitate various sounds is given by the runes G, A, R, O, H, I. Higera picus, Wrt. Voc. 62, 34. Higere picus, 281, 5; gaia vel catanus, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 14; Wrt. Voc. 29, 37: cicuanus, Cot. 34, Lye. [O. H. Ger. hehara, hehera picus, attacus, orin.] v. Grein, ii. 72.

higian; *p. ode To hie, hasten, strive*:—Ðonne hē hīgaþ tō ðæm godcundum þingum ānum cum ad sola, quæ interiora sunt, nititur, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 14. Se ðonne se ðe suā hīgaþ tō andweardnesse his scippendes qui igitur sic ad auctoris speciem anhelat, 14, 6; Swt. 87, 10. Se ðe æfter ðæm hīgaþ ðæt hē eādīg sīe on ðisse worulde qui festinat ditari, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 14. Hīgaþ ealle mægne ðæt hē wolde . . . strives wi/h all his might to . . . , Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 4; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 130; Met. 13, 65. Gehiēran ða reāferas ða ðe hīgaþ wið ðæs ðæt hie willap ðōre men bereāfian hwæt be him gecweden is cum aliena rapere intendunt, audiant, quod scriptum est, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 16. Ðætte suā hwelc suā inweard hīgige tō gāngenne on ða duru ðæs ēcean lifes ut, quisquis intrare æternitatis januam nititur, 16, 5; Swt. 105, 14; Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18: 37, 2; Fox 118, 16. Ða ðe hē gesyhp tō Gode hīgan those that he sees striving towards God, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hē sceal simle hīgian ðæt hē weorpe geedniwad he must ever strive to be renewed, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 10. [Orm. hīghenn: Laym. hījeden, p. pl.: A. R. hien: Piers P. hyed, hījed, p.: Wick. hījed, pp.]

hīgre [cf. hīgera] or hīgre [cf. hīwan] verna, Cot. 23, Lye: Gl. Epin. 663.

hīg-scoipe. v. hīw-scoipe.

hiht, hihtan. v. hyht, hyhtan.

hīlc. v. hylc.

hīld grace. v. hylt.

hīld, e; *f. [a poetical word] War, battle; pugna, prælum*:—In the Scandinavian mythology Hīldr is the name of one of the Valkyrias, and Grimm considers that the word occurs, denoting a person, in the Anglo-Saxon poetry, e. g. gif mec hīld nime, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452: 2967; B. 1481. v. Grmm. D. M. 392 sqq. Hīld swedrode war ceased, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901: 3180; B. 1585: 3698; B. 1847; Andr. Kmbl. 2840; An. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18: 298; El. 149. Hyne Hetware hīlde gehnægdon him the Hetwaras conquered in battle, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916: 4159; B. 2076: 4586; B. 2298: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14: Menol. Fox 493; Gn. C. 17: Apstls. Kmbl. 41; Ap. 21: Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162. Næfre hit æt hīlde ne swāc manna ænigum never had it failed in fight any man, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460: 3322; B. 1659: 5143; B. 2575: 5361; B. 2684: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Byrht. Th. 133, 24; By. 55: 135, 24; By. 123: 138, 20; By. 223: 140, 14; By. 324: 131, 15; By. 8: Wald. 6; Vald. 1, 4; Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412: Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159; Fins. Th. 73; Fin. 37: Wald. 55; Vald. 1, 30: Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 5; Crā. 63: 104 a; Th. 395; 7; Rā. 15, 4: 120 a; Th. 461, 17; Hō. 37: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061: 155; Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 63; El. 32: 97; El. 49: 103; El. 52: 129; El. 65. Ongen-þeow hæfde Hīgelāces hīlde gefrunen Ongentheow had heard of Hīgelac's fighting, Beo. Th. 5897; B. 2952: 1299; B. 647: 3984; B. 1990:

Wald. 87; Vald. 2, 15; Exon. 16a; Th. 35, 31; Cri. 566; Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 181; 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251. Heardre hilde with hard fighting, Elen. Kmbl. 165; El. 83; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Fela ic gebād heardra hilda many hard battles have I experienced, Fins. Th. 52; Fin. 26; Andr. Kmbl. 2980; An. 1493. [O.Sax. hild: Icel. hildr: O.H.Ger. hilt.] v. Grff. iv. 912.]

hilde-bedd, es; n. *Deathbed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An. 1094.

hilde-bill, -bill, es; n. *Battle-blade, sword*, Beo. Th. 3337; B. 1666; 1118; B. 557; 3044; B. 1520; 5351; B. 2679.

hilde-bord, es; n. *A war-shield*, Beo. Th. 799; B. 397; 6270; B. 3139.

hilde-calla, an; m. *A war-herald*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

hilde-cordor, es; n. *A warlike troop*, Apstls. Kmbl. 82; Ap. 41.

hilde-cyst, e; f. *Excellence in war, valour*:—Hildecystum valorously, Beo. Th. 5189; B. 2598.

hilde-deoful, es; n. *A devil, demon*:—Sindon ealle hæðene godu hildedeoful omnes dei gentium demonia, Ps. Th. 95, 5.

hilde-deofr, adj. *Stout in war, brave*, Beo. Th. 629; B. 312; 1672; B. 834; 4220; B. 2107; 4372; B. 2183. Hæle hildedeofr a warrior brave, 3296; B. 1646; 3636; B. 1816; 6213; B. 3111; Andr. Kmbl. 2003; An. 1004; Elen. Kmbl. 1868; El. 936. Hildedeofre brave men, Beo. Th. 6320; B. 3170. [Thorpe and Kemble take *deofr* to be a noun.]

hilde-freca. v. hild-freca.

hilde-frófor, e; f. *War-help, a weapon, sword* [?], *shield* [?]:—Hæfde him on handa hildfrófor [MS. *fore*] had in his hand help for battle, Vald. 2, 12.

hilde-gæst, -giest, es; m. *An enemy*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 426, 5; Rā. 54, 9.

hilde-geatwe, pl. f. *War equipments*, Beo. Th. 1353; B. 674; 4713; B. 2362.

hild-egesa, an; m. *Terror of battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 226; El. 113.

hilde-gicel, es; m. *A drop of blood*, Beo. Th. 3217; B. 1606.

hilde-grædig, adj. *Eager for battle*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162.

hilde-grāp, e; f. *Hostile grasp*, Beo. Th. 2896; B. 1446; 5007; B. 2507. In the latter passage Thorpe and Kemble take *grāp* to be a verb.

hilde-hlem, -hlām, mes; m. *Crash of battle*, Beo. Th. 4691; B. 2351; 5081; B. 2544; 4408; B. 2201.

hilde-leōma, an; m. *A hostile, warlike ray*, Beo. Th. 2291; B. 1143 [a sword]; 5159; B. 2583.

hilde-leōp, es; n. *A battle-song, war-song*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211.

hilde-mæcg, es; m. *A warrior*, Beo. Th. 1603; B. 799.

hilde-mēce, es; m. *A war-falchion*, Beo. Th. 4411; B. 2202.

hilde-nædre, an; f. *A war-adder, an arrow, dart, warlike missile*, Elen. Kmbl. 238; El. 119; 281; El. 141; Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222.

hilde-pīl, es; m. *A dart, bolt, javelin*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 5; Rā. 18, 6; 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rā. 16, 28.

hilde-ræs, es; m. *A warlike onset*, Beo. Th. 605; B. 300.

hilde-rand, es; m. *A shield*, Beo. Th. 2489; B. 1242.

hilde-rine, es; m. *A warrior*, Beo. Th. 2618; B. 1307; 2994; B. 1495; 3156; B. 1576; 6239; B. 3124; Byrht. Th. 136, 50; By. 169; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Ædelst. 39; Elen. Kmbl. 525; El. 263; Rood Kmbl. 122; Kr. 61; 143; Kr. 72.

hilde-sæd; adj. *Wearied with battle*, Beo. Th. 5439; B. 2723.

hilde-sceorp, es; n. *War-clothing*, Beo. Th. 4316; B. 2155.

hilde-seūr, es; m. *War-shower, flight of missiles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 24; Gū. 1116.

hilde-serce, an; f. *A war-shirt, corslet*, Elen. Kmbl. 468; El. 234.

hilde-setl, es; m. *A war-seat, saddle of a war-horse*, Beo. Th. 2082; B. 1039.

hilde-spell, es; n. *A warlike speech*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hilde-strengo; f. *Warlike strength*, Beo. Th. 4232; B. 2113.

hilde-swāt, es; m. *Hostile vapour or steam*, Beo. Th. 5109; B. 2558.

hilde-swæg, es; m. *Sound of battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 7; Gen. 1991.

hilde-premma, an; m. *A warrior*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 19; Jul. 64.

hilde-prym, mes; m. *Warlike prowess*, Andr. Kmbl. 2064; An. 1034.

hilde-pryp, e; f. *Strength in war*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 6; Rā. 20, 4.

hilde-torht; adj. *Having warlike splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 18; Met. 25, 9.

hilde-tuse, -tux, es; m. *A battle-tusk, a tusk or tooth that serves as a weapon*, Beo. Th. 3026; B. 1511. [Cf. Icel. hildi-tannr.]

hilde-wæpen, es; m. *A weapon of war*, Beo. Th. 77; B. 39.

hilde-wisa, an; m. *A military leader, general*, Beo. Th. 2133; B. 1064.

hilde-wōma, an; m. *The crash and rush of battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 436; An. 218; Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 15; Jul. 663; 67 b; Th. 250, 32; Jul. 136. v. Grmm. And. u. El. xxx.

hilde-wræsen, e; f. *A chain used to secure those taken in war* [?], Salm. Kmbl. 586; Sal. 292.

hilde-wulf, es; m. *A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 25; Gen. 2051.

hild-freca, hilde-, an; m. *A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4721; B. 2366; 4416; B. 2205; Andr. Kmbl. 251; An. 126; 2141; An. 1072. v. freca.

hild-from; adj. *Stout or bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2405; An. 1204.

hild-fruma, an; m. *A military chief or prince*, Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10; 201; El. 101; Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 7; Jul. 7; Beo. Th. 3360; B. 1678; 5291; B. 2649; 5662; B. 2835.

hild-lata, an; m. *One sluggish in war, slow to fight, a coward*, Andr. Kmbl. 466; An. 233; Beo. Th. 5684; B. 2846.

hild-stapa, an; m. *One who steps to war, a warrior*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260.

hild-pracu; gen. -þræce; f. *Power, force in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 9; Gen. 2157.

hil-hāma. v. hylle-hāma.

hilt. v. hyll.

hilt, es; m. *Hilt, handle* [the plural, as in much later times, e.g. Shakspeare's, is used of a single weapon]:—Ðā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince on hand gyfen then was the golden hilt given into the old man's hand, Beo. Th. 3358; B. 1677. Ðæs swurdes mid ðam sylfrenan hylte the sword with the silver hilt, Chart. Th. 558, 11. Ic ðæt hilt ðanon æfterede I bore the hilt away from there, 3341; B. 1668. Hylt, 3379; B. 1687. Blicap ða hiltas the hilt shines, Salm. Kmbl. 446; Sal. 223. Ða hilt since fage the hilt many-coloured with treasure, Beo. Th. 3233; B. 1614. Be hiltum by the hilt, 3152; B. 1574. [Icel. hjalt; n. the boss or knob at the end of a sword's hilt; also the guard between the hilt and blade. For some account of the hilts of old swords see Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, pp. 29, 49.] DER. fealo-, fetel-, hroden-, wreoden-hilt. v. next word.

hilt, an; f. *A hilt, handle*:—Hilte capulus, capulum [?], Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 47, 26; Wrt. Voc. 35, 34, 14. Hiltan capulum, Wrt. Voc. 84, 21. Swā ðæt ða hiltan eodon into ðam innofe the haft went in after the blade, Jud. 3, 22. Op ða hiltan capulotenus, Mone Gl. 432. [O.H.Ger. helza capulus.]

hilt-cumbor, es; n. *An ensign having a hilt*, Beo. Th. 2048; B. 1022.

hilted; part. p. *Provided with a hilt*, Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987.

hilt-leās; adj. *Without a hilt*:—Hiltleās sword ensis, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 46; Wrt. Voc. 35, 33.

hina. v. hine, hiwan.

hinan. v. heonan.

hinca. v. helle-hinca.

hind. v. hynd.

hind, e; f. *A hind, the female of the hart*:—Hind cerva, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 23; Wrt. Voc. 22, 64. Hynd cerva, Wrt. Voc. 78, 27. Ðā geseah se godes þeow wilde hinde melce then the servant of God saw a wild hind in milk, Shr. 130, 3. Hē lægde laga ðæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oðde hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian he made laus that whoever should kill hart or hind should be blinded, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27. Sēcan heorotas and hinda to hunt harts and hinds, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. [Icel. Dan. hind: O.H.Ger. hinta, hinda cerva: Ger. hinde, hindinn.]

hindan; adv. *From behind, at the back, in the rear, behind*:—Ðā hēt hē gewrīdan ðone pāpan and ðone oðerne preost tō his hrice hindan then he ordered the pope to be bound, and the other priest behind to his back, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31. Hindan pyrel pierced from behind, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 24; Rā. 87, 5. Is him ðæt heafod hindan grēne its head is green at the back, 60 a; Th. 218, 12; Ph. 293. Hie hindan ofridan ne meahthe could not overtake them, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 21; 894; Erl. 92, 22; Erl. 93, 7; 911; Erl. 100, 26; Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Heōwan herefēman hindan pearle smote sorely the fugitives, pressing on their rear, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ædelst. 23. Se cyng fērde him æt hindan and offerde hī the king marched in their rear [pursued them] and overtook them, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. Pharao fērde him æt hindan Pharao pursued after them, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 226. [Goth. hindana beyond: O.Sax. bi-hindan: O.H.Ger. hintana: Ger. hinten.]

hindan-weard; adv. *At the further end, hindwards*:—Sindon ða fidru hwit hindanweard the wings are white at the tips, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 21; Ph. 298.

hind-berige, -berie, -berge, an; f. *A raspberry*:—Hyndberige acimus, erimigio, Wrt. Voc. 66, 59; 67, 62. Genim hindbergean take raspberries, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Hindberge ermigio, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. [hind-berry, hinc-berry, v. English Plant Names, E. D. S. No. 26: O.H.Ger. hind-beri: Ger. him-beere.]

hind-brēr, es; m. *A raspberry plant*; rubus idæus, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31.

hind-cealf, es; m. n. *A fawn*:—Hindcealf hinnulus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 26; Wrt. Voc. 22, 67; 78, 29. [Halliwi. Dict. hind-calf, a hind of the first year: O.H.Ger. hint-kalb hinnulus, damma, dammula.]

hindema; *adj.* Last:—Hindeman side for the last time, Beo. Th. 4105; B. 2049: 5023; B. 2517. [Cf. Goth. hindumists.] Cf. next word.

hinder; *adv.* Back, on the further side, behind, down:—Mordor mon sceal under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan murder must be buried under earth, down under ground, Exon. 91a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. Hī mē āsetton on seād hinder posuerunt me in lacu inferiori, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Gengde on hinder conversus est retrorsum, 113, 3. On hinder hē eode he [the devil] went behind, Homl. Th. i. 172, 35. Hē on hinder gēþ he shall go back, Salm. Kmbl. 254; Sal. 126. On hinderin helle hūs down into hell, Exon. 42b; Th. 142, 23; Gū. 648. [Goth. hiudar beyond: O. H. Ger. hintar, hindar retro, post: Ger. hinter.]

hinder-geap, -gep; *adj.* Crafty, cunning, guileful, deceitful:—Hinder-geap versutus, Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 104; Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Hindergepe versuti, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. [Or. patt mann iss fox and hinnder-geap and full off ille wiless, 6646. Cf. Goth. hinder-weis deceitful: hinder-weisei guile. Cf. also Carrai hine bidohte of ane hindere cræfte [hiper crafte, 2nd MS.]: Laym. 10489: þe grune of hindre þat is of bi-peeching, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 23: hinder-word, 59, 18: hinderfulle rede consilium impiorum, 23.] v. geap.

hinder-hōc, es; *m.* A stratagem, artifice, snare, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 20; Mōd. 34. [Cf. hinder-geap, hinder-scipe.]

hinderling, es; *m.* A mean, base, contemptible person:—Occidentales Saxonici, scilicet execastre, habent in proverbio summi despectus, quod summa ira commotus, unus vocat alterum hinderling, i. ab omni honestate dejectum, L. Ed. C. 35; Th. i. 459, 36. [Or. halde þe forr hinnderling and forr well swiþe unnwresste, 4860. Halliwell in his Dictionary says under *hirding*: 'the word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling* or *hinderling*']

hinder-scipe, es; *m.* Wickedness; nequitia, Hpt. Gl. 415.

hinder-peostru; *pl.* Darkness in a remote or low place:—Of helwæna hinderpeostrum ex inferno inferiori, Ps. Th. 85, 12. v. hinder.

hinder-weard; *adj.* Backward, slow:—Nis hē hinderweard swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late purh lyft lācaþ fīþrum non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, Exon. 60a; Th. 220, 2; Ph. 314.

hinde-weard, -werd; *adj.* Hindward:—Mid hindewerdm ðam scaefte aversa hasta, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 1013: 295, 17: L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17: Exon. 106a; Th. 403, 29; Rā. 22, 15.

hind-fald, es [or -falda, an]; *m.* A hind-fold, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 112, 33.

hind-hælepe, -heolap, -heolope, -hiolope, an; *f.* Water agrimony:—Hyndhælepe ambrosia, Wrt. Voc. 66, 60. Hindheolap, 79, 51. Genim hindhælepan, Lchdm. iii. 74, 4. Hindheolapan, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 7: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 21. Hindhiolapan, L. M. i. 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 3: 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 2.

hindrian; *p.* ede To hinder, obstruct, keep back, repress:—A hē sceal hændendōm hindrian he must always repress heathenism, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [Zcel. hindra: O. H. Ger. hintarian, Grff. iv. 704; Ger. hindern.] v. ge-hindred.

hind-sið. v. hin-sið.

hine [= (?) hīnan as gehūse = gehūsan, hiwæ = hīwan in the same verse] domestico, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. Is this the word which gives later English *hine*, Mod. E. *hind*, or are these taken from the gen. pl. of *hiwan*, *hina*, which occurs most frequently in phrases *hina fæder*, etc., and which may have come to be looked upon as an uninflected word used in such cases as the first part of a compound? In v. 36 *domestici* is glossed *higu f hine f hīwen*, and 24, 34 *pater-familias = hine-fæder* [but this may be for *hina-fæder*]. [Laym. children and hinen, 368: O. E. Homl. ðin owune hine, i. 107, 112: Chauc. Piers P. hine.] v. hīwan.

hin-fīr; *adj.* Ready to go away or depart, Beo. Th. 1514; B. 755: And. Kmbl. 1223; An. 612.

hin-gang, -gong, es; *m.* A going hence, departure, death, Exon. 28b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413: 30b; Th. 95, 10; Cri. 1555: 44b; Th. 150, 24; Gū. 783. [O. H. Ger. hina-gang secessus.]

hingrian. v. hyngrian.

hin-sið, hinn-, hiud-, es; *m.* A journey hence, away, from this world, departure, death, Exon. 119b; Th. 459, 29; Hō. 7: 87a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 13: 97b; Th. 364, 9; Wal. 68: 52b; Th. 183, 22; Gū. 1331: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 32; Gen. 718: Th. 45, 3; Gen. 74: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 117. Hindsīð, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6. [Cf. O. Sax. hin-fard: O. H. Ger. hine-fart exitus, obitus.]

hinsīð-græte, es; *m.* Terror connected with death, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 17; Th. 456.

hiō. v. hē.

hiofon. v. heofon.

hioful the face:—Ondwlita f hiouful facies, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 11.

hion, e; *f.* A bone of the head [?]:—Gif siō iðterre hion gebroccen weorþeþ, L. Ethb. 36; Th. i. 12, 6. v. note, and cf. L. H. 93, 2; Th. i. 605, 12 si exterius os percussum sit.

hiōp. v. heōp.

hior. v. heorr.

hiord. v. heord.

hioro. v. heoru.

hīr. v. hȳr.

hīran. v. hȳran.

hīrd retinue, court:—Hē fērde tō Wudestoke and his biscoþes and his hīrd eal mid him he [Henry] went to Woodstock, and his bishops and his court all with him, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Dis gear heald se kyng Heanri his hīrd on Windlesore this year hīng Henry held his court at Windsor, 1127; Erl. 255, 1. This form as it occurs in late specimens may be merely a contraction of *hīrēd* [q. v.], or it may be a form influenced by the Danish *hīrd*. In the former case it should be written *hīrd*.

hīrd-clero. v. hīrd-preost.

hīrde, hīerde, heorde, hiorde, hyrde, es; *m.* A herd, shepherd, pastor, guardian, guard, keeper:—Hīerde arimentarius, Wrt. Voc. 287, 52. Crist dū gōða hyrde Christ, thou good shepherd, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Ic eom ðære stōwe hyrde I am the guardian of the place, 201, 9. Hīre āgenes hūses hīrde the keeper of her own house, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 61; Met. 13, 31. Rices hīrde the guardian of a kingdom, a prince, king, 26, 16; Met. 26, 8. Cīlda hyrde vel lāreow pædagogus, Ælf. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Ic ðæs folces beo hyrde and healdend I will be the people's keeper and preserver, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Ne ic hyrde wæs brōðer mines I was not my brother's keeper, 48; Th. 62, 1; Gen. 1007. Heorde, Exon. 43b; Th. 146, 33; Gū. 719. Hiorde, Ps. Gn. ii. 279, 101. Rihtwīs hyrde ofer cristene heorde a righteous shepherd over a christian flock, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 9. Hie settan him hyrdas tō they set guards over him, Blickl. Homl. 177, 26: 237, 18; And. Kmbl. 1986; An. 995. Ūre ealdan fæderas wæron cæpas hīerdas antiqui patres nostri pastores, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 5. Hyrdas pastores ovium, Gen. 46, 32. Hē hæfþ geset his englas ūs tō hyrdum he hath appointed his angels as our guardians, Homl. Th. i. 170, 10. [Goth. hāirdeis; O. Sax. hīrdi: ūel. hīrd: O. H. Ger. hirti pastor, custos: Ger. hīrte.] DER. beōr-, cū-, feorh-, gāt-, grund-, hors-, hrider-, neāt-, sceap-, swin-hīrde.

hīrde-belg, -belig, es; *m.* A shepherd's bag:—Ðā nam hē fif stānas on his herdebelig then he took five stones in his shepherd's bag, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17.

hīrde-bio, hīerde-, e; *f.* Liber Pastoralis, Past. Pref. Swt. 7, 19.

hīrde-leās; *adj.* Without a shepherd:—Ne beoþ hī hyrdeleāse donne hī ðe habbaþ having thee they will not be without a shepherd, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Scēp heordeleāse oves non habentes pastorem, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36.

hīrde-lic; *adj.* Pastoral:—Ða byrðenne ðære hīrdelecan giemenne pastoralis curæ pondera, Past; Swt. 23, 11.

hīrde-wyr, e; *f.* I. the greater, chlora perfoliata. II. the lesser, erythra centaurium, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1.

hīrd-ness, hyrd-, e; *f.* Guard, keeping, custody:—Hē betæhte hig ða þri dagas tō hīrdnyse tradidit ergo illos custodia tribus diebus, Gen. 42, 17. Gif hwā befæst his feoh tō hyrdnyse si quis commendaverit pecuniam in custodiam, Ex. 22, 7. Swā hī on niht hyrdnesse begangaþ sicut custodia in nocte, Ps. Th. 89, 5. On hyrdnyssa in custodiam, Lk. Skt. 21, 12.

hīrd [= hīrēd] -preost, es; *m.* A domestic chaplain:—Æilric mīn hīrdpreost, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 8: Chart. Th. 574, 10, 11.

hī-rēd, hīrd, es; *m.* A household, house, family, the body of domestic retainers of a great man or king, a court, the members of a religious house, a company, band of associates:—Hīrēd vel hīwræden familia, Wrt. Voc. 72, 28. Se hālgā hīrēd wæs wunigende ānmōdlice on gebedum the holy company continued with one accord in prayers, Homl. Th. i. 314, 4; Cd. 226; Th. 302, 1; Sat. 592: 221; Th. 288, 5; Sat. 376. Se hīrd on Seynt Eādmundsbiri the brotherhood at Bury St. Edmunds, Chart. Th. 574, 48, 33. Mīn 6wen hīrd my own family, 575, 21. Hīrēdes fæder paterfamilias, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 25. Hīrēdes ealdor, 20, 1. Hīrēdes hlāford, Wrt. Voc. 73, 20. Hīrēdes mōder materfamilias, 73, 21. An gewitnesse ðes hīrēdes æt Cristes crīcan with the witness of the brotherhood at Christchurch, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 36. Gif hē stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes gongen hie ealle on þeowot if he steal with the knowledge of all his household let them all go into slavery, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. Of Davides hūse and hīrēde de domo et familia David, Lk. Skt. 2, 4. Tō dæg is ðisum hīrēde hæl gefremmed hodie salus domui huius facta est, Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cwæþ ðæt hē mid ðam Hælende on hīrēde wære said that he was in company with Jesus, ii. 248, 31. Hit ne biþ nā hūs būton hit beo mid hīrēde āfyllt it is no house unless it be filled with a household, 582, 13. Ic wille ðæt alle mine men bēn frē on hīrde and on tūne I desire that all my men be free both in my household and vill, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 12. Ðam hīrēde intō ealdan mīnstre to the brotherhood at the old monastery, Chart. Th. 499, 14. Lucinius bebead ðæt nān crīsten mon ne cōme on his hīrēde Lucinius omnes Christianos e palatio suo jussit expelli, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 28. On sumes cýniges hīrēde in tanti patris familias dispositissima domo, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: 29, 2; Fox 104, 29; L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 23; L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 14; L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 20. Ðā ofcēhogode

herodes hine mid hys hîréd *sprevit autem illum erodes cum exercitu suo*, Lk. Skt. 23, 11; Cd. 222; Th. 290, 30; Sat. 423. God geswang Farao and ealne his hîréd *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem et domum ejus*, Gen. 12, 17. Ðone geset hys hláford ofer his hîréd *quem constituit dominus suus supra familiam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45; Cd. 106; Th. 139, 16; Gen. 2310. Gif hé beó tó dam geweledo ðæt hé hýréd and éht áge if he be so enriched as to have a household and property, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 23 [cf. 13 hîwisc landes]. Fríone hîréd a free monastery, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 1, v. note. Se cyng heóld ðær his hîréd v dagas *the king held his court there five days*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 18, 39. [O.E. Hom. hîréd: *Orm. hîrd, hîrred: Laym. hîredes, gen; hirde, dat: A.R. hîrd: O.H. Ger. hî-rât connubium: Ger. heirath.*] DER. in-hîréd. v. hîwan.

hîréd-cniht, es; m. *A man belonging to a 'hîréd,' a domestic:—*Þurh Pauls bodunge gelyfdon ðæs cáseres þegnas and hîrédcnights *through Paul's preaching the members of the emperor's household believed*, Homl. Th. i. 374, 34. [Laym. hîrd-cniht.]

hîréd-lic; adj. *Familiaris*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 504.

hîréd-mann, hîrd-man, es; m. *A member of a 'hîréd':—*Pharaones yldestan hîrédmen *senes domus Pharaonis*, Gen. 50, 7. His hîrédmen fêrdon út mid féawe mannan of dam castle and geslôgen and gelæhton fif hundred manna *the members of his household sallied out with few men from the castle, and slew and captured five hundred men*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 29. Ongunnon ða hîrédmen heardlice feohtan *the [earl's] household retainers began to fight stoutly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 28; By. 261. Hæbbe ælc hláford his hîrédmen [hîrdmen (MS. A.)] on his ágenum borge *let every lord have the members of his household in his own 'borg,' L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 27; L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9. [Laym. hîrd-, heredman (priveman, 2nd MS.).]*

hîréd-wifmann, es; m. *A female member of a household:—*Ic geann eallum mînum hîrédwifmannum *I give to all the women of my household*, Chart. Th. 531, 6.

hîréd-wist, e; f. *Familiaritas*, Lye.

hîre-man. v. hýre-man.

hirstan. v. hýrstan.

hîrsum. v. hýrsum.

hiscan. v. hyscan.

hise. v. hyse.

hispan. v. hyspan.

hittan; p. hitte *To hit upon, meet with:—*Ðá com Harold úre cyng on unwær on ða Normenn and hytte hî begeodan Eoforwic æt Stenford brygge *then our king Harold came upon the Northmen unexpectedly and met with them beyond York at Stamford bridge*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 26. [Borrowed from [?] *Icel. hitta to hit upon, meet with.*]

hiw, hiow, e; f. *Fortune:—*Swá hit oft gesælþ on ðæm sêlran þingum and on ðæm gesundrum ðæt seó wyrd and sió hiow hie oft oncyrrþ *ut aliquid perlungue in secundis rebus fortuna obstrepat*, Nar. 7, 27.

hiw, heow, hiow, heó, es; n. *Shape, make, form, fashion, species, kind, appearance, symbol, hue, colour, beauty:—*Hiw species, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 45; Wrt. Voc. 42, 53. Hiw figura, scema, specimen, forma, species, Ælfc. Gr. 2: 9: 14; Som. 2, 45, 46: 8, 22: 9, 31: 17, 19, 20. Hiw figmentum, Blickl. Gl. Deós gerynu is wedd and hiw this mystery is a pledge and a symbol, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 60. Sæde hwylc ðæs bîscopes hiw wære effigiem ejusdem Paulini referre esset solitus, Bd. 2, 16: S. 519, 32; Andr. Kmbl. 1449; An. 725. Heó is on onsyne itan yfeles heowes *outside it is in appearance of a very poor kind*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Seó is brúnes heowes it is of a brown colour, 73, 22. Ánes hîwes uniformis, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 42. Hwælan hîwes of a whale's shape, Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263. Æt ánes heowes cý from a cow all of one colour, Lchdm. iii. 24, 13. Hîwes binotene bereft of their [angelic] form, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gû. 872. On ðærum hiwe in alia effigie, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hî ealle wurdon áwende of ðam fægeran hiwe ðe hî on gesceapene wæron *tó lādlicum deófum they were all changed from the fair form in which they were created to loathly devils*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 30. On næddran hiwe in the form of a serpent, 16, 32: 104, 23. On fyres hiwe like as of fire, 232, 15. On cuman hiwe as a guest, ii. 96, 35. Heowe, Blickl. Homl. 235, 29. Æfter his hiwe secundum speciem suam, Gen. 1, 12. Ðú eart whitig on hiwe pulchra sis mulier, 12, 11. Siddan heó wunode mid fæmnum on hira hiwe afterwards she lived with women as a woman, Shr. 31, 16: 52, 24. Se sunu onfeng mennisc hiw the son took the form of a man, Nar. 39, 23; Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 19; Cri. 721: 46 a; Th. 156, 28; Gû. 881. Heó, Elen. Kmbl. 12; El. 6. Tócnáwan heofones hiw faciem cali djudicare, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Scínende hiow and gewædu shining face and garments, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 18. Nû berþ Petrus ðæt hiw odde getácnunge ðære hālgan gelapunge Peter is now the figure or symbol of the holy church, 390, 14: 406, 11. Weorþþ sunne on blódes hiw the sun shall become the colour of blood, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Hiw decorum, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 13. Gimmas hwíte and reáde and hiwa gehwæs gems, white and red and of every hue, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 46; Met. 19, 23; Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 31; Pa. 20. Behealdþ eów wid leásam witegum ðe tó eów cumað on sceapa hiwum take heed of ful-e prophets that come to you as sheep, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 4.

On mistlicum and mænigfealdum hiwum of divers and manifold forms, Lchdm. iii. 234, 13. [Goth. hiwi form.] v. feala-, scin-hiw.

hiwan, higan; pl. *Members of a household, of a religious house, a family:—*Heora hiwan their household, Cd. 133; Th. 168 10; Gen. 2780. Hine ofslógon his hiwan [cf. hîréd] the members of his household slew him, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 8. Hiwan members of a religious house, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 14. Denewulf bîsceop and ða hiwan in Winchester bîschop Denewulf and the brethren at Winchester, Chart. Th. 151, 5. Higen, Chart. Th. 47, 33: 70, 33: 461, 18, 33. Ða hiwan ðe on ðam mynstre wæron qui erant in monasterio, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18. Higo familia, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4: 12, 42. Higo ða ðe gihaldþ familia quæ abstinet, Rtl. 16, 11: 14, 30. Higu domestici, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. Faderes hîgna patris familias, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27; Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25; Chart. Th. 460, 9. Fæder hîna, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 1: 21, 33. Gehwîlne ðe his hîna wæs wæpned cyunes every one that of his family was of the male sex, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 34; Gen. 2371. Ðá hýrmede heó tó hire hiwun vocavit ad se homines domus suæ, Gen. 39, 14. Mid hira hiwun cum domibus suis, Ex. 1, 1. Gá tó ðinum hûse tó ðinum hiwum wade in domum tuam ad tuos, Mk. Skt. 5, 19. Bûton Noe and his seofan hiwon except Noah and the seven members of his family, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 34: i. 20, 34. On middum hire hiwum in medio eorum [the members of the monastery], Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 20; Chart. Th. 468, 19: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. Giléf hîgum ðinum concede famulis tuis, Rtl. 30, 17. Út of earce hiwan læd ðú lead thy family out of the ark, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 3; Gen. 1489. Hiwan [MS. A. munecas], Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 17. Hîwæ domestici, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. [Ayenb. Chauc. Piers p. hewe a servant: *Orm. hiwenn a family: cf. Goth. heiwa-frauja oikodestþórns: O. Sax. hiwa a wife: Icel. hjú, hjún, hjón man and wife, family, household: O.H. Ger. hîwo a married man; hîwa a married woman.*] DER. gesam-, gesin-, in-, sam-, sin-hiwan.

hiw-beorht, hiow-; adj. *Bright of hue, beautiful in form or colour*, Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 27; Gen. 265.

hiw-cûþ, heow-; adj. *Familiar, well known:—*Hiw-cûþ familiaris, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 62; Wrt. Voc. 61, 36. Ic ne eom him suá hiw-cûþ familiaritatis ejus notitiam non habemus, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5; Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 13. Se ðe hine selfne hiw-cûþne ne ongiet Gode qui familiarem se ejus gratia esse nescit, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 8. Ða syndon heowcûþe ðe wê geseón ne mágon those things are familiar that we cannot see, Blickl. Homl. 97, 23. Hiw-cûþe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 122; Met. 10, 61.

hiw-cûþlice, hiew-; adv. *Familiarly:—*Ða ðe hine hiw-cûþlice cûpan qui eum familiariter noverunt, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 27. Hê biþ hiewcûþlice þeów ðæm Godes feónde hosti Dei familiaris servit, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 361, 1. Hine God hiewcûþlicor on eallum þingum innan lærde ðonne ððre menn mid his gelāmlīce tōspræce quem de cunctis interior per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat, 41, 5; Swt. 304, 18.

hiw-cûþrædness, e; f. *Familiarity, intimacy; familiaritas*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 66; Wrt. Voc. 61, 40.

hiwe; adj. *Beautiful in form or colour*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291: Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. [Cf. twi-hiwe: or is hiwe dative of hiw?] Hiwen, es; n. *A family, household:—*Ða þing ðe eówe hîwenu beforon cibaria domibus vestris necessaria, Gen. 42, 33. Tā mete eówrum hîwenum in cibum familiis, 47, 24. Hiwen domestici, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. [Orm. hiwenn a family.] v. hîwan.

hiwene [?] discoloration, Lchdm. iii. 126, 8.

hiwere, es; m. *One who pretends, a hypocrite:—*Hiwere simulator, Ælfc. Gr. 85; Som. 73, 105; Wrt. Voc. 49, 12. Wā eów hîwerum woe to you hypocrites, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17.

hiw-gedāl, es; n. *A separation of man and wife, divorce:—*Hê sylle hyre hyra hîwgedāles bōc ðet illi libellum repudi, Mt. Bos. 5, 31: 19, 7; Mk. Skt. 10, 4. [Cf. *Icel. hjóna-skilnaðr a divorce.*]

hiwian; p. ode; pp. od. *To form, fashion, shape, colour, feign, pretend:—*Hiwian colorare, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 112; Wrt. Voc. 54, 54. Ic hiwige fingo, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 61. Ðú hiwast swilce ðú ðinum cildum hit sparge you make as if you are saving it for your children, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 8. Ealle ðe hîwiap hî widutan mid eawfæstum þeawum and widinnan sind geættrode mid ārleasnyse all that fashion themselves outwardly with pious manners, but inwardly are poisoned with impiety, 404, 13. Sum fæmne hî hîwode sārlice seóce some woman feigned herself very ill, 506, 5. Herodes hîwode hine sylfne unrōtne Herod pretended to be troubled, i. 484, 26. Ðú hîwodest formasti, Blickl. Gl. Ps. Spl. C. 138, 4: 93, 9. Hîwgende lang gebed simulates longam orationem, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. v. ge-hiwan.

hiwian; p. ode; To marry:—Hie forbiðað mannum ðæt hie hîwien prohibentium nubere, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 318, 1.

hiwing. v. hîwing.

hiwisc, hîgwisc, es; n. *A family, household, house; also a hide of land [v. hîd]:—*Fæder hîgwis, hîowisc, hîuwisc paterfamilias, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 39: 13, 25: 14, 21. Gif hé hæbbe hîwisc landes if he have a hide of land, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13 [cf. l. 23]. On Cotenesc

felde ãn hýwysce and þóder dēl of Branok hyalf hīwīsc in Cotensfield & one hide, and the other part of Branok half a hide, Chart. Th. 107, 26-8. Hiwisc, 428, 17. God bebead Moyse dæt hē and eall Israhēla folc sceoldon offrīan æt ælcum hīwīsc Gode ãn lamb ānes gēares God commanded Moses that he and all the people of Israel should offer a lamb of the first year to God from every family [a lamb for an house, Ex. 12, 3], L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5.

hiw-leás; *adj.* Wanting in form or in colour:—Hiwleás deformis, Wrt. Voc. 72, 16. Hū hīwleás hie beóp how colourless the patients are, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 2.

hiwleás-ness want of form; deformitas, Som.

hiw-līc; *adj.* Having good form or colour, shapely; formosus:—Ansine hīwīce hīne habban fultum getācnāþ to see one's self with a handsome face betokens support, Lchdm. iii. 204, 8. Reáf hīwīc habban blisse getācnāþ to have a handsome robe betokens bliss, 212, 6. Hiwīc figuratus, Hpt. Gl. 432.

hiw-līc matronalis, Cot. 129, Lye.

hiw-ræden, *e*; *f.* A family, household, house, a religious house:—Hýw-ræden domus, Ælfic. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 66; Wrt. Voc. 57, 45. Godes wīngearð is Israhēla hīw-ræden God's vineyard is the house of Israel, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 31; Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6. Gang in tō dam arce and eall dīn hīw-ræden ingredere tu et omnis domus tua in arcem, Gen. 7, 1: 50, 8. For bēnum abbodes and ðære heorædene æt Berleā for the prayers of the abbot and of the brethren at Berkeley, Chart. Th. 129, 30: 168, 24. Sib sī disse hīw-ræddenne pax huic domui, Lk. Skt. 9, 5: 19, 9; Gen. 28, 2: Ex. 2, 1. Hīw-rædene underfēhþ familiam suscepit, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 2.

hiw-scipe, *hīg*, *es*; *m.* A family, household, house:—Hīwscype domus, Ps. Lamb. 113, 17. Wæs sum hīwscipes fæder and hīna ealdor erat paterfamilias, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 9. Ðā onfēng heo ānes hīwscipes stōwe acceptit locum unius familie, 4, 23; S. 593, 18. Ealle hīwscipas peōda unīversæ familie gentium, Ps. Lamb. 21, 28. [O. E. Hom. of elchan hīwscipe, i. 87, 8. v. E. 12, 3.] DER. sin-hīwscipe.

hiwung, *hiwing*, *e*; *f.* Forming, shaping, form, figure, pretence, feigning, hypocrisy, dissimulation:—Hē ne biþ ðonne gelæfa ac biþ hīwung it is not then belief but hypocrisy, Homl. Th. i. 250, 21. Hywung, ii. 220, 32. Gē sind wīðnān āfýlede mid hīwunge and unrihtwīsnysse within ye are filled with hypocrisy and unrighteousness, 404, 21. Ða leasān licceteras ðe mid hīwunge God scēap the false hypocrites that seek God with outward show, i. 120, 2. Hē com mid hīwunge he came with dissimulation, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 32. Mid ðære hīwunga ðe hīo licet dæt hīo sīc gōd mendacium specie bonorum, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 1. Hī on fruman tō Godes hīwunga gesceapene wāron in the beginning they were created in the image of God, Blickl. Homl. 61, 7. Þurh hīwunge per figuras, Num. 12, 8. Ðæt hluttre mōð ðe Gode gelīcāþ forshþ ða hīwunga and healt sōðfestnysse the pure mind that pleases God despises pretences and holds the truth, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 8. Þurh deōfles hīwunga per diaboli figura, L. Ecg. C. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 5. v. hīwian.

hiwung, *e*; *f.* Marriage:—Mid his hīwunge and his gefērena with the marriage of himself and of his companions, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. v. hīwian.

hladan; *p.* hlōd; *pp.* hladen. **I.** to heap, pile up, build, place, lade, load, freight:—Ic mē hrycg hlade dæt ic habban sceal I load my back with what I am to have, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 21; Rā. 4, 65. Wyrd wōp weccēþ weān hladeþ fate awakens grief, heaps up misery, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Wē gelīces sceolon leānum hlēotan swā we weorcum hlōdum we shall obtain rewards according as we built with our deeds [cf. 1 Cor. 3, 12-14], Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 12; Cri. 784. Hlōdan they loaded, 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rā. 23, 10. Ongan ðā ād hladan began then to build the pile, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 25; Gen. 2901. Hý ne mōston on bēl hladan leōfne mannan they might not place the beloved man on the pile, Beo. Th. 4259; B. 2126. Him on bearm hladan bunan and discas to heap up in his bosom cups and dishes, 5543; B. 2775. Naca hladen herewæðum the bark laden with war weeds, 3798; B. 1897. Wæs wunden gold on wēn hladen twisted gold was laden on the wain, 6260; B. 3134. Herfest wæstmum hladen autumn laden with fruits, Menol. Fox 281; Men. 142.

II. to lade, draw [water]; haurire:—Ic hlade haurio, Ælfic. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 40. Swā hwæt swā ðū hlæst of ðam flōde quidquid hausieris de fluvio, Ex. 4, 9. Hē hlōð wæter mid ūs hausit aquam nobiscum, 2, 19. Ðā mid āne helme hlōð hit, Nar. 8, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 21. Ða þenas ðe dæt wæter hlōdon ministri qui hauriant aquam, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. Hlādāþ haurite. 8. Hlade ðōrne mid ðære ylcan hand ðæs wæteres mūþ fulne let him then take up with the same hand a mouthful of the water, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15: 74, 16. Wæter tō hladanne ða hauriendam aquam, Ex. 2, 16. Ne ðū næfst nān þing mid tō hladenne neque in quo haurias habes, Jn. Skt. MS. A. 4, 11. Gemētte ænne ealdne munuc wæter hladeðne found an old monk drawing water, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 7. [Orm. lodenn, *p. pl*; lādenn, *pp.* to draw (water): Aynb. hlade: Prompt. Parv. ladyū i. onero, sarcino; ii. vatilo: Goh. hlapan to load: O. Sax. hladan (like A. Sax.): O. Frs. hlada to lade: 5

Icel. hlada to lade, pile up, build: O. H. Ger. hladan onerare, ponere: Ger. laden.] DER. ā-, ge-, tō-hladan.

hladung, *e*; *f.* A drawing, haustus, Som.

hlæd, *es*; *n.* A heap, pile, mound:—Berap hīere hlæd tō comþortabis aggerem, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 5: 163, 10, 11. [Icel. hlād; *n.* hlādi; *m.* a pile, stack.] v. hladan.

hlædder, *v.* hlæder.

hlæd-disc, *es*; *m.* A dish on which many things are heaped up [?]; satura [MS. satira], Ælfic. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 69; Wrt. Voc. 26, 66. v. hlæd.

hlædel, *es*; *m.* An instrument for drawing water, a ladle; antlia, Hpt. Gl. 418. [Chauc. Piers P. ladel.] v. hladan.

hlæden a vessel for drawing water, a bucket; hauritorium, Ælfic. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 54; Wrt. Voc. 24, 50.

hlæder, **hlædder**, *e*; *f.* hlæddre, an [?]; *f.* A ladder, flight of steps; scala:—Ðā geseah hē on swefine standan āne hlædre and godes englas up stīgende and nyðer stīgende on ðære hlædre uiditque in somnis scalam stantem, angelos quoque dei ascendentes et descendentes per eam, Gen. 28, 12, 13; Past. pref.; Swt. 23, 17; Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 11; Rā. 56, 6. On laddran sittan, Lchdm. iii. 210, 23. Tō heofum up hlædre rærdon they raised ladders up to the heavens, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hie æfter hlæddrum āstigon they mounted by steps, Blickl. Homl. 209, 7. [Aynb. lhedre: Piers P. laddre: O. Frs. hladder, hleder: O. H. Ger. hleitar, leitar: Ger. leiter.]

hlæder-wyrt, **hlædder**, *e*; *f.* Ladder-wort, ladder to heaven, Jacob's ladder; polemonium cæruleum or polygonatum multiflorum [v. E. D. S. No. 26, 'ladder to heaven'], Lchdm. iii. 8, 25.

hlæd-hweōl, -weogl, -wiogl, *es*; *n.* A wheel used in drawing water; antlia, Cot. 9, 101, Lye.

hlæd-trendel, *es*; *m.* A wheel used in drawing water; rota hauritoria, Hpt. Gl. 418.

hlæfdige, **hlæfdie**, *an*; *f.* A lady, mistress of a house; after Bertric's time it is the title given to the wife of the West-Saxon king. v. William of Malm. bk. ii. c. 2.—Hlæfdige, domina, Wrt. Voc. 72, 79. Hīrēdes hlæfdige materfamilias, 73, 21. Gif hwylc wif hire wīfman swīngþ and heo þurh ða swīngle wyrp deað and heo unscyldig biþ fæste seō hlæfdige wī gear si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberauerit ex illa verberatione moriatur, et innocens sit, domina vii annos jejundet, L. Pen. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 2. Cristes þegnas cweþaþ dæt ðū sīe hlæfdige wuldorweordes Christ's servants say that thou [the Virgin Mary] art the queen of the glorious host, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 15; Cri. 284. Hlæfdige mīn O lady mine! Elen. Kmbl. 1309; El. 656. Ðā com seō hlæfdige hider tō lande then came the lady [Ethelred's wife] to this country, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 30: 1013; Erl. 149, 29. Æþelfæd Myrcena hlæfdige, 918; Erl. 103, 1 [cf. Henry of Hunt. 'Hæc igitur domina tantæ potentæ fertur fuisse, ut a quibusdam, non solum domina vel regina sed etiam rex vocaretur']. On þys ilcan gēare forþfærde seō ealde hlæfdige Eādwerdes cīng's mōder in this same year departed the old lady, the mother of king Edward, 1051; Erl. 176, 19. Cnut cyngc and Ælfgifu seō hlæfdige, Chart. Th. 328, 20. Swā eāgan gāþ earmre þeowenan ðonne heo on hire hlæfdigeān banda lōcāþ sicut oculi ancillæ, in manibus dominæ suæ, Ps. Th. 122, 3; Cd. 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Agar forseah hire hlæfdīan Agar desepxit dominam suam, Gen. 16, 4. Ðā forlēt se cyng ða hlæfdīan seō wæs gehālgod him tō cwēne [of Edward putting away his wife, Godwin's daughter], Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 20. Him tō wīfum dydon ða ðe ær wāron heora hlæfdīan those who before had been their mistresses, they made their wives, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 80, 6. [Laym. lafdi, laefdi: Orm. lafdi; Aynb. lhevdi: Chauc. Piers P. lady, ladi.] v. hlāford.

hlænan; *p.* de To cause to lean, to incline:—Siddan hý tōgædere gāras hlændon after they had inclined their spears together, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 18; Jul. 63. DER. ā-, bi-hlænan.

hlæne; *adj.* Lean, meagre; macer:—Hlæne macer, Ælfic. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 102; Wrt. Voc. 51, 15. Oðan fūle and swīde hlæne boves fæde confectaque macie, Gen. 41, 3. Nū wē sind hlæne anima nostra arida est, Num. 11, 6; Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25. [Laym. Piers P. Chauc. lene.]

hlænian; *p.* ode To make lean or to become lean:—Ðæt hē his lichoman hlænige ut caro maceretur, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 17. Ðonne dæt flæsc hlænāþ dum carnem macerant, 43, 6; Swt. 313, 20. [Prompt. Parv. lenyñ or make lene macero.]

hlænnes, -ness, *e*; *f.* Leanness:—Hlænnes macies vel tabitudo, Ælfic. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 104; Wrt. Voc. 51, 17. Mōdes hlænyns leanness of the mind, Homl. Th. i. 522, 31.

hlænslan; *p.* ode To make lean; macerare, castigare, Hpt. Gl. 433. [Cf. O. E. Hom. 'Carnis maceratio fiesis lensing. Mon lenseþ his fleis hwenne he him sefed lutel to etene,' i. 147.]

hlæst, *es*; *n.* Burden, freight, lading:—Eōw is holmes hlæst and hecfofnugas and wildu deor on gewcald gesæld into your power is given the ocean's freight [fishes] and the fowls of the air and wild beasts, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Hwā ðam hlæste onfēng who received that freight, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52; Cd. 71; Th. 85, 29; Gen. 1422.

Hlæst beran to bear a burden, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 23; Rū. 2, 15. Ic āstige mīn scyp mid hlæstum mīnum *ego ascendo navem cum mercibus meis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. [Chauc. last: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke *legio*: *O. Frs.* hlest: *Ice.* hlæss a cart-load: *Ger.* last onus.] v. hladan, brim-hlæst.

hlæstan. v. ge-hlæstan.

hlæw, hlāw, hlāu, hlēw, es; m. I. a low or law [occurring in names of places], a rising ground, an artificial as well as a natural mound, a funeral mound; tumulus:—Wæs ðær on ðam eālande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcān men for feōs wālunga gedulfor and brēcōn there was on the island a great mound made upon the earth, which came from the desire of treasure men had dug into and broken up, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 5, 7; Beo. Th. 2444; B. 1120. Dā hȳ ofer ðone hlāw ridan *when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 14. Hātaþ hlæw gewyrecean se sceal to gemyndum mīnum leōdum heah hlifian on Hrones nasse, ðæt hit sēliðend syððan hātan Biōwulfes biorh *bid them make a mound; it shall as a memorial to my people tower high on Hronesness, so that hereafter may seafarers call it Beowulf's mount*, Beo. Th. 5597; B. 2802; 6295; B. 3158; 6319; B. 3170. Geworpen on widne hlæw *projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. On hwelcum hlæwa hrusan þeccen bān Welandes in what tomb do Weland's bones cover the ground? Bt. Met. Fox 10, 85; Met. 10, 43. Georgas ðær ne muntas stæpe ne stondeþ, ne stāncifu heah hlifiaþ ne dene ne ðalu ne dūnscafu hlæwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit, nec caua vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; P. 25. The world is found in local names, e.g. Cwichelmes hlæw, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 21 [for other examples see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxi], and exists still in the forms -low, as Ludlow, Hounslow; and -law, frequently applied to hills in Scotland. [Cf. *Ice.* haugr a mound, funeral mound; how in local names.]

II. the interior of a mound, a cave:—Draca sceal on hlæwe a serpent shall dwell in a cave, Menol. Fox 512; Gn. C. 26; Beo. Th. 5539; B. 2773. Eorþsele hlæw under hrusan an earth-hall, a cave under ground, 4813; B. 2411. [Orm. ille an lawe & ille an hill: *Havel.* lowe: *Goth.* hlaiw a grave, tomb; hlaiwasna grave, sepulchre: *O. Sax.* hlēwe (*dat.*) grave: *O. H. Ger.* hlaco mausoleum; laeo acervus; hlēo agger; lēua aggeres.]

HLĀF, es; m. Bread, food, a loaf:—Gehafen hlāf fermentāciū panis: ceorlic hlāf cibarius: geseōrid hlāf acrizimus panis: hwæten hlāf siligeneus vel triticeus: heorþbacen hlāf subinericius vel focarius: ofenbacen hlāf clibanus: gehyrst hlāf frixius panis, Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 59–69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15–23. Litel hlāf pastillus: ofenbacen hlāf fermentum, 31; Som. 61, 84, 94; Wrt. Voc. 27, 14, 24. Him hylþ eac ofenbacen hlāf, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 17. Smæl hlāf artoaganus, Cot. 21, 1ye. Tū hund grætes hlāfes and þridde smales two hundred loaves? [of coarse bread, and a third of fine, Chart. Th. 158, 25. Hwites hlāfes cruman crumbs of white bread, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 21. Ne sȳ neāta cwyld ne ādl ne hlāfes hungor let there not be murrain among cattle, or disease, or lack of food, Shrn. 104, 27. Sing ðis on ānum berenan hlāfe and syle ðan horse etan sing this over a barley loaf and give it the horse to eat, Lchdm. iii. 68, 31; Blickl. Homl. 179, 31; Jn. Skt. 6, 9. Man sceolde ðon ðædbōte on hlāfe and on wætere pœnitentia sit agenda in pane et aqua, L. Eg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 4. Ūne dæghwamlican hlāf syle ðis tōdæg give us to-day our daily bread, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Mid Grēcum diāconas ne mōton breacan gehālgode hlāf apud Græcos diaconis non licet frangere panem sancum, L. Eg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 9; L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 22; L. Edg. C. 43; Th. ii. 254, 1. For hwon ne ræcst ðū ūs ðone hwitan hlāf ðone ðū sealdst Saban quare non nobis porrigit panem nitidum quem Saba dadas, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Cyse and drygne hlāf cheese and dry bread, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 278, 21. Hlāf wexenne a wax plaster, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1, 2. Gesufelne hlāf, L. Ath. V. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36. ðeorfe hlāfas unleavened loaves, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. cxx. huætenra hlāfa and xxx. clēnra one hundred and twenty wheaten loaves and thirty made without bran, 460, 16. cxx gesufira hlāfa, 32; 469, 3. On xii mōnþum ðū scealt sillan ðīnum þeowan men vii hund hlāfa and xx hlāfa būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum in twelve months thou shalt give thy slave-man seven hundred and twenty loaves, besides meals at morn and noon, Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18. Cwep ðæt ða stānas tō hlāfum geweorþan tell the stones to become loaves, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. [Orm. laf: *Laym.* laves, pl: *Ayenb.* lhave: *Goth.* hlaibs: *Ice.* hleifr: *O. H. Ger.* hlaiba, leib panis, tortella: *Ger.* laib.] DER. heofon-, ofrung-hlāf.]

hlāf-æta, an; m. A loaf-eater, domestic, servant:—Ceorles hlāfæta a 'ceorl's' servant, L. Ethb. 25; Th. i. 8, 10. [Cf. hlāford, and v. (?) under hlāf the passage from Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18.]

hlāf-gang, es; m. The procession with the host, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 34.

hlāf-gebrece, es; n. A fragment of bread:—Swā hlāfgebrece sicut frustum panis, Ps. Th. 147, 6.

hlāf-gebroc, es; n. A fragment of bread:—Þara hlāfgebroca wæs tō hlāfe twelf binna fulle of the fragments there remained twelve baskets full, Shrn. 48, 31.

hlāf-hwæte, es; m. Wheat for making bread, Chart. Th. 144, 34.

hlāf-leást, e; f. Lack of bread:—For ðære hlāfleáste ða eorþan æton for lack of bread they ate the earth, St. And. 34, 20.

hlāf-mæsse, -messe, an; f. Lammas, a name for the first of August:—Ðæt wæs on ðære tīde calendas Agustus and on ðæm dæge ðe wē hātaþ hlāfmæsse it was on the first of August, on the day that we call Lammas, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 17. On ðære nihte ðe gē hātaþ Hlāfmæsse on the day that you call Lammas, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 11. Bringeþ Agustus Hlāfmæssan dæg August brings Lammas-day, Menol. Fox 277; Men. 140. Retwix hlāfmæssan and middum sumera between Lammas and midsummer, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 5. Tóforan Hlāfmæssan, 1101; Erl. 237, 24. Æfter hlāfmæssan, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. Tó Lāmmæssan, 1085; Erl. 219, 3. [Piers P. lammasse: *Prompt. Parv.* lammasse festum agnorum vel Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri.] v. next word, and hlāf-sēnung.

hlāfmæsse-dæg, es; m. Lammas-day, the first of August:—Of ðam gehālgedan hlāfe ðe man hālige on hlāfmæssedæg from the hallowed bread which is hallowed on Lammas-day, Lchdm. iii. 290, 27. Ær hlāfmæsse [dæge?], L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 9. Æfter hlāfmæssedæge, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 33.

hlāford, es; m. A lord; dominus, herus:—Hlāford heros, Ælf. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 46; Wrt. Voc. 50, 28. Scipes hlāford nauclerus, 83; Som. 73, 66; Wrt. Voc. 48, 4. Hie cūaðon ðæt him nāwīg mæg leofra nære ðonne hiera hlāford they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Cwædon ðæt him nān leofre hlāford nære ðonne heora gecynde hlāford, 1014; Erl. 150, 6. Hē wæs ægðer mīn mæg and mīn hlāford he was both my kinsman and my lord, Byrht. Th. 138, 23; By. 224. Ðæs þegenes lof is ðæs hlāfordes wurþmynt. Sȳ lof ðam hlāforde ðe leofaþ on ecnyss the servant's praise is the Lord's honour. Praise be to the Lord that liveth for ever, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan feoh pigan one shall sit with the harp at the feet of his lord, receive money, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 5; Vy. 80. Hine gecēs tō hlāforde Scotta cyning, the king of Scots chose him as his lord, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14. Tō hlāforde geceōsan to elect king, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 39. Ōthere sæde his hlāforde Ælfrēde cyninge *Ohthere said to his lord, king Alfred*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Ic geann mīnum hlāforde syxti mancusa gordes I give to my lord sixty mancuses of gold, Chart. Th. 516, 32. Ūrum hlāforde holde loyal to our lord, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8. Ic mē be heale mīnum hlāforde be swā leofan men ligan þence beside my lord, by one so loved, I mean to lie, Byrht. Th. 141, 7; By. 318. Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251; Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412. Heora hlāford gewreca to avenge their lord, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30. Hē bebaed ðone hlāford lufian swā hinc selfne he commanded to love the lord as himself, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 13. Åhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tīne holdne hlāford I had for many years a good service, a gracious lord, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deor. 39. Ålegdon ðā tōmīdes mærne þeoden hlāford leofne they laid down in their midst the great prince, their beloved lord, Beo. Th. 6276; B. 3142. Ða menn ða ðær hlāfordas wæron the men that were lords there, Chart. Th. 459, 16. Hlāforda win honorarium vinum, Ælf. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 1; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. Heo [Hagar] gewāt hire hlāfordum [Abram and Sara], Cd. 104; Th. 138, 21; Gen. 295. [Laym. laved: *Orm.* laferd: *A. R.* laved: *Proclam. H. III.* lhoaved: *Ayenb.* lthord: *Piers P.* Chauc. lord.] DER. cyne-, eald-, hūs-, world-hlāford.

hlāford-dōm, es; m. Dominion, lordship:—For Godes ege under ðæm geoke his hlāforddōmes þurhwunigen and hine for Godes ege weorþigen, swā mon hlāford sceal ðīwino timore constricti ferre sub eis jugum reverentiae non recusant, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 8. Se ðe on lāreōwes onlīcnesse ða þenenga ðæs ealdordōmes gecierþ tō hlāforddōme qui ex simulatione disciplina ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 24. [Orm. laferd-dōm.]

hlāford-gift principatus, Hpt. Gl. 412. [Cf. (?) Hlafordes gifu, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16, and see the Glossary.]

hlāford-hyldo; f. -hyld, -held [Glossary] m; or -hyldu, e; f. Fidelity to a lord, loyalty:—Ac hī gecȳðdon raðe ðæs hwylce hlāford-hyldo hī pohton tō gecȳðanne on heora ealdhlāfordes bearnum but soon after they shewed what kind of loyalty they intended to shew to the children of their late lord, Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 23. Eall ðæt wē æfre for riht-hlāfordhelde dōþ all that we ever do from true loyalty, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 10.

hlāford-leās; adj. Lordless, not having a lord:—Ætwitan mē ðæt ic hlāfordleās hām siðie to taunt me that I return home without my lord, Byrht. Th. 139, 8; By. 251; Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 35; Rū. 21, 22; Beo. Th. 5863; B. 2935; Andr. Kmbl. 810; An. 405. Be hlāfordleās-um mannun concerning men who have no lord, L. Ath. 1, 2; Th. i. 200, 4.

hlāford-scipe, es; m. Lordship, rule; dominatio:—Hlāfordscipe ðīn dominatio tua, Ps. Spl. 144, 13. Hwī wæs Adame ān treow forboden ðā ðā hē wæs ealles oðres hlāford? Tō ðan ðæt hē hine ne onhōfe on swā micclum hlāfordscipe why was one tree forbidden to Adam, when he was lord of every other? To the end that he might not exalt himself with so great lordship, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 28. Ðū winsþ wið ðam hlāfordscipe ðe ðū self geure you strive against the rule you have yourself chosen, Bt. 7,

z; Fox 18, 30. *Donne wē āgyltaþ wið ða hlāfordas, ðonne āgylte wē wið ðone God ðe hlāfordscipe gescōp cum prāpositis delinquimus, ejus ordinationi, qui eos nobis prætulit, obuiamus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 3; 29; Swt. 201, 22. *Dominationes sind hlāfordscypas geewedene*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 32.

hlāford-searu; *f. n.* *Plotting against the life of a king or lord*:—*Būton æt hlāfordsearwe ðam hie nāne mildheortnesse ne dorston geowædan except in cases of treason against a lord; to that they dared not assign any mercy*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 9. *Be hlāfordsearwe. Gif hwā ymb cynynges feorh sierwe, siē hē his feores scyldig and calles ðæs ðe hē āge of plotting against a lord. If any one plot against the king's life, let him forfeit his life and all that he owns*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14; 1; Th. 60, 4; L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 1; L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 23; L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 1. [Cf. L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 314, 5; vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 16; L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1.]

hlāford-sōon, *e*; *f.* *The 'seeking' a lord for the purpose of being in his service, and under his protection* [cf. hlāford sēcan, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 3; L. Ath. iv; Th. i. 220, 24]:—*Ne dominus libero homini hlāfordsoknam interdicit si eum recte custodierit*, L. Ath. ii. 4; Th. i. 216, 25; iii. 5; Th. i. 218, 25.

hlāford-swica, *an*; *m.* *A betrayer of his lord, a traitor to his lord*:—*Se man ðe ðis gefæst ne pearf hē him nā ondrædan hellewitian būtan hē beoð hlāfordswica the man that keeps this fast need not fear the pains of hell, unless he be a traitor to his lord*, Lchdm. iii. 228, 24. *Hēr sind on earde on mistlice wisan hlāfordswican manige here in the land are in divers manners many traitors*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88; 110, 176. [Laym. lauerd-, louerd-swike traitor.]

hlāford-swice, *es*; *m.* *Treachery to a lord, treason*:—*Ealra mæst hlāfordswice se biþ on worulde ðæt man his hlāfordes sǣwle beswice and full mycel hlāfordswice eac biþ ðæt man his hlāford of life fortæde oððe of lande lifigendne drife the greatest treachery in the world against one's lord is to betray his soul, and very great treachery also is to deprive him of life, or to drive him from the country alive*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88. *v.* hlāford-searu.

hlāf-sēnung, *e*; *f.* *Blessing of bread, which took place on August first or Lammast-day*:—*On ðam ylcān dæge* [Aug. 1] *æt hlāf-sēnunga*, Shr. 112, 8. *v.* hlāf-mæsse.

hlagol; *adj.* *Apt to laugh, Lye.*

hlām-mæsse, *v.* hlāf-mæsse.

hlanc; *adj.* *Lank, lean, gaunt*:—*Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde at that rejoiced the gaunt wolf in the wood*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 205. *Swā ðū on hrīme setest hlanca cylle sicut uter in pruinā*, Ps. Th. 118, 83.

hland, *hlond*, *es*; *n.* *Urine*, Lchdm. i. 362, 18; ii. 40, 20; 156, 14. [Icel. *hland*.]

hlāw, *v.* hlāw.

hleahor, *hlehter*, *es*; *m.* *Laughter*:—*Hleahter risus*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 35. *Ða gesidas wōp and hleahor the comrades weeping and laughter*, Salm. Kmbl. 995; Sal. 347; Beo. Th. 1226; B. 611. *Hie habbaþ suā micle mēde oðerra monna gōdra weorca suā wē habbaþ ðæs hleahtres ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes sic eis uirtutum sanctitates, sicut stultis spectatoribus ludicrarum artium uanitas placet*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 6. *Ðū ūs gesettest tō hleahtre and tō forsewennesse eallum ðæm ðe ūs ymbstītaþ possuiti nos derisui et contemptu his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. *Hē wæs heāfde becorfen for scōndfulles gebeōrcscypes hleahtre he* [John the Baptist] *had his head cut off for the amusement of a shameful feast*, Shr. 123, 8. *Be hleahtre ðe of milte cymþ of laughter that cometh from the spleen*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 142, 21. *Hē ne sceal sprecan yðelu word ða ðe unnytte hleahor up āhebben ne hē eac sceal lufgean micelne and ungemetlicne cancettende hleahor*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 35. *Se herewisa hleahor ālēgde the host's leader hath put away laughter* [is dead], Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020. *Hleahor ālēgdon ðā hī swīdra oferstāg weard they put away laughter when a stronger guard had overcome them*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200. *God mē worhte hlehter risum fecit mihi deus*, Gen. 21, 6. *Hwær beoþ ða ungemetlican hleahtras where are the immoderate laughings*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18; 195, 15. [Laym. lehtre: A. R. lehtres, *pl.*: Icel. *hlātr*: O. H. Ger. *hleahter risus*.]

hleahor-bēre; *adj.* *Given to laughter, Lye.*

hleahor-full; *adj.* *Scornful, derisive*:—*Gefene ælc ðara tælendra and hleahterfulra let every one that blames and derides reflect*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 14.

hleahor-lic; *adj.* *Ridiculous*:—*Gif hē hēr hwylc hleahterlic word onfinde if he here find any ridiculous word*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 12.

hleahor-smip, *es*; *m.* *One who causes laughter, mirth, joy*:—*Wōp was wide worulddreāma lyt wæron hleahorsmipum handa belocene wide-spread was the wailing and little of this world's joys, the hands of those who wrought laughter were closed*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 10; Exod. 43.

hleāpan; *p.* *hleōp*, *pl.* *hleōpon* and *hlupon* [cf. Icel. *hlupa*]; *pp.* *hleāpan* *To LEAP, jump, dance, run*:— *Ic hleāpe salio*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 45. *Donne hleāpp se healta swā swā heort the lame shall leap*

as a hart, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 18. *Se ðe hleāpeþ he who dances*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 11; Vy. 83. *Hē hleōp on ðæs cynynges stēdan ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9; 3; 9; S. 534, 3. *Roger hiet ān of heom se hleōp into ðam castele æt Norþwic Roger was the name of one of them, he threw himself into the castle at Norwich*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 34. *Hēr Eādwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislice fērdon on wuda and feldon in this year earl Edwin and earl Morcere fled away and went different ways through wood and open country*, 1072; Erl. 210, 26. *Ðæt hie ne hliēpan unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeāwa per multa, quæ non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 214, 7. *Lege on ða wunde gyf heō tōsomne hleāpan wolde lay on the wound if it be ready to close up* [cf. Icel. *sárid var hlaupit i sundr*], Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. i. 198, 2. *Hwilum hleāpan lēton on gefit faran fæalwe mearas at times they made their fallow steeds run, contend on the course*, Beo. Th. 1733; B. 864. *Hē ā wæs gangende and hleāpende ambulans et exiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 23. *Heo him beforan hleāpende wæs the hind kept running before them*, Lchdm. iii. 426, 32. *Herodes swōr ðæt hē wolde ðære hleāpendan ðehter forgyfan swā hwæt swā heō bæde Herod swore that he would give the dancing daughter whatever she asked*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 34. [Laym. lepen; *p.* *pl.* leopen, lūpen: O. H. Ger. *hlaufan* *currere*: Ger. *laufen*.] *DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, ofer-hleāpan.*

hleāpere, *es*; *m.* *A leaper, dancer, runner, courier*:—*Hleāpere saltator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 70. *Tuegen hleāperas Ælfrīd cūnyng sende mid gewritum king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 23. [Prompt. *Parv.* lepare or rennare cursor: Scot. land-louper: Icel. *hlaupari a courser, charger*: O. H. Ger. *loufari circumcellio, cursor*: Ger. *laufer*.]

hleāpestre, *an*; *f.* *A dancer*; *saltatrix*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 71.

hleāpe-wince, *an*; *f.* *The lap-winc*:—*Hleāpewince cucurata*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 22; cucu, 280, 27. [Ayenb. *hlap-wynche*: Gower. *lappewinke*: Prompt. *Parv.* lappe-wynge, lap-wynke *upipa*: Wick. *lap-, leep-winke*.]

hleāpettan; *p.* *te To leap up*:—*Hē ongunne hleāpettan exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 22.

hleāpung, *e*; *f.* *Leaping, dancing*:—*Herodias swā mæres mannes deāþ tō gife hire ðehter hleāpunge underfēng Herodias received as a gift for her daughter's dancing the death of so illustrious a man*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 3; 480, 35.

hleec; *adj.* *Having cracks or rents*:—*Hlec, rimosus, scissurosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529. *Swīde lytlum sicerap ðæt wæter and swīde ðegellice on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeah hit wilnaþ ðæs ilcan ðe siō hlūde yþ ðeþ on ðære hreōn sē būton hit mon ær ūtaweorpe hoc agit sentina latenter excrecens, quod patenter procella saviens*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 15.

hleecan; *p.* *hlæc* [?]. *To join, unite, cohere*:—*Swā æc his folgeras swā hie unwidweardran and gemōðran beoþ swā hie swīdur hleap tōsomne and eac fæstor tōsomne beoþ gefēgde tō gōdra manna hienpe sequaces quippe illius, quo nulla inter se discordia adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 20.

hlēda, *hlēde*; *m.* *A seat*:—*Ðes hlēda, hlēde sedile*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 26.

hlegende [= hlegiende, cf. (?) hlehhān or hlēgiende, cf. (?) hlōwan] *sonans*, Cot. 24, Lye.

hlehhān, *hlēhan*, *hlīhhan*, *hlīchan*, *hlīhan*, *hlīhgan*; *p.* *hlōh*; *pl.* *hlōgan* *TO LAUGH* [with gladness or contempt], *to deride*:— *Ic hliche rideo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 53; 47; Som. 47, 15. *Hē gedēþ ðæt wē hlihaþ on morgen ad matutinum lætitia*, Ps. Th. 29, 5. *Eādgo ða ðe nū gie woepēþ forðon gie hlæheþ beati qui nunc fletis quia ridebitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. *Wæ iuh ða ðe hlēhas forðon gie woepaþ wæ wobis qui ridetis nunc quæ lugebitis*, 25. *Hlihaþ*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 14. *Hlihaþ*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. *Hlihaþ*, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 19. *Donne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes when we laugh at the useless art of gleemen*, 34, 1; Swt. 231, 7. *Ne hlōh ic nā . . . ac ðū hlōge non risi . . . sed risisti*, Gen. 18, 15. *Ðū hlōge and ic weoþ thou didst laugh and I wept*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 398, 15. *Se eorl wæs ðe blīdra hlōh ðā*, Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147; Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 23; Cd. 33; Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. *Hlōgun t tēldon hine deridebant eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 53. *Ða apostoli hlōgon ðara deofla lēasunga and se ealdorman cwæþ mē stent ege ðysse andsware and gē hlihaþ the apostles laughed at the devil's lying words, and the general said 'Fear comes upon me at this answer, and you laugh'*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. *Ealle gesēode mē hlōgon on bysmor omnes videntes me deriserunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8; Exon. 120 a; Th. 160, 22; Hö. 21. *Ðeah ðe mon hwylces hlihe and ðū ðe unscyldigne wite ne rēht ðū hwæt hý rædon hý teoþ ðe ðæs ðe hý sylfe habbaþ though you are derided [or blamed?] for anything, and know yourself to be innocent, you shall not care what they say; they accuse you of what they have themselves*, Prov. Kmbl. 12. *Hē sæde ðæt hē gesāwe crist selfe and ðæt hē him hlōge tō he said that he saw Christ himself, and that he smiled upon him*, Shr. 70, 9. *Hlehhān ne forftun they had no*

need to laugh, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Ædelst. 47. Ne þorfton hlúde & feorhwunde hleát he got a mortal wound, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385. Hl dóm hlutan eadigne upwæg they obtained glory, a blessed ascension, Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192. Ða Godes þeowas on Israhela þeode nane landære hleohtan ne mōston to the servants of God among the people of Israel might not be allotted any landed possessions, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 5. Hē sceolde þurh deápes cyme dōmes hleohtan he was to gain glory through the coming of death, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 18; Gū. 945: 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014: 74 b; Th. 280, 1; Jul. 622: Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 6. Leánum hleohtan to obtain rewards, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 10; Cri. 783. [O. Sax. hliotan: Icel. hljóta to get: O. H. Ger. hlioazan sortiri.] DER. ge-hleohtan.

hle-ter. v. hleahotor.
hlem, mes; m. A sound, noise, crash:—Nān monn ne gehiorde ne æxe hlem ne biétes suég absque mallei sonitu, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 17. [Cf. Icel. hlám; n. a dull, heavy sound; hlamman crash, din.] DER. hilde-, inwit-, uht-, wæl-hlem.

hleman; p. de To cause to sound, to clash:—Hē ymbe ða herehūpe hlemmēp tōgædre grimme gōman about the prey he clashes his fierce jaws together, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 30; Wal. 61. [O. Sax. hlamon: Icel. hlamma: O. H. Ger. hlamon crepare.] v. hlimman.

hleoca or hleace, an; m. or f. A link, a chain of links, a coat of mail formed with links or rings [cf. hringlocen serce and other compounds of hring]:—Moyses bebedæ frecan arisan habban heora hleocan beran beorht searo Moses bade the warriors arise, take their coats of mail, bear their bright arms, Cd. 153; Th. 191, 21; Exod. 218. Cf. L. M. 3, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4; gif men sió heáfodpanne beó gehlecned if a man's skull seem to be iron-bound. [Icel. hlekkir; m. a link, a chain of links: Dan. lænke.] v. wæl-hleaca.

hleor-tear, es; m. Hyssop:—Hlenorteáre hyssopo, Ps. Lam. 508.

hleō. v. hleōw.

hleōnoc, hleōnoce, an; f. Brook-lime, Lchdm. Gloss. ii. iii.

hleōn. v. hleōwan.

hleonaþ, hleonian, hleonung. v. hlinap, hlinian, hlinung.

hleor, es; n. A cheek, face:—Hleor malæ, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 79; Wrt. Voc. 43, 12. Hleor maxilla, Wrt. Voc. 70, 38; facies, 282, 37; Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 18; Gn. Ex. 66: 29 a; Th. 88, 5; Cri. 1435. On ðam nōsum oððe on ðam hleore on the nose or on the cheek, Herb. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 86, 2; L. Ethb. 46; Th. i. 14, 11. Dō his hleor xxx sidum to eorþan vultum suum xxx vicibus ad terram inclinet, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 8; Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 13; Gū. 305; Elen. Kmbl. 2195; El. 1099; Cd. 107; Th. 140, 33; Gen. 2337. [Laym. leores, pl.: A. R. leor: Piers P. lere: O. Sax. hlíor, hlíer, hleor, hleor: Icel. hlýr cheek.]

hleór; suffix in adjectives blác-, dreórig-, fæted-, swátig-, teárig-hleor.

hleór-bân, es; n. Cheek-bone, temple:—Fúnwængum f hleórbânum temporibus, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5.

hleór-beran:—Eofor líc scionon [o]fer hleor beran gehroden golde fat [and] fyr heard ferh wearde heold, Beo. Th. 612-6; B. 303-5. Grein and Heyne take hleor beran as a compound, the former explaining 'was auf dem Gesicht getragen wird, Helmvisier?' [oder faciei munimentum?], the latter rendering it cheek. Thorpe reads bæron, Kenble beran, an infinitive after scionon = they seemed [?]. But may not the verb on which beran depends be gewiton, v. 607, vv. 608-11 be parenthetical, and scionon an adverb, the passage then being translated thus, they went bearing above their faces the bear's shape, fairly [scionon] adorned with gold?

hleór-bolster, es; m. A cushion for the cheek, pillow, Beo. Th. 1381; B. 688. [Cf. heáfod-bolster.]

hleór-dropa, an; m. A tear, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 24; Gū. 1315. [Cf. Icel. hlýra skúrir tears.]

hleór-sceamu, e; f. Shame or confusion of face, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

hleór-slege, -slege, es; m. A blow on the cheek or face:—Hleórslegeas hē underféug alapas accepit, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 6.

hleótan; p. hleát, pl. hlutan. I. to cast lots:—Ic hleóte sortior, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Ðā hlutan ða consulas hwelc hiera ærest ðæt gewinn underfenge. Ðā gehleát hit Quintus Flaminius then the consuls cast lots which of them should first undertake that war. Then the lot fell to Quintus Flaminius, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 33. Ðonne seó tīd gewinnes and gefeohtes com ðonne hlutan hī mid tāmum tō ðām ealdormannum and swā hwylc heora swā him se tām ætywde ðonne gecur on hī ðone him tō heretogan Satrapæ, ingruente belli articulo mittunt æqualiter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 24. Lēton tīd wīslan hlutan bell-cræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104. Uton hleohtan sortiamur, Ju. Skt. 19, 24.

II. to obtain by lot, get a share, share in, participate, obtain:—Ðæs ðū gife hleótest hāligne hyht gif . . . for that shalt thou obtain grace and holy hope, if . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 960; An. 480. Hē

feorhwunde hleát he got a mortal wound, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385. Hl dóm hlutan eadigne upwæg they obtained glory, a blessed ascension, Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192. Ða Godes þeowas on Israhela þeode nane landære hleohtan ne mōston to the servants of God among the people of Israel might not be allotted any landed possessions, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 5. Hē sceolde þurh deápes cyme dōmes hleohtan he was to gain glory through the coming of death, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 18; Gū. 945: 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014: 74 b; Th. 280, 1; Jul. 622: Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 6. Leánum hleohtan to obtain rewards, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 10; Cri. 783. [O. Sax. hliotan: Icel. hljóta to get: O. H. Ger. hlioazan sortiri.] DER. ge-hleohtan.

hleōdo, hleōdu. v. hlið.

hleōdor, es; n. I. hearing:—Ontýn eárna hleōdor ðæt gehernes behtful weorde on gefeán blifde forþward to ðē auditui meo dabis gaudium et letitiam, Ps. C. 50, 77; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. [Cf. Icel. hljóð, e.g. gefa hljóð, biðja hljóðs to give, ask for, a hearing: Goth. hliup.]

II. what is heard, sound, noise, voice, speech, song:—Ðā hleōdor cwom býman stefne ofer burhwære when the sound came of the voice of the trumpet over the city-dweller, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178; Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 2; Vid. 105: 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28; Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553. Heofonlice hleōdor gehýred was a heavenly voice was heard, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 22; Gū. 1297: Cd. 162; Th. 204, 6; Exod. 417; Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740. Hleōdor hāligra the voice of saints, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 14; Ph. 656: 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rā. 32, 17. Biþ ðæs hleōdres swég eallung songcræftum swētra the sound of its voice is sweeter than all singing, 57 b; Th. 206, 24; Ph. 131: 52 a; Th. 181, 15; Gū. 1293. Heriaþ hine on hleōdre bēman laudate eum in sono tubæ, Ps. Th. 150, 3; 107, 2; Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 8; Rā. 15, 4. Him brego sægde æt hleōdre hwæt hē freman wolde in speech with him the Lord told him what he meant to do, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 8; Gen. 1290. Ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleōdor I imitate the war bird's [eagle's] voice, 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rā. 25, 5: 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20: 49 b; Th. 171, 19; Gū. 1129: 42 b; Th. 143, 7; Gū. 657. Hleōdra wyn the delightful sound of the voices heard in heaven, 56 a; Th. 198, 18; Ph. 12. Stefnum herigaþ hālgum hleōdrum heofoncnynges þrym with voices and holy songs they praise the glory of heaven's king, Andr. Kmbl. 1445; An. 723; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47; Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 22; Gū. 878: Cd. 81; Th. 102, 1; Gen. 1693. [O. H. Ger. hioda sonitus: cf. also Icel. hljóð sound; hljóðan a sound, tune: Dan. lyd: Swed. ljud.] DER. efen-, ofer-, swég-, word-hleōdor.]

hleōdor-cwīde, -cwīde, es; m. A saying, vocal utterance, words, speech, discourse:—Ic ðæt gehýre þurh ðinne hleōdorcwīde ðæt . . . I learn from thy words that . . . , Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 7; Jul. 461; Beo. Th. 3962; B. 1979. Eces word hālgas hleōdorcwīde, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 1; Ph. 399; Andr. Kmbl. 1786; An. 895. Bodan þurh hleōdor-cwīde hyrdum cyðdon messengers made known to the shepherds by speech, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 21; Cri. 450. Hleōdorcwīde, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 16; Dan. 155: 190; Th. 236, 5; Dan. 316: 109; Th. 143, 20; Gen. 2382. Þurh hleōdorcwīdas, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 18; Az. 32. Hleōdor-cwīdas, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 1; Gen. 2338. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten hālgan hliōdorcwīdum let us glorify the Lord of hosts with holy songs, Hy. 8, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 2. Andreas herede hleōdorcwīdum hāliges lāre Andrew praised with his words the doctrine of the holy one, Andr. Kmbl. 1637; An. 820. Æfter hleōdorcwīdum according to the words, 3240; An. 1623. [Cf. medel-cwīde.]

hleōdor-cyme, es; m. A coming that is attended with sound [of trumpets; cf. hleōdor cwom býman stefne, v. hleōdor], the coming of an army:—Hie iudæa blēd forbræcon billa egum and þurh hleōdor-cyme herige genāmon beorhte frætwæ ðā hie tempel strudon they destroyed the glory of the Jews with the edge of the sword, and by their coming took with their host the bright ornaments, when they spoiled the temple, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 15; Dan. 710. [Cf. þrym-cyme a glorious coming.] Thorpe and Bouterwek translate oraculum, prophetia; Grein takes cyme as a separate word, and as an adjective.]

hleōdor-stede, es; m. A place where words have been spoken, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 1; Gen. 2399. [Cf. medel-stede.]

hleōdrīan; p. ode To sound, make a sound [with the voice], to speak, sing, cry, exclaim, resound:—Drihten hleōdraþ of heofonum and se hýhsta sylp his stefne intonuit de celo Dominus et altissimus dedit vocem suam, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 19; Ps. Spl. 17, 15. Ðonne hleōdrīap hāige gæstas sǣwla sōpfæste song ahebbap when holy spirits shall lift up their voices, just souls raise a song, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 12; Ph. 539. Ðā hleōdrade hlūdan stefne then cried with a loud voice, Andr. Kmbl. 2719; An. 1362: 1073; An. 537. Hleōdrode, 921; An. 461. Geornlice on gebede hleōdrade obnixius orationi incumbet, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Azarias hleōdrade drihten herede and ðā word æcwāp Azarias cried out, praised the Lord, and these words then spake, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 25; Dan. 281; Fins. Th. 2; Fin. 2. Ðæt lond hleōdrade for ðara wýrma hwistlunge siblabat tota regio, Nar. 13, 21. Him þuhte ðæt hit eall betwex heofone and eorþan hleōdrode ðām egeslicum stefnum it seemed to him that all between heaven and earth it resounded with those awful voices,

Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 4. Ic gehýrde ðæt hit hleóðrode *I heard that it* [the cross] uttered a sound, Rood Kmb. 52: Kr. 26. Hit hleóðrode ða swiðe tōward Haraldes *the general voice was very much in favour of Harold*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 28. Hyre stefu oncwæp word hleóðrade *her a voice addressed, a word was heard*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 17; Jul. 283; Andr. Kmb. 2860; An. 1432. Hē wæs ðæra worda wel gemyndig ðe hē hleóðrade tō Abrahamem *memor fui verbū quod locutus est ad Abrahamem*, Ps. Th. 104, 37. Fýnd ðine hleóðrodon inimici tui sonuerunt, Ps. Spl. C. 82, 2. Hī ealle samod mid gedrēmum sange Godes wuldor hleóðrodon *they all together with melodious song sounded the glory of God*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. Swā hleóðrodon so spake, Andr. Kmb. 1383; An. 691. Éarán habbaþ ne hī áwíht māgon holdes gehýran ðeáh ðe him hleóðrige *aures habent et non audient*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Hē sæde ðæt hē openlice hī gehýrde betwyh óðer leóp monig hleóðrian and singan *referre erat solitus, quod aperte eos inter alia resonare audiret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 37. Ongan ða hleóðrian helle deófol hwet is ðis lá manna *then exclaimed the devil of hell: Lo! what man is this*, Elen. Kmb. 1798; El. 901. Mūþ habbaþ and ne māgon wíht hleóðrian os habent, et non loquentur, Ps. Th. 113, 13. Hleóðrian incrépare, redarguere, Cpt. 51: 105, Lye. Mid hleóðrigende dréame consona vocis harmonia, Hpt. Gl. 467. Hleóðryndum sonantibus, Ps. Spl. C. 150, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóða to sound, cry out.]

hleóðrung, e; f. *Speaking, reproving, reproof*:—Nā hæbbende on mūþe his hleóðruna *non habens in ore suo redargutiones*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15. **hleów**, hleó, es; n. *A shelter, protection, covering, refuge*; often applied to persons:—Dægsealdes hleó the sun's [cf. *Icel.* himin-targa = the sun] covering, i. e. the pillar of cloud, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79. God hleó þarfendra deus, *refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Constantinus æðelinga hleó, Elen. Kmb. 108; El. 99. Beorna hleó ēce ælmihtig, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 28; Jul. 272. Dugupa hleó [*Guthlac*], 48 a; Th. 165, 26; Gū. 1034. Wes earmra hleó be a refuge for the poor, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 32; Dan. 587. Eorla hleó [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1586; B. 791: *Hrothgar*, 2074; B. 1035; 3736; B. 1866: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 30: *Deór*. 41. Tō ðam biscepe reordode: Ðū eorla hleó, Elen. Kmb. 2145; El. 1074. Freóðra hleó [*Guthlac*], Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 33; Gū. 985. Sōþne god gæsta hleó, 66 b; Th. 245, 23; Jul. 49. Hælepa hleó [*Byrhtnoth*], Byrht. Th. 133, 62; By. 74. Heriga helm wigena hleó [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmb. 300; El. 150. Wigendra hleó [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: [*Sigemund*], 1803; B. 899: [*Beowulf*], 3949; B. 1972: Andr. Kmb. 1011; An. 506: [*Andrew*], 1792; An. 898. Ðū eart weoroda god wigendra hleó, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wigendra hleó Eadmundes cýning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18; Edm. 12. Ðonne hī tō his hūse hleówes wílnaþ *when they desire shelter at his house*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Under hleó *under shelter*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 61a; Th. 224, 11; Ph. 374: Andr. Kmb. 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmb. 1011; El. 507. Ðe hē of hleó sende *whom he sent from the shelter [of heaven]*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Eallum tō hleó as a refuge for all, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Andr. Kmb. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. Uton gān on ðisne weald innan on ðisses holtes hleó *let us go into this wood, into the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840: Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Hē him beað his recedes hleów *he offered them the shelter of his house*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 18; Gen. 2441. Ðæt hē ðonne stān nime wíð hungres hleó hlāfes ne gýme *that he should take a stone then as a protection against hunger, and care not for the bread*, Elen. Kmb. 1228; El. 616. [O. Sax. hleo in waldes hleo; O. Frs. hli: *Icel.* hli; n. lee (a sea-term). Cf. also *Icel.* hlý warmh; hlýr warm; hlýja to shelter: *Goth.* hlija a tent.] DER. hūs-, turf-leów.

hleówan, hleón, hlýwan; p. de. I. to make warm, cherish, protect, shelter:—Ðære sunnan hæto ðe ðas eorðan hlýwep *the heat of the sun which warms this earth*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21. Wudubearwas eorþwelan hleóp [cf. holtes hleó; or is rēn the subject of the verb?] *the groves protect the earth's wealth*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. Se king ðær sæt hleówwinde hine beo ðan fyre *the king sat there warming himself by the fire*, Shr. 16, 16. [*Icel.* hlýja to cover, shelter, make warm.] II. to become warm:—Gif hit wæter sý hæte man hit óþ hit hleówe tō wylme *if it be water let it be heated until it become so warm as to boil*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. v. hleów, hleówe, gehlýwan.

hleów-bord, es; n. *A board which serves for covering or protection [the binding of a book]*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 14; Rā. 27, 12.

hleów-burh; gen. -burge; f. *A city which affords shelter, protection*, Beo. Th. 1828; B. 912: 3407; B. 1731.

hleów-dryhten, es; m. *A lord who protects, a patron*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 13; Wid. 94.

hleówe; adj. *Warm, sheltered*:—Wefere ðæne mann on swiðe fæstne cleofan and wearne gereste him swiðe wel hleówe ðær and wearne glæda bere man gelōme inu *carry the man into a room very fast shut and warm, let him rest himself there quite warm and snug, and let warm coals be often carried in*, L. M. 2, 59; Lechm. ii. 280, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hlúa að einum to make one warm and snug: hlýr, hlæt, warm, mild: *Wick. lew lukewarm*.] DER. ge-, un-hleówe.

hleów-fæst; adj. *Sheltering, protecting*:—Heáh gēst hleófast exalted and sheltering spirit, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 27; Cri. 358.

hleów-feder, e; f. *A sheltering wing*:—Gefór hleówedrum þeait journeyed covered by [his creator's] sheltering wings, Cd. 131; Th. 165, 31; Gen. 2740.

hleów-hræscenes?;—Miclode ofor mē hleóhræscnesse f forcéncednysse magnificavit super me supplantationem, Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

hleów-leás; adj. *Not having or not affording shelter, protection, comfort, cheerless*:—Ða ðe hleóleásan wíc wunedon *those who had occupied a cheerless dwelling*, Andr. Kmb. 261; An. 131. Ne mótn hī on eorþan eardes brūcan ac hý hleóleáse hāma þoliaþ *they may not enjoy a home on earth but shelterless lose their dwellings*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 21; Gū. 193.

hleów-lora weorþan to become unprotected, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 14; Gen. 1953.

hleów-mæg, es; m. *A near relation, one who is bound to offer shelter or help* [?], Cd. 48; Th. 61, 34; Gen. 1007: 75; Th. 94, 3; Gen. 1556: 78; Th. 96, 16; Gen. 1596: 76; Th. 95, 21; Gen. 1582: Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 18; Seef. 25.

hleów-sceorp, es; n. *A protecting garment*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 15; Rā. 10, 5.

hleów-stede, es; m. *A sheltered, warm place*:—Hleówstede apricus locus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 24.

hleów-stól, es; m. *A place of protection, one's native city*:—Sidedon fæmnan and wuduwan freódmum beslægene from hleówstole damsls and widows bereft of friends journeyed from their sheltering home [of the people of Sodom driven from their city], Cd. 94; Th. 121, 16; Gen. 2011.

hleówp, hleóp, hliwþ, hlýwþ, e; f. *Shelter, protection, warmth*:—Hleówp apricitas, Wrt. Voc. 86, 25. Ðonne him cæþ hē cēþ him hlýwde *when he gets cold he looks out for warmth*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Tō neste bæron heora briddum tō hleówþe bore it to their nest to shelter their young, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 23. Forescāwian bigleofan and hleówþe to provide food and shelter, 462, 18. Hleówþ, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 23. Cold bæþ ongeán ða hliwþe a cold bath to atone for the warmth, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Ða hlýwþe góðra weorca the shelter of good works, L. E. i. 32; Th. ii. 430, 24. Gē hyra hulpon and him hleóp gēfon *ye helped them [the poor] and gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354. [*Laym.* leof protection.]

hleówing, hlýwing, e; f. *Shelter, refuge*:—Hlýwing refugium, R. Conc. 11, Lye.

hlét, hliét, es; m. *A lot; sors*:—Missenlice hlēte varia sorte, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 10. Be hliete sorte, Hpt. Gl. 426. Hē hī hæþ oferstigene mid ðam hliete his anwaldes quos sorte potestatis excesserit, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 16. [*Goth.* hlauts; m. a lot: O. Sax. hlōt; m: O. H. Ger. hlōz; m. n.] v. hlot, hlyt.

hlichan. v. hlehan.

hlid, es; n. *A lid, cover, the opening which is closed by the cover*:—Hlidd opertorium, Ps. Spl. 101, 28. Ðā lēdon ða pegenas ðone Hælend ðæron and mid hlide belucon *the ealra Álfýsend then the thanes laid Jesus therein, and closed up with a cover the Redeemer of us all*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 4. Se engel áwylte ðæt hlid of ðære þryh the angel rolled away the cover from the tomb, i. 222, 8. Hē tōáwylte mycelne stān tō hlide ðære byrgene *advoluit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 60. [*Icel.* hlid gate, gateway: O. H. Ger. hlit operculū.] DER. ge-hlid.

hlidan. v. be-, of-, on-, to-hlidan.

hlid-fæst; adj. *Having a lid*:—Hió becwyþ Eadmære āne hlidfæsþe cuppan she bequeaths to Eadmer a cup with a lid, Chart. Th. 536, 4.

hlid-geat, es; n. *A swing-gate, folding-door*:—On ðonæ stocc ðæ ðæt hlidgeat on hangodæ to the post that the swing-gate hung on, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 176, 13. Of ðam hlidgeate, 236, 25. Hlidgata walwa, Ællic. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 36; Wrt. Voc. 26, 35.

hliþea. v. hlýpa.

hliét. v. hliet.

hlifendre minium, Lye.

hlifian; p. ode *To stand out prominently, tower up, to be raised high*:—Ic hlifige under heofenum *I am high raised under the heavens*, Rood Kmb. 167; Kr. 85. Se beorhta beag eádigra gehwam hlifaf ofer heáfde the bright crown rises o'er the head of each blessed one, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 14; Ph. 604. Beorgas ne muntas stæpe ne stonðap ne stānclifu heáh hlifaf *nec tumulus crescit*, 56 a; Th. 199, 9, 27; Ph. 23, 32. Hlifaþ éarán ofer eágum ears stand up above my eyes, 104 b; Th. 396, 14; Rā. 16, 4. Wudubéam hlifode tō heofontunglum the tree towered up to the stars of heaven, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 22; Dan. 501. Hlifade, Beo. Th. 163, 3801; B. 81, 1898. Hlifodon, Andr. Kmb. 1681; An. 843. Hlifedon, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 9; Exod. 89. Gesāwon salo hlifian *saw the halls towering up*, 109; Th. 145, 10; Gen. 2403: Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 16; Rā. 54, 1. Heáh hlifian, Beo. Th. 5602; B. 2805. Hlifigan, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 12; Gen. 2877: 205; Th. 253, 29; Dan. 103. Hlifigan, 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Mid dy ðe hē wæs

hlifigende ofer sæs brim whilst he was standing high up above the sea, *Blickl. Homl. 143, 5.* DER. ofer-hlifian.

hligan or **hligan**? *To allow one a reputation for anything, to give one glory:—*Ne forlēt ðū ūsic ēce drihten for ðām miltsum ðe ðec men hligap forsake us not, eternal Lord, because of those mercies for which men account thee glorious, *Cd. 190; Th. 235, 25; Dan. 311.* Willap mid ðy gedōn ðæt hie mon hliges wissdōmes they desire thereby to make men allow them a reputation for wisdom; doctrinæ sibi opinionem faciant, *Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 19.* v. hlisa.

hligiung, e; *f. Laughing*, *L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.*

hlisga. v. hlisa.

hlihan, **hlhhan**. v. hlehhan.

hlimman; *p. hlam; pl. hlummon To sound, roar [as the sea], clang, clash:—*Gårsecg hlymmeþ the ocean roars, *Andr. Kmbl. 784; An. 392.* Hlimmeþ, *Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rā. 3, 5.* Ðræd mē ne hlimmeþ the thread makes no sound to me, *109 a; Th. 417, 18; Rā. 36, 6.* Scildas hlūde hlummon loud clanged the shields, *Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 205.* Ic ne gehyrde būtan sē hlumman I heard nought but the sea roaring, *Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18.* v. hlemman.

hlimme, an; *f. A torrent:—*Dō him swā ðū dydest Madiane and Sisare swylce Jabin ealle ða nāmon Ændorwylle and Cisone clāne hlimme fac illsicut Madiān et Sisarā; sicut Jabin in torrente Cisson; disperierunt in Endor, *Ps. Th. 82, 8.* Ða ðe on wege weorðap wætres æt hlumman deopas ondrincaþ ðe torrente in via bibet, *109, 8.* Oft ūre sǣwl swyðe frēne hlumman gedēgde hlīdes wæteres torrentem pertransiuit anima nostra, *123, 4; 125, 4.* v. hlumman; and cf. hlyn.

hlin. v. hlyn.

hlinap, **hleonaþ**, es; *m. A place to lie down in:—*Ic getimbre hūs and hleonaþ, *Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 10; Gū. 222.*

hlin-bedd, es; *n. A couch:—*Fundon on sande swāllulēasne hlin- [MS. hlin-] bedd healdan they found him without life occupying his couch, *Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034.* [Cf. *O. H. Ger. hlinā recubitus, accubitus, reclinatorium.*]

hline, es; *m. I. A link, lynch, rising ground; 'agger limitaneus, parochias, etc. dividens,' Junius. The word occurs in the charters, e.g.:—*Of dēre dīc on þorhhlinc; ðanone on dynes hlinc; of ðam hlinec, *Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 29.* Ðanon on ðone miclan hlinc, *Chart. Th. 160, 24.* Fearnhlinc, landsore hlinec, sword hlincas, wotan hlinec are other instances of its occurrence. In later times the word is given with a similar sense in provincial glossaries, e.g. in Suffolk some woods are called *links*: *linchets* grass partitions in arable fields, *Lisle: linc* a bakwe or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, *Pegge's Kenticisms. v. E. D. S. Publications, and Halliwell's Dict.* II. *A hill, rising ground:—*Beorgas ne muntas steape ne stonðap ne stāncifu heaþ hlinap ne dene ne dalu ne dūnscafu hlēwas ne hlincas nec tumulus crescit nec cava vallis hiat, *Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25.* Hea hlincas, *101 b; Th. 384, 7; Rā. 4, 24.*

hlin-duru, a; *f. A door formed of lattice-work, a grated door:—*Helle hlinduru [cf. *Icel. Hel-grindr*], *Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78.* Geseh hē fore hlindura hyrdas standan he saw guards standing before the grated door [of his prison], *Andr. Kmbl. 1985; An. 995.* [Cf. *O. H. Ger. hlinun, pl. cancelli, Grff. iv. 1096.*]

hlinian, **hleonian**; *p. ode To lean, bend, lie down, recline, rest:—*Ic hlinige cubo, *Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55.* Ne ðær hleonaþ unsmēdes wiht nor does aught unsmooth rest there, *Exod. 56 a; Th. 199, 14; Ph. 25.* Ða ðe him godes egsa hleonaþ ofer heafdum those on whose heads rests the fear of God, *33 b; Th. 106, 20; Gū. 44.* Monige hleoniap mid Abraham multi recumbent cum Abraham, *Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11.* Hloniagap [hliniagap, Lind.] † restap accumbent, *Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29.* Hlonede hē in hūse discumbente eo in domo, *Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 10.* Hleone ðe [hlonade, Lind.], *26, 20.* An ðera leorning cnihta hlinode on ðæs hælendes bearme erat recumbens unus ex discipulis ejus in sinu iesu, *Jn. Skt. 13, 23.* Æt ðæm ufferran ende Drihten hlinode Domino desuper innitente, *Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 20.* Anra gehwylc hleone ðe wid handa each one leaned on his hand, *Cd. 222; Th. 291, 19; Sat. 433.* Hlina [hlonā, Rush.] ðū non discumbas, *Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 8.* Hī sēcāp ðæt hie fymrest hlynigen æt æfengiefum primos in cœnis recubitus quærun, *Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 7.* Hē fyrgenbeāmas ofer hāne stān hleonian funde he found the mountain trees resting on the grey rock, *Beo. Th. 2835; B. 1415.* Ofer ða se hālgas bisceop hlynien ðe forfærde eui incumbens obiit, *Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 18.* Heo wæs hleoniende ofer hie ræste she was lying on her bed, *Blickl. Homl. 145, 26.* Fond hlingendne freān found his master lying in his bed, *Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120.* [Laym. leone ðe; *A. R. leonie, subj. O. Sax. hlinon: O. H. Ger. hlinen obcumbere, incumbere, recumbere, inuili.*] DER. ge-, on-hlinian: v. hlian.

hlin-ræced, es; *n. A place with grated doors, a prison, Andr. Kmbl. 2924; An. 1465; Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 6; Jul. 243.* [Cf. *hlin-duru.*] **hlin-scūa**, -scūwa, an; *m. The darkness of a prison, Andr. Kmbl. 2143; An. 1073; Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 2; Jul. 544.* v. preceding word.

hlinung, e; *f. Leaning, resting, a couch:—*Hlinunge widersæc unfavourable to leaning, *L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.* Ða forman hlininga primos discubitos, *Lk. Skt. 20, 46.*

hlisa, **hlisa**, **hlisoa**, an; *m. Sound, rumour, report, reputation, renown, fame, glory:—*Hlisa fama, *Wrt. Voc. 76, 1.* Ða fērde hys hlisa into ealle Syriam abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam, *Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24.* Ðes hlisa wearþ cūþ ðara leóða cynegum ðe begeondan Iordane eariende wæron this report became known to the kings of the nations that were dwelling beyond Jordan, *Jos. 9, 1.* Hwæt is heora nū tō lāfe būtan se lytta hlisa and se nama mid fēaum stafum awriten signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris, *Bt. 19; Fox 70, 10; 68, 21, 4.* Hī winodon ðæs hlisan æfter heora deāpe, *18, 4; Fox 68, 9.* Sume hī gebycgaþ weorþlice hlisan disses audwardan lifes mid heora āgnum deāpe forþam hī wēnaþ ðæt hī næbben nān oder fioh ðæs hlisan [hlisan, Bod.] wyrde būtan hiora āgnum fiore nonnulli venerandum sæculi nomen, gloriosa pretio mortis, emerunt, *Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 27.* Ðeah ðe monig mon herige ne gelyf ðū him tō wel: ac ðæs hlisan þenc ðe silf hwæt ðæs sōpes sý though many men praise thee, do not believe them too much; but thyself consider how much of this reputation is true, *Prov. Kmbl. 69.* Gif wē mid hlisan gōdra weorca ūrne Drihten sēcāp if we come to our Lord with the fame of good works, *Homl. Th. i. 222, 4; Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 17; Gū. 128, 33 a; Th. 105, 31; Gū. 31.* Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his meace bræde ðæt mon his hligsan [hlisan, Hatt MS.] and his noman mærsige terminum vero suum dilatate est opinionis sue nomen extendere, *Past. 48, 2; Swt. 366, 13.* Ða gehyrde heo Salomones hlisan she heard of Solomon's fame, *Homl. Th. ii. 584, 8; Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 9; Az. 85.* Gē gehyrāp gefeoht and gefeohta hlisan audauri estis praelia et opiniones praeliorum, *Mt. Kmbl. 24, 6.* v. hligan.

hlis-bære; *adj. Famous, glorious, Som.*

hlis-ēadig; *adj. Successful in acquiring fame, famous, renowned:—*Bip hliseādiga se ðe hit selþ ðonne se ðe hit gaderap: eac ða welan beoþ hliseādigan ðonne ðonne hie mon selþ ðonne hie beoþ ðonne hī mon gaderap. Seō gitsung gedēþ heore gitseras lāde and ða cysta gedōþ ða hliseādige hæc effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: avaritia odiosos, claros largitas facit, *Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11–17.* Gif hē nēre hliseādige egere claritudine, *33, 1; Fox 120, 35.*

hliseādig-ness, e; *f. Renown, celebrity; claritudo, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 3.*

hlis-ful; *adj. Famous, of good repute, renown:—*Hlisful famosus vel opinosus, *Ælf. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 35; Wrt. Voc. 47, 39; famosus, Wrt. Voc. 75, 71.* Ðy læs ðe hē wurde tō hlisful on worulde and ðæs heofenlican lofes fremde wære lest he should become too famous in this world and be a stranger to the praise of heaven, *Homl. Th. ii. 142, 26.* Cum lidays is swiðe hlisful ping hospitality is a thing of very good repute, *286, 16.* Hlisfulle weras men of renown, *Gen. 6, 4.*

hlisful-līce; *adv. Gloriously:—*Oswold cnyning his cynedōm geheold hlisfullice king Oswald maintained his kingdom gloriously, *Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 19.*

hlip, es; *n. A slope, declivity, hill-side, hill:—*Of hliþes nōsan from the promontory, *Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892; Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 28; Bo. 22.* Beneopan ðæm hliþe under the hill, *Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15.* Swā tō ðam westhliþe, *123, 5.* Hie be hliþe heāre dūne eorþscraf fundon they found a cavern on the slope of a lofty hill, *Cd. 122; Th. 156, 25; Gen. 2594.* Weallsteāpan hleoþu hills steep as walls, *86; Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803.* Hleoþo, *72; Th. 88, 3; Gen. 1459.* Hleoþa, *Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 6; Rā. 3, 7.* Hliþo, *130 a; Th. 498, 17; Rā. 88, 3.* Beorgas steape hleoþum hlifedon steep hills rose high with their slopes, *Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843.* [Cf. *Icel. hlíð a slope, mountain side: O. H. Ger. hlīta clivus: Ger. leite in cpds. Grff. iv. 1096.*] DER. beorg-, burh-, fen-, heah-, mist-, næs-, sand-, stān-, wulf-hliþ.

hlīwp. v. hleowþ.

hlodd. v. hlot.

hlond. v. hland.

hlosnere, es; *m. A listener; auscultator, Hpt. Gl. 461.*

hlosnian; *p. ode To listen, be silent in expectation of hearing, listen for the coming of a person, watch, await, be on the look out:—*Ðā on sumere nihte hlosnode sum oðer munuc his færeldeas and mid sleacore stalcunge his fōtswaðum fligde thene one night another monk was on the watch for his going, and with stealthy tread followed his footsteps, *Homl. Th. ii. 138, 5.* Eoda ðā tō mæssan and hlosnode georne be ðære lifican onsægednesse he went then to mass and waited eagerly for the living sacrifice, *Homl. Swt. 3, 157.* Æfter ðissum wordum weorud hlosnode swigodon ealle after these words the multitude listened [astonished or expectant], all were silent, *Andr. Kmbl. 1522; An. 762.* Ðæt folc hlosnode was gehērde hine populus suspensus erat audiens illum, *Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 48.* Hlosniend attonitus, *Cot. 3, Lye.* [Cf. *O. H. Ger. hlosen audire, attendere, obedire, auscultari: hlosenti adtonitus.*]

hlot, es; *n. A lot, portion, share:—*Dis hlot hæc sors, *Ælf. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3.* Hig wurpon hlot ðær ofer sortem mittentes, *Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35.* Hlott, *Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 24.* Hlott † tǣn, *Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24.* Æfter gewunan ðæs sacerdhādes hlotas secundum consuetudinem sacerdoti

sorte, Lk. Skt. 1, 9. Sel mē ðā fī hlodd [hlott, Rush.] stríones *da mihi portionem substantiā*, Lind. 15, 12. Hie sendon hlot him betwēonum *they cast lots among them*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Hlotu wurpon *mittentes sortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 24; Lk. Skt. 23, 34. v. hlēt, hlyt.

hlōp, e; f. I. *spoil, booty*:—Hē yteþ hlōpe *comedet prædam*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Mycle hlōpe þurh his lāre and fulluhte ðam ealdan feonde āfyre *magnas antiquo hosti prædas docendo et baptizando eripuit*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22.

II. *a band, troop, company, gang, crew, body of robbers*:—Feoðas wē hātaþ ðp vii men from vii hlōþ ðp xxxv siððan biþ here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. Ðý geāre gegadrode ðn hlōþ wicenga *in that year a gang of vikings collected*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Com ðā hæðenra hlōþ hāliges neōsan *then came a band of heathens visiting the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2777; An. 1391: 3085; An. 1545. Feoðra hlōþ a *fiendish crew*, Exon. 46a; Th. 157, 5; Gū. 887. Gif mon twýhynde mon unsynigne mid hlōþe ofslēa gielde se ðas sleges andetta siþ wer and wite and æghwēlc mon ðe on siþe wære geselle xxx scill. tō hlōþbōte *if any one in company with others slay an unoffending*

twýhynde man let him who acknowledges the blow pay *wer* and *wite*; and let every one who was engaged in the matter pay thirty shillings as fine, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6–9. Ne cōman hig nā tō fiohtnæ ac ðæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman *they did not come to fight, but with the intention of robbing*, Shr. 38, 10. Gesch hē hæðenra hlōþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1984; An. 994: 84; An. 42. Heo ðæt weorud āgeaf hlōþe of ðam hātan hreppe *she gave up that multitude, troops from her hot bosom*, Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 29; Cr. 1163: 75b; Th. 283, 6; Jnl. 676. Hē ðā his here on tū tōðælde sum ymb ða burg sætt and hē mid sumum hlōþum fōr and monega byrg bereáfode on Chëranisse *inde propter agendam prædam et curandam obsidionem divisit exercitum. Ipse autem cum fortissimis profectus, multas Cheronesi urbes cepit: profligatisque populis opes abstulit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 17: 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. Fōran hie hlōþum *they went in bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 12: Exon. 45b; Th. 156, 1; Gū. 868: 99b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114.

III. *the crime of taking part in the action of a hlōþ*:—Be hlōþe. Seðe hlōþe betygen siþ geswicne se hine be cxx hida oððe swā bête, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 15. DER. here-hlōþ.

hlōþ-bōt, e; f. *Compensation or fine to be paid by a member of a 'hlōþ' for the wrong committed by any one of them*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 9. v. hlōþ.

hlōþere, es; m. *A robber, spoiler; prædator*, Cot. 170, Lye. hlōþ-gecroð, es; n. *A press of troops or bands*:—Biersteþ hlūde heāh hlōþgecroð *with loud noise breaks the press of [cloud-] troops on high*, Exon. 102a; Th. 386, 17; Rā. 4, 63.

hlōþian; p. ede *To take booty, rob, spoil*:—Ða ðe ælce geāre ofer ðone sæ hlōþedon and hergedon *qui anniversarias prædas trans mara cogere solebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Ða ðe monige geār ær hī onhergedon and hlōþedon *qui per multos annos prædas in terra agebant*, 1, 14; S. 482, 19.

hlōþ-sliht, es; m. *Slaying by a member of a 'hlōþ'*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5. v. hlōþ.

hlōwān; p. hléow *To low, bellow, make a loud noise*:—Oxa hléowþ bos *mugit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hléowon hornboran *the trumpeters sounded*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54. Hlōwendra fearras flæsc *the flesh of lowing oxen*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 15. [Icel. hlōa *to roar (of streams)*: O. H. Ger. hlōon *mugire, rudere*.]

hlōwung, e; f. *Lowing, noise*:—Hlōweng *bombus*, Cot. 27, Lye. [O. H. Ger. hlōhunga *mugitus*.]

HLŪD; adj. *loud, sonorous*:—Heora stefn was swiðe hlūd *their voice was very loud*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 27; Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Hlimman hlūdes wæteres *torrentem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Hlūdre stefne *with a loud voice*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 18. Hlūddre stefne, 15, 19; Cd. 227; Th. 302, 18. Hlūðan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 2720; An. 1362. Hlūde wæran hý ðā hý ofer ðone hlāw ridan *loud were they when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 13. Franca wæron hlūde *loud was the sound of the javelins*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982. Hlūðra sang *chorea*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 47; Wrt. Voc. 28, 28. Ðæt ār ðonne hit mon sliþh hit biþ hlūdre ðonne ænig oðer onðweorc *aes dum percitur amplius metallis ceteris sonitum reddit*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 24. Hlūðast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. [O. Sax. O. Frs. hlūd: O. H. Ger. hlūt: Ger. laut.]

hlūd-clipol; adj. *Calling aloud*, R. Ben. interl. 7.

hlūde; adv. *Loudly*:—Folc ðe hlūde singeþ a *people that sings loudly*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 30: 217, 33. Ðæs cocces þeāw is ðæt hē micle hlūdor singeþ on uhtan ðonne on dægred *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 2.

hlūd-stefn, -stemu; adj. *Loud-voiced*, Cot. 105, Lye.

hlūd-swēge; adv. *With a loud voice*:—Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *the cock straightway crowed with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33. Marcus swā swā leō hlūdswēge clipode, Ælfc. T. p. 25; Grn. 13, 8.

hlutor, hluttur; adj. *Clear, pure, bright, sincere*:—Hlutor wæter *limpha*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 69; Wrt. Voc. 54, 13. Swiðe wynsum and hluttur wæta *a very pleasant and pure stream*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Hlutor, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Was hē hluttur and clæne on

his life *he was pure and clean in his life*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 9; Ps. Th. 72, 17. Ðp ðæt byþ āhafen hluttur mōna *donec extollatur luna*, 71, 7; Exon. 58b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183. Gif ðin eāge biþ hluttur si *oculus tuus fuerit simplex*, Lk. Skt. 11, 34. xxx ambra hluttres ealoþ, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Hluttres aloþ, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Ðæt hig drincon hluttur win *'thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape'*, Deut. 32, 14. Genim ða ylcan sealf hluttre *take the same salve clear*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 340, 2. Ðp hlutturne dæg *usque ad ortum diei*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13. Þurh hlutterne dæg *during the daylight*, Exon. 105b; Th. 401, 5; Rā. 21, 7. Hluttur pic *resin*, L. M. i. 4, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 24; 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 25. Dō on hluttur æg *add the white of an egg*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 9. Læt standan ðp hit sý hluttur nim ðonne ðæt hluttre *let it stand till it be clear, then take the clear part*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 3. Weder hluttur gesiþh cēapes ferþrunge hit getacnaþ *if he sees clear weather, it betokens furthering of traffic*, 198, 17. Hluttre mōde and bylehwite *simplici et pura mente*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 8; Exon. 12a; Th. 18, 34; Cri. 293. Mid hlutturum sǣwlum *with pure souls*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 21; Gen. 397. Mid hlutrūm eāgum *with clear eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 74; Met. 21, 37. Ðone hlutrestan stream *the stream most pure*, 23, 5; Met. 23, 3. [Orm. luttur: Goth. hlutr *pure*: O. Sax. hluttur: O. Frs. hlutter: O. H. Ger. hlutar *clarus, lotus, purus, mundus*: Ger. lauter.] DER. glæs-hlutor.

hlutor-, hluttur-lice; adv. *Clearly, plainly*:—Hlutorlice tōcnāwāþ *clearly distinguish*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Gif hē him ðæt hlutturlice gecýðan wolde hwæt hē wære si *simpliciter sibi quis fuisset proderet*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 37: 5, 13; S. 634, 2.

hlutor-, hluttur-ness, e; f. *Clearness, purity*:—Hū heora gecynd būtan ælcere besmitennysse on ecere hlutornysse *purhwunāþ how their nature continues without any pollution in eternal purity*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 29. Tō hlutornisse geleāfan *ad simplicitatem fidei*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. On hlutornesse and on clænnesse *in sinceritate*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 2, 15; S. 518, 30.

hlutre, hluttre; adv. *Clearly, brightly*:—Heofon hluttre ongeat *heaven clearly perceived*, Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 3; Cri. 1150. Ðonne heofontungol hlutrost scīneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 48; Met. 22, 24. DER. dæg-hluttre.

hluttran [?] *to grow or make pure, clean, bright*, Exon. 54a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. v. next word.

hluttrian; p. ode. I. *to become clear*:—Hit wile hluttrian *it will become clear*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 7. II. *to make clear, purify* [v. ahluttrian]:—Morgenrēn hluttraþ *[or is the verb in the plural?] the morning rain purifies*, Exon. 54a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85.

hlýd, es; n. *A sound*:—Losað gemynd heora mid hlýde [MS. hlydne] *perit memoria eorum cum sonitu*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 7. [Laym. mid lude.] v. ge-hlýd.

hlýða, an; m. *The month noisy with wind and storm, March*:—Hagolscūrum færþ geond middangeard *Martius rēde Hlýða with hail-showers passes through the earth rude March [which we call] Hlýða*, Menol. Fox 74; Men. 37. Mōnaþ Martius ðe menn hātaþ hlýða, Lchdm. iii. 152, 30. Ðæs mōnþes ðe wē hātaþ Martius ðone gē hātaþ Hlýða, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On Martio ðæt is on hlýðan mōnþe, Lchdm. iii. 152, 9; 250, 5. Se æresta frigedæg ðe man sceal fæsten is on hlýðan *the first Friday to fast on is in March*, 228, 21. [Lide as a name for March is given in the E. D. S. East Cornwall Glossary.]

hlýðan; p. de *To sound, make a loud noise, to clamour, vociferate*:—Ic hlýde strepo, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 63. Ic hlýde garrulo, 36; Som. 38, 29. Se tympano biþ geworht of drygum felle and ðæt fell hlyt ðonne hit mon sliēþ *in tympano sicca et percussa pellis resonat*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 347, 5. Ðine fynd hlýðaþ inimici tui *sonaverunt*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 1; Exon. 20b; Th. 55, 14; Cri. 883. Se uncer hlāford hlýðde ðær ūte *that master of ours was vociferating without*, Shr. 43, 14. Hlōh and hlýðde *he laughed and clamoured*, Judth, 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Ðā hlýðdon hig and cwædon at illi *invalidisebant dicentes*, Lk. Skt. 23, 5. Ðā hē geseah hwistleras and hlýðende *menigeo cum uidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Hlýðende *clamando*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 22, 23. Hlýðende swiðust innan *sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19. Se ðe wylle drincan and dwæsllice hlýðan drince him æt hām nā on Drihtnes hūse *he who wants to drink and make a foolish noise let him drink at home, not in the Lord's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 40. Hét hī mid handum sleān on ðæt hléor ðæt heo hlýðan ne sceolde *he bade strike her with their hands on the face that she should not declaim*, Homl. Swt. 8, 70. [O. Sax. a-hlūðian: O. H. Ger. hlūtan *sonare, clamare, concrare*: Ger. lauten.]

hlýðen. v. hlýd.

hlýðend garrulus, Cot. 170, Lye. v. hlýðan.

hlýdig garrulus, Hpt. Gl. 439. [Cf. O. H. Ger. -hlūtig-sonus, Grff. iv. 1098.]

hlýd-mōnaþ. v. hlýða.

hlyn, hlin, es; m. [?] *The name of a tree, maple* [?], Exon. 114a; Th. 437, 17; Rā. 56, 9. [Icel. hlynr *maple*.]

hlyn, hlynn, hlin, es; m. *A sound, noise, clamour, din*:—Tō ðon

donne hit hāt wære and mon ða earman men oninnan dōn wolde hū se hlynn mæst wære ðonne hie ðæt sūsl ðæron þrowiende wæron *ut cum inclusus ibidem subjectis ignibus torreretur, sonum vocis extioris capacitatis concavi aeris augetur*, Ors. i, 12; Swt. 54, 25. Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum a great cry arose in the cities, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hlyn scylda and scafta the din of shields and shafts, 95; Th. 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hlin, Exon. 1014; Th. 381, 7; Rā. 2, 7. Hearpan hlyn the sound of the harp, 57 b; Th. 207, 1; Ph. 135, C; 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1081; Beo. Th. 1227; B. 6, 11. DER. ge-hlynn.

hlynnian; *p.* ode To make a noise, roar:—Welfyrā mæst hlynnode the greatest of funeral fires roared, Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120.

hlynn, *e*; *f.* A torrent:—Ofer þah hlynn trans torrentem, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 1. [Scott. lin, lyn, lynn a cataract.] *v.* previous and following words, and cf. himme and himman.

hlynnan; *p.* ode To sound, make a noise, shout:—Gūþwudu hlynneþ scyld sefte oncwyrþ the war-wood resounds, shield replies to shaft, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6. Garsecg hlynede the ocean roared, Andr. Kmbl. 476; An. 238. Hlynede and dyneðe raised shout and din, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Stefn in becom hlynnan under hārne stān the voice got in and sounded under the grey stone, Beo. Th. 5099; B. 2553. Hlynende hlīde strēamas, torrentes, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

hlynsian, hlynsian; *p.* ode To sound, resound:—Reced hlynsode the mansion resounded, Beo. Th. 1545; B. 770. Hlinsade, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 26; Rā. 34, 3. Hōfan and hlynsadan hlūdan reorde eleuauerunt flumina voces suas, Ps. Th. 92, 4. Hlynsodon, Andr. Kmbl. 3089; An. 1547.

hlýp, *ec*; *m.* A leap, jump:—Hlþ saltus, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 49; Wrt. Voc. 39, 33; Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 14. Se dæg is gehāten saltus lunæ ðæt is dæg mōnan hlýp the day is called saltus lunæ, that is, the moon's leap, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24; Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16, 29; 46, 1, 13; Cri. 720, 726, 730, 736. Hlþum by leaps, Th. 46, 31; Cri. 747. Heorta hlþum leaping like the hart, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 5; Dan. 574. [Laym. lupe, leope: A. R. lopes, *pl.* Icel. hlauþ; *n.* O. H. Ger. louf cursus: Ger. lauf.]

hlýp, *e*; *f.* [?]:—Dis sind ða landgemæra . . . of ðære ealdan hæcce into Presta hlýpe . . . of ðam æssec to ðære ældan hlýpe of ðære hlýpe, Chart. Th. 394, 16; 395, 9, 34, 35.

hlýpa, hlýpa, *an*; *m.* That which helps in leaping, in leaping on or mounting a horse, a horse-block:—Siddan hē was ðam cýninge to ðon geset ðþ his lifes ende, ðæt hē sceolde swā oft stūþian swā hē tō his horse wolde, and hē ðonne se cýning hæfde his hrycg him tō hlýpan *hoc infamis officii continua donec uixit damnatione sortitus, ut ipse acclinis humi, regem super adscensurum in equo dorso adolleret*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 25. Æt hinde hlýpan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 249, 35. [v. Halliwell's Dict. 'leaping-block a horse-block: leaping the operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.']

hlýp-geat, *es*; *n.* [?]:—Ondlang geardeas on ðæt hlýpgeat, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 180, 28.

hlýrian to puff out the cheeks as in blowing a trumpet, to blow [a trumpet]:—Býmaþ t hlýriaþ mid býman buccinate tuba, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. *v.* hleór.

hlýsa. *v.* hlisa.

hlyst, *es*; *m.* *e*; *f.* The sense of hearing, hearing, listening:—Hlyst auditus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða fif andgifu . . . hlyst . . . the five senses . . . hearing . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 550, 11; i. 138, 27. Gif se hlyst ðþstande ðæt hē ne mæge gehieran if the hearing be stopped so that he cannot hear, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. Ða wearþ hæleþa hlyst then was there listening of men, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 28; Dan. 178; Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 5; Az. 169. On ðæs folces hlyst in aures plebis, Lk. Skt. 7, 1. On hlyste auditione, Ps. Th. 111, 6; Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Læcedōmas wid yfelre hlyste leechdoms against bad hearing, L. M. 1; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14. Gif[mon] yfelre hlyst hæbbe if a man have bad hearing, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. [Laym. lust: O. Sax. hlust hearing: Icel. hlust the ear.] DER. ge-hlyst.

hlystan; *p.* te To list, listen to, hear, hearken:—Hī gefeallap on ða heortan ðe hiera hlyst they fall on the heart that listens to them, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 1. Mid ðam ðe hē hlyste ðæs heofonlican sanges whilst he was listening to the heavenly song, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 5. Ne hlyst ðū nā ungesceādwiðes monnes worda do not listen to the words of an indiscreet man, Prov. Kmbl. 47; Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5. Hlyst hider hearken, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 14. Sunu mīn hlyste mīnre lāre fili mī acquiesce consiliis meis, Gen. 27, 8. Ne hlyste ðū his worda non audies uerba illius, Deut. 13, 3. Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge hear what I say, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 310, 8. Hlyste hē gōðes rāðes let him hearken to good counsel, Homl. Th. i. 54, 16. Wē biddaþ ðe leof ðæt ðū hlyste ure spræce oramus, domine, ut audias nos, Gen. 43, 20. Mā lærowum hlyste let teachers be listened to, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 26. Hī hlyston him audiant illos, Lk. Skt. 16, 29. Hē sceal bōclārūm hlystan swýðe georne he must pay diligent attention to the teaching of books, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 8. Hīg fundon hine hlystende they found him listening, Lk. Skt. 2, 46; Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 23. [Laym. lusten: Orm. listenn: Aenb. lthe: Icel. hlusta.]

hlystend, *es*; *m.* A hearer, listener:—On móðe ðære hlystendra in the mind of the hearers, Homl. Th. i. 362, 18.

hlystere, *es*; *m.* A hearer, listener:—Ðæt aþweaþ his hlysteras from synna horewum that washes its hearers from the foulnesses of sins, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 7.

hlyt [or hlýt?], *es*; *m.* A lot, portion:—Hlyt sors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Ðū gedýdest ðæt wē mætan ure land mid rāpum and mīn hlyt gefeoll ofer ðæt bestfe funes cecciderunt mihi in praelaris, Ps. Th. 15, 6. On handum ðinum hlyt mīn in manibus tuis sortes meae, Ps. Spl. 30, 18. Hlyt wisode ðær hie dryhtnes æ ðēman sceoldon the lot appointed where they should judge the Lord's law, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. On hlyte sorti, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Ðū hit tōðēlst mid hlyte tu eam sorte divides, Deut. 31, 7. Mid hāligra hlyte wunigan to dwell with the saints, Elen. Kmbl. 1639; El. 821. Hī sendon hlyt miserunt sortem, Ps. Spl. 21, 17. Swā him dryhten sylf hlyt getæhte as God himself assigned a lot to them, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6; 28; An. 14. Ne sec ðū þurh hlytas hū ðe geweorpan scyle do not seek by casting of lots what thy fate is to be, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Gif hwā hlytas begā st quis sortilegia exerceat, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. [The Pastoral has the form hliet (*v.* hlēt), which seems to correspond with the Gothic hlauts and would suggest *fy not y* in hlyt. But compare Icel. hlutr, hlaut, Cl. and Vig. Dict.] *v.* hlōt. hlyta, hlytta, *an*; *m.* A diviner, one who divines by casting lots:—Flaminius forseah ða sǣgene ðe ða hlyttan him sædon ðæt hē æt ðam gefeohte ne cōme wid Gallie Flaminius contemtis auspiciis quibus pugnare prohibebatur adversum Gallos, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 26. Tānhlyta sortilegus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 106; Wrt. Voc. 60, 13. *v.* efen-hlytta; hlyt.

hlytere. *v.* tǣn-hlytere.

hlyþran, Gen. 41, 27. *v.* lyþer.

hlyþm a parting or deciding by lot, an arranging of shares:—Næs ða on hlytme hwā ðæt hord strude the part of each in despoiling the hoard was not carefully allotted [each took what he could], Beo. Th. 6243; B. 3126.

hlyttrian to purify:—Ic hlyttrige liquo, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 41.

hlyttrung, *e*; *f.* A purifying, refining; defecatio vel purgatio, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 23; Wrt. Voc. 55, 27.

hlýwing. *v.* hleówing.

hlýwþ. *v.* hleówþ.

hnæcan. *v.* næcan.

hnægan; *p.* de To neigh:—Ic hnæge hinnio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 58. Hors hnægþ equus hinnit, 22; Som. 24, 9. [Wick. nezen: Prompt. Parv. neyyū hinnio: Icel. gneggja, hneggja.]

hnægan; *p.* de To cause to bow, bring low, humble, humiliate:—Ic bebede bearnum mīnum ðæt hie ðe hnægon æt gūþe I command my sons to humble thee in battle, Andr. Kmbl. 2660; An. 1331. [Goth. huaiwjan to abase: Icel. hneigja to bow: O. H. Ger. hneigjan subicere, inclinare: Ger. neigen.] *v.* ge-hnægan, hnāh, hnigan.

hnægan, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1320. *v.* nægan.

hnægung, *e*; *f.* Neighing:—Horsa hnægung neighing of horses, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

hnæpf, hnæpp, hnæp, *es*; *m.* A cup, bowl:—Hnæp ciatus, anthlia, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 50, 51; Wrt. Voc. 24, 46, 47. Hnæp anaphus, Wrt. Voc. 82, 43. Hnæpp patera, 290, 74. Of ðam hnæpfe from the bowl, Chart. Th. 439, 31. ii gebonede hnæppas two polished bowls, 429, 30. [Laym. nap a cup: A. R. nep: Du. nap, a cup, basin: O. H. Ger. hnafp cratera, patera, Grff. iv. 1130: O. French hanap: Low Lat. hanapus, *v.* Skt. Dict. hamper.]

hnæppan to strike [?]:—Swā swā sió nafu simle biþ swā gesund hnæppen ða felga on ðæt ðe hī hnæppen if the nave is always quite safe the fellies may strike against what they will, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 26. [Cf. (?) nap to strike the head sharply with a stick, E. D. S. Mid-Yorkshire Glossary; knap to strike; nap a stroke, Halliwell Dict.]

hnæppian, hnæppung. *v.* hnappian, hnapping.

hnæsee. *v.* hnesece.

hnāh; *adj.* Bent down, low, lowly, humble, abject, mean, poor:—And hē hnāh tō corþan āleāt wid ðæs engles adoravique eum pronus in terram, Num. 22, 31. Næs hió hnāh ne tō gneþ gifa she was not mean nor too sparing of gifts, Beo. Th. 3863; B. 1929. Iudas cwæþ ðæt hē wende him trage [Kmbl. þrage] hnāgre Judas said that he expected for himself humiliating pain, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Wendon hie wera cwealmes þrage hnāgran they expected the death of men, a still worse time, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Nō ic mē hnāgran talige ðonne Grendel hine I think myself no worse man than does Grendel himself, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Ful oft ic leān teohhode hnāhran rince sēmrān æt sǣce full oft have I appointed reward to a warrior inferior and of less worth in battle, 1909; B. 952. [Goth. hnaiws lowly, humble.]

hnappian, hnappian; *p.* ode To slumber, sleep, doze:—Ne slæpp ne ne hnappap se ðe hylt Israhēl non dormitabit neque dormiet qui custodit Israel, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 6. Hnæppap, Ps. Spl. 120, 4. Se ðe hnæppap qui dormit, 40, 9. Ða mæðenu hnappiaþ the maidens slumber, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 26. Ne slæpp se nō fæsde ac hnappap non autem dormire sed dormire est, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 8. Ac ðonne hnæppiaþ ure

brēwas *palpebrae vero dormitant*, 195, 2. Gif hē hwōn hnappode ðær rihte hine drehton nihtlice gedwimor *if he dozed a little, straightway nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ic hnappode ego dormivi, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. Ðā hnappedon hig ealle and slēpon dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt, Mt. Kmbl. [MS. A.] 25, 5. Ne ne hnappie se ðe healde ðe negre dormitet qui custodit te, Ps. Spl. 120, 3. Ne ne hnappig ðine brēwas ne dormitent palpebrae tuae, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 24, 19. Hnapiende dormiens, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. [A. R. nappen: Chauc. Wick. Piers P. nappe: Prompt. Parv. nappyn or slomeryū dormito: cf. O. H. Ger. nafizan, Grff. ii. 1053.]

hnappung, hnapping, e; f. *Slumbering, dozing, drowsiness*:—Æresð mon hnappaþ gif hē ðonne ðære hnappunge ne swiþ ðonne hnappaþ hē ǝp ðæt hē o wierþ on fæstum slæpe dormitando vero oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 11. Wid hnappunge against drowsiness, L. Med. ex Quadr. 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Hnappunge dormitationem, Ps. Spl. 131, 4: hnappunga, Ps. Th. and Lamb. [Wick. napping: Prompt. Parv. nappunge or slomerynge dormitacio: O. H. Ger. nafiezung dormitacio.]

hnātan; p. hneót *To strike together, clash*, Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. v. hnūtan.

hneāw; adj. *Stingy, near, niggardly*:—Ðý læs se hneāwa and se gft-sigenda fægnige ðæs ðætte menn wēnen ðæt hē sie gehealdsum on ðæm ðe hē healdan scyle odðe ðælan ne aut cor tenacia occupet, et parcum se videri in dispensationibus exultet, Past. 20, 4; Swt. 149, 17. Ic ðe hneāw ne was landes and lissa I was no niggard to thee of land and favours, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 5; Gen. 2823. [Icel. hnöggr niggardly, stingy: Ger. ge-nau.] DER. un-hneāw.

hneāw-lice; adv. *Sparingly, stingily*:—Him ðæs leān āgeaf nalles hneāwlīce to him for that the Lord gave reward with no sparing hand, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809.

hneāw-ness, e; f. *Stinginess, parsimony, niggardliness*:—Monig mon ðeþ micel fæsten, and hæfþ done hlisan ðæt hē hit dō for forhædnesse and ðeþ hit ðeah for hneāwnesse and for feohgitsunge many a man fasts much, and has the reputation of doing it for abstinence, and yet does it for stinginess and avarice; sæpe sud parsimonie nomine se tenacia palliat, Past. 20, 4; Swt. 149, 6. Swā ða rūmmōðan fæsthafohnessee lāren, swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneāwnesse ne gebrengen sic prodigis prædicatur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus periturarum rerum custodia non augeatur, 60; Swt. 453, 29.

HNECCA, an; m. A NECK, nape of the neck, back of the head:—Hnecca cervix vel jugulum, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 44; Wrt. Voc. 70, 26. Wā ðæm ðe willaþ lecgegan bolster under ælcne hneccan menn mid tō gefōne . . . Ðonne biþ se hnecca underlēr mid bolstre vā his qui faciunt cervicalia sub capite universæ ætatis ad capiendas animas . . . Quasi cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Gnið ðone hneccan mid ðý rub the back of the neck with it, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 25. Ðæt ðū næbbe nān þing hāles fram ðām fōtwolmum ǝp ðone hneccan sanari non possis a planta pedis usque ad verticem tuum, Deut. 28, 35. [Laym. necke: Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv. nekke collum: O. Frs. hnecca: Icel. hnakkī the nape of the neck, back of the head: O. H. Ger. hnach testa capitis, occiput, cacumen: Ger. nacken.]

hnesce, hnæsce, hnysce; adj. *Nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate*:—Hnysce hwitel linna, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 113; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Hnesce on mōde tō flæsclicum lustum yielding easily to the lusts of the flesh, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Gefrēðan hwæt biþ heard hwæt hnesce to feel what is hard, what soft, 372, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Heo is hnesce on æthrine it is soft to the touch, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 108, 1. Sie ðær eac lufu nās ðeah tō hnesce sit itaque amor, sed non emolliens, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 127, 2. Hwæt getācnaþ ðonne ðæt flæsc biūton unfesð weorc and hnesce quid enim per carnes nisi infirma quædam ac tenera, 34, 6; Swt. 235, 15. Ðonne hys twig biþ hnesce cum ramus ejus tener fuerit, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Æghwæt hnesces odðe hearðes, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 6; Salm. Kmbl. 574; Sal. 286. Ðonne gefaþaþ him mon on ðære hnescean ǝlcunge eigue mollities favoris adhibetur, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 21. Swā hē done hnescan fafettere on rēclēste ne gebrengu ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia, 60; Swt. 453, 25. Ne gedafenap us ðæt wē symle hnesce beon on ūrum geleāfan it befits us not to be ever delicate in our belief, Homl. Th. i. 602, 12. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescreðne hominem mollibus vestitum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 8; Lk. Skt. 7, 25. Heo biþ hnescum leāfum it is a plant with soft leaves, Herb. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 14. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas parvulos habeam teneros, Gen. 33, 13. Syle him etan hnesce ægere give him lightly boiled (?) eggs to eat, Lchdm. iii. 134, 22. Ælc wuht biþ innanweard hnescost every creature is softest inside, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Drihten næfre ne forsyhþ ða eāþmōðan heortan ne ða hnescestan the Lord never despises the humble heart nor the weakest, Blickl. Homl. 99, 5. [A. R. nesche: Orm. nesses: Chauc. nesh: Goth. hnaskwus soft.]

hnescian, hnexian; p. ode *To make, or to become, soft, to soften*:—Ic hnexige mollito, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 53. Lege ðonne on ðær hit heardige hnescap hyt sōna apply where it is hard, it will at once soften,

Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðonne hnescap se swile sōna then the swelling will soften at once, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Se hearda stān adamans hnescap ongean ðæt liðe buccan blōd durus adamans leni hircorum sanguine mollescit, Past. 37, 4; Swt. 271, 4. Hī hnescodon spræca his molliti sunt sermones ejus, Ps. Spl. 54, 24. Onguonon ða godes cempa hnexian God's warriors began to yield, Homl. Skt. 5, 48, 51; 8, 29. [Orm. neshenn: Aenb. nhessep, pres: Prompt. Parv. neshyñ or make neshce mollifico.] DER. ā-hnescian.

hnesce-lic; adj. *Effeminate*:—Hē was swiðe hnesclic man he [Sardana-palus] was a very effeminate man, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15. Hī beoþ hnesclice swā forlegene hī sunt delicati ita fornicantes, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18.

hnesce-lice; adv. *Gently, softly, tenderly*:—Hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclice forberan ne sceal subditorum mala tolerari leniter non debent, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 25. Ðonne hē his wambe swā hnesclice ǝleþ dum ventri mollior servit, 43, 5; Swt. 313, 12.

hnesce-ness, e; f. *Softness, delicacy, gentleness, weakness*:—Hnescnyss mollities, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 56. Ðære hnescesse ūres flæsces wē beoþ underþeðde corruptionis nostræ infirmitatibus subjacemus, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 5. Genim dyses wæstmes hnescnyssse innewearde take the inward soft part of this fruit, Herb. 185, 2; Lchdm. i. 324, 9. Gif hwā for his hnescnyssse ðæt fæsten āberan ne mæg si quis præ mollitie sua jejunium perferre nequeat, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 24. Gif þurh his hnescnyssse seo heord forwurþ if through his want of vigour the flock perish, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 22.

hnifol, es; m. *The forehead*:—Hnifol frons, Wrt. Voc. 282, 46. Smire mid ða þunwangan and done hnifol ofan ðæt heafod smear therewith the temples and the forehead and the top of the head, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 6.

hnifol-crumb; adj. *Cervinus*, Cot. 45, 56, Lye.

hnigan; p. hñah; pp. hnigen *To bend, bow down, incline, descend, decline, sink*:—Ðonne hñige eft under lyfte helm londe neār then I bend again under the airy cover nearer the land, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 18; Rā. 4, 63. Loth ðām giestum hñah Lot bowed to the guests, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440. Hnāig ic ðām secgum tō handa I bowed down within the reach of the men, Rood Kmbl. 118; Kr. 59. Hnigon ðā mid heāfdum heofoncyninge tōgeānes bent then their heads before heaven's king, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 1; Gen. 237: 218; Th. 279, 18; Sat. 240: 225; Th. 298, 15; Sat. 533. Wit noldon hñigan mid heāfdum hālgum Drihte we would not bend our heads to the holy Lord, 35; Th. 46, 10; Gen. 742: 217; Th. 277, 22; Sat. 208. Ðā hē tō helle hñigan sceolde when he must sink to hell, 221; Th. 288, 4; Sat. 375. [Goth. hneiwan to bend downwards, decline: O. Sax. hñigan: Icel. hñiga to bow down, sink, fall gently: O. H. Ger. hñigan obstitare, adorare.] DER. ge-, on-, under-hnigan; and see hnægan.

hnigian; p. ode *To bend down [the head]*:—Ðonne uplang āsitte hñigie let him sit up and bend his head downwards, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 16.

hnipend humilis, Hpt. Gl. 436. v. next word.

hnipian; p. ode *To bow the head*:—Biþ wuhta gehwile onhnigen tō hrusan hnipaþ of ðūne on weoruld wlitāþ wilnaþ tō eorþan [cf. in the prose version, Fox 254, 28, ealle biōþ of ðūne healde wið ðære eorðan] prona tamen facies hebetes valet ingravare sensus, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 26; Met. 31, 13. Ðā wearþ Cain suide hræðlice ire and hnipode of ðūne iratusque est Cain vehementer, et concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5; Swt. 235, 6. [Pa nipeden hyo ealle dormitaverunt omnes, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5, col. 2: Laym. þa sunne gon to nipen: cf. Icel. hnipa to be downcast, droop: hnipna to droop, despond: M. H. Ger. nipfen: Ger. nippen to nod.]

hnitan; p. hñat, pl. hniton; pp. hniten *To strike, thrust, push, come against with a shock*:—Ðonne hñiton fēðan in the shock of meeting hosts, Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327: 5082; B. 2544. Gif oxa hñite wer odðe wif si bos percusserit virum aut mulierem, Ex. 21, 28. Ðonne ic hñitan sceal hearde wið heardum when I shall batter hard on the hard, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 21; Rā. 87, 4. [Icel. hñita to strike, clash.] DER. of-hñitan.

hnitol; adj. *Given to striking, thrusting, pushing, heaving the head bent [as an animal when it butts?]*:—Hnitol vel eadmod cernuus, pronus vel inclinatus, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 116; Wrt. Voc. 19, 1. Gif se oxa hnitol wære si bos cornupeta fuerit, Ex. 21, 29, 36; L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29.

hnitu, e; f. *A nit*:—Hnitu lens vel lendix, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 8; Wrt. Voc. 24, 12. Hnite and wyrmas on weg tō ðōnne ðe on cildum beoþ to remove nits and worms that are on children, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 15; Lchdm. i. 364, 6. [Prompt. Parv. nyte, wyrme lens: Icel. gnit; f: O. H. Ger. niz: Ger. niss.]

hnoc mutinus, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49. v. [?] hnot.

hnol, hnoll, es; m. *The top, crown of the head*:—Hnol vertex, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 32; Wrt. Voc. 42, 40: 64, 22. Eāstdæl his hnol heold the crown of his head held the east, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 2. Fram ðam hnolle ofan ǝp his fōtwylmas neoðan from the crown of his head down to the soles of his feet, 480, 12: 452, 26: 524, 2. On hnol his

in verticem ejus, Ps. Spl. 7, 17: 67, 23. [Wick. nol cervix: O. H. Ger. hñol culmen, cacumen, vertex, sinciput.]

hnoppa, an; m. Nap of cloth; villus, Som. [Prompt. Parv. noppe of a clothe villus, tomentum, see note.]

hnossian; p. ode To beat, strike:—Mec hnossiaþ homera láfe swords shall strike me, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 13; Rá. 6, 7. [Cf. Icel. hnoss an ornament.]

hnót; adj. Bald, shaven, close-cut:—Calu odde hnót glabrio, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37. Hnót mutilum, mutilatum, Cot. 131, Lye. Tó don hnottan seale to the pollard-willow, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 35. On ða hnottan dic of ðære hnottan dic the dike without turf (?), iii. 211, 24. [Chauc. not-heed, Prol. 109: Dep. Rich. not of his nolle, 3, 46: Halliwell Dict. not smooth, without horns; to shear, poll: see Nares' Gloss. nott, nott-pated, headed.]

hnut-beám, es; m. A nut tree; corylus avellana:—Hnutbeám nux vel nucarius, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 38; Wrt. Voc. 33, 35. Hnutbeámes rind, L. M. i. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 42, 3; 52, 1. Hnutbeámes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 6, 15. [O. H. Ger. hnuz-boum amygdalus, nux, nucus, corylus: Ger. nuss-baum.]

hnut-cyrnel, es; m. n. A nut kernel:—Genim hnutcyrnla, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19.

hnutu, e; f. A nut:—Hnutu juglantis vel nux, Ælf. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 97; Wrt. Voc. 32, 32. For æppla and hnuta æte from eating of apples and nuts, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 21. Hnute hula culliole, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34. Óðera hnuten cyrulu kernels of other nuts, iii. 134, 23. Of freissen hnutu[m] made of French nuts, 122, 28. Cyrulu of pñtrýwenum hnutum kernels out of pine tree nuts, Herb. 134, 2; Lchdm. i. 250, 9. Gif heð gelóme etep hnyte if she is often eating nuts, iii. 144, 20. Hnyte somnian, gaderian to gather nuts, 174, 5: 208, 18. On ðam óðrum dæge wæs Aarones gyrd gemett growende and berende hnyte on the next day Aaron's rod was found growing and bearing nuts, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 16, 18. Bringaþ ðam men lác sumne dæl tyrwan and hunig and hñite deferte viro munera, modicum resinæ et mellis et amygdalarum, Gen. 43, 11. [Aenb. hnôte: Prompt. Parv. note nux, nucleus: Icel. hnót; f. pl. hñetr: O. H. Ger. hnuz, nuz nux, migdola: Ger. nuss.] DER. hæsel-, pín-hnutu.

hnygela [or hnygela?], hnygele, an; m. f. A shred, clipping:—Hnygela tomentum; seolce hnygele platum [=placium, Som.] Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 3, 4; Wrt. Voc. 40, 37, 38. Hnyglan putamina, Cot. 152, Lye. [Cf. (?) nig the clippings of money: niggling clipping: niggler a clipper, Grose's Slang Dict: see also Halliwell Dict. niggel, niggling.]

hnylung, e; f. A kneeling, reclining; accubitus, Ælf. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 52; Wrt. Voc. 41, 9.

hnyte. v. hnutu.

hō. v. hōh.

hō-banca, an; m. A couch, sofa; sponda, Wrt. Voc. 290, 13. v. hōh. hōc; gen. hōcces Hock, mallow:—Hōcces leáf, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 3. Hōcces moran, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Hōc, Lchdm. iii. 22, 2. [In E. D. S. Plant Names 'hock althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. supposes the word was borrowed from Celtic: Welsh hōccys mallows.]

HÓC, es; m. A hook:—Hooc arpagu vel palum, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 71; Wrt. Voc. 16, 43. Ic eom swā swā fisc on hōce I am as the fish on the hook, Nar. 40, 33. Ðonne biþ he geteald tō ðære fyrenan eā and tō ðam isenian hōce then shall he be assigned to the fiery river and the iron hook, Blickl. Homl. 43, 25, 27. Wingearda hōcas de hī mid bindaþ ðæt him nehst biþ capreoli vel cincinni vel ucinuili, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 9; Wrt. Voc. 38, 59. Ða sōhtan heora gewinnan him sarwe and worhtan him hōcas at contra non cessant ucinata hostium tela, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 21: Homl. Th. i. 362, 27. v. hinder-hōc.

hōced; adj. Shaped like a hook, curved:—Ōþ ðæt hit cymþ tō ðan hōkedan gāran until it comes to the curved strip of land, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 434, 10.

hōcer. v. hōcor.

hōciht; adj. Full of mallows:—Ærest onlong Foss on ða hōcihtan dic of ðære hōcihtan dic on ðone brādan þorn to the mallowy ditch, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 365, 25. [So Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. i, translates the word; or should the word be written hōciht = with many bends? Cf. hōced.]

hōciht. v. heoru-hōciht.

hōc-leáf, es; n. Mallow:—Hōcleáf malwa, Wrt. Voc. 79, 11. Hōcleáf. Ðeós wyrt de man maluz erraticæ and óðrum naman hōcleáf nemneþ byþ cenned æghwær on begānum stōwum this plant, which is called malwa erraticæ, and by another name hockleaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, Herb. 41, 1; Lchdm. i. 142, 4; L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 17. Hōcleáf, Lchdm. iii. 48, 18.

hōcor, es; m. [?] Mockery, scorn, insult, derision:—Tō oft man mid hōcere gōddæda hyrweþ too often good deeds are depreciated with derision, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 162. [O. E. Hom. to lusten hoker: Laym. hoker and scarn: Chauc. hoker and bissemare.]

hōcor-wyrde; adj. Using scornful, mocking language:—Hēr sind on

earde hōcorwyrde æghwær there are in the land here everywhere men of scornful speech, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 156. [Cf. Laym. Sexisce men mine unhæle me atwiten mid heore hokerworden.]

hōd, es; m. A hood; cucullus, caputium, Cot. 31, Lye. [Laym. A. R. hod: O. H. Ger. huot, hōt; m. mitra, tiara, cidaris: Ger. hut.]

hoeg. v. heg.

hoelan = hēlan to speak evil of, calumniate:—Hoelende calumniantes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 44. [Icel. hēla to praise, flatter, boast.] v. hōl, hōlian.

hof, es; n. A house, hall, dwelling, building; ædes, domus:—Lytel hof ædicula, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 84; Wrt. Voc. 57, 60. Cinges hof basilica, Som. 78, 86; Wrt. Voc. 58, 1. Hof sēleste dwelling most excellent [the ark], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393: 66; Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316: 67; Th. 81, 15; Gen. 1345: 73; Th. 90, 2; Gen. 1489. Gif hwa hwylce hefige yfelnyse on his hofe gesēo genime mandragoran on middan ðam hūse swā mycel swā hē ðonne hæbbe ealle yfelu hē út ānydeþ if any one see some grievous evil in his home, let him take mandragora into the middle of the house, as much as he has at the time, he will drive out all evils, Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 29; Gen. 1569: 112; Th. 148, 13; Gen. 2456. Hē gewāt from his āgenum hofe isaac lēdan he departed from his own house leading Isaac, 139; Th. 173, 32; Gen. 2870. Him Hrōdgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum rice tō reste Hrothgar had gone to his sleeping-chamber, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Tō hofe sīnum to her dwelling, 3019; B. 1507: 3953; B. 1974. Se hālga wæs tō hofe lāded in ðæt ðimme ræced the saint was led to the building [prison] into that dark house, Andr. Kmbl. 2616; An. 1309. Of ðam engan hofe, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 1420; El. 712. Tō hofe to the [queen's] house, 1111; El. 557. In ðam reónian hofe underground, 1664; El. 835. Him hof tæhte pointed out to them the dwelling [of Hrothgar], Beo. Th. 630; B. 312. Ðæt lēdealse hof hell, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44: 217; Th. 276, 23; Sat. 193. Hofa ædes, Ælf. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 83; Wrt. Voc. 57, 59. Hē ða hofa gehealdeþ and begýmeþ qui illa oppida maritima observat, Nar. 37, 26. Hofu, Andr. Kmbl. 1676; An. 840: Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30. On Faraones hofum in domos Pharaonis, Ex. 8, 24. Hofum, Beo. Th. 3677; B. 1836. [O. Sax. O. Frs. hof: Icel. hof a temple: O. H. Ger. hof curtis, curta, atrium, aula, domus; Ger. hof.] DER. ceaster-, gæst-, gnorn-, grom-, heolstor-, mearc-, morpor-, sand-, stān-, sūsl-, yþ-hof.

HÓF, es; m. A hoof:—Hóf ungula, Ælf. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 6; Wrt. Voc. 43, 59; Wrt. Voc. 71, 76. Hofs hōrum wānc the horse proud of hoofs, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rūn. 19. [Icel. hōfr: O. H. Ger. huof ungula: Ger. huf.]

hofding, es; m. A chief, captain, principal, ringleader:—Rawulf eorl and Rogcer eorl wæron hofdingas [cf. yldast tō ðam unreode, l. 13] æt disan unræde earl Ralph and earl Roger were ringleaders in this evil counsel, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 31. [Borrowed from Icel. hōfðingi a chief, leader, ringleader.]

hofe. v. dim-hofe.

hōfe, an; f. Hove, alehoof [v. English Plant Names, E. D. S.]; glechoma hederacea:—Hōfe viola, Ælf. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 132; Wrt. Voc. 31, 13. Genim hōfan take hove, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 5. Brūne hōfe, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Genim ða rædan hōfan, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 14. Mersc-hōfe, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 10. Tūnhōfe, 3, 60; Lchdm. iii. 344, 2.

hofer, es; m. [?] A hump, swelling:—Hofer gibbus vel struma, Wrt. Voc. 86, 71. [O. H. Ger. houar, houer gibbus.]

hoferede; adj. Humpbacked:—Hoferede gybberosus vel strumosus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 70: 49, 7. Ðæt cild biþ hoforode the child is humpbacked, Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. Hoferede gibbus, Past. 11, 1, 3; Swt. 65, 4; 66, 12. [O. H. Ger. houaradi gibbus; hofaroh gibberosus.]

hoffing, es; m. A circle; orbis:—Hoffingas orbis, Lye. [Leo, 40, 20; 197, 12, gives a gloss hōf-ring, hōf-hring orbis, explaining the word as a horse-shoe.]

hōf-rec, -ræc, es; n. Hoof-track:—Sing on ðæt hōfrec sing over the hoof-track, Lchdm. i. 392, 9. Dryp on ðæt hōfræc ðæt wex drop the wax into the hoof-track, iii. 286, 4.

hof-rede; adj. Confined to the house; clinicus, Ælf. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 30; Wrt. Voc. 45, 62.

hof-pela tesqua, Lye.

hof-weard, es; m. An ædile; ædilis, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54.

hog-. v. hoh-.

hoga; adj. Careful, thoughtful, prudent:—Hoga prudens, Rtl. 105, 1. Gelcæfyll pegn and hoga fidelis servus et prudens, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 25. Wosas gē hogo estote prudentes, 10, 16. Hogum prudentibus, 11, 25. Gearnfulle t hogo wosa solliciti esse, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11.

hoga, an; m. Care, R. Ben, 53, Lye. v. ymb-hoga.

hoga-fæst; adj. Careful, prudent:—Hogofæste, prudentes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 2, 4. v. hoh-fæst.

hoga-scipe, es; m. Prudence, carefulness, thoughtfulness, wisdom:—

Hogascip *prudētia*, Rtl. 81, 14. Hogascip *prudētia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 47. Tō hogascepe *ad prudētia*, 1, 17.

hogde. v. hycgan.

hogian; *p. ode* To employ the mind, to think, mind, consider, know, understand, care, be solicitous or anxious, to purpose, strive, intend, be intent on, resolve:—Ymbe mine māgas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ðū hogast embe ðine neode *thou art busied about thy needs*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 23. Ne hogap hē be dam heofenlican lācedōme *he is not anxious about the heavenly medicine*, ii. 470, 16. Hē hogap tō ðære betran wyne *he directs his mind to the better joy*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 23; Reim. 81. Hogap *satagit*, Mone Gl. 356. Hogiap *satagunt*, 435. Hia hogap *sapiant*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 5. For dām mannū de mid mārān gewilnunge ðæs æteorigendlican lifes hogiap *donne ðæs ecan for those men whose minds are busied with a greater desire of the life that perishes than of the life eternal*, Homl. Th. ii. 368, 4; 342, 28. Ymbe ðine handgeweorc ic hogode *geome in factis manuum tuarum meditabar*, Ps. Th. 142, 5. Mid ðy ic was lytel ic hogade swā *lytel cum essem parvulus sapiebam ut parvulus*, Rtl. 6, 17. Ic ðæt hogode ðæt ic eowra leoda willan geworhte *I purposed to work your people's will*, Beo. Th. 1268; B. 632. Hwæt hogodest ðū hidercyme ðinne on wādrā gewæld *why didst thou resolve to come hither into the power of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2633; An. 1318. Ic on ðinne hēlu hogode *I thought on thy salvation*, Ps. Th. 118, 81. Ðū ne hogodest *thou didst not consider*, Soul Kmbl. 83; Seel. 42. Hē on heortan hogode *georne hū hē mid searwe swylce æwealde he diligently considered in his heart how with cunning he might kill such*, Ps. Th. 108, 16; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 92. Hē lythwōn hogode *ymbe his sallowe he thought little about the needs of his soul*, 101, 201; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15. Se feond hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe intended to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690. Hē tō fripe hogode *his purpose was to protect*, Andr. Kmbl. 1244; An. 622. Ealle ðe mē yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, Ps. Th. 69, 3; 57, 2. Hī hine lufedan leāse mūpe ne ðæs on heortan hogedan *āwīht dilexerunt eum in ore suo, et lingua sua mentiti sunt ei*, 77, 35. Ðæt hī ðf lās ymb fleām hogodan *minus posse fugam meditari*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 26. Hogedon āninga *their only purpose was*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9, 22; Jud. 250, 273. Hogodon *georne hwā ðær mid orde ærost mihte on fægean men feorh gewinnan they eagerly strove who there first with the sword's point might of the fey man win the life*, Byrht. Th. 135, 25; By. 123. Ne hoga ðū embe ðæt *be not anxious about that*, Homl. Swt. 3, 416. Hogiap *consider*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 14. Hogiap *sapite*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 8. Hogap *ge sapite*, Rtl. 13, 21; 25, 5. Hogige *se yfela ðæt hē āstande let the evil man be intent upon standing*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 23. Wē sceolon hogian *embe ða bōte we must busy ourselves about the reparation*, 274, 11. Wē sceolon carfullice hogian *ðæt wē ðone mārān gylt forfleōn we ought anxiously to endeavour to flee from the greater guilt*, 484, 5. Wē sceolon hogian *hū wē hī begyton we must consider how we may obtain it*, ii. 316, 25. Ne purfon gē nō hogian on ðam anwealde ne him æfter þringan *ye need not aim at power nor press after it*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 29. Ne beo gē nā hogiende *ymb ða morgenlican neode nolite esse solliciti in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Hogiende *cogitantes*, Mone Gl. 390. Hogiendum *nitenibus*, 420. [Laym. hogede, *p. Icel. huga; pp. hugat: O. H. Ger. hugeta, hogeta, p.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, wid-, ymb-hogian. v. hycgan.

hogo-. v. hoga-

hogu, *e; f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Habbon hī hoga ðæt hī sýn swilce ðæt hī wurfullice herigan *māgon let them have a care that they be such that they may worthily praise*, Homl. Th. i. 446, 32. Hē næpþ nā andgit ne hoga *embe Godes beboda he hath no understanding nor cares about God's commandments*, 132, 13. [O. and N. hoze: R. Glouc. howe.] v. heort-hogian, hoga.

hogung, *e; f. Caring, care; cura*, Lye.

hōh, hō; *gen. hōs; m. A heel, hough*:—Hōh nipeward *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hō *calx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Som. 14, 17. Hwæt is ðæs wifes hō? . . . ðæs wifes hō getācne . . . *what is the woman's heel?* . . . The woman's heel signified . . . Bout. Scrd. 20, 13, 19. Hōs mines *calcanē mei*, Ps. Spl. 48, 5. Ðō on ðinne winstan scō under ðinum hō *pui it into thy left shoe under thy heel*, Lchdm. i. 396, 2. Åheþf hys hō ongeán *mē levabit contra me calcaneum sum*, Jn. Skt. 13, 18; Gen. 3, 15. Him on hōh beleác heofonrices weard *merhūses mūþ God closed the door of the ark behind him*, Cd. 69; Th. 82, 16; Gen. 1363. Mīnra hōa *calcanē mei*, Ps. Th. 48, 5. Pharaō him filigde æt ðam hōn *Pharaō followed at their heels*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 22. Hōs mīne *calcaneum meum*, Ps. Spl. 55, 6. [Cf. *Icel. hā-sin.*]

hōh, hōgh, hō, hoo a form occurring in local names whose meaning is thus given by Kemble: 'Originally a point of land, formed like a heel, or boot, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea,' Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi, where see the references to the various forms. Kemble's supposition is borne out by the following passage, in which the word occurs independently:—Wē ðā fōron forþ be ðam sē and ðær ða heán hōs and dene and gārsecg ðone æthiopia wē gesāwon *promuntoria ad oceanum in*

æthiopia vidimus, Nar. 24, 9. [Cf. (?) over hīl and hogh, Cursor Mundi 15826.]

hoh-, hog-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*:—Hogfæstum *prudētibz*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. v. hoga-fæst.

hōh-fōt, *es; m. The heel*:—Hō f hōhfōt *calcaneum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 7.

hoh-, hog-ful; *adj. Mindful, careful, anxious, wise, prudent*:—Ic nū on sibbe gesitte on minne cynestōl hohful *embe ðæt hū ic his lof ārære quiete pace perfruens, studiosus sollicit de laudibus Creatoris omnium occupor addendis*, Chart. Th. 240, 8. Ðā wearþ ðæt mæden mycculm hohful hū heo æfre wæras wissian sceolde *then became the maiden very anxious how she was ever to direct men*, Homl. Skt. 2, 121. Ðām de lufiā swidor ða heālican clānnyse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnyse *to those that love exalted chastity more than the wantonness which is full of care*, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 5. Hogfullum *prudētibz*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. [Laym. hoh-fulle, *pl. Orm. hōzhe-ful.*]

hohful-ness, *e; f. Anxiety, care, trouble*:—Sæde ic minum witun mines mōdes hohfulnyse *I told the anxiety of my mind to my witan*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 11.

hōh-hwyrfing, *e; f. A turning on the heel so as to describe a circle* [?]; orbis, Som.

hohinge-rōd, *e; f. A cross, gibbet*, W. Cat. p. 294.

hoh-, hog-lice; *adv. Prudently, thoughtfully*:—Hoglice, *prudenter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 8.

hoh-mōd; *adj. Having an anxious mind, anxious*, Lye.

hohmōd-ness, *e; f. Anxiety, trouble, care*, Som.

hōh-scanca, *an; m. The shank; crus*:—Sceāpes hōhscanca, L. M. I, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 8.

hōh-sinu, *we; f. Hough-sinew, ham-string, heel-sinew*:—Gif hōhsino forad sie *if a heel-sinew be broken*, L. M. I, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. Heora horsa hōhsina ðū ofcīst *equos eorum subnervabis*, Jos. 11, 6. [Wick. bouz-senu: *Icel. hā-sin: Dan. hase: cf. O. H. Ger. hahsanon subnervare*, Grff. iv. 800.]

hōh-spor, *es; n. The heel; calx*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 97; Wrt. Voc. 45, 5.

HOL, *es; n. A hole, hollow, cavern, den*:—Tō ðam ealdan hole; of ðam hole, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 22. Swā swā leō ðēp of his hole *quasi leo in cubile suo*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Mec hæleþ *ūt tñþ of hole hātne a man draws me out hot from a hole*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 6; Rā. 63, 7. On ðis dimme hol *into this dark den* [prison], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 21; Met. 2, 11. Ðæt cūde hol, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 10; Rā. 45, 5. Wild deōra hol and denn *lustra*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 59, 10. Hwelpas leōna on heora holum beoþ *gelogode catuli leonum in cubilibz suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes foveas habent*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20; Lk. Skt. 9, 58. Hōla, Homl. Th. i. 160, 33. [Laym. hol: *Chauc. hole: Prompt. Parv. hoole* or pyt in an hylle *caverna: O. Frs. O. Dut. Icel. O. H. Ger. hol concavum, caverna spelunca, antrum: cf. Goth. hulundi spelunca.*] v. hōla.

hol, *es; n. A covering* [?]:—Ān hol stæfes apex, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18.

hol; *adj. Hollow*:—On middan hol *hollow in the middle*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 9. Gif se weobud ufan hol *āere si in altari fossa non esset*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 21. Hol stān *fornix*, Cod. 93, Lye. Sca maria hine ācende on ðære nihte on ānum holum stānscrefe *St. Mary gave birth to him in a hollow cave*, Shrn. 29, 28. Ðæt wæter dranc of his holre hand *drank the water out of the hollow of his hand*, 50, 11. On ānne ealdne holne weg to an old hollow way, Chart. Th. 495, 8. Hole dene *convallē*, Ps. Spl. 59, 6. Hý beoþ innan hole *they are hollow within*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 2. Gif heo hæfþ hol eāgan *if she be hollow-eyed*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7. [Prompt. Parv. hol *cavus, concavus: York-dialect holl: O. Frs. hol: Icel. holr: O. H. Ger. hol cavus, concavus: Ger. hohl.*] v. hōlh.

hol; *adj. Having a covering or crust* [?]:—Holne hlāf *tortam panis unius crustulam*, Ex. 29, 33. [Cf. hal-, heal-, healh-stān *crusta, crustulum*, Cot. 191, Lye.] v. also heal, healh; hol.

hōl, *es; n. Vain speech, evil speaking without cause, calumny, slander*:—Hōl and hete and rýpera *reāflāc ūs derede slander and hatred and the rapine of robbers hath harmed us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Hōl *calumnia*, Off. Episc. 8, Lye. Ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hōle [MS. H. hēle] *ne for unrihte feohgynnesse I do not accuse N. from hate or with the intention of slandering him or from an unjust desire for money*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 11. Ðæs deópne āþ Drihten āswōr and ðone mid sōde swylce gefrymede ðæt hē hine for hōle *ēr ne āswōre gehēt Dauidē swā hē him dyde syddan juravit Dominus David veritatem, et non frustabitur eam*, Ps. Th. 131, 11; cf. Grff. iv. 849, huolian. [Icel. hōl *flattery, boasting.*] v. hōlunga, hōelan, hōlian.

hōla, *an; m. A hole*:—Of ðam oterholan *from the otter hole*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30. [Prompt. Parv. hole *foramen: Icel. hōla; f. a hole: O. H. Ger. holi: Ger. höhle.*]

hole, *es; n. [?] A hollow, cavity*:—Wæxeþ ðæt yfele blōd on ðām holcum ðæs lichoman *the evil blood increases in the hollow parts of the*

body, L. M. i. 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 7. On ðam holcum ðære lifre in the *hollows of the liver*, Lchdm. ii. 160, 26. [Cf. sniked in ed to breoste holke, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 19; *Halliwell Dict.* holke, holket hollow: or is the meaning similar to that of *hylca*, q. v. ?]

hold, es; *m.* A title which seems to have been introduced by the Danes. It occurs several times in the *Chronicle*, e. g. *Wsoþa hold* and *Öscytel hold*, 905; Erl. 98, 34. *Purcytel eorl* and *ða holdas calle*, 918; Erl. 104, 22. *Purferþ eorl* and *ða holdas*, 921; Erl. 107, 28. It is the Norse *hold* which is thus defined 'sá er höldr er hann hefir óðöl at erfðum tekitt bæði eptir fðdur ok móður, þau er hans forellrar hafa átt áðr fyrir þeim', see Cl. and Vig. Dict. *höldr*. The importance of the hold in England is marked in the following passage:—Holdes and cyninges heabgerfean wergild iiii þusend þrymsa, L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8.

hold, es; *n.* A carcass, body:—Swā hwær swā hold byþ *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmb. 14, 28. Ðā woldon ððre fugelas fleōn tō ðam holde *descenderunt volucres super cadavera*, Gen. 15, 11. Swā swā grædige ræmmas ðar ðar hī hold gešēōþ like greedy ravens, where they see a carcass, L. Ælf. C. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3; L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Tōðælon ðæs deaðan hold him betwýnan *cadaver mortui inter se dispartient*, Ex. 21, 35. [Pu fule hold *oludum cadaver*, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 15; *Icel.* hold *flesh*.]

hold; *adj.* Kind, friendly, pleasant, favourable, gracious [of a prince to his subject], faithful, loyal, devoted, liege [of a subject to his prince]:—Drihten gedýde ðæt ðæs cwearternes ealdor him wærþ swíde hold *dominus dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris*, Gen. 39, 21. Hē wearþ cristnum monnum swíde hold *benignus erga Christianos*, Ors. 6, 12; Swt. 266, 22. Swā hold is God mancynne ðæt hē hælf geset his englas ūs tō hyrdum *God is so gracious to mankind that he hath appointed angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 9; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 10; Gen. 1202: 107; Th. 142, 26; Gen. 2367. Ðam byþ God hold ðe biþ his hlāforde rihtlice hold *God will be gracious to him who is rightly faithful to his lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 12. Hē cwærþ ðæt hē heom hold hlāforde beōn wolde, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 10. Ðonne biþ se holda þeowa geset ofer manegum gōdum *then will the faithful servant be set over many goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 23. Ic wille beōn N. hold and getriwe *I will be faithful and true to N.*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 4; Cd. 196; Th. 244, 4; Dan. 443; Beo. Th. 2463; B. 1229. Ic eom ðin hold scealc tuus sum *ego*, Ps. Th. 118, 94. Fram sōðum martirdōme ðæs hālgan weres his holdan pāpan *from the true martyrdom of the holy man, his gracious pope*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 29. Hē horn hefēþ holdes folces *exaltavit cornu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 148 14. Hēriap hine on hlēōdre holdre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, 150, 3. Eāran habbap ne hī āwihit māgon holdes gehýran ears *have they but nought pleasing can they hear*, 134, 17. Holdum Gode ic sealmas singe *psallum Deo meo*, 145, 1. Ic gebōcie sume dæl landes minum holdan and getriwum þegne, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 256, 8. Hē hī on hihte holdre lādde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Åhte ic holdne hlāford *I had a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deor. 39; Ps. Th. 150, 1; Cd. 106; Th. 139, 22; Gen. 2313. Ic geornlice gode þegnode purh holdne hyge *I diligently served God with loyal mind*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586. Heo dyde hit ðeah purh holdne hyge *yet did she it with purpose kind*, 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708; Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Åhyld mē ðin eāre tō holde mōde *graciously incline thine ear to me*, Ps. Th. 70, 2; 85, 6. Nele mē Israhēl behealdan holde mōde *Israel will not regard me with loyalty*, 80, 11; 118, 112. Ealle Rōmāne wurdon cristnum monnum swā holde ðæt hie on monegum templum āwriten ðæt ælc cristen mon hæfde friþ *all the Romans shewed so much favour to the Christians that they wrote up in many temples that every Christian man should have protection*, Ors. 6, 13; 8wt. 268, 19; Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 7; Gū. 251. Holde frýnd mē sēdon *faithful friends told me*, Homl. Th. 414, 7. Uton beōn ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getriwe *let us ever be to our lord loyal and true*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8; Homl. Th. ii. 68, 9. Hī woldon him beōn holde and gehýrsume *they [the monks] would be loyal and obedient to him [the abbot]*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. Alle mine þegnes and mine holde frēond on Hertfordshire *all my thanes and faithful friends in Hertfordshire*, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iv. 217, 5. Frýnd synd hie mine georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum *ic mæg hyra hearra wesian*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. Wē witon ðæt æghwylcum men biþ leofre swā hē hæbbe holdra frēonda *mā we know that the more faithful friends a man has the better he likes it*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 1; Beo. Th. 979; B. 487. Is sāwl mīn symble on ðinum holdum *handum anima mea in manibus tuis semper*, Ps. Th. 118, 109. Holdost most faithful, Byrht. Th. 122, 31; By. 24. [Laym. pin holde mon: *Orm.* pin laferd birþ þe beon hold and trigg: *O. E. Homl.* mid holde mōde: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hold: *Icel.* holtr *graciously, faithful, wholesome*: *O. H. Ger.* hold *propitius, fidelis, devotus*: *Ger.* hold.] v. un-hold.

hold-āþ, es; *m.* An oath of fealty:—Hī wēron him menn and him holdāþas swōron ðæt hī woldon ongēan ealle ððre menn him holde beōn *they did homage to him and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be loyal to him against all other men*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 7. Hē dyde ðæt ealle ða heafodmæn on Normandig dydon mauræden and holdāþas

his sunu Willelme, 1115; Erl. 245, 12. [*R. Glouc. Havel.* holde-, hold-*op.*]

holdē; *adv.* Graciously, with devotion, Ps. Th. 71, 2; 142, 6. v. hold.

holdigean eviscerare, Gl. Prud. 337.

hold-lice; *adv.* Graciously, with kindness or friendliness, with devotion or attachment, faithfully, loyally:—Holdlice affectuose vel devote, Ælf. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 50; Wrt. Woc. 61, 28. Hē cwærþ swíde holdlice be ūs 'Fæder mīn ic wille ðæt ða ðe dū mē forgæfe beōn mid mē ðær ic beo' *he said very graciously concerning us 'My Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me be with me where I am'*, Homl. Th. ii. 368, 10; Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311; Ps. Th. 54, 1; 58, 3. Holdlice kindly, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 18; Cri. 1358. Hē mē holdlice þegnade *he served me faithfully*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Hwā ðās ælmesse holdlice healde healde hine God, Chart. Th. 369, 29. Cwædon holdlice hýran woldon *said they would listen devoutly*, Andr. Kmb. 3276; An. 1641. Eādwearde hýrdon holdlice loyally obeyed Edward, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 33; Edw. 14; Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 14; Gū. 576. ðæt Drihtne ful holdlice hýran *ut servant Domino*, Ps. Th. 101, 20.

hold-ræden, e; *f.* Faithfulness, loyalty, faithful discharge of duty to a superior:—Hire hyrdeman purh holdrædene sume āc āstāh her herdsman in the discharge of his duty had ascended an oak, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 30.

hold-scipe, es; *m.* Loyalty, fealty, allegiance:—Eallra ðæra manna land hī fordydon ðe wæron innan ðæs cynges holdscipe *they destroyed the lands of all those men that were in allegiance to the king*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 15. Sægdon ðæt hī hit dyden for ðes mynstres holdscipe *said that they did it on account of the loyalty of the monastery*, 1070; Erl. 209, 15.

holen, holegn, es; *m.* Holly:—Holen *acrifolius*, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 23; Wrt. Voc. 33, 23; *ulcia*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 12; *acrifolus*, 285, 37. Holegn *acrifolius*, Gl. Amplon. 131; Gl. Mett. 34 [Leo]. Holenrigne holly-bark, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12. Holenleáfa holly leaves, 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 11. Holen sceal in æled holly *shall to the fire*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 17; Gen. Ex. 80. Se fealwa holen the sere holly, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rā. 56, 10. [*A. R.* holin, holie. For the form hollen (hollin, holyn) see E. D. S. Plant Names, p. 263.] v. cneow-holen.

holenga. v. holunga.

holh, holg, es; *n.* A hollow, cavity, hole:—Hwæt tǣcnaþ ðæt holh on ðæm weobude biūton gōðra monna gepýld? *Fordam ðonne mon his mōd geæádmōðgeþ ðæt hē wíðerweardnesse and scande forbere ðonne geæcnaþ hē sum holh on his mōde swā swā ðæt weobud hæfþ on him uppān.* Holh was beboden ðæt sceolde beōn on ðæm weobude uppān . . . wel hit wæs gecweden ðæt ðæt holh sceolde beōn on ðæm weobude ānre elne brād and ānre elne long *quod est altaris fossa, nisi bonorum patientia quæ, dum mentem ad adversa toleranda humiliat, quasi more foveæ hanc in imo positam demonstrat? Fossa ergo in altari fiat . . . Bene autem hæc eadem fossa unius cubiti esse monstratur*, Past. 33, 3; Swt. 219, 1-10. Ðær ðær se iil hæfde his holh *ibi habuit foveam ericium*, 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. In ðæm wæs ðæt holg ðæs nearwan scræfes, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. [Laym. holges, pl. and holh; *adj.* R. Glouc. holu, sing. *adj.*; holwe, pl.; Chauc. holwe pl. *adj.*]

holian; *p.* ode To hollow out, make hollow, dig, make a hole; *cavare*:—Hī ðā hwæthwega holodon and ðærrhte ðæt wæter swā genihtsumlōce ūt fleōw ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *they then hollowed out [the rock] a little, and straightway the water flowed out so abundantly that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 7. [*A. R.* ne holieþ nout aduneward ase doþ þe uoxes: *Prompt. Parv.* holyn cawo, *perforo, terebro*: *Goth.* us-hulon to excavate: *Icel.* hola to make hollow: *O. H. Ger.* holian, holon *fodere, perforare, excavare*: *Ger.* hohlen.] DER. ā-holian.

hōlian to speak evil of, slander, calumniate:—Ne sele ðū mē hōliendum mē non tradas me calumniatibus me, Ps. Lamb. 118, 121. [*Orm.* holen o þe laþhe leod, 9319, with which compare *Goth.* holon in Lk. 3, 14: cf. *O. H. Ger.* huolian, Grff. iv. 849.] v. hól, hólunga.

hólunga. v. hólunga.

holl. v. hol.

holm, es; *m.* A mound, hill, rising ground; but in this sense, which belongs to the word in the Old Saxon, it is not found in English. I. Its most common use in the latter, in the poetry, is in reference to water with the meaning wave, ocean, water, sea:—Fræa elne hēht wesian water gemæne ðā stōð hraðe holm under heofonum *sic ætsumne the lord of angels bade the waters be together, then quickly stood ocean under heaven far-stretching continuously*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 23; Gen. 161. Holm the [Red] sea, 157; Th. 195, 30; Exod. 284; 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449. Holm the water of the deluge, 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431. Holm storme weðl, Beo. Th. 2267; B. 1131. Holm heolfe weðl [of the lake where Grendel dwelt], 4282; B. 2137; 3189; B. 1592. Wide rād ofer holmes hrincg hof sēleste [of the ark], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Eōw is holmes hlæst and heofonfugas and wildu deor on gewæld gesæld *the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the earth are*

delivered into your hand, 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Wid holme foldan sceldun guarded land against sea, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 4; Cri. 979. On holme, 97 a; Th. 363, 9; Wal. 51: Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543: 2875; B. 1435. *Æt holme by the sea*, 3832; B. 1914. Sealt water hreōh mē holme besente *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Dā wæs heofon-weardes gāst ofer holm boren the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 121. Lēton holm beran they let the sea bear him, Beo. Th. 96; B. 48. Ofer widne holm, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 23; Crā. 55. Ofer heāne holm, Elen. Kmbl. 1962; El. 983; Cd. 213; Th. 266, 4; Sat. 17: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 14; Wand. 82. Dā ic on holm gestāh when I embarked, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Andr. Kmbl. 858; An. 429. Heā holmas deep waters, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 17; Az. 123. Holmas dælde waldend ure God divided the waters, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 24; Gen. 146: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 31; Sch. 54. Hider ofer holmas hither over the waves, Beo. Th. 485; B. 240. Windge holmas stormy seas, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Holma begang the way across the waters, Ps. Th. 138, 18; Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 30. Holma geþring, Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Holma gelagu, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. II. From the Scandinavian *hólmr* an islet especially in a bay, creek, lake, or river, it is used in English with the meaning land rising from the water, an island in a river, etc., *holm* [in local names]:—Dý ilcan geāre wæs dæt gefeoht æt ðam Holme Cantwara and ðara Deniscra, Chr. 902; Th. 180, col. 2. Hēr for Cnut Cyng tō Denmeareon mid scipon tō ðam holme æt eā ðære hālgan, 1025; Erl. 163, 7. [Laym. holm: *Prompt. Parv.* holm, place besydone a water *hulmus*; of a sonde yn the see *bitalassum vel hulmus*. v. p. 243, note 2, and 244, note 2.] DER. sē-, wæg-holm.

holm-ærn, es; *n.* A sea-house, vessel, ship:—Holmærna mæst earc Noes, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 30; Gen. 1422.

holm-clif, es; *n.* A sea-cliff, cliff by the water-side:—On, fram ðam holmclife [the holm is the lake where Grendel dwelt], Beo. Th. 2846, 3274; B. 1421, 1635. Se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde he who had to guard the sea-cliffs, 465; B. 230. [O. Sax. holm-klif a hill.]

holmeg, *adj.* Oceanic:—Holmegum wederum with storms such as blow at sea, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118.

holm-mægen, es; *n.* The might of the ocean, the ocean, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rā. 3, 9.

holm-pracu, *g.* -þræce; *f.* The violence of the sea, the tossing of the waves, the ocean, Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 467. Ðū geworhtest heofon and eorþan and holmþræce thou didst make heaven and earth and the sea with its tossing waves, Elen. Kmbl. 1453; El. 728: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678: 57 b; Th. 205, 19; Ph. 115.

holm-weall, es; *m.* A wall formed by the sea, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467.

holm-weard, es; *m.* One who keeps guard at sea, a sea-warder, Andr. Kmbl. 718; An. 359.

holm-weg, es; *m.* A way over the sea, Andr. Kmbl. 764; An. 382.

holm-wylm, es; *m.* The surge of the sea, Beo. Th. 4814; B. 2411.

holor, holian, *v.* heolora, heoloran.

HOLT, es; *m.* I. a holt, wood, grove, copse:—Holt lucus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30: nemus, 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: saltus, Ælf. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 104; Wrt. Voc. 32, 39: nemus vel saltus, Wrt. Voc. 80, 34. Wildeóra holt, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 82. Holtes frætwæ fruit, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Hē lēt him ðā of handon fleōgan hafoc wid ðæs holtes he let the hawk fly from his hands towards the wood, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8: Rood Kmbl. 58; Kr. 29. Uton gān innan on ðisses holtes hleo let us go within the shelter of this grove, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840; Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Wulf holtes gehlæda, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Sum sceal on holte of heāhbeāme feallan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 21; Vy. 21: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 103, 73; Met. 13, 52, 37. Gewiton āweg tō holte they went away to the wood, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 12. Holt ofgeāfon they left the wood, Beo. Th. 5685; B. 2846: 5190; B. 2598. Abraham ðā plantode ænne holt Abraham vero plantavit nemus, Gen. 21, 33. Ful oft uolt wrugon wudubēama helm, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 1; Rā. 85, 7. Ðū geond holt wunast thou shalt dwell among the woods, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. II. wood; lignum:—Ic geseah holt hweorfende I saw wood moving, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 5; Rā. 57, 3. Holte bi[h]lænan to pile wood round, 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577. [Laym. Chauc. holt: *Prompt. Parv.* holt, lytlyle wode lucus, virgultum, p. 244, v. note: O. Frs. holt wood, stick: Icel. holt wood, coppice (nearly obsolete); a rough stony hill: O. H. Ger. holz nemus, silva, saltus, arbor, lignum: Ger. holz.] DER. æsc-, firgen-, ofer-, wudu-holt.

holt-hana, an; *m.* A wood-cock; acegia, Gl. Mett. 41: Gl. Amplon. 138.

hōl-tihte, an; *f.* Calumny, slander:—Hōltihte vel teone calumnia, Ælf. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 36; Wrt. Voc. 21, 29.

holt-wudu, a; *m.* I. a wood; silva, nemus, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 16; Ph. 171. II. wood from a

holt, forest-wood; lignum, Beo. Th. 4669; B. 2340: Rood Kmbl. 179; Kr. 91.

hólunga; *adv.* In vain, to no purpose, without cause, without intent:—Hólunga sine causa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 9. Nales hólunge without cause, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nalles hólunga, Beo. Th. 2156; B. 1076. Wæs his fæder gelæred in ða geryno Cristes geleāfan ac hólunga pater ejus sacramentis Christianæ fidei imbutus est, sed frustra, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29. Gif hē hit hólunga dō fæste i gear si casu fecerit, i annum jejunet, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 27. Ðære tide wæs dæt mæste wæll geworden on Norþanhymra þeode and cyrican. Ne wæs dæt hólunga forðon oðer ðara heretogena wæs hæðen oðer wæs ðam hæðenan grimra quo tempore maxima est facta strages in ecclesia vel gente Nordanhymbrorum, maxime quod unus ex ducibus paganus, alter erat pagano sæviore, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 19. Mid dý wē wid ðam winde and wid ðam sē holonga campodan cumque cum vento pelagoque frustra certantes, 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

hom, hōme, homer. *v.* ham, ōme, hamer.

homela, homola, an; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage:—Gif hē hine on bismor tō homolan bescire mid x sciif. gebēte. Gif hē hine tō preoste bescire mid xxx sciif. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 5. See the note there; see also on cutting the hair as a mark of disgrace, Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, pp. 702–3. *v.* hamelian, and cf. [?] Scot. hummel, homyll having no horns.

hōn; *p.* hēng; *pp.* hangen Tō hang, suspend, crucify:—Gē hig hōp crucifigetis, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 34. Hine man hēngille suspensus est in cruce, Gen. 41, 13. Hig hine hēngon crucifixerunt eum, Lk. Skt. 23, 33. Done hēngon on heāne beām fæderas ūse, Elen. Kmbl. 847; El. 424. Hōh hine crucifige eum, Mk. Skt. 15, 13. Hōh hynne hōh hynne; Ðā cwæþ pilatus tō him Nime gē hine and hōp, Jn. Skt. 19, 6. Hōh on earm hang it on to the arm, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 12; Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Done oðerne hē hēt hōn on gealgan aliterum suspendit in crucem, Gen. 40, 22. Hēt se wælhreōwa hine hōn on heardre hengene, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 29. Ðær wæron gelædde twegen sceapān for heora synnum tō hōnne there were brought two thieves to be crucified for their sins, 254, 22. Tō hōanne ad crucifigendum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Ic hæbbe mihte ðē tō hōnne, Jn. Skt. 19, 10. Ðæm hōendum crucifigentibus, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Frignan ongan on hwyllum ðara beāma bealdendes hangen wære, Elen. Kmbl. 1701; El. 851. [Laym. hōn; *p.* hēng: *Orm.* Chauc. Piers P. heng, *p.* Goth. hahan; *p.* haihah: Icel. hanga; *p.* hēkk pendere: O. Frs. hua; *p.* hēng; *pp.* huen: O. H. Ger. hahan; *p.* hēng figere, crucifigere, suspendere.] DER. a-, be-, bi-, ge-hōn.

hōn tendrils of a vine [?]:—Ðā geseah ic gyldenear winegard trumlicne and fæstlicne and ða twigo his hongodon geond ða columnan, ða wundrode ic ðæs swiðe. wæron in ðæm winegarde gyldenu leāf and his hōn and his wæstmas wæron cristallum and smaragdas eac dæt gimcyn mid ðæm cristallum ingemong hongode vineamque solidam auro argenteoque inter columnas pendentes miratus sum, in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini ligis erant interpositi, distinguuntur smaragdis, Nar. 4, 31.

hona, hon-, hond, hongian. *v.* hana, heonon, han-, hand, hangian.

hōp. *v.* fen-, mōt-hōp.

HOPA, an; *m.* HOPE:—Geleāfullum mannum mæg beon micel hopa tō ðam menniscum Gode Criste believing men may have great hope on the human God, Christ, Homl. Th. i. 350, 24. Ne beþæce Ezechias eowm mid leasum hopan let not Hezekiah deceive you with false hope, 568, 8. [Laym. *Orm.* A. R. hope: *Du.* hoop: *Dan.* haab: *M. H. Ger.* hoffe.] DER. tō-hopā.

hōp-gehnast, es; *n.* The dashing together of waves in a bay [?]:—Bidaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streāmgewinnes hōpgehnāstes ðonne heah geþring on cleofu crýdeþ the steep rocks await quietly the strife of the sea, the dash of the waves, when the press of waters towering up crowds on to the cliffs, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 13; Rā. 4, 27. [Cf. Icel. hōp a small landlocked bay or inlet: Scot. hope a haven.]

hopian; *p.* ode, ede Tō hope, have hope or confidence [in a person], expect, watch for [with gen.]:—Ic hopige tō him swā gōðan and swā mildheortan dæt hē hit nylle sylf dōn I have confidence in him, so good and merciful, that he himself will not do it, Chart. Th. 548, 20. Ðū dysegost manna ðū hopast dæt ðū hæbbe poþrædene tō ðam āwyrigedan deofle thou most foolish of men, thou trustest that thou hast fellowship with the accursed devil, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. Swā eac ūre hiht ne becom nā tō ðam ðe hē hopaþ so also our hope has not arrived at that for which it hopes, i. 250, 25. Ðonne hē eall forsihþ eorþlicu gōd and hopaþ tō ðam ecum, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 87; Met. 7, 44. Se synfula hopaþ symle ðæs rihtwisan considerat peccator justum, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ðæt dæt Maria dyde tō ðam wē hopiaþ that which Mary did, for that we hope, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 33. Landfranc gewāt of diissum life ac wē hopiaþ dæt hē ferde tō dæt heofanlice rice, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 15. Ic tō ðe hopode in te speravi, Ps. Th. 30, 17. Hē hopode hē gešawe sum tācen sperabat signum aliquod videre, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Hæbbeð ðas ðe wē ær hopedon, Homl. Th. i. 250, 35. Wē tō ðinum hidercyme hopodan and hyhtan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 11. Hopedon sperabamus, Lk. Skt. 24, 21.

Ðā fiif cyningas hopodon tō life the five kings hoped to save their lives, Jos.

10, 16. Ne hopige nān man tō dyssere lēasunge, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 21. Hit nys nō unnyt dæt wē hopien tō Gode fordæm hē ne went swā swā wē dōþ *it is not vain for us to have hope in God; for he does not change as we do*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Dæt hī swā hopigen tō dære forgiessene ut sic de sic fiduciam habeant, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 19. Bebeodāþ dæt hī ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan *bid them not to put their trust in their uncertain riches*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Ne pearf hē hopian nō dæt hē donan mōte he has no ground for hoping that he may go thence, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 117. Ða hopiendan on dē sperantes in te, Ps. Spl. 16, 8. [*M. H. Ger. hoffen.*] DER. tō-hopian.

hōpig; *adj.* In hills and hollows [*applied to the sea in reference to the deep depressions between high waves*; cf. Scot. hope a sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that is formed between two ridges on one hill]:—Com ic on sēs hricg dær mē sealt wæter hreōh and hōpig holme besente *veni in altitudinem maris; et tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2.

hoppa, v. gær-s-hoppa.

hōp-pāda, an; *m.* An upper tunic, cope:—Hōppāda ependeton [= ἐπενδύτης], Ælf. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

hoppe, an; *f.* An ornament suspended from the neck, a bell (?) hung from a dog's neck:—Hryderes belle and hundes hoppe ælc biþ ānes sciff, weorþ and ælc is melda geteald an ox's bell and that on a dog's collar, each is worth a shilling and each is reckoned an informer, L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 16. Hie eall him gesealdon dæt hie dā hæfdon būton dæt ælc wifmon hæfde āne yndsan goldes and ān pund seolfres and ælc wæpnedmon ænne hring and āne hoppa *ita ut nihil præter annulos singulos, bullasque sibi ac filiis, et deinde per filias uxoresque suas singulas tantum auri uncias, et argenti non amplius quam singulas libras relinquerent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21.

hoppere, es; *m.* A dancer; saltator, Som.

hoppestre, an; *f.* A female dancer:—Ðas mæran witegan deaþ dære lyðtran hoppystran tō mēde forgeaf *rewarded that vile dancer with the death of the illustrious prophet*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. [*Chauc. hoppestre.*]

hoppetan; *p. te* To jump about [for joy], leap, rejoice, to throb [of a wound]:—Swā benne ne burnon ne burston ne hoppetan so that the wounds should neither burn nor burst nor throb, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 1. Ðæne ðe mēder on rife hoppetende beclýsed Johannes undergeat *matris alvo gestiens clausus Johannes senserat*, Hymn. Surt. 51, 1. v. next word.

hoppian; *p. ode* To hop, leap, dance:—Ðā blissode mīn cild on mīnum cilde and hoppode on gēan his Drihten then rejoiced my child in my womb, and leaped towards his Lord, Homl. Th. i. 202, 18. [*Chauc. Piers P. hope to dance, jump: Icel. hoppa to skip, bound: M. H. Ger. hoppen: Ger. hüpfen.*]

hopp-scōfte, an; *f.* A coverlet (?):—Ic geann ānes beddreātes mid wahhryfte and mid hoppscýtan, Chart. Th. 529, 12.

hopu lygustra, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 2.

horas, v. horh.

hora-seaþ, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. v. horu-seaþ.

hōr-cwene, an; *f.* An adulteress, whore:—Hōrcwenan, L. E. G. II; Th. i. 172, 21; L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 21; L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. [*Icel. hōr-kona an adulteress.*]

HORD, es; *n. m.* HOARD, treasure:—Hord thesaurus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 47. Ðā was oþþoren beāga hord then was borne off the hoard of rings, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284: 6015; B. 3011. Hryde dæs hordes keeper of the hoard, Exon. 1304; Th. 498, 7; Rā. 87, 9; Beo. Th. 1778; B. 887. Ðæs ðe heah hliþo horde onfengon after the lofty hills had received the treasure [the ark], Cd. 71; Th. 86, 32; Gen. 1439. Hædnum horde, Beo. Th. 4438; B. 2216. Hord eald enta geweorc, 5540; B. 2773. Ðæt hord, 6244; B. 3126. Hord under hrusan [the nails of the cross], Elen. Kmbl. 2181; El. 1092. Hī ealgodon hord and hāmas they defended treasures and homes, Chrt. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Edelst. 10. Hē dæt fācen hafāþ in his heortan, hord unclāne he hath that deceit in his heart, a hoard unclean, Frag. Recd. 11; Lēas 6. Hord, heortan gēpohtas, Exon. 234; Th. 65, 1; Cri. 1048: 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056. Breōsta hord, Th. 66, 17; Cri. 1074. Breōsta hord, gāst the breast's treasure, the spirit, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 6; Gen. 1608. Hī synna hord ontēde he confessed his sins, Ps. C. 50, 28; Grn. ii. 277, 28: 151, 155; Grn. ii. 280, 151, 155. Sāwle hord, Beo. Th. 4835; B. 2422. Hordas, geryne arcana, Mone B. 4216 (v. gold-hord). [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Chauc. hord: Goth. huzd; n. O. Sax. hord; n. Icel. hodd; n. (but a late form) hoddar; pl. occurs in poetry only hoard, treasure: O. H. Ger. hort; n. thesaurus.*] DER. beāh, bōc, brand-, breōst-, feorh-, flæsc-, gold-, greót-, lic-, mād-m-, mōd-, sāwl-, wamb-, word-, wyrn-hord.

hord-burh-, burg, e; *f.* A city containing treasure, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 9; Gen. 2007; Beo. Th. 938; B. 467.

hord-cleofa-, clýfa, an; *m.* A treasure-chamber, treasury, store-room, closet:—Hī gāþ in tō ðinum hūse and tō ðinum bedde and tō ðinum hordclýfan ingredientium cubiculum lectuli tui et super stratum tuum, Exod. 8, 3. Ic hæbbe on mīnum hordcleofan ān wundorlic weorc I have in my

treasury a wondrous work, Homl. Skt. 5, 260. Hī sōhton ðone behiddan mete on heora hordcleofan they sought the hidden food in their closets, Ælf. T. 42, 14; Grn. 21, 13. v. next word.

hord-cōfa, an; *m.* A place for treasure, a retired chamber, closet, a place where the thoughts are stored [v. hord], the breast, heart:—Ðā æfter ðon ðā cēgde seō hālige Mariæ tō eallum apostolum on hire hordcōfan post hæc vocavit Sancta Maria omnes apostolos in cubiculo suo, Blickl. Homl. 143, 34. Dæt hē his ferþlocan fæste binde healde [MS. healdne] his hordcōfan that he close fast his mind's coffer and preserve the treasury of his thoughts, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 14 [cf. 22]; Wand. 14. Hine mid ealle innancundum heortum hordcōfan helpe biddaþ in toto corde exquirunt eum, Ps. Th. 118, 2.

hordere, es; *m.* A treasurer, steward, chamberlain [v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 106]:—Hordere cellerarius, Wrt. Voc. 83, 6. Ðā hēt hē his hordere dæt glæsene fæt syllan ðam biddendan subdiacōne. Se hordere cwæþ him tō andsware gif hē ðam biddendum sealde dæt hē nān þing næfde his gebrōðrum tō sylenne then he bade his steward give the glass vessel to the requesting subdeacon. The steward said in answer, that if he gave it he should have nothing to give to his brethren, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 22; Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Ðis forward was makid wid ordric hordere, Chart. Th. 438, 3, 7. Cynges hordera odde ūra gerēfena swilc, L. Ath. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 23, see note. Nān man ne hwyrfē nānes yrfes būtan dæs gerēfan gewitnesse... odde dæs horderes, 9; Th. i. 204, 19. [*Ayemb. hordier treasurer.*]

hord-ern-, ærn, es; *n.* A store-house, store-room, treasury:—Hordern cellarium, Ælf. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 100; Wrt. Voc. 58, 15; Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 24. Cellaria uini id est hordern promptuaria, Blickl. Gl. 259, 5; Ps. Surt. 143, 13. Būton hit under dæs wifes cæglocan gebroht wære dæt is hire hordern and hire cyste unless it has been put into the places which the wife locks up, that is, her storeroom and her chest, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. Hordærne neāh near to the treasure-house, Beo. Th. 5655; B. 2831. Hē is gōd hordern on tō scāwiene it is a good day for examining a storeroom, Lchdm. iii. 180, 6. Heora hordernu wæron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde their storehouses were filled with manifold riches, Blickl. Homl. 99, 16. Hordærna sum, Beo. Th. 4548; B. 2279.

horder-wice, an; *f.* The office of a treasurer or steward, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 14.

hord-fæt, es; *n.* A vessel for holding treasure:—Se Hālgā Gāst wunode on ðam æþelan innoþe and on ðam gecorenan hordfæte [of the Virgin Mary], Blickl. Homl. 105, 15; Hy. 11, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 18. Hī geopendodon heora forðfatu [cf. Mt. 2, 11 aperitis thesauris suis] and him lāc geoffrodon, Homl. Th. i. 78, 27: 116, 3. On heora hordfatum behiddon absconderunt inter uasa sua, Jos. 7, 11.

hord-geat-, gat, es; *n.* A door through which a treasure is reached:—Hwylc dæs hordgates cægan cræfte ða clamme onlēac which, by the key's art, unlocked the fastenings of the door to the treasure, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 28; Rā. 43, 11.

hord-gestreón, es; *n.* Hoarded, accumulated wealth, that which has been acquired and now forms a 'hoard':—Sum was æhtwelig in comedia heold hordgestreón there was one of large possessions, he kept in Nicomedia his stored-up wealth, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 3; Jul. 22. Ne mōt hē hionane lædan of disse worulde wuhte ðon mære hordgestreóna ðonne hē hider brohte, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 21; Met. 14, 11; Beo. Th. 6175; B. 3092. Mæst hlifade ofer Hroþgāres hordgestreónum the mast towered above the riches that had come from Hrothgar's hoard, 3803; B. 1899. Næs him hyht tō hordgestreónum no hope had they in hoarded wealth, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116.

hordian; *p. ode* TO HOARD, lay up [treasure], store:—Dæt hē for gýtsunge uncyste nānum oðrum syllan ne mæg dæt hē hordāþ and nāt hwam swā swā se witega cwæþ 'on idel biþ ælc man gedrefed se ðe hordāþ and nāt hwam hē hit gegaderaþ' what he from the vice of avarice can give to no other he hoards, and knows not for whom, as the prophet says 'In vain is every man troubled who hoards, and knows not for whom he gathers it,' Homl. Th. i. 66, 3. Hordiaþ cōwerne goldhord on heofenum lay up your treasure in heaven, ii. 104, 31. DER. gold-hordian.

hord-loca, an; *m.* A treasure-chest, coffer, metaph. the mind [v. hord]:—Deāh ðe hē feohgestreón under hordlocan æhte though he had wealth in his coffer, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 11; Jul. 43. Heald hordlocan hyge fæste bind keep thy thought's treasury, fast bind thy mind, 122 a; Th. 469, 16; Hy. 11, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1342; An. 671.

hord-mādmum, es; *m.* A valuable present, jewel:—Healsbeāga mæst, hordmādmum, Beo. Th. 2400; B. 1108.

hord-mægen, es; *n.* Abundance of wealth, riches, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 13; Dan. 675.

hord-weard, es; *m.* A guard of a hoard or treasure:—Hordweard the dragon which watched over the treasure, Beo. Th. 4576; B. 2293; 4594; B. 2302: 5102; B. 2554: 5179; B. 2593. Hordweard hlefaþe the Danish king, 2098; B. 1047: 3708; B. 1852. Hordwearda hryre [of the death of the first-born in Egypt], Cd. 144; Th. 179, 27; Exod. 35: [of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea], 169; Th. 210,

6; Exod. 511. Hordwearda gestreón the wealth of the princes of Israel, 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65.

hord-wela, an; *m.* Hoarded, stored-up wealth:—Deað ðe hordwelan heólde lange, Beo. Th. 4677; B. 2344.

hord-weorpung, *e*; *f.* The honouring a person by bestowal of treasure, Beo. Th. 1908; B. 952.

hord-wynn, *e*; *f.* The delightful object that consists in hoarded treasure [applied to the treasure guarded by the dragon], Beo. Th. 4533; B. 2270.

hōre, an; *f.* A whore, harlot; meretrix, Hpt. Gl. 475, 484. [Laym. A. R. hore: Icel. hōra: O. H. Ger. huora: Ger. hure.]

horheht. *v.* horheht.

horh, horg, *es*; *m. n.* A clammy humour, phlegm, rheum:—Hrog [= horg] phlegma, Wrt. Voc. 64, 51. Horg flegma, 282, 67. Sió gíf-erness ariſt of ðæs hores wætan the voracity arises from the humour of the phlegm, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 3. Wið langum sære ðara tōpa þurh horh, I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ænigu ceald wæte donne spīwāþ hie ðæt horh . . . ðæt ofstandene picce horh, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 15–21. Donne spīwāþ hie sōna done piccan horh, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 15. Horas pītuita, i. e. minuta saliva, Ælf. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 55; Wrt. Voc. 46, 15. *v.* horu.

horheht, *adj.* Full of phlegm, phlegmatic:—Mid yfelre wætan horhehte, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 9; 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. *v.* horweht.

horian, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. *v.* harian.

horig, horhig; *adj.* Foul, dirty, defiled:—Swā hit gedafenlic is ðæt his reaf ne beo horig so is it proper that his vestment be not foul, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. i. 350, 21. Næs his reaf horig, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Mid horium reafe, 528, 24. Mid horhugum scicelse, Th. Ap. 13, 26. [O. E. Homl. þat brinþ hori to clene: Wick. hoori unclean: Chau. horowe; *pl.* O. H. Ger. horig lutulentus, cenosus.]

hōring, *es*; *m.* An adulterer, fornicator:—Hēr sindon miltestran and bearnmyrdan and fülle foregene hōringas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 181. [Cf. Goth. hōrs: Icel. hōrr.]

HORN, *es*; *m.* A horn, a drinking-horn, a cupping-horn, a trumpet, the horn-shaped projection on the gable-end of a house [v. Dasent's translation of Njāla, plate 3, p. cvii], a pinnacle:—Oxan horn biþ x pæniga weorþ an ox's horn shall be worth ten pence, L. In. 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Se horn mīnre hælo cornu salutis meæ, Ps. Th. 17, 3. Horn stundum song sometimes the horn sounded, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Hwilum teoh mid glæse oððe mid horne draw at times with a cupping-glass or horn, L. M. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 13. Sete horn on ða openan scearpan þu a cupping-horn on the open scarifications, I, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 21. Gif feorancumen man oððe fræmde būton wege gange and hē ðonne nāwþe ne hryme ne hē horn ne blāwe for þeof hē biþ tō þrōfianne if a man come from a distance, or a stranger, go out of the highway, and he then neither shout nor blow a horn, he is to be tried as a thief, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Syððan hie Hygelāces horn and býman galan ongeāton, Beo. Th. 5879; B. 2943. ii hnæppas and iiiii hornas two bowls and four drinking-horns, Chart. Th. 429, 31. Ne býman ne hornas, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 30; Ph. 134. Ne hēr disse healle hornas [horn næs, Th.] ne byrnāþ nor here do this hall's gables burn, Fins. Th. 7; Fin. 4. Ic wihit geseah wundorlice horna abitwēcōnum hūpe lēðan I saw a creature [the moon] wondrously bringing spoil between its horns, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rā. 30, 2. Heorot hornum trum the hart firm-antlered, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Ōþ wigbedes hornas usque ad cornu altaris, Ps. Th. 117, 25. [Goth. haurn; *n.* a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet, husk: O. Sax. horn-[seli]: O. Frs. horn; *n.* cornu, tuba: Icel. horn; *n.* a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet; a corner: O. H. Ger. horn; *n.* cornu, tuba, promontorium: Ger. horn; *n.*] DER. blæd-, drenc-, fyhte-, gūþ-horn. *v.* ān-horn.

horn [horh?]-ādī, *c*; *f.* A disease of foul humours in the stomach, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 31.

horn-bære, *adj.* Horned, having horns; corniger, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20.

horn-blāwere, *es*; *m.* A horn-blower, trumpeter:—Hornblāwere cornicen, Wrt. Voc. 73, 63; Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 24. ðær mihte wel bēn abūton twenti oðder þritte hornblaweres, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 36. [Cf. Goth. haurnja: O. H. Ger. horn-blāso tubicen, cornicen.]

horn-boga, an; *m.* A bow with the ends curved like a horn or a bow made of horn [?], [cf. Icel. horn-bogi a horn-bow, Cl. and Vig. Dict.]:—Lēton forþ fleōgan hildenæðran of hornbogan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 22; Beo. Th. 4866; B. 2437. ðær hē hornbogan [horn bogan?] hearde gebendep ibi confregit cornua arcuum, Ps. Th. 75, 3.

horn-bora, an; *m.* A horn-bearer, trumpeter, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54.

horn-fisc, *es*; *m.* A garfish, a kind of pike:—Hornfisc plegode glāð geond garsec, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. [Icel. horn-fiskr: Dan. hornfisk garfish, esox belone.]

horn-geāp, *adj.* Having a wide extent between the 'horns' [v. horn], an epithet of a building:—Tempel dryhtnes heāh and horngeāp, Andr.

Kmbl. 1335; An. 668; Beo. Th. 164; B. 82. [Cf. under geāpne hrōf, 1677; B. 836.]

horn-gestreōn, *es*; *n.* An abundance of pinnacles, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 11; Ruin. 23.

horn-pic, *es*; *n.* [?] A pinnacle:—Sette hine ofer hornpic temples staitu eum supra pinnam templi, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

horn-reced, *es*; *n.* A house having 'horns' [v. horn] or pinnacles, Beo. Th. 1412; B. 704.

horn-sæl, *es*; *n.* A hall having 'horns' in its roof:—Hornsalu, Andr. Kmbl. 2318; An. 1160; Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 10; Rā. 4, 8. *v.* horn-reced, -sele.

horn-sceaða, an; *m.* A pinnacle:—Ofer hornsceaða temples supra pinnaculum templi, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 5. *v.* sceaða.

horn-scep, *es*; *n.* A ship having a beak [rostrum], a ship with a horn-like projection in the bow, Andr. Kmbl. 547; An. 274.

horn-sele, *es*; *m.* A building having pinnacles, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 11; Gen. 1821. [O. Sax. horn-seli.] *v.* horn-sæl.

hornung-sunu, a; *m.* A bastard, Cot. 142. [O. Frs. hornung spurius, nothus: Icel. hornunga a bastard son.] *v.* Grmm. R. A. 476, note.

horo-. *v.* horu-

hor-pyt, -pytt, *es*; *m.* A dirt-pit, slough [?]:—Tō ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 37, 21; 162, 9. *v.* horu.

HORS, *es*; *n.* A horse:—Geþracan hors mannus vel brunnicus: hors of stēden vel of asrenne burdo, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18, 19; Wrt. Voc. 17, 23, 24. Hors hōfum wlane, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rūn. 19. Ne beo gē nā swylce hors nolite fieri sicut equus, Ps. Th. 31, 10. Ðā wæs Hroðgāre hors gebæted wigc wundenfeax then for Hrothgar was a horse bitted, a steed with plaited mane, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. Ne hē on horses hrycge cuman wolde ac hē his fōtum geode non equorum dorso sed pedum incessu vectus, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Nis horses flæsc forboden caro equina non est prohibita, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 16. Wið horses hreōfle . . . dō on ðæt hors swā hit hātost mæge for a horse's leprosy . . . apply it to the horse as hot as possible, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 152, 10. Gefelices horses and monnes, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 26; Rūn. 11. Ði byþ swiðe dysig se ðe getrūwāþ on his horses swiftnesse falsus equus ad salutem, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Cwæþ mid hospe horse mēte is bere said contemptuously 'Barley is food for a horse', Homl. Skt. 3, 216. Man his hors under him ofscēat his horse was shot under him, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 42. Ic seah sroh [the word is written in runes] hygewloncne, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rā. 20, 1. Horsa steal carceres, Ælf. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 54; Wrt. Voc. 39, 37. Horsa hnægung neighing of horses, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 2, 38. Hē wæs mid ðæm fyrstum mannun on ðam lende næfde hē ðeah mā ðonne twentig hryðra and twentig sceāpa and twentig swýna; ond ðæt lytle ðæt hē erede hē erede mid horsan hē [Oh! here] was among the first men of the country; and yet he had not more than twenty oxen and twenty sheep and twenty swine; and the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12–15. Ða hors öþbæt it bore away the horses, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 20; Rā. 23, 10. [O. Sax. hros; *n.* O. Frs. hars, hers, hors, ros; *n.* Icel. hross; *m.* O. H. Ger. hros; *n.* Ger. ross.] *v.* cræte-hors.

Horsa, an; *m.* Horsa:—On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa gesōhte Bretene, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wið Wyrte-georne ðam cyninge in ðære stōwe ðe is gecueden Ageles[re]p and his brōður Horsa man ofslōg, 455; Erl. 12, 13.

hors-bær, *e*; *f.* A horse-bier; feretrum caballarium, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 5. [Laym. R. Glouc. hors-bere: Prompt. Parv. hors-bere lectica, p. 247, see the note.]

horsc, *adj.* Quick, ready, active, valiant, applied generally to mental activity [cf. snel active: Icel. snjallr eloquent], wise, sagacious, sharp, quick-witted:—Horsc prudens, Cot. 191, 1. Hwylc is hælepa ðæs horsc and ðæs hygecræftig ðæt ðæt mæge æsecgan who amongst men is so quick and cunning of mind as to be able to declare that, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 36; Rā. 2, 1. Nis ænig ðæs horsc ne ðæs hygecræftig ðe ðin frumcyn mæge fira bearnum sweotule gesēðan, 11 a; Th. 15, 24; Cri. 241. Horsc and hreðreglæw herges wisa a guide of the host, prompt and prudent, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13. On horscum wyllan by the quick-flowing [?] spring, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 456, 15. Þurh horscne hād through wisdom, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Mōðum horsc sagacious of mind, 54 a; Th. 190, 12; Az. 72. Horsc mē herodon hilde generodon feōndon biweredon the valiant praised me, from battle saved me, from foes defended me, 94 a; Th. 353, 27; Reim. 19. [O. Sax. horsk (hugiskraft): Icel. horskr wise: O. H. Ger. horsc alacer, celer, præperus, volucer, promptus, sagax, v. Grff. iv. 1039–42.]

hors-camb, *es*; *m.* A horse-comb, curry-comb; strigilis, Wrt. Voc. 83, 34.

horse-lice; *adv.* Readily, promptly, with activity [bodily or mental], wisely, prudently:—Biþ seó tunge tōtogen forðon heo ne mæg horslice [MS. horslice] wordum wrixlan wið done wergan gæst the tongue shall be rent asunder, therefore it will not be able to converse readily with the accursed spirit, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 28; Seel. 116. [Hors[c]lice prudent, Cot. 138, Lye. [O. H. Ger. horsc-lichō naviter, strenue, agilater.]

hors-cræt, es; *n. A chariot*; biga, Lye.
hors-elene, -helene, an; *Elecampane*; inula helenium, Lchdm. iii. 333.
col. i. Horselene helena, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 68; Wrt. Voc. 32, 4.
Horselene, Wrt. Voc. 79, 42. See horshelene, E. D. S. Plant Names.
hors-ern, es; *n. A horse-house, stable*:—Horsern *equiale*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 33; Wrt. Voc. 16, 7.
hors-gærstūn, es; *m. A meadow for the pasturing of horses*:—Onbūt-an done horsgærstūn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 414, 25.
hors-here, es; *m. A mounted force*; exercitus equestris, Lye. v. here.
hors-hirde, -hyrde, es; *m. A horse-keeper, groom*:—Horshyrde *pabulator*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 123; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6. Horshyrde *agaso*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 37.
hors-hwæl, es; *m. A walrus*:—Swīdost hē fōr ðider tōeācan ðæs landes scēawunge for ðæm horschwælum for ðæm hie habbaþ swīde ædele bān on heora tōpum his principal object in going there, in addition to the observation of the country, was to get the walruses, for they have very excellent ivory in their tusks, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 36. [Icel. hross-hwalr: Ger. wall-ross.]
horsian; *p. ode To horse, provide with horses*:—West Seaxe horsodon ðone here the people of Wessex provided the Danes with horses, Chr. 1015; Erl. 153, 1. Hē beað ðæt man sceolde his here metian and horsian, 1013; Erl. 148, 3; 1014; Erl. 151, 2. DER. be-, ge-horsian.
hors-minte, an; *f. Wild mint*; menthastrum, Lye. v. E. D. S. Plant Names, horse mint.
hors-syðða, an; *m. v. hors-bær*.
hors-pegñ, es; *m. I. a groom*:—Horsþēn *agaso*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 42; Wrt. Voc. 23, 5; mulio, Hpt. Gl. 438; Gl. Mett. 516. II. the title of an officer of the royal household [cf. *marescalcus among the Franks*]:—Ecgulf cynges horsþegn, Wulfrið cynges horsþegn, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 5; 96, 16. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 107-8.
hors-wægn, -wæn, es; *m. A chariot*:—Horswæn *carpentum, currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 68; Wrt. Voc. 34, 3.
hors-wealh, es; *m. A servant that attends to horses* [Thorpe takes wealh to mean one of British origin, v. Glossary]:—Be cyninges horsweale. Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mæge gæðrendian ðæs wergield biþ cc scift, L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 12.
hors-weard, e; *f. A taking care of horses*:—Horswearde healdan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 17.
hors-weg, es; *m. A horse-road*:—Tō horsweges heale, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 219, 2.
horu; *gen. -wes*; *m. Dirt, filth, foulness*:—Fæormaþ gyf ðær hwæt horwes on biþ cleane if there be any foulness in it, Herb. 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 4. Horewes, Mone B. 3561. Gē mid horu spēowdon on ðæs andwitan ye foully spat on his face, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Mīn flæsc is ymscýrd mid dustes horwum my flesh is clothed with the filth of dust, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 10. On his blōde āþwogen fram synna horwum washed in his blood from the impurities of sins, Homl. Swt. 11, 297. Horewum, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 8. [O. E. Homl. hore, hore (of þe hore þat is cleded hordom); O. Sax. horu dirt: O. Frys. hore: O. H. Ger. horo; gen. horawes; dat. horowe, horewe, horwe, hore limus, cenum, lutum, palustre.] v. horh.
horu-seaþ, es; *m. A foul pit, sink*:—Gesihst ðū nū on hū miclum and on hū ðiōpum and on hū þiōstrum horaseaþe [MS. Cott. horoseaþa] ðara unþeāwa ða yfelwillendan sticiþa wisesne igitur quanto in ceno probra voluntur, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1.
horu-weg, es; *m. A dirty road, a lane* [?]:—Ðar horoweg út scēát, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 173, 17. Horwegstige *devia semita*, Cot. 61, Lye.
horweht; *adj. Foul, filthy, dirty*:—Hine ðā læddon on ðone sweartan fenn and hine ðā on ða horwehtan wæter bewurpon they led him then to the black fen and flung him into the foul water, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 9. v. horheht.
hōs, e; *f. A bramble, thorn*:—Hōs *butrus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 27; *rhamnus, vimen*; *butrus*, Cot. 25, 165, Lye. Twīgu t hōsa *rhamnum*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 9.
hōs, e; *f. A company, band*:—Mid mægpa hōse with a band of maidens, Beo. Th. 1853; B. 924. [Goth. *hansa* multitudo: O. H. Ger. *hansa* cohors: cf. *Hanse applied to an association of towns*.]
hosa, an; *m. [or hose; f. (?) v. next word, and cf. other dialects]. I. a covering for the leg, HOSE*:—Hosa *caliga vel ocrea*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 48. [Prompt. Parv. hose *caliga*, p. 248, see note; Laym. hose, v. 15216; R. Glouc. (in the corresponding passage) hose: A. R. hosen; pl: Chauc. hosen: Icel. hosa; f. a covering for the leg between the knee and the ankle, serving as a kind of legging or gaiter: O. H. Ger. hose; f. *caliga*: Ger. hose; f. breeches, hose.] II. a husk, a covering for a grain or seed [or is this a different word?]:—Wīlnade gefylle womb his of beānbægum t pīsum hōsum *cupiebat implere ventrem suum de siliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. v. Jamieson's Dict. hose the seed-leaves of grain: *vagina*, the hose of corn. See also E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, No. 5.

⊗ **hose-bend**, es; *m. A hose-band, garter*:—Hosebendas *periscelides*, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 517. [Cf. Icel. hosna-reim.]
hosp, es; *m. Reproach, opprobrium, contempt, contumely, insult, blasphemy*:—Hosp *opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 14, 4; 21, 5. Ða ðe forþgewēteþ of welerum mīnum nā ic dō hosp *quæ procedunt de labiis meis, non faciam irrita*, 88, 34. Hē geseah mīnne hosp āfyrnan *respexit auferre opprobrium meum*, Lk. Skt. i. 25. Nū tō dæg ic ādyde ðæra Egiptiscra hosp fram eowrum cynne *this day have I rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you*, Jos. 5, 9. Hæðenra hosp, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215; Exon. 10b; Th. 11, 16; Cri. 171; 29a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444. Hī mid hospes his lāre forsawon they with contumely despised his teaching, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 5. Cwæþ mid hospes *said contemptuously*, Homl. Swt. 3, 216. Ðā hrymde hospes mid hospes and earmlice gewāt then cried out *Julian blaspheming and miserably died*, 275. Swā hwilcne swā hī tō hospes habban woldon hī cwædon be ðam ðæt hē wære Samaritanisc *whomsoever they wished to hold up to contempt, they said of him that he was a Samaritan*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 32. Ðonne wurdon hī tō hospes gedōne *then were they made a reproach*, Ælfc. T. 12; Grn. 6, 22. Unrihtwise habbaþ on hospes ða ðe him sindon rihtes wisan *the unrighteous hold in contempt those that are better skilled in right than themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 87; Met. 4, 44. Hospes gereccan *to reproach opprobriously*, Exon. 70a; Th. 260, 21; Jul. 300: 90a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Menigfealde earfoþnyssa and hospas wolde gehwā eadelfice forberan wīð ðan ðæt hē mōste sumum rīcan men tō bearne geteald beon *anybody would put up with all kinds of hardships and affronts on condition that he might be accounted the son of some great man*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 11.
hosp-cwide, es; *m. Contemptuous, opprobrious, insulting language*, Elen. Kmbl. 1044; El. 523.
hosp-spræc, e; *f. Contemptuous, insulting language*:—Se eadmōða bīscop ðe wē ymbe sprecaþ wæs swīde geþyldig wīð þwyrum mannum and him ne eglede heora hospspræc ac forbær bīdelice ðeāh ðe him man bysmor cwāde *the lowly-minded bishop that we are talking about was very patient with perverse people, and their contemptuous language did not vex him, but he cheerfully bore with it, though he was reviled*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11.
hosp-word, es; *n. A word expressing contempt, contumely, reproach, abuse*:—Ān ðæra hospworda hē forbær suwigende *one of their reproaches he bore with in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 8. Ðā hēt martianus mid his hospwordum ðæt hē sæde his sīþ him callum then *Martianus bade him with expressions of contempt tell his journey to them all*, Homl. Swt. 4, 283; Exon. 68 b; Th. 253, 33; Jul. 189. Ongan tō ðam hālgan hosp-word specan began *to speak words of contempt to the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317.
hodma, an; *m. A covering* [?], cloud [?], darkness:—Ðær wīсна fela weaþþ inlīhted ðe ær under hodman biholen lēgon *there many things were illumined that before lay concealed in darkness*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 32; Cri. 45. Rīdend swefað hælēþ in hodman knights and warriors sleep in the darkness [of death], Beo. Th. 4907; B. 2458. [Cf. heōðu.]
hræ, v. hræw.
hræca, an; *m. Expectoration, spittle, matter brought up when clearing the throat*:—Ðæs seocan mannes hræca biþ maniges hīwes the sick man's expectoration is many-coloured, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 13. Hyt gelīdigaþ ðone hræcan, Herb. 55, 2; Lchdm. i. 158, 10. Wīð swīðlicne hræcan, 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Mycelne hræcan, 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 23. [Icel. hræki spittle.] v. hræcan.
hracca [hnacca?] *the back part of the head*; occiput, Som. [Cf. a rack of mutton, dorsum ovile, E. D. S. vol. 3, B. 18.]
hrace, an; *f: hraca*, an; *m. The throat*:—Hrace *gula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 4; hracu, 64, 64. Ðær gýnude on ðære hracan swylice ðær hwylc seāþ wære there yawned in the throat as if there had been a pit, Lchdm. ii. 364, col. i. Ne hī on hracan āwīht hlūde ne cleopiaþ *non clamabunt in gutture suo*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Ne him gāst on hracan eardaþ *neque est spiritus in ore eorum*, 113, 16. Swille ða hracan let him *swill the throat*, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 27. Stinge him on ða hracan ðæt hē mæge spīwan, 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Hire man bestang sword on ða hracan, Shrn. 56, 14. Fýrene tungan and gylðenne hracan a fiery tongue and a golden throat, Salm. Kmbl. 148, 32. Hracan [bracan, Som.] fauces, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 109; Wrt. Voc. 43, 37. [O. H. Ger. *racho sublinguim*: Ger. *rachen throat, jaws*.]
hracing, e; *f. A holding back, stopping, stay*; detentio, Rtl. 65, 27. [Cf. (?) Icel. hrakning bad treatment, insult.]
hracod laceratus, Som. [Cf. Icel. hrekja to worry, vex.]
hradian; *p. ode To quicken, hasten, accelerate, forward*:—Hreada *accelera*, Ps. Stev. 30, 3. Hreadedon *acceleraverunt*, 15, 4. DER. for-, ge-hradian.
hradung, e; *f. A hastening*; festinatio, acceleratio, Lye.
hræc, v. hræc.
hræcan; *p. hræhte To clear the throat, hawk, spit*:—Ic hræce oððe ic spēte screo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 17. Hræce hīo him on ðæt nebb foran *huic in faciem mulier expuat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 43, 15. Gif hwā blōd swīde hræce if any one spit much blood, Herb. 40, 2; Lchdm. i.

142, 1. Wīð ðæt man hefelice hræce for difficulty in clearing the throat in cases of cold, 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12, 15. [Icel. hrækja to hawk, spit: cf. O. H. Ger. rachison screare.] v. hræca.

hræcea, *an*; m. Clearing the throat, hawking:—Purh spātīl and hræcea by spilling and clearing the throat, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 8. hræcetung, *e*; f. Retching, eructation:—Wīð bitere hræcetunge, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26.

hræc-gebræc, *es*; n. A cold in the chest, hoarseness:—Hræc-gebræc branchos [=βράγχος], Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 23; Wrt. Voc. 19, 29. v. bræc, gebræceo.

hræctan; *p*. te To eructate, retch:—Bīþ sīo wamb āpened and hræctap gelome the stomach is extended and they eructate frequently, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 12.

hræc-tunge, *an*; f. The uvula:—Bīþ reād ymb ða hræctunga[n?], L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 10.

hræcung, *e*; f. A clearing of the throat, hawking:—Gelome spætunga odde hræcunga frequent spittings or hawkings, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. DER. blod-, wyrs-hræcung.

hræd, hræd, hræd; *adj*. Quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active:—Hræd odde glæd agilis: hræddre agilior: ealra hrædost agillimus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 6. Hræd odde glæd alacer, 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Tō hræd ierre præcepts ira, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 14, 11. Worda tō hræd, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 13; Vy. 50. Sum bīþ hræd tæfle one is quick at games of chance, 79 a; Th. 297, 25; Crā. 73. ðæt was hræd ærendraca se tylode to segganne hys ærendunge ær ðon ðe hē lyfde that was a quick messenger, who strove to tell his message before he lived, Shr. 95, 20. Se gāst is hræd spiritus promptus est, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Nīþ godes hræd [hræd?] of heofonum God's anger swift from heaven, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 6; Dan. 620. Hræd and unlæt, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 9; Rā. 54, 11. Ðū ðe on hrædum færeld ðone heofon ymbhweorft qui rapido calum turbine versas, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. On hræde spræce in prosam, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 22. Hræde weāmetta sudden sadnesses, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Hræde [MS. T. hræpe; Ps. Th. hræde] fōt heora tō āgeōtne blōd veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem, Ps. Spl. 13, 6. Ða hradan ðonne sint tō manianne præcipientes admonendi sunt, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 281, 20. Mē is fenýce fōre hrædre is ðæs gores sunu gonge hrædra more swift than I is the fen-frog in its course, the son of dirt [beetle] is more rapid in its walk, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9-12; Rā. 41, 71-2. [Icel. hraðr swift, fleet: O. H. Ger. hrat, hræd velox.]

hræd-, hræd-bita, *an*; m. An insect which eats away clothes, etc; blata, Wrt. Voc. 281, 44.

hrædding, *v*. hredding.

hræd-færness, *e*; f. Quickness, rapidity:—Behealðað ða hrædfærnesse disses heofenes respicite celi celeritatem, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 6.

hræd-hýdignesse, *e*; f. Precipitancy, hastiness:—Ðý læs hie unnytlíce forweorpen ðæt ðæt hie sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse ne præcipatione hoc quod tribunt inutiliter spargant, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 18. Ðonne oncan hē hiene selfne for ðære hrædhýdignesse ðe hē ær tō fela sealde occasionem contra se impatientiæ exquirat, 4; Swt. 325, 16. For hrædhýdignesse præcipienti festinatione, 49, 1; Swt. 375, 16.

hræding, *e*; f. Hurry, haste:—Be ðisum þeodum ðe man on hrædinge fülle geāxian ne mag and man eft geāxap ðe hē fūl bīþ concerning the thieves that are not at once found out to be guilty, and afterwards it is found on enquiry that he is guilty, L. Ædelst. v. 9; Th. i. 238, 29. Hi burigdon swā swā heo līhtlucost mihten on swýlce [h]rædinge they buried him as best they could in such a hurry, Th. An. 123, 22.

hræd-líc; *adj*. Quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate:—Hit wære tō hrædlíc gīf hē ðā on cildcradole ācweald wurde it had been precipitate, had he been slain then in the cradle, Homl. Th. i. 82, 28. Æfter hrædlíce tīde after a short time, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hē wæs mid hrædlíce deāþe forgrīpen morte immatura præreptus est, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 36. Ðær forþfærde Sideman bisceop on hrædlīcan deāþe died suddenly, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 36.

hræd-līce; *adv*. Quickly, hastily, speedily, immediately, at once, forthwith:—Hrædlíce acutum, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 64. Hrædlíce hē āstāh of ðam wætere confestim ascendit de aqua, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16; continuo, 13, 5, 20. Gīf ðu wille mildheortnesse ūs ðōn sāge ūs ðæt hrædlíce if thou wilt do us kindness, tell us so at once, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Him ða āþas swōron ðæt hie hrædlíce of his rice fōren they swore oaths to him that they would speedily march out of his kingdom, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 11. Hē wæs æfter ðam swīde hrædlíce gehālgod tō cýninge very soon after that he was consecrated king, 979; Erl. 129, 30. Hrædlīcor ocnis; hrædlīcost ocissime, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 9. Se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefēran he can perform the journey more quickly, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24; Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 19.

hræd-līcnese, *e*; f. Quickness, suddenness, rapidity, haste:—Ða micclan welan ðe hig ærhwilon āhton hē gesch on hrædlīcnysse ealle gewitan the great riches that they formerly owned he saw all quickly pass away, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 23.

hræd-ness, *e*; f. Quickness, rapidity:—Wundorlīcre hrædnysse with wonderful quickness, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ond wē ðā mid

wunderlīcre hrædnysse porrum ðone cýning ofercwomon mira celeritate poro rege devicto, Nar. 4, 4. Se on hrædnese swā mycele menigo heora fornom quæ in brevi tantam ejus multitudinem stravit, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30.

hræd-spræce, *v*. un-hrædspræce.

hræd-wægn, -wæn, *es*; m. A swift chariot:—Se stiorþ ðam hrædwæne eallra gesceafta volucrum currum regis, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20; Bt. Met. Fox 24, 81; Met. 24, 41.

hræd-wilness, *e*; f. Precipitancy, haste:—Sīo hātheortness and sīo hrædwilnes ðæt mōd gebringþ on ðam weorce ðe hine ær nān willa tō ne spōn meniem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 9. Ðeah for hrædwilness tō fōþ tamen præcipitatio impellit, 23, 2; Swt. 177, 15; 49, 1; Swt. 375, 20. [Cf. hræd-hýdignesse.]

hræd-wyrde; *adj*. Quick, hasty of speech:—Ne sceal nō tō hātheort ne tō hrædwyrde he must not be too passionate nor too hasty of speech, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 17; Wand. 66.

hræfn, *es*; m. A raven:—Hræfn corvus, Wrt. Voc. 280, 33. Hræmn, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Blac hræm niger corvus, 6; Som. 4, 21; Wrt. Voc. 77, 13. Noe āsende ūt æune hremn se hremn fleah ðā ūt and nolde eft ongeān cirran Noe dimisit corvum, qui egrediebatur et non revertebatur, Gen. 8, 7. Ðā wæs sum wild hrem . . . hē ðā wearp ðam hremme ðone geāttrodan hlāf there was a wild raven . . . he threw the poisoned bread to the raven, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 21, 23. Se wanna hræfn wælgifre fugel, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206; Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Hræfn blaca, 3606; B. 1801. Se swearta hræfn, Souk Kmbl. 108; Seel. 54. Ðær him hræfn nimeþ heafodýsne sliteþ salwīgpað swālleāsne there shall the raven, dark-coated, pluck from him his eyes, shall tear him lifeless, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 18; Vy. 36. Hræfen wan, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52; Fins. Th. 69; Fins. 34. Ðær wæs se gūdfana genumen ðe hī ræfen hēton there was the banner taken which they [the Danes] called the Raven [see Asser's life of Alfred under the year 878 for an account of this banner; and see further references in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. under hrafn], Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Hræfnes briddum pullis corvorum, Ps. Th. 146, 10. His sunu hangaþ hræfne tō hrōdre his son hangs a solace for the raven, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448. Salwīgpaðan ðone sweartan hræfn hyrnednebbān the black raven, dusky-coated, hard-beaked, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10; Ædelst. 61. Hī læccap eallswā gyfre hremmas of holde dōþ they seize just as greedy ravens do from a corpse, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Swā swā grædige ræmmas, L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3. Besceāwīaþ ða hræfnas considerate corvos, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. [Laym. rem: Icel. hrafn, hræmn: O. H. Ger. hraban, hram corvus, corax: Ger. rabe.] DER. niht-hræfn.

hræfn, *es*; m. A crab:—Se hræfn ðe sume menn hātaþ crabba the 'hræfn' that some people call a crab, Shr. 162, 21. Hræfnes geallan and leaxes a crab's gall and a salmon's, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6, see note. Hræfnes geallan, Lchdm. iii. 2, 21. Genim cucine hræfn āðō ða eagan of and eft cucine gebrin on wætre take a live crab, put its eyes out, and put it back in the water alive, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20. v. hæfn.

hræfn-cynn, *es*; n. The raven-kind:—Nān þing hræfncynnes, Lev. 11, 17. hræfnes fōt ravensfoot; ranunculus gramineus, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1.

hræfnes leāc orchis, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. v. Grmm. D. M. 1144. hrægel, hrægl, *es*; n. A garment, dress, robe, rail [in night-rail] clothing:—Gerāwen hrægel segmentata vestis: picce gewefen hrægel parvidensis: þenne gewefen hrægel levidensis: purpuren hrægel clavus vel purpura: feala hīwes hrægel polymita: wōgum bewered hrægel ralla vel rasilis: geedniwod eald hrægel interpola vestis: geclūtað hrægel panucla: gedīht hrægel acupicta: þrylen hrægel trilicis, Ælf. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 99-109; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10-19. Hrægl and hringas robe and rings, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Sæt ðær sum þearfa nacod bæð hrægles and ælmesan a beggar sat there naked asked for a garment and an alms, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33. Hrægles þearfa ic mē leāfum þecce lacking raiment I cover me with leaves, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. Disses hrægles neot use this robe, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Wif mōton under brūnun hrægle tō hūsle gān mulieribus licet sub nigro velamine eucharistiam accipere, L. Ecg. C. 37; Th. ii. 162, 7. Wese hē hrægle gelyc fīat ē sicut vestimentum, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Mid mete and mid hrægle with food and clothing, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Se ðe mid ðon ānum hrægle wæs geygrywð who was dressed in that one garment, 169, 1. On medmyclum hrægle gehædene moderate in dress, 185, 17. Man hine forbærneþ mid his wæpnum and hrægle he is burnt with his arms and clothing, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 8. Ðæt hrægl ðe hē ær ðam þearfan sealde the cloak that he had given to the beggar, Blickl. Homl. 215, 18; 223, 8. Ongan his hrægl teran began to rend his robe, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 283. Ða hwitan hrægl ðara engla the white robes of the angels, Blickl. Homl. 121, 24. Sylle earmum mannum his ealde hrægl let him give his old clothes to the poor, 53, 13. Hie hæfdon manige glengas deorwyrðra hrægla they had many ornaments of costly garments, 99, 19. Beaduscrūða betst hrægla sēlest, Beo. Th. 912; B. 454. An cild hreglum [hrægum, MS. C.] bewunden infanitem pannis involutum, Lk. Skt. 2, 12. Mid godwebbenum hrægum with purple raiment, Blickl. Homl. 95, 20.

Hrægl *spolia*, Ps. Spl. 67, 13. [O. Frs. hreil, reil: O. H. Ger. hregil *indumentum, cernuus*; pl. *trophæa, spolia*.] DER. beadu-, beóð-, bréc-, frum-, fyrd-, hrycg-, mere-, set-, wite-hrægel.

hrægel-cist, e; f. A *clothes-chest, trunk*:—An hrægleyst ðe one *clothes-chest*, Chart. Th. 538, 20.

hrægel-gefræt-wodness, e; f. *Elegance or adornment of dress*:—Hwær is nū heora gold and heora hrægelgefræt-wodness? L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 27.

hrægel-gewæde, es; n. *Dress, clothes*, Cot. 118, Lye.

hrægel-hūs, es; n. A *vestry*; *vestiarius*, C. R. Ben. 67, Lye. [Raihus *vestiarius*, Wrt. Voc. 93, 56.]

hrægel-talu, e; f. A *fund for providing vestments*:—Ic ðas land æce-lice sælle into sanctæ trinitat dām hīwum tō hira beóðlandæ and tō hregltaþe ego has terras dono æternaliter familiæ æcclesiæ sanctæ trinitatis ad refectorium fratribus et ad vestimenta, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 20.

hrægel-pegn, -pēn, es; m. An *officer of the royal household or of a monastery*:—Ic Leófric hrægelpēn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 16. Ælfric wæs dā hrælpēn, Chart. Th. 170, 10. Hē scolde setten ðær prior of Clunni and circweard and hordere and reilpēn, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Hræglpegn *vestiarius*, C. R. Ben. 55, Lye. [See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 106.]

hrægel-weard, es; m. One who has charge of vestments:—Hræglweard *vestiarius*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 69.

hrægl. v. hrægel.

hræglung, e; f. *Clothing*; *vestitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 85; Wrt. Voc. 39, 68.

hrægn-loca = [?] brægn-loca that which encloses the brain, the skull, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 1; Rā. 72, 21.

hræm, hræmn. v. hræfn.

hræcn *capreolus*, Som. v. hrān.

hræron. v. heran.

hrætele, hrætel-wyrt *rattlewort*, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hræð. v. hræd.

hræða. v. hræða.

hræðe. v. hræde.

hræw, hrāw, hræw, hrā, es; n. m. The body of a man living or dead, a corpse, carcase, trunk, carrion:—Lic vel hræw funus, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 1; Wrt. Voc. 45, 25. Ðū earma nū ðū byst geworden ðæt fūleste hræw and wyrma mete thou miserable thing, now art thou become a very foul corpse and food for worms, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 16. Hrā wundum wērig the body weary with wounds, Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279; 2062; An. 1033; Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 14; Gū. 254. Hē ðæt hrā gescōp he created the body, 8 a; Th. 2, 5; Crī. 14. Hrā biþ æcōlad the corpse is cooled, 59 a; Th. 213, 22; Ph. 228; Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. Hrā wide sprong far away sprang the trunk [as the head was severed from it], Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ðonne flæsc onginneþ hrāw cōlan when the flesh, the body begins to grow cold, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Wealdendes hrāw the ruler's [Christ's] body, Rood Kmbl. 106; Kr. 53; 144; Kr. 72. Ðā lōcde hē on his āgenne lichoman swā swā on uncūþne hræw he gazed on his own body as on an unknown corpse, Shrn. 52, 4. Ða sticca Simones hræwes the pieces of Simon's carcase, Homl. Th. i. 380, 34. Sang se wanna fugel hræs on wēnan the dusky fowl sang hoping for carrion, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 25; Gen. 1985. Furseus ða beseah tō his lichaman swilce tō uncūþum hræwe, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 7. Ða lichoman heāhfædera hrā the bodies, the patriarchs' corpses, Andr. Kmbl. 1581; An. 792. Heora fædera hræw cadavera patrūm, Num. 14, 33. Hræ, hrāw [other MSS. hrāw, hrā] corpses, Chron. 937; Erl. 115, 9; Ædelst. 60. Reōcende hræw reeking carcases, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hræwas ða ða ðeāpican ðinra þeōwana morticina serworūm tuorūm, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Deādra hræwūm over the corpses of the dead, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41. [O. Sax. hræo: O. Frs. hrē: Icel. hræ a corpse, carrion: O. H. Ger. hræo cadaver, funus: cf. Goth. hraiwa-dubo.]

hræw raw. v. hræw.

hrā-fyl, -fyll, es; m. Slaughter, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277.

hrægan. v. ofer-hragan.

hrā-gifre; adj. Greedy for corpses, deadlly:—Hrāgyfra *funestus*, Cot. 90, Lye. [Cf. wæl-gifre.]

hrāgra, an; m. A heron:—Hrāgra *ardea*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 111; Wrt. Voc. 29, 9; 63, 13. Hrāgra *larum*, Shrn. 29, 18. [O. H. Ger. raiger, regera *ardea*: Ger. reiher a heron.]

hrā-līo; adj. Deadlly [?], funereal [?]; funebis, Cot. 88, Lye. [O. H. Ger. rē-līh *funestus, funebis*.]

hramma, an; m. Cramp, spasm:—Hramma *spasmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 12; Wrt. Voc. 19, 21. Gif hwylcum men hramma derige if cramp annoy any man, Herb. 94, 11; Lchdm. i. 206, 21. Wið hramman, 153, 5; Lchdm. i. 280, 5. [Cf. Icel. hrammr that with which one clutches, a bear's paw.] v. hremman.

hramsan; pl. Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic; *allium ursinum*, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2. [See Skate, Etymol. Dict.]

hron, hron, es; m. A whale, a mussel [?]:—Hran *ballena*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 8

62. Hron *ballena* vel *pilina*, 281, 55. Hran *musculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 78; Wrt. Voc. 56, 1. On huntunge hrans in *venationem balenæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 25. Hēr beoþ oft fangene seolas and hronas and mereswýn capiantur sapiissime et vituli marini, et delphines necnon et ballenæ, Bd. 1, 1; L. 473, 16. Hronesnæs, Beo. Th. 5603, 6264; B. 2805, 3136.

hrān, es; m. A reindeer:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fíf hrānes fell a man of the highest rank has to pay five reindeer skins, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas; ðara wæron syx stælhrānas: ða beoþ swýðe ðýre mid Finnūm, forðæm hý fōþ ða wildan hrānas mid those deer they call 'rein'; six of them [Ohthere's] were decoys: those are very precious among the Fins, for they catch the wild reindeer with them, 10–12. [Icel. hreinn, see Cl. and Vig. Dict.]

hrand-spearwa, an; m. A sparrow:—Hrondsparwas ð staras *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29.

hran-fise, es; m. A whale:—Hronfixas, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540.

hran-mere, es; m. The whale-mere, the sea:—Hronmere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 19; Met. 5, 10.

hran-rād, e; f. The whale-road, the sea:—Ūs bæc on hranrāde heāhstefn naca us the high-stemmed bark bore on the sea, Andr. Kmbl. 531; An. 266; 1267; An. 634. Geond hranrāde throughout the ocean, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 19; Gen. 205; Beo. Th. 19; B. 10; Andr. Kmbl. 1641; An. 822.

hraðe, hraðe, hreðe; adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, soon, forthwith, straightway:—Gā hraðe on ða stræta exi cito in plateas, Lk. Skt. 14, 21; 16, 6. Cūþ is ðætte hraðe Drihten ðæs ðe hē of ðam fulwites bæpe code ða fæstte hē sōna it is known that the Lord directly after he came from baptism at once fasted, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23. Ðā wæs hraðe geworden ðæt hē gelyfde then immediately it came to pass that he believed, 153, 13. Gif heo hraðe gæþ if she walks quickly, Lchdm. iii. 144, 8. Hraðe æfter directly after, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Mē hraðe syððan gefultuma ad adiuvandum me festina, 69, 1. Tō hraðe too soon, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 23. Hē wæs Godes bearn swā hraðe swā hē mannes bearn wearþ he was the Son of God so soon as he became the Son of man, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 1. Swiðe hreðe repente, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 14. Hēton ūt hreðe æþeling læðan they bade quickly lead out the noble one, Andr. Kmbl. 2545; An. 1274; 3039; An. 1522. Ðū ealne hreðe hefon ymbhwearf-east rapido cælum turbine versas, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 6; Met. 4, 3. Ðā wæs hāten hreðe then was bidden straightway, Beo. Th. 1986; B. 991. Hreðe siððan directly after, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 94; Met. 25, 47. Ne seule gē hit nō ðý hraðor purhteon none the sooner shall ye accomplish it, Ps. Th. 4, 5; Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Nō hē fleotan meathe hraðor on holme not more swiftly than I could he float on the ocean, Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543. Hī hogedon hū hī unriht hraðost æcwādon they considered how soonest they might utter iniquity, Ps. Th. 72, 6. Swā hwile swā gearo wearþ hraðost whosoever was soonest ready, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 3. Hē ārās swā hē hraðost meathe he arose as quickly as ever he could, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1082. And hraðost is tō cwedenne in short, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 60. Ðæt is nū hraðost tō secganne, Bt. 7; Fox 60, 14. [Cf. Icel. ok er þat skjótast af honum at segja.] [Laym. Orm. A. R. Piers P. Chauc. rape; compar. raper: Icel. hratt quickly; superl. (sem) hraðast: O. H. Ger. hrado celeriter, protinus, continuo; compar. hrador; superl. hraðost contissime.]

hraðer. v. hreder.

hraðian. v. hradian.

hrāw. v. hræw.

hrā-wērig; adj. Wearied in body, or grievously wearied, wearied to death [cf. hrā-līc]:—Ic hæle hrāwērig gewite on longne sīþ I, a man sore wearied, shall depart on a long journey, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 8; Ph. 554.

hreác, es; m. A heap, stack, rick, reek [in dialects, v. E. D. S. Old Country and Farming Words, ii, iii, and Halliwell's Dict.]:—Hreác *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44. Healfne æcer gaulmæde on hiora āgienre hwile and ðæt on hreáce gebringan [to mow] half an acre of 'gafol-meadow' in their own time and to bring the hay together in a reek, Chart. Th. 145, 4. Hreácas *acervi*, Cot. 18, Lye. [Prompt. Parv. hreek *acervus*: Chauc. Wick. rekes; pl.: Icel. hraukr in torf-hraukr a peat-stack.] v. hrycece.

hreác-copp, hreác-mete food given to the labourers on completing a rick, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 28, 27. The Latin version has *macoli summitas, caput macholi* for the former, and *firma ad macholum faciendum* for the latter. Thorpe in explanation of the passage quotes the following from Spelman 'Habetur macholum pro ipsa frugum seu garborum strue, quam hodie dicimus a reack or stack of corn. Hujus olim ad constructionem epulari solebant agricolæ et messores.'

hreám, es; m. A cry, outcry, hue and cry, crying, tumult, uproar:—Ðæra Sodomitisra hreám ys gemenigfyld clamor Sodomorum multiplicatus est, Gen. 18, 20; Past. 55; Swt. 427, 33; Cd. 229; Th. 309, 28; Sat. 717. Ðam hālgan were wæs gepuht ðæt ðæs gefeohtes hreám mihte beón ge-hýred geond ealle eorpan it seemed to the holy man that the uproar of the conflict could be heard over all the earth, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 17; Cd.

166; Th. 206, 10; Exod. 449; Beo. Th. 2608; B. 1302. Hreám and wóp crying and weeping, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 115, 15. Of ðam leahtr cymb hreám dyslic dystignys and mansliht from that sin comes uproar, foolhardiness and manslaughter, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 14. Hās ys for hreāme raucus est præ clamations, Th. An. 19, 31. Julianus mid anhræcum hreāme forswelt *Julian with a horrible cry died*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Ða heorde mid hreāme bewerian to defend the flock with outcry, L. 1. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 10. Gif hwā peof gemēte and hine his pances āweg lāte būton hreāme . . . and gif hwā hreām gehýre and hine forsitte if any one find a thief and voluntarily let him escape without hue and cry . . . and if any one hear hue and cry and disregard it, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14–17: 170, 10 [MS. hearne]. [Laym. ræm, ream: Orm. ræm: A. R. ream: cf. Icel. hreimr (= hreymr?) a scream, cry: hraumi a noisy fellow.] v. hrēman.

hreámig. v. hrēmig.

hreān:—Wid hreān for indigestion [?], L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 16. Somner gives *phthisis*, but see hreāw, and cf. Icel. hrái crudeness.

hreāde-mūs, e; f. A mouse ornamented, furnished with wings [cf. hreóðan?], a bat:—Tōsidenre hreādemūse blōd the blood of a bat cut up, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Swilce eác cwōman hreādemýs . . . hæfdon hie eác ða hreādemýs tēþ in monna gefīcnesse sed et vespertilionum vis ingens . . . habentes dentes in morem hominum, Nar. 15, 5–8. [Cf. hrēre-mūs.]

hreāw a body. v. hrāw.

HREĀW, hrāw [also written hreōw]; adj. RAW, uncooked:—Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreōwes non comedetis ex eo crudum quid, Ex. 12, 9. Ne ete gē of ðam lambe nān þing hrēaw, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 5. Syle etan oððe gesodene oððe hrāwe gīve [the plant] to eat either sodden or raw, Herb. 136, 2; Lchdm. i. 254, 5. Ete ðara hundteóntig hrēawra eat a hundred of them [lentils] raw, L. M. 2, 13; Lchdm. ii. 190, 17. Meng wið hrēaw ægru mix with raw eggs, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 7. Gif hi mon hrēawwe swylgēþ if they are swallowed raw, L. Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 16. Flāscmettas hrēawe carnes crudas, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [Icel. hrár raw: Dan. raa: Swed. rå: Du. raauw: O. H. Ger. rou crudus: Ger. roh.]

hreā-wīc, es; n. A place of the dead, a place where people lie slain, Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. [Cf. wæl-stōw.]

HREDDAN; p. de To RID, take away, save, liberate:—God hī hredde wið heora fynd God rid them of, or saved them from, their enemies, Homl. Th. i. 312, 9. Hrede t nere eripe, Blickl. Gl. Ps. 58, 2. Būtan ðū fīsic æt ðam leódsceapan hreddan wille unless thou wilt save us from the destroyer, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 23; Cri. 274. Hwīlum ic wōddum sceal stefne mīnre forstolen hreddan sometimes with my voice I shall save the stolen from enemies, 104 a; Th. 396, 4; Rā. 15, 18. Op ðæt him god wolde þurh hryre hreddan heā rice until god would take from him by death his exalted power, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 5; Dan. 671. [Orm. reddan: O. Frs. hredda, reda: O. H. Ger. rettan, Grif. 2, 471; Ger. retten.] DER. ā-hreddan.

hredding, e; f. Saving, salvation, liberation:—Ūs becom deāþ and forwyrd þurh wif and ūs becom lif and hredding þurh wimman death and destruction came upon us by a woman, and by a woman came life and salvation, Homl. Th. i. 194, 33. His āgen lif syllan for ðæs folces hreddinge to give his own life for the redemption of the people, 240, 1. Ongunung for his hreddinge biddan began to pray for his liberation, 534, 27. Heo mid hreāme hyre hræddinge ofclypode the result of her outcry was to save her, Homl. Swt. 2, 219.

hréd-mōnāp. v. hréd-mōnāp.

hrēfan; p. de To roof:—Hē lēt it rēfen he had it roofed, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 8. v. ge-hrēfan.

hrēfl, Wrt. Voc. 66, 12. v. hrīsl.

hrēfn. v. hrēfn.

hrēh. v. hrēh.

hrēm. v. hrēfn.

hrēman. v. hrýman. [From the meaning the word would seem to correspond to O. Sax. hrōman: O. H. Ger. hrōmian, hruomian gloriari, jactare; but the adjective hrēmig, hrēmig, though especially in the compound sige-hrēmig it agrees in meaning with the O. Sax. hrōmag: O. H. Ger. hrōmag, hruomag gloriosus: siguhrōmlīh triumphalis, points to a connection with the noun hrēam: the verb is therefore given under hrýman, the most usual form under which the verb connected with hrēam in form and meaning occurs.]

hrēmig, hrēamig; adj. Clamorous [from joy or grief], exultant, lamenting, boasting, vaunting:—Blissum hrēmig exultant, Andr. Kmbl. 3394; An. 1701; Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138; Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079: 57 b; Th. 206, 14; Ph. 126: 64 b; Th. 237, 19; Ph. 592. Gehpum hrēmig lamenting, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9. Hūpe hrēmig exulting in spoil, Beo. Th. 248; B. 124: 3768; B. 1882: 4114; B. 2054; Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149; Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866. Wuldrum hrēmge gloriously exulting, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. Wīges hrēamige [the e is written above the line] boasting of battle, Chr. 5

937; Erl. 115, 8; Ædelst. 59. Hrēmge [so the MS.], Beo. Th. 4715; B. 2363. DER. sige-hrēmig. v. hrēman.

hremman; p. de To hinder, obstruct, cumber:—Forceorþ hit tō hwi hremþ hit ðisne stede cut it down; why cumbereth it this place? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ūre unlustas and leahtras ðe ūs hremap our evil desires and vices that hinder us, i. 156, 12. Ðī læs ðe seó smeaung ðara æhta hī æt ðære lāre hremde lest the contemplation of the possessions should be a hindrance to them in learning, 60, 30: 394, 14. Ne hremmap mīnne martyrdōm hinder not my martyrdom, 592, 7. [Cf. Icel. hremma to clutch.]

hremming, e; f. A hindering, hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, impediment:—Nū is ðære eorþan sinewealtmys and ðære sunnan ymgang hremming ðæt se dæg ne byþ on ælcum earde gefīce lang now the roundness of the earth and the course of the sun is an obstacle to the day being equally long in every country, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Mycele swýðor sceal se sōþa Godes cempa būton ælcere hremminge hraðe gehýrsumian Cristes sylfes bebodum much more shall the true soldier of God, without any hindrance, at once obey the commands of Christ himself, Basil admu. 2; Norm. 34, 23.

hremn. v. hræfn.

hrenian redolere, Scint. 28, Lye.

hreoce rubellio, rutilus, Lye. v. reohhe.

HREÓÐ, es; n. A REED:—Hwi fērde gē on wēstene geseón ðæt hreóð ðe byþ mid winde āstyred quid existis in desertum videre harundinem vento moveri, Lk. Skt. 7, 24; Mt. Kmbl. 11, 7. For cynegyrde him hreóð forgeafon gave him a reed for a sceptre, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 27. Hreóðes spīr a spike of a reed, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. Grōwnys hreóðes and rīcsa viroꝝ calami et junci, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Synd ðær manige eáland and hreóð ðere are there many islands and reeds, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 6. [O. Dutch ried: O. H. Ger. reod, ried, riet carectum, carex.]

hreóð-bedd, es; n. A reed-bed:—Ðā wæs ðær on middan ðam mere sum hreóðbed ðere was in the middle of the mere a reed-bed, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 15. Heó āsette hyne on ānum hreóðbedde be ðæs flōdes ofre exposuit eum in carecto ripæ fluminis, Ex. 2, 3. Deós wyrt biþ cenned on dīcon and on hreóðbeddon this plant [lion-foot] is produced in dikes and reed-beds, Herb. 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13.

hreóðeum [= hreódegum? cf. hreóðht] reedy, covered with rough grass [?]:—In heágum mōrum and in hreóðeum [other MS. hrēfum] in arduis asperisque montibus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27.

Hreóð-ford Redbridge, Hants, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 29.

hreóðht; adj. Reedy:—On ðone hreóðhtan mōr, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 20.

hreóð-wæter, es; n. Fenny land where reeds are growing:—Ðā wæs ðæt land eall swā wē gefērdon ādrīgad and fien and hreádwæteru palus erat sicca et ceno habundans, Nar. 20, 23.

hreóð-writ, es; n. A reed for writing, pen; calamus scribæ, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

hreóþ; adj. Rough, rugged, scabby, leprous:—Hreóþ leprosus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 2. Ðonne biþ se lichoma hreóþ ðonne se bryne de on ðam innope biþ fītasliþ to ðære hýde fervor intimus usque ad cutis scabiem prorumpit, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 5. In hūse simonis ðæs hreófan in domo Simonis leprosi, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Symones hreáfes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 3. Læcedōm wið hreófum lice a recipe for a scabby body, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1. Is ðæs hīw gefīc hreófum stāne it looks like a rough stone, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 20; Wal. 8. Monige hreófe [hreáfo, Lind.] multi leprosi, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 27: 17, 12; Elen. Kmbl. 2428; El. 1215; Blickl. Homl. 177, 15. Hreófum, Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [Icel. hrjúfr rough, scabby: O. H. Ger. riob leprosus.]

hreófl, hreófol, e; f. Roughness of the skin, scabbiness, leprosy:—Donne bī ðam sceabbe suide ryhte sió hreófl getācnap ðæt wōhhæmed in scabie fervor viscerum ad cutem trahitur, per quam recte luxuria designatur, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 4. Hreófl [Lind. hriófol] lepra, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 3. Hriófl [Lind. riófol], Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 42; Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13. Wer full hriófle vir plenus lepra, 12. Wið horses hreófle . . . gif sió hreófol sīe micel, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 10, 13. Wið hreófl[e], L. Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 18. Sede ete his lichaman hreófel qui corporis sui scabiem edit, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 30.

hreófl; adj. Leprous:—Ðā brohte hē hig [his hand] forþ hreófle swā hwīt swā snāw quam protulit leprosam instar nivis, Ex. 4, 6. v. next word.

hreófla, an; m. A leper:—Ðā geneálæhte ān hreófla tō him ecce leprosus veniens, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2. On simones hūse ānes hreóflan, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Ðæs hreóflan, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 6. Moyses æ forbēad tō hrepenne ænigne hreóflan the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. Hreóflan synt gehælede leprosi mundantur, Lk. Skt. 7, 22.

hreófla, an; m. Leprosy, scabbiness:—Se hreófla him fram fērde lepra di: cessit ab illo, Lk. Skt. 5, 13; Mt. Kmbl. 8, 3; Homl. Th. i. 120, 15. Swā mycel hreófla tanta scabies, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. Geseah ðæt hie

lichama wæs áfyllid mid hreóflan eam *vidisset perfusam lepra*, Num. 12, 10. Wif sceápa hreóflan *against scab in sheep*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 19.

hreóflia. v. hreóflig.

hreófl-lic; adj. *Having elephantiasis*; elephantinus, Hpt. Gl. 519. v. next word.

hreóflig; adj. *Leprous*:—*Dā com sum hreóflig there came a certain leprous man*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 11. Se hreóflia leper, 122, 10. Ge-tācnode des hreóflia man eal mancyn de wæs ātelice hreóflig . . . Lādic biþ ðæs hreóflia lic *this leper betokened all mankind that was foully leprous . . . Loathsome is the body of the leper*, 16-21: 33. Wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wæðlian hreóflian, Homl. Swt. 3, 486. Reóflum menn gelic *like a leper*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 13. Martinus getācnode ænne hreóflinne mannan, 512, 5.

hreófl-ness, e; f. *Leprosy*:—*Hreóflnis swā snāw lepra quasi nix*, Num. 12, 10.

hreōh, hreh; n. *Roughness of weather, storm, tempest*:—*Flōd ꝥ hreh middý áwarþ inundatione facta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 48. Sumne sceal hungor āhīdan sumne sceal hreōh forðfran *famine shall waste one man, a storm drive another to destruction*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Ic bide ðæs beornes de mē bōte eft mindōm and mægenes hreōh *expectabam eum, qui me saluum faceret a pusillo animo et tempestate*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. hreōh-full, and next word.

HREOH; adj. *rough, fierce, savage, rough [of the weather, the sea, etc.], stormy, tempestuous, disturbed [of the mind]*:—*Hreōh weder tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Heom on becom swide hreōh weder, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Hit wæs hreōh sē mare *exsurgebat*, Jn. Skt. 6, 18. Flōd hreōh under heofonum, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 29; Gen. 1387; Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 466: 3083; An. 1544. Hreōh wæter, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ne wedra gebregd hreōh under heofonum *non ibi tempestas nec vis furit horrida ueni*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 18; Ph. 58. Brond hreōh onnetþ *the flame hurries fierce*, 59 a; Th. 212, 19; Ph. 217. Hriōh biþ ðonne seō ðe æt gladu onsiēne *was rough then is the sea that before was smooth*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 20; Met. 5, 10. An wiht is hreōh and rēde *there is a creature fierce and fell*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 20; Rā. 81, 2. Yrre gebolgen hreōh and hygeblind *angry, cruel and blind of mind*, 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61: 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595. Hreōh and heorogrim, Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564. Wæs him hreōh sefa ege from ðam eorle *troubled was his mind, he was in fear of the man*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 142; Met. 1, 71. Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde wiðstondan ne se hreō hyge helpe gefremman *a weary heart cannot withstand fate nor the troubled mind afford help*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16: 94 b; Th. 354, 9; Reim. 43. Dā wæs beorges weard on hreōm mōde *then became the hill-ward of fierce mood*, Beo. Th. 5156; B. 2581. On ðære hreōn sē *turbato mari*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. On hreōn mōde *troubled*, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. Wē geliden hæfdon ofer hreōne hrycg *we had sailed over a troubled sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Hreō hæglfare *a hailstorm*, 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105. Hreō wæron yða *rough were the billows*, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548; Andr. Kmbl. 1496; An. 749; Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Hreōra wæga, 56 b; Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. ðonne seō sē hreōhost byþ ðonne wōt hē gewiss smelte wedere *tōwærd when the sea is roughest then he knows certainly that fair weather is to come*, Shrn. 179, 18. [Laym. reh, ræh; O. Sax. hrē.] v. hreōw.

hreōhehe = reohehe, q. v.

hreōh-full; adj. *Stormy*:—*Hreōhfull geār a stormy year*, Lye. v. hreōh.

hreōh-mōd; adj. *Savage, fierce of mind, ferocious, troubled in mind*:—*Hāt and hreōhmōd angry and savage*, Beo. Th. 4581; B. 2296. Hreōh-mōd wæs se hæðena þeoden *fierce of heart was the heathen prince*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 4; Dan. 242. Se þeoden hreōhmōd *the prince with troubled heart*, Beo. Th. 4270; B. 2132. v. hreōh.

hreōhmōd-ness, e; f. *Ferocity*, Som.

hreōh-, hreō-ness, e; f. *Roughness of the weather, of the sea, storm, tempest*:—*Ofer eow cymþ mycel storm and hreōhnes tempestas uobis superveniet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Hreānis *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. On ymbhwyrftie his hreōhns strang in circuitu *ejus tempestas valida*, Ps. Spl. 49, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Micel hreōhns on ðære sē, 378, 14. Seō hreōhns wearþ gestilled *the tempest was stilled*, i. 246, 10, 1. Ic geseo ðæt ðas brōðor synd geswencede of ðisse sēwe hreōnesse *I see that these brethren are wearied from the roughness of the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 26. On ðissere cealdan hreōhnyse *in this cold storm*, Homl. Swt. 11, 187. Gif hwā hreōhnyse on rēwyttē polige . . . seō hreōhns byþ forboden if any one suffer *stormy weather in rowing . . . the rough weather will be stopped*, Herb. 171, 3; Lchdm. i. 302, 5. Wif hagol and hreōhnyse . . . heō āwendeþ hages hreōhnyse, 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 10, 14, 16, 23. Hē dyde swiðe hreōnesse ðære sēwe *he made the sea very rough*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 5. On ðissere worulde hreōhnyssum *in the storms of this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 26.

hreōl a reel; alibrum, Ælfc. Gr. 111; Som. 79, 55; Wrt. Voc. 59, 26. [Prompt. Parv. reel, womannys instrument alibrum.]

Hreopa-, Hreope-, Hrypa-dūn, e; f. *Repton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 1: 874; Erl. 76, 21: 875; Erl. 76, 33. Gūþlāc fērde tō mynstre ðe ys g

gecweden Hrypadūn and ðær ða gerýnelican sceare onfēng See Petres *Guthlac went to a monastery that is called Repton and there received the mystical tonsure of St. Peter*, Guthl. 23; Gdwin. 16, 20.

hreōrig; adj. *Ruinous*:—*Hrōfas sind gehrorene hreōrige torras the roofs are fallen, the towers ruinous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3.

hreōsan; p. hreās; pl. hruon; pp. hroren *To fall [rapidly, headlong], fall down, go to ruin*; ruere, corruiere:—*Ich hreōse ruo; tō hreōsenne ruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 54. His weorc hryst tō micclum lyre *his work falls to great perdition*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Dā hryst se stōl nyðer *then the throne falls down*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 2. On hærfest hrēst and fealuwaþ in autumn *it falls and fades*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. Twegen unþeāwas hreōsaþ on ænne man *duorum vitiorum languor irrui*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 9. Wongas hreōsaþ the plains *shall sink away*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811. Hreōsaþ tōbrocene burgweallas, 22 a; Th. 60, 30; Cri. 977. Hreōsaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044. ðær ne hægl ne hrīm hreōsaþ tō foldan, 56 b; Th. 201, 23; Ph. 60. Heofon and eorpe hreōsaþ tō-gadore *heaven and earth shall rush together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. Ne hreōsaþ hī tō hrusan hearde gebiged *non est ruina macerie*, Ps. Th. 143, 8. Swā ðæt hē hreās and feoll on eorpan *ita ut corruiens in terram*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 13. Gomela Scylfing hreās blāc *the aged Scylfing fell down pale*, Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: 5654; B. 2831. Hie hrūron gære wunde *they fell wounded by the spear*, 2153; B. 1074. Hruon him tēaras *tears fell from him*, 3749; B. 1872. Hie onweg hruon *they plunged away [of the creatures on the top of the water which sank to the bottom on the appearance of Beowulf and his companions]*, 2865; B. 1430; Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Dæt se swā stronglice hrure on ða circan *that it [the wind] beat so strongly on the church*, Shrn. 81, 22. Hreōsan under heolstorhofu, Elen. Kmbl. 1525; El. 764; Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 25; Cri. 1413. Gesihþ hreōsan hrīm and snāw, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Hit hreōsan wile sīgan sond æfter rēne, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 44; Met. 7, 22. Hiō is mā hreōsende for ealddōne ðonne of æniges cyninges niðe *magis imbecillitate propria senectutis quam alienis concussa viribus contremiscunt*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 2. Dý læs cild sý hreōsende ðæt is fylleseōc *lest a child be falling, that is, be ill of the falling sickness [epilepsy]*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. Hrið hreōsende *the storm rushing*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. Ongeān ðam hreōsendum treōwe *towards the falling tree*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 35. Synt swiðe hreōsende ðās gesælpa *these goods are very perishable*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. [Laym. reosen; p. rees; pl. ruren; Icel. hrjósa to shudder.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-hreōsan.

hreōse. v. wind-hreōse.

hreōsende. v. hreōsan.

hreōsend-lic; adj. *Frail, perishable, ready to fall*:—*Gē sēcap ðære beān gecynde gesælpa and heore weorþscipe tō ðam niderlicum and tō ðam hreōsendlicum þingum ab rebus infimis excellentis naturæ ornamenta capitis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30. Hreōsendlic cassabundus, corrundus, Hpt. Gl. 422, 459.

hreōða. v. bord-, scild-hreōða.

hreōðan. v. hroden.

hreōung, hriung, e; f. *Shortness of breath, hardness of breathing*:—*Hriung suspirium*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 28; Wrt. Voc. 19, 34. Hreōung hlýðende swiðust innan *hard breathing sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19.

hreōw raw. v. hreāw.

hreōw, e; f. *Sorrow, regret, penitence, penance, repentance*:—*Būton him seō sōpe hreōw gefultmige unless true penitence help them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 18, 21; Met. 18, 11. Ān hreōwys wyde-wan and fæmnan *viduæ et puella una est penitentia*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 9; Th. ii. 228, 30. Ic dec lēdan sceal tō ðam hālgan hām ðær nāfre hreōw cymþ *I shall lead thee to that holy home where sorrow never comes*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 20; Cri. 1675; Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hū lange ðū on hreōwe æwunian sceole *quandiu penitentia insistere*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 11. On gōðre hreōwe *in vera penitentia*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 24. Mid synna hreōwe *with repentance for sins*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18; 5; Th. i. 38, 8. From ðære incundan hreōwe *ab intentione penitentia*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 36. Būtan hreōwe *without regret*, 44, 5; Swt. 324, 18. Dōn wē ūrum Drihte sōpe hreōwe and bōte, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. Hreōwe and dædbote, 79, 5. Ne hē wihite hafap hreōwe on mōde ðæt him hālig gēst losige *he hath not regret for the loss of his holy spirit*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 16; Cri. 1558. Hreōwa tornost *most grievous of sorrows*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. Hreōwum gedreahete *afflicted with regrets*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. [O. and N. reowe: O. H. Ger. hriuwa, hriuwi *penitentia, penitudo, dolor*; Ger. reue.]

hreōw; adj. In Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118 the alliteration seems to require *reōw*. In the compounds blōd-, wæl-hreōw the second syllable seems to be *hrehō* [or is it *reōw*, or may *hreōw* be a confusion of the two forms?], as the form *hrehōh* does not occur independently in the sense of

fierce. Grein separates *hreoðh* [hreoðw] under two heads with the meanings *sævus, mæstus*, but this seems unnecessary, as the idea of mental disturbance may be derived from that of physical disturbance in *hreoðh*, q. v. see also *hreoðe*. However, as Ettmüller, p. 504, observes, perhaps the three forms *hreoðh*, *hreoðw*, *hreoðu* are sometimes confounded.

hreoðwan; *p.* *hreoðw* *To rue, make sorry, grieve; often impers*:—Him nān yfel ne hrīwþ *quam mala nulla contristant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 417, 1. Hī hēr syngiaþ and hit him nō ne hreoðw *they sin in this world and are not sorry for it*, 55, 2; Swt. 429, 17. Hreoðwþ, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 23; Gū, 783: Cđ. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ðonne hreoðwþ hire ðæt heō hire gehāt ne gefylde *pœnitentia mota quod votum suum non impleverit*, L. Eg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 7. Hreoðw him *pœnituit eum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 42. Hreoðw hine, Ps. Th. 105, 34; Cđ. 64; Th. 77, 17; Gen. 1276. Gif ðū ongite ðæt hit him synna hreoðw *if you see that his sins cause him sorrow*, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 19. Swā swā hī læsse ongietaþ on him selfum ðæs ðe him hreoðwan þyrfe *cum minus se respiciunt habere quod defleant*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 5. For ðæm ðe hie ne māgon ealneþ calla on āne tid emnsāre hreoðwan *neque enim uno eodemque tempore æque mens de omnibus dolet*, 53, 3; Swt. 413, 29. Ne hit him ne læt hreoðwan *does not let it trouble him*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 2: Cđ. 38; Th. 50, 29, 36; Gen. 816, 819; Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 28; Cri. 1415; 100 a; Th. 376, 5; Seel. 150. [Laym. reouwen: *Orm. reowþþ*, *þrs*; raw, *p*: Chauc. reweþ: *Prompt. Parv.* ruwyñ *pœnitoe*, *pœnit*; *compator*: O. Sax. hreowan: *Icel.* hryggja, hryggwa *to distress, grieve*: O. H. Ger. [h]riuwān; *Ger.* reuen.] DER. *ge*, of-hreoðwan.

hreoðw-cearig; *adj.* *Troubled, anxious, sorrowful*:—Hreoðr innan swearc hyge hreoðwcearig *his soul grew dark within, his mind distressed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 9; Gū. 1026: 73 b; Th. 274, 21; Jul. 536: Rood Kmbl. 49; Kr. 25. Hreoðwcearigum *help help to the troubled*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 11; Cri. 367.

hreoðwe; *adj.* *Sad, grieved, sorrowful, penitent*:—Hreoðwum teárum *lacrymis pœnitentia*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. [O. Sax. hriwi: *Icel.* hrygg *afflicted, grieved*.] *v.* hreoðw, and for the form of the word cf. treówe.

hreoðwian *to repent*:—Hreoðwigas *pœnitementi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15. [O. Sax. hriwōn: O. H. Ger. hriuwōn.]

hreoðwig; *adj.* *Sad, mournful*:—Nū wit hreoðwige māgon sorgan for his siþe *now may we mournful sorrow for his journey*, Cđ. 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799. [O. Sax. hriwig: O. H. Ger. [h]riuwag *pœnitens, compunctus corde*.]

hreoðwig-mōd; *adj.* *Sad at heart*:—Wif hreoðwigmōd [*Eve*] Cđ. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Hī hreoðwigmōde wurpon hyra wæpen of dūne *they disconsolate flung down their weapons*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 290. [O. Sax. hriwig-mōd.]

hreoðw-, *hriw-líc*; *adj.* *Grievous, miserable, pitiful, sad*:—Hreoðwlíc *calamitosus*, Hpt. Gl. 518. His wif wyrþe wydewe hreoðwlíc *fiat uxor ejus uida*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Wālā ðæt wæs hreoðwlíc siþ *alas! that was a miserable thing*, 1057; Etl. 192, 20. Wē geseoþ ðæt wē elles hrýwlicum ðeape forwurpan sceolon *we see that otherwise we shall perish by a miserable death*, St. And. 36, 7. [Laym. reowlich: *R. Glouc.* rewlich.]

hreoðw-líce; *adv.* *Miserably, cruelly, grievously*:—Ða ðe swā hreoðwlíce ācwealde wæron *crudeliter interemptos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3; Chr. 1036; Etl. 164, 35. Blæðran swiðe hreoðwlíce berstende blisters *bursting very painfully*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. Māgon hie swā hreoðwlíce wēpan swā gē māgon ðara ðdra blifwlíce hlíhhan, 3, 7; Swt. 120, 6. Earne meen sindon hreoðwlíce besyrwde *poor men are grievously ensnared*, Smt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 47. Hreoðwlíce gefærþ se ðe hine sylfne ðus forþ forscyldigaþ and gesælig biþ hē ðeah . . . *miserably does he fare who thus continues to incur guilt; and yet he will be happy* . . . , L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28; Chr. 1096; Etl. 233, 22.

hreoðw-ness, *e*; *f.* *Penitence, repentance, sorrow, contrition*:—Æfter his ðædbōte hreoðwynsse *post pœnitentia contritionem*, L. Eg. P. Th. ii. 170, 13. Hreoðwnisse [hrēunisse, Rush.] *pœnitentiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21. Hreoðwnisse, 3, 8. Hreoðwnisse, 21, 29; Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Hreoðwnisse *pœnitentia*, Rtl. 8, 33.

hreoðw-ness. *v.* wæl-hreoðwness, and hreoðw.

hreoðwsian, *hrýwsian*; *p.* *ode To be sorry, grieve, repent, do penance*:—Ðæt hē æfre ne beþence ymbe ða hreoðwsunge ðe hē ær hreoðwsade *deque pœnitentia qua antea pœnituit nunquam cogitare*, L. Eg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 26. Hire sint forfigena swiðe manega synna forðæmðe hiō swiðe hreoðwsade, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 12. Hrywōsode *pœnituit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 42. Hreoðwsiaþ *pœnitementi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 15. Sume wyllaþ ðæt hē hreoðwsige nonnulli *volunt ut pœniteat*, L. Eg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 9. Ðæt se rihtwisa man hreoðwsige hine sylfne swylce hē wið God forwyrht sig *ut justus homo pœnitentiam agat eorum, quæ erga Deum deliquerit*, L. Eg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 6. Heora synna hreoðwsian and ðædbōte ðōn, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 13. Ðā ongann hē hreoðwsian *pœnitentia ductus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. Mīnum hreoðwsian ðe gēhte *to my sorrowing thought*, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 26. For hreoðwsigendne man *pro pœnitenti*, L. Eg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 20. Fore hreoðwsian *pro pœnitentibus*, Rtl. 177, 7. [Laym. reousien: O. H. Ger. [h]riuwisōn.] DER. be-hreoðwsian.

hreoðwsung, *e*; *f.* *Sorrowing, sorrow, penitence, repentance*:—Hreoðwsung *pœnitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Se apostol bebeað ðæt hī pritiþ daga *be hreoðwsunge* ðædbōtende Gode geoffrodon *the apostle ordered that they for thirty days with penitence should offer to God doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Gif hī hwæt gesyngodon hī hit eft mid hreoðwsunge gebēton *if they sinned in aught they should make amends therein with repentance*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 14. Hig hreoðwsunge dydon *pœnitenter*, Lk. Skt. 10, 13. Ðæt hē þurh ða hreoðwsunga gemēte forgiefnesse beforan ðære sōþfæsðnesse *ut per lamenta veniam in conspectu veritatis obtineat*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 165, 22. Forlætāþ eōwre hreoðwsunga cease *your lamentations*; capita vestra nolite nudare et vestimenta nolite scindere, Lev. 10, 6. Be his sylfes heortan hreoðwsungum *according to the penitence of his own heart*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 11. [Orm. reowwsunge.] *v.* be-hreoðwsung.

hrepian, *hreoþian*; *p.* *ode To touch, treat*:—Se ðe eōw hrepāþ hit mē biþ swā egle swylce hē hreppe ða seō mīnes eāgan *he that touches you, it will be as painful to me as if he touches the apple of my eye*, Homl. Th. i. 392, 15; 516, 22. Seō hrepāþ swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnesse it [*the gospel of St. John*] *treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Swā hraðe swā his sceadu hī hreoþeod as soon as his shadow touched them, 316, 16; 492, 25. Hreþeod, 176, 6. Gif ic his reafes gefæuð hreppe . . . heō hreþode his reafes fæuðu . . . Hwā hreþode mē . . . ðū āxast hwā ðe hreoþode . . . ðæt wif hine hreþode, ii. 394, 10–18. Wē ne hreþodon ðone trah *we did not treat the exposition*, i. 104, 6. Ne hreþa ðū ðæs treowes wæstm touch *not the fruit of the tree*, 14, 1: Homl. Swt. 5, 302. God bebeað ūs ðæt wē ðæt treow ne hreþodon *præcepit nobis deus ne tangereamus illud [lignum]*, Gen. 3, 3. *v.* gehreþod, and next word.

hrepþan *to touch, treat*:—Ic hrepþe tango, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 56. Ic hrepþe Pharaow mid ānum wite una *plaga tangam Pharaonem*, Ex. 11, 1. Se ðe wudu hreþeþ *who touches the wood*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 7; Rā. 79, 7. Ða wē ne hrepþaþ those [nouns] *we shall not treat of*, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 30. Ðeah hī hwā hreþeþ heō hit ne gefrēt *though any one touch it [the soul] it does not feel it*, Homl. Swt. 1, 220. Ða rēde ðeōr ne dorston hī reþpan *the fierce beasts durst not touch them*, 4, 405. Hire on beōeōn oððe hī hrepþan *to look upon her or touch her*, 7, 151. Hwā dearr hī hrepþan, Homl. Th. i. 458, 17. His eāgan hrepþan mid ðam seāwe *to touch his eyes with the juice*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 12. Moyses æ forbēað tō hrepþenne ænigne hreoþan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. *v.* preceding word, and for such pairs of verbs see March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, § 222. [Icel. hreppa *to reach, catch, obtain*.]

hrepþung, *e*; *f.* *The evening*:—Æfen oððe hrepþung *vesper*, Som.

hrepung, *e*; *f.* *Touch, touching*:—Hrepung *tactus*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða andgitu sint gehātene ðus . . . *tactus hrepung on callum limum the senses are named thus . . . tactus touch, in all the limbs*, Homl. Swt. 1, 199; Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26. Hē mihte mid his worde hine gehælan būton hrepunge ac hē geswutelode ðæt his hrepung is swiðe hālwende geleafullum *he could have healed him with his word without touching; but he shewed that his touch is very salutary to believers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 9. Drihten gehælde ða untrumpan þurh his reafes hrepunge *the Lord healed the sick by the touch of his garment*, ii. 394, 5.

hrēr; *adj.* *Rear [provincial], not thoroughly cooked, lightly boiled [of eggs]*:—Nim hrēr henne æg *take a hen's egg lightly boiled*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 16. [Prompt. Parv. rere, or nesche, as eggys mollis; see the note p. 430.] *v.* hrēren-bræden.

hreran [?] *to fall*:—Ðæt ic hryre t gefealle [= ? hrure t gefeolle] *ut caderem*, MS. T: hī hræron, Ps. Spl. 117, 13.

hreran; *p.* *de To move, shake, stir*:—Ic wudu hrēre *I move the wood*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 9; Rā. 2, 8. Hrēra, 101 b; Th. 383, 9; Rā. 4, 8. Forhwī ðrēfe gē eōwru mōd mid unrihte fíoungre swā swā yða for winde ða sē hrēraþ *quid tantos juvat excitare motus*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 27, 5; Met. 27, 3. Hig wegðan hrēðran heora heaðfod *mouerunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hrēr swiðe *stir thoroughly*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 9, 21. Hrēr mid stiecan, 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 28. Hrēre ðonne swiðe *let it be thoroughly shaken*, i, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1; 38; Lchdm. 92, 4; 94, 13. Hē ne lætaþ mīne fēt lāde hrēran *non dedit commoveri pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 65, 8. Hrēran mid hondum hrīmcalde sē to row on the ice-cold sea, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 21; Wand. 4. Sum mæg fromlice ofer sealtne sē sundwudu ðrīfan hrēran holmþræce, 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678. [O. Sax. hrōrian: *Icel.* hræra *to move, stir*: O. H. Ger. hrurorian *movere, agitare, tangere*: *Ger.* rühren.] *v.* on-hrēran. hrōr.

hrēred-ness, *e*; *f.* *Agitation, haste, precipitation*:—Ealle word hrýrednesse *omnia verba præcipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6.

hrēre-mūs, *e*; *f.* *A rear-, vere-mouse, bat*:—Hrēre-mūs *vespertilio*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 40. [See Nare's Gloss. rear-, vere-mouse, and cf. *Ger.* fleder-maus.] *v.* hrēde-mūs: hrōr.

hrēren-bræden; *adj.* *Not thoroughly cooked*:—On ān hrērenbræden æg *over an egg lightly cooked*, Lchdm. iii. 294, 8. *v.* hrēr.

hrēr-ness, *e*; *f.* *Motion, disturbance, agitation, commotion, storm*:—Hrocrnis michelo geworden wæs in sē *motus magnus factus est in mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Gást hrýrenesse t stormes *spiritus procellæ*, Ps.

Lamb. 106, 25. Eorþ hroennisse *terra motu*, 27, 54. Swā ðū hī on yre ehtest and drēfest ðæt hī on hrēnesse hraðe forweorþaþ *ita persequeris illos in tempestate tua; et in ira tua conturbabis eos*, Ps. Th. 82, 11. v. eorþ-hrēness.

hresigende. v. hrisian.

hrēst = hrýst, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. v. hrēosan.

hrētan. v. hrýtan.

hrep. v. hrad.

hrēð, es; m. [?] *Glory, fame, triumph, honour*:—Siddan him gesælde sigorworca hrēð ðæt hē ealdordōm āgan sceolde ofer cynericu *afterwards fell to him the glory of victorious deeds, that he should have dominion over kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. Him wyrd ne gescrāf hrēð æt hilde *fatē ordained not for him triumph in battle*, Beo. Th. 5143; B. 2575. [O. H. Ger. hruodi (in proper names), Grff. iv. 1153: cf. *Icel. hróðr praise, fame*.] v. gūþ-, sige-hrēð; hrēðig, hrōðor.

hrēða, an; m. *A garment made of goat's skin*; melotes, Cot. 133, Lye. v. bord-, scild-hrēða [-hrēða].

hrēðan; p. *de To glory, triumph*:—Hrēðdon hildespelle they triumphed with the song of [victorious] battle, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hrēðe; adj. *Fierce, cruel, savage, rough*:—Weorþ hire wrāþ on mōðe heard and hrēðe was *wroth with her, harsh and cruel*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Deāþ neālæcte strong and hrēðe, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 18; Gū. 1113. Hrocto suide sævi nimis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. In heāgum mōrum and hrēðum in arduis asperisque montibus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Dām hrēðestum feōdum sævissimis hostibus, Mone Gl. 346. v. rēðe.

hrēð-eaðig; adj. *Glorious, noble, triumphant*:—Biþ ðær his þegna eac hrēðeaðig heaþ there *too shall be a triumphant band of his servants*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 33; Cri. 945. Sum biþ on huntoþe hrēðeaðigra deora dræfend *one is more famous in hunting, a chaser of wild beasts*, 78 b; Th. 295, 23; Crā. 37. [Thorpe and Grein take hrēðeaðigra as gen., but see Th. 298, 1; Crā. 78 for another comparative.] Hærfest biþ hrēðeaðegost hæleþum bringeþ gēres wæstmas ða ðe him god sendeþ *autumn is most glorious, it brings to man the fruits of the year which God sends them*, Menol. Fox 475; Gn. C. 8. [Cf. *Icel. hróðr-aðuigr famous*.]

hrēðe-mónaþ. v. hrēð-mónaþ.

hrēder, hræder, brader, es; m. [?] *Breast, bosom*:—Hrēder innan wæs wynnum hwæled the breast within was *joyously agitated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2036; An. 1020. Hrēder [hræder, MS.] innan weoll beorn breostsefa, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gū. 910: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Hrēder innan swearc hyge hreowearig ðær within *grew his breast, troubled with care his mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 8; Gū. 1025. Hrēder ædme weoll his breast heaved with *breathing*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2593. Is mē ænige gāst innan hredres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. On breoston inne on hraðre, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Him of hrædre [hwædre, MS.] gewāt sǣwol from his bosom departed the soul, Beo. Th. 5631; B. 2819. Him on hredre heafodswīma heortan clypte in his bosom *stupor clasped his heart*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 27; Gen. 1568. Ðe dryhtnes beboð heoldon on hredre who kept the lord's command in their breast, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 23; Cri. 1160. Him wæs hreow on hredre hygesorga mæst, Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hē mē in hredre bilæc wīsdōmes giefe, Exon. 51 a; Th. 176, 33; Gū. 1219; Andr. Kmbl. 138; An. 69: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 2; Exod. 366: Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151. Ys mē on hredre heorte gedrefed *cor meum conturbatum est in me*, Ps. Th. 54, 4: 70, 8. Biþ on hredre drepem biteran stræle is smitten in the breast with the bitter shaft, Beo. Th. 3494; B. 1745. Æt helle duru dracan eardigaþ hāte on hredre at hell's door dwell dragons that send fire from within [firedrakes], Cd. 215; Th. 271, 1; Sat. 99. Baðu hāt on hredre hot baths, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 16; Ruin. 42: Beo. Th. 6287; B. 3148. Blōd ūt ne com of hredre blood came not from my breast, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rā. 88, 13. Mē on hredre heafod sticade in her bosom she stuck my head, 124 b; Th. 479, 9; Rā. 62, 5. Hālig heofonlice gāst hredre weardode æðelne innoþ the holy heavenly spirit guarded her noble womb, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 20; Gū. 1102. Him hildgrēp hredre ne mihte aldre gescedðan the hostile grasp could not harm his breast, his life, Beo. Th. 2897; B. 1446. Hredra gehygd counsel, 4096; B. 2045: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. v. mid-hrēðe.

hrēder-bealo; n. *Breast-bale, hurt to the mind, care, grief*, Beo. Th. 2690; B. 1343.

hrēder-cōfa, an; m. *The breast*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 25; Cri. 1329. hrēder-gleāw; adj. *Prudent of mind*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13.

hrēder-locā, an; m. *The breast*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 1; Gū. 1237; S2 a; Th. 309, 17; Seef. 58: 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056: Elen. Kmbl. 172; El. 86.

hrēðig; adj. *Triumphant, exultant*. [Goth. hrōþeigs victorious, triumphant; *Icel. hróðugr triumphant, glorious*; mod. *boasting*.] DER. eād-, eād-, sige-, will-hrēðig.

hrēð-leās; adj. *Inglorious, joyless, without the joy of victory*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gū. 878.

hrēð-, hrēð-mónaþ, es; m. *March*:—On ðæm þriddan mōnþe on geāre biþ ān and þrittig daga and se mōnþ is nemned on læden martius and on ūre geþeode hrēðmónaþ in the third month in the year are one and thirty days, and the month is called in latin martius, and in our language hrēð-mónaþ, Shr. 59, 9. Ðonne se hrēðmónaþ biþ āgān ðonne biþ seō niht twelf tīda lang and se dæg ðæt ilce when March is past then the night is twelve hours long and the day the same, 69, 7. Bede in his work 'De temporum ratione' c. 13 says 'Rhedmonath a dea illorum Rheda, cui in illo sacrificabant, nominatur.' Grimm quotes similar forms from other German sources, *Retmonat, Redimonet*, as names of March or February; and supposes an O. H. Ger. *Hruod, Hruoda* to correspond to the English *Hrēð, Hrēde*, which would be connected with *hruod* [v. hrēð] fame, glory. See D. M. 267.

hrēð-ness, e; f. *Fierceness, roughness* [of weather], *cruelty*:—Hroednise *sevitiam*, Rtl. 122, 14. Hroednise *tempestatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. [Cf. hrēðh-ness.]

hrēðor. v. hrēder.

hrēð-sigor, es; m. *Glorious victory*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583.

hric, hricg. v. hrycg.

hricsc [= ? hricsc or hrics] *a rick, crick, a wrench accompanied with a small sound*:—Of fylle odde of slege odde of hricscā hwilcum from a fall or from a blow or from any crick, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 23. [Cf. hriscan.]

hriddel, es; n. [?] *A riddle, sieve*, Som. [Prompt. Parv. rydyl cribrum.] v. hridian, hridder.

hridder, es; n. *A sieve, instrument for winnowing corn*:—Hridder *capistrum, taratantara*, Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 116, 117; Wrt. Voc. 34, 45, 46. Ðæ ābæd his fōstormōder ān hridder . . . Benedictus genam ða sticu ðæs tōclofenan hriddores . . . hī ðæt hridder up āhēngon æt heora cyrcan geate, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16–24. [O. H. Ger. *ritra cribrum, cribellum*.] v. hriddel.

hridrian; p. *ode To sift, winnow*:—Satanas gyrnde ðæt hē eow hridrude swā hwæte *Satanas expetivit vos ut cribraret sicut triticum*, Lk. Skt. 22, 31. [O. H. Ger. *ritaron cribrare*; Ger. *reiten to sift*.]

hrif, rif, es; n. *The womb, belly*; uterus, venter:—Ðīn ðæt fædmlice hrif thine enfolding womb, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Hrif uterus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i. 8: 19, 12: Rtl. 51, 27. Ðæt uferre hrif, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. Rif vel se ðe inre wamb alude, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 55; Wrt. Voc. 44, 38. Wid hrifes āþundenness for puffing of the *uterine cavity*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 24. Of mōdur hrife mīnre de utero matris meæ, Ps. Th. 138, 11: 70, 5. Of hryfe ex utero, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. On hrife ðære ā clānen fēman, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15. Bān biþ funden on heortes heortan hwilum on hrife a bone is found in a hart's heart, sometimes in its belly, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 17; Lchdm. i. 338, 6. Åcedon hwider hie fleon woldon ðæt hie oðer gener næfden bāton hie on heora wīfa hrif gewitun *quarentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 4. Lācung on ðæt hrif tō sendanne to send medicine into the belly, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Þurh mīnre mōdor hrif, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 27; Rā. 41, 44: 14 a; Th. 27, 4; Cri. 425. [O. Frs. rif, ref: O. H. Ger. hreif, ref. uterus.] v. mid-hrif.

hrifþo, hrieffo; f. *Roughness of the skin, scurf*:—Heafdes hrifþo, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 20. v. hreof.

hrif-wirc, -wærc, es; m. *A pain in the belly*; yleos, Lchdm. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrif-wund; adj. *Wounded in the belly*:—Gif [hē] hrifwund [hrif wund, Thorpe] weorþeþ xii scill. gebēte. Gif hē purhþirel weorþeþ xx scill. gebēte if he be wounded in the belly let twelve shillings be paid. If he be run through let twenty shillings be paid [cf. the passage given in the note from Alamannic Laws, 'si in interiora membra transpunctus fuerit, quod hrefwunt dicunt, cum xii sol. componat. Si transpunctus fuerit cum xxiv sol. componat.' See, too, Graff. i. 897–8], L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 6.

hrig. v. hrycg.

hrilæcung [?] *ratiocinatio*, Som.

HRÍM, es; m. *RIME, hoar-frost*:—Hrím *pruina*, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 102; Wrt. Voc. 52, 52. Hrím and forst hāre hildstapan, Andr. Kmbl. 2516; An. 1259. Se hearda forst hrím heorugrimma, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 12; Rā. 41, 55. Hægel se hearda and hrím, 127 b; Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Ðær ne hægl ne hrím hreósap tō foldan *nec gelido terram rore pruina tegit*, 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Hrím hrusan bond hægl feól on eorþan frost bound the land, hail fell on earth, 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ne hægles hryre ne hrimes dryre, 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Mid herige hrimes and snāwes with the legions of frost and snow, Menol. Fox 406; Men. 204. On hrime in pruina, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Hrime gehyrsted adorned with hoar-frost, Menol. Fox 70; Men. 35: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. Wineleās gunia gesihþ him beforan bādian brimfluglas bræðan fedra hreosan hrím and snāw hagle gemenged the friendless man sees before him the sea-birds bathe, and spread their wings, sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Nænig mōste heora hrōtra hrím æpla gedigean *occidit moros*

eorum in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. [*Icel.* hrím; *n.* hrími; *m.* : O. H. Ger. *rime gelu*, Grff. ii. 506.]

hríman. *v.* hrýman.

hrím-ceald; *adj.* *Icy cold*:—Hrímcalde sê, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 22; Wand. 4. [*Icel.* hrím-kaldr.]

hrím-gicel, *es*; *m.* *An icicle*:—Bihongen hrímgicelum, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17.

hrímig; *adj.* *Rimy, covered with hoar-frost*:—Swíðe hrímige bearwas woods thickly covered with hoar-frost, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: 207, 27 [?]. Winter biþ cealdost lencten hrímigost black frosts in winter, white frosts in spring, Menol. Fox 411; Gn. C. 6.

hrímig-heard; *adj.* *Hard with frost, hard frozen*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 25; Râ. 88, 7.

hrinan; *p.* hrân; *pp.* hrinen *To touch, reach, strike*. I. *with gen*:—Ðú his hrinan meahþ thou mayest touch it, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 34; Gen. 616.

II. *with dat*:—Grundum ic hrine the depths I touch, Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 22; Râ. 67, 5: 102 b; Th. 389, 8; Râ. 7, 4: 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Râ. 16, 28. Gif ic hrino wêðe his if I touch his garment, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 9, 21. Se hælend and hrân [or andhrân? cf. O. Sax. ant-hrînan] egum heora Iesus tetigit oculos eorum, Rush. 20, 34. Se hælend hrân him tangens eum, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 41; Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 18; Râ. 40, 30. Hrinon hearmtânas drihta bearnum, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992. Ðeáð ðe him wund hrine though the wound had touched him, Beo. Th. 5945; B. 2976. Ele synfulra æfre ne môte heáðe minum hrinan oleum peccatorum non impinguet caput meum, Ps. 140, 7. Nænig wæter him hrinan ne mihte no water might reach him, Beo. Th. 3035; B. 1515: 1981; B. 988: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. Ðæt hý him mid hondum hrinan mōsten, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 5; Gû. 381: 73 a; Th. 273, 7; Jul. 512. Ðe hondum hrinan, 36 b; Th. 119, 13; Gû. 254. Hrinande him tangens eum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 41.

III. *with acc*:—Ic hrino ðone hiorde percutiam pastorem, 14, 27. Gif hē mid his mihte muntas hrineþ qui tangit montes, Ps. Th. 103, 30; Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 4; Râ. 24, 12. Hrin ða gōman mid touch the fauces with it, L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 10. Ne sceolon mīne ða hālgan hrinan nolite tangere christos meos, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Wāt ic Matheus þurh mænra hand hrinan heorudolgum, Andr. Kmb. 1883; An. 944.

IV. *with object omitted*:—Ðæt hē mā wolde afrum onfengum earme gæstas hrinan lēton that he would further let the wretched spirits with their dire attacks touch him [Guthlac], Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 17; Gû. 491. Swā hēt him on innan com hrân æt heortan so it came within him, touched him at his heart, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 9; Gen. 724. Op ðæt ðeáþes folm hrân æt heortan until the hand of death touched him at his heart, Beo. Th. 4532; B. 2270. [A. R. rineð, *prs*: Orm. ran, *p*: O. Sax. hrinan: *Icel.* hrina to cleave, to hurt: O. H. Ger. hrinan tangere, obtrecere.] DER. æt-, and-, ge-, on-hrinan.

hrind. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in the following passage, 'Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ ofer ðæm hongiaþ hrinde bearwas wudu wyrutum fæst wæter oferhelmaþ,' Beo. Th. 2731; B. 1363. Thorpe translates *barky*, Kemble *rinded*, but in this case there should be no initial *h*. In *Ælf.* Gl. 59; Som. 68, 5, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 56, 57 *hrind* translates *caudex* vel *codex*, and *liber* is translated *seó inre hrind*, but perhaps the better reading for the former would be *rind=cortex*. Otherwise *hrinde* bearwas might be [?] 'groves with [large-] stemmed trees.' Grein compares the word with forms given by Halliwell *rind* frozen to death, *rinde* to destroy, and suggests *dead*; Heyne takes *hrinde* = *hrinende* and compares with *Icel.* hrina sonare. Might *hrinde* = *hringde* in the sense 'placed in a ring or circle,' so that *hrinde* bearwas would be the trees placed round or encircling the mere?

hrindan; *p.* hrand, *pl.* hrundon *To push, thrust*:—Hē hrand [MS. rand], Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Râ. 55, 4. [*Icel.* hrinda to thrust.]

hrine, *es*; *m.* *Touch*:—Hrine tactus, Wrt. Voc. 282, 32. Drihten ðu ðe wē ne māgon ongytan mid hrine Lord thou whom we cannot perceive with the touch, Shr. 166, 21. *v.* æt-hrine.

hrine-ness, *e*; *f.* *Touching, contact*:—Fram werelice hrinenesse a viri contactu, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 37. Mid ða ylcan hrinenesse eodem tactu, 31; S. 610, 34. *v.* ge-hrinenesse.

HRING, *hring*, *es*; *m.* A RING, circle, circuit, cycle, orb, globe, festoon:—Ågymmed hrinc unguis: geheáfðod hringce samothracius: lytel hring anelus, *Ælf.* Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30, 31, 49; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59, 60; 41, 6. Hringc ansa, Wrt. Voc. 66, 34: 284, 7. Hring fibula, legula, sertum, Cot. 85, 186, 190, Lye. Ån fyren hring globus ignis, Ors. 5, 10; S. 234, 3. Mon geseah ymbe ða sunnan swelce ān gylðen hring circulus ad speciem caelestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, 14; Swt. 248, 9. Ðæs seó hringc circulus [pupillæ], *Ælf.* Gl. 70; Som. 70, 64; Wrt. Voc. 42, 72. Se hring ealles geáres totius anni circulus, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 40. Hringutan ymbbeah the ring [armour formed of rings] protected him without, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503: 4513; B. 2260. Sunnan hring beága beorhtast the rainbow [?], Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 11; Ph. 305. Ðone hālgan hringe betedaþ flyhte on lyfte contrahit in caelum sese genus omne volantum, 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Ðonne ðæt gecnāwaþ feond ðætte fira gehwylc on his hringe biþ fæste gefēged when the devil knows that any man is fast fixed

in his ring [fetters, chain or circle over which his power extends?], 97 a; Th. 362, 22; Wal. 40. Gim seal on hringe standan the gem must stand in the ring, Menol. Fox 594; Gn. C. 22. Syllaþ him hring on his hand date anulum in manum ejus, Lk. Skt. 15, 22. Seðe his geleáfan hring mē lēt tō wedde, Homl. Swt. 7, 30. Dyde him of healse hring gylðene doff'd from his neck a golden ring, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. Gewyrce ānne hring ymb ðone slite make a ring round the incision, L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ðū geáres hring mid gyfe blestast benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Ær sunne twelf mōnþa hringc ūtan ymbgān hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 5. Ofer holmes hringc over the ocean's circuit, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Hringc ðæs heān landes, 137; Th. 172, 34; Gen. 2854. Wingearda hringa [s] corimbi, *Ælf.* Gl. 59; Som. 68, 11; Wrt. Voc. 38, 60. Hrægi and hringas raiment and rings, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Hringa hyrde, 4482; B. 2245: 3018; B. 1507: 4680; B. 2345. Heortan unhnēaweste hringa gedāles the heart least niggardly in the giving of rings, Exon. 85 b; Th. 223, 4; Vid. 73. Hæft mid hringa gesponne bound with the linked chain, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762: 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377. Hringum gehrodene adorned with rings, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37: Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Hringum gyrded, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 22; Râ. 87, 4. Hringan, 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Râ. 5, 2. Hē wolde ðæs beornes beālgas gefecgan reáf and hringas, Byrht. Th. 136, 34; By. 161. Hringas ðælan, Beo. Th. 3944; B. 1970: 6061; B. 3034. Ða nigontynfican hringas rihtra Eāstrana and hēt forðligian ða gedwolan hringas fēower and hundeathtig geára circuli Paschæ decennovenaes oblitteratis erroneis octoginta et quatuor annorum circulis, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26. [*Icel.* hringr a ring, ring of a coat of mail, circle: O. H. Ger. hring circulus, orbis, spira, sphaera, bulla, corona, sertum, torques, vinculum, laqueus: Ger. ring] DER. bān-, bridels-, eág-, eáh-, eār-hring. *v.* eág.

hring, in the phrase wopes hring occurs four times, in poems by the same author:—Ðā cwom wopes hring þurh ðæs beornes bréost blāt út fān weoll waduman stream, Andr. Kmb. 2558; An. 1281. Ðā was wopes hring hāt heáfodwylm ofer hleor goten nalles for torne teáras feollon, Elen. Kmb. 2262; El. 1132. Ðær was wopes hringorne bitolðen wæs seó treówlufu hāt æt heortan hreðre innan weoll, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 5; Cri. 537. Him ðæs wopes hringorne gemonade teagor yðum weoll hāte heáfodropan, 52 a; Th. 182, 21; Gû. 1313. The meaning given by Grein, sonus [cf. hringan], does not seem to suit the context very well, which, as in the second passage, where the phrase appears equivalent to hāt heáfodwylm, points to shedding tears as the idea to be conveyed. Grimm explains fletus intensissimus, quasi circulatim erumpens, And. u. El. p. 130, and this seems to give the meaning though the connection with hring is not very evident.

hringan; *p.* de; *v.* trans. and intrans. *To ring*:—His searo hringeþ his armour rings, Salm. Kmb. 534; Sal. 266. Byrnan hringdon their byrnyies rang, Beo. Th. 660; B. 327. Hí ringden ða belle they rang the bells, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 37. Hringe iācn sonet signum, Lye. Yc gef leáua ðāni munche tō hringinde hyre tyde I give leave to the monks to ring their hours, Chart. Th. 437, 13. [Laym. ringe; *p.* ringeden; 2nd MS. rongen: R. Glouc. Chauc. Piers P. ringe; *p.* rong: *Icel.* hringja.]

hring-bān, *es*; *n.* A circular bone, bone in the shape of a ring:—Hringbān ðæs eāgan teneo, *Ælf.* Gl. 70; Som. 70, 73; Wrt. Voc. 43, 6.

hring-boga, *an*; *m.* A serpent [from its being bent into coils (hring)], Beo. Th. 5115; B. 2561. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-laginū coiled up; hringa silk to coil (of a serpent).]

hringed; *adj.* *Furnished with rings, formed of rings*:—Hringedu byrne lorica, Cot. 121, Lye. Beo. Th. 2495; B. 1245: 5224; B. 2615. [*Icel.* hringa to furnish with a ring; and cf. hringa-brynja a coat of ring-mail: O. H. Ger. gi-ringotero hamata (lorica).]

hringed-stefna, *an*; *m.* A ship having its stern adorned with spiral or ring-shaped ornaments [?], or furnished with a ring or hook; or having a curved stern, Beo. Th. 64; B. 32: 3799; B. 1898: 2266; B. 1132. [Cf. wunden-stefna; hring-naca; and *Icel.* hring-horni the mythol. ship of the Edda.]

hring-fāh; *adj.* *Of many colours, diversified with circular spots of colour* [?]:—Hringfēgh polimita vel oculata, *Ælf.* Gl. 29; Som. 61, 29; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. Hēt wircean him hringfāge tunecan fecit ei tunicam polimitam, Gen. 37, 3. *v.* hring-wise.

hring-finger, *es*; *m.* The ring-finger, the third finger:—Hringfinger anularis, Wrt. Voc. 283, 23. Mid þuman and mid hringfingre, L. Med. ex Quadr. i, 5; Lchdm. i. 330, 21. *v.* Halliwell Dict. ring-finger.

hringian *to surround, encircle*. [*Icel.* hringja: cf. O. H. Ger. ga-hringjan congruare.] *v.* ymb-hringian.

hring-iren, *es*; *n.* The iron rings of a coat of mail:—Gūþþyrne scān heard hand-loccen hringiren scir song in searwum the corslet shone, hard, hand-wrought, the bright iron rings rang in their armour, Beo. Th. 650; B. 222.

hring-loca, *an*; *m.* A coat of mail formed with rings, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145.

hring-mæl; *adj.* *Ornamented with inlaid rings [of a sword]*, Beo. Th.

3133; B. 1564. [Cf. *Icel.* *mál used of inlaid ornaments*, e. g. *mála-saxan inlaid sword*; and for ring ornaments see Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, p. 40.]

hring-mæled; *adj.* *Ornamented with inlaid rings*:—*Hringmæled sword*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992. *v.* preceding word.

hring-mere, *es*; *n.* *A round pool, a bath*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 21; Ruin. 45.

hring-naca, *an*; *m.* *See hringed-stefna*, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1862.

hring-nett, *es*; *n.* *A net-work of rings, a coat of mail formed of rings*:—*Hringnet bæron locene leoposyrca*, Beo. Th. 3783; B. 1889. [Cf. *Icel.* *hring-kofi*, -*serkr*, -*skyrta* *a coat of mail*; *hring-ofinn woven of rings*, an epithet applied to such a coat.]

hring-sele; *m.* *A hall in which rings are distributed or stored up*, Beo. Th. 4024; B. 2010 [*Hrothgar's palace*]: 6008; B. 3053 [*the cavern where the dragon guarded the treasure*]: 5672; B. 2840. *v.* *beág-sel*, -*sele*.

hring-seta *circenses ludi*, Cot. 43, Lye.

hring-sete *circus*, Cot. 183, Lye.

hring-sittend *circumseleds, spectans*, Hpt. Gl. 407.

hring-stede *circulare stadium*, Lye.

hring-pegu, *e*; *f.* *Acceptance of rings, of gifts given by a lord*:—*Ne biþ him to hearpan hyge ne tō hringþege*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 24; Seef. 44. *v.* *beág-þegu*.

hring-weorpung, *e*; *f.* *Honouring by the gift of a ring*:—*Ne mægþ habban on healse hringweorþunge no maiden's neck shall be graced with a ring*, Beo. Th. 6027; B. 3017. *v.* *hord-weorpung*.

hring-windel *sphæra*, Lye.

hring-wise, *an*; *f.* *In the phrase on hringwisan ring-wise, in rings*:—*Whites hiowes and eac missenlices was hio on hringwisan fæg candido versicolore in modum ranarum*, Nar. 16, 1. *v.* *hring-fah*.

hrining, *e*; *f.* *Touch; tactus*:—*In hrining hlāfes intincti panis*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. *Mid rining t middy gehrān tactu*, 8, 7.

hris, *es*; *n.* *A twig, branch, rise*:—*Hris frondes*, Cot. 93, Lye. [*Laym.* *O. and N. Chauv.* *ris*; *v.* *Halliwell Dict.* *rise*: *Icel.* *hris*; *n.* *shrubs, brushwood*: *O. H. Ger.* *hris ramus, frondes, ramusculus*: *Ger.* *reis a twig, rod*.]

hriscan. *v.* *hryscan*.

hriseht; *adj.* *Bushy, bristly*; *setosus*, Cot. 186, Lye.

hrisel, *hresl*, *es*; *m.* [?] *A skuttle; radius*:—*Hrisl radiolum*, Ælf. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 54; Wrt. Voc. 59, 25; *radius*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 75. *Hresl* [hresl, Wrt.] *radius*, 66, 12. *Hrisil*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 20; Rā. 36, 7. *v.* *hrisian*, and *cf.* *scytel*.

hrisian; *p.* *ede To shake*:—*Syrca hrysedon shook their coats of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226. *Hrisedon heafud moverunt capita*, Ps. Surt. 21, 8; 108, 24. [Cf. *Hresigende febricitans*, Mk. Skt. 1, 30 [later MS.].] *Stefu drihtnes hrysendis wæsten vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 7. [*Laym.* *rusien*: *Ayenb.* *resie*: *Chauc.* *rese*: *Goth.* *hrisian*: *O. Sax.* *hrisian to shake, tremble*: *cf.* *Icel.* *hrista to shake*.] *v.* *ā-hrisian*. **hristenda** [hristenda?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. *v.* *hryscan*, or *next word* [?].

hristlan to rustle:—*Hristlend[e] crepens*, Lye.

hristlung, *e*; *f.* *A rustling*; *crepitus, strepitus*, Lye.

hristung, *e*; *f.* *A quivering, spasmodic action*:—*Ceolan hristung and hreowung hlyðende swiðust innan [or should hristlung (v. preceding word) be read?]*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. *Cockayne, who explains as above, compares with Icel. hrista to shake. See also hristenda.*

hrīd, *e*; *f.* *A storm, tempest*:—*Hrīd hreosende the driving storm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. [*Icel.* *hrīð*; *f.* *a storm, snow-storm*.]

hrīð, *es*; *m.* *Feuer*:—*Fefer ðæt is micel hæto and hrīð [MS. hrud]*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* *rito*; *m.* *febris*.]

hrīð-ād, *e*; *f.* *A fever*:—*Gif him hrīðād getenge biþ if fever be upon him*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 16.

hrīðer, *hrýðer*, *es*; *n.* *Horned cattle, ox, cow, heifer*:—*Jung hrýðer juniculus [anniculus?]*, Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 86; Wrt. Voc. 23, 45. *Geong hrýðer L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Se hlāford geāhsode ðæt ðæt hrýðer [cf. fear, 7] geond ðæt wæsten fērde the master learned that the bull was going through the desert*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9, 11, 14, 19, 26. *Ðær wæron gecþyre hrýðer and scēp there were for sale oxen and sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 18. *Hwilum hý him rāredon on swā hrýðro sometimes they bellowed at him like oxen*, Shr. 141, 10. *Gif hrýðera steorfan if cattle are dying*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 31. *Ðæron næs orfcynnes nān mære būton vii hrūðeru*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 275, 7; Ex. 34, 19. *Bige mid ðam ylcān feo swā hwæt swā ðe līcige hrýðera and scēap emes ex eadem pecunia quidquid tibi placuerit sive ex armentis sive ex ovibus*, Deut. 14, 26. *Hrýðera and scēp*, Jos. 6, 21. *Næfde hē mā ðonne twentig hrýðera and twentig scēapa and twentig swýna*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 14. *Hrýðera gehlōw the lowing of oxen*, Ælf. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. *Hine oftorfodon mid bānum and mid hrýðera [hrýðeres, MS. F: nehta, MS. D.] heafudum they stoned him to death with bones and heads of cattle*, Chr. 1012; Etl. 146, 18. *Hrýðra fald bucetum*, Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55,

23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22. *Of hrīderum de armento*, Lev. 1, 3. *Of nýtenum ðæt ys of hrīderum and of scēapum de pecoribus id est de bobus et ovibus*, 2. [*A. R.* *reoder*: *Laym.* *ruðeren, roðere*; *pl*: *R. Glouc.* *roþeren*: *O. Frs.* *hrithier, rithier, reder*: *cf.* *O. H. Ger.* *hrind armentum, bos*: *Ger.* *rind*.] *v.* *eald-hrīder*.

hrīderen; *adj.* *Of cattle*; *bovinus*:—*Genim hrýðeren flæsc take ox-flesh*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 18. [*Cf.* *O. H. Ger.* *rinderin bovinus, bubula (caro)*.]

hrīðer-freōls taurilia, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hrīðer-heāwere, *es*; *m.* *A butcher*:—*Hrýðerheāwere bucida, qui boves maciat*, Ælf. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 33; Wrt. Voc. 28, 16.

hrīðer-heord, *e*; *f.* *A herd of cattle*:—*Eōwre scēap and eōwer hrýðer-heorda oves tuæ et armenta tua*, Gen. 45, 10.

hrīðer-hirde, *es*; *m.* *A neat-herd, herdsman*:—*Amos hātte sum hrýðerhyrde Amos was the name of a certain herdsman*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 35. [*Cf.* *O. E. Hom.* *Amos het a reoder herde*.]

hridian; *p.* *ode To shake, quake, have a fever*:—*Sió wamb hryt the stomach is fevered*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 20. *Hie hridiaþ they are feverish*, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. *Hē hriðode he was sick with a fever*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 7. *Hridigende [cf. Lind. cuacende t bifigende] febricitantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. *Hridigende*, Mk. Skt. 1, 30. *Hē biþ hridigende he is feverish*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 21. [*Cf.* *O. H. Ger.* *ridan febricitare*.] *v.* *hrisian*.

hriding, *e*; *f.* *Fever, feverishness*:—*Mid hridingum swīde strangum with very violent fevers*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 2.

hrið-suht [?], *e*; *f.* *Fever*:—*Hāl of rīdesohte the fever left her*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. Perhaps the word is borrowed; *cf.* *Icel.* *riðu-sótt fever, ague*.

HRŌC, *es*; *m.* *A rook, a raven, a jackdaw*:—*Hrōc gracculus vel garrulus*, Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 27; Wrt. Voc. 29, 47; 77, 44. *Hrōc gralus, grallus*, 62, 31; 281, 1; *garrula*, Shr. 29, 1. *Se selþ nýtenum mete and briddum hrōca cīgendum hine qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 10. [*O. and N. rok*: *Prompt.* *Parv.* *rook frugella, gracculus*: *O. Du.* *rouca garula*: *Icel.* *hrókr*: *O. H. Ger.* *hruoh gracculus*.]

hroden; *pp.* *of hreōðan Laden, laden with ornaments, ornamented, adorned*:—*Brýð beága hroden a bride adorned with rings*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 31; Cri. 292. *Ða wæs heal hroden feōnda feorum then was the hall burdened with the lives of his foes [filled with the slain]*, Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. *Hroden ealowæge the ornamented ale-cup*, 995; B. 495; 2048; 1022. [*Cf.* *Icel.* *hroðian in hroðit sigli*.] *v.* *beág*, *ge*, *gold*, *sinc-hroden*; *on-hreōðan*.

HRŌF, *es*; *m.* *A roof, the top, summit, highest part* [*cf.* Tennyson's 'Why should we only toil the roof and crown of things?']:—*Gōma vel hrōf ðæs mūpes palatum vel uranum*, Ælf. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 106; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. *Hrōf camara*, 290, 2. *Se hrōf hæfde mislice heāhnyse the roof was not all of one height*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 18. *Ðæt hēhste gōd is hrōf eallra oðra gōða the chief good is the roof and crown of all other goods*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. *Wid ðæs heān hrōfes ðæs hēhstan and-gites in summæ intelligentiæ cacumen*, 41, 5; Fox 254, 16. *Under fæstenne folca hrōfes under the firmament*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 8; Gen. 153. *Mec feredon under hrōfes hleoþore me under the shelter of the sky*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 22; Rā. 28, 5. *Martinus āstāh on ðam sticelan hrōfe*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 7. *Ðe ne beoþ tō ðam hrōfe ðonne git cūmen fulfremedra mægena nordan ad extremam marum virtutum perfectione perductas*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 22. *From hrōf eardes a summo terræ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 27. *On hrōfe gestōð heān landes he stopped on the summit of the mount*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 20; Gen. 2898. *Of hē[um] heofnes hrōfe ex summa calī arce*, Rtl. 101, 24. *Hē gescōp eorþan bearnum heofon tō [h]rōfe qui filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti creavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 22. *Ðenden hē on dyse worulde wunode under wolcna hrōfe*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67; Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89; Cd. 158; Th. 196, 28; Exod. 298. *Ðæt wē tō ðam hýhstan hrōfe gestigan that we may mount to heaven*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. *Ðe ðæs hūses hrōf stadelaþ qui ædificiant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. *Gif hwylc wif seteþ hire beam ofer hrōf si mulier aliqua infantem suam super tectum posuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 45. *Ofer heānne hrōf*, Beo. Th. 1970; B. 983; 1857; B. 926; 1677; B. 836. *Under beorges hrōf in the cave*, 5504; B. 2755. *Ðā gewāt se engel up on heānne hrōf heofona rices*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 2; Dan. 442. *Fidru mid ðæm ic fīeogan mæg ofer heāne hrōf heofones ðisses pennæ quæ celsa consensand poli*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3; Cd. 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. *Ofer wealles hrōf super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9; Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 1; Rā. 30, 7. *Hylles hrōf*, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rā. 16, 27. *Helmes hrōf*, Beo. Th. 2064; B. 1030. *Under wætera hrōfas [of passing through the Red Sea]*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 18; Exod. 571. *Bodiaþ uppan hrōfum prædicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. [*Laym.* *rōf*: *Orm.* *thof*: *O. Frs.* *hrōf*: *Icel.* *hróf a shed under which ships are built or kept*.] *DER.* *heofon*-, *inwit-hrōf*.

Hrofes-, *Hrofe-ceaster*, *e*; *f.* *Rochester*, Chr. 741; Etl. 46, 31; 885; Etl. 82, 20. *Tō Hrofeceastre in civitate quam gens Anglorum a pri-*

mario quondam illius qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofæs cæstræ cognominat, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 25.

hróf-fæst; *adj.* Having the roof firmly fixed:—Healle hröfæste, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 11; Met. 7, 6.

hróf-sele, *es*; *m.* A hall having a roof:—Nænig wæter him for hróf-sele hrīnan ne mihte no water could touch him for the roofed hall, Beo. Th. 3034; B. 1515.

hróf-stān, *es*; *m.* A roof-stone, stone forming part of a roof:—Of ðam hrōfstāne, Homl. Th. i. 508, 33. [Cf. hrōf-tigel: *Mod. E.* roof-tree.]

hrōf-tigel, *e*; *f.* A tile for roofing:—Hrōftigla tegulæ, imbrices, lateres vel laterculi, Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 92; Wrt. Voc. 38, 18.

hrōf-timber, *es*; *n.* Material for roofing, imbrex, Hpt. Gl. 459.

hrōf-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* A workman who works at roofs, a builder:—Hrōfwyrhta sarcitorior vel tignarius, Ælf. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 125; Wrt. Voc. 19, 8.

hromese acitula, Cot. 206. *v.* hramsan.

hron, *hronde-*. *v.* hiran, hrand-.

hrop. *v.* rop.

hrōp, *es*; *m.* Crying, clamour, outcry:—Ðær biþ ā wōp and hrōp there shall be ever weeping and wailing, Blickl. Homl. 185, 7. [Laym. rop: *Scot.* roup an outcry, a sale by auction; cf. Goth. hrōpei clamor; Icel. hrōp; *n.* scurrility, crying: O. H. Ger. hruof; *m.* clamor: Ger. ruf.]

hrōpan; *p.* hrēop To cry out, clamour, make a noise, shout, scream:—Hreōpan frican the heralds shouted, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158; Elen. Kmbl. 108: 1097; El. 550. Hreōpan mearcweardas the warders of the border [the wolves] clamoured, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168. On hwæl hreōpan [MS. hweorpon] herefuglas the birds of war wheeled about screaming, 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. Wōp āhōfun hreōpan hwilum wēdende swā wilde deor, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gū. 878. Hrefnes briddum ðonne heo hrōpende him giceaþ tō pullis corvorum in uocantibus eum, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [A. R. roped, *prs.* Scot. roup to cry, shout; to sell by auction: Goth. hrōpan; *p.* hrōpida to cry out: O. Sax. hrōpan; *p.* hrēop: O. Frs. hrōpa; *p.* rōp and rōpte: Icel. hrōpa; *p.* hrōpaði to slander; to call aloud: O. H. Ger. hruofan; *p.* hriof: hruofian; *p.* hruofta (Griff. iv. 1135) clamare: Ger. rufen; *p.* rief.]

hrōr; *adj.* Stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong:—Hrōr hægstældmon a stout fellow, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rā. 55, 3. Sæde ðæt his byrne ābrocen wære hereseorþum hrōr [hereseorþ unhrōr, Th.] said that his byrnie was broken, strong [though it was] as armour, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45. Ðā Israēlas æhte gesætan hrōres folces et habitavit in tabernaculis eorum tribus Israel, Ps. Th. 77, 56. Swā seo stræle byþ strangum and mihtigum hrōrum on handa sicut sagitte in manu potentis, 126, 5. Ðā wæs of ðæm hrōran [Beowulf] helm and byrne lungre ālǣsde, Beo. Th. 3262; B. 1629. Drihten his heahsetl hrōr timbrade Dominus paravit sedem suam, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 88, 26. Gesceoh hrōre meahht hyse ðīum da potestatem tuam puero tuo, 85, 15. Hrōre stence with strong perfume, 132, 2. Ðæt hē folc gesceop fægere Drihten herap holdlice hrōre geþance popului qui creabitur laudabit Dominum, 101, 16. Nænig mōste heora hrōra hrim æpla gedigean occidit moros eorum in pruinā, 77, 47. Hrōrum neatum oððe unhrōrum mobilibus belluis aut immobilibus animantibus, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [O. Sax. hrōr: cf. O. H. Ger. ga-hrōrig viridis, floridus, florens: Ger. rührig: cf. also Prompt. Parv. rooryn or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngs manu-mitto; and the epithet roaring as applied in the Elizabethan times to bullies, *v.* Nares' Gloss. s. v.] *v.* fela-, un-hrōr; and hrēran.

hrōren-líc; *adj.* Ready to fall; ruiturus, Som.

hrōst, *es*; *m.* A wooden framework [of a roof], a roost:—Hrōst petaurum; henna hrōst gallinarium, Lye. [Scot. roost the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other: cf. O. Sax. he (Christ) ina kuman gisah thurh thes huses hrōst (of the man who was let down through the roof): O. Du. roest craticula, gallinarium; Ger. rost 'craticula focaria, clathrum, fundamentum aedificii in cratis modum positum, clathrum galeæ,' Grein: *v.* Griff. ii. 552, rōst; *m.* craticula, arula, sartago, catasta.]

hrōst-beág [?]; the woodwork of a circular roof:—Tigelum sceádeþ hrōstbeáges hrōf [MS. hrōst beages rof] the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles, the tiles fall off leaving the woodwork of the roof bare, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 32.

hrot, *es*; *n.* Thick fluid, scum, mucus:—Gewyrce ðe læcedóm ðus of ecede and of hunige, genim ðæt selestē hunig ðo ofer heorþ āscūþ ðæt weax and ðæt hrot of make yourself a medicine thus of vinegar and honey; take the best honey, put it over the fire, seethe [strain?] off the wax and the scum, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. [O. H. Ger. hroz, roz mucca, mucus, vomē, phlegma, reuma; Ger. rotz.]

Hrōð- in proper names, e. g. Hrōð-gār, -mund, -wulf. [Cf. hrēð, hrēdig.]

hrōð [or roð?]-hund, *es*; *m.* Inutilis canis, Ælf. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 77; Wrt. Voc. 23, 36. *v.* rod-hund.

hrōðor, *es*; *m.* Solace, comfort, benefit, pleasure:—Ic ðe Andreas

onsende tō hleo and tō hrōðre I will send Andrew to you to protect and comfort you, Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tō hrōðre his son hangs a solace for the raven, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448: Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Ðū ðe cwōme heānum tō hrōðre thou (Christ) who hast come for a comfort to the humble, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 7; Cri. 414. Feōndum tō hrōðor to the delight of thy foes, 17 a; Th. 39, 16; Cri. 623. Hungrum tō hrōðor [cf. Soul Kmbl. 224, hungregum tō frōfre], 99 b; Th. 373, 27; Seel. 116: 71 b; Th. 267, 17; Jul. 416. Tō hleo and tō hrōðre, 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Elen. Kmbl. 32; El. 16: 2317; El. 1160. Fordon ðe hrōðra ofstūþ grēne folde therefore shall the green earth withdraw from thee her delights [fruits], Cd. 48; Th. 62, 21; Gen. 1017. Gehwæder ðārum hrōðra gemyndig each to other was mindful of benefits, Beo. Th. 4349; B. 2171. Wērigmōd heān hrōðra leās wearied, humbled, comfortless, Andr. Kmbl. 2733; An. 1369. Heānmōd hrōðra biðæled, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 33; Jul. 390. *v.* hrēð.

hrūm, *es*; *m.* Soot:—Hrūm cacobatus, Wrt. Voc. 291, 24. Micelne sigelhearwan ðam was seō onsyn swearte donne hrūm a great Ethiopian with a face blacker than soot, Shr. 120, 24. *v.* cetel-hrūm; hryme.

hrūmig; *adj.* Sooty; fuliginosus, Cot. 31, Lye. *v.* be-hrūmig. *hrūm*; *e*; *f.* A rung, staff, rod, beam, pole:—Ongunnon stigan on wægn weras and hyra wigc somod hlōdan under hrūnge ðā ða hors oðber wægn tō lande the men mounted the wain and their steeds with them, they stowed them under the rung [the pole that supported the covering?]; then the wain bore the horses to land, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rā. 23, 10. [Chauc. Piers P. rong (of a ladder): Goth. hrugga a staff: cf. Icel. Hrungnir name of a giant, *v.* Grmm. D. M. 494: Ger. runge a pin, bolt.] *v.* scil-hrung.

hruse, *an*; *f.* The earth, ground:—Beofaþ middangeard hruse under hæleþum the world shall tremble, the earth under men, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 13; Cri. 883: Beo. Th. 5110; B. 2558. Ðær mē siteþ hruse on hryce there the earth presses on my back, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 5; Rā. 4, 6. Ic goldwine mīnne hrusan heolstre biwrah I buried my lord, 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dæl there remains behind the heavy earthy part, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 107; Met. 29, 53. Ne gelyfdon ðætte liffruma in monnes hiw from hrusan āhafen wurde did not believe that the author of life had been raised from the ground in the form of a man, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 19; Cri. 658. Ne hreōsaþ hī tō hrusan non est ruina maceria, Ps. Th. 143, 18. Under hrusan under ground, Beo. Th. 4813; B. 2411: Elen. Kmbl. 435; El. 218. Wæs hungor ofer hrusan there was a famine upon the earth, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 29; Edg. 55. Hreās on hrusan nalles æfter lyfte læcende hwearf, Beo. Th. 5654; B. 2831. Heofonas ðū wealdest hrusan swylce tui sunt cali et tua est terra, Ps. Th. 88, 10: 120, 2: 133, 4. Under eorpan befeolan hinder under hrusan, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. For ansýne ēcean Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ hrusan forhtiaþ terra mota est; etenim cali distillauerunt a facie Dei, Ps. Th. 67, 9. Heofenas blissiaþ hrusan swylce gefeōþ lætentur cali et exultet terra, 95, 11. Hyllas and hrusan and heā beorgas ðec wurdiaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. [Grimm D. M. p. 230 says 'mit crusta wird das ags. hruse genau verwandt sein.']

hrut or hrūt balidus, Cot. 28, Lye. Ettmüller suggests balidus = balans animal, and compares Icel. hrútr a ram: Dugange has the following 'balidus fortasse pro validus, ad coitum aptus.' See hryte.

hrūtan; *p.* hreát, *pl.* hruton To make a noise, to snore; stridere, stertere:—Ic hrūte sterto, Ælf. Gl. 28, 3; Som. 30, 64. Ne æt mē hrūtende hrisl scriðeþ nor does the shuttle come whizzing at me, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 19; Rā. 36, 7. [Prompt. Parv. rowtyn, yn slepe sterto: Chauc. route to snore, roar, 'the wynde so loude kan to route.' Wick. routeþ stertit: Piers P. rutte snored: E. D. S. Reprint. Gloss. B. 15, rute to cry fiercely; rowt, rawt to low like an ox or cow: Icel. hrjóta (older rjóta) to snore: O. H. Ger. ruzian; *p.* rōza, *pl.* ruzun flere, plangere, stridere: cf. also ruzian, ruzon stertere; ruzonti stridulus, stridens, Griff. ii. 562.] *v.* reótan.

hrud, hruder. *v.* hrid, hrider.

hruxl a noise; strepitus, Som. *v.* hryscan, ge-hruxl.

hryc. *v.* hrycg.

hrycce. *v.* corn-hrycce.

hrycg, *es*; *m.* I. a back of a man or animal; dorsum, spina:—Hric dorsum, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 47; Wrt. Voc. 44, 30. Hrice, Blickl. Gl. Bæc t hric, Ps. Spl. 17, 42. Swylce mē wære se hrycg forbrocen dum configitur [confringitur, Ps. Surt.] spina, Ps. Th. 31, 4. Hiora hrycg simle gebiége . . . se hrycg ðæt sint ða hiéremenn . . . se hrycg færp æfter ælcra wuhte dorsum illorum semper incurva . . . qui subsequenter inhaerent dorsa nominantur, Past. i, 4; Swt. 29, 9-14. Hēt gewridan ðone pāpan and ðone oðerne preost tō his hricge hindan, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31: 416, 10. Pricaþ innan ðān sculdrum and on ðān briggē swilce ðār þornas on sý there are prickings in the shoulders and back as if there were thorns in, Lchdm. iii. 120, 10. Ne hē on horses hrycge cuman wolde non equorum dorso vectus, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tō hlīpan ut ipse acclinis humi regem

super adscensurum in equum dorso ad alleret, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. Donne went hē his hrycg tō him *jam terga in ejus faciem mittit*, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 8; Lchdm. iii. 242, 13. Of hry[g]um de spinis, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 7, 16. Hrygas spinae. 13, 7.

II. a ridge, rigg [of barley, etc.; see Halliw. Dict. rig], high line of continuous hills, an elevated surface:—Aulang hrycgas tō ðære corpburh along the ridge to the earthen fort, Cod. Dipl. Kmbi. iii. 411, 21. Eal būtan ānan hrycge, 19, 4. West donan on ðone hrycg, 416, 17. Ofer ðas temples hrycg *supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Com ic on sās hricg *veni in altitudinem maris*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Ofer sās hrycg, Lchdm. iii. 34, 16. Sende ic ofer wāteres hrycg calde mādmas *I sent across the water old treasures*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wāteres hricg, Salm. Kmbi. 38; Sal. 19. Ær ðon wē tō londe geliden hæfdon ofer bréone hrycg *ere to land we came across the rough sea*, Exon. 20b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Rīdan yða hrycgum *to ride on the crests of the waves*, 101b; Th. 384, 25; Rā. 4, 33. [Laym. rugge: A. R. rug: Ayenb. reg: Havel. rig: Piers P. rugge: Prompt. Parv. rygge, of a lond porca: Icel. hryggþ back, spine; a ridge: Dan. rug: O. H. Ger. hrucci dorsum, tergum: Ger. rücken.] v. stān-, sund-hrycg. The word under the forms rig, ridge may be found in many compounds among various dialects. See E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, Halliwell's Dictionary, and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.

hrycg-bân, es; n. *Back-bone, spine*:—Hrycgbân spina, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4. [Rygboon, v. Halliw. Dict. under rig: Prompt. Parv. ryggebone of bakke (rigbone or bakbone) spina, spondile: Dan. ryg-ben backbone, spine: O. H. Ger. hrucci-beini spina.]

hrycg-brædan [-brædan?]; pl. *The parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Smyre abūtan ðane swyran and abūtan ða hrigbræde smear the neck and on either side of the spine, Lchdm. iii. 118, 24. [Cf. lenden-brædena (gen. pl.) and O. H. Ger. ruggi-bratun palæ, sunt dorsi leva dextraque eminentia membra. v. Grff. iii. 284–5, where see the remark under brat as to the vowel.]

hrycg-hær, es; n. *Hair on the back of an animal*:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycg-hær and tæghlær ða ytemestan on sīdfæte būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīd gefremest ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīd if you have with you on a journey hairs from a wolf's back and from the tip of its tail, without fear you will perform the journey; but the wolf will have trouble about his journey, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 360, 20.

hrycg-hrægl, es; n. *A dorsal, mantle*:—Ic geann ānes hricghrægles ðæs sēlestan ðe ic hæbbe *I give one dorsal the best that I have*, Chart. Th. 529, 10, where Thorpe explains this note in explanation of the word, “manteau très riche d'ornemens, qui n'étoit porté que par les gens de haute condition.” Roquefort, *voce* Dossal. A dorsal is also a wall-hanging of tapestry, used chiefly in the church at the back of the stalls. vii setl-hrægel and iii ricghrægel and ii wahræft, 429, 28.

hrycg-mearh the spinal marrow. [Dan. ryg-marv spinal marrow.] v. next word.

hrycgmearh-lip, es; n. *The spine*:—Hrygmeargliþ spina, Wrt. Voc. 283, 46.

hrycg-ribb, es; n. *A rib*:—Hricgrib spondilia, Wrt. Voc. 65, 22. Hrycrib, 283, 49.

hrycg-riple, e; f. *A spasm in the lower part of the back*:—Hrigteung vel hriwfirc leung, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrycg-weg, es; m. *A road running along a ridge or elevated piece of ground*:—On ðone beorh tō ðem ricgwege ðonne east andlang hricgweges on to the hill to the road that runs along it, and then east along the road, Cod. Dipl. Kmbi. iii. 427, 33.

hrycgan to plough into ridges; resulcare, Gl. Prud. 716.

hryding, e; f. *A clearing, a patch of cleared land*:—Hryding subcisiua, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 71; Wrt. Voc. 37, 57. [Cf. O. E. Homl. þe schal ruden þine wei qui præparabit uiam tuam: E. D. S. Cumberland Gloss. rid, rud to uproot trees or hedges. The frequent names of Ridding and Rudding applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this: Icel. [h]ryðja to clear land, a road, etc.]

hryfing, e; f. *Roughness, scab, crust of a healing wound*:—Smire mid hunige ðæt ðý ðē rapor sió hryfing of fealle, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 86, 4.

hrygile-būc, es; m. [?] Of ðam æscene ðe is oðre namon hrygilebūc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26. [Cf. ridgil-back a back having a rise or ridge in the middle, Halliwell's Dict. According to this the word might mean ‘having a prominent belly’ and refer to the shape of the vessel.]

hryman, hrēman; p. de *To call, cry out, to cry out [with exultation or in lamentation, complaint], boast, exult, lament, murmur*:—Ne hē ne hrym neque clamabit, Mt. Kmbi. 12, 19. Wē biddað i wē hrēmaþ imploramus, Rū. 121, 1. Forhuon gie hrēmas quid ploratis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 39. Ða hrymþa tō hyra efengelicon clamantes coequalibus, Mt. Kmbi. 11, 16. Hif hrymþa tō mé and ic gehīre hira hrēam woceiferabuntur ad me et ego audiam clamorem eorum, Ex. 22, 23. Ðā hrymde heó tō hire hīwun . . . ðā hē gehīrde ðæt ic hrīmde vocauit mulier ad se homines domus suæ . . .

cum ego succlamassem et audisset vocem meam, Gen. 39, 14, 15. Ðā hrymde sum wōd man and cwæþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2. Se cāsere wēdde and hrymde dægæs and nihtes the emperor raved day and night, Shrn. 139, 6. Ne ðý hraðor hrēmdē nor the more vaunted, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Israhēla bearn hrīmdon and ongean Moisen micclum ceorodon the children of Israel murmured against Moses, Num. 13, 31. Gaas ðætte hrēme wadi ut ploret, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gif feorranumen man oðde fræmdē būton wege gange and hē ðonne nāwder ne hryme ne hē horn ne blāwe if a man from a distance or a stranger go off the high road and then neither call out nor blow a horn, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Ðā ongunnon ða hryman ðe þurh ðæs dracan blæde ālēfode wæron, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 30. Wē sceolon hryman swidor and swidor tō ðam Hælende, i. 156, 22. Ðā begann hē tō hrymenne and cwæþ, 152, 15. Mid flēame com on his cyppe Constantinus hrēman ne porfte by flight Constantine got home, had little cause to boast, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Ædelst. 39. Hrēmdene ululatus, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 2, 18: plorantem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Mid micelre stemme hrymende crying with a loud voice, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. [Laym. A. R. remen: Halliw. Dict. reem, reme.] v. hrēam, hrēmig.

hryme soot; fuligo, Cot. 83, Lye. v. hrūm.

hrympelle. v. rimpel.

hryre, es; m. *Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, perdition, decay, decline, death*:—Hryre casus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10: ruina, Ps. Spl. 105, 28. His hryre was micel fuit ruina ejus magna, Mt. Kmbi. 7, 27. Hægles hryre fall of hail, Exon. 56a; Th. 198, 26; Ph. 16. Ðæt ðæs folces sceolde micel hryre beon that there should be a great destruction among the Romans, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 45. Lices hryre the fall of the body [death], Exon. 48b; Th. 167, 26; Gū. 1066: 65a; Th. 240, 27; Ph. 645; Andr. Kmbi. 457; An. 229. Ðær him næs ne lifes lyre ne lices hryre there was for him [Adam] no loss of life, no bodily decay, Exon. 44b; Th. 151, 27; Gū. 801. Yfe preostas biop folces hryre laqueus ruinae populi mei sacerdotibus mali, Past. 2, 1; Swt. 31, 9. Ðætte hie ðone spild ðæs hryres him ondræden ut præcipitem ruinam metuant, 52, 5; Swt. 407, 21. Gif wē æfter ðæm hryre ūre scylda tō him gecierdon nobis post lapsum redeuntibus, 52, 3; Swt. 405, 16. Betwux ðara stāna hryre betæhte hē his fynd Gode whilst the stones were falling he commended his foes to God, Homl. Th. i. 50, 23. Ðis cild is gesett manegum mannun tō hryre positus est in ruinam multorum, 144, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 8; Met. 9, 4. Ða twā forman gesceapennyssa feollon on hryre and seó þridde was on hryre æcenned, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 31. Ne fægnode ic on mines frēmdes hryre, 448, 22. On myclum hryre seó heord weaþ on sē besceofen magno impetu grex præcipitatus est in mare, Mk. Skt. 5, 13. Ðone hryre ðe se feallenda deofol on engla werode gewanode the loss which the falling devil had caused in the host of angels, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23, 28. Hordwearda hryre, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 6; Exod. 511: Exon. 76b; Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7. Ne timbreþ hē nō healle ac hryre non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 33. Mid gelōmlæcendum hryrum by frequent destructions, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34. Hē gefylde hryras implebit ruinas, Ps. Spl. 109, 7. Hwilce hryras quantas ruinas, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1. v. leód-, lic-, wig-hryre; and cf. dryre.

hryre; adj. [?] *Falling, decaying, perishing*:—Sōðlice mid ðisum wordum is geswutelod ðæt ðis middangeardes wæstm is hryre. Tō ðam hē wext ðæt hē fealle verily by these words is manifested that the fruit of this world is decaying [or a ruin (?) v. preceding word]. It grows that it may fall, Homl. Th. i. 614, 8. [Cf. for a similar relation in form between adj. and verb O. Sax. luggi; adj. and liogan.]

hryred-ness, hryre-mūs, hryre-ness. v. hrēred-ness, hrēre-mus, hrēre-ness.

hrysc, hryscas irruptio, Som.

hryscan to make a noise:—Hriscan stridere, Hpt. Gl. 494. Hristenda [hrisende?] astridulus, stridulus, Lye. v. hruxl.

hryscan. v. hrisian.

hrystan. v. hyrstan.

hrytan; p. te *To scatter*:—Se ðe hrēt qui sternit, Prov. 10, Lye. [Icel. hreyta to spread, scatter.]

hryte or hryte; adj. *Balidinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 41. The word occurs in a list of names of colours, but the meaning is uncertain. Ducange has ‘balidinus forte legendum badius vel balius nostris bay, bayard.’ v. hrut.

hryðer. v. hrifer.

hrydig; adj. *Dismantled?* [cf. Icel. hrjóða to strip, clear] or tottering? [cf. hridian], Exon. 77b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77.

hryðða. v. ryðða.

hryw-lic, hrywsian. v. hreow-lic, hreowsian.

HŪ; adv. *How*.

I. *In direct questions*:—Hū mæg man ingān on strange hūs quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis? Mt. Kmbi. 12, 29; 34. Hū ne synt gē sēlran ðonne hig nonne vos magis plures estis illis? 6, 26; 25. Hū sculon wit nū libban how are we to live? Cd. 38; Th. 50, 7; Gen. 805. II. *In exclamations* [see also I]:—Hū la! ne gewearþ unc tō ānum peninge how now! was not our agreement for a penny? Th. An. 74, 20. Hū gōð is ēce God quam bonus

Deus, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Eálá gæsta god hū ðū mid noman ryhte nemned
wære emmanuhel ok! *God of spirits, how rightly wast thou named by*
the name of Emmanuel! Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 11 a; Th. 14,
8; Cri. 216. Eálá on hū grimmum and on hū grundlæsum seáde
swincep dæt sweorcende mōð, Bt. Met. Fox 3, 1, 2; Met. 3, 1. III, in

dependent clause with indic. or subjunct: — Nū wundraþ gehwā hū se deofol dorste geneālæcan to ðam hælend now every one will wonder how the devil durst come near Jesus, Homl. Th. i. 166, 32. We gehīrdn hū gē ofslōgon twegen cynegas Seon and Og *audivimus quod interfecistis* Sehon et Og, Jos. 2, 10. Hī gehīrdn hū seō hālige sprac, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 160. We gesāwōn hū hē wæs on heofenas āstīgende, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 39. Ūs secgaþ bēc hū āstīg in middangeard bearn godes, Exon. 19a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. Ðā āgan Thomas his spæce hū hē com to Cantuarebyri and hū se arcebiſcop āxode hīrsmesse at him then Thomas began his speech, how he had come to Canterbury, and how the archbishop had demanded obedience from him, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 14. Ðā āxode se cāsere ðone ænne preost hū his nama wære odde hū gefyrn hē gelfīde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 15. Ðā weaþ ðæt mæden hoſful hū heō gelfe wæras wissian sceolde, Blickl. Swt. 2, 122. Gefada embe hū ðū wylle dispose of it how thou wilt, 3, 285. Hycgaþ his calle hū gē hī beswicen consider of it all, how ye may entrap them, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Åbīdan seal miclan dōmes hū him metod scrīfan wills must abide the great doom, how the Lord will adjudge to him,

Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. IV. *with a comparative* [cf. þý, swá]:—Lufade hine lenge hū geornor. Exon. 34 b; Th. 110. 18:

Gû. 109. V. *qualifying, or in combination with, other words:* — Hū mycel scealt ðū *quantum debes*? Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hū mycel gōd is on gehýrsumnesse and hū mycel yfel on ungehýrsumnyesse, Botr. Scrd. 19, 26. On dyssere dæde is geswutelod hū micclum fremige dære sōdan lufe gebed, Homl. Th. i. 50, 35. Hū micle swidor *how much more*, 68, 24. On hū manegum wīsum is Godes weorc? Botr. Scrd. 18, 14. Hū fela se hælend him dyde *quanta sibi fecisset ihesus*, Mk. Skt. 5, 20. Hū fela sagera hig ongen ðe scegþa *quanta aduersum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 13. Hū lange forbere ic eðw *usque quo patiar vos*? 17, 17. Hū long tid *quantum temporis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Be gebrōðrum hū gesibbe wiþ hig habban *mōten de fratribus quam prope cognatas uxores habere possint*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 130, 8; 13. Hū hēh and deop hyl seō, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Witan hū ðū æðele eart, Hy. 3, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 14. Mē com swīde oft on gemynd hū gesæliglice tīda wæron giond Angelcynn *his often come into my mind what happy times there were in England*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 4. Dæt se lāreow ðe him tela tæce him sylf elles hū dō that *the teacher who teaches him well, himself act otherwise*, L. E. I. 21st; Th. ii. 418, 4. A me neg nū hū ælles beōn ic cannot be otherwise, Shrn. 195, 7. Hū geāres according to the time of year, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 22. Swā hū swā hit gewurde *however it may have happened*, Homl. Th. i. 588, 29. Hī habbaþ æt Gode swā hū swā hī geearniaþ *they will have from God, in accordance with whatever they merit*, ii. 326, 30. [Laym. Orm. hu: A. R. hwu, hu: Ayenb. hou: Goth. hwē: O. Frs. hu, ho: O. Sax. hwō: O. H. Ger. hwē, v. Grff. iv. 1103: Ger. wie.] v. ge-hū; hū-nieta, -hwega.

hu-, v. hw-

hucs. v. husc.

hūdenian in the following passage:—Hūdenige ærest hine selfne, ǝ þē hægice and āhrisige siddan oðre to geornfulnesse gōdra weorca *prius se per sublimia facta excutiant, et tunc ad bene vivendum alios sollicitos red-
dant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 16. [Sweet, in the note on this passage, suggests that the word may be from the same root as *quatio*, adding that Prof. Skeat compares the Scotch *hound* to shake. May not the word however be used from a misconception of the Latin word, by which *excutere* is considered as connected with *cutis* = *hgd*?]

hūf, es; *m. Part of the mouth or upper part of the throat, a tumour affecting that part: — Hūf sublinguium, Elfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 98; Wrt. Voc. 43, 28. Ad ufam. Des læcecræft deah wyð done hūf ad uvam. This medicine is good for tumour on the epiglottis, Lchdm. iii. 106, 6. Of ðan uwe droppað upon ða tunga. 138, 28.*

hūf, es; *m. A horned owl*; bubo, Wrt. Voc. 63, 19. [The word occurs both in English and *O. H. Ger.* with and without initial *h*, hūf, ūf; hūvo, ūvo bubo.] v. ūf.

hüfe, an; *f. A covering for the head*:—Hüfe cidaris vel mitra, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 11; Wrt. Vcc. 40, 45. Bisopes hüf flammeolm vel flammeum, 112; Som. 79, 88; Wrt. Vcc. 59, 55. Hüfan hettes mitræ, Lyc. [Chauc. Piers P. houue: *Prompt. Parv.* howe, heed hyllynge tene, capedulm, sidaris; and see the note, p. 249; *Scot.* how a coif, hood: *Icel.* hüfa a hood, cap, bonnet: *O. H. Ger.* hüba mitra, thyra: *Ger.* haube.]

hūfan; *p.* ode *To put on a hufe*;—Hē his suna hūfode swā drihten
bebeād he *put bonnets upon them, as the Lord commanded*; imposuit mi-
tras ut jusserat dominus, Lev. 8, 13.

Hugas; *n. pl.* The name of a people in the neighbourhood of West Friesland, Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2502; 5820; B. 2914.

hugu. v. hwega.

hû-hwega, -hugu; *adv. About, somewhere about*:—Hûhugu ymb ða teðpan tîd dæges *hora circiter decima diei*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Hûhugu syx hund hîda *familiarum circiter sexcentarum*, 4, 19; S. 590, 3. Hûhwega ymb iiii niht *somewhere about three days*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 16. Hûhwego fîf hund manna, Bliclî. Homl. 201, 14.

hū-ilpa, an; *m. The name of a bird so called from its note* [cf. *Ger. uhu owl*]? — Dyde ic mē tō gomene ganetes hleōþor and huilpan swēg, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21.

hulc, es; m. [?] *A light ship, a hulk* [but in later times the word is applied to a heavy ship of clumsy make]; liburna, Ælf. Gl. 103; Som. 77. 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 23. Si adveniat ceppel vel hulcus, I. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, q. [Prompt. Parv. hulke, ceypel hulcus, and see the note, n. 352; O. Du. hulke *navis oneraria*; O. H. Ger. holche *activa navis*;

p. 252: O. Du. *hulc navis oneraria*: O. H. Ger. *noichio actuaria navis*.
 hulc, es; m. *A hut, hovel*, cabin:—Hulc *tugurum*, Ælfsc. Gr. 8; Som.
 7. 62; Ælfsc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 116; Wrt. Voc. 58, 30; 85, 74. Gy-
 hē his scip uppe getogen hæbbe oððon hulc geworhtne oððon geteld
 geslagen dæ he ðær frip hæbbe and ealle his æhta if *he have drawn his ship
 ashore or have built a hut or pitched a tent, let him and all his property
 be unmolested*, L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 286, 9. Hē wolde genealcæan his
 hulc he [*the leper*] *wanted to reach his hut*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 10. On
 wælciūm screafum oððe hulcum lūtigende *lurking in miserable dens or
 hovels*, 544, 30. [*Wick. Hulc*, Is. i. 8.]

hulfestres, an; *f. A plover*; pluviālis [the word occurs in a list of names of birds], Ælf. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 24; Wrt. Voc. 29, 44.

hulftan ciupella, Wrt. Voc. 63. 24.

hūlic; *pron.* *Of what sort; qualis*:—Hē āhsode hwæt alexander se cýning dyde and hūlic mon hē wære and in hwylcere yldo he asked *what king Alexander was doing, and what sort of man he was, and of what age*, *Nar.* 18, 12. Nū ic wille secgan hūlucu heō wæs *I will tell you what it [Carthage] was like*, *Ors.* 4, 13; *Bos.* 99, 57. Hūlic is des *qualis est hic?* *Mt. Kmb.* *Rush.* 8, 27. Hūlic is se organ to begongane, *Salm.* *Kmb.* 107; *Sal.* 53. Hūlig, *Lk. Skt.* *Lind.* 1, 29. Gish hūlice [hūlco, *Lind.*] stānas and hūlic [huulig, *Lind.*] timber *aspice quales lapides et quales structurae*, *Mk. Skt.* *Rush.* 13, 1. v. hwilc.

hulu, e; f. *A hull, husk* :—Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælf. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34; Gl. Prud. 156; Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Prompt. Parv.* hooole or huske *siliqua*; hooole of pesyn or benys or oder coddyyd frute *techa*; see note, p. 242; *Scot.* hule a *husk* : cf. *O. H. Ger.* hulsa *siliqua* : *Ger.* hülse.]

Humbre, an; or *indecl. f. The Humber*:—Ōþ gemæro Humbre [streāmes] ad cōfinum usque Humbre fluminis, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Ōþ Humbre streām Humbre fluvio, 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Behonian Humbre . . . begondan Humbre, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 14, 16. Be sūþan Humbre, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 33. Ofer Humbre mūþan, 867; Erl. 72, 6. Humbra [MS. B. Humbran] cā, 942; Erl. 116, 10. Tō Humbran mūþan, 993; Erl. 132, 12. Com Tostig eorl intō Humbran mid lx scipum, 1066; Erl. 201, 6.

hū-meta; *adv.* *How, in what manner*; quomodo:—Hūmeta eodest dū in quomodo intrasti? Mt. Kmbl. 22, 12. Hūmeta bist dū æt mē drincan quomodo bibere a me possis? Jn. Skt. 4, 9. Hūmeta bodað hē [Paul] Cristes geleáfan? Homl. Th. i. 388, 2. Nū is tō besceáwigenne hūmeta se ælmihtiga God gefapað ðæt . . . now it is to be considered how it is that the almighty God permits that . . . , 486, 17. Ðū sædest ðæt dū ne mihte witan hūmeta hē his weoldē oððe hū hē his weoldes you said that you could not see in what manner or by what means he governed it [the world]; quibus gubernaculis mundus regatur, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25.

hún [hún?], *c*; *f*. *Impurity* [?]; *tabes*, *Cot.* 192. *v.* *hunel*.
Húnas and *Húne*; *pl.* *The Huns*:—*Húne Hunni*, *Bd.* 5, 9; *S.* 622, 15.
Húnas, *Elen.* *Kmbl.* 42; *El.* 21. *Húna cýning*, 64; *El.* 32; *Chr.* 443;
Erl. 10, 22. *Ætla weöld Húnum*, *Exon.* 85 a; *Th.* 319, 26; *Vid.* 18;
85 b; *Th.* 322, 2; *Vid.* 57. [*Icel.* *Húnar*: *M.H. Ger.* *Huene*.] *v.*
Grimm. *D. M.* 480-01.

HUND, es; m. A HOUND, dog; *applied to persons as a term of abuse in English and in other dialects*:—Ðā he ðider com ðā sceolde cuman ðære helle hund onġean hine ðæs nama wæs Ceruerus *when he came thither, it is said, that then the dog of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 15. Wid hundes slite *for the bite of a dog*, Herb. 177, 2; Lchdm. i. 310, 8. Of ðæs hundes handa *de manu canis*, Ps. Th. 21, 18. Ðone hæðenan hund *the heathen dog* [Holofernes], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 110. Swā hundas *ut canes*, Ps. Th. 58, 6. Dumble hundas *canes multi*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 89, 17. Hunda gebeorc *barking of dogs*, Ælfr. Gr. i; Som. 2, 35. Nys hit nā gōð ðæt man nime bearna hlāf and hundum worpe *non est bonum sumere panem filiorum et mittere canibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 26. [Goth. hunds; O. Sax. O. Frs. hund; Icel. hundr; O. H. Ger. hunt; Ger. hund.] DER. heāh-
deōr-, helle-, hrod-, wēde-hund.

hundes beo *a dog-fly*, Cot. 54, Lye.
hundes cwelcan *berries of the wayfaring tree*; baccæ de viburno opulo,
colocinthidæ. Lechdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hundes fleóge *a dog-fly*:—Hundes fleóge *cinomia*, Ælfc. Gl. 21;

Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc. 23, 37. Hundes fleógan *muscam caninam*, Ps. Th. 77, 45; Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [*Wick. hound-fleze*: O. H. Ger. hunt-, hundes-fluge *cynomia, musca canina*.]
 hundes heafod *snaydragon*, Lchdm. ii. 395, col. 2.
 hundes lūs a dog-fly; cinomia, Wrt. Voc. 77, 54. [Cf. Ger. hunds-laus.]

hundes miece *cynoglossum officinale*, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2.
 hundes tunge *hound's tongue*; *cynoglossum officinale*, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2. [O. H. Ger. hundes-zunga *cynoglossa*.] v. E. D. S. Plant Names, hounds-tongue.

hundes wurm a dog-worm; ricinus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 33; Wrt. Voc. 24, 33.

HUND; *n.* A HUNDRED; centum:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceāpa si fuerint alicui centum oves, Mt. Kmb. 18, 12. Hund sestra . . . hund mittena hwætes, Lk. Skt. 16, 6, 7. Senatun dæt wæs ān hund manna ðēh heora æfter fyrste wære preō hund, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Mid ān hund scipa, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 30; Met. 26, 15. Sum hund scipa some hundred ships, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 5. Dæt flōd stōd ðā swā ān hund daga and fiftig daga obtinuerunt aqua terram centum quinquaginta diebus, Gen. 7, 24. Æfter oððer healf hund daga post centum quinquaginta dies, 8, 3. Mid penningum twām hundum denariis ducentis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 37. Ðær wæron twā hund and eahta and feōwertig wera, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Mid eol hund [þridde healf hund, MS. E.] scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Ðā gecēas Gedeon preō hund manna, Jud. 7, 6. Preō hund manna and eahtatýne men, Gen. 14, 14. Gesæld tō þrim hunde penega sold for three hundred pence, Blickl. Homl. 69, 8; 75, 22. Þriim hundum peninga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Feower hund geāra, Gen. 15, 13. Ðā ðā hē wæs fif hund geāra, 5, 32. Nigon hund wintra and lxxi, Blickl. Homl. 119, 2. Hira monig hund oflōgon slew many hundreds of them, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 28. Hund siðon on dæge a hundred times a day, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. [*Goth. hund*: O. Sax. hund: O. H. Ger. hunt. This word is the representative of a fuller form which is seen in Gothic as *taihun-tēhund*, *-taihund* [Lk. 15, 4: 16, 6], and which points to a primitive *dakan-dakana*=ten-tenth=hundred. The Latin *centum* shews a similar modification.] v. next word.

hund- as a prefix to numerals from 70 to 120 is a shortened form of the word which appears in Gothic as *tēhund*, *taihund* [v. preceding word], and may be explained *decade*. O. Sax. prefixes *ant* [= *hund*?], in O. Frs. the prefix is *t*, and a trace of such forms is yet left in the Modern Dutch *t-achtig*=80. On these numerals March remarks 'Gothic has *sibun-tēhund*. The Anglo-Saxon form was once *hund-seofonta* [decade seventh], like O. Sax. *ant-sibuntā*. The *-ta* changed to *-tig* through conformation with the smaller numbers, and *hund-*, whose meaning had faded, was retained as a sign of the second half of the great hundred,' Grammar, p. 75. See also Helfenstein's Comparative Grammar, p. 279. For the great hundred [120] cf. *Icel. tólfrætt hundráð* as distinguished from *lítrætt hundráð*. See Cl. and Vig. Dict. hundráð.

hund-eahtatig; *num.* Eighty:—Hundeahtatig octoginta, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Heō wæs wudewe oþ feower and hundeahtatig geāra hæc wida usque annos octoginta quatuor, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Mid hund-eahtatigum scipum, Chr. Erl. 5, 2. Ær ðæm ðe Rōmeburg getimbred wære iiii hunde wintrum and hundeahtatigum anno ante urbem conditam cccclxxx, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 4.

hundeahtatig-wintre; *adj.* Eighty years old:—Hundeahtatigwintre and sixwintre wæs Abram ðā ðā Ager æcende Ysmael, Gen. 16, 16.

hunden; *adj.* Of a dog, canine:—Hundene caninam, Blickl. Gloss. [O. H. Ger. huntin caninus.]

hund-endlefontig; *num.* One hundred and ten:—Feower and hund-ændleftig ealdra swina one hundred and fourteen old swine, Chart. Th. 163, 3.

hund-endleftigoda; *num.* One hundred and tenth:—On ðæm eahta and hundæleftigodaþan psalme in the hundred and eighteenth psalm, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 23.

hundes beō, etc. See above after hund.

hund-feald; *adj.* Hundredfold:—Hundfeald getel is fulfremed the number a hundred is perfect, Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Swā hwæt swā wē be ānfealdan Godes þearfum sylþa hē hit iūs forgyt be hundfealdum, ii. 106, 2. Mid hundfealdum, i. 180, 26. Sealdon wæstm sum hundfealdne dabant fructum aliud centesimum, Mt. Kmb. MS. A. 13, 8.

hund-líc; *adj.* Doglike, canine:—Hundlice [tēþ] canini, Wrt. Voc. 282, 74. Nū sende hē hundas tō mē forðan ðe hē næfþ godcundlice englas, ac hæfþ hundlice now has he sent dogs to me, for he has not divine angels, but he has doglike ones, Homl. Th. i. 378, 3.

hund-nigontig; *num.* Ninety:—Hundnigontig nonaginta, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Se sumor hafap hundnygontig daga . . . Se winter hæfap tū and hundnigontig daga, Shr. 83, 33; 146, 7. Hundteontig geāra wæs Abraham and his gebedda hundnigontig Abraham was a hundred years old and his consort ninety, Homl. Th. i. 92, 21. Nigon and hundnigontig nonaginta nouem, Lk. Skt. 15, 4. Mid þrim and hundnigontig scipum, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 2. Feower hund geāra and hundnigontig geāra, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 71, 459.

hundnigontig-wintre; *adj.* Ninety years old, Gen. 17, 17.

hundred; *pl.* u; *n.* A hundred:—Getalu vel heāpas vel hundredu centurias, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Ðeah ðe heora hundred seō though there be a hundred of them, Ps. Th. 89, 10. On lxx and preō hundrad hī beōþ tōðeade they are divided into three hundred and sixty-five, Nar. 49, 25. Seox hundred wintra and iiii and hundseofenti wintra, Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 34. Hundrad scillinga centum denarios, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 18, 28. On twegera hundred penega wurpe, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Wið þrim hundred penegon, 12, 5. Mid twām hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 40. Hī ðā sæton hundredon and fiftigon discubuerunt per centenos et per quinquagenos, 37. [O. Frs. hundred, hundred: *Icel.* hundráð: O. H. Ger. hundred: Ger. hundert. Two etymologies are suggested for the word; according to one *hunder-* corresponds to *Lat. centur-*ia; according to the other *-red* (*Icel.* rað) is a suffix akin to the *-raðr* which is found in *Icel.* átt-raðr, etc. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 175-6.]

hundred, *es*; *n.* A hundred, a territorial division, the assembly of the men in such a division:—Hū mon ðæt hundred haldan sceal. Ærest dæt hī heō gegaderian ā ymb feower wucan and wyrce ðlc man oðrum riht how the [assembly of the] hundred is to be held. First, they [the men of the hundred] are to assemble themselves every four weeks; and each man is to do justice to other, L. Edg. H; Th. i. 258, 2-4, and see the whole section. Fō se hlāford tō healfan and tō healfan dæt hundred let the lord take half, and the hundred half, L. Edg. 2, 7; Th. i. 268, 20. Gewitnys sý geset tō ðlcere byrig and tō ðlcum hundrode, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 8, 10. Twegen þegenas innan ðam hundrede, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 11; L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 384, 30; 19; Th. i. 386, 12. [Various explanations of the word have been given. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. 1, 97; see also following pages and pp. 71-3; Grmm. R. A. 532 sqq; Kemble's Saxons in England, c. ix; Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 613-4.]

hundredes ealdor, *es*; *m.* I. a centurion:—Ðā geneáh-læhte hym ān hundredes ealdor accessit ad eum Centurio, Mt. Kmb. 8, 5.

II. the presiding officer of the court of the hundred:—Gif se hundrodes ealdor ðæt geāscop, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 8. Cýðan hit ðas tūnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, 8; Th. i. 274, 28.

hundredes man apparently the same as preceding word, II:—Cýðe hit man ðam hundredes men, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. v. hundredmann.

hundred-gemōt, hundredes gemōt, *es*; *n.* The assembly of the hundred [v. hundred]:—Sēce man hundredgemōt swā hit ær geset wæs and ðær beō on scribisceop and se ealdorman let the hundredmoot be attended as was before appointed; and let the bishop of the shire and the alderman be there present, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2-5. Sēce man hundredes gemōt be wite let the hundredmoot be attended under penalty of a fine, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 386, 1.

hundred-mann, *es*; *m.* The chief of a hundred men, a centurion:—Ðā clypode hē ðæne hundredman accersito centurione, Mk. Skt. 15, 44. Sette hig tō ealdrum and tō hundredmannum and tō fiftigesmannum and tō teōdingmannum constitui eos principes, tribunos et centuriones et quinquagenarios et decanos, Deut. 1, 15. Þisendmen and hundrydmen and fiftiesmen and teōdingmen tribunos et quinquagenarios et decanos, Ex. 18, 21. [Cf. O. H. Ger. hunteri centurio.]

hundred-penig, *es*; *m.* 'A collection made for the support of his office by the sheriff or lord of the hundred.'—Hundredpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 25; 433, 29. v. Glossary.

hund-seofontig; *num.* Seventy:—Hundseofontig septuaginta, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 43. Ealles hundseofontig manna seventy men in all, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 30. His suna gestrindon twā and hundseofontig suna his sons begot seventy-two sons, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 61, 154. Ne sege ic ðe oþ seofon siðas ac oþ seofon hundseofontigon siðon non dico tibi usque septies, sed usque septuagies septies, Mt. Kmb. 18, 22.

hundseofontig-feald; *adj.* Seventy-fold:—Septuagesima is hundseofontigfeald getel, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 28; 86, 2.

hundseofontig-wintre; *adj.* Seventy years old:—Ðā hē wæs seofon-hundwintre and seofon hundseofontigwintre, Gen. 5, 31.

hund-teontig; *num.* A hundred:—Hundteontig centum, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Hundteontig geāra wæs Abraham a hundred years old, Homl. Th. i. 92, 20. Joseph leofode hundteontig geāra and tīn tō eācan Joseph lived a hundred and ten years, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 208. Hundteontig and twentig a hundred and twenty, Shr. 85, 12. Hundteontig and preō and fiftig, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Fæder Abrahames wintra hæfde twā hundteontig and fife eac and the days of Terah were two hundred and five years, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 26; Gen. 1741.

hundteontig-feald; *adj.* Hundredfold:—Tō hundteontigfealdre mēde, Blickl. Homl. 41, 19.

hundteontigfeald-líc; *adj.* Hundredfold:—Dæt hē on dyssum life hundteontigfealdlice mēde onfēnge ut in hac vita centuplum acciperet, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 36.

hundteontig-geare; *adj.* Aged a hundred:—Adam leofode hundteontiggeare and þrittegeare, Gen. 5, 3.

hund-twelftig; *num.* A hundred and twenty:—Hundtwelftig geāra was Moses ðā ðā hē gewāt *Moyse centum et viginti annorum erat, quando mortuus est*, Deut. 34, 7; Cd. 64; Th. 76, 26; Gen. 1263. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mīla lang odde lengra *from east to west the wood is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28.

hund-twentig; *num.* A hundred and twenty:—Mid ðam ðe hē wæs on yldre hundtwentig wintra *when he was a hundred and twenty years of age*, Ælf. T. Grn. 6, 1. Hē geaþ ðara hundtwentiga hida æt Wyrdæ *he gives the hundred and twenty hides at Worth*, Chart. Th. 526, 32.

hundtwentig-wintre; *adj.* A hundred and twenty years old:—Ic eom tō-dæg hundtwentigwintre *centum viginti annorum sum hodie*, Deut. 31, 2.

hund-wealh, es; *m.* A servant to attend to dogs:—Hundwæalh *canum servitor*, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 110; Wrt. Voc. 18, 58.

hund-wintre; *adj.* A hundred years old:—Hē sylf wæs ðā hundwintre *cum centum esset annorum*, Gen. 21, 5. Wēst ðū lā ðæt sunu beo æcenned of hundwintur men *putasne centenario nascetur filius*? 17, 17.

hune, an; *f.* Horehound; *marrubium vulgare*:—Hunan seāw geof horehound, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 19. Nim hunan take horehound, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 8. Wyll ða hāran hunan *boil the horehound*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 14. v. hār-hune.

Hūne. v. Hūnas.

hunel; *adj.* Foul, wanton, impudent; *procax, protervus, immodestus, impudicus*, Lye. v. hun.

HUNGOR, es; *m.* HUNGER, *famine*:—Nis ðær hungor ne þurst slæp ne swār leger ne sunnan bryne *there is neither hunger nor thirst, sleep nor grievous sickness, nor burning heat of the sun*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beoþ ðe hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gū. 246. Hæfde hī hungor and þurst *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4. Hēr wæs se micla hungor on Angelcynne *in this year was the great famine in England*, Chr. 976; Erl. 127, 34. Hēr on ðyssum geāre wæs se mycla hungor geond Angelcynn swilce nān man ær ne gemunde swā grimme, 1005; Erl. 139, 36. Hungor se hāta ne se hearda þurst, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 32; Ph. 613. Se grimma hungor ne se hāta þurst, 112 a; Th. 430, 5; Rā. 44, 3. Hunger se hearda hāmsittendum wælgirm werum, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Hungre on wēnum blātes beoðgæstes *in expectation of hunger, pallid guest at the board*, Andr. Kmbl. 2176; An. 1089. Hungre wæron þearle gepreatod swā se þeodscæda breow ricsode, 2230; An. 1116. Lætāþ cuelan hungre Cristes þearfan *cum fame crucientur Christi pauperes*, Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 6. Ic on hungre forwurde *fame pereu*, Lk. 15, 17. Hungre æcwelan to die of hunger, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28; 918; Erl. 104, 13. Hungre heofep wulf se grāga *the grey wolf howls for hunger*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30; Gn. Ex. 150. Hungur headugrimme heardne, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Mann-cwealmas and hungas *pestilentia et fames*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. [Goth. *huhrus*: *O. Sax.* hungor: *O. Frs.* hunger, *honger*: *Icel.* hungur: *O. H. Ger.* hunger *fames*: *Ger.* hunger.]

hungor-biten; *adj.* Hunger-bitten, *suffering from hunger*:—Ac ðes folces ðe be Hungire fōr fela þūsenda ðær and be wāge earmlice forfōran and fela hreowlice and hungerbitene ongeān winter hām tugon *but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands perished miserably there and by the way, and many came home towards winter in pitiful plight and suffering from hunger*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hungor-geār, es; *n.* A year of famine:—Ðā hæfde se hāla wer ge-dæled ðæs mýnstres þing hafeneleasum mannum for ðam hungergeāre *the saint had distributed the provisions of the monastery to indigent men on account of the year of famine*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 20.

hungor-læwe; *adj.* Hungry, famished:—Ða hungerlæwan gefylde synt *famelici saturati sunt*, Ps. Lamb. Cantic. Annæ, 5.

hungriȝ; *adj.* Hungry, famished:—Gewāt se wilda fugol hungriȝ, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 10; Gen. 1463. Ðæm hungriȝe *esurienti*, Rtl. 5, 22. Gif ðū ðissere hungriȝe ceasterwaran gehelpest *if thou helpest this starving town*, Th. Ap. 9, 18. Hungriȝ *esuriens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 37. Hý him hungriȝe ymb hond flugon, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 13; Gū. 709. Ða hungrian, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hungrium, 35; 131, 16. Hungregum tō frōfre, Soul Kmbl. 224; Seel. 116. [Orm. *hungriȝ*: *O. H. Ger.* *hungarag impastus, esuriens, famelicus*: *Ger.* *hungerig, hungriȝ*.]

hunig, es; *n.* Honey:—Ðær [Estland] biþ swýðe mycel hunig and fise[n]aþ and se cyning and ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meolc and ða unspēðigan and ða þeowman meolc *in that country there is very much honey and fishing; and the king and the principal men drink mare's milk, and the poor and the slaves mead*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 15. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *humbel-honag*.] Englisces huniges of English honey, 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 23; 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 10. Þyncpeþ þegna gehwelcum huniges *bibredā heafde dý swētre gif hē hwēne ær huniges teāre bitres onbyrgeþ dulcior est apium mage labor, si malus ora prius sapor edat*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Swā picce swā huniges teār as *thick as honey*

that drops from the comb, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 4; 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 4. Tō ðam lande ðe eall flēwþ on rīðum meolce and hunies . . . of ðam lande ðe weoll meolce and hunie *in terram, quæ fluit rivis lactis et mellis . . . de terra, quæ lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 14, 13. Beon gif hī inan æcwellāþ cwele hig man raðe ær hī tō ðam hunige cumon, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. [Orm. *hunig*: *A. R.* *huni*: *Ayenb.* *honi*: *O. Frs.* *hunig*: *Icel.* *hunang*: *O. H. Ger.* *honag, honig*: *Ger.* *honig*.] v. wudu-hunig.

hunig-æppel, es; *m.* *Pastillus*, Cot. 155, Lye.

hunig-bære; *adj.* *Mellifluus*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 457.

hunig-camb, e; *f.* *Honey-comb*:—Hunigcamb *teāres favum nectaris*, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.

hunig-flōwende; *adj.* *Flowing with honey, dropping honey, mellifluus*:—Wyrtā geblōwene hunigflōwende, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 26; Gū. 1250. [Cf. *Icel.* *hunangs fljótdandi flowing with honey*.]

hunig-gafol, es; *n.* *Rent paid in honey*:—Syllan hunig-gafol to pay rent in honey, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 31. [Cf. mid ūs is geræd ðæt hē (beo-ceorl) sylle v. sustras huniges tō gafole, 5; Th. i. 436, 1.]

hunig-smæc; *gen.* -smæcces; *m.* *Taste or flavour of honey*:—Hafaþ on gehātum hunigsmæccas *use honeyed words in their promises*, Frag. Kmbl. 53; Leās. 28.

hunig-sūce, -sūge, an; *f.* *Privet, a plant from which honey may be sucked*:—Hunisūge *ligustrum*, Ælf. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 31; Wrt. Voc. 33, 30. Hunisūce, Wrt. Voc. 68, 3.

hunig-swæes; *adj.* *Like honey*; *melleus*, Hpt. Gl. 481.

hunig-swēte; *adj.* *Sweet as honey, mellifluus*:—Hē hlōd ðā mid þurstigum breōste ða flōwendan lāre ðe hē eft æfter fyrste mid hunig-swētte protan bealcette, Th. An. 45, 4.

hunig-teār, es; *m.* *'Distillation from the comb, without squeezing, virgin honey; mel purissimum, e favo sponte quod effluxit, mell stillativum'*, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.—Hunigteār *nectar*, Hpt. Gl. 468. Hunigteāres *nectaris*, Mone Gl. p. 384. Sý gemenged tōgædre hunigteār and win *let virgin honey and wine be mixed together*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 16. Besmyra mid hunigteāre, 11. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* *swete al swā ān hunitiār felle upe ȝiure hierte*, i. 217, 27.]

hunig-teāren; *adj.* *Sweet as honey or nectar*:—Hunigteārenne *nectareum*, Gl. Prud. p. 140.

hunigteār-lic; *adj.* *Like nectar*; *nectareus*, Cot. 138, Lye.

hūn-spuran 'dolones; great spars or staves with small heads of iron, and swords within', Som. Lye gives *hun-spera, -spura dolo*, Cot. 62. v. hūn-pyrel.

hunt, e; *Hunting*:—Of hunte *de venatione*, Rtl. 117, 4. [Or is hunte for huntunge?]

hunta, an; *m.* A hunter:—Hunta *venator*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 43; Wrt. Voc. 73, 43. Ænne cræft ic cann. Hunta ic eom *unam artem scio. Venator sum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1-6: 22, 27. Wē lēraþ ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere we enȝin that a priest be not a hunter nor a hawk [cf. Chaucer's Monk: 'He ȝaf nat of that text a pulled hen, That seith, that hunters been noon holy men'], L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7. Eal wēste būton ðær huntan gewicodon odde fīsceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29. Wēste land būtan fīscerum and fugelerum and huntum, Swt. 17, 26. Bethsida is gereht *domus venatorum* ðæt is huntena hūs, Shm. 78, 9. [Ða sōn ðæræfter ða sægon and hērdon fela men feole hundes huntan. Ða hundes wæron swarte and mīcele and lādlice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 28. Laym. hunte; pl. huntan: Orm. hunnte: Chauc. hunte.] v. hwæl-hunta.

hunta, an; *m.* A hunting spider; *saliticus scenicus* or *aranea tarantula* [?]:—Wið ðon gif hunta gebite mannan ðæt is swiðra *in case a hunting spider bite a man, that is the stronger*, L. M. 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 18 [see the note]; 14, 19. Wið huntan bite, 144, 2, 5.

Huntan-dūn, e; *f.* *Huntingdon*:—Fōr se here of Huntandūne and of Eástenglum and worhton ðæt geweorc æt Tæmese forða and forlētton ðæt oðer æt Huntandūne . . . And ða se firstdenn fōr hām ðā fōr oðer ūt and gefōr ða burg æt Huntandūne and hie gebette and geedneowade ðær heo ær tōbrocen wæs be Eadweardes cyninges hæse, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 16: 107, 31. Tōward Huntandūne porte, 656; Erl. 31, 19.

Huntandūn-scir, e; *f.* *Huntingdonshire*:—Tō Huntandūnscire, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 7.

huntaȝ, huntōȝ, es; *m.* *Hunting, game; venatio*:—On feawum stōwum wīcīaþ Finnas, on huntōȝe on wintra and on sumera on fīscāpe be ðære sē, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. On huntōȝe, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 22; Cri. 37. Tō huntade [a prayer] *for hunting*, Rtl. 117, 1. On ðæt gerad ðet ðenne ðæs neod biþ his men beon gearuwe tō huntōȝe on the condition that, when there shall be need for it, his men may be ready for hunting, Chart. Th. 148, 3. Isaac lufode Esau for his huntōȝe *Isaac amabat Esau, eo quod de venationibus illius vesceretur*, Gen. 25, 28. Bring me of ðīnum huntōȝe *affer mihi de venatione tua*, 27, 7; Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. Huntāȝ dōn gestreōn getācnaþ to hunt betokens gain, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Mōna se fif and twentigōȝa huntōȝas begān nytlic *the five and twentieth moon is good for all sorts of hunting*, 196, 1. [R. Glouc. Edgar an hontēȝ ywend was.] v. hwæl-huntaȝ.

huntap-faru, *e*; *f.* *A hunting expedition, hunting*:—Cýpinga and folcgmōta and huntapfara and woroldlicra weorca on ðam hālgan dæge geswice man georne *let people diligently abstain from marketings and folk-moots and hunting expeditions and secular employments on the holy day* [Sunday], L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 322, 12; L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. [Cf. the Icelandic law 'Maþr a at fiskja drottins dag eþa messu dag eþa veiþja annat ef hann vill. Hann skal hafa messu um morgininn aþr oc lata eigi veiþina standa fyrir típa socinnli.']

hūn-pyrel, *es*; *n.* *The hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went*:—Hūnpyrlu carchesia, Wrt. Voc. 63. 49. [Icel. hūna a knob at the end of a staff, at the top of a mast; hūn-bora the hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went.]

huntian; *p.* *ode To hunt*:—Ic æsende mīne fisceras and hī gefixiaþ hī mīne huntan and hī huntiaþ hī of ælcere dūne and of ælcere hylle *I will send for many fishers and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill* [A. V. Jer. 16, 16], Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Gif him þince ðæt hē huntige george him georne wið his fýnd *if he fancies that he is hunting, let him guard himself well against his foes*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 19. Ne canst ðu huntian būton nettum nescis venari nisi cum retibus, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21. Ic fare huntian venatum pērgo, Ælfic. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 10. Huntigendra venantium, Ps. Spl. 90, 3; 123, 6.

huntigestre, *an*; *f.* *A huntress*:—Huntigystan venatrices, Nar. 38, 3. **huntig-spere**, *es*; *n.* *A hunting-spear, boar-spear*:—Bārsperc vel huntigspere venabulum, Ælfic. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 23; Wrt. Voc. 35, 12.

huntnap, *huntnop*, *es*; *m.* *Hunting*:—Be huntnape. Ic wylle ðæt ælc man sý his huntnopes wyrcde on wuda and on felda on his āgenan. And forðā ælc man mīne huntnop hwæt ic hit gefriþod wille habban *Of hunting. I will that every man have the right to hunt in wood and in open country on his own property. And let every man leave my hunting alone where I wish to have it preserved*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 23–6. Wære ðu tō-dæg on huntnope fūsti hodie in venatione? Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 35. Hē of huntnope com venerat de venatu, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 33. On fiscnoþum and on huntnoþum and on fugelnoþum piscationibus, venationibus, aucupationibus, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

huntung, *e*; *f.* *Hunting*:—Mære on huntunge heorta and rāna cervorum caprearumque insignis, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 41. Gyrstandæg ic wæs on huntunge heri fui in venatione, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 3. Hwæt ðest ðu be ðīne huntunge? Ic sylle cync swā hwæt swā ic gefō quid facis de tua venatione? Ego do regi quicquid capio, 25–7. Of huntungum de venationibus, Rtl. i18, 39.

hup-bān, -seax. *v.* hype-bān, -seax.

hūru; *adv.* *At least, at all events, at any rate, in any case, however, even, yet, only, indeed, certainly, especially*:—Hūru gif ic hæfde ænne penig saltim si haberem unum denarium, Ælfic. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 35. Hūru nū hæþf mīu heafod uppāhæfer ofer mīne fýnd *nunc autem exaltavit caput meum super inimicos meos*, Ps. 26, 7. ðæt ic hūru underfō sum fōstercild of hyre si forte saltem ex illa suscipiam filios, Gen. 16, 2. Beo ðu hūru gehyrht tu tantum confortare, Jos. i, 18, 17. Hūru ðæt hig ofer niht ðæron ne wunigon ita saltem ut non per noctem ibi restent, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 2. Oðre lytle fugelas sind lessan ðonne heo sý and hwæðre hī ofslæp sum ping hūra ðæs fleogan *other little birds are less than it [the dove] is, and yet they kill something, at any rate these flies*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 17. Woldon hine habban hūru swā ðeādne they would have him when he was dead at any rate, 518, 23. Hūru fiftene mīla brād at least fifteen miles broad, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 8. ðæt hē hūru preoþing ðananorþ healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8; L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 33. Be emnihte oððe hūru be ealra hālgena massan by the equinox or in any case by Allhallows' mass, L. Eth. ix. 9; Th. i. 342, 22. Eallum cristenum gebyrþ ðæt hī riht lufian and hūru [certainly] gehādode men seylon ā riht ræran, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 34. Hūru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslic, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Gif hit on ænegum men ænige hwile fæstlice wunap se deaþ hit hūru āfirreþ, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 4. ðæt deaþ tō ælcum and hūru tō deoþum dolgum it is good for all, and especially for deep wounds, L. M. i, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. ðæt man cristenie men and unforworhte of earde ne sylle ne hūru on hæfene leode certainly not to a heathen nation, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Heora eapmetto ne mihton nāht forstandan ne hūru heora ofermetta *their humility could not avail aught, and certainly not their pride*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 34. [A. R. hure.]

hūru-pinga; *adv.* *Especially, at least, at any rate*:—Hūrupinga presertim, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hū ne scolde hine hūrupinga sceamian seofon dagas nonne debuerat saltem septem diebus rubore suffundi? Num. 12, 14. Hyne bædon ðæt hig hūrupinga his reafes fnæd æthrinon rogabant eum ut vel fimbriam vestimenti ejus tangerent, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 36. Lētaþ mē fyrst oþ tōmerigen hūrupinga fyrst oþ tōmerigen allow me respite until to-morrow, only until to-morrow, Homl. Th. i. 414, 23. Swilce hē swutellice cwæde 'Gif gē noldon Gode lybban on cildhæde, ne on geogoþe, gecyrraþ nū hūrupinga ou yde to lifes wege,' ii. 78, 13.

HUS, *es*; *n.* *A house, a family*:—Hic lar þis fyr on ānfealdum getele, and hit getacnaþ hūs on mænigfealdum getele, hī lares ðas hūs; ðanon is

gecweden lardum spic, forðan hit on hūsum hangaþ lange, Ælfic. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 48. Badiendra manna hūs ðær hī hī unscrēdaþ inne apodyterium, i. e. domus qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur, Ælfic. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9; Wrt. Voc. 37, 6. Lytle hūs of bredan tabernæ vel gurgustia, Wrt. Voc. 37, 8. Byþ gelic ðam wisan were se hys hūs ofer stān getimbrede assimilabitur viro sapienti qui edificavit domum suam supra petram, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Gewāt neosian heān hūses went and visited the lofty house, Beo. Th. 233; B. 116. Maria hūs gesætt Maria domi sedebat, Jn. Skt. Lind, 11, 20. Lēt fleoþan hreftu of hūse út [out of the ark], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Se wilda fugel ofer heāne beām hūs getimbrep, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 24; Ph. 202. ðæt fæge hūs the corpse, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Israhēla hūs domus Israel, Ps. Th. 113, 18, 1, 19; 134, 21. Nis nān witega būton wurpscepe būton on his ēdele and on his mægþe and on his hūse non est propheta sine honore nisi in patria sua et in cognatione sua et in domo sua, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. [Goth. O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger. hūs; Ger. haus.] DER. ambiht-, bān-, bed-, dōm-, eorþ-, feld-, feoh-, feorh-, friþ-, gæst-, geofon-, gift-, græf-, heller-, mæn-, mere-, mordor-, nicor-, sāwel-, wīg-, wite-hūs.

hūsa, *an*; *m.* *A member of a household*:—Fiondes menn hūs his inimici hominis domestici ejus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 36. v. ge-hūsa.

hūs-bonda, -bunda, *an*; *m.* *The master of a house*:—Ān his manna wolde wician æt ānes bundan hūse his unþances and gewundode ðone hūs-bundon and ofslōgon hine binnan his āgenan heorþa *one of his men wanted to stop at a man's house against his will, and wounded the man of the house, and the man of the house slew the other. Then Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs, and went to the man of the house and slew him in his own home*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35–40. [O. E. Homl. þe husbonde þat is wit warneþ his hus þus, i. 247, 19; Laym. of æverliche huse þat husbonde wunede, 31958; Prompt. Parv. hose-, hus-bonde paterfamilias; also maritus; Icel. [from which the word seems borrowed] hus-bóndi [=búandi] a house-master; a husband. Cf. Chauc. Wick. husbond-, husbonde-man a householder.]

hūs-bonde, *an*; *f.* *The mistress of a house*:—Ða Israhēliscan wif biddaþ æt ðam Egiptiscean wifon æt hira nehgebūron and æt hira hūs-bondum sylfene fara postulatū mulier a vicina sua et ab hospita sua vasa argentea, Ex. 3, 22.

hūs-brice, *es*; *m.* *Housebreaking, burglary*:—Hūsbrice [-brec, MS. A.] and bænet æfter woruldage is bōtleas housebreaking and arson are according to the secular law inexecutable, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. Cf. quedam non possunt emendari, que sunt husbreche, et bernet, L. H. 12, 1; Th. i. 522, 27; 47; Th. i. 546, 10. [O. Frs. hūs-breke; cf. Icel. hūs-brot housebreaking, burglary; and O. H. Ger. hūs-prehho prædator.] v. brecan, ā-brecan.

hūs-bryne, *es*; *m.* *The burning of a house, a fire*:—Æt hūsbyrne ælc mon ānne penig at the burning of a house let every man contribute one penny, Chart. Th. 614, 13. [Icel. hūs-bruni; cf. O. Frs. hūs-brand.]

huse, hucs, hux, *es*; *m.* [cf. hosp.] *Insult, scorn, scoffing, mockery*:—Abraham mid huse bewand ða hleoðorcwidas on hige sīnum [cf. Sarah laughed within herself, Gen. 18, 12], Cd. 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337: 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Þurh hux per ironiam, Cot. 186, Lye. [Laym. hux and hoker; O. L. Ger. hosc subsannatio; O. H. Ger. hosc sugillation.] v. hux-líc.

hūs-carl, *es*; *m.* [A word apparently taken from the Scandinavians, as the English form would be hūs-earl.] *A member of the king's body-guard*:—Þurstan mīn hūs-carl præfectus meus palatinus Þurstanus, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 202, 4. Urk mīn hūs-carl, 221, 6. On gewitnesse eallra ðæs kynges hūs-carlan [-carla?], 291, 15. Ða Denzca hūs-carles, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 25. Man gerædde ðæt Ælfgifu Hardacnutes mōdor sēte on Winceastre mid ðæs cynges hūs-carlum hyra swa, 1036; Erl. 165, 5. [O. Frs. hūs-kerl; Icel. hūs-karl I. a man-servant, opposed to hūs-bóndi a master; II. a member of the king's body-guard. See Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 118 sqq; Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 150.

huse-word, *es*; *n.* *An insulting, scornful word or speech*:—Huscworde ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan, Andr. Kmbl. 1338; An. 669. [Laym. hux-word.]

HÚSEL, hūsul, hūsul, *es*; *n.* *THE HOUSEL, consecrated bread and wine, the Eucharist*:—Ðæs hlāfes we onbyriaþ ðonne wē mid geleāfō tō hūsle gāþ forðan ðe ðæt hālige hūsle is gāstlice Cristes lichama *that bread we taste when we believably go to the Lord's supper, for the consecrated bread is spiritually Christ's body*, Homl. Th. i. 34, 18. Hwī is ðæt hālige hūsle gecweden Cristes lichama oððe his blōd, gif hit nis sōþlice ðæt ðæt hit gehāten is? Sōþlice se hlāf and ðæt win ðe beoþ þurh sacerda mæssan gehālgode oðer þing hī æteowiaþ mennisum andgutum wiðutan and oðer þing hī clypiaþ wiðinnan geleāfullum mōdum. Wiðutan hī beoþ gesewene hlāf and win ægðer ge on hiwe and on swæcce, ac hī beoþ sōþlice æfter ðære hālgunge Cristes lichama and his blōd þurh gāstlicere gerýnu, ii. 268, 21–9. ðæt hūsle is Cristes lichama nā lichamlice ac gāstlice nā se lichama ðe hē on þrowode ac se lichama ðe hē embe spræc ða ða hē bletsode hlāf

and wín t6 húsle . . . and cwæþ be ðam gebletsodan hlāfe ðis is mīn lichama and be ðam gehālgodan wīne ðis is mīn blōd . . . Understandaþ ðæt se Drihten daghwaniƿe bleatsaþ þurh sacerda handa hlāf and wín t6 his gāstlican lichama and blōde the housel is Christ's body, not bodily but spiriƿually; not the body that he suffered in, but the body that he spoke about when he blessed bread and wine for housel . . . and said of the bread he had blessed: 'This is my body,' and of the hallowed wine: 'This is my blood' . . . Understand that the Lord daily blesses, by the priest's hands, bread and wine so that they become his spiriƿual body and blood, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 15–24. Ðæm folce hūsyl syllan Eucharistiam populo dare, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Hē frægn hwæder hī ænig hūsyl dærinne hæfdon. Ða andswaredon hī hwylc þearf is ðe hūsles . . . Cwæþ hē Berap hē hwædere hūsyl t6 interrogavit, si Eucharistiam intus habere-
rent. Respondebant, 'Quid opus est Eucharistia?' 'Et tamen' ait 'afferte mihi Eucharistiam,' 4, 24; S. 508, 35–9; L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16–38, 360, 5–15, 24–29. T6 hūsle gān to go to the sacrament, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5; 209, 6. Hūsle gereorded dý æþelan gyfne having been fed with the Eucharist, that noble meal, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. [The older meaning of the word is seen from the Gothic hunsal sacrifice; hunslian to offer; hunsla-staps an altar, see Grmm. D. M. 35. The word is found in Icel. húsul: Swed. husl: Orm. A. R. O. E. Hom. husel: R. Glouc. hosel: Piers P. Chauc. housel: and for later use see Nares' Gloss.]

hūsle-bearn, es; *n.* A person who may partake of the Eucharist:—Hālig hūslebearn [Guthlac], Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 28; Gū. 531.

hūsle-disc, es; *m.* Housel-dish, the plate for the consecrated bread, the paten:—Hūseldisc patena, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 91; Wrt. Voc. 25, 31; patina, Wrt. Voc. 81, 2. Ðis mon sceal writan on hūsildisce and on done drenc mid hāligwætere þwean and singan on this is to be written on a paten and washed into the drink and sung over, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 3.

hūsle-fæt, es; *n.* A sacrificial vessel, [in Christian times] a sacramental vessel:—Hūsleƿat vasa sacra, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9. Subdiaconus is underdiacōne se ðe ða ƿat byr forþ to ðam diacōne and þenap under ðam diacōne æt ðam hālgan weofode mid ðam hūsleƿatū, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 11. Hūsleƿatū hālegu the vessels of the temple, Cd. 209; Th. 260, 5; Dan. 705: 212; Th. 262, 24; Dan. 749.

hūsle-gang, es; *m.* Attendance upon or partaking of the sacrament:—Fulluht and synna forgyfenys hūsle-gang sind eallum gemæne earmum and eadigum baptism and forgiveness of sins, attendance at the sacrament, are common to all, to poor and rich, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32: i. 48, 29. Se ðe hit singþ æt his endedæge ðonne forstent hit him hūsle-gang he who sings it at his last day, for him it shall stand instead of receiving the Eucharist, Lchdm. iii. 288, 16. Gearwige to hūsle-gange oft and gelōme gehwā hine sylfne, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 7. Gearwige hine t6 hūsle-gange hūru þriwa on geare, vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 7; L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32. v. next word.

hūsle-genga, gengea, an; *m.* One who goes to the Lord's supper, a communicant:—Gif hē hūsle-gengea sie, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 7; L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. Be hūsle-genge, 15; Th. i. 112, 4.

hūsle-hālgung, e; *f.* The sanctifying that comes from receiving the Eucharist, attendance at the Eucharist:—Ðreó heālice þing gesette God mannun to clænsunge ān is fulluht oðer is hūsle-hālgung þridde is dædbōt . . . Se hūsle-gang ūs gehālgap, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27. Ūre gāstlican lāc sind ūre gebedu and lofsang and hūsle-hālgung our spiriƿual gifts are our prayers and praise and attendance at the Eucharist, i. 54, 27.

hūsle-lāf, e; *f.* What is left of the housel:—Man ne mōt hālgian hūsle on Langa Frigedæg . . . Gange se preost to ðam weofode mid ðære hūsle-lāfe ðe hē hālgode on Ðunresdæg housel must not be hallowed on Good Friday . . . Let the priest go to the altar with what remains of the housel that he hallowed on Thursday, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 22.

hūsle-portie, es; *m.* Sacristy:—His lichoma was bebyriged beforan ðam hūsleportie sepultus est corpore ante secretarium, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 15.

hūsle-pegn, es; *m.* An acolyte:—Acolitus ðæt is hūsleþen, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. i. 166, 20.

hūsle-wer, es; *m.* One who may take the sacrament, a communicant:—Hūsulweras, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gū. 768.

hūs-fæst; *adj.* Having a house, being a householder:—Ælc man hūs-fæst on his owe land every man having a house on his own land, Chart. Th. 438, 5.

hūs-heofon, es; *m.* A ceiling:—Hūshefen lacunar, Cot. 119, Lye.

hūs-hlāford, es; *m.* The master of a house:—Secgeap ðam hūs-hlāforde dicetis patrifamilias, Lk. Skt. 22, 11.

hūs-hleow, es; *n.* Shelter afforded by a house:—Gif [e] his hūs-hleow and mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe let him give the shelter of his house and food and protection to him that needs it, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25.

hūsian; *p.* ode To house, give shelter in a house:—Fēde þearfan and scrýðe and hūsige let him feed the needy and clothe and house them, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 15. [Icel. hūsa to shelter; hýsa to house.]

hūs-incel, es; *n.* A small house, a habitation; domicilium, tabernaculum:—Husincil tabernaculum, Rtl. 181, 5, 15. In hūsincle in domicilio, Ps. Surt: hūsincyle, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. hūsili domicilium, domuncula.]

hūsul. v. hūsle.

hūslian; *p.* ode To housel, to administer the sacrament:—Hý mihton wel habban wif on ðam dagum forðan ðe hý næfre ne mæssodon ne mēnu ne hūsodon they might well have wives in those days for they never celebrated mass nor administered the Eucharist to men, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wē læraþ ðæt ælc preosta seoce men hūslike ðonne heom þearf si, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 10. Diaconus mōt ðæt folc hūsli-gan, L. Ælfc. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. [Cf. Diaconus mōt hlāf sillan, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12.] Gif man biþ t6 hūsli-genne, 29; Th. ii. 352, 31. [Orm. huslenn: Prompt. Parv. howselyñ wythe the sacrament communico, see note, p. 250: Piers P. Chauc. houseled; pp: cf. Shaks. un-houseled: Goth. hunslian to offer: Icel. hūsa to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person.]

hūslinge, e; *f.* The administration of the sacrament:—Æfter ðære hūslinge gewāt t6 ðam liugendan gode, Homl. Swt. 3, 622: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 9.

hūs-ræden, e; *f.* A house, family:—Hūs-ræden israhēles domus israel, Ps. Lamb. 113 [2nd], 9. Hūs-rædenne hire domus ejus, 47, 14.

hūs-stede, es; *m.* The site of a building:—Deós wyrt byþ cenned on ealdum hūsstedum, Herb. 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 25: 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 12. [O. Sax. hūs-stedi: O. Frs. hūs-stede; Icel. hūsa-staðr: O. H. Ger. hūs-stat.]

hūs-ting, es; *n.* A word taken from the Scandinavians [Icel. hūs-þing a council or meeting to which a king, earl or captain summoned his people or guardsmen], a meeting, court, tribunal, apparently so called from its being held within a building when other courts were held in the open air. The word occurs in the following passages [Latin]:—Debet eciam in London, que caput est regni et legum, semper curia domini regis singulis septimanis die Lune hustingis sedere et teneri, L. Th. i. 457, 36. Ad folkemoth vel ad husteng, 463, 11. Non on hustenge neque in folkesmote, 503, 3. Ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis, Chart. Th. 533, 10. It is found also in English:—Mid hundehtigum marcan hwites seolfres be hūstinges gewichte, 329, 22. Hi [the Danes] leaddon ðone biscop t6 heora hūstinga, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 17.

hūs-wist, e; *f.* A house, household:—Ic ingange on ðinum hūs-wiste t into ðinum hūse introibo in domum tuam, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

hūde [v. herchūde], e; *f.* Prey, spoil, booty:—Hūde hrēmig exulting in spoil, Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Beo. Th. 248; B. 124. Cōmon t6 Moyse mid micclre hūde adduxerunt prædam ad Moysen, Num. 31, 12. Se Chaldeā cining com ðā t6 his earde mid ðære hūde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 23; Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Habbap nū ða hūde and ðæt orf eow gemæne prædam vero et omnia animantia diripiens vobis, Jos. 8, 2: Cd. 97; Th. 127, 19; Gen. 2113: 98; Th. 129, 24; Gen. 2149. Hūda mæste greatest of spoils, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 35; Cri. 568. [Cf. Goth. hunths captivity: O. H. Ger. heri-hunda præda.] v. here-hýd.

hūde, t6 in portum, Ps. Lamb. 106, 30. v. hýd.

hux-, husc-lic; *adj.* Ignominious, involving shame, scorn, insult:—Huxlic decorat, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 34. Ðā þuhte him t6 huxlic ðæt he hīran sceolde ænigum hlāforde it seemed to him too ignominious to obey any lord, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 36. Ðā þuhte ðam heāngerēfan huxlic ðæt heo oðerne tealde t6foran his gebyrdum, Homl. Swt. 7, 24. v. husc.

hux-līce; *adv.* Ignominiously, disgracefully, unbecomingly:—Done seo eorþlice ārleasnyss huxlice tealde whom earthly impiety had disgracefully calumniated, Homl. Th. i. 48, 23. Ða ðe hī huxlice hēr on life gedrehton those who shamefully afflicted them in this life, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 10. Gelædde ðone kining mid him swiðe huxlice carried the king with him very ignominiously, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 20.

hwā, *m. f.*; hwæt; *n.* Who; what. I. in direct questions [with indic. or subj.]:—Quis hwā is werlic hād que hwile is wiflic, cuius hwās, cui hwam a quo frami hwam . . . Gif ic cweðe quis hoc fecit hwā dyde ðis ðonne biþ se quis interrogativum ðæt is æxigendlic, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–27. Hwā hwylc mann swā Drihten ondræt quis est homo qui timeat Dominum? Ps. Th. 24, 10. Hwā is moncynnes ðæt ne wundrie what man is there that does not admire? Bt. Met. Fox 28, 10; Met. 28, 5. Hwā pegna, 86; Met. 28, 43. Hwæt is se gewuldroda cýning quis est iste rex gloriæ? Ps. Th. 32, 10. Hwæt hātte Noes wif what was Noe's wife called? Salm. Kmbl. 184, 28. Hwæt wēnst ðu hwæt is ðes quis putas est iste? Mk. Skt. 4, 41; Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Hwæt ys ðes mannes sunu? Jn. Skt. 12, 34. Hwæt sind ðas būton þrymsel heora Scýppendes what are these but thrones of their Creator? Homl. Th. i. 346, 11. Hwæt sind ða strange? Ða beoþ strange and trume ðe þurh geleāfan wel þeonde beoþ, ii. 390, 22. Ðā cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt eart ðu? Hē and-wirde: Ic eom Esau. Ðā cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt was se ðe mē ær brohte of huntope? Gen. 27, 32–3. Hwæt is se ðe ðe slōh quis est qui te percussit? Mt. Kmbl. 26, 68. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte god forbōdan what manner of man am I, that I could forbid God, Homl. Swt.

10, 191; Elen. Kmb. 1802; El. 903; Beo. Th. 479; B. 237. Hwæt is þinga ðe bitere sīe *what thing is there that is bitterer?* Past. 21; Swt. 164, 1. Hwæt næddercynna sī on eorþan *how many kinds of snakes are there on the earth?* Salm. Kmb. 204, 7. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam *what sons had Adam?* 184, 31. Hwæt synt ðinum esne ealra dagaena *quod sunt dies servi tui?* Ps. Th. 118, 84. Hwæt godes dō ic *quid boni faciam?* Mt. Kmb. 19, 16. Hwæt þinç eow be Criste hwæs sunu ys hē *quid vobis videtur de Christo? cuius est filius?* 22, 42. Hunta ic eom. Hwæs? *venator sum. Cuius?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 7. Hwæs wenaþ se ðe nyle gemunan *what does he expect that will not remember?* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Tō hwam gā wē *ad quem ibimus?* Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Bī hwon sealt ðū lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gū. 244. For hwan næron eorþwelan gedæled gelice *why have not earth's treasures been equally divided?* Salm. Kmb. 685, 693, 703; Sal. 342, 346, 351. For hwan gēst ðū swā būton wæstmē ðīnes gewinnes? St. And. 24, 15; Ps. Th. 73, 11; 113, 5. For hwan sēcst ðū sceade? Cd. 42; Th. 54, 7, 12; Gen. 873, 876. On hwan mæg man gesēon mannes deað *by what can one foresee a man's death?* Salm. Kmb. 206, 10. On hwan in quo? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Tō hwam willaþ gē þider faran *why will ye go thither?* St. And. 6, 18. Tō hwam, Salm. Kmb. 894; Sal. 446. Tō hwan, Soul Kmb. 39; Seel. 17. Hwæne sēce gē *quem queritis?* Jn. Skt. 18, 7. For hwi quare? Ps. Th. 113, 5; Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 19. For hwi swā *cur sic?* 7. Tō hwi stande gē *ideale why stand ye idle.* Homl. Th. ii. 74, 35. Hwý þīp hīs anwald aūhte dý mārā gif hē nāh hīs selfes gewald in *what way will his power be at all the greater if he has not command over himself?* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 39; Met. 16, 20.

II. in dependent clauses:—Gif ic cweþe *nescio quis hoc fecit* nāt ic hwā ðis dyde ðon biþ se *quis infinitivum* ðis is ungegendlic. Gif ic cweþe *tu scis quis hoc fecit* ðū wāst hwā ðys dyde ðon biþ se *quis relativum* ðæt is edlesendlic, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27–30. Hogodon georne hwā ærost mihte on fægēan men feorh gewinnan *strove eagerly who might first obtain the life of a 'fey' man*, Byrht. Th. 135, 26; By. 124. Men ne cunnon seggan hwā ðæm hlæste onfeng, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52; Andr. Kmb. 761; An. 381. Ic nū scortlice seggan scyle hwā ðæs ordruman wæron *I will now shortly tell who its authors were*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Næfdon hwæt hī æton *nec habent quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. 8, 1. Ne rædde gē ðæt hwæt dauid dyde ðā hine hingrede *nec hoc legistis quod fecit dauid cum esurisset*, Lk. Skt. 6, 3. Donne secal gehwā him ætēwian hwæt hē mid ðam punde geteolod hæf, Homl. Th. i. 558, 10. Gehiēren hwæt āwriten is, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 7; 45; Swt. 341, 12; 52; Swt. 405, 29. Gepince gē hwæt gē sien and hwelce gē sien *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14; 1, 3; Swt. 27, 23. Hē sæde hyre hwæt heō man ne wæs *he told her how she was not a man*, Homl. Swt. 2, 78. Seō corþe is tō wundrienne hwæt heō ærest oððe gōdra þinga cenne *mirandum est terra quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat*, Nar. 2, 12. Mē wæs uncūþ hwæt ðæs ðām lican wolde ðe æfter ūs wæren *I did not know how much of it would please those that should be after us*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Hit næs nā gesæd hwæt Piruses folces gefeallen wære, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 30. [Ðæt is ungeliefdlic tō gesegganne] hwæt ðæs ealles wæs *what there was of it all*, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 16; Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 3. Hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōdes wæs *he did not know how much truth there was in it*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Hý ne ābsedan hwæt ðara gefarenra wære, ac hwæt heora ðonne tō lāfe wære *they did not ask how many were dead, but how many of them were then left*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. Ðā befran se sceada hwæt hē manna wære, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 27; Cd. 64; Th. 77, 6; Gen. 1271. Saga hwæt ic hātte *say what I am called*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 1; Rā. 4, 72. Ðæt hie gefencen hwæs folgeras hie sindon *ut cuius sint sequaces agnoscant*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 16. Wē cwædon hwæs se wyrdē wære ðe oðrum ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Ic cýðe hwæs ic gean into ealdan mynstre, Chart. Th. 333, 10; Andr. Kmb. 290; An. 145. Swā wæs gemearcod hwam ðæt sward geworht ærest wære so was marked for whom that sword was first wrought, Beo. Th. 3397; B. 1696. Ic ne can for hwam se streām ne mōt stillan nihtes *I know not why the stream cannot rest at night*, Salm. Kmb. 795; Sal. 397. Lyt ðū gemundest tō hwan ðīne sǣwle þing siððan wurde *little didst thou mind to what thy soul's condition would come*, Soul Kmb. 39; Seel. 20; Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Sió hálige gesomnung þurh gesceadwisenne gesiehp of huan ælc costung cymeþ sancta ecclesia, *quæ ex causis singulis tentamenta prodeant, per discretionem conspiciat*, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 24. Ac ðū findst wið hwone ðū meahst fītan *sed contra quos valeatis vos extendere, semper inuenitis*, 44, 8; Swt. 331, 5. Be hwý according to what principle, Chart. Th. 171, 7. Ic wundrige for hwý se gōða God læte ænig yfel beón *I wonder for what reason the good God allows any evil to exist*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 4. For hwig, St. And. 32, 13. Frægn hī mid hwī hī gescildan heora hūs *he asked them what they protected their house with*, Shrn. 90, 7.

III. [an indefinite pronoun] any one, some one; anything, something:—Gif hwā on cirican hwæt þeófige if any one steal anything in a church, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Gyf hwā eow ænig þinge tōcwyp *si quis vobis aliquid dixerit*, Mt. Kmb. 21, 3. Nellaþ hī ge-

lyfan ðeah hwā of deaþe arise *they will not believe, though one rose from death*, Homl. Th. i. 334, 21; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 53; Met. 10, 27. Deaþ āra hwā ealles wealde ðæs iglandes *though any one rule all that island*, 16, 31; Met. 16, 16. Hwæt hwā oðrum tō wō gedō *what any one does wrongfully to another*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 26. Būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē selle *if he have not anything to give*, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 16. Ne furþum ne giemāþ hwæt hie ðon oððe hwonne hie hwæt ðon *qui nequam, quæ quando agant, insipient*, Past. 39, 3; Swt. 287, 7. Ānes hwæt tō singanne *to sing something*, 46, 2; Swt. 347, 6; Beo. Th. 6013; B. 3010. Tō ðæm gleaw ðæt hē swelces hwæt tōcnāwan cunne so *skilled that he can distinguish in a matter of such a kind*, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 26. Blæc oððe won oððe swilces hwæt *pale or livid or something of that kind*, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 13; Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Gif hwæt yfles on biþ, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 13. Lytles hwæt, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4; 3, 9; Swt. 136, 18. Gif friþgeard sī on hwæs lande *if a 'friþgeard' be on any one's land*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Gif hwæs brōðor deað biþ *si cuius frater mortuus fuerit*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Donne ðæt mōð hwæs wilnōde tō witanne ðæs ðe hit ær for sweetole ongytan ne meahste, Shr. 164, 19. Deaþ hwæm swā ne þince *though to any one it seem not so*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 32. Rinca hwæm, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 56; Met. 22, 28. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mærlīces and wundorlīces gedēþ, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 6; 40, 5; Swt. 207, 4. Hit biþ on ānes hwæm ðē unfæstre *impar quisque inuenitur ad singula*, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 15. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gebyþ *directly any priest sees any one in error*, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. Deaþ mon hwone gōdra mid rihte herige, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 1; Met. 10, 1; Beo. Th. 312; B. 155.

IV. in combination with swā, *whosoever, whatsoever, whatever*:—Swā hwā quicunque, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 37; swā hwā quisque, 34. Swā hwā swā ðē genýt þūsend stapa *quicunque te angariaberit mille passus*, Mt. Kmb. 5, 41; Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438, 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. Swā hwæt swā hig woldon *quæcumque uoluerunt*, Mt. Kmb. 17, 12; Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. [Hī mōsten cēsen of clerchādes man swā hwam (acc.) swā hī wolden, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11.

V. taking the place of the earlier se:—Hē wið ðone cyng geworhte for hwan hine se cyng ealles benēmdē *he acted against the king; on which account the king deprived him of everything*, 1104; Erl. 239, 31; 1110; Erl. 243, 15; 1117; Erl. 246, 21.] [Laym. wha; whæt, what, wat: *Orm*, wha; whatt: *A. R.* hwo; hwat: *O. and N.* hwo, wo; hwat, what, wat: *R. Glouc.* wo; wat: *Aeyn.* huo; huet: *Chauc.* Piers P. who; what: *Goth.* hwas, m; hwō; f; hwa; n: *O. Sax.* hwe; hwat: *O. Frs.* hwa; hwet: *Icel.* hvar; hvat: *O. H. Ger.* hwer; hwaz: *Ger.* wer; was: *Lat.* quis; quid.] v. hwæt, hwý; ge-whā.

hwæcca a chest, hutch: — Corn-hwæcca *arca frumentaria*, Lye. [Piers P. (A.) Til perneles porfyl be put in heore whucche, v. 102: *Allit.* Poems Alle woned in the whiche (ark) þe wyldē & þe tame, 49, 362: *Jos. of Arith.* Make a luytel whucche, 2, 39: *Prompt. Parv.* whyche or hoche, hutchē cista, *archa*, pp. 242, 255, see note on latter page.]

hwæder, hweder; *adu. Whither*: — Hwæder gā ic *ego quo ibo*, Gen. 37, 30. Ic gesette him hwæder hē būgan secal *constituum tibi locum, in quem fugere debeat*, Ex. 21, 13. Gif hē eow āxie hwæder gē willon sī *interrogaverit 'quo vadis?'* Gen. 32, 17. [Goth. hwadre whither.] v. hwider.

hwæg, hwæg, hwæg, es; *n. [?]* Whey:—Hwæg serum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 36. Deōwan wifmen hwæg on sumera to a *servant maid shall be given whey in summer*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 32. Sceāphyrdes riht is ðæt hē hæbbe . . . blede fulle hweges oððe syringe ealne sumor, 14; Th. i. 438, 25. DER. cýse-, wring-hwæg.

hwæl, es; *m. A whale*:—Hwæl balena vel cete vel cetus vel pistris, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 54; Wrt. Voc. 55, 57. Hwæl cetus, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 31. Se hwæl biþ micle lessa ðonne oðre hwas *the walrus is much less than other whales*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 3. On ðæs hwæles innope in ventre ceti, Mt. Kmb. 12, 40. Hwæles eðel the sea, Andr. Kmb. 548; An. 274; Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 20; Seef. 60; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 22; Edg. 48. Bī ðam miclan hwale concerning the great whale, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 10; Wal. 3. God ðā gegearode ænne hwæl and hē forswælh ðone witegan, Homl. Th. i. 246, 12. Wilt ðū fōn sumne hwæl? Nic. For hwi? Fordam þlyhtlic þinge hit ys gefōn hwæl *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo. Quare? Quia periculosa res est capere cetum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 15–22. Hē gesceóp ða micclan hwas, Lchdm. iii. 234, 12. [Icel. hvalr: *O. H. Ger.* wal balena, cetus, Grff. i. 839.] v. hors-hwæl.

hwæl:—On hwæl hreōpon [hwreopon, MS.] herefugolas the birds of war screamed as they wheeled round, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. [Cf. Icel. hvel.] v. hwæl in hweogul.

hwæla, an; *m. A whale*:—Hē is on middon hwælan hiwes *he is of a whale's shape in the middle*, Salm. Kmb. 527; Sal. 263.

hwæl-hunta, an; *m. A whale-hunter, whale-fisher, whaler*:—Hwæl-hunta cetarius, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 55; Wrt. Voc. 55, 59. Ðā wæs

hē swā feor norþ swā ða hwælhūntan firstest farap was as far north as the whalers ever go, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 12.

hwæl-huntap, es; m. *Whale-fishing, whaling*:—On his āgnum lande is se betsta hwælhūntap, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 5.

hwæl-mere, es; m. *The sea*, Exon. 101a; Th. 382, 2; Rā. 3, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 739; An. 370.

hwæm a corner. v. hwem.

hwæne. v. hwēne.

hwænne. v. hwanne.

hwær [or hwær?], hwar; adv. *Where*. I. in direct questions:—Gyf ic cwepe ubi posuisti meum librum, hwær lēdest ðū mine bōc ðonne is se ubi interrogativum ðæt is āxigendlic, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 60. Hwær ys se Judæa cuning de ācenned ys ubi est qui natus est rex Judæorum? Mt. Kmbl. 2, 2. Hwær cwm mearg hwær cwm mago hwær cwm maddungyfa where is the steed gone, where the rider, where the giver of treasure? Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92: Cd. 213; Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36.

II. in dependent clauses:—Gif ic cwepe tu scis ubi liber tuus est ðonne biþ ubi relativum. Gif ic cweðe nescio ubi inveniam meum librum, nāt ic hwær ic finde mine bōc, ðonne biþ se ubi infinitivum, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 61. Ic næbbe hwær ic mæge ealle mine wæstmas gegaderian I have not where I may gather together all my fruits, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 16; Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20. Hī gesāwun hwær hē ða deaðan tō life ærðe, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 8; Cd. 32; Th. 41, 35; Gen. 667. Hwær mon unsōfte getilap on forewearde ða āðle where the treatment is severe in the early stage of the disease, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Lōca hwær ðæt blōd ūtwealle see where the blood wells out, Lchdm. iii. 142, 15; 226, 13. Ða frægn wuldres aldor cain hwar abel eorþan wære the Prince of glory asked Cain where on earth Abel was, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 26; Gen. 1003. Ic sēce mine gebrōðru hwar hīg healdon hyra heorda, Gen. 37, 16.

III. indefinite, anywhere, somewhere:—Gyf hī hwær hit tōbræcāþ if they violate it anywhere, L. Ælf. C. 34; Th. ii. 356, 16; Homl. Th. i. 170, 18; 482, 26. Gif se lichoma hwær mid heāglīcre hæto sý gebysgod, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Swā gelæred bīscpas swā swā nū wel hwær [or welhwær] sīendon bīshops so learned as now are nearly everywhere, Past. pref. Swt. 9, 5; Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 19. Elles hwær elsewhere, Beo. Th. 277; B. 138. Hī writon hwær ānne dōm hwær ōðerne they wrote at one place one doom, at another another, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 16.

IV. combined with swā, where-soever, wherever:—Swā hwær swā hold biþ ubicunq̃ fuerit corpus, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Swā hwær swā hē on wīc oððe on tūnas coðe quocunq̃ introibat in vicis vel in villas, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Swā hwær swā ubicunq̃, 14, 9. [A. R. hwar; O. and N. hwar, war; Orm. whær; Laym. whær, wher; Chauc. Wick. Piers P. wher; Aenb. huer; Goth. hwar; O. Sax. hwār; O. Frs. hwēr; Icel. hvar; O. H. Ger. hwār.] DER. ā-, æ-, æg-, ge-, gewel-, nā-, nāt-, 6-, wel-hwær.

hwær a vessel. v. hwer.

hwæs; adj. *Sharp, keen*:—Hī hwæsne beāg ymb mīn heāfod heardne gebýðon they encircled my head with a crown sharp and hard [the crown of thorns], Exon. 29a; Th. 88, 23; Cri. 1444. [Goth. hwassa abra sharply; Icel. hvass sharp.] Cf. hwæt.

hwæstriān, hwæstrung. v. hwāstriān, hwāstrung.

hwæt; neut. of hwā, used as an adv. or interj. *Why, what! ah!*—Be ðæs folces heringe ic nāt hwæt wē ðæs fægnaþ as regards popular applause, I know not why we rejoice at it, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 22. Hwæt befealdest ðū folcum ðinum brōðor ðinne why hast thou felled thy brother with thy hands? Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010; Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Hwæt ðū leōða feala forlēolce and forlēdest how many people hast thou deceived and seduced! 2726; An. 1365; Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. Hwæt iudas hēt ðā settan ðæt lic ah! then Judas bade them put down the body, H. R. 13, 26. Hwæt mē ðīn hand dyder lēðep etenim illuc manus tua deducet me, Ps. Th. 138, 8. Hwæt ðā Sem and Jafeth dydon ānne hwitel on hira sculdra at vero Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis, Gen. 9, 23. Hwæt ðū ēce God O! thou eternal God, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 7; Met. 20, 4; 20, 92; Met. 20, 46. Hwæt ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ādrife fram dōme nonne tu Deus qui repulisti nos? Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hwæt wē nū gehýraþ ah! now we learn, Cd. 45; 57, 36; Gen. 939. Hwæt wē gefrunon twelfe tīfēādige hæleþ lo! we have heard of twelve glorious heroes, Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1; Beo. Th. 1; B. 1; Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1; Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Eā lā hwæt! Bt. Met. 4, 49; Met. 4, 25. [So O. Sax. hwat; Icel. hvat; O. H. Ger. waz cur, quid, quare.] v. hwā, hū.

hwæt; adj. *Quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave*:—Sum biþ tō horse hwæt one is a bold rider, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 7; Crā. 81. Nis mon ofer eorþan tō ðæs hwæt ðæt hē ā hīs sēfōre sorge næbbe there is no man on earth so bold as never to have anxiety for his journey on the sea, 82a; Th. 308, 16; Seef. 40. Ne scyle se hwata esne ymb ðæt gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule wīrum fortem non decet indignari, quoties increpit bellicus tumultus, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10; Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028. Hwatum Heorowearde, 4328; B. 2161. Hwate Scyðlingas, 3206; B. 1601; 4111; B. 2052. Hī beoþ heortum þý hwetran they will be the stouter of heart, Exon. 107a; Th. 408, 30; Rā. 27, 20.

Ðēh ðe Scīppie hæfdon mārān monmenie and self hwætran wæron cum Scythæ et numero et virtute præstant, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 25. Done craftgestan ðæl and ða hwatestan men ealles ðises middangeardes fortissimas mundi partes, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Of ðæm hwatestan monnum Germanie from the bravest men of Germany, Swt. 48, 14. [O. E. Homl. hwat, wat; Laym. hwæt, wat; Aenb. huēt; O. Sax. hwat; Icel. hvatr.] DER. ār-, beahrht-, blēd-, dæd-, dōm-, flyht-, fyrd-, gold-, gūþ-, leōd-, mōd-, sund-, swīd-hwæt; and see hwæs, hwettan.

HWÆTE, es; m. *WHEAT*:—Hwæte triticum, Wrt. Voc. 287, 17. Grægh hwæte far, Ælf. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Þurh ða gemetunge hwætēs per mensuram tritici, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fyras ða ðe willap ðerian clænum hwæte, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Hē hī fēdde mid hwæte, Ps. 80, 15. Tō ðæm ðæt hē him tō tīde gemetlice gedæle ðone hwæte ut det illis in tempore tritici mensuram, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fullne hwæte on ðam eare plenum frumentum in spica, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hwætās frumenta, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 10. On hwætum frumento, Ps. Th. 64, 14. [Orm. whæte; Aenb. huete; Piers P. whete; Goth. hwaiteis; O. L. Ger. huēte; Icel. hveiti; n; Dan. hvede; O. H. Ger. hwaizi triticum, frumentum; Ger. weizen.] DER. hlāf-hwæte.

hwæt-eādīg; adj. *Successful in war* [cf. other compounds of eādīg]:—Biþ se hwætēādīg wiggeweorþod se ðe ðæt wīg byrþ he shall be successful and honoured in war whom that steed bears, Elen. Kmbl. 2388; El. 1195.

hwæte-corn, es; n. *A grain of wheat*:—Genim hnucyrnla and hwætēcorn take nut-kernels and grains of wheat, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19. [O. E. Homl. hwete-corn; Icel. hveiti-korn.]

hwæte-cynn, es; n. *Wheat-kind*:—Hē ðe gesadade mid ðý sēlestan hwætēcynnnes holde lynde adipe frumenti satiat te, Ps. Th. 147, 3.

hwæte-god Ceres, Lye.

hwæte-gryttan; pl. *Coarse wheaten meal*:—Hwætēgryttan aþludes vel cantalna [= cantabra], Ælf. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53.

hwæte-healm, es; m. *The straw or stalk of wheat*:—Genim hwæte-healm and gebærn tō duste, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 14.

hwæte-land, es; m. *Wheat-land, land for growing wheat upon*:—Ðæt hæft se arcebiſceop genumen tō hwætelande, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 159, 23.

hwæte-melu, wes; n. *Wheaten meal or flour*:—Mid hwætēmelwe, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 12. [Icel. hveiti-mjöl.]

hwætēn; adj. *Wheaten*:—Hwætēn hlāf siligenes vel triticeus panis, Ælf. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 63; Wrt. Voc. 41, 19. Ic secge eow ðæt hwætēne corn wunaþ āna būton hyt fealle on eorþan and sý deað dico vobis nisi granum frumenti cadens in terram mortuum fuerit ipsū solum manet, Jn. Skt. 12, 24. Mid hwætēnan meluwe, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 13. Of hwætēnum mealte geworht, iii. 74, 3. Hwætēnne hlāf, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1; Ps. Th. 77, 25. On hwætēne wyrtē in wheaten wort, L. M. 2, 57; Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. Nim hwætēn corn, L. M. 1, 75; Lchdm. ii. 150, 8. cxx hwætēnra hlāfa, Chart. Th. 460, 15.

hwæte-smedeme, an; f. *Fine wheaten flour*:—Hunig and hwæte-smedman, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5.

hwæte-wæstm, es; m. [?] *Corn; frumentatio*, Ps. Vos. 77, 29, Lye. hwæder; pron.

I. *Which of two*:—Hwæder ðara twega dyde ðes fæder willan whether of them twain did the will of his father? Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31. Hwæder ys mære ðe ðæt gold ðe ðæt templ ðe ðæt gold gehālgap whether is greater, the gold or the temple that sanctifieth the gold? 23, 17, 19. Hwæder wære twega strengra wyrd ðe warnung? Salm. Kmbl. 853; Sal. 426. Gebīde gē hwæder sēl mæge wunde gedýgan uncer twega, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hwæðres ðonne ðara yfeira is betre ær tō tiliāne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlicre is quā igitur pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quā periculosius premit? Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 21. Hwæðres biþ hira folgoþ betra? Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. Hwæðerne wylle gē ðæt ic forgyfe eow of ðisum twām whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? Mt. Kmbl. 27, 21. Ðā befran Pilatus hwæðerne hī gecuron Hælend oððe Barraban? Homl. Th. ii. 252, 12. Nást ðū hwæðer beoþ ðæs rīcan mannes hā hwæðer ðas þearfan thou knowest not which are the rich man's bones, which the poor one's, Homl. Th. i. 256, 16.

II. *One or other of two, either*:—Hie hit gesund begen āgīfan swā hit hwæder hiora ær onfēage būton hiora hwæder þingode ðæt . . . let them both return it sound as either of them may have before received it, unless either of them made a condition that . . . L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 81; Met. 5, 41. Gif hwā tō hwæðrum ðissa geniéd sīe if any one be forced to either of these, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3. Tō manigenne sint ða gesomhiwan ðeāh hira hwæðrum hwæt-hwugu hwilum mislicige on ððrum ðæt hīe ðæt gehýldelice forberen admonendi sunt conjuges, ut ea, in quibus sibi aliquando displicent, patientes invicem tolerant, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 395, 32.

III. *Each of two, both*:—Hwæder hāt and ceald hwilum mencaþ both heat and cold at times mingle, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132.

IV. *in combination with swā, whichever of two*:—Heora eāþmetto ne mihton nāht forstan den ne hīru heora ofermetta dydon swā hwæper swā hī dydon their humility availed naught nor indeed did their pride, whichever course they followed, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Bī swā hwæðerre efes swā hit ðonne fierdleās

was on whichever border there was then no force. Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. On swā hwædere hond on whichever hand. Beo. Th. 1376; B. 686. Drihtenes ære odde deofles þeowet swā hwæder wē geearniaþ hēr on life. Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 99; Hy. 7, 99. [Laym. hwæder: O. and N. hwæper: Chauc. whether: Goth. hwaþar: O. Sax. hwader: O. Frs. hweder: Icel. hvárt: O. H. Ger. hwedar.] DER. ā-, æg-, nā-, nō-hwæder; and see swæder.

hwæder, hweder; conj. Whether. I. in direct questions:—Hwæder ic mōte lybban ð þæt ic hine geseo may I live till I see him? Homl. Th. i. 136, 30. Hwæder ge willen on wuda sēcan gold dæt reāde? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 9, 29; Met. 19, 5, 15. Hwæder ðe ðin eāge mǎnful ys forðam ðe ic gōd eom an oculus tuus nequam est, quia ego bonus sum? Mt. Kmbl. 20, 15. Hwæder cwepe wē ðe ūre ðe ðara engla shall we say ours or the angels? Homl. Th. i. 220, 20. Cwyst ðū hwæder ic hyt sī nūnquid ego sum? Mt. Kmbl. 26, 25.

II. in dependent clauses:—Lētaþ ðe wē geseon hwæder elias cume sinitē videamus si ueniat helias, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Gregorius befran hwæder ðas landes folc cristen wære ðe hæden, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Hi nysten hwæder hē on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deofles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 17. Swiðe hræde æfter ðon hē gecyððe hwæder hē mēnde ðe ðæs mōdes fōster ðe ðæs lichoman qui hoc in loco passionem cordis an corporis suaderet, aperuit, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 18. Hwæder hit sig ðe sōþ ðe lēas utrum uera an falsa sint, Gen. 42, 16. Josep āxode hig hwæder hira fæder wære hāl odde hwæder hē lyfode ille interrogauit eos dicens: Saluusne est pater uester? adhuc uivit? 43, 27. Sceāwīaþ ðæt land hwæder hit wæstmāre sī . . . and hwæder ðæt landfōs tō gefeohte stranglic odde untrumlic, fēawa on getele hwæder ðe fela, Num. 13, 19–20. [O. Sax. hwedar: O. Frs. hweder: Icel. hvárt: O. H. Ger. hwedar.] v. preceding word.

hwædere, hwædre, hwæðdre, hwædre; adv. Yet, however, nevertheless:—Ac nānig hwædere him gelice dōn ne mihte bōt nōne however could do like him, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 39. Hwædere ðū meahst mē singan attamen mihi cantare habes, 597, 15. Hwædere for fremsumnisse tamen pro benignitate, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Hwædere verumtamen, Ps. Th. 61, 5, 9; 67, 21. Deāh ðe . . . hwædere although . . . yet, Beo. Th. 3441; B. 1718. Ne ðū hwedere on mōde milde weorpest eallum nō miseraris omnibus, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Nō hwedere reste fand did not find rest however, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456. Hwæpre hē getrymede heora geleāfan mid ðon heofonlican weorce deāh hie dæt word ðæs heofonlican gerynes ne ongeaht, Blickl. Homl. 17, 7. Hwædre deāh however, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 108; Met. 20, 54. Hwædre swā deāh, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. Hwæðdre, Past. 56, 2; Swt. 431, 26. Hwædre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31: 207, 34. v. deāh hwædere.

hwædere, hwædre [= hwæder]; conj. Whether, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 15; Gū. 323; Beo. Th. 2632; B. 1314.

hwæthwega, -hwigu, -hugu; pron. and adv. [cf. use of something in Shakespeare.] Something, somewhat, a little:—Sing mē hwæthwega canta mihi aliquid, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Hwæthwugu wundurlice hālignessa aliquid miræ sanctitatis, 3, 9; S. 534, 1. Hwæthwugu selcūpes something strange, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hwæthwigo aliquid, Nar. i. 18. Ic hwæthwigo on bōcum geleornode, 39, 19. Huodhuoegu aliquid, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. Hwæthwega paulisper, parumper, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hē hwæthwigo fram ðam wage ða limu āhōf, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 27; Homl. Th. ii. 90, 29. Hwæthwega ufor gān, 32, 22. Hwæthwugu tōdāled somewhat separated, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 14. Hwæthwiga aliquid, Ps. Th. 89, 15. Hwæthwugu, 93, 8. Hwæthwugu, Bt. Met. Fox 221; Met. 20, 111.

hwæt-hweganunges, -hwugununges, -huguningas; adv. Somewhat:—Hwæthweganunges [MS. Cot. -hwugununges] aliquid, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hwæthweganunges, 11, tit; Fox xii. 10. Ða niētenu ðonne beoþ hwæthwuguningas [MS. Cott. -hwugununges] from eorþan āhæfen in animalibus uero jam quidem cogitationes aliquid a terra suspensæ, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 15.

hwæt-hwoegno; pron. Anything, something; aliquid, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. hwæt-hwega.

hwæt-lice; adv. Quickly, speedily:—Gehyr mē hwætlice exaudi me, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Hwætlicor citius, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. [Icel. hvat-liga quickly.]

hwæt-mōd; adj. Stout-hearted, bold:—Hæleþ hwæt-mōde men stout of heart, Elen. Kmbl. 2009; El. 1006; Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 3; Az. 184.

hwæt-ness, e; f. Quickness, agility:—Seo fægernes and seo hwætnes ðæs lichoman gebliissāþ ðone mon pulcritudo atque velocitas uidentur præstare celebritatem, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8.

hwæt-rēd; adj. [?] Strong of purpose or counsel:—Hwætrēd, hygerōf, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 5; Ruin. 20.

hwæt-scipe, es; m. Quickness, boldness, bravery, valour:—Oft mon biþ swiðe repende and ræþsuiðe dollice on ælc weorc and hræðlice and deāh wēnaþ men dæt hit sīe for arodsceipe and hwætscipe sæpe præcipitata actio uelocitatis efficacia putatur, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 13. For hiora cræftum and for hiora hwætscipe iōwra selfra anwald[es] eōweres

unþonces habban mehton by their strength and valour might have had dominion over you against your will; armis vindicare potuissent, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 21. Sinope tōeacan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum dugupum hiere lif geendade on mægþhāde Sinope singularem virtutis gloriam perpetua uirginitate cumulauit, Swt. 46, 24.

hwalf. v. hwealf.

hwall; adj. Proxax, Cot. 171, Lye. [O. H. Ger. hwell proxax; hwelli pertinacia.]

hwalwa [= hwalfa?] deuexus, Cot. 67, Lye. v. hwealf.

hwamm, hwomm, es; m. A corner:—Heafof hwommys caput anguli, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 21. Huommes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10; Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 17. Ðā eode út of ðæs karcernes hwomme swiðe egeslic draca then came a very horrible dragon out of a corner of the prison, Nar. 43, 13. Hwommona heāgost caput anguli, Ps. Th. 117, 21. On ðines hūses hwommm in lateribus domus tuæ, 127, 2. In hwommm worþana in angulis platearum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. Ofer ealle heā hwommas super omnes angulos excelsos, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7. v. hwemm.

hwam-stān, es; m. A corner-stone:—In heafut huomstānes in caput anguli, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone; adv. Whence.

I. in direct questions:—Interrogativa synd āigendlice, unde hwanan, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 58. Hwanon hæfde hē coccel unde habet zizania? Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Hwanun wāt ic þis unde hoc sciam? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Hwanone sceoldest ðū speacan on Hebrēisc how should you speak in Hebrew? Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 27.

II. in dependent clauses:—Hi spyredan hwet and hwanon hē wæs inuestigantes unde vel quis esset, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 12. Ic ne wāt hwonon his cyme sindon I know not whence is his coming, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196. Hwanan, Beo. Th. 4798; B. 2403. Ðā nāfde hē hwanon hē his wer āgulde he had not means to pay his 'wer,' Chart. Th. 207, 36. [Laym. whanene: O. and N. wanene, hwenene, hwenne: Ayeñ. huannes: Chauc. whennes: O. Sax. hwanan: O. H. Ger. hwanan, hwanana; Ger. wannen.] DER. æg-, ge-, nā-, ð-hwanon.

hwanne, hwanne, hwonne; adv. When.

I. in direct questions:—Quando uenisti hwanne cōm ðū? is interrogativum, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 64. Hwonne ær beo ðeād odde hwanne his nama āspringe quando morietur, et peribit nomen ejus? Ps. Th. 40, 5.

II. in dependent clauses:—Quando ero doctus hwanne beo ic gelæred, is infinitivum, Som. 40, 65. Sege ūs hwanne ðas þing gewurdon dic nobis quando ista fient, Mk. Skt. 13, 4; Mt. Kmbl. 2, 7. Pinþ him tō lang hwanne hē beo genumen of dyses lifes earfoþnyssum it seems to him too long [to the time] when he shall be taken from the troubles of this life, Homl. Th. i. 140, 9. Læt gebidan beornas ðine hwanne ðū eft cyme let thy men await the time of thy return, Andr. Kmbl. 800; An. 400. Ðā wæs ðæt hē sorgiende bæd hwonne seo ādl tō him cōme qui cum sollicitus horam accessionis expectaret, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Hit biþ long hwonne se hlāford cume moram facit Dominus meus venire, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Hit earfoþe is ænegum menn tō witanne hwonne hē geclēnsod sīe it is difficult for any man to know when he is cleansed, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 5. Sēles biðeþ hwonne ær heo cræft hyre cýðan mōte it waits for the time for displaying its art [cf. O. Sax. that werod bæd hwan er the frōdo man gifrumdi habdi waldandes willen], Exon. 108 b; Th. 413, 29; Rā. 32, 13.

III. indefinite, at some time:—Se ilca ūs wile nū hwonne eft mid eallum egegan gesēcan the same will visit us again at some time with all terror, Blickl. Homl. 123, 32. [Laym. whenne, wonne: Orm. whanne: O. and N. hwanne, wonne: A. R. hwonne, hwon: Wick. whanne: Chauc. whan: Goth. O. Sax. hwan: O. H. Ger. hwanne, hwenne quando, aliquando: Ger. wann.]

hwar. v. hwær.

hwarne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 30. v. hweren.

hwast, es; or [?] hwasta, an; m. An effeminate person [?], a eunuch:—Hwastas molles, Som. Huastana eunuchorum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 9.

hwāstrian, hwāstrian; p. ede To whisper, murmur, mutter:—Āgēn mē hwāstredun ealle fynd mine aduersum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, Ps. Lamb. 40, 8. Huāstredon murmurabant, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 11; Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 7; Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 61. Huāstria murmurari, 6, 43. Huāstrende murmurantem, 7, 32. [Cf. hwisprian, hwistlan; and Icel. hvískra, hvísla to whisper.]

hwāstrung, hwāstrung, e; f. A whispering, murmuring, muttering:—Þurh hwāstrunge þer susurrationem, Confess. Peccat. Huāstrung micel murmur multus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 12. [Cf. Icel. hvískran a whispering.]

hwat, es; n. Augury, divination:—Ne gímon hwata ne swefna non augurabimini nec obseruabitis somnia, Lev. 19, 26. Wē lēraþ ðæt preosta gehwile forbeode hwata and galdra we enjoin that every priest forbid auguries and incantations, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. v. hwatung.

hwata; adj. v. hwæt.

hwata, an; m. An augur, diviner:—Warna ðe ðæt ðū ne gíme drycraefta ne swefna ne hwatena nec inueniatur in te, qui ariolos sciscitetur et obseruet somnia et auguria, Deut. 18, 10. v. fugel-hwata.

hwatend iris illyrica, Lechdm. iii. 334, col. 1.

hwatung, e; f. Divination:—Ālfēd nys idele hwatunga tō begānne

permissum non est vanas divinationes exercere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 23, title; Th. ii. 180, 36. Nis nā sōðlice ālyfed nānum cristenum men dæt hē fidele hwa tunga begā swā hāðene men dōþ dæt is dæt hig gelyfon on sunnan and on mōnan and on steorrena rync and sēcon tīda hwa tunga hyra ping tō begynnanne homini christiano certe non est permissum vana auguria facere, uti gentiles faciunt, id est, quod credant in solem et lunam, et in cursum stellarum; et auguria temporum exquirant, ad negotia sua incipienda, 23; Th. ii. 190, 30–3. Gif hwā hwa tunga begā si quis divinationes exerceat, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. v. hwa t.

hwealf, e; f. *An arched or vaulted covering*:—Under heofenes hwealf under the vault of heaven, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4034; B. 2015. Behealde hē hū widgille dæs heofenes hwealfa biþ late patentes ætheris cernat plagas, Bt. 19; Fox 63, 22. Hū widgil sint heofenes hwealfe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 13; Met. 10, 7. Hwalf clima, Cot. 56, Lye. [*Icel. hválf; n. a vault; the concavity of a shield.*] v. heofon-hwealf.

hwealf, adj. *Arched, vaulted, concave [of a shield]*:—Hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 214. v. preceding word.

hwealfian to arch, vault, Som. [*Icel. hwelfa to arch, vault.*]

hwearf, es; m. *A crowd, troop, band of people*:—Hwearfum þringan to press in crowds, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249; Exon. 36 a; Th. 118, 3; Gū. 234. [*O. Sax. hwarf a crowd. Cf. hweorfan; and gang a number of people (in its connection with the verb gangan).*]

hwearf, hwerf, es; m. *A turn, space, change, exchange, that which is exchanged*:—Be hwearfe. Nān man ne hwyrfie nānes yrfes būtan dæs gerefan gewitnesse . . . Gif hit hwā dō fō se landhlāford tō dām hwearfe *Of exchange. Let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve . . . If any one do so let the lord take possession of the property exchanged*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16–21. In hwarf in spatio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 13. Huelc seles moun hwerf fore sǣul his quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. Hwoerf, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 37. Gif hwerf ge sellas si mutuū dederitis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 34. Hwoerf, 35. Dæt wharfe and dæt foreward pactionem et commutationem, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 241, 37. [*Cf. O. Frs. hwarf, werf (with numerals) achte werf octies: O. H. Ger. sibun warb septies; hwarba motus, vicis, Grff. iv. 1235. Cf. the use of stþ in A. S. and the corresponding forms in other dialects, and the use of gang in Danish and Swedish, with numerals.*] v. ge-hwearf, hwearf-lice.

hwearf, es; m. *A wharf, bank, shore*:—Ðā gyrnde dæt hē mōste macian foran gēn Mildryðe æker ænne hwerf wið ðon wōðan tō werianne then he desired that he might make a bank opposite Mildred's field for protection against floods [?], Chart. Th. 341, 7. v. mere-hwearf.

hwearf, adj. *Turning about, shifting, veering, changeable*:—Norþan wind heapogrim and hwearf a wind from the north deadly fierce and whirling in eddies, Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548. Thorpe, Kemble, Heyne read and hwearf=came against [us]; Grein takes and hwearf, and compares *Icel. hvefrif shifty*. The word may describe a strong wind often shifting its direction and whirling round with violent gusts. Cf. ge-hweorf; hwerf-lic.

hwearfan. v. hwerfan.

hwearfian; p. ode *To turn, change, roll about, revolve, wander, move, toss about*:—Ic nū giet hwearfige mē self on ðām yðum mīnra scylda adhuc in delictorum fluctibus versor, Past. 65, 7; Swt. 467, 22. Ælc gesceaft hwearfaþ on hire selfre swā swā hweol and tō dām heo swā hwearfaþ dæt heo eft come ðær heo ær was every creature turns on itself as a wheel, and it so turns to the end that it may come again where it was before: repetunt proprios quæque recursus, redituque suo singula gaudent, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 32; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 150; Met. 13, 75. Hē biþ fremede frean ælmihtigum englum ungelic āna hwearfaþ he shall be a stranger to the almighty Lord, unlike angels, alone shall he wander, Salm. Kmbl. 70; Sal. 35. Drihtnes stige hwearfaþ aa wīsa gewyrdum Ascension-day ever changes according to the rules of the learned, Menol. Fox 131; Men. 65. We hwearfaþ heānclice we wander abjectly, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Crī. 372. Hālige englas ðærābūtan hwearfaþ holy angels hover round about the place, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 34. Ðū wāst hū ða woruldsæþa hwearfaþ . . . hwī ne hwearfost ðū mid him thou knowest how worldly blessings change . . . why dost thou not chaffice with them? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. Swā wāst on wānes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweol as the wheels turn on the axle of a waggon, 39, 7; Fox 220, 32. Gūþ hwearfode the battle rolled on [or could gūþ here be taken as a person, one of the Val-kyrias, and hwearfode=hover about, as in the passage above, L. C. E. 4?], Cd. 149; Th. 187, 29; Exod. 159. Fana hwearfode on sceaftē the banner waved on its staff, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10. Hwat is ðē dæt ðū ðærmid ne ne hwearfige why shouldst thou not change with them? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 22. Nis ænegu gesceaft de ne hwearfige swā swā hweol dēþ, Met. Fox 13, 147; Met. 13, 74. Hwearfode, 20, 411; Met. 20, 206. Hwearfian, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11. Heān hwearfian to wander abject, Andr. Kmbl. 1781; An. 893. Fōran hwearfigende [hwearfiende, MS. Cott.] geond dæt wēsten they went wandering through the desert; per vasta deserti evagatur, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 19. [*Goth. hwarbōn to go about; O. Sax. hwarbōn; Icel. hvarfa to wander about; O. H. Ger. hwarbōn versari.*]

hwearf-lice; adv. *In turn*:—Hwoerflice vicissim, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 6.

hwearflung. v. hwerflung.

hwearft, es; m. *A circuit, circle, revolution*:—Hwæt biðað ge on hwearfte why do ye stand round waiting? Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 12; Crī. 511. Under heofones hwearfte under heaven's circuit, 110 b; Th. 424, 3; Rā. 41, 33. Brādne hwearft the broad expanse [of the sky], 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ymb wiutra hwearft after years have rolled on, Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. v. ymb-hwearft, hwyrt.

hwearftlian; p. ode *To turn round, roll round, revolve, move about, rove*:—Ic hwearftlige verso, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Ða eāgan ðe nū þurh unālyfedlice gewilunga hwearftliaþ the eyes that now rove through unallowed desires, Homl. Th. i. 530, 31. Se cwyrtstān ðe tyrnþ singallice and nāne færelde ne þurhtīþ geācnaþ woruldlufe ðe on gedwyldum hwyrtflaþ and nāne stape on Godes wege gefastnaþ the millstone that is continually turning and makes no progress, betokens worldly love, that goes round and round in errors and takes no firm step in the way of God, 514, 21. Micel trūwa hwearftlode on Petres heortau great trust was revolving in Peter's heart, 392, 34.

hwearfung, e; f. *A turning, revolution, change, exchange, barter*:—Ðē wās deōs hwearfung betere forðam ðe dissa woruldsæþa tō wel ne lyste this change was more tolerable to thee, because thou didst not take too much pleasure in temporal blessings, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. On midre disse hwearfunga, Fox 22, 19. Dæt tǣcnaþ cǣpunge and hwearfung that betokens chaffer and barter, Lchdm. iii. 156, 6. Ne miht ðū ðara woruldsæþa hwearfunga onwendan nor canst thou avert the revolutions of worldly happiness, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. v. hwerfung.

hwæg. v. hwæg.

hwega. v. hū, hwæt-, hwilc-hwega.

hwelan, hwylian; p. hwel *To roar, bellow*:—Strēamwelm hwileþ the surf roars, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495. [*Cf. Icel. hveilt a shrill sound; hwelr shrill.*] v. on-hwelan; hwelung.

hwelc. v. hwilc.

hwele putrefaction, Som. [*Prompt. Parv. whele or whelke [whelle] pustula.*] v. next word.

hwelian; p. ode, ede *To turn to matter; in pus converti*:—Ðanon se andiga hwelap inde invidus contabescit, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. Gif dæt lic heard si ūtan lege on ðane læcedom ðe dæt heard forð hwelige and dæt yfel ūt teo if the body be hard on the outside apply such leechdom as the hard part may turn to matter thereby, and may draw out the mischief, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 23. [*Prompt. Parv. whelyū, as soorys pustulo.*] v. ge-hweled; hwele.

HWELP, es; m. *A whelp, a young dog, the young of other animals; catulus*:—Hund canis, hwypl catulus, Wrt. Voc. 78, 53. Hwelp catulus [leonis], Ps. Th. 16, 11. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumum ðe of hyra hlāforda beoðum feallaþ catelli edunt de micis quæ cadunt de mensa dominorum suorum, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 27; Mk. Skt. 7, 28. [*Laym. whelp: Orm. (leness) whelp: A. R. hweolp: Prompt. Parv. whelp, lytyl hownde catellus, catulus: O. Sax. hwelp: Icel. hvelpr: Dan. hvalp: O. H. Ger. hwelf the young of animals (lion, tiger, ape).*] DER. león-, wæl-hwelp.

hwelung, e; f. *Sound, noise*:—Hwelung clangor tubæ, Cot. 109, Lye. v. hwelan.

hwem, hwemm, es; m. *A corner, angle*:—Hwæt fremap ðære burhware deað ðe dæt port beoþ trumlice on ælce healfge gimbrod gif ðær biþ ān hwem open forlæten dæt se onwinnenda here þurh dām infer hæbbe what does it avail the citizens, though the town be firmly built on every side, if a corner be left open, so that the assailing host may have entrance through it? Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Hwem angulus, Ps. Spl. 117, 21. Ða feowor hwemmas ealles middangeardes the four corners of the whole world, Homl. Th. i. 130, 21; ii. 252, 3. v. hwamm.

hwem-dragen, adj. *Sloping, not perpendicular*:—Wæs dæt ilce hūs hwemdragen nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces dæt ða wagas wæron rihte ac git swiðor on scræfes onlicnesse dæt wæs æteowed that same house had sloping walls, not at all after the custom of men's work so that the walls should be perpendicular, but it appeared much more like a cave, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. v. next word.

hwemman; p. de *To slope, incline*:—Hī hwemdon ðā mid ðām scypon wið dæs norplandes they inclined then with the ships towards the north shore, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 25.

hwēne, hwāne [= hwoene]; adv. *A little, somewhat*:—Hwēne ær a little before, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 27. Hwēne æror, Homl. Th. i. 358, 24. Hwēne widdre ðonne bydenfæt somewhat wider than a bushel measure, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. Hwēne rīmedlicor paulo latius, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 17. Niōþor hwēne somewhat lower, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Hwēne heardor and strangor paulo districtius, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. Hwēne ær, Shrn. 50, 13. Hwēne gangende progressus pusillum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Hwoene læssan paulo minus, Ps. Stev. 8, 6. [*In Cumberland Dialect when, whun a few: Scot. quheyne few; quhene a small number; when a number.*] v. hwōn.

hweogul, hweowol, hweohl, hweol, es; n. *A wheel*:—Se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorrum swā swā hweogel [hweogul, MS. L; hweowul,

MSS. R. P.] *tyrnþ on eaxe the firmament turns on those two stars just as a wheel turns on an axle*, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Swā swā hweowol ut rotam, Ps. Spl. 82, 12. Wānes hweowol a waggon-wheel, Shrn. 32, 12. Swā swā yrnende hweowol, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 29. Ðære sunnan hweogol solis rota, Hymn. Surt. 22, 25. Hweól rota, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 20. Ðæt hweól hwerfþ ymbūtan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Ðæt unstill hweól de Ixion wās to gebunden ðæt øpštōd, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ðæs hweohles [hweoles, MS. Cott.] felga. 39, 7; Fox 223, 19. On hweohle in rota, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hwēl in hwēlum rota in rota, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. [A. R. hweol: Aenb. hweol: O. H. hweol, whel: Icel. hvel, hjól: Dan. Swed. hjul. Zacher in his 'Das Gotthische Alphabet', pp. 114-5, compares the two forms hweol, hweogel with the Greek *kirkos*, *κύκλος* (= *kúkulos*) respectively, and so does not write hweól. See also Grmm. D. M. p. 664, where hweol is taken as corresponding to a Gothic *hwil*.]

hweóled; *adj.* *Provided with wheels*:—Hēhhwiólad wēn a waggon having high wheels, Lye.

hweól-fāg; *adj.* *Circular and ornamented [applied to a dress]*:—Hwiólfāg cycas, Cot. 49, Lye.

hweop a whip; flagellum, Som.

hweorf. v. hwearf.

hweorfa, *an*; *m.* *Something which turns, a joint, a whorl [of a spindle]*:—Hweorfa vertuba, Wrt. Voc. 65, 16. Hwerfa vertigo, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 49; Wrt. Voc. 44, 32 [in both cases the words occur among names of parts of the body—the two following are found among words connected with spinning]. Hweorfa verticillum, Wrt. Voc. 66, 16: vertelum, 281, 72. Nim done hweorfan ðe wif mid spinnap bind on his sweoran take the whorl that women spin with, bind it on his neck, L. M. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 310, 21. [Halliwell quotes Kennett's description of a whorle, 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cf. O. H. Ger. hwerbo vortex, vorago.] v. þeoh-hweorfa.

hweorfan, hweorfan, hwerfan *To turn, change, go, return, depart, go about, wander, roam, hover about*:—Nāfre ic from hweorfe ac ic mid wunige āwa to ealdre I will never go from you, but I will dwell with you for ever, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476. Ðū hweorfest of hēnpum in gehyld godes thou shalt pass from humiliations into the favour of God, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Min folc hider hweorfeþ revertetur huc populus meus, Ps. Th. 72, 8; Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 27; Jul. 703. Siddan heo ofer brim hweorfeþ after it [the sun] goes beyond the ocean, 93 b; Th. 351, 17; Sch. 81: 110 a; Th. 422, 13; Rā. 41, 5. Gē to mē on hyge hweorfaþ ye turn to me in thought, 98 a; Th. 366, 2; Reb. 6. On hinderling hweorfaþ mine feondas convertentur inimici mei retrorsum, Ps. Th. 55, 8; 69, 3. On heora āgen dust æfter hweorfaþ in pulverem suum revertentur, 103, 27. Hī tōwrecene wide hweorfaþ ipsi dispergentur, 58, 15. Hweorfaþ æfter heorfe they walk along the floor of the furnace, Exon. 55 b; Th. 106, 18; Az. 176. Swā hweorfaþ gleómen so gleemen roam about, 87 a; Th. 326, 28; Vid. 135. Ðā seó scyld ðā tō his heortan hwearf ad cor suum rediit, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 35. Ierre hē hwearf donan tō his āgnum, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hē āna hwearf mondreámum from he went alone from human joys [i. e. died], Beo. Th. 3433; B. 1714. Hwearf geond ðæt healecde Hæreðes dōhtor, 3965; B. 1981. Hē hwearf æfter wegum he went along the roads, Blickl. Homl. 199, 13; Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832. Hwearf ðær Hrōðgār sæt, 717; B. 356. Fæder ellor hwearf, 110; B. 55: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112. Hwearf him ðā tō heofenum hālig drihten the holy Lord returned to heaven, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 7; Gen. 240. Hwearf eft tō his āgnum biscopdōme, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 22. Hē hwearf be wealle he went along the wall, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573: 2380; B. 1188. Hengest hwearf him on lāste Hengest went after them, Fins. Th. 35; Fin. 17. Gāstas hwurfon sōhton engla ēpel spirits went and sought the angels' country, Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640. Hyssas hāle hwurfon in ðam hātan ofne the men walked unharmed in that hot furnace, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 5; Dan. 271. Blāce hwurfon sceapān hwearfdon, 214; Th. 269, 11; Sat. 71. Ær hī on tū hweorfon before they separated, Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. Hweorfon ða hācēdan hæftas fram ðam hālgan cnihton the heathen slaves went from the holy youths, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Hweorfaþ eft tō mē return to me, Blickl. Homl. 235, 16. Him his gebed hweorfe tō fyrenun oratio ejus fiat in peccatum, Ps. 108, 6. Ðý læs hē for wlence of gemete hweorfe and forhygge heānsþedigan lest from pride he depart from moderation and despise the more scantily endowed, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Crā. 25. Ær hē on weg hwurfe gamol of gearдум, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hogedon georne ðæt æ godes ealle gelæste and ne āwācōdon wereda drihtne ne ðan nā gēn (?) þan mægen, Th: heānmægen, Grein: mægenhwyrf, Btwk.] hwyrf in hæðendōm they strove earnestly to perform all God's law, and not to be apostate from the Lord of hosts any more than to turn to heathendom, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 22; Dan. 221. Hwonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceolde ðæs ealles ðel hweorfan when the day comes that he must depart having nothing of it at all, Blickl. Homl. 97, 26. Ðæt ic meahste hweorfan ymbe ðinne done hālgan alter circumdabo altare tuum, Ps. Th. 25, 6; Cd. 32; Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Ðam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan the man's mind

began to change, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Hweorfan fram helltrafum tō fægeran gefeān, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693. Hē læteþ hweorfan monnes mōðgeþonc he lets the mind of man roam, Beo. Th. 3461; B. 1728. Hweorfan, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 29; Wand. 72. Hāmleās hweorfan to wander homeless, 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rā. 40, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan giellende faran, 108 b; Th. 414, 29; Rā. 33, 3; Cd. 219; Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270: 215; Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. On wræc hweorfan, 43; Th. 57, 15; Gen. 928: 48; Th. 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Of gesyhþe ðinne hweorfan to go from thy presence, 50; Th. 63, 21; Gen. 1035. Ðæt hē in done grimman gryre gongan sceolde hweorfan gehýned, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 20; Gū. 544. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 25; Dan. 110. Hie wæron eft hām hweorfende they were returning home, Blickl. Homl. 67, 10. Ðā wæs Maria eft hweorfende tō hire hūse, 139, 3. Hie ymb ðæt fuhton on hweorfdendum sigum Sanniticum bellum ancipiti statu gestum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 3. In the following passage the verb is transitive:—Fulwiap folc hweorfaþ tō heofonum baptize people and turn them to heaven, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 25; Cri. 485. [Goth. hwaiban to walk: O. Sax. hwerbān to go, wander: O. Frs. hwerwa: Icel. hwerfa: O. H. Ger. hwerban redire, reverti, remeare, ambulare.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-, ymbe-hweorfan; v. hwerfan. [Cf. Mod. E. walk, went.]

hweorfe, hwyrf-, hwer-bān, es; *n.* *A joint [of the back], vertebra, [of the knee], the knee-cap*:—Hwyrfbān vertibulum, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 43; Wrt. Voc. 19, 46. Hwerbān vertibulum vel vertebra, 74; Som. 71, 50; Wrt. Voc. 44, 33. Hweorbān vertibula, Wrt. Voc. 283, 38. Hwiorfān, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1. [Cf. Prompt. Parv. whyrle-bone, or hole of a joynt anca, vertebrium, vertibulum, and see note, p. 524: Scot. whorle-bane hip-joint: Ger. wirbel-bein vertebra.]

hweoda. v. hwiða.

hweoderian, hwoðerian; *p.* *ode To roar, be tempestuous*:—Se brym hwoðerode under his fōtswādm the sea roared under his footsteps, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 19. v. hwiða.

hweoderung, e; *f.* *Murmuring*; murmuratio, Lye.

hweowol. v. hweogol.

hwer, es; *m.* *A kettle, pot, basin, caldron, cooking-vessel*:—Hwer lebes; cyperen hwer cucuma, Ælf. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 23. Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer Moab olla spei meae, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Ðā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leād and pic and hē hēt done cniht on ðæs hweres welm āseton the emperor ordered lead and pitch to be melted in a caldron, and ordered the young man to be put into the boiling of the caldron, Shrn. 91, 7. Āwyl ða wyrte on hwere boil the plants in a pot, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 18. Ænne sylfene hwer on v pundon a silver basin of five pounds, Chart. Th. 558, 35. Ðær wæron inne geseted hweras and pannan and hē clypte ða hweras and cyste ða pannan ðæt hē wæs eall swæart and behrūmig pots and pans had been put in there, and he embraced the pots and kissed the pans, so that he was all black and sooty, Shrn. 69, 27, 30. [Icel. hvern a caldron, boiler; hverna a pan, basin.]

hwer-bān. v. hweorfbān.

hwerf, hwerfa. v. hwearf, hweorfa.

hwerfan, hwierfan, hwirfan, hwyrfan; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed.* **I.** *to turn, revolve, move about, go, return, depart*:—Op ðat ðū eft hwyrfst tō him until thou shalt return to him, Blickl. Homl. 233, 29. Mannes sāl hweole gelicost hwearfeþ ymbe hý selfe man's soul, just like a wheel, revolves about itself, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 422; Met. 20, 211. Hwearf, 434; Met. 20, 217. Hwerfeþ, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Hwyrfep, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 3; Rā. 13, 12. Hægl hwyrfþ of heofones lyfte hail whirls down from the sky, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 5. Hī hām hwyrfap domum redeunt, L. Ecg. P. i. 14; Th. ii. 178, 6. Cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfap for every race that living moves, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Hig eft syddan tōgædere hwyrfdon postea iterum se conjunxerint, L. Ecg. P. iv. 8; Th. ii. 206, 8. Hie eft hwirfdon tō hiora ealdor-mannum they returned to their rulers, Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref roamed through that horrid den, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. Gehwā hām hwyrfte let every one return home, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 1. On gemynd hwyrfte unrihtwīsnys fædera his in memoriam redeat iniquitas patrum ejus, Ps. Spl. 108, 13. Hwyrf eft on ða ceastre go again to the city, Blickl. Homl. 249, 8. Wæs eft hwyrfende was returning, 199, 6; 207, 30; 249, 12. Ðæt hwerfende hweól the revolving wheel, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35.

II. *to turn, change [trans. and intrans.]*:—Hē hwierfde his stemne nales his mōð wocem, non mentem mutavit, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 18. Adame his hyge hwyrfde and his heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan Adam's mind changed, and his heart began to turn to her desire, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 28; Gen. 716. Deāh ðe his leōht gelōmlice hwyrfte though its light change frequently, Lchdm. iii. 242, 16. Hwærfe hia convertantur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hiora heortan hē ongan hwyrfan convertit cor eorum, Ps. Th. 104, 21. Hwý ðū woldest ðæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde cur tantas lubrica versat fortuna vices? Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12.

III. *to exchange, barter [with gen.]*:—Adelwold biscoep and Wulfstān Uccæ hwyrfdon landa on Eādgāres cyniges gewyttesse bishop Athelwold and Wulfstan Uccæ exchanged lands with the witness of king Edgar, Chart. Th. 230, 1. Nān nūan ne

hwyrfe nānes yrfe būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17. Nān man ne bycge ne hwyrfe [hwirfe, MS. H.] būton hē gewitnesse *hæbbe let no man either buy or barter unless he have a witness*, L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 282, 26. Huerfa *mutuari*. Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 42. [Laym. whārvēn; p. whārfide: *Orm.* wherfedd *perverse*: *O. Sax.* gi-hwerbian *to turn, change*: *Icel.* hwerfa; p. hwerfō *to turn*: *O. H. Ger.* hwarbian; p. hwarpta *versare, rotare, redire, convertere, revertere*, Grff. iv. 1233.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, ymb-hwerfan; and see hweorfan, hwearfian. hwerfel, v. sin-hwerfel. [O. H. Ger. sin-hwerbal *rotundus, teres*.] hwerfere, es; m. *A changer, trader*. [O. H. Ger. werbare *negotiator*.] v. pening-hwerfere.

hwerf-lic; adj. *Changeable, shifting, not enduring*:—Hū hwerflice ðās woruldsælpa sint *quam sit mortalium rerum misera beatitudo*, Bt. II, 1; Fox 32, 37. [O. H. Ger. hwarb-, hwerb-lic *versatilis, volubilis*: cf. *Icel.* hwarflig *shifty, changeable*.] v. hwearf; adj.

hwerflung, e; f. *Wandering, error*:—Hwærflung *error*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* hvarfla *to wander*.] v. hwurfl.

hwerfung, e; f. *Change, mutation, vicissitude*:—Hwæt singaþ ða leópwyrtan oðres be ðisse woruld būton mislica hwerfunga ðisse worulde quid *tragediarum clamor aliud deflet, nisi indiscreto ictu fortunam felicia regna vertentem*? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 21. v. hwearfung.

hwergeren; adj. *Somewhere*:—Elles hwergeren *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Beo. Th. 5173; B. 2590. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. hwergerin *usquam, alicubi*: cf. *Icel.* hvargi *wheresoever*.]

hwer-hwette, an; f. *A cucumber*:—Hwerhwette *cucumber*, Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 99; Wrt. Voc. 30, 47. Hwerwette, L. M. i. 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9. Hwerhwettan *gesihþ on swefnun untrumnyse getācuþ if a man sees in dreams a cucumber it betokens illness*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 16.

hwerwe *a plant name, perhaps colchicum autumnale*:—Ða greātan wyrt hwerwe hætte, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22. [Cf. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man hieribulbum and oðrum naman greāte wyrt nemneþ, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 13. v. Lchdm. ii. 396, col. i.]

hwesan; p. hweōs *To wheeze, make a noise in breathing, to breathe hard*:—Gif hē mid earfoþnyse hwēst *if he breathes with difficulty*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 3. Hē hwēst swyðe hefelic, 126, 9. Hē egeslice hweōs hē wheezed terribly, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* hvæsa *to hiss*.]

hwet-stān, es; m. *A whetstone*:—Hwetstān *cos*, Ælf. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 100; Wrt. Voc. 38, 25; Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. Nim ðonne hwetstān brādne then take a broad whetstone, Lchdm. iii. 16, 21. [O. H. Ger. wezi-stein, *cos*: Ger. weß-stein.]

hwettan; p. te. *To whet, sharpen, instigate, urge, incite, excite*:—Ic hwette *acuo*, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 48; Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rā. 12, 3. Se læce his seax hwet *the physician sharpens his knife*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 5. Usc lust hwætep *desire urges us*, Andr. Kmb. 571; An. 286. Ðurh ðæt his mōd hwetep *by that means excites his mind*, Salm. Kmb. 988; Sal. 495; Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63; 83 b; Th. 314, 23; Mōd. 18. Hwettaþ hyra blōdigan tēþ *they whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Ic hig hwette *tō fleānne I instigated her to fly*, Shr. 41, 25. Swā ðin sefa hwette, Beo. Th. 985; B. 490. Hwetton higerōfe, 413; B. 204. Hý hwetton *exacerunt*, Bickl. Gloss. [Laym. whætte; p. *Icel.* hvetja *to whet, incite*: *O. H. Ger.* wezzen *acuerē, exacuerē, provocare*: Ger. weßen.] DER. ā-, ge-hwettan.

hwī. v. hwý. Hwiccas, Hwicceas, and Hwiccan [?] or [?] Hwicce [cf. Seaxe]; pl. *The people of a small state which extended over Gloucestershire, Worcester-shire, and part of Warwickshire*:—Ðæt is getosed in Huicca mæge in ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ *Weogernaceaster it is situated in the province of the Hwiccas, in the place that is called Worcester*, Chart. Th. 28, 31. Ferde ðā in Hwicca mæge ðær was ðā Ōsric cýning *divertit ad provinciam Huiccorum cui tunc rex Osric praeuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 22. Wilfrid is Hwicna biscop *provinciae Huiccorum Wilfrid episcopus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Ðý ilcan dæge rād Æþelmund aldman of Hwiccum [Hwiccum MS. E.] ofer æt Cynemæres forða. Ðā mētte hine Weoxtan aldman mid Wilsættun, Chr. 800; Eryl. 60, 5. Seō cwēn ðære nama was Æbbe on hire mæge ðæt is on Hywccum was gefullad *regina nomine Eabe in sua, id est, Huiccorum provincia fuerat baptizata*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 16.

hwider; adv. *Whither [in direct interrogation, or in dependent clauses]*:—Hwider wylt ðū quo vadis? Gen. 16, 8; Deut. i. 28. Hwider gæst ðū quo vadis? Jn. Skt. 13, 36. Ðū nāst hwanon hē cymþ ne hwýder hē gēþ *non scis unde veniat et quo vadat*, 3, 8; 12, 35. [O. and N. hwider, woder: Aenb. hwider; Laym. whuder, woder: Gen. and Ex. quider: Wick. whidir.] v. hwæder.

hwī. v. hwý. HWIL, e; f. *A WHILE, space of time*:—Wæs seō hwīl micel *it was a great while*, Beo. Th. 295; B. 146. Ðā wæs hwīl dæges ær hē done grundwong ongytan *might it was a day's space ere he might feel the bottom*, 2995; B. 1495. Ær dæges hwile before day-time, 4630; B. 2320. On dæges hwile in the day-time, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 4; Dan. 349. Crist on ðære hwile tō helle gewende *Christ during that time [while in the tomb] went to hell*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 35. In hwile tide in

momento temporis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 5. Tō hwile læn momentum, Ælf. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Bētan tō hwile *to make better for a time*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Tō langre hwile *for a long while*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tō litelre hwile, Homl. Th. i. 64, 14. Tō suide scortre hwile, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ða hwile his lifes *vivendi spatia*, 2; Swt. 249, 25. Ða hwile disses and-weardan lifes *the time of this present life*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 4. Ða hwile ðe his lif [tīma, l. 20] wæs, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 18. Sume hwile some time, 1055; Erl. 190, 12. Gōde hwile ðone here gefliemde *put the Danes to flight for a good while*, 837; Erl. 66, 8. Nū is ðines mægnes blād āne hwile *for a while*, Beo. Th. 3528; B. 1762. Ænige hwile, 5090; B. 2548. Ealle hwile *all the while*, Byrht. Th. 140, 47; By. 304. Nū hwile just now, Bickl. Homl. 109, 6. Grendel man hwile wið Hrōdgār *Grendel strove for a time with Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 306; B. 152; 211; B. 105. Ða ðe on carcerne hwile wunodon, Andr. Kmb. 262; An. 131. Man gislade ða hwile *hostages were given the while*, Chron. 994; Erl. 133, 29. Ða hwile ðe ðū eart on wege mid him *dum es in via cum eo*, Mt. Kmb. 5, 25. Ðā beset sió fierd hie ðær ūtan ða hwile ðe hie ðær lengest mete hæfdon *the English force besieged the Danes there as long as ever they had provisions there*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 29. Hwile mid weorce hwile mid worde hwile mid geþohte *at one time with deed, at another with word, at another with thought*, Hy. 3, 44-5; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 44-5. Ðæs ungeendodan lifes hwila *aeternitatis infinita spatia*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. [O. and N. hwile: A. R. hwile: *Orm.* while: Laym. while, wile: *Goth.* hweila: *O. Sax.* hwila: *O. Frs.* hwile: *O. H. Ger.* hwila *hora, momentum*: Ger. weile: cf. *Icel.* hvila *a bed*; hvila *rest*.] DER. gearhtum-, dæg-, earfoþ-, gesceap-, gryre-, hand-, langung-, orleg-, rōt-, siger-, þrac-, wræc-hwīl. v. hwīlum.

hwile, hwylc, hwelc; pron. I. *which, who, of what kind, [in direct questions]*:—Quis hwā is werlic hād, *que, hwilc is wiflic, quod, hwilc nis nāðres cynnes; cuius hwilces; cui hwilcum; quem virum laudas hwilcne wer herast ðū; a quo fram hwilcum. Pluraliter qui hwilce; quorum hwilcera; quibus hwilcum; quos laudas hwilce herast ðū; a quibus fram hwilcum*. . . Qualis hwile getācuþ *preo pingc interrogationem and infinitionem and relationem*. Gif ic cweðe *qualis est rex hwile is se cinge, ðon biþ hē interrogativum*. . . Ðū cwyþst *qualis est ille hwile is hē, ic cweðe talis est swilc hē is*, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12-18, 57-63. Hwylc man is of eow *quis est ex vobis homo*? Mt. Kmb. 7, 12. Hwylc þearf is ðe hūles *quid opus est Eucharistia*? Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. Hwā is ure Fæder? Se Ælmihtiga God. And hwilcra manna Fæder is he? Swutelice hit is gesæd, yfelra manna. And hwilc is se Fæder? *who is our Father? The Almighty God. And of what sort of men is he Father? It is plainly said, of evil men. And of what kind is the Father?* Homl. Th. i. 254, 5-8. Hwylc is mihtig God būtan ure se mæra God *quis Deus magnus sicut Deus noster*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hwylc is wisra ðe ðās mid gehyde healdan *cunne quis sapiens et custodiet hæc*? 106, 42. Hwylces ðæra sufona biþ ðæt wif *cujus erit de septem uxor?* Mt. Kmb. 22, 28. Hwylcum bigspelle wiðmete *wē hit cui parabole cumparabimus illud*? Mk. 4, 30.

II. [in dependent clauses]:—Gif ic cweðe *nescio qualis est rex nāt ic hwilc se cyngc is, ðon is se qualis infinitivum*. Gif ic cweðe *tu scis bene qualis est ðū wāst wel hwilc hē is, ðon biþ hit relativum*, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 59-61. Geseó hē hwylc se man sig oððe ðæt neāt *videat qualis homo sit vel pecus*, L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 19. Gē habbaþ gehýrd hwilc ðes god is ðe ge wéodon ðæt eow gehælde, Homl. Th. i. 464, 10. Hwelc se bión sceal ðe tō recend-dōme cumān *seal qualis quisque ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 5. Bæd ðæt hē him geswutelode hwylc basilus wære on wurdscype mid him *prayed that he would reveal to him what manner of man Basil was in honour as compared with himself*, Homl. Swt. 3, 498. Sege ūs hwilc tæcn sī ðines tōcymys *dic nobis quid signum adventus tui*, Mt. Kmb. 24, 3. Hēt sēcan hwilc ðære geógoþe gleāwost wære bade *seek which of the youth was most skilled*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81; Andr. Kmb. 821; An. 411. Cwēn frignan ongan on hwylcum ðara beānia bearn wealdendes hangen wære, Elen. Kmb. 1698; El. 851. Dō mē wegas wise ðæt ic wite on hwylcne ic gange *notam mihi fac viam, in qua ambulem*, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Gefence ge hwæt ge sien and hwelce ge sien *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Ða onfunde se mōdiga, hwilce his mihta wéron then the proud spirit found out what his powers were, Ælf. T. Grn. 2, 47.

III. *indef. pron. any one, any, of any kind, some*:—Oððe gif hwylc cýningc wyle faran *aut quis rex iturus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Hwæt wēnstū nū, gif hwelc forworht monn cymþ and bitt ūrne hwelcne ðæt wē hine læden tō sumum ricum menn and him gepingun *sī enim fortasse quis veniat, ut pro se ad intercedendum nos apud potentem quempiam virum ducat*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 1. Ne hig ne gelfāþ deāh hwylc of deāþe arise *neque sī quis ex mortuis surrexerit credent*, Lk. Skt. 16, 31. Swelc ic wære hwelc folclic mon and mē wære mete and wines fearf ut *vini et carnis quidam emptor*, Nar. 18, 4. Wēn is ðæt hwile wundor inecode on ðæt carcarn, St. And. 14, 28. Manslyht oððe elles hwilc ðara heáfodlicra leahtra *manslaughter or any other of the capital crimes*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 5. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh geshþ as soon as any priest sees any one in error, 28; Th. ii.

424, 25. Gif mīnra þegna hwilc, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 7; Gen. 414. *Ānra hwilc each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 129; Met. 20, 65. Gif him þince ðæt hē on hwylerc fægere stōwe si if it seems to him that he is in some fair place, Lchdm. iii. 174, 26. *Æt mæstra hwelcre misdæde for almost every misdeed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 6. Gif hwylerc ðær beoþ ðara ðe hwæt æbyhlpa wið oðre habbaþ if there are any there who have any grudges against others, L. E. l. 36; Th. ii. 434, 7. Wē gesawon oft in cyrcan ægðer ge corn ge hig ge hwylice woroldlicu þing beon gehæaldene we have often seen in churches corn and hay, and any kind of secular things kept, 8; Th. ii. 406, 31. Gif hwa biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod and mid hwelcum deorwyrpum æhtum gegyrowod, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 11.

IV. combined with swā:—*Quisquis swā hwā, quæque swā hwilc, quodquod swā hwilc; quicunque swā hwā, quæcunque swā hwilc*, Ælf. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 35, 37. *Ðæs cyninges þegnas dider urnon swā hwelc swā ðonne gearo wearp the king's thanes ran thither, whichever of them was ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 5, 3. Swā hwylic swā sylþ ānne drinc quicunque potum dederit, Mt. Knbl. 10, 42. Swā hwylicum manna swā him gemet þuhte, Beo. Th. 6106; B. 3057; 1890; B. 943. Swā hwylice daga in quacunque die, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Ðæt get n lēstan wel hwilc ærende swā hē sendeþ that ye will not perform what business soever he sends, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555.

V. correlative of swilc [v. I]:—Hit is scondlic ymb swelc to sprecanne hwelc hit dā was it is shameful to talk about such a state of things as it then was, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. [O. E. Homl. hwilche: A. R. hwich: Laym. whilc, whulc: O. m. whille: R. Glouc. wuch: Piers P. Chauc. which: Goth. hwēleiks, hwileiks: O. Sax. hwilic: O. Frs. hwelik, hwelk, hulk, hwek: Icel. hviðlíkr: O. H. Ger. hwehlich: Ger. welcher.] DER. æg-, ge-, wel-hwilec.

hwilc-hwega, -hwugu, -hugu [in the Northern Gospels the whole form is declined, elsewhere only hwilc]; pron. *Some, any, some one*:—Gehrán mec huwelchoeuge tetigē me aliquis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 46. Hwilec-athwega yfē wæste some evil humour, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 27. Brōðer huwelchoeuges frater alicujus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 28. Swā hē sie mid hwilec-hwega byrþenne gehæged as if he is weighted with some burden, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 11. Gif man forlōse gehālgodne mete hwylicne-hwugu dæl si quis perdiderit tibi consecrati aliquantulum, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 23. Hwelcne-hugu dæl, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 13. Hwelc-hwugu gerisenlice lēafe dyde he gave some suitable leave, Past. 51, 4; Swt. 397, 25. Heo gepingode tō gode sumre hēdenre fāmnan gæste hwylic-hwegu ræste in ðære ecan worulde, Shru. 133, 16. Ðe hwilec-hwega gefelness hæbbe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 30. Hafaþ ðæt mōd hwylic-hugu scyldo habet animus aliquem reatum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Hwilec-hugu tid aliquanto tempore, 4, 22; S. 591, 31. Hwælc-huogo quid, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15. Huwelchoeugo aliquid, Rtl. 146, 23. [Cf. hwæt, hū-hwega; and next word.]

hwilec-hwēne, -hwōne, pron. indef. *Some, some one*:—Bēcon hwelc-huone signum aliquid, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 8. Wid huwelchuōne adversus aliquem, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 25.

hwile-ness, e; f. *Quality*:—Sum synd qualitatīs ðe getācniaþ hwilc-nyss, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 31. [Cf. O. H. Ger. hweolīhi, hweolīhi-nessi qualitas.] v. ge-hwilecniss.

hwilen; adj. *Lasting only for a time, transitory, brief*:—Uton sibbe tō him on ðas hwilnan tīd hēlu sēcan let us seek in this brief season [the present life] peace and salvation from him, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365, 10; Wal. 87. [O. H. Ger. hwiūin temporalis.] v. un-hwilen.

hwilend-lic; adj. *Lasting only for a time, of time, temporal, temporary, transitory*:—Friō þing sindon on ðis middenearde. Ān is hwilendlic... Oðer þing is ēce... Þride þing is ēce three things there are in this world. One is of time... the second... and the third are of eternity, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 15. Ðā se cyning was ceasterwara gefremed ðas ecan rices and wolde eft ðæt ēþel sēcan his hwilendlican rices rex æterni regni jam civis effectus, temporalis sui regni sedem repetiit, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 33. Mid ðys hwilendlican onwalde temporalī potentia, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 11. Mid dissum hwilendlicum þingum temporalī sollicitudine, 18, 7; Swt. 139, 7. Ðū næfst ða hwilendlican ārwyrþnessa ðe ðū ēr hæfdest thou hast not those temporary dignities that thou hadst before, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 31. v. hwilwendlic.

hwil-fæc a space of time, Lye.

hwilon. v. hwilum.

hwil-styce, es; n. *A fragment or short portion of time*:—Æghwæ dæs ðe hie on ænegum hiora hwilsticcum geearnian mægen all that they can earn in any of their fragments of time, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12.

hwiltidum; dat. pl. as adv. *At times, sometimes*:—Hwiltidum oððe nū ða modo, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37; aliquando, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 3; Lchdm. iii. 240, 23; 242, 18. Eac hē sceal hwiltidum geara beon on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan also at certain times he must be prepared for many kinds of work at the lord's pleasure, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3. Beoð woruld ðeah ðe heoð myrige hwiltidum gepuht sý this world though sometimes it appear joyous, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Seo sē is hwiltidum smylte and myrige on tō rōwene, hwilon eac swiðe hreoth and egeful on tō beoþne, 182, 32. [Cf. O. H. Ger. stunt-hwila momentum, Grff. iv. 1226.]

hwilum, hwilon; dat. pl. as adv. *At times, for a time, sometimes, whilome*:—Hwilon ic dyde swā aliquando feci sic... Dudum gefyrn, quandam hwilon, and olim getācniaþ preo tida, forþgewitene and anderde and tōwerde, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 62-4. Ic wiste ðæt ðū hwilon lufodest God scwi te aliquando amasse Deum, 24; Som. 25, 9. Ða ðe on horsum hwilon wæron qui ascenderunt equos, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Hwilon tō gebede feolōn sometimes they fell to praying, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: 38; Th. 50, 17; Gen. 810. Hi hwilon gelyfaþ qui ad tempus credunt, Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hwilon ēr wē wæron hēr and bohton ūs hwæte jam ante descenderimus, ut emeremus escas, Gen. 43, 20. Ic scege ðæt ic hwilon ēar forsūwode I say what I sometime before passed over in silence, Bt. Scrd. 18, 27. Hwilan ēr, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 106; Met. 29, 53. Hwilon on āne heale hwilum on ælce heale now on one side, now on every side, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. Ða hālgan lāreowas hwilon sprecap be ðam Ælmihtigan Fæder and his Sunu. hwilon swutollice embe ðære Hālgan ðrynnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 26; Cd. 216; Th. 273, 7-12; Sat. 132-5. [O. Sax. hwilun: O. H. Ger. hwilon paulatim, nunc; hwilom... hwilum modo... modo: M. H. Ger. wilont, Grff. iv. 1225; Ger. weiland formerly.]

hwil-wende; adj. *Temporary, lasting for a time, not eternal*:—Him fremede tō ēcere hælpe seo hwilwende ehtnys the persecution that lasted but for a time, helped him to the salvation which lasts for ever, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 7. Hē hī mærsaþ on ðære ecan worulde for heora hwilwendum geswinde ðis sceortan lifes, 562, 5. Ðæt hī gelyfon tō geāgenne ða ecan welan, ða ðe for his naman ða hwilwendan spēða forhogiaþ, i. 64, 20. [Cf. Goth. hweila-hwairbs lasting only for a time.]

hwilwend-lic; adj. *Temporary, lasting only for a time, not eternal*:—Hit is hwilwendlic est temporalis, Mt. Knbl. 13, 21. Preo þing synd on middenearde ān is hwilwendlic... oðer þing is ēce... þride þing is ēce, Homl. Swt. i. 25. Manna frēondscipe biþ swiðe hwilwendlic the friendship of men lasts but a very short time, Bickl. Homl. 195, 26. Se ælmihtiga se ðe is ēce leoht ærest ðæt hwilwendlic leoht geworhte, Bt. Scrd. 19, 5. Hwilwendlic lif... ēce lif the life of time... the life of eternity, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 15-20. Nalæs ðæt ān ðæt hē hī fram yrmþum ēcere niderunge ac swylice eac fram ðam mǎnfullan wæle hwilwendlicre forwyrde generece non solum eam ab ærumna perpetuæ damnationis, verum et a clade infanda temporalis interitus eripuit, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 27. Hē swanc for heofonan rice swiðor ðonne hē hogode hū hē gehēalde on worulde ða hwilwendlican gepinþu, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93. Ðæt wē ða heofonlican þinga mid ðam eorþlicum and ða ecelic mid ðam hwilwendlicum gecarniaþ, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 27. [Orm. hwilwendlic: cf. O. H. Ger. wilwende fortuna, Grff. i. 763.] v. hwilend-lic.

hwilwend-lice; adv. *Temporarily, for a time only*:—Beoþ blōwende and welige hwilwendlice ðæt gē ecelice wæðlion be flourishing and wealthy for time that ye may be beggars for eternity, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15; 162, 15; ii. 384, 26.

hwinan; p. hwan; pl. hwinon *To make a whistling, whizzing sound [as an arrow, etc. in its flight]*:—Ful oft of ðam heape hwinende fleag giellende gār full oft from that band flew whistling the shrieking javelin, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Vid. 127. [Prompt. Parv. whyni, as howndys or oþer beestys ululo, gannio: Chauc. for as an hors I coude bite and whine: Icel. hvina; p. hvein to give a whizzing sound [as an arrow], e. g. örvarnar flugu hvinandi yfir höfuð þeim: Dan. hvine to whistle (of the wind); hvina a piercing shriek.]

hwiōð. v. hweoð.

hwiōð. v. hwið.

hwiwfan. v. hwerfan.

hwiwfel, es; m. *A whirl-pool* [?]:—On ðone hwiwfel, Cod. Dipl. Knbl. iii. 412, 8. [Cf. Icel. hviðfall a ring; the crown of the head; a top, summit: Dan. hviwæl a whirl-pool; the top of the head: O. H. Ger. hwiwvil turbo: Ger. wirbel.]

hwiw-fōl, es; m. *A whirl-pool*:—Hwiwfeþole vorago, syrtis, Cot. 59, Lye.

hwisprian; p. ode, ede *To mutter, murmur, whisper*:—Alle hwispredon omnes murmurabant, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 7. Hwispradun, Jm. Skt. Rush. 6, 41; murmurarent, 61. Nallaþ gē hwispriga nolite murmurari, 43. [Prompt. Parv. whysperyn mussito: O. Du. wisperen: O. H. Ger. hwispalōn sibilare: Ger. wisperen.] v. following words.

hwisprung, e; f. *A muttering, murmuring, whispering*:—Hwisprung murmur, Jm. Skt. Rush. 7, 12.

whistle, an; f. *A pipe, flute, whistle*:—Hwistle oððe pipe musa; hwistle fistula, Wrt. Voc. 73, 60, 65. Mid hwistum tibiis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 32. [Chauc. so was hire joly whistle wel ywetete.]

hwistlere, es; m. *A piper, player on a flute*:—Pipere oððe hwistlere tibiēn, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 25. Ðā hē geseah hwistleras cum uidisset tibiēn, Mt. Knbl. 9, 23.

hwistlian; p. ode *To make a hissing sound. to hiss, whistle*:—Hē hwystlode stranglic[e] stemne he [the devil] made a great hissing, Nar. 43, 17. [Wick. whistlen hiss (A. V.): Piers P. whistlen (to birds).]

hwistlung, *e*; *f. A hissing, whistling, piping, music*:—*Deós hwistlung hic sibilus*, *dás hwystlunga hæc sibila*, *Ælf.* Gr. 13; Som. 16, 28. *Hwistlung sibilatio*, *Ælf.* Gl. 79; Som. 72, 67; Wrt. Voc. 46, 24. *Hwistlung symphonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Ic beswic fugelas mid hwistlunga *decipio aves sibilō*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. Suā suā mid līfre wisdlunga mon hors gestilleþ suā eac mid ðære ilcan wistlunga mon mæg hund āstyregean *lenis sibilus equos mitigat, catulos instigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21.

HWIT; *adj. White, bright, clear, fair, splendid*:—*HWIT albus*; *amineus vel albus*, *Ælf.* Gl. 79; Som. 72, 71-2; Wrt. Voc. 46, 28-9. His reaf hwit scīnende *vestitus ejus albus refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Wlitescýne hwit and biwbeorht hæleþa nāthwýlc some man *beauteous, shining and bright of hue*, Elen. Knbl. 145; El. 73. Hwít heard stān *creta vel cimolia*, *Ælf.* Gl. 56; Som. 67, 40; Wrt. Voc. 37, 29. Se hwíta stān mæg wið stlice the white stone is effective against stich, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 9. Se hwíta helm the shining helm, Beo. Th. 2900; B. 1448. Ðū ne miht ænne locc gedōn hwítne odde blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Knbl. 5, 36. Hæfde hē hine swā hwítne geworhtne gelic wæs hē ðām leóhtum steorrum so *splendid had he formed him he was like the bright stars*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 4; Gen. 254. Leóht hwit clear light, 29; Th. 38, 33; Gen. 616. Ðone hwitan hlāf *panem nitidum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Fæst ælce dage and forgang hwit *jejuna quotidie et abstinere te ab albo*, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 5. Ðeod æges hwit tō add white of egg, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. Ðō æges ðæt hwite tō, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 6; 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 21; Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. His reaf wæron swā hwite swā snāw *vestimenta ejus facta sunt alba sicut nix*, Mt. Knbl. 17, 2. Ða scīran dagas hwitan the clear bright days, L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Hwite metas *lacticinia* [cf. *Icel. hvitr matr milk, curds, etc. opposed to flesh*], Lye. Wæron on dyssum felda unfrime gesomunne hwittra manna and fægera *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum albarum conventicula*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Engla and deofla, beorhtra and blacra, hwitra and sweatra, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Hire þuhte hwitre heofon and corþe *heaven and earth seemed brighter to her*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603. Engla scýnost and hwitost *most beautiful and most splendid of angels*, 18; Th. 22, 11; Gen. 339. [Goth. hweits; *O. Sax. O. Frs. hwit*; *Icel. hvitr*; *O. H. Ger. hwiz albus, candidus, lacteus*; *Ger. weiss*.] *v. eall-, geolu-, healf-, snāw-hwít.*

hwíta. *v. sword-hwíta.*

hwitan to make white, to polish, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 48; Reim. 62. *v. hwitian.*

Hwít-cirice, *an*; *f. A local name, whitchurch*:—*Æt Hwítcircean*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 7.

hwít cwidu, *cudu*, *es*; *n. v. cwudu.*

hwitel, *es*; *m. A whittle, a cloak, mantle, blanket*:—*Hwitel sagum*, *Ælf.* Gl. 27; Som. 60, 111; Wrt. Voc. 25, 51. Hnysce hwitel *linna*, 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Seó wimman mid hire hwitel bewreah hine she covered him with a mantle; *opertus ab ea pallio*, Jud. 4, 18; L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 23. Ðā hēt Benedictus beran ða tōcwysedan lima on ānum hwitel into his gebedhuse, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 21. Sem and Jafeth dydon ānne hwitel on hira sculdra *Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Ðā eode ðes brōðor sume dæge ðæt hē wolde his reówan and hwítas ða de hē on cumena būre brūcende wæs on sē waccan and feormian *hic cum quadam die lenas sive saga quibus in hospitale utebatur in mari lavasset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 10. [A. R. (MSS. C. T.) hwitel (other MS. kurtel); *Piers P.* for when he streyneþ hym to strecche þe straw is hus whitel, C-text 17, 76; *Halliwell Dict.* whittle 'a blanket. Kennett says "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about 1700, was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors': *Icel. hvitill a white bed cover*.] *v. gafol-hwitel.*

Hwit-ern, *es*; *n. Whiteherne in Galloway*:—His myuster is æt Hwíterne, Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 7. [Cf. Bd. 3, 4:—*Qui locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur Ad candidam casam, eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Brittonibus more fecerit*. See also 5, 23:—*On ðære stówe ðe is gecgeiged æt Hwitan earne quæ candida casa vocatur*, S. 646, 31.]

hwit-fōt; *adj. Having white feet*:—*Hwítfōt albigedius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 48. *Hwitfoot*, 99, 71.

hwída, *hweoða*, *an*; *m. hweoðu*, *e*; *f. A breeze*:—*Hwída odde weder aura*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 43; *Ælf.* Gl. 94; Som. 75, 109; Wrt. Voc. 52, 59. Hwiodan odde oreþe *aura*, ii. 6, 56. *Ælc hwída winde every breath of wind*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 306, 6. Hē ýste mæg eāde oncyrran ðæt hē winde hweoðu weorþeþ smýlte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 29. On lyftu tō hwídan tō wedere in *auram*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28. On lyfte [MS. C. wedyre t hweoðan], Ps. Spl. 106, 29. [Icel. *hvida a squall of wind*.]

hwítian, *p. ode* To be or become white, to whiten:—*Ic hwítige albeo, albesco*, *Ælf.* Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6; *albo, albico*, 36; Som. 38, 29-30. Ðæt ðæt fel hwítige *that the skin may become white*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 6. [A. R. *hwiteþ þrs. becomes white*; *Piers P.* whitten to make white; *Prompt. Parv.* whytoñ or make whyte dealbo, *candido*; *Goth. ga-hweitjan to make white*; *O. H. Ger. hwizēn to become white*; *ga-hwizit albatu*; *Ger. weissen to whiten*.]

hwítig, *e*; *f. Whiting, chalk and size*:—*Of hwítigmelwe*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 20.

hwítig-treow, *es*; *n. Whitten tree*; *pirus aria*:—*Hwítigtreow variculus*, *Ælf.* Gl. 47; Som. 65, 25; Wrt. Voc. 33, 25. *v. Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 1.* **hwít-leac**, *es*; *n. Onion*; *allium cepæ*:—*Hwítleac poletis*, *Ælf.* Gl. 41; Som. 63, 118; Wrt. Voc. 30, 61.

hwít-locc; *adj. Having white or bright, shining hair*:—*Exon. 112 a*; Th. 429, 12; Rā. 48, 3. *v. next word.*

hwít-locced; *adj. Fair-haired, having bright hair*, *Exon. 127 a*; Th. 489, 7; Rā. 78, 4.

hwít-mess, *e*; *f. Whiteness*:—*Seó reáðnes ðære rōsan and seó hwítnes ðære lilian*, *Blickl. Homl. 7, 30*; *Homl. Th. i. 444, 14*. His gewāða scinou on snāwes hwitnyse *his raiment shone with the whiteness of snow*, ii. 242, 7.

Hwít-sand *Wissant near Calais*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 5.

hwít-stow is the translation of *Libanus*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16.

hwom. *v. hwamni.*

hwōn; *adj. Little, few* [but the word occurs for the most part only in the neuter acc. with a substantive or adverbial force = *a little*]:—*Dō huniges hwōn tō put a little honey to it*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 15. Hwōn buteran, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Hwōn buteran and pipores hwōn and hwōn sealtas, 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 25-6. Swā hwæt swā hē læs and hwōn hæfde gearaunge *si quid minus haberet meriti*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 1. Bealosþia hwōn, *Exon. 81 b*; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. Dō hwōn on ðine tungan *put a little on to your tongue*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 18; 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 7. Genim hwōn sealt *take a little salt*, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 3. Ácrind and hwōn wormōð gecneua *pound oak rind and a little wormwood*, 52; Lchdm. ii. 124, 22. Huōn aron ða ðe onfindeð ða ilco *pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam*, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 7, 14. Ofer lytla t huōn *sunt pauca*, 25, 21. Huōn t unmonige *paucos*, p. 15, 7. Būta hwōn untrymigo gehæleð nisi *paucos infirmos curavit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 5. Huōnum *paucis*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 19. Ðanon hwōn āgan *progressus inde pusillum*, Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Uton ýs hwōn restan *requiescite pusillum*, 6, 31. Huōn *pusillum*, Lind. 14, 35. Hine hwōn fram ðam cnihtum gewende, Ap. Th. 21, 27. Gif huidir huōn ic sæge *quominus dixissem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Gif hē hwōn hnapode *if he dozed a little*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ðā hwōn onslēp, Shr. 60, 17. Hwōnn, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ðām mannum de māgon hwōn gehýran for those people who can hear but little, L. Med. ex Quad; Lchdm. i. 362, 20. Mōt ic nū cunnian hwōn ðinne fæstræðnesse *pauculis rogationibus*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Hē wæs hwōn giernende dissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 28. Hē ðær bād westanwiudes and hwōn norþan *he there waited for a wind rather from the north of west*, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15. Hwōn lange rather long, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24. Hwōn werede swece of a rather sweet taste, 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9. Tō hwōn God andrædeþ *fear God too little*; *minime*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 15; 63, 7; Swt. 417, 35. [O. E. Hom. wan: *Laym. whon*.] *v. lyt-hwōn*; *hwōn-lic*, *-lice*; *hweūe*.

hwonan. *v. hwanan.*

hwōn-lic; *adj. Little, slight, small*:—*Gif wē eow ða gāstlican sād sāwāþ hwōnlic biþ ðæt wē eowere fæstlican ping riþon if we sow the spiritual seeds for you, it is a slight matter that we reap your fleshly goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. Ic wearþ belocen on ānre lytlan byrig mid hwōnlicum fultrum *I was shut up in a little town with an inconsiderable force*, Homl. Swt. 7, 347.

hwōn-lice; *adv. Little, slightly*:—*Ða hwilwendlican gepincþu de hē hwōnlice lufode the temporal dignities that he loved but little*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 94. Nū gē habbaþ hwōnlice tō geswincenne, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 14. Hē byþ hwōnlice biter on byrginge *it is a little bitter of taste*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 9. Hwōnlice fýrnihte, 161, 1; Lchdm. i. 288, 16. Heó hwōnlice undergæþ ðære eorpan geendunge *it goes a little below the horizon*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 6; 134, 3. Him hwōnlice spēow *he had but little success*, Homl. Skt. 7, 94. Mid ðære sceall seó sáwul ealle þing gemætegian ðæt hit tō swíde ne sý ne tō hwōnlice *therewith shall the soul moderate all things, that there be not error by excess or by defect*, 1, 162. Hwōnlicor *minus*, *Ælf.* Gr. 38; Som. 40, 47. On ðām nāran ðe swýðor syngað, on ðām læssan ðe hwōnlicor syngað, Homl. Th. i. 460, 27. Hwōnlicost *minime*, *Ælf.* Gr. 38; Som. 40, 49.

hwōn-lotum; *adv. A little while*:—*Huōnlotum parumper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 46.

hwonne, *hwonon.* *v. hwanne*, *hwanon*.

hwópan; *p. hweóp* To threaten:—*Ne ondræð ðū ðe ðeāh ðe elpeóðige egesan hwópan heardre hilde fear not though strangers threaten terror and cruel war*, Elen. Knbl. 164; El. 82. Bælgas [bell cgs, MS.] hweóp hātan lige ðæt hē on westerne werod forbernde nymde hie moyses hýrde *with terror of fire, with hot flame it [the pillar of fire] threatened that it would consume the host in the wilderness, unless they hearkened to Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. Geofon deáþe hweóp the ocean threatened death, 166; Th. 206, 6; Exod. 447; Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477. Ongan ða þurh swefu sprecaþ tō ðam æþelinge and him yrra hweóp *then did God speak in a dream to the prince and in anger threatened him*, 125; Th. 159, 18; Gen. 2636. Ðonne hý him yrra hweópan frēcne fýres wylme, *Exon. 35 a*; Th. 113, 22; Gū. 161. Ðær ænig ne mæg læþþum hwópan *there cannot any threaten injuries*, 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [Goth. *hwópan to boast*.]

hworfan. v. hweorfan.

hwōsan. v. hwēsan.

hwōsta, an; m. *A cough*:—Hwōsta tussis, Wrt. Voc. 289, 5; Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 33. Hwōsta and nearones brēosta, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 26. Hine dreceþ þytre hwōstan and him on ðam hwōstan hwilum losaþ sió stemn *he is troubled with a dry cough and at times during the cough he loses his voice*, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Wīd hwōstan hū hē misseillice on mon become and hū his mon tilian scyle for cough, in what different ways it comes on a man and how it must be treated, 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 13. [Prompt. Parv. hosse, host, hoost tussis: Scott. host, hoast, hoist a cough: Icel. hōsti: O. H. Ger. huostō tussis: Ger. husten.]

hwōstan; p. te *To cough*:—Hwōstaþ [hwasoþ, MS.] gelōme they cough frequently, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 7. [Prompt. Parv. hostyñ, or rowhyñ, or cowghyñ tussio, tussito: Scott. host, hoist to cough: Icel. hōsta: Dan. hoste: O. H. Ger. huostōn: Ger. husten.]

hwoderian. v. hweoderian.

hwu. v. hū.

hwugu. v. hwega.

hwurf a going about, wandering, error:—Hwurf error, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 64.

hwurfan. v. hweorfan.

hwurf-bān, Lchdm. iii. 98, 16. v. hweorf-bān.

hwurf-lic; adj. *Changeable*; mutabilis, Hpt. Gl. 470, 62. v. hwerf-lic.

hwurfing, es; m. *That which turns*:—Hwurflines orbis, Hpt. Gl. 453.

hwurful; adj. *Changeable, fickle*:—Hwæt geþācniāþ ða Truman ceastra būtan hwurfulu mōd wāt ða the strong cities betoken but fickle minds; quid per civitates munitas nisi suspectæ mentes, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7.

hwurful-ness, e; f. *Changeableness, mutability*:—Ða twigu ðære hwerfulnessne genimīna mutabilitatis, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 1. Hīo hit gecyþ se mid hīe hwurffulness ðæt hīo biþ swīde wancol se instabilem mutatione demonstrat, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 34.

HWY, hwt; inst. of hwæt. WHY. I. in direct questions:—Interrogatiua synd æxigendlice cur hwī, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Hwī didest ðu ðæt quare hoc fecisti? Gen. 3, 13; Mt. Kmbl. 9, 11. Hwý seal ic æfter his hyldo þrōwian? Cd. 15; Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282.

II. in dependent clauses:—Se wīsa Augustine smeade hwī se hālgā cýðere cwæde . . . the wise Augustine inquired why the holy martyr said . . . , Homl. Th. i. 48, 10. Eall ðara Iudeiscra teóna ārās þurh ðæt hwī Drihten Crist se ðe æfter flæsce sōðlice is mannes sunu eac swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu all the quarrel of the Jews had its origin from this, why Christ, who according to the flesh is truly the son of man, should also be called the son of God, 16. Ða āscade hē Æðelm hwý hit him ryht ne puhte ðæt wē him gereht hæfden then he asked Ælhelm why that did not seem right to him which we had arranged for him, Chart. Th. 171, 12. Ða ððre ða ðe ðær næron þurh gewrite atwīdon hwī hī ðær beón ne mihton the others who were not there shewed by letter why they could not be there, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 6. v. hwā.

Hwyccas, hwyder, hwylic. v. Hwiccas, hwider, hwile.

hwylca, an; m. *A swollen vein*; varix, Ælf. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

hwyrfan, hwyrf-bān, hwyrfel, hwyrfere, hwyrfolung, hwyrf-pōl. v. hwerfan, hweorf-bān, hwerfel, hwerfere, hwerflung, hwirf-pōl.

hwyrf-ness, e; f. *Giddiness*:—Wīd brægenes hwyrfness, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

hwyrf, es; m. *A turn, revolution, going, course, orbit, circuit, orb, circle*:—Ða ðe oferumāþ allum hwyrfte quæ superveniunt universo orbi, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 26. Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtan hwyrfit ðonne sume habban who does not wonder that some stars have a less orbit than others? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Heofonsteorran beþūgaþ brādne hwyrfit the stars of heaven encompass a spacious circle [the earth], Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. Geþancmetra on hwilce healf ðu wille hwyrfit ðōn cýrran mid cēape consider on which side thou wilt bend thy course, turn with thy cattle, 91; Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918. Gif ic on helle geðo hwyrfit ænigne si descendero in infernum, Ps. Th. 138, 6. Helle hīnduru nāgon hwyrfit ne utsiþ æfre never is there return or passage out through the grated doors of hell, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. Nāhton mārān hwyrfit they could go no further, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 6; Exod. 210. Nāh ic hwyrfit weges [Grein reads hwyrfweges] I cannot return, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 6; Rā. 4, 6. Sōna æfter ðæm wordum helle hæftas hwyrfum scridaþ þūsēndmælum straightway after those words shall the captives of hell by thousands bend thither their steps, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631; Beo. Th. 319; B. 163. Ða wæs āgangen geāra hwyrfum then had passed in course of years, Elen. Kmbl. 2; El. i. DER. ed., ymb-hwyrf. v. hwearfit.

hwyrflian. v. hwearftlian.

hý. v. hē.

hycgan, hycgean; p. hogde. I. to employ the mind, take thought, be mindful, think, consider, meditate:—Bēc bodiaþ ðam ðe wiht hycgeþ books tell to him that thinks at all, Salm. Kmbl. 476; Sal. 238. Hycgeþ ymbe se ðe wile he shall think about it who will, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 2;

Met. 19, 1. Ðām ðe mid heortan hycgeþ rihte his qui recto sunt corde, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeþ on heortan qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde, 139, 2, 8. Gif gē teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3223; An. 1614. Hwæt hē on hyge hogde heortan geponcum what he meditated in his mind with the thoughts of his heart, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 14; Gū. 1227. Ðū wīd Criste wunne hogdes wīd hālgum thou didst strive with Christ, didst plot against the saints, 71 b; Th. 267, 28; Jul. 422. Hycgaþ his ealle hū gē hi beswīcen all think of this, how ye may deceive them, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 8; Gen. 432. Hicgeaþ on ellen let your thoughts be of valour, Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11. Ðæt seó forlātene cyrice ne hycgeþ ymb ða ðe on hire neawiste lifgeaþ that the forsaken church will take no thought for those that live in her neighbourhood, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. Hū ðu ymb mōðlufan mīnes frēan on hyge hycge how thou mayest think in thy mind of the love of my lord, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 5; Bo. 10. Hū gōd biþ ðætte brōður on ān hīgen how good it is that brothers should be unanimous, Ps. 132, 1. Wærwyrd sceal wīsfæst hæle brēdsum hycgan a man cautious of words and wise must keep his thoughts to himself, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 24; Fā. 58. Uton wē hycgan hwær wē hām āgen and ðonne geþencan hū wē ðider cūmen let us consider where we may have a home, and then devise how we may come thither, 83 a; Th. 312, 30; Seef. 117. A seal snotor hycgean ymbe ðisse worulde gewinn ever must the prudent man meditate about the struggle of this world, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54. Ic mid heortan ongan hycgean meditatius sum cum corde meo, Ps. Th. 76, 6. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. Micel is tō hycganne wīsfæstum menn hwæt seó wiht sý to a sagacious man it is a great subject for thought what the creature may be, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 14; Rā. 29, 13. Hycgenne, 108 b; Th. 414, 21; Rā. 32, 23. Hycgende mon a man who thinks, 92 b; Th. 347, 10; Sch. 10. Wē sculon ā hycgende hælo rādes gemunan sigora waldend mindful of saving counsel must we ever remember the disposer of victories, 84 b; Th. 318, 13; Mōd. 82. Gemune ūs on mōðscfan forþ hycgende folces ðīnes remember us, being continually mindful of thy people; memento nostri in benepaculo populi tui, Ps. Th. 105, 4.

II. to direct the mind [to an object], to be intent upon, to intend, purpose, determine, endeavour, strive:—Ic hīge mōlre, Ælf. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51: nitor, 36; Som. 38, 53. Ic mid ealle mīnre heortan hīge hycge swīde ðæt ic ðīn bebod ātreðde ego in toto corde meo scrutabor mandata tua, Ps. Th. 118, 69. Ic hycge ðæt ic sōðne ðōm symble healde sturū custodire iudicia iustitiae tue, 106: 146. Hīo hogde georne ðæt hire mæghād clāne gehōelde she earnestly determined to keep her maidenhood pure, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 18; Jul. 29. Frēndrædenne heo from hogde her mind revolted from relationship with him [i.e. she determined not to marry], Th. 244, 28; Jul. 34. Hīge þegenlice viriliter age, Jos. i. 18. Hycge swā hē wille ne mæg wēngmōð wyrdē wīdstōndan strive as he will the weary-hearted cannot withstand fate, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 15; Wand. 14. Ne hycge tō slāpe se ðe heoldeþ ðe neque obdormiet qui custodit te, Ps. 120, 3. Hēt ðā hyssa hwāne hīgan tō handum he bade then each of his men look to the arms in their hands, Byrht. Th. 131, 6; By. 4. Ongunnon ðæt ðæs monnes māgas hycgan þurh dyrne gepoht ðæt hý tōðælden unc this did the man's kinsmen through dark design endeavour, to part us two, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 12; Kl. 11. Wē ðæs sculon hycgan georne ðæt . . . we must therefore earnestly endeavour to . . . , Cd. 19; Th. 25, 22; Gen. 397: 226; Th. 302, 6; Sat. 594.

III. to direct the mind with a feeling of confidence, to hope:—Ic on ðē gare hycge sperabo in eum, Ps. Th. 90, 2. Ic hycge tō ðē in te speravi, 142, 8. Hycge him hālig folc hēlu tō Drihtne sperate in eum, omnis conventus plebis, 61, 8. We cunnon hycgan and hyhtan ðæt . . . we can hope that . . . , Frag. Kmbl. 83; Leas. 44. [Goth. hugjan: O. Sax. huggian: Icel. hyggja to think, intend, purpose: O. H. Ger. huggen meditari, sperare, Grif. iv. 786.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wīd-hycgan; and see hogian.

-hycgende. v. bealu-, deop-, gleaw-, gram-, heard-, mōðor-, nīþ-, rād-, stīd-, swīð-, þanc-, þrist-, wīs-, wīder-hycgende.

HYD, e; f. *HIDE, skin*:—Hýd cutis vel pellis; corium vel tergus, Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 31, 32; Wrt. Voc. 44, 17, 18. Getannede hýd subacta coria vel medicata vel confecta, 17; Som. 58, 103; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19. Hiora hýd biþ swīde gōd tō scīprāpum their [walruses'] hide is very good for ship-ropes, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 2. Him seó hýd āheardod wæs on ðæm cneowum swā olfendan cneó beþ the skin on his knees had got as hard as a camel's knees are, Shrn. 93, 10. Þurh ðære hýde wunda ādwæste his mōdes wunda through the wounds of his skin extinguished the wounds of his mind, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 31. Twegen scīprāpas ðer of hweles hýde geworht ðer of sioles, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 22. Se bāt wæs geworht of þridan healfre hýde the boat was made of two hides and a half, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Þīncþ him [cattle] genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora āgenre hýde habbaþ tōeācan ðam fōðre ðe him gecyndeþ biþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox, 44, 23. Gif mon ðōrum hī forslēa binnan gehāle hýde geselle x scill. tō bōte gif sio hýd sē tōbrocen . . . if a man fracture another's rib without breaking the skin let him pay ten shillings in compensation; if the skin be broken . . . , L. Alf. pol. 70; Th. i. 98, 11–13. Ðā heó [the snake] gefylled wæs hē hēt hý behydan and ða hýde tō

11a; Th. 15, 25; Cri. 241: 92b; Th. 348, 8; Sch. 25: 101a; Th. 380, 37; Rā. 2, 1.

hy-gedriht, v. *hi-gedyht*.

hyge-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*, Exon. 112a; Th. 429, 33; Rā. 43, 14. [*Icel. hug-fastr steadfast.*] Cf. *hoga-fæst*.

hyge-frōd; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 13; Gen. 1953.

hyge-frōfor, e; *f. Comfort for the mind or heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 709;

El. 355: Hy. 9, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 13.

hyge-gēlsa; *adj. Slow, sluggish*:—Nis hē hinderweard ne hygegeāsa swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe laro þurh lyft lācāþ sifrum non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, Exon. 60b; Th. 220, 3; Ph. 314. v. *gēlan*.

hyge-gāl; *adj. Light-minded, wanton*, Exon. 103b; Th. 394, 2; Rā. 13, 12. v. *gāl*.

hyge-gār, es; *m. A dart of the mind, a wile, device*, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 21; Mōd. 34.

hyge-geōmor, -giūmor; *adj. Sad in mind, mournful, sorrowful*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 18; Gen. 879; Andr. Kmbl. 2175; An. 1089: 3112; An. 1559: Exon. 49b; Th. 171, 20; Gū. 1129: Beo. Th. 4807; B. 2408: Exon. 21a; Th. 55, 29; Cri. 891. Hygegeōmorne, 115a; Th. 442, 28; Kl. 19. Hygegeōmre, 10a; Th. 10, 17; Cri. 154: 22b; Th. 61, 33; Cri. 994: 70b; Th. 262, 4; Jul. 327: 45b; Th. 155, 8; Gū. 857: 46a; Th. 157, 31; Gū. 900: Elen. Kmbl. 2429; El. 1216.

hyge-gleāw; *adj. Wise, prudent, having clear mental vision*, Exon. 25a; Th. 73, 23; Cri. 1194: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 25; Edg. 51: Elen. Kmbl. 665; El. 333.

hyge-grim; *adj. Cruel of mind, fierce, savage*, Exon. 74b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595.

hyge-leās; *adj. Thoughtless, careless, foolish*:—Ne geriseþ biscopum ne æt hām ne on sīde tō higelēas [iuncgic, MS. G.] wīse ac wīsdōm and weorþscipe gedafenap heora hāde a too thoughtless manner is not seemly for bishops, neither at home nor when travelling, but wisdom and dignity are becoming to their rank, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 41. Higelēas plega senseless play, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Hygeleāse lacking wisdom [the rebellious angels], Cd. 3; Th. 4, 10; Gen. 51. Leahtra hegeleāsa of sins committed thoughtlessly, Ps. C. 50, 144; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 144. [*Icel. hug-lauss faithhearted.*]

hyge-leāst, e; *f. Thoughtlessness, foolishness, folly, want of wisdom, heedlessness*:—Eālā ge cildra gāþ ūt būtan hygeleāste tō claustrae odde tō leorninge O was pueri egedrimini sine scurrilicis in claustrum vel in gymnasium, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Ne ūs ne gedafenap ðæt wē ūrne lichaman ðe Gode is gehālgod mid unþæslicum plegan and higelēaste ge-scydan it doth not besem us to put our body, that is sanctified to God, to shame with indecent play and folly, Homl. Th. i. 482, 12. Wē sceolon blissian on ūrum Drihtne nā on higelēaste we ought to rejoice in our Lord, not in folly, ii. 292, 32. Englas wæron befeallene on ða hātan hell þurh hygeleāste and þurh ofermetto angels had fallen into the hot hell through folly and through pride, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 29; Gen. 331. Biscopum gebiraþ wīsdōm ... ne gerisap heom mīcele ofermetta ne ænīge higeliste, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 32. [*Cf. Icel. hug-leysa timidity.*]

hyge-mæð, e; *f. Honour that is shewn with the heart or mind, reverence, or fitness that is determined by the mind* [?]:—Wiglaf healdeþ higemæðum [hige mæðum, Th.] heafodwearde Wiglaf keeps guard reverently [or duly], Beo. Th. 5810; B. 2909. v. *mæð*.

hyge-mēde; *adj. Wearying the heart or mind*, Beo. Th. 4875; B. 2442.

hyge-rōf; *adj. Stout, strong of mind or heart, magnanimous*, Exon. 124a; Th. 477, 6; Ruin. 20: 46b; Th. 159, 13; Gū. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: 2009; An. 1007: Beo. Th. 413; B. 204: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 32; Gen. 1709: 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550: Exon. 15b; Th. 33, 31; Cri. 534: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303.

hyge-rūn, e; *f. A secret of the mind or heart*:—Cyrīacus hygerūne ne mǣp gāstes mihtum tō Gode cleopode Cyrīacus did not conceal the secret of his heart, but with the powers of the spirit cried to God, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. v. Grmm. A. u. E. 139. [*Icel. hug-rūnar magical runes with a power of wisdom.*]

hyge-sceaft, e; *f. Mental constitution, mind, disposition, heart*:—Frýnd synd hiē mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum they are my zealous friends, loyal in their hearts, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. [*O. Sax. hugi-skafti; pl.*]

hyge-snotor; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent, sagacious*, Exon. 49a; Th. 168, 23; Gū. 1082: 71a; Th. 265, 24; Jul. 386: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 14; Met. 10, 7.

hyge-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Mental care, anxiety*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 31; Gen. 2035: Exon. 10b; Th. 11, 21; Cri. 174: 47b; Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 50a; Th. 174, 15; Gū. 1178: 51a; Th. 176, 32; Gū. 1219: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 16; Gen. 776: Beo. Th. 4646; B. 2328.

hyge-teōna, an; *m. Deliberate injury or offence*:—Ic him hygeteōnan hwitan seolfre bēte with white silver will I make reparation to him for injury, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 13; Gen. 2731: 69; Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Higeteōnan sprac on fæmnan from her heart spoke injuriously against the woman, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 21; Gen. 2261.

hyge-þanc, es; *m. Thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1634; An. 818: Exon. 27a; Th. 81, 30; Cri. 1331: 109a; Th. 417, 14; Rā. 36, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 311; El. 156: Ps. Th. 74, 5.

hyge-þancol; *adj. Thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 681; An. 341: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 26; Dan. 94: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 131.

hyge-þrymm, es; *m. Strength of heart or mind*, Beo. Th. 683; B. 339.

hyge-þrýp, e; *f. Pride of heart or mind, insolence*:—Higeþrýpe wæg was insolent, Cd. 102: Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238.

hyge-þyhtig; *adj. Doughty of heart*, Beo. Th. 1497; B. 746.

hyge-teow, e; *f. Faith deliberately pledged*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 25; Gen. 2367.

hyge-wælm, es; *m. Agitation of the mind, violent emotion, e.g. anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980.

hyge-wlanc; *adj. Proud, elated in mind*, Exon. 105a; Th. 400, 1; Rā. 20, 2: 112b; Th. 431, 21; Rā. 46, 4.

hyht, es; *m. [f. Ps. Th. 77, 53.] Hope, joyous expectation, joy*:—Hiht on Gode hope in God, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 11. ðære gāstlican strenge mycel hyht the great hope of spiritual strength, Blickl. Homl. 135, 28. Mē is hālig hyht on hine spes mea in Deo est, Ps. Th. 61, 7: 70, 4. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe on dysse eorþan ūtan syndon spes omnium finium terræ, 64, 6. Hwīlum hiē gehēton æt heargtrafum wigweorþunga bædon ðæt him gāstbona geōce gefremede. Swylc wæs þeaw hyra hæðenra hyht sometimes they vowed in their temples idolatrous honours, prayed that the destroyer of souls would afford them help. Such was their custom, such the hope of the heathens, Beo. Th. 360; B. 179. Ðū eart min se sōða hiht tu es spes mea, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Ælc hyht lifes omnis spes vitæ, Rtl. 3, 28. Ðū cegst his noman Iohannes and ðe biþ donne hyht and gefeā vocabis nomen suum Iohannem et erit gaudium tibi et exultatio, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Lifes hyht and ealles leōhtes gefeā, Exon. 16a; Th. 36, 32; Cri. 585: 42a; Th. 141, 23; Gū. 631. Ðær is hyht and blis there is joy and bliss, Exon. 18b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 15b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 46b; Th. 159, 14; Gū. 926. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge ne tō wīfe wyn ne tō worulde hyht he hath no mind for the harp, nor delight in woman, nor joy in life, 82a; Th. 308, 26; Seef. 45. Næs him tō mādme wyn hyht tō hordgestreōnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116. Sigbēg hyhtes corona spei, Rtl. i. 15. Hygtes, 3, 26. Is mē Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer Moab olla spei meæ, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Ðære hælo ðe hē ūs tō hyhte forgeaf for the salvation which he hath given us to hope for, Exon. 16b; Th. 38, 28; Cri. 613. Hæbbe ic mē tō hyhte heofonices weard I have the guardian of the kingdom of heaven as my hope, 68b; Th. 255, 10; Jul. 212. Hæfdon hyn tō hyhte helle fīoras beornende bealo they had the bottom of hell and burning torments to look forward to, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 8; Sat. 70. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nympe weān and wītu we have nothing to expect but woe and punishments, 220; Th. 285, 9; Sat. 335. Se beorn was on hyhte the man was in good hopes [of performing his journey], Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1274; An. 637. Ic eom wunderlicu wiht wīfum on hyhte I am a wondrous creature giving joy to women, Exon. 106b; Th. 407, 7; Rā. 26, 1: Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 16; Rūn. 16. Hē hī on hihte holdre lædde deduxit eos in spe, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Ic hālgne gāst hyhte belūce emne swā ēcne I believe the Holy Ghost to be just as eternal, Hy. 10, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 41. Hē him forgeaf ēces lifes hyht, Blickl. Homl. 137, 7. Hī on God ænne heora hyht gesetton they placed their hope on God only, 185, 15; Ps. Th. 113, 20. Beón ða ofdrædde ða ðe sint ofsette mid fīeslicum lustum, and nabbaþ nænne hiht tō engla werode let those be afraid that are oppressed with fleshly lusts and have nothing to hope for from the angelic host, Homl. Th. i. 222, 29. Ðæt hī gleāwne hiht tō Gode hæfdan ut ponant in Deo spem suam, Ps. Th. 77, 9. Ic hiht on don hæbbe georne exultabo, 62, 7. Hyhta leāse helle sōhton hopeless they sought hell, Exon. 75b; Th. 283, 18; Jul. 682. Hyhtum tō wuldre wuth hopes of glory, 116b; Th. 448, 3; Dōm. 48. [*O. E. Homl. huht, hiht: Orm. hiht: O. and N. hihte, hyste.*] DER. tō-, woruld-hyht.

hyhtan; *p. te To hope, trust, look forward to with hope or joy, rejoice*:—Ic under fīdrum hihte sub pennis ejus sperabis, Ps. Th. 90, 4. Ic ðe hihte tō sperantiem in te, 85, 2. Hihte ic tō ðīnra handa hālgum dædum in operibus manuum tuarum exultabo, 91, 3. Heorte min and fīesc hlyhtaþ georne on done lifigendan Drihten cor meum et caro mea exultaverunt in Dominum vivum, 83, 2. Hē hyhte tō mē in me speravit, 91, 14. Ðām [ðe] longe his hyhtan hiderecyme to those who had long hoped for his advent, Exon. 10a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142. Sione bearn symble hihtan filii Sion exultant, Ps. Th. 149, 2. Se þeōða lāredōw lārde ða rican ðæt hī heora hiht ne besetton on ðām swicelcum welum, ac hihton on God ðæra gōða sylend the teacher of the gentiles taught the rich that they should not set their hope on deceitful riches, but should hope in God, the giver of good things, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Wē cunnon hyhtan ðæt wē heofones leōht āgan mōton we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven, Fragg. Kmbl. 84; Leās. 44. Ic ellen wylle habban and hlyhhan and mē hyhtan tō I will have courage, and laugh and look forward with hope, Exon. 119a; Th. 456, 22; Hy. 4, 70: 12b; Th. 21, 26; Cri. 340. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō hyhtanne bonum est confidere in Domino, Ps. Th. 117, 9. [*O. and N. hihte.*] v. *ge-hyhtan*.

hyht-ful, *adj.* Full of hope or joy, joyous, exultant, glad, pleasant:—*Ic þurh Judas ær hyhtful gewearp and nū gehýned eom þurh Judas eft through Judas formerly I became exultant, and now again through Judas am I humiliated*, Elen. Kmbl. 1842; El. 923. Ontýn eárna hleóðor ðæt min gehénes hehtful weorpe *auditui meo dabis gaudium*, Ps. C. 50, 78; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 78. Him on lāste beleác hihtfulne hām hālig engel a holy angel closed behind them the pleasant abode [*paradise*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 14; Gen. 946. Wē hyhtfulle hālo gelyfjaþ we, filled with hope, trust the salvation [or hyhtfulle may agree with hālo], Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 17; Cri. 119.

hyht-gifa, *an*; *m.* One who gives hope or joy [*an epithet of Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 1700; El. 852.

hyht-gifu, *e*; *f.* A gift which causes hope or joy, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 31; Reim. 21.

hyhting, *e*; *f.* Exultation, joy:—*Hihting exultatio, lætitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 30.

hyht-leās, *adj.* Without hope [of that which is promised], joyless:—*Åhöf brýð Abrahames hihtleāsne hleahor Abraham's wife laughed incredulously [without hope that the promise of a son would be fulfilled]*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 9; Gen. 2387. v. hyht-ful.

hyht-lic, *adj.* Giving, or having, cause for hope or joy, hopeful, pleasant, joyous, exultant:—*Hyhtlic heorþwerod a hopeful family*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Beoþ ðonne eādge ðe ðær in wuniaþ hyhtlic is ðæt heorþwerod happy are they that dwell therein, joyous is that band, Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 1; Sch. 91; Cd. 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076. Hyhtlic beofontimber the pleasant frame of heaven, 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146; Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 18; Dóm. 24. Hyhtlicra hām, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 3; Sat. 216; 216; Th. 273, 17; Sat. 138. ðonne biþ hyhtlicre . . . biþ ðæt ærende eādiglicre, Soul Kmbl. 250; Seel. 129. Hāma hyhtlicost, Andr. Kmbl. 207; An. 104. [O. E. Hom. hihtlicre bure a pleasant chamber: cf. Laym. un-huhtlic.]

hyht-plega, *an*; *m.* Joyous play, sport, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 14; Cri. 737; 105 b; Th. 402, 12; Rā. 21, 28.

hyht-willa, *an*; *m.* Desire accompanied by hope or joy:—*Hyhtwillan leās without hope of attaining any good*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 25; Sat. 159.

hyht-wynn, *e*; *f.* Joy of hope:—*Ne þearf hē hopian nō ðæt hē donan mōte ac ðær wunian sceal hyhtwynna leās no need has he to hope that he may go thence, but there shall he dwell hopeless and joyless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

hylc, *es*; *m.* A bend, turn, winding:—*Åbrocen land vel hilces anfractus*, Ælf. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 9; Wrt. Voc. 55, 12. Wōge hylcas anfractus, reflectus, Hpt. Gl. 448. Hylcas anfractus, 486. Hylcum anfractibus, 493.

hyld, *held*, *es*; *m.* Favour, protection, grace [of a superior to an inferior], loyalty, allegiance [of the inferior to the superior]:—*Ic hālsige cōw for ðæs cāseres helda ðæt gē mē secgon I adjure you by your allegiance to the emperor that you tell me*, Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 7. Gecýpe ðæt on Godes helde and on hlāfordes let him declare that on his faith towards God and the lord, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 23. On gesyhþe ðara hāliga ðe ðinne held curan in the sight of the saints that chose thine allegiance [chose thee as their lord]; ante conspectum sanctorum tuorum, Ps. Th. 51, 8. ðe his hyld curon, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 19; Dan. 481. Gē ðe fīres ðæs hālgan Godes held begangeþ ye who practise loyalty towards our holy God, Ps. Th. 133, 2. ðeah ðe ic on mīnes hyls hyld geganse si introiero in tabernaculum domus meae, 131, 3. Hylð hæfde his ferloerne he had lost the favour of his chief, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 1; Gen. 301. Hæfde wuldres beām werud gelæded on hild godes the pillar of glory had conducted the host into the favour of God, 170; Th. 214, 13; Exod. 568. On gastes hyld, 195; Th. 243, 23; Dan. 440. Hylda leāse without favours, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 20; Az. 21. ðē æfre on fullum hyldum hold and on fulre lufe faithful to thee with full faith and with full love, Chart. Th. 598, 31. For cōwrum hyldum ðe gē mē symble cýddon for your fidelity that you have ever shewn me, L. Edg. 5, 12; Th. i. 276, 19. v. helde, hyldu, gehyld, hold; Grmm. R. A. 252.

hyldan, *heldan*; *p.* de; *trans.* and *intrans.* To bend, incline, heel, tilt:—*Ðū gestapoladest eorþan swiðe fæstlice ðæt heó ne helt on nāne heafte thou hast fixed earth very firmly, so that it does not incline to any side*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 36. Heldeþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 32; Met. 20, 164. Hyldre hine hleóþ bolster onfeng he bent himself [to the couch] and the pillow received his cheek, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688. Ðā hig hyra andwiltan on eorþan hyldun cum declinarent vultum in terram, Lk. Skt. 24, 5. Híe tō gebede hyldon they bent down to pray, Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan ut non declines cor meum, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Ic hyldan mē ne dorste I dare not bow myself [the Ruthwell cross has hælde ik ni darste], Rood Kmbl. 90; Kr. 45. Is mīn feorh tō heldrore hylded gencæbhe vita mea in infernum appropinquavit, Ps. Th. 87, 3. [Laym. scipen gunnen helden: A. R. helden win le wunden: Prompt. Parv. heldyū or bowyū inclino, flecto, deflecto, p. 234, see note: Wick. Piers P. helde fundere: O. Sax. af-heldian: Icel. halla to lean or turn sideways; hella to pour out: Dan. hælde to incline: Swed. hälla: O. H. Ger. halden vergere, recubare; haldian, heldian inclinare, declinare.] DER. ā-, on-hyldan.

hyldan; *p.* de To flay, take off the skin:—*Hyldeþ discoriat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 78. And hyldon ða offrunge detractaque pelle hostie, Lev. 1, 6. [Laym. Wick. hilde: Icel. hylda to slash.] v. be-, on-hyldan; hold and hyldere.

hyld-āþ, *es*; *m.* An oath of fealty or fidelity:—*Ðus man sceal swerigeān hyldāþas in this manner are oaths of fealty to be sworn*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2: see 252, 5. v. hold-āþ.

hyldre, *an*; *f.* The slope of a hill:—*Ōþ ðæs clifas norþ hyldan to the north side of the cliff*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 418, 24. [Icel. hallr; m. a slope, hill: O. H. Ger. halda; f. clivus.] v. hyldan, held.

-hyldre, v. earfoþ-, on-hyldre and heald.

hyldre-mæg, *es*; *m.* A near and dear kinsman, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 1; Gen. 1094; 94; Th. 122, 25; Gen. 2032.

hyldere, *es*; *m.* A fayer, butcher:—*Hyldere cðde cwellere odde flæstware lano vel lanista vel carnifex vel macellarius*, Ælf. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 121; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27. From hylderum a lanionibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 2. v. hyldan, hold.

hylding, *e*; *f.* A bending, inclination; curvatura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 66.

hyld-ræden, *e*; *f.* Fidelity:—*Ælc oðrum āþ on hāligdōme sealde sōðre heldrædenne each should give to other on the relics an oath of true fidelity*, Chart. Th. 610, 32. v. hold-ræden.

hyldu, *e*; *hyldo*; *indecl. f.* Kindness, favour, affection, friendship, grace, fidelity, loyalty [v. hold.]:—*Ys mē heortan gelygd hyldu Drihtnes Deus cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne ðonne his widermēdo his favour is better for us to gain than his hostility, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 20; Gen. 659. ðē was leófra his sibb and hyldo ðonne ðin sylfes bearn his [God's] peace and grace were dearer to thee than thine own child, 141; Th. 176, 33; Gen. 2921. Unc is his hyldo þearf we need his favour, 32; Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664; Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Hyldo tō wedde as a pledge of favour, Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. For ealdre hyldo from old friendship; amicitia vetus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 28. Eallum monnum nānuht swā gōd ne þuhte swā híc tō his hyldo becōme to all men nothing seemed so good as to obtain his favour, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 18. Acwæþ hine fram his hyldo, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 6; Gen. 304. Hyldo affectum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 12. Swā ic āge Pharaones helde so may I possess the favour of Pharaoh; per salutem Pharaonis, Gen. 42, 15. Wē hraðe begytan hyldo ðine cito anticipet nos misericordia tua, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Wutun ūrum Hælende hyldo gebedōan jubilemus Deo salutari nostro, 94, 1. Ic hyldo sōhte I sought grace, 118, 123. Englas ðe ær godes hyldo gelæston angels who were loyal to God, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321; Ps. Th. 55, 10; 84, 8. [O. Sax. huldi grace, favour, devotion: O. Frs. helde, hulde: Icel. hylli favour, grace: O. H. Ger. huldi gratia, favor, devotio, fides: Ger. huld.] DER. hlāford-, un-hyldu; and see helde, hyld.

hyll, v. hel.

hyll, *es*; *m.* e; *f.* A hill:—*Hyll collis*, Ælf. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 62; Wrt. Voc. 54, 6. Þurþ hylles hrōf through the top of the hill, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 29; Rā. 16, 27. Stondende on lytlum hylle, Shr. 70, 14. Hī huntiaþ hī of ælcere hylle they shall hunt them from every hill, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hyllas montes, Ps. Spl. C. 71, 3. Hyllas and hea beorgas, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. Hyllas and cnollas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. Gebigde synt hylla middaneardes incurvati sunt colles mundi, Cant. Abac. 6. Dūna and hylla montes et colles, Hymn. T. P. 75. ðonne hie cweþaþ tō ðæm dūnum and tō ðæm hyllum tunc incipient dicere montibus et collibus, Blickl. Homl. 93, 33; Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 30. [Laym. A. R. hul: O. m. hill: Aenb. hell: Prompt. Parv. hylle.] v. sand-hyll.

hyll-hāma, *an*; *m.* A cricket:—*Hilhāma cicada*, Ælf. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 7; Wrt. Voc. 29, 29. Hyllehāma oððe gærstapa cicada, ii. 21, 54. v. hāma.

hyll-wyrt, *e*; *f.* Hill-wort:—*Hylwurt samum*, Ælf. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 34. Hylwyrþ pollegia, 44; Som. 64, 83; Wrt. Voc. 32, 19. v. Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. In E. D. S. Plant Names hill-wort is given as [1] mentha pulegium; [2] thymus serpyllum.

hyl-song a timbrel:—*On hylsonge in tympano*, Ps. Spl. T. 150, 4.

hylsten, v. hilsten (Appendix).

hylte, *es*; *m.* A wood, shrubbery:—*Soom hylti frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60.

hymblicæ cicuta, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 8. v. hemlic.

Hymbre. v. Norþan, Norþ-, Sūþ-hymbre.

hymele, *an*; *f.* The hop plant; humulus lupulus, Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. [Icel. humall: Dan. humble hop-plant.]

hymen, *es*; *m.* A hymn:—*Be ðam hymene ðe wē be hire geworhton of the hymn that we composed about her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 16.

hýnan, *hēnan*; *p.* de To abuse, humiliate, rebuke, correct, treat with insult or contumely, despise, oppress, afflict, ill-treat, bring or lay low, subject:—*Ðāþ ilcan monnum ðe hē ðær prēataþ and hēuþ ipsis fratribus qui corriguntur*, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 117, 16. Ða ðe hē ðær hīuþ those whom he subjects there, 33, 2; Swt. 218, 19. Hē hericwēdend hýneþ humiliabit columbatorem, Ps. Th. 71, 5. Sēde iuih gehēneþ mec hēnes sēde wutedlice mec hēnes gehēneþ done sēde mec sēde qui vos spernit me spernit, qui autem me spernit spernit eum qui me misit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. Ðæt se bealofulla hýneþ heardlice the baleful one cruelly afflicts it, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 260. Hī hýnaþ ða heorde ðe hī sceodan healdan they ill-treat the flock that they ought to keep, L. I. P. 12;

Th. ii. 320, 17; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 135. Ic hiora fynd fylde and hýnde *ad nihilum inimicos eorum humiliasset*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Hē Godes hālgan hýnde mid wítm he oppressed God's saints with torments, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 25. Hē bebeád ðæt hié mon on ælce heafle hiénde he ordered that they should be treated with insult on every side, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 6. Se gūpsceapa Geāta leóde hatoze and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. Hē heow and hýnde he smote and felled, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Hī Godes cyrican hýndan and bærndon they evilly entreated and burned the churches of God, Chr. 684; Erl. 41, 22. Hý ða slōgon and hýndon ðe ealle Rōmāne friþrian woldon, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 4. Hefe ðū ðīne hauda and hýn hiora oferhygd raise thine hand and humble their pride; lewa manum tuam in superbiām eorum in finem, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Ne hēn ðū ne despicias, Rtl. 43, 13. Hergian and hýnan to ravage and ill-use, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Of ðæs handum ðe hine hýnan wolde from the hands of him that would have laid him low, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Hē sceal tȳperas and reāfēas hatian and hýnan robbers and plunderers he must hate and humble, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20. Ic wolde helpen ðæs ðe unscyldig wære and hēnan ðone ðe hine yfelode, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17. Hēnan ða yflan and fyrþrian ða gōðan to bring the evil low and to promote the good, 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Ic eom frymði to ðē ðæt hī hēlsceapan hýnan ne mōton I am suppliant to thee that fiends of hell may not evilly entreat it [the soul], Byrht. Th. 137, 3; By. 180. [O. E. Hom. stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene: Laym. hānen and hatien: Goth. haunjan to humiliate: O. Frs. hēna: O. H. Ger. hōnjan debilitare, illudere: Ger. hōhnen.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-hýnan; and see heān.

-hýnde, v. six-, twelve-, twy-hýnde.
hynden, e; f. A legal association of one hundred men. It will appear from the following passage that the hynden was an association of ten tithings:—*Ðæt wē tellan ā x. menn tōgædere and se yldesta bewiste ða nigene tō ælcum ðara gelāste ðara ðe wē ealle gecwædon and syððan ða hyndena heora tōgædere and ænne hyndenman ðe ða x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemæne pearfe and hig xi. healan ðære hyndene feoh [resolved:] that we always count ten men together, and that the chief one should direct the nine in each of those duties that we have all agreed upon; and then groups of ten tithings and [in each such group] one chief man [hyndenman] who may admonish the ten [chiefs of tithings] to the common benefit of us all; and let these eleven keep the money of the hynden to which they belong, L. Ædelst. v. 3; Th. i. 230, 22–232, 3. On ðære hyndenne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 11. v. next word; and see for a discussion of the term Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 242, sqq.*

hynden-mann, es; m. The head man of a hynden:—*Ðæt wē ūs gegaderian ā embau ænne mōnaþ gif wē māgon and æmtan habban ða hyndenmenn and ða ðe ða tēþunge bewitan . . . and habban ða xii [xi?] menn heora metsyce tōgædere [resolved:] that we gather to us once every month, if we can and have leisure, the hyndenmen and those who direct the tithings . . . and let these eleven [the hyndenman and one from each tithing in the hynden of which he was the head] have their refectio[n] together, L. Ædelst. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 1–6. v. preceding word; and cf. hundred-mann.*

hyngrian, hyngrian; p. ode, ede To hunger. I. with nom. of person:—*Eādige synd ge ðe hingriap nū beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. 6, 21. Eādige ða ðe rihtwisesne hingriap beati qui esuriunt iustitiam, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Hingrian is of untrumnyse ðæs gecynnes *esurire ex infirmitate natura est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 494, 14. Hwæenne gesāwe wē ðē hingrigende *quando te vidimus esurientem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37. Ðane hingriendan famelicum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 27. Gē gēfon hingrendum hlāf, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 12; Crī. 1355. God gefylþ ða hingrigendan mid his gōðum, Homl. Th. i. 202, 35. II. with dat. or acc. of person:—*Siddan him hingrode afterwards he hungered*, 166, 12. Him nān þing ne hingrode, 168, 19. Hine hingrede *esuriit*, Lk. Skt. 4, 2. Mē hingrode *esuriui*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Ðā ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. [Piers P. þe hungreþ: Goth. huggrjaun impers. with acc.: O. Sax. gi-hungrian; O. Frs. hungera: Icel. hungra: O. H. Ger. hungarian pers. and impers. with acc. *esurire*: Ger. hungern.] v. ge-hyngrian.

hyngrig; adj. Hungry:—*Ic wæs hingcgrig esuriui*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. v. hungri.

hýn-ness, e; f. Humiliation, abasement, proscription:—*Unsceapþiendra hýnnyse proscriptionibus innocentum*, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 25, note. v. heān, hýnan.

hynni-laec ascolonium, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 6. v. enne-leac.

hýnp, e; hýnpu [-o]; indecl. f. Humiliation, abasement, disgrace, contempt, injury, harm, loss:—*Hýnp vel lyre vel hearu dispendium vel damnum vel detrimentum*, Ælf. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Mycel hýnp and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hē ys and ðæt ðe hē wesan sceal magnum damnum et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod est, et quod esse debet, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Hēnpa detrimentum, damnum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Sorh is mē tō segganne hwæt mē Grendel hafap hýnpō gefremed a grief it is to me to say what harm Grendel hath done me, Beo. Th. 954; B. 475; 1190; B. 593. Undōm ðēman earmum tō hýnþe to judge unjust judgment to the injury of the poor, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 24. Hī willaþ geinnian ða æstran hīnþe mid ðām uferan gestreōnum they

desire to supply the consequent loss with the heavenly gains, Homl. Th. i. 340, 33. Hýnpu and hrāfyl injury and slaughter, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277. Wē hēnpō gepoliap we shall suffer humiliation, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399. Helle hienþu heofones mærpū the disgrace of hell, the glory of heaven, Exon. 16b; Th. 37, 10; Crī. 591. Hýnpu unrim ills unnumbered, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 15; Gen. 776. Fela heardra hýnpa many cruel injuries, Beo. Th. 334; B. 166. Hēnpa, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 41; Met. 12, 21. Nā beoþ ða eādige ðe for hýnpum oððe lrum hwilwendlicra hydda heofap they are not blessed, who mourn for losses of temporal comforts, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. Eall gē ðæt mē dydon tō hýnpum ye did all that against me, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 24; Crī. 1514. Hié in hýnpum sculon weorþu dreogan in object state shall they undergo damnation, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210. Ðū hweorfest of hēnpum in gehyld godes thou shalt go from humiliations into the grace of God, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Ðæt wē on ðam tōweardan life hýnpa forbūgan māgon that in the life to come we may escape disgrace, H. R. 17, 29. Hēnpa, Dōm. L. 6, 88. Ic heold nū nigon gear wīd ealle hýnpa ðines fæder gestreōn I have kept now nine years thy father's wealth from all losses, Homl. Skt. 9, 42. [O. E. Hom. hend: O. H. Ger. hōnida contumelia, ignominia, calumnia, dedecor, crimen, humilitas.] v. heān, hýnan.

HYPE, es; m. The HIP, haunch, upper part of the thigh:—*Hype clunis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 49; ilia, ii. 110, 54. Ānra gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hyre for nihtlicum ege every man had his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night [Song of Sol. 3, 8], Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Dō his sword tō his hyre ponat vir gladium super femur suum, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 2. Hymas clunes, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 70; Wrt. Voc. 44, 52. [A. R. R. Glouc. hupe: Wick. Chauc. hipe, hippe: Goth. hups; m: Icel. huppr: m: O. H. Ger. huf; f. femur, coxa, clunis: Ger. hüfte.]

hýpe, an; f. A heap:—*Hýpe acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 70. Hī beoþ gegaderode tō micelre hýpan gif wē hī weaxan lætaþ they will be gathered together into a great heap, if we let them grow, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. Goldes and seolfres ungerime hýpan, i. 450, 21. [Of. O. H. Ger. hüfo; m. strues, acervus, tumulus, congeries.] v. mold-hýpe, heap.

hype-bān, es; n. The hip-bone, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 54; Wrt. Voc. 44, 37. Hupbān catacrivus, ii. 22, 63. Hupbānan lumbi, 44, 11.

hýpel, es; m. A heap:—*On hýpel in cumulum, in augmentationem*, Hpt. Gl. 465. Hýpplas congeries, 499. On reāde hýplas in rubicundas congeries, 449. Cf. scald-hýfas vel sond-hyllas alga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73. [Hupel acervus, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44; Wick. hipil: Trev. huples; pl. Cf. also Wick. hipilmelum acervatum.]

hýpe-, hup-seax, es; n. A knife hanging at the hip, a dagger, short sword:—*Lytel sword vel hypesex pugio vel clunabulum*, Ælf. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 50; Wrt. Voc. 35, 37. Helm oððe hupseax, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 6; Crā. 64. Helmas and hupseax, Judth. 12; Th. 26, 15; Jud. 328.

hýpe-werc, es; m. Pain in the hip, sciatica:—*Hipwerc sciaticis*, Ælf. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 42; Wrt. Voc. 19, 45.

HÝR, e; f. HIRE, payment for service done or money lent, interest:—*Ne nim ðū nā mære æt him tō hýre ðonne ðū sealdest. Ne syle ðū ðin feoh tō hýre computabuntur fructus ex tempore, quo vendidit, et quod reliquum est, reddit emptori. Pecuniam tuam non dabis ad usuram*, Lev. 25, 27, 37. Tō hýre *ad usuram*, Deut. 23, 19. Hwī ne sealdest ðū mīn feoh tō hýre *quare non dedisti pecuniam meam ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 23. Ðe hyra feoh lænaþ tō hýre qui pecuniam suam mutuam dant *fœnore*, L. Ecg. P. iii. proem; Th. ii. 194, 31. [Laym. hure: A. R. hure, huire; Piers P. hyre: Wick. hire: Du. huur wages: Dan. hyre hire: O. Frs. hère a lease.]

hýra, an; m. A hired servant, hireling:—*Se hýra se ðe nis hyrde mercenarius qui non est pastor*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12, 13; Homl. Th. i. 238, 14; 240, 15. Hýrena þeāwe gē fleoþ . . . swā se hýra ðonne hē ðone wulf gesyhþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings . . . as the hireling does when he sees the wolf*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 38, 14.

hýra, an; m. One who is subject to another:—*Æþelbryhtes hýra sub potestate positus* Ædilberct, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

HÝRAN, hēran, hīran; p. ðe [with acc., with infin., and with ace. and infin.]

I. to HEAR, hear of:—*Morgensteorra ðe wē oðre naman æfensteorra nemnan hērap the morning star which we hear called evening star by another name*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 29; Met. 4, 15. Nēwigne ic sēlan hýrde hordmādmum no better treasure did I ever hear of, Beo. Th. 2399; B. 1197. Æfre ic ne hýrde ðon cymlicor ceol ghladenne heāhgestreōnum never have I heard of a bark any fairer laden with treasures, Andr. Kmbl. 720; An. 360. Wundorlicor ðonne æfre byre monnes hýrde more wonderfully than ever child of man heard, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 19; Ph. 129. Ic londbūend seggan hýrde I have heard the people of the country say, Beo. Th. 2697; B. 1346. Ne hýrde ic idese lædan mægen fægger I have not heard of a queen leading a fairer force, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Hýrde ic ðæt hē ðone healsbeāh Hygde gesealde I have heard that he gave the collar to Hygd, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172.

II. to listen to, follow, serve, obey, be subject to, belong to:—*Ic hēro serwo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 29. Se port hýrþ in on Dene the port belongs to the Danes, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ic gean ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan and ðæs ðe ðærtō hýrþ I grant the land at

Hollingbourn and what belongs thereto, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Se haga æt Wiltūne ðe hýrþ into Wilig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 415, 4. Hē minum lērum hýrþ [MS. hýrþ] *he listens to my teachings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 29; Jul. 371. Ða men ðe hýrþ into heora mynstre *the men that belong to their minster*, L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða ígland ðe in Denemearce hýrþ, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 19, 31. Ðás land eall hýrþ tō Denemearcan, 36; 20, 4. Inc hýrþ eall *all shall be subject to you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 20; Gen. 205. Gif gē hýrþ mē *if ye obey me*, 106; Th. 139, 26; Gen. 2315. Ðū tunglu genēdest ðæt hie ðe tō hēraþ legem pati sidera cogis, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 10; Met. 4, 5. Hýrde on ðam ða bysene ðæs ærestan byrdes Godes cyricean in quo exemplum sequebatur *primi pastoris ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Hiē cwēðan ðæt se ān wære sōþ God se ðe Martinus hýrde *they said that he alone was true God whom Martin followed*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 1. Englas hērdon him āngeli ministrabant illi, Mk. Skt. Rush. i. 13. Ðæt Israhēlisc folc hýrdon gode and Moise his bōwe *populus crediderunt domino et Moysi servo ejus*, Ex. 14, 31. Tō ðām landum eallum ðe ðærtō hērdon to all the lands that thereto belonged, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 32. Filgan hī ðam lāfordscipe ðe ðæt land tō hýrte *let them follow the lordship that the land belongs to*, Chart. Th. 549, 33. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðe hiran seal omnis *populus qui subjectus est tibi*, Ex. 11, 8. Ne mæg nān mon twām hlāfordum hīeran nemo potest duobus dominis servire, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 24. Hýra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Gif hē Gode wile rihtlice hýran, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 36. Him æghwile hýran scolde gomban gyldan him *each one had to obey, to him pay tribute*, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10. Hēran Bt. Met. Fox i. 61; Met. i. 31. Holdlice hýran woldon *were ready loyally to obey*, Andr. Kmbl. 3277; An. 1641. Hæðengild hýran wig weorþian to follow false Gods, to worship idols, Apstis. Kmbl. 94; Ap. 47. [Goth. hausjan: O. Sax. hōrian to hear, obey: O. Frs. hēra: Icel. heyra to hear, hearken; belong to: Dan. høre: O. H. Ger. hōrian audire, auscultare, obedire, pertinere: Ger. hören.] DER. ge-, mis-, ofer-hýran.

hýran to hire. v. hýrian.

hýrcnian to hearken, O. H. Ger. Kmbl. 1307; An. 654; Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 21; Gū. 979. v. heorcnian.

hyrdan, herdan, hierdan; p. de To make hard, strong or bold, to embolden, encourage, brace:—Sōna æfter don suife līdelice hierde [hirde, Cott. MS.] ða ðe hē unfæstrāde wisse caute monendo postmodum, quæ infirma sunt, roborat, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 8. Tō ðam wāge gesāg heafelan onhyrde hyrde ðā gēna ellen on innan to the wall he sank, bowed his head, yet within did he brace up his strength, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 15; Gū. 1244. Hyrde hine georne *diligently encouraged him*, Wald. i. 1; Vald. i. 1. Herd hyge ðinne heortan staðola *make thy soul strong, firm fix thine heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. [Goth. ga-hardjan to harden: O. Sax. gi-herdian to make strong, firm: O. Frs. herda: Icel. herða to harden, temper [iron]; to exhort, cheer: O. H. Ger. hartian confortare.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-, on-hyrdan. v. heardian.

hyrde. v. hirde.

hyrdel, es; m. A hurdle, a frame of intertwined twigs or bars:—Hyrdel cleta, cratis, Ælf. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 44; Wrt. Voc. 26, 43: cratis i. flecta, 49; Som. 65, 88; Wrt. Voc. 34, 20. Ða forlēt se cāsete done hālgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrde *then the emperor left the holy body [of St. Lawrence] on the iron hurdle*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Hyrþil cratem, flecta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 45. Hyrdlas crates, 80, 22. [Prompt. Parv. hyrdel plecta, flecta, cratis: R. Glouc. an chyrche of herdes and of gerden: cf. Goth. haurds a door: Icel. hurð a door, a hurdle: O. H. Ger. hurt crates, craticula: Ger. hürde a hurdle.]

hyrd-ness. v. hird-ness.

hyrd-ræden. v. heord-ræden.

hyrdung, e; f. Strengthening, restoring:—Hyrdung constructio vel instructio: ealdere timbrunga bōte instructio: niwe timbrung constructio, Ælf. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 74–6; Wrt. Voc. 39, 57–9. v. hyrdan, ā-hyrding.

hýre hire. v. hýr.

hýre-borg, es; m. Interest, usury:—Hiéreborg (or? hiére, borg) *fenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 18.

hý-réd. v. hi-réd.

hýred-ness fame, report; fama, Lye.

hýre-gilda, an; m. One who receives (?) pay for service, a mercenary:—Hýregildan mercedarii, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 96; Wrt. Voc. 18, 46.

hyrel [?]:—Andlang ðære fyrh ðæt hit cymþ tō hyrel; donne þwýres ofer hyrel on ða furh ofer clānan dūne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 435, 9.

hýre-, hiére-, hýr-mann, es; m. One who obeys, or is subject to, another, a subject, follower, servant, subordinate, [as an ecclesiastical term] a parishioner, a hearer:—Fordon oft for ðæs lācéowes unwisdōme misfarap ða hiéremenn and oft for ðæs lācéowes wisdōme unwisum hiéremennum biþ geborgen for often from the ignorance of the teacher the followers go astray, and often from the wisdom of the teacher the followers are preserved; per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 5. Se hryge ðæt sint ða hiéremenn hi, qui subsequenter inherant, dorsa nominantur, Swt. 29, 12. On ðdre wisan sint tō moniane ða ealdormen on ðdre wisan ða hiéremenn quomodo admonendi subditi et prælati, 28; Swt. 189, 13. Bist ðū ðre cyning oððe beoþ wē ðine

hýrmen *rex noster eris aut subijciemur ditioni tuæ*? Gen. 37, 8. Wē beoðap eac ðrum hýremannum *we also command our subjects*, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 1. Æt his hýremannum *from his subordinates*, 11; Th. i. 240, 16. Eowrum hýremennum cýðdon to make known to your parishioners, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20. His hiéremennum auditores suos, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 17. His hýrmen, L. Ælf. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22. Is gebhwylcum mæssepreost micel þearf ðæt hē his hýremen georne lāre, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 6; 28; Th. ii. 424, 33. v. hýrian.

hýr-geohht, es; n. A hired yoke of oxen:—Be hýrgeohhte, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7.

hýrian; p. ode: hýran; p. de; pp. ed To hire:—Ūs nān man ne hýrode nemo nos conduxit, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 7. Nān man ūs ne hýrde, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 5. Sede wolde hýrian wyrthan, 72, 19. [A. R. huren: Prompt. Parv. huryū conduco: Laym. hureden, p. pl: Piers P. huýred, pp: O. Frs. hēra: O. Dut. hueren: M. L. Ger. huren.] v. ā-hýrian, ge-hýran.

hyrian; p. ede To imitate:—Hiō hyrigap monnum *they imitate men*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. v. æfter-, on-hyrian.

hýrig-mann, es; m. A subject, follower, parishioner:—Hýrigmonnum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 27. Hýrigmen, 28; Th. ii. 424, 16. v. hýre-mann.

hýrig-mann, es; m. A person hired to work:—Ðā gewearþ ðam hlāforde and ðam hýrigmannum wið ānum þeinge an agreement to work for a penny was made between the lord and the workmen he had hired, Th. Au. 73, 30.

hýriling, es; m. A hireling, one who works for hire:—Hī heora fæder on scýpe forlēt mid hýrlingum relicto patre suo in navi cum mercenariis, Mk. Skt. i. 20.

hýr-mann, es; m. One who works for hire:—Hýrman mercenarius, Wrt. Voc. 86, 40. Mid ðām hýremennum cum mercenariis, Mk. Skt. Rush. i. 20. [Hurmon, Wrt. Voc. 95, 51.]

hýr-mann. v. hýre-mann.

hýrnan; p. de To project in the shape of a horn or wedge:—Andlang ðæs streāmes on done nīðham ðe hýrnþ into Scylftūne and fram Scylftūne andlang streāmes ðæt it cymþ tō ðam nýlewere ðe hýrnþ into duceling dūne along the stream to the meadow-enclosure that projects wedge-shaped into Scylfton; and from Scylfton along stream until it comes to the mill-weir that juts out into Ducklingdown, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 92, 29. [Cl. 'Herne, a nook of land, projecting into another district, parish, or field,' Forby.] v. hyrne.

hyrne, an; f. A horn, corner, angle:—Hyrne angulus, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ðæt wæter ðe man ða bān mid āþwōh binnan ðære cyrcan wearþ āgōten on ānre hyrnan the water that the bones were washed with in the church was poured away in a corner, Swt. A. S. Rd. 100, 162. Tō ðæs hegges hyrnan to the corner of the hedge, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 18. Tō mōrmæde norþ hyrnan, 449, 19. On stræta hyrnum in angulis platearum, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. On ðæs weofodes hyrnan super cornua altaris, Ex. 29, 12; Lev. 4, 18; 8, 15. On ða feowor hyrnan ðære earce per quatuor arcæ angulos, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 21. [A. R. hurne: R. Glouc. hurne: Prompt. Parv. hyrne angulus, see note, p. 241: Chauc. herne: Piers P. hurne, hirne, hyrne: O. Frs. herne: Icel. hyrna one of the horns or points of an axe-head; a mountain peak.] v. horn.

-hyrne. v. ān-, þreó-hyrne.

hyrned, adj. Provided with a horn or beak [of a ship], having angles or corners:—Ða hyrnedan næddran the horned snakes, Homl. Th. i. 102, 7. Hyrnde ciólas ships having horn-shaped prows, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ān-, eahta-, ofer-, six-hyrned.

hyrned-nebba; adj. Horny- or hard-beaked [epithet of raven and eagle], Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 212: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11; Ædelst. 62.

hyrnen; adj. Made of horn:—On stefne bēmen hyrnenre [Ps. Pst. býman hyrnenre; Ps. Stev. hornes hynes; Wick. þe hornene trumpe] voce tubæ cornæ, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. [O. H. Ger. hurnin cornes.]

hýr-ness, e; f. Obedience, subjection, a district in subjection to secular or ecclesiastical authority:—His mōð biþ āfēdd mid ðære smēaunga ðære wilnunga oððera monna hiérness in occulta meditatione cogitationis ceterorum subjectione pascitur, Past. 8, 2; Swt. 55, 6. Hē underþeodde and him tō hērenysse geteāh *subjecti*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 33. Was hē ærest archiepiscopa ðæt him eall Angelcynn hýrnysse gefafoðe is primus erat in archiepiscopis, cui omnis Anglorum ecclesie manus dare consensit, 4, 2; S. 565, 22. Underþeodde on hērnysse *subjecti*, 30; S. 561, 36. Ne spane nān mæssepreost nāne mon of ðdre cyrcan hýrnysse tō his cyrcan ne of ðdre preostscyre lāre ðæt mon his cyrcan geēce let no priest entice any man from the parish of another church to his church, nor persuade any one to come from another district to attend his church, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31. Eall Beorcleā hýrnysse hī āwæston, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 21. From hwām ondfōap gæfle oððe hērnisse a quibus accipiunt tributum vel census? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. mis-hýrnys; hýran, hýre-mann.

hyrnetu, hýrnet, e; f. A hornet:—Hýrnet crabro, Ælf. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 107; Wrt. Voc. 23, 63. Hýrnetu crabro, ii. 16, 25. Hurnitu, 105, 46. Ic āsende hýrnytta mittan crabrones, Ex. 23, 28. [O. H. Ger. hornuz crabro, scabro: Ger. horniss.]

hyrn-ful; adj. Full of corners; angulosus, Hpt. Gl. 409.

hyrn-stān, es; m. A corner-stone:—Hē is se hyrnstān ðe gefēgþ ða twegen weallas tōgædere *he is the corner-stone that joins together the two*

walls, Homl. Th. i. 106, 12, 23. [Orm. he wass himm self þatt hirstestan þatt band ta twezzenn wazhes.]

hýr-oxa, an; *m. A hired ox*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7, note.

hýrst, *e*; *f. An ornament, a decoration, jewel, anything of value, trapping, equipment, armour, implement*:—Hýrsta falerarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 74. Hýrste færelas, 108, 34. Hýrsta scýne bord and brád swýrd brúne helmas beautiful equipments, shield and broad sword, brown helms, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317; Fins. Th. 41; Fin. 20. Bæg and siglu eall swýlce hýrsta swýlce on horde ær men genumen hæfdon ring[s] and jewels, just such ornaments as before men had taken in the hoard, Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. Iren byrnan heard swýrd hilted and his helm háres hýrste the iron byrnie, the hard and hilted sword, and his helm, the hoary one's equipments, 5968; B. 2988. Hýrste [hýrsta, Soul Kmb. 114] ða reáðan ne gold ne seolfur [not] the red ornaments, nor gold nor silver, Exon. 99a; Th. 370, 15; Seel. 57. Hwílum mec æhebbap hýrste níne sometimes my trappings [wings] raise me up, 103a; Th. 390, 1; Rū. 8, 4; 103b; Th. 392, 16; Rā. 11, 8; Th. 392, 24; Rā. 12, 1. Hýrste gerím rodores tungel number [heaven's] ornaments, the stars of the firmament, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Deáh ðe hýrsta unrim æhte though he owned jewels unnumbered, Exon. 66b; Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Ne mót hē dara hýrsta hionane læðan wulhte ðon mære hordgestreóna donne hē hider brohte defunctum leves non comitantur opes, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 17–22; Met. 14, 9–11. Fyrmanna fatu hýrstum behorene vessels of men of old, deprived of their ornaments, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762. Hilderincas hýrstum gewerede, Elen. Kmb. 526; El. 263. Hýrstum frætweð wltig on wæge, Exon. 104a; Th. 395, 22; Rā. 15, 11; 108b; Th. 413, 15; Rā. 32, 20; 113b; Th. 436, 1; Rā. 54, 7; 129a; Th. 495, 22; Rā. 85, 7. [O. H. Ger. hrusti, Grff. ii. 546.] DER. ge-, wīg-hýrst.

hýrst, *es*; *m. A hurst, copse, wood*. The word occurs most frequently in compounds, e.g. hnut-hýrst, æsc-hýrst, etc., and is still found as hýrst in names of places. See Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. xxxii, and Leo's Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 107:—In hýrst sciofingend, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. i. 273, 6. Wermód hēr on hýrstum heasewe standeþ wormwood stands dusky here in the woods [Grein takes hýrstum under the previous word], Exon. 111a; Th. 425, 24; Rā. 41, 61. v. hōrst, hūrst, Grff. iv. 1042.

hýrstan, hýrstan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To ornament, decorate, deck*:—Beón hýst comi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 43. Hýrsted sword, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Helm hýrsted golde, 4503; B. 2255. Hýrsted gold fairly wrought, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 5; Gen. 2155. Hýrstedne hrof hālgum tunglum the [heavenly] canopy adorned with holy stars, 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Beorc byþ on helme hýrsted [hýrsted, MS.] fægere the birch at its top is fairly adorned, Runic pm. Kmb. 342, 32; Rūn. 18. [O. H. Ger. hrusten ornare, Grf. ii. 546.] v. ge-hýrstan; ísen-hýrst.

hýrstan, hýrstan; *p. te*; *pp. ed To fry, roast*:—Ic herste frigo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 64. Hwæt is þinga ðe biere se on ðæs lāreowes móde oððe hit súdur hierste quid vero acris doctoris mentem friguit? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2. Nim æne clāne panne and hýrste hý mid ele take a clean pan and fry them with oil, Lchdm. iii. 136, 4. Hē hine hēt æþenian on irenum bedde and hine cwicne hirstan and bráðau and swā hine mon mā hirste swā wæs hē fægara on ondwlitan he ordered him to be stretched on an iron bed and roasted alive; and the more he was roasted the fairer was his face, Shm. 116, 3–5. v. ge-hýrstau.

hýrste a little gridiron; craticula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 53.

hýrste-panne, *v. hearste-panne*.

hýrstgeard, *es*; *m. An enclosed wood* [?]:—In ðone hýrstgeard, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 19, 1.

hýrsting, hýrsting, *e*; *f. Frying, burning, a frying-pan* [?]:—Hýrsting cremium, Ps. Lamb. 101, 4. Hýrstingc[panne?] frixorium, Wrt. Voc. 82, 69. Hýrsting frixorium, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 65. Hýrsting frixura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Mid ðisse pannan hýrsting wæs Paulus onbærned Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. [Cf. O. H. Ger. harsta frixura.]

hýrsting-hláf, *es*; *m. Crust*:—Herstinghláfum crustis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 51.

hýrsting-panne, *an*; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hýrsting [dýrsting, MS.] panne sartago vel frixorium, Ælf. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1.

hýrsudon [?], Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11, note.

hýr-, hýrsum; *adj. Obedient, compliant*:—Se ðe him hýrsum beón wolde hē gehēt qui sibi obtemperantibus promitteret, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Him hýrsum beón ei obtemperare, 2, 12; S. 574, 16. Hit biþ his lāreowum hýrsum it is obedient to its teachers, Salm. Kmb. 798; Sal. 398. Wē beoþ hýrsume erimus obedientes, Ex. 24, 7. Nemne ic gode sylle hýrsumne hige unless I give to God an obedient mind, Exon. 37b; Th. 124, 13; Gū. 340. Hēarsume, 42b; Th. 144, 13; Gū. 677; 43a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [O. E. Homl. her-sum: Orm. herr-summ: Laym. hær-sum: O. H. Ger. hör-sam.] v. ge-hýrsum.

hýrsumian; *p. oðe, ede To be obedient, obey, serve*:—Windas and sē him hýrsumiaþ venti et mare obediunt ei, Mt. Kmb. 8, 27; Homl. Th. ii. 368, 28. Hýrsumiaþ ancillantur, Ælf. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 6; Wrt. Voc. 55, 9. Wē ðe on ðissum ne hērsuniaþ we shall not obey thee in this, Blickl. Homl. 243, 19. Ða hālgan heofonware him hýrsumedon, 135,

17. Hē ðām bebodum hēarsumede, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 41. [O. E. Homl. hersumian: O. H. Ger. hōrsamōn obedire.] v. ge-hýrsumian.

hýrsum-ness, *e*; *f. Obedience, subjection*:—Myrcna cyninge on hýrsumnesse underþeódded syndon Merciorum regi subjecta sunt, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Þurh ða hýrsumnyss ðe wē heom hýrsumiaþ through the obedience with which we obey them, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 21. [O. E. Homl. hersamnis: Laym. hersumnesse.] v. ge-hýrsumnyss.

hýrtan, hýrtan; *p. te To HEARTEN, encourage, animate*:—Tō heora āgenre þearfe hýrteþ ad propriam eorum necessitatem animat, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 266, 8. Hýrt cohortat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 5. Mid óðrum worde hē herte mid óðrum hē brēðge favel ergo ex desiderio, et terret ex præcepto, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 11. Hýrte hyne hordward the hoardward [dragon] took courage, Beo. Th. 5179; B. 2593. [Laym. hirten: Prompt. Parv. hertyū animo.] v. ge-hýrtan.

hýrwan, hýrwian; *p. de, ede To speak ill or contemptuously of any one, blaspheme, despise, condemn, treat ill, oppress, vex, harass*:—Óðerne herweþ alterum contemnet, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 6, 24. Ða earman ðe nū Godes bebodu hýrwiap beoþ cwylymede the miserable men that now despise God's commandments shall be tormented, L. E. I; Th. ii. 396, 36. Ðū herwudst Godes bebodu, Blickl. Homl. 49, 36. Hē hýrwe godes naman and wirigde hine cum blasphemasset nomen et maledixisset ei, Lev. 24, 11. Ðā hýrwdon hī ealle hine omnes condemnauerunt eum, Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Hīe hýrwdon ðe they despised thee, Elen. Kmb. 710; El. 355. Gē gewritu herwdon ye despised the scriptures, 774; El. 387. Ne hýrw ðū ðre godes blaspheme not our gods, Homl. Th. i. 424, 13. Ne hýrwe gē útacygnienne man non exprobetis aduenæ, Lev. 19, 33. Seæl wís cyning cristendóm miclan and mærsian and ā hē seæl hæðendóm hindrian and hýrwan a wise king must extend and magnify christianity, and ever must he hinder and harass heathendom, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [O. H. Ger. harwian exasperare, Grff. iv. 1043.] v. ge-hýrwan.

hýrwe name of a tree; torculicum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 50.

hýrwend, *es*; *m. A blasphemer*:—Lēð út ðone hýrwend educ blasphemum, Lev. 24, 14.

hýrwend-lic; *adj. Contemptible, despicable*:—Hērwendlice contemptum, Ep. Gl. 7d, 9. Heuwendlice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 31. Ða hīrwendlican contemtiliora, 15, 62.

hýrw-ness, *e*; *f. Contempt, reproach*:—Hīrwnessæ contemptus, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 141. Gefýlled wē synd hīrwnesseum repleti sumus despectione, 122, 4.

hýrscan; *p. te To mock, deride, taunt, reproach*:—Hē hīscþ gepeahtas ealdra reprobat consilia principum, Ps. Lamb. 32, 10. Sēde eardap on heofonum hýscþ [hýscþ?] hý qui habitat in celis irridebit eos, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. Ðonne hýscete hē on ða goducdan lāreowas, Wulfst. 235, 25. Hýhsan conuiciari, Cl. Prud. 696. Hīhsendes subsannantis, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. husc, ge-, in-hýscan.

hýse, *es*; *m. A young man, warrior*:—Hyse cwom gangan there came a young man, Exon. 113b; Th. 436, 14; Rā. 55, 1. Him be heafle stōð hyse unweaxen cuhit on gecampe by his side stood a youth not yet grown up, a boy in battle, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Hyse [Beowulf], Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217; Andr. Kmb. 1190; An. 595; 1622; An. 812; Elen. Kmb. 1043; El. 523. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals he pierced the man's neck with his javelin, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. Hyse ðinum puero tuo, Ps. Th. 85, 15. Tō Abrahame his āgenum hyse ad Abraham puerum suum, 104, 37. Ðissum hyse hold gracious to this man, Andr. Kmb. 1099; An. 550. Hyssas, Byrht. Th. 135, 24; By. 123. Beornas feóllon, hyssas lāgon, 135, 2; By. 112. Noldon ða hyssas hýran lārum hæðnum the youths would not listen to heathen lore, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 14; Dan. 217; 184; Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231. Hēt hyssa hwæne bade each man, Byrht. Th. 131, 2; By. 2; 135, 34; By. 128; Fins. Th. 96; Fin. 48. v. þegn-hýse.

hýse-beorþor, -berþor, -borþor, *es*; *n. The bearing of male offspring, the offspring itself, a young man*:—Hýseberþor puerperium, Mone B. 3894. Hýseberþor, 4975. Hýsebeorþ[or], Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 42. Woldon on ðam hýsebeorþre [cf. 2253, se geonga] heafolan gecscēan they would hurt the head of the man, Andr. Kmb. 2285; An. 1144. v. beorþor.

hýse-berþing, *es*; *m. The bearing of a male child, a male child* [?]; puerperium, Ælf. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 8; Wrt. Voc. 107, 16.

hýse-cild, *es*; *n. A male child*:—Ælc hýsecild betwux eow beo ymbsiden circumcidetur ex vobis omne masculinum, Gen. 17, 10. Gif hit hýsecild byþ si masculus fuerit, Ex. 1, 16. Hýscild mas, Ælf. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 22; Wrt. Voc. 50, 6. Beo hit hýsecild beo hit mæðencild sit masculus infans, sit femina, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 21; L. M. cont. 2, 60; Lchdm. ii. 172, 17. Ðā fæddon hīe ða mæðencild and slōgou ða hýsecild mares enecant, feminas nutriunt, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 11; Homl. Th. i. 30, 15.

hýseþ, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. v. hýscan.

hýse-wise, *an*; *f. The manner of young men*:—Hysewise hircitallo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 26. This gloss is sufficiently explained by the following quotation from Paulus' epitome of Festus, ed. Müller, p. 101:—Hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti. Further, in the notes to this word is added, hirquitalli βούπαιδες; irquitatus ημώτατος.

hyspan; *p. te* *To mock, scorn, taunt, revile, insult, reproach*:—Drihten hispeþ hý *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Hú lange hyspeþ feónd usque quo improperebit inimicus? 73, 11. Se ðe hespþ qui calumniatur, Kent. Gl. 497. Hý mē hyspæ exprobraverunt me, Ps. Th. 41, 12. Tógeánes mē hyspton ealle fynd mine adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Hyne hyspdon improperebant ei, Mt. Kmb. 27, 44. Done hyspton quod exprobraverunt, Blickl. Gl. Hié Cristes bebod hyspton and hit farsōwen they scorned Christ's commandment and despised it, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 25. Hysptun hearmcwidum mocked opprobriously, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. Ðæt nā hyspen at non insultant, Blickl. Gl. Hyspan exprobrare, Mt. Kmb. 11, 20. Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33; Andr. Kmb. 1341; An. 671. Fram stemne hyspendes a voce exprobrantis, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. Hyspendra exprobrantium, Blickl. Gl. v. hosp, ge-hyspan. **hyspend**. v. hyspan.

hysping, *e*; *f. Reproach, reviling, contumely*:—Siddan hē his hyspinge gehēð hæfde acceptaque contumelia, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35.

hysp-ness, *e*; *f. Reproach, opprobrium*:—Ðū settest ūs hyspnesse neāhegūrum ūrum posuisti nos opprobrium vicinis nostris, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 15.

HÝÐ, *e*; *f. A HITHE, or place that receives the ship, etc., on its landing; a low shore, fit to be a landing place for boats, etc., a port, haven*:—Hýð angiportus, i. refrigerium navium, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 32; Wrt. Voc. 17, 36; confugium, i. statium, portus, ii. 131, 51. Hýð portus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 8. Seó ān hýð byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ðām ystum ūrra geswinca hic portus placida manens quiete, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 21, 25; Met. 21, 11, 13. Ðæt hie wilnigen ðære hýðe ðæs gesincipes ut conjugii portum petant, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 401, 33. Martha swanc ða swilce on rēwette and Maria sæt stille swilce æt ðære hýðe, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 32. Hera done steórman ac nā ærdan ðe hē becume gesundful tō ðære hýðe, 560, 22. Cōmon ðær þry men tō ðære hýðe three men came to the landing-place, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Ðær æt hýðe stōd ædelinges fær, Beo. Th. 63; B. 32; Elen. Kmb. 495; El. 248; Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Hē hī on hælo hýðe gelædde eduxit eos in portum, Ps. Th. 106, 29; Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 34; Cri. 860; Salm. Kmb. 489; Sal. 245. [Prompt. Parv. hyþe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stoude stacio. 'Hithe occurs in the names of seaports, and also landing-places on rivers, far from the coast,' p. 242, note 1. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxxii, notes 'Rotherhithe (hrýðra hýð) the place where oxen were landed; Clayhithe, near Cambridge; Erith, in Kent and Cambridge, Eārhyð; Cwēnhýð, Queenhithe.']

hyð; *gen. hyðde*; *f. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit*:—Hyð vel freme commodum, questus, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ ðæt gebyrcr rihtlice tō þearfena hyðde if a money-fine arises, it is properly applied for the benefit of the needy, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. Uton dōn þearfum sume hyðde ūre gōða let us do some good to the needy with our wealth, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 35. Ða ðe for lirim hwilwendlicra hyðða heofnāþ those who mourn for losses of temporary advantages, i. 550, 29. On earmra manna hyðdum for the advantage of poor men, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 11. Se hyra smeāþ embe ða woruldlican hyðða and læt tō gýmeleāste ðæra sceāpa lyre the hireling inquires after worldly advantages, and leaves to neglect the loss of the sheep, Homl. Th. i. 240, 29.

hyðan; *p. de* *To despoil, plunder, lay waste, pillage, ravage*:—Hīdeþ and tō hām týhþ it plunders and brings home, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 25; Rā. 35, 4. Hýðað wide gífre glēde widely shall the greedy flames lay waste, 23 a; Th. 64, 28; Cri. 1044. Hit feor and wide hýðde and hergode longe lateque devastans, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 17. Cwæþ ðæt hē mid his gesidum wolde hýðan eal heofona rice said that with his comrades he would ravage all the kingdom of heaven, Salm. Kmb. 909; Sal. 454. Hīðende lēg the wasting flame, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 23; Cri. 974; 130 b; Th. 499, 28; Rā. 88, 22; 109 a; Th. 416, 5; Rā. 34, 7. Hīðendum grassantibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 49. [Cf. O. H. Ger. far-hundit captivus, Grff. iv. 965.] v. hūð, ā-hýðan.

hyðegung, *e*; *f. Profit, advantage*; *commodum*, Lye. v. ge-hyðegod. **hyðe-līc**; *adj. Convenient, advantageous*:—Ðæt was hyðelic that was convenient, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 17; Ruin. 42. v. hyð, ge-hyðelic, be-hyðelic.

hýð-gild, *es*; *n. A port-due* [?]:—Hýðgilda portualia, Hlpt. Gl. 515. **hýð-līc**; *adj. Relating to a port*:—Ða hýðlican portualia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 19.

hýð-scip, *es*; *n. A pirate-ship*:—Hýðscip myoparo, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 21. Hýðscip mioþaro, ii. 59, 26. v. hýðan.

hýð-weard, *es*; *m. One who guards a hithe*, Beo. Th. 3833; B. 1914.

hyw. v. hiw.

hýwyt hewn, cut; *dolatum, i. incisum, planum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 63.

I

THE Runic character **I** for this vowel was named *is*:—*Is* byþ oferceald ungemetum slidor; glisnaþ glæshluttur gimum gelicust, Runic pm. Kmb. p. 341.

The short *i* generally corresponds to Gothic *i*, e.g. *in*, Goth. *in*.

bidan, Goth. *bidjan*; the long *i*, which is sometimes written *ii*, e.g. *riiknæ* on the Ruthwell Cross, to Gothic *ei*, e.g. *isern*, Goth. *eisarn*, *bīdan*, Gothic *beidan*. In early West Saxon MSS., however, *i*, *ii* are found arising from other sources. Thus the mutation of the breaking *ea* is written *i*, e.g. *ildu*, *irmpu* from *eald*, *earn*; and the mutations of *eó*, *eā* are written *i*, e.g. *onlihtan*, *htran*. In such cases, however, instead of *i* the diphthong *ie* is very often found; and not only in such, but also in those where the root-vowel is *i* or *ii*, e.g. *ongietan*, *wietan* [= *witan*]; even in the place of *y*, e.g. *ieðegende*. In the later MSS., instead of *i* or *ie*, *y* is found very commonly; indeed even in the earlier MSS. *y* has in some instances already made its way into the place of *i*, thus *ryht* is the form regularly used in Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care. In the case of *niht* in the earliest times, in that of *miht* and its compounds in later, *i* takes the place of original *a*.

Initial *i* before *a*, *o*, *u* is found where most generally *ge* is used; for examples see below.

iā; *adv. Yea*:—Æt ðū tōðæg? Iā ic dyde manducasti hodie? Etiam feci, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 40, 17. Eart ðū Esau min sunu? And hē cwæþ: Iā leof ic hit eom tu es filius meus Esau? Respondit: Ego sum, Gen. 27, 23. Se kyng befealh georne hire brēder óþ ðæt hē cwæþ jā wid the king pressed her brother eagerly until he said yes in reply, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. v. geā.

iāces sūre, Wrt. Voc. 286, 21. v. geāc.

iācinð, *es*; *m. Jacinth*:—Iacinde [iacinte, Cot. MS.] ex hyacintho, Past. 14, 4; Swt. 87, 3.

Ianuarius; *m. January*:—Forma mōnaþ folc mycel Ianuarii hēton the Romans called the first month January, Menol. Fox 19; Men. 10.

IC; *pron. of 1st pers. s. I*:—Ic Æðelstan cyningc cyðe I, king Athelstan, proclaim, L. Ath. 1, prm; Th. i. 194, 2. Ic hyt eom it is I; ego sum, Mt. Kmb. 14, 27. Ic sylf hit eom ipse ego sum, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Ic eom Gabriel ic ðe stande beforan gode ego sum gabriel qui adsto ante deum, i. 19. For Wulfgeares sǣwle ðe ic hit selle for Wulfgar's soul [I] who give it, Chart. Th. 496, 24. [Laym. O. and N. ic, ich, ihc: Orm. icc, I: Chauc. ich, I: Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax. ik: Icel. ek: Dan. jeg: Swed. jag: O. H. Ger. ih; Ger. ich: Lat. ego; Gk. ἐγώ.] For other forms in the declension of the pronoun of the first person, see the several words.

iēan, **iēcan**, **iēcan**, **ýcan**; *p. ihte, icte* *To EKE, increase, add to, augment*:—Ðū ýcest ðine ymþo thou dost increase thy misery, Andr. Kmb. 2381; An. 1192. Hwæt is ðis manna ðe icēþ ealdne nið what man is this that adds to ancient hate? Elen. Kmb. 1806; El. 905. Ýceþ, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Sunne and mōna iēcāþ eorþwelan sun and moon increase the wealth of earth, 16 b; Th. 38, 23; Cri. 611. Ýcāþ, 119 a; Th. 457, 32; Hy. 4, 93. Ðā ihte hē eft his synna auxit peccatum, Ex. 9, 34. Ðær eac ýcte tō ðe he added thereto, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 15. Iēcte, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 25; Gen. 1122; 108; Th. 143, 9; Gen. 2376. Iēte, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Siddan wōcan ða fecton mægburh Caines afterwards were born those who increased the kindred of Cain, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. In eallum hī ðissum ihtan synne in omnibus his peccaverunt adhuc, Ps. Th. 77, 31. Ac ða hwile ðe hē gienþ ðæt hē his welan iēce hē āgiemeleasāþ ðæt hē forbūge his synna profecto enim, qui augere opes ambit, vitare peccatum negligit, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 16. Hwyle cōwer mæg þencende iēcan āne elne tō his anlicnesse quis vestrum cogitando potest adicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum? Lk. Skt. 12, 25. Ðū gehēte ðæt ðū hyra framcyn iēcan wolde thou didst promise that thou wouldst increase their race, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. Hi sculon ælce dæg eācan [Cott. MS. ýcan] ðæt mon ælce dæg wanāþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Ýcan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 183; Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 3; Rā. 31, 9. Ýcean augmentare, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Ýced increased, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 25; Az. 36. [Laym. æchen, eche: Orm. eken: R. Glouc. Chauc. eche: O. Sax. ôkan: O. H. Ger. auhhōn augere, adicere.] v. eāc, ēcan, eācan.

ice. v. yce.

iēend, *es*; *m. One who increases or augments*:—Don hē cymþ of ðam worde augeo ic geice and hē getacnāþ geecācnunge ðon macaþ hē hic auctor ðes iēend and hæc auctrix deós icestre when it comes from the word augeo I increase, and indicates augmentation, then it makes hic auctor this augmentor, and hæc auctrix this augmentress, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 42-4. **iēestre**, *an*; *f. v. preceding word*.

iēge gold, Beo. Th. 2219; B. 1107. The translation of this phrase is difficult. Thorpe has 'moreover,' Kemble 'heaped up;' Heyne suggests comparison with *Sskr. ic dominare, imperare*, and gives 'Schatzgold, reiches gold;' Grein's note is as follows: 'Sollte vielleicht zu ieg das Altn. yggir [terror] zu halten sein, da das Gold Altn. auch ógnar ljómi [splendor terroris] heisst? oder sollte sich etwa der Begriff Sühngold herausbringen lassen?' Grundtvig suggests the reading *ice-gold*, i.e. gold given in addition on the occasion of a solemn reconciliation.

Icelingas; *pl. The name of a Mercian family to which St. Guthlac belonged*:—Hē was ðæs yldestan and ðæs ædelstan cynnes ðe Icelingas wæron genemmede hē [Guthlac's father] was of that chiefest and noblest race that were called Icelings, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 4. [Icelingtūn (Ickleton in Cambridgeshire?) occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iv. 300, 24; and there is Icklingham in Suffolk.]

i-dæges; *adv.* On the same day:—Se ðe sleá his ágenne þeówne esne and hē ne sý idæges deað he who smites his own slave, and he die not on the same day, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 13. Hi ne mōston metes þicgan gif hī igdages tō mynstre gecyrran mihton they were not allowed to partake of food if they could return to the monastery on the same day, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 32. Swā hraþe swā hē him tō com ydages swā gewāt hē of ðisum andwerdum life as soon as he came to him, on the same day, he departed from this present life, 176, 3. [Cf. i-sides.]

IDEL; *adj.* I. empty:—Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlice hūs gif hit ydel stent? Hit ne biþ nā hūs būton hit beo mid hīrēde áfyllen what purpose can this earthly house serve, if it stand empty? It is not a house unless it be filled with a household, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 12. Is nū forðī gehwīcum men tō hogienne ðæt hē ydel ne cume his Drihtne tōgeānes on ðam gemænelicum æriste now is it therefore for every man to take care that he come not empty-handed to meet his Lord at the general resurrection, 558, 18. Ðonne se geohsa of ðære idlan wambe cymþ þam the hiccup comes from the empty stomach, L. M. i, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 28. Idelne hine forlōten dimiserunt eum inanem, Lk. Skt. 20, 10, 11. Sāwle idle animam inanem, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hē forlēt ða rican idele, Homl. Th. i. 204, 6.

II. not possessing, destitute, void, devoid [with gen.]:—Londrihtes mōt monna æghwīlc idel hweofran every man must wander destitute of land-right, Beo. Th. 5768; B. 2888. Se deofol on sumum uncystum gebringþ done ðe hē gemēt idelne ælces godes weorces the devil brings into some vices him whom he finds devoid of every good work, L. E. i. 3; Th. ii. 404, 13. Ða ðe idle beoþ swelcra giefra those who are devoid of such gifts, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17.

III. vain, useless, idle, to no purpose:—Seo eorþe was ydel and æmtig terra erat inanis et vacua, Gen. 1, 2. Idel sangere temelice, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 57; Wrt. Voc. 39, 40. Eall eowre geswinc biþ idel consumetur incassum labor vester, Lev. 26, 20. Ydel biþ se læcedom ðe ne mæg ðone untruman gehēlan; swā biþ eac ydel seó lār ðe ne gehælp ðære sāwle leahtas vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick; so also is the doctrine vain that does not heal the sins of the soul, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Wese wī heora wēste and idel fiat habitatio eorum deserta, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Unnyt oððe ydel supervacuum, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. Oft biþ swīde idel and unnyt ðara yfelena manna hreowsung plerumque mali inutiliter compunguntur, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 431, 1. Ðes wīda grund stōd idel and unnyt, Cð. 5; Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106; Beo. Th. 830; B. 413; 293; B. 145. Man byþ merwe gesceaft mihtum idel homo vanitatis similis factum est, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Idel gelp him on ne ricsode vana glorie contemptorem, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Idel gylp vanitas, Ps. Th. 51, 6. Idel searu, 138, 17. Idel gielp inanis gloria, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 20. Idel wuldor vainglory, Exon. 33 a; Th. 107, 12; Gū. 57. Hē næfre nōht læsunga ne ideles leofes wyrcean ne mihte niht unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit, Bd. 4, 14; S. 596, 42. Ða bodan ðes idlan fates the messengers of the useless vessel, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 16. Hig ða æfter ridon idelum færeðe they rode after, but their journey was to no purpose, Jos. 2, 7. Guman gepancas idle synt cogitationes hominum vanae sunt, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Ðær ðæt heafod biþ unhāl eall ða limu bióþ idelu languente capite membra incassum vigent, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 8. Ydele spellunga fabulæ, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Som. 52, 2. Ne hī ðær ænig unyt ne gepāian ne idele spræce ne idele dæde, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 6; Hy. 7, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 108. Idel word idle words, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 30; Gū. 279. On idel in vain; nequiquam, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. On idel ge swincaþ and eowre fynd him brūcaþ frustra seretis sementem, quæ ab hostibus devorabitur, Lev. 26, 16. Ne nemne ge drihtnes naman on idel, Deut. 5, 11. Ne sint hig eow on idel beboden non incassum præcepta sunt vobis, 32, 47. On idel hī mē wurdiaþ in vanum me colunt, Mk. Skt. 7, 7; Ps. Th. 62, 8.

IV. idle, unemployed:—Hē geseah oðre on stræte idele standan wīðit alios stantes in foro otiosos, Mt. Kmb. 20, 3. Hwī stande ge hēr eallne dæg idelle, 6; Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 6; Gn. Ex. 184. [Orm. Piers P. Chauc. on idel in vain: O. Sax. idal: O. Frs. idel: O. H. Ger. ital vanus, inanis: Ger. eitel.] v. mán-idel.

idel, es; *n.* Idleness, vanity, futility, frivolity:—Ðæt ydel fēt unþeawas idleness nourishes bad habits, Prov. Kmb. i. Ælc ydel fēt unþealo, 61. We læraþ ðæt preostas ðær ne gepāian ne idele spæce ne idele dæde ne ænig idel we enjoin that priests do not permit there [in the church] idle talk or action or any frivolity, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 27. Gif ðu gesihst manega gēt ydel getacnaþ if thou seest many goats it betokens frivolity, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Nys eac mid idele tō forlætenne ðæt wundor ðæt þurh witedōmes cræft hē wiste nor is the miracle, that he knew things by prophetic power, to be lightly dismissed, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70 a [cf. 76, 10]. Ða idlo vanitates, Rtl. 162, 32. v. preceding word.

idel-georn; *adj.* Fond of idleness, lazy, inert:—Ne beo ðu tō slæpor ne tō idelgeorn forðan ðe slæp and ðæt ydel fēt unþeawas and unþealo ðæs lichoman be not too fond of sleep or idleness, for sleep and idleness nourish bad habits and bad health in the body, Prov. Kmb. i. Ealā gē eargan and idelgeornan ah! ye sluggish and lazy ones; inertes, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 30.

idel-gild, es; *n.* False worship, idolatry:—Hig mē tirigdon mid hira

idelgildum ipsi me provocaverunt in eo qui non erat deus et irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis, Deut. 32, 21. v. idelness.

idelgild-offrung, e; *f.* An offering to an idol:—Idelgildoffrung idolothytum, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 109; Wrt. Voc. 22, 25.

idel-hende; *adj.* Empty-handed, empty:—Ne cum ðu tō minum hūse idelhende nec apparebis in conspectu meo vacuus; none shall appear before me empty, Ex. 34, 20. Gif hē cume idelhende tō si vacuus appropinquat, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 21. Hē biþ ealra his æhta idelhende he shall be destitute of all his possessions, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Nō idelhende bona of ðam goldsele gongan wolde, Beo. Th. 4169; B. 2081. Ne læt ðu hine gān idelhende fram ðe nequaquam vacuum abire patieris, Deut. 15, 13. Forleórton hine idelhende dimiserunt eum inanem, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 10, 11. Ðonne gē út farap ne fare gē idelhende cum egrediemini, non exhibitis vacui, Ex. 3, 21. [Cf. Aenb. idel-honded.]

idel-ness, e; *f.* Idleness, vanity, frivolity, uselessness, futility, emptiness, falseness:—Seó ydelnes is ðære sāwle feond idleness is an enemy of the soul, L. E. i. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Ælces libbendes mannes mægen and anwald is idelnes universa vanitas omnis homo vivens, Ps. Th. 38, 6. Ðonne hī mid fulle gesceade ongetaþ ðæt ðæt was læas and idelnes ðæt hī ær heoldon cum certo iudicio deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 19. Sebastianus cwæþ ðis is swutol gedwyld and leas ydelness, Homl. Skt. 5, 274. Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðæt sió gitsung wære hearga and idelness gefera avaritia quæ est idolorum servitus, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6. On idelnisse gē fæstniap eowre mōd on him incassum cor fugitis, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 29. Ne minne noman ne cīg ðu on idelness, L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 7. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwīsnyse and Babilonia winþ on geān for unrihtwīsnyse seó oðer for sōðfæstnyse oðer for ydelnyse Jerusalem fights for righteousness, and Babylon fights in opposition for unrighteousness: the one for truth, the other for falsehood, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 31. Ða gīmeleāsan men ðe heora lif ādrugon on ealre idelnisse the careless men who passed their lives quite idly, Ælfc. T. Grn. i. 13. Nys eac mid idelness tō forelætenne ðæt wundor ðe ðes hāla wer foresæde nor is the wonder which this holy man foretold to be lightly dismissed, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 77, 10 [cf. 70, 2]. Ne ðu manna bearn tō idelness geworhtest non vane constituisti filios hominum, Ps. Th. 88, 40; Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Forhwan gē mid idelness ealle āriseþ ærðon leóht cume in vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere, Ps. Th. 126, 3. Hwī lufige gē idelnessa and secap læasunga quid diligitis vanitatem, et quæritis mendacium? 4, 3. Hē forlēt ða idelnessa deofolgyða relicitis idolorum superstitionibus, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Ðis synt ða idelnyssa ðisse worlde hæ sunt vanitates huius mundi, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. On idelnessum heora with their vanities, Cant. Moys. ad fil. 21. [O. Frs. tō ydelnisse in vain: O. H. Ger. idalnessa desolatio.]

idel-spræce; *adj.* Talking idly, vainly:—Ða felāðelspræcan multiloquio vacantes, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25.

ides, e; *f.* A woman [it is a word little used except in poetry, and it is supposed by Grimm to have been applied, in the earliest times, like the Greek *ὑμήνη*, to superhuman beings, occupying a position between goddesses and mere women, v. D. M. 372]:—Ides virgo, Kent. Gl. 1196. Freolecu mæg ides æw/scmōd [Eve], Cð. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Freolecu mæg ides eaforan fēdde [Cain's wife], 50; Th. 64, 22; Gen. 1054. Whitebeorht ides [Sarah], 82; Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Monig blāchleor ides [the women of Sodom and Gomorrah], 92; Th. 118, 24; Gen. 1970. Freolecu mæg ides egyptisc [Hagar], 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Ides ælfsćinu [Judith], Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14. Ides Helminga beāghroden cwēn [Wealthew, Hrothgar's queen], Beo. Th. 1245; B. 620. Ides Scyldinga, 2341; B. 1168. Idese onfines a woman's form, 2706; B. 1351. Him brýða twā idesa eaforan fēddon [Lamech's wives], Cð. 52; Th. 65, 34; Gen. 1076. Weras and idesa, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eorlas and hira idesa mid, Andr. Kmb. 3275; An. 1640. A weak form occurs in Hpt. Gl. 456, 76:—Tō, on ydesan in juvenulam. [O. Sax. idis: O. H. Ger. itis matrona; itis-lih matronalis, Grff. i. 159. Grimm D. M. 373 takes the Icel. *dis* to be the same word, and compares the phrase from the Edda *dis skjöldunga* with the similar phrase given above from Beowulf.]

idig [?]; *adj.* Busy, active:—Tōþas idge busy teeth [referring to the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. [Cf. Icel. *iðja* activity: *iðinn* assiduous, diligent; *iðja* to be active, busy. The passage is somewhat uncertain, as the MS. has *to þas*, and Thorpe prints as if there were a gap between *þas* and *idge*.]

idise, yddisc, es; *pl. e*; *m. n* [?]. Property, household stuff:—Yddisc supplex, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 80, 98; Wrt. Voc. 25, 38. Yddisce supplex, Wrt. Voc. 83, 28. Ne forlæte ge nān þing of eowrum yddisce nec dimittatis quicquam de suppellectili vestra, Gen. 45, 20. Āgif ðises ceorles yddysce [cf. æhta l. 18, þing, l. 23] give up this fellow's property, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 27. DER. in-idisc. v. ead, edisc.

idlian; *p. ode* To become vain or idle, come to nought, to make vain or empty:—Him hyge brosnap idlaþ þeodscype their mind corrupts, discipline comes to nought, Exon. 81a; Th. 304, 13; Fā 69. Idlodon on idelnyssum heora irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis, Cant. Moys. ad fil. 21. Wæs idlod cassaretur, Hpt. Gl. 515. Idelude exinanita, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *ki-italant adnullabunt*: Ger. *ver-eiteln*.] DER. ā-, ge-idlian.

īdol, es; *n.* *An idol*:—Hæðenscype biþ ðæt man īdola [īdol, MS. 13; deofolgyld, MS. G.] weorðige it is *heathendom, to worship idols*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 18. *Idola* wurdung *worship of idols*, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 208, 1.

īē gen. dat. of eā, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 10, 11, 14.

īē, īē. *For words beginning with these combinations look under i, ī, and see the preliminary remarks under the letter I.*

IFIG, ifegn, es; *n.* *Ivy*:—Ifig eder, Wrt. Voc. 286, 2. Ifegn eder, ii. 106, 78. Yfig. Deōs wyrt ðe man hederam crysocantes and oðrum naman ifig nemneþ is geweden crysocantes forðy ðe heō byrþ corn gold gelice *Ivy*. This plant, which is named *hedera crysocantes*, and by another name *ivy*, is called *crysocantes*, because it bears berries like gold, Herb. 121; Lchdm. i. 234, 1-4. Nim ðæt ifig ðe on stāne weaxe take the *ivy*, which grows on stone, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 3. Ifies seāw juice of *ivy*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. Weal se is mid ifige bewrigen a wall that is covered with *ivy*, Shrn. 139, 27. [O. and N. ivi: Prompt. Parv. *ivy edera*: O. H. Ger. *ebah hedera*, Grff. i. 91.] DER. eorþ-ifig.

ifig-crop, -cropp, es; *m.* A cluster of *ivy* berries:—Ifigcrog corymbus, Wrt. Voc. 68, 2.

ifig-croppa, an; *m.* A cluster of *ivy* berries:—Ifigcroppena fif and xx five and twenty bunches of *ivy* berries, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 18.

ifig-leāf, es; *n.* *An ivy leaf*:—Nim ifigleāf ðe on eorþan wixþ take leaves of *ivy* that grows on the ground, L. M. 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 11.

ifig-tearo; *n.* -tara, an; *m.* *Ivy tar*, gum that comes from *ivy* when it is cut:—Nim sciptearo and ifigtearo, L. M. i. 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 12. Dō clāne ifigtaran ðær on gif ðū hæbbe [cf. dō gōdne sciptaran tō, 326, 14], 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 27.

ifiht, adj. Covered with *ivy*:—On ðonæ ifihtan stoc to the *ivy*-covered post, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 176, 8. In ða ifihtan āc, 379, 29. On ðone ibihttan alr; of ðam ibihttan alre, v. 124, 27.

-ig a suffix connoting possession of an object denoted by the stem, used in the formation of adjectives, and represented in modern English by *y*. Early English and cognate forms may be seen in the following examples: *Orm.* modig; *Laym.* modi; *A. S.* mōdig; *Goth.* mōdags; *O. Sax.* mōdag, mōdig; *Icel.* mōðugr, mōðigr; *O. H. Ger.* muotig, muotich, muodic; *Ger.* mūthig; *Orm.* mahhtig; *Laym.* mæhti; *A. S.* meahtig; *Goth.* mahteigs; *O. Sax.* mahtig; *O. Frs.* machlich; *Icel.* máttugr, máttigr; *O. H. Ger.* mahtig; *Ger.* mächtig; *A. S.* hālig; *Icel.* heilagr; *Goth.* handugs.

īg, e; *f.* *An island*:—Wulf is on iēge ic on oðerre fæst is ðæt ēglond fenne biworpen sindon wælrōwe wasas ðær on īge the wolf is on one island, *I* on another; closely is that island surrounded with fen, fierce men are there on the island, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 6-11; Rā. i. 4-6. The word occurs in names of places:—Ān īglānd ðæt is Meresig hāten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Hēr hādne men on Scēapige sēttun, 855; Erl. 68, 23. Æt Æðelinga īge, [eigge, MS. A.], 878; Erl. 81, 5. Of Ceortseige, 964; Erl. 124, 3. On Beorðanigge, 716; Erl. 44, 14. [Icel. *ey* frequent in local names, e.g. *Fær-eyjar* the Faroe Islands, *Orkneyjar* the Orkneys: *Dan.* *øe*: *Swed.* *ö*.]

īg-büend, es; *m.* A dweller in an island, an islander:—Hī īgbüend ðære worde Baðan nemnaþ island-dwellers by another name call it *Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Dis ærendgewrit Augustinus ofer sealtne sē sūðan brohte īgbüendum this letter Augustine brought across the salt sea from the south to the islanders, Past. Pref; Swt. 9, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* *ey-búi* an islander.] v. ēg-büend and next word.

īg-büende, part. Dwelling in an island:—Swā hine cīgaþ īgbüende Engle and Seaxe wasas mid wīfum so call it the island-dwellers, Angles and Saxons, men and women, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 185. v. preceding word.

īg-dæg, es. v. ī-dæg

-īge -eyed. v. -ēige.

īgeop, īgoþ, īggaþ, īggoþ, es; *m.* *An eyot, ait, islet, small island*:—Ðā āsende hē hine on wræcsiþ tō ānum īgeope ðe is Padmas geciged then he sent him away into exile to an island that is called *Patmos*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31. Binnan ānum īgeope Pathmos gehāten, Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 23. Binnan īggoþe, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 61, 7. Hiē flugon up be Colne on ānne īggaþ they fled up along the Colne on to an island, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Ðus feale synðen ðere īyetta ðe liggeþ into Chertesege so many are the islets that belong to Chertsey, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. v. 17, 30.

īgil, īl, es; *m.* A hedgehog, porcupine, an urchin:—Se mārā īgil īstrix [= *ὑστρίξ*], Ælf. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 29; Wrt. Voc. 24, 30. Il yricius vel equinacius, Wrt. Voc. 78, 21. Se lassa il iricius; se mārā il īstrix, ii. 49, 52, 53. Hē was ðara [stræla] swā full swā īgl biþ byrsta he [St. Sebastian] was as full of arrows as a hedgehog is of bristles, Shrn. 55, 9. Se īil ærdæm hē gefangen weorde mon mæg gesion ægðer ge his fēt ge his heafod ac sōna swā hiene mon gefehþ swā gewint hē tō ānum cliewene and tihþ his fēt swā hē innest mæg and gehyþ his heafod *ericius cum apprehenditur, ejus et caput cernitur, et pedes videntur; sed mox ut apprehensus fuerit, semetipsum in sphaeram colligit, pedes introrsus subtrahit, caput abscondit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 9-12. Il, Swt. 243, 6. Ðonne biþ ðæs īles heáfud gesewen *caput enim ericii cernitur*, 241, 16. Hē [Eadmund] all was biset mid heoræ scotungum swylce yles burstæ swā swā Sebastianus was, Th. An. 122, 17. Iles byrsta, Homl. Skt. 5, 428. Stān is gener

īglum [Blickl. Gl. ilum] *petra est refugium erinaceis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 18. [A. R. ylespilles felles hedgehogs' skins: *Trev. iles piles ericii: Icel.* īguill a sea-urchin; īgul-kōttr a hedgehog: *O. H. Ger.* īgil *ericius: Ger.* īgel hedgehog, urchin.]

īg-land, es; *n.* *An island*:—Brittene īglānd is ehta hund mīla lang and twā hund brād. And hēr sind on ðis īglānde fif gepeōde the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long and two hundred broad. And at present there are five languages in this island, Chr. pref; Erl. 3, 1. Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt īglānd ðe man īl nemnaþ, 565; Erl. 18, 1. Siō wunode on ðam īglānde, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hiē cōmon on ān īglānd ðæt is ūte on ðære sǣ ðæt is Meresig hāten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 184, 11. Ðæt īlānd ðe wē hātaþ Thyle, 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. [Laym. i-lond: *Icel.* ey-land.] v. eā-, ēg-, eig-land.

īgoþ. v. īgeop.

-iht an adjective suffix having much the same meaning as *-ig*, or as the Latin *-osus*, e.g. stānht: *O. H. Ger.* steinaht; *Ger.* steinicht petrosus. *Icel.* has a suffix *-óttir*.

īht, e; *f.* Increase:—Ic sōhte hwylc wære elnes oððe iēhte eorlscipes se Pater Noster I sought what in respect of power or increase of valour the Pater Noster might be, Salm. Kmb. 22; Sal. 11. v. i-can.

īi, Hii, Iona:—Heora cyng him gesealde ðæt īglānd ðe man īl nemnaþ . . . Nu sceal beon æfre on īl abbot and nā biscop and ðan sculon beon underpeōde ealle Scotta biscopas forðan ðe Columban was abbot nā biscop their king gave him [Columba] the island that is called Iona . . . Now there must always be in Iona an abbot and not a bishop, and to him all the bishops of the Scots must be subject, for Columba was abbot, not bishop, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 1-8. Wæs hē sendeð of ðam eālande and of ðam mynstre ðe Hii is nemned ðe *insula quæ vocatur Hii*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 11.

īil, īl. v. īgil.

īlca; *pron.* [occurs in the weak declension only]. The same:—Hē sylf oððe se ylca ipse; heō sylf oððe se ylce ipsa; hī sylfe oððe ða ylcan ipsi, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 53-4. Ðū byst se ilca se ðū ær wære tu idem ipse es, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Se ilca hēt acwellan ða ricostan witan the same man [Nero] ordered the greatest senators to be killed, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 47; Met. 9, 24. Hælf se ilca god eorþan and wætere mearc gesette the same God hath appointed a limit to earth and water, 11, 127; Met. 11, 64. Dis is se ilca ealwolda god done on fyrnadam fæderas cūdon, Andr. Kmb. 1501; An. 752. Seō ylce bōc idem libellus, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 16. Hē weorpan sceolde eft ðæt ilce ðæt hē ærdon wæs it should become again the same, that it was before, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 21; Ph. 379. Hiē cwædon ðæt tæx ilce hiera gefērum geboden wære they said that the same offer had been made to their comrades, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 22. On ðisse ylcan tide hac ipsa hora, Ex. 9, 18. On ðære ylcan tide eadom hora; Wick. in the same hour, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hī smeagaþ unriht and on ðam ilcan forweorþaþ scrutati sunt iniquitatem; defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio, Ps. Th. 63, 5. Gelice disse ilcan ðe wē ymb sprecaþ like the very one we are talking about, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 5; Met. 26, 3. Ðisne ilcan preāt this same band, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 2; Cri. 570. Ðyssum ylcam tidum his temporibus, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Swā ðam ilcam biþ ðe nellap ðīnre æ beboð healdan so shall it be with those, who will not keep thy law, Ps. Th. 118, 36. [Ilk is used as late as the time of Chaucer, and remains yet in the phrase 'of that ilk,' but its place was gradually occupied by *sam* (the Icelandic *sami*) which occurs once in the *Ormulum*.]

īlce; *adv.* In the same way:—Hū ne eom ic monn suā ilce suā ðū am I not a man the same as you are? Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 12. Eft swā ilce again in the same way, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10. [Cf. *swilce*.]

īld, e; *f.* I. an age, period of time; ævum, sæculum:—Yld ævum, Ælf. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 118; Wrt. Voc. 52, 68. Hēr wæs seō forme yld disere worulde and seō oðder yld was oþ Abrahames tīman . . . Seō þrīde yld wæs ðā wuniende oþ David at this time was the first age of this world, and the second age was till Abraham's time . . . The third age was lasting then till David, Ælf. T. Grn. 4, 5, 34. Hē com on ðere syxtan ylde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Se eahtoþa dæg getācnode ða eahtoþan ylde dyssere worulde, Homl. Th. i. 98, 8. Be ðam syx yldum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 15. II. age, time of life, years; ætas:—Eadig is heora yld seō ðe ðā gyt ne mihte Crist andettan and mōste for Criste prowian blessed is [their] [the children of Bethlehem] age, which as yet could not confess Christ, and might suffer for Christ, Homl. Th. i. 84, 3. Ealle wē cunap tō ānre ylde on ðam gemænlicum æriste ðeah ðe wē nū on myslicere ylde of dyssere worulde gewiton we shall all come at one age at the general resurrection, though now we depart from this world at different ages, 23-5. Deoplicor mid ius ðū smeagast donne yld iure anfon mæge profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra capere possit, Th. An. 33, 11. Hē was ðā sixhund geāra on ylde he was six hundred years of age, Gen. 7, 6. Ðā was āgān his ielde xxiii wintra he was then twenty-three years of age, Chr. prm; Erl. 4, 19. Hē leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde he will not live beyond middle age, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21. Ærdæmde hē self wære fulfremedre ielde nisi perfecta ætate, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 335, 19. Hunderhtatig ylda octoginta anni, Ps. Th. 89, 11.

III. mature or old age, eld; senectus, vetustas:—Yld senectus, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 28. Seō nōntid

bip ūre yld forðan ðe on nōntide āsthþ seō sunne and ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bip wanigende the ninth hour is our old age, for at the ninth hour the sun sinks, and the force of the man that grows old is diminishing, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 20. Geswenced yld wearied age, Dōm. L. 16, 255. Ðonne mē yld ðe on gesige in tempore senectutis, Ps. Th. 70, 8. On hyre yld æcende sunu peperit filium in senectute sua, Gen. 21, 2. Cild ðæt ðe heō Abrahame on his yld æcende filium quem peperit ei [Abraham] jam seni, 7: Beo. Th. 43; B. 22. Sume beoþ gelædde on cildhæde tō rihtum life, sume on cnihthæde, sume on gefūgenum wæstme, sume on yld, sume on forwerodre ealdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 26. Ðær is geōgoþ būton yldre there is youth without age, Blickl. Homl. 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. Gōð sceal wyð yfele geōgoþ sceal wið yldre sacan, Menol. Fox 562; Gn. C. 50. Næron eowre gesci mid yldre fornūne nec calceamenta pedum vestrorum vetustate consumpta sunt, Deut. 29, 5. Gesceādlice tōsceādan yldre and geōgoþe to distinguish discreetly between age and youth, L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5.

IV. age, old people, chief people [v. eald]:—Seo yld hi gebæd and seō iugū wrāt age prayed and youth wrote, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 21. Ðær wærþ Eāst-Engla folces seō yld ofslagen there the principal men of the East Angles were slain, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 33. [Goth. alds, alþs an age, generation: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. eldi [old] age; antiquitas, senectus: O. Frs. elde: Icel. elli old age: O. H. Ger. alti, elti ætas, ævum, senium, senectus, vetustas.] v. eld, æfter-yld; ildu.

ildan. v. ildu.
ildan; p. de To delay, tarry, defer, put off, postpone, procrastinate. delay the notice of anything, connive at, dissimulate:—Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō oñlythenne why dost thou delay to enlighten the world? Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. Tō hwon yldest ðū ðæt ðū raðost ðō ðæt man ðas menn witnige and cwellle why dost thou delay at once to cause these men to be punished and killed, 183, 1. Seō hālige cyrice sum ping þurh sceawunge yldre and swā ābireþ and ældeþ ðæt oft ðæt widerwearde yfel āberende and yldende beweraþ sancta ecclesia quādam per considerationem dissimulat, atque ita portat et dissimulat, ut sepe malum quod adversatur portando et dissimulando compescat, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 29–32. Ðā se brýdguma yldre moram faciente sponso, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Hē ilde [Cott. MS. ielde] and þafode ða scylda dissimulavit culpas, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 22. Hē ða gewilunge nāht lange ne yldre he did not long delay that desire, Th. Ap. i, 17. Ne yldre hē hit ðā leng nec exinde distulit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 34. Hē yldre ðā gyt distulit, Ps. Th. 77, 23. Ne yld ðæt ðū mē ārie ne tardaveris, 39, 21. Deāh ðe ic hit læng yldre though I should longer delay to notice the matter, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 11. Ne ðæt se aglāca yldan þohte nor did the wretch mean to delay that, Beo. Th. 1483; B. 739: 4471; 2239. Yldan dissimulare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 37. Yldende tō andettene differentes confiteri, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 5. Ðonne se lāreow ieldende seþ ðone timan ðe hē his hiéremenn sidelice on þreátigeān mæge cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaritur, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 5. [O. H. Ger. altian differre; altōn dissimulare; altinōn differre, dissimulare, elongare.] v. ældan, ildcian, ildian; for-ildan.

ildcian; p. ode To delay:—Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hē gecypt ac se wisa hit ieldcþ and bitt timan totum spiritum suum proferit stultus, sapiens autem differt et reservat in posterum, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. v. elcian, eldcung.

ilde; pl. m. Men [a poetical term]:—Hātaþ yldre eorþbūende fison men, earth-dwellers, call it Pison, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 19; Gen. 221. Yldo ofer eorþan, 163; Th. 205, 15; Exod. 436. Nædran ða aspide yldre nemnaþ, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Ylda æghwilec every man, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 4; Gen. 480. Ylda gehwilec, Ps. Th. 77, 4. Earmlic ylda cwealm miserable slaughter of men, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182: 3108; An. 1557. Ylda Waldend God, Beo. Th. 3327; B. 1661. Ilda cyn the race of men, Elen. Kmbl. 1040; El. 521. Ylda bearn the children of men, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 6; Gen. 2470: 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106. Sceal mid yldum wesān ismahel hāten shall be called among men Ishmael, 104; Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286: Beo. Th. 154; B. 77. Ðæt was yldum cūþ, 1415; B. 705: Ps. Th. 144, 9. Nihþ becwom ðer tō yldum, Beo. Th. 4240; B. 2117: Menol. Fox 174; Men. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1881; El. 792. [O. Sax. eldi; pl. men; eldeo barn children of men: Icel. öld; aldir; pl. [in poetry] men; alda börn children of men.]

ildend, es; m. One who delays:—Næs ðā nēnig yldend [ylding?] tō ðam ðæt syððan hī on ðæt hūs cōmon hī ðā sōna done hālgan wer gebundon there was no one, after they had got into the house, who delayed at once to bind the holy man, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 5. See note, where the other reading ylding is given.

ildend-lic; adj. Tardy, dilatory:—Eldendlice morosa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 58. ildest; superl. of eald.

I. eldest, oldest:—Ūre ieldesta mæg parens primus [Adam], Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Hē sōhte fram ðam yldestan ðþ ðone gingestan quos scrutatus, incipiens a maiore usque ad minimum, Gen. 44, 12. Ða yldestan senes, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða yldestan chus and cham hātene wēron the eldest were named Cush and Ham, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 22; Gen. 1616.

II. As the oldest might be supposed best fitted to fill the highest positions the word gets the meaning principal, chief, greatest:—Se yldesta cardinaris, i. primarius, Ælfic. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 66; Wrt. Voc. 34, 1. Yldest byrla magister calicum, 113;

Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Hē wæs ieldesd [summus] ofer ða hālgan cirican, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 16. Hwylc hyra yldest wære quis eorum major esset, Lk. Skt. 9, 46, 22, 24. Ieldesta bisceop pontifex maximus, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 2. Tyrus hēt him tō clypian ðone ðe on ðam scype yldost wære Tyrus bade call to him the principal man on the ship, St. And. 28, 6. Hē clipode him tō his yldestan gerēfan dixit ad servum seniore, Gen. 24, 2. Aaron and ða yldestan men tam Aaron quam principes synagogæ, Ex. 34, 31. Ða ieldestan men ðe tō Bedanforða hiérdon, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 23. Ða yldestan witan gehādode and leāwede Angelcynnes, 1012; Erl. 146, 7: 978; Erl. 127, 9. Ða yldestan þægenas, 1015; Erl. 151, 19. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon all the principal men of Wessex, 1036; Erl. 165, 1. Ða ðe ieldeste wēron equites, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 24. Ða yldstan setl on gesammungum the highest seats in the synagogues; primas cathedras in synagogis, Lk. Skt. 20, 46. Ic hit rehte ðām yldostan Egiptan witun I told it to the chief wise men of Egypt, Gen. 41, 24. [Laym. ældeste: Ayenb. eldeste: Icel. elztr: O. H. Ger. altist, altost primus, primogenitus; thie altoston thes folkes seniores. For the use similar to that given under II. of a word denoting in the first instance age, cf. Goth. þai sinistans (lit. eldest) managins by which Ulfilas translates οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ; and the passage in Ammianus Marcellinus 'sacerdos omnium maximus apud Burgundios vocatur sinistus'.] v. ildra.

ildian; p. ode To delay, defer, put off:—Nis forðā nānum synfullum tō yldigenne āgenre gecyrrrednysse ðylæs ðe hē mid sleacnysse forlōese ða tid Godes fyrstes it is not, therefore, for any sinner to delay his own conversion, lest by remissness he lose the time of God's respite, Homl. Th. i. 350, 14. v. ildan.

ilding, e; f. Delay, putting off, deferring, prolonging, delaying to notice anything, connivance:—Ylding tritatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 19. Ne wæs ða ylding tō ðon ðæt hī heāpmælum cōman non mora ergo confluentibus ceteris, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 31. Ne wæs ða ylding ðæt monige gelyfdon quid mora? crediderunt nonnulli, 1, 26; S. 487, 39: 3, 9; S. 533, 38. Ðā hit mycel ylding was cum mora multa fieret, Mk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt is ðæt lif elles dysses middangeardes būton lytelu ylding ðæs deāþes what else is the life of this world but a little deferring of death? Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Hit bip deāþes ylding swiðor ðonne lifes it is rather the deferring of death, than the prolonging of life, 32. Beo ðū on tid gearu ne mæg ðæs ærendes ylding wyrdan be thou at the time ready, the errand may not brook delay, Andr. Kmbl. 430; An. 215. Ðā bēd hē hine yldinge and fyrstes petens inducias, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 7. Būtan ænigre yldinge sine ulla dilatione, i, 27; S. 493, 30. Būton yldinge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34. Būton ælcere yldinge, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4. Be ðære ildinge [MS. Cott. ieldinge] suife wel Drihten preāde Iudeas qua dissimulatione bene Iudæam Dominus corripit, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 19. Ðæt ic yldinge onfō tō lifianne ut inducias vivendi accipiam, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 34. Ieldinga morarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 57. v. ildan, eldung.

ildo. v. ildu.
ildra; m. ildre; f. n. comp. of eald. I. elder, older, grand [in grand-father, cf. eald-fæder, -mōder]:—Ældra senior, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 48. Seō yldre hātte Lia and seō gingre Rachel nomen majoris Lia, minor vero appellabatur Rachel, Gen. 29, 16. Hys yldra sunu was on æcere erat filius ejus senior in agro, Lk. Skt. 15, 25. Mīn yldra mæg my elder brother, Beo. Th. 940; B. 468. Yldra brōðor, 2653; B. 1324. Op ðæt hē yldra wearþ until he got older, 4746; B. 2378. Ic eom micle yldra I am much older, Elen. 1112; Th. 424, 20; Rā. 41, 42. Ealdra fæder avus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 22. Yldra fæder avita, 78, 3. Geornful tō witanne ðatte ær wæs ær ðū æcenned wære oððe furdum ðin yldra fæder geboren were desirous to know what was before you were begotten, or even before your grandfather was born, Shr. 198, 29; Elen. Kmbl. 872; El. 436. For mīne sǣwle and for mīnes fæder and for mīnes ieldran fæder for my soul, and for my father's, and for my grandfather's, Chart. Th. 496, 21: 497, 15. Þurh heora yldran mōdor lāre hī gelyfdon gode through their grandmother's teaching they believed on God, Shr. 53, 10, 16, 21. Ða gingran ārisaþ wið ðām yldrum the younger shall arise against the elder, Blickl. Homl. 171, 23. Swelce snytro swylce manegum ðærum ieldran gewittum oftofen is such wisdom as is withheld from many older minds, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28.

II. greater, superior [v. yldst II.]:—Hwæder ys yldra ðe se ðe þenap ðe se ðe sitt quis major est qui recumbit an qui ministrat? Lk. Skt. 22, 27. Gewurpe hē swā swā gingra se ðe yldra ys betwux eow qui major est in vobis fiat sicut junior, 26. Ða ðe synt yldran habbaþ anweald on him qui majores sunt, potestatem exercent in eos, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25. [Orm. elldre: Laym. ældre, eldere: O. Sax. aldro (as a noun): Icel. elli: O. H. Ger. altero.] v. next word.

ildra, an [but the singular rarely occurs]; m. A parent, ancestor, father, forefather, predecessor, elder:—Ðā mē yldra mīn āgeaf and-sware fæder reordode then my father answered me and spake [cf. 872; El. 436: 891; El. 447: 906; El. 454], Elen. Kmbl. 921; El. 462. Hī forgeten hæfdon ðara wundra heora yldran on lōcādan oblitū sunt mirabilia quæ ostendit coram patribus eorum, Ps. Th. 77, 13. Ūre ieldran ða ðe ðās stōwa ær hioldon hiē lufodon wið ðām our forefathers, who formerly held these places, loved wisdom, Past. Pref.; Swt. 5, 14; Exon.

47a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946. Ūre yldran swultan and swīde oft ūs from wendan our parents have died and very often gone from us, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Wæron his yldran fæder and mōdor hādne his parents, father and mother, were heathens, 211, 19; 213, 2. Ūre yldrena lage traditionem seniorum, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Twegen gebrōdrū de hæfdon behwyrfed eall heora yldrena gestreōn on deōrwyrpum gymstānum two brothers who had converted all their parents' wealth into precious stones, Homl. Th. i. 60, 23. Bebirge mē mid mīnum yldrum condas me in sepulchro majorum meorum, Gen. 47, 30. Eāfora æfter yldrum the son after the parents, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 1; Gen. 1129. Suna ic lārde dæt hiē hýrdon heora yldrum I taught sons to obey their parents, Blickl. Homl. 185, 20. Noldē hē him geceōsan welige yldran he [Christ] would not choose wealthy parents for himself, 23, 25. [Laym. aldrēn, ældere, eldre forefathers: R. Glouc. eldren: Piers P. Chauc. eldres: O. Sax. aldirō a forefather; pl. parents; eldiron, pl. parents: O. Frs. alder, elder, aldera, ieldera father, parent: O. H. Ger. altiron, eldiron parentes: Ger. ältern, eltern parents.] v. eldran. **ildu**; *indecl. f.* **I. an age; ævum** :—Nis dæt tō geortrywianne dæt on ūre yldo dæt beōn mihte dæt forþgongendre yldo oft geworden getreōwe spell secgaþ nec diffidendum est nostra etiam ætate fieri potuisse, quod ævo præcedente aliquoties factum fideles historia narrat, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32; 3, 27; S. 558, 31. **II. age, time of life; ætas** :—Ōþ nigon and fitig wintra mīnre yldo usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum, 5, 24; S. 647, 32. On ðære ærestan yldo his lifes in prima ætate, 5, 13; S. 633, 32. Mid dī de heō bicom tō giftelice yldo when she arrived at a marriageable age, Th. Ap. 1, 10. Ða ðe nabbap nāwper ne ildō ne wīsdōm quos vel imperfectio vel ætas prohibet, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 21. **III. age, old age; senectus** :—Seō yldo and se ende dæc heora lifes their old age and the end of their life, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. Heora ylda gelīfæsted wæs, 18. Him æfter dý yldo ne derede after that age should not harm him, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Nis dæar on ðam londe yldo ne yrmþu there is not in that land old age nor misery, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52. On geōgþe . . . on yldo, 88 a; Th. 330, 32; Vy. 60. Geōgþ būton yldo, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Heō hire on ylda dā wære she was in her old age, 163, 10. Nū gyt syndan manige manna swylce ðe hiom yldo gebidan ær tō geuihte adhuc multiplicabuntur in senecta uberi, Ps. Th. 91, 13. Ða yldu wendan tō life to turn old age to life, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 23; Ph. 190. Mine yldo beōþ æghwæt genihsum senectus mea in misericordia uberi, Ps. Th. 91, 9. [Orm. A. R. R. Glouc. Aeynb. Piers P. Chauc. Wick. elde age, old age, eld: Icel. öld an age. v. ild for other related words.] v. æfter-, ær-, frum-yldo; ældo, eldo, ild. **ile, es; m.** **I. the sole of the foot** :—Ile [? cf. 283, 75 hela calx, occurring in a very similar list] calx, Wrt. Voc. 65, 47. Ilas, wearas calces, ii. 127, 45. From his hnolle ufeowerdan oþ his ilas neopewerde from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Mid iseuum pīlum heora ilas gefestnode fastened the soles of their feet with iron nails, Homl. Skt. 5, 388. **II. hard skin [such as comes on the sole of the foot?], callosity** :—Ile callus, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 51; Wrt. Voc. 46, 11. Weorras vel ill callos, ii. 103, 16. Him weōxon ylas on olufendes geficnyse on his cneowum callosities grew on his knees, just as on a camel's, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26. [To þe yle of hire helen, Marh. 10, 19; O. Frs. ili, ile, il hard skin: Icel. il; gen. illjar; f. the sole of the foot.] **ilf, e; f. An elf** :—Danon untýdras ealle onwōcon eotenas and ylfe thence sprang all monstrous things, giants and elves, Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. Gif hit wære ēsa gescot oððe hit wære ylfa gescot oððe hit wære hægtesan gescot if it were Æsir's shot, or elves' shot, or witches' shot, Lchdm. iii. 54, 10. [Cf. Scot. elf-shot; elf-arrow, Halliiv. Dict; Grmm. D. M. 429; Prompt. Parv. elfe lamia, 138, see note; M. H. Ger. elbe; f. see Grmm. D. M. 411.] v. ælf-, elfen. **ilfette, an; ilfetu, e; f. A swan** :—Aelbitu olor, cienus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 47; tantalus, 98, 30. Ilfatu alvor, 6, 55. Ilfetu olor, 63, 40. Ylfete cignus, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 105; Wrt. Voc. 29, 3. Elfetu, Wrt. Voc. 62, 5. Ylfette olor vel cingnus, 77, 25. Ylfete song the song of the swan, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 6; Seef. 19. Sume fugelas beōþ langweorede swā swā ylfetan some birds are long-necked, such as swans, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 17. [Icel. álpt, álft 'the common Icel. word for swan; swan is only poet': A. H. Ger. albiz, alpiz, elpiz olor, Grff. i. 243.] **ilfig; adj. Affected by elves [?], mad, frantic** :—Fanaticus, i. minister templi, futura præcínens, vel ylfig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 40. Ylfie vel mōnāþ-seōce comitales, i. e. garritores, 132, 26. Comitales, lunaticos wanseōce i. garritores, ylfe, Hpt. Gl. 519, 44. **illeraou, e; f. A surfeit; crapula**, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 62. v. ge-illeroacþ. **ilnetu ciciris** [? v. DuCange 'cicurris domesticus sus'], Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 15. **im-byrdling**. v. im-byrdling. **impe** [?], an; f. An imp, scion, graft, shoot :—Ðæt is sió hālige gesomnung Godes folces dæt eardap on æppeltūnum donne he wel begaþ hira plantan and hiera impan oþ hiē fulweaxne beōþ ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quæ ad viriditatem intimam exulta plantaria virtutum servat, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [Gunge impen me bigurt mid þornes, A. R. 378, 24; Yzet mid guode ymphen. Þe ilke ymphen byeþ þe virtues, Aeynb. 94, 34; I was the coventes gardyner, for to graffe ympes, Piers P. 5,

137; Prompt. Parv. inipe or graffe surculus: cf. O. H. Ger. imputunga insertio; ga-imputōn inserere, Grff. i. 262; and see Skeat's Etym. Dict. imp.] **IN**; *prep. cum dat. inst. acc.* 'In is not found in Alfred's Metres, in the Runic poem, or in Byrhtnōp; it occurs twice in the metrical Psalms, three times in Cædmon's Genesis; elsewhere in the poetry in and on freely interchange; but in prevails in the North, on in the South. The distinctive on has a vertical element [up or down], which easily runs to against or near', March, p. 163. **I. with dat. inst. In, on** :—Wē sceolan on disse sceortan tide geeamian ece ræste ðonne mōtan wē in ðære engellican blisse gefeōm mid ūrum Drihtne we must in this short time earn eternal rest, then may we in angelic bliss rejoice with our Lord, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. On sumre stōwe hē wæs dæt man mid his handa neālice geræcean mihte in sumre eādlice mid heāfde gehrinan in one place the roof was so that it could hardly be reached with the hand, in another it could easily be touched with the head, 207, 22. Hē wæs on Pannania ðære mægde ærest on woruld cumen, in Arrea ðam tūne. Wæs hē hweðre in Italia æfeden, in Tician ðære byrig, 211, 16-18. Ðara mouna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wæron of the men that were most distinguished in the army, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 21. In woruldhæde in sæculari habitu, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42; 4, 7; S. 574, 34. In regolices lifes lāre swýðe geofurol regularis vitæ institutioni multum intenta, 4, 23; S. 593, 33. Eall ða hē in gehērnesse geleornian mihte cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat, 4, 24; S. 598, 5. Hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Wē sceulan æ gemunan in mōde ðone sigora waldend we must ever keep in mind the disposer of victories, 84 b; Th. 318, 15; Mōd. 83. Ligan fracop in folcum to live live among nations, 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ðū ðe in dryhtnes noman cwōme thou who didst come in the name of the Lord, 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. In hwitum hrægum gewerede clad in white raiment, 14 a; Th. 28, 15; Cri. 447; Cd. 154; Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Wuniaþ in wynnum they dwell in delights, 224; Th. 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þafaþ in gepylde allows in patience, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crā. 71. Ic on unrihtum eac ðan in synnum geeacnod was I was conceived in iniquity and in sin, Ps. C. 50, 60; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 60; Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 9. In campe in battle, Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505. In Caines cynne ðone cwealm gewræc ece Drihten the eternal Lord avenged that death among the race of Cain, 214; B. 107. Ne mōste Efe dā gyt wītan in wuldre Eve might not as yet look on glory, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 2; Sat. 409. Ne hafu ic in heāfde hwite loccas I have not white hairs on my head, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 28; Rā. 41, 98. Abidan sceolan in sinnihte they shall abide in eternal night, 31 b; Th. 99, 29; Cri. 1632. In grimmum sælum in rough seasons, 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. In lifdagum in lifetime, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 22; Exod. 423. In geardagum in days of yore, Beo. Th. 2; B. 1. [Cf. On fyrndagum, Andr. Kmbl. 2; An. 1.] On stōwe seō is geciged in Hripum, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 38. In dýs ginnan grunde in this wide world, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. **II. with acc. into, in, to** :—Ær ðon ðe hē in heofenas āstige before he ascended into heaven, Blickl. Homl. 125, 16. Genāman his lif and in ða stōwe āsetton ðe Vaticanus hātte they took his body and put it into the place called the Vatican, 191, 33. Ða eode hē in ða cetan then he went into the cell, 219, 14. Gūþlac sette hyht in heofenas, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 18; Gū. 406. Heō hine in dæt mynster onfeng . . . Hē eall in dæt swēteste leōþ gehwyrfde susceptum in monasterium . . . Ipse cuncta in carmen dulcissimum convertelat, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3-7. Ða gewāt heō in Fást-Engla mægþe secessit ad provinciam Orientalium Anglorum, 4, 23; S. 593, 8; Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Ne inlād ūsih in [West Sax. on] costunge ne inducas nos in tentationem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13; Hy. 6, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 28. Beraþ forþ scīre helmas in sceapena gemong bear forth your bright helms into the press of the foes, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Hēton æðeling lādan in wrādra gewæld, Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. Ða wæs eft geseted in aldrōdm babilone weard the king of Babylon was restored to sovereignty, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641. Ðā hiē dā in ðone heofon lōcodan æfter him as they looked after him unto heaven, Blickl. Homl. 121, 21. Se āgend upārārde reāde streām in randgeboorh the Lord hath raised up the waters of the Red Sea as a protection, Cd. 156; Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296. Gelæred in ða gerýno Cristes geleáf-an, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 28. In ða tid bād ðone ecan sige ipso tempore coronam expectabat æternam, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14; 2, 3; S. 504, 20. In āne tid in one hour, Andr. Kmbl. 2183; An. 1093. Ðūm dōm wunaþ in ælce tid thy glory lasteth to all time, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. In ealle tid, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 15; Seef. 124; 95 b; Th. 356, 25; Pa. 17. In woruld weorulda in sæcula sæculorum, Elen. Kmbl. 901; El. 452. **III. In sometimes follows its case** :—Ðær se eādga mōt eardes neōtan, wyllestrēama wuduholttum, in, wunian in wonge, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 20; Ph. 362. Blād wide sprang Scyldes eæferan Scedelandum in, Beo. Th. 38; B. 19. [Goth. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. Ger. in: Icel. í: Lat. in: Grk. ἐν.] **in** [adv. and noun]. v. inn. **in-, inn-**. In the case of some of the verbs where in is given as a prefix perhaps it should be separated; the passages may then be taken as illustrating the adverb inn.

in-āberan; *p.* -bær *To bring in*:—Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft innābær of the dog that brought his hand in again, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 14.
in-ādī, *e*; *f.* *An internal disease*:—Sāra inādīe, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 28. Wīð eallum inādūm, 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 6.
in-ālan; *p.* de *To kindle*:—Eōw was ād ināleð for you a pile was kindled, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 6; Gū. 640. v. on-ālan.
in-āsendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Hī ināsendan ðæt bed summiserunt grabatum, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.
in-āwritting, *e*; *f.* *An inscription*:—Innāwritting inscribitio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 24.
in-bærniss, *e*; *f.* *Incense, frankincense*:—Inbærnis tus, Wrt. Voc. 289, 54. Inbærnisse incensum, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. an-, on-bærniss; and cf. in-rēcels.
in-belēdan; *p.* de *To lead in, introduce*:—Dū inbelēdst hig introduces eos, Cantic. Moys, 17.
in-belgan; *p.* -bealg; *pp.* -bolgen *To exasperate*:—Ða inbolgeno aspirando, Rtl. 15, 40. v. ā-belgan.
in-belūcan; *p.* -lēac *To shut*:—Ðā ða duru inbeleac æfter him then he shut the door after them, Blickl. Homl. 217, 26.
in-bend; *m. f.* *An internal bond*:—Wæs se bāncōfa ādle onlēd inbendum fæst his body was inflamed with disease, fast with the fetters within, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 18; Gū. 928.
in-beōðan; *p.* -beād; *pp.* -bōden *To announce, declare, proclaim*:—Inbōden fæsten indictio jejuniū, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 5. v. on-beōðan.
in-beornan; *p.* -bearn *To burn, be on fire*:—Inbiorne wē inardescamus, Rtl. 95, 27.
in-beran; *p.* -bær *To bring in*, Beo. Th. 4310; B. 2152.
in-berdliŋ. v. in-byrdliŋ.
in-berp. v. in-byrd.
in-bestingan; *p.* -stang *To pierce, penetrate, make a thrust which enters but does not go quite through*:—Gif hē þurhstīp̃. vi. scil. gebēte. Gif man inbestīp̃. vi. scil. gebēte, L. Ethb. 64; Th. i. 18, 12.
in-bewindan; *p.* -wand *To wrap up, enwrap*:—Innbewand involuit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 53. Innbewunden involutum, 2, 12.
in-bewreōn; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover up*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum with their faces covered up, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585.
in-bindan; *p.* -band *To unbind*:—An seal inbindan forstes fetre one shall unbind the fetters of frost, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 8; Gn. Ex. 75. v. an-, on-bindan.
in-birdiŋ. v. in-byrdiŋ.
in-birigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Inberigde gustavit, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. v. on-birian.
in-blāwan; *p.* -bleōw *To inspire, breathe upon*:—Inbleōw on hine insuflavit, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 22. Dec inblāwede te inspirante, Rtl. 103, 32.
in-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m.* *A security required in cases where property had been stolen, bail*:—Gif hwā þīfþe betogen sý . . . ðonne niman ða ðe hit tōgebyrþ on his æhtan inborh if any one be accused of theft . . . then let those to whom it appertains take security from his property, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 20. ðonne sette mon inborh let security be given [the property in dispute is þeofstolen, v. l. 12], L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 10. [Cf. L. H. i. Th. i. 589, 19, de suo aliquod pro inborge retineatur. Heore godfaderes scullen beo inborzes for hem, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 32. Inboreges, ii. 17, 20.]
in-brengan; *p.* -brohte *To bring in or to, present*:—Hūnicle hefigra biþ se wēnenda ðeap̃ ðonne se inbrohta how much more grievous is death when it is expected than when it is presented to us, Shrn. 42, 31. v. next word.
in-bringan *to bring in, present*:—Ðā hī ne mihton hine inbringan cum non possent offerre eum illi, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.
in-bryne, *es*; *m.* *A fire, burning*:—Inbryno incendia, Rtl. 64, 12.
in-bryrdan; *p.* de *To stimulate, instigate, incite, animate, inspire*:—Inbryrdendre Godes gefe God's grace instigating me, Chart. Th. 129, 25. Breostum inbryrðed animated in spirit, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 18; Jul. 535. Breostum inbryrðed tō ðam betran hām, 42 a; Th. 141, 12; Gū. 626. Ðā wæs, þurh ðæt hālige treō, inbryrðed breōstsefa, Elen. Kmbl. 1680; El. 842. Inbryrðed breōstsefa, 2089; El. 1046. v. on-bryrdan.
in-bryrdniss, *e*; *f.* *Inspiration, animation, compunction, feeling*:—Mid ða mēstan swētnesse and inbryrdnisse [inbryrdniss, MS.] maxima suavitate et compunctione, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34; 3, 19; S. 549, 21. Tō inbryrdnesse [inbryrdnesse, MS.] and tō gemynde ðære æfterfyligendra ad instructionem memoriamque sequentium, 17; S. 585, 16. note. v. on-bryrdniss.
in-būan *to inhabit*:—Sede inbyēþ in ðæm qui inhabitat in ipso, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 21.
in-būend, *es*; *m.* *An inhabitant, native*:—Inbūend colonus, incolā, inquilinus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 25.
in-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f.* *A hall, vestibule*:—Inburh atrium, Wrt. Voc. 84, 35.
inburh-fæst; *adj.* *Stationed in a hall*; atriensis; scil. atrii janitor, seneschallus, lictor, Lye.
in-byrde; *adj.* *Born in a master's house*:—Dunne wæs inbyrde tō Hæðfela Dunne belonged by birth to Hayfield, Chart. Th. 650, 28. Wifūs and Dunne and Seoloe syndan inbyrde tō Hæðfela, 649, 33. Ða inberdan menn tō Eblesburnan, 152, 8. See next two words, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 203 sqq. [Cf. Icel. inn-borinn native:

O. H. Ger. in-burto oriundus; in-burtig indigena: O. L. Ger. in-burdig indigena.]

in-byrdiŋ, *es*; *m.* *A slave born in a master's house*:—Inbirding vernaculus, Ælfic. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 52. v. next word.

in-byrdliŋ, *es*; *m.* *A slave born in a master's house*:—Inberdliŋ vel föstorliŋ verna vel vernaculus, Ælfic. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. Inbyrdliŋge vernaculus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 82. Sicul inberdli[n], sicilise inbyrdliŋc (= byrdliŋ) sculus indigena, Hpt. Gl. 499. Mīn inbyrdliŋ biþ mīn yrfenuma vernaculus meus heres meus erit, Gen. 15, 3. Ælce werhādes man on eōwrum mægðum and inbyrdliŋum and geboht þeowā omne masculinum in generationibus vestris, tam vernaculus quam emptitiū, 17, 12. Ealle werhādes men his inhīrēdes ægðer ge inbyrdliŋas ge gebohte þeowā omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitiū, 27.

inc; *dat*: inc, incit; *ac*: incet; *gen.* of dual of pronoun of 2nd person:—Inc āgēnyrñ sum man occurrit vobis homo, Mk. Skt. 14, 13. Nys mē inc tō syllanne non est meum dare vobis, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Hwī gewearc inc swā ðæt gyt dorston fandian Godes why have ye [Ananias and Sapphira] agreed to tempt God? Homl. Th. i. 316, 33. Bām inc to you both, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 6; Cri. 357. Inc bām twām, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 30; Gen. 562. Neotāþ inc ðæs ððres ealles wariāþ inc wīð done wæstm ne wyrþ inc wīlna gæð, 13; Th. 15, 18-21; Gen. 235-6. Incit, 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732: 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Incet twega of you two, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Yncet ægðer ofslīp̃ ððerne and hundas liciāþ eōwre blōd and fugelas fretaþ incet flæsc and yncet wif beoþ on ānum dæge wudewan, Shrn. 148, 1-4. Gehwæðer incet either of you two, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. [Laym. 1st MS. inc selven; 2nd MS. 3ou selve: Marh. inc baðeu: Orm. 3unne baþe; gunket baþre.] v. git, incet.

inca, *an*; *m.* *Doubt, question, cause of complaint, offence, ill-will or fear*:—Inca apporia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 8; occasio, R. Ben. 38, Lye. Ðā ongan hē mē ācsian hwæðere ic wiste hwæðer ic on riht būtan incan gefullad wære cæpit me interrogare, an me esse baptizatum absque scrupulo nossem, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 45. Ðā frægn hē hwæðer hī ealle smylte mōð and būtan eallum incan blīðe tō him hæfdon. Ðā andswaredon hī ealle ðæt hī nænigne incan tō him wiston then he asked them, whether they all were peaceably and kindly disposed to him without any cause of complaint. Then they all answered that they knew no cause of complaint against him; interrogavit, si omnes placidum erga se animum, et sine querela controversiæ ac rancoris haberent. Respondebant omnes, se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere, 4, 24; S. 598, 39-41. Ðū mē scealt edwitt mīn of āwyrpan ðæt mē tō incan āhwær gangeþ thou shalt cast from me my reproach, which everywhere goes as a cause of fear to me; amputa opprobrium meum, quod suspicatus sum, Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðeāh ðe ic nō [MS. on] ingcan wiste hū ic mīne heortan heōlde mid sōðe though I did not know any cause of complaint, as to the manner in which I had kept my heart truly; ergo sine causa justificavi cor meum, 72, 11. Ne ic culpan in ðē incan ænigwe æfre onfunde womma geworhta I found not fault in thee, nor cause of complaint for sins committed, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 29; Cri. 178. Incan scrupulum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 7. Incan causas, 130, 13.

-incel *a diminutive suffix*, e. g. rāp-incel, scip-incel, hūs-incel.

in-cempa, *an*; *m.* *A member of a household capable of bearing arms*:—Incompa, gescota manipularius, collega, miles, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 48. v. in-hirdman, in-hīrēd, in-culht.

incer; *adj. prom.* *2nd person dual. Of or belonging to you two*:—Ic nū ðas þing wīte tō ðē gemēnelice and tō mīnre mēder and mīnum geswustrum forðon incet lufu sceal beon somod gemēne nunc tibi et matri me sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei communis scribebam, que tibi et illis communia esse arbitror, Nar. 3, 6-9. Sý inc æftyr incrun [MS. A. eowrum] geleāfan secundum fidem vestram fiat vobis, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 29. Ðý læs gyt lād gode incrun [Adam and Eve] waldende weorðau þyrfen, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 25; Gen. 577. Tō incre andsware, Th. 35, 10; Gen. 557. Biddaþ incerne [Moses and Aaron] god, Ex. 10, 17. Ðælan somwist incre [Hagar and Sarah], Cd. 104; Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Fyllaþ eorpan incre [Adam and Eve] cyune, 10; Th. 13, 4; Gen. 197. Incer 1st MS. incet moder inc hateþ; 2nd MS. 3oure moder 3ou hateþ. Gen. a. Ex. gunket: Goth. iggkwar.] v. git, inc.

inge, *in the phrase inge lāfe [a sword]*, Beo. Th. 5747; 13, 2577, appears to be a proper name. Ing occurs in stanza 22 of the Runic poem, and Ing-winas is a name of the Danes in Beowulf.

in-igān; *p.* de *To invoke*:—Ic incēgo invoco, Rtl. 119, 5.

in-igūng, *e*; *f.* *Invocation*:—Innceignung invocationibus, Rtl. 121, 26. Innceiginge invocationem, 122, 22. Inceigence, 172, 8. incit. v. inc.

in-cleofo, *an*; *m.* *An inner chamber, closet, bed-chamber, den, cave*:—Incleofa cellarium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 56: camera, 127, 79. Incleofo spelunca, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 10. Forþ of hire inclican of her closet, Chart. Th. 230, 17. On inclicum [bedclofium, MS. T.] eōwrum in cubilibus vestris, Ps. Spl. 4, 5. On incleofo [bedcliofum, MS. T.] his in cubili suo, 35, 4. On incleofo [bedclifum, MS. T.] heora in cubilibus suis, 149, 5; Blickl. Gl. Acende eorþe heora froggan on inclyfum heora

cyninga edidit terra eorum ranas in penetralibus regum ipsorum, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. Hwelpas leōna on incleofum heora hī gesomniap catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur, Ps. Spl. 103, 23.

in-cnapa, an; m. *A domestic servant*, Lye. v. next word.

in-cniht, es; m. *A servant in a house, household or domestic servant*:—Incniht cliens vel clientulus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 80. Incniht parasitus, cliens, domesticus, Hpt. Gl. 427, 483, 514. Se hlāford gegaderode miccle menigu his incnihta the master gathered together a great many of his household servants, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. [O. L. Ger. in-kneht apparitor: O. H. Ger. in-kneht vernaculus, servus vel domigena, verna, inquilinus, apparitor.]

in-cofa, an; m. *An inner chamber, [metaph.] the breast, heart*:—On his incofan f on his clyfan in cubili suo, Ps. Lamb. 35, 5. On diglum f on incofan f on eowrum clyfum in cubilibus vestris, 4, 5. Eal ðæt hē hæfde on his incofan all that he had in his breast, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 35; Met. 22, 18. v. breōst-cofa.

in-codu, e; and an; f. *An internal disease*:—Wid incode, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. i. 276, 6. Fela incoda hē gehælde untrumra sǣwla mislcra manna many diseases of sick souls of diverse men he healed, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 33. Incoda infirmitates; incode fībras [= febris?], Hpt. Gl. 453. Incodan melancolias, 478. [Cf. in-ād.]

in-ouman; p. -com *To come in, enter*:—Donne gē incumaþ on ðæt lond ðe ic eow sille cum ingressi fueritis terram, quam ego dabo vobis, Lev. 23, 10. On swā hwilcum hūse swā gē incumaþ whatever house you enter, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 8. Gā hē ūt mid swilcum reāfe swilce hē incum cum quali veste intraverit, cum tali exeat, Ex. 21, 3. Ðā hiē tōsanne incōman when they entered together, Blickl. Homl. 173, 5. Ðær næfre nēnig dæl regnes incuman ne mæg never can any rain enter there, 125, 33. Incuma introire, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 45.

in-cund; adj. *Internal, inward, intimate*:—Ða ððre werod brūcaþ ðære incundan embwlātunge his godcundnyse swā ðæt hī nāteshwōn fram his andweardnyse āsēnde ne gewitāþ the other hosts enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity, so that on no account do they depart on any mission from his presence, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. Ðære þeðde sǣwla þurh ða fyttran wundra beoþ getogene tō ðære incundan gife the souls of that people are drawn by those outward miracles to the inward grace, ii. 132, 3. Ðonne hē ða ūtterrān þing dōn sculon, ðæt hiē ne sien ðēm incundum ingeþance āfirrede . . . hiē lētaþ ācōliān ða incundan lufan ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescent, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 5-9. Wīd æghwylcum incundum earfoþnyssum for all internal difficulties, Herb. 90, 11; Lchdm. i. 196, 21. Tō incundum ad intima, Kent, Gl. 999. v. innan-, inne-cund.

in-ōūð; adj. *Strange, not friendly, grievous*:—Hē wolde eac swylce þurh ðone regul oncnāwan ða wīslcan gefadunge ðe snorlīce geset is be incūðra þinga endebyrdnesse he wished also to know by means of the Rule [of Benedict] the wise arrangement, that is prudently appointed concerning the disposition of strange matters, Lchdm. iii. 440, 26. Hē hālegra cyrcena land incūðum reāferum tōðælde he [Edwy] distributed the lands of holy churches to strangers and robbers, 436, 1. v. next word.

in-ōūðlice; adv. *Grievously, sorely*:—Ðā begann se ealda incūðlice siccetān and mid wōpe weaþ ofergoten then the old man began to sigh grievously and became suffused with tears, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1.

in-ðēlan; p. de *To impart, infuse*:—Ðæt lēht scīnende indēl heartum ūsum illud lumen splendendum infunde cordibus nostris, Rtl. 2, 13. Indēlde infudit, 47, 1.

Indea, India India:—Ðæt sint India gemēro in his finibus India est, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 15. Hē fōr on Indie Indiam peti, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 4. Ðā wilnode ic Indēum innwearde tō gesēonne interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens, Nar. 5, 17. On Indea tō India, Chr. 883; Erl. 83, 17.

Indēas; pl. *Indians*:—Ðæm strengstan Indēa cyninge fortissimo Indorum rege, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 17. Tō Indēum, Apstls. Kmbl. 85; Ap. 43; Bt. 29, 3; Fōx 106, 22. Ōþ Indēas, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 35; Met. 16, 18.

in-dīpan; p. te *To dip in, immerse*:—Ðætte indēpe ūtaweard fingers in wæte ut intingau extremum digiti in aquam, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. [Cf. Goth. daupjan.]

Indisc; adj. *Indian*:—Ðone gārsec mon hæt Indisc e qua oceanus Indicus vocari incipit, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 8. On indisc sprecende indice loquentes, Nar. 25, 16. Indisc mýs mures indicī, 16, 5. Indiscum wordum indicio sermone, 29, 8.

in-drencan; p. te *To soak, saturate, inebriate*:—Hī ðā sylfe betwēonum indrencton mid ðām cerenum ðære gōdspellican swētnyse they mutually saturated each other with the wines of evangelic sweetness, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. [Cf. Ger. ein-tränken to soak, impregnate.] v. indrincan.

in-drīfan; p. -drāf *To impel, send forth, utter*:—Hē in wītum word indrāf in torments he spoke impetuously, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 29; Sat. 80.

in-drīncan; p. -dranc *To imbibe, drink*:—Indranc inbibit, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 7. Indrungno [Rush. indruncne] inebriati, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10.

in-dryhten; adj. *Noble, courtly, befitting one who belongs to a king's body-guard* [cf. Icel. inn-drótt a king's body-guard]:—Ðæt biþ in eorle indryhten þeāw ðæt hē his ferþlocan fæste binde it is a noble habit in a man, to bind fast his mind's casket, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 11; Wand. 12. Ic eom indryhten and eorlum cūð I am noble and known to men, 130 b;

Th. 500, 3; Rā. 89, 1. Ic wāt indryhtne giest, 112 a; Th. 430, 1; Rā. 44, 1. Does indryhten wicg iþpus (= ? ἵππος), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 37 belong here?

in-dryhto; f. *Nobleness, honour, glory*:—Blæd is gehnāged eorþan indryhto ealdap and searap glory is laid low, earth's honour grows old and withers, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 8; Seef. 89. Gehwone wyrtā wynsumra ðe wuldercýning ofer eorþan gescōp tō indryhtum ælda cynne every pleasant plant that the king of glory created on earth as honours for the race of men, 58 b; Th. 211, 15; Ph. 198.

Ine, es; m. *Ine, king of the West Saxons from A.D. 688 to 726*:—Hēr Ine fēng tō Wesseaxna rice and heold xxxvii wint., Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 4. Hēr Ine fērde tō Rōme and ðær his feorh gesealde, 728 [726, MS E]; Erl. 44, 33. Ine wæs Cēnreðing, pref; Erl. 4, 10. The laws of Ine are given in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, vol. i. pp. 102-150.

in-ēddisc. v. in-īdisc.

in-elfe. v. in-ylfe.

in-erfe. v. in-irfe.

in-fær, es; n. *An entrance, ingress*:—Ðā gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdredene then God set a guard of angels at the entrance, Gen. 3, 24. Mid ðam infære mid ðam ðe hē inn āfaren wæs by the entrance at which he had entered, Homl. Th. i. 178, 2. Hē hæfþ gerymmed rihtwisum mannum infær tō his rice he hath opened to righteous men an entrance to his kingdom, 28, 13. Geopenige ūre sārns ūs infær sōðre gecýrrednyse let our affliction open to us an entrance to true conversion, ii. 124, 7. Of inferum ex aditis, i. ex ingressibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 49. v. in-faru.

in-færelð, es; n. *An entrance*:—Ūre gāst forhtode tō eowrum infæreldelanguit cor nostrum ad introitum vestrum, Jos. 2, 11. Infærelð introitus: infærelda vestibula, introitus, Hpt. Gl. 498.

infangeneþeof 'the right to judge one's own thief when taken within the jurisdiction, and the privilege consequent upon that jurisdiction, viz. the receiving of the mulct, or money-payment for the crime,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xlv. The word, which does not occur in the earlier laws, is thus defined in those of Edward the Confessor:—De infangeneþef. Justitia cognoscens latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 4. In the preceding chapter, 'descriptio libertatum diversarum,' it is said the lords 'habere eos [their men who had committed crime] ad rectum in curia sua, si haberent sacham et socham, tol et theam, et infangene thef.' Other passages in which the word is found are L. Wil. I. 2; Th. i. 467, 27. Si quis eorum, qui habent soche et sache et tol et them et infangene theof, implacitetur in comitatu; and L. H. xx. c; Th. i. 528, 9. Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites, et alie potestates in terris proprie potestatis sue sacam et socnam habent tol et them et infongentheaf. The word also occurs in the following charters of Edward the Confessor:—Concedo eis in omnibus terris suis prænominatis, consuetudines hic Anglice scriptas, scilicet, infangene þeóf, etc. Chart. Th. 359, 3. A similar enumeration occurs in 384, 25 and in 411, 32. In 369, 13 the word occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter. See also Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 227, 9, where is the form 'mid infangenum þeófe.'

in-faran; p. -fōr *To go into, enter*:—Ic infare on hūse dīnum introibo in domum tuam, Ps. Spl. 5, 8. Infæreþ ingredietur, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Infōr se cingc on ða sē ingressus est pharao in mare, Cantic. Moys. 19. Dis synd Israhēla naman ðe infōron on Egipta land hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel, qui ingressi sunt in Ægyptum, Gen. 46, 8. Infaraþ tō his cafertūnum introito in atria ejus, Ps. Lamb. 95, 8. Ne mæg hē infaran on godes rice non potest introire in regnum dei, Jn. Skt. 3, 5. Ðæt hē ælmesan underfengec æt ðām infarendum that he might receive alms from those entering, Homl. Skt. 10, 27.

in-faru, e; f. *Invasion, march into a country, invoad*:—Se cyng bæd hine faran into Cent . . . ac se eorl nolde nā geþwærian ðære infare the king bade him [Godwin] march into Kent . . . but the earl would not assent to the invasion, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11.

in-feccan to fetch in:—Ðā hēht hē ðone dry infeccan beforan hine he ordered the sorcerer to be fetched into his presence, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1.

in-fēran; p. de *To enter*:—Infoerden ingrediantur, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 21. Gē in giwinne hiora infoerdun vos in laborem eorum introistis, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 38.

in-fiht, -feobt, es; n. *An attack made upon a person by one inhabiting the same dwelling; it was a breach of the peace for which a fine had to be paid to the head of the house if he were competent to exercise jurisdiction*:—Infiht [infitht, MS.] vel insocna est quod ab ipsis qui in domo sunt contubernales agitur; hoc etiam wita emendabitur patrifamilias, si questionem habent querentem vel quesitam, L. H. 80, 12; Th. i. 587, 25.

in-findan; p. -fand *To find, discover*:—Soecaþ gē and gē infindes quærite et inveniatis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Infund restende inuenit vacante, 12, 44. Ic ne infand in him intinga ego non inuenio in eo causam, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 6. Infunden wæs inventa est, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i. 18. v. on-findan.

in-flēscness, e; f. *Incarnation*, Lye.

in-flēde; adj. *Full of water [of a stream]*:—Tigris eā inflēde Tigris, stream of abundant flood, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232. Lēht nū streāmas weallan, eā inflēde, Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. v. flēde.

in-föster, es; *n.* *Rearing, breeding*:—Hit mīn āgen æht is and mīn inföster it is my own property and my rearing, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 7.

in-frōd, *adj.* *Very old or very wise*:—Hē him helpe ne mæg eald and in-frōd ænige gefremman old and stricken in years he can afford him no help, Beo. Th. 4889; B. 2449. Him was wēn ealdum infrōdum, 3752; B. 1874.

-ing a suffix of feminine nouns denoting action.

-ing. I. a *patronymic suffix*:—Some naman syndon patronymica, dæt synd fæderlice naman, æfter Grēciscum þeāwe, ac seō Lēdenspræc næfþ ða naman; hī sind swā ðeah on Engliscr spræce, Penda, and of ðam Pending, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52-4. Ælfrēd Æþelwulving Alfrēd the son of Æthelwulf, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3. The use of this suffix is well shown by the genealogies in the Chronicle, e.g. pref; Erl. pp. 2, 4; 855; Erl. 68, 69, with which may be compared similar lists in Icelandic where -son is used. See also Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23-38 where the suffix is used with the foreign names, e.g. *Seth Adaming* Seth son of Adam. In a rather extended sense the suffix is found in the names of families or peoples, who are regarded as descendants of a common ancestor, and traces of this use remain in many place-names in England. 'The Wælsings, in Old Norse Völsungar, reappear at Walsingham in Norfolk, Wolsingham in Northumberland, and Woosingham in Durham. The Billings at Billing, Billingham, Billingshoe, etc. Such local names are for the most part irregular compositions, of which the former part is the patronymic -ing, declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the locality, as -geat, -hyrst, -hām, -wic, -tūn, -stede, and the like. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural, as Tōtingas, Tooting, Surrey; Wōcingas, Woking, Surrey; Meallingas, Malling, Kent. . . In dealing, however, with these names, some amount of caution is necessary: it is by no means enough that a name should end in -ing, to convert it into a genuine patronymic. On the contrary it is a power of that termination to denote the genitive or possessive, which is also the generative case: and in some local names we do find it so used: thus Ædelwulving lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 179, a. 801] is exactly equivalent to Ædelwulfes lond, the estate of a duke Ædelwulf, not of a family called Ædelwulfs. So again, dæt Folcwinning lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], dæt Wynhearding lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], imply the land of Folcwine, of Wynheard, not of marks or families called Folcwings, and Wynheardings. [Cf. Cæsering not markers of families called Folcwings, and Wynheardings. [Cf. Cæsering not markers of families called Folcwings, and Wynheardings. [Cf. Cæsering not markers of families called Folcwings, and Wynheardings. . . Woolbedington, Wool Lavington, Barlavington, are respectively Wulfbædington, Wulfbædington, Beorlavington, the tūn or dwelling of Wulfbæd, Wulfbæd, and Beorlāf. Between such words and genuine patronymics the line must be carefully drawn, a task which requires both skill and experience; the best security is, where we find the patronymic in the genitive plural. . . Changes for the sake of euphony must also be guarded against, as sources of error: thus Abingdon in Berks would impel us strongly to assume a family of Abingas; the Saxon name Æbban dūn convinces us that it was named from an Æbba [m.], or Æbbe [f.]. Dunnington is not Duning tūn, but Dunnan tūn. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 59, nn; see also the text in the following pages, and Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 82-3, 89. As was seen above in Adaming, the native suffix could be applied in the case of individuals to foreign names: it was so also in the case of peoples. Thus in the Rushworth Gloss, Mt. 8, 28, 'in lond geransinga' translates in *regionem Gerasenorum*; in 10, 15 'eorde sodominga and gomorringa' is the rendering of *terra Sodomorum et Gomorraeorum*, and above in v. 5 of the same chapter we have 'cæstra samatinga' for *civitates samaritanorum*. These may be compared with the forms in the Chronicle, West Kentingas, 999; Erl. 134, 28; East Centingas, 1009; Erl. 142, 19; Centingas, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. II. The suffix is also found in nouns formed from adjectives with a force which may be seen in the following examples:—ædcling a prince: earning a wretch.

ing the name of the nasal guttural **ŋ** ng, in the Runic alphabet. In the Gothic the name seems to have been iggws, see Zacher, Das Gotische Alphabet, p. 3. In the Runic poem 22; Kmb. 343, 27 it is taken as the name of a prince of the East Danes:—Ing was ærest mid East Denum gesewen secgum; ðþ hē siddan eft ofer wæg gewāt. ðus heardingas ðone hæle nemdon. This name [cf. Gothic form] may be the same as that found in a genealogy in the Chronicle a. 547:—Esa was Inguing Ingui Angenwitting, Erl. 16, 11. As a proper name or as part of a proper name Ingui occurs in Icelandic, e.g. Ingvi-björg, Ingveldr, Ingimundr, Ingólfr: 'many more compounds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cf. also Yngvi and Ynglingar.' Cl. and Vig. Ing. For the Rune see Zacher, pp. 30, 56-7: Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 31, 82; and for the name Grmn. D. M. pp. 320-1.

ing, e; *f.* *A meadow, an ing* [in dialects of north and east, see E.D.S. Reprinted Glossaries, Nos. 2, 15, 16, 17]. The word occurs in local names, e.g. Ing-ham, Ing-thorpe, Ink-set, Ink-pen; see Cod. Dipl. Kmb. vi. 306. [Æl. eng; *f.* a meadow; engi; *n.* meadowland, a meadow: Dan. eng; Swed. äng.] **in-gān**, *p.* -eode *To go in, enter*:—On swā hwylce burh swā gē ingāþ . . . ðonne gē ingān on ðæt hūs in quancumque civitatem intraveritis . . . Intrantes in domum, Mt. Kmb. 10, 11, 12. ða hē ineode ingresso, Gen. 48, 3. Hē on ðæs gesides hūs ineode, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs quomodo potest quisquam intrare in

domum fortis, Mt. Kmb. 12, 29; Lk. Skt. 8, 51. Hē nolde ingān nolebat introire, 15, 28.

in-gang, es; *m.* *Entrance, entry, ingress, entrance-fee*:—Þurh ðe sceal beon se ingang eft geopenod through thee [the Virgin Mary] shall the entrance [to heaven] be again opened, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Hundteōntiga swīna ingang right of entry into a pasture for a hundred swine, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 283, 12. Ingong and utgong ingress and egress, Chart. Th. 578, 26. ðæt beō gelæst biinnan twām dagum be ðæs inganges wite let that be done within two days, under penalty of forfeiting the entrance-fee, 606, 10, 20. Gebēte hē be his ingange, 25. Gylde his ingang, 35. Be utgonges Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande and be ingonge ðæs gehātlondes de egressu Israel ex Ægypto et ingressu in terram repromissionis, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Him ðdres lifes ingang gegearwode vitæ alterius ingressui paravit, S. 599, 2. Ingang ðin and utgong ðin thy going out and thy coming in, Ps. Spl. 120, 8. Inngang, Ps. Th. 117, 19. [O. E. Homl. A. R. in-3ong: Laym. in-3eong: Piers P. in-gong, -gang entrance: O. Frs. in-gong, -gung: Icel. inn-ganga, -gangr entrance, entering: O. H. Ger. ingang introitus, aditus, vestibulum, janua: Ger. ein-gang.]

in-gangan; *p.* -gēng *To enter, go in*:—Ic ingange ingredior, Ælf. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 47. Ic on unscyldignysa mīnre ic ingange ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ingangeþ cýningc wuldres introibit Rex gloriae, 32, 7. Op ðæt ic ingange on hāligra godes donec intrem sanctuarium Dei, 72, 17. Gē nū þyder ingongap do ye now enter in, Blickl. Homl. 207, 2. Cyricean duru ingangan ecclesiae januam ingredi, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wæs ingangende on ðære hālgan Marian hūs entered the house of the Holy Mary, Blickl. Homl. 147, 1. Ingongende, 4. ðæt deofol genam mid him ðdre seofon deoflo and ingangende on ðæt carcern, 243, 5. ðonne is ðder ingangendum ðam mōnþe ðe wē agustus hātaþ se æresta mōnan dæg the second day is at the beginning of the month that we call August, the first Monday, Lchdm. iii. 76, 16. ðæt ða ingangendan leóht geseón ut intrantes videant lumen, Lk. Skt. 8, 16.

in-geat [?] *cubiculum*, Lye.

in-gebed, es; *n.* *Heart, earnest prayer*:—Gæa mīn ingebed [or gebed in ?] on ðīn gleāwe gesihþ intret oratio mea in conspectu tuo, Ps. Th. 87, 2. [From the Latin intret the in might be expected to belong to the verb; if so it should occupy some other place.]

in-gebyrgan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Ingeberige gustavit, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 9. **in-gedōn** to put in:—Hē on ðæt gemýnegade mynster ingedōn wæs monasterio supra memorato inditus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 9.

in-gefeoh, es; *n.* *Intestine or civil war*:—Ðætte Bryttas sume tid gestildon fram utgefohte and hie sylfe præston on ingefeohtum ut Brittones quiescentibus ad tempus exteris, civilibus sese bellis contriverint, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 12. [Cf. in-gewinn.]

in-gefolc, es; *n.* *A native race*, Cd. 149; Th. 186, 22; Exod. 142. [Cf. in-geþeode.]

in-gehrif, es; *n.* *The womb*:—Of ingerife ex utero, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 8. v. hrif.

in-gehygd, -hýd, e; *f.* es; *n.* *Thought, mind, intent, sense, knowledge, understanding, conscience, intention, purpose*:—Hwæt fremap ðe ðæt ðin cyst stande ful mid gōdum and ðin ingehýd beo æmtig ælces gōdes what doth it profit thee that thy chest stand full of good things, and thy mind be empty of every good thing? Homl. Th. ii. 410, 11. ðæs mannes wisdōm is ærfæstnys and sōð ingehýd ðæt heo yfel forbūge the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding, Homl. Skt. 1, 237. Æfæstre ingehýde religiōse intentionis, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Treow ingehýdes gōdes and yfeles lignum scientiæ boni et mali, Gen. 2, 9. Gē ætbrudun ðæs ingehýdes cæge tulistis clavem scientiæ, Lk. Skt. 11, 52. Cherubin is gecweden gefyllednys ingehýdes oððe gewittes, Homl. Th. i. 344, 3. Ure wuldor is seō gecýdnys ūres ingehýdes our glory is the testimony of our conscience, ii. 564, 32. Mid ealle ingehygde heortan mīnre in toto corde meo, Ps. Th. 118, 145. ða onwende heo hine fram ðære yfelan ingehygde his mōdes revocavit eum illa ab intentione, Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 37. Wæs se ylca munuc mid hluttre ingehýde ðæs upplian eðlēanes erat idem monachus pura intentione supernæ retributionis, 4, 3; S. 567, 18. ða andwyrd eugenia and cwæþ mid disum ingehýde ðæt ða gewylnunga dissere andweardcan worulde synt swide swirole then answered Eugenia and spoke to this effect, that the desires of this present world are very deceitful, Homl. Skt. 2, 163. Mid ingehygde conscientia, Ps. Stev. ii. 203, 11. Se Hālgā Gæst him forgef ingehýd ealra gereorda the Holy Ghost gave them knowledge of all languages, Homl. Th. i. 318, 13. Sumum men hē forgifþ wisdōm sumum gōð ingehýd to one man he gives wisdom, to another good knowledge [cf. 1 Cor. xii. 8], 322, 26. Wæter getācnap on dyssere stōwe mennisc ingehýd, ii. 280, 2. ða [the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit] sind wisdōm and andgīt, ræd and strength, ingehýd and ærfæstnys; Godes ege is se seofoda, 292, 23. Hē heold his þeawas swā swā hēalīc bīscop and his munlice ingehýd swā þeah betwux mannum he behaved as an exalted bishop, and yet to all intents and purposes was a monk among men, 506, 13. Hī hæfdon ðæt gōðe ingehýd on heora heortan ðæt hī woldon Gode ānum gecwēman and nā cēpan dysegra manna herunge they had the good sense in their hearts, to wish to please God only, and not to care for the

praise of foolish men, 564, 29. Seó geladung geopenaþ Criste hire ingehýd and ða digelan gepohtas on sôðre andetnyssse *the church opens her mind and secret thoughts to Christ in true confession*, 586, 20. Ðus āfandaþ God his gecorenan, nā swilce hē nyte heora ingehýd, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 7. Ðæt gold getācnode ūrne geleāfan and ūre gōde ingehīd ðe wē Gode offrian sceolon, Gen. pref. Thw. 3, 33. On ðam is godcundnesse wēn ðe manna ingehýgd wāt and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ða eorþlican sorga hie forlēton and ða ingehýd heora heortan ful fæstlice on ðone heofonlican hyht gestapelodon *they dismissed earthly cares, and fixed full firmly the intents of their heart on the heavenly hope*, 135, 29. Ingehygd conscientias, Hymn. Surt. 127, 8. Ic ingehýgd eal geondwīte *I survey all his mind*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 16; Jul. 399. Sió swīde gedræþ sefan ingehýgd monna gehwelces sorely does it trouble the thought of every man's mind, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 84; Met. 25, 42. God ingehýða drihten is *Deus scientiarum dominus* est, Cantic. An. 3. [Cf. in-geþanc.]

in-gehygdness, e; f. *Intention, purpose*:—Ic ontýne on sealmlofe ingehýgdnessa f̅ foresetnyssse *aperiam in psalterio propositionem*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5.

in-gelædan; p. de *To lead or bring in, introduce*:—Ingelædde ofer hie drihten water sēwe the Lord brought upon them the water of the sea, Cantic. Moys. 23; Thw. notæ. p. 30. Op̅ ðæt ic ðē ingelæde on mīnes Fæder hūs until *I bring thee into my father's house*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 19. Ingelædded introducta, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37.

in-geladian; p. ode *To invite*:—Se ðe ðē ingeladode is qui te vocavit, Lk. Skt. 14, 9, 10. Ðā sæde hē sum bigspel be ðām ingeladudan dicebat ad invitatos parabolam, 7.

in-gemynd, es; n: e; f. *Memory, mind, remembrance*:—Ic ðæs wuldres treowes oft hæfde ingemynd oft had I remembrance of the tree of glory, Elen. Kmbl. 2504; El. 1253. Hīlic is se organ ingemyndum tō begonganne ðam ðe his gāst wile āscēadan of scyldum of what nature is the Pater Noster for use by the mind, in the case of him who will separate his spirit from guilt, Salm. Kmbl. 108; Sal. 53. v. in-gehygd.

in-gemynde; adj. *Recollected, remembered, in mind, in memory*:—Ðā wæs ðam folce on ferhþsefan ingemynde swā him ā scyle wundor ða ðe worhte weoroda dryhten then did the people remember in mind, as is ever their duty, the miracles which the Lord of Hosts wrought, Elen. Kmbl. 1788; El. 896.

in-genga, an; m. *An aggressor, invader*:—Seoððan Grendel wearþ ingenga mīn since Grendel became my aggressor, Beo. Th. 3557; B. 1776.

in-geotan; p. -geāt *To pour in*:—Hī on ælce heafle inguton they poured in on every side, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 18.

in-geoting, e; f. *A pouring in, purification*:—Yngeoting lustramentum, Hpt. Gl. 483.

in-gerec, es; n. *A tumult*:—Hē ðā eac on ðam ingerece ôðerne cýniges þeng mid ðý mánfullan wæpne ācwealde in ipso tumultu etiam alium de militibus sica nefanda peremit, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 26. v. ungerec, gerec.

in-gerif. v. in-gehrif.

in-gesteald, es; n. *Household goods*:—Tō scypum feredon eal ingesteald swylce hie æt Finnes hām findan meahthon sigla searogimnia, Beo. Th. 2314; B. 1155.

in-geswell, es; n. *An internal swelling*; empus [= ἐμπυος], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 30; Wrt. Voc. 19, 36.

in-geþanc, es; m. n. *Thought, thinking, cogitation, intent, mind, heart, conscience*:—Seaxes ord and seó swīðre hond eorles ingeþonc and ord somod the knife's point and the right hand, the mind of man and the point combined, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 8; Rā. 61, 13. Ðæt ingeþonc ælces monnes ðone lichoman lit [læt?] ðider hit wile the mind of every man bends [leads?] the body whither it will, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 235; Met. 26, 118. Gif hē his ingeþancas anweald næþf if he has not power over his mind, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 26. Eft sint tō manigenne ða gepyldegan ðætte ðæt hie mid hira wordum and dædum forgiefaþ ðæt hie ðæt eac on hira ingeþorce forfegen ðý læs hē mid ðý nīde yfles ingeþoces tōweorpe ða mægnu ðæs gōðan weorces ðe hē Gode ūtan anwealgice forgeaf contra admonendi sunt patientes, ne in eo, quod exterius portant, interius dolent: ne tantæ virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant, intus malitiæ peste corrumpant, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Mid eacdmōde ingeþonce ðū mē cīðdesd me humilī intentione reprehendis, prm; Swt. 22, 10. Suelcum ingeþonce gerist cūjus intentioni bene congruens, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 9. Se Dēma se ðe ðæt ingeþonce eall wāt hē eac ðem ingeþonce dēmp̅ intus quippe est qui iudicat, intus, quod iudicatur, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 11. Geleornigen eac ða bearn ðæt hī suā hiēren hira ieldrum suā suā hie sēlf wīeten on hira ingeþonce beforan ðæs ðiēlgan Dēman eāgum ðæt hī hit for Gode dōn illi discant, quomodo ante oculi arbitri oculos sua interiora componant, 28, 1; Swt. 191, 2. Of ūrum āgnum ingeþonce a nobismet ipsis, 49, 4; Swt. 385, 9. Mid ealles mōdes geornfullan ingeþance higie with diligent thought of the whole mind strive, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18. Agustinus worhte twā bēc be his eāgnum ingeþance Augustine composed two books about his own mind, Shr. 164, 16. Ðū ongist ðīn āgen ingeþanc ðæt hit biþ mīcele beorhtne ðonne seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 28. God besceāwāþ ælces mannes

ingeþanc *Deus intuetur cujuslibet hominis cogitationem*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 13. Hyra ingeþanc hig forlēsaþ on hyra wege they lose their conscience on their way, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 22. Nū ic wilnige ðæt ðeós spræc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres ut ad lectoris sui animus gradiatur, Past. prm; Swt. 23, 16. Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hē geypt totum spiritum suum profert stultus, 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. Drync se onwende gewit wera ingeþanc a drink that perverted the wit, the mind of men, Andr. Kmbl. 70; An. 35. Næfdon hī mære monnum gelices ðonne ingeþonc; hæfde ānra gehwylc his āgen mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 188; Met. 26, 94. Hie forgytaþ ðæt hie hwēne ær ymbhyddigum eārum and ingeþancum gehýrdon rececan they forget what they a little before with anxious ears and minds have heard related, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. Ðā azarias ingeþancum bleōðrade then did Azariah sing full thoughtfully, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 24; Dan. 280. Ingeþoncum beoþaþ they tremble at heart, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 4; Cri. 1014. Hiorte gelcānsd and geacdmēded ingeþancum, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 128. Op̅ ðæt hē ongeat ðæs mōdes ingeþancas until he understood the mind's thoughts, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hie behealdaþ ealle ða ingeþancas hira mōdes tota illud mentis intentione custodiunt, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 14. Unclāne ingeþancas impure thoughts, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 34; Cri. 1316. Uton word and weorc rihtlice fadian and ūre ingeþanc clānsian georne let us order our words and works aright, and purify our thoughts diligently, Swt. A. S. Rdi. 111, 218. Gesamnige swā hē swīðost mæge ealle tō ðam ānum his ingeþonc let him collect, as far as possible, all his thoughts to that one object, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 24; Met. 22, 12.

in-geþeode; pl. *Peoples, nations*:—Dryhten is ofer ealle ingeþeode [? MS. inca peode.] se heāhsta excelsus super omnes gentes Dominus, Ps. Th. 112, 4; Cd. 163; Th. 205, 30; Exod. 443.

in-gewinn, es; n. *An intestine struggle*:—Scortlice ic hæbbe nū gesæd hiora ingewinn I have now shortly related their intestine struggles, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. [Cf. in-gefeht.]

in-gewitnes, e; f. *Knowledge, knowing, consciousness, conscience*:—Besmitene syndon ge heora mōd ge heora ingewitnys coinquinata sunt et mens eorum et conscientia, Bd. 1, 17; S. 494, 42. Ða wyrstan ingewitnesse mē ic gesēo pessimam mihi scientiam præ oculis habeo, 5, 13; S. 632, 32.

Ingwine; pl. *A name of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 2092; B. 1044; 2642; B. 1319. v. Grmm. D. M. 320-1; and see Ing.

in-heald interrasis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 24.

in-hebban to raise, remove, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 6; Cri. 313.

in-heord, e; f. *A herd belonging to the lord and kept on his estate*:—Æhteswāne ðe inheorde healt gebyreþ . . . servo porcario, qui dominicum gregem curie custodit, pertinet . . . , L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

in-here, es; m. *A native army, the army of a country, home-force*:—Se here fērde swā hē sylf wolde and se fyrdinge dyde ðære landlōcde ælcne hearm ðet him nādor ne dohte ne innhere ne ūthere the Danes went as they liked, and the English levy did every kind of harm to the people of the country, so that neither the native nor the foreign army did them any good, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13.

in-hirdmann, es; m. *A member of a retinue or body-guard*:—Pegnas f̅ innhirdmenn milites, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 9. v. hird.

in-hirēd, es; m. *Household, family, house*:—Tirus wæs on Cryst gelyfende hē sylf and eall his ynhyrēd Tyrus believed on Christ, he himself and all his household, St. And. 30, 15. Inhyrcdes clientela, Hpt. Gl. 523. Ealle werhādes men his inhīrēdes ægder ge inbyrdingas ge gebotte þeowan omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptitii, Gen. 17, 27. Ðā wearþ gefullod fæder and sunu mid heora innhyrēde then was baptized the father and son with their household, Homl. Skt. 5, 308. v. in-hīwan.

in-hīrness, e; f. *A belonging to any one*:—De Æðelrēd cýning geūde God elmihtigum and his hālgan apostolan Petre and Paule on ēce inhīrness which king Ethelred granted to Almighty God and to his holy apostles Peter and Paul to belong to them for ever, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 136, 14.

in-hīwan, -higan; pl. *Members of a household, of a convent, domestics*:—Gif gesiþcund mon þingāþ wið cýning for his inhiwum if a gesiþcund man make terms with the king for his household, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 3. Ælce gære āne dægfeorme inhiwum every year one day's provision for the members of the convent, Chart. Th. 509, 14. Gie aron inhiho godes estis domestici Dei, Rtl. 82, 33. [Cf. Al mi nestfalde cun beoð me meast feondes and mine inkinen alre meast hearman, Jul. 33, 5.]

v. hīwan.

in-hoh; adj. *Evidens, manifestus*, Hpt. Gl. 523.

in-hold; adj. *Thoroughly loyal, loyal from the heart*:—Abbodisum wē tæcāþ ðæt hī inholde sīn and ðæs hālgan regoles gebodum eallum mōde þeowigen we teach abbesses to be heartily loyal, and to be subservient to the commands of the holy rule with all their mind, Lchdm. iii. 442, 28.

in-iðisc, es; m. n. [?] *Household furniture*:—Inēddisc vel inor̅f entheca g. suppellex, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16.

in-ilve. v. in-ylfe.

in-irfe, es; n. *Household stuff or goods*:—Se ðe micel inerfa [MS.

Cott. innerfe] and mislc āgan wile hē beþearf eac micles fulumes pluribus adminiculis opus est ad tuendam pretiosa suppellectilis varietatem, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. v. in-orf; and cf. O. Frs. in-bold, in-god household furniture.

in-lād, e; f. *A way in, bringing in, introduction, entrance-fee* [? v. in-gang].—Æhtu ðra seulfres tō inlāde eight oras of silver as entrance-fee, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 9. Mid inlāde and ūtlāde cum inductione et educatione, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iv. 209, 5. v. lād.

in-lēdan; p. ode *To lead or bring in, introduce*.—Ne inlād ūsih in costunge ne inducas nos in temptationem, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 13. Se ðe mā manna inlāde donne hē sceole he who introduces more men than he ought, Chart. Th. 606, 32. Mid ðy inlæddon done cnaht aldro his cum inducerent puerum parentes ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 27.

in-lænde, -lændisc. v. in-lende, -lendisc.

in-lagian; p. ode *To restore an outlaw to the protection of the law*.—Ærest ðæt hē his āgenne wer gesylle ðam cyninge and Criste and mid ðam hine sylfne inlagie first, that he [a man who has committed manslaughter in a church] pay his own 'wer' to the king and to Christ, and therewith inlaw himself, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 13. Inlagie, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 3. Cf. Si rex paciatu'r ut qui in ecclesia fecerit homicidium ad emendacionem veniat, primo episcopo et regi precium nativitat' sue reddat, et ita se inlegiat, L. H. II, 1; Th. i. 520, 11. v. ge-inlagian.

in-land, es; n. *'Demesne land, that part of a domain which the lord retained in his own hands, in contradistinction to ūt-land terra tenementalis, signifying land granted out for services; terra dominicalis, pars manerii dominica'*.—Wulfge ðæt inland and ælfege ðæt ūtland, Chart. Th. 502, 13. Sex æceras inlondes ægðer ge mædlondes ge eyrplondes, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. ii. 95, 16. xxx hīda .ix inlandes and xxi. hīda gesettes landes . . . is sum inlond sum hit is tō gafole gesett thirty hides, nine of 'inland' and twenty-one hides of let land . . . some is 'inland,' some of it is let, iii. 450, 11–18. Ægðer ge of þegnes inlande ge of geneatlande, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 8. Ðæt inlond ðe Leófric hædde for his ead-mōdre hērsumnesse, Cod. Dipl. Kmb. iii. 256, 11. His hlāfordes inland, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27.

in-ladian; p. ode *To invite*.—Ðā cwæp hē tō ðam ðe hine inlāode ðicebat ei qui se invitaverat, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ic wæs cuma and gē mē inlādodun hospes eram, et collegistis me, Mt. Kmb. 25, 35.

in-lenda, an; m. *A native*.—Inlenda indigena, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 102; Wrt. Voc. 18, 51; ii. 49, 47. Inle[n]da accola, habitator, Hpt. Gl. 490, 52. Inlendan accolas, Hymn. Surt. 57, 10. v. next word.

in-lende; adj. *Native, indigenous*.—Inlende ic eam on eorþan incolā ego sum in terra, Ps. Lamb. 118, 19. Ðær on fyrd hyra færsPELL becwm oht inlende there to their host came tidings sudden and terrible, fear of the men of the land [the Israelites hearing of the pursuit by the Egyptians], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 9; Exod. 136. David mænde tō Drihtne be his feoðmum ægðer ge inlendum ge ūtlendum David complained to the Lord about his enemies, both of his own land and of other lands, Ps. Th. 2, Arg. [Icel. inn-lendr native: cf. O. Frs. in-lendes: O. H. Ger. in-lenti patria, Grff. ii. 238.]

in-lendisc; adj. *Native, indigenous*.—Inlendisc indigena vel incolā, Wrt. Voc. 74, 63. Si hē gemang eow swā inlendisc sūt inter vos quasi indigena, Lev. 19, 34. Ðær ūtlendisc man inlendiscan derie where a foreigner injures a native, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Se forseða biscoop angan tō befrinne sum inlendisc ymbe ðæs iglondes gewunan the aforesaid bishop began to ask some of the natives about the customs of the island, Lchdm. iii. 432, 28. Hæbben for ði ða ungelæredan inlendisc ðæs hālgan regulas cyfðe þurh āgenes gereordes anwrigennesse the unlearned natives therefore may have knowledge of the holy Rule, through an explanation in their own language, 442, 8. [Icel. inn-lenzkr indigenous: Ger. in-ländisch.]

in-lendiscness, e; f. *Incolatus, peregrinatio*, Lye.

in-līc; adj. *Inner, internal, inward*.—Inlīca intus, Hymn. Surt. 66, 13. Se inlīca ðema internus arbor, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19. Mid ðone inlīcan gewitan apud internum testem, 5, 6; S. 618, 32. Mid inlīce hete domesticio odio, 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Fram ðam inlīcum bendum ðara synna internis peccatorum vinculis, 4, 25; S. 600, 2. [O. Frs. in-lēk, -līk: O. H. Ger. in-līh internus.]

in-līoe; adv. *Inwardly, internally, thoroughly, heartily*.—Hē hine bæd and hēt ðæt hē inlīce ðam biscope freond wære amicum episcopo fieri petiit et impetravit, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 8. Ðū miht openlice ongitan ðæt ðæt is for inlīce gōd þing ðæt . . . you can plainly perceive that that is a very thoroughly good thing that . . ., Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 32. [Piers P. in-līche: O. H. Ger. in-līho medullinis.]

in-līchamung, e; f. *Incarnation*.—Inlīchomung incarnatio, Rtl. 44, 40; 66, 27.

in-līhtan; p. te *To illumine, enlighten*.—Ðū tīda gehwane inlīhtes thou dost enlighten every season, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 29; Cri. 108. Inlīhtep ðec inluminabit te, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 36. Inlīhtep inluminat, Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 9. Hine inlīhte he enlightened him, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 9; Gū. 70. Ðæt ðū inlōhte that thou illumine, 9 b; Th. 8, 9; Cri. 115. Inlīhte inluminare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 79. Inlīhted, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 29; Cri. 43. Inlīhted, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 817. v. on-līhtan.

in-līhtend, es; m. *One who enlightens*.—Inlīhtend inluminator, Rtl. 2, 11.

in-līhtian; p. ode *To illumine, enlighten*.—Inlēhtaþ ðec inluminabit te, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 36. Inlīchtade inluminasset: inlīchtet inluminatus, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1, 2.

in-līpewāc; adj. *Inflexible, intractable*; intractabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. v. un-līpewāc.

in-līxan, -līxian *to shine, grow light*.—Sunnadæg inlīxade [wæs inlīxende, Rush.] sabbatum inlūcescebat, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 54.

in-merca inscribit, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16.

INN, es; n. *A dwelling, house, chamber, lodging*.—Næs Beowulf ðær ac wæs ðder in ær geteohhod Beowulf was not there, but other lodging had before been assigned to him, Beo. Th. 2604; B. 1300. Ðā eode hē tō his inne ðær hē hine restan wolde intravit cubiculum, quo dormire disponebat, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 18; Cd. 76; Th. 94, 25; Gen. 1567; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 70. Hē com tō his inne venit in domum, Mt. Kmb. 13, 36. Sōna swā hī ūt of ðam inne eodon directly they went out of the house, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16. Ðā lādde heō hine on ða cyrcan . . . and on ðam ylcian inne hē oncnēow hwæt ðær inne wæs then she led him into the church . . . and in the same house he recognized what was therein, 22; Gdwin. 96, 23–98, 5. Ðā hē tō his inne com hē hine ænne ðær inne beleac and hine sylfne ofslōh when he came to his house, he shut himself in alone, and slew himself, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 39; Homl. Th. ii. 490, 10. Se steorra him ðæs cildes inn gebicnode the star pointed out to them [the Magi] the child's lodging, Homl. Th. i. 110, 16. Ðær Petrus inn hæfde where Peter lodged, 372, 34. [Laym. he hafde an in iþarked togeines him: Orm. þær he wass at inne: A. R. in: Piers. P. where dowl was at inne: Icel. inni; n. abode, home.]

inn-, v. in-

inn, in; adv. *Within*.—Ic wæs cuma and gē mē ne in negelaðodun I was a stranger, and ye did not invite me in, Mt. Kmb. 25, 43. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ eow ðæt gē in ne gān on costunge vigilate et orate ut non intretis in temptationem, 26, 41. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe gear intrate per angustam portam, 7, 13; Ps. Th. 117, 19. Ðæne se geat-weard læt in whom the porter lets in, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Hē āwearp ða scyllingas in on ðæt templ he cast the money into the temple, Mt. Kmb. 27, 5. Æt hām gebring and næfre in on ðone mon bring it home and never into the man's presence, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 26. Ðæt land beag ðær sūþryhte ofðe seō sē in on ðæt land, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 18. Hēht ðdre dage hie ealle þry in beforehan hine next day he ordered them all three in before him, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ðær gedydon twā weofedu in they put two altars in there, 205, 15. Duru ðæt mannes heafod ge ða sculdor māgan in a door so that a man's head and shoulders may get in, 127, 9. Ðā heō ðā in tō ðære hālgan Elizabethæ eode when she went in to the holy Elizabeth, 165, 28. Ðā eode Simon in tō Nerone, 175, 10. Ðā eodan hī in tō swāsendum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 31. Hreōh wæter tō mīnum feore inn flōweþ and gangeþ introierunt aquæ usque ad animam meam, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ðā mē gerymmed wæs sīd inn under eorþweall when a road was cleared for me in under the earthwall, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. [Goth. inn: O. Sax. O. Frs. in: Icel. inn: O. H. Ger. in, Grff. i. 287; Ger. ein.]

inna [?], an; m. *The womb*.—In inna in utero, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15, 31, 41; 2, 21. Inna vulvam, 2, 23.

innan; adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc. *In, into, within, from within*.—Gē synt innan fulle reafāces intus estis plenī rapina, Mt. Kmb. 23, 25. Hig synt innan fulle deādra bāna intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum, 23, 27. Heorot innan wæs freondum afylled, Beo. Th. 2039; B. 1017. Breost innan weoll þeostum geponcum his breast was agitated within by dark thoughts, 4652; B. 2331. Smire mid ða eāgan innan smear the eyes therewith inside, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 5. Innan of manna heortan yfele gepancas cumāþ abintus de corde hominum malæ cogitationes procedunt, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Innan and ūtan, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322; Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005; 60 a; Th. 219, 2; Ph. 301.

II. with gen.—Is mē ænige gäst innan hredres anxietus est in me spiritus meus, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Hie hiora onweald innanbordes [cf. Icel. innan-borðs] gehioldon they maintained their power at home, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7. Innabordes intus, Rtl. 2, 21.

III. with dat.—Ðā hē sæt innan hūse discumbente eo in domo, Mt. Kmb. 9, 10. Hē adrāf ūt ealle ða ðe ceapodun innan ðam temple ejiciebat omnes vendentes et ementes in templo, 21, 12. Gif hē ær on ðæs ofermodan engles wisan innan his geþance of Godes gesieheþ ne æfeoll nisi more superbientis angeli a conspectu conditoris prius intus aversione mentis caderet, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 359, 1. Hē wæs bebyrged innan ðære cyrcan he was buried inside the church, Chr. 789; Erl. 57, 32. Rōdetācn wearþ æteowend innan ðære dagenge a cross appeared at dawn, 806; Erl. 60, 24.

IV. with acc.—Feall innan ða sē jacta te in mare, Mt. Kmb. 21, 21. Ne gā ge innan samaritana ceastre in civitates Samaritanorum ne intraveritis, 10, 5; Andr. Kmb. 2350; An. 1176. Innan ðas tȳd Gifemund forfærde and Brihtwald gehālgode Tobian on his steall at this time [or meanwhile] Gifemund died and Brihtwald consecrated Tobias in his place, Chr. 693;

Erl. 43, 17. Hēr fōr se here innan Mierce *in this year the Danes marched into Mercia*, 868; Erl. 72, 21. *V. in combination with in*, on [cf. *O. Sax.* an innan], geond, be:—Dā hēt ic fēa strāla sendan in ða burh innan *pauca in civitatem dejici sagittas imperavi*, Nar. 10, 22. In done ofn innan, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 24; Dan. 238; Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. On ðæt morþer innan, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Burgum in innan, Beo. Th. 3941; B. 1969. In innan *intrinsecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. Eardode ic in innan, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 31; Seel. 33. Ne wæs mē feorh ðā gen, ealdor in innan, 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rā. 10, 3. Innan on disses holtas hleoð, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840. On innan ðe in te, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Geond woruld innan, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469; 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4. Geond Bryten innan, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855. Be innan ðam carcerne, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [Laym. inne: *A. R.* inne, *ine*: *Ayēb.* *ine*: *Goth.* innana; *adv. and prep. with gen*: *O. Sax.* innan *adv. and prep. with dat. acc*: *O. Frs.* inna, ina; *id*: *Icel.* innan; *adv. and prep. with gen*: *O. H. Ger.* innan, innana; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc.* Grif. i. 296; *Ger.* innen.] *v.* innane.

innan-bordes. *v.* innan, II.

innan-burhware; *pl.* Those living within a town—Dā gefērscripas innanburhwara and ūtanburhwara *the fellowships of the in-townsmen and of the out-townsmen*, Chart. Th. 510, 31.

innan-cund; *adj.* Inward, internal, not superficial, thorough, earnest, genuine, sincere;—Dōnne deāh hit wið æghwylcere innancundne unhælo then it does for every internal complaint, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18; Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. Ic ðē mid ealre innancundne heortan sēce in toto corde meo *exquisivi te*, Ps. Th. 118, 10. *v.* in-, inne-cund.

innane; *adv.* Within;—Hig beoþ innane reāfigende wulfas *intrinsecus sunt lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. *v.* innan.

innan-onfeall. *v.* onfeall.

innan-weard; *adj.* Inward, internal, interior;—Ælc wuht cwices biþ innanweard hnescost *mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Flet innanweard *the interior of the hall*, Beo. Th. 3957; B. 1976; 1987; B. 991. Breost innanweard *the breast within*, Andr. Kmbl. 1294; An. 647; Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 19; Jul. 400. Eal innanweard wæs wynsumra dōnne hit in worulde mæge stefn āreccan *all the interior of the dwelling was more delightful than any voice in the world can declare*, 52 a; Th. 181, 16; Gū. 1294. Mec isern innanweardne bennade *iron wounded me within*, 130 a; Th. 499, 6; Rā. 88, 11. [Icel. innan-verðr.] *v.* inne-weard.

inne; *adv.* In, within, inside, in-doors;—Dōnne ðær biþ man deād hē līf inne unforbærned mid his frēdnūm . . . and ealle ða hwile ðe ðæt līc biþ inne ðær secal beoð gedrync and plega *when there is a man dead, he lies unburnt in the house among his friends . . . and all the while that the body lies inside, there has to be drinking and playing*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 20-6; Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Gif man inne feoh genimeþ se man iiii gelde gebēte *if a man take property within [i.e. in a house] let that man pay a threefold compensation*, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1 [cf. *Icel.* brenna inni *to be burnt to death in a house*]. Hwæðer ðe ūte ðe inne *utrum intus an foris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ne mæg ðe deofol sceþþan inne ne ūte *the devil cannot harm thee in-doors nor out*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. 342, 15. Sīe se drenc ðær inne ðær se seoca man inne sīe *let the drink be in the same place that the sick man is in*, 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 15. On ðam scyran ðe ordric abbað hæfþ land inne in those shires that abbot Ordric has land in, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 228, 5. Alle ða ðe ðær inne eardedon *all who dwell therein*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. Hie sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside [York]*, 867; Erl. 72, 14. Dōne here mēttōn ðær on ðam geworce and hine inne besetton *they found the Danes there in the fort, and besieged them inside*, 868; Erl. 73, 25. ðær wæron fīf wucan inne *they were in there five weeks*, 910; Erl. 100, 15. Seō ān inne āwunode, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 16. Bēte swā seō dōmbōc sæcge gif hit sý hēr inne. Gif hit sý eást inne gif hit sý norþ inne bēte *be ðam ðe ða friþgewritu sægan let him make 'bōt' as the law says, if it be in this part of the country. If it be in the east or north let him make 'bōt' according to what the treaties say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 7. Inne on ðære peode, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31. On breostūm inne *within their breasts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 90; Met. 25, 45. Hēr inne *herein*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 16; Gen. 436. Hie ðær inne fulgon *they got in*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27; Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. [Goth. inna: *O. Sax.* O. Frs. inne: *Icel.* inni *in-doors*: *O. H. Ger.* inna, inni, *adv. and prep. intus, intra*.] *v.* innor, innemest.

inne-cund; *adj.* Internal, inward;—Is geornlice tō behealdenne dōnne hie ða ūtterrā þing dōn sculon ðæt hie ne sīen ðam inncundan ingeþonce āfterrede . . . hī dōnne lætaþ æcolian ða inncundan lufan *est vigilanter intuentum, ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescent*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 5-8. *v.* in-, innan-cund.

inne-fare, an; *f.* The intestines;—Wið wambe cōðe and wið inncorran sære *for dysentery*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 22. Sió filmen biþ þeccende ða wambe and ða inncorran *the film covers the stomach and the inwards*, 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 17.

innemest; *adv.* A superlative form from inne;—Innemest intime, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13.

innemest; *adj.* Inmost;—Ealle ða innemestan geþohtas *all the inmost thoughts*; omnia cogitationum interiora, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 7.

innera, inna; *adj.* Inner, interior;—Seō inre hrind *liber*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 57. Se inna man ðat is seō sáwl *interior homo, id est anima*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 6. Se inra wind, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Þurh ða twá pund was geþacnod ægðer ge ðæt ýttre andgit ge ðæt inre *by the two pounds was signified both the external and the internal sense*, 554, 34. Se leó gewát on ðæt inre wēsten *the lion departed into the interior of the desert*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. Eall mīn inncoran omnia interiora mea, Ps. Th. 102, 1. Ealle mīne ða inneran, Blickl. Homl. 89, 2. Ðeáh hē mē ðara ūterrena gewinna gefreode ðeáh winnaþ wið mē ða inran unrihtlustas *though he has freed me from outward struggles, yet the inner lusts strive with me*, Ps. Th. 15, 7. On ðam inneran gōdum ge on ðam ūttran *interioribus bonis et exterioribus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 39. [O. Frs. inra: *Icel.* inni, iðri: *O. H. Ger.* innero, Grif. i. 297.]

inne-weard; *adj.* Inward, internal, interior; the word may generally be rendered by the phrase *the inner part of* [the noun with which it agrees]. In the neut. sing. and pl. it is used as a noun, *intestines, viscera, the inward part*:—Inneweard peoh *femen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 78; Wrt. Voc. 44, 60. Ðes windiga sele eall inneweard *all the interior of this windy hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 15; Sat. 137. Hū hēh and deop hell inneweard seō, 228; Th. 309, 10; Sat. 707; Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. Tō inneweardum ðam wēstene *ad interiora deserti*, Ex. 3, 1. Ðā com of inneweardre ðære byrigenne swā mycel swētnysse steng *tanta fragrantia suavitas ab inis exbullivit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 17. Of inneweardre heortan *intimo ex corde*, 2, 1; S. 501, 14; 3, 27; S. 559, 4. Mid inneweardum mōde *with all my mind*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7, 24. Inneweard *intestina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 62; Wrt. Voc. 44, 44. Innopēs inneweardre *viscera*, 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. Ðā gewand him ūt eall his inne-wearde *all his intestines came out*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Etaþ ðæt heáfod and ða fēt and ðæt inneweardre, ii. 264, 6; 280, 7. Etaþ his heáfod and his fēt and inneweardre *caput cum pedibus ejus et intestinis vorabit*, Ex. 12, 9. Innwerde, 29, 17. *v.* innan-, in-weard.

innian; *p.* ode To get within, put in, bring in, put up, lodge;—Hē werodaþ syddan hē innaþ *interius recepta dulcescant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ðā hī ðider cōmon ðā woldon hī innian hī ðær heom sylfan *gelicode when they came thither then they wanted to put themselves up, where it pleased themselves*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35. [Me nuste wære hem inny *people did not not know where to lodge them*, R. Glouc. 336, 14. þe kyng lette lede hem to a feir old court and innes hem þere, Jos. 174. Theseus ynned hem, everich at his degre, Chauc. Kn. T. 1334. O. Frs. innia *to harbour, lodge*: *O. H. Ger.* iunōn *recipere, suscipere, adjungere, afferre*, Grif. i. 298.] *v.* inne, ge-innian.

innihte; *adv.* Within certain limits;—Innihte beborene *municipales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 16.

in-niwan; *p.* ode To renew;—Inniwa *innova*, Rtl. 168, 23.

innon. *v.* innan.

innor; *adv.* *cpve* of inne;—Innor *interius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13. [O. H. Ger. innor *interius*.]

INNOP; innaþ, es; *m. f.* [?] The inner part of the body, the inside, stomach, womb, bowels, the breast, heart;—Innop *alvus*; wives innop *uterus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 52, 30; *viscus*; 9; Som. 12, 12. Wifmannes innop *matris, uterus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 56; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39. Eáðig is se innop ðe ðe bæst *beatus venter qui te portavit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27. His innop tōfleoð *his bowels gushed out*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Ðætte hira mōðes innaþ yfele and hefiglice mid gefylled was *quæ mentis intima deprimebat*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419, 32. Sió his innaþ wā wætere *gelic intravit sicut aqua in interiora ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Wið innopēs sār *for sore of inwards*, Herb. 11, 2; Lchdm. i. 102, 11. Wið innopēs fæstnysse *for costiveness*, 62; Lchdm. i. 164, 16. Wæstm ðe of his innape āgenūm *cwōme de fructu ventris tui*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innope *collidebantur in utero ejus parvuli*, Gen. 25, 22. Hē biþ swiðe līfe on ðam innope *it is very mild in the stomach*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ealle ðas yfele of ðam innope *cumaþ omnia hæc mala ab intus procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Ðē ic andette mid mūpe and mid mīnre heortan and mid eallum innope ic ðē gewilnige *with my mouth and with my heart I confess thee, and with all that is within me I desire thee*, Homl. Skt. 7, 237. Hālig gāst hreder weardode æðelne innop, Elen. Kmbl. 2289; El. 1146. Mæg hē eft cuman on his mōdor innop *numquid potest in ventrem matris suæ iterato introire?* Jn. Skt. 3, 4. Innapes *viscera*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 76. Eáðige synt ða innopas ðe ne cendun *beati ventres qui non genuerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. Wið innopa wrac *for pain of intestines*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 338, 9. Wiþ tōbrocenum innopum *for ruptured bowels*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 23. On innopas his in interiora ejus, Ps. Spl. M. 108, 17. Ðæt sār hwyrðe on hire innopas *converso ad interanea dolore*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 26. Innapa *viscera*, Rtl. 13, 33. [O. E. Homl. innaþ: *O. L. Ger.* innethron *viscera*: *O. H. Ger.* innod *uterus, viscera*; *innodilli viscera*.]

innop-tyderness, e; *f.* A weakness of the intestines;—Wið eallum innop-tydernessum, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 24.

innop-wund, *e*; *f.* *A wound of the intestines*:—Wid innopwundum, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 18, 21.

innung, *e*; *f.* *A putting or getting in, what is put or got in*:—Se heofon is betera and fægra ðonne eall his innung būton monnum ānum the heaven is better and fairer than all it includes, except men only, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10. Ðes tūnes cýping and seó innung [the getting in, or revenue?] ðara portgerihta gange into ðere hālgan stōwe willæ merconium censuque omnis civilis sanctæ æcclesiæ deserviat, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

in-orf, *es*; *n.* *Household goods*:—Inēddisc vel inorf entheca, *g. suppellex* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16. Gif hit sý innoft if it be goods from a house [that are taken], Lchdm. iii. 286, 5. For hwilcum gylta fērdest ðū ðus æfter mē and tōwurpe eall mīn innoft quam ob culpam meam sic exarsisti post me et scrutatus es omnem suppellectilem meam? Gen. 31, 36. *v.* in-ife.

inra. *v.* innera.

in-rēsan; *p.* *de To rush upon*:—Inrēsdon inruerunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25. Inrēsan inrumpere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 84.

in-rēcels, *es*; *n.* *Incense*:—Inrēcels, incensum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 9.

in-sēte; *adj.* *Belonging to one who is 'settled in' the household of the lord, one who lives close to the lord's mansion* [?]:—Insæte hūs vel lytel hūs casa vel casula, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 113; Wrt. Voc. 58, 28. *v.* -sēta, -sæte.

in-sceāwere, *es*; *m.* *An inspector*:—Ofer-insceāweras super-inspectores, Rtl. 194, 25, 29.

in-sceāwung, *e*; *f.* *Inspection*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 6.

in-segel, *es*; *n.* *A seal, signet*:—Insegel sigillum vel bulla, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 31; Wrt. Voc. 26, 30. Insegel sigillum, Wrt. Voc. 83, 4. Geþenc nū gýf ðines hlāfordes ærendgewrit and his insegel tō ðē cymþ hwæder ðū mæge cwepan ðæt ðū hys willan ðær on gecnāwan ne mæge consider now, if your lord's letter and his seal come to you, whether you can say that you cannot recognise his pleasure in them, Shrn. 176, 10. Insegel signaculo, Hpt. Gl. 504, 37. Ða com Sparhafoc tō him mid ðæs cynges gewrite and insegle, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 20. Swā hwæder swā heó beó fūl swā clāne binnan ðam insegle whether it [the hand] be foul or clean within the seal, L. Ædelst. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 32. Ða sende se cyning his insegel tō ðam gemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 22. [Pet inseil þe þe deofel ne mei nefre tobreocon, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 33. He haued his merke on me iseilet wið his inseil, Marh 5, 16. Bisett wiþþ sefine inseyless, Orm. O. Frs. in-sigel, -sigil a seal: Icel. inn-sigil a seal, a seal-ring; also the wax affixed to a deed: O. H. Ger. in-sigili sigillum, signaculum, lunula, annulus, moneta; Ger. in-siegel.] *v.* insigle.

in-segian; *p.* *ode To seal, place a seal upon*:—Hig innsegelodon ðone stān signantes lapidem, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Insegelge man ða hand let a seal be put upon the hand, L. Ædelst. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. [Icel. inn-sigla to seal: O. H. Ger. in-siglian signare.] *v.* ge-inseglian.

in-seglung, *e*; *f.* *A sealing, seal*:—Ic bidde ðē for godes lufan ðæt ðū mē unlýsde ða inseglunge I pray thee for the love of God that thou unloose for me the seal, Homl. Skt. 3, 537. [Icel. inn-siglan sealing.]

in-sendan; *p.* *de To send in*:—Insendes inmittit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Insende engel dryhten inmittit angelum Dominus, Ps. Surt. 33, 8; 39, 4. in-setness, *e*; *f.* *A rule, regulation, institute*:—Insetnissum institutis, Rtl. 34, 14. Insætnissum, 18, 21.

in-settan; *p.* *te To appoint, institute*:—Insette instituit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 38.

in-sigle, *es*; *n.* *A seal, signet*:—Hē brohte insigle tō mē . . . Ðā āgeaf ic ðæt insigle ðē he brought a signet to me . . . Then I gave the signet to thee, Chart. Th. 173, 8, 11. Wyrdre arð onfōa bōc and untýne insigloe his dignus es accipere librum et aperire signaculum ejus, Rtl. 29, 19. *v.* in-segel.

in-siht, *e*; *f.* *An account, narrative, argument*:—Onginneþ insiht æfter iohannem incipit argumentum secundum Johannem, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 1. [Goth. in-sahts narrative.]

in-sittende; *part.* *Sitting within*:—Ealra wæron fife eorla and idesa insittendra, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 3; Rā. 47, 7.

in-smoh; *gen.* -smōs [?]; *m.* *A slough*:—Hē āgeaf ðone clānan gāst and ðæs lichaman insmoh [exuuiis] forlēt monnum tō mundbyrde he gave up the clean spirit, and left the slough of the body as a protection for men, Shrn. 126, 2. *v.* smūgan; and cf. O. Frs. in-smuge a creeping in.

in-spinn, *es*; *n.* *An instrument for spinning, a spindle*:—Inspinn netorium, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 46; Wrt. Voc. 59, 17. Inspin, Wrt. Voc. 66, 15. [Netorium fusus quo netur: fusum, fusile, Du Cange.]

in-stæppan; *p.* *te To step in, enter*:—Ic ne instæppe oððe ingā oððe ic ne fare non introibo, Ps. Lamb. 25, 4. Insteppað oððe ingaþ on gesihþe his introito in conspectu ejus, 99, 2. On unscyldignyssse mīnre instæppende ic eom in innocentia mea ingressus sum, 25, 11. Hī sume gesāwon englas instæppende some of them saw angels entering, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 23.

in-stæpe, *es*; *m.* *Entrance*:—Hī gemēton ðæt ēce lif on instæpe ðæs andweardan lifes they found the life eternal at the entrance of the present life, Homl. Th. i. 84, 7. [O. Frs. in-stap, in-steppi entrance.] *v.* next two words.

in-stæpe, -stepe; *adv.* *At the outset, at once, directly, immediately*:—

Instæpe confestim, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 21; extemplo, 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Árás hē instæpe surrexit continuo, 5, 5; S. 618, 14. Hī instæpe fram mīnre gesihþe gewiton statim disparuerunt, 5, 13; S. 633, 15. Ðonne wære mīn blōd instæpe āgoten then had my blood been at once shed, Shrn. 39, 17. Seó stræl instæpe wearþ eft gecýrred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. *v.* next word.

in-stæpes, -stepe; *adv.* *At once, immediately*:—Se mon se ðe óðerne ācweþ and instæpes hine sylfne ongyteþ ðæt hē mycel mán gedōn hæbbe the man who kills another, and at once perceives himself to have done a great wrong, Blickl. Homl. 65, 5. Hē ðā sōna instæpes gesch he then immediately saw, 15, 27. Ðēh gē sōna instæpes ðære mēde ne ne onfōn, 41, 13. Instepes, 33, 19. Ðæt fæsten was ongungen instepes ðæs ðe . . . the fast was begun directly after . . . , 35, 5. Hī flugon instæpes they fled forthwith, Elen. Kmbl. 254; El. 127.

in-standan; *p.* -stōd *To be near or present*; instare:—Éce instondað wuldur perennis instat gloria, Rtl. 165, 7. Instond[en]dum instantibus, 69, 11.

in-standendlic; *adj.* *Present, of to-day*:—Hláf úre instondenlice sel ús tō ðæge give us to-day our daily bread, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11.

in-stede, -stýde [or in stede; cf. Icel. i-stað on the spot, at once]; *adv.* *On the spot, at once, immediately*:—Instyde continuo, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 48. Instyde statim, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28; 2, 12.

in-stice, *es*; *m.* *An inward stich, a pricking sensation within*:—Wid instice, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27.

in-stihtian; *p.* *ode To arrange, regulate, dispose*:—Instihtade t̃ dihtade instigante, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 6. *v.* stihtian.

in-sting, *es*; *m.* *Authority*:—Nān ðere biscope ne habbe nān insting on ðæt mynster let no bishop have any authority in that monastery, Chart. Th. 348, 12. *v.* on-sting.

in-swān, *es*; *m.* *The herd who had charge of the lord's swine*:—Ælc gebūr sylle .vi. hlāfas ðam inswāne ðonne hē his heorde tō mæstene drife omnis geburus det .vi. panes porcario curie quando gregem suum minabit in pastinagium, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21.

in-swāpen. *v.* swāpan.

in-swōgenness, *e*; *f.* *A rushing in with a loud sound, violent entrance*:—Hē mid ðæs unclānan gastes inswōgennessse prycced was spiritus inmundi invasione premebatur, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. *v.* swōgan.

inden; *adv.* *Apart*; seorsum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 1.

in-picce; *adj.* *Gross, thick*:—Inpicce is hearta folces disses incrassatum est cor populi kujus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15.

in-pīnen, *e*; *f.* *A female domestic servant*; incola, Germ. 401, 125.

in-timbrīan; *p.* *ede, ode To instruct*:—Hē hī intimbrade and gelærde he instructed and taught them, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 34. Intimbrede, 4, 27; S. 603, 45. In cyriclicum peðdiscipum and in mynsterlicum heālice intimbrede ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35; S. 622, 2. *v.* on-timbrīan.

in-tinga, *an*; *m.* *A cause, sake, plea, case, occasion, matter, affair, business*:—Intinga pragma, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 93; Wrt. Voc. 20, 34; negotium, 81; Som. 73, 17; Wrt. Voc. 47, 24: causa vel negotium, 90; Som. 74, 115; Wrt. Voc. 51, 28: causa, Wrt. Voc. 83, 62. Dýsse þeóde wæs se æresta intinga tō onfōnne Cristes geleáfan ðæt . . . huic genti occasio fuit percipiende fidei, quod . . . , Bd. 9, 2; S. 510, 18. His intinga wæs geondsōhte beforan Agāþone causa ejus ventilata est presente Agathone, 5, 19; S. 639, 28. Se forma intinga mennisces forwyrdes wæs ða ða se deófol āsende óðerne deófol tō Evan the first cause of man's perdition was when the devil sent another devil to Eve, Homl. Th. i. 194, 30. Ðæt mīn sáwul lybbe for ðīnum intingan ut vivat anima mea ob gratiam tui, Gen. 12, 13. For hwilcum intingan quam ob causam, 19. Tō ðisum is genumen se grēcisca y for intingan grēciscra namena to these [the vowels] is added the Greek y for the sake of Greek names, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 51. For his intingan hē hit ðēþ sui causa facit, 17; Som. 20, 50: Homl. Th. i. 84, 2. Ic ongann be ðam intingan hwæthwega geomlicor smeagan I began to inquire somewhat more diligently about the matter, ii. 32, 23. Gif hīo of cealdum intingan cymþ ðonne sceal mon mid hātum læcedómum læciana if it [the disease] comes from a cold cause then it is to be cured with hot medicines, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 5. Būton intingan sine causa, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Būtan intingan hig mē wurdiaþ sine causa colunt me, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Ðā hī ðā heora intingan him wēpēnde sædon ða wæs hē sōna mid mildheortnyssse gefylled when with tears they had told him their business, he was at once filled with pity, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 25. Tō-sceað intingan mīnne discernere causam meam, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. Dēm intingan ðinne judica causam tuam, 73, 23. Ne finde ic nānne intingan on ðysum mon nihil invenio causam in hoc homine, Lk. Skt. 23, 4, 14. Hē nolde syltan intingan ðām Iudeiscum ðæt hē hī forsāwe ðe Godes æ heoldon and ðæt hædene folc him tō getuge he would not give the Jews cause to complain, that he despised those who kept God's law, and drew to him the heathen people, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 5. Fordon misenlice intingan gelimpeþ quia diversæ causæ impediunt, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

in-tō; *prep.* *Into*. I. with dat:—Fū gæst into ðam arce . . . and twegen gemacan ðū læst into ðam arce ingredieris arcam . . . et bina induces in arcam, Gen. 6, 18, 19. Noe eode into ðam arce ingressus est Noe in arcam, 7, 7. Ic gange into ðære byrig in urbem vado. Ic

gange into ðinum huse introibo in domum tuam. Into ðære ceastre rād se kyning in civitatem equitavit rex, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 15-7. Ða se hælend com into ðæs ealdres healle cum venisset Iesus in domum principis, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Sume urnon into cyrcean and belucan ða duran into heom some ran into the church and shut the doors upon them, Chr. 1082; Erl. 217, 13.

II. *with acc.*—Ferde his hlisa into ealle Syriam abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Wið feo sealdon wide into leodscipas they sold them far and wide into various nations, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. III. *with inst.*—Ða ongeatun hie ðæt se eadiga Michael him sylfa ðæt tæcn ðæs siges gecyðde into ðy swiðan slæpe then they perceived that the blessed Michael had himself made known that token of victory in the deep sleep, 205, 4.

in-trahtnung, e; f. *Explanation, interpretation*:—Sôþ intrahntung vera interpretatio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

in-trifelung, e; f. *Intritura*, Cot. 109, Lye.

in-wæte, an; f. *An inward humour*:—Gif hit biþ cumen of yfelre inwætan if it is come of an evil inward humour, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

in-weard, adj. *Inward, inner, internal*:—Gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceap si toto corde quaeris, Deut. 4, 29. Biddaþ mid inweardre heortan ðysne Godes apostol, Homl. Th. i. 68, 8. Ða wilnode ic indeum innewearde to geseōune interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens, Nar. 5, 17. v. innan-, inne-weard.

in-weard, adv. *Within*:—Ðætte inweard is quod intus est, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39. Ða hig inweard fōron ða gemytton hig twegen ealde weras when they went in, they met two old men, Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 3. [Let þene lust gon inward, A. R. 272, 8. Inwardes, 92, 6.]

inweard-lic, adj. *Inward, internal*:—Innweardlic interius, Rtl. 4, 20. On heora inweardlicum stōwum in their inward parts, L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 19, MS. H.

inweard-lice, adv. *Inwardly, thoroughly, heartily, earnestly*:—Herodes innweardlice gelearnede from him Herodes diligenter didicit ab eis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 7, 8. Innweardlice cliopaþ hine invocate eum, Rtl. 10, 26. Is ðæt for inweardlice riht racu that is a very thoroughly right explanation, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Se ðe æfter rihte mid gerece wille inweardlice æfterspyrian swā deoplice ðæt hit tōdrifan ne mæg monna ænig quisquis profunda mente vestigat verum, cupidus nullis ille devisis falli, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 3; Met. 22, 2. Wearþ ða him inweardlice gelufod he was heartily loved by him, Homl. Th. i. 58, 18. Ða de to geleafan cyrden hē ða inweardlycor lufade credentes arctiori dilectione amplexeretur, Bd. i. 26; S. 488, 16.

in-weorud, es; n. *A band of domestics or courtiers, a household*:—Ðæt was inweorud Earmarices, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 13; Vid. III. [Cf. in-hired.]

inwid, inwit, es; n. *Fraud, guile, deceit, evil, wickedness*:—Inwid dolus, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 3. Ne beo nænig man hēr on worldrice bregda to full ne inwit to leof let no man in this world be too full of wiles, nor let guile be too dear to him, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. Ne wæs æfre fācen ne inwid on his heortan nor was ever deceit nor guile in his heart, 223, 31. Gramlic inwit nequitia, Ps. Th. 54, 15. Mān and inwit, g. Fordan mē inwit næs on tungan quia non est dolus in lingua mea, 138, 2. Mān inwides dolus, 54, 10. For inwite propter dolos, 72, 14. Mid inwite [mit fācne, A. S.] dolo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 4. Gē on heortan hogedan inwit in corde iniquitates operamini, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hiō ða inwit feala fȳwdan on tungan locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa, 108, 2. His esnum inwit fremedan dolum facerent in servos ejus, 104, 21. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde, 139, 2. Hie sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 31; Gen. 2414. Inwit syredon they plotted evil, Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Hwær āhangen wæs waldend þurh inwit, Elen. Kmbl. 413; El. 207. [O. Sax. inwid; cf. Goth. inwidiþa injustice.]

inwid-, v. inwit-

inwidda, inwit; adj. *Guileful, deceitful, evil, wicked, malicious*:—Gelpen ne porfte eald inwidda [inwitta, MSS. B. C. inwida MS. D.], no cause to boast had he, old and crafty, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Ædelst. 46. Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wine so the evil one [Holofernes] all through the day his men drenched with wine, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 28. Ealle weleras inwiddan universa labia dolosa, Ps. Spl. T. 11, 3. Wordum inwitum with guileful words, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 22; Sat. 731. [Cf. Goth. inwinds unjust, perverse.]

in-wise, an; f. *A condiment*:—Ðæt hit sīe on ða onlicnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod to inwisian that it may be made like mustard when it is mixed for a condiment, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 22.

inwit, v. inwid, inwidda.

inwit-feng, es; m. *A wily or malicious grasp*, Beo. Th. 2898; B. 1447. *inwit-flān*, es; m. *A treacherous shaft*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 27; Mōd. 37.

inwit-full, adj. *Deceitful, guileful, malicious, evil*:—Inwitfull dolosus, insidiosus, fraudulentus, callidus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 66. Ne mæg ðær inwitfull ænig gefēran woms cyldig mon there may none guileful come,

none guilty of sin, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 18; Gen. 498. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan a lingua dolosa, Ps. Th. 119, 3. Hē āfylleþ ða inwitfullan word of his tungan he causes deceitful words to fall away from his tongue [cf. Ps. Th. 14, 3, non egit dolum in lingua sua], Blickl. Homl. 55, 16. Ða geseah sigora waldend hwæt wæs monna mānes and ðæt hī wæron inwitfulle then saw the Lord of victories what the wickedness of men was, and that they were full of deceit, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 10; Gen. 1273. Synfulra and inwitfulra mūpas os peccatoris et dolosi, Ps. Th. 108, 1. inwit-gæst, es; m. *A guileful, evil guest*, Beo. Th. 5333; B. 2670. inwit-gecynd, es; n. *A malicious, evil nature*, Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329.

inwit-gyren, e; f. *A treacherous snare*:—Forhýddon mē oferhýdige inwitgyrene absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

inwit-hlemm, es; m. *A stroke treacherously or maliciously given*, Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47.

inwit-hrōf, es; m. *A deceitful, evil roof [the fire-drake's den]*, Beo. Th. 6238; B. 3123.

inwit-net, es; n. *A net of treachery or malice*, Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167.

inwit-nīp, es; m. *Malicious, treacherous enmity*, Beo. Th. 3720; B. 1858; 3898; B. 1947; Hy. 3, 46; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 46. [O. Sax. inwid-nīd.]

inwit-rūn, e; f. *Malicious, guileful counsel*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 7; Jul. 610.

inwit-scear, es; m. *Slaughter effected by craft*, Beo. Th. 4949; B. 2478. [Cf. gūþ-scear.]

inwit-searo, n. *Malicious or treacherous artifice*, Beo. Th. 2206; B. 1101.

inwit-sorh; gen. -sorge; f. *Sorrow brought about by malice or guile*, Beo. Th. 1666; B. 831; 3477; B. 1736.

inwit-spell, es; n. *A tale of evil*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 9; Gen. 2024.

inwit-stæf, es; m. *Evil, wickedness, malice; nequitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 15; 140, 5.

inwit-þanc, es; m. *Evil, malicious, deceitful thought or purpose*, Andr. Kmbl. 1339; An. 670; 1118; An. 559; Elen. Kmbl. 616; El. 308; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 16; Met. 9, 8; 27, 46; Met. 27, 23; Beo. Th. 1502; B. 749.

inwit-wrāsen, e; f. *A chain of guile or malice*, Andr. Kmbl. 126; An. 63; 1892; An. 948.

in-wreōn; p. -wrāh; pl. -wrigon *To uncover, reveal*:—Ðū mē inwriga wyrdra geryno thou hast revealed to me the mysteries of fate, Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 813. v. on-wreōn.

in-writting, e; f. *An inscription; inscriptio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 5.

in-wund, e; f. *An inward wound*:—Wið inwunde magan for an inward wound of the stomach, L. M. 2, 9; Lchdm. ii. 188, 11. [Cf. O. Frs. in-werdene internal injury.]

in-wunness, e; f. *Persistence, perseverance; instantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 41.

in-wunung, e; f. *Habitation, dwelling*, Lye.

in-yfle, es; n. *A gut, bowel*:—Inelfe intestinum, Wrt. Voc. 65, 55. Inilve, 284, 2. Inelwe interamen, 286, 60. Ðý læs ðæt innelfe fūtsige lest the matrix prolapse, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 25. Gif men sie innelfe ūte . . . gedō ðæt innelle on done man if a man's bowel protrude . . . put the bowel into the man, 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23-5. Inelfe viscera, Wrt. Voc. 65, 32. Inilve, 285, 58. Sume nimap hwelpes innylfe some take a whelp's intestines, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 7. [Icel. inn-yfli, -yli; n. pl. entrails, bowels; O. H. Ger. inn-uveli, -oveli viscera.]

Iob, es; m. *Job*:—Sum wer wæs geseten on ðam lande ðe is gehāten Hus, his nama wæs Iob, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 10. Iobes ðōtra, 458, 32. Tō minum þeōwan Iobe, 456, 30. Be ðan eadigan were Iob, 446, 4.

Iob, es; m. *Jove, Jupiter*:—Job Saturnes sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox, 162, 5. Eracles Iobes sunu, 16, 2; Fox 52, 34. Iobes temel, Nar. 37, 23. v. Iofes. ioc. v. iuc, geoc.

Iofes, es; m. *Jove*:—Danc hafa ðū, Iofes, Orls. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 37. Hyra hēhstan godes hūs Iofeses, 4, 2; Bos. 79, 11. v. Iob.

Iól Yule, Chart. Th. 423, 5. v. Geól.

iór, es; m. *The name of the rune **; also of a fish, perhaps the eel:—*þj by eafxa [sum] and deāh ā bruceþ fōðres on faldan eel is a river-fish, and yet ever eats food on the ground, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. See Zacher's Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 26; Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 97-8.

Iotas, Iutan; pl. *The Jutes*:—Ða cōmon ða men of þrīm mēgdum Germanie of Ald-Seaxum of Anglum of Iotum. Of Iotum cōmon Cantwara and Wihtwara ðæt is seō mēgd ðe nū eardaþ on Wiht and ðæt cyn on West Sexum ðe man nū git hætt Iutna cyn then came the men from three tribes of Germany, from old Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes. From the Jutes came the people of Kent and Wight, that is, the tribe that now lives in Wight and the race among the West Saxons that is to the present time called the Jutes' race, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 10-14. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, i. 15, has Geat for Iot, but in 4, 16 Iutorum provincia is rendered Eota land. See Grimm, Gesch. D. S. 511 sqq. [Icel. Iótas Jutes.]

iów, iówian, iówh. v. éow, éowian, éowíc.

ir; *adj. Angry*:—Yr on móde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. v. irre, ir-scipe.

Íra-land, es; n. *Land of the Irish, Ireland*:—Gewitan him dā Norþmenn Dyflen sēcean eft Íraland [Yraland, hira land], Chr. 937; Th. 206, col. 2, l. 15; Ædelst. 56. In Ors. i, 1; Swt. 19, 15, 16 Íraland is doubtful. In the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History *Hibernia* generally is rendered as *Hibernia Scotta eiland*. v. Ír-land.

Íras; pl. *The Irish* [v. Íra-land]:—Fērde twelf gear bodiende betwux Yrum and Scottum and siddan ofer eal Angelcyn he went twelve years preaching among the Irish and Scotch, and afterwards over all England, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. But the people of Ireland are often spoken of as Scottas, e. g.:—Pyhtas cōman ærost on norþ Ybernian up and dær bædon Scottas dæt hī dēr mōstan wunian, Chr. Erl. 3, 9. Scotta sum dæl gewāt of Ybernian on Brittene, 18. Frie Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde of Hibernia, 891; Erl. 88, 5. So in *Alfred's Orosius* it is said Igbernia dæt wē Scotland hātaþ, 1, 1; Swt. 24, 16. [Icel. Írar.]

íren, es; n. *Iron, an iron weapon* [cf. use of steel in modern English], a sword, blade:—Dæt swurd, drihtlic iren, Beo. Th. 1788; B. 892. Gif dæt gegangeþ dæt ādl odde iren nimeþ caldor ðinne if it come to pass, that disease or sword take off thy prince, 3700; B. 1848. Mē sceal wæpen niman, ord and iren, Byrht. Th. 139, 12. Áres and írenes æris et ferri, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 23, note. Heardes írenes grindlas gratings of hard iron, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 25; Gen. 383. Deáh hē wære mid írne ymbfangen, 224; Th. 297, 15; Sat. 513. Hēht his sword niman, leófic iren, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. His sword, írena cyst, 1350; B. 673; 1609; B. 802. Bite írena, 4511; B. 2259. Íren ecgheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2263; An. 1183. [Icel. járn: Dan. jeru: Swed. järn.] v. hring-íren; ísen, ísēn.

íren; *adj. Of iron, iron*:—Ecg wæs íren the edge was of iron, Beo. Th. 2922; B. 1459; 5549; B. 2778. Hē hine hēt āpenian on írenum bedde and hine cwine hurstan he bade stretch him on an iron bed, and roast him alive, Shr. 116, 2. Mid írenum gyrdum with iron rods, 115, 24; Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28; 942; Sal. 470. Scyttelas ýrenne hē forbrac vectes ferreos confregit, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. v. eal-íren, the following compounds, and ísen, ísēn.

íren-bend, es; m. *An iron bond or band*:—Licgaþ mē ymbe írenbendas, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 2; Gen. 371. Írenbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 2001; B. 998. [Cf. Goth. eisarna-bandi.]

íren-byrne, an; f. *An iron byrnie*:—Námon írenbyrnan, heard swyrð hilted, and his helm, Beo. Th. 5965; B. 2986.

íren-gelōma, an; m. *An iron implement*:—Ða írengelōman ferramenta, Nar. 9, 19. v. gelōman.

íren-heard; *adj. Iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1112.

íren-helm, es; m. *An iron helmet*:—Írenhelm [or íren helm; but cf. preceding compounds] cassis, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 4. [Cf. Icel. járn-hattr a kind of helmet.]

íren-preaht, es; m. *A band having iron armour*, Beo. Th. 666; B. 330. *ire-pweorh*; *adj. Having the mind perverted by rage*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 3; Jul. 90.

irfan; p. de *To inherit*:—Yrfan hī swā hī wyrde witan let the land devolve upon such as they know to be worthy or entitled [v. wyrde], Chart. Th. 578, 9. v. [?] Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xxxiii-v on the leases of church lands for lives, in which such phrases as the following occur:—His dæg forgeaf, and æfter his dæg twām yrfeweardum. Such lives were sometimes named in the instrument setting forth the grant. [O. Frs. ervia to inherit: O. L. Ger. gi-ervan hereditare: Icel. erfa to honour with a funeral feast; mod. to inherit: O. H. Ger. erbet hereditabit: Ger. erben.]

irfe, ierfe, yrfe, es; n. *Inheritance, property*:—Gewriten yrfe legatum, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Ungewriten yrfe intestata hereditas, Som. 57, 101; Wrt. Voc. 20, 41. Yrfe drihtnes hereditas Domini, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Yrfe sceal gedæled deaðes monnes a dead man's property must be divided, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 18; Gen. 80. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nehstan ierfes mid unrihte cwelet thou not thy neighbour's goods, L. Alf. 9; Th. i. 44, 21. Þolige his wæpna and his ierfes let him forfeit his weapons and his property, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse sīe hē scyldig ealles his ierfes, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3. Ðonne is riht dæt heo sý healfes yrfes wyrde and ealles gif hý cild gemæne habban then is it right that she be entitled to half the property, and to all if they have children together, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 15. Ðū ðīnes yrfes æðele gyrd ælýsdest liberasti virgam hereditatis tuæ, Ps. Th. 73, 3. Malalehel wæs æfter iarede yrfes hyrde fæder on lāste Malalehel wæs after Irad the guardian of the heritage, in succession to his father, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 17; Gen. 1067. Nelle ic from mīnum hlāforde ne from mīnum wīfe ne from mīnum bearnne ne from mīnum ierfe I will not go from my lord, nor from my wife, nor from my child, nor from my goods, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 9. Ne sylle gē dæt land on ēce yrfe terra non vendetur in perpetuum, Lev. 25, 23. His yrfe forhogode hereditatem suam spreuit, Ps. Th. 77, 62. Gif hē wite hwā dæs deaðan ierfe hæbbe tieme ðonne tō ðam ierfe and bidde ða hond ðe dæt ierfe hafap dæt hē him gedō ðone ceap unbeceāsne odðe gecyðe dæt se

deaða næfre dæt ierfe ahte if he know who has the property of the dead, let him then vouch the property to warranty, and demand of the hand which has that property, that he make the chattel uncontested to him; or prove that the dead man never owned that property, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4-8. Him on lāste heold land and yrfe malalehel, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 8; Gen. 1167. [Under the single form yrfe two words seem to be comprised; the one just given, also written ærfe, erfe, and another, which would correspond with a Gothic aurbī, connected with orf, with the meaning cattle. With the former may be compared Goth. arbi; n. heritage, inheritance: O. Sax. erbi; n.: O. L. Ger. erbi; n. hereditas: O. Frs. erve; n.: O. H. Ger. arbi, erbi, arpi; n. possessio: Ger. erbe; n.: Icel. arif; n. inheritance; erfð; f. inheritance. See yrfe, orf.] v. sundor-irfe; and Grimm. R. A. pp. 466-7; 565.

irfe-bēc; pl. f. *A will, testament*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc ruptum testamentum: forswiged yrfebēc suppressum testamentum: underne yrfebēc nuncupatio: samhiwra yrfebēc jus liberorum, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 102-8; Wrt. Voc. 20, 42-6: ii. 49, 14. Āwægne yrfebēc inritum testamentum: unatlice yrfebēc inofficiosum testamentum, 49, 15-18.

irfe-first, es; m. *A delay before entering upon an inheritance*; cretio, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 106; Wrt. Voc. 20, 44.

irfe-gedal, es; n. *A division of an inheritance or property*:—Yrfe-gedal familia erciscundæ, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 109; Wrt. Voc. 20, 47. Yrfegeðal familia erciscundæ, quia erciscunda enim apud veteres divisio nuncupabatur, ii. 39, 26.

irfe-geslit, es; n. *A dispute about inheritance*:—Ðā gehýrde wē manegu yrfegefitu then did we hear of many disputes about the inheritance, Chart. Th. 486, 12.

irfe-gewrit, es; n. *Writing concerning an inheritance, a will, testament*:—Ac hit gelamp dæt Ædelrēd cingc gefōr dā ne cyðde mē nān mann nān yrfegewrit ne nāne gewitnesse dæt hit ænig oðer wære būtan swā wit on gewitnesse ær gecwædon but it happened that king Ælhelred died; then no man made known to me any testament or any witness that it was any other than as we two before with witness agreed, Chart. Th. 486, 7. On ðam yrfegewrit in the testament, 32.

irfe-hand, a; f. *One who manages the estate of a deceased person, an administrator* [?]:—Se mann se tō londe fōe āgefe hire erfefehonda xiii pund pendinge and heo forgifep xv pund for ðy de mon dās feorme dý soel gelæste let the man who succeeds to the land give to her administrator thirteen pounds of pennies; and he will give fifteen pounds, in order that this refection may be the better provided, Chart. Th. 474, 9. v. hand.

irfe-lāf, e; f. *An hereditary relic, heirloom, what is left of an inheritance, inheritance, heir*:—Hē fēdeþ folc Iacobes and Israhēla yrfelāfe pascere Jacob servum suum, et Israel hereditatem suam, Ps. Th. 77, 70. Æghwylcum mādðum gesealde yrfelāfe to each he gave a gift, an heirloom, Beo. Th. 2110; B. 1053. Hē bātwearde swurd gesealde, dæt hē syddan wæs niadme dý weorðra, yrfelāfe, 3810; B. 1903. Wolde lige gesyllan his swæsne sunu āngan ofer eorþan yrfelāfe he [Abraham] was ready to give to the flame his dear son, the only heir that was left him on earth, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 14; Exod. 403.

irfe-land, es; n. *Land that passes as an inheritance, heritable land*:—Ic cyðo hū mīn willa is ðet mīn ærfelond fēre ðe ic gebohte on æce ærfe I declare how my will is that my heritable land shall go, that I bought in perpetual inheritance, Chart. Th. 476, 12. Hie dydon mīn land him selfum tō ierfelonde dederunt terram meam sibi in hereditatem, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 30. Gebletsa ðin yrfeland benedic hereditati tuæ, Ps. Th. 27, 10. Sealde heora eorþan on yrfeland dedit terram eorum hereditatem, 135, 22.

irfe-numa, an; m. *One who takes an inheritance, an heir*:—Ðes and deoþs yrfenuma hic et hæc heres, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 33. Mīn inbyrdling biþ mīn yrfenuma . . . Ne byþ ðes ðīn yrfenuma ac done ðū hæfst tō yrfenuman ðe of ðē sylfum cymþ vernaculus meus heres meus erit . . . Non erit hic heres tuus, sed qui egrediatur de utero tuo, ipsum habebis heredem, Gen. 15, 3-4; 21, 10. Ðes yrfenuma hic est heres, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 38; Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Hit wære geþuht dæs ðe mære gemynd dæs fæder, dā ða se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs geciged dæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. Fæderas and mōðdrū bestandap heora bearna lic and heora yrfenuman him sylfum tō forwyrdre forestæppap fathers and mothers stand about the corpses of their children, and their heirs precede them to destruction, ii. 124, 18. Se ðe sitte uncwydd and uncrafod on his āre on life dæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne spece æfter his dæge he who sits without contest or claim on his property during life, that no one bring an action against his heir after his day, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Gif hwā tō deaðan tyme, būton hē yruenoman hæbbe ðe hit clānsie, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. Gif se bōnda ær hē deað wære beclypod wære ðonne andwyrdan ða yrfenuman swā hē sylf sceolde deáh hē lif hæfde if the man of the house before his death were cited, then let the heirs answer as he himself would have had to do if he had lived, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Se man ðe on fyrdigne ætforan his hlāforde fealle, beoðan ða heregeata forgyfene, and fōn ða yrfenuma tō lande and tō æhran, 78; Th. i. 420, 16. [Goth. arbi-numja an heir: O. H. Ger. arpi, erpi-nomo hæres: Ger. erb-nehmer: cf. Icel. arf-takari, arf-taki, arf-tökumaðr an heir.]

irfe-stöl, es; *m.* *An hereditary seat*:—Se burgstede, eáðges yrfestól, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 14; Gú. 1293. Eafora chuses yrfestóle weöld, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 13; Gen. 1629. Ne þearf ic yrfestól eaforan bytlian ænegum minra . . . ne scealdest þú mē sunu *I need not build an hereditary seat for any descendant of mine . . . thou hast not given me a son*, 99; Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176.

irfe-weard, es; *m.* *The guardian of an inheritance, an heir, possessor of a property*:—Hēr ys se yrfeward [erfuard, Lind: erfeward, Rush.] hic est heres, Lk. Skt. 20, 14. Ðær mē gifede ænig yrfeward æfter wurde if any heir to follow me had been granted me, Beo. Th. 5455; B. 2731: Cd. 83; Th. 103, 33; Gen. 1727. Oðres ne gýmep tō gebidan yrfewardas cares not to await another heir, Beo. Th. 4897; B. 2453. Wæs swā mycel mancwealm ðæt manige land binna ðære byrig wæran būtan ælcum yrfewarda there was so great a pestilence that many lands within the city were without any to inherit them, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 13. Ūs is swiðe uncūp hwæt ūre yrfewardas and lāstewardas dōn willon æfter ūrum life we are very ignorant of what our heirs and successors will do after our life, Blickl. Homl. 51, 35. Ða ðe God bletsiaþ beoþ eoþan yrfewardas benedicentes eum possidebunt terram, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Gerēfa mīn mynteþ ðæt mē æfter sine eaforan seins yrfewardas my steward supposes that after me his children shall be heirs, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 29; Gen. 2183. Hwæðer frēa wille ænigne ðē yrfewarda on woruld lātan, 101; Th. 134, 26; Gen. 2230. Ða sylfan wilniaþ him tō yrfewardard tō habbanne ipso habere heredes querunt, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Ic landes sumne dæl sumum wife hierē dæg forgeat and æfter hierē dæge twām yrfewardum *I granted a certain portion of land to a certain woman for her life, and after her death to be held for two other lives*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 5, 10. See i. xxxiv. Forlēt hē ðæs hwilenlecan rices yrfewardas his suna þrȳ tres suos filios regni temporalis heredes reliquit, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 8. [Gen. and Ex. er(f)ward: O. Sax. erbi-ward: Icel. (poët.) arf-vörðr an heir.]

irfe-, irf-weardian; *e; f.* *An inheritance*:—Yrfewardnes hereditas, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 95; Wrt. Voc. 20, 36. Drihtnes dæl wæs his folc and Iacob his yrfewardnis pars domini populus ejus, Jacob funiculus hereditatis ejus, Deut. 32, 9. God cwæþ ðæt hē sylf wære heora yrfewardnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 7. Ðonne biþ ūre seō yrfewardnes nostra erit hereditas, Mk. Skt. 12, 7.

irfe-, irf-weardian; *p.* *ode To inherit, possess an inheritance*:—Ðū yrfewardast on eallum þeodum tu hereditabis in omnibus gentibus, Ps. Spl. 81, 7. Hi yrfewardiaþ eoþan hereditabunt terram, 36, 11. Ðæt ðū yrfewardige eoþan, 36. DER. be-irfewardian.

irfeward-writere, es; *m.* *One who specifies his heir in writing, a testator*:—Yrfewardwritere legatarius, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 99; Wrt. Voc. 20, 39.

irfe-writend, es; *m.* *One who writes concerning the disposition of his property, one who makes a will*:—Yrfewritend testator, Ælf. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 100; Wrt. Voc. 20, 40.

irf-. *v.* irfe-.

irgþ, *e;* irgþu, irgþo; *indecl. f.* *Sluggishness, cowardice, timorousness, pusillanimity*:—E witon georne ðæt hie for iergþ nāder ne durran ne swā feor friþ gesēcan ne furpon hie selfe æt hām hie werian *we know well that they from cowardice dare neither seek peace at such a distance, nor even defend themselves at home*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 28. For eowre forhtnyss and yrhþe ðe eow eglāþ propter cordis tui formidinem, qua terreberis, Deut. 28, 67. Se man ðe ætlicof fram his hlāforda oððe fram his gefēran for his yrhþe sý hit on scipfyrdre sý hit on landfyrdre þolige ealles ðæs ðe hē āge and his āgenes feores the man that flies from his lord, or from his comrade, from cowardice, be it on an expedition by sea or by land, let him lose all that he owns and his own life, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 8. Ða hēton hī secgan dysses landes wæstmþærnyss and Brytta yrgþo nunciatum est simul et insulæ fertilitas, ac segnitia Brittonum, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15. Furih lydre yrhþe Godes byðela ðe clumedon mid ceafum ðær hī scoldon clipian through the vile sluggishness of God's messengers, who mumbled with their mouths when they should have cried aloud, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. [Laym. Ardur, arhðe bideled, 235, 46: O. and N. he for arehþe hit ne forlete, 404: O. H. Ger. argida hebitudo, ignavia.] *v.* earg.

irhp. *v.* irgþ.

Irings weg *via secta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 50. *v.* Grmm. D. M. 332.

ir-land, es; *n.* *Ireland*:—Drie Scottas cūmon tō Ælfðrede cnyinge of Yrlande, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, note. Tō Írlande, 918; Erl. 104, 15: 1051; Erl. 176, 18. Se preóst cwæþ ðæt ān wer wære on Írlande gelæred, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200. Hē ferde geond eal Yrland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 28. *v.* Ír-land.

ir-líc; *adj.* *Angry*:—Hē swiðe irlicum andwlitan beseah tō ðam iungan cnyhte he looked at the young man with a very angry countenance, Th. Ap. 4, 6; 5, 3.

irman; *p.* *de To make miserable or wretched, to afflict, vex*:—Ða ongunnan twā þeóða Pyhtas norþan and Scottas westan hī onwinnan and heora æhta niman and bergian and hī fela gæara yrmðon and hýndon then began two peoples, the Picts from the north, the Scots from the

west, to attack them, and to take their possessions, and to harry, and afflicted and vexed them many years; Britannia denique subito duabus gentibus transmarinis vehementer sævis, Scottorum a circio, Pictorum ab aquilone, multos stupet gemitque per annos, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 24. Hē hæfde him tō gamene hū hē eoþcýningas yrmðe and cwelmeð he [Nero] made it his sport, how he could vex and torment the kings of this earth, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Ic mæg sleán and ierman mīne heáfod-gemeccan *I can beat and vex my companions*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ki-ermit uerdemes aporiamur, Grff. i. 423.] *v.* for-, ge-yrman.

irmen, yrmen; *adj.* *A word occurring mostly as a prefix with the idea of greatness, universality*. In the following passages it occurs independently:—Farap geond ealne yrmenne grund go through the whole earth, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 18; Cri. 481. Ofer ealne yrmenne grund, 66 a; Th. 213, 14; Jul. 10. [O. Sax. irmin-: Icel. jörmun-, e. g. jörmungrund the earth. See Grmm. D. M. 104-7: 325, sqq.] *v.* corneun-

irmen-þeode; *pl.* *The peoples of the earth*:—Bringep Augustus yrmenþeodum hlāfmæssan dæg August brings Lammass day to all the nations of earth, Menol. Fox 276; Men. 139. [Cf. O. Sax. ik allun skal irminthiodun dōmōs adēlian *I shall judge all the nations of the world*, Hel. 3316.]

irming, es; *m.* *A poor, mean, wretched, miserable person, a wretch*:—Ic eom āna forlāten yrming unicus et pauper sum ego, Ps. Th. 24, 14. Ic eom yrming and þearfa ego egenus et pauper sum, 39, 20. Ðū eart ðē godes yrming as to thee, thou art God's pauper, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 22; Gú. 243. Betere is ðē ðæt ðē scamige nū hēr beforan mē ānum yrmingce ðonne eft beforan Gode on ðam mycelan dōme melius est tibi nunc hic coram me solo misero puerfieri, quam posthac coram Deo in magno iudicio, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 20. Ðā ða iermingas ðe ðær tō lāfe wurdon ūt of ðæm holan crupen ðe heō on lutedan when the wretched people that remained crept out of the holes that they had lurked in, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 29. Se ðe ænigne ðissa ierminga besuicþ qui scandalizaverit unum de pusillis istis, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 30, 17. Ðæt is siō friþstōw and siō frōfor ān eallra yrminga æfter dritum weoruldgeswincum that alone is the asylum and the comfort of all the wretched after these labours in the world, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 33; Met. 21, 17. [Makede him erming þer he was er king, O. E. Homl. 2, 62: þu erming þu wrecce gost, O. and N. 1111: Agap þe king, þu ært an ærming, Laym. 16690: Icel. armingi a poor fellow, a wretch: O. H. Ger. arming pauper.] *v.* earming, erming.

irmp, *e;* irmpu, irmpo; *indecl. f.* *Poverty, penury, misery, wretchedness, calamity, distress, disorder*:—Yrmp miseria, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Nis ðær on ðam londe yldu ne yrmpu in that land there is not age or misery, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52: 64 b; Th. 238, 34; Ph. 614. Him gewearp yrmpu tō ealdre upon them [Adam and Eve] came misery for ever, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504: 119 a; Th. 457, 15; Hy. 4, 84. Ne biþ him hyra yrmpu ān tō wite ac ðara oðerra eād tō sorgum nor alone shall their own misery be torment, but the bliss of the others shall be a grief, 26 b; Th. 79, 19; Cri. 1293. For yrmpu unspēdig[ra] propter miseriam inopum, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Deōs of hyre yrmp eall ðæt heō hæfde sealde hæc ðe panuria sua omnia quæ habuit misit, Mk. Skt. 12, 44. Ðonne sende hē him fultum þurh sumne ðeān ðe hī ālisde of heora yrmp eall ðæt he sent them help by some judge, who released them from their misery, Ælf. T. Grn. 6, 26. Wið ðas midgan yrmp for disorder of the urine, Herb. 163, 3; Lchdm. i. 292, 7. Ic ādreah feala yrmpa ofer eoþan *I suffered many miseries on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1939; An. 972; Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 5; Cri. 1269. Ic eom gefyllid mid iermpum saturatus sum miseria, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 8. Sede hine fram swā monigum yrmpum and teonum generede qui se tot ac tantis calamitatibus ereptum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Ðæt hī ðām yrmpum ā ne widstanden in miseriis non subsistent, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Gif hē ðære tide yrmpo beswicode si temporis illius ærumnis exemptus, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðus hī heora yrmpo ārehton ita suas calamitates explicant, 1, 13; S. 481, 43. Disse worde yrmpa the miseries of this world, Blickl. Homl. 61, 3. Yrmpo, 203, 20. Dreógan yrmpu būtan ende to suffer endless misery, Elen. Kmbl. 1902; El. 953. Ðū scealt ēcan ðīne yrmpu, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Yrmpo, 2381; An. 1192. Ides yrmp e gemunde the woman remembered her misery, Beo. Th. 2523; B. 1259. Hē ða yrmpu oncyrde ðe wē ær drugon he averted the miseries that before we suffered, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 29; Cri. 614. [O. E. Homl. ermde poverty: Laym. ærmd misery: O. H. Ger. armida paupertas, inopia, penuria.] *v.* ermpu, earmþu, eormpu, weoruld-irmpu.

irman; *p.* *arn, pl.* *urnon*; *pp.* *urnen To run*:—Ic yrne cucurri, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 32. Seō eā Danaí irnþ ðonan súþryhte the river Don runs thence due south, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 17. Æspringe irnþ wið his earðes, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 29; Met. 5, 15. Hē arn him sylf tō his hryðera falde ipse ad armentum cucurrit, Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne orn hē eft inn tō ðæm temple ad templum recurrit, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 103, 4. Ðū urne mid him simul currebas cum eo, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Ðā urnon him tōgēnes twegen ðe hæfdon deofolseōcnesse occurrunt ei duo habentes demonia, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Gangende dyder urnon, Mk. Skt. 6, 33; Jn. Skt. 20, 4. Tō ðam ylcān ryme ðe hiē ær urnou, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 12. Ðæt hī mægen iernan and fleon tō ðæs lāreowes mode ut ad pastoris mentem recurrant, Past.

arva, 289, 77. Ðanon up andlang yrplandes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 23, 31. Ic æwæste ðinne buruh and gewyrce to yrplande *I will lay waste thy city and make it into ploughed land*, Homl. Skt. 3, 224. Ðonne is des londes ðe ic higum selle xvi gioc ærþelandes and mēdwe now of the land that *I give to the convent there are sixteen acres of arable land and meadow*, Chart. Th. 477, 26. irpling, es; *m.*

I. a husbandman, farmer, ploughman:—Yrplinge arator, Wrt. Voc. 73, 34; Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 8. Noc dā yrpling began tō wircenne ðæt land coeplice Noe vir agricola exercere terram, Gen. 9, 20. Mōna se twentigþa cild æcenned yrplingc a child born on the twentieth day of the moon will be a husbandman, Lchdm. iii. 194, 6. Hwæt sægest dū Yrplinge quid dicis tu, Arator? Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Hwilce ðē geþuht betwux woroldcraeftas heoldan ealdordōm? Eorþtilþ forðam se yrpling ūs ealle fētt qualis tibi uidetur inter seculares artes retinere primatum? Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit, 30, 23-8. Sume synt yrplingcas sume scēþyrðas sume oxanhrydas alii sunt aratores, alii opilones, quidam bubulci, 19, 3. Laboratores sind yrplingas and æhtemen, tō ðam ānum betæhte, de hig ūs bigleofan tilia, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 19.

II. the name of a bird, a cuckoo [?]:—Irpling cucuzata, Wrt. Voc. 281, 14; birbicariolus, 281, 22. Ærpling tanticus, 29, 63. Geac cuculus, eorpling birbicariolus, 63, 3-4. Yrpling berbigarulus vel tanticus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 60. Erdling bitorius, 102, 1. Erpling enistrius, 143, 57. In connection with the cuckoo it may be noticed that cucurare is given in DuCange as the verb properly used of the note of the cuckoo; and see Grmm. D. M. 640, sqq. on the cuckoo as associated with a particular season of the year. However, in Wrt. Voc. 62, 22 the lapwing is glossed by cucurata.

is is. v. eom.

IS, es; *n.* I. ICE:—Is glacies, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 103; Wrt. Voc. 52, 53. Hwi ne wundraþ hī hwi ðæt is weorpe why do not they wonder why ice comes? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ofer eāstreāmas is brycgade the ice formed a bridge over the streams, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1268; Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ises gicel stiria, stillidid, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. Hit eal gemealt fse gelicost it all melted just like ice, Beo. Th. 3221; B. 1608. Ðā eode hē sumre nihte on fse unwærlice dum incautus forte noctu in glacie incederet, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Styccum healfbrocena isa semifracturum crustis glaciurum, 5, 12; S. 631, 26. II. the name of the Rune [i:—] byþ oferceald ungetumet slidor ice is exceedingly cold and excessively slippery, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 14. [O. Frs. O. H. Ger. is; *n.* Icel. íss; *m.* Ger. eis; *n.*]

-isc, modern-ish, a suffix of adjectives, connoting the quality of the object denoted by the stem, e. g. ceorl-isc churl-ish, cild-isc child-ish; also connotes origin from a place or stock, e. g. Engl-isc, Grēc-isc, Iudē-isc. The suffix may be seen in the cognate dialects in the following words, Goth. þiud-isk-o after the manner of the Gentiles; Iudaiw-isk-s; O. Sax. menn-isk human; O. Frs. mann-isk; Icel. bern-sk-r childish; En-sk-r English; Dan. Engel-sk English; O. H. Ger. diut-isc; Ger. deut-sch.

is-œald; adj. Ice-cold:—Isœald sœ, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 28; Seef. 14; 307, 5; Seef. 19; Bt. Met. Fox 27, 6; Met. 27, 3.

isen, isen, isend. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 2; and gesen in the appendix.

ISEN, es; *n.* Iron, steel, an implement made of iron:—Isen ferrum, Wrt. Voc. 85, 13; Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Dis fsen hic calibs, 9; Som. 13, 18. Eorþe swilce isen terra ferrea, Deut. 28, 23. Ðā was se ofen onhæted isen eall þurhglæded then was the furnace heated, the iron made red hot, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244. Isenes scearpnys acumen, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 31. Gemeng tōgædere mid glōwende isene mix together with a glowing iron, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 1. Ne delfe nān man ða moran mid isene let no man dig up the roots with iron, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. Būtan ælcān isene genumen gathered without using any iron implement, Lchdm. iii. 4, 29 [cf. Grmm. D. M. 1148, sqq. as to the use of iron in getting plants]. The two following passages refer to the ordeal [v. isen-ordāl] by hot iron:—Gif hē hine lādian wille donne gā hē tō ðam hātum isene and lādige ða hand mid ðe man tȳhþ if he be willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron, and clear the hand therewith that is accused, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. 206, 23. Ælc tiónd āge gewæld swā hwæðer hē wille swā wæter swā fsen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. Acēle dū wealhān isen donne hit furpum sief of fyre ātogen cool very hot iron when it is just drawn from the fire, L. M. 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [Aynb. izen (but the general form in middle English is that with r): O. H. Ger. isen; Ger. eisen.] v. fren, isern; brand-, delf-, gād-, ordāl-isen.

Isen; adj. Iron, made of iron:—Isen ferreus, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Seō gyrd wæs eal isen the rod was all iron, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Hīg hyne on ānum fsenum scrýne gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascus they brought him in an iron chest to the city of Damascus, St. And. 38, 8. Drihten sett isen geoc on eowērne swuran dominus ponet jugum ferreum super cervicem tuam, Deut. 28, 48. Isene bendas vincula ferrea, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Ádrifan isene næglas þurh ða handa, Homl. Th. i. 146, 11. Ðā wurdon hrædlice forþ āborene isene clifas and isene clawa and isen bedd . . . Decius cwæþ 'Lecgāþ ða isenan clifas hāte glōwende tō his sīdan,' 424, 18-35. v. fren, isern.

isen-græg; adj. Iron-grey:—Isengræg ferrugo, i. color purpureæ subni-

græ: isengrægum blóstmē ferrugineo flore vel purpureo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 63-67. Ða isengræg ferrugineas, 38, 44. [Icel. járn-grár: Ger. eisen-grau.] Isen-hearde, an; *f.* Ironhard; centaurea nigra, Lchdm. iii. 4, 28; 22, 31; 334, col. 2. See Plant Names in E. D. S. Pub. iren-hardc, iron-heads, iron-weed.

isen-hyrst; adj. Fitted with iron:—Ærest of isenhyrste gate . . . eft in on isenhyrsten geat first, from the gate fitted up with iron . . . back to the same gate, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27 . . . 131, 19. [Cf. Icel. járn-sleginn mounted with iron.]

isenian; *p.* ode. To furnish or cover with iron (armour): Ða isnodan truman ferratas acies, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52.

isen-ordāl, es; *n.* The ordeal by hot iron, in which the accused who wished to clear himself had to bear, on the naked hand, a piece of red hot iron. The passages from which the following extracts are taken will illustrate this mode of trial:—Gif hit sý fsenordāl beón þreo niht ær man ða hand undō if it be the ordeal by hot iron, let it be three days before the hand be undone, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 3. Wē cwædon . . . ðæt man . . . myclade ðæt ordālýsen ðæt hit gewege þry pund . . . and hæbbe se teónd cyre swā waterordāl swā fsenordāl swā hwæðer him leofre sý we have ordained that the ordeal-iron be increased so that it weigh three pounds . . . and let the accuser have the choice of ordeal by water or by iron, whichever he prefer, iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12-16. See too, Dōm be hātan isene, 7; Th. i. 226, 7, sqq; and Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 419. [Cf. Icel. bera járn, járn-burð in Cl. and Vig. Dict. and see Grmm. R. A. 915, sqq.] v. ordāl.

isen-panna, -panne, an; *m. f.* A frying-pan:—Isenpanna sartago, Wrt. Voc. 82, 68. Isenpanne, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 94; Wrt. Voc. 25, 34. See other compounds of fren, isen, isern.

isen-smip; es; *m.* An iron-smith, worker in iron, blacksmith:—Tubalcain wæs egðer ge goldsmip ge isensmip Tubalcain fuit malleator et faber in cuncta opera æris et ferri, Gen. 4, 22. Ic hæbbe smipas isen[es] smipas goldsmip seolforsmip āsmip habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium, ærarium, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [Cf. Wick. iren-smip; Icel. járn-smiðr a blacksmith; O. H. Ger. isarn-smid faber ferrarius; Ger. eisen-smied.] v. isen-, isern-wyrhta.

isen-swāt, es; *m.* [?]:—Smīt on isenswāt, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. See iii. 366, col. 1.

isen-tanga, an; *m.* A pair of sniffers:—Candel candela; isentanga muctorium, Wrt. Voc. 81, 34-5. v. tang, tange.

isen-wyrhta, an; *m.* A worker in iron, blacksmith:—Isenwyrhta ferrarius, Wrt. Voc. 73, 28. v. isen-smip, isern-wyrhta.

isern, es; *n.* Iron, an instrument or weapon made of iron:—Sweord sceal on bearme drihtlic isern the sword shall lie in the lap, the noble steel, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Oft mec isern scōd sære on sīdan oft has iron harmed me sorely in the side, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 14; Rā. 71, 13; 130 a; Th. 499, 5; Rā. 88, 11. Åres and isernes æris, ferri, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 23; Gen. 1088. Isernes dæl, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 25; Rā. 59, 9. Wid slege isernes oððe stenges for a blow from iron [sword] or stick, Herb. 32, 8; Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wid wunda som hý sýn of iserne som hý sýn of stenge, 63, 3; Lchdm. i. 166, 9. Achilles mid dyse sylfan wyrtē (yarrow) gehælde ða ðe mid iserne geslegene and gewundude wæran, 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 8. Ðū swyltst nalles mid iserne acwæld swā dū wēnst ac mid ātre morieris, non ferro quod suspicaris, sed veneno, Nar. 31, 27. Gebundene on iserne ligatos in ferro, Ps. Th. 106, 9. Iserne wund, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 2; Rā. 6, 1. Þurh ðæt isern ðæt mægen dara preātunga is getacnod per ferrum inprecationis fortitudo signatur, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 163, 24. Se læce hýd his isern wid done morn ðe hē snīdan wile the surgeon hides his knife from the man he wants to cut, 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. [Goth. eisarn iron, an iron fetter; O. Sax. isarn; O. L. Ger. isarn chalybs; O. Frs. isern; Icel. isarn (occurs five times in old poetry; the usual form is járn); O. H. Ger. isarn.] v. fren, isen; hōc-, leóht-, mearc-, stemping-isen.

isern; adj. Iron, made of iron:—Hē him tæhte ðæt hē him genāme āne iserne hearstapan and sette betwēoh hine ða burg for iserne weall et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream, et pones eum murum ferreum inter te et inter civitatem, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7; Cd. 186; Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Iserne steng vectes ferreos, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Hēt gebindan beām done miclan ærenum clammum and isernum he bade bind that great tree with brazen bands and with iron, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 29; Dau. 520. [Goth. eisameins; O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. isarnin; Ger. eisern.] v. fren, isen.

isern-byrne, an; *f.* An iron byrnie or corslet:—Hē him of dyde isern-byrnan, Beo. Th. 1347; B. 671. v. fren-byrne.

isern-gelōman. v. gelōman.

isern-here, es; *m.* An iron-clad host:—Isernhergum ān wīsoðe, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 33; Exod. 348.

isern-wyrhta, an; *m.* A worker in iron, a blacksmith; ferrarius, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 46; Wrt. Voc. 16, 18. v. isen-wyrhta.

is-gebind, es; *n.* A bond of ice:—Winter fde beleac isgebinde winter locked up the wave with icy bond, Beo. Th. 2270; B. 1133.

is-geblæd, es; *m.* [?] A blister that is produced by ice:—Wid fsegeblæd Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

is-gicel. v. gicel.

isig; adj. *Icy, covered with ice*:—Ðær stóð hringedstefna isig and útfís, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33. v. eall-isig.

isig-federa; adj. *Having ice on the wings*:—Stearn isigfedera, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 15; Seef. 24.

1-sides; adv. *At that time, at once, directly*:—Man ísides sóna ðæræfter swytelap it is immediately thereafter manifested, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 11. [Cf. 1-dages.]

Ismahéli; pl. m. *Ishmaelites, Bedouins*:—Ðá þiccodan ðider semninga ða ismahéli on horsum and on offendum then crowded thither on a sudden the Bedouins, on horses and camels, Shrn. 38, 4.

Ismahéltas; pl. m. *Ishmaelites*:—Ismahéltas, Ismahelitum, Ps. Th. 82, 6. Ysmahéltum Ismaelitis, Gen. 37, 28.

Ismahéltisc; adj. *Ishmaelite*:—Æt ðam Ismahéltiscum mannum de manu Ismaelitarum, Gen. 39, 1.

is-mere, es; m. *A mere covered with ice*:—Scíneþ sunne sóna ismere weorpeþ tó wætre the sun shines, at once the icy lake turns to water, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 123; Met. 28, 62.

Ispania Spain; Hispania, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 24, 1, 7, 9.

-isse. This suffix, Lat. -issa, which in later English became the common suffix to mark the feminine gender, is found before the Norman Conquest in the word abbud-isse abbess. [Cf. -estre.]

Istas; pl. m. *The Estonians*:—Ic was mid Ístum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 31; Vid. 87. [Icel. Eistir.] v. Éste; and see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 499, sqq. istoria history:—Istoriām Indēa rices, Salm. Kmbl. 7; Sal. 4.

-istre. v. -estre.

Italie, a; pl. *The Italians or Italy*:—Pencentēs Italia folc, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 27. Pirrus fōr of Italium (ab Italia), 4, 1; Swt. 158, 30; 154, 32.

īd, iēd, yd; adv. *compve. More easily*:—Ðæt hie hiera godum ðē iēd blōtan mehten that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 29. Hwā meahste iēd monnum rēdan būtan scylde ðonne se ðe hī gescōp quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa, quam is, qui hos nimirum reget, quos ipse creaverat? Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðy yþ, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 6; Hö. 66. v. eāde, ēd.

īdan; p. de *To lay waste, desolate, destroy*:—Ic ydde eotenz cyn and on yðum slōg niceras nihtes, Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. Ydde ðisne eard-geard ælða scyppend the creator of men laid waste this world, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85. Yðan, 126 a; Th. 484, 13; Rā. 70, 7. Iðende depopulis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 27. [Icel. eyða to lay waste, destroy, waste desolate: O. H. Ger. ôdian desolare, Grff. i. 150; Ger. ver-öden.] v. ā-īdan.

īdast, iðost; adv. *superl. Most easily*:—Yðast meahtan frōfre findan might find comfort most easily, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 15; Cri. 800. Yðast, 26b; Th. 79, 1; Cri. 1284. Yðost, Hy. 7, 3; Hy. Grn. 287, 3. v. ið.

īd-belig; adj. *Easily made angry*:—Ne wē tō yðbelige [eādbylige, MS. D.] ne sýn, ne tō langsum yre hæbben, Wulfst. 253, 11.

īd-dæde; adj. *Easy to do*:—Hit was Gode yðdæde, ðā hē hit swā gedōn habban wolde, Wulfst. 15, 18. v. eād-dæde.

īde; adj. *Easy, pleasant*:—Nō ðæt yðe byþ tō befeolene that is not easy to flee from, Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002; 4822; B. 2415. On his heortan hē Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hē him forgeaf ægðer ge yðran ge unyðran in his heart let him thank God for all that he has given him, both pleasant and unpleasant, L. E. i. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Ūs ðis se æðeling yðre gefremede this the prince has made easier for us, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 25; Cri. 627. v. eāde, ēde, un-īde.

īde-ness; adv. *Easily*:—Iðellice and scortlice ic hæbbe nū gesæd hiora ingewinn without making the account difficult or long I have now related their intestine struggle, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 28. Iðellice forneāh būton ælcōn gewinne easily, almost without any struggle, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 28. Yðellice, Beo. Th. 3116; B. 1556. Forðæm se lytega feōnd swā micle iðellicor ðæt mōd gewundap swā hē hit ongiet nacodre ðare byrnan wærscipes quia hostis candidus tanto liberius pectus percuit, quanto nudum a providentia lorica deprehendit, Past. 56, 1; Swt. 431, 10. v. eāde, ēde-lice, un-īde-lice.

īd-fynde; adj. *Easy to find*:—Yðfynde, Andr. Kmbl. 3092; An. 1549. v. eād-, ēd-fynde.

īd-gesýne; adj. *Easy to see*:—Yðgesýne, Beo. Th. 2493; B. 1244. v. ēd-gesýne.

īd-ness, e; f. *Easiness, freedom, ease, satisfaction, delight*:—Hwelce fðness hæþ God æt ūrum wītum neque Deus nostris cruciatibus pascitur, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 11. v. un-īdness, ēdness.

iū. v. geó.

iuc, ioc a yoke; jugum, Wrt. Voc. 284, 54; ii. 46, 37; juger, 38. Ioc jugum, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 58; Wrt. Voc. 16, 30; Ps. Spl. C. 2, 3; Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 29, 30; Rtl. 108, 21. [These examples should be given under geoc.] v. geoc.

iuc-boga, an; m. *The bow or curved part of a yoke*:—Iucboga jujula [among things connected with vehicles], Wrt. Voc. 284, 50; jugula, ii. 46, 36. iucian; p. ode *To join, yoke*:—Ic iucige jungo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 53. v. ge-iukod.

iuc-sticca, an; m. *The bar of a yoke*:—Ioc-sticca obicula, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 61; Wrt. Voc. 16, 33. (Cf. O. H. Ger. iuh-rotā pertica, Grff. ii. 491.)

iuc-tēma, an; m. *An animal yoked with another*:—Ioctēma jugalis, Ælf. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 59; Wrt. Voc. 16, 31. [Cf. ge-týme.]

Iudan burh Jedburgh, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 26.

iū-dæd, e; f. *A deed done of old or formerly*:—Gū-dæda, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. Iūdædum, 76 a; Th. 284, 26; Jul. 703; Cd. 217; Th. 276, 10; Sat. 186.

Iudēa Judea:—Fram Iudēa de Judæa, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. On ðam wēstene Iudæa in deserto Judæa, 3, 1.

Iudēas; gen. a; pl. m. *The Jews*; Judæi, Jn. Skt. 2, 20. Eal Iudēa þeod omnis Iudæa Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Betwux ðam Iudæum, Jn. Skt. 10, 19.

Iudēisc; adj. *Jewish*:—Ðā stōð ān Iudēisc wer, ðæs nama was Nichodemus, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38; Jn. Skt. 18, 35. Crist cwæþ be ðam ungelcæfullum Iudēiscum wā eow Christ said of the unbelieving Jews 'Woe to you,' Ælf. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 5.

iū-geāra; adv. *Formerly*:—Breon was iugeāra Albion hāten Britania cui quondam Albion nomen fuit, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 8. v. geó-geāra. iugian to join, yoke:—Ic iugie hī tō syl jungo eos ad aratrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15. v. iucian.

iugop youth, young people, Jos. 5, 5; Homl. ii. 506, 21; Homl. Skt. 6, 2. v. geogop.

Iūla, an; m. *December or January*:—Mónaþ Decembris, ærra Iūla, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. Geóla.

iū-leán, es; n. *A reward for something done long ago*:—Iúleán ðæs ðe hine of nearwum Widia út forlēt a reward, because in time past Widia released him from straits, Wald. 2, 7.

iū-mann, es; m. *A man of old, of a former time*:—Iúmonna gold, Beo. Th. 6096; B. 3052. v. gió-mann.

iū-meowle, an; f. *One who was a maiden long ago, an old woman*:—Ió-meowlan, Beo. Th. 5854; B. 2931.

iung; adj. *Young*:—Sum iung man, Th. Ap. 3, 23; 4, 7; Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27; Ælf. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 106; Wrt. Voc. 32, 41; 64, 93; Wrt. Voc. 32, 28. v. geong.

iung-lic; adj. *Youthful*:—Iunglicre ylde, Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 40. v. geong-lic.

iung-ling, es; m. *A youth*:—Iunglinge juvenis, Wrt. Voc. 73, 19; Gen. 4, 23. Sum iungling him fylgide adulescens quidam sequebatur eum, Mk. Skt. 14, 51; Homl. Th. ii. 312, 16. v. geong-ling.

Iútan, Iútas. v. Iótas.

iū-wine, es; m. *A friend of old or former times*:—Wāt his iúwine eorþan forgiefene knows that his friends of old are committed to earth, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 15; Seef. 92.

IW, es; m. *Yew*:—Iw taxus, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 131; Wrt. Voc. 32, 65; Wrt. Voc. 79, 74; 285, 49. Se hearda iw, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 18; Rā. 56, 9. On ðone ealde iw ðonan of ðon iwe to the old yew; thence from the yew, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 218, 35. In proper names, vi. 306, col. 2; 307, col. 1. [Chauc. ew: Icel. yr a yew, a bow: O. H. Ger. iwa taxus; Ger. eibe.] v. eow.

iwan; p. de *To show, bring before the eyes, display, reveal*:—Ywep and yppeþ shews and reveals, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Ðā ywde hē ðær synne wisan culpam esse demonstravit, Bd. i, 27; S. 496, 2. Ðā ywde ic him sóna ða ylcan bōc ðara reogola quibus statim protuli eundem librum canonum, 4, 5; S. 572, 25. Mid his sylfes dæde ywde and cyðde propria actione præmonstraret, 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ywap mé ænne peninc ostendite mihi denarium, Lk. Skt. 20, 24. Wēnþ gif hē hit him iéwe ðæt hē him nylle gepaþgean ðæt hē hine sníde he expects, if he show it [the knife] to him, that he will not allow him to cut him, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Ðine miltse ywe show thy mercy, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt land ðe ic ðe ywan wille the land that I will show thee, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 11; Gen. 1751. Ord and ende ðæs ðe him ywed was the beginning and end of what was revealed to him, 180; Th. 225, 31; Dan. 162. DER. æt-, ge-, ðp-iwan [-ýwan]; and see eáwan, eówan.

K.

THE letter *k* appears to have had no distinct duty to perform in the oldest English, but to have been a mere variant of *c*. In the MSS. (more particularly the Cotton) of Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, where in the words *kyning*, *kynn* &c. it occurs not unfrequently, this writing is not uniform. Thus in Sweet's edition *Angelcynn* is found p. 2, ll. 3, 13, but *Angelcynn* l. 4; whilst in each case the Hatton MS. has *c*. So in the following page in l. 10, *kynn*, in l. 20, *cynn*. On pp. 2, 3, l. 1 *kyning* is the writing of both MSS. while pp. 34, 35, l. 14 it is *cyning*: p. 32, 20-1 we find *kyning*, *kynehad*, the Hatton MS. in the same passage has *c*: p. 38, ll. 13, 18 *kyning*, *kynestol*, where the Hatton MS. has *cyning*, *kynestol*, pp. 6, 7, l. 18 both have *kynerice*: p. 84, ll. 10, 12, 13 *kynelic* occurs four times, in the Hatton MS. it is twice written with *c*, twice with *k*. On p. 212, l. 15 is found *Crist*, while the Hatton writes *Krist*; on p. 152, line 5 the Cotton MS. has *kraft*, the Hatton MS. *craft*. On p. 459, ll. 29, 31, 32 (Hatton MS.) occur the forms *kokka*, *kokkum*, *kok*. So in the Chronicle, Erl. p. 8, l. 15 *kyning*, but

p. 6, l. 23 *cyning*: p. 24, l. 1, *kyning*; 26, 1, *cyning*. The later use with regard to the letter may be, to some extent, illustrated from the concluding years. For many years previous to 1111 the form is *cyng*, in that year we have *Kyng* Henri; again until 1122 the opening line of each annual contains the phrase *Cyng* Henri, then until the end the spelling is *k*.

Words beginning with *k* are to be looked for under *c*.

L.

In the later specimens of the West Saxon dialect those words in which the vowel *a* immediately preceded a combination of consonants beginning with *l* are generally found to have undergone a change which was represented by writing *ea* instead of *a*. This change does not occur to the same extent in the earlier specimens, and seems not to occur at all in the Northumbrian dialect, or in the kindred languages. Thus in the translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care and in the Parker MS. of the Chronicle *alle*, *onwuld* are found as well as *ealle*, *onweald*, while in Ælfric's Homilies they are regularly written in the latter form. So the West Saxon forms, *healdan*, *sealt*, *healf*, are found in the Northumbrian Gospels as *halda*, *salt*, *half*, and in Gothic, O. Sax., Icel., O. H. Ger. the vowel also is *a*.

In the Runic alphabet the character, which in name and form agrees with the Scandinavian rune *l*, *lōgr*, was *l*, *lagu*. The same name seems to have been given to the corresponding letter in the Gothic alphabet, though it occurs only in a corrupt form *laar* = *lagus*. The meaning of this word may be seen from the verses in the Runic poem that are devoted to the letter:

Lagu byþ leóðum langsum geþuht gif hī sculum nēþan on nacan tealtum and hī sæþþa swýðe brēgaþ and se brimhengest bridles ne gýmþ	water to wanderers wearisome seemeth if they must venture on vessel unsteady and them the sea-waves sorely affright and the sea-horse steering despiseth.
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Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 19-26.

lā. I. *interj.* Lo! Oh! Ah!—Lā næddrena cyn Oh! generation of vipers, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7; 12, 34. Lā ðū liccetera, 7, 5. Lā fréond amice, 22, 12. Lā Drihten Domine, Ps. Th. 21, 17; 118, 176. Lā hū oft hī gremedon hine *quotiens exacerbaverunt eum*! Ps. Spl. 77, 45. Afæst lā and hī lā hī and wel lā well and ðyllice ðre syndon englic interjections, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28. Weg lā weg lā euge, euge, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Wā lā se tōwyrpþ ðæt tempel ua qui destruit templum, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. Wā lā ahte ic mīra handa gewæld alas! had I power over my hands, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wā lā wā heu, proh dolor! Bd. 2, 1; 8, 501, 14. Wei lā wei, [cf. Chauc. weilaway: Shakspeare welladay] Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12, Cott. MS. Wel lā men wel oh! men, 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel lā, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 1; Met. 21, 1. II. *Enclitic particle used to emphasise interrogation, exclamation, entreaty, affirmation, negation*:—Understend ðū lā sentisne, wylt ðū lā visne, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Is ðær genoh lā satine est, Som. 46, 40. Hū lā ne wurpe wē þrý cnichtas intō ðam fyre why, did not we cast three youths into the fire? Homl. Th. ii. 20, 12. Wēnt ðū lā ðæt ðū beo alysed fram ðisum tintregum do you suppose then that you will be released from these torments? Homl. Th. i. 424, 29. Ðā cwæþ ic hwæt is ðæt lā then said I 'what then is that?' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 14. Hwæt is ðæt lā pinga? 38, 3; Fox 200, 2. Hwæt is ðis lā manna? Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903. Hwæt biþ hit lā elles būton flæsc seoððan se ēcea dæl of biþ hwæt biþ lā elles seo lāf būton wyrma mete why, what else is it but flesh when the eternal part is away? what else then is the remnant but worms' food? Blickl. Homl. 111, 31. Hwær biþ lā ðonne se iðla lust? hwær beoþ ðonne ða symbelnefwe? 58, 16. Is ðis lā wundorlic and winsum spell this is indeed a wonderful and delightful speech, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 10. Ðæt lā mæg seggan se ðe sōð and riht fremeth that indeed may he say who does truth and right, Beo. Th. 3404; B. 1700: 5720; B. 2864. Ðæt lā was fæger, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 18; Sat. 457. Uton lā gepencan let us then determine, 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Ac feor ðæt lā si ðæt . . . sed absit ut . . . Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24. Ic ðæs lā wisce ðæt wegas mīne on ðinum willan weorðan gereate I do indeed wish that my ways may be directed according to thy will; utinam dirigantur viæ meæ, Ps. Th. 118, 5. Bidde ic ðē lā gif . . . precorque si . . . Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 40; 4, 3; S. 568, 27; Dōm. L. 6, 65. Nese lā nese, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 27. v. eala.

lāo; generally neuter, but occasionally feminine [v. Shrn. pp. 3-4], or masculine, as in the compound lyb-lāc q. v. The idea which lies at the root of the various meanings of this and of the next word seems to be that of motion. Thus lācan and Icel. leika are used to describe the motion of a vessel riding on the waves, the flight of a bird as it rises and falls in the air, the flickering, wavering motion of flame, and the like; while Gothic laikan renders ἀκυράν in Luke i. 41, 44; vi. 23. From this

idea of activity we pass to that of games, playing, dancing &c.; and so Gothic laiks = χορός in Luke xv. 25; in Icel., where the meaning play, sport is the prevailing one (see also compounds in which leik- occurs), leikr is used of dancing, athletics, various games, music, as in streng-leikr, leika = to play, to lake in the dialect of the North of England. In O. H. Ger. the application is generally to music, leih, leich = modus, modulus, carmen versus, but in rang-leih = wrestling the meaning is similar to the Icelandic (see Griff. ii. 152-3.) And just as plega is used, by itself or in its compounds, of war and battle, so in the Icelandic poetry we have Hildar leikr, sverða leikr = battle (see Cl. and Vig. Dict. p. 382, col. 2), and in English lāc could be applied in the same way. But in the latter language the more frequent meanings are those of offering, gift, and to connect these with the preceding ones Grimm notes the association of dancing and playing with offerings and sacrifices. From this special meaning of offering the more general one of gift, present might easily come. To quote his words 'Das wort (lāc) scheint einer wurzel mit dem goth. laiks (saltatio) ahd. leih (ludus, modus) altn. leikr, ursprünglich also tanz und spiel, die das opfer begleiteten, allmählich die gabe selbst zu bezeichnen,' D. M. 35. The passages which follow will shew the English use of the word. I. battle, struggle:—Wiga unlæt lāces a warrior not slow to fight (referring to death which was approaching Guthlac), Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. II. an offering, sacrifice, oblation:—Gode onsægðnesse tō beranne ðæs hālgan lāces ad offerendas Domino victimas sacræ oblationis, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Hī him sculum lāces lof lustum bringan sacrificent sacrificium laudis, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Ic ðē lāces lof lustum sege iþi sacrificabo hostiam laudis, 115, 7. Ic ðē lustum lāce cwmē voluntarie sacrificabo tibi, 53, 6. And bæron uppan ðam weofode drihtne tō lāce adolebuntque super altare in oblationem domino, Lev. 3, 5. Offrian tō lāce to offer as a sacrifice, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 27. Hie drihtne lāc begen brohton they both brought an offering to the Lord, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 2; Gen. 975. Se rinc Gode lāc onsæge, 85; Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Onleōt ðæt lāc Gode, 142; Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933. Ðū scealt blōtan sunu, and leotes lic forbærnan, and mē lāc bebeoðan, 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. Ðū ðinne lāc offrige, Homl. Skt. 7, 119. Þurh lāc ðære hālwendan onsægðnesse per oblationem hostiæ salutaris, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Māra is allum cwicum lācum and segdnißum majus est holocaustomatibus et sacrificiis, Mk. Skt. Rush 12, 33. Ænig ðæra þinga ðe gedwolgodum tō lācum betæht biþ any thing that is appointed to false gods for sacrifices, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 30. Nemne hē luige mid lācum done ðe gescōp heofon and eorpan unless by offerings he shew his love to him that created heaven and earth, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 13; Jul. 111. Mid hāligra lofsanga lācum cōman with offerings of holy hymns they came, Blickl. Homl. 207, 9. Gode lāc onsægdon, 201, 13; Guthl. 20; Gdwin 32, 13. On ðām lācme geleāfsumra fidelium oblationibus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Geoffrode lāc obtulit holocausta, Gen. 8, 20. Genimāþ eow lāc and ingangāþ on his wictūnas tollite hostias et introite in atria ejus, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Seo cwēn Sabæ geseah ða lāc ðe man Gode ofrode the queen of Sheba saw the offerings that were made to God, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 16. Hē fræt fiftýne men and ðer swylc it offere ðe lādifu lāc he (Grendel) devoured fifteen men and as many bore away, horrid sacrifices, Beo. Th. 3172; B. 1584. III. a gift, present, grace, favour, service; a present or offering of words, a message:—Lāc munus, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 12, 14. Lāc munus vel zenia, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 77; Wrt. Voc. 28, 55. Lāc elogia, i.e. munus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 19; 29, 24: ænium, donum, Hpt. Gl. 496: munificentia, 414. Gūþlāc se nama ys on rōmānis belli munus, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 10, 23. Leōht wē geseoþ lāce lumen videmus muneris, Hymn. Surt. 43, 17. Behātenre fæderes lāce promisso Patris munere, 95, 27. Lāce eulogie, benedictionis, Hpt. Gl. 496. Tōforan ðære cynlican lāce ðe hē hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. Sende tō lāce sent it as a present, Elen. Kmbl. 2398; El. 1200. Hē ðære mægeþ sceolde lāce (acc. fem.?) gelædan lāþspel tō sōþ he to the maiden must bring the message, the grievous tale too true, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 28; Gū. 1317. Tīd is ðæt ðū fere and ða ærendu eal biþence ofestum lāde swā ic ðē ær biþeald lāc tō leofre time is that thou go and think about those errands [cf. Th. 173, 24 sqq. where Guthlac speaks of his burial], with speed bring, as I before bid thee [cf. Th. 172, 31 sqq], the message to my dear sister, 51 b; Th. 179, 35; Gū. 1272. Heo lāc weorðade ðe hire brungen was she honoured the gift [the nails of the cross] that was brought her, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Cwæp hē his sylfes suna syllan wolde . . . Hie ða lāc hraðe þegon tō þance he said he would give his own son . . . They that gift soon accepted thankfully, Andr. Kmbl. 2224; An. 1113. Ða hālgan þrýnesse georne biddan ðæt heo ðæt lāc ðæt hie þurh done hālgan heahengel ærest æteowde mannum wundorlic tæc ðæt hie ðæt mannun tō fylgencne oncyðde earnestly to entreat the holy Trinity that the grace of shewing by the holy archangel a wondrous token to men, that that it would make known to men for their guidance, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. Donne onfōþ hī from Gode māran mēde donne hī from ænigum oðrum lācum dōn then shall they receive from God greater reward than they do from any other gifts, 45, 34. Hīm lācum cwmāþ dona adducunt, Ps. Th. 71, 10. Lācum, pædege-streónum, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. Him eorla hleo gesealde māþnas xii.

hēt hine mid ðæm lācum leode sēcan, 3740; B. 1868. Culufre gewāt f. fleogan eft mid lācum hire (*the olive branch*), Cd. 72; Th. 88, 28; Gen. 1472. Hī geopenodon heora hordfatu and him lāc geoffrodon gold and rēccels and myrram *they opened their treasures, and presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh* [Mt. 2, 11], Homl. Th. i. 78, 27. Lāc gifan, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 2; Rā. i. 1. Bringan lāc and luftācen to bring gifts and love-tokens, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863. Lāc munerā, Ps. Spl. I. 14, 6. IV. *medicine*:—Heofendlicere lāc [= heofenlicere lāc] celestis medicīne, Hpt. Gl. 415, 36. Lāc medicamine, 507, 77. Lāc medicamentī, 527, 18. [Laym. 1st MS. lac, 2nd MS. lock gift: *Orm. lac a sacrifice, offering: Gen. a. Ex. loac; Piers P. laik a game.*] v. ag-, æfen-, beadu-, berne-, brýd-, cwic-, feoht-, fréo-, ge-, hāmed-, headu-, lyb-, mæsse-, reaf-, sē-, scīn-, wed-, wif-, wite-lāc. It also occurs in proper names, e. g. Gūp-lāc, Hyge-lāc.

lācan; *p.* leolic, lēc; *p.* lācan. I. to swing, wave about, move as a ship does on the waves, as a bird does in its flight, as flames do:—Ic lāc mid winde *I wave about with the wind*, Exon. 108a; Th. 412, 17; Rā. 31, 1. Sum lāceþ on lyfte *one swings in the air [of the man who is hung on a tree]*, 87b; Th. 328, 25; Vy. 23. Is ðæt frēne strēam fȳda ofer mæta ðe wē hēr on lācþ *perilous is the stream, huge the waves, on which here we toss*, 20a; Th. 53, 24; Cri. 855. Hie ofer feorne weg ceolūm lācþ, Andr. Kmbl. 506; An. 253. Fugas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācþ *fidrum birds which slowly through the air move with their pinions*, Exon. 60b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316. Brondas lācþ on ðam deópan dæge *fires shall flame up [at that solemn day] cf. to play applied to flame, and* Icel. logi lēk um þā v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. leika II. 2], 116b; Th. 448, 23; Dōm. 58. Ða ðe lācþ ymb eaxe ende *those stars that revolve about the pole*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22. Leolic on lyfte *he took his flight through the air [of the lost angel who was to tempt Adam]*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448; Exon. 114a; Th. 438, 15; Rā. 57, 8. Hē leolic ofer lagufōð *he bounded o'er the water*, 75b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fugel upe sceal lācan on lyfte *up in the air must the bird wing its flight*, Menol. Fox 537; Gn. C. 39. Hwylc hyra [*the seraphim*] nēhst mæge nergende flīhte lācan, Exon. 13b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. Ðū meahste ofer rodorum fēderum lācan, feor up ofer wolcnu windan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 28, 9. Heofonfugas ða ðe lācende geond lyft farap, Exon. 55a; Th. 194, 24; Az. 144; Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832; Elen. Kmbl. 1797; El. 900. Lagu lācende *the tossing waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lācende lig *the leaping flame*, Cd. 197; Th. 246, 8; Dan. 476; Exon. 31a; Th. 97, 33; Cri. 1595; Elen. Kmbl. 1156; El. 580; 2219; El. 1111.

II. to play [as in 2. Sam. 2, 14 'Let the young men play before us . . . And every one thrust his sword in his fellow's side,' cf. æsc-plega], *make use of a weapon, fight*: Ða ne dorston ær dareðum lācan on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe *who before had not dared at their lord's dire need to join in the javelin-play*, Beo. 5689; B. 2848.

III. to play [a musical instrument]:—Hió dumb wunaþ hwædre hyre is on fōte fæger hleoþor; wrætlīc mē þinceþ hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan þurh fōt *neolpan dumb does it dwell, yet in its foot hath a fair voice; wondrous it seems to me how the wight can play with words by its foot from below*, Exon. 108b; Th. 414, 13; Rā. 32, 19. [Orm. to þeowwtenn Godd and lakenn [*sacrisse*], 973; þa þe kingess lakeden [*presented*] Crist wiþ þrinne kinne lakess, 7430: *Havel. leike; p. leikede to play; Piers P. laikē to play; Goth. laikān; p. laikal; Icel. leika; p. lēk; M. H. Ger. leichen.*] DER. be-, for-, geond-lācan: daroþ-, faroþ-, lyft-lācende. v. lācan, ellen-lāca, and preceding word. lāc-dēd, e; *f.* Munificence; munificentia, Hpt. Gl. 496.

lāc-gifa, an; *m.* One who gives gifts.—Drihten is lācgeofa manna bearnum dominus dedit dona hominibus, Ps. 67, 18.

laoing (P):—Dis sint ða landgemæra. ærest of cealcforda on ealdan lacing . . . ðon ðo smalan wege and on lacing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 317, 22–26. [Cf. (?) lacu.]

lāc-lic; *adj.* Sacrificial, having the nature of a sacrifice or offering:—Swā oft swā hē offrodon ða lāclican lāc ðe ðā gewunlice wæron as often as they offered the sacrificial offerings that were then customary, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 18.

lācanian; *p.* ode To heal, cure, tend, take care of, treat, dress (a wound):—Ic lācigne medeor, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 47. Se lāce ðonne hē on unfīnan lācnaþ wunde *hió wrymsep secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Ðæt lācnaþ ðone milte that heals the milk, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 11. Hē mid ælmessan sǣwla lācnaþ, Exon. 122a; Th. 467, 30; Alm. 9. Betwyh ðon ðe hine mon lācnode *inter medendum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 15. Lācnode fomentat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 17. Lācnode, 91, 39. Hē hine lācnode curam ejus egit, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Lācnode monigo curauit multos, Mk. Skt. Lind, I, 34. Ne ða wanhālan gē ne lācnode neque agras sanauis, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðonne ðæt dolh open sý genim ða ylcan wryte unsodene . . . lācna ða wunde ðærmid ðonne byþ heó sōna hāl *when the incision (made by a snake) is open, take the same plant unsodden . . . dress the wounds therewith; it will soon be well*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 16. Lācna mid dýst, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 19. Lā lēce lēcna ðec solfne *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 23. Cymeþ and

lēcniþaþ *venite et curamini*, 13, 14. Ðonne sceal man mid cealdum lācē-dōmum lācan *it must be cured with cold medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 4. Ðan scealt ðū hine ðus lācniþe, Lchdm. iii. 126, 12. Freond ðe his gýmnenne dyde and his wunda lācniþan wolde *amicos qui sui curam agent*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 2. Dis is þearf ðæt se se ðe wunde lācanian (Hatt. MS. lācniþe) wille gēote wīn on necesse est, ut, quisquis sanandis vulneribus praeest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 11. Se lācniþenda the physician, 21, 2; Swt. 153, 4. Lācnode was fram his wundum curabatur a vulneribus, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 30. [O. E. Homl. lechin: Laym. lechinian (2nd MS. lechnie), lacnien (2nd MS. lechni): A. R. lecnen: Piers P. lechnede (other MS. lechede), *p.*: Goth. lēkinon, leikinon to cure, heal: O. L. Ger. lācnōn mederi: Icel. lækna: O. H. Ger. lāhion mederi, fomentare, temperare.] v. ge-lācniþan, lācniþan; lāce.

lācniþend-lic; *adj.* Medical, surgical:—Lācniþendlic tōl a surgical instrument, Hpt. Gl. 478.

lācniþung, lācniþung (v. sealf-lācniþung), e; *f.* Healing, cure, remedy, medicine:—Lācniþung medicamen, R. Ben: medicamentum, Hpt. Gl. 478. On gōðan lāce biþ gelang seoces mannes lācniþung the sick man's cure depends on a good doctor, L. Pen, 1; Th. ii. 278, 4. Ða hē gehælde ðe lācniþunga beþorftun eos qui cura indigebant sanabat, Lk. Skt. 9, 11. Gebete wið hine ða wunde and begyte him ða lācniþunge compenset ei vulnus, et sanationem ei comparat, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25 [O. E. Homl. hit (Christ's blood) beo mi lechnunge, i. 202, 16: *Jul. ne mahte he wið ute þe lechnunge of hire luue libben*, 7, 4: Icel. lækning a cure, medicine; the art of healing: Dan. lægning healing: O. H. Ger. lāchenunga medicine.] lacra, Fins. Th. 68; Fin. 34. v. læc.

lāc-sang, es; *m.* A song made when offering (?):—Lācsang (MS. lāne sang) offertorium, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 62; Wrt. Voc. 28, 42.

lactuca, an; *f.* This word seems to retain its Latin form in the nominative, but otherwise conforms to English usage, and is generally treated as a weak noun. The form lactucas, however, occurs in the Leechdoms, which, though it looks like a strong plural masc., seems to be singular:—Lactuca hātte seó wryt ðe hī etan sceoldon mid ðam þeorfum hlāfum heó is biter on pigene lettuce was the name of the herb that they were to eat with the unleavened loaves; it is bitter in the eating, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26. Nim lactucan āne hand fulle take a hand full of lettuce, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13. Eton þeorfe hlāfas mid ðære lactucan ðe on felda wixþ edent azymos panes cum lactucis agrestibus, Ex. 12, 8. Eton þeorfe hlāfas mid feldlicre lactucan, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. Lācniþan innan mid lactucan to cure by the internal application of lettuce, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 16. Mid feldlicum lactucum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 19. Him is tō sellanne lactucas lettuce is to be given him, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7. Him is nyt ðæt hē hlāf pige and lactucas ðæt is leahtric it is beneficial for him to eat bread, and lactucas, that is, lettuce, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. [O. H. Ger. ladducha, latoch, lattouch lactuca, Grff. ii. 202.]

lacu, e; *f.* A pool, pond, piece of water, lake:—Oþ ðæt seó lacu út scýt—ðæt norþ andlang lace to the point where the water runs out of the lake . . . then along the lake, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 26. Ðonne of exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace of ðære lace eft on exan then from the Exe to the small pool, from the pool again to the Exe, ii. 205, 10. Tō æscwylles lace heafdon, 24. Tō æscwylles lace, 20. On Suttūninga lace, iii. 211, 23. Andlang foslace, 25, 19. On ða ealdan lace; andlang lace on ða norþe, vi. i. 20. Laca lacos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 52. [Meres and laces, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 19: Laym. over þen lac (2nd MS. þe lake) of Siluius and ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þan lake) of Philistus: Prompt. Parv. lake lacus. It might be supposed that lacu was taken from Latin lacus, and the fact that the gender of the Latin is not that of the English word does not disprove the supposition; for feminine porticus gives masculine portic, and masculine versus gives neuter fers. And in the specimens of later English just quoted (in Laym. it will be observed the gender is no longer feminine) it may have been to Latin that the English word is due; but there may have been at an earlier time a native word: cf. leccan to water, and O. H. Ger. lacha; *f.* palus, botinus, Grff. ii. 100.]

lād, e; *f.* I. a course, way:—Micel is lād ofer lagustreām great is the way across the water, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423; Exon. 94a; Th. 353, 17; Reim. 14. Brimwudu lāde fūs the ship swift in its course, 52a; Th. 182, 6; Gū. 1306. Ne lāt ðū ðeð sides getwāfan lāde geletan lifigende monn do not thou let living man divert thee from thy journey, hinder thee from thy way, 123b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24; Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Hū lomp cōw on lāde ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sæcan ofer sealt water, 3978; B. 1987. Ic frēonda beþearf on lāde ðonne ic sceal langne hām āna gesēcan I need friends on my way, when alone I must seek my long home, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92; Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. Noe tealde ðæt hē (the raven) hine, gif hē on ðære lāde land ne funde, sēcan wolde, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 5; Gen. 1444. Se ūs ðās lāde sceoþ who shaped this course for us, 89; Th. 110, 21; Gen. 1841. II. a lode, watercourse (as a component in local names):—Mariscem quam circumfluit Iaegnlād, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 190, 6. Ad aquæ ripam laenlāde, 163, 16. Cappelād, Wodelād are other instances occurring in the Charters.

III. carrying, carriage, bringing (see lēdan):—Sunnan-dæges cýpinge wē forbeoðað and ælc weorc and ælce lāde ægðer ge on wēne

ge on horse ge on byrdene we forbid Sunday traffic and all work and all carrying (of goods, &c.) both by waggon and by horse and by the man himself, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. [The word *lād* in this passage can hardly be translated 'journeying'; for, in the first place, such a meaning does not well suit the phrase on *byrdene*, and, next, some journeying was allowed. Thus, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 21—, it is said no secular work was to be done 'būtan hwa[m]gebyrige ðæt hē nȳde faran scyle; ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan swā rōwan swā swilce færeldre faran swilce tō his wege gebyrige.' The threefold division of the means of carriage seems to be that found in the Icelandic law where, dealing with the observance of Sunday, it is said of the amount that might be carried in journeying on that day 'er rétt at bera á sjálfum sér (= on byrdene) eða fara á skipi eða bera á hrossi.'] On *sumon hē sceal lāde lādan on some lands the 'genæt' has to furnish means of carriage*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 14. Cf. 436, 5-6.—Hē sceal beon gehorsad ðæt hē mæge tō hlāfordes seāme ðæt syllan oððe sylf lādan. The word used in both cases in the Latin translation is *summāgium*, in reference to which, and to the English words which it translates, may be quoted Thorpe's explanation in his glossary: 'Lād, seām, summāgium. A service, which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burthen, or, as defined by Roquefort (*voce* somey): "Service qu'un vassal devoit à son seigneur, et qui consistoit à faire faire quelques voyages par ses bêtes de somme." See *Spelman sub voce*, and *Du Cange voce Sagma*.' The phrase *lāde lādan* occurs in a similar passage, dealing with the duties of the 'genæt', in *Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31*—Se genæt [at *Dyddanham*] sceal wyrcean swā on lande, swā of lande, hweder swā man bȳt and rīdan, and aerian, and lāde lādan, drāfe drifan, and fela oðra pinga dōn. The later English *lode* seems to keep this meaning. Thus *Prompt. Parv. 310*, *loode* or *caryage vectura*; *lodysmanne vector, lator, vehicularius*: the verb *lead* is found with the sense of *carry*, e. g. p. 62 *cartyn or lede wythe a carte*; and in the note, and again in a note on p. 293, we have the phrases 'to *lede* dong', 'to *lede* wheet,' &c. See also *scip-lād*. IV. *Sustenance, provision, means of subsistence*:—Ne sceal se dryhtnes þeow in his mōdesfan mære gelufian eorþan æhtwelan ðonne his ānes gemet ðæt hē his lichoman lāde habbe nor shall the servant of the Lord love more of earth's possessions, than a sufficiency for himself, that he may have sustenance for his body, *Exon. 38 a*; Th. 125, 27; Gū. 360. With this use of *lād* may be compared the later English *lif-lode* which, besides the meaning *conduct*, has that of *sustenance*:—Heo tilede here lyfode . . . heo fōden hem sustynance ynow, *R. Glouc. 41, 22*: *Prompt. Parv. lyvelode victus*; *lyfode* or *waysonne donatium*. So *O. H. Ger. lib-leita victus, annona, alimonium*. [In further illustration of *lād* the following native and foreign words are given. *Orm.* pe steorsemann a33 lokeþ þill an steorne patt stant a33 still . . . forr patt he wile follghenn a33 patt illke steornness lade (*guidance*); o lade on the way: *A. R. lode burthen* (v. III): *Mod. E. lode-star*: *Icel. leid*. I. a way, course, road. II. a levy: *O. H. Ger. leita, funus, ducatus*; *pl. exequia*; see also compounds of *leit*, *Grff. ii. 187*]. DER. *brim-*, *ea-*, *ge-*, *in-*, *lagu-*, *lif-*, *mere-*, *sæ-*, *scip-*, *ūt-*, *ȳd-lād*.

lād, e; f. I. *excuse, defence against a charge*:—Nū hī nabbaþ nāne lāde be hyra synne nunc excusationem non habent de peccato suo, *Jn. Skt. 15, 22*. ðætte hē nāne lāde ne mæge findan ac sīe sūa mid his āgnum wordum gebunden et in nulla sui defensione se exerceat, *quam sententia proprii oris ligat*, *Past. 26, 3*; *Swt. 185, 16*. Ða nēnige lāde gedōn ne māgon on dōmes dæge ah sceolon mid deoflum in ēce wite gefeallan those will not be able to make any defence at the day of judgment, but will have to fall with devils into everlasting punishment, *Blickl. Homl. 57, 20*. II. as a technical term in the laws, *purgation, exculpation, the clearing one's self from a charge or accusation*. The accused might clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of a certain number of compurgators, or he might undergo some form of ordeal. The *lād* varied with the character of the deed with the commission of which the accused was charged. In the *ānfeald lād*, if the purgation were by oath, the oaths of the accused, and two others were necessary, in the *þryfeald lād*, the accused was to bring five compurgators; if the ordeal was used, in the former case the iron weighed one pound, in the latter, three. Other passages than those cited below, which may illustrate the terms *ānfeald*, *þryfeald*, are the following:—Wē cwædon be ðam morþslyhtum ðæt man dȳpte ðone āþ be þryfealdum and myclade ðæt ordālisen ðæt hit gewege þry pund, *L. Ath. iv. 6*; Th. i. 224, 12-14. Gange hē tō ðam þryfealdan ordāle; and ofgā man ðæt þryfealde ordāl ðus: nime fife and beo hine sylfa syxta, *L. C. S. 30*; Th. i. 394, 3-5; 44; Th. i. 402, 7. The term 'lād,' it will be seen from the following passages, does not, as *Schmid* observes, occur in the laws before *Ethelred's* time, *canne* and *andsæc* being used previously:—Gyf mon ðone hlāford teo . . . nime him fīf pegnas tō and beo him sylf syxta and lādie hine dæs. And gif seo lād forþcume beo hē dæs weres wyrde if the lord be accused . . . let him take to himself five thanes, and be himself the sixth, and clear himself of the charge. And if he be successful in clearing himself, let him be entitled to the 'wer', *L. Eth. i. 1*; Th. i. 282, 7; *L. C. S. 30*; Th. i. 394, 22. Gif him seo lād byrste if the attempt to clear himself fail, *L. Eth. i. 1*; Th. i. 282, 14; *L. C. S. 8*; Th. i. 380, 21; 31; Th. i. 396, 5. Gif lād for-

berste, 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Ðeāh lād teorle, *L. O. D. 4*; Th. i. 354, 14; 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Ne stent nān oðer lād æt tihltan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan būte man þafian wille no other method of clearing a man upon accusation is valid between Welsh and English but the ordeal, unless it be permitted, 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Lāde wyrde beon to be entitled to clear one's self (by oath or by ordeal), *L. C. S. 20*; Th. i. 386, 21. Sȳ ælc getrywa man ðe tihþbysig nāre and nādor ne burste ne āþ ne ordāl ānfealdre lāde wyrde let every true man that has not previously been accused, and in whose case neither oath nor ordeal has failed, be entitled to single purgation, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Dūnstān gedēmd ðæt se mæssepreost nāre, gif hē wif hæfde, ænigre oðre lāde wyrde, būtan eallswā lāwede sceolde de efenboren wære, gif man mid tihltan dæne belēde, *L. Edg. C. 60*, note; Th. ii. 256, 38. Gebyreþ ðæt mon oðrum riht wyrce ge at lāde ge æt Ælre spræce ðe him betweox biþ it is proper for men to do right to one another both as regards clearing themselves of charges and as regards any suits that there are between them, *L. O. D. 2*; Th. i. 352, 17. Gif at lāde mistide dēme se biscoep if the attempt to clear himself miscarries, let the bishop pass sentence, *L. C. S. 57*; Th. i. 406, 27. Gelādige hine mid fulre lāde, 42; Th. i. 400, 25. Gelādige swā mid þryfealdre swā mid ānfealdre lāde be ðam de seo dæd sī, *L. C. E. 5*; Th. i. 364, 2; *L. Eth. ix. 27*; Th. i. 346, 15. Lādige hine mid þryfealdre lāde, *L. C. S. 8*; Th. i. 380, 20; 48; Th. i. 404, 3. Ofgā man ānfealde lāde mid ānfealdan forāþe and þryfealde lāde mid þryfealdan forāþe [the Latin version has the following in explanation:—Qui autem conquire debet simplicem purgationem, simplici sacramento hoc faciat, hoc est, accipiat duos et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat. Triplex vero iuramentum sic conquiratur; accipiat quinque et ipse sit sextus, et sic jurando acquirat triplex iudicium aut triplex iuramentum], 22; Th. i. 388, 14. Se gerefa namige ða lāde let the reeve name the compurgators, *L. Eth. iii. 13*; Th. i. 298, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæt lāde gepahe oððe se ðe hȳ sylle giðe vi healfmarc he that admits, or he that offers, purgation after that, shall pay six half-marks, Th. i. 298, 7. Hēr swutelap an (dissum gewrite) ðæt Godwine hæfþ gelæd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe de Leofgār biscoep hine tihte and ðæt was lād æt Licitfelda in this writing is declared that Godwine has fully cleared himself of the charge in the matter of the woman about whom bishop Leofgar accused him: and he cleared himself at Lichfield, *Chart. Th. 373, 31*. See *wer-lād*, *cor-snæd*, *ordāl*, *lādian*; *Stubbs's Const. Hist. i. 609*—; *Grimm. R. A. 856, 859*—; *Du Cange sub voce lada*; *Richthofen's Altfries. Wört. lede, lade*.

lādian, p. ode. I. to excuse, clear [one's self of a charge], exculpate, defend:—Ðe hit symle litglice lādāþ sese calidie defendentis, *Past. 35, 3*; *Swt. 244, 9*. For ðan ðū tōwyrpest ðine fȳnd and ealle ða ðe unrihtwisnesse lādīap and scyldap ut destruas inimicum et defensorem, *Ps. Th. 8, 3*. Ðære leóhtmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādode ða hē cwæþ . . . a mentis levitate se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit, cum dicit . . . *Past. 42, 3*; *Swt. 308, 7*. Ða lādode hē hine ille se excusans, *Bd. 3, 7*; *S. 330, 26*. Ða cwæþ Petrus wære ðū mid ðinum fæder ða hē mē swā lādode ðæt hie mē ne gegripon then said Peter 'Wast thou with thy father when he made such excuse for me that they did not seize me?' *Blickl. Homl. 151, 26*. Him Rōmāne his forwierndon and hit under ðæt lādedon for ðon ðe hē ær æt ðæm oðrum cirre sige næfde the Romans refused it [the triumph] to him, and excused [the refusal] under the pretext that before on the other occasion he had not gained the victory, *Ors. 5, 2*; *Swt. 216, 31*. Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðū mē lādige I pray thee to excuse me, *Homl. Th. ii. 374, 10*. Ðæt synfulle mōd ðe hit simle wile lādian peccantem animam excusantemque se, *Past. 35, 3*; *Swt. 241, 7*. Hū mæg ic lādigan lādān spræce oððe andsware ænige findan wrāðum tōwideren how can I clear myself of the hateful charge, or find any answer in reply to my foes? *Exon. 10 b*; Th. 12, 9; *Cri. 183*.

II. as a technical legal term [lād, II.] to clear from an accusation. [Amongst instances in which suspicion of crime is removed by the oath of the suspected party and the oaths of compurgators, may be taken that of King Alfonso who, when suspicion rested on him of complicity in the murder of his brother Sancho, cleared himself by the oaths of himself and twelve of his vassals. See the account in the *Cronica del Cid*, cc. 76-79.]—Gif se hūslāford hit nāt lādige hine [shall clear himself by oath] si latet fur, dominus domus . . . jurabit, quod non extenderet manum in rem proximi sui, *Ex. 22, 8*. Gif hē hine lādian wille gā hē tō ðam hātum tsene and lādige ða hand mid ðe man tȳhþ ðæt hē ðæt fācen mid worhte if he be willing to clear himself, then let him undergo the ordeal by hot iron, and therewith clear the hand with which he is accused of committing the fraud, *L. Ath. i. 14*; Th. i. 206, 22-4. Gyf mon ðone hlāford teo, nime him sīf pegnas tō, and beo him sylf syxta, and lādige hine dæs [by his own oath and the oaths of five compurgators clear himself of that charge], *L. Eth. i. 1*; Th. i. 282, 4-6, 13. Hē hine twelfa sum lādige ðæt hē ða sōcne nyste let him clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of eleven others, from the charge of having known that the slain man had sought sanctuary, *L. Ath. iv. 4*; Th. i. 224, 2. Gif man hwilcne man teo ðæt hē done man fēde de ūres hlāfordes griþ tōbrocen habbe lādige hine mid þrinna xii (cf. *Icel. þrennar tȳftir*), *L. Eth. iii. 13*; Th. i. 296, 29. Mæssepreost lādige hine on ðam hūsle . . . Diacon nime six his gehādan and lādige mid ðam . . . &c. I.

Eth. ix. 19-27; Th. i. 344, 346; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 364. Būtan hē hine lādian mæge ðæt hē him nān fācn on nyste *unless he can clear himself from the charge of having known of any fraud in the man*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Būtan hē hine lādian durre be ðæs fīfman. [the degree of lād to be determined by the status of the fugitive] ðæt hē hine fīfman nyste, i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Lādian be ðæs cynges wergilde odde mid prifealdan ordāle, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6. Lādian be ðam deōpestan āpe odde mid prifealdan ordāle, vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 18. Gif mon cyngines þegn beteo manslites, gif hē hine lādian dýrre, dō hē ðæt mid xii cyngines þegnum, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 6. Gif se hlāford hine lādian wylle mid twām gōdum þegnum, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 12. DER. ā-, be-, ge-lādian; see *previous word*.

lādigend-líc; *adj.* Excusable:—Lādiendlice excussabilē Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 19.

lād-mann, es; *m.* A leader, guide:—Dū canst wegas geond ðæt wēsten beo fīre lādmann *thou knowest the ways through the desert; be our guide*; eris ductor noster, Num. 10, 31. Abram fērde of Egipta lande and Farao him funde lādmen *praecipit Pharaon super Abram viris et deduxerunt eum*, Gen. 12, 20. [Cf. Laym. 3e scullen habben lādesmen and forð 3e scullen liden (2nd MS. lodesmen forþ 3ou to lede): Aenb. Þe ssipmen yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne; Prompt. Parv. p. 311, n. lodesman pilot.]

lād-rinc, es; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage:—Gif cyngines ambhtsmip odde laadrinc mannan ofslēh meduman lōdgelde forgelde *if the king's smith or 'ladrinc' kill a man, let him pay for it with a half fine* [cf. § 21; Th. i. 8, 3], L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8. The word, as Schmid observes, might have the same meaning as *lād-mann* q. v. just as Layamon uses the compound *lōd-cniht*, 'biforen rad heore lōd-cniht' 25730; or taking *lād* in the sense of journey the reference may be to a messenger of the king, cf. L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13 where it speaks of 'Cyniges horswealh se ðe him mæge geendrian'. But there is another use of *lād* [v. lād, II] which perhaps is that in the passage; then the *lād-rinc* would be the king's carrier, one who did for the king similar service to that which the *genēd* does for his lord. In the Prompt. Parv. *lodysmanne* is rendered by *vector*, *lator*, *vehicularius*.

ladsar laserwort; *laserpitium*:—Nim ladsar, Lchdm. iii. 88, 20.

lād-scipe, es; *m.* Leadership, command; ducatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 70.

lād-teāh, lāt-tēh; *gen.* -tēage, -tēge; *f.* A leading-rein:—Lātēh ducalc, Ælfic. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 64; Wrt. Voc. 23, 24.

lād-teow, es; *m.* A leader, guide, conductor, a leader in war, general:—Ænne of þām þrim englum ða ðe him on æghwædere gesiþhe lādteow wæs unum de tribus angelis, qui sibi in tota utraque visione duces adfuerunt, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. ðæt hē his lādteow, beon sceolde on Breotone ut ipse eum perduceret Britanniam, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. Hengest se ðe wæs ærest lādteow and heretoga Angelcynnes on Breotene Hengist qui Britanniam primus intravit, 2, 5; S. 506, 34. Hē sende fyrd ðære wæs Beorht lādteow and heretoga misso cum exercitu dux Bercto, 4, 26; S. 602, 5. Lādteaw, Bt. tit. 36; Fox xviii. 4. Lāteau, Kent. Gl. 131. Lādtow dux, Ps. Surt. 30, 4: 54, 14. Mīn lādþeow dux mihi, Ps. Th. 30, 4; Ps. Spl. C. 54, 14. Dū eart ægðer ge weg ge lādþeow tu semita, dux, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Lāteow dux, Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 49. Heretoga and lāteow dux, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18. Lādteow wæs dara lēoda duxes eorum, Ps. Th. 67, 25. Ic eom ealdor and lādteow drihtnes heres sum princeps exercitus domini, Jos. 5, 14. Wilferþ bæd ðæt hē him ðæs siþfates lādteow wære Vilfridum ducem sibi itineris fieri rogaret, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35; 2, 20; S. 521, 41. Lādteow ðes wæges, Ælfic. T. Grn. 18, 11. God, lifes lādteow, Elen. Kmbl. 1037; Æl. 520: 1794; El. 899. Lifes lādþeow, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 8; Exod. 104. Wæs ðæt se mīn lādþeow se ðe mē ær lādde ille erat ipse qui me ante duxerat, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 8. Lādþeow duxor, S. 629, 40. Lādþeow dux, Ps. Spl. 54, 14. Lifes lādteow the guide of life, Dōm. L. 52, 9. ðes and ðeod lādteow odde heretoga hic et hæc dux, Ælfic. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 9; Wrt. Voc. 72, 60. Drihten ðe eower lādteow ys dominus qui ductor est vester, Deut. 31, 8. ðæt hē ðæs lādteowes lārum hýre that he listen to the guide's instructions, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 5; Gū. 335; Elen. Kmbl. 2417; El. 1210. Hē sōhte hine him to lādteowe on ðam wege ducem requirebat in via, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 305, 5. Seo leo gif heo blōdes onbirigþ ābīt ærest hire lādteow the lioness, if she tastes blood, will first rend her keeper; primusque lacer dente cumento dentator rabidas imbut iras, Bt. 25; Fox 38, 14. Þurh sume ða Wyliscean ðe him to wæron cumen and his lādteowas wæron by means of some of the Welsh who had come to him and were his guides, Chr. 1097; Erl. 233, 39. Hig synt blinde and blindra lādteowas (Lind. lātwas) cæci sunt, duces cæcorum, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Wæron heora lādteowas and heretogan twegen gebrōðra Hengest and Horsa, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ic mē ða mid genom .cc. lādþeowa and eac .l. ðe ða gēnan wegas cūdan ðara sifdato acceptis .cl. ducibus qui breuitates itinerum nouerant, Nar. 6, 7. Gē preostas synd gesette to lādþeowum and to lārēowum ofer Godes folc. L. Ælfic. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 4. Him ða Rōmāne æfter ðam lādteowas gesetton, ðe hie consulas hēton, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 2. Ealle mīne lādþeowas ðe mec on swelc earfeðo gelæddon locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias deducebant, Nar. 16, 25. In Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6; Rtl. 38, 15: 193, 15, the form *lātwa*

with pl. *lātwas*, Mt. 15, 14, occurs; also *lātwa*, Rtl. 193, 17, 19; and in 2, 5 *lātuan* glosses *ducere*. [O. E. Homl. latteu a guide: ful. laured, lues lattow: cf. Icel. leid-togi a guide.] v. under-lādteow.

lādteow-dōm, es; *m.* Leadership, guidance, conduct:—Mid engla lādþeowdōme ducentibus angelis, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 41. Ðýlas hī underfō ðone lādteowdōm (Hat. MS. lādteowdōm) ðæs forlores ne ducatum suscipiat perditionis, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 32, 9. Ðone lādteowdōm (Hat. MS. lādteowdōm) ðæs folces plebium ducatum, 7, 2; Swt. 50, 18. Lādteowdōm (Hat. MS. lādteowdōm) gearwian ducatum præbere, 18, 7; Swt. 138, 16. Lādteowdōm magisterium, pædagogium, Hpt. Gl. 477.

lādung, e; *f.* I. An excusing, a clearing of or defending against a charge, an apology, excuse, a defence, exculpation:—Lādung apologia, Ælfic. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 64; Wrt. Voc. 57, 43; excussatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. God læt him fyrst ðæt hē his mādðæda geswicce gif hē wile; gif hē nele ðæt hē beo būtan ælcere lādunge swiðe rihtlice to deofles handa æscofen God allows the wicked man time, that he may, if he will, cease from his wicked deeds: that, if he will not, he may, having nothing to plead in his defence, very justly be thrust into the hands of the devil, Homl. Th. i. 270, 1. Mōd ymbtrymedu mid lytelicere lādunge mentes fallaci defensione circumdate, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8. Hī simle sceap endeleāse lādunga semper improbas defensiones querunt, 35, 2; Swt. 239, 8.

II. as a legal term, purgation, the clearing himself on the part of an accused person, by oath or by some form of ordeal, of the charge made against him:—And stande betwux burgum ān lagu æt lādunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. Biscoop sceall æt tihltan lādunge gedihthan ðæt ænig man oðrum ænig wōh beoðan ue mæge ādor odde on āpe odde on ordāle when accusation is made, the bishop shall so order the proceedings by which the accused is to clear himself, that no man may be able to offer wrong to another in the matter of taking oath or of undergoing the ordeal, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 15. v. lād, lādian, be-lādung. lēo hair:—Lēo wifex casaries, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 46. [Icel. lá hair: cf. lō, lōð shagginess; also a flock of wool.] Perhaps we may compare here *lee* of threde, Prompt. Parv. 291, where the following note is given. 'Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a *lea*. The "*lea*" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster, contained 200 threads.' Halliwell gives as a northern word '*lea* the seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted.'

læc a gift. v. lāc.

læc; *adj.* The word, if this be the true form of it, occurs only once, in the following passage:—Gārulf georang ealra ærest . . . ymb hýne gōdra fela hwearf lacra hrær hræfn waudrore swart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 64-70; Fin. 33-5. All the editors for *hrær*, which Hickeys gives, read *hræw*, but in the MSS. *r* (*n*) and *s* (*p*) are so nearly alike that perhaps *hræs*, the genitive of *hrā*, was the original word. With regard to *lacra* various explanations have been given. Kemble and Conybeare print *hwæarf lacra*, Ettmüller reads *hwæarf lacra*, Thorpe *hwæarf lādra*, Grein *hwæarf lacra*. Taking the word to be independent, and retaining the reading of Hickeys, we may compare it with *Icel. lakr* lacking, defective, and render it by *weak, failing (from wounds), wounded*. Another form that attracts comparison is given by Graff ii. 100, *lah*, which has reference to cutting, and this suggests the rendering *wounded*. With the reading *hræs* for *hrær* the passage might be translated '*first of all sank down Gārulf . . . around him moved many a stout man weak or wounded in body: the raven wheeled round swart and dusky*.' Ettmüller p. xxiv, giving a meaning to *wandrian* which it will hardly bear, translates the doubtful part of the passage '*volutibulum (= mortuorum) cadavera corvus conculcavit*.' Similarly, as regards the first part, Conybeare has '*circa illum fortes multi caduci moribantur*.'

læca, an; *m.* A leech, doctor, physician:—Se læca ðe sceal sære wunda wel gehælan hē mōt habban gōde sealfe ðærtō the doctor who has to make a good cure of painful wounds, must have good salve for the purpose, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15; 5; Th. ii. 278, 20. v. lāce.

læca, v. ag-, ellen-, lyb-, scīn-læca.

læcan; *p.* læhte, læcte To move quickly, spring, leap [as flame]:—Hwilon se wonna lēg læhte mid ðes lāpan at times the lurid flame leaped towards the fiend, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 25; Sal. 716. DER. Æfen-, dýrst-, ed-, efen-, geān-, gedýrst-, geneā-, gerih-, gepri-, lof-, neā-, riht-, sumor-, þrist-, winter-læcan; and see lācan.

læccan, læccan; *p.* læhte; *pp.* læht To take, grasp, seize, catch, apprehend, capture:—Læðe hine and læcep and hine geond land spaneþ leadeth and taketh him, and through the land lures him, Salm. Kmbl. 989; Sal. 496. Hī læccaþ of manna begeatum hwæt hī gefōn māgan eallswā gýfre hremnas of holde dōp they seize of men's gettings what they can grasp, just as greedy ravens do from a corpse, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 4. Hī gærs æton georne and ælc læhte of oðrum gif hē hwæt lites hæfde they eagerly ate grass, and each seized from the other, if he had any little bit, Ælfic. T. Grn. 21, 10. Heora ægðer uppon oðerne tūnas bærnðe and eac menne læhte in their struggle they burned one another's towns and captured one another's men, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 13. Ðætte ðiostro iuih ne læcca ut non tenebræ vos compræhendant, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Allswæ to þeafe gié foerdon mid suordum and stengum to læccanne mec tam-

quam ad latronem existis cum gladiis et lignis comprehendere me, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 48. Ðæt wif weaƿ þā laht and gelæd to ðam cininge *sublata est mulier in domum Pharaonis*, Gen. 12, 15. [Orm. to laccheun þurh trapp; bikahht and laht (*pp.*): A. R. lecce; *p.* lahte: O. and N. grine þe for to lacche: Piers P. to lacche foules; *p.* lauzte: Gen. and Ex. lagt *pp.*] v. ge-læccan.

LÆCE, es; *m.* I. A LEECH, [Shakspeare uses the word once, and even now it has not quite died out, but perhaps, in prose at least, its meaning is usually that given by Bailey in his Dictionary 'a Farrier or Horse-Doctor,' a doctor rather for animals than men], *Doctior, physician*:—Læce medicus, Wrt. Voc. 74, 4. Ealā læce gehæl ðe sylfue [lā læce læcne ðec seolfue, Lind.] *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Cyneferþ læce se æt hire was ða heo forþfærde *medicus Cynifrid, qui morienti illi adfuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 41. Hālig læce [the Deity] Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 62. Hē [the Pater Noster] is lamena læce, Salm. Kmb. 155; Sal. 77. Læteþ flint breacan his sconcan ne biþ him læce gōð he shall cause the stones to break his legs, no doctor shall avail him, 206; Sal. 102. Nys hālum læcas nā þearf non est opus valentibus *medico*, Mt. Kmb. 9, 12; Lk. 5, 31; Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. Hē hine gelædde on his læcehūs and hine læcuude and brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde ðam læcedū illū in stabulum et curam ejus egit, et altera die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. Oððe hī læceas (Ps. Spl. læcas) *weccean aut medici suscitabunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 10. Ðeāh ða woroldelecon læceas [Hat. MS. læcas] scomap ðæt hī onginnem ða wunda læncian ðe hī gesiōn ne māgon . . . hwilon ne scomap ða ðe ðæs mōdes læceas biōn sceoldon ðeāh ðe nī nāne wuht ongitan ne cunnon ðara gæstleca beboda ðæt hī him outeōþ ðæt hī sin heortan læceas tamen scep qui nequaquam spiritalia præcepta cognoverunt, cordis se medicos profiteri non metuunt: dum qui pigmentorum vim nesciunt, uideri medici carnis erubescunt, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19–26, 2. Witodlice ne māgon læceas [MS. B. læcas] nāht mycel hēlan biūtan disse wyrtē certainly, doctors cannot heal much without this plant, Herb. 20, 4; Lchdm. i. 114, 22. Læcas lēraþ ðisne læcedōm, L. M. 2, cont. 18, 20; Lchdm. ii. 160, 17, 22. Læceas secgaþ, 19; Lchdm. ii. 160, 19. Seō cōð ðe læcas hātaþ paralisin, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 29. Gelæcna ðū hý forðan ðū ēdest miht ealra læca, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Fram manegum læcum a compluribus medicis, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Is seō geoluwe swā ðeāh swiðost læceon [MS. B. læceon] gecwēme the yellow is however most suitable for doctors, Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. Josep beað his peowan læcon Joseph præcepit servis suis medicis, Gen. 50, 1. Seō forðæle on læcas eall ðæt heo āhte in medicos erogauerat omnem substantiam suam, Lk. Skt. 8, 43. Læceas, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 21. [O. E. Homl. læche, leche: Orm. læche: A. R. leche: Chauc. Piers P. leche: Prompt. Parv. leche aliptes, empiricus, medicus, chirurgicus, a surgon; *p.* 291 note, q. v.: Goth. lēkeis, lēkeis: O. Frs. leza, letza, leicha: O. II. Ger. lāhhi, læche medicus: Dan. læge: cf. Icel. lækni, lækniir.] v. heah-læce. II. a leech (species of worm):—Læce sanguisuga vel hirudo, Ælf. 23; Som. 60, 5; Wrt. Voc. 24, 9: sanguisuga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 17. Lyses sanguisuga, Kent. Gl. 1085. [Prompt. Parv. leche.] -læcea. v. ag-læcea.

Læce-bōc, es; *f.* A book on medicine, book of recipes:—Donne sceal him mon biōð lætan on ðas wisan ðe ðeōs læcebōc segh then shall he be let blood in these ways that this book on medicine sayeth, L. M. cont. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 168, 12. [Dan. læge-bog a medical book.]

Læce-cræft, es; *m.* The art of medicine, a particular instance of the application of this art, a remedy, recipe, medicine:—Swā gedēþ se læce-cræft ðæt se mon biþ læce medicina medicos facit, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31. Ic ðe wille nū secgan hwelc se læcecræft is mīnre lāre hē is swiðe biter on mūþe I will now tell thee of what kind the medicine of my teaching is. It is very bitter in the mouth, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 28. Ðes læcecræft is āfandud this remedy is a proved one, Herb. 183, 1; Lchdm. i. 320, 9. Brūce ðysse læcecræft[es] use this remedy, Lchdm. iii. 126, 20. Ðis sceal ðan manna tō læcecræfte this shall be a remedy for the men, 22. We habbaþ hwæðere ða bysne on hālgum bōcum ðæt mōt se ðe wile mid sōðum læcecræfte his lichaman getemprian we have however the examples in holy books that he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft [cf. wiccecræft l. 22], Homl. Th. i. 474, 34. Læcecræftas and dolgsealfa and dencas wið eallum wundum medicines and unguents and potions for all wounds, L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26. Læcecræftas be lifre ādlum recipes for diseases of the liver, L. M. cont. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 160, 10. Be wyldlōðra læcecræftum of medicines obtained from wild animals, Lchdm. i. 326, 9. On ðissum ærestan læcecræftum gewritene sint læcedōmas wið eallum heāfdes untrymnessum in these first recipes are written remedies for all infirmities of the head, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 1. [Ne þurh nenne læcecræft ne mihte he lif habben, Laym. 7616: Þurh Crisstenndomess læcecræft, Orm. 1869: he ne secheð nout leche ne lechcraft, A. R. 178, 13: þe kyng lette ðo under lechcraft hem þat wywoded were, R. Glouc. 141, 6: lered lechcraft his lyf for to save, Piers P. 16, 104: Dan. læge-kraft healing power.] cf. læce-dōm.

Læce-cræftig; *adj.* Skilled in medicine:—Arestolobius was hāten ānc cing hē was wīs and læcecræftig hē ða gesette forðon gōðne morgendrænc

wid eallum untrymnessum ðe mannes lichoman iond styriaþ there was a king named Arestolobius, he was wise and skilled in medicine, for which reason he composed a good-morning drink for all infirmities that stir throughout man's body, Lchdm. iii. 70, 16.

Læce-cynn, es; *n.* The race of physicians or surgeons:—Nāfre [ic] læcecygn on folstede findan mehte ðara ðe mid wyrtem, wunde gehælede never could I find on the battlefield the leeches, those who with herbs my wounds would heal, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 20; Rā. 6, 10.

Læce-dōm, es; *m.* Medicine, a medicine, remedy, cure:—Læcedōm medecina, Wrt. Voc. 74, 5; Lchdm. ii. 16, 9–27. Læcedōm, Kent. Gl. 148. Læcedōm malagma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 59: cura, 92, 61. In untrymness was ðū læcedōme in infirmitate sis medecina, Rtl. 105, 13. Ou ðare smyrunge biþ læcedōm and sinna forgifnes and ne biþ nā hādung unction is medicinal, and in it there is forgiveness of sins, but there is no ordination, L. Ælf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 32. Yðel biþ se læcedōm ðe ne mæg ðone untrumman gehēlan vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick, Homl. Th. i. 60, 34. Būton hē ðone timan ærēdige ðæs læcedōmes ðonne biþ hit swutol ðæt se læcningenda forliēsþ ðone cræft his læcedōmes nisi cum tempore medicamenta conueniant, constat procul dubio, quod medendi officium amittant, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3–5. Hwī ne bidst ðū ðe lifes læcedōmes at lifes freān, Dōm. L. 6, 81. Mycel wund behōfaþ mycles læcedōmes grande vulnus grandioris curam medela desiderat, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. Tō læcedōme and tō hāle untrumra manna ad medelam infirmantium, 3, 10; S. 534, 24. For hwylcum læcedōme pro aliquo remedio, L. Ecg. C. 21; Th. ii. 156, 14. Becuman tō ðam sōþan læcedōme peruenire ad veram medelam, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 4; Blickl. Homl. 107, 15. Ne hogap hē be ðam heofenlican læcedōme, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 16. Wið untrymnyse læcedōm sēcān medicamentum contra ægritudines explorare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Him læcedōm bēron illis solent adferre medelam, 4, 6; S. 574, 10. Ðā sōhte Colemanus dysse unsibbe læcedōm quæsiuit Colmanus huic dissensioñi remedium, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ic wolde ymbe ðone læcedōm ðara ðīna lāra hwēne mære gehýran remedia audiendi auidus vehementer efflagito, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Ūs is nēðþearf ðæt wē sēcān ðone læcedōm ūre sāuwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Þurh his læcedōm by means of the remedy he has provided, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 30; Sat. 589. Læcedōm findan, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 13; Cri. 1573. Læcedōmas, see Lchdm. ii. pp. 2–16: pp. 158–174. Hi tō ðām dweoligendum læcedōmum deofolgyldē efeston ad erratica idolatriæ medicamina concurrerant, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. Tō læcedōmum ēcum ad remedia æterna, Rtl. 23, 20. Untrymnessa læcedōmas onfērgon languorum remedia conquerere, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 47. Lege on læcedōmas ða ðe ūt teon ða yfelan wātān apply remedies that may draw out the evil humour, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 26. [O. E. Homl. 3if he lechedom con, i. 111, 2: Orm. Drihtin-ness læchedom and sawless ege salife, 1851: O. H. Ger. lāh-tuom medicina, medicamentum, fomentum: cf. Icel. læknis-dómr medicine: Dan. læge-dom medicine, healing power, cure.]

Læcedōm-ness, e; *f.* A plaster:—Læcedōmnessa oððe sealfe cataplasma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 30.

Læce-feoh; *g.* -feōs; *n.* A physician's fee, money paid to a doctor:—Swā hwylc man swā oðrum womwile ongewyrce forgyldē him ðone womwile and his weorc wyrce þp ðæt seō wund hāl sig and ðæt læce-feoh ðam læce gylde, quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendat ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur, et mercedem medico solvat, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 19. [Cf. Si vulneravit quis alium, et satisfacere debeat, in primis reddat ei lich-fe quantum scilicet in curam vulneris impendit, L. W. I. 1, 10; Th. i. 471, 25. Cf. Icel. læknis-fē.]

Læce-finger, es; *m.* The leech-finger, the fourth finger [though in one gloss it seems to be the little-finger]:—Fuma pollex, scyrtelfinger index, middelfinger medius, læcefinger medicus, eáfefinger auricularius, Wrt. Voc. 71, 30–34. At p. 44, 7–8 the names are different:—Goldfinger medicus vel annularis, læcefinger auricularis, Ælf. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 22. Sing on ðīne læce-finger paternoster, Lchdm. i. 394, 2. [In later times it was the fourth finger e. g. Halliwell in his Dictionary quotes from a MS. of the 15th cent.

like a fyngir has ā name, als men thaire fyngers calle,
The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle;
The next fyngir hat leche man, for qwen a leche does ozt,
With that fyngir he tastes all thyng. howe that hit is wrozt.

In Prompt. Parv. p. 291 note the reason for the name is given differently. 'The fourth finger was called the leech finger, from the pulsation therein found, and supposed to be in more direct communication with the heart, as in the tract attributed to Joh. de Garlandia . . . it is said 'Stat medius [medylle fyngure] medio, medicus [leche fyngure] jam conuenit [accordy] egro.' See too in the same writer's *Dictionary*, Wrt. Voc. p. 121, 35 'medicus dicitur digitus eo quod illo medici imponunt medicinam.' Cf. Icel. læknis-fingr.]

Læce-hūs, es; *n.* A hospital, a house where the sick are tended by a leech:—Hē hine gelædde on his læcehūs [Lind. læcehūs] and hine læcuude And brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde ðam læce and ðus cwæþ Beg'm hys illū duxit in stabulum et curam ejus egit. Et altera

die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario et ait curam illius habe, Lk. Skt. 10, 34-5. [The translator seems not to have kept close to the text, but to have rendered the passage in accordance with the part played by the Good Samaritan. A more literal translation is given Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125 where in *stabulum* is rendered *tō ðam giesdohúse*.] [Prompt. Parv. a leche house *laniena*, *quia infirmi ibi laniantur*, p. 291, note 4.]

læce-sealf, e; f. *A medicinal salve or ointment, a plaster; malagma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 77.

læce-seax, es; n. *A surgeon's knife*:—Se læce hýt ðonne his læceseax under his cláðum *medicus abscondit igitur ferrum medicinale sub veste*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 9.

læce-wyrt, e; f. **I. a herb having medicinal virtue**:—Se wisa Augustinus cwæp ðæt unpleólic sý ðeah hwá læcewyrt pice ac ðæt hē tælp tō unálýfedicere wiglunge gif hwá ða wyrtan on him becnitte būton hē hī tō ðam dolge gelecege the *learned Augustine said, that it is not dangerous, though any one eat a medicinal herb; but he considers it as unlawful sorcery, if any one bind the herbs on himself, unless he lay them to the wound*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. **II. the name of a particular plant**:—Læcewyrt *quinquerivina* [*quinquerivaria*], Wrt. Voc. 286, 39. Læciwyrt *quinquerivaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 57. Læcewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man lichanis stefanice and oðrum naman læcewyrt nemneþ *this plant which is named λύχνος στεφανική and by another name leechwort* [Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 2 suggests *campions* or *ragged robin* or one of that kindred as the plant here meant], Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 15-7. Læcewyrt *plantago lanceolata*, L. M. i. 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7; i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 14. See Cockayne as above where he gives *lakeblad plantago major*, in West Gothland. [Dan. læge-urt medicinal plant: cf. *Icel. læknis-gras a healing herb*.]

læcing, e; f. *Blame, reproof; redargutio*, Sonner. [Of Chauc. *Piers P.* to lakke to blame, dispraise, speak ill of; Prompt. Parv. *lakkyū vituperō, culpa*; lakce or blame *vituperium*, p. 285, note 3, where this line from Lydgate, besides other instances, is given 'with lawde or lackliche as they have deserved': O. Frs. *laking impugnatio; lakia impugnare*.]

læcnan to tend:—Læcneþ *procurans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 72. v. *lācnian*.

læcnung. v. *lācnung*.

læcung, e; f. *Healing, remedy*. [O. E. Homl. hit beo mi lechunge hit beo mi bote, i. 187, 35: O. H. Ger. *lāhunka remedium*.] v. *sealf-læcung*, and cf. *lācnung*.

læd, Chart. Th. 166, 21. v. *læwed*.

læd. v. *un-læd*.

LĒDAN; *p. de; pp. lædend, læd* TO LEAD, conduct, take, carry, bring, bring forth, produce [the word translates the Latin verbs *ducere, ferre* with many of their compounds].—Ic naman Drihtnes herige and hine mid lofsange læde swylce *laudabo nomen Dei mei cum cantico, et magnificabo eum in laude*, Ps. Th. 68, 31. Twegen gemacan ðū læstst in tō ðam arce bina induces in arcam, Gen. 6, 19. Se wisa mon eall his lif læt on gefean [cf. orsorg lif lædþ worulden wise, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 80; Met. 7, 40] *duces serenū ævum*, Bt. 12; Fox. 36, 24. Se blinda gyf hē blindne læt cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Læt, Dóm. L. 18, 240. Se ðe nimeþ t lædeþ synne middangeardes *qui tollit peccatum mundi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 29. Gē cunnon hwæt se hlāford is se ðisne here lædeþ, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 11; Cri. 574. Man ða moldan nimeþ and men wide geond eorþan lædþ tō reliquium the earth is taken, and men carry it far and wide over the world as relics, Blickl. Homl. 127, 16. Hī hergiap and tō scipe lædþ they harry and carry off the plunder to their ships, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Hī Crist heriap and him lof lædþ *Crist they laud and to him bring praise*, Hy. 7, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 25. Ic wille æcwellan cynna gehwylc ðara ðe lyft and flōd lædþ and fedaþ *I will destroy every kind that air and water produce and nourish*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Wæstme tydraþ ealle ða on Libanes lædþ [MS. lædeþ] on beorge cwice cederbeāmas ða ðū sylfa gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ða men mon lædde tō Wintecastre tō ðam cyngne the men were brought to Winchester to the king, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 10. Se ðeofol hine genam and lædde hine on swide heāhne munt assumpsit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8; Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ða cwæp hē tō ðam engle ðe hine lædde then said he to the angel that conducted him, 43, 32. Eal ðæt folc hine lædde mid gefean, 249, 21. Egbryht lædde fierd wið Norpanhymbe *Egbert led a force against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7. Hē wæs ofslegen mid ealle ðý weorude ðe hē lædde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 34. Hē onbeað ðæt hē of Rōme cōme and ðæt betste ærend lædde *mandavit se venisse de Roma ac nuncium ferre optimum*, i. 25; S. 486, 26. Hē ancorlif lædde *vitam solitariam duxerat*, 4, 27; S. 603, 28. Hē lædde *eduxit*, Blickl. Gl. Hē hine lædde forþ tō ðon cafortune ðæs huses, Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Læde mon hider tō ðis sunne untrumme mon. Ða lædde mon forþ sumne blindne mon of Angelcynne. Wæs hē ærest læded tō Brytta biscopum *adducatur aliquis æger . . . Allatus est quidam de genere Anglorum, oculorum luce privatus; qui oblatu Brittonum sacerdotibus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 21-5. Ða Abraham æhte lædde of Egypta eðelmeorce, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 20;

Gen. 1873. Hē hēt smidian āne lytle rōde ða hē lædde on his swīðran he ordered a little cross to be forged, that he laid upon his right hand, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. His degnas læddon him tō ðone eosol his disciples brought the ass to him, Blickl. Homl. 71, 6. On hæftnēd læddon led into captivity, 79, 22. Ða fif cýnings mit hūde læddan (*predati sunt*) Loth gebundeine, Prud. 2 a. Mē læddon me deduxerunt, Ps. Spl. 42, 3. Ða ilcan ðe ær landgemære læddon the same that before had marked the boundaries of the land, Chart. Th. 376, 19. Hettend læddon ūt mid æhtum abrahames mæg of Sodoma byrig, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011. Ne læd ðū is in costunge lead us not into temptation, Hy. 6, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 27. Læd ūt mid ðe educ tecum, Gen. 8, 17. Ða cwæp hē tō his gerēfan læde in ðas menn and gearwa ūre þēnunga *præcepit dispensatori domus suæ dicens: Introduce viros domum, et instrue convivium*, 43, 16. Ða cwæp hē læde hig tō mē adduc, inquit, eos ad me, 48, 9. Lædþ hig forþ and forbearnþ hig *produce eam ut comburatur*, 38, 24. Fare gē tō eowrum hūse and læde eowerne gingstan brōðor tō mē vos abite in domos vestras et fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite, 42, 20. Gāþ and lædþ ūt ðæt wif *produce eam*, Jos. 6, 22. Læde seó eorpe forþ cuce nitenu *produceat terra animam viventem*, Gen. 1, 24. Læðe þrouc tollat *crucem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Hē his ða menniscan gecynd on heofenas lædon wolde he would take his human nature into heaven, Blickl. Homl. 127, 24. Hē hēt his lichoman up aðon and lædon tō Wintenceastre *translatu in Ventam civitatem*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24; Blickl. Homl. 193, 10. Hē forðon cōme ðæt hē sceolde mete lædan *propter victum adferendum*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. Hī hæfion ærend ðe hī him lædan sceolden *haberen aliquid legationis quod deberent ad illum perferre*, 5, 10; S. 624, 22. Ne dorste siððan nān Scotta cininga lædan here on ðas þeoda, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 16. Seal ic lædan ðinne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe ðū of ferdest? Beó wær æt ðam ðæt ðū næfre minne sunu dyder ne læde *numquid reducere debeo filium tuum ad locum, de quo egressus es? Cave, ne quando reduces filium meum illum*, Gen. 24, 4-5. Wif lædan to take a wife, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5; 212, 8. Fuhle mē ðæt ic gesāwe treow on lyft lædan *methought that I saw a tree borne aloft*, Rood Kmbl. 9; Kr. 5. Wudu mōt him weaxan tāmum lædan wood may grow, be productive of twigs, Exon. 19 b; Th. 458, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 105. Ecbyrht munucif wæs lædene on Hibernia, Bd. 3, 27 tit.; S. 558, 8. Hē wæs eft swā ær lof lædene he was again as before bringing forth praise, Andr. Kmbl. 2952; An. 1479. Se āna ealra beāma uplædendra it alone of all trees that bear on high their branches, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 30; Ph. 178. Sagap Matheus ðætte se Hælend wære læden on wæsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 4. Ða wæs geond ða werþeode wide læded mære morgenspel then was a mighty report carried far and wide among the people, Elen. Kmbl. 1935; El. 969. Feorran læded brought from far, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 2; Rā 29, 6. Ðæt wæs læd æt Licitfelda that [the exculpation from the charge] was produced at Lichfield, Chart. Th. 373, 34. Tō ðam ecan setle ðæs heofonlican rices læded wæs ad æternam regni celestis sedem translatus est, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 11. Forðon of Breotone nædran on scipum lædde wæron nam de Britannia adlati serpentes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 34. [Laym. læden to lead, take: Orm. ledenn þu w to conduct yourself: A. R. lede lif: Gen. and Ex. leden song to sing: O. Sax. lēdian to lead, bring, bear: O. L. Ger. lēdian, leidan ducere, deducere: O. Frs. lēda to lead, conduct: Icel. leiða: O. H. Ger. leitan: Ger. leiten.] v. lād, III. ā-, an-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, oþ-, ūt-, wið-lædan.

lædan, to excuse. v. *lædene*.

Læden, es; n.

I. Latin, the Latin tongue:—Is ðæt Lēden on smeageþ gewrita eallum ðām oðrum gemæne quæ [i. e. lingua Latinorum] *meditatione scripturarum ceteris hominibus est facta communis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. Swā gelæred ðæt hē Grēcisc gereord of miclum dæle cūpe and Lēden him wæs swā cūp swā swā Englisc in tantum institutus, ut Græcam linguam non parva ex parte, Latinam non minus quam Anglorum novit, 5, 20; S. 641, 34. Wē ne durren nā mære āwritan on Englisc ðonne ðæt Liden hæp, ne ða endebyrdnisse āwendan būton ðam anum ðæt ðæt Lēden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ nā āne wisan on ðære spræce fadunge [fundunge, Thw.]. Æfre se ðe āwent of Lēdene on Englisc, æfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wisan, elles hit biþ swiðe gedwolsom tō rædenne ðam ðe ðæs Lēdenes wisan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 5-11. Hē Grēcisc geleornode mid Lēdene *Græcam cum Latina didicit linguam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 16. Of Lēdene on Englisc ærcecan to translate from Latin into English, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 15. Of Lēdene tō Englisum spelle gewendan, Bt. pref; Fox viii, 9. Glossa is ðonne man glēsþ ða earfoþan word mid eadran lēdene *faustus* is on oðrum lēdene *beatus* ðæt is eadig *faustus* is on oðrum lēdene *stultus* ðæt is stunt a gloss is when the difficult words are explained with easier Latin; another Latin word for *faustus* is *beatus* i. e. happy; another Latin word for *faustus* is *stultus* i. e. foolish, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43-4. Ða bōc ðe is genemned on Lēden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdebōc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hēr is geleafa læwedum mannum ðe ðæt lēden ne cunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 2. Gitrahtad on lēden [Lind. in Latin] *interpretatum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 41. On lēden [Lind. læddin] *latine*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 20. Didymus, gemi-

nus in lätin, Lind. 20, 24, margin. Hi beoþ oft ödres cynnes on læden, and ödres cynnes on engisc; wē cwepaþ on læden *hic liber*, and on engisc ðeas bōc, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 37-40. On læden *latine* and *latialiter*, 38; Som. 41, 32. Gelæde on læden and on grēcisc, Homl. Skt. 2, 44; Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Sum mæssepreost cūde be dæle Liden understandan *a certain mass-priest could understand Latin partially*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 20. [Cf. *Icel. Lätina*; f.] II. *any tongue, speech, language*:—Spasms ðæt ys on ūre leōdne hneccan sār saraþūs, *that is in our language, a pain at the back of the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 110, 1. Mara ðæt ys on ūre liden biternys, Ex. 15, 23. Ealle hie sprecap ān liden est unum labium omnibus, Gen. 11, 6. [Laym. cerno an Englis leoden, ich iseo, 29677: *Marh. þe moneþ ðat on ure ledene is ald engisch esterlid inempnet*, 23, 6: A. R. on ebreuwische ledene, 136, 24; on engische ledene, 170, 9: *Piers P.* I leve his ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng, 12, 253: *Chauc.* every thing that any foul may in his ledene seyn, F. 435 [see Skeat's note in the Clarendon Press edition]. For the extended use of forms in Romance from *latinus* cf. the passage, given in that note, of Dante's Canzone beginning 'Fresca rosa novella,' 'Cantino gli augelli ciascuno in suo latino'; Parad. iii. 63 si che 'l ragger-urar m'è piu latino [clear]; Convento bk. 2, c. 3 *a piu latinamente* vedere la sentenza. In Old Spanish *ladino* is explained 'el que sabe otra lengua o lenguas ademas de la suya.' Is it possible that in the case of English the forms *geþeode*, *þeod* may have had some influence in giving currency to *liden* in the general sense of *language*, by suggesting a connection of this latter form with *leod*?] *Læden*, *adj.* Latin:—Læden *latinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. Ealle naman lædenre spræce [lædenspræce, MS. O.] ðe on a geendiaþ *all latin nouns that end in a*, 7; Som. 6, 55. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tō lædenum leōðcræfte *metres belong to latin poetry*, 50; Som. 51, 66. On lædenum geroorde, Homl. Skt. 6, 367. Lædene lareōwas maciaþ on sumum namum accusativum on im, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 32. Stafum crēciscum and lædenum [latinum, Lind.] *litteris græcis et latinis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 38. See the compounds of which *Læden* forms the first part.

Læden-bōc, *f.* A Latin book:—Nān man næfþ lidenbōca angit be fullon būton hē ðone cræft cunne *no man perfectly understands Latin books, unless he know that art [grammar]*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65. Awriten on lidenbōcum *written down in Latin books*, Homl. Skt. p. 4, 48. Ða ealdan lāces gesetton on lidenbōcum, Lchdm. iii. 152, 1.

lædend, *es*; *m.* One who leads or brings:—Se wæs æ bringend, lāra lædend, Exon. 10a; Th. 9, 27; Cri. 141.

lædend, *es*; *m.* One who excuses:—Ne hyld ðū mīne heortan ðæt ic lædend wese lādra firena *ut non declines cor meum ad excusandas excusaciones in peccatis*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Cf. *ladian*.

Læden-gereord, -gereorde, *es*; *n.* Latin, the Latin language:—Of lædengereorde on engisc, Lchdm. iii. 440, 27.

Læden-geþeode, *es*; *n.* The Latin language:—Lære mon furdur on Lædengeþeode ða ðe mon furdor lēran wille . . . Ða ic ða gemunde hū sió lār Lædengeþeodes afællen was giوند Angelcynn *let those to whom it is desired to give further instruction, be instructed in Latin . . . When I remembered how the teaching of Latin was decayed throughout England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 13-17.

Lædenise, *adj.* Latin:—On Lædenise gereorde ge on Grēcisc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. On Lædenisc, 4, 2; S. 565, 28; 5, 8; S. 622, 1. On læddin þ lædinisc *latine*, Jn. Skt. Kmbl. 19, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in latin-igon latine.]

Læden-nama, *an*; *m.* A Latin noun:—Gif ðū nāst sumne læden-naman [læden-MS. H] hwylices cynnes hē sý *if you do not know some Latin noun, of what gender it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 35.

Læden-spræc, *e*; *f.* The Latin speech or language:—Ealle naman lædenspræce [also lædenre spræce] *all Latin nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 55. On lædenspræce, 2; Som. 2, 47. Hālige lareōwas hit awriton on lædenspræce, Homl. Skt. p. 6, 51. Se cræft geopenaþ lædenspræce [MS. H. læden-] Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65.

Læden-stæf, *es*; *m.* A Latin letter:—Hit wæs awriten grēcisccon and lædenstafon erat scribuntur græce et latine, Jn. Skt. 19, 20. [Cf. *Icel. Lätinu-stafir*.]

Læden-ware; *pl.* The Latins, the Romans:—Lædenware wendon hié ealla on hiora āgen geþeode the Romans turned them all into their own language, Past. Pref; Swt. 6, 3. On Lædenware gereorde *lingua Latinorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. Sui næfþ nænne nominativum nāder ne mid Græcum ne mid Lædenwarum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 5. Firgilius was mid Lædenwarum selest amongst the Romans *Virgil was best*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 5.

Læden-word, *es*; *n.* A Latin word:—Ðas word ne beoþ nā læden-word gif se r byþ āweg gedōn, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54.

lædere, *es*; *m.* A leader, guide, Cant. Moys. [?], Lye. [Piers P. leder: *O. Frs.* folk-lēdera: *O. H. Ger.* leitari dux.]

læd-ness, *e*; *f.* A bringing forth, production:—On ðæs tuddres læd-nysse in prolis prolatione, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21 note. v. forþ-lædness.

læd-teow. v. lād-teow.

læf. v. lāf, læf.

læfan; *p.* de. I. *to leave*:—Ic læfe cōw sibbe *pacem relinquo vobis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 27. Ic læfe lego, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 66. Gif hwæs brōðor deað biþ and læfþ his wif *si cuius frater mortuus fuerit et dimiserit uxorem*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Hig ne læfaþ on ðe stān ofer stāne *non relinquent in te lapidem super lapidem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. Se forma læfde his brōðer his wif *primus reliquit uxorem suam fratri suo*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða men ðe hē bæftan him læfde ær *those men that before he had left behind him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Hié begæton welan and ūs læfdon *they got wealth and left it us*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15. Swā hit his yldran begæton and lētan and læfdon ðam tō gewælde ðe hý wel ūðan, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3. Ðinum māgum læf folc and rice *leave to thy kinsmen people and power*, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. Ðonne him forspid gebyrige gýme his hlāford ðas hē læfe *when his death happens, let his lord take charge of what he leaves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 2; 5; Th. i. 436, 9. Ne biþ læfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Ān byþ genumen and oðer byþ læfed, 24, 41. Heora landāre ðe him læfed was *their landed property that was left them*, Homl. Skt. 4, 82. Nā læfedum sēde *non relicto semine*, Mk. Skt. 12, 20. Ðæt ða bān āne beōn læfed so *that the bones only are left*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 26.

II. *to remain, be left remaining*:—Gif hwæt læfde if anything remained, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 14. Hia læfdun *superaverunt*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 12. [Goth. bi-laiban *to remain*: *O. Sax.* farlæban *to remain*; lēbōn *to be left*: *O. Frs.* lēva *to leave*: *Icel.* leifa *to leave*: *O. H. Ger.* leibjan *relinquere*: *leibēn* *to remain*.] DER. be-, ge-, ofer-læfan.

læfan *to allow*. v. lifan.

læfel, *es*; *m.* A cup, vessel, bowl:—Læfel sciffus, Wrt. Voc. 85, 66. Lævel, 25, 18. Lævil manile, 290, 69. Lævel aquemanile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 14. Label aquemale, 100, 60. Lebil manile, 113, 43. Lebl triplia, 122, 62. Se læfyl ðe gē forstælon was nūnum hlāforde swīde dýre *scyphus, quem furati estis, ipse est, in quo bibit dominus meus*, Gen. 44, 5. Ēren fæt, læfel oðde cēc, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Of ðam hlæfe, Chart. Th. 439, 30. Ðonne gesealde Adelwold biscop his cynchlāforde āne sylfrenne lefel on fif pundum *dedit autem Athelwoldus episcopus regi quoddam vas argenteum quinque libras appendens*, 236, 11. Nym mīnne sylfrenan læfyl *scyphum meum argenteum*, Gen. 44, 2. viii læfas *eight cups*, Chart. Th. 429, 36. [Laym. water me brohte mid guldene læfen: *O. L. Ger.* lavil *pelvis*: *O. H. Ger.* label, lapel labium, concha, pelvis, Grff. ii. 78-9.]

læfend, *es*; *m.* One who misleads [a traitor, = læwend?]; seductor, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 110; Wrt. Voc. 49, 17.

læfer, *e*; *f.* I. *a rush*:—Læfer *pirus* [l. *pyrus*], *gladiolus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 15; Wrt. Voc. 33, 15: *scirpion*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 9: *scirpia*, 289, 44. Lebr *scirpea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Eōrisc, leber *scirpea*, 120, 17. Genim læfre neodowearde *take the lower part of a bulrush*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21.

II. *a thin plate of metal*:—Gylden læfr bractea, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Xerxes beworhte ða bigelsas mid gyldenum læfrum *Xerxes wrought over the arches of the roof with golden plates*, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. Mid læfrum liscis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 9. [See E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. *levers*: Grff. ii. 80 *leber scirpus, herba rotunda*.]

læfer-bedd, *es*; *n.* A bed of rushes:—Læferbed *pirorium* [v. læfer], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 14; Wrt. Voc. 33, 14. [Cf. *liver-ground* the place where the plant grows, E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. *levers*.]

-læg. v. or-læg.

læl, *læl*, *e*; *f.* I. *a pliant twig, withe, whip, switch*:—Læl *vimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 13; Wrt. Voc. 33, 12: *vibex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 4; 96, 35. Læla *mastigia* [mastigia *flagrum, flagellum, virga*, Duncange], 55, 25. Lēlan *vibex*, 123, 68.

II. *a weal, mark left on the flesh by a stroke from a rod, stripe, mark, bruise, swelling*:—Sylle wunde wið wunde læl wið læle *reddat vulnus pro vulnere, livorem pro livore*, Ex. 21, 25; L. Ælfc. 19; Th. i. 48, 22. Ne sý him blōdig wund lices læla ac gē hine gesundne asettaþ ðær gē hine genōman *let there be no bloody wound on him, no stripes on his body, but do you put him down sound, where you took him*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 34; Gū. 671. Lēla *livor*, Kent. Gl. 763. Læla *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50. Wið lādum lēwum and womnum ad *perniones*, L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 20; Lchdm. i. 388, 15. Wið ðæt man læla and oðre sār of lichaman gedō in order *that weals and other sores may be removed from the body*, Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 21. Wið yfele læla oððhara, 153, 4; Lchdm. i. 280, 1. Ða eode se massepreost tō ðam byscope and hym eowde ða læla ðara swyngellan ðe hē from dryhtne onfēng *then the priest went to the bishop and shewed him the marks of the scourging that he had received from the Lord*, Shrn. 98, 18. [(?) Scot. leill *a single stitch in marking on a sampler*.] v. lælian, lælian; and cf. [for the double use] walu.

lælan *to become black and blue with blows, to be bruised*:—Geseoh nū seolfes swæde swā ðin swāt āgæt blōdige stige lic lælan *see now thy track, where thy blood hath poured forth, a bloody path, see thy body bruised*, And. Kmbl. 2884; An. 1445. Kemble and Grimm read liclælan *spots [of blood] on the body, but cf. lælian*.

lælian *to become black and blue; livescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 41.

laembis lieg. v. lendis lieg.

læmen; *adj.* *Made of clay, earthen*:—*Læmen fæt lagena*, *Ælf.* Gl. 26; *Som.* 60, 93; *Wrt. Voc.* 25, 33. *Læmen fet was fictile*, *Kent.* Gl. 1001. *Læmen crocca testa*, *Ps.* Th. 21, 13. *Læmen fæt a vessel of earth*, *Exon.* 74 a; *Th.* 277, 2; *Jul.* 574; *L. Ath.* iv. 7; *Th.* i. 226, 15. *Læmene fatu fictilia vel samia*; *reædde læmene fatu aretina* [*MS. alserina*], *Ælf.* Gl. 66; *Som.* 69, 94, 95; *Wrt. Voc.* 41, 46, 47. *Læmene fatu beoþ on ofne* *afandode*, *Homl.* Th. i. 554, 33. *Leomo læmena limbs of clay*, *Exon.* 8 a; *Th.* 2, 6; *Cri.* 15. *Læmina fictilia*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 36, 35. [*O.H. Ger.* *leimin fictilis*, *laus.*]

læn, *læn* [*v. under læn-land*], e; f. I. *a loan, grant, gift*:—*Læn commodum*, *Ælf.* Gl. 14; *Som.* 58, 5; *Wrt. Voc.* 21, 1. *Læn commodum, lucrum*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 132, 1. *depositum* i.e. *commendatum*, 139, 1. *Borg vel læn fenus* i.e. *lucrum, usura*, 148, 24. *Tō hwile læn momentum*, *Ælf.* Gl. 15; *Som.* 58, 47; *Wrt. Voc.* 21, 36. *Ðæt hriddor tōberst on ðære læne*. *Seo fōstformod weoþ for ðære āwyrðan læne the sieve broke in two during the loan. The foster-mother wept for the injured loan*, *Homl.* Th. ii. 154, 16. *Sum man sceolde āgyldan healf pund* *and was dearle geswenct for ðære læne a certain man had to pay back half a pound, and was exceedingly harassed on account of the loan*, 176, 35. *Hē tō ðære læne fācn ne wiste he knew of no ill-design in the loan* [*of arms*], *L. Alf. pol.* 19; *Th.* i. 74, 7. *Se ðæt æt his nēstan hwæt tō læne ābit qui a proximo suo quidquid mutuo postulaverit*, *Ex.* 22, 14. *Ðē biddaþ manega þeōda ðines þing* *tō læne and dū ne bistst nānne fōnerabis multis gentibus, et ipse a nullo fenus accipiens*, *Deut.* 28, 12. *Tō læne syllan mutuum dare*, 15, 8. *Tō læne beon tō be lent*, *Past. pref.*; *Swt.* 9, 7. *Læne syllaþ mutuum dare*, *Lk. Skt.* 6, 35. *Ðā meahte heō wīde geseon þurh ðæs lādan læn then could she widely see through the fiend's gift*, *Cd.* 29; *Th.* 38, 3; *Gen.* 601. *Læn Godes, ælmihtiges gife*, 32; *Th.* 43, 18; *Gen.* 692. *Deāh hē him nānra oðerra læna* [*but Cott. MS. leana*] *ne wēne though he expect no other benefits*, *Bt.* 24, 3; *Fox* 84, 1. II. [*in connection with land*] *a grant that may be recalled, lease, fee, fief*:—*Landes læn precarium*, *Ælf.* Gl. 14; *Som.* 58, 6; *Wrt. Voc.* 21, 2. *Mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge forðon hē was cinges mon and Orðlaf feng tō his londe forðon hit was his læn ðæt hē onsæte hē ne meahte nā his forwyrca the property went to the king because he* [*Helmstan*] *was the king's man; and Orðlaf took the land, for the land that he* [*Helmstan*] *occupied was held in fee from Orðlaf, so he* [*Helmstan*] *could not forfeit it*, *Chart.* Th. 173, 4. v. *Cod. Dip. Kmbl.* i. lix. *Ðā oterbād Ælfēh his brōdor and fēng tō his læne* [*cf. geūde hē him &c. 9-12*] *then Ælfēh survived his brother, and resumed the lands he had granted to him; mortuo Ælfico Ælfegus statim omnia præstita sua, quæ fratri suo uiventi præstiterat* [*resumpsit*], 272, 13, 21. *Ælcne man lyst siððan hē ænig cotliff on his hīafordes læne getimbred hæfþ ðæt hē hine mōte hwilum ðar on gerestan and his on gehwile wisan tō ðære lænan* [*is this a form læne, an; f. = læn, or can it be the adj. læne transitory, as the opposite of which æce occurs afterwards, with the noun that it qualifies omitted*] *tilian oþ ðone fyrst ðe hē bōcðand and æce yrfe gearnige every man, after he has built any cottage on land granted him by his lord, desires that he may rest himself therein at times, and in some fashion provide for himself from the grant* [*?*], *until the time that he has gained a freehold and a perpetual possession*, *Shrn.* 164, 2-8. *Æþelwald and Alhmund his sunu hit woldon habban on his læne and hīna Æthelwald and his son Alhmund would hold it* [*certain land*] *of him* [*the bishop*] *and of the convent in fee*, *Chart.* Th. 140, 32. *Denewulf bisceop and ða hīwan on Wintanceastre ænlēnaþ Ælfreðe his deg xl hīda landes at Alresforda æfter ðære læna ðe Tūnbryht bisceop ær ālende his yldran bisceop Denewulf and the convent at Winchester lease to Alfred for his life xl hides of land at Alresford, according to the lease that Tunbryht granted before to his parents*, 147, 29. [*O. E. Hom.* *se riche lane as beoð þeos sustren*, i. 257, 22: *A. R. Aenb.* *lone what is lent*: *Piers P. lone, loone, lene*. The double form of the word in later English may be partly owing to Scandinavian influence. Icelandic has both *læn*; *n. a fief, fee, grant*, and *lān*; *n.* (though an older feminine is indicated) *a loan, fief*. *O. Frs.* *læn*; *n. a grant, fee, fief*: *O. H. Ger.* *lēhan*; *n. fenus, beneficium, usura, præstatio*: *Ger.* *lehen*; *n. fief, fee*.] v. *Kemble's Saxons in England*, i. 310.

lænan; *p. de To lend, grant, lease*:—*Lænþ commodat*, *Ps.* Spl. 36, 27: 111, 5; *Blickl. Gl.* *Lænþ fenerator*, *Kent.* Gl. 699. *Gif gē lænaþ ðām ðe gē eft onfōþ hwile þanc is eow sōþlice synfullu sylfullum lænaþ si mutuum dederitis his a quibus speratis accipere quæ gratia est uobis? nam et peccatores peccatoribus feneratorunt*, *Lk. Skt.* 6, 34. *Hig lænaþ eow and gē ne lænaþ him ipse fenerabit tibi et tu non fenerabis ei*, *Deut.* 28, 44. *Ðæt hē hæbbe ðæt land æt Ludintūne iii. gear for ðām þreom pundum ðe hē lēnde*, *Chart.* Th. 434, 33. *Læn mē þry hlāfas commoda mihi tres panes*, *Lk. Skt.* 11, 5. *Læne mē ða bōc tō ræðenne commoda mihi librum ad legendum*, *Ælf.* Gr. 24; *Som.* 25, 20. *Ne læne ðinum brēder nān þing tō hīre non fenerabis fratri tuo ad usuram pecuniam*, *Deut.* 23, 19. *Ys forðoden ðæt hē his feoh tō nānum unrihtum gafole ne læne prohibitum est, pecuniam suam ullo injusto fenore mutuum dare*, *L. Ecg.* P. ii. 30; *Th.* ii. 194, 16. *Ymb ðæt land ðæ ðū mæ fīrmdig tō wæxæ ðæt ic ðæ endæ de terra illa, de qua egisti apud me, ut ego eam tibi commodarem*,

Chart. Th. 162, 15. *Him drihten mihte spēde lænan the Lord could grant him success*, *Cd.* 95; *Th.* 124, 8; *Gen.* 2059. *Hlænau mutuare*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 56, 10. [*Laym.* *lenen to grant*:—*þis lond he hire lende*, 228: *Orm.* *lenen*: *Chauc.* *lene*: *Prompt. Parv.* *leendyn presto, fenero*: *O. Fris.* *lēna to lend, grant*: *Ice.* *lēna to grant*; *lāna to lend*: *O. H. Ger.* *lēhanon mutuari*: *Ger.* *lehenen*.] *DER.* ā-, be-, ge-, on-lænan.

læn-dagas; *pl. m.* *The days granted to a man in which to live, the time during which a man lives*:—*Sceolde lēndaga* [*MS. þend daga*] *æþeling ende geþidan worulde lifes the end of the days that had been granted, of life in this world, was to come upon the prince*, *Beo.* Th. 4672; *B.* 2341. *Swā sceal æghwylc mon ālætan lēndagas*, 5175; *B.* 2591. *Cf. lēne.*

lænding. v. lending.

læne, an; *f.* = [*?*] *læn*, *Shrn.* 164, 6. v. *læn* II.

læne; *adj.* *Granted as a læn* [*q. v.*], *granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail* [generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next]:—*Ac ic wolde witan hweder ðe þuhte be ðam ðe ðū hæfst hweder hyt wære ðe læne ðe æce but I would know whether you thought of what you have, that it was temporary or eternal*, *Shrn.* 176, 29. *Hēr biþ feoh læne hēr biþ frēond læne hēr biþ mon læne in this world shall not wealth endure, or friend, or man*, *Exon.* 78 a; *Th.* 292, 32; *Wand.* 108; *Elen.* *Kmbl.* 2539; *El.* 1271. *Ðis læne lif ðe wē lifiaþ on this transitory life in which we live*, *Ps.* Th. 62, 3. *Ðis deaðe lif, læne on londe*, *Exon.* 82 a; *Th.* 309, 32; *Seef.* 66. *Deōs læne gesceaft* [*the world*], 20 a; *Th.* 52, 34; *Cri.* 843. *Ðis is læne drēam* [*the present life*], *Cd.* 169; *Th.* 211, 25; *Exod.* 531. *Lænes landes Bryce fructus*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 39, 31. *Lænan lifes leahtras*, *Exon.* 62 b; *Th.* 229, 16; *Ph.* 456; *Cd.* 156; *Th.* 194, 29; *Exod.* 268. *Ende him on becom disses lænan lifes there came upon him an end of this life which is but for a moment*, *Blickl. Homl.* 113, 8. *Ne biddan wē urne Drihten ðyses lænan welan, ne ðysa eorþlica geofa ðe hrædlīce from monnum gewitaþ*, 20, 11. *Se ðæg was fruma ðyses lænan leōhtes, and hē biþ fruma ðæs ecan æfterlygendan*, 133, 10. *Mā ðereþ monna gehwylcum mōdes unþeāw ðonne mettrymnes lænes lichoman*, *Bt. Met.* *Fox* 26, 225; *Met.* 26, 119. *Eādgar ðis wāce forlēt lif ðis læne*, *Chr.* 975; *Erl.* 124, 32. *Suelce hē cwæde ic eow onlæne ðas gewitendan and ic eow geselle ða þurwuniendan. Gif ðonne ðæs monnes mōd and his lofu biþ behleāpan eallunga on ða lænan sibbe ðonne ne mæg hē næfre becuman tō ðære ðe him geseald is relinquo scilicet transitoriam, do mansuram. Si ergo in ea cor, quæ relicta est, figitur, nunquam ad illam quæ danda est, pervenitur*, *Past.* 46, 5; *Swt.* 350, 12-16. *Monnes lifdagas læne syndan*, *Ps.* Th. 102, 14. *Æghwylc þing ðe on ðis andweardan life licaþ lænu sindon eorþlicu þing ā fleōndu everything that pleases in this present life, transient are they, earthly things ever fleeting*, *Bt. Met.* *Fox* 21, 58; *Met.* 21, 29. *Sceoldon sēcan drēam æfter deāþe, and ðas lænan gestreōn, idle æhtwelan forhogodon*, *Apstls.* *Kmbl.* 166; *Ap.* 83. *Gylt gefremmaþ þurh lichaman læne gepohtas*, *Ps.* C. 50, 15; *Ps.* *Gm.* ii. 277, 15. [*O. E. Homl.* *gif we forleoð þas lenan worldþing*, i. 105, 30: *O. Sax.* *lēhni* (*fehu, werold*).] *DER.* un-læne.

læne-, *læn-lic*; *adj.* *Transitory, transient, not enduring*:—*Cwæþ se godspellere Marthas and Maria geaiciapiþ ðis lænelīce lif and ðis gewitlice*, *Blickl. Homl.* 73, 9. *Hēr is seo lænlic winsumnes ac ðær is seo syngale nearones in this world is the delight that endures not, but in the next is the anxiety that continues for ever*, *L. E. I.* *pref.*; *Th.* ii. 394, 7.

lænend, es; *m.* *A creditor, lender*:—*Lænend fenerator vel commodator vel creditor, redditor*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 148, 26. *Twegen gafolgyfend wæron sumum lænende duo debitores erant cuidam feneratori*, *Lk. Skt.* 7, 41.

lænend-lic; *adj.* *Transitory, transient*:—*Uton geþencan hū lænendlic deōs woruld ys*, *Wulfst.* 136, 27. v. *læne-lic*.

lænere, es; *m.* *A creditor, lender*:—*Lænere creditor*, *Ælf.* Gl. 113; *Som.* 79, 124; *Wrt. Voc.* 60, 29. [*Aenb.* *lenere*: *Wick.* *leenere*: *Prompt. Parv.* *lendare fenerator, creditor*: *O. Frs.* *lēner*: *O. H. Ger.* *int-lehenari fenerator*.]

lænian, *Gen.* 50, 15. v. *leanian*.

læn-land, es; *n.* *Land let on lease, which was never out of the possession of the lessor*:—*Donne is ðæs landes iii hīda ðe Ōswald archebisceop bōcþ Eadrice his þegne swā swā hē hit ær hæfde tō lānlānde there are three hides of land that archbishop Oswald conveys by charter to the possession of Eadric his thane, such as before he held by lease*, *Cod. Dip.* *Kmbl.* iii. 165, 5. *Fif hīda ðe Ōswald bōcþ Eadrice swā swā hē hit ær hæfde tō lānlānde*, 217, 20. *Wē wriþaþ ðæt hē hæbbe hit swā rūm tō bōclānde swā hē ær hæfde tō lānlānde*, 258, 29. *Eall ðæt yrfe ðæ ic hæbbe on lānelendum*, v. 333, 21. v. *læn*; and see *Cod. Dip. Kmbl.* i. lixii: *Kemble's Saxons in England*, i. c. xi.

lænung. v. feoh-lænung.

læpeldre *a dish, platter*:—*Læpeldre fæt paropsis vel catinus*, *Ælf.* Gl. 26; *Som.* 60, 89; *Wrt. Voc.* 25, 29. *Se ðe bedypp on disc mid mē his hlāf on læpeldre qui intingit mecum manum in parapside* [*Mt.* 26, 23], *Homl.* Th. ii. 244, 4.

-læpped *having laps or lobes*:—*Fif-læppedu*, *Lchdm.* ii. 160, 12.

læppa, an; *m.* *A skirt* [*of a garment*], *lappet, lobe* [*of the ear &c.*],

lap [in *dew-lap*; cf. also *lop-eared*], a detached portion, a district:—*Læppa* odde ende ora, Ælf. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 30. Hý mōstan ðam læppan friþ gebigecean ðe hý under cyngces hand oferhæfdon they might purchase peace for that district which, subject to the king, they ruled over, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. On læppan his hrægles in oram vestimentū ejus, Ps. Spl. C. 132, 3. Hē genam his lodan ænne læppan tō tæcne ðæt hē his geweald ahte, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 36, 6. Hē forcearf his mentles ænne læppan oram chlamydis ejus absceidit, 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21; 199, 11, 17. Læppan vel fnado fimbria, Ælf. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. Lappan lacinia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 51. Līfe læppan vel þearmas fībra, 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Hēr sint tæcn aheardodre līfe ge on ðam læppum and filnenum here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and the membranes, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 4. Sió līfer hæþf fīf læppan, 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [P. L. S. þe lappe of oure loverdes cloþ, 21, 29; Laym. leyde uppe his lappe [1st MS. bærm], 30261: *Chauc.* lappe: *Piers P.* he shal lese for hir loue a lappe of caritatis, 2, 35: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe, skytte gremium, p. 287 where see note: O. Frs. lappa: *Dut.* lap a remnant, patch: *Dan.* lap a patch: O. H. Ger. lappa lacinia: Ger. lapp.] DER. eār-, fræt-, lifer-læppa. lār. v. lār.

læran; p. de To teach, instruct, educate, to give religious teaching, to preach, to teach a particular tenet or dogma, to enjoin a rule, to exhort, admonish, advise, persuade, suggest:—*lc lære instruo*, Ælf. Gr. 29; Som. 32, 4; *erudio*, 30; Som. 34, 60. Ic tō yðde lære imbua, 28, 3; Som. 32, 46. Ic eow lære Godes ege timorem Domini docebo vos, Ps. Th. 33, 11. Ánra manna gehwylcne ic myngie and lære ðæt ánra gehwylc hine sylfne ongyte I admonish and exhort every man to understand himself, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Ic lære persuadeo, Ælf. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 107; Wrt. Voc. 54, 50. For ðon ic lære ðæt ðæt tempel wē on fyre forbærn- on unde suggero ut templa igni contradamus, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ne mæg ic ðæt ðon ðæt ðū mē lærest non hoc facere possum quod suggeris, 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Ðū lærst ūs tu doces nos, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Paulus ðæt ilce læreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Lērþ erudit, Kent. Gl. 470. Wē læraþ ðæt. . . we enjoin that, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 244–258. Gyf se ðema ðiss geāxap wē læraþ hyne and geðoþ eow sorhleāse si hoc auditum fuerit a præsīde, nos suadebimus ei et securos vos faciemus, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Ic lærde sibbe ymb manige peðda; ærest ic lærde ðæt men lufodan hiē him betweónan . . . Fæderas ic lærde ðæt hiē heora bearnum ðone peðdscipe lærdon Drihtnes egas, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10–20. Se Hālgā Gāst hiē æghwylc gōd lærde, 131, 30. Lærde Paulinus Godes word prædicabat Paulinus verbum, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. Ðæt Agustinus Brytta biscopas lærde and monade ut Agustinus Brittonum episcopos monuerit, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Lærde hine and manede ammonens, 2, 12; S. 514, 37; Blickl. Homl. 19, 36; Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 16. Ðā lærde se cāsere hine ðæt hē forlæte Cristes geleāfan the emperor advised him to leave the faith of Christ, Shr. 83, 14. Ðā gewunode se cyning ðæt hē hine trymede and lærde solebat eum hortari, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 10. Hī lærde tō healdenne reogollices lifes peðdscipe disciplinam vitæ regularis custodire docuit, S. 553, 10. Hē ful baldlice beornas lærde full boldly he exhorted the warriors, Byrht. Th. 140, 61; By. 311. Se widermēda wordum lærde folc tō gefeohte, Andr. Kmbl. 2392; An. 1198. Leode lærde on lifes weg he brought people by his teaching into the way of life, 339; An. 170. Hē lærde men geornlice tō Godes geleāfan he urged men in his teaching to a belief in God, Shr. 125, 8. Se biscoop hiē lærde ðæt hiē sendon tō ðam pāpan the bishop advised them to send to the pope, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18. Scottas lærdon geonge and ealde on reogollicne peðdscipe imbuebantur præceptoribus Scottis parvuli Anglorum, una cum majoribus, studiis et observatione disciplinæ regularis, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hī hī on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte and on gramatiscræfte týdan and lærdon, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Hī him lifes weg bodedon and lærdon verbum ei vitæ prædicarent, 1, 25; S. 348, 8. Ða ðe bododan and lærdon qui dogmatizabant, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. Hī hī trymedon and lærdon ðæt hī fæsten worhtan, 1, 12; S. 480, 31. Ðā cleopodon his þegnas him tō and hine bædon and geornlice lærdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 18. Mē bædon and lærdon Rōmāne ðæt ic gewāt heonon onweg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 13. Hine hys yldran tō woruldfolgaþe tyhtan and lærdon, 211, 28. Sumc lærdon ðæt hine mon onweg æcufre quidam absceidendum esse dicebant, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. Lær ūs doce nos, Lk. Skt. 11, 1; Ps. Th. 118, 12. Ðū ðē lær be ðon, Beo. Th. 3449; B. 1722. Lærāþ ðæt hī healdon ealle ða þing ðe ic eow bebeað, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Lære Pharaon ut suggeras Pharaoni, Gen. 40, 14. Ða men ðe bearn habban læran hiē ðam rihtne peðdscipe, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Heora scrīfbēc tæcan and læran, 43, 8. Se mæg hine sylfne be ðare bysene læran he may teach himself by this example, 101, 6. Hē ongan læran tō healdenne ða þing, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 41. Lange sceal leornian se ðe læran sceal long must he learn who is to teach, L. Ælf. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15; L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 8. Mid brōðorlice lufan hī manigeau and læran eis fraterna admonitione suadere, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Wæs ic seald tō fēðanne and tō læranne datus sum educandus, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Cyningas and rice men sendon heora dōhtor tider [France] tō læranne filias suas erudiendas mittebant, 3, 8; S. 531,

18. Ðæt willsume weorc ðam peðdum godspell tō læranne desideratum evangelizandi gentibus opus, 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Godcunde lære tō læranne on Angelþeode, 2, 2; S. 502, 10. Tō lærenne, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Lærende and strangende hira heortan, 249, 17. Lærendum Athamnano instante Adamnanno, Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10. Cneohitas and geonge men týdde and lærde wæron pueri erudirentur, 3, 18; S. 546, 1; Elen. Kmbl. 345; El. 173. [Orm. Laym. læren: A. R. learen, leren: Gen. and Ex. leren to learn: R. Glouc. lere to learn: Piers P. lere: *Chauc.* lere to learn: *Prompt. Parv.* lerýn or techýn another doceo; lerýn or receyve lore of anothere addeisco: *Goth.* laisjan to teach: O. Sax., O. L. Ger. lērian: O. Frs. lēra: *Icel.* læra to teach; but in modern usage to learn: *Dan.* lære to teach, learn: O. H. Ger. lēran docere, instruere, monere, redarguere: Ger. lehren.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-læran.

-læred. v. ge-, sam-, þurh-, un-læred. lærest, least:—Æt ðam lærestan whitewamme iiii scillingas and at ðam mārān vi scill. for the smallest disfigurement of the face iiii shillings, for the greater vi shillings, L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. As this seems to be the only instance in which this form occurs, Schmid suggests that r is wrongly written for s, but the O. Frs. *lerest* may justify the presence of the r. v. læssa.

lærestre, an; f. A female teacher, an instructress, preceptress:—*Lær-estre doctrix*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 64; Zup. 71, 8. Siddan clypode heō hire tō ða ylcān lærestrean, Homl. Th. ii. 543, 8. [Cf. *Wick. lerece: Prompt. Parv.* lerare doctor, instructor: *Goth.* laisareis: O. H. Ger. lērari: Ger. lehrer; but the form to which these point, and which would be a masculine corresponding to lærestre, seems not to occur, the usual word being lærēow.]

lær-gedēfe:—Leorna lær lær gedēfe wene ðec in wiððom. Exon. 806; Th. 303, 31; Fā. 61. In this passage Etmüller and Grein take lærgedēfe as an adj. but lær may well be, as Thorpe takes it, the imperat. of læran, which verb naturally accompanies leornian.

lærig. A word of doubtful meaning occurring only twice:—*Bærst* bordes lærig, Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284. Ne him bealubenne gebiden hæfdon ofer linde lærig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Grein suggests comparison with *λασθήριον* a buckler, target, and that the word like *rand* may mean the rim of the shield and also the body of the shield. Either rendering is admissible so far as the sense is concerned.

læring, e; f. Instruction, teaching [see next two words and *Icel.* læring teaching, learning: O. H. Ger. lēruna institutio, doctrina.]

læring-mæden, es; n. A girl who is receiving instruction, a female pupil:—Nim nū lærēow and bryng ðinum læringmædene take now, master, and bring them to thy pupil, Th. Ap. 20, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-mær a female disciple.]

læring-mann, es; m. A disciple; discipulus, R. Ben. 5, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-sveinn a disciple.]

lære; adj. Empty [see next word.] [O. and N. lere house: R. Glouc. was þis lond of Romaynes almost lere, 81, 1: O. Sax. lāri: O. H. Ger. lāri inanis: Ger. leer.] v. ge-lār.

lær-ness, e; f. Emptiness:—Se cymþ of tō micelre lærnesses it [hiccup] comes of too much emptiness, L. M. i, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 20.

læs, we, e; f. A pasture, leasow [still found in local names]:—*Læs pascua*; gemæne lās compascuous ager, Ælf. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 44, 47; Wrt. Voc. 53, 51, 54. Se wudu and seō lās is gemæne tō ðam ān and twentigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 28. Sceap læswe ðīne oves pascuæ tuæ, Ps. Spl. 73, 1; 78, 14; 94, 7; 99, 4; 22, 1. Hit is gescræpe on læswe sceapa and neāta alendis apta pecoribus ac iumentis, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14. Ic wylle hī healdan on genihtsumere læse I will keep them in an abundant pasture, Homl. Th. i. 242, 15. On gemænre læse, L. Edg. 5, 8; Th. i. 274, 26; 9; Th. i. 276, 1; L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 14. Ic drife sceap mine tō heora læse mino oves meas ad pascua . . . Ic læde hig tō læse ego duco eos [boves] ad pascua, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 13, 27. Ne land ne læsse [læswe? MS. H. læse], L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 7. Fint læse [lēsua, Lind: lēswe, Rush.] pascua inveniet, Jn. Skt. 10, 9. Waldon ða swāngerēfan ða læswe forður gedrifan, Chart. Th. 70, 20. Læswe pascua, Wrt. Voc. 80, 49. Læsa pascua, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 24. Mid heora fæder heordum on læssum in pascendis gregibus patris, Gen. 37, 12. [O. E. Homl. leswe; acc: Laym. leswa [2nd MS. lesewes]; pl: A. R. leswe: Wick. leswe, lesewe: R. Glouc. lese. Tusser uses lease = pasture.] v. eten-læs.

læs, e; f. A letting [of blood]:—Blōdes lās bloodletting, L. M. 3, 47. cont; Lchdm. ii. 302, 23. Cf. þurh ða blōdlæse geclānsad, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 18; and v. blōd-læswu, lætan: cf. æs and etan.

LÆS; adv. also used in conjunctive phrases and as a noun. Less, lest:—Hio mē lytle læs læde woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrifan paulominus consummaverunt me in terra, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Nōht ðon læs nihilominus, Bd. 2, 14; S. 516, 6. Nōhte ðon læs, 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Nōhte dy læs unārfeñndlic non minus intolerabile, 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Cýð ðis folc ðæt hig ne gān ofer ða gemāro ðē læs hig swelton contestare populum ne forte velint transcendere terminos et pereat, Ex. 19, 21, 24; Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ðē læs ne, Kent. Gl. 161. Wē hine mid swā micle mārān unryhte oferhyggeaþ swā hē læs forhogap ðæt hē ūs tō him spane, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 18. Ðý læs ðe, Homl. Th. i. 88, 32; Gen. 32, 11. Án læs

twentig unde viginti, twām læs twentig duodeviginti, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 41. Hē nixode twā læs xxx geāra, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Oðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra, 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ðý ilcan sumera forwearþ nō læs donne xx scipa that same summer no less than twenty ships were lost, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Ðā wæs āgangen fil þūsēd geāra and āne geāre læs donne twā hund, Shr. 29, 34. Gif læs manna beo sin minor est numerus, Ex. 12, 4. Swā man mære sprycþ swā him læs manna gelyfþ the more a man speaks, the fewer men believe him, Prov. Kmbl. 38. Swā mid læs worda swā mid mā whether with fewer words or with more, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Fordon hit næs þeaw on ðæm tīdum ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða healfes rīme ðe ðonne weldre wæs būton ðær ðý læs ofslagen wære quia scriptorum veterum mos est, ex ea parte quæ vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum: nisi forte cum adeo pauci cadunt, Ors. 4, 1; Smt. 156, 22. Ðes dæg is geweorþod mid manegum godcundum geofum næs ðara gifena læs donne Drihtnes ærist and eac ðonne seó gifu ðæs Hālgan Gastes this day is distinguished by many divine gifts, no less gifts than the Lord's resurrection, and also than the gift of the Holy Ghost, Blickl. Homl. 133, 3. Åhte ic holdra ðý læs, Beo. Th. 929; B. 487; 3897; B. 1946; Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 27; Rā. 10, 11. Ða ðe læs āgun 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50. Læstas brūcan, 37 b; Th. 122, 22; Gū. 309. Licgende beām læstest grōweþ, 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159. Ðonne hī læst wēnaþ when they least expect, Ps. Th. 13, 9; 10, 2; Homl. Th. ii. 104, 12; Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Hū gē fullecost māgon Gode þiowian ðæt eow læst þing mierþ quod facultatem præbeat sine impedimento Domino observandi, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. [O. Sax. les.]

læsast, læsest. v. læs, læssa.

læs-boren; adj. Of inferior birth:—Wē lēraþ ðæt ænig forþboren preost ne forseo ðone læsborenan we enjoin that any highborn priest do not despise the one of inferior birth, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21.

læs-hosum [=?] læst-hosan; pl. Some species of covering for the foot, socks without soles:—Fót-læste [= -læste], læshosum [= læsthosan] cernui [cernui socci sunt sine solea, Ducange], Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 17; Wrt. Voc. 26, 16. v. læst, læst-wyrhta.

læsian. v. læswian.

læssa; adj. cpue. Less:—Se ðe læssa ys ys on heofena rice him mære qui autem minor est in regno celorum, major est illo, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Hwæðere hē ðām ðe on scare mārān wæron on ðām mægnum eapmōðnesse and hýrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa was verum eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus humilitatis et obedientie non mediocriter insignitus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Ðæt mære leht and ðæt læsse leóht luminaire majus et luminaire minus, Gen. 1, 16. Gaderodon sum mære sum læsse college-runt, alius plus, alius minus, Ex. 16, 17. Ne eart ðū læst [læstest, Rush.] nequaqum minima es, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Nis ðæt læstest, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 7; Gū. 741. Ðara ānum ðcāh hit se læsta wære and se heānosta to one of them, though it were the least and the humblest, Blickl. Homl. 169, 22. Ðæt læste fæc parvissimum spatium, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Ðone læstan dæl þunges the least bit of acornite, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 31. Ðara læstena worda hreowsian se de tenuissima verbi laceratione reprehendunt, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 15. Se ðe tōwyrpþ ān of dysum læstum [leasestum, Lind; læstest, Rush.] bebodum . . . se biþ læst [leasest, Lind; se læstas, Rush.] genemned on heofonan rice qui solverit unum de mandatis istis minimis, . . . minimus vocabitur in regno celorum, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Æt læstan l scypa at least 50 ships, Chr. 1049; Erl. 173, 15. [O. Frs. lessa.] v. lærest.

læst. v. læssa, læs.

læst a track. v. læst.

læst, e; f. A covering for the foot, a boot:—Læste ocreæ, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. v. læs-hosum, læst-wyrhta, læst, and Icel. leistr; m. a short sock: O. H. Ger. leist calopodium, forma: Ger. leisten.

læst act, performance (?):—Nalles hige gehyrdon hāliges lāre sidðan leotes leóp læste neār swēg swiðrode they did not neglect the holy one's [Moses] teaching, after the loved one's lay, when the time drew nearer for action [crossing the Red Sea], and his voice died away, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 17; Exod. 308. v. Bouterwek's Cædmon i. 321; and cf. ful-læst, ge-læst.

læstan; p. te. I. to follow, attend, accompany, do suit and service:—Sōna ða beóutunge dædum læstan neque signius minas effectibus prosequuntur, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39, MS. C. Allum ðām ðe him læstan woldon with all those who would follow him, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 31. Gif hī leóðfruman læstan dorsten, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. Him se lichoma læstan nolde the body would not do him service [of Grendel] powerless in the grasp of Beowulf, Beo. Th. 1629; B. 812.

II. to do, perform, observe, carry out, execute, discharge [a debt or duty]:—Ic lufan symle læste wið eowic I will ever love you, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 10; Cri. 471. Gif hē læst mīna lāra if he does my teachings, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 3; Gen. 619. Ðenden ðū mīne lāre læstest, 99; Th. 130, 32; Gen. 2169. Læstes, 27; Th. 36, 15; Gen. 572. Fordon hē ða godspellcan bebode heold and læste quod evangelica precepta servaret, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 23; 4, 25; S. 600, 20. Ðæt hī ða ungewerigadre geornfullnysses fylidon and læston ut instituta indefessa instantia sequerentur, 4, 3; S. 568, 15. Ðæt mid dædum læston ða ðe hī ongitan mih-ton ut ea quæ intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur, 4, 27; S. 604,

18. Wē sōðfastes swa ðe folgodon, læston lārcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674. Læstun, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 21; Cri. 1225. Bibeād ic eow . . . earge gē ðæt læstun my command was . . . ill have ye performed it, 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503. Leofa Beowulf læst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2662; Cd. 106; Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Læste ðū georne his ambyhto do diligently his messages, 25; Th. 33, 9; Gen. 517. Ðū læstan scealt ðæt his bodan bringaþ, Th. 32, 26; Gen. 509. Geongordóm læstan, 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 663. Gif ðū wilt his wordum hýran and his bebodu læstan if thou wilt hear his words, and do his commands, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1; Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 28; Gū. 815. [Ic an six marc silures and ðat schal Godric mine brōðer læsten (pay), Chart. Th. 566, 23, 31.]

III. to continue, last:—Ðonne him dagas læstun in their life-time, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 12; Cri. 1289. [Ðæt fir læste swa lange þ hit wæs liht ofer eall, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 25. Ð lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king, 1137; Erl. 262, 19.] [Gen. and Ex. listen to perform: Orm. lasstenn to last: Laym. lesteþ lasts: O. E. Homl. lesteþ: A. R. lesteþ: Marh. lesteþ: Mand. laste to perform: Goh. laistjan to follow: O. Sax. læstian to do, perform: O. Frs. læsta, læsta, to do, perform, pay: O. H. Ger. leistan reddere: Ger. leisten.]

læste, es; m [f]. A shoemaker's last:—Læste musticula [‘musticula machina ad stringendos pedes, hoc est, ad calceum suendum qui pedes tegit et stringit: forma in qua calceus suture,’ Ducange], Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. Læste vordalium [?], Wrt. Voc. 287, 37. [Iest formpiedia, Wrt. Voc. 181, 13; Prompt. Parv. leste, sowtarys forme formula, calopodia: Dan. læst a last: O. H. Ger. leist calopodium, forma: Ger. leisten.] v. læst.

læstend, es; m. One who performs or executes:—Ðara þinga ðe hē oðre lārde tō ðonne hē sylfa wæs se wylsumesta fylend and læstend eorum quæ agenda docebat erat executor devotissimus, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4. Fylgend and læstend, 4, 3; S. 568, 15, note.

Læsting, Læstinga eā Læstingham in Yorkshire:—Fram ðām brōðrum ðæs mynstres ðe Læstinga eā is nemned, Bd. pref. S. 472, 17. Getimbrede ðær mynster ðæt is nū gecýged Læstinga eā, 3, 23; S. 555, 3. Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscire ðæt is on Læstinga eā, 5, 19; S. 639, 14. On Læstinge, 4, 3; S. 566, 28.

læst-wyrhta, an; m. A shoemaker:—Læstweorhta caligarius, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 23; Wrt. Voc. 26, 22. Læstwyrhta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 66. v. læst.

læswian, læsian; p. ode, ede, trans. and intrans. To pasture, feed, graze:—Ic læswige pasco, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 13. Ic læswige, læswige, 28; Som. 30, 33. Ic hī læswige on dōme and on rihtwisnyse I will feed them in judgement and righteousness, Homl. Th. i. 242, 18. Hig man læswode on mōrium lande pascabantur in locis palustribus, Gen. 41, 2. Ðā læswede heó hīre fēstermōðor sceapum then she fed her foster-mother's sheep, Shr. 101, 14. Ðā læswede hē mid his fæder sceapum, 108, 31. Ða assan wið hī læswodon the asses were grazing by them, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Læswa mīne scēp feed my sheep, 290, 30. Oxanhryde mōt læswian ii. oxan oððe mā on gemære læse bubulo licet adherbare duos boves, et alicubi plus, in communibus pascuis, L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 13. Heord læswiende grex pascens, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Læsgende, Mk. Skt. 5, 11. Hwylc eowēr hæfþ þeow scēp læsgende [læsuande, Lind.] quis vestrum habens servum pascentem, Lk. Skt. 17, 7. Heord swýna læsiendra [læsuandra, Lind.] grex porcorum pascentium, 8, 32. On læswigendum eowdum in pascendis gregibus, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 20. [O. E. Homl. leseweþ, prs. 3: A. R. leswē, imper: Wick. lesweden, p. 3.]

læt, es; m. One of a class that was inferior to that of the ceorl but above that of the slave. The word occurs only in the following passage:—Gif [man] læt ofslæhþ ðone selestān lxxx scill. forgelde gif ðane oðerne ofslæhþ lx scillingum forgelde ðane þridan xl scillingum forgelde if any one slay a ‘læt’ of the highest class, let him pay eighty shillings; if he slay one of the second, let him pay sixty shillings; let them pay for one of the third with forty shillings, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12–14. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Grmm. R. A. 305–309; Grff. ii. 190; Thorpe's Glossary; Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8; Lap-penberg's Hist. ii. 321.

læt; adj. Late, slow, sluggish, tardy:—Wundrodon ðæt hē on ðam temple læt wæs mirabantur quod tardaret ipse in templo, Lk. Skt. 1, 21. Hred tō gehierranne and læt tō sprecenne velox ad audiendum, tardus ad loquendum, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 6. Hlæt, Rtl. 28, 19. Nalas elnes læt not slow of courage, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529. Ne sceal se tō sēne beón, ðissa lāra tō læt, se ðe him wile lifgan mid Gode, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dōm. 89; Apstls. Kmbl. 66; Ap. 33. Se mæssepreost se ðe biþ tō læt ðæt hē ðæt deofol of men a ðrife the priest who is too slow in driving the devil from a man, Blickl. Homl. 43, 22; Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 29; Jul. 573; 76 a; Th. 285, 11; Jul. 712. Heora beheorwung wæs tō læt their repentance was too late, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 15. Nis seó stand latu ðæt . . . the time does not tarry, when . . . And. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212; Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nis seó tid latu, 51 a; Th. 178, 4; Gū. 1239. Be latre meitunge of sluggish digestion, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 6. Wið latre meitunge, 2, 34;

Lchdm. i. 238, 27. Late gange *gradu lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 76. Læte dissides, i. *tardi*, 141, 6. Ne beoþ æfre to late *numquam sunt sera*, 62, 18. Swæfna gewisse synt oft late *dreams are certain, but often late of fulfilment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 27. Ðæt hī ne beon ne wordes ne weorces, ne ealles to lāte ne to swiðe læte, L. i. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 36. Nalæz late wæron eorre æscherend to ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. On heortan læte [hlatto, Lind.] to gelyffenne *tardi corde ad credendum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 25. Ðæt hē dy lætra biþ to uncystum that it [the body] be the less ready to vices, L. E. i. 3; Th. ii. 404, 20. And ā swā hit forþwerde beon sceolde swā was hit lætre and ever as things ought to have been more forward, did they go on more slowly, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 33. Siddan ðū spræce to ðinum þeowe ic hæfde ðē lætran tungan *ex quo locutus es ad servum tuum, impeditoris et tardioris linguae sum*, Ex. 4, 10. [Goth. lats *lothful*: O. Sax. lat: O. Frs. let: Icel. latr: O. H. Ger. laz piger, *segnis, stupidus, tardus*: Ger. lass:] v. unlæt, lata; lætemest, lætest. -læta. v. freó-, frig-, scyld-læta.

LÆTAN, *p. læt, leort; pp. læten*. The ellipsis of a verb in the infinitive, the meaning of which may be inferred from the context, not unfrequently takes place after *lætan*; and the connection of many of the meanings which follow with the simple one seems explainable in this way.

I. to LET, allow, permit, suffer:—God læt him fyrst ðæt hē his mǣndæda geswicce *God allows him time that he may cease from his crimes*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 32. Ðonne ne lætēþ hē ūs nō costian ofer gemet then he will not let us be tempted beyond measure, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Gif Drihten ðē lætēþ ðone teoþan dæl ānne habban if the Lord lets thee have only the tenth part, 51, 3. God lēt hī habban āgenne cyre, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19. Ne leort ænigne monno to fylgenne hine nō admittit quemquam sequi se, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Ðā onlǣsde hē hine and lēt hine lætan æfter ðam biscope absoluit eum, et post Theodorum ire permisit, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 3. Se dēma lēt ða mōdor to ðam suna on synderlice clysingce the judge allowed the mother to come to the son in a chamber apart, Homl. Skt. 4, 342. Se æca Drihten hine sylfne lēt lædon on ða hean dūne the Lord eternal allowed himself to be led on to the high mountain, Blickl. Homl. 33, 10. Drihten ealle ða gefylde ða ðe hiē on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his naman the Lord had filled all those who let themselves, or were content to, hunger and thirst for his name's sake [cf. in Icel. *læta* with a reflex. infin.], 159, 17. Læt beon ealne dæg let it be all day, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 25. Lætāþ ægder weaxan *sinite utraque crescere*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Læte pateretur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 4. Hē lifde būton synnum ðeah ðe hē hine læte costian, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. Lætan nānne lybban to let none live, Ex. 14, 5. Se ðe mýn blōd nolde lætan āgeotan he that would not suffer my blood to be shed, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 17. Lēton, Exon. 46 b; Th. 152, 3; Gū. 921. Gif ðū ðē wilt dōn manegra beteran ðonne scealt ðū ðē lætan ānes wyrsan if thou wilt make thyself the superior of many, thou must allow thyself to be the inferior of one, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 14.

II. to let [alone], let go, give up, dismiss, leave, forsake, let [blood]:—Ne recce ic hwæt hī dēman. Ic læte to ðinum dōme mā ðonne to hiora *I care not what judgements they make. I give myself up, or trust, to your judgement more than to theirs*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Hwý nelt ðū gēman ðæt mīn sweostor mē læt āne þegnian why dost thou not heed that my sister leaves me to serve alone? Blickl. Homl. 67, 31. Hē læt his hlāfordes gebod to giemelieste he leaves to neglect [neglects] his lord's command, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 14. Lætt ðonne ān ðæt gefeoht sume hwile he lets the battle alone then for some time, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 10. Hē cwæþ to him lætāþ ðæt nett on ða swiðran healfes ðæs rēwettes . . . hig lēton *dixit eis mittite in dexteram nauigii rete . . . miserunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ðæt ic sylf ongeat ne lēt ic ðæt unwriten what I myself knew, I did not leave unwritten, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 26. God hine lēt frigne *God left him free*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 29. Ic lēt mīne wylne to ðē ego *dedi ancillam meam in sinum tuum*, Gen. 16, 5. Se arcebisceop lēt hit eall to heora āgene rāde the archbishop left it all to their own discretion, Chart. Th. 341, 11. God hī hæðenum leodum lēt to anwealde *God left them to the power of heathen nations*, Jud. i. 8. Hē lēt hī to handa Madian *tradidit illos in manu Madian*, 6, 1. Ðā gyrnde se cyng ealra ðæra þegna ðe ða eorlas ær hæfdon, and hī lætan hī ealle him to handa, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Gē fōrsāwon eall mīn gepeaht and lēton eow to ghemelēste ðonne ic eow cild *desperaxitis omne consilium meum et increpationes meas neglexistis*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 22. Swā swā hit his yldran lætan and læfdan ðam to gewealde as his parents left and bequeathed it to be at his disposal, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3; Lchdm. iii. 286, 15. Hine eft ðæm mannun hālnē and gesundne āgeaf ðam ðe hine æfr deaðne lēton *gave him back safe and sound to the men who before had left him dead*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 22. Læt ðine lāc beforan ðam altare *relinque munus tuum ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Læt ðū him blōd on ædre læt blood for him from a vein, L. M. i. 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Beo ðū be ðinum and læt mē be mīnum be thou with thine, and leave me with mine, Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. Gif hē tōp of āslēa læt hī frige *dentem si excusserit, dimittit eos liberos*, Ex. 21, 27. Læte hig frige, 26. Wē læraþ ðæt man ænig ne læte unbiscop to lange, Wulfst. 120, 15. Læte [ðæt feoh] ān and fō se āgend to let him give up [the property], and

let the owner take it, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9; 12; Th. i. 34, 12. Hwilec hwile hine wille Drihten hēr on worlde lætan *how long the Lord will leave him in this world*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 9. Hē sceal lætan his unnyttan geþancas of his mōde he must dismiss his idle thoughts from his mind, Wulfst. 234, 26. Ðonne hē hī nyle lætan to hiera āgnum wilnum *quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22. Hē nō be ðem ānum lætan wolde ac ofer ðone gārsecg ðone ylecan leóman ðæs fullan geleáfan āspringan lēt he would not leave off when that [the spreading of the gospel over part of the world] only was done, but caused the same beam of the perfect faith to spring forth across the ocean [to England], Lchdm. iii. 432, 16. Wið poccum swiðe sceal mon blōd lætan, L. M. i. 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 3. Nis him blōd to lætanne, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16.

III. to let, cause, make, get, have, cause to be, place:—Ic hine symble gehýre and mīne mildse ofer ðone læte *I will ever hear him, and my mercy shall be upon that man*, Wulfst. 264, 11. Swā hī hiora lufe neār Gode lætāþ swā hī biōþ orsorgru *the nearer to God they place their love, the more free are they from care*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 24; 40, 7; Fox 242, 26–28. Hē lēt betwux him and mīnum feondum ðæt hē næfre gesewen [was] fram him *posuit tenebras latibulum suum*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ðā fōr hē norþryhte be ðæm lande lēt him ealne weg ðæt wēste land on ðæt steorbord then he sailed due north along the coast: he had the waste land all the way on his starboard, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10. Ða hē lēt standan beforan ymbeutan ða eardungstōwe *quos stare fecit circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24. Hē sette scole and on ðære hē lēt cnihtas lætan he set up a school, and had boys taught in it; instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. Se cing lēt geridan ealle ða land ðe his mōdor āhte him to handa, Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 19; 1023; Erl. 162, 35; 1035; Erl. 164, 22. Wit ðæt ða lætan and unepelice þurhtugan ðæt hē ðæs gefapa wolde beoūn with difficulty we got him to assent to it, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hī lēton hī hādian to bisceopum they got themselves ordained bishops, 1053; Erl. 188, 14.

IV. to make a thing appear [so and so], make as if, make out, profess, pretend, estimate, consider, suppose, think:—Ic lēto existimabo, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Hē lēttes arbitretur, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Ne lætāþ wē nō dissimulamur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 22. Ealle wē lætāþ efendýre Englisne and Deniscne *we estimate all at the same amount, Englishman and Dane*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 152, 12. [Cf. Icel. mangjöld skyldi jöfu látin ok spora-höggit.] Ðonne wē ðisses middangeardes welan fōresetþ and ūs leófran lætāþ ðonne ða lufan ðara heofonlicra eādignessa *cum mundi diuitias amori celestium præponimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 16. Fela is ðæra ðe embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leóhlice lætāþ *many are there that esteem lightly of blessings or cursings* [cf. Piers P. iv. 160–161 moste people . . . leten mekenesse a maistre and Mede a mansed schrewe. Loue lete of hir lihte and lewte git lasse: *Orm. 7523*—uss birþ lætem unorneliz and litell off uss selfenn and lætem wel off opre menn], L. i. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36. Gē beotlice lætāþ y boast, Wulfst. 46, 15. Hý þencaþ and lætāþ ðæt to warscipe, ðæt hý oðre māgan pæcan, 55, 2. Hē lēt ðæt hyt Dryhtnes sylfes andwlyta wære *he supposed that it was the face of the Lord himself*, St. Andr. 42, 9. Ða sendun hig mid searwum ða ðe rihtwīse lēton *observantes miserunt insidiatores qui se justos simulant*, Lk. Skt. 20, 20. Ða lēton hý sume ðæt ðæt mycel unræd wære *some of them considered it a very bad plan*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 32. Manige lēton ðæt hit cometa wære *many supposed that it was a comet*, 1097; Erl. 234, 13. Ðæs ðe men lēton as men supposed, Erl. 234, 17. Hī hī selfe lēton ægder ge for heāne ge for unwræste they considered themselves as abject and undone; ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt [cf. Piers P. xv. 5 somme leten me for a lorel], Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Lēton ða gedwealde men, swylce Simon Godes sylfes sunu wære, Wulfst. 99, 7. Ðæt man þurh ðæt læte ðæt hē si ðæs legeres wyrde so that for that reason it be considered that he is worthy of such burial, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. Ðæt hē ða ðe him underþiðde sien læte him gelice *æqualem se subditis deputet*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 15. Ðæt cild ðe læg on cradele ða gýteras læton efen-scyldig and hit gewittig wære, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2. Ic wælle lēta *estimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 20. Se ealdormonn sceal lætan hine selfne gelicne his hiéromonnum, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 8.

V. to behave towards, treat:—Ðam elpeodigan and útancmenan ne læt ðū nō uncūþlice wið hine as regards the alien and foreigner do not behave unkindly towards him [cf. Icel. björn lætr allblitt við hana], L. Af. 47; Th. i. 54, 20.

VI. to let [land, &c.]:—Eáðward cýning and ða hiwan in Wintanceastre lætāþ to Dænewulfse bisceope twentig hīða landes, Chart. Th. 158, 7. Ða com sum oðer and beað mære ðonne ðe oðer ær scealde and se cyng hit lætt ðam menn ðe him mære beað then some other man came and offered more than the other had before given, and the king let it to the man that offered more, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 10. Ðā hý lætan him to ðæt land æt Eáðburge byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 76, 5; Chart. Th. 151, 6.

VII. with adverbs:—Ðās oðre lætāþ done n āweg on sopinum *these others let the n fall away in the supine*, Ælfic. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 60. Ælmar abbot hī lætan āweg they let abbot Aylmer go away, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 13. Ðā cwædon ða witan ðæt betere wære ðæt man ðene āþ āweg lēte ðonne hine man

sealde . . . Ðā lēt hē ðone āþ āweg then the witan said that it would be better that the oath should be dispensed with than that it should be taken . . . Then he omitted the oath, Chart. Th. 289, 24–30. Æt ealre ðære hergunge and æt eallum ðām hearmum ðe ær ðam gedōn wære ær ðæt frīp geset wære man eall onweig lāte and nān man ðæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde as regards all the harrying and all the injuries that were done before the peace was made, let it all be dismissed, and let no man avenge it or ask for compensation, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. Petrus encuode oþ ðæt hī hine inn lēton Peter knocked until they let him in, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Hē lēt him eadþelice ymbe ðæt he takes it easily, Wulfst. 298, 30: Homl. Skt. 4, 342. [Goth. lētan: O. Sax. lātan: O. Fries. lēta: Icel. lāta: O. H. Ger. lāzan.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, tō- lētan.

læt-byrd, e; f. *A late or slow birth*.—Se wifman se hire cild āfēdan ne mæg gange tō gewitenes mannes birgenne . . . and cwepe ðas word ðis mē tō bōte ðære lāþan lætbyrde let the woman who cannot nourish her [unborn] child go to the grave of a dead man . . . and say these words: 'May this help me with the troublesome late birth,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 21.

-læte, v. ā-læte.
lættest; *a double superlative of læt*. Last:—In ðam lættestan dæge in novissimo die, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 44: 39, 40. Stōwe ða lættestu novissimum locum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 9, 10. Monige wutudlice biōþun ærist ða foerpmestu and ða lættestu foerpmest multi autem erunt primi novissimi et novissimi primi, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Ða endo f lættesta novissima, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 12, 45.

lættest; *adv. Lastly, at last, finally*.—Lættest (lættest, Lind.) novissime, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 14.

lætere. v. blōd-lætere.
læst; *superl. of læt*. Last:—De læst [ða lættesta, Lind.] the last, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 22, 27. [O. Eng. Homl. latest: Orm. latst: A. R. Laym. last.]

læð, es; n. *Land*.—Ðō swā ic lære beo ðē [Lchdm. dū] be ðinum and læt mē be minum ne gyrne ic ðines ne lēdes ne landes ne sace ne sōcne ne ðū minnes ne þearft do as I advise; be thou with thine and leave me to mine; I desire nothing of thine, neither lea nor land, neither 'sac' nor 'socn'; nor needest thou mine, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 15; Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. The Icelandic has the same alliterative phrase, e. g. 'deyr fē; deyja frændr; eyðisk land ok læð.'

læð a lathe [e. g. Kent is divided into six lathes], a district containing several hundreds, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 100. The word occurs in the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor:—In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocabatur læð, quod isti dicunt tithinge [or trihinge], Th. i. 455, n. 3. In L. Hen. i. viii. 2 occurs amongst the names of other officials *leidegrevei=læðgeréfan*, Th. i. 514, note 1. Cf. Icel. leið, leidangr a levy: Dan. leding, Skeat, Etymol. Dict. under lathe, suggests that læð=lægð, in which case perhaps it may be compared with Dan. lægd a levying district.

læðan; p. de *To speak ill of, accuse, abuse, execrate, detest*, hae:—Man eall hyrweþ ðæt man scolde herian and ladeþ [læðeþ?] ðæt man scolde lufian people scorn what they ought to praise, and hate what they ought to love, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 167. Gif hwelc cymþ tō mē and ne lades [læðes, Lind] fæder his si quis venit ad me et non odit patrem suum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. Middý iuih læðeþ menn cum vos oderint homines, Lind. 6, 22. Ða ðe lades f læðedon qui oderunt, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 44. Ða ðe læðdon, Lk. Skt. Lind. i. 71. Hý wæron ealle ānsprece ðonne hý mē laehtrodon and læðdon loquebantur simul, Ps. 38, 40, 7. [Cf. Icel. leiða to make a person loathe a thing: O. Sax. a-lēdian to disgust: O. H. Ger. leidan accusare, detestari; leiden execrari, odiosum facere.] v. be-læðan, lāðian.

læðð[u], e; læððo; indecl.; f. *An injury, offence, hatred, enmity, malice*.—Læðde livoris, Wt. Voc. ii. 50, 16. Mid læðo hæfe ðū fiond ðinne odio habebis inimicum tuum, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 43. Læððo odio, 24, 10. Se ðe unlage rære oððe undom gedeme heononforþ for læððe oððe for feohfange he that from this time forth shall set up unjust law, or judge unjust judgement on account of malice or of bribery, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Þurh Pendan læððe hyra cyninges, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 14. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt ærest ðæt man tō oðrum læððe hæbbe now first it is murder, that a man hate another, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ne dōm ic ðē læððo non facio tibi injuriam, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 20, 13. Ðæt hiē ongieten ðæt ðæt sindon ða forman læððo ðc hiē Gode gedoon mægen ut noverint, quod hanc primam injuriam faciunt Deo, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 7. Ðara læðða ðe gē lange drugon for the injuries that ye have suffered long, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 36; Jud. 158. Hē mid læððum ūs eglan mōste, Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Ðone Jacobum Judæa leornaras otslōgan for Cristes læððum that James the disciples of the Jew slew from hatred to Christ, Shr. 93, 12. Læððum hwōpan to threaten injuries, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [Cf. Icel. leida; f. irksomeness: O. H. Ger. leida; f. accuare.]

læt-hýdig; *adj. Slow-minded, slow of thought, dull*.—Nis mon on mōldan . . . ðæs læthýdig ðæt hine se ārgifa ealles biscyrge mōdes cræfta no man is there on earth so dull, that the bounteous giver hath quite cut him off from powers of mind, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 5; Cril. 10.

læt-līce; *adv. Slowly*.—Ðā andswarode hē him ketlice then he an-

swered him slowly, Guthl. 20; Gdwin, 80, 12. Lætlicor more slowly Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 16; Hy. 4, 33.

lættest. v. lættest.

læt-ræde; *adj. Slow of counsel, deliberate*.—Oft mon biþ suide wandigendre æt ælcum weorce and suide lætræde and wēnaþ menn ðæt hit sie for suarmōdnesse and for unarodscipe and biþ deāh for wisdōme and for warscipe often a man will be very hesitating in every action, and very deliberate, and men suppose that it is from stupidity and from cowardice, and yet it is from wisdom and caution; the Latin however has 'saepe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur,' Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 14.

lætsum; *adj. Slow, late*.—Wæs swīde lætsum gear on corne and on ælces cynnes wæstnum it was a very late year for corn and crops of every kind, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 18.

lætt, e; f. *A lath*.—Lætta asseres, Ælf. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 42; Wrt. Voc. 26, 41. Latta vel reafteres asseres, 108; Som. 78, 123; Wrt. Voc. 58, 35. [Hic asser a lath, Wrt. Voc. 235, 37: Prompt. Parv. lathe lathe, laththe tignus, tignum, tiggillum: O. H. Ger. latta, lata tignum, asser, tegula: Ger. latte a lath.]

læuw, v. leow.

læwa, an; m. *A betrayer, traitor*.—Læwa proditor vel traditor, Wrt. Voc. 85, 43. Judam scarioð se wæs læwa [hlēga, Lind] iudam scarioth qui fuit proditor, Lk. Skt. 6, 16. His læwa him tacen sealde dederat traditor ejus signum eis, Mk. Skt. 14, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 10. Mid Judan ðe Cristes læwa wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 138, 21. Hēr is ðæs læwan hand ecce manus tradentis me, Lk. Skt. 22, 21.

læwan; p. de *To betray*.—Ðonne læweþ brōðer oðerne hæðnum on deāþ and sunu se læweþ his fæder then one brother shall betray another to the heathen to death, and a son he shall betray his father, Blickl. Homl. 171, 21. [Goth. lēwjan, to betray: O. H. G. gi-lāti; p. (he) betrayed.] v. be-læwan.

læwed, lēud, es; m. *A layman*.—Gif man lēud ofslēa an þeofsce lige biutan wyrgelde if a layman be slain while thieving, let no wergild be paid for the slaying, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. v. next word.

læwede; *adj. Lay, laic, not learned, not of the church; by gradual change of meaning it has become the later lewd*.—Læwede man laicus, Wt. Voc. 72, 8. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preost sum wæs læwede sum wæs wifmon e quibus hominibus quidam erat adionus ut clericus, quidam laicus, quædam femina, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Hī underfēngon ða dīgelnysa ðære lare ðe ðæt læwede folc undergitan ne mihte they [the apostles] received the mysteries of the doctrine that the unlearned people could not understand, Homl. Th. i. 190, 13. Būton ða lareowas screadian symle ða laehtas þurh heora lare āweg ne biþ ðæt læwede folc wæstmbrēan on gōdum weorcum, ii. 74, 17. Hē munuclice leofode betwux ðam læwēdan iolce he lived as a monk among laymen, 97, 67. Sum wer wæs on læwēdum hæde fuit vir in laico habitu, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7. Deāh ðe hē ðā gyt on læwēdum hæde beon sceolde . . . hē munuclice gyta swiðor lifde ðonne ðonne læwēdes mægnes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9–11. Ðæt hī næfre on læðu hand ne wende that it should never pass to a lay haul, Chart. Th. 166, 21. Ealle ge bescorene ge læwede, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 36: 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ða ðe mid him wæron swiðust læwde qui cum ipso erant, maxime laici, 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Ða witan ealle ge hādode ge læwede all the witan both churchmen and laymen, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4. Ne ūre nænig his lif ne fādode swā swā hē scolde, ne gehādode regollice ne læwede lahlice, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. þurh gælædra regolbryce and þurh læwēdra lahbyrce through breach of [monastic] rule by the learned and breach of law by the unlearned, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 19. [In the later English the lewed are contrasted with the lered, e. g. Orm. 3a læwedd folc, 3a læredd; and Robert Manning writes 'not for þe lelid bot for the lewed:' Prompt. Parv. lewde illiteratus, inscius, ignarus, laicus.]

læwend, es; m. *One who betrays, a traitor*.—Læwend proditor, Ælf. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 125; Wrt. Voc. 49, 18; Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 75. Læwend, Kent. Gl. 1156.

læwerce. v. lāwerce.

Læwes, Læwe Lewes in Sussex:—Tō Læwe [other MS. Læwes] at Lewes, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 1. Æt Hamme wið Læwe, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 388, 18. Hamme juxta Læwes, vi. 46, 11.

lāf, e; f. *I. what is left, remnant, remains, relic, remainder, rest, leave* [in northern dialects].—Lāf superstes, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 7. Healmes lāf stipula, Ælf. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 131; Wt. Voc. 38, 51. Ðær wæs ungemetlic wæl geslægen and siō lāf wið ðone here frīp nam there wæs immense slaughter, and those who were left made peace with the Danes, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17; 894; Erl. 93, 1. Seō wāpna lāf the weapons' leavings, the survivors of a battle, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 5; Gen. 2005. Secg gāra lāf se ða gūpe genæs, 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Ða Norþmen dreōrig daraþa lāf, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 3; Ædelst. 54. Seodðan se ēcca dæl of biþ ðæt is seō sāl wæx biþ elles seō lāf būton wyrma mete when the eternal part, that is the soul, is gone, what else is the rest but food for worms? Blickl. Homl. iii. 32. Ic beō tō lāfe resto, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62. Ne wearþ ðær forþon ān Bret tō lāfe there [at Anderida] was not even one Briton left, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 7. Ðæs folces ðe ðær tō

lāfe wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 20. Betæcan eow on hæðenra hand heres lāfe to deliver you into the hands of the heathen, all that is left of or by a host, Wulfst. 295, 20. Sumes þinges lāfe reliquiæ, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19. Lāfa ārleāstra forwurpað reliquiæ impiorum interibunt, Ps. Spl. 36, 40. Wætra lāfe the survivors of the flood, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 21; Gen. 1549. Hī nāmon ða lāfa tulerunt reliquias, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 20. II. used in poetry of weapons with the gen. of the implement employed in making them:—Ic eom wraðra lāf fyres and feole I am the leaving of foes, of fire and of file [a sword, forged in the fire and sharpened by the file], Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 6; Rā. 70, 3. Homera lāfa swords, Beo. Th. 5651; B. 2829; Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rā. 6, 7; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Ædelst. 6.

III. what is left as an inheritance, legacy, heirloom [of armour or weapons: 'das schwert ist des mannes grösstes kleind, das nur auf seinen nächsten männlichen erben übergeht' Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12]:—Beadscrūða betst ðæt mīne brēost wære; ðæt is Hrædan lāf, Welandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 913; B. 454. Gomel swyrd Eānmundes lāf an ancient sword, an heirloom from Eānmund, 5216; B. 2611: 5250; B. 2628. Ðær brægd eorl Beowulfes ealde lāfe, 1595; B. 795: 2981; B. 1488. Hēt in gefetian Hrēðles lāfe; næs sincmāddum sēla on swordes hād, 4389; B. 2191.

IV. a relic, widow:—Lāf vel forlæten wif derelicta, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 65; Wrt. Voc. 50, 46. Ne nime ðæs forfærenan lāf nānne oðerne man būton his brōður uxor defuncti non rubet alteri, sed accipiet eam frater ejus, Deut. 25, 5. And æfre ne geweorpe ðæt Cristen man gewifige on ðæs lāfe ðe swā neāh wære on woroldcundre sibbe and never let it happen that a Christian man marry the relic of him who was so near [within the prohibited degrees] in worldly relationship, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15; L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Se forlēt his fulluht and lifode on hēdenum þeāwe swā ðæt hē heafde his fæder lāfe tō wīfe, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 40. Paulinus genam Ædelburge Eādwīnes lāfe and gewāt on scipe tō Cent, 633; Erl. 25, 21. Ðā gewāt Eādrīc . . . Ðā hæfde Eādrīc lāfe and nān bearn then Eādrīc died . . . Eādrīc left a widow but no child, Chart. Th. 272, 22. [Goth. laiba a remnant: O. Frs. lāva: O. Sax. lēba: Icel. leif: O. H. Ger. leiba.]

DER. ege-, ende-, eormen-, here-, hūsel-, met-, sæ-, un-, weā-, yð-, yrfe-lāf. lafian; p. ode To lave, bathe, pour water on:—Nim ðone wētan and wyrn and lafa ðin heafod mid take the liquor and warm it and lave thy head with it, Lchdm. iii. 48, 7. Wyrce ðæt bæp of ðam ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre gecnuwa ða wyrta swiðe wel lege on ðæt wæter lafa on ðone swile make the bath of the same herbs in cold spring-water, pound the herbs very thoroughly, lay on, pour the water on to the swelling, L. M., i. 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 29. Genim beren eār beseng lege on swā hāt and hāt wæter lafa on take a barley ear, singe it, apply it as hot as possible, and pour hot water on, i. 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. [O. H. Ger. labian, labēn, labōn reficere, refocillare: Ger. laben.] v. ge-lafian.

lafor, es; m. A leopard [so Cockayne, but ought not the word in the following passage to be eforas?]:—Swelce eac laforas ðær cwōman un-mēllice micelnisse and monig oðer wildeor and eac tigris nec minus apri ingentis forme mixti maculosis lincibus tygribusque, Nar. 15, 1.

-lafte. v. twi-lafte.

lag-. v. lah-.

laga, an; m. Law:—Stande ān laga, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22, MS. B. Ræde gē forþ lagan fyrþor ic wolde gif mē tō anahagode proceed further in determining laws; I would, if it were convenient for me, Wulfst. 275, 11. v. riht-, woruld-laga.

-laga. v. ān-, ūt-laga.

lagian; p. ode To make a law, ordain:—Lagiap gode woruldlagan and lecgap ðærtōeacan ðæt ūre cristendōm stande ordain good secular laws, and add thereto the establishment of our christianity, Wulfst. 274, 7. [Kath. lahede ordained.] v. ge-in-, in-, ūt-lagian.

lago-. v. lagu-.

lagu, e; f. Law, statute, decree, regulation, rule, fixed custom:—Lagu jus, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 22. God him sette æ ðæt ys open lagu ðam folce tō steore God appointed them law, that is a plain rule, for the guidance of the people, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36. Deuteronomium ðæt ys oðder lagu, 39. Gif hē hine lāðian wille dō ðæt be ðam deopestan āde on Engla lage and on Dena lage be ðam ðe heora lagu sī if he will clear himself, let him do it by the most solemn oath in the district under English law; in that under Danish, by what their law may be, L. Eth. vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 20. Manna gehwīlc oðrum beoðe ðæt riht ðæt hē wille ðæt man him beoðe and ðæt is swyðe riht lagu let every man offer that justice to another that he wishes to be offered to himself, and that is a very just rule, 49; Th. i. 326, 32. Nū is seō ealde lagu geendod æfter Cristes tōcyme and men ne ceōsap nū on dissere cristenan lage of nānum biscop-cynne oðerne biscop ac of ælcum cynne now the old law is ended after Christ's advent, and men do not now under the Christian law choose a bishop from an episcopal race, but from any race, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 24. Hig gesceotap tō Aarones dæle and his suna ecre lage cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo, Ex. 29, 28. Hwī for-gymaþ ðine leorningcnihtas ūre yldrena lage? . . . Gē for nāht dydon Godes bebod for eowre lage quare discipuli tui transgrediuntur traditionem seniorum? . . . Irritum fecistis mandatum Dei propter traditionem vestram,

Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2, 6. Ðær hæpþ āne lage earm and se welega there poor and rich shall have one law, Dōm. L. 12, 163. Godes lage healdan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 36, 23. Hē niwade ðær Cnutes lage, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ðær þegen āge twegen costas lufe oððe lage where a thane has two alternatives love or law [i. e. where a case may be arranged amicably or by appeal to law], L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 6. Ðis synd ða bebodu and dōmas and laga ðe drihten gesette hæc sunt judicia atque præcepta et leges quas dedit dominus, Lev. 26, 46. Ðis ys seō æ ðe Moises foresette and laga and dōmas ista est lex quam proposuit Moyses, et hæc testimonia et ceremonie atque judicia, Deut. 4, 44-45. Ic wille ðæt hig beon swā gōðera lagana wūrde swā hig betst wæran on æniges cynges dæge I will that they be entitled to as good laws as there ever have been in any king's day, Chart. Th. 416, 24. And ic wille ðæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swā gōdum lagum swā hī betst geceōsen mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 30. Hwīlc oðer þeod is swā mære ðæt hæbbē laga and rihte dōmas and ealle æ que est alia gens sic incluta, ut habeat ceremonias justaque judicia et universam legem, Deut. 4, 8. Hē lægde laga ðæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 26. Ic wylle ðæt man rihte laga upp ārære and æghwīlce unlage georne āfylle, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7. In the phrases on Engla, Dena, &c. lage, which may be compared with the Icel. i þrænda lögum, lagu is nearly equivalent to 'district in which certain [English, Danish, &c.] laws prevail,' and in Cl. & V. Dict. [v. lög ii.] lög is rendered 'law community, communion, also a law district.' So in L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 3 it is said:—Gif hlāford his þeowan freōlsdæge nýðe tō weorce gylde lablisse inn on Deone lage and wite mid Englum. These laws are the first in which lagu or lah- occurs, afterwards these forms are not unfrequent, and are continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror 'en Dene lahe, en Merchene lahe, en West Sexene lahe,' Th. i. 466, and in L. H. I. 'in Denelaga,' 566. From the time of the appearance of the word it would seem that its use was due to Scandinavian influence. v. Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 15 sqq. In Icelandic the word is used in the sense of law only in pl. lög: Dan. lov. v. land-, mæg-, riht-, þegen-, un-, woruld- laga; laga and lah.

lagu, lago; m. I. sea, water:—Ðæt gelimpan sceal ðætte lagu flōwep ofer foldan it shall come to pass that the sea shall flow over the earth [at the last day], Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dōm. 1. Lagu, water under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. Lagu lācende the tossing water, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lyft and lagu [cf. Icel. loft ok lög] land ymbclyppaþ gārsecg embegyrð gumena rice air and sea embrace earth, ocean girds round the kingdom of men, Bt. Mt. Fox 9, 72; Met. 9, 40. Stille pyncþ lyft ofer londe and lagu swīge, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 16; Rā. 4, 11. Lagu land gefeol lyft was onhræred sea fell to earth, air was stirred [of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea], Cd. 167; Th. 208, 12; Exod. 482. Ðā gesundrod was lago wið lande, 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Lago ymðende, 12; Th. 13, 32; Gen. 211. Willflōd ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade [of the subsiding deluge], 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. Mid lande and mid loge mid wude and mid felde cum terra et cum aqua, cum sylva et cum agro, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 1. Under lyft ofer lagu, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Å hafap longunge seðe on lagu fundap, 82 a; Th. 308, 30; Seef. 47. Ne lagu drēðe ne of [on?] lyfte fleag it troubled not water, nor flew it in air, 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rā. 23, 16. Ic ymb sīþ spræce and on lagu þence, 119 a; Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97.

II. the name of the Rune ʀ:—Lagu byþ leodum langsum gepuht gif hī sculun nēðan on nacan tealtum water to men wearisome seemeth, if they must venture on vessel unsteady, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 19; Rūn. 21. Swā ʀ tōglidæþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. [Goth. (see the name of Gothic ʀ) lagus: O. Sax. lagu (in cpds.): Icel. lög; m. sea, water, liquid; also name of Rune ʀ: O. H. Ger. lagu name of Runic letter.]

lagu-cræftig; adj. Skilled in matters connected with the sea:—Lagu-cræftig mon, Beo. Th. 423; B. 209.

lagu-fædm, es; m. A watery embrace:—Yð sió brūne lagufædm beleoðe the dark wave played round me with its watery embrace, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rā. 61, 7.

lagu-fæsten, es; n. A water-fastness, sea, ocean:—Ofer lagufæsten, Andr. Kmbl. 796; An. 398: 1650; An. 826; Elen. Kmbl. 2031; El. 1017. Lagofæsten, 497; El. 249.

lagu-flōd, es; m. Sea, ocean, stream, wave, water:—Laguflōd unda, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 33. Lythelm and laguflōd air and sea, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Swā wē on laguflōde ofer ceald wæter ceolom lifan geond sīðne sæ, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 16; Cri. 851. Heliseus leoðc ofer laguflōd on swourāde, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Ferþ oft laguflōd on lyfte oft bears water aloft, 114 b; Th. 440, 3; Rā. 59, 12. Ær gescoþ ece dryhten laguflōða bigong before had the Lord eternal created the course of the waters, 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129; Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173. Twelf sīþum ðæt tīrfæste lond geondlāce laguflōða wynn fons duodecies undis irrigat omne nenum, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 16; Ph. 70. Lageflōdum þodeum ceruleis turbinibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 38. ʀ flōdum bilocen, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 26; Cri. 807. Ofer lago-flōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 241.

lagu-láð, *e; f. A way across water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 19; Wand. 3; Andr. Kmbl. 627; An. 314. [Cf. *O. Sax. lagu-lidandi a seafarer.*]

lagu-mearh, -mearg; *m. A sea-steed, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 7; Gū. 1306. [Cf. *Icel. lög-dýr, -fákr a ship.*]

lagu-síp, *es; m. A sea-journey*:—*Þære láfe lagosípa for those who are left after sea-journeys [those who were saved in the ark]*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 11; Gen. 1343. *Lagosípa rest rest from sea-journeys [on coming out of the ark]*, 73; Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486.

lagu-stræt, *e; f. A sea-road, the sea*:—*Ófer lagustræte*, Beo. Th. 483; B. 239.

lagu-streám, *es; m. Sea, stream, river, water*:—*Folde and lagu-streám earth and sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43. On lagu-streám [the Danube], Elen. Kmbl. 273; El. 137. *Lyft wid lagu-streám air with water*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 22; Sch. 84. *Lád ofer lagu-streám*, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 31; Met. 26, 16. *Ðær lagu-streámas wyllan onspringað fons in medio est*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 27; Ph. 62. *Lagu-streáma full full of water*, 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rū. 4, 38. *Álys mē and genere wid lagu-streámum maneum wāterum eripe me, et libera me de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 8; Cd. 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. *Ofer lagu-streámas [the waters of the deluge]*, 161; Th. 201, 5; Exod. 367. *Ofer lagu-streámas across the sea*, Beo. Th. 599; B. 297. [*O. Sax. lagu-stróm.*]

lagu-swimmend, *es; m. A creature that swims, a fish*:—*Lagu-swimmendra*, Salm. Kmbl. 580; Sal. 289.

lah; *n. (?) Law*:—*Ælc myneterde be bihtlad sí bigce him lah mid xii ðran* [cf. bigce him lage, Th. i. 294, 8] *let every minter that is accused buy himself law with xii ores* [v. lah-ceáp], L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296. 16. [*Icel. lög, is neuter.*] v. lagu; lah-ceáp.

lah-breca, *an; m. A law-breaker*, Scint. 2, Lye.

lah-bryce, *es; m. A breach of the law*:—*Ðæt wæs geworden ðæs ðe hī sæde þurh gælædra regolbryce and þurh læwædra lahbryce that happened, according to him [Gildas], through the violation of their rule by ecclesiastics, and through the breaking of the law by laymen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. *Deoðlice dæda on mistlican lahbrycan* [MS. D. lagbrycan] *on hædbrycan and on æwbrycan devilish deeds in the shape of diverse violations of law, of holy orders and of marriage*, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18. *Wearp ðes peoðscipe swiðe forsýgod þurh lahbrycas and þurh æswicas þurh hædbrycas and þurh æwbrycas*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 147.

lah-ceáp, -cōp, *es; m. Payment made for re-entry into legal rights which have been lost*; *redemptio privilegiorum quæ per utlagationem fuerint amissa*:—*Lahceáp*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. *Lahcōp*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. In the note on the latter passage an illustration is quoted from old Danish Law, where 'bylagh' [town law] being lost under certain conditions after an absence of a year and a day, a man 'bör at köbe sigh thet igen a ny.' The term is found in Old Sleswick Law:—*'Rex habet quoddam speciale debitum in Slæswick, quod dicitur Læghkōp, quo redimitur ibi hereditas [quorundam] morientium.'* In the same passage occurs the phrase 'emere lagh.' v. lah.

lah-lic; *adj. Lawful*, Scint. 9, Lye. v. next word.

lah-lice; *adv. Lawfully, according to law*:—*Ne ure nænig his lif ne fadode swā swā hē scolde ne gehādode regollice ne læwede lahllice nor hath any one of us ordered his life as he should, neither those ordained according to their rules nor the laymen according to the law*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. *Ðæt hī læran ðæt gehādode menn regollice libban and læwede lahllice heora lif fadian*, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 27.

lah-mann, *es; m. A man acquainted with, and whose duty it was to declare, the law*:—*xii lahmenn scyloan riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan vi Engliscne and vi Wylyscne*. *Poliēn ealles ðæs hý ægon gif hī wōh tæcen oppe geladian hī ðæt hī bet ne cūpon xii lawmen shall declare the law to Welsh and English, vi English and vi Welsh. Let them forfeit all they own if they declare wrong; or clear themselves [on the ground] that they knew no better*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. In L. Ed. C. 38; Th. i. 461, 21 the latinized form of the word occurs:—*Postea inquirat iusticia per lagemannos, et per meliores homines de burgo vel hundredo vel villa*. See Cl. & Vig. Dict. *sub voce* lōgmaðr.

lah-riht, *es; n. Legal right*:—*Æghwylc lahriht ge burhriht ge landriht every legal right, both of town and country*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 19. *Gif hwā openne widercwyde ongean lahriht Cristes oppe cýnings gewyrce if any one act in open contradiction to the legal right of Crist or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 9.

lah-slit; *n. (?)*; -slit, -slite, *es; m*; -slitt, *e; f.* According to its component parts the word means a breach or violation of the law; in the Laws however it is applied to the fine payable for the breach, and is used only with reference to the Danes, the corresponding term among the English being *wite*:—*Beo se wif ðone cýninge hundtwelftig scift, scyldig on Engla lage . . . and on Dena lage lahlites scyldig*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 15. *Gebete ðæt be ðæm ðe seo ðæd sý swā be wite swā be lahlslite* [lahslite, MS. B.] *let him make 'bot' for that according to what the deed is, either by 'wite' [if English] or by 'lahslite' [if Danish]*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. *Gif preoðt fulluhtes forwyrne ðam ðe ðæs fearf sý, gylde wite*

mid Englum and mid Denum lahlslit, ðæt is twelf ðran, 10-13. *Gylde swā wite swā lahlslite* [lahslite, MS. B.], 2; Th. i. 168, 3. *Gylde lahlslite inne on Deone lage and wite mid Englum*, 7; Th. i. 172, 3. *Lahslite*, 8; Th. i. 172, 7. *Lahslit*, 9; Th. i. 172, 11. *Donne gilde hē lahlslit*, L. N. P. L. 51: 52: 53; Th. ii. 298, 9: 12: 15. The word is continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror:—*In Danelæhe erit in forisfactura de suo lahlite* [lahslite in French], Th. i. 483, 24. In Th. i. 168, note a, a passage is quoted from old Swedish law in which 'lagsliht' occurs. See also Grimm. R. A. 623: Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 264 sqq.

lah-wita, *an; m. One who has a knowledge of law, a lawyer*:—*Cýningan and bisceopan eorlan and heretogan gerefan and dēman lār-witan and lahwitan gedafenap mid rihte ðæt hī Godes riht lufian it rightly befits kings and bishops, nobles and generals, sheriffs and judges, those who have learning and those who know law, to love God's justice*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

lām, *es; n. Clay, mud, mire, earth*:—*Laam argilla*, Ælf. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 35; Wrt. Voc. 37, 25; Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 66. *Lām a[r]gella*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 7: *limus*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 4; Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 81. *Lāmes gelices the body [after death]*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 9; Seel. 19. *God gescēop man of ðære eorpan lāme formavit dominus deus hominem de limo terræ*, Gen. 2, 7; Homl. Th. i. 12, 29; 236, 15. *Æfestnod ic eom on lāme grundes I sink in deep mire*; infelix sum in limo profundus, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. *Genera mē of lāme deliver me out of the mire*; eripe me de luto, C. 68, 18. *Lāme bitolden covered with earth* [buried], Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 50 a; Th. 173, 27; Gū. 1167: 117 b; Th. 451, 5; Dōm. 99. *lc æworpe ða myht fram mē ðe mē fram ðe gehāten ys swā ðæt lām ðe ic myd mýnum fōtum ontrede I cast away from me the power that is promised me by thee, as the dirt that I tread upon with my feet*, Shrn. 151, 22. [*O. L. Ger. lēmo, leimo limus*: *O. H. Ger. leim argilla, limus, lutum*: *Ger. lehm.*]

lama, *loma, lame*; *adj. Lame, disabled in the limbs, maimed, crippled, weak, paralysed, palsied, paralytic*:—*On sidan lama pleuriticus*, Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 25; Wrt. Voc. 19, 31. *Lame debilis vel enervatus*, 77; Som. 72, 22; Wrt. Voc. 45, 55. *Conclamatus i. commotus, convocat, desperatus, vel loma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 28: *conclamatus*, 105, 20. *Anne man se was lama hominem qui erat paralyticus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 18. *lc eom lama þearfa egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 22. *Ða læg ðær sum creōpere lama fram cildhæde then lay there a cripple lame from his childhood*, Homl. Skt. 10, 25. *Anne bōdrydan for eahte geaurum lama a bedridden man paralysed for eight years*, 42. *Man ne mōt nān þing gehælan on restedagum þēh hyt lama beo nā hælþ hē ægðer ge healde ge blynde ge deāfe ge dumbe ge gebýgede laman and deofolesōce*, Nicte. 2; Thw. 1, 29. *Ān mæden seo was lama puella paralytica*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 5. *Hē was lama and callra his lima þēunge benumen deficiente penitus omni membrorum officio*, 5, 5; S. 617, 37. *Mid lānre ādle laman legeres swiðe gehæfigod longo paralytis morbo gravatam*, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. *Oft him feorran to laman liomesōce cōwōm healte hreofe and blinde oft to him from far came the lame, the crippled, the halt, the leprous, and the blind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214. *Lamena* [lamana, MS. B.] *hē is læce of the lame it is the leech*, Salm. Kmbl. 1155; Sal. 77. *lii hit of-træd and hiē to loman gerōnde ðæt hiē mec ænigre note nytte beon ne meahton duos et l. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 26. *Laman paralyticus*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. [*O. Sax. lamo*: *O. Frs. lam, lom*: *Icel. lamii, lama*: *Dan. lam lame, palsied, paralytic*: *O. H. Ger. lam claudus, mancus, debilis, paralyticus.*] v. ād-, lim-, lama.

lamb, *es; and lamber*; *n. A lamb*:—*Ðæt lamb sceal beon āwintre erit agnus annulus*, Ex. 12, 5. *Hēr is Godes lamb ecce agnus dei*, Jn. Skt. i. 29. *Swā plegende lamp quasi agnus lascivians*, Kent. Gl. 214. *Hē gefullode ðone wulf and geworhte to lambe he baptized the wolf and made it a lamb*, Homl. Th. i. 390, 26. *Godes lombor folgian*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 22; Gū. 1015. *Nyme ælc mann ān lamb tollat unusquisque agnum*, Ex. 12, 3. *Swā swā lamb sicut agni*, Ps. Spl. 113, 4. *Swā sceōne lambru*, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. *Lambra*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. *Mid lamba rýsle cum adipe agnorum*, Deut. 32, 14. *Abram gesette seofon lamb on sundron statuit Abram septem agnas seorsum*, Gen. 21, 28. *lc eow sende swā swā lamb* [lombro, Lind: lombor, Rush.], betwux wulfas ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos, Lk. Skt. 10, 3. *Heald mine lamb* [lombor, lomboro, Lind: lombor, Rush.], *pasce agnos meos*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15, 16. [*Orm. lammhre*; *pl. Aynb. Piers P. lambren*: *Goth. O. Sax. Icel. O. H. Ger. lamb*; in *O. H. Ger. leंबर, lembir as well as lamb are found in pl.* v. Griff. ii. 214.]

lambes cerse, *an; f. Lamb's cress*; *cardamine hirsuta*:—*Cersan sēdes sume men hātaþ lambes cersan*, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. i. 24, 16. v. E. D. S. Plant names.

Lamb-, *Lambe-hýþ*, *e; f. Lambeth in Surrey*:—*Hēr forþferde Hardacut æt Lambhýþe*, Chr. 1041; Erl. 167, 30. *Dis synd ða landgemære intō Lambehýþe*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 158, 4. v. hýþ.

lam-byrd, *e; f. A lame, weak, imperfect birth*, Lchdm. iii. 66, 22. v. læt-byrd.

lām-fæt, *es; n. A vessel of clay, the body*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 9; Jul. 578: 100 a; Th. 375, 4; Seel. 133.

lāmprede, *an; f. A lamprey* [Low Latin *lampreda*].—*Hwilec fixas*

gefēht dū? Lampredan *quales pisces capis? murānas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. [O. H. Ger. lampreda, lantprida *murenula*, Grff. ii. 241.]

lām-pytt, es; *m. A clay-pit*:—Swā andlang mearce on lāmpyttas, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 252, 24.

lām-seāde [?], an; *f. A clay- [or mud-] pit*:—Of scadwellan in lām-seādan; of lāmseādan in ledene, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 80, 14.

lām-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in clay, a potter*:—Lāmwyrtē [-wrihta, Lind.] *figuli*, Mt. Kmbi. Rush. 27, 7. Lāmwyrtē [-wrihtas, Lind.], 10.

LAND, es; *n.* I. LAND as opposed to water or air, *earth*:—

Wē ðec in lyft gelæddun offtugon ðe landes wyuna *wē led thes aloft, earth's pleasures withdrew from thee*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 15; Gū. 438. Ða siddan tōfērdon ða apostolas wīde landes geond ealle ðas world then afterwards the apostles separated and went far and wide on earth, throughout all this world, L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 6; Wulfst. 105, 6. Monigra folca ceāpstōw of lande and of sē cūmendra multorum *emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Usc æt lande gebrohte, 5, 1; S. 614, 10. Hig tugon hyra scypo tō lande *subductus ad terram navibus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 11. Ða cōmon hiē tō lande on Cornwalum, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 11. Wæron ða menn uppe on londe of āgāne, 897; Erl. 95, 24. An scip flotigende swā nēh ðan lande swā hit nýxt mæge, 1031; Erl. 162, 7. Ða gesundrod wæs lāgo wīd lande, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Com ða tō lande swiðmōd swymman, Beo. Th. 3250; B. 1623. Stille þyncþ lyft ofer londe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 15; Rā. 4, 11. Lifigende ða ðe land tredap *living creatures that walk the earth*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203.

II. *a land, country, region, district, province*:—Ðæs landes gold ys golda sēlost *aurum terræ illius optimum est*, Gen. 2, 12. Is seō cirice on Campania ðæs landes gemāro *the church is on the borders of the land of Campania*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 19. Ures landes mann *nostras*: eowres landes mann *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 8; 102, 21. Ne nim ðu nāne sibbe wīd ðæs landes menn ne in eas pactum cum hominibus illarum *regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Twegen landes menn and ān ælþeōdig, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 20. Twegen sacerdas ðe ær on life wæron his landes menn two priests who before, when living, had been his countrymen, 342, 3. Ða cōmon ða landes menn [*the Northumbrians*] tōgēanes him and hine ofslōgon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 2. Hi wæron of Galilæam ðam lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Hē leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not live longer in that country*, 113, 11. On Lindesse lande in provincia *Lindissi*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 34. Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eūgan ðe ðær on lande wæron *Andrew placed his hand upon the eyes of the men who were there in that country*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 3. Ceolwulf and Eadbalð of ðam lande āfōron *Ceolwulf and Eadbalð left the country*, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 6. Ælþeōdige mæn of lande mid heora æhtum and mid synnum gewiten *let foreigners depart from the country with their goods and with their sins*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Perh ðær woeg eft gecerrdon in land hiera *per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam*, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 2, 12. Mid ðy hi ðider cōman on land cum illo *advenissent*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 1. Ðæt wæron ða ærestan scipu Deniscra monna ðe Angelcynnes lond gesōhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 16. Ælc ðæra landa ðe ænigne friþige ðæra ðe Ængla land hergie *every land that affords protection to any of those that harry England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Ða lēdde hē mē on fyrnan lænd cum me in *ulteriora produceret*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 9. In ða nēsta gemæro and londo [*land, Rush.*] in *proximas villas et vicos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 36.

III. *landed property, estate, cultivated land, country* [as opposed to town]:—Gesāwen æcer vel land *seges*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 48; Wrt. Voc. 53, 55. Land solum vel *tellus vel terra, vel aruum*, 98; Som. 76, 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 42. Ðis land *hoc rus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 21. Land *agellum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 5. Se ārfæsta bigenga ðæs gāstlican landes *pūs agri spiritualis cultor*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 8. xii hīda gesettes landes *xii hides of cultivated land*, L. In. 64; 65; Th. i. 144, 6; 9. Be gyrde londes of a yard of land, 67; Th. i. 146, 1. Polige landes and lifes *let him lose land and life*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21. On lande *ruri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Sý hit binnan byrig sý hit upp on lande, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 5. Ge on lande ge on ððrum þingum ge on ððrum gestreōnum *consisting of land and of other things and of other acquisitions*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 7. Noe began tō wircenne ðæt land *capit Noe exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Būton earmre wudewan ðe næfde nān land *except a poor widow that had no land*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Færende on lond *euntes in villam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 12. Heora wlenca wæron swiðe monigfealde on landum and on wingearðum, Blickl. Homl. 99, 15. Hēr geswutelap on ðissum gewrite ðæt Leofric eorl and his gebedda habbaþ geunnen twā land *hac inscriptione manifestatur Leofricum comitem et Godgiva comitissam duas villas concessisse*, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iv. 72, 20. Ælc ðe forlæt land [*londo, Lind.*] *omnis qui reliquit agros*, Mt. Kmbi. 19, 29; Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 35. Feower land hē forgeaf ælþeōdigum tō andfenge and tō ælmesdædum *he gave four estates for the reception of strangers and for deeds of charity*, Homl. Skt. 7, 386. Byrig and land þurhferan *oppida et rura peragrarē*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 32; 3, 30; S. 562, 13. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic languages.] DER. burg,

ea-, eard-, eást-, ēg-, el-, ele-, ēdel-, feld-, feor-, folc-, gehlot-, heáfod-, heah-, īg-, in-, irfe-, irþ-, lin-, mearc-, mōr-, omer-, sand-, sīd-, sundor-, sundor-geref-, tūn-, þeōd-, un-, ūt-, wea[th]-, wīd-, wyn-, wyrdel-land.

-landa. v. ge-landa.

land-ād, e; *f. Nostalgia* [so Cockayne, but cf. *land-iuil epilepsy*, Prompt. Parv.]:—Wið londāde, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 13.

land-ælf, e; *f. A land-elf*:—Landælf *ruricolus musas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 83.

land-āgend, es; *m. A land-owner, one of those to whom a country belongs, a native*:—Hī wæron on myclum ege ðam sylfan landāgendum ðe hī ær hider lāpedon *ipsis qui eos advocaverant indigenis essent terrori*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34 note. [Cf. *Icel. land-eigandi a land-owner*.]

land-āgende; *adj. Owning land*:—Gif gesiþcund mon landāgende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scill. and þolie his landes, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Landāgende man, L. N. P. L. 49; 52; Th. ii. 298, 4; 10. Landāgende men ic lārde ðæt hiē heora gafol mid gehygdum āguldon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. DER. un-landāgende.

land-ār, e; *f. Property in land, landed estate*:—Of Seint Petres land-āre in *territorio Sancti Petri*, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iv. 242, 16. Hē him ða landāre forgeaf ðe hē ðæt mynster on getimbrade *quo concedente et possessionem terræ largiente, ipsum monasterium fecerat*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 35. Wilniude ðætte heō him funden swylce londāre swylce hē mid ārum on beōn mehte *desiring that they should provide him such an estate as he might reside on with dignity*, Chart. Th. 47, 21. Ðæt land æt Boccinge intō Cristes cyrcean, and his ððre landāre intō ððran hālgan stōwan, 540, 26. Nimap ðis gold and bigcap eow landāre, Homl. Th. i. 64, 12. Ða ðe landāre hæfdon hī hit beceāpodon, 316, 10; ii. 224, 5. Ic wille ðæt se cyng beō hlāford ðæs mynstres ðe ic getimbrede, and ðære landāre ðe ic ðyderinn beweden hæbbe, Chart. Th. 547, 31.

land-begenga, an; *m.* I. *a cultivator of land, husbandman, farmer*:—Se mæra landbegenga [*landbegengea, MS. Cott.] magnus colonus*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 2. Gif hit on Wōdnes dæg þunrige ðæt tæcnap landbigengcena cwealm and cræftigra *if it thunder on Wednesday, that betokens death of husbandmen and craftsmen*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 14. Āgæf ða ðæm landbigengcum [-bigengum, Rush.] *locavit eam agricolis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1.

II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native*:—Ða sægdon mē ða landbigengan *mihī locorum incole affirmabant*, Nar. 20, 16. Ðām sylfan landbigengum *ipsis indigenis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 34. Ealle ða landbigengan *ūtāmæran omnes indigenas exterminare*, 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [O. H. Ger. *lant-pikengeo accola, indigena*.]

land-begang, es; *m. Cultivation of land, or habitation in a land*:—Londbigonges mīnes *incolatus mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 54. v. preceding word.

land-bōc; *f. A charter in which land is granted*:—Dis is ðara xxv hīda landbōc ðe Eādgār cyng gebōcēde Gode and Sca. Marian intō Abbandūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 29, 10. Ic wylle ðæt man āgyfe ðām hīwum æt Domrahamme hyra landbēc, ii. 116, 35. Landbēc *donatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 77.

land-brēce, es; *m. Breaking up or ploughing of [fallow] land*:—Landbræce *proscissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 20; Wrt. Voc. 15, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *brāhha aratio prima*; *brāhhōn proscindere*, Grff. iii. 268; Ger. *brachen to plough a field after it has been lying fallow*.]

land-būend, es; *m. I. a cultivator of the land, husbandman*:—Fæder mīn londbūend [-býend, Rush.] is *pater meus agricola est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 1. Ða landbūendo *agricolæ*, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 12, 38. Ðæm londbūendum *agricolis*, 33; 40; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 2. Ðæm scipmannum is beboden gelice and ðæm landbūendum ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora ceāpe gewæaxe hig Gode ðone teōþan dæl āgyfen it is *commanded to those who trade with ships, just as to those who cultivate land, that they give to God the tenth part of all their increase*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 28. Sende ða londbūend misit *agricolas*, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 21, 34. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native, a dweller on earth*:—Hæleþ wæron irre landbūende *the men were angry, the inhabitants of the land*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 226. Ēlda bearn, londbūendra, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 23; Rā. 89, 11. Gesette sunnan and mōnan leōman tō leōhte landbūendum, Beo. Th. 191; B. 95. Londbūendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 7; Crā. 29; 87 a; Th. 326, 22; Vid. 132. Londbūendum [*the Jews*], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 315. Ic ðæt londbūend leōde mīne seggan *hýrde I heard the land's inhabitants, my people, say*, Beo. Th. 2694; B. 1345. v. next two words.

land-būend, e; *f. A settlement, colony*:—Seō landbūend *colonia*, Nar. 33, 8. v. note p. 78.

land-būende; *adj. Inhabiting a country, living on the earth*:—Hwā ðæs leōhtes londbūende brūcan mōte *who that lives on land may enjoy that light*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 15; Sch. 80.

land-būness, e; *f. A settlement, colony*:—Seō landbūness is swiðost cýpenomnum geset *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Londbūnes *colonia*, 35, 18.

land-ceāp, cōp, es; *m. A fine or tax paid when land was purchased*:—Landcōp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16. Landcēap, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrēde mīnum þegne nigen hīgida lond . . . hē salde tō londcēape xxx mancessan and nigen

hund sciff. wið ðam londe *I. King Berchtuulf, sell my thane Forthred nine hides of land . . . he gave xxx mancusses as fine at the purchase, and nine hundred shillings for the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 5, 24–31. [Cf. *Icel. land-kaup*; *n. the purchase of land*; in Norse, a fine to be paid to the king by one exiled or banished: *O. Frys. land-kāp.*] v. lah-ceāp.

land-cofa, an; *m. A translation of Sicima [Shechem]*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

landes mann, v. land.

land-fæsten, es; *n. A land-fastness, a strong military position on land, a pass*:—Leonida on anum nearwan landfæstene him wiðstōð *Leonida in angustiis Thermopylarum obstitit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 14.

land-feoh, gen. -feōs; *n. 'A recognitory rent for land'*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 143, 22. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 328–9.

land-fird, e; *f. An expedition, journey by land, a land-force*:—Ne him tō ne dorste sciphere on sære ne landfird the fleet durst not approach them at sea nor the land force [on land], Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 18. Man sceolde mid scyppyrde and eac mid landfyrde hym ongean faran, 999; Erl. 134, 30. Se man ðe ætfléo fram his hlāforde sý hit on scyppyrde sý hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hē age and his āgenes feores, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 9. Ðæt is fyrdfara sig hit on scyppyrde sig hit on landfyrde *scilicet expeditio, sive sit in navali collectione, sive in pedestri*, Chart. Th. 333, 20. Ðā gestihtade hē ðæt hē wolde landfyrde ðider gelæðan *terrestri itinere illo venire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 26.

land-fole, es; *n. The people of a land or country*:—Hwæðer ðæt landfolic sī tō gefeohte stranglic oððe untrumlic *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. Ðet landfolic hardlice wiðstōð the people resisted stoutly, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4; 1070; Erl. 207, 22. On sumere tide com micel hungor on ðam lande and gehwær ðæt landfolic micclum gelangsumode at one time a great famine came on the land and very much afflicted the people everywhere, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 32; 164, 19.

land-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a country*:—Leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 61; B. 31.

land-gafol, es; *n. Rent for land*:—Hē sceal landgafol syllan he must pay rent, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13. Hē sceal . . . his lāforde wyrcan . . . ne þearf hē landgafol syllan he must work for his lord, then he need not pay rent, 3; Th. i. 432, 23. v. gafol-land.

land-gehwæarf, es; *n. An exchange of land; commutatio terræ*:—Ðis is seō geræðnes ðe Byrhtelm biscop and Aþelwold abbot hæfdon ymbe hira landgehwæarf . . . Se biscop gesealde ða hīða æt Cenintūne and se abbot gesealde ðæt seofontyfe hīða æt Crydanbrige, Chart. Th. 191, 6.

land-gemaca, an; *m. A neighbour*:—Vicinium landgemacena, (in margin) affinium landgemaca, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18–20.

land-gemære, es; *n. A boundary, confine*:—Ligeþ ðæt londgemære [of Asia and Africa] sūþ ðonan ofer Nilus ða eā, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 29. Cyrus for ofer ðæt londgemære ofer ða eā ðe hātte Araxis *Cyrus passed the boundary, the river that was called Araxis*, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 6. Ðis syndon ðara twegra hīða landgemæru *these are the boundaries of the two hides*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 206, 25. Landgemæro, 207, 34. The word is of frequent occurrence in the Charters. Si se man āwīrged, ðe forhwyrfe his frēoðnes landgemæro *maledictus, qui transfert terminos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. Ofer landgemæru extra terminum, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ðā cōman hī mid sciphere on heora landgemæro *adventi navibus inrumpunt terminos*, Bd. i. 12; S. 480, 34; Ps. Th. 45, 8.

land-gemirce, es; *n. A boundary*:—Se westsūfende Europe landgemirce is in Hispania westewardum et ðam garsece *Europæ in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 23. Ðær Asia and Europe hīera landgemircu tōgedre licgaþ, 10. Africa and Asia hīera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria, 28. Landgemircu, Beo. Th. 424; B. 209.

land-gesceaft, es; *n. The earthly creation, created things on earth*:—Bædon bletsian eall landgesceaft æcne drihten they called upon all created things on earth to bless the Lord eternal, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 25; Dan. 360.

land-geweorc, es; *n. The principal stronghold of a country, one which it has been the work of the country to build* [cf. Beo. Th. 135–152; B. 67–76], Beo. Th. 1880; B. 938.

land-gewyrpe, es; *n. A heap of earth thrown up* [?]:—Andlang ðære landgewirpa, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 453, 30. On ða landgewyrpu . . . andlang ðara landgewyrpa, 434, 2–4.

land-hæbbende; *adj. I. owning land*:—Monnes landhæbbendes, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 10. Cf. landgænde. II. holding a country as a ruler:—Landhæbbende f his cynnes lātwā *tribunus*, Rtl. 193, 15.

land-hæfen, e; *f. Property in land*:—Be Wilisces monnes landhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hīde londes, his wer biþ cxx scill, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 8.

land-here, es; *m. A military force which acts on land* [opposed to sciphere], or which belongs to the land [opposed to a foreign force]:—Æfter ðam gegadorode micel here hine of EástEnglum ægðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wicinga ðe hīc him tō fultume āspanen hæfdon after that a great force collected from East Anglia, both of the native force and of the vikings that they had allowed to their assistance, Chr. 921; Erl.

107, 15. Hēr fōr Aþelstān in on Scotland ægðer ge mid landhere ge mid scyphere, 933; Erl. 110, 27. [*Icel. land-herr people of the land.*]

land-hlāford, es; *m. I. a land-lord, an owner of land, lord of the manor*:—Tōðæle man ða eahta dælas on twā and fō se landhlāford tō healfum tō healfum se bisceop sý hit cynges man sý hit þegnes [cf. H. I. 11; Th. i. 520, 18–20] reliquum in duas partes dividant, dimidium habeat dominus, dimidium habeat episcopus, sit homo regis vel alterius, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 3; L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 19; L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 9. Healde se landhlāford ðæt forstolene orf oþ ðæt se āgenfrigea ðæt geācige let the lord keep the stolen cattle until the owner get to hear of it, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 14; L. Eth. i. 3; Th. i. 282, 27. And nān man ne hwyrf nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerefān gewitnesse oððe ðæs massepreōstes oððe ðæs landhlāfordes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. II. the lord of a country:—Hū stīde se landhlāford spræc wið hig, and hig cwædon se landhlāford wēnde ðæt wē wæron sceāweras *locutus est nobis dominus terræ dure et putavit nos exploratores esse*, Gen. 42, 30.

land-lagu, e; *f. Law or regulation prevailing in a district*:—Deōs land-lagu stænt on suman lande *hæc consuetudo stat in quibusdam locis*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 29. Landlaga sýn mistlice swā ic ær sæde *leges et consuetudines terrarum sunt multiplices et varie, sicut prelibavimus*, 21; Th. i. 440, 19.

land-leās; *adj. Landless, not having land*:—Be landleásum mannum. Gif hwylc landleás man folgode on oðre scire, L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 4.

land-leoð, es; *pl. e. an* [cf. Seaxe, Seaxan]; *m. An inhabitant of a country*:—Landleoð accola, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 76; [*indigena*, 28, 59. Eft hē frægn hwæðer ða ylcan landleoðe Cristene wæron *rursus interrogavit, utrum iudem insulani Christiani essent*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 12; 4, 26; 602, 8. Ac hī ða landleoðe tiolode mā ūssa feōnda willan tō gefremmanne ðonne ūrne sed illi [perit regionum] majorem hosti quam mihi favorem accommodantes, Nar. 6, 19. Ðā wurdon ða landleoðe his ware and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Ðæt folc eal ðæt ðær tō lāfe was ðara landleoða beāg tō Eādwearde cyninge the people, all that remained of the inhabitants of the district, submitted to king Edward, 921; Erl. 108, 1. Hē was ðæs cynges swica and ealra landleoða, 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Hīc from ðām landleoðum þurh seara ofslægene wurdon *conspiratores finitumorum per insidias trucidantur*, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hē betalede hine wið Eādward cyng his hlāford and wið ealle landleoðan he cleared himself to his lord king Edward and to all the people, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20.

land-leoð, es; *m. [?]; e; f. The people of a country*:—Se wer gebirap māgum and seō cynebōt ðām leoðum; other reading:—Ðam were habbaþ ða mægas and ðam cynebōt se [seō?] landleoð, L. Wg; Th. i. 190, 9, and note 14. Schmid p. 396 gives the further reading:—Ðæt cynebōt tō ðām landleoð. [These passages seem corrupt, so that much reliance perhaps cannot be placed upon them for determining the gender, but it may be noticed that *O. H. Ger. lant-liut* is masc. v. Grff. ii. 195.] Se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleoðe ælcne hearm the levy did the people of the country every kind of harm, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 12. Ealle ðas landleoða belicgaþ ūs all these people will surround us, Jos. 7, 9.

land-lyre, es; *m. Loss of land*:—For his landlyre hēr on lande on account of his loss of land in this country, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 11.

land-mann, es; *m. A native of a country*:—Nāh nāder tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglice land ne Ænglice on Wylisc ðe mā būtan geseattan landmen se hine sceal æt stæde underfōn and eft ðær būtan fācne gebringan. Gyf se landman æniges fācnes gewita sý ðonne sý hē wites scyldig, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23–7. Landmanna cyme the coming of the men of the country, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179. v. landes mann under land. [*O. H. Ger. lant-man patriota.*]

land-mearc, e; *f. Boundary of an estate or of a country*:—Seō landmearce hīþ of Terstan up be Hōhtūninga mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 189, 5. Landmearce neāh near to the land's boundary, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 27; Jul. 635. [*O. H. Ger. lant-marcha funiculum.*] Cf. landgemære, -gemirce.

land-mearc; *adj. Belonging to the boundaries of a country*:—Mīn is se landmearca and mīn is mannaseica *landspot meus est galaad* (= heap of witness) et meus est mannases, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9.

land-openung, e; *f. Breaking up of land*; *proscissio*, Ælf. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 68; Wrt. Voc. 37, 54.

land-ræden, ne; *f. Institution, disposition, ordinance of a district or country*:—Hēde se ðe scire healde ðæt hē wite ā hwæt eald landræden sý and hwæt þeode þeāw wicet qui scyram tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio, vel populi consuetudo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33.

land-rest, e; *f. A land-couch, grave*:—Lætan landreste to leave the grave, Andr. Kmb. 1561; An. 782.

land-rīca, an; *m. A powerful man in a district, a landed proprietor, a land-lord*; the term seems equivalent to *land-hlāford*, q. v.:—Heāh landrīca ierarchon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 29. Fō se landrīca tō healfan, and tō healfan ðæt hundred, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 30. Gif cynges þegn oððe ænig landrīca hit forhæbbe, gilde x. healf-mearc, healf Criste healf cynges, L. N. P. L. 58, 59; Th. ii. 300, 3; 6, 7. Fare ðæs cingces

geréfa tō, and ðæs biscopeas, and ðæs landrican [cf. landhlāford, 11], L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 8; L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16. Healf landrican, healf wāpentake, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 8, 9. Hē deāh gange ðam landrican tō ordāle, 4; Th. i. 294, 20. Healf landrican, healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Gylde ðam cýninge oððe landrican, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 348, 13. Healf Criste and healf landrican, L. N. P. L. 49; Th. i. 298, 5. Gif hwa borthleās orf hæbbe, and landrican hit befōn, āgife ðæt orf and gilde xx ōran, L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

land-ricē, es; *n.* A territory, region, estate:—Bōcland vel landricē fundos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 18. Hē ðāgiet lytel landricē hæfde būton ðære byrig ānre he had as yet little territory except the town only, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 14. Ic hæbbe gesæd ymb ða þrīe dēlas ealles ðises middangeardes ac ic wille nū ðara þreōra landrica gemære gereccan tripartiti orbis divisiones dedi, ipsarum quoque partium regiones significare curabo, 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5.

land-riht, es; *n.* I. the law of the land, the rights and privileges belonging to the inhabitant of a country or to the owner of land [?]:—Landrihtes mōt ðære mægburge monna gēhwilc īdel hweorfan shall each man of the family wander lacking the rights of those who live in the land, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Grimm, R. A. 731 q. v. quotes in illustration from Saxo the order of Frotho: 'Si quis in acie primus fugam capesseret, a communi jure alienus existeret.' See also pp. 39–42. Mid rihtum landrihte swā hit on lande stonde in accordance with the regular law of the land, as it stands in the land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Unc mōðige ymb mearcē sittap . . . ne willap rūmor unc landriht heora round our border sit bold ones, who will not more largely allow us their land-right, i. e. will not allow us to possess more land in their country, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 28; Gen. 1911. Hē landriht gēpah he received landright, he was settled in the country with the right of a native, 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Āhte ic fela wintra folgap tilne holdne hlāford oððæt Heorrenda nū leōðcræftig mon londryht gēpah ðæt mē eorla hleo ēw gesealde good service had I for many a winter, a kind lord; until now Heorrenda, a man skilled in song, has received land right; the prince had before given me that, i. e. H. was now admitted, as Deór had been before, to the rights of a native, and had succeeded in attracting to himself the favour before shown to Deór, Exon. 100b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40. II. that which is due from land or estates:—Begenes lagu is ðæt hē þreō þinc of his lande dō . . . Eac of manegum landum mære landriht ārist tō cýnges gebanne the law as regards the thane is that he do three things for his land. Also for many lands or estates, more extensive dues arise upon decree of the king, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 6. [O. Sax. land-reht law of the land e. g. irō aldironō ēo, therō liudiō landreht: O. Frs. land-riucht: O. H. Ger. land-reht jus, lex: Ger. land-recht common law.]

land-sēta, an; *m.* One settled in a country, a colonist:—Ōðres cardes landsēta colonus, Ælf. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 100; Wrt. Voc. 18, 49. [O. L. Ger. land-sētio: Ger. land-sass.]

land-sceap, es; *n.* A district, tract of country, land:—Swā hē on landsceape stille stande ðær hine storm ne mæg wind āwecgan as if it [the vessel] stand still on land, where storm or wind cannot move it, Andr. Kmbl. 1002; An. 501. v. land-sceipe.

land-scearu, e; *f.* I. a share, division, or portion of land, land, country:—Sume hine lētaþ ofer landsceare rīdum tōrinnan. Nis ðæt rædlic þing gif swā hlutor water tōflōwep æfter feldum ðō hit tō fenne werp some let it [spring of water] run away over their land in rills. It is not a wise thing if water so pure disperses itself along the fields, until it becomes a marsh, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 5. Hēton lēdan ofer landsceare . . . drōgon æfter dūnscrefum ymb stānhleoðo efne swā wide swā wegās tōlāgon innan burgum strāte stānfāge they bade lead him over the country . . . they dragged him by mountain caves, across rocky slopes, far as the roads stretched, within the towns, the streets with many-coloured stones, Andr. Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231.

II. a boundary of land [cf. Icel. skör a rim, edge]. With this meaning the word occurs in charters which Kemble [Cod. Dip. iii. xii.] notices as being of comparatively late date and belonging to the extreme south of England:—Dis his ðara fīf hīda landscearu tō westtūne [then follow the boundaries: cf. landgemēra in such phrases], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 338, 4. Of ðam hlince tō ðam beorge tō Ælfrēdes landsceare; ðonne is hit ðær feower furlanga brād būtan feower gyrdan; ðonne gēþ hit ðær nīðer be ðara wyrtlena landsceare, 420, 25–7. ðonne eást andlang hricgweges tō Brytfordinga landsceare, 302, 16. The word also occurs in compounds landscar-hline [also landsceare hline], landscar-ác. [Halliwell in his Dictionary gives land-share as a Devonshire word, meaning 'headland of a field': he also gives the word land-sceip.]

land-sceipe, es; *m.* A tract of land, region:—Ic ā ne geseah lāðran landsceipe neuer saw I a more hateful region, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 11; Gen. 376. [O. Sax. land-skeipi: Icel. land-skapi a region: O. H. Ger. lant-scaf regio, provincia, patria.]

land-seten, e; *f.* I. Land in possession or occupation, an estate:—Dis his siō landseten æt Stāntūne ðe Cēnwold hæfde [then follow the boundaries], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 403, 24. [cf. ii. 143 where it is said 'Æþelwulf suo fideli ministro nomine Cenwold jure hereditario possiden-

dam condonavit terram in loco ubi a ruricolis Stanton nominatur.' And 144, 'Territoria istius agelli his terminibus circumdata esse videntur.' II. occupation of land:—Gebyrēþ ðæt him man tō landsetene sylle ii oxan and i cū and vi sceāp moris est ut ad terram assidendam dentur ei ii boves, et i vacca, et vi oves, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23.

land-setla, an; *m.* An occupier of land, a tenant:—Ic an mīne land-sedlen here tofts tō ōwen āchte I give to my tenants their tofts into their own possession, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 29. [O. H. Ger. land-sidilo aecola, colonus, indigena, Grff. vi. 310; also a tenant. v. Grmm. R. A. 317; cf. Icel. land-seti a tenant.]

land-sidu, a; *m.* Custom of a country:—Gemacaþ ðæt his ege wierþ tō gewunan and tō landsida he causes the fear of him to become a habit and custom of the country, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 25. Be landside according to the usage of the district, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Ealle landsida ne sýn gelice omnium terrarum instituta non sunt equalia, 4; Th. i. 434, 30. [O. Sax. land-sidu.]

land-sittende; *adj.* Occupying land:—Hē lētt gewritan hū mycel ælc man hæfde ðe landsittende was innan Englanode on lande oððe on orfe and hū mycel feós hit wære wurp he [William I.] caused to be written how much every man that was in the occupation of land in England, had in land or in cattle, and how much money it was worth, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 32.

land-sōcn, e; *f.* Search for land or country:—Tōfaran on landsōcne to separate in search of land [of the dispersion at the tower of Babel], Cd. 80; Th. 100, 17; Gen. 1665; 81; Th. 102, 12; Gen. 1699.

land-spēd, e; *f.* Property in land:—Ða munecas tō biscopcan gewurdan ðære cyrcan landspēde [substantiam ecclesiae], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 24.

land-spēdig; *adj.* Rich in landed property, having large estates:—Landspēdig locuples, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 72; Wrt. Voc. 50, 52. Ðes and deōs landspēdiga hic et hæc locuples, Ælf. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 22.

land-splott, es; *m.* A small portion, or plot, of ground:—Min is mannaseisca landspot meus est mannases, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9. Ðisne land-spot becwæþ Æþelwine intō Abbendūne [it is spoken of before as parva ruris particula, ruris particula], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 39, 12.

land-stede, es; *m.* Land, country, Exon. 115a; Th. 442, 22; Kl. 16.

land-styocce, es; *n.* A small portion of land:—Him gebyrēþ sum landstyce for his geswince convenit, ut aliquam terre portuicium habeat pro labore suo, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 8. Him man hwilces landsticces geann, 19; Th. i. 440, 14.

land-waru, e; *f.* The people of a country, country, Beo. Th. 4631; B. 2321. [Cf. burh-, ceaster-waru.]

land-weard, es; *m.* The guard of a country, prince, ruler, Beo. Th. 3785; B. 1890.

land-wela, an; *m.* The wealth of this earth, Exon. 63a; Th. 232, 11; Ph. 505.

lane, an; *f.* A lane, a narrow and bounded path, a street in a town:—Hit cymeþ on ægles ionan; ondlang ðære ionan ðæt hit cymeþ eft in ða burnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 7. On ða ealdan lanan, 456, 3. Ðinne lichoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hiō tōstenceap thy body shall they scatter through the streets of this city, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5; 241, 21, 25. [O. Frs. lona, lana.] v. norþ-lane.

lano-sang, v. lāc-sang.

lang length of time. v. leng.

LANG; *adj.* LONG, tall:—Hē sæde ðæt ðæt land sīe swīde lang norþ ðonan he said that the land stretches thence far to the north, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftigas mīla lang oððe lengra the wood, measuring from east to west, is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Ðæt is þritiges mīla lang eást and west habet ab oriente in occasum triginta circiter milia passuum, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Ðæt hē wære lang on bodige god esset vir longæ stature, 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Ðæt is nū ðæs lichoman gōd ðæt mon sīe læger and lang and brād, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Eadweard se langa, Byrht, Th. 139, 53; By. 273. Se biþ lang lifes and welig he shall be long-lived and wealthy, Lchdm. iii. 156, 18. Næs lang tō dý ðæt his brōðor dysces lænan lifes fīman geendode it was not long before his brother died, 434, 24. Nis hit lang tō ðon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Hiō tealdon ðette Israhēla rice scolde beōn hēr on eorpan mycel and lang they reckoned that the kingdom of Israel should be great and lasting here on earth, Blickl. Homl. 117, 18. Tō langum gemynde as a lasting memorial, Homl. Skt. pref. 51. Langere tīde tanto tempore, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 11. Mid langre āðle longo morbo, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ofer swā langne weg sēs and landes per tam proluxa terrarum et maris spatia, 2, 18; S. 520, 36. Ealle ðās naman habbaþ langne .o. on eallum casum all these nouns have long o in all cases, Ælf. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 52. Ða andswarode hē ymbe long then answered he after long, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Lange tīde multis temporibus, Lk. Skt. 8, 27, 29. Hiwenge lang gebed simulantes longam orationem, 20, 47. Ða beoþ eahta and feowertiges elna lange and ða mæstan fiftiges elna lange. Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 6. Ða de tō lang tō secgeenne syndon which are too long to narrate, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 12. Wæs se lichoma sponne lengra ðære þryh corpus mensura palmi longius erat

sarcophago, 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Ne biþ hæ lengra ðonne syfan elna lang, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 4. Dis ealond hafaf mycele lengran dagas on sumera ðonne ða sūpdælas middangeardes, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 32. Ða bebead he ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cweðe *præcepit eum sententias longiores dicere*, 5, 2; S. 615, 14. Ða onfōþ lengstne dōm hī accipient *prolixius iudicium*, Mk. 12, 40. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic dialects.] DER. and-, dæg-, ealdor-, ge-, morgen-, niht-, sumor- lang; it also is found in combination with the words denoting the points of the compass, east-lang, &c.

Langa-Frige-dæg *Good-Friday*:—Des passio gebyreþ on Langa-Frigadæg, Jn. Skt. 18, 1, rubric. Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa-Frigedæg forðan ðe Crist þrowode on ðone dæg for ūs *the eucharist must not be consecrated on Good Friday, for Christ suffered for us on that day*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16. [On langfridæi him on rode hengen, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 25.] [*Æcel*. Langi-frjādagr: *Da*. Lang-fredag. In the E. D. S. Holderness Glossary *Lang-Friday* is given as the first Friday in Lent.]

Langa-land, es; *n. Langeland* an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark:—On bæcðord him was Langaland . . . and ðas land eall hyraþ tō Denemearcan, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 19, 35. [*Æcel*. Langa-land.]

langap. v. langop.

Lang-beardas, -beardan; *m. pl. The Lombards*:—Ða Gallie ðe mon nū hæt Longbeardas, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 25. Tō Longbeardna londe, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 9. Longbeardum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 21; Vid. 32; 86 a; Th. 323, 18; Vid. 80. [*Æcel*. Lang-barðar.] v. Grmn. Gesch. D. S. c. xxv; cf. Heaðo-beardan.

lange, *adv. Long, a long time, far*:—*Longe diu*; leng *diutius*; ealra lengst *diutissime*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 10. *Longe procul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 71: *penitus*, 72. Ða he ða lange and lange hearpode *when then he had harped a long, long time*, Bd. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Hū longe *how long*, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4. Hū langæ, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 10. Nōht longe æfter ðon *not long after that*, Shr. 105, 9. Swā lange swā ge dydon ānum of ðysum unum læstum gebrōðorum swā lange ge hyt dydon *mē quamdiu fecistis uni de his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 40; Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Genōh lange *long enough*, Deut. 1, 6. Hwæt mæg ic leng dōn *ultra quid faciam?* Gen. 27, 37. Hwider mæg ic nū leng fleon *quo enim nunc fugiam?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. Swader uncer leng wære [līede, 38] *which of us two lived the longer*, Chart. Th. 485, 29. Ðænne dū lengc ne mōst lifes brūcan, Dōm. L. 32, 61. Lencg, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Leng swā swiðor, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 30; Gen. 989. Swā leng swā swiðor, Exod. 19, 19. Nā leng heo ne gebād ðonne hit dæg was *she waited only till it was day*, Apol. Th. 19, 2. Ðone aldorðne ðe him lengest wunode *the alderman that stopped with him longest*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 21.

lang-fære, *adj. Lasting, enduring, old*:—Nānwuht nis langfæres on ðis andweardan life *there is nothing lasting in this present life*, Bd. 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. On langfære ylde bet he ðeþ at an advanced age *he will do better*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. Eac ða treowa ðe beoþ æheawene on fullum mōnan beoþ heardran wið wrymētan and lengfærran [langferran, MS. L.], 268, 10. Swā eac treowa gif hi beoþ on fullum mōnan geheawene hi beoþ heardran and langfærran *tō getimbrunge so too trees, if they are cut down at the full moon, are harder and more lasting for building*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* lanc-fāri *longævus*, Grff. 3, 574.]

lang-first, es; *m. A long space of time*:—Nolde fæder engla in disse life longfyrst ofer ðæt wunian lēton *the father of angels would not let him remain in this life a long space after that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 2; Gū. 920.

langian; *p. ode To grow long*:—Ðonne se dæg langaþ ðonne gæþ seō sunne norþweard oþ ðæt heo becymþ tō ðam tæcne ðe is gehāten Cancer, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Se langienda dæg, 252, 6, 9. Eft on langendum dagum he ofergæþ ðone sūðran sunnsteade, 14.

langian; *p. ode v. impers. with acc. of pers. To cause longing, desire, discontent, or pain in a person*:—Langað ðe āwuht dost thou desire aught? Cd. 25; Th. 32, 1; Gen. 406. Hæleþ langode hwoone hiē of nearwe steppan mōsten *the men longed for the time when they might step from durance*, 71; Th. 86, 16; Gen. 1431. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne he of ðisse worlde mōste, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1. Mec longade I was ill at ease, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 18; Kl. 14. Longiga tædere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. Ðæt ūs nū æfter swelcum longian mæge swelce ða wæron *that we should now long for such times as then were*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 27. Ðaongan hine eft langian on his cýððe *then he began to long again for his native land*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 15. [*O. Sax.* langōn (*with acc. of pers.*): *Æcel*. langa (*pers. and impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* langēn, langōn (*mihi langet desidero*).]

langian; *p. ode To summon, call*:—Godes æncgel cwæp ðæt he sceolde ðe him tō langian [MS. U. gelangian] *God's angel said that he was to summon thee to him*, Homl. Skt. 10, 122. v. ge-langian.

langian; *p. ode To belong, pertain*:—Alle ða land ðe longen intō ðare hālgan stowc *all the lands that belong to the holy place*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-langōn *pertingere*.] v. langan to belong.

lang-lice; *adv. Long, at length, for a long time*:—Langlice tractim, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 12. Hæt done diacon langlice swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13; ii. 490, 5. Langlice on gebedum læg, 160, 35; 510, 25. Langlice bæd, i. 66, 23. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* lang-lih *long* (of time): *Æcel*. lang-liga *for a long time past*.]

lang-life -lif; *adj. Long-lived*:—Langlife longævus, Ælf. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 95; Wrt. Voc. 28, 72. Langlif [MS. C. langlife, Zup. 320, 1] longævus, Wrt. Voc. 85, 59. Ðæt dū si langlife ut longo vivas *tempore*, Deut. 5, 16; 4, 1. Longlife and gileafull swā Sarra longæva et fidelis ut Sarra, Rtl. 109, 39. Langlife he biþ he shall live long, Lchdm. iii. 184, 4. [*Æcel*. lang-lif: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-lip *longævus*, Grff. 2, 46.]

lang-mōd; *adj. Patient, long-suffering*:—Longmōd longanimis, Ps. Stev. 7, 12. [Ps. 102, 8 *lang-mōde*: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-mōt *longanimis*: cf. *Ger.* lang-mūthig *patient, long-suffering*.]

lang-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Brādnyss langnyss heāhnyss and deópnyss *breadth, length, height and depth*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 21. Langnyss daga ic gefylle hine *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 16. Ðonne sceal man dysne wyrtruman gedrigcan and ða langnyss tōceorfan on pysena gelicnyss *this plant is to be dried, and its length cut up into pieces about the size of peas*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Ealle oðre dagas on twelf mōnpum habbaþ mislice langnisse *all other days in the twelve months have various lengths*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2.

langop, es; *m. Longing, desire, discontent, or weariness that arises from unsatisfied desire*:—Æfter men dyrne langop born a secret longing for the man burned within him, Beo. Th. 3763; B. 1879. Hine ne meathe langop gelettan, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gū. 330. Ic æfre ne mæg ðære mōðceare minre gerestan ne ealles ðæs langopas ðe mec on ðissum life begeat *never can I be at rest from my grief of mind, nor from all the weariness that in this life hath laid hold on me*, 115 b; Th. 444, 2; Kl. 41. Wā biþ ðam ðe sceal of [on?] langope leofes ābidan *woe to him that must wait, with unsatisfied longing, for one that he loves*, Th. 444, 26; Kl. 53. Hæfde him tō gesippe sorge and langop he had for company sorrow and discontent, 100 a; Th. 377, 14; Deor. 3. Forðon mec langopas lyt gegretap *therefore longings visit me little*, 37 a; Th. 121, 11; Gū. 287. Forlēt longepas lēnra dreāma he gave up desires for transitory delights, Th. 122, 5; Gū. 301.

lang-sceaft; *adj. Having a long shaft*:—Mid longsceaftum sperum longas habebamus hastas, Nar. 13, 24. Mid longsceaftum sperum venabulis, 15, 28. [*Cf. Æcel*. lang-skeptr.]

lang-scip, es; *n. A long-skip, a large war-ship*:—Ða hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu [other MSS. lange scipu] ongēn ða ascas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 11. [*Æcel*. lang-skip.]

lang-strang glosses longanimis in Ps. Lamb. 102, 8.

lang-sum; *adj. Long, taking a long time, prolix, lasting a long time, long-enduring, long-suffering*:—Nis mē ðæs þearf tō secgenne forðon hit longsum is and eac monegum cūþ *nec per ordinem nunc retexere nostrum est, quia et operi longum et omnibus notum videtur*, Ors. i, 11; Swt. 50, 16. Ða tō talanna longsum is quos enumerare longissimum est, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 2962; An. 1484. Hū langsum was him se hlisa *how lasting was that fame for him?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5; Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Hwæt gif ic bide merigenes se ebrēisca cwæp ne biþ hit swā langsum 'What if I last till morning?' The Jew said 'It will not be so long,' Homl. Skt. 3, 585. Ðonne seō āheardung ðære life tō langsum wyrþ *when the hardening of the liver lasts too long*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 210, 4; Beo. Th. 268; B. 134; Homl. Skt. 4, 128. On ðam timan wæs swiðe langsum lif on mancynne at that time life lasted long among men, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 3. Lufu langsumu lasting love, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 18; Gen. 1906. Langsum longanimis, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mid heora langsuman gebede sub obtentu prolixa orationis, Mk. Skt. 12, 40; Hpt. Gl. 500, 25. Ðam þeodscype tō langsuman ræde *to the lasting advantage of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 5; Cd. 219; Th. 280, 4; Sat. 250. Gehelede fram heora langsumum brōce *healed from their long sickness*, H. R. 105, 2. Him and his gebeddan tō langsumum gemynde as a lasting memorial for him and his consort, Chart. Th. 605, 12. His sǣwle tō gescyldnesse on langsuman syðe as a protection to his soul on its long journey, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 7. Ða þry cyningas hæfdon langsume sprāce wið ðone gedrehtan Job, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 24. Langsume longanimem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 52. Tō langsumum wýtum, Homl. Skt. 4, 120. Him ēce geceas langsumre lif he chose for himself a more enduring, an eternal life, Apstls. Kmbl. 39; Ap. 20. Ūs selum betst word and longsumast æt ūrum ende gewyrcaþ to gain for ourselves the best and most enduring fame at our death, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. [*O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* langsam longus, diuturnus, prolixus: *Ger.* langsam slow.]

langsum-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Langsumnyss daga longitudinem dierum, Ps. Spl. 20, 4. Swā ðæt hi ne beoþ þurh ða deópnyss æmōde ne þurh ða langsumnyss æþrytte *so that they be not discouraged by the deepness, nor wearied by the length*, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 8. Ealle oðre dagas on twelf mōnpum habbaþ mislice langsumnyss, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2 note. Ða brādsumnessa and ða langsumnessa, Wulfst. 244, 27.

lang-sweored, -swyred; *adj. Having a long neck, long-necked*:—Sumie fugelas beoþ langswereode swā swā swanas *some birds are long-*

necked, such as swans, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 16. Ða beoþ langswyrede ðe lybbap be gæse swā swā oflend and assa, 9; Norm. 16, 2.

lang-twidig; *adj.* *Granted for a long time*:—Ðū scealt tō frōfre weorpan eal langtwidig leódm dīnum thou, granted for long to them, shall prove a comfort to thy people, Beo. Th. 3420; B. 1708.

langung, *e*; *f.* *Longing, desire, weariness or grief* that comes from unsatisfied desire:—Hīe langung beswāc eorpan drēamas ēces rādes the longing for the joys of earth cheated them of eternal good, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 28; Dan. 29. Hē for ðære langunga and for ðære geómrunga ðæs oðres deápes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte . . . him næfre seó langung ne geteorde for grief and sorrow at the other's death he could not live in that land any longer . . . his grief never wore itself out, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10–14. Ðā wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan ðā hiē ðæt ongeátan ðæt hē leng mid him lichomlice wunian nolde, 135, 21. Ða mycclan byrþenne áberan ðære mycclan langunga heora ðæs leófes hláfordes to bear the great burden of the great longing after their dear [departed] Lord, 135, 8. Tō frōfre for ðære micclan langunga Drihtnes framfundunga as a comfort for the great grief at the Lord's departure, 131, 14. For longunge *præ tadio*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 28. Longunge fūs longlyngly eager, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 8; Hy. 4, 97. Á hafap longunge se ðe on lagu fundap ever hath he weariness whose way is on the water, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 29; Seef. 47. Langunga habban æfter ðām frēondum to think with grief of dead friends, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26.

langung, *e*; *f.* *Lengthening, prolonging, delay*:—Longunga *prolixæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 40; *prolixa* [in both cases = *prolixæ*], Jn. Skt. p. 7, 18. On ælcra longunge geþyldige patient in every delay, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 16.

langung-hwil, *e*; *f.* *A time of longing or weariness*:—Feala[ic] ealra gebāð langunghwila, Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

lann, *lonn*, *e*; *f.* *A bond, fetter*:—Licgeþ lonnum fæst lies fast in fetters, Salm. Kmbl. 531; Al. 265. Fæste gebindan, lonnum belūcan, 557; Salm. 278. [Grain refers to Grff. 2, 217 'Lanna lamina (among words referring to weaving).']

lapien; *p.* *ode To lap, lick*:—Ic lapige lambo, Ælfic. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 25. Gedō ðonne on glæstæt and ðonne mid hlāfe otde mid swā hwilcum mete swā ðū wille lapa on then put it into a glass vessel, and then, with bread or with whatever food you will, lap it up, L. M. 2, 6; Lechdm. ii. 184, 24. Lapien on hunig let them lap up honey, 16. [Cf. Icel. leþja to lap as a dog; O. H. Ger. laffan; *p.* luof lambere.]

lappa. *v.* *lappa*.

LĀR, *e*; *f.* **I. LORE**, *teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, cunning, science, preaching, doctrine, dogma, precept*:—Lār disciplina: doctrina, Ælfic. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 46, 57, 58. Folclic lār omilia, 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. Lār dogma, Ælfic. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 24. On ðam wæs awriten Lār and Sōðfæstnys in quo erat Doctrina et Veritas, Lev. 8, 8. Seó hālige lār sancta prædication, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 40. Seó rihtgelyfde lār wæs dæghwamlice weaxende crescente per dies institutione catholica, 3, 28; S. 560, 39. Bisceops dægweorc biþ . . . lār oððon leornung a bishop's daily work . . . is . . . teaching or learning, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Him tō fultume godcundre lāre sibi adiutorem evangelizandi, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 14. Mynster tō timbrianne ðam monnum ða de Scotta lāre fyligdon ad construendum monasterium his qui Scottos sequebantur, 5, 19; S. 638, 39. Lāre gravitate, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 34. Ic mē gūþbordes sweng lāre gebeaht Iwarded off the blow from me by cunning, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 7; Gen. 2693. Hē sceal habban lāre ðæt hē mäge Godes folc mid wīsdōme lēran he must have learning, that he may be able to instruct God's people with wisdom, Homl. Th. i. 206, 26. Hū giorne ða godcundan hādas wæron ægðer ge ymbe lāre ge ymbe liornunga . . . and hū man ūtanbordes wīsdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte how diligent the clergy were about teaching and learning . . . and how wisdom and instruction were sought here by foreigners, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 9–12. Ne sceolan ða lāreowas āgīmeleāsian ða lāre, Blickl. Homl. 47, 29; 7, 11. Tō bodigenne godcunde lāre ad prædicandum, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. Pūrh his lāre docendo, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. Hē godspellelice lārde opus evangelizandi exsequens, 3, 19; S. 547, 9. Hāliges lāre [cf. langum leornung, 2962] the story of the saint, Andr. Kmbl. 2955; An. 1480. Lāre disciplinam, Ps. Spl. 118, 66. Bodigende his lāre prædicans præceptum ejus, Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Hālige lāra dogmatum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 58. Ic wolde ymbe done lācedōm ðara dīnra lāra hwēne gehýran I would hear a little more of the medicine of those instructions of thine, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Lārna, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dōm. 89; Andr. Kmbl. 964; An. 482. Gif wē oðre men teala lēraþ, and hiē be ūrum lārnum rihtlice for Gode libbaþ, ðonne bringe wē Drihtne swētnē stenc on ūrum dædum and lārum, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Hig lēraþ manna lāra docentes doctrinas hominum, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Betwih oðre lāre tō lifgeanne inter alia vivendi documenta, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 20. Wīd Aureum and his lāre contra Arium et ejusdem dogmata, 4, 17; S. 585, 44; 586, 1. Wē sceolan healdan ða lāra ðara feower godspella we must keep the precepts of the four evangelists, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11.

II. exhortation, admonition, counsel, suggestion, instigation, persuasion:—Mid his getrymnesse and lāre ejus hortatu, Bd. 1,

33; S. 498, 35. Mid his dæghwamlice lāre quotidiana exhortatione, 2 9; S. 510, 37. Lāre hortamentis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 55. Ealle ða men Julius hēf ofslēan ðe æt ðære lāre wæron ðæt mon Pompeius ofslōg Julius ordered all the men to be killed who advised that Pompey should be slain, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 242, 23. Hē wīd his hlāford wan for oðra manna lāre he fought against his lord at the instigation of other men, 6, 35; Bos. 131, 11. Hlyste mīnre lāre acquiesce consiliis meis, Gen. 27, 8. Fūrh Wulfheres lāre suggerente rege Wulfhere, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 7. Wes ðū ūs lārēna gōd be liberal to us of thy counsels, Beo. Th. 544; B. 269. Lārum hortamentis, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Hīe swýðor fylgaþ deóles lārum they rather follow the suggestions of the devil, Blickl. Homl. 25, 10; 61, 13. Ðīn rice for his lārum gefealleþ thy kingdom will fall because of his counsels, 181, 34. [O. Sax. lēra: O. Frs. lāre: O. H. Ger. lēra doctrina, dogma, sermo, præceptum, exhortatio, consultum: Ger. lehre.] DER. bōc-, folc-, frēond-, mis-, un-lār.

lār-bōc; *f.* *A book which conveys instruction*: Swā swā Beda áwrat, Eglā þeode lāreow, on his lārþōcum, Chart. Th. 241, 20.

lār-bysn, *e*; *f.* *An example, proof, specimen*:—Lārþysn documentum vel specimen, Ælfic. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 104; Wrt. Voc. 46, 61.

lār-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Knowledge, science*:—Ic íglānda eallra hæbbe lār-cræftas onlocen. Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

lār-cwīde, *es*; *m.* *Precept, doctrine*:—Wē sōðfæstes lēston lār-cwīde, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674.

lāreow, *es*; *m.* *A teacher, master, preacher*:—Lāreow doctor vel imbutor, vel eruditior: dogmatista, Ælfic. Gl. 80; Som. 73, 98, 102; Wrt. Voc. 46, 55, 59. Cilda lāreow pædogogus, Som. 73, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Lāreow dogmatista, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 50. Wē cilda biddaþ ðe ealā Lāreow ðæt ðū tæce ūs sprecan nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 1. Ne gyme gē ðæt eow man Lāreowas nemne āu ys eower Lāreow nolite vocari Rabbi: unus enim est Magister vester, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Hē is ordfruma and lāreow ealre clānnesse he is the origin and teacher of all purity, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Heo æfter ðon wæs magister and lāreow ðæs mynstres ðeinde magistra exstitit, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 5. On ðære heo mihte Gode willsumra wīfmonna lāreow and fæstermōdur gestandan in quo ipsa Deo devotarium mater ac nutrix possit existere feminarum, 4, 6; S. 574, 17. Wæs se Columba se æresta lāreow ðæs cristenan geleáfan erat Columba primus doctor fidei christianæ, 5, 9; S. 622, 40. Be ðære lāre mīnes lāreowes, Blickl. Homl. 185, 8; Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 6; Cri. 458. Hī sendon Aidan ðone bīscop Angelþeode tō lāreow ad prædicationem gentis Anglorum Aidanum miserant antistitem, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 25; 3, 5; S. 527, 29. Hē ða hālgan lāreowas hīder onsende alios prædicatores mittens, 2, 1; S. 501, 36. [Orm. lāreow: O. Sax. lēreo.] DER. heah-lāreow.

lāreow-dōm, *es*; *m.* *The office of a teacher, mastership, governance, teaching*:—Fordōnde nān cræft nis tō lēranne ðæm ðe hine ær geornlice ne leornode forhwon beoþ æfre swā þriste ða ungelærdan ðæt hī underfōn ða heorde ðæs lārīowdōmes ðonne se cræft ðæs lāreowdōmes biþ cræft ealra cræfta nulla ars doceri præsumitur, nisi intenta prius meditatione discatur. Ab imperitiis ergo pastoralis magistrum qua temeritate suscipitur, quando ars est artium regimen animarum, Past. I, 1; Swt. 25, 15–19. Ne hī scoldon ne underfōn ða āre ðæs lāreowdōmes ne locum regiminis subeant, 2, arg; Swt. 29, 19. Ðæt biþ ðæs recceces riht ðæt hē þurh ða stemne his lārīowdōmes ætiēwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican ēðles debitum rectoris est supernæ patriæ gloriam per vocem prædicationis ostendere, 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Tō Crīste hē Angle gehwyrfe mid āræstnysse lāreowdōmes ad Christum Anglos convertit pietate magistra, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 28. Mid ealdorlicnesse lāreowdōmes auctoritati magistrī, 4, 27; S. 603, 44. Wæs on his lāreowdōme āfēder erat in magisterio illius educatus, 4, 3; S. 569, 6; 5, 19; S. 638, 15; L. Ælfic. P. 10; Th. ii. 368, 3. Ðætte unlārde ne dyrrn underfōn lāreowdōm ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant, Past. I, arg; Swt. 25, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 320, 12.

lāreow-līc; *adj.* *After the manner of a teacher*:—Lāreowlic exhortatorium, Hpt. Gl. 512, 45. Lāreowlicum cræftum gymnicis (gl. magisterialis) artibus, 405, 8.

lāreow-setl, *es*; *n.* *The seat of a teacher or doctor*:—Ofer Moyses lāreowsetl super cathedram Mosi, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 2.

lār-hlystend, *es*; *m.* *One who listens to instruction, a catechumen*, Mone B. 2802.

lār-hūs, *es*; *n.* *A house for instruction, a school; gymnasium*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 11.

lār-lēast, *l-lyst*, *e*; *f.* *Lack of learning or instruction*:—Pūrh lārleáste hī ne cunnon ne lēðan ne lēran hī through want of knowledge they cannot guide or teach them, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 28. Wē sceolan bodigan ðām lāwedum ðý læs ðe hý for lārlyste losian sceoldan we must preach to the laymen, lest for lack of instruction they should perish, L. Ælfic. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 1; Wulfst. 79, 19.

lār-lic; *adj.* *Instructive*:—Some Godes peowan mid lārlice spræce oðre getrymmap some servants of God confirm others with instructive discourse, Homl. Th. i. 346, 22. Hit is swīde gedafenlic ðæt gē sume lārlice word æt eowerum lāreowum gehýron, ii. 282, 31.

lār-smip, es; *m. A wise man, a counsellor*:—Lārsmīas, Elen. Kmbl. 406; El. 203. Lārsmēoþas, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1221.

lār-spell, es; *n. A discourse, sermon, homily, treatise*:—God cwæþ be lāreowum on his lārspell *God said of teachers in his sermon*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 25. Se bisceop ðam folce sæde lārspell, Homl. Skt. 3, 141. Ic geset hæbbe wel feowertig lārspella *I have composed quite forty homilies*, Ælf. T. Grn. 13, 45. Swā swā wē awriton æror on oðrum lārspellum, 4, 15. Ða apostoli gesetton eac swilce lārspell [the epistles] tō ðam leodscipum ðe tō geleafan bugon, 14, 3. [Laym. Orm. lār-spell a sermon.]

lār-swic, es; *m. n. [?]* Deception, seduction, delusion, treachery:—Mycel is nýdþearf manna gehwylcum, ðæt hē wið deofles lārswice warnige sýmle, Wulfst. 309, 14.

lār-wita, an; *m. A learned man*:—Lārwitan and lahwitan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

laser, es; *m. n. [?]*. *A tare, cockle*:—Laser, zizania, Ælf. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 29; Wrt. Voc. 55, 34. Lasur lolium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 15. Ætan † laser zizania, 72, 61.

lāst, lēst, leāst, es; *m. A step, footstep, sole of the foot, track, trace*:—Lēst solum, Ælf. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 98; Wrt. Voc. 45, 6. Ðū ðæs werpeode wræccan lāste feorran gesōhtest *from far with the foot of an exile this people hast thou sought*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 22; Gen. 2478. Sarran brýde lāste beddreste gestāh, 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Of lāste e vestigio, statim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 33. On lāste e vestigio, 107, 41. Him on lāste settl wide stōðan *behind them heaven stood spacious*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Malalehel was æfter Jared yrfes hyrde fæder on lāste Mahalaleel *was after Jared the guardian of the heritage in succession to his father*, 52; Th. 65, 18; Gen. 1068. Him on lāste for sweot Ebræa on their track marched the band of Hebrews, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 298. Yldran ūsse an forlēt on lāste done wlitigan wong on lāste our parents left that beauteous plain behind, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 18; Ph. 440. Frætwæ lēton ligan on lāste, 104 a; Th. 394, 30; Rū. 14, 11. Ða wearp forht ferþ manig folces on lāste *then was the mind of many a man of that folk left in fear*, Andr. Kmbl. 3191; An. 1598. Hiē ðæs lāðan lāst sceawodon *they marked the track of the foe*, Beo. Th. 265; B. 132. Lāst weardian [cf. lāst-weard] *to guard the track of one gone before, to remain behind; also to follow in the steps of another*. Cynig ūre gewāt þurh ðæs temples hrōf ðær hý tō sēgun ða ðe leofes lāst weardun [of the disciples watching the ascension of Christ], Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten life bilidene lāst weardian *wiste who knew his lord, of life bereft, remained behind*, 52 a; Th. 182, 19; Gū. 1312. Seceal se lichoma leāst weardigan eft on eorþan *the body shall again be left in the ground*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 482; Met. 241. Hē his folme forlēt lāst weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Hýrde ic ðæt ðām frætum feowur mearas lāst weardode *I heard that four steeds followed those trappings*, 4335; B. 2164. Him an on lāst þýstre genip *dark cloud succeeded it*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 8; Gen. 138. Him fleah on lāst earn ætes georn, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Geseoh nū seolfes swæde . . . Ða on lāst beseah leofic cempa *'see now thine own track'*. . . Then the good warrior looked behind, Andr. Kmbl. 2880–90; An. 1443–48. On lāst faran to return, Beo. Th. 5883; B. 2945. Wes-seaxe on lāst legdum lāpum þeodum *the West Saxons hung on the rear of the foe*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 22; Ædelst. 22. On lāst [cf. Icel. ā lesti] at last. Ðū sargige on lāst gemas in novissimis, Past. 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Hit on lāst þin tungan ūtābirst tō openum bismere *ad extremum usque ad apertas lingua contumelias erumpat*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 8. Ðæt mōð him ærest nā ne ondræt ða lytlan scylda, ne ðonne on lāst ða miclan, 57, 2; Swt. 437, 28; Bt. 7, 20; Fox 16, 11; Fox 72, 7. Lāstas wæron wide gesýne, gang ofer grundas, Beo. Th. 2809; B. 1402. Ic sume in bryne sende ðæt him lāsta wearp *siðast gesýne some have I sent into the fire, so that no trace of them was left*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 33; Jul. 474. Blōdgum lāstum, 36 b; Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. Ðonne is ðær geworht emb ða lāstas . . . ðæt man mæg tō ðēm lāstum onhnigan and mæigne men ða moldan neomaþ on ðēm lāstum *the footsteps are built about, yet so that people can stoop down to the footsteps, and many men take the earth from the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 5–11, 15, 19. Ðæt nænig man ða lāstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte ne mid golde ne mid seolfre *so that no man might overlay the footsteps themselves, neither with gold nor with silver*, 125, 35. Sceawian lādes lāstas, Beo. Th. 1686; B. 841. Lāstas lecgan [cf. colloquial to make tracks] to journey, travel. Ic lāstas sceal wide lecgan *wide must I wander*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Gewit ðū fēran, lāstas lecgan, 137; Th. 172, 26; Gen. 2850: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400. [Goth. laists a footstep.] DER. æf-, feorh-, fēt-, fēde-, fōt-, swæart-, ūrig-, wid-, wræc-lāst. v. lēst.

lāst. v. ge-lāst.

lāstian. v. wræc-lāstian.

lāst-weard, es; *m. One who keeps in the steps of another, a successor, pursuer*:—Done lāstweard, his swænes sunu [Isaac], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 7; Exod. 400. Wræmon gebād lāðne lāstweard *the fugitive awaited the foe that followed*, 148; Th. 186, 13; Exod. 138. Ūs is swide uncūþ hwæt ūre yrfweardas and lāstweardas getreowlīces dōn willon eftur ūrum

life it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs and successors will act after our death, Blickl. Homl. 51, 36. Ic ne mīne lāstweardas neither I nor my successors, Chart. Th. 29, 12.

lāst-word, es, *n. Report, reputation*:—Eorla gehwam lāstworda betst *the best reputation for every man*, Exon. 82 b; 1h. 310, 12; Seef. 73.

lata, an; *m. One who is late or slow*:—Deah heo ðæs bearnas lāta wære *though she were late in bearing the child*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. [Icel. lati the lazy one.] v. hild-lata.

late; *adv. Slowly, late, at length, at last*:—Alexander late unweordlice sige geræhte [anceps] pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. Hū ne cymþ se deah ðeah ðe hē late come and aðeþ eow of disse worulde *sera vobis rapiet hoc etiam dies*, Bt. 19; Fox, 70, 16. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon asmeagan ðonne come wit late tō ende disse bēc oððe næfre, 42; Fox, 256, 22. Hū lāte hī on dysne middageard æcennede wurdon and hū raþe hī him eft of gewitan sceolan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 23. Late on geære late *in the year*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 11. Late mylt gæten flæsc goat's flesh digests slowly, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16. Gif heo gæþ late . . . gif heo hrape gæþ, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7; Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 2; Gū. 1137. Ic ðæt gecneow tō late too late I perceived it, 72 a; Th. 269, 2; Jul. 444; Elen. Kmbl. 1412; El. 708. Sið and late at last, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Ær oððe lator prius aut posterius, Athan. 25. Lator tardius, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. Ðæt ðæt lator biþ, ðæt hæþ anginn, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 20. Ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg, and latost wealowan, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Sý āgifen be emuihte oððe latest be ealra hālgena mæssan *let it be paid by the equinox, or at latest by All-Hallows' Mass*, Wulfst. 208, 5.

lāteow. v. lād-teow.

lād, es; *n. What is hateful or harmful, harm, evil, injury, hurt, trouble, grief, pain, annoyance, enmity*:—Ðætte monnum hēh is laþ [adj. ?] is mid Gode quod hominibus altum est, abominatio est apud deum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15. Hit sōna nænig lād ne biþ it [the pain] will soon be no annoyance, Herb. i. 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. Hē mē nōwiht lādes ætýwde ille mihi nil inimicitarum intulerit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. Ðæt hē ðe nānwiht lādes ne dō ut nec ipse tibi aliquid mali faciat, 514, 3. Ðæt him mon nōht lādes gedōn dorste ne qui prædicantibus quicquam molestie inferret, 5, 10; S. 624, 6. Ic eom mid ðæs lādes sære swide ofþrycced I am sorely oppressed with the pain of this trouble; insitus animum moeror prægravat, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Ða ungeþyldegan ne māgon āberan nānwuht ðæs lādes ðe him mon on legþ oððe mid wordum oððe mid dædum *the impatient cannot bear any annoyance that is put upon them either by word or deed; impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 16. Deah hiē nān mann mid lāde ne grēte hiē sēcēaþ ða ðe hiē fleoþ *though no man attacks them, they seek those that flee from them*; iracundi se declinantes insequentur, 293, 19. Hiē hit tō nānum fācne ne tō nānum lāde næfdon ðætte ða earman wifmen hiō swā tintredon nec tamen miseria hominum pressura temporum deputata est, Ors. 1, 10; S. 28, 13. Wið ðēm ðe hiē of ðēm loude mōsten būton lāde ut tutum et incolumem exercitum a locorum periculo liberaret, 6, 32; Swt. 286, 28. Mid lufe ge mid lāde with what is pleasant and what is unpleasant, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. Nis hit gōð ðæt hiē sien on ðam lāde it is not good that they be in that durance [the fiery furnace], Cd. 193; Th. 243, 2; Dan. 430. Ne dō ic him nā lād I will not harm them, Gen. 18, 30; Nar. 16, 22. Ealā hwæt ðū mē mycel yfel and lād dēst mid ðīnre ærnigne O quam magnum vae facis mihi sic equitand, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14; Cd. 21; Th. 25, 11; Gen. 392. Wið eal ðæt lād ðe into land fare against all the harm that comes into the land, Lchdm. i. 388, 14. Ðonne hiē lād gedōþ hiē sculon lufe wyrcean *when they do evil, they must act so as to regain love*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 11; Gen. 624. Ðū mīne sāwle of deāþes lādum wiðlæddest eripuiti animam meam de morte, Ps. Th. 55, 11. [O. Sax. O. Frs. lēd; O. H. Ger. leid dolor, moeror, injuria, mahum, execratio; Ger. leid.]

lād; *adj. I. Causing hate, evil, injury, annoyance; hateful, hated, loathed, loth, displeasing, injurious, grievous*:—Lāth ingratus, Ep. Gl. 12 b, 16. Laath inuis, 12 f, 5. Ðā wæs ic swide onscūniende and mē lād wæs multum detestatus sum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Deah hit lād wære, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Him wæs lād tō āmyrrēne his āgenne folgaþ, 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Fram allum mannun hē biþ lād he shall be hated of all men, Lchdm. iii. 162, 19. Se wæs lād Gode, on hete heofoncýninges, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 31; Gen. 647. Swā lād wæs Pēna folc Scipian so hateful were the Carthaginians to Scipio, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Mānswara lād leoda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Leofest on life lād biþ ðæne *what is dearest in this life, shall then be hateful*, Dōm. L. 16, 243. Lād biþ āghwær wineleās hæle he is everywhere unloved, a friendless man, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 9; Vy. 31. Wæs ðæt gewinn tō lād and longsum *that strife was too grievous and long*, Beo. Th. 268; B. 134. Hē mē ālysde of lādum grīne huntum unholdum ipse liberavit me de laqueo venantium, Ps. 90, 3. Lādan on lādne sīþ to lead to hell, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 20; Hy. 4, 52. Ðec gelegdon on lādne bend they put thee into grievous captivity, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Ða fuglas ūs nænige lāde ne yfle ne

wæron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Ða rihtwisan sint lāde and forþrycte the righteous are hated and oppressed, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23. Hē hæfde fela æhta ðe him wæron lāde tō forlætenne he had many possessions that he was loth to leave, Basiladmn. 9; Norm. 56, 7. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāde Pharaoe, Ex. 5, 21. Lād gewidru grievous storms, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. Næs ic him lādra ðwihhte ðonne his bearna hwylic I was not a whit less dear to him than any of his children, 4856; B. 2432. Ic ā ne geseah lādran landscape never saw I scene more hateful, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 11; Gen. 376. Sege ðinum leódum miccle lādre spell tell to thy people a tale that will please much less, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Gynsorga mæst wyrd lādost greatest of griefs, most grievous of fates, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 978. Ðær ðe lādast biþ, Exon. 412; Th. 137, 17; Gū. 560. Åne ða mæstan synne and Gode þa lādustan one of the greatest sins and most displeasing to God, Ex. 32, 21. II. bearing hate to another, hostile, malign, inimical:—Ne leóf ne lād nor friend nor foe, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Lād wid lādum foe with foe, 884; B. 440. Lāde cymdon the foes shouted, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. Wid lādra lygeseawum against false wives of foes, Exon. 192; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 304. Ðæt on land Dena lādra nænig sceddan meahthe, Beo. Th. 490; B. 242. Lādan fingrum with hostile fingers, 3015; B. 1505. Lādum eāgan, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 179. Lādum wordum, Exon. 282; Th. 84, 17; Cri. 1376. Ållys mē fram lādum libera me a persecutibus me, Ps. Th. 141, 7. Ðæt hē ðe ne forlæte lādum tō handa, Dōm. L. 30, 29. Hē ne lāteþ mine fēt lāde hrēran, Ps. Th. 65, 8. [O. Sax. O. Frs. lēd: Icel. leidr: O. H. Ger. leid exosus, odiosus, invisus, tristis, malignus, ingratus: Ger. leid:] v. þurh-lād.

lād-bite, es; m. A wound:—Blōd ætsprang lād-bite lices, Beo. Th. 2248; B. 1122.

lāde; adv. With hatred or enmity, in detestation:—Hió mē lytle læs lāde woldon disses eorþweges ende gescrifan paulominus consummaverunt me in terra, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Ðis ungesælige gear gyt tō-dæg lāde wunaþ this miserable year still continues in detestation to-day, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33. [O. H. Ger. leido invise, odiose.]

lādettan; p. te To be odious or hateful, be hated, be hostile, to abominate, hate:—Lādetteþ detestantur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 8. Man lādette tō swýðe ðæt man scolde lofan people hated too much what they ought to love, Wulfst. 168, 13. Uncer lādette ægðer ðder ðeah ðe hē hit ððrum ne sēde each of us hated the other, though he did not say so to the other, Shr. 39, 22. Ðās gyltas ne mægon ūre sǽwla ofslēan ac hī māgon hī āwlētan and Gode lādettan these sins cannot destroy our souls, but they can pollute them and be hateful to God, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 29. Hundas beorcynde gesihþ oððe him lādhetan if a man sees dogs barking, or be hostile to him, Lchdm. iii. 200, 26. Olfendas geseōn and fram him gesihþ lādhetan to see camels and if he sees himself to be hated by them, 31. [O. H. Ger. leidezan, leidezzan detestari, abominari, aversari, inhorescere, Grff. 2, 177.] v. lāðian.

lād-geñidla, an; m. A foe, enemy, Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 3; Ph. 50: 692; Th. 256, 15; Jul. 232.

lād-geþeōna, an; m. One who does evil, an enemy, Beo. Th. 1953; B. 974: 1123; B. 559.

lād-gewinna, an; m. A hated opponent, an enemy, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rā. 16, 29.

lāðian; p. oðe To invite, call, call upon:—Hwīlum ic rincas lāðige tō wine at times I invite men to wine, Exon. 1042; Th. 395, 32; Rā. 15, 16. Ðyder ðe unc ladaþ and cēgþ uncer Drihten whither our Lord invites and calls us, Blickl. Homl. 187, 26; Cd. 226; Th. 301, 29; Sat. 589. Loth hig lādode geornlice Lot compulit illos oppido, Gen. 19, 3. Hē hī lādode ðæt hī onfēngon ðam gerýno Cristes geleāfan ad fidei suscipiendæ sacramentum invitaret, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 31. Mē of weorule cīgde and lādode me ðe sæculo evocare dignatus est, 4, 3; S. 568, 18. Heora ða leāsan godas hié him lādodan on fultum they called upon their false gods to help them, Blickl. Homl. 201, 31. Hē bëht hām lāðian Mellitum and Iustum revocavit Mellitum et Iustum, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 33. Ðā hēt hē Willfrīþ tō ðam sinoþe lāðian vocari jussit Vilfridum, 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Hē sende his þeowān tō lāðigenne mancynn tō ðære ecan forme, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. [Goth. lāþōn: O. Sax. lathian: O. Frs. lathia: Icel. laða: O. H. Ger. lādon: Ger. laden.]

lāðian; p. oðe To be hateful or loathed:—Heora fela wæron mid oflendes hērum tō līce gescryðde and ðær lādode sōftnys many of them were clad with camel's hair next to the body, and there softness was hateful, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Hió ðæm folce lādade she was hateful to the people, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 15. [þe schal lāðin his lue, Jul. 10, 6; þat te schal ladi þi lif, H. M. 9, 2; him loðie, A. R. 324, 27; us lotheth þe lyf, Piers P. prol. 155; O. Sax. lēdon: O. H. Ger. leidon.] v. lēðan, lādettan. lād-leās; adj. Innocent, harmless, free from harm or annoyance:—Gif hē lādleās [MS. H. ladleas] beó sēce swylcne hlāford swylcne hē wille forðfý ðe ic an ðæt ælc ðara ðe lādleās [MS. H. ladleas] beó folgie swylcum hlāforde swylcum hē wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. 1, 220, 24-222, 1. Lādleāse immunes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 68.

lād-līc; adj. Hateful, loathsome, disgusting, unpleasant, detestable,

abominable, horrible:—Lādlic detestabile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 5. Lādlic biþ ðæs hrēofian lice mid menigfealdum springum the leper's body is loathsome with manifold ulcers, Homl. Th. i. 122, 21. Ðæt is lādlic lif ðæt hī swā maciaþ it is an abominable life that they do so, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 26; Exon. 266; Th. 78, 19; Gri. 1276. Þincþ his neāwist lādlico and unfæger his [the dead man's] nearness seems disgusting and displeasing, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Nis ðær ne se lādlica cyle ne lādlic storm, Dōm. L. 16, 259, 262; Soul Kmbl. 306; Seel. 157. Hine mon ðær lādlice ðeāþe æcwealde eum detestanda omnibus morte interfecit, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46; 541, 10. Lādlic wite, Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Hēr æfter sint lungenāðla lādlicu tǽcn here follow the unpleasant symptoms of lung disease, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 9. Ða lādlecan obscena, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 12. [Prompt. Parv. lothli abominabilis; O. Sax. lēd-līc: Icel. leidr-ligr: O. H. Ger. leid-līh detestabilis, execrabilis, exosus, horrendus.]

lād-lice; adv. Hatefully, detestably, horribly, unpleasantly:—Ongun- nān lādlice rýnan they began to roar horribly, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 166; Met. 26, 83. Wit gewidost lifdon lādlicost we should live as far apart as possible, and in most grievous sort, Exon. 1152; Th. 442, 17; Kl. 14.

lād-sceipe, es; m. A painful condition, calamity:—Abram wolde Loth ālynnan of lādscipe [when Lot was carried off captive], Cd. 95; Th. 123, 20; Gen. 2048.

lād-searu a fell device, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 14; Dan. 436.

lād-sīp a painful journey, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 12; Exod. 44.

lād-spell, es; n. A painful, grievous story:—Hié ealle ðær ofslōgon būton ānum se ðæt lādspel æt hām gebodade omnes ibidem trucidati sunt; uno tantum ad enunciamdam cladem reservato, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 19; Andr. Kmbl. 2160; An. 1080; Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 29; Gū. 1317.

lād-treōw a fell, harmful tree [the tree of knowledge], Cd. 30; Th. 40, 25; Gen. 644.

laðu. v. freōnd-, neōd-, word-laðu.

ladung, e; f. A calling, invitation; vocatio, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 405, 23. [O. H. Ger. ladunga vocatio, evocatio, ecclesia.] v. ge-ladung.

lād-wende; adj. Evilly disposed, evil, hostile, malignant:—Wæs lād-wendoongan wid Sarran winnan Hagar was evilly disposed and began to strive with Sarah, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 7; Gen. 2239. Gyf mon mēte ðæt hē gæt geseō ðonne mæg hē wēnan ðæs lādwendan feōndes him on neāwyste if a man dream that he sees goats then may he expect the devil in his neighbourhood, Lchdm. iii. 176, 3. Lādwende here [the fallen angels], Cd. 4; Th. 5, 7; Gen. 68. Ludon lādwende rēde wæstmē fruits evil and dire sprang forth, 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. Lādwende men evil men, Exon. 312; Th. 97, 24; Cri. 1595. [Cf. O. H. Ger. leid-wentige calamitas, Grff. 1, 763.]

lād-wende-mōd; adj. Evilly or hostilely disposed, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 11; Gen. 448.

lād-weorc, es; n. An evil work, work that is hateful to another:—Leornedan lādweorc Gode, Ps. Th. 105, 26. [O. Sax. lēd-werk: and cf. O. H. Ger. leid-tāt supplicium.]

latian; p. oðe To be slow, to linger, loiter, delay:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe moror, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Hwī latast ðū swā lange ðæt ðū ðe lāce ne cýst why dost thou delay so long to show thyself to the leech? Dōm. L. 6, 66. Lataþ tardat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 48. Deāþ ne lattaþ mors non tardat, Rtl. 11, 7. Eall lichoma hefegap and lattiþ ða fēt all the body grows heavy, and the feet are sluggish, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 23. Ic latode distuli, Cant. M. ad f. 27. Deāþ ðe hē ða get latode on ðissum lichomlicum gebyrde though his birth was still deferred, Blickl. Homl. 167, 7. Hit is swytol ðæt man ðæs latode calles tō lange, Wulfst. 168, 2. Ne lata ðū ne cuncteris, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 34. Ne yld ðū ðe ne lata ðū non tardaveris, Ps. Spl. 39, 24; Ps. Th. 69, 7; Exon. 132; Th. 23, 23; Cri. 373. Smeāge hūru georne gehwā hine sylfne and ðæs nā ne latige tō lange at any rate let every one examine himself, and not delay in that too long, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 192. Nō latiendum non cunctante, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 22. [Icel. lata to be slow: O. H. Ger. lazōn tardare.]

latia. v. lætt.

lāt-tēh, -teōw. v. lād-teah, -teōw.

latu. v. word-latu.

lātwa. v. lād-teōw.

laur, lawer, es; m. Laurel, bay:—Laures croppan, seāw, blēda, leáf, Lchdm. ii. 20, 17; 226, 2; 228, 25; 230, 3. Mid lawere gebeūgod crowned with laurel, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27.

laur-beām, es; m. Laurel:—Laurbeām daphnis vel laurus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 110; Wrt. Voc. 32, 45. Lauwer [laurer] beām laurus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 78. Laurbeāme gelice similes lauro, Nar. 36, 30.

laur-berige, an; f. A berry of the laurel:—Laurberigan, Lchdm. iii. 122, 22; 6, 16. Laurberigie, 106, 1. Lauwinberigan, 136, 28. Lauwerberian, i. 376, 6.

laur-treōw, es, n. Laurel:—Laurtreōwes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 88, 10. Of lawertreōwe, i. 174, 11.

lawer, laber laver [a plant. v. E. D. S. Plant Names], Lchdm. i. 254, 1, 2.

lāwerce, an; f. A lark, laverock:—Lāwerce alanda, Ælfc. Gl. 37;

Som. 62, 127; Wrt. Voc. 29, 22. Lāwerce *tilaris*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 42 : *laude*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 49. Lāwerce *caradrius*, 13, 46. Lāurice *allanda*, 100, 9. Lāurice *laude*, 112, 26. Lāfercan beorh occurs several times in charters. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 307. Cf. O. H. Ger. Lērichanvelt. [Icel. lēvirkir : O. H. Ger. lērahha *caradrius*, *caradriū*, *aloda*, *laudula* : M. H. Ger. lērche : Ger. lērche.]

leāc, læc, lēc, es; n. Generally, *a garden herb* [as in leac-tūn, &c.], an *alliacious plant* [v. compounds], *a leek* :—Dis læc hoc cepe: dis læc hoc porrum, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 32, 35. Leāc *ambila*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 24; Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 49. Lāec, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 8. Leāces heafod *cartilagō*, 17, 40. Dæt grēata crāleāc; nim des leāces heafda, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. On ðære mycele ðe leāces, Herb. 49; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Leāces sæd, Lchdm. i. 104, 26. Gebeāt ðæt leāc [garlic], L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 21. Leāc, i. 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7 : iii. 16, 10. Nim forcorfen leāc and cnuca hyt, 102, 13. v. brāde, crāw-, crop-, enne- [ynne-], gār-, hol-, hwite-, por-, secg-leāc. [Icel. laukr; m. : O. H. Ger. louch *cepa*, *porrum*.]

leāc-cæsse, au; f. *'A cress with an onion-like smell, alliaria officinalis'* E. D. S. Plant Names. Cockayne says 'erysimum alliaria' Lchdm. ii. 318, 7 : 320, 3. In Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 40, leāccæsse *id est* tūncæsse glosses *nasturtium*.

leāc-, leāh- tric, es; m. *A lettuce* :—Leāhtric *lactuca*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 47 : ii. 50, 57. *Lactucas* ðæt is leāhtric, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6 : 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Ðā geseah heō ænne leāhtric ða lyste hī ðæs and hine genam and forgeat ðæt heō hine mid Cristes rōdetācne gebetsode then she saw a lettuce and had a longing for it, and took it and forgot to bless it with the sign of the cross, iii. 336, col. 1. Wudu-lēctric *lactuca silvatica*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 6, 8.

leāc-trog, -troc, es; m. *A bunch of berries* :—Leāctrogas *corimbo*s, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 78 : 104, 70. Leāctrogas *corimbo*s, Ep. Gl. 8 f, 34. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 336, col. 1, puts this with the preceding word.

leāc-, leāh-, lēh- tūn, es; m. *A garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden* :—Leāhtūn *ortus olerum*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 76 : ii. 64, 9. Ðer wæs leāhtūn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1 : 19, 41. Nān man on ðysne ðæg wyrt in leāhtūne ne fatige, Wulfst. 227, 8 : 231, 18. Monn sende in leāhtūne his homo misit in hortum suum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 19. [Misc. leyhtun *a garden*.] Cf. wyrt-tūn.

leāctūn-weard, es; m. *A gardener* :—Lēctūnweard *olitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 82; Wrt. Voc. 27, 12. [Misc. leyhtunward *a gardener*.]

leāc-weard, es; m. *A gardener* :—Leācweard *holitor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 57. Lēcweard *hortulanus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 15. Lēcword, p. 8, 4. Cf. wyrt-weard.

LEAD, es; n. *Lead* :—Leād *plumbum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 11. Dæt leād is hefigre ðonne ænig oðer andweorc *plumbum ceteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Irenes and leādes ða men on ðæm londum wædþa and godes genihtsumiaþ *ferro et plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4; Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 23. Beworhte mid leāde, Homl. Skt. 3, 532. Ðū herast done mancgere ðe begytt gold mid leāde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 26.

leāden; adj. *Leaden* :—Leāden *plumbeus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Si ðæt ālfæt isen oðde æren leāden oðde lēmen, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15; Nar. 46, 3. Mid leādenum swipum swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13.

leād-gedelf, es; n. *A lead-mine* :—Eft in leādgedelf; of leādgedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 7.

leād-stæf, es; m. *A scourge* [cf. last entry under leāden] :—Leādstafum *mastigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 75.

LEAF, es; n. *A leaf of a tree, of a book, a shoot* :—Leáf hys ne fylþ *folium ejus non defluet*, Ps. Spl. ; his leáf and his blāda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seariþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Leáf *antes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 16. Leáf *folia*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 19 : 24, 32; Mk. Skt. 13, 28; Bt. Met. Fox II, 114; Met. II, 57. Man scōf ðara bōca leáf ðe of Hibernia cōman and ða sceaffan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum qui de Hibernia fuerant, et ipsam rasuram aque immisissam*, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 37. Mid grēnum leáfum *virentibus foliis*, Gen. 8, 11. [Goth. laufs; m. : O. Sax. lōf; O. Frs. lāf; Icel. lauf; O. H. Ger. laub *folium*, *frons* : Ger. laub.] DER gold-leáf.

LEAF, e; f. *LEAVE, permission, licence* :—Leáf *licentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 17. Lōciap ðæt dios eowru leáf ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice wite, ne forte hoc *licentia vestra officium fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Gif him lif seald wære, Bd. i. 23; S. 486, 8, note. Ða seofan cnihtas ðe be ðinre leāfa lyfedan būton ethnisse *the seven youths that by your leave lived without persecution*, Homl. Skt. 4, 255. Se Englisca be fulre leāfe hine werige *Anglicus plena licentia defendat se*, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13. Hē sæt on ðam bisceprice ðe se cyng him ær geunnan hæfde be his fulre leāfe, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 27. Be ðæs cynges læfe and ræda, 1043; Erl. 169, 25. Būtan ðæs cyniges leāfe and his witenā, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Būtan ðæs bisceopes leāfe *absque permissione episcopi*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ða ðe willaþ grīpan on swelcne folgaþ for hiera gitsunge hiē dōþ him tō leāfe ðone cwide ðe sanctus Paulus cwæþ *qui præesse concupiscunt, ad usum suæ libidinis instrumentum apostolici sermonis arripiunt, quo ait*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 7. Hē

begeat ða leāfe ðæt hē of ðam lande mōste he got leave to go out of the country, Homl. Skt. 5, 328. Hī habbaþ leáf [Cott. MS. leāfe] yiel tō ðonne they have leave to do evil, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 13. Hæbbe hē fulle leāfe swā tō ðonne, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 8. Ða ða Aulices leāfe leāfe forgyf tō geopenienne ðone ingang ðinre hālgan cyrcan, Glostr. Frag. 106, 13. Leāfe syllan to give leave, Gen. 50, 5; Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Hī bādon læfa æt mē they asked leave of me, Guthl. 14; Gdwin 62, 13. [Cf. Icel. leyfi, leave : O. Sax. or-lōf; Icel. or-lōf; O. H. Ger. ur-laup *licentia, permissus*.]

leāfa, an; m. *Belief, faith* :—Hū mæg se leāfa [other MS. geleāfa] beon forþgegne gif seō lār and ða lāreowas æteorjaþ *how can belief be prosperous if teaching and teachers fail*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 37. Leāfa *fides*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 10 : 15, 28. Leāfo, 21, 21. [O. H. Ger. laubo.] v. ge-leāfa.

leāfa [?], an; m. *Leave* :—Be his leāfan ārærdē mynster with his leave raised a monastery, Homl. Skt. 6, 145.

leāf-full; adj. *Believing, faithful* :—Leāffull *fidelis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21; Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 27. Ic cýde on ðissan gewrite eallum leāffullum mannun hwet ic gerēdd habbe wið mīne arcebiscepes, Chart. Th. 347, 26. God cwæþ tō Moysen ðæt hē wolde cuman and hine ætforan ðam folce gesprecan ðæt hī ðý leāffullan wæron *God said to Moses that he would come and talk with him before the people, that they might be the more believing* [v. Exod. 19, 9], Homl. Th. ii. 196, 18.

leāf-helmig; adj. *Having a leafy top*; frondicoma Germ. 390. **leāf-hlystend**, es; m. *A catechumen* :—[Ge?] leāfhlystend *catechumenus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 12. v. geleāfhlystend.

leāf, lēf, lȳf-ness; e; f. *Leave, permission, licence* :—Gif him lēfnas seald wære if leave had been given him, Bd. i. 23; S. 486, 8. Lȳfnes *licentia*, 4, 18; S. 586, 34 : 2, 1; S. 501, 32 : 5, 19; S. 640, 10. Būtan heora leōda gefafunge and leāfnysse *absque suorum consensu ac licentia*, 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Būtan kyniges lēfnesse [MSS. B. H. leāfe], L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 16. Mid his lēfnysse *accepta ab eo licentia*, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 11. Mid Ebrinum lȳfnysse, 4, 1; S. 564, 44. Heō his leāfnysse hæfde ðæt . . . she would have his permission to . . . 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Nymde þurh leāfnysse his āgenes abbudes *nisi per demissionem proprii abbatis*, 4, 5; S. 572, 33. Hī mārān lēfnysse onfengon tō lēranne *majorem predicandi licentiam acciperent*, 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Lȳfnesse, 5, 11; S. 625, 30. Lȳfnesse sealde ðæt . . . gave leave to . . . 1, 25; S. 487, 20. Him lȳfnesse sealde tō farene, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. Heō freō lēfnesse sealdon, 2, 5; S. 507, 10. Forgeaf him lȳfnesse, 4, 22; S. 592, 9. v. leāf.

leāf-scead, es; n. *A place made shady by leaves or foliage*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 4; Ph. 205.

leāf-wyrm, es; m. *A canker, caterpillar* :—Hē sealde leāfwyrme (MS. C. treowyrme) wæstm heora he gave their increase unto the caterpillar (A.V.), Ps. Spl. 77, 51.

leāgung, e; f. *Lyng* :—Ðý læs on mē mæge īdel spellung oððe scōndlic leāgung [leāsung?] beon gestæled ne aut *fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21.

leāh; g. leās; m. *A lea, meadow, open space, untitled land* :—Ðanne is ðer se leāh ðe man ðæt lond mid friþe haldan scæl an eāsthealde siō ealdræ stræth &c. now there is the open space (?) by which the land is protected; on the east side the old road &c., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 20. Ðonne geūðe ic Ælfwine and Beorhtulfe ðæs leās and ðæs hammes be norþan ðære lytlan ðe I granted Ælfwine and Beorhtulf the meadow and the enclosure to the north of the little dike, 249, 33. Æt ðam leā ufe-weardan, 36. Tō ðam leā . . . on eāsteweardan ðam leā . . . tō fealuwes leā ðæt on fealuwes leā . . . fram fealuwes leā, 250, 2 : 16, 29, 32. Æt Eardulfes leā . . . tō Aþelwoldes leā, Chart. Th. 291, 19, 22. Dæt into Eardulfes leā; of ðan leā, ðæt eft tō ðære grēatan dīc, 292, 4. Þurh ðone leā tō ðam miclan hæslwīde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. 250, 34. Betweox ða twegen leās, 21. Lytle leās *amarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 14. v. next word.

leāh; g. leāge; f. *A lea, as a termination of local names* -leah, -ley, -ly; it occurs frequently in the charters :—Hrīdra leāh *campus armentorum*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 232, 21. Dis syndon ða landgemēro tō madan-leāge (cf. 120, 28 madan lēg) ærest on witenā leāge, iii. 121, 13-4. On mapodorleāge; be eāston ðære leāge . . . eft on Heortleāge westewardre, 407, 7, 8, 13. On hemlēclēge, 437, 4. Ðonne on ðæt (ða?) lēge . . . donon on gerihthe on risclēge, 10, 24-5. Of ðam clyfe on heān leāge : ðæt on lungan leāge . . . ðonne on Swonleāge, 48, 6, 7. On Wytleāhe; of Wytleāge, 14, 6. Oð ða lēge, 406, 27. [Piers P. bad hym eryen his leyes, 7, 5; *Prompt. Parv.* ly, londe not telyd, see note 2, p. 285; cf. *Pol. Songs Wrt.* mi lond leye liþ and leorneþ to slepe, 152, 10 : ley lond tere freche, Wrt. Voc. 153, 4. O. H. Ger. v. Grmm D. M. 1202, has lōh; m. *lucus*, which occurs also in local names, e.g. Hohenlohe, Grff. 2, 127-8 : the same suffix is found in Water-loo.] v. preceding word.

leāh; g. leāge; f. *Lye, a mixture of ashes and water* :—Lāeg *laxiva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 28. Leāh *lexiva* 50, 50 : *lixa*, 52, 13. On bitere lēge, L. Med. Ex. Quad. 9, 14; Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Ofergeot ða ascen mide, mac swā tō lēga, 378, 11. Wyrç him leāge of ellenahsan, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. [Aenb. we byeþ alle ywesce of onelepi

leje, 145, 22; *Prompt. Parv.* ley for waschyngne *lixivium*, 294, see note: *O. H. Ger.* longa *lixivia*.]

leahan. v. leán.

leáh-hryog, es; *m.* The ridge of a lea:—Tó ðæm ealdan læghryce, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 437, 17.

leáh-mealt-wurt some kind of wort:—Lēhmealtwurt *lexinum* (? *lixivum*, cf. *lixivum mustum* the wine that runs out of the grapes before they are pressed), *Ælf.* Gl. 33; *Som.* 62, 23; *Wrt. Voc.* 34, 6.

leahter, es; *m.* I. a moral defect, a crime, fault, offence, sin, vice, disgraceful or shameful act, reproach, opprobrium, blame, disgrace:—Leahter *crimen*, *Ælf.* Gr. 9; *Som.* 9, 29. Hosp. lehter *probrum*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 67, 35. Æghwile mennisc leahter on ðæm eadigan Sancte Johanne cenendum gestilled was *every human vice was stilled in the blessed St. John's parents*, *Blickl. Homl.* 163, 15, 1. Būtan leahtere *sine crimine*, *Ælf.* Gr. 47; *Som.* 48, 3; *Mt. Kmb.* 12, 5. Hié eodan on eallum Drihtnes bebodum būtan leahtere they walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless, *Blickl. Homl.* 161, 31. Būtan ælcon womme and swā clæne fram ælcon leahtere *stainless and pure from every vice*, *Nicod.* 28; *Thw.* 16, 31. *Vitia* ðæt synd lehtas on lēdenspræce, *Ælf.* Gr. 50; *Som.* 51, 53. Swā seal wisdōmes bodung healdan manna heortan wið brosnunge fūlra leahtra, *Homl. Th.* ii. 536, 21. Ic mē synnum and leahtrum þeodde *vitiorum implicamentis solebam servire*, *Bd.* 3, 13; *S.* 538, 30. Hē unscyldig and būtan leahtrum was clæne gemetēd *absque crimine inventus est*, 5, 19; *S.* 639, 30. Bysmrian leahtrum belecgan to *revile and load with opprobrium*, *Andr. Kmb.* 2591; *An.* 1297. Hē begaun to lufienne leahtras tō swiðe *he began to love vices too much*, *Ælf.* T. Grn. 17, 13. Leahtras *noxas* (cf. *gylt noxam*, 4), *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 61, 41. Yðel byr seó lār ðe ne gehælp ðære sáwle leahtras (v. II.) and unþeawas, *Homl. Th.* i. 60, 35. Wið ða heáfodlican leahtras *against the deadly sins*, *Blickl. Homl.* 37, 3.

II. a bodily defect, disease, disorder, hurt, malady:—Hyt æfeorþað ðone leahtor ðe grēcas hostopytras hāþaþ, ðæt ys, scurf ðæs heáfdes, *Herb.* 184, 4; *Lchdm.* i. 322, 15. Hyt ealne ðone leahtor genimeþ *it takes away all the malady*, 13, 3; *Lchdm.* i. 106, 2. Heó ðone leahtor [*cancer*] gehælan mæg, 32, 3; *Lchdm.* i. 130, 14. Leahtras *noxas* [cf. *dare noxam*, 64], *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 61, 41. Wið leahtras ðæs mūþes for blotches of the mouth, *Herb.* 145, 3; *Lchdm.* i. 268, 13. Wið misenlice leahtras ðæs bæcþearmas, 165, 3; *Lchdm.* i. 294, 15. *DER.* syn-leahter.

leahter-cwīde, es; *m.* Opprobrious, insulting, injurious speech, blasphemy:—Æfter leahtorcwīdum, *Exon.* 68 b; *Th.* 254, 18; *Jul.* 199.

leahter-full; *adj.* Vicious, seductive:—Leahterfulle þeawas *vitiosos mores*, *Bd.* 3, 13; *S.* 538, 32. Leahter[fulle] *decipulosa* i. *inlecibrosa*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 138, 1.

leahter-leás; *adj.* Faultless, free from defect, free from sin, innocent:—Fordon nis nān man leahtorleás *quoniam nemo vitiorum expertus est*, *L. Ecg. P.* i. 9; *Th.* ii. 176, 16. ðonne ðū ðerne man tæle, ðonne gepenc ðū ðæt nān man ne byþ leahterleás, *Prov. Kmb.* 3. Ic ða meorde wāt leahtorleáse *I know the reward to be faultless*, *Exon.* 48 b; *Th.* 167, 14; *Gū.* 1060. Hié freóndræðenne fæste gelæston leahtorleáse *firmitly should they friendship maintain, free from offence*, *Elen. Kmb.* 2475; *El.* 1209.

leahter-lice; *adv.* Viciously, noisomely:—Ðæt deaðe flæsc rotap leahtorlice ðonne se deaðlica lichama þeowaþ gálnysse *the dead flesh rots noisomely when the mortal body is a slave to lust*, *Homl. Th.* i. 118, 13.

leahter-wyrpe. v. un-leahterwyrpe.

leahtrian; *p. ode.* I. to charge with crime, impeach, accuse, blame, revile, reproach:—Ic leahtrige *crimino*; ic leahtrode *criminatus sum*, *Ælf.* Gr. 25; *Som.* 26, 61. Man godfyhtre lehtre ealles tō swiðe *godfearing men are reviled far too much*, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 110, 163. Ða ðe ða tīda fīres cristendōmes leahtrīaþ *hi qui de temporibus Christianis murmurant*, *Ors.* 2, 1; *Swt.* 62, 33. Ða herede hē and nānuht ne leahtrade *laudant*, 6, 1; *Swt.* 254, 14. Hý wæran ealle ānspræce ðonne hý mē leahtrodon and læpdon *loquebantur simul*, *Ps.* Th. 40, 7. Ðæt hié ðæs tīda leahtrien, *Ors.* 3, 9; *Swt.* 136, 31. Gif se midwinter byþ on Seteres deag ða clēnan beoþ leahtrode *if midwinter be on a Saturday the guiltless will be accused*, *Lchdm.* iii. 164, 12. Leahtrian *insimulare*, *Hpt. Gl.* 506, 3. II. to corrupt, vitiate:—Lehtriende *inicians*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 48, 7. v. ge-leahtrian.

leáh-tric. v. leác-tric.

leahtrung, e; *f.* Accusation, blame, detraction:—Lehtrung *derogatio*, *Ælf.* Gl. 61; *Som.* 68, 44; *Wrt. Voc.* 39, 28.

leáh-tūn. v. leác-tūn.

leán, es; *n.* Reward, recompense, remuneration, requital, retribution:—Leán *meritum laboris*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 143, 40. Se ðe ðæt gelæsteh him biþ leán gearo, *Cd.* 22; *Th.* 28, 14; *Gen.* 435. Him ðæs grim leán becom terrible retribution befel them for that, 2; *Th.* 3, 36; *Gen.* 46. Gif hē eal wel gefridaþ [ðe] hē wealdan seal ðonne biþ hē gōdes leánas ful wel weorde *if he protects well all that he has to keep, then is he quite entitled to good pay*, *L. R. S.* 20; *Th.* i. 440, 18. Ic ðe to leáne ðinne noman mærsige in recompense *I will magnify thy name*, *Lchdm.* iii. 436, 28. Hwæt ðest ðū ūs ðæs to leáne *what recompense will you give us for that?* *Homl. Th.* i. 392, 33; *Cd.* 135; *Th.* 170, 27; *Gen.* 2819. Sig-ores to leáne as a reward of victory, *Beo. Th.* 2047; *B.* 1021. Be

hundfealdon hē onfehþ leán *centuplum accipiet*, *Mt. Kmb.* 19, 29. We sceolan habban ānfald leán ðæs ðe wē on life ær geworhtan, *L. C. E.* 18; *Th.* i. 370, 21. Gebyrþ ðæt man his geswincen leán gecnāwep *it is proper that the reward of his labour be acknowledged* [i. e. he be rewarded for his labour], *L. R. S.* 20; *Th.* i. 440, 12. Ðær leán cumað werum bi gewyrhtum *there rewards come to men according to their deserts*, *Exon.* 27 b; *Th.* 84, 2; *Cri.* 1367. Sæge leána panc and ealra ðara ðe him sið and ær gifena drihten forgifen hæfde, *Cd.* 142; *Th.* 177, 22; *Gen.* 2933. Gē eow andrædaþ ðæt ge onfōn tō lytlum leánum *you are afraid of receiving too little reward*, *Blickl. Homl.* 41, 21. Leánum mine gife gyldan to requite my gift, *Cd.* 22; *Th.* 27, 4; *Gen.* 412. Nealles ic ðām leánum forlōren hæfde, mægnes mēde, *Beo. Th.* 4296; *B.* 2145. Ðonne forliet gōd man his leánum ðonne hē his gōd forlæt *tum suo præmio carebit, cum probus esse desiderit*, *Bt.* 37, 2; *Fox* 189, 26. Ðæt edleán is ofer ealle ððre leán tō lufienne, *Fox* 190, 1. [*Goth. laun: O. Sax. lōn: O. Frs. lān: Icel. laun; pl.: O. H. Ger. lōn præmium, merces, stipendium, remuneratio: Ger. lohn.*] *DER.* æfter-, and-, dæd-, drinc-, ed-, eft-, ende-, feorh-, fōstor-, hand-, iū-, morþor-, sig-, sigor-, wider-, word-, wuldor-leán.

leán; *p. lōg* [a weak form also occurs (cf. *Icel.*)]—Se ðe wolde leógan oftoft on his wordon, ealle hine leiddan, ða ðe God lufedan, *Wulfst.* 168, 17. To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove, scorn:—Ne leá ic ðe nā ðæt ðū ægðer lufige *I blame thee not for loving either*, *Shrn.* 197, 2. Hý næfre man lyhþ se ðe secgan wile sōð æfter rihte *a man that will rightly tell the truth will never blame them*, *Beo. Th.* 2101; *B.* 1048. Ða ðe ðæt unliēfde leáþ and swā ðeah dōþ qui accusant prava, nec tamen deviant, *Past.* 55, 1; *Swt.* 427, 12. Paulus ðæt yfel ðære forlegnesse swā manegum awiergdom leahtrum lōh *Paulus fornicationis vitium tot criminibus execrandis inseruit*, 51, 8; *Swt.* 401, 26. Hē him lōh ðæt hē hæfde his brōðor wif him tō cīfese *he reproached him with having his brother's wife as his concubine*, *Shrn.* 123, 1. Nales wordum lōg mēces ecge *he brought no word of blame against the blade's edge*, *Beo. Th.* 3627; *B.* 1811. Ðara monna ðe mē ðæt lōgon ðæt ic ðæm wegum fērde *hominum qui dixerant mihi ne festinarem*, *Nar.* 6, 27. Ðone siðfæt him snōtere ceorlas lythwōn lōgon *prudent men a little blamed him for that journey*, *Beo. Th.* 408; *B.* 203. Ne hié wine-drihten wiht ne lōgon, 1729; *B.* 862. Ne ðe silfne ne herā ne ðe silfne ne leah *neither praise thyself, nor blame thyself*, *Prov. Kmb.* 36. Herigaþ oft swā siufde swā hié hit leán scoldon *plerumque laudant etiam, quod reprobare debuierant*, *Past.* 17, 3; *Swt.* 111, 6. Ða dēman beoþ swiðor tō herigenne ðonne tō leánne, *Blickl.* 63, 21. Eal swilc is tō leánne næfre tō lufianne, *L. Eth.* vi. 29; *Th.* i. 322, 22. Bōclære leánde and unriht lufende *scorning booklearning and loving wrong*, *Wulfst.* 82, 2. [*Goth. laian; p. laiō to revile; O. Sax. lahan; p. lōg: Icel. lā; p. lādi to blame: O. H. Ger. lahan; p. luog vituperare.*] v. be-leán.

leán-gifa, an; *m.* One who gives recompense or reward:—Swylce se rihtwisa leángyfa nō mid wordum ac mid dædum ðus cwæde *as if the righteous Recompenser had said not with words but with deeds*, *Lchdm.* iii. 436, 23.

leánian; *p. ode* To reward, recompense, requite, pay:—Ic ðe ða fæþþe leánige caldgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with ancient treasures*, *Beo. Th.* 2765; *B.* 1380. Ðū ūs leánest unfreondlice *thou dost requite us unkindly*, *Cd.* 127; *Th.* 162, 29; *Gen.* 2688. God mærlīce leánaþ æghwylcum ðara ðe him gōd behēt and ðæt eft fulllice gelæst, *Lchdm.* iii. 436, 16; *Exon.* 20a; *Th.* 52, 4; *Cri.* 828; 113 a; *Th.* 434, 12; *Rā.* 51, 9. Gūþlāce God leánode ellen mid ārum, 39 a; *Th.* 129, 13; *Gū.* 420. Mē ðone wælræs wine Scyldinga leánode manegum mādum, *Beo. Th.* 4211; *B.* 2102. Lofe leánige, *Exon.* 54 b; *Th.* 193, 13; *Az.* 121. Ðæt hió him leánige ðæt hē ær tela dyde *that it may reward him for having done well*, *Bt.* 40, 1; *Fox.* 236, 4. Ðām gōdum leánian hiora gōd to reward the good for their goodness, 39, 12; *Fox* 230, 25. Nū ic wolde ðe ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian *valet manus mea reddere tibi malum*, *Gen.* 31, 29. Ða cwæþ heó ðæt heó ne dorste him swā leánian swā hē hire tō gearnud hæfde *then said she, that she dared not requite him as he had deserved of her*, *Chart.* Th. 202, 21. Æghwylcum ānum men gyldan and leánigean æfter his sylfes weorcum, *Blickl. Homl.* 123, 34. [*O. Sax. lōnōn: O. Frs. lānia: Icel. launa: O. H. Ger. lōnōn retribuere, munere, reddere: Ger. lohnen.*] v. ge-leánian.

leáning, e; *f.* Reward, recompense:—Leáning [? leasung. *Wrt.*] *hostimen*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 43, 20. v. ed-leáning.

leáp, es; *m.* I. a basket, a basket containing a certain amount, [two-thirds of a bushel? *‘Lepe quod est tertia pars duorum bussellorum,’* in *Sussex*, time of Ed. I.] a weel for catching fish:—Leáp *corbis*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 23, 6; *calatus*, 127, 73. Leóht leáp *imbilium*, *Wrt. Voc.* 287, 27; ii. 46, 40. Leáp vel wilige *cophinus*, *Ælf.* Gl. 101; *Som.* 77, 32; *Wrt. Voc.* 55, 37. Leáp vel bogenet nassa, 84; *Som.* 73, 90; *Wrt. Voc.* 48, 28. Sædere gebyrþ ðæt hē hæbbe ælces sædcynnes ænne leáp fulne, *L. R. S.* 11; *Th.* i. 438, 9. Leápas *corbes*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 20, 52. Ða bær man up of ðan ðe hi læfdon twelf leápas fulle, *Wulfst.* 203, 32.

II. trunk [of the body], *Judth.* 10; *Thw.* 23, 8; *Jud.* 111. [The word is to be found among English dialects, see the note in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 296; also the following reference in *E. D. S. Publications ‘Leap a*

large deep basket; a chaff basket, B. 2. *Leap* or *lib* half a bushel [in Sussex], B. 16, 18. *Lep* a large wicker basket, Gloss. of old farming words, vi. *Leap* a wicker basket for catching eels, Lincoln. *Icel.* laupr a basket of lattice work.] v. sæd-leáp.

leás; adj. I. loose, free from, destitute or void of, without:—Hē was ealra fyrena leás he was free from all sins, Blickl. Homl. 135, 2; Exon. 9b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123. Wer womma leás a man spotless, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283. Land leóhtes leás and līges full a land without light and full of flame, 18; Th. 1, 32; Gen. 333. Rīces leás powerless, 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372. Būendra leás without inhabitants, 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89. Alles leás ecan drēames void of all eternal joy, 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850. Nāge wē nāne þearfe dæt wē dysses weorþan leáse ac utan dōn swā ūs þearf is gelēstan hit georne we have no need to fail in this; but let us do, as there is need for us, diligently perform it, Wulfst. 38, 13.

II. vain, false, lying, deceitful, deceptive, faulty:—Leás *pellax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 60. *Solocismus* biþ sum leás word on ðam verse, Ælfic. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 51. Donne sægde Petrus dæt hē wære leás drý then said Peter that he was a false sorcerer, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Hit is swīde leás tōhopa falsus equus ad salutem, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hwæder hit sig de sōð de leás de gē secgaþ utrum vera an falsa sint, quæ dixistis, Gen. 42, 16. Se leása gewita the false witness, Deut. 19, 19. Se leása gylp vainglory, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. Mid leásre gecýrnesse with false witness, 173, 35. Ne beo dū on līesre gewitnesse ongen ðinne nehstan non loqueres contra proximum tuum falsum testimonium, Exod. 20, 16; Wulfst. 40, 11. Leáse mūde with lying mouth, Ps. Th. 77, 35. Sumne sēdon leásre cýrnesse āgen hine quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum, Mk. Skt. 14, 57. Leáse sybbe ne sceal mon syllan feigned friendship must not be formed, Glostr. Fiag. 112, 14. Donne cumað leáse Cristas and leáse witegan surgent enim pseudo-cristi et pseudo-prophete, Mt. Kmb. 24, 24. Ðæs leásan spell hæc fabula, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Fram leásum witegum a falsis prophetis, Mt. Kmb. 7, 15. Widsaþ dām leásum welum renounce the deceitful riches, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ða leásan godas false gods, 201, 30. Fiscere ðone leásostan a fisherman most false, 179, 14. [R. Glouc. les; Prompt. Parv. Chauc. lees; Goth. laus empty, void: O. Sax. lōs free from; false: O. Frs. lās; Icel. lauss loose, free, void: O. H. Ger. lōs levis, turpis; Ger. los.]

leás es; m. Falsehood, falseness:—Hī ongietaþ dæt dæt wæs leás and idelness dæt hī ær heoldon they perceive that that was falsehood and vanity that they formerly held; deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 18. Ðæt leás, Elen. Kmb. 1157; E. 580. Gif gē ðisum leáse leng gefylgaþ if longer ye follow this falsehood, 1148; E. 576. Būtan leáse truly, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12; Bt. Met. Fox 30, 36; Met. 30, 18. [A. R. leas falsehood, 82, 16; Laym. buten lese.]

-leás a frequently occurring suffix used to form adjectives, having the force of without [v. leas l.], modern -less. It is found in the cognate dialects, v. leás.

leás-bregd, -brēd; adj. False, deceitful, cheating:—Ðū leásbrēda feond and fācnes ordfruma, Homl. Skt. 6, 314. **leás-bregd**, -brēd, es; m. Deceit, fraud, a trick, cheat, wile:—Hē hiwode þurh drycraeft fela leásbregda he performed many tricks by magic, Wulfst. 99, 16. Swicol on dædum and on leásbregdum, 107, 2. Þurh his leásbregdas, 252, 19. Mid leásbregdum earmum mannun derian to harm poor men with tricks, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 25.

leás-bregdende, -brēdende; adj. Wily, deceitful:—Hund siðon līhþ se leásbrēdende centies mentitur versipellis, Ælfic. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 31.

leás-bregdness, -brēdness e; f. Deception, falsehood, Leo. 220, 22.

leás-creft, es; m. A false art, deception:—Hē hié getýhþ tō eallum uncystum and tō ðære lufan ðisse worlde mid his leáscreftum he draws them to all vices and to the love of this world with his false arts, Blickl. Homl. 25, 12.

leásere, es; m. I. a false person, hypocrite:—Leáseras t̃ lēgeras falsos, Mt. Kmb. p. 15, 8.

II. one who feigns or acts, a buffoon, jester:—Se wæs ærest sumes kāseres mima, dæt is leásere and sang beforan him scandlicu leóp first he was some emperor's mima, that is, jester, and sang obscene songs before him, Shrn. 121, 9. Ðā gesælde hē ða fæmnan his leásereum, 154, 23. Ðā hēt hē his leáseres hine lēdan tō ðæm wuda, 83, 18. [O. H. Ger. iōsare dolosus.]

leássetan; p. te To feign, pretend:—Leássetende dæt hī woldon hine eft tō life āræran pretending that they would raise him to life again, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 10.

leás-ferhpness, e; f. Inconstancy, falseness, folly:—Hū micel leóht-mōdnes and leásferpnas quanta mentis leuitas, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 10. v. leás-līc.

leás-fyrhte (= (?) leás-ferhþ), false:—Leásfyrhte is unrihtwīsnys him mentita est iniquitas sibi, Ps. Spl. 26, 18.

leás-gewitnes, e; f. False witness:—Leásgewitnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5.

leás-gilp, es; m. Vain-glory:—Ðæt hié ne wilnigen leásgielpes ne inanem gloriam querant, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 24.

leásian; p. ode To lie:—Leásiaþ ðe fýnd ðine mentientur tibi inimici tui, Ps. Spl. C, 65, 2.

leásing, es; m. A false person [cf. earming]:—Nāfre dū gelārest dæt ic leásingum dumbum and deafum ðeofolgieldum gaful onhāte never shalt thou persuade me to promise tribute to false creatures, to dumb and deaf idols [or is leásingum = with lies, falsely. v. leásung], Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 23; Jul. 149.

leás-līc; adj. False, vain, frivolous:—Wenþ dæt hit hæbbe sum heálīc gōð gestrynd . . . ond mē þincþ dæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swīde leás-līc mærpē it supposes that it has gained some exalted good . . . and methinks it has purchased a very false greatness, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Leáslice cristene false christians, Wulfst. 93, 8. Leóhtlicu weorc and leáslicu leuitas operis, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. Mid leáslicum wordum hī hine beswicpaþ with false words they deceive him; blandientes sermone ut decipiant eos, Nar. 37, 5. Ða leáslican ceāpas binnan ðam Godes hūse gefaþeodan they allowed false bargains within God's house, Homl. Th. i. 406, 15.

leás-līce; adv. Falsely, deceptively:—Leáslice falso, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. Leáslice geclypode oððe āwritene pronounced or written wrongly, 50; Som. 51, 52. Hit biþ swīde leáslice on siolufres hiewe [stannum] argenti speciem mentitur, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 3; Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20 note.

leás-līcettan; p. te To dissemble, feign:—Leásliccettan dissimulari, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 38.

leás-līcettung, e; f. Dissimulation, pretence:—Næs hē begangende leáslicettunge he did not practise dissimulation, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 12, 18.

leásmōd-ness, e; f. Inconstancy, want of stability:—Ðære leóht-mōdnesse and ðære leásmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādoe a quibus [mentis leuitas, cogitationum inconstantia] se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 6.

leás-ness, e; f. Levity, fickleness; falseness, lying:—Þurh leásnesse þer mendaciun, Confess. Peccat. Ðæt ic swā wære ālýsed frim ðære scýlde ðære swýde idlan leásnesse ut sic absolvar reatu supervacuæ levitatis, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

leás-ōlecung, e; f. Flattery, cajolery:—Leásōlecung lenocinia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leás-sagol; adj. Saying what is false, mendacious:—Se ðe wære leássagol weorðe se sōðsagol he that told lies, let him tell the truth, Wulfst. 72, 16.

leás-spanung, e; f. Seduction, allurement, enticement:—Leássponunge nec lenonum [lenocinium?], Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 71.

leás-spell, es; n. A false story, fiction, fable:—Leáspell figmenta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 43. Be swylcum menn leáspell secgaþ de quibus fabulæ ferunt, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 26.

leás-spellung, e; f. Idle, vain, or false talking:—Leáspellunga fabulationum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14. Leáspellunga nenias, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 74. Sōna swā hit forlæt sōðcwidas swā folgaþ hit leáspellunga ut quoties abiecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16. leást. v. lēst.

-leást, -līest, -lēst, -lýst a termination of nouns formed from adjectives in -leás.

leás-tyhtan; p. te To wheedle, flatter:—Leástyhtendum lenocinantibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 15.

leás-tyhtung, e; f. Wheedling, flattery, cajolery:—Leástyhtunge lenocinia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leásung, e; f. Leasing, lying, vain or frivolous speech, fiction, false witness, falsehood, falseness, hypocrisy, deception, deceitfulness, artifice:—Leásung vel faam famfaluca [Ital. fanfaluca, a whim, trifle, and see Ducange, s. v.], Ep. Gl. 9 d, 12. Leásung ðissa worlðwelenas fallacia divitiarum. Mt. Kmb. 13, 22. Leásung falsitas, Rtl. 37, 31. Heora leásung wæs gecyrrd to heom sylfum mentita est iniquitas sibi, Ps. Th. 26, 14. Ðæs forwyrd and leásung and forleornung swīde raþe cymþ tō him ðe hē hine sylfne dēp tō ðon ðe hē nis for this reason destruction and lying and error come quickly to him, that he makes himself out what he is not, Blickl. Homl. 183, 34. Sōðfæstnysses feoung and seó lufu līges and leásunge odium veritatis amorque mendacii, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. Neþulonis heowunga; fallacis scūan t̃ leásunge, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. Hē næfre nōht leásunga ne ideles leóþes wyrcan ne mihte nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit, 4, 24; S. 596, 52. Fulle mid leásunge pleni hypocriti, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 23, 28. Ne beo dū leás gewita. Ðis bebod wiðcwep leásunge 'Thou shalt not be a false witness.' This commandment forbids leasing-making [cf. Scott. 'leasing-making the crime of uttering falsehood against the king to the people or vice versa'], Homl. Th. ii. 208, 27. Ða Judeiscan noldon gehýran Cristes sōðfæstnysses, forðan ðe hī wæron āfýlled mid heora fæder leásunge, 226, 24. Donne glād dæt ðeofol fūt mid his leásunge swā swā smýc æt his eagdura then the devil by his artifice stepped out at his eye in the form of smoke, Shrn. 52, 33. Wrec ðe gemetlice dý læs ðe men [man?] leásunga teo dæt dū ðīne cýsta cýðe revenge thyself in moderation, lest the charge be falsely made, that thou display thy virtues, Prov. Kmb. 46. Leásunga frivola, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 55. Leásunga factiones, Hpt. Gl. 472, 3. Leásunga lenonum, 500, 55. On leásungum in mendaciis, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Se hlīsa ðe hē ær mid leásungum wilnode the reputation (of philosopher)

that he had before desired under false pretences, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5. *Nelle wē eac mid leásungum þýllíc licetan*, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. *Leásingum beswican dæc hē wēneþ furþon dæc hē man ne sý* [so] *deceived by false notions that he thinks even that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5; Elen. Kmbl. 2243; El. 1123. For ðinum leásungum on account of thy falsehoods, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 28; Sat. 62. Ðū forðest ða ðe symle leásinga specaþ thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing [A. V.], Ps. Th. 5, 5. Onscūna ðū ā leásunga, L. Ælf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Fācen and leásunga from ūrum heortum ādoon to remove deceit and falseness from our hearts, Blickl. Homl. 95, 27. Pūh ādbrycas and þūh weddbrycas and þūh mistlice leásunga, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 151. Būton ðū forlæte ða leásinga, weohweordinga, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 13; Jul. 179; Elen. Kmbl. 1375; El. 689. Ðýllíce leásunga hī worhton and mihton eāpe secgan sōpsed gif him ða leásunga nāron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14; 38, 1; Fox 196, 8. [Prompt. Parv. lecsynge mendacium; lesynge nuga: Icel. lausung lying, falsehood.]

leásung-spell, es; n. A false or foolish story, a fable:—Ðā hæfdon monige unwise menn hī to worde and to leásungspelle dæc sió hæte nāre for hiora synnum ac sēdon dæc hīo wære for Fetontis forscapunge *ex quo quidam, dum non concedunt Deo potentiam, suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculum Phaetontis fabulam texerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8.

leápor, es; n. [?]. A kind of nire used for soap, lather:—*Leápor nitrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 3. Of leápre nitria, 61, 27. Gnīd swīde dæc heo sý eall gelēpre þweah mid ðý lēpre dæc heáfod gelōme *rub strongly so that it may be all lathered, wash the head frequently with the lather*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 4. [Icel. laudr; n. froth or foam of the sea water; a kind of nire or soap.]

leápor-wyrt, e; f. Lather-wort, soap-wort; saponaria officinalis:—*Leáporwyrt, borith, erba fullonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 47; 38, 43; L. M. i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 22.

leáw-finger, es; m. The forefinger:—*Leáw-finger index*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. [Cf. [?] O. H. Ger. gi-lou versutus, sollers, gnarus, Grff. 2, 35.]

leax, læx, lex, es; m. A salmon, lax [Scott.]:—*Lex salmo vel esocius*, Ælfic. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 65; Wrt. Voc. 55, 70. *Leax ysox*, 65, 66; *esox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 48. *Laex isic*, 112, 8. *Leax sceal on wæle mid scōote scridan swiftly shall the salmon in the stream's eddy move*, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. *Leaxes geallan*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6. *Hwý ge nū ne settan on sume dūne fiscnet eowru, ðonne eow fōn lysteþ leax?* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12. *Hwæt fēst ðu on sē?* *Hæringas and leaxas quid capis in mari?* *Aleces et isicios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Ðis is seó gerðenes . . . gesyllan ālice gearu v. leaxas this is the agreement . . . that they give xv salmon every year, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 34; L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [Icel. lax a salmon: O. H. Ger. lahs salmo, esox: Ger. lachs.]

leax-heáfod, es; n. ?;—*Lex heáfod capital*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 43.

leber, lebr. v. læfer.

lec rimosus, Germ. 400. v. hlec.

lec (?), sweet:—*Lec dulcia*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 47.

léc. v. leác.

lēc, es; m. Look, sight:—*Wē sceolon āwendan ūrne lēc fram yfelre geshipe*, urne hlyst fram yfelre sprāce, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. v. on-lēc.

leccan; p. lehte, leohte *To moisten, wet*:—*Ic lecce rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. *Hægla and snāwas and se oftræda rēn leccaþ ða corþan on wintra niemem defluis irrigat imber*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16; Met. Fox 29, 128; Met. 29, 64; Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 4; Ph. 64. *Sumu twigu hē lehte mid wætere some twigs he watered*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 7. His eagospind mid tēarum leohte wetted his cheeks with tears, Guthl. 20; Gdwin 82, 4. *Leohte dæc lifē land lago yrnende*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210. *Seó wæs wætrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht lagostreámum leoht it was refreshed by the waters, covered with various growths, irrigated by running streams*, 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. *Leccende agans*, Ps. Surt. 103, 13. [O. H. Ger. lekjan; p. lacta rigare, irrigare: Ger. lecken; cf. Icel. leka; p. lak to drip.] DER. ge-, geond-leccan.

leccing, e; f. Watering, moistening:—*Leccing inrigatio*, Kent. Gl. 33.

lécce. v. lécce.

lecg, e; f. Some part of a weapon, the cross bar in the hilt [?]:—*Ān handsex and [an?] dæræ legce is hundeathti mancusca goldæs*, Chart. Th. 527, 9. *Leo takes legc = gift, legacy, and then a dish of three pounds and a cup of equal amount would go to make up the amount of eighty mancusses. As regards the value of a handseax*, Chart. Th. 501, 5 may be quoted, where one worth eighty mancusses is mentioned. [Cf. *ledge*, a bar E. D. S. Publ. B. 20: *ledge* the horizontal bar of a gate, Lincolnshire. In *Prompt. Parv.* *legge*, ouer twarte byndunge *ligatorium*, occurs: other words that suggest themselves by their form for comparison are *M. H. Ger.* *lecke leiste*, *sawm*: O. H. Ger. *legge tornatus, intransversum ligna tornata*: Icel. *lög* the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask.]

LECGAN; p. legde, lægde, lēde *To cause to lie*. I. *to lay, place, put, lay* [a dead body in the grave]:—*Sýððan hē ðanne grundweall legþ postea quam posuerit fundamentum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Ða ungeþýldegan ne mægon āberan nānuht dæs lādes ðe him mon on legþ impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 17. *Wā ðæm ðe*

willað under ælcne elubogan legcgæan pyle . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælces monnes elubogan seðe . . . wæ his qui consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere, est . . . 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. *Cwæn mec hwilum hond on legeþ*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 8; Rā. 78, 4. Ða land ðe hig ðiderin legceað beón ða ðām gebrōðran ðe ðær binnan beoþ to fōðnope and to scrūde *let the lands, that they assign thereto, be for the feeding and clothing of the brethren there*, Chart. Th. 370, 25. *Sege mē hwar ðū hine lēdest dicitio mihi ubi posuisti eum*, Jn. Skt. 20, 15. *Se cyng lægde hī wīd Eadwurd kyng hire hāforde the king laid [buried] her by King Edward her lord*, Chart. Th. 1075; Erl. 214, 12. *Lēde him æforan posuit coram eis*, Gen. 18, 8. *Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod*, 28, 11. *Hine betellan æt ælc ðera þinga ðe him man on lēde to clear himself from every thing that was laid to his charge*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. *Abraham legde hleor on eorþan*, Cd. 107; Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. *Se mec wræde on æt frumsceafte legde who at the beginning binding laid on me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 22; Rā. 4, 14. *Wē on bearm lægdon we put them into our laps*, Salm. Kmbl. 864; Sal. 431. *Gē on his wergengan wīte legdon ye imposed pain upon his pilgrim*, 43 a; Th. 144, 29; Gū. 685. *Ðæt folc geald heom swā mycel swā hī heom on legden the people paid as much as they imposed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 15. *Hig lægdon ærende on hine to ðam cyngne they commissioned him to the king*, 1004; Erl. 194, 24. *Ðā lægdon hī fyr on they set fire to it*, 1083; Erl. 209, 1. *Lege hit hēr beforan ðinum fréondum pone hic coram fratribus tuis*, Gen. 31, 37. *Legcað ðærtōcācan add thereto*, Wulfst. 274, 7. *Sleā mon hine and on fūl legce let him be slain and buried in unconsecrated ground*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. 284, 2; v. 21; Th. i. 320, 6; L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. *Hwā wolde gelyfan dæt Sarra sceolde legcan cild to hyre breoste to gesoce quis crederet, quod Sarra lactaret filium*, Gen. 21, 7. *Josue hēt legcan him on uppan ormāte weorcstānas præcepit, ut ponerent super os ejus saxa ingentia*, Jos. 10, 27. *Legcan ðone mæst to lower the mast*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. *Ægru legcan to lay eggs*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 30. *Lāstas legcan to go, journey*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536; Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 14; Seef. 57.

II. *to cause to lie* [dead. v. liċgan], *to slay*:—*Hine legce for þeof seðe him to cume let him that comes at him slay him for a thief*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10. *Gif hine hwā lege*, L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 9. *Se ðe mid þeofe stande and mid feohte, legce hine man mid ðam þeofe*, v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23. *Ðæt hine man legcan ne mōste*, Th. i. 230, 6. [Goth. lagjan: O. Sax. leggian; O. Frs. leia: Icel. leggja; O. H. Ger. legjan: Ger. legen.] DER. a-, be-, ge-, of-, tō-, under-, wīd-legcan.

lecp, e; f. ?;—*Leçp [=? legþ] peana*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 29. *Ducange gives 'peanus lignum tectis conficiendis aptum'; Spanish has peana a pedestal, a frame put at the foot of an altar to tread upon*.

leopa, an; m. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects:—*Sentina lectha ubi multae aque colliguntur in navem*, Ep. Gl. 23 d, 15. *Lectha sentina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 27. Cf. (?) *lec*, *hlec*.

Lēden. v. Læden.

lēf [or lef?]; adj. Weak, injured, infirm:—*Lēf debilis*, Germ. 389. *On fyre hī ne lyst lōcian gif se æppel lēf biþ men do not like to look at fire if the apple of the eye be injured*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 29. *Lēf mon læces behōfaþ a sick man needs a doctor*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. *On fēde lif seonobennum seóc weak for walking, sick with sinew-wounds*, 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. *Oft him feorran to laman liomseóce lēfe cwōmon oft from far to him the paralytic, the cripple, the infirm came*, Elen. Kmbl. 2426; El. 1214. See note to Grmm. A. u. E. p. 166. [O. Sax. O. Frs. lēf: Dut. loof.] v. ā-, ge-lēfan; lēf; n; lēfung.

lēf, es; n. Hurt, damage, injury:—*Deore feorþan niht gif wind byþ lēf biþ litel if there is wind on the fourth night, the damage will be little*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 17.

lēfan to permit. v. lifan.

lefel. v. læfel.

lēf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

lēft, e; f. A vow; votum, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 1: 65, 12. [Cf. (?) Icel. leyft praise.]

lēfung, e; f. Weakening, laming, lameness, paralysis:—*Ði læs ðe hī dās lēfung on heora limum gebrohton lest they should bring this paralysis [want of power to speak, walk and see] upon their limbs*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 18.

lēg. v. lig.

leger, es; n.

I. *a lying*:—*Hys spēða hý forspendaþ mid ðan langan legere ðæs deádan mannes inne they squander his wealth with the long lying of the dead man in the house*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 21, 9.

II. *a lying sick or dead, sickness, death*:—*Nis ðær hungor ne þurst ne slāp ne swār leger there is neither hunger nor thirst nor sleep nor grievous sickness*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 56 b; Th. 201, 15; Ph. 56. *On ðam sixtan dæge his legeres on the sixth day of his illness*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 28. *Mid langre āðle laman legeres swīde gehefigod longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. *Moyses and Aaron ended their lives, yet without sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 13. *Se preost sceal smyrigan ða seócan symble on legere the priest must always anoint the sick in ill-*

ness, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 14. Tō hæbbenne and tō syllanne for life and for legere to have and to give during life and at death, Chart. Th. 208, 3. Ða cwæp se cyng ðæt mihte beon geboden him wið clænum legere then the king said, the offer might have been made to him, if the death had been by fair means [it was by drowning], 31.

III. a. place to lie in, a couch, a lair, a place where the dead lie, a grave:—**Hālig leger** [legerstōw (?)] **cimiterium**, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Þolige hē clānes legeres and Godes mildse let him forfeit a hallowed grave and God's mercy, L. N. P. L. 62, 63; Th. ii. 300, 19, 22; Wulfst. 39, 19. Wē lēraþ ðæt man innan circan ænigne man ne birige būton . . . hē si ðæs legeres wyrde we enjoin that no man be buried within a church, unless he be worthy of such a place of burial, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. On gehālgodan legeres licgan to be buried in consecrated ground, 22; Th. ii. 248, 20. Ge on life ge on legeres both alive and in the grave, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 22; vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14; ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 19. Unsac hē wæs on life beo on legeres swā swā hē mōte, i. 184, 13; Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. Lichaman, se ðe on legeres sceal weorpan wyrme tō hrōðor, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 15; Jul. 415. Be ðære rōde de ær in legeres wæs lange bedyrmed [of the cross that had been buried], Elen. Kmbl. 1200; El. 602: 1442; El. 723. Lic legeres fæst, 1762; El. 883. Se wæs fūtiges fōtgearnes lang on legeres he was fifty feet long in the place where he lay, Beo. Th. 6078; B. 3043. Leger dis lectum istum, Rtl. 111, 24. On legir in lectum, 181, 7. Frynd leger weardiaþ ðonne ic on ūhtan āna gonge my friends rest in their couches, when ere the dawn I go solitary, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 23; Kl. 34. [O. E. Homl. (to) leire couch: O. Sax. legar: O. Frs. legor: O. H. Ger. legar cubile, lustrum, accubitus, concubitus: Ger. lager: Goth. ligrs; m. a couch.]

leger-bære, *adj.* Suffering from sickness:—Būton hē on hlāfordes neōde beo oððe legerbære unless he be on his lord's necessary business, or suffering from sickness, Chart. Th. 611, 20.

leger-bedd, *es; n.* A sick-bed, bed of death, grave:—Sum mæden hē gehælde ðæt ðe langlice læg on legerbedde seoc a maiden he healed that had long been confined to her bed by sickness, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Åris nū and ber hām ðin legerbed, i. 472, 25. ðæt ðū ðus lādlic legerbed cure that thou shouldst choose so loathly a couch [the grave], Soul Kmbl. 307; Seel. 157; Wulfst. 187, 12. Scael ðis sæwelhūs legerbedde fæst wunian wælræste, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 2; Gū. 1005; Beo. Th. 2019; B. 1007. [O. Sax. legar-bed.]

-legere. *v.* for-legere.

leger-fæst; *adj.* Sick, ill, R. Ben. 39, Lyc. [O. Sax. legar-fast.]

legerian; *p.* ode To be ill, afflicted with sickness. *v.* ge-legerian.

leger-stōw, *e; f.* A burial-place, cemetery:—Hālig leger [legerstōw ?] **cimiterium**, **poliandrium**, Ælf. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Cyricæan de legerstōw on sý a church at which there is a burial-place, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 12; L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 24; 3; Th. i. 360, 23. Ðæt hi þolian worldæhta and gehālgodre legerstōwe that they forfeit worldly possessions and a consecrated burial-place, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 14; 4; Th. i. 246, 6. Ypolitus bebyrigde ðone hālgan lichaman on ðære wudewan legerstōwe Hippolytus buried the holy body in the burial-place of the widow, Homl. Th. i. 430, 26. [Laym. leir-stow.]

leger-teām, *es; m.* Matrimony, sexual intercourse [lawful or unlawful]:—Matheus him sægde ðæt hē wære swā synnig wið God gif hē ða gehālgodan fæmnan tō leger-teāme onfenge swā se beow wære se ðe fenge on kyninges quene tō unryhtum hāmede Matthew said to him, that he would be as guilty against God, if he received the consecrated virgin as his wife, as the slave would be who took a king's queen to commit adultery with her, Shrn. 132, 4. Legerteām flagitium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34.

leger-wite, *es; n.* A fine for lying with a woman, L. H. 23; Th. i. 529, 23; 81; Th. i. 589, 3. [Trev. leir-wite fine for lying with a bond-woman.]

lēgetu lightning. *v.* ligetu.

Legra ceaster. *v.* Ligora ceaster.

lēh lye. *v.* leah.

lēhtan to alleviate. *v.* līhtan.

lehter disgrace. *v.* leahter.

lēh-tric, -tūn. *v.* leāc-tric, -tūn.

lēl. *v.* læl.

lelope [error for gelopre according to Cockayne. *v.* gelod-wyrt], A kind of dock:—Lelodrae lapatium (= λάπαρον; cf. uude docce lapatium, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 2), Ep. Gl. 13 f, 31. Lelothras radinape, 22 b, 32. Lelopre lapadium, Wrt. Voc. 69, 14; ii. 54, 24. Lelodrae lapatium, 112, 35. Lelothrae rodinope, 119, 24.

lemian; *p.* ede To lame, cripple, enfeeble, strike [?]:—Swā wildu hors ðonne wē hi æresð gefangnu habbaþ wē hi estraþ mid brāðre handa and lemiap equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Hine sorhwylmas lemedon [MS. lemede] tō lange the waves of care had crippled him too long, Beo. Th. 1814; B. 905. [Icel. lemja to beat so as to lame or disable, to suppress: O. H. Ger. lemian debilitare: Ger. lähmen.]

lempedu, *e; f.* A lamprey:—Lempedu lemprida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 42.

lemp-healt, laempi-halt; *adj.* The word occurs in Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 20, and in Ep. Gl. 13 f, 4 as the gloss of lurdus which Ducange explains as

foul, cf. Ital. lordo, or stupid, cf. Fr. lourde, lourdand. Lye quotes without reference lempe lenitas; Icel. has lempiligr pliant, could the word mean 'unable to bend, stiff, awkward?'

leneg; *adv.* Longer. *v.* lange.

lencten, lengten, lenten, *es; m.* Spring, Lent:—Lencten *ver*: foreward lencten vel middewārd lencten *ver novum*: æfterwārd lencten *ver adultum*, Ælf. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 7, 12-14; Wrt. Voc. 53, 21, 26, 27. Swā nū lencten and hærfest; on lencten hit grēwþ, and on hærfest hit fealwþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 22. Gif middes wintres messedeþ biþ on sunnaðeg, ðonne biþ gōd winter and lengten windi, Lchdm. iii. 162, 26. Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrīmīgost, Menol. Fox 471; Gn. C. 6. Wæs ða lencten āgān būtan vi. nihtum ær sumeres cyme on Maia Kf., Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Ðæs sylfan lentes hē fōr tō Rōme in the course of the same spring he went to Rome, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 13. Ða com Æðelrēd cýning inon ðam lenctene hām tō his āgenre þeode, 1014; Erl. 150, 17. Sunnan glām on lenctene lifes tācen wecep the sun's gleam in spring wakes signs of life, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 16; Ph. 254. Ðē mā ðe man mōt on lenctene flæscas brūcan any more than flesh may be eaten in Lent, Wulfst. 305, 25. Sumor ðū and lencten swylce geworhtest æstatem et *ver tu plasmasti ea*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ðone lencten wæron him on Cent during the spring they were in Kent, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Nis nān blōdæstid swā gōd swā on forewārdne lencten there is no time for letting blond so good as in the early spring, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 3; 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 8. Gif mon in lencten hālig ryht in folce būtan leāfe ālecgge gebēte mid cxx. sciff if any one in Lent suppress holy law among the people without leave, let him make amends with cxx shillings, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 13. Ðū dydes sumor and lenten, Ps. Surt. 73, 17. [Piers p. lenten: Prompt. Parv. lente: cf. O. H. Ger. lengiz and lenzo *ver*: Ger. lenz. *v.* Grmm. D. M. 715.]

lencten-ād, *e; f.* A fever, typhus fever, tertian fever:—Lengtenād tīpus, Ælf. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 24; Wrt. Voc. 19, 30. Lenctenād tertiana, 289, 58. Lenctenād tertiana, ii. 122, 20. An lytel cniht fram lengtenādle wæs gelācnod . . . sum cniht on langre lengtenādle wæs hefiglice gewencend puerulus e febre curatus sit . . . puerulus quidam longo febrium incommodo grauius vexatus fuit, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 2-5. Ða ðe on lengtenādle wæron febricitantes, 4, 6; S. 574, 6. Wid lencten-ādle, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 28; 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12.

lencten-bryce, *es; m.* A breach of the Lenten fast:—Gif hwā openlice lengctenbryce gewyrce, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 29.

lencten-dæg, *es; m.* A day in Lent:—Lengctendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3; Wulfst. 117, 15.

lencten-eorpe, *an; f.* Land ploughed in the spring; veractum. Ducange gives 'veractum champ reonné' and refers to warectum 'terra novalis, seu requieta, qua alterius requiescit, sic dicta, inquit Edw. Cokus quasi vere novo victum, vel subactum.', Ælf. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 16; Wrt. Voc. 15, 16.

lencten-fæsten, *es; n.* The fast of Lent, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25; 40; Th. i. 88, 12; L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22; Wulfst. 117, 9.

lencten-līc; *adj.* Vernal, lenten:—Lengtenlic dæg dies vernalis, Ælf. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 11; Wrt. Voc. 53, 25. Manegra manna cwyddung is ðæt seō lenctenlice emniht gebyrige rehtlice on Marian mæssedæge, Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Ða clēān tid lenctenlices fæstenes the pure time of the Lenten fast, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Ðæs lenctenlices emnihtes dæg the day of the vernal equinox, Lchdm. iii. 238, 17. Ebrēi healdþ heora geāres anniginn on lenctenlice emnihte, 246, 17. On lenctenlice tide in spring time, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Nū is ūs ālyfed ðæt wē ðæghwomlice on dyssere lenctenlican tide ūre lichaman gereordigan mid forhæfdnysse and clānnysse. Stuntlice fæst se lenctenlic fæsten, se ðe on ðisum clānum timan hine sylfne mid gālnysse befylþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 13-17.

lencten-sufel, *es; n.* Food for the spring or for Lent:—Syster beāna tō lēngtensufe i. sester fabe ad quadragesimalem convictum, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31.

lencten-tid, *e; f.* Spring-time, spring, Lent:—*Ver* is lencten tid, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Hit wæs lencten tid erat vernum tempus, Gen. 48, 7. On lengtentide mōnþes tide mense verni temporis, Ex. 34, 18. Næfre on lenctentide never in Lent, Wulfst. 305, 24. Hē on lencten tid gescēop ðone forman dæg dyssere worulde ðæt is xv cl. Aprilis he in spring created the first day of this world, that is the 18th of March, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 4; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 135; Met. 29, 68.

lencten-tīme; *adj.* Vernal:—Lententime vernali (s. tempore) Hpt. Gl. 496, 44.

lencten-wicu, *an; f.* A week in Lent:—Dys sceal on þursdæg on ðære ðære lenctenwicu this shall be read on Thursday in the second week in Lent, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 5, 30.

-lenda, -lende. *v.* in-, ut-lenda, -lende.

lendan; *p.* ede To arrive, come to land:—Man hine lēdde tō Eligbyrig . . . sōna swā hē lende on scype man hine blende he was brought to Ely . . . as soon as he arrived he was blinded on board ship, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 27; Ælf. Tod. 14. [Icel. lenda to come to land, get to: O. H. Ger. lantian applicare.] *v.* ge-lendan.

lenden-bân, *es; n.* The loin-bone:—Lendenbân neopeweard sacra spina, Ælf. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 52; Wrt. Voc. 44, 35. [Cf. Misc. 12, 360, leiged his skinbon on oðres lendbon.]

lenden-, lende-bræð, *e, f.* —bræða, *an*; *m.* *A loin*:—Lendebræde *lumbulos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 31. Lendebræde, 113, 35. Wíd lendenbræðena säre against *lumbago* [?], Herb. i. 10; Lchdm. i. 74, 3. Sió held ða lendenbræðan *it [the liver] has a hold on the false ribs*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lenti-präto; *m. ren*, *renunculus*, *lumbulus*, *lumbus*, Grff. 3, 285; *Ger.* lenden-braten *loin*, *sirloin*: and see hrycg-bræðan.]

lenden-reáf, *es*; *n.* *A covering for the loins, an apron*:—Lenden-, síð-reáf *lumbare vel renale*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 22.

lændenu; *pl.* *The loins, reins*:—Lændenu *renes vel lumbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 53; Wrt. Voc. 44, 36. Lændenu *lumbi*, 65, 26. Lendena *renes*, 71, 41. Laendino *rien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 17. Lendene *renes*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7. Beón eower lændena ymbgyrde . . . On ðam ymbgyrdum lændenum is se mæghþað tō understandenne *let your loins be girded* . . . *By the girded loins virginity is to be understood*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. Beóp eowre lændenæ ymbgyrde . . . on ðam lændenum is getæcnad swā swā wē leorniaþ on bōcum seó fūle gālnes, L. Ælfc. P. 13–14; Th. ii. 368, 32–35. Begyrdað eower lændenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11; Homl. Th. ii. 264, 8. Se Johannes hæfde fellenne gyrdel embe hys lændenu *ipse Joannes habebat zonam pelliciam circa lumbos ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* lenda; *f. ren*: *Icel.* lend; *f.* *O. H. Ger.* lenti; *f.* *Ger.* lende; *f.*]

lenden-wærc, *es*; *m.* *A disease of the kidneys; nefresis [nephritis?]*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 39; Wrt. Voc. 19, 42.

lending, *e*; *f.* *Landing, landing-place*:—Ic ann ealle ða lændinge and ða gerhte of ðam ilkan wætere *concedo omnes exitus ejusdem aquæ*, Chart. Th. 317, 22. [Icel. *landing landing, landing-place*.]

lendis lieg bofor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 12. Laembis lieg, 11, 28.

-lendisc. *v.* *dūn-, eower-, in-, up-, ūre-, ūt-lendisc.*

leng; *adv.* *Longer.* *v.* *lange.*

leng, *e*; *f.* *Length [of time or space], height, stature*:—Mannes leng *statura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Næfre ne sý se hālgæ eāsterdæg *gemærsod ær ðan de ðæs dæges lenge* [lence MS. P; længe, MS. L.] *offerstige ða niht never let the holy Easter-day be celebrated, before the length of the day exceed the night*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Swā micel swā seó sē heó mæst witeðohþ and git ænes mannes lenge ðe healt ænne spreót on his hand and strech hine swā feor swā hē mæg āræcan intō ðere sē *quantum mare plus se retraxerit, et adhuc statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant spreót, et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Lenge *proceritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 8. Hū lang wæs Adam on lenge *gesceapen how tall was Adam created?* Salm. Kmbl. 180, 19. Hwile eower mæg geican æne elne to his lenge? Homl. Th. ii. 464, 2. Forneán on lenge ungeendod *almost infinite in length*, 350, 7. Preóhund fæmna biþ se arc on lenge, Gen. 6, 15. Far geond ðis land on lenge and on bræde *perambula terram in longitudine et in latitudine sua*, 13, 17; Nar. 33, 22. Leáf on fingeres længe *leaves of the length of a finger*, Herb. 147, 1; Lchdm. i. 270, 22. On fingeres lengce, 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 14. Seó sunne stōd stille ænes dæges lengce [længece, MS. M.] *the sun stood still for the length of one day*, Lchdm. iii. 262, 9. Dō ðus ða lange ðe hit beþurfe *do thus for the length of time that is necessary*, 114, 18. Tele ða lengce ðære hwile . . . *compare the length of time* . . . Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. On ðinum handum synd ða lengce mīnra tīda *in manibus tuis tempora mea*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. [O. H. Ger. lengi; *Ger.* længe.] *v.* *lengu.*

lengan; *p. de* *To make or to become long, protract, delay, extend, lengthen*:—Lengeþ, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 6; Rā. 29, 8. Ða lengde hit man swā lange *it was so long delayed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 10. Ne lengde ða leóða aldor witegeña wordcwyde ac hē wide beað metodes mihte *the prince was not slow to heed the prophet's words, but widely proclaimed the might of the Lord*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 25; Dan. 646. Hyre lof lengde geond londa fela *her praise extended through many lands*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 23; Vid. 99. Giestas lisse lengdon the guests *prolonged their pleasure*, 94 a; Th. 353, 13; Reim. 12. Hī lengdon (*prolongaverunt*) unrihtwisnyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 128, 3. [Havel. lengce to *prolong*: Aynb. lengce to *delay*: Piers P. lengce to *delay, tarry*: Icel. lengja to *lengthen, prolong*: O. H. Ger. lengjan *protrahere, differre*.] DER. *gelingen*.

lengan; *p. de* *To pertain, belong*:—Ðonne heó byþ ii and xx niht eald ðæt ðū geseiht hit lengeþ tō gōde and gefeán *when the moon is twenty-two nights old, what thou seest belongs to good and to joy*, Lchdm. iii. 160, 9. *v.* *lengce, langian, ge-lang.*

lengce; *adj.* *Belonging, related*:—Him biþ lengce hūsel to them belongs the housel, Exon. 326; Th. 103, 9; Cri. 1685. Gōd biþ wíd God lengce good hath affinity with God, 91 a; Th. 341, 5; Gn. Ex. 121. *v.* *preceding word, and ge-lengce.*

lengian; *p. ode v. impers.* *To long*:—Lengað hine hearde sorely doth he long, Salm. Kmbl. 542; Sal. 270. [Cf. *Icel.* lengiask *mjök to long exceedingly*.]

lengeo, lengo, *v.* *lengu.*

leng-færra, *v.* *lang-fære.*

lengten, *v.* *lencuten.*

lengþ, *e*; *f.* *Length*:—On lengþe mid him hē begeat ealle ða eástlond *at length with them he gained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144,

1. [Hit weáx on lengþe *it grew in length*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22.] [Icel. *lengd length*.]

lengu; *indecl. f.* *Length*:—Gerisenlicre lengo tō gemete ðæs lichoman *congrue longitudinis ad mensuram corporis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 14. Seó wæs ungeendodre lengo *infinita longitudinis*, 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Hī tōætýcton lengeo ðære þryh twegra fingra gemet *addiderunt longitudini sarcophagi quasi duorum mensuram digitorum*, 4, 11; S. 580, 6. Ðæs lengo ne his heánesse ænig ende gesewen wæs *cujus neque longitudini neque altitudini ullus esse terminus uideretur*, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Tō lengo his *ad staturam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 6, 27. Lengu dæga *longitudine dierum*, Ps. Surt. 90, 16. Lengu, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Se ðe fifa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he who determines the length of every life*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 2; Gú. 483. Tele nū ða lengu ðære hwile, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6 note. *v.* *leng.*

lent, *e*; *f.* *Lentil*:—Lent *legumen* (cf. *lentis*, *legumen*, Ep. Gl. 13 e, f, 8), Germ. 390. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* linsi; *f. lens*: *M. H. Ger.* linse.]

leó, *g.* *león*; [a *dat.* *leóne* and *acc. f. leó* are found as well as *regular forms león*: *the dat. pl. leónum is put under leóna q.v.*] *m. f.* *A lion, lioness*:—Leó leo, Wrt. Voc. 77, 78. Leó leo, leena, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 47, 49. Ðæt næfre mīne fýnd ne grīpen mīne sáwle swā swā leó nequandō *rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 2; 21, 11. Ða ongan seó leó fægian . . . *Scó leó mid hire earmum scraf geworhte*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7, 15. Ðonne seó leó bringþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt tō etanne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Seó leó ðeah hió wel tam sē and hire magister swiðe lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Etan león flæsc . . . Nim león gelynde *to eat lion's flesh* . . . *take lion's suet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 12; Lchdm. i. 364, 22, 24. Gefrida mē of ðæs león mūðe *libera me de ore leonis*, Ps. Th. 21, 19. Of león hwelpum, 56, 4; 103, 20. León hwelpas *leunculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 42. Griffus *fidelfôte* fugel, leóne gelic on wæstmæ, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. Hió sceolde forseccpan tō león and ðonne seó sceolde sprecað ðonne rýnde hió she *turned into a lioness, and when it ought to have spoken, then she roared*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. Nān heort ne onscūnde nænne león, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Hē gelæhte āne león be wege, Jud. 14, 5. Ða wildan leó hē gelywde *the wild lion he subdued*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Ðū miht tredan león and dracan *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13; Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. Ūs symle león and beran ūre ehtan *incursantibus leonibus ursisque*, Nar. 12, 3. Ða ðe león wæron ongunnon rýnan, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 165; Met. 26, 68. Tölýseþ leóna mægen *molus leonum confringet*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. Hwelpas leóna *catuli leonum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Hý mon sende in wilðra deóra menigo, in leóna and in berena, Salm. 133, 10; Wulst. 200, 23. Hwænnæ āhredst [ðū] mīne āngan sáwle æt ðæm leóum (leóm, Ps. Surt.) *restitu a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 17. Hē hit gelædan león and beran, manega and mycele, Homl. Skt. 4, 403. [In *Orm* and *Laym.* *leo* occurs as well as *león*. *Icel.* leó; *m.* *O. H. Ger.* lio, leuuo; *g.* *leuuen*, Grff. 2, 31.]

leóð, *es*; *pl.* [which is more frequent] *leóde*; *m.* *A man, poet, a prince* [cf. *Icel.* álfa ljóði; in *pl. men, people, people of a country, country* [cf. *the use of proper names, e.g. hē gewāt intō Galwalum he departed into Gaul*, Chr. Erl. 5, 14]:—Leóð Ebréa [*Abraham*], Cd. 136; Th. 171, 28; Gen. 2835. Ebréa leóð, 98; Th. 130, 21; Gen. 2163. Wedera leóð [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 687; B. 341: 702; B. 348: 1254; B. 625. Gif hwā his āgenne geleóð [*MS. H. leóð*] *bebycgce if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Ða hatedon hine his leóde *cives autem ejus oderant eum*, Lk. Skt. 19, 14. Ða leóde ða fugon ða hié ðone here tōwærdene wiston *the people fled when they knew the army was coming*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 12. Ða flugon ða hæðnan leóde, 203, 16. Lifigende leóde, Cd. 205; Th. 255, 3; Dan. 618. Leóde ne cūðan mōublinde men meotud oncnāwan *people, men mind-darkened, could not their maker recognize*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 10; Cri. 1187. Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wē synt gumcynnes Geāta leóde *by race are we men of the Gauts*, 526; B. 260. Hē ealle ða landbigengan wolde ūtāmēran and his āgenra leóða mannun gesettan *omnes indigenas exterminare, ac sua provincia homines pro his substituere contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Hit nā geweorpan sceolde ðæt se wære leóða cýning se ðe ær wæs folce þeów *it ought not to be, that he that had been a servant to a people, should be a king of men*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 21. Leóða lifigedál Lothes gehýrde brýd *Lol's wife heard the death of men*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561. Leóða ænigum nytte of use to any man, Beo. Th. 1591; B. 793. Lāþ leóða gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Hæleþa eðel, leóða gesetu, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Wē ðissa leóða land gesohton, 535; An. 268. Ðær wæs preó þūsend ðæra leóða *there was three thousand of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 570; El. 285. Leóða bearn [cf. *O. Sax.* *liudi-barn*] *the children of men*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 11; Cri. 1119; Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32; Edg. 24. Leóða [*MS. leode*] þeódum, Ps. Th. 80, 12. Geāta leóða *compan warriors of the men of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 416; B. 205. Ic eówra leóða willan geworhte, 1273; B. 634. Næs ðær mā sīnra leóða nemne elleffne orettmæcgas, Andr. Kmbl. 1326; An. 663. Wæs hē callum his leóðum leóþ *ipse [Oswin] amabilis omnibus præfuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Bæd hē Theodor ðæt hē him and his leóðum biscoep funde [*sibi suisque*], 4, 3; S. 566, 25. Tō nyttnysse his leóðum *utilitati suæ gentis*, 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Ðæt Sūþseaxna

mægþ sceolde habban āgenne biscoep on heora leódom *ut provincia Australium Saxonom ipsa proprium haberet episcopum*, 5, 18; S. 636, 14. Æþelwulf tō his leódom cuom, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31. Ælþeodige men . . . swāse men in leódom *aliens . . . natives of the country*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3. [Cf. below, Beo. Th. 3741.] Ðæm Cristenum leódom com; Godes engel on fultrum *God's angel had come to the Christians as a help*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 25, 20; Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489; 157; Th. 195, 16; Exod. 277. Hiē wif tō Denum feredon lēddon tō leódom *they bore her to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2322; B. 1159. Wæron æþelingas eft tō leódom fūse tō farene *the nobles were eager to go back to their people*, 3613; B. 1804. Gif cyning his leóde tō him gehæþe and heom mon dær yfel gedō if *a king summon his people to him and evil is done to them there*, L. Ethb. 2; Th. i. 2, 8. Ceadwealla slōh ða Norþhymbran leóde æfter heora hlāfordes fylle, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9. Leóda, 96, 40. Leóde hogode on ðæt micle morþ, men forweorpan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690; Andr. Kmbl. 339; An. 170. Leóde, Judæa cyn, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208. Hæt hine leóde swāse scean *bade him seek his own people*, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868; 2677; B. 1336. Land and leóde, Andr. Kmbl. 2643; An. 123; Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 6; Edw. 25. Gif ðu dæt gerædest ðæt ðu dīne leóda lýsan wille *if you decide to save thy men*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56; By. 37. [O. L. Ger. liud; m; pl. liudi; O. Sax. liudī; O. Frs. liode, liude; Icel. lýðir; pl. [e. g. af lýðum sínum by his people]: O. H. Ger. liuti homines; Ger. leute.] v. burh-, eást-, ge-, land- leód; and next word. leód, e; f. *A people, nation, race, district occupied by a people* [v. preceding word, and cf. mægþ], *country*:—Hit was hwilon on Engla lagum ðæt leód and lagu fōr be gepincpum *at one time it was in the laws of the English, that the people and the law went according to ranks*, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 11. Ðæt leód and lagu trumlice stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Feowor folcryninas, leóde ræswan, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. Ða fæþþe eower leóde *the hostility of your people*, Beo. Th. 1197; B. 596. Tō fela Deniga leóde, 1396; B. 696; 1202; B. 599. Se wæs Cantwara leóde oriundus *de gente Cantuariorum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 27. Moyses leóde from the Israelites, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 16; Exod. 152. Was his gewuna ðæt hē his āgene leóde Norþanhymbra mægþe sōhte *solebat suam, id est, Nordanhymbrorum provinciam reuere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 6. Hē was ealle ða land and leóde þurhferende *omnia pervagatus*, 3, 30; S. 562, 13. Ūres hlāfordes gerædnes is ðæt man cristene menn of earde ne sylle ne hūro on hǣdene *leóde our lord's ordinance is, that Christian men be not sold out of the land, certainly not into a heathen country* [or leóde = men, preceding word], L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 16; Beo. Th. 387; B. 192. Done Denisca leóda lufiāþ swýðost him [Thor] *the Scandinavian peoples love most*, Wulfst. 106, 23. Beneuentius and Sepontanus hǣtton ða twā leóde *Benevento and Sepontus were the two places called*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 22. Ealle him leóda lācum cwemaþ *all nations shall make offerings to please him*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. [O. Sax. liud: O. Frs. liod; Icel. lýð; lýðr; m. people, common people: O. H. Ger. liut; m. n. populus, plebs.] v. land-leód, and preceding word.

leód, es; m. *Fine for slaying a man* [cf. leodus, id est werigildus; and see other passages in Grmm. R. A. 652]:—In xl nihta ealne leód forgelde *let him pay the whole fine within forty days*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6. Healfne leód, 23; Th. i. 8, 7. v. leód-geld, wer-geld.

leóda, an; m. *A man, one of a people or country*:—Gif hwā his āgenne geleód [MS. B. leódan] bebycgge *if any one sell a man of his own people*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Be leódan bygene *concerning the sale of a man of one's own country*, Th. i. 110, 1 note.

leódan; p. leád; pl. ludon *To spring, grow*:—Swā Libanes beorh lideþ and grōweþ *sicut cedrus Libani multiplicabitur*, Ps. Th. 91, 11. Of ðam twige ludon rēde wæstm from that branch sprang dire fruits, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. [Goth. liudan: O. Sax. liodan: O. H. Ger. ar-, fram-liutan.] DER. ā-, ge-leódan.

leód-bealu, wes; n. *Harm or bale which affects a people*, Beo. Th. 3448; B. 1722; 3896; B. 1946.

leód-biscop, es; m. *A bishop of a district, province, or diocese, a bishop subordinate to an archbishop, a suffragan. The leódbiscop ranks with the caldorman, the arcebiscope with the æþeling. In Rtl. 194, 34–40 occurs the following 'Chore episcopi'; Grece core, Latine vicari, episcopi: hii in vicis et villis constituti habentes licentiam constituere gradum minorem, non presbiterum neque diaconum, propter scientiam episcopi in cuius regione est.* The Greek form is here glossed by *liódbiscop*, the Latin by *scirebiscop*. Ercebiscope *archiepiscopus*; leódbiscop, *episcopus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 70, 71. Se hálga Cūðbertus Lindisfarnesciscere gelapunge leódbiscop [cf. hē wæs tō biscope gecoren dære cyricean æt Lindisfarna eá, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 7], Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22. Gif hwā arcebisceopes odde æþelinges borh abrece . . . Gif hwā leódbisceopes odde caldormannes, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 408, 8–10. Ðæt Turonisce folc hine geceás him tō leódbiscope *the people of Tours chose him as their bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 3; Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 34. Būtan hit beforan cýninge odde leódbiscope odde caldormen beó, Chart. Th. 612, 13. Sēce man tō ðam leódbiscope, and gif man furþor scule tō ðam arcebiscope; and syððan tō ðam pápan, Wulfst. 275, 6. Gif hē sōhte leódbiscop odde caldorman ðonne áhte hē vii nihta griþ, L. Eth. vii. 5;

Th. i. 330, 14. Ða bædon ealle ða leódbisceopas ðone hálgan apostol ðæt hē ða feórþan bōc gesette *then all the provincial bishops asked the apostle to compose the fourth gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 6. Hē lét gewritan hū mycel landes his arcebisceopas hæfdon and his leódbisceopas and his abbodas and his eorlas, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 30. [Mid arcebisceopes and leódbisceopes and abbotes, 1125; Erl. 254, 8. Ealle ða leódbisceopas ða ða wæron on Englaende, 1129; Erl. 258, 10.] [Icel. adopts from English lýðat, lýð-biskup a suffragan bishop.] Cf. scir-biscop.

leód-burh; f. *A people's town, a town of a country, town occupied by a people*:—Of dysse leóðbyrig [Sodom], Cd. 116; Th. 150, 33; Gen. 2501. Hē eafterum lēfde lond and leóðbyrig *he to his children left his land and its towns*, Beo. Th. 4933; Th. 2471.

leód-cýning, es; m. *The king of a people*:—Beowulf Scyldinga leóf leódcýning, Beo. Th. 107; B. 54. [Laym. leod-king.]

leóde; pl. people. v. leód.

leód-fruma, an; m. *The first in time of a people, the founder of a people, a patriarch; the first in rank among a people, a prince, chieftain, king*:—Him wæs ān fæder leóf leóðfruma *one father had they, founder beloved*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 9; Exod. 354. Leóðfruma [St. Andrew], Andr. Kmbl. 3318; An. 1662; [Constantine], Elen. Kmbl. 382; El. 191. Min leóðfruma my lord, Exon. 1154; Th. 442, 5; Kl. 8. Sæthes cynn, leófes leóðfruman, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 26; Gen. 1246. Of ðam leóðfruman brād folc cunap *from that patriarch [Isaac] shall come nations wide-spreading*, 106; Th. 140, 24; Gen. 2332. Gif hi leóðfruman læstan dorsten *if they durst follow their chief*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 53; Met. 1, 27. Cýning, leófine leóðfruman, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 7; Ph. 345; [Hrothgar], Beo. Th. 4266; B. 2130; [St. Andrew], Andr. Kmbl. 1977; An. 991.

leód-gæard, es; m. *The dwelling of a people, country*:—Sunu æfter heóld leódgæard, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 20; Gen. 1225. Ethiopia land and leódgæard, 12; Th. 15, 6; Gen. 229; 85; Th. 106, 18; Gen. 1773. [Cf. Icel. lýð-heimar the people's abode, the world.]

leód-gebyrga, an; m. *The protector of a people, a prince, chief man*:—Se æþeling, leóðgebyrga [Constantine], Elen. Kmbl. 405; El. 203. Hlāford ðinne, leóðgebyrgan [Hrothgar], Beo. Th. 543; B. 269. Leóðgebyrgan *the chief men of the city* [cf. ceastre weardas applied to the same persons in v. 767], Elen. Kmbl. 1108; El. 556.

leód-geld, es; n. *The fine paid for slaying a man*, L. Ethb. 21; Th. i. 8, 4; 7; Th. i. 4, 9. v. Grmm. R. A. 653, and leód.

leód-geþyncp, es; f. *Rank existing amongst a people*:—Be leóðgeþyncpum, L. R.; Th. i. 190, 10.

leód-gewinn, es; n. *Strife*:—Læt sace restan, lād leódgewin, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 22; Jul. 20.

leód-gryre, es; m. *Terror affecting a people*, Salm. Kmbl. 558; Sal. 278.

leód-hata, an; m. *A tyrant*:—Nales swā swā sigefæst cýning ac swā swā leódhata *non ut rex victor sed quasi tyrannus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Bana, lād leódhata *[the angel that destroyed the first-born in Egypt]*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 4; Exod. 40. For wēdenheortnesse ðæs leódhatan Brytta cýninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 2; Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 30. Lādne leódhatan [Holofernes], Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 72. Hēr sind on earde leódhatan grimme ealles tō manege *here in the land are fierce tyrants all too many*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 155. Áwyrgeðe womsceadnan, leáse leódhatan, Elen. Kmbl. 2597; El. 1300. Cýningas ða habbaþ under him mænigfealde leódhatan *reges sub se multos habentes tyrannos*, Nar. 38, 19.

leód-hete, es; m. *Hate or enmity felt by a people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2278; An. 1140; 224; An. 112; 2300; An. 1151.

leód-hryre, es; m. *Fall or destruction of a people*, Beo. Th. 4771; B. 2391; 4064; B. 2030.

leód-hwæt, es; adj. *Very brave* [cf. leód a prince?]:—Se leóðhwate lindgeborga, Elen. Kmbl. 21; El. 11. [Grein suggests lindhwata leóðgeborga; cf. leód-gebyrga.]

leód-mæg, es; m. *A kinsman as being one of the same race, tribe or people, a man of the same nation with one's self*:—Hi fundon fif hund leódmæga *they found five hundred of their race*, Elen. Kmbl. 759; El. 380. Leódmægum feor far from my kinsmen [Abraham in Egypt], Cd. 128; Th. 163, 6; Gen. 2694.

leód-mægen, es; n. *The might of a people, its fighting men*:—Ðæt leódmægen, gūþrófe hælpe, eorlas æscrófe, Elen. Kmbl. 544; El. 272. Lofige hine eall his leódmægen *laudate eum omnes virtutes ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 2. Leódmægnes worn a host of warriors, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195; Th. 188, 13; Exod. 167.

leód-mearc, e; f. *A people's territory, a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 572; An. 286; 1554; An. 778.

leód-riht, es; n. *Public law, common law, the law which affects a whole people, law of the land; jus publicum*:—Mid rihtum landrihte and leóðrihte swā hit on lande stonde in accordance with the common law of the land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Būtan leóðrihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. v. folc-, land-riht.

leód-rūne, an; f. *A witch, wise woman* [cf. burh-rūne furia; helle-

rūne *pythonissa*: Grmm. D. M. 375 *on the forms of feminine names in* -rūn, -rūna]:—Wid ælcra yfelre leódrūnan . . . eft oðer dust and drenc wid leódrūnan, L. M. i, 64; Lchdm. ii, 138, 23, 26. Cockayne translates the word 'heathen charm.' Cf. *Laym.* 9121 seolcude leodronen [tocke, 2nd, MS.]: leoten weorpen & fondien leodrunen [incantations], 15499, 15511: leodrunen [deorne rouning, 2nd MS.], 14553.

leód-scearu, e; f. *A people, nation*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 12; Exod. 337. Cf. folc-scearu.

leód-sceaða, an; m. *A harmer of men, a public enemy*:—Lād leód-sceaða [the serpent], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 24; Gen. 917. Æt ðam leódsceaðan breddan to save from the devil, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 20; Cri. 273. Ic ðam leódscaðan [Grendel] hondeleán forgeald, Beo. Th. 4193; B. 2093. Hearnwilde lādra leódsceaðena [the Mermedonians who abused St. Matthew], Andr. Kmbl. 159; An. 80. [O. Sax. liud-skado (the devil).] cf. folc-sceaða.

leód-scipe, es; m. *A people, nation, country occupied by a people*:—De ðes leódscipe longe biedeð *whom this people have long worshipped*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 2; Jul. 208. Of ðam leódscipe ðe is Siria gehāen from the country that is called Syria, Homl. Th. i, 400, 7; Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 30; Ph. 582. Eallum his leódscipe to þearfe for the behoof of all his people, L. Edg. pref; Th. i, 262, 4; L. Eth. ii, 1; Th. i, 284, 10. Woruldrihta ic wille ðæt standan on ælcum leódscipe [English and Danish and British, see the rest of the section], L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i, 272, 23; Beo. Th. 4400; B. 2197. On ðam leódscipe [the Greeks], Bt. Met. Fox 30, 3; Met. 30, 2. Hwæt to bōte mihte æt ðam færcwealde ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte, L. Edg. S. i, 1; Th. i, 270, 10; Cri. 1014; Erl. 150, 9; Beo. Th. 5495; B. 2751; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 135; Met. i, 68. Drý leódscipas sind gehātene India, Homl. Th. i, 454, 11. Hi cýning habban woldon swā swā oðre leódscipas hæfdon they wanted to have a king, as other nations had, Ælfsc. T. Grn. 6, 45. Tō ðam leódscipum de to geleafan þaur, 14, 3. Ða cýnegas ðe eardodon on ðam leódscipum reges Amorrhæorum et Chanaan, Jos. 5, 1. Bodigende geleafan ðam leódscipum ðe sind gecwedene Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithinia, Asia, Italia, Homl. Th. i, 370, 26; L. I. P. 23; Th. ii, 334, 28. Hē wid feo sealdon wide into leódscipas sold them into distant countries, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. [O. Sax. liud-skepi a people: O. H. Ger. liut-scaf.] Cf. leód-scipe.

leód-stefn, es; m. *A race, family, people*, Ps. Th. 82, 7. [O. H. Ger. liut-stam: cf. O. Sax. liud-stemni; adj. belonging to a people.]

leód-peaw, es; m. *Custom of a people or country*:—Ðā hē to mē cwm ðā grēte hē mē sōna and [h]ælette his leóðpeawe cum me more ritique salutaret, Nar. 27, 3. Ne wolde ðam leóðpeawum Loth onfōn Lot would not adopt those customs of the country, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 18; Gen. 1938.

leód-weard, e; f. *The guard or government of a people or country*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 1; Gen. 1180: 60; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1196: 145; Th. 181, 6; Exod. 57.

leód-wer, es; m. *A man of a nation*:—Leóðweras [the Egyptians], Cd. 89; Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ofer leóðwerum [the Israelites], 148; Th. 184, 20; Exod. 110.

leód-werod, es; n. *The host formed by a people*:—Wolcen lædde leódwerod [the Israelites], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 17; Exod. 77.

leód-wita, an; m. *A man of intelligence in a people*:—Ðā wæron peódwitan [leódwitan, MS. II.] weorþscipes wyrpe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and peóden, L. R. i; Th. i, 190, 12. v. Grmm. R. A. 267.

leód-wynn, e; f. *Joy that comes from being among one's own people*:—Leóðwynna leás, wineléas wræcca, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 25; Hy. 4, 89.

leóf, used as a form of address to one or to many, cf. modern 'dear sir':—Wē biddað ðe leóf ðæt ðū hlyste ure spræce oramus, domine, ut audias nos, Gen. 43, 20: 3, 10: Ælfsc. Gen. Thw. 1, 5, 14. Ðā cwæp ðæt wif to him leóf ðæs mē þing ðū eart witega dicit ei mulier domine video quia propheta es tu, Jn. Skt. 4, 19. Hi cwædon, leóf, wē wyllaþ geseon done hælend, 12, 21. Seó gegaderung his leorningcnihta cwæp Drihten leóf wilt ðū nū gesettan ende dysre worulde the assembly of his disciples said, Lord, wilt thou now put an end to this world, Homl. Th. i, 294, 24. Ic bidde cōw leóf ðæt gē gecirron tō mīnum hūse obsecro, domini, declinate in domum pueri westri, Gen. 19, 2. Gefyrn ic hine cūðe leóf . . . La leóf nele hē gelyfan mīnum wordum long ago I knew him, Sir . . . Ah! Sir, he will not believe my words, Glostr. Frag. 2, 10, 19. Lā leóf O Lord, Gen. 18, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31. Hi cwædon tō ðam apostolon lā leóf hwæt is us tō ðonne they said to the apostles, Sirs, what shall we do? Homl. Th. i, 314, 33. v. next word.

LEÓF; adj. LIEF, desirable, pleasant, acceptable, loved, beloved, dear; used substantively, one who is dear, a friend, loved one:—Se ðe gōd on-þinneþ and ðonne æblinneþ ne biþ hē Godes leóf on ðæm nehstan dæge he who begins good and then ceases, will not be God's friend at the last day, Blickl. Homl. 21, 35. Wæz hē eallum his gefūrum leóf he was dear to all his companions, 213, 12: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 30; Gen. 79. Hē was leóf Gode, 130; Th. 165, 26; Gen. 2737. Ealre his þeóde leófe heora rice to habbanne and to healdenne tota sua genti ad tenenda servandaque regni sceptra exoptatissimum, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 33. Ne ænig mon ne leóf ne lād no man, neither friend nor foe, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Gode is

swiðe leóf ðæt gē earmum mannum syllon it is very acceptable to God, that you give to poor men, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. On ða tid wæs mannum leóf ofer eorþan and hālwende at that time it was pleasant for men upon earth, and healthful, 115, 8. Ðā cwæp Petrus and Andreas tō Johanne ðū leófa drihten gecýðe us hwylce gemete ðū cōme tōdæg tō us then said Peter and Andrew to John, 'Dear Sir, tell us how thou comest to us to-day,' 141, 20. Brūc disses beāges, Beowulf leófa, mid hæle, Beo. Th. 2437; B. 1216. Eālā leóf hlāford, O, mi domine, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Hēr is mīn leófa sunu hic est filius meus dilectus, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Matheus mīn se leófa, beheald on mē, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forþferde Gode se leófa fæder Agustinus defunctus est Deo dilectus pater Augustinus, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30. Se leófa cuma and se lufigendlicra hospes ille amabilis, 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Mē sealde sunu on leófes stæl ðæs ðe Cain ofslōh he gave me a son in place of the loved one, him whom Cain slew, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. Leófes and lādes of friend and foe, Beo. Th. 5813; B. 2910. Fela seal geblidan leófes and lādes he shall experience much pleasure and pain, 2126; B. 1061. Ic ðe wolde leófum lofsang cweþan, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Alēdon leófine þeóden on bearm scipes, Beo. Th. 68; B. 34. Hlāford leófine, 6276; B. 3142. Leófe ðiue dilecti tui, Ps. Th. 59, 4. Mine brōðru leófum my dear brethren, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 43. Ðær ne biþ leófra gedāl ne lādra gesamnung there shall not be parting of friends there, or meeting of foes, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Ðā cwædon hiē ðæt him nænig mæg leófra nære ðonne hiera hlāford then they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, Cri. 755; Erl. 50, 19. Hi cwædon ðæt him nān hlāford leófra nære ðonne hiora gecynda hlāford, 1014; Erl. 150, 25. Leófre mē ys ðæt ic hig sylle ðe ðonne oðrum men melius est, ut tibi eam dem, quam alteri viro, Gen. 29, 19. Ic wylle and mē leófre sig gif ðū mäge volo et multum delector, si potes, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Æghwulum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freonda mā the more true friends he has, the better every man likes it, Blickl. Homl. 121, 36. Us biþ ðonne leófre ðonne eal eorþan wela gif hē is miltstan wile if he will shew us mercy, shall we not prefer that to all the wealth of earth? 51, 29. Ænne tīman ðonne us wære leófre ðonne eall ðæt on middanearde is, ðæt wē āworhtan georne Godes willan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i, 370, 18. Ne ðem ðū oðerne dōm ðam liófran and oðerne ðam lāðran, L. Alf. 43; Th. i, 54, 12. Him wæron ær his æhta leófran tō hæbbenne ðonne Godes lufu he would rather have his possessions than God's love, Blickl. Homl. 195, 9. Eall forlæteþ ðæt him wæs leófst tō āgenne and tō hæbbenne, 111, 26. For oft hit wyrp radost forloren ðonne hit wære leófst gehalden tō oft en it is most quickly lost, when keeping it would be most pleasant [or leófst adv. ?], Wulfst. 109, 4. Ðes is mīn leófesta sunu hic est filius meus carissimus, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðū leófesta [Hat. MS. leófusta] brōður frater carissime, Past; Swt. 22, 9. Ic sende grētan ðone leófastan cýning Ceólwulf, Bd. ded; S. 471, 8. Mine gebrōðra ða leófastan my dearest brethren, Homl. Th. ii, 4, 19. Men ða leófastan, 188, 25; Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Leófestan, 9, 13. Ða word ðe hē wēnþ ðæt him leófoste sýn tō gehýrenne the words that he thinks will be most pleasant for him to hear, 55, 20. [Goth. liubs: O. Sax. liof: O. Frs. liaf, lief: Icel. ljúfr: O. H. Ger. liub, liob, lieb gratus, desiderabilis, carus, optatus, amicus: Ger. lieb.] DER. fela-, móð-, ofer-, un-leóf. The word occurs forming part of proper names, e.g. Leóf-ric, Leóf-sunu, Leóf-wine; so in other dialects.

leófan; p. leáf; pl. lufon. Grein suggests that this verb is found in the following passage:—Eðelweardas lufan lifwelan ðenden hié lēt metod, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56. Is it possible however that a verb such as hæfdon should be supplied, and that lufan is the accusative after it?

leofen. v. lifen.

leofian. v. lifian.

leófian, p. ode To be dear or pleasant, to delight:—Him leófedan londes wyne bold on beorhge the pleasures of the country were dear to him, the house on the hill, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 19; Gū. 110. [Cf. O. L. Ger. ge-lievan delectari, delectare: O. H. Ger. liubjan diligere, affectare, commendare.]

leóf-lic; adj. Lovely, beautiful, delightful, pleasant, lovable, dear:—Wiglaf leófic lindwiga Wiglaf, warrior dear, Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603. Leófic cempa, Andr. Kmbl. 2891; An. 1448. Leófic wif, Elen. Kmbl. 572; El. 286. Eafora leófic on life, Cd. 82; Th. 103, 4; Gen. 1713. Leófic gepwærnes fair concord, Dóm. L. 18, 270. Ðone whitgan wong and wuldres setl leófic the beautiful plain and the pleasant seat of glory, Exon. 62a; Th. 228, 18; Ph. 440. Hió Saran wite herodon oð ðæt hē læðan hēht leófic wif to his selfes sele, Cd. 89; Th. iii, 16; Gen. 1856. His sword leófic iren his sword, weapon of price, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. Lofiaþ leóficne they laud the beloved (God), Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. [Goth. liuba-leikr lovely (Phil. 4, 8): O. Sax. liof-lik: O. Frs. liaf-lik: O. H. Ger. liub-lih amoenus, venustus, pulcher, gratus, elegans, splendidus: Ger. lieb-lich.]

leóf-lice; adv. Kindly, graciously, gladly, lovingly:—Deáh ðe ic scyle ealle wucan faetan ic ðæt leóficne do though I have to fast all the week, I will do it gladly, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 7. Hē leóflice lifes ceapode moncýnne graciously he purchased life for mankind, Exon. 24a; Th. 67.

Gū. 1306. Mē leóht sláþ oferarn *levis mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33. Leóht drenc a *light drink*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 204, 26. Leóht wýn, Lchdm. iii. 122, 1. Hwílum ða leóhtan scylda beoþ betaran tō forlætnne *aliquando leviora vitia relinquenda sunt*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 7. Hý habbaþ swýðe lytle scypa and swíðe leóhte they have very little ships and very light ones, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 8. Ðæt sió wamb ðý ðe leóhtre sie bið it the stomach may be relieved, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Wið móðes (?innoþes, MS.) hefignesse . . . sōna biþ ðæt mōð leóhtre, Lchdm. iii. 50, 23. Leóhtre ic eom micle ðonne ðes lytla wyrn I am much lighter than this little worm, Exon. 111b; Th. 426, 19; Rā. 41, 76. Lihtre tolerabilius, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 15. Wē underfōþ scortne ryne ðas leóhttran gewinnes we have a short course of the easier conflict, Homl. Th. i. 418, 10. Mid nānum leóhttran þinge gebēte ðonne him mon æceorfe ða tungan of, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 21. Hý habbaþ ðas ðe leóhttran gang they shall walk the easier for it, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 12. Se hæfde moncyrcnes leóhteste hound he had of all men the readiest hand, Exon. 85b; Th. 323, 1; Wid. 72. [Goth. leihts: O. Sax. liht(-lic): O. Frs. licht: Icel. léttir: O. H. Ger. lihti levis, facilis: Ger. leicht.]

leóhtan; *p. te To give light, to illumine, make light, cause to shine*:—Ðær leóhtes ne leóht lytel sperca earmum ænig there doth not any little spark give light to the miserable ones, Dōm. L. 14, 218. Hē lofe leóhtþe leofa ða hālgan hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Ðīne ligetta leóhtþe and beorhtþe, 143, 7. Beorhte leóhte ðīnne and wilitan illuminet vultum suum, 66, 1. v. lihtan.

leóht-bære; *adj. Luminous, brilliant, splendid*:—Hýra leóhtbæran ryne their (the stars) luminous course, Lchdm. iii. 272, 10. Á ðas dōm æge leóhtbære lof se ūs ðis lif giefeþ ever therefore may he have glory, splendid praise, who giveth us this life, Exon. 80a; Th. 299, 34; Crā. 112.

leóht-beamed; *adj. Having bright beams or rays*:—Sind sume steorran leóhtbeamede, færlīce ārīsende and hræðlice gewitende, Homl. Th. i. 610, 2.

leóht-berend, *es; m. Lucifer*:—Leóhtberend *Lucifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19. Ða wæs ðas teoþan werodes ealdr swíðe fæger and wlitig gesceapen swā ðæt hē wæs gehāten Leóhtberend, Homl. Th. i. 10, 22. Se hātte Lucifer, ðæt ys Leóhtberend, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 35.

leóht-berende; *adj. Light-bearing, Lucifer, luminous*:—Lucifer hāten, leóht-berende, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 15; Sat. 367. Swylce an ofen eall smōciende and leóhtberende fyr ferde ofer ða lāc apparuit clibanus fumans et lampas ignis inter divisiones illas, Gen. 15, 17.

leóht-bræðnesse, *e; f. Illumination*:—Leóhtbræðnesse *facibus*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 11.

leóhte; *adv. Brightly, clearly*:—Leóhte and beorhte scīnaþ clearly and brightly they shine, Blickl. Homl. 127, 35; Exon. 116a; Th. 446, 10; Dōm. 20: 26a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239; Elen. Kmbl. 2229; El. 1116; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Leóhte oncnāwan clearly recognise, Exon. 24a; Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119; Elen. Kmbl. 1929; El. 966. Wæs se blāca beām bōcstafum āwriten beorhte and leóhte, 183; El. 92. Wearþ mē on hige leóhte my mind was enlightened, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Seýfnan leóhtor to shine more brightly, Exon. 21a; Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902.

leóhte; *adv. Lightly, easily, gently*:—Lihte *lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 62. Ðā wæs heo gesewen þurh twegen dagas ðæt hire leóhtor wære videbatur illa per biduum aliquanto levius habere, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3. [O. Sax. liolto: O. H. Ger. lihto leviter, leniter.]

leothe; *p. leocht; pp. v. leccan.*

leóht-fæt, *es; n. A lamp, light, lantern*:—Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 55; Wrt. Voc. 26, 54. Ðīnes lichaman leóhtfæt is ðīn cāge lucerna corporis est oculus, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 22. Leóhtfatu *lampades*, 25, 1. Judas com mid leóhtfatum *judas venit cum lanternis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 246, 9. Hē leóhtfatu (lehtfeatu, Ps. Surt.) micel geworhte fecit luminaria magna, Ps. Th. 135, 7; Hymn. Surt. 126, 12. [O. Sax. liot-fat: O. H. Ger. liot-faz lucerna, lampas, luminarium (coeli), lanterna.]

leóht-fruma, *an; m. The author or origin of light* (cf. lucis auctor, Exon. 65b; Th. 242, 3; Ph. 667):—Lifes leóhtfruma *God*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 14; Gen. 175: 43; Th. 57, 10; Gen. 926; Exon. 41a; Th. 137, 26; Gū. 565: 41b; Th. 138, 24; Gū. 581: Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 46; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 143; Met. 11, 72.

leóht-gescot, *-gescot, es; n. Contribution made to furnish the church with lights*. The various regulations respecting it may be seen in the following passages:—Gif hwā leóhtgescot ne gelæste, gyðle lahsliht mid Denum, wite mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. Gelæste man leóhtgescot þrīwa on geāre, L. Eth. V. 11; Th. i. 308, 2: vi. 19; Th. i. 320, 3. Leóhtgescot gelæste man tō Candelmassan; dō oftor se ðe wile, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Leóhtgescot þrīwa on geāre: ærest on Eāster-æfen, healfpenigwurþ wexes æt ælcra hīde; and eft on Ealra Hālgena mæssan eall swā mycel; and eft tō ðām Sanctam Mariam clānsunge eal swā, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 31. Leóhtgescot preowa on geāre: ærest healfpenigwurþ wexes tō Candelmassan, and eft on Eāsteræfen and prid-dan sipe tō Ealra Hālgena mæssan, Wulfst. 116, 6. Leóhtgescota, 113,

11. Leóhtgescot gelæste man be wīte tō Cristes mæssan and tō Candel-mæssan and tō Eāstron; dō oftor se ðe wille, 311, 9. [Cf. Icel. ljós-tollr fee to a church for lighting.]

leóhtian; *p. ode To give light*:—Leóma leóhtade leóða mægþum a ray gave light to the tribes of men, Exon. 11a; Th. 15, 10; Cri. 234. v. lihtan. **leóhtian**, *p. ode To grow light, become less heavy, or easy, be relieved*:—Donne leóhtaþ him se lichoma his body will be relieved of the pain, Herb. 1, 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 2. v. lihtan to ease.

leóhting, *e; f. Lighting*:—Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. Voc. 41, 42. v. lihting.

leóht-isern, *es; n. A candlestick*:—Lēhtisern *candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 21; Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 16.

leóht-leās; *adj. Without light*:—Hē sēde ðæt hē wære gelæd tō leóhtleāse stōwe he said that he was conducted to a place without light, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 29.

leóht-líc; *adj. Light, bright, shining*:—Lyftfæt leóhtlic [the moon], Exon. 108a; Th. 411, 21; Rā. 30, 3.

leóht-líc; *adj. Light, of little weight or value*:—Leóhtlicu weorc *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. [O. Sax. liht-lik: Icel. létt-ligr: O. H. Ger. liht-līh levis, infimus, humilissimus.] v. next word.

leóht-lice; *adv. Lightly, slightly, gently, without trouble or effort, easily, quickly*:—Swā swā leóhtlice gebylgd *quasi leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. Swā swā hē leóhtlice onslæpte *quasi leviter obdormiens*, 4, 11; S. 580, 2. Geswēt swíðe leóhtlice mid hunige *sweeten very slightly with honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 3; 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 20. Hí forlētōn ða scipo ðus leóhtlice . . . and lēton ealles þeod-scipes geswincg ðus leóhtlice forwurpan they abandoned the ships thus lightly . . . and let all the nation's labour thus lightly come to nought, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10-13. Ða weras mon seal hefiglecor lāran and ða wif leóhtlecor illis [men] *graviora, istis* [women] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16. [Swā swā heo lihtlucost mihten as quickly as they could, Th. An. 123, 21.] [Icel. létt-līga lightly, easily, readily: O. H. Ger. liht-līhho leniter, levius: Ger. leicht-lich.]

leóht-mōð; *adj. Of light or cheerful mind, light-hearted, easy-tempered; light-minded* (v. next word), *inconstant, fickle*, Exon. 90a; Th. 338, 30; Gn. Ex. 86. [Cf. Icel. létt-lātr cheerful; létt-lyndr easy-tempered; létt-ūð light-heartedness; mod. levity, frivolity: O. H. Ger. liht-mōtig levis.]

leóhtmōð-ness, *e; f. Lightness of mind, want of gravity or steadiness, levity, frivolity, inconstancy*:—Gif ærest se wyrtruma biþ forcorfen ðæt is sió leóhtmōðnes . . . Mon hine bewarige wið ða leóhtmōðnesse . . . Paulus cwæþ 'Wene gē nū ðæt ic ænigre leóhtmōðnesse bruce' . . . hē ðære leóhtmōðnesse unþeāwes nānwit næfde com *priciu radicem levitatis abscondit* . . . *Mentis levitas caveatur* . . . Paulus dicit 'Numquid levitate usus sum?' . . . *levitatis vitio non succumbo*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 2-11: 32, 2; Swt. 215, 2: 33, 6; Swt. 225, 12. For hira leóhtmōðnesse *levitate cogitationum*, 42, 1; Swt. 305, 17. [Cf. O. H. Ger. liht-mōti levis.]

leóht-sceāwīgend *light-seeing*; *lucivida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 56.

leóht-sceot. v. leóht-gescot.

leólc. v. lācan.

leóma, *an; m. Light, radiance, sheen, splendour, lightning, ray or beam of light*:—Ðes leóma *hoc jubar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 43. Can-deles leóma *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Leóma *globus*; leómu *globis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 74, 75: 109, 73: *globis, luminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 27. Fýres leóma *illuminationis ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Sunnan leóma *the light of the sun*, Exon. 21a; Th. 56, 16; Cri. 901. Swegles leóma *the radiance of the sky*, 57a; Th. 204, 26; Ph. 103. Berhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera *brighter than sun-light in summer*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 46; Met. 22, 23. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fýren þeccele ongean norðlæde middangeardes *the brightness (tail of a comet) proceeded from them [two comets] as a fiery torch towards the north*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29; Beo. Th. 5532; B. 2769. God eāstan sende leóhtne leóman *God from the east sent bright radiance*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 11; Sat. 469. Ðæt nānes mannes gesihþ ðas leóhtes leóman sceāwian ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 76, 11. Fýrleóht geseah blācne leóman beorhte scīnan *he saw the firelight, a pale gleam, shine brightly*, Beo. Th. 3038; B. 1517. Seó sunne byþ swā feor sūþ āgān ðæt hýre leóman ne māgōn tō ðam lande gerācan *the sun is gone so far south, that its rays cannot reach that land*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 10; Cd. 148; Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. Leóman *fulgura*, Hymn. T. P. 73: Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Leómena leās *blind*, Exon. 87a; Th. 328, 13; Vy. 17. Leómu *inlyhted illumined with his rays*, 42a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 627. Seó sunne behýdde hire hātan leóman *the sun hid its hot beams*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 34. [O. Sax. liomo: Icel. ljómi radiance, a ray.]

leóma, *beadu-, bryne-, fyr-, ge-, heofon-, hilde-, sword-leóma.*

leomu limbs. v. lim.

león. v. leó.

león; *p. lāh. To lend, grant for a time*:—Mín lond ðe ic hæbbe, and mē God lāh, Chart. Th. 469, 25; Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Lih mé preo hlāfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 5. [Goth.

leihwan : *O. Sax. far-lihan* ; *O. L. Ger. lhan* : *O. Frs. lha* : *Icel. ljá* : *O. H. Ger. lihan commodare, fenerare, mutare* : *Ger. leihen*. v. on-león.

león-fót, es ; *m. Lion's foot* [plant name] ; alchemilla vulgaris : —León-fót *leontopodium*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 50 : Herb. 8, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 98, 12. Liónfót *leontopodium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 48. [*Icel. ljóns-fótr alchemilla*.]

leóna, an ; *m. A lion or lioness* : —Zosimus tó dam leónan cwæp : Eála ðū māsta(e) wildeor [cf. i. 15 leó mād hire earmum], Glostr. Frag. 110, 9. Oft hālige men wunedon on wēstene betwux wulfum and leónum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 5 : 488, 4 : 572, 13 : ii. 192, 24. Fram leónum a leonibus, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*Icel. leóna a lioness* : león, ljón ; *gen. ljóns* : *m. n. a lion*.] v. leó.

leonian. v. linian.

leopard, es ; *m. A leopard* : —Fore hundum tigros and leópards hī fēdāþ *pro canibus tigres et leopardos nutrum*, Nar. 38, 4. [*Icel. leópardr, hlēbardr* : *O. H. Ger. lēbarto, lēbard, leóparto*.]

leóran ; *p. de To go, depart, pass, pass away* : —Ic ne leóru non emigrabo, Ps. Surt. 61, 7. Leorþ transeat, 56, 2. Wið ða hwile lióres [geleorþ, Rush.] heofon and eorþo *donec transeat cælum et terra*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. Hē leórde ðonan *transiit inde*, 11, 1 : Andr. Kmbl. 247 ; An. 124. Hē tó drihtne mid sibbe leórde hē *departed in peace to the Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 30. Hē leórde tó heofonum *migravit ad cælum*, Bd. 2, 7 ; S. 509, 36. Of ðissum leóhte leórde, 3, 20 ; S. 550, 26. Leórde *transiit*, 4, 23 ; S. 592, 39. Ðe of weorlde leórðan *qui de sæculo migraverant*, 4, 22 ; S. 592, 27. Ðā leórðon ða gāstas tó eðcum gefeán, Shr. 134, 7. Lungre leórðon, nalas leug bido, Andr. Kmbl. 2085 ; An. 1044. Leór þ gewit heonan *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 20. Ðē gedafenāþ ðæt ðū leóre on ðine bære, Blickl. Homl. 149, 11. Leóre from mē ðes calic *transeat calix iste*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Ðætte muncas ne leóran of stówe tó oðre *ut monachi non migrent de loco ad locum*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 37. Leóran *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 42. Leórendum dagum *in the transitory days* [of this life], Exon. 118 a ; Th. 454, 9 ; Hy. 4, 30. DER. ā-, forþ-, be-, fore-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-leóran. leóredness, e ; *f. Migration, departure, exstasy, vision* : —Liórednesse *visio spiritualis*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 30. v. ge-leóredness.

leornere, es ; *m. A learner, disciple scholar, learned person, reader* : —Be ðam wirt Beda se leornere of him the scholar Bede wrote, Shr. 155, 25. Gif leornere gefēþ þurh lāre ðæt hē hād hāfde and þēnede *Crise if a scholar succeeded by learning so that he had holy orders and served Christ*, L. R. 7 ; Th. i. 192, 12. Brýðe beig bēc leornere a ring for a bride, books for a scholar, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 341, 25 ; Gn. Ex. 131. Ðone leornere ic nū bidde *lectorem obsecro*, Bd. pref ; S. 472, 31. Swā leorneras secgāþ as scholars say, Shr. 63, 10 : Exon. 62 a ; Th. 227, 17 ; Ph. 424. Se Hæland tóbrec ða hlāfas and sealde his leornorum, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 21 ; Blickl. Homl. 131, 20. Johannes gesende twægen leorneras his *Joannes mittens duos de discipulis suis*, Mt. Kembl. Rusn. 11, 2, 1 : 10, 1. Ealle ða gelærestan men and ða leorneras *multis doctioribus uiris*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 30. v. staf-leornere.

leórness, e ; *f. Going, departure, withdrawal* : —Dægas leórnisse his dies assumptionis ejus, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 51. Leórnisse *transmigrationis*, Ps. Surt. ii. 191, 3. In leórnisse *in secessu* [cf. gang II.], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 17. v. ge-, ofer-leórnness.

leornesse [?] Bd. 6, 5 ; S. 527, 16, other MSS. have geornesse.

leornian ; *p. ode To learn, study, read* : —Swā swā in ðære bēc his lifes gemetep swā hwyle swā hī ræðe and leornāþ *sicut in volumine vite ejus quique legerit inveniet*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 611, 7. Ælc ðe gehyrde æt fæder and leornode *omnes qui audiuit a patre et didicit*, Jn. Skt. 6, 45. Fram ðām hē ðæt gemet leornode regollices þeódsces a quibus *normam disciplinæ regularis dicerat*, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 554, 35. Hē hālige gewritu leornode and smeade *scripturis legendis operam daret*, S. 555, 29. Ða ðe hē on gewritum leornode tó ðonne ea *quæ in scripturis agenda dicerat*, 3, 28 ; S. 560, 16. Gē ne leornodan *non legistis*, 4, 3 ; S. 569, 17. Leorna ðæt ðū ondræde drihten *ut discas timere dominum*, Deut. 14, 23. Leorneaþ æt mē *discite a me*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Leornigeaþ bigspell be ðam fictreówe *ab arbore fici discite parabolam*, 24, 32. Syle andgit ðæt ic ðine gewitnesse wel leornige *da mihi intellectum ut sciam testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 125. Ic hit for ðære hælo ðe hit leornige oððe gehyre *āwrat ob salutem legentium, sive audientium narrandam esse putavi*, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 634, 2. Lange sceal leornian se ðe lēran sceal long must he learn *who has to teach*, L. Ælf. P. 46 ; Th. ii. 384, 15 ; L. I. P. 14 ; Th. ii. 322, 8. Bēc on tó leornianne *libros ad legendum*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 27. Ða hūs ða ðe on tó gebiddene and tó leornigenne geworhte wæron *domnicula quæ ad orandum vel legendum factæ erant*, 4, 25 ; S. 601, 12. Ealswā David dyde leornigendum mōde [with docile mind], Wulfst. 172, 22. [*O. Frs. ge-lerna, -lirna* : *O. H. Ger. lernēn, lirnēn discere, meditari* : *Ger. lernen*. *Goth. has leisan, and ga-laisjan sik* : *O. Sax. linōn* : *mod. Scandinavian dialects use forms corresponding to lēran*.] v. ge-leornian.

leornung, e ; *f. Learning, study, meditation, reading* : —Lār oððe leornung *teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8 ; Th. ii. 314, 20 : Past. pref ; Swt. 3, 10. Micol is tó secganne langsum leornung ðæt hē in life ādreag *nuch is it to tell, lengthy the reading, what he in life underwent*, Andr. Kmbl. 2962 ; Au. 1484. Geleoso ðære godcundan leornunge *studia di-*

vine lectionis, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 29. On smeawunge and on leornunge hāligra gewrita . . . donne hī on heora leornunge wæron and heora bēc ræddon and beodan *meditationi scripturarum . . . cum illi intus lectioni vacabant*, 4, 3 ; S. 567, 29-34. On leornunge ūra stafa *nostrarum lectione litterarum*, 5, 14 ; S. 635, 8. On leornunge in discendo, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gāþ ūt tó claustre oððe tó leornunge *egredimini in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, 36, 9. Hī hiene niéddon tó leornunga ðēh hē gewintre wære they compelled him to go to school, though he was an old man, Ors. 6, 31 ; Swt. 284, 21. Tó liornunga oðfæste, Past. pref ; Swt. 7, 12. Ðū hatodest leornunga tū odisti *disciplinam*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mid ða leornunga ðissa bōca *hujus* [libri] *lectione*, Bd. 5, 18 ; S. 636, 4. Tó begangeune his leornunge *lectioni operam dare*, 5, 2 ; S. 614, 35. Hē micle gýmninge hæfde hāligra leornunga *curam non modicam lectionibus sacris exhibebat*, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 27. On hālgum leornungum, 4, 2 ; S. 565, 33. [*O. H. Ger. lirnunga, lernunga disciplina, industria, doctrina, lectio*.]

leornung-cild, es ; *n. A scholar, pupil, disciple* : —Benedictus be-mænde ðæt his leorningcild Maurus ðæs oðres deāpes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 10.

leornung-cniht, es ; *m. A youth engaged in study, scholar, disciple* : —Leorningcniht *discipulus vel matheticus*, Ælf. Gl. 80 ; Som. 72, 99 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 56. Nys se leorningcniht ofer his lāreow *non est discipulus super magistrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24. Si ðū his leorningcniht, wē synt Moyses leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 9, 28. [The word occurs frequently in the Gospels, as it regularly translates *discipulus*.] Monige ðeāh ðe hī næfre leorningcnihtas næren wilniāþ ðeāh lāreówas tó beóune *plerique qui, quæ non didicerint, docere concupiscunt*, Past. proem ; Swt. 25, 8. Ðā undergeat se preost ðæt hē ne mihte ðone hālgan wer lichamlice æwellan, and wolde ða his leorningcnihta sǽwla fordōn, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 30.

leornung-cræft, es ; *m. Learning, erudition* : —Ða ðe leornungcræft hæfdon *scholars*, Elen. Kmbl. 760 ; El. 380.

leornung-hūs, es ; *n. A house for study, a school* : —Leorninghūs *gymnasium*, Ælf. Gl. 107 ; Som. 78, 76 ; Wrt. Voc. 57, 54 ; Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 56.

leornung-mann, es ; *m. A learner, pupil, scholar, student, disciple* : —Sum leorningman well gelæred on gewritum *scholasticus quidam doctus studio litterarum*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 18. Ærest discipula and leorning-mann regollices lifes *primo discipula regularis vite*, 3, 24 ; S. 557, 4. Ic wylle tó him gecyrran and biddan ðæt ic mōte heononforþ his leorning-mann beón, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 15. Hi [Martha and Mary] wæron ðæs Hælandes leorningmen, 438, 18. Mæssepreostas sceolon symble æt heora hūsūm leorningmonna sceole habban, and gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tó lāre befastan, hig sceolon swide lustlice hig onfōn and him ēstlice tæcan, L. E. l. 20 ; Th. ii. 414, 7-10.

leórt. v. lætan.

leósan. v. be-, for-leósan.

LEÓP, es ; *n. A song, poem, ode, lay, verses* : —Dis leóp *hoc carmen*, Ælf. Gr. 9 ; Som. 9, 28. Leóp *poema*, Ælf. Gl. 112 ; Som. 79, 98 ; Wrt. Voc. 60, 6. Sǽrlíc leóp *tragædia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Leóp was āsungen the song was recited, Beo. Th. 2323 ; B. 1159. Leóp Gode ūrum *carmen Deo nostro*, Ps. Spl. 39, 4. Hē for ðon næfre nōht leásunga ne fideles leópes wyrceanne mihte *unde nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 42. Dý betstan leófe ge-glenged *optimo carmine compositum*, S. 597, 37. Ðæt leóp singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Dis leóp him andswarþ for gewitnyse and ðæt leóp ne āðiligaþ nān man of ðines ofspringes mūpe *respondebit ei canticum istud pro testimonio, quod nulla debeat oblivio ex ore seminis tui*, Deut. 31, 21. Ic geworhte hī eft tó leópe *I made a poetical version of it*, Bt. proem ; Fox viii, 10. Ðā ic ðis leóp āsungen hæfde when I had recited these verses, 3, 1 ; Fox 4, 16. Leóp oðai, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 63. Leópa gleāw *skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a ; Th. 296, 16 ; Crā. 52. Omerus was mid Crēcūm leópa cræftgast, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 42. Met. 30, 2. Ic liópa gela sang, 2, 1 ; Met. 2, 1 : Exon. 91 b ; Th. 344, 8 ; Gn. Ex. 170. Leópum and spellum leórdum reahte in songs and stories he related to men, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 15 ; Met. 30, 8. Ða lióþ ðe ic geó lustbārlíce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 6. Hē gewunode gerisenlice leóp wyrcean ða ðe tó æfæstnesse and tó ārfæstnesse belumpon *carmina religioni et pietati apta facere solebat*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 31. Ne wēne ænig ælda cynnes ðæt ic lygewordum leóp somnige wite wōdcræfte *let none imagine of the race of men that with lying words my lays I compose, writing in verse*, Exon. 63 b ; Th. 234, 29 ; Ph. 547. [Goth. awei-liup : *Icel. ljód* : *O. H. Ger. leod, lied carmen* : *Ger. lied*.] DER. æfen-, bismēr-, brýð-, byrgen-, byrig-, dæg-, dryht-, fús-, fyrd-, galdor-, gift-, gryre-, gūþ-, hearm-, hilde-, lic-, sǽ-, sig-, sorg-, wig-, wóp-leóp. leóp-cræft, es ; *m. The art of poetry, poetry, verse, a poem* : —Ðes leópcræft hoc poema : ðas leópcræftas *hæc poemata* [all the other cases are also given], Ælf. Gr. 9 ; Som. 8, 16-21. Hē biþ swā ðeāh on leópcræfte ægðer ge lang ge sceort i [of the genitive in certain words] is however in poetry both long and short, 18 ; Som. 21, 51. Ða gemetu ge-byriaþ tó lēdenum leópcræfte *metres pertain to Latin poetry*, 50 ; Som. 51, 66. Sixfealdum leópcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 47. Hē ðone leópcræft geleornode *canendi artem didicit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 40.

leóp-cræftig; *adj.* *Skilled in poetry*:—Leóþcræftig mon, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 28; Deór. 40.

leóp-cwide, *es*; *m.* *A poem*:—Ic nāt for hwī eow sindon ða ærran gewin swā lustsumlice on leópcwidum tō gehīeranne *I do not know why the earlier contests are so pleasant for you to hear in poems*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2.

leóp-gidding, *e*; *f.* *A poem, song*, Andr. Kmbl. 2956; An. 1481.

leopian. *v.* *ā-leopian, lipian*.

leóþian; *p.* *ode To sing, sound*:—Wōð ōðer ne lythwōn leópode ðonne in lyft ástāg ceargesta cirm *a second cry sounded, nor weakly, when to the heavens rose the wail of the troubled spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gú. 363. Folcum ic leópode *to peoples I sang*, 94 b; Th. 354, 4; Reim. 40. [*Goth. liupōn to sing: O. H. Ger. liudōn canere, jubulare.*]

leóp-lic; *adj.* *Poetical*:—Beda ðisse hālgan lif ægðer ge æfter āncaldre gerecednysse ge æfter leóþlicere gyddunge áwrát *Bede wrote this saint's life both in prose and in verse*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 1.

leoba. *v.* *leobu*.

leóp-sang, *es*; *m.* *A song, poem*:—In swinsunge leópsanges in modulationem carminis, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. For his leópsoungum *cujus carminibus*, S. 596, 36.

leopu. *v.* *lip*.

leopu [p]:—Wæs on lagustreāme lād ðær mē leopu ne biglād [*cf. (?) Icel. lid a host, people, or lid a ship*], Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

leopu-bend; *m. f.* *A fetter, bond*:—Ic ðē ālyse of dyssum leopubendum *I will release thee from these bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 200; An. 100: 2746; An. 1375: 327; An. 164. Of leopubendum, 2066; An. 1035: 3127; An. 1566. Liopobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. [*O. Sax. lido-bend.*]

leopu-bige, *-big*; *adj.* *Flexible at the joints, humble, meek*:—Ða wearþ ðæt hālige lic hāl on eorþan gemēt lipebige on limum *the holy body was found in the earth sound, and with the limbs not yet stiff*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 33. Ic gesette eow sode gebysnunge, ðæt eowēr ælc sceole oðres fēt āpweān, swā swā ic lareow eow lipebīg [*humble*] āpwoh, 242, 28.

leopu-cæge, *an*; *f.* *A limb-key, key which consists of limbs*:—Ðē [*the Virgin Mary*] æfter him engla þeoden eft unmaele liopucægan bileac, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 13; Cri. 334.

leopu-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Bodily skill, skill in the use of the limbs*:—Se gedæleþ missenlice leopucraeftas londbiendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 6; Crā. 29. Segn eallgylden hondwundra mæst gelocen leopocræftum [*skillfully*; or leopocræftum, (*cf. leopcræft and next word*) *with charms, magically*; *cf. the Danish banner, the Raven, supposed to be woven by the daughters of Ragnar, and to which extraordinary qualities were attributed. See also Burnt Njal, c. 156.*]

leopu-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Poetic art or skill*, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. *v.* preceding word.

leopu-cræftig; *adj.* *Skilful with the limbs*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268.

leopu-fæst; *adj.* *Firm of limb, strong, able*:—Sum biþ bōca gleāw, lārum leopufæst, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 34; Crā. 95.

leopu-geþynd. *v.* *leopu-sār*.

leopu-lic; *adj.* *Belonging to the limbs, bodily*:—Leopolic and gāstlic, Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. [*O. H. Ger. lido-lih.*]

leopu-rūn, *e*; *f.* *Counsel conveyed in verse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1042; El. 522.

leopu-sār, *es*; *n.* *A pain of the limbs or joints*:—Leopusār vel gepind condolomata articula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 67.

leopu-sirec, *an*; *f.* *A coat of mail*:—Locene leoposyrac, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784; B. 1890.

leopu-wāc; *adj.* *With pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple*:—Lipowāc habile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 67. Leopuwāc, 110, 25. Leóht and leopuwāc nimble and supple, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crā. 84. Swilce lidewācum velut lentescente, Hpt. Gl. 520, 36. Lidewācum tagum [*?tānum*] lentis viminibus, 514, 69. [*O. H. Ger. lido-weih flexible; lentus.*] *v.* un-leopuwāc.

leopuwāc-ness. *v.* un-leopuwācness.

leopu-wācung, *e*; *f.* In Ps. Spl. T. 78, 11 *compeditorum* is glossed by *lipewācunga*.

leopuwācan, *lipewācan*; *p.* *wāhte To become or to make soft, or pliant, to grow calm, to assuage, soften*:—Lipewācþ brymmas sēs the surges of the sea become still, Hymn. Lye. Lipewāhte lentesceret, Hpt. Gl. 479, 30. Lipewāhtan mollescerent, dēlenirent, 481, 13. Leopewāce mitigare, pacificare, 495, 22. *v.* ge-lipewācan.

leóp-weore, *es*; *n.* *Song-making, poetry*; *poesis*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 99; Wrt. Voc. 60, 7.

leóp-wise, *an*; *f.* *A poetical manner, verse*:—Mycel Englisc bōc on leópwisan geworht a large English book composed in poetry, Chart. Th. 430, 24. Awend of Lēdene on Englisc on leópwisan, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 10.

leóp-word, *es*; *n.* *A word in a poem*, Andr. Kmbl. 2975; An. 1490.

leóp-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* *A poet*:—Leópwyrhta poeta vel vates, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 100; Wrt. Voc. 60, 8; 73, 68. Hleot [=leóp] wyrhta melopius, 291, 26. Leódwyrhta melopius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 50. Ælfrēd cýning Westsexna leópwyrhta, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 5; Met. Einl. 3.

leów, *es*; *pl. (?) leówer, leówera*; *n.* *A thigh, ham*:—Ān hrīdres læuw

a ham of beef, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 355, 7. Leówer pernas, Lchdm. i. lxxix, 13. Léwera, lxxiii, 31. [*Or is leower a different word. Cf. Icel. lær thigh, and see Lchdm. iii. 366, col. 1.*]

leówe, *an*; *f.* *A league, a mile*:—Leóuwe miliarium, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 81; Wrt. Voc. 38, 7. [*Lat. leuca, leuga a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; a word of Celtic origin.* Skt. Etym. Dict. under *league*.]

lepeþ:—Sum sceal wildue fugel ātemian . . . fēdeþ on feterum . . . lepeþ lyftswifne lytlum giefum þp ðæt se wællica his ætgiefan eāþmōd weorþeþ, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 14–27; Vy. 85–91. Grein compares with *M. H. Ger.* *erlassen languefacere*, the passage would then mean that the hawk's fierceness and wildness were subdued by giving it little to eat. Might we however for *lepeþ* read *lēfeþ* [*cf. lēf*] or *lēweþ* [*cf. ge-lēwan*] = weakens, which would give very much the same meaning?

les. *v.* ge-*les*.

lesan; *p.* læs; *pl.* læson; *pp.* lesen *To lease* [= *glean dialect.*], *gather, collect*:—Se eorþlica anweald næfre ne sēawr cræftas ac liþ and gadraþ unþeāwas earthly power never sows virtues, but collects and gathers vices, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Gif gē lesaþ wyrtne on Sunnandæg if ye gather herbs on Sunday, Wulfst. 231, 18. Ic læs I collected, Elen. Kmbl. 2474; El. 1238. Hī læson æfre forþ mid heom ealle ða butsecarlas ðe heó gemēton they kept on all the while collecting and joining to themselves all the sailors they found, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 15. Ne gē ne gaderion ða eār ðe bæitan eow beoþ ac lætaþ þearfan and útācymene hig lesan nec remanentes spicas colligitis, sed pauperibus et peregrinis dimittitis eas, Lev. 23, 22. [*Piers P. Wick. lese to glean: Goth. lisan; O. Sax. lesan: O. L. Ger. lesan to read: O. Frs. lesa: Icel. lesa: O. H. Ger. lesan legere, colligere: Ger. lesen.*] DER. ā-lesan.

lésan to loose. *v.* lisan.

lesu; *indecl. f.* Numen:—Leso numine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 19.

lesu; *adj.* *v.* lysu.

letanian, *an*; also with *pl.* -as; *m.* *A litany*:—Ðæt hē ðysne letanian sungan quia hanc litaniam modularuntur, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24. Mid reliquium and mid letanian, Wulfst. 170, 18. Cristes folc mærsiaþ letanias, Shr. 79, 28.

leter. *v.* eald-*leter*.

LEDER, *es*; *n.* *Hide, skin, leather*. [The word is found chiefly, if not exclusively, in compounds. So in Icelandic, though frequent in modern usage, it is not found in old writers except in compounds. *O. H. Ger. leder corium.*] *v.* geweald-, heals-, weald-*leder*.

leder-codd, *es*; *m.* *A leather bag*:—Ledercoddas bulgæ, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.

lederen, *lidenen*, *ledern*, *ledren*; *adj.* *Leathern, of leather*:—Ledern scorties, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 126; Wrt. Voc. 54, 66. Ledren fæt scortia, 16; Som. 60, 75; Wrt. Voc. 25, 15. Liderene trymmas asses cortias, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. Lidrinae scortias, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 10. [*O. H. Ger. lidirin pellicea: Ger. ledern.*]

leder-helm, *es*; *m.* *A leather helmet*; *galea*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3.

leder-hose [-hosu?]; *f.* *A leather covering for the leg, gaiter*:—Lederhosa [-hosan?] caligas, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. [*Icel. ledrhosa; f. a gaiter: O. H. Ger. leder-hosa; f. ocrea, cenarga.*] *v.* hosa.

leder-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* *A tanner, currier*; *byrseus, byrsarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 49; 102, 38; 127, 31. Lediruyrcta, Ep. Gl. 6 d, 13.

lédran. *v.* lidran.

letig. *v.* lytig.

lettan; *p.* te *To cause to be slow* [læt], *to let, hinder, impede, delay*:—Ne leteþ non tricaueit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 75. Ðæs andwearda wela āmerp and læt [*MS. Cot. let*] ða men ðe beoþ āthhte tō ðām sōpum gesælpm, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Ðæt flæsc oft lett [*MS. Hat. lætt*] ða geornfulnessse and ðone willan ðæs þeōndan mōdes hēr on worulde. Swā swā mon oft lett fundiende monnan and his færelt gæþ, swā gæþ se lic-homa ðæt mōd, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 4–6. Op orelðo hī hine hwilum lettaþ they sometimes defer it (death) until extreme old age, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10. Ðæt syddan nā brimlīpende lāde ne letton so that afterwards they did not hinder seafarers from their course, Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Ac ic ðē hālsige ðæt dū mē nō leng ne lette tu modo quem excitaveris ne moreris, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 32. Gyf ðonne ðissa preðra þinga ænig hwylcne man lette, ðæt hine tō ðam fæstene ne onhagie if any of these three things hinder any man, so that the fast be inconvenient to him, Wulfst. 285, 4. Hwī wille gē lettian ure sīþtæt why will ye hinder our journey? Homl. Th. ii. 336, 11. Wē ðē ðes nū nellap lettian ðæs dū ær gepoht hæfdest we will not hinder thee from that which thou didst before purpose, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 24. [*O. Sax. lettian: O. Frs. letta: Icel. letja: O. H. Ger. lezjan retardare.*] *v.* ge-*lettan*, *latian*.

letting, *e*; *f.* *Letting, hindering, obstruction, delay, retarding*:—Deós yl[d]fulle letting hæc morosa tritatio, Hpt. Gl. 529, 6. Lettinge obstaculo, 523, 16. Lettinge offendiculo, 429, 35. On ðære lettinge his færeltes in eþus iūneris retardatione, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 254, 20. [Se cyng scipa üt on sē sende his brōðer tō ðære and tō lettinge, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 19.] Blindne se ðe hine gesihþ lettincge getācnaþ if a man [in a dream] sees himself blind, it betokens hindrance, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14; 202, 3; 204, 2.

leu, leuw. v. leów.

lêwsa, an; *m. Weakness, infirmity, misery*:—Éágan míne sárgodon for lēwsan oculi mei languerunt prae inopia, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 9. v. lēf, ge-lēwan. lib-. v. lyb.

LIBBAN; *p. lifde To LIVE*:—For ðam ic lybbe and gē lybbaþ *quia ego vivo et vos vivetis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Ne lybbe ic, ac Crist leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 165, 23. Wē lybbaþ mislice on twelf mōnþum; nū sceole wē lybban Gode, wē ðe oðrum tīman ūs sylfum leofodon, Homl. Th. i. 180, 17. Godes þēowas ðe be gōdra manna ælmešsan libbaþ *God's servants who live by the alms of good men*, Wulfst. 120, 4. Hīe be ūrum lārum libbaþ *they live according to our instructions*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 15. Eal his lif hē lifde būton synnum, 33, 16. Hē on wynsumnesse lifde, 113, 7; Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 27. Hē on ællþeodignesse lifde *exulabat*, S. 559, 30. Hē hēr on eorþan engelice life lifde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 33; 213, 11. Se þeodcýning þēawum lyfde *the king lived virtuously*, Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Wynnum lifde *lived joyously*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 13; Rā. 41, 107. Wē ealne ðýsne gear lifdon mid ūres lichoman willan *we have lived all this year as it was pleasing to our body*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 27. Æfter ðon ðe hī lārdon hī sylfe þurh eall lifdon *secundum ea quæ docebant ipsi per omnia vivendo*, Bd. i. 26; S. 487, 37. Hī dāgýt on hādennýsse gedwolum lifdan *paganis adhuc erroribus essent implicati*, 2, 1; S. 501, 13. Ðā nāmon hī him wintersetl on Temesan and lifdon [lifedon, MS. E.] him of Éást Seaxum *they took up their winter quarters on the Thames and got their provisions out of Essex*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4 note. Swā ða drihtguman drēawum lifdon, Beo. Th. 199; B. 99. Swā swā diácon ðe regollif libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 21. Swines scearn ðæs ðe on dūnlānde and wyrtrum libbe, L. M. i. 20; Lchdm. ii. 62, 28. Ne hié selfe ðý beteran ne taligen ðe ða oðre ðeáh ða oðre be him libben ne se meliores *astiment, quia contineri per se ceteros vident*, Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 19. Ða niétenu onlūtaþ tō ðære eorþan forðon hié sculon be ðære libban, 21, 3; Swt. 154, 17. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs ðe eal þeodscipe big sceal lybban, Wulfst. 267, 15. Uton libban ðam life ðe scrift ūs wisige, 112, 18; 150, 13. Life swilcum libban *vitam talem vivere*, Hymn. Surt. 90, 13. Hē sēde ðæt hē wolde oðer oððe ðær libban oððe ðær lecgan *he said that he would either live [conquer] there or die there*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 33; Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 158, 32. Hē hié ealle geniódde ðæt hié ápas swōran, ðæt hié ealle ætgædere wolden oððe on heora earde licgean, oððe on heora earde libban, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Hē cwæþ 'Ðū eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu.' Se is lybbende God ðe hæfþ lif þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. i. 366, 33. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 12. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofr feowre peniga weorþ ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Hý hit be ðān libbandan habban *let them have it during their lifetime*, Chart. Th. 491, 25. [Goth. liban: O. Sax. libbian: O. Frs. libba: Icel. lifa: O. H. Ger. lebēn.] v. lifan.

libn. v. lifen.

Lic, es; *n. A body [living or dead]* generally the latter; the word remains in *lich-gate, lyke-wake*:—Lic oððe lichama *corpus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 16. Lic ægðer ge cuces ge deádes *corpus*; lic oððe hreáw *funus*; lic oððe hold *cadaver*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 51-54; 49, 25. Næs nān hūs on callum Egipta lande ðe lic inne ne læge *neque erat domus, in qua non jaceret mortuus*, Ex. 12, 30. Ealle ða hwile ðe ðæt lic biþ inne, ðær sceal beon gedrycn and plega, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 25. Ðær ðæs hælendes lic álēd was *ubi positum fuerat corpus iesu*, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Cwæþ ðæt his lic wære leóht and scēne, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 25; Gen. 265. Ðendan bu somod lic and sáwle lifgan mōte *whilst both soul and body may live together*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 21; Ori. 1327. Lic and gæst, 46b; Th. 160, 8; Gū. 940; 50a; Th. 172, 25; Gū. 1149. Næs fyre gemæled ne lic ne leopu *neither body nor limbs were marked by the fire*, 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Lic sære gebrocen, bānhūs blōdfāg, Andr. Kmb. 2808; An. 1406. Ðē is gedāl witod lices and sáwle, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 20; Gen. 931. Sweostor mīn lices mæge *my sister, kinswoman according to the flesh*, 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833. Lices lustus *lusts of the flesh*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409; 26 b; Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297. Gang tō circean tō ðæs hālgan Oswaldes līce and site ðær ingredere *ecclesiam, et accedens ad sepulcrum Oswaldi, ibi reside*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Stōd se bīscop æt ðam līce, 4, 11; S. 580, 13; L. Edg. c. 65; Th. ii. 258, 13. Bæp wið ðam miclan līce *a bath for elephanthiasis*, L. M. i. 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 18. Mynte ðæt hē gedælda āna gehwylces lif wið līce *meant to part the life of each one from the body*, Beo. Th. 1470; B. 733. Hē ðæt andweorc of Adames līce āleopode, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177. Hē sceáf reáf of līce, 76; Th. 94, 21; Gen. 1565. Forþ gewāt Cham of līce *Ham died*, 79; Th. 97, 35; Gen. 1623. Hī his līce nāmon and hine on byrgene lēdon, Mk. Skt. 6, 29; Beo. Th. 4261; B. 2127; L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5; vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Ðæs mynstres brōdra dydon scē. Cūþberhtes līce of eorþan, and hī ðæt gemetlōn swā gesund swā hē dāgýt lifde, Shrn. 82, 14. Se ūs lif forgeaf, leomu, lic and gæst, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 25; Cri. 777. His [the Phoenix] līc, 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268. Hē wearp hine ðā on wyrmes līc, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Eowre līc sceolon sweltan on ðisum wēstene *vestra cadavera jacebunt in*

solitudine, Num. 14, 32. Ðær ðara arcebisceopa līc bebyrigde syndon *ubi archiepiscopi Cantiae sepeliri solent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 5. Forleósan līca gehwīlc ðara ðe lifes gāst fædmum þeahte, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. Licu *cadavera*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 27. [Goth. leik: O. Sax. O. Frs. lik: Icel. lík: Dan. lig: Swed. lik: O. H. Ger. lih: Ger. leiche.] DER. efor-, wymm-lic. -lic. v. ge-lic, and the numerous adjectives of which -lic [modern -ly] forms the last part.

-lica. v. efen-, ge-, man-, swīn-lica.

lican to please:—Ne licāþ him ðeáh his earfoþu *his troubles do not please him*, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Wel licāþ Drihtne ða ðe hine him ondrædaþ *beneficium est Domino super timentes eum*, 146, 12. [Goth. leikan: O. H. Ger. lichēn.] v. licend-lic; lician.

lic-beorg [beorg; *m. a hill, funeral mound*; or beorg; *f. protection*; or beorg connected with beorgan to taste, eat, a literal reproduction of sarcophagus?] a *sarcophagus*:—Licbeorg *sarcophago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 50

lic-bysig; *adj. Of active body, active with the body*:—Ic eom lichbysig *lāce mid winde active am I of body, move hither and thither with the wind*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 22; Rā. 31, 1.

licettan. v. licettan.

liccian; *p. ode To lick*:—Ic liccige *linguo*, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 57; lambo, 32, 25. Seó lyft liccaþ and átyhþ ðone wætan of ealre eorþan and of ðære sǣ, and gegaderap tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 12. Fýnd his eorpan licciap [liccigap, Th.] *inimici ejus terram lingunt*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Ða rēðan deór heora līpa liccodon mid lifran tungan, Homl. Skt. 4, 407; Lk. Skt. 16, 21. Liccordon *linxerunt*; liccigan *linxere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 44, 55. His fētlāstas liccienne. Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. [O. Sax. likkōn: O. H. Ger. lechōn *lambere, lingere*: Ger. lecken.] v. ge-liccian.

liccung, e; *f. Licking*:—Hundes liccung gehælp wunda *a dog's licking heals wounds*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 23.

-lice a frequent adverbial termination, modern -ly.

licend-lic; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant*:—Fordon on his folce is fægere Drihtne wel licendlic *quia beneficium est Domino in populo suo*, Ps. Th. 149, 4. v. licend-lic.

licend-lice; *adv. Pleasingly*:—Fordon mīn gebed nū gyt bēcnum standeþ ðæt him on wīsum is wel lýcendlice *quoniam adhuc est oratio mea in beneficentiis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8.

Licetfeld, a; *m. Lichfield in Staffordshire*:—Hæfde hē bīscopsetl on ðære stōwe ðe gecýd is Licitfeld, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 44. Licetfelda bīscop, 5, 24; S. 646, 14. Æt Licetfelda, Shrn. 59, 20. On Licetfelda, Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 14. Æt Licetfelda, Chart. Th. 373, 34.

licettan; *p. te To feign, pretend, profess falsely, simulate*:—Fordam seó orsorge wyrd simle lihþ and licet ðæt mon scyle wēnan ðæt heó is sió sōþe gesælp illa [*prospera fortuna enim specie felicitatis, cum videtur blanda, mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. Oft ða unþeáwas leógaþ and licetap ðæt hī sien gōðe þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Hē licette hine selfne ðæt hē wære ungeléatfull in se *personam infidelium transfigurans*, 16, 2; Swt. 101, 8. Job licette ðæt hē sceolde biān se hēhsta god *Jove feigned to be the supreme god*, Bt. 28, 1; Fox 194, 13. Licetton *scemmatizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 49. Ðā licettan hī fleām beforan him *simulantibus fugam hostibus*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ðæt is wīsdóm ðæt wīs man licette dysig it is wisdom for a wise man to feign folly, Prov. Kmb. 37. Ðeáh hē liccete untrymnesse, Ps. Th. 40, 9. Nelle wē mid leásungum ðýllic licettan *we will not feign such things with falsehoods*, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wærlīce licettan *nonnulla prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 13. Biþ gōd tō licettanne suelle hē hit nyte it is good to make as if he did not know it, 151, 9. Licettende *scemmatizans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 70. Ðus mid wordum licettende *offering the following pretext*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 18. [O. H. Ger. lihizari *simulare, fingere*.] v. ge-, leás-licettan.

licettere, es; *m. One who feigns, a hypocrite*:—Licettere *ypochrita*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 39; *fictor vel hypocrita*, 49, 13. Swylce leáse liceteras [licetteras, Rush.] *sicut hypocrita*, Mt. Kmb. 6, 16. Wā eów licetteras *væ vobis hypocrita*, 23, 13. Licetteras, 23, 15. Liceteras and leógeras Godes gramman habban būton hig geswīcan *may those who are false in deed and in word have the wrath of God, unless they desist*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Wel witegod Isaías be eów licetterum *bene prophetavit Isaías de vobis hypocritis*, Mk. Skt. 7, 6. [O. H. Ger. lihizari *hypocrita*.] DER. riht-, þeod-licettere.

licetting, e; *f. Feigning, pretence, false representation, simulation, hypocrisy*:—Licetting *hypocrisis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Hwær com seó manigfealde licetting heora fréonda *what is become of the manifold flattery of their friends*? Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Innan gē synt fulle licettunge [MSS. A. B. licetunge] *intus pleni estis hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmb. 23, 28. Būtan licettunge *sine hypocrisi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ðæt his gesacan on miclum dæle licettunge and leáse wið hine syredon and onsegdon *accusatores ejus nonnulla in parte falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Þurh licettunge *per simulationem*, Confess. Peccat. [O. H. Ger. lihizunga *dissimulatio*.] v. leás-licetting.

lic-fæt, es; *n. The body*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 20; Gū. 1063.

LICGAN; *p. læg; pl. lægon; pp. legen*. I. To LIE, be at rest,

be in bed, lie dead, lie low, fail:—*Āris nū hwī list ðū neowel on eorþan surge! cur jaces promus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. *Hwæt ligst ðū on horwe?* Dōm. L. 6, 77. *Mīn cnapa līþ on mīnum hūse lama puer meus jacet in domo paralyticus*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6. *Gif hine on nīht ealdne mōnan gestandep se līþ fæste and swyft if sickness attack him when the moon is three days old he will be confined to his bed and will die*, Lchdm. iii. 182, 8. *Ðonne ðīn fæsc ligeþ when thou art dead*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. *Nū se wyrm ligeþ the serpent is dead*, Beo. Th. 5484; B. 2745. *Ðonne wind ligeþ weder biþ fæger when the wind is at rest the weather is fair*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. *Swā ðīn blæd līþ so shall thy glory lie low*, Cd. 202; Th. 251 13; Dan. 563. *Ða creōþendan ligeaþ mid ealle lichoman on eorþan creeping things lie on the earth with all the body*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 17. *Heora lichoman licgaþ on eorþan and beoþ to duste gewordne*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 2. *Ā ðær hē læg [in his bed] hē hæfde his handa upweardes*, 227, 16. *Hē læig æt forþside he lay at the point of death*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 7; Homl. Skt. 3, 301. *Næfre on ore læg [failed] wīdūþes wig*, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1041. *Ðær se cuning of slæges læg*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 14. *Hīe simlæ fohtende wæron oð hīe alle lægon they kept on fighting until they all lay dead*, 50, 7. *On carcernum lægon they lay in prison*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 18. *Hī eallne ðone gear an monncwealme lægan all that year they suffered from a pestilence*, 3, 5; Swt. 106, 10. *Lige on ða sidan lie on the side*, L. M. i, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 10. *Lige būtan wyrgele let him lie [dead] without wergeld*, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. *Gif hine mon ofslæa licgge hē orgilde*, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 15. *Hine wulfas ābiton ðær hē āstifod læge*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 8. *Hīe gemetton ða seofon hyrdas deāde ligan*, 239, 25. *Tō tæcne ðæt hīe oðer woldon oððe ealle libban oððe ealle ligan parato animo, ni vincant, mori*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 32; Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 28. *Gif hē nulle hit gefaþian lēton hine ligan if he will not allow it, they shall kill him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 9. *Ðær ða scipu sceoldan ligan the ships were to lie there*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 24. *Hwæt hē gefelde cealdes æt hīs sidan ligan*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. *Hē mā gewunode on hīs smīþpan dages and nihtes sittan and ligan magis in officina sua die noctuque residere conseruat*, 5, 14; S. 634, 16. *Licgegan*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. *Ðæt mægn ðæs ligenðan the virtue of the dead man*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7. *Hana ða ligenða [n] āwecþ gallus jacentes excitat*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 36. *Licgende feoh dead [as opposed to live] stock, other property than cattle, ready money*:—*Heo beceāpode ða scīnendan gymmas and eac hīre landāre wīð ligenðum feo she sold the shining gems and her landed property too, for ready money*, Homl. Skt. 9, 54. *Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on ligenðan all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 13. *Ðær was xx M horsa gefangen ðēh hīe ðær nān ligenðe feoh ne mēttē pecorum magna copia abducta, auri atque argenti nihil repertum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 32. *And nān nān þing ne bycge ofer feower peniga weorþ ne libbende ne ligenðe*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. See Grmm. [of a road or stream]. II. *tō lie, be situated [of a place], go or run [of a road or stream]*:—*On ðam wege ðe līþ tō Euphrate in via, quæ ducit Euphratam*, Gen. 35, 19. *Swā swā se weg līþ, wē farap*, Num. 21, 22. *Tō ðam wege ðær east līþ . . . on ðone wege ðe līþ tō Stānleāge . . . ðam wege ðe tō Stānleāge līþ*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 2–17. *Slō stōw ðe se weg tō līþ*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. *Seo Wisle līþ ūt of Weonodlande and līþ in Estmere . . . and līgeþ of ðæm mere west and norþ on sē*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 7–12. *On Swalewan streāme se līþ be Ceterehttūne in fluvio Sualua, qui vicum Cataractam præterfuit*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. *Lindesse līgeþ ūt on sē Lindissi, pertingens usque ad mare*, 2, 16; S. 519, 19; i. 25; S. 486, 21. *On hīs gehlotland ðe līþ on Ephraim dūne in finibus possessionis suæ, quæ est sita in monte Ephraim*, Jos. 24, 30. *Saulus rice swā hit sūþ ligeþ ymbe Gealboe*, Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. *Seo forme India līþ tō ðæra Silhearwena rice seo oðer līþ tō Medas, seo þridde tō ðam micclum gārsecege the first India extends to the kingdom of Ethiopia, the second to Media, the third to the great ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12. *On ðam wege ðe læg tō Thamnapa in bivio itineris, quod ducit in Thamnam*, Gen. 38, 14. *Ðā læg ðær ān micel eā up in on ðæt land*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 20. *Hē wolde fundian hū longe ðæt land norþryhte læge he wanted to try how far the land extended due north*, Swt. 17, 8. III. *with prep. or adv.*:—*Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne and for hīs yfelan man līge the lord who refuses justice, and makes his wrong doing man's cause his own*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 15. *Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West Seaxon lægon ongeān swā hī lengost mihton earl Godwin and all the chief men in Wessex opposed as long as ever they could*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 105, 2. *xiii æceras and ða mæde ðe ðær tō līþ xiii fields and the meadow belonging thereto*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. *Mid eallon ðām þingon ðe ðær tō læg forðam ðe hīs witan him sædon ðæt hit hwilon ær læg dīderin with everything that belonged thereto; for his witan told him that in former times it had belonged to that place*, v. 190, 20. *Ælc ðæra landa ðe on mīnes fæder dæge læg into Cristes cyrcan*, v. 232, 10. [Ic wille ðæt ðæt ligge into sainte Petre 219, 26 : 220, 19.] [Goth. ligan; O. Sax. liggian; O. Frs. liga; Icel. liggja; O. H. Ger. ligan, liggan; Ger. liegen.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, dyrn-, for-, ge-, tō-ligan.

lic-hama, an; m. *The body* [generally of a living person], *the corpo-*

real, in contrast to the spiritual, part of man:—*Se lichoma biþ lichoma ða hwile ðe hē his lima ealle hæfþ*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 6. *Is ðæs monnes lichoma betera ðonne ealle hīs æhta . . . seo sālwi betere ðonne se lichoma*, 32, 2; Fox 116, 11–13; Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. *Hire lichama was āfyllend mid breōfan*, Num. 12, 10. *Ðæt ðin lichama si eallum fugelum tō mete sit cadaver tuum in escam cunctis volatilibus cæli*, Deut. 28, 26. *Dis is nān lichaman [lichama, MS. A.] hoc est corpus meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 26. *Ā lichama mid hīs fæder was una caro cum patre fuit*, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 15. *Cēpecnihtas hwites lichoman and fægeres andwlitan pueros venales candidi corporis, ac venusti vultus*, 2, i; S. 501, 7. *Ðīnes lichaman leofhtæs is ðīn eāge*, Mt. 6, 22. *Hē wearþ ðā mann gesceapen on sāwle and on lichaman he became then man formed of soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. *Ðonne betæcþ Crist ða mǣnfullan mid lichaman and mid sāwle into hellewite then will Christ deliver the wicked, body and soul, into hell*, ii. 608, 7. *Hī tū beoþ in ānum lichoman erant duo in carne una*, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 14. *Hē was ālæded of lichaman raptus est e corpore*, 3, 19; S. 547, 33; 4, 3; S. 569, 46. *Ne beo ge brēgyde fram ðām ðe ðone lichaman ofslæaþ and nabbap syððan hwæt hīg mā ðon*, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. *In ðam ealra ærcebisca lichoman syndon bebyrged būtan twegra, heora lichaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfe gesette*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 36. *Wē nān ðing nabbap būtan land and lichaman*, Gen. 47, 18. *Hē healdeþ ða deādan lichoman ungemolsnode he keeps the dead bodies undecayed*, Shrn. 82, 21. [O. Sax. lik-hamo; O. Frs. likkoma, licma; Icel. likami, likamr; O. H. Ger. lichamo.]

licham-leās; adj. *Without a body, incorporeal*:—Englas lichamleāse, Ælfic. T. Grn. 2, 25.

licham-, licum-lic [cf. cognates under lic-hama]; **adj.** *Bodily, corporeal, material, carnal, not spiritual*:—*Seo [heofene] is gehāten firmamentum seo is gesewenlic and lichamlic it [heaven] is called the firmament; it is visible and material*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 14. *Hyre lichomlice dōhtor filia ipsius carnalis*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. *His licumlice untrumness corporea infirmitas*, 4, 1; S. 564, 5. *Osward hæfde licumlice yldo xxxvii wintra anno ætatis sue trigesimo octavo*, 3, 9; S. 533, 13. *Hī wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deāpes . . . wīð ðan ecan life*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3; Blickl. Homl. 103, 10. *Se hālega gāst āstāh lichamlice ansýne corporali specie*, Lk. Skt. 3, 22. *Was hē lichomlice gebyrdod æþeles cynnes erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. *Licumlice gegaderunga copula carnalis*, 2, 9; S. 511, 1. *Ealle ða lichamlican gōd biþ forcūþran ðonne ðære sāwle cræftas*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5. *Ne geseo wit unc ofer ðæt lichomlicum eāgum we shall never see one another after that with our bodily eyes*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21; Blickl. Homl. 21, 20. [Icel. likam-ligr; O. H. Ger. līham-līh corporalis, carnalis.] DER. un-lichamlic.

licham-, licum-lice; adv. *Bodily, in the body*:—*Deāh ðe hē lichamlice on heora slege andwerd nære though he was not present in the body at their slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 33. *Lichamlice corporaliter*, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 6. *Seo stōw ðe Drihten lichomlice nehst on stōd on middangearde*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 15. *Hīe hine lichomlice gesāwon they saw him with their bodily eyes*, 135, 19. *Deāh ðe hē licumlice æfward wære quamvis corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

lic-hord, es; n. *The inner parts of the body*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 19; Gū. 929; 47 b; Th. 163, 31; Gū. 1002.

lic-brægel, es; n. *Winding-sheet*:—*Hī dydon sē Cūþberhtes liic of eorpan . . . ða bærn hī ðæs lichbrægles dæl tō Eādberhte ðam biscope*, Shrn. 82, 16.

lic-hryre, es; m. *Fall of the body, death*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 11; Gen. 1099. **lician; p. ode To please**:—*Ic līgeþ placebo*, Ps. Spl. T. 114, 9. *Ne mæg nān man hine sylfne tō cyngne geðon ac ðæt folc hæfþ cyre tō ceōs-enne ðone tō cyninge ðe him sylfum līcāþ no man can make himself king, but the people have the option of choosing him as king who pleases them*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 8. *Hē mē wel līcāþ*, ii. 40, 5. *De līcāþ se almihtiga God bet ðonne þeodisius*, Shrn. 196, 35. *Ealle ða þing ðe hēr līcāþ sint eorþlice*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 35. *Hit licode Herode*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6; Mk. Skt. 6, 22. *Swā heo wiste ðæt his fæder licode*, Gen. 27, 14. *Ac mē swā deāh nō ne licade on him ðæt hē ða weorþunge Eāstrena on riht ne heold however I did not like in him his not keeping Easter rightly*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. *For ðī sceolde ælc mon beon on ðam wel gehealden ðæt hē on hīs āgenum earde licode erit igitur pervagata inter suos gloria quisque contentus*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. *Hī cwædon ðæt him ealle ða wel licedon*, 4, 5; S. 572, 24. *De is sēlost ðæt ðū Gode līcie*, Blickl. Homl. 64, 34. *Ac līcige swā hit līcige but please as it may*, Wulfst. 191, 21. *Æghwylc man purh gōde ðæda Gode līcian sceal*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 34. *Hē ðam cyninge was līcende*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 9. *Him sīlfan līcigende*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 24. [O. Sax. likōn; O. Frs. likia; Icel. lifa.] DER. ge-, mis-lician; v. līcan.

licīend-lic; adj. *Pleasing, pleasant*:—*Se is Gode wel licīendlic beneplacitum est Deo*, Ps. Th. 67, 16. *Teala licīendlic*, 68, 13. v. licēnd-lic. **lic-lēlan**. v. lēlan.

lic-leoþ, es; n. *A funeral song, dirge*; epicedion, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 2. **lic-mann, es; m.** *A person having to do with a corpse*:—*Ealle ða lic-menn wurden āfyllede mid ðam wynsumum stence*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 8; 334, 31. *His lic læg ealle ða niht inne beset, ac hē āras of deāpe*, Ða

licmenn ðá ealle flugon áweg, 348, 20: 548, 15. Ðá bær sum wuduwe hire suna lic tó bebyrgenne . . . Seó dreórige mōdor mid ðam licmannum hī ástrehte æt ðæs hālgan apostoles fōtum . . . Johannes ofhreōw ðære mēder and ðæra licmanna dreórignyse, i. 66, 15-21. [*Icel. lík-madr.*]

lic-ness, e; f. *Likeness, form, image, stature*:—Licnessa imaginis, Mt. Kmbi. p. 19, 5. Tó licnessa *ad staturam*, 6, 27. an; ge-, un-ge-licness. **lic-pyrt**, es; m. *A grave*:—Licpytt [*MS. ic pytt*] *scrobs*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 51; Som. 13, 17.

lic-rest, e; f. *A place of rest for a dead body, tomb, sepulchre*:—Hē hæfde ðæt land syððan him sylfon tó licreste he had the land afterwards for his own burial place, Gen. 23, 20. On lichryste in cæmeterio, Hpt. Gl. 507, 67. Man slōh ān geteld ofer ða hālgan bān binnan ðære licreste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Heó hyre licreste geceās on ēlig byrig she chose her burial place in Ely, Lchdm. iii. 430, 17. [*Laym. þu hit scalt leden to ðære lichraste . . . þer þine wines liggeþ.*]

licsan. v. *lixan*.

lic-sang, es; m. *A funeral song, dirge*:—Wópleóp t̃ birisang t̃ lic-sang *tragædium, miseriam, luctum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 56. [*Icel. líksöng.*]

lic-sár, es; n. *A body-wound, a mortal wound* [?], Beo. Th. 1635; B. 815; Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430.

lic-sirce, an; f. *A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 1105; B. 550.

lic-pegnung, -þenung, e; f. *Last offices done to the dead, funeral, exequies*:—lc mæg habban árwrþfulle licþenunge of heofgendre men-igu I may have honourable service done to my corpse by a mourning multitude, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Ðá ðá his frýnd ða licþenunge gearcodon when his friends were performing the last offices for the dead, ii. 28, 3. Ða fæmnan dedan hire licþenunge and læddon hī tó byrgenne, Shr. 87, 27. Licþenunga *exsequiæ*, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

lic-peóte, an; f. *A pore*:—Licpeótan *pori i. spiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Ælfic. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 41; Wrt. Voc. 44, 25.

lic-prowere, es; m. *A leper, one suffering from ulcers on the body*:—Licprowere *leprosus*, Ælfic. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 32; Wrt. 45, 64. Lazarus was licprowere [*ulceribus plenus*], Homl. Th. i. 328, 15; Homl. Skt. 3, 480. On Simones hūse ðæs licproweres in the house of Simon the leper, Blickl. Homl. 73, 2. Manega licproweras *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 27; H. R. 105, 2. [*Cf. Icel. lík-prá leprosy.*]

lic-tūn, es; m. *An enclosure in which to bury people, a grave-yard, cemetery*:—Hī woldon ðæt heora lic-tūn wære geseted *cimiterium fieri uellent*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 37; Glostr. Frag. 8, 20. On ðæra brōðra lic-tūne was bebyrgen in cæmeterio *fratrum sepulchrum est*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 46; 4, 10; S. 578, 2, 17, 28; Chart. Th. 157, 23. Hē næfre bionnan nānum gehālgodum lic-tūne ne ligce *let him never lie in a consecrated grave-yard*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 20; L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 35.

licum-lic. v. *licham-lic*.

licung, e; f. *Pleasing, pleasure, gratification*:—Ðætte hié for ðære licunga ðære heringe ðe hié lufigeap eac geþaigen ða tælinge ut dura admittunt favores, quos diligunt, etiam correptiones recipient, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 19. Wel gedafonap ðætte ða gōdan recceas wilnigen ðæt hié monnum licgeon, forðam ðætte þurh ða licunga hi mægen gedōn ðætte hiera Dryhten licge ðæm folce, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 7. Ne sylþ Gode licung his non *dabit Deo placationem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 7. Licungum *libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 34.

lic-wiglung, e; f. *Necromancy*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

lic-wund, e; f. *A wound*, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. [*O. Sax. lík-wunda.*]

lic-wyrpe, adj. *Fitted to please, pleasant, well-pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, estimable, sterling* [of money]:—Ne mæg heó nān ðæra þinga gedōn ðe Gode licwyrpe beó *nequit quidquid eorum facere quæ Deo grata sunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 5; Wulfst. 279, 17. Licworpe, Shr. 170, 31. On ðære licwyrpe is Gode eardian in *quo beneplacitum est Deo habitare*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 17. Suā was licwyrpe before ðec *sic fuit placitum ante te*, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 11, 26. Ðe micle mā licwerpe se gehnysta gāst much more pleasing to thee is the contrite spirit, Ps. C. 50, 126; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 126. Ne læt ðū unlofoð ðæt ðū swutele ongyte ðæt licwyrpe sý *leave not unpraised what you clearly see is estimable*, Prov. Kmbi. 62. Hwæt biþ ðær ðonne licwyrpes būton his gōd and his weorþscipe ðæs gōdan cyniges *quid in eis aliud, quam probitas utentium, placet*? Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 16. iiiii pund licwyrpes feós *four pounds of sterling money*, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 254, 15. For his licweorþan feó, 255, 11. Ðínre ðære licwyrþan mundbyrdnesse to thine acceptable protection, Glostr. Frag. 108, 16. Him swā gecwēme and licwyrpe folc, Lchdm. iii. 434, 5. Hié Gode swiðe licwyrpe forhæfdnesse brengaþ *placitem Deo abstinentiam offerunt*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 314, 21.

licwyrþ-ness, e; f. *Good pleasure*:—On ðínre licwyrþnyss in *beneplacito tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 18.

lid, es; n. *A vessel, ship*:—On lides [*the ark*] bósme, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332: 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Adelst. 27. Tó lides stefne, Erl. 112, 34; Adelst. 34; Andr. Kmbi. 806; An. 403: 3411; An. 1709. Seó [*the dove*] eft ne com tó lide [*the ark*] fleógan, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 11; Gen. 1479. Læt nū geferian flotan úserne,

lid tó lande, Andr. Kmbi. 795; An. 398. [*Icel. líð; n. a ship* (almost exclusively in poetry.)] v. líþ.

lida, an; m. *A sailor, traveller*:—Lida biþ longe on sýpe, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. [*Icel. lídi a sailor, traveller.*] v. sê-, sumor-, ýd-lida; and líðan.

lídeþ, Ps. Th. 91, 11. v. *leóðan*.

lid-mann, es; m. *A sailor, seaman*:—Wicinga werod . . . lidmen, Byrht. Th. 134, 44; By. 99. Lidmanna sum, 136, 41; By. 164. Lidmanna helm [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 3251; B. 1623. Lidmonna fréa [*Ulysses*], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 126; Met. 26, 63. [*Cf. Icel. líðs-madr.*]

lid-weard, es; m. *One who guards a ship*:—Lidweardas on merebāte, Andr. Kmbi. 487; An. 244.

lid-wërig, adj. *Weary of being on shipboard*, Andr. Kmbi. 963; An. 482.

Lid-wiccas, Lid-wicingas; pl. *The people of Brittany* [or using the name of the people for the country] *Brittany*:—Carl feng tó eallum ðam westrice . . . būtan Lidwiccium *Charles took all the western kingdom . . . except Brittany*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 13. Two other MSS. have Lid-wicingum, Th. 154, 155, and this form occurs in the Scop's Tale:—lc was mid Lidwicingum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 17; Vid. 80. Micel sciphere com súþan of Lidwicum, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 32. Lidwiccum, 918; Erl. 102, 22. The word seems to contain the British name for Armorica, *Llydaw*. v. notes to the passages from the Cod. Exon. and from the Chron. 918.

LÍF, es; n. *LIFE* [the opposite of death], *mode of life, period during which a man lives*:—Hwæt is ðæt líf elles dysses middangeardes būton lytelu ylding deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Twā líf sind sōðlice . . . ðæt ān líf is deaðlic, ðæt oðer undeaðlic, Homl. Th. i. 224, 14-16. Ðis and-warde líf manna on eorþan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Lifes treow *lignum vite*, Gen. 2, 9. Lifes water *aqua viva*, Jn. Skt. 4, 10. Lifes weg, Blickl. Homl. 17, 19. Lifes bæþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 19. For heora lifes gearcununge gefungon ðæt hī wæron abbudissan on account of the merit of their lives *succeeded in becoming abbesses*; præ merito virtutum, 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Seó pearl-wissnes ðæs heardan lifes *districtio vitæ arctioris*, 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Reogollices lifes þeódscepe, 3, 22; S. 553, 10. On ðære bæc Cūþberhtes lifes, 4, 30; S. 609, 32. Ealle hig wæron hāliges lifes menn, Wulfst. 270, 15. Hē geendode his dagas æfter mycculm geswince his lifes, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 3. On ðam ýtemestan dæge his lifes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 19, col. 1. Lifes alive:—Ætywde ðæt hē lifes was *quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Geāxian hwæðer hē lifes wære, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 1; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 14; Chart. Th. 471, 34; Cod. Dipl. Kmbi. i. 234, 28, 32. Ðær belifon swāðeāh lifes on ðam mynstre feówer and twentig muneca, Homl. Skt. 6, 351. Gif hē biþ v nihta eald and hine ađl gestandeþ se biþ lifes [*he will survive*], Lchdm. iii. 182, 12. [*Icel. lífes alive.*] Some hit ne gedýgdan mid ðam life *some did not get off with their lives*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 13. Heó of deáþe ferde tó life *she went from death unto life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. Hē forþferde of dyssum life and ferde tó ðam sōðan life, 2, 1; S. 500, 13. On ðis life, Dóm. L. 32, 80. Hē nære nā man geþuht, gif hē mannes life ne lyfode, Homl. Th. i. 150, 8; Blickl. 167, 33. Se hāga Augustinus be his hālan líue hine hādode tó biscope [*while alive and in health*], Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 27. Dearfendum life wunodon *pauperem vitam agebant*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Be muneca life *de vita monachorum*, 2, 4; S. 505, 33. On munuclicum life geseted, 4, 27; S. 603, 24; 5, 1; S. 613, 6. Seó boc þe is áwriten be his life, 3, 19; S. 547, 32. Seó freólsbóc ealra ðære landa ðe in tó ðæm myne-china life [*nunnery, v. munuc-lif*] æt Wiltūne forfigene sint, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 117, 25. On, tó life [*Icel. ā lífi alive*] *alive, living*:—Ðá hē on life was *adhuc vivens*, Mt. Kmbi. 27, 63. Hē was on life eorþlic cing, hē is nū æfter deáþe heofonlic sanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Ða hwile ðe hig on life beón *quandiu in vivis erunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 28. Hwī he heódon ða wifmenn tó life *why they kept the women alive*, Num. 31, 15. Hē læfde unecūte ænne tó life, Wulfst. 106, 8. Se deáþ cymeþ ðæt hē ðæt líf ályfre, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 7. Sylle líf wið life *reddat animam pro anima*, Ex. 21, 23. Deáþ hē líf hæfde *if he had been alive*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Wē ús nytton witoð líf æt æfen, Wulfst. 151, 17. Líf and land werian, 274, 17. Preostas and nunnan heora líf rehtan *let priests and nuns order their lives*, 269, 15. Líf, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 42, col. 2. Nis mē tid mín líf tó onwendenne *there is no time for me to change my life*, 5, 14; S. 634, 32; Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 23. Seó Cūþburh ðæt lýf [*monastery*] æt Winburnan árðerde, Chr. 718; Erl. 45, 19. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. líf: O. H. Ger. líp vita, conversatio, habitus.* In Icelandic the word has also the meanings *body* [e.g. líf ok sála] *person*, and the latter use is found in Piers. P. e.g. nō lyf elles. In O. H. Ger., v. Grff. ii. 44, it is seldom, if ever, used with the meaning of the modern *leib*. DER. ancor-, edwīt-, ende-, feorh-, munuc-, mynster-, regol-, sundor-, woruld-líf.

líf, permission. v. *leáþ*.

líþ, adj. v. *lêf*.

lífat [?], Lchdm. iii. 82, 13.

lífan, lífan, lýfan; p. *To give leave, allow, permit*:—Ða feówer ic eow lyfe tó sæde and tó mete *quatuor reliquas permitto vobis in sementem*

et in cibum, Gen. 47, 24. Ic ðe selves dóm life *I allow you to decide*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 7; Gen. 1916. Moyses lýfde eow eower wif tō forlētenne *Moses permisit vobis dimittere uxores vestras*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8. God lýfde Adame, ðæt hē mōste brūcan ealra wæstma, Wulfst. 9, 6. Blickl. Homl. 189, 22. Ðā bādon hý ðæt hē lýfde him on ða gān. Þā lýfde hē him, Lk. Skt. 8, 32. Ðā se cing lýfde eallon Myrceon hām and hig swā dydon *then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to go home, and they did so*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37. Wē hit ne selfe ne lufedon ne eac ðodrum monnum ne lifdon [līfdon, Hat. MS.] *we did not love it ourselves nor allow it to other men*, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 6. Ic bidde ðæt dū mē lýfe ofer ðin land tō fērenne obsecro, *ut transire mihi liceat per terram tuam*, Num. 21, 22. Tō ðam dystig, ðæt hē æfre life ænigan men ðis fæsten tō ābreccenne, Wulfst. 174, 60. Gif priost læfe unrihtthæmed, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. Gif eow Crist lýfan wylle, ðæt . . . Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 27; Gū. 565. [Icel. leyfa to permitt] v. ā-, ge-līfan.

līfan, lēfan, lýfan; *p. de To believe*:—Ðā lýfde Simplicus and ful-wihte onfēng, Shr. 146, 18. Ða dysegan men ðe ðysum drycraeftum lýfdon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 197; Met. 26, 99. Swā is tō lýfenne ðæt . . . Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. [Goth. laubjan.] v. ge-līfan.

līfan to remain. v. be-līfan.

līf-brycgung, *e*; *f. Life, intercourse; conversatio*, Rtl. 7, 29.

līf-byssig; *adj. Busy about saving life, struggling for life, anxious about life*:—Ðæt hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde liegean līfbyssig būtan his lice swice *that for my handgrip he should lie struggling for life, unless his body should escape*, Beo. Th. 1936; B. 966.

līf-cearu, *e*; *f. Care or anxiety about life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430; Cd. 42; Th. 54, 17; Gen. 878.

līf-dæg, *es*; *m. A day of life, any portion of the time that a person lives*:—Ðin geleāfa in lifdage ūrum mōde purhwunige *may belief in thee while we live continue in our hearts*, Hy. 6, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 8. Swā his lifdagas læne syndon, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ic on lifdagum healde ðīna worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, 118, 17; 139, 8; Cd. 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409; Elen, Kmbl. 880; El. 441. On hyra lifdagum in the days of their life, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 22; Cri. 1225; 97 b; Th. 364, 23; Wal. 75; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 11; Met. 15, 6. Ic him lifdagas lange sylle *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16; Chart. Th. 372, 18. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeodscāpan lifdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. Sumon dægðote and sumon mā daga and sumon ealle his lifdagas, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 14; Cd. 43; Th. 56, 10; Gen. 910. Hē him lifdagas leofran ne wisse ðonne hē hýrde heofoncýninge *no pleasant time in his life did he know, than when he obeyed heaven's king*, 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409. Oflēt lifdagas died, Beo. Th. 3248; B. 1622. [Icel. líf-dagar.]

līfen, leofen, *e*; *f. That by which one lives, support, sustenance*:—Libn vicatum [= victum], Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 51; Ep. Gl. 28 b, 17. Lifes tō leofne for the support of life, Andr. Kmbl. 2247; An. 1125. [Cf. Goth. libains life.] v. and-līfen.

LIFER, *e*; *f. The liver*:—Lifer jecur, Wrt. Voc. 65, 50; 71, 6. Līfre læppan fibræ, Ælfic. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Ðære lifre nett *reticulum jecoris*, Ex. 29, 13. Ealle ða þing ðe tō ðære lifre clīfap *cuncta, quæ adhærent jecori*, Lev. i. 8. Se vultor sceolde forlētān ðæt hē ne slāt ða lifre Tyties ðæs cýninges, Bt. 35, 6; Fox, 170, 3. [Icel. lifr: O. H. Ger. libara: Ger. leber.]

līfer a level surface [?]; *libramētum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 78. v. [?] læfer. **līfer-ād**, *e*; *f. Disease of the liver*, L. M. Cont. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 162, 2.

līfer-býl, *e*; *f. A prominence on the liver*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20. v. next word.

līfer-hol, *es*; *n. A hollow in the liver*:—Hwæder on ðām liferbýlum ðe on ðām liferholum, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20.

līfer-læppa, *an*; *m. A lobe of the liver*:—Līferlæppa fibrā i. vena, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55. Librlæppan fibræ, 108, 54.

līfer-wære, *es*; *m. Pain in the liver*:—Wit callum liferwærcum, L. M. Cont. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 162, 5.

līfesne, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. v. lybesn.

līf-fadung, *e*; *f. The ordering or regulating of one's life*:—Be gehād-odra manna liffadunge *of the ordering of the life of men in orders*, L. Wilk. 82, 22.

līf-fæc, *es*; *n. The time during which life lasts, life*:—On lēan līf-fæc, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. Æfter heora liffæce, Wulfst. 4, 6; S. 5.

līf-fæst, *adj. Living, having life, quickened*:—Ðæt hē onfōn wolde ðam geryne ðære liffæstan rōde Cristes *ad suscipiendum mysterium vivificæ crucis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29; Glostr. Frag. 108, 4. Ic mid ða liffæstan ýde þurgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 17. Ða liffæstan leopu, Exon. 37 a; Th. 327, 19; Vy. 6. v. next word.

līf-fæstan; *p. te To give life, quicken, vivify*:—Ðonne hine God liffæst-ep *when God shall quicken him*; Deo vivificante, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. Gāst is se ðe liffæstet *spiritus est qui vivificat*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 63. Hē is se liffæstenda God, Homl. Th. i. 280, 23; ii. 598, 7. v. ge-līffæstan. **līffettan**. v. lyffettan.

līf-freā, *an*; *m. The Lord of life* [epithet of God], Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 7, 30; Cri. 15, 27; Beo. Th. 32; B. 16; Cd. 40; Th. 53, 28; Gen. 868; 1; Th. 2, 9; Gen. 16: 86; Th. 108, 18; Gen. 1808: 156; Th. 195, 3; Exod. 271: 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396.

līf-fruma, *an*; *m. The author of life, [Christ]*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656: [God], 23 a; Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043: Andr. Kmbl. 2570; An. 1286: [Christ] 1124; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 670; El. 335: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504: 42 a; Th. 140, 13; Gū. 609: [God], Cd. 208; Th. 256, 20; Dan. 643.

līf-gedāl, *es*; *n. Parting with life, separation from life, death*, Beo. Th. 1687; B. 841: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 2; Vy. 45: 48 a; Th. 164, 29; Gū. 1019: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561.

līf-gesceaft, *e*; *f. A condition of life as ordered by fate*, Beo. Th. 3910; B. 1953: 6120; B. 3064.

līf-getwinnan; *pl. m. Twins*, Salm. Kmbl. 284; Sal. 141.

LIFIAN, leofian; *p. ode To live*:—Ne swelte ic ac ic lifige *non moriar, sed vivam*, Ps. Th. 117, 17: 118, 93. Ðū eadig leofast, 127, 2. Denden dū hēr leofast, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 29; Gen. 935. Ðær hit lifaþ swā unnyt swā hit wæs *where it continues as useless as it was before*, Beo. Th. 6316; B. 3168. Lifaþ *vivet*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. Þurh Godes fulum, ðe lifaþ and rixaþ ā būtan ende, Blickl. Homl. 131, 6. Leofaþ, 13, 29. Ða gāstlican lāre, ðe ūre sāl big leofaþ, 57, 9. On gewinne and on swāte hē leofaþ, 59, 36. Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ *he who lives to himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 4. Be heora āgenum handgewinne lifgeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 605, 16. Be ðam bal-zamum ða men in ðam londe lifgeaþ *opobalsamo vescuntur*, Nar. 31, 6. Godes is ðæt yrfe ðe wē big leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 18. Ðæm mannum ðe be his lārum lifaþ, 61, 13. On hwylcum geswince hiē lifaþ, 59, 25. Gif wē ða dagas fulfremede for Gode lifgeaþ, 35, 25. Ða hwile ðe wē lifaþ hēr on worlde, 35, 35. Se cýning Eglippus leofode his lif on eāw-fæstre drohtnunge, 476, 16. Se hālga swā leofode swā hē tæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 19. Se æþeling lyfode [other MS. leofode] ðā gyt, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 21. Hē ðær sum fæc on forhæbbendum life lifede *aliquandiu continentissimam gestit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Hī for heofonan rīces lufan on ellþeodignessse lifedon *pro æterna patria exulave-rant*, 5, 10; S. 624, 12. Ðū leofa būtan mē gif dū mæge live *without me, if you can*, Wulfst. 259, 5. Ic beo lāreow georn ðæt hē monþeawum mīnum lifge *I am diligent in teaching him to live according to my customs*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 5; Jul. 410. Ðone geleāfan dý Cristenan þeāwe lifgean and done wel healdan *fidem more christiano servare*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 31. Hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtian and lifgean scýlon *qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur*, i. 27; S. 488, 37. Leofigean, S. 489, 21. Hē wolde his lif on ælþeodignessse lyfian *peregrinus vivere vellet*, 3, 27; S. 559, 9. Se lichoma būtan mete and drence leofian ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 57, 10. On forhæfðnessse lifgean, 35, 21. Hē ongan lifgean on-gedān Gode ærðon ðe hē him sylfum lifgean mihte, 165, 22. Gif seó up-lice ārfæstnys mē ænig fæc tō lifianne forgian wylle, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 31. Ic symle tilode tō lifigenne tō ðīnes mīþes bebode, 4, 20; S. 607, 28. On dwolan lifigende, 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Be Diocletiane lyfgendum *vivente Diocletiano*, i. 8; S. 479, 28; Chart. Th. 485, 33. Sume forlēt-aþ ða hig ær hæfdon and be lifēndre cwenan eft ðdre nimaþ *some leave the wives they had before, and while the wife is still living, take another*, Wulfst. 269, 23. Sum ðeh hē forlæte ða hē ær hæfde, hē be lifēndre ðære eft ððere nimaþ, L. Eth. vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 10. Hine þurh ðone lif-gendan Drihten hāsedon, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14. [O. Frs. livia.] v. ā-, ge-līfan; cwic-, un-līfigende; libban.

līf-lād, *e*; *f. Conduct of life, way of life, life*, R. Ben. i. Lye [cf. hwa so eauer boc writ of mī liflāde, Marh. 20, 16: heo goð mid gode liflode toward þe rīche of heouene, A.R. 350, 4. It is also used to mean that by which life is supported, *livelihood*:—Heo tilede here lyflode, R. Glouc. 41, 22: lyvelode or lyfhode *victus*, Prompt. Parv. 308. So O. H. Ger. lib-leita *victus, annona, alimonium, alimentum*.]

līf-leās; *adj. Lifeless, without life*:—Ðū bist deād and ða ðe ðe tō lōciap beoþ liflēase *eac morte morieris tu et omnia quæ tua sunt*, Gen. 20, 7. Fela templa ærærdon and mid andgitleasum and lifleasum anlicynsum alyfdon *erected many temples, and filled them with images that were without sense and without life*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 28.

līf-leást, -læst, *e*; *f. Loss of life, death*:—On ælcum ðara daga gif man ænige æddran geopenaþ on ðara tide ðæt hit biþ liflēast *odde langsum sār on each of those days, if a vein be opened at that hour, it is death or long disease*, Lchdm. iii. 152, 5. Bendas *odde dyntas hwilum liflēasta bonds or blows, at times death*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 27.

līf-līc; *adj. Pertaining to life, living, causing life, vital*:—Līflic *vitalis*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Līflic ys blōd lætan *to let blood [at this time] is as much as a man's life is worth*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 28. Is hwædere swā tō lætanne swā ðæt liflice mægen ne āspringe blood *however is to let so that vital power be not dissipated*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 12. Wyll līflic fons *vivus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 15. Ic eom se līflica hlāf ðe of heofenum āstāh *I am the living bread, that came down from heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 5. Ðæra nāddrena geslit wæs deādlice Cristes deaþ *wæs liflic the bite of the serpent brought death; Christ's death brought*

life, 238, 31. *Líflic* onsegednys *a living sacrifice*, i. 358, 18; 482, 12. *Adylegode* of ðære líflican bēc *blotted from the book of life*, 68, 11. *Líflicum* blode *viuido sanguine*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 21. God ábleow on his ansýne líflicne blād, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26.

líf-lice; *adv.* *Vivally, so as to infuse life*:—Hē genam dā hlāf and hine líflice hālgode, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 10.

líf-lyre, es; *m.* *Loss of life*:—Gif lifyre wurþe *if loss of life occur*, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 11.

líf-neru, e; *f.* *Support of life, food*:—Tō lifyne Andr. Kmbl. 2180; An. 1091. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. *líf-nara sustenance*: O. H. Ger. *līb-nara victus, alimonia*.]

lífnes, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9 note. *v.* lyfnes.

lifrīg; *adj.* *Connected with the liver*:—Ðæt piccæ and lifrige blōd, L. M. 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 10.

lift the air. *v.* lyft.

lift, lýft *a grant, allowance*:—Ūs bōceras beteran secgaþ lengran lýft *wynna learned men tell us of a better and longer grant of joys*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 24; Exod. 531. Cf. lifan. [Bouterwek suggests lyst (=lust) *wynna*, Grmm. Gr. ii. 466 *would read lyftwynn recreatio in aere*; Thorpe suggests lif for lyft.]

líf-weard, es; *m.* *A guardian of life [Christ]*, Elen. Kmbl. 2069; El. 1036.

líf-weg, es; *m.* *A way which leads to life, way of life, one's path in life*:—Lífweg *the road followed by the Israelites under the guidance of the pillar of cloud*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. Uton nū ealle ūre lífwegas geornlice rihtan *let us diligently amend our ways*, Wulfst. 75, 22. Lide lífwegas, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 5; Gū. 740.

líf-wela, an; *m.* *Riches that confer or possess life, heavenly riches, wealth belonging to this, or to the next, life*:—Him was wuldres drēam, lifywela leofra donne ðas leásan godu, Apstls. Kmbl. 97; Ap. 49. Ða lifywelan, swāse swegldrēamas, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 33; Cri. 1348. Líf-welan *the wealth of this world*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56.

líf-welle; *adj.* *From a living spring*:—Lífwelle wæter [wæter cwiwelle, Rush.] *aquam vivam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10.

líf-wraðu, e; *f.* *A support of life*, Beo. Th. 1946; B. 971; 5746; B. 2877.

líf-wynn, e; *f.* *A pleasure or joy of life*:—Hē lytle hwīfe lifywynna breac *a little while he enjoyed the pleasures of life*, Beo. Th. 4201; B. 2097; Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 27; Cri. 807; Elen. Kmbl. 2535; El. 1269.

līg, lēg, es; *generally masc. but ðæt lēg occurs. Flame, lightning*:—*Līg flamma*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 49; 82, 52. Lēg, 284, 12. Ðæt fyr and ðæt lēg [se līg MS. C.] *swide weox . . . Ðā fōr se wallenda lēg . . . ðær se lēg mæst wæs*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 19–24. Se lēg ongan sleān ongeān ðone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Wonna lēg *the pale flame*, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Hlemmep hāta lēg, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 9; Cri. 933. Reāda lēg, 19 b; Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Sweart līg, Cd. 110; Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Ne biþ ðær [heaven] nānes līges gebrasl, Dōm. L. 16, 259; Beo. Th. 166; B. 83. Wylm ðæs wæfran līges *the heat of the flickering flame*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Līges leōma, 190; Th. 237, 25; Dan. 343. Ðone deoþan grund ðæs hātan lēges and ðæs heardan lēges [hell], Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. For ðæs lēges [lightning] bryne, 203, 11. Lēges blæstas, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554. Biscopas mid folcum mid ferne and līge fornumene wæron *presules cum populis ferro et flammis absumebantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 2. Fýres līge wæs fornumen, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. On fires līge in *flamma ignis*, Ex. 3, 2. On brādum līge, Wulfst. 188, 3. Līge gelicost, Beo. Th. 1458; B. 727. For dracon lēge *for the flame that was sent forth by the dragon*, 5092; B. 2549. Blācan līge, Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Ūre synna līg, Wulfst. 287, 9. Hī wæron on ænne unsmætte lēg gesomnade in *immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Ðær [hell] hē hæfþ weallendene lēg, and hwilum cýle ðone grimmetan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. On ðæt līg to ðē hweofan, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 33; Gen. 753. Līga fulminum, Hpt. Gl. 509, 30. On fyrenra lēga onlicnesse in *the form of flames of fire*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 20. Lēgea, 135, 3. Monige heāpas sweatra līgea crebbri *flamarum tetrarum globi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16, 22. Lēga leóhtost, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. Wununga afýllede mid brastligendum līgum, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5; B. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. Brand and brāde līgas, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325; 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Mellitus ða līgeas hī byrnende ceastre gebiddende *adwæste Mellitus flammis ardentis suæ ciuitatis orando resinxerit*, Bd. 2, 509, 2. Līgeas gemonigfealdap and hī gedrefep *fulgura multiplicauit et conturbauit eos*, 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Līas flammis, Hymn. Surt. 10, 29. [O. E. Homl. leies; *pl.*: Piers P. leye: A. R. leie: *ful. ley: Icel. leygr a flame* [poet.]: O. H. Ger. louch, *loug flamma*: cf. O. Sax. lōgna: *Icel. logi a flame, lōwe*.]

līg-bære; *adj.* *Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery*:—Līgberum flammifera, Hpt. Gl. 433, 71. Līgberum scridum *flamigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 13.

līg-berend; *adj.* *Flame-bearing, fiery*:—Līgberend *flamiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 9. Lēgherend, 36, 52.

līg-bryne, es; *m.* *Burning of flame, fire*:—Æfter līgbyrne, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 20; Ph. 577. Lēgbryne, 22 b; Th. 62, 15; Cri. 1002.

līg-cwalu, e; *f.* *Torment, or death by fire*, Elen. Kmbl. 591; El. 296.

līg-draca, an; *m.* *A fire-drake, dragon vomiting flames*, Beo. Th. 4655; B. 2333. Lēgdraca, 6073; B. 3040.

Līge the river Lea. *v.* Lyge.

līge, līgen, a *lie*. *v.* lyge, lygen.

līg-egesa, an; *m.* *Fear caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5554; B. 2780.

līgen; *adj.* *Flaming, fiery*:—Līgen *flammatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 5. Ðær wæs līgen swurd gelogodæt ðam ingange *there was placed a flaming sword at the entrance*, Hexam. 19; Norm. 28, 1. Lēgene sweorde, Elen. Kmbl. 1511; El. 757. Heofen līgenne gesihþ *if he sees the heavens fiery*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14. Līgen ðære sunnan hweogul *flammeam solis rotam*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 23. Se ealda deofol hine æteowode mid byrnendum mūpe and līgenum eāgum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 23. [O. H. Ger. *laugin flammens*.]

līget, es; *m. n.*: līgetu, e; *f.* *Lightning, a flash of lightning*:—*Līgit fulgor vel fulmen*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 46. Hys ansýn wæs swylce līgit, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3; 24, 27. Ðær begann to brastlīgenne micel þunor and līget sceotan, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Swā hātra sumor swā māra þunor and līget, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10. [Swā stor þunring and lēgt wes, swā ðæt hit æcwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22.] Æfter ðam wolcne cymep lēgetu and þunor, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33. Lēgitu, Ps. Surt. ii. 196, 19. Lēgite *fulgoris*, 190, 15. Men sweltap for ðas þunres ege ānum and ðære līgete, Wulfst. 207, 26. Ðæt fyr ābyst ūt purh līget līgete [līgete, MS. R. P.], Lchdm. iii. 280, 7. Hē lædeþ wind and līget, Ps. Th. 134, 7. Gif līgete and þunorāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon *si coruscet ac tonitrua terras et aera terrent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Līgete *coruscationes*, Ps. Th. 76, 15. Līgetta, 143, 7; *fulgura*, Ex. 19, 16; Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 15; Az. 102. Ðā flugon ða lēgetu swylce fýrene strēlas, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Līgetu, Ps. Th. 17, 12; Cd. 192; Th. 240, 2; Dan. 380. Līgetas, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Līgettas *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15. Līgetta [lygyttu, MS. C.] *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. 134, 7. Hē gemanigfealdode his līgeta *fulgura multiplicauit*, Ps. Th. 17, 14. Lēgite, Ps. Surt. ii. 197, 34. [Cf. Goth. *laubatjan to lighten*: O. H. Ger. *laugazan*: *lōhazan rutilare, micare, coruscare*.]

līget-ræsc, es; *m.* *Lightning*:—Ic geseah Satanān swā swā līgetræscet of heofone feallende, Lk. Skt. 10, 18, MS. A. *v.* līg-ræsc.

līget-sliht, e; *f.* *A flash of lightning*:—Ðā com þunerrād and lēget-sleht and ofslōh ðone mæstan dæl ðæs hæddan folces, Shrn. 57, 35. Lēget-sleht *fulgor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 18.

līg-fæmende, -fāmblāwende, -fýrberende [-ferbærnde, MS.] *vomiting flame*; *flammivomus* [the words are those used by the several MSS. in] Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12.

līg-fýr, es; *n.* *Flaming fire*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77.

līg-hrægel [?]:—Līgrægel *orbiculata [vestis]*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 30; Wrt. Voc. 26, 29. Cf. Ducange 'duo orbicularia de opere ad acum' *under orbiculare*.

līg-locc; *adj.* *Having flaming locks*:—Līgloccum *flammicomis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 12.

līg-loccod; *adj.* *Furnished with fiery locks*:—Līgloccode [-liccode, Wrt.] *flammicomos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

līgnian; *p. ede* *To deny*:—Ðū līgnest nū ðæt sīe līfgende se ofer deofum dugepum wealdeþ, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 18; Dan. 764. Hū hine [Christ] līgýnden leāse on geponcum, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 13; Cri. 1120. [Goth. *laugnjan*: O. Sax. *lōgnian to deny*: O. H. Ger. *lauganian negare, diffiteri, inficiari*: Ger. *laugnen*.]

līg-ræsc, es; *m.* *Lightning, a flash of lightning, bright light*:—Līg-ræsc *coruscatio i. fulgor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 2. His ansýn wæs swylce līg-ræsc, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 20. Ic geseah Satanān swā swā līg-ræsc of heofone feallende *videbam Satanān sicut fulgor de calo cadentem*, Lk. Skt. 10, 18; 17, 24. Ðæt leóhtfæt ðæs līg-ræsces *luerna fulgoris*, 11, 36. For līg-ræsc *præ fulgore*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14. Līgrascas *coruscationes*, 76, 18. Līgrascas *fulgura*, 96, 4. Lēgrascas, 17, 16: *coruscationes*, Blickl. Gl. Ðæt ðū āwende hagolas and līg-ræscas [-ræceas, MS. O.] *that thou avert hail and lightning*, Herb. 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 23. Līg-ræscas gesihþ orsornhesne hit getacnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 17. Līgrascas, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7.

līg-ræscetung, e; *f.* *Lightning*:—Līg-ræscetunga *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15.

līg-spiwol; *adj.* *Vomiting flame*:—Ðær beoþ ða welras gefylde līg-spiwelum bryne, Dōm. L. 14, 209; Wulfst. 139, 9.

līg-pracu; *gen.* -præce; *f.* *Violence or tumultuous movement of flames*:—Æfter līgpræce *after the fire has spent its force*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 15; Ph. 225.

līg-ýp, e; *f.* *A wave of flame*, Beo. Th. 5338; B. 2672.

liht. *v.* leóht.

lihtan; *p. te* *To shine, lighten, give light*:—Hit liht *fulminat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 7. Ðæt leóht lýht on þýstrum *lux in tenebris lucet*, Jn. Skt. 1, 5. Se mōna liht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox. 74, 25. Swā swā ðæt leóhtfæt liéht on niht grum eāgum, ðætte ða gewritu on dæg liéhten ūron mōde, Past. 48, 1; Surt. 365, 15. Lihtep *luceat*, Ps. Surt. ii. 202, 11; Exon. 64 a; Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Wunderconcl (*the sun*) wearm weorodum lýhtep, 58 b; Th. 210, 18; Ph. 187. Ne hēr dæg lýhtep *day shines not here*,

Cd. 215; Th. 271, 14; Sat. 105. *Líhte auroresceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88. 54. Ðá dæg lýhte *at dawn*, 180; Th. 225, 23; Dan. 158: Andr. Kmbl. 2794; An. 1399: Exon. 21b; Th. 58, 21; Cri. 939. Swā se ligræsc lýhtende scinþ *sicut fulgor coruscans fulget*, Lk. Skt. 17, 24. Hē wæs byrnende leohftæt and lýhtende *ille erat lucerna ardens et lucens*, Jn. Skt. 5, 35. Sumre niwre gyfe lýhtendre *nova quadam relucente gratia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 26. [Goth. liuhtjan: O. Sax. liohtian: Icel. lýsa: O. H. Ger. liuhtjan: Ger. leuchten.] DER. ā-, geond-, in-, on- lihtan; and see leohhtan.

lihtan; p. te. I. to make light or easy, to alleviate, relieve, assuage:—Liht dæt done swencendan magan that relieves the labouring stomach, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 20; 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 13. Gif dæc hwylic witeþeowman sý bûtan dyson hió gelyfþ to hyre bearnon dæt hi hine willon lýhtan for hyre sáulle if there be any penal slave besides these, she trusts to her children that they will relieve (release, v. lihting) him for her soul's sake, Chart. Th. 535, 38. Ðá wolde ic minne þurst lehtan sitim leware cupiens, Nar. 8, 28. II. to relieve of a burden, to lighten, alight:—Hē lýhte of his horse he alighted from his horse, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 32. Ðá lýhte se eorodman, 3, 9; S. 533, 33; H. R. 103, 17: Byrht. Th. 132, 28; By. 23. [Icel. lýhta to lighten, ease, leave off what is laborious: O. H. Ger. ga-lihtjan lenire, leware, relevare.] DER. ā-, ge-lihtan; and see leohhtan to grow light.

lihte. v. leóhte.

lihting, e; f. Lighting, shining, illumination, giving light:—On lihtingc fýres in illuminatione ignis, Ps. Spl. 77, 17. God geworhte dæt mære leóht to dæs dægcs lihtingc, Gen. i. 16. Ða steorran sint to nihtlicere lihtingc gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 110, 15. Mid sódre sunnan lihtingc ure heortan álihte, Btwk. 106, 17. Nū is ælc dæg of dære sunnan lýhtingc, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18. Hi (the stars) nabbaþ nāne lýhtingc for dære sunnan andwerdnyse, 236, 1. Se mōna niēþ nāne lihtingc the moon shall not give her light, Wulfst. 137, 12. Dæt swearte fýr him nāne lihtingc ne dēþ 'from those flames no light', Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Healde man ælces sunnandægcs freolsunga fram nōntide dæs Sæternes dægcs ðp dæs mōnandægcs lihtingc, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20; Wulfst. 117, 4; 207, 12. Ðæt ða gesceaftu gesewenlice wurden þurh dæs dægcs lihtingc, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Lihtingc coruscationes, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18. DER. ā-, on-lihting. v. leóhting.

lihting, e; f. Lightening, alleviation, relief, mitigation, release:—Ðis is seó lihtingc ðe ic wyll eallon folce gebeorgan ðe hig ær dyson mid gedrehte wæron ealles to swýðe this is the relief that I will secure to all folk in regard to matters with which they were ere this all too much harassed, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 18. Ðonne biþ him gesæld his synna lihtingc then shall a release from his sins be given him, L. Pen. 18; Th. ii. 286, 3. Gif dæt riht to hefig sý sēce siddan ða lihtingc to ðam cyngc, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 12.

lihting-ness, e; f. Lightness of taxation; levitas tributi, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 22.

liht-lice. v. leóht-lice.

liht-ness, e; f. Lightness, brightness:—Se sunnandæg is wuldorlic dæg and lihtnesse dæg, Wulfst. 230, 12. [O. H. Ger. liuht-nissa illuminationis.] DER. ā-lihtness.

lilie, liliġe, an; f. A lily:—Lilie lilium, Ælfic. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 60; Wrt. Voc. 30, 10. Lilæ. Ðās wyrt man lilie and oðrum naman lilium nemneþ, Herb. 109; Lchdm. i. 222, 5. Lilige, Lchdm. iii. 24, 9. Genim ða twā wyrtas, dæt is, lilie and rōse; ber to bearnæacenum wife... gif heó nimþ lilian, heó-cenþ cnyht; gif heó nimþ rōsan, heó cænþ mæden, 144, 10-13. Ðeah ðe lilie sý beorht on blōstman ic eom betre ðonne heó, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 24; Rā. 41, 27. Drince hē lilian wyrttruman áwylledne on wine, L. M. i. 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 13. Genim neopjewearde lilian, Lchdm. i. 374, 6. Godes gelapung hæfþ on sibbe lilian, dæt is clāne drohtnung; on ðam gewinne, rōsan, dæt is martyrdom, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 2. Besceáwip æcyres lilian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28; Lk. Skt. 12, 27. [O. Sax. lilli: Icel. lilja: O. H. Ger. lilia; f; lilio; m: Ger. lilie.]

LIM, es; n. (but it also occurs with adj. fem.?). A limb, joint, member of a body, branch of a tree:—An lim membrum; mā lima membra, Wrt. Voc. 70, 20, 21. Gif men cine hwylic lim, genim regen mela, dō on ðæt lim, L. M. i. 73; Lchdm. ii. 148, 22. Be ðas limes (the finger) micel-nysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 6. Limes dæl commata (commota, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 25. On ælcere lime, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22. Wið foredum lime for a broken limb, i. 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 22, 26. Ne biþ nān to ðæs lytel liþ on lime áweaxen, Soul Kmbl. 192; Seel. 96. Ic nān lim onstýrian ne mihte I could not stir a limb, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Hafa ðinne niéxtan swā swā ðin āgen lim, Basil Adm. 5; Norm. 44, 24. Monegu limu beoþ on anum men, and weorþaþ ðeah ealle to anum lichoman, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 25. Gif wē to lange sittap, slapaþ ða lima, Homl. Th. i. 490, 1. Gē sindon Cristes lichama and leomu (cf. Icel. Guðs, fjándans limir) ii. 276, 19. Unrihtwýse syndon deóflcs leoma, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Ðas biscopes leoma on ðýse byrigenne syndon betýned, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22. Leomu gnornian (the leafless) branches (shall) mourn, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 35; Gn. Ex. 26. An ðinra lima unum membrorum tuorum, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29; Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 17. Hē

biþ Cristes lima ān, Wulfst. 37, 5. Þurh deóflcs oððe his lima lāre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 16. Leoma, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Leomena, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. Fram árleásum deóflcs limum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 8; Wulfst. 37, 7; Ps. Th. 21, 15. Ic geséo ððre æ on mínum leomu... synne æ seó is on mínum limum, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 35-37. Leomum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 11; 167, 2. Leomum and leáfum with branches and leaves, Beo. Th. 194; B. 97. Hē ongan his limu þrastan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 15. Hē his lima gesette and hine gerestan wolde, 4, 11; S. 579, 32. Limo 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Leomu, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ádyde ða leomu and ðæt heafod on weg ðæs sceápes, Blickl. Homl. 183, 24. Leomo læmena, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. [Icel. limr; m. a limb, a joint (of an animal): lim; n. a branch; limar; pl. f. branches of a tree.] DER. gecynd-, sceam- lim.

LIM, es; m. LIME, material which causes adhesion, cement, mortar, glue, gluten, bird lime, thick substance made of curds, paste:—Ánes cynnes lim bitumen, Ælfic. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 43; Wrt. Voc. 37, 31. Lim to fugele gluten; eglím glara, Ælfic. Gl. 80, 81; Som. 72, 118, 119; Wrt. Voc. 47, 1, 2. Gebærnd lim calcis viva, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 49. Lim cementum, i. cesura lapidis, 130, 62: bitumen, 11, 8: cola, 20, 24: gluten, 40, 25: glus, 40, 72. Liim, caluer galmilla, 109, 55. Lim, molegn galmilla, 40, 62. Liim, molegn, Ep. Gl. 10 f, 32. Lim cal-milla, Wrt. Voc. 40, 35: gluten, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Swā lim gefastnap fell to sumum brede as glue fastens a skin to a board, 44; Som. 45, 25. Limes calcis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 52. Áfestnod ic eom on lime grundes infixus sum in limo profundí, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Ic beswíce fugelas mid lime decipio aves glutino, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. Eorpan lime... dæt is syndrig cynn, symle biþ ðý hearda ðe hit swearte sæstreámas swiðor beátaþ, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 2-10; Gen. 1322-1326. Þurh lim þer cola, Hpt. Gl. 411, 7. [Icel. lim; n. lime, glue, paste: O. H. Ger. lim bitumen, gluten, viscus: Ger. leim; m.] DER. æg-, fugel-, stān-lim; and see ge-liman, -limian.

limb-stefning, e; f. An awning, curtain; peripetasma, Ælfic. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 69; Wrt. Voc. 61, 46.

lim-gelecg, es; n. The disposition or arrangement of the limbs, form, shape:—Limgelecg liniamento, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 31.

lim-hál, adj. Sound of limb, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 4; Gū. 661.

limian. v. ge-limian (Appendix).

liming, e; f. Daubing, plastering, cementing:—Liming liture, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 43. Limingc litura, Hpt. Gl. 509, 54. [A. R. limung joining: Icel. liming glutinatio.]

lim-læw, e; f. Injury to the limbs, mutilation:—Bendas oððe dyntas... hwilum lim-læwa and hwilum liflæsta bonds and blows... at times mutilations of the limbs, and at times deprivation of life, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 27. v. next word.

lim-læweo; adj. Maimed or injured in the limbs:—Gif limlæweo (other MS. -læpeo) lama ðe forworht wære weorpe forlætan and hē æfter ðam þreo niht álibbe siddan man mót hyplan if a criminal that has been mutilated be left, and he live after that three days, then he may be helped, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. v. lēf, ge-lēfan, lēwsa and preceding word.

lim-lama; adj. Lame in the limbs, crippled:—Manege dæc wurden hāle, ðe ær wæran limmlaman, Wulfst. 4, 12.

lim-leās; adj. Without limbs:—His (Christ's) gástlica lichama, ðe wē hūsel hātaþ, is of manegum cornum gegaderod, bûton blōde and bāne, limleās and sáwulleās, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 22.

lim-mælum; adv. Limb-meal (used by Shakspeare in Cymbeline), limb by limb, a limb at a time:—Limmælum membratim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 55: membratim, particulatim, Hpt. Gl. 443, 3: membratim, per singula membra, 486, 44. [Laym. he hine limlcs todroh.]

lim-nacod; adj. With uncovered limbs, naked:—Se eádega wer [Noah] him selfa sceáf reáf of lice; læg ða limnacod, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 23; Gen. 1566.

-limp. v. ge-, mis-limp.

limpan; p. lamp, pl. lumphon To befall, happen, fall (to one's share), pertain, belong, affect, concern:—Ða yfelan habbaþ gesálpā, and him gelimpp (Cott. MS. limpp) oft æfter heora āgnūm willan, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 5. Ða unrihtwisan ne beoþ ná swýlce ne him eác swā ne limpp nōn sic impii, non sic, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Eádig biþ ðæt folc ðe him swā on foldan fægge limpeþ beatum populum, cui hæc sunt, 143, 19; Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. Hwæt limpeþ ðæs to ðe of hwylicum wyrttruman ic æcenned si quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus? Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 27. Sorgaþ ymb oðerra monna wisan ðe him nāuht to ne limpp is busied about other men's affairs, that do not all concern it, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 21. Ðis sind ða landgemæra ðas londcs ðe lympp to Stúre these are the boundaries of the land that belongs to Stour, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 34. Hū lomp eow on lāde what hap was yours by the way? Beo. Th. 3978, 6. B. 1987. Twegra sceopa dærtō ðe limpende beoþ of two ships that are thereto pertaining, Chart. Th. 28, 26. [O. H. Ger. limphan, limfan convenire.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-limpan.

limp-lice; adv. Fitly, opportunely, conveniently:—God swiðe limplice geset dæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21.

lim-ræden, *c; f.* *A cloak (?)*. In Hpt. Gl. 465, 72 *limrædenne* is given as a marginal reading against *chlamide*.

lim-seoce, *adj.* *Having diseased limbs*, Andr. Kmbl. 1157; An. 579: Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214.

lim-wæd, *c; f.* *A garment*:—Swā limwædum sicut vestimento, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

lim-wæstm, *es*; *m.* *Limb-growth, stature, size of body*:—Ic eom limwæstmum ðæt ic gelutian ne mæg so large am I of limb, that lie hid I cannot, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

lim-wërig, *adj.* *Having the limbs wearied*:—Ālēdon hiē ðær limwërigne, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63.

lin, *es*; *n.* *Flax, linen, something made of linen*:—Flæx † lin linum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. Lin manitergium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 44. Beswede hine mid līn ligaverunt eum linteis, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 40. Mid ðy onfeng ðæt lin eum accepisset linteum, 13, 4. Bohte lin and hine biwand in line mercatus sindonem eum involvit sindone, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 46; Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 53. Gisæh ða līn gisetode vidit linteamina posita, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [Goth. lein linen: O. Sax. līn: Icel. līn flax, linen: O. H. Ger. līn linum: Ger. lein.] DER. biscop, heafod-, breost-, hand-, swāt-līn.

lind, *c*; and *linde*, *an*; *f.* **I.** *the linden or lime-tree*:—Lind seno vel tilia, Ælfic. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 111; Wrt. Voc. 32, 46. Linde tilie, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 29. In ða greátan linnan; of ðære linnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 24. On ða gemearcodan linnan; of ðære gemearcodan linnan, vi. 182, 2. Ðonon in āne linde, iii. 392, 1. **II.** *what is made of the wood of the tree, a shield (in poetry)*:—Wisse hē gearwe, ðæt him holtwudu helpan ne meakte, lind wið lige, Beo. Th. 4071; B. 2341. Ofer linde lærig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Under lind protected by the shield, Andr. Kmbl. 91; An. 46. Leofsunu his linde āhof, Byrht. Th. 138, 63; By. 244. Rond, geolwe linde, Beo. Th. 5213; B. 2610. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Under lindum, 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: 155; Th. 193, 23; Exod. 251. Bordum befeakte, hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 214. Berap linde forþ, Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191. Scyldas wëgon, linde bāron, Byrht. Th. 134, 45; By. 99: Beo. Th. 4719; B. 2365. Hwite linde, Cd. 158; Th. 107, 4; Exod. 301. [Icel. lind a lime-tree; poet. a shield, a spear: O. H. Ger. linta tilia: Ger. linde.] DER. headu-lind; and see lind.

lind-croda, *an*; *m.* *Shield-press, battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 21; Gen. 1998. **linden**, *adj.* *Made of the lime-tree*:—Scyld, leóht linden bord, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95. **Lindisfaran**, *pl.* *Name of people settled in part of Northumbria (the word occurs generally with eð or eð-land)*:—Oswald Aidanu on Lindisfara ealonde biscopsetl forgeat (in insula Lindisfariensi): on Lindisfearona eá, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 20, 35. Lædde mon his lichoman tō Lindisfarena eá, 3, 17; S. 543, 37, col. 2. Mid ðam bróðrum ðære cyricean æt Lindisfarena a fratribus ecclesie Lindisfariensis, pref. S. 472, 29. Is Cynebyrht Lindisfarena biscop provincie Lindisfarorum Cynebert episcopus præest, 5, 24; S. 646, 22. Hēr forþferde Higbald Lindisfarna biscop, Chr. 803; Erl. 61, 22. Hē was on ðam munuclife ðe is Lindisfarna gehāten, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 6.

Lindisfarnensis, *adj.* *Of Lindisfarne*:—Se hālgā Cūpberhtus, Lindisfarnensis cere gelapunge leódbiscop, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22.

Lindesse, *Lindisse, Lindesige Lindsey, the northern part of Lincolnshire* [Lat. Lindi colonia]:—Lærde Scs. Paulinus Godes word on Lindesse: seó mægþ is seó nýhste on sūþhalfe Humbre streámes, ligeþ út on sæ, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. On Lindesige mægþe, 519, 16. On Lindesse, 3, 11; S. 535, 14. On Lindesse and on Eást-Englum, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13: 873; Erl. 76, 19: 874; Erl. 76, 21. Lindisse, 627; Erl. 25, 5. On Lindesige ge on Norþhymbran, 993; Erl. 133, 4: 1013; Erl. 147, 20: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. His lýchama restep on Lyndesse mægþe Shrn. 155, 24.

Lindis-ware, *pl.* *The people of Lindsey*:—Man gehālgode Lindiswarum tō biscope Eádhēd; se was on Lindissi ærost biscoþa, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 8.

lind-geborga, *an*; *m.* *A protector bearing a shield, a warlike protector* [?]. v. leód-hwæt.

lind-gecrod, *es*; *n.* *A shield-bearing crowd*, Andr. Kmbl. 2442; An. 1222.

lind-gelac, *es*; *n.* *A shield-conflict, battle*, Apstls. Kmbl. 151; Ap. 76. **lind-gestealla**, *an*; *m.* *A companion in arms*, Beo. Th. 3950; B. 1973. **lind-hæbbende**, *part.* *as noun.* *Shield-bearer, warrior*, Beo. Th. 495; B. 245: 2808; B. 1402.

lind-hōh, *gen.* -hōs; *m.* *A hōh* [q.v.] *where lime-trees are growing* [?].—On lindhōh; of lindhō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 33.

lind-hrycg, *es*; *m.* *A ridge on which lime-trees are growing* [?].—On lindrycg; of lindrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 20.

lind-plega, *an*; *m.* *Shield-play, battle*, Beo. Th. 4085; B. 2039: [MS. hild-] 2151; B. 1073.

lind-weorud, *es*; *n.* *A band armed with shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 283; El. 142.

lind-wiga, *an*; *m.* *A warrior armed with a shield*, Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603.

lind-wigend, -wiggend, *es*; *m.* *A warrior armed with a shield*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 25; Met. 1, 13; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 539; El. 270.

line, *an*; *f.* **I.** *a line, rope, a coil of rope*:—Langre linan with a long line, Salm. Kmbl. 589; Sal. 294. Linan spire, Ælfic. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 14; Wrt. Voc. 56, 60. **II.** *a line, row, line for guidance, rule, canon*:—Þurh ðas cantices cwide, Cristes linan [the rule laid down by Christ in the Lord's Prayer], Salm. Kmbl. 34; Sal. 17. Ðær sceal wesas se torhta æsc ān an linan ācas twegen hægelas swā some 'æ' must occur once, 'a' and 'h' twice [in forming the words hæn, hana], Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 25; Rā. 43, 10. [Icel. lina a line (cord), line (mathem.): O. H. Ger. linna linea.] DER. sceāt-, steding-, sund-, toh-line.

linen, *adj.* *Made of flax, linen*:—Linen lineum: linen wearp lino-stema, Ælfic. Gl. 62, 63; Som. 68, 97, 98; Wrt. Voc. 40, 6, 8. Linnin rýhae villa, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 19. Linnen byssina, Hpt. Gl. 526, 31. Hig bewundon hine mid linnenum clāpe [linnum hræglum, Linn.] ligaverunt eum linteis, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Mid linnenum reáfe subucula linea, Lev. 8, 7; Past. 14, 4; Swt. 83, 23. Linnen hrægel linteum, Jn. Skt. 13, 4. Hió becwiþ linnenne cyrtel odde linnen web she bequeathes a linen kirtle or a piece of linen, Chart. Th. 537, 24. Ne hē wyllenra hrægla breac ac linnra calra, Shrn. 93, 8. [O. H. Ger. linnen lineus: Ger. leinen.]

linen-werd, *adj.* *Dressed in linen*:—Hē was linnenwerd and his lændena wæron ymbgirde he was clothed in linen, and his loins were girded, L. Ælfic. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 11. [Cf. wolleward dressed in woollen garments, Piers P. B. 18, 1.]

linete, *an*; *f.* *A linnet* [for connection with līn cf. Ger. hanf hemp, hānfling linnet]:—Linete cardella, Wrt. Voc. 62, 46.

line-twige, -twige, *an*; *f.* *A linnet*:—Linete carduelis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 43: 103, 13: fronsulus, 36, 3. Lineteigne fronsulus, 109, 14. Cf. pisteltuige cardella, 102, 76. [Cf. Scot. lyntquhit a linnet.]

-ling. v. deór-, eorþ-, geong-, hæft-, hýr-, nīd-ling.

-ling, -linga, -lunga. v. bæc-, ears-, hinder-ling; bæc-, grund-, hand-linga.

lin-hæwen, *adj.* *Flax-coloured* [?]:—Þurh línhæwenne clāþ, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23: 4, 22.

linian, *leonian to leave* [?]:—Ic leonige óðrum eorþcyningum tō bysne ðæt hiē witen ðý gearwor ðæt mīn þrym and mīn weorþmynd mārān wæron ðonne ealra óðra kyninga ðe in middangearde æfre wæron I leave it [an account of my exploits] as an example to other kings, that they may the better know that my glory and honour were greater than all other kings that ever were in the world, Nar. 33, 2. v. ā-linian.

lin-land, *es*; *n.* *Land where flax grows*:—Ðæt lytle līnland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 4. [Cf. Icel. lín-akr.]

linnan, *p. lann, pl. lunnon* *To cease, leave off, desist, part from, lose*:—Blæð his blinnip blisse linnip [-aþ MS.] listum [lissum?] linneþ his glory comes to an end, he ceases from joy, desists from delights, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 30; Reim. 53. Lunnon sáwlum they parted from their souls i. e. they died, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 9; Exod. 496. Ealdre linnan to die, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 21; Vy. 54; An. 2277; An. 1139; Beo. Th. 2960; B. 1478. Ealdres linnan, 4878; B. 2443. [Goth. af-linnan: Icel. linna; O. H. Ger. bi-linnan.] DER. ā-linnan, blinnan [=be-linnan], ā-, ge-blinnan.

lin-sæd, *es*; *n.* *Linseed*:—Linsæd elimos vel lini semen, Wrt. Voc. 69, 32. Mid linsæde, Herb. 39, 3; Lchdm. i. 140, 13.

lin-wæd, *c; f.* *A linen garment, linen cloth*:—Hē drigde hig mid ðære linwæde ðe hē was mid begyrd coepit extergere linteo quo erat præcinctus, Jn. Skt. 13, 5. Hē geseah ða linwæda licgan wíet posita linteamina, 20, 5; Lk. Skt. 24, 12. [O. H. Ger. līn-wāt linteamen.]

lin-wyrt, *c; f.* *Flax*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 10.

lippa, *an*; *m.* *A lip*:—Ufeward lippa labium: nidera lippe labrum: foreward feng ðære lippena tōgðedere rostrum, Ælfic. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 93-95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 24-26. Lippian labia, Hpt. Gl. 481, 24. Åwergode beóu heora tungan and lippan, Wanl. Catal. 137, 51. Wíð lippe sār. Eft sōna ðes læcedōm sceal ðan manne ða hyra lippa beóþ sære odde hyra tunga . . . smíre mid ða lippa, Lchdm. iii. 100, 15-21. [O. Frs. lippa; m: cf. O. L. Ger. lepor: O. H. Ger. leffur labium: lefs labium.]

lira, *an*; *m.* *Fleshy part of the body without fat or bone, brawn*:—Lira pulpa vel viscum, Ælfic. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 37; Wrt. Voc. 44, 21. Lira pulpa, Wrt. Voc. 65, 12: 290, 48: ii. 76, 10. Sār þeóh and lira the thigh and the fleshy parts are sore, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 11.

Ða liran ðara lendena sārīap the fleshy parts of the loins get sore, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. [Toleac lid ba and lire broke both joints and flesh, Jul. 59, 10. Lire the flesh of an animal or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky, E. D. S. Whitby Glossary. See also Halliwi. Dict. Scot. lire flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones.] DER. ears-, spear-lira.

lireht, *adj.* *Brawny, fleshy*:—Hí habbaþ lirehte fēt, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 14.

lisan, *lýsan*; *p. de To loosen, release, redeem, deliver*:—*Mín sáwl* *ðá* *dú sylf lýsdest anima mea, quam redemisti*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Se sylfa cýning mid sine lichoman lýsde of firenum, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210. Gif hē ða hand lēsan [álysán, MS. H; lýsan, MS. B.] wille . . . gelde swā tō his were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5; Byrht. Th. 132, 57; By. 37; Elen. Kmbl. 592; El. 296; Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41. [*Goth. lausjan*: *O. Sax. lōsian*; *O. Frs. lēsa*: *Icel. leysa*: *O. H. Ger. lösen*: *Ger. lösen*.] *v. ā*, *ge*-, *on*-, *tō*-lisan; untōlīsende.

līsian *to release, redeem*:—Gif hē on hand gān wille ðō hine man on carcarn swā hit æt Greātanlæ gecweden wæs and hine be ðam ylcan lýsje if he is ready to submit, let him be put in prison, as it was determined at Greatanlæ [v. Th. i. 198], and according to the same let him be redeemed, L. Æthelst. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 33.

līsing, *es*; *m. A freedman*:—Līsingas and þeowe, Chart. Th. 592, 1. Būton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollānde sit, and heora [the Danes] līsingum [līsingum]; ða syndan efendýre, ægder tō cc. scift., L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3. [*Icel. leysingi*, leysingr *a freedman*.]

līsing, *c*; *f. A losing, releasing, redemption*:—Lēsing redemptio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 38. *v. ā*-, *crism*-līsing.

lisne, Ps. Th. 52, 6. *v. [ʔ]* lyswen.

lis-ness, *c*; *f. Redemption, release, deliverance*; redemptio, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 45; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 68; 2, 38. *DER. ā*-, *tō*-līsness. *līsianian*. *v. be*-līsianian.

liss, *e*; *f. Mildness, lenity, mercy, kindness, favour, grace, delight, joy*:—Hē bæd ðæt Lazarus mōste his tungan drypan ac him næs getidod ðære lytlan lisse he prayed that Lazarus might put a drop of water on his tongue; but that little favour was not granted to him, Homl. Th. i. 330, 30. Ic ðē biddan wile līfes and lisse I will ask thee for life and favour, Ps. C. 50, 69; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 69. Hē pancode līfes leofhtfruman lisse and āra, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 19; Gen. 1889. Hē him ðære lisse leān forgildeþ he will requite him for that grace [honouring God], Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 21; Cri. 434. Ða eādigan ceasterwaran gefeoþ and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on eucum gefean, Wulfst. 265, 12. Lifgan in lisse lucis et pacis to live in the delight of light and peace, Exon. 656; Th. 242, 12; Ph. 672. Hē onfōn sceal blisse mīnre lufan and lisse he shall receive my joy, my love and my favour, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 23; Gen. 2332: 190; Th. 237, 19; Dan. 340. Forgif mē tō lisse bitre bealodæde in mercy to me forgive my evil deeds, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 21; Hy. 4, 18. Līfes tō lisse to save life, Andr. Kmbl. 223; An. 1113. Lisse ic gelyfe leahtra gehwylces I believe in the forgiveness of sins, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 54. Se rinc on lichoman lisse sōhte Enoch while yet in the body sought [heaven's] joy, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 14; Gen. 1204. Ðē is eðelstōl gerymed, lisse on lande, 73; Th. 89, 25; Gen. 1486. Ic ðē lissa lifigendum giet læte brūcan, 126; Th. 161, 10; Gen. 2663: 136; Th. 171, 6; Gen. 2824: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 24; Cri. 373: Beo. Th. 4306; B. 2150. Wilna bisciredre, lufena and lissa, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 27; Gū. 1049. Lufum and lissum, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 25; Gen. 2737. Wē ðē getæhton land tō lissum ðū ūs leānest nū unfreondlice we assigned thee land for thy delight, now dost thou repay us in fashion unfriendly, 127; Th. 162, 28; Gen. 2688. Lissum kindly, graciously, Andr. Kmbl. 1735; An. 870. *v. līds*.

lissan *to soften, weaken, tame, subdue*:—Ylðo beoþ on eorpan æghwas cræftig . . . lisseþ eal ðæt heo wile beām heo abrecoteþ . . . friteþ wildne fugol . . . heo oferwigeþ wulf on earth age has power over everything . . . she subdues all that she will; the tree she destroys . . . the wild bird she devours . . . the wolf she conquers, Salm. Kmbl. 590; Sal. 294. [Cf. I trowe my payne shall never lisse, Chauc. R. R. 4128: it shulde lisse me, Gow. iii. 82, 19; hire care to lisse, Will. 631. Jamieson gives the verb in his Scottish Dict. lis to ease, assuage; liss to cease, stop.] *v. liss*.

list, *es*; *m*: *list*, *e*; *f. Art, skill, craft, cunning, artifice*:—Lōt sceal mid lisswe list mid gedefum cunning goes with evil, skill with things proper, i. e. lot and list are the names for a corresponding vice and virtue, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 17; Gn. Ex. 189. Ðū miht león and dracan liste gebýgean conculcabis leonem et draconem, Ps. Th. 90, 13. List art (of poetry), Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 5; Met. Einl. 3; Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crā. 50. Purl ealle list, 27 a; Th. 81, 5; Cri. 1319. Ðæs lichoman listas and cræftas of ðæm mōde cunap the arts and powers of the body come from the mind; intus est hominum vigor arce conditus abdita, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 216; Met. 26, 108. Hē fela onginþ leornian lista many arts doth he learn, 28, 153; Met. 28, 77; Cd. 13; Th. 16, 5; Gen. 239. Mid listum speōn idese on ðæt unriht with wiles he lured the woman to that wrong, 28; Th. 37, 12; Gen. 588: 32; Th. 43, 8; Gen. 687. Listum skilfully, craftily, cunningly:—Him listum ateah rib of sidan skilfully drew a rib from his side, 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177: 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 101; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 84; Met. 13, 42: 1, 118; Met. 1, 59; Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781; Ps. Th. 87, 10. Wyl tōgædere listum boil them skilfully together, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 11: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 8. Hē ðē hēt listas lēarn he bade teach thee arts, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 8; Gen. 517. [*Goth. lists*: *O. Sax. list*: *O. Frs. lest*: *Icel. list*; *f*: *O. H. Ger. list*; *m. f. ars, ingenium, astutia, peritia*: *Ger. list*; *f*.]

liste, *an*; *f. A list, hem, border, selvage*:—Liste lembus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 1: 50, 68. Listan lembum, 112, 54. Listum, lembus, 50, 69. [*Icel. lista*; *f*: *listi*; *m. list, border*: *O. H. Ger. lista*; *f. limbus, fimbria*; *Ger. leiste*.]

list-hendig; *adj. Having skilful hands*:—Sum biþ listhendig tō āwritanne wordgerýnu, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 1; Crā. 95.

listig-, *liste*-lice; *adv. Skilfully*: Seóð æt leóhtum fyre listelice, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7.

list-wrenc, *es*; *m. Wile, artifice, Lye*. *v. lot*-wrenc.

litan [from litan, as bigan from bigan] *to cause to bow, to bend, incline*:—Ðæt ingeþonc ælces monnes ðone lichoman līt dīder hit wile the mind of every man inclines the body whither it will, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 237; Met. 26, 119.

lite-lice. *v. lytig*-lice.

lip, *es*; *m. n. A joint, lith* [Scott. e. g. the Laird of Auchinleck to John-son, Cromwell 'gart kings ken they had a lith in their necks'], member of the body, limb:—Lip artus: lytel lip articularus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 16, 17; Soul Kmbl. 191; Seel. 96. Ðætte sum man fram deāþes life was gehæled ut sit quidam a mortis articulo revocatus, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 3. Ðæt hē dyppe his fingers lip on wætere that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, Lk. Skt. 16, 24. On ðone lip ðæra caxla, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 12. On ðæt lip, i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 6. Lipu artus, Wrt. Voc. 64, 77. Ða mārān lipa artus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 4; Wrt. Voc. 43, 58. Gif men his leouþ acen, Herb. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 86, 21. Foxes leouþ, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 20; Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 6: 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Sint mē leoþ tō-locen lic sære gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. Bygðend on ðām geþeodnessum his lipa flexilibus artuum compagibus, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Betwyh lipum inter femora, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 24. Hē ðē worhte of lipum mīnum, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 33; Gen. 818. Leouþum onfōn, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 3; Cri. 1032. Lipa articularus, Hpt. Gl. 443, 61. Bigdon heora heafda tō ðære hālgena fōtum and heora lipa licoodon, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Of lāme ic ðē leoþe gesette, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1382. Leouþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Leomena lip, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. [*Goth. lipus*; *m. a limb, member*: *O. Sax. lid*; *m*: *O. Frs. lith*; *n*: *Icel. lidr*; *m. a joint, limb*: *O. H. Ger. lid*; *m. n. artus, articulus, membrum*: *Ger. g-lid*.] *v. hrycg*-mearh-lip, leouþ-.

lip, *es*; *n. Strong drink*:—Ða him ðæt lip gesceard wæs digesto vino, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 295, 6. Ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne līfes for the man that does not care for his meat or drink, L. M. i. 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 16. Of mistlicum dryncum ðæs līfes from various strong drinks, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Se ðe ūs oferdrenc mid ðæs ecan līfes līpe aeterna nos dulcedine inebrians, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 15. Ða bæz unc mon lip forþ oblatō poculo, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. [*Goth. leiþus óskepa*: *O. Sax. lid*: *O. Frs. lith*: *Icel. lid cider*: *O. H. Ger. lid, lith potus, liquor, poculum, fiala, sicera*: it remains in some provincial German words, e. g. leit-haus an ale-house; leit-geber keeper of an ale-house.]

lip, *es*; *n. [The Scandinavian form of lid q. v.] a fleet*:—Ðæs sumeres com ðet lip of Humbran in the course of the summer the fleet came from the Humber, Chr. 1070; Erl. 210, 4: 1052; Erl. 183, 12: 1069; Erl. 207, 12. [*Icel. lid a host by land or sea*.]

līð; *adj. v. līde*.

Līða, *an*; *m. Name of the months June and July*:—Se mōnaþ is nemned on lāden Iunius, and on ūre geþeode se ærra Līða, for ðon seó lyft biþ ðonne smylte and ða windas. Ond monnum biþ ðonne gewunelic ðæt hi līðaþ ðonne on sæs bryme, Shr. 87, 34. Se ærra Līða, 99, 11. Ærra Līða, Junius, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. Mōnaþ ðone wē nemnaþ on lýden Iulius . . . ðone mōnaþ wē nemnaþ on ūre geþeode se æftera Līða, Shr. 99, 26: 110, 24. [Iþe moneþ þ on ure lēden is ald englisç efterlīð inempnet iulius o latin, Marh. 23, 6.] *v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.*

lip-ādl, *c*; *f. Gout*:—Lipādil artericus vel artriticus, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 44; Wrt. Voc. 19, 47. Wið lipādle, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 25.

līðan; *p. lād To go [generally by sea], sail*:—Ic tōlīde, ic līde applicabo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 54. Monnum biþ gewunelic ðæt hi līðaþ ðonne [ærra Līða, June] on sæs bryme, Shr. 88, 1. Ða ðe sē sēceap mid scipe līðaþ qui descendunt mare in navibus, Ps. Th. 106, 22. Hē ofer sē lād in Gallia rice navigavit Galliam, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 1; Shr. 60, 5. Se cýning sylfa and se hālga bisceop līðan on ðæt ealond rex ipse cum sanctissimo antistite insulam navigavit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Nū is ðon gelicost swā wē on lagufōde ofer cald wæter ceolūm līðan, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. Līðan cymeþ comes sailing, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 11; Gn. Ex. 109: 108 b; Th. 415, 23; Rā. 34, 1; Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 119; Met. 26, 60. Līðendum wuda a ship, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 9; Rā. 11, 5. Ða līðende land gesāwon those sailing saw land, Beo. Th. 447; B. 221. Ða wæs sund liden then was the sea passed [cf. Icel. līða as a transitive verb], Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. Dōhtor mīn eācen up liden my daughter, great and grown up [ʔ], Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rā. 34, 11. [*Goth. ga-leiþan*: *O. Sax. līðan*: *Icel. līða*: *O. H. Ger. ga-līdan peregrinari, cedere, evanescere*.] *DER. be*-, *for*-, *ge*-, *ofer*-, *tō*-, *ymb*-līðan; *brim*-, *eā*-, *heafu*-, *mere*-, *sē*-, *scip*-, *wæg*-līðende.

líðan to suffer loss [?].—Beám sceal leáfum líðan a tree must lose its leaves, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 34; Gn. Ex. 26. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *lídan* to suffer.]

líðan to assuage, mitigate, soften.—Ðæt se hié líðe and hæle foveantur sananda, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 12. v. líðian.

líðe, líð; adj. *Lithe*, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet.—Swá fæder þenceþ his bearnum milde weorþan swá ús God ðam ðe hine lufiaþ líðe weorþeþ sicut miseretur pater filiis, ita misertus est Dominus timentibus se, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Leorniaþ æt mē ðæt ic eom líðe and swiðe eadmōd discite a me, quia mitis sum et humilis corde, Homl. Th. i. 210, 18. Hē biþ ðam gōdum lufsum and líðe, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914. Ōðer [wæstm] was swā wynlic wlitig and scēne líð the other [fruit] was so delightful, beauteous and fair, delicate, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. Hwæðer him cume ðe rēpu wyrd ðe líðu whether fortune foul or fair come to him, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 9. Líðe t smilte serenum, Hymn. Surt. 24, 15. Hē forlēt eall ðæt ðær líðes was and swētes wino epuliske deseruit, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Cumb fulne líðes aloþ a coomb full of mid ale, Cod. Dip. Kmbli. i. 203, 8; Chart. Th. 105, 12. Dreám líðes lífes the joy of the serene life [of heaven], Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 7; Cri. 1638. Mid líðre mulsa, Hpt. Gl. 481, 14. Mid líðra tungan with líthe tongue, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Mid líðran gesceafte [water]. Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30. Andwlitan mid líðan vultu sereno, Hymn. Surt. 22, 11; 143, 2. Mid líðere spræce with gentle speech, Ap. Th. 2, 25. Mid líðre wiðlunga mon hors gestillēþ lenis sibilus equos mitigaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21. On líðum wine, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 1; 80, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 19. Líðne (lenis) drenc, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Ðæt líðe land the pleasant land, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 31; Gen. 211. Eáðige beoþ ða líðan . . . Ða synd líðe and gedēfe, ða ðe ne wiðstandaþ yfelum, ac oferswyðaþ mid heora goodnessse ðone yfelan, Homl. Th. i. 550, 19; Mt. Kmbli. 5, 5. Líðe æþla mitia poma, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 26. Nū ic frēonda beþearf líðra on láde now need I gracious friends on my course, Apstls. Kmbli. 183; Ap. 92. Hearda wunda beoþ mid líðum beðengum gehnescode dura vulnera per lenia fomenta mollescent, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 20. Swiðe líðum wordum with very gentle words; humanitatis lege eos mulcens, Nar. 25, 10; Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 3; Gū. 334. Mid líðum styrungum with gentle gestures, Glostr. Frag. 110, 8. Lagu lácende sceal líðra wyrdan the tossing wave shall become calmer, Andr. Kmbli. 874; An. 437. Oft byþ ðæt brocc líðre the disease is often less severe, Wulfst. 12, 5. Ðær syndon lýðran wedera donne on Brettania coeli solique temperie magis utilis, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 19. Se sceotigenda dæg hæfþ líðran gewederu ðonne se langienda dæg, Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Líðesta mittissime, Hymn. Surt. 65, 11; 126, 2. Manna mildust, leódom líðost, Beo. Th. 6346; B. 3183. [O. Sax. líði: Icel. líar: O. H. Ger. linde lind lenis, mollis: Ger. ge-lind, -linde.] DER. cum-, gæst-, uncum-, un- líðe; v. líðig.

lípe-bíge. v. leopu-bíge.

líðeg. v. líðig.

líðe-lío; adj. *Gentle, mild, soft*.—Líðelice stefne lena voce, Nar. 36, 21. Mid líðelicum wordum with gentle words, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 8.

líðe-líce; adv. *Gently, mildly, softly, kindly, graciously*.—Líðelice, fægere pedetentim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 49. Hē hié líðelice hēlan wolde graciously he would heal them, Blickl. Homl. 105, 26. Líðelice hē áðlaþ he will have a mild attack of illness, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Hwilum líðelice to prættianne hwilum súðlice and stræclíce tō þraffianne aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 11. Ðu scealt líðelice monian swaðend, blandiendi, Bd. i. 27; S. 492, 22. Some þearfcor sume líðelícor synd gerihte quidam districtius, quidam levius corrigantur, S. 490, 11; L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5.

líðend, es; m. *A traveller, sailor*.—Líðend brohte elebeámes twig an tō handa the traveller (the dove) brought home an olive-branch [Bouterwek takes líðend to be a dative; if it is, the word refers to Noah], Cd. 72; Th. 88, 29; Gen. 1472. v. sæ-líðend, líðan.

líðercian; p. ode *To soften, charm, flatter*.—Líðercap, óleccap adulatur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Líðercade promulserit, 117, 72. Líðercadae, Ep. Gl. 17 f, 30.

líðere, an; f. *líðera*, an; m. *A sling*.—Líðere funda, Wrt. Voc. 84, 34. Lýðre, 35, 30. Líðre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 41. Leðra funda: líðer-an fundibule, 26, 23, 24. Swá mycelre bráðo swá mon mæg mid líðeran geworpan amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Mid his líðeran ofwearp ðone geleáfeánes ent, Ælfic. T. Grn. 7, 18. Of blacere líðran, Salm. Kmbli. 54; Sal. 27. v. stæf-líðere.

líðeren. v. leðeren.

líðer-lío; adj. *Of a sling*.—Líðerlicum swēge fundali stridore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 16.

lípe-wác, lípewācan. v. leopu-wác, leopuwācan.

líp-geat. v. hlid-geat.

líðian; p. ode *To be, become, or make líðe* [q.v.]:—Miltisge man for Godes ege and líðige man georne let mercy be shewn for fear of God, and let kindness be diligently shewn, L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Swá hwæt swá gē gebindaþ hēr ofer eorþan eall hit wyrþ on heofenan mid Godes yre gebunden būtan gē líðian whatsoever ye bind on earth shall all

be bound in heaven with God's anger, unless ye be gracious, Wulfst. 178, 4. Bīþ ðæs innoþes sār líðigende ðæt hit sōna nēnig lād ne bīþ the disease of the stomach will grow easier, so that soon it will be no annoyance, Herb. i. 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. [Icel. lina to soften, alleviate, abate: O. H. Ger. lindian mollire, blandiri.] DER. ge-, on-líðian; v. líðigian, líðan.

líðig; adj. *Lithe, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding*.—Heó bīþ líðig swā clāþ ongeán deóðes lāre it [a man's heart] is pliant as cloth to the devil's teaching, Wulfst. 234, 22. Ðā gelæhte Petrus hīre líðian [líðigan, MSS. U. B.] hand then Peter took her supple hand, Homl. Skt. 10, 73. On his líðegum cneowum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 27. His líðegan fingeras, 512, 1.

líðigian, líðegian; p. ode *To make, or be soft or yielding, to assuage, calm*.—Gewylc yða his ðū líðegast motum fluctum ejus tu mitigas, Ps. Spl. 88, 10. Se ðe on ðam ætran tōcyme líðegode se dēmp stīðne dōm æt ðam æfteran tōcyme he that was mild at the first advent shall judge stern judgement at the second, Homl. Th. i. 320, 17. Ðæt ðū líðegie ut mitiges, Ps. Spl. 93, 13. Uton líðegian fīre móðe leniamus animum nostrum, L. Eeg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. v. ge-líðian.

líð-incoel, es; n. *A little joint*; articulus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 17; ii. 8, 3. líp-lío. v. riht-líplic.

líð-mann. v. líð-mann.

líð-ness, e; f. *Softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, kindness*.—Hī sind gesewene mid líðnyssē ac heora líðnys is sōðlice āsolcennys they appear with gentleness, but their gentleness is really sluggishness, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11. On lígette is óga and on snāwe líðnyss ðære beorhtnyss in lightning is the terror of brightness, in snow its mildness, i. 222, 32. Hē forþer manna yfelnyssē þurh his líðnyssē he endured the evil of men by reason of his gentleness, 320, 16. Swā is tō mengenne ða líðnesse wið ða rēðnesse miscenda ergo est lenitas cum severitate, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 124, 13. DER. cum-, gæst-líðness.

líþrian, p. ede *To lather, smear*.—Lēðrede unxit, Jn. Skt. Līnd. 11, 2. Lýþre mid sāpan, L. M. i. 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 5. [Icel. leydra to wash.]

líðs, e; f. *Gentleness, calm, ease, pleasure*.—Líðsa and wyрна hām a home of pleasures and of joys [Eden], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Líðsum gewunodon they lived at ease, 80; Th. 100, 28; Gen. 1671. v. liss.

líþ-seaw, es; n. *The oily matter between the joints, synovia*.—Gif mon bīþ on eawle wund ðæt ðæt líþseaw út flōwe gebēte mid xxx scīft, L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. Manegum men líþseaw sýhþ . . . wið líþseawe, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 10-13.

líðs-, líts-mann a sailor. — Ða líðsmenn [the Danes], Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Lítsmanna, 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [Icel. líðs-madr.] v. líð-mann.

líþule [= líþ-ele, Cockayne, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1] synovia. — Gif líþule út yrne, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3, 8. v. líþ-seaw.

líðung, e; f. *Relieving, alleviation, relief*. — Hē ongīt ðæs innoþes líðunge he will find relief for the stomach, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 2.

líþ-wære, es; m. *Pain in the joints*. — Wið líþwære, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 2, 4.

líþ-wæge, es; f. *A drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Beo. Th. 3969; B. 1982.

líð-wyrt, e; f. *Dwarf elder*. — Lýðwyr. Beús wyr t de man ostríage and óðrum naman lýðwyr nemeh, Herb. 29, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 13. Líð-wyr, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 13. Líðwyr ostríago, Wrt. Voc. 69, 26; erípheon, 68. 12: ostríago, ii. 65, 48. v. Gloss. to Lchdms. ii. iii.

lítel, lítig. v. lytel, lytig.

líxan, lícsan; p. te *To shine, glitter, gleam*. — Seó reáðnes ðære rōsan líxep on ðē, and seó hwitnes ðære lílian scíneþ on ðē, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30. Mōna líxep, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 6; Cri. 698. Ðæt nebb líxep swā glæs oððe gim the beak glitters like glass or gem, 60 a; Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Sōðfæste scínes t líxep swā sunna justí fulgebunt sicut sol, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 13, 43. Líxap, 64 b; Th. 238, 15; Ph. 604. Líxte fulminavit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 18; Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505; Beo. Th. 627; B. 311. Ðonne dæg líxte, 975; B. 485. Sumum scanan ða scilla and líxtan swylce hié wæron gyldene auri fulgori similes, Nar. 13, 19; Elen. Kmbli. 46; El. 23: 180; El. 90: 229; El. 1116: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 20; Exod. 125. Hié gesáwon eóred líxan they saw the host glitter, 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. Ðonne lígette líxan cwōman illuxerunt coruscationes tue, Ps. Th. 76, 15; Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Líxende fulgens, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 4; lucens, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Líxendum coruscantibus, Rtl. 3, 1. Líxende lígetta, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 14; Az. 106. Líxende lof brilliant praise, 93 a; Th. 349, 20; Sch. 49. v. in-líxan.

líxende; adv. *Splendidly*. — Fegerlice t lícsende splendide, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19.

líxung, lícsung, e; f. *Splendour, brightness*. — Líxung splendor, Mt. Kmbli. p. 14, 11; Rtl. 3, 13. Lícsung, 38, 29.

lobbe, an; f. *A spider*. — Ūre gēr swā swā lobbe oððe rynges beoþ ásmeáde anni nostri sicut aranea meditantur [cf. Ps. Th. 89, 10, anlicast geongewefran ðonne hié geornast bīþ ðæt heó áfære fléogan on nettel], Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Mistlice præla gebryaþ for synnum bendas oððe dyntas carcarnþýstra lobban various punishments are proper for sins, bonds or blows, prison darkness, spiders, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 26. Cf. (?) Icel. lubbi a shaggy longhaired dog.]

loc, es; n. I. A lock, bolt, bar, that by which anything is closed, an enclosed place, enclosure, fold:—*Loc clausura*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 17. *Locc mandra vel vile*, 23, 55. *Loc caula*, 85, 73. *Gāta loc titula*, 288, 20. *Loce f fæstene clustello*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 72. In *scipa locc in ovile ovium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1: p. 6, 2. Ic scitte sum loc odde hæpsige sero, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21. Utou belucan dās circan and dæt loc in seghian, Homl. Skt. 3, 329. Sceāpa loc *caule*, Ælf. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 21; Wrt. Voc. 106, 6. Ða locu feollan, clūstor of dām ceastrum, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 22; Hō. 39. Ealle dā fisenan scytteallas helle loca wurdan tōbrocne, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. Hwylc manna is dæt hīs āgene sǣwe fram helle locum generige *quis eruet animam suam de manu inferi*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Tō helle locum gelæded beon sceode *ad inferni claustra raperetur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 22: 5, 13; S. 633, 20. Mid dām trunestum locum getimbrade *seris instructa firmissimis*, 1, 1; S. 473, 27. Ðonne wē sittap innan ceastre ðonne wē ūs betynap binnan dām locum ūres mōdes in civitate quippe *consideremus, si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus*, Past. 49, 4; Swt. 385, 6: L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 13. Heo hēht dā rōde in seolfren fæt locum belucan, Elen. Kmbl. 2051; E. 1027. *Locu mandras, caulas*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 30. *Loca caulas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Godes engel undyde dā locu dās cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 27: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 21; Cri. 321. II. A close, conclusion, settlement:—*Loces syllogismi, conclusionis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 65. And dīses locas ærendracan wāran . . . Ðonne is hēr seō gewitnes de æt dīsum loce wæs and of this settlement the commissioners were . . . Here are the witnesses that were at this settlement, Chart. Th. 303, 12–19. Mid dām ilcan mannan de ær dæt loc makedon *with the same men that had before made the settlement*, Chr. 1094, Erl. 230, 3. [Icel. lok a conclusion; loka a lock, latch.] DER. ār-, clūster-, word-loc; v. loca.

lōc, *lōca look*, see, look you; the word often occurs in connection with a pronominal form, and seems equivalent to a suffixed *-ever*, loca hū *how-ever*, &c.—Efnē odde lōca nū hēr hit is en, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 56: Homl. Th. i. 358, 9. Hig cwædon Lōca nū hū hrædlice þæt fīctrēow forscranc *dicentes: quomodo continuo aruit fulcinea*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 20. Lōca nū hū hē hyne lufode *ecce quomodo amabat eum*, Jn. Skt. 11, 36. Preā hig lōca hū dū wylle *punish her, look you, as you will*, Gen. 16, 6. Ðū hæfst dæt feoh mid dē, gefada embe, lōca, hū dū wylle, Homl. Skt. 3, 285: 4, 262. Hī fērdon lōc [MSS. C.D. lōca] hū hī wolden they *went however they liked*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 26. Lōca, hwā ūt gange, licge hē ofslagen, Jos. 2, 19. Lōca, hwā dære mihte āge, hē mōt gehæfne man ālfsan [*whosoever has the power*], Wulfst. 294, 32. Lōca hwylc cristen man sý ungesibsum, 295, 4. Hlystan lōca hwæt dā lāreowas tæcan, 294, 26. Dōn lōc hwæt wē māgon, 141, 28: 150, 11. Lōc hwæt eald sý *hic et hæc et hoc vetus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 9. Lōc hwæt hæbbe tyn fēt decempes, 49; Som. 50, 49. Bide mē lōc hwæs dū wille ask me *for whatever you will*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 10. Lōc hwær ic hit gefrīpōd wille habban *wherever I will have it protected*, L. C. S. 81; Th. i. 420, 26. Lōca hwonne *whenever*, Wulfst. 199, 16. Swā dæt lōc hwenne dæt fōd byþ ealra hēht, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Lōc hweder dæra gebrōðra ðerne oferbide wære fyfrewæder ealles Englaandes *whichever of the two brothers should survive the other, should inherit all England*, 1101; Erl. 237, 31: Chart. Th. 605, 27. v. lōcian.

locan, an; m. *That which closes or shuts, a bar, bolt, lock, an enclosed place, locker*:—Hepse l loca *clustella, serra*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Ālfsde lōda bearn of locan dōflla [*hell*], Elen. Kmbl. 362; El. 181. Under helle cinn under Mges locan, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 7; Cri. 1621: 72 b; Th. 270, 32; Jul. 19. Se de healdeþ locan *who guards the lock*, 8 a; Th. 2, 14; Cri. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 371; Sal. 185. DER. bān-, brægn-, breōst-, burg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, ferþ-, fȳr-, fȳrhþ-, gewit-, hearu-, heolstor-, hord-, hreder-, hring-, nīþ-, beōster-, word-loc; v. loc.

locan, an; m. A lock of wool:—*Loca floccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 71, cf. locc. *loc-bore*, an; f. *One wearing long hair, a free woman*:—Frī wif loc-bore, L. Ethb. 73; Th. I. 20, 7. See the note there, and Grmm. R. A. 286, 239.

locc, es; m. *The hair of the head, a hair, a lock of hair, a curl, ringlet*:—*Comatus se de hæfþ loccas, coma* is locc, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 9. Locc unscoren *coma vel cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 45. Locc uncinus, 42, 48. Loc *coma*, 70, 33: *cincinnus l. vinnus*, ii. 131, 12: *cirrus, crinus*, 24. Ne ān loc of eowrum heafde forwyrþ *not a hair of your head shall perish*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 33; Andr. Kmbl. 2845; An. 1425. Locces *cincinnati*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 44. Se deofol lædde hine ūt of dære crycan be dām locce, Wulfst. 236, 10. Ðū ne miht ænne locc gedōn hwitne odde blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Se scinenda lig hīs locc up atēah *the shining flame drew up his hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 3. Wifmannes loccas *crines*: *loccas vel unscoren hār comæ*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 49, 64. Loccas *capilli*, 64, 27. Loccas odde feaxeācan *antia frontis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 66. Winde loccas *cincinnati*, 20, 43: 14, 23. *Locca crinulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 27. *Cypsum loccum crispanibus*, 435, 11. Loccum *cirris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 70. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lētan weaxan *non comam nutrient*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 13. Teoþ him dā loccas and wringe dā eāran and ðone wangbeard twicige, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Hē hæfde crise loccas *capillis crispis*, Bd. 5, 2; S.

615, 30. Fýrene loccas, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 10; Exod. 120. Wundne loccas *curled locks*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 7; Rā. 41, 98. [Icel. lokkr: O. H. Ger. loc, locc *cincinnus, capillus, crinis*: Ger. locke.] DER. eār-, hār-loc.

-locc, -locced, -locked. v. hwīt-, lig-, wunden-locc, hwīt-, lig-locced. loccian. v. ge-loccian.

locen, an enclosed place (?), Cd. 220; Th. 283, 6; Sat. 300.

locer a carpenter's tool, a plane:—*Locor runcina*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 12.

Locer, sceaba, ii. 119, 32. Locaer *vel scraba*, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 23.

loc-feax, es; n. *Hair*:—Ðæs wonges locfeax *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 57.

loc-gewind, es; n. *Hair*:—*Locgewind vel fexnes capillatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 38.

LÓCIAN; p. ode *To look, see, gaze, observe, regard, take heed, look (to), belong, pertain*:—Gif ic on ealle dīne bebodu lōcie *dum respicio in omnia mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Ðū eadmōdra lōcast *humilia respicit Dominus*, 137, 6. Ðās sǣlac dē dū tō lōcast *these offerings from the sea that thou dost look at*, Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hē on dās eorþan ealle lōcaþ *qui respicit terram*, Ps. Th. 103, 30. Lōcaþ unhiore *looks fiercely*, Salm. Kmbl. 532; Sal. 265. Ealles dæs de mē dær tō lōcaþ *all that there belongs to me*, Chart. Th. 542, 11. Ðās iþ bēc lōciāþ intō Ryppel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 22: 256, 31. Būton Raab āna libbe and dā de lōciāþ tō hire *sola Rahab vivat cum universis, qui cum ea in domo sunt*, Jos. 6, 17: 8, 1. Hiē simle lōciēaþ tō dære eorþan *they (animals) always look to the earth; ad terram semper inclinentur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hwæt stondaþ ge hēr and up on dýsne heofon lōciāþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. Ðā lōcode Petrus tō Paule, 187, 34. Lōcode dā up wid Simones, 189, 6. Hē forþ lōcode of hīs dām heān hālgan setle *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Th. 101, 17. Hē on heofon lōcode *intuens in calum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 41. Op hē on dōne æþeling lōcode *until his eyes fell on the atheling*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hiē lōcōdan æfter him, Blickl. Homl. 121, 22. Blinde men gehælde dæt hiē lōcōdan *healed blind men so that they saw*, 173, 28: Wulfst. 5, 1. Dær men tō lōcōdon *where men were looking on*, 98, 21. Lōcæ fēond minne *respice inimicos meos*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 20. Lōca nū *receive thy sight*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. 'Lōca hider;' dā lōcade hē dīder, Wulfst. 236, 20. Lōciāþ brāde and nān þing gecnawap *look far and wide, and understand nothing*, 47, 13. Gāþ and lōciāþ *ite et videte*, Mk. Skt. 6, 38. Lōciāþ nū dæt dios eowrum lēaf ne weorde ðrum monnum tō biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 451, 32. Fore cýnungum dær hig ealum on lōcīan in *conspicuum regum*, Ps. Th. 118, 46. Ic ræhte-mīne hond tō eow lode iower nān tō lōciān *extendi manum meam, et non fuit qui aspiceret*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 22. God hēt hyne lōcian tō heofonum *suspice calum*, Gen. 15, 5. Hiē ongeān lōcian ne mihton for dæs lēges bryne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. Swīde fæger an tō lōcianne, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Mathæus dā lōciende geseah Drihten Crist, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Fordam dē lōciende hig ne geseoþ *quia videntes non vident*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 13. v. lōc.

locor. v. locer.

loddere, es; m. A beggar, poor person:—Se rīca besihþ on hīs pæl-lenum gyrlum and cwyrþ 'Nis se loddere mid hīs tættecon nūn gelīca *but the rich man looks at his purple robes and says 'the beggar with his rags is not my fellow'*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 8. [Icel. loddari a tramp, juggler: cf. O. H. Ger. lotar *cassus, vanus, inanis*.] v. lodrung.

lodrung, e; f. *Nonsense, triviality*:—*Lodrung nenas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 51. [cf. O. H. Ger. loter *unde unreht iniquitas*; lotarum sprācha *nenias*, Grff. ii. 204.] v. loddere.

lof, es; n. m. *Praise, glory, a song of praise, hymn*:—Ðam Dryhtne sý lof and wuldor *to the Lord be praise and glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 32. Sý ðē þanc and lof ðīnre mildse, Hy. 7, 58; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 58. Ðær biþ gehýfed ðīn hālige lof, 7, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 32. Ðis lof *hic pean*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 11; Som. 9, 21. Be dām Fortunatus on fæmna lōfe cwæp *de quo Fortunatus in Laude Virginum ait*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 32. Be dām is gecweden on dære brýde lof, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 22. Gecwedenum lofe *hymno dicto*, Mk. Skt. 14, 26. Wē cwepaþ lof ymb hiē, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Drihtnes lof singende, 231, 9. Lof scegean, Ps. Th. 106, 31. Eall folc Gode lof sealde, Lk. Skt. 18, 43. Wē herigaþ hira cræftas and ðeāh nyllaþ hī habban forðæm wē hiera nabbaþ nān lof *we praise their arts, and yet do not wish to have them, for we get no credit from them*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 8. Ic eow sylle mine sibbe þurh mīn dæt hēhste lof (*the Holy Ghost*), Blickl. Homl. 157, 30. Gegān longsumne lof *to earn lasting praise*, Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Lofa ic cwæpe ðē *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 164. Lofu t herunga *præconia, laudes, favores*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 2: *melos*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 31. [O. Sax., O. L. Ger., O. Frs., Icel. lof; O. H. Ger. lob *laus, favor, hymnus*: Ger. lob.] DER. here-lof.

lōf, es; m. f. Hæfde sigora weard on dām wangstede wære betolden lōfne lōcōdfruman mid lōfe sīnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1978; An. 991. Grimm a. u. E. 989 would translate 'lof' hand, comparing Goth. lōfa: Icel. lōfi (Scott. loof) the palm of the hand. In Hpt. Gl. 525, 8 *redimicula* is

glossed 'wreðas odðe cynewiddan, lofas;' would this be the same word as that in the above passage?

lof-bære, *adj.* Laudatory, giving praise:—Lofbærum werodum hymniferis choris, Hymn. Surt. 57, 12.

lof-dæd, *e*; *f.* A deed deserving praise, Beo. Th. 48; B. 24.

lof-georn, *adj.* Desirous of praise:—Se ðe wære lofgeorn for idelan weorþscype weorþe se carfull hū hē swyðast mæge gecwēman his drihtne he that was eager for praise on account of empty honour, let that man be careful how best he may please his Lord, Wulfst. 72, 10. Manna lofgeornost of all men most desirous to deserve praise (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 6347; B. 3183. [*factancia* þet is idelþelp on englis, ðenne mon biþ lofgeorn and ðef for zelp mare þenne for godes luue, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 29. *Icel.* lof-giarn: cf. O. H. Ger. lob-gerni *jactantia*.]

lof-herung, *e*; *f.* Praising, commendation:—Ic ægylde lofherunga ðe reddam laudationes tibi, Ps. Lamb. 55, 12.

lofan, *p.* ode To praise, value, put a price upon:—Mīne weleras gefeþō wynnum lofaþ ðonne ic ðe singe gaudebunt labia mea dum cantauero tibi, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Wē ðe hæriþ and lofaþ we laud and praise thee, Dōm. L. 48, 116; Cd. 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396; Elen. Kmbl. 904; El. 453; Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. Song herede helm wera, hælend lofede, 17a; Th. 40, 6; Cri. 634. Song āhōfun, lofedun liffruman, 15a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504. Hē gehyrde hū hī God lofodun and heredon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 36. Lōfa lauda, Ps. Lamb. 147, 1. Ðec mihtig God gāstas lofge, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 21; Dan. 373. Lofigen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 2; Az. 100. Ic gehyrde hine ðine dæd and word lofan, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 24; Gen. 508. [*O. Sax.* lofōn: *Icel.* lofa: O. H. Ger. lobōn hymnizare, glorificare, commendare, magnificare: Ger. loben.] *v.* ge-lofan; lofong.

lof-lāc, *es*; *n.* An offering made to do honour:—Ða hæðenan him brohton oft mistlice loflāc the heathens often brought him offerings of divers kinds to do him honour, Wulfst. 107, 6.

lof-lécan, *p.* -lēhte To praise:—Sāwle mīn loflāceþ [MS. -aþ] I herað ðe anima mea laudabit te, Ps. Lamb. 118, 175.

lof-līc, *adj.* Praiseworthy, laudable, honorable:—Of lofflicere laudabili, honorabili, Hpt. Gl. 498, 45. [*Icel.* lof-ligr: O. H. Ger. lobe-līh laudabilis: Ger. lōb-lich.]

lof-līce, *adv.* Honorably, gloriously:—Uton wæs gehýran hū swīde loflice Sanctus Johannes wæs mid ðæs Hālgan Gāstes mægenum gefýlled, Blickl. Homl. 165, 16. [*Icel.* lof-liga gloriously.]

lof-mægen, *es*; *n.* Abundance or greatness of praise:—Hwylc mæg spēðlice eall Drihtnes lofmægen leode gearhwa quis auditas faciet omnes laudes Domini, Ps. Th. 105, 2.

lof-sang, *es*; *m.* A song of praise, hymn, psalm, as an ecclesiastical term lauds:—Lofsang ymnus, Ælf. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 45; Wrt. Voc. 28, 26. Fram ðære tide ðæs ūhtlican lofsanges a tempore matutinæ laudis, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23. Ða se sealm-sang gefýlled wæs ðæs ūhtlican lofsanges expletis matutinæ laudis psalmodiis, 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Mid lofsange cum cantico, Ps. Th. 68, 31; Ex. 15, 21. Mid þysum lofsange with this psalm (v. Ps. Th. 53, 1), Homl. Skt. 11, 89. Moises sang Gode lofsang cecinit Moyses carmen hoc Domino, Ex. 15, 1. Ða hig hæfdon heora lofsang gesungenne hymno dicto, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 30. Lofsang cwæpan laudem dicere, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Æfter ða hālgan lofsangas and mæssan gefýlleda wæron after the holy psalms and masses were completed, Blickl. Homl. 207, 29. God heriþ mid gāstlicum lofsangum, Ælf. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 11. Him lofsangum cwēmdan cantauerunt laudes ejus, Ps. Th. 105, 11. 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' sungon englas . . . Nū forlæte wē ðas lofsang, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 3. Ic sang ūhtsang æfter ða wē sungon dægdrēðlice lofsangas cantavi nocturnam, deinde cantauimus matutinales laudes, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 5. [*O. Sax.* lof-sang: *Icel.* lof-söng: O. H. Ger. lob-, lobe-sang hymnus.]

lof-singende hymning, hymn-singing:—Lofsingende hymnizantes, Hpt. Gl. 519, 9.

lof-sum, *adj.* Deserving praise, excellent, noble:—Wæstm wæs lofsum, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. [*O. Sax.* lof-sam; O. H. Ger. lob-sam probabilis, meritis: Ger. lobe-sam.]

loft air:—Heo ne liþ on nānum þinge ac on lofte heo stynt it (the earth) does not rest on anything, but stands in the air, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. *v.* lyft.

lofung, *e*; *f.* Praising, appraising:—Nærþ Godes rice nānes wurþes lofunge ac biþ gelofoð be ðæs mannes hæfene. Heofenan rice wæs ālæten ðisum gebrōðrum for heora nette and scipe and ðam rīcan Zacheo tō healfum ðeāle his æhta and sumere wudewan tō ānum feorþlinge and sumum menn tō ānum wæteres drenc God's kingdom hath no fixed price, but a price is put upon it according to a man's property. The kingdom of heaven was allowed to these brothers for their net and ship, and to the rich Zacheus for half his possessions, and to a certain widow for a farthing, and to a certain man for a drink of water, Homl. Th. i. 580, 21-26. Lofunga f herunga laudationes, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15.

-loga. *v.* āð-, treow-, wār-, wed-, word-loga.

lōgian (v. lōh); *p.* ode To lodge, place, put in order, arrange, frame:—Tō þrægenne ge lōgiaþ eowere sprāce ye frame your speech to reprove,

Homl. Th. ii. 454, 25. Hī on heora scype heora nett lōgodon in navi componentes retia, Mk. Skt. i. 19. Wē lēraþ ðæt man intō circan ænig þinga ne lōgige ðæs ðe ðartō ungedafenlic sī we enjoin that nothing be lodged in the church that is unsuitable for the place, L. Edg. c. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. [Ne neuer se stede ne uurf lōged mid oðere hōdes manne ðanne mid moneke, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 9.] *v.* ge-logian.

logdōr, logeder plotting mischief, wily, crafty:—Logdōr cacomicanus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 77; 127, 35. Logder, 13, 31. Logeder marsius (cf. (?) 'Marsi homines, quibus naturalem vim contra serpentes inesse olim creditum, incantatores,' Ducange—v. wyrn-galere), 55, 58.

lōh; *gen.* lōges; *n.* A place, stead:—Gehādode Tobias on his lōh (on his stall, two other MSS.), Chr. 693; Thorpe 67, 9 col. 3. [O. Frs. lōch; dat. lōge a place: O. H. Ger. luog specus, cubile: M. H. Ger. luoc locus. *v.* Grmm. R. A. 955.]

lōh-seaef, *es*; *m.* A bolt, bar (?):—Gaderode mē kigelas and stuþan scaefas and lōhseafas, Shr. 163, 6.

Loidis Leeds:—Ða æfter cnyngas him botl worhton on ðam lande ðe Loidis[is] hāten reges posteriores fecere sibi villam in regione quæ vocatur Loidis, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 21; 3, 24; S. 557, 12.

lōma a tool. *v.* and-, andge-, ge-lōman.

lomb, lond, long. *v.* lamb, land, lang.

lōm-lécan, *p.* -lēhte To use often, repeat, frequent:—Lōmlæhtan frequentabant, Hpt. Gl. 457, 44. *v.* ge-lōmlæcan.

loppe, *an*; *f.* A flea (?), a spider (?); also a silk-worm:—Furþum ðeōs lytle loppe hine hwilum deaðne gedēþ even this little flea sometimes kills him, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 13. Seolucwyrn odðe sidwyrn odðe loppe bombix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 23 (or is this a different word, corresponding to another meaning of bombix, 'silk or fine wool'; cf. *Icel.* lyppa wool drawn into a long hank before being spun? In Ps. Lamb. 38, 12 sicut araneam is glossed 'swā swā ætterloppan'; if this is not a mistake for 'ættorcoppa', by which the word is rendered in Ps. Spl. 38, 15, 'loppe' would be rather a spider than a flea, and the same word might be used for the silk worm, as both insects are spinners. And in Wrt. Voc. 24, 1 loppe (apparently however intended to be a Latin word) is given as the equivalent of 'fleōnde næddre vel ættorcoppe'.) [Lop a flea, in some dialects, *v.* E. D. S. Reprinted Gloss. B. 15, 22; C. 1; and gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire and Holderness: Dan. loppe.]

lopystre, *an*; *f.* A lobster, a locust:—Loppestre polypus, Ælf. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 77; Wrt. Voc. 56, 2; 77, 69. Lopust locusta, ii. 113, 11. Hwæt fēst ðū on sǣ? Crabban and lopystran quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Lopestro (loppestra, Rush.) lucustas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

lor, *es*; *n.* (v. ðæt forlor, Past. Swt. 403, 13). Loss, destruction:—Ðæt tō lore weorþe ān ðīne lioma ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29; 9, 17; 10, 6. Ðæt nāniges mannes feorh tō lore weard for ðam ofslæganen cnynges brēder ut nullius anima hominis pro interfecto regis fratre daretur, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23. Ðæs heān mihta hēr on worulde afēallaþ and tō lore wurþaþ these lofty powers here on earth decay and perish, Wulfst. 149, 4; 262, 17. Eðel ðe næfre tō lore ne weorþeþ nunquam amittenda hæreditas, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 4. Ðonne hiē him ær tīde tō tīoþ ðæt hī ne māgon, ðonne is him tō ondræðenne ðæt him weorþe tō lore ðæt hiē tō rhytre tide gefolgan meahton, ðæt is se wiðdom, ðe hiē ær tīde winlīaþ and eowīaþ, ac hē him wyrþ ðonne swīde rhytlice tō lore admonendi ne, cum arripiunt intempestive, quod non valent, perdant etiam quod implere quandoque tempestive potuissent: atque scientiam, quia incongrue conantur ostendere, juste ostendantur amississe, 49, 3; Swt. 383, 25-28. Ðonne ðīn lichoma beo tō lore gedōn and ðīn flasc gebrosdn quando consumeris carnes et corpus tuum, 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Tō hwon sceolde ðeōs smyrenes ðus beon tō lore gedōn why should this ointment be thus wasted? Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. DER. for-lor; and see los.

lorh, lorg, *e*; *f.* A pole, a weaver's beam:—Lorh vel webbeām licatorium [lignum in quo liciū involvitur, et laqueus qui de filo solet fieri, Ducange], Ælf. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 48; Wrt. Voc. 59, 19. Lorg amitis [amis lignum bifurcatum, per quod venatores expandunt retia, ad capiendas feras, Ducange], 285, 17; ii. 8, 38. Loerge amites, Ep. Gl. i b, 3. *lorian*. *v.* losian.

los, *es*; *n.* Loss, destruction:—Ða þing tō lose wurdon ðe on ðam scipe wæron perditis his quæ in navi erant rebus, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 20. Ðonne ge tō lose [Cott. MSS. lore] weorþaþ in interitu vestro, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Weg ðiū lēdas tō lose via quæ ducit ad perditionem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13. Ðæt tō lose weorþe ut pereat, Rush. 18, 14; 5, 30. Hī hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa quomodo eum perderent, Lind. 12, 14. [*Icel.* los looseness, breaking up.] *v.* lor.

los-, lose-wist, *e*; *f.* *es*, *m.* [?] Hurt, loss, destruction, waste:—Tō huon losuist ðiōs smirininisse āworden wæs quid perditio ista ungenti facta est, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 4. Loswist [losewest, Rush.] walana deceptio divitiarum, 4, 19. Suna losuistes [loswest, Rush.] filius perditionis, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 12. Of losuist de interitu, Rtl. 169, 33. Sāles loswist gepolas anima detrimentum patiat, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26. Losuist [lose-wist] gedōe, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 36; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25.

lose [?] fructum, locus ubi ponunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 23.

losian; *p.* ode *To perish, be lost, stray, escape*:—‘Drihten ic losige.’ Cweþ ‘ic losige’ ðý læs ðe ðu losige ‘Lord, I perish.’ Say ‘I perish,’ lest thou perish, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 1–2. Hwilum losaþ sió stemn sometimes the voice is lost, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 14. Hwæt losaþ æfre ðam ælmihtigan Gode what is ever lost to the Almighty God? Homl. Skt. 11, 278. Gif hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceapa and him losaþ æn of ðam . . . ða nigon and hundnigontig ðe nā ne losedon si fuerint alicui centum oves et erraverit una ex eis . . . nonaginta novem, quæ non erraverunt, Mt. Kmb. 18, 12, 13; Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Nō hē on helm losaþ she shall not escape into shelter, Beo. Th. 2789; B. 1392. Ealra ðæra sǣwla ðe purh ðæt losiaþ all the souls that perish through that, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 37. Ðæt sǣd ðe feoll be ðam wege mid twýfealdre dare losode [perished], Homl. Th. ii. 90, 14. Ða losade hió him sōna she was at once lost to him, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Hē onweg losade he escaped, Beo. Th. 4199; B. 2096. Fiftig purh fleam onweg losedon quinquaginta fuga lapsos esse, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 6. Ðý læs ðe ðu losige ne tu pereas, Gen. 19, 15. Gif hē losige and hine mon eft gefō if he escape and be caught a second time, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 11; Th. i. 60, 17. Gif hit [feoh] him losige, 20; Th. i. 74, 17. Gaderiaþ ða lāfe and hī ne losion gather the remnants, and let them not be lost, Homl. Th. i. 182, 21. Ne sceal hē for ðām læssan losian he shall not be lost for the lesser sins, ii. 336, 22. Swā swā seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Ðætte nū foraldod is ðæt is fornehð losad quod enim antiquatur, prope interitum est, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 9. Ðonne ðe mon ærest sege ðæt ðin ceap sý losod, Lchdm. iii. 60, 9; L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. Mē syndon losode fōta gangas effusi sunt gressus mei, Ps. Th. 72, 1. v. ge-losian.

losigend-lic; *adj.* Ready to perish, in danger of destruction:—Ða tōweardan frecednyssa ðises losigendlican middangeardes, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 7. Se ðe ða losigendlican burhware [people of Jerusalem] be-mǣnde, i. 408, 6.

losing, *e*; *f.* Loss, perdition: Tō lose þ losing ad perditionem, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 7, 13.

lot, *es*; *n.* Deceit, guile, fraud, craft, cunning:—Nāuht ne dregap monnum mǣne āpas ne ðæt læse lot ðe beop mid ðām wrennum bewigen nil perjuria, nil nocet ipsis fraus, mendaci compta colore, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17; Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189 [v. list]. Mid his lote bewunden encompassed with his deceit, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 243, 1; 46, 3; Swt. 347, 19. Purh ðara scuccena lot daemonum solertia, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14 note. v. lytig.

lotendra? madendum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 46.

loda, *an*; *m.* A cloak, upper garment:—Lōða lodix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 58; lacerna, 53, 65; sandalium, 119, 55; sagulum, 119, 58; colobium, dictum quia longum est, et sine manicis, 134, 37. Hē genom his lodan ænne læppan he took a skirt of his robe, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 5. Lodan clamidem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 31. Hlōdan, gegirelan liniamto, 50, 4. Heora andwlitan bewigenum under lodum their faces wrapped under their cloaks, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. [Icel. lodi a fur cloak; cf. loðinn shaggy: O. H. Ger. ludo, lodo birrus, penula, lodix, genus vestimentum.]

lot-wrenc, *es*; *m.* Deceit, deception, cunning, fraud, device, wile, craft:—Lotwrenc deceptio, fraud, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 13. Mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deofla dydon with what deception devils did it, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 18. Philippus mid his lotwrence āliēfde ðæt heora anwaldas mōston standan swā hiē ær dydon Philip, with his craftiness, allowed their powers to stand as they did before, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif hwā mid his lotwrencum gðres mannes folgere fram him āpæce si quis versutiis suis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo allegerit, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14; Th. ii. 186, 22. Ða wearþ se mann mid deofles lotwrencum beþæt, Homl. Th. i. 192, 11; 376, 9; Wulfst. 84, 19. For his lotwrencium, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 19. Purh ðara scuccena mislice lotwrencas daemonum varia solertia, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14. Hē heora lotwrencas [-wrencas, MS. B.] wiste sciens versutiam eorum, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ða ðe ðisse worulde lotwrencas cunnon sapientes hujus seculi, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 5; Swt. 205, 17.

lotwrencceást, *e*; *f.* Wiliness, cunning:—Hē heora lotwrencceāste sciens versutiam eorum, Mk. Skt. 12, 15.

lox, *es*; *m.* A lynx:—Lox lynx, Ælf. [Gl. 19; Som. 59, 14; Wrt. Voc. 22, 55. Aristoteles sǣde ðæt deor wære ðæt mihte ælc wult þurhsēon ge treowa ge furþum stānas; ðæt deor wē hāþa lox, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 22. [O. H. Ger. luchs, lohs lynx, pardus, panthera: Ger. luchs.]

loxe in loxanwudu, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 345, 5. Cf. [?] Grff. ii. 163 ‘luhsa, Linsa [sylvestris, Gottheil]’; or loxan wudu = lynx-wood.

lūcan; *p.* leac, pl. lucon; *pp.* locen To close, conclude, fasten, lock:—Ðæt hē leac on hǣle tungon qui statim conclusit et omnino confirmavit totum quod pater suus in vita sua fecerat, Chart. Th. 274, 5. On ðæt gerād ðe ðæt stānde ðe wif beforan ðam ealdorman lūcan on the condition that that arrangement stand which we concluded before the alderman, 597, 32. Hrīm and forst lūcan leōða gesetu rime and frost shut up men’s dwellings, Andr. Kmb. 2519; An. 1261. Ðær com flōwende flōd æfter ebban lūcon lagustreāmas there came flowing flood after ebb, the streams inter-

twined or closed up [the surface of the water shewing a network of lines from the varying currents, as the tide flowed up the river], Byrht. Th. 133, 46; By. 66. Siddan ða ýslan eft onginnap lūcan tōgaderes ge-clungie tō cleowenne afterwards the ashes begin to close up again, pressed to a ball; in massam cineres coactos, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 16; Ph. 225. Lūcan eorþan cidas [frost shall] lock up the germs of earth, 90a; Th. 338, 6; Gn. Ex. 74. Lūcan [onlūcan?], Cd. 220; Th. 283, 5; Sat. 300. Singim locen the jewel fastened in its setting, Elen. Kmb. 528; El. 264. Locen is applied to coats of mail, which were formed of [interlacing] rings fastened on to some material to which they might be sewn, see hring with its compounds, and cf. brogden byrne; also Icel. hring-ofin:—Locene leoposyrkan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505; 3784; 1890. Locen beág a closed ring [not a spiral wunden beág], 5982; B. 2995; Andr. Kmb. 605; An. 303. [O. Sax. ant-, bi-lukan: O. Frs. Icel. lūka: O. H. Ger. lūhhan.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-, on-, tō-, un-lūcan.

lūcan; *p.* leac To pull up:—Swā swā londes ceorl of his æcere lýþ yfel weóð monig, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 55; Met. 12, 28 [E. D. S. Mid-York. Gloss. louk, look to weed: Holderness Gloss. lookers weeder in a corn-field; look to hoe weeds in a field of young corn: lowker runcinator, Wrt. Voc. 218, col. 2: O. H. Ger. ar-, ūz-lūhhan evellere, Grff. ii. 138.] v. ā-lūcan.

lud-geat, *es*; *n.* A back door, postern:—Purh ludget per pseudoterum [ψευδοθυρῶν], Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 72. þorh ludgæt, 116, 70; Ep. Gl. 18 b, 16. lufe. v. lufu.

lufe-lic. v. luf-lic.

lufen, *e*; *f.* Hope [?]:—Seal eall ēðelwyn eówrum cynne lufen ālicgean [lufena licgean, MS.] all delight in their country and hope shall fail your kin, Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. [Grein who emends thus compares lufen with Gothic lubains; Grimm takes lufen = leofen victus, R. A. 731.]

lufestice, *es*, also, *an*; *m.* Lovage:—Lufestice lubestica, Ælf. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 79; Wrt. Voc. 30, 27; 69, 23. Luberistica conix, 67, 40. Lufestice libestica, 79, 2. Genim lubastican wyrtruman, Herb. 146, 3; Lchdm. i. 270, 7. Lufestices sǣd, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 20; iii. 128, 22. Genim lufestice, 4, 10.

lufestre, *an*; *f.* A sweetheart:—Lufestran amatricis, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

lufian; *p.* ode To love, feel affection for, shew love to:—Simon lufast ðu mē . . . hē cwæþ tō him ðu wāst ðæt ic ðe lufige Simon diligis me . . . dicit et tu scis quia amo te, Jn. Skt. 21, 15. Se ðe lufað his sǣwle for-spilþ hig qui amat animam suam perdet eam. 12, 25. Lufiaþ mid lācum ða ðe las āgūn shew their love with gifts to those that have less, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 32; Gū. 50. Hē āgsode hý, hwā wolde on ðære gefēr-rædenne beón ðe hē wære, and ðæt lufian ðæt hē lufode, L. Edg. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. Hē mē mid syndrige lufan lufode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 33. Hū ius wuldres weard wordum and ðædum lufode in life, Andr. Kmb. 1193; An. 597. Ðu mē on ðinum weorcum lufadest delectasti me in factura tua, Ps. Th. 91, 3. Hī hine lufedan leāse mufede dilexerunt eum in ore suo, 77, 35. Lufigan his nēhtan swā hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Ðæt is tō lufigenne on ðysse wyrte ðæt heó hafaþ gehwǣdne wyrtruman it is an excellent property of this plant, that it has a small root, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 5. Ðes lufigenda wer hic amans vir; ðis lufigende wif hæc amans femina, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 49. Hē wæs fram eallum mannum lufad, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11; 5, 19; S. 637, 19. v. ge-lufian.

lufiend, lufigend, *es*; *m.* A lover:—Amans Deum, lufigende God, is participium, and amans Dei is nama, ðæt is, amator Dei, Godes lufigend, Ælf. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 61. Swā swiðe se cyning wæs geworden lufiend ðæs heofonlican rices, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 5 col. 2. Ic hæbbe óðerne lufiend I have another lover, Homl. Skt. 7, 27. Se wisdóm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Lufigendas, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 27.

lufiend-, lufigend-*lic*; *adj.* Lovely, lovable, amiable:—Lufigendlic amabilis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 40. Lufigendlic miht amanda virtus, 26; Som. 28, 19. Lufendlic stede amenus locus, Ælf. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 63; Wrt. Voc. 33, 59. Swiðe lufigendlic and leóf æghwǣdere þeode utrique provincie multum amabilis, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 16; 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Swiðe lufendlice sind geteld ðin quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua, Ps. Surt. 83, 2.

luf-lic; *adj.* Lovely, lovable, worthy of love, amiable, dear:—Luflic amabilis, Hymn. Surt. 38, 5. Cild æcenned gōd lufice a child born at this time will be good and amiable, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5. Hū lufice geteld ðin how amiable are thy tabernacles; quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Ps. Spl. 83, 1.

luf-lice; *adv.* Amiably, kindly, dearly, with good will or love, willingly:—Luflice affabiliter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 11. Hē lufice him hýrde libenter eum audiebat, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hē lufice swā gedýde libentissime se facturum, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 31; Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ælfred cyning hāþe frētan Wærferþ biseþ his wordum lufice and frēondlice with love and friendship, Past. Swt. 3, 1; Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. Hū lufice hē ūs gesōht hider on middangeard with how great love he visited us here on earth, 129, 11; Wulfst. 204, 16. Ic wylle cýpan luficor ðonne ic gebicege volo vendere carius quam emi, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19.

luf-ræden, *e*; *f.* Love:—Hig gesetton hatunge for luf-rædenne mīnre posuerunt odium pro dilectione mea, Ps. Lamb. 108, 5.

luf-sum; *adj.* Amiable, pleasant, lovable:—Lufsum swæ Rahel *amabilis ut Rachel*, Rtl. 109, 37. Lufsum and lifde leofum monnum *amiable and kind to the men that are dear to him*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914: 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Pa. 32.

lufsum-lice; *adv.* Kindly, graciously:—Ða sende Vitalianus se pāpa cýninge lufsumlice ærendgewrit, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 18.

lufsum-ness, *e*; *f.* Amiability, pleasantness, love, kindness:—Lufsumness *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Lufsumnisse *dilectionis*, Rtl. 3, 24: 13, 21. Lufsumnisse *jocunditatem*, 45, 33.

luf-tæcen, *es*; *n.* A token of love, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863.

luf-time; *adj.* Giving rise to love, pleasant, grateful:—Gregorius ðæt luftýme weorc gefremode Gregory performed that grateful work [the conversion of the English], Homl. Th. ii. 126, 26.

LUFU, *e* and *an* [v. Anglia vi. 176]; *f.* LOVE:—Te amo ðe ic lufige, ðon befylþ mín lufu on ðe and ðu miht cweþan amor a te ic eom gelufod fram ðe, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 36. Gif ðonne ðæs monnes mōd and his lufu biþ behleāpen on ða lēanan sibbe si ergo in ea [pace] cor qua relicta est figitur, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 14. Swā mycel lufu tō godcundre lāre tantus amor persuadendi, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 20. Sæde hire ða his lust and his willan ðæt his lufu wære ðæt hē ða stōwe neōsode ðara eād-igra apostola indicavit ei desiderium sibi inesse beatorum apostolorum limina visitandi 5, 19; S. 637, 30. On ðæm welme ðære sōþan lufan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10; Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 7; Rā. 27, 25. Mid brōðorlice lufan hī lēaran ðæt hī rihte sibbe and lufan betwih him hæfdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. For Godes lufon pro Domino, 3, 19; S. 547, 16. For ure lufan for love of us, Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Mid lufe ge mid lāde, 45, 8. For hylde and lufe affectu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 65. Gif hē secge ðæt hē hæbbe hire freōnscipe ðæt ys be lufe si dicat se amicitiam ejus habere, id est, amatorie, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 17; Th. ii. 230, 17. Hiē sceolan lēaran Godes lufan and manna, Blickl. Homl. 77, 20. Godes ege and his lufe fæstlice on grum heortum healdan, 131, 3. And ðar þegen āge twegen costas lufe oððe lage and hē ðonne lufe geceōse and where a thane has a choice of two courses, love or law [an amicable settlement or appeal to law] and he choose the former, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 5. Ðeōs woruld nāre wyrde ðæt man tō hire lufe hæfde ealles tō swiðe this world does not deserve to be loved too much, Wulfst. 273, 14. For Godes ege and for his lufu, 302, 27. Ðær wē sib and lufu samod gemetaþ, Hy. 7, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 30. Lufena tō leāne, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 11; Hy. 4, 115. Ðeah monn good onginne for sumes wites ege, hit mon sceal ðeah geendgean for sumes gōdes lufum, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 265, 7. For ðæm lufum ðe hī tō him habbaþ per caritatem, 52, 7; Swt. 409, 13. Ðone mon lufað for lufum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. For ðæm lufum, 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. Hē onfeng ða ilcan gecynde for ūrum lufon he received the same nature for our sakes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 24. For mīnum lufan, Wulfst. 231, 17. Lufum voluntariis, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. DER. bearn-, brýd-, eād-, eard-, feoh-, freōnd-, fyrhþ-, gāst-, heah-, heort-, mæg-, man-, mōd-, ofer-, sib-, sorg-, treow-, wif-lufu.

luf-wende; *adj.* Beloved, amiable, pleasant:—Cild æcenned lufwende a child born [at that time will be] amiable, Lechdm. iii. 186, 24. Mid lufwendum mōdes willan cum benevolenti animi affectu, Lye. Ða lufwende eardas dilecta rura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 42.

lufwend-lic; *adj.* Amiable; amabilis, Lye.

luh (a borrowed word apparently, Welsh *lluch*; cf. *pól* and Welsh *fwll*); *n.* A loch, lough:—Ofer ðæt luh trans fretum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 34; Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 13; Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 22. Ofer luh ī lytel sæ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 22; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1.

Lunden London:—Hē bebohte hine on Lundenne he sold him in London, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3; Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 16; 898; Erl. 96, 20. Of Eástenglum and of Lunden, 992; Erl. 131, 33.

Lunden-burh; *f.* London:—Ðes geāres forborn Lundenburh, Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 12. Ða Bryttas forlēt Kentland and mycclum ege flugon tō Lundenbyrig, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29; 872; Erl. 76, 15. Ðý ilcan geāre gesette Ælfrið cýning Lundenburh, 886; Erl. 84, 26.

Lunden-ceaster, *e*; *f.* London:—Is heora [East Saxons] ealdorburh nemmed Lunden-ceaster on ofre geseted ðæs foresprecenan stréames [the Thames] . . . Ða hēt Æpelbyrht on Lundenceastre cyricean getim-brian and ða gehālgian Sce. Paule, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17–23. Se wæs Lundenceastre biscop, 2, 7; S. 509, 8. Eác swylce Eást-Seaxum hē gesette Erceñwold biscop in Lundenceastre, 4, 6; S. 573, 43.

Lundenise; *adj.* Belonging to London:—Lundenisc Lundenienseis, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 28.

Lunden-waran, *ware*; *pl.* The people of London:—Mellitum ðone biscop Lundenwaran onfōn ne woldon Mellitum Lundenienseis episcopum recipere noluerunt, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 37. Ða wurdon Lundenware hēd-ene, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 10.

Lunden-wio, *es*; *n.* London:—Æpelbyrht gesalde Mellite biscopsetle on Lundenwic, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 22.

lund-laga, *an*; *m.* Rein, kidney:—Ðes lundlaga hio rigen oððe ren, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Lundlaga lien, Wrt. Voc. 45, 14: renunculus, ii. 118, 72. Lundlaga renunculi, Wrt. Voc. 44, 67: renuncule, 65, 58. Ðu nymst twegen lundlaga sumes duos renes, Ex. 29, 13:

Lev. 8, 25. [Cf. Icel. lundir; *pl. f.* the flesh along the back: O. H. Ger. lunda arvina; and see gelynd, gelyndu.]

lungen, *e*; *f.* A lung:—Lungen pulmo, Wrt. Voc. 45, 11: pulmon, 65, 51. Lungena pulmones, 71, 5. Ðone man ðe biþ lungenne wund, L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. [Icel. lungu; *pl. n.* the lungs: O. H. Ger. lunga, lungina; *f.* pulmo: Ger. lunge.]

lungen-ādī, *e*; *f.* Disease of the lungs, Lchdm. iii. 20, 24: 2, 8.

lungen-sealf, *e*, *f.* A salve for the lungs:—Ðas wyrte sculon tō lungen-sealfe, Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

lungen-wyrt, *e*; *f.* Lung-wort, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1: iii. 337, col. 1. **lungre**; *adv.* Quickly, soon, at once, straightway, speedily:—Loth eode lungre ūt Lot went out straightway, Cd. 113; Th. 148, 24; Geu. 2461; Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Cýning ālysde hine lungre, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Wēn is ðæt hī ūs lifigende lungre wyllen, sniome forsweargan, 123, 2. Ðær him lifgedāl lungre weorpeþ there the parting with life shall happen to him suddenly, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 3; Vy. 45: 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167. Hiē lungre ār feorh ālēton just before they had lost their lives, Andr. Kmbl. 3255; An. 1630. Næs him gewemmed witte ne wið of hragle lungre ālysed his beauty was not spoiled nor a fringe of his garment even loosened [Grimm would translate lungre here acriter, fortiter], 2942; An. 1474. [Cf. O. Sax. lungar strong: O. H. Ger. lungar strenuus.]

lūs; *f.* A louse:—Lūs pediculus vel sexpes, Wrt. Voc. 24, 11. Swīnes lūs usia, 24, 34. Luus peducula, ii. 117, 8. Hine byton lūs, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Hē āfylde eal heora land mid froggan, and siddan mid gnetum, eft mid hundes lūs, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 21. [Icel. lūs; *f.* *pl.* lüss: O. H. Ger. lūs pediculus: Ger. laus.]

LUST, *es*; *m.* Lust, desire, pleasure, voluptuousness:—Epicurus sæde ðæt se lust wære ðæt hēhste gōd Epicurus summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23. Swā mycel hæto and lust Cristes geleafan tantus fervor fidei et desiderium, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Him wæs metes micel lust he had a craving for food, Homl. Th. i. 86, 6. Lust oððe gēlsa luxus, Ælfic. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Hwær beoþ ðonne se idla lust and seō swētnes ðæs hāmedingdes ðe hē ær hātheortlice lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Lustes veneris, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 79. Luste oblectamento, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68. Mid ungeswencedlice luste heofonlicra gōða infatigabili caelestium bonorum desiderio, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35. Nū is ðin folc on luste now is thy people desirous, Andr. Kmbl. 2046; An. 1025; Elen. Kmbl. 276; El. 138. Wedres on luste glad on account of fair weather or [?] desirous of fair weather, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 28; Wal. 26. Of luste flæscas ex voluntate carnis, Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. In lust in luxum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 3; Hpt. Gl. 514, 5. Him sæde his willan and his lust ei indicasset desiderium suum, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 7. Ofer lust minne a desiderio meo, Ps. Th. 139, 8. Ðonne hafaþ hē micelne lust ita ingentem libidinem haberet, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 20. Plegan, lustas ludrica, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 64. Him swedraden synna lustas sinful lusts were stilled in him, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 3; Gū. 84. Se man hine forhabban sceal on manegum þingum his lifes lusta homini a multis vitæ suæ libidinibus abstinendum sit, L. Ecg. P. i, 5, arg; Th. ii. 170, 10. Hē hine ætbræd ðam flæsclicum lustum, Homl. Th. i. 58, 19. Hē fulgæþ his lustum and his plegan he follows his desires and his pleasure, 66, 12. Tō ðam upplican lustum ad superna desideria, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Of lustum diss lifes voluptatibus vitæ, Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Lustum joyfully, gladly, voluntarily, Cd. i; Th. 2, 8; Gen. 16. Ic ðe lustum lāce cwēme voluntarie sacrificabo tibi, Ps. Th. 53, 6. Nēde oððe lustum, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 88; Met. 9, 44. Mid lustum, Dōm. L. 6, 70. Wesan on lustum to live joyously, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 26; Gen. 473. Here was on lustum joyous were the people, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162. Ne heora lustas ne heora willan gefyllan nec desideria vel vota complere, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 38. Lices lustas, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409. [Goth. lustus: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. lust luxus, appetitus, venus, delectatio, concupiscentia: Ger. lust.] DER. fren-, syn-, un-lust.

lust; *adj.* (?) Pleased, glad, desirous:—Ðæt ðu ne gehýre lustum mōde ðara twýspræcena word that thou be not glad or desirous to hear the words of the double-tongued [or does lustum belong to the preceding word?], Wulfst. 246, 10.

lust-bære; *adj.* Producing or having desire or pleasure, desirous, desirable, pleasant, agreeable:—Lustbære libens, Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18: 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustbære on gesihþe aspectu delectabilis, Gen. 3, 6. Ic wæs swiðe lustbære hine tō gehýranne me audiendi avidum, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. Sió hælu hine gedēþ lustbærne salubritas videtur præstare voluptatem, 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Wæron lustbære for ðone leofan drihten wita tō þrowienne, Homl. Skt. 4, 116. Ðás word sind lustbære tō gehýrenne these words are pleasant to hear, Homl. Th. i. 130, 16.

lustbær-lic; *adj.* Desirable, pleasant:—Ealā hū lustbærlice tīda on ðam dagum wæron O tempora desiderio dignissima! Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 25.

lustbær-lice; *adv.* With delight, pleasure, eagerness, pleasantly:—Ða leóp ðe ic geó lustbærlice song carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ða se wisdóm ðis leóp lustbærlice āsungen hæfde hæc cum philosophia leniter suaviterque cecinisset, 36, 1; Fox 170, 25.

lustbær-ness, *e*; *f.* *Desire, pleasure, pleasantness*:—*Lustbærnes delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Ða bereáfodon ælcere lustbærnesse *they robbed me of every pleasure*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11. Wē ðonne ne beóp onælde mid ðære lustbærnesse úres módes ðonne bistilp sió slæwþ on ús óþ ðæt heó ús áwyrtaþaþ from ælcere lustbærnesse góðra weorca *ipsa quippe mentis desideria, dum congruo fervore non accenditur, a bonorum desiderio funditus convalescente furtim torpore mactatur*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 3. Hit biþ onstýred mid ðære lustbærnesse *ex delectatione pulsatur*, 53, 6; Swt. 417, 13. Þurh Ewan lustbærnesse oferswíðed *delectatione superatus*, 53, 7; Swt. 417, 28. Hí nāne lustbærnisse nabbaþ hī tō sēcenne *they have no desire to seek them*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. Lustbærnesse nimþ *cupidinem contrahat*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 4; Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 72.

lust-full; *adj.* *Desirous*:—Gif his hwā sie lustfull mære tō witanne sēce hām ðonne self ðæt if any one be desirous to know more of it, let him seek it himself, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 27.

lustfullian; *p.* *ode To rejoice, be glad, take pleasure [in]*:—Swā ic lustfullige on ðisum lāðum wítum, swā swā se ðe gesihþ ðone ðe hē gewinode, Homl. Skt. 8, 116. Heó lustfullode on hire fōstmóðer hūse, Nar. 40, 12. Se cýning ongan lustfullian ðæt clāneste lif hāligra and heora ðām swētestan gehátum *[rex] ipse delectatus vita mundissima sanctorum, et promissis eorum suavissimis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 8. Mid ðý se lichoma ongyrneþ lustfullian *cum caro delectari cōperit*, 1, 27; S. 497, 22. Wē witan ðæt se lichoma ne mæg lustfullian bütan ðam móðe *cum caro delectare sine animo nequeat*, 497, 28. Ðā ongan hē lustfullian ðæs biscopes wordum, 2, 9; S. 511, 34. Ðā ongan se biscop lustfullian his wíslícra worda, 5, 19; S. 637, 46. Ewan swā swā lichoma wæs lustfulliende *Eva velut caro delectata est*, 1, 27; S. 497, 15; 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Lustfulligende, 4, 25; S. 600, 22. DER. ge-lustfullian.

lustful-lice; *adv.* *With joy or pleasure, joyfully, gladly*:—Lustfullice libenter, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 30. Se mildheorta Drihten onfehþ swíðe lustfullice eallum ðēm gōðum ðe ænig man gedēþ his ðām nehstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25.

lustful-ness, *e*; *f.* *Pleasure, delight, desire*:—Lustfulness oblectamenta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 49. Seó lustfulness biþ þurh lichoman delectatio *fit per carnem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13, 10, 18, 12, 30; Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 7, 8, 21, 24, 25. Drihten eallum gealéffulm monnum heora gong gestapelade tō lifes wege ðæt hie mægon þurh ða lustfulness heora módes mid gōðum ðædum geearnian leóht ðæs ecan lifes *the Lord established for all believers their passage to the way of life, that they may through the ardent desire of their mind earn with good deeds the light of everlasting life*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 20.

lustfullung, *e*; *f.* *Pleasure, delight*:—Of ýdelum gylpe biþ ácenned lustfullung leásre herunge *from vainglory is born a delight in false praise*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 33. Lustfullunge oblectamento, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68.

lustgeorn-ness, *e*; *f.* *Desire, concupiscence*:—Lustgeornnisse fornicationis, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 16. Lustgiornisses concupiscentia, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19.

lust-grin, *e*; *f.* *Snare set by pleasure*, Soul Kmbl. 46; Seel. 23. [The MS. has *lustgrym* for which Grein proposes to read *lustgrym*.]

lūs-porn, *es*; *m.* *The spindle tree*; *eponymus Europæus*:—On lūsporn; of lūsporne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 19. [v. E. D. S. *Plant Names* louse-berry tree: *Dutch* luizen-boom.]

lust-lice; *adv.* *With pleasure, gladly, willingly*:—Lustlice libenter, Ælf. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustlice onfōn libenter *excipere*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18; 3, 3; S. 525, 30. For ðe wē wolden lustlice swettan *for thee we would gladly die*, Ap. Th. 26, 6. Ðe nū lustlice sibbumes friþes æt eow biddende sindon *who now are willing to ask a friendly peace from you*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 48, 22. Ða godcundan lāre lustlice gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28; 49, 32. v. for-lustlice.

lustmoce, *an*; *f.* *Lady's smock*; *Cardamine pratensis*:—Lustmoce croppan, L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23. Lustmocan crop, Lchdm. ii. 92, 8. Genime lustmocan, 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 17.

lustsum-lic; *adj.* *Pleasant, delectable*:—Ic nāt for hwī eow sindon ða færran gewin swā lustsumlice on leópwordum tō gehierranne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *lustsum amoenus, dulcis, delectabilis*.]

LŪTAN; *p.* *leát*; *pl.* *lutan*; *pp.* *loten* *To lout, bow, bend forward, stoop, fall down before one*:—Hē lūteþ æfter he boweth after it, Salm. Kmbl. 806; Sal. 402. Leótt [hleát, Lind.] tō fōtum his procidit *ad pedes ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 22. Hē ārās and ðā tō corþan leát he rose up, and then bowed to the ground, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 74, 7. Hē leát tō ðæs cāseres eāre he bent down to the emperor's ear, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Ðæt heofonlice wolcn leát wið his and hine genam *the cloud from heaven stooped towards him, and received him*, 296, 2. Hē forþ leát on his andwlitan *procederet in faciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Hē leát forþ ðæt him man āslōh ðæt heafod of he bent forward so that his head was struck off, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 16. Hē leát forþ tō ðām men ðe hine slēan mynte, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7. Gāsta unclænra luton tō him *spiritus inmundi procidebant ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 11. Loð and Josue luton wið heora *(the angels they saw)*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 21. Ðeāh heó onsigde and lūte tō ðære corþan though she [the sun] sink and stoop to the earth, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Forþ lūten wē *procidamus*, Ps. Surt.

94, 6. [R. Glouc. Chauc. Piers P. loute: *Icel.* lúta to bow down.] DER. ā-, ge-, on-, under-lutan.

luder-. v. lyder-

lutian; *p.* *ode To lie hid, be concealed, lurk, skulk, be latent*:—Sum gedwyld lutaþ ðær aliquis latet *error*, Ælf. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 46. Of ðam fyre ðe him on lutaþ from the fire that is latent in it, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Hū moniga dīgla costunga ðæs ealdan feóndes lutigeaþ on ðýs andweardan life *quanta in hujus vitæ itinere tentamenta antiqui hostis lateant*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 24. Ðū lutodest óþ ðis on ðam lāðum cristendóme *thou hast skulked until now in that detestable Christianity*, Homl. Skt. 5, 413. Ða iermingas út of ðæm holan crupen ðe heó on lutedan the wretched creatures crept out of the holes that they had lurked in, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 30. Ða óðre ðe lutedon on ðære dīgelnisse *insidiæ, quæ latebant*, Jos. 8, 19. Lutiap ðær þry dagas ibi latitate *tribus diebus*, 2, 16. Eal ðæt gehýddes lutige omne, quod clausum latet, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 15. Nys hyt swā stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hām for ege hlaforðes mines non est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere *domi prae timore domini mei*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Férðe ðā lutigende geond heges and weges geond wudes and feldes swā ðæt hē [king Alfred] gesund becom tō Æþelingēge, Shr. 16, 11. Dīgelne leahter on menniscse heortan lutigende *secret sin lurking in the human heart*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 18. Cwæp ðæt hē god wære on mannes hiwe lutiende *said that he was a god concealed in the form of a man*, ii. 474, 22. [Laym. Trev. Piers P. Chauc. lotie to lie hid: O. H. Ger. *luzēn latere*, Grff. ii. 322.] Cf. lot, lytig.

lybb, *es*; *n.* *Medicine, drug, simple*, in a bad sense *poison*; the word often implies the use of witchcraft, see the compounds; as Grimm says 'aus der bedeutung des erlaubten *φάρμακον* gieng hernach die des schädlichen, zauberhaften hervor,' D. M. 1103:—*Lyb obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 31. Lybb, Ep. Gl. 17 b, 13. Ðæt biþ lyb wið eāgena dimnesse *that is a medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. i. 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14. Oxna lyb green or black hellebore, Lchdm. ii. 34, 28. Ðis ðe lib be cyrneles *this may be a medicine for thee for churnel*, iii. 62, 21. [O. L. Ger. *lubbe*; *dat. suco*: cf. *lubbian medicare*: *Icel.* lyf; *f.* also *n.* a herb, simple, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft, or supernatural power; cf. *lylfjan poison*; *lyfja to heal*: O. H. Ger. *luppi*; *n.* *maleficium, succus lethiferus*; *luppōn medicare*: cf. *Goth.* *lubja-leisei fāruakēia*.] v. cýs-lybb, un-lybbe, lybesn.

lybbestre, *an*; *f.* *A witch, sorcerer*:—Lybbestran carios, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 12. v. lybb, lyb-læca; and cf. O. H. Ger. *luppari veneficus, maleficus*.

lyb-corn, *es*; *n.* 'A grain of purgative effect, especially the seeds of various *euforbias*, probably also of some of the gourds, as *momordica elaterium, cucumis colocynthis*,' Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 397, col. 2:—*Libb-corn catharticum*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 8. Libcorn lacyride, 67, 73; *tytymallosca*, 68, 55. Lybcorn cartomo, ii. 14, 14; *laltyride*, 54, 23; *cartam*, 103, 53; *chartamo*, 76; *caticum, potus*, 129, 43. Wyrc ýtýrnedne dræne genim fif and hundeahtatig lybcorna make a purgative drink thus; take eight-five purgative seeds, Lchdm. iii. 18, 12, 20, 1. Wyrc óðerne [spīdwærc] of beóre and of feowertig lybcorna, 20, 10.

lyb-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Magic, witchcraft, skill in the use of lybb*:—Hió him sealdon áttor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12.

lybesn, lyfesn, lybsen, *e*; *f.* *A charm, an amulet*:—Lyb, lybsn *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 23. Lyb, lyfesn, 63, 23. Lybsin *lustramenta*, 82, 10. Lyfesna fylacteria, 36, 72; 73, 16. Lybesne strenas, 121, 36. Swā swā hī ðæt sende wíte fram Gode scýppende þurh heora galdor óððe lifesne óððe óðre dīgolnesse ðeófolcræftes bewerian mihte *quasi missam a Deo conditore plagam per incantationes, vel fylacteria, vel alia dæmonica artus arcana cohibere valerent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9.

lyb-lāc, *es*; *n.* *m.* *Sorcery, witchcraft, the art of using drugs or potions for the purpose of poisoning, or for magical purposes*:—Ðis synt ða idelnyssa ðisse worulde . . . lyblāc . . . scīncræft hæ sunt *vanitates hujus mundi . . . maleficium . . . ars magica* [cf. Gal. 5, 20 where *Gothic* has *lublajisei* = *φάρμακεία*, A. V. *witchcraft*], L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meabt ðīne aceras bētan gif ðær hwile ungedēfe þing on gedōn biþ on drý óððe on lyblāc, Lchdm. i. 398, 3. Gif hī hwile man niman wile óððe hyra æthrinþe ðonne forbærnaþ hī sona eall his lic ðæt syndon ungefrægelicu lyblāc if any man wants to catch them [certain fowls] or touches them, then at once they consume all his body: those are most extraordinary cases of witchcraft, Nar. 34, 3. Wið ealra bealwa gehwylc ðara lyblāca against every harm from sorceries, Lchdm. i. 402, 11. Wē cwædon be ðēm wiccecræftum and be liblācum gif ðær man ácwæld wære . . . we have ordained concerning witchcrafts and sorceries, if in such cases any one were killed . . . L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 10. Be liblācum. Ða ðe lyblāc wyrcaþ sýn hī ā fram ælcum Godes ðæle áworpene, bütōn hī tō rihtre ðædbóte gecýrran, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 13-16. Bebeorh ðe wið lyblācas and áttocræftas cave tibi a maleficiis et veneficiis [cf. ne unrihtlyblācas ne ongyrne wē, Wulfst. 253, 11, MS. D.], L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 134, 9. DER. unriht-lyblāc, v. next word.

lyb-læca, an; *m. A sorcerer*:—*Lyblæcan caragios* [*caragius sortilegus, prestigator qui characteribus magicis utitur, Ducange*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 53. *v. fugel-hwata.*
lyb-wyrhta. *v. unlyb-wyrhta.*
lycp, Bt. Met. 12, 55; Met. 12, 28. *v. lūcan.*
lyden. *v. læden.*
lyfan. *v. lifan.*
lyfesn. *v. lybesn.*
lyffetere, es; *m. A flatterer*:—*Lyffetere adulator*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 40. *Liffetere*, 49, 14. *Donne adumbrað ða fðelan lyffeteras then shall the vain flatterers be dumb*, Homl. Th. ii. 570, 35. *Farap tō ðam lyffeterum ðe eow ær læslīce ðlahton go to the flatterers that before fawned on you falsely*, 570, 23; i. 494, 10.
lyffettan; *p. te To flatter, pay court to*:—*lc lyffytte aduloz, Ælfic*. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. *ða byrþas ðe hine tō byrgenne feredon synd ðælunga lyffetyndra gefærena the bearers who carried him to the grave are the blandishments of flattering companions*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 28. *Lyffetyndra tungan gewriðað manna sǽwla on synnum the tongues of flatterers bind the souls of men in sins*, 494, 6.
lyffeting, e; *f. Flattery, adulation, paying court to*:—*Lyffetung adulation*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 41. *Liffetung*, 49, 15. *Herige hine nā on ðisum life, ac æfter his geendunge, ðonne ne deraþ nān lyffetung ðam herigendum, and nān upāhefdnys ne costnaþ done geheredan*, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 19. *Ne hlyste gē heora geswǽsan lyffetunge*, 404, 29. *Heora nān ne gedyrstlæce ðæt heo Godes landāre woroldricum sellen for lyffetunge let none of them dare to give God's lands to the powerful of the earth as a means of paying court to them*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 32. *Ðæt mǣden ne mihte beon bepaht purh ænige lyffetunge fram hire leofan drihtne*, Homl. Skt. 7, 86. *Hwær ceolþ ða līdan lyffetunga ðe hine forlæddon æror where are the fair flatteries that formerly seduced him?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 27. *ða smēdan lyffetunga*, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. *Lyffetungum befangen*, i. 492, 32.
lyf-ness. *v. leaþ-ness.*
lyft, es, e; *m. f. n. Air, atmosphere, breeze, sky, heavens, cloud*:—*Lyft aer*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 55. *Lybt sudum*, ii. 121, 66. *Stemni is geslagen lyft . . . ælc stemn biþ geworden of ðæs mūpes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se mūþ drýfþ út ða clypunge and seof lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge*, Ælfic. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31–35. *Ān ðæra [the elements] is eorþe, ðær wæter, þridde lyft, feowrþe fyr*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. *Deos lyft ðe wē on libbaþ is ān ðæra feowur gesceafta . . . Lyft is swýðe þynne, seof ofergēþ ealne middangeard, and up āstihþ forneāu ðp ðonne mōnan, on ðam fleoþfugelas . . . Ne mihte heora nān feon nǣre seof [ðæt MS. R.] lyft ðe hi byrþ. Ne nān man næþþ nāne orþunge būton purh ða lyfte [ðæt lyft MS. M.]*, Lchdm. iii. 272, 12–22. *Seof lyft ðonne heof āstýred is byþ wind*, 274, 10. *Se storm and seof stronge lyft the storm and the strong blast*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 28; Cri. 991. *Seof hǣwene lyft the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. *Deos lyft scīp unwederlice ruitalat triste calum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. *Lyft nubes, aer*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 52. *Seof lyft hi ofersceadewude and steorn com of ðære lyfte facta est nubes obumbrans eos et venit vox de nube*, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. *Ðære lyfte fugelas*, Gen. 1, 28. *Laguflōða gelāc lyfte and tungla the movement of waters, of air and of stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 346; Met. 20, 173. *Under lyfte helm*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rā. 4, 64. *Lixef lyfes mægen*, 116 b; Th. 448, 16; Dōm. 55. *On genipum lyftes in nubibus aeris*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. *Se gien jacinthus, se is lyfte onlicust on hiwe*, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 5. *Beorc byþ lyfte getenge the birch towers to the sky*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rūn. 18. *Hægl hwyrf of heofones lyfte*, 341, 5; Rūn. 9; Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dōm. 20. *Nān wolcn næs on ðære lyfte gesewen no cloud was seen in the sky*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 35. *Leolc on lyfte sported in air*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448. *On lyfte cumende venientem in nube*, Lk. Skt. 21, 27. *On lofte heof stýnt it [the earth] rests in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. *Under lyfte sub divo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 839; An. 420. *Nalles æfter lyfte læcende hwearf he went not sporting through the air*, Beo. Th. 5656; B. 2832. *Hē gesette storm his on lyfte statuit procellam ejus in auram*, Ps. Spl. 106, 29. *Hē gesceop ðæt uplice lyft*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. *Ðæt lyft hē gesceop*, Norm. 8, 17. *Sōna swā hi [snakes] ðæs landes [Ireland] lyft gestuncan, swā swulton hi*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. *Ðonne ligette and þonorræde corþan and lyfte brēgdon*, 4, 3; S. 569, 13. *Swā oft swā hē lyft onstryge*, 569, 29. *Hi fleoþ geond ða lyft*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 21; Elen. Kmbl. 1464; El. 734. *On lyft āstāh rose into the air*, 1796; El. 900. *Ðū purh lyft lætest leodum tō fremre mildne morgenrēn for the benefit of men thou dost let the gentle morning rain fall through the air*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 30; Az. 81. *Fugel under lyft ofer lagu lōcaþ georne*, 57 a; Th. 204, 21; P. 101. *Ahafen on ða heān lyft raised aloft*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 22; Gen. 1401. *Hātwendne lyft the torrid air*, 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74. *Ðonne gē gesceop ða lyfte cumende on westðæle cum videritis nubem orientem ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. 12, 54. *Hibernia on smytlynsse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land Hibernia serenitate aerum multum Britannia præstat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. *Geleht lyftum moistened by the clouds*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 195; Met. 20, 98. *Lyftu*

æthera, æra, Hpt. Gl. 457, 48. *Geond lyftu per æra*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 5. *Ðas lyfta and windas hē āstyrp*, Wulfst. 196, 6. [*Goth. luftus; m: O. Sax. luft; m. f: Icel. lopt; n: O. H. Ger. luft; f. n: Ger. luft; f:*]
lyft. *v. lift.*
lyft-ād, e; *f. Palsy, paralysis*:—*Mid ða ādle ðe Grēcas nemnaþ paralysis, wē cweþað lyftād*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. *Fram lyftādle gehæled a paralysis sanatus*, 610, 2. *Wið lyftādle*, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 1.
lyft-edor, es; *m. An enclosure formed by clouds* [? *v. lyft*]:—*Sīð-boda lyftedoras bræc the pillar of fire broke through the clouds*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251.
lyften; *adj. Aërial, airy*:—*Hwī is ðæt tǣcn on ðære lyftenan heofonan gesewen why is that sign [the rainbow] seen in the aërial heaven?* Botr. Scrd. 21, 23. *Hī sind genumene tō lyftenre heofenan nā tō rod-orlicre they [Enoch and Elijah] are taken to the aërial heaven, not to the ethereal heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. *Lyftene gnattas the gnats of the air*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. [*O. H. Ger. luftin aërens.*]
lyft-fæt, es; *n. An aërial vessel [the moon]*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rā. 30, 3.
lyft-fleoġend, es; *m. That which flies in the air, a bird*:—*Lyftfleoġendra*, Salm. Kmbl. 579; Sal. 289.
lyft-floga, an; *m. A flier in the air [a dragon]*, Beo. Th. 4619; B. 2315.
lyft-gelāc, es; *n. Motion in or of the air*:—*purh lyftgelāc on land becwom [he was borne through the air]*, Andr. Kmbl. 1653; An. 828. *purh lyftgelāc lēges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon [the winds blew the flames]*, 3102; An. 1554.
lyft-geswenced; *adj. Weather-beaten*:—*Ceol lyftgeswenced on lande stōd*, Beo. Th. 3830; B. 1913.
lyft-helm, es; *m. The air, atmosphere, cloud*:—*Lyfthelm and laguflōd air [or cloud?] and water*, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. *Wæron land heora lyfthelme bepeaht their lands were covered with cloud*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 13; Exod. 60.
lyft-læcende sporting or *playing in the air, moving hither and thither in the air*:—*lc bidde ðæt ðū mē gecýðe hwæt ðes þegn sý lyftlæcende*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 12; Jul. 281. *Forlæt rēc āstigan lyftlæcende*, Elen. Kmbl. 1588; El. 796. *Sīð tugon lyftlæcende took their way in flight through the air [of evil spirits]*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 31; Gū. 117. *Hefonfugelas lyftlæcende*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 17; Dan. 388.
lyft-sceapa, an; *m. The robber of the air [the raven]*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 24; Vy. 39.
lyft-wundor, es; *n. A wonder of the air [the pillar that conducted the Israelites]*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 11; Exod. 90.
lyft-wynn, e; *f. The pleasantness of the air*:—*Lyftwynne heolð enjoyed himself [the dragon] by flying through the air*, Beo. Th. 6079; B. 3043.
lyge, an; *f. The river Lea*:—*Ūre landgemǣra up on Temese and ðonne up on Ligan [Ligeian, 2nd text] and andlang Ligan [Ligeian] ðp hire æwylm our [English and Danes] boundaries: up on the Thames, then up on the Lea, up to its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. *ða Deniscan tugon hira scipu up on Temese, and ða up on Lygan*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 32. *Se foresprecena here worhte geweorc be Lygan*, 896; Erl. 93, 35. *Lygean*, 913; El. 102, 2.
lyge, es; *m. A lie, lig [provincial], falsehood*:—*lc eow tō sōþe secgan wille and ðæs in life lyge ne wyrpþ in truth I will tell you, and never shall it prove false*, Elen. Kmbl. 1147; El. 575. *Sōþfæstnyse fædung and seof lufu liges and leasunge odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. *Liges fyr mendacii ignis*, 3, 19; S. 548, 13. *Būta lyg verumtamen*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. ii. 24. *Hī on lige lange feredon de mendacio compellantur*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. *Mengan lyge wið sōðe*, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. *Ðū ær sǣgdest sōþlice and nū on lyge cyrrst*, 1329; El. 666. *Ðū ūs gelærdest purh ðinne lyge thou didst persuade us through thy falsehood*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 11; Sat. 53. *Hwæder him mon sōþ ðe lyge saġað*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307. *lc ðē tō sōþe secgan wille, nelle ic lyge fremman*, 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. *Mān on mōde, in mūþe lyge*, 80 b; Th. 302, 13; Fā. 35. [*Icel. lygi; f. a lie: O. H. Ger. lugi; f. mendum, falsum, figmentum, fabula: Ger. lüge.*]
lyge, lyce; *adj. Lying, mendacious, false*:—*Sōhtun lyge gewitnisse wið ðone hǣlend . . . ðonne monige lyge [leaso f lyce, Lind.] gewitu cwōmun ætnǣhste ða cwōman twægen lyge [leaso f lyce, Lind.] gewitu quærant falsum testimonium contra Jesum . . . cum multi falsi testes accessissent novissime autem venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 59–60. *Monige lyge f leaso witga multi pseudoprophetae*, 24, 11; 26, 44. *Behaldep eow wið lyge f leaso witga attendite a falsis prophetis*, 7, 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger. luggi: O. H. Ger. luggi, lucki mendax, falsus.*] *See also the compounds of which lyge is the first part.*
lyge a plant name, scialia, Wrt. Voc. 68, 72.
Lygean-burh, Lenborough, near Buckingham:—*Hēr Cūþwulf genom Lygeanburg*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. *See Green's Making of England*, pp. 118 sqq.
Lyge-tūn, Lyg-tūn Leighton, in Bedfordshire:—*Ðæt rād út wið Lyg-tūnes*, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. *Æt Lygetūne*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 3.

lygen, *e*; *f.* *A lie, falsehood*:—*Ðær lyt geháta biþ ðær biþ lyt lygena* where there are few promises, there are few lies, Prov. Kmbl. 7. Mid ligenum with lies, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 36; Gen. 496; 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531; 28; Th. 37, 11; Gen. 588. Ligenum, Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. [O. Sax. lugina: O. H. Ger. lugina mendacium.]

lygen-word, *es*; *n.* *A lying word, lie, falsehood*:—Mid ligenwordum, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 32; Gen. 699. Cf. lyge-word.

lyge-searw, *wes*; *n.* *A false trick, artifice, wile, snare, lying art*:—Hý ligesearwum áhöfun hearmstafas with lying arts they stirred up mischief, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 34; Gú. 199; Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Lygesearwum, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776.

lyge-spell, *es*; *n.* *A false speech*:—Mid ligespele me[n]dosa mandata, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 32. [Cf. Icel. lygi-saga a lying story, false report.]

lyge-synnig; *adj.* *Guilty of lying, false*:—Lygesynnig feónd, Elen. Kmbl. 1795; El. 899.

lyge-torn, *es*; *n.* *Feigned anger or grief*?:—Ne biþ cwēnlíc þeáw ðætte freopuwebbe feores onsæce æfter ligetorne leófnē mannan it is no womanly fashion that a peaceweaver [woman] attack a loved man's life, having only a pretended cause for anger against him [? Thorpe reads ligtorne burning anger], Beo. Th. 3890; B. 1943.

lyge-word, *es*; *n.* *A lying word, lie, falsehood*:—Lygeword spēcon locuti sunt falsa, Ps. Th. 57, 3; Cd. 210; Th. 261, 3; Dan. 720. Ne wēne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóp somnige, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 28; Ph. 547. [Icel. lygi-ord.]

lyge-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* *A liar, a forger of lies*:—Mid ðam ligewyrhtum with the forgers of lies, Fragm. Kmbl. 19; Leás. 11.

lyg-ness, *e*; *f.* *Deceitfulness, falseness*:—Lygnisse weolan fallacia divitiarum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22.

lygnian. *v.* lignian.

lyhtan. *v.* lhtan.

lynd, *e*; *f.* *Grease, fat, fatness*:—Lind arwina, Wrt. Voc. 65, 14. Lynde [a]rwina, 284, 6. Hē hi fēdde mid fætre lynde hwæte cibavit eos ex adipis frumenti, Ps. Th. 80, 15; 147, 3. [O. H. Ger. lunda arwina.]

lyni-bōr [*v.* Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 7 boor dasile] *a gimlet, auger*:—Lyni-bōr terebellus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 287, 14. *v.* next word.

lynis, *es*; *m.* *An axletree*:—Spācan radii; felg canti: lynis axedo: eax axis, Wrt. Voc. 284, 47-51. Lynis axsedo: lynisas axsedones, ii. 7, 52, 51. [Wm. of Shoreham linses axles: cf. O. H. Ger. lun obex: Du. luns: Ger. lünse a linch-pin; Dan. lun-stikke a linch-pin. Linch-, lin-pin is earlier spelt lins-pin.]

lypen-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* *A tanner, currier*:—Lypenwyrhta byrseus, Wrt. Voc. 288, 14. Lederwyrhta oððe lypenwyrhta byrseus, ii. 11, 49.

lyre, *es*; *m.* *Loss, damage, destruction, detriment*:—Lyre jactura, Wrt. Voc. 74, 51. Hýnþ vel lyre vel hearm dispendium vel damnum vel detrimentum, 47, 29. Hire lina lyre [of a person paralysed], Homl. Th. ii. 546, 31. 'Ic wille ofgān æt ðe his blōd' ðæt is his lyre 'I will require at thy hands his blood', that is, his destruction, i. 6, 27. Lifes lyre death, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 26; Gú. 801. Ne se enga deáþ, ne lifes lyre, 56 b; Th. 201, 8; Ph. 53. Ne biþ ðær wæld ne lyre ne deáþes gýrre, Dóm. L. 16, 265; Wulfst. 139, 32. Hē macode heora lif tō lyre hē destroyed them, 106, 6. Hwílum forlidenesse ic polie mid lyre ealra þinga minra aliquando naufragium patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. On lyre in perditione, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12. Lyre jacturam, damnum, Hpt. Gl. 480, 43. Nā beóp ða eáðige ðe for hýnþum oððe lrum hwílwendlicra hyðða heófiap, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. DER. feorh-, land-, lif-lyre; and see lor.

lýsan, lýsing. *v.* lisan, lýsing.

lyssen. *v.* lyswen.

LYSTAN; *p.* *te* *To LYST*, cause pleasure or desire [with dat. or acc. of person in whom the feeling is caused, and gen. of the thing, or infin.]:—Mē ne lyst piget, Ælfic. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 23. Mē lyst rædan lecturio, 34; Som. 37, 56. Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 51, 16. Hū ne biþ ælc mon genōg earm ðæs ðe hē næfþ ðonne hit hine lyst habban is not every man poor enough as regards that which he has not, when he desires to have it? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 2. Ne him næfre genōg ne þincþ ær hē hæbbe eall ðæt hine lyst, 33, 2; Fox 124, 7. Wel mē licode ðæt ðū ær sædest and ðises mē lyst nū gæt bet I liked well what you said before, and am still better pleased with this, 35, 4; Fox 162, 3; 34, 6; Fox 142, 12. Ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes for the man who has no appetite for his food, L. M. i. 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 15. Ðonne hine ætes lysteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 12; Wal. 52; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 27; Met. 10, 14. Se leahtor deþ ðæt ðam men ne lyst nān þing tō gōðe gedōn that sin causes a man to have no desire to do anything to good purpose, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 22. Him lyste ðær on digolnysses his gebedu begangan, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 33. Hine lyste mid him etan and drincan ipse delectaretur manducare et bibere cum eis, 5, 5; S. 618, 16; Beo. Th. 3591; B. 1793. Hine nānes þinges ne lyste on ðisse worulde he cared for nothing in this world, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 12; Bt. Met. Fox 26, 142; Met. 26, 71. Se geseaðwislica willa ðæt hine ðara twega lyste the rational will which delights in them both, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 26; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 2; Met. 10, 1. Hē sceal syllan

his gōd on ða tīd ðe hine sylfne sēlest lyste his brūcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. [Cf. Goth. lustōn (with gen.) to desire: O. Sax. lustean (acc. of pers., gen. of thing): Icel. lysta (acc. of pers.): O. H. Ger. lustjan (acc. of pers., gen. of thing, or infin.): cf. also lustōn to desire: Ger. lusten (impers.).] DER. ge-, of-lystan.

lystere (= ? hlystere):—Lysteres fautoris, Hpt. Gl. 5714, 40.

lysu; *adj.* *Depraved, corrupt, evil, dishonourable, shameful, profligate*:—Lyswe lærsmeoþas corrupt counsellors, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1222. Cf. lyswen.

lysu, *wes*; *n.* *What is depraved* [*v.* preceding word]:—Gif cýning æt mannes hām drincæþ and ðær man lyswæs hwæt gedō ii bōte gebēte if the king be entertained at a man's house, and any evil be done there, let a double fine be paid, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2. Gif fri wif leswæs hwæt gedēþ xxx scill. gebēte, 73; Th. i. 20, 7. Lot sceal mid lyswe, list mid gedefum [*v.* list], Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189.

lyswen, lysssen; *adj.* *Full of matter, corrupt, purulent; depraved*?:—Ðonne se swile tōbyrst ðonne biþ seó mige lyswen swilce worms, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 26. [In Ps. Th. 52, 6 the word lisne occurs; can this be the adverb from this adjective, taken in the sense given to lysu?—Manna bān mihtig Drihten lisne tōsceaðeþ scatters with shame or dishonour?] *v.* lysu and next word.

lyswn, lysssen matter, purulence:—On ðære þrotan biþ swyle and lyswn, L. M. i. 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 14.

lyt; *indecl. used as subst. adj. and adv.* *Few, little*:—Ðæra is nū tō lyt ðe wile wel tæcan there are now too few of those that will teach well, Homl. Th. i. 6, 22. Ðæra biþ ealles tō lyt, ðe hē ne beswicke, Wulfst. 97, 7. Is swide lyt monna ðæt ne sý mid ðæm sumum besmiten there are very few men that are not defiled with some of them, L. E. i. 31; Th. ii. 428, 4. Wōp wæs wide, worulddreāma lyt, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 9; Exod. 42. Ðe eáðes tō lyt þuhte, Exon. 28 a; Th. 86, 1; Cri. 1401. Wergendra tō lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2882. Ðæt lyt manna þāh it succeeded with few, 5665; B. 2836. Hē on folce lyt freónda hæfde, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 32; Gen. 2626. Cýning hæfde wigena tō lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 126; El. 63. Hē mid lyt wordum ac geleáffullum his hæle beoget he obtained his salvation with words few but full of faith, Dóm. L. 6, 61. Ne sceal hē tō lyt þancian heora ælmesan he shall not be too sparing of thanks for their alms, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. Fordon hē lyt genihtsumede on smeáwunge and on leornunge hállogra gewrita hē ðý mā mid his handum wonn and worhte nam quo minus sufficiebat meditationi scripturarum, eo amplius operi manuum studium impendebat, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Hē lyt ongeat ðæt him swā earme gelamp. Cd. 76; Th. 94, 24; Gen. 1566. Ðæt eow swā lyt gespeow, Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. [O. Sax. lut (werodes).]

lyteg. *v.* lytig.

LYTEL; *adj.* *LITTLE*:—Nū gyt is ān lytel fyrst adhuc modicum, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Hwæt is ðæt lif elles būton lytelu ylding ðæs deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Lytulu spræc, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 16; Dóm. 8. Se lytla finger, L. Alf. pol. 60; Th. i. 96, 7. Lā lytle heord pusillum grex, Lk. Skt. 12, 32. On swā lytlum feaht in such a little space, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ælfrēd cýning gefeaht wið alne ðone here lytle werede, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Lytle læs paulo minus, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Lytle ær, Elen. 1325; El. 664. Lytle lengre ðonne seofon fōta, Lchdm. iii. 220, 4. Lytle mære ðonne feówer, 220, 12. Ðæt lytle ðæt hē erede, hē erede mid horsan, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 15. Lytle hwile sceolde hē his lifes niotan, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 16; Gen. 486. Se licette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. On ælcum þingum ðe ðær unbecweden biþ, on bōcum and on swylcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 536, 26. On swide lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecyrd genōg paucis minimisque natura contenta est, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Ða lytlan parvulos, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Lytlum by little, by degrees, in little pieces, a little at a time:—Lytlum paulatim, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. Tōbrecc hē lytlum divides eos minutatim, Lev. 2, 6. Sele ðæt lytlum sūpan, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 1. Hē gewyð swā lytlum and lytlum fram Gode so little by little he departs from God, Ælfic. Gr. pref; Som. i. 35; Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 9. Ic geseah weaxende blōsman litlum and litlum videbam crescere paulatim in gemmas, Gen. 40, 10. [Goth. leitils; O. Sax. lutil; Icel. lítill; O. H. Ger. luzil, luzzill.]

lytel; *neut. of adj. used as subst. or adv.* *A little*:—Dō lytel sealtēs tō put a small quantity of salt to it, Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 7. Hwerhwette niþewearde ān lytel the lower part of cucumber, a little, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4. Mycel mulum, lytel parum, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34. Ymbe lytel post pusillum, Mk. Skt. 14, 70. Ymbe ān lytel gē mē ne geseoþ and eft ymbe lytel gē mē geseoþ modicum non videbitis me et iterum modicum et videbitis me, Jn. Skt. 16, 16.

lytel-fōta; *adj.* *Having small feet*:—Litelfōta petilus, Ælfic. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 132; Wrt. Voc. 45, 35.

lytel-hygdig, hýdig; *adj.* *Small-minded, pusillanimous*:—Mon ðæs lytelhydig ne ðæs læthýdig no man of mind so small and so sluggish, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 4; Crā. 10.

lyte-lic. *v.* lytig-lic.

lytel-mód; *adj.* *Of little courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—Se

mec hálne dyde from lytelmóðum *qui me saluum faceret a pusillanimo*. Ps. Surt. 54, 9. Ða lytelmóðan and ða unþristan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbáldo and hiera unniehte hié weorþaþ oft ormóðe *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suæ sunt conscii, plerumque in desperationem cadunt*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 7.

lytel-ne; *adv.* *All but, almost, nearly*:—Hé lytelne [lytesne?] Breotona rice forlēt *Brittaniā pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 22.

lytel-ness, *e*; *f.* *Little-ness*:—Sume [adverbs] syndon *quantitas*; ða getācniap mycellyusse oððe lytelnyssse, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34.

lytes-nā, lytes-ne, lytest-ne; *adv.* *Almost, nearly, within a little*:—Lytesnā *concedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 49. Lytsnā, 14, 65; Ep. Gl. 7 d, 31. Wæs his rice brād wif ofer werþeode lytesnā ofer ealne yrmenne grund his *realm was broad, wide over mankind, almost over all the world*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 13; Jul. 10. Lytestne eall his weorod ofslagen wæs *omnis pene ejus est casus exercitus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32; 3, 24; S. 556, 30. Lytesne [pene] of ealne Lindesse stōwum, 3, 11; S. 535, 25. Lytesne of eallum *de cunctis prope*, 3, 14; S. 540, 11. Bōc lytestne unabereðlicre byrþenne *codicem ponderis pene importabilis*, 5, 13; S. 633, 6.

lyðer-, lyðer-full; *adj.* *Base, vile, dissolute, depraved*:—Leofan men ne beon ge nāðor ne leāse ne lyðer- [lyðer- MS. B] fulle, ne fūle ne fracode, ne on ænige wisan tō lehterfulle, Wulfst. 40, 5.

lyðer-lic; *adj.* *Sordid, mean, vile*:—Se cyning self mid swiðe lyðerlicum gegierelan *ipse imperator sordida servilique tunica discindens*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 16. [The word comes to mean *lazy* in later times. Cf. Tusser 'some *litherly* lubber leaveth undone that another will do.']

lyðer-lice; *adv.* *Wickedly, vilely*:—Lyðerlice *pessime*, Ælfic. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 101; Wrt. Voc. 54, 45. [Leiden swa *luberliche* on hire lichðæt hit brec ower, Marh. 5, 21; A. R. 290, 8. A clerk hath *litherly* byset his while Bot if he cowde a carpenter bygyle, Chauc. Miller's Tale, 113.]

lyðre; *adj.* *Evil, wicked, base, mean, poor, sordid, vile, lewd, depraved*:—Ðæt Godes feoh ne ætlice and hē beo lyðre þeowa gehāten that God's money be not idle, and he be called a *wicked servant*, Ælfic. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. Lytel is se fyrst ðyses lifes and lyðre is *few and evil are the days of this life*, Wulfst. 109, 2. Hū lēne and hū lyðre ðis lif is on tō getrūwianne, 189, 3. Eālā ðū lyðra þeowa *serve nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 32; Lk. Skt. 19, 22; Homl. Th. ii. 552, 6. Ic eom se lytla for ðe and se lyðra man, se syngige swiðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 41; Ws. Grn. ii. 282, 41. Fōwre lyðre mōð *incircumcisa mens*, Lev. 26, 41. Gif hwylc wif for hwylcum lyðrum andan hire wifman swingþ *si mulier aliqua, ex prava aliqua invidia, ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32; L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11. Se ðe Crist belāwde for lyðrum sceatte who betrayed Christ for *filthy lucre*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 26; Wulfst. 297, 26. Ðæs mēran witegan deāþ ðære lyðran hoppestran [the daughter of Herodias] tō mēde forgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. Lyðerne earhscype *base cowardice*, Wulfst. 53, 12. Þurh lyðre yrhþe, 166, 26. Ða seofon hlyðran ear *septem spicae tenues*, Gen. 41, 27. Oðre lyðre cynn *cetera adulterina genera*, Ælfic. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 31; Wrt. Voc. 55, 36. Lyðra bearn *filiū excussorum*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Se Hælend geþafode lyðrum mannum ðæt hī hine ofslōgon, Homl. Th. i. 168, 6. Se ealdorman hī betēhte liðrum mannum tō behealdenne *the aldorman entrusted it to base* [cf. ða wæron yfele and earge l. 27] *men to hold*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 23. Eār lyðre and forscruncene *spicae tenues et percussæ uredine*, Gen. 41, 6. Þurh lichaman ledre geþohtas *through the wicked thoughts of the body*, Ps. C. 50, 41; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 41. [A. R. Laym. lyder: Piers P. luper, liper: Prompt. Parv. lyder or wylly cautus [see note for *liher* = *lazy* in later English]: cf. Ger. lüder-, lieder-lich.]

lyðre; *adv.* *Badly, vilely*:—Habbaþ wē alle for ðinum leásungum lyðre gefēred *we have all fared miserably for thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62.

lyt-hwōn; *subst.* and *adv.* *A little [space, time, quantity]*:—Meng lythwōn wid hunig *mix a little with honey*, L. M. I. 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 20. Lythwōn becom cwicera tō cýððe *few living reached their country*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 311; Elen. Kmbl. 284; El. 142. Ðā hē wæs lythwōn ðanon āgan *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39; Mk. Skt. 14, 35. Hē his eāgan lythwōn fram ðære eorpan up āhōf, Glostr. Frag. 104, 13. Ðara ðe lythwōn rēccaþ embe bōca beboda, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 34; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200; Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne lythwōn *not a little*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gū. 363. Ðā geswīgode heo lythwōn *parumper reticuit*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. v. lyt.

lytig, lytege; *adj.* *Cunning, astute, sly, artful, crafty, wily*:—Litig *procax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 48. Se lytega sētere *seductor callidus*, Past. 65, 2; Swt. 463, 11. Hū manega costunga ðæs lytegan feōndes *quanta hostis callidi tentamenta*, 21, 5; Swt. 161, 18. Fordæm him [a simple person] is micle iēðre tō gestiganne on ðone ryhtan wisdōm, ðonne ðæm lytegan sie tō anbiganne, for ðæm ðe hē biþ ær upāhæfen for his lotwrencium, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 18. Marius done consul ā swā lytigne swā hē wæs *Marii consulis, qui non minore pene quam ipse præditus erat astutia*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 32. Ðone leásan lytegan ðū scealt hātan fox *insidiator occultis surripuisse fraudibus gaudet? vulpeculis exaequetur*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 17. On leásungum lytige *in mendaciis vafri*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Ða lytegan *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 24; 205, 3.

lytligian; *p. ode* *To act cunningly*:—Ongunnon lytegian ðā lāde gystas *began then to act guilefully the hateful guests*, Byrht. Th. 134, 18; By. 86. v. be-lytligiaþ.

lytig-, lyte-lic; *adj.* *Deceitful, false*:—Ymbtrymedu mid lytelicre lādunge *fallaci defensione circumdato*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8.

lytig-, lyte-lice; *adv.* *Cunningly, artfully, craftily*:—Ðe hit symle lytiglice lādaþ *sese callide defendentes*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 8. Litelice *callide*, Ex. 32, 12. Ða woruldsælþa mid swiðe manigre swētnesse swiðe lytelice oðleccaþ ðæm mōðum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Hū lytelice hý ðonne deófol bepæhte, Wulfst. 11, 9, 16. Ne weorþeþ on worulde lytelice swicolra ðonne hē wyrþeþ *none in the world is more craftily deceitful than he*, 54, 22. Se ðe litelicost cūde leáslice hiwian unsōþ tō sōþe *he that most cunningly could make untruth appear truth*, 128, 9.

lytig-ness, *e*; *f.* *Cunningness, craftiness, astuteness*:—Ðære nædran lytignes *astutia serpentis*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22.

lytlian; *p. ode* *To make or to become little, to lessen, diminish*:—Gidæf-naþ ðæt ih lytlige *oportet me minui*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 30. Ðonne lytlaþ him se tōhopa ðe hē hæfde ðā hē synful wæs *spem, quæ esse potuit de peccatore, subtraxit*, Past. 58, 10; Swt. 447, 14. Heorte sceal ðe cēne mōð ðe mære ðe ure mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the hardier be, courage the more, the fewer our forces*, Byrht. Th. 140, 65. Lytlaþ ðæt his anweald and eþþ his ermþa it *lessens his power, and increases his miseries*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Drenc ðe lytlaþ ða yfelan wætan, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 10. Ðonne lytlaþ hē ðæt fæsten *tunc brevabit jejunium*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 19; Th. ii. 234, 18. Cristes lage wanodon and cyninges lage lytledon *Christ's laws waned, and the king's laws were weakened*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 19. Lytligen ða grambæran hiera gedrefed-nesse *damnant iracundi perturbationem*, Past. 40, 2; Swt. 291, 2. Will-flōd oingan lytligan, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 11; Gen. 1413. Hý mon sceal lytlian *they shall be lessened*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12. Se ðe hit þence tō litianne, gelitlige hine God elmihtig hēr on worulde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 171, 21. Biþ se ece litliende [litligende, MS. B], Herb. 3, 3, 4; Lchdm. i. 88, 2, 7.

lytling, *es*; *m.* *A little one, a young person, child*:—Se ðe underfēþ ænne lytling on mīnum uaman *he that receives one little one in my name*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 30. Lytlingas, i. 512, 21. Furþon litlingas nellah forþigean *mē nec parvuli nolunt praterire me* [the baker], Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innope, Gen. 25, 22. Ænne of dyssum lytlingum *unum de pusillis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6; Homl. Th. i. 84, 11. His efenealdan lytlingas [the children killed in Bethlehem], 88, 12. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 34, 13; 50, 21. Gif hwylc gōðra wile his lytlingas hiom [priests] tō lāde befastan, hig sceolon swiðe lustlice hig onfōn, and him tēcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 8.

lytluc[c], *es*; *m.* *A bittock, small piece*:—Lytlucas (MS. lytlucas) *segmenta, particulas*, Germ. 400, 531.

lytlum. v. lytel.

M

Original *m*, generally speaking, is preserved in Anglo-Saxon, and is found corresponding to *m* in the Gothic and other cognate dialects, e. g. *mē, manna, dōm*; Goth. *mik, manna, dōms*. When, however, *m* is not initial, the correspondence is not always maintained; thus, A. S. *fif*, but Goth. *fimf*; A. S. *sōfte*, O. H. Ger. *samfto*. Also for earlier *fn* is found *mn*, as in *emn* along with *efn*, Goth. *ibn*; *stemn* and *stefn*, Goth. *stibna*. In some inflexions *m* is no longer found; so in the 1st pers. pres. indic. *eom* is the only instance in which the old person-ending has maintained itself; though *beon, dōn*, and *gān* offer occasional instances of its retention in the Northern Gospels; while the *m* which is found in the plural of the Gothic and O. H. Ger. conjugations has left no trace. In declensions *n* in the later times began to take the place of *m* in the dative, so *ðan* for *ðam*.

The form of the Runic letter, whose name was *man*, was , but from the similarity to the *d*-rune (*dæg*) , the two seem to be sometimes confounded. In each case the symbol was sometimes employed, after the runes had been generally supplanted by the Latin letters, to express the word which was its name; thus in the Durham Ritual *quis* is glossed *ænig* , *nemo, ne ænig* : the same symbol being also used to gloss

dies. The form of the rune accompanying the Runic poem is , Kmbl. plate 16, fig. 11, and the verse attached to it the following:—

Man byþ on myrgþe
his mægan leof
sceal deāh ānra gehwyle
ōðrum swāric
fordam dryhten wile
dōme sýnum
ðæt earme flæsc
eorþan betæcan.

Men will be cheerful,
dear to their friends,
shall yet each one
depart from other,
for the Lord will
by his doom
the 'vile body'
commit to earth.

Kmbl. 343, 11–18.

mā; indecl. cpve. used as subst. and adj. More.

Some naman sind *omonina*; ða geatcniap mā þinga mid ānre clypunge, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 13. Seó þridde declinatio heþf eahta and hund-seofontig geendunga oððe mā, 9; Som. 8, 15; Elen. Kmbl. 1264; El. 634. Hē hæfþ weána mā ðonne æniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hié árfman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36; 213, 28. Æghwylcum men biþ leofre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā, 123, 1. Mid dy eowur mā is *cum silis numero plures*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Ne gehérde ða ondsware mā manna ðonne ða mine getreowestan freónd, Nar. 32, 15. Mā ðara Iudeiscra ealdra embe Cristes cwale smeádon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 28. Næfde hē mā ðonne twentig swýna, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Nō ðe lades mā geddon mōton *no worse may they do thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 2885; An. 1446. Ða habbaþ twegen mislice casus and nā mā on gewunan . . . nis ðær nā mā mislicra casa *they have two different cases, and no more generally . . . there are no more different cases*, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3-7; 15; Som. 17, 38; Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Donatus tēþ gyt mā tō dysum . . . Gyt synd mā dyssera æfter Priscianus, Ælf. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 6-10. Gyt mā wæs ðe ðæt dōn ne wolde *there were yet more who would not do that*, Bd. i, 14; S. 482, 17. Swā ðær mā beáh tō ðam sōðan geleáfan, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 27. Ðā geneálæhton mā hine meldigende, 248, 32. Nabbaþ syddan hwæt hī mā dōn *non habent amplius quod faciant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. Hwæt sceal ic ðonne mā scegean fram Sancte Johanne, Blickl. Homl. 169, 24; Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 22; Ps. Th. 125, 2. Gif hē mā wille, drince hē hāt wæter, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Be ðam man mæg gecnāwan and be mā þinga, Wulfst. 5, 4. Swā mid læs worda, swā mid mā, Bd. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Hē ne úde ðæt ænig oðer man æfre mæðra ðon mā gehēdde ðonne hē sylfa *he would not allow that any other man should have any more distinctions than he himself had*, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. Wāt ic sorga dy mā, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. Mæ wundra *plura signa*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 31. II. as adj.: Seó sáwul ys mā ðonne se lichama and se lichama mā ðonne ðæt reaf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 23. Mā wén is ðæt ðu onsende ðinne engel *there is more hope if you send your angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Mā wæter of ðinum mūþ ðu ne send, 247, 7. Ic nelle nān word mā of ðinum mūþ gehýran, Nar. 45, 23. Ic wæs sixtyne síðum on sēbāte . . . is *ys āne mā I have been sixteen times in a sea boat, this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ðæt wæs mā cræft ðonne hit eorþbūend ealle cūpan [cf. use of *mikil* in *O. Sax.* kúðean kraft mikil], Exon. 13b; Th. 26, 24; Cri. 421. Ne synd nā mā namanspeligende būtan ðas fiftene *there are no more pronouns than these fifteen*, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 46. v. next word, and mæst. mā, mæ; adv. More, rather, further:—Mæ *amplius*, Ps. Surt. 50, 4. Gāþ mā tō ðam sceapum *potius ite ad oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6; 28. Ælces monnes æþelo bióp mā on ðam móde ðonne on ðam flæsce, Bt. 30, 1; Fox, 110, 2; Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 22. Nis him blóð tō lætāne ac mā hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum *he is not to be let blood, but rather the symptoms are to be treated with drinks made from herbs*, L. M. i, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. Hē done nā eft ne wyrge, ac hine mā bletsige, L. E. i. 21; Th. ii. 416, 12. Fordon ðe Godes willa is ðæt tō Columban mynster hē mā fære and lère *Dei enim voluntatis est ut ad Columbae monasteria magis pergat docenda*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 39. Hē mā geceás ðæt hē wæs eft hī hweorfeine *he preferred to return home*, 5, 2; S. 615, 33. Him wilslice and gehyldre wære ðæt hī mā hām cyrdan ðonne hī ða callreordan þeóde gesécan sceoðan, i, 23; S. 485, 32. Ðæt hié mā mehten heora weras wrecan *that they might better avenge their husbands*, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 46, 4. Gyt mā oððe gyt swiðor immo, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 18; Bt. 32, 1; Fox, 114, 17. Ne ðonne mā *nor further*, 16, 3; Fox, 54, 29. Ongunnon hī Moyses mā bysmrian, Ps. Th. 105, 14. Se mā eallum Angelyningum Brytta þeóde fornoim *qui plus omnibus Anglorum primatibus gentem vastavit Brittonum*, Bd. i, 34; S. 499, 19. Wēnestu recce hē hire æfre mā *numquid revertetur ad eam ultra*, Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12; Cd. 216; Th. 273, 21; Sat. 140. Ne synga ðu næfre mā, Jn. Skt. 8, 11. Ðæt ðu mā ne síe mīnra gylta gemyndig, Elen. Kmbl. 1630; El. 817. Mā of heora mýrþe hit ne eode ite *(water) no longer came out of its mouth*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 9. Sægdon ðæt hī nō mā ne mih-ton swencte beón *they said that they could not be troubled any more*, Bd. i, 12; S. 481, 3. Ðam mycle mā hē scrýt eow *quanto magis was vestit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Mycle mā, 7, 11. Swā mycele mā, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hwæt is ðæt ðe mā ðæt ænig man mæge ðrum dōn ðæt hē ne mæge him dōn ðæt ilce *quid autem est, quod in alium facere quisquam potest, quod sustinere ab alio ipse non potest*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Ðā clypodon hig ðas ðe mā [so much the more, cf. *O. H. Ger.* des du mēr: *Ger.* desto mehr], Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31; Mk. Skt. 6, 51; 10, 48. Hit ðær ne weaxt ðe mā ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wíngearðum *it does not grow there any more than jewels grow in vineyards*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10; 34, 1; Fox 134, 15. Ðæra mādma ne rōhte ðe mā ðe recðendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. 7, 20; L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6. Gelpan ne þorfe Costontinus ne Anlaf dy mā *no need had Constantine to boast, no more had Anlaf*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Ætelst. 46. Næs him se swég tō sorge ðon mā ðe sunnan scíma *the noise (of the flames) was not troublesome to them any more*

I. as subst.:—

than sunshine, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Hié ðæs ne onmunden ðon mā ðe eowre geféran, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Ðā ne wolde se pápa ðæt gefaþgean ne ða burhwære ðon mā *then the pope would not permit it, no more would the citizens*; et si pontifex concedere illi quod petierat voluit, non tamen cives potuere permittere, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33; Ps. Th. 93, 13; Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Mā and mā *magis magisque*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Weaxan ā mā and mā, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 263, 18. Se wela ðe [hī] him dæghwamlice gesamnodan mā and mā, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. [Mo, moe remains down to Shakspeare's time. *O. Frs.* mā; *adv.* and *subst.*; other dialects have forms which contain the comparative suffix: *Goth.* mais; *adv.*; ni þana mais *no more*; *O. Sax.* mēr; *subst.* and *adv.*; þan mēr *any more*: *Icel.* meir; *adv.*; *O. H. Ger.* mēr; *adv.*] maca, an; m. A make, mate, match:—Fadores æc gimaca ðæm maca *patrique compar unice* (the glosser seems to have misunderstood *unice*), Rtl. 165, 11. [Make is used by Ben Jonson. *Icel.* maki a match, mate: *Dan.* mage.] v. ge-maca, ge-mæc.

maca-, macca-lic; adj. Fit, suitable, convenient:—Mid dy dæg maccalic [macalic, Rush.] gecum *cum dies opportunus accideret*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21 [Scot. makly seemly: *Icel.* mak-ligr meet, becoming, fitting.] v. ge-mac, and preceding word.

MACIAN; p. ode To make, do, act:—Ic macige ðe mycelre mæghe *faciam te in gentem magnam*, Gen. 12, 2. Seó forme declinatio macaþ hire genitivum on æ, Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 4; 24; Som. 24, 24. Ðæt is ðæt hēste gōð ðæt hit eall swā mehtiglice macaþ *that is the highest good, which does everything so mightily*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Ne swincaþ ā ymbe ænige þearfe ac maciaþ eall be luste and be æþnesse . . . Ðæt is lāplic lif ðæt hī swā maciaþ *they never labour at any necessary matter, but do all for pleasure and ease . . . It is a detestable life, that they act so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 23-26. Swerip mæ ðæt gē dōn wid mē swilce midheortnisse, swā ic macode wid eow, Jos. 2, 12. Ðā befran heo ðæt cild hū hit macode on eallum ðam fyrste *then she asked the child what it had been doing in all the time*, Homl. Th. i. 566, 20. Swā hē hit macode on his life *such was his practice in his life*, ii. 354, 24. Jutal wæs fæder ðara ðe organan macodon, Gen. 4, 21. Fordan hī macodon mæst ðæt unscht betweoðan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. Ðæt ic macige mete ðinum fæder ðær of, Gen. 27, 9. Ðæt ða cristenan hine tō martyre ne macion *that the Christians may not make a martyr of him*, Homl. Skt. 5, 460. Hē (Lucifer) wolde hine macian tō gode, Ælf. T. Grn. 2, 43. Bædon sume ðæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen some asked, *that Samson should make sport for them*, Jud. 16, 25. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlice macian *it is right that nuns that should practise the rules of their monasteries*, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 32. Gestihtode hū men sceoldon ðærinne hit macian *qualiter debeant conversari dispensat*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 98, 11. Se wisðom sæde him hū hē hit macian sceolde gif hē heora þegen beón sceolde, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x, 16. [O. Sax. makōn: O. Frs. makia; O. H. Ger. machōn: Ger. machen.] v. ge-macian.

mā-cræftig; adj. Very (?) skilled or powerful:—Hwanon cōmen gē ceolūm lifan mācræftige menn, Andr. Kmbl. 513; An. 257. Næfre ic sēlidan sēlran mētte, mācræftigran, 943; An. 472. [Grimm in a note on the former passage suggests that mā in this compound may be a substantive from the same root and with the same meaning as mere.]

macung, e; f. Making, doing, action:—Þurh ðes macunge mæst se eorl Rotbert dises geáres ðis land mid unfriþe gesōhte *it was mostly his doing that Earl Robert attacked this country in the course of this year*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1.

mād (v. ge-maad *vecors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 36); adj. Unreasonable, foolish, mad:—Þrinte him on innan ungemēde mād mōð *within him (one guilty of overhygd) swells a mind displeasing by its folly*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 2; Mōd. 25. v. ge-mæd.

mādm. v. mādum.

mæ, more. v. mā.

mæc; adj. Well-matched, equal, agreeable (?):—Hār hilderig hrēman ne þorfe mæcan (other MSS. mecca, meca, mecca) *gemānan the grey-haired warrior had no need to boast of well-matched intercourse, i.e. would not boast of being a match for those against whom he fought, and by whom he had been defeated*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Ædelst. 40. [Prompt. Parv. make or fyte and mete; mak, fyt, esy aptus, conveniens: *Icel.* makt suitable, easy to deal with.] v. ge-mæc.

mæced [= mā-ēced? cf. mā-geēt] glosses mactus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 53.

Mæcedonie; pl. The Macedonians:—Philippus Macedonia cynig, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 5. Gewin wid Mæcedonie, Swt. 202, 33.

Mæcedonisc; adj. Macedonian:—Ðæt Mæcedonisce gewin, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 5.

mæce-fisc. v. mæce-fisc.

mæcg, mecg, es; m. A man:—Ic meþelcwide mægces (the angel that visited Guthlac) ongeat, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 9; Gū. 1192. Mægþ and mægcas, 45 a; Th. 153, 29; Gū. 833; 113 a; Th. 434, 7; Rā. 51, 7. Frēfra ðine mægcas (the disciples of St. Andrew), Andr. Kmbl. 843; An. 422. Mægca misgehýd men's evil intent, 1543; An. 773. Mægcea (mecga, MS. C.) mundbora (Edmund), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 8.

Mægga (*those in hell*) gnornunge, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334. Mæg-gum (*the children in the fiery furnace*), 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. Adam iécete síddan mægþum and mægum mægþurg síne Adam afterwards increased his family with daughters and sons, 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. DER. ambeht-, earfoþ-, eored-, Geát-, gigant-, here-, hilde-, oret-, wræc-mæg.

mægga, an; m. A man, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. v. gûþ-, ofer-, wræc-mægga.

mægige, Lchdm. iii. 126, 19. v. mecgan.

mæctor. v. mæte.

MÆD, e and we; mædwe, an; f. also (?) mædwa, an; m. A MEAD, meadow:—Mæd pratum, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 75; Wrt. Voc. 38, 1; 96; Som. 76, 45; Wrt. Voc. 53, 52. XII æcras an westheale ðære stræte and in mædwa beneoþan ðæm hlipe XII acres on the west side of the road, and one meadow beneath the hill, Cod. Dipl. Kmlb. iii. 52, 15. VI æcras mæde on ða geremæde, 53, 2. XVI gioc ærþelandes and mædwe, i. 316, 26. On Wiferþes mæduan hege to the hedge of Wiferth's meadow, iii. 78, 21. Andlang heges on Eomeses mæduan (cf. on Eomeses mædwa, 405, 24); of ðam mæduan . . . andlang burnan on Hereferþes mæduan, 78, 6–9. Tō wudumædwan; of ðam mæduan, 246, 22. (In the last two passages perhaps the forms are plural as in) Tō ðam mædwum wið sūðan ða mædwa, 169, 2–3. [Mid læswe and mid mædwe, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12.] Gelice and mon mæd mæwe just as one mowes a meadow, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15. XIII æcras and ða mæde ðe ðar tō līþ Ðūnstan gebohte æt Uhtlufe XIII acres and the meadow pertaining thereto Dunstan bought of Uhtlufe, Cod. Dipl. Kmlb. ii. 3, 34. Norþripte on mære mæde westeweard, 416, 18. Of ðere ealdan ðic ðæt on wylhte mæduan; of wylhte mæduan, 235, 16. On rýdmædwan ufeward, 378, 14. Eahta æcras mædwa . . . XII æcras mædwa, 4, 12–13. Mæda prata, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on mæduum this plant is produced in meadows, Herb. I, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 2. [Cf. Ger. mähde a meadow.] v. gafol-, geréf-, mór-mæd; mæþ. mæð, mæðan. v. ge-mæð, ge-mæðan.

mæden. v. mægen.

mæder (?), a measure:—Ofgeot mid. iii. mædrum ealoþ, Lchdm. iii. 28, 16. mædere, an; f. Madder:—Mæddre vermiculi, rubia, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 13, 19; Wrt. Voc. 31, 24, 29. Mædere anchorum, 67, 38; veneria, 68, 38; sandix (herba), Hpt. Gl. 524, 41. Ðeós wyrt ðe mau gryas and ðdrum nanian mædere nemneþ, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 12; L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 15. [Icel. madra.] v. feld-mædere. mædere-cip, es; m. A sprig of madder, Lchdm. i. 397, 2.

mæd-land, es; m. Meadow-land, grass-land which is mown:—Ægter ge mædlondes ge eýrplondes both of land for mowing and of arable land, Cod. Dipl. Kmlb. ii. 95, 16. Mædlanes, vi. 219, 4. v. mædwe-land.

mæd-mæweot, the mowing of a meadow:—Eac hē sceal hwitludum geara beon on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan tōeacan . . . mædmæweote also he shall at times be ready for labour of many kinds at his lord's pleasure, besides . . . mowing his meadows, L.R.S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5. mæd-rædenn, e; f. A mowing, grass mown on a piece of land:—Seo mædræden benipin ðic betwecnan cealdan lace and cullig, Cod. Dipl. Kmlb. v. 153, 10. Cf. wudu-rædenn.

mæd-splott, es; m. A plot of meadow-land:—Ænne mædsplot, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iv. 72, 7.

mædwa. v. mæð.

mædwe-land, es; n. Meadow-land, land where grass that is to be mown grows:—Hio sellap him ðæt mædweland bi westan Sæferne . . . Ec twelf æcras godes mædwelandes, Cod. Dipl. Kmlb. ii. 150, 10–18; vi. 219, 3. v. mæd-land.

MÆG, es; m. A relative, kinsman:—Mæg propinquus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 45; Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 51. Hwylc þyncþ ðe ðæt sý ðæs mæg ðe on ða sceadan befeoll quis uidetur tibi proximus fuisse illi qui incidit in latrones? Lk. Skt. 10, 36. Mæg contribulus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 26. Meeg, Ep. Gl. 6f, 17. Se was his mæg and his freond and hæfde his sweoster tō wífe qui erat cognatus et amicus ejus, habens sororem ipsius conjugem, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 6; Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. Him cýþdon ðæt hiera mægas him mid wæron . . . And ða cuædon hié ðæt him nænig mæg leofra nære ðonne hiera hlāford . . . and ða budon hié hiera mægum ðæt hié gesunde from eodon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17–21. Hēr Æþelher cining forþferde and fæng Cúðrē his mæg tō West-Seaxna rice, 740; Erl. 47, 33; 754; Erl. 49, 18; 962; Erl. 120, 2. Abrahames mæg (Lot), Cd. 94; Th. 121, 19; Gen. 2012. Higelāces mæg (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 820; B. 408. Ure ieldesta mæg our first parent, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Ne hæme nān man wið his mæges (fratris) wif, Lev. 18, 16. Mæges filii, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 5; Gen. 2907. Moises heold his mæges (soceri) sceap, Ex. 3, 1. Moises gecirde tō his mæge, 4, 18. Abrahame, mæge Lothes, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 2; Gen. 2923. Cēnwalh gesalde Cūþrē his mæge (fratrueli), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 15. Ne bysmra ðū ðinne mæg non facies calumniam proximo tuo, Lev. 19, 13. Gif man gehādodne man oððe ælþeodigne forræde ðonne sceal him cýninge beon for mæg and for mundboran, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. Ne his mægas (fratres) ne gelýfdon on hyne, Jn. Skt. 7, 5. His eorþlican mægas his kinsmen according to the flesh, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. His mægas and his frýnd cognati atque amici, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 22. Gif

bana of lande gewiteþ his mægas healfne leód forgelden, L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7. Bōcland him his mægas (MS. B. his yldran) leáfden, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16. Hine móton his mægas (MS. B. mægas) unsýngian his kindred may exculpate him, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8. Sunu oððe mægas (MS. B. mægas), 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Mæga affinium, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18. Ænig ðinra mæga oððe yldrena aliquis de tuis parentibus aut cognatis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 15. Mid gýmnenne mýnra mæga cura propinquorum, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Se was æðelboren of æwfæstum mægum he was nobly born of pious parents, Homl. Skt. 4, 3. Suna ic lærde ðæt hié hýrdon heora yldrum and heora mægum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. Sūþ-Seaxe and Eást-Seaxe from his mægum (ancestors) ær mid unryhte ánfíðde wærun, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Gē beoþ gescealde fram mægum and gebrōðrum and cūðum and freóðum trademini a parentibus et fratribus et cognatis et amicis, Lk. Skt. 21, 16. Læraþ eowre suna and eowre mægas docebis filios ac nepotes tuos, Deut. 4, 9. Mægos propinquos, Kent. Gl. 368. Bearn árisaþ ongēn mægas insurgent filii in parentes, Mt. Kmlb. 10, 21. Ymbe mýne mægas ic hogie erga propinquos curo, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ðíne leófostan frýnd fæder and móðor and ðíne mægas patrem tuum et matrem et omnem cognationem tuam, Jos. 2, 18; Ps. Th. 73, 8. Ealle wyrd forsweco mýne mægas, Beo. Th. 5622; B. 2815; Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. [Laym. mæi a cousin: Goth. mægs a son-in-law: O. Sax. mæg a relation: O. Frs. mēch: Icel. mægri a father-in-law: O. H. Ger. mæg cognatus, affinis.] v. cnéo-, fæderen-, freo-, fríde-, heáfod-, hleo-, hylde-, leód-, mædren-, neáh-, wine-, world-mæg; un-mæg; ge-mægas.

mæg, e; f. A woman, kinswoman:—Freólecu mæg (Eve), Cd. 42; Th. 55, 17; Gen. 895; (Cain's wife), 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053; (Hagar), 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Drihtlicu mæg (Sara), 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1850; 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Mæg ælscifnum (Sara), 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827; 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730. Seo eáðge mæg, sancta Maria, Exon. 9a; Th. 6, 21; Cri. 87. Seo æþele mæg (Juliana), 68a; Th. 253, 4; Jul. 175. Seo wuldres mæg, 74b; Th. 278, 20; Jul. 600. Cäseres mæg (Elene), Elen. Kmlb. 660; El. 330; 1335; El. 669. [Laym. may: Orm. mazz; Chauc. mai.] v. eád-, wyn-mæg. mæg may. v. magan.

mæg-bana, an; m. A destroyer of one's kinsmen:—Hit (surfeiting) biþ mægþana, and hit ne muneþ for nānum men, ne for fæder ne for mæder ne for brōder ne for swuster ne for nānum gesibban men, Wulfst. 242, 5.

mæg-bōt, e; f. The 'bōt' paid to the kinsman of a slain man for the slaying of the latter. It seems to be used only in the case of the spiritual relationship of godfather and godchild:—Gif hwā oðres godsunu slea oððe his godfæder sie sió mægþōt and sió manþōt gelic. Weaxe sió bōt be ðam were swā ilce swā sió manþōt ðeþ ðe ðam hlāforde sceal . . . Gif hē on ðone geonbyrde ðe hine sió ðonne ætfealle sió bōt ðam godfæder swā ilce swā ðæt wite ðam hlāforde ðeþ if any one slay another's godson or his godfather, let the compensation to the godfather or godson and that to the lord of the dead man be alike. Let them both increase in proportion to the 'wer' . . . If he (the slain man) strove against him that slew him, then let there be no 'bōt' to the godfather just as there is no 'wite' to the lord, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13–20. Ægðer ge mægþōte ge manþōte fulllice gebēte, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7.

mæg-burh; gen. -burge; f. Kindred, family, relatives, tribe:—Mæg-burg cognatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 70. Weóx under wolcnum mægþurh Semes, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 20; Gen. 1703; 100; Th. 132, 14; Gen. 2193; 81; Th. 102, 4; Gen. 1695. Ne weorþeþ sió mægþurg gemicledu eaforan mýnum, Exon. 105b; Th. 401, 31; Rā. 21, 20. Heó ongan his mægþurge men geicean sunum and dōhtrum, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 7; Gen. 1132; 101; Th. 134, 5; Gen. 2220; Beo. Th. 5766; B. 2887. Hē hit ne móste sellan of his mægþurge he might not sell it (bōcland) out of the family, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 18. Wes mægþurge mýnre árfeast be kind to my kindred, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 8; Gen. 2825; Exon. 88a; Th. 331, 3; Vy. 62. Gielden síddan his mægas ðone wer gif hē mægþurg (-borh, MS. B.: -burh, MS. H.) hæbbe freó le þis kinsmen afterwards pay the wergild, if he have free kindred, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Mægþurge mýne my children, Exon. 104b; Th. 397, 15; Rā. 16, 20. Iécete mægþurg síne, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 27; Gen. 1123. Mægþurh, 52; Th. 65, 14; Gen. 1066. Cūðe æghwile mægþurga riht each one knew the rights of the tribes, 161; Th. 200, 5; Exod. 352. Ða ðe mægþurge mæst gefrunon frumcyn feora fæderþelo gehwas those who were best informed as to families, as to the origin of men, and the ancestry of each, Th. 200, 21; Exod. 360.

mæg-cild, es; n. A young kinsman:—Hine áhsode hwær hē his mægildum cumen hæfde ðe hē him forstolen hæfde asked him what he had done with his young kinsmen (cousins) whom he had stolen away from him, Lchdm. iii. 424, 37. Ðý læs ænig man cwede ðæt ic mýne mægild mid wó forðedne lest any man say that I wrongfully decided against my kinsmen (nephews), Chart. Th. 486, 27.

mæg-cūð; adj. Related:—Mæg-cūðre sibbe cognate propinquitatis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 34.

mæg-cwealm, es; m. Murder of a father or kinsman:—Mægcalm parricidium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 53.

mæg-cynren, es; *n.* Race, family:—Macynnere [= (?) mægcynrene] *prospatia*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 11.

mægen, mæden, es; *n.* A maiden, girl, virgin:—Mæden oððe geong wifman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Nis ðis mæden nā deað ac heō slæpp... Hē nam ðæs mædenes mōdor, Mk. Skt. 5, 39–40. Ðū nū sceāwa ðines mæg(d)enes (*the Virgin Mary*) eāpmōðnesse, Blickl. Homl. 159, 4. Ðā wearp ðæs mægdnes mōd miclum geblissad, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 3; Jul. 608. Hit sealde ðam mædene (*the daughter of Herodias*), and ðæt mæden hit sealde hire mēder, Mk. Skt. 6, 28. Gif hwā mæden nýdnāme *si quis violenter virginem opprimat*, L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 3. Ne nýde man nāder ne wif ne mæden tō ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislicige *let no woman, whether she have been married before or not, be forced to a marriage which she dislikes*, 75; Th. i. 416, 20; L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Mædenu *virgines*, Ps. Th. 44, 15. Tō abbudissan gehādod ofer mā ðonne twām hund mædenum, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 20. Mædenu niman on þeawe gōdne tīman getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 28. [O. H. Ger. *magatin*: M. H. Ger. *magetin*.]

mægen-æw, e; *f.* Marriage with a virgin:—Ðæt biþ rihtlic lif ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthāde oþ ðæt hē on rihte mædenæwe gewiſige and hæbbe ða syððan and nāneige oðre ða hwile ðe seō libbe *that is right life, that a young man remain a bachelor until in lawful matrimony he take a maiden to wife, and let him have her afterwards and no other while she lives*, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 29.

mægen-cild, es; *n.* A female child, virgin:—Gif hit hysecild byþ ofslēaþ ðæt gif hit si mædenchild healdāþ ðæt *si masculus fuerit, interficite eum, si femina reserveat*, Ex. i. 16. Ðonne ða wif heora bearn cendon, ðonne fēddon hiē ða mædenchild and slōgon ða hysecild, and ðæm mædenchildum hiē fortendun ðæt swiðre brēost foran, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 10–12. Tæcende ðam mædenchildum *docendo puellas*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 16.

mægen-hād, es; *m.* Maidenhood, virginity:—Ðeah was hyre (*the Virgin Mary*) mægenhād æghwæs onwalg, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 5; Cri. 1420. Gif ænig wer oððe wif gehāte ðæt hē wylle mædenhād gehealdan *si quis vir aut mulier uoverit virginitem servare*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, i. v. mægþ-hād.

mægen-, mæden-heāp, es; *m.* A virgin band, troop of maidens, Dōm. L. 18, 288.

mægen-lic; *adj.* Maidenly, girlish, virgin, virginal:—Mædenlic *puellaris, virginalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23. Seō mædenlice clānnys *virginalis castitas*, Hymn. Surt. 118, 21. Mædenlicere *virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 38. Godes sunu þurh mædenlicne innōþ æcenned wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 33.

mægen-mann, es; *m.* A maid, virgin:—Mædenman *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 6. Gā ān mædenman tō, and hō hit on his sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. Gif hwile mædenman on geferrādene mid gehādodum unwap si *puella aliqua in societate cum ordinatis habitet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 9. Gif man wið cunyniges mægenman geligeþ, L. Ethb. 10; Th. i. 6, 4. For ðon Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægen *propter spretas virgines suas in solemnī Messeniorum sacrificio*, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 16. [Orm. Saunte Marje was æfre *mægdenmann*.] v. mægþ-mann.

mæge, an; *f.* A kinswoman:—Elizabeth ðin mæge (MSS. A. B. mage.) *Elisabeth cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. i. 36. Hēr sit Leōfīad mīn mæge, Durcilleas wif, Chart. Th. 337, 30. Cwæð ðæt heō wære gramena mæge, Deaðes dōhtor, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. Saga ðæt ðū sīe sweostor mīn, lices mæge, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833: 127; Th. 162, 18; Gen. 2683. In Dauides dýrre mægan (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96. v. mæge, mæg.

Mægelan, Mægelang, Milan:—Tō Mægelan [Mægolange, MS. C.] *apud Mediolanum*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 30.

MÆGEN, es; *n.* I. MAIN, might, strength, force, power, vigour, efficacy, virtue, faculty, ability:—Urum lichoman cymþ eall his mægen of ðam mete ðe we picgaþ *all its strength comes to our body from the food that we take*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 34. Ðæt mycle mægen mīnra handa *the mighty power of my hands*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Micel drihten fīre and micel mægen his *Magnus Dominus noster, et magna virtus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 5. Ðæm monnum ðe him mægen and cræft wixep eac hwilum eakiaþ æfter ðæm mægenum ða costunga *crecentes virtute ple-rumque bella tentationis augentur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 8. Se was moncynnes mægenes strengest *he was mightiest among men*, Beo. Th. 395; B. 196. Nānne man ðæs ne twoeþ ðæt se seō strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglic weorc wyrþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem, cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ær hī gesēon Godes rice on mægne cuman donec videant regnum dei veniens in virtute, Mk. Skt. 9, i. Hē sealde æghwylcum be hys āgenum mægene *dedit unicuique secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Lufa ðinne drihten mid eallum mægne *diliges dominum tuum ex tota fortitudine tua*, Deut. 6, 5. Of eallum ðinum mihtum and of eallum ðinum mægene *ex omnibus viribus tuis et ex omni mente tua*, Lk. Skt. 10, 27. Eallon mægene tilian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Wiðstandan ealle mægene, Past. 15, i; Swt. 91, i; Beo. Th. 5328; B. 2667. Ðū ne wēnst ðæt heō mæge swā mycel mægen habban *you will not expect that the plant*

can have so great efficacy, Herb. 12, 4; Lchdm. i. 104, 12. Hē moncynnes mæste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Ða ðe snyttro mægn and mōdcraeft mæste hæbben *those who in the greatest degree have wisdom, ability and mental power*, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Ðonne hī ðæt mægen ðære unmætan hāto āræfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Mægn and mihta (*angeli*) *potentes virtute*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Eall his bearna mægen omnes virtutes ejus, 20. Seō sýfenes and oðre mægnu *sobrietatis et alie virtutes*, Prud. 54 a: 64 a. Ðā sōðan welan ðæt sind hālige mægnu *the true riches, they are holy virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 310. Mægnu, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 9. Mægno and cræftas, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, i. Wisdōm mōdur eallra mægena *virtutum omnium nutritrix*, 10; Fox 26, 24. Mycelre mægna fæmne *magnarum virgo virtutum*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12. Geleāfia is ealra mægena fýrmost, Homl. Th. i. 134, 2. Geyþl is wyrtruma ealra hāliga mægna, and ungeþyld is ealra mægna tōstencednys, ii. 544, 6. Þurh ðīnra mægna spēd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 516; Met. 20, 258; Cd. i; Th. i. 6; Gen. 3. Eallum hire nihtum and mægenum, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Ða ðe farap fram leahtrum tō mægn-*um those who pass from vices to virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 26. Mægnum, Prud. 28 a. Ðā ongunnon hī mōd and mægen niman... Mōd and mægen Bryttas onfēngon *ceperunt illi vires animosque resumere... vires capessunt Brittones*, Bd. i, 16; S. 484, 15–19. Ðeah ðe ic nū gyt ða ærran mægen ne hæbbe *elsi necdum vires pristinas recepi*, 5, 3; S. 616, 34: 5, 4; S. 617, 25. Heō hæfþ ðās mægnu it (*henbane*) *has these virtues*, Herb. 5, i; Lchdm. i. 94, 10. Mægene vires, Kent. Gl. 930. II. *an exercise of power, effort, a mighty work, miracle*:—Mægene conamine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 57. Hē ne mihte ænig mægen wyrcean *non poterat virtutem ullam facere*, Mk. Skt. 6, 5. Ān mægen and ān wundor of monegnun āsecgan *unum e pluribus virtutis miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. Monige mægen and hēlōtācen gefremede wæron *innumera virtutes sanitatum noscuntur esse patrata*, S. 524, 28. On him synd mægnu geworht, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Ða burga on ðām wærun gedōne manega hys mægena, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20.

III. *a force, military force*:—Gif ðet full mægen ðære wære ne eodan hī næfre eft tō scipen *if the full force had been there, they would never have got back to the ships*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 34. Ūre mægen lytlaþ *our force lessens*. Byrht. Th. 140, 65; By. 313. Mægen, folc Ebrēa, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15, 10; Jud. 261, 253. Werod, mōðgira mægen, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 2; Exod. 101: 158; Th. 197, 1; Exod. 300. Mægen forþ gewāt, 160; Th. 199, 30; Exod. 346. Mægen (*the Egyptian army*) wæs ādrenced, 166; Th. 206, 28; Exod. 458. Seō sibgedriht bād mārān mægenes *the Israelites awaited the greater force of the Egyptians*, 154; Th. 191, 15; Exod. 215. Mægenes wisa (*Belshazzar*), 209; Th. 260, 2; Dan. 703. Se was mid his dædum snelra ðonne hē mæge[ne]s hæfde *he was quicker in his actions than in proportion to the force he had*; celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Hē self fōr ðærtō mīd eallum ðæm mægene ðe hē ðærtō gelædan mehte *he himself marched thither with all the troops that he could lead there*, Swt. 80, 24. Martyra mægen unlytel *no small host of martyrs*, Andr. Kmbl. 1752; An. 878; Beo. Th. 894; B. 445. Mægen unrime *hosts innumerable*, Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. [O. Sax. megin: Icel. magn and megin: O. H. Ger. magan, megin, robur, vigor, vis, virtus, fortitudo.] DER. beadu-, deāþ-, eal-(æl-), eorþ-, eorl-, folc-, gæst-, gesiþ-, hand-, here-, heāh-, heofon-, holm-, hord-, leōd-, lof-, ofer-, ræd-, tōþ-, þeōd-mægen.

mægen-āgende; *adj.* Possessing strength, mighty, Beo. Th. 5666; B. 2837.

mægen-byrdenn, e; *f.* A mighty burden, Beo. Th. 3254; B. 1625: 6174; B. 3091.

mægen-corþer, es; *n.* A powerful band, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 27; Gen. 1986.

mægen-craeft, es; *m.* Main force, great power or might, mighty power:—Mægen-craeft ðe him meotud engla forgiefen hæfde *the power which the Lord of angels had given him*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, i; Gū. 1105. Is ðæt mægen-craeft micel mōða gehwylces ofer lichoman (cf. hit is micel cræft ðæs mōdes for ðone lichoman, Bt. 38, i; Fox 196, 10), Bt. Met. Fox 26, 209; Met. 26, 105. Ðæt hē þritiges manna mægen-craeft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 765; B. 380. Mircne mægen-craeft, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri. 1280. [O. Sax. megin-kraft: O. L. Ger. megin-craft *majestas*: O. H. Ger. magan-kraft *majestas*.]

mægen-cýning, es; *m.* A chief, mighty or powerful king:—Mægen-cýning (God), Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248; Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 21; Dōm. 57: (Christ), 21 a; Th. 57, 11; Cri. 917. Mægen-cýning meotod *the Lord of mighty kings*, 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943: 116 a; Th. 445, 12; Dōm. 6. [Cf. Icel. megin-drōtning (*the Virgin Mary*): megin-skjöldung (*Christ*).]

mægen-dæd, e; *f.* A mighty deed, an action requiring strength, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 9; Crā. 12.

mægen-eāca, an; *m.* An increase of strength, succour:—Monnum tō mægeneācan *a succour for men*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 14; Az. 138.

mægen-eācen; *adj.* Endowed with strength, powerful:—Mōde mægen-

eaċen, Exon. 79b; Th. 299, 7; Crā. 98. Mægeneaċen folc (*the victorious Hebrews*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 35; Jud. 293.

mægen-earfepe, es; *n. A great labour or hardship*:—Nales fore lytlum geornre, ac fore ðam mæstum mægenearfeþum, Exon. 22a; Th. 60, 4; Cri. 964. Mægenearfeþu, sār and swār gewin and sweartne deāþ, 28b; Th. 86, 20; Cri. 1411.

mægen-ellen, es; *n. Mighty valour*, Beo. Th. 1323; B. 659.

mægen-fæst; *adj. Strong, vigorous, firm*:—Sealde him snyttru mægen-fæste gemynd he gawe him wisdom, vigorous thought, Exon. 39b; Th. 130, 28; Gū. 445. Ælc lichamlice gesceaft de eorþe aċenþ is fulre and mægenfæstre on fullum mōnan ðonne on gewanedom every bodily creature that earth produces is more complete and more vigorous at the full moon than when the moon has waned, Homl. Th. i. 102, 21. [Cf. mægen-leās.]

mægen-folc, es; *n. A mighty people*:—Mægenfolc micel (cf. *O. Sax. meginfolk mikil the multitude that flocked about Christ*) a people mighty and vast (the good at the day of judgment), Exon. 20b; Th. 55, 1; Cri. 877.

mægen-fultum, es; *m. A powerful help*:—Næs ðæt mæstost mægen-fultuma (the sword lent to Beowulf by Hunferth), Beo. Th. 2915; B. 1455.

mægen-heāp, es; *m. A powerful band*:—Mægenheāpum, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 11; Exod. 197.

mægen-heard; *adj. Very strong, powerful*:—Ðam ðe sitteþ on ufan meare mægenheardum, Runic pm. 5; Kimbl. 340, 5.

mægenian, mægnian; *p. ode To gain strength*:—Mōd mægnode mind gained might, Exon. 94b; Th. 353, 55; Reim. 33. v. ge-mægened.

mægen-leās; *adj. Without strength, powerless, weak, feeble*:—Mægen-leās enervis, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 6: *elumbis*, Germ. 396, 216. Seó sáwul, gif heó næfþ ða hālgan lāre, heó biþ ðonne weornigende and mægenleās, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. [Cf. megin-lauss.]

mægenleas-lice; *adv. Feebly, impotently*:—Mægenleaslice *eviscerando*, Germ. 398, 122.

mægen-leáste, e; *f. Weakness, feebleness, impotence*:—Ðā ofhreoþ ðam munece ðæs hreoflian mægenleáste (*inability to walk*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 11. Mōdes mægenleáste *weakness of mind*, ii. 220, 5. Hī ne mihton for heora mægenleáste ða meniu bewerian (*of the Jews reduced by famine during the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælf. T. Grn. 21, 8.

mægen-rēas, es; *m. A mighty or violent attack*:—Mægenrēas forgeaf hilde bille (*Beowulf attacking Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3043; B. 1519.

mægen-rōf; *adj. Of great power*:—Mōdīg and mægenrōf mid ðære miclan hand (*applied to God*), Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275. Þegn, mægenrōfa man, Exon. 109b; Th. 419, 9; Rā. 38, 3.

mægen-scipe, es; *m. Power, might*:—Metodes mægenscipe, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 9; Dan. 20.

mægen-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of strength, strength* (cf. on ðines mægenes miclum spēdum *in virtute tua*, Ps. Th. 73, 13), *power, virtue*:—Ic ðe sceal meotodes mægenspēd gesecgan to thee am I to tell the Maker's abundant might, Exon. 92b; Th. 348, 6; Sch. 24. Hē mec for miltsum and mægenspēdum næfre willa æn forlætan on account of his mercy and his might he will never forsake me, 42a; Th. 140, 17; Gū. 611; Andr. Kimbl. 2572; An. 1287. Min mūþ sægeþ ðīne mægenspēde os meum pronuntiabit iustitiam tuam, Ps. Th. 70, 14.

mægen-stān, es; *m. A mighty stone or rock*:—Him on innan felf munes mægenstān (cf. þær micel stān wealwiende of ðam heāhan munte on innan felf, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28), Bt. Met. Fox 5, 31; Met. 5, 16. Ðis synd ðara xx hīða femore . . andlang wæges oþ ðonæ mægenstān, Cod. Dip. Kimbl. v. 112, 18.

mægen-strang; *adj. Strong in power*:—Hū ðū mære eart mihtīg and mægenstrang how great thou (Christ) art, how mighty and strong in power, Hy. 3, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 21. Ðū eart se miccla and se mægenstranga, 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Mægenstrong, Exon. 129a; Th. 495, 5; Rā. 84, 3.

mægen-strengo; *indecl. f. Main strength, great force*:—Gūþcynīg (*Beowulf*) mægenstrengo slōh hilde bille with mighty force the warrior-king smote with his battle-blade, Beo. Th. 5350; B. 2678. Sum biþ gleāw mōdes cræfta sum mægenstrengo onfēhþ one is skilled in the arts of the mind, another receives great bodily strength, Exon. 78b; Th. 295, 15; Crā. 33.

mægen-strenguþ; *indecl. -strengþ, e; f. Great strength, power*:—Hī ðīne mægenstrenguþ mærsien wide magnitudinem tuam narrabunt, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ic siges mihte and mægenstrengþe swā micle eow sille ðæt gē eow tō gamene feōnda āfillaþ swā fela swā gē reccaþ I will give you so great victorious might and power, that it shall be sport to you to slay as many foes as you can count, Wulfst. 132, 19.

mægen-þegen, es; *m. A mighty minister* (an angel), Exon. 49a; Th. 169, 23; Gū. 1099.

mægen-þreāt, es; *m. A mighty band*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 26; Dan. 45: 169; Th. 210, 8; Exod. 512.

mægen-þrymm, es; *m. (The word is used almost exclusively in reference to the Deity).*

I. Majesty, greatness, glory:—Se myccla mægenþrym the great majesty (of Christ), Blickl. Homl. 179, 8. Mægenþrymmes God Deus majestatis, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Mægenþrymmes ðines

majestatis tuæ, 144, 5. His mægenþrymmes magnitudinis ejus, 150, 2. His rices oging, ne his mihte, ne his mægenþrymmes næfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Hē (Christ) hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, and gegyrede hine þeowlice, 103, 3. Ðonne se heofen-lica dēma cymþ on egeslicum mægenþrymme, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 9; Lk. Skt. 9, 26, 31, 32. Mid ðy mæstan mægenþrymme, Exon. 22b; Th. 62, 30; Cri. 1009. Johannes on Godes mægenþrymme hī geblētsode, Homl. Th. i. 64, 4. Wē gesawon Godes mægenþrim and his micelnisse (majestatem et magnitudinem suam), Deut. 5, 24.

II. (using the attribute for the person), Christ:—Mægenþrim āras, sigefast and snottor, Exon. 120a; Th. 420, 25; Hō. 22.

III. great power, might:—Gē geseoþ mannes Bearn sittende on ða swýðran heale Godes mægenþrymmes videbitis filium hominis sedentem a dextris virtutis Dei, Mt. Kimbl. 26, 64. Ic sohte hwylc wære mægenþrymmes oððe elnes se Pater Noster, Salm. Kimbl. 20; Sal. 10. In ðam mægenþrymme mid ðam sý ahefed heofon and eorpe in that mighty power with which is uplifted heaven and earth, Exon. 93b; Th. 351, 31; Sch. 88. Hē hine of sáwle deāþe āwehte þurh ðone mægenþrym he raised him from the death of the soul through divine power, Blickl. Homl. 77, 10. Mægenþrymmum mæst mightiest, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 35; Exod. 349.

IV. an instance in which the divine glory or power is displayed:—Eftwyrð cymþ, mægenþrymma mæst, dæg ðædum fāh (doom's day), Cd. 169; Th. 212, 16; Exod. 540.

V. the glory of heaven, heaven, the angels who inhabit heaven:—Wuldres ealdor middangeardes and mægenþrymmes the prince of glory, of earth and of heaven, Exon. 68a; Th. 251, 33; Jul. 154. Hē is cýning middangeardes and mægenþrymmes, wuldre biwunden, 65b; Th. 241, 33; Ph. 665: 16a; Th. 35, 13; Cri. 557. Ufan of roderum, of his mægenþrymme, 98a; Th. 368, 24; Seel. 29. Hēht sigores fruma his heahbodan hider (to earth) gefeočan of his mægenþrymme, 12a; Th. 19, 5; Cri. 296. Næs ænig ðā giet engel geworden ne ðæs miclan mægenþrymmes nān was not any angel then created, nor any of that great and glorious band, 12b; Th. 22, 16; Cri. 352.

mægenþrym-ness, e; *f. Majesty, magnificence, glory*:—His mægenþrymmes (-þrymmes, MS.) micellic standeþ magnificentia opus ejus, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Mæg[n]þrymmysse majestatis, Hpt. Gl. 486, 18. Ælmihtīg God, ānes gecýndes, and ānre mægenþrymnisse on ānre godcundnyse, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 23. Ðonne sit hē on dōmsetle his mægenþrymnysse, Wulfst. 287, 31. Mæg[n]þrymmysse majestati, Hpt. Gl. 416, 52. God sylf se ðe æfre þurhwuode on his miclan wuldre and on his mægenþrymnisse, Ælf. T. Grn. 2, 4. Ða ðe gesawon mīne mægenþrymnisse qui uiderunt majestatem meam, Num. 14, 22.

mægen-þyse, an; *f. Violence, force*:—Sōna ðæt onfindeþ se ðe mec fēhþ ongean and wið mægenþisan minre genæstpe ðæt hē hrycge sceal hrusan sēcan soon doth he find that fights against me, and with my force comes into conflict, that with his back he must visit the earth, Exon. 107b; Th. 410, 2; Rā. 28, 10. [Cf. Icel. þysja to rush.]

mægen-weorc, es; *n. A mighty work*:—Hū micle synt ðīne mægenweorc quam magnificata sunt opera tua, Ps. Th. 91, 4. [Cf. Icel. megin-verk; pl. mighty works.]

mægen-wisa, an; *m. The leader of a force or army*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 17; Exod. 553.

mægen-wudu, a; *m. A mighty spear-shaft*:—Þegn Hrōdgāres cwehte mægenwudu mundum Hrothgar's thane shook his mighty shaft with his hands, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236.

mægen-wundor, es; *n. A very great wonder* (of the circumstances attending the day of judgement), Exon. 21b; Th. 57, 31; Cri. 927.

mæger; *adj. Meagre, lean*:—Ða men beoþ mægre and blāce on osýnre ðeāh ðe hi ē fætte wæron the men will be lean and pale of aspect, though before they were fat, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. [Cf. Icel. magr: Dan., Swed., Du. mager: O. H. Ger. magar macilentus: Ger. mager.]

mægerian; *p. ode To macerate, emaciate, make lean*:—Mægeregan macerare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 16; 96, 34. [Cf. Icel. megra to emaciate: O. H. Ger. magarian macerare, macrescere; cf. magar fleiski pulpa: Ger. magerin.]

mægeþ, mægeþ. v. mægþ, mægþ.

mægeþe name of a plant. v. mægeþe.

mæg-gemōt, es; *n. A meeting of kinsmen*:—Hē bebeād ofer ealne middangeard ðæt ælc mægþ tōgædere cōme, ðæt ælc man ðy gearor wiste hwær hē gesibbe hæfde. Ðæt tæcnode ðæt on his dagum sceolde beon geboren se se ðe ūs ealle tō ānum mæg-gemōte gelaþaþ, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 18.

mæg-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a list of kinsmen, a genealogical table, pedigree*, Cot. 213, Lye.

mæg-gildan (?) to pay part of the wergild for a homicide committed by a kinsman:—Ne þearf se friga mid ðam þeowan mæg-gieldan (or should this be mæge gieldan? cf. MS. B. which has mid ðam þeowan men gylðan. But the word is supported by L. H. i. 70, 5;—Non cogitur liber cum servo meggildare, L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 1.

mæg-hæmed, es; *n. Incest*:—Nānīg mæg-hæmed ne unclæne fremme nullus incestum faciat, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 15.

mæg-hand, a; *f. A relation, kinsman*:—Nis Eðelmōde ēnig mæg-hond

neor ðes cynnes ðanne Eadwald *there is no nearer relative to Ethelmod in the family than Eadwald*, Chart. Th. 466, 1. Wes hit becuden his brōdar suna and sidðan nēniggra mēihanda mā ðes cynnes, 465, 20. Cf. ða nýhstan hand mē, 491, 13.

mægister. v. magister.

mæg-lagu, e; f. *Law regulating the duties and responsibilities of kinsmen* (mægas), e.g. in the matter of paying or receiving certain parts of the wergild if one of their number slew or was slain:—Hē (mynster-munuc) gæþ of his mæglage ðonne hē gebýhþ tō regollage, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2. v. mægþ-lagu and lagu.

mæg-leās; adj. *Without kinsmen*:—Gif hē sī mægleās if he have no kinsmen, L. Eth. ix. 24; Th. i. 344, 28; L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 24. Fædrenmæga mægleās mon a man having no kinsmen on the father's side, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20.

mæg-līc; adj. *Belonging to kinsmen*:—Hē hine lufode nā swā micclum for ðære mæglīcan sibbe hē loved him, not so much because they were relations, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Næfde hē ðæt andgit þurh mæglice lāre he did not have that intelligence through the teaching of his parents, 368, 10.

mæg-lufu, an; f. *Love*:—Heo saġaþ ðæt heo mæglufan mīnre ne gýme she (Juliana) says that she cares not for my (Heliseus'), who wished to marry Juliana love, Exon. 66b; Th. 246, 31; Jul. 70.

mæg-mordor, es; n. *Murder of a kinsman*:—Mægmordor parricidium, Hpt. Gl. 519, 74. Mægmordres wītnung parricidii actio, Ælf. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 15; Wrt. Voc. 21, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. mæg-mord parricidium.] **mæg-myrdra,** an; m. *One who murders a kinsman, a parricide*:—Mægmyrdra parricida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 15; Hpt. Gl. 509, 72.

mægn. v. mægen.

mæg-racu, e; f. *The account of a family, a genealogy*:—Dis is seō bōc Adames mægrace hic est liber generationis Adam, Gen. 5, 1. Gif ðū telst ða mægrace fram Judan ðonne findst ðū fīf mæga if you reckon the genealogy from Judah, then you will find five generations, Bouter. Scrd. 22, 19.

mæg-ræddenn, e; f. *Kinship, relationship*:—Gesibbere mægræddene consanguinitatis, Hpt. Gl. 472, 20. Hē (Julius Cæsar) hiene (Octavianus) for mægræddenne gelædde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 24. Næfre ic ðæs þeodnes þanian wille mægræddenne I will not consent to marry the prince, Exon. 67a; Th. 249, 9; Jul. 109.

mæg-ræs, es; m. *An attack by men upon their kinsmen*:—Weaþp ðes þeodscype swýðe forsyngod þurh mōrðdæda and þurh mândæda . . þurh mægrædas and þurh manslihtas this nation is sunk in sin through deeds fell and foul . . through attacks of kinsmen upon kinsmen and through manslaughters, Wulfst. 164, 4.

mæg-scir, e; f. *A division of a people, containing the kinsmen of a particular family*:—Tea monna lātūw ofer tēno oððe of mægscre is decanus super x. vel decurio (the glosser seems to have taken de as a separate word) est, Rtl. 193, 19.

mæg-sibb, e; f. I. *kinship, relationship*:—Eva hine hālsode for scā Marian mægsibbe ðæt hē hire miltsade. Heo cwæp tō him gemyne mīn drihten ðæt heo wæs bān of mīnum bānum and flæsc of mīnum flæsce Eve conjured him (Christ) on account of her kinship to St. Mary to pity her. She said to him 'Remember, my Lord, that she was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh,' Shr. 68, 15. Hē (Christ) hym (men) his mildse onwreħ and his mægsibbe gecýðde. Ær ðam wē wæron steopcild gewordene, Wulfst. 252, 9; Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Wel is tō warnianne ðæt man wite ðæt hý (the man and woman about to be married) þurh mægsibbe tō gelænge ne beon (i.e. are not within the prohibited (seven) degrees), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. Seō hālige æ forbeoðþ ða sceondlīcnysse onwreōn mægsibba (ðære mægsibbea, MS. B.) sacra lex prohibet cognationis turpitudinem revelare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 7. II. *Love between kinsmen, affection*:—Mægsibbe affectui vel dilectione, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 52. Mægsibbi, Ep. Gl. 3 b, 9.

mægsib-līc; adj. *Of kin, related*:—Mægsiblicum contribulibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 18.

mæg-slaga, an; m. *The slayer of a kinsman*:—Mægsлага parricida, Ælf. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 114; Wrt. Voc. 49, 21; Ælf. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 46. Se mægsлага Cain the fratricide Cain, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 28. Hēr syndan mannslagen and mægslagen, Wulfst. 165, 27; 266, 26.

mæg-sliht, es; m. *The slaughter of a kinsman*:—Weaþp ðes þeodscipe swīðe forsyngod þurh manslihtas and þurh mægslihtas, Wulfst. 130, 2. [O. H. Ger. mæg-slaht; f. parricidium.]

mægþ, mæġep; without inflection in the sing. and in the n. ac. pl., f. *A maid, virgin, girl, maiden, woman* (almost confined to poetry):—Gif man mægþ gebigeþ cæpe gecceapod sý gif hit unfæcne is if a man make terms for his marriage with (lit. buys with a price, cf. Icel. kona mundi keypt) a woman, let the bargain stand, if it be without fraud, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Wæs seo fæmne geong, mægþ mānes leās (the Virgin Mary), Exon. 8a; Th. 3, 14; Cri. 36. On fæmnan, mægþ unmaele, 18b; Th. 45, 18; Cri. 721; 122b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Þa torhtan mægþ (Judith), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 35. Mægþ scýne maiden fair, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Ofer mægþ giunge, Bt.

Met. Fox 26, 134; Met. 26, 67. Þurh Judithe lāre, mægþ mōdigre, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 335. Mægþ, brýðe ðīnre (Sarah), Cd. 134; Th. 169, 10; Gen. 2797. Hē ðære mægþ (Guthlac's sister) sceolde lāce gelædan lād spel, Exon. 52a; Th. 182, 27; Gū. 1310. Mægþ and mægas, 45a; Th. 153, 29; Gū. 833. Mægþ and mægas, 113a; Th. 434, 7; Rā. 51, 7. Him tō nimað mægþ tō gemæccum take to themselves maidens as mates, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 18; Gen. 1259. Mægþa sīt ðe maidens' coming, 123; Th. 157, 11; Gen. 2604; Beo. 1853; B. 924. Swā hwylc mægþa swā ðone magan cende, 1890; B. 943. Mægþa cynnes of womankind, Exon. 73b; Th. 275, 16; Jul. 551. Mægþum and mæcgum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. [Goth. magaps a maid, virgin: O. Sax. magað: O. Frs. megith: O. H. Ger. magad virgo: M. H. Ger. maget: Ger. magd.] v. heals-mægþ.

mægþ, e; f. *Importunate desire, ambition*:—Ðæt mōð sæðe ðæt him næfre seō mægþ and seō gitsung forwel ne licode, Bt. tit. 17; Fox xii, 24. Cf. Ðū wāst ðæt mē næfre seō gitsung and seō gemægþ disses eorþlican anwealdes forwel ne licode scis ipsa minimum nobis ambitionem mortalium rerum fuisse dominatum, 17; Fox 58, 23. v. mäh, ge-mægþ (with which ge-mægþ in the above passage should be put).

mægþ, mæġep, e; f. *A collection of mægas*. I. with a more limited extent, a family, stock, race:—Mægþ oððe styb styrps, Ælf. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 17. Mægþ progenies, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48; cognatio, Ps. Spl. 73, 9. Mýġþ propinquus, Kent. Gl. 876. Ða wās ān mægþ ðe næfre ne ābeāh tō nānum deofolgyrde . . Seō mægþ āsprang of Noes elstan suna . . And ðyssere mægþe Gd sealde æ . . forðan ðe hē wolde of ðyssere mægþe him mōdor gecceōsan, Homl. Th. i. 24, 5–20. Woldon ofslēan Claudius for Gaius þingum ðæs ærran cæsares and ealle ða ðe ðære mægþe wæron evertende penitus Caesarum universa familia decrevisissent, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 258, 25. Rīm miclæde monna mægþe, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 22; Gen. 1244. Mægþe ðīnre (Abraham's), 84; Th. 105, 34; Gen. 1763. Nis nān witeġa būton wurpsce būton on his ēðele and on his mægþe (cognatione) and on his hīse, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Ða hwīle ðe ænig man wære on hira mægþe ðe godcundes hādes beon walde as long as there was any man of their stock that was willing to take orders, Chart. Th. 166, 16.

II. as a technical term in the laws, relatives, kindred, the mægas who were living at the same time, and to whom the mæg-lagu applied:—Gā seō mægþ him on borh let the family go bail for him (the thief), L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Gif ðonne ðæt gebyrige ðæt ænig mægþ tō ðan strang sý . . ðæt ðonne þeof foran forstande, V. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 9; 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 3; L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 5. Bēte ðam cýninge swā ilce swā ðære mægþe let amends be made to the king in the same way as to the kindred, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 17; L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7. Ealle of æġðere mægþe, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Se slaga wille bētan wið mægþe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. Gebēte wið ða mægþe, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 27; L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25.

III. in a wider sense, descendants of a common ancestor living at the same time, a generation:—Ðē ic geseah sōðlice rihtwīse ætforan mē on ðissere mægþe te enim vidi justum coram me in generatione hac, Gen. 7, 1. On ealra mægþe in omni generatione, Ps. Spl. 44, 19. Hwī is āwriten on ðære bēc Genesis ðæt Abrahames cynn sceolde gecyrran onġean fram Aegypta lande on ðære feorþan mægþe and seō oðer bōc Exodus sæġþ ðæt hī ferdon of Aegyptan lande on ðære fīftan mægþe? . . Gif ðū telst ða mægrace fram Judan ðonne findst ðū ðær fīf mægþa, and gif ðū telst fram Leui ðonne findst ðū ðær feower mægþa, Bouter. Scrd. 22, 16–20; Homl. Th. ii. 458, 34. Noe wæs rihtwī wer on his mægþum Noe vir justus fuit in generationibus suis, Gen. 6, 9; 9, 12.

IV. with wider limits than those implied by family, (a) a tribe, subdivision of a people:—Mægþ tribus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 44; Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 23. Gegaderiaþ eow tō mægþum [and gange] ðæt gchlort fram mægþe tō mægþe and be manna hīwrædenum acceditis singuli per tribus vestras, et quancumque tribum sors inveniuerit, accedit per cognationes suas, Jos. 7, 14. Of Asseres mægþe ðe tribu Asser, Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Ledða mægþe the tribes of men, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 16; Gen. 1665. Ðæra mægþa ealdras principes tribuum, Num. i. 4. Of ðām twelf mægþum, 13, 3; Blickl. Homl. 155, 30. (b) a people, nation:—Ðære mægþe monwīsan the manners of the people (of Sodom), Cd. 92; Th. 116, 20; Gen. 1939. Nā dyde hē swylc ælcra mægþe non fecit taliter omni nationi, Ps. Spl. 147, 9; 49, 7. Gebannan manigra mægþe geond ðīne middangeard, Beo. Th. 150; B. 75. Ðonne hē ys tōward on micelre mægþe and ða strengstan mægþe nū ealra corþan mægþ beoþ on him gebletsode cum futurus sit in gentem magnam ac robustissimam et benedicendā sint in illo omnes nationes terræ, Gen. 18, 18. Fremde peðde, oðre mægþe, Ps. Th. 88, 43. Hæfdon ða mægþa ælcne for æcne god the nations held each to be god eternal, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 98; Met. 26, 49. Mægþa tīda tempora nationum, Lk. Skt. 21, 24; Cd. 124; Th. 158, 12; Gen. 2616; Beo. Th. 49; B. 25; 9; B. 5. (c) as in the case of proper names the word for the people is used for their country, so province, country:—Seō mægþ West-Seaxna provincia occidentalis Saxonum, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 2. Seō ylce mægþ ærest dysne bīscop āġenne onfēng hunc primum eadem provincia proprium accepit praesulem, 4, 12; S. 581,

24. Willferþ bisceop Sūp-Seaxna mægpe (*provincia*), 4, 13; S. 581, 37. From Armorican ðære mægpe, 1, 1; S. 474, 7. Mid his mægpe Eást-Englum, 2, 15; S. 518, 27. On Beornicia mægpe, 2, 14; S. 518, 14. Hē fēde geond ealle Angelcynnes mægpe *perlustrans universa*, 4, 2; S. 566, 1. Him twā mægpe (*duas provincias*) forgeaf, 4, 13; S. 582, 10. Ða mægpe ðe mon hāteþ Gallia Belgica, 1, 1; S. 473, 12. On Palestina ðære mægpe, Shm. 100, 26. On Tiro ðære mægpe, Th. Ap. 3, 24; Blickl. Homl. 211, 16; Andr. Kmbl. 528; An. 264. [*Orm.* off Asæress mægpe.] v. fæderen-, folc-, ge-, mēden-, sūp-, wer-mægþ.

mægpa, an; *m. Maitheir, may-weed; anthemis cotula*:—*Mægpa herba putida*, Ælfic. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 11; Wrt. Voc. 31, 22: *caluna* (= *calmia*, v. Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2), 39; Som. 63, 71; Wrt. Voc. 30, 19. Him mon mægpau tō mete gegyrede, Lchdm. iii. 34, 11. v. mægpe.

Mægpa land the Polish province of Mazovia (?):—Be norþan Horiti is Mægpa land; and be norþan Mægpa londe Sermende oþ ða beorgas Riifen, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 16, 21.

mægþ-, mægþ-blæd, es; *n. Pudendum muliebri*:—*Mægþblædd virginal*, Germ. 400, 8. Leo 508, 9 says on this word 'Dieselbe Bedeutung hat Blatt noch in der deutschen Jägersprache: das Blatt einer Ricke, einer Hinde.'

mægþ-bōt, e; *f. The fine to be paid by an unmarried woman*:—*Mægþbōt si swā friges mannes let the fine to be paid by an unmarried woman be the same as that by a free man (for the same offence)*, L. Ethb. 74; Th. i. 20, 9. This regulation follows one that settles the fine to be paid by 'fri wif locbore.'

mægþ-, mægþ-hād, es; *m. I. maidenhood, virginity, celibacy, chastity*:—Ðū cennest cyning ealra clænnessa and ðinne mægþhād nō ne gewemest, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36; Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 25; Cri. 289; 9 a; Th. 6, 16; Cri. 85; Homl. Th. i. 460, 4. Mægþhād is ægder ge on wæpmannum ge on wifmannum. Ða habbaþ rihtne mægþhād ða ðe fram cildhāde wuniaþ on clænnesse, 148, 13. Mægþhād, 7. Ðæt sindan ða ða ðe mid wifum ne beoþ besmitene, and hira mægþhād habbaþ gehealdenne, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 7. Mægþhādes *virginitatis, puritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 32: *castitatis*, 441, 69: *celibatus, pubertatis*, 453, 56. Hē sceal forescāwian ðan mædene hire mægþhādes wurþ (*pretium pudicitiae*), Ex. 21, 10; L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. An man ðe sý mægþhādes man, cnapa oððe mægen, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 21. Hire mægþhādes *pueritatis sue*, Kent. Gl. 26. Ic bidde ðe for Scam. Marian mægþhāde, Bt. Fox 260, 3.

II. a body of young persons:—*Mægþhāde pedagogy*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 30. [*Mark.* meid-had: *Orm.* mægþhād: *O. H. Ger.* magad-heit *virginitas, pubertatis, coelibatus*.] v. mægen-hād.

mægþ-hād, es; *m. Kinship, relations*:—'Se ðe his brōðor ne lufað hē wunaþ on deāpe.' Ealle wē sind gebrōðra ðe on God gelyfað and wē ealle cweþað 'Ure Fæder ðe eart on heofonum.' Ne gedyrstlice nān man be mægþhāde būtan sōðre lufe 'he who loveth not his brother continueth in death' . . . All we are brethren that believe on God, and we all say 'our Father that art in heaven.' Let no man presume on kinship without true love, Homl. Th. i. 54, 6-11.

mægþhād-lic; *adj. Virgin, virginal*:—*Mægþhādlicre sidefulnysse pudicitiae virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 65.

mægþ-lagu = *mæg-lagu* q. v., L. C. E. V; Th. i. 362, 28.

mægþ-leās; *adj. Belonging to no family, not of distinguished family; ignobilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 73.

mægþ-mann, es; *m. A maiden, virgin*:—Gif man mægþman nēde genimeþ if a maiden be carried off by force (to be married), L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 3. v. mægen-mann.

mægþ-sibb, e; *f. Kindred*:—*Mægþsybbe parentela*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 10. v. mæg-sibb.

mæg-tudor, es; *n. That which is produced from the same stock*:—*Mæg-tudore cognata*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 52. Cf. magu-tudor.

mæg-wine, es; *m. A kinsman and friend*:—Mon mænig be his mægwine many a man standing by his kinsman (of the people at the tower of Babel), Cd. 80; Th. 100, 9; Gen. 1661. Mægwinas mīne, Beo. Th. 4951; B. 2479. Mægwinum, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 4; Exod. 146; 158; Th. 197, 28; Exod. 314; Salm. Kmbl. 719; Sal. 359. [*O. Sax.* mæg-wini.]

mæg-, mæg-wite, es; *m. Appearance, form, species; species, forma, aspectus*:—*Mægwlit aspectus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 3. *Mægwlit* (*mæg-wlitt*, Rush) onsiōne his *species vultus ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Tō mægwlite andgytes *ad formam sensus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 34. Ðæt ðu meahthe minum weorþan mægwlite gelic, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 30; Cri. 1433. Gedyde ic ðæt ðu onsyn hæfdest, mægwlite mē gelicne, 28 a; Th. 84, 35; Cri. 1384; Andr. Kmbl. 1711; An. 858. Ne mægwlit (*mægwlit*, Rush.) his gesegon *neque speciem ejus vidistis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Mægwlite, Rhl. 2, 7. Mægwlit Godes *majestatem Dei*, i, 19. Mon ne mæge ða lāstas on oðerne mægwlite oncyrran; ah hiē ā beoþ on ðære ilcan onsynne the footsteps cannot be changed into another form; but they always appear the same, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. Ælc hafap mægwlite metodes and engla, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 17; Gen. 1530. Monge mægwlitas many species, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 7; Gū. 706; Bt. Met. Fox 31, 9;

Met. 31, 5. Woroldgife monige on misenlicum mægwlitan *dona in diversis speciebus perflura*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 21.

mægwlitian to form, shape:—*Oferhuad i* [ofer] mægwlitgad *transfiguratus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 2.

mægwlit-lice; *adv. Figuratively*:—*Mægwlitlice figuratiter*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 10.

mæhe (*for mæhte?*) *dicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 75.

mæht, mæhtig. v. meahthe, meahtig.

mæl, māl, mēl, es; *n. m. (?)*

I. a measure:—*Dō wines þriē mēl on pour three measures of wine on*, L. M. i. 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 26. v. cucier-mæl, dæg-mæl, fot-mæl, mæl-tange; and cf. *Icel.* māl a *measure*: *Van.* maal.

II. a mark, sign, cross, crucifix:—*Hēr oþiēwde reāð Cristes mæl on hefenum in this year a red cross appeared in the sky*, Chr. 773; *Erl.* 52, 23. Mid dām wæs sum mycel gylden Cristes mæl in quibus *crucem magnam auream*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9. Hē ðæt Cristes mæl hræde weorce geworhte . . . and ðæt Cristes mæl genam and on done seāþ sette, 3, 2; S. 524, 16-18. Bæron Cristes rōde tācen sylfene Cristes mæl *crucem pro vexillo ferentes argenteam*, i, 25; S. 487, 3. Ænne sylfene mæle on V. pundon a *silver crucifix of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ðon on ealdan Cristes mæle; of ðam Cristes mæle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 66, 34. Ealle hit writen mid Cristes mæl *all signed it with a cross*, Chr. 963; *Erl.* 123, 25. v. fyr-mæl, ge-mæl, græg-mæl: *O. Sax.* hobid-mæl *head on a coin* and cf. *Icel.* māl *applied to the inlaid ornamenting of weapons: and English hring, wunden-mæl. The word is also used for the sword itself* brogden mæl, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616; 3338; B. 1667; Elen. Kmbl. 1574; El. 759. v. māl-sword.

III. fixed, suitable, appointed time, season, occasion:—*Mæl is mē tō fēran it is time for me to go*, Beo. Th. 637; 316. Ðā wæs sæl and mæl ðæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 2021; B. 1008. Ðā ðæs mæles wæs mearc agongen *then was the appointed time past*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 16; Gen. 1719; 224; Th. 296, 12; Sat. 501. Ic ðæt mæl geman ðonne wē gehēton ðissum hlāforde *I remember the time when we promised our lord*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633. Ælce mæle on each occasion, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 30; Hy. 4, 92. Se gewæld hafap sæla and mæla *he hath power over times and seasons*, Beo. Th. 3226; 1611. Efine swylce mæla swylce . . . *just at such times as . . .*, 2502; B. 1249. Mæla gehwylce on every occasion, 4121; B. 2057; Ps. Th. 118, 62. Ðū him meale sylest mæla gehwylce and ðæs tidlice tid gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, 144, 16; 21. Ðæt ær feala mæla behýded wæs *which long before was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 1971; El. 987. Ærran mælum on former occasions, Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907; 4466; B. 2237; 6062; B. 3035.

IV. the time for eating, a meal:—*Ðās hālgan lencenlice tide gehealdan mid clænum fæstene ælce dæge tō ānes mæles (having only one meal a-day, cf. Icel. fasta einmælt)*, Wulfst. 285, 2. Hē gereordade æt ānum mæle fíf þusend manna *he fed at one (meal) time five thousand men*, 293, 27. Yfel biþ ðæt man rihtfæstentide ær mæle eate, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24; Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Gifernys biþ ðæt se man ær tīman hine gereordige oððe æt his mæle tō micel þigce *it is greediness when a man eats before the time or takes too much at his meal*, 218, 30. Ne fæsp se nō Gode ac him selfum se ðe ðæt nyle þearfum sellan ðæt hē ðonne on mæle læfþ ac wile hit healdan eft tō oðrum mæle *non Deo, sed sibi quisque jejuna, si ea quæ ventri ad tempus subtrahit, non egenis tribuit sed . . . custodit*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 317, 4. Mūpa gehwylc mete þearf mæl sceolon tīdum gongan *every mouth needs meat; meals must there be at times*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 13; Gn. Ex. 125. [Laym. *Orm.* mæl: *O. E. Homl.* A. R. mel: *Chauc.* mel, meal: *a meal*: *Prompt.* Parv. meal *pastus*: *Goth.* mēl a *time*: *Icel.* māl *time, meal-time, season*: *O. H. Ger.* māl *time, occasion*: *M. H. Ger.* mahl; *Ger.* ein-mal, etc.: *M. H. Ger.* māl *time for eating, meal*: *Ger.* mahl:] v. -mælum.

mæl, e; *f. A speech, talk, conversation*:—*Gemuna ða mæla ðe wē oft æt meodo spræcon think of the talks that we oft had at table*, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. [*Icel.* māl; *n. speech, colloquy, talk*.] v. mælan.

mæl, es; *n. A cause, suit, action (?)*:—*Ðū symle furdor feohtan sohtest mæl ofer mearc* thou didst ever press on to fight, didst pursue thy cause (i. e. carry on war) over the border, Wald. i. 33; Vald. i. 19. Cf. *Icel.* māl a *suit, cause*; sækja māl to prosecute (as a law term). Stephens takes mæl here = *mark, goal*: Rieger (quoted by Grein) takes it = *gemot, concio*, so figuratively battle. v. māl.

mælan; *p. de To speak*:—*Se stān mælde for mannun the stone spake before men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1533; An. 768. Wicinga ār wordum mælde, Byrht. Th. 132, 35; By. 26; 133, 1; By. 43; 137, 63; By. 210. Hyre se feónod oncwæþ, wordum mælde, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 18; Jul. 351. Be eow Essays for weorodum wordum mælde, Elen. Kmbl. 702; El. 351. Him ða tō wuldorgast wordum mælde, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 16; Gen. 2913. Him Andreas wið, wine þearfene, wordum mælde, Andr. Kmbl. 600; An. 300. Him ða tōgēnes ða gleāwestan wordum mældon, Elen. Kmbl. 1072; El. 537. Hwæt mē God on minum mōdesfan mælan wille quid loquatur in me dominus, Ps. Th. 84, 7. [*Orm.* mælenn: *Havel.* mele: *Icel.* mæla to speak.] v. ge-, on-mælan.

mælan to mark. [*Goth.* mēljan to write: *O. Sax.* mālōn to mark (of

a wound made by a sword): *O. H. Ger.* mālōn, mālēn *pingere*: *Ger.* malen *to paint*.] v. hring-, scir-mæled; māl II.

mælan *to spot, blemish*. v. ge-mælan, māl, un-mæle.

mæl-cearu, e; *f.* Care or trouble belonging to a particular time:—Swā ða mælcere maga Healfdenes singala seāp so did Healfdene's son ever brood over the trouble of that time, *Beo. Th.* 380; *B.* 189.

mæl-dæg, es; *m.* A day, season, an appointed time:—Hē ðæs mæl-dæges self ne wēnde ðæt him Sarra bringan mehte on woruld sunu he himself never hoped for the day when Sarah could bring him a son into the world, *Cd.* 107; *Th.* 141, 4; *Gen.* 2339. Hē moncynnes mæste hæfde on ðæm mældagum mægen and strengo, 79; *Th.* 98, 18; *Gen.* 1632.

mæl-dropa, an; *m.* Phlegm:—Mældropa flegma. i. saliva, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 149, 39.

mæl-dropiende phlegmatic; flegmaticus, *Ælfc. Gl.* 77; *Som.* 72, 13; *Wrt.* 45, 47.

Mældūn MALDON in Essex, *Chr.* 913; *Erl.* 102, 5: 920; *Erl.* 104, 32: 993; *Erl.* 132, 5.

mæle spotted. v. un-mæle.

mæl-gesceaft, e; *f.* That which happens at its appointed time in accordance with the decrees of fate:—Ic bād mælgescæfta I waited for that which in due time fate would assign me, *Beo. Th.* 5467; *B.* 2737.

mæl-mete, es; *m.* Food to eat:—Ne biþ ðec mælmete nymþe mōres gras no food shall there be for thee but the grass of the moor, *Cd.* 203; *Th.* 252, 7; *Dan.* 575. [Grein, quoting Dietrich, would read mæl mēte (= obuius), v. Hpt. Zeitsch. x. 358.]

mæl-sceafa, an; *m.* A canker:—Mælsceafa eruca, *Ælfc. Gl.* 23; *Som.* 60, 3; *Wrt.* 24, 7. Mælsceafa caniglata, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 128, 19. Mælsceafa eruca, *Wrt. Voc.* 78, 66; *Zup.* 310, 5. In the last reference one MS. (v. *Wrt. Voc.* 91, 23) has mælesceafe; in *Wrt. Voc.* 161, 23 mæseles translates rugerolos (see also Skeat's Dict. s.v. measles), so mæl, in this word, would mean a spot.

mæl-tange, an; *f.* -tang, es; *m.* (?) A pair of compasses:—Mæltange circinum, *Ælfc. Gl.* 49, 65, 70; *Wrt. Voc.* 34, 5: 62; *Som.* 68, 78; *Wrt. Voc.* 39, 61. Mæltanges prica centrum, 39, 62.

-mælum -meal (in piece-meal). v. æcer-, bit-, dæl-, drop-, flocc-, folc-, fōt-, heāp-, hid-, lim-, nam-, sceaf-, stæp-, stund-, styccer-, þrag-, preāt-, þūsend-, worn (wearn)-, wræd-mælum.

mænan; *p.* de To mean. I. of persons (a) to intend to convey a certain sense:—Gif hē of wege ænigne gebrohte . . . ðæt is ðæt ic mæne gif hē ænigne man on synne bespeðne if he have brought any man out of the way . . . what I mean, is, if he have lured any man to sin, *L. Pen.* 16; *Th.* ii. 284, 12. Hwæt mænde Crist ðā cwæp: 'Ða unrihtwisan farap on æce witu,' *Shrn.* 197, 18. God ðā geopenude Abrahame hwæt hē mid ðære spræce mænde, *Gen.* 18, 20. (b) to intend to indicate a certain person or thing without direct statement:—Cwæpan swā hē tō ānum sprece and hwæðre ealle mæneþ to say, as if he speaks to one and yet means all, *Exon.* 28 a; *Th.* 84, 24; *Cri.* 1378. Hē gecyððe ðæt hē ne mænde (indicare) dis andwearde lif, *Past.* 50, 2; *Swt.* 389, 22. Hwylc beren mænde hē ðonne elles būton heofona rice, *Blickl. Homl.* 39, 27. Crist mænde ðone ecan deāp . . . ða Iudeōsan mēndon ðisse andweardan deāp, *Homl. Th.* ii. 232, 20. Ne mænde ūre Drihten mid ðisum wordum ða treowa ðe on appellitū weaxaþ, 406, 9. (c) to mean, purpose, have as an object to which the mind is directed, intend:—Gif hē ðara nā ne deþ ðonne nāt hē hwæt hē mēnþ (Cott. MS. mænþ) if he does none of these, then he does not know what he means, *Bt.* 38, 2; *Fox* 198, 28. Ða ongon hē sprecan swiðe feorran ymbūtan swilce hē nā ða spræce ne mænde, 39, 5; *Fox* 218, 12. Hwæt ðū ðonne mæne mid ðære gitsunge ðæs feōs what do you mean by the greed of money? 32, 1; *Fox* 114, 7.

II. (of things) to signify, have a certain signification or purpose:—Saga hwæt ic mæne, *Salm. Kmb.* 472; *Sal.* 236: *Exon.* 124 b; *Th.* 479, 18; *Rā.* 62, 9. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas and nāt hwæt hī mænāþ, *Homl. Th.* i. 186, 3. Hwæt mænde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? *Blickl. Homl.* 11, 22: *Homl. Th.* ii. 234, 31. Farap and leorniaþ hwæt ðæt mæne: 'Ic wylle mildheortnyse, and nā ofstrunge,' 470, 18. Geleornian hwæt fulluht mæne, *Wulfst.* 123, 4. Understandan hwæt ða twā word mænan, *abrenuntio* and *credo*, 38, 8. [O. Sax. mēnian: O. Frs. mēna: O. H. Ger. meinian: Ger. meinen.] v. ge-mēnian.

mēnan; *p.* de To tell of, relate, declare:—Ne wyrneþ word lofes, wisan mænneþ mīne for mengo (cf. O. Sax. thū fora thesaro thiod telis, mahtig mēnis), *Exon.* 105 b; *Th.* 401, 14; *Rā.* 21, 11. Hæleþ hī hospe mænāþ men speak of her contemptuously, 90 a; *Th.* 337, 17; *Gn. Ex.* 66. Secgas nemnaþ, mænāþ mid mūþe meodugāles gedrinc, 88 a; *Th.* 330, 26; *Vy.* 57. Ðy læs ðæt weras gieddum mēndan be mē Iifgendum lest men should tell of it in songs during my lifetime, 50 b; *Th.* 176, 9; *Gū.* 1206. Ic mæg singan and secgan, spell mēnan, hū mē cynegedde cystum dohten, 85 b; *Th.* 321, 32; *Wid.* 55: *Beo. Th.* 2139; *B.* 1067. Ðær wæs Beowulfes mārþo mæned there was told Beowulf's greatness, 1718; *B.* 857. [O. Sax. mēnian, gi-mēnian to make known: O. H. Ger. meinian dicere: ga-meinian dicere, dicare, Grff. ii. 785, 788.]

mēnan; *p.* de To lament, mourn, complain. I. intrins.:—Ðū simle mid wōpe and mid unrōtnesse mænst gif ðe ænics willan wana biþ

(tu) qui abesse aliquid tuæ beatitudini tam luctuosus atque anxius conqueraris, *Bt.* 11, 1; *Fox* 30, 22. Ða hē gehiærde ðæt ðæt folc mænde tō him Arone ymb hiera earfædo Moyses cum contra se et Aaron conqueri populum cognovisset, *Past.* 28, 6; *Swt.* 201, 4. Ealle wordum mēndon, *Cd.* 222: *Th.* 288, 24; *Sat.* 386. II. followed by a clause:—Ða welan ðe ðū mændest ðæt ðū forlure the wealth which you complain of having lost, *Bt.* 7, 3; *Fox* 20, 18. Bonan mēndon ðæt hī monnes bearn oferþunge, *Exon.* 38 b; *Th.* 128, 8; *Gū.* 401.

III. with acc.:—Hū Boetius his earfodu tō Gode mænde, *Bt. tit. cap.* 4. His tungan hē mænde swiðost he complained most of his tongue, *Homl. Th.* i. 330, 31. Basilus mænde ðæt unriht, *Homl. Skt.* 3, 322. Hē misbeað hī munecas and ða munecas hit mēndon lufelice, *Chr.* 1083; *Erl.* 217, 4. Hī mēndon mondryhtnes cwealm they mourned their lord's death, *Beo. Th.* 6289; *B.* 3149. Ic wundrige hwæt ðe seō oððe hwæt ðū mæne admiror cur aegrotis, *Bt.* 5, 3; *Fox* 12, 11. Hī muht ðū mēnan ðæt wyse nū ðū ðæt leofre hæfst gehealden poterisne, meliora quæque retines, de infortunio jure causari? 10; *Fox* 28, 10. Cynig mēnan to mourn their king, *Beo. Th.* 6324; *B.* 3172. Ic gehære gnorniende cynn grundas mēnan (the devils in hell), *Cd.* 216; *Th.* 273, 10; *Sat.* 134. Ðæt ic sceal tēarum mēnan that I must mourn with tears, *Exon.* 76 a; *Th.* 285, 10; *Jul.* 712. v. bemēnan.

mæne; *adj.* I. mean, wicked, false, evil:—Synna lustas mæne mōdlufan the pleasures of sin, vicious love, *Exon.* 71 a; *Th.* 364, 26; *Jul.* 370. Hygeleāse mæne mad and false (the rebel angels), *Cd.* 4; *Th.* 4, 11; *Gen.* 52. Þurh mænra hand searonettum beseted, *Andr. Kmb.* 1882; *An.* 943. II. the word however occurs most often in reference to oaths:—Se ðe his þances mæneþ aþ swerige and hē wite ðæt hē mæne biþ æfter ðam qui sua sponte perjuraverit et postea scit quod perjurus est, *L. Ecg. C.* 34; *Th.* ii. 158, 20, 14, 16. Gif hwā swereþ and se aþ beō mæne . . . se ðe mæne aþas begā si quis juraverit et perjurium sit . . . Qui perjuria commiserit, *L. Ecg. P.* iv. 68; *Th.* ii. 228, 7-9; *L. Edg. C.* 8; *Th.* ii. 262, 31. Gif mæssepreost stauðe on læsre gewitnesse oððe on mænān aþe if a masspriest be concerned in false witness or perjury, *L. Eth. ix.* 27; *Th.* i. 346, 9; *L. C. E.* 5; *Th.* i. 362, 30. Se ðe mænāþ (other MS. mæneþ aþ) swerige, *L. Ath. i.* 25; *Th.* i. 212, 18. Be mænān aþe. Gif hwā mæne aþ swerige, *L. C. S.* 36; *Th.* i. 398, 3-4. Gebēte ðone mænān aþ, *L. In* 35; *Th.* i. 124, 13. Swerian mæneþ aþ þurh swā miclan mægenþrymme, *Wulfst.* 214, 15. Eall yfel forlætāu ge on manslihte ge on mænum aþum, 228, 21. v. un-mæne; *mān.*

mæne; *adj.* Common:—Mēna læse common pasturage, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iv. 284, 8. v. ge-mæne.

mængan, Mæn-ig, mænig, mænigeo, mænnisc. v. mengan, mon-ig, manig, menigu, mennisc. mænioe. v. mene.

mænsumian; *p.* ode. I. to have the companionship of a person, to marry:—Ne hiā mænsumiaþ (mænsumigaþ, *Rush.*) ne hiā biþon gemænsumad (i. ne ceorl hæfis wifes gemāna ne wif hæfis ceorles) neque nubent neque nubentur, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 12, 25. II. to share with another, to communicate:—Mænsumede particiavit, communicavit, *Hpt. Gl.* 467, 2.

mænsumung, e; *f.* I. communion, admission to fellowship with others (opp. of excommunication):—Benedicung cwæp ðæt hī unāmāsumode wæron . . . Hī underfengon ða hālgan mænsumunge æt Gode þurh his þeowan Benedicte, *Homl. Th.* ii. 174, 31. II. participation:—Hē ūs forgefæte dæl on his rice, and mænsumunge on his godcundnyse, i. 140, 11.

mæntel. v. meutel.

mær. v. wudu-mær.

mæra, mera, an; *m.* An incubus:—Mera † satyrus incuba, *Ep. Gl.* 12 f, 14. v. mære.

mær-æc, e; *f.* An oak which serves as part of a boundary (?):—Of ðære æc in ða mærac, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 379, 31. v. mærb-brēc, mearc-bēce.

mæran, mārān; *p.* de To make known, celebrate, declare, proclaim:—Mīn mūþ sægeþ ðine mægenspeðe and ðin sōfæst weorc mæreþ os meum pronuntiabit iustitiam tuam, *Ps. Th.* 70, 14. Songe lofiāþ mæraþ mōdigne meaglum reordum they praise with song and with powerful voices celebrate the noble bird, *Exon.* 60 b; *Th.* 221, 21; *Ph.* 338. For cynig mæraþ leōfne leōðfruman they proclaim the loved chief as king, *Th.* 222, 6; *Ph.* 344. Swylce mīn tunge tīdum mærdē ðin sōfæst weorc sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur iustitiam tuam, *Ps. Th.* 70, 22. Ðæt hī heora bearnum budun and sægdun and cinn oðrum cýðdeu and mærdēn ut notam faceret eam filiis suis; ut cognoscat generatio altera, 77, 7. Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ, sōfæstra nō mōd and monþeaw mæran willaþ, *Exon.* 40 a; *Th.* 132, 26; *Gū.* 478. Hit nænig mon ūt cýðdan ne mōste, ðy læs ða elreordigan kyningas on ðæt fægōn, ðæt ic swā lylte hwile ligean mōste. Ne hit ænig mon ðære ferde don mā ūt mārān mōste, ðy læs hiō for ðon ormōðe wæron, *Nar.* 32, 22. [Goth. mērjan to proclaim, announce: O. Sax. mārjan; Icel. mæra to praise: O. H. Ger. mārjan diffamare, declarare, clarificare, praedicare.] v. ge-mæran.

mær-apeldre, an; *f.* An apple-tree which serves as a boundary:—Hit cymeþ tō mærapeldran, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 390, 5.

mær-brôc, es; *m. A brook which forms a boundary*, cf. *mearc-brôc*:—Tô mærbroce; of mærbroce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 5; 438, 27; v. 284, 29 (*where mærbroce is the same as merc-brôc of l. 13*). *v. mere and mære a boundary.*

mære, *v. mearc, mearh.*

mær-díc, e; *f. A boundary dike*:—On ða mærdíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 24. On ða ealdan mærdíc, 449, 10.

mære a mere, *v. mere.*

mære, *mare, mere, an; f. A night-mare, a monster oppressing men during sleep* (cf. passage quoted in Cl. and Vig. under *mara*: 'En er hann hafði lítt sofnað, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann. Menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum; en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins, þá trað hón fötleggina swá at nær brotnuðu. Þá tóku þeir til fótanna, þá kaffði hón höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann'):—*Mære faecce*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 44; *incuba*, 111, 46. *Mere fecce*, 35, 26. Gif mon mære ríde, L. M. i. 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 9. Hí beoþ góde wið nihtgengan and maran, 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* mare or nyzhte mare *epialtes*; *mare* or *wyche magus, maga, sagana*, and see note, p. 326; *Icel. mara*: *M.H. Ger. mare*; *Ger. mahr*: cf. *French cauchemar*.] *v. mæ, mæra.*

mære, es; *n. A boundary, limit, confine, border*:—Ondlong ðæs mæres (meres?) heges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 30; ii. 250, 7 (?). In mære Judæana in fines Judæa, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 1. In mærum in villas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In mærum (mæro, Rush.) in vicis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 21. [*Cf. Icel. mærr a border-land*.] *v. ge-mære; mæ-æc, -apeldre, -brôc, -díc, -heg, -stân, -þorn, -weg.*

mære; *adj. Great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known* (of persons or things):—*Mære clarus, insignis, nobilis, perspicuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 66; *inclutus*, 46, 10, 11. Mære weard *percrebuit*, Ep. Gl. 18b, 10. Mære *celeber*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 10. Mære *celebre*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 45. Beorht t mære *præclara, splendida*, 436, 43. Mær[re] *illustrius*, 460, 25.

I. (of persons and (a) in a good sense):—Dryhten ys mære God and mihtig *Deus est deus magnus et potens*, Deint. 10, 17. Þu eart mære God, and Jacobes God se mæra, Ps. Th. 83, 8; 103, 23. God mære (*excelsus*) álýsend heora is, Ps. Spl. 77, 39. Fréa ælmihtig, mære þeoden, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 34; Gen. 853. Se mæra Fæder (God), L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 4. Hē byþ mære beforan Drihtne *erit magnus coram domino*, Lk. Skt. 1, 15; 32. Deáh hē on ðam lande seó mære ðonne biþ hē on oðrum un-mære *though he be famous in one country, he is not in another*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15. Was hē (St. Martin) swiðe mære geond middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 221, 1. Mæru cwēn the *illustrious queen* (Wealththeow), Beo. Th. 4037; B. 2016. Sunu se ðe biþ góde mære a son (Isaac) *who shall be great in goodness*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 24; Gen. 2198; Beo. Th. 3909; B. 1952. Mihtum mære *great in power*, Elen. Kmbl. 679; El. 340. Marian mærrē meowlan of Mary, maiden *illustrious*, Exon. 144; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. Smeāgende cwidas and dæda ðara mærena (*illustrium*) wera ure þeode, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 13. Ðes ys mærra (*major*) ðonne ðæt templ, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 6. Nis betwux wifa bearnum nān mærra witega ðonne Johannes, Lk. Skt. 7, 28. Nān man ne biþ for oðres góde nō ðy mærra ne nō ðy gehereda *splendidum te aliena claritudo non efficit*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 27. David was hearpera mæroast, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 4. Ðas mánfullan men wæron getæloft for ða mærostan godas, Wulfst. 106, 17. (b) in a bad sense, *notorious, distinguished by evil deeds; insignis*:—Hæfdum enne gebundenne mærrne (mërne, Lind.) monn se wæs hāten Barabbas (cf. *O. Sax. mārī meginthiof habebat vinctum insignem qui dicebatur Barabbas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 16. Grendel, mære mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103; 1528; B. 762 (?).

II. (of things):—Sum deófolgild de mid ðæm hæfenum mannum swiðe weorþ and mære was a certain idol that was held in high honour and esteem among the heathens, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Swiðe mære burh se is hāten Sepontus a very famous town which is called Sepontus, 197, 20. On ðam mæran (inlustri) tūne, se is nemned at Walle, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 11; Cd. 205; Th. 254, 10; Dan. 609. Tô ðære mæran byrig (the heavenly Jerusalem), 227; Th. 304, 4; Sat. 624. Tempel heabst and hāligost, hælepum gefrægstog, mæst and mæroast (Solomon's temple), 162; Th. 202, 28; Exod. 395. Ðæt was ðæt mæreste hūs ðe on eorþan geworht wurde that (the temple) was the most splendid house that was built in the world, Wulfst. 278, 1. Mære wurdon his wundra geweorc wide and side far and wide spread the fame of the wonders he wrought, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 1; Gū. 853. Eall deós mære gesceaft the universe, Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12. Mære wundur mirabilia, Ps. Th. 106, 30; 110, 3. Sunne mære tungol the sun, resplendent star, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14; Ædelst. 14. Mæroast tungla, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 28; Ph. 119. In dege mærum in die insigni, Ps. Surt. 80, 4. Ðone mæron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstige, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10; Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155. Seó mære tiid (Easter), Menol. Fox 114; Men. 57. Se mæra dæg the great and terrible day of the Lord, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 16; Cri. 1055. Ðæt is mære spell no common tale is that, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566; Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970. Æfter disse dæde his noma was weorþ and mære geworden after this deed his name became honoured and

famous, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4; Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 11; Rā. 27, 27. Is wuldr ðin wide and side ofer ðas eorþan ealle mære in omnem terram gloria tua, Ps. Th. 56, 6. Se mæresta hlisa fama celeberrima, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 37. Ðæt is mæro wyrd that is a tremendous event (the deluge), Cd. 69; Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399. Ðin mægen is swā mære, swā ðæt ænig ne wāt eorþbūende ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 31. (In a bad sense) Caudenes Furculus seó stow gewearþ swiðe mære for Rómāna bismere Caudinas furculus satis celebres et famosas Romanorum fecit infamia, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 21. [*Cf. Goth. waila-mærs of good report; wailamæreins good report*: *O. Sax. mārī*: *Icel. mærr*: *O. H. Ger. mārī memorabilis, famosus, illustris, insignis, clarus*.] *v. efen-, folc-, fore-, forþ-, fræa-, fræ-, heado-, un-, wíð-mære.*

mære pure, in the phrase mære peningas = *Lat. meri denarii* i.e. coins made of pure silver, *v. Ducange s.v. merus*, quoted by Schmid. The passage in which the word is found occurs in L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10;—Mid V. pundum mærra pæninga. With this may be compared the following passage:—For his licweorðan feó, ðæt is ii pund mærehwites seolfres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 255, 12.

mærels, mærels, es; *m. and mærels-rāp*, es; *m. A rope for mooring a ship*; *pronesium* [*v. Ducange*: '*pronesium* funis quo navis religatur ad palum'];—*Mærels-rāp pronesium*, Ælf. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 21; Wrt. Voc. 57, 3. Mærels *pronesium*, 63, 62. [Both words occur in lists giving the names of ships, and their various parts. Cf. *Du. marljā, also marl-reep* = *mar-reep a marline, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them*: *O. Du. maren to tie knots, which occurs in English in the phrase to moor a ship. Also cf. marlyū illaqueo, marlyd illaqueatus*, *Prompt. Parv.* 327, and note.] *v. scip-mærels.*

mære-torht, *v. mere-torht.*

mærh, *v. mearh.*

mær-heg, es; *m. A boundary (?) hedge*:—Ondlong ðære burnan ðþ hit cymeþ to ðam mærrhege; ondlong ðas mæres heges ðæt hit cymeþ up on ða ðūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 29. Cf. gemær-haga.

mær-hlisa, an; *m. Great fame, celebrity*:—Mid mærrhlisan *celebri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 74.

mærian; *p. ode To become great, be distinguished*:—Swā mære-gend[iend]um cýdere tanto prestanti martiri, Hymn. Surt. 46, 3.

mæring a plant name:—Hwít mæringc (Cockayne suggests *sweet basil*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 21.

mær-líc; *adj. Great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious* (of persons or things):—*Mærlíce magnificas*, Gl. Wülc. 254, 11.

I. (of persons):—*Mærlíc (God)* on hālignyse *magnificus in sanctitate*, Cant. Moys. 11. Ðæt wæter feóll ofer Pharaones mærlícum riddum the water fell upon Pharaoh's splendid knights, Ælf. T. Grn. 5, 31.

II. (of things):—*Mýrlíc cynehelm corona inclita*, Kent. Gl. 67. Gabríhel bodade Zacharian his mærlícan drohtnunga *Gabriel announced to Zacharias his (John's) glorious life*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 26. Ðā hæfde ðæt cild swiðe mærlíce stemme the boy had a magnificent voice, Wulfst. 152, 11. Hwæder mā mærlíca dæda gefremed hæfde ðe Philipus de Alexander *which had performed more splendid deeds*, Philip or Alexander, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 27. Hwæder ðe ðonne hynce unweorþ and un-mærlíc seó gegaderung ðara þreóra þinga . . oððe hwæder hit ðe þince eallra þinga weorþlicost and mærlícost *obscuremne hoc, atque ignobile censens esse, an omni celebritate clarissimum?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. [*O. Sax. mār-lík*: *O. H. Ger. mārī-līh*.] *v. fore-, un-mærlíc.*

mærlíce; *adv. Magnificently, excellently, nobly, splendidly, with distinction*:—*Mærlíce insigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 81; Hpt. Gl. 512, 47. Ðam sý mærlíce mægen and wurðment bûtan ænde cui sit magnifice *virtus et honor sine fine*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 32; Hy. 7, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19. Hē mærlíce weorhte *magnifice fecit* (he hath done excellent things, A. V.), Cant. Es. 5. Sum welig man . . dæghwamlice mærlíce (*splendide*) leofode, Homl. Th. i. 328, 13. Joseph leofode on ðam lande (Egypt) mærlíce, Ælf. T. Grn. 5, 8. Hwæt is ðes mihtiga ðe ðus mærlíce fereþ (Christ entering Jerusalem), Blickl. Homl. 71, 14. Mærlíce ðæt líc behwurfon mid miclum wópe *celebrantes exequias planctu magno*, Gen. 50, 10. Healdþ ðisne dæg on eowermu gemynde and freólsiaþ hine mærlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 15. Swā hē ūs mærlícor gifeþ swā wē him mærlícor þancian scyloen the more excellent his gifts are, the more excellent ought our thanks to be, Wulfst. 261, 20. [*O. Sax. mār-líko*.]

mær-ness, e; *f. Greatness, distinction, celebrity*:—*Mycelnesse t mærnnesse magnitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 3. Mærnesse insignia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 12. Mærnessa preconiā, 66, 39. *v. fore-mærness.*

mær-pytt, es; *m. A pit that forms part of a boundary (?)*:—On ðone mærpýtt; of ðam pytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 439, 1. Eást to mærpýtte, ii. 250, 5.

mærsere, es; *m. One who proclaims or makes widely known, a herald*:—*Mærseris preconis*, Rtl. 56, 35.

mærsian; *p. ode*. **I.** to make great, extend:—Hig tóbrædaþ hyra healsbæc and mærsiaþ heora reafa fnadu dilatant *philacteria sua, et magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5.

II. to make known, spread the knowledge of anything, declare, proclaim, announce, celebrate:—*Ic mærsige insignio*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. Mærsap

tunge mīn spāce ðīne *pronuntiabit lingua mea eloquium tuum*, Ps. 68, 118, 122. Wē mērsiāþ *prædicamus*, Rtl. 71, 25; 6, 11. ðīne mægenstrengþu mærsien wide *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ðær gæsta gedryht Hælend hergaþ, and heofoncyninges meahthe mærsiāþ, singaþ Metude lof, Exon. 64b; Th. 239, 6; Ph. 617. Seæl manna gehwylc weorc Godes wide mærsian (*annuntiaverunt*), Ps. Th. 63, 8. Wuldur ðīn wide mærsian (*cantare*), 70, 7. Mērsiga ðæt word *diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45. Ðætte hiā ne mērsades hine *ne manifestarent eum*, 3, 12. Ðæt is ðæt mon his mearc bræde ðæt mon his hlisan and his naman mærsige *terminum suum dilatare*, *est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Mærsedon celebrant, Hpt. Gl. 514, 21. Mærsud [wearþ] *crebuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 71. Ðær hælo untrumra manna and neāta mærsode syndon *sanctus infirmorum et hominum et pecorum celebrari non desinunt*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 19.

III. *to celebrate (a particular event, season, &c.)*:—His symbeldæg wē mērsiāþ *ejus natalitia celebramus*, Rtl. 44, 30. Be ðisse hālgan tide (*birthday of John the Baptist*) weorþunga ðe wē nū tōdæg mærsian sceolan . . . swiðe ūs is ðes dæg tō mærsienne . . . næniges Godes hāligra gebyrd ciricean ne mærsiāþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and dyses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 4–11; Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 19; Homl. Th. i. 324, 8. Wē ðe his æriste mærsiāþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Swēg mærsiendes *the voice of one celebrating a festival*; *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 5.

IV. *to celebrate, perform a rite, ceremony, &c. with due solemnity*:—Ða hālgan gerýne mærsian *sacra mysteria celebrare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23. Ða symbelnyse tō mærsianne massasenges missarum *sollemnia celebrandi*, S. 497, 1; 2, 5; S. 507, 12.

V. *to magnify, exalt, praise, glorify*:—Clypa mē on dæge ðīne gedrefed-nyse and ic ðe āhredde and dū mærsast mē *in die tribulationis*; *eripiam te, et magnificabis me*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 8. Mærsa ðīne Sunu ðæt ðīn Sunu ðe mærsige *clarifica filium tuum ut filius tuus clarificet te*, 360, 8. Mīn sǽwl mærsaþ Drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 46. Ic onginne ðe tō mærsigenne *incipiam exaltare te*, Jos. 3, 7. Ðær Sicilia sǽstreārum in ēpel mærsaþ *where Sicily, the sea streams among, her land makes illustrious*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 32; Met. 1, 16. [O. L. Ger. ge-mārsōn *mīrificare*.] v. ge-, wid-mærsian; mæran.

mær-stān, es; *m. A boundary-stone*:—Ðis syndon ða landgemēro . . . On mærstān; of mærstāne on ðone ealdan gāran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 28.

mærsung, e; *f. I. a making known, report, rumour*:—Spranc mærsung ðiūs (*hæc hæc*) in alle eorþo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 26. Gefeheto and mærsungo (*opiniones*) ðara gefeheto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. II. *fame, renown, celebrity*:—Gesprang mærsung his in alle Syria *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24. Herodes gehērde mærsung (*famam*) Hælandes, 14, 1. Gesprang mærsung (*rumor*) his in all lond, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28.

III. *celebration (of a rite, festival, &c.)*:—Gibedes disses gērlīce mærsunge *observationis hujus annua celebratio*, Rtl. 9, 21. Mærsung his gebyrdtide *the celebration of his birthday*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. Ðās fiftig daga sind ealle gehālgode tō ānre mærsunge, 312, 23. On ðære Eāstrena mærsunge in *celebratione Paschæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 21. Mid ða mærsunga ðara heofonlicra gerýna, 2, 9; S. 510, 37; 4, 22; S. 591, 21.

IV. *a making great, magnifying, glorification*:—Se Fæder hine sette tō his swiðran on heofenan rice . . . Ðeōs is Cristes mærsung æfter ðære menniscnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 28. Mid ealre þoncunga and mærsunga hine herian tō praise him *with giving thanks and glory to him*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21.

V. *Greatness, magnificence, excellency, honour, favour*:—Syllaþ mærsunge Gode ūrum dæte *magnificentiam deo nostro*; ascribe ye greatness to our God (A. V.), Cant. M. ad f. 4. Mærsunge *favore*, Rtl. 8, 40. Ofer gesamnunge is his mærsung his *excellency (magnificentia) is over Israel*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 35; Ps. Spl. 110, 3; 70, 23. Ðæt ic synge ealne dæg mærsunga (*magnitudinem*) ðīne, 70, 9. Stefn Drihtnes on mærsungum *the voice of the Lord is full of majesty*, 28, 4. v. cyric-, ge-mærsung.

mærsung-tīma, an; *m. A time of celebration or glorification*:—Ða was his mærsung-tīma, ðæt se Fæder hine mærsode swā ðæt hē hine sette tō his swiðran on heofenan rice, and him forgeaf andweald on heofenan and on eorþan, and eac ofer hellwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 25.

mærþ a weasel. v. mearþ.

mær-þorn, es; *m. A hawthorn tree which serves as a boundary*:—Of ðæm pytte on ðone dīc, ðæt on mæþþorne; of ðæm þorne norþ on ðone hwitan stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 168, 33.

mærþu, mæþro; *indecl.*: mæþ, e; *f. I. greatness, honour, glory, fame*:—Gesprang mæþro his in all lond *Galilee processit rumor ejus in omnem regionem Galilæe*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. Lof wide sprang, miht and mæþro, ofer middangeard, peodnes pegna, Apstls. Kmbl. 13; Ap. 7. Ðær was Beowulfes mæþro mæned *there was celebrated Beowulf's glory*, Beo. Th. 1718; B. 857; 1322; B. 659. Mæþro fremman *to achieve glory*, 4274; B. 2134. Ðæt hiē him tō mæþre burh geworhte *that they should build a city in their own honour*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 12; Gen. 1663. Ðū onganne ætýwan ðīne mæþre (*magnitudinem*), Deut. 3, 24; Ps. Lamb. 150, 2. Sillaþ mæþre (*magnificentiam*) ūrum Gode, Deut. 32, 3. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmýnde geaf mæþre tō the Lord *that gave her honour and glory*, Judth. 12; Thw.

26, 25; Jud. 344. Geceōsan swā helle hiēnþu swā heofones mæþru, Exon. 16b; Th. 37, 11; Cri. 591. Mē þincþ ðæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swiðe leāslicce mæþre, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ic ongite ðæt . . . ða mæstan mæþra ne sint on dýsse worldgyþe *video . . . nec celebratam gloria posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 4. Mæþra gesæligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Mæþra ðīne hie tellaþ *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Eālā mīn drihten . . . mæþrum gefræge, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 4; Met. 20, 2. Hine God trymede mæþrum and mihtum *him God confirmed with glory and with might*, Elen. Kmbl. 29; El. 15.

II. *a great, honourable, glorious action, a wonderful thing, mighty work*:—Hē hēt ða hýde tō Rōme bringan and hiē ðæt tō mæþre āpenian for ðon heō wæs hundtwelfiges fōta lang corum (*serpentis*) *Romam devectum (quod fuisse centum viginti pedum spatio ferunt) cunctis miraculo fuit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 16. Sceoldon hiera senatus ða menn beforan him drifan gebundene ðe ðær gefongene wæron, ðæt heora mæþra sceoldon dý þrymlicran beōn, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30. Ðær syndon ða micclan mæþra ðæt syndon ða geweorc ðe Alexander hēt gewyrcean *ibi sunt illa magna insignia que Alexander operari jussurat*, Nar. 33, 20. Mæþra georne *eager to do great things*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Hæbbe ic mæþra fela ongunnan, Beo. Th. 821; B. 408; 5284; B. 2645; Exon. 82b; Th. 310, 34; Seef. 84. Ðū hit worhtes eall . . . ðeāh ðe nænegu nēðþearf wære ealra ðara mæþra *thou didst make it all . . . though thou didst not need all those mighty works*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 51; Met. 20, 26. Mæþra fruma God, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 15; Edg. 41. Standað and geseoþ Drihtnes mæþra (*magnalia*), Ex. 14, 13; Hy. Surt. 96, 36. Mæþra, Ps. Spl. 105, 21. Ic wylle fæþþe sēcan, mæþrum (*gloriously, nobly*) fremman, Beo. Th. 5021; B. 2514. Hæfdon neowne gefeān mæþrum (*wondrously, miraculously*) gemetēd, Elen. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871. [Goth. mēriþa *fame, report*; O. Sax. mārīða: O. H. Ger. mārīða *fama, opinio, rumor, praeconium, claritudo*.] v. ellen-mæþru.

mær-weg, es; *m. A boundary (?) road*:—On ðone mærweg; ondlong ðæs mærweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 33. Ondlong ðæs lytan langes ðæt hit cymeþ on ðone norþran mærweg; ondlong ðæs mærweges, 33, 5; 77, 26. [Cf. mearc-weg, 202, 5; but also on piddes meres weg, 77, 14.]

mær-weorc, es; *n. A great, splendid work*, Ps. Th. 110, 4.

Mæs, e; *f. The Maes or Meuse*; *Mosa*:—Hēr fōr se here up onlong Mæse feor on Fronclond, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. [O. H. Ger. Masa: Ger. Maas.] mæscere, an; *f. A mesh of a net*:—Mæscere *macula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 5. v. masc.

mæsen [for (?) mæseren]; *adj. Of maple*:—Vi mæse[r]ne *scæala vi vessels of maple*, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [Cf. Icel. mōsur-skāl *a vessel of maple*; ‘such bowls are frequently mentioned in inventories of churches; cp. mid. H. G., where mæser is even used of a chalice, a maple-wood cup.’ Cl. and Vig. Dict. See also Prompt. Parv. masere murrus, p. 328 and note there. The noun perhaps occurs in Maser-feld, Chron. 641; Erl. 27, 8.]

mæslen, mæsling v. mæstling.

mæsele-sceafe. v. mæle-sceafa.

mæsse, messe, an; *f. I. a service of the church, mass*:—Mæsse *missa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 8. Æne prowade Crist, ac swā ðeāh dæghwomlice biþ his þrowung geednīwud þurh gerýna ðæs hālgan hūsles æt ðære hālgan massan; forð fremað seō hāligre mæsse miclum ge ðām lybendum ge ðām forþarenum, Homl. Th. ii. 376, 10–13. Nū is seō mæsse gemynd Drihtnes þrowunge, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. 6, 13. Mæssan singan *to celebrate mass*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23; 4, 22; S. 592, 8. Mæssan dōn, 4, 22; S. 591, 29 note. Se biscop and se mæssepreost sceolan hūru embe seofon niht mæssan gesingan for eal cristen folc ðe æfre æcnend wæs, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Æfter ðon ðe ðær wæron ða hālgan lofangas and mæssan gefyllde, 207, 59.

II. *a festival day when a solemn mass was celebrated, -mas in Christmas, Michaelmas, &c.*:—Temples mæssa *scenopegia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 2. Æfter Andræas mæssan, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Tō sanctae Michaelis mæssan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 2. Tō sancte Martines mæssan, 211, 11. Ær ealra hāligra mæssan, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 22. Tō Cristes mæssan, 1104; Erl. 239, 13. Wē Marian mæssan healdpa, Menol. Fox 40; Men. 20: L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. [From Low Latin *missa* v. Skeat's Dict. s. v. mass, for the meaning. Icel. *missa*: O. H. Ger. *missa*, *missa*: M. H. Ger. *messe*; Ger. *messe*.] v. candel-, capitol-, hlāf-mæsse; mæsse-dæg.

mæsse-æfen, es; *m. The eve of a festival, e.g. Christmas Eve*:—On sēe Michaelis mæsse-æfen, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 13. Fæstaþ ðæra hāligra martyra mæsse-æfenas, Wulfst. 136, 19.

mæsse-bōc; *gen. -bēc; f. A mass-book, missal*:—Saltere and pistol-bōc, godspellbōc and mæssebōc, sangbōc and handbōc, gerfīm and pastora-lem, penitentialem and rædingbōc, ðas bēc seæl mæssepreost nēde habban, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13; Chart. Th. 430, 7. On ðæm ealdan sacramentorium, ðæt is on ðæm ealdan mæssebōcum, Shr. 88, 5. [Orm. Havel. messe-bok: O. H. Ger. *missi-puoh missalis*; Icel. *messu-bók*.]

mæsse-crēda, an; *m. The creed used in the service of the mass, the Nicene creed*:—On ðam sinoþe (on ðære ceastre Nicēa) wæron gesette

ða hālgan cyricþēnunga, and se mæsse-crēda, L. Ælfc. C. 4; Th. ii. 344, 9. *The mæsse-crēda is given in Homl. Th. ii. 596, 24–598, 14.*
mæsse-dæg, es; *m. A festival (v. mæsse, II.)*:—Uton sēcan ūre cyrcan Sunnandagum and mæssedagum *frequentius ecclesias nostras diebus Dominicis, et diebus festis*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 29; Blickl. Homl. 47, 27. Be mæssedaga frēolsē, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. November onginþ on ealra hālgena mæssedæg, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Uppon sēc Laurent mæssedæg, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 5. [*Orm. mæssedaga*] to freollenn: *Ayenb. mæssedagas holidays.*

mæsse-gierela, an; *m. Vestment used at the celebration of the mass*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 19.

mæsse-hacele, an; *f. A cope*:—*Mæss-hacele casula*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 42. [Ic ān þeodrēd mīn wīte mæss-hakele ðe ic on Paue bouhte, Chart. Th. 515, 16; 512, 30. Messachel, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 16. Mæss-hakeles, 1070; Erl. 207, 35; 1122; Erl. 249, 8.] [*Icel. messu-hökul a cope*: O. H. Ger. missa-hachul casula.]

mæsse-hrægel, es; *n. A surplice*:—Se sacerð scolde beón fæste bewæfed on bæm sculdum mid ðam mæss-hrægle in utroque humero *sacerdos velamine superhumerali adstringitur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9. Ðes pápa gesette ðæt mæsspreostas ne sceoldon brúcan gehālgodra mæss-hræglā būton on cyrcan ānre, Shrn. 112, 19.

mæssian; *p. ode To say mass*:—Be ðam sacerðe ðonne hē mæssap hwæt hē on him hæbbe ðe *his quibus indutus esse debet sacerdos, cum missam celebrat*, L. Ecg. C. tit. ix.; Th. ii. 128, 19. Mæssode se apostol ðam folce, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 14. For mē gelōmlice mæssap *pro me missas crebras facit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. For hrēowsigendne man man mōt mæssianymb. xxx nihta, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 21. Hý mihton wel habban wif on ðam dagum forðan ðe hý næfre ne mæssodon, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wē lēarþ ðæt preost on ænigum hūse ne mæssige, būton on gehālgodre cirican, L. E. B. 30; Th. ii. 250, 18. (For other regulations see §§ 31–33, 35, 37; and L. N. P. L. 13, 14, 16, 18; Th. ii. 292, 16–204.) Benedicite āsēnde āne ofeletan, and hēt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 27. Ymbe underntīd ðā ðā se brōðor was gewunod tō mæssigenne, 358, 21. [*Icel. messa.*]

mæsselác, es; *n. The mass-offering, the host*:—*Mæsselác fertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 41; 147, 76. Messelác, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 61; Wrt. Voc. 28, 41. [v. Ducange: *‘fertum genus panis, in Glossis MSS. Isidorus et Papiz dicitur oblatio, quæ ad altare fertur et sacrificatur a Pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur. In Festus; fertum genus libi dictum, quod crebrius ad sacra ferebatur altero genere libi.’*]

mæsse-niht, e; *f. The night which precedes a festival (mæsse-dæg)*:—Ðis sceal on myrðe-wyntres mæssenyht (i.e. on Christmas morning) tō ðære forman mæssan, Lk. 2, 1 (rubric). Nāgan lēwede men wifes gemānan mæssenihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

mæsse-preost, es; *m. I. A priest not of the Christian church*:—Melchisedec was cýningc and mæssepreost, Prud. 5 a. Ðā cwāðon ða ealdras and ða mæssepreostas tō Pilate, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22; 11; Thw. 6, 2. II. *a priest of the Christian church, who had attained the last of the seven appointed orders, and might celebrate the mass. His orders were the same as those of the bishop, but the latter alone could ordain priests, confirm children, and consecrate churches. He might be a regular or not. There is the mæssepreost ðe regollice libbe or the folcisc mæssepreost ðe regolliþ næbbe*, L. Eth. ix. 19, 21; Th. i. 344, 11, 21; but he was forbidden to marry. As compared with the laity his oath was equal to that of a thane, and he was worthy of thane-right. [v. mæsse-þegen.] His presence was necessary at a wedding, and he was one of those who were proper witnesses when property was exchanged. For manslaughter and other crimes he might be deprived of his orders. See the passages below taken from the Laws. Mæssepreost *presbyter*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 21; 71, 75. Swā hwæðer ðū sý swā mæssepreost swā munuc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ælc mæssepreost sceal beón swā hē gehāten is sacerdos, ðæt is on Lēden *sacrum dans*. . Hē sceal syllan hālgnyssedam folce ðe hē tō lārowe biþ geset, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 16. *Presbyter* is mæssepreost odde ealdwita; nā ðæt ælc eald sý, ac ðæt hē eald sý on wīsdōm. Se hālgap Godes hūsel, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 248, 20. Beggen sind on ānum hāde, se biscop and se mæssepreost, ðæt is on ðam seofopan cirichāde, L. Ælfc. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 14. Nis nā mære betwux mæssepreoste and biscoep būton se biscoep biþ gesett tō hādigenne preostas, and tō biscoepgenne cild, and tō hālgnyssene cyrcan, and tō gýmne Godes gerihta, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 25. Mæssepreostas āþ and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendýre; and for ðam seofon cirichādan ðe se mæssepreost gēpeāh ðæt hē hæfde, hē biþ þegenrihtes wyrde, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14. For the books necessary for the mæssepreost and for rules to be observed by him in celebrating mass see passages given under mæsse-bōc, mæssian respectively. Æt ðam gīftan sceal mæssepreost beón mid rihte, L. Edm. B. 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrres būtan ðæs gerefān gewitnesse, odde ðæs mæssepreostas, odde ðæs landhlāfordes odde ðæs horderes, odde ðores ungelygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. Gif hwā ðonne ða teóþunge gelāstan nelle, fare ðæs cynges gerefā and ðæs biscoepes, and ðæs mynstres mæssepreost, L. Edg. i. 3

Th. i. 262, 25. Mæssepreostum and diáconum is eallunge forboden ælc hāmed. Preo hund biscoþa and eahtatýne gesetton canon, ðæt nān mæssepreost odde diácon on his wununge wifhādes mann næbbe, būton hit sý his mōder, odde sweoster, odde fadu, odde mōðrie; and gif hē ðearnunge odde eāwunge wifes brūce, ðæt hē his hādes þolige, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 27–33; L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 12; iii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 7. But the rule is still stricter in L. E. i. 12; Th. ii. 410, 7. Nis hyt ryht ðæt ænig wifmon mid mæssepreoste on hūsum wunige. Other regulations which concern the mæssepreost follow q.v. Gif mæssepreost mæslaga wurde odde elles mánweorc tō swīde gewurce, ðonne þolige hē ægðres ge hādes ge eardes, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4; L. Ecg. P. iii. 3; Th. ii. 196, 23; iv. 2; Th. ii. 204, 10. For other crimes and their punishment see L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8–16; L. Ecg. P. iv. 7; Th. ii. 206, 1. Ic Ælfric munuc and mæssepreost, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Arrius se mæssepreost Arius *presbyter*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 33. Mammē sende æfter Origenise ðam gelāredestan mæssepreoste, 6, 18; Swt. 270, 27. [*Icel. messu-prestr.*] v. efen-mæssepreost.

mæssepreost-hād, es; *m. The orders of a mass-priest*:—Of ðære tide ðæs ðe ic mæssepreosthāde onfeng *ex quo tempore accepti presbyteratus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 32; 5, 1; S. 613, 12.

mæssepreost-soir, e; *f. The district attached to the church at which a masspriest officiated*:—Gif man hwylc metrum cild tō mæssepreoste bringe, sý of swylcre mæssepreostscýre swylce hyt sý, L. E. i. 17; Th. ii. 412, 21. Cf. Ne spane nān mæssepreost nāme mon of ððre cyrcan hýrnysse tō his cyrcan, ne of ððre preostscýre lāre ðæt mon his cyrcan gesēce, and him heora teóþunge syllan, and ða geryhtu ðe hig ðam ððrum syllan sceoldan, 14; Th. ii. 410, 30–33.

mæsser-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Mæsserbanan (MS. C. sacerdbanan), Wulfst. 165, 28.

mæssere, es; *m. One who says mass, a mass-priest*:—Mæssere *presbyter*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1; Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 34; Az. 149. **mæsse-reaf**, es; *n. Vestment used when celebrating mass*:—Wē lēarþ ðæt ælc preost hæbbe corporalem ðonne hē mæssige, and subuculam under his alban and eal mæssereaf wurdlice behorwen, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28; L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 19. Ic geann ānes mæssereafes mid eallum ðam ðe dært to gebyrep, Chart. Th. 529, 8.

mæsse-sang, es; *m. The service of the mass*:—Ða symbelnysse tō mæssianne mæssasanges missarum *sollemnia celebrandi*, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 1. Mæssesong dōn missas *facere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 4. Gewuna mæssesonga *consuetudo missarum*, i. 27; S. 489, 33. On mæssesangum and on sealmsangum, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 17.

mæsse-þegen, es; *m. A mass-priest*:—Mæsseþegnes and woruldþegnes wergild iþ þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. mæsse-preost. **mæsse-tīd**, e; *f. A time at which mass was said*:—Æt mæssetidum *tempore missæ*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 20.

mæsse-wīn, es; *n. Wine used in the service of the mass*:—Messewīn *inferum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 126; Wrt. Voc. 27, 52. [*Icel. messu-wīn.*]

mæst, es; *m. A pole to support a sail, a mast*:—*Mæst malus* vel *armento*: *artemon* vel *malus*, Ælfc. Gl. 83, 104; Som. 73, 81; 77, 126; Wrt. Voc. 48, 19; 56, 43. *Mest malus*, 63, 47. *Mæstum malis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 15. *Mæst (?) columbarium*, 134, 61 (cf. *ār-locu columbaria*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 41). Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 20; Menol. Fox 508; Gn. C. 24; Beo. Th. 71; B. 36; 3801; B. 1898; 3814; B. 1905; Andr. Kmbl. 929; An. 465. Hē hæf fealdan ðæt segl, and eac hwilum legcan ðone mæst, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 5. [O. H. Ger. *mast malus*.]

mæst, es; *m. Mast, fruit of forest trees* e.g. oak, beech, used for feeding swine:—Ðrim hunde swina mæst, ond se biscop and ða higen āhten twēde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 279, 3. Mid wude and mid felde mid mæste cum *sylva et cum agro, cum porcorum esca*, iv. 202, 2. Micle beāmas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannun bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. [O. H. Ger. *mast sagina*.] v. mæsten, mæstan.

mæst, v. micel.

mæst; *adv. I. most, chiefly, especially*:—Se westsūþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westewardum and mæst (*maxime*) æt ðam iglande ðætte Gades hātte, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ðara nýtena meole ðe hý mæst bi libbaþ, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10. Geond ealle world, and ðeah mæst in Thasalia, 1, 6; Swt. 26, 8. Swā hié mæst mehten *as much as ever they could*, 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32; Past. 28; Swt. 190, 9. Ealles mæst *maxime*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. Preost oftor ne mæssige ðonne þriwa mæst ðara þinga (*at the utmost*), L. Edg. C. 37; Th. ii. 252, 4. II. *with the adj. eall, almost, nearly*:—Hit is eal mæst mid hālgtra manna naman geset *it is almost all occupied with holy men's names*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22. Ðæt him sealde mæst eal his sunu *almost all of which his son gave him*, Chart. Th. 271, 33. Wigheard and mæst ealle (*omnes pene*) his gefēran, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 25. Hié mæst ealle ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 22. Swā swā ealle mæst *almost all the others*, 9, 4; Som. 10, 24. Ealle mæst ðas word, 30; Som. 38, 35. v. mā, and micel.

mæstan; *p.* mæste; *pp.* mæsted, mæst *To fatten*:—*Mæstun saginabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 61; Ep. Gl. 24 b, 27. Ic wylle ðæt man mæste mīnum wīfe twā hund swīna, Chart. Th. 596, 21. Is mæst *saginaturnutritur*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 43. Weorþaþ mæsted *pinguescent*, Ps. Th. 64, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* Mastyn beestys *sagino, impinguo*; mast-hog, mastid swyne *maialis*: *O. H. Ger.* mastian *to feed*; ge-mestet, ge-mast *fattened*, v. Grif. ii. 882; *Ger.* mæsten.] v. ā-, ge-mæstan.

mæst-eist, e; *f.* *The hole in which the mast is fixed*:—*Mest malus*: *mastcyst modius*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 48, 49. *Mestcyst modius*, ii. 59, 27. [*dicitur modius cavum illud in navi cui arbor institit*, Forcellini.]

mæstel-bearh; *gen.* -bearges; *m.* *A fattened barrow pig*:—*Ante porcos*, before bergum; ðæt sindon ða mæstelbergas; ðæt aron ða gehādade menn, and ða gōde menn, and ða wlonce menn forhogas Godes bebod and godspelles, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6 note.

mæsten [n], es; *m.* *Mast-pasture, pasture for swine, consisting of the fruit of forest trees*:—Man mæste mīnum wīfe twā hund swīna, ðæne ðær mæsten sý, Chart. Th. 596, 23; Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. Be unāliēf-edes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unāliēfdes swīn gemēte, L. M. 49; Th. i. 132, 11. Ðonne hē [se inswān] his heorde tō mæstene drife, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. [Dis geār wæs gæsne on mæstene, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 36.] v. mæsten-ræden.

mæsten-treow, es; *n.* *A tree producing mast*:—*Mæstentriow suberies* (suberes?) Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 102; Wrt. Voc. 32, 37.

mæsten-ræden [n], e; *f.* *The right to feed swine in places where there was mast*:—[Hæbbe] mæstenrædene ðonne mæsten beo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 10. v. mæsten-ræden.

mæst-land, es; *n.* *Land on which mast is produced*:—Eall ðæt wudu-lond ðæt Æþelbald gesealde tō mæstlonde, Chart. Th. 140, 2.

mæstling, mæstling, mæstlen [n], es; *n.* *A kind of brass*. The word is used to gloss *aes, aurichalcum*, and *electrum*:—*Mæstlingc ær* and *tin aurichalcum, aes et stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. *Mæstlingc*, grēne ær *auricalcos*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 66. *Cwicseolfer vel mæstling electrum i. sucus arboris*, ii. 142, 78. *Mæstlen aes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 8. Ðæt mæstlenn (mæstlen, Rush.), 12, 41. *Mæstlen*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. II. *A vessel made of the metal* (? v. *Halliū. Dict.* 'Plater, disse, cop and maseline'):—*Calicea frymþa* and *ceāca* and *ārfaða* and *mæstlinga baptisimata calicum et urceorum et eramentorum et lectorum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 4. *Geðon on cyperen fæt odde mæstling* [-fæt?] odde bræsen, Lchdm. iii. 292, 17. [*A. R.* copper, *mestling*, breas: al is icleopet or? *Halliū. Dict.* bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel; where also *mastelyn* panne; *R. Glouc.* mæstling: cf. also *Icel.* mersing, *messing brass*: *M. H. Ger.* messinc; *Ger.* messing.] v. gold-mæstling.

mæstling, mæstling-smip, es; *m.* *A worker in brass*:—*Mæstlingsmip acariarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 7; Wrt. Voc. 47, 14. *Mæstlingsmip*, 73, 32.

mæst-lōn (?) *pulleys at the top of the mast over which the ropes are drawn*:—*Carceria, mæstlōn, sunt in cacumine arboris troclia, quasi flicteria, per quas funes trahuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 59.

mæst-ræden [n], e; *f.* *The right of feeding swine in places where mast is produced*:—Hē næfre hine bereāfan wolde ðære mæstræddene ðe hē him āliēf hæfde on Longan hryce, Chart. Th. 140, 35. v. mæsten-ræden.

mæst-rāp, es; *m.* *A rope fastening a sail to a mast*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 27; Exod. 82.

mæst-twist, es; *m.* *A rope to support a mast, a stay*:—*Mæsttwist paras-tates*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 127; Wrt. Voc. 56, 44. *Mæsttwist*, 63, 48. *mæt* = *mete*, q. v.

mætan; *p. te* *To dream* (with dat. or acc. of person; cf. *Icel.* *dreyma* which takes acc. of dreamer and of dream):—On ānre nihte ealdne mōnan, swā hwæt swā ðe mæteþ ðæt cymþ tō gefeān, Lchdm. iii. 154, 15. Gyf mon (*acc.* cf. l. 27) mēteþ ðæt hē geseō . . . 168, 8. Gyf man mæte ðæt hē hæbbe . . . 176, 2. Ongitan swelce eow mæte, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4; tit. 26; Fox xiv, 16. Hit gelamp ðæt hine mætte, Gen. 37, 5. Mīn swefen ðe mē mætte, 37, 6. Oðer swefen hine mætte, 37, 9; 41, 5, 11; 42, 9. Gif hē secge ðæt him mætte swefen, Deut. 13, 1. Ðære Perpetuan mætte ðæt heo wære on weres hiwe, Shrn. 60, 28. [*Chauc.* meten.] v. ge-mætan.

mæte; *adj.* *Moderate, mean (between two extremes), small, poor, bad*; in the cpve. *inferior*, applied to persons, of a middle or lower class:—Reste hē ðær mæte weorode (*alone*), Rood. Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. *So again* Ic āna wæs mæte werede, 245; Kr. 124. Unrim ealra cwyra, mycelra and mætra (*pusilla et magna*), Ps. Th. 103, 24; 113, 21; Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 16; Gū. 24. Ic ðe fæawe dagas mīnra mætra mōde secge *I will tell thee the fewness of my days poor and evil*; paucitatem dierum meorum enuntia mihi, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Ðe mætu sprecaþ ofer mē *qui maligna loquuntur super me*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 30. Bīp seō sīpre tīd sēða gehwylces mætra in mægne (*inferior in virtue*), Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 2; Gū. 17. Gif hī bīp gōð drenc, bīp on peninge; gif mætra, bīp on oðrum healfum oððe on twām; and gif ifel brim, ac ne mæ, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 24. Hors tō healfan punde gif hit swā gōð sý; and gif hit mætre sý, gilðe be his wītes wyrþe, L. Ath. V. 6; Th. i. 232, 25. Nales ðæt ān ðætte ða mætrān (mæteran, MS. B.) . . . ac eūc swylce cýningas and ealdormen *non solum mediocres . . . sed*

etiam reges et principes, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43 note. Eall ðas getimbro ge ða mārān ge ða mætrān *cuncta hæc ædificia publica vel privata*, 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Micle and mætrān (MS. and micle mættan), Chart. Th. 510, 32. Mætran, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 11 note. Næs ðæt mæstost mægenfuluma *not poorest of aids was that*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Mētestum *pessimi* [s?], Kent. Gl. 711. v. ge-, ofer-, or-, un-, unge-mæte.

mæp, e; *f.* (*but* ofer ðinne mæð, Prov. Kmbl. 27.) I. *measure, degree, proportion*:—Gilde be ðære gītan mæpe *reddet pecuniam iuxta modum dotis*, Ex. 22, 17; L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176, 28. Be ðære synne mæpe *secundum peccati gradum*, tit. i; Th. ii. 170, 5; Ors. i. 12; Swt. 56, 4. Be ðæde mæpe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 1. Beo seō æht gescyft swīde rihte wīfe and cildan and nēhmāgon ælcum be ðære mæpe ðe him tō gebyrige *let the property be shared among the wife and children and near relatives with strict justice, to each according to the proportion that is proper for him*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 2.

II. *the measure or extent of power, ability, capacity, efficacy*:—Nis nā eower mæþ tō witenne done tīman *it is not for you to know the time* (Acts i, 7), Homl. Th. i. 298, 12. Ūre mæþ nis ðæt wē ealle Godes gecorenan eow gereccan, ii. 72, 1; 188, 28. Nis æfre æniges mannes mæþ ðæt hē cunne God swā forþ geherian swā hē wyrþe *it is never within any man's power to praise God to the extent he deserves*, Btwk. 194, 15. Ðeah hit ūre mæþ ne sīe ðæt wē witan hwæt hē sīe, wē sculon ðeah be ðæs andgites mæpe ðe hē ūs gīf fundigan, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ælc winþ be his andgites mæpe *each strives according to the measure of his understanding*, 41, 4; Fox 250, 26; Homl. Th. i. 344, 22. Crist ðeah his gyfe his lūmū be gehwylces mannes mæpe *according to each man's ability*, ii. 526, 8. Gif ðū oncnæwst ðinne Drihten mid ðīnum æhtum be ðīne mæpe, i. 140, 30. Gōðne dæl ælces be ðære mæpe (*efficacy of the ingredient*), Lchdm. iii. 12, 20. Ðō ðærtō be ðæs huniges mæpe, 76, 9. Gōde sind ðas þīng (*bread, fish, &c.*) be heora mæpe *these things are good as far as they go*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 26. Ofer mæpe ūre ðū forþtýst spræce *ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðeah wē nū ofer ūre mæþ þencen *sive mente excedimus*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 11. Ðæt mōð ðe ofer his mæþ bīp upāhæfen *animus qui extra se in elationem ducitur*, 36, 7; Swt. 255, 18. Ðū sealt gelyfan on ðone līfendean God and nā ofer ðīne mæpe mōtīan be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. Ðū ðæde ofer mīne mæpe *thou hast asked beyond my power*, Homl. Skt. 3, 515. Ne wilna ðū ofer ðīne mæð tō witanne ymbe ða heofonlican þīng, Prov. Kmbl. 27. Manna gehwylc mæg be his mæpe, mid ðām lācum ðe hē hæfþ, Gode eāde gecwēman, forðam ne gewinlāp hē nā mārān ðonne ðæs mannes mæpa beoþ, Wulfst. 280, 27.

III. *degree, rank, status, condition*:—Ne onwreah ðe flæsc ne blōd ðīne geleafan. Flæsc and blōd is gecweden his flæsclice mæþ *'flesh and blood did not reveal this belief to thee'*. His *fleshy condition* is called *flesh and blood*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 9. Ða wæron þeodwitan weorþscīpes wyrþe, ælc be his mæpe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeodan, L. R. i. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. Eallum cristenum mannun gebyraþ ðæt hī hāða gehwylcne weorþian be mæpe, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 28; L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 8.

IV. *due measure, right*:—Hē þeah swā hit mæþ wæs fægere forwerd *he made good progress, as was right and fit*, Wulfst. 17, 8. Manna gehwylc oðrum beoðe ðæt riht ðæt hē wille ðæt man him beoðe, be ðam ðe hit mæþ sī, L. Eth. vi. 49; Th. i. 326, 31. Manna mā ðonne hit ænig mæþ wære *more men than was at all right*, Byrht. Th. 137, 33. Ofer mæpe *justo amplius*, Ger. 395, 58. V. *due measure in regard to others, honour, respect* (v. mæþ-lūf):—Hwīlum wæron heafodsteda and healiðe hādas micelre mæpe and munde wyrþe, and grīþian mīhtan ða ðe ðæs beforþtan and ðærtō sohtan aa be ðære mæpe ðe ðærtō gebyrede *formerly chief places and high orders were entitled to much respect, and to the right of giving protection, and they could afford sanctuary to those that needed it, and repaired thereto, ever according to the dignity that thereto belonged*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Se wæs ðonne mæpe and munde swā micelre wurpe, swā ðonne ðam hāde gebirede, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 13. Ðæt Godes circan beon beteran mæpe and munde wyrþe, Wulfst. 266, 9. Godes þeowas syndan mæpe and munde gewelhar beðæde, 157, 19. Man sceal mæpe on hāde gecnāwan *people must feel respect for the clergy*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4; L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 26. Ælc cristen man āh mycele þearfe ðæt hē on ðam gripe nycle mæpe wite (*shew great respect to*), 25; Th. ii. 338, 38; Wulfst. 161, 2. Se hæfþ ārtwæst-nysse ðe mæpe can on oðrum mannun . . . and nele forseōn oðerne, 51, 30. Deofol sendeþ ārleāsnesse ðæt ungesælig man mæde ne geseo on his undeþeoddom ne on his efenlican *shews no respect for his subordinates or equals*, 53, 24. [*Orm.* mett and mæþ i clapestt *Allit. Pms.* in mesure and mepe.]

mæp, es; *n.* (?) *Math in after-math, mowing, hay-harvest*:—Frēoh ælces weoruldundes þeowetes būton preom þīngum ān is circseact and ðæt hē mid eallum cræfte twuga on geāre [wyrce?] æne tō mæpe and oðre sīþe tō ripe *free from every secular service except three things; one is church, scoot, and (the other two) that he [work] with all his might twice a-year, once at hay-harvest, the other time at corn-harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* mād: *M. H. Ger.* māt; *gen.* mādes; *n.* also *f.* *Ger.* mahd; *f.*] v. mætere.

Mædas, Mæde, Mēdas, Mēdas *the Medes*:—Siddan hæfdon Mæde onwald; ofer Mēdas ðæt lond; Asiria anwald gehwearf on Mēdas: Mæda rice, onwald: on ðara Mēda anwalde: Mēda ealdorman: betuh Mædum: Mædum gafol guldor: cuning in Mēden, Ors. I, 12; 2, 1; Swt. pp. 52, 54, 60. Mēda mæddumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688. Mædum, Th. 258, 26; Dan. 681. v. Mædisc.

mædel, medel, medel, es; *n.*

I. an assembly, a deliberative or judicial meeting, council:—In mædle in curia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 45; Ep. Gl. 12 d, 35. An mædle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Sum in mædle mæg mōdsnottera folcǣdrenne forþ gehcygan, ðær witenas biþ worn ætsomne, Exon. 79a; Th. 295, 30; Crā. 41: 128b; Th. 494, 16; Rā. 83, 2. On mædle, Elen. Kmbl. 1088; El. 546: 1182; El. 593. Se þeoden ongan geþinges wyrcan. . and ða on ðam medle bebead, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 28; Dan. 470. Upp æstōdon manige on medle many stood up in the assembly, Andr. Kmbl. 3250; An. 1628. Æt medle on ðam miclan dage at the assembly on that great day (of judgment), 2870; An. 1438: Exon. 63b; Th. 234, 10; Ph. 538. Mædel hēgan to hold a meeting, take counsel, consult, address (cf. Icel. heyja þing):—Þá mōðigan mid him mædel gehēdon (took counsel together), Andr. Kmbl. 2100; An. 1051. Hē wið ænne ðæra (pillars) mædel gehēde (addressed), 2991; An. 1498.

II. speech, address, harangue, conversation:—Þú gehýrdest ðone hālgan wer Moyses on medle (cf. Icel. vera á máli to converse) thou didst hear the holy man Moses when conversing with him, Elen. Kmbl. 1568; El. 78b. Mōðiges medel monige gehýrdon many heard the proud one's harangue (of Moses addressing the Israelites when pursued by Pharaoh), Cd. 156; Th. 194, 3; Exod. 255. [Goth. maþl ǣþopá: O. H. Ger. madal in cpds. v. Grff. ii. 706: cf. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. mahal concio.] v. mæðlan, mæðlian, here-medel.

mædel-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* A house of meeting for speaking or for consulting:—In mædelern in preterium (l. pretorium), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 52: 74, 23.

mædel-cwide, es; *m.* Discourse, converse:—Ic ðæs þeodnes word mæðelcwide ongeat gæstes spræce I the words of the prince, his discourse, have heard, the guest's speech, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 9; Gū. 1192. Hýrcnigan hālgas lāra mildes medelcwide to listen to the instructions of the holy man, the discourses of the kind one, 47b; Th. 162, 23; Gū. 980. Meaht ðū medelcwidum worda gæweldan are words at thy command for discourse, Th. 163, 4; Gū. 988. ðonne wē on gefitum sæton medelcwidas mengdon when we sat in discussion, and now one, now another spoke, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432.

mædel-hēgende; *part. pres. Attending, holding or addressing an assembly or council, consulting, conversing* (cf. Icel. þing-heyjandi 'the law term for any person who visits a þing, on a summons to perform any public duty,' Cl. and Vig.):—Biscopas and bōceras and ealdormen mædel-hēgende (in council), Andr. Kmbl. 1217; An. 609. Beornas cōmon mædelhēgende. . Ða wæs tō ðam þingstede þeod gesamnod men came who had to attend the meeting. . Then was the people collected at the meeting-place, 2194; An. 1098. Hwæt se manna wæs mædelhēgendra who of men that speak was he, 524; An. 262. Hēht gebeodan medel-hēgende on gemōt cuman, ða ðe deoplicost Dryhtnes gerýno reccan cūdon, Elen. Kmbl. 557; El. 279. v. mædel.

mædel-hergende; *past. pres. Speech-praising, esteeming conversation highly*:—Monige beoþ mædelhergendra, sittab æt symble, wordum wrixlab, Exon. 83b; Th. 314, 13; Mōd. 13.

Mæð-hild, e; *f.* A woman's name, Matilda:—Wē ðæt Mæðhilde gefruggon, Exon. 100a; Th. 378, 10; Deor. 14. Grein would read mæð hilde, comparing mæð with Icel. meida to injure, spoil.

mædel-stede, es; *m.* **I. A place of assembly, place where a meeting is held** (cf. þing-stede):—Tō ðam mædelstede manige cōmon snottore selerædend, Andr. Kmbl. 1315; An. 658: 1393; An. 697. Swā him Offa ær æsæde on ðam mædelstede ða hē gemōt hæfde, Byrht. Th. 137, 40; By. 199. Is eow rædes þearf on medelstede (in the queen's palace), mōdes snyttor, Elen. Kmbl. 1104; El. 554: Cd. 179; Th. 224, 33; Dan. 145. Tō ðam mædelstede (Mount Moriah), 162; Th. 203, 1; Exod. 397. On ðam mædelstede (the place of the last judgment), 169; Th. 212, 20; Exod. 542.

II. A place of hostile meeting, a battle-place:—Hē ne meahthe on ðam medelstede wið Hengeste wiht gefeohtan, Beo. Th. 2169; B. 1082. [Cf. O. H. Ger. mahal-stat curia.]

mædel-word, es; *n.* A word used in a formal address:—Pega Hrōdgāres medelwordum frægn (of the question put by the coast-guard to Beowulf on his landing), Beo. Th. 478; B. 236.

mēdere, es; *m.* A mower:—Sibberend vel mæðre falcarius, i. falciferus vel falcifera, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80. Mæðeras fenisece, 148, 21. [O. H. Ger. mādari fenisecca, messor.]

mæþ-full; *adj.* Shewing respect to others, courteous, humane (v. mæþ, V.):—Mæðfull humanus, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 42. v. mæþ-lic, mæþian.

mæþian; *p. ode* To regard, respect:—Hē sylþ ǣrléansysse ðæt hē ne ǣrige ne eac ne mæþige his underþeodum ne his gelicum the devil gives

pitilessness, so that the man neither spares nor regards his subordinates or his equals, Wulfst. 59, 17. v. mæþ, V; ge-mæðian.

Mæðisc, Mædisc; *adj.* Of the Medes:—Mycel fyrd Mædiscra monna, Nar. 17, 8. v. Mædas.

mæðlan, mæðlan, a word occurring only in poetry, to speak:—Ðær (at the day of judgment) hē (Christ) tō ðam eadgestum ærest mæðleþ, Exon. 27b; Th. 82, 14; Cri. 1338. Gehýrþ cuning mæðlan, sprecan ræde word, 19b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ic God mæðlan gehýrde, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ongan wordum mæðlan, 101; Th. 134, 2; Gen. 2218: Exon. 27b; Th. 83, 30; Cri. 1364: 50a; Th. 174, 10; Gū. 1175. Mæðlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2879; An. 1442. v. mæðelian.

mæþ-leas; *adj.* Without moderation, greedy:—Ðas fugelas habbaþ feonda gefcynnse, ðe menn grædelice griþaþ to grimre helle, Ða hēt Martinus ða mæþleasan fugelas ðes fixnopes geswican, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11.

mæþ-lic; *adj.* Moderate, in accordance with due measure, proper to a person's degree, having regard to others (v. mæþ-lice):—Beon ða heregeata swā hit mæþlic sý let the heriots be as is proper to the several degrees (earl's, king's, thane, &c.), L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 414, 4. Gif hwilc forwyrt man hiowan gesæce, bió se þingad swā hit mēðlic sió be ðæs geltes mēde if any criminal betake himself to the convent, let terms be made for him, as may be fit and proper according to the measure of the crime, Chart. Th. 509, 23. v. mæþ, un-mæþlic.

mæþ-lice; *adv.* With due regard to others, courteously:—Mæþlice humaniter, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mæþrian; *p. ode* To shew respect to, honour:—Būton hē hwæne furþor gemæþrian (mæðrian, MS. A. gemæðian, MS. B.), and hē him ðæs weorþscipes geunne, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15.

mæting, e; *f.* A dream:—On xxii nihta seó mætinga biþ eall costunge full; ne biþ ðæt nā gōd swefen, Lchdm. iii. 156, 7. Gé mætinge mīne ne cunnon, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 24; Dan. 141.

mæst-lic. v. ofer-, un-ge-mætlic.

mæt-ness. v. or-, un-mætness.

mæw, meau, mēu, es; *m.* A sea-mew, gull:—Mæw alcedo vel alcion, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 1; Wrt. Voc. 29, 24: 62, 13: alacid, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 62: alcido, 10, 31. Meau alcido, 100, 2: gabea, 109, 56: larus, 112, 35. Mēu larus, 50, 59. Mēu vel mēg larum, Shm. 29, 2. Se græga mæw, Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Mæw singende, Exon. 81b; Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. Mæwes song, 106b; Th. 404, 25; Rā. 25, 6. Mere, mæwes eðel, 123b; Th. 474, 6; Bo. 25. [Icel. mār: Dan. maage: Du. meeuw: O. H. Ger. mēhe: Ger. möwe.]

maffa, an; *m.* A caul; omentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 43; Ep. Gl. 17 d, 23.

maga, an; *m.* The maw, stomach:—Maga stomachus, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 114; Wrt. Voc. 45, 19: 65, 54; Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 40. Fleumon, magan untrymmen, 39, 12. Magan masdi, 56, 9. Gif se maga æpened sīe, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Se gyswelle ðæs manna, 158, 6. Hū ðone cealdan magan ungeliclice mettas lyste, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Hit ðone magan ealne æfeormap, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Lege ofer ðone magan, L. M. 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 20. [H. M. mahe: A. R. Chauc. Piers. P. mawe: Icel. magi: Dan. mave: O. H. Ger. mago: Ger. magen.] v. mage.

maga; *adj.* used as subst. Powerful, strong, a powerful person:—Ic lære ælcne ðara ðe maga sī I advise every one that is powerful, Shm. 163, 12. Ne derige se maga ðam unmagan let not the strong injure the weak, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Se maga and se unmaga ne māgon nā gelice byrdene æhebban, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 2; L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 160. Ne mæg se unmaga ðam magan gelice byrdene æhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 7. v. dirn-, un-maga.

māga, an; *m.* (cf. nid for similar division of meanings) **I. a relative, v. heafod-, nid-māga**; **II. a son**:—Māga Healfdenes (Hrothgar), Beo. Th. 381; B. 189: 2953; B. 1474: 4293; B. 2143. Māga Ecgþeowes (Beowulf), 5168; B. 2587. Ic (Christ) sylf gestāg māga in mōdor, Exon. 28b; Th. 87, 4; Cri. 1420. Fæder eft lærde māgan, 80a; Th. 301, 32; Fā. 28. ðonne mōdor māgan ceneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 742; Sal. 370. On māgan, ðin āgen bearn, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Māgan (Isaac) gelædde Abraham, 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. Se eorl wolde sléan eafaran sinne māgan, Th. 204, 2; Exod. 413.

III. a man:—Se māga geonga (Wiglaf), Beo. Th. 5343; B. 2675. On ðære mægþe māga wæs hāten Tubal Cain, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 11; Gen. 1082. Māga cystum eald a man old in virtues, Exon. 80a; Th. 300, 7; Fā. 2. Se māga (Christ), Andr. Kmbl. 1278; An. 639: 1630; An. 816: (St. Andrew), 1967; An. 986: 1249; An. 625. Māga māne fāh (Grendel), Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. v. gūþ-, wuldor-māga.

MAGAN (the infin. does not occur in W. S. but mæge glosses posse, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 1; and magende (cf. Icel. megandi) = quies, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Megende valens, Kent. Gl. 189: the later English forms seem to point to magan, Gen. and Ex. mügen: Orm. muþenn: Chauc. mowen: Wick. mowe: Prompt. Parv. mown. Icel. has mega: O. H. Ger. magan and mugan: M. H. Ger. mügen, mügen: Ger. mögen); *prs.* ic, hē mæg, ðū meahst, mæht, meht, mihst; *pl.* māgon, māhan, mægon (or magon?): Goth. keeps a

throughout: *Icel.* megum: *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* mugan: *O. H. Ger.* (sie) magun, mugun (*later* mugen); *p.* meahte, mæhte, mehte, mihte (*Goth.* mahta: *O. Sax.* mahta, mohta; *O. Frs.* machte: *Icel.* mátti: *O. H. Ger.* mahta, mohta; *M. H. Ger.* mohte: *Ger.* mochte); *subj. pres.* mæge, mæge, meige (or mæge? *Icel.* megi: *O. Sax.* mugī: *O. H. Ger.* megi, mugī)

I. *to be strong, efficacious, to avail, prevail, be sufficient*:—Gif ðū meht si vales, Kent. Gl. 52. Wel mæg ðæm dæg wērigne his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 41. Ne mæg mon non *præualeat homo*, Ps. Surt. 9, 20. Ne māgon ūte woruldrifrynd ūs ðonne ænigum gōde *our friends will avail us nothing then*, Wulfst. 151, 12. Helle gatū ne māgon ongen ða *portæ inferi non præualebunt adversum eam*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Māgan tō to serve a purpose, be good for, have an effect, be the cause of:—Ne mæg tō nāhte ad *nihilum* valet, 5, 13. Biþ men fullytle dý bet deah ðe hē gōðne fæder hæbbe, gif hē self tō nāhte ne mæg, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 30. Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlice hūs, gif hit ýdel stent, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 12; 432, 15; Past. Swt. 7, 12. Him mæg tō sorge ðæt hē nāt hwæt him tōward biþ *it causes him anxiety that he knows not what will happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Wæs geworden ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte tō hēle *factum est ut ipsa terra gratiæ salutaris haberet effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 34; Exon. 21b; Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922: 100a; Th. 374, 17; Seel. 127: 82b; Th. 311, 30; Seef. 100. Māgan wið (cf. *Icel.* mega við) *to prevail with or against, to be efficacious against (of a medicine) to be good for (a disease)*:—Gif ic swā wel wið ðe mæg if I am so influential with thee, Homl. Skt. 3, 176. Wið ælcum ātre māgon *contra venenum* valent, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36. Deós wyrt mæg wið manega untrumnyssa, Herb. 171, 1; Lchdm. i. 300, 24; L. Med. ex Quad. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 9; L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 10. ðis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him biþ corn on ða fēt, Lchdm. iii. 62, 24. Migtigra wite wealdeþ ðonne hē him wið mæge one tōo mighty for him to withstand is the disposer of punishment, Cd. 200; Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. **II.** *to be strong, be in good health (so Icel. mega vel, &c.)*:—Hū mæg hē? Hig cwædon ðæt hē wel mihte ‘sanusne est?’ ‘Valet,’ inquit, Gen. 29, 6. Ðā sæde se cnapa ðæt hē swiðe wel mihte, Homl. Skt. 3, 435. Ðonne ðū mē getrymmedest, ðæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. **III.** *to be able, may (because a thing is possible)*:—Ic mæg queo; magende quiens, Ælfic. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Ic mæg queo, ðū miht quis, hē mæg quit; ic mihte quivi, 30; Som. 35, 5; (1) *With infin.*:—Ic mid handum ne mæg heofon geræcan, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 9; Sat. 169. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meahst ðine æceras bētan, Lchdm. i. 398, 1; Cd. 27; Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565. Ðū . . . ðe æghwylc miht wundor gewyrcean, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hū mæg ðæt yfel beon ðætte ælces monnes ingeþanc weūþ ðætte gōd sie, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 12. Ðæt mæg engel ðin eap gefēran, 387; An. 194. Eall ðis māgon him sylfe gesēon . . . māgun leoda bearn oncnāwan, Exon. 24a; Th. 69, 5–12; Cri. 1115. Hi ne māgon done earman gefyllan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 1. Him ða stormas derian ne māhan (mægon, Cott. MS.), 7, 3; Fox 22, 6. Wē ðæt sōþ mægon secgan, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 21; Gen. 2013. [Beo ðan wē mugen understanden, Shrn. 17, 26.] Ðæt hē āna mæge geriman, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 21; Exod. 439. Ic mæge, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 61. Ic mæge possim, Ps. Surt. 70, 8. Ðū meige possis, Kent. Gl. 958. Ðæt ic mæge gesēon, Homl. Th. i. 152, 22. Cunnige māge man of eāgum teāras geræcan *try whether tears can be drawn from their eyes*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 4. Gif wē hit mægen āþencan, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Uē mægi, Rtl. 45, 3. Mægi hiā, 95, 16. Widdra ðonne befēðman mæge foldan sceattas, 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. [Ðæt heó þurh ða mugen tō lifes wege becomen . . . ðæt ða ðe ðær ingāþ mugen done leome gesēon, Shrn. 12, 10–13.] Ne meahte hē æt his hige findan, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266: Beo. Th. 3322; B. 1659. Mehte, 2168; B. 1082. Eāþe heó mehte beon geseald, Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. Swā swā mihte beon fif þūsend wera, Homl. Th. i. 182, 16. Ðū meahstes geseon ægder ge fēt ge heafod, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 14; St. And. 10, 22; Exon. 39b; Th. 130, 19; Gū. 440. Mih-test, Blickl. Homl. 175, 28. Ða ne meahton āsecgan, 145, 13; Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. Wē ðæt deor gewundigan ne meahte, Nar. 21, 4. Maehuton, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. Mehton, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Mihton, 79, 16. Ðæt lādra nānig sceddan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Op ðæt ðu meahste . . . forsiōn, meahtes . . . lācan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 11–17; Met. 24, 6–9. Mihte, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Swā hit men fægrost geþencean meahton, 125, 23; Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. Meah-ten, Exon. 64a; Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Meahste, 39a; Th. 128, 14; Gū. 404. Mehten, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 3. Mihtan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 14; 137, 1. Mihten, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 11; Sat. 500. Mihton, Blickl. Homl. 49, 10. Mihte, Ps. Th. 77, 1. (2) *followed, by a clause*:—Hwā mæg ðæt hē ne wundrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. (3) *with ellipsis of the infin.* (a) *of a verb which occurs elsewhere in the sentence*:—Gelæcna ðū hý forðan ðū eðest miht (gelæcnian), Hy. i, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Nelle ic aldre beneotan, deah ic eāde mæge, Beo. Th. 1365; B. 680. Ðæs ofereode, ðisses swā mæg, Exon. 100a; Th. 377, 22; Deor. 7. Telle ðas steorran, gif ðū mæge, Gen. 15, 5; Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Forlæte swā hē oftost mæge, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 18;

Met. 22, 9; 27, 58, 66; Met. 27, 29, 33. Árás swā hē hraðost meahte, Exon. 49a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1080. Wolde ic freondscipe ðinne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 958; An. 479. (b) *of a verb whose place is taken by swā*:—Wolde freādriltnes feorh ealgian, ðær hiē meahton swā, Beo. Th. 1599; B. 797. Cwædon ðæt heó rice āgan woldon, and swā eāde meahthan, Cd. 3; Th. 4, 4; Gen. 48. Wyllen forsewoigan, gif hi swā māgon, Ps. Th. 123, 2. (c) *of a verb to be inferred from the context* (i) *verbs of motion*:—Nō ðý ær faran meahte (might escape), Beo. Th. 1513; B. 754. Ic ne mæg of ðissum liopobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Ne mæg hē on ðæt non intrabit in illud, Mk. Skt. 10, 15. On done forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte *prædicta porticus plura capere nequiuat*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 38. Ðæt ic up heonan mæge, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 3; Sat. 425. (ii) *other verbs* (see also I):—Wel ðæt swā mæg that may well be so, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. Puhte heom ðæt hit mihte swā, ðæt hiē wēron seolfes swegles brytan, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 15; Sat. 22; Andr. Kmbl. 2786; An. 1395. Wolde hyre būr ātimbrian, gif hit swā meahte, Exon. 108a; Th. 411, 28; Rā. 30, 6. Wisdōm sæde ðæt men mihton (could understand) be Gode swelce hi mæte, Bt. tit. 26; Fox xiv. 16. Ne māgon ðam breahhte býman ne hornas (cannot equal), Exon. 57b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. **IV.** *may (because a thing is permissible or lawful, because there is sufficient cause)*:—Ðū miht ðæs habban þanc, ðæt ðū mīra gifa wel bruce. Ne miht ðū nō gereccan ðæt ðū ðines āht forlure, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12. Hū miht (mæht, Lind.), ðū secgan ðinum brēder, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Ðū meaht ðe forþ faran, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 25; Gen. 543. Hiē leng ne māgon healdan heofonrice, 35; Th. 45, 24; Gen. 731. Nū wit māgon sorgian for his sīde we have good cause to rue his journey, 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799; Exon. 9b; Th. 8, 34; Cri. 127. Hwæder sēl mæge wunde gedýgan, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hit ne meahte swā that was not allowed, Exon. 41a; Th. 136, 29; Gū. 548.

V. *in the Northumbrian Gospels the verb is used as an auxiliary in the translation of the Latin subjunctive, or fut. indic.*:—Synngiga mæge peccabit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wē habbas t māgon habba habebimus, 21, 38. (Also the *W. S.* version in Mt. Kmbl. 26, 54, has hū māgon beon gefyllede *quomodo implebuntur*.) Hū hine meahtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, 12, 14. Ðætte hiā ēton t mæhton eata *quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 1. Huu hine hiā ācuella mæhton (mæhtun, Rush.) *perderent*, 11, 18. Mæhton (mæhtun, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 2.

magdala-treów, es; *n.* An almond-tree; amigdala vel nutida, Ælfic. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 36; Wrt. Voc. 33, 34.

mæge, an; *f.* The belly; ventriculus, Ælfic. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 43; Wrt. Voc. 44, 26. *v.* maga.

mæge, an; *f.* A kinswoman:—Elizabeth ðin mæge (māge, MSS. A. B.) *cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Seó cwēn his māge *regina propinqua illius*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 24. Ða landes ðe hire mæge hire geuþe, Chart. Th. 338, 14; 337, 27. From bearme ānre māgan, Exon. 112b; Th. 430, 25; Rā. 44, 14. Grendles māgan (*mother*) gang, Beo. Th. 2786; B. 1391. Be hire māgan (*propinqua*), Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 3. Ne hēme nān man wið his māgan ne wið his mæges wif, Lev. 18, 16. Se wolde niman his māgan (*cousin*) tō wīfe, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 19. Menn hæf-don on frymþe heora māgan tō wīfe, Homl. Skt. 10, 215. *v.* mæge, māga.

mā-geēct (mā = magis, ge-ēcan = augere), mactus (= magis auctus):—Ða māgeēctan macta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 3. Cf. 54, 71. Māgeēcte morota (macta?), 57, 24.

Mage-sæte, -sætan; *pl.* The people of Herefordshire, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 4.

mægepe, an; *f.* A plant-name, *maythe, chamomile, ox-eye*:—Mægeþe beneolentem [camemelon], Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 27: *optalmon*, 68, 50. Mægeþe *optalmon*, ii. 65, 52. Ðas wyrt ðe man *camemelon*, and oðrum naman mægeþe nemneþ. Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 14. Wildre magþan wyrtruman (*matricaria chamomilla*) L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 15. Mægeþe, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 7. Ða reādan mægoþan (*anthemīs inctoria*), 140, 4. [Mæþe *camomilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 27. Mathen (maythe) *ameroke*, 162, 20. Maythe *embroca*, 190, 51. See Lchdm. ii. 308, col. 2, iii. 337, col. 1, and E. D. S. Plant-names under *mathes* and *May-weed*.] *v.* mægha.

magister, mægister, es; *m.* A master:—Se magister, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 20. Byrla magister (cf. byrla ealdor, v. 20), Gen. 40, 21. Mægister, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 6. Mīn mægister Euripides, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20. For his magistre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10. Deāh hiō hire magister lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 10. His āgenne magistre, 29, 2; Fox 104, 19. Magistra betst, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 8; Met. 30, 4. Hi hæfðan magistras, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34. Mægestras, Ex. 1, 11.

magu, a; *m.* **I.** A child, son:—Ða wearþ eafora fēðed, mago Caines, Malalabel, Cd. 58; Th. 70, 28; Gen. 1160. Mago Ecglāses (cf. Ecglāses bearn, 1003), Beo. Th. 2935; B. 1465. Mago Healfðenes (cf. sunu Healfðenes, 541), 3738; B. 1867: 4027; B. 2011. Eald fæder ongon his mago monian, Exon. 80b; Th. 303, 28; Fā. 60. Ðinum magum (māgun?) læf folc and rice, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. **II.** *a young person, a servant* (cf. cniht, cnapa, geongra):—Ongan his

magu frignan (cf. ombehtpegn, l. 9), Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 30; Gú. 983.

III. *A young, strong man, a man* (cf. cniht):—Hwær cwom mearg hwær cwom mago where is the steed gone? where his rider? 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Mago Ebrēa (Abraham), Cd. 100; Th. 132, 34; Gen. 2203: 109; Th. 145, 25; Gen. 2411: 127; Th. 161, 32; Gen. 2674. Mago gemēdu, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [Goth. magu maīs (puer, servus): O. Sax. magu child: Icel. mögr a son, a man.]

magu-dryht, e; f. *A land of young men*:—Ōþ ðæt seó geóguþ gewēox, magodriht micel, Beo. Th. 134; B. 67.

magu-geogup, e; f. *Youth*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 23; Cri. 1429. [Cf. O. Sax. magu-jung young].

magu-rēdend, es; m. *One who advises men*:—Woldon cræfta gehygd magorēdendes (St. Andrew) mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2920; An. 1463.

magu-rēswa, an; m. *A leader of men, a chief*:—Se magorēswa mægþe sinre dōmas sægde, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 2; Gen. 1624. Se ðe lædde, mōdig magorēswa (MS. -ræwa), 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55: 143; Th. 178, 25; Exod. 17.

magu-rino, es; m. *A child, young man, a man, warrior*:—Se magorinc sceal wasan Ismahel hāten, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285; (Isaac), 106; Th. 140, 15; Gen. 2328. Ða magorincas (youths), Abraham and Loth, 82; Th. 103, 6; Gen. 1714: (Cato and Brutus), Bt. Met. Fox 10, 111; Met. 10, 56. Cwom LX monna . . ne meahon magorincas ofer mere feolan, Exon. 106a; Th. 404, 9; Rā. 23, 5. Magorinca heap (the men in Hrothgar's hall), Beo. Th. 1464; B. 730. Magorinca mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 51; Met. 1, 26.

magu-pegn, m. *Athane, vassal, follower, retainer, warrior, servant*:—Ic eom Higēlāces mæg and magopegn, Beo. Th. 820; B. 408. (Beowulf of Hrothgar), Wiglaf, 5507; B. 2757. Mærum magupegne (a retainer of Hrothgar), 4164; B. 2079. (God's servant, Matthew), Andr. Kmbl. 188; An. 94: (St. Andrew), 2416; An. 1209. His engel, mærne magupegn, 731; An. 366. Ic magupegnas (servants) mine hāte fōtan eowērne healdan, Beo. Th. 591; B. 293. Mōdige magupegnas (the Mermedonians), Andr. Kmbl. 2281; An. 1142: 3028; An. 1517: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Magupegna ðone sēlestan (Æschere s. vv. 2654 sqq.), Beo. Th. 2815; B. 1405.

magu-timber, es; n. **I.** *A child*:—Ðā heō wæs magotimbre eācen worden when she was with child, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 36; Gen. 2235. Mē sealde sunu sigora waldend, and mē cearsorge mid ðys magotimbre of mōde āscēaf, 55; Th. 68, 10; Gen. 1115. [Cf. Icel. manns-efni (efni material, stuff) a promising young man.]

II. *Progeny, all those who are born*:—Ne sý ðas magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan gif hī ne wanige se ðas worulde teode there would be no bounds upon earth to those who are born, if they waned not through him that created the world, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 13; Gn. Ex. 33.

magu-tudor, es; n. *Offspring*:—Ær ðy magotudre mōdor wære eācen be eorle, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 13; Gen. 2765. Ūs ðis se æþeling gefremede . . monnes magutudre for us, the human race, the prince (Christ) did this, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 28; Cri. 629. Cf. magu-timber.

māh, adj. *Wicked, wanton*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. v. ge-māh.

māl, es; n. *A mole, spot, mark*:—Füll maal on [h]rægel stigmentum, Ælf. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 13; Wrt. Voc. 26, 12. Māl maculām, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 9; 92, 19. [Goth. mail spot, blemish: O. H. Ger. meil.]

māl, es; n. **I.** *An action, suit, cause*:—Māl clasma (cf. clasma clam odde wed odde wæra. 'This barbarous word meant in medieval Latin, an action at law, for a bond or other obligation,' 21, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 42; Hpt. Gl. 496, 4. [Icel. māl an action: O. H. Ger. mahal concio, pactio, fœdus.]

II. *Occurring late in the chronicle and borrowed from Icelandic (?)*:—Ðær bær Godwine up his māl (case) (cf. Icel. bera upp māl), Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Eādwerd scylode ix scypa of māl (=Icel. skilja af māl) put an end to the agreement with, paid off, nine ships, 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Hē sette ealle ða litsmen of māl, 1050; Erl. 176, 13. Se cyng sealde his lande swā ðeore tō mālē swā hē ðeoroost mihte made as hard terms as ever he could, 1086; Erl. 220, 8. [Icel. māl a case; terms, agreement.] v. mæl and next word.

māl-dæg, es; m. *An agreement, covenant, settlement (?)* (Icel. māl-dagi) or a day on which terms are fixed (?) (O. H. Ger. mahal-tag dies sponsionis) a day when the dowry was settled:—Ic an mīne wīfe al þe þing þe ic haue on Norfolke so ic hire gaf tō mund and tō maldage, Chart. Th. 574, 1. v. mæl-dæg.

māletung, e; f. *Verbosity*:—Hlyðig gewyrd, māletung (maletung?) garrula uerbositas, Hpt. Gl. 439, 60.

malscra. v. next word.

malscrung, e; f. *Bewitching, fascination*:—Malscrung fascinat, i. laudatis stultia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 7: fascinat, 108, 23. Wīd malscrunge, Lechdm. iii. 36, 13. Wīd feónðes costunga and nihtgengan and maran and malscra (malscrunga?), L. M. 3, 1; Lechdm. ii. 306, 13. [O. H. Ger. malscrunc fascinat, laus stulta: cf. Goth. untilla-malsks mpoetērs: O. Sax. malsk proud: Allit. pms. þe mon malskred (fascinated, spell-bound) in drede; þat malscrande mere: Will. hou he

hade . . malskrid (wandered as under the influence of a charm, mazed) aboute.]

māl-sweord, es; n. *A sword with inlaid ornament*:—Ic geann ðæs malswurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 33. [Cf. Icel. māl-sax an inlaid sword.]

malt, malu. v. meal, mealu.

Mame-ceaster, e; f. *Manchester*:—Mameceaster on Norþhymbrum, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 4.

mamme, an; f. *A teat, breast* (Lat. mamma):—An mamman in pa-pillas, Germ. 401, 77.

mamor, es; m. *Deep sleep, unconsciousness*:—Mamor soporem, Kent. Gl. 695. Momna (=mamor?) sopor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. next word.

mamorian, mamrian to be deep in thought about anything (?):—Hi mamriap mæn and unriht they are plunged in thought of crime and wrong; scrutantes scrutinio, Ps. Th. 63, 5. [Somner gives mamerung dormitio, dormitatio: cf. later English mammering:—He sits now in a mammering, As one that minds it not, Halliwell. Dict. q.v. See also Nare's Glossary.]

man, mon; indef. pron. (originally nom. of noun mann q.v.; cf. French on from homo). *One, anyone, they, people*; it is often used with the active voice where modern English would take the passive:—Man brohte his heafod on anum disc and sealde ðam mædene allatum est caput ejus in disco, et datum est puella, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 11. Tō middyre nihte man hrýmde media nocte clamor factus est, 25, 6. His brōþur Horsa man ofslōg, Chr. 455; Erl. 12, 15. Man gehālgode ii. biscopas on his stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7. Hine man hēng . . Hyne man dyde up and hine man efosode and scrýdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cyngne ille suspensus est in cruce. Eductum de carcere Joseph totoderunt, ac veste mulata obtulerunt regi, Gen. 41, 13, 14. Ne ete man his flæsc non comedentur carnes ejus, Ex. 21, 28. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē wīð ðære stale sylle man hine wīð feō. Gif man cucu finde ðæt hē stel sī non habuerit, quod pro furto reddat, ipse venundabitur. Si inventum fuerit apud eum, quod furatus est, vivens, 22, 3, 4. Hū mæg man (quisquam) ingān on stranges hūs, biþon hē gebiude ārest ðone strangan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Worhte man hit him tō wīte, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. Hit gedēfe biþ ðæt mon his winedryhten herge, Beo. Th. 6332; B. 3176. [Later English me: Du. men: Ger. man.]

mān, es; n. *A bad, shameful action, a crime, crime, guilt, wickedness*:—Maan facinus, Ælf. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 5. Mān, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 54: piaculum, 68, 68. Mān and inwit guilt and guile, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Mān and unriht iniquitas, 118, 69. Mān, yfel endeleās, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694. Mān and mordor (cf. O. Sax. mēn endi mordwerk), misdæda woru (v. Fox 58, 2, hwilc mān hē weorhte), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Mānes fraudis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 44. Mānes wyrhtan peccatores, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Māne piaculo, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50: Lev. 19, 29. Mid manegum māne with many a crime (cf. eac ðam wæs unrim oðres mānes, Met. 1, 44), Bt. Fox 1, 10. Gē mid māne men ongunnon irruit in homines, Ps. Th. 61, 3; Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. For þy māne (the murder of Abel), Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Māne fāh stained with crime, 1960; B. 978. Mān nequitiam, Ps. Spl. 72, 8; Ps. Th. 140, 4. Tō ðam ilcan men (Achan) ðe ðæt mān (taking of the forbidden spoil) gefremode, Jos. 7, 17; Cd. 10; Th. 12, 22; Gen. 189. Ne swera ðū mān (cf. O. Sax. ni thū mēnes ni sweri) non perjureris, Lev. 19, 12. Se man ðe swereþ mān, 5, 4. For æghwæðerum ðysa māna utroque scelere, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 40. Hī geclēnsian ðæra ærena māna a pristina flagitiorum sorde purgare, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On manegum mānum (flagitiis) hī sylfe besencton, 1, 2; S. 485, 12. Ealle ða mān (scelera) ðe ic æfre gefremede, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. [Orm. man inn aþess and i wittness: O. Sax. mēn: O. H. Ger. mein nefas, illicitum: Icel. mein hurt, harm.] v. next word.

mān, adj. *Wicked, false, base*:—Mān inwistæf nequitia, Ps. Th. 54, 15. Heora mænige māne swultan many a wicked one of them died, 77, 30. Nāht ne deraþ monnum māne āpas nīl perjurā nocet ipsi, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. Mānum treowum woldon hī ðæt feorhlēan, fācne gylðan, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. [Icel. mein mean, base: O. Frs. mēn false (oath): O. H. Ger. mein.] v. mæne and preceding word.

man-. v. manu-

mān-āp, es; m. *A false oath, perjury*:—Se ðe mænāþ [other reading mænne āþ] swerige he who commits perjury, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. 212, 18. [Orm. þatt tu ne swere nan manāþ: O. E. Homl. man-ād: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. mēn-ēd: Icel. mein-eidr: Da. meen-ed: O. M. Mod. H. Ger. mein-eid.] v. mæn; adj., mæne.

mān-bealu, wes; n. *Wicked injury*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 27; Dan. 45.

mān-bryne. v. mann-bryne.

mancus, es; m. *A mancus, the eighth of a pound, the sum of thirty pence*:—Fif penegas gemacgaþ ænne scillingc and xxx penega ænne mancus (other MSS. mancus, mancs), Ælf. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. In Chut's laws the heriot of an earl included twā hund mancus goldes (which is rendered in a Latin version by quinquaginta marcas auri, v. Schmid. p. 309, so that the mancus is the fourth of a marc), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 8. Cf. for an instance of the manner in which this might be

paid the will of an ealdorman where the heriot included feower beagas twegen on hundtwelftigum mancsum and twegen on hundeahtatigum, Chart. Th. 500, 3. *The value of the mancus is also seen from L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1:—Oxan tō mancuse compared with Th. i. 232, 7 where an ox is rated at thirty pence, be xxx pænega oððe be ānum hryðere.* The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters. *Gedæle* hē ālcum mæssepreoste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Chart. Th. 471, 19. *Āgyfe* man mīra (*king Alfred*) ealdormanna ālcum ān hund mangusa . . . and *Eðerēde* ealdormenn ān sword on hundteontigum mancsum, 489, 29–33. Ic geann ālcum biscope v. mancussa goldes, 544, 8. *Ān* hund mancusa, 596, 9. Mancussa, 530, 13. *Āenne* beāh on þrittigan mancusan, 501, 9. *Ānes* beāges on sextigum mancsum goldes, 529, 4; 531, 4. Mid xvi. mancsum reādes goldes, 536, 21. *Tyn* mancusa goldes, v. mancusa goldes, 544, 11–14. [*O. H. Ger.* mancusa, manchusa, manchussa (*nummos*) aureos, philippus, solidos, Grff. ii. 808: *O. L. Ger.* mancusi aureos.]

mand, mond, e; *f.* A basket, mand, maund (archaic or dialectic v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 1: 15: 16: Mid-Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Gloss. *Prompt. Parv.* mawnd, skype sportula, p. 300, see the note for other examples):—Mand corvis, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 20: *cophinus*, ii. 74, 47; 104, 62: *qualus*, 118, 47: *corben*, 104, 42. Manda *coffinos*, 17, 47: 72, 68. Twelf monde fulle *duodecim cophinos plenos*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 14, 20: 16, 9. *Hū* monig monda *quot sportas*, Liud. 16, 10. Mondo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. *Huu* monig mondo (*monde*, Rush.) *quot cophinos*, 19.

mān-dæd, e; *f.* An evil deed, crime, sin:—Māndæd *crimen, peccatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 3. Māndæda *scelera*, 149, 29. Hē sume māndæde (*aliquid sceleris*) gefremede, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Māndæda forlētān *intermissis facinoribus*, S. 601, 27. His synne and māndæde *scelera sua*, 5, 13; S. 632, 12: Exon. 62b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Māndæda *facinorum, peccatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 14: 469, 9: *flagitorium*, 529, 73: Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 17. Dā dā hē dā mōdigan preostas for heora māndædon dānan ūt ādrēfde and dērinne munecas gelōge, Chart. Th. 227, 21. Wolde mid māndædum menn beswīcan, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 16; Gen. 451. [*O. E. Homl.* man-dede: *O. Sax.* mēn-dād: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tāt scelus, *flagitium, facinus, piaculum*: cf. *Icel.* mein-görð offence.]

mān-dæde; *adj.* Doing evil, wicked, flagitious:—Hē sceal māndæde men preāegan *pearle he must sharply rebuke evil-doers*, Wulfst. 266, 24: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18. Ealles tō īdele ālcere gōddæde and tō māndæde far too deficient in every good deed and too ready to do evil, 14; Th. ii. 322, 14. [*Cf. O. Sax.* mēn-dādig: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tātig *flagitiosus, sacrilegus*.]

mān-deorf; *adj.* Labouring to do evil, wicked:—Ne mæg se yfela preost mid his yfelnysse, deāh hē mānderof sýl and mǎnful on dædum, ne mæg hē nǎfre Godes þenunge gefilan, nǎder ne dæt fulluht, ne dā mæssan, L. Ēlfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 12. v. deorfan.

mān-drinc, es; *m.* An evil, poisonous drink:—Done māndrinc (*the poison from an arrow*, cf. ætten 1, 7), Exon. 106b; Th. 406, 6; Rā. 24, 13. manetian (?), to admonish, reprove:—Gē monetigaþ Godes ēce bearn (cf. vv. 1331 sqq. for the speech of the ealdorsacerd), Andr. Kmb. 1492; An. 747. Cf. manian.

mān-fæhu; *f.* Guilt, wickedness (cf. māne fā, morþorscyldige, Andr. Kmb. 3196; An. 1601: also Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978):—Mānfæhu bearn (*those who were drowned by the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 11; Gen. 1378.

mān-feld, es; *m.* The field of crime:—Mon hætt dæt lond Mānfeld dær hiē mon byrge obruta est in campo, qui nunc *Sceleratus vocatur*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 20.

mān-folm, e; *f.* A hand that does evil:—Alýs mē and gencere wið mānfolm fremdra beorna, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

mān-fordædla, an; *m.* One who wickedly destroys:—Mānfordædla (*the sea monsters that attacked Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1130; B. 563.

mān-forwyrht, es; *n.* Sin, crime:—Fore moncynnes mānforwyrhtum, Exon. 24a; Th. 67, 28; Cri. 1095.

mān-freā, an; *m.* The prince of evil, the devil:—Mordres mānfreā, Andr. Kmb. 2627; An. 1315: Elen. Kmb. 1880; El. 942: Exon. 73b; Th. 275, 6; Jul. 546.

mān-fremmede; *part.* Doing evil, working wickedness:—Mid mannun mānfremmedum *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 6; Exon. 67b; Th. 250, 34; Jul. 137: 29a; Th. 88, 9; Cri. 1437: Elen. Kmb. 1810; El. 907.

mān-full; *adj.* Evil, wicked, flagitious, producing an evil effect, dire:—Mānful *profanus*, Ēlfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 8: *infandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 2: *flagitiosus, criminosus*, 149, 27. Mānful *nequam*, Ēlfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30: Mt. Kmb. 6, 23. Mānful, 20, 15. *Ān* sundorhālga oðer mānfull (*publicanus*), Lk. Skt. 18, 10, 11, 13. Dæt mānfulle wuht *the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 7. Mānfulles *fanaticae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 61. Mānfulles *scñlāces fanaticae superstitionis, nefandæ vanitatis*, 488, 40: 509, 38. Becom dæt tō eāran dæs mānfullan (*nefandi*) ealdormannes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. Done mānfullan *flagitiosum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 52. Mānfulle and synfulle *publicani et peccatores*, Mt. Kmb. 9, 10, 11: Mk. Skt. 2, 15, 16.

Donne ūs mānfulle menn onginnap *cum insurgerent homines in nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2; Andr. Kmb. 359; An. 180. Mānfulre wurte *dirorum (nefandorum) graminum*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 9. Sodoman and Gomorran dæra mānfulra þeóða, Gen. 14, 10; Andr. Kmb. 84; An. 82: Salm. Kmb. 298; Sal. 148. Dā mānfullan *infandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 69. Eāc mycle mānfullran (*sceleratiora*) fremedon, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. [*O. Sax.* mēn-ful: *O. H. Ger.* mein-ful *profanus, flagitiosus, nefarius, funestus*.]

mānful-lío; *adj.* Evil, wicked:—Hē sēwþ mānfullice geþohtas intō dæs mannes heortan, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17.

mānful-líce; *adv.* Wickedly, Scint. 4. mānful-ness, e; *f.* Wickedness:—Git Martinus for his mānfulnyse nolde on God gelyfan, Homl. Skt. 4, 389. Hē leornode æfre māran and mārau on his mānfulnyse and ne lēt nānne his gelican on yfele, Ēlfc. T. Grn. 17, 28.

mān-genga, an; *m.* One conversant with or practising evil, a sacrilegious person:—Done māngengan and done wiðfeohend *rebellem ac sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18.

mān-geñipla, an; *m.* A wicked, evil persecutor:—Dæt ne mōton mān-geñiplan, graine grynsmiþas, gāste gescedðan, Andr. Kmb. 1832; An. 918. mangere, es; *m.* A monger (in iron-monger, cheese-monger, &c.), merchant, trader, dealer:—Mangere *mercator vel negotiator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 72. Hwæt sægst ðu, mangere (*mercator*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 23. Ne preost ne beo mangere a *priest shall not be a merchant* (cf. *Icel.* prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi nē okri), L. Ēlfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1. Wē lǎrap dæt preosta gehwile tilige him rihtlice and ne beo ænig mangere mid unrihte, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24. Heofena rice is gelic ðam mangere (*negotiator*), Mt. Kmb. 13, 45. Dū herast done mangere ðe begytt gold mid leāde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 25. [*Icel.* mangari: *O. H. Ger.* mangari, mengari; *Graff* quotes an *O. L. Ger.* fleisc-mengere.] v. flæsc-mangere.

mān-gewyrhta, an; *m.* A worker of wickedness, Ps. Th. 77, 38.

mangian; *p.* ode To trade, traffic, act as a monger:—Ic mangie mercor, Ēlfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Mid sceāpum hē mangap he *traffics with sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 6. Gif man mid cirican mangie, bēte be lahslite, L. N. P. L. 20; Th. ii. 292, 28. Hwæt forstent ænigum menn dæt deāh hē mangie dæt hē calne disne middeangear āge gif hē his sāule forspildt *what does it benefit any man, though he come to own all this world by his trading, if he destroys his soul*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 9. [*A. R.* mangan: *O. Sax.* mangōn: *Icel.* manga to trade: cf. *Du.* mangelen to barter.] v. ge-mangian.

mangung, e; *f.* Trade, traffic, business, commerce, dealing; also merchandise:—Mangung *mercatorum, gestreōn i. commercium*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 44. Mid mangunge ī gestreōne *commercio*, 478, 31. Fram mangunge a *negotio*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Hig ferdun, sum tō his tūne, sum tō his mangunge (*negotiationem*), Mt. Kmb. 22, 5. Se færp embe his mangunge (cf. sume tō heora ceāpe, l. 9), Homl. Th. i. 524, 12. [*Cf. Icel.* mang traffic.]

mangung-hūs, es; *n.* A house for traffic:—Ne wyrce gē mīnes feder hūs tō mangunghūse (*domum negotiationis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 16.

mān-hūs, es; *n.* A house of wickedness, hell:—Mānhūs fæst under foldan, dær biþ fyr and wyrm, open scræf yfela gehwylces, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 7; Exod. 535.

manian, manigean, monian; *p.* ode. I. to bring to mind what ought to be done, to urge upon one what ought to be done, to admonish, exhort, instigate:—Donne manige ic dæt gē eow ālĕsan of eowrum synnum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 32. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne dæt hē his āgene dæda georne smeāge, 109, 11. Manap *cohortatur, ammonet*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 52. Uton forhradian Godes ansýne on andetnyse, swā swā se witega ūs manap, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 24. Monap mōdes lust tō fēran, Exon. 82a; Th. 308, 7; Seef. 36b. Ealle dā gemonap mōdes fūse fēran tō sýpe . . . swylce geāc monap, Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Menede *instigavit, monuit*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 30. Hē manode his georne dæt hig Moyes ā heoldon, Jos. 23, 6. Manade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11. Agustinus Brytta biscopas for rihtgeleāfflura sibbe lārde and monade (*monuerit*), 2, 2; S. 502, 3. Hine mid ðisum wordum manode, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 33. Hī hī manedon and lārdon dæt hī him wæpno worhton, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. Ongan hī manigean and lēran dæt hī sibbe hæfdon, 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Manian, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. Maniede *instigantes, incitantes, cohortantes*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 23.

II. to bring to mind what should not be forgotten, to admonish, remind, suggest, prompt:—Forþon ic eow manige ealle dæt therefore I remind you all of it, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7. Hēr ūs manap and myneþaþ be (*we are here reminded of*) disse hālgan tide weorþunga, 161, 3. Manap swā and myndgaþ sārūm wordum Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Mec dæs þearf monap, micel mōdes sorg, Exon. 76a; Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717.

III. to tell what ought to be done, to teach, instruct, advise:—Hē hiē mid ðisum wordum lārde and manode he taught them what they should do in these words, Blickl. Homl. 169, 12. Hē ūs lārde and monade, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, 19, 36. Hē dyde swā swā hē manode, Homl. Th. i. 238, 23. God bebedd Moyse dæt hē

manode ðæt folc, ðæt swá hwá swá ábiten wære, besáwe up tō ðære ærenan næddran, ii. 238, 17. Heo lærde hine and manede, ðæt ðæt ne gedafenade, ðæt hē sceolde his frēond on gold behygean, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 37. Fæder ongon his mago monian (cf. l. 13 lærde), Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fā. 60.

IV. to claim of a person (acc.) what is due (gen); in jus vocare (cf. the Frankish ad mallum mannine, and the use of monere in the laws. v. Grimm. R. A. 842; Mod. Ger. mahnen to ask payment of a debt: Icel. mana to provoke, challenge).—Hwane nianap God mæran gafotes donne ðone biscop of whom will God demand more tribute, than of the bishop? Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. Drihten manap æghwylcne man ðæs ðe hē him hēr sylep, 49, 31. Ðam ðe Drihten micel sylep, mycles hē hine eft manap, Wulfst. 261, 22: 148, 18. For-gield mē ðin lif... ðæs lifes ic manige, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 24; Cri. 1479. Lāp se ðe londes monap, leof se ðe mære beoðep, 89 b; Th. 337, 5; Gn. Ex. 60. Ða cwæp se ðe ðæs feós manode, Shrn. 127, 30. Mana done ðæs āngylde, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. [O. Sax. manōn: O. Frs. monia to admonish; to claim (with gen.): O. H. Ger. manōn, manēn monere, suggerere with acc. of person (and gen. of thing)]. v. ā-, fore-, ge-manian; manied, manung.

mān-idel; adj. Wicked and vain:—Ðara mūpas sprecap mānidel word quorum os locutum est vanitatem, Ps. Th. 143, 9, 13.

maniend, es; m. One who claims (debts &c.):—Se wæs ærest theloniarius ðæt is gafotes moniend (St. Matthew) was first theloniarius, that is a tax-gatherer, Shrn. 131, 24.

MANIG, maneg, monig, mænig; adj. I. with a noun or adjective, MANY, (with sing. noun) many a:—Ðær biþ swýðe manig burh, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 14. Ða wæs ymb ða gifhealle gūþinc monig, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838. Manig man cwyp monig dicunt, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Geong manig, Beo. Th. 1712; B. 857. Monig, 345; B. 171. With a plural verb:—Wlanc manig on stæpe stōdon, Elen. Kmb. 461; El. 231. Maniges þinges hē wlinap, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 32. Dises hī wundriap and manies þylfices, 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Mid manegum māne, i; Fox 2, 10. Manegum men þuhte, ii. 1; Fox 32, 24. Swiðe manigne hlāford and swiðe manigne mundboran, Shrn. 35, 32. Mid monige wite, 101, 23. Ðē biddap manega peōða, Deut. 28, 12. Hū ða monegan yflan wundor wurdon on Rōme, Ors. 4, 2, tit; Swt. 3, 25. Ic sceal ðara monegena gewinna geswīgian, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Ðū bist manega peōða fæder, Gen. 17, 4. Hē sende Agustinum and oðre monige muncas, Bd. i. 23; S. 485, 27. **II. used absolutely:—**On manig dælan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 11. Ðū tōsyndroest hig on manega, Hy. 7, 65; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 65. Mænego, 9, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 21. Ðyllicu þing and oðre manega, Shrn. 35, 28. Mænige gefoþ hwælas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Hwi ārīsap swā mænige wið mē, Ps. Th. 3, 1. Ðær mōðlice manega spræcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 43; By. 200. Hiē witon ðæt ðæt ilce yfel oferode, swā ða monegan ær dydan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Manigra sumne one of many, Beo. Th. 4188; B. 2091. **III. with a genitive:—**Moniges breacwintra, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 31; Gen. 1230. Heafod hē gebrecep hælpea mæniges, Ps. Th. 109, 7. Heora manigne ofslōg, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, 41, 5; Fox 252, 20. Monige ðara brōðra sædon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 4. Geseah hē rinca manige, Beo. Th. 1461; B. 728. [Goth. manags: O. Sax., O. H. Ger. manag: O. Frs. monich: Ger. manch.] v. un-manig.

manig-bræde (?) ; adj. Consisting of many things:—Mænibræde dōm satura lex (lanx?), Ælfic. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 111; Wrt. Voc. 20, 49. Cf. (?) brædan to roast.

manig-feald; adj. I. Manifold, multifarious, of many kinds, various, consisting of many parts, complex:—Mænigfeald multiplex, Ps. Th. 67, 17. Ys mænigfeald multiplicata est, 118, 69. Ðes pistol is swiðe mænigfeald is tō gereccenne this epistle is very complex for us to expound, Homl. Th. i. 448, 7. Æs þincp tō manigfeald ðæt wē swiðor ymbe ðis sprecan, Lchdm. iii. 276, 8. Manigfealde multifarium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 51. Manigfealdne multimodam, 58, 20; Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 27; Cri. 662. On swā manigfeald gedæled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Wē swā manigfeald witon, alra tācna gehwylc, Elen. Kmb. 1284; El. 644. Ða manigfealdan mīne gepohtas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4, 8. Þurh manigfealdra mægna gerynō, Th. 38, 7; Cri. 603: 42 a; Th. 140, 20; Gū. 616. For ðæm mistlicum and manigfealdum weoruldbigum, Bt. proem; Fox viii, 5. Hit sceal heonaforþ mænigfealde weorþan, Wulfst. 83, 19. Manigfealdran, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 2; Gū. 1221. Wæs ðær seō mænigfealdeste wōl, mid moncwealme, ge eac ðætte ne wif ne niēten ne mehton nānuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. **II. Manifold, numerous, abundant; as a grammatical term, plural:—**Menifeld augmentatus, Hpt. Gl. 440, 51. Numerus is getel, singularis anfeald, and pluralis mænigfeald, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 59. Sume naman māciap heora mænigfealdan dativum on-bus, 7; Som. 6, 64. On hyra mænigfealdan spēce in multiloquio suo, Mt. 6, 7. Manifaele copiosa, Hpt. Gl. 468, 5. Mid mænigfealde crebra, 512, 34. Heora æhta wæron menifælde, Gen. 13, 6. Hī cōmon swā mænigfealde swā swā sandceosol, Jos. 11, 4. Manigfealdum þenungum exequiis pluribus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 78. [Goth. manag-falps: O. Sax., O. H. Ger. manag-fald multiplex, frequens, varius.]

manigfeald-lic; adj. Manifold, having many parts, of many kinds, various:—Ðeah hit ys manigfealdlic þince, sum gōd, sum yfel, hit is ðeah him anfeald gōd, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 8. Fordon wæron swā manigfealdlice sorga Cristes þegnum therefore Christ's servants had such manifold sorrows, Blickl. Homl. 135, 18. Sangeras and mæssepreostas and manigfealdlice ciricean þegnas Church ministers of many kinds, 207, 32.

manigfeald-lice; adv. Manifoldly, in many ways; as a grammatical term, in the plural:—Manigfealdlice multipliciter, Ps. Surt. 62, 2. Wē mihton be eallum ðām oðrum stafum mænigfealdlice sprecan we might speak of all the other letters under various heads, Ælfic. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 10. Mænigfealdlice pluraliter, 5; Som. 3, 42: 13; Som. 16, 9, 12. Se ealda mænigfealdlice bæd the old man made many prayers, Glostr. Frag. 110, 18. Mænigfealdlice, Menol. Fox 185; Men. 94. [O. H. Ger. managfalt-litho multifarium.]

manigfeald-ness, e; f. Multiplicity, complexity; abundance, great number:—Manifaldnes perplexitas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 20. Of monigfaldnisse ex habundantia, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. On mænigfaldnisse in multitudinē, Ps. Spl. 65, 2: 68, 20; Cant. Moys. 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. managfalti multitudo, affluentia.]

manigfildan; p. de To multiply:—Ic mænigfylde multiplico, Ælfic. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. [Cf. O. H. Ger. managfaltōn multiplicare.] v. ge-mænigfyldan.

manig-sides; adv. Many times, often:—Manisides swutelap ðæt man wile on ænne God gelyfan, Wulfst. 144, 11.

manig-teaw, -tiwe; adj. Skilful, dexterous:—Mænigtwe sollers, Wrt. Voc. 73, 49. [Menituwe, 88, 48.] Mænigtwe, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 12, 67. Mænigteawum sollerti, Hpt. Gl. 512, 29. Ðære mænigteawestan sollertissimæ, 407, 65. v. æl-teaw.

manigteaw-ness, e; f. Skill, dexterity:—Mænigteawyns sollertia, Hpt. Gl. 428, 3. Menigteawynsse sollertiam, 407, 7.

MANN, man, monn, es; m. I. MAN, a human being of either sex:—Hic et hæc homo ægher is mann ge wer ge wif, Ælfic. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 54. Ðes mann iste homo, dises mannes istius hominis, dat. disum menn, acc. ðysne mann, abl. fram disum menn; pl. n. acc. ðas menn, gen. ðyssera manna, dat. disum mannun, 15; Som. 18, 25–28. Uton wircean man (hominem) tō ure andlicnisse. God gesceop man tō his andlicnisse, Gen. i. 26, 27. Se man (homo) wæs gecworht on libbende sawle, 2, 7. Wast ðū hwæt mon sīe. Ða cwæp ic: Ic wāt ðæt hit is sawl and lichoma. Ða cwæp hē: Hwæt ðū wast ðæt hit biþ mon ða hwile ðe seō sawl and se lichoma undædle beoþ; ne biþ hit nān mon siððan hī tōdædle biōþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 3–6. Hū Hanna ān mon wæs onwaldes giernende, Ors. 4, 5 tit; Swt. 3, 32. Hiene ofslōg Othōn ān mon, 6, 6; Swt. 262, 9. Hē gecceas him tō fultume Traianus done mon, 6, 10; Swt. 264, 18. Hē ofslōg Albinus ðone mon, 6, 15; Swt. 270, 10: 6, 26; Swt. 276, 23: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 20. Gif hund mon tōslite, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Gif mon swā gerādne mon ofslēa, 28; Th. i. 80, 2. Syxhynde mon, 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif mon cierliscne mon gebinde, 35; Th. i. 84, 2. Hwæne scegaþ menn ðæt sý mannes sunu quem dicunt homines esse filium hominis? Mt. Knbl. 16, 13. Hwæt eom ic manna ðæt ic mihte God forbeoðan 'what was I, that I could withstand God?' Homl. Skt. 10, 191. Ða ðū ærest tō monnum becom eum te matris ex utero natura proxit, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Englas hē worhte, ða sind gāstas, and nabbap nænne lichaman. Menn hē gesceop mid gāste and mid lichaman. Nýtenu hē gesceop on flæsce būtan sawle. Mannum hē gesealde uprihte gang, ða nýtenu hē lēt gān ālotene, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1–5. **Used of a male:—**Ðeōs biþ geciged fæmne, for ðam ðe heō ys of were genumen. For ðam forlæt se man fæder and mōdor and gepeot hine tō his wife, Gen. 2, 23–24. Gelic ðam dysigan men (viro, cf. wisan were, 24), Mt. Bos. 7, 26. Hē sēde hyre hwæt heō man ne wæs he told her that she (Eugenia) was no man (cf. vv. 48–53 from which it is seen that Eugenia was dressed as a man), Homl. Skt. 2, 78. **Used of a female, cf. wif-man:—**Ðæt se mon (woman) swāte swiðe, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 332, 1. Ercngota hālli fēenne and wundorlic man, Chr. 639; Er. 27, 5. Agathes elycope: 'Min drihten ðe mē tō menn gesceope,' Homl. Skt. 8, 185. His mōdor wæs cristen, swiðe gelyfed mann, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. **Used of both:—**Twegen men, wer and wif (Adam and Eve), 206, 21; Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 24; Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. **II. a man who is under the authority of another (cf. mann-ræden), a servant, vassal, liege-man; as an ecclesiastical term, a parishioner:—**Se cyng Melcolm grideð wið ðone cyng Willelm and his man wæs, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 6. Sý hit cynges man, sý hit þegnes, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 4. Sý ðæs mannes man ðe hē sý, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Nān man his men fram him ne tāce, ær hē clæne sý ælcere spræce, 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Ne underfō nān man oðres mannes man būtan ðæs leafe ðe hē ær fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16; L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20. Ealle ða land-sittende men ofer eall Englaðand, wæron ðæs mannes men ðe hī wæron. And ealle hī bugon tō him and wæron his menn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 4–6. Se ðe hý feormige oððe hyra manna ænigne, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 220, 12. Eac is mæssepreostum micel þearf ðæt hig hyra mannun cyðden, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 34. **III. the name of the Rune**

for *M*, which is sometimes used instead of writing the word *man*, e.g.

ænig *H* quis, Rtl. II, 41. Ne ænig *M* nemo, 13, 25, 29. *M* byþ on myrgþe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rūn. 20. So the compound mann-dream is written with the rune in, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. The word forms the second part of very many compounds. [Cognate forms are found in all the Teutonic dialects, but in Gothic a nominative occurs only in the weak form, and in *Icel.* the nom. takes the form *maðr.*] v. man, manna.

manna, monna, an; *m.* *Man, a man*:—Hwæt is se manna quid est homo? Ps. Th. 143, 4. On mannan mōd, 117, 8. For ðissum earfoþnessum de wē ðissum mannan dydon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 18. Ic æðilige ðone mannan delebo hominem, Gen. 6, 7. God geworhte ænne mannan of lāme, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Ðā wolde God wyrcean mannan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 9. Gif man frigne mannan ofslēahþ, L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Eorlcundne mannan, L. H. E. i; Th. i. 26, 8. Gif frigman mannan forstele, 5; Th. i. 28, 10. Abraham, leofne mannan, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 11; Gen. 2587. Geongne monnan, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 9; Gn. Ex. 45. Fremde monnan, 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. [*Goth.* manna: *Icel.* manni.] v. mann.

manna, monna; *indecl.* *Manna*:—Nemdon ðone mete manna, Ex. 16, 31; Ps. Spl. T. 77, 28; Num. 11, 9. Monna, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 19.

mann-bære; *adj.* *Productive of men*:—Ic tōwurpe ðās burh and tō yrplande āwende, swā ðæt heō biþ cornbære swīðor ðonne mannbære, Homl. Th. i. 450, 12.

mann-bōt, e; *f.* *A fine to be paid to the lord of a man slain*. Its amount was regulated by that of the 'wer':—Sie sió mægþōt and sió manbōt gefic. Weaxe sió [mæg]þōt be ðam were swā ilce swā sió manbōt ðēþ ðe ðam hlāforde seal, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14–16. Æt twýhyndum were mon seal sellan tō monbōte xxx. sciþf, æt vi. hyndum lxxx. sciþf, æt twelfhyndum cxx., 70; Th. i. 146, 13–15; L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21; L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7; L. W. i. 7; Th. i. 471, 11; L. H. i. 43; Th. i. 543, 27. [*Icel.* mannbætr; *pl.*]

mann-bryne, es; *m.* *A fire in which men lose their lives (?)*:—Ðā was swīde micel mancwealm, and se micela manbryne wæs on Lundene, and Paules mynster forborn, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 6. [Thorpe with previous translators renders the word by *fever*; Earle would read *mānbryne* = destructive fire. If *mānbryne* be taken perhaps an *incendiary fire* is meant.]

mann-cwealm, es; *m.* *Death of men, pestilence, mortality, slaughter*:—Mancwealm pestilentia, Bd. 1, 14, tit; S. 482, 14. On ðæm dagum was se mæsta mancwealm (*pestes plurimas dirosque morbos*), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 15. Se micla mancwealm ingens pestilentia, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 4. Ðý ilcan geāre was micel mancwealm, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 21. Wæs swīde micel mancwealm (cf. se fælcwealm ðe his (*Edgar*) leodscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, L. Edg. 5; Th. i. 270, 9), 962; Erl. 120, 5. On ða tid ðæs mancwealmes tempore mortalitatis, Bd. 3, 30, tit; S. 561, 31. Mec ongan hréowan ðæt moncynnes tudor sceolde mancwealm seón, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Hū monege missenlice moncwealmas gewurdon quantae clades gentium fuere, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 11. Manncwealmas (*pestilentia*) beoþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7.

mann-cwealmness, e; *f.* *Man-slaying, homicide*:—Monncualmness homicidium, Mk. Skt. Lind. (moncwealmnisse, Rush.) 15, 7.

mann-cwīld, e; *f.* *Mortality, pestilence*:—On ða tid ðæs miclan wōles and moncwylde tempore mortalitatis, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15.

mann-cynn, es; *n.* *I. mankind, men, the human race*:—Engla hlāf æton mancynn panem angelorum manducavit homo, Ps. Th. 77, 25. Sende se Fæder his āncennedan sunu tō cweale for mancynnes ālýsednyse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. For ealles mancynnes hæle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 14. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. 55; Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Drihten of deáþe ārās mancynne tō bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 21. Hié sceoldan geond ðysne middangeard mancynne bodian, 121, 4. Hine on woruld tō moncynne mōdor brohte, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 23; Gen. 2770. Hine feor forwæc Metod mancynne fram the Lord drove him away far from men, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. Hé wolde mancyn lýsan, Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41; Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Hé ealle eadmōdnyse wið mancynn gecýðde, 123, 31. **II. a race of men, a people, men** (a limited number):—Ðonne is sum eáland on ðære Reádan Sā ðær is moncynn (*hominum genus*) ðæt is mid ús Donestre genemmed, Nar. 37, 1. Æfter ðam ðe Iosue ðæt mankyn (*the Israelites*) gebrohte tō ðam behátenan earde, Jud. pref. 3. Hé ða burg gewann and eall ðæt moncynn ācwealde he took the town and slew all the inhabitants, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 16. Micel ðæs moncynnes sum ācwealde sum on Mæcedonie lædde magnam Romanorum praesidiorum multitudinem partim occidit, partim in Macedonia duxit, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 15. [*Laym.* mon-kun: *Orm.* mann-kinn: *Ayenb.* man-kende: *O. Sax.* man-kunni: *Icel.* mann-kyn: *O. H. Ger.* man-chunni *humanum genus, generatio*.]

mann-dream, es; *m.* *Human joy, joyous life among men, joyous noise*:—Ðū ne gemyndgast æfter mandream, ne wást bútan wildeóra þeaw thy mind shall not be according to human life, nor shalt thou (*Nebuchadnezzar*) know aught but the habit of wild beasts, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 37; Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37. Cain fæg gewát mandream fleón, Beo. Th. 2533; B. 1264. Lifde and lissa breac Malalehel mon-dreama hēr, Cd. 59; Th. 71, 26; Gen. 1176. Meodo heall monig dreáma full, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. Hé āna hwearf mondreamum from, Beo. Th. 3435; B. 1715. [*Laym.* þa aras þe mon-drem þat þe uolde dunede azen.]

mann-dryhten, es; *m.* *A lord of men, liege lord* (cf. mann, II.):—Mandryhten, Beo. Th. 3961; B. 1978. Úre mandryhten (*Beowulf*), 5287; B. 2647. Mondryhten, 5722; B. 2865. Mondrihten, 876; B. 436. Æfter mandrihtne, æfter ðam æðeling (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 207; Th. 256, 8; Dan. 637. Ðā ic ðæt wif (*Sarah*) gefrægn wordum cýðan hire mandrihtne (*Abraham*), 102; Th. 135, 15; Gen. 2243. Hé fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg (*of Guthlac and his disciple*), Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024: (cf. onbehtþegn, Th. 170, 29) 49 b; Th. 171, 10; Gū. 1124. [*O. Sax.* Mattheus ward im úses drohtines man, kōs . . milderan medgebon than ēr is mandrohtin wāri an thesero weroldi, 1200.]

mann-eaca, an; *m.* *An increase of human beings*:—Ðæt hié wæron ortriewe hwæðer him ænig moneaca cumā sceolde ut defectura successio crederetur (on account of pestilence no children were born alive), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 20.

mann-faru, e; *f.* *A going of men or a moving band of men, v. faru*:—Wē ðās wíc mágum fōtum āfýlan, meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 20; Gū. 257. [*Cf. Laym.* al mi mon-uerde (2nd MS. alle mine cnihtes), 16453; he sende after man-ferde (1st MS. mon-weored), 10747.]

mann-fultum, es; *m.* *Military force, troops*:—Hié ær tweóde hwæðer hiene mon mid ænige monfultume gefliçman mehte they before doubted whether he (*Hannibal*) could be routed by any troops, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 16; 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Hié gegaderodon mārā monfultum ðonne Philippus hæfde they got together a greater force than Philip had, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 16.

mannian; *p.* *ode To supply with men, to garrison*:—Heora ælc fērde tō his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swā hig betst mihton every one of them went to his castle and garrisoned and provisioned it as well as ever they could, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. v. ge-mannian, full-mannod.

mann-leás; *adj.* *Without men, uninhabited, deserted*:—Rōfleáse and monleáse ealde weallas parietinae, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 35; Wrt. Voc. 59, 8. [*Icel.* mann-lauss.]

mann-lica, an; *m.* *A human form, image of a man, statue*:—Æfre siddan se monlica (*the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*) stille wunode, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 1; Gen. 2566. Eall Adames cynn ðe mōdor geber tō manlican all the race of Adam that mother gave the form of man to at birth, Wulfst. 137, 26; Dōm. L. 131. Ænne manlica (*the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar set up*), gylt of golde āræde, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 20; Dan. 174. Hé þurh dreócraeft worhte stānene manlican and ærene, and hié hié styredan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 23. Twesten manlican (*images in the sick man's eyes of the observer*) beoþ on mannes eágum; gif ðū ða ne gesiht, ðonne swilt se man, and biþ gewiten ær þrim dagum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 11. v. Grmm. D. M. 1133. [*Goth.* man-leika imago: *O. H. Ger.* man-liha statua, imago, figura, effigies: *Icel.* mann-likan a human image, idol, being in human shape.]

mann-lice; *adv.* *Manfully, in a manner becoming to a man, nobly*:—Swā manlice mære þeodon heaðoræsas gæald mearum and mādum, Beo. Th. 2096; B. 1046. [*Icel.* mann-lica: cf. *O. H. Ger.* man-lih virilis.]

mann-lufu, an; *f.* *Love of men*:—Woldun ðæt him tō mōde fore monlufan sorg gesōhte, ðæt hē siþ tuge eft tō eþle they desired that for love of men care would visit his mind, that he might take his journey back to his country (and not remain as a hermit), Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 18; Gū. 324.

mann-mægen, es; *n.* *A force of men, a troop of men, cohort*:—Ðæt monnmægen i þegna uorud cohortem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [*Cf. O. Sax.* man-kraft a host of people.]

mann-menigu; *f.* *A multitude of people*:—Manmenio (*the tribe of Reuben*), Cd. 160; Th. 199, 5; Exod. 334. [*Grein* reads mān menio but there seems no reason to apply such an epithet to the menio in question.] Ðēh ðe Scipþie hæfdon mārā monmenie cum Scythae numero praestarent, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 24.

mann-mirring, es; *f.* *Destruction of men*:—Ac man þær ne gespædde bútan manmyringe they did not succeed without loss of men, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 29.

mann-ræden, -ræden, e; *f.* *I. homage, the condition of being another's man* (v. mann, II.):—Ðā cwædon fīre frind ðæt wē cōmon tō cōwre manrædene then our friends said that we should come and make submission to you, Jos. 9, 11. Ealle hig bugon tō Israēla manrædene, 13, 1, 5; Th. An. 120, 27. Sum man deofle mannrædene befeste a certain man sold himself to the devil, Homl. Th. i. 448, 15. [Hē dyde ðæt

ealle ða heafodmæn on Normandig dydon manræden his sunu Willelme, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 12. Cf. Hī hadden him manræd maked, 1137; Erl. 261, 32. *Laym.* he heora monredne onfeng.] **II. service or dues paid by the tenant to the owner:**—Ðæt is ærest of ðam lande æt Nigon hīdon seó mannredden into Tantūn, cirhsceattas..., Chart. Th. 432, 22.

mann-rīm, es; *n.* *A number of men:*—Ðīnre mægþe monrīm, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 35; Gen. 1763. Monrīm mægþe (mægþa?) *a number of women (the Egyptian women spoken of before as frēo and þeowe)*, 131; Th. 166, 15; Gen. 2748. Hwæt ðær eallra wæs on manrīme... deaðra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1206; El. 650.

mann-sceipe, es; *m.* *Humanity, kindness, civility:*—Manscipes weldædum underþeodde humanitatis offitiis deditis, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 38. Manscipe gyfan beþearfendum and ælþeodigum humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere, 155, 5.

mann-silen, e; *f.* *The wrongful selling of men into slavery:*—Purh mannyslena, Wulfst. 164, 1. Mansilena, 130, 1. Leóðhatan ðe purh mansylene bariap dās þeode, 310, 5. Cf. earme men wæron út of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdom to gewearde, 158, 13. *And see* L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 14.

mann-slaga, an; *m.* *A homicide, man-slayer:*—Manslaga homicida, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 44; L. Edm. E. 4; Th. i. 246, 7. Ne beó ðū manslaga non occides, Deut. 5, 17; L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8; L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gē sind manslaga *ye are murderers*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. Ðyder sculan mannslaga, Wulfst. 26, 14. [O.H.Ger. man-slago.]

mann-slege, es; *m.* *Man-slaying, homicide:*—Gif þeof brece mannes hūs nihtes and hē weorðe ðær ofslegen, ne sīe hē (*the slayer*) nā mansleges scyldig. Gif hē æfter sunnan upgonge ðis dēþ, hē biþ mansleges scyldig, and hē ðonne self swelte, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 18–21; Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Be manslege. Gif Ænglisc man Deniscne ofsleá gylde hine mid xxx pundum, oððan mon ðone handdædan ágyfe, L. Eth. i. 5; Th. i. 280, 20.

mann-sliht, -sliht, -slæht, sleht, es; *m.* *Manslaughter, homicide, murder:*—Ða heafodleahtras sind, mansliht..., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. Ðonne mæg hē beón orsarg ðæs monnslihtes (monnslihtes, Hatt. MS.) *reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 20. Manslehtes beteon, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5. Be monsliehte (monnslyhte, MS. H.), L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15; L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 1; L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 1. Be ðam monnum ðe heora wæpna to mon-slyhte lænap. Gif hwa his wæpnes oðrum onlæne ðæt hē mon mid ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Manslyht gewyrca to commit murder, Mk. Sct. 15, 7. Hēdenra manna hergung áðilgode Godes cyrcian purh reáfæc and mansleht, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 12. Mansleht, Confess. Peccat. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa ðisse worlde... manslehtas (*homicidia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34; Wulfst. 164, 4. Ðær wæron swā micle monsliehtas on ægðere heafde ðæt hīe mon bebyrgan ne mehte *inhumatas strages reliquit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 30. Ungetīma ægder ge on monsliehtum ge on hungre, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19; Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 18. [*Laym.* monslieht: A.R. mon-sleht: *Gen.* and *Ex.* man-slagt: O.Sax. man-slahta: O.Frs. mon-slachta: O.H.Ger. man-slaht.]

mann-(mān-)swica, an; *m.* *A traitor:*—Ðyder (*to hell*) sculan mannslaga and ðider sculan manswican, Wulfst. 26, 15.

mann-þeaw, es; *m.* *A manner, custom, practice:*—Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ sōþfæstra nō monþeaw mæran willaþ *ye rehearse the sin of the guilty, the practice of the just ye will not celebrate*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 25; Gū. 478. Ðæt hē monþeawum mīnum lifge *that he live according to my customs*, 71 b; Th. 267, 4; Jul. 410. Hē forlæteþ lāre ðīne, and monþeawum mīnum folgaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1856; El. 930. In monþeawas, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 15; Az. 190. [Cf. þe hwile hit (*a child*) is lutel ler him monþewes, Morris Spec. i. 152, 432.] Cf. mann-wīse.

mann-þeóf, es; *m.* *A man-stealer:*—Manigu wītu [wæron] mārān ðonne oðru; nū sint ealle gelice būtan manþeófe, cxx ciift, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7. Cf. Gif mon forstolenne man befō æt oðrum, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 16. Gif þeowne man forstole, L. Ædelst. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 4. Man-stealing is dealt with in Theodore's Liber Penitentialis: 'si quis servum alterius, vel quemcunque hominem, furtu quolibet in captivitatem duxerit aut transmiserit, vii annos pœniteat, it in pane et aqua,' xxiii. 13. See also xlii. 5.

mann-þwære; *adj.* *Gentle, mild, meek, not harsh, courteous:*—Manþwære *cicur*, i. *mansuetus, placidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 35; *cicur*, 17, 12; i. 288, 46. Cynīngc ðīn cymeþ ðe monþwære (*mansuetus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. Milde and monþwære, Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Earmum mannū milde and manþwære *pauperibus benignus et mitis*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 14. Manþwære (*propitius*) heora fyrendædum, Ps. Th. 77, 37. Mildheort and manþwære *misericors et miserator*, 144, 8; Bt. 42; Fox 258, 9. On þeawum monþwære *moribus civilis*, Bb. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. On oðre wisan sint to manienne ða monþwæran on oðre ða grambæran *quomodo admonendi mansueti et iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 287, 20; Ps. Th. 33, 2; 149, 4. Gode gerit ða manþwæran (*mites*) on dōmum, 24, 7. Manna mildust and monþwærost *most gentle and courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6345; B. 3182.

mann-þwærness, e; *f.* *Gentleness, meekness, courtesy:*—Fordam oft gebyreþ ðam monþwæran ðonne hē wierþ rīcefe ofer oðre menn ðæt hē for his monþwærnesses āslawaþ and wierþ to unbeald forðæm siō unbieldo and siō monþwærnesses biōþ swiðe anlice *nonnunquam enim mansueti, cum praesent, vicinū et quasi iuxta positum torporem desidiaē patiuntur*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 24. Manþwærness *mansuetudo*, Ps. Th. 89, 12; 131, 1. Mycelre monþwærnesses (*mansuetudinis*) mon, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. On his hātheortnesses (*fervor*) and on his monþwærnesses (*mansuetudo*), Past. 21, tit; Swt. 151, 6. Searpnysa beōþ āwende to smēdum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd, and unlīfe gecyrraþ to manþwærnesses, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30; ii. 226, 9; Blickl. Homl. 33, 29.

mann-werod, es; *m.* *A band of people, an assembly:*—Ðā Philippuse gebyrede ðæt hē for ðam plegan út of ðam monweoroode ārad, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 33. Gemun ðīn mannweorod *memento congregationis tue*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. [*Laym.* mon-weored: O.Sax. man-werod.]

mann-weorþ, es; *n.* *The value or price of a man:*—Gif mannes esne eorlcunde mannan ofslehp... se āgend āgefe ðone banan, and dō ðær priō manwyrþ tō. Gif se bana oþþyrste feorþe manwyrþ hē tō gedō, L. H. E. 1–2; Th. i. 26, 8–28, 1; 3–4; Th. i. 28, 4–8.

mann-weorþung, e; *f.* *The worshipping human beings:*—Wē lēraþ ðæt preōsta gehwīlc forbeode wilweorþunga... and manweorþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

mann-wīse, an; *f.* *Custom, fashion, usage, manner of men:*—Æfter monwisan *after the manner of men*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 30; Cri. 77. Hē ðære mægþe monwisan fleah *he shunned the customs of that country*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 21; Gen. 1939.

mān-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m.* *I. A wicked and harmful person:*—Se mānsceaða (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5022; B. 2514. Semānsceaða (*Grendel*), 1428; B. 712; 1479; B. 737; (*Grendel's mother*), 2682; B. 1339. Mine myrdan and mānsceaðan (*evil spirits*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 5; Gū. 622; 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881; (*the giants before the flood*), Cd. 64; Th. 77, 2; Gen. 1269; (*the Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites*), 144; Th. 179, 31; Exod. 37. **II. a sinner, one who wickedly does wrong:**—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude forht on ðam dōme standeþ, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 20; Cri. 1560. Ðær fyr mānsceaðan ða synfullan forbernde *flamma combussit peccatores*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. [O.Sax. mēn-skaðo *applied to the devil and to the Jews.*]

mān-sceatt, es; *m.* *Usury, unjust gain:*—Of mānsceatte and of māne *ex usuris et iniquitate*, Ps. Th. 71, 14.

mān-scyld, e; *f.* *Guilt, sin:*—Ðū eart ðæt hālige lamb ðe mānsilde middangeardes tōwurpe, Hy. 8, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 23. [O.Sax. alāt ūs managor mēnskuldio *forgive us our trespasses.*]

mān-scyldig; *adj.* *Guilty of crime:*—Mē mānscyldigne (*Cain*), Cd. 49; Th. 63, 7; Gen. 1028; 50; Th. 64, 11; Gen. 1048.

mān-slagu, e; *f.* *A wicked blow:*—Ne mōton hīe ðīne lichoman lehrtrum scyldige deaþe gedælan, ðeah ðū drype þolige, myrce mānslaga (*or manslaga in apposition to scyldige?*), Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220. mānsumian. v. ā-mānsumian.

mānsumung, e; *f.* *Anathema:*—Nellap ða apostoli nænne rihtwīse mid heora mānsumunge [āmānsumunge?] gebindan, Homl. Th. i. 370, 10. v. ā-mānsumung.

mān-swara, -swora, an; *m.* *A perjurer, one who swears falsely:*—Gif man mannan mānswara hāteþ, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 4; Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 30; Cri. 193. Mānswaran, Blickl. Homl. 61, 13; 63, 13. Mānsworan, Wulfst. 26, 16; Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 23; Cri. 1612; L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18, 19; L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 19, 20. [*Isel.* mein-svari: O.H.Ger. mein-swero *perjurus.*]

mān-swaru, e; *f.* *Perjury:*—Mānswara *perjuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 70; L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. [*Laym.* mon-sware: cf. *Isel.* mein-særi; n.]

mān-swerian; *p.* swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To swear falsely, commit perjury, forswear:*—Gif man wāt ðæt oðer mānsweraþ (*or mān sweraþ*), cf. se man ðe swereþ mān, v. 2), Lev. 5, 1. Be mānsworum. Ða ðe mānsweriaþ, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 246, 14. Ne swerige hē ðylas hē mānswerige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 8. Ða mānsweriendan *perjurantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 8. [*Laym.* þ he weore toward his lauerd manswore: *Scott.* to mansweir to *perjure*; *manswearing perjury*: Mid. York. Gl. main-swear to *forswear.*]

manung, e; *f.* **I. monition, admonition, advice:**—Seó monung ðære godcundan ārfæstnesse *admonitio divinæ pietatis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Ðā sealdon hī strange manunge *dant fortia monita*, 1, 12; S. 481, 13. Tō onfōnne and to onganienne ða monunge ðære hālwendan lāre *ad suscipienda et intelligenda doctrinæ monita salutaris*, 2, 12; S. 512, 26. **II. a claiming or exaction of debt, tribute, &c.:**—Gafules manung *exactio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 10. Ic beode ðæt hý nān man ne brocie mid feos manunge, Chart. Th. 472, 10. **III. the place where toll is demanded, the district in which a power of summoning or exacting is exercised:**—Monno sittende æt gefæss monunge *hominem sedentem in teloneo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. Nenne man on ælces gerfean manunge swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungelygne sýn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Ðæt wē ridan ðe eallum to mid ðam gerfean ðe hit on his

monunge sý, v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 13.

*IV. the people residing in such a district, and bound to answer his summons:—*Fō se gerēfa tō mid his monunge, and adrife ðæt spor út of his scīre, v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 22. v. manian.

mân-wamm, es; *m. A blot caused by sin:—*Mânwonma gehwone geseon on ðam sǣwum to see every guilty stain in the souls, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 27; Cri. 1280.

mân-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime:—*Gif mæssepreost mæn-weorc tō swiðe gewurc, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4; L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. ðæt hý mōstun mænweorca tōme lifgan, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 25; Cri. 1211: 72 b; Th. 270, 2; Jul. 459. ðæt ic in mæn-weorcum mōd oncyrr, 72 a; Th. 268, 28; Jul. 439. Ær man æweōðige ða unriht and ða mænweorc ðe man wiðe sǣwþ, Wulfst. 243, 19. [O. Sax. mēn-werk.] Cf. mæn-dēd.

mân-weorc; *adj. Doing evil, wicked:—*ðæt ðū mē swā mænweorcum inwriga wyrða gerýno, Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 812. v. mæn-wyrhta.

mân-word, es; *n. A wicked word:—*Ys hyra mūdes scyld mænworda feala ða hi mid welerum āspræcan delicta ores eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum, Ps. Th. 58, 12.

mân-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness, a sinner:—*Mānwyrhtan peccatores, Ps. Th. 93, 3; qui operantur iniquitatem, 118, 3.

mapulder (-dur, -dor); *m. (?) f. (?) A maple tree:—*Mapuldur acera-bulus, Ep. Gl. 26, 14; Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 1. Mapuldor, 4, 26; L. M. i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Mapulder acer, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. Mabulder acerbulus, 285, 35. On ðære (ðæne?) ealdan inapolder, Chart. Th. 146, 26. Tō ðon réadlæfan mapuldre; of ðam mapuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 298, 16. The word is found in several place-names in the Charters v. Cod. Dip. vi. 313, and still occurs, e. g. Mappedurwell in Hampshire, Mappederham in Oxfordshire. v. mapul-treow, and cf. apulder.

mapulderen; *adj. Made of maple:—*Mapuldern acernum, Ælf. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. On mapoldren geat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 18.

mapul-treow (it is made masc. in the following):—In ðonne mapul-tré . . . from ðam mapoltré, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 1-2. v. mapulder. **māra**, more. v. micel.

māran. v. mēran.

marc, es; *n. A mark, half a pound* (in the laws only the half-mark occurs):—Swiðe strang gylt, ðæt was viii. marc, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Six marc silures. . . āne marc goldes, Chart. Th. 566, 21-29. ii marc gold, 567, 33. Tō marc goldes tō ðe kynges heregete and half-marc goldes ðe erl Harold and half-marc goldes Stigand bisscop, 573, 10-14. Wid x marcun goldes, Wanl. Cat. 150, 11. Gilde x healfmarc, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 2. (See also several of the following paragraphs.) Tō viii. healfmarcum āsodenes goldes, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 1. [O. Frs. merk, mark; *f. Icel.* mörk; *f. M. Lat.* marca.]

mare, mærels. v. mære, mærels.

mare, an; *f. Silverwead*, L. M. i. 37; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. [Icel. mara. v. Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i.]

margen. v. morgen.

marian. v. ā-marian and mirran.

market, es; *n. Market:—*ðæt market æt Dūnhām mercatum de Dun-ham, Chart. Th. 422, 20 (a charter of Edward the Confessor). [Market and toll. Ic wille ðat markete beo in þe selue tūn, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 5-18.] [O. Frs. merked, market: Icel. markaðr: O. H. Ger. markat mercatus, forum; all from Latin mercatus.] v. gear-market.

marma, an; *m. Marble:—*Heo hæfþ hwites marman (marbran, MS. H.) bleoh it has the colour of white marble, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 14. [Cf. Icel. marmari: O. H. Ger. marmul.] v. marmar-stān.

marman-stān, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble:—*Gehēr ðū marman-stān, Andr. Kmbl. 2994; An. 1500. Þrūh of marmanstāne, Homl. Th. i. 564, 20. On ðam marmanstāne, 506, 11; Blickl. Homl. 203, 35; 207, 13. [Cf. Icel. marmara-steinar slabs of marble.]

marm-stān, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble:—*Des marmstān hoc marmor, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 31; Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 19. Of marm-stāne geworht, Chart. Th. 241, 12. On mearmstāne, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 12; Ph. 333. Of fidersciftum marmstānum geworht made of squared blocks of marble, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. [Laym. mearm-stān, marbre-ston: R. Glouc. marbre-ston: O. E. Homl. marbei-ston: cf. O. H. Ger. marmul-stein marmor.]

marmstān-gedelf, es; *n. Marble-quarrying:—*Mā ðonne twā þūsend cristenra manna ðe tō marmstāngedelfe gesette wæron, Homl. Th. i. 560, 32.

Maroara; *The people of Moravia:—*Hiē Maroara habbaþ bewestan him þyringas . . . Be eāstan Maroara londe is Wisle lond, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 10-17.

martyr, martyre, es; *m. A martyr:—*Se strengesta martyr martyr fortissimus, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 33. Wæs se martyr from moncyngnes synnum āsundrad, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 5; Gū. 485. Hē wilnade ðæt hē mid ðone martyr þrowian mōste, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 18. Hi cōman tō ðæs martyres hūse, S. 477, 9. ðær martiras meotode cwēmaþ, Cd. 228;

Th. 305, 30; Sat. 655. Hē gemynegode ðara eādiga martyra, Bd. i. 7; S. 476, 33; Andr. Kmbl. 1751; An. 878. Martira gemynd, Menol. Fox 137; Men. 69. Æfter gerisenre āre martyrum, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 17. [O. L. Ger. martir: O. Frs. martir, martil: O. H. Ger. martyr.] **martyr-dōm**, es; *m. Martyrdom:—*Mid sige martyrdōmes, Homl. Th. i. 374, 24. Hē (Stephen) is fyrmest on martyrdōme, ii. 34, 22. His martyrdōme wyrþe ejus martyrio condigna, Bd. i. 7; S. 479, 7. Hē gearcordon heora mōd tō ðam martyrdōme, Homl. Skt. 5, 150. Martyr-dōm (martirum) þrowiende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 36; Menol. Fox 249; Men. 126; 287; Men. 145. [O. H. Ger. martar-toam martyrium.]

martyr-hād, es; *m. Martyrdom:—*Se ðe rēdeþ bōc mīnes martir-hādes, Nar. 47, 11. Hē martyrhād gelufade, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 24; Gū. 443. Ne heora martyrhāda wona wæron heofonlicu wundru nec martyrio eorum caelestia defuere miracula, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4.

martyrian. v. ge-martyrian.

martyrung, e; *f. Suffering as a martyr:—*Ymbe his martyrunga de passionē Christi, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 254, 24. [O. H. Ger. martirunga passio.]

masc, max, es; *n. A mesh, a net, toil:—*Ic wyrpe max mīne on eā þono retia mea in amne, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 9; 21, 13. On ðam maxum in retibus, 21, 19. [Prompt. Parv. maske of a nette macula: Scott. mask a crib for catching fish; to mask to catch in a net: cf. Icel. mōskvi a mesh: O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. masca a mesh; mascun; pl. retia, plage, maculae.] v. mæscere.

mæsc, mǣx-wyrt, e; *f. Mash-wort, the wort in the mash-tub*. On the malt boiling water is poured and allowed to stand three quarters of an hour; the liquid is wort, or mash-wort, Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i:—Mǣx-wyrte amber fulne, L. M. i. 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 16. Wylle swiðe on mǣxwyrte, i. 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 14. Ða pīce mǣxwyrte on gemang, i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 18. [Cf. Prompt. Parv. maschyn yn brewynge misceo, maschyngne mixtura: Scott. to mask to infuse; mask-fat a vat for brewing: Dan. mask grains: Swed. mǣsk: Ger. meisch mash; meisch-fass mash-tub.]

māse, an; *f. (Mouse in) tit-mouse:—*Māse þarrula, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 13. Māse þarula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62; 116, 36. [O. and N. mose: O. H. Ger. meisa parus, parix: Ger. meise: Du. mees: Icel. meisingr.] v. col-cum-, fræc-, lice-, spic-māse.

masian. v. ā-masian.

massere, es; *m. A merchant:—*Gif massere geþeāh ðæt hē fērde þrige ofer wiðsǣ be his āgenum crǣfte, se wæs ðonne syddan þegenrihtes weorpe, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Ne beo ænig mangere mid unrihte, ne gitsigende massere, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24; L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1.

maða, an; *m. A grub, worm, maggot:—*Maða tomus (=tarmus), Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 12; Wrt. Voc. 24, 16. Maða (maðu?) cimex, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 44. His gesceapu maðan weollon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Cf. Eorþ-mata (-maða?) vermis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 44. [York. Gl. mad an earthworm: Prompt. Parv. make, maþe, wyrn yn þe fleshe tarmus: O. E. Homl. meaden i forrotet flesch, i. 251, 19; Goth. maþa a worm: O. L. Ger. matho lignorum et lardi vermis: O. H. Ger. mado tarmus, tarmes: Ger. made: cf. Icel. maðkr grub, worm.] v. maðu.

maðelian; *p. ode To speak, harangue, make a speech, declaim:—*Maðelaþ concionatur, i. conclamat, loquitur, contestatur in populo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 34. Maðalade contionatur, declamat, Wulck. Gl. 15, 36. Satan maðelode, sorgiende spræc, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 27; Gen. 347. Abraham maðelode . . . ongan his brýd wordum læran, 86; Th. 109, 9; Gen. 1820; Beo. Th. 701; B. 348; 747; B. 371. Byrhtnoþ maðelode, wordum mælde, Byrht. Th. 132, 66; By. 42. Byrhtwold maðelode, hē ful baldlice beornas lærde, 140, 60. Elene maðelade, and fore eorlum spræc, Elen. Kmbl. 807; El. 404. Widsiþ maðolade, wordhord onlēac, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 19; Vid. i. Maðeliendra concionatorum, rhetorum, Hpt. Gl. 460, 76. v. maðlian.

maðelere, es; *m. One who speaks or harangues:—*Maðelere contionator, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 72. Mōtere vel maðelere concionator, i. locutor, 135, 32.

maðelig; *adj. Tumultuous, inciting to tumult as in the case of one who harangues people (?):—*Maðeli tumultuosa, Kent. Gl. 725.

maðelung, e; *f. Loquacity, garrulity:—*Maðelunge garrulitatis, verboritatis, loquacitatis, Hpt. Gl. 475, 42.

mādm. v. māðum.

maðu, e; *f. A bug, maggot (?):—*Maðu cimex, Ælf. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 9; Wrt. Voc. 24, 13; 78, 69. [Prompt. Parv. mathe cimex, tarmus.] v. flæsc-maðu, maða.

māðum, mādm, mādm, māðdum, es; *m. A precious or valuable thing* (often refers to gifts), a treasure, jewel, ornament:—Gylden mādm, sylfrenen sincstān, scarogimma nān, middangeardes wela mōdes eāgan ne onlyhtaþ, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 40; Met. 21, 20. Māðdum oðres weorþ gold mon seal gifan treasure shall change hands, gold must be given, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 11; Ga. Ex. 155. Næs him tō māðme wynn, hyht tō hordgestreðnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115. Deorum māðme (a sword), Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. Æghwylcum eorla drihten māð-

ðum gesealde to each the lord of earls (Hrothgar) gave a rich present, 2109; B. 1052. Hē ðone mādum byreþ ðone ðe ðū mid rihte ræðan sceoldest he the jewel bears, that of right should be thine, 4117; B. 2055. Mādum, goldhilted sword, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 26; Rā. 56, 13. Dis synd ða mādmas ðe Ædelwold sealde into ðam mynstre. . on Cristes bōc mid sylure berēodon, and iii. rōde eac mid sylure berēode. ii. sylure candelstican and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 21–26. Fato ī mādmas vasa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29. Hiō hyre ða betstan mādmas tō Cantwaran cyricean brohte, Lchdm. iii. 422, 14. Heora dýre gold ne biþ nāhte wurþ wið ða foresēðan mādmas (St. Swiðun's bones), Glostr. Frag. 2, 30. Hī be hyra gate tō sē eodon, and mādmas ofer L mila fram sē fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 27. Ic (Hrothgar) ðæm gōðan (Beowulf) sceal mādmas beoðan, Beo. Th. 776; B. 385. Mādmas, 3739; B. 1867. Ealde mādmas (the spoil of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea), Cd. 171; Th. 215, 19; Exod. 585. Welan picgan, mādmas and meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 62. Gehēt unrīm mādma and cynelica gyfena *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta regia vel donaria largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon mādma and bōca gefýlðæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Unc sceal wron fela mādma gemænra many a precious thing will we share, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784: 5590; B. 2799. Ðær was mādma fela, frætwa gelædeð, 72; B. 36. Mādma, 81; B. 41. Dýrwrupre eallum mādum omnibus ornamentis pretiosior, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 41. Ðæt se fēnge ægðer ge tō lande ge tō mādum and tō eallum his æhtum that he should succeed to the land and to the valuables and to all his possessions, Chart. Th. 486, 1. On circlicum mādum (then follows a list of crucifixes, chalices and other valuables connected with a church), 429, 11. [Se cyng sende his dōhter mid mænigfealdan mādman ofer sē, Chr. 1110; Erl. 242, 33.] Rūmheort beon mearum and mādum, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 2; Gn. Ex. 88; Beo. Th. 3800; B. 1898: 2100; B. 1048. Wine Scyldinga fættan golde fela leánode, manegum mādum, 4212; B. 2103. [Laym. mādmes; pl. (2nd MS. godes): *Orm*, maddmess; pl. (the gifts brought by the Magi): *Goth*, mājms dūpov: *O. Sax.* mēdmōs; pl. gifts, precious things: *Icel.* meidmar; pl. gifts, presents.] v. dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, beōden, wundor-mādum.

mādum-æht, e; f. A costly possession, valuable, treasure:—Ne nom hē mādmahta mā, deah hē monige geseah, būton ðone hafelan and ða hilt somod since fāge more things of price he took not, though many he saw, than the head and the hilt gay with gold, Beo. Th. 3230; B. 1613. Draca mādmahta wlonc the dragon proud of his treasures, 5659; B. 2833.

mādum-cist, e; f. A treasure-chest, treasury:—Nys hyt nā ālyfed ðæt wē āsendon hyt on ūre mādmeyste (in corbanan, cf. *Goth*. kaurban, pateri ist mājms, Mk. 7, 11), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6.

mādum-fæt, es; n. A costly vessel:—Māddumfæt mære, Beo. Th. 4801; B. 2405. Ða genam hē ða mādmafatu, gyldene and sylfene, binnon Godes temple, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 25. Ða mādmafatu ðæs temples ungerime, gyldene and sylfene, mid ðdru goldhordum, 66, 7. [Ða Ælfrēd king forlēt his mādmes and mādmafaten, Shr. 16, 10.]

mādum-gesteald, es; n. Treasure, riches:—Eall ðæt mādumgesteald ðe in ðæs ædelinges æhtum wunade, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 32; Jul. 36. mādum-gestreón, es; n. Treasure:—Nas heo tō gneād gifa Geāta leódum, mādumgestreóna, Beo. Th. 3866; B. 1931.

mādum-gifa, an; m. A giver of costly gifts, a liberal prince:—Hwær cwom mādumgyfa? Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 1; Wand. 92. [O. Sax. mēdom-gibo (*Christ*).]

mādum-gifu, e; f. A costly gift:—Æfter mādumgife, Beo. Th. 2606; B. 1301.

mādum-hirde, es; m. A treasurer:—Ða mādumhyrdas ðe ðæt feoh heoldon ðe mon ðām ferdmonnum on geāre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13.

mādum-hord, es; n. Treasure:—Mādmhorda mæst (the Ark with its contents), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 6; Exod. 368. [O. Sax. mēdom-hord.]

mādum-hūs, es; n. A treasure-house, treasury:—Mādmhūs gazo-philaicum, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 11; Wrt. Voc. 47, 18. Mādmhūs, 86, 48; *erarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 42. On ðæs cynges mādumhūse in *erarium regis*, Gen. 47, 14: Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 13. Geset se Hælend binnan ðam temple ætforan ðam mādumhūse, Homl. 1h. i. 582, 12. Hē lēdde ða ælþeodgan ærendracan on his mādumhūs and him geiweðe his goldhord, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 3. Ða fōr Julius and ābrēc hiera mādumhūs (*erarium*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 15.

mādum-sele, es; m. A hall in which a prince gives costly gifts, or a hall containing costly things (cf. gold-sele):—Mēda mādumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189.

mādum-sigle, es; n. A costly jewel:—Geseah mādumsigla fela, Beo. Th. 5508; B. 2757.

mādum-sweord, es; n. A costly sword:—Mære mādumsweord, Beo. Th. 2050; B. 1023.

mādum-wela, an; m. Wealth consisting of costly things:—Æfter mādumwelan (the contents of the fire-drake's cave), Beo. Th. 5493; B. 2750.

matt, meatt, e; meatte, an; f. A mat:—Matte spiato (=psiato), Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 7. Meatte matta, i. 82, 20. Meatta storia vel psia, i. 41, 30. [Prompt. Parv. matte matta, storum: O. H. Ger. matta, madda psiatum, matta.]

matuc, mattoe, mettoc, meottic, es; m. A mattock, kind of pickaxe:—Mattuc ligonem; mattucas lagones, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 35, 36. Mettacc tridens, i. 289, 59. Mettoccas ligones, rastros, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 29: lagones, 13 b, 20: ligones, 13 f, 1: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 77: rastros, 118, 68. Meottoc tridens, 122, 64. Meotticas ligones, 112, 66. Ðonne hēt hē hiene (the rock) mid fýre onhātan and siððan mid matucun heāwan rupes igni ferroque rescindit, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. [Mattok bidens, Wrt. Voc. 234, 10: Prompt. Parv. mattok, pykeye or twybyl ligo, marra. Welsh matog, a hoe.]

māwan; p. meōw [cf. Laym. medewen heo meowen (2nd MS. mewen)]; pp. māwen to mow:—Ðær nænig mann heg ne māweþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Gelice ond mon mād māwe, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15; Ps. Th. 128, 5. Rīpan and māwan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. Māwenum hege, Ps. Th. 102, 14. [O. H. Ger. mājan: Ger. mähnen.]

max, max-wyrft. v. masc, masc-wyrft.

mē, dat: mē, mec, meh, mech; acc. of pronoun of first person. Me:—Ealle þing mē synt gesealde omnia mihi tradita sunt, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Ælcne ðe mē (Lind. meh; Rush. mec) cýð omnis qui confitetur me, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 32. Ða ðe swencaþ mec qui tribulant me, Ps. Surt. 3, 2, 5, 6. Hālna mē dōa saluum me fac, 3, 7; 4, 2. Se ðe gelēfes on mec (mec, Rush.) qui credit in me, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Ne hæfes ðū dæl mec (mec, Rush.) mid non habes partem mecum, 13, 8. Hē mē habban wile dreōres fāhne, gif mec deaþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 897, 899; B. 446, 447. [Goth. mis; dat: mik; acc.: O. Sax. mi; mi, mik: O. Frs. me; mi: Icel. mér; mik: O. H. Ger. mir; mih.]

meagol, megol; adj. Earnest, strenuous, firm:—Ðæt ic Gode and Sancta Marian meaglum nōde on ēce yrfse geseald hæbbe what I, with mind immovable, have given as a perpetual inheritance to God and St. Mary (cf. the form 'Ego donationem indeclinabiliter consensi,' 322, 6), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 5. Mandryhten holdne gegrette meaglum wordum the lord (Hygelac) greeted his liege (Beowulf, on his return) with earnest words, gave him a hearty greeting, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980; Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 8; Gū. 706. Fugla cyn hine weorþedon meaglum stefnum, 46 a; Th. 157, 13; Gū. 891: 60 b; Th. 221, 22; Ph. 338. v. un-meagol and following words.

meagol-lice; adv. Earnestly, strenuously:—Hiē ðone lifgendan God and ðone hālgan heahengel Michael meagollice (cf. Homl. Th. i. 504, 7 where in the same narrative geomlice bādon occurs) gebædon they earnestly prayed to the living God and the holy archangel Michael, Blickl. Homl. 201, 13. Hē hafaf wiðlicu word, wile meagollice mōðum tēcan, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 16; Exod. 527.

meagol-mōd; adj. Of earnest mind, earnest, strenuous:—Ic synful bydde ðæt ðū onsende in mē (mē in?) heortan meagolmōd gemynd and gedēfe hreōwe and sōðe ondetnesse ealra minna synna I, sinful, pray that thou send into my heart an earnest mind, and suitable penitence, and the true confession of all my sins, Wanley Cat. 246, 9.

meagolmōd-ness, e; f. Earnestness, diligence:—Hē sang æghwylce dæge mæssan Gode tō lofe myd swýðe mycelre meagolmōdnysse and myd wēpendum tēarum every day he sang mass to the praise of God with very great earnestness, and with tears, Shr. 98, 3. Ðæs wē sceolan mid ealre heortan meagolmōdnysse ūrum Drihtne þanc secgan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. v. next word.

meagol-ness, e; f. Earnestness:—Lufian wē hine mid eallre ūre heortan megolnesse let us love him in all earnestness of heart, Blickl. Homl. 65, 23. v. preceding word.

meaht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht, e; f. (but mihtes, Ps. Th. 70, 18).

I. Might, power, virtue, ability:—Meaht eorlices rices potestas terreni imperii, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Seō godcunde meaht, Blickl. Homl. 19, 20. Gif hæto oððe meht ne wyrne læt him blōd if heat, or his ability to bear it do not forbid, let him blood, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. Miht is Drihtnes potestas Dei est, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Meahte opis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 26: potentulus, 77, 78. Mihte lufgend amans virtutis, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 255, 10. His rices oging, ne his mehte, ne his mægenþrymnes nāfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Ðines mihtes brym potentiam tuam, Ps. Th. 70, 18. Meahte nutu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 78: 91, 31. Ungelætedne fiscere, nāwðer ne on worde ne on gebyrdum mid nænigre mihte (ability) gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Hē on mihte (mæhte, Lind.) and on mægene unclēnum gāstum bebyrt (in potestate et virtute), Lk. Skt. 4, 36. Būtan ðinre miht abs te, Ps. Th. 138, 10. Maht potentiam, Ps. Surt. 144, 4. Meahte numen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 25. Ðin wuldor ius gecýð, craft and meaht, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 11; Az. 44. Swā swā mæht habbende sicut potestatem habens, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 29. Ða mæhte (ðæt mæht, Lind.) sede eode from him virtutem quia exierat de eo, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29. Hē nænige mehte wið ūs nafaf, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Þurh his godcunde meht, 121, 15. Ðin mægen is āterod and ða mihte ðū næfst, Homl. Skt. 3, 611. Se weard hafaf miht and strengþo, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. Virtutes sind

gecwedene mihta, þurh ða wyrcþ God fela wundra, Homl. Th. i. 342, 27. His meahte synt *powers* are his, Ps. Th. 98, 10. Þurh ðinna mehta spēð *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 64; Met. 4, 32. His mihta name *nomen majestatis ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 19. Ðū sæs wealdeð mihtum *tu dominaris potestate maris*, 88, 8. Gāstes mihtum, Hy. 8, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 12. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum *with all her might and main*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Eallum mihtum, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9. Með eallum mægene and eallum mihtum *ex omni virtute, et omnibus viribus*, L. Ecg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 13. On hyre yldrena mihtum *in potestate parentum suorum*, 27; Th. ii. 152, 15. Ðæt geþyld oferswiddum leahtrum sprecþ tō ðām mihten (mægenum, 28a) *patientia devictis virtutis ad virtutes loquitur*, Prud. 28b. On ðine ða myclan mihte *in potentias Domini*, Ps. Th. 70, 15. Mihta strange, 102, 6. II. *an exercise of power, mighty work*:—Swilce mihte (mæhto, Lind.: mæhte, Rush.), ðe þurh hire handa gewordene synd *virtutes tales quæ per manus ejus efficiuntur*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ne dyde mæhto ð mægo monigo *non fecit virtutes multas*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 13, 58; 14, 2. [O. E. Homl. maht: Laym. mæht, miht: Orm. mahht, miht: Aeyenb. miht: Gotl. mahts: O. Sax. maht: O. Frs. macht, meht: Icel. mættir: O. M. H. Ger. maht: Ger. macht: Du. magt.] v. eall-, heah-, unmeaht.

meaht; adj. I. *mighty, powerful*:—Se meahtha moncynnes fruma, Exon. 61a; Th. 224, 17; Ph. 377. Se micla dæg meahthan Dryhtnes, 20b; Th. 54, 16; Cri. 869. Ealle ðines mudes meahthe dōmas, Ps. Th. 118, 13. II. *possible*:—Alle mæhte sindun mið God *omnia possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 27. [Goth. mahts *possible*.] v. æl-miht.

meahte-, meaht-lic; adj. *Possible*:—Gode synt mihtlice ða ðing ðe mannun synt unmihtlice *quæ impossibilia sunt apud homines possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 27. Ealle þing synd gylfedum mihtlice (MS. A. myhtlice), Mk. Skt. 9, 23. [Cf. Icel. mættu-licr *mighty*; *possible*: O. H. Ger. maht-līh *possibilis*.] v. un-mihtlice.

meahte-, meaht-lice; adv. *Mightily, powerfully, with power, in power*:—Mihtlice *potenter*, Hy. Surt. 26, 4. Myhtlice *potentially*, 29, 11. Mihtlice *potenter*, 49, 19. Sæ oncneow ða Cristofer hyre yða mihtlice eode *the sea acknowledged him, when Christ in his might walked over the waves*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 17. Mid ðām hē ðy mihtlicor wiðscūfian mihte quibus *potentius confutare posset*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Meahtelicor, Exon. 111a; Th. 425, 27; Rā. 41, 62. [Cf. Icel. mættu-lica *mightily*.] v. meahtig-lice.

meahtig, mæhtig, mehtig, mihtig; adj. I. *mighty, powerful, able*:—Meahtig God, Ps. Th. 98, 9; Exon. 44a; Th. 149, 12; Gū. 760; Hy. 4, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 108. Dryhten strong and meahtig (*potens*), Ps. Surt. 23, 8; 71, 12; Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Mæhtih, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 19. Meahtig God, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89. Cynig rice and mihtig *rex potentissimus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 16. Wyrtā mōðor, innan mihtigu, Lchdm. iii. 32, 8. Heo wæs mihtegu wið God ðæt heo sealde blindum gesiþe, Shrn. 31, 12. Meotud biþ meahtiga ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. 83a; Th. 312, 28; Seef. 116. Migtigra, Cod. 200; Th. 248, 33; Dan. 522. Allra mehtigust is snytro *omnium potentior est sapientia*, Rtl. 81, 9. On dysum cahta dælum (*parts of speech*) synd ða mæstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen et verbum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 5. II. *possible*:—Mæhtiga *possibilia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23; Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. Cf. meaht; *adj.* and meahte-lic, meahtlice. [Goth. mahts; O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. mahtig; Ger. mächtig; O. Frs. machlich; Icel. mættigr.] v. eal-, efen-, fela-, fore-, ofer-, swið-, tīr-, un-meahtig.

meahtig-lice; adv. *Mightily, powerfully, with might*:—Ðæt is ðæt hēhste gōð ðæt hit eall swā mihtiglice macaþ, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 32. Mihtiglice hē mihte mid his worde hine gehælan būton hrepunge *by an exercise of power he could have healed him with his word, without touching*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 8. Ðās seofonfealdan gifa wunodon on Criste æfter ðære menniscnysse swiðe mihtiglice, Wulfst. 57, 9. [O. Sax. mahtiglik *mighty*.] v. meahte-lice.

meaht-leās; adj. *Powerless*:—Ðonne (*at the day of judgement*) stent ealra herga mæst heortleās and earh, mihtleās and afæred, Wulfst. 137, 23. [Icel. mætt-lauss *weak*.]

meaht-mōð, es; n. *Strong feeling, passion*:—Wæron heaðowylmas heortan getenge mihtmōð *were fierce rage pressed on the heart, and the mighty passions of men*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 10; Exod. 149.

meala. v. melu.

Mealdumes burh Malmsbury:—Aldhelme abbeode æt Mealdumesbyrig, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 6. Æt Meldum, ðæt is oðrum naman Maldumes buruh geclypud, 24. Binnon Mealdelmes byrig, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 3; Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 312, col. 2.

meal-hūs. v. melu-hūs.

mealum, es; m. *Sand, chalk(?)* (see next two words). [Goth. malma; m. āpus: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. melm; m. pulvis: Icel. málmr; m. sand (in names of places).]

mealmiht; adj. *Sandy, chalky(?)*:—Tō mealmehtan leāhe (*the land lay in Surrey*), Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 394, 13. [E. D. S. Ellis' Farming

Words, 'The chalk and mould were so mixed together, that in Hertfordshire we call it a *maumy* (*malme*) earth.' 'A chalk or a *maume*.' 'Chalk, *maume*, or loam.']

mealum-stān, es; m. *Maum-stone*. 'In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem, quem *maum* vocant indiginæ.' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. A correspondent of Dr. Bosworth writes: 'The *Maumstone* is to be found, more or less, all over Wiltshire, especially towards Stonehenge. It is used for the foundation of walls, and the poor people use it for whitening, in keeping their hearth-stones clean. It is not so white as chalk, and is much more brittle.'—Mon heardlice gnide done hnescetan mealumstān, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 28.

mealt; adj. *Cooked, boiled(?)*:—On gewylledre mealtre meolce (*mealtre* = gewylledre? Cockayne says the word should be struck out), Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. v. miltan.

mealt, malt, es; n. *Malt*:—Malt *bratium*, Ep. Gl. 6 b, 2: Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 18. Mealt, 11, 44; 127, 15; *macetum*, 58, 13. [Icel. malt; n. O. H. Ger. malz *brasium*.] v. alo-malt.

mealt-gescot, es; n. *A contribution of malt*:—Sceōte man swā hwæt swā witan gerædan, hwilum weaxgescot, hwilum mealtgescot, Wulfst. 171, 2.

mealt-hūs, es; n. *A malt-house*; *brationarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 127; Wrt. Voc. 58, 38. [Cf. Icel. malt-hlada.]

mealt-wyrt, -wurt, e; f. *Malt-wort*:—Maltwyrt *acinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 37, 54. Mealtwurt, i. 28, 7. v. leah-mealtwurt.

mealwe, an; f. *Mallow*:—Malwe *malva*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 31; Wrt. Voc. 31, 41. Mealwe, 67, 56. Wildre mealwan scāw, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 14. Hē hlāf þigce and mealwan, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6; 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 14. [From Lat. malva.] v. mersc-mealwe.

meare, e; f. I. *a mark, sign* made upon a thing:—Tācon ī mearca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. Cf. onmearca *inscriptio*, 12, 16. Mearce ī stæfes heafud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Mearce *caracteres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 81.

II. *a mark, ensign*:—Hē nam done stān and āræde hine tō mearce (*in titulum*; for a pillar, A. V.), Gen. 28, 18. Moyses getimbrode twelf mearca (*titulos*; pillars, A. V.), Ex. 24, 4. Nimaf ða sigefestan mearca *victoria tollite signa*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 66. [O. Frs. merke; f. a mark; macula: Icel. mark; n. a mark, sign; merki; n. a mark, landmark; standard: O. H. Ger. marcha, marca *titulus*: M. H. Ger. marc; n. a sign.]

meare, e; f. I. *a limit, bound, term* (of time):—Ðā ðæs mæles wæs mearc āngonen *then was the limit of the time passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; 224; Th. 296, 13; Sat. 501. Hiin ðæt tō mearce wearþ hē ðær feorhwunde hleāt *that proved his life's limit; there his death-wound he got*, Beo. Th. 4758; B. 2384. II. *a limit, boundary* (of place), (a):—Beo ðær gemeten nygon fēt of ðam stacan tō ðære mearce (*the limit up to which the hot iron had to be carried*; cf. Grmm. R. A. 918), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 13. Hē hæfþ heora mearce swā gesette ðæt hiē ne mōt heore mearce gebrædan ofer ða stillan eorþan *ut fluctus avidum mare certo fine coerceat, ne terris liceat vagis latos tendere terminos*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 27; Bt. Met. Fox 11, 129, 139, 146; Met. 11, 65, 70, 73; 20, 177; Met. 20, 89. Swā ðæt heora nān oðres mearce ne ofereode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 32. (b) *a boundary* (=gemære) of a particular estate:—Ðis is eāstmærc tō stānmere . . . swā tō Rithmærc, Cod. Dip. B. 280, 18, 12. Swā be mearce . . . donon sūð andlang mearce, 148, 31–37. His metis rus hoc gyratur . . . forþ on ða mearce . . . andlang mearce . . . donon tō Ædelbirhtes mearce . . . donan forþ on ða mearce tō Beonetlēgæ gemære . . . donan west on ða mearce ðær Ælfstan līp on hæðenan byrgels . . . donan Wulfstanes mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 130, 26–131, 13. Be rihte mearce (cf. be gerihum gemære, l. 22) tō ðæm gemærþornan; ðæt tō ðære reādan rōde; swā forþ be ealdormonnes mearce; a be mearce ðæt hit cymþ on Icenan, 404, 31–405, 2. Healingwara mearc, 400, 24. (c) *a boundary, confine of a district, border*:—Sī swā hwær swā hit sý, swā be norþan mearce, swā be sūþan, a be scīre on oðre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 26; 4; Th. i. 232, 19. Cēpenian oððe oðerne ðe sió ofer mearce cuman, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17; L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 17. (Thorpe in the last two examples would take mearc to be the limit of an estate.) Ðū symle furðor feohtan sohtest mæl ofer mearce, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his mearce bræde . . . hira mearce mid tō rýmanne *terminum suum dilatare est . . . ad dilatandum terminum suum* (cf. getryman hira landgemæru, 4), Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 13–15; Cd. 136; Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. Unc mōðige ymb mearce sittap (*sit on our borders*), 91; Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Mearce gemærde wið Myrgingum, Exon. 85a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42. Hē sume on wræcstīð forsende sume on oðra mearca gesette *alios avulsos a sedibus suis, alios in extremis regni terminis statuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 34.

III. *the territory within the boundaries; fines*:—Hit wæs geond ealle Rōmāna mearc ðæt it was the custom throughout all the Roman territories (cf. O. Sax. thero marka giwald ēgan to succeed to the throne), Bt. 37, 4; Fox 100, 13. Hwīlum wyg byreþ mec ofer mearce, hwīlum merehengest fereþ ofer fīodas, Exon. 104a; Th. 395, 11; Rā. 15, 6. Mearce healdan (or II. c), Cd. 98; Th. 128, 32; Gen. 2135. Næfre on his weorþige weā āspringe mearce mā scýte mān

offriu holocausta medullata offeram, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. [Cf. O. H. Ger. marag-haft (in same passage).]

mearrian; *p.* ode *To err, go astray*:—Ne þyncþ deáh ðām monnum ðæt hī aūht mearrian de ðæs wilniap tō begitanne ðæt hī mārān ne þurfon tilian *num enim videntur errare hi, qui nihilo indigere nituntur?*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 1. *v.* ge-mearr, mirran.

mearp, *es*; *m.* A *warten, a kind of weasel*:—Mearth *furuncus*, Ep. Gl. 9 d, 11. Mearþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 21: *furo, idem diminutive furunculus*, 39, 58: *ferunca vel ferunculus*, i. 22, 51. Mærþ *feruncus*, 78, 17: *rumsculus*, ii. 76, 36. Merþ *ferunca*, 40, 12. Se byrdesta sceall gylðan xv mearþes fell (cf. *Icel. mard-skinn.*), Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ofer mearþes hrycg (in an enumeration of boundaries), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 20. [*Icel. mödr.*]

mearu, mæru, meru, myru; *adj.* *Tender, soft, delicate*:—Donne his twig biþ mearu (*tener*), Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Merwe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Mearuwe *delicatus i. tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 40. Gyf se lichoma mearu (MS. B. mearuw) *sý if the body be tender (with sores)*, Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 24. Hwæder sió gecynd ðæs lichoman sie heard ðe hnesce and mearwe, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Man byþ merwe gesceaft, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Myra *tenellis*, Kent. Gl. 62. Se myrwa *mactus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 71. ðære mærwān cyrcian weaxnesse *tenellis ecclesiae cremenitis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Blōð fleow of hire ðæm merwan lichoman, Shrn. 101, 22. Genim ðas wyrtē swā mearwe *take this plant as young and tender as possible*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 8, 12. Mearawa *tenera, gracilia*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 42. Ne gedafenap us ðæt wē symle hnesce beon on ūrum geleafan swā swā ðas merwan cild, Homl. Th. i. 602, 13. Þurh ða myrwān *per tenera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 23. Hī (*the leaves*) beoþ mearwran (MS. H. mearuwan), Herb. 153, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 15. Ða hwitan lichoman beoþ mearuwan and tedran ðonne ða blacan, L. M. i. 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. Mærwost, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 21. On mearwis[tum?] in *tenerrima, gracillima*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 69. Merewistan *gracillima*, 521, 29. [A. R. meruwe (*of young trees*): O. H. Ger. marawi, maro *tener, delicatus*; *there is besides mearuwi, murwi with same meaning*: M. H. Ger. mürwe: Ger. mürbe.]

mearuw-ness, *e*; *f.* *Tenderness, delicacy*:—Hira mōdes mearuwnesse (Cott. MSS. meruwnesse) *eorum teneritudinem*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 18. Marenysse *teneritudine*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 35.

meatt. *v.* matt.

meau. *v.* mæw.

mec. *v.* mē.

mēce, *es*; *m.* A *sword, falchion, blade*:—Mēce *machera*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 44; 424, 30: Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 47: *muco*, 114, 35. Mēcha *aciem gladii, vim gladii*, 98, 36. Mēche *frameam*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 14. Mēces ecge, Beo. Th. 3628; B. 1812. Mid āwendenlicum mēce *romphaea versatili vel volubili ancipiti, utraque parte acutus*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 70. Slōh fāgum mēce, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Scīrne mēce a *bright blade*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 8; Crā. 65. Heardne mēce, Byrht. Th. 136, 47; By. 167. Mēcea gemānan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Ædelst. 40. Mēcum mylenscarpan, Erl. 112, 24; Ædelst. 24. [*Laym. mæche: Goth. mēki (acc.): O. Sax. māki: Icel. mækir.*]

mēce-fisc, *es*; *m.* A *mullet*:—Mēce-(mæce)-fisc *mugil*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 308, 5. Cf. gār-fisc.

mecg. *v.* mæcg.

mecgan; *p.* mæge (?) *To stir, mix*:—Cnuca eall ðas tōgaderē and mæge tōgaderē *pound all these together, and stir together*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 8. Nime ðat dust and mæcige mid ðan æge *take the dust and stir it up with the egg*, 126, 19. Strēam sceal mecgan mēreflōde *the river shall stir up (as it pours in) or mix with, the ocean*, Menol. Fox 507; Gn. C. 24.

mechanise; *adj.* *Mechanical*:—Ān wurþlic weorc on mechanisc ge-weorc, Homl. Skt. 5, 251.

mēd, *e*; *f.* *Meed, reward*:—Mēd *merces*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. II, 25: Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 45: *merx*, ii. 58, 41. Ðīn mēd byþ swīde micel, Gen. 15, 1; Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt byþ ūs tō mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27; Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 335. Elles næbbe gē mēde mid cōwrum fæder ðe on heofenum ys, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Mēde onfōn, 6, 5. Hē mē mēde gehēt, Beo. Th. 4275; B. 2134. Ðē sind gehealdene ðīne mēda gewisse, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 24; Cd. 19; Th. 130, 29; Gen. 2167. Ðū mēdum scealt onfōn, 141; Th. 176, 24; Gen. 2916; Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 34. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. mēda, miēda: O. Frs. mēde, meide, mīde: O. H. Ger. mieta, miata; Ger. miete.] *v.* meord.

mēdan. *v.* on-mēdan.

Mēdas, Mēdisc. *v.* Mēdas, Mēdisc.

mēdder, mēddern. *v.* mēdor, mēdern.

mēd-drosna; *pl. f.* *Dregs of mead*, L. M. i. 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15. -mēde; *subst. and adj.* *v.* cāp-, ge-, ofer-, unblīde-, unge-, wider-mēde (-mēdu).

mēdel. *v.* mædel.

mēdeme. *v.* medume.

mēderce. *v.* mýdrece.

mēderen. *v.* mēdern,

meder-wyrhta. *v.* meter-wyrhta.

Medeshāmstede, *es*; *m.* *Peterborough*:—Abbud ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstye on Gyrwan lande, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 41. Nama hit gāuen Medeshāmstede, forðan ðæt ðær is ān wæl ðe is gelāten Medeswæl, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 9. Hē geaf hit dā tō nama Burch ðe ær hēt Medeshāmstede, 963; Erl. 123, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 312.

mēd-gilda, *an*; *m.* *One who receives pay, a needy person*:—Wædla ī mēdgylða *medicus*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Se hýra oððe se mēdgylða *the hireling or the mercenary*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 5. Swā swā mēdgildan (*hireling's*) dagas, ii. 454, 27. Nafa ðū ðīnne nēstan for weal and for mēdgildan *non fratrem tuum opprimes servitute famulorum*, Lev. 25, 39.

-medla. *v.* an-, on-, ofer-medla.

medlen. *v.* mīden.

mēd-lic. *v.* mæþ-lic.

med-micel; *adj.* *I. not great, moderate, small (of time, space, quantity)*:—Se medmicla fyrst *modica illa intercapedo*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 14; Blickl. Homl. 111, 24. Is on westan medmicel duru, 127, 8. Se yfela ðēma onfēhþ medmycclum feō, 61, 30. Ðā fēng hē tō medmycclan bigleofan, ðæt wæs tō ðam berenan hlāfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 5. Hæfde hē medmicel (*permodicum*) mynster, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 21. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne, and ecedes medmicelne, L. M. i. 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 20. Midmycle (*other MS. medmycle*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Medmiclu and miclu *pusilla et magna*, Blickl. Gl. *Used as a noun*:—Dō medmicel on ða eāgan *put a little into the eyes*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. Medmicel pipores, 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. Medmicel hlāfes, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ðæs medmāsta (*or medmasta? from medume. v. also under II, III*) geleāfe *minime fidei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 30.

II. not great, trifling, venial, not important:—Gif man medmycles (*exigui*) hwæthwega deōflum onsæþ, fæste i. gear; gif hē mycles hwæt onsege, fæste x winter, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Medmycel ærende wē dyder habbaþ, Blickl. Homl. 233, 11. Ða gōd ðe ic æfre dyde wæron swīde feāwe and medmicle (*nimium pauca et modica*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 38. Ne māgon wē būton ðæm medmycclum synnum beon, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. On mycclum gyltum oððe on medmycclum, 107, 14. Micclum þingum and medmiclum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 12. Ðæt ic on ðam medemāstan (*medemāstan?*) geþohte gesyngode *quā tenuissima cogitatione peccavi*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 10.

III. not great, lowly, mean, poor:—On medmycclum hrægle gehealdene *content with mean apparel*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. On ðone medmycclan innoþ ðære ā clēnan fēmmān *into the lowly womb of the ever clean virgin*, 5, 18, 33; 23, 23. Æt ānum of ðissum medmāstan *unum de pusillis istis*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 23; Th. ii. 236, 10.

medmicel-ness, *e*; *f.* *Smallness*:—Medmicelnyse gāstæs *pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 8.

medmicle; *adv.* *Humbly, meanly*:—Oft wīc beoþ on manegum stōwum medmycle gesette; seō ceaster ðonne wæs hēh and aldorlic, Blickl. Homl. 77, 24.

medo. *v.* medu.

mēdren, mēdern, mēddern; *adj.* *Maternal, (of lineage) on the mother's side*:—Eādweard his brōðor on mēdren (cf. *Icel. möðerni the mother's side*), Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 28. Þurh mēdderne *per maternam*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 70. Of mēdernum hrife *de vulva*; mēdernum *maternis*, 441, 41, 25. Of mēddernum geeācnungum *partibus*, 480, 9. *v.* following words and ge-mēdred.

mēdren-cynn, *es*; *n.* *Maternal kin, kin by the mother's side*:—Ælf-rēdes reht mēodrēncynn *Alfred's direct maternal kin*, Chart. Th. 483, 5. Ðæt wē ðīn mēdrēncynn mōtan cunnan, nū wē āreccan ne māgon ðæt fædrēncynn, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 34; Cri. 246.

mēdren-gecynd, *es*; *n.* *Nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōf man þurh his mēdrēngecynd (*mēdrēngecynd*) *he was very man in the nature derived from his mother*, Wulfst. 17, 7.

mēdren-mæg, *es*; *m.* A *kinsman by the mother's side, maternal kinsman*:—Mēddrenmāgas *cognati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 80. Ðara mēdreumāga (*mēddrenmāga*, MS. H.) *dēl*, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 21. Gif hē mēdren-māgas nāge, 27; Th. i. 78, 21.

mēdren-mægþ, *e*; *f.* *Kindred by the mother's side*:—Gebyriap twelf men tō werborge, viii fæderenmægþe, and iii. mēdrenmægþe, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

med-riçe; *adj.* *Of little power, not powerful, of the lower as opposed to the higher classes*:—Medrica gesetnyssa *plebisscīta*; riccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 65–66.

med-sælp, *e*; *f.* *Bad fortune, ill success*:—Ðæt hiē mōsten gefandian hwæder hiē heora medsælpa oferswīdan mehte, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 28.

mēd-sceatt, *es*; *m.*

I. payment in reward of service done, a reward, wages, fee:—Ne onfēng hē ðæt tō mēdsceatte *he did not accept it as a fee*, Shrn. 135, 24. Hē ne sealde Gode nānne mētsceat for his sūle . . . Ðæt is ðonne se mēdsceat wið his sūle ðæt hē him gielde gōd weorc *non dabit Deo pretium redemptionis animæ suæ. . . Pretium namque redemptionis dare, est opus bonum reddere*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 9–11. Swelce hiē ða mētsceattas rīmen ðe hiē Gode sellen . . . Ac hiē sceoldun.

gehíeran ðone cwíde ðe áwriten is: 'Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderap hē legeh hiē on þyrelne pohchan.' An þyrelne pohchan se legh ðæt hē tō mētsceatte sellan þenç *quasi mercedem numerant* . . . *Audiant, quod scriptum es: 'Qui mercedes congregavit, misit eas in sacculum peritumum.'* In sacculo perituo videtur, quando pecunia militatur, 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16–21.

II. payment for service or favour expected (generally in a bad sense), a gift, present, a bribe:—Si se áwriged de unscildigne man belæwe wið mēdsceatte maledictus, qui accepit munera, ut percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis, Deut. 27, 25. Ælc wōh for lyðran mēdsceatte gelaþaþ tō rihte, Wulfst. 297, 26. Se man ðe bringþ mēdsceat ðam geræfan, se geðendap bet ðonne se ðe nænne ne bringþ, 238, 8. Gif hwa æt þeofe mēdsceatt nime, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 14. Swylc geræfa swylc mēdsceat nime, and ððres ryht purh ðæt ælcege, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 5; L. E. i. 16; Th. ii. 412, 12. Mēdsceattas munera propria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 9. Mēdsceattas ælendaþ wisra manna gepancas, Deut. 16, 19. Swýðre heora gefýlled is of mēdsceattum (muneribus), Ps. Spl. 25, 10; L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 17; L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25.

med-spédig; adj. *Unprosperous, poorly provided*:—Ne biþ ænig ðæs earfoþsælig mon on moldan, ne ðæs medspédig ðæt hine se árgifa ealles biscyrge mōdes crafsta no man upon earth is there of such hard fortune or so meanly endowed, that the gracious giver quite cuts him off from powers of mind, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 3; Crā. 9.

med-strang; adj. *Of moderate means, of middle rank*:—Ic lārde wlance men and heahgeþungene . . . Ic lārde eac ða medstrangan men (cf. Homl. Th. i. 370, 20, see under medume) . . . and þearfum ic lārde, Blickl. Homl. 187, 13–17.

med-, met-trum; adj. **I. not strong in health, infirm, weak, ill**:—Hwā biþ medtrum ðæt ic ne sīe for his þingum seoc *quis infirmatur, et ego non infirmor*? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 4. Se mettruma lichoma *debile corpus*, 61, 2; Swt. 455, 27. Sint tō manianne ða mettruman (*agri*), 36, 4; Swt. 251, 20. Manega wurdon mettrume gehælede, Homl. Th. ii. 512, 7. Mettruma *agricolorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 20. **II. of inferior position (?)**:—Nalæs ðæt an ðætte ða metruman (MSS. O. T. mættan; MS. B. mæteran) men ymb heora nēðþearfnesse wæron ac eac cýningas and ealdormen from hire geþaht sōhton *non solum mediocres in necessitatibus suis, sed etiam reges ac principes ab ea quærent consilium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43. Cf. med-strang.

med-, met-trum-, -trym-ness, e; f. *Infirmity, ill-health, sickness, illness*:—Seo lange mettrumnes ðæs seocan mannes, ðonne hine God forlætān nele æþelice lifian, ne hē swyltan ne mōte, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Hwilum ofþryc ðone lichoman ungemetlicu mettrymnes (*langor*). Ongeān swelce mettrymnesse mon beforþe stronges læcedōmes . . . swā hē mæge ða mettrymnesse (*morbum*) mid gefliēman, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–30. Se ðe biscēphān underfēhþ hē underfēhþ ðæs folces mettrymnesse *quasi ad agrum medicus accedit*, v. Swt. 59, 23. Hē gefōr on ðære mettrymnesse, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 21. Ða gehældon hiē sum wif of micelre medtrumnesse, Shr. 135, 16. Mettrumnes, Ps. Th. 5, arg; 6, arg; 15, arg; Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 13. Ða læcas cunnon heora medtrumnesse ongitan, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 16. Mettrymnyssse *infirmities*, Ps. Spl. C. 15, 3. Mettrymnisse *agrotationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 17. Wif sceolon gemunan hyra mettrumnessa and hyra hādes tydderessa *women must remember their infirmities and the weaknesses of their sex*, L. E. i. 6; Th. ii. 406, 12.

medu, medoin, a; m. *we; n. Mead, a drink made from honey*:—Medu medo vel medus, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 41. Meodu medo, 82, 30. Medo mulsum, 290, 60. Medo, geswēt vel weall defrutum, i. vinum, ii. 138, 24. Meodu, Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. Medewes defrutī, Hpt. Gl. 480, 74. Ða mæla ðe wē oft æt meodo spræcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. Tō medo, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604. Ða wē medu þegon, 5260; B. 2633. Ða þeowan drincaþ medo, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 17. Wylle swā swýðre medo, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 7. Gedō on ðone drenc swiðe gōd medo, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 15. Hwitne medu, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. Ðær hý meodu drincaþ, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 16; Rā. 21, 12. Medewa, win defruta, decocta vina, Hpt. Gl. 468, 38. [*Œcl. mjōdr; m. O. H. Ger. meto, mito mulsum, medum; Ger. meth; Lithuan. middus; Gk. μέθυ.*]

medu-ærn, es; n. *A house in which mead is drunk, a banqueting-house*:—Medoærn micel, Beo. Th. 138; B. 69.

medu-benc, e; f. *A bench in a banqueting-hall*:—Medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1556; B. 776. On ðære medubence, 2108; B. 1052. Medobence, 4376; B. 2185. Medobence, 3808; B. 1902. Meodubence, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 9; Vy. 48.

medu-burh; f. *A city in which mead is drunk, one in which mead-drinking warriors live*:—On ðære medobyrig, Judh. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. On meoduburgum, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 18; Bo. 16.

medu-dreām, es; m. *Joy attending mead-drinking, festivity*:—Ne seah ic medudreām mārān, Beo. Th. 4036; B. 2016. Meododreāma, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 8; Bo. 44.

medu-drenc, es; m. *Mead*:—Ðonne biþ heom heora meodudrenc wīn and beor eall tō eocum þurste æwend then shall their mead and wine and beer all be turned for them to eternal thirst, Wulfst. 245, 4.

medu-drinc, es; m. *Mead-drinking*:—Fore meoddrince instead of mead-drinking, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 12; Seef. 22.

medu-full, es; n. *A mead-cup*:—Meodufull, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 66. Meodufull, Beo. 1253; B. 624; 2034; B. 1015.

medu-gāl, adj. *'Flown with wine,' excited with mead*:—Holofernus mōdig and medugāl, Judh. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26; Cd. 209; Th. 260, 1; Dan. 703. Meodugāl, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. Meodugāles gedrinc, 330, 27; Vy. 57.

medu-heall, e; f. *A mead-hall, banqueting-hall*:—Deōs (Hrothgar's) medoheal, Beo. Th. 972; B. 484. Medoheall, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 13; Ruin. 24. In meoduhealle, 76 b; Th. 288, 6; Wand. 27; 79 a; Th. 297, 16; Crā. 69; 85 b; Th. 321, 33; Vid. 55. In medohealle, Elen. Kmbl. 2515; El. 1259.

meduma, meoduma, an; m. *A weaver's beam*:—Meoduma insubula, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 33; 282, 18. (Cf. Webbeāmas insubulæ, 59, 43.) Meodoma, ii. 46, 33.

medume, medeme, meodume; adj. **I. middling, moderate, common**:—Medeme mediocor, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 67. Gif hwylc man forstele deorwurpe þing . . . Gif hwylc man medeme þing (*rem mediocre*) stele, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 17–20. **II. occupying the middle or mean position as regards (a) size, amount, etc.**:—Medume leōgdeld a half fine (cf. *medietas leudis*, and other examples, Grmm. R. A. 653), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 9; 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Hē hæfþ medumne wæstm he is of middle height, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. Heāfdu medumra manna heads of average, ordinary men, Salm. Kmbl. 525; Sal. 262. Gehwar gebūrihta sýn hefige, gehwar medeme (*moderate*), L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5. Se mæsta segl acateon; se medemesta segl epidromas; se lesta dādan, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 51–53. (b) *place, rank, means*:—Medemara pegna heregeata the medial thanes' heriot, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. Ic tæhte ðam rican . . . ic tæhte ðam medeman mannun . . . Ic bebead þearfum, Homl. Th. i. 378, 20. Heāfodmynstres griþbryce . . . medemaran mynstres . . . and ðonne git læssan, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Ðæs medemestan lifes (*the life mid-way between the best and worst*, cf. mon forlæt ðæt wyrreste lif and ne mæg git cuman tō ðam betstan, 10), Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 15. (c) *age*:—Minre yldstan dehter . . . ðære medemestan . . . ðære gingstan, Chart. Th. 488, 28–32; 489, 23–25.

III. observing the just mean, perfect, meet, fit, worthy:—Hē wæs purh call meodum (MS. B. medeme; MS. O. medum) erat dignus per omnia, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 19. Meoduma, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 37. Hwelc se beon scolde ðe medome (*dignus*) hierde biōn sceolde, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 20. Medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 35. Hē wyrb ælces cræftes medeme (*fit for, capable of*) . . . ælces þinges swā medeme swā hē æfte medemast (*medomist*, MS. Cott.), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25–29. Hwylc ðæt medeme gōd wæs hwylc ðæt unmedeme *quæ sit imperfecti, quæ perfecti boni forma*, 35, 1; Fox 134, 4. Medeme fæsten a proper fast, L. E. i. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35. Medeme lāc, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Ful medomne wæstm, 55, 5. Drihtne tō gearneienne medome folc ('a prepared people,' Lk. 1, 17), 165, 15. Ne gedēþ se anweald gōdne ne meodumne (MS. Cott. medomne) power makes him neither good nor worthy, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20. Gōde and medeme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 23, 32. Mid mededum wæstm hreðwe dignis penitentia fructibus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24; Mt. Kmbl. 3, 8. Medeme þinc res dignas, Kent. Gl. 396. Drihten ðū ðe eall medemu geworhtest and nāht unmedemes, Shr. 165, 31. Ne māgon wē nānwuht fīndan betere (MS. Cott. medemre) ðonne God, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 26. Nis meodumne ne mārā ðonne it is not too good nor too great for, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 16; Gū. 355. Ðæt medemæste the best, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Ða medumestan ealdras expectabiles senatores, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 51. [O. H. Ger. metam, metem.] v. un-medume.

medumian, medemian, medmian; p. ode. **I. to fix the measure of anything**:—Dōm æfter dæde medemige man be mæde according to the deed let the measure of doom be fixed in proportion, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 6; vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 17. Man sceal medmian and gescādlice tōscādan ylde and geōgoþe youth and age must have their proper place assigned them, and be discreetly distinguished, vii. 52; Th. i. 328, 18. Medmian (*medemian*), L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8.

II. to deem worthy (v. medome, III.), respect, esteem:—Ic gemedemige (*other MSS. medemige*) ðē tō ðam þinge dignor te illa re, and medemigende ðē tō ðam þinge dignans te illa re, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 250, 9–10. Weofodþēna mæde medemige man, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9. [O. H. Ger. metamen temperare, moderare, dimidiare.] v. ge-medemian.

medum-lic; adj. **I. middling, moderate, small**:—Gehwædum ð medemlicum mediocri, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Hē hæfþ medemlice nosu (cf. medmlice neosu þynne naso pertenui, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34) he has a slender nose, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18.

II. worthy, honourable:—Medomlican dignitosam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 64. Medomlice dignitosa, 106, 55; 140, 27.

medum-lice; adv. **I. moderately, in a small degree, imperfectly**:—Medomlice mediocriter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 27. Wē cunnon ðære leōde gereord, nā medemlice ac fulfremedlice, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 3.

II. worthily, fitly, kindly (cf. mæþ-lice, medum-ness):—Hī ne

māgon medomlice (Cott. MSS. medumlice) þēnian *ministrare digne nequeunt*, Past. i, 2; Swt. 27, 10. Suide medomlice Iacobus his stirde *hinc pie Iacobus prohibet*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 9. Medomlice *benigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 3. Medomlice *digne*, Rtl. 2, 41.

medumlic-ness, e; f. *Smallness*:—Gehwædnys ī medemidlicnys (medemlicnys?) *mediocritas, parvitas*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 14.

medum-ness, e; f. *I. worth, dignity*:—Medumnes (Cott. MSS. medomnes) *dignitas*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Nān man for his rice ne cymþ tō cræftum and tō medemnesse ac for his cræftum and for his medumnesse hē cymþ tō rice nō *virtutibus ex dignitate, sed ex virtute dignitatis honor accedit*, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Gē underþiōdāþ eōwre hēhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nydemestan gesceafta *vos dignitate vestram infra infima quæque detruditis*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. Ðæt gē næfre swā heālice medumnesse (*the priestly office*) ne forwyrren, L. E. l. i; Th. i. 402, 27. Ealdordōmes medomnyse, Shr. 151, 19. *II. kindness, condescension, appreciation of worth in others* (cf. mæþ, V):—Medemnyse ðīnre beniginitas tuæ, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Medumnyse *benignitatem*, 51, 3; Blickl. Homl. 145, 33. Cf. medumlice, II.

medumung, e; f. *I. the fixing of the measure of anything*:—Å seal dōm æfter dæde and medemung be mæde *ever shall doom be according to deed, and fine be fixed with fair measure*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 5; L. E. B. 10; Th. ii. 242, 11. *II.?*—Donon ā be ecge on ða medemunga (medemunga); of ðære medemunge (mædemunge) on done ealdan widig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 25, 21–23; v. 286, 31–33. [O. H. Ger. *metemunga temperies, temperamentum*.] v. medumian.

medu-ræden[n], e; f. *Strong drinks, cellar* (in the sense of the liquors contained in it):—Rūmheort beon meodorædenne *liberal with liquors*, Exon. 90a; Th. 339, 3; Gn. Ec. 88.

medu-scenc, es; m. *A draught or cup of mead*:—Meoduscencum hwearf geond ðæt healeced (cf. Ymbeode ides Helminga øddæt heō Beōwulf meodoful æt bær, 1244–), Beo. Th. 3965; v. 1980.

medu-seld, es; n. *Mead-house, house in which feasting takes place*, Beo. Th. 6123; v. 3065.

medu-setl, es; n. *A mead-seat, a seat in a banqueting-hall*, Beo. Th. 10; B. 5.

medu-stīg, e; f. *Path to the mead-hall*:—Cynning of brýdbūre treddode ... and his cwēn mid him medostīg gemæt ... Hrōdgār tō healle geóng, Beo. Th. 1845–1855; B. 920–925.

medu-wæge, an; -wæg, e; f. *The Medway*:—Sint dæx londes gemæra: an westhealf Scipflōt, an norþhælf Meodowæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 25. Miodowæge, iii. 400, 26. Partem fluminis Meduwaiaen, i. 135, 34. Andlang Medwæge, 283, 4. Andlang Medwægan, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 24. In tō Medowæge, 1016; Erl. 157, 4. Ōp mediwægan sindan ða gemæra. Fram Miadawegan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 24. Ōp Miodowegan, 17. In flumen Medewiæge, iii. 386, 26. Ōp ða eā Medewegan, 400, 31.

medu-wang, es; m. *A mead-plain, the ground surrounding the house where mead is drunk*:—Tō sele comon feōwertýne Geāta gongan, mōdig (Beowulf) on gemonge meodowongas træd. Ðā com ingān ealdor þegna, Beo. Th. 3291; B. 1643.

medu-wérig; adj. *Sated with feasting*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229; 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245.

medu-wyrt, e; f. *Meadow-sweet, also mead-sweet*:—Meodowyrt *mel-leuna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 43; L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 14. Meodowyrt, Lchdm. ii. 96, 17; i. 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 11. Medewyrt *malletina* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 31, i; Lchdm. iii. 6, 12; 16, 9. Meodeuyrt *mellauna, papamo*, 304, i, 35. [Scott. med-uart: *Dan. mjöd-urt*.]

med-wis; adj. *Not wise, dull, foolish*:—Ða medwisan *hebetes*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 15, 21; 205, 2, 4, 17. Sume wísrān some med-wísrān *quosdam sapientes, quosdam tardiores*, 30, 2; Swt. 205, 7. Med-wísum men, Exon. 102b; Th. 387, 24; Rā. 5, 10.

mæg, megen, mēgende. v. mæg, mæw, mægen, magan.

meh, meht. v. mē, meht.

mēi, meig. v. mæg.

mela. v. melu.

melc, meolc; adj. *Giving milk, milch*:—Melc *foetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 57; *fetus*, ii. 36, 33. Melce and tydrene *foetus*, 36, 32. Hē geseah wilde hinde melce and se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde, Shr. 130, 3. Wið titia sār wifa ðe beoþ melce, Herb. 19, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Meolce breóst *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 14. [Ccel. mjólkr *giving milk*: O. H. Ger. *melch foetus*: Ger. melk.]

melcan; p. mealc, pl. muleon; pp. molcen *To milk*:—Ic melce *mulgeo*, Ælfe. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. Melke, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Se ðe melcþ *qui emulget*, Kent. Gl. 1121. Milcþ *morgit* (?), Ep. Gl. 14 f, 16. Milcet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 73. Milcit, 114, 17; *mulgit*, Wülck. 33, 26. Hē ēwa mealc, Shr. 61, 19. Ðæt fæt ðe ðū wille on melcan, L. M. i, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 9. Nige molcen, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 13; 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. [O. H. Ger. *melchan*.] v. meolcian.

melcing-fæt, es; n. *A milk-pail*:—Melcingfata *muletra*, Germ. 390, 66. v. meolc-fæt.

meld, e; f. [O. H. Ger. *melda*; f. *delatura, delatio, proditio*] *Declaration, proclamation*:—Hē wīde beād Metodes mihte ðær hē meld æt hē declared the Lord's power widely, where he could proclaim it, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 30; Dan. 648.

melda, an; m. *I. a narrator, an informer, announcer*:—Ðæs ðe ic æfre on ealdre ængum ne wolde monna ofer moldan melda weorþan *what I would never relate to any man upon earth*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 3; Gū. 1203; 73b; Th. 275, 28; Jul. 557. Siō æsc biþ melda, nalles peof the axe is an informer, not a thief (i. e. the noise made by hewing with an axe would attract the attention, which a thief would certainly shun, v. Grmm. R. A. 47), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23; L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 17. Þurh ðæs meldaþ hond; se sceolde wong wísan, Beo. Th. 4802; B. 2405. Ic tō meldaþ weorþ I turned informer (cf. Th. 259, 28 sqq., 270, 10 for the narrative forced from the devil by Juliana; cf. also Jul. pp. 39 sqq.), Exon. 74b; Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Ðæt wē ðæs morþres meldaþ ne weorþen ðæt we be not informers of the crime, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428.

II. a betrayer:—Gē sind meldaþ and manslagan (betrayers and murderers, Acts vii. 52), Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. [Cf. O. L. Ger. *meldari sponsor*: O. H. Ger. *meldari delator, proditor*.]

meldaþ; p. ede *To announce, declare*:—Ūs frunon fæcnūm wordum meldaþan *they questioned us, with crafty words declared*, Ps. Th. 136, 3. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, meldaþan for monnum, Exon. 105a; Th. 399, 18; Rā. 19, 2. Meldaþ, 109b; Th. 411, 13; Rā. 29, 12. v. tō-meldaþ, meldaþ.

melde, an; f. *Orach, a plant-name*:—Melde, Lchdm. iii. 6, 11. Nim meldaþ ða wyrt, 54, 23. [Dan. *meld*: O. H. Ger. *malta beta*; melda *atriplex*: Ger. *melde*.] v. tūn-melde.

meld-feoh, gen. -feōs; u. *Fee paid for giving information*:—Se ðe hit (forstolen fæsc) ofspyrāþ, hē āh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. v. Grmm. R. A. 656.

meldian; p. ode, ede. *I. to declare, announce, tell*:—Mūþ habbaþ and ne meldaþ wiht os *habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 134, 16. Hī sprecaþ unnyt sæcgeaþ and wōh meldaþ *pronuntiabunt et loquentur iniquitatem*, 93, 4. Ælfrēd cræft meldaþe *Alfred displayed his art*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 4; Met. Einl. 2. Ic sceal mōd meldaþan swā ðū mē beodest I must tell all my mind, as thou dost bid me, Exon. 72b; Th. 270, 10; Jul. 463. Ongan meldaþan ðone hālgan wer the devil began to tell who the holy man was, Andr. Kmbl. 2341; An. 1172. Ðā geneālæhton mā hine meldigende (declaring that Peter was with Jesus), Homl. Th. ii. 248, 32. *II. to inform against, accuse*:—Oft mec isern scōd sære on sīdan, ic swigade, næfre meldaþe monna ængum (never accused any man (?) or told no man), Exon. 126a; Th. 485, 17; Rā. 71, 15. Meldaþun vel wroegdun *defferuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 17. Meldeþun, 25, 26. Desequun vel meldaþan i. *accusabant*, 139, 15. Hē nolde meldaþan on his gefēran ðe mid him sieredon he would not inform against his companions who had plotted with him, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. [O. Sax. *meldōn to declare, betray, proclaim*: O. H. Ger. *meldēn, meldōn prodere, deferre, producere*: Ger. *melden*.] v. ge-meldian, meldaþ.

meldung, e; f. *Information* (against a person), *betrayal*:—Hē swýðe mǣnfullice æcweald wæs þurh meldunga his āgenes wifes *multum nefarie peremptus est proditiōe conjugis suæ*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 39. [O. H. Ger. *meldunga proditiō, delatura*: Ger. *meldung*.]

mēle, mæle, es; m. *A cup, bowl, basin*:—Meeli *aluim*, Ep. Gl. 26, 38; Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 72. Mēli *avum* (= *aluim*?), 101, 31. Mēle *alium*, 8, 27; i. 285, 9; *patera*, 24, 39. Mēlas *karchesia*, 24, 42; *ciatos*, ii. 22, 44. Dō mēle fulne buteran on, L. M. i, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17. [Halli. Dict. *meles* and *payles*.] v. wæter-mēle (-mæle).

mele-, mil-deaw, es; n. m. *Honey-dew, nectar*:—Hunig[deaw] oððe mildeaw *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 38. Nō hē fōddor piþeþ mete on moldan nemne meledeawes dæl gebyrge se dreoreþ oft æt middre nihte *non illi cibus est nostro concessus in orbe, ambrosios libat caelesti nectare rores, stellifero teneri qui cecidere polo*, Exon. 59b; Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260. [Sweetter is munegunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe, O. E. Homl. i. 269, 5. In *Prompt. Parv.* and *Wick.* the word has the modern sense *blight, uredo, aurugo*; so O. H. Ger. *mili-tou*: M. H. Ger. *mili-tou*: Ger. *mehl-thau*. The first part of the word seems to mean *honey*, cf. *milisc* and *Goth. milip honey*. Grmm. D. M. p. 607, gives another etymology, connecting it with *Icel. mēl bit* (of a *bridle*), the dew being the foam which fell from the bit of the horse *Hrímfaxi*.]

melso. v. milisc.

meltan; p. mealt, pl. multon; pp. molten. *I. to melt, become liquid, be consumed, dissolved*:—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfe. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. Mylt *dissolvitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 25. Swā weax melteþ, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Mylteþ, 67, 2. His sylfes hām brynnewylmum mealt (was consumed), Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326. Multon meretorras (when the waters of the Red Sea fell upon the Egyptians), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484. Ðonne mē mægen mylte *dum defecerit virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ne sceal ānes hwæt meltan (be consumed on the pile), Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3011. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Myltende *liquidus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73.

II. of food, to digest:—Late mylt gāten fæsc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16, 25. Ða scearpan þing unyþelice meltap, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii.

212, 2. Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte, 2, 29; Lchm. ii. 226, 5. Ða ðe on ðære uferan wambe gewunip and ne mægon meltan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 17. Myltan, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 18. Wel meltende mettas, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 21. v. for-, ge-meltan; miltan.

meltung, *e*; *f. Melting* (of food), *digestion*:—Ðara metta meltung, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. Hió næfþ góðe meltunge it (*the stomach of a watery nature*) hath not good digestion, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 27. v. un-meltung.

melu, melo, mela, meolu, mealu, wes; *n. Meal, flour*:—Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32: *farina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 17; ii. 38, 70. Swá swá mon melo (Cott. MS. meolo) sift, ðæt melo (meolo) þurhcrýpþ ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Ðæt mela biþ góð, L. M. i. 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 2. Genim hwætene meluwes smedman, L. M. i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. Melwes (Lind. mælo) *farinæ*, Mt. Kmbi. 13, 33. Melues *simile*, Lev. 6, 20. Meluwes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Meluwes *polline*, meluwes *farinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 36, 37. Þrittig mittan clænes meluwes (*fine flour*) and sixtig mittan oðres meluwes, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 32. Meluwes, Chart. Th. 40, 10. *Pollis* smedma, *pollinis* of melowe, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 48. Windlas mid meluwe *canistra farinæ*, Gen. 40, 16. Of rigenum melwe, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Genim beren mela góð, L. M. i. 5; Lchdm. ii. 50, 3. Beren meala, Lchdm. iii. 8, 15. [*Icel.* mjöl: *O. H. Ger.* melo *farina*, *polenta*, *pulvis*: *Ger.* mehl.] v. ed-melu.

melu-gescot, *es*; *n. A contribution or payment made in meal*:—Hwílum weaxgescot, hwílum mealtgescot, hwílum melagescot, Wulfst. 171, 2 note. [*Cf. Icel.* mjöl-skuld *rent to be paid in meal*.]

melu-hūs, *es*; *n. A house in which to keep meal*:—Mealehūs *farinale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 41.

men in nim sealtes, þrý men take of salt three parts, L. M. i. 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*Cockayne compares the word with Swedish mån apart*.]

mend-lic (?); *adj. Moderate, small*:—Tó medmyclum (MS. C. mendlicum) *face ad modicum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

mene, myne, *es*; *n. A necklace, an ornament*:—Maenoe *crepundia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 44. Mene *lunules*, 71, 1. Myne *crepundium i. monile gutturis*, 136, 68. Myne vel sweorþeh *monile vel serpentinum*, i. 40, 50; 74, 58. Ðes myne *hoc monile*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28. Brósinga mene, Beo. Th. 2403; B. 1199. (v. Grmm. D. M. 283.) Menas *monilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 60: *crepundia*, *ornamenta*, *monilia*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 30; 517, 29. Mynas, 481, 43: *lunulas*, 458, 30. Menum *monilibus*, 434, 71. Mynum *lunulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 71. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni: *Icel.* men; *n. a necklace*: *O. H. Ger.* menni; *pl. monilia*.] v. heals-mene.

menen, mennen, minnen, *es*; *n. A female servant, bondwoman, hand-maid*:—An menen ƿ þeowæ ancilla, Mt. Kmbi. Rush. 26, 69: *vernacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 37. Mennen *ancilla*, 2, 39. Sunu mennenes ðines *filii ancillæ tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 115, 16; 122, 2. Minenes, p. 200, 6. Be ceorles mennenes niððhæmede. Gif mon ceorles mennen to niððhæmede gefreáþ, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78. 11–12: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258: 97; Th. 128, 13; Gen. 2126. Ðeah hwá bebycgge his ðohtor on þeowenne ne sie hió ealles swá þeowu swá oðru mennen is, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. ccc ðara monna, esna and menna (*servos et ancillas*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20. [*Cf. Icel.* man; *n. a bondman or bondwoman*: *O. H. Ger.* mana-houpt = *a servant*; v. Grmm. R. A. 301.] v. drunc-, mere-, þeow-menen (=mennen).

menen-lic (=?), myniend-lic *hortandus, ammonendus*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 64. **mene-scilling**, *es*; *m. A coin worn as an ornament*:—Menescillingas *lunules*, Ep. Gl. 13 b, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 15. Mynesillingas, 49, 72.

mengan, mangan, mencgan; *p. de*. I. to mix, mingle, combine:—Ic menge *mango* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 42. Mengio, 113, 59; Epl. Gl. 156, 36. Mænge *margo* (*mango*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 48. Menget *confundit*, 105, 11. Ic minne drinc mengde wið teárum *potum meum cum fetu temperabo*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Ðū wið fyre foldan mengdest, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 223; Met. 20, 112. Ðara blóð Pilatus mengde (*miscuit*) mid hyra offrungum, Lk. Skt. 13, 1. Ðonne wē medelcwidas mengdon *when we conversed*, Salm. Kmbi. 865; Sal. 432. Hi hi wið mánfullum mengdan þeóde *commisit sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Hi minne mete mengde wið geallan, 68, 22. Meng ða blisse wið ða unrótnesse, Prov. Kmbi. 71. Fifeáfon seáw mengc (mænge, MS. B) tó wíne, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 12. Menge mon wið áseowen hunig, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 10. Nāne wātan hi ne cūþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Mængan, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 48; Met. 8, 22. Mengan lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmbi. 612; El. 306. Of sexual intercourse:—Is eac bewered ðæt mon hine mengde wið his brōðor wífe cum cognata *miscet prohibitum est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 16, 10.

II. *intrans.*:—Hāt and ceald hwílum mengaþ, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 6; Sat. 132. III. to mingle together, stir up, disturb:—Mengan merestreðmas, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 3; Bo. 42. Meregrundas mengan, Beo. Th. 2903; B. 1449. [*Cf. his mod him gon mengan*, Laym. 3407: *wraþþe meinh þe heorte blod*, O. and N. 945. *Prompt. Parv.* mengyn *misceo*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mengian: *O. Frs.* mengia: *O. H. Ger.* chi-menghid; *pp.*: *Ger.* mengien.] v. ge-, geond-mengian.

mengung, mengcung, *e*; *f. Mixture, preparation, composition*:—Mencingc *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 250, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* mengyng *mixture, commixtio*.] v. ge-mengung.

menian, menig, v. mynian, manig.

menigdu; *f. A multitude, a body of people*:—Menigdu *manum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* managoti; *f. manus*.]

menigu, mengu, menigeo; *indecl.*: also *gen. e*; *f. A many, multitude, crowd, great number*:—Seo menigu ðara freónda, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 6. Menigo, Andr. Kmbi. 898; An. 449. Menego, Cd. 214; Th. 270, 1; Sat. 83. Menigeo (MS. A. mænigo) *turba*, Mk. Skt. 2, 13. Mænigo (MS. A. mænio), Mt. Kmbi. 9, 8. Mænego, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588. Mengu, Elen. Kmbi. 450; El. 225. Mengeo, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 13; Gen. 1663. Mengio, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 20. Menio, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 25; Sat. 476. Mænigo, 173; Th. 216, 12; Dan. 5. Ðære menigo þeaw, Andr. Kmbi. 354; An. 177. Menego, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 14; Sat. 321. On menigeo in *multitudine*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Mænigo, 68, 13. Mid manigeo, Rood Kmbi. 300; Kr. 151. From mengu a *multitudine*, Ps. Surt. 63, 3: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 16; Jul. 45. Mid mengo, Elen. Kmbi. 754; El. 377. For ðære meniu, Gen. 16, 10. For ðære nielan menige, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 36. Of menge wetra *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 17. For ðære mænige, Rood Kmbi. 221; Kr. 112: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61. Ic ályse ealle ða menigo, Andr. Kmbi. 201; An. 101. Menigeo (MS. A. mænio) *turbam*, Mt. Kmbi. 9, 25. Mænegu (Rush. mengu), 15, 33. Mænego, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 7; Gen. 1932. Manegu, Hy. 10, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 8. Mengu *multitudinem*, Ps. Surt. 9, 25. Mengo, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 12; Rā. 81, 29. Mengeo, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 30; Gen. 1726. Meniu *exercitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 46. God ða nielan Pharones menge gelytode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27; Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Cōmon menigu (MS. A. mænigu; Lind. menigo) *conuenient turbæ*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Ða menigeo (MS. A. mænio; B. mænigo; Rush. menigu; Lind. menigo) *turbæ*, Mt. Kmbi. 12, 23. Forlæt ðas mænego (MS. A. mænigo; B. mænigo; Rush. mengu) *demitt turbas*, 14, 15. Ða eargan mengo *fugaces turbas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 48. [*Goth.* managei; *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* menegī, menigī; *O. Frs.* meni; *O. H. Ger.* managī, manegī, menigī *multitudo, turba, legio, caetera*; *Ger.* menge.] v. mann-menigu.

menise, men-lufigende, mennen, v. mennisc, menn-lufigende, mennen. **mennisc**; *adj. Human*:—Nān mennisc man no *human being*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 15. Ne gegripe eow næfre nān costung būton mennisc *tentatio vos non apprehendat, nisi humana*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 12. Bū mærsode se mennisc Crist his heofenlican Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 11. Ða getreowde hē in godcundre fultom ðær se mennisca wan was, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Anginn menniscse álysednyse . . . intinga menniscs forwyrdes, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27–30. Menniscse handa hit ne mihhton tōwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Hæleþa forlor, menniscra morþ, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. [*Goth.* menniscs: *O. Sax.* mennisk, mannisk: *O. Frs.* mannisk: *Icel.* mennsk: *O. H. Ger.* mennisc.]

mennisc, *es*; *n. Men, people*:—Dis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mīne ðæda mid heora wordum onwendan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 24. Ðonne eowre wergaþ mennisc *when men curse you*, Mt. Kmbi. Rush. 5, 11. Gif ðær oðer mennisc borh sie *if other people be surety*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19. Ða weaþþ micel mennisc geweaxen then men began to multiply, Homl. Th. i. 20, 21. Ðær was mycel mennisc tōward there was a great multitude of people coming, 182, 5. Ðeah eal mennisc wære gegaderod *though all men were gathered together*, 26, 26. Ðære þeóde mennisc swā wlitig wære *the men of that nation were so beautiful*, ii. 120, 22. Ðæt ðū ne nyme wif mīnum suna of ðisum menisce (*de filiabus Chananaeorum*), Gen. 24, 3. Josue ofslōh eall ðæt mennisc ðe on muntum wunode (*omnem terram montanum*), Jos. 10, 40; Thw. 161, 37. Ácwealde ðæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 7. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* mannisco, mennisco *homo*: *Ger.* mensch.]

mennisc-lic; *adj. Human*:—Mennisclic *humanus*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Mennisclic (*humanum*) is ðæt mon on his móðe costunga þrowige, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* manisc-, menisc-, mennisc-lih *humanus*: *Ger.* mensch-lich.]

mennisc-lice; *adv. Humanly, after the manner of men*; *humaniter*, *humanitus*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mennisc-ness, *e*; *f. I. humanity, human nature* (generally in reference to Christ), *incarnation*:—Crist becom on hire innoþ and þurh hi on menniscnyse weaþþ æcenned (*was born a man*), Homl. Th. i. 194, 8. Ne weaþþ se Fæder mid menniscnyse befangen, 284, 23. Wē wurþiþ úres Hælandes æcennednyse æfter ðære menniscnyse. Hē was æcenned mid lichaman and mid sáwle, se ðe wæs æfre mid ðam Fæder wunigende on ðære godcundnyse, ii. 4, 20. Úre Hæland Crist underfeng menniscnyse, 600, 6. Fram Drihtnes menniscnyse *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. i. 5; S. 476, 5. Æfter ðære drihtenlican menniscnyse, i. 6; S. 476, 16. II. *humaneness, humane behaviour*:—Hi syndon fremfulle (*benigni*) menn, and gyf hwylc mann tó him cymeþ ðonne gyfaþ hi him wif ær hi hine on weg lætan. Se Macedonisca Alexander ða ða hē him tó com ða wæs hē wundriende hyra menniscnyse (*miratus*

est eorum humanitatem), Nar. 38, 25. [O. H. Ger. mannisc-nissa; and cf. mennisc-heit *humanitas, incarnatio*.]

menniscu, *c*; *f. Humanity, state of man*:—Hé forleás his mennisce *ut homo esse perderet*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 39, 24. [Mid. E. menske *honour*: O. Sax. mennisk *humanitas*: Icel. menska: O. H. Ger. menniscg.]

mentel, *es*; *m. A mantle, cloak*:—Mentel colobium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 38. Hé forcearf his mentles ænne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscedit*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21. Mid twyfealdum mentle dþloide, Ps. Spl. 108, 28. Hyre beteran mentel, Chart. Th. 537, 32. [Lat. mantellum: Icel. mottull: O. H. Ger. mantel, mandal *chlamys, pallium*.]

mentel-preón, *es*; *m. A mantle-pin, brooch*:—Hió becwiþ hyre mentelpreón, Charl. Th. 533, 33.

meó; *gen. meón A shoe or sock covering the foot*:—Meó *pedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 2. Meón *pedulos* (cf. Wülck. 601, 19–21 '*pedules*, pars caligarium que pedem capit, a *vampy*: *pedulus* a pynson, or a sok'), 82, 1: *calvus* (cf. Fr. chausser: Span. calzar *to put on shoes*), ii. 127, 71.

meodu, *meocs, meohs, meolc*; *adj. v. medu*, *meox, melc*.

meole, *meoluc, milc*; *f. Milk*:—Deós meolc *hoc lac*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 76; Som. 14, 21: Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 31. Súr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*: picce meolc *colustrum*, 28, 2–3. Áwilled meolc *juta*, 290, 45. Hé (*the Pater Noster*) biþ sáwle hunig and módes meolc, Salm. Kmbl. 135; Sal. 67. Meoluc, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 9; Ps. Th. 118, 70. Of ðam lande ðe weóll meolce and hunie . . . ðe fléwþ on riðum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 13–14. Mid þynre meolce *with skim milk*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Mid lytle meolc (MS. B. meolce) wætere gemengedre *cum parvo lacte aqua mixto*, 3, 23; S. 554, 33. Ðe fléwþ meolce and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Abraham nam meolc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc, Deut. 32, 14. Ðo on þeorfe meoluc *put into skim milk*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 1. Ða rícostan men drincaþ myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Is ðæt eáldon welig on meolcum *dives lactis insula* (*Hibernia*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 40. Wyl on meolcum *boil in milk*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 19. Mid cū meolcum, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. From milcum *adōen ablactans*, Blickl. Gl. [Goth. miluks: O. Frs. melok: Icel. mjólk: O. H. Ger. miluh.] v. frum-meolc.

meole-fæt, *es*; *n. A vessel for holding milk, a milk-pail*:—Meolfæt *multivale vel sinum vel mulctrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 13. [O. H. Ger. melich-faz *multra*.] v. melcing-fæt.

meole-hwit; *adj. Milk-white*:—Of meolchwýttre *lacteo*, Germ. 389, 70. Meolchwitum *lacteis*, 397, 32.

meolecian; *p. ode. I. to milk, take milk from an animal*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcde ða hinde and dranc ða meolc, Shrn. 130, 4. Nān wif hire yrfe ne meolcige, būtan heó ða meolc for Godes lufan syllan, Wulfst. 227, 10. Hyt biþ gōd ceap tō milcian, Lchdm. iii. 178, 30.

II. to give milk, to suckle (*v. ge-milcian*):—Ða bréost ða ðe næfre meolcge ðe nāron, Blickl. Homl. 93, 32. [Icel. mjólka *to milk*; also *to give milk*.] v. melcan.

meole-sūcend, *es*; *m. A suckling*:—Meolocsūcendra *lactantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 71. Meolcsucendra, 73, 9.

meole-teōnd, *es*; *m. A suckling*:—Of mūde cilda and mildeōndra *ex ore infantum et lactantium*, Ps. Surt. 8, 3.

meolu, *meoluc*. v. melu, meolc.

meord, *meorð, meard*, *e*; *f. Reward, pay*:—Byþ ðe meorð wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Meard *premium*, Rtl. 165, 5. Leán i meard (mearda, *pl. Lind.*) *merces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 12. Leán i mearde *mercedem*, 6, 2; (meard, *Lind.*), 10, 41. Geld him meard *reddē illis mercedem*, Lind. 20, 8. Meorde (mearda, *Lind.*) onþeþ *mercedem accipit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 36; Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 13; Gū. 1059: 62 b; Th. 230, 15; Ph. 472: 76 a; Th. 286, 9; Jul. 729. Meorda hleoþan, gingra geafena, 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014. Ðe sie þonc meorda and miltas *to thee be thanks for rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 15; Hy. 4, 67. Morda, 95 a; Th. 355, 24; Reim. 82. [Goth. mizdo: Gk. μισθός.]

meoring, *e*; *f. Obstacle, impediment, hindrance*:—Moyses ofr ða fela meoringa fyrde gelædde *Moses with many hindrances led the army across them*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. [Cf. O. H. Ger. marunga *impedimentum*.] v. mirran.

meornan; *p. mearn, pl. murnon; pp. mornen To care, feel anxiety, trouble one's self about anything, reckon*:—Nalles for ealdre mearn he recked not of life, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. Nalas for fēhþe mearn *for fear of the feud was not troubled*, 3079; B. 1537. Nō mearn fore fyrene he cared not for the crime he committed, 273; B. 136. Lyt ænig mearn ðæt hió út geferedon ðyre mādmas *little anxiety did any feel about bringing out the precious treasures*, 6250; B. 3129. Wēdon wælwiufas for wætere ne murnon (*cared nought for water*), Byrht. Th. 134, 39; By. 96. v. be-meornan and murnan.

meós, *es*; *m. n. (?) Moss*:—Treówes meós *muscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 72. Ragu and meós fornomp eówres landes wæstmas *omnes fruges terræ tuæ rubigo consumet*, Deut. 28, 42. Sumne dæl ealdes meóses ðe on ðam hālgan treówe geweaxen wæs (*aliquid de veteri musco*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 10; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 30. Meóse *muscum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 38. Cf. meós mōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 29. [O. H. Ger. mios: M. H. Ger. mies; *m. n.*] v. mos and next word.

meós; *adj. Mossy*:—Innon meóson mōre; of meóson mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 23.

meóse, *meotud, meottuc*. v. mēse, metod, mattuc.

meoto thought (?) in:—Site nū tō symle and onsæl meoto *scggum swā ðin sefa hwette sit now at the feast, let loose thy thoughts to men, as thy mind prompts thee*, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489.

meówle, *an*; *f. A maid, damsel, virgin, woman*:—Ællicoste meówle *juuencula pulcherrima*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 39. Seó hālige meówle (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 56. Him brýð sunu, meówle (*Mahalaleel's wife*) tō monnum brohte, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 17; Gen. 1172. Afrisc meówle, 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579. Meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Secg odde meówle *man or maid*, 102 b; Th. 387, 15; Rā. 5, 5. Ceorles dōhtor, mōdwlone meówle, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rā. 26, 7. Freólicu meówle *a damsel fair*, 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rā. 62, 1. Marian, mærr meówlan, 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. In wifes lufan, fremdre meówlan, 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fā. 39. Wið ða hālgan mægþ, Metodes meówlan (*Judith*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 261. [Goth. mawilo *a damsel, girl*.] v. iū-meówle.

meox, *mix, myx*, *es*; *n. Muck, dung, ordure*:—Meox *stercus, Ælfc.* Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 17; *coenum*, 13; Som. 16, 6: *rudera vel ruina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 12. Fugeles meox *avium stercus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 10; Th. ii. 232, 32. Ðæt treów biþ bedolfen and mid meoxe beworpen . . . ðæt meox is ðæt gemynd his fūlan dæda . . . Hwæt is fūltre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 29–33: Lk. Skt. 13, 8. Licgaþ forsewene swā swā meox (Cott. MS. miox) under feltūne, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11: Homl. Skt. 2, 241. Heó eall forseah on meoxes gelincysse, 8, 38. Ða nýtenu forrotedon on heora meoxe, Homl. Th. i. 118, 15. Būton hē ærest árise of ðam reóendum meoxe, ii. 320, 23. Ðone hláf ðe biþ tō meoxe áwend, i. 258, 2. Tō meohxe, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Meoxe (meoxene?) *sterquilinio*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 21. Mixe, horwe *ceno*, i. luto, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 70. Of myxe dustes *de fece pulveris*, Hy. Surt. 136, 1. Meoxa *stercorum*, 484, 22. [Mid. E. mix, mex: Frs. miux: cf. Goth. maihtus: O. H. Ger. mist.]

meox-bearwe, *an*; *f. A dung-barrow, basket for carrying dung*:—Wylige odde meoxbearwe *corbis vel cofinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2. v. meox-wilige.

meoxen. v. mixen.

meox-force, *an*; *f. A fork used for removing dirt*:—Myxforce *rotabulum* (*rotabulum furca vel illud lignum cum quo ignis movetur in fornace causa coquendi; et dicitur sic, quia rotat et prouit iguem furni gratia coquendi vel stercora purgandi*), Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34.

meox-wilige, *an*; *f. A basket for carrying dung*:—On meocswilian *in cohino*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 7. v. meox-bearwe.

mero, *Merce, Mercisc, merce, mercels*. v. mearc, Mirce, Mircisc, merce, mircels.

mere, *mære*, *es*; *m. f. (?)*. I. *the sea (mer in mer-maid)*:—Mere swide grāp on fæge folc (*of the waters of the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 138. Mere (*the Red Sea*) stille bād, 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300: 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. Mere sweoderade, yða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Æt meres ende *on the shore*, 442; An. 221. Ofer widne mere, 566; An. 283. Ofer sealtne mere, Menol. Fox 203; Men. 103. Mere sēcan, mæwes ēþel, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25.

II. a mere, lake:—Meri *stagnum*, Ep. Gl. 25 b, 16. Mere *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 15; ii. 121, 28. Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. In eáldone ðæs myclan meres (*stagni*), Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Seó menigeo ðe stōd begeondan ðam mere, Jn. Skt. 6, 22. On culfran mere; of ðam mere . . . On weorces mere; of ðære mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 37–77, 3. Wið done mere *secus stagnum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 1: 2: 8, 22. Ðæt wē fundon sumne swide micelne mere in ðam wære fersc wæter, Nar. 11, 26. On mære in *stagnum*, Blickl. Gl. Be norþan hodes mære . . . ðonon up on ðone mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 19–26. Ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle waterpyttas *super rivos ac paludes et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19.

III. an artificial pool, cistern:—On Sylōes mere in *natatoria Siloae*, Jn. 9, 7, 11. Drinc ðæt wæter of ðinum āgenum mere *bibe aquam de cisterna tua*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 4, 8. [Goth. mare; *f.*: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. meri; *f.*: Icel. marr; *m.*: O. H. Ger. mari, meri; *m. n.*: Ger. meer; *n.*: Lat. mare.] v. fisc-, hran-, hring-, hwæl-, is-, sund-, win-, yð-mere.

mere, *myre*, *an*; *f. A mare*:—Mere *equa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 7. Mire, 287, 78. Myre, ii. 30, 42: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 7, 2. Myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 16. Ðære myran sunu, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. On myran ridan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7. [Icel. merr: O. H. Ger. meriha, marha: Ger. mähre.] v. ass-, stōd-mere.

mére, *v. mære*.

mere-bāt, *es*; *m. A sea-boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 492; An. 246.

mere-candel, *e*; *f. The sea-candle, the sun which rises from, or sets in the sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 114; Met. 13, 57. Cf. heaðu-sigel.

merece, *merce*, *es*; *m. Marche* (a plant), *smallage*; *apium graveolens*:—Merici *apio*, Ep. Gl. 1 f, 4. Merice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 46. Merce, 8, 44:

i. 286, 5: *apium*, 30, 37: 66, 69. Swines mearce *apiaster*, ii. 7, 7. Merce *mercuriarius*, 59, 45: *apiaster*, Ælf. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 16. Merces sēd, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8. Grēnes merces leáf, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 23. Genim merce nioðweardne, i. 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3. Merce (merc, Lind.) *mentam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. [Dan. mærke *smallage, water-parsley*.] v. stān-, wudu-merce (-merce).
mere-cist, e; f. *A sea-chest*:—Noc ongan wyrcean micle merceste (the ark), Cd. 66; Th. 79, 26; Gen. 1317.
mere-deap, es; m. *Death in the sea, death by drowning*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512. Meredeāpa mæst (the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea), 166; Th. 207, 9; Exod. 464.
mere-deor, es; n. *A sea-beast*, Beo. Th. 1120; B. 558. [O. L. Ger. meri-dier *a water-fowl*: O. H. Ger. meri-tier.]
mere-fara, an; m. *A sea-farer*, Beo. Th. 1008; B. 502.
mere-farop, es; m. *Sea-waves*:—On merefarope on the waves, Andr. Kmb. 577; An. 289: 701; An. 351: Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 16; Rā. 61, 2.
mere-fisc, es; m. *A sea-fish*:—Was merefixa mōd onhrēd, Beo. Th. 1102; B. 549. [O. H. Ger. mere-uisc *piscis maris*.]
mere-flōd, es; m. I. *A flood of water, deluge*:—Mereflōd diluvium, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. Strēam flēow ofer foldan . . . miclead mereflōd, Andr. Kmb. 3050; An. 1528. II. *A body of water, flood, ocean*:—Mereflōdes ȳpa, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 4; Met. 27, 2: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 23; Exod. 503. On mereflōde middum in the midst of the waters, 8; Th. 9, 21; Gen. 145. Bi-sencte on mereflōde drowned in ocean, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 10; Jul. 480: 82 a; Th. 309, 19; Seef. 59.
mere-grot, es; n. *A pebble or stone of the sea, a pearl*:—Ne forlāte ic ðē næfre, mīn meregrot! Bickl. Homl. 149, 2. Is heofena rice gēlic ðam mangere ðe sohte ðæt gōde meregrot. Ðā hē funde ðæt ān deorwyrde meregrot ðā bohte hē ðæt meregrot, Mt. Kmb. 13, 45-46. Bergean swylce meregrotā (*margaritā*), Nat. 37, 29. Gefrætwood swā swā mid meregrotum, Homl. Th. i. 596, 8. [Cf. O. H. Ger. meri-grioz *margarita, unio*.] v. next word.
mere-grota, an; m. *A pearl*:—Meregrota *margarita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 24. On ðam beop oft gemette ða betstan meregrotan quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam optimam inveniunt, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 18. [Cf. O. Sax. meri-grita, -griota.]
mere-grund, es; m. *The bottom of a sea or lake*, Beo. Th. 2902; B. 1449: 4207; B. 2100.
mere-hengest, es; m. *A sea-steed, a ship*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 12; Rā. 15, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 49; Met. 26, 25.
mere-hrægel, es; n. *A sea-garment, a sail*:—Merehræglā sum, segl sāle fæst, Beo. Th. 3815; B. 1905.
mere-hūs, es; n. *A sea-house (Noah's ark)*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 34; Gen. 1303: 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364.
mere-hwearf, es; m. *A sea-wharf, sea-shore*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 16; Exod. 516.
mere-hwīt. v. mætre pure.
mere-lād, e; f. *A sea-way, the road which the sea furnishes*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 9; Bo. 27.
mere-līdende *sea-faring, a sea-faring person*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 34; Gen. 1407: Beo. Th. 515; B. 255: Andr. Kmb. 705; An. 353. [Cf. Icel. mar-litendr; pl. sea-farers.]
mere-men[n], e; f. *A siren*:—Meremen *sirena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 6. Meremenna *sirenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 65. [Brutus iherde siggen þurh his sæmonnen of þan ufele ginnen þe cuðen þa mereminnen, Laym. 1337: O. H. Ger. mer-min *siren*; meri-meni, -menni *scylla*.] v. next word and Grmm. D. M. 404-407.
mere-menen, -mennen, e; f. *A siren*:—Meremenin *sirina*, Wülck. 47, 7. Meremennena *sirenarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 12. [Cf. Icel. mar-mennill; m. a sea-goblin.] Cf. mere-wif.
mere-næddra, an; m. -nædre, an; f. *A sea-adder, a lamprey*:—Mere-næddra *murena vel murina vel lampreda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 65. Myre-næddra, 77, 72. Merenædre, ii. 59, 23.
mere-smylte, adj. *Having the sea calm*:—Meresmylta wíc, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 24; Met. 21, 12.
mere-strēt, e; f. *The road which the sea furnishes*, Elen. Kmb. 483; El. 242: Beo. Th. 1032; B. 514.
mere-strēam, es; m. *A sea-stream, the sea, water of the sea*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 27; Gen. 833: 154; Th. 191, 5; Exod. 210: 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Merestream ne dear ofer eorþan sceat eard gebrēdan (cf. sē, Bt. Fox 24, 26), Bt. Met. Fox 11, 130; Met. 11, 65: 20, 228; Met. 20, 114. Oþ merestreamas unto the waters of the sea, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 27; Dan. 503: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 65; Met. 28, 33. Manegum merestreamē de aquis multis, Ps. Th. 143, 12. [O. Sax. meri-strōm.]
mere-strengu; f. *Strength in the sea, strength for swimming*:—Ic merestrengo mārān āhte, earfeþo on ȳðum, ðonne ænig oðer man, Beo. Th. 1070; B. 533.
mere-swin, es; n. *A sea-pig, porpoise, dolphin*:—Des mereswīn hic delfen, Ælf. Gr. 9, 14; Som. 9, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 15: i. 281, 56.

Mereswīn *bacharus*, 281, 57: 65, 61: *dolphin vel bocharius vel simonnes*, 55, 60. Mereswīn *bacharus*, 21, 46. Mereswīn *bacarius*, ii. 102, 11. Ælc seldfynde fisc ðe weorðlic byþ, styria and mereswīn, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 450, 28. Nim mereswīnes fel, L. M. 3, 40; Lchdm. ii. 334, 1. Mereswīn and stirian *dolphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. [Icel. mar-swin: O. H. Ger. meri-suīn: Ger. meerschwein *dolphin, porpoise*.]
mere-pyssa, an; m. *A sea-rusher, a ship*:—On merepyssan, Andr. Kmb. 892; An. 446. On merepyssan, 514; An. 257. [Cf. Icel. þysja *to rush*; þyss *uproar*.]
mere-torht; adj. *Bright from bathing in the sea* (epithet of morning):—Sió sunne brench eorþwarum morgen meretorhtne the sun rising from the sea brings bright morn to men, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 121; Met. 13, 61. Becwom ofer gārseceges [begong] morgen mæretorht [or mæretorht splendidly bright, cf. O. H. Ger. mārī-mihl], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29; Exod. 346. Cf. mere-candel.
mere-torr, es; m. *A tower formed by the sea (the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea)*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484.
mere-weard, es; m. *A sea-ward, one who keeps guard in the sea*:—Se mereward (the whale), Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 13; Wal. 53.
mere-wērig; adj. *Weary of journeying on the sea*:—Merewērges mōd the mind of the sea-weary man, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 23; Seef. 12.
mere-wif, es; n. *A water-witch, woman living in a lake (Grendel's mother)*, Beo. Th. 3042; B. 1519. [O. H. Ger. meri-wīb *sirena*.]
mergen. v. merigen.
merian; p. ede; pp. ed To purify, refine:—Ðam ðe his gāst wile mergan (MS. B. merian) of sorge āscēdan of scyldum for him who will purify his spirit from the dross of care, separate it from guilt, Salm. Kmb. 112; Sal. 55. v. ā-merian.
merig. v. mirig.
merigen, merien, mergen, es; m. I. *morning*:—Ūres andgites merigen is ūre cildhād, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 14. Ðā se mergen geworden wæs when it was morning, St. And. 10, 3. Mergen þrida, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155: Beo. Th. 4213; B. 2103: 4255; B. 2124. Merien mane, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 53. On mergenne mane, Ps. Spl. 91, 2: Ps. Th. 54, 17: 89, 16: Beo. Th. 1134; B. 565. In merne mane, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 20, 1: 21, 18. Tō merne, 16, 3. On ðam dæge worhte God merigen and æfen, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On mergen mane, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow*:—Ðū ðe nāst hwæder ðū merigenes gebide thou that knowest not whether thou wilt live to see the morrow, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 26. Hwæt gif ic bide merigenes, Homl. Skt. 3, 585. In merne in crastinum, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 34. On merne, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43: 12, 12. Tō merne cras, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 32. On mergen in crastinum, Jn. Skt. 1, 43: 12, 12. On merien, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16. Wē nyton hwæt tō merigen biþ tōward, 82, 17: i. 374, 21: 462, 3. Tō merigen cras, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. v. ær-, ærne-mergen, and morgen.
merigen-, mergen-dæg, es; m. *Morrow*:—Hē ðæs mergendages gebidan mōste, Bickl. Homl. 213, 25. v. morgen-dæg.
merigen-, mergen-lic; adj. I. *belonging to the morning*:—Se merigenlica tilia the labourer who came to work in the morning, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 29. Se merigenlica steorra the morning star, Bickl. Homl. 137, 32. II. *belonging to the morrow*:—Ðam ne fylhyg merigenlic dæg, forðan ðe him ne forstōp se gysternlica, Homl. Th. i. 490, 19. Ðys merigenlica dæge, Bickl. Homl. 143, 21: 147, 29. v. morgen-lic.
merigen-, mergen-tīd, e; f. *Morning-time, morning*:—Fram ðære mæran mergentīde oþ ðæt æfen cume a custodia matutina usque ad noctem, Ps. Th. 129, 6. v. morgen-tīd.
merisc. v. mersc.
merne. v. merigen.
merra, merran, merring. v. mirra, mirran, mirring.
mersc, es; m. *A marsh*:—Mersc *calmetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 42: 103, 10: 127, 55. Tō mersce, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 175, 32. Ðat lond at Þorpe mid mēdwe and mid mersce, iv. 295, 7. On sealtum mersce, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorþan on sealtne mersc (in *salsuginem*), Ps. Th. 106, 33: Bickl. Gl.: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 4; Exod. 333. Ne fersc ne mersc, Lchdm. iii. 286, 21. Sumra wyrtā eard biþ on merscum alias herbas ferunt paludes, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 23. On feldum and on mæðum and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 350, 8. Mersc *Romney Marsh*, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 11.
mersc-land, es; n. *Marsh-land*:—Fornēah ælc tilþ on mersclande forfērde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12.
mersc-mealwe, an; f. *Marsh-mallow*:—Merscmealwe *althæa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 20. Merscmealwe *hibiscum*, ii. 43, 3. Merscmealwe. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man *hibiscum* and oðrum naman merscmealwe (-mealwe, MS. B.) nennap, Herb. 39; Lchdm. i. 140, 3-5. Merscmealwan crop, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. Nim merscmealwan, 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 12.
mersc-mear-gealla, an; m. *A kind of gentian*; gentiana pneumonanthe:—Nim merscmeageallan, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 1.
Mersc-ware; pl. *The inhabitants of marshy land*:—Myrcena cining oferhergode Cantware and Mersware (men of *Romney Marsh*), Chr. 796;

Erl. 59, 40. Monige on Merscwarum many of the men of the fens, 838; Erl. 66, 12.

mertze (?):—Mertze *merx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 82. [Cf. O. H. Ger. merzi *merx*, Grff. ii. 861.]

mes (?) *dung*:—Gesomma cūe mesa collect cow-dung, L. M. i, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. [Mes *stercus, fimus* (Kilian), Cockayne.]

mēsan to feed, eat:—Ic mēsan mæg meahelicor ealdum þyrse I can eat mightier meals than an old giant, Exon. III a; Th. 425, 26; Rā. 41, 62. v. mōs.

mēse, mēose, mīse, mýse, an; *f. A table*; also *what is on a table*:—Mise (MS. T. mēse) *mensa*, Ps. Spl. 68, 27. Mēose *mensorium* (mensorium quod est in mensa, ut mantile, et vas escarium), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 61. Mýse ī beōd *mensa*, 82, 21. Ða hwelpas etaþ of ðām crumon ðe feallap of heora hlāfordes mýsan... Seō mýse is bōlcice lār... Be ðære mýsan cwaþ se witega: Drihten ðū gegearcodest mýsan on mīnre geslīpe, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 24–28: i. 330, 31, 34; Ps. Spl. 127, 4; Mk. Skt. 7, 28; Lk. Skt. 12, 21, 30. [Goth. mēs: O. H. Ger. mias, meas *mensa*.] met. v. ge-, tæl-met.

metan; *p. mæt, pl. mæton; pp. meten*. I. to mete, measure:—Ic mete *metior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 32. Ic meotu *metibor*, Ps. Surt. 59, 8; 107, 8. Ælc ðæra þinga ðe man met on fate *everything that is measured in a vessel*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 8. On ðam ylcān gemete ðe gē metap eow byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetiatur vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 2. Hwīlum mid folmum [hē] mæt wean and witu, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 22; Sat. 714.

II. to measure out, mark off, assign the bounds of a place:—Se geleāfa and seō lufu mæton ðære stede hwær hio drihtnes tempel ræran woldan, Prud. 80. Ðū gededydest ðæt wē mætan ūre land mid rāpum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Wicsteal *metan castra metari*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92.

III. to measure by paces, to traverse, pass over:—Him coh fore mīlþadas mæt, Elen, Kmbl. 223; El. 1263. Fērdon forþ ðanon, fēdelāstum foldweg mæton, Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633: 1032; B. 514: 1838; B. 917. Forþ gesāwon lifes lāþeow līfweg (līfweg?) metan, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104.

IV. to measure one thing by or with another, to compare:—Se swēg was be winde meten the sound was compared to the wind, Blickl. Homl. 133, 31. Hē mæt done welan tō ðære winestran handa he compared wealth to the left hand, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 18. Ne sint hī nō wiþ eow tō metanne they are not to be compared with you, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 10; 39, 8; Fox 224, 5; Bt. Met. Fox 21, 83; Met. 21, 42. Tō metenne wið ðæt mōð, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 6; 32, 2; Fox 116, 7. Tō metanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. [Goth. mitan: O. L. Ger. metan: O. Frs. Icel. meta: O. H. Ger. mezan: Ger. messen.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, wið-, wider-metan.

mētan; *p. te To paint*:—Ic mēte *pingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 60. Swā mēteras mētaþ on anlicnyssan as painters paint in likenesses, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5. Seō ðe mētan sceall *pictura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 3. Mēttōn ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. [Fezz haffdenn licness metedd, Orm. 1047. Cf. Goth. maitan to cut: Icel. meita to cut; meittill a chisel: O. H. Ger. meizan to cut; meizil a chisel.] v. ā-, ge-mētan, and mēting.

mētan; *p. te To meet with, come upon, come across, find*:—Ealle ðe hē mildheorte mētaþ and findpe, Ps. Th. 75, 6. For ðy hī hit ne gemētaþ (MS. Cott. mētaþ) ðe hī hit on riht ne sēap, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Gē unāþelne ænigne [ne] mētaþ (gē nānne ne māgon mētan unāþelne, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16), Bt. Met. Fox 17, 34; Met. 17, 17. Moette *offendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 41. Mētte, 63, 35. Ða eode hē furþor oþ hē genētte (MS. Cott. mētte) ða Parcas then he went on until he came upon the Fates, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ðā mētte hē ðane man forþfēredne he found the man departed, Blickl. Homl. 217, 17. Hē ne mētte mundgripe mārān, Beo. Th. 1506; B. 751: Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471: 1106; An. 553. Hē þreō mētte rōða ætsomme he came upon three crosses together, Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833. Hī mēttōn *invenerunt*, Ps. Spl. 106, 4. Nime se ðe hit on his æcere mēte, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Swā ær swā hē hādes wyrþne mon mētan mihte as soon as he could meet with a man worthy of the (episcopal) rank, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 26. Ðær byþ sōþ symble mēted truth is ever found there, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt sigorþeācan mēted wære, funden in foldan, Elen. Kmbl. 1969; El. 804. [Goth. ga-mōttjan: O. Sax. mōttan: O. Frs. mēta: Icel. mēta.] v. ge-mētan.

met-cund (ʔ meter-cund, q. v.); *adj. Metrical*:—Dy metcundan (dy-met-cunda, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 30. v. next word.

metcund-līc; *adj. Metrical*:—Metcundlicere getincnesse *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 17. v. preceding word.

METE, mæte, es; *m. MEAT, food*:—Mete *cibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 80. Mīn mete (mett, Lind. Rush.) is ðæt ic wyrce ðæs willan ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 4, 34. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cibus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 17. Swēte mete *dapis*, ii. 28, 29. Ðū scealt mid earloþnyssum ðe metes tilian thou shalt with hardships get thyself food, Homl. i. 18, 15. Ðæt hig beon eow tō mete ut sint vobis in escam, Gen. i, 29; Cd. 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Gā hy eft in tō ðam hālegan mynstre mid mete and mid mannūm let it revert to the holy monastery with meat and

with men, Chart. Th. 379, 21. Wyt æton swētnē mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Ðæt ic macige mete ðinum fæder ut faciam escas patri tuo, Gen. 27, 9. Gif hý him syððan ne dōþ mete ne munde if they afterwards give him neither food nor favour, L. Edm. S. i; Th. i. 248, 7. Ðær mæte þygde, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Mettas *cibaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 71: *dapes*, 28, 1: *fercula*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 75. Ða mettas (*cibos*) ðe God self geseceþ, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 1. Mīnum þeowum ic sylle mettas, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 65. Se ðe mettas (*escas*) hæfþ, Lk. Skt. 3, 11. Earmra hungur hē oferswýpde mid mettum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 24. Mid cynelīcum mettum (*regalibus epulis*) gefylled, 2, 6; S. 528, 14. Fram swēttum mettum a *cibus luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. [Goth. mats: O. Sax. meti: O. Frs. mete: Icel. matr: O. H. Ger. maz; n. *esca*.] v. æfen-, cōcor-, dæg-, ēst-, flāsc-, hreác-, mæl-, morgen-, nōn-, pan-, undern-, wyr-mete.

mete-ærn, es; *n. A room for taking meals in*:—Gemæne metern *cenaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 50.

mete-āfiung, e; *f. Atrophy*; atrophia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 44.

mete-bealg, es; *m. A bag for food, wallet*:—Būta metbælgē (met-bælig, Lind.) *sine pera*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 35.

mete-corn, es; *n. Corn for food*:—Ilk habbe his metecū and his metecorn, Chart. Th. 580, 7. v. next word.

mete-cū, e; *f. A cow that is to furnish food*:—Ānan esne gebyrep tō metsunge xii pund gōdes cornes and i gōd metecū, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. v. preceding word.

mete-fæt, es; *n. A dish*:—Micel and rūm metfæt *graves et ampla parabis*, Germ. 403, 18.

mete-fetels, es; *m. A wallet*:—Metefetels *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39.

mete-fisc, es; *m. An edible fish*:—Ðes metefisc *hic mugil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 10.

mete-gafol, es; *n. Tax or rent paid in food*:—On sumen lande gebūr seal syllan hunnigafol, on suman metegafol, on suman ealugafol, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

mete-gearwa; *pl. f. Preparations of food*:—Óðre hwætene (MS. wætan) metegearwa sint tō forbeððanne other preparations of wheaten food are to be forbidden, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26.

mete-gird. v. met-gird.

metegian, metegung. v. metgian, metgung.

mete-lāf, e; *f. A remnant of food*:—Ðælon ealle ða metelāfe let them distribute all the remnants of food, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 7. On ðīne metelāfa in reliquis ciborum tuorum, Ex. 8, 3. Ða metlāfo reliquias, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20.

mete-leās; *adj. Without food, lacking food*:—On sumere tīde wæs micel menigu mid ðam Hællende on ānum wēstene meteleās (*nec haberent, quod manducarent*), Homl. Th. ii. 396, 1; Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698. Heō wunode seofon niht meteleās she remained seven days without food, Homl. Skt. 10, 283. [Icel. mat-lauss.]

mete-leāst, -liēst, -lēst, -list, e; *f. Want of food*:—Him of-hreow ðæs folces meteleāst, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 19. Ða wæron hiē mid meteleāste gewægde they were reduced by want of food, Chart. 894; Erl. 92, 27. For meteliēste heora lif ālætan, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 30. Metelæste *inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 34. Metelēste, 497, 31. Meteleāste *cibi inopia*, 517, 66. Murnende mōð nales meteliēste, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 29; Rā. i, 15. For meteleāste mēde, Andr. Kmbl. 77; An. 39: 2315; An. 1159. [Cf. O. Sax. meti-lōsi: Icel. mat-leysa lack of food.]

metend, es; *m. One who measures or metes*:—Hini leān āgeaf metend (God), Cd. 86; Th. 108, 21; Gen. 1809. Middangeardes metend *ex Ormista* (the A. S. gloss seems to be intended as a translation of the title commonly given to Orosius' History, [H]Ormesta Mundi, and is the measurer or describer of the world, i.e. a general history of the world), Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 18. Cf. metod, metten.

metend-līce, meten-ness. v. ā-metendlice, wid-metenness.

meter, es; *n. Metre*:—Missenlice *metre diverso metro*: eroico *metro heroico metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36, 37. [O. H. Ger. meter; n.]

meter-cræft, es; *m. The art of versification*; ars metrica, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25.

meter-cund; *adj. Relating to metre*:—Metercund *catalecticis, ubi in pede versus una sillaba deest*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 41. Ðy metercundum *catalectico*, Bd. 17, 67.

mētere, es; *m. A painter*:—Mētere *pictor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 72: 75, 18. Sīd reaf swylce mētere[s] wyrceþ on anlicnyssse *toga*; scrūd swā mēteras mētaþ on anlicnyssan *cinctus gabinus*, 41, 3, 5. Ælfnōþ ðe mētere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 261, 20. v. mētan, mēting.

meter-fers, es; *n. Hexameter verse*:—Be his life wē āwriton ge meterfers ge gerædre spræce ðe *uita illius et versibus heroicis et simplici oratione conscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13. Meterfersum *versibus hexametris*, 5, 18; S. 636, 6.

meter-geweorc, es; *n. Verse*:—Paulinus bēc of metergeweorc on geræde spræce ic gehwyrfde I turned Paulinus' books from verse into prose, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 21.

meter-līc; *adj. Metrical, poetical*:—Mid meterlīcum fōtum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 3. [O. H. Ger. meter-līh.]

met-ern. v. mete-arn.

meter-wyrhta, an; m. *A verse-maker, poet*:—Mederwyrhta *metricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 7. Meterwyrhta, 55, 64. [Cf. O. H. Ger. meterwurcha *poetica musa*.]

mete-, met-[?]sacca, an; m. *A kind of measure*:—Metesacca *legula* (*ligula* mensuræ genus quod alio nomine cochlea dicitur et est octava pars cyathi) vel *cochlea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 62.

mete-seax, es; n. *A meat-knife, knife used in cutting food, dagger*:—Hiene mid heora metseacsum ofsticedon, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 18. [O. H. Ger. maz-sahs *cultellum*.]

mete-sōcn, e; f. *Desire for food, appetite*:—Of ðæs magan ædle cumap ungemetlica metesōcna, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 27.

mete-swamm, es; m. *An edible mushroom*:—Metteswam *fungus* vel *tuber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 52.

mete-pearfende; part. *Wanting food*:—Hié æghwylne ellþeōdgra dydon him tō mōse metpearfendum *they made every foreigner food for themselves in want of meat*, Andr. Kmbl. 54; An. 27: 272; An. 136.

mete-þegn, es; m. *An officer whose duty it is to see after food, a sewer*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 31; Exod. 131. [Cf. disc-þegn.]

mete-ūtsiht, e; f. *A disease which causes food to pass the bowels without digestion*:—Meteūtsiht *lienteria* (λεντερία), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 54. Meteūtsihþ, ii. 53, 75.

met-fæt. v. mete-fæt and gemet-fæt.

metgian, metegian, metian; p. ode. I. to assign due measure (with dat.):—Donan metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *thence assigns to each due measure according to his deserts*; quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accomodat, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 23.

II. to moderate, regulate (with acc.):—Se ilca God se ðæt eall metgaþ *the same God who regulates all that*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 188; Met. 11, 88.

III. to measure in the mind, consider, meditate upon (cf. Goth. mitōn to consider):—Ic ðine gewitnyse on mōde metegie georne *testimonio tua meditatio mea est*, Ps. Th. 118, 24. ðæt ic æ ðine metegie *lex tua meditatio mea est*, 118, 174. Ic æ ðine on mōde metegade, 118, 97, 143; 142, 5. Ic on ðine sōðfæstnes symble metode (meditabor), 118, 16. Ic metegian ongan mænigra weorca *meditatus sum in omnibus operibus tuis*, 76, 10. v. ge-metgian.

met-gird, -geard, -gyrd, e; f. *A rod for measuring, a rod, perch*:—Metgeard *pertica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 5. Riht is ðæt ne beo ænig metegyrð lengre ðonne oðer, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 6. ðonne is ðæs imbganges ealles priō fulranges and þreō metgeurda, Chart. Th. 157, 27. Twegræ metgyrda brād, 232, 17.

metgung, metegung, e; f. I. *moderation, temperance*:—Wisdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feower oðre cræftas, ðara is æn wærscipe, oðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feorþe rihtwisnes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34.

II. *meditation*:—Mē is metegung hū ic æ ðine cfnast healde *lex tua meditatio mea est*, Ps. Th. 118, 77. v. ge-metgung.

Mēðas, mēdel. v. Mēðas, mēdel.

mēde; adj. I. *weary, exhausted* (with labour, hunger, disease, etc.):—Hē hine ðær hwile reste, mēde æfter ðam miclan gewinne, Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Mēde and metelēas, Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698; Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 15; Gn. Ex. 111. Mēde for ðam miclan bysgum *exhausted by disease*, 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gū. 1083. Mē swā mēdum (*exhausted from want of food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1620; El. 812. Mēðne fessum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 26; Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 3; Gū. 988: 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gū. 1131. Mēðe stōdon, hungre gehæfte, Andr. Kmbl. 2316; An. 1159: 78; An. 39. Hié slæp ofereode mēde be mæste, 929; An. 465.

II. *weary in mind, troubled, sad*:—Ðē unrōtne, mēðne, mōðseōcne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30; Gū. 1235. Hyge geōmurne, mēðne mōðsefan, 52 a; Th. 182, 16; Gū. 1311. Ongunnon sorhleōþ galan, ða hié woldon sīðian mēðe fram ðam mæran þeōdne, Rood Kmbl. 137; Kr. 69. Mēðra frēfrend *comforter of the weary-hearted*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422.

III. *troublesome, causing weariness*:—Nelle ðū mē moede t hefig wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 7. [O. Sax. mōði: Icel. mōðr *weary, exhausted*: O. H. Ger. muodi *fessus, fatigatus, lassus*: Ger. müde.]

medema= (?) meduma:—Medema persa (*wersa*, Wrt.) *tramarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 27.

mēðian to grow weary:—Wið miclum gonge ofer land . . . mucgyrht nime him on hand oððe dō on his scō ðyl læz hē mēðige for much walking over the country . . . let him take mugwort into his hand, or put it into his shoe, lest he grow weary, L. M. 1, 86; Lchdm. ii. 154, 10. [O. H. Ger. muoden *faticiscere, lassari*: cf. Icel. mēða to weary, trouble.] Cf. ge-mēðgian.

mēðig; adj. *Weary, exhausted*:—Hié hiene mēðigne on cneowum sittende mēten, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 31. Ða ðe tō lāfe beōn mōston wæron tō ðam mēðie ðæt hié ne mehton ða gefarenan tō eorþan bringan *the survivors (of the pestilence) were exhausted to such a degree, that they could not inter the dead*, 2, 6; Swt. 86, 28. v. mēde.

metian to supply with food:—Ða beað hē ðæt man sceolde his here metian (MS. C. mettian) and horsian he ordered that his army should be supplied with food and with horses, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 3. v. metsian.

meting, e; f. *A painting, picture*:—Métineg *pictura*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. Météngc, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 73: 75, 19. Swā swā on métinge biþ forsewen seó blace anlīcnys, ðæt seó hwite sý beorhtre gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 334, 12. On oðre wisan wē sceáwīaþ métinge, and on oðre wisan stafas. Ne gæþ nā mære tō métinge būton ðæt ðū hit geseó and herige, 186, 5-7. v. mētan.

met-līc. v. un-metlic.

metod, metod, meotud, meotod, es; m. *A word found only in poetry* (the phrase *se metoda drihten* occurs twice in Ælfric's Homilies, but in alliterative passages). The earlier meaning of the word in heathen times may have been *fate, destiny, death* (cf. metan), by which Grein would translate *metod* in Wald. 1, 34; Val. 1, 19:—Ðý ic ðē metod ondrēð ðæt ðū tō fyrenlice feohtan sōhtest (Stephens here takes *metod* as vocative with the meaning of prince); in this sense it seems to be used in its compounds, and in the Icelandic *mjötudr* weird, bane, death (Cl. and Vig. mjötudr, II). Could this be the meaning in the phrase *se metoda drihten* used of Christ in the following passages?—Ne dorston ða deóflu, ða ðā hī adræfde wæron, intō ðam swýnum, gif hē him ne sealde leáfe, ne intō nānum men forðan se metoda drihten eryl gecynd hæfde on him sylfum genumen, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 4-7. Gemyndig on mōde hū se metoda drihten cwæþ on his godspelle be his godcundan tōcyme, 512, 27. But the word, which occurs frequently, is generally an epithet of the Deity as the O. Sax. *metod*; so too Icel. *mjötudr* (Cl. and Vig. mjötudr, I) is applied to heathen gods:—Metod engla, lifes brytta, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 9; Gen. 136. Blidheort cýning, metod alwihta monna cýnnes, 10; Th. 12, 29; Gen. 193. Hine forwæc metod mancýnne fram, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Metod O Lord! Elen. Kmbl. 1634; El. 819. Middangeardes meotud, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 2; Dōm. 65.

Cýninga wuldor, meotud mancýnnes, Andr. Kmbl. 343; An. 172. Sōðfæst meotud, 772; An. 386. Meotod hæfde miht ðā hē gefestnade foldan sceátas, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 3; Sat. 2. Meotod mancýnnes, 223; Th. 293, 22; Sat. 459. Meotod alwihta, 228; Th. 308, 24; Sat. 697. Mægen-cýninga meotod, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943. Cf. metend, metten. metod-gesceaft, e; f. *Decree of fate, death*:—Sum sceal seonobennum seoc sār cwānian, murnan meotudgesceaft (*approaching death*), Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20. [O. Sax. hie iro mundoda wider metodigiskeftie (*the death of her son*).] v. next word.

metod-sceaft, e; f. *Decree of fate, doom, fate after death*:—Ealle Wyrd forsewep mīne mágas tō metodscæfte (*to their doom*), Beo. Th. 5623; B. 2815. Gást onsende Matheus his tō metodscæfte (*to the fate appointed to it*), in ecne gefeán, Menol. Fox 342; Men. 172. Weccaþ of deápe dryhtgumena bearn tō meotudscæfte *the children of men shall awake from death to doom*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 24; Cri. 888. Hē forþ gewāt metodscæft seón he died, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: Beo. Th. 2364; B. 1180. Heo metodscæft (*the death of her kinsmen*) bearn, 2158; B. 1077.

metod-wang, es; m. *The plain where the decrees of fate are executed, a battlefield*:—Ðonne rōnd and hand on herefelda helm ealgon, on meotudwange, Andr. Kmbl. 21; An. 11.

met-rāp, es; m. *A line for sounding the depth of water*:—Sundgyrd on scipe vel metráp *bolidis* (*Bolids*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 46: 11, 17.

met-seax. v. mete-seax.

met-scipe, es; m. *Food, refectory*:—Habban ða xii heora metscype tōgædere, and fēðan hig swā swā hig sylfe wyrdre munon, and dælon ealle ða metelāfe, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 6. [Icel. mat-skapr *victuals, food*.]

metsian; p. ode. I. to feed:—Ðū metsast ús cibabis nos, Ps. Spl. 79, 6. Hē metsode hī cibavit illos, 80, 15: nutritio, Hpt. Gl. 466, 28: saginaverit, 493, 9. Ðū ús gefafoðest him tō metsianne swā swā sceáp, Ps. Th. 43, 13.

II. to furnish with provisions:—Heora ælc fērde tō his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swā hig betst mihton each of them went to his castle and manned and provisioned it as well as ever they could, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. Him man metod ðe they were furnished with provisions, 1006; Erl. 141, 11. v. ge-metsian.

metsung, e; f. *Provision, food*:—Be manna metsunge. Anan esne gebereþ tō metsunge xii pund godes cornes, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 25. Hi tō metsunge fēngon and tō gafe ðe they accepted provisions and tribute, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 26. Ða gerædde se cýng ðæt man him gafol behēte and metsunge, 994; Erl. 133, 23: 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Beað ða Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here, 1013; Erl. 149, 3. Heom man geaf gīslas and metsunga, 1052; Erl. 184, 6.

mettoc. v. mattoc.

metten, e; f. *One of the Fates*:—Ða graman gydena (MS. Cott. mettena) ðe folcisce men hātaþ *Parcas*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Cf. metend, metod.

mēto, met-trum, metod, mēu. v. eap-, ofer-mēto, med-trum, metod, mēw.

micel; adj. *Mickle, great*. I. of size; magnus:—Mycel magnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 54, 67. Mycel belle campana, 81, 39. Furslegene mid ðare ædle ðæs myclan līces (*elephantiasis*), Lchdm. ii. 399, col. 2. Micel grandem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 70. Ða miclan tūn allices, 5, 18.

God geworhte twā miccle leóht, ðæt mære leóht tō ðæs dages lihtinge, and ðæt læsse leóht tō ðære nihte lihtinge, Gen. i. 16. Se læssa īl īricius; se mārā īl īstrix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 52, 53. Ic tōwurpe mīne bernu and ic wyrce mārān (majora), Lk. Skt. 12, 13. Hit is ealra wyrtā mæst majus est omnibus holeribus, Mt. Kmb. 13, 32. Feldhūsa mæst, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Of mæstan dæle maxima ex parte, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2; Ors. i. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 2. Ða geseah ic beforan unc ðone mæstan weal, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Ða tēp of adō ða ðe hē mæste hæbbe remove the biggest teeth it has, L. Med. ex. Quad. i.; Lchdm. i. 326, 13.

II. of quantity, much, many; multus:—Mycel multum, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 67. Ða com micel wynsum stenc, Shr. 91, 28. Gē sǣwāþ micel sēd and rīpāþ litel semenit multam jacies in terram et modicum congregabis, Deut. 28, 38. Him fyligdon mycele menigu (turbæ multa), Mt. Kmb. 4, 25. Ealā sǣwel ðū hæfst mycele gōd (multa bona), Lk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðes man wyrceþ mycele tācna (multa signa), Jn. Skt. 11, 47. Him mon sōhte mæstra daga ælce they were attacked most days, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 15. His fultum mihte mæstra (MS. C. mæstne) ælcne heora flāna on heora feōdum āfæstian, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 10.

III. great in a metaphorical sense:—God, ðū eart se miccla kyning, Hy. 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Ic ne eom swā micel swelgese I am not so great a glutton; non sum tam vorax, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. Ða wæs geworden mycel (loud) stefn of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14; Mt. Kmb. 27, 46. Micel sidu mid Rōmwarum wæs ðæt ðær nāne oðre on ne sǣton būton ða weorþestan (a custom carefully observed), Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Micel is ðæt and wundorlic ðæt ðū gehæstet magna promittis, 36, 3; Fox 174, 30. Micel oga him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Bīþ ðær seō miccle milts āfyrred, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 9; Cri. 1371. On ðam miclan dæge (the day of judgment), 23 a; Th. 65, 7; Cri. 1051. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan pearle, Beo. Th. 5691; B. 2849. Mære ī miclu weorc drihtnes magna opera domini, Ps. Lamb. 110, 2. Se licette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. Ne āras betwux wīfa bearnum mārā Johanne Fulwihete, Mt. Kmb. 11, 11. Ðes is mārā donne Saolmon, 12, 42. Nys oðer mære bebod, Mk. Skt. 12, 31. Ne þorfte hē nā mārān fultumes donne his selves, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 23; 33, 1; Fox 120, 13. Se hæfþ mārān synne se ðe mē sealde, Jn. Skt. 19, 11. Ægder ge on ðæm mārān (main) landum ge on ðæm īglandum, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 25. Ðonne ðæt gefeoht mæst wære when the fight was hottest, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 18. Se mæsta præcipuus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 66. Drihten is on Sion dēma se mæsta, Ps. Th. 98, 2. Manege tellaþ ðæt tō mæstum gōde and tō mæstere gesǣlpe ðæt mon sie simle blīde, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 12. On ðæm mæstan dæge (the day of judgment), Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 11; Dōm. 6. Pirrusan ðone mæstan feōd Rōmānum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 4. On ðam wæron ða ærestan and ða mæstan (primi et præcipui), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 7.

IV. neuter used substantively (a) with gen.:—Ic nāt nāht gewislice hwæder ðæs feōs swā micel is, ne ic nāt ðeah his mære sý, Chart. Th. 490, 15. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslāgen, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 35. Hē wæs wilniende ðæt hē ðæs gewinnes mehte mære gefremman he was desirous to carry on the struggle, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 8. Hit mære ðæs landes forbernde ðonne hit æfre ær dyde, 5, 2; Swt. 220, 16. Ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Ðær manna wæs mæst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Se ðissum herige mæst hearma gefremede, Andr. Kmb. 2397; An. 1200. (b) without gen.:—On swā miclum heō hæfþ genōg swā wē ær sprācon. Gif ðū heore mære selest . . . Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 11. Ðæt hē mid swā lytle weorode swā micel anginnan dorste, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 16. Hū mycel scealt ðū quantum debes? Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hū mycel hē dyde mīnre sǣwle, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ðæt hē genōg hæbbe and nō mārān ne þurfe, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 10. Ðæm ðe ænigre wuhte mære habbaþ . . . swā hē mære hæfþ swā hē mā monna oðleccan seal, 26, 2; Fox 92, 29–33; 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Ic scealarin fulne æcer oððe mære . . . Hwæt mære dēst ðū? Gewyslice mære ic dō, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 23–35. Ðonne hī mæst tō yfele gedōn hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and frið wið hī, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2.

V. oblique cases used adverbially:—Se læce biþ micles to beald (much too bold), Past. 9; Swt. 61, 2. Ðara micles tō feala winþ wiþ gecynde, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 32; Met. 13, 16. Micles on æpelum wide is geweorðod hālīgra tid, Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. Hīe God wolde onmunan swā micles, Andr. Kmb. 1789; An. 897. Micclum nimium, Elfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Ne cwepe ic nā ðæt ðeōs bōc mæge micclum tō lāre fremian, pref.; Som. i. 43; Herb. 17, 2; Lchdm. i. 110, 10. Ealle micclum ðæs wundrodon, Homl. Th. i. 42, 16, 21; Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne him mycelum ondrædeþ, 111, 6. Swā man æt mēder biþ miclum fēded, 130, 4; Andr. Kmb. 244; An. 122; Bt. Met. Fox 13, 40; Met. 13, 20. Micel ic geodeofe multum laboro, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Ofter micle much oftener, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 37; Met. 19, 19. Hē wæs micle ðe blīdra, 9, 63; Met. 9, 32. Swīde micle scyrtan ymbhwearft, 28, 14; Met. 28, 7. Nōht micle ær, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Ðam mycle mā (quanto magis) hē scrīft eow, Mt. Kmb. 6, 30. Ic þegnum ðinum dyrnde and sylfīm ðe swīðost micle I concealed it from thy servants, and from thee much the most, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 12; Gen. 2713. [Laym. O. E. Homl. A. R.

Chauc. Ayenb. muchel, mochel: Orm. Havel, mikel; Gen. a. Ex. mikel, michel; Goth. mikils: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. mikil: Icel. mikill: O. H. Ger. michil.] v. efen-, fræ-, mis-, ofer-, wuldor-michel, and mā.

micel-æte; adj. Eating much, gluttonous:—Ic geseōd dāighwamlice ðæt ðū mycelæte eart, Shr. 16, 20. Cf. ofer-æte.

micel-dōend; adj. Doing great things; magnificus, Rtl. 45, 14. micel-heafded; adj. Having a great head:—Mycelheafðode capitosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34. Micelheafðede, ii. 22, 69.

micelian, miclian, micclian; p. ode. I. to become great, to increase in size or in quantity:—Micelaþ grandescit, crescit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 42. Rīm miclade, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243; Andr. Kmb. 3050; An. 1528. Wæter micladon the waters waxed, 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt folc ongan weaxan and miclian (grandescere), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 33. On ðæm dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste (rice) micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12.

II. to make great, to increase the size or quantity of a thing:—Man myclade ðæt ordālfsen the ordeal-iron should be increased in weight, L. Ædelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. Ðæt ic mægburge mōste ðīnre rīm miclian, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 7; Gen. 2221.

III. metaphorically, to extol, magnify:—Miclaþ sǣwel mīn drihten magnificat anima mea dominum, Lk. Skt. Rush. i. 46. Myclāþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 2. Ic micliu magnificabo, Ps. Surt. 68, 31. Wē micliāþ magnificabimus, 11, 5. Eal ðæt folc his noman myccledon, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Mycclian wē his noman, 13, 7. [ful. muchelin, muchli: A. R. muchelen: Ps. mikel: Goth. mikiljan: Icel. mikla: O. H. Ger. michilen.] v. ge-miclian.

micel-lic; adj. Great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious:—Micellic magnificum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 64. Wæs se wer for Gode and for mannum micellic (magnificus), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 38. Hū his mægenþrymnes mycellic standeþ, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Hwæt ðæt sie mærlīces and micellices ðæt git mec gehāþ quid sit illud quod mihi tam illustre et tam magnificum pollicemini, Nar. 25, 12; Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Hū micellice (magnificata) sind werc ðīn, Ps. Surt. 91, 6. [Icel. mikiligr: O. H. Ger. michil-līh illustris, magnificus.]

micel-lice; adv. I. greatly, grandly, splendidly:—Singaþ dryhtne forðon micellice (magnifice) dyde, Ps. Surt. p. 184, 15. II. greatly, exceedingly:—Micellice intimbred multipliciter instructus, Bd. 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Micellice gelæred doctissimus, 5, 23; S. 645, 13. [Icel. mikiliga: O. H. Ger. michil-liho magnifice, magnopere, exaggerative.]

micel-mōd; adj. Having a great mind, magnanimous:—Nis his micelmōdes mægenes ende magnitudinis ejus non est finis, Ps. Th. 144, 3. [O. H. Ger. michil-muot magnanimus, animosus.]

micel-ness, e; f. I. greatness, bigness, size:—Stānas on pysna micelnysse stones the size of peas, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 314, 22; Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Se clāf wæs swīde gemæte hire micelnysse the garment was exactly adapted to her size, Homl. Skt. 7, 157. His micelnesse ne mæg nān man āmetan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 12. II. greatness (of quantity), multitude, abundance:—Ða wæs geworden mid ðam engle mycelnes (multitudo) heofonlices werydes, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Ne meahdon āsecgan for ðæs leóhtes mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14. Æfter micelnisse ðīnre mildheortnisse, Num. 14, 19.

III. greatness, magnificence:—Miclynys magnificencia, Ps. Spl. C. 8, 2. In micelnisse in magnificencia; in mikelles, Ps. Surt. 28, 4. On micelnysse earmes ðīnes in magnitudine brachii tui, Cant. Moys. 16: Ps. Spl. 78, 12. Ūs weorþ þurh ðīne micelnesse milde and blīde, Ps. Th. 66, 1. Sancte Johannes mycelnesse se Hælend sylfa tācn sǣgde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 17. [Wick. michelnes: O. H. Ger. michil-nessi majestas.]

micel-spreccende; adj. Talking big, boasting:—Tungan micelspreccende linguam magniloquam, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

micelu, e; f. Size:—On ðære mycele ðe leāces of the size of a leek, Herb. 49, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. [Goth. mikilei greatness: O. H. Ger. michil magnitudo, quantitas.]

micelung, miclung, e; f. A doing of great things; magnificencia:—Miclung ī mǣrsung weorc his magnificencia opus ejus, Ps. Lamb. 110, 3. v. ge-miclung.

micga, an; m. Urine:—Hlond wel micga lotium, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 63; urina, 46, 8. Drince buccan micgan . . . selost ys se micga ðæt hē sý oftost mid fēded, L. Med. ex Quad. 6, 16; Lchdm. i. 354, 12, 15. Fūles hlondes, miggan foetentis lotii, Hpt. Gl. 483, 19. Stingendum miggan putenti lotio (urina), 487, 65. [A. R. migge.] v. migce.

micge, an; f. Urine:—Geseclawa ælce dæge ðæt ðīn ūtgong and micge sie gesundlic. Gif siō micge sie lytelu . . . L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 20. Ðonne onginþ ðære hæto welm wanian þurh ða micgean, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7; 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 88, 20.

micgern. v. mycgern.

micga. v. migga.

micgung, e; f. Making water:—Miggung minctio, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 9.

micle, micles, miclum; miclung. v. micel; micelung.

MID, (in Gloss. Ep. and Lindisfarne Gospels) mid; prep. with dat. acc. inst. With; at the root of the various meanings lies the idea of association, of being together. I. having very nearly the same force as and, (a) with dat. or inst.:—Hig læddon hī of ðære byrig mid eallum

hire mágum (*Rahab et cunctum cognationem illius*), Jos. 6, 23. Wæ sungeon seofon seolmas mid letanian, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. Se feond mid his geférum eallum feollon of heofum, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306. Ðu scealt friþ habban mid sunum ðinum *thou and thy sons shall be protected*, 65; Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Æðelinga bearn, wasas mid wifum, 83; Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. (b) *with acc.*—Wes ðu hál mid ðás willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916. II. with the idea

of joint action or companionship, in conjunction *with*, in company *with*, along *with*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*—Ic sang ðingsang mid gebróðrum *cantavi nocturnum cum fratribus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25. Mittan witegan clypige, R. Ben. 29, 6. Mit ðam witegan cweðan, 31, 16. Ðá ferd se Hælend mid him, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Mycel menegu was mid hyre, 7, 12. Ðá beað se fæder ðæm consule ðæt he mid his fierde angean fære, and he beafstan gebád mid sumum ðæm fultume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 19. Gefeah ðe ðæm helme wid Deniscne here mid Dornsætum, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 8. Se winterlica wind wan mid (*in league with*) ðam forste, Homl. Skt. 11, 144. Ic fleah mid fuglum, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rá. 73, 3. Hē fulluhtes gerýno onfeng mid his þegnum ðe mid hine wæron, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 27. Ða eagan . . . ætgædere mid ðæs martyres heáfe on eorþan feollan, 1, 7; S. 478, 38. (b) *with acc.*—Ðe ðælnimende gedēþ mid hine, 2, 12; S. 515, 29. Hē bād ðæt he mid ðone martyr prowian mōste, 1, 7; S. 478, 18; 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Nemp he Cristes geleafan onfenge mid ða þeode ðe he ofer cyning was, 3, 21; S. 551, 1. Hē gewāt mid cyning engla, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 26; Gen. 1210; Beo. Th. 1329; B. 662. Ðæt minne lichaman mid minne goldgyfan glēd fædmie, 5297; B. 2652. Ic mid mec gelædde mine frynd, Nar. 29, 26. Mid dryhten rúne besæton, Andr. Kmbl. 1252; An. 626. (c) *with inst.*—Eode he in mid áne his preosta, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 4. His hand mid ðý earne ðe of his lichaman áslegen was he hēt tō áhōn, 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Mid medmycele werede he ferde, 3, 24; S. 556, 20. III. with the idea of reciprocal action:—Hē wolde mid his frēodum spræce and gepæht habban, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 36.

IV. expressing the relation between animate and inanimate things, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*—Ðá ða wifmen urnon mid stānum wið ðara wealla *cum matronae current, et conuhere in muros saxa gestirent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 11. Twelf stānas hī hæfdon forþ mid him, Jos. 4, 8. Faran tō eā mid scype minum, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 23. Ic āstige mīn scyp mid hlæstum minum, 26, 31; Beo. Th. 250; B. 125. Hælend cymēþ mid wolcnum, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Hī ferdon mid ðý hālgan Cristes mæle, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 22. (b) *with acc.*—Ða (*these things*) mid hine brohte, 2, 4; S. 505, 38. Mid ða nōþe nider gewiteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 31; Wal. 28. V. with the idea of an association which affords protection or help:—For ðan ðe ic beo mid ðe on eallum ðām ðe ðu tō fæst, Jos. 1, 9; Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Theodosius hæfde ðone wind mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mæstra ælcne heora fāna on hiora feondum āfæstian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26.

VI. with the idea of permanent association, (residing) *with*, *at*, (when the relation expressed is that of one to many) *among*; *apud*, *penes*, (a) *with dat.*—Elles nabbe ge mēde mid eowrum fæder (*apud patrem vestrum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Bæd æt Gode ðæt he him geswtelode hwylc Basilus wære on wurdscype mid him (*in what estimation he was with God*), Homl. Skt. 3, 498. Eallum ys leofes ys wikian mid (*apud*) ðam yrplinge ðonne mid (*apud*) ðe, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ys seo midheortnes mid (*apud*) ðe, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Albanus hæfde ðone andettere mid (*penes*) him, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Mid mannun ic eom *apud homines sum*, mid ðam biscope he wunaþ *apud episcopum manet* . . . mid eow he is *penes vos est*, mid ðeum *penes iudices*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 23–47. Ic was mid Englum, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 10; Vid. 61 (and often). Ic hæfde ðe mid ðam fyrmestan ðe minum hýrde folgodon *I held thee among the first who followed my court*, Homl. Skt. 5, 412; Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 13. Gefrugnen mid folcum *known among nations*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 14, 26; Cri. 225. (b) *with acc.*—Is mīn nyht mid God, 37 a; Th. 121, 16; Gū. 289; 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410. Sibb sý mid eowic, 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. Wuna mid usic, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 29; Gen. 2722. VI a. between:—Ðema mid unc twiþ a *judge between us two*, 102; Th. 136, 5; Gen. 2253. VII. expressing an accompanying circumstance, the phrase being often equivalent to an adverb of manner, (a) *with dat.*—Mid gōðum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27; 35, 27. Mid his sylfes willan, willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22, 15. Mid mycelre willsumnyse bodian *magna deuotione predicare*, 3, 3; S. 526, 4. Hē hæfde hī mid mycelre āre mid him, 4, 1; S. 564, 33. Wæs sió fæmne mid hyre fæder willan beweddad, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32. Bruc ðisses beages mid hæle, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Ic eow mid gefeān ferian wille, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 347. Winnan mid mæne (*criminally*), Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. Mid swāte and mid sorgum libban, 24; Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Wif ðonne heo mid cyldre biþ *mulier gravida*, L. Ecg. C. 28, tit; Th. ii. 130, 14. Heo wæs mid bearne (cf. *Icel*. ganga með barni), Shr. 60, 33. Ða heo mid ðam bearne wæs, 149, 1. Swā mid ðam cilde wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 7. (b) *with acc.*—Ðæt he mid ða mæstan swētnesse (*maxima suauitate*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34.

(c) *with inst.*—Ðá ongan he mid glæawe móde pencean, 3, 10; S. 534, 20; Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 20. VIII. expressing the idea of instrumentality, *by*, *through*, (a) *with inst.* or *dat.*—Hié wæron gebrocede . . . mid ðam ðæt manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna forfērdon *they suffered from the death of many of the best king's thanes*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ne canst ðu huntian būton mid nettum? . . . Mid swifum hundum ic betæcwe middeor, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21–27. Ðu ðæt land tōdælst mid hlyte (*sorte*), Deut. 31, 7. Mid ðissum worldgesælum and mid ðis andweardan welan mon wyrp oftor feond ðonne frēond, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2–4. Mid his handum geseop, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 30; Gen. 251. Hié heora lichoman leafulm beapehton, weredon mid ðý wealde, 40; Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Stōd bewrigen folde mid flōde, 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Ofgeot mid scire wine calde, L. M. 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 20. Mid monige wite þreagan, Shr. 101, 23. Mid ðý blōde gewurpad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 24. Mid ðeape fornunen, forgripen, 1, 27; S. 492, 30; 3, 8; S. 532, 27. Mid his lāre *by means of his teaching*, 3, 28; S. 560, 38. Mid gýmne mīna māga *by the care of my kinsmen*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Dæle he swā mycel feoh for hyne swā he ær mid him nam (*as much as he got with him, i. e. by selling him*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 26; Th. ii. 212, 12. Eom ic leōhte geleafan and mid lufan gefylled, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 9; Gū. 624. Hē frægn hī mid hwī hī gesceldan heora hūs wid ðæs fýres frēcennysse, Shr. 90, 7. Gewiton mid ðý wæge in forwyrd sceacan *carried by the wave they hurried to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596; Cd. 12; Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. (b) *with acc.* (and *inst.*)—Hē mid hī fēran sceolde tō ðon ðæt he ða fæmnan æghwæder ge mid ða (ðære, MS. B.) mērsunge heofonlicra gerýna ge mid his dæghwamlicre lāre trymede, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 37. Hē monige . . . mid ða leornunga ðissa bōca gelædde, 5, 18; S. 636, 4; Cd. 100; Th. 133, 9; Gen. 2208. Se mihtiga slōh mid hālige hand, 167; Th. 208, 18; Exod. 485. IX. having reference to time, *with*, *at*:—On ðūhtan mid ærdæge, Beo. Th. 253; B. 126; Andr. Kmbl. 2776; An. 1390; 3048; An. 1527; Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. X. giving direction:—Onlong brōces mid strēame *along the brook in the direction in which it runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 226, 20. XI. in adverbial or conjunctive phrases, (a) *with eallum*, *ealle*:—Hyne myd scrýne myd eallum on feastum cwearterne beclýsdon *they shut him up cage and all in prison*, St. And. 38, 9. Mid ealle *penitus*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitis*; mid wyrtrum mid ealle *radicitus*, Som. 42, 3–4. Hié æsettan hī on ænne sīþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 24 (cf. *Icel*. með öllu). (b) *with dat.* or *inst.* *case of the demonstrative*, denoting that the two actions expressed by the verbs in the connected clauses are in close association, being either simultaneous, or the one following upon, and being regarded, more or less, as the result of the other, *when*, *since*, *seeing that*; *cum*:—Mid ðam ðe se apostol stōp itō ðære byrig, ða bær man him tōgeānes ānre wydewan lic, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Mid ðam ðe he hig geseah ða ēfste he *quos cum uidisset, cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 2. Hū yfele mē dōp manege worldmenn, mid ðam ðæt ic ne mōt wealdan mīna āgenra þeowa *how ill do many men act towards me, when I may not rule my own servants*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19. Mid ðý ðe heo gehýrde . . . ða cwæþ heo, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19; 15, 6. Mid ðý ðe hié cōmon . . . hié gemetton seofon hyrdas standan, 237, 17. Mid ðý ðe (*dum*) he hine geseah on singalum gebedum . . . ða wæs he semninga mid ðam godcundan gyfe gemildsad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37. Mittē ðam, Ps. Surt. 67, 8. Mid ðý (*cum*) Peohtas wif næfdon, bādon him fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. Gif he eow ne wyllan ārisan tōgeānes, mid ðý eowē mā is (*cum sitis numero plures*), 2, 2; S. 503, 13; 1, 27; S. 493, 42. Mid ði he ðis cwæþ, he āstāh on heofenas, Blickl. Homl. 237, 15. XII. used after its case or as an adverb:—On ðam clifian ðe him gōd mid worhte *cleave to him who did good with them*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 10, 12. Ða him mid scoldon *which were to go with him*, Beo. Th. 82; B. 41. Ðara ðe he him mid hæfde, 3255; B. 1625; 1783; B. 889; Homl. Th. ii. 490, 24. Manega ðdre ðe him mid (*simul cum eo*) ferdon, Mk. Skt. 15, 41. Mid ferdan *comeant, simul pergebant*, Wrt. Oec. ii. 132, 45. Hē his heres þridan dæl gehýdde and him self mid wæs, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 27. Hine mid wunode ān ombehtþegn, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 8; Gū. 972. Biddan ðone ele ðæt ðu Adam myd smyrian mōte *to ask for the oil, to anoint Adam with*, Nicod. Thw. 13, 23. Smyre ðone man mid, Herb. 54, 3; Lchdm. i. 158, 2. Ða sceolde he sendan lýgetu and windas, and tōwyrpan eall hira geweorc mid, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14. Ic wilnode andweorces ðone anweald mid tō gereccenne, 17; Fox 60, 8; 20; Fox 72, 24. Se forma hād and se ðoder hād beoþ æfre ætgedere . . . se þrida hād is hwilon mid, hwilon on ðdre stōwe, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 39. Ðonne se mon nō his āgenne gielp mid ne sēcp, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 15. Gif he nōht geseon ne mæge mid, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Hē hæfde midheortnyse ða þearfan mid tō frifrigenne, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Geond ðone ofen eodon and se engel mid, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 14; Dan. 354. Ðæt wæs Satane and his gesiðum mid, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522. Ælc ðara ðe mid stande *every one that stands by (assists) him*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 200, 3. [Mid occurs in Piers P., and still remains in *mid*-wife: *Goth.* mīþ, mid:

O. Sax. middi, mid; *O. Frs.* mith, mit, mei; *O. L. Ger.* mid, mit, met; *Icel.* með; *Swed. Dan.* med; *O. H. Ger.* miti, mit; *Ger.* mit; *Du.* met.]

mid; *adj.* with *superl.* middest, midmest *Mid, middle.* I. of place:—Seo burh was on midre ðære eā (*in medio amne*), *Nar.* 10, 11. Ðā wē wæron on midre ðære sæ (*in medio mari*), *Bd.* 5, 1; *S.* 613, 23. Is on midre ðære cyricean, 2, 3; *S.* 504, 39. Hire (*the axis*) midre ymbe (cf. ymb ða eaxe middewealde, *Bt.* 39, 3; *Fox* 214, 23), *Bt.* Met. *Fox.* 28, 46; *Met.* 28, 23. On middum ðinum temple in *medio templi tui*, *Ps.* Th. 47, 8. On merefōðe middum, *Cd.* 8; *Th.* 9, 22; *Gen.* 145. Gāþ from geate to geate þurh midde ða ceastre (*per medium castrorum*), *Past.* 49, 2; *Swt.* 383, 3; *St. And.* 14, 17. On middum ðæm ūrum wicum in *media castrorum parte*, *Nar.* 12, 24. Ða gesettan scēp in middum wulūm (*in medio luporum*), *Bd.* 2, 6; *S.* 508, 16. Hē mē lēdde betweoh midde ða præatas *inter choros medios*, 5, 12; *S.* 629, 26. Hælettend midemesta finger *salutarius*; æwiscberend midemesta finger *impudicus*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 283, 21–22. Gif hi ðone midmestan weg æredian willaþ, *Bt.* 40, 3; *Fox* 238, 23. Ða sðestan men . . . ða midmestan . . . swā biop ða midmestan men, 39, 7; *Fox* 222, 1–10, 15.

II. of time:—Tō middes dæges Crist was on rōde āpened, *Btwk.* 216, 14. On middes wintres massenih, *Chr.* 827; *Erl.* 62, 30. Swā hē in swoloþan middes sumeres wære *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, *Bd.* 3, 19; *S.* 549, 30. Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortum solis solstitialem*, 5, 12; *S.* 627, 35. Fæste ān lengten foran tō middan wintra (*ante Natale Christi*) . . . fæste ii lengtenu, ān tōforan middan sumera (*ante medium æstatem*), ðer foran tō middan wintra, *L. Ecg. P.* iv. 22, 23; *Th.* ii. 210, 25–28. Tō middan (middum, *MS. B.*) wintre, *L. Ath.* iv. pref.; *Th.* i. 226, 5. Tō middyre (*MS. A.* myddre) nihte *media nocte*, *Mt. Kmbl.* 25, 6. Æt midre niht, *Ps.* Th. 118, 62. Æt middre nihte, *Exon.* 59 b; *Th.* 216, 2; *Ph.* 262. Æt middere niht, *Cd.* 144; *Th.* 179, 32; *Exod.* 37. Hē leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, *Lchdm.* iii. 162, 21; *Ps.* Th. 54, 24. On midne dæg meride, *Ælfc.* *Gr.* 38; *Som.* 41, 47. Seo seofope tid dæges, ðæt is ān tid ofer midne dæg, *Bd.* 5, 6; *S.* 619, 27. On midne winter, *Chr.* 878; *Erl.* 78, 28. Ofer ðone midne sumor *after midsummer*, 1006; *Erl.* 140, 5. Ofer midne sumor, *Lchdm.* iii. 74, 11. On midde niht, *Bd.* 4, 8; *S.* 575, 40. [*Goth.* midjis; *O. Sax.* middi; *O. Frs.* midde; *Icel.* midr; *O. H. Ger.* mitti.] v. on-middan, tō-middes.

mid-dæg, es; *m.* *Mid-day*:—Middæg *sexta*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 53, 12. *Coll. Monast.* Th. 33, 33; *Jn. Skt.* 4, 6. Middæg *meridies*, *Ælfc.* *Gr.* 12; *Som.* 15, 46; *Hymn.* *Surt.* 16, 29. Ðæs middæges gereord, *R. Ben.* 65, 20. Tō middæges, 65, 18. Tō middæge at midday, *Lchdm.* iii. 218, 4, 6, 9, etc. On ðæm sumerlican sunnste on middæge (*MS. R.* middan dæge), 258, 15. [*O. Frs.* mid-dei; *Icel.* mid-dagr; *O. H. Ger.* mittit-ag; *Ger.* mit-tag.] v. middel-, midne-dæg.

middæg-lic; *adj.* *Midday, meridian*:—Ðære middæglican sunnan scēman beorhtre *solis meridiani radii præclarior*, *Bd.* 5, 12; *S.* 629, 23. Fram deofle middæglicum ab *daemonio meridiano*, *Ps.* Spl. C. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* mittitaga-lich.]

middæg-sang, es; *m.* *The midday service*:—Ūhtsang and primsang, undersang and middægsang, nōnsang and æfensang, and nihtsang, *L. Ælfc.* C. 19; *Th.* ii. 350, 7. *De officio sextae horae.* Middægsang. On midne dæg wē sculon God herian, *Btwk.* 216, 13; *R. Ben.* 39, 19; 40, 7.

middæg-tid, e; *f.* *The midday hour, noon*; *meridies*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 58, 66.

middandæg-lic, *adj.* *Midday, meridian*:—Fram middandæglicum deofle ab *daemonio meridiano*, *Ps.* Lamb. 90, 6.

middan-eard, es; *m.* *The middle dwelling, the abode of men, the earth, the world* (in a physical sense):—*De mundo.* Middaneard is gehāten eall ðæt biinnan ðam firmamentum is . . . Seo heofen and sē and eorpe synd gehātene middaneard, *Lchdm.* iii. 254, 6–9. Hē sēde, ðæt eal ðes middaneard nāre ðē māre driges landes ofer ðone mycelan gārsecg, ðonne man ænne prican āpricie on ānum brādum brede. And nys ðes middaneard bōrn swytle se seofopa dæl ofer ðone mycelan gārsecg, se ðe mid his ormætnysse ealle ðas eorþan ūtan embliþ, *Wulfst.* 146, 19–24. Middaneardes gewissat ðū ðe getimbrunge *mundi regis qui fabricum*, *Hymn.* *Surt.* 91, 21. Ðone eard Asiam, se ðe is geteald tō healfan dæle middaneardes, *Homl.* Th. i. 68, 35. Eālā middaneard! eālā dæg leohta! eālā upheofon! *Cd.* 216; *Th.* 275, 2; *Sat.* 165. Sumre sceolon hweorfan geond hælepa land . . . geond middaneard, 219; *Th.* 281, 16; *Sat.* 272. Geond eorþan . . . ofer middaneard, *Ps.* Th. 137, 6; 144, 12. Ðū miht on ānre hand befealdan ealne middaneard, *Hy.* 7, 120; *Hy.* *Grn.* ii. 290, 120.

II. *the world, mankind*:—Ealle ðe heriaþ . . . eall middaneard, 9, 38; *Hy.* *Grn.* ii. 292, 38. Middaneardes Hælynd *salvator mundi*, *Jn. Skt.* 4, 42. Ic eom middaneardes leóht ða hwile ðe ic on middanearde eom, 9, 5, 8, 12. [*Laym.* midden-erd; cf. *Laym.* *Orm. Gen.* and *Ex. Havel.* middel-erd, -ærd.] v. middan-geard and next word.

middaneard-lic; *adj.* *Earthly.* I. in a physical sense:—Ðæt heó mid hyre hētan middaneardes (other MSS. middaneardlice) wæstmaz

ne forbærne, *Lchdm.* iii. 250, 17.

II. as distinguished from spiritual or heavenly, *worldly, mundane, earthly*:—Godes sunu becom tō ðissum middanearde tō ði ðæt hē mid his hālgan lāre middaneardlice gedwyld (*human error*) ādwæscete, *Homl.* Th. ii. 90, 13; 366, 9. On middaneardlicum lustum in *worldly pleasures*, 368, 3. Ealle middaneardlice þing forhogiende *despising all the things of this world*, 130, 1. Middaneardlice genipu *mundana nubila*, *Hymn.* *Surt.* 74, 3; 91, 23; *Homl.* Skt. 2, 241.

middan-geard, es; *m.* I. *the middle dwelling (between heaven and hell), the earth, world*:—Middangeard *chosmos*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 16, 36. Se læssa middangeard *microcosmos*, 56, 22. On Godes onwealde is eal ðes middangeard, and ðas windas and ðas regnas syndon ealle his, and ealle gesceafta syndon his, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 51, 19. Ðes middangeard was tō ðon fæger, ðæt hē teah men tō him þurh his wlite, 115, 10. Ðes middangeard daga gehwylce fealleþ and tō ende efstep, 59, 26; *Exon.* 77 a; *Th.* 290; *Wand.* 62. Cwealmdreōf swealh middangeard *earth drank gore*, *Cd.* 47; *Th.* 60, 23; *Gen.* 986. Gefylled weaþ eall ðes middangeard monna bearnum, 75; *Th.* 93, 30; *Gen.* 1554. Beofaþ middangeard, hrūse under hæleþum, *Exon.* 20 b; *Th.* 55, 12; *Cri.* 882. Ealne ðise ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, *Ors.* 1, 1; *Swt.* 8, 1. Middangeardes, eorþan sceatta, *Beo.* Th. 1507; *B.* 751. Rīce middangeardes ðær nō men būgaþ *hunc orbem, mors ubi regna tenet*, *Exon.* 58 a; *Th.* 208, 17; *Ph.* 157. Rīcian on ðiosan middangearde, *Ors.* 1, 2, tit.; *Swt.* 1, 4. Seo rōd biþ æræd on ðæt gewrixle ðara tungla, seo nū on middangearde āwergede gāstas flēmep, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 91, 24. Ðæt nāre nāfere nānig tō ðæs hālig mon on ðissum middangearde, ne furþum nānig on heofenum, 117, 26. Swā hwær swā ðys godspel byþ gebodud on eallum myddangearde (*in toto mundo*), *Mt.* *Kmbl.* A. 26, 13. Geond ealne middangeard, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 69, 19. Ðā ic wide gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mægeþe geond ðise middangeard, *Beo.* Th. 151; *B.* 75; *Exon.* 33 a; *Th.* 104, 1; *Gū.* 1: 95 b; *Th.* 355, 37; *Pa.* 1. God dysne middangeard tōcleofep, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 109, 35; *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 322; *An.* 161.

II. *the world and they that dwell therein, mankind*:—Se middangeard ūs was lange underþeoded, and ūs deaþ mycel gafol geald, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 85, 11. Him æteowde eal eorþan rice and idel wuldor ðisses middangeardes, 27, 17; 65, 15. Lif ðysnes middangeardes *this present life*, 59, 27. Gē synt middaneardes (-geardes, *MS. A.*) leóht *vos estis lux mundi*, *Mt.* *Kmbl.* 5, 14. Ða hwæstan men ealles ðises middangeardes, *Ors.* 1, 10; *Swt.* 48, 6. Hū gesælig seo forme eld was ðis middangeardes, *Bt.* 15; *Fox* 48, 3. Heofones waldend, ealles waldend middangeardes, *Exon.* 16 a; *Th.* 35, 12; *Cri.* 557; 65 b; *Th.* 241, 32; *Ph.* 665; *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 453; *An.* 227. Middangeardes weard (*Nebuchadnezzar*), *Cd.* 205; *Th.* 253, 17; *Dan.* 597. Gecyþ nū middangearde blisse, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 87, 24. Hē getācnap dysne middangeard, se wæs synna and māna full, 75, 5. Hē com on ðære syxtan ylde on dysne middangeard mancyn tō ālyssenne, 71, 26; *Homl.* Th. i. 62, 11. [*Goth.* midjun-gards okouþern; *O. H. Ger.* mittan-, mittin-gart; cf. *myddellyard the world*, *Chest.* *Plays.* 1, 67; *O. Sax.* middel-gard; *O. H. Ger.* mittil-gart *orbis*; *Icel.* mid-gard.] The *Icel.* Edda has preserved the true mythical bearing of the word.—The earth (midgard), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (ūthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Ūtgard, the abode of giants; the Midgard is defended by the Ås-gard (the burgh of the gods), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within.—*Cl.* and *Vig. Dict.* s. v. See also *Grmm.* D. M. 754.] v. middan-eard.

middangeard-lic; *adj.* *Terrestrial, physical as opposed to spiritual*:—Fordon hē oft stormas ðara weriga gāsta fram his sylfes scepenise and his gefērena mid bedum widsceat, wæs ðæt ðas wyrpe ðæt hē wid ðam middangeardlicum windum and ligum swīdian mihte (*ventus flammisque mundialibus*), *Bd.* 2, 7; *S.* 509, 34. v. middaneard-lic.

middan-sumor, -winter. v. under midd, II, where perhaps in the instances in which middan occurs that word is to be taken as the first part of a compound. Cf. middle-sumor, -winter, and middandæg-lic.

midde, an; *f.* *The middle (only in the phrase on middan)*:—Se fugel hafap iii heafdu . . . and hē is on middan hwelan hiwes *the bird hath four heads . . . and in the middle it is of a whale's shape*, *Salm.* *Kmbl.* 526; *Sal.* 262. Forwrat hē wyrm on middan, *Beo.* Th. 5404; *B.* 2705. Mūd was on middan, *Exon.* 108 b; *Th.* 415, 10; *Rā.* 33, 9. On æge biþ gileoca on middan, *Bt.* *Met.* *Fox* 20, 339; *Met.* 20, 170. [*O. Sax.* middea (an middean); *Icel.* midja (i midju); cf. *O. H. Ger.* mitti (in mitti); *Ger.* mitte.] v. on-middan.

midde, es; *midde* (?), an; *m.* *The middle, centre*:—In midle in centro, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 92, 13. On middele (*Ps.* Lamb. midle) innoþes mīn in *medio ventris mei*, *Ps.* Spl. 21, 13, 21. Hē āne cnapan gesette on hyra middele (*in medio eorum*), *Mk.* 9, 36. Se ðe ālædde Israhel of middele heora . . . þurh middele his, *Ps.* Spl. 135, 11, 14. Of midle ex centro, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 31, 47. Of ðæs wuda midle, *Exon.* 56 b; *Th.* 202,

6; Ph. 65. Hió is gesceapen on ðam midle, betwux ðære drygan and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hātan fyre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Hió is on midle fyres and eorþan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 163; Met. 20, 82. On midle mīra daga, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Is ðis eálonð geseted ongeán midle Sūp-Seaxna (*contra medium Australium Saxonum*), Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 1. Intó ðam middelean (intó middan, other MS.) ðere strēte, Cod. 585, i. Kmbl. iii. 385, 9. On middel ðæs unmetan cyles, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 42; 628, 1. On ðone middel ðære mētran byrig, Elen. Kmbl. 1724; El. 864. Hié gegripan on hire middel *laid hold of her waist* (cf. Laym. 28069, þa leo iueng me bi þan midle; Piers. P. 5, 358, B. text), Blickl. Homl. 141, 29. [Cf. *Icel. á, i meðal among; á, i milli (from midli) between: M. H. Ger. mittel.*] v. next word.

midde, *superl. midlest; adj. Middle*:—Be midelen streáme *in mid stream*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 15. Se midlesta finger *the middle finger*, L. Alf. pol. 58; Th. i. 96, 3. Be ðam midlestan (*the third in a list of five names*) is nū tō secgenne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 15. Swā biþ ðam midlestan monnum so it is with men of an intermediate class (*between the best and the great majority of mankind*), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 4 (v. midd). [*O. Sax. middil-gard: O. Frs. middel; superl. midlest, -ost, -ast: Icel. meðal-, in cpds.: O. H. Ger. mittil: Laym. Gen. and Ex. A. R. Aenb. have superl. midlest.*] **Middel** is found as the first part of many names of places, e.g. *Middel-tūn* Middleton, *Middel-hām* Middleham, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 315; see also following words.

midde-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Syle drincan middeldagum, Lchdm. iii. 74, 6; L. M. i. 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Hē ðonne on middeldagum inne gewunode, i. 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. mittila-tagun meridianus (ventus)*.] Cf. *midel-niht*.

midde-dēl, es; *m. The middle*:—Ongēn ðæm middeldēle (other MS. *middele*) on ðæm eástende *ad mediam frontem orientis*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 6.

Middel-Engle, a; *pl. The Middle Angles, the Angles of Leicestershire* (v. Green's Making of England, pp. 74–80):—Of Engle cōman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrcen and eall Norþhembra cynn *de Anglis Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Mercii, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies . . . sunt orti*, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 25. Middel-Engle, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 12. Middel-Engla mægþ . . . wæs cristen geworden. Ðissum tīdum Middel-Engle Cristes geleáfan onfēngon, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 36–39. Ðā wæs Dēma bīscop geworden Middel-Engla and eác Myrcna samod . . . hē forþfērde on Middel-Englum on ðam þeóðlande ðe is nemned on Feppingum, S. 551, 32–36; 3, 24; S. 557, 17. [When the Middle Angles had a bishop of their own the see was at Leicester.] Færpinga þreó huud hýða is in Middel-Englum, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 27. Ðone Ceaddan se ecebiſcop æsende Myrceon tō bīscope and Middel-Englum and Lindesfarum, Shm. 59, 14.

midde-finger, es; *m. The middle finger*:—Middelfinger *medius vel impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 6; 71, 32; ii. 58, 5. Gif man middelfinger of áslæhp iv. scill, gebēte, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 11.

midde-flēra, an; *m. -flēra*, an; *f. A partition* (?; it occurs as an alternative with words meaning) *the gristle of the nose, bridge of the nose*:—Middelflēra *interpinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 48. Nose grystle *vel* middelflēre *internasus vel interfinium vel interpinium*, i. 43, 20. [v. *interfinium the grystell of the nose*, Wülck. 590, 15; *bryg of the nese*, 634, 9; 675, 25.]

midde-fōt, es; *m. The middle of the foot, the instep*:—Middelfōt *subtel*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 3.

midde-gemēru; *pl. n. A middle or central district*:—On Filistina middegemērum *in the centre of the land of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 509; Sal. 255.

midde-gesculdru, -gescyldru; *pl. n. The part between the shoulders*:—Middlegesculdru *interscapilum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 29. Middlegescyldru *interscapulum*, ii. 49, 49. [Cf. *Icel. mid-herdar mid-shoulders*.]

midde-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Nalles æfter lyfte lācende hwearf middelnihum, Beo. Th. 5658; B. 2833; 5557; B. 2782; Bt. Met. Fox 28, 93; Met. 28, 47; Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 4; Rā. 87, 7. Cf. *midde-dæg* and *mid-niht*.

Middel-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The Middle-Saxons*, Saxons who settled in the district west of London, and whose name is preserved in the present Middlesex; they appear to have been an offshoot of the East Saxons. v. Green's Making of England, p. 111, note.—Hēr Middel-Seaxe (*but* MS. E. Middel-Engla, v. *under* Middel-Engle) onfēngon ryhtne geleáfan, Chr. 653; Erl. 26, 24. Hī hæfdon ðā ofergān i. Eást-Engle, and ii. Eást-Sexe, and iii. Middel-Sexe, 1011; Erl. 144, 33. In provincia quæ nuncupatur Middel-Seaxan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 59, 20 (the charter is of a king of Essex). In Middil-Saexum, 142, 7.

midde, v. *tō-middes*.

midde-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ðis godspel gebyraþ on middesumeres mæsseæfen, Lk. Skt. i. 1, rubric. On middesumeres dæg, Herb. 4, 5; Lchdm. i. 90, 17. [*Icel. mid-sumar.*] v. *midde-winter*, *mid-sumor*.

midde-weard; *adj. Mid-ward, middle of* (the noun with which the word agrees):—Middeward hand *vola vel tenar vel ir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 54. Middeward lencen *vel* foreward lencen *ver novum*, 53, 26.

Middeward hit mæg bion þritig mila brād oððe brāðre *Norway may be thirty miles or more across the middle*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 31. Andlangæs bróces middesweardes *along the middle of the brook*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 31. On middewardum (-an, MSS. R. L.) hyre ryne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 26. On middewardre sæ *in medio mari*, Cant. Moys. 8. Ymb ða eaxe middewardre hwearfaþ *they revolve about the middle of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. Seó eá is irnende þurh middewardre Babylonia burg *medium Babyloniam interfurentem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 3; 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. *As a noun*:—On middewardan innoþes mines *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 15.

midde-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Ðis sceal on Sunnan-dæg betwex myddewintres mæsseðæge and twelftan dæge, Lk. Skt. 2, 33, rubric. Ne miht ðū win wringun on midne winter (meddewinter, MS. Bod.), Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. v. *midde-sumor*, *mid-winter*.

mid-eard, es; *m. The world*:—Mideardes ordfruman *mundi originem*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 30. Seó sunne ðe onliht ealne mideard, Homl. Skt. 1, 72. v. *middan-eard*.

mid-fæsten, es; *n. Mid-Lent*:—Wæs mycel gemót tō midfestene, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [Cf. *Icel. mid-fasta mid-Lent*.]

mid-feorh, *gen. -feores; m. n. The period of middle age*:—Midferh *juventus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 17. Oft biþ on hālgum gewrietum genemned midfeorh (MS. *mid feorwe*) tō giuguphæde *aliquando adolescentia juvenus vocatur*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 31. [Cf. Ps. Th. 54, 24 on middum feore: *O. Sax. (man) mid-firi: O. H. Ger. mitti-uerha dimidio (dierum meorum)*.] v. next two words.

mid-ferþ, es; *m. n. Middle life or age*:—On cnihtþāde . . . swā forþ eallne giógopþād . . . and ðonne lytle ær his midferþe, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25.

mid-ferhtness, e; *f. Middle age*:—Seó heora iugop and seó mid-fyrhtnes būtan ægwylcum leahre gestanden, hwylc talge wē ðæt seó ylðo and se ende ðæs heora lifes wære? Blickl. Homl. 163, 3–6.

mid-help, es; *m: e; f. Help, assistance*:—Tō midhelpe *adjuvando*, Rtl. 29, 36.

mid-hrif, es; *n. m. [mid middle, hrif ventus] The mid-riff, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach, etc.; also the entrails*:—Midrif *disseptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 51; *exta*, 44, 49. Wið ðæt mannes midrif ace, Herb. cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6, 21. Midrife, Lchdm. i. 88, 11. On ðam uferan hrife oððe on ðam midhrife, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 20. Of ðam midhrife, se is betwex ðære wambe and ðære lifre, 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 278, 10. [*O. Frs. mid-ref.*] v. next word, and see hrif.

mid-hridere, -hridir, es; *n. The membrane enclosing the entrails*:—Midhridir, niopanweard hýpe *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54. Midhridre *omentum*, i. 65, 56. Midhrydre, 284, 3. Midhrydere, ii. 64, 4. [*O. Frs. midrithere membrana qua jecor et splen pendent; cf. also mid-rede, -rith the mid-riff: mydrede diafragma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 208, 31.]

midl, es; *n. I. a bit, curb (of a bridle)*:—Midl *frenum vel lupatum*; brīdes midl *chamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 21, 22. Midlum *lupatis (repagulis)*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 27. Of isenum midlum f brīdlum *ferratis salivaribus (repagulis)*, 458, 3; Homl. Th. i. 360, 19; Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176; 2384; El. 1193. Midlum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 49. II. *the thong which bound the oar to the pin*:—Midla *strupiar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 6. Midlu, 63, 65. [Cf. *in the same list of words connected with ships* *ār-wiððe struppis*, 56, 37.]

midlen, es; *n. The middle, midst, centre*:—Of midlene *ex centro i. ex medio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 66. On medlene *in medullis i. in medio*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 37. Ic eom on eówrum midlene, Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On fyres midlene *de medio ignis*, Deut. 4, 15; 5, 24. Hē eardode in hæðenra midlene . . . on þorna midlynæ, Shrn. 125, 7–8. Ða englas ásyndriap ða yfelan of ðæra göðra midlene, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 49. Ic eom on hyra midlene, 18, 20. On midline *in dimidio*, Blickl. Gl. Se Hæleand gesette ænne lytling on hyra midlen, 18, 2. Ðā fērde hē þurh hyra midlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30.

mid-lencen, es; *n. m. Mid-Lent*:—On mydlenctenes Sunnandæg, Jn. Skt. 6, 1, rubric. Tō midlængtene, Chart. Th. 349, 28.

midlest, v. *midde*.

midl-hring, es; *m. The ring of a bit*:—Midlhringas *armillae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 18.

midlian; *p. ode To bridle, curb, restrain*:—Fordæm is sió tunge gemetlice tō midliganne (midlianne, Cot. MSS.) *lingua itaque discrete frenanda est*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 11. v. *ge-midian*; *ā-, un-, unge-midled*.

midlian; *p. ode To mediate*. [*Icel. midla to mediate.*] v. *midligend* and *ge-midian*.

mid-lifend, es; *m. One co-existent with another*:—Uppstige ðæs midlifendes [ðæs lifigendan, MS. Ca.], Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note. v. next word.

midligend, es; *m. A mediator*:—Uppstige ðæs midligendes Godes *ascensionem mediatoris, Dei*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note.

midlung, e; *f. The middle, midst*:—Of midlungne hwelpa *de medio catulorum*, Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Of midlungne ðinum bósme *de medio sinu*

huo, 73, 11. On midlunge sceaduwe dæþes in medio umbræ mortis, Ps. Spl. 22, 4; Cant. Moys. 19; Cant. Abac. 2; Ps. Lamb. 73, 12. On midlunga, 81, 1. v. next word.

midlunga, *adv.* To a moderate or middling degree, intermediate between much and little:—Sam hæ hine miclum lufige, sam hæ hine lytlum lufige, sam hæ hine mydlinga lufige, Shrn. 194, 14. v. preceding word.

midmest. v. midd.

midne-dæg, *es*; *m.* Mid-day:—Se rehta geleáfa swê swê midnedæg fides velut merides, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 25. Cf. ærne-mergen in another version of the same hymn:—Clænnyss sý swá swá ærnemergen, geleáfa swá swá middæg, Hymn. Surt. 16, 27.

mid-ness, *e*; *f.* Middle, midst:—In midnesse dæs mynstres . . . wit wæron on midnesse miccles eges; ðā genāmon wit on midnyssse dæs eowdes twegen buccan, Shrn. 41, 20-27.

mid-niht, *e*; *f.* Mid-night:—Seo niht hæfþ seofan dælas . . . feorþa is intempestum, dæt is midniht, Lchdm. iii. 244, 3; Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 32. Midniht intempestum vel intempesta nox, i. 53, 5. On middre nihte weaþf clypung gehýred . . . Hwæt geþacnaþ seo midniht būton seo deoþe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* mid-nætti: *O. H. Ger.* mitti-naht: *Ger.* mitter-nacht.] v. middel-niht; midd, II.

mid-rād, *e*; *f.* A riding with another:—Ðæt ælc man wære ðodrum gelāstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrāde (in accompanying the other in following the trace of the lost property), L. Ædelst. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 12. [*Icel.* með-reið.]

midreces. v. mýdrece.

mid-rif. v. mid-hrif.

mid-singend, *es*; *m.* One who sings with another; concantor, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 23.

mid-siðian; *p.* ode To accompany:—Hū ne midsiðgast ðū comitarise tū? Midsiðige comitarut, sequitur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 34-38. Midsiðudu comitatu, 23, 39. v. ge-midsiðian.

mid-spreca, *an*; *m.* One who speaks on behalf of another:—Paulus wæs midspreca and bewerigend ðære ealdan æ Paul was an advocate and defender of the old law, Homl. Th. i. 388, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* með-mæli the speaking a good word for one.]

mid-sumor, *es*; *m.* Mid-summer:—Ær midsumeres mæsseæfen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 5. v. midde-sumor.

[**midsumor-dæg**, *es*; *m.* Midsummer-day:—Tō midsummer dæi, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 34.]

mid-weg, *es*; *m.* Mid-way:—Segor stōd on midwege betweox ðæm muntum and ðæm merscum, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 399, 13.

mid-winter, *es*; *m.* Mid-winter, Christmas:—Gif se (seo, MS.) mid-winter biþ on Wōdnesdæg, ðonne biþ heard winter and grim . . . Gif heo byoþ on Ðunresdæg, ðonne byoþ gōd winter . . . Gif se midwinter byoþ on Frigendæge, ðonne byoþ onwendædic winter . . . Gif se midwinter byoþ on Seternesdæg, ðonne byoþ winter gedrefelic, Lchdm. iii. 164, 1-10. On ðære hālgan midwintres tide, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 7. [*O. Frs.* mid-winter.] v. mid-sumor, midde-winter.

mid-wist, *e*; *f.* The being with others, presence, society:—Furh font-hālgunge gewyrþ sōna Godes midwist by the hallowing of the font God becomes at once present, Wulfst. 36, 2. Ælc ðe gewita oððe gewyrhta sī ðær ütlendisc man inlendiscan derie gelādie ðære midwiste let every one that is cognisant or co-operating, where a stranger injures a native, clear himself of the participation, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Snottre men lufiþ midwist mine, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 17; Rā. 89, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* mite-wist consortium, participatio.]

mid-wunung, *e*; *f.* Dwelling with others:—Pūsend pūsenda þenodon wealdende, and tēn pūsend siðan hundfealde pūsenda him mid wunodon. Oðer is þenung, oðer is midwunung, Homl. Th. i. 348, 5. Ece lif and midwunung mid Gode, R. Ben. 133, 18. Ðæt wē on ðam tōweardan life diōfla midwununga forbūgan māgon, H. R. 17, 29.

mid-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* One who works with others, a co-operator:—On ðæt gerād ðæt hē wære his midwyrhta ægðer ge on sē ge on lande on the condition that he would co-operate with him by sea and by land, Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 31; Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 25. Hyt āwriten hys, ðæt ælcum welwyrccendum God myd beo mydwyrhta, Shrn. 179, 29.

migan; *p.* mäh, *pl.* migon To make water:—Ic mige mingo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 63. Ic mige meoþ; mige gē meite; migan meire, 33; Som. 37, 44-45. Ðæt hē myhþ (mingiū), byþ sweart, Lchdm. iii. 140, 22. Ðām ðe under hý migaþ, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. [*Laym.* mäh, meh; *p.*: *Icel.* miga: *M. L. Ger.* migen.] v. ge-migan.

migung. v. micgung.

miging, *e*; *f.* A making water; mictio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 10.

migol; *adj.* Diuretic:—Ðām monnum synd tō sellanne migole drincan, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 27; 208, 7. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum oððe migolum, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 206, 17.

migopa, migba, micgpa, *an*; *m.* Urine:—Gif se micgpa ætstanden sý, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Heo earfoþlicnyssse dæs mighan āstyreh, 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Mid his selves migopaþ, ii. 42, 1. Swā hwæt

swā ðæne mighpan gelet, 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 90, 26; 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8; 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 4. v. micga, micgung, cū-migopa.

miht. v. meht.

mil, *es*; *n.* Millet:—Mīl milium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 9. Mīl, 55, 68.

mīl, *e*; *mīle* (?), *an*; *f.* A mile:—Ålecgap hit on ānre mīle ðone mæstan dæl fram ðæm tūne, ðonne oðerne . . . oð ðe hyt eall ālēd biþ on ðære ānre mīle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30-32; Blickl. Homl. 129, 4. Leouue, mīle milliariūm, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 7. Twelf mīla, Blickl. Homl. 197, 23. Of ðære burnan tō mīla stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 22. Hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 9; Sat. 724. Ehta hund mīla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. On nýgan mīlum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30. [*Icel.* mīla: *O. H. Ger.* mīla, mīlla.]

mīlc. v. meolc.

mīlcen; *adj.* Of milk:—Mylcen mete food made of milk, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

mīlcian. v. meolcian, melcan.

mīld-beorht; *adj.* Mildly bright, serene:—Miltbeorhtum leōhte luce serena, Hpt. Gl. 484, 29.

MILDE; *adj.* I. MILDE, gentle, meek, benign, liberal (?):—Se wæs milde wer and monþwære vir omnium mansuetissimus ac simplicissimus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Heora cinung cymþ milde and monþwære (mansuetus, cf. Mt. 21, 5), Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Ic eom milde and cāþmōdre heortan mītis sum et humilis corde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 4. Ðæt milde mōð (Guthlac), Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gū. 711. Of ārfæstre heortan and mildre, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27. Milde mītia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 43. Spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2348; B. 1172. Mildre indulgentior, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 49. Manna mildost (Moses), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 8; Exod. 549. Cwædon ðæt hē wære manna mildust and monþwærost they said that he was kindest and most courteous of men, Beo. Th. 6344; B. 3182. Se leō gewāt swā swā ðæt mildoste lamb, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. II. of the more towards the less powerful, merciful, clement, propitious:—Biddende ðæt Drihten him ārfæst and milde wære Dominum sibi propitium fieri precabatur, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31. God beo ðū milde (propitius) mē synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13; Ps. Lamb. 98, 8; Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. Mē milde weorþ miserere mei, Ps. Th. 56, 1. His milde gehigd misericordia sua, 56, 4. Cynung cystum gōd, clāne and milde (clement), Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6. Ðam mildestan cyninge Wihtræde rixigendum in the reign of the most clement king Wihtræd, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 4. [Goth. milds: *O. Sax.* mildi: *O. Frs.* mildre: *Icel.* mildr mild; also munificēt: *O. H. Ger.* milti mansuetus, largus, munificus.] v. un-milde.

milde; *adv.* Mercifully, graciously:—Ūs milde æteow ðinne andwlitan, Ps. Grn. 79, 18; Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72; Hy. 6, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 35; Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. [*O. Sax.* mildo.]

mild-deaw. v. mele-deaw.

milde-līc; *adj.* Merciful, clement, propitious:—Mildelic propitius, Rtl. 37, 19. [*Icel.* mild-ligr gentle.]

milde-līce; *adv.* Graciously, kindly, mercifully:—His se cynung mildelīce onfeng the king received him kindly, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 18. Swā mildelīce wæs Rōmeburg on fruman gehālgod mid brōðor blōde, 2, 2; Swt. 66, 4. Hāwa mildelīce on ðās earman eorpan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Mildelīce propitiatus, Rtl. 120, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-līhho largiter: *Icel.* mild-līga gently.]

mild-heort; *adj.* I. kind-hearted, of gentle disposition, meek:—Leorniaþ æt mē forðon ðe ic eom mildheort and cāþmōð (mītis et humilis corde, Mt. 11, 29), Blickl. Homl. 13, 19. Uton beon cāþmōde and mildheorte and ælmesgeorne, 95, 26. Ðā weoþ hē eac sylf . . . swā hē wæs manna mildheortost, 225, 23. II. merciful, compassionate, gracious, clement:—Ðū God mildheort (misericors), Ps. Spl. 85, 14; miserator, 102, 8. Beoþ mildheorte swā eowre fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36; Blickl. Homl. 97, 32. Ðin mildheort mōð misericordia tua, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Mid mildheortum weorcum with works of mercy, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19. Cyng ðū mildheortesta rex clementissime (Christ), Hymn. Surt. 86, 29; Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39 note. Hē wæs eallra monna mildheortest he was most compassionate of all men, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-herzi misericors.]

mildheort-līce; *adv.* Kindly, compassionately, mercifully:—Mildheortlice misericorditer, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 15; ii. 2; Th. ii. 182, 27; Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 12, 14; Blickl. Homl. 101, 36. Mildheortlice clementius, Hymn. Surt. 138, 1.

mildheort-ness, *e*; *f.* Mercy, compassion, pity, clemency:—Hys mildheortnes misericordia ejus, Lk. Skt. 1, 50. Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. Ūre sāula smerian mid mildheortnesse ele, 73, 24. Furch mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Mid ānre mildheortnyssa sola clementia, Hymn. Surt. 115, 27; Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Mildheort God . . . ðū ðe gebilst mildheortnyssa Deus misericors . . . qui custodis misericordiam, Ex. 34, 6. Hī nāne mildheortnesse ne gearnodon, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 28. Godes mōdor hire mildheortnisse ðære burhware gecyðde, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 15. Ðær beoþ gearwode Godes mildheortnessa,

Blickl. Homl. 193, 20; 103, 18. Hē him lytle mildheortnesse gedyde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 15.

mild-hleahtror, es; *m. Gentle laughter*:—Bysmrodon mē mildheahre (or mid hleahre?) *subsannaverunt me subsannatione*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19.

mildian, *p. ode To become mild*:—Mildode mansuescit, Germ. 399, 435. *v. ge-mildian.*

milds, mildsian, mildsiend, mildsung. *v. milts, miltsian, mildsiend, miltsung.*

milescean. *v. miliscian.*

mil-gemeare, es; *n. Space of a mile or distance measured by miles*:—Nis dæt feor heonon milgemeares dæt se mere standeþ it is not far hence, measuring by miles, that the mere lies, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1362. Cf. fōt-, gear-gemeare, and mil-getæl.

mil-gemet, es; *n. A mile-measure, a mile-stone*:—On dæt milgemæt, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 252, 21.

mil-getæl, es; *n. The number of paces in a mile, a mile*:—On rime dæs lessan milgetæles de stadia hætte fif hund and dæs miclan milgetæles de leuua hætte þreo hund and eahta and syxtig reckoning according to the smaller mile, which is called stadia, it is five hundred miles, and according to the great mile, which is called leuua (league), it is 368, Nar. 33, 9-11.

milisc, *adj. Honeyed, sweet, mellow, (of drink) mulled*:—Milisc apulor melarium: milisc æppel metianum, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 54, 55. (Melarium, pomarium melis (μήλις), hoc est malis, consitum, Du Cange: the Anglo-Saxon glosser seems to connect the word with mel?) Milisc æppel nicalalbum, 289, 74: ii. 60, 42. Dære miliscan mulsæ, 32, 66: 54, 35. Mylscre, Hpt. Gl. 520, 39. Drince mylsce drincan, sió gebet ða biternes dæs geallan, L. M. i. 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. Milsca (milscre, Wrt.) treowa blōsman qui[n]tinas, g. caducas (Du Cange quotes Isidore: "Flores malorum (puniceorum) a Græcis appellati sunt quintinæ. Latini caducum vocant"), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 16. Melse appla nicolaas (cf. nicolaus = dactulus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 79; nicolatis palmæpla, 60, 67), Hpt. Gl. 496, 65. Genim milsce æppla (dates?), L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 19. Mylsce æppla, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 9. [Cf. Icel. milska a honeyed beverage; milska to mix (a beverage): Goth. milip honey.] *v. next word.*

miliscian to become sweet or mellow:—Milescian mitescere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 8.

mil-þæp, es; *m. A road along which miles are reckoned*:—Wlance þegnas mæton mīlþaþas meara bōgum proud thanes traversed the roads on their steeds, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 20; Exod. 171; Elen. Kmb. 2523; El. 1263; Runic pm. Kmb. 340, 16; Rūn. 5.

miltan, miltan, meltan; *p. te. I. trans. (a) To melt*:—Nim heortes mearg mylt take heart's marrow, melt it, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Mylt buteran, Lchdm. iii. 6, 22. Beo ælc calic geworht of mylendum antimbre (of fusible material), gilden oððe seolfren, glæsen oððe tinen; ne beo nā hyrnen, ne hūru treōwen, L. Ælfc. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 6. (b) *to digest*:—Sió wamb seó ðe biþ hætre gecyndo melt mete wel... Seó ðe biþ wæterigre gecyndo næfþ góde meltunge, swiðost on ðam mettum ðe uneaþe melte beoþ, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 22-28. (c) *to refine by melting*:—Ðam ðe his gæst wile meltan (MS. B. miltan) wið mordre æscéadan of scyldum by him who will refine his spirit from the dross of crime, separate it from sins, Salm. Kmb. 111; Sal. 55.

II. intrans. (=meltan) To melt, become liquid:—Ic miltet liqeo, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Ðonne mē mægen and mōd mylte dum defeceret virtus mea, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Weax miltende cera liquescens, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Myltende madens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 56. Myltende[s] liquidas, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. [Icel. melta to digest.] *v. ge-miltan, meltan.*

milt-coðu, e and an; *f. Disease of the spleen; lienosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 74.

MILTE, es; *m. an; f. The MILT, spleen*:—Milti, Ep. Gl. 256, 24. Milte lien, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 67; 112, 71: *splen*, i. 45, 12: *splena*, 65, 52. Se milte biþ emlang ðære wambe, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15, 22, 28. Peos milte hic splen, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Hyt gelang hwilon dæt man þearmas mid ðære miltan uppan ðas wyrte gescearp, ða geclyfude seó milt to ðysse wyrte and heó hræddice ða miltan fornam... hý beon bútan miltan gemette, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 3-10. Wið miltan sære... heó dæt sær forniþ ðære miltan, 32, 6; Lchdm. i. 130, 22; L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 8; Lchdm. i. 334, 23. Wið ðam wætan yfe dæs miltes... dæt læcnap ðone milte, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 9-11, 18. Of milte, Lchdm. ii. 248, 1. Wið áswollenum milte, 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 16. [O. Frs. milte; *f. Icel. milti; n. O. H. Ger. milzi; n. Ger. milz; f.*]

milte-seóc, *adj. Splenetic*:—Milteseóc lienosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 41. Wið milteseócum men, him mon sceal sellan eced, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 9; 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 5.

milte-wærc, *milt-wræc*, es; *m. Pain in the spleen*:—Be miltewærc, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 1; 3, 16; Lchdm. ii. 318, 9. Wið milt-wærc, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 5.

miltestre, an; *f. A harlot*:—Myltestre meretricia vel scorta, Wrt. Voc. ii.

i. 86, 72; Gen. 38, 15. Ne læt ðú ðine dohtor beón myltestre ne prostituas filiam tuam, Lev. 19, 29. Beclypte seó myltestre dæt clæne mæden, Homl. Skt. 2, 169; 7, 178. Cōmon tō āne miltistran hūse ingressi sunt domum mulieris meretricis, Jos. 2, 1. Melt[r]estran hūs lupanar, Hpt. Gl. 500, 61. Mylistryna hūs, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Som. 9, 45; Homl. Skt. 7, 148. Oððe ðú mid mædenum ðinne lác geoffrige, oððe ðu lādum myltestrum scealt beón geférlæht, 7, 119. Mānfulle and mylsttran publicani et meretrices, Mt. Kmb. 21, 31, 32.

miltestre-hūs, es; *n. A brothel*:—Myltestrehūs lupanar, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 53.

milts, milds, e; *f. I. mildness, kindness, favour, mercy* (most commonly with reference to the Deity):—Mid ðec milds is apud te propitius est, Ps. Surt. 129, 4. Ðonne wurþe us callum Godes milts ðe gearuure, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 5; L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 23; Past. 44; Swt. 325, 13. Biþ ðær seó miccle milts áfyrred... dæs Ælmihtigan, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 10; Cri. 1371. Us wæs a syððan Merewioingas milts ungyfeþe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2919. Polige hē clānes legeres and Godes mildse, L. N. P. L. 62; Th. ii. 300, 19. Ðū mid mildse mīnre fērest thou shalt depart with my favour, Andr. Kmb. 3344; An. 1676. Hē Drihtnes mildheortnyssse gecyðe and ða mildse bæd monna cynne misericordiam Domini invocaret, et eam generi humano propitiari rogaret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 9. Miltse gecýðan, onwreón, Blickl. Homl. 39, 23; 107, 2. Hæbbe hē Godes miltse (mildse), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20; L. N. P. L. 64; Th. ii. 300, 24. Gemyne mildsa ðinra reminiscere miserationum tuarum, Ps. Surt. 24, 6; 68, 17. Secggan we him þanc calra his miltisa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 26; 109, 10. Ásecggan ða miltsa ðe hē wið ðis menneisse cynn gecýðde, 103, 19. For his miltsum by his mercies, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 6; Vy. 98: 42 a; Th. 140, 16; Gū. 611. **II. meekness, humility (?)**, joy (?), (cf. O. H. Ger. milti hilaritas):—Dec Ananias and Azarias and Misahel miltsum [humbly (?), joyously (?)] hergaþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 11; Az. 154: Th. 194, 29; Az. 146: 54 b; Th. 193, 8; Az. 118.

miltisan, mildsian; *p. ode To have or take pity upon a person, show mercy, be merciful, pity. I. not followed by an object*:—Ic miltisge indulgeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 54: ignosco, 28, 1; Som. 30, 31. Miltisge (mildsige, MS. B.) man for Godes ege for fear of God let mercy be shewn, L. C. S. 68; Th. i. 410, 22; L. Eth. vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Cum and mildsa, Hy. 7, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 27. **II. with dative**:—Ic miltisge ðe misereor tui... miltisa us Drihten miserere nostri Domine, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63-64. Ðū eallum miltast ðām ðe on ðe gelyfap, Blickl. Homl. 145, 19. Hē bæd dæt Hælend him miltsead, 19, 13. Hē ðinnum mǣndædum miltsead eallum qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Mon mildsige ðam yfelum, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 7; 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Gebrōðru, miltisge eow God, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 24. Ealā! ðū ðam, miltsa ðe, L. E. i. pref.; Th. ii. 394, 30. Miltsa mē miserere mei, Mk. Skt. 10, 48. Miltsa eallum ðinnum widerwinnum, and ágyld gōd for yfele, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 2. Mildsa monna cynne, Hy. 8, 32; Vy. Grn. ii. 290, 32. Him wile git God miltisan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 7. Gif hē us árian and miltisan wile, 51, 30. Biþ hē sōna us efenþrowiende and hraðe miltisiende, 19, 30. Hælend was mildsige Adame, 87, 35. **III. with genitive**:—Hē þearfendra miltsead, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Miltsa nūn miserere mei, 56, 1. Tīd tō mildsiende his tempus miserendi ejus, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. Mildsige ðū miserens tui, mildsige ðis miserens illius, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 63. **IV. with a preposition**, *v. miltsiend. v. ge-miltisan.*

miltisend, mildsiend, es; *m. One who takes pity*:—Ðū nære miltsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Mildheort and mildsiend miserator et misericors, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mildsiend miserator, Ps. Lamb. 85, 15. Milsend, Rtl. 69, 7; 170, 9. *v. ge-mildsiend.*

miltisigend-lic, *adj. To be pardoned, venial*:—Miltisigendlic propitiabilis, Germ. 401, 130. Hwī wæs dæs heáhengles syn unmiltisigendlic and dæs mannes miltisigendlic? Boutr. Scrd. 17, 21.

miltung, mildsung, e; *f. Mercy, pity, compassion, a shewing mercy, pardon, indulgence*:—Hit is rihtre dæt him mon mildsige dæt is ðonne hiora mildsung dæt mon wrece hiora unþeawas it is more fitting that mercy be shewn them. Now this it is to shew them mercy, to punish their vices, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 18. Ealle for miltunge stefne uton sellan omnes pro indulgentia vocem demus, Hymn. Surt. 37, 22. Swā micclum swā ðes mannes gecynd unmihtige wæs swā hit was leóhtre tō miltunge the weaker was man's nature, the easier was it to pardon, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 24. Bútan forfigenysse f miltunge (milsunge) sine respectu, Hpt. Gl. 487, 53. Hē us mid his miltunge (sua miseratione) gescylde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Petrus tihþ ða geleáfullan purh pingrædene purh miltung him forgyfenre mihte Peter draws the faithful by intercession, by the merciful exercise of the power given to him, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 2. Crist mæg ðine nytennyssse purh his miltunge onlihtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gemune miltunga ðinra (miserationum tuarum), Ps. Spl. 24, 8; 50, 2. *v. un-miltung.*

milt-wræc. *v. milte-wærc.*

mimor. *v. ge-mimor and next word.*

mimorian; *p. ode To keep in the memory, remember*:—Pater noster and crēdan mymerian (mynegian, MS. C.) ða yldran and tæcan heora gingran, Wulfst. 74, 15.

min; *adj.* I. *small*:—Ne ðe sunne on dæge ne gebærne ne ðe mōna on niht min ne geweorpe *may the sun not burn thee by day, nor the moon withhold her light from thee by night*, Ps. Th. 120, 6.

II. *mean, vile*:—Hwīlum cyrdon eft minne mǎnscēpan on mennisc hiw at times the vile criminals turned into human form, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881. [The positive does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, but comparative and superlative forms are found in Gothic, O. Frs., O. Sax., Icel. and O. H. Ger. Cf. also Lat. *minor, minimus*.] v. *minsian, min-dōm*.

min; *pron. gen. of ic Of me*:—Beo ðu min gemyndig, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Miltas min, 56, 1. Ne æthrīn ðu min, Jn. Skt. 20, 17. Ic sprece *ego loquor*, min spræc *mei locutio*, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 56. Ær ðu ða miclan meahit min oferswīðdest, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 25; Jul. 521. Ne wāt ic hygeþencum min, 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rā. 36, 4. Hē wæs min on ða swīðran, Elen, Kmbl. 694; El. 347. Min sylfes gāst wæs ōrmod worden, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Min sylfes weorc hī gesāwon, 94, 9. (Cf. next word, V.) [Goth. *meina*: O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger. *min*.]

min; *adj. pron. Mine, my*. I. *with a noun*:—Min cnapa liþ on minūm hūse lama . . . Ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ðu ingange under mine þecene . . . Ic cweþe tō minūm þeowe, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6-9. Hwylc is min mōdor and hwylce synt minne gebrōðra, 12, 48. Fæder min! 26, 39. Dis is mines fæder willa, Jn. Skt. 6, 40. Minre faðan yldre mōder, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 19. On minre gesihpe, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Ne cunne ge mē ne minne fæder, Jn. Skt. 8, 19. Nimaþ min geoc ofer eow, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Mine fearras and mine fuglas synt oislegene, and ealle mine þing synt gearwe, 22, 4. Mid lyre ealra þinga mīra, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Hū gelyfe ge minūm wordum, Jn. Skt. 5, 47. II. *as predicate*:—Eall eorþe ys min, Ex. 19, 5. Ealle ða þing synd minne, Gen. 31, 43. Ðine twegen suna beoþ mine, 48, 5. III. *used substantively*:—Wlwine habbe ðat lond ðe hē mines hafde, Chart. Th. 580, 24. Ic heold min tela, Beo. Th. 5468; B. 2737. Gif ic mōt mine wealdan, Cd. 102; Th. 136, 1; Gen. 2251. Ealle mine synt ðine, and ðine synt mine, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. Ðu mundbora wære minūm, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 25; Hō. 75. Ða mīnan, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 19; Sat. 504. IV. *with a pronoun*:—Hēr is min se gecorena sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Ðes min sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 24. Se min wine, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 21; Kl. 50. Min se ēca dæl in gefeān fareþ, 38 a; Th. 125, 11; Gū. 352. Min se swētesta sunnan scīma, 68 a; Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Bi ðam bitran deāþe minūm, 29 b; Th. 90, 18; Cri. 1476. Ic mid mec gelædde mine þrie ða getreowestan frynd, Nar. 29, 27. Mine ða hālgan, Ps. Th. 104, 13; 121, 8. Ða manigfealdan mine gepohtas, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4, 8. V. *with self (a) agreeing with the noun* (see also preceding word):—On minne sylfes dōm, Beo. Th. 4301; B. 2147. (b) *agreeing with self*:—Mines sylfes mīþ os meum, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Mines sylfes gebed *oratio mea*, 140, 2. Minre sylfre sīþ, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 20; Kl. 2. VI. *with āgen*:—Ic ne mōt wealdan mīra āgenra þeowa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 20. [Goth. *meins*: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. *min*: Icel. *minu*.]

min-dōm, es; *m. Smallness, abjectness, pusillanimity*:—Ic bide ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte (? bēte) eft mīdōmū expectabam eum qui me saluūm faceret a pusillo animo, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. *min, minsian*. **mine**, es; *m. A minnow*:—Myne vel ælēpūte capito, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 75. Mynas and ælēpūtan menas et capitoes, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. **min-lice**; *adv. In my way, in my manner*:—Minlice meatim (= meo more, Wulfst. 32, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 46. **minna** (? a sheaf:—Ða minnan gaderaf qui manipulos colliget, Ps. Spl. T. 128, 6. **minsian**; *p. ode To lessen, diminish, become small*:—Wlute minsode, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Minsade, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 48; Reim. 29. Cf. Ne mæg ænig man Godes mihta ne his mēraþa gemīnsian, Wulfst. 35, 3. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. *minsōn* to make less: cf. Icel. *minnka* to make less.], v. next word.

minsung, e; *f. Parsimony*:—Forhæuednys *parsimonia*; minsong *abstinentia*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 41. **mintē**, an; *f. Mint*:—Mintē menta, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 11; ii. 98, 18; mentha, i. 67, 65. Eal mintan cyn mentastrum, ii. 56, 34. Gē ðe teodiāþ mintan, Lk. Skt. 11, 42; Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. v. *brōc*, *feld*, *fen*, *hors*, *sæ*, *tūn-mintē*.

mirce-apuldor a dark apple-tree:—Mircapuldur *melarium* (as if from *mēlas*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 78. v. *milisc*. **Mircan**. v. next word.

Mirce, Mierce, Myrce; *pl. The Mercians*, (and as the name of the people is used where modern English uses the name of their country) *Mercia* [see Green's The Making of England, p. 85]:—Hēr Mierce wurdon Cristne, Chron. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ða nāmon Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) friþ wið ðone here, 872; Erl. 76, 16. Of Engle cōman Eāst-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce (*Merci*) and eall Norþhembra cynn,

Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Miercna cynning, land, rice, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 7; 877; Erl. 78, 26; 794; Erl. 58, 7. Miercna cining, 704; Erl. 43, 30. Mercna land, rice, cynningcynn, 905; Erl. 98, 14; 655; Erl. 28, 4; Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Myrcna cynn, mægþ, þeod, 3, 21; S. 551, 23; 4, 3; S. 566, 24; 2, 12; S. 515, 7. Myrcna landes is þrittig þūsend hyða ðær mon ærest Myrcna hæft, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 15. Myrcena cining, land, Chr. 792; Erl. 59, 1; 796; Erl. 59, 39; L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25; L. Eth. i. pref.; Th. i. 280, 4. Ða fēng Æðelbald tō rice on Mercium (Myrcum, MS. E.), Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 14. In Mercum preost, 731; Erl. 47, 10. On Myrcan, L. C. S. 14; Th. i. 384, 1. On West-Sexan and on Myrcan and on Eāst-Englan, 72; Th. i. 414, 14; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 146. Hine on Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) læddon, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12. Hē fōr ofer Mierce on Norþ-Walas, 853; Erl. 68, 10. Innan Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) tō Snotengahām, 868; Erl. 72, 21. Of Wessexum on Merce, 853; Erl. 68, 22. v. *Norþ*, *Sūþ-Mirce*; and *mearc*.

mirce; *adj.* I. *dark, murky*:—Ða mircan gesceaft (*Hell*), Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 23; Dōm. 26. Gang ofer myrcan mōr her coe *o'er the dark moor*, Beo. Th. 2814; B. 1405. II. *in a metaphorical sense* (of sin, crime, etc.) *dark, black, evil*:—Mircne mægencreft mǎnwomma gehwone *dark power, each sinful stain*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri. 1280. Ðeah ðu drype polige, myrce mǎnslaga, Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220. Leathras mirce mǎndæde *crimes, black deeds of wickedness*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mircast mǎnweorca *blackest of crimes*, 73 a; Th. 272, 26; Jul. 505. [Havel. mirke: Chauc. Piers P. merke: Prompt. Parv. myrke *obscurus, tenebrosus*: O. Sax. mirki: Icel. myrkr: Dan. Swed. mörk.] v. *mirce-apuldor*, *æl-myrcra*, *Gūþ-myrcra*.

mirce, es; *n. Darkness*:—Se ðe hiē of ðam mirce (*the fiery furnace*) generede, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 15; Dan. 448. Myrce (*or adv.*) gescyrded *shrouded with darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315. [Piers P. men þat in merke sitten: Scot. mirk: Icel. myrkr; *n. darkness*; mjörkvi *darkness, thick fog*: Dan. mörke.]

mirceals, es; *m. e; f. I. a sign, mark, token*:—Ðu āsettst ðīnes wuldres myrcels on worlde, sete nū ðin wuldres tǎcn in helle, Blickl. Homl. 87, 16. II. *a mark to aim at*:—Hē miste mercesles, and his mæg ofscēt, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. Hī setton hine tō myrcelse, and heora flān him on āfæstnodon, Homl. Skt. 5, 426. III. *a signet, seal*:—Gehældne mercele salvo *signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 27. Insegle, mercele *signaculo*, 504, 37.

IV. *an ensign, a trophy*:—Ða hēt se hæðena cynning his heafod of āslēan and his swīðran earne, and settan hī tō myrcelse, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 135. Ða ðu gehēte ðæt ðec hālig gæst wið earfeþum eāde gescilde for ðam myrcelse ðe (ðec?) monnes hond from ðīnre onsýne āhwyrfe *when thou didst promise, that the Holy Spirit would easily shield you from troubles, on account of the ensign (the cross?) that would turn man's hand from thy face*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 30; Gū. 429. V. *a marked spot*:—Hē hēt ða gebrōðru æðelfan ænne pytt, ðær ðær hē ær gemearcode . . . Ða gebrōðru ða eodon tō ðam mercele, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 1-6.

Miroisc; *adj. Mercian*:—Be Merciscan āde, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 18. *mirre a mare*. v. *mere*.

mirgan; *p. de To be merry, to rejoice, be glad*:—Fægnaþ and myrgaþ Gode mid wynsumre stemme *jubilate Deo in voce exultationis*, Ps. Th. 46, 1. **mirgen** *that which causes delight, poetry* (?):—Him was lust micel ðæt hē ðiossum leodum leoþ spellode, monnum myrgen *great his (Alfred) delight was lays to relate, matter of mirth for men*, Bt. Met. Fox introd. 9; Met. Einl. 5. Cf. *mirgeness*.

mirhþ. v. *mirigþ*. **mirige**; *adj. Pleasant, delightful, sweet*:—Myrige leoþ *dulce carmen*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 17. Ðeos woruld ðeah ðe heo myrige hwiltidum geþuht sý *this world, though it seem at times pleasant*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Ðeos woruld is hwiltidum myrige on tō wunigenne, 182, 24. Gærs myrige on tō sittenne, 182, 15. Wære hit ðonne murge mid monnum, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 203; Met. 11, 102. Fall se eard wæs mirige (*or adv.*) mid wætere gemenged, Gen. 13, 10. Dōmes dæg, ðæt is se myriga dæg, Wulfst. 244, 15. Hwæt ða woruldlustas myrges (myrges, MS. Cott.) brengaþ *quid habeat iucunditatis*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 4. Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges ða hwile ðe mon deāþ ondrǣt one gets *no pleasure from life, while one fears death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Mid merigum lofsange *dulci ymno*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 38. Him ða twigu þincaþ swā merge *the boughs seem so pleasant to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 89; Met. 13, 45. Ða mergen amoena, Hpt. Gl. 409, 36. [Laym. A. R. murie: Gen. and Ex. mirie: Prompt. Parv. myry yn chere *letus, iocundus*; myry, meryweder *malicia*: Chauc. Piers P. murie, merie.] v. next word.

mirige; *adv. Pleasantly, sweetly, gladly*:—His mōdor gehýrde hū myrige hē sang mid ðām munecum and hyre wæs myrige on hyre mōde *his mother heard how sweetly he sang with the monks, and she was glad at heart*, Wulfst. 152, 11-13.

mirig-ness, e; *f. Pleasantness, sweetness* (of sound), *music*:—Myrgnis *musica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 45. v. *mirgen, mirge*.

mirigþ, mirgþ, mirhþ, myrþ, e; *f. Pleasure, joy, delight, sweetness* (of Y y

sound):—Dæg byþ myrgþ eadgum and earmum *day is a delight to rich and to poor*, Runic pm. Kmb. 344, 12; Rūn. 24. Wā him ðære mirigþe būte hē ðæs yfeles ær geswice *alas for his delight, unless first he leave evil*, Hy. 2, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 6. Hē adræfed wæs of neorxena wanges myrþe (*paradisum voluptatis*), Gen. 3, 24. For ðære mirhte (mergþe, MS. Cott.) ðæs sōnes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11. On heofonan rices mirþe, Ælfc. T. Grn. i, 11. Myrþe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Ða heorde to heofonlicre myrþe (myrþe, MS. B.) lædan, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 11. Man byþ on myrgþe (*joyous*), Runic pm. Kmb. 343, 11; Rūn. 20. Ðū ðær nāne myrþe on næfdest ðā ðā ðū hiē hæfdest *thou hadst no pleasure in them, when thou hadst them*; nec habuisse te in ea pulcrum aliquid, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Ðin rice ðær wē gemetþ ealle mirþe, Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31. Ðær (*heaven*) syndan mihta, mæraþa and myrþa, Wulfst. 5, 5; 167, 9; 28, 7. Adam wearþ of myclum myrþum bescofen to hefigum geswincum, 104, 1. v. myrige, un-mirigþ.

mirra, merra, an; *m. One who leads astray, a deceiver*:—Merra seductor, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 27, 63.

mirran, mirran, merran; *p. de. I. to be a stumbling-block to, to hinder, obstruct*:—De done ungesceadwisan mirþ (*scandalum occasionem præbere*), Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 4. Sió ofersmeaung mirþ (*is a hindrance to*) ða unwisān, 15, 5; Swt. 97, 17. Ðæt eow læst þinga mierþ *sine impedimento*, 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. Ðæs andwearda wela āmerþ and læt (MS. Cott. myrþ and let) ða men ðe beoþ ātite to ðam sōpum gesælpum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Merþ, tit. 32; Fox xvi, 12. Seó ungesceadwises heora eāgena hī myrþ (āmaraþ, Cott. MS.), 32, 2; Fox 116, 26. Gyf hī ðe myraþ and lettap, Shrn. 185, 5. Hwī mirraþ git dis folc fram heora weorcum *quare sollicitatis populum ab operibus suis*? Ex. 5, 4. God nolde ðæt hiē done Cristendōm mierde leng *God would not that they should longer obstruct Christianity*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 21. Gif hwā Godes lage wyrde oððe folclage myrre, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 12. **II. to waste, squander**:—Ðý læs mon unnytlíce mierre ðæt ðæt hē hæbbe *ne, quae possident, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 3. Ne myr ðū eal ðæt ðū hæbbe, ðý læs ðe geþearfe to oðres mannes āhtum, Prov. Kmb. 73. Gif ðū ðin āgen myrre, ne wīt ðū hit nā Gode, 51. Se hordere nā mynstres āhta ne yte, ne nā myrre, R. Ben. 55, 4. **III. intrans. To err**:—Gié merras f geduellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 20. [*Goth. marzjan skanbalizein*: O. Sax. merrian (*trans. and intrans.*) : O. Frs. meria : O. H. Ger. marrian *impedire, scandalizare*.] v. ā-, ge-myrran.

mirrelse, an; *f. A hindrance, stumbling-block*:—Gif sōpfæstra þurh myrrelsan mōd ne oðcýrþeþ if the mind of the righteous, through rock of offence, turn not aside, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 25; Jul. 338.

mirring, e; *f. I. hindering, leading astray*:—Merrunga seductiones, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 8. Cf. mirra. [*O. Frs. meringa hindrance*: O. H. Ger. marunga *impedimentum*.]

II. waste, squandering (v. mirran, II):—Oððe se gielpna for his gōða mierreng (mirringe, Cott. MSS.) gielpe and wēne ðæt hē sīe kystig and mildheort *aut cum effuse quid perditur, largum se gloriatur*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 20. Ða uncystgan cysta lāre hē, swā hē ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut prodigis effusionis frenā minime laxentur*, 60; Swt. 453, 27. v. man-mirring.

mirt, myrt a mart, market:—Cēping mercatum: scipmanne myrt þe (Wrt. se) cēping teloneum, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 9-10.

mis-, miss-, mist-, misse- a prefix denoting defect, imperfection, Goth. missa- (*for mipto- a participial form connected with root meaning to lose*): O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. mis-: Icel. Da. Swed. mis-: O. H. Ger. missa-, missi-: M. H. Ger. misse-: Ger. mis-, miss-.

mis-begān to cultivate badly, waste, disfigure:—Misbegāas onsiōne hiora exterminant facies suas (cf. unrōtlice dōp exterminant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 64), Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 16.

mis-beóðan; *p. be-ād, pl. -budon; pp. -boden To do wrong to, to offend, abuse, ill-use*:—Hē misbe-ād his munecan on fela þingan *he ill-used his monks in many things*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Ðē læs ānig man oðrum misbeóðe *lest any do wrong to other*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 22; Chart. Th. 320, 13; 416, 13. Ne misbeóðe ānig oðrum, forðam eal ðæt ānig man oðrum on unrīht to hearne gedēþ, eal hit sceal eft mænigfealdlice derian him sylfum, Wulfst. 112, 7-11. Misbeóðan, 157, 20. Gif him ānig man heālice nisbōden hæbbe (cf. Who hath yow misbōden, or offended, Chauc. Ku. T. 51), L. Edg. C. 5; Th. ii. 244, 18. [*Piers P. mysbode* nouzte þi bodenem: Icel. mis-bjóða *to ill-use, offend*.]

mis-boren; *pp. I. mis-born, mis-shapen at birth, abortive*:—Gif cild misboren sý, Herb. 115, 3; Lechm. i. 228, 10. (Cf. H. M. 33, 34: 3if hit (the child) is mis-born, as hit ilome limpeð.) **II. degenerate**:—Misboren degener, Germ. 393, 130. v. mis-byrd-, byrdo.

mis-bregdan to remove, draw aside (?):—Misbroden [*ic eom f. disto i. differo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 50. Cf. Icel. mis-brigði *deviation*.]

mis-byrd, e; *f. A mis-birth, abortion*:—Misbyrd abortus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 13; 98, 17; Ep. Gl. 2 f, 4. [*Da. mis-byrd miscarriage, abortion*.]

mis-byrdo; *f. indecl. Imperfect nature or quality*:—Be wambe missenlicre gecyndo oððe ðære misbyrdo, L. M. 2, 27; Lechm. ii. 220,

14. Sió wamb sió ðe biþ cealdre gecyndo oððe misbyrdo, 222, 3. [Cf. *Da. mis-byrd mean birth*.]

mis-bysnian; *p. ode To set a bad example*:—Gif ða lareowas wel tēcaþ and wel bysniap ðonne beoþ hī gehealdene; gif hī mistēcaþ, oððe misbysniap, hī forpærāþ hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3-5.

miscan, miscean *to injure, afflict*:—Hwī læst ðū mē gān unrōtne ðonne mē mysceap mīne fynd *quare tristatus incedo, dum affligit me inimicus*? Ps. Th. 44, 11. [Cf. Icel. miski a misdeed, offence.]

mis-cealfian; *p. ode To cast a calf*:—Miscalfaþ abortabit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 1.

miscian; *p. ode To mix, to mix in due proportion*:—Hē of ðæm heān hrōfe hit eall gesihþ and ðonan miscap and metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *qui, cum ex alta providentiae specula respicit, quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accomodat*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 22. Gehwæderes sceal mon nyttian and miscian ðæt done lichoman hæle *each method (treatment by hot or by cold remedies) shall be used and applied in due proportion, that the body may be cured*, L. M. i, 1; Lechm. ii. 22, 7. [O. H. Ger. misken *mis ere*: M. H. Ger. Ger. mischen.]

mis-cirran *to pervert*:—Oft ic miscyrrre cūde spræce, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 15; Met. 2, 8. v. mis-fōn.

mis-crocettan *to make a horrible noise*:—Hī (*evil spirits*) microcetton on hāsrūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. v. cræcettung.

mis-cwedan. **I. to speak amiss or incorrectly**:—Miscweden word barbarismus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46: Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 49. Solocismus, ðæt is miscweden word on endebrydnysse ðære rædinge of ðam rihtan cræfte, 50, 22; Som. 51, 49. **II. to curse; maledicere**:—Se ðe miscwedes feder fē moeder *qui maledixerit patri aut matri*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Miscuðen him maledixerunt ei, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 28. [Cf. Goth. missa-kwiss *dissension*: Icel. mis-kviðr *a slip in pleading*.]

mis-dæd, e; *f. A mis-deed, evil action, transgression, offence, injury*:—Mīne misdæda biōþ simle beforan mē *delictum meum coram me est semper*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 18. God him geunne ðæt his gōde dæda swýðran wearþan ðonne misdæda, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 6. Gif hund mon tōlsite æt forman misdæde geselle vi scilt . . . Gif æt ðissa misdæda hwelcere se hund losige . . . Gif se hund mā misdæda gewyrce, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 3-6. Menn scamap for göddædan swýðor ðonne for misdædan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Forsyngod þurh mænigfealde syna and þurh fela misdæda, 163, 20; L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 15; L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 16. Gif hwā lengtenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ānige heālice misdæda, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [Goth. missa-dēds: O. L. Ger. mis-dāt *delictum*: O. Frs. mis-dēd: Da. mis-daad: O. H. Ger. missa-, mis-tāt *offensio, delictum, culpa, injuria*: Ger. misse-that.]

mis-dōn *to act wrongly, offend, transgress*:—Gif hit geweordeþ ðæt man unwillles ānig þing misdēþ, nā biþ ðæt nā gelic ðam ðe sylfwilles misdēþ, and eac se ðe nýdwyrhta biþ ðæs ðe hē misdēþ, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21; L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 6. Se ðe misdēþ *qui male agit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 20. Se ðe misdyde, hē hit gebēte, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 15. Tō fela is ðæra ðe misdydan, Wulfst. 270, 30. [Durste nān man misdōn wið oðer on his time, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 7.] [O. Frs. mis-dūa: O. H. Ger. missa-, mis-tuon *delinquere, offendere, culpāre*.]

mis-efesian *to cut the hair improperly (of the tonsure)*:—Wē lēraþ, ðæt ānig gehādod man his sceare ne helige, ne hine misefesian ne læte, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13.

mis-en-debyrdan *to arrange improperly, put in wrong order*:—Gif preost misendebride circlice gearþeunga, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

mis-en-lic. v. missen-lic.

mis-fadian *to misconduct, order wrongly*:—Gif hē his lif misfadige if he do not order his life aright, L. Eth. ix. 29; Th. i. 346, 20. Gif preost ordāl misfadige, L. N. P. L. 39; Th. ii. 296, 9.

mis-fadung, e; *f. Misconduct, irregularity*:—For oft hit getimap ðæt sacu and ungeþwærnessa on mynstre āspringap þurh ðæs profostes misfadung, R. Ben. 124, 5. Þurh ðis beoþ āwecte saca and tala, ungeþwærnessa and misfadunga, 124, 18. Misfadunga exordinationes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 78.

mis-faran. **I. to go astray, to err, transgress**:—Oft for ðæs lareowes unwisdōm misfaraþ ða hiéremenn *per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 4. Ðæt men for nyttenysse misfaran ne sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 5. [Cf. If Joseph sag hise breðere misfaran His fader he it gan unhillen and baren, Gen. and Ex. 1911.] **II. to fare badly, have ill success**:—Sume secgaþ ðæt hī (*certain animals*) þurh bletsunge misfaraþ, and þurh wyrigunge, geþeop, Homl. Th. i. 100, 31. Þurh deofol fela þinga misfōr *as the devil's agency many things have gone on badly*, Wulfst. 104, 22. Se ðe Gode nele hýran, witod hē sceal misfaran, 178, 21. [O. Frs. mis-fara *to act falsely*: Icel. mis-fara *to go astray, to transgress*; mis-farask *inimicum* *to go badly with one*: Da. mis-fare *to miscarry*: O. H. Ger. missa-faran *to transgress*.] v. mis-fēran.

mis-fēdan *to feed improperly*:—Misfēdeþ glosses de-pascet in Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14.

mis-fēran *to go astray, transgress*:—Hē (*Saul*) ðæt folc bewerode

wið ða hæðena leóða, ðeáh hē misferde on manegum ðærum þingum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 4. [Laym. mis-ferde; *p. wandered: Havel. mis-ferde; p. acted ill.*] v. mis-faran.

mis-fón to fail to take, to mistake:—Ic hwílum gecoplice funde ac ic nū gerædra worda misfō once I readily invented, but now I fail to get appropriate words, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Be ðæm ðe on cyricean misfōu. Gif hwylc brōðor wægh and misfehþ (*makes a mistake*) on boduncge sealma, R. Ben. 71, 4–5. Win gedep, ðæt furþon witan oft misfōþ and fram rihtum geleāfan būgan, 65, 5. Ðý læs ænig ðære tale bruce ðæt hē ðý dæge misfēnge (*mistook the day*), Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. [Mine songe þah he beó god me hine mai misfonge (*mis-apply, take wrongly*), O. and N. 1374: cf. *Icel. mis-fangi a taking one thing for another.*]

mis-gedwild, es; *n. Error*:—Ðæt wē sōðlæstra, þurh misgedwild, mōd oncyren, Exon. 70b; Th. 262, 1; Jul. 326.

mis-gehygd, es; *n. Evil mind or thought*, Audr. Kmbl. 1543; An. 773. [Cf. *Icel. mis-huga to think evil.*]

mis-gelimp, es; *n. Mishap, misadventure*:—Hē sende misgelimpu on manna bearn, Wulfst. 211, 30.

mis-gemynd, e; *f. Evil memory or memorial*:—Ýweþ him earmra manna misgemynda *shews him the evil memories of wretched men*, Salm. Kmbl. 987; Sal. 495.

mis-gewider, es; *n. Bad weather*:—Hwanan sió ādl cume be mis-gewiderum, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 11. v. mis-wider.

mis-giman to fail to take care, to neglect:—Gif preóst scarete misgýme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27.

mis-grētan to affront, insult:—Se gylða ðe oðerne misgrēt . . . gebēte hē ðæt wið ðone man ðe hē mysgrētte, Chart. Th. 606, 22–27. Gif hwilc gegilda oðerne misgrēte, 612, 18. Cf. mis-beóðan.

mis-hæbbende beīng ill:—Alle mis-hæbbende omnes male habentes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16. Cf. yfel-hæbbende.

mis-healdsumness, e; *f. Want of observance, negligence*:—Be muneces mishealdsumnesses de monachi inobservantia, L. Ecg. P. iii. tit. 11; Th. ii. 196, 3.

mis-hīran to pay no attention to a person speaking, to disobey:—Se ðe eow gehýrþ, hē gehýrþ mē, and se ðe eow mishýrþ, hē mishýrþ mē, R. Ben. 19, 23. Mid ðām murcnerum ðe Gode mishýrðon, 21, 5. Mancynn Gode mishýrde, Wulfst. 104, 23. Mishýrðan, 13, 13. ðre bisceopas ðe wē næfre mishýrde ne scylon on nān ðara þinga ðe hī ūs tæcaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 19.

mis-hirness, e; *f. Disobedience, act of disobedience*:—Forlæt mē hý on wita læðan, and ða nishērnessa gewrecan, ðe hý wið ðe forworhtan, Wulfst. 256, 4.

mis-hwīrfed; *pp. Perverted*:—Swā hit is mishweorfed sic rerum versa conditio est, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18. Mishwyrfedre praepestero, Hpt. Gl. 496, 41: 518, 19. v. next word.

mis-hworfen; *pp. Perverted, inverted*:—Tō mishworfenum depravandum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 73; 85, 61. Mishworvenre tide tempore praepestero, Hpt. Gl. 496, 42. [Cf. O. H. Ger. missa-huarpida eversio; missa-huarpari eversor, Grff. iv. 1236, 1237.]

mis-lædan to mislead, lead astray:—Gif hē lāre ne can, ne hē leornian nele, ac mislæt his hýrmen and hine silfne forþ mid, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22.

mis-læran to teach wrongly, to persuade a person to do what is wrong:—Ðā ongunnan heora māgas behreowsian ðæt hī æfre ða martyras mislæran woldon, Homl. Skt. 5, 119. [Luper men ðæt hine mislerede, Laym. 431.]

mis-lār, e; *f. Bad teaching or doctrine*, Scint. 21; 78.

mis-libban to lead a bad life:—Biþ mannum sceamu ðæt hī mislybban sceolon, and ða nýtenu healdap heora gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 18.

mis-, *miste-, misse-líc*; *adj. I. wanting in likeness or unity*,

unlike, diverse, various:—Sorh manig and mislic, Frag. Kmbl. 2; Leās. 2. Hū ne sædon wē ðæt ðis andwearde lif nære nō ðæt hēhste gōd, forðam hit wære mistlic (MS. Cott. mislic), Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Mistlic promiscuum, mixtum, Hpt. Gl. 497, 5. Mistlic bleó discolor, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 35. Mistlices bleús discolor, 77, 5. Gescý mistlices cynnes calceamenta diversi generis, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Se hrōf wæs on mislice heāness the roof was of varying height, Blickl. Homl. 207, 21. Se ðe micel inere and mislic āgan wile, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. Synna beoþ mislice, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Mistlice wōge wegas divortia, diverticula, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Mistlicra (variarius) cræfta biggenceras, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. Misselicum swecum variis odoribus, Kent. Gl. 1016. Mistlicum diversis, Hpt. Gl. 522, 73. Ðæt gear wæs hefigtýme on manegum þingum and mislicum . . . þurh mistlice coða, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5–9. Mistlice varios, multimodos (v. Gl. 524, 33. *II. diverging from the usual course* (?), *erratic* (v. mis-líce, *II.*):—Mistlicum errabundis, vagabundis, Hpt. Gl. 493, 20. [Goth. missa-leiks various: O. Sax. mis-líc: O. H. Ger. missa-, mis-lih varius, diversus, dispar, multiplex, multifarius.]

mis-, *miste-líce*; *adv. I. diversely, variously, in different ways*:—Godwine his gefēran mislice ofslōh Godwine killed his companions in different ways, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 33; Álf. Tod. 2: Exon. 107b; Th. 411, 13; Rā. 29, 12. Hī his mistlice (Cott. MS. mislice) willnigen,

Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 26. *II. in an irregular manner* (v. mis-líc, *II.*):—Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon fít and mislice ferdon (*went wandering about*) on wuda and on feldon ðþ ðæt Eádwine wearp ofslægen fram his āgenum mannum, Chr. 1072; Erl. 210, 26. [Cf. Laym. 6270: fulle seouen þere heo misliche foren (*wandered about*).]

mis-lícian to displease:—Gif heó mislicap (*displeuerit*) ðam hláforde, Ex. 21, 8. Se ðe him sylfum mislicap tō ði ðæt hē Gode gelige, Homl. Th. i. 512, 35. Ðonne eow misliciaþ ða metrumnessa ðe gē on ðærum monnum geseoþ, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 13. Hē him sylfum mislicade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 10. Ðeós ūre mynegung wile mislician eow wel manegum, L. Ælfc. P. 2; Th. ii. 364, 14. [*Icel. mis-líka: O. H. Ger. misse-líchen displicere.*]

mis-, *mist-licness, e; f. Diversity, variety*:—Be swefena mistlicnysse de somniorum diversitate, Lchdm. iii. 198, 4. Mistlicnysse varietate, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Mistlicnesse varietates, diversitates, Hpt. Gl. 431, 75. Ðās ylcan mistlicnysa ðara foresædra tíða, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 12.

mis-limp, es; *n. A mishap*:—Mislomp excessus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 67. Mislomp tearte casus asperos, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5.

mis-limpan to turn out unfortunately:—Æfter ðæm ðe him swā oftræðlice mislomp hié angunnan hit witan heora lätteowum iterum infelicis victi sunt; propter quod ducem suum exulare jusserunt, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 24. Nis nān wundor ðeáh ūs mislímpe it is no wonder, though we have ill success, Wulfst. 163, 16. Gif hit geweorde ðæt folce mislímpe þurh here oððon hunger, L. 1. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 28. [O. E. Homl. him mai sone mislímpe.]

mis-micel; *adj. Wanting in greatness or quantity* (?), *few*:—On feorhgebeorh hæfde eallum eorpcynne ece lāfe frumcneow geahwas fæder and mōder tuddorteoðndra geteled rime mismicelra (misselicra or missenlicra?) ðonne men cunnon to preserve the life of all that lives on earth Noah had an everlasting remnant (one from which an endless line of descendants would come), an original pair, father and mother, of every one of the offspring-producers, few in number, (fewer indeed) than men know, (or ? of many kinds when reckoned up, more so than men know), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 16; Exod. 373.

mis-ræcan to reach or touch wrongly, metaph. to apply abusive language to a person:—Ðæt man biddendne þearfan misræce to abuse a needy person who begs (is one of the lighter offences), Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. v. ge-ræcan (the last example there given).

mis-ræð, es; *m. I. evil advice or direction, mis-guidance*:—Hī beoþ geyrmede þurh unwise cyning on manegum ungelimpu for his misræde they (a people) are made miserable through an unwise king, by many mischances, on account of his misguidance, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 3. *II. evil conduct*:—God hī (the Israelites) betæhte ðam hæðenan folce feowertig geðra for heora misræde, Jud. 13, 1. [Cf. *Icel. mis-ræði an ill-advised deed.*]

mis-ræðan to counsel amiss, give bad advice:—Gif gefēræðen ðæne ræd on gemænum geþeahste misræðap (–ræðap) and feāwa witenas ðæs gefēres ða þearfe wislicor tōcnāwāþ stande ðara ræd ðe mid Godes ege and wisdōme ða þearfe geceoþap if the society in a general council act ill-advisedly (in the choice of an abbot), and a few wise men of the society with greater wisdom recognize what is necessary, let their counsel prevail, who with the fear and wisdom of God choose what is necessary, R. Ben. 117, 19. [Cf. Laym. ‘we adreðe ðæt heo him mis-ræden.’ þa answered þe abbed: ‘Næi ac heo him radeþ god,’ 13130: Ayenb. me him gyleþ and misret, 184, 31: *Icel. mis-ræði ill-advised.*]

missan; *p. miste. I. to miss, fail to hit* (with gen. of object):—Hē miste merces, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. *II. to escape the notice of a person* (with dat.):—Beó se canon him æfforan eāgum, beseo tō gif hē wille, ðý læs ðe him misse (lest any part be omitted by him), L. Edg. C. 32; Th. ii. 250, 25. [Laym. missen to notice the absence of a person: Gen. and Ex. missen to lose, fail: Prompt. Parv. missyñ careo: O. Frs. missa to be without: *Icel. missa to fail to hit, to lack, to omit, to lose: O. H. Ger. missan carere.* The verb governs the gen. in the cognate dialects.]

mis-scrence; *adj. Shrivelled up, distorted*:—Hī (demons) hæfdon wōge sceancan and misscrence tān, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. Cf. ge-scrence.

mis-sorýðan to clothe improperly:—Bindap done misscrýðdan (the man who had not on the wedding garment), Homl. Th. i. 530, 13.

missen-, *misen-, missend-líc*; *adj. Dissimilar, different, diverse, various, divers*:—Hwites hiowes and eác missenlices candido versicolore, Nar. 16, 1. Draca missenlices hiwes, 43, 13. For missenlice heora feaxes hiwe oðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heáwold oðer se hwita (pro diversa capillorum specie), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. Misenlico wilddeor him cōmon tō, Shr. 88, 16. Wið misenlice (missendlice, MS. B.) leahtras, Herb. tit. 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 62, 8. Missendlice cynno diversitatem gentium, Rtl. 32, 1. Hē gedæleþ missenlice (or adv.?) leopocræftas londbūendum, Exon. 78b; Th. 295, 4; Crā. 28. Hē ūs sylēþ missenlicu mōd, 89a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlicum ādlum (variis languoribus), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Mid eallum missenlicum āfēddum blōstnum with all the various flowers that are brought forth, Blickl. Homl. 7, 31. For missenlicum intingan diversis ex causis, Bd.

4, 1; S. 564, 17. Mid missendlicum blōstnum variis floribus, 1, 7; S. 478, 22. v. mis-líc.

missen-lice; *adv.* Various, diversely, differently:—Deáh hē hié inannum missenlice dæle, Blickl. Homl. 39, 18; Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 6; Vy. 64: 79 b; Th. 299, 18; Crā. 104.

missenlic-ness, *c*; *f.* Variety, diversity:—Danon him was eágena missenlices geseald *thence was given him variety of eyes*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 14. Deós wyrt is gecweden iris illyrica of ðære missenlicnyss (variegated character) hyre blōstmena, for ðý de is geþuht ðæt heó ðone heofonlican bogan mid hyre bléó geefenlæce, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 14. Missenlicnesse varietatibus, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 16.

missere, missare, *es*; *n.* A period of half a year [cf. *Icel.* ár heitir tva misseri, but the word also means a year: as in the following examples the Icelandic word (also written missari) occurs generally in the plural. v. Grmm. D. M. 716]—Swá ic Hring-Dena hund missera (fifty years) weóld, Beo. Th. 3543; B. 1769: 3001; B. 1498. Fela missera many a year, 309; B. 153: 5234; B. 2620: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 23; Exod. 49. Hē forþ gewát misserrum fród (well stricken in years), 83; Th. 104, 30; Gen. 1743. Missarum fród, 107; Th. 141, 16; Gen. 2345.

mis-spōwan to succeed badly:—Hē sæde ðæt hit ðam cyninge læsse edwit wære, gif ðam folce būton him misspeówe if it went ill with the people when he was not with them, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 34.

mis-sprecan to murmur:—Misspreca murmurari; missprecon murmurant, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 43, 41.

mist, *es*; *m.* Mist, dimness:—Mist wel genip nebula, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 61. Dymns oððe myst caligo, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðā slōh ðær micel mist facta est caligo tenebrosa, Gen. 15, 17. Ær se picca mist þinra weorde, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 11; Met. 5, 6. Woruld miste oferteáh covered the world with mist, Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Tōdrif ðone mist ðe nū hangaþ beforan fures mōdes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32. Ðone sweartan mist, mōdes piōstro, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 9; Met. 23, 5. Ða mistas ðe ðæt mōd gedrēfaþ, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17. On ðas sweartan mistas (hell), Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. Dimness (of sight):—Læcedōmas wið eágena miste, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 6. Of wlaetan cymþ eágena mist, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Deós eáhsealf mæg wið ælces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wið mist, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* mistr mist.] v. eáh-, gedwol-, wæl-mist; mistian, mistrian.

mis-tæcan to teach wrongly:—Gif ða lāreowas wel tæcaþ, ðonne beoþ hī heaheldene; gif hī mistæcaþ, hī forpæraþ hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 4. [Gen. and Ex. mis-tagte mis-directed.]

mistel, *es*; *m.* (?). I. basil:—Mistel ocimum, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 37; ii. 65, 51. Genim ðas wyrte ðe man ocimum, and oðrum naman mistel nemneþ, Herb. 119, 1; Lchdm. i. 232, 11. Heó hafaf leáf neah swylce mistel, 137, 1; Lchdm. i. 254, 12. v. eorþ-mistel. II. mistletoe:—Mistel viscus, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 21. Mistel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 59. v. ac-mistel. [Da, mistel: O. H. Ger. mistil; m. viscus.] v. next two words.

mistel-lām, *es*; *n.* Bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe:—Mistellām viscus, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 65.

mistel-tān, *es*; *m.* Mistletoe:—Mistiltān viscarago, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 66. [Icel. mistil-teinn: Da, mistel-ten.] v. tān a twig.

mist-glōm darkness caused by mist:—Helle sēceþ grundlæne wylm under mistglōme seeks hell, bottomless burning, amid the misty gloom, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 1; Wal. 47.

mist-helm, *es*; *m.* A veil or covering of mist:—Oft ic misthelme forbrægd eágena leóman oft have I drawn a misty veil before the light of their eyes, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

mis-peón; *p.* -pāh To succeed badly, to fail to improve, to degenerate:—Ic mispeó degenero, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 29. Mispīhþ degenerat, ii. 138, 36. Mithāgch degeneraverat, 106, 30. Mispāh, 25, 36; Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 39; Reim. 58. [O. H. Ger. missi-dihan deprimi.] v. ge-þeón.

mist-hlip, *es*; *n.* A mist-covered hill-side:—Ðā com of mōre under misthleopum Grendel gongan then came from the moor, under the misty slopes, Grendel walking, Beo. Th. 1425; B. 710. Ðis lehte beorht (the sun) cymeþ morgna gehwam ofer misthleopu wadan ofer wægās, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 8; Sch. 60.

mistian; *p.* o. ede To grow dim:—Mē mistiaþ mine eágan caligo, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 48. v. mistrian.

mis-tīdan; *p.* de (used impersonally) To turn out badly:—Gif æt lāde mistide if the attempt at exculpation prove a failure, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. [Cf. O. and N. þu miht wene þat þe mistide, 1501.] Cf. mis-tīman.

mistig; *adj.* Misty, covered with mist:—Ofer mōr mistig super montem caliginosum, Rtl. 18, 38. Hē heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162.

mis-tīman; *p.* o. ede To happen amiss, to do amiss (with dat. of person):—Gif ðū hwene geshist geþeón on gōde blissa on hīs dædum and gif him hwæt mistimaþ besārga his unrōtnysse if you see any one

flourish in goodness, rejoice at his deeds, and if any mischance befall him (or if he do anything amiss?) sorrow for his disquietude, Basil adma. 5; Norm. 44, 30. [Gyf ænie prusten mistimide on āþaran mynstre ne fōre hē nāwider ac gesōhte hē his nāgabūras and him þingadan if there were misconduct on the part of any priest in either monastery, he would go no whither, but would seek his neighbours, and they would mediate for him, Chart. Th. 324, 8. A. R. þe ueorðe is Gledschipe of his vuel, lauhwen oðder gabben, gif him misbiueolle (mistimes, MS. T.; mistimed, MS. C.), 200, 21.]

mist-líc. v. mis-líc.

mistran; *p.* ede To grow dim:—His eágan ne mistredon non caligavit oculus ejus, Deut. 34, 7. v. mistian.

mis-trīwan to mistrust, be diffident:—Wē mistrīwaþ diffidimus, Rtl. 39, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-trúa to mistrust: O. H. Ger. missa-trūen diffidere: Ger. miss-trauen.]

mis-tucian to maltreat:—De abbot wolde hī (the monks) mistukian, and sende after læwede mannum, and hī cōmon intō capitulan fullgewēpnede, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 9.

mis-tyhtan to incite or persuade to what is wrong, dissuade:—Hig ðæt folc mistihton murmurare fecerant multitudinem, Num. 14, 36. Hē cwæp to ðām mægum ðe ða martyras misthton (urged them to renounce Christianity), Homl. Skt. 5, 69. v. next word.

mistyhtend-líc; *adj.* Dissuasive:—Sume (adverbs) synd deortativa, ðæt synd forbeóðendlice oððe mistihtendlice, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

mis-weaxan to grow in an improper way:—Ðæt hī symle ða misweaxendan bōgas of ascreádan, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 12.

mis-wendan; *p.* de. I. trans. To pervert, apply to a wrong use, abuse:—Ðā miswendon sume ða englas heora ágenue cyre, and hý sylfe to deóflum geworhton then some of the angels made an ill-use of the choice that was theirs, and made themselves devils, Homl. Th. i. 112, 7. Hē begann to þreágenne ða gebrōðru ðe miswende wæron he began to rebuke the two brothers who were perverted, 66, 34. Mid þweorum ðū bist miswend cum perverso peruerteris, Ps. Lamb. 17, 27. II. intrans. To turn in a wrong direction, be perverted:—Gif seó gewynhlung miswent, ðonne acenþ he[ó] gyfernesne and forlyrg and gitsunge, Homl. Skt. 1, 102. [Aenb. hwanne he miswent and went to þe worse half al þet he yherþ, 62, 15: O. H. Ger. missa-wenten evertere; missa-wentit transversus, obliquus.]

mis-weore, *es*; *n.* An evil deed:—Miswerc mala opera, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 19. [Icel. mis-verk.]

mis-weorpan to turn out badly (for a person, dat.):—Gif ða penegas teoþ swiðor ðonne ðæt gold ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe if the pennies weigh more than the gold, then will it soon prove a bad thing for the man, Wulfst. 240, 4.

mis-weorðian, -wurdian to dishonour, treat disrespectfully:—Gif preóst circan miswurdige, ðe eal his wurdscipe of secal ārisan, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 25; Th. ii. 294, 10.

mis-wider, *es*; *n.* Bad weather, storm:—Gif hwæt færlīces on þeóde becymþ, beón hit hereræsas, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, Wulfst. 271, 2. v. mis-gewider.

mis-wissian to mis-direct:—Gif mæssepreóst folc miswissige æt freóse and æt fæstene, gylde xxx sciift, mid Englum, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8.

mis-writan to write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing:—Barbarismus, ðæt is ānes wordes gewæmmednyss, gif hit biþ miswriten, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 48. On manegum wisum miswritene, 50, 23; Som. 51, 54.

mite, *an*; *f.* A small insect, a mite:—Mite tamus, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 16. [Chauc. These worms, ne these mothes, ne these mites Upon my paraille fret hem never a del: O. Du. mijte acarus: O. H. Ger. mīza culex.]

mið. v. mid.

miðan; *p.* mād, pl. miðon; pp. miðen. I. to conceal, dissemble (a) with gen.:—Ðū mē tældes forðon ic mīn mād and wolde fleon ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan giēmenne pastoralis curae me pondera fugere delitescendo voluisse reprehendis, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 11. Mē næfre næs ealles swā ic wolde ðeah ic hī mīde ic was never with me just as I would, though I dissembled the fact, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 28. (b) with acc.:—Ic on mōde mād, monna gehwylcne, þeodnes þrymcyme, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 18; Gū. 1229. Hē ða wyrd ne mād, fægēs (Guthlac) forðsif, 52 b; Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Ðā hié is gesáwon hié selfe sēon in heora hūsom deagóllige hié miðan visis nobis continuo inter tectorum suorum culmina delituerunt, Nar. 10, 18. Ne secal ic mīne onsyñ for eówere mengu miðan, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 18; Gū. 680. Ic miðan secal monna gehwylcum siðfæt mīnne, 127 b; Th. 491, 12; Rā. 80, 13. Ic monnan funde heardsælgne mōd miðendne I found a man of hard fortunes, his thoughts concealing, 115 a; Th. 442, 29; Kl. 20. (c) case undetermined:—Miðip dissimulat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 42. Miðeþ, 25, 51. Fela gē fore monnum miðað, ðæs ðe gē in mōde gehycgaþ, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Cyriacus hygerfūne ne

māð tō Gode cleopode *Cyriacus concealed not the secret of his mind, but cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. Hwílum biþ gōð tō miðanne his hiéromonna scylda aliquando *subjectorum vitia prudeniter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 8. Midene *concealed*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24.

II. intrans. To be concealed, lie hid:—Donne biþ sōna sweetol ætweōd on him ðæt ær deágot māð then at once will be made manifest in him what before lay hid, L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8. Monig þing ge egeslice ge willsumlice de oðre men midon *multa, quae alios latent, vel horrenda, vel desideranda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30. Miðende *dilutiscendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 39.

III. to avoid, refrain from. forbear (with inst. (?) dat. (?) or intrans.):—Ic þurh mūþ sprece . . . bleodre ne mīde I speak with my mouth . . . refrain not from sound, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 20; Rā. 9, 4. Wulf on walde wælrūne ne māð, Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28. Ne mið dū for menigo *forbear not on account of the multitude*, Andr. Kmbl. 2419; An. 1211. Ne mæg ic dý miðan, Exon. 125 a; Th. 481, 1; Rā. 64, 10. [Havel, his sorwe he coupe ful wel miþe (*conceal*), 948: Gen. and Ex. ðog ðis folc miðe (*forbore*) a stund, 3807: O. Sax. miðan (*with gen. acc. and intrans.*) to avoid, forbear: O. H. Ger. miðan *vitare, cavere, latere, latitare, occultare, erubescere*: Ger. meiden: O. Frs. for-mitha.] v. be-miðan.

mitinc. v. mitting.

mitta, an; *m. A measure, both dry and liquid, as for corn, meal, ale, honey*; according to one passage it seems equal to two 'ambers':—Under mittan *sub modio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 9; Hpt. Gl. 505, 4. Under mitte (mytte, Rush), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Mitta, Mk. Skt. 4, 21: mitto, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Sellemon xxx ombrā gōdes Welceses aloþ, ðæt limpāþ tō xv mittan, and mittan fulne huniges, oððe twegen wīnes, Chart. Th. 460, 22–28. Mittan *bata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 52: *chori*, 15, 82. His bigleofa was ælce dæg þritig mittan clānes melowes and sixtig mittan oðres melowes 'Solomon's provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal' (1 Kings 4, 22), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 31–32. Hund mittena *centum choros*, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. Wif gehýðþ in meolo mitto *prío mulier abscondit in farinae sata tria*, Lind. 13, 21. [Cf. Goth. mitaþs, mitaþjō a measure: O. H. Ger. mezzo: Ger. metze.] v. an- (on-), cyric-, hand-mitta.

mittan; *p. To meet with, find*:—Ne meahton ceastre weg cūðne mittan *viam civitatis non invenerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. v. gemittan.

mitting, e; *f. A meeting*:—Donne habbaþ wē gecweden ðæt ure mytting sīe þrīwa on xii mōnþum *we have agreed that our meeting be thrice a year*, Chart. Th. 613, 25. Se mæssepreoðst ā singe twā mæssan æt ælcere mittinge, 614, 5. v. gār-, ge-, word-mitting.

mix. v. meox.

mixen, [n]e; *f. A mixen, dung-heap*; also *dung*:—On ðære nyðemestan flēringe (*of the ark*) wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. Meoxine *sterculii*, Germ. 397, 449. Job sæt on his mixene, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. Nis hyt nyt ne on eorþan ne on myxene (mixen, Lind.: mixenne, Rush.) *neque in terram neque in sterculinum utile est*, Lk. Skt. 14, 35. Deoþs wyrþ biþ cenned on ealdum myxenum (myxennum, MS. H.), Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 12. Meoxena *stergulinia*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 2. Ic sendo micxseno (mixenne, Rush.), mittam *stercora*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8.

mixen-plantæ, an; *f. The mixen-plant*; 'solanum nigrum, which is morella minor, and is often found on mixens. Otherwise night-shade,' Lchdm. iii. 338, col. 2.—Of ðære wyrte ðe man hæteþ myxenplantæ, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 23.

mōð, es; *n. I. the inner man, the spiritual as opposed to the bodily part of man*, e. g. ða ryhtæþelo biþ on ðam mōð, næs on ðam flæsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. ðone blindan ðe on lichoman was gehæled ge eac on mōðe, Blickl. Homl. 21, 10. Like the English *spirit*, soul it can be used to denote a person, e. g. ðæt æðele mōð (St. Andrew), Andr. Kmbl. 2486; An. 1244: (St. Juliana), Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 4; Jul. 209. ðæt milde mōð (St. Guthlac), 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gū. 711; and throughout Alfred's translation ðæt mōð represents Boethius, e. g. ðæt mōð dīllic sār cweþende wæs se wīsdōm him blīþum eágum on lōcude and hē for ðæs mōðes geōmerunge næs nāht gedrefed *haec ubi continuato dolore delatravi, illa vultu placido, nihilque meis quæstibus mota*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 23–26. (a) with more especial reference to intellectual or mental qualities, *mind*:—Gescead *ratio*, mōð *mens*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 48. Mōð vel gepanc *animus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 33. Seo sǽwul is *animus*, ðæt is mōð, ðonne heo wāt; heo is *mens*, ðæt is mōð, ðonne heo understent, Homl. Skt. 1, 184; Blickl. Homl. 229, 14, 18. Nū ic wāt tæla and ic onfeng gewit mīnes mōðes, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 34. Hit is ælcres mōðes wīs ðæt sōna swā hit forlēt sōþ-cwidas swā folgaþ hit læsspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Hē ongeat ðæs mōdes ingepancas, 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hāles mōdes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 15. Hē ða cwices mōdes (*animi vivacis*) geornlice leornade, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. Mōdes snyttur, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 28; Cri. 662: 78 b; Th. 295, 14; Cri. 33: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085. Heo cwæþ on hyre mōðe *dicebat intra*

se, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 21. Nis mē on gefance *vel* on mōðe *non mihi est cordi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 47. Ic hæfde mē ēce geār ealle on mōðe *annos æternos in mente habui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5. Gleāw on mōðe, Cd. 107; Th. 143, 2; Gen. 2373: 213; Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Mōðe gegripan to comprehend, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26. Mōð *mentes*, Wūlc. 253, 30. (b) with reference to the passions, emotions, etc., *soul, heart, spirit, mind, disposition, mood*:—God biþ ðonne þearlwiśra ðonne æfre ānig mōð gewurde *God shall then be more severe than ever any soul might be*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31. Ða weoþ hē sylf, and his mōð wæs onstýred, 225, 22; Cd. 35; Th. 47, 10; Gen. 758. Him wæs murnende mōð *sad hearts had they*, Beo. Th. 99; B. 50. Hī lærdon ðæt hī him wæpno worhton and mōðes strengþo nāman *they (the Romans) urged them (the Britons) to make themselves weapons and to take courage*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. In mōðes heānesse in *extasi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 20. On goornunga mōðes in *merore animi*, Kent. Gl. 517. Mōðes heānes *loftiness of soul*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 20; 31, 34. Ðæt is dīnes mōðes willa *the desire of thy heart*, 225, 19. Ða ðe betran mōðes wæron *those who were better disposed*, 215, 11. His þegnas wæron flæscelices mōðes (*carnally minded*), 17, 5; Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25; 5, 3; Swt. 222, 2; Ps. Th. 118, 60; 144, 5. Lufa dīnne drihten mid ealre ðīnre heortan and mid eallum mōðe (*ex tota anima tua*), Deut. 6, 5; 13, 3. Forseo ðisse worulde wlenco gif dū wille beon welig on ðīnum mōðe; forðam ða ðe ðās welan gūtsiāþ, hī biþ wæðlan on hyra mōðe, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Hē wæs ā on ānum mōðe and heofonlice blisse mon mihte ā on his mōðe ongytan *he was always the same, and heavenly joy might ever be seen in him*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 34. Ða wæron hiē swīðe erre on heora mōðe *then were they very angry in their hearts*, 149, 28; Cd. 3; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63: 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. God onsende on ðara brōðra mōð ðæt hī woldan his bān geniman *God put it into the hearts (in animo) of the brethren to take his (Cuthbert's) bones*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. Began wē ure mōð from ðære lufan ðisse worulde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 22. Is mē nū swīðe earfeþe hiera mōð tō ahtwætan; nū hit nāwþer nyle beon, ne scearp ne heard, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 30. Hī hine on yre mōð gebrohtan in *ira concitaverunt* eum, Ps. Th. 77, 40; Cd. 3; Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60: 21; Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403. Hý se sylfa cýning lýsde þurh milde mōð, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 23; Cri. 1211. Ða tyðran mōð, 43 b; Th. 147, 19; Gū. 729. Drihtnes weg gearcwar to heora mōðum, Blickl. Homl. 81, 8. Hē fīs sylfe missenlicu mōð (*different dispositions*), Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Mōðe, *inst. with much the same force as the Romance suffix -mente, -ment*:—Unforhte mōðe *fearlessly*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Untwēogende mōðe *undoubtedly*, 171, 13. Erre mōðe, 189, 25. Sorgiende mōðe, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Mid frēo mōðe, 2, 5; S. 507, 32.

II. a special quality of the soul, (a) in a good sense, *Courage, high spirit*:—Æfter ðam ðe his mōð wæs mid ðam bismre ahtwæt hē fōr eft on Perse and hī geflymde *after his courage had been sharpened by this disgrace, he again marched against the Persians, and put them to flight*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Heorte sceal ðe cēnre mōð sceal ðe mære ðe ure mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the braver be, courage the higher, as our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 64; By. 313. Ða ongunnon hī mōð niman *then they began to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. Hē hæfde mōð micel, Beo. Th. 2338; B. 1167. Woldon ellenrōfes mōð gemiltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. (b) in a bad sense, *Pride, arrogance*:—Ðæs engles mōð, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 2; Gen. 29. Hyre mōð āstāh *her (Hagar's) pride mounted up*, 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 27; Gū. 633. Cf. Hē wæs on swā micle ofermetto āstigen *effervatus superbia*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 8. Næs mē for mōðe *it was not from pride in me*, 28 b; Th. 87, 22; Cri. 1429. Him se mæra mōð getwæfde, bælc forbigde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53. Þurh ðīn (*Lucifer's*) micle mōð, 35; Th. 46, 2; Gen. 738.

III. applied to inanimate things, Greatness, magnificence, pride:—Heriaþ hine æfter mōðe his mægenþrymnes *laudate eum secundum multitudinem magnitudinis ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2. Mycel mōð and strang ðīnes mægenþrymnes *magnificentiam majestatis tue*, 144, 5. Ne mihton forhabban westrestræmes mōð *they could not restrain the pride of the flood (of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea)*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 24; Exod. 448. [Goth. mōds *anger*: Icel. mōðr *wrath, grief*: O. Sax. O. Frs. mōð *mind, heart, courage*: O. H. Ger. muot *mens, animus, anima, cor*: Ger. muth.] v. ofer-mōð.

-mōð in composition of adjectives. v. ācol-, an-, ān-, ættren-, æwisc-, blide-, deor-, dreorig-, ead-, eād-, forht-, freorig-, gāl-, gealg-, geōmor-, gewalden-, glæd-, gleāw-, gūþ-, heah-, heān-, heard-, hreōh-, hreowig-, hwæt-, irre-, lād-wende-, leōht-, meagol-, meahht-, micel-, ofer-, or-, reomig-, reónig-, rēde-, rēdig-, rúm-, sārīg-, scēoþ-, stid-, styra-, swið-, þancol-, þearl-, til-, torht-, torn-, wērig-, wrād-mōð.

mōð-blind, *adj. Having the mind's eye darkened, undiscerning*:—Leode ne cūðan, mōðblindne men, Meotud oncuāwan, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 11; Cri. 1188; Andr. Kmbl. 1627; An. 815; Elen. Kmbl. 611; El. 306. [Cf. O. H. Ger. muot-plinti *coecitas animi*.]

mōð-blissiende *rejoicing at heart*:—Mōðblissiendra *laetantium*, Ps. Th. 67, 17.

mód-bysgung, *e*; *f. Anxiety of mind*:—*Ðam ðe his synna sære gefenceþ módbysgunge micle dreógeþ to him who his sins with sorrow remembers, much anxiety suffers of mind*, Exon. 117a; Th. 450, 7; Dóm. 84.

mód-cearig; *adj. Anxious at heart*, Exon. 76b; Th. 286, 18; Wand. 2. [*O. Sax. mód-karag.*]

mód-cearu, *e*; *f. Sorrow of heart, grief*:—*Ðæt gelumpe módcearu mægum*, Exon. 35a; Th. 114, 1; Gū. 166. *Ic æfre ne mæg ðære módcæare minre gesteran*, 115b; Th. 443, 34; Kl. 51. *Hygesorge wæg, micle módcæare*, 47b; Th. 162, 29; Gū. 983; 52a; Th. 182, 26; Gū. 1316; Beo. Th. 3560; B. 1778; 3989; B. 1992. *Higum unröte módcæare mēondun mondryhtnes cwealm troubled in mind they mourned with sorrow of soul their lord's decease*, 6289; B. 3149. [*Laym. heo þolede modkare*, 3115; *O. Sax. mód-kara.*]

mód-cræft, *es*; *m. Mental power or skill*:—*Ða ðe snyttro mid eow and módcraft habben*, Elen. Kmb. 815; El. 408. *Módcraft sēc þurh sefan snyttro ðæt ðu wite*, Exon. 14a; Th. 28, 4; Cri. 441.

mód-cræftig; *adj. Possessing mental power, intelligent, skilled*:—*Módcraftig smiþ*, Exon. 79a; Th. 297, 2; Crā. 62.

mód-cwānig; *adj. Sad at heart*:—*Mengo módcwānige*, Elen. Kmb. 754; El. 377. *v. cwānian.*

móddor, móddrige. *v. módor, módrige.*

mód-earfoþ, *es*; *n. Travail of soul, distress of mind*:—*Ic wonn (MS. þonc) módearfoþa mā*, Exon. 119a; Th. 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86.

móde-lic, -wæg, móder. *v. móde-lic*, -wæg, módor.

mód-full; *adj. Proud, arrogant*:—*Cild æcnend [biþ] weallende móðful a child born (on the eleventh day of the moon) will be turbulent and arrogant*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. [*Oswi hæfde emnes sunen þe weorcen swiðe þrute gumen, and ma of his cunne þe weoren móðfulle*, Laym. 3146a.]

mód-gehygd, *es*; *n. Thought*:—*Ic tō ðe mid móðgehygde clypade I cried to thee in thought*, Ps. Th. 87, 13. *Hine fyrwyrt bræc móðgehygdum his thoughts were distracted by curiosity*, Beo. Th. 471; B. 233.

mód-gemynd, *es*; *n. e*; *f. Mind, thought, intelligence*:—*Ðā wæs móðgemynd miclum geblissod hyge onhyrðed then was his mind much rejoiced, his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmb. 1676; El. 840. *Ða ðe leornungcræft þurh móðgemynd hæfdon those who had knowledge through intelligence*, 761; El. 381; Andr. Kmb. 1375; An. 688; Exon. 96b; Th. 360, 9; Wal. 3.

mód-geómor; *adj. Sad at heart, of mournful mind*:—*Ðæt eorlwerod móðgiómor sæt*, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2894. *Feód wæs móðgeómre*, Andr. Kmb. 2227; An. 1115; 3412; An. 1710.

mód-geþanc, *es*; *m. n. Mind, thoughts, thought*:—*Hē mid his eāgum up tō heofenum lōcade ðyder his móðgeþanc ā geseted wæs with his eyes he looked up to heaven, whither his thoughts were ever directed*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 17; Exon. 50a; Th. 173, 33; Gū. 1170. *Móðgeþonc*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 37; Met. 31, 19. *Næron gē swā eācne ofer ealle men móðgeþances ye were not so gifted above all men with understanding*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 16; Dan. 137. *Mætra on móðgeþanc more humble in mind*, 207; Th. 256, 3; Dan. 635. *Nū gē fyrþþsefan and móðgeþanc minne cunnon*, Elen. Kmb. 1067; El. 535. *Nū wē sceolan herigean metodes móðgeþanc (gidanc) nunc laudare debemus creatoris consilium*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. *Monnes móðgeþonc*, Beo. Th. 3462; B. 1729; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 45; Met. 5, 23. *Ne þearf hē gefeōn móðgeþanc he need not rejoice in his heart*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 5; Gen. 1524. *On higē sīnum, móðgeþanc*, 107; Th. 141, 3; Gen. 2339. *Ðā þeahte peōden ūre móðgeþance*, 5; Th. 6, 23; Gen. 93. *Swā monig beoþ men ofer eorþan swā beoþ móðgeþancas quot homines, tot sententiae*, Exon. 91b; Th. 344, 4; Gn. Ex. 168; 91a; Th. 341, 11; Gn. Ex. 124.

mód-geþoht, *es*; *m. Mind, thought*:—*Mihtigne on his móðgeþohte mighty of mind*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 1; Gen. 253. [*O. Sax. móð-giþaht.*]

mód-geþyldig; *adj. Patient of soul*, Andr. Kmb. 1962; An. 983.

mód-gewinna, *an*; *m. A foe of the mind, care, anxiety*:—*Læt ðe āslūpan sorge of brēostum, móðgewinnan*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 9; Gen. 2797.

mód-glæd; *adj. Of gladsome mind*, Exon. 49b; Th. 171, 23; Gū. 1131.

mód-glēaw; *adj. Wise of mind*, Salm. Kmb. 361; Sal. 180.

mód-hete, *es*; *m. Hate*:—*Ic hine werþo on mine sette, and móð-hete*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 21; Gen. 1756.

mód-hord, *es*; *n. M. The mind*:—*Móðhord onleác weoruda dryhten and ðus wordum cwæþ*, Andr. Kmb. 344; An. 172.

mód-hwæt; *adj. Strong of soul, courageous, brave*:—*Mægeþ móðhwatu a maiden strong of soul*, Exon. 122b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. *Nymde hiē móðhwate Moyses hýrde unless they with courage good obeyed Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 17; Exod. 124. *Ða móðhwatan the courageous ones*, 191; Th. 238, 20; Dan. 357.

módig; *adj. I. of high or noble spirit, high-spirited, noble-*

mind:—*Dis is se ēcea God módig and mægenrōf this is the eternal God, noble and mighty*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275; Exon. 18b; Th. 46, 32; Cri. 746; Rood Kmb. 81; Kr. 41. *Ðæt wæs módig cyn that was a high-spirited race*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 7. *Se fugel engla eard gesōhte, módig, meahthum strang*, Exon. 17a; Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. *Is se wyrhta módig meahthum spēdig of noble mind is the maker, abundant in might*, 56a; Th. 198, 14; Ph. 10; 42b; Th. 143, 26; Gū. 667. *Ðæt is módig wuht it (the bull) is a high-spirited creature*, Runic pm. Kmb. 339, 12; Rūn. 2; Elen. Kmb. 2524; El. 1263. *Hlōh ðā módi man (Byrhnōth)*, Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147. *Se móðiga (Holofernes)*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 52. *Se móðega mæg Higelāces (Beowulf)*, Beo. Th. 1630; B. 813. *Se móðga (the Phenix)*, Exon. 59b; Th. 216, 3; Ph. 262. *Geāta leód trūwode móðgan (Beowulf's) mægnes*, Metodes hylde, Beo. Th. 1344; B. 670. *Unc móðige ymb mearc sittaþ, peoda þrymfæste*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 20; Gen. 1907. *Móðge maguþegnas*, Exon. 77a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62. **II. bold, brave, courageous** (physically or morally):—*Wæs from se ðe lādde, módig magorāswa*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55. *Gæþ se ðe mōt tō medo módig he that may shall go bold to the mead*, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604; Andr. Kmb. 481; An. 241. *Ðæt wæs módig segc a brave man was he*, Beo. Th. 3629; B. 1812; 3021; B. 1508. *Næs ænig ðæs módig mon ofer eorþan . . . ðæt mec ðus bealdlice bendum bilegde*, Exon. 73a; Th. 273, 8; Jul. 513. *Sio hand gebarn módiges mannes*, Beo. Th. 5329; B. 2698. *Beowulfes sīþ, móðges merefaran*, 1008; B. 502. *Hægsteald móðige, wīgend onforhte*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327.

III. proud, arrogant:—*Módig superb . . . eadmōð humilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 25, 27. *Ne beo nānig man hēr on worldrice tō móðig*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. *Módig and medugāl "flown with insolence and wine"*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26. *Mære and módig (Nebuchadnezzar)*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 15; Dan. 105. *Æfter ðæra móðigra gāsta hryre*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 11. *Hē tōstænc ða móðigan dispersit superbos*, Cant. Mar. 51. **IV. hearty, earnest, impetuous**; in a bad sense, *bold, headstrong, stubborn, wilful*:—*Bidde ic monna gehwone . . . ðæt hē mec neodfull . . . gemyne módig I pray every man that diligently and heartily he bear me in mind*, Exon. 76a; Th. 285, 28; Jul. 721. *Merestreām módig the impetuous flood (v. móð, III; and módigian)*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. *Módig contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42. *Gif ænig man hæbbe móðigne sunu and rancne si genuerit homo filium contumacem et proteruum*, Deut. 21, 18. *On ððre wisan sint tō manianne ða móðgan (proterui)*, on ððre ða unmoðgan (*pulsillanimes*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 4. [*Goth. móðags angry: Icel. móðugr: O. Sax. módag: M. H. Ger. muotec: Ger. muthig.*] *v. fela-, ofer-, til-, un-módig.*

módigian, móðigan; *p. ode. I. to be or become proud, to glory, exult*:—*Se unwæra oft móðegap on gōdum weorcum the heedless is often proud of good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. *Se rica móðegode on his welum the rich man gloried in his wealth*, i. 328, 19. *Se deofol ðe móðegode the devil who grew proud*, 138, 11. *Swā móðgade wuldres cempa thus exulted the soldier of glory (Guthlac)*, Exon. 37a; Th. 121, 25; Gū. 294. *Bebeoðap ðām ricum ðæt hī ne móðigan on heora ungewissum welan*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. *Ðā begann hē (Lucifer) tō móðigenne for ðære fægernesse ðe hē hæfde*, 10, 22. *Wā lā wā ðæt ænig man sceolde móðigan swā, hine sylf upp æbbegan, and ofer ealle men tellan*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 36.

II. to take offence through pride:—*Sum æþelboren cild heold leōht ætforan his mýsan, and ongann móðigian ðæt hit on swā wāclūcum þingum him wicnian sceolde*. *Se hālga undergeat his móðignysse*, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. **III. to bear one's self proudly, impetuously**:—*Flota móðgade (moved proudly)*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. *Ðær ær wegas lāgon mere móðgode (v. módig, IV) where before ran the roads, now raged the sea*, 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. *v. ofer-módigian.*

módig-lic; *adj. I. of persons, Noble-minded, high-souled, courageous, brave*:—*Eālā min drihten! ðæt ðu eart ælmihtig, micel, móðilic*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 3; Met. 20, 2. *Móðiglice menn síðfome brave men, bold in travel*, Andr. Kmb. 491; An. 246. *Ne seah ic elpeðigie men móðiglicran no braver men from foreign lands have I seen*, Beo. Th. 680; B. 337. **II. of things (v. móð, III). Superb, magnificent**:—*Nænig man nafaþ tō ðon móðelico gestreōn hēr on worlde*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 24; 113, 6.

módiglice; *adv. Boldly, bravely*:—*Modelice manega sprācon ðe eft æt pearfe (MS. þære) þolian noldan many used brave words, who would fail at need*, Byrht. Th. 137, 42; By. 200. [*þho miihte modiglike onnæn Anndsweren þuss*, Orm. 2035.]

módig-ness, *e*; *f. I. in a bad sense, Pride*:—*Móðignys superbia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 26. *Se eahteoða heáfodeahter is móðignys (þe ehtuðe sunne is ithan superbia, þet is on englice modinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 33)*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 22. *Flāsces tōbryte móðignesne carnis terat superbiām*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. *Ða heofenlican myrþþe ðe ða englas þurh móðignysse forluron*, Homl. Th. i. 360, 28.

II. in a good sense, Highmindedness, magnanimity, greatness of mind which does not resent injury:—*Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlicne cynedōm up wegap*;

sôpfæstnys, mōdignes (*patientia*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 28. [Patt wære mōdignesne 7 idell þellp, Orm. 12040: stizþ on heh þurh mōdignesne, O. and N. 1405.]

mōdig-wæg, es; *m. An impetuous wave*:—Mōdewæga mæst (*the water that overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 209, 14; Exod. 499. v. mōdiger, IV.

mōd-leās; *adj. Spiritless, dull*; excors, Kent. Gl. 400.

mōd-leaſt, e; *f. Want of courage, pusillanimity*:—Ðā wearþ se wælhreowa wōdllice geancsumod, ðæt his mǣgas ne mihton his mōdleaſte ācuman, ac hēton ācwellan ðæt mǣden, Homl. Skt. 9, 125. [þe sixte unþeau is þet þe ðe to laured bið iset þet he for modieste ne mei his monnan don stere, O. E. Homl. i. 111, 24.]

mōd-leoſf; *adj. Dear to the heart, beloved*:—Fæder lǣrde mōdleoſne mǣgan, Exon. 80a; Th. 301, 32; Fā. 28.

mōd-lufu, an; *f. Heart's love, affection*, Beo. Th. 3650; B. 1823; Exon. 26a; Th. 77, 25; Cri. 1262: 71a; Th. 264, 26; Jul. 370: 76a; Th. 284, 18; Jul. 699: 123a; Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9. [O. H. Ger. mōt-luba affectu.]

mōdor; *gen. mōdor, mēder; dat. mēder; f. A mother* (of human beings or of animals):—Heō is ealra libbendra mōdor, Gen. 3, 20. Hēr is ðin mōdor, Mk. Skt. 3, 32. Ānes cildes mōdor mater; manigra cilda mōdor materfamilias, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 20, 21. Fæder and mōdor, Exon. 103a; Th. 391, 8; Rā. 10, 2. Mōdor, Gen. 37, 10; Ps. Th. 108, 14. Ðæt is mōddor monigra cynna, Exon. 112a; Th. 428, 16; Rā. 41, 2: 128a; Th. 492, 13; Rā. 81, 15. Pridde mōder proavia: feowerþe mōder abavia: fīfte mōder tritavia, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 56, 58, 60. Wynburge þridde mōdor, Chart. Th. 650, 23. Of his mōdor (mōderes, Lind.: moeder, Rush.) innoþe, Lk. Skt. 1, 15. Of mōdur hrife, Ps. Th. 70, 5. From bearme mōddor, Exon. 112b; Th. 430, 27; Rā. 44, 15. Þurh gelefan ðæs fæder and ðære mēder, Homl. Th. ii. 52, 2: 50, 35; 116, 13: i. 66, 21. Hē mīn ne rācþ ne ðære mēder, Homl. Skt. 4, 313. Þurh þingunge his ðære eðigan mēder, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Segþ his fæder and mēder, Mk. Skt. 7, 11; Ps. 130, 4: Wulfst. 119, 3; Cd. 50; Th. 64, 10; Gen. 1048; Exon. 8b; Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36. Riht is ðæt ðæt bearm mēdder folige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4: 99a; Th. 370, 7; Seel. Ex. 53. Nim ðæt cild and his mōdor, Mt. Kmb. 2, 13. Gif mon cū oððe stōdmyran forstele, and folan oððe cealf of āðrife forgele . . . and ða mōder be hiora weorðe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Ealle fæderas and mōddru, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 32: 124, 17. Heāp mōddra caterva matrum, Hymn. Surt. 52, 5. Ðē lǣs hē ofslæð ðās mōdra, Gen. 32, 11. [The Gothic uses aīpei, the other dialects use a form corresponding to the English. O. Sax. mōdar: O. Frs. mōder: Icel. mōðir: O. H. Ger. muotar: Lat. mater: Grk. μήτηρ.] v. beoð, eald-, fōstor-, steop-mōdor.

mōdor-cynd, e; *f. The nature derived from the mother*:—Hē was sōþ man þurh his mēdrengcýnd (mōdercýnde, MS. H.), Wulfst. 17, 7.

mōdor-leās; *adj. Motherless*:—Fylstan fæderleāsūm and mōderleāsūm cildum, Wulfst. 228, 22.

mōdor-līc; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōderlīc maternus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57. Mōderlīcere stæddýnysse materna gravitate, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37. mōdor-slaða, an; *m. A matricide; matricida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 46. mōðren, mōðdrēn; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōðdrēnum flāscie ic brūce materna carne vescor, Ap. Th. 4, 12. v. mēðren.

mōðrige, mōðerge, mōðdrige, an; *f. I. an aunt*:—Mīn mōðdrige matertera mea, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 25: 51, 53; Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 21. Mōðriæ, Kent. Gl. 1190. Biscop næbbe on his hūse nænne wifman būton hit sý his mōdor . . . oððe mōðrige, L. Ælf. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 14. Mōðdrīe, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Mōðrgan sunu fratruales, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 53: 55, 31. Mōðrian sunu consobrinus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 21: Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 9. Mōðergan sunu, Shr. 93, 3. Mōðdrīan sunu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 5; Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 2, 27, 28. II. a cousin:—Mōðerge consobrinus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 31. Mīnre mōðrgan mōder matertera mea materna, 55, 33. Tō ðære hire (the Virgin Mary) mōðdrīan ðære hālgan Elizabethe, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. [His mōðdrīe sune, Laym. 30644.]

mōd-sefa, an; *m. [a poetical word with much the same meaning as mōd, e.g. Swā biōþ ānra gehwæs monna mōdsefan āwēgede of hiora stede, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 47; Met. 7, 24=swā ðæt mennisce mōd biþ āwēged of his stede, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17: and Gif heora mōdsefa meahthe weorþan stapolfeſt gereah, 11, 195; Met. 11, 98=gif heora mōd wære gestapelod, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40.] The inner man, mind, spirit, soul, heart*:—Ðæt ðin mōdsefa mǣra wurde and ðin lichoma leōhtra micle that thy mind would be mightier and far fairer thy body, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 10; Gen. 501. Ðā wæs mōdsefa miclum geblissod greatly then was his heart gladdened, Andr. Kmb. 1783; An. 894: Elen. Kmb. 1748; El. 876. Wæs mōdsefa āfýsed on forþwege my soul longed to be gone, Rood Kmb. 246; Kr. 124. Mē ðin mōdsefa līcaþ you please me, Beo. Th. 3711; B. 1853. Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa his heart did not fail, 5249; B. 2628. Helle gemundon in mōdsefan hell had they in mind, 362; B. 182. Ic ne mētte on mōdsefan mǣran snyttro, Andr. Kmb.

1107; An. 554. Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeow in his mōdsefan (*in his heart*) mǣre gelufian eorþan æhtwelan, Exon. 38a; Th. 125, 22; Gū. 358: 66b; Th. 247, 1; Jul. 72. Man cwepeþ on his mōdsefan dicet homo, Ps. Th. 57, 10. On mōdseofan, 115, 2. Mōdsefan āsecgan to open one's heart to another, Exon. 76b; Th. 287, 6; Wand. 10. Hē his mōdsefan fæste trymede he his soul surely stablished, 46b; Th. 159, 26; Gū. 933: Andr. Kmb. 2420; An. 1211. Syððan hē mōdsefan mīnne cūde after he knew my heart, Beo. Th. 4028; B. 2012: Exon. 54a; Th. 188, 24; Az. 50. Beoþ mōdsefan dālum gedǣled, sindon dryhtguman ungelīce, 83b; Th. 314, 29; Mōd. 21. [O. Sax. mōd-sebo: Icel. mōd-sefi.]

mōd-seōc; *adj. Sick at heart, with mind diseased, distressed*:—Unrōtne, mōdseōcne, Exon. 51a; Th. 177, 30: Gū. 1235. [O. H. Ger. muot-siuh: cf. Icel. hug-sjukr distressed.]

mōd-seōcness, e; *f. Disease of the stomach*:—Mōdseōcnes vel [mōd-] unmiht morbus cordis (cardiacus), Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 66.

mōd-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Prudent of mind, wise, sagacious*:—Frōd fæder freobearn lǣrde, mōdsnottor, Exon. 80a; Th. 300, 6; Fā. 2. In mædle mōdsnottera, 79a; Th. 295, 31; Crā. 41: 100a; Th. 374, 19; Seel. Ex. 128. Mōdsnotra, Soul Kmb. 249; Seel. Verc. 128.

mōd-sorh; *gen. -sorge; f. Care or sorrow of mind, sorrow of soul*:—Eác is hearm Gode, mōdsorg gemacad, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755. Hē mōdsorge wæg hefige at heortan sorrow of soul bore he heavy at heart, Exon. 48a; Th. 165, 6; Gū. 1024: Elen. Kmb. 122; El. 61. [Mid muchele mōdsorge (sorewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8692.]

mōd-stapol, es; *m. The foundation on which the mind rests*:—Stede-fæst mōdstapol biþ wītena gehwīcum weorþlice micle ðonne hē his wīsan fāige tō swīde a firm foundation for the mind is much more honourable for every man of counsel, than an excessive variation of manners, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38.

mōd-stapolfeſtneſs, -stapolness, e; *f. Stability of mind*:—Ongeān mōdstapolnyſse (-stapolfeſtneſse, MS. C.) and mōdes strenceþ se mǣniulla deōfol sendeþ wācmōdnyſse and lyðerne earlscype, Wulfst. 53, 10.

mōd-swīð; *adj. Strong of mind or soul*:—Wec ðū in mē mōdswīðne gepanc crea in me spiritum rectum, Ps. C. 50, 89; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89.

mōd-þracu; *gen. -þræce; f. Impetuosity of mind, impetuous or daring courage*:—Ic ðæm gōðan (Beowulf) sceal for his mōdþræce mǣðmas beoðan, Beo. Th. 775; B. 385. [O. Sax. mōð-thraka conflict of mind, grief:—Sind that mōðthraka mianno gehwīlikumu, that hē farlātan skal liobana herron, Hel. 4775.]

mōd-þræā; *gen. -þrēan; m. f. Pain or torment of mind*:—Egsa micel mōðþræa terror, great torment of mind, Exon. 102a; Th. 385, 25; Rā. 4, 50.

mōd-þryðu (o); *indecl. f. Violence of mind*:—Mōðþryðo wæg folces cwēn a violent heart bore the queen of the people, Beo. Th. 3867; B. 1931.

mōd-þwære; *adj. Gentle, meek, mild*:—Hē gerehþ mōðþwære on dōme diriget mansuetos in iudicio, Ps. Lamb. 24, 9.

mōd-þwærness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, patience*:—Mōðþwærnes (*patientia* vel gepýld, MS. E.), Wulfst. 69, 1.

mōd-unmeahht, -miht. v. mōd-seōcness.

mōd-welig; *adj. Rich in spiritual or mental gifts*:—Gregorius, Rōm-wara betest, monna mōdwelegost, Past. Swt. 9, 12.

mōd-wēn, e; *f. Hope entertained by the mind*:—Forþ āscūfan ðæt mīnes frēan mōd-wēn (P, MS.) freoþaþ middelnihum to push on what my lord's hopes favour at midnight (to carry out the plans which are thought on at night, and in which he hopes to succeed?), Exon. 129b; Th. 498, 3; Rā. 87, 7.

mōd-wlanc; *adj. Proud, haughty, of high courage*:—Nis ðæs mōd-wlonc mon ofer eorþan ðæt hē ā his sǣfore sorge næbbe no man upon earth is of courage so high, as on his sea-journey ne'er to feel fear, Exon. 82a; Th. 308, 13; Seef. 39. Mōdwlanc meowle haughty maiden, 107a; Th. 407, 18; Rā. 26, 7.

mohpe. v. mōðde.

molcen, es; *n. Curdled milk*:—Molcen lac coagolatum, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 29: ii. 52, 7. Swā picce swā molcen, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 18. Nim sūr molcen, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25.

mold-ærn, es; *n. An earth-house, a grave*:—Peāh mīn līc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64a; Th. 235, 28; Ph. 564: Rood Kmb. 130; Kr. 65: Andr. Kmb. 1604; An. 803.

molda or molde, an; *m. or f. The top of the head*:—Ðæt galdor man sceal singan ærest on ðæt wynstre eāre ðænne on ðæt swīðre eāre ðænne ufan ðæs mannes moldan the charm must first be sung into the left ear, then into the right ear, then on the top of the man's head, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. [Cf. Trev. v. 369, 7: þe Longobardes used to schere of þe heere of hir heed from þe molde to þe nolle (from the toppe un to the hynder parte, MS. Harl.) comam capitis a cervice usque ad occipitum tondebant. Halliwell gives mold the suture of the skull.]

molde, an; *f. I. mould, dust, sand, earth*:—Molde sabulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 24: sablo, ii. 119, 39: 89, 36. Of ðære moldan (pulvere) ðæs flōres monige untrume men gehǣlede wǣron. Ond heō

bæd ðæt hyre man sumne dæl ðære hālwendan moldan (*pulveris*) sealde, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 5-8: 3, 10; S. 534, 23, 29. Ða ðe for hund wintrum mid eorþan moldan (*pulvere terrae*) bewrogene wæron, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Ðonne hit (*cadaver*) biþ on ða byrgenne set, ðonne wyrpþ man moldan ofer hit, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 3. His þegnas mid moldan hit (*a cross*) gefæstnedon *adgesto a militibus pulvere, terrae figuretur*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 19. Be moldan ða ðe on ðære stowe genumene wæron, 3, 9; S. 533, 27.

II. ground, earth, land:—*Molde vel land humus, rus, aruum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 61: *humus*, 70, 12: Ælfic. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 53. Of ðære moldan tyrf from the grass of the ground, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. God forþ ætæah of ðære moldan (*de humo*) ælces cyunes treow, Gen. 2, 9. *Peoða wealdend ārās of moldan (rose from the grave)*, Hy. 10, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 34: Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 24; Hō. 22. Ðonne of disse moldan men onwecniaþ, deaðe of duste ārisaþ, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 22; Sat. 604. Ða moldan ðe meolce and hunige flēwþ *humum lacte et melle fluentem*, Num. 14, 8. Mearh moldan træd the steed trod the ground, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55.

III. earth (the dwelling place of men):—Ne mihte ða on moldan man geriman *no man on earth might number them*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 127, 5: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 21; Dan. 567: Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 13; Seel. 75. Of moldan on ða mæran gesceaft *from earth to heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 561; Met. 20, 281. Men ofer moldan *men upon earth*, Rood Kmbl. 23; Kr. 12: Hy. 3, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 12: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 2; Gū. 1203. Meotud ða moldan gesette, 56 a; Th. 182, 15; Ph. 10. [*Goth. mulda dust: Icel. mold mould, earth: O. H. Ger. molta pulvis, humus, solum, terra.*] v. gras-molde.

mold-corn, es; n. *The granular tuber of saxifraga granulata, and the plant itself*; Cockayne:—*Moldcorn vulnetrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 8: Lchdm. iii. 18, 8.

mold-græf, es; n. *A grave*:—Wæs læded lic tō moldgræfe, Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 1; Jul. 690. Ænra gehwylc from moldgrafum sēceþ Meotudes dōm, 63 b; Th. 233, 13; Ph. 524.

mold-hrērende moving upon earth:—Nis ðæt monnes gemet mold-hrērendra *it is not within the compass of man, of those who move upon earth*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 13; Sch. 27.

mold-hype, an; f. *A heap of earth or dust*:—Ðonne biþ hit swylce hē sý mid sumere moldhýpan ofhroren *it is as though he be overwhelmed by a heap of dust*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33.

mold-stōw, e; f. *A place on the earth, a site, or a place in the earth, a grave*:—*Moldstōwe, stōwlicere moldan situ i. sepulcro*, Germ. 391, 195.

mold-weg, es; m. *A way upon earth, earth*:—Gif wē on moldwege fundne weorþen *if we are found on earth*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 18; Jul. 334: 48 a; Th. 164, 15; Gū. 1012: Elen. Kmbl. 931; El. 467.

mold-wyrm, es; m. *An earth-worm, a worm in the grave*:—*Dec (the body) sculon moldwyrmas monige ceowan*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 7; Seel. 72. [*O. H. Ger. molt-wurm stellio.*]

molegn, es; n. (?) *A thick substance made of curds*:—*Molegn calum* (occurs under the heading de mensa), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 34: ii. 17, 20: *galmum*, 40, 63; Ep. Gl. 10 f, 15: *galmilla*, 10 f, 32. *Molegn galmilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 64. *Moling galmum*, Wülck. 24, 4.

molegn-styce, es; n. *A portion of molegn (?)*:—*Molegnstycce galmulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 54.

molsnian; p. ode *To moulder, become corrupt, decay*:—Sōna hē molsnaþ and wyrp tō ðære ilcan eorþan ðe hē ær of gesceapen wæs *soon it (the body) suffers corruption, and turns to the same earth from which before it was made*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 28. Ðonne hit (hūs) molsnaþ tō þigenne *cum prae mucore percipi non potest*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 48; Th. ii. 218, 8. Ðeah mīn lic scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 29; Ph. 564. v. ā-, for-, ge-molsnian.

momna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 8. v. mamor.

mon. v. man.

mōn in the phrase full mōn *plenilunio*:—Fullum mōne *plenilunio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 42. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. -māni in niu-māni neomenia; uol-māni plenilunium; unter-māni interlunium*, Grff. 2, 795.]

mōna, an; m.: *but also mōne*, an; f. **I. the moon**:—Se mōna and ealle steorran underfōlceht of ðære miclan sunnan, Lchdm. ii. 236, 19. Se mōna wæs æt fruman on æfen gesceapen, 264, 26. Sunna and mōne (*but næs se mōna ðægyt uppe*, 29, 22), Nar. 28, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 73; Met. 29, 37. Ðæs sunnan āsprungnis odde ðære mōnan, Nar. 28, 10. Ðæs mōnan trendel the moon's disc, Lchdm. ii. 242, 4.

II. moon as in new, full moon, the reference being to the stage reached in a lunar month:—Niwe mōna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se niwa mōna, Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Mōna se forma, se oðer, se þrida, etc., pp. 184-196. [Ful]les mōnan *plene lunae*, Kent. Gl. 210. Næfre būton on niwum mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. On ānre nihte ealdne mōnan . . . on tweigra nihta mōnan, etc., 154, 15-28, 156, 1-16. Hē gesette ðone mōnan fulne, 238, 27. Ðæt gear hæfþ twelf niwe mōnan, 248, 25-26. [*Goth. mēna; m.: Icel. māni; m.: O. Sax. māno; m.:*

O. Frs. mōna; m.: Du. maan; f.: O. H. Ger. māno; m.: M. H. Ger. māne; m. also f.; māt, mānde: Ger. mond; m.]

Mōnan-æfen, es; m. *Monday-evene, the evening of Sunday*:—Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hæse þeowweorc wyrce an Sunnanæfen efter hire setlgange ofþ Mōnanæfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. v. Mōnan-niht.

Mōnan-dæg, es; m. *Monday*:—*Utgangendum ðam mōnþe ðe we Aþrelis hātaþ, se nýhta Mōnandæg & ingangendum ðam mōnþe ðe we Agustus hātaþ se æresta Mōnandæg . . . se æresta Monandæg æfter ūgange ðæs mōnþes Decembris the last Monday in April . . . the first Monday in August . . . the first Monday after the end of December*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14-18. On Mōnandæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 2, 12: 7, 32. [*O. Frs. mōna-, mōnan-dei: O. H. Ger. māno-tag: Ger. mon-tag: Icel. māna-dag: Dan. man-dag.*] v. Mōn-dæg.

Mōnan-niht, e; f. *Monday eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Hē ūs ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces and ðæs Sæternesdæges ofer nōn and ðære Mōnannihte, Wulfst. 210, 10. v. Mōnan-æfen.

mōnaþ, mōnþ, es; pl. mōnaþ, mōnþas; m. *A month, lunar or calendar*:—*Ælce mōnþe seō sunne yrnþ under ān ðæra tǣcna . . . Ælc ðæra twelf tǣcna hylt his mōnaþ, and ðonne seō sunne hī hæfþ ealle underurnen, ðonne byþ ān gear āgān*. On ðam gear se synd getealde twelf mōnþas . . . Ðæs mōnan mōnaþ is ðonne hē gecyrþ niwe fram ðære sunnan ðō ðæt hē eft cume hyre forne āgeān, eald and āteorod, and eft þurh hī beo outend. On ðam mōnþe synd geteald nigon and twentig daga and twelf tīda, dis is se mōnelica mōnaþ . . . Se mōnelica mōnaþ hæfþ æfre on ānum mōnþe xxx nihta, and on oðrum nigon and xx. On swā hwilcum sunlicum mōnþe swā se mōna geendaþ, se byþ his mōnaþ.

Ic cweðe nū gewislicor; gyf se ealda mōna geendaþ twām dagum binnan Hlȳdan mōnþe, ðonne byþ hē geteald tō ðam mōnþe, Lchdm. iii. 244-250. Ðā ān mōnaþ āgān wæs, Gen. 29, 14. Fullne mōnaþ, Num. 11, 20. Se teoþa mōnþ, October, Menol. Fox 360; Men. 181. On ðone seofenteoþan dæg ðæs mōnþes, Gen. 7, 11: Lev. 23, 5. Healfum mōnþe se mōna biþ weaxeand, healfum hē biþ wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðý syxtan mōnþe ðæs ðe Sanctus Johannes on his mōdor bōsm onfangen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 24. Æfter nigan mōnaþ fæce, 9, 29. Feola mōnaþ, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 19. On xii mōnþum, Chart. Th. 433, 10. Fif, syx mōnþas, Lk. Skt. i. 24, 4, 25. Feower, eahta, seofon, nigon, twelf, feowertýne mōnaþ, Ors. 6, 28; Swt. 278, 8: 6, 31; Swt. 286, 2: Blickl. Homl. 193, 13: 89, 19: 39, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 25. The names of the months are as follows: Se æftera Geóla *January*, Sol-mōnaþ *February*, Hrēd- or Hlȳd-mōnaþ *March*, Eāster-mōnaþ *April*, Prīmīlci *May*, se ærra Līda or Sear-mōnaþ *June*, se æftera Līda or Mēd-mōnaþ *July*, Weoð-mōnaþ *August*, Hālig- or Hærfest-mōnaþ *September*, Winterfylliþ *October*, Blōt-mōnaþ *November*, se ærra Geóla *December*. See the several words for references, and Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi for the month-names in Anglo-Saxon and related dialects. [*Goth. mēnoþs: Icel. mānuðr: Dan. maaned: Swed. monad: O. L. Ger. mānuth: O. Frs. mōnath: O. H. Ger. mānod: Ger. monat.*]

mōnaþ-ād, e; f. *A disease that occurs at intervals of a month*:—Ða ðe ðonne on gewunon mōnaþāde numene beoþ . . . Ðæt wif mid ðý heo ðone gewunan prowaþ mōnaþāde *cum in suetis menstruis detinentur . . . Mulier dum consuetudinem menstruum patitur*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 40-43.

mōnaþādlig; adj. *Suffering from mōnaþād*:—Gif hwylc man gangeþ tō mōnaþādligum wīfe *si quis vir ad menstruatam mulierem accedat*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 42.

mōnaþ-blōd, es; n. *Menstruum*:—*Mōnaþblōd menstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 22: *menstrua*, i. 46, 13. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. mānod-blōti menstruus.*]

mōnaþ-bōt, e; f. *Penance extending over a month*:—Sumon gearbōte, sumon mā geara . . . sumon mōnaþbōte, sumon mā mōnaþ; sumon wucubōte, sumon mā wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 12.

mōnaþ-fyllen, e; f. *The time of full moon*:—*Mōnaþfylene plenilunio*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 63.

mōnaþgecynd, e; f. *Menstruum*:—Gif wīfe tō swīðe of flōwe siō mōnaþgecynd, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 26, 13.

mōnaþ-lic; adj. **I. monthly**:—Ða mōnaþlecan *menstrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 34.

II. lunar:—*Mōnoþlices clywenes lunaris luminis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 15. [*O. L. Ger. mōnoþ-lic: O. H. Ger. mānod-lih menstruus.*] v. symbel-mōnaþlic.

mōnaþ-seoć; adj. **I. lunatic, epileptic**:—*Mōnaþseoć lunaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 65. *Comitiales i. garritores ylfie vel mōnaþseoć*, ii. 132, 26 (v. ilfig). *Mōnaþseoć lunaticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24: Herb. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 18.

II. suffering from mōnaþād:—*Bearnæac-nigende wif and mōnaþseoć*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 4. [*O. H. Ger. mānod-siuh lunaticus: and cf. mānod-sihtig menstruata.*] v. mōn-seoć.

mōnaþseoć-ness, e; f. *Lunacy*:—Wið mōnaþseoćnysse, gyf man ðas wyrte ðam mōnaþseoćan licgendon ofer ālegh, sōna hē hyne sylfne hālne up āhefþ, Herb. 66, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 4.

mond=(?) mōd, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 26; Gū. 514.

Món-dæg, es; *m. Monday*:—Ælce Mōndæge, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 21. *v. Mōnan-dæg.*

mōne-, **mōn-līc**; *adj. Lunar*:—Dis is se mōnelīca [mōnlīca, MS. P.] mōnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 248, 20; 250, 1. Seó sunne biþ hwiltidum þurh ðæs mōnelīcan trendles underscyte āþýstroð, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

Mon-ig, e; *f. The Isle of Man or Anglesey*; *Mon*:—Ðā gehergodon hī Monige [Mænige] then they harried the Isle of Man, Chr. 1000 (ed. Thorpe). Monige Brytta ealānd Angelcynnes rice hē underþeódde *Mevanas insulas imperio subjugavit Anglorum*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. [*Icel. Mōn*; *gen. Manar Isle of Man.*]

mōn-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, epileptic*:—Mōnsēk (fylleseóc, W. Sax.) hē is *lunaticus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15. Mōnsēkæ *lunaticos*, 4, 24. *v. mōnaþ-seóc.*

mōr, es; *m. I. a moor, waste and damp land*:—Moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 23. Mōres *gras the grass of the field (which Nebuchadnezzar was to eat)*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 8; Dan. 575. On ðone hreóðihtan mōr; of ðon mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21; Beo. Th. 1424; B. 710. Of myrcan mōr, 2814; B. 1405. Ys on Breotoneland sum fenn un-mætre mycelnyssse . . . Ðær synd un-mæte mōras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1-4. Fennas and mōras *paludes*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. Sumra wyrtta eard biþ on dūnum sumra on merscum sumra on mōrum *aliae herbae montibus oriuntur, alias ferunt paludes*, 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Ofer burna and ofer mōras *super rivos et paludes*, Ex. 8, 5. Mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162; 207; B. 103.

II. high waste ground, a mountain:—Licgaþ wilde mōras wið eāstan . . . on ðem mōrum eardiaþ Finnas . . . Ðær hit (Norway) smaloest wære, hit mihte beón þreora mīla brād tō ðam mōre; and se mōr syððan, on sumum stōwum, swā brād swā mau mæg on twām wucum oferfērau . . . Ðonne is tēcnnes ðam lande sūðewardum, on óðre healfse ðæs mōras, Sweólānd (*Ohthere's description of Norway*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27-34, 19, 1-2. Ne munt ne mōr, Salm. Kmbl. 845; Sal. 422: 681; Sal. 340. In mōr hēh in *montem excelsum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 8; 5, 1. Swā unefne is eorþe picce, syndon ðas mōras myclum āspōtene, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ungefēredra mōra *inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. In heāgum mōrum and in hrēdum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, 4, 27; S. 604, 27; 3, 23; S. 554, 20. Of ðissum wēstum wīdum mōrum *a desertis montibus*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Waldend scōp wudige mōras, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 12; Az. 120. [*O. H. Ger. M. H. Ger. muor*; *n. a marsh, bog.*]

mōraþ, mōrod, es; *n. A drink formed by boiling down and sweetening wine (with mulberries), a decoction of wine and herbs*:—Mōraþ *carenum* (cf. *carenum* æþele alu, ii. 23, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 64. Ne ete fersce gōs . . . ne fersc swīn ne nāht ðæs ðe of mōrode cūme. Gif hē hwile ðissa ete sīe ðæt sealt do not let him eat fresh goose or fresh pork or aught of that which comes out of a decoction of wine and herbs (has been cooked with wine and herbs?). If he eat any of these, let it be salted, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. Åwylle on ealdum mōrode, 88, 14; 122, 16. Nim eald mōrod, iii. 14, 8. [*M. H. Ger. mōraz mulberry wine. v. Du Cange, moratum.*]

mōr-beām, es; *m. A mulberry tree or blackberry bush*:—Mōrbeām *morus vel rubus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 60; *murus*, 80, 26. Mārbeāmas *moros*, Ps. Surt. 77, 47. [*Cf. Wick. mōr-tree.*]

mōr-denu, e; *f. A swampy or fenny valley*:—Of ðam stocce inn on mōrdene; of mōrdene inn on ðere saltstrēt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 30. Cf. mōr-fæsten.

more, moru, an; *f. (also mora in cpds. q.v.) An (edible) root, a carrot, parsnip*:—Bétan more *a root of beet*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 19. Wylisc moru *carrot* . . . Engliscu moru *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16, 21. Eolonan moran dust, doccan moran dust, 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Mintan broþ oððe moran (*carrot*), 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 25. Nim celeponian moran and glædenan moran and hoccas moran, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Ete wælwyrte moran, Lchdm. i. 354, 13. Nim Engliscu moran. L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 15. Moran *pastinace*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 13. Genim ðæs scearpan pistles moran, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. [*O. H. Ger. moraha, morach pastinaca, cariota*; *Ger. möhre.*] *v. feld-, weal-, weald-more*; æg-moran.

mōr-fæsten, es; *n. A place secure from attack from the swampy character of the country*:—Hē (*Alfred*) lytle werede uniþellice æfter wudum fōr, and on mōrfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 34.

morgen, es; *m. I. morning, morn*:—Ðā hyt morgen wæs *mane facto*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 1; Blickl. Homl. 235, 18. Syððan morgen com, Beo. Th. 2159; B. 1077; Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29; Exod. 346. On morgene mane, Ps. Th. 91, 2. On morgenne in *matutino*, 100, 8. Æt ðære priddan tide on morgenne, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35; 203, 2. On morgne at morn, Exon. 50b; Th. 175, 10; Gā. 1192; Th. 176, 29; Gū. 1217. On marne mane, Ps. Surt. 5, 4, 5; 54, 18; Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Bringþ morgen tō mannun Decembris, Menol. Fox 435; Men. 219. On morgen mane, Gen. 28, 18; Blickl. Homl. 69, 28; 231, 36. Swiðe ær on morgen, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Morgena gehwile *every morning*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 23; Gen. 848; Ps. Th. 58, 16. Morgna gehwam, Exon. 93a; Th. 350, 7; Sch. 60. Morna, Beo. Th. 4892; B. 2450. Drince þrý morgenas *let him drink three mornings*, Lchdm. i.

88, 13. Nigon morgenas, ii. 118, 5. viiii morgnas . . . viiii morgnas, 294, 1. Morghenas, iii. 6, 17.

II. the morning of the next day, morrow:—Gā and cum tō morgenne go, and come to-morrow, Past. Swt. 325, 1. On morgne on the morrow, Beo. Th. 4961; B. 2484. On morne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Tō morgen *cras*, Ex. 8, 23; Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30; Kent. Gl. 54; Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. Tō morhgen (morgen, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. [*Gen. and Ex. morgen, morwen*; *A. R. morwen*; *Ayenb. morgen*; *Chauc. Piers P. morwe*; *Laym. morzen, marzen, morwe*; *Goth. maurgins*; *Icel. morginn*; *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. morgen*; *O. Frs. morn*; *Dan. Du. Ger. morgen*; *Swed. morgon*.] *v. ær-morgen, ærne, and mergen.*

morgen-ceald; *adj. Chilled with the cold of early morning*:—Sceal gār wesān monig morgenceald, Beo. Th. 6036; B. 3022.

morgen-colla, an; *m. Dread (?) or rage (?), furious attack (?) which comes in the morning*:—Him færsþel bodedon, morgencollan, atolne ecgplegan, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245. *v. collen-ferhþ.*

morgen-dæg, es; *m. I. morning, day-light*:—Ðā hit wæs tōforan dages ðā cwōman fugelas . . . hī eft gewiton. Ðā hit on morgendæg wæs ðā . . ., Nar. 16, 24.

II. the morrow:—Be ðan morgendæg þencean, Blickl. Homl. 213, 22. *v. mergen-dæg.*

morgen-drenc, es; *m. A drink or potion to be taken in the morning*:—Hē gesette gōðne morgendrænc wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. iii. 70, 17. [*Cf. Icel. morgin-drykkja.*]

morgen-gifu, e; *f. The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage*:—Morgengifu dos, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 53. Hit (*five hides of land*) wæs hire morgengifu ðā heo ærest tō Adulfu com, Chart. Th. 170, 24. Gif heo (*a widow*) binnan geāres fæce wer gecceose, ðonne þolige heo ðære morgengyfe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8 (cf. 522, 3; 576, 2). Ic cyðe hwat ic minum wīfe tō morgengife sealde, ðæt is Beadew and Burgeste and Strātford and ða þreó hyða æt Heānhealan, Chart. Th. 596, 31. Hig ðone cincg bædon ðæt heo mōste gessylan hire morgengife intō Cristes cyrcēan, 540, 18. Gif hið bearn ne gebýrþ fæderingmāgas āgan morgengyfe, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 2. [*Gen. and Ex. morgen-giwe*; *A. R. marhen-, marech-, morh-giue*; *Laym. mor-, mæ-zeue douaire*; *Prompt. Parv. mor-ye dos*; *Icel. morgun-gjöf*; *Dan. morgen-gave*; *O. H. Ger. morgangeba*; *Ger. morgen-gabe*.] *v. Gmm. R. A. 441.*

morgen-lang; *adj. Having a long morning*:—Eorlwerod morgen-longne dæg mōðgiómor sæt sad at heart sat the warriors through a day whose evening seemed as if would never come, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2894.

morgen-leoht, es; *n. The morning light, morning*, Beo. Th. 1213; B. 604; 1839; B. 917. [*Laym. morzen-, more-liht*; *O. H. Ger. morganolioht mane.*]

morgen-līc; *adj. I. morning*:—Morgenlīc *matutinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 67. From gehæld morgenlīcū *a custodia matutina*, Rtl. 181, 1. Tō morgenlīcū tidum ad *matutinas horas*, 36, 35. Ic beó ðys morgenlīcan dæge (*on the morning of this day*; St. Mary's death seems to have taken place on the day when she says this) gongende of lichoman, Blickl. Homl. 143, 2; 139, 18.

II. of to-morrow:—Se morgenlīca dæg *crastinus dies*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. [*Icel. morgun-ligr matutinus*; *O. H. Ger. morgani-līh matutinus.*] *v. mergen-, myrgen-līc.*

morgen-mete, es; *m. A morning meal, breakfast*:—On xii mōnþum ðū scealt sillan ðinum þeðwan men vii hūd hlāfa and xx hlāfa, būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 129, 19. [ðief he frend were me sceolde ðief him his morzemete (cf. 231, 19 where it is called *forme mete*) þat he þe bet mihte abide þane more mete, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 33.]

morgen-regn, es; *m. Rain that falls in the morning*:—Ðū þurh lyft lætst, leoðum tō fremme, mildne morgenuēn, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 2; Az. 82.

morgen-seóc; *adj. Sick in the morning*:—Him biþ ā sefa geómor, mōd morgenseóc, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 4; Hy. 4, 95.

morgen-spell, es; *n. A story or narrative told in the morning*:—Ðā was wide læded mære morgenspel . . . ðæt Cristes rōd funden wære, Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970.

morgen-spreoc, e; *f. The periodical assembly of a guild held in the morning, or on the morrow after the guild-feast*:—Se gegilda ðe ne gesēce his morgenspæce glide his syster huniges the member of a guild, who does not attend the assembly of the guild, shall pay a sester of honey, Chart. Th. 613, 7. [*Cf. And if any brother be somound to any morwe-speche . . . and wil nought come, he scal paye a pound of wax, English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. See also the Glossary for other references to the word, and Introduction, pp. xxxii-xxxiii, for remarks upon it. In the Promptorium morow-, morwe-, mor-speche = crastinum colloquium; cf. English Guilds, p. 30, where a meeting is held 'on morwe aftyre þe gylde day.'*]

morgen-steorra, an; *m. The morning star*:—Done beorhtan steorran ðe wē hātaþ morgensteorra *Lucifer*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3; 39, 13; Fox 234, 3; Bt. Met. Fox 4, 26; Met. 4, 13. [*Prompt. Parv. morow-,*

morwyn-sterre *Lucifer*: cf. *Icel.* morgun-stjarna: *Ger.* morgen-sterne.] v. æfen-steorra.

morgen-swæg, es; *m.* A sound made in the morning:—*Dā* wæs on ūhtan Grendles gūþcræft gumum undyrne. *Dā* wæs æfter wiste wōp up āhafen, micel morgenswæg. *Beo.* Th. 258; B. 129.

morgen-tid, e; *f.* Morning-tide, morning:—In morgentid in matutinis, *Ps.* Surt. 100, 8. On morgentid, *Beo.* Th. 973; B. 484: 1041; B. 518: *Chr.* 937; *Erl.* 112, 14. On ða morgentid, *Judth.* 12; *Thw.* 25, 1; *Jud.* 236. Ūtgong margentide exitus matutini, *Ps.* Surt. 64, 9. Tō margentide ad matutinum, 29, 6. In margentid in matutino, 72, 14. [*Gen.* and *Ex.* morgen-tid: *O.Sax.* morgantid: *Icel.* morgun-tíðir matins.] v. mergen-tid.

morgen-torht, adj. Bright with the brightness of morning (applied to the sun), *Andr.* Kmbl. 482; *An.* 241.

morgen-wacian; *p.* ode To get up early in the morning:—Morgen-wacode manicabat (*v.* Lk. 21, 38), *Wrt.* Voc. ii. 73, 72: 56, 58.

mōr-hēp, e; *f.* A mountain-heath:—Swā lig fretpe mōrhēp velut flamma incendat montes, *Ps.* Th. 82, 10.

mōr-head (?):—Wæron land heora lyfthelme beþeahht mearchofu mōrhead, *Cd.* 145: *Th.* 181, 14; *Exod.* 61. *Grein* takes the word to be an adjective=placed on a mountain slope, cf. heald; adj. But the word might be a noun, cf. *O.H.Ger.* halda; *f.* clivus: *Icel.* hallr; *m.* a slope, 'their march-dwellings were the mountain-slope.' Or perhaps heald, ge-heald in the sense of keeping might be compared, as also hald ferum, *Wrt.* Voc. ii. 147, 71, so mōr-head=mountain-hold or fastness. Yet again, heald may be [a northern form (?) of] the verb=heold, 'the mountain guarded their march-dwellings.' *Bouterwek* and *Thorpe* read thus.

mōr-hop, es; *n.* A pool in a marsh:—Hē byrēþ blōdig wæl... mearcaþ mōrhopu he (*Grendel*) will bear the bloody corse... will mark the marshy pools (with the blood), *Beo.* Th. 904; B. 450. Cf. fen-hop.

mōrig, adj. Marshy, fenny:—On mōrium lande in locis palustribus, *Gen.* 41, 2. v. mōr-mæd.

mōr-land, es; *n.* Moor-land, wild hilly country:—Se ðe on wēstenne, mēde and metealās, mōrland trydeþ, *Elen.* Kmbl. 1221; *El.* 612. Hē wunode on ðam mōrlandum (*in montanis*), *Bd.* 4, 27; S. 604, 33. Se æresta lāreow on ðam mōrlandum ða ðe syndon tō norpðæle Pehta rices primus doctor transmontanis Pictis ad aquilonem, 5, 9; B. 622, 40. Ofer alle mōrlonda super omnia montana, *Lk.* Skt. Lind. Rush. i. 65.

mōr-mæd, e; *f.* A marshy meadow:—Tō mōrmæde norþhyrnan, *Cod.* Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 19. v. mōrig.

morne, mōrod. v. morgen, mōraþ.

mōr-pytt, es; *m.* A marshy pool:—On mōrpyt, *Cod.* Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 9.

mōr-sceapa, an; *m.* A bandit, a robber who takes refuge in the moors (*v.* mōr):—Done mōrscæpo (*Barabbas*), *Mk.* Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 15, 11. Wæs Barabbas mōrscæpe (sceapa, *Rush.*) erat Barabbas latro, *Jn.* Skt. Lind. 18, 40. Swā tō mōrscæpe (sceape, *Rush.*) gié cwōmun (*ad latronem*), *Mt.* Kmbl. Lind. 26, 55. Tuoge mōrscæpo duo latrones, *Mk.* Skt. Lind. 15, 27; *Lk.* Skt. Lind. 23, 33.

mōr-seaþ, es; *m.* A boggy, marshy pit, *Cod.* Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 13.

mōr-secg, es; *m.* n. Sedge:—Bedde hys bed myd mōrsecege, *Lchdm.* iii. 140, 25.

mōr-stapa, an; *m.* A moor-stepper, traverser of the moors:—Mære mōrstapa (*the bull*), *Runic* pm. Kmbl. 339, 11; *Rūn.* 2.

mortere, es; *m.* A mortar:—Mortere mortariola, *Wrt.* Voc. ii. 58, 28. Se ealra mæsta mortere girba, 42, 22: i. 20, 25. Gepuna eall tōsomne on ānum mortere, *Lchdm.* i. 216, 13: 142, 18.

morp, es; *n.* m. I. death, destruction, perdition:—Hit wæs hælepa forlor menniscra morþ ðæt hié tō mete dædon ofet unfæle it was men's ruin, our race's destruction, that for their food they took that evil fruit, *Cd.* 33; *Th.* 45, 5; *Gen.* 722. Mid morþes cwealme with death's pang, 35; *Th.* 47, 9; *Gen.* 758. ðæt micle morþ (*death which followed the eating of the forbidden fruit*), 30; *Th.* 40, 16; *Gen.* 640. Nys ūs nā tō secgenne ðone sceamlican morþ ðe ðær gedōn wæs (*the mortality, attended with so many horrible circumstances, that happened at the siege of Jerusalem*), *Ælfc.* T. Grn. 21, 15. II. that which causes death:—Ðū (*the evil soul*) wære ðær (*in this world*) morþ and myrþra, ac ðū ne miht hēr (*in the next world*) swā beōn, *Wulfst.* 241, 9. Ic biððe ðæt man ðæs morþes (*deadly sin, marriage by men in orders*) heonanforþ geswice, *L. I. P.* 23; *Th.* ii. 334, 23. Hē (*the devil*) hogode on ðæt micle morþ (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*) men forweorpan, forlæran and forlædan, *Cd.* 32; *Th.* 43, 15; *Gen.* 691. Man tēh ðæt morþ (*apparently an image of the intended victim whose destruction was being attempted through witchcraft by a widow and her son*), v. III and morþ-dæd forþ of hire inclifan. Ðā nam man ðæt wif and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebrice, *Chart.* Th. 230, 17.

III. murder; (a) as a technical term, slaying with an attempt at concealment of the deed. Cf. the distinction in Icelandic law between morþ murder and víg manslaughter, 'þat er morþ ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi i gegn,' but if declaration (*lysing*) were made it was víg. v. Cl. & Vig. Dict. and Grmm. R. A. 625. Schmid. A. S. Gesetz, p. 633, suggests that morþ

has particular reference to death caused by witchcraft or by poison, and refers to the connection in which the compounds morþ-dæd-, weorc-, uyrhta occur: see the passages given under those words. See also the last passage under II:—Gif open morþ weorþe ðæt man sý āmyrdred āgife man māgum ðone banan and gif hit titlre sý and æt lāde mistide ðeme se bisceop if there be a death and it afterwards appear that the man was murdered, the (supposed) murderer being discovered, let the latter be given up to the kinsmen (of the slain man), and if the accusation be brought, and the attempt of the accused to clear himself fail, let the bishop pass sentence, *L. C. S.* 57; *Th.* i. 406, 25. Æbere morþ æfter woruldage is bōtleas slaying, which is proved to be murder, according to the secular law, cannot be compounded for, 65; *Th.* i. 410, 5. (b) as a general term, murder, homicide:—Hī swylc geblōt and swylc morþ dōnde wæron (*of Busiris sacrificing strangers to the gods*), *Ors.* 1, 8; *Swt.* 40, 26. Ðæs ðe hē blōdgyte, wālfyll weres wæpnum geseþeþ, morþ mid mundum, *Cd.* 75; *Th.* 92, 13; *Gen.* 1528. [*Laym.* morþ destruction: *O. Sax.* morð: *O. Frs.* morth: *Icel.* mord: *O. H. Ger.* mord: *Lat.* mort-] v. morþor.

morp-bealu, wes; *n.* Deadly harm, murder, *Beo.* Th. 272; B. 136. v. morþor-bealu.

morp-crundel. v. crundel.

morp-dæd, e; *f.* A deed which causes destruction, (a) of the body:—Be ðæm wiccecræftum and be liblācum and be morþdædum, gif man ðær ācweald wære (*v. last passage under morþ*, II, and morþ-weorc), *L. Ath.* i. 6; *Th.* i. 202, 11. (b) of the soul, deadly sin, evil deed:—Hē gawenede swā hine sylfne tō heora syllicum þeawum and tō mārūm morþdædum mid ðam mǣnfullum floce... Swā fērde se cniht on his fræcepum dædum and on morþdædum miclum gestrangon on orwēnysse his āgenre hǣle, *Ælfc.* T. Grn. 17, 18–24. Wearþ ðes þeodscype swýðe forsyngod... þurh morþdæda and þurh mǣndæda, *Wulfst.* 163, 21. [Þonne scalt þu (*the body*), erming, up arisen imete þine morþdeden, *Fragm.* Philps. 7, 37.]

morþor, es; *n.* m. I. murder:—Manige men wēnaþ ðæt morþor sý seo mæste synne; ac ūs is tō witenne ðæt þreora cynna syndon morþras. ðæt is ðonne ðæt æreste, ðæt man tō oðrum læbbe hæbbe, and hine hatige... Ða æstigan men, ðēh hī sýn ðæs morþres scyldige, hī hit him tō nānre synne ne gelyfaþ, *Blickl.* Homl. 63, 34–65, 11. Ðara banena byre morþres gylpeþ, *Beo.* Th. 4116; B. 2055. Deáh hié (*cannibals*) morþres feala gefremed habben, *Andr.* Kmbl. 1950; *An.* 977. Morþres on luste, 2282; *An.* 1142. Draca morþre swealt the dragon perished by the sword, *Beo.* Th. 1789; B. 892. Ic on morþor ofslōh miura sumne hyldeamga, *Cd.* 52; *Th.* 66, 32; *Gen.* 1093. Morþor seal mon under eorþan befeolan, ðe hit forhelan þenceþ, *Exon.* 90b; *Th.* 340, 23; *Gn.* Ex. 115. Morþor homicidium... fore morþre propter homicidium, *Lk.* Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25. Ne ðū morþur ne fremme non homicidium facies, *Mt.* Kmbl. Rush. 19, 18; *Lind.* 27, 16. Morþur homicidia, 15, 19. II. mortal sin, great wickedness:—Wælhreowes ārleasta fela, mǣn and morþor, misdæda worn (*cf.* hwile mǣn and hwile ārleasnesse *Neron* weorhte, *Fox* 58, 2), *Bt.* Met. *Fox* 9, 13; *Met.* 9, 7. Morþres brytta (*Holofernes*), *Judth.* 10; *Thw.* 22, 33; *Jud.* 90: (*the devil*), *Andr.* Kmbl. 2342; *An.* 1142. ðæt wē ðæs morþres mieldan ne weorþen, hwær ðæt hǣlige treō beheled wurde, *Elen.* Kmbl. 855; *El.* 428: 1248; *El.* 626. Ðære synwæce sceoldon, morþres ongyldan, *Exon.* 45a; *Th.* 153, 30; *Gū.* 833. Hū lange mǣnwyrhtan morþre gylpaþ usque quo peccatores gloriabuntur, *Ps.* 79, 3. Seo sǣwl sceal mid deoflum drohtnoþ habban in morþre and on mǣne, *Wulfst.* 187, 18. Morþor (*adultery*), *Exon.* 10b; *Th.* 12, 29; *Cri.* 193. Ic andette mīnes mōdes morþor, *L. de Cf.* 8; *Th.* ii. 262, 31; *Salm.* Kmbl. 82; *Sal.* 41.

III. torment, deadly injury, great misery:—Swā hwæt swā wit morþres þoliaþ, hit is Adame forgolden, *Cd.* 35; *Th.* 47, 4; *Gen.* 755. Se hié of ðam morþre ālysde (*from the fiery furnace*), 196; *Th.* 244, 23; *Dan.* 452. God wearp hine on ðæt morþer innan (*into hell*), 18; *Th.* 22, 18; *Gen.* 342. Heó his mǣgwinum morþor fremedon (*greatly afflicted*), 149; *Th.* 187, 5; *Exod.* 146. Sceolde his wite habban, ealra morþra mǣst, 16; *Th.* 19, 26; *Gen.* 297. Ðe ūs monna mǣst morþra gefremede, sǣrra sorga, *Judth.* 11; *Thw.* 24, 10; *Jud.* 181. [*Goth.* maurþr fōvos.] v. morþ.

morþor-bealu, wes; *n.* Deadly hurt, murder:—Geseōn morþorbealo mǣga, *Beo.* Th. 2162; B. 1079: 5477; B. 2742. v. morþ-bealu.

morþor-bedd, es; *n.* The bed of death, the bed where a murdered man lies:—Wæs ðam yldestan mǣges dædum morþorbed strēd (*of a man shot by his brother*), *Beo.* Th. 4864; B. 2436.

morþor-cofa, an; *m.* A prison, *Andr.* Kmbl. 2008; *An.* 1006.

morþor-cræft, es; *m.* Deadly or murderous art or power:—Ðær sylfstan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*) ēdel healdap morþorcræftum, *Andr.* Kmbl. 353; *An.* 177.

morþor-cwealm, es; *m.* Murder, slaughter, *Exon.* 91b; *Th.* 343, 4; *Gū.* Ex. 152.

morþor-hete, es; *m.* Murderous, deadly hate, *Beo.* Th. 2214; B. 1105.

morþor-hof, es; *n.* A place of torment or extreme misery (*hell*), *Elen.* Kmbl. 2603; *El.* 1303.

morpor-hūs, es; *n.* *A house of torment (hell)*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 15; Cri. 1625.

morpor-leán, es; *n.* *Recompense of sin or a terrible recompense*:—*Ðær (in hell) sceolan þeofas and þeodscaþan, leáse and forlegene, lifes ne wēnan, and mǣnsworan morporleán seón*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 24; Cri. 1612.

morpor-seyldig; *adj.* *Guilty of murder or of grievous sin*, Andr. Kmb. 3197; An. 1601.

morpor-slaða, an; *m.* *A murderer, homicide*:—*Morþorslaða homicidas*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 7. *v.* **morþ-slaða**.

morpor-slagu (?), e; *f.* *Murder, homicide*:—*Morþurslaða homicidium*, Mt. Kmb. p. 14, 13. *Morþorslaða (morþurslagu, Rush.) homicidia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

morpor-slege, es; *m.* *Murder, homicide*:—*Swā hwylc swā morpor-slege þaþa quicunque ad homicidium consenserit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14.

morpor-sliht, es; *m.* *Slaughter, the slain*:—*Hwæt wæs on manfrime morpor-slehtes, deaðra gefeallen*, Elen, Kmb. 1297; El. 650. *v.* **morþ-sliht**.

morpor-wyrhta, an; *m.* *A worker of iniquity or of murder*:—*Hēr syndan mǣnsworan and morþorwyrhtan*, Wulfst. 165, 30. *v.* **morþ-wyrhta**.

morþ-slaða, an; *m.* *A murderer, an assassin*:—*Sý ælc morþslaða áwriged maledictus, qui clam percusserit proximum suum*, Deut. 27, 24. *Oferfyll biþ mægþana and morþslaða*, Wulfst. 242, 6. [*O.E. Homl. morð-slaða; pl.*] *v.* **morþor-slaða**.

morþ-sliht, es; *m.* *Murder, assassination*:—*Be morþslihtum*, L. Ædelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11, 12. *v.* **morþor-sliht**.

morþ-weorc, es; *n.* *An act which causes death (by witchcraft or poison)*:—*Hæðenscipe biþ ðæt man . . . wiccecraft lufige odðe morþ-weorc gefremme (causes death by witchcraft or poison, v. morþ, III)*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. *Deoflice dæda and morþweorcum and on manslihtan*, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. [*O.Sax. morð-werk.*] *Cf.* **morþ-dæd** and *next word*.

morþ-wyrhta, an; *m.* *One who causes death (by witchcraft or poison)*:—*Wiccan odðe wigleras, mǣnsworan odðe morþwyrhtan*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20 (see note); L. Eth. vi. 7, 36; Th. i. 316, 21, 324, 11; L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7; Wulfst. 266, 25. *v.* **morþ, III. moru.** *v.* **more.**

mōr-wyrt, e; *f.* *Moor-wort*:—*Wyrc hié (a salve) of ðære smalan mōrwyrt (drosera rotundifolia, Cockayne)*, Lchdm. ii. 128, 8.

mos, es; *n.* *A moss, a marshy place*:—*In ðæt micle mos; of ðæm mose*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 121, 19. *Cf.* *Tō mossetena gemære, and swā big mossetena gemære . . . Dis syndon ðæs landes gemære æt moslæge*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 56, 26; Gü. 245. [*N. of England and Scott. moss (as in moss-trooper)*: *O.H.Ger. mos palus*; cf. *Icel. mosi a moss*; *Dan. mose a bog, moor*.]

mōs, es; *n.* *Food, nourishment*:—*Gē oftugon hrægles nacedum, mōses meteleasum*, Exon. 30a; Th. 92, 11; Cri. 1507. *Tō mōse t̃ æte ad edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 66. *Ðū his heafod sealdest tō mōse (in escam)*, Ps. Th. 73, 14. *Tō mōse manducare*, 77, 25; Andr. Kmb. 53; An. 27; 271; An. 136; Salm. Kmb. 576; Sal. 287. *Mōse fēdan*, Exon. 36b; Th. 118, 26; Gü. 245. *Wista t̃ mōsa epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15. [*O.L.Ger. muos, mōs esca, cibis*; *O.H.Ger. muos, mōs cibis, esca, edulium, coena, alimonia*; *Ger. muos*: cf. *ge-mūse*.]

mot, es; *n.* *A mote, an atom*:—*Mot atomos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 37; ii. 8, 10. *Mote atomo*, 9, 62. *Tō hwī gesihst ðū ðæt mot (festucam) on ðines brōðor ēgan*, Mt. Kmb. 7, 3, 5. *Ðū gesāwe gehwæde mot on ðines brōðor eāge*, R. Ben. 12, 3. *Ðæt lytle mot . . . ðone mot*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 42.

mōt *a meeting, court.* *v.* **folc**-, **ge-mōt**, and *compounds in which mōt forms the first part*.

mōt, e; *f.* (?) *Toll, tax*:—*Mōt ðæs cyninge[s] nomisma census*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 19. [*Goth. mōta toll, custom*: cf. *Icel. mūta a fee*; *O.H.Ger. mūta toll*; *Ger. mauth*.]

mōtan = (?) **mētan**:—*Gif man oðerne sace tihte and hē ðane mannan mōte (meet with; Price translates cite, see his note) an medle odðe an þinge*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11.

[**mōtan**] *ic, hē mōt, ðū mōst; wē mōton; þ. mōste (from mōt-te)*. *I. to be allowed, may, mote, (a) with an infinitive*:—*Mōt ic drincan licet mihi bibere, ic mōste mihi licuit, gif wē mōstan si nobis liceret, beoñ alýfed licere, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 15. Wē mōton nobis licet, ðū mōstest tibi licuit, 44; Som. 46, 29. Ðū mōst heonan hūde lædan*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2148; Beo. Th. 3347; B. 1671. *Monna gehwylc geceoðan mōt swā helle hiénþu swā heofones mǣrþu*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. *Gif hē ys geunnan wile ðæt wē hine grētan mōton*, Beo. Th. 700; B. 347. *Ne māgon hié and ne mōton (are not able and are not permitted) ðinne lichoman deāpe gedælan*, Andr. Kmb. 2431; An. 1217. *Ðæt hié on ðæt fægon, ðæt ic swā lytle hwile lifgean mōste*, Nar. 32, 21. *Ðæt ðū wilwega wealdan mōstest*, Ps. Th. 90, 11. *Mōstes*, Exon. 28a; Th. 85, 10; Cri. 1389. *Hē him alýfde ðæt hi*

ærnan mōstan, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42. *Ðæt ic gāst mīnne āgīfan mōte*, Andr. Kmb. 2832; An. 1418. *Ðæt ðū mōte irætwā dælan*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 15; Gen. 2828. *Ðæt hē ða yldu mōte wendan tō life*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 24; Ph. 190. *Ðær wē mōtun sēcan*, 65 b; Th. 242, 8; Ph. 670. *Mōtan*, 11 b; Th. 16, 1; Cri. 246. *Mōten*, 13a; Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. (*b*) *with ellipsis of infinitive, (1) to be supplied from preceding clause*:—*Ða ic for God wille gemundbyrdan gif ic mōt*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 12; Gen. 2473. *Blæd biþ æghwæm ðæm de Hælande hēran þenceþ, and wel is þam de ðæt mōt*, 221; Th. 287, 11; Sat. 365. *Uton fleoñ ða hwile de wē mōton*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 20. *Nū cweþaþ oft preostas ðæt Petrus hæfde wif; fulsōþ hý secgaþ, forðam ðe hē swā*

mōte ðā, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 23. (*2*) *to be inferred otherwise*:— *Ic him ylfe ne mōt I may not be harmful to him*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 5; Rā. 80, 9. *Ðū of nēde mōst (mayst go)*, Andr. Kmb. 230; An. 115. *Næfre hió tō helle mōt*, Exon. 110a; Th. 421, 19; Rā. 40, 20. *Hē begeat leáfe ðæt hē of ðam lande mōste*, Homl. Skt. 3, 328. *Ðæt Metellus tō Rōme mōste*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 25. *Ðæt hē mōste mid ðæm sunn wid Somnitum*, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 17.

II. to be obliged, must:—*Man mōt on eornost mōtian wið his drihten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Londrihtes mōt monna æghwylc idel hweorfan*, Beo. Th. 576, 5; B. 2886. *Ðæt hit sceaden mæl scýran mōste*, 3883; B. 1939. [*This verb is one of the small class of verbs called preterite-present. The infin. does not occur in any of the dialects, but in the forms which are found the conjugation is the same as that of the A.S. verb. Goth. ga-mōt; þ. -mōsta*; *O.Sax. mōt; þ. mōsta*; *O.Frs. mōt; þ. mōste*; *O.H.Ger. muoz, mōz; þ. muosi, muoste*.]

mōt-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* *A court-house*:—*Mōtærn praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28. *v.* **gemōt-ærn**.

mōt-bell, e; *f.* *A bell rung to call an assembly together*:—*Debent statim pulsatis campanis, quod Anglice vocant mōbel, convocare omnes et universos, quod Anglice dicunt folcmōte*, L. Edw. Conf. Schmid, p. 509, § 4.

mōtere, es; *m.* *One who addresses a meeting*:—*Mōtere vel mapelele concinator, i. locutor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 31. *On mōtera forð*; of mōtera forðe andlang mōtera lace, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 313, 24. [*Prompt. Parv. motare or pletare disceptor*, p. 345, and see note.] *v.* **mōtan**, **II, III**.

mōt-gerēfa, an; *m.* *The gerēfa who presides at a court or mote*:—*Swā ðæt nān scýrgerēfe odðe mōtgerēfe ðar habban æne sōcne odðe gemōt būton ðæs abbudes āgen hæse (nullus vicecomes vel praepositus)*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 200, 9. *v.* *Kemble's Saxons in England*, ii. 181, 155, note 2.

moðde, an; *f.* *A moth*:—*Moðde tineæ*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 15; 78, 70. *Ðær moðde (mohda, Lind. Rush. : mouzpe, mouzge, Wick.) hit fornimp ubi tineæ demolitur*, Mt. Kmb. 6, 19, 20; Lk. Skt. 12, 33. *Moðde word fræt*, Exon. 112b; Th. 432, 4; Rā. 48, 1. *Ðær moððan hit āwēstaþ*, Wulfst. 286, 32. [*H.M. mohde; Prompt. Parv. mouzpe; Chanc. mouhtes; pl.: Icel. motti; Ger. motte*.]

mōt-hūs, es; *n.* *A house where a court or assembly is held*:—*Dōmhūs vel mōthūs epicausterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 52. *Mōthūses prod[r]omi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 61.

mōtian, *v.* **ode**. *I. to address one's self, speak (to a person), converse (v. mōtung)*:—*Man mōt on eornost mōtian wið his Drihten se ðe wyle ðæt wē sprecon mid weorcum wið hine the Lord, who will have us speak to him by our deeds, must be addressed in all seriousness*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. *Ne hiwa ðū swilce ðū mid bilewitnysse mæge ðe gān orsorh tō mædena hūsum and wið hī mōtian ðæt ðin mōd ne beo yiele besmiten purh ða yðelan spellunga do not pretend, as if in innocence you can go secure to maidens' houses and converse with them, and your heart not be defiled through the idle conversations*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 11. *Gif se munuc wyle gān tō wifmannā hūsum and wið hý mōtian, and gif ðæm mædenum likiaþ hyra luftýman spræce*, 48, 15. [*Cf. Stille beo þu, ne schaltu motin wið me na mare*, Marh. 17, 26.] *II. to address an assembly (cf. mōtere)*:—*Herodes hæfde gemōt . . . Mid ðam ðe hē swiðost mōtode, on his dōmsetle sittende (cf. Acts 12, 21: Herod sat upon his throne, and made an oration)*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 30.

III. to discuss, dispute, moot a question (cf. a moot point):—*Ðū scealt gelyfan on ðone lifigendan God, and nā ofer ðine mæde mōtian be him*, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. [*Cf. ge-mōtod, and Prompt. Parv. mootyn discepto, placito; mōtung disceptacio*.]

mōt-lædu in Chart. Th. 433, 22. *The word occurs in a list of services due from the tenant of certain land, and seems to mean 'courts, assemblies'*:—*Preo mōtlædu ungeboden on xii mōnþum the tenant must attend three courts a year without summons. In the same charter, in similar lists, occur two phrases which seem identical in meaning with that just given, þriwa sēcan gemōt on xii mōnþum, 433, 9, and iii gemōt on geāre, 433, 32. The charter is later than 1066, perhaps the Icel. leið an assembly, may be compared. Cf. also kynnis-leið a visit to relations*.

mōt-stōw, e; *f.* *A place of assembly, forum*:—*Mōtstōw on burge forus (forum?) vel prorostra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 43; 47, 22. *v.* **gemōt-stōw**.

mótung, *e*; *f.* *Conversation, discourse*:—Of *mótunge colloquio, sermonization*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 26. *v.* *mótian*, *I.*

môt-weorþ; *adj.* *Entitled to attend a môt*:—Ealle ða men ða beón môtwurde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 32.

mucg-, *mug-wyrt*, *e*; *f.* A plant name *mug-wort*, (Scott.) *muggart*, *muggon*, also called *mother-wort*. In the Herbarium, Lchdm. i, three kinds of *mug-wort* are mentioned:—*Mugewyrt*. *Þeós wyrt ðe man artemisiam and oðrum naman mucgwyrt nemneþ (Artemisia vulgaris)*, 102, 1–3. *Herba artemisia tragonthes* ðæt is *mugewyrt (Artemisia dracuncululus tarragon)*, 102, 18. *Mugewyrt*. *Þeós wyrt þridde ðe wē artemisiam leptefilos*, and oðrum naman *mucgwyrt nemdon (Artemisia Pontica)*, 104, 15–18. *Mugwort* was supposed to prevent weariness on a journey, *v.* Lchdm. i. 102, 3–7; ii. 154, 8–12. *Mugwyrt artemisia vel matrum herba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 51; 66, 61. *Mucgwyrt*, ii. 8, 36. *Mugwyrt gigantes* (see above, Lchdm. i. 102, 18), i. 68, 78. *Mucgwyrt*, ii. 42, 40. See Lchdm. iii. 339 for other references, and Grmm. D. M. 1152.

mucxle, *múdríca*. *v.* *muscle*, *mýdrece*.

mūga, *mūha*, *mūwa*, *an*; *m.* *A mow* (as in *barley-mow*), *a heap* (of hay, corn):—*Mūha acervus*, Wúlc. 3, 10. *Mūwan acervum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 10. *Mūwan*, *hreacas acervos*, 9, 55. *Gif fyr bærne mūgan oððe standende xeras si ignis comprehendit acervos frugum sive stantes segetes in agris*, Ex. 22, 6. [Cf. Wrt. Voc. i. 154, 23 *a mowe* (reke, MS. Camb.) *une mowe*: Sparewen grupen in þen mužen, Laym. 29280: *Icel. mūgi a swathe.*]

mūl, *es*; *m.* *A mule*:—*Mūl mulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 25; 78, 10; 287, 49; ii. 56, 40. *Ne beó gē nā swylce hors and mūlas*, Ps. Th. 31, 10. [From *Lat. mulus*. *Icel. mūll*: *O.H. Ger. mūl*: *Ger. maul* (thier, esel).]

mūl-hirde, *es*; *m.* *A mule-keeper*:—*Mūlhyrde mulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37.

munan (*a pret. pres. verb*); *ic*, *hē* *man*, *ðū* *manst*, *wē* *munon*; *p.* *munde*. *I.* *to remember, be mindful of, to be careful of*:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares a good man thinks of, is careful of, a good and quiet horse, Exon. 91a; Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. [Cf. *Icel. muna* to remember with feelings of gratitude, hate, etc.]

II. *to consider, think*:—Fēdan hig swā swā hig sylfe wyrpe munon let their meal be such as they consider suitable, L. Ath. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 7. *Þæt hine God ðæs cynedōmes weorþne munde*, Ps. C. 50, 150; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 150. [Goth. *ga-munan*; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munun; *p.* -munda to remember: *O.Sax.* *far-munan*; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munun; *p.* -munsta to despise: *Icel.* *muna*; *prs.* *man*, *pl.* *munun*; *p.* *mundi to remember.*] *v.* *ā*, *ge-*, *of-*, *on-munan*.

mund, *e*; *f.* *I. a hand*:—Hē cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236; 6037; B. 3022. *Merestræta mundum brugdon (swam)*, 1033; B. 514. *Mundum* brugdon scealas of sceādum scīr-mæled swyrd, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. *Gif monna hwele mundum sīnum aldre beneoþe*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 31; Gen. 1040. *Ic gefēng mid mundum mægenbyrðenne*, Beo. Th. 6173; B. 3091. *II. a hand* (as a measure):—Stænen bedd þrīm mundum hierra ðonne ðæs hūses flōr, Shr. 69, 4.

III. (*a*) *protection* (cf. *to be in a person's hands, and v. hand*):—Wē woldon gesetan ðas bōc mannun tō getrym-minge and tō munde ūs sylfum we wished to compose this book to encourage other men, and to secure ourselves, Homl. Skt. pref. 71. *Ge orsorge wunjaþ on lande under mýnre munde*, Wulfst. 132, 16. *Ða hæðenan mid lācum heora leāstra goda munde and gescyldnysse bædon*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 19. *Munde patrociniūm*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 19. *Gif hý him syddan ne dōþ mete ne munde if afterwards they do not feed or shelter him*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. *Gif mete and munde ðam ðe ðæs beþurfe*, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25; Hy. 7, 48; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 48. *Hwī wēnst ðū ðæt hý habban nānege munde heora frēonda on ðisse weorulde why do you think that they (the good who are dead) afford no protection to their friends in this world*, Shr. 202, 25. (b) in a technical sense, *Guardianship*:—Ða betæhte Ecgferþ land and bōc on cynges gewitnesse Dūnstāne arcebiscope tō mundgeorne his lāfe and his bearna. Ðā hē geendod wæs ðā rād se bisceop tō ðam cyngre myngude ðære munde and his gewitnesse then Ecgferth delivered land and charter, with the witness of the king, to archbishop Dunstan, that he might act as guardian in respect to them, on behalf of his widow and children. When he died, the bishop rode to the king, and reminded him of the guardianship and his witness, Chart. Th. 208, 10–18. (c) in a personal sense, *A protector, guardian* (cf. *mund-bora*, *mundbyrdness*, *II.*):—Ðæt hē beó ðærtō geheald and mund under mē, Chart. Th. 391, 17. *Ic wile ðæt Ælfhelm sý hire mund and ðæs landes*, 545, 23. *Ic wille ðæt Ælfric and Ælfhelm bēn mund and frēond intō ðære stōwe*, 547, 37. *Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Bē Alfric and Tofi and Ðrunni ðese guides mundes, Chart. Th. 567, 1.]

IV. as a technical term in the laws, (*a*) *protection, guardianship* extended by the king to the subject, *the king's peace*, by the head of a family to its members:—Gif man his mæn frēols gefe frēolsgefa āge munde ðare hīna if a man give his slave freedom, let him who gives the

freedom be the guardian of the freedman's family, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. *Ðonne ðæt gedōn sý ðonne rære man cynges mund ðæt is ðæt hý ealle gemænum handum of ægdere mægþe on ānum wæpne ðam sēmede syllan ðæt cynges mund stande when that is done, then let the king's peace be declared, that is, that they all of either kindred, with their hands in common upon one weapon, engage to the mediator that the king's peace shall not be broken*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 20–22; L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 19. *Be munde*. *Hwīlum wæron heafodstēdas and heālice hādas micelre mægþe and munde wyrpe and grīdian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþor[ton] (they were entitled to afford protection, and might give 'grīd' to those that needed it)*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7; Wulfst. 157, 19. *Se ærcebiscope spæc tō mē ymbe Xþes eircean frēols, ðæt heo hæfþ nū lāsse munde ðonne hiō hwīlan ær hæfde*, Chart. Th. 308, 20. [Ich wille ðæt hiē habben alsū hīere rīgte ðane tūn mid alsūa muchele munde alsūa on mēseluen stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 7.]

(b) *the fine paid for violation of mund*, cf. *mund-bryce*, *mund-byrd*:—*Mund* ðare betstan widuwan eorlcundre, L. scillinga gebēte, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. *Gif man widuwan unāgne genimeþ*, ii. gelde seō mund sý, 76; Th. i. 20, 14. *Heafodmynstres grīdbryce bēte man be cynges munde, ðæt is mid v. pundum (let the fine be as in the case of breach of the king's mund, cf. gif hwā cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebēte ðæt mid v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29), L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1; L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 19. Gif hwā folces fyrdscip āwyrd, gebēte ðæt georne, and cyninge ða munde*, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 6. [*O.Sax.* *mund hand*: *Icel.* *mund*; *f.* *hand* (mostly poetry); also *hand* (a measure): *O. Frs.* *mund guardianship*; also *a guardian*: *O. H. Ger.* *munt palmus, cubitus*; *protectio*; *protector*, Grff. ii. 815; 813. *v.* Grmm. R. A. 447.] *v.* *fēde-mund*. The word also is found in proper names, e. g. *Eād-mund*.

mund (?):—Hū ic fæmnanhād mund inne geheold and eac mōdor gewearþ Meotodes suna, Exon. 9a; Th. 6, 32: *Cr. 93*.

mund-beorh, -beorges; *m.* *A sheltering hall*:—Hī (*Jerusalem*) synd mundbeorgas micle ymbūtan, Ps. Th. 124, 2.

mund-bora, *an*; *m.* *I. one who can give protection* (mund), *a*

protector, patron, guardian, advocate:—*Forspeca vel mundbora advocatus, patronus vel interpellator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 42. *Mundbora patronus*, ii. 67, 24: *subfragator*, 121, 55; Ep. Gl. 24 b, 31: *advocatus*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 73. (a) applied to the Deity:—Se ðe (*Christ*) is fīre mundbora, Homl. Th. i. 350, 25; Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 24; Hō. 75: 68a; Th. 251, 36; Jul. 156. *Drihten ðin mundbora Dominus protectio tua*, Ps. Th. 120, 5. *Ūres mundboran (Christ) lāre folgian*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 17: (*God*), Exon. 40b; Th. 134, 25; Gū. 514: 8a; Th. 2, 33; Cr. 28. (b) to angels or saints:—Tō ðam heahenge Michaelē, swā tō ðam getreowestan mundboran, Blickl. Homl. 201, 27. *Hē (Dives) ðone wolde habban him tō mundboran, ðam ðe hē nolde ær his cruman syllan*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 27. (c) to earthly kings:—Wes ðū (*Hrothgar*) mundbora mīnum magoþegnum, Beo. Th. 2964; B. 1480. *Eādmund cyning, māga mundbora*, Chr. 942; Edm. 2. *Eādgār, West-Seaxena wine, Myrcene mundbora*, 975; Erl. 125, 17. *Eāst-Engla cyning and seó peóð gesōhte Ecgbryht him tō mundboran*, 823; Erl. 62, 25: 921; Erl. 108, 14. *Seal him (an ecclesiastic or a foreigner who was wronged) cyng beon oððon eorl and bisceop for mæg and for mundboran*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 8; L. Eth. ix. 33; Th. i. 348, 6; L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6.

II. a guardian (of things):—Ðara mādma mundbora wæs, Beo. Th. 5552; B. 2779. [*O.Sax.* *mund-boro*: *O. L. Ger.* *mund-boro municeps*: *O. H. Ger.* *munt-poro patronus, protector*.]

mund-bryce, *es*; *m.* *I. a breach of mund* (v. mund, *IV.*):—Wē cwædon be mundbrice, se ðe hit dō, ðæt hē polige ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9. *Gif hwā cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebēte ðæt mid v. pundum*, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 330, 29. *On Centlande æt ðam mundbryce (for the offence)*, v. pund ðam cingce, and preo ðam arcebiscope, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 20.

II. the fine paid for the offence to the authority whose mund was violated:—Ðis syndon ða gerihita ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wessexan, ðæt is, mundbryce . . . , L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13. *Gif hwā folces fyrdscip āmyrre ðæt hit ænote weorþe forgilde hit fullice and cyninge done mundbrice (pay the fine to the king for the offence)*, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7. *Bēte cyningce be fullan mundbryce*, 42; Th. i. 400, 24; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 5. *On Cantwara lage cyning and arcebiscope āgan gefelice and efendýrne mundbryce*, L. Eth. vii. 6; Th. i. 330, 18. *Myndbræcas and ælces wýtes*, Chart. Th. 333, 33.

mund-byrd, *e*; *f.* (*v.* mund, mund-bora). *I. protection, patronage, aid*:—*Mundbyrd suffragium*, Ep. Gl. 24 b, 32: *patrociniūm*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 59; ii. 66, 53; 116, 3; Hpt. Gl. 497, 59. *Hē þancaþ Gode his mundbyrde, ðonne hē hine of hwylcum earfōpum ālysed hæfþ*, Ps. Th. 17, arg. *Se ðe him ēcean Godes tō mundbyrde miht gestreōneþ qui sperat in Domino*, 83, 13; Cd. 83; Th. 105, 14; Gen. 1753. *Mundbyrde and fultome presidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 41. *Under mundbyrd[e] sub pretextu*, 79, 84; 84, 15. *Ic mundbyrd on ðē hæfde tu es meus protector*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. *Heo funde mundbyrd æt ðam mæran peóðne*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 2; Jud. 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1447; An. 724; Exon.

35 a; Th. 113, 11; Gū. 113. Gif ðú ðe tō swā mildum (*heathen gods*) mundbyrd sēcest, 68 a; Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Ða mundbyrde (*patrocinium*) ðas fērendan fader tō Drihtne, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 41. Geornlice mundbyrde gelyfap tō ðære stōwe (*a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. Ðæt folc beaḡ tō Eadwearde cýninge and sōhton his friþ and his mundbyrde, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 2. Æs gehæl mid mundbyrdum *nos salva patrocinis*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 44.

II. the fine paid for a violation of mund (v. mund, IV a, b; mund-bryce, II):—Cýninges mundbyrd .L. scillinga, L. Ethb. 8; Th. i. 6, 1; 15; Th. i. 6, 12. Criccan mundbyrd .L. scill. swā cinges, L. Wih. 2; Th. i. 36, 17. Scyldig (*liable to pay*) cýninges mundbyrde, L. Alf. pol. 5 Th. i. 64, 11. Forgylde ðem mæn his mundbyrd (*the fine for violating the man's mund by fighting in his house*), L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 15; L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 1. [O.Sax. O. L. Ger. mund-burd: O. H. Ger. mudi-burd.] mundbyrdan. v. ge-mundbyrdan.

mundbyrdness, e; f. **I. protection:**—Ic fare swā hwyder swā ðú mē tō mundbyrdnyse gerecest *I will go whithersoever thou dost direct for my protection*, Glostr. Frag. 106, 24. **II. in a personal sense (v. mund, III b), A protector, patron, advocate:**—Ic ðe mē tō mundbyrdnyse geceose wið ðin āgen bearn *I choose thee for my advocate with thy own child*, 106, 19. Swā swā ic ær cwæp ðine ðære licwurpan mundbyrdnyse, 108, 16.

III. a protection of rights granted by charter:—Ic wille ðæt ðeas mundbyrdnesse beo strang *volo ut haec confirmatio vim obtineat*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 202, 20; 205, 7. Icc nelle ðæt any man ðas mundbyrdnesse tōbreke, 213, 19.

mund-craeft, es; m. *Power of hand or power to protect:*—Cunne ic his mihta, his mægen, and his mihta, and his mundcraeftas, Lchdm. i. 384, 13.

mund-gripe, es; m. *Hand-gripe, grasp:*—Ðæt hē þrittiges manna mægcraeft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 766; B. 380. Strengce getrūwode, mundgripe mægenes, 3072; B. 1534. Æfter mundgripe, 3880; B. 1938. Ðæt hē ne mette middangeardes on elran men mundgripe mæran, 1510; B. 753.

mund-heāls, -hāls, e; f. (?) *Safety which comes from the protection afforded by another (?)*:—Ða se ælmihtiga ācenned wearp siððan hē Marian mundheāls geceās *when Christ was born, after he had chosen a safe retreat in Mary's protecting womb*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 14; Cri. 446.

mundian; p. ode. **I. to protect, shelter, guard:**—Se ðe ðe mundap swā swā fæder, Homl. Th. i. 274, 6; Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 28; Gū. 231. Baldwine geaf Ælfgife wununge on Brige and hē hi mundode and heold ða hwile ðe heo ðær wæs, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 4. Cristenum cýninge gebyreþ ðæt hē Godes āre mundie, Wulfst. 266, 17. **II. in a technical sense, To act as guardian.** v. mund, III b. [O. Sax. mundōn: O. H. Ger. muntōn defendere.] v. ā, ge-mundian.

mundiend, es; m. *A protector, guardian:*—Ic hine bidde ðæt hē mīn fulla freond and mundiend beo on mīnum dege, Chart. Th. 525, 8.

mund-leow, (-lēaw?), -laū, -leū, e; f. *A basin for washing the hands:*—Mundlaū *vescada* (among things belonging to the table), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 68. Mundleū, ii. 123, 22: *conca* (cf. *Ital. conca a laver: Span. cuenca a wooden bowl*), 105, 7. Mundleow *conca, coelea*, 136, 15. [Icel. mund-laug a basin for washing the hands, especially before and after a meal.]

mund-rōf; adj. *Ready or active with the hands:*—Þegn mægenstrong and mundrōf, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rā. 84, 3.

munec, munecian, munecenu. v. munuc, munucian, mynecenu.

munt, es; m. [*from Lat. mons*] *A mount, hill, mountain:*—Munt *mons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 4. Wæs se munt Garganus biſigende, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Tō Oliuetes mutes nyderstige, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. Ofer ðæs mutes cnæpp, 4, 20; Ex. 19, 20. Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelæstan, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 36; Met. 7, 18. Munte *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 6. Munt *Scyllani*, 529, 20. Ābūtan ðone munt, Ex. 19, 12. Ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Tō ðam muntum, 14, 10. On heān muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. On heālicum muntum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Ða ða hē com tō muntum, ða gemēttan hine sceapān, 502, 24. Tō Alpis ðæm muntum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 16. Ofer ða muntas ðe Caucasas wē hātaþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10; Gen. 8, 4. v. fore-munt.

munt-elfen, e; f. *A mountain-nymph:*—Muntælfen *oreades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 14.

munt-geōf, -iōf, -giōp, es; m. *The Alps:*—Muntiofes clifu *Alpes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 41. From muntgiōp oð ðone mæran wearoþ (cf. betwux ðam muntum and Sicilia, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4), Bt. Met. Fox 1, 27; Met. 1, 14. Ða wæs ofer muntgiōp monig ātyhted, 1, 15; Met. 1, 8. Hē com tō Alpis ðæm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt iōf, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. Muntgeōfa *Alpium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 27.

munt-land, es; n. *A hilly country:*—Ferde on muntland *abiit in montana*, Lk. Skt. 1, 39.

munuc, munec, es; m. [*Lat. monachus*] *A monk:*—Munuc *monachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 19. Ic Ælfric munuc and mæssepreost, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12; Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41. Be ðam ðe munecum heora feoh būtan leāfe beſeāstaþ. Gif mon oðres monnes munuce feoh oðfæste, būtan ðæs

munuces hlāfordes lēfnesse, L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 13–16. Swā swā dafnaþ munuce, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Ic eom geawwyrded monuc *professus sum monachum*, 18, 28. Godes þeowas, biscopas, abbudas, munecas, preostas, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Wē willaþ ðæt munecas regollicor libban ðonne hī nū ær ðisan on gewunan hæfdon, ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27. Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sý of mynstre and regoles ne gýme . . . gebūge georne into mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1. Be munuca cyne. Fewer synt muneca cyn, R. Ben. 9, 2–3. Syx synt muneca cynerena, 134, 3. Hē beað, ðæt nān his bearna ðæt mynstre leng mid preostas gesette, ac ðæt hit ēfre mid munecan stōde, Chart. Th. 227, 17. Hē sende Godes þeow Agustinum and oðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. [Icel. múnkr: O. H. Ger. munich.] v. mynster-munuc.

munuc-cild, es; n. *A boy that is being brought up to be a monk:*—Sum munucild drohtnode on his mynstre, and hæfde micle lufe tō his fæder and tō his mēder. Swiðor for ðære sibbe ðonne for Godes ðæle wearþ ða oflangod, and arn of mynstre tō his māgum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 33. Ān munucild wunode on Mauricius mynstre . . . hæfde ðæt munucild swiðe mærllice stemne, Wulfst. 152, 7–11; 22.

munuc-gegerela, an; m. *A monastic dress:*—Gegyrede hine mid his munucgegyrelan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10.

munuc-hād, es; m. *Monk-hood, the monastic state (of women as well as of men):*—Munuchād and abbudhād syndon on oðre wisan (*different from the seven orders previously mentioned*), L. Ælfc. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31. Ægder ge preosthādes ge munuchādes menn *both the secular and regular clergy*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 16. Wæs sum mæssepreost munuchādes *quidam monachus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41. MS. B. Hē weoruldhad forlæte and munuchāde (*habitus monachicum*) onfēnge, 4, 24; S. 598, 2. Of munuchāde on biscopehāde gecorene *de monachorum collegio in episcopatus gradum adsciti*, 4, 12; S. 581, 21; Blickl. Homl. 219, 32. Seo ærest wifa is sæd in Norpanhymra mægeþe ðæt heo munuchāde and hāligrifte onfēnge *quae prima feminarum fertur in provincia Nordanhymbrorum propositum vestemque sanctimonialis habitus suscepisse*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 23.

munuc-heāp, es; m. *A band of monks, the monks of a monastery:*—Ān abbod . . . mid callum his munucheāpe, Anglia viii. 325, 43.

munucian; p. ode *To make a person a monk:*—Hē hine mōt munecian se monachum *potest facere*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 13.

munuo-lic; adj. *Monastic:*—On munuclicre drohtnunge in *monachica conversatione*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 46; Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 2; 4, 27; S. 603, 24. Hē wolde āræran on his biscopricfe munuclicre regol, Homl. Skt. 6, 59. Healdan his munuclice scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Hē heold his munelice ingehýd swā ðeah betwux mannum he preserved the habit of mind which he had when a monk though mixing with men, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 13. On munuclicum hādum in *monachico habitu*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 21.

munuo-lice; adv. *Monastically, after the manner of a monk:*—Hē munuclice lofoðe betwux ðām lāweddan folce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 67.

munuo-lif, es; n. **I. the monastic life:**—Monige of Breotone for intingan munuclices (*monachicae conversationis gratia*) gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstor, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Hē in heardnesse munuclices lifde in *monachica districtione vitam duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 40. Man on munuclice gelæred *viro monachica vita instructo*, 3, 21; S. 551, 40; (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 1. Hē munuclice swiðor lifde ðonne lāweddes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 10. Hē ārærde mynster and munuclic he established a monastery and monastic discipline, Homl. Skt. 6, 146. Munuclic læðan, ðon *monachicam vitam ducere, agere*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 7; (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 19. Hē sundorlif and munuclic wæs foreberende *vitam privatam et monachicam praeferens*, 4, 11; S. 579, 8. **II. the place in which the monastic life is lived, a monastery:**—Hē ārærde him munuclic . . . Ðæt mynster hē gelōgode mid wellybendum mannum, ðæt wæron hundeathtig muneca, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 14. Hē ārærde six munuclic on Sicilia lande, and ðæt seofope binnan Rōmāna burh getimbrode, on ðam hē sylf regollice under abbodes hāsum drohtnode, 118, 27; Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 4. Munuclic *coenobium, monasterium*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 22. Āpelwold biscop æft ða lāre (*Latin*) on munuclicfūm ārærde, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 42. [Cf. Icel. múnkr-lifi a monastery.]

munuc-regol, es; m. **I. the rule of a monastic order:**—Basilius āwrāt munucregol, Homl. Skt. 3, 145. **II. the monastic order which observes a certain rule:**—Ic geann into ælcum munucregole .i. pund, Chart. Th. 544, 12.

munuc-stōw, e; f. *A place for monks; locus monachorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 42.

munuc-wise, an; f. *The manner of monks:*—On munucwisan gescrifd, Homl. Skt. 6, 247.

mūr, es; m. *A wall:*—Burstan mūras and stānas, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 23; Cri. 1143. [O.Sax. O. L. Ger. mūra; f. O. Frs. mûre; f. O. H. Ger. mūra, mûri; f. M. H. Ger. mûre, mûr; f. Ger. mauer; f. Icel. múrr; m. all from Latin *murus*.]

murcen (?) *adj. Sad, complaining:*—Ða ðe murcne ær hungur heardne geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. [v. murcian, murcian, and cf. for

similar relation murnan and un-murne, Ps. Th. 75, 4; *also weoren* Bruttas blide an mode þæ ær weoren *murne*, Laym. 16159.]

murcian; *p. ode To grieve, complain, repine*:—Hwī murcnast (MS. Bod. murcas) ðū wið mīn quid tu reum me quotidianis agis querelis? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Murcāp forðy ðæt hē Gode nolde þeowan gemunt *homines quod Deo servare noluerunt*, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 250, 16. Ðæt hī him ondræden and murkien for hira unfullfremednesse ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 13. Sōna swā ic ðe on disse unrōtense geseah ðus murciende (Cott. MS. murciende) *cum te moestum lacrymantemque uissem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27. *v. murcung, murcian.*

murenere, es; *m. One who murmurs*:—On ēcum wite mid ðām murcnerum, R. Ben. 21, 5.

murcian; *p. ode To murmur, complain, repine, grieve*:—Hwæt murcnast ðū æfter ðæm ðe ðū forlure odde tō hwon fagnast ðū ðæs ðe ðū ær hæfdest quid est, quod vel amissis doleas, vel laeteris retentis? Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 31; 7, 3; Fox 20, 3 (*v. murcian*). Hī murcniap ī geōmriap *murmurabunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Gē murcnodon *murmurastis*, Deut. 1, 27. Ne murcniap, Jn. Skt. 6, 43. Ða ongunnon hīg murcian ongen ðone hīrdes ealdor, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 11. Ðonne onginþ hē tō murcienne, and pincþ mō tō lang hwænne hē beo genumen of dysles lifes earfoþnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 140, 19. Ða Pharisēi gehyrdon ða menigeo ðas murcniende be him, Jn. Skt. 7, 32; Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27 (*v. murcian*). *v. be-murcian.*

murcung, e; *f. Complaint, murmuring*:—Ðā gehyrde Drihten folces murcunge (*murmurationes*), Ex. 16, 11. Ic syngede þurh tale and þurh murcunge (*per detractionem et per murmurationem*), Confess. Pecc. Wōplicum murcungum *febilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 26. Hiofum, murcungum *questibus*, 472, 64.

murcung, e; *f. Complaint, grief, murmuring*:—Hwæt is eower murcung (*murmur*) wið unc? Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 5. Mid swā micelre murcunga his āgen mōð gedrefþ *tanto mentem moerore conturbat*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Ðæt hīe weorþen on murcunga and on ungeþylde *ad impatientiae murmuracionem prouunt*, 45, 3; Swt. 341, 3. Hý ðe willap on murcunga gebringan ðonne hīe ðe fram hweorþa *fortuna cum discesserit allatura moerorem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19 note.

murge, *v. mirige.*

murnan; *p. de. I. intrans. To mourn, be sad, be anxious*:—Gif ðū ðonne heora þegen beon wilt and ðe heora þeawas liciap tō hwon myrnst ðū swā swiðe *si probas, utere moribus, ne queraris*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 7. Sēlre biþ āghwun ðæt hē his frēond wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðæt mīn murnende mōð, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 18; Beo. Th. 99; B. 50; Andr. Kmbl. 3332; An. 1669; Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 28; Rā. 1, 15. Geōmor sefa, hyge murnende, 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Cwom seō murnende Maria, 119 b; Th. 459, 33; Hō. 9; 121 a; Th. 464, 22; Hō. 91. Bonan gnornedon, mændon murnende, 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gū. 401. Murnan on mōde *to be sad at heart*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 31; Gen. 735; Judith, 11; Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 154. Hī murnap on mōde, Cd. 169; Th. 122, 6; Exod. 535. Ne beo ðū on sefan tō forht, ne on mōde ne murn be *not fearful of mind, nor anxious of heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 197; An. 99.

II. with prepositions for, æfter:—Ne mæg nā for feore murnan se ðe wrecan þenceþ *frean not for life must he care that his lord will avenge*, Byrht. Th. 139, 25; By. 259. Ne murn ðū for ðe mēce ðe wearþ mādma cyst, Wald. 1, 44; Vald. 1, 24. Hyge was oncyrrd ðæt hīe ne murndon æfter mandreāme *the mind was o'ertrown*, so *that after the glad life of men they longed not*, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37.

III. trans. (a) To mourn, lament:—Sum sceal murnan meotudgescaft mōde gebysgad *the Maker's decree shall one mourn, troubled in mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20; Salm. Kmbl. 971; Sal. 485. (b) *to care about, regard*:—Se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuper ne frīend ne frīend ðe mā ðe wēdende hund *he that rules them regards neither friend nor foe any more than he would a mad dog* (cf. se hlāford ne scrīfþ frēonde ne fēonde, Met. 25, 15), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. [A.R. murnen; *p. murnede*: Laym. murnede; *p. Piers P. mornede*; *p. Goth. maurnan mepiuvān*: O.Sax. mornōn; *Icel. morna*: O.H.Ger. mornēn *moereo*; *part. mornēnti moestus*.] *v. be-murnan, meornan.*

murnung, e; *f. Grief, anxiety*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19. *v. murcung* (last passage).

murra, myrra, an; *m. Cicely*:—Murra hātte wyrð, Lchdm. ii. 18, 3. Nim murran ða wyrð, iii. 8, 1. Myrran, 14, 20.

murre myrrh. *v. myrre.*

mūs, e; *f. I. a mouse*:—Muus mus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 41. Mūs sorex, i. 23, 31; *mus vel sorex*, 78, 23. Deūs mūs hic mus, Ælfr. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wære hlāford ofer ðdre mýs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Mýs sorices, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 73. [Ðæt gewrit beo geworpen mūsen tō gnagene, Chart. Th. 318, 28.]

II. a muscle:—Mūs ðæs earmes *torus vel musculus vel lacertus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 48. [Icel. mūs, pl. mýss *a mouse*; also *a muscle*: O.H.Ger. mūs *mouse*; *muscle*: Ger. *maus mouse*; *muscle*: Gk. μῦς *mouse*; *muscle*.] *v. hreāde*, hrēre-, scirfe-, sise-mūs; mūse-pise.

muscelle, muscle, muxle, musle, an; *f. [from Latin] A muscle or mussel, a shell-fish*:—Muscle *muscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 76. Muxle,

i. 77, 71; *geniscula*, 281, 62. Muxle, 65, 68; ii. 41, 19. Musclan scil *conca*, 15, 35. Of muscellan *de conca*, 26, 39; 75, 71; 89, 35. Musclan, Hpt. Gl. 417, 9. Hēr beoþ oft numene missenlicra cynna muscele (*muslena*, note), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. Muslan *musculos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [O.H.Ger. *muscula*; *f.*]

mūse-fleotan. *v. must-fleoge.*

mūse-pise, an; *f. Mouse-pee, a vetch*:—Mūsepise *vicia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 55.

mūs-fealle, an; *f. A mouse-trap*:—Muusfalle *muscipula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 34. Mūsfealle *pelx*, 71, 28. [Prompt. Parv. mows-falle: O.H.Ger. *mūs-falla*; *f. Muscipula*: Ger. *mūsfealle*.]

mūs-fealu; *adj. Mouse-coloured*:—Mūsfealu, bleōreāð *myrteus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 8. [Ger. *mäuse-fahl*.]

mūs-hafoc, es; *n. A mouse-hawk*:—Mūshafoc *siricarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 17; *suricarius*, 280, 21. Mūshabuc *soricarius*, ii. 120, 81.

must, es; *m. (?) Must, new wine*:—Must *mustum* (cf. nīwe wīn *mustum*, 27, 47), Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 36. Must mid hunig gemenged *inonellum*, 27, 45. Heortan manna must and windrinc myclum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne miht ðū wīn bringan on midne winter, ðeah ðe wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðās men sindon mid muste forðencte ('these men are full of new wine', Acts 2, 13), Homl. Th. i. 314, 21. [O.H.Ger. *most*; *m.*: Ger. *most*; *m.* From Latin.]

must-fleoge, an; *f. A small fly found in wine*; bibio, parva musca quae in vino nascitur:—Mustflecga (*muscleotan*, Wrt.) *bibiones, mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74. Cf. bibulus *musti bibiones* (Anglice *myntys*) arceat amurca, 176, 24.

mūp, es; *m. I. of persons*, (a) *The mouth*:—Mūp os, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 52. Mūpes hrōf *palatum*, 64, 58. Gān[i]gende mūpe *hiulco rostro*, ii. 79, 34. Hē for ðy säre ne mihte his hand tō mūpe gedōn *could not put his hand to his mouth*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 4. Eall ðæt on ðone mūp gēþ, gēþ on ða wambe, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17. Mūpum *buccis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 16. (b) *the mouth as an instrument of speech*:—Be ælc on worde ðe of Godes mūpe gēþ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 4. Hē æt his sylles mūpe gehyrde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Mūpas ealle ða unriht sprecap *os loquentium iniqua*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. (c) *the face*:—Ic sprece tō him mūpe tō mūpe, Num. 12, 8.

II. of things, *A mouth, opening, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūp *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57; Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rā. 33, 9. Duru sceal on healle, rūm recedes mūp, Menol. Fox 533; Gn. C. 37. Gif mon biþ on hriw wun . . . gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehwederum mūpe twentig scilt, L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96, 12. Beleác hefonrices weard merehuses mūp (*the door of the ark*), Cd. 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364. [Goth. *munps* (Icel. *munnr*, mūd; O.Sax. *mūd*: O.Frs. *muth*, mund; O.H.Ger. *mund*.)]

mūpa, an; *m. I. the mouth of a river*:—Ðær ligeþ se mūpa út on ðone gārsecg ðære ié ðe mon hāteþ Gandis (*ostia fluminis Gangis*) . . . Be sūpan ðæm mūpan is se port Caligardamana . . . be norþan ðæm Gandes mūpan is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se mūpa ðære ié . . . Ottorogorre, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 6-13. On Limene mūpan . . . Se mūpa is on eāstwearde Cent . . . On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu oþ ðone weald, iiii mīla fram ðæm mūpan útanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25-32. Ælc ceápscrið frīþ hæbbe ðe binnan mūpan cuman, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 20; ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 6. Ofer Humbre mūpan, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 7. On sūþheale Sæfern mūpan . . . oþ Afene mūpan, 918; Erl. 104, 4-5; Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20. Ofer ðone mūpan *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18, 28. On hwelcum wæterum and on æghwelcra eá mūpum hī sculan sēcan fisco, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19.

II. an opening, door:—Recedes mūpan, Beo. Th. 1452; B. 724. [Icel. *munni mouth* (of a cave, etc.).] *v. ge-mýþe.*

mūp-ād, e; *f. A mouth-disease*:—Mūpādi on gōman *mentedra vel oscedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 64; ii. 58, 7. *v. mūp-coþu.*

mūp-bana, an; *m. One who destroys with the mouth*:—Him Grendel wearþ tō mūþbonan, leofes mannes lic eall forswéal, Beo. Th. 4165; B. 2079.

mūp-bersting, e; *f. A breaking out about the mouth*:—Mūþberstinge (*in a list of diseases*) *frenus* (cf. *frenusculi*, ulcera circa circuitu oris, similia his quae sunt jumentis asperitate frenorum, Isid. 4, orig. 8), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 14. Mūþbersting, ii. 39, 17. Mūþberstung, 150, 56.

mūp-coþu, e; *f. A mouth-disease*; oscedo (=oris ulcus), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 13; ii. 64, 2.

mūp-frēo; *adj. At liberty to speak*:—Hwī ne synt wē mūþfrēo? hū ne mōton wē sprecan ðæt wē willap, Ps. Th. 11, 4.

mūp-hēal, es; *n. Salutory words pronounced by the mouth*:—Mōdiges (*Moses*) mūþhēal (cf. ēce rēdas Moyses sægde, Th. 210, 15-17), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 14; Exod. 552.

mūp-hrōf, es; *m. The roof of the mouth, palate*:—Mūþhrōfe *palato*, Hpt. 414, 22.

mūp-leás, *adj. Without a mouth*:—Ic sceolde mūþleás sprecan, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 1; Rā. 61, 9.

mūtian. *v. bi-mūtian.*

mūtung, e; *f. A loan (?)*:—Mūtung *vel wrixlung mutuum*, Wrt. Voc.

ii. 58, 60. Cf. *læn commodum*; wrixlung *mutuum*, i. 21, 1-3: and tō borge *mutuum*, Kent. Gl. 817.

mūwa, muxe. v. mīga, muscelle.

mycel. v. micel.

mycg, mygg, es; m. : mycge (?), an; f. *A. midge*:—Mygg *culex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 60: *sciniphes*, 120, 9. Mycg *culex*, 15, 55. Mygc, i. 281, 36. Midge (micge?) *culex*, 24, 17. Mycgæs *cynomya*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 29. Wīd gnattas and micgeas, Lchdm. i. 54, 14. Heō gnattas and micgeas (micgas, MS. B.) ācweleþ, 266, 2. [O. L. Ger. muggia; f. *culex*: O. H. Ger. nucca, mugga; f. *culex*, *conopis*, *scinifes*: Ger. mücke: Icel. mý; n. : Dan. myg: Swed. mygg.]

mycgern *fat about the kidneys*:—Micgern *exugium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 10: *exugia*, ii. 30, 13. Micgerne *exugia* i. *minctura*, 146, 31. Rysele, mycgern *axungia*; micgern *arvina*, i. *adepts* i. *pinguedo*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 4-7. [Leo suggests borrowing from Welsh mychiryn lard.]

mycg-nett, es; n. *A. mosquito-net*:—Fleohnet vel micgnet *conopeum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 24.

mydd, es; n. *A. bushel*; modius:—Hannibal sende tō Cartaina þrío mydd gyldeþra hringa his sige tō tæcne *Annibal in testimonium victoriae suae tres modios annulorum aureorum Carthaginem misit*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. [O. L. Ger. muddi: O. H. Ger. mutti modius.]

mýdrece, an; f. *A. chest*:—Mýderce (mēderce, MS. J.) odde cyst *loculus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 313, 15. Dæs synt twā micle mýdercan, and ān hragleysd, and ān lytlut towmýderce, and eac twā ealde mýdercan, Chart. Th. 538, 19-22. Heō becwiþ him twā mýdercan, and ðær aninnan ān bedreaf, eal dæt tō ānum bedde gebyreþ, 536, 24: 537, 26. vi. mīdrecā, 430, 2. Múdrica *loculus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

mýþ. v. mæþ.

mýl dust:—Dæt ðære ylcān stōwe mýl dīd fyre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis loci illius contra ignem voluerit*, Bd. 3, 10, tit.; S. 534, 16. [Prompt. Parv. mul *pulvis*, p. 348, and note. Cf. Icel. mýlja *to crush*.]

myldan, myldende. v. be-myldan, miltan I (a).

mylen, es; m. *A. mill*:—Myln *molendinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 7. Mylen *mula*, ii. 58, 16: R. Ben. 127, 6. Se mylenham and se myln dærtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10. Of Eadweardes mylne, 438, 26: 439, 2. Ne mylnum nis ālyfed tō eorneþne (on Sunday), Wulfst. 227, 11. [Myln *molendinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 60: A. R. mulne: Wick. milne: Icel. mylna: O. H. Ger. muln; f. : Du. molen.]

mylen-brōc, es; m. *A. mill-brook*:—On mylenbrōc; ðonne andlang strēames, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 30.

mylen-ham[m], es; m. *An enclosure in which a mill stands*:—Hit (the boundary) cymþ nyder tō dam mylenhammæ and se mylenham and se myln dærtō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10.

mylen-hweogul, es; n. *A. mill-wheel*:—Seō heofon æfre tyrnþ on-būtan ūs swiþtre ðonne ænig mylenhweol (-hweowul, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 232, 19.

mylen-pūl, -pōl, es; m. *A. mill-pool*:—On mylepūl; of mylenpūlle in Afene strēam, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 8. In ðone mylenpōl; of ðam pōle tō ðære portstræte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 418, 1.

mylen-scearp; adj. *Ground sharp*:—Heōwān mēcum mylenscearpum, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24; Ædelst. 24. v. next word.

mylen-stān, es; m. *A. stone for grinding*:—Feol odde mylenstān *lima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 75: i. 287, 2.

mylen-steall, es; m. *A. mill*:—Tō myllnstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 4, 14. Mylenstall, 169, 9. v. next word.

mylen-stede, es; m. *A. mill-stead*, mill:—Dysne mylenstede ðe dærtō gebyreþ æt Leoferes hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 10.

mylen-stīg, e; f. *A. path to a mill*:—Æfter ðam grēnan wege in tō ðære mylnstige; of ðære mylnstige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 9.

mylen-troh, -trog, es; n. *A. mill-trough, the channel in which water comes to a mill-wheel*:—Mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16.

mylen-waru, e; f. *A. mill-dam* (? cf. Icel. vör; f. *a fenced-in landing place*):—Andlang strēames on ða mylenware; of ðære mylenware tō ðære swēte apuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 7. Cf. mylen-wer.

mylen-weard, es; m. *A. miller*:—Mylenwyrd *molendinarius* vel *molinarus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 35. Myleward *molendarius*, ii. 58, 17.

mylen-wer, es; m. *A. mill-weir, mill-dam*:—Andlang strēames dæt it cymþ tō ðam myleware, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 92, 30.

mylma, an; m. *A. retreat* (?); recessus, Germ. 398, 150.

myltan, mylte, myltestre. v. miltan, milte, miltestre.

-mynd. v. freōnd, ge-, weorþ-mynd.

myngian; p. ode. I. *to bear in mind, recollect*:—Gē sweltaþ deāþe nymþe ic dōm wite sōðan swefnes ðæs mīn sefa mynggaþ *ye shall die unless I know the import of the true dream, of which my mind is still conscious*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 31; Dan. 144. Wē ðæs hereweorces mynggaþ (*recollect*), and ða wiggþræce on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. II. *to bring to the mind of another, recall, remind*:—

Manaþ swā and mynggaþ mæla gehwylce sārūm wordum, Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Ic wolde ðe nū myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) ðære manigfealdan lāre ðe ðū mē ær gehēte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. v. ge-myndgian, mynegian and next two words.

myndgiend, es; m. *One who reminds*:—Gyf Frysna hwylc ðæs morþ-orhetes myndgiend wære, Beo. Th. 2215; B. 1105.

myndgung, e; f. *A. reminding one of anything, admonition*:—Siō myndgung ðara hāligra gewrita *divinae admonitiones verba*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 8.

myndig; adj. *Mindful*:—Myndig wæs Petrus wordes ðætte cweden wæs him, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 72. v. ge-myndig.

mynd-leās; adj. *Senseless, foolish*:—Se wīsdōm hine sylfne ætþret fram myndleāsum geþohtum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 4. v. ge-myndleās.

myne, es; m. I. *the mind*:—Mōd mægnade, mine fægnade,

Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 56; Reim. 33. II. *mind* (as in to have a mind for anything), *purpose, desire*:—Læssan hwile ðonne his myne sōhte for a less time than he would have desired, Beo. Th. 5138; B. 2572. Wæs him ūt myne fleōn fealone strēam they had a mind to escape, to flee the yellow stream, Andr. Kmbl. 3073; An. 1539. Gē holdlice hyge stapeladon mid mōdes myne (with full purpose of heart), Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 20; Cri. 1359. Hē lārum wile, þurh mōdes myne, mīnum hýran, 71 a; Th. 265, 10; Jul. 379: 74 a; Th. 282, 2; Jul. 657. Nō hē done gīfstōl grētan mōste for Metode ne his myne wisse he might not approach the throne because of the Lord, and knew not his purpose, Beo. Th. 341; B. 169. III. *love*:—Hwær ic feor odde neāh findan meahthe ðone ðe in meoduhealle mine wisse (would feel love, would love), odde mec frēfran wolde, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 7; Wand. 27. [Do þu þis mid gode mune (intent), þenne eart þu godes sune, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 53. Goth. muns purpose, device, readiness: Icel. munnr the mind; mind, longing; love.] v. wif-myne.

myne. v. mene, mine.

mynececu, e; f. *The feminine form corresponding to masc. munuc*:—Mynececu *monacha* vel *monialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Munuc and mynececu ðe Gode sylfum beoþ gehālgode, and hyra gehāt Gode gehāten habbaþ, L. Ecg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 198, 32. Seō mynececu *monacha*, iv. 9; Th. ii. 206, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 184, 1. Bysn be sumere mynececu, 546, 26. Gif hwā mynececu, ðe Godes brýð biþ gehāten, him tō wīfe nimþ, beō heō āmānsumad, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 21. Godes þeōwas, muneceas and myneceana, preostas and nunnan, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Muneceas and myneceana, canonicas and nunnan, vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17. L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Be mynececan. Riht is ðæt myneceana mynsterlice macian, efne swā wē cwædon æror be munecean (v. next paragraph where preostas and nunnan are taken together), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 31-33. Eugenia hæfde āstcald myneceana mynster, Homl. Skt. 2, 311. Muneceana mynstru, R. Ben. 136, 4. Ða forlætan mynstru mid muneceum gesettan and eac mid myneceum, Chart. Th. 240, 17. Basilica wearþ mōdor ofer manega myneceana, Homl. Skt. 4, 85. Myneceana, Lchdm. iii. 440, 15. [Ealra ðære landa ðe intō ðæ myneceana life æt Wiltūne forgifene synt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. Laym. muneceane: Piers P. monchen: Trev. minchin.]

mynegian, myngian; p. ode (with acc. of person and gen. of thing, or with a clause). I. *to bring to one's own mind, recall*:—David myngode ðæra gyfa ðe God his fædrum and his foregengum sealde, Ps. Th. 43, arg.

II. *to bring to another's mind, (a) to remind*:—Drihten ūs ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces the Lord will remind us then of the work done on Sunday, Wulfst. 210, 9. Mec ðæra nægla fyrwet myngaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2156; El. 1079. Ic ðe ær myngode (Cott. MS. myngode) ðære ilcan spræce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 7. Hū ne mynegodest (Cott. MS. myngodest) ðū mē ðære ilcan spræce, 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Ic wolde ðe myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) ðære manigfealdan lāre ðe ðū mē ær gehēte, 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. Wē willaþ eow myngian, dæt hit ne gange eow of gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 220, 3. (b) *to bring a duty to the mind, to admonish, exhort*:—Eow ic mynegie *vos moneo*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 3. Mīne wylna ic mynegie *meas ancillas moneo*, 19, 6. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 11. Ic myngie and lāre, 107, 10. Manaf ūs and myngaþ seō ā and seō eadignes, 197, 3. Mynegap, 161, 3. Menegap *instigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 63. Eadweard cuning myngode his wytan dæt hý smeodon hū heora friþ betere beon mæhte, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 160, 23. Mīnga hine *hunc exhortare*, Deut. i. 38. Ælc bīscop ðone cuning myngige (MS. B. myndgige) dæt ealle Godes cyrcan sýn wel behwofene, L. Edm. E; Th. i. 246, 11. Ænne hyndenman, ðe ða .x. mynige tō ūre ealre gemæne þearfe, L. Ædelst. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 2. Wē willaþ myngian frēonda gehwylcne, dæt gehwā hine sylfne beþence, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 6. (c) *to remind of a debt, to ask for payment*. v. manian:—Myngaþ *exigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 81. Sēde on heortan hys ne myngeþ (*requiret*), Ps. Spl. T. 9, 15. Gif hē gelōmlice þurh his byðdals his gafoles myngaþ if he by his messengers often asks for his tribute, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 20. Heābherht oft ðæs myngode, odde ðæs laudes bæd, Chart. Th. 167, 6. Se ðe nimþ ða þing ðe ðine synt ne mynega ðū hyra (ne repetas), Lk. Skt. 6, 30.

III. *to have in the mind, to purpose, intend, determine*:—Menegap, hogiaþ *conati sumus, decrevimus*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 66. [A. R. munegean: Mark. munegean:

Laym. munegie: *Piers P.* munge, menewe: *O. H. Ger.* bi-munigōn.] v. ge-mynegian.

mynegung, e; f. I. *admonition, exhortation* (v. mynegian, II b):—Mynegung *monitus*, *Ælf.* Gr. II; Som. 15, 16. Mynigung, 43; Som. 44, 53. Mynegung *monitionem*, 15; Som. 18, 4. *Purh* Albinus myngunge (*hortatu*), *Bed. pref.*; S. 472, 8. *Ne ondræde gē eow' hē cwæþ . . . *purh* ðas mingeunge . . ., *L. Ælf.* P. 13; Th. ii. 364, 26. *Purh* ðas apostoles mungeunge (myngunge, MSS. O. F.; mingeunge, MS. T.), *R. Ben.* 53, 1. Heo wolde *purh* his mynegungum hire mōd getrymman, *Homl.* Th. ii. 146, 10. *Æfter* mynegungum *Æðeluoldes* de mē oft manode, *Chart.* Th. 240, 30. Menegungum *hortamentis*, *Hpt. Gl.* 485, 52.

II. *a demand for payment of what is due, a claim* (v. mynegian, II c):—*Purh* ða gedurstegnyssde of folces men withæfton ðære gelōmlican mynegunge (myngunge, MS. F.) . . . ðe ūre lāreōwas dydon ymbe ðæt neadgafol ūres Drihtnes, *L. Edg.* S; Th. i. 270, 25. Ne forlæte hē ða mynegunge *let him not relinquish the claim*, *L. Ædelst.* v. 7; Th. i. 234, 26.

mynele, an; f. *Desire, longing*:—*Ðæt* hē tō his earde ænige nyste mōdes mynlan so *that he (Ulysses) felt no heart's desire for his native land*, *Bt. Met.* Fox 21, 133; *Met.* 26, 67. v. myne.

myne-lic; adj. *Pleasant, desirable*:—Oft hē geþah mynelīcne mǣþþum, *Exon.* 84b; Th. 318, 25; *Vid.* 4. [*O. Sax.* muni-lih; *Icel.* munn-ligr *pleasant*.] v. myne.

mynet, es; n. I. *a coin*:—*Mynet nummisma*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 73, 48. *Mynit nomisma*, ii. 114, 75. *Mynete nummismate*, 61, 14; 96, 80. *Genim pipores* wilce ān mynet gewege, *diles sades* wilce iiii mynet gewegen, *Lchdm.* ii. 192, 14. *Ætgýwaþ* mē ðas gafoles mynyt, *Mt. Kmbl.* 22, 19. *Ðæt* hī sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet (*aurum illud numisma*) mid him geniman, *Bd.* 3, 8; S. 532, 1. Hē hēt ðam cwelre syllan .xxv. gyldena myneta, *Shrn.* 129, 12. II. *coinage, money*:—*Ðæt* ān mynet sý ofer eall ðas cynges onweald, *L. Ath.* i. 14; Th. i. 206, 18; *L. Edg.* i. 8; Th. i. 268, 27. *Ān* mynet gange ofer ealle ðas þeode būtan ælcon false, *L. Eth.* vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 28; *L. C. S.* 8; Th. i. 380, 15; *Wulfst.* 272, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* munita; *f. nomisma, moneta*; *O. H. Ger.* muniza, munizza; *f. Ger.* münze. *From Latin* moneta.]

mynet-cīpa, an; m. *A money-dealer*:—Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ on Godes gelapunge, and ne caraþ ymbe Cristes teolunge, se biþ mynetcýpa getalod, *Homl.* Th. i. 412, 16.

mynetere, es; m. I. *a moneyer, a money-changer, money-dealer*:—*Mynetere nummularius*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 47, 15; *trapezita*, 57, 33; *trapezeta vel nummularius*, 73, 47. *Myniteri nummularius, nummorum prærogator*, ii. 115, 2. *Mynetere trapezita*, *Ælf.* Gr. 7; Som. 6, 43. *Mynetere nummulariorum*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 60, 51. *Munetere*, 73, 8, 41. *Ða* setl ðara mynetera *the seats of the money-changers*, *Blickl.* *Homl.* 71, 19. *Hyt* gebyrede ðæt dū befastest mīn feoh mynnyterum, *Mt. Kmbl.* 25, 27; *Homl.* Th. ii. 554, 8. Hē gemætte sittende myneteras, *Jn.* 2, 14. II. *a minter, one who coins*:—*Mynetere monetarius*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 57, 33. *Be* myneterum . . . Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte. And gif se mynetere fūl wurþe, slēa man of ða hand ðe hē ðæt fūl mid worhte, and sette upp on ða mynetsmiddan . . . On Cantwara byrig .vii. myneteras, *L. Ath.* i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–26. *Ælc* mynetere ðe man tīþ ðæt fals feoh slōge . . . gif hē fūl beo, slēa hine man, *L. Eth.* iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–15. *Ða* myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcaþ oððe elles hwær; ðæt ða bion heora feores scyldige, iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. Godes feoh biþ befast myneterum tō sléanne, *Homl.* Th. ii. 554, 14. Ic habbe geunnen Baldewyne abbode ðonne meonetere wiðinne Sæint Eādmundes byrg, *Cod. Dip.* *Kmbl.* iv. 223, 6. [*O. Sax.* muniteri a money-changer; *Icel.* myntari a minter; *O. H. Ger.* munizari, munizzari numularius, monetarius, *trapezita*; *Ger.* münzer.]

mynetian; p. ode *To mint, coin*:—Nān man ne mynetege būtan on porte, *L. Ath.* i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. [*O. Sax.* gi-munitōd; *O. H. Ger.* munizōn cudere.]

mynet-smidde, an; f. *A mint, place for coining*. v. mynetere, II. myngian. v. mynegian.

mynian; p. ede (cf. myne, II) *To have as the object of desire of purpose, to intend, direct one's course to an object*:—*Ðær* mīn hyht myneþ tō gesceccne my heart's desire is to visit there, *Exon.* 48b; Th. 167, 17; *Gū.* 1601; *Andr.* *Kmbl.* 583; *An.* 294. Ic lāre ælcne ðara ðe maga sī and manigne wæn hæbbe ðæt hē menige tō ðam ilcan wuda I advise every one that is able and has many a waggon, to direct his steps to that same wood, *Shrn.* 163, 13.

mynster, es; n. I. *a monastery, a place where a body of monks or of nuns resided*:—Gif hit beon mæg, swā seal mynster beon gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neadbehefe ping ðær binnan wunian, ðæt is wæterscype, mylen, wirtūn and gehwylce misenlice cræftas ðe synd gōde tō begānne, *R. Ben.* 127, 4–7. Was se ærest abbod ðas ylcan mynstres Petrus hāten, *Bd.* i, 33; S. 499, 5; 2, 2; S. 502, 40. Mynstres aldor, *L. Wih.* 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Gif hwā gefeohte on cyninges hūse sīe hē scyldig ealles his ierfes . . . Gif hwā on mynstre gefeohte, hundtwelftig sciþ, gebēte, *L. In.* 6; Th. i. 106, 4. Gif hwā gefeohteþ on mynstre būtan circean gebēte . . . be mynstres mæde, *L. Eth.* vii. 10; Th. i. 330, 26.

Muneca gehwylc ðe ūte sý of mynstre . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1–3. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt alæde, *L. Alf.* pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 15. Wæs heo . . . on ðam mynstre ðe on Franclande was getimbrad fram ðære abbadian ðe Fara hātte . . . fordon on ða tīd ne wāron monige mynstre getimbrade on Angelþeode; forðon monige of Breotone gewunodon sēcan Francna mynstro, *Bd.* 3, 8; S. 531, 12–17. Mid dýr ðe wæn ða com, ðe ða bān on lēded wāron, in ðæt foresprecene mynstre, ða ne woldan ða hiwā ðe on ðam mynstre wāron him lustlice onfōn, 3, 11; S. 535, 17. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe, *L. Eth.* v. 6; Th. i. 306, 6. On mynstrum fæste gewunian and regollice libban (*said of abbots*), ix. 32; Th. i. 348, 1. In mynstrum, *Exon.* 38b; Th. 127, 16; *Gū.* 387. Coloman twā mynstro geworhte, *Bd.* 4, 4; S. 570, 30. Twā æðele mynstere, 4, 6; S. 574, 12. Mynstru, *R. Ben.* 139, 4. II. *a church, minster* (v. mynster-clānsung):—Ne sīn ealle cirican nā gelicre mæde worlðlice wyrde . . . Heafodmynstres griþbryce . . . bēte man be cyninges munde . . . and medemran mynstres mid hundtwelftigan sciþt, *L. Eth.* ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1; *L. C. E.* 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Man āgife ælce teoþunge tō ðam ealdan mynstre (*ad matrem ecclesiam*) ðe seō hýrnes tō hýrþ, *L. Edg.* i. 1; Th. i. 262, 7. Ðæs mynstres mæssepreost, i. 3; Th. i. 262, 25. (See also sections 2 and 5.) *Oswold* fullworhte on Eferwic ðæt ænlice mynster ðe his mæg Eādwine ær begunnen hæfde, *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 98, 90. [*Laym.* munster a monastery: *Orm.* i þeþþre minnstre (*the temple*, cf. i þe kirke, 1099), 1017; *O. H. Ger.* munustiri monasterium. *From the Latin.*] v. heafod-, nunn-, mynster.

mynster-clānsung, e; f. *Purification of a minster (within whose walls a man has been slain)*:—*Donne* bēte man ðæt ciricgriþ intō ðære cirican . . . and ða mynsterclānsunge begite (cf. gif ænig man Godes ciricgriþ swā ābrece ðæt hē binnon ciricwāgum manslaga weorþe, ll. 6–8), *L. Eth.* ix. 3; Th. i. 340, 18; *L. C. E.* 2; Th. i. 360, 6.

mynster-gang, es; m. *Going into a monastery, entering on a monastic life*:—Heo ðonne mōt gif heo wile ðæt forlætan and hyre mynstergang geceōsan tunc, si velit, licebit ei id derelinquere, et vitam monasticam sibi eligere, *L. Ecg.* C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 23.

mynster-hām, es; m. *A monastic house, monastery*:—Gif hwā ðara mynsterhāma hwelcne, for hwelcre scyldes gesēce, ðe cyninges feorm tō belimpe, oððe oðerne freōne hiērēd, *L. Alf.* pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 23. Ðone oferēcan mon gedæle gind mynsterhāmas tō Godes ciricum in Sūðregum and in Cent, *Chart.* Th. 482, 18.

mynster-hata, an; m. *A hater or enemy of monasteries*:—Hēr syndan sacerdbanan and mynsterhatan, *Wulfst.* 165, 28.

mynster-lic; adj. *Monastic*:—Man ārærde cyrcan on his rice geond eall and mynsterlice gesetnyssa (*monastic institutions*), *Swt. A. S. Rdr.* 97, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* munistri-lih *monasterialis*.]

mynster-lice; adv. *Monastically, in a manner suitable to a monastery*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlice macian (*act in accordance with monastic rules*), *L. I. P.* 15; Th. i. 322, 32. Hē æþele mynster getimbrede. Ðā hē ða ðæt hæfde mynsterlice ge þeawlice gesett, *Bd.* 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

mynster-lif; es; n. I. *monastic life*:—Gif hlāford nylle hire mynsterlīfes geunnan, oðða hiā siolf nylle, *Chart.* Th. 471, 2. Hē mynsterlif ðam weorlðlice forbar monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit, *Bd.* 5, 19; S. 637, 7. Hē him sendan sceolde sume eāwīste munecas ðe him mynsterlif āstealdon, *Homl.* Skt. 6, 57.

II. *a place in which the monastic life is lived*:—Mynsterlif coenobium (cf. *hec coenobium* an abbay, i. 230, 8), *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 19, 47; 93, 32; *gurgustia*, 93, 33. Ic wille ðæt ðær æfre beo mynstrelif and samnung (*a monastery and brotherhood*), *Chart.* Th. 391, 29. Cf. munuc-lif.

mynster-mann, es; m. *A man who lives in a monastery, a monk*:—Gif hit mynsterman sig si monasticus sit, *L. Ecg.* C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 10. Ðās bōc be ðæra hālgena life ðe mynstermenn mid heora þēnungum wurðiaþ, *Homl.* Skt. pref. 44; *Swt. Rdr.* 100, 148. Ðæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermanna, ðe gemānan life drohtniþ on mynstre, *R. Ben.* 134, 5; 9, 3. Mynstermannum gedafenap ðæt hī on stīlnysse heora lif ādreogan, *Homl.* Th. ii. 342, 29; *Ælf.* Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 38.

mynster-munuc, es; m. *A monk who lives in a monastery*:—Ne þearf ænig mynstermunuc mid rihte fæþþōte biddan, *L. Eth.* ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 1. Ða mynstermunecas urnon tō, *Homl.* Th. ii. 176, 23. Benedictus mid his mynstermunecum, 178, 33; i. 532, 33.

mynster-prafost, es; m. *The provost of a monastery*:—*Ælfnōd* mynsterprafost, *Chart.* Th. 434, 4.

mynster-preost, es; m. *A priest who conducts service in a minster*:—Wē lēraþ ðæt mæssepreosta oððe mynsterpreosta ænig ne cume binnan cirican dyre, ne binnan weohstealle būtan his oferslipe, *L. Edg.* C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 8.

mynster-scīr, e; f. *The management of a monastery*:—Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscīre ad monasteriū sui curam secessit, *Bd.* 5, 19; S. 639, 13.

mynster-stōw, e; f. *A place where there is a minster, a town*:—Hē fērde geond ealle ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe per cuncta et urbana et rustica loca, *Bd.* 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

mynster-peāw, es; m. *A monastic custom*:—Cyrillice þeāwas oððe

mynsterþeawas *ritus ecclesiastici sive monasteriales*, Rd. 5, 19; S. 637, 24.

mynster-þeġnung, e; f. *Service done in a monastery*:—Deós fore-sceawung sý gehealden . . . on eallum mynstres þeġnungum (mynster-þeġnungum, Wells Frag.), R. Ben. 85, 17.

mynster-wise, an; f. *A custom or manner followed in a monastery*:—Se abbot ongeat sume ða mynsterwisan to gerihanne the abbot managed to correct some of the abuses practised in the monastery, Glostr. Frag. 110, 27.

myntan; p. te. I. *to mean, intend, purpose, determine*, (a) *with infin.*:—Se ðe Gode mynteþ bringan beorhtne wite, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 22; Cri. 1058. Mynte ic hiē hāton yflīne I had a mind to order them to be punished, Nar. 25, 27. Heō hī mynte for hý to abbudissan gesettan abbatissam eam pro se facere disposuerat, Bd. 5, 3; 616, 19. Hē mynte hine sleān, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7, 9, 11, 16. Hē mynte mid his discipulum tō his mynstre fēran, 225, 11: Beo. Th. 1428; B. 712. Ðā mynton wē ūs gerestan, Nar. 14, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 143; Met. 26, 72. (b) *with infin.* to be supplied:—Gif ðū seō riht cýning swā ðū ær myntest, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 8; Sat. 688. Mynte se mæra hwær hē neahte ðanon fleōn the mighty one designed (to get) where he could flee thence, Beo. Th. 1528; B. 762. [Cf. Prompt. Parv. myntiū or amýū towarde attempto.] (c) *with a clause introduced by ðæt*:—Gerēfa mīn mynteþ ðæt mē æfter sīe eaforan sīne yfweardas my steward means his children to be heirs after me, 100; Th. 131, 27; Gen. 2182. Hē mynte ðæt hē gedælde lif wid līce, Beo. Th. 1466; B. 731. (d) *with a case*:—Wit sculon sēcan ðæt ðæt wit ær mynton sed quae proposuimus intueamur, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 11. Hī him sylfum řera mynton, Wulfst. 145, 26. II. *to think, suppose*:—Mynton calle, ðæt se brego and seō mægþ wæron ætsonne, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 253. v. ge-myntan.

mynung (?) *admonition*:—Ūre hālige fæderes mid gelōmrædre menunge sīs gemecegiþ, Chart. Th. 316, 27. v. myneġung, manung.

myrce, myrce, myrcels, myre, myrþ, myrgan, myrige. v. Mirce, mirce, mircels, mere, mirigþ, mirgan, mirige.

myrgen-līc; adj. *Morning*:—Ðýs myrgenlīcan dæge heō biþ gongende of lichoman she will depart before evening, Blickl. Homl. 141, 33. v. morgen-līc.

myrran, myrrelse, myrring. v. mirran, mirrelse, mirring.

myrre, myrra, an; f. *Myrrh*:—Hī him lāc brohton; ðæt was gold and rēcels and myrre, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Seō myrre getācnode ðæt hē was deādlic, Homl. Th. i. 116, 10. Myrra ðeþ ðæt deāde flāsc ne rotap, 118, 11. Murre myrra, Ps. 144, 10. Win gemenged mid myrran myrratum vinum, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 59. Uton him bringan myrran, Homl. Th. i. 116, 25; 118, 17. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. myrra.]

myrt. v. mirt.

myrten, es; n. *Flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Ne ænig man myrtenes æfre ne ābite, Wulfst. 71, 1. Gif hē myrten ete si morticinam ederit, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 26. v. next word.

myrten; adj. *That has died by disease*:—Gif swýn etaþ myrten flāsc si porci carnem morticinam ederint, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 18. Grēcas myrten flāsc nānigum men ne lýfaþ ac ða hýða ðæra myrtenra neāta hý heom dōþ tō scōn Graeci carnem morticinam nulli permittunt, de pellicibus tamen morticinorum animalium calceamenta sibi faciunt, Th. ii. 166, 29-31.

myrþ. v. mirigþ.

myrþra, an; m. *A murderer, homicide*:—Se man biþ myrþra (homicida), se ðe his brōþor hataþ, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 10. Gif hwylc man for his mæges wræce man ofsleā, dō (do penance) hē swā myrþra .vii. gear oððe .x., L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18; Th. ii. 230, 19, 21: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 37. Ðū (the soul) wære ðær (in the world) morþ and myrþra, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ðonne biþ hē ealra ðæra manna deāþes sceldig and myrþra beforan ðæs ēcan Dēman heāhsetle, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. Myrþran and mǣnswaran, 61, 13. Mine myrþran and mǣnscēaþan (the devils), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 4; Gf. 622. Myrþra homicidas, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 7. [Goth. maurþra; O. H. Ger. murthero latro.] v. bearn-, mæg-, self-myrþra.

myrþrian to murder. [Goth. maurþrian; O. H. Ger. murtherian jugulare.] v. for-, of-myþrian.

myrþrung, e; f. *Murder, homicide*:—Myrþrunge parricidium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 30.

myrwa. v. mearu.

mysoi; pl. *Flies*:—Sōna cwōman mýsi manige venit cynomyia, Ps. Th. 104, 27. [From Lat. musca.]

mýse a table. v. mēse.

mýðe (?); pl. *The mouth of a stream*:—Andlang brōces on ða mýðy; of ðes gemýðon on Ceahhanmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 25. v. gemýðe.

mýðe (?), an; f. *The mouth of a stream*:—Ærest fram mýðan in cýrstilmæl ac . . . eft in ða mýðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 20-380, 7. v. mūða.

myxen. v. mixen.

N.

N, like m (q. v.), in Anglo-Saxon generally corresponds to n in Gothic and in other cognate dialects, e. g. *net, hand, an*; Goth. *nati, handus, ains*; O. H. Ger. *nezzi, hant, ein*; O. Sax. *net, hand, en*; but, like m, it falls away before ð and s, and the vowel which preceded the n is lengthened, e. g. *cūð, iōð, oðer, mūd, hūsel, est*; Goth. *kunþs, tunþus, anþar, munþs, hunsl, ansts*; O. H. Ger. *chund, zand, andar, mund, anst*; O. Sax. *kūð, tand, oðar, mūd, anst*. If, however, n and s come together by the loss of an intervening vowel the n remains, e. g. *winstre*; O. H. Ger. O. Sax. *winstar*. The character which appears in the Runic poem is ʀ, and the verse, in which the name (cf. Icel. *naudr*) is given, is the following:—

Nýd byþ nearu on breōste	oft tō helpe
nīða bearnum,	and tō hǣle gehwæðre
weorðeþ heō deāh	gif hī his hlýstaþ æwor.

Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8-13.

nā, nō; adv. *No, not; non*. I. *qualifying a verb expressed or implied*, (a) *without any other negative particle*:—Nā cunne nesciat, Wulck. Gl. 257, 28. Fela gōðra hāma ðe wē genemnan nā cunnan, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 29. Fremde nā heom God setton on gesyhþe, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Nā ðū andwlitan ðīnne āwend fram mē, 101, 2. Swā sceal man dōn, ðonne hē gegān þenceþ longsumne lof, nā ymb his lif cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ealle hī scīnaþ, nā hwæðre deāh ealle efenbeorhte, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 460; Met. 20, 230. Gewite ðes calic fram mē, deāh-hwæðere nā swā swā ic wylle, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39. Ða habbaþ twegen casus and nā mā on gewunan, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 4. Ðæt is se ēpel ðe nō geendad weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640. Ic gelyfe nō ðæt him eorþwelan ēce stondeþ, 309, 33; Seef. 66. Nō ðæt ðīn aldor wolde Godes goldfātu in gylp beran, ne ðý hrador hrēmdre . . . ac ðæt oftor gecwæþ . . . ðæt hē wære āna Drihten, Cd. Th. 263, 34; Dan. 754. Nō sceodðan ðæt hī mōsten in done ēcan andwlitan, 288, 8; Sat. 377; 304, 23; Sat. 634. (b) *with other negatives*:—Hyt nā ne feoll non cecidit, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Ne eom ic nā Crist, Jn. Skt. 1, 20. Rāde ðe mon nā ne rīmdre, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Næs ðæt nā ðæt hē nyste, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ne hē hine nā ne onstyreþ, 21, 27. Ðæt ðās lāreowas ne sceolan Godes dōmas nāwder ne nā wanian, ne ne ēcan, 81, 4. Ne wandige nā se mǣssepreost nō for řices mannes ege, 43, 9. Næron gē nō mīn gemunende, ne gē nō geþohton, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 21. Swā nān oðer nā ðeþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nabbap ðās naman nā oðre gebigednyse, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 24. Nis nā mǣ casa on gewunan . . . nis nā mǣ mislīcra casa, 14; Som. 17, 4-7. Ne behōfaþ nāðor dyssera pronomina nā mǣ stemna būton twegra, 15; Som. 17, 38. Ne synd nā mǣ namanspeligende būtan ðās fiftene, Som. 17, 46: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Nō mā, Exon. Th. 441, 25; Kl. 4. Telle ic ða weorþ-mynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs nā ðe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Næs nā for ðam ðe ðæs landes swā fela wære, ac for ðam ðe se Wendelsæ hit hæfþ swā tō-ðæle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 25. Lufian wē hine . . . næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eac swylce on widerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7.

II. *qualifying (a) an adjective*:—Mid langum scipum nā manegum, Chr. Erl. 3, 7. Ðý ilcan sumera forwearþ nō læs (=not a smaller number) ðonne xx scipa, 897; Erl. 66, 14. Wise sweltende samod nā wīs sapientes morientes, simul insipientes, Ps. Spl. 48, 9. (b) *an adverb or adverbial phrase*:—Nis nō ðæt ān . . . ac eac nōt only . . . but also, Blickl. Homl. 85, 15. Næs hit nā ðæt ān ðæt ðū on ungemetlicum ungesælpum wære, ac eac ðæt ðū fulneāh mid ealle forwurde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 6. Ðe nā ðæt ān mē, ac eac swylce mīne gefēran, mæg besecnan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 31: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 13. Nā ðā git non dum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 55. Nā swā numquam ita, Wulck. Gl. 248, 9. Nā lange non diu, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Nā elles haud secus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3. Ðū hit nā hū elles begitan ne miht, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 8. Ne mæg hē nō ðe rapor, Bt. tit. 32; Fox xvi, 15. Næs him nō ðý læs underþeodēd eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðā nā ðe læs beseah Lothes wif underbæc, Scrd. 22, 42. Nō ðý fægra wæs, Cd. Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. Nō ðý sēl dyde, 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne sý nā tō ðæs hwōn (on no account) geendod nāðer ne dægredsang ne æfensang būtan ðam drihtlican gebede, R. Ben. 38, 14; 87, 10; 95, 7. Nā tō hwōn (nā tō ðæs hwōn, MS. T.), 111, 10. v. lytes-nā.

nabban (=ne habban, the verb is conjugated throughout) *not to have, to be without*:—Næbbe ic synne gefremed, Cd. Th. 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Næbbe ic welan, Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301. Nafast hlāfes wiste, 621; An. 311. Ðū næfst nān þing, Jn. Skt. 4, 11. Næfst ðū, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 71; Met. 20, 36. Hē nænige mehte nafap, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Hē wilnap . . . ðæs ðe hē næst, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 2. Næstþ, Ps. Th. 71, 12. Wē nabbap, Mk. Skt. 9, 13. Earmra manna gehelpen ðe sylfe nabbap and ðæra myhta nabbap ðæt hiō wyrren māgon, L. E. I. 3, Th. ii. 404, 22. Hī heora nabbap mā ðonne hī heora habban, Bt. 26, 1;

Fox 90, 19. Donne þú hæfdest ðæt þú noldest oððe næfdest ðæt þú woldest, Fox 90, 31. Næfde heō nōht on hire, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Næfde gē, Jn. Skt. 9, 41. Nafa ðū fremde godas, Deut. 5, 7. Donne gē faran næbbe gē mid eōw hlāf, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Gif hē wif næbbe, Ex. 21, 4. Ne mæg ðæt nā beon ðæt ða bearn langunga nabban, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26. Næbben, Beo. Th. 3705; B. 1850. Hēt mē fremdne god hergan, oððe hī nabban, Exon. Th. 247, 12; Jul. 77. Sint hī ðe þlōlicran hæfd ðonne næfd, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, note 10. [O. Frs. combines the negative with the verb in the same way.] v. ge-næfd.

nabo-gār, nabula. v. nafo-gār, nafola.

naca, an; m. *A boat, bark, ship, vessel*:—Ne hīc scip fereþ, naca, Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rā. 59, 5. Sāgeap naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896. Heahstefn naca, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Of nacan stefne, 582; An. 291; Exon. Th. 306, 14; Seef. 7. On bearm nacan, Beo. Th. 433; B. 214. Nēdan on nacan tealtum, Runic pm. 343, 22; Rūn. 21. Flotan niwtyrwydne, nacan, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295; Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. [O. Sax. nako: O. H. Ger. nacho: Icel. nökkvi.] v. hring-, sē-, yð-naca.

nacian; p. ode *To strip (the clothes off a person)*:—Ðā hē ðæt nolde hē wæs nacod and on carcern onsended when he would not do that (*deny Christ*), he was stripped and sent to prison, Shrn. 51, 12. [The shenship of his flesh he shal *nakyn*, Wick. Lev. xx, 19; he *nakide* (later version, *made naked*) the hous of the pore man, Job xx, 19: O nice men, whi *nake* ye youre bakkes, Chauc. Boeth. l. 4288: *Prompt. Parv.* *nakyū nudo*, *denudo*, v. p. 351, note 1. The verb *to naked* occurs as late as Tourneur who has 'nake your swords;' v. Skeat Dict. s. v. naked.] v. be-nacian, nacod.

nacod, næcad; adj. *I. naked, bare; nudus*:—Nacod *exertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 70. Næcad *exerta*, 107, 78. (a) of persons, *without clothing*:—Nacod and ceald *nuda*, 61, 65. Nacod *plegere gymnosophta*, i. 17, 10. Ic eom nacod (*nudus*), Gen. 3, 10, 11. Ðā sæt ðær sum þearfa nacod, bæd him hrægles, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33; Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrýddon, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36; Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474. Gif ðū earm gewurðe, geþenc ðū ðæt ðin mōðer ðe nacodne geþær, Prov. Kmbl. 15. Nacode wē wæron æcennede, and nacode wē gewitaþ, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Gē geþon hrægl nacodum, Exon. Th. 83, 13; Cri. 1355. Nacode scrýdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. Se feoð swā micle iðdlicor ðæt mōð gewundaþ swā hē hit ongiet nacode ðære byrnas wescipes, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 10. (b) of an animal, *unsaddled, bare-backed*:—Hē nolde on nacodum assan rīdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 27. (c) of a sword, *naked, unsheathed*:—Him ne hangaþ nacod sword ofer ðam heafde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 27; Beo. Th. 1082; B. 539.

II. bare in a metaphor, sense, (a) of persons, destitute, stripped of property:—Se nacoda wegferend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Ðū (*Adam*) scealt on wræc hweorfan, nacod niéd-wædla, neorxnas wanges dugeþum bæðeð, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929. Ðū (*Laban*) mē (*Jacob*) woldest forlætan nacodne, Gen. 31, 42. (b) of words, *not accompanied by deeds*:—God nele ðæt ðū hine lufie mid nacodum wordum ac mid rihtwisum dædum, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 18. [Goth. *nakwaþs*: Icel. *nökviðr*: O. Frs. *nakad*: O. H. Ger. *nachot*, *nahhut*: Ger. *nackt*.] v. eall-, lim-nacod; nacian.

nacodian. v. ge-nacodian. [O. H. Ger. *gi-*, *ant-nachatōn*.]

næcan to kill:—Ic næce (other MSS. *knæce*, *næte*) oððe ic æcwele *neco*, Ælfic. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 56. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *neihan immolare*, Grif. 2, 1015.]

næced, e; f. *Nakedness*:—Gif hwyrc man stele mete oððe clāðas and hine hungor oððe næced ðærtō drife (*fames vel nuditas eum coegerit*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 4. Drihten æsent hungor on eōw and þurst and næcedde, Deut. 28, 48. [Goth. *nakwadei*: Icel. *nekt nakedness*.]

næcednesse, e; f. *Nakedness*:—Swā ðæt hig ne gesāwon heora fæder næcednesse, Gen. 9, 23. Ðē ne sceamaþ ðīnre næcednysse, Homl. Th. i. 432, 5.

næcēt, nædder-, næddre, nædel. v. niht, næder-, nædre, nædl.

næder-bīta, an; m. *An ichneumon*:—Næderbīta *hinc neomon* (= *ichneumon*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 49. Næderbīta *cideidemon*, 131, 40.

næder-winde, an; f. The name of a plant, *adder-wort*:—Næddre-winde *viperina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 26. v. next word.

næder-, nædre-wyrt, e; f. *Adder-wort*: polygonum bistorta:—Nædder-wyrt *viperina*, Wülck. Gl. 300, 23. Nædrewyrt. Deōs wyrt ðe man *viperinam* and oðrum naman nædderwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 96, 11. Nædderwyrt. Deōs wyrt ðe man *basilica* and oðrum naman nædder- (næddre-, MS. O) wyrt nemneþ, 242, 7: iii. 8, 24. Genim nædderwyrt, ii. 110, 25. [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, *adderwort*, and Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

nædl, e; f. *A needle*:—Nædl *acus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 4; Ælfic. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. Hwanon seāmere nædl *euge saritori acus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33. Þurh nædle (nædle, Rush.) *euge for foramen acus*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 24; Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Þurh nædle þyrel, Mk. Skt. 10, 25; Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Nædle sceorþran, Soul Kmbl. 230; Seel. 116. Mid nædle *acu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 37. Mid nædlae, Ep. Gl. 19 f. 30. [Goth. *nēpla*:

O. Sax. *nādla*: O. Frs. *nēdle*: O. H. Ger. *nādala*: Icel. *nāl*.] v. feax-, hær-nædl.

nædre, næddre, an; f. *Any kind of serpent, adder, viper*:—Nædre *gipsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 55; *natrix*, 97, 36; 60, 77. Snaca oððe nædre *coluber*, 16, 75. Gerumpenu, gehymedu nædre *coluber cerastis*, 15, 68; 16, 2. Mē nædre beswāc, Cd. Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897. Næddre *viperā* vel *serpens* vel *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 55. Fléonde næddre, 24, 1. ðære Nædran *basilisci*, ii. 12, 2; 86, 58. Efter geflennisse nædran (*serpentes*), Ps. Surt. 57, 5; Cd. Th. 271, 8; Sat. 102. ðære scortan næddran *spalangii*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 25. Nædran *colubri*, Kent. Gl. 1095. God cwæþ tō ðære næddran (*ad serpentem*), Gen. 3, 14. Nædran *celidrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 21. Nædran *hilidros*, i. *celidros*, 43, 38. Swā swā Moyses āhōf ða næddran . . . Ðā sende God fyrene næddran . . . God bebeað Moysē ðæt hē geworhte āne ærene næddran, and sette up tō tæcne, and ðæt hē manode ðæt folc ðæt swā hwā swā fram ðām næddrum ābiten wære, besāwe up tō ðære ærenan næddran, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 4–19. Nædran *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Gif mon hine (gagates) on fyr dēþ, ðonne fleoþ ðær næddran onweg, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Nædrana *draconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 71. Næddrena āttor *venenum aspidum*, Deut. 32, 33. Lā næddrena (*ætterna*, Lind.; *nedrana*, Rush.) cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7; 12, 34. Hig wurpon ealle hira gyrda nyðer and hī wurdon tō næddrum (*versae sunt in dracones*), Ex. 7, 12. [Goth. *nadrs*: Icel. *nadr* (*in poetry*); m.; *nadra*; f.: O. Sax. *nadra*: O. H. Ger. *natra*, *natura*; f.: Ger. *natter*.] v. hilde-, mere-, wæter-nædre.

næfde=ne hæfde. v. nabban.

næfig; adj. *Not having means, poor*:—Parfa ī næfga (næfge, Lind.) *mendicius*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 8. Næfigum (næfigum, Lind.) *egenis*, 13, 29. Næfigum, Lind. 12, 5.

næfre (=ne æfre); adv. *Never*. *I. alone*:—Næfre ætýwde swyle, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Næfre ic mīran geseah eorl ofer eorþan, Beo. Th. 500; B. 247. Næfre gē mid blōðe beoðgereordu eowre picgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 26; Gen. 1518. Eādīg biþ se ðe in his ēple geþiþþ; earm se him his frýnd geswicpaþ; næfre (?) sceal se him his nest āspringeþ (*never shall he thrive whose provision fails him* (?). Grein takes *næfre*=*infirmus*), Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. *II. with another negative*:—

Ne hit næfre ne gewurde *nec unquam fiat*, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 14. Ðæt hī næfre ne gedōþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 15. Næfre sidan Rōmāne ne rīcsodon on Bretonē, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7. Hīe næfre his banan folgian noldon, 755; Erl. 50, 20. Nān man ne dorste sléan oðerne man, næfde hē næfre swā mycel gedōn wið ðone oðerne, 1086; Erl. 222, 6.

nægan, nēgan; p. de *To address, accost, speak to*:—Nigean sīpe nægde se gomola, sāgde eforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 5; Fā. 65. *But generally the verb is accompanied by wordum*:—Ðū mē wordum nægest, fūsnē frignest, 175, 26; Gū. 1200. Hine weroda God wordum nægde, Cd. Th. 179, 4; Exod. 23. Hē ðone wīsan wordum nægde (hnægde, MS.) freān Ingwina, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1318. Ongan ðā wif weras wordum nægan, Elen. Kmbl. 574; El. 287; 1115; El. 559. v. ge-nægan.

nægel, nægl, es; m. *I. the nail of a finger or toe*:—Nægel *unguis*; næglas *ungues*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 60. *Fingras digiti* . . . nægel *ungula*, 65, 4. Nægsl, 283, 25. Nægsl *unguana*, ii. 124, 10. Gif nægl of honda weorde if a nail come off a hand, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7; ii. 80, 20. Gif þuman nægl of weordeþ, .iii. scill. gebēte . . . Æt ðām næglum geþwylcum scilling if a thumb-nail come off (from a blow) the bōt shall be . . . For each finger-nail a shilling (cf. L. Alf. pol. 56–60; Th. i. 94, 96 where the bōt for the thumb-nail is 5 shillings, for the nail of the fore-finger and for that of the ring-finger 4 shillings each, for that of the middle finger 2 shillings, and for that of the little finger one shilling), L. Ethb. 54, 55; Th. i. 16, 9–14. Wið scurfedum nægle; nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4; i. 370, 9; iii. 114, 21. Deoplic dædbōt biþ . . . ðæt fren ne cume on hære ne on nægle, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 21. God of ðam lāme flæsc worhte and blōð, bān and fell, fex and næglas, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16. *II. a nail, peg*:—Nægsl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. Nægsl *paxillum, palum*, 116, 27. Nægles *epigri* vel *clavi*, i. 39, 63. Nægsl *cuspidē*, ii. 21, 24. Ðær hyðde wæron næglas (the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross) on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 2216; El. 1109; 2217; El. 1115; 2344; El. 1173. Ne gelýfe ic būton ic geseo ðara nægla (*clavorum*) fæstnungē on his handa, and ic dō mīnne finger on ðære nægla stede, Jn. Skt. 20, 25. Ðæt fyr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seō studu mid gefæstnad wæs tō ðam wāge, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31, col. 1. Mid næglum þurhdrīfan ða hwītan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110; Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hīc nāmon trēowu, and slōgon on oðerne ende monige scearpe isene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 5. Heo lādde tō hire suna ða isenan næglas ðe wæron ādrifene þurh Cristes folman, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 15. Nægelas geseōn anxsumnysse getacnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 24. *III. an instrument for striking the strings of a harp, v. hearpe-nægsl*, Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [O. Sax. *uagal* (*in both senses*): O. Frs. *neil* (*in both senses*): O. H. Ger. *nagal unguis, clavus, paxillus*: Icel. *nagl unguis*; *nagli clavus*: cf. Goth. *ga-nagljan*.] v. hearpe-, scōh-, steor-nægsl.

næg-el-seax, es; *n.* *A knife for cutting the nails*:—*Nægelsex novacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 22; *novacula*, 86, 22. [*Laym.* nail-sax (-sex).]
nægen=ne nægeu:—Gedð ðæt hý nægen dōn ðæt yfel ðæt hý þencap make them unable to do the evil that they devise; decidant a cogitationibus suis, Ps. Th. 5, 11.

nægled-bord, v. næglian.

nægled-cnearr, es; *m.* *A vessel the planks of whose sides are nailed together*:—Gewitan him ða Norþmen nægledcnearrum, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 2; Ædelst. 53.

næglian; *p.* ode, ede *To nail, fasten with nails*:—Hi dulfon ʔ nægledun handa mine and fæt mine foderunt manus meas, et pedes meas, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17. Siæ nægled on rôde crucifigatur, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 23. Ne hié scip fereþ naca nægled bord (or nægled-bord; adj.?) nor does ship carry her, vessel, nailed plank (or with nail-fastened sides), Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rā. 59, 5. Siððan nægled bord, fær sēleste, fiōd up āhōf, Cd. Th. 85, 22. Hwonne hié of nearwe ofer nægled bord steppan mōsten when from durance over the vessel's (the ark) nail-fastened side they might step, 86, 20; Gen. 1433. Hiō [næ]gled sinc hæleþum sealde (bracelets fastened with rivets or studs), Geo. Th. 4051; B. 2023. Nægledre (ætlede, Th.) beāgas, Exon. Th. 474, 22; Bo. 34. Nægledne, 400, 7; Rā. 20, 5. [*Goth.* ga-naglian: *Icel.* negla; *O. Sax.* næglian; *negilid* sper, *neglit* skip: *O. H. Ger.* nagalian.] v. ge-nægled.

Nægling the name of *Beowulf's sword*:—Nægling forbærst, sword Beowulfes, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680.

næh, næht, næht, næm, næman, næmne. v. neáh, niht, næht, nīd-næm, be-, mīd-næman, nemne.

næming, e; *f.* *Acceptance, agreement, bargain*:—*Ceap distractio*; *salva venditio*; *næmingce contractio vel contractus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 54–56.

nænig (=ne ænig). *I.* used as an adjective, *not any, none, no*, (a) without another negative:—Nænig oðer hý æfre mā eft onlūpeþ, Exon. Th. 20, 27; Cri. 324. ðeah ðe nænegu nēðpearf wære, Met. 20, 25. Ðær nænig biþ niht on sumera, 16, 13. Naenge earbede *nullo negotio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Nænigne ic sēllan hýrde hordnādmum, Beo. Th. 2398; B. 1197. Hafap tōþ nænigne, Exon. Th. 439, 24; Rā. 59, 8; Cd. Th. 272, 20; Sat. 122. Him ðæs nænigre bōt dydon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23. (b) with other negatives:—Nænig mon ne sealc lufian ne ne gēman his gesibbes, 23, 16. Ðæt wite ðe næfre nænig ende ne becymep, 51, 31. Ne hē nænigne man unrihtlice fordēmdre, ne hine nænig man yrne ne tunde, 223, 32. Ðær him nænig wæter white ne scepede, Beo. Th. 3032; B. 1514. Oðer nænig sēla nære, 1723; B. 859. Nis nænigu gecynd, Salm. Kmbl. 839; Sal. 419. Ne sý eow nænigu cearo, Blickl. Homl. 145, 8. Ne hié nænig firen ne gewundode, 161, 33. Næs nænig ylding, 87, 17. Nis nænig mære nægen, 31, 30. Eow nænig wuht ne deraþ, And. 14, 8. God donne ne gýmpe nænges mannes hrēowe, Blickl. Homl. 95, 29. Nænges þinges mære þearf nære, 175, 8. Hē næfre nænigum woruldricum men onbūgan nolde, 223, 27. Wara ðe ðæt ðu hýt nænigum men ne sege, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Ðæt hē nænigum oðrum men ne sēde, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 3; Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Hié eow tō nænigre āre ne belimpeþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 23; 179, 15. Hi ne mihtan ðære heorde nænigre gōde beon, 45, 16. Hē nænigre mehte wið ús nafap, 31, 33; 79, 7. Ne biðeþ hē æt ús nænig oðor edleān, 103, 21. Ne ðær nænigre þingunga ne beoþ, 95, 30; 157, 13; 185, 9. Hē næfre nænigre godcunde englas næfde, 181, 28. *II.* as a substantive, *no one, not any one*, (a) without another negative:—Nænig bihelan mæg wom unbēteþ, Exon. Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311; 294, 20; Crā. 18; Beo. Th. 3870; B. 1933. Nænig oðerne freoþ, Frag. Kmbl. 69; Leās. 36; Exon. Th. 491, 29; Rā. 81, 6. Nænigum puhte dæg on þonce, Met. 12, 15. Se ðe nængum scōð, Exon. Th. 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Nænigre *neminem*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 57. Ðær hē næfde forelēt bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 2074; An. 1039. (b) with other negatives:—Nis nænig swā snotor nympe God seolfā, Cd. Th. 286, 8; Sat. 349. Ðone nænig heonon ne sceawap, Blickl. Homl. 31, 9. Nænigne twoðgean ne þearf, 83, 9. *III.* with partitive gen. (a) without another negative:—Nænig fira ðæs frōd leofap, Exon. Th. 351, 6; Sch. 76. Nænig wera gewiste, 412, 13; Rā. 30, 13. Nænig manna is, Andr. Kmbl. 1088; An. 544; Salm. Kmbl. 120; Sal. 59. Him nænig was ælærendra oðer betera, Elen. Kmbl. 1008; El. 505. Nænig heora þohte, Beo. Th. 1385; B. 691. Nænigum ārap leōde Deniga, 1201; B. 598. Ic nængum sceððe burgsittendra, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rā. 26, 2. Mid ðý se cýning nænigre þinga (*nulla tenus*) his bēnum gefaþian wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11. (b) with other negatives:—Ne ðær nænig white wēnan forfte, Beo. Th. 316; B. 157; 490; B. 242. Nænig gumena ongitan ne mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1971; An. 988; Salm. Kmbl. 867; Sal. 433. Næniges Godes hāligra gebyrd, ne his heahfædera . . . ciricean ne mærsiaþ nempe . . . , Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Nis ðæt mīn miht ne næniges úres (=úre næniges), 151, 29. Be ðære nængum gecweden beon ne mihte, 161, 22. Ne eart ðu ðon leofre nængum lifgendra, Exon. Th. 370, 5; Seel. Ex. 54. Ðeōs dæd nænigre þinga forholen ne wurpe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 24; Met. 10, 16; 19, 37. Ne sculon mæssepreostas nateshwōn nænig þinga būtan oðrum mannun mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21.

nænig-wiht; *adv.* *Nothing, not, not at all*:—*Andreas nænigwuht ðu gefirnodest Andrew, thou hast nothing sinned*, And. 10, 20. v. nān-wiht.

næniht. v. nān-wiht.

næp, es; *m.* *Turnip, rape*:—*Næp napus, rapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 44, 51; *napis*, 68, 18; 286, 26; ii. 114, 56. Wilde næp *nap silvatica*, i. 31, 27; *diptamnus vel bibulcos*, 32, 5. Nim Ængliscne næp, Lchdm. iii. 12, 14. Nim smælene næp, 40, 5. Healde hine wið næpas, and wið ða þing ðe windigne æþm on men wyrren, ii. 214, 3. [*Nepe bacar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 191, 39; *nepe colocintida, cucurbita*, Prompt. Parv. 353. See also E. D. S. Plant Names, *nape, nep*: *Icel.* napa; *f.* a turnip.]

næp-sæd, es; *n.* *Seed of turnip or of rape*:—*Genim senepes sædes dæl and næpsædes*, Lchdm. ii. 24, 15. Nim senepsæd and næpsæd, iii. 88, 15.

næpte, nære, næron. v. nepte, næs.

næs=ne wæs was *not*:—Wære ðu tōdæg on huntnope? Ic næs, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1; 34, 9. Ðu nære mildsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Man næs, ðe ða eorpan worhte, Gen. 2, 5. Næron ða welige hāmas, ne diorwyrþra hrægla hī ne girndan, forðam hī ða git næran, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4–6. Ða cýningas Rōmeburg begehān ðær Mutius nære (*if it had not been for Mucius*), Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 20. Gif hē nære yfeldæde, ne sealde wē hine ðe, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Hié wýscap ðæt hié næfre næron æcnædde Blickl. Homl. 93, 28. [*O. Frs.* nas=ne was; nère=ne wære.]

næs; *adv.* *Not*. *I.* alone:—Būton hit riht spræc sý and behēfe næs idel nisi recta locutio sit et utilis, non anilis, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 16. Ic wylle mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Gif hit fæger is, ðæt is of heora ānum gecynde, næs of ðinum; heora fæger hit is, næs ðin, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 33. Heó wæs ful cweðen, næs æmetugu, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Ic cýde mid dædum, næs mid wordum ānum, 181, 25; Ps. Th. 48, 12. Næs hié ðære fylle gefeān hæfdon, Beo. Th. 1128; B. 562; 6140; B. 3074. *II.* with another negative:—Åbrēd of ða fideru, næs ne cerfe, Lev. 1, 17. Ic ondræde ðæt hē wirige mē, and næs nā bletsige, Gen. 27, 12. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðem wyrhtan, næs nā ðe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Gif ðu gesāwe þeof, ðu urne mid him, næs nā ongeān hine, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Gesceapene tō ðon ecan life, næs nā tō ðon ecan deāpe, Blickl. Homl. 61, 8. Næs nā mid golde, ac mid gōdum dædum, 95, 19. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eac swylce on widerweardum þingum, 13, 7. [*O. Frs.* nas.]

næsc faun-skin:—*Fel pellis, hýd cutis vel corium*; *næsc nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 37–39. Gefōh fox, āsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, læt hleāpan āweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðe on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 13; 140, 10. Dō on næsc, 36, 8. *Naescum tractibus* (cf. tracta; *pl. in mulomedicina emplastrum ex variis medicamentis compositum, et in tela linea distentum*, Forcellini.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 77.

næse. v. nese.

næs-gristle the gristle or cartilage of the nose:—*Naesgristlae cartilago*, Ep. Gl. 7 b, 5. *Naesgristle*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 45. *Næsgristle*, 13, 10. [Pe lade helle wurmes þe freoteð ham ut to ehhen ant te nease gristles, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16.] v. nos-gristle.

næss, ness, es; *m.*

I. a ness, land running out into water, headland, promontory. [The word ness found in English local names is mostly of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* nes; but, in a charter of 778, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 28, Tucingnæs occurs, and in another of 801 is the passage, 'adjecto uno piscatorio on Taemise fluuii ubi dicitur Fisnaes,' i. 216, 25. Other instances in the charters are, *Herces næs*, iii. 437, 1: on scarpan nasse, 438, 22. *Earna næs Eagles-ness*, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031, *Hrones næs Whales-ness*, 5603; B. 2805, are examples of the word in foreign local names]:—*Et brimes nasse at the sea-headland*, Andr. Kmbl. 3417; An. 1712. Beorh wæterýdum neáh, be nasse, Beo. Th. 4478; B. 2243. Gesæt on nasse cýning, 4825; B. 2417. Wearþ on næs (of a lake) togen wundorlic wægþora, 2883; B. 1439; 3205; B. 1600. Se ðe næs (by the sea) gerād, 5789; B. 2898. Windige nassas *wind-swept headlands*, 2721; B. 1358. Neowle nassas *headlands that plunge into the water*, 2826; B. 1411. Hié Geata clifu ongitan meahthon, cūpe nassas, 3828; B. 1912. *II.* in connection with *under*, *nīder*, and often in *pl. ground* (as in *under-ground*):—Ongan ða eorþan delfan, ðæt hē on twentigum fōtmælum feor funde behelede under neolūm nīder nasse gehýdde in þeōstorcofan (*he found the cross hidden twenty feet underground*), Elen. Kmbl. 1661; El. 832. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs (*underground, i. e. to hell*), Judth. Thw. 239; Jud. 113. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan under nīflan næs (*sink beneath the horizon*), Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Fyrge stream under nassa genipu nīder gewiteþ (*the stream disappears in a dark chasm*), fiōd under foldan, Beo. Th. 2724; B. 1360. Hi (*the fallen angels*) gedūfan sceolun nīder under nassas (*to hell*) in ðone neowlan grund, Cd. Th. 266, 32; Sat. 31; 270, 15; Sat. 91. Ingong in ðæt atule hūs (*hell*) nīder under nassas, neole grundas, Exon. Th. 136, 2; Gū. 535. v. sæ-næss and next word.

næss, an; *f.* *A headland, promontory, cape*:—Ōþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorþan to the most northerly cape on earth, Met. 9, 43. Næssun (-an?) *litora*, Germ. 400, 488. v. næss.

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næss-hlip, es; *n.* *The slope of a headland*:—Gesawon on næshleopum nicras licgean, Beo. Th. 2858; B. 1427.

næstan, v. ge-næstan.

næster cancale (= ? *kaukalis wild carrot*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 74.

næs-pyrel, -pyrl, es; *n.* *A nostril*:—Næs-pyrel pennula, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 66; *nares*, ii. 62, 5. Dō on ðæt næs-pyrl, Lchdm. i. 352, 4. On næs-pyrl bestungen, 348, 4. His (*the dead man*) næs-pyrl beoþ belocene, Blickl. Homl. 59, 14. Wið næs-pyrla (næs-purla, 14, 11) sære, Lchdm. i. 114, 19. Blōdryne of næs-pyrlon, 282, 12. Mid hundes lūsum, ða flugon into heora mūde and heora næs-pyrlum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 22. Hit gæþ þurh eowre næs-pyrlu *exeat per nares vestras*, Num. 11, 20; Ps. Spl. 113, 14. Dō on ða næs-pyrlu, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Wick.: Prompt. Parv.* nese-pirl.] v. nos-pyrel.

nētan; *p.* *te To trample upon, crush, subdue*:—Oft ic twice bærne nēte mid nīfe *to the living I burn, painfully oppress them*, Exon. Th. 389, 7; Rā. 7, 4. Hē sceal weorðan his life tō nytte mid ðy ðæt hē nēte his unþeāwas *more pravorum premere, vitae prodesse*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 10. Nætendne *proterentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 3; Ep. Gl. 18 b, 27. v. ge-nētan and next word.

nēting, es; *f.* *Blaming, upbraiding*:—Ac hū wēne wē hū micel scyld ðæt sie ðæt monn āpreōte ðære nētinge yfelra monna and nime sume sibbe wið ða wierrestan *pensandum ergo est, quando ab increpatione quiescitur, quanta culpa cum pessimis pax tenetur*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 353, 11. [*Cf. Goth. naiteins blasphemy.*]

nafa *a nave*. v. nafu: nafa = ne hafa. v. nabban.

nafela, an; *m.* *The navel*:—Nabula umbilicus, Wülck. Gl. 54, 13. Navela, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 50. Ðinum nafelan, Kent. Gl. 32. Hē (*Minutus*) hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. [*O. Frs. navia: Icel. nafl: O. H. Ger. nabalo.*]

nafel-sceaft, e; *f.* *The navel*:—Ðisne læcedōm man sceal dō ðan manne se his nafulsceaft in tǣþh, Lchdm. iii. 124, 22.

nafepa, an; *m.* *A nave*:—Navepa modiolus, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 22.

nafu, e; *f.* nafa (?), an; *m.* *A nave*:—Nafu modialis, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 55. Siō nafa (nafu, Cott.) nēht ðære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Siō nafu, Fox 222, 1. Se nafa, 222, 12. Fæst on ðære nafe, 222, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12. [*Icel. nöf: O. H. Ger. naba modiolus.*]

nafu-gār, es; *m.* *An auger*:—Nabogaar terebellus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 21. Nabogār rotrum, 119, 31. Nafogār foratorium, 149, 74: foratorium vel terebellum, 38, 50. Navegār terebrum, i. 16, 12: 84, 63. [*Wymble, nauer terere*, 170, 17: *O. H. Ger. naba-gēr terebellus, terebellum, terebrum: Icel. nafarr: Du. ave-gaar.*]

-nāg. v. ge-nāg.

nāgan = ne āgan. I. *not to have*, (a) with acc.:—Nāh se sacerð nāne þearfe (*sacerdoti non opus est*), ðæt hē forwyrne ðam men rihtre andetnyse, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 11. Gif hē nāh his selfes geseald, Met. 16, 21. Helle blinduru nāgon hwyrt, Exon. Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Ðeah ðū hī nāfre nāhtest, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 1. Hē nāhte his lichoman geseald, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11. Nāhton hiē nāder ne mete ne freond, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. Si on cynges dōme hwæder hē lif āge ðe nāge, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 25. (b) with gen.:—Nāgan wē ðæs heolstres, ðæt wē űs gehýdan māgon, Cd. Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. II. *not to be allowed, ought not*:—Nāh nāder tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc man on Wylisc, L. O. P. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Nāge hē hiē űt on eþledig folc tō bebycggeanne *it shall not be allowable for him to let him abroad into a foreign people*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. On ða gerād ðæt hine nāge nān man of tō āceāpienne, Chart. Th. 151, 13. Ðæt hit nāge nān man fram ðære stōwe tō ðeālanne, 157, 6.

nāht. v. nā-wiht.

nā-hwær, -hwār, -wēr; *adv.* I. *no-where, in no place*:—Nā-hwær nusquam, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. Ðū ne ætstande nāhwār on ðisum earde *nec stes in omni circa regione*, Gen. 19, 17. Hē sōhte his wæpnu, ac hē ne geseah hī nāhwær, Homl. Skt. 3, 257; Blickl. Homl. 59, 20; 181, 23. Ðeah hē hire nāwēr ne gealæce on ælcere stōwe hē is hire emneah *though the sky nowhere approach the earth, it is everywhere equally near to it*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. II. *in no case, never*:—Ðas prepositiones ne beoþ nāhwār āna, ac beoþ æfre tō sumum oðrum word gefegede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 50. Ne heard swoepu hūse ðinum nāhwær sceþpan [māgon], Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ðū mē nāhwār forlæte *thou didst never forsake me*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 32. III. *in no respect, not at all*:—Eall moncyning and ealle nētenu ne notigaþ nāwēr neah feorþan ðeāles ðisse eorþan *men and animals do not use anywhere near a fourth part of this earth*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8: 18, 2; Fox 64, 6. Nese lā nese ne nāwēr neah, Shr. 196, 28. Ne trūge űs swā wel, ne nāwēr neah swā ðam, 197, 13. [*Cf. Icel. hvergi nær.*]

nā-hwærn (?), -wērū; *adv.* *No-where*:—Nāwern non usquam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 9; 95, 8. Cf. ægwærn, Ors. Swt. 154, 22.

nā-hwæder, nāwder, nāder, nōder; *pron.* *Neither*:—Nādor neuter, neutra, neutrum; nāderes neutri; nādrum neutro, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 49. Getācnigende oððe sum þyngc tō ðone, oððe sum þyngc tō þrowigenne, oððe nādor, 19; Som. 22, 23, 25. Nāwder næ sie tō ðon gedurstig ne cyning næ bisceop ne nāwes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel*

aliquis alius potens, sit tam audax, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 26. Ne fornine nōder oðer ofer will let *neither of you deprive the other against his or her will*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hī gecyðað ðonne hiē endiaþ ðæt hiē nāwder ne biōþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 27. Ða þing ða ðe nāuder ne siut, ne getrēwe tō habbenne ne eac eðe tō forlætanne, 7, 2; Fox 18, 15. Dydon swā hwæder swā hý dydon ne dohte him nāwder *whichever of the two they did, neither did them any good*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2; Exon. Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189. His rihtwīsnyss nolde hī neāðian tō nādrum Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. Godes gelapung nis būton nādrum ðera (*the strong and the weak*), ii. 390, 29. Swā mīn sǣwl bād ðæt ðū swylce heof for nāhwæder nōwiht hāc *sicut expectavit anima mea, pro nihilo salvos facies eos*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Ðæt se yfela mæge dōn yfel ðeah hē gōd ne mæge, and se ðeāda ne mæge nāuder dōn, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 25. Hiē nāder (nāwder, Cott. MS.) ne māgon, ne ðin helpa ne heora selfra, 14, 1; Fox 42, 9. Hiē nāder nāfdon siððan, ne heora namon ne heora anweald, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 7. Se ðe nādor nele, ne leornian ne tæcan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. i. 34. v. next word.

nā-hwæder, nāwder, nādor; *conj.* *Neither*:—Ða ða wē hit nō-hwæder ne selfe ne lufodon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lēfdon *when we neither loved it ourselves nor allowed it to other men*, Past. Swt. 5, 6. Wē nōhwæder ne hit witan nyllaþ ne hit bētan nyllaþ, ne furðum ne rēcaþ hwæder wē hit ongieten, 28; Swt. 195, 5. Nāwder ne ða wōhhāmenda, ne ða ðe diōfulgieldum þiōwiap, ne ða unfæstrādan, ne ða þiōfas, ne ða giētseras, ne ða reāferas Godes rīce ne gesittaþ, 51; Swt. 401, 26. Nāeron nāwder ne on Fresisc gesceapene, ne on Denisc, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15; Blickl. Homl. 45, 14. Lāreowas ne sceolan Godes dōmas nāwder ne nā wanian, ne ne ēcan, 81, 4. Hiē nāwder ne him sylfum helpa ne mihton, ne nānum ðara ðe tō him āre wilnodan, 223, 2; Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 5. Ða nolde hē āsendan nādor ne engel, ne heahengel, ne witegan, ne apostolas, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 15. v. preceding word.

nā-hwanon; *adv.* *From nowhere*:—Siō his gesælp him nāhwanon űtane ne com, ac wæs simle on him selfum, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 20.

nā-hwider; *adv.* *No-whither, to no place*:—Hý nāhwider faraþ būtan ðæs abbodes rāde, R. Ben. 137, 10.

nalas (-læs, -les), nalles, v. nealles.

nām, e; *f.* *Seizure of property belonging to one which is in the hands of another*:—Be naame. Ne nime nān man nāne nāme, ne innan scīre ne űt of scīre, ær man hæbbe þriwa on hundrede his rihtes gebeden; (*but on the failure of legal means*) nime ðonne leāfe ðæt hē mōte hentan æfter his āgenan, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 9–17. Cf. Nullus nāmum capiat... accipiat licenciam nāmum capiendi, L. W. I. 45; Th. i. 485, 13–17; L. H. I. 29, 2; Th. i. 533, 7. Nulli sine iudicio vel licencia nāmīare liceat alium in suo vel alterius, 51, 3; Th. i. 550, 5. [*Cf. Icel. land-nām in Norse law an unlawful holding of another man's land, and hence a fine for trespassing on another man's land; in Icel. the taking possession of land as a settler: nes-nām in phrase nema nesnām to land on a ness and seize cattle: nām a seizing by the mind, learning: O. H. Ger. nāma; nōt-nāma rapina.*]

nama, an; *m.* I. *a name*:—Sumum men, ðam is Æþelm nama, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 24. Wæs ðam hæftmæce Hrunting nama, Beo. Th. 2919; B. 1457. Ðære (eā) is Geon nama, Cd. Th. 15, 9; Gen. 230. Ego hoc feci, ic dyde ðis, ðon stent se ic on ðines naman stede, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 33. Naman titulo, Hpt. Gl. 509, 4: vocabulo, 517, 61. Hē nemþ his āgene sceap be naman *proprias oves vocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Be naman cigean, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ðone ilcan wē hataþ oðre naman æfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3; 33, 4; Fox 128, 27. Ðū nemdest eall mid āne noman, Met. 20, 56. Him se pāpa Petrus tō noman scōp, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. God him sette naman Adam, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hī him noman geseceop, 92, 27. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719.

II. *a noun*:—Nomen is nama, mid ðam wē nemnaþ ealle þing... Pronomen is ðæs naman speliend... Amans lufigend cymþ of ðam worde amo, ic lufige; ðon nymþ hē of ðam naman him ealle ða six casus, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 26–46. Sume synd āgene naman, swā swā is Eadgār, Dūnstan. Sume gemænlice, kynningc, biscop, Som. 4, 10–11. [*Goth. namō: Icel. nafn: O. Sax. namo: O. Frs. noma: O. H. Ger. namo.*] v. freoþ, heah-nama.

nam-bōc; *f.* *A book in which names are written, a register*:—Nombēc albo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 1.

nam-bred, es; *n.* *A tablet on which names are written, a register*:—Nombred albo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 35.

nam-cūp; *adj.* *Having the name well-known, celebrated, famous, of note, of renown*:—Nabochodonossor se namcūpa cining, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 15. Ælcere namcūpre wyrtte ðær a bit of every well-known plant, Lchdm. i. 398, 9. Twegen sacerdas ðe ær on life wāron swiðe namcūpe, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 3. Heahfæderas namcūpe veras (*the twelve patriarchs*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 2; R. Ben. 33, 20. On ðam gemōtan ðeah rāðlice wurdan on namcūðan stōwan in those assemblies, though advisedly they were made in places of note, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 18. Se rica biþ namcūdre on his leōde ðonne se þearfa *the name of the rich man is better known in his country than that of the poor man*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 5. [*Sodome and Gomorre, and alle þe nomecūde buruhwes (famous cities), A. R. 334, 25. Cf. Icel. nafn-kunnigr famous.*]

namcūplīce; *adv.* By name:—Ūre mæþ nis ðæt wē ealle Godes gecorenan eow namcūdlīce gereccan *it is not within our power to recount to you by name all God's elect*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 2. Hē gehwīlce eardas namcūdlīce on gemynde hæfde, i. 558, 25. [Purh him and ðurh ealle his frēond namcūdlīce, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 12.]

namian; *p. ode.* I. to name, mention the name of, mention:—Git ðū namast Crist *dost thou still name the name of Christ?* Homl. Skt. 8, 165. Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā bebodu ðe ic nū namode, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 21. On ðære ylcan byrig ðe wē ær namodon, 296, 32. Namedon, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7. Ðæt ðū nānne brýdgum-an nāfne mē ne namige *that you never mention the name of any bridegroom to me*, Homl. Skt. 9, 37. Ðeāh ðe wē ðās sinderlice namian *though we mention the names of these in particular*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 23.

II. to name, appoint by name to a particular duty, nominate:—Gif hē ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men, L. Ed. i; Th. i. 158, 21. Beforan his witum ðe se cyng sif namode, L. Ædelst. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 6.

III. to name, give a name to:—Hwī namode Crist Abel rihtwisne? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 6. [O. Frs. nomia: O. H. Ger. namōn.] v. ge-namian.

nam-mēlum; *adv.* Name by name:—Nammēlum *nominatim, per singula nomina*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 28.

namnian; *p. ode* To name, call by name:—Se namnode ðone Hælend be his naman, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 16. [O. Frs. namna, nanna.] v. nemuan.

nām-rēden[n], e; *f.* Learning, erudition:—Nām-rēdenne *litterature*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 19. [Cf. Icel. nām learning, study.]

nān [=ne ān]; *pron.* I. as adjective, not one, none, no, (a) without other negatives:—Nān mætra man wurde ācenned, Menol. Fox 319; Men. 161. Hit is nānum men getiohhod ac is eallum monnum *it is not intended for one man, but for all men*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 15. (b) with other negatives:—Ne nān heora ān nis nā lāsse ðonne eall seó þrynnys and no one of them is less than all the Trinity, Homl. Th. i. 284, 1. Nān heort ne onscunode nēanne león, ne nān hara nēanne hund, ne nān neāt nyste nēanne andan ne nēanne ege tō oðrum, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9-11. Nān swylc ne cwow... brýð, Exon. Th. 18, 28; Cri. 290. Swā nān oðer nā ðeþ mōnaþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nān þing ðas folces belyfen næs *there was nothing left of the people*, St. And. 34, 13. Næs ðæt nān þing wundor ðæt... *it was no wonder that*, Deut. i. 37. Ða cild ðe niton nānes þinges nān gescēad ne gōdes ne yfeles, i. 39. Seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men ðōn nēanne dem, forðam heó nis nānes lofes wyrd, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 22-24. Ne cyning nā bišceop ne nānes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Hié nāfne tō nānum men ne becumaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hē on nāne wisan ne mæg forþūgan *he can in no wise avoid*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Ðā ne mihton hig him nān word andswarian ne nān ne dorste hyne nān þing mære āxigean, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 46. Ne sēdon hyt mē nāne swā sōðfeste men, Shr. 204, 22.

II. as predicate:—Forhwī ðē hātan dysige men wuldor nū ðū nāne eart (nān neart, MS. Cott.) *why do foolish men call thee glory, when thou art none*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 3.

III. as substantive, (a) absolutely, none, no man, nothing:—Nān mihtigra ðe nis, ne nān ðin gelīca, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. Nān in nearowe nēpan mōste, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rā. 54, 13. Ðam wæs nān tō gedale, Cd. Th. 84, 20; Gen. 1400. Hē nolde nēanne forlētān ðe him fylgian wolde, Hy. Grn. 10, 38. Ðeāþ nāne forlēt, Met. 10, 66. (b) with partitive genitive:—Næs ænig engel geworden, ne ðas miclan mægen-þrymnes nān, Exon. Th. 22, 17; Cri. 352. Him ne mæg ealfeōnda nān ātre sceþpan, 229, 2; Ph. 449. Gūþbilla nān, Beo. Th. 1610; B. 803; 1980; B. 988. Næs heora neāta nān gefyfed jumenta eorum non sunt minorata, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan, Met. 7, 6. Hwæt wille gē cuedan hwæs oððe hwæs gē sīen? gē habbaþ gecýðed ðæt gē ūres nānes (= ūre nānes) ne siendon *quid vos hujus vel illius dicitis, qui nullius vos esse monstratis?* Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 14. Nānne ne sparedon ðas herefoles, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Nāne þinga beór ne drince on no account *let him drink beer*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 10. [Icel. neinn: cf. O. Sax. nēn: O. H. Ger. nein (particle of negation).] v. nānig.

nān-wiht, nān-uht. I. as subst. *nothing*:—Nān-wiht *nilhil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 32. Heó hire self gecýþ ðæt heó nānwuht ne biþ *she herself shows that she is nothing*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðe nānwuht unriht-lices on becuman ne mihte, 7, 3; Fox 22, 15; 16, 3; Fox 56, 31; 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. Ðæt gecyrd nyle nāfne nānwuht widerweardes lētan gemen-gan, 16, 3; Fox 54, 36. Hió nānwuht elles ne lufað būtan ðe, 10; Fox 28, 24. Hē nānwuht ealles (*nothing at all*) nābbe ymbe tō sorgienne, 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Hié hiora nānwuht ongīotan ne meahdon, Past. Swt. 5, 12. Ðone ðe ðū nānwuht yfes on nystest, Blickl. Homl. 85, 36. Nānwuht berendes, ne wif ne niēten, ne mehton nānwuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 18. Nānwuht āgiefan nolde ðas ðe hīe bēna wæron, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 35. Gē nānwuht nabbaf fæstes ne stronges, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. *The Northern gospels have nēniht (from nēnig?)*:—Nēniht un-mæht biþ *nilhil impossibile erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. Tō nōwihte ʃ nēnihte *ad nihilum*, 5, 13. Bibedh him ðæt nēniht (ne ēniht, Lind.)

hiæ gilædde on woeg *praecipit ne quid tollerent in via*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Nēneht ʃ ne oht (nēniht ʃ nōht, Rush.) *nullam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 22. II. as an adverb, *nothing, not at all, no whit*:—Hē his godcundnesse nān-wiht ne gewanode *he no whit diminished his divinity*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Ne gefyrenodest ðū nānwuht *thou hast done no sin*, 235, 34. v. nā-wiht.

nāpan. v. ge-nāpan and nīpan.

nard, es; *m.* *Spikenard*; nardus:—Sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes *alabastrum ungenti nardi spicati praetiosi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Nardys, Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Ete nardes eár, 354, 12. Ele ðe sý of nardo, 246, 20. Nardes stenc, Exon. Th. 423, 28; Rā. 41, 29. [Goth. nardus: O. H. Ger. narda. From Latin.]

naru. v. ealdor-, feorh-, lif-naru.

nāst. v. nytan.

nasu; *f.* The nose:—Nasu naris; eall seó nasu *columpna*; forewerd nasu *pirula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 63-65. Gif nasu þyrel weorþ, L. Ethb. 45; Th. i. 14, 10; 48; Th. i. 14, 13. Gif man oðerne mid fyste in nasu slæhþ, 57; Th. i. 16, 17. [Icel. nös: O. H. Ger. nasa.] v. nosu.

nāt. v. nytan.

nātes-hwōn; *adv.* Not at all, by no means:—Haud, *adverbium*, ðæt is on Englisc nātes-hwōn, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 25. Nāteshwōn *haud, minime, nullatenus*, 38; Som. 40, 13-15; *nequaquam*, Som. 41, 55; *nequaquam, nullo modo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 60: *haud*, 466, 70: *minime*, 470, 24. Ne eart ðū nāteshwōn wacost burga *thou art by no means least of towns*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. Ne mæg ic nāteshwōn būtan mynstre nihtes wunian, ii. 182, 33; 80, 16. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoþlice mæg oððe nāteshwōn (*hardly or not at all*) būtan synnum begān, 288, 22; Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hē ne āwyrpþ nāteshwōn his wæpna him fram, ær ðam ðe ðæt gewinn wurde geendod, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 9. Ne sculum mæssepreostas nāteshwōn būtan oðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21. v. nā-wiht.

nādor. v. nā-hwæder.

nāt-hwær; *adv.* In some place unknown, Exon. Th. 480, 8; Rā. 63, 8; 407, 14; Rā. 26, 5.

nāt-hwæt; *pron. indef.* Something unknown:—Rūwes nāthwæt *something rough, but what I know not*, Exon. Th. 479, 17; Rā. 62, 9; 436, 23; Rā. 55, 5; 499, 25; Rā. 88, 21.

nāt-hwile; *pron. indef.* Some one, I know not who:—Hæleþa nāthwylc *some man, I know not who*, Elen. Kmbl. 146; El. 73. Hē, gūmena nāthwylc, Beo. Th. 4459; B. 2233. Ðara banena byre nāthwylces *the child of one of those murderers, but I know not of which*, 4113; B. 2053: 4451; B. 2224. Þurh nāthwylces..., Exon. Th. 12, 21; Cri. 189. Hē in nīþsele nāthwylc *was in some unknown hall was he*, Beo. Th. 3031; B. 1513. (Cf. sceada ic nāt hwylc, 554; B. 274.)

nāht. v. nā-wiht.

nāwa [=ne āwa]; *adv.* Never:—Ðæt is swiðe strang ðam ðe ðæt nāwa ær pigde *it is very strong for him who never before tasted it*, Lchdm. ii. 252, 14. [Cf. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. nēo: Goth. ni aiw.] v. āwa.

nā-wēr. v. nā-hwær.

nā-wiht, nō-wiht, nā-uht, nāwht, nāht, nōht. I. as subst. *with gen. es*; (a) *nothing, naught, a thing of no value, an evil thing*:—Is tō cyððane hwelc nāwuht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) ðes woruldgīelp is *intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 6. Nāwuhtes cearu ofar ða ryhtwisnesse *care for nothing besides righteousness*, Swt. 302, 9. Ðū hī miht tō nāwihthe (*ad nihilum*) forniman, Ps. Th. 72, 16, 17: 107, 12. Spode mīne swē swē nōwihthe beforan ðe biþ *substantia mea tanquam nihil ante te sit*, Ps. Surt. 38, 6. Tō nōwihthe, 14, 4; 80, 15. Fore nōwihthe *pro nihilo*, 55, 8. Hē nōwihthe ne fremede *nec ipse aliquid profecisset*, Bd. 5, 9 tit.; S. 622, 6. Hē nōwihthe elles ne dyde, 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Yfel is nāht. Ðær yfel āht wære, ðonne mihte hit God wyrcean. For ðý hit is nāht, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 10-11. Heore þinþ eall nāht (nōht, Cott. MS.) ðæt heó hæfþ, 10; Fox 28, 28. Hū ne is se anweald ðær nāht? 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt hit nis nāht gecynde ne nāht gewunelic ðæt ænig widerweard þing biōn gemenged wið oðrum widerweardum *do you not know that it is not a natural or usual thing, for contraries to be mingled with other contraries*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 11. Ne eart ðū nō eallunga tō nāht gedōn *thou art not altogether brought to naught*, 10; Fox 30, 4. Weorðan tō nāht *to come to naught*, Met. 11, 87. For nāht tō habbene to be considered *worthless*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 17. Mon ougiet mid hwelcum stepum ðæt nāht (nāht, Cott. MSS.) wæs þurhtogen *quibus vestigiis nequitia sit perpetrata*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 18. Nāht *nichil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 68: *nihili*, 47, 33; *nihil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 13. Nāht mē wana biþ *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1. Nis ðas mannes fæsten nāht, ðe hīne sylfe on forhæfdynesse dagum fordrenþ, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 23. Heora ðýre gold ne biþ nāhte wurd wið ða foresēdan mādmas *their precious gold will be worth nothing in comparison with the aforesaid treasures*, Glostr. Frg. 2, 29. Tō nāhte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Spl. 14, 5; Ps. Th. 59, 11. Ne ðæt tō nāhte nyt ne biþ *it is to no purpose*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hig tellaþ mīn wedd for nāht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. For nāhtum *pro nihilo*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 15. Ungeleāfsumum nōht biþ clāne *infidelibus*

nihil est mundum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 40. Mon nōhtes wyrþe his sāule ne dēþ ne his goldes ne his seolfes a man does not make his soul worthy of anything, of his gold or of his silver, Blickl. Homl. 195, 5. Næfdon heō nōht on hire, būton ðæt ān ðæt heō hæfde mennisce onlicnesse, 147, 15. Ne forstent hit him nōht, ne him nōhte don mā ne beoþ forlætna his āgna synna, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 19. ¶ genitive used as predicate:—Ða sælpa ðe hē ær wēnde ðæt gesælpa beon sceoldan, nāhtas nēran (were worthless), Bt. 10. tit.; Fox xii. 6. Eower godas ne synd nāhtes, Homl. Skt. 7, 205. (b) with a genitive:—Eallinga nāwihit mægenes hæfep seō æfestsyns nīhl omnino virtutis habet religio illa, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Ic ðæs nōwihit wāt, Exon. Th. 393, 5; Rā, 12, 5. Ealles nāht nothing at all, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 8. Nāht elles nothing else, 3, 2; Fox 6, 11. Hē ne mæg útane nāht āgnes habban, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8. Ðes nāht yfeles ne dyde hic nīhl mali gessit, Lk. Skt. 23, 41. Nāht elles būton nothing but, Blickl. Homl. 215, 3. Nōht elles ne wunap, būton ðæt ān, 101, 4. Gif wē yfes nōht gedōn habbaþ, Exon. Th. 262, 8; Jul. 329. II. as an adverb, not:—Hit gelamp neāht micelre tide æfter his slæge (non multo exacto tempore), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Nāht feor east, 2, 13; S. 517, 15; Blickl. Homl. 43, 26. Mannum ðe nāht swiðe God ne lufiaþ, 53, 18; Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 27. Ic wāt ðæt ðū nāht (āht, Cott. MSS.) ne forslāwdest, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15. Heō nōht lata ne wæs, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. Ne þurfan gē nōht besorgian hwæt gē sprecan, 171, 18. Ne wæs hē nōht feor on oferhygd āhafen, 215, 32. Nōht longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gū. 1144. Æfter nōht langre tide, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 10. Ic nōht don ær ðære ærminge blon, 5, 6; S. 619, 15. [O. Frys. nā-wet: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. neō-wiht.] v. nātes-hwōn and following words.

nāwihit, nāht-fremmd, es; *m.* One who does evil:—Genere mē fram nīde nāht-fremmdra eripe me de operantibus iniquitate, Ps. Th. 58, 2. **nāwihit**, nāht-, nāht-gitsung, e; *f.* Wicked avarice:—Donne hiē wilniaþ þurh ða nāwhtgitsunga (nāhtgitsunga, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hiē hira woroldspēda ican dūm per avaritiæ nequitiam multiplicari appetunt, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 5.

nāwihit, nāht-lic; *adj.* Good for nothing, worthless, naughty:—Seō hæfde nigon dohtra, nāhtlice and fracode, Homl. Skt. 8, 11. Manna rēdas syndon nāhtlice ongeān Godes geþeagt men's plans are of no avail against God's counsel, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 27. Ða hē gecceās ðe dyselice and nāhtlice geþuhte synt he chose those that seemed foolish and of no account, R. Ben. 138, 30. v. next word.

nāwihit, nōht-lic; *adv.* Worthlessly, evilly:—Ðætte nōhtlice ðū dōe ut nequit facias, Ps. Sert. 36, 8, 9.

nāwihit, nāht-ness, e; *f.* Worthlessness, cowardice:—Heom seggan Brytwalana nāhtnesses (M.S. E. nāhtscipe. Cf. seggan Brytta ygrþo (segnitia), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6.

nāwihit, nāht-wela, an; *m.* False wealth, wealth that is not really wealth:—Gē wēnaþ ðæt eowre nāhtwelan (nōht-, Cott. MS.) sien eowra gesān, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 37.

nāwæder. v. nā-hwæder.

Nazarenisc, Nazarec; *adj.* Of Nazareth:—Se Nazareniscea (Nazaresca, Lind.) Hælend, Mk. Skt. 10, 47; 14, 67. Ðone Nazareniscean (Natzarenisca, Lind.) Hælend, Jn. Skt. 18, 5.

ne. I. *adv.* (a) *Not*; non, ne:—Ic ne dyde non feci, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Nis hit swā hit nys non, non, 40, 23. Wana ðæt ðū ðæt ne dō cave ne hoc facias, 40, 9. Hwī forbeād God eow, ðæt gē ne æton of ælcum treowe; Gen. 3, 1. Hi nyllaþ geswican ðæt hi ðāne men ne reāfēn, Past. 45, tit.; Swt. 335, 4. Ne gæst ðū ðanone non exies inde, Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ne sleh ðū. Ne synga ðū. Ne stel ðū, Ex. 20, 13–15. (b) *no, nay*:—Ne secge ic eow I tell you, Nay, Lk. Skt. 12, 51; 13, 5. Ne secge ic nā, 13, 3. II. *conj.* *Nor, neither*; ne, neque, nec:—Ne tunge ne handa oððe eāgan syngion ne lingua nec manus oculive peccant, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Ne ic ne herige ne ic ne tēle nec laudo, nec vitupero, 45, 49. Ne ic ne dyde ne ic ne dō neque feci, neque faciam, 38; Som. 40, 9. Ne fare gē ne ne fyliaþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 23. Ne hig ne cwedaþ neque dicent, 17, 21. Ne him eac næfre genōþ ne þincþ ær hē hæbbe eall ðæt hine lyst, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 6. Suelcum ingeponce gerist ðæt hē for licuman tiedernesne ne for worold-bismere ānum wið ða scīre ne winne, ne hē ne sīe gietsiende oðerra monna æhta, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 9–11. Ða ðe nōhwæder ne oðerra monna ne wilniaþ, ne hiora āgen nyllaþ sellan, Past. 45, tit.; Swt. 335, 1. The word often occurs with other negatives. v. nā, nā-wiht, nā-hwæder; it also coalesces with many words beginning with a vowel, with w or with h. v. nabban, nāgan, næs, neom, nic, nyllan, nytan; nān, nā-, nāt-, næfre, nænig. [Goth. ni: O. Sax. ne, ni: O. Frys. ne: O. H. Ger. ni.]

ne, neā, neād. v. neō-, neāh-, nīd.

neāðian; *p.* ode (v. nīd, VI) To force, compel, constrain:—Neāðap forlætan cogit intermittere, Hymn. Sert. 56, 13; 84, 17. Utlagan us wēpan neāðiaþ exules nos flere cogunt, 56, 3. Se ðe oðerne neāðap ofer his mihte tō drincenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 31. God hine ne neādode on nāðre heafle, ac lēt hine habban his āgene cyre, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 30. Ne neādige hine man tō fæstene ne cogatur ad jejuniū, L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 5; L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 29. Neādede

cogeret, Hpt. Gl. 519, 19. Neādiendum cogente, 503, 39. His deōpe rihtwisnys nolde hī neāðian tō nāðrum, Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. v. ge-, of-neāðian, nīdan.

neāðian, neōðian; *p.* ode (v. nīd, IV) To be necessary:—On cealdum eardum neōðap (is neōd, W. F.), ðæt ðæs reāfes mære sý, on hlēowfæstum læs. Ðæs abodes forsceāwung sceal beon be dysum, hū ðæs neōdige, R. Ben. 89, 6, 8.

neāðigness, e; *f.* Obligation:—Neāðynisse ī neōde debitum, Hpt. Gl. 456, 14.

neāðlunga; *adv.* Forcibly, against one's will:—Manega gewilniaþ oðres mannes wōlice and hī beoþ benæmede neāðlunga hyra āgenes many covet another man's goods, and they shall be forcibly deprived of their own, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. v. nīdinga and next two words.

neāðung, e; *f.* Force or violence used against any one, compulsion, necessity:—Deōs neāðung haec vis, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Of ðisum leahtra (gitsung) beoþ ācennede reāfiac, stala, unmræplic neāðung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 12. Hē nolde geniman us neāðunge of deōfles anwealde, i. 26, 30. Hine betellan swilce hē neāðunge gefremode ðæt fācn to excuse himself, as if he committed that crime of necessity, H. R. 105, 26. Neāðunge vim, Hpt. Gl. 435, 70. [Icel. naudung compulsion.] v. next word.

neāðunga-(inga); *adv.* Forcibly, not willingly, under compulsion, of necessity:—Hē nolde niman mancyn neāðunga of ðam deōflic būton hē hit forwyrhte he would not have taken mankind by force from the devil, unless he had forfeited it, Homl. Th. i. 216, 5. Ðone cniht ðe hē neāðinga genam (rapuisse), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 10. Hī hine neāðunga mid him læddon invitum duxerunt, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif læweda man neāðinga (invite) man ofslæ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 16. Neāðunga, L. M. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 266, 27. Gif hē (man) wære neāðunga (without power of choice, necessarily) Gode underpeōd, ðonne næfde hē nān wuldor for gōdum weorcum, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 26. Siō leās gesælþ tihþ on lāst neāðinga (inevitably) ða ðe hie tō geþeōdāþ from ðæm sōdum gesælþum; seō wiðerweardnes full oft ealle ða ðe hie underpeōde biōþ, neāðinga getihþ tō ðam sōdum gesælþum, swā swā mid angle fisc gefangen biþ, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7–11. v. nīdinga and preceding word.

neāh; *adj.* I. *nigh, near*:—On ðam neāhnum mynstre [neāh-nunnan-mynstre] de vicino virginum monasterio, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4 note. Neāgum proximis (cf. O. L. Ger. nāan proximum), Germ. 399, 409. Seō ūs neāre Ægyptus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 3. Seō ūs neāre Ispania, Swt. 22, 31; 24, 9. Sie se lāreow eallum monnum se nīehsta and eallum monnum einbrowiende on hira gesuincum sit rector singulis compassione proximus, Past. 16; Swt. 97, 22. Seō mægþ is seō nīhste on sūþhalfe Humbera strēames provincia (Lindissi) quae est prima ad meridiana Humberae fluminis ripam, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Nīhsta proxima, Ps. Spl. 21, 10. Siō nēste hond the nearest relative, Chart. Th. 481, 21. Gif hwylc man wifige on his nēhstan māgan (proximam cognatam), L. Ecg. P. ii. 18; Th. ii. 188, 16. Hiera nīehstan friend, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 1. Heora nīhstan māgas, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. II. in cpve. later, latter; superl. last, latest. v. ende-nēht:—Se æftera ī nēarra novissimus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 31. His ða nērran tide wæron wyrstan ðam ærran habuit posteriora pejora prioribus, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 31. Cedd and Adda and Beta and Dema, se nīhsta wæs Scyttyscs cynnes, 3, 21; S. 551, 15. Ðis is Byrhtices nīhsta cwide (last will), Chart. Th. 500, 24. Oðer is se æresta apostol, oðer se nēhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 9. On ðam nēhstan dæge on the last day, 21, 35. On ða nēhstan tid ðisse worlde, on dōmes dæge, 123, 32. Oþ ða nīhstan orpunge until his latest breath, L. Ælfc. E.; Th. ii. 392, 9. From Ninuse hiora ærestan cyninge oþ Sardanapolim heora nīhstan, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 8. Be ðam nēhstan twām is æfter tō cweþanne de ultimis infra dicendum est, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Monige beoþan ða ærestu nēhstu and ða nēhstu ærestu, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 30. From ðæm nēhstum oþ ðe ærestum, 20, 8. Æt nēhstan postremo, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 19. Æt nēhstan (Rush. nīhsto) novissime, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 11; Blickl. Homl. 85, 1. Æt nēxtan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 23. Æt nīehstan, Cd. Th. 84, 19; Gen. 1400. Æt nīhstan, Ors. 7, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Æt nīhstan, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 4. Æt nīxtan, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 20; 1010; Erl. 144, 9. v. nīhsta and next word.

neāh, nēh nigh, near. I. *as adv.* (1) of place:—Ealle hire māgas ða ðe ðær neāh wæron, Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. Ic wāt heāhburh hēr āne neāh, Cd. Th. 152, 9; Gen. 2517. Feor oððe neāh, 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ge neāh ge feor, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 7. Ge nēh ge feor, Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Gā hider neār accede huc, Gen. 27, 21. Mid ðy ic ðā wolde neār geseōn quos cum adire vellemus vicinios, Nar. 22, 11. Swa fyr swā nyr, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 16. Ðær ðær hē nīehst rymet hæfde, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. (2) of time:—Ðisses middangeardes ende (or dat.?) swiðe neāh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 23. Eall ðās getimbro neāh is ðæt hī eall fyr fornimeþ and on axsan gehwyrfeþ cuncta haec aedificia, in proximo est ut ignis absumens in cinerem convertat, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Nennan ðæt ūs neāh (lately) gewearð gecyþed, Exon. Th. 107, 26; Gū. 64. Ða ic hine nēht geseāh when I last saw him, Cd.

Th. 34, 12; Gen. 536. Ðonan hý God nýst eágum sēgun, Exon. Th. 34, 1; Cri. 535. (3) of degree, *near, nearly, about*:—Heo hafap leáf neah swylce mistel, Lchdm. i. 254, 12. Ða Finnas and Ða Beormas spræcon neah ða geþeode, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 34. Hié æt niðstan hæfdon ealra ðara anwald ðe ær neh heora hæfdon *in the end they had dominion over all those who before nearly had dominion over them*, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Swā neah wæs þusend æurnen so *nearly had a thousand years passed (all but twenty-seven)*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23. Swide neah ðū ongeate ðæt riht, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 10. Nihtscīwan neah ne mihton (*could not nearly*) heolstor ahydan, Col. Th. 184, 29; Exod. 114. Hi ne notigaþ nāwēr neah feorþan dæles disse eorpan *they do not use anywhere near a fourth part of the earth*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 9. Ðæt gē dōn ne māgon, ne furþum nāwēr neah, 18, 2; Fox 64, 6; Shrn. 196, 28; 197, 13. Ne mæg hió ðeah gescinan ahwærgen neah ealla gesceafa *the sun cannot reach with its rays anywhere near all creatures*, Bt. 30, 10. Ūs is þearf ðæt wē gepencen hwæt David cwæp and eac ðon dōn swā wē nýst mægan *we must consider what David said, and besides that act as nearly as we can accordingly*, L. E. i. 30; Th. ii. 426, 38. II. as prep. with dat. (1) of place:—Neah helle secus infernum, Ps. Spl. 140, 9. Neah [Lind. Rush. neh] ðam tūne *juxta praedium*, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Seó flōweþ neah ðære ceastre wealle, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 5. Him wæs engel neah, Exon. Th. 112, 14; Gū. 143. Ðæt nān ne sēte hiere x milum neah *that no one should settle within ten miles of it (Carthage)*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 22. Tō ðam tūne neh Oliuetes dūne, Blickl. Homl. 69, 33. Gang mē neār hider come *hither nearer to me*, 179, 30. Seó Ægyptus ðe ūs neār is, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 16. Swā hē biþ ðære sunnan neār swā biþ hire fyrr *whether i. (the moon) is nearer to the sun or farther from it*, Shrn. 64, 32. Swā neār ende dysere worulde swā mære ehtnys dæs deofles *the nearer to the end of the world, the greater the devil's persecution*, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 15. Ne biþ hió merestreāme ðe neār ðe on midne dæg, Met. 28, 37. Ðā se swēg mē nýr wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31. Swā swā sió nafu fērh nehst (Cott. MS. neahst) ðære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1. Sceall beón se læsta dæl nýst ðam tūne, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 33. (2) of time:—Ne ðīnre forþfōre swā neah is *neque mori adhuc habes*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37, 32; 3; S. 531, 36. Ðære týde is neah, ðæt Godes cyrce hafap sybbe on eorþan, Shrn. 154, 33. Biþ neh ðam seofþan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. Hié wendon ðæt hit neār worulde endunge wære ðonne hit wære, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 6. (3) of manner:—Ic dō neah ðam ðe ðū cwæde *juxta verbum tuum faciam*, Ex. 8, 10. Neah (*juxta*) eallon ðam þingum, ðe Drihten beead, Num. i. 54; 8, 20. Neah andefene *prope modum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 73. Ågnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ ðonne ðam ðe æfter sprechþ *possession is nine points of the law*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ūs sylfe gerihtlæcan swā neah swā wē nýst mægon ðam rihte *to direct ourselves as much according to right as we possibly can*, Chart. Th. 615, 24. [Goth. nehw; adv.; cpue. nehwis: Icel. nā- (in cpds.); nær; adv. (pos. and cpue.): O. Sax. nāh; adv. prep. with dat.; cpue. nāhor: O. Frs. nī, nei; adv.: O. H. Ger. nāh; adv. prep. with dat.; nāh; adj. contiguus, vicinus.] v. efen- (emn-), un-neah, the preceding word, the cpds. with neah-, and neawung.

-neah. v. be-, ge-neah.

neah-būend, es; m. *A near-dweller, a neighbour*:—Ic eom neah-būendum nyt, Exon. Th. 407, 8; Rā. 26, 2.

neah-būr. v. neah-gebūr.

neah-dūn, e; f. *A neighbouring hill*:—Of ðæm neahdūnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6.

neah-eā; f. *A neighbouring river*:—Hié of ðæm neahēum and merum ða hronfiscas up tugon and ða æton, Nar. 22, 9.

neah-eāland, es; n. *A neighbouring island*:—On ðysum neaheā-lande ðæt is nemued Ulcani, Shrn. 86, 1.

neah-freond, es; m. *A near friend or relation*:—Ðær wæs mycel menigo manna gegaderod his māga and eac oðra his nehfreonda, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 22. [Icel. nā-frændi *a near kinsman*.]

neah-, neh-gebūr, nehche-, nehhe-, nehche-, neh-būr, es; m. *A neighbour*:—Nehgebūr adfinis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 68; conuical, 135, 56. Mine frýnd and mine māgas and mine neahgebūras *amici mei, et proximi mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. His neahgebūras (nehheburas, Lind.: nehgbūras, Rush.), vicini, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Hyre nehheburas (nehheburas, MS. A.: nehheburas, Lind.: nehgbūras, Rush.), Lk. Skt. i. 58, 65. Nehheburas, 14, 12; 15, 6. Neapolite ða heora nehheburas, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19. Nēheburēna gefeoht *intestinum bellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 16. V. men his neahgebūra (nehbūra), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. On his nehheburā gewitnesse, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Se ðe æfter ænægum ceāpe ride, cýþe his neahgebūrum ymbe hwæt hē ride, L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20; Ps. Th. 30, 13. Ne laða ðū ðīne welegan neahgebūras, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 21. [Cf. Icel. nā-būi *a neighbour*.] v. next two words.

neah-gebyrild, es; m. *A neighbour*:—Nehhebyrildas *vicinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 9. v. next word.

neah-gebyren, e; f. *A neighbour*:—Heo clypaþ hyre frýnd and nehhebyryna (-byrna, MS. A.) *convocans amicas et vicinas*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. v. neah-gebūr.

neah-gehūsa, an; m. *A neighbour*:—Nehgehūsum mīnum *vicinis meis*, Ps. Surt. 30, 12; 78, 4, 12; 79, 7.

neahhige; adv. *Abundantly, frequently*, Ps. Th. 138, 9. v. ge-neahhie.

neah-, neah-læcan; p. -læhte, -læcte *To draw nigh, approach*:—Dis fýr mē swide nealæceþ *ignis mihi adpropinquat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 24; Exon. Th. 164, 4; Gū. 1006. Deap nealæcte, 170, 16; Gū. 1112. Hē nealæhte *accessit*, Gen. 27, 27. On ðære tīde ðe nealæhte niðða bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 32; Gen. 1284; Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hi neah-læhton tō ðære ceastre *adpropinquantes civitati*, Bd. i. 25; S. 487, 21. Hi ðam mynster nealæctan, 4, 25; S. 600, 28. Tō him nealæcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. v. ge-, tō-neahlæcan.

neah-, neah-læcung, e; f. *A drawing nigh, approach*:—Ðā ðā hē ge-fréde his deāþes nealæcunge *when he was sensible of the approach of his death*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8. Hý sylfe fram manna gesyhþe æscýrende ðara manna nealæcunge nā underfōþ *cutting themselves off from the sight of men they do not admit the approach of men*, R. Ben. 135, 1. v. ge-nealæcing.

neah-líc; adj. *Near*:—Unrōtnysse neahlíce *tribulatio proxima*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 12. [Icel. nā-lýgr *near, close at hand*.] v. next word.

neah-, neah-líce; adv. *Nearly, about*:—Hié nealíce swā fela (*tot pene*) þearfena ofslēap swā hié iðellice mid hiera ælmessean gehelpau meahton, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 335, 15. Hý blōwaþ ðonne nealíce (*just about when*) oðre wyrtas scrincaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. [Icel. nā-līga *nearly, almost*: O. H. Ger. nāh-lichō *ferme*.] v. ge-nehlíce.

neah-, neah-, neh-mæg, es; m. *A near kinsman*:—His gebrōðru and his neāmāgas *fratres ejus omnisque cognatio illa*, Ex. i. 6. Neāmāga *adfinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 8. His nehāmāga sum and his worlðfreonda, Blickl. Homl. 113, 9. Se man leof his nehāmāgum and his worlðfreondum, 111, 27. Wife and cildan and nehāmāgon (MS. B. neahāmāgum), L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. [Icel. nā-māgr *a near kinsman by marriage*.]

neah-mægþ, e; f. *A neighbouring province (v. mægþ, IV. c)*:—On ða neahmægþe *in proximam provinciam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 23. Ðæra neahmægþa *finitimarum provinciarum*, 3, 24; S. 557, 15.

neah-, neh-mann, es; m. *A neighbour*:—Him se gesiþ eac fultumade and ealle ða neahmenn *juvante etiam comite ac vicinis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Ða nehmen vicini, i. 33; S. 499, 10. Ūrum neahmannum *vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6; Shrn. 73, 35.

neah-munt, es; m. *A neighbouring mountain*:—Of ðæm neahmunte (*ex vicino monte*) wealleþ wæter, Nar. 31, 7.

neahliness, e; f. *Nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hwylc tōweard yfel ðū ðē on neahnysses forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. On nehnesse his cytan *in vicinia cellae illius*, 5, 12; S. 630, 42.

neah-nunnan-mynster. v. neah, I.

-neahsen. v. ge-neahsen.

neah-sibb, e; f. *Relationship*:—Nehsibbe *propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 36.

neah-sibb; adj. *Related*:—Wē lērap ðæt ænig cristen man æfre ne gewitfe on his mægēs lāfe ðe swā neahsib (neah sib, Th.) wære, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Nān man ne wifge on neahsibban (neah sibban, Th.) nēr (m', Th.) ðonne wiðutan ðam .iiii. cneowe *let no one take a wife among his relations nearer of kin than beyond the fourth degree*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 14.

neahsta a neighbour. v. nihsta.

neah-stōw, e; f. I. *A neighbouring place*:—Ealle ða neahstōwa ðær ymbūtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22. II. *neighbourhood*:—On ðære circean oððe on hire neahstōwe, Shrn. 81, 24.

neahst. v. niht.

neah-peod, e; f. *A neighbouring people*:—Europe ne Asia ne ealle ða neahpeoda, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 28. Ægder ge hié self wendon ge ealle ða neahpeoda ðæt hié ofer hié ealle mehte anwald habban, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 6.

neah-tīd, e; f. *A time close at hand*:—Ðæt heo tō ðon ðider com ðæt heo hire sæde ða neabūte hire geleornesse *quod ipsa ei tempus suae transmigrationis in proximum nunciare venisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 33.

neah-tūn, es; m. *A neighbouring town*:—Sum eald man wæs in ðam nehtūne ðær ic wæs ðæs nama wæs Malchus *there was an old man in the town near where I was, whose name was Malchus*, Shrn. 36, 6.

neah-wæter, es; n. *A piece of water that is near*:—Wē gewicodon be ðæm neahwætrum, Nar. 22, 24.

neah-west, -wist, e; f.: es; m. I. *nearness, neighbourhood*:—

Hē ne dorste his neawiste genealæcan *he dare not come into his neighbourhood*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 21. Ungewuniendlic for ðære sunnan neawiste *uninhabitable on account of the nearness of the sun*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. On ðære neawiste næs nān wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 18. In ðara neawiste *in quorum vicinia*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 28. Hig on neawiste (*in vicino*) eardodon, Jos. 9, 16; Elen. Knbl. 133; El. 67. Wæs ðær on neaweste (*in proximo*) hūs, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27; Blickl. Homl. 197, 20; Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 13. Ðā wicode se cyng on neaweste ðære byrig, 896; Erl. 94, 5. Swā feala earmra manna swā on ðæs rīcan

neáweste sweltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Ða ðe on hire neáweste lifgeaþ, 43, 2. Ne [māgon] hūse ðinum on neáweste nāhwær sceþþan *flagella non appropriabunt tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ealle ða wæpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wæron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ealle ða rīcu ðe him under beoþ oððe on neáweste, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Tō ðas rīces neáweste belimeþ seó stōw *ad cuius uicina pertinet locus ille*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 22. II. *the being with another, presence, society, fellowship*:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðas cyninges folgaþ and his neáwest (cf. ðas cyninges geferræden, l. 2) *what is better than to serve and be with the king?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 7. Hwec is ængum men mære ðaru ðonne hē hæbbe on his geferrædenne and on his neáweste feoð on freōðnes anlicnesse, 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Pinch his neáwest (*the presence of the dead body*) lāþlico and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ne cume hē nā on ðas cyninges neáweste (ansýne, MS. H.), L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Se sacerd ðēnde ðæt hē sceolde beon āscýred fram manna neáweste *the priest judged that he (the leper) should be separated from the society of men*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 25. Hē fērde tō folces neáweste and bodade, 352, 11. From alre neáweste gealafuþla sýn heo āscēdende, Chart. Th. 29, 19. Mid ðý ic was him on neáweste, hē ðus was sprecede, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23. Forlæt mec englas geniman on ðinne neáwest (*into thy presence*), Exon. Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ic forboðen ælcon bisceope and mæssepreoste ðæt hig nāwes wifmannes neáweste mid him næbbon (*ne mulieris alicujus societatem secum habeant*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 8. Wē lēraþ ðæt ænig preost ne lufige wifmannas neáweste, L. Edg. c. 60; Th. ii. 256, 21. Hī wifes neáweste forlēt, L. Ælf. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 14; Homl. Skt. 10, 204. Libia and Agrippina wurdon swā gelyfede ðæt hī forbugon heora wæra neáweste, Homl. Th. i. 374, 33. Ne can ðara ideas oðwer þurh gebedscepe beorna neáwest, Cd. Th. 148, 36; Gen. 2467. [Laym. ne-, neo- weste (-uste): *Icel. nā-vist presence*: O. H. Ger. nāh-wist præsential.]

nealles, nalles, nallles, nallas, nales, nales, nalas; *adv. Not, not at all*:—(a) in the second clause of a sentence. ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðam wyrhtan, nealles ðē I ascribe the honour to the maker, *not to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19 note. Swā sceal mæg dōn, nealles inwittet oðrum bregdan, Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167; 4365; B. 2179. Hē spræc þurh feōðscipe, nalles hē hiē fremre lærde, Cd. Th. 38, 22; Gen. 610: 14, 2; Gen. 212. Hēt hine ðære swærtan helle grundes gýman, nalles wið God winnan, 22, 26; Gen. 346. Nallæs, Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. Verc. 104. Hwæðere him on ferþe greōw breōsthord blōðreōw, nallas beagas geaf, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719; 3503; B. 1749. Ic feower men gesēō tō sōðe, nales mē selfa [sefa?] leōgeþ, Cd. Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Ðær heō byrnwelle biðan sceolden, nales swegles leōht habban, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Waraþ hine wræclāt, nales wunden gold; ferþloca freōrig, nalles foldan blæd, Exon. Th. 288, 16–19. Ðis ic cwepe æfter forgyfenisse nales æfter bebode *hoc autem dico secundum indulgentiam, non secundum imperium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. Hī āwendan āweg, nalles wel dydan, Ps. Th. 77, 57; Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. Ðū eart geong, nalas wintrum frōd, 1012; An. 506; Beo. Th. 2091; B. 1493; Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. (b) in the first clause:—Nealles him handgesteallan ymbe gestōdon, ac hý on holt bugon, Beo. Th. 5185; B. 2596: 4296; B. 2145; 4446; B. 2222. Nealles ... hwæðre, 5738; B. 2873. Heo nalles on goldes wlite ne sceuþe, ac on sundorweorþunge heo gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 8; Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863: 249, 14; Dan. 530. Nales, Exon. Th. 60, 1; Cri. 963: 111, 3; Gū. 121. Nales ... ðagyt, Beo. Th. 85; B. 43. Nalas ... ah, Blickl. Homl. 121, 11; Andr. Kmbl. 3180; An. 1593. Nales ðæt ān ðæt ... ac eac swelce *not only ... but also*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27; 1, 7; Swt. 40, 4. Nales ðæt ān ðæt ... ac swylce eac, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 4; 1, 14; S. 482, 24; 4, 29; S. 608, 17. Nales ðæt ān ... ac eac, 2, 12; S. 514, 8. Ecan gesælpa sōhtan nallas þurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wilnodon ðæs lichmolan deāþes, ac eac manegra sārlicra wita hiē gewilnodon, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. (c) with an adjective or adverb:—Nealles swæslic, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Nalles hōlinga, 2156; B. 1076. Nalles hneawlice, Cd. Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809. Nales feām sīdum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818. Nales hōlung, Cd. Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nales swā wīde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 55. Nales [nalles, 60, 69] ugeræde *non dissiona*, 86, 12. Monge, nales fea, Exon. Th. 72, 11; Cri. 1171. Nales æfter mycylum fæce *non multo post*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 33. Nales æfter mycelre tīde, 4, 23; S. 593, 24. Off, nales seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4.

neān; *adv.* I. *from near*:—Neān and feorran *from near and far*, Cd. Th. 14, 28; Gen. 225. Feorran oððe neān, 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Somnaþ sūpan and norþan, eāstan and westan, faraþ feorran and neān, Exon. Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326; Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839. Ic eow wīsig ðæt gē neōðe neōn sceawiaþ beāgas I will guide you so that from near ye may gaze on rings in abundance, Beo. Th. 6200; B. 3104. II. *near, close at hand*:—Gif ðū Grendles deairst neān biðan *if thou durst here await Grendel*, 1061; B. 528. Wæs ðas wymes wig wīde gesýne, neān and feorran, 4624; B. 2317. Hī ðære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfaþ, ðone norþende neān ymbcearraþ (cf. hī sint swā neāh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, Fox 214, 20), Met. 28, 14. III. *nearly, about*:—Neān twelfwintre fere annorum duodecim, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Ðā wæs geworden

æfter ðam wordum neān (MS. A. neāh) eahta dagas, 9, 28. Ðā wæs neān seó syxte tīd erat autem fere hora sexta, 23, 44. Wē ðæs here-weorces neān myndgīaþ we bear that warlike deed in mind nearly as it happened, have an accurate remembrance of it, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. v. for-neān.

neap a cup, Lchdm. i. 374, 23. v. hnæpf. Neapolite; *pl. The Neapolitans*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19. neār; neara, nearo. v. neāh; nearu. nearu; *adj.* I. *narrow, strait, confined, not spacious*:—Neara scraef gurgustulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 29. Neara pyt puteus angustus, Kent. Gl. 901. Gangað inn þurh ðæt nearwe (MS. B. nearuwe; Lind. nearuo; Rush. naarwe) geat ... Ealā hū neara (MS. A. nearu; Lind. nearu; Rush. naru) is ðæt geat intrate per angustam portam ... *Quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13–14; Lk. Skt. 13, 24. Se sē ðe ægðer is ge nearo ge hreōh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. Alexander him ðæt ondrð for ðære nearwan stōwe ðæt hē ðā on was timens angustias quibus inerat locorum, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 25. In ān nearo fæsten ungefēredra mōra in angustias inaccessorum montium, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. Nearo wic mansionem angustam, 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Tōbrāðan ofer ða nearwan eorþan (cf. ofer ðas nearowan eorþan sceātas, Met. 10, 16), Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25. Binnon nearwum gemærum intra fines angustiores, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 9. Nearewum artis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 67. Mid ða nearwan arta, 5, 57. Ofercode stige nearwe, enge ānpadas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. II. *narrow, limited, poor, restricted*:—Hū ne ongite gē hū neara (Cott. MS. nearo) se eower hlīsa beōn wile, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Swīde nearewe (Cott. MS. nearwa) sent and swīðe heānlīce ða menniscan gesælpa, 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hēt hiē from hweorfan neorxna wange on nearore lif, Cd. Th. 58, 11; Gen. 944. III. *strait, oppressive, causing anxiety* (of that which restricts free action of body or mind):—Nýd byþ nearu on breōste nīða bearnum *need straitens the breast of man*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rūn. 10. Nearo nihtwaco the anxious night watch, Exon. Th. 306, 13. In hæft under nearone clom (*under confining fetter*), Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gū. 570. ðone nearwan nīþ onfōn, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 304, 22; Sat. 634. Of ðæm nearwum bendum, Homl. Skt. 3, 197; Exon. Th. 435, 6; Rā. 53, 3. Under nearwum clomum, 134, 22; Gū. 511. Hiē wilnodan ðæt hē hiē of ðæm nearwan þeōstrum alēde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. IV. *oppressed, not having free action*:—Wið nearwe sworetunge for difficult breathing, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hym beoþ on hyra brōsten nearuwe (*people with asthma*), iii. 116, 23. V. *strict, severe*:—Ðæt hiē ne þyrfen biōn gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dōme ut a districta iudice uideri non debeant, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 16. [O. Sax. naru.]

nearu, we; nearu (o); *indecl. f.* I. *confinement, durance, prison*:—Hwonne hiē of nearwe steppan mōsten, of enge ūt āhta lēðan (*when they might come out of the ark*), Cd. Th. 86; Gen. 1433. Hió bebedæt ðæt hine man of nearwe and of nýðcleofan, fram ðam engan hofe forlēte, Elen. Kmbl. 1418; El. 711. Næglað of nearwe scīnende the nails shining from the hole where they had been hidden, 2227; El. 1115. Neb wæs mīn on nearwe my face was in confinement, Exon. Th. 392, 1; Rā. 11, 1. Siddan mē niþan upwardne on nearo fēgde afterwards fixed me upside down in durance, 479, 12; Rā. 62, 6; 480, 8; Rā. 63, 8. II. *a strait, difficulty*:—On nearwe in a strait, Elen. Kmbl. 2203; El. 1103. Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be sūpan Sigelwara land the difficulties of the situation forced them to the north for they knew that to the south of them lay the land of the Ethiopians, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exon. 68. Nearu, nearo þrowian to be in straits, Andr. Kmbl. 828; An. 414; Beo. Th. 5182; B. 2594. Hē ær fela nearo neþende nīða gedigde from many straits and strifes had he come safely, 4689; B. 2350. Hine of nearwum ūt forlēt, Vald. 2, 8. In nearowe neþan to venture into difficulties, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rā. 54, 13.

nearu-bregd, es; *n.* A wile or trick that brings others into straits (v. preceding word and nearu, III):—Nēpde ic nearobregdum, ðær ic Neron biswac, ðæt hē ācwellan hēt Cristes þegnas, Exon. Th. 260, 24; Jul. 302. nearu-cræft, es; *m.* An art that confines or imprisons (?):—Beorh wunode on wonge nearocreflum fæst ðær on innan bær eorl gestreōna ... fea worda cwæþ: Hold ðæt nū hrūse eorla āhte the mound stood on the plain firm in its prisoning powers (able to keep in durance the treasure entrusted to it); therein bore the earl treasures ... few words he spake: Hold thou now, earth, the possessions of earls, Beo. Th. 4475–4488; B. 2241–2248. v. nearu; f. I.

nearu-fāh; *adj.* Disastrously hostile, bearing enmity the result of which is to reduce others to straits:—Wæs ðas wymes wig wīde gesýne, nearofāges nīð, hū se gūpsceaþa Geāta leode hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4623; B. 2317.

nearu-grāp, e; *f.* A close grasp:—Ān wiht is ... hreōh and rēpe hafaþ ryne strongne ... and be grunde faraþ ... neól is nearogrāp, Exon. Th. 491, 28; Rā. 81, 6. v. grāp.

nearu-līe; *adj.* Oppressive, distressing, grievous:—Feala mē se Hælend hearma gefremede, nīða nearolicra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. v. next word.

nearulīce; *adv.* I. *narrowly, within narrow limits, briefly*:—

Nearolice *strictim*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 60. Ys seó foresæde bōc (*Genesis*) on manegum stōwum swīde nearolice gesett (*is a mere narrative of events*), and deāh swīde deóplice on ðam gāstlicum andgite, Ælf. Gen. Thor. 4, 3. II. *oppressively, grievously*:—Ða ðe nearwīcast cūðan swīcan *those who knew how to cheat in most oppressive manner*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24.

III. *narrowly, exactly, strictly*:—Manegu diglu þing sindon nearolice (*subtiliter*) tō smeāganne *many secret things are to be narrowly examined*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 13. Swā swīde nearwelice hē hit lēt tū āspyrīan (*of the enquiry which was made when Doomsday Book was compiled*), Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 34. [He nule nout so neruhliche demen ase ʒe siggeð, A. R. 334, 14.]

nearuness, e; f. I. a *strait*:—Mid longre nearonesse be eāstan Constantīnopolīm līgeþ *juxta Constantīnopolīm longae mittuntur angustiae*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 8, 21.

II. *oppression, distress (of body)*:—Nearones breōsta *oppression of the chest*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 27. Ðæt (*asthma*) ys nearunyss . . . and breōst byþ innen mid micre nearnysse, iii. 116, 23–26.

III. *distress (of mind), anxiety, tribulation, trouble, grief*:—Hēr is seó lænlice winsumnes ac ðār is seó syngale nearones in *this world is the transient delight, in the next is the perpetual distress*, L. E. I. introd.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Hū ne witon wē ðæt nān nearwesne ne nān unrōtnes nis nān gesēþ *nam non esse anxiam, tristemetque beatitudinem quid attinet dicere?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 20. Hē on swā micelre nearanesse becom he fell into so great trouble *was imprisoned*, I; Fox 2, 27. Swā hwā swā ða flæsclican unþeāwas forlētān wile hē sceal geþolian micelre nearanesse *corporis voluptatum appetentia plena est anxietatis*, 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. Seó hrōcwsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge and būton nearonesse, Fox 110, 29. On swā micelre mōdes unrēto and nearonisse *anxietate*, Nar. 30, 24. Nearonessa *angustia*, Ps. Th. 118, 143. On mīnum earfōpum and nearonessum in *tribulatione*, 4, 1. Of nearonessum heora *de necessitatibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 6. Nearonessum mōdes *mentis angoribus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 33 note.

nearu-nīd, -nēd, e; f. *Sore need, grievous trouble*:—Ða menigo ðe ðe mid wuniaþ on nearonēdum [*or (?) on nearo nēdum in confinement by force*], Andr. Kmbl. 203; An. 102. From naronēde *de angusta* (as if *angustia*?), Lk. Skt. p. 8, 6.

nearu-searu, we; f. *A wile that causes restraint or confinement (?)*:—Hýðde wēron þurh nearsearu næglas on eorþan [*of the nails in the cross that had been buried*], Elen. Kmbl. 2215; El. 1109.

nearu-sorh, -sorg, e; f. *Oppressive care, grievous trouble*:—Nearu-sorge dreāh, Elen. Kmbl. 2520; El. 1261.

nearu-pane, es; m. *Illiberal thought, wickedness*:—Feōndlicra neara-panca *spiritualium nequitiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 61. Syle heom æfter nearupancum (*nearopanysse*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 4), widmētednyssa heora *da illis secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5.

nearu-paneness, v. preceding word.

nearu-pearf, e; f. *Pressing need*:—Ic on fȝðum slōg niceras nihtes, nearopearfe dreāh, Beo. Th. 849; B. 422: Exon. Th. 5, 14; Cri. 69.

nearu-wrene, es; m. *A trick or wile that causes anxiety or trouble*, Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mōd. 44.

nearwe; adv. I. *straitly, strictly, closely*:—Nearwe gebunden *straitly bound*, Exon. Th. 463, 2; Hō. 64. Hyne sār hafap nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1957; B. 976: Elen. Kmbl. 2550; El. 1276: Met. 21, 5.

II. *narrowly, strictly, exactly (of enquiry)*:—þeōðcwen ongan georne sēcan nearwe, tō hwan hiō ða næglas gedōn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: 2476; El. 1240.

III. *oppressively, forcibly*:—Ðonne hiue æt nihtstan nearwe stilleþ G, Salm. Kmbl. 268; Salm. 133. Nearwe gebēged, Cd. Th. 202, 26; Sat. 446.

IV. *anxiously, in a manner causing trouble*:—Hyge gnornende nihtes nearwe the *mind mourning in anguish at night*, Exon. Th. 174, 25; Gū. 1183. Ferþ gebysgad, nearwe genæged, 162, 35; Gū. 986. Ða heō nearwe beswāc yldran ūsse *when the serpent deceived our first parents to their hurt*, 226, 30; Ph. 413; Frag. Kmbl. 51; Leās. 27.

nearwe-līce, v. nearu-līce.

nearwian; p. ode. I. *to make narrow, straiten, compress*:—Se ðe mec nearwāþ, Exon. Th. 407, 25; Rā. 26, 10.

II. *to become narrow, contracted*:—Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Since searwade, sib nearwade, Exon. Th. 353, 63; Reim. 37. v. ge-nearwian, nirwan.

neāt, es; n. *A neat, an ox or a cow, catle, beast, animal*:—Gif neāt mon gewundige, weorpe ðæt neāt tō honda oððe foreþing, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Nān neāt nyste nāenne andan tō oðrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Ne ligeþ hē ealligan sū ðare eorþan swā ða creōpendan wuhta, ac biþ hwæthwugu upāhæfen swā ðæt neāt from eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 1. Fugel oððe fisc on sē oððe eorþan neāt, feldgongende feoh būtan snyttro, Exon. Th. 371, 23; Seel. 80. Foldan neāt, Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Ic eom anlic ānum neāte *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Sealde heora neāt (*jumenta*) hæglum, 77, 48. Deór and neāt *bestiae et universa pecora*, 148, 10. Ða dūmban neāt, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Tō neāta scypene *ad stabula jumentorum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nænig mann scypene his neātum ne timbreþ, I, 1; S. 474, 32. Ðām monnum ðe beoþ neātum gelice, Bt. 14, 1; Fox

42, 3 note: 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. [O. Frs. nāt: *Icel. naut cattle, oxen*: O. H. Ger. nōz *jumentum*.] v. sleg-neāt.

Neātan-leāh (?) *Nelley*, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 18.

neāten, neā-west, v. niten, neāh-west.

neāwung, e; f. *Nearness, coming near*:—In neāwung sīc sumer in *proximo sū aestas*, Mk. Sktd. Lind. 13, 28.

nebb, es; n. I. *a neb* (dialect.), *nib, a beak, a beak-shaped thing*:—

Neb rostrum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 25. Ðæt nebb (*of the Phœnix*) līxep swā glas oððe gim, Exon. Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Neb (*of a ship*), 392, 1; Rā. 11, 1. Neb (*of a plough*), 403, 1; Rā. 22, 1. Nebb (*of a rake*), 416, 23; Rā. 35, 3. Neb (*of a musical instrument*), 413, 16; Rā. 32, 6. Ic (*a key*) bregde nebbe, 498, 6; Rā. 87, 8. Ic (*a helm*) hæbbe heard nebb, 489, 29; Rā. 79, 1.

II. *a nose, the gristle of the nose*:—Neb internasum (*cf. nose gristle internasus*, 43, 20), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 50. Gif mon oðrum ðæt neb (nebb, MSS. B. H.: nēb, MS. G.) of āslea, gebēte him mid. lx. scitt, L. Alf. pol. 48; Th. i. 94, 8.

III. *the face, countenance*:—Neb facies, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 51: *vultus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 6. Hys nebb (*facies*) was mid swāline gebunden, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Neb, Met. 31, 23. Be blāðrum ðe on mannes nebbes sittap . . . smyre ðæt neb mid, Lchdm. i. 86, 5–8. Mid ðam wlitteogstan nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðonne wē wendaþ ūre neb tō eāstðale, 262, 10; ii. 102, 16. Heō helode hire nebb (*vultum*), Gen. 38, 15; Ex. 3, 6. Spāte ðæt wif on his nebb (*faciem*), Deut. 25, 9; Num. 12, 14. Ða forceāw hē his āgene tungan and wearp hine on ðæt neb foran (*in os tyranni abiecit*), Bt. 16, 2; Bt. 52, 25. Hý habbaþ twā neb on ānum heāfde *duas in uno habentes capite facies*, Nar. 35, 24. [*Icel. nef (gen. pl. nefja) the nose; the beak of a bird.*]

nebbian; p. ode *To turn the face towards anyone (?)*, *to retort upon anyone (?)*:—Se rica besihþ on his þællenum gyrilum, and cwyrþ : 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelica.' Ac se apostol Paulus hine nebbap mid ðisum wordum (*retorts upon him, meets him, with these words*): 'Ne brohte wē nān þing tō ðisum middangearde, ne wē nān þing heonon mid ūs lēdan ne māgon, Homl. Th. i. 256, 7–12.

neb-corn, es; n. *A pimple on the face*:—Gif nebcorn on wīfmannes nebbe weaxan . . . hit āfeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn, Lchdm. i. 118, 22–25.

neb-gebræc, es; n. *A defluxion from the head, mucus of the nose*:—Nebegebrac coriza (=kopfs), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 28; ii. 135, 77.

Nebrond, es; m. *Nimrod*:—Freōnd Nebrondes, Salm. Kmbl. 426; Sal. 213. v. Neftrod.

nebwlat-ful; adj. *Bold, impudent, shameless*:—Nebwlatful, scamleās *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 78. v. next word and wlatian.

neb-wlatung, e; f. *Boldness, impudence*: frontosis, Lye (from a vocabulary in the Cotton library). v. preceding word.

neb-wlatung, e; f. *Dejection*; vultus demissio, Lye.

neb-wlitu, e; f. *The form of the face, the face, countenance*:—Heora nebwlitu sceān swā swā sunne, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 10. Ic ne mæg on his nebwilte beseōn, Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hī gesāwon his nebwilte swylce sumes engles ansýne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. Sege ūs his nebwilte describe his face to us, 456, 15. Ne behealde gē heora nebwilte, ii. 404, 28.

nēchebūr, necte-gale, nēd-, v. neāh-gebūr, nihte-gale, nīd-

nediende (?) *abominandum, execrandum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 40.

nefa, an; m. I. *a nephew*; nepos:—Brōder sune *vel* suster sune ðæt is nefa, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 71. Neva nepos, 72, 35. Hlōþere ʒegelbrhytes nefa (*cf. hē him onsende Leutherium his nefan (nepotem)*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 29), Chr. 670; Erl. 34, 29; 789; Erl. 57, 34; Ælf. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 11, 69. Eām and nefa, Exon. Th. 431, 35; Rā. 47, 6. Heō was Eðwines nefan (*nepotis*) dohtar, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 2. Hē swylces hwæt seegan wolde eām his nefan, Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881.

II. *a grandson*:—Nefena bearnum *pronepotibus, filiis nepotum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 50. Ealdra nefena *pronepotum*, 445, 56.

III. *a step-son*:—Nefa prifignus, Wülck. Gl. 41, 28. [*Icel. nefi a cognate kinsman, a nephew*: O. Frs. neva: O. H. Ger. nefo nepos, sobrinus: Ger. nefle.] v. for-, ge-nefa.

nefene, an; f. *A niece or grand-daughter*:—Brōder dochter *vel* suster dohtar, nefene *neptis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 72. Nefenu[m] *nepotibus (neptibus?)*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 42.

nefne, nemne. I. *conj. connecting clauses, Unless, except*:—Hē hyra mā ācwellan wolde, nefne him witig God forstode, Beo. Th. 2116; B. 1056: 6101; B. 3054; Exon. Th. 340, 5; Gn. Ex. 106: 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186. Hī sædon, nemne (*nisi*) hī him mārān andlyfne sealdon, ðæt hī woldan him sylfe niman, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37. Hē læg swā swā deād mon nemne ðýrne ēðunge ānre ætýwde ðæt hē lifes wære *quasi mortuus jacebat, halitu tantum pertinere quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Nymne, I, 27; S. 493, 38. Nō hē fōddor þigep, nemne meledæwes dæl gebyrge, Exon. Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260: 124, 12; Gū. 338: 249, 10; Jul. 109: Beo. Th. 3108; B. 1552: 5302; B. 2654. Næfne, 506; B. 250. On weres wæstmum, næfne (*except that*) hē was mārā ðon ænig man oðer, 2710; B. 1353. Hwæt hæfde seō godcunde þurh ða meumiscan nemne būton ðæt heō mihte heōn ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22.

II. *connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause*

being the same as that in the first, and not expressed:—Ne gehýrde nānig man on his mūþe ðæt elles nefne Cristes lof and nytte spræce, 223, 36; Exon. Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46. Nānig dorste nefne sinfræa, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Ic lyt hafo heafodmāga nefne dec, 4309; B. 2151. Ðæt unc ne gedælde nemne deaþ āna ðwiht elles, Exon. Th. 442, 34; Kl. 23; Andr. Kmbl. 1327; An. 664. III. *prep. Except*:—Nemne feaum ānum, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081.

nefre. v. nēfre.

Nefrod, es; m. *Nimrod*:—Nefrod se gigant; se Nefrod wæs Chuses sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 17. v. Nebroud.

nefte. v. nepte.

nē-fugol, nēgan, nēh, nēhsta, neht, nele, nellan. v. neó-fugol, nēgan, nēah, nēhsta, neht, nyllan.

nemnan, nemnian; p. nemde.

I. *to name, give a name to a person or thing*:—Ðū cennest sunu ðone ðū nemnest Hælend, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19. Ðū nemdest mid āne naman ealle tōgædere woruld, Met. 20, 55. Ða hē nemde (*nominavit*) apostolas; Simonen ðane hē nemde (*cognominavit*) Petrus, Lk. Skt. 6, 13–14. Hē ðone yldestan Nōa nemde, Cd. Th. 75, 4; Gen. 1235. Hig nemdon (*vocant*) hyne hys fæder naman Zachariam, Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Hysne dæg hē nemdon siges dæg, Blickl. Homl. 67, 13. II. *to use such and such a name or title in speaking of a person or thing*:—Ðone wif wifordum nemnaþ *which we call beetle, when we speak of it*, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rā. 41, 73. Hine tō sylfwæle secgas nemnaþ *men speak of him as a suicide*, 330, 25; Vy. 56. Eac hī ðtre worde beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men also use the name Bath in speaking of it*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 13; 975; Erl. 124, 32. David sylf nemde hine drihten *ipse David dicit eum dominum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 37. Heó sylf hī beówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Drihten ða cynelfcan burh forhogodlice naman nemde *the Lord used a contemptuous name (wic) in speaking of the royal city*, 77, 23, 26. Ðis anderwerde lif hē nemde for weg *this present life he spoke of as a way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 23. Ðone hwītan hlāf (*the eucharistic bread*) ðone ðū sealdest Saban fīssum fæder nemdon *heó hine swā (sic eum appellare consuenter)*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 15. Ne gyrne geðe eow man Lāreowas nemne *nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8; Ps. Th. 82, 4. Ðēh ðe gewrito oft nemnen eal ða lond Mēdia, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 10, 24. Ðeah mon anweald and genyht tō twām pingum nemne ðeah hit is ān *though power and abundance be spoken of as two things, yet are they one*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21. Hī gewunodon hī mōder cýgan and nemnian (tō hātenne and tō nemnenne, MS. B.) *quam matrem vocare consueverant*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Ðæs fæder wæs Wōden nemned, I, 15; S. 483, 30; Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. On ðām bōcum ðe nemned is *Actus Apostolorum*, 133, 11; 137, 31. Ðæt wæs swiðe heālic nama ðæt Sanctus Johannes engel wæs nemned, 167, 32. Ðam is tō naman nemned Drihten *Dominus nomen est ei*, Ps. Th. 67, 4.

III. *to call upon the name of, address by name, to invoke*:—Ne nemn ðū Drihtnes naman on ýdel ne byþ unscyldig se ðe his noman on ýdel nemnþ *non assumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum! nec enim habebit insentem Dominus eum, qui assumptserit nomen Domini frustra*, Ex. 20, 7. Ic naman ðinne nemde, Drihten, Ps. Th. 118, 55. Hē nemde mē minne noman *vocavit me nomine meo*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 37. Hine se ār be naman nemde, Elen. Kmbl. 155; El. 78. Se nemde God nīþþa bearna ārest ealra, Cd. Th. 69, 13; Gen. 1135. God nemdon and hine bædon, 48, 22; Gen. 779. Ongan swegles weard be naman nemnan, Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 81. IV. *to mention by name, to mention, relate*:—For mine brōðru ic bidde, and mine ða neahstan nemne swylce, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðām unpeawum ðe ic ār nemde, Met. 25, 62. Ealle ða ðōru gōð ðe wē ār nemdon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 24; Cd. Th. 288, 20; Sat. 383. Sege hwæt ic þence, nemn gif ðū hit gereccan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Māgun wē nemnan we can tell, Exon. Th. 107, 25; Gū. 64. Ðeah ðe ic hý nīht nemnan sceolde *though I should mention their names last*, 326, 10; Vīd. 126. *Pronomen spelap ðone naman ðæt ðū ne purfe tuwa hine nemnan the pronoun represents the noun so that you need not mention it (the noun) twice*, Ælfec. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 30. Swā on ðære ilcan lāre nemned (*mentioned*) is, Blickl. Homl. 133, 34. V. *to name, nominate*:—Gif landagēdne man aetsace, ðonne nemne man him his gelican ealswā micel Wentse swā cynynges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 10. [Goth. namjan: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. nemnian; Icel. nefna.] v. ge-nemnan, namnian, namian.

nemne. v. nefne.

nemnigend-lic; adj. *Nominative*:—*Nominativus* is nemnigendlic, mid ðam casu wē nemnaþ ealle ping, Ælfec. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

nempe. v. nimpe.

Nen the river Nen in Northamptonshire:—Ðæt water, ðæt man cleopeþ Nen, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17.

neó a corpse. v. dryht-nē, neó-bedd, -fugol, -sīð. [Goth. naus; Icel. nār.]

neó-bedd, es; n. *A bed for a corpse*:—Ic in mīnum neste neóbedd ceose *'I shall die in my nest'* (A. V.), Exon. Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. God wearp hine nider on ðæt neóbedd (*that couch of corpses, Hell*; cf. Milton *'that fiery couch'*; and Icel. nā-strönd *the place where the dead came, who had not fallen in battle*), Cd. Th. 22, 19; Gen. 343.

neóð, nēd, niéd, nýd, e; f. *Desire, eagerness, diligence, earnest endeavour*:—Wæs him neóð micel ðæt hié tōbrugdon fira flæschoman him to fōðderþege *great was their desire to rend the bodies of men for their repast*, Andr. Kmbl. 316; An. 158. Bīþ him neóð micel ðæt hē ða yldu mōste wendan tō life feorg geong onfōn *it is most eager to turn old age to life, to receive youth*, Exon. Th. 210, 22; Ph. 189; 228, 3; Ph. 432. (Cf. O. Sax. was im niud mikil that sie selbon Krist gisehan mōstin *they desired eagerly to see Christ*.) Ūs is eallum neóð ðæt wē ðin mēdrēncynn mōtan cunnan *we all desire to know thy descent on the mother's side*, 15, 33; Cri. 245. Wundorlic is geworden ðin wiðdōm ne mæg ic him on neóðe ā neah cuman *(I cannot with all my endeavours come near it)*, Ps. Th. 138, 4. Noe tealde ðæt hē on neóð hine gif hē land ne funde sēcan wolde *Noah reckoned that if the raven did not find land it would eagerly seek him*, Cd. Th. 87, 4; Gen. 1443. Hié God herigaþ, and him be namon gehwam on neóð (*earnestly*) spræcþ, 242, 15; Dan. 424. Ic ðinne naman on neóð secge *confitebor nomini tuo*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Sōðfæste ðinne naman willaþ þuruh neóð herigeaþ *justi confitebuntur nomini tuo*, 139, 13. Se ðe naman ðinne þurh neóð forþtaþ *he that is earnest in reverencing thy name*, 60, 4. ¶ *The instrumental with adverbial force occurs very frequently in the Psalms*. Neóðe, nēde, niéde, nýde *earnestly, diligently, eagerly*:—Weoroda mæst fore Waldende gæþ neóde and nýde (*the good will go eagerly, the wicked only on compulsion*), Exon. Th. 66, 15; Cri. 1072. Oft hē hāþengield gesōhte neóde geneahhe (*very diligently*), 244, 7; Jul. 24; Ps. Th. 62, 12, 13. His naman neóde heriaþ, 67, 4. His naman neóde lufiaþ, 68, 37. Hī hyrdnesse neóde begangaþ *they diligently keep watch*, 89, 5; 112, 2; 121, 6. Nēde, 105, 36; 118, 55. Nýde, 118, 132; 114, 4. Niéde, Ps. Ben. 43, 27. Þurh ðinra neóða (niéða, MS. Verc.), *lust by the pleasure of thy passions*, Exon. Th. 369, 29; Seel. Ex. 48. Hē ūs on hæft nimeþ ofer ūsse neóde lust (*contrary to our desires*), 16, 30; Cri. 261. Wē ðearinne andlangne dæg niéde nāmon in the hall the live long day we took our pleasure, Beo. Th. 4238; B. 2116. [O. Sax. niud: O. Frs. niot; O. H. Ger. niot; m. desiderium, cupido.] v. next word.

neóð (= nead) necessity. The distinction in form between the word = Goth. naups, and the preceding word seems not to have been observed in A. S. MSS. See the passages under nīd.

neóð-fracu, e; f. *Desire, appetite, the object of desire or of appetite*:—Wuhta gehwīlc hnipaþ of dūne, winlaþ tō eorþan, sume nēðpearfe, sume neóðfræce (*cf. ealle beóþ of dūne healde wið ðære eorþan and ðider winlaþ oððe ðas ðe hī lyst oððe ðas ðe hī beþurfon*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 28), Met. 31, 15.

neóð-freond. v. nīd-freond.

neóð-ful; adj. *Earnest, zealous*:—Bidde ic monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wræce, ðæt hē mec neóðful gemyne, Exon. Th. 285, 26; Jul. 720. neodian to be necessary. v. neodian.

neóð-ladu; f. *Earnest, hospitable invitation*:—Hē frægn gif him wære æfter neóðladu niht getæse *Beowulf asked if to Hrothgar the night had been pleasant after the hospitality of the preceding evening (?)* (cf. him wæs ful boren and freondladu wordum bewægned, 2389; B. 1192), Beo. Th. 2644; B. 1320.

neóð-līce; adv. *Diligently, sedulously, zealously, eagerly, earnestly*:—Smire ða sīdan mid ðý neóðlice *smear the sides with it diligently*, Lchdm. ii. 262, 11. Ðā ēfste se abbud wið ðas muneces, and neóðlice (*eagerly, anxiously*) cwæþ: 'Hwær is se ðe ðū feredest?' Homl. Th. i. 336, 22; ii. 26, 5. Lustlice gehyrdon ða ðe him gelærde wæron and eac swylce neóðlice mid ðædum læston ða ðe hī ongitan mihton *libenter ea quae dicerentur, audirent; libentius ea quae intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Gōð is ðæt man neóðlice Drihtnes naman āsinge, Ps. Th. 91, 1; 128, 6; 133, 3; 148, 12. Neóðlice on naman ðinum ealle eorþbūend egas habbaþ *greatly do all dwellers on earth stand in awe of thy name*, 101, 13. Mē neóðlice tō forscape scýhte, Cd. Th. 53, 21; Gen. 897. Nānig ðinra þegna neóðlucor ne gelustfulloric hine sylfne underþeóðde tō ūra goda bigange ðonne ic nullus tuorum studiosius quam ego culturae deorum nostrorum se subdidit, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5. Nýðlicor libentius, 4, 13; S. 583, 4. [O. Sax. niud-liko.]

neóð-lof, es; n. *Diligent praise*:—Herian naman Drihtnes mid neóðlofe (*cf. hebbap neóðlice eowre handa on hālig lof*, 133, 3), Ps. Th. 148, 12.

neóð-spearuwa, an; m. *An active, restless sparrow* (cf. (?) sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid; cheaterð euer ant chirmed, A. R. 152), Ps. Th. 123, 6.

neóð-weorþung, e; f. *Great honouring*:—For naman ðines neóðweorþunge *propter nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 142, 11.

neó-, nē-fugol, es; m. *A bird that feeds on carrion, a vulture or crow*:—Nēfugas sittap þeóðherga wæl þicce gefyllad *carrion-birds sit gorged with the slain*, Cd. Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158.

neól. v. neowol.

neom, neam, nam = ne eom *am not*, nis = ne is is *not*:—Ðæs gescýf neom (nam, Lind.: næm, Rush.) ic wyrðe tō berenne, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Neam ic non sum, Ps. Surt. 118, 30. Sī eowur spræc: Hyt ys, hyt ys;

nyt nys, hyt nys, Mt. Kml. 5, 37. Nis álfýd *it is not allowed*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 29.

neómián (?) *to produce harmonious sounds*:—Nægl (*plectrum*) neó-migende (MS. neome cende), Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger. niumôn jubulare, psallere*; there is also the noun *niumo modulatio, sonus, canticum*.]

neón. v. neán.

neorxna wang, es; *m. Paradise:—Paradisum* ðæt wē hātaþ on Englisc neorxna wang, Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 5; Cd. Th. 13, 26; Gen. 208; Blickl. 17, 15; Homl. Th. i. 12, 32. Gif hē beget and yt rinde sió ðe cymþ of neorxna wonge, ne dereþ him nām áfter. Þonne cwæþ se ðe ðas boc wrāt hió wære torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 4. Neorxna wang, Gen. 2, 9; 3, 8. Neorxnewong, Hpt. Gl. 447, 2. Nearxnewang, Hy. Surt. 64, 25. Nerxnewang, 17, 12. Nercsna ([*n*]erxna, Rush.) wong, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 43. Neirxna wong, Mt. Kml. p. 8, 5; Rtl. 124, 7. Nerxna wong, 124, 3.

neósan; *p. de (?) with gen. acc. or clause. I. to search out, find out by enquiry*:—Wolde ic ānes tō ðe cræftes neósan ðæt dū mē getāhte hū dū sǣhengeste sund wísige *one art would I find out by enquiry of thee; that thou wouldst teach me how for the sea-horse thou guidest its swimming*, Andr. Kml. 968; An. 484. Hý neósan cwmān, hwædere him ðes wonges wyn swedrade, Exon. Th. 123, 12; Gū. 321.

II. *to seek, visit (a) a place*:—Gewāt his beddes neósan *Holofernis sought his couch*, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63; Beo. Th. 3587; B. 1791. Setles neósan, 3576; B. 1786. Ceóles neósan, 3617; B. 1806; Andr. Kml. 620; An. 310. Édles neósan, 1660; An. 832; 2050; An. 1027. Burga neósan, Elen. Kml. 304; El. 152. Wica neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125; Exon. Th. 184, 5; Gū. 1339. Þýstra, wíta neósan *to seek hell*, 275, 23; Jul. 554; 280, 18; Jul. 631. Hāmes neósan, Beo. Th. 4722; B. 2366; 4765; B. 2381. Éce stadulas neósan, Cd. Th. 207, 30; Exod. 474. (b) *a person*:—Úser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Com ðā hǣdenra hlōþ hāliges neósan, Andr. Kml. 2778; An. 1391; Exon. Th. 170, 30; Gū. 1119. Ic his neósan wille, 145, 8; Gū. 691. Word āres oft neósendes (ðin), 175, 6; Gū. 1190. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. *sēcan*):—Wyrn yrre cwm fiónda niósan, láfra manna, Beo. Th. 5336; B. 2671. [*Goth. bi-niuhšan to spy out; Icel. nýsa to pry, enquire; O. Sax. niusian; O. H. Ger. niusian niti, conari*.] v. next word.

neósián; *p. ode with gen. acc. or clause. I. to search out, find out by enquiry or inspection, to inspect*:—Wolde neósián Nergend, hwæt his bearn dyde, Cd. Th. 53, 2; Gen. 855. Gewāt neósián heán hūses hū hit Hring-Dene gebūn hǣfdon *he came and inspected the lofty house, how the Hring-Danes had ordered it*, Beo. Th. 230; B. 115.

II. *to seek, visit (a) a place*:—Wæs his gewuna ðæt Norþanhymbra mægþe sōhte and neósoðe *solebat Nordanhymbrorum provinciam revivere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 7. Gewiton him wígend wica neósián, Frysland geseón, Beo. Th. 2255; B. 1125. (b) *a person*:—Mannes sunu ðe dū neósiast (*visitast*), Ps. Th. 8, 5. Neósoðe hē mīn eft me *revisens*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 43. Se hine æghwylce daga neósoðe, Exon. Th. 162, 11; Gū. 974. Hwílum mennisce āras neósoðen (hine or his), 157, 16; Gū. 892. Ic wæs on ðam carne and gē mīn neósoðon, L. E. l. 32; Th. ii. 428, 29. Se leófa cuma se ðe gewunade úre bróðer neósián (*visitare*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Ðone ðe hī untrumme neósián cōman, 4, 11; S. 579, 40; R. Ben. 17, 2. Ðonne Drihten úre hwylces neósián wille, Blickl. Homl. 125, 13.

III. *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. *sēcan*):—*to visit with calamity, disease, etc.*:—Leomu hefedon, hē genceow ðæt hine ælmihtig ufan neósoðe (cf. the phrase *the visitation of God*), Exon. Th. 159, 24; Gū. 931. Ðær Ongenþeow Eofores niósoðe (MS. niośað), Beo. Th. 4966; B. 2486. [*O Sax. niośōn*.] v. ge-neósián and *preceding word*.

neó-siþ, es; *m. Death*:—Se sceal æfter neósiþum wunian wítum fæst Exon. Th. 316, 27; Mōd. 55.

neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*:—Synna forgyfenys, hūselgang and Godes neósiung sind eallum gemǣne, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32. Johannes wearþ on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rices myrþe þurh Godes neósiunge genumen, 58, 4. Mid ðý ðā æfter langre tide com tō him for neósiunge intingan (*gratia visitationis*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41. Būton niósiunga *absque visitatione*, Kent. Gl. 710. v. ge-neósiung.

neótan, niótan; *p. neát, pl. nuton To enjoy, have the benefit of, make use of*, (a) with gen.:—Brūc ðisses beāges and ðisses hrægles neót, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Niótaþ inc ðes oðres ealles *all other take for your use*, Cd. Th. 15, 18; Gen. 235. Lifes, feores neótan *to live*. Hwylc is manna ðæt feores neóte *quis est homo, qui vivet*, Ps. Th. 88, 41; Exon. Th. 328, 14; Vy. 17. Niótan, Cd. Th. 31, 17; Gen. 486; 26, 4; Gen. 401. Mines eðelrices eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 25; Cri. 1462; 223, 18; Ph. 361; 356, 14; Pa. 11. Geofona neótan, 225, 5; Ph. 384; 152, 6; Gū. 804. Willum neótan blādes and blissa, 184, 21; Gū. 1347; 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Ðæt hē ðær brūcan mót wonges mid willum, and welan neótan lifes and lissa, 208, 2; Ph. 149. Sēcan swegles dreāmas and (ðara dreāma) willum neótan, Andr. Kml. 1620; An. 811. Wērna neótan *to make good use of his weapons*, Byrht. Th. 140, 55; By. 308. (b) with acc.:—Ic ðe on ða fæggran foldan gesette tō neótenne neorxna

wonges beorhtne blādwelan, Exon. Th. 85, 14; Cri. 1391. [*Goth. niutan; O. Sax. niotan; O. Frs. niata; Icel. njóta; O. H. Ger. niuzan (with gen. and acc.) uti, frui*.] v. be-, (bi-)neótan.

neóten. v. nīten.

neopān; *adv. Down, beneath, from beneath*:—Nypan (niþan, neopān) *dederum, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 10. On heofenum and on eorþan neopān in coelosursum et in terra deorsum*, Jos. 2, 11. Ealle stōwa hē neopān underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Ðæt water wæs sweart under ðæm clife neopān, 211, 2; Cd. Th. 20, 18; Gen. 311. Wrætlíc is seó womb neopān, Exon. Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307; 392, 2; Rā. 11, 1; 407, 14; Rā. 26, 5; 414, 14; Rā. 32, 20. Ðū mē of neowelness neopān ályðdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19; 103, 7; Elen. Kml. 2228; EL 1115. Neopān, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rā. 62, 6. v. be-, wið-neopān, and *next word*.

neodane; *adv. Beneath, below*:—Hēr is fyr micel ufan and neopone, Cd. Th. 24, 8; Gen. 375. Ufane and neopane, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax. niðana; O. H. Ger. niðana subtus, subtu*.]

neopān-weard; *adj. Low in position*:—Niopānweard hype ilia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54.

neopemest. v. *next word* and neopor.

neopera, niþera; *adj. (without a positive form) Lower*:—Neopera welor albrum (=labrum), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 79; i. 282, 71. Niþera lippe labrum, 43, 25. Dū genereðest mīne sāule of ðære neopēran helle, Blickl. Homl. 89, 28. Neopran, Ps. Spl. 85, 12. On seáde ðam neopēran in lacu inferiori, 87, 6. Cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyþeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. On nyþerum eorþan in inferioribus terrae, Ps. Spl. 138, 14. On ða neopran eorþan, 62, 9. On ðas niþeran dǣlas ðisse ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 239, 6. Yfemest is eallra gesceafta fyr eorþan, folde neopemest, Met. 20, 85. On ðære nyþemystan (*lowest*) bytminge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 10. Ða niþemestan ic gebrengde æt ðam hēhstan, and ða hēhstan æt ðam niþemestan, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35. Gē underþiopaþ eowre hēhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyþemestan gesceafta, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. On ða neopemestan helle witu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 6.

neope-, niopo-, niþe-weard; *adj. Low, situated beneath, bottom of* (the noun with which the adjective agrees):—Niþeweard fōt *planta*; hōh niþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 73, 75. Is se hals grēne niopoweard and ufeweard, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. On nyþewerdm ðam munte *ad radices montis*, Ex. 19, 17. Hē (*Noah's ark*) was on nyþe-weardan wīd, and on ufewardan nearo, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Wyrce hié of niopoweardre netlan, Lchdm. ii. 128, 6. Wyl neopoweardre netelan, 312, 5. Lege on ðone pyt neopoweardre *lay it at the bottom of the pit*, i. 398, 22. Neopouard *crepidinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 5. Tōsiten of ufewardum ðþ neopewerd (niopuord, Lind.: niopawordum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Nyþeweard (niopaweard, Lind.: neopeweard, Rush.), Mt. Kml. 27, 51. Of neopeweardum imis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 57. Fram his hmolte ufewardan ðþ his ilas neopewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27.

neopor, niopor, niþor; *adv. (without a positive form) Lower, in an inferior position*:—Niþor *inferius*, nyþemyst *infime*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 14. Se ðe wæs neopor on endeyrdrnysse wearþ fyrmost on prouunge he (*Stephen*) *that was lower in order, was first in suffering*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 4. Ðā heó ðā hié in ðam gefeohte neopor gesēgon *qui dum se inferiores in bello conspicerent*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 16. Ðē læs ðe ðæt mōð sý neopor ðonne se lichoma, Homl. Skt. i. 58. Nioporor, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. Sió eorþe is niopor ðonne ænig oðru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20. Niopor hwēne, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Ðæt mōð glit niopor and niopor (niþor and niþor, Hatt. MS.) stæpmælum, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 278, 2. Hine nyþor ásette Metod *the Lord humbled him* (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 247, 7; Dan. 493.

neówan, neówe, neowel, neówian, neówinga, neówness. v. níwan, níwe, neowel, níwian, níwinga, níwness.

neowol, nífol, níhol, níhold, neól, níwol; *adj. I. prone, prostrate*:—Níhol *pronus*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 2. Níhold, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 20. Hwí list dū neowel on eorþan *cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hē feóll níwel on ða eorþan, Gen. 33, 3. Níwol, Bt. i; Fox 4, 3. Neowol, Met. i, 80. Ðærihte fērde eall seó heord myclum onrǣse níwel on sǣ *ecce impetu abiit totus grex per praecepta in mare*, Mt. Kml. 8, 32. Neól ic fere, Exon. Th. 403, 2; Rā. 22, 1. Hit swā níowul (*prostrate*) up áræde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 26. Neowle nihtscíwan *the shades of night that had settled down upon earth*, Cd. Th. 184, 28; Exod. 114. Ða neowelan *cernua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 14; 78, 59. Neóle *cernuas*, 83, 3. Níóle, 18, 42. Nífe nǣdran cynn *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 148, 10.

II. *deep down, low, profound* (v. neowolness):—Níol *infima*, 110, 73. Under neólum níþer næsse *deep underground*, Elen. Kml. 1660; El. 832. In ðam neólan srafe in *that deepest den* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 283, 23; Jul. 684. In ðissum neowlan genipe (*hell*), Cd. Th. 271, 7; Sat. 102. In ðone neowlan grund *to that profound abyss*, 267, 1; Sat. 31; 270, 16; Sat. 91. In ðis neowle genipe, 275, 31; Sat. 180; 292, 25; Sat. 446. Drihten for ðe of ðam heán heofone on ðas neowlan gesceaft níder ástah *for thee the Lord descended from the high heaven to this lower world*, L. E. l. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 2. Gē beoþ for-éltene on ðone neowlan helle seáð *ye shall be dismissed to the bottomless*

pit, 396, 18. *Gæst* ellor hwearf under neowelne næs, Judth. Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Sunne gewāt tō sete glidan under nifan næs, Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Nyþer gefeallaþ under neowulne grund *descendunt usque ad abyssos*, Ps. Th. 100, 25. Neowle næssas *low-lying headlands*, Beo. Th. 2826; B. 1411; Nijer under næssas, neole grundas (*hell*), Exon. Th. 136, 3; Gū. 535.

neowol-líc; adj. *Profound*:—Hē siccetunga teáh of niwellicum breoste *he heaved sighs from the depths of his breast*, Homl. Skt. 7, 66.

neowulness; f. *A deep place, an abyss*:—Neowulness abyssus, Ps. Spl. 35, 6. Seó neólness cliopaþ tō ðære neólness abyssus abyssum invocat, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Ealle wyllspringas ðære micelan niwelness, Gen. 7, 11: 1, 2. Of neowulness ðe abyssus terrae, Ps. Th. 70, 19. In neólness, in sūla grund, Eleu. Kmbl. 1882; El. 943. Ealle neowulnessa omnes abyssus, Ps. Th. 148, 7. Neowulnessa, Cant. Moys. 5. Neólnessa, Blickl. Homl. 93, 12. On þa neowulness ðæs seáþes in profunda, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Neólness abyssos, Ps. Surt. 32, 7. Nywulnessa, Ps. Th. 103, 7.

nēp; adj. *Lacking, scanty (?)*:—Mægen wæs on cwealme fæste gefeterod forþgaenges nēp *the force of the Egyptians was fast fettered in death, they could make no advance (when they were overwhelmed in the Red Sea)*, Cd. Th. 207, 20; Exod. 469. v. next word.

nēp-flōd; es; m. *A neap-tide, a very low tide*:—Nēpflōd vel ebba ledona, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11; ledo, 63, 74; ii. 98, 22. On ælcum anum geære weaxep ðæt flōd ðæs sæs feower and twentigum siða, and swā oft wanaþ; fylleþflōd biþ nēmedn on læden malina, and se nēpflōd ledo, Shm. 63, 31. [Cf. Eng. Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425, 30, where 'neep seasons' are mentioned, the times of neap-tides.]

nepte, nete, an; f. *Nep or nip* (v. E. D. S. Plant-Names), *cat's mint*:—Nepte nepita, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 40. Næpte, i. 30, 21. Nepte. Ðæs wyrtē man nepitamōn, and oðrum naman nepte nemnep, and eac Grēcas hý mente orinon hāþa, Lchdm. i. 208, 7-9. Nefte, ii. 122, 13; 316, 5; 318, 12. Neptan sæd, iii. 72, 11. Wyl neftan, ii. 62, 25; 76, 19; 142, 3; 266, 11. [Prompt. Parv. nepte nepita.]

ner, es; n. *A refuge*:—Geworden is [Dryhten] ner oððe rōtnes ðam þearfan factus est Dominus refugium pauperi, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. v. ge-ner.

nergend, nerigend, neriend, es; m. *A saviour, preserver*:—Dec, mihtig God, nergend, Cd. Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Crist nergend, Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. Dryhten God, nerigend fira, Andr. Kmbl. 2573; An. 1288. Neregend, 581; An. 291. Se Godes cwīde is folces nerigend (MS. B. neriend), Salm. Kmbl. 162; Sal. 80. Nergendes hæs God's command, Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863. Nergende leof, 77, 35; Gen. 1285. Ealra fæmna cwen cende ðone sōþan Scyppend and ealles folces Fērfrend, and ealles middangeardes Hælend, and ealra gasta Nergend, and ealrasūla Helpend, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [O. Sax. neriend (Christ).]

nerian; p. ede *To save*:—Wyrð oft nereþ unfægne eorl if a man's death be not doomed, oft destiny saves him, Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572. Of neacūm heora hē nerode (*eripuit*) hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 6. Hie hālig God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 13; Gen. 1397; 90, 6; Gen. 1491. Hi frēa nerede fram hellewale, Exon. Th. 73, 14; Cri. 1189. Ðūn ealdor nere, Cd. Th. 151, 2; Gen. 2502. Ðæt ðū neriþ (*eruas*) mē, Ps. Spl. 39, 18. Se ðe wyle oððe sceall nerian *eruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 26. Hyne God wolde nergan wið nīþum, Exon. Th. 135, 16; Gū. 525. Gewiton feorh heora fæame nergan, Cd. Th. 120, 126; Gen. 2000. Nergæan, 151, 16; Gen. 2509. Tō nergenne, 234, 1; Dan. 285. Tō nerganne, Exon. Th. 185, 11; Az. 6. Neriende Crist (cf. O. Sax. neriendi Krist), Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 4, 28. Neriigende, Cd. Th. 238, 15; Dan. 355. Nergende Crist, 300, 25; Sat. 570. [Goth. nasjan: O. Sax. nerian: O. Frs. nera: O. H. Ger. nerian alere, pascere, sustentare, salvare: Ger. nahren: cf. Icel. næra to nourish.] v. ge-nerian.

nering, es; f. *Protection, defence*:—Nerin[ge] presidio, protectionis, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68.

Neron, es; m. *Nero*:—Neron cwæp, Blickl. Homl. 175, 33. Neronēs wif Libia, 173, 13. Tō Nerone, 173, 10.

nerwet. v. nirwett.

nesan; p. næs; pl. næson; pp. nesen *To be saved from, to escape from*:—Ðam ðe micle sceolon mereflōd nesan *those who are to be saved with you from the flood (the living creatures in the ark with Noah)*, Cd. Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. v. ge-nesan.

nese (=ne sī); adv. *No (the opposite of gese)*:—Wylt ðū ðis? Nese *vis hoc?* Non, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Wylt ðū wē gadriap hig? Ðā cwæp hē, Nese (*non*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 29. Syllaþ ūs of eowrum ele ... Ðā andswardun ða gleawun, Nese, 25, 9. Ðā cwæp hē: Nese (Lind. næsæ) fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 16, 30. Sume cwædon, he is gōd; oðre cwædon, nese (Lind. nese), ac hē beswicþ ðis folc, Jn. Skt. 7, 12. Næsi, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 5. Hwæder ðu swelces aht geworhtes habbe. Nese, nese, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 26, 33.

-nes[s], -nes[s], -nys[s], a frequently occurring suffix of feminine abstract nouns, cf. Goth. -assus, e. g. ufar-assus: O. H. Ger. -nessi; f. nessi; n.; -nissa, -nissi; f. -nissi; n. v. Grimm. Gram. ii. 321 sqq.

ness. v. nēs.

nest; es; n. *A nest*; also *the young birds in the nest*; nidus:—Nest nidus, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 39; Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ic in mīnum neste neobed ceōse, 'I shall die in my nest,' Exon. Th. 235, 6; Ph. 553; 212, 25; Ph. 215. Nest timbran, gearwian, getimbran, wyrcan *to build a nest*, 210, 20, 21; Ph. 189; 228, 2; Ph. 432; 229, 6; Ph. 229. Ðine bearn gegaderian swā se fugel ðeþ his nest (*nidum*) under his fiderum, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Heofones fuglas habbaþ nestþ (MS. A. nest: Lind. nesto) *volucres coeli habent nidos*, 9, 58. Nest (Lind. nestas f nesto), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20; Homl. Th. i. 160, 34. [O. H. Ger. nest nidus.] v. nistian, nestlian.

nest, es; n. *I. provisions, victuals*:—Se him his nest aspringeþ *he whose provisions fail him*, Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. Sum sceal on feorwegas gongan, and his nest beran, 329, 3; Vy. 28. On ðæm sætelse ðe hyre foregenga hyra bega nest pyder lædde, Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128.

II. provisions served out at fixed times, rations:—Nest epimenia (ἐπιμήνια, cf. fōstraþas epimonia, 32, 41. Epimenia expensae vel exennia vel tributa quae dantur per singulos menses, Duncange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 32. Ða cempa cwædon: Hwæt ðō wē? Ðā sæde hē him: Beoþ æðhyde on eowrum andlyfenum (Lind. Rush. nestum = stipendiis), Lk. Skt. 3, 14. [Icel. nest; n. provisions: O. H. Ger. wega-, fast-nest viaticum.] v. weg-nest, nest-pohha.

nēst, nēsta. v. neáh, nīhsta.

nestan; p. te *To spin*:—Ne wynnes and ne nestas *non laborant neque nent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 28. Nestap, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 27. [Cf. Icel. nista a pin; nista to pin: O. H. Ger. nestilo, nestila vitta, funiculus, redimiculum, vitta, fibula, ansa: Ger. nestel.]

nestlian; p. ede *To make a nest*:—Ðar spearwan nestliap *illic passerēs nidificabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. [Par nestleþ (1st MS. næstieþ) hearnes, Laym. 21753. Nestlyþ nidifico; nestlyd nidificatus; nestelynge nidificatio, Prompt. Parv. 354.] v. nistian, nistlian.

nest-pohha, an; m. *A bag for food, wallet*:—Nestpoha pera, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. [Cf. Icel. nest-baggi a wallet.]

neta, an; m. *A caul*:—Inilve intestinum; midhyrpe onentem; neta disceptum; blind þearm cecum, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 2-5. v. nete.

nete, netle, netel, an; f. *A nettle*:—Netele urtica, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 43; ii. 65, 49. Netle, i. 31, 60; 68, 25. Netel (nete, netle) urtica; blind netel (nete, netle) archangelica, 79, 30, 31. Netle, blinde netle, Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Netele. Genim dysse wyrtē seáw ðe man urticam, and oðrum naman netele nemnep, i. 310, 14-16. Seó reáde netele lamium purpureum, iii. 52, 11; ii. 58, 10; 92, 10. Netelan sæd, i. 228, 24; ii. 94, 12. Of niopowearde netelan, 128, 7. Nim netelan, 152, 10; 312, 5. Ða grætan netlan (urtica dioica), 86, 12. Smale netelan (urtica urens), 68, 4. Netlan verticeta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 20. [O. H. Ger. nezila] v. worþig-netele.

nēten, neteness. v. nūten, nytenness.

nēdan; p. de *To have courage to do, to dare to do, to venture*:—Nēþeþ hwilum meowle ðæt heó on mec gripeþ *the maiden has at times the courage to lay hold on me*, Exon. Th. 407, 15; Rā. 26, 5. Nēðde ðær ic Neron beswac *I dared to go where I deceived Nero*, 260, 24; Jul. 302. Hē in ðæt būrgeted nēðde *he ventured into the pavilion*, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Git on deóp water aldrum nēðdon *ye ventured into deep water at the risk of your lives*, Beo. Th. 1024; B. 510; 1080; B. 538. Ic nēðan gefrægn hælþ tō hilde *I have heard that warriors dared to do battle*, Cd. Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060. Nēðan on nacan tealtum *to venture upon the unsteady vessel*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. In nearowe nēðan, Exon. Th. 436, 13; Rā. 54, 13. [Goth. ana-nanþjan to be bold: Icel. nenna to strive, have a mind to: O. H. Ger. nendjan insurgere; gi-nendjan audere.] v. ge-nēðan.

nēding, es; f. *Daring, audacity*:—Ðæt hē þurh nēdinge wunne, Exon. Th. 109, 33; Gū. 99. Ða swā swiðe hiene ondrēdan ðe on westewardum ðisses middangeardes wæron ðæt hié on swā micle nēdinge ... hiene æfter friþe sōhton on eastwardum ðeosan middangeardes *those who were in the west of this earth feared him (Alexander) so much, that they had the courage to visit him in search of peace in the east of this earth*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. [Icel. nenning activity, energy: cf. O. H. Ger. nendigi audacia.]

net-gearn, es; n. *Net-yarn, string for making nets*:—Ān cliwen godes nettgermes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 7.

net-rāp, es; m. *A toil*:—Netrāpas plagas, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 26; 57, 21.

nett, es; n. *I. a net* (for fowling, fishing, or hunting):—Net rete, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 16. Nyt, 73, 41. Ned cassis, ii. 14, 3. Hyra net wæs tōbrocen, Lk. Skt. 5, 6. Ures fischeres nett nostri piscatoris rete, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 57. Feallap on nette *his cadent in reticulorum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 140, 11. Ic mīn nett ūt læte *laxabo rete*, Lk. Skt. 5, 5; Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Lætāþ ðæt nett on ða swiðran hælfe, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ic brēde nett plecto, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 8. Oþ ðæt ðe hig (wildeor) cumān tō ðām nettan ... Ne canst ðu huntian būton mid nettum? Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15-21; 22, 11. On feala wisan ic beswicē fugelas, hwilon mid nettum, 25, 11. Hī forlēton hyra nett (netta, Lind.) *relictis retibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22; Homl. Th. i. 578, 21. **II. a mosquito-net**:—Nette, fleogryfte conopio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 18. **III. net-**

work, web:—Swā tedre swā swā gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. *Donne hió (the spider)* geornast biþ ðæt heó æfære fleógan on nette, 89, 10. Folc gescylde hālgan nette (*with a net-work of clouds*), Cd. Th. 182, 11; Exod. 74. [*Goth. nati: O. Sax. netti, (fisk-)net: O. Frs. nette: Icel. net; gen. pl. netja: O. H. Ger. nezzi rete.*] v. æl-, boge-, bréost-, deór-, dræg-, feng-, fisc-, fleóh-, here-, hring-, inwit-, mycg-, searo-, wæl-nett, and next word.

nette, an; f. The net-like caul:—Nette (*under the heading* de membris hominum) *disceptum* i. *reticulum* (cf. hoc reticulum, pinguedo circa jecur, 704, 7), Wülic. Gl. 293, 6. *Nettae oligia*, 35, 34. *Nytte obligia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 18. *Nette*, ii. 63, 39: *disceptum*, 26, 19. [*Icel. netja the caul: cf. O. H. Ger. nezzi adeps intestini; pl. intestina.*] v. neta. *neurism, e; f. A kind of paralysis*:—Wið paralisin and wið neurisne, Lchdm. i. 12, 21; 130, 11.

newe-, niwe-, nu-seóða, an; m. The pit of the belly:—Be ðam nafolan and bæcþearme and neweseóðan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 1. *Niweseóðan*, 104, 8. Sió biþ on ða swiðran síðan ápened oþ ðone neweseóðan, 198, 1; 242, 19; 258, 6. *Nuseóðan*, 160, 12. Cf. (?) seóð. *nē-west, nēxt, nēxta.* v. neáh-west, neáh, nihsta.

nī- v. nīw-

nic=ne ic not I:—Wilt ðú fón sumne hwæl? *Nic vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 17. Eart ðú witega? Hē cwæþ nic, Jn. Skt. i. 21. Eart ðú of dysses leorningcnihtum? Ðā cwæþ hē: *Nicc*, ne eom ic, 18, 17.

nī-cend, -cumen. v. nīw-cenned, -cumen.

nicor, es; m. I. a hippopotamus:—Him wæron ða bréost gelice niecres bréostum *hypopotami pectore*, Nar. 20, 29. *Nicoras hypopotami*, 11, 11.

II. a water-monster:—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseóde on norþanweardne disne middangeard, ðær ealle wætere niþer gewitaþ, and hē ðær geseah ofer ðam wætere sumne hārne stān . . . and under ðam stāne wæs nicra eardung and wearga. And hē geseah . . . manige swearte sāula . . . and ða fynd on nicra onlicnesse heora grípende wæron . . . gewitan ða sāula niþer and him onfēgon ða nicras, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29–211, 5. On nicra mere, Beo. Th. 1695; B. 845. Ic on fýdm slōg niceras nihtes, 848; B. 422; 1154; B. 575. *Nicras*, 2859; B. 1427. [*Icel. nykr a sea-goblin; a hippopotamus: O. H. Ger. nichus a crocodile.* v. Grmm. D. M. 135, 146.]

nicor-hūs, es; n. The abode of a 'nicor,' Beo. Th. 2827; B. 1411.

nīd, neáð, nēd, neóð, niéd, nýd, es; n.: e; f. I. necessity, inevitableness:—Neóð (nēd, Lind. Rush.) ys ðæt swyrdomas cumon *necesse est ut veniant scandala*, Mt. Kmb. 18, 7; Homl. Th. i. 514, 33. Gif ðæt nýd ábædeþ *cum ipsa necessitas compellit*, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 1. Nemne hwylc nýd máre ábædde, 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Swā hyne nýd forðráf, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Nýd biþ wyrd heardost, Salm. Kmb. 622; Sal. 310. Eáðfriþ for neóðe (neáðe, MS. T.: nýde, MS. B.) tō Pandan gebeáh *Eadfrid necessitate cogente ad Pandam transfugit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15; Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Mid nýde gebæded *necessitate cogente*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 7. Nýde genýdde *forced by necessity*, Beo. Th. 2014; B. 1005.

II. necessity, need, urgent requirement:—Ne nēd is ðe ðætte hwelc ðeð gifrege non opus est tibi ut quis te interroget, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 30. Mé is neóð *necesse habeo*, ic habbe neóðe *necesse habeo*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 38. Nis Gode nān neóð úre æhta, Homl. Th. i. 140, 24. Nis Gode nān neóð ðæt wē gōd wyrcan, ne hē nān þing ne hæf for his ágenre neóðe, Homl. Skt. 11, 299. Seó pearlwisnes ðæs heardan lifes him ærest of nýde becom for bōte his synna ac forþgengendre tide ðæt hē nēd nýd on gewunon gecyrdre . . . *ex necessitate obveniat, sed . . . necessitatem in consuetudinem verterat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Nabbap hī neóðe tō farenne, Mt. Kmb. 14, 16; Lk. Skt. 14, 18.

III. a necessary business, duty:—Neáð debita, Wrt. ii. 139, 68. Ús is neóð (*it is our bounden duty*) ðæt wē ða hālgan eástertíde be ðam sōðan regole healdon, Lchdm. iii. 256, 17. Ús is twéfeald neóð on bōclícum gewritum. Ánfæald neóð ús is, ðæt wē ða bōclícan lāre mid carfullum móðe smeágan; oðer ðæt wē hī tō weorcum áwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 23. Hē ferde embe sumere neóðe *he was going about some necessary business*, 508, 15. Nólde Maurus of ðam mynstre faran for nānre neóðe, bütan hē nýde sceolde, Homl. Skt. 6, 290. Eáðsige hine wel lārde and tō his ágenre neóðe and calles folces manud (*exhorted him with regard to his duty as king*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 5. Hē wolde gān embe his neóðe forþ, Homl. Th. i. 290, 18. Gafele t nēðe (neáðe?) *debito, necessitate*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 29. Neóðe *debitum*, 456, 14. On ðam tōweardan life ne beoþ ðas neóða (*the duties of feeding the hungry, etc.*), ne ðas þenunga Homl. Th. ii. 442, 18. Neóðum *causis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 57.

IV. need, what one wants:—Ðæt man underfō máre ðonne his lichaman neóð sý, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 21. Mid dý hī ðā ðæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon mid ðam þingum ðe swā mycles sýþætas nýd ábædde *cum navi imposuissent quae tanti itineris necessitas poscebat*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 18. Ne lufode hē woruldlice æhta for his neóðe āna (*to supply his own needs only*), ac tō ðællenne eallum wæðliendum, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 21. Gylde se tūnscepe tō ðære muneca neóðe (*ad usus*), Chart. Th. 307, 26. Tō ðæs minstre neóðe, 362, 7. Ðū hogast embe ðine neóðe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Ðām mannum ðe heora neóðe habbaþ *who have what they*

want, ii. 106, 18. Hē sylþ him his neóðe *he gives him what he wants*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. God dæghwamlíce ús ðeþ úre neóðe *God daily supplies our needs*, Basil Admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29; Homl. Th. i. 516, 9. Ealle úre neóða ægðer ge gástlice ge lichamlíce, 272, 16.

V. necessity, need, difficulty, hardship, distress:—Lust hæfþ wíte and neáð wuldor-beáh gegerwaþ *pleasure hath punishment and hardship is a preparation for a crown*, R. Ben. 26, 9. Ðā cwædon hié ðæt him leófre wære ðæt hié an swelcan niéde deáþ fornóme ðonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *tutus rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 25–27. Sume men ða wætan for ðam nýde þigdon *suam urinam vexatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes*, Nar. 9, 22. Moises sæde Drihtne ðas folces neóðe, Ex. 15, 25. Of neáðum mīnum genera mīe *de necessitatibus meis erue me*, Ps. Spl. 24, 18; 106, 6. Nēdum, 30, 9. Nēdum, Andr. Kmb. 2754; An. 1379.

VI. force, compulsion:—Ricra manna need *vis potestatis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 28. Ne eom ic nānre neáðe gecneýwe, Chart. Th. 296, 1. Him beoþ ealle mid nēde (*by force*) on genumene, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Mid nānigum nēde gebæded, 83, 32. Ða kyningas ðe ic mid nēde tō hýrsumesse gedyde, Nar. 32, 19. Mā hreósende for ealldóme ðonne of æniges cyninges niéde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 3. Heofena rice þolaþ neáð (*vim*), Mt. Kmb. 11, 12. Nēd, Ps. Surt. 37, 12. Nýd, Ps. Spl. 37, 12.

VII. the name of the rune, ʀ, N; hence the symbol is sometimes put instead of writing the word, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 8; Rūn. 10; Exon. Th. 429, 22; Rā. 43, 8; 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Elen. Kmb. 2519; El. 1261. [*Goth. nauþs: Icel. nauð, neyð: O. Sax. nōð: O. Frs. nēd: O. H. Ger. nōt vis, violentia, exactio, necessitas, tribulatio, angor.*] v. hæft-, nearo-, óht-, þeów-, þreá-nīd; nēde, nēdes, and neóð.

nīdan; p. de To force, compel, urge:—Ic nýde *cogo*, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 14. Hē ús ne nēf (Cott. MS. nēd) tō ðam ðæt wē nēde scylen gōd ðon, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Hē nýt (*compellet*) eow ðæt ge faron út, Ex. 11, 1. Hié hié selfe nīðaþ (Cott. MSS. nīðaþ) tō healdonne swígean, Past. 38, 1; Swt. 271, 16. Se pápa nēðe Adrianus ðæt hē biscopphāde onfēnge, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 6. Gif ge gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wære hlāford ofer oðre mýs and nīðde (Cott. MS. nēðde) hié æfter gafole (*exacted tribute from them*), Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 3. Hē nýðde his leorningcnihtas on scyp stigan, Mk. Skt. 6, 45. Ne nýðde hē nā ðæt folc tō his cwale *he did not force the people to kill him*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 1. Ðā nýðde hē ðone unclēān gāst út, Lk. Skt. 9, 42. Hē hié nýðde in fædm fýres, Cd. Th. 230, 14; Dan. 233. Ða Egiptiscan nýðdon (*urgebant*) ðæt folc út of hira lande, Ex. 12, 33. Ðā nýðdon hine his yldran tō ðam ðæt hē sceolde woroldlicum wæpnum onfón, Blickl. Homl. 213, 1. Ðone hig nýðdon ðæt hē bære hys rōde, Mt. Kmb. 27, 32. Nýd *compelle*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23; Homl. Th. ii. 376, 14. Le niéde (MS. H. nýde) ðū hine you shall not press him (*the debtor*), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hwæder seó godcunde foretiohhung oððe sió wyrd ús nēde tō ðam ðe hī willeu, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 15. Nēdendum ðome *urgente decreto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 68. Ic eom nýðed, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. [*Goth. nauþjan: Icel. neyða: O. Sax. nōðian: O. Frs. nēda: O. H. Ger. nōtjan.*] v. ge-nýðan, neáðian.

nīd-bād, e; f. An exaction, a due, toll:—Ic Ætelbald Myrcna cincg wæs beden from bisceope Milrēde ðæt ic him álfēde alle nēdbāde tuegra sceopa, Chart. Th. 28, 25; 29, 8. Hē nymeþ nýdbāde *he (Grendel) takes toll*, Beo. Th. 1200; B. 598. v. bāðian, bæðan, nīd *debitum*, nīd-gafol, and next word.

nīd-bādere, es; m. One who exacts toll:—Ic him álfýde alle nēdbāde tuegra sceopa, ða ðe ðær ábædde beoþ from ðām nēdbāderum in Lundentūnes hýðe, ond nāfre ic ne mīne lāstweardas ne ða nēdbāderas geþristlācen ðæt heó hit onwenden, Chart. Th. 29, 7–14. v. preceding word.

nīd-beboð, es; n. An urgent command, mandate:—Healdeþ nýdbibod hālgan Dryhtnes, Exon. Th. 350, 32; Sch. 72.

nīd-behēfe; adj. Necessary, needful:—Neáðbehēfe *necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 65. Án þing is niéðbehēfe, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. Is ðeah niéðbehēfe ungelæredum woroldmonnum, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Se man wæs ðam ðēman pearle nýðbehēfe, Homl. Skt. 4, 144. On eallum ðissum þingum is geþyld nýðbehēfe, Homl. Th. i. 470, 31. Seó hand getācnaþ úrne nýðbehēfan frēond, ðe ús úre neóðe ðeþ, 516, 8. Synd gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neáðbehēfe þing, R. Ben. 92, 2; 127, 5. In Godes lofe and in nýðbehēfum weorcum wē sceolou gewunigan, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 31. Wē habbaþ ða nýðbehēfestan ānunga āwritene, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 12. v. nīd-behōf and next word.

nīd-behēfe (p) necessity:—Ðā hnēðbihoefe (Lind. nēd) hæfde *quando necessitatem habuit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 25.

nīd-behōf; adj. Necessary, needful:—Án þing is nýðbehōf, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 9. v. nīd-behēfe.

nīd-behōfic; adj. Necessary:—Hē sēde ðæt him wære his lif nýðbehōfic *quia multum necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 3.

nīd-bepearf; adj. Necessary:—Suma bēc ða ðe niéðbepearfosta (nīð-beþyrfa, Cott. MSS.) sien, Past. praf.; Swt. 7, 7.

nīd-boda, an; m. One who announces violence or distress (v. nīd, V,

VI):—Sincalda sæ, nýðboda (*the Red Sea which overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474.

níd-bryce, es; *m. Necessary use, requirement, need*:—Ðā wolde se hālgas sum hūs timbrian tō his nēðbričum, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31.

níd-bysig, *adj. Troubled by distresses*:—Ðær (in hell) ðū (*the devil*) nýðbysig fore oferhygdum eard gesōhtes, Exon. Th. 267, 31; Jul. 423.

níd-bysigu, -bysgu; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Nýðbysgum neáh, Exon. Th. 354, 11; Reim. 44.

níd-clamm, -clomm, es; *m. Necessity, need, distress*:—Of neáclammum heora hē álædde de necessitatibus eorum eduxit, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28.

níd-cleofa, -clafa (?), an; *m. A prison*:—Ðæt hine man of nearwe and of nýðcleofan fram ðam engan hofe up forlæte, Elen. Kmbl. 1419; El. 711. In nēðcleofan nearwe geheadrod, 2249; El. 1276. Ðā wæs carcarnes duru behliden . . . symle heó wuldorcynig herede in ðam nýðclafan, Exon. Th. 256, 31; Jul. 240. *v. next word.*

níd-cofa, an; *m. A prison*:—Se hālgas wæs læded in ðæt dimme ræced, sceal ðonne in neádclofan nihtlange fyrst wunian, Andr. Kmbl. 2619; An. 1311.

níd-costing, e; *f. A distressing trial, affliction*:—Nearwum genæged nýðcostingum, Exon. Th. 171, 14; Gū. 1126.

níd-dæda, an; *m. One who does something under compulsion*:—Gif hē æfter sunnan upgonge ðis dēp (*kills the housebreaker*), hē biþ man-sleges scyldig, and hē ðonne self swelte, būton hē niéddæda (nýð, MS. H.) wære (*unless he were forced to do it in self-defence*), L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 21. Cf. Se ðe hine nēdes ofslóge oððe unwillum oððe ungewealdes, 13; Th. i. 46, 22. *v. níd-wyrhta.*

níde, neáde, neóde, nide, niéde, nýde; *adv. (a case of níd, q. v.). I. of necessity, as a natural, inevitable consequence, from force of circumstances*:—Gif ge neáde swā ðōn sceolon (*si sic necesse est*), dōþ swā ge wyllon, Gen. 43, 11. Wegfērende mōton for neóde mete neáde ferian and for unfriþe man mōt frēolsæfenan nýde fullaran betweenan Eferwic, and six mīla gemete travellers may, when compelled by circumstances, carry food to supply their needs; and on account of war, a man may, on the eve of a festival, when compelled by circumstances, travel between York and a distance of six miles, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25–27. Fordamde wē witon ðæt ān wealdend is eallra þinga wē sceolon beón nēde gefapan (*we must inevitably assent to the conclusion*) ðæt hē sie se hēhsta hrōf eallra gōða, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Ðes middangeard nēde (*as the result of natural, inevitable laws*) on ðas eldo endian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 117, 35. Wæs his fæder cininges þegna aldorman. Ða sceolde Sanctus Martinus nēde (*as an inevitable result*) beón on his geógophæde on ðære gefēradenne cinniges þegna, 211, 22. Niéde sceal biōn gebrocen ðæt mōð ðara hiæremonna, gif se lareow āgiémleásaf ðæt hē hiera útan ne helpe, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 13; Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Ðær ðær ðū neóde irsian scyle, gemetiga ðæt ðeah, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Hit is on worulde swā leng swā wyrse, and swā hit sceal nýde ær Antecristes tōcyme yfelian swiðe, Wulfst. 156, 4; 157, 8.

II. *of necessity, because a law, natural, moral or human, is to be satisfied*:—Dis sceal se mæssepreost nēde bebedōn the priest is bound by his duty to proclaim this, Blickl. Homl. 49, 6. Ðone andleofoan ðe hē nēde big lifgean sceolde (*the provision that nature required*), 213, 20. Ðas bēc sceal mæssepreost nēde habban (*these books are indispensable*), and hē ne mæg būtan beón, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 15. Niéde hē sceolde him forgyfan āne (*custom required it*), Lk. 23, 17.

III. *from force, under compulsion, without free-will*:—Nān nyle onginnan ðæt ðæt hē nele, būton hē nēde scyle (*unless he is forced*), Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 9; 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Sceal nēde riht wyrcean se ðe ær nolde, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. Nēde oððe lustum hēran, Met. 9, 44. Niéde sceoldon gombon geldan, Cd. Th. 119, 10; Gen. 1977. *v. next word.*

nídes; *adv. Of necessity, not willingly*:—Se ðe hine nēdes (nýdes, MS. G.) ofslóge, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. *v. níd-dæda and preceding word.*

níd-, nýd-fara, an; *m. One who journeys under compulsion, who is forced to march*, Cd. Th. 191, 1; Exod. 208. *v. next word and níd-genga, -dæda.*

níd-faru, e; *f. A journey one is forced to take, death*:—Fore there neidfaerae naenig uirht thonsotturra than him tharf sie, Archaeologia, vol. xxviii. p. 357. *v. níd-gedāl.*

níd-freond, es; *m. One closely connected by relationship or friendship*:—Hē wæs pāpan æhte bifælden Enagrius his neóðfreondes, Shr. 36, 4. [O. H. Ger. nót-friunt; *pl. necessarii.*] *v. níd-gestealla, -mæg.*

níd-gafol, es; *n. A tax that must be paid, tribute*:—Neágaefol ðam cásere tributum Caesari, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 2. Ymbe ðæt neágaefol fíres Drihtnes, ðæt sýn úre teóþunga and cyricsceattas, L. Edg. S.; Th. i. 270, 26, 13. *v. níd-gild.*

níd-gedāl, es; *n. An inevitable parting, the parting of body and soul*:—Nis nū swiðe feor ðam ýtemestan endedógor nýðgedāles, Exon. Th. 172, 9; Gū. 1141. Se Dryhtnes dōm wisade tō ðam nýhstan nýðgedāle, 129, 5; Gū. 416. þurh nýðgedāl, 158, 9; Gū. 906.

níd-genga, an; *m. One who is forced to go or one who goes in misery*:—Nacod níd-genga (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. *v. níd-fara.*

níd-gestealla, an; *m. One who is closely bound to another by the ties of comradeship*:—Hié ā wæron æt nída gehwam nýðgesteallan, Beo. Th. 1769; B. 882. *v. níd-freond.*

níd-gewælde, es; *n. Power that is forcibly exercised or that causes distress, tyranny*:—Of deóðles nýðgewalde genered, Exon. Th. 89, 2; Cri. 1451.

níd-gewuna, an; *m. A necessary, suitable custom* (*v. nēd, IV*):—Neáðgewuna debitus usus, i. congruus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 72.

níd-gild, es; *n. Enforced payment, tribute, exaction*:—Scandlice nýðgild ús sind gemæne, Wulfst. 162, 11. [Icel. nauð-gjald.] *v. níd-gafol.*

níd-gilda, an; *m. One who is forced to pay*:—Neáðgilda debitor i. obnoxius, reus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 74.

níd-gripe (?) *a violent grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafap in níd-gripe (MS. mid gripe; Th. nýðgripe) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

níd-hād, es; *m. Force, compulsion*:—Neáðhāde vim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 54.

níd-, nēd-, niéd-, nýd-hāmed, es; *n. Rape*, L. Alf. pol. 25, 26; Th. i. 78, 11–18.

níd-hēlestre, an; *f. A woman who has been violated, a mistress*:—Nēðhēlestrean amatricis, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

níd-hées, e; *f. A command which is attended by compulsion*:—Man for cýning gebidde and hine būton neáðhæse heora willum weordigen let people pray for the king, and honour him without injunction, of their own accord, L. Wih. i; Th. i. 36, 16.

níd-help; *m. f. Help in need, needful help*:—On wísum scrifte biþ swiðe forþ gelang fýrsýngodes mannes nýðhelp, L. Pen. i; Th. ii. 278, 3.

níd-hirness, e; *f. Enforced obedience, servitude*:—In nēðhērnesse ic bēgo in servitutem redigo, Rtl. 6, 9.

níding. *v. neáðung and next word.*

nídinga (-unga); *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Néðunga violenti, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Ðý læs néðunga genom Crist menn ne raperet Christus homines, Rtl. 197, 35. Woldon hine dōn niédenga (níðenga, Cott. MSS.) tō cýninge, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 14. Ðā tugon heó hine nýðinga of ðam mynstre illum invitum monasterio duxerunt, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif hwā niédenga nímþ si quis puellam invitam cepit, L. Ecg. P. ii. 130; Th. ii. 186, 20. *v. neáðunga, níðinga.*

-níðla, -nýðlic. *v. þreá-níðla, -níðlic.*

nýð-lice. *v. neóð-lice.*

níðling, es; *m. I. one who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman*:—Gif ðū fioh tō borge selle ðinum gefēran de mid ðe eardian wille, ne niéde ðū hine swā niédling (MS. H. nýðling), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hié on cnihthæde wæron oðerra manna niédlingas in youth they had been the bondmen of others, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 17. Se aðeling bebed ðæt hié ða consulas and witan him beforan drifen swā swā niédlingas, ðæt heora bismer ðý mære wære, 3, 8; Swt. 122, 7. Hý ealle tō nýðlingum him gedydon, 1, 5; Swt. 34, 34. Wæterberere oððe néðlungum lixarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 73.

II. *one who has to serve on board ship, a sailor*:—Néðling nauta; néðlingas nauticos, 60, 30, 29. Ðā ongunnan ða nýðlingas and ða scyppmen ða ancras on done sæ sendan woldon ðæt scyp mid gefæstnian tentabāt navitae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40.

níðlinga; *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Gif hwā mæden nýðlinga nímþ si quis puellam invitam cepit, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20 note. *v. neáðlunga.*

níd-mæg, es; *m. A near kinsman, a cousin*:—Iohannes úres Drihtenes nýðmæg, L. Ælfc. P. 9; Th. ii. 366, 37. *v. níd-māge, -freond, -sibb; and cf. Icel. nauð-maðr a near kinsman.*

níd-mægen, es; *n. Force, violence*:—Néðmægn vim, Rtl. 117, 25.

níd-māge, an; *f. A near kinswoman, a cousin*:—Æfre ne geweorde ðæt cristen man gewífge on ðæs wifes nýðmāgan ðe hē ær hæfde, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. Néðmāgan, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. *v. níd-mæg.*

níd-micel; *adj. Very important, urgent*:—Néðmycel (medmycel, MS. B.) ærende wē ðider habbaþ, and ús is þearf ðæt wē hit gefyllon, St. Andr. 6, 20.

níd-nēm, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Nānigum biscope álýfed si ówiht of heora æhtum þurh nýðnēme him on geniman (*violenter abstrahere*), Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 36. Gif hwā binnan ðam gemærum fíres rices reáflac and niédnēme dō, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. [Cf. O. H. Ger. nót-numft violentia, rapina.] *v. next word.*

níd-nēman; *p. de To take by force, to force a woman, to ravish*:—Gif hwā nunnan gewemne oððe wydewan nýðnēme, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25; L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 2, 3. *v. níd-niman.*

níðness, e; *f. Necessity*:—Ðeahhwæðere mid nýðnyssse hire man mōt lýfan ðæt heó mid ðam sig tametsi si necesse est, licet viro ejus ei permittere secum esse, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 10.

nīd-nīma, an; *m. One who takes by force*:—Nēdnīomu *violenti*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 11, 12. Nēdnīoma (-nīomo, Lind.) *raptores*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. nōt-nemo rapidus*; *nōt-numeo raptor*.]

nīd-nīman; *pp.* -numen *To take by force, ravish*:—Deāh heō nīd-numen (neād-, MS. B.) weorde, þolige ðara æhta, būton heō fram ðam ceorle wille eft hām ongean and næfre eft his ne weorde, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 13. *v. nīd-nīmung, -nēman.*

nīd-nīmu (?), *e*; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Fulle sint nēdnīma (-nīmende, Rush.) *pleni sunt rapina*, Mt. Kmb. 23, 25. Full is mid nēdnīme, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Nēdnīoma *rapinam*, Rtl. 21, 18. *v. nīd-nēm.*

nīd-nīmung, *e*; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Wīfa nīdnīmung *stuprum, raptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 32. Full is mid nēdnīminc *plenum est rapina*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39.

nīd-riht, *es*; *n.* (*v. nīd, III*). *I. a duty that must be performed, service, office*; *officium, debitum*:—Nēdreht *debitum*, Rtl. 89, 26. Godcund þeowdōm is gesett on cyriclicum þēnungum æfter canoneclīcan gewunan tō nīdrihte eallum gehādēdum mannum. On ælcne tīman man sceal God herian . . . Ac ðeahhwæðere sindon gesette tīman synderlice tō ðam ānum, ðæt gif hwa for bigan oftor ne mæge, ðæt hē hūru ðæt nīdriht dæghwamlice gefylle, Btwk. 194, 3-8. *II. a due, what must be paid*:—Eallum æhtemannum gebyrēþ midwintres feorm and Eāstorfeorm . . . tōeācan heora nīdrihte, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 2. *v. next word.*

nīd-seyld, *e*; *f. Bounden duty*:—Sōna swā hē tō ðære āre cymþ, swā þyncþ him ðæt se hiē him nīdseyldre sceolde se se hiē him sealde as soon as he comes to the honour, it seems to him that he who gave it him was bound to grant it as a matter of right; repente perveniens jure sibi hoc debitum, ad quod pervenerit, putat, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. *v. preceding word.*

nīd-sibb, *e*; *f. Relationship*:—Neādsibba *necessitudinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 15. *v. nīd-mæg.*

nīd-syn[n] (?), *e*; *f. A sin of violence*:—Hū ic becwom in ðis neowle genip nīdsynnum (MS. mid synnum: Grein, nīpsynnum) fāh, Cd. Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180.

nīd-syndrig; *adj. Quite apart* (?):—Hī sylfe ða munecas nēdsyndrige (*monachos seipso*s, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 12.

nīd-þearf, *e*; *f. I. necessity, inevitableness*:—Sum hit sceal geweorþan unāwendendlice, ðæt biþ ðætte ūre nīdþearf (nēd-, Cott. MS.) biþ, and his willa biþ. Ac hit is sum swā gerād ðæt his nis nān neōdþearf (nēd-, Cott. MS.), and ðeih ne deraþ nō ðeah hit geweorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 1-4. *II. necessity, constraint*:—Ðē nān neōdþearf ne lārde tō wyrceanne ðæt ðæt ðū worhtest, ac mid ðīnum āgenum willan ðū ealle þing geworhtest, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. *III. need (for something)*:—Nis him nānes þinges nēdþearf, 42; Fox 258, 8. Him biþ nīdþearf (nīed-, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hē fleoð, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 16. Is suðe micel nīdþearf ðæt . . . Swt. 159, 2. Ðē heora nān nīdþerf nis eft on mē tō nīmene *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Th. 15, 1. Nīdþearf, Met. 20, 20. Mycel is nīdþearf manna gehwylcum ðæt . . . Wulfst. 157, 10. Hē was fram him eallum ārafned fore nīdþearfe his ūttran weorca (*ob necessitatem operum ipsius exteriorum*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13. Him nānes ne biþ wana, ne hē nānes neōdþearfe næfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 22. Wē habbaþ nēdþearfe ðæt wē ongyton, Blickl. Homl. 23, 1: 81, 36. *IV. a necessary thing, what a person needs*:—Wuhta gehwylc wilnāþ tō eorþan, sume nēdþearfe (cf. ealle ðeider (*earthwards*) wilnāþ . . . ðæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29) sume neōdfræce, Met. 31, 15. Hē wirþ swā earm ðæt hē næfþ furþum ða neōdþearfe āne (*fit ut necessariis eget*), ðæt is wist and wæda; wilnāþ ðonne ðære neādþearfe, næs ðæs anwældes, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 15-18. Seō gitsung ne cann gemet, ne næfre ne biþ gehealden on ðære nīdþearfe, ac wilnāþ simle mārān ðonne hē þurfe, 26, 2; Fox 94, 6. Se cýning his lāreowum sealde heora nīdþearfe on missenlicum æhtum (*necessarias in diversis speciebus possessiones*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. *V. need, distress, trouble*:—Hwī noldest ðū cuman tō ūs tō ðære tīde ðe ūs nīdþearf wæs quid *recessisti longe in tribulatione*? Ps. Th. 9, 20. Ðæt gē mē ne forseōn on ðisse mycclan nēdþearfe tīde, Blickl. Homl. 151, 23. Gedō ðæt ðū mē gefrīde æt mīne nīdþearfe *de necessitatibus meis eripe me*, Ps. Th. 24, 15. Fylston eowr æt nīdþearfe in *necessitate vos protegati*, Deut. 32, 38. Seldon būtan mārān nīdþearfe (*praeter arctiorem necessitatem*) mā ðonne āne sīþe on dæge ðæt heō wolde mete pīgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 11. *VI. a necessary business*:—Ðā cwædon hī ðæt hī wæron on heora nīdþearfum swyðe geswencte, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64, 3. [*O. H. Ger. nōt-durufst necessitas, necessarium: Ger. noth-durft.*] *v. nīd and next word.*

nīd-þearf; *adj. Necessary, needful*:—Ys cræft mīn behēfe þearle eow and neōdþearf est *ars mea utilis valde vobis et necessaria*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27; 29, 17. Is eallum mannum nēdþearf and nytlic ðæt hiē heora fulwihthādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. Behōflic t nēdþarf *necessarius*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 3. An is nēdþarf t behōflic *unum est necessarium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 42. Nēdþarfo tīdo ymbhuoerfuisse undercýmende *necessaria temporum vicissitudine*

succedente, Rtl. 37, 35. Habban gōde gefēran and þearle neōdþearfe (*necessarios*), Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 31. *v. preceding word and nīdþearfness.*

nīdþearf-līc; *adj. Necessary, needful, useful*:—Neādþearflic *operae pretium*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 25: 506, 29: *operae pretium, necessarium, utile, justum*, 499, 78: *debitum, necessarium*, 424, 51. Is swyðe nīdþearflic (*necessaria*) gesceād, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gif ic sie ðīnum folce nēdþearflic tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 225, 26. Būtan tō his neōdþearflice þēnunge *nisi ad usum necessarium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. Be monigum sōcnum ða ðe him nīdþearflice (*necessariae*) gesewen wæron, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. Ða þing ðe heora andlyfene nēdþearflico gesawen wæron, 1, 26; S. 487, 35. Nīdþearflicu, 5, 9; S. 622, 26: 4, 3; S. 567, 31. Be ðām nīdþearfican þingum, intingum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 24: 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Neādþearficum gestreōnum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 69. Ða nēdþearfican hūs, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 25.

nīdþearflice; *adv. Necessarily*:—Nēdþearflice (nīd-, nīd-, neād-) *necessario*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 37.

nīdþearfness, *e*; *f. I. necessity, compulsion*:—Mid rihtre nīdþearfnysse gebæded *justa necessitate compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27.

II. necessity, need (for something):—Mycel nīdþearfnys is ðæt ðæt gesceād . . . *necessaria est magna discretio*, 1, 27; S. 497, 17. *III. need, trouble, distress*:—Wæs biddende ðætte hē on swā mycelre neōdþearfnysse his bigengum gehulpe *deprecatu est ut in tanta rerum necessitate suis cultoribus succurreret*, 3, 2; S. 524, 15: Cant. M. ad fil. 38. Of nēdþearfnessum *de necessitatibus*, Ps. Surt. 30, 8: 24, 17. On neādþearfnessum in *opportunitatibus*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1. Nīdþearfnyssum, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 6. Ymb heora nēdþearfnesse in *necessitatibus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 1.

nīd-þeow, *es*; *m. A slave, thrall*:—Wē ðē, Hælend, biddaþ, ðæt ðū gehýre hæfta stefne ðīnra nīedþiowa, Exon. Th. 22, 33; Cri. 361. Ne derige se hlāford his mannum, ne forðan his nīdþeowan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 3. *v. next word.*

nīd-þeowetling, *es*; *m. One who is forced into slavery (for an unjust claim)*:—Hēr kýd on ðissere bēc ðæt Ælfric wolde þeowian Putraele him tō nīdþeowetlinge (*the enslavement was abandoned at the intercession of Bora, Ælfric's brother, on payment to Ælfric of eight oxen; Bora received sixty pence for his mediation*), Chart. Th. 628, 11-26.

nīd-þeowian; *p. ode To reduce to servitude, to compel service from*:—Gif man cirican nīdþeowige (cf. ænig man heonan forþ cirican ne þeowige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26), L. N. P. L. 21; Th. ii. 294, 1.

nīd-þing, *es*; *n. A necessary thing*:—Ealra neādþinga hē (*the monk*) sceal hihtan and wiluigan fram his mynstres fæder (*the abbot*), R. Ben. 57, 3.

nīd-wædla, *an*; *m. A needy person*:—Ðū scealt on wræc hweorfan nacod nīedwædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedæled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929.

nīd-wis; *adj. Necessary, due*:—Lof neādwīs *laus debita*, Hy. Surt. 49, 29. Neādþearflic t neādwīs *debitum, necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 52. Swā swā se lichama biþ ontend þurh unālýfede lustas, swā eac byrnþ seō sáwl þurh neādwīs wite, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 19. Neādwīsum t neādþearficum gestreōnum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 68. Pances hit āgylde neadwise *grates rependat debitas*, Hy. Surt. 27, 21. Lotu neādwīs *laudes debitas*, 86, 33. *v. nīd, III.*

nīdwislice; *adv. Of necessity*:—Hē sylf wæs ðære hālgan æ underþeod, ðæt hē ða ālysde ðe neādwīslice ðære æ underþeodde wæron, Homl. Th. i. 94, 16.

nīdwisness, *e*; *f. Necessity*:—Neādwīsnyse *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 69.

nīd-wraca, *an*; *m. One who is forced to be an avenger, who avenges an affront*:—Gif ænig gilda hwilcen man ofstlea, and hē neādwraca sī, and his bīsmar bēte, fylste ælc gegylda, Chart. Th. 611, 29. *v. nīd-dæda, -fara.*

nīd-wracu, *e*; *f. Violence, misery caused by violence*:—Wæs ðæt gewin lād and longsum, ðe on ða leode becom, nīdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Hyne God wolde nergan wīd nīþum, and hyra nīdwraçe deoþe dēman, Exon. Th. 135, 17; Gū. 525.

nīd-wyrhta, *an*; *m. One who acts from necessity, an involuntary agent*:—Se ðe nīdwyrhta biþ ðæs ðe hē misdeþ, se biþ ðý beteran dōmes symle wyrde, ðe hē nīdwyrhta wæs ðæs ðe hē worhte, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 23-25. On mænigre dæde ðonne man biþ nīdwyrhta, ðonne biþ se gebeorges ðē bet wyrde ðe hē for neode dyde ðæt ðæt hē dyde, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 12-14. *v. nīd-dæda.*

nīed, *niēten*. *v. nīd, nīten.*

nīfol. *v. neowol.*

nīft, *e*; *f. A niece, grand-daughter, or a step-daughter*:—Nīft *privigna, filia sororis*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 6. Nīft *privigna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 80. Seō wæs nīft ðæs hīna ealdres (*neptem patris familias*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ic an mīne lāuedy half marc goldes an mīne nīfte ānn ore wichte goldes, Chart. Th. 556, 27. [*Prompt. Parv. nypte, nīfte neptis;*

nypt, broderys douter *lectis*: Rebecca was forð nefte (*great niece*) of Abraham, Gen. a. Ex. 1386: *O. Frs.* niht *niece*: *Icel.* nipt *a female relative, sister, daughter, niece*: *O. H. Ger.* niht *neptis, privigna*.] Cf. nefia.

nig- v. nīw-
nigan (?) :—*Donne* ic būgendre stefne styrmē, stille on wīcum siteþ nīgende (*one who listens* [?]), Exon. Th. 390, 27; Rā. 9, 8.

nigon nine. I. *as subst.*:—Hwær synt ða nigone (nygene, MS. A: nigona, Lind.: nīone, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 17, 17. Ðā hēt se cyng faran mid nigonom ðara nīwena scipa, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20. II. *as adj.*:—Harold wes gewend mid nigon scipon, 1052; Erl. 183, 18. Nigon nihtum ær middum sumere, 898; Erl. 96, 19. Ic ofslōh nīceras nigene, Beo. Th. 1154; B. 575. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* niun: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* nigon: *Icel.* niu.]

nigon-feald; *adj.* *Nine-fold*:—Nigonfeald *novenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 17.

nigonteopa nineteenth:—Se niganteopa getælcircul *circulus decennovenalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 33. Nigonteope healf geár, Chr. Erl. 4, 7: 855; Erl. 68, 33. Ðý nigonteopan geáre mīnes līfes, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 28.

nigontig ninety:—Ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwīsa, Lk. Skt. 15, 7. v. hund-nigontig.

nigontine nineteen:—Embe nigontýne niht, Menol. Fox 141; Men. 71.

nigontin-líc; *adj.* *Containing the number nineteen*:—Ða nigontýnlic-an hringas rihtra Eástrana *circuli Paschas decennovenales*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26.

nigon-wintre; *adj.* *Nine years old*:—Ðā hē nigonwintre cniht wæs cum esset novem annos natus, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 10.

nigopa ninth:—Embe ða nigopan tīde, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 5. Fram ðære sextan tīde oþ ða nigopan tīde. Ymbe ða nigopan tīd clypode se Hælend, 27, 45, 46. Ðý nīgepan dæge, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 9. Nīgend half eight and a half, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 194, 11. Nīgende, vi. 203, 15. Nīopa, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 16; 11, 8.

nīhol, nīhold v. neowol.

nīhsta, an; *m.* *A neighbour*; *proximus*:—Se ðe his neástan yfeles nān þing ne dyde, and se ðe hosp on his neástan ne sette, R. Ben. 3, 20–22. Ne gīrn ðū ðīnes neástan wīfes (*uxorem proximi tui*), Deut. 5, 21. Gif ðū wed nīme æt ðīnum neástan, Ex. 22, 26. Gif hwā ofslīhþ his neástan, 21, 14. Lufa ðīnne neástan (Lind. nēsta), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. Hwylc is mīn neásta (neeste, Lind.? Lk. Skt. 10, 29. Lufa ðīnne nēxtan (nēste, Lind.: nēxtan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 43. Hwā is ure nēxta? Homl. Th. ii. 318, 1. Hwēlc ðara nīhstena (nīhstena, Cott. MSS.) ðæs ofslæganen, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Tō nīhstan his, Ps. Spl. 11, 2; Ps. Th. 11, 2. v. neáh.

nīhstig, nīstig, nestig; *adj.* *Fasting*:—Gedrine his on niht nīstig, Lchdm. i. 74, 1, 6: 76, 7, 13. Nyhstig, iii. 48, 2. Nībstig, 48, 15; 50, 21: i. 82, 14: 84, 16. v. niht-nīstig.

nīhstnig fasting (?):—Eft hý (*monks*) gaderiaþ hý on nīxtnig, ðæt hý raca gehýren æt heora fæder . . . Hý siddan heora lichoman ge-reordap, R. Ben. 138, 2–8.

niht, næht, næct, neaht, neht, nyht, e; *f.* *but also with gen. es.* I. *night* (as opposed to day):—Niht is gesett mannun tō reste on ðysum middanearde . . . Ure eorlice niht (nyht, MS. M.) cymþ purh ðære eorþan sceade . . . Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas fram sunnan settlunge oþ hire upgang. An ðara dæla is *crepusculum*, oðer is *vesperum*, þrīde is *contincium*, feorþa is *intempesum*, ðæt is midniht, fīfta is *gallicinium*, syxta is *matutinum vel aurora*, seofopa is *diluculum*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 10–244, 5. Hē hine micelre tīde ðære deáblan neahte swong, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Scīnap purh ða scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Niht (næht, Lind. Rush.) cymþ ðonne nān man wyrcean ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4: 13, 30. Fira bearnum neálæhte niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hē com tō him ānes nihtes, Shr. 16, 27. Næs nēnig man ðe æfre nihtes tīdum dorste on ðære ciricean cuman, Blickl. Homl. 207, 34. Wacana næhtes *vigilia noctis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 8: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 14, 25. Swā swā se beorhta dæg tōdræfþ ða ðimlican þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte, Homl. Th. i. 604, 2. On dæge and nā on nihte, 36, 28. Hē fealh ðære ilcan niht of ðēm bendum, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 12: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 9: Blickl. Homl. 215, 15. Tō niht hac nocte, Num. 22, 19. On niht nocte, Ps. Surt. 16, 3. On niht ær hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Feowurtig daga and feowurtig nihta (Lind. næhta), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Preó niht and dagas, Cd. Th. 20, 12; Gen. 307. Dagum and nihtum, Met. 20, 213. II. *night, darkness* (as opposed to light):—Seó swearte niht ðære ecan genīþerunge, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Dryhten ðe ús of duste geworhte, nergend of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. III. *night* (as in *se'n-night, fort-night*; cf. Tacitus' Germania, c. xi: 'Instead of reckoning by days as we do, they reckon by nights'):—Be ānre nihtes (MS. B. nihte) þíeþfe, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11. Hē for þyr āne niht tō Ígleá, and ðæs ymb āne tō Eþandū . . . and ðær sæt xliii niht . . . and hē was xii niht mid ðam cyninge, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12–24. Embe seofon niht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31.

Emb tēn niht, 117, 16. On twām nihtum biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand, 73, 1. For tēn nihtum ten days ago, 131, 10. Mid ðon dæg was gefylled se dæg ðe is nemned Pentecosten ymb fiftig nihta æfter ðære gecýþðan æriste, 133, 14. [*Goth.* nahts: *O. Sax.* naht: *O. Frs.* nacht: *Icel.* nátt, nótt: *O. H. Ger.* naht.] v. Eáster-, efen- (emn-, em-), Frige-, mæsse-, mid-, middel-, mōnan-, sæter-, sin-, sunnan-, þunres-, Tiwes-, Wōdnes-niht; nihtes.

niht-bealu, wes; *n.* *Bale or hurt that comes at night*, Beo. 389; B. 193.

niht-butorfleoge, an; *f.* *An insect that flies at night*; *blatta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 65.

niht-eage, -ege; *adj.* *Able to see at night*:—Nihteáge *nyctalmus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 23. Nihteáge *nyctalmus*, i. 20, 8.

niht-eald; *adj.* *A day old*:—Gif hit biþ nihteald þíeþ if it is a theft a day old, i. e. if a day passes between the commission of the crime and the capture of the thief, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10.

niht-egesa, an; *m.* *Terror by night*:—Ne ðū ðe nihtegan ondrædest non timebis a timore nocturno, Ps. Th. 90, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* naht-forhta *timor nocturnus*.]

nihte-gala, an; *m.* *A nightingale*:—Nihtegala *lusciniā*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 25. v. next word.

nihte-gale, an; *f.* *A bird whose note (v. galan) is heard at night.* I. *the night-raven*:—Naechthraebn, ali dicunt nectigalae noctua, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15; but more generally II. *the nightingale*:—Naectegale *lusciniā*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 30: *rosciniā*, 119, 23. Nectægale *rosciniā*, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 27. Nictigalae *achalantis*, 1f, 6. Nehtegale *achalantis* vel *lusciniā* vel *rosciniā*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 3. Nihtegale, 4, 24: *lusciniā*, 51, 27: *philomela*, i. 63, 23. Nightegale *lusciniā* vel *philomela*, 29, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* nahti-gala *lusciniā*, *acredula*: *O. H. Ger.* nahti-gala *lusciniā*, *filomela*; also *corax*, *nocticornax*, *noctua*.]

nihte-líc v. niht-líc.

nihterne, neahterne; *adj.* *Nocturnal*:—Purh nihterne besmitenesse *per nocturnam pollutionem*, Confess. Peccat. v. next word.

nihterne, neahterne, nihternum; *adv.* *For a night*:—Ðes gāst wæs neahterne of lichoman álæded his (*Fursey*) spirit was for a night taken from his body, Shr. 51, 30. Læt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 25. Læt licgean neahterne, 66, 12. Bind on ða eágan nihterne, 34, 23. Læt beón nihterne, 74, 14: 270, 8. Læt standan nyhternum, iii. 16, 17. v. preceding and following words, and dægberne.

nihterness, e; *f.* *Night-time*:—Ðonne gescyft ðe God wið unswefum ðe nihternessum on menn becumaþ then will God protect thee against evil dreams that come to men at nights, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22. v. preceding word.

nihtes (*gen. of niht, q. v.*); *adv.* *At night, night*:—Ne mæg ic būton mynstre nihtes wunian *I cannot stop out of the monastery at night*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 34. Ðā gestōð hē æt ānum eþhyrle oþ forþ nihtes (*far on into the night*), 184, 27. Hys leorningnihtas cōmon nihtes (*nocte*), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 13. Ðæra eágan scīnap nihtes, Nar. 34, 14. Se biþ dæges hāt and nihtes ceald, 36, 27. Dæges and nihtes ðe et nocte, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Mk. Skt. 4, 27: Blickl. Homl. 47, 11: 127, 30: 137, 22. Deges and nachtes, Ps. Surt. 31, 4. [*O. Sax.* nahtes: *O. Frs.* nachtes: *O. H. Ger.* nahtes: *Ger.* nachts.]

niht-feormung, e; *f.* *Entertainment for the night*:—Hē (*Lot*) dām rincum (*the angels*) beád nihtfeormunge, Cd. Th. 147, 2; Gen. 2433.

niht-genga, an; *m.* *A creature that goes at night, a goblin, evil spirit*:—Wið feondes costunga and nihtgengan and maran, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Wyrce sealf wið nihtgengan, 342, 1. Wið ælfoynne and nihtgengan and dām mannun ðe deófol mid hāmþ, 344, 7. Gif men hwylc yfel costung weorpe oððe ælf oððe nihtgengan, 344, 16. Hió (*betony*) hyne scyldeþ wið unhyrum nihtgengum and wið egeslicum gesihþum and swefum, i. 70, 5.

niht-gegne, an; *f.* *A night-goer, an animal that prowls at night, a hyena*:—Naectgenge *hyna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 41. Nihtgenge *hyna*, 43, 6.

niht-gerim, es; *n.* *Reckoning by days* (v. niht, III), *number of days*:—Æfter seofontýnum nihtgerimes after seventeen days, Menol. Fox 52; Men. 26: 110; Men. 55: Andr. Kmbl. 229; An. 115: 315; An. 158. Ealra hæfde v. and syxtig ðā hē forþ gewāt and nigon hund eac nihtgerimes in all the number of his days when he died was nine hundred and sixty-five years, Cd. Th. 72, 28; Gen. 1193. [Cf. dōgor-gerim, and *Icel.* náttar-tal: *Chauc.* nighter-tale.]

niht-gild, es; *n.* *A service, sacrifice celebrated at night*:—Nihtgild *nyctilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 18. Blōstmfrelsas and nihtgilda *floralia nictelia* (cf. blōstmgeld *floralia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 52), Hpt. Gl. 515, 18.

niht-glōma, es; *m.* (?) *The darkness of night*:—Wæs ðam bāncofan æfter nihtglōme (*when the shades of night prevailed*) neáh geþrunge, Exon. Th. 158, 27; Gū. 916. v. æfen-glōma.

niht-helm, es; *m.* *The covering of night, night's curtain*:—Niht-helm geswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum *night's curtain dark was drawn over men*, Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789.

niht-hræfn, es; *m.* *The night-raven, night-jar, night-owl*:—*Næchthraefn noctua, nocticorax*, Ep. Gl. 16b, 15, 18. *Næchthraefn noctua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 76. *Nihtthrafn nycticorax*, i. 63, 12. *Niht-hrefn*, 281, 42. *Nihtthremn*, ii. 60, 36. *Nihtthremn*, i. 29, 35. *Niht-hrefne* (nihtrefne), Ps. Spl.; *næhtthrefn*, Ps. Surt.; *nihtthram*, Ps. Lamb.) *gelic*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. [*Icel.* niht-hrafn: *O. H. Ger.* naht-hraban *nocticorax, noctua, bubo*.]

niht-hrōc, es; *m.* *The night-rook, raven*:—*Nihtroc nycticorax*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

niht-lang; *adj.* *Night-long, a night in length*:—*Nafa ðu nānes þearfan wedd mid ðe nihtlangne fyrst si pauper est proximus tuus, non pernociabit apud te pignus*, Deut. 24, 12: Cd. Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208; Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311: Elen. Kmbl. 134; El. 67. *Nihtlangne fyrst*, Beo. Th. 1060; B. 528. [*Icel.* nātt-langt for a night.] v. next word.

niht-langes; *adv.* *For the night*:— *Ic bidde eow ðæt gē gecirron tō mīnum hūse and ðær wunion nihtlanges*, Gen. 19, 2. [*Ne moste nihtlanges istonden*, Laym. 15504.] v. preceding word.

niht-lic; *adj.* *Nightly, of the night, nocturnal*:—*Fram ege nihtlicum a timore nocturno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 5. *For nihtlicum ege*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11. *Hī swuncon on nihtlicum rēwette*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 24. *Ða steorran sint mannun tō nihtlicre līhtinge gesceapene*, i. 110, 15. *On nihtlicre tide at night*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 21; 270, 26. *On nihtlicre gesyhte in a vision of the night*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 12. *Hine drehton nihtlice gedwimor*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. *Ðæs synfullan līf is widmeten nihtlicum þeostum*, ii. 200, 33. *Nihtlicum tidum in the night seasons*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. *Perh næhtlīco mysto per nocturnas caligines*, Rtl. 171, 39. [*Icel.* nātt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* naht-līh *nocturnus*.]

niht-nistig, -nestig; *adj.* *Fasting for a night*:—*Sele nihtnestig drincan*, Lchdm. ii. 64, 18. *Gedrin c ælce dæge neahnestig*, 30, 26. *Drince iiii morgenas neahnestig*, 296, 12. *Mid his selves nihtnestiges migoban*, 42, 1. *Sele nihtnestigum drincan*, 64, 9, 19; 186, 5. *Syle on morgenne ðam seocum meh neahnestigum*, 286, 11.

niht-rest, e; *f.* *The couch on which one rests at night*:—*Abram sine nihtreste ofgeaf*, Cd. Th. 173, 18; Gen. 2863.

niht-rīm, es; *n.* *A number of days*:—*Nihtrīm scridon*, Exon. Th. 167, 35; Gū. 1070.

niht-sang, es; *m.* *I. the service at the seventh of the canonical hours, compline*:—*Nū gebyraþ mæssepreostum ðæt hī ða seofon tidsangas gesyngon . . . nihtsang seofoban*, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3-7: R. Ben. 40, 7. *Hwæne wylle gē singan nihtsang (completorium)*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 3. *II. a copy of the service*:—*Sind iiii. fulle sangbēc and .i. nihtsang . . . Hē ne funde nā mā būton āne capitulare and .i. forealdodne nihtsang . . .*, Chart. Th. 430, 8, 28. [*Icel.* nātt-söngr.]

niht-scada (-sceadu?) *night-shade* (plant name):—*Nihtscada strumus vel uva lupina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 18.

niht-sōa, -scūwa, an; *m.* *The darkness, shades of night*:—*Donne nipeþ nihtscūa*, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104: 307, 29; Seef. 31. *Æfter nihtscūan*, 162, 5; Gū. 971. *Under nihtscūan*, Cd. Th. 124, 10; Gen. 2060. *Neowle nihtscūwan*, 184, 28; Exod. 114.

niht-slēp, es; *m.* *Sleep during the night*:—*Ðæt ilce geþanc ðe heom amang ðam nihtslæpe was on heora heortan, eall ðā hī āwac*. *Odon hī ðæt sylfe geþohton*, Homl. Skt. 23, 442.

niht-wacu (o); *f.* *A night-watch*:—*Mec oft bigeat nearo nihtwaco æt nacan stefnan*, Exon. Th. 306, 13; Seef. 7. v. next word.

niht-wæcce, an; *f.* *A night-watch, vigil*:—*Nihtwæccan vigiliae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 22. *Hyrdas wæron waciende and nihtwæccan (-wæcan, MS. C.) healdende pastores erant vigilantes et custodientes vigilias noctis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. [*Icel.* nātt-waka: *O. H. Ger.* naht-wacha *vigilia*.]

niht-waru, e; *f.* *Night-wear*:—*Genōh byþ ðam munuce ðæt hē hæbbe twā cūlan and twegen syrcas for ðære nihtware and for ðæs reafes þweāle*, R. Ben. 90, 4.

niht-weard, es; *m.* *A guard who keeps watch at night*:—*Heofon-candel (the fiery pillar) barn, niwe nihtward*, Cd. Th. 185, 1; Exod. 116.

niht-weorc, es; *n.* *A work done at night*:—*Nihtweorce (the defeat of Grendel) gefeh*, Beo. Th. 1659; B. 827.

nillan. v. nyllan.

nima. v. nīd-nima.

niman; *p.* nam, *pl.* nāmon; *pp.* numen (*kept in the slang word nim = steal*. Cf. Shakspeare's Corporal Nym).

I. to take, receive, get; *sumere, accipere*:—*Nimþ sumperint*, Kent. Gl. 1056. *Hwār nime wē (hwonon ūs tō nīomaene, Rush.) swā fela hlāf?* Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. *Cristes onsgædnesse ðe wē æt ðæm weofode nimaþ*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 5. *Ðæt (food) hē ær tō blisse nam*, 57, 7. *Ðā nam Petrus and ða ððre apostolas hiē (Mary), and hiē æsetton ofer hire bære*, 149, 5. *Hiē nāman blōwende palmtwigu and bæron him tōgeānes*, 69, 30. *Nim and telle Israhēla folc*, Num. 1, 2. *Nim ænne oððe twegen tō ðe adhibe tecum unum vel duos*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. *Nim ðe ðis ofæt on hand*, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. *Ðæt ðū næfre ne nyme wif mīnum suna of ðisum mennisce*, Gen. 24, 3. *Nān man ne sceal sceattas niman for Godes cyrcan,*

Homl. Th. ii. 592, 21. *Hē lārde tō healdenne reogollices līfes þeodscipe swā swīde swā ða nīwan Cristenan hit niman (capere) mihton*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 11. *Hēht his sweord niman*, Beo. Th. 3621; B. 1808.

II. to take, keep, hold; tenere:—*Nimþ mē seō swýðre ðīn tenebit me dextera tua*, Ps. Spl. 138, 9. *Ðū næme (tenuisti) hand ða swýðran*, 72, 23. *Hē ðæt wolcn him beforan nam he had the cloud before him*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 14. *Hī oferhygd nam (tenuit)*, Ps. Th. 72, 5. *Hī hī be handum nōman junctis manibus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31.

III. to take, catch:—*Hēr beoþ oft numene missenlicra cynna weolcsclyle*, i. 1; S. 473, 17.

IV. to contain:—*Nō swā ðæt heō (the coffin) ðone lichoman neoman mihte*, 4, 11; S. 580, 7.

V. to take (with one), carry, bring:—*Ðā nam hē fif stānas on his herdebelig*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17. *Nāmon wē hlāfas mid ūs*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 7.

VI. to take (to one), give:—*Hāt ðe niman Pilatus ærendgewrit*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 2.

VII. to take forcibly, seize, take away, carry off: *tollere, capessere, auferre, rapere*:—*Ic nyme tollo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 53. *Ðam ðe ðū reaf nymþ qui auferet tibi vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. *Se ðe hine deaþ nimeþ*, Beo. Th. 887; B. 441. *Gūþ nimeþ freān eowerne*, 5066; B. 2536. *Peofas ðe on mannun heora æhta on wōh nimaþ*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 22. *Manige men ða moldan neomaþ on ðæm læstum*, 127, 11. *Nimaþ capessunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 33. *Nam capessit*, 20, 8. *Hē nam tulit*, Kent. Gl. 209. *Nam mid handa rinc on ræste*, Beo. Th. 1496; B. 746. *Ðæt hē mōste niman ðæs Hælandes lichaman . . . Ða com hē and nam ðæs Hælandes lichaman ut tolleret corpus Jesu . . . venit ergo et tulit corpus Jesu*, Jn. Skt. 19, 38. *Ðæt fōd com and nam (tulit) hig ealle*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. *Nimaþ ðæt pund fram him auferte ab illo numam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 24. *Nis nānum men ālfēd ðæt hē nime on his þeowe ænig feoh nemini licet servo suo pecuniam aliquam auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35 note; Th. ii. 238, 11. *Gif mec hild nime*, Beo. Th. 909; B. 452. *Mē sceal wāpen niman*, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. *Ne biþ ālfēd æt ðam þeowan his feoh tō nimanne non licet pecuniam suam seruo auferre*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6.

VIII. in phrases in a metaphorical sense:—*Andan niman to take umbrage, offence*. *Ðā nam ðæt folc micelne andan ongeān his lāre*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 21. *Tō ðon ealdféondas ondan nōman*, Exon. Th. 115, 14; Gū. 189. *Bysne niman be, æt to take example by, from*. *Nime heō bysne be ðisse wudewan*, Homl. Th. i. 148, 5. *Hī nāmon ða bysne ðæs fæstenys æt ðam Niniveiscan folce*, 244, 23. *Casum niman to take a case (of the government of verbs)*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 57. *Eard niman to take up one's abode*. *Ðær ic eard nime hic habitaþ*, Ps. Th. 131, 15. *Heofones cýning sylf cýmpeþ, nimeþ eard in ðe*, Exon. Th. 5, 1; Cri. 63. *Fréond-rædene niman amicitias jungere*, Ex. 34, 12. *Friþ niman wið to make peace with*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 17; 868; Erl. 72, 29 (often in the Chronicle). *Geleáfan niman to believe*, Cd. Th. 41, 2; Gen. 650. *Geþeóðrædene niman wið to associate with*. *Gif hwylc brōðor gedyrst-læcþ ðæt hē on ænige wisan geþeóðrædene nime wið ðone ānānsumedan*, R. Ben. 50, 11. *Graman niman to take offence, feel angry*. *Ðā nam hē micelne graman and andan tō ðām mannun*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 30. *Lāre niman to accept teaching*. *Hý leng mid him lāre ne nāmon*, Salm. Kmbl. 926; Sal. 462. *Lufe niman tō take an affection for*. *Māran lufe nimþ se heretoga tō ðam cempan, ðe æfter fleāme his widerwinnan þegenlice oferwinþ*, Homl. Th. i. 342, 2. *Mōd niman to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. *On niman to take effect on*, Lchdm. ii. 84, 6; 234, 5; 282, 22. *On gemynd niman to bear in remembrance*, Elen. Kmbl. 2464; El. 1233. *On hæft niman to take captive*, Exon. Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260. *Sibbe niman wið to make terms with*. *Ne nim ðū nāne sibbe wið ðæs landes menn ne in eas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. *Sige niman to gain the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8 (and often). *Tō gemæccan niman to take to wife*, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. *Tō suna niman to adopt as a son*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 16. *Wæpna niman to take up arms*, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. *Ware niman to take care*. *Hē ne nom nāne ware hūlice hiē wæron*, 5, 4; Swt. 224, 21. *Weg niman to take, go one's way*, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. *Wicstōwa niman to pitch a camp*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 8. [*Goth.* niman: *O. Sax.* niman: *O. Frs.* nima, nema: *Icel.* nema: *O. H. Ger.* neman *tollere, capere, vellere, rapere, capere*.] v. ā-, æt-, be- (bi-), dæl-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, under-niman.

nimeþ, nemeþ, nymþe; conj. Unless, except:—*Nimþe nisi*, Wülck. Gl. 249, 9. *Nimþe wēn wære ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 4: 93, 3.

I. connecting clauses:—*Ne hine mon on ððre wisan his bēne týþigean wolde, nemeþ hē Cristes geleáfan onfēnge*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. *Ne sceal næfre his torn tō ryce ne beorn ācýðan, nemeþ hē ær ða bōte cunne*, Exon. Th. 293, 9; Wand. 113. *Nymþe mē Drihten gefultumede, wēninga mīn sáwl sōhte helle*, Ps. Th. 93, 16; Beo. Th. 3321; B. 1657.

II. connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause being the same as that in the first, and not expressed):—*Nænig oðerne frēoþ in fyrhþe, nimeþ feára hwylc (frēoþ)*, Fragg. Kmbl. 71; Leas. 37. *Næs monna gemet, ne mægen engla ðæt eow mihte helpian, nimeþ Hæland God*, Cd. Th. 295, 27; Sat. 403. *Næniges Godes hālgira gebyrd circean ne mærsiaþ, nemeþ Cristes sylfes and ðyses Johannes*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. *Ne wē ūs nāht elles ne*

wenden nemþe deáþes sylfes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Unc gemæne ne sceal elles áwiht nymþe lufu langsumu, Cd. Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905; 252, 8; Dan. 575. Nis ðe widerbreca man on moldan, nymþe Metod ána, 251, 22; Dan. 567. Hwá is ðæt ðe cunne, nymþe éce God, 266, 7; Sat. 18. Nis næmþ swá snotor, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 11; Sat. 350. Ic næmþ sceþþe nymþe bonan ánum, Exon. Th. 407, 11; Rá. 26, 3. Nabbaþ wé tó hyhte nymþe cyle and fyf, Cd. Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Easforan syndon deáde nymþe feá áne, 128, 30; Gen. 2134. Cf. nefne.

nimung, c; f. *A taking, plucking*:—Niming hēra *uulsio spicarum*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 3. v. nīd-nimung.

nīd-bedd, nīd, nīd, nīowol, nīótan, nīoþan, -nīp. v. neó-bedd, neód, nīd, neowol, neótan, neoþan, ge-nīp.

nīp (p):—Nīpum *rudente*, Germ. 399, 451.

nīpan; p. nāp, pl. nīpon; pp. nīpen *To grow dark*:—Ðonne won cymeþ, nīpeþ nīhtscūa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104. Nāp nīhtscūa, 307, 29; Seef. 31. Nīpenþe nīht, Beo. Th. 1098; B. 547; 1302; B. 649. v. ge-nīpan, ge-nīp.

nīrwan, nīrwian; p. de, ode *To constrain, repress, blame, threaten*:—Moyses onfeng scinendum wulderhelme forðon hē symle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan Moses received a shining crown, because he ever repressed those that despised God, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12. Hī fyrene tangan him on handa hæfdon and mē nyrwdon and mē tōbeótodan ðæt hī mē mid ðam gegripon woldon forcipibus igneis quos tenent in manibus, minitabantur me comprehendere, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Ne ne on ðinum yrrē ne nyrwa ðū mē neque in ira tua corripas me, Ps. Spl. 37, 1. v. ge-nyrwian, nearwian.

nīrwett, es; m. **I. narrowness**:—Ic hit gefēran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette (*propter angustas semitas*), Nar. 25, 5.

II. a narrow place, pass:—Se engel eode into ánum nīrwette angelus ad locum angustum transiens, Num. 22, 26.

III. oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing:—Hit fremap myclum gedrucen wið nīrwyt, Lchdm. i. 140, 1; 144, 17. v. nearunes and next word.

nīrwþ, c; f. *Confinement, a prison*:—Nīrwþa ergastula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 24.

nīs. v. neom.

nīstan, nīstian *to build a nest*:—Ðær sperwan nīstiaþ illic passeret *nidificabunt*, Ps. Spl. 103, 18. Nīstaþ (MS. nīstadaþ), Ps. Surt. 103, 17. [*O. H. Ger. nīstian, nīstōn nidificare.*] v. nīstlan.

nīstig. v. nīhtsig.

nīstlan *to make a nest*:—On ðam spearwan nīstlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Nīstlaþ, 83, 3. v. nīstlian, nīstan.

nītan, nītenness. v. nītan, nītenness.

nīten, nītēn, neátēn, nītēn, es; n. *An animal, beast, catle*:—Ælc cuce þing *vel nītēn animal*: ælces kynnes nītēn *pecus, jumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 37, 38; 78, 49. Rēde nītēn *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 54. Ðis nītēn *haec pecus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 10. Ðis nītēn *istud animal*; ðyses nītēnes *istius animalis*; ðās nītēnu *ista animalia*, 15; Som. 18, 34–36. Swā nītēn geworden eom *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 22. Sum nītēn is ðe wē nemnaþ broc, Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Nēten, Met. 20, 191. Nītēn, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. Hē hine on his nītēn (nētne, Lind.) sette, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Nītēnu and deór fixas and fugelas God geseoþ on flæsce būtan sáwle. Ða nītēnu hē lét gān álotene, and hē forgeaf ðam nītēnum gers, Homl. Th. i. 276, 3–6. Men and nītēnu sweltaþ *homines et jumenta morientur*, Ex. 9, 19. Swā stunte nītēnu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Ða unge-seáðwisan neótēna, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21. Nētēnu, 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ðam monnum ðe beoþ neátēnum gelice, 14, 1; Fox 42, 3. Læde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītēnu, Gen. i. 24. v. neát.

nīten-līc; adj. *Animal, after the manner of a brute*:—Gē nētelīcan (nētelīcan, Cott. MS.) men *O! terrena animalia*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 35.

nīp[p] a man. v. nīppas.

nīp, es; n. *A place low down, an abyss*:—Lēðaþ in ðæt sceadēna scræf, scufáþ tó grunde in ðæt nearwe nīp, Cd. Th. 304, 22; Sat. 634. v. nīp-sele, -wundor.

nīp, es; m. **I. envy, hatred, enmity, rancor, spite, ill-will,**

jealousy:—Dis synt ða ídelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . nīp and æfesta and hátheortnys *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . odium et invidiae et furor*, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne mehte se nīp betux him twém gelicean *the enmity between the two could not die out*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 14. Gif him pince ðæt hē næddran geseó ðæt biþ yfeles wifes nīp *if he fancies he sees a snake, that means a bad woman's spite*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 17. Blátēnde nīp *livid envy*, Cd. Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981; Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Nīp wið God *enmity with God*, Exon. Th. 302, 23; Fā. 40. Áhrede mē hefiges nīpes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Genere mē fram nīpe náhtfremmiendra, 58, 2.

Paulus ehte cristenra manna, nā mid nīpe (*rancorously*), swā swā ða Iudeiscan dydon, ac hē wæs bewerigend ðære ealdan æ, Homl. Th. i. 388, 31. Híó mid wīflice nīpe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc *she (Semiramis) with a woman's rancor was carrying on war against that harmless people*, Ors. i. 2; Swt. 30, 19. Ðæt gē eówer móð gemetgēn on ðam nīpe *ut in increpationis zelo se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4;

Swt. 159, 15. Ðær is friþ būtan æfēstum, sib būtan nīpe, Exon. Th. 101, 18; Cri. 1660. Hē slōh hildebille ðæt hit on heaíolan stōð nīpe genýðed *he smote with his battle-blade, that, forced on by hate, it stuck in the (dragon's) head*, Beo. Th. 5353; B. 2680. Ða hwile ðe hē nīþ oððe andan hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone neþstan *quamdiu invidiam vel malitiam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 27. Siddan genam Saul micelne nīþ tó Davide, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 16. Hannibal gecýþðe ðone nīþ and ðone hete (*odium*) ðe hē beforan his fæder swōr, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 9. Hē him forgeaf ðone nīþ ðe hē tó him wiste hē (*Augustus*) forgave them (*the Germans who had slain Varus*) *the ill-will he felt towards them*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē ne rōhte heora eallra nīþ, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 32. Ic hine on sette móð-hete, longsumne nīþ, Cd. Th. 105, 22; Gen. 1757; 47, 30; Gen. 768.

Nīþa gebæded *forced by feelings of hatred*, Exon. Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203; 270, 9; Jul. 462.

II. action which arises from hatred, strife, war, hostility:—Hē cwæþ nīpes ofþyrsted ðæt hē on norþðæle heáhsetl heofena rices ágan wolde *all too eager for strife he said that in the north of heaven a throne he would own*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32: 120, 15; Gen. 1995. Gūþill nacod æt nīpe *the blade bared in battle*, Beo. Th. 5163; B. 2585. Nīþe rōf bold in battle, Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 53. Nīþ áhebban wið *to strive against*, Elen. Kmbl. 1672; El. 838. Nīþa oferumen, fæge and gefýmed, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Æt nīþa gehwam nýdgesteallan, 1768; B. 882. Nīþa crætig, 3929; B. 1962; 4346; B. 2170. Hē nīþa gedigde, hildelemma, 4690; B. 2350; 4785; B. 2397.

III. the effect of hatred, persecution, trouble, vexation, annoyance, affliction, tribulation, grief:—Ðā wæs wyrmes wig wide gesýne nearofages nīþ (*the disastrous effects of the dragon's malice*), 4623; B. 2317; Cd. Th. 83, 22; Gen. 1383. Oft ðær brōga cwom calðfeónda nīþ *oft came terror there, trouble from the hate of ancient foes*, Exon. Th. 110, 24; Gū. 112: 125, 29; Gū. 361: 345, 25, 30; Gn. Ex. 195, 197; 346, 4; Gn. Ex. 200. Him leófre wære ðæt hié an swelcan niéde (MS. C. nēðe) deáþ fornóme ðonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begæate *cum intolerabiles condiciones pacis audiscent, tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 26. Hæfde hē sele Hrōðgáres genered wið nīpe, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827; Andr. Kmbl. 2073; An. 1039. Hié habban sceoldon hellgeþwin, ðone nearwan nīþ, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697; 48, 13; Gen. 775. Ic wræc Wedera nīþ, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423. Scýld ðū ðe nū ðū ðysne nīþ genesan móte, Lchdm. iii. 52, 17. Ðæt ðū mē generige nīþa gehwylces *eripe me*, Ps. Th. 118, 170; Exon. 230, 8; Ph. 469. Fela mē se Hælend hearma gefremede, nīþa nearoflīca, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. Nīþa georn, bealwes beald, Blickl. Homl. 109, 28. Hæle wið deófla nīþum, 171, 30. Hē mec wile wið ðam nīþum negergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212: 140, 34; Gū. 620. Ofer ða nīþas ðe wē nū dreógaþ, 105, 8; Gū. 20. Ic mē forhtige fyrenfulra fæcne nīþas *conturbatus sum a tribulatione peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 54, 2. Helle heátas, hearde nīþas, Cd. Th. 3, 20; Gen. 38.

IV. evil, wickedness, malice:—Nīþ synfulra *nequitia peccatorum*, Ps. Surt. 7, 10. On ðara ácorenra monna heortan sceal ðære nædran lytignes and hire nīþ ðære culfran biliwitnesse gescirpan *in electorum cordibus debet simplicitatem columbae astutia serpentis acueri*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22. Mid ðý nīþe yfles ingeponces *malitiae peste*, 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Nīþe *nequitiae*, Ps. Spl. 54, 17. Purh næddran nīþ *through the serpent's malice*, Cd. Th. 290, 8; Sat. 412; Exon. Th. 226, 29; Ph. 413. Nīþa geblooden (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Nīþa efter nīþum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. Æfter nīþas, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 5. [*A. R. Orm. Laym. nīþ: Gen. and Ex. nīd and strif: Goth. nēþ phōvos: O. Sax. nīð: O. Frs. nīth: Icel. nīð a libel, lampoon: O. H. Ger. nīd invidia, rancor, discidium, invidentia, iniquitas.*] v. bealu-, fār-, gār-, helle-, here-, hete-, inwit-, orleg-, searo-, sin-, spere-, wæl-nīþ.

nīþ; adj. (p). *Vexatious, rancorous*:—Æfēstum onæled, nīþum nearo-wrencum (or nīþum from preceding word?), Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mōd. 44. [*Cf. he fell off heffine dun Innthill nīþ hellepine, Orm. 13677.*]

nīþ-cwalu, c; f. *Grievous destruction*:—Hē hý generede from nīþ-cwale, and eác forgeaf éce dreámās, Exon. Th. 77, 18; Cri. 1258.

nīþ-cwealm, es; m. *Violent death, destruction*:—Heora næt nīþ-cwealm forsweah *jumenta eorum in morte conclusit*, Ps. Th. 77, 50.

nīþ-draca, an; m. *A hostile, malicious dragon*, Beo. Th. 4538; B. 2273.

nīþemest. v. neoþera.

nīper; adv. *Down, beneath, below*:—Nīper deorsum, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 6. Ðe wearþ helle seáþ nīper gedolfen *beneath was the pit of hell dug for thee*, Exon. Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423. Ðā hē nyper ábeáh *cum se inclinasset*, Jn. Skt. 20, 5. Ic nyper álæte *submitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 41. Hē nyper álæde *deposuit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 53. Nyper áscéotan *to cast down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 23. Hē nīper ásette ða mīhtigan *deposuit potentes*, Cant. Mar. 52. Ðonne heó nyðer byþ ástigen, Anglia viii. 319, 19. Ðæt hī hine nyper bescofun *ut praecipitarent eum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Se ðe nyper com of heofonum *qui descendit de caelo*, Jn. Skt. 3, 13. Ðū nīper færst (*descendes*) oþ helle, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Nīper feallap *procident*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 9; 94, 6. Nīper fylþ *decidat*, 89,

6. Gá nyper *descende*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 40. Hē nyper ne eode, Ex. 32, 1. Gang nyper, Deut. 9, 12. Nyper gewitan *descendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Hwearf him eft nyper (*to hell*) boda bitresta, Cd. Th. 47, 18; Gen. 762. Nyper stigan *descendere*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1; Lchdm. iii. 210, 17. Hē seal mā þeucan up ðonne nyper *he must direct his thought upwards rather than downwards*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. [Laym. nider: O. E. Homl. Mark. neoper: Gen. and Ex. neder: O. Sax. nidar: O. Frs. nither: Icel. nidr: O. H. Ger. nidar deorsum: Gen. nider.] v. nīpere.

nīpera. v. neopera.

nīper-bogen down-bent:—Tō ðære nīperbogenan āc, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 72, 1. [Cf. Icel. nīdr-bjúgr.]

nīper-dæl, es; m. *A lower part*:—On nīperdælum eorþan in *inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Th. 138, 13.

nīpere, nīpre; adv. *Down, beneath, below*:—Læg mīn fīaschoma in foldan bigrafen, nīpre gehýd in byrgene, ðæt ðū meahste beorhte uppe on roderum wesn, Exon. Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467. Uppe ge nīpre, 360, 3; Pa. 74. [O. H. Ger. nīdare, nīdere: Icel. nīdri.]

nīper-gang, es; m. *Descent*:—Mid hyra upgange oððe nypergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. [Icel. nīdr-gang, -ganga.]

nīper-heald; adj. *Bent downwards*:—Nis ðæt gedafenlic, ðæt se mōð-sefa monna æniges nīperheald wese, and ðæt neb upward, Met. 31, 23. [Cf. Hie mūgen līhtliche cūmen mid þære nīderhelde (*the downward slope*), O. E. Homl. ii. 230, 347: O. H. Ger. nīdar-haldig *reclinus*.]

nīperian, nīpri; v. ode. I. *to bring low, humiliate*:—Se ðe hine nyperāþ qūi se humilīat, Lk. 14, 11. Hī nyperodon humilīaverunt, Ps. Spl. 93, 5. II. *to accuse, condemn*:—Ne ænig mon ðec nīprāþ (*condemnavit*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 10. Hī nīperīāþ *condemnabunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 21. Nīprīgāþ *condemnabunt*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 12, 41. ðæt hīā nīpradun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Nīprad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 27, 3. Wæs neperod *damnatur*, Hpt. 495, 2. [Orm. nīpprenn: Laym. neopered: Icel. nīdra to put down, lower: O. H. Ger. nīderren *humiliare, accusare, condemnare*.] v. ge-nīperian.

nīperigend-lic; adj. *Deserving condemnation*:—Purh gōdne willan herigendic oððe of yfum willan nyperigendic, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 1.

nīper-lic; adj. I. *low* (of position):—Ān þeostful dene swīðe nīperlic, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 5. Heortan nīperlican *cordis ima*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. On nyperlicum eorþan in *inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 10. Tō nyperlicum *ad inferos*, Cant. An. 6. Hē his eāgan bigde on ðas nyperlican ping *oculos in inferiora deflectens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8. II. *low, humble, inferior*:—In ðisse nyperlican worlde in *this lower world*, Shr. 123, 10. Ða nyperlican *humilia*, Blickl. Gl. Gē sēcāþ ðære heān gecynde gesēlþa tō ðām nīperlicum and tō ðām hreosendlicum pingum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30; Homl. Th. ii. 522, 30.

nīperness, e; f. *Lowness, a low position, the bottom*:—Ðā geseah hē swā þýstre dene under him in nypernesses *gesette vidit quasi vallem tenebrosam subitus se in imo posuit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 9.

nīper-scyfe, es; m. *A pushing down, falling down, hasty downward movement*:—Nīperscyfe *per praeceps*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 74. v. scyfe.

nīper-sige, es; m. *A going down, setting*:—Sunne oncenōw nīpersige (*occasum*) hire, Ps. Lamb. 103, 19; 113, 3. Ofer nīpersi[g]e *super occasum*, 67, 5.

nīper-stige, es; m. *A descent*:—Se upstige and se nīperstige *the ascent and descent* (of the angels seen by Jacob in his dream), R. Ben. 23, 7. Tō Olivetes munes nyperstige *ad descensum montis Oliveti*, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. [Cf. Icel. nīdr-stiga *a descent*: O. H. Ger. nīdar-stiga.]

nīperung, e; f. I. *a bringing low, humiliation, overthrow*:—Ic salde iōw māhte hēnnisse t nīprunge ofer nedre *dedi vobis potestatem calcandi supra serpentes*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 19. Ættrige nīperunge *venenata detrimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 39. II. *damnation, condemnation*:—Nīprung *damnatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 40; 24, 20. Hē hī fram yrmþum ēcre nīperunge *generede*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 26; 5, 13; S. 633, 14. In nīprunge in *condemnatione*, Rtl. 24, 19. For ðæs dæges nyperunge *ad damnationem dei*, L. Ecg. P. add. 22; Th. ii. 236, 4; Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 2. [O. H. Ger. nīdarunga *damnatio*: cf. Icel. nīðran *degradation*.]

nīper-weard; adj. *Downward, turned downwards*:—Neb is mīn nīperweard, Exon. Th. 403, 1; Rā. 22, 1; 416, 24; Rā. 35, 3. Nīperweard, 413, 15; Rā. 32, 6.

nīper-weardes, -weard; adv. *Downwards, in a downward direction*:—Nīperweardes *per praeceps*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 8, 32. Nyperwerd *deorsum verum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 63. Nīperwurd in *praeceps, deorsum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 66.

nīpe-weard. v. neope-weard.

nīp-full; adj. *Envious, malicious*:—Æfre biþ se nīpfulla (*envious*) man on gedrēfednyss, forðan ðe se anda his mōð ælcere gāstlicere blisse benēmþ, Homl. Th. i. 606, 2. Se nīpfulla wer . . . se gesibsuma wer *the malicious man . . . the man that loves peace*, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 20, 22, 30. Feōndes nīpfulles fācne *hostis invidi dolum*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 21. Deōs costung is of ðam nīpfullan deōfle, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10. Nīpfullum *rancida, amara*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 73. Ðā geseah se hālgā wer ðæs ārleāsan preōstes nīpfullan ehtnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 34. Nīpfulra *lividorum*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 69.

nīpful-lice; adv. *Maliciously, enviously*:—Gē ðone rihtwīsan Crist nīpfullice ācwealdon, Homl. Th. i. 46, 25.

nīp-gæst, es; m. *A malicious, malignant guest*:—Hē ðone nīpgæst (*the dragon*) slōh, Beo. Th. 5391; B. 2699. Under nīpgysta (*the devils who persecuted Guthlac*) nearwum clomnum, Exon. Th. 134, 21; Gū. 511.

nīp-geatōn, es; n. *Injurious malice*:—Sigor āhwearf of norþmanna nīpgeatōne (*when Abraham defeated those who carried away Lot*), Cd. Th. 124, 26; Gen. 2068.

nīp-geweor, es; n. *Malicious, evil work*:—Deāh hē (*Grendel*) rōf sīe nīpgeweorca, Beo. Th. 1370; B. 683.

nīp-grim[m]; adj. *Savage, cruel*:—Nýdwracu nīpgrim, nihtbealwa mæst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Mē beþehton þeostur nīpgrim, Ps. Th. 54, 5. Cf. hete-grim.

nīp-gripe (P), es; m. *A hostile grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafaþ in nīgripe (MS. mid gripe, nīdgripe [?]) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

nīp-heard; adj. *Bold in battle, audacious*:—Nīheard cyning (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmb. 389; El. 195; (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4826; B. 2417. Ða wearþ sum tō ðæs ārod ðara beadorinca, ðæt hē in ðæt būrgeteld nīheard nēdde, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. [Cf. O. H. Ger. Nīd-hart (*proper name*).]

nīp-hete, es; m. I. *rancorous hate, enmity*:—Āwehte done wælnīþ Nabochodonossor purh nīphete, Cd. Th. 219, 2; Dan. 48. II. *affliction, grievous trouble*:—De hīc generede wið ðam nīphete (*the fiery furnace*), 233, 22; Dan. 279. III. *malice, wickedness*:—Æfter nīphete wiðmētednyssa heora secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum, Ps. Spl. T. 27, 5. Cf. hete-nīp.

nīp-hete, es; m. *A malignant foe*:—Lēton ðone hālgan bīdan burhwealle nēh, his nīphetum, nihtlangne fyrst, Andr. Kmb. 1667; An. 836. Cf. scyld-hete.

nīp-hygcende *having hatred or malice in the heart*:—Slōgon eornoste Assiria oretmægcas nīphygcende nānne ne sparedon wið hate in their hearts Assyria's warriors they (*the Hebrews*) heued, not one did they spare, Judth. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Him (*Christ*) mid næglum purhdrihan nīphygcende ða hwītan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 28; Cri. 1110.

nīp-hygdig; adj. *Having the mind disposed to strife, bold*:—Hyresta swylce on horde ær nīphýdige men genumen hæfdon, Beo. Th. 6311; B. 3166. [O. Sax. nīd-hugdig *maliciously disposed* (*applied to Herod and to the devil*).] Cf. nīp-head.

nīping, es; m. *A villain, one who commits a vile action*:—Walreāf is nīpinges dæde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Se cing and eall here cwāðd on Swegen for nīping (*Swegen had treacherously put Beorn to death*), Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 31. [Icel. nīdingr *a villain*. v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. un-nīping.

nīp-lice; adv. *Cowardly, meanly*:—Earhlice t nīplice muliebritur, Hpt. Gl. 424, 1.

nīp-locā, an; m. *A place where one is shut up in misery*:—Under nīp-loc[an] gebunden, under bealuclomnum, Exon. Th. 463, 3; Hū. 64.

nīpor. v. neopor.

nīp-plega, an; m. *Battle*, Andr. Kmb. 827; An. 414.

nīpre. v. nīpere.

nīp-sceada, an; m. *A malignant foe*, Exon. Th. 397, 23; Rā. 16, 24.

nīp-sele, es; m. *A hall where one is exposed to the hatred of a foe*:—[Grein reads nīp-sele *a hall low down, beneath the water*.] Hē [in] nīp-sele nāthwylcum wæs, ðær him nānig wæter white ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3030; B. 1513.

nīp-syn. v. nīd-syn.

nīppas, nīpas; pl. m. (*a poetical word used only in the plural*) *Men*:—Nīppas findaþ gold, gumpeōða bearn, Cd. Th. 14, 27; Gen. 225. Nīppa bearna ārest ealra, 69, 14; Gen. 1135: 77, 33; Gen. 1284: Beo. Th. 2015; B. 1005; Exon. Th. 167, 34; Gū. 1070. Nīppa nergend, 140, 18; Gū. 612. Nīppa gehwylcum, 360, 15; Wal. 6. Geneōsian nīppa bearna ealra þeōða *ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5; 65, 3; 71, 17. Nīpa nāthwile, Beo. Th. 4436; B. 2215. Nīpa gehwam un-āscgendlic, Elen. Kmb. 928; El. 465. Hē from sceolde nīþum hworf-an *he must die*, Cd. Th. 74, 16; Gen. 1223: 75, 5; Gen. 1235. Hē is nīþum swæs, is ðīn milde mōð ofer manna bearn, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Neāh is drihten nīþum eallum ðe hine mid sōþe hīge sēcāþ *prope est Dominus omnibus invocantibus eum in veritate*, 144, 19. Ðū eart mīhtum swīð nīpas tō nergenne, Cd. Th. 234, 1; Dan. 285. [Goth. nīthjis *a kinsman*: Icel. nīdr; pl. nīðjar *a son, kinsman*.]

nīp-weorce, es; n. *Battle, conflict*:—Nīpweorca heard brave in battle, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 26.

nīp-wracu; gen. -wraće; f. *Severe punishment*:—Ða fāmnan hēt purh nīpwrāce nacode þennan, and mid swoepum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 28; Jul. 187. Cwom Nabochodonossor of nīpwracum (*his exile among the beasts of the field*), Cd. Th. 257, 28; Dan. 664.

nīp-wundor, es; n. *A wonder that bodes evil, a portent*:—Ðær mæg nihta gehwæm nīpwundor (nīp-, Grein) seón, fýr on flōde, Beo. Th. 2735; B. 1365.

níwan, neówan, neón; *adv.* Recently, lately, newly:—Níwan, neówan, *nuper*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 58. Secgeap hi ðæt sume dæge dider níwan (*nuper*) eoma cȳpemen, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Ða þing de ús níwan bodade syndon ea quae nunc nobis nova praedicantur, 2, 13; S. 516, 11. Ðonne man níwan wif nymþ *cum accepit homo nuper uxorem*, Deut. 24, 5. Ðone consul de hie ða níwan geset hæfdon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 32. Gif hwelc man biþ witeþeow níwan geþeowad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. Ic eom se ðe nū níwan com. Swilce hē swā cwæde: Ic wæs geswutelod nū níwan, Glostr. Fragm. 10, 2-4. For ðære swiðlican ehtnysse ðe ða níwan ásprang æfter Carines slege on account of the fierce persecution that just then had sprung up after the murder of Carinus, Homl. Skt. 5, 326. Gif hwā níwan tō mynstres drohtnunge gecyrran wyle if a man's wish to turn to a monastic life is but newly formed, R. Ben. 96, 3. Gelamp nýwan it happened lately, Nicod. Thw. 8, 27; 19, 37. Seó nýgt neówan is becomen and gelædd to Godes geleáfan quae (*ecclesia Anglorum*) *nuper adhuc ad fidem adducta est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 12. Hē eow neón gesceod lately he harmed you, Andr. Kmbl. 2354; An. 1178. [Cf. O. H. Ger. níwanes *nuper*.] v. níwane.

níwan-æcenned new-born:—Ða wæs broht tō fulwihte níwanæcenned cild, Shrn. 130, 7. Cf. níw-cenned.

níwan-cumen recently come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:—Níwancumen *neofitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 68. Cf. níw-cumen.

níwane; *adv.* Lately, recently:—Wēnaþ ðæt ðæt ne sīe eald gesceaft, ac sīe geworden níwane, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4. v. níwan.

níw-bacen; *adj.* New-baked:—Wē mid ús nāmon níwbacene hlāfas *panes calidos sumpsimus*, Jo. 9, 12.

níw-cealet, -cilet *newly white-washed*:—On ānum nícealtan (níw-ciltan, MS. C.) hūse in cubiculo *nuper calce illito*, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 30.

níw-cenned, -cend *new-born*:—Mid hyre nīcendum cilde *cum recens nato parvulo*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 1.

níw-cumen newly come (to a particular belief), a neophyte:—Nícumen *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 12. Se sylfa nígecumenra (nícumenra, nígcumene) bróðor, R. Ben. 101, 15. Be nígcumenra (nícumenra, Wells, Frag.) gebróðra andfenge, 97, 2. Tæce him mon siððan tō nígcumenra manna hūse, 97, 11. v. níwan-cumen.

níwe, neówe; *adj.* I. *new, not yet used*:—Ne ásend nān scyp of níwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt níwe slīt, and se níwa scāp ne hylp ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36. Smyre mid níre (MS. B. ānre) feþere, Lchdm. i. 234, 13. Hē lēde hyne on hys níwan byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. Gē ðær gemetāþ níwe byrgene, Blickl. Homl. 147, 30. II. *new, recent, not of long standing, not long made*:—Nān man ne sent níwe wīn on ealde bytta; elles ðæt níwe wīn brycþ ða bytta . . . Ac níwe wīn is tō sendenne on níwe bytta . . . And ne drincþ nān man eald wīn and wylle sōna ðæt níwe, Lk. Skt. 5, 37-39. Ða hē (*the Roman name*) com ærest tō Parþum, and wæs ðær swiðe níwe, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. Níwe móna neomenia, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa *neophytus*, ii. 60, 64. Seó (*the English Church*) nýgt is níwe on geleáfan, Bd. 489, 41. Ðý las se steall swā níwe crycean tealtrian ongunne, 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Ðis gelimþ seldan, and næfre būton on níwum mónan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. Nō on níwan wylme, ac on lancsumere mynsteres drohtnunge, R. Ben. 9, 6. Hē ðone winter mid ðý níwan folce (*the newly converted Frisians*) wunode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 26. Níwan stefne anew, Cd. Th. 94, i; Gen. 1555; Andr. Kmbl. 245; An. 123. Níówan, Beo. Th. 3582; B. 1789. On swā níówan gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3336; An. 1672. Ða sceáwode Scyppend úre his weorca wlite, níwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 25; Gen. 208; 55, 4; Gen. 889. On ðisum níwum dagum in these modern times, Homl. Th. i. 608, 23; Homl. Skt. 13, 177. Bremlþ ðe sien begen endas on eorþan; genim ðone neówrān wyrtruman, Lchdm. ii. 292, 1.

III. *new (to anything), inexperienced*:—Swā swiðe swā ða níwan Cristenan hit niman mihte in quantum rudes capere poterant, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 10. Ðēm níwum *neotericis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 58. Ðæt is ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðēm saglum ðette ða góðan lāreówas ða hālgan gesomununge lārende ða níwan (níéwan, Cott. MSS.) and ða angeleáfullan móð mid hira lāre gelæde tō ryhtum geleáfan *vetibus arcam portare est bonis doctoribus sanctam ecclesiam ad rudes infidelium mentes praedicando deducere*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 171, 13. Níwa lāre rudimenta, Rtl. 80, 3.

IV. *new, novel, different from what has gone before*:—Árás níwe cing ðe nyste hwæt Iosep wæs, Ex. 1, 8. Hasterbal se níwa cýning *Asdrubal novus imperator*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 33. Hwæt is deós níwe lār, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Níwe circhālgung (v. cyric-hālgung) *encenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 52. Calic níwre æ (*novi testamenti*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 28. Nemde níwan stefne; nama wæs gecyrced, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Him ne wæs nānig earfoþe ðæt líchomlice gedāl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Ic eow sylle níwe bebod, Jn. Skt. 13, 34. Singaþ Drihtne neówane sang, Ps. Th. 149, i; Ps. Surt. 32, 3. Hí hæfdon neówane gefeán gemeted, Elen. Kmbl. 1737; El. 870. Fægere word ðis synd . . . ac forðon hí níwe syndon and uncipe, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 9. Lyt swigode níwra spella, se ðe næs gerād, Beo. Th. 5788; B. 2898. Hí sprecap níwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. Gelærdan biseapas swelce níwe rædas swelce hie fol oft ær ealde gedydan,

Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Singaþ sangas neówe, Ps. Th. 95, 1. [Goth. niujis: O. Sax. níwi: O. Frs. nie: O. H. Ger. niuwi, níwi *novus, recens, rudis, modernus*.] v. ed-níwe.

níwe, níge; *adv.* Newly, recently:—Wē níwe syndon tō ðissum geleáfan gedōn *we are newly turned to this faith*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 34. Syððan heó níge cealfod hæfþ *after it (a cow) has recently calved*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19. Seæl mon lāncian swilce áðle nūid cū meolcum odde gāte swā níge molcene drince (*or let him drink goat's milk as newly milked as possible*), Lchdm. ii. 218, 22; 222, 13. v. níwan.

niwel. v. neowol.

níw-fara, an; *m.* A new-comer, a stranger:—Ic eom nífara hider on eorþan beforan ðe and ælþeodig *incola ego sum apud te in terra, et peregrinus*, Ps. Th. 38, 15.

níw-gecirred newly converted:—Nígecirred *neophytus, novellus*, Hpt. 488, 4.

níw-gehálgod newly consecrated:—Hieu se nígehálgode (nighálgoda) cýningc, Homl. Skt. 18, 326.

níw-gehwirfed newly converted:—Ðæt hē ða nígehwyrfedan (nig-hwurfedan, MS. C.; nighwerfdan, MS. V.) mid fulluhte áþwōge, Homl. Skt. 5, 126.

níw-hwirfed newly converted:—Níhwurfed f nílæred *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 13. v. preceding word.

níw-hwofen newly converted:—Betwux ðam níghworfenome folce (*the recently converted people of Kent*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 27.

níwian; *p.* ode To renew, renovate, restore:—Nū mē Sethes bearn torn niwiaþ, Cd. Th. 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Hē níwade Cutes lage (v. Freeman's Old English History, p. 241), Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ne wrec ðu ða ærran yðu, būton hí mon eft níwige, Prov. Kmbl. 35. Swā ðæt ðu æghwylce dæg ðone drenc níwige (níwige, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 192, 15. Burh ræran, and sele settan, salo níwian, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Sār níwigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1878; El. 941. Eft níwige emendare, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. Wæren ærendracen gesend tō Ængla lande tō níwianne ðone geleáfan, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 17. Eorþan neówiende anseón *terrae novas faciem*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 34. [Chauc. *newe: Goth. ana-niujan: O. Sax. níwian: O. H. Ger. niuwōn, níwōn novare*.] v. ed-, ge-níwian.

ni-wiht nothing:—Tō níwihte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Surt. 59, 14. v. nā-wiht.

níwunga, níw-læred. v. níwunga, níw-hwyrfed.

níw-lic; *adj.* New, fresh:—Bearn ðine swā swā nýwlicra elebergena *fili tui sicut novellae oliuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

níwlice; *adv.* Newly, recently:—Níwan *nuper*, níwlicor *nuperius*, níwlicost *nuperime*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 11. Hēr cunap tō eow níwlice twegen men, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 7. Hí hæfdon níwlice gesett they had recently decreed, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Hio ða wæs níwlice cristen, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 12.

níwness, e; *f.* Newness, novelty:—Ne sceal him mon ánne mete geþeodan, ac missenlice, ðæt seó níwones ðara metta mæge him gōde beón, Lchdm. ii. 240, 15. Ðæs mónan níwnys, Anglia viii. 310, 38. Ða wæs se ðerma mid ða neównysse (*novitate*) swā monigra heofonlicra wundra swýðe gedrēfed, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Mine níwnysse *juventutem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 4.

niwol. v. neowol.

níw-tirwed new-tarred:—Flotan níwtyrwne, Beo. Th. 595; B. 295.

níwung, e; *f.* A beginning, rudiment:—Níwunge *rudimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 18. v. níwe, III.

níwunga; *adv.* Anew:—Níwunga (níówunga, Rush.) *denuo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 40. Níunge (níówunga, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 3, 3. Neówunga, Andr. Kmbl. 2787; An. 1396. v. ed-níwunga.

níwerne; *adj.* Young, tender:—Sum wif mid hire níwverenān (MS. Bodl. níwernān, glossed by tenero) cilde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 5.

nixtnig. v. nihstnig.

nō, nōh, nōht, nolde, nom-, noma. v. nā, ge-nōh, nā-wiht, nyllan, nam-, nama.

nōn, es; *n.* I. *the ninth hour*; hora nona:—Prím *prima*; undern *tertia*; middæg *sexta*; nōn *nona*; æfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10-15; R. Ben. 40, 13. Ða nígoþan tíde ðe wē nōn hātaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 35. Ða com nōn dages, Beo. Th. 3204; B. 1600. Hí him tō gewunon nāman ðæt hí fæstōn tō nōnes (*ad horam nonam*), Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Tō huil nōnes *ad horam nonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 45, 46. On tíde nōnes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 33, 34. Tō underne and tō nōne . . . and tō middæge, Lchdm. iii. 218-222, often. Fram middæge oþ nōn, H. R. 107, 9. Sele drincan on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 2. II. *the service held at the ninth hour, nones*:—Wē sungon nōn *cantavimus nonam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 35. [O. Sax. nōn, nuon: Icel. nōn; n. nones, about three o'clock.] v. ofer-nōn.

non, es; *m.* The title given to the older by the younger monks:—Ða yldran hyra gingran bróðor nemnen, and ða gingran hyra yldran nonnos (nonas, Wells, Frag.) nemnen, R. Ben. 115, 19. v. nunne.

nōn-gereord, es; *n.* A repeat after the service of nones:—Siððan hy

ðone forman cnyl tō nōne gehýren, gangen hý ealle from hyra weorce and dōn hý gearuwe, ðæt hý māgon tō cirican gān, ðonne mon eft cnylle. Ðonne eft æfter heora nōngereorde rēdan hý eft heora bēc, R. Ben. 74, 8.

nōn-mete, es; *m.* *An afternoon meal*:—Nōnmete merenda, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 14: *annona*, 291, 2: ii. 8, 67. On xii mōnþum dū scealt sillan ðīnum þeowan men vii hund hlāfa and xx hlāfa, būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* nūnmete merenda, p. 360. v. note there.]

nōn-sang, es; *m.* *The service held at the ninth hour, nones*:—Ða seofon tidsangas . . . nōnsang, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio nonae horae* (nōnsang), Btwk. 216, 31: R. Ben. 39, 19; 40, 7. Nōnsang wē singaþ nonam psallimus, Hymn. Surt. 60, 35.

nōn-tīd, e; *f.* *The ninth hour*:—On undern, on midne dæg, on nōntīde, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 9.

nōn-tīma, an; *m.* *The ninth hour*:—On nōntīman wē sculon God herian, fōrdam on done tīman Crist gebēd for ðām ðe him dederon, and siððan his gāst āsēde, Btwk. 216, 31.

Normandīg, e; *f.* *Normandy*:—Willelm cyng fōr ofer sē tō Normandīg, and Eadgār cild com of Scotland tō Normandige, Chr. 1074; Erl. 212, 3-4.

Nor-men. v. Norþ-mann.

Norren, Noren; *adj.* *Norse, Norwegian*:—Se Norrena cyng, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Ólaf ðæs Norna cinges sunu, 201, 34. [*Icel.* Norroenn, Norœnn.]

[**norþ**]; *adj.* *In a northerly position*:—Ðæt folc ðe tō ðære norþerran byrig hiērde, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 19. Hēt Eadweard cýning ātymbran ða norþran burg, 913; Erl. 100, 34. On ðām dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste [rice] mieliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. Scipþie ða norþmestan 1, 7; Swt. 40, 6. Ōþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorpan, Met. 9, 43. [*Icel.* nyrðri, nórðari; nyrðstr, nórðastr.] See the compounds of which norþ forms the first part.

norþ; *adv.* *In a northerly direction or position*:—Ðæt is norþ ehta hund mīla lang, Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 11. Hié Baldred norþ ofer Temese ādrifon, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 20. Hié fōron norþ ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Symle swā norþor swā smæltre ever the further north, the narrower, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 29. Hē ealra Norþmonna norþmest būde, 17, 2. [*O. Sax.* nórð: *O. Frs.* north: *Icel.* nórðarr; *cpve*; nórðast; *super*.]

norþan; *adv.* *From the north*:—Se wind se ðe ær sūþan bleōw, hine norþan āwearp, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Gif hēr wind cymþ westan oððe eāstan, sūþan oððe norþan, Cd. Th. 50, 11; Gen. 807. See following words.

norþan-eāstan; *adv.* *From the north-east*:—Ðonne se stearc wind cymþ norþan-eāstan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19.

norþan-eāstan in be norþan-eāstan to the north-east, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 10; 16, 18.

norþan-eāstan-wind a north-east wind; eurus, euroauster, circius, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 13, 17. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* nórðōstir-wint *aquilo*.]

Norþan-hymbre; *pl.* *The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people or province north of the Humber*:—Hēr Ida fēng tō rice, donon Norþanhymbra cýnecyn onwōc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7. Ðær wæs ungemetlic wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, 867; Erl. 72, 15. Norþanhymbra mægþ ðe Cedwulf ofer is, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 28. Hēr fōr se here of Eāst-Englum on Norþanhymbre, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 7. v. Norþ-hymbre.

norþan-weard; *adj.* *Northward*:—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseōnde on norþanweardne ðisne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 209, 30. Ða Pyhtas gefērdon ðis land norþanweard the Picts occupied the north of this land, Chr. Erl. 3, 13.

norþan-westan; *adv.* *From the north-west*; a circio, Hpt. Gl. 512, 11: Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 44: 98, 40.

norþan-westan in be norþan-westan to the north-west, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 5.

norþan-westan-wind a wind from the north-west; corus, aquilo vel boreas, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 16, 18. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* nortwesterwint *circius*.]

norþan-wind a wind from the north:—Norþanwind septentrio, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 11. Ðæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20. Stearc stormas and norþanwindas, 23; Fox 78, 27. v. norþ-wind.

norþ-dæl, es; *m.* *I. a northern part*:—Middanearðes norþdæl *Europa*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 20. Sió hēte hæfþ genumen ðæs sūpdæles mære ðonne se cyle ðæs norþdæles hæbbe, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 29. Nū hæbbe wē āwriten ðære Asian sūpdæl; nū wille wē fōn tō hite norþdæle, Swt. 14, 6. Sittan on ðām norþdæle heofenan rices, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25; Cd. Th. 3, 8; Gen. 32. Norþdæl *aquilonom*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. Hē wæs mid fīrde farende on Scipþie on ða norþdælas, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 7. Peohtas ongunnan eardigan ða norþdælas ðýsses ealondes, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 18.

II. the north:—Breoton is geseted betwýh norþdæle and westdæle *Britannia inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est*, S. 473, 9. Ðonne āstigeþ blōdig wolcen from norþdæle, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32.

Norþ-Dene; *pl.* *The North-Danes*, Beo. Th. 1571; B. 783; Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 25, 27.

norþ-duru a door on the north side of a building:—Beforan ðære norþdura, Blickl. Homl. 203, 34. [*Icel.* nórðr-dýrr; *n. pl.*]

norþ-eást; *adv.* *North-east*. v. following words.

norþeást-ende the north-east end:—Ōþ ðone norþeástende ðisses middangeardes, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 14, 14.

norþeást-lang; *adj.* *Long in a north-easterly direction*:—Britannia is norþeástlang *Britannia per longum in boream extenditur*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 12.

norþ-ende the north end or part:—Dý þriddan dæge seó eorþe on ðām norþende and on ðām eástende sprecaþ him betwēonum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 11. Ðone norþende ðære eaxe (the north-pole), Met. 28, 14.

Norþ-Engle; *pl.* *The inhabitants of the north of England*:—On Norþ-Engla lage stent . . . be Norþ-Engla lage, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 7-10.

norþerne; *adj.* *I. northern*:—Norþerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Norþerne wind *africum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsæ . . . Europa on norþdæle [is gedæled] Japhetes ofspringe, Ælf. T. Grn. 4, 37. Hine gelæhton sume ðas norþernan folces some of the Northumbrians seized him (after a battle between Northumbrians and Mercians), Homl. Th. ii. 356, 29. Ða norþerne men the men from the north of England, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. *II.* applied to the Scandinavians:—Guma norþerna (guman norþerne, other MSS.), 937; Erl. 112, 18. Godrum se norþerna cýning, 890; Erl. 86, 27.

norþe-weard; *adj.* *Northward, north*:—Norþe-weard, ðær hit smalostr wære, hit mihte beón þreora mīla brād tō ðām mōre the northern part of Norway, where it was narrowest, might be three miles broad to the mountains, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 31. Ðonne is tōemnes ðam lande sūþe-weardum Swēoland, ōþ ðæt land norþe-weard; and tōemnes ðam lande norþe-weardum Cwēna land alongside the south of the country (Norway), up to its northern part, lies Sweden; and alongside its northern part the country of the Fins, Swt. 19, 1-3. Ðæt Babylonium wæs ðæt forme, and on eásteweardum; ðæt æfterre wæs ðæt Crēisce, and on norþe-weardum, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 3. Æt Baddanbyrg westeweardre and norþe-weardre . . . of foxhyllre norþe-weardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 249, 26, 34. From eastewardan ðisses middangeardes ōþ westewardne, and fram sūþe-weardum ōþ norþe-weardne, Bd. 18, 1; Fox 62, 2. v. norþ-weard.

norþ-folc, es; *n.* *The northern division of a people*; (a) the people of the north of England:—Humbre tōsceaðeþ sūþfolc Angelþeode and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 18. (b) the people of Norfolk, Norfolk:—Hē wæs geboren on Norþfolce. Ðā geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorlðom on Norþfolc and Sūþfolc, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 4-5: 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

norþ-gemære a boundary to the north:—Ðara landa norþgemæro sindon æt ðām beorgum Caucasus, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 26, 33.

Norþ-Gyrwas; *pl.* *The northern division of the Gyrwas*:—Norþ-Gyrwa syxhund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19.

Norþhām-tūn Northampton:—Ne innan Lægreceastre scīre, ne innan Norþhām-tūne, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 36.

norþ-healf, e; *f.* *The north-side, the north*:—Æt ðæs weofodes sidan ðe ys on norþheale af latus altaris, quod respicit ad aquilonem, Lev. i. 11; Blickl. Homl. 209, 1; Ps. 47, 2: Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 13; Swt. 22, 13. [*Icel.* nórðr-hálfa northern region: *O. H. Ger.* nórð-halba the north side.]

norþ-here, es; *m.* *An army belonging to the north*:—Heó (the English force) geheggað swíde micel on ðām norþhere, ægðer ge on mannig ge on gehwelces cynnes yfe, and manega men oslōgon ðara Deniscena, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 13.

Norþ-hymbre; *pl.* *The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people or province north of the Humber*:—Norþhymera cýning, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 23. Norþhymera cining, Chr. 761; Erl. 53, 15. Hēr bræc se here on Norþ-hymbrium ðone friþ, 911; Erl. 100, 16. Hēr fōr se here on Norþhymbre, 867; Erl. 72, 7: 873; Erl. 76, 18. v. Norþan-hymbre.

Norþ-hymbre; *adj.* *Northumbrian*:—Ða Norþhymbran leóde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9.

Norþ-hymbrise; *adj.* *Northumbrian*:—Tō Norþhymbriscum gereorde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 58.

norþ-land a northern land:—Hē fōr on Sciddie ða norþland, Ors. i. 2; Swt. 30, 3.

norþ-lane a north lane:—Ōþ norþlanan tō stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 1, 15.

norþ-leóde; *pl.* *The north-folk of England, Angles*:—Norþleóða cýnges gild (ðæs cýnges wergýld mid Engla cynne), L. Wg. i; Th. i. 180, 2.

norþ-líc; *adj.* *Northern*:—Ðære norþlican boreali, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46.

Norþ-mann, es; *m.* *A man belonging to a northern country*. *I.* a Norseman, Norwegian or Dane:—Ealle ða ðe on Norþhymbrium bugeaþ, ægþer ge Englice ge Denisce ge Norþmen, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 17. Gewitan him ða Norþmen nægledcnearrum, 937; Erl. 115, 2. Ða Cwēnas hergiaþ hwílum on ða Norþmen (Norwegians) ofer ðone mór, hwílum

da Norþmen on hý, Ors. i, i; Swt. 19, 3-5; 16, 36. Ða Norþmen áhton sige, Chr. 1066; Erl. 199, 40; 200, 26. Hē sǣde ðæt Norþmanna land (*Norway*) wære swýðe lang and swýðe smæl, Swt. 18, 24. Hē (*Ohthere from Halgoland*) ealra Norþmonna norþmest búde, 17, 2. On his dagum cōmon ærest iiii scipu Norþmanna . . . Ðæt wæron ða ærestan scipu Deniscra manna ðe Angelcynnes land gesóhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 57, 21-25. Ðær gefemmed wearþ Norþmanna bregu, 937; Erl. 112, 33. Wæran ær under Norþmannum, 942; Erl. 116, 15. *The word occurs as a proper name*:—Norþman Leófwines sunu, 1017; Erl. 161, 6. II. referring to other countries:—Norþmen (*those who attacked Sodom*), Cd. Th. 120, 16; Gen. 1995. Norþmonna, 124, 25; Gen. 2068. Norþmonnum, 119, 9; Gen. 1977. [*Icel. norð-maðr a Norwegian*: O. H. Ger. nord-man.]

norþmest. v. norþ; adj. adv.

Norþ-Mirce; *pl. The North-Mercians*:—Wid Norþ-Myrcum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37.

norþ-portic a north-porch:—On ðære cyricéan norþportice in *porticu aquilonali*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 557, 37.

Norþrīga, an; *m. A Norwegian*:—Cnut cynyngc ealles Engla landes cynyngc, and Dena cynyngc, and Norþrigena cynyngc, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 4.

norþ-rihte; *adv. Due north*:—Ðā fōr hē norþryhte be ðam lande he sailed due north along the coast, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 9, 12.

norþ-rodor the north part of the sky, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gū. 1253.

norþ-sæ a northern sea:—Norþsæ mare arctoum, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 66. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsæ, Ælfic, T. Grn. 4, 38. An geweorc on Defnascire be ðære norþsæ, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 8. [*Icel. norðr-sjór.*]

norþ-sceāta a northern promontory, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 28, 3.

Norþ-Scottas the Northern Scots, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 12.

norþ-peōd a northern people:—Hergung ðara norþpeōda (*the peoples who harried Britain after the Romans went*), Bd. i, 14; S. 482, 38.

Norþ-Walas, -wealas; *pl. The Welsh, Wales*:—Ða cynyngas on Norþ-Wealum, Howel and Cleadac, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 27. Se here . . . hergodon ægðer ge on Cornwealum and on Norþ-Wealum, 997; Erl. 134, 9. Ælfgār eorl gesóhte Griffines geheald on Norþ-Wealan, 1055; Erl. 190, 3. Ecgbryht lædde fierd on Norþ-Walas, 828; Erl. 64, 12; 853; Erl. 68, 10. Hi hergodon on Norþ-Wealas, 918; Erl. 102, 25.

Norþ-Wealh-cynn, es; *n. The Welsh*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 28. Sum dæl ðæs Norþ-Wealcynnes, 894; Erl. 92, 21.

norþ-weard; *adj. North*:—Hē búde on ðam lande norþweardum, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 3. v. norþe-weard.

norþ-weard; *adv. Northward*:—Hē efste norþweard, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 28.

norþweardes; *adv. Northwards*:—Hið ða herhyþ woldon ferian norþweardes ofer Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 23.

norþ-weg a way going to the north:—Nearwe genýfðdon on norþ-wegas wiston him be súþan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exod. 68. [*Icel. norðr-vegar*; *pl.*]

norþ-west; *adv. North-west*:—Se þridða [gāra līþ] norþwest, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 24, 5.

norþwest-ende the north-west end:—Thyle is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 24; Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23.

norþwest-gemære a north-west boundary:—Ðære Africa norþwestgemære is æt ðam ilcan Wendelsæ, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 8, 31.

Norþ-wic Norwich:—Hēr com Swegen to Norþwic . . . Ðā gerædde Ulfkytel wid ða witan on Eást-Englum, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 17. Ðā geaf se cyng his sunu done eorlðom on Norþfolc and Sūþfolc; ðā lædde hē ðæt wif to Norþwic, 1075; Erl. 213, 6.

norþ-wind a north wind:—Twegen norþwindas *circius et boreus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 55. [O. H. Ger. nord-wind *aquilo*, *boreas*.] v. norþan-wind.

Norweg, es; *m. [The plural seems the more usual form.] Norway*:—Sume ferdon to Norwege, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 30. Hēr fōr Cnut cyng to Norwegum (Norwegan, Erl. 162, 37), 1028; Erl. 163, 13. Hēr com Olaf cyng eft into Norwegum, 1030; Erl. 163, 16. Harold cyng of Norwegum, 1066; Erl. 199, 37. Com Harold of Norwegan, Erl. 200, 12. Harold cyng on Norwegan, 200, 18, 27, 34, 40. [*Icel. Noregr, occasionally Norvegr (vegr=way).*]

nose. v. nosu.

nos-, nosu-gristle the gristle or cartilage of the nose:—Nosgrisele *internasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 31. Nosugrisle *cartilago*, i. 64, 49. v. under nosu.

nosle. v. nosterle.

nos-þyrel, -þyrl, -terl, es; *n. A nostril*:—Dō on ðæt næsþyrl (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. Nosþyrla *nares*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 19. Ute-weard nosterle *pinnulae*, 43, 22. Nosterla hær *vibrissae*, 21, 52. Se bræþ on heora nosþyrlum, Homl. ii. 98, 9. Dō on ða næsþyrlu (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Chauc. nose-thirl, -þril*: Wick. nose-, nese-þirl, -þril: *Prompt. Parv.* nese-thyrlis, *naris*: O. Frs. nosterle.] v. næs-þyrel.

nostle, nosle, an; *f. A fillet, band*:—Nostle *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26,

8: *ansa*, ii. 6, 34. Nosle *vel sārclāþ fasciola*, i. 40, 62. Nostlena *vittarum*, ii. 87, 65. Mid nostlum (*noslum*, Hatt. MS.) gebunden, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 86, 10.

nosu, neosu; *gen. a and e; also an; f. I. the nose*:—Nosu *nasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 4; i. 43, 17; 64, 48; *naris*, ii. 60, 37; *nasus vel naris*, i. 70, 29. Eal ufeaward nosu *columna*; foreward nosu *pirula*, 43, 18, 21.

Eal nosu *columna*, ii. 16, 49. Nose gystle *internasus vel interjñium*, i. 43, 20. *Odoratus* stænc on ðara nosa, Homl. Skt. i. 198. Wid ðæt hwam on nosa (nosan, MS. B.) wexe, Lchdm. i. 116, 11. Se ðe hæfþ miccle nosu *nasatus*, Ælfic. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 10; Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 3-4. Hē hæfþ medemlice nosu, Homl. i. 456, 18; 568, 33. Hē hæfde midmycle nosu þynne, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Wid blōdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 72, 17; 352, 3. Gif hwylcum weargbræde weaxe on ðam nosum, 86, 1. Wē gestincap mid ūrum nosum, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 20; Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. Ða telgran habbaþ ægðer ge eāgon ge nosa (nosan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 318, 11. Nose hī habbaþ *nares habent*, Ps. Th. 134, 17; 113, 14.

II. a ness, a piece of land projecting into water:—Of hliþes nosan, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892. Æt brimes nosan, 5599; B. 2803. Cf. *naess*, *nassa*. [*Laym.* neose, nose: O. E. Homl. nease: A. R. neose: *Havel*, nese: *Prompt. Parv.* nese, nose: *Chauc.* nose: O. Frs. nose: *Icel.* nös: O. H. Ger. nasa.] v. nasu.

not, es; *m. A mark, sign*:—Mē þingþ wynsumlic ðæt ic ðara preōsta notas ðam bōcerum gekyðe ðe læs ðe hig witan ðæt ða rimcræftige weras sýn būtan cræftigum getācungum, Anglia viii. 333, 17-19. v. wæl-not.

-note. v. æ-note.

notere, es; *m. One who makes notes*:—Notera ī writera *notariorum*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. v. not-writere.

nōp, e; *f. I. temerity, presumption, boldness, daring*:—Ðū sylfa meaht gecnāwan ðæt ic ðisse nōpe wæs nýde gebæded ðæt ic ðe sōhte thyself may'st know, that I was by need compelled to the presumption of visiting thee, Exon. Th. 263, 1; Jul. 343. II. an adventurous band (?):—Semninga on sealtne wæg mid ða nōpe (*the sailors who have landed on the whale thinking it an island*) niþer gewiteþ gār-secgas gæst (*the whale*), 361, 31; Wal. 28. [O. H. Ger. *nand temeritas, praesumtio*.] v. nēþan.

nōp occurs often as a component of proper names. v. Txts. 642.

noðer. v. nā-hwæder.

notian; *p. ode. I. to make use of, employ, enjoy*; (a) *with gen.*:—Gif ðū his wel notast hwæt biþ wæstmære if thou may make good use of it (*dung*), what is more productive? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. Ða ðe ðisses middangeardes notigaþ swelce hī his nō ne notigen *qui utuntur hoc mundo, tanquam non utuntur*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 1-2. Eall moncyn and ealle nētenu ne notigaþ nāwēr neāh feorþan ðæles ðisse eorþan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8. Ðæt hý (*garments*) synd gemæte ðam ðe hyra notiaþ, R. Ben. 89, 19. Nota ðæs wisedōmes ðe ðū habbaþ, Shr. 189, 18. Gif hē þurh ða gebedu gehæled ne biþ, notien ðonne se abbot cyrres, R. Ben. 52, 19. Notian ðara (*the garments*), ðe for hwylcere neōde on ýtinge faraþ, 91, 12. Betæce ðæm ðe heora (*tools*) notian sceolan, 56, 6. Ic wille mid ðære geferrædene libban and ðære ære mid him notian (*enjoy with them the property given to them*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 344, 26. (b) *with dat.*:—Hwile eower ne notiaþ cræfte minou *quibus vestrum non utitur arte mea*? Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9. Hý scyulun læca þeāwe notian, R. Ben. 51, 2. (c) *with acc.*:—Gold and seolfor sind gōde, gif ðū hī wel notast; gif ðū sylf ýfel bist, ne miht ðū hī wel notian, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 8-9. (d) *case undetermined*:—Mau ða reaf nime, ðe hē ær notode, R. Ben. 101, 24. Nota ðenna neod sig *use the medicine when need be*, Lchdm. i. 378, 18.

II. to discharge an office:—Būton hē forworhte, ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mioste, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16. [A. R. notien: O. and N. ich notie: *Orm.* þu notestes; *Ayenb.* notep; *Icel.* nota to make use of.] v. be-, ge-notian; nytlian.

notu, e; *f. I. use, profit, advantage*:—Nittung *vel notu usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39. Hæbbe se abbot ā mid him gewrit ealra ðara æhta; ðonne seō notu (*the use of tools, etc.*) on gebrōdra gewrixle biþ, sý ðæt gewis ā mid ðam abbode, ðæt hē wite, hwæt betæht sý and hwæt underfangen, R. Ben. 56, 8. Hī tō ðīnre note gelānde wæron, Bt. 14, 2; Fox. 44, 2. Ðæt se man tō note (*to profit*) wyrcen wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hit læg wæste and gē his nāne note ne hæfdon *it lay waste and you got no good from it*, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Gif drihten tō lytele note and nytwyrdnesse on his heorde angyt, R. Ben. 11, 2. [Se ðe ðaren brōðren note gewanie, God gewani his dages hēr on werlde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 21.]

II. an office, employment:—Ne nān gehāðod man ne sceal him tō geteōn ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīred, būton him seō notu fram Godes lāreowum betæht sý, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 30. Hē geset ðe tō ðære ylcan note (*to the office of butler*), Gen. 40, 13. Ða hwile ðe hiē tō nānre oðderre note ne mægen *while they are fit for no other employment*, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Ne ræden gebrōðru, ne ne singen be nānre endebyrdnesse, ac ða sýn gecorene tō ðære note, ðe hit dōn cunnon, R. Ben. 63, 6; 49, 18. Cristes gepelia hē is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt, 10, 12. Ealne dæg hī fleardiaþ and nænige note dreogaþ *they trifle all day, and exercise no useful employ-*

ment, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. On eallum betæhtum notum, R. Ben. 29, 5. **III.** *the discharge of an office, conduct of business*:—Gif hit beón mæg swylc notu þurh decanonas on mynstre sý gefadod . . . ðæt nā nān ænlipig ne mōdige ðonne mynstres notu manegum biþ betæht if possible, let such a conducting of its business by deans be arranged in the monastery, that no single person grow proud, when the conduct of business is committed to many, 125, 8–11. [O. E. Homl. note profit, use: O. and N. note office: Chauc. note business: Prompt. Paru. note opus, occupacio: O. Frs. note usus: cf. Icel. not; pl. use, utility.] v. nytt. **not-writer**, es; m. One who writes notes:—Notwritera notariorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 66. v. notere.

nō-wiht, v. nā-wiht.
nū. **I.** *adv. Now, at this time*:—Nū nunc vel modo, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 70. Ær oððe nū dudum, ii. 27, 56. Nū nunc, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan, ðe nū (modo) hās ys for hreāme, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Hū him ðā spēow mid wisdōme . . . and hū man itanbordes wisdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte, and hū wē hiē nū sceoldon ūte begietan gif wē hiē habban sceoldon, Past. Pref.; Swt. 3, 8–13. Understandaþ, ðæt deofol ðās þeode nū fela geāra dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 8. Babylonia, se ðe mæst was and ærest calra burga, se ðe is nū læst and wēstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. Næron nāder gōða ne ðā, ne nū, 2, 5; Swt. 86, 12. Wā eow þe nū hlihaþ, forðon ge eft wēpaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Ðū meahst geseon nū gēn (still) swāge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458; Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2859. Mīcel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustræam, Andr. Kmbl. 844; An. 422: 950; An. 475. Nū gyt (adhuc) lytel fæc and nā biþ synfull, Ps. Spl. 36, 10. Nū giet, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 1. Ne þearft ðū ðe ondrædan feorhwealm nū giet (as yet), Cd. Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Ic wāt manig nū gyt mīcel mære spell, Andr. Kmbl. 1628; An. 815. Ðās tæcno ðe ic nū hwile big sægde the signs that I have just now spoken of, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Hē nū hwonne (quandoque) biþ on wuldre ārisende, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 16. Swā swā wē nū rihte (straightway, directly) secgaþ, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 53. Futurum tempus is tōwerd tid, stabo ic stande nū rihte, 20; Som. 23, 9. Modo nū ðā oððe hwiltidum, 38; Som. 41, 37. Nū ðā nunc, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðær sitt nū ðā mid his hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 182, 30; Beo. Th. 857; B. 426; Cd. Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. **II.** *conj. Now, since, when*:—Nū ðonne nū ælc gesceaft onscunað ðæt ðæt hire widerweard biþ since, then, every creature shuns that which is contrary to it, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4; Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 26. Ðeah hi nū eall hiora lif āwriten hæfdon . . . hū ne foreallododon ða gewritu ðeah nūn though they had written all their life, yet would not the writings wax old? Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 36. Forhwī ðe hātan dysige men wuldor, nū ðū nāne eart, 30, 1; Fox 108, 2. Ond nū (since) ðeōs hālige tid englum tō blisse wearp, ðonne . . . Blickl. Homl. 123, 1. Wē māgon gefencean, nū (since) ða sint Godes bearn genemned ðe sibbe wyrcaþ, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 12. Hū mæg hē hira biōn orsorg, nū (when) se hierde cwæp, 54; Swt. 427, 5. Nū . . . nū (in principal and dependent clauses):—Wē wyllaþ nū eow gereccan oðres mannes gesihþe nū se apostol Paulus his gesihþe mannum āmelðian ne mōste, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 26; Cd. Th. 26, 8–9; Gen. 403–404; Beo. Th. 857–865; B. 426–430. Ðonne is nū tō gefencenne on ðās hālgan tid, nū wē ūrne lichoman clēnsaþ, Blickl. Homl. 39, 1. Nū ic sceal geendian earmlicum deāþe, nū wolde ic gebetan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Nū ðonne nū ða lichomlīcan lēcas ðus scyldige gerehte sint, nū is tō ongieltanne . . . Past. 49; Swt. 377, 21. **III.** *interj.*:—Nū is seoc se ðe ðū lufast ecce quem amas infirmatur, Jn. Skt. 11, 3. Sum syndon orlatiwa . . . heia nū lā, age nū lā; ðis is eac menigfealdlice, agite nū gē lā, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 27–28. Nū lā age jam, Wulfc. Gl. 252, 43. [Goth. Icel. O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. nu, nū.]

-nugan, v. be-, ge-nugan.

-numa, v. irfe-numa.

Numantie, Numentie, Numentīne, Numentīnas; *pl.* The Numan-tians:—Se consul fōr on Numentīne, Ispania folc, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 29. Numentīe āhnescaden, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 15. On Numantie, 220, 22. Numantia dugub, 222, 8. Numentia fasten, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 32. On Numantium, 5, 3; Swt. 220, 19. On Numentīnas, Ispania þeode, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 13.

Numentisc; *adj.* Of Numantia:—Se wæs Numentisc, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 14.

nume-stān, es; m. A pebble:—Cealc, numestān calculus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 6.

Numede; *pl.* The Numidians:—Numede, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 9. Numedia cyning Numidarum rex, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 6.

numol; *adj.* Able to take or contain much:—Numol capax, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Numol, gripul capax, qui multum capit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 29. v. scearp-, teart-numol.

nūna; *adv.* Now:—Nūna nunc, Wulfc. Gl. 254, 24. [Icel. nūna.]

nunne, an; f. A nun, a vestal:—Ārwurde wudewe vel nunne nonna, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 30. Nunna, 72, 3. Nunne sanctimonialis, 284, 68. Wæs on ðam sylfan mynstre sum hālig nunne erat in ipso monasterio quaedam sanctimonialis femina, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Caperronis wæs

hātenu heora goda nunne (virgo vestalis), Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 31. Se ðe mid nunnan hāme, gehālgodre legerstōwe ne sý hē wyrde, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 6. Æfre ne geweorde, ðæt cristen man gewilge on gehālgodre ænigre nunnan, L. Fth. vi. 12; Th. 318, 17. Gif hwā wið nunnan forlice, sī ægðer his weres scildig, ge hē ge heō, L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Be nunnan hāmede. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt ālæde būtan kyniges lēfnesse geselle hundtwelftig sciift. . . Gif heō leng libbe ðonne se ðe hiē ūt ālædde, nāge hiō his ierfes owiht. Gif hiō bearn gestiēne, næbbe ðæt ðas ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 14–20. Be nunna onfenge. Gif hwā nunnan mid hāmedþinge, oððe on hire hrægl, oððe on hire breōst būtan hire leāfe gefō sý hit twybēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 7–10. Nunnan regollice libban let nuns live according to their rule, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sum fæmne of ðæra nunna rīme quaedam de numero virginum, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. Nunna pol, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26. [Icel. nunna: O. H. Ger. nunna, from Lat. nonna.]

nunn-hīrēd, es; m. A nunnery:—De ær ðes nunhīrēdes wes, Chart. Th. 232, 6.

nunn-, nunnan-mynster, es; n. A nunnery:—Ðæt nunmynster (monasterium virginum) ðæt mon nemneþ Coludesburh, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19; 5, 3; S. 615, 41. In tō nunnanmynstre, Chart. Th. 231, 35. [Cf. Icel. nunnu-klaustur a nunnery.] v. neah-nunnan-mynster.

nunn-scrūd, es; n. The habit of a nun:—Finde Æþelflæd ān hyre nuns-crūde, lōce hwæt hiō betsd mæge, Chart. Th. 538, 12.

nŷd, nŷht, v. nīd, nīht.

nyhtness, e; f. Abundance:—Of nyhtnisse ex abundantia, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 34. v. ge-nyhtsum.

nyllan=ne willan:—Nylle ic ūt witan, Met. 24, 52. Ic nelle nolo, ðū nelt non vis, hē nele non vult, wē nellap nolimus . . . nelle ðū noli, nelle gē nolite, . . . nellan nolle, Ælf. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 16–19. Ðū nelt, Exon. Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126. Nyle hē, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Nān eower nele nemo vestrum vult, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. Nellap nolunt, 29, 3. Nyllap, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Nolde, Jn. Skt. 7, 1. Nalde, Ps. Surt. 35, 4. Noldon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3. Gif ðæt wif nele si noluerit mulier, Gen. 24, 5. Sam wē willan, sam wē nyllan, Bt. 35, 12; Fox 154, 7. Nyllan gē nolite, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Nellap, 61, 10. Būtan nellendes ondsware, R. Ben. 20, 19.

nymne, nymþe, nŷr, nyrgan, nyrwian, nyrwet, nyt. v. nefne, nimþe, neah (adv.), nirwan, nirwet, nett, nytt.

nytan=ne witan:—Ic nāt nescio, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Nāt ic hwile wundorlic þing, Shrn. 36, 18. Gif ðū nāt if you do not know, Ælf. Gr. 50, 17; Som. 51, 34. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ, Mk. Skt. 10, 38. Wē witon ðæt God spæc wið Moyseþ; nyte wē hwanon ðes is, Jn. Skt. 9, 29. Wē nyton (nutu wē, Lind.: niton wē, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 27. Gē neton, Exon. Th. 282, 9; Jul. 660. Ic wiste ðæt ðū ūt āfaren wære, ac ic nyste hū feor, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. Ðæt ðæt ic ær sēde ðæt ic nyste (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . Ðū sēdest ðæt ðū nystest (Cott. MS. nesse), 34, 12; Fox 154, 12–13. Ðū nysstest (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . ic nyste (Cott. MS. nesse), 35, 2; Fox 156, 33–34. Ðū nestest, 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Hē nyste, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 13. Hī nysdon (nyston, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Wē neston, Blickl. Homl. 17, 12. Wēnst ðū ðæt ic nyte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ðæt hē nān ryht andwyrdte nyte, 35, 1; Fox 156, 8. Nyte ðin wynstre hwæt dō ðin swýðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Nytende, Lchdm. i. 164, 5. Him nytendum, 228, 1. Nytendum weardmannum clam custodibus, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 58. v. nāt-.

nyten; *adj.* Ignorant:—Ðæt ðās nytenan menn ðīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. v. nytenness.

nyten, v. niten.

nytenness, e; f. **I.** ignorance:—Hwæt getācnaþ seó midniht būtan seó deope nytenness, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 5. Ðæt men for nyten-nyse misfaran ne sceolon, 314, 5. Ðū cniht ne cūdest manna Hælend . . . Nū ic for ðīnre nytennyse geornlice bæd, i. 66, 30. Se ðe tōdræðe ealle nytennyse ðære ealdan nihte, 36, 29. Crist mæg ðīne nytennyse (MSS. C. V. nyte-) onlihtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytennyse per ignorantiam, Lev. 4, 27. Ðæt hyra nān þurh nyten-nesse hine belāðian ne mæge, R. Ben. 127, 10. **II.** laziness, disgrace, ignominy:—Netenes ðam se ðe forlēt ignominia ei qui deserit, Kent. Gl. 454. On his netenese in ignominia sua, 615. For mōdes mīnes nytennyse propter mentis meae ignaviam, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 7.

nytlic; *adj.* Useful, profitable, beneficial:—[Æghwæder (the male and female pennyroyal) ys nytlic (MS. H. netlic) . . . and hī on him habbaþ wundorlice mihte, Lchdm. i. 204, 11. Mōna se feorþa weru onginnan nytlic ys the fourth day of the moon is advantageous for beginning works, iii. 184, 28. Mæden (a girl born on the eighth day of the moon) is nytlice, 188, 6. Is eallum mannum nytlic, ðæt hiō heora fulwirthādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Ic ne gŷmde ðara nytlicra geþeahta mīnra freonda utilia consilia spreveram amicorum, Nar. 6, 26. Monig nytlic þing multa utilia, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 19. [O. H. Ger. nuz-līh utilis.] v. un-nytlic.

nytliness, e; f. Usefulness, utility, useful property:—Ic bidde ðe

vica pervica manegum nytlicnyssum tō hæbenne *te precor vica pervica* multis utilitatibus habenda, Lchdm. i. 314, 8.

nytness, e; f. *Use, utility, advantage, profit*:—Hwylc nyttnys on blōde mīnum quae utilitas in sanguine meo, Ps. Spl. 29, 11. Nāwihl nyttnesse (*nihil utilitatis*) hæfep seō æfæstnys ðe wē ðp ðis hæfdon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Mid micelre nyttnysse (*magna utilitate*) æghwæðeres folces, 3, 24; S. 557, 13: 5, 10; S. 623, 38. Tō lichoman nyttnesse for the advantage of the body, Blickl. Homl. 57, 8. Mid allum ðæm nyttnessum ge on fixnoþum ge on mēdwum ðe ðærtō belympaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 5, 9.

nyt[t], e; f. I. *use, advantage, profit*:—Nyt commodum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 63. Hundteontig hi him sylfum tō nytte dydon *centum in suos usus habebant*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 3: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 6. Nipþm tō nytte, Exon. Th. 409, 10; Rā. 27, 27. Nebb biþ hyre æt nytte *it has a face for use*, 416, 23; Rā. 35, 3. Tō nyttum *ad pensas*, Wrt. ii. 4, 40: *ad expensas*, 7, 30: *ad pensas*, 99, 23. II. *office, duty*:—

Þegn nytte beheold, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowege, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494: 6228; B. 3118. [Bruttes neoren noht to nuttes, Laym. 13428: Icel. nyt; gen. nytjar; f. use, enjoyment: O. H. Ger. nuzzi.] v. cyric-, sund-, sundor-nytt. nyt[t], adj. *Useful, profitable, advantageous, beneficial*:—Hē monegum nyt was *multis utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. Ic nāt, hū nyt ic ða hwile beo, ðe ic ðas word sprece, būtan ðæt ic mīn geswinc āmirre, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25. Wē næfdon ða geselþa, ðæt seoc scipfyrd nyt wære ðisum earde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Tō nāhte nyt, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hū nyt biþ ðæm men, ðe hē geornlice gehýre ða word ðæs hālgan godspelles, gif hē ða nel on his heortan habban, 55, 6: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 10 note. Nytte fōre, Exon. Th. 393, 4; Rā. 12, 5. ðæt hi hæfdon nyt ærend and nytne intingan sumne (*aliquid legationis et causae utilis*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 21. Þysne nyttan cræft ðe hē ārlīc nære *hanc utilem magis quam nobilem victoriam*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 2. Ne gehýrde nānig man on his mūþe ðht elles nefne nytte spræce, Blickl. Homl. 225, 1. Hē ðone gōðan cræft dō nytne ððrum mannum, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 29. ðæt land hyre nyt gedōe, Chart. Th. 470, 8: 472, 10. Næron Metode wīd lond ne wegass nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794. Nis nānig mære mægen, ðisse menniscan tyderesse nytte, Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Hē cwæþ, ðæt nytte wære ðæt hiē man gescalde, 75, 22. Wē māgon beon nyttran æt him, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 21. Ræd biþ nyttoft, Exon. Th. 341, 1; Gn. Ex. 119. [Is þe man nut þe sæhtnesse wurcþeþ, Laym. 9470: Goth. [un-]nutis: Icel. nytr: O. H. Ger. nuzzi utilis.] v. un-nytt.

nytte. v. nette.

nyttian; p. ode; with gen. To make use of, enjoy:—Ic nyttige fungor, utor, perago, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 22. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gn. Ex. 110. Sume ðas seawas ānlipiges nyttaþ some make of the juice only, Lchdm. ii. 30, 16. Nyttade Noe sīdan rices, Cd. Th. 96, 21; Gen. 1598. Ðises dū nytta ge on æfenne ge on underne, Lchdm. ii. 184, 25: 28, 16: 32, 25. Nyttigen bapes, 240, 24. Gehwæðeres (*both methods of cure*) sceal mon nyttian, 22, 7. [A. R. O. E. Homl. Marh. nutten: Orm. Havel. nitten: O. H. Ger. nuzzan.]

nyttol; adj. *Useful, advantageous, beneficial*:—Ðæt ilce (*the same treatment*) biþ nyttol wīd hundes slite, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2.

nyttung, e; f. *Profit, advantage*:—Nittung usus, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39. nyt-weorð, -wīrde; adj. *Useful, advantageous, profitable*:—Eālā dū mīn wyn beo nytwyrd *O mea ancilla, esto utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 4. Hū se lareow sceal beon nytwierde (MS. Hatt. -wyrd) on his wurdum *ut sit rector utilis in verbo*, Past. 15; Swt. 88, 3. Ðā stōd ðær sum nytwyrd hūs, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Se biþ on eallum þingum nytwurde, Lchdm. iii. 158, 6. Nytwyrd, 188, 14. Se nytwyrdā brōðor, R. Ben. 24, 18. Fleoþ ðonne ða nytwierdan (nyttwyrdan, Hatt. MS.) hiēsumnesse ðære lāre, and nylþa ðæs þencean hū hiē mægen nytwierduste (nyttweorðuste, Hatt. MS.) biōn hiera nīsthum, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 44, 17-19. Ic gehýrde fela nytwurde (-wyrd, -werde, -wyrdā) þing (*multa utilia*), Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 18. Seō widerwearde wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrdre ðonne seoc orsorge *plus hominibus reor adversam, quam prosperam prodesset fortunam*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 29. Ða scipu nāron on Fresisc gescāpene, būte swā him selfum þūhte ðæt hiē nytwierðoste beon meahten, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 26.

nytwæorð (-wīrd) -lic; adj. *Useful*:—Nytwīrdlic (-wyrd-, -weorð-) utilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 5. Tō ðæs munstres nitwīrdlice þearfe for the useful requirements of the monastery, Chart. Th. 369, 28.

nytwæorð (-wīrd) -lice; adv. *Usefully*:—Nytwīrdlice (-wyrd-, -wīrd-) utiliter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 15. Ða ðonne sint tō manianne ðe nytwīrdlice (nyttweorðlice, Hatt. MS.) lāran meahton (*qui praedicare utiliter possent*), Past. 49, 1; Swt. 374, 21. Nytwīrdleust (nyttwyrdlicost, Hatt. MS.), 15; Swt. 94, 22.

nytwæorþ (-wīrd) -ness, e; f. *Usefulness, utility*:—Nytweorðnes commoditas i. utilitas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 5. Hwæt wyrcst dū ūs nytwyrdnesse *quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 25.

nywol, nýxt. v. neowol, neah.

O

Ó ever. v. ā.

ōb, v. ō-web.

ob, ober, obet. v. of, ofer, ofet.

oc, ōcusta. v. ac, ōhsta.

oden, e; f. A *threshing-floor*:—Frymþa odene ðīnre *primitias areae tuae*, Scint. 29. Beoþ sume on būre, sume on healle, sume on odene, sume on carcerne, and lybbaþ ðeah æalle be ānes hlāfordes āre, Shr. 187, 23. On odene cýlne macian, Som.

of; prep. with dat., or adv. *Of, from, out of, off*. I. with the idea of motion, (a) as the opposite of *in, into*:—Se wyll āstāh upp of ðære eorþan *fons ascendebat e terra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 61. Hē āstāh of ðam wætere *ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. 'Drihten āsette on sunnan his hūs, and of ðæm út eode swā brýdguma of his brýdbūre.' ðæt was ðonne ðæt se wuldorcýning on middangeard cwom forþ of ðæm innoþe ðære ā clānan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 30-33. Faran of stōwe tō ðerre, 19, 23: Gen. 12, 4. (β) as the opposite of *on*:—Moises eode nyder of ðam munte tō ðam folce, Ex. 19, 14. Crist of heofona heānessum on ðinne innop āstigeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 13. II. with the idea of direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds:—Drihten lōcāþ of heofenum *Dominus de caelo prospexit*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Of wealle geseah weard Scýldinga, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229. Of ðam leoma stōd *from it stretched a ray*, 5532; B. 2769. Ic geseah Drihten of ansine tō ansine, Gen. 32, 30. On ðæm dæge plegedon hiē of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29: 3, 9; Swt. 132, 19.

III. with the idea of origin or source:—Ða nītenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fugelcýnne, Gen. 7, 8. Ðā feollon ða ciningas ofslagene of Sodomian and Gomorran *rex Sodomorum et Gomorrhæ ceciderunt ibi*, 14, 10. Sum wer of Sceotta þeode, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 27. Ða ððre seofan syndon *derivativa*, ðæt is ðæt hi cumað of ðām ððrum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 44. Of Geāta fruman syndon Cantware ... Of Seaxum cōman Eāst-Seaxan and Sūþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 21-24. Ða men of Lundenbyrig, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Ðas woruldgesælþa of heora āgnūm gecynde and heora āgnes gewaldes nāht gōde ne sient, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 17. Wæs sió bysen of him (*the example that had its origin with them*) ofer ealle word, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 31. Hiē woldon of ælcere byrig him self anwald habban (*imperare singulae cupiunt*) ... Ðā bāðan hiē Philippus ærest of ānre byrig, ðonne of ððre, ðæt hē him on fultume wære, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 19-23. Mē of brýde bearn ne wōcon, Cd. Th. 131, 30; Gen. 2184: Exon. Th. 433, 26; Rā. 51, 2. Him stent ege of ðe *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Wendan on Englisc, hwīlum word be wōrde, hwīlum andgit of andgite, Past. Swt. 7, 20. Hwæder ænig man wære ðe ænige mæþra of ðam Hælende hælede, St. And. 36, 31. Sōðfæstnesse, ða ðe ic gehýrde of Gode, Jn. Skt. 8, 40.

IV. denoting the agent from whom an action proceeds, by:—Æpelstān was gecoren tō cygne of Myrcum, Chr. 924; Erl. 111, 34. Hēr wearþ Eādward cing gecoren tō hlāfuorde of Scotta cinge and of Scotton and of eallum Nordhumbum, Erl. 111, 11. Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorþað, Blickl. Homl. 71, 33. V. denoting the instrument:—Weorþian wē ða clāpas his hādes, of ðæm wæs ūre gecyrd geedneowod, 11, 9. Hē of .v. hlāfon and of twām fixum fif þūsend manna gefylde, St. And. 28, 32.

VI. denoting material or substance:—Reaf of olfenda hærum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Gylde of golde *an idol of gold*, Cd. Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175. Adam ðe wæs of eorþan geworht, 23, 26; Gen. 365. Hæfdon of ðæm hreode on scipwisan geworht *factis ex harundine naviculis*, Nar. 11, 18. Offrunga of nýtenum, Lev. 1, 2. Ne biþ on hlāfe ānum mannes lif, ac of eallum ðæm worde ðe gāþ of Godes mūþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. VII. denoting removal, separation, or privation:—Of slæpe āwreht, Homl. Th. i. 60, 19. ðæt dū of ðeahþe ārise, 66, 30. Ālys ūs of yfele, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 13. Beo of ðysum hāl, Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hē gehælede manega of ādlum ge of wītum and of yfelum gāstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sundor of ðæm weorode *apart from the multitude*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Āscofene of gefeān neorxna wanges, 17, 15. Wæs āðeled water of wætrum, Cd. Th. 10, 5; Gen. 152. Dyde him of healse hring gylðenne, Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Ðone cynelican naman of Rōme byrig ādydon, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9. Ne þincþ mē nāht ððres of (*nothing different from*) ðinum spellum, 36, 4; Fox 178, 24. Fixas cwelaþ gyf hi of wætere beoþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 25.

VIII. as regards, about:—Fela spella him sædon ða Beormas ægder ge of hiera āgnūm lande ge of ðæm lande ðe ymb hiē ūtan wæron, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31.

IX. partitive:—Ic nyme of ðīnum gāste, Num. 11, 17. Heo genam of ðæs treowes wæstmē, Gen. 3, 6; Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Syllaþ ūs of eowrum ele, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 8. Ic ne drince of ðysum eorþlican wīne, 26, 29. Se Peohta þeode of myclum dæle (*in great part*) geeode, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Swā ān of ðysum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ān eā of ðām hātte Fison, Gen. 2, 11. Ðū ne gesiht ænigne of Godes ðām hālgum, St. And. 16, 8; Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gū. 838.

X. marking time:—Of ðam dæge, Jn. Skt. 11, 53. Of sunnan upgange,

Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 96. Of dyssan forþ āwa tō worulde, Ps. Th. 112, 2. Of cildhāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915. **XI.** adverbially (a) denoting separation, removal, privation:—*Ic ðe ðine tēþ of ābeāte I knock out your teeth for you*, Lchdm. i. 326, 15. Būton hē him wille fæþhe of ācēapian *unless he will buy off the feud from himself*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. Petrus ācēarf him of ðæt swýðre éāre, Jn. Skt. 18, 10. Ðonne an tweo of āðon biþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. Gif man cealf of ādrife, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Hē āslōh of ānys ðara sacerda caldres þeowan éāre, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51. Átiō of ða þornas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22. Gif ðara lima hwile of biþ, 37, 3; Fox 190, 27. Ceorþ of ðæt lim, Homl. Th. i. 516, 4. Ealles ðæs ðe ðenne on biþ, būtan ðæt man scel for hyre sǽlle of ðon, Chart. Th. 534, 7. Ða reaf ðe hē him of dyde, R. Ben. 103, 1. Seō eadmōdnys heāwþ of ðære mōdýnysse heāfod *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 b. Him mon slōg ða handa of, ða ðæt heāfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 5. Wring of ða wyrtta, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30. (b) denoting motion:—*Man sceolde mid sære on ðas world cuman, and mid sære of gewitan*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Ðonne hwā on ða leásunga befēhþ, ðonne ne mæg hē of, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 17. (c) denoting direction:—*Stōð se leōma him of swylce fýren þecelle*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. (d) denoting origin or source:—*Ðære þeode hē of com*, 5, 19; S. 639, 37. On ðære bēc ðe wē ðas of ālesan, 4, 10; S. 578, 15. Hē ænne calic sealde his gingrum of tō sūpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 13. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax. af: O. Frs. of: O. H. Ger. ab.*]

of—as a prefix modifies the words to which it is attached in many ways. Amongst these may be noticed (1) its intensive force in such words as of-georn, of-langod, of-lysted, of-calen, of-hyngrod, of-þyrsted. (2) its unfavourable force in of-lician, of-unnan, of-þyncan. (3) the idea of attainment which it gives to (a) verbs of motion as of-faran, of-fēran, of-innan, of-rīdan: (b) verbs of inquiring, calling, etc., as of-āxian, of-clypian, of-spyrian. (4) the force of (a) killing which it gives to verbs of striking, throwing, falling, etc., as of-feallan, of-hnitan, of-hreōsan, of-sceotan, of-stician, of-stingan: (b) injury which it gives to verbs denoting rest as of-licgan, of-sittan, or those denoting action as of-settan, of-tredan.

ofæt. v. ofet.

of-āxian, -ācsian; *p.* ode *To find out by asking, to learn*:—*Ðā hē ofāxode (didicisset) hwæt his suna him dydon*, Gen. 9, 24; Chart. Th. 340, 27. Hē his brōðor slege ofāxode, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Hē of-āxode æt ðām lāreowum, ðæt Cristes þeowdōm ne sceal beon genēadod, 130, 14. Hē ofācsode (*suspiciabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ærendo, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48 note. Hit wearþ gecweden, ðæt man ofāxode on eallum his rice, gif ænig mæden mihte beon āfunden swā wlitiges hiwes, Anglia ix. 29, 71. Ic ðe biðde ðæt ðū ofāxie ða næglas, H. R. 15, 23. Ðā sēnde hē his mōðer tō Hierusalem, tō ðam ðæt hio ðær ofāxian scolde ða hālgan rōde, 7, 4. Cf. of-spyrian.

of-beātan; *p.* -beōt; *pp.* -beāten *To kill by beating, to beat to death, to beat to pieces*:—*Wē hit unēapē mid isernum hamerum ofbeōtan quam ferreis vix comminimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 6. Claudium mid saglum of-beōtan *they beat Claudius to death with clubs*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Ðæt hī ofbeātun *ut trucidant*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 15. Hēt se cāsere ðone campian mid saglum ofbeātan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 455. Mid billum ofbeātan, Met. 9, 30. Sume wæron mid wæpnum ofslagene oðre mid swipum ofbeātene *some were slain with weapons, others scourged to death*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 27.

of-blindian *to make blind*:—*Ofblindade ēgo hiora excaecavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

of-bræðels. v. of-bræðels.

of-brytsig (?); *adj.* *Very broken*:—*Ofbrytstigum* (? ofbrytsigum) *præruptis, fractis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 44.

of-calen *very cold*:—*Petrus stōð ofcalen on ðam cauertūne*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 27. v. calan.

of-clipian; *p.* ode *To obtain by calling*:—*Ðā wolde se hālgā habban gewitan ðære wunderlican gesiþhe and ofclypode his diācon him hræðlice tō (the deacon was called and came)*, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 33. Heo mid hreāme hyre hræddinge ofclypode *she had obtained help by her cries*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 219.

of-cumende *derivative*:—*Eahta synd frumcennede, and seofan of-cumende*, Ælf. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 34.

of-cyrf, es; *m.* I. *a cutting off, amputation*:—*Hwæt getācnap ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. II. *that which is cut off*:—*Hē tōcearf his basing on emtwā, and sealde oðerne dæl dam earm-an wæðlan, and mid ðam ofcyrfe hine eft bewæfde (wrapped himself in the remaining portion of the cloak)*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 27. Heo (*the cross*) is wide tōdæled mid gelōmlicum ofcyrfum (*by the bits often cut off it*), H. R. 105, 14.

of-dæl; *adj.* *Tending downwards, inclined to anything inferior*:—*Hit biþ āmerred mid ðām lēnum gōdum forðam hit biþ ofdæle ðærtō it is led astray by the transitory goods, because it is more inclined to them; ad falsa devius error abducit*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 2. v. next word.

of-dæle, an (?); *n.* *A downward slope, descent, incline*:—*Hie nyllap gepyndan hiera mōð swelce mon deopne pōl gewerige ac hē læt his mōð*

tōfōwan on ðæt ofdale (ofdele, Hatt. MS.) *giemelieste and ungesceād-wisnesse they will not dam up their minds, as one banks up a deep pool, but he lets his mind flow away to the downward slope of carelessness and folly*; quia (anima) se ad superiora stringendo non dirigit, neglectam se inferius per desideria expaudit, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 282, 15. Hī sien on ðæt ofdale āsigen tō yfele and ðider healde, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28. Siō sunne scýft on ofdæle *the sun descends*, Met. 13, 58. [*Cf. Goth. at iðdaljin this fairgunjis ad descensum montis*, Lk. 19, 37; *O. Sax. te dale: O. H. Ger. ze tale downwards.*] v. preceding word.

of-drōd[d] *terrified, afraid*:—*Ic fērde ofdræd timens abii*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 25. Befrān se sceapa hwæt hē manna wære, oððe wære ofdræd, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 28. Hē ofdrædd wæs for his morþdædum, Ælf. T. Gm. 18, 38. Hie beoþ mid ðam ymbeþonce ofdrædde, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 238, 7; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 300. [*Laym. A. R. (swiþe, sore) of-dred: Orm. of-dredd: O. and N. of-drād.*]

of-dūne; *adv.* *Down*:—*Ofdūne stīgan, gestīgan to descend*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 16; 11, 23; Rtl. 28, 9. Hē gefeoll ofdūne on ða flōr, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Nis hire ēpre tō feallanne ofdūne ðonne up, 33, 4; Fox 130, 38. Ðeāh ðū teo hwelcne bōh ofdūne tō ðære eorþan, 25; Fox 88, 22. Hie lēton hiera hragl ofdūne tō fōtum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 19. 'Wendaþ mīn heāfod ofdūne, forðon ðe mīn Drihten of heofenum ādūne tō eorþan āstāg.' Ðā fæstnedan hie ða fēt up and ðæt heāfod ofdūne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2–9.

of-earmian; *p.* ode *To have pity or compassion*:—*Rihtwisa ofearmaþ justus miseretur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. Ofearmian misereri, 76, 9.

of-earmung, e; *f.* *Pity, compassion*:—*On ofearmunga in miseratione*, Blickl. Gl.

ofen, ofn, es; *m.* *An oven, a furnace*:—*Ofen fornax vel clibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 14. Ofn, 34, 40. Se ofn (caminus) ðære singalan costunge, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 29. Ða fūlness ðæs þýstran ofnes (*fornacis*), 5, 12; S. 629, 21; Cd. Th. 245, 13; Dan. 462. Axan of ðam ofene (*camino*), Ex. 9, 8. Ðās þrī cnihtas hēt se cýning āwurpan into byrnendum ofne (*the fiery furnace*), Ælf. T. Gm. 8, 26. Geond ðone ofen, Cd. Th. 238, 13; Dan. 354. On fýres ofen (ofn, Lind.) *in caminum ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 42. Gif hwylc wif seteþ hire bearn on ofen (*in fornacem*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 35. On ofon (*clibanum*) gisended, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 28. Hī gāþ on ðine ofnas (*furnos*), Ex. 8, 3. Ðæt man ða ofnas ontende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. [*Goth. auhns: Icel. ofn and ogn: Dan. ovn: Swed. ugn: O. Frs. oven: O. H. Ger. ovan.*] v. hlāf-ofen (-ofn).

ofen-bacen; *adj.* *Baked in an oven*:—*Ofenbacen hlāf fermentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 60; *fermentum*, i. 27, 24; *clibanus panis*, 41, 21. Geniū ðone cruman of ofenbacenum hlāfe, Lchdm. i. 132, 19. Bring clāne ofenbacene hlāfas *sacrificium coctum in clibano, panes*, Lev. 2, 4.

ofen-raca, an; *m.* *An oven-rake, an instrument for clearing out an oven or furnace*:—*Ofenraca rotabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34; 27, 10.

of-eode. v. of-gān.

ofer, ofor; *prep. adv.* I. *with dat.* generally with the idea of rest; (1) *above, over*:—*Wæs hālig leoht ofer wēstenne*, Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. Beheold ofer leodworum byrnende beām, 184, 20; Exod. 110. Mæst hlifade ofer Hrōþgāres hordgestreónum, Beo. Th. 3802; B. 1899. Wiglāf siteþ ofer Biōwulfe, 5806; B. 2907. (2) denoting contact with anything, *upon, on*:—*Hē gesette ofer stāne fēt mīne*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 3. Hwonne hie ofer streāmstade stæppan mōsten (*might set foot on shore*), Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434. Wind ofer ýdum *the wind on the waves*, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Áura gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hype, Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Sittende ofer eoselan folan, 71, 5. Úre Dryhten sæt ofer winda fiderum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 16. (3) denoting extension over, *throughout, in, on*:—*Hē wolde ægdæg ge ofer heofenum ge ofer eorþan ús his miltse gecýðon*, Blickl. Homl. 39, 22; Gen. 4, 11. (4) denoting a higher degree, *beyond, more than*:—*Ofer snāwe scfnende*, Ps. C. 50, 75; Ps. Gm. ii. 278, 75. (5) denoting the cause of an emotion, *over* (as in *to rejoice over*, etc.):—*Byþ on heofone blis be ānum synfullum ðe dædbōte ðeþ, mā ðonne ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwisa*, Lk. 15, 7. Ic blissige ofer ðīnre sprāce, Ps. Th. 118, 162.

(6) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—*Ðæt mōð ðe ofer ðæm fæscce sitt and his wealdan sceolde mens carni præsidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 3. Ofer ðeofum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 20; Dan. 765. (7) with the idea of movement, where the accusative might be expected:—*Hleo wand ofer wolcnum*, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Up gewāt lig ofer leofum, 231, 18; Dan. 249. Ofer ðære Reādan Sæ eode Israela folc, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 20. (8) marking time, *after, beyond*:—*Ðā undergæst heo ðæt se brōðer ne mōste his lifes brūcan ofer ðam ānum geāre*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 17. Se dæg biþ ofer eāstrum, H. R. 99, 15.

II. *with acc.* generally with the idea of movement, (1) denoting motion in a definite direction across, to the other side of an object:—*Ofer sē citra pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 68. Ofer landgemæru *extra terminum* . . . ofer ðone ford *trans vadum*, ofer sē *trans mare*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29, 38. Ðā cōmon hī ofer ðære sēs mūpan, Mk. Skt. 5, 1. Hie ofer sē gewiton, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 25. Hie eodon ofer land *they went across the country*, 896; Erl. 94, 14; Andr.

Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. Of er eástréamas ís brycgade the ice threw a bridge across the rivers, 2523; An. 1263. Hi wurpon heora waru ofer bord they cast their wares overboard, Homl. Th. i. 246, 2, 9. Of er clif *per praeceps* (v. Mt. 8, 32, where the swine go over the cliff's edge), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 35. Ic út gange ofer mīre burge weall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Th. 17, 28; Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494. Ic cume ofer langne weg, 35, 13; Gen. 554. Se eádega bewlāt ofer exle, 177, 7; Gen. 2926. (2) denoting motion which is diffused over a surface:—Streám út áweóll, fleów ofer foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 3046; An. 1526. Wide ofer woruld ealle geséon, Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565; 42, 17; Gen. 675. Hē ofer ealle þeode eágum witeþ, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Áláed upp ða froxas ofer eall Egipta land, Ex. 8, 5. Wæron geworden þýstru ofer ealle eorpan, Mt. 27, 45; Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Bufan ðam mæran wealle ofer ealne done ymbgong hē is mid stānenum wíghūsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 20. Mann ūs ofer eall (cf. *Ger.* überall) sōhte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 450. Ða weorcstānas lāgon ofer eall lay scattered in all directions, 23, 490. (3) denoting extension through a space, *throughout*, among:—Se was mærost ofer werþeode, Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899. Heo was seó eádegeste ofer eall cynu she was most blessed among all the race of women, Blickl. Homl. 13, 15. Se seal beón gehæder ofer ealle þeóða, 71, 16. Hēt hē beóðan ofer ealle ða frid ðæt hié fōron eall út ætsomme, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 22. Wilnung leáses gylpes ofer eall folc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. (4) denoting motion from below, *over, above*:—Hefe upp ðine hand ofer eall ðæt flōd, and ofer burna and ofer mōras, Ex. 8, 5. Mīn unriht hē hlýp ofer heafod, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Hié him ásetton segen gylðenne ofer heafod, Beo. Th. 95; B. 48. Man slōh ān geteld ofer ða hālgan bān, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Iudas up áhōf ðara rōða twā ofer ðæt fēge hūs, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Se ðe ástāh ofer heofenas *qui ascendit super caelos*, ofer heálice dūne ástīh dū *super montem excelsum ascende tu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 23. (5) denoting motion from above, *upon, on*:—Se hys hūs ofer stān getimbrode, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Hē hine ásette ofer ðas temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Feallap ofer ūs, 93, 33; Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. (6) denoting the object upon which an action or feeling takes effect:—Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eágan . . . And eft hē sette his hand ofer hiora heortan, St. And. 12, 34–35. Sleap synnigc ofer seolfes mūþ (*smite him over the mouth*), Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302. Sý hys blōd ofer ūs and ofer ūre bearn *his blood be upon us, and upon our children*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 25. Mīn hand byp ofer ðine æceras and ofslīh ðine hors mid hefe gum cwealme, Ex. 9, 3. Ða tādca ðe hē worhte ofer ða untruman men *the miracles he wrought upon the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 1. Eft wyrd cymþ ofer middangeard, Cd. Th. 212, 17; Exod. 540. Se tān gehwearf ofer (*the lot fell upon*) ænne ealdgesipa, Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. Gē onfōp ðam mægene Hālgas Gāstes, se cymþef ofer eow, Blickl. Homl. 119, 12. Ðīn mildheortnes is mycel ofer mē, 89, 27. (7) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—His mægen wealdþef ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Fordam ðe ðū wære getryfwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðe ofer mycle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 21. Ðū byst andweald hæbbende ofer tyn ceastra . . . Beo ðū ofer fif ceastra, Lk. Skt. 19, 17–19. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafa, Blickl. Homl. 9, 15. Ríce ofer heofenstōlas, Cd. Th. i. 15; Gen. 8. Cræft mōða gehwylces ofer lichoman, Met. 26, 106. Deap ricsade ofer foldbūend, Exon. Th. 154, 17; Gū. 843. (8) denoting degree (a) *above, more than*; supra, super:—Joseph was gléawra ofer hī ealle, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1. Hē lufode Iosep ofer his suna *he loved Joseph more than all his children*, Gen. 37, 3; 44, 20. Ne lufige ic nānwiht ðisses andweardan lyses ofer ðæt (ēce lif), ne furdum ðam gelice, Shm. 177, 14. Ða stōwe ofer ealle oðre ic gecēas, Blickl. Homl. 201, 7. Nys se leorningniht ofer his lāreow, ne þeow ofer hys blāfod, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24; Exon. Th. 105, 35; Gū. 33. Hit is āwriten, ðæt seó gōde antswaru sý ouer ða sēlestan selene, R. Ben. 55, 8. Ðæs bīscopes weorc sceolon bīon ofer oðra monna weorc *debet actionem populi actio transcendere praesulis*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 3. Is ān steorra ofer oðre beorht, Met. 29, 19. Moises was se bilewitusa mann ofer ealle men, Num. 12, 3. Fram twentig wintrum and ofer ðæt a *vigesimo anno et supra*, i. 3. (B) *beyond, besides*; ultra:—Ofer ðæt (*ultra*) gē ne lētaþ hine ænig þing dōn, Mk. Skt. 7, 12. Ne ofer ðæt (*ultra*) sweltan ne māgon, Lk. Skt. 20, 36. Ne lētaþ hē ūs nō costian ofer gemet, Blickl. Homl. 13, 9. Ðū sprycst ofer mæþe ūre *ultra etatem nostram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðæt hēste gōd [is] ðætte man ne þurfē nānes oðres gōdes ne eac ne rēcece ofer ðæt siððan hē ðæt hæbbe *id est bonum, quo quis adepto, nihil ulterius desiderare quat*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 13. Siððan ðū hī gecnāwan miht ðonne wāt ic ðæt ðū ne wilnast nānes oðres þinges ofer ða (*you will desire nothing further*), 23; Fox 80, 3. Hió licetiaþ ðæt him ne sīe nāwuhstes cearu ofer ða ryhtwīsnese, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Se ðe godgeldum onsæcge ofer (*besides*) God āne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. (9) denoting the passing over moral bounds, *in violation of, in opposition to, contrary to, against*:—Ofer Godes æ hē dēþ *extra legem Domini facit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Se wæs ofslāgen ofer āpas and treowa *contra fidem iururandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17; Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ætstæton ða Centiscan beaftan ofer his

bebod, 905; Erl. 98, 24; Blickl. Homl. 91, 16; Exon. Th. 244, 5; Jul. 23. Wite hē ðæt hē hit ðe ofer Godes est, and ofer ealra his hālgira, and eac ofer monna godcundra hāda and woruldendra, Chart. Th. 131, 36; Exon. Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403; Cd. Th. 76, 2; Gen. 1251. Hié ær ofer hiera willan him to gecierdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 10. Gecuron Brettanie Maximianus him to cāsere ofer his willan, 6, 35; Swt. 292, 15. (10) with words implying rest:—Standende ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 4, 39. Ne biþ forlāten stān ofer stān, Blickl. Homl. 79, 1. Hē fyrgenbeāmas ofer hārne stān hleonian fawed, Beo. Th. 2834; B. 1415. Æþelingas ofer heāne hrōf hand sceadwodon, 1970; B. 983. (11) denoting the subject of discourse (cf. to talk *over*):—Hē ofer benne spræg, wunde wæibleāte, 5442; B. 2724. Ofer Ysmahel ic gehirde ðe, Gen. 17, 20. (12) denoting the cause of an emotion (cf. I. 5):—Heo hæfþ genōh on ðis andweardan life, ac heo hit hæfþ eall forsewen ofer ðe āne (*simply on your account* [?]), Bt. 10; Fox 28, 26. (13) *without*:—Gif hē gesēcean dear wīg ofer wāpen, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. (14) with words expressing time, (a) *after*:—Ofer middæg *post meridiem*, Gen. 3, 8. Ofer undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ofer ealle tid to sāwenne *ultra omne tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 39. 8. Ofer hyre deg . . . ofer mīnnæ dæg (cf. æfter hæora dæge, 12), Chart. Th. 520, 7–34. Ne onbirigdon ðæs bigleofan ofer ðæt (*ultra*), Jos. 5, 12. Hē ne oncnāweþ ofer ðæt stōwe *non cognoscat amplius locum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 16. Hē ofer ðæt (*ultra*) deofulgildum ne þeowde, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 7; Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 7; R. Ben. 53, 16. Longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gū. 1144. Ofer ða niht, Beo. Th. 1376; B. 736. (B) expressing duration, *through, during*:—Ofer ealle ða niht ðe we ferdon *during the whole night that we marched*, Nar. 12, 2. Hē hié slōg ofer ealne done dæg, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 21. Ða steorran ðe ofer ealne winter scīnaþ . . . Ofer ealne sumor hī gāþ on nihtlicre tīde under ðissere eorpan, Lchdm. iii. 270, 24–26. Hi wunodon mid ðam bīscopce ofer gear, and siðan gewendon to Antiochia, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 81. Ða sylfan sealmas sýn dæghwamlice geedlæhte ofer ealle wucan, R. Ben. 43, 1. III. adverbially, or not followed by a case:—Ðæt ðū ne mihtst nænne weg findan ofer, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hē eode to ðære burge wealle, and fleah út ofer, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Ðonne cēþ hē hwær se weall unhēst sý, and ðær ofer scýt (*offerscýt?*) *he observes where the wall is lowest, and over there he rushes*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. An fiscere unæpe hiene ænne ofer brohte, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 10. Mid Angelþeode ðe hē ofer cýning wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 3. Sió giémenn ðære circean sīe ðam beboden ðe hié wel ofer mæge, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 1. Wese ūs beorhtnes ofer Drihtnes ūres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Se cwellere him ofer stōd *illi instante carnifice*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 36; Homl. Th. ii. 494, 27. Eall ðæt ofer biþ to lāfe is to syllanne, swā swā Crist lārde: '*Quod superest date elemosynam*.' ðæt ofer sī and to lāfe sellap ælmessan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26–30. We nū gehýrdon ðis hālige gōspel beforan ūs rēdan, and ðēh wē hit sceolan eft ofer cweþan (*we must say it over again*), ðæt wē ðe geornor witon ðæt hit ūs to bysene belimpeþ ēces lifes, Blickl. Homl. 15, 31. Ealle ðe ðær ofer beoþ getalpeðe wintra, ða beoþ gewinn and sār, 89, 11. Hū picke se hefon wære oððe hwæt ðær ofer wære, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 23. Ofer ufa ðesuper, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 7. Ofer uppān up above, Met. 24, 27. [Goþ. ufar. O. Sax. obar. O. Frs. ofer. Icel. ofr-; and cf. yfir. O. H. Ger. ubar.]

Ófer, ofor, es; m. I. *an edge, border, margin*:—Óbr margo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 45. Ófor, 55, 6. Ófer, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 51. On ðære lifre ofrum, Lchdm. ii. 204, 24. Smire ða ofras (*the borders of a cancer*) ðær hit rēadige, 108, 20. II. *the land bordering on water, a river-bank, sea-shore, over in local names, e. g. Over in Cambridgeshire, Wendover*:—Strand *litus*, brerd *vel* ofer *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24–25. On ðone ofor; ondlong ofres ðæt on Stānfod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 20. Ondlong stræte, ðæt on reádan ofor, iii. 52, 17. On ðære eá ofre, Nar. 10, 14; Byrht. Th. 132, 39; By. 28. On ofre ðæs forespreccan stréame, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 18. Of sæs ofre, 4, 13; S. 582, 32. On ðam sealtum ofre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 6. On (meres) ofre, Beo. Th. 2746; B. 1371. Ofra heá, stréamas stronge, Exon. Th. 404, 14; Rā. 23, 7. On wætum stowum and on ofrum, Lchdm. i. 222, 19; Hpt. Gl. 516, 70. Ofra, ofras oras, sē *marmora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 72; 64, 42. [Laym. Havel. over; M. H. Ger. uover; Ger. ufer; O. Du. oever.] v. eá-ofer. ofer-æt, es; m. I. *over-eating, gluttony, excess in eating*:—Oferæt *ingluvius*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Se oferæt wierþ gehwiefed to fierenluste *edacitas usque ad luxuriam pertrahit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 14. Behealdaþ eow ðæt gē ne gehægefon eowere heortan mid oferæte (*in crapula*), 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Ða tēþ ðe nū on oferæte bliissap, Homl. Th. i. 530, 32. Hine wið oferæt beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 3. þurh oferæt *per commensationem*, Confess. Peccat. II. *rioting, feasting, an entertainment where excessive eating takes place*:—Ða hūs ða ðe on to gebiddenne geworhte wæron ða syndon nū on hūs gehwyrfed oferæta (*commensationum*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Oferæt *commensationibus*, Kent. Gl. 888. [Cf. ofer-etes=*commensationes* (in Rom. 13, 13), Rel. Ant. i. 131, 32; O. L. Ger. ovar-āt; O. H. Ger. ubar-āzi, -āzzi; f. *crapula, commensatio*.]

ofer-æte; *adj.* *Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ne seal mon beón druncgeorn, ne oferæte, R. Ben. 17, 15.

ofer-bæc *the upper part of the back*. v. next word.

oferbæc-geteung, *e*; *f.* *Contraction of the muscles at the back of the neck, tetanus* (cf. Lchdm. iii. 110, 16 sqq.:—Disne læcecræft man seal dōn mannum ðe hyra swyran mid ðām sinum fortogen beoþ, ðæt hē hys næn gewæld nāh, ðæt Grēcās hātaþ *tetanicus*):—Oferbæcgeteung *titanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 22.

ofer-bebeoðan *to command, rule*:—Ic wealdige *vel* oferbebeoðe *imperito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52.

ofer-becuman *to supervene*:—For ði ðe oferbecumþ gedēfnes *quoniam supervenit mansuetudo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ofer-bēdan *to outlast, outlive, survive*:—Gif hwylices weres forme wif biþ bead, ðæt hē be leafe oðer wif niman mōte; and gif hē ða oferbýt (*si supersit ei*) wunige hē ā yððan wiflēas, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. Yldo oferbēdþ stānas, Salm. Kmb. 599; Sal. 299. Ða oferbād (*survived*) Ælfēh his brōðor, Chart. Th. 272, 12. Gif ic hire ouerbide . . . gif heo mē ouerbide, 583, 5–10. Hē ða bysgu oferbiden hæfde, Exon. Th. 135, 3; Gū. 518.

ofer-biterness, *e*; *f.* *Excessive bitterness*; *amaritudo*, Ps. Spl. 13, 6.

ofer-blice (?), *an*; *f.* *A superficies, surface*:—Oferbliocan *superficiem*, Txs. 181, 44.

ofer-blīde; *adj.* *Over-cheerful*:—Ðām oferblīdum (*laetis*) is tō cýð-
anne ða unrōtnessa ðe ðæræfter cumað, and ðām unblīdum sint tō cýðanne ða gefeān ðe him gehātene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15; 189, 4; 61; Swt. 455, 22.

ofer-bord. v. ofer, II. 1.

ofer-brēdan. I. *to overspread, overshadow, act as a covering over*:—Ðæt land biþ eal unnyt swā se flicbeān hit oferbrēð, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 13–15. Oferbrēdeþ, Met. 7, 13. Heofonlic leóht com ofer hī ealle and hī swā swā mycel scýte hī ealle oferbrēdde, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Wolcen oferbrēdde hiā *nubis obumbrans eos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 7; Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 34. Sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen, sticmælum mid grēnum felda oferbrēdded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 24. Mid ðý feoð oferbrēdded and bepeaht, Blickl. Homl. 199, 3. Bewrigen and oferbrēdded mid baswe godwebbe, 207, 16. Apollonius mid rōsan rude wæs eal oferbrēdded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. II. *to overspread, put a covering over*:—God oferbrēdde byrnedne heofon nette, Cd. Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [Laym. mid palle overbrēd.]

ofer-brēðels, *es*; *m.* *A covering, veil, garment*:—Cyrteþ *vel* oferbrēðels *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 56. Oferbrēðels *operimentum*, Kent. Gl. 853. Swā swā oferbrēðels (*opertorium*) ðū āwenst hyg, Ps. Lamb. 102, 27. On oferbrēðelse (*velamento*) fyðera ðinra, Ps. Spl. 62, 8. Hē penç on ðam oferbrēðelse (*surface*) his mōdes ðæt hē sciele monig gōd weorc wyrcean, and hē penç mid innewealde mōde ðæt hē gienep for gilpe . . . on hiera mōdes rinde . . . ac on ðam pidan . . . , Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 18–23. Oferbrēðels *superhumeralis*, 14, 3; Swt. 83, 21. Hī āhofen ðone oferbrēðels (*the veil*) of ðære byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 227. vii. [ofer]brēðelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 26. [Icel. *yfir-breizil a coverlet*.]

ofer-brēw, -brāw, *es*; *m.* *An eye-brow*:—Hæfþ mæden tācn on oferbrāwe, Lchdm. iii. 188, 5. [O.H. Ger. *uber-brāwa supercilium*.] v. ofer-brū.

ofer-brecan *to infringe, violate (an agreement)*:—Hē oferbræc heora gecwedðenne, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 8; 5, 12; Swt. 242, 8.

ofer-bregdan, -brēdan. I. *v. trans. To overspread, cover, draw a covering over*:—Se ða burh oferbrægð blācan lige, Andr. Kmb. 3080; An. 1543. Nihð oferbræð beorgas steape, 2613; An. 1308. II. *intrans. To break out over a surface*:—Scamoniam gecceos ðus brec on tū ðō hwōn on ðine tungan gif hiō hwite oferbregðþ swā meluc ðonne hiō biþ gōð choose *cammony thus*; *break it in two, put a bit on your tongue, if it breaks out all over white as milk, it is good*, Lchdm. ii. 272, 18.

ofer-brū; *gen.* -brūwe; *f.* *An eye-brow*:—Mæden (hæfþ) tācn on oferbrūwe swiðtran, Lchdm. iii. 186, 25; 192, 28. Oferbrūa *supercilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 69. Oferbrūwa *supercilium*, 64, 33; 70, 40; 282, 47. Betwux oferbrūan and brāwum *intercilium*, 43, 4. Oferbrūum *supercil[i]*s, Txs. 172, 33. v. ofer-brēw.

ofer-brycgian *to overbridge, make a bridge over*:—Ðā hēt Maxentius oferbrycgian ða eā mid scipum, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22.

ofer-būgan (?) *to avoid, shun*:—Hiē sindon swā micle wærlīcor tō oferbūganne [ferbūgonne, Cott. MSS.] swā mon ongiet ðæt hiē on mārān ungewitte beoþ *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 21. [Ofer is probably a mistake for *fer*. v. note on this passage, and *for-būgan*.]

ofer-cæfed *covered with ornamental work*:—Ofercæfedu *innexa*, Germ. 394, 353. Cf. be-cæfed *falerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 67; cæfing *discriminale* (*ornamentum capitis mulieris*, Wülck. Gl. 656, 13), 141, 1: *and see ymb-cæfed*.

ofer-ceald; *adj.* *Excessively cold*, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 14; Rūn. II. [Cf. Icel. *ofr-kuldi excessive cold*.]

ofer-cīdan *to censure, reprove*:—Ða ðe wyrceap Sunnanðæge æt ðam forman cyrre Grēcās hý ofercīdap (*arguant*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 31. Ðū ofercīdest *inrepesti*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 21.

ofer-cirr, *es*; *m.* *A passing over*:—Ofercerr *transmigratio*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. I, 11.

ofer-climban, -climman *to ascend, climb upon*:—Alexander ðone weall oferclom *cum murum escendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 13.

ofer-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Craft, fraud*:—Gif hwa mid his ofercræfte (*per fraudem*) wif nýðinga niniþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20.

ofer-cuman. I. *to overcome, vanquish, subdue*:—Ofercymeþ hē ælle his feoñd, Lchdm. iii. 170, 19. Ofercymþ *deicit, confudit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 68. Ofercom *obpressit*, 65, 35. Æþelfriþ Scotta þeode mid gefeohte ofercom (*praelio conterens*), Bd. I, 34; S. 499, 17; Cd. Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. Hē ðone feoñd ofercwom, Beo. Th. 2551; B. 1273. Hiē feoñd heora þurh ānes cræft ofercōmon, 1403; B. 699. Ðam wergan gaste wiðstondan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11; 119, 21. Beswicen and ofercumen, 179, 5. Ðonne hiē hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 23. Nīða ofercumen, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Ofercumen *obpressus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 34. Ofercymen wæs *obstupit*, 63, 9. Ðū mē hæfst ofercumenne mid ðinre gesceādwise, Be. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12. Hē ongitt hine selfe ofercumenne (-cymenne, Hatt. MS.), Past. 34, 1; Swt. 228, 20. Ðās men geseoþ ðæt hiē synt ofercumene, Blickl. Homl. 189, 5. Ofercymene *consternati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 10. Ofercumenum *leathrum devictis vitis*, Prud. 28 a. II. *to come upon, reach, obtain*:—Ofercuom *obtinuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 29.

Ofercom, 63, 26. Nanne ne sparedon cwicera manna ðe hiē ofercuman nihton (*spared none that they could come up with*), Judth. Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235. His gefēran ðý ofercumendan wōle (*pestilentia superveniente*) forðilgode wæron, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 26.

ofer-cyme, *es*; *m.* *A coming upon, arrival*:—Ær ðon ðe hē mid ofercyme semunga deapes ealle tū hreowe forlure *pruquam subito mortis superventu tempus omne potendit perderet*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 12.

ofer-cýðan *to bring stronger testimony than another*:—Wē cwædon be mannum . . . gif āþ burste oððe ofercýðed wære (*if the oath were not supported by a sufficient number of compurgators, or were disproved by testimony more strongly supported by oath*). Cf. mid āþe cýðan, gecýðan), ðæt hý siddan āþwyrdæ næron, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20.

ofer-dōn *to overdo, do to excess*:—Ðonne seal his steor beón mid lufe gemetegod, nā mid wælhreāwnysse oferdōn, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Ealle oferdōde þing dæriap *omnia nimia nocent*, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 163.

ofer-drenc, *es*; *m.* *Excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Ða heafod-leahtras sind . . . singal oferdrenc . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ðū woldest mē ladian, ða ða ic wæs mid ðe, ðæt ic swiðor drunce swilce for blisse ofer mīne gewunan . . . ðe Hæland on his hālgan godspelle forbeað ðone oferdrenc eallum gelyfendum mannum . . . and ða hālgan lareowas æfter ðam Hælande āledon ðone unþeāw . . . for ðan ðe se oferdrenc forðeþ ðæs mannes sāwe and his gesundfulnysse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 29–37. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drencan *to overdrunch, give a person too much to drink, to inebriate, intoxicate*:—Se ðe þurh fācn oðerne oferdrencþ (*inebriaverit*), læste .xl. daga, L. Ecg. P. iv. 37; Th. ii. 214, 20; Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Ðū oferdrencst hig *inebriasti eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Hiē hiē selfe mid ealoþ oferdrencdon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 6. Se ðe ne wirp ðæs wīnes his lāra ða mōd mid tō oferdrencanne . . . hē biþ oferdrenced mid ðam drenc mislīca giefra, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 5–6; Th. 24, 4; Fox 84, 33. Hý beoþ oferdrencete (*inebriabuntur*) on ðære genithe ðīnes hūses, Ps. Th. 35, 8; Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 31. [O.H. Ger. *ubar-trenkjan inebriare*.]

ofer-drettan (?) *to take with violence*:—Wē oferdryttan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. v. ge-drettan, -drecan.

ofer-drifan. I. *to cover by drifting*:—Deāh hit wind oððe sēs flōd mid sonde oferdrifen *though the wind or sea cover it by driving the sand over it*, Ors. I, 7; Swt. 40, 1.

II. *to overcome, refute, repel, defeat*:—Ðū ðe piūstro giduoles oferdrīfest (*depellis*), Rtl. 38, 17. Se Hæland ne geswutolode nā him his mihte ac oferdrāf hine gelypðelice mid hālgum gewritum *the Saviour did not display his power to him (the devil) but overcame him patiently by the holy scriptures*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 11. Marcellus folgode ðam sceandlican drý ðōðæt Petrus ðone ārleāsan oferdrāf, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 197. Onsage oferdrifon *to refute an accusation*, 2, 206. Wē syndon fram ðe oferswýðde, ac wē āciap: Hwæt eart ðū swā wunderlic on ānes mannes hiwe ūs tō oferdrýfenne, Nicod. Thw. 16, 20. Gif hig sacan stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ and ða ðe ðær oferdrifene beoþ gilde heora ælc .vi. healfmarc *if they (the twelve) disagree, that which eight of them say shall stand*; *and those that in such case are out-voted shall each pay six half-marks*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 4.

ofer-drinc. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drincan *to overdrink (one's self)*:—Ne oferdrincaþ gē eow wīnes, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 19. Gif hwylic bisceop hine oferdrince (*se inebriat*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Beon oferdruncen *inebriati*, Lk. 12, 45. Ðæt mōd, ða hwile ðe hit biþ oferdruncen ðæs ierres, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 3. Swā hwa swā oðerne drench, hē wirp self oferdruncen, 49; Swt. 381, 4. Swā swā mihti oferdruncu (*crapulatus*) fram wīne, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. Swā swā oferdruncen man wāt ðæt hē sceolde tō his hūse, and ne mæg ðeah dīder āredian, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 30. [O.H. Ger. *ubar-trinkan*.]

ofer-druncen, es; *n. Drunkenness, inebriety*:—Ne geriseþ ænig unnytt mid biscoepum, ne doll ne dysig, ne tō oferdruncen, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 31. Ðæt preostas beorgan wið oferdruncen, and hit belean oðrum mannum, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. Gif preost lufige oferdruncen, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. [O. H. Ger. ubar-trunkani ebrietas, *crapula*.]

ofer-druncenness, e; *f. Drunkenness, intoxication, rioting*:—Oferdruncennys ebrietas, L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 30. Gif munuc for oferdruncennys (*ex ebrietate*) spiwe, iv. 34–36; Th. ii. 214, 14–19. Ne gewunigen gē tō oferdruncennys (*non in ebrietibus*), Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18. Ða oferdruncennessa ðe hī lufode, Blickl. Homl. 195, 15.

ofer-drync, es; *m. I. excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Behealdþ eow þæt gē ne gehefigen eowre heortan mid oferdrynce (*ebrietate*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Hī ferdon tō sumre wydeowan hām and ðær wæron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. II. *an entertainment where excessive drinking takes place* (cf. *ge-drinc*):—Hē begaþ unætas and oferdincas comessationibus vacat atque conviviis, Deut. 21, 20. [O. H. Ger. ubar-trunk ebrietas: cf. O. L. Ger. obardrunk.]

ofer-dyre a lintel; *superliminare*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 17. [O. H. Ger. ubar-turi *superliminare*.] Cf. **ofer-gedyre**.

ofere; *adv. From above*; *desuper*, Ps. Spl. 77, 27.

ofer-eāca, an; *m. I. an over-plus, a surplus, what remains over when a part has been taken*:—Done mæstan dæl ðæs folces hī ofslōgon, and done ofereācan āweg gelæddon, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 4. Ða seofon mynstru hē gegōðode, done ofereācan hīs æhta hē aspende on Godes þearfum, 1118, 31. Ofereācan, Chart. Th. 482, 17. Ofereācan, 554, 32. Wē niman eall ðæt hē āge, and niman ærest ðæt ceapgyld of ðam yrfe, and ðæle man syððan ðone ofereācan on .ii., L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 16; v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 28; v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 6. Ðas geāres ofereācan fæste hē reliquum anni jejunit, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 13. II. *an addition, augmentation*:—Oferece augmentum, Rtl. 85, 33.

ofer-eald; *adj. Exceedingly old*:—Ðeah hit gecyrdelic sý on menniscum gewunan, ðæt man mildheortnesse cyðe ðam oferealdum and ðam cildgeongum, R. Ben. 61, 12.

ofer-ealdormann, es; *m. A chief officer*:—Hē wæs hyre þēna hire hūses and hire geferscipes oferealdormann erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 22.

ofer-eode, v. ofer-gān.

ofer-etol, -ettol; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ofereotol eðax vel gluto, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 49. Se mynstres hordere si . . . wis, sýfre and nā oferetoll (-etol, MS. T.), R. Ben. 54, 8. Ðes oferetola man hic comedo, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 47. Gehiēren ða oferetolan ða word ðe Krist cuþþ: Behealdþ eow þæt eowre heortan ne sīn gehēfegode mid ofereþe, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 8, 16.

ofer-etolness, e; *f. Excess in eating, gluttony*:—Ne gewunigen gē tō oferetolnisse non in comessationibus, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18.

ofer-fær a passing over; *transmigration*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13; Lind. i. 17.

ofer-færeld, es; *m. n. A going across, passage, transit*:—Galilea is gecweden oferefereld, Homl. Th. i. 224, 10. Pasca getacnaþ oferefereld, Anglia viii. 322, 2. Crist gewat þurh oferefareld of deāpe tō life, 330, 9. Heore is ðæt scip and se ouerfareld ðare hæuene eorum (the monks of Christchurch) est navicula et translatio portus, Chart. Th. 317, 38. Æfter oferefarele sæ reādre post transitum maris rubri, Hymn. Surt. 82, 7.

ofer-fædman; *p. de To cover in an embrace, to overspread, to envelope*:—Swilce hē ofersæmed ealne middangeard as if it (the tree of Nebuchadnezzar's vision) would cover with embracing boughs all the world, Cd. Th. 247, 24; Dan. 502. Þýstre ofersæmed enveloped in darkness, Exon. Th. 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14.

ofer-fætt; *adj. Too fat, obese*:—Ofersæt obesus, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 10.

ofer-faran. I. *intrans. To pass, go off*:—Ælþeodiglice ic ofersære peregre transeo, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28. Ofersære on munt swā swā spearwa transmigra in montem sicut passer, Ps. Spl. 10, 1.

II. *trans. (a) to pass, cross (a river, boundary, etc.)*:—Ic Iordane eft ongan ofersære mid twām floccum, Gen. 32, 10. Gyf ðu Iordanem ofersærest, Glostr. Frag. 108, 19. Moyses ofersær ða Reādan Sæ, Wulfst. 210, 12. Ofersæren egdegerentur, Hpt. Gl. 464, 64. Ða gebeótode ān hīs pegna ðæt hē mid sunde ða eā ofersaran wolde, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 72, 29; Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 9. Ne ða ebban foldes mearcas ofersaran mōton, Met. 11, 70. (β) *to pass through, traverse*:—Hī forþ ofersæran folcensæro land, Cd. Th. 108, 4; Gen. 1801. Siddan ðu done up āhafast forþ ofersæranne, Met. 24, 26. (γ) *to pass through (a danger)*:—Ða hyssas færgryre fýres ofersæran hæfdon, Cd. Th. 245, 15; Dan. 463.

(δ) *to pass through, penetrate*:—Ofersæranne penetrans, Hpt. Gl. 493, 30. (ε) *to come upon, come across, meet with*:—Se here . . . slōgon and bærndon swā hwæt swā hī ofersæron the Danes slew and burnt whatever they came across, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 2.

ofer-feallan to fall upon, to attack:—Hiē ofersfeollan ða ðe ða ymþo geuæson, Blickl. Homl. 203, 19. [Ger. über-fallen.]

ofer-feng, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, latchet of a shoe*:—Oferfeng fibula, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Oferfengc, 74, 60: ligulam, fibulam, Hpt. Gl. 523, 2. v. ofer-fon.

ofer-feohtan to conquer, vanquish:—Oferfehtaþ debellant, Ps. Surt. 55, 4. Hī feōnd oferfehtaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 7; Gū. 775. Oft hī ofyrfuhtum (*expugnauerunt*) mē, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 2. Hæfde Drihten feōnd oferfehtan, Cd. Th. 289, 29; Sat. 405. Sió burg biþ micle ðe iédrē tō oferfehtanne ðe hió self ficht wið hie selfe tanto ille sine labore superat, quanto et ipsa, quae vincitur, contra semetipsam pugnat, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 25. [O. H. Ger. ubar-fehtan expugnare, devincere.]

ofer-féran. I. *to pass over or through, to cross, traverse*:—Ic oferfærde (*transivi*) Iordane, Gen. 32, 10. Seó sæ ðe se Hælend oferfærde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 25. Oberfærde emenso, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 22. Oferfærde, 29, 33. Mid ðý wit oferfærdon (*transissemus*) ðas wunnesse ðara eādiga gasta, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 31. Ðet hī ne oferfærdan ne transirent, Kent. Gl. 275. Se mōr swā brād swā man mæg on twām wucum oferfæran, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 34. II. *to come upon or across, meet with*:—Se here færde intō Myrcean and fordydon eall ðæt hē oferfærde, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. v. ofer-faran.

ofer-fære. v. un-oferefe and next word.

ofer-férness, e; *f. Possibility of being crossed*:—On twām stōwum is oferfernes duobus tantum in locis est transmeabilis, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 21.

ofer-firr, e; *f. Too great distance*:—Hit is fæawum mannum cūð for ðære oferfyrre insula Thule, quae per infinitum a ceteris separata, vix paucis nota habetur, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 21.

ofer-flédan to overflow, overflow, inundate, cover with water:—Seó eā Nilus oferflétt (-flét, MS. M.: -flét, MSS. P. L.) eall ðæt Egiptisce land, and stent oferfléde hwilon mōnaþ hwilon leng the river Nile floods all the land of Egypt, and continues in a state of overflow sometimes a month, sometimes longer, Lchdm. iii. 252, 23. [Ger. über-fluthen.]

ofer-fléde; *adj. Overflowing its banks*. v. preceding word. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ubar-fluatida superfluitas: Ger. über-fluth overflowing (of a river).]

ofer-fléon to fly over:—Ic oferfléó supervolo, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. [In Beo. Th. 5043; B. 2525 it might be better to take ofer separate from fléon:—Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fléon fōtes trem I mean not to flee the dragon [by retiring] over even part of a foot's space.]

ofer-flitan to overcome in a contest, to confute:—Hē ðæt æt sunde oferflāt, hæfde mære mægen, Beo. Th. 1039; B. 517. Ymb done tīman was gegaderad iii. hund biseapa and eahtatiēne hiene tō oferflitanne (to confute Arius), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 1.

ofer-flōwan. I. *to overflow, cover with water*:—Seó eā ðæt land middeard oferfléow mid fōtes picce flōde, Ors. i. 3; Swt. 32, 6. II. *to overflow, pass beyond bounds*:—Gōð gemet, geheāpod and oferflōwende hig sylāp on eowerne beam, Lk. Skt. 6, 38.

ofer-flōwend; *adj. Superfluous*:—Ídel and oferflōwend byþ eal ðæt tōforan ðysum is, R. Ben. 91, 4.

ofer-flōwendlice; *adv. Superfluously*:—Oferflōwenlice superflue, Hpt. Gl. 527, 57.

ofer-flōwend, flōwed, flōwen-ness, e; *f. Superfluity, exuberance*:—Oferflōwennes superfluitas, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 9. Oferflōwendnys affluentia, 41, 10. Eall hit byþ oferflōwendnys and ídel tōforan disum, R. Ben. 90, 5. Mit heora ouerflōwednesse ne gedrißen ða gebrōðru, 60, 17: 108, 5. Gif hit gelimþ for oferflōwennysse metes (*ex superfluitate cibi*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 30. Hē ne dranc mid oferflōwendnysse, Homl. Th. i. 168, 12; ii. 218, 30. Wē nellap habban ūs tō lifes bricum, ac tō oferflōwendnyssum, 540, 11.

ofer-flōwness, e; *f. Superfluity, overflowing*:—Oferflōwnes superfluitas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 69. Oferflōwnys (*superfluitas*) ðæs gecyndes, Bd. i. 27; S. 494, 1. Of oferflōwnysse, S. 496, 37. His lichoma mid oferflōwnessum gefrætowd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 195, 12.

ofer-fōn to seize:—Oferfeng obuncabat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 69. Peóðric ðone þegn oferfeng, hēht healdan ðone hererinc, Met. i. 69. Ða genām-an him æfæst tō ða ealdormen ðara sacerda, and hine sylfne oferfengon, Blickl. Homl. 177, 21. Hē hiene oferfōn hēt, and āhōn, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 32. Oferfangen comprehensum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 8. [O. H. Ger. ubar-fāhan rapere.] v. ofer-feng.

ofer-froren frozen over:—Ða wæs Donua seó eā swiðe oferfroren, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 1; i. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17.

ofer-full; *adj. Overfull*:—Oferfull crapulatus, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. [Goth. ufar-fulls: O. H. Ger. ubar-foll crapulatus.]

ofer-fylgan, -fylgean; *p. de To pursue, persecute, attack*:—Gif ðam móde mon tō ungemetlice mid ðære præpunga oferfylgþ si mentem immoderata increpatio affligit, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 15. Ðonne ða iersigendan menn oðrum monnum oferfylgeaþ tō ðon suife ðæt hit mon forberan ne mæg cum ita iracundi alios impetunt, ut declinari non possint, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 10. Assael hine unwærlice mid anwealde præátode and him oferfylgde hunc (Abner) cum Asael vi incautus præcipitationis impeteret, Swt. 295, 14.

ofer-fyll, e; -fyllu (o); *indecl. f. Overfulness, repletion, surfeit, excess in eating or in drinking*:—Gýfernys vel oferfil gastrimargia, Wrt. Voc.

i. 27, 21. Oferfyl *aplestia*, ii. 10, 12. *Ælc oferfyl fēt unhælo*, Prov. Kmb. 61. Næfre oferfyl ne filige, forðr nis cristenum monnum nān þing swā widerweardlic swā swā oferfyl, R. Ben. 63, 19–21. Seō oferfyl simle fēt unþeāwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27; Blickl. Homl. 37, 14. Wið manegum ādum ða de cūmaþ of oferfyllo, Lchdm. ii. 178, 10: 244, 4. Hit gelimpeþ of oferfylle . . . for oferfyllo (*ex crapula*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 36–42. On oferfyllle (oferfyllo, Lind. Rush.) in *crapula*, Lk. Skt. 21, 34; Blickl. Homl. 159, 18. Ðū scealt druncen fleōn, and ða oferfylle ealle forlætan, Dōm. L. 32, 75. Niwes wines oferfelle *musti crapulam*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 18. Þurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hy forworhton, Wulfst. 166, 29. [*Goth. ufar-fullei: O. H. Ger. ubarfulli crapula.*]

ofer-fyllan to fill to overflowing, (of eating) to feed to excess:—Oferfyllend *crapulatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 56. Hý beoþ oferfyllende oþ spíweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. [*Goth. ufar-fuljan.*]

ofer-gægan to transgress:—Hwī ofergæge gē Godes word *cur transgredimini verbum Domini*? Num. 14, 41. v. for-gægan and next word. ofer-gægedness, e; f. *Transgression*:—Wē sceolon mid gewinne fis metes tilian for Adames ofergægednyse, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12: 486, 26; Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13. v. for-gægedness and preceding word.

ofer-gān; p. -eode; pp. -gān. I. to overspread:—Seō lyft ofergāþ ealne middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 272, 17. II. to overrun (a country, as a victorious army does), to conquer:—Se here for to Sandwic, and swā ðanon to Gipeswic, and ðæt eall ofereode, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4. Wæudon ðæt hē sceolde ðæt land ofergān, 1070; Erl. 207, 24. Hī hæfdon ðā ofergān i. Aest-Engle, and ii. East-Sexe . . . , 1011; Erl. 144, 33.

III. to pass a point or limit:—Ic ofergaa wall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 30. Hē ofergāþ ðone sūðran sunnste, Lchdm. iii. 252, 14. Gemære ðū settest ðæt nā hī ofergāþ (*transgredientur*), Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ofereode *excederit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 41. III a. to pass a moral limit, to transgress:—Forwhon leorneras ðine ofergāþ gesetnisse ðara ælðra, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 15, 2. IV. to pass across, traverse, cross:—Hē ofereode steāp stānhlīþ, Beo. Th. 2820; B. 1408. Hī ða Réadan Sæ ofereodon, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 27; Beo. Th. 5911; B. 2959. V. to pass, pass off or away, be over, come to an end:—Hū hrædlīce se eorþlica hlisa ofergāþ, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 30. Ðæt ilce yfel ofereode būtan geblōte *pestilentia sine ullis sacrificiorum satisfactionibus sedata* est, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Ða gewinc de ofergān sculon quod transeundo laboratur, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 31. V a. *impers. with gen. To be over (with anything)*:—Ðæs ofereode disses swā mæg it is all over with that, so may it be with this, that trouble is over, so may this be, Exon. Th. pp. 377–379; Deor. 7, etc. VI. to come upon, attack (of disease, sleep, etc.):—Wæterseocnyss hine ofereode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Hine slæp ofereode, Andr. Kmb. 1640; An. 821. v. ofergangan.

ofer-gangan. I. to cross (a boundary):—Ic ofergange (*transgrediar*) weall, Ps. Spl. 17, 31. Heora ænig oðres ne dorste mearc ofergangan, Met. 20, 71. II. to conquer:—Gē feōnda gehwone ofergangaþ, Cd. Th. 213, 33; Exod. 561 [cf. Orm. 10228: To werenn hemm wiþþ wiperrþeod þat wolde hemm oferrangenn]. III. to pass, pass off, be over:—Hiē gebidon ðæt se ege ofergongen wæs, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31. IV. to come upon (of sleep):—Mec slæp ofergongep, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rā. 41, 10. [*Goth. ufar-gaggan.*] v. ofergān.

ofer-gapian to neglect, disregard:—Ne hē þurh ðone triwān his sacerdhādes ofergapige (ofergumige, other MS.) his gehýrsumnyse *let not the priest through trust in his priesthood be careless of his obedience*, R. Ben. 112, 2. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *geffida consideratio.*]

ofer-geāre; adj. Old, superannuated:—Gif wyrm ete ða tēþ genim ofergeāre holenrinde, Lchdm. ii. 50, 14. [Cf. Ger. *über-jährig superannuated.*] Cf. þri-geāre.

ofer-geatu, e; f. Oblivion:—Ða his cwīde weoldan on ofergeate hæbben (*would have it buried in oblivion*, cf. O. H. Ger. *habe in ægezze obliuiscere*, Grff. iv. 279), Ps. Th. 128, 6. Cf. be-geatu.

ofer-gedrync, es; n. Excessive drinking or feasting:—Hiē hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-gedyre, es; n. A lintel:—Smíton on ægðer gedyre and on ða oforgedyru *ponent super utrumque postem et in superliminaribus domorum*, Ex. 12, 7. v. ofer-dyre.

ofer-gemet, es; n. Excess:—Suā oft suā wē ūre hand dōþ tō ūrum mūþe for gifernesses ofergemet (*per immoderatum usum*), Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 14. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *ubar-gamez; adj. supervacuus.*]

ofer-genga, an; m. One who goes over or beyond:—Gif hē biþ on .xi. nihta ealdne mōnan se biþ landes ofergenga *if he is born on the eleventh of the month, he will be a traveller about the land*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 1: 160, 30.

ofer-geong, es; m. A going across; transmigration, Mt. Kmb. p. 12, 13. Cf. forþ-geong.

ofer-geotan to cover by pouring, to suffuse:—Ðara deōfla þeostro hē oforgeat mid his ðæm scinendan lehte *he overcame the darkness of the devils by pouring upon it his shining light*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8. Dreōrige hleor sealtum dromp ofergeotaþ *suffuse the mournful face with tears*,

Dōm. L. 4, 36. Ðæt scyp wearþ ofergoten (*operiretur*) mid ýðum, Mt. Kmb. 8, 24. Mid swāte ofergoten, Glostr. Frag. 104, 17. Mid wōpe ofergoten, Ælf. T. Grn. 18, 2.

ofer-geotol, -geotolian. v. ofer-gitol, -gitolian.

ofer-gesett placed above (others):—On oðre wisan sint tō manianne ða underþiōddan on oðre ða ofergesettan *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 15, 23.

ofer-getimbran to raise a building:—On ðæm stāne hī ciricean ofergetimbrod they raised a church on that rock, Blickl. Homl. 205, 5.

ofer-geweorc, es; n. I. a superstructure:—Ðæs heahaltares ofergeweorc *cibborium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 15. II. a tomb, mausoleum:—Métton ofergeweorce *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. Gē sind gelīce gemétton ofergeweorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. ofer-weorc.

ofer-gewrit, es; n. A superscription, an inscription:—Hwæs anlicny, ys ðis and ofergewrit (*superscriptio*), Mt. Kmb. 22, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 475. Ofergewritum *epigrammatibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 23.

ofer-gifre; adj. Over-greedy, gluttonous; gulae deditus, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 4: 43; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-giman to neglect, disregard:—Gif hwā ðis ofergýme, R. Ben. 129, 9. Gif hē āðor dyde, oðde ofergimde, oðde forgeat, 71, 15. Ðæs git ofergýmdon Hælandes word, Cd. Th. 295, 14; Sat. 486. Cf. ofergumian.

ofer-gimness, e; f. Watching over, observation:—Mid ofergimnisse *cum observatione*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 20.

ofer-gitan to forget, neglect:—Ealle þeōða ða ðe ofergitaþ (*obliviscuntur*) God, Ps. Spl. 9, 18. Ic ofergeat (*oblitus sum*) etan, 101, 5. Sum wyf ofergeat hyre cyld slæpende, Shr. 150, 30. Hī ofergeton (*-geaton*, MS. A.) (*obliti sunt*) ðæt hī hlāfas ne nāmon, Mk. Skt. 8, 14. Hiē ofergæton Godes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. Spec. . . ðæt hiē ofergieton (*sýn ofergytende*, MS. B.) disse sǣwe ege, St. And. 8, 15. Ne ofergit ðū þearfan, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 14. Ofergyt, 73, 24. Ofergit, Ps. Surt. 73, 23. Nylle ðū ofergiten *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Spl. 102, 2. Ofergeotan, Nar. 45, 7. Wære ðū ofergeotende mīre bysne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 17. An nis of ðām ofergytan, Lk. Skt. 12, 6.

ofer-gitness, e; f. Forgetfulness, oblivion:—On ðam lande ðe ofergytas on eardige (this seems to correspond to *in terra oblivionis*, v. 12), Ps. Th. 87, 11. On ofergitnisse in *oblivione*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 6.

ofer-gitol, -geotol; adj. Forgetful, oblivious:—Ne eom ic ofergitol (*-gittul*, Ps. Th.) *non sum oblitus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 61: 9, 19: 9 second, 13.

Ofergittol, Ps. Th. 118, 41. Worda ðinra ofergittul, 118, 15. Ofergyttol, 118, 43. Ne sý ofergyttol ac gemyndig, R. Ben. 24, 1. Nā ofergeotol ðara gebeda hī þearfena, Ps. Th. 9, 12. Ofergeottul, 102, 2. Ofergeatul *obliviosus*, Rtl. 29, 7. Ofergeotele wē ne sind *obliti non sumus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 18. Ofergeotulæ (*-geotole*, Ps. Th.), 43, 21. Ofergeotele, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 16, 5.

ofer-gitolian; p. ode To forget, be forgetful of:—Nō ofergeoteliu word ðin *non obliuiscar sermones tuos*, Ps. Surt. 118, 16. Ofergeotulas ðū *oblivisceris*, 12, 1. Ofergeoteliaþ *obliviscimini*, 49, 22. Alle þeode ða ðe ofergeoteliaþ Dryhten, 9, 18. Ne ofergeotela ðū, 9, 33. Ofergeoteliu *obliviscantur*, 58, 12.

ofer-gitolness, e; f. Forgetfulness, oblivion:—Ofergitolness (*-geotulnis*, Ps. Surt.) *oblivio*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 9, 19. Wið ða āðle ðe man litargum hāteþ, ðæt ys on ūre geþeode ofergytulness (*-gittolnes*, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 200, 8. In eorþan ofergytulness in *terra oblivionis*, Ps. Spl. 87, 13. Ða unþeāwas oft ābisegien ðæt mōd mid ofergitotulness, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Ic eom myd earmlicre ofergitotulnesses ofseten, Shr. 108, 21. On ofergeotulnisse, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Ofergeotulnisse *oblivionem*, Rtl. 61, 14. Ofergitotulnissio *ignorantias*, 167, 31.

ofer-glenged; part. Over-ornamented, too much adorned:—Ne mōt nān preost beon on his gírlum tō ranc, ne mid golde oferglenged, L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 10.

ofer-grædig; adj. Over-greedy, too covetous:—Menn beoþ ofergrædige woruldgestreōna, Wulfst. 81, 13.

ofer-gumian; p. ode To neglect, be careless about:—Ne hē ofergumige ða hýrsumnesse ðæs hālgan regoles, R. Ben. 113, 2. [Cf. Icel. *guma at einu to take heed to a thing: O. Sax. far-gumón to neglect.*] v. ofergíman.

ofer-gyldan to cover or ornament with gold:—Ic ofergylde auro, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39. Ealle ða græftas gē ofergylðaþ mid cræfte, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 61. On ofergildum hrægle in *vestitu deaurato*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 16. ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 101, 26. Ða ofergyldan saglas sceolden stician on ðām gylðnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 22.

ofer-gylden; adj. Gilded, covered with gold:—Gif hē begytaþ ðæt hē hæbbe byrne and helm and ofergyldene (cf. golde fæted, ll. 8–9) sword, L. Wg. 10; Th. i. 188, 21.

ofer-gyrd over girt:—Ofergyrdum *recincta*, Germ. 394, 236.

ofer-habban (?) to command, govern:—Hý mōstan ðam læppan friþ gebigean ðe hý under cyngnes hand oferhæfdon [*gewæld ofer hæfdon* (?)], L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 14.

ofer-hacele, an; *f. A cope, hood; cappa, L. Ecg. C. 10, note; Th. ii. 140, 22.* [Cf. *Icel. yfir-hökull a surplice.*]

ofer-heáfod; *adv. Generally, in every case:—Ælc man oferheáfod sceolde cennan his gebyrde and his ære on ðære byrig ðe hē tō gchyrde, Homl. Th. i. 30, 4.* [Ger. über-haupt.]

ofer-heāh; *adj. Excessively high:—Æsc byþ oferheāh, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 23; Rūn. 26.*

ofer-healdan *to hold over, delay to do, neglect:—*Gif se gereāfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx. scift., *L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 11.* Cf. ofer-hebban.

ofer-healfheāfod *the upper half of the head:—*Forheāfod anciput, afterweard heāfod occiput, oferhealfheāfod sinciput, *Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 42–44.*

ofer-hebban *to pass by, neglect, omit:—*Gif hit (*the holding a gemōt*) hwā oferhebbe (-habbe, *MS. B.*) bēte swā wē ær cwædon, *L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 23.* Gif hē āht ðæs oferhebbe ðe on ūrum gewritum stent, *L. Ath. v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 33.* Ic wāt ðæt ic his sceal fela oferhebban *ego cogor fateri me praeferre plurima, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 1.* Hit þenþ fela gōdra weorca tō wyrccan, gif hē worldāre hæbbe, and wile hit oferhebban, siddan hē hiē hæfþ, *Past. 9; Swt. 55, 16.* [For ever hem (*the poor*) thou overhast, *Mapes 341, 1; O. H. Ger. ubar-hevan praeferre, transire.*] Cf. ofer-healdan.

ofer-helian *to cover over, conceal:—*Neahte þeōstru ðū oferhelast (*detegis*), *Hymn. Surt. 12, 12.* Oferhelast contigit, *23, 11.* Se ceac oferhelede ða oxan, *Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 4.* Gif hwā pytt æðele and hine ne oferhelie (*operuerit*), *Ex. 21, 33.* Tō oferhelianne, *Glostr. Frag. 102, 2.* Beon oferheled obtegi, *Germ. 389, 22.* Nis nān þing oferheled (*operum*) ðe ne beo unheled, *Lk. Skt. 12, 2.*

ofer-helmian *to overshadow:—*Wudu wæter oferhelmaþ, *Beo. Th. 2733; B. 1364.*

ofer-heortness, *e; f. Excessive feeling:—*Mid oferheortnesse hē him wæs wānigende ægðer ge his āgene heardsāþa ge ealles ðæs folces *with bursting heart he was bewailing both his own and the people's hard fortune, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20.*

ofer-hergian *to ravage:—*Ceólwulf oferhergeade (-ode, *MS. E.*) Cantware, *Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 10; 865; Erl. 70, 34.* Eadweard oferhergeade eall hira land, *905; Erl. 98, 20; 933; Erl. 110, 28.* Hæþne men oferhergeadon (-odon, *MS. E.*) Sceapige, *832; Erl. 64, 18.* Ða Gotan eow hwon oferhergedon, *Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 20.* Heora land tō bismere oferhergodan, *Blickl. Homl. 201, 23.*

ofer-hidig, -higd, -hige. *v. ofer-hygdig, -hygd, -hyge.*

ofer-higian *to overreach (?):—*Sinc eāpe mæg gold on grunde gumcynnes gehwone oferhigian hyde se ðe wylle *easily may treasure, gold in the ground, overreach every man (i.e. make the effort at concealment vain), hide it who will, Beo. Th. 5525; B. 2766.*

ofer-hiran. *I. not to listen to, to disregard, disobey:—*Ðē ealle gesceafta heortsumiaþ . . . būtan men ānum, se ðe oferheorþ, *Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10.* Swā weorþlice sige hæfde swā hē ær unweorþlice ðara goda biscepm oferhirde (*he disregarded the prohibition of the augurs*), *Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 4.* Hiē þurh his lāre oferhiordan ðæm godum, *4, 12; Swt. 210, 2.*

*II. to overhear, hear:—*Swā ic mid mīnum cārum oferhýrde, *L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29; L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24.* Se oþeling (*Phalaris*) ægðer hæfde, ge his plegan ge his gewill, ðonne hē ðara manna (*those shut up in the brazen bull*) tintrege oferhiorde, *Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28.* Gē sylfe swutele gesāwon, and eac oferhýrdan ða bletsunge, *Wulst. 176, 4.*

ofer-hire; *adj. Disobedient, regardless:—*Gif preost on his scriftscīre ænigne man wite Gode oferhýre, oððe on heāfodleahtrum yfele befealene, *L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22.*

ofer-hirness, *e; f. Disobedience, disregard, neglect, contempt:—*Ungclimp mid oferhýrnysse Godes beboda geearnod, *L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 12.* But it occurs chiefly as a legal term the *disregard of an authoritative enactment or the fine for such disregard*, amounting to 120 shillings. Some of the offences to which it applies may be seen from the following passages:—Gif hwā būtan porte ceāpige, ðonne sý hē cyninges oferhýrnysse scyldig, *L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 14.* Ðæt se wære, ðe rihtes wyrnde, scyldig æt þridan cyrre cyninges oferhýrnysse ðæt is. *cx. scift., 2; Th. i. 160, 16.* Ne underfō nān man oðres mannes man būtan ðæs leāfe ðe hē ær fylgide. Gif hit hwā dō, bēte mine oferhýrnysse, *10; Th. i. 164, 18.* Gif hwā gemōt forsitte þriwa, gilde ðæs cynges oferhýrnysse . . . Gif hē nulle ða oferhýrnysse syllan, ðonne rīdan ða yldestan men . . . Gif hwā nulle rīdan mid his gefēran, gilde cynges oferhýrnysse, *L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 26–210, 1.* Gif hwā hrēam gehýre and hine forsitte, gylde ðæs cynges oferhýrnysse, *L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 18.* Ne quis pecuniā puram et recte appendentem sonet, monetur in quocunque portu monetetur, in regno meo, super overhýrnysseam meam, *L. Eth. iv. 6; Th. i. 302, 15.* Gē (gerēfan) hīraþ, cwæþ se cyng, hwæt gē gelæstan sculan be (*on pain of incurring*) mīnre oferhýrnysse, *L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 15.* See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. s. v. [Cf. *Goth. ufar-hauseins disregard, disobedience.*]

ofer-hlēstan *to overload:—*Mid ðære herehýþe Rōmāne oferhlēstan heora scipa, *Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 18, 27.* Hiē (*the ships*) mon ne mehte mid monnum oferhlēstan, *5, 13; Swt. 246, 11.*

ofer-hlēapan *to overleap, pass by jumping:—*Ic oferhlēape *transilio*, *Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 40.* Saltus lunae, ðæt is, ðæs mōnan hlýp, for ðan ðe hē oferhlýpp ænne dæg, *Lchdm. iii. 264, 24.* Ðæt hors slōg on ðam wege oferhlēop, *Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17.* All eorþlic þing wæs oferhlēapende (*transiliens*), *2, 7; S. 509, 14.* v. next word.

ofer-hlēapend, *es; m. One who overleaps; transilitor, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 41.*

ofer-hlēōðor; *adj. Not hearing, inattentive to sound:—*Se ðe ærest eāran worhte hū se oferhlēōður æfre wurde *qui plantavit aurem, non audiet? Ps. Th. 93, 9.*

ofer-hlēōðrian. *I. to outsound, exceed in sound:—*Deāh ānra gehwylc hæbbe gyldene býman, and ealra býmena gehwylc hæbbe .xii. hlēōðor, and hlēōðra gehwylc sý heofone heāre and helle deōpre, ðonne ðæs hālgan cantices se gyldene organ hē hý ealle oferhlēōðraþ, and ealle ða oðre hē ādyfep, *Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 12.*

*II. to exceed (?):—*Ne frign ðū unc nōhtes mā for ðon wit habbaþ oferhlēōðred [-leōred (?)] ðæt gemære uncres leōhtes cave ne nos litesis sciscileris jam excede terminos luci nostri, *Nar. 32, 7.*

ofer-hlifian. *I. to tower above, rise high above:—*Sōna swā seō sunne sealte streāmas heā oferhlifaþ, *Exon. Th. 206, 3; Ph. 121.*

*II. to exceed, surpass, excel:—*Ofer[h]lyfaþ praececlat, *superemineat, Hpt. Gl. 413, 48.* Hē oðre oferhlifaþ ceteris praeeminet, *Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 1.* Iohannes ealle heāhfæderas and Godes witgan oferhlifaþ, *Shrn. 95, 10.*

*III. to tower over in a threatening manner:—*Oferhlifode ege heora ofer hig incubuit timor eorum super eos, *Ps. Spl. M. 104, 36.* Ofer[h]lifende minaci, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 47.*

ofer-hlifung, *e; f. Eminence, sublimity, excellence:—*Oferhlifung eminentia, sublimitas, celsitudo, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 37.* Oferhlifunge excellentia, *Germ. 393, 52.*

ofer-hlūd; *adj. Over-loud, noisy, clamorous:—*Oferhlūd clamosa, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 61.* v. next word.

ofer-hlyde; *adj. Over-loud, noisy:—*Hē ne sý oferhlyde on stefne, *R. Ben. 30, 14.* v. preceding word.

ofer-hlȳp, *es; m. A leap across or over, a bound:—*Ðes saltus, ðæt is ðes mōnan oferhlyp, *Anglia viii. 308, 24.* For ðæs mōnan oferhlype id est, *propter saltum, 316, 43.* [Cf. *Icel. yfir-hlaup.*]

ofer-hlyttrian *to clarify, strain:—*Ic oferhlyttrige eliquo, *Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.*

ofer-hoga, *an; m. One who despises, a contemptuous, proud person:—*Se biþ Godes oferhoga ðe Godes bodan oferhogiaþ, *L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 31.* Hēr sýn on earde oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, *Wulst. 164, 12.* Oferhogan superbi, *Ps. Surt. 118, 122; 139, 6.* Oferhogum superbis, *122, 4.* Oferhogan superbos, *ii. p. 200, 16.*

ofer-hogian *to despise, condemn, scorn, disdain:—*Moyse synle ða nyrden ðe God oferhogodan. Se ðe Godes bebod oferhogaþ, hē biþ on hæðentra onlicnesse, *Blickl. Homl. 49, 12–13.* Sum fearhryder ðæs oðres ceāpes gefārscepe oferhogode, *199, 4.* Hē ælce unsfuernysse oferhogode *Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 36.* Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē āder dyde, *Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 21.* Beo. Th. 4679; B. 2345. Hiē ealle worlde weān oforhogodan, *Blickl. Homl. 119, 16, 20.* Oferhoga hī, and ādrif hī fram ðæt, *Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8.* Warniaþ ðæt gē ne oferhogian ænne of ðysum lytlingum, *Mt. Kmbl. 18, 10.* Ða gýmeleāsan and ða oferhogiendan hē sceal mid wordum þrēagan, *R. Ben. 13, 15.* v. preceding and next words and ofer-hycgan.

ofer-hogiend, *es; m. A despiser, contemner:—*Gyf hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ his yldrena geboda oferhogiend, *R. Ben. 48, 6.*

ofer-holt *a forest of spears which rise over the heads of those who bear them (?):—*Hiē gesāwon fyrd Faraonis forþ on gangan oferholt wegan eored lixan they (*the Israelites*) saw Pharaoh's host advance, saw a forest of spears move (or saw them bearing a forest of spears), saw the band glitter, *Cd. Th. 187, 27; Exod. 157.*

ofer-hragan *to come in storms (?):—*Wætum hē oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga saltu it (*snow*) comes in damp storms on cities' gates, and breaks them, *Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305.* [Cf. *Icel. hragla to sleet; hregg a storm.*]

ofer-hrēfan *to roof over, cover with a roof, cover:—*Ðē oferhrēf ufan mid hwitlre cover yourself over from above with a cloak, *Lchdm. ii. 76, 22.* Porticas ealle swiðe fægere oferhrýfde, *Blickl. Homl. 125, 25.*

ofer-hrēran *to overthrow:—*Oferhrýred dirute, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 13.* Oferhrērede obrutos, *62, 71.*

ofer-hrops voracity:—*Ic bruce ðisum mettum mid sýfernysse swā swā dafnaþ munuce næs mid oferhropsse vescor his cibus cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5.*

ofer-hryfan, -hryfed. *v. ofer-hrēfan, -hrēran.*

ofer-hycgan *to despise, condemn, disdain, scorn:—*Gif hē ðis (*lying at the feet of his superior*) oferhig and hit dōn nelle, *R. Ben. 131, 7.* Ðonne se mon oferhygþ (*Hatt. MS. oferhýþ*) ðæt hē bió gelic oðrum monnum dum homo hominibus esse similis dedignatur, *Past. 17, 4; Swt. 112, 3.* Wē hine mid swā micle mārān unryhte oferhycegaþ swā hē læs forhogaþ ðæt hē ūs ðonne giet tō him spane, siddan wē hiene oferhycegaþ tanto graviiori improbitate contemnitur, quanto contemptus adhuc vocare non dedignatur, *52, 4; Swt. 407, 17–19.* Deāh hī hine oferhogden, ne for-

hogde hæ hi nō, Swt. 405, 31. Ða lytegan sint tō manianne ðæt hi oferhyggen (-hyegen, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hiē wieton, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. Oferhige hi and ađrif hi fram ðē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8 note. Utan oferhygan helm done miclan, Cd. Th. 280, 7; Sat. 252: 283, 15; Sat. 305. [O. H. Ger. ubar-hugian *contemnere, aspernere*: cf. Goth. *ufar-hugjan to be puffed up*.] v. ofer-hogian.

ofer-hȳd, -hȳdig. v. ofer-hygd, -hygdig.

ofer-hygd, -hȳd, e; f. es; n. -hygd, -hȳd (o); *indecl. f.* [the plural is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-mēde, -mēttu]. I. in

a bad sense, *pride, arrogance*:—Hæfde hig ofyrhigd (-hȳd, MS. T.) *tenuit eos superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6. Oferhigd *supercilio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 20. Oferhygd, Cd. Th. 21, 22; Gen. 328. Wlenco oferhȳd, 258, 21; Dan. 679. Ðæs oferhȳdes ord, 272, 3; Sat. 114. Se is kyning ofer eall ða bearn oferhygde (-hȳde, Cott. MSS.) *ipse est rex super universos filios superbiae*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 22. In oferhygde in *superbia*, Ps. Surt. 16, 10: 58, 13. Hū mycel yfel ðē gelamp for ðīnre gitsunga and oferhȳdo and for ðīnum iðlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. Hi druncennesse and oferhȳdo wæron heora swiran underþeoddende *ebrietati, animositati, sua colla subdentes*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. Sum on oferhygdo þrintep, Exon. Th. 314, 33; Mōd. 23. Nō wē oferhygdo (or *pl. ?*) ānes monnes mārān fundon, 118, 15; Gū. 240. Ðæt heofenlice rice ðæt ða ārestan men forworhtan purh heora gifernesse and oferhygde, 25, 1. Se dōep oferhygde *qui facit superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 100, 7. Ða dōep oferhygd, 30, 24. Ðæs þing wē sculon forġan oferhȳd gȳtsunge . . . *ab his debemus nos abstinere, a superbia, et avaritia* . . . , I. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 28. Næfde hē on him nāder ne yrrē ne oferhȳd, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 8. Him oninnan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ, Beo. Th. 3485; B. 1740. Oferhȳda, 3525; B. 1760. Ða setl ðe deofol for his oferhygdum of āworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 121, 35. For oferhygdum, 156, 13; Cd. Th. 268, 4; Sat. 50: 269, 6; Sat. 69. Ne gedafenap ðē ðæt ðū andsware mid oferhygdum sēce, Andr. Kmbl. 638; An. 319. Hwæt is wuldor ðīn ðe ðū oferhygdum upp ārderst, 2637; An. 1320. Purh oferhygda, Exon. Th. 316, 23; Mōd. 53. Hē oferhȳda āgan wolde *he would give way to pride*, Cd. Th. 287, 20; Sat. 370.

II. in a good sense, *honourable pride (?)*, *high spirit*:—Gif ðū gesāwe sumne swīde wīse man ðe hæfde swīde gōða oferhȳda and wære deāh swīde earm hwæder ðū woldest cweþan ðæt hē wære unwyrþe anwealdes and weorþsces *si quem sapientia praeditum uideres, num posses eum vel reverentia, vel ea, qua praeditus est, sapientia, non dignum putare*? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 24. [O. H. Ger. ubar-huht, -hucti *superbia*.]

ofer-hygd; *adj. Proud*:—Oferhygdum ēgan *superbo oculo*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Oferhygde (sic MS.) *superbi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ða oferhygdan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 78: 118, 21. Āgyld edlcan oferhygdum *redde retributionem superbis*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 2. Tōstrægd oferhygd *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 51.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig, es; n. *Pride*:—Ðonne hī oferhȳdig up āhōfan and him wōhgodu worhtan and grōfun in *sculpilibus suis emulati sunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 58.

ofer-hygdig, -hȳdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, haughty*:—Hē eode tō reordum mid tōcūmendum mannū. Ðā tælde hine ān oferhȳdig bīscop for ðon, Shr. 129, 28. Ðone oferhygdgan *superbum*, Ps. Surt. 88, 11. Ða wæron hī æfter æþelbornenysse oferhȳdige, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8. Ða oferhȳdegan, Ps. Th. 118, 78. Ēgan oferhygdigra *oculos superbiorum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 28: 118, 69. Ofyrhȳdigra, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ðū eallum oferhȳdigum eāþmōðnesse forġist, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Oferhȳdegum eāgum *superbo oculo*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Fyll ða oferhȳdigān, 73, 22. Ða oferhygdigo *superbos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 51. [O. H. Ger. ubar-huctig *superbus*.]

ofer-hygdigian *to be proud*:—Ðonne oferhygdgaþ se ārleāsa *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Surt. 9, 23.

ofer-hyge (?), es; m. *Pride, arrogance*:—Ðū mē oferhige (or ofer hige? mē ofer corresponding to *super* me in the Latin) on ealle gelæddest omnes elationes tuas *super me induxisti*, Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ofer-hylmend, es; m. *One who conceals, who does not act openly*:—Ic oferhymend ealle getealde ða on eorþan yfele wæron *praevaricantes reputati omnes peccatores terrae*, Ps. Th. 118, 119. [Cf. *Icel. hylma yfir to hide, conceal* (as a law phrase); *yfir-hylma to hide, cloak*; *yfir-hylming a hiding, cloaking*.]

ofer-hȳran, -hȳre, -hȳrness. v. ofer-hīran, -hīre, -hīrness.

ofer-hyrned; *adj. Having horns above*:—Ūr bȳþ oferhyrned, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 8; Rūn. 2.

oferian; *p. ode To exalt*:—Geoferode *sublimati, exaltati*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 47.

ofer-ild, e; f. *Very great age*:—Him se deāþ geneālæcþ for ðære oferylde, Wulfst. 147, 27.

ofering, e; f. *Superfluity*:—Gif ðū ofer gemet istt oððe drīncst oððe clāþa ðē mā on hæfst ðonne ðū purfe seōð oferīng ðē wurþ tō sāre *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, quod infuderis fiet noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hē wilnigen mid oferīnge hiora gitsunga gefyllan *qui abundantiam suam ambitus superfluitate metiantur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 14.

ofer-innan. I. *to pass by running, cross*:—Ða hwīle ðe se mōna ðære sceade ord oferyrnþ *while the moon is crossing the point of the*

shadow, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26.

II. *to run over, go over a subject*:—Nū wille wē eft oferyrnān ða ylcan godspellcan endebyrdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 104, 7. Wē wyljaþ scortlice oferyrnān ða dīgclystan word, 202, 29.

III. *to come upon with violence, overwhelm, to come upon with surprise*:—Seō sǣ oferarn Pharaō and calle his crætu, ii. 194, 27. Mē slāp oferarn *cum mihi somnus obrepisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33.

ofer-lād, e; f. *A carrying across, translation*:—Oferlād *translationem*, Rtl. 62, 19. v. lād, III.

ofer-lēdan *to oppress*:—Ðā wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan eall oferlæded; and unbiērlīc storm of ðæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. [Shal neither kyngne ne knypte, constable ne meire ouerlede þe comune, Piers. P. 3, 314: *Prompt. Parv. ovyrledyū opprimo*; *ovyrledare oppressor*; *ovyrledynge oppressio*.]

ofer-læg, es; n. *A cloak*:—Oberlaga *amfibula* (*amfibulum birrum villosum*, Isidore), Txts. 111, 1.

ofer-leōf; *adj. Exceedingly dear*:—Ēdel byþ oferleōf æghwylcum men, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 3; Rūn. 23.

ofer-lēðran. I. *to pass, pass away, pass by*:—Hē oferlōræs (-lōrap, Rush.) from ðeape in līfe *transiet a morte in vitam*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. Oferleōrap *transeat*, p. 4, 10. Oferhliōras *transibunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 31. Ðætte oferleōrade (*transiret*) ðiō tīd, 14, 35. Tīd ðætte hē oferlōrde of ðissum middengeorde, Ju. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. Oferleōrdun *transierunt*, Ps. Surt. 118, 136. Oferleōr *transfer*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 42. Oferlōra *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 42.

II. *to pass moral bounds, deviate from right, transgress*:—Hæftas heārsūme ðæs hālgan word lyt oferleōrdun, Exon. Th. 145, 21; Gū. 698. Oferlōrende *praevaricantes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 119. Ofyrleōrdne, -liōrende, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 119. v. next word.

ofer-leōrness, e; f. *Deviation from right, transgression*:—Dōnde oferleōrnisse *facientes praevaricationes*, Ps. Surt. 100, 3.

ofer-libban *to outlive, survive*:—Wes ðet lond buceden his brōðar, gif hē Cyneþrȳde oferlifde, Chart. Th. 465, 19. Lāf oððe oferlibbende *superstes*, Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 7. [O. H. Ger. ubar-lebēn.]

oferlice; *adj. Excessively*:—Hī mid heora synnum swā oferlice swȳðe God gegremedon, ðæt hē lēt Engla here heora eard gewinnan, Wulfst. 166, 18: 83, 14. [Cf. *Icel. ofr-ligra excessive*.]

ofer-lihtan *to outshine*:—Seō sunne oferliht ealle oðre steorran and geþiōstraþ mid hire leōhte, Bt. 9, tit; Fox xii. 2.

ofer-liðan *to cross (water), sail across*:—Āstīgende on scipe oferlād (*transfretavit*) ðone sēce, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 1: shr. 88, 28: Cd. Th. 200, 26; Exod. 362. Oferliðan *transire, transfretare*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 50. [Goth. *ufar-leiþan*.]

ofer-lufu, e, an; f. *Excessive love*:—Seō oferlufu eorþan gestreōna, Wulfst. 149, 4: 263, 24.

ofer-mæcga, an; m. *A man superior to others, an illustrious person*:—Ofermæcga spræc dȳre Dryhtnes þegn (*the angel sent to save Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 21; Gu. 664. [Cf. *Icel. ofr-menni a mighty champion*.]

ofer-mægen, es; n. *Superior or overwhelming force*:—Wīd ofer-mægenes egsan, Cd. Th. 127, 27; Gen. 2117. Hē hæfde wīgena tō lyt wīd ofer-mægene, Elen. Kmbl. 128; El. 64. Hyne Htware hilde gehnægdon mid ofer-mægene, Beo. Th. 5827; B. 2017. Forst and snāw mid ofer-mægene eorþan þeccap, Exon. Th. 215, 6; Ph. 249. Him on swade fylgeþ A ofer-mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 187; Sal. 93. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ubarmeginōn *praevalere*; Ger. *über-macht*; *Icel. ofr-efi overwhelming force*.]

ofer-mæned (?) *made too common (?)*, *trite*:—Ofermēned *contrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 43: 92, 37.

ofer-mæstan *to over-fallen*:—Swā ðæt ūre līchama ne wurþe ofer-mæst tō iðelum lustum, Bd. Whelc. 228, 25.

ofer-mæte; *adj. Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate, immense*:—Ofermæte *insolens*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 10. Moyses behelede ða ofer-mætan bierhto his ondwlitān, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 19. God hyra ofer-mætan ofer-metto genyderode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27. Hē hēt ða ofer-mætan brycge mid stāne ofer gewyrcean, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Æt ðām ofer-mætum wæterum *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Th. 17, 17. Yða ofer-mæta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. [Cf. *Icel. ofr-māta excessively*; Ger. *über-mässig*.]

ofer-mæt-lic; *adj. Immense*:—Ðonne swā ofer-mætlicu rīcu onstyrede wæron *ubi tot et talia regna mutata sunt*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 10.

ofer-mētu (o); *indecl. f. Excess, presumption*:—Ādrīf fram mē dysig and ofer-mæto and sile mē wīsdōm, Shr. 169, 16.

ofer-māðum, es; m. *A very valuable treasure, a treasure of surpassing worth*, Beo. Th. 5979; B. 2993.

ofer-mēde, es; n. -mēdu; f. [the plural form is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-hygd, -mēttu] *Pride*:—His ofer-mēdu is fruma fīres forlores, Past. 41; Swt. 301, 8. Ofermēdes *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 31. His engyl ongan ofer-mēde micel āhebban, Cd. Th. 19, 19; Gen. 293. Ðæt hīe ne āstigan on ofer-mēdu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Se ðe on ofer-mēdum leoþaþ, Exon. Th. 317, 33; Mōd. 75. [O. H. Ger. ubar-muoti *superbia, elatio, animositas*.] v. ofer-mōd, -mēttu.

ofer-mēde; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Cȳning gefeaht wīd ðone ofer-mēdan (-mōdigan, MS. E.) aldorman, Chr. 750; Erl. 48, 10. [O. H. Ger. ubar-muoti *superbus*.]

ofer-médla, an; *m. Pride*:—Eahta syndan heáfodlice synna . . . eahtopa is ofermedla, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 8. Sóna swā ic mines ofermedlan geswice, 36; Th. ii. 426, 1. Gif hē on ofermedlan and on oðrum un-beawum his lif lyfaþ, 32; Th. ii. 428, 33; Cd. Th. 257, 14; Dan. 657. **ofer-mēdu**. v. ofer-mēde.

ofer-mete, es; *m. Food in excess, a feast where food is in excess*:—Se ofermete ne befaest us næfre Gode *esca nos non commendat Deo*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 316, 19. *Ofermetas commensationes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13 note.

ofer-mēttu (o); *indecl. in sing.; but declined in pl., where it is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-hygd, -mēde: perhaps all the instances which follow may belong to the plural, since eapmētto takes a verb in the plural; f. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness*:—Hine his hyge gespeon and his ofermetto ealra swiðost, Cd. Th. 22, 35; Gen. 351. Puri heora miclan mōd, and purh ofermetto, 22, 7; Gen. 337: 21, 30; Gen. 332. Hē biþ on ofermettu (-metto, Cott. MSS.) āwended . . . hē āstāg on ofer-mētto in elationem permutatur . . . intumuit, Past. 3; 2; Swt. 35, 13-16. On ofermetto in *superbiam*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3; Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. God hyra ofermettan ofermetto genyðerde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 28. God ða mæstan ofermetto gewrac on ðam folce, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 5. Ðe ofermetto dōþ *qui faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Th. 30, 27. *Ofermetto fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 62. Ðis synt ða iðelnyssa disse worulde: ærest is ofermetta (*arrogantia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne gerasiþ heom prita, ne micle ofermetta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Heora eapmētto ne mihton nāht forstanðan, ne hūru heora ofermetta, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermetta (cf. ðonan mæst cymel ylla ofermetta, Met. 25, 44), 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Mid his āgnum wordum ðone swiran gebiege his āgenra ofermetta *suo iudicio superbiae cervicem calcit*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 15. On heora ofermettum in *superbia*, Ps. Th. 30, 20. On ofermettum āþunden, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 6. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdrice wisan būton ofermettum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 31. Lēt befeallan on ðæt ēce fȳr ðe him gearceard was for heora ofermettum, Homl. Th. i. 12, 4; Met. 5, 32; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9-11. Mid ofermettum *superbia*, Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 7. Ne mæg hē wið ofermetta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 10. Mūþ heora sprac ofermetta (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10; Met. 7, 8.

ofer-micel; *adj. Over-much, excessive*:—On ðære tīde was siō ofermycelo hælo on ealre worulde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. Būtan hȳ ouer-micel geswinc habben, R. Ben. 65, 17. [*Prompt. Parv. ovir-mikel nimis: Icel. ofr-mikill.*]

ofer-micelness, e; *f. Over-greatness, excess*:—Nāht framap eallum dæge lang āðreogan faesten gif æfter ðam metta oferfille oððe ofer-micel-nyss (*nimietate*) sawl byþ ofersōð, Scint. 13.

ofer-mōd, es; *n. I. pride, arrogance, over-confidence*:—Feala worða gespec se engel ofermōdes, Cd. Th. 18, 12; Gen. 272. Ðā se eorl ongan for his ofermōde ālfyan landes tō fela lādere peode, Byrht. Th. 134, 25; By. 89. [Gif hwa nulle for his ouermōð, oðer for his prude . . . his scrift iðalden, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 30.] **II. a high style (?)**:—Ofermōd coturnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-muot superbia: Ger. über-muth.*] v. ofer-mēde, -mēto.

ofer-mōd; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Ne sceal mon beon ofermōd, R. Ben. 17, 15. Cild æcnedd ofermōd him sylfum gelicgende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. Se ofermōða cynyng (*Lucifer*), Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. On Torwincas dagum ðæs ofermōðan cynynges in the days of *Tarquinius Superbus*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 8. Ðū ne scealt næfre gelice ðēman ðam eadmōðan and ðam ofermōðan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Hig wæron ofermōde ongēn hig *superbe egerint contra illos*, Ex. 18, 11. Ða ðe wæron ofermōde on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 159, 10. On oðre wisan ða ofermōðan on oðre ða wācmōðan *aliter protervi, aliter pusillanimes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 18; 32; Swt. 209, 1. Ða eāgan ðara ofermōðena (*superborum*) ðū geeadmētst, Ps. Th. 17, 26. Spell be ðām ofermōðum cynyngum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1. Ofermōðum *superbis*, Ps. Spl. 93, 2. Se Scyppend oft ða ofermōðan geeadmētte, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 20. [*O. Sax. obar-mōd.*] v. ofer-mēde.

ofer-mōdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, saucy, wanton*:—Mæden biþ ofermōdig a girl (born on the thirteenth day of the moon) will be saucy, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. Ofermōdige *superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 51. Ofermōdigra *superborum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ofermōdigra *superhis*, 122, 5. Ða ofermōðegan *superbos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 12. Tarcunius ðe hira eallra was ofermōdgast *Tarquinius Superbus*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [*O. Sax. obar-mōdig: O. H. Ger. ubar-muotig contumax: Ger. über-müthig.*]

ofer-mōdigian, -mōdigan, -mōdigan to be proud or haughty, to be puffed up with pride:—Ðonne se unrihtwisa ofermōdigap (-mōdgaþ, Ps. Spl.) *dum superbi impius*, Ps. Th. 9, 21. Hwī ofermōdige gē ofer oðre men for eowrum gebyrdum, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 15; 42; Fox 258, 15. Hi ofermōdigap for ðam welan, 39, 11; Fox 230, 23. Ne ofermōdigap (*superbiunt*) ða scīrmenn nā for dȳ, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 17. Hiē wið Gode ofermōdigap *contra Deum superbiunt*, 29; Swt. 201, 16. Ðē læs ðe hira fȳnd ofer oðre men ofermōdigen, Met. 17, 16. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. ubar-muotōn superbire.*]

ofer-mōdigness, e; *f. Pride, arrogance*:—Ofermōdignis *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6; 30, 22; 16, 11; 100, 8. Seō eadmōðnes of æcarf heāfod ðære ofermōdigness *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 a; 37 a; 38 a. Ofermōdynesse *arrogantiae, inflationis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 52. Ofermōdigynesse *insolentiam*, 526, 8. Ofermōdignessa *superbia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. **ofer-mōdigung**, -mōdgun, e; *f. The being proud, pride*:—Hit is ungecnyðlicu ofermōdigung *contra naturam superbire est*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 11.

ofermōd-lic; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Mid ofermōd-licum gilpe, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 31. Hē sceal ða ofermōdican word mid eadmōdlicum wordum gemetgian *ut verba praemissae superbiae verbis subjectae humilitatis impugnet*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 423, 36. [*O. H. Ger. ubarmuot-lih sublimis.*]

ofermōdlice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, insolently*:—Hi sprecaþ swiðe ofermōdlice *os eorum locutum est superbiam*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Hit ofermōdlice fērde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17; 201, 24. [*O. H. Ger. ubarmuotliho superbe, proterve, elate, hyperbolice.*]

ofer-mōdness, e; *f. Pride*:—Ofermōdnys *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 73, 24, 4. Ofermōdnēs eadmōdnēs *superbia . . . humilitas*, Gl. Prud. 31 a; 29 a; 30 a; 32 a; 33 a. Bebeorh ðe wið ofermōdnysse *cave te a superbia*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10.

ofer-nīd, -neōð, e; *f. Extreme need*:—Gif hit oferneōð beō si *valde necesse sit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 33.

ofer-niman. I. *to take by violence, to violate*:—Be ðam men ðe wið oððe mæden ofernimþ mid unrihtum pingum *de homine qui mulierem vel puellam per fraudem constuprat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 22. [*The section to which the title refers is as follows*:—Gif hwa mid his ofercræfte wið oððe mæden nȳdigan nimþ tō unrihtthæmede, Th. ii. 186, 20.] Gif ænig man ofernyme unbewodded mæden *si invenerit vir puellam virginem, et apprehendens concubiter cum illa*, Deut. 22, 28. Hē eode in tō mē ðæt hē mē ofernāme *ingressus est ad me, ut coiret mecum*, Gen. 39, 14. II. *to take away, carry off*:—Sóna wæs ðæt æfter ofernumen widimus *rasuram totam vim veneni absumisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-neman to take away.*]

ofer-nōn the latter part of the day, afternoon:—Middæg *sexta*: nōn nona: ofernōn oððe geloten dæg *suprema*: æfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12-15.

ofer-rædan. I. *to read over or through*:—Ic oferræde *perlego*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 15. Oferrædan *perlegere*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4; Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ðā heō ða gewrita oferræð hæfde, Ap. Th. 20, 20; 21, 12. II. *to consider*:—Oferrædan t hycgean *conici*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4.

ofer-ranc; *adj. Over-luxuriant, extravagant, sumptuous*:—God læteþ reāfian eowere dohtra heora gyrila and tō oferrancra heāfodge-wæða, Wulfst. 46, 1.

ofer-reccan to convince, confute, convict:—Gif hine mon oferricte ðæt hē ne mōste londes wyrþe beon *if it should be proved against him that he was disqualified for holding land*, Chart. Th. 141, 11. Fordon hē ðus cwæp ðæt hē ða lotwrencas oferwunne and oferreachte *quatenus et illos victrix ratio frangeret*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 17. Ðū hæfst mē swiðe rihte oferreachte (-rehtne, MS. Bod.) *thou hast completely convinced me*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 11. Ðonne is betere ðæt hiē mid ryhtre race weorden oferreachte and mid ðære race gebundene and ofersuiðde *prodest, ut in suis allegationibus victi jaceant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 3. Ðȳ læs ðonne hiē oferhyggaþ ðæt hiē sien oferreachte utane mid oðerra manna ryhtum lārum hiē ðonne sien innan gehæfte mid ofermētum *ne dum rectis aliorum suasionibus foris superari despicunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, 42, 2; Swt. 307, 6. Cf. ofer-stælan.

ofer-renc[u], e; *f. Over-luxuriance, extravagance*:—Manege ðe mid oferrence gieldgan hȳ sylfe, Wulfst. 46, 2.

ofer-rīcsian to dominate, rule over:—Hē him gefafode ðæt hit mid anwalde him mōste oferrīcsian, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 19.

ofer-riðan to cross on horseback:—Sealde hē ðæt betste hors Aidane, ðæt hē on ðam mihte forðas oferrīðan, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 18.

ofer-rōwan to cross by rowing:—Ðā hēt hē his leorningcnihtas faran tō scipe, and oferrōwan done brym, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 19.

ofersæ-lic; *adj. Transmarine*:—On ðām ofersælicum dælum in *transmarinis partibus*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 13. Cf. ofersæwisc.

ofersælig; *adj. Exceedingly fortunate, more than happy*:—Se biþ gesælig and ofersælig ðe swylce cwyðas mæg forbūgon, Dōm. L. 16, 246.

ofer-sælp, e; *f. Pleasure or happiness that exceeds due bounds*:—Gif ðū wilnast ðæt ðū wel mæge ðæt sōðe leóht sweotole oncnāwan ðū forlætan scealt iðle ofersælpa unnyrne gefeān (cf. gif ðū wilnige ðæt sōðe leóht oncnāwan āfyr fram ðe ða yfelan sælpa and ða unnettan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32) *tu si vis cernere verum, gaudia pelle*, Met. 5, 27.

ofersæwisc; *adj. From beyond the sea, transmarine*:—Ofersæwisc rind bark from beyond the sea (*cinnamon*), Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Landferþ se ofersæwisca hit gesette on Lēden, Glostr. Frag. 10, 21. Hē (*Benedict of Wearmouth*) ða ciricean gefretwade mid godcunde wīsdōne and mid woroldlicum frætwwum ofersæwiscum, Shr. 50, 32.

ofer-sāwan to oversow:—Ðā com his feōnda sum and oferseōw (*superseminavit*) hit mid cocele, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-sāan.*]

ofer-sceadwian to cover with a shadow, overshadow:—*Ic ofersceadwige obumbro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 59. Ðæs Heástan miht ðe ofersceadp, Lk. Skt. i. 35. Genip ofersceadude hig, 9, 34. Seó lyft hī ofersceadwude, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðū oferscadudest (-scaeduwest, Ps. Lamb.) *obumbrasti*, Ps. Spl. 139, 8. Ofersceadwa *obumbra*, Ps. Surt. 139, 8. [*Goth. ufar-skadwjan*.]

ofer-sceatt, es; *m. Money in excess (of a loan), interest*:—*Ic onfenge ðæt ðe mīn is mid ofersceatta (cum usura)*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 27.

ofer-sceāwian to overlook, superintend:—*Prēostum gedafenap, ðæt hī heora biscope beón eádmōdlīce underþeōdde, and hē hī ofersceāwige, and heora wisan begīme, swā swā his nama swēgeþ: his nama is gecweden episcopus, and ofersceāwigend on Englisc, ðæt hē ofersceāwige symle his underþeōddan*, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 25–30. [*Episcopus* . . . is on Englisc scawere, for he is iset to þon þet he scal ouerscawian mid his ǵeme þa lewedan, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 7.].

ofer-sceāwigend a superintendent; episcopus. v. preceding word.

ofer-seōotan. v. ofer, III.

ofer-seōian to cover with light, illumine:—*Næs nā ðæt ān ðæt ðæt leóht ða dūne āne oferscīneþ, ac eác swylce ða burh, Blickl. Homl. 129, 2*. Beorht wolcn hig oferscān *nubes lucida obumbravit* eos, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Ðonne his (*the moon's*) leoma ealne middaneard ofersc, Anglia viii. 323, 7.

ofer-seōūwan, -seōūan to overshadow:—*Wolken oferscūade (-scýade, Lind.) hīe*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 5. [*Icel. yfir-skyggja*.]

ofer-seām, es; *m. A bag*:—*Oferscēamas sacculos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33.

ofer-sēcan to make too great demands upon, put to too severe a trial, press too hard:—*Wæs sōo hond tō strong seó (MS. se) ðe mēca gehwane swenge ofersōhte the hand was too strong, which with its stroke put every blade to too severe a trial, i. e. Beowulf struck so hard that any sword would be broken*, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 2686. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-suochian, Grff. vi. 84*.]

ofer-segl, es; *m. A top-sail*:—*Oversegl artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 76.

ofer-seglan to cross by sailing:—*Ðā āstāh hē on scyp and oferseglode (transfretavit)*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 1.

ofer-sendan to transmit:—*Ic ofersende transmittō*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 40.

ofer-seōcness, e; *f. Extreme sickness*:—*Unfæstend man hūsles ne ābirge, būton hit for seōcnesse sī*, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 2; 30; Th. ii. 250, 20.

ofer-seolfrian to cover with silver:—*Hīe eall heora wāpn ofersyle-fredan deargentais armis*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 31. Eall heora wāpn wāron ofersylefread, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 23. Ofersylfreade (-seolfreade, Ps. Lamb.) *deargentatae*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14.

ofer-seōn. I. to observe, survey, see:—*Ðū ðe ealle gesceafta ofersihst thou that dost survey all creatures*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Æfter ðære wisan ðe ic hit ofersēah *quemadmodum inspexi*, Nar. 2, 9. Swā ic mid mīnum ēgum ofersēah, and mīnum cārum ofersēhýrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29; L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Ðū ealle mīne fýnd eāgum ofersāwe *super inimicos meos respexit oculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 53, 7. Ðæt hī heora sylfra eāgon ofersēgon and heora eāron gehýrdon *what they had seen with their own eyes and heard with their ears*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 1. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóða þeāwas, Exon. Th. 118, 9; Gū. 237. Selfe ofersāwōn ðā ic cwom, Beo. Th. 842; B. 419. Ofersēwen *respectus*, Ps. Spl. 72, 4. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-sehan respicere, superspicere*.] II. to overlook, neglect, despise:—*Ða ðe tō ðam þriste sýn, ðæt hig God ofersēdþ and swā mæniges hāliges mannes dōm*, Wulfst. 270, 23.

ofer-sīman to overlook, oppress:—*Gif metta ofersýlle sáwl byþ ofersýmed sī ciborum satietate anima obruat*, Scint. 13. Warniaþ ðæt eowere heortan ne sýn ofersýmede mid ofersýlle, R. Ben. 64, 1; 138, 11. Ðæt ða unstrangan ofersýmede heora þeowdōm ne forleón, 121, 23. [Pe burden ðe hē haddeus mid ouersemd, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 4.].

ofer-sitan. I. to sit upon, occupy, take possession of:—*Ofersēton obsederunt*, Ps. Surt. 21, 13. Ofersēton sáwle mīne *occupauerunt animam meam*, 58, 4. Ðone mēstan dēl his hæfþ sē oferseten *the greatest part of it the sea has occupied*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 11. [We mazen ouersitten þis lond, Laym. 8035.] II. to desist from, abstain from:—*Ic ofersitte supersideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 45. Ic gylp ofersitte I abstain from boasting, Beo. Th. 5050; B. 2528. Wit sculon secge ofersittan *we shall abstain from the sword, not make use of swords*, 1372; B. 684. [*Cf. Prompt. Parv. ovyrstyttnge of dede or time omissio*.]

ofer-slæp, es; *m. Excessive sleep*:—*Wid oferslæpe*, Lchdm. i. 342, 14.

ofer-sleān to reduce, subdue:—*Ðæt ða munecas furþor restan ðonne healfē niht ðæt seó dāges pigen tōfered sý on ðære nihtlicam reste and seó hæte ðære pigene oferslegen that the monks may rest more than half the night, so that the food of the day may be distributed through the body in the nightly rest and the heat of the food subdued*, R. Ben. 32, 15.

ofer-slege, es; *n. A lintel*:—*Oferslege oððe prexwold limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 28. Oferslege, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Sprengap on ðæt oferslege (*superliminare*) . . . ðonne hē geshiþ ðæt blōd on ðam oferslege, Ex. 12, 22–23. On hyra gedrym and oferslegum, Homl. Th. i. 310, 29; ii. 40, 12; 264, 1; 266, 8. [*Prompt. Parv. ovyrslay of a doore superliminare*.] v. ofer-dyre, -gedyre.

ofer-slop, es; *n. An over-garment, surplice*:—*Oferslop hwīt habban*,

blisse getācnap. Oferslop bleōfāh habban ārende fūllīc getācnap, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5–7. On oferslopum in *stolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 46. [His (the canon's) oversloppe nis nat worth a myte, Chauc. Group G. 633: *Icel. yfir-sloppr*.] v. next word.

ofer-slype, es; *m. An over-garment, surplice*:—*Ðæt māspreōsta ānig ne cume binnan circan dyre būton his oferslype (-slope)*, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 10. Hē is ymbscrýd mid hwitum oferslype *he is clad in a white upper garment*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 19.

ofer-smeāung, e; *f. Excessive consideration of a subject*:—*Síó ofersmeāung mīrþ ða unwisn*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 17.

ofer-spræc, e; *f. Excessive speaking, loquacity*:—*Ne biþ næfre síó oferspræc būtan synne in multiloquio non deerit peccatum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 23. Áidlode on oferspræc *multiloquio vacantes*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 10. On ídle oferspræc *supervacuis verbis*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 11. Ðonne mon mid ungedafenlicre and unwærlīce oferspræc ða heortan gedweleþ ðara ðe ðærtō hlystaþ and eác se lāriow biþ gescindod mid ðære oferspræc *cum apud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur, et auctorem suum haec eadem loquacitas inquinat*, 15, 5; Swt. 95, 19–21. Gelimeþ ðæt his word beoþ gehwyrfedo tō unnytre oferspræc *contingit, ut magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 18. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-sprähhi*.]

ofer-spræce; *adj. I. speaking too much, talkative, loquacious*:—*Se ðe oferspræce biþ multiloquio subditus*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 6. Se oferspræca wer *vir linguosus*, 38, 8; Swt. 279, 21. Ne beó ðū tō oferspræc ac hlyst ālces monnes worda swīde georne *'give every man thy ear, but few thy voice'*, Prov. Kmbl. 58. Salamon cwæþ ðæt sēlre wære tō wunigenne mid león and dracon ðonne mid yfelan wīfe and oferspræcum, Homl. Th. i. 486, 33. Ða . . . oferspræcean *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 3; 38, 1; Swt. 271, 14. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. ubar-sprācha zungun linguam magniloquum*.] II. saying more than is just or true (v. ofer-sprecan):—*Ða fācnes fullan weoloras and ða oferspræcan labia dolosa*, Ps. Th. 11, 3. Ða oferspræcan ðe mē yfel cwedaþ *qui maligne loquuntur adversum me*, 34, 24.

ofer-sprædan to overspread, cover:—*Beón ðær (in the house for strangers) symble bedd genihtsumlice ofersprædde*, R. Ben. 84, 23.

ofer-sprecan. I. to say too much, use too many words:—*Ne fýt ðū wid ānwīlne man ne wid oferspreccenne don't dispute with an obstinate man, or with one using too many words*, Prov. Kmbl. 5. II. to say too much, more than is just:—*Oferspreccendes obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-sprehan blasphemare*.]

ofer-sprecol; *adj. I. given to talk too much, talkative, loquacious*:—*Se ðe ofersprecol biþ multiloquio serviens*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 20. Se ofersprecola wer *vir linguosus*, R. Ben. 30, 5. II. given to extravagant, inconsiderate speech:—*Ofersprecelum procacibus, imprudentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 14; 507, 24.

ofer-sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity*; *superfluitas locutionis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-stēlan to confute, convince, convict:—*Ic oferstāle confuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 15. Oberstaeld *confutati*, ii. 105, 32. Oferstāleþ, 15, 31. Ic eom gefapa ðæt ic eom swīde rihte oferstēled, and ic beó ealne weig mīcle gefegenra ðonne ðū mē myd þillicum oferstālest, ðonne ic āfre wære ðonne ic ðerne man oferstālede I allow that I am very properly confuted, and I am always much more pleased when you confute me with such arguments, than I ever should be when I confuted another man, Shrn. 197, 32–35. Ne beó ðū tō ānwīlle; forðam ðe is gerisenlice ðæt ðū sī mid rihte oferstēled, ðonne ðū oferstēle ðerne man mid wōge, Prov. Kmbl. 8. Ðæt hī ðæs deofles leásunge mid Godes sōðfæstnysse oferstēlan, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 9. Oberstaeldene *convincens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 37. Oferstālende, 14, 60; *confutans*, 23, 45; Hpt. Gl. 436, 37. Oberstaeld *convicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 45. Ðonne hē oferstāled biþ *when he is convinced*, Past. 6; Swt. 46, 16. Hē biþ ðonne oferstāled ðæt hē Godes feónd is *he will then be convicted of being God's foe*, Homl. Th. i. 612, 24. Gif hwā mæne āþ on hāligdōme swerige, and hē oferstāled weorde *if a man commit perjury on a relic, and he be convicted*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 5; 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Oferstālede *confutati, superati, convicti, redarguti*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 19.

ofer-steall, es; *m. Opposition*:—*Gif ic ðisum dracon tō forswelgenne geseald eom hwī sealc ic elcunge prowian for eowerum ofr-stealle (the opposition which was offered by the prayers said at the speaker's bedside)*, Homl. Th. i. 534, 20. Cf. wider-steall.

ofer-stealla, an; *m. A survivor*:—*Heó wýscte ðæt heó nāne æfter hyre ne forlēte, ðe læs gif hyra hwylc wære hyre oferstealla, ðæt se ne myhte on heofenum beón hyre enfengemacca*, Shrn. 151, 13.

ofer-stellan to cross:—*Hit sum slōg oferhleōp and oferstālede (transiliret)*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17.

ofer-steppan to over-step, to cross, exceed:—*Ic ofersteppe weall trānsgrēdian murum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 30. Ðū oferstōpe *tu supergressa es*, Kent. Gl. 1151. Ne oferstepe ðū ealde gemēro *ne transgrediaris terminos antiquos*, 854. Seó sē ne mōt ðone þeorscwald oferstēppan (-steppan, Met. 11, 69) ðære eorþan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-stephēn transgredi, excedere*.]

ofer-stigan.

I. to mount, scale, surmount, rise above:—Ic heofonas oferstige, Exon. Th. 482, 24; Rā. 67, 6. Sume ða fða hē becerp mid ðy scipe sume hit oferstigeþ some of the waves the steersman avoids with the ship, some it surmounts, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 3. Heo ða þýstre ðýsdes andweardan middangeardes oferstāh præsantis mundi tenebras transiens, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 3. Hē on ānre diegelle stōwe done munt oferstāg, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 21. Breōst oferstāg brim weallende eorlum ǝþ exle the boiling sea rose above the breast up to men's shoulders, Andr. Kmbl. 3146; An. 1576. Eles gecynd is ðæt hē wile oferstigan ǝlcne wētan, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 12.

II. to transcend, surpass, excel, overcome, exceed:—Ic oferstige excello, ǝlfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 45. Dū ealle ðine yldran on rice feor oferstigest (transcendas), Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Hē ealra ǝðerra heāhfædera mægen oferstigeþ, Blickl. Homl. 167, 23. Yldo oferbideþ stānas, heo oferstigeþ styte, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. Oferstihþ excedit, i. superat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 71. Dæs gebodes micelnes his mihta oferstihþ, R. Ben. 128, 14. Hē ongeat ðæt hē oferstāg hine selfne semetipsum noverat transcendere, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 13. Oforstāg, Blickl. Homl. 163, 28. Oferstāh, Homl. Th. i. 70, 11. Hī swiðra oferstāg weard a stronger guard overcame them, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gū. 201. Oferstige excedat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 72. ǝr ðan ðe dæs dages lenge oferstige ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Oferstigan percellerent, supereminerent, Hpt. Gl. 489, 27. Ða yldo mid þeāwum oferstigende aetatem moribus transiens, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4. Ða oferstigendan lufe the surpassing love, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 22. [Goth. ufar-steigan: O. H. Ger. ubar-stigan transcendere, transire, exsuperare: Icel. yfir-stiginn overcome.]

ofer-stige, es; m. Astonishment, extasy:—Hē cwæþ to him sylfum: 'Nū ic was ofðam rihtan wege mīnes ingeþances, ac betere hit biþ ðæt ic eft fare fū of ðysum porte, ðý læs ðe ic to swiðe dwelge . . . gewislice ic hēr ongyten hæbbe ðæt mē hæfþ gelǝht fæste mīnes mōdes oferstige, ðæt ic nāt nā forgeare hū ic hit dus macige,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 551–556. v. ofer-stigenness.

oferstigend-lic; adj. Superlative:—Sume synd superlativa, ðæt is oferstigendlice, ǝlfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 63.

ofer-stigenness, e; f. A passing over:—Geleōrednysse ǝ oferstigenysse extaseos, transgressionis, Hpt. Gl. 413, 9. v. ofer-stige.

ofer-swimman to cross by swimming:—Oferswam ða sioleþa bigong sunu Ecgþeōwes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367. [O. H. Ger. ubar-swimman tranare.]

ofer-swidan; p. -swiðde, but also -swād To prove stronger than or superior to another, to overcome, overpower, conquer, surpass:—Ober-suido vinco, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 69. Ic oferswiðe vinco, ǝlfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswiðe mid mīnre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 29; Rā. 41, 29. Dū ðe ǝre widerwinnan oferswiðst, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 233. Dū oferswiðde deāþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 13. Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswið ealra ǝðerra Godes martira wuldor, 167, 25. Gyf strengra hine oferswið (swið, MSS. B. C.) si fortior vicierit eum, Lk. Skt. MS. A. 11, 22. Oferswiðeþ, Beo. Th. 564; B. 279. Dū oferswiðdest done deofol, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 436; Blickl. Homl. 157, 4. Hē ðone ealdan gedwolan oferswiðde, 7, 13. Gaius Julius se cāsere Brettas oferswiðde, Chr. Erl. 4, 24; Ors. i. 2; Saut. 30, 22. Hē þurh Godes mihte ðone cweclmēaran drenc oferswiðde, Homl. Th. i. 72, 12. Heo þurh martyrdōm ðisne middangeard oferswād, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 4. Hē ðone feōnd oferswād, Shr. 13, 30. Ða ðe mid sygefæstum deāþe mid-dangeard oferswidon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 31. Oferswið ðas cristenan þurh tearte wita, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 137. Ðonne hē ðone āwyrðgan gāst oferswiðde, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Deofol oferswidan, 29, 1; Erlen. Kmbl. 2354; El. 1178. Mid swinglan oferswidan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1. 25; S. 487, 1. Mid gedwylde lāre oferswidan, Homl. Th. i. 44, 26. Ðæt geþyld oferswiðende patientia victrix, Prud. 25 a. Hī habbaþ deofol oferswiðde, Blickl. Homl. 35, 4. Oferswiðod, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 8; 4, 57. Is betre ðæt hiē weorðen gebundene and oferswiðde, Past. 30; Swt. 204, 4; Blickl. Homl. 145, 13. Wit sýn oferswiðede, 181, 30. Oferswiðdum leahtum devictis vitiis, Prud. 28 b. v. un-oferswiðede.

ofer-swide; adv. Over-much, too much:—Sý hē snotor and nā ofer-swide ne þreāge, R. Ben. 121, 3. Ða heāfodmen lufedon swide and oferswiðe gitsunge on golde and on seolfre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 5. [Overmuchel and ouerswilde ivoned, A. R. 178, 9.]

ofer-swīðestre, an; f. A conqueror; victrix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 68.

ofer-swīðness, e; f. Oppression, distress:—Oferswiðnisse pressura, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25; Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 33.

ofer-swīðrian to prevail, conquer:—Ic oferswiðrode ongen hine prae-valui adversum eum, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. We oferswiðredon (-swiðdon MS. F.) on ðysum eallum þurh ðone ðe ús lufode 'in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us' (Rom. 8, 37), R. Ben. 27, 12.

ofer-swīðung, e; f. Oppression, distress; pressura, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 21, 33; p. 7, 17.

ofer-swōgan to cover thickly:—Mid þýstro genipum dæs mantes cnoll eall oferswōgen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. v. ā-swōgan, ge-swōgen.

ofer-tel, es; n. An odd number:—Ðæra pipercorna sý ofertel, ðæt ys ðý forman dæge ān and þritig, and ðý ǝðrum dæge seofontýne, and ðý þridan dæge þreotýne, Lchdm. i. 288, 8.

ofer-teldan to cover with an awning:—Segle ofertolden, Cd. Th. 182, 26; Exod. 81. [Al þe cure ouertild, Jul. 9, 8.]

ofer-teōn. I. to draw one thing over another, to cover by drawing one thing over another:—Ðonne ic oferteō heofenan mid wolcnum cum obduxero nubibus coelum, Gen. 9, 14; Homl. Th. i. 22, 11. Woruld miste oferteāh, þýstrum biþeahte, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Hē næfre eft nolde ealne middaneard mid nānum flōde oferteōn, Scrd. 21, 21. Ðonne se fulla mōna wýrd ofertogen mid þýstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29; Met. 9, 16.

II. to bring to an end, finish:—Ofertogen finitum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 4.

ofer-pearf, e; f. Extreme need:—Gif dæs oferpearf sīe ǝr mete, ðæt hē spiwan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 226, 9; Wulfst. 134, 21. Āgan ða yldran dæs oferpearfe, ðæt hī heora gingran Gode gestrynan, 38, 23. For oferpearfe ilda cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 1039; El. 521. Ða unþeāwas habbaþ oferpearfe hreōwsunga, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27.

ofer-pearfa, an; m. One in extreme need:—Is seō bōt gelang æt ðē ānum oferpearfum on thee alone depends the remedy for those in dire need, Exon. Th. 10, 17; Cri. 153.

ofer-peccan to cover:—Blōdig wolcen oferþeþ ealne ðýsne heofon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33; 93, 2. Eall eorþe biþ mid þeōstrum oferþeht, 93, 6. Mid forste oferþeht covered with ice, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 143. Þice vel oferþeht condensas, i. spissa, secreta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 65. Hē onweāh ða eorþan ðe ǝr wæs oferþeht mid feōdum revelabit condensas, Ps. 28, 7. Mid þeōstrum oferþeht, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 17. Scip mid ýðum oferþeht, 378, 15; Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 18; Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10. [Ger. über-decken.]

ofer-peōn; p. -þāh, -þeāh; pl. -þugon, -þungen; pp. -þogen, -þungen To thrive beyond others, to excel, surpass:—Ic oferþeþ excello, ǝlfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 28. Oft on lǝwedum hāde mid gōdum weorcum man oferþiþþ ðone munuchād, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 36. Oferþiþþ, R. Ben. 12, 16. Hē oferþeāh biscopas, Shr. 17, 11. Būtan hwylc ǝðerne mid gearneunge oferþeþ, R. Ben. 12, 21. Bonan mǝndon ðæt hý monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gū. 402. Oferþuge praestaret, superaret, superexcelleret, Hpt. Gl. 480, 1. Oferþeōn praestare, antecellere, 417, 62: melior esse, 418, 67. Ic hæbbe ðe oferþogen, Homl. Th. i. 448, 34; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 209. Seō hæfþ ealle ǝðru wif oferþungen mid clǝnnesse, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 21; 33, 4; Fox 132, 7; Met. 20, 194; Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 11. Hē wēnþ ðæt hē hæbbe hiē oferþunge on his lifes gearneunge transcendisse se vitae meritis credit, 17, 3; Swt. 111, 15. [Goth. ufar-þeihan.]

ofer-þrymm, es; m. Exceeding power:—ǝr ðon se wlonca dæg bodige þurh þýman brynehātne lēg egsan oferþrym ere that august day (doom's day) announce by the trumpet fire burning-hot, over-powering terror, Exon. Th. 448, 10; Dōm. 52.

ofer-pungen. v. ofer-peōn.

ofer-togenness, e; f. The condition of being covered:—Wið eāgena ofertogennysse ad albuginem oculorum, Lchdm. i. 176, 16. v. ofer-teōn.

ofer-trahtnian to comment upon, expound:—Langsum hit biþ ðæt wē ealne ðisne lofsang ofertrahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 202, 28.

ofer-tredan to trample upon, tread under foot:—Se geleāfa ofertret ðæt deofolgyd fides conculcat idolatriam, Prud. 9 a. Geōtýsung manega ofertret avaritia multos sternit, 58 a. Seō rýdgýfolnes ða gýtsunge mid cneowum and mid fōtum ofertred largitas avaritiam genibus et calcibus perfoedit, 68 a. [þe Laferd oferrcom] oferttradd te deofell, Orm. 12493.]

ofer-trūwa, an; m. Over-confidence:—For ðam ofertrūwan on ðam friþe from over-confidence in the truce, L. Ath. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 5.

ofer-trūwod possessed by over-confidence, over-confident:—Ðam lǝr-eōwe is swiðe smēalice tō andersǝcenne be ðām weorcum ðara ofertwūdudena subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 208, 13.

ofer-wacian to keep watch over, act as a guard:—Julianus wýcode wið ða eā Eufreten, and him oferwacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

ofer-wadan to cross by wading:—Ða gebeōtode Cirus ðæt hē his þegn on hire swā gewrecan wolde ðæt hiē mehte wifmon be hier e cneōwe oferwadan rex iratus ulcisci in annem statuit, contestans eum feminis vix genua tingentibus permeabilem relinquendum, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 33. [O. H. Ger. ubar-watan pertransire.]

ofer-wealdend, es; m. One who rules over others, ruler, governor:—Ealles oferwealdend, Elen. Kmbl. 2469; El. 1236.

ofer-weaxan to cover by growing, over-grow:—Hǝlend wæs sprecende tō Abraham and wæs cweðende ðæt his sǝd oferweōxe ealle ðas woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Mid wuda oferwexen, 207, 27; Homl. Th. i. 508, 23.

ofer-weðer, es; p. Storm, tempest:—Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tōbrocene, Chr. 794; El. 59, 22.

ofer-wenian to become insolent:—Oberwenide insolesceret, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 34. Oberwaenidae, Ep. Gl. 12 d, 20.

ofer-weore, es; n. A superstructure, a tomb:—Oferwurces sarcophagi, tumba, Hpt. Gl. 488, 51. [Oferr þatt arke wuss An oferwerre wel timmbredd (the mercy-seat), Orm. 1035.] v. ofer-geweorc.

ofer-weorpan.

I. to overthrow, throw down:—Nim eorþan, oferweorþ mid ðīne swiðran handa under ðīnum swiðran fēt, Lchdm. i. 384, 19. Gif hē hiē oferweorþe, mid x scift. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. ii; Th. i. 68, 15. Ðý gewunelican þeawe horsa æfter wērinysse hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwēðere sīdan hit oferweorþan *consuetorum more*, quasi *post lassitudinem in diversum latus vicissim sere volvere coepit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Mid ðý storme onwend and oferworpen *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11.

II. to throw (water, etc.) upon, to sprinkle:—Oferwurpe ðū mid ðý wætere ealle burg-waran, Exon. Th. 467, 3; Hō. 133. Se ðe mid wætere oferwurp wuldres cynebearn, Menol. Fox 315; Men. 159.

III. intrans. To fall down:—Oferweorþ ðā wērigmōd, wīgēna strengest, ðæt hē on fylle weorð, Beo. Th. 3090; B. 1543. [Uorthe holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. He oferwarp þeþre bordess, Orm. 15567 note.]

ofer-winnan to overcome in fight, conquer:—Ylde oferwīgeþ wulf, heō oferbideþ stānas, Salm. Kmbl. 598; Sal. 299.

ofer-willan. **I. to boil so that a liquid is reduced in quantity:**—Oferwylle þ̅ done þridan dāle, Lchdm. ii. 216, 3, 4; 228, 18; 238, 10.

II. to overboil, boil too much:—Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wāran on gesodene oferwilleða, 286, 29.

ofer-winnan to overcome, conquer, vanquish, subdue:—Se ðe his mōd gewylt is betera donne se ðe burh oferwinþ, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 10. Oferwinnuþ *debellant*, Blickl. Gl. Gif ūre fynd ūs oferwinnuþ *expugnatis nobis*, Ex. i. 10. Hē Soroastrem oferwann and ofslōh Zoroastrem *pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. i. 2; Swt. 30, 11. Oferwan, i. 6; Swt. 36, 17. Iudith seō wuduwe ðe oferwann Holofernem, Ælf. T. Grn. ii. 15, 44. Hī oferwunnon mē *expugnaverunt* me, Ps. Spl. 128, 1. Oferwin onwinnende *expugna inpuantes*, Blickl. Gl. Hē ðus cwæð ðæt hē ða lotwreancas oferwunne, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 17. Gif ðū wille ænige buruh oferwinnan (*expugnare*), Deut. 20, 10; Jos. 10, 4. Ðæt hī mihton heora fynd oferwinnan, Bd. i. 12; S. 480, 28. Seō ylce þeod wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, 5, 11; S. 626, 10. On ðæm xxv. wintrum ðe hē winnende wæs hē nā oferwunnen ne weard, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 6. Se mon hafuþ weān oferwunnen, Exon. Th. 475, 5; Bo. 43. Synd ða fynd oferwunne, Gen. 14, 20. Oferwunnenum feōndum *devictis hostibus*, Prud. 4. a. [O. H. Ger. ubar-winnan *expugnare, superare, devincere*: Icel. yfir-vinna.]

ofer-wintran to winter, pass the winter:—Nān eower nele oferwintran (*hiemare*) būton mīnum (*the shoemaker*) cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [Ger. über-wintern.]

ofer-wiste, e; f. Excess in eating:—Sint tō manianne ða ofergrifran ðeāh hiē ne mægen done unþeāw forlātan ðære gifernesse and ðære oferwiste ðæt hē hūru hine selfne ne þurhstinge mid ðý sƿeorde unrythæmēdes, ac ongiote hū micel oferspræc cymeþ of ðære oferwiste *admonendi sunt gulae dediti, ne in eo, quod escarum delectationi incubant, luxuriae se mucrone transfigant, et quanta sibi per eum loquacitas insidietur, aspiciant*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 6–10. Hī lufiaþ oferwiste and iðele blisse, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24.

ofer-wistlic glosses supersubstantialis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 11.

ofer-wlenced possessed of superabundant means, very opulent:—Hiē andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālic wære ðæt swā oferwlenced cynung sceolde winnan on swā earm folc swā hiē wæron *responderunt, stolidè opulentissimum regem adversus inopes summissis bellum*, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 12.

ofer-wlencu (o); f. Ostentation, superabundant means:—Ða ðe byra līfes þurh lust brīcan iðelum æhtum and oferwlencum, gierelum gielpicum, Exon. Th. 127, 21; Gū. 389. v. preceding word.

ofer-wrecan to overwhelm:—Oberurecan *obruere*, Wūlc. Gl. 35, 14.

ofer-wreōn; p. -wreāh, -wreāh, pl. -wrigon, -wrigon; pp. -wrigen, -wrogen To cover, cover over, veil, hide, conceal, overspread:—Ic oferwreō nubo, Ælf. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 19; *coopero*, 30; Som. 34, 43. Ðū ðe oferwriht mid wætrum ða uferan hire *qui tegis aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Geswinc wela heora oferwrihþ (-wrið, Ps. Surt.: -wriþþ, Ps. Spl.) hī labor labiorum ipsorum operiet eos, 139, 10. Oferwrihþ (-wrið, Ps. Surt.: -wriþþ, Ps. Spl.) *operit*, 146, 8. Oferwrihþ *operit*, Kent. Gl. 323. Seō sode lufu Godes and manna oferwrihþ ða mengo synna *charity covereth a multitude of sins*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 39, 37. Mycel mægen done heofon oforþeþ and oforwrihþ, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3. God ælce stowe gefylþ and ufan oforwrihþ, 19, 27. Seō sunne scinþ geond ealle eorþan geflce, and ealre eorþan brādnyse endemes oferwrihþ, Lchdm. iii. 236, 13. Unrehtwīsnesse mīne ic ne oferwrih (-wreāh, Ps. Spl. C. T.), Ps. Surt. 31, 5. Ðū oferwige *operuisti*, 84, 3. Oferwrih (-wreāh, Ps. Spl.) *operuisti*, 43, 17; 68, 8. Seō sē ealle his crætu and riddan mid yðan oferwreāh, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 28. Picce gepf oferwreð ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Oferwreogan (*contexerunt*) mē pýstru, Ps. Lamb. 54, 6. Ne ne beþ gecyrrd oferwreōn (tō oferwreōnne, Ps. Lamb.: oferwreān, Ps. Surt.) eorþan *neque contendentur operire terram*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Sum ægunnon oferwreōn (*velare*) his ansýne, Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Nacode wē sceolan oferwreōn, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 25. Næs Salomon oferwrigen (*coopertus*) swā swā ān of dyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Ðæt dysig ðæt hit ær mid oferwrigen wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 6.

Syn oferwrigene *operiantur*, Ps. Lamb. 70, 13. Synna beoþ oferwrigenne for ðædbōte, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 22. Ðær stōð ān æmtig cýf oferwrogen, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Se ðe wæs hwilon gescrið mid golde, hē læg ða oferwrogen mid moldan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3. Hwítum gegyrlan oferwrohne (-wrogenne, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 16, 5. Mid hƿam beo wē oferwrogene? Mt. Kmbl. 6, 31. Oferwrogne *contacta*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 48.

ofer-wrigels, es; n. A covering:—Oferwrigyls *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 28. Oferwrigelsum *operculis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 55.

ofer-writ a writing upon a subject, a letter:—In oferwrit his in *epistola sua*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 20.

ofer-wundenness, e; f. Experiment, proof:—Oferwundennessum *experimentis*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 38.

ofer-wyrcan to cover by working, to work a covering over something, to overlay:—Hē hit him eft hām bebead on ānum brede āwriten and siddan hit āwriten wæs hē hit oferworhte mid weaxe *qui omnia ciuibus suis per tabellas scriptas, et post cera superlitas, enunciabat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 14. Næfre nænig man ða læstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hūs (*the temple*) oferworht mid golde and mid hwitan seolfre, Ælf. T. Grn. 7, 35; Blickl. Homl. 125, 25. Hē wæs bebyrgd and oferworht syððan (*a tomb was erected*), Homl. Skt. i. 21, 19.

ofer-yð, e; f. An excessive wave, wave of a tempestuous sea:—Nā selleþ on æcnysse oferýðe rihtwīse *non dabit in aeternum fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Spl. 54, 25.

ofeso, e; f. A border (?)—Ðis syndon ðas landes gemæru . . . Ærest of Seferne behīgua gemære . . . and swā be ðære alra ofesce (*along the border of elders*?) on ða neowan ðic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 11. v. owisc. ofest. v. oflost.

ofet, es; n. Fruit, pulse:—Obet *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 20. Ofet *fraga* (cf. streowberge *fraga*, 59), 36, 9; 150, 28. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, 151, 31. Ofet *legumen*, i. 38, 54. Ðis ofet the fruit of the tree of knowledge, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 655. Ofæt, 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ofett, Exon. Th. 202, 29; Ph. 77. Ofetes wæs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. Ofætes, 30, 4; Gen. 461. Bergena oððe ofeta *bacciniorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 29. Ofætum f wurtum *leguminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 71: *holusculis, leguminibus*, 494, 47. [Aenb. þet ovet of pine wombe: O. H. Ger. obaz, obez *pomum, grossa*: Ger. obst.]

of-faran to come up with those who are pursued, to overtake, to get near enough to attack, to reach and attack:—Ða Philippus wæs cirrende ða ofōr hiene oðere Scidðie Triballe wæron hātene *reuerenti Philippo Triballi bello obuiunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 1. Ða cōmon Tarentine tō heora āgnum scipum, and ða oðre hindan ofōran, and hiē ealle him tō gewildum gedydan būton v *Tarentini Romanam classem praetereuntem hostiliter inuaserunt, quinque tantum nauibus per fugam elapsis*, 4, 1; Swt. 154, 6. Ða ofōron hiē ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne and hine ðær besæton *they pursued and came up with the Danes at Buttington, and there besieged them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Hiē ofōron ðone here hindan, ða hē hāmweard wæs, and him ða wið gefuhton, 911; Erl. 100, 26. Ða ne mehte seō fird hiē nā hindan ofaran, ær hiē wæron inne on ðan geweorce, 894; Erl. 93, 7. Se cyng ofslōh heora swā feala swā hē ofaran mihte, 1016; Erl. 157, 8. Ic tō fare adeo, ic eom ofāren *adeor*, Ælf. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 1. v. of-færan, -fylgan, -īman, -rīdan.

of-feallan to fall upon, kill by falling, destroy:—Hit brēas underbæc and forneān ofeoll ða ðe hit ær forcurfan *the tree fell backwards, and by its fall very nearly killed those who before were cutting it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 2. Sigferþ cynung hine ofeoll and his lic ligh æt Wimburnan *King Sigferth laid violent hands on himself, and his body lies buried at Wimborne*, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 4. Hē geslōg xxv dracena and hine ða [of] *deap̅ ofeoll̅ he slew 25 dragons and then death fell upon him*, Salm. Kmbl. 430; Sal. 216. Seō mōdins wyle offeallan ða eadmōdnyse *superbia intruere uult super humilitatem*, Prud. 32 b. Æfter his fielle weaþ ðara cāsera mægþ offeallan *caesarum familia consumta* est, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 6. v. of-fillan.

of-feallan. v. of-fillan.

of-færan to overtake (an enemy):—Pharao tengde æfter mid callum his here and offærde hī æt ðære Reādan Sæ *Pharaoh pressed after with all his host, and overtook the Israelites at the Red Sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 16; Chr. 948; Erl. 118, 19. Se cyng færde him (*the Danes*) æt hindan, and offærde hī innan Eāst-Seaxan, and ðær tōgædere heardlice fēngon, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. v. of-faran.

of-ferian to bear off:—Hē fræt fiftýne men, and oðer swylc út offerede lādlicu lāc, Beo. Th. 3171; B. 1583.

of-fillan to kill by felling, to kill by causing to fall, to destroy:—Gif mon oðerne æt gemænum weorce ofelle (-fealle, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Hī woldon heō sylfe offyllan oððe ādrencan *ruina perituri aut fluctibus absorbendi*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 33. Ða hēt se ðema ðæt wif weorpan on seāþ and ðær mid stānum ofellan, Shr. 89, 29. Cf. of-feallan.

offrian; p. ode, ede To offer, bring a sacrifice or gift in honour of another:—Ic offrige onsægðenyssa *immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 10.

Onsegðnisse ic offriu ðē holocausta offeram tibi, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. Ðū offrast ān celf, Ex. 29, 10, 18, 20. Offrede litarat, sacrificabat, Hpt. Gl. 415, 13. Hiō offrede hiore ansegðnesse immolavit victimas suas, Kent. Gl. 285. Hē offrede lāc Gode his fæder maectis victimis Deo patris sui, Gen. 46, 1. Offrode, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 34. [Hē offrede hit (the body of St. Florentine) Crist and sēc Peter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 21.] Hi offrodon (immolaverunt) twelf cealfas, Ex. 24, 5. Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Ðē ofreden (offerent) cýnigas gefe, Ps. Surt. 67, 30. Lētaþ ús faran and offrian (sacrificemus) úrum Gode, Ex. 5, 17. Tō offrienne litaturus, Hpt. Gl. 522, 25. [O. Frs. offria: O. L. Ger. offrōn: Icel. offra: O. H. Ger. opfarōn: from Lat. offerre.] v. ge-offrian.

offrung, ofrung, e; f. **I. the offering of a sacrifice or gift**:—Hit wæs gewunelic on ealdum dagum, ðæt man Gode ðýlice lāc offrode on cūcan ofre; ac seō offrung is nū unālyfedlic, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. **II. an offering, sacrifice**:—Ic āxige hwær seō offrung (victimā) sig . . . God foresceawaþ ða offrung, Gen. 22, 7–8. Hwæder is mære, ðe offrung (ofrung, MS. A.), ðe ðæt weofod ðe gehālgap ða offrunge (ofrunge, MS. A.)? Mt. Kmb. 23, 19. Melu oððe offrung ador, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32. Offrung sacrificium, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 49. Ofprung oblatio, 28, 43. Wylt ðū ús syllan offrunge hostias quoque et holocausta da nobis, Ex. 10, 25. Ofrunga libamina, sacrificia, Hpt. Gl. 487, 72. Ofrunga holocausta, 509, 61: holocaustomata, 521, 71. [O. L. Ger. offenga: O. H. Ger. opfarunga.]

offrung-disco, es; m. **A paten** [? v. hüsel-disc]:—Ānnæ offringdisc into Nunnamynstær (she gives) one paten to the Nuns' monastery, Chart. Th. 553, 17. **offrung-hlāf**, es; m. **Sacrificial bread, the shew-bread**:—Hē æt ða offringhlāfas pangas propositionis comedit, Mt. Kmb. 12, 4. **offrung-sang**, es; m. **A hymn sung when an offering is made**:—Nū sceole wē healdan úrne palm, ðþ ðæt se sangere onginne ðone offringsang, and geoffrian ðonne Gode ðone palm, Homl. Th. i. 218, 9.

of-fylgan, -fyligan to come up with, overtake by pursuit; assequi, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 3.

of-fyllan, v. of-fillan.

of-gān. **I. to demand what is due, seek satisfaction for, require, exact**:—Ic ofgā his blōdes gyte æt ðinum handum I will require the shedding of his blood at thy hands, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 24. God ofgāþ his feoh æt eow, 554, 19. Ic wille ofgān æt ðē his blōd, i. 6, 27. Ic wille ofgān ða scēpæt eowrum handum, 242, 11. Ic wolde mīn āgen ofgān mid ðam gafole, ii. 554, 9. Ofgān exigere, Wülck. Gl. 257, 29. **II. to require what is not due, to exact with violence, extort**:—Ic wille mid tintregum æt ðē ofgān ðæs pinges insiht I will extort from thee with torments an account of this thing, Homl. Th. i. 590, 22. Mid ðam tintregum hē wolde his æhta æt him ofgān, ii. 180, 18.

III. to require what is not one's due but is granted as a favour or for a fair equivalent, to obtain, hold by allowance of another:—His brōðer wearþ his yrfenuma swā swā hē hit æt ðam cýnge ofeode his brother was his heir, according to the concession he had obtained of the king, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 8. Gif oðres mynstres ān on oðres mynstres rýmætte lēge ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor ðe tō ðam rýmætte fenge ofeode ðæs oðres mynstres āre mid swilcum pingum swylce ðam hirēde ða ða āre æhta gecwēme wære if one monastery's property lay in the space allotted to another, that the chief of the monastery that accepted the space should hold the other monastery's property on such conditions as should be agreeable to the society that owned that property, Chart. Th. 231, 10–18. Hē beað ælcōn his pegna ðe ēnig land on ðan lande hafde ðæt hī hit ofeodon be ðes bīscopes gemēdon oððe hit āgēon that they should hold it in accordance with the bishop's pleasure, or give it up, 295, 11. [Ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongēan, oððer ðæt man hit ofgō on hīse gemōð, 387, 22.] Eādmund æþeling beað ðone hirēd ðæt hē mōste ofgān (have, hold) ðæt land . . . Ðā cwæþ se cing ðæt hē nolde ðæt ðæt land mid ealle út æseald wære, ac ðæt ðæt land eft into ðære hālgan stōwe āgifen wære, 300, 13–33. Ofgān tō rihtan gafole to hold at a fair rent, 355, 23; 478, 21. Ofgān land wið gersumen, 587, 7. God wile ðæt wē mid gemāglicum bēnum his mildheortnesse ofgān God wishes us to seek for his mercy by importunate prayers, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 5. Wē sceolon mid hālgum mægnum ðone eard ofgān ðe wē þurh leahtras forluran with holy virtues must we obtain the country, that we lost through vices, i. 118, 33. [Ich hit wulle uorto ofgon (gain) þine heorte, A. R. 390, 13. To ofgon her lyfode, Piers P. 9, 106.] **IV. to start off, make a beginning of anything**:—Se ðe hine belece ofgā his spræc mid forāde let him start his suit with a preliminary oath, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30; L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4; L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 14, 17; 30; Th. i. 394, 4. v. next word.

of-gangan. **I. to require**:—Ic ofgange exigo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 13. Eower blōd ic ofgange (requiram) æt eallum wilddēorum and eac æt ðam men; of ðæs weres handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes lif, Gen. 9, 5. **II. to extort, exact what is not due**:—Ofgang ða mādmas extort (from St. Lawrence) the treasures (of the church, about which he would say nothing), Homl. i. 420, 26. **III. to acquire, obtain**:—Syle mē ðinne wineard . . . ic ðē (Naboth) oðerne finde oððe mid feō ofgange give me thy vineyard . . . I will find thee another or will

acquire it by purchase, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 175. Ne sý nān man ðe ðyses landes æniges dæles brūke, būtan hē hit ofgange æt ðām hīwum mid rihtum landrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 435, 34. v. preceding word.

of-gangende derivative:—Derivatium, ðæt is ofgangende, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 58. Sume (pronouns) synd derivativa, ðæt synd ofgangende, 15; Som. 17, 33. Hwæt si betwux ðām genitum ðæra frumcennedra pronomina and ðæra ofgangendra, Som. 19, 41.

ofgangend-lic derivative:—Derivativa, ðæt is ofgangendlic, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 4; 17; Som. 20, 35.

of-georn; adj. Too eager, elated:—Ofgeorn[um] subnixis, Hpt. Gl. 485, 45.

of-geotan. **I. to moisten by pouring, souse, soak**:—Ofgeot mid ealaþ moisten the plants by pouring ale on them, Lchdm. ii. 140, 15; iii. 28, 16. Ofgeot mid wætere, 48, 5. Ofgeot hý āne niht mid wýne ðanne on morgen nim ða leáf cnuca hý . . . and ofgeot hý mid ðan ylcan wíne ðe hý ær ofgotene wæron soak them a night with wine, then in the morning take the leaves, pound them . . . and soak them with the same wine that they were soaked with before, 130, 30–132, 2. Sele wermōd on wearum wætere ofgotenne, ii. 182, 6. **II. to put out a fire by pouring water on it**:—Hit biþ gelic, ðæt man mid wætere ðone weallendan welm (lig, MS. D.) ofgeote, ðæt hē leng ne mōt rixian, swā man mid ælnessan synna ealle ālyseþ, Wulfst. 257, 21. Hī woldon ðæt fyr mid wætere ofgeotan, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 7.

of-gerād; adj. Appropriate:—Ðeah ic hwílum gecoplice funde, ic nū wēpene ofgerādra worda misfō, Bt. 2; Fox 2, 9.

of-gesleān to slay:—Hī ðær ofgeslōgan (ofslōgon, MS. E.) micel wæl, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 35. v. of-sleān.

of-gestigness, e; f. **Descent**:—Ofgestignisse descensionis, Mt. Kmb. p. 8, 4.

of-gifan to give up, leave, abandon:—Obgiveht (= ofgifef) destituit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 77. Hē Dena land ofgeaf he left the Danes' land, Beo. Th. 3813; B. 1904. Hē ðās world ofgeaf he died, Cd. Th. 72, 30; Gen. 1194. Hē ðone beām ofgeaf he (Christ) left the cross (when he was taken to be buried), Exon. Th. 45, 35; Cri. 729. Hī flet ofgeafon they gave up their halls (when they died), 290, 7; Wand. 61. Mec deaðne ofgeafun fæder and mōder, ne wæs mē feorh dāgen in innan, 391, 7; Rā. 10, 1. Hī heora land ofgeafan patria profugit, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 20. Ofgeafon, Cd. Th. 6, 8; Gen. 85. Ne ofgif ðū mē ne elonges a me, Ps. Th. 70, 11. Hē ða goldburg ofgifan (leave) wolde, Andr. Kmb. 3309; An. 1657. Ofgefen destitutum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 8. Ofgifene, 25, 59; Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 3. [O. H. Ger. aba-geban destituere: O. Sax. af-geban.]

of-habban to keep from, hold back, restrain:—Gif ðū ðæt (letting the people go) git dōn nelt and ðæt folc ofhæfst (retines), Ex. 9, 2. [Goth. af-haban.] Cf. of-healdan.

of-hagian to be inconvenient:—Gif his scrifte ofhagie, sēce man tō ðam leōðbīscope, Wulfst. 275, 5. Cf. on-hagian.

of-healdan to withhold, keep back, retain:—Hē lēt niman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma ðe heō ofhealdan ne mihte he had all the best valuables, that she could not keep back, taken from her, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23. Mī gaul hē hauþ ofhealden my rent he has withheld, Chart. Th. 427, 30. [Aenb. to ofhealde to retain.] v. of-habban.

of-hearmian; v. impers. To cause grief:—Ðā ofhearmode (ofearmode? v. of-earmian) Gode heorta ymða God was grieved at their miseries, Jud. 11, 1. [Cf. Icel. harmr grief, sorrow; harmar einum it vexes one.]

of-hende; adj. Out of one's hand, taken away, lost to one:—Gif him ænig ðara ofhende wyrþ if any one of them is lost to him, Met. 25, 34. [Icel. af-hendr.] v. on-hende.

of-hnitan to kill by buting, to gore to death:—Gif se oxa wer oððe wif ofhnit if an ox gore a man or woman, that they die, Ex. 21, 29; L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27.

of-hreōsan. **I. to overwhelm, cover, bury**; obruere:—Oftrystung fela burhga ofhreās, Homl. Th. i. 608, 26. Ðæt ne ða sleacigendan hē (sompnolentia) ofhreōse (obruat), Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. Swylce hē sý mid moldhýpan ofhroren, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33. Sume (martyrs) mid stānum ofhrorene, 542, 30. Mid sande ofhrorene opterti humo Num. 16, 33. Ofhrorenne obrutum, Hpt. Gl. 487, 25. Ofrorene obruti, 506, 7; obrutos, 478, 77. **II. to fall down**:—Heofonas berstab, tungol ofhreōsap, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934.

of-hreōwan. **I. to cause grief or pity (a) impers. with dat. of pers. and gen. of the cause**:—Mē ofhrīwþ mē miseret, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Ðæs sceāpes untrumnesse him ofhreāw (-hreōw, MS. F.), R. Ben. 51, 20. Him ofhreōw ðæs mannes he was sorry for man, Homl. Th. i. 192, 16. (b) with dat. of pers. and nom. of cause, or a clause introduced by ðæt:—Ðā ofhreōw ðam munece ðæs hreōfian mægenlēast the powerlessness of the leper excited the pity of the monk, 336, 11. Mē ofhreōw ðæt hī nē cūdon ða godspellcan lāre, 2, 22. **II. to feel pity**:—Se messepreost ðæs mannes ofhreōw, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Iohannes ofhreōw ðære mēder dreōrignysse, Homl. Th. i. 66, 21.

of-hyngrod very hungry:—Eādige beoþ ða ðe sind of hīngrode riht-wisnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204. Ofhīngrod æfter rihtwisnysse, 550, 34–

35. [Gif þu ert ofhungred efter þe swete, A. R. 376, 18: *Laym.* of-fingred: *Piers P.* afingred.]

of-irnan. I. to overtake (by running):—Færþ hē (*the evening star*) æfter ðære sunnan, 6þ hē ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. Ðæs witegan cnapa, Gyezi, ofarn Naaman, Homl. Th. i. 400, 17. [þe abbed æfter Uortiger rad & sone gon ofærne Uortigerne, *Laym.* 13149.] II. to tire with running:—Hē was swiðe ofurnen *he was very tired with running*, Jud. 4, 19.

of-lētan. I. to give up, relinquish:—Gif ðū ær ðonne hē worold oflēstet if you die before him, Beo. Th. 2371; B. 1183. Ða se ellorgast oflēt lifdagas and ðas lēnan gesceaft, 3248; B. 1622. Lif oflētan, Cd. Th. 65, 28; Gen. 1073. [Goth. af-lētan ahman to give up the ghost.]

II. to let off, cause (blood) to flow:—Ðæt him (hine, Cott. MS.) mon oflēte blōdes on ðam earne, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 23. [Goth. af-lētan to let off, forgive, dismiss: *Ger.* ab-lassen.]

oflēte, -lāte, -lēte, an; *f.* I. an oblation, offering:—Oflētan oblationem, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 9. Ofātan oblationes, Ps. Surt. 50, 21. II. a sacramental wafer:—Eal ðæt tō hūsle gebirge, ðæt is, clāne oflēte, clāne win, and clāne wæter, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Behealde hē ðæt his oflētan ne beoñ ealdbacene, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 26. Benedictus āsende āne ofelētan, and hēt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 26.

III. a wafer like the sacramental wafer:—Man sceal niman .vii. lytle oflētan swylice man mid ofraþ, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3. [Erest þat husel beð ouelete and win, O. E. Homl. ii. 97, 33. *Icel.* oblāta, oblāt a sacramental wafer: O. H. Ger. oblāta oblatio: *Ger.* oblate wafer. *From* Mid. Lat. oblāta.]

of-langod; *part.* Seized with an excessive longing or desire:—For ðære sibbe hē wearp oflangod ungemetlice he was seized with an immense longing on account of the love he bore his father and mother, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 1. Oflongad, Exon. Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. [*Laym.*: O. and N. of-longed.]

oflāte, v. oflāte.

of-leogan to lay down:—Eom ic on lāme oflegd infixus sum in limo, Ps. Th. 68, 1. [Goth. af-lagjan to lay down, put away.]

of-leogan to lie, be false:—Ða ælpeoðgan bearn mē oflugon filiū alieni mentū sunt mihi, Ps. Th. 17, 43.

of-ligan to oppress, to hurt by lying upon:—Gif hwā on slāpe his bearn oflicge ðæt hit deað wuorde si quis in somno infantem suum oppres-serit, et mortuus sit, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 10.

of-līcian to displease, be displeasing:—Gode swyðe ofliþaþ heora ceorung, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 240. Swā hwæt swā him ofliþaþ ðeah hit hālig sý hié hit lætaþ unālýfed whatever they do not like, though it be holy, they profess that it is not permitted, R. Ben. 9, 19. Ða oflicode mē þearle ðæt ic eft tō ðam lichaman sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 10. Gif hwam seó lār oflicge, 216, 23.

of-linnan to cease, leave off:—Ðæt wæter oflan and mā of heora mūpe hit ne eode the water stopped, and it no longer came out of the mouth of the image, Blickl. Homl. 247, 8. [Goth. af-linnan discedere.]

of-lysted, -lyst; *part.* Possessed with a very strong desire, very desirous for (with gen. of object):—Eubolus weard swā mycelum oflyst Basilies lāre, ðæt him ne lyste nānes metes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 42; Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Ða was ðes man swiðe oflyst ðæs Hælendes tō-cymes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 6. Þeod was oflystet metes, Andr. Kmbi. 2226; An. 1114: 2454; An. 1228. Ða was hē swyðe oflysted ðæt hē ðæs cádgan weres blōð āgute he was possessed with a very strong desire to shed the holy man's blood, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 22. Ða ðe sind oflyste rihtwisyse, Homl. Th. i. 204, 1; Exon. Th. 464, 3; Hō. 81. [Ofliust æfter deores flæsce, *Laym.* 30554.]

of-manian to exact a fine or due:—Ofmanige se bisceop ða bōte tō ðæs cynges handa, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19, note.

of-munan to recall to mind, recollect:—Donne hē hit eft ofman æfter lytlum fæce cum post paululum hæc ipsa ad memoriam revocant, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 225, 19. Ne ofman hē næfre nānwuht forðæm næfre nāuht hē ne forget he never recalls anything, for he never forgot anything, Bt. 42; Fox 356, 30. Ic wæt æac ðæt ic hyt hæfde swā elēne forgeten ðæt ic hyt næfre eft ne ofmunde I know too that I should have so clean forgotten it, that I should have never again recalled it, Shr. 198, 4.

of-myrðrian to murder:—Men hine ofmyrðrodon, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 7.

ofn, v. ofen.

of-neáðian to obtain by force, extort:—Nū cýðde man mē ðet Æpel-wold and ic sceoldon ofneáðian ða bōc æt Leofricē I have been informed that Athelwold and I must have obtained the charter from Leofric by force, Chart. Th. 295, 32. [O. Frs. of-nēda: cf. *Ger.* ab-nöthigen.]

ofnet a closed vessel:—Geseoþ ofnete seethe in a closed vessel (vasculo clauso vel operto), Lchdm. ii. 30, 24.

of-niman to fail:—Be ðam ðe him his spræc ofnimþ de eo cui sermo deficit, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. [*Ger.* ab-nahmen to decrease, wane.]

ofost, ofest, ofst, e; *f.* Haste, speed:—Ofost is selost tō gecýðanne hwanon eower cyme sý the quicker you make known where you come

from the better, Beo. Th. 518; B. 256: 6007; B. 3007. Ofest, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293. Ofst and hrading, R. Ben. 3, 11. Swā hwylc preost swā wyrne (refuses to baptize a man) for ofstis his fōre qui-cunque presbyter festinandi itineris sui causa denegat, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 21. Se cnapa hit mid ofste geearcode puer festinavit et coxit illum, Gen. 18, 7. Mid ofste (oefeste, Lind.) cum festinatione, Mk. Skt. 6, 15; Lk. Skt. 1, 39; Jn. Skt. 11, 31. Wē secgaþ nū mid ofste ðas endebriddisse, for ðan ðe wē oft habbaþ ymbe ðis āwriten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 30. Deós world is on ofste this world is hurrying on (to its end), Wulfst. 156, 5; Cd. Th. 191, 32; Exod. 223. Beó ðū on ofste hasten, Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. On ofoste, 5487; B. 2747. Þorh ofst per anticipationem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 77. Ofestum hastily, Cd. Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Ofestum miclum, 177, 15; Gen. 2930. Ofstum, 153, 8; Gen. 2535: 161, 29; Gen. 2672. [*Laym.* ovest.]

ofostlice; *adv.* Hastily, speedily, in haste:—Hē stōp ofostlice tō-foran ðam biscope and feol tō his fōtum festinus accedens ante pedes episcopi conruit, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Ongan ofostlice ðæt hof wyr-can, Cd. Th. 79, 24; Gen. 1316. Gewit ðū ofostlice fēran, 172, 24; Gen. 2849. Mē ofostlice gehyr velociter exaudi me, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Ofstlice cursim, velociter, Hpt. Gl. 446, 48. Efstende wē sceolon etan ure easterlican blisse, and ofstlice wē sceolon Godes bebodu healdan, Anglia viii. 323, 36; Cd. Th. 150, 6; Gen. 2487. Ofostlicor, Exon. Th. 171, 18; Cri. 272. [O. Sax. ofast, ofst-liko.]

of-ridan to overtake by riding, overtake:—Efstap ardlice and gē hig ofridaþ persequimini cito, et comprehenditis eos, Jos. 2, 5. Abram efstē wið ðæs heres 6þ ðæt hē hig ofrād, Gen. 14, 14. Se cyng hēt rīdan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofrīdan, Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 1: 877; Erl. 78, 21. v. of-faran.

of-sacan to deny a charge:—Gif hwā ofsacan wille, dō ðæt mid eahta and feowertig fulborenra þegena, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. [I ne mai hit nozt ofsaþe, P. L. S. 15, 60. Cf. *Icel.* af-saka to exculpate.]

of-sceacan to shudder, shake with fear:—Ofscoð exhorruit, Hpt. Gl. 504, 10.

of-sceamian to put to shame:—Gif ðū ðē ofsceamian (onsceamian, MS. Cott.) wilt ðines gedwolan, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 16. Hē wearp of-sceamod, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 214. Se drý stōd eádmōd and ofsceamod the sorcerer stood humble and ashamed, Homl. ii. 416, 30. Hī gecyrdon him hām heard ofsceamode, 518, 31. [O. and N. of-schomed: R. Glouc. of-ssamed.]

of-sceotan. I. to wound or kill by shooting an arrow or by hurling a weapon:—Wulfstan ðone forman man mid his francan ofscēat, Byrht. Th. 134, 1; By. 77. Hæpcyn his mæg ofscēt blōdgian gāre, Beo. Th. 4870; B. 2439. Hē hiene ne meachte ofsceotan mid ðam bismere quem commovere in ipsa contumeliarum jaculatione non potuit, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 9. Hē mid geættrode flāne hine ofsceotan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 502, 18. Hē weard ofscoten mid ānre flāne sagitta ictus interit, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 13. Ðær weard Leostenas mid ānre flān ofscoten ibi Leosithenes telo e muris jacto perfossus occiditur, 3, 11; Swt. 144, 27. Mid fyrenum flānum ofscotene (ofscotene, 7), Homl. Th. i. 506, 1.

II. Ofscoten elf-shot, diseased from an elf's shot, Lchdm. ii. 156, 25: 290, 21. The disease consists in an over-distension of an animal's stomach from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it. See the Glossary and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary elf-shot. v. next word.

of-sceotian to shoot, wound or kill with an arrow, spear, etc.:—Hē hēt hine mid strælum ofscotian, ðæt hē was ðara swā full swā igl biþ byrsta, Shr. 55, 8. Ne ofsléa hine nān man mid his handa ac sī hē mid stānum oftirfoð oððe mid flānum ofscotod manus non tanget eum, sed lapidibus opprimetur aut confodietur jaculis, Ex. 19, 13. Mid flānum ofscotod and mid stānum oftorfoð sagittis, saxis contriti, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 14. v. preceding word.

of-sendan to reach by sending, send for, summon:—Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl the king sent for earl Godwin, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 7. Ða sende se cyng æfter ðam scypon ðe hē ofsendan mihte the king sent after the ships that his summons could reach, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. [Heo him radden ðæt he ofsende magan, *Laym.* 15748. Þis kyng ys knyztet let ofsende, R. Glouc. 122, 21.] v. of-faran.

of-seon to see, observe:—Ða ofseah hig Godes engel cum invenisset eam angelus Domini, Gen. 16, 7. Ða ofseah hē ænne geongne man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Se hālga wer ofseah ealne middaneard, and ofseah lādan ānes biscopes sǣwle tō heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 30. Se apostol ofseah hwær sum ūpwita lǣdde twegen gebrōðru, i. 60, 22. Ofsiñ, Met. 21, 38.

of-setenness, e; *f.* Siege:—Ofsetenesse obsidione, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 13. v. of-sittan.

of-settan to beset, press hard, oppress:—Hē hig ofsette and geswenct he oppressed and afflicted them; servierunt ei, Jud. 3, 8. Fearras fætt ofsetton tō ymbsæton (obsederunt) mē, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Feoñd ūrne ofsete (comprime), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Mid untrunnesse oððe bysegum ofset, R. Ben. 58, 15: 59, 3. Mid weorces geswince ofsette, 63, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8. Se ðe on wræcsit gesliþ mid miclum gyltum

heom ofsett getácnaf *if a man dreams of being in exile, it betokens that he will be weighed down with great crimes*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 23. Swēte etan on manegum leathrum biþ ofsett hit getácnaf *to dream of eating sweets betokens a man will be sunk in many faults*, 202, 25. Ofsetum obsessis, Wülck. Gl. 251, 5. v. next word.

of-sittan. I. *to sit upon, press down by sitting*:—Heo ofsæt ðone selegyst *he (Grendel's mother) pressed down the hall-guest (Beowulf, who had fallen)*, Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545. Nū sceal se ðe wile sittan æt Godes gereorde ðæt gærs ofsittan, ðæt is, ðæt hē sceal ða flæsclican lustas gewyldan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 26.

II. *to sit upon, oppress*:—Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē tyrannus, Ælf. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47; Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Swongornes hī ofsit, and hī mid slæwpe ofer-cūmþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Godes fynd ðe ða earmen ofsittap, Jud. Thw. 156, 5. Ðū wilt cwepan ðæt ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2. Ete ælpeðdig folc ðine tilinga and ðe mid bismore ofsittan *sis calumnian sustinens*, Deut. 28, 33. Ofseten mid ðæm ðistrum ðisses andweardan lifes *praesentis vitae tenebris pressus*, Past. 11, 1; 65, 7. Ecom mid earmlicre ofergiotolnesse ofsetten, Shr. 198, 21. Ðæt mōd sæde ðæt hit wære ofseten (cf. ofþrycced, Fox 24, 14) mid ðæs lādes sære, Bt. 8, tit.; Fox x. 19.

III. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of* (with idea of force or wrong):—Ðæt sió ofersifōwne ðæra gepohta ne meahthe ofsittan ðæs sacerdes heortan *quatenus sacerdotale cor nequaquam cogitationes fluxae possideant*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 11. Eall ðæt seó sē his ofseten hafþ *quantum maria premunt*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 12.

IV. *to sit about, besiege*:—Fæaras mē ofsāton (*obsederunt*), Ps. Th. 21, 10, 14.

V. *to repress, check, prevent motion*; cf. of-standan:—Ðus ðū scealt ða yfelan ofsetenan wētan ut ðōn ths shall thou remove the evil, repressed humours, Lchdm. ii. 24, 7. v. preceding word.

of-sleān *to kill or wound by a blow, to kill, slay*:—Ic ofsleah wildeor *ego jugulo feras*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 19. Ic on morgenne ofslēa mānes wyrhtan in matutino interficiebam omnes peccatores, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Gif man mannan ofslēhþ, L. Eth. 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Ofslēhþ, 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Ofslēhþ, 7; Th. i. 4, 9. Gif hwā his cild ofslīhþ tō ðæpe, L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1. Se gerēfa nyste hwæt hiē wæron, and hiene mon ofslōg, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 15. Hē (*the elephant*) ofslōg micel ðæs folces, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 12. Ofslōh, Cd. Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Ðū ofslōge (*percussisti*) ealle ða ðe mē widerwearde wæron, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Hī willaþ mē ofslēan *interficiant me*, Gen. 20, 11. Eall his weorod ofslēgan wæs, Bd. i. 34; S. 499, 33. Wurdon begen ofslāgene ða aldormen, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 8. Fela þūsenda ofslāgenra, 871; Erl. 74, 24. [*Goth. af-slahan to slay.*]

of-slegennesse, *e; f. Killing, destruction*:—Sceap ofslegennysse *oves occisionis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 25.

of-slitān *to wound by the bite* (of a snake, dog, etc.):—Ða ðe ofslitene wæron (*the Israelites who were bitten by the serpents*), Num. 21, 9.

of-smorian *to choke, strangle, suffocate*:—Hiene ofsmorode his ealdor-mon *dolo comitis sui strangulatus*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 9. Mid ðæm bræpe ofsmorod (*suffocatus*), 6, 32; Swt. 288, 2.

of-sniðan *to kill by cutting, to slaughter* (an animal):—Ðæt lamb ðe se ealda Israhel ofsnāð, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 28; Gen. 22, 13. Ða nāmon hig ān bicean and ofsnoidon hit, 37, 31. Swilce se sunu wære geoffrod and se ram ofsnoiden, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 27.

of-spræcō, *e; f. An outspokening, utterance*:—Gyðde ī ofspræce *elogio, textu, locutione*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 65.

of-spring, *es; m. Offspring, progeny, posterity, descendants*:—Ofspring styrps, Ælf. Gr. 9, 58; Som. 13, 36. Ofspringc *progenies*, 12; Som. 15, 53. Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com, Ælf. T. Grn. 3, 11. Eall heora ofspringc boren and unboren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 263, 29. Gif his sunu and sunu-sunu swā micel landes habban, siððan biþ se ofspringc (cf. hiora æftergengas, 24) gesiðcundes cynnes, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 11. Ic sette feondrādene betwoox ðinum ofspringe and hire ofspringe, Gen. 3, 15. Ðinum ofspringe (*semini tuo*) ic forgiðe ðis land, 12, 7; 13, 15. Ic dō ðinne ofspring swā menigfealdne swā ðære eorþan dust, 13, 16. Hī gesworen habbaþ ge for hý sylfe ge for heora ofspring (gingran, MS. B.), L. A. G. tit.; Th. i. 152, 17. Ðis sý gedōn for Siferþ and for his ofspringc tō hyra sāwle þearfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 15. [*Icel. af-springr.*]

of-spyrian *to find out by inquiry or search*:—Se ðe hit ofspyrāþ, hē āh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. Cf. of-āxian.

ofst. v. ofost.

of-standan *to remain standing, keep* (trans. or intrans.) *in the same place or condition, stop in a place*:—Swā raðe swā ðæt scrīn in biþ geboren, swā ofstint (oft stint, Thw.) se stream *aque in una mole consistent*, Jos. 3, 13. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ænig ceadl wæte *if any cold humour stops in them*, Lchdm. ii. 194, 15. Sele him on hātum wætre gewlecced ða wyrtan drincan ðæs læt pic ofstande mid ðū ððre duste *give him the herbs to drink in hot water made lukewarm, lest the pitch be left sticking with the other dust*, 252, 4. Ðæt ofstandene picce *hord the thick foulness that has refused to move*, 194, 21. Wāg ofstonden unde stormum *a wall unmoved amid storms*, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin.

11. Ofstondene beoþ *sive* ofstonden feoh *integri restitutione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 34–35. [*Cf. O. Sax. is (of the temple) afstandan ni skal stēn oþar oðrumu.*]

of-steppan *to trample upon*:—Ofstæppaþ heora swuran swiðe mid fōtum. Ða dydon ða ealdormen swā, swā him dihte Josue, and ðæra cynega swuran forcūðlice trædon, Jos. 10, 24. v. of-tredan.

of-stician *to wound or kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce, transfix*:—Ofsticōþ *configet*, Kent. Gl. 844. Ic ofstikode hyne *jugulavi aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17. Antonius hiene selfne ofsticade *Antonius sese ferro transverberavit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 30. Se kāsere alýfde ðam cnibtum ðæt hī hyne (*St. Casianus*) ofslōgen mid heora writbredum, and hiene ofsticodon mid hira writýrenum, Shr. 117, 29. Ða hēt hē done pāpan (*Alexander*) ofstician, 79, 8. Ofstikian bār *jugulare aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13. Hē swealt ofsticod fram him sylfum, Chr. 2; Erl. 5, 19. [*Ger. ab-stechen.*] v. of-stingan.

ofstig; *adj. Hasty, swift*:—Ofstige *percita, velocissima*, Germ. 392, 73.

of-stingan *to wound or kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce*:—His ealðgefāna sunu hiene ofstang *a Pausania occisus est*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 34. Hē hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. Hē (*Pilate*) hiene selfne ofstong *sua se transverberans manu*, 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10; Shr. 33, 5. Hē wolde ofstingan Eáðwine, ac hē ofstang Lillan his þegn, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 29; 755; Erl. 48, 23. Ne ofstong Æfner hiene nō mid ðý speres orde ac mid hindewerudum ðam sceafte *Abner non eum recta, sed awera hasta transforavit*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 10. Sunu gif hē (*an ox*) ofstinge (*gore*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 2. Hēt Fabianus ðæt hī man begen ofstunge, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 405. Ðæt ic ðē ne dyrre ofstingan *ne compellar confodere te in terram*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 16. Hēr Ædmund cyning weard ofstungen, Chr. 948; Erl. 117, 8. v. ofstician.

ofstlice. v. ofostlice.

of-swelgan *to swallow up, devour*:—Deáþ forsiehp ða æþelo, and ðone rican gelice and ðone heānan ofswelgh, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 33. Cf. for-swelgan.

of-swingan *to scourge to death*:—Sume hiē ofslōgon sume ofswungon sume wið feo gesealdon *omnes bello utiles caesi, reliqui pretio venditi sunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

oft; *adv. Oft, often*:—Oft (*saepe*) hē fylþ on fyr, and gelómlice (*crebro*) on wæter, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 15. Oft (*saep*, Lind. Rush.) *sepe*, Mk. Skt. 5, 4; *interdum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 38. Hī oft *quotiens*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Swā oft swā ða ððre hergas út fōron, ðonne fōron hiē, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Hī beoþ ðæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbþeahiaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2. Hwílum hē wæs on horse sittende, ac oftor on his fōtum gongende, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 12. Hē oftust on gebedum āwunode, 3, 12; S. 537, 22. Oftost, Met. 4, 28. [*Goth. ufta: O. Sax. oft, ofto: O. Frs. ofta: Icel. oft, opt: O. H. Ger. oft, ofto.*] v. for-oft.

of-talu, *e; f. The successful defence made against a claim*:—Seó spræc weard ðam cyng cūð. Ða ða him seó talu cūð wæs, ða sende hē gewrit tō ðam arcebiscope, and beað him ðæt hē and hys þegenas hý on riht gesēmdon be ontale and be oftale *the suit became known to the king. When the claim was known to him, he sent a writ to the archbishop, and commanded him that he and his thanes should settle it rightfully according as the claim was to be allowed or rejected, according as the verdict was for or against the claim* (cf. Icel. bera kvið ā einum, af einum *to give a verdict for, against a person*), Chart. Th. 302, 14–22.

of-teón; *pp. -togen and -tigen*. I. *to withdraw*:—Hē hine ofteáð ðære fōre subtraxit *se illi profectio*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23. II. *to take away what a person has, deprive a person of anything* (with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of thing, or dat. of person and acc. of thing):—Ic ofteó ðero, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 27. Gif mon him oftiþþ ðara þēnunga and ðæs anwealdes *detrahat si quis superbis vani tegmina cultus*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. Oft ic sýne ofteáð, āblende beorna unrim, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Wē oftuon ðe londes wynta, 130, 15; Gū. 438. Būton seó *synopa* ðone *i (of the gen. pl.) ofteó*, Ælf. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 55. Nō Ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Eve āra ofteón, Cd. Th. 58, 29; Gen. 953. Gif him geþreþ ðæt him wyrþ ðara þēnunga oftohen (oftogen, Met. 25, 31), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 14. Ðē biþ seó bodung oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 30. Ofstigen biþ him totrhte gesiþhe *he shall be deprived of clear sight*, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 41. III. *to withhold, keep back, deny a person anything*:—Ic ðē ofteó minne fultum . . . Ic ofteó mīne rēnscuras *I will withhold from thee my help* . . . I will withhold my rain-showers, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 32–33. Gehelp ðū earmra manna mid ðam ðæle ðe ðū ðē sylfum oftihtst, i. 180, 12. For synnum oftiþþ se Ælmihtiga Wealdend hwilon mannun bigleofan, ii. 462, 21. Gif wē Godes lāre eow ofteþ, 554, 18. Hond feorhs weng ne ofteáð *the hand refused not to strike a fatal stroke*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489; 3045; B. 1520. Gē him æghwæs oftuon hræges nacedum *mōses meteleasum ye withheld from them everything, raiment from the naked, food from the hungry*, Exon. Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. [And wō sō mine cwyde ofte God him ofte heuenriches and whoso refuses to carry out my testament, may God refuse him the kingdom of heaven, Chart. Th. 515, 30.]

Hē hēt hire ofteón ætes and wætes, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 129; Blickl. Homl. 37, 28. Ðæt dām gōdum, ðe hit (*doctrine*) gehæaldan willaþ, ne sý oftogen seó gástlice deópnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 4; i. 370, 8. Swelce snytro swylce oðrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *negatas senibus dignitates*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. [*Goth. af-tiuhān: O. H. Ger. aba-ziohan abstrahere.*]

of-þænnan to moisten:—Geguid on win, ofþæne wel, Lchdm. ii. 90, 7. Ofþæne mid ecede, 184, 15. Obðænit *madidum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 72. Ofðæned *madefactus*, 80, 48. Ofþænða and gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Mid hlāfes cruman ofþendum mid cealdwætre, 82, 7.

of-þecgan to consume, destroy:—Æþelinga bearn ecgum ofþegde consumed by the sword, Cd. Th. 120, 30; Gen. 2002.

of-þencan to remember:—Gif ðū ofþence hwæthwugu ðæs ðe ðin niéhsta ðe widerweardes gedón hæbbe si *recordatus fueris, quia frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 10.

of-þinen too moist (?):—Hig wæron gemyndige ðæs tōweardan hungres ðý læs ða ofþinenan corn in brord gehwyrðen and hig forcurfon ða sæd they (the ants) were mindful of future hunger, and lest the grains that were too moist should sprout, they bit them, Shrn. 41, 5. Cf. of-þænnan.

of-þistrian to darken, obscure:—Ða ðe ofþýstrode synd *qui obscurati sunt*, Ps. Spl. 73, 21.

of-þingan to throng, crowd, press upon:—Deós menigu ðe ofþincþ 'the multitude throng thee and press thee' (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 394, 15. Ðæt hi hine ne ofþrungon 'lest they should throng him' (A. V.), Mk. Skt. 3, 9.

of-þriton, Jud. 4, 24. v. next word.

of-þrycan to press, oppress, repress, cumber, occupy forcibly:—Ic ofþricce *premo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 14. Hwi ofþricþ hē ðæt land *quid terram occupat ficulnæ*, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Ofþrect *comprimi*, Kent. Gl. 654. Ofþreþ *expremit*, 1120. Se draca mē þearle ofþryhþ, Homl. Th. i. 534, 25. Ymbhīdignyssa ofþriccaþ ðæt mōd, ii. 92, 15. Ofþrihte *compressit*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 21. Mīne sǽwle feondas mīne ofþryhtum (*occupaverunt*), Ps. Th. 58, 3. Ofþrihton, Blickl. Gl. Hig hine ofþriton (-þrihton?) *opprimebant eum*, Jud. 4, 24. Ofþriccetān mē grynū deāþes *praeoccupaverunt me laquei mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 6. Feond ūrne ofþreccē (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Ofþrice *reprime*, 13, 7. Ofþreccan *comprimant*, 17, 32. Wē ofþreccan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. M. 94, 4. Ofþriccende *deprimentes*, 88, 41. Mid unrōtnessum ofþrycced, Ps. Th. 38, arg.: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Biþ ofþrecced *opprimatur*, Kent. Gl. 974. Beón ofþryht *deprimi*, Rtl. 66, 25. Ofþrihte *compressa*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 13.

of-þryccedness, e; f. Distress, trouble:—Biþ mycel ofþriccednys (*pressura*) ofer eorþan, Lk. Skt. 21, 23; Homl. Th. i. 608, 24. Fram ofþriccednyssē (*a refuge*) from trouble, Blickl. Gl.

of-þrycness, e; f. Oppression, repression:—Swā þrycse se magister ða belde on ðæm oferblīdum ðæt ðær ne weaxe on him sió ofþrycnē ðæs eges ðe cymþ of ðæs yllan blōdes flōwnesse *sic in illo reprimatur repente oborta precipitatio, ut non convalescat impressa ex conspersione formido*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 22. Seó Sīþ-Seaxna mægþ for ðære grimman feonda ofþrycnesse āgenne biscop habban ne mihte the people of Sussex on account of the cruel oppression of their foes could not have a bishop of their own, Bd. 4, 13 tit.; S. 581, 38.

of-þryscan to beat down, repress, suppress:—Concutit i. turbat, terreat tōscæþ, ofþryscþ *percutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 48. Ða ðe ofþryscāþ ða styringe ðæs flæsclican lustes qui *compressis motibus carnis*, Past. 52, 6; Swt. 409, 1. Ða hi siude stīdlice ārāsigeaþ and mid ealle ofþryscāþ *hos asperitate rigidos semper invectionis premunt*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 1. Ðæt hē on him selium ofþryscē ða lustas his unþeāwa in *semetipso suggestiones vitiarum reprimat*, 14, 5; Swt. 85, 12. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. druski excute*, Grff. 5, 265.] v. ge-þryscan.

of-þrysmān, -þrysmian to destroy by choking:—Gewilnunga ðæt word ofþrysmāþ (-þrysmiaþ, MS. A.) *concupiscentiae verbum suffocant*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19.

of-þyncan with dat. of pers. and (a) gen. of cause, (b) nom. of cause, (c) cause given by a clause. I. to cause regret or sorrow:—Mē ofþincþ *penetlet*, Ælf. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Mē ofþincþ ðæt ic hig worhte *poenitet me fecisse eos*, Gen. 6, 7. Hit mē ofþincþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 4. Ofþinceþ ðe ealles ðe ðū tō yfele hæfst geworht? L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 130, 43. Ða ofþūhte Pharao ðæt hē ðæt folc swā frēðlice forlēt, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 15. II. to cause displeasure or offence:—Ðonne him hira scylda nā ne ofþyncþ si *minus contra culpas accenditur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 2. Hine drehton nihtlice gedwimer swā ðæt him ðæs slāpes ofþūhte so that sleep was displeasing to him, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. Ða ofþūhte heora ceorlum ðæt mon ða þeōwas frēode, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 15. Ða ofþūhte ðæt ānum ðæs cyninges gefēran, Lchdm. iii. 424, 16. Ða ðæs ofþūhte, ðæt se þeodn was strang, Cd. Th. 279, 32; Swt. 247. Ða sceolde dām gigantum ofþincan þæt hē hæfde hiera rice it is said that the giants were displeased at his having their kingdom, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 11. Mæg ðæs ofþyncan þegna gehwam, Beo. Th. 4070; B. 2032. Hit was swīde ofþyncende dām oðrum consulū it gave great offence to the other consuls, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 21. Mid ðon ðe hē gewēox, him

ðā ofþyncendum and ðæm Perseum ðæt hiē on his eāmes anwalde wæron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 18. Him ða ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swā forslagen wæs, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 23.

of-þyrsted, -þyrst; part. Possessed with exceeding thirst, very thirsty, athirst:—Hē wearp swīde ofþyrst *sitiens valde*, Jud. 15, 18. Eādige beoþ ða ðe sind ofþingrode and ofþyrste æfter rihtwīsnyse, Homl. Th. i. 550, 34. Nīþes ofþyrsted *thirsting for strife*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32. Ofþyrsted gāstes drynces, Soul Kmbl. 80; Seel. 40. [*Cf. Goth. afþausris thirsty.*]

of-tige. v. of-tyge.

of-torlian to stone, to kill by casting stones or similar missiles:—Hi ūs oftorfiaþ mid stānum *lapidibus nos obruent*, Ex. 8, 26. Hi hine oftorfodon mid bānum and mid hrýðera heáfðum, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hig wyllaþ mē oftorfian *populus lapidabit me*, Ex. 17, 4. Mid stānum oftorfian *lapidibus opprimere*, Num. 14, 10; *lapidare*, Jn. Skt. 8, 5; Homl. Th. i. 48, 2; 196, 12. Fela mid stānum oftorfod *saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 15. Hēr wæs scs Stephanus oftorfod, Chr. 34; Erl. 6, 15; Ælf. T. Grn. 9, 31. v. of-tyrfan.

of-trēde; adj. I. frequent:—Hægla and snāwas and se oftræda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. II. ready at many times:—Gafolswān seal beón swā ic ær be beocere cwæþ (cf. l. 3, beoceorl seal *hullitūm geara* beón on manegum weorcum tō hlāfordes willan) oftræde tō gehwilcon weorce the swain must be, as I said before of the beekeeper, generally ready for any work, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 18. Bydele gebyraþ ðæt hē sý weorces friga ðome oðer man forðan hē seal beón oftræde he must be always ready, 18; Th. i. 440, 7.

oftræð-lie; adj. Frequent:—Dis syndon ða wæpena ðe deofol mid oferswīdeþ biþ, oftræðlice rædinga hāligra bōca and gelōmlice gebedu, L. E. l. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Hiē Alexander unecāde oferwonn ægder ge for ðære sumorhæte ge eac for ðæm oftræðlican gefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 32. Oftræðlica gefeoht *crebra bella*, 6, 30; Swt. 282, 31.

oftræðlice; adv. Frequently, often, habitually:—Oftræðlice *crebro, frequenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 81. Se Hælend oftræðlice (*frequenter*) com ðyder, Jn. Skt. 18, 2. Gif man hine oftræðlice (*ex consuetudine*) ofer drince, L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Æghwæder oðerne oftræðlice ūt dræfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 12. Hē oftræðlice for mid miclum gefeohtum on Seiddie, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 2; 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33.

of-treden to tread down, trample upon, injure or destroy by treading:—Ða yða ārison ac Drihten hī oftræd . . . Deāh ðe ārleasse woruldmenn ārison ongeān ūs swā ðeah Crist ofret heora heafod, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 18–22. Iii hit oftræd and hiē tō loman gerēode *duos et J. calceatos inuitiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 25. Ða hors hī (*Jezabel*) oftrædan hǽwlice under fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 347. Oftrædan ðæt gers and ofsitān, Homl. Th. i. 188, 25. Swā hwæt swā ðæs gōdan sēdes on swylcum wege befylþ, biþ mid yfelum gepohtum oftræden, ii. 90, 19. Ðær wæron xxx M ofslagen and æt ðæm geate oftræden *triginta milia caede prostrata et compressione suffocata*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 18. [*Orm. off-tredenn (gluternesse).*]

oft-siþ, es; m. A time that often occurs:—Hwæt hē hæfde Godes þeowum on oftsiþas tō lāde gedōn what he had oftentimes done to hurt God's servants, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 29. [*A. R. ofte-siden: Chau. ofte-sipes: Aenb. ofte-zipes: Icel. opt-sinnis, -sinnum oftímes.*]

of-tyge, es; m. A holding back, withholding (v. of-teon, III):—Ungelimp mid synnum gecearnod, swīðost mid ðam oftige ðæs neádgafoles ðe Cristene men Gode gelæstan sceoldon on heora teóþingscettum *misfortune merited through sins, especially through the keeping back of the tax that Christian men ought to pay to God in their tithes*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 13. Mid ænigum oftige Godes geribta, 270, 30.

of-tyrfan to stone:—Hiene oftyrðon his āgene gefēran ab *exercitu suo lapidibus coopertus interiit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 28. v. of-torlian.

of-unnan. I. in a bad sense, to begrudge a person (dat.) anything (gen.), wish to deprive a person of anything:—Se biþ ðæm isene gelice se ðe ofan his nihtan his līfes *ferro uitur, qui uitae proximi insidiatur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 7. Se ðe (the devil) him (*hermits*) līfes ofonn, Exon. Th. 107, 10; Gū. 56: 265, 7; Jul. 377. II. to refuse to grant:—Ðām ðe gē forgyfenysse ofunnon him biþ oftogen seó forgyfenys to whom ye refused forgiveness, from them shall forgiveness be withheld, Homl. Th. i. 370, 8. [*O. Sax. af-unnan: cf. O. H. Ger. ab-unst invidia, livor: Ger. ab-gunst: Icel. af-únd (öfund).*]

of-weorpan to kill by casting (a stone, etc.), to knock down and kill by a missile:—David nam fīf stānās and deāhwedere mid ānum hē done gigant ofwearp, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. David mid his liferan ofwearp ðone geleāfēasan ent, Ælf. T. Grn. 7, 18; Homl. Skt. i. 18, 18, 23. Hē weard mid āne stāne ofworpen *saxo ictus occubuit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 32. Gif oxa wer ofslōge, siē hē mid stānum ofworpen, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 32 note: 50, 5 note. [*Goth. af-wairpan: stainam lapidare: Ger. abwerfen.*]

of-worpan to kill by casting (stones, etc.):—Mid stānum ofworpod, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 28, 32: 50, 5. v. preceding word.

of-wundrian to be astonished:—Ðætte ofwundradū alle ut *ammirarentur omnes*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 2, 12. v. next word.

of-wundrod astonished:—Sarra cwæþ ðā ofwundrod, Gen. 21, 6. Ic eom swiðe ungemetlice ofwundrod hwi eow þince . . . *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 5. Seó cwén wás to ðan swiðe ofwundrod, ðæt heó næfde furþor nænne gást, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 18. Maria and Ioseph wæron ofwundrode ðæra worda, i. 144, 15. [Wurpen men swiðe ofwundrod and ofdréd, Chr. 1135; Etl. 261, i.]

ôga, an; m. I. the feeling which is excited in a person, *terror, dread, horror, great fear*:—Ôga *horror*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26; *metus*, 11; Som. 15, 12; *pavor*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 23. Micel ôga (*horror*) him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Bûtan ôgan (*absque terrore*) hē hine gerest, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 4. Ðā clȳode hē mid micclum ôgan, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 3. II. the exciting cause of such a feeling:—Beó eower ege and ôga ofer ealle nifenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia*, Gen. 9, 2. On ligette is ôga, Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. For hellewites ôgan (*on account of the terror which hell-torment causes*), oððe for ðæs ecan lifes wuldre, R. Ben. 19, 17.

ôgost, a terrible, horrible thing:—Hē hēt Ðeodolom standan æt ðam mûpe (*of the fiery furnace*) ðæt hē for ðam ôgan (*on account of the terrible spectacle*) him abûgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 33. Ôgan (egsan, Lk. Skt. 21, 11) of heofenum and miclea tǣcna *terrores de caelo et signa magna*, 538, 32. Ôgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. Ôgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. Ôgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. Ôgan to fear; ôgan to terrify: *Icel. ôgn dread, terror; œgja to frighten; œgi-ligr terrible*. Cf. ege.

ô-gengel a bar, bolt; obex, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 28; 115, 32. [Ô = on? v. next word.]

ô-heald, -hilde; adj. *Sloping, inclined*:—Ôhældi (ôhældi, Ep. Gl. 21 d, 16) *pendulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 19. Ôhyld, 68, 10. Clifig t ôhyld (*not iohyld*) *clivus*, i. 19, 4. Ôheal[d?] *clivosa, tortuosa*, Germ. 392, 53. Hôhyldo *prona*, 400, 118. [O. H. Ger. *uo-hald, -haldi proclivus*. For the prefix ô-, cf. on-, â-hildan.]

ôhsta, an; m. *The arm-pit, axter* (in northern dialects, e.g. Yorkshire, Cumberland, Scotland):—Ôhsta *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 5. Ôcusta, Ep. Gl. 2, 19. Ôxtan *ascilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 9. Cf. ôxn.

ôht, v. âht.

ôht, e; f. *Fear, terror* (? cf. ôga and *Icel. ôtti fear*), or *hostile pursuit, persecution, active enmity* (? cf. ôhtan and O. H. Ger. *ôhta persecutio, âhtunga persecutio*):—Wæron ðā gesôme ða ðe swegl bûan wrôht wæs âsprungen ôht mid englum and orlegnîð then were at peace the dwellers in heaven, discord was at an end among angels, and enmity (or fear?) and war, Cd. Th. 6, 5; Gen. 84. Ðær on fyrd hyra færspeall becwom, ôht inlende (*the pursuit by the Egyptians, or the terror which their coming caused*); egstan stôdan wælgryre weroda, 186, 9; Exod. 136.

ôht-rip (?) *harvest*; messis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 9, 38; Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2.

ô-hwær, -hwanon, -hyld. v. â-hwær, -hwanon, ô-heald.

ô-leccan, -liccan, -læcan; p. *lecte, -lehte, -læhte*. I. *to treat gently, to soothe, caress*:—Ic ôlæce blandior, Ælf. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51. Ôleccþ *fauet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 19. Ôlehte *delinuit*, 138, 50. Hē him ôlehte ðā hē cwæþ *cui blandiens dicit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 181, 10. God hwilon geôlæcan, and hwilon beswip. Nære nân tihiting, gif hē ūs ne ôlæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 3. Ôlece *demulceat*, blanditur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. Ôleccende *blandiens*, 127, 8. Ôleccendra *palpantium*, 116, 51.

II. *to be obsequious, pay court to, fawn upon, flatter, to try to gain a person's good will by unworthy means*:—Ôleccaþ *adolatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Þeoffum ðū ne ôlæce, ne yfeldædm mid gepwærlæce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 361. Hē nolde ôlæcan ænigum rican mid geswæsum wordum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 13. Gif ðū wille ðæt ðe monige ôlæcan ðonne ôlæce ðū ānum swiðe georne if you wish many to pay court to you, do you sedulously pay court to one, Prov. Kmbl. 79; 80. Mē riht ne þinceþ ðæt ic ôleccan þurfe Gode æfter gôde ænegum, Cd. Th. 19, 12; Gen. 290.

III. *to gain good will by worthy means, to propitiate, be submissive*:—Ðæm (God) ôleccaþ ealle gesceafte ðe ðæs ambethes āwuhst cunnon (cf. ðam þeowiap ealle . . . ða ðe cunnon, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30), Met. 11, 8. Ôlæce Gode ānum try to please God only, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē wolde ongan him ôleccan mid his hearepan hē (Orpheus) would attempt to propitiate them (the gods of Hell) with his harp, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 14; Cd. Th. 118, 3; Gen. 1959. Uton wē Gode ôleccan, Exon. Th. 366, 15; Reb. 12.

IV. *of things to gratify, charm, give pleasure*:—Ealle ðā ôðru gôð ôleccaþ ðam môde and hit rēt se lust āna ôlecc ðam lichoman ānum swiðost *cetera omnia jucunditatem animo uideantur afferre*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23–25. Swilce hý wæron rihte ðā hī ðe mēst geôleccan swilce hī nū sindon ðeāh ðe hý ðe ôleccan on ða leāsan sēlpa *talis erat, cum blandiebatur, cum tibi falsae illecebris felicitatis alluderet*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2.

ôleccere, es; m. *A flatterer*:—Leās ôleccere *parasitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 36. Hē geliðþ ðæt hē suelc sice suelce hē gehiðþ ðæt his ôlliceras secgaþ ðæt hē sīe, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 11.

ôleccung, e; f. I. *soothing, caressing, gentleness of treatment*:—Ôlæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69. Ôlæcunge *blandimentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 48. Hū gesceādwið se recere sceal biōn on his þreāunga

and on his ôleccunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis et dissimulationis*, Past. 21, tit.; Swt. 151, 6. Ðā āhsode heó hine georne mid hire ôlæcung, on hware his miht wære, Jud. 16, 6. Ôlæcunga *blanditiae*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

II. *flattery, fawning, adulation*:—Ôlæcung *adulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 40. Wyrð ðæt môð beuicen mid ðæra ôlæcunga (ôlæcunga, Cott. MSS.) ðe him underþiædde beoþ, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 7. Ne wilna nānes monnes ôlæcunga, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē næfre nānigum woruldrīcum men þurh leāse ôlæcunga onbūgan nolde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Ðonne hit hæfþ gewunnen ðæs folces ôlæcunga (*favor popularis*), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 23.

III. *of things, charm, allurements*:—Ôlæcung *jocunda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 2. Ne hine ne gelocice nān ôlæcung (ôlæcung, Cott. MSS.) tō hie willan *non blanda usque ad voluptatem demulceant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18. Forsiô hē ælce ôlæcunge (ôlæcunge, Cott. MSS.) ðisses middangeardes *blandimenta mundi despiciat*, 14, 2; Swt. 83, 6. Hit gearenap ægðer ge wið heora þreāunga ge wið ôlæcunga *nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse blanditias*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. leās-ôlæcung.

ôleht-word, es; n. *A flattering speech*:—Hwær syndon ða ðe hiē heredan, and him ôlyhtword spræcan?, Blickl. Homl. 99, 26.

ôl-fæt (= al-fæt. v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 39), es; n. *A cooking vessel*; coculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 41.

olfend, es; olfenda, an; m. *A camel*:—Olfend *camelus vel dromeda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 58; *camelus*, 78, 8. Áfyrd olbenda *dromidus*, ii. 106, 66. Ôfyrt olfenda, 25, 68. Under ānes olfendes (*camel*) scæme, Gen. 31, 34. Gescrið mid oluendes hærum, Mk. Skt. 1, 6. Gē drincaþ ðone olfend (olbendu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 24. Of olfenda hārum āwunden, Blickl. Homl. 169, 2. Hē nam tyn olfendas (*camelos*), Gen. 24, 10. [Orm. olfent a camel: *Goth. ulbandus*; m.: *O. Sax. olbundo*; m.: *O. H. Ger. olpenta*; f.: *Icel. ôlfaldi*; m.]

olfend-mere, an; f. *A she-camel*:—Þritig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum *camelos foetas cum pullis suis triginta*, Gen. 32, 15. ôlæccan. v. ôleccan.

oll contempt, insult, contumely (in the phrase mid olle):—Se deofol cwæþ mid olle ðæt hē wolde æt ðam weorce gecuman, Homl. Th. i. 166, 15. Hē āxode ðā mid olle (*contemptuously*): Eart ðū lā God? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 72. Man tæleþ and mid olle gegreteþ (*insults*) ealles tō gelôme ða ðe riht luþaþ, Wulfst. 164, 19.

ôl-pwange (better? al-, cf. ôl-fæt), es; m. *A strap*:—Ôlpwongas *corrigie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 47. [Icel. *ál* (mod. *ól*) a strap.]

ôm rust:—Oom *rubigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 34. Ôm *erugo, vitium ferri*, 144, 3; Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðær ôm (*aerugo*) hit for-nimþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20. Ômm, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 29. Yldo ābíteþ fīren mid ôme, Salin. Kmbl. 601; Sal. 300. v. brand-(brond-)ôm.

om-, v. am-.

ôman; pl. f. *Erysipelas, erysipelatos inflammations*:—Ôman *ignis-sacrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 34; 110, 52. Læcedômas wið ælces cynnes ômum, Lechdm. ii. 98, 21. In the section of which this is the heading the word frequently occurs. Of hômena stieme cymþ eagna mist, 26, 26. Wið hômum, nim gāte horn . . . dô on ða hôman, i. 350, 17–20. Wið hômum (ôman, MS. O.), bāres scearn . . . ða hôman hyt bēþeþ, 360, 10–11. [Icel. *ama*; f. and *amu-sött erysipelas*.] v. next word.

ôm-cynn, es; n. *Corrupt humour*:—Ðū meahst clānsian ðæt ômcyn, Lechdm. ii. 82, 18. v. ômig.

omer a bird's name, hammer (in yellow-hammer):—Omer (emer, Ep. Gl. 23 c. 31) *scorelus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 6. Amore *scorellus*, i. 281, 18. In Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118 omerlond occurs. [O. H. Ger. *amero*: *Ger. ammer*.] v. clod-hammer.

ô-middan. v. on-middan.

ômig; adj. I. *rusty* (v. ôm), *rust-coloured*:—Ðær wæs helm monig eald and ômig, Beo. Th. 5519; B. 2763. Dýre swyrð ômige þurhetene, 6090; B. 3049. Ðý læs ðæt ômige fæt mid ealle tōberste, gif hē mid ungemete scæþ, R. Ben. 121, 3. Anfiltes hômiges *incudis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 64. Ômigum wul isengrægum *ferrugineo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 66.

II. *inflammatory* (v. ôman):—Wyrð gegaderodu ômig wæte on ðære wambe, Lechdm. ii. 218, 16. On ðam magan ômigre wætan gefylled, 178, 9. v. next word.

ômiht; adj. *Full of inflammation*:—Þis sint tǣcn ðæs hātan magan ômihtan . . . Ðæs hātan magan tǣcn sindon ðonne hē biþ mid ômum geswenced, Lechdm. ii. 192, 24. Ða ômihtan þing the *inflammatory symptoms*, 82, 21.

on, an; prep. adv. A. *with dat. or inst.* I. expressing local relations, (1) rest upon and contact with an object, on:—Hig stōdon on nyðwerdum ðam munte, Ex. 19, 17. Hē on dōmsetle sittende wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 43. Him on bearme læg mādma mænigo, Beo. Th. 80; B. 40. On him byrne scān, 815; B. 405. Se on foldan læg, Byrht. Th. 138, 29; By. 227. Hē on meare rād, 138, 53; By. 239. And *meta-phorically*:—On eow scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. (2) dependence upon an object:—Hīe hine on rôde āhengan, Blickl. Homl. 7, 11. Ðæs on ðam beame geweox, Cd. Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483; Exon. Th. 202, 27; Ph. 76. (3) extension over a surface:—Deofles rice on dyssum middangearde, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Ðæt mycel hæto wære Cristes

geleáfan on Norþanhymbra þeóde, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 5; Exon. Th. 201, 2; Ph. 50. (4) nearness:—Hí nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4. (5) *in* or *at* a place, or *with* a person, cf. æt:—Ða ðe wæron on ðam mynstre Æbbercurnig, ðæt is geseted on Engla-lande, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Hē on sinope sittende wæs, 5, 19; Bd. 639, 43. Gewundad on gefeohte, 4, 26; S. 603, 14. Hī ðone lichoman on cneowum bēge, 4, 11; S. 580, 10. On ðam dōme standeþ, Exon. Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561. On beóre at a feast, 330, 14; Vy. 51. Hē ānne cnapan gesette on hyra middele, Mk. Skt. 9, 36; Lk. Skt. 21, 21. Ða clānan heortan God geseóp. On ðære gesihþe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 27. Ða sæton on portum quæ sedebant in porta, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Ic mundbyrd on ðæ hæide, 70, 5. Is mildheortnisse miht on (apud) Drihtne, 129, 7.

¶ *Like Icelandic ā it occurs in names of places:*—On his mynstre ðe is cweden on Hripum, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 45. (6) with verbs of motion:—Se ðe on heofenum cuman ne mōt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 4. (7) rest where one object is contained in another, or is surrounded by others, *within, among*; and metaphorically in (the power of, etc.):—Drihten was uppan him on fyre, Ex. 19, 18. Drihten is on ðinre heortan, and on ðinum innoþe, Blickl. Homl. 5, 11. Sum mon scīnende on hwitum gegyrelan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 39. Twegen weras on hwitum reáfe, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ic wāt ðæt ic (ðæt Mōd) on libbendum men eom, and ðeah on deáðlicum, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 27. Gif hit on heora anwealde wære, 11, 1; Fox 32, 2. Ic hī on lufan mīnre hæfde quæ dilexi, Ps. Th. 118, 47. On þeostre, Exon. 94, 27; Cri. 1546. On juda ealdrum among the princes of judah, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Ðū eart gebletsud on wifum, Lk. Skt. 1, 28. (8) marking the seat of feeling, thought, etc., *in, within, at*:—Ða ongan hē smeagan on him selfum, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 18. Ða fōre ðe hē on his mōde gelufad hæfde, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Yr on mōde, Cd. Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. Murnan on mōde, 45, 31; Gen. 735. Se unrihtwisa ewyþ on his mōde, Ps. Th. 13, 1; 54, 6. II. expressing temporal relations, (1) marking a point of time, *on, at, in*:—On ðære tīde Drihten cwæþ tō mē, Deut. 10, 1. Ðonne cymþ ðæs weles hlāford on ðam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnþ, and on ðære tīde ðe hē nāt, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Swā byþ on worulde endunge, 13, 40. On augnine in principio, Gen. 1, 1. On mergen, St. And. 18, 28. On æfenne, 20, 14. (2) marking a period, past or future, *within, in the course of, in, during*:—Ðes tōwyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrim dagum (in triduo) hyt eft getimbrap, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40; Cd. Th. 266, 1; Sat. 15; Lchdm. iii. 262, 23. Gē sweltap on litere hwile, Deut. 30, 18. Hē nōwiht elles dyde on eallum ðam dagum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. On ðæs biscepes tīde, 4, 12; S. 580, 34. On ðissum geáre, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 22. On ðý ylcen gēre, 896; Erl. 93, 34. On geðguþe, Exon. Th. 288, 22; Wand. 35. On ðissum life, 448, 12; Dōm. 53. On ðis andweardan life, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 25; 11; Fox 30, 23. On sumera sunne scīneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 15; Dan. 276. On geárdagum, 287, 16; Sat. 368. On fyrndagum, Exon. Th. 313, 17; Mōd. 1. Ðæt feoh ðe mon ðam ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Priwa on gēre tribus vicibus per singulos annos, Ex. 23, 14. Ic fæste tuwa on wucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ðæt hrider tōberst on ðære lēne the sieve broke during the loan, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Heo cwæþ ðæt heo wære wydewe on ðam geáre she said that she had been a widow during the last year, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 154. On ðam ðe Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl lāgon on Pevenseá, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 14.

III. expressing other relations, (1) *on, a- (as in a-foot)*:—Heo on hire fōtum gesund hām hwearf, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 14. Se cal on ānum fēt fēran, Exon. Th. 415, 5; Rā. 33, 6. Ðū gēst on ðinum breoste, Gen. 3, 14. (2) with verbs of taking, depriving, etc., *from* (cf. æt):—Ðone mæstan dæl ðæra æhta ða ðe on ðe genumene wæron, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 46 note. Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 29. Se ðe gold on ðorum reáfaþ, 13; Fox 38, 13. Ðæt (what) hē on him gereáfade (bereáfode, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 30. Ða ærestan cyningas ðe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum geodon, Chr. Erl. 2, 10; Exon. Th. 118, 20; Gū. 242. Nāder ne mehte on ðorum sige geræcan, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33. Hwæder heora sceolde on ðorum sige habban, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 1. (3) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc., *on, in, at*:—Manege wundrodon on his lāre (or acc.), Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ic on ðinum bebodum mōte gemetegan, Ps. Th. 118, 47. (4) marking the means or instrument, *by, with*:—Ic hæfde gemynt ðe tō ārwurðenne on æhtum and on feo, Num. 24, 11. On tympanis, Ps. Th. 67, 24. Ic on mīnum mūþe mihta Drihtnes andette, 108, 29. Hē nōwiht fremian mihte on his lāre ðære þeóde, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 24. Heo geleornod hæfde on onwrihgenysse, 3, 8; S. 531, 35. On ðæs engles wordum was gehýred ðæt purh hire beorþor sceolde beon gehæled eall wifa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 22. On ðam upstige ðære rōde eall ure lif Drihten getremede, 9, 35. Hī wurdon on fleáme generede, Chr. 894; Erl. 94, 33. Se deofol wæs ofer-swīde on ðam ylcum gemetum ðe hē ær Adam oferswīde, Homl. Th. i. 178, 1. (5) marking the material or components of which a thing is made, *of, consisting of or in*:—Mycelne aad on beánum and on ræftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on þacum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Lāc on mæssereáfum and on bōcum, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7; Gen. 21, 27. Ðæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela federum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 17. Unfrim getæl on horsum and on mūlum and on olfendum and on elpendum,

Nar. 9, 14. Swā micel ungewiss, ægder ge on sæs fyrhto, ge on wēstennum wildeóra, ge on þeóda gereordum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. (6) marking that *in* which a quality or property resides, *in respect to, in the matter of, in*:—Se was in bōccræftum and on woruldþeáwum se rihtwísta, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 13. Hē āxode gif hē cūde āht on lāccræfte. Apollinaris him cwæþ tō: 'Ne cann ic nāht on lācnunge,' Homl. Skt. i. 22, 40–41. Æþele on gebyrdum, 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. On ðæde anaþele, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. On rice gestrangod, 4, 26; S. 603, 19. On wisdōme þeónde, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 11. Foremihtig on fēþe, Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Spēdig on ðam æhtum ðe heora spēda on beoþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Beorht on blædum, Cd. Th. 247, 20; Dan. 500. (7) marking state, condition, occupation, *in, of*:—Heora lic biþ on marmorstānes hwitnyse, Nar. 38, 9. Ðū forþfærst on sybbe, ðonne se tīma cymþ, on gōðre ylde, Gen. 15, 15; Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 14; 5, 19; S. 641, 14. Ða welegan hē forlæteþ on ídelnesse... Drihten is on ðinum fultume, Blickl. Homl. 5, 9–12. Þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan and on fullfremedlicum weorcum, 77, 19. On sorhgum beón, 5, 29. On stilnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 11. Gif hē wyrþ on ungebylde, 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Ða wæs cynung on hreón mōde, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. On ungearwe at unawares, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Eal ðæt folc wæs on blādran, 1, 7; Swt. 38, 6. Job sæt on ānre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Ða wearþ hē on slæpe, Glostr. Frag. 6, 26. Hī wæron on ðan mæstan hungre, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26. Hē wēnde ðæt hīe wolden Hannibale on fultume beón, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7. On feáwum stōwum wiciaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscoþe, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Sum man was betogen ðæt hē wære on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. (8) marking measure, *at (a distance), of (the weight of), etc.*:—Wederas on oxna micelnesse, Nar. 33, 16; Lchdm. i. 314, 21. Six wæterfatu... ælc was on twegra sestra gemete (capientes singuli metretas binas), Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum, Jos. 7, 21. An æstel on fiftigum mancessa, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Hī ðæt feoh gesetton on þritig scillingum they fixed the money at thirty shillings, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 18. Se gewāt on wēsten ða hē wæs on twentigum geára, and on ðæm hē wunode oþ ðæt hē wæs on fif and hundteontig geára, Shrn. 52, 16–18. Hig flugon on twegra elna heáhnisse bufan eorþan, Num. 11, 31. Wæs seo stōw hwæthwugu on healfre mīle fram ðære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 31. Is ðæt ealond fram ðære ylcen crycean feor út on gārsecge seted hūhugu on nýgan mīlum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30; 2, 3; S. 504, 26; Shrn. 29, 31. Alægap hit on ānre mīle ðone mæstan dæl fram ðæm tūne, ðonne óðerne, ðonne ðæne þridan, oþ ðc hyt eall dæl biþ on ðære ānre mīle (within the one mile); and seall beón se læsta dæl nýst ðæm tūne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–33. Hī hine bebyrgdon on ðære æfteran mīle fram ðære ceastre, Shrn. 115, 16; Blickl. Homl. 193, 19. (9) marking degree:—On swīde lytlon hiera hæfþ seo gecynd genōg, on swā myclum heo hæfþ genōg swā wē ær spræcon, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10–11. (10) marking manner, *with, in*:—Hlāfas on lilian beorhtnyse scīnende, and on hrōsan brāðe stýmende, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 28. His gewēða scīnon on snāwes hwitnyse, 242, 7. Hī cōmon on þrim floccum, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 13. Se on hræðnesse mycele menigo fornom, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30. (11) denoting end, purpose:—Åseacaþ ðæt dust of eowrum fōtum him on gewitnyse, Mk. Skt. 6, 11. 'Mīn blōd, ðæt ðe biþ āgōten on synna forfigenysse'... Hī hlāgodon hlāf and wīn on his gemynde, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 1–3. (12) in accordance with:—Ðæt hē ime on his willan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. (13) of (such and such a name):—Wæs sum man on naman Zacheus, Lk. Skt. 19, 2; 23, 50. Castel on naman Emaus, 24, 13. (14) in (the name of):—Hē him geswōr on his goda noman, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 11. (15) without a case following:—Deofol ðe stīcaþ on, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. Seo wyrd (hit) ðe on geniman ne mihte, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 14. Swelce him næfre gelic yfel an ne becōme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10. For ðam ungemetlican feondscepe ðe ure ehtende on sindon, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 36. Ðæt him mon sceolde an mā healfa on feohtan ðonne on āne, Swt. 80, 27. Him man on līhþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8; Prov. 70. On segcan to bring a charge against, Deut. 19, 16; Mt. 26, 62. B. with acc. I. expressing local relations. (1) motion, actual or figurative, which is external to the object expressed by the word which *on* governs, *upon, on, on to, to*:—Hē āstāh on ðone munt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 1. Se deofol lādde hine on swīde heáhnne munt, 4, 8; Cd. Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69. Spēu hine on ða dimman dēd, 43, 3; Gen. 685. Gewāt Abraham on ða wigrōde, 125, 24; Gen. 2084. Se wuldorcryning on middangeard cwom, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Åhōn on heáenne beám, Exon. Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309. Com hungur on Bryttas, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 15. Hē wæs ādrifen ðæt hē com up on Frysena land pulsus est Fresiam, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Hē his āgene tungan wearp hine on ðæt neb foran linguam in os tyranni abieci, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25. Hī spætton on hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. On ðone andwlitan men slōgun, Exon. Th. 69, 19; Cri. 1123. Wē wyllaþ fōn on ðone traht ðissere rædinge, Homl. Th. i. 206, 21. (2) marking motion from without to the inside, *into, among*:—Sume feollon on þornas, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Sume feollon on gōðe eorþan, 13, 8. Ða cōmon hig on ða stōwe ðe ys genemned Golgotha, 27, 33. Crist of

heofona heánessum on ðinne innop ástfgeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 14. On ðas world cuman, 5, 28. Gelædd on his ðæt ærre mynster, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 17. Hē on scip eode, S. 639, 19. Gōd gear com on Breotone land, i, 14; S. 482, 21. Gæstas hweorfaþ on ecne eard, Exon. Th. 64, 31; Cri. 1046. On ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan, Cd. Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Sum man becom on ða sceapan, Lk. Skt. 10, 30, 36. On ealle peōða among all nations, 24, 47. Hē on ða duru eode, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 32. (3) marking position or direction:—Ic stande on ðas healf *ego in hac parte sto*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. On ða swýðran healf, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. An on ða swýðran healf, and oðer on ða wynstan, 27, 38. On healfa gehwone, Beo. Th. 1604; B. 800. On ðæt steorbord... on ðæt bæcbord on the starboard... on the larboard, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 10–11. (4) denoting conjunction (*in the phrase on an*), continuously, together, anon, at once:—Feowertig daga and feowertig nihta on an, Gen. 7, 12; Homl. Th. i, 178, 5. On an gesworene conjurati, Wrt. Voc. ii, 20, 22. Ealle deaðe men sculon ðone myclan dōme gescecan, and ða synfullan sculan ðanon on an tō helle faran, Wulfst. 126, 20. In ðone ealdan secgmōr; of ðam on an bētwēnan ācwudu and wullelēah; and swā æfre betwux ðām twām wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi, 218, 23. (5) with verbs denoting division or separation:—Ūre ieldran ealne ðine ymbhwyrft ðes middangeardes on preō tōdældon; and hiē ða þrīe dælas on preō tōnemdon, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 8, 1–4. Tōsliten on twegen dælas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51; Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 16. Hit tōbærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii, 154, 16. II. expressing temporal relations, (1) marking a point of time, on, in, at:—On ðone dæg (*in die*) ðe God gesceop man, Gen. 5, 1. On midne dæg in meridiē, Deut. 28, 29. On ælcne timan omni tempore, 11, i, 14, 23. On ealle tid, Ex. 18, 22, 26. On dægred diluculo, 8, 20. On ða tid tunc, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3: eo tempore, 2, 16; S. 519, 38. On ðone forman Eāsterdæg, 5, 23, tit.; S. 645, 3. Ða hit ða on morgendæg wæs, Nar. 16, 21: 22, i. Heora wise on nāne sāl (*on no occasion*) wel ne gefōr, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Eten ða gebrōðru on twā mæl, R. Ben. 65, 14. (2) marking a period of time:—On ecnesse for ever, Blickl. Homl. 13, 30. On ðas lænan tid in this life, Exon. Th. 364, 1; Wal. 64. On sumeres tid, 212, 12; Ph. 209. On nānes cynges dæg, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 22. III. in metaphorical expressions. (1) into (one's power, etc.):—Gif hig on hand gāþ if they submit, Deut. 20, 11: Bd. i, 14; S. 482, 16. Hine sylfne on peowdōm geseald ðara muneca, 5, 19; S. 637, 12. Hē ealle Assirīe on Persa anwald gedyde, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 3. (2) expressing hostile action, against:—Hē wonn on Sciddie, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Ða gelædde hē here on Peohtas, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ne dō ūs swā swā hē dydon on ðine ælpeōdigan, St. And. 22, 21. Oðer biþ tō ungemetlice ātyht on ðæt ðe hiō mid rhyte irsian sceal, oðer on ðæt ðe hiō ne sceal biþ tō swiðe onbærned, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 12–14. Hiē ealle on ðone cyning wærun feohteode, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 35. (3) expressing agreement, in accordance with:—Hē hēt sumne bīscop secgan on his gewill hwa his fæder wære, Ors. 3, 9, tit.; Swt. 3, 13. Heō on his willan spræc, Cd. Th. 44, 1; Gen. 701. On riht aright:—Ðæt hiē healdan Godes æwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 9: 47, 35. (4) denoting change from one state to another:—Ða wendon hiē hiē on hiora āgen gepiðe, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 2. Wendan on Englice, Swt. 7, 18. Wēsten hē geworhte on wiðne mere, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Hē wendeþ stān on wiðne mere, 113, 8. Hi on heora āgen dust hweorfaþ, 103, 27. (5) marking the object of thought, emotion, speech, trust, sight:—Ne gladiġe on ðæt nōðer ne cyning ne woruldrīca, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Hē getrūwode on iðel gylp, 51, 6. Ða ðe on Drihten getrēowāþ, 124, 1: 70, 13. On hine gelyfende, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 18. Gōd ūs on Drihten tō þenceanne, Ps. Th. 117, 8. Sete on Drihten ðīn gehygd, 54, 22. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. On ðæt wundor seōn, 261, 25; Dan. 731. On ðæt bearn starian, Exon. Th. 21, 27; Cri. 341. Hē on ðone æþeling lōcude, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. Se deōfōl ðe andode on ðæs munuces sōðan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 8. Hwæt gōðes māġan wē segan on ða flæsclican unþeawas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Higeteōnan spræc on fæmnan, Cd. Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262. Ne sceal nān mann segan on hine sylfne ðas ðe hē wyrccende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177, 195. (6) marking the object in relation to which an action takes place:—Ðæt ða woruldsælpa on ðē (*erga te*) onwenda sint, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 29. (7) marking end or purpose:—Ic wylle gān on fīscap, Jn. Skt. 21, 3. Hi him on fultum cygdon ða godcundan ārfæstnesse, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 9. (8) marking price:—On gold bebycgan, 2, 12; Bd. 514, 39. Hē bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Cd. Th. 301, 7; Sat. 578. (9) marking manner:—Nemned on Læden *Pastoralis*, and on Englice *Hierdeboō*, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hēr sūn on earde on mistlice wisan hlāfordswican maneġe, Wulfst. 160, 7. On yðel *nequicquam*, Wūlc. Gl. 256, 14. (10) in (*in the name of*), by (*in adjuration*):—Ic eow hāl-sige on ðone Drihten, ðe gescōp heofenas and eorþan, and on ða Hālgan Prynnesse and on ða twelf apostolas and on ealle Godes hālgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe gē tō gelyfaþ, and on ðæt hālige fulluht, Wulfst. 232, 12–16. (11) not followed by a case, or as adverb:—Hi geġearwodon wæġen and on āsetton ða fæmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Fæht hine on Penda, 3, 14; S. 539, 18. On ðam dæle ðe Decius on ofslagen

wæs, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 15. Hē on ða sunnan mæg on lōcian, Met. 22, 20. Ða fērde hē tō heofonum, him on lōcigendum while they looked on, Homl. Th. i. 294, 1. Ðēþ hē wyrplas on, Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87. Hine on cymeþ wrauc, Cd. Th. 63, 33; Gen. 1041. Hine Abraham on his āġene hand sette, 167, 17; Gen. 2767. Ræsdon on sōna, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. The word is often used in translating Latin words with the prefix in-, thus on belādan inferre, on gebringan, on heāpian ingerere, on gehreōsan ingruere. (12) with other adverbs:—Ðær stōd disc on, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 14. Ne ic ðær nān þing on ne cann, St. And. 28, 24: 40, 3. Ðær wæs on Leo (*at the synod*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 12. Ealles ðæs ðe ðær ðeune on biþ, Chart. Th. 534, 5. Swā swā Drihten cwæp on ær, Jos. 11, 23; Gen. 6, 6. Hē cyððe his forþsiþ on ær hē foretold his death, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 23. Hiō þyrstende wæs on symbel (*for ever*) mannes blōdes, Ors. i, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Hē nyste būtan hi sungon ðone lofsang forþ on, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 236. [Goth. ana: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. an: Icel. ā.]

on-. The prefix, when used with verbs, for the most part corresponds with the O. H. Ger. int-, Ger. ent-, e. g. on-līsan, -lūcan, -týnan, -wreōn. on-æht, e; f. Possession:—Ic sellu ðē þeode erfewearnisse ðine and onæhte ðine gemæru eorþan *dabo tibi gentes hereditatem tuam et possessionem tuam terminos terrae*, Ps. Surt. 2, 8.

on-ælan; p. de. I. to set fire to, to ignite, kindle (lit. and figurative):—Hū ne onælp (*accendit*) heō hyre leohtfæt? Lk. Skt. 15, 8. Hē hiene onælp mid ðam tapure ðæs godcundan liēġes, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 12. Ne byrnþ on ðē ðæt ðæt ū on lifē ne onāðest purh leahtas, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 16: 344, 26. Ne onælp ðū ðē sylfum ðæt ece fyr, i. 594, 27. Ne onæle gē nān fyr on ðam dæge *non succendetis ignem per diem sabbati*, Ex. 35, 3. Ða hēt se ealdorman onælan ormræte æd, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 7; Exon. Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Drihtenes fyr wearþ onæled (*accensus*), Num. 11, 1, 3. Cola onæle synd carbores succensi, Surt. Ps. Spl. 17, 10. II. to burn (cf. anneal), consume by burning:—Ðas fyr onælaþ manna sǣwla... Ðis fyr onælp ælcne be his gewyrthum, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 6–17. Ða nāmon Nadab and Abiud hira stōrcillan and onældon ðæron unġehǣlgod fyr, Lev. 10, 1. Nim fela tunnan and dō hi ðær on innan, onælp hi siddan ealle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 260.

III. to make hot with fire:—Hē hēt onælan ðone ofen swiðe þearle, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 1. IV. to make hot (in a metaphorical sense), to inflame, to excite intense feeling, to kindle passions:—Ic (*the devil*) hine ðæs swiðe synnum onæle, ðæt hē byrnende from gebede swiþeþ, Exon. Th. 264, 31; Jul. 372. Onæled incensum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 18. Mid ðære lufe onæled ðara worda, Ap. Th. 18, 27. Onæled mid ðam andan his hiereomona unþeawa, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 8. v. in-ælan.

on-ælet, es; n. Lightning:—Onæletu þ līgetu fulgura, Ps. Lamb. 143, 6. on-ædele; adj. Natural, in accordance with the nature of a thing:—Eallum treowum, ðe him onædele biþ, ðæt hit on holte hýhst geweaxe (cf. ðam treowum ðe him gecynde biþ ap heah tō standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21), Met. 13, 51.

on-āl, es; n. A burning, kindling; also what is burnt:—Hē nemde ðære stōwe naman 'onāl' (*incenso*), for ðam ðe Drihtenes fyr wæs ðær onæled, Num. 11, 3. Mid onāle ramma cum incenso *arietum*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 15. Onāl incensum, 140, 2. Onāl incensa, 79, 17: incendia, Hpt. Gl. 510, 18. Cf. āl- (aal-) *geweorc ignarium*, and see on-ælan.

on-āscunung, e; f. Abomination, detestation:—Fram onāscununga *abominationem*, Ps. Spl. 87, 8.

on-āsendedness glosses immisio, Ps. Lamb. 77, 49. on-bæc; adv. A-back, backward, behind:—Gang ðū sceocca onbæc, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Nā gewāt onbæc heorte ūre *non recessit retro cor nostrum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 21. v. next word.

on-bæcling; adv. Back, backward, behind; retrorsum:—Gān on-bæcling to go back, retire, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20: 31, 12: Ps. Th. 43, 19. Cer ðē onbæcling *get thee behind*, Cd. Th. 308, 26; Sat. 608. Forhwī gengdest ðū onbæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum*? Ps. Th. 113, 5. Ðū hæfst ūs gehwyrðe onbæcling *avertisti nos retrorsum*, 43, 12. Ða feol hē færinga onbæcling, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11.

on-bærnan; p. de. I. to set fire to, to light (a fire), to kindle (a) literal:—Hiē hiē mid flexe bewunden and onbærndon hit they wrapped them round with flax, and set fire to it, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 6. Ða hēton ða dēman micel fyr onbærnan, Shrn. 53, 15; Exon. Th. 277, 11; Jul. 579. Lyft biþ onbærned, 64, 26; Cri. 1043. (b) figurative:—Hē on monigra geleāsumra heortan ðæs gāstlican leohthes gyfe onbærnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 30. Ðæt fyr ðæt ðū sylfa on ðē onbærndest, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 18. Is onbærned ðīn yrrē, Ps. Th. 78, 5.

II. to burn; consume by burning:—Fyr onbærneþ, 79, 15. III. to heat, inflame:—Mid ðisse paunan hīerstġe wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur fruxura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. Oðer on ðæt ðe hiō ne sceal irsian biþ tō swiðe onbærned (*inflammat*), 40, 4; Swt. 293, 14. Mid hāhteornesse onbærndne, 40, 6; Swt. 295, 25. Hiē beoþ onbærnde mid æfeste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 7.

IV. to kindle desire for anything, to incite:—Monigra monna mōd tō worulde forhogenesse onbærnde (*accensi*) wæron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 37.

on-bærness, e; f. Incense:—Mid onbærnyse ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 14. v. an-, in-bærness.

on-bæru; f. [on = un?] *Wrong behaviour, vexation, anger:*—Hē ðæs onbæru habban ne meahthe ac hē hāte lēt teāras geōtan *he could not be vexed at it (Guthlac's death), but he shed hot tears*, Exon. Th. 165, 12; Gū. 1827. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *un-gipārissa fastidium, ira, rabies.*]

on-bāsnung, e; f. Awaiting, expectation; expectatio, Rthl. 4, 34.

on-bēgness. v. on-bīgness.

on-bēn, e; f. A prayer asking for something (evil) to come upon a person, an imprecation:—Hī ūs mid heora wīderwordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtap *qui adversis nos imprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4.

on-beōdan; p. -beād; pl. -budon; pp. -boden. I. to bid, order:—Ðū onbude hēlu qui mandas salutem, Ps. Surt. 43, 5; 118, 138. Hē onbeād *ipse mandavit*, 148, 5. Ðā onbeād Basilla and cwæp, Shr. 86, 17. Ðā onbeād heō him ðæt hē hire tō onsende all ða gesið-wif, 87, 20. Hē onbeād ðæt hē of Rōme cōme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25.

II. to announce, tell, proclaim, send word:—Hē hit him hām bebeād (onbeād, MS. C.) *he sent them home word of it*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Him Pilatus onbeād ymbe Cristes tǣcninga *Pilatus ad Tiberium repulit de Christi virtutibus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 23. Word unreht onbudun (*mandaverunt*) wīd mē, Ps. Surt. 40, 9. Eāc beāmas onbudon, hwā hý sceoþ, Exon. Th. 72, 9. Agustinus hēt him onbeōdan ðæt hēr wære mycel riip, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. [Goth. *ana-biudan: O. Sax. ana-beodan: cf. O. H. Ger. in-piotan.*]

on-beornan, -brinnan; pp. -burnen. I. to set fire to, to kindle:—Abraham ædfyr onbran, Cd. Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398. **II. to inflame:**—Se innoþ wyrp onburnen, Lchdm. ii. 278, 9. Wæte onburnenu, 218, 14. **on-beran; pp. -boren** *to diminish, enfeeble, impair, destroy:*—Onboren *inminutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 60. Wæs ðam bāncofan neāh geþrunge breosthord onboren wæs se blifa gæst fūs on forþweg *disease pressed the body hard, the mind was enfeebled, the glad spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. Th. 158, 29; Gū. 917. Ðā wæs hord rāsod onboren beāga hord *the hoard was explored, the treasure of rings rifled*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284. Æghwylc gecwæp ðæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde *Iren ærgōd ðæt ðæs aglæcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde everyone agreed that no weapon would wound Grendel's claws, no sword would destroy (or harm) the monster's hand*, Beo. Th. 1985; B. 990.

on-bīd (-bid?), es; n. Awaiting, expectation:—Næs ðæt onbīd long ðæt . . . *it was not long to wait, before . . .*, Exon. Th. 156, 18; Gū. 876. Long is this onbīd *would be long in this life is this waiting for the next*, 164, 30; Gū. 1019. Hē on twoēgendlican onbīde wæs hwæder hē wīd Rōmānum winnan dorste *he was waiting in doubt (cunctans) whether he durst fight with the Romans*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 29. v. an-bīd, onbīd-stōw.

on-bīdan; p. -bād; pl. -bidon; pp. -biden. I. to abide, wait, remain:—Onbād ǝþ ðæt æfen cwom, Beo. Th. 4594; B. 2302. Hē onbād ðæt feōwertig wintra hwæder hiē gecyrran woldan *he waited the forty years to see whether they would change*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 4. On-bīd hēr seofon and twentig nihta, 231, 5; 237, 33. Hēr sceolon hī onbīdan, Soul Kmb. 121; Seel. 61.

II. to wait for, expect, with gen.—Ic uncres gedāles onbād, 75; Seel. 37. Ic ðīn onbād, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Gif wifes wer sig on hæftnyde geleāded, onbýde (*expected*) heo his .vi. winter, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. Wē sculon oðres onbīdan, Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Willaþ gē mīn onbīdan? Blickl. Homl. 233, 30, 27. **III. to wait on, attend upon:**—Onbīdendum *prestulanti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 58.

on-bīdan to wait:—Onbīdedon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140 note 8. v. an-bīdan.

onbīd-stōw, e; f. A place in which to wait:—On hwylcere onbīd-stōwe ðīn sǣwl bīdan mōte dōmes dæges in quo *commorationis loco animæ tuæ expectare liceat diem iudicii*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 8.

on-bīdung. v. an-bīdung.

on-bīgan; p. de To cause to bend, to subdue:—Heō mīne sǣwle onbīgdon *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 56, 7. Heora mōdes heānesse ealle eorpcyningas onbēgan mīhton *their loftiness of soul could make all the kings of the earth to bend*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 21. v. on-bīgan.

on-bīgness, e; f. Bending, curvature:—Onbēgnes *curvatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 25; 79, 2.

on-bīndan; p. -band; pp. -bunden *To unbind, set free, disclose:*—Seō wīderwearde wyrd onbīnt and gefreoþ . . . mid ðam hiō geopenaþ hū tiedre ðās andweardan gesēlþa sint, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. Hē onband beadurūne, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501. Æfter ðon onbīnd, Lchdm. ii. 250, 20. Wæs onbunden *enodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 73. Onbund[en?]-um *exertis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 50. v. un-bīndan.

on-bīrgan; p. de (with gen. and acc.) To taste of, taste, take (food):—Gif hē bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 11; 13, 23. Onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26; 25; Fox 88, 11. Sume ðe deāþ ne onbyrigeaþ (*-byrgeaþ*, MS. A.; *-byrigaþ*, MS. B.), Mt. Kmb. 16, 28. Onbyrigeaþ (*-byrgaþ*

MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Nān ðara manna ne onbyrigeaþ (*-byriap*, MS. A.) mīnre feorme, Lk. Skt. 14, 24. Hē his (*the water*) onbergde, Shr. 64, 9. Onbyrige (*-byrge*, MS. A.), Mt. Kmb. 27, 34; Jn. Skt. 2, 9; Homl. Th. i. 136, 8. Onberede, Bt. 23, tit.; Fox xiv, 9. Ne hī siddan ne onbirigdon ðæs bigleofoan, Jos. 5, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 168, 2-3. Onbyrigdon, i. 18, 1; Blickl. Homl. 209, 8. Onbyrgaþ *gustate*, Ps. Spl. 33, 8. Ic hæbbe bōca onbyrgeþ, Salm. Kmb. 3; Sal. 2. **on-birginge, e; f. Tasting, taking (food):**—Wīd āttres onbyrgingce, Lchdm. i. 136, 12.

on-birgness, e; f. Taste, tasting:—Seō wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyr-ignesse . . . Manige men þurh dyses wētan onbyrignesse wurdan gehælde, Blickl. Homl. 209, 9-12.

on-birhtan to illumine:—God hiē onbyrhte mid andgite, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31.

on-bītan; p. -bāt; pp. -bīten (with gen.) To taste of, partake of:—Se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 42, 22; Gen. 677. Gif wulf æniges cynnes orf tōslite, and hit forðon deād beō, ne onbite (*gustet*) hīs nān Cristen man, L. Ecg. P. iv. 29; Th. ii. 212, 26. Anbite, iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 23. Gecyðan ðæt heō ðæs forstolenan ne onbite, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 19. Ne sceal hē huniges onbītan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 20. Ne hit se mon drincan meahthe, ne hīs ænig neāt onbītan ne meahthe, Nar. 8, 32. Nænigre wētan onbītan, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 24. [O. Sax. *an-bītan: O. H. Ger. en-bīzan.*]

on-blæstan glosses inrumpere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 49.

on-blandan to intermingle, to infect (with moral evil):—Hē lungre āhof wōde widerhýd g weān onblonden *he raised at once his voice, hostile and harmful (cf. the use of geblenden in similar phrases)*, Andr. Kmb. 1350; An. 675.

on-blāwan to breathe into, inspire, inflate:—Onblāwþ *lirat* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 60. Onblā[wende] *inspirans, inflans*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 29. Mid elreorde dysignesne onblāwne *barbara inflati stultitia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13.

on-blāwness, e; f. Inspiration:—Seō onblāwnes ðære heofonlican onfæpmnesse, Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-blōtan to offer, sacrifice:—Abraham onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, Cd. Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933.

on-bregdan, -brēdan; p. brægd, -bræd, pl. brugdon, -brudon. I. with dat. acc. (?), To move quickly:—Heāde onbyrgeþ þriwa āscæþ *the Phenix thrice moves its head (bowing to the sun; igniferum caput ter venerata)*, Exon. Th. 207, 18; Ph. 143. Onbræd recedes mūpan *rape æfter ðon on flōr treddode Grendel opened the door violently and stepped on to the floor of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723.

II. intrans. To move (oneself) quickly, to start (from sleep):—Ðā on morgne mid ðý hit dagode ðā onbræd ic *postero die matulino expergefactus diluculo*, Nar. 30, 30; Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 16. Ðā onbræd Gūþlāc of ðam slæpe, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. Hē of slæpe onbrægd, Elen. Kmb. 150; El. 75. Swā hē of hefigum slæpe onbrude, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 27.

on-bring, es; m. Instigation:—Se man ðe hine sylfne ofslīhþ mid wæpne oððe mid (for, MS. X.) hwylcum mislicum deōfles onbringe (*instigatione*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 5.

on-brinnan. v. on-beornan.

on-brucol; adj. Rugged:—Anbrucolne *preruptam*, Germ. 402, 85.

on-bryce, es; m. An irruption, attack:—Onstræ, onbryce *irruptionem, ingressione*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66.

on-bryrdan; p. de. I. to instigate, stimulate, incite, inspire, animate:—Onbryrde *instigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 82. Hē hī tō geleāfan onbryrde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Hī se hēsta Dēma mid elne onbryrde *inspired her with courage*, Judth. Thw. 22, 37; Jud. 95. Git mid full-wihte onbryrdon ealne ðīne middangeard, Exon. Th. 467, 10; H6. 136. Onbryrdan beorman mīne *to leaven with my leaven*, 266, 10; Jul. 396. Hit nis git se tīma ðæt ic þē heālicor mæge onbryrdan *firmioribus remediis nondum tempus est*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 14. Onbryrdan (*instigante*) feōnde ealra gōða, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. Onbryrd (*compunctus*) mid lufan ðæs uppicān rīces, 4, 12; S. 580, 36. Weaþ Johannes swā onbryrd þurh ðæt tǣcen, ðæt hē hīs brýde on mæghphāde forlēt, Homl. Th. i. 58, 16. Him weaþ onbryrde breōstsefa, Exon. Th. 122, 15; Gū. 306. Æfter heora lāre ða ðe wæron godcundlice onbryrde *juxta divinitus inspiratam doctrinam*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 34. Sceolan wē beōn āwehte and onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23. **II. to excite to a feeling of compunction:**—Hē wæs onbryrde (*compunctus*) mid gemynde hīs synna and weoþ, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Ðær mon ðæt godspel sægþ maniges mannes heorte biþ onbryrde, Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. v. in-bryrdan.

on-bryrding, e; f. An exciting, a stimulus:—Onbryrdinge *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 34.

on-bryrdness, e; f. Instigation, stimulus, inspiration, compunction:—Mid wīne onbryrdnyse *vino compunctionis*, Ps. Spl. 59, 3. Mid onbryrdnyse ðæs uppicān eðles *with the stimulus that is given by the land on high*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 19. Mid godcundre onbryrdnyse monad *divino admonitus instinctu*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24; 4, 32; S. 611, 39. Mid ða godcundan onbryrdnesse monad, 5, 6; S. 620, 1. Þurh ðæs

sōpan Godes onbryrdnysse *inspirante Deo vero*, 2, 13; S. 517, 17: Blickl. Homl. 119, 18. v. in-bryrdness.

on-būgan; *p.* -beāh. I. *to bend*:—Donne ic onbūge *when I (a bow) bend*, Exon. Th. 405, 16; Rā. 24, 3. II. *to bend in reverence or submission, to bow*:—Heō tō hyre mōdor cneowum onbeāh, Lechm. iii. 428, 13. His gebrōðru onbugon tō him (*prout adorantes*), Gen. 50, 18. Ða ðe nolden tō his libbendum lichaman onbūgan, ða nū eādmōðlice on cneowum ābugaþ tō his deādum bānum, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 20; Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 9. III. *to submit, yield*:—Ðū eart rihtwīs and nānum ne onbīst, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 33. Hē nānigum worlðdricum men þurh leāse oðeunga swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wære, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Beo ðū onbūgende ðinum widerwinnan, Mt. Kmb. 5, 25. IV. *to bend aside, deviate*:—Ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewearde ðe mē wegas tæcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 24; Rā. 4, 15. v. an-būgan, on-bigan.

on-būtan; *prep. (adv.) with dat. acc. About*. I. of place:—Gewrīde onbūtan (MS. H. ābūtan) ðæs mannes swyran, Lechm. i. 160, 23. Feowor circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 18. Se here sceolde biōn getrymmed onbūtan Hierusalem, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 25. Seō eā gēþ onbūtan ðæt land, Gen. 2, 11. Ðæt folc him sāh eall onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 651. II. of time:—Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. III. *with ðær*:—Æt Hocera-tūne and ðær onbūtan, 917; Erl. 102, 14. Ofer eall ðær onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 490, 660.

on-būgan, -byrgan. v. on-bigan, -birgan.

on-cennan; *p.* de *To bear (a child), bring forth*:—Mæden sceal on-cennan sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 11. St oncenned nascatur, Kent. Gl. 984. v. ā-cennan.

on-cīgung, e; *f.* *Invocation, invoking*:—Ðerh onceigunge *per invocationem*, Rtl. 114, 3; 122, 3. Onceigunge, 147, 27.

on-cirran, -cerran, -cyrrian; *p.* de. A. in a physical sense. I. (a) *to turn (trans.) make a change in position or direction*:—Hē oncyrde hine tō Paule he turned to Paul, Blickl. Homl. 183, 30; 185, 36. Ðæt hiē hine mōston on ðære sīdan oncyrran, 227, 19. Andwlitan ſit oncyrran *faciem avertere*, Ps. Th. 131, 10. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hweōl ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ mæge oncyrran *tu vero voluentis rotæ impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Oncerran, Met. 10, 39. Oncirrede *prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 23. (b) *to turn (into another form)*:—Ða lāstas on ðerne mæglwite oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. II. *to turn (intrans.) to go*:—Ðā oncerde se wind from ðære byrig, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7. Hē byder oncyrde, Beo. Th. 5933; B. 2970; 5895; B. 2951. Yða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmb. 932; An. 466. B. in a metaphorical sense.

I. (a) *to turn, make a person adopt a line of conduct, etc.*:—Se nýfde Clementem ðæt hē Cryste wiðsoce, ðā ne mihte hē hyne oncyrran *he could not turn him*, Shrn. 150, 18. Angan pencean hū hē þider meahthe Crēcas oncerran, Met. 1, 61. (b) *to turn, change*:—Ðū ða wyrde oncyrrast *fata mutabis*, Nar. 31, 24. Hī mē ðæt on edwīt eft oncyrran *factum est mihi in opprobrium*, Ps. Th. 68, 10. Nergend him naman oncyrde, Elen. Kmb. 1004; El. 503. Ne meahthe hē ðæs wealdendes willan oncyrran, Beo. Th. 5707; B. 2857. Hī woldon his mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmb. 2921; An. 1463. Hē ne meahthe hire mōd oncyrran *he could not make her change her mind*, Exon. Th. 256, 4; Jul. 226. (c) *to turn from good to bad, to pervert*:—Ðus ic sōðfæstum mōd oncyrre, 264, 13; Jul. 363. Ðæt wē þurh misgedwield mōd oncyrran, 262, 2; Jul. 268. Hyge was oncyrred (*by a magical drink*), Andr. Kmb. 72; An. 36. Ðū miht ongin hū se mīn weorþsþice for worulde is oncerred *quantum decus ornamentis nostris decesserit*, vides, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 15. (d) *to turn aside, avert*:—Ðūn yrrre fram ſis oncyrrre, Ps. Th. 84, 4. Oncyrran, 78, 5. Oncyrran mōd from his Meotude, Exon. Th. 124, 8; Gū. 336. (e) *to turn back, reverse (a sentence), revoke*:—Ðū yrrre ðīn eft oncyrdst, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Hē ða yrmū eft oncyrde æt his upstige, Exon. Th. 38, 30; Cri. 614. Ða word oncyr *retract the words*, 251, 13; Jul. 144. Wæs se lōm oncyrred Euan ungesæligness, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Wearþ se sārlica cwīde eft oncerred, 123, 7. II. *to turn (intrans.)*:—Hiē fram heora urīhtum oncyrron, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

on-clifende; *adj.* *Sticking to, persistent*:—On forhæfdnysse and on clānnysse fæsthafele and onclifende in abstinence and purity constant and persistent, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 37. v. clifian.

on-clipan *to invoke*:—Enos ongan ærest onclipan (*invocare*) Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26.

on-cnæwe; *adj.* *Known, recognised*:—Oncnæwe *cognitum*, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 5. Cf. ge-cnæwe.

on-cnāwan; *p.* -cneow; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know*; noscere, cognoscere, agnoscere:—Ic oncnāwe *noso*, *cognosco*, ic oncnāwe *agnosco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31–32. Tō angitanne and tō oncnāwenne *animadverti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 44. Beōn oncnāwen *conici* (cf. 23, 50), 23, 78. I. *to know, recognise, (1) to identify an object through being acquainted with its characteristics, to distinguish, (a) of persons*:—Se oxa oncnēow his hlāford, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Hī hine (*Jesus*) on ðam gercorde oncnēow-on, ðone ðe hī ne mihton on hrīwigennysse hāliges gewrites oncnāwan, 284, 33–34. Ðæt is ēce lif, ðæt hī ðe oncnāwon sōðne God, and done

ðe ðū āsended, 42, 14; ii. 362, 22. Frān hwæðer hit oncnēowe his fōstermōdor, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 28. Ðeah ðe hē wundra fela gecyðde, synnige ne mihton oncnāwan ðæt cynebearn, Andr. Kmb. 1131; An. 566. Hē is ancāwen *diuoscitur, agnoscitur*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 32. Ðū wære æfre fæmne oncnāwen, Glostr. Frag. 106, 8. Biþ oncnāwen Drihten dōmas wyrrende *cognoscitur Dominus iudicia faciens*, Ps. Spl. 9, 17. (b) of things:—Heāð feorran hē oncnāwaþ *alta a longe cognoscit*, 137, 7. Nā ic hit swā oncnēow swā hit ðīn æ hafaþ *I did not recognise it (what was said) as what is in thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ic his word oncnēow, ðeh hē his mægwlite bemiden hæfde, Andr. Kmb. 1710; An. 857; Beo. Th. 5102; B. 2554. Se assa oncnēow his hlāfordes binne, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Ðæt ðū oncnāwe (*cognoscas*) ðara worda sōðfæstnesse, Lk. Skt. 1, 4. Ðæt ðās nytenan menn ðīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. Hiē ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hiē gehýrdon, ne ðæt oncnāwan ne mihton ðæt hiē gesāwon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 29; 95, 10. Ðū meahst sōða gesæþla sōna oncnāwan, Met. 12, 30; Elen. Kmb. 790; El. 395. Oncnāwan hwær wē sēlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 1; Cri. 862. Ðīne fōtswaða nēron oncnāwene, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20. (2) *to recognise a fact (which is generally stated in a clause beginning with ðæt*:—Wundra weorc ðīne and sāwle mīn oncnāweþ (*knows that thy works are wonderful*), Ps. Spl. 138, 13. Be ðam oncnāwaþ ealle men, ðæt gē synt mīne leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 13, 35. Ic oncnēow (*cognovi*) ðæt ðū ondræist swýðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ðā se ðema ðæt oncnēow and ongæt (*persensit*), ðæt hē hine oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 1; 5, 9; S. 623, 21. Ðā cwæþ eal folc ðæt hē Godes sunu wære, and ðæt fulfremedlice oncnēowan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 20. Hig oncnēowan, ðæt hig nacode wæron, Gen. 3, 7; Mk. Skt. 12, 12. Oncnāw ðæt mīne welan syndon gewitene, Blickl. Homl. 113, 24. Tō ðam earde ðe flēwþ meolce and hunige, swā swā gē of ðissum wastnum oncnāwan mægon, Num. 13, 28. Gesēon and oncnāwan and swīde gearlice ongeotan ðæt ðisses middangeardes ende neāh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 22; 115, 5. Be ðam man mihte oncnāwan ðæt se cniht nolde wācian æt ðam wīge, Byrht. Th. 131, 16; Ky. 9. II. *to know, understand, attain to a knowledge of*:—Gyt gē ne oncnāwaþ ne ne ongitāþ, Mk. Skt. 8, 17. Ðū mīne geþohtas oncnēowe *intellexisti cogitationes meas*, Ps. Th. 138, 2, 3. Ðā oncnēowan hig be ðam worde *cognoverunt de verbo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 17: Homl. Th. i. 30, 32. Hē ða yldestan lārde, ðæt heō wīsdōmes word oncnēowan, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða mægnu twēonede be ðære gýtunge, ðæt hiō fullice hiō ne oncnēow, Gl. Prud. 64 a. Oncnāwaþ ða ðing ðe eowre bearn nyton, Deut. 11, 2. Dysige ðæt oncnāwan *stulti sapite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ic ðīnra worda ne mæg wuht oncnāwan, Cd. Th. 34, 8; Gen. 534. Oncnāwan, hū hine lýgedon leāse, Exon. Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119.

III. *to know, learn by observation, observe, perceive*:—Gif ic mē unrīhtes oncnēow āwiht on heortan *iniquitatem si conspexi in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Oncnāw onsyne Cristes ðīnes *respie in faciem christi tui*, 83, 9. Oncnāw paþas mīne *cognoscite semitas meas*, Ps. Spl. 138, 22. Ða ðeōflu ætēowīaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mǎnfullan dæda, ðæt hiō oncnāwe mid hwilcum feōndum heō ymbset biþ, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. IV. *to acknowledge, (1) make acknowledgment of a fault*:—Wē oncnāwaþ eal ðæt wē geworhton on worlðrice, ne mǎgon we hit dryman, Hy. Grn. 7, 90. Ðæt hē mihte oncnāwan his mǎnfullan dæda on ðam hæftneðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 21. (2) *to acknowledge a greeting*:—Iosep hig oncnēow ārfullice *clementer resalutatis eis*, Gen. 43, 27. (3) *to acknowledge the power of another (?)*:—Elias eorl ðe ða Mannie of ðam cynges gebedd and oncnēow (*-cweow*, MS.), Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 11.

on-cnāwenness, e; *f.* I. *recognition, knowledge (that an object is what it really is)*:—Wē habbaþ ðæt ēce lif þurh gelefan, and on-cnāwenness ðære Hālgan Prynnesse, gif wē ða oncnāwenness mid ā-wurþnysse healdāþ. Witodlice gif Godes oncnāwenness ys gearcaþ ðæt ēce lif, swā miccle swīðor wē ēlstaþ tō lybbenne swā micclum swā wē swīðor on ðissere oncnāwenness peōnde beoþ. Sōðlice ne swelte wē on ðam ēcan life; ðonne biþ ſis Godes oncnāwenness fulfremed. . . Ac wē sceolon on andwerdum life leornian Godes oncnāwenness. . . ðæt wē mōt-on becuman tō his fulfremedan oncnāwenness, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32–364, 9. Hē nolde him ætēowian his oncnāwenness *he would not let them recognise him* (cf. l. 16, hē him ne geswutelode hwæt hē wæs), 284, 12. Ða ðeōflu ætēowīaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mǎnfullan dæda. . . Tō eorþan heō biþ āstreht þurh hire scylda oncnāwenness (*on recognising her guilt*), i. 410, 12.

II. *acknowledgment, recognition of a claim*:—Donne ys ðis seō oncnāwenness ðe hē hæfþ God mid gecnāwen. . . on circlicum mǎdum, Chart. Th. 429, 7.

on-cnāwness, e; *f.* *Knowledge, conception*:—Hē hiene bedæliþ ðære oncnāwnesse ðæs uplecan leōhtes *a luce se supernae cognitionis excludit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 24.

on-cnyssan *to cast down*:—Ðū mē yfela feala oft oncnyssedest *thou didst strike me down with many evils*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Oncnyssyde *depulsa*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 3.

on-cunnan; *p.* -cūde; *pp.* -cunnen *To accuse a person (acc.) of something* (gen., clause beginning with ðæt, or with prep. *be, for*), *to blame, charge, lay to a person's charge*:—Donne oncann hē hiene selfe for ðære hrædhýdigness ðe hē ær tō fela sealde *occasionem contra se im-*

patientiae enquirat, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 16. Ic him mīn wedd beād, ðæt ic hyra nāfre nāne ne oncūde, for ðon ðe hý on riht spræcon, Chart. Th. 486, 21. Mē mīne āgen word sōcon swýðe oncūðan *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Ðonne oncūðon (*impugnabant*) hié mē būtan scýlde, Past. 46, 7; Swt. 355, 15. Hié sylfe be ðon oncūðon, ðæt hié swā ne dydon, Blickl. Homl. 125, 12. Gif hwā ðerne god-borges oncunne, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. Ðý læs ðec Meotud on-cunne, ðæt ðū sý wommes gewita, Exon. Th. 301, 13; Fā. 18. Ðæt ūs God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæx waniungæ nec nobis *Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem*, Chart. Th. 163, 25. Oncunnen *notatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 81. Hē wæs oncunnen (*accusatus*) fram ðam ylcan cynninge, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 9. Tō oncunnyne oncunnesse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 140, 4. v. next word.

on-cunness, *e*; *f. An accusation* (?), *excuse* (?).—Tō ācunnesse on-cunnisse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Surt. 140, 4. v. on-cunnan.

on-cunning, *e*; *f. An accusation*.—Mid gelōmlicum oncunningum *crebris accusationibus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 3.

on-cwædan. I. of animate beings, *to reply, respond*.—Oft mec slæpweǽrige secg grētan eode, ic him oncwæde, Exon. Th. 387, 18. Him Andreas oncwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 540; An. 470; 1109; An. 555. Him Babilone weard andswarode and oncwæð, Cd. Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211: 53, 23; Gen. 865. Judas cwæð . . . him oncwæð cāseres mæg, Elen. Kmbl. 1334; El. 669. Stormas stānclifu beōtan, him stearn oncwæð, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23. Swilce ealle ða anlicnyssa ðe on ðære byrig tō godon gesette wæron, ðæt hī ealle ætgædere oncwædon and ānre stemne clypedon, ðæt hī āweg ðanon woldon . . . and swilce ða stræta ealle eac oncwædon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 93–98. Ne sculon mæssepreostas būtan ðōtrum mannun mæssan syngan, ðæt hē wite hwone hē grēte, and hwā him oncwæde, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwēne oncwædan meahon . . . swā hió him tō sōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324.

II. of inanimate things, *to echo back, give back a sound, reply*.—Oncwýð *remugiet*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 12. Scýld scefte oncwýð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Ðæt him se weald oncwýð . . . wudu eallum oncwýð, Met. 13, 46–50; Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Oft oncwæð yð ðerre, Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442.

on-cýð[ð], *e*; *f. Grief, distress*.—Denum eallum wæs weorce on mōde, oncýð eorla gehwām, syððan Æscheres hafelan mēton, Beo. Th. 2844; B. 1420. Hæfde Eást-Denum gilp gelæsted, swylce oncýððe ealle gebette, 1664; B. 830.

on-cýðan *to make known, announce*.—Ða ða ic on eard com ic oncýððe ealle folce hwæt ic on Rōme gedōn hæfde, Chart. Th. 117, 1.

oncýð-dæd, *e*; *f. A deed causing distress, an injury*.—Oncýððæda wreca, Andr. Kmbl. 2360; An. 1181.

on-cýdig, *adj. Suffering from the want of something* (?), *not acquainted with, a stranger to anything* (?); cf. un-cýdig.—Elnes oncýdig *suffering from weakness* (?) or *a stranger to strength* (?), Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725. The term is used of Judas, to whom the previous lines 1392–3 refer.—Mēde and meteleás, mægen wæs geswidrod.

ond, ond-. v. and, and-.

on-dēlan *to impart, infuse*; *infundere*, Rtl. 17, 11: 85, 39; Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 34.

on-dēlend, *es*; *m. One who imparts*.—Mægna sellend and blood-sunga ondēlend *virtutum dator et benedictionum infusor*, Rtl. 103, 38.

ond-efen, on-derslic, -deslic, -desn. v. and-efn, on-dryslíc, -drysnu.

on-dōn *to undo, open*.—Ondēst solvat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 79. Ðonne andydan hié ða duru, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14. Siont ondōne *aperientur*, Kent. Gl. 232.

on-dōung, *e*; *f. A putting in, injection*.—Mid ondōunge wyrtðrences þurh horn sió wamb biþ tō clānsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

on-drēdan; *p. -drēd, -drēd, -dreard, -dreord; pp. -drēd to dread, fear; timeo*. I. with construction undetermined.—Ondrēt obstupuit, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Ondreard *timuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 22. Ic ondreord *timui*, Ps. Surt. 118, 120. Ondreord *timuit*, 63, 10. Ondreordun, 63, 6. Ondreardon *timuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Ondreardon (-dreordun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 10, 32: 11, 18.

II. with acc. or gen. of object, and (a) with a reflexive dative.—Ic ondræde mē God *Deum timeo*, Gen. 42, 18. Ic mē ondræde *timeo, metuo*. Se ðe him ondræt, sumes pinges hē him ondræt, *timeo Deum* ic mē ondræde God; *timeor* ic eom ondræð, ðæt is, ðæt sumum menn stent ege fram mē, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 62–64. Ne ðū ðe nihtegsan ondrædest, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Se ðe him ælc wolcn ondræt, ne riþp se nāfre, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18. Hē him ondræt his deāþes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 87. Hwā him ne ondræde ðæs cynninges irre? Ap. Th. 2, 18. (b) without the reflexive dative.—Ic hine swiðe ondræde, Gen. 32, 11. Ðū ondrætst swýðe God, 22, 12. Se ðe ægðer ondræt, ge ðone ðe hine ondræt, ge ðone ðe hine nā ne ondræt, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 5–6. Herodes ondrēd (-dreard, Lind.; -dreord, Rush.) Johannem, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hig hine ondrēdon, swā swā hig ondrēdon Moysen, Jos. 4, 14.

III. with the prep. *from*.—Swā egefull wæs Alexander ða ða hē wæs on easte-weardum ðissum middangearde, ðætte ða from him ondrēdan ðe wæron on westewardum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 7. Hié alle from him ondrēdon,

ðæt hī hié mid gefeohten, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 16.

IV. without an object, and with reflexive dative, *to be afraid*.—Hié word Drihtnes gehýrdon and ondrēdon him, Cd. Th. 53, 15; Gen. 861. Ða weras ða ðæt gesāwon hié him swiðe ondrædon, and cwædon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 16. Ne ondræð ðū ðe, Elen. Kmbl. 162; El. 81. Ne wilt ðū ðe ondrædan Zacharias, Blickl. Homl. 165, 7. Him ða ondrædendum ðæm gebrōðrum, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1.

on-dræðendlic; *adj. To be feared, terrible*.—Hē wæs swiðe strang and swiðe ondræðendlic *he (William Rufus) was very severe, and very terrible*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 39. Gif ðes bealdwyrdas biscop ācweald ne biþ, siððan ne biþ ūre ege ondræðendlic, Homl. Th. i. 420, 3. Ðises godspelles geendung is swiðe ondræðendlic: ‘Fela sind geladode, and feāwa gecorene,’ ii. 82, 3.

on-dræding, *e*; *f. Dread, terror*.—Hié selfe wæron on ðære ondrædinge hwone hié on ða eorþan besuncene wurden, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 14. Hē sume hwile wēnde ðæt hine mon gefōn sceolde, and hē for ðære ondrædinge ðæs ðe swiðor on ðæt weorod þrong, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12.

on-drencan *to inebriate*.—Hī wæron ondrencete mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. v. in-drencan.

on-drincan *to drink of* (with gen.).—Ða ðe on wege weorðað wætres æt himman deópes ondrincað *de torrente in via bibit*, Ps. Th. 109, 8. Ða ondranc se ðæs wætres, and sealde hit ðæm brēder . . . and se ondranc eac ðæs wætres, Shr. 64, 11–12. Bæð ðæt hē him onsende wines ondrincan, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 11. Siððan hié hæfdon ondruncen ðæs wætres *potata aqua*, Nar. 13, 28.

on-drislíc. v. on-dryslíc.

on-druncenian *to get drunk*.—Beoþ ondruncniende *inebriabuntur*, Ps. Spl. Th. 35, 9.

on-dryslíc, -drystlic, -dyrstlic, -deslic; *adj. Terrible, dreadful*.—Ūs is tō gepencanne hū onþrislíc (-dryslíc: egeslic, other MS.) hit on bōcum gecweden is, L. Ath. i. pm.; Th. i. 196, 4. Cwæð ðæt se mon wære ondryslenic (onderslic, MS. T.: ondrislíc, MS. B.) on tō seónne (*terribilis aspectu*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ondeslic *terribilis*, Rtl. 69, 4: *error* (?), 162, 28. Ācwellan ondryslícum wítum, Shr. 111, 10. Preágan mid ondrystlicum wítum, 104, 16. Gif hwile mon sie on ondrystlecum wítum (*in dreadful straits*), and hē sý mīnes naman gemyndig, Drihten, gefriða ðū hine from ðæm brōgan, 101, 30. Sum sume swiðe ondryslifu (*remenda*) segende wæs, Bd. 5, 12 tit.; S. 627, 3. v. following words.

on-drysnæ; *adj. I. applied to that which is evil, terrible, dreadful, awful*.—Fīren ondrysnæ *terrible crime*, Beo. Th. 3869; B. 1932.

II. applied to that which is good, *awful, exciting awe or reverence, venerable*.—Him wæs frēan engla word ondrysnæ, Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Wæs hē for his ārfæstum dædum eallum his gefetrum leof and weorð and ondrysnæ *he was beloved, honoured and revered by all his companions for his pious deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Ðæt hý messan singan and ða andrysnan þenunge mid ārwyrþnesse gefyllen, R. Ben. 140, 5. See other examples under an-drysnæ.

on-drysnoss, -desness, *e*; *f. Fear*.—Ondesniisse *timoris*, Rtl. 3, 24.

on-drysnlic, -drysenlic; *adj. Terrible*.—Mē ætywde ondrysnlicu geshiþ *visio mihi tremenda apparuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 36. Ondrysenlic *terribilis*, 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ða ætywde hire micel mon and ondrysnlic, Shr. 106, 9. Hē wæs of lichoman ālæded, and hē geseah mā ondrysnlices and eac wundorlices ðonne hē mihte āsecgan, 51, 31. v. on-dryslíc, and see other examples under an-drysenlic.

on-drysnu, -desnu; *f. I. fear*.—Fore ondesne (ondesnum, Rush.) *propter metum*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 19, 38: 20, 19. Ðætte sió forsewennes him ege and ondrysnu on gebringe *ut ostensa desperatio formidinem incutiat*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 19. Hē wolde ðæm fortrūwodum monnum andrysnu hālwendes eges on gebringean *ut praecipitatis vim saluberrimi timoris infunderet*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 16. Ðonne esne ondrysnum his hlāforde cwemep, Ps. Th. 122, 2. II. *reverence*.—Hié hæfdan miccle lufan and geleāfan tō ðære ciricean, ond eac heālico ondrysnu (*profound reverence for the church*), Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. v. an-drysnu.

on-drystlic, -dyrstlic. v. on-dryslíc.

on-dwescan *to extinguish*.—Se mōna ðe byþ andwæsced oððe āteorod, Anglia viii. 316, 38. v. ā-dwescan.

on-ealdian *to grow old*.—Onealdodon bān mīne *inveteraverunt ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 6.

on-eardian *to inhabit*.—Oneardiap on ðam *inhabitabunt in ea*, Blickl. Gl. Rihtwīse oneardiap (*inhabitabunt*), Ps. Spl. 36, 31. Onearda *inhabita*, 36, 28. Ealle oneardigende ymbhwyrft omnes *inhabitantes orbem*, 32, 8.

on-eardiend, *es*; *m. An inhabitant*.—Ne on heora ēðele ne sy þinc oneardiendes *et in tabernaculis eorum non sit qui inhabit*, Ps. Th. 68, 26.

on-efn, -emn, -em by, *near*.—Hī gemētton fýr, and hlāf onem they found a fire, and bread close by, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 5. Onefen ðone hagan . . . norþ onefen ðæt gelād, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–13.

Onemni ðæm at the same time, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 33. See efn, emn for other examples.

on-égan; *p.* de *To fear*:—Sæton him at wine, wealle belocene, ne onégdon nā orlegra nīd, Cd. Th. 259, 25; Dan. 697. Ic mē onégan (onagan, MS.) mæg, ðæt mē wraðra sum wæpnes ecge feore beneôte, 109, 28; Gen. 1829. Ni anoegegn (anoegegn nā?) ic mē aerigfærae egsan brōgum, Txts. 151, 13. Cf. óga.

on-erian to *plough up*:—Wē mā lufiþ ðone æcer ðe ær wæs mid þornum āswōgen and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beoþ āheāwene and se æker biþ onered bringþ gōdne wæstm ðes terram diligimys, quae post spinas exarata fructus uberes producit, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 18.

on-éðung, *e*; *f.* In-breathing, inspiration:—From onoeðunge gāstes, Ps. Surt, 17, 16.

onettan; *p.* te. **I. to hasten, move rapidly**:—Ælc wlite tō ende ēstef and onetteþ, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28. Tō ðam onet Egeas unforwandodlice, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17. Deāþ eow ælce dæg tōweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28. Eall moncynn irnaþ and onettaþ, 37, 2; Fox 188, 14. Hē onette on ðære byrig him tō fultume, Jos. 10, 33. Hē wið min onette, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 162. Dā onette Abrahames mæg tō ðam fæstenne, Cd. Th. 153, 3; Gen. 2533. Efstē ðā swiðe and onette forþ foldwege, 174, 3; Gen. 2872. Hiē swiðe on ða ūre wic onetton and on ða feollon *ad castra confluxere*, Nar. 13, 14. Onettað *agitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 56. Onettendum (*festinantibus*) cretum, 147, 80. **II. To make a quick movement, to anticipate**:—Onette occupavit, 63, 30. Hē gebrægd his swurd and wolde mē ofsléan ðær ic him ne onette and ic ðæt wif gegripe be hire earme and mē tōforan ābræd and ðær ðis nære ðonne wære min blōd instape āgoten he drew his sword and would have slain me, if I had not anticipated him, and had seized the woman by her arm, and drew her before me; and if it had not been for this, my blood would have been straightway shed, Shr. 39, 16. **III. to be quick in one's movements or actions, be active, quick or busy**:—Byrig fægriap wongas wlitigap woruld onetteþ fair grow the towns, beauteous the plains, the world is quickened (in the spring), Exon. Th. 308, 34; Seef. 49. Lēg onetteþ busy shall the flame be (at the day of judgment), 448, 17; Dōm, 55: 212, 29; Ph. 217. Seæl onettan se ðe āgan wile lif æt Meotude ðenden him leōht and gæst somod fæst seon diligent must he be, while light and spirit hold fast together, who life will receive at the hands of the Lord, 96, 24; Cri. 1529. Ræd seæl mon seegan, dæges onettan (cf. the night cometh, when no man can work), 342, 11; Gn. Ex. 141. [Cf. O. H. Ger. anazzan sollicitare, excitare, inflammare, hortari, instigare.]

onettung, *e*; *f.* Hastening, haste, precipitation:—Oft ða oferblīdan weorðap gedrēde for ungemetlice onettunga *gravatur usu immoderate praecipitationis*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 15.

on-fægnian to *shew gladness*:—Dære helle hund ongan onfægnian mid his steorte Cerberus shewed his gladness by wagging his tail, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17 note.

on-færeld, *es*; *n.* An in-going, entrance:—Gesāwon onfæreldu *viderunt ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26. v. an-, in-færeld.

on-fæstnian to *transfix, pierce*:—Hig geseoþ on hwæne hig onfæstnodon *videbunt in quem transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. 19, 37. Onfæstna (*confige*) ege ðinum fæsc mine, Ps. Spl. 118, 120.

on-fædmness, *e*; *f.* Embrace:—Seoð onblāwnes ðære heofonlican onfædmnesse sý gewindwod on ðē (the Virgin Mary), Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-fangenness, *e*; *f.* Receiving, reception, acceptance:—Mid Gode nis anfangenness (onfangenes, MS. T.) nānra hāda būtan geearnunge ānre (cf. God is no respecter of persons, but he that worketh righteousness is accepted with him, Acts 10, 34–35), R. Ben. 13, 4. Seoð onfangenes ðæs rices is of Godes gōdynyse, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 23. Nān āsolcen man nis orsorb he onfangenness Godes fēas, 556, 24, 33. Mid onfangenness (*perceptione*) ðæs Drihtenlican lichoman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 39. For onfangenness (*susceptionem*) gesta, 1, 27; S. 489, 8. v. on-fengness.

on-fealdan; *p.* -feold *To unfold, unwrap*:—Hē onfeold hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shr. 98, 17. v. un-fealdan.

on-feall a swelling, fellon:—Wið onfealle, gefōh fox, āsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lēt hleāpan āweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðē on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Drenc wið onfealle, 102, 27; 104, 1, 3, 4, 6. Læcedomas wið āleas cynnes ðmum ond onfeallum and bāncopum, 98, 21; 102, 20. Wið innoanfealle, 106, 9. Onfealle, 106, 10.

on-feallende; *part.* On-rushing:—From ðære onfeallendan *ab ingruenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 34. Ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo *tumultus irruentum turburum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32.

on-feng, *es*; *m.* [v. fōn (on)]. **I. laying hold of, seizing**:—Be ciriscire fæmnan onfenge. Gif mon on ciriscire fæmnan bræost gefō, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 13. Be nunnena onfenge (andfengum, MS. B.: anfenge, MS. H.), 18; Th. i. 72, 7. Be peoies onfenge æt piēfpe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4. Secg wundap beorna gehwylcne ðe him ænigne onfeng gedēp sedge cuts every one that lays hold of it, Runic pm.

15; Kmbl. 342, 14. **II. taking, with the idea of wrongful taking**:—Be wuda onfenge (andfenge, MS. H.: anfenge, MS. B.) būtan læfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Be unāliefedes mæstennes onfenge, 49; Th. i. 132, 11. **III. defence, protection** (cf. and-fenga):—Wæron ða hālgan on onfenge manna sālulum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29. **IV. attack, onset, assault**:—Wurdon hiē on ðam onfenge forhte, and on fleām numen, Andr. Kmbl. 2679; An. 1341. Hē hine scilde wið onfengom earmra gæsta, Exon. Th. 126, 24; Gū. 376; 133, 15; Gū. 490. v. an-feng.

on-fenge, *es*; *m.* A receptacle:—Anfengce *receptaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 32. Anfengcas *receptacula*, 408, 51. **on-fenge**; *adj.* Taken, accepted:—Onfenge *adsumtus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19. Mið ðý onfenge woeron *assumptis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 10; *acceptis*, 9, 16. An geonfenge (onfenge, Rush.) biþ *una assumetur*, 17, 35. Onfengo *suscepta*, Rtl. 9, 7. v. and-fenge.

on-fengness, *e*; *f.* Reception, acceptance:—Seoð onfengnes Cristes geleāfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12. Be ðære onfengnysse Cristes geleāfan *de percipienda fide Cristi*, 2, 13 tit; S. 515, 33. Ymb xl nihta ðæs sædes onfengnesses *xl dies post semen receptum*, L. Ecg. C. 30, note; Th. ii. 154, 36. Þurh ða onfengnesses ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 135, 35. v. and-fengness.

on-findan; *p.* -fand, -funde. **I. to find out, discover, detect**:—Ic anfinde *deprehendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 32. Gif mec onfindeþ wiga, ðær ic būge, Exon. Th. 396, 20; Rā. 16, 7. Ic mē sylf onfand ðæt . . . I discovered that . . . , Blickl. Homl. 177, 6. Ic hine onfand, and hine onbendan hēt, Salm. Kmbl. 550; Sal. 274. Ne ic culpan in ðē æfre onfunde, Exon. Th. 11, 30; Cri. 178. Hū Boetius hī wolde berāðan, and peoðric ðæt anfinde, Bt. i, tit; Fox x. 2. Onfundan *deprederint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 33. Gif hē wæccende weard onfunde būan on beorge, Beo. Th. 5675; B. 2841. Gif hwylc brōðor on lytlum gyltum byþ onfunden, R. Ben. 49, 2. **II. to find out from experience, become aware of, perceive, be sensible of**:—Ic onfinde *experiar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 7. Hē ðæt ðonne onfindeþ, ðonne se fæf cymeþ he will find it out, when the peril comes, Exon. Th. 449, 18; Dōm. 73. Ða se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleoma bitan nolde, Beo. Th. 3049; B. 1522. Landweard onfand (*became aware of*) eftsið eorla, 3785; B. 1890. Onfunde, 1504; B. 750: 1622; B. 809. Ðā hē ða onfunde, ðæt hē deað beon sceolde, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 20. Onfunde *comperit*, i. *intellexit, cognovit, inuenit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 63. Æf hine ða men onfunden ðe mid ðam cýninge wærun, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 31. On ðæs wifes gebærum onfundon ðas cýninges pegnas ða unstillnesse, Erl. 50, 2. Hū fela onfundun (*were sensible of*), ða gefelan ne māgun, Dryhtnes þrowinga, Exon. Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeohtaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Onfinden *sapient*, Germ. 389, 16. Onfinden *experiamur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 42. Onfindende *expertur*, 31, 62. Onfunden, ongeten *expertus, cognitus, i. probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. Heoð onfunden wæs men were aware of her presence, Beo. Th. 2591; B. 1293. **III. to meet with, experience, suffer**:—Hē wean oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 16; Deor. 4.

on-findend, *es*; *m.* One who finds out; inventor, Germ. 391, 1. **on-flæscness**, *e*; *f.* Incarnation:—On ðære soþan onflæscnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 29.

on-fligen, *es*; *n.* Infectious disease:—Nū māgon ðas .viii. wyrra wið .viii. ātrum and wið nygon onflýgnum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 16. v. next word.

on-flyge, *es*; *m.* Infectious disease, disease which, as it were, flies at people:—Ðū miht wið āttre and wið onflyge, Lchdm. iii. 32, 2, 16, 30. v. preceding word and ongeflogen; and cf. Icel. ā-flög, flying at a person, fighting.

on-fōn; *p.* -fēng; *pp.* -fangen (with gen. dat. acc.). **I. to take**:—Caliç hæluc onfōu, Ps. Surt. 115, 13. Hē mycelne dæl ðæs landes on anweald onfēng, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Mōð Bryttas onfēngon they took courage, 1, 16; S. 484, 19. Se Ælmihtiga onfēng ðæt hiw ūre tyddran gecynde. Gepencean wē, gif oðer nýten wære tō hāligienne, ðonne onfēng hē heora hiwe, ac hē wolde ūrum hiwe onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2–6. Ðā nýddon hine hys yldran tō ðam ðæt hē sceolde wordlicum wæpnum onfōn, 213, 2. Se hālga hēht his heorþwerod wæpna onfōn, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Wite onfōn *uxorem ducere*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. **II. to take what another appoints or grants, to receive, have given** (a) of material things:—Seoð sāl onfēhþ hire lichoman, Blickl. Homl. 57, 16. Adames cynn onfēhþ flæsce, Exon. Th. 63, 33; Cri. 1029. Ðā onfēngon hig syndrige penegas, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. (b) of non-material things:—Ic ne onfō geuittesse fram menn, Jn. Skt. 5, 34. Se ðe Godes word mid blisse onfēhþ, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. Gē onfōþ ðam mægene Hālgas Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 119, 11. Hē onfēng for worlde mycelne noman, 43, 34. Hī lēfnysse onfēngon, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Hē ðonne mid læwedum mannum onfō ðæs heardestan þeowdōmes let the hardest service be assigned to him among laymen, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Onfōn synna forgnifnesse, 45, 7. Mēde onfōn 83, 15. Freoðom onfōn, Ap. Th. 5, 19. Hē ðam upplīcan rīce gehyhte tō anfōnne, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 5. **III. to take what another offers, receive favourably, accept**:—Gif ðū on God gelyfan wilt, ic ðæs drenches onfō, Homl.

Th. i. 72, 17. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ feó, Blickl. Homl. 61, 30. Dryhten onfēhþ eallum dēam gódom de ænig man gedēþ his dām nēhstan of ārfæstre heortan, 37, 25. Onfōh dīssum fulle, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Ic bidde dē dæt dū onfō dīssa lāca, Gen. 33, 10. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannun onfō ne woldan, dæt hī wæron unsibbe fram heora feóndum onfōnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30.

IV. to receive a person (a) for entertainment, assistance or protection; v. on-fōnd—Swā hwylc swā ānne lytling onfēhþ, se onfēhþ mē, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Israel onfēhþ eallum his cnihtum suscepit Israel, Blickl. Homl. 159, 20. Martha onfēng Crist on hire hūs, 73, 9. Onfōh ūs on dæt scip, 233, 7. Onfōþ mīre mēder on neorxna wonge, 157, 32. Onfōh dū dīnum esne, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Dæt hē onfēnge dære eādigan Marian sǽwle, Blickl. Homl. 155, 12. His dā dā onfōn noldon, dē hīene mon tō brohte, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 34. Conon mid micle gefeān onfangen wæs, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 25. (b) in a special sense of receiving at the baptismal font, or at confirmation, to stand sponsor to a person:—His (Godum) se cynig onfēng æt fulwihthe, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Æt dām fulwihthe hyre onfēng sum Godes þeow, Shrn. 140, 22. Hīne onfēng æt fulluhtþe him tō godsuna Æþelwald, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 44. Ne hē nāh mid rihte dōdres mannes tō onfōnne æt fulluhte ne æt bisceopes handa, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 2. Ic his hæfde ær onfangen æt bisceops handa, Ch. Th. 169, 27.

V. to undergo a rite, undertake a duty—Hīe fulwihthe onfōngon, Blickl. Homl. 203, 24. Donne wile hē onfōn rihte ondetnesse, 155, 1.

VI. to conceive—Gif heō bearn onfēhþ sī infāntem conceperit, L. Ecg. 6, 19; Th. ii. 146, 29. Seó unwæstmæstnes fram him fleah, and seó clānnes onfēng, Blickl. Homl. 163, 19. Ic wæs mid unrihtwisnesse onfangen in iniquitatibus conceptus sum, Ps. Th. 50, 6.

VII. to take to, to begin; incipere [cf. O. H. Ger. ana-fāhan: Ger. an-fangen]:—Donne dæt vers geandþ on dām naman dē hit eft onfēhþ, Anglia viii. 331, 24. Ærest on cates stān . . . eft on cates stān dær hit (the boundary) ær onfēng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 33. v. ā-fōn.

on-fōnd, es; m. One who undertakes or supports:—Onfōnd mīre hēle suscepitor salutis mee, Ps. Lamb. 88, 27. v. on-fōn, IV.

on-foran. **I. prep. Before, afore**:—Onforan winter, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 30. **II. adv. Before, in front**:—Beoþ onforan eāgan, Ps. Th. 113, 13.

on-fordōn; part. Destroyed:—Bearn onfordōnra filios interemptorum, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21. Cf. on-forwyrd.

on-foreweardan; prep. adv. In front, in the front of, in the earlier part of:—Onforeweardan dýsre race in the earlier part of this narrative, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 790. Malchus eode onforeweardan (led the way) in tō his dām hālgan gefēran, 23, 752.

on-forht. v. an-forht.

on-forhtian to fear, be afraid:—Ne ondrædþ gē eow ne gē ne onforhtion nolite timere ne paveatis, Deut. 31, 6. Onforgtigan timere, Germ. 388, 40. v. ā-forhtian.

on-forwyrd, es; n. Destruction:—Fornam hine efor (onforwyrd, MS. T.) of wuda exterminavit eam aper de sylva, Ps. Spl. 79, 14. God gelædeþ hī on pitt onferminan in puteum interitus, 54, 26.

on-fundelness, e; f. Experience, proof:—Dýsse wyrtē onfundelnyssē manega ealdras gesedþ many authorities testify to the efficacy of this plant from experience, Lchdm. i. 140, 9. Hyt dēþ onfundelnyssē dæs sylfan þinges it will give proof of the same thing, the second method will prove as efficacious as the first, 162, 1.

on-fundenness, e; f. I. experience, experiment:—Onfundennes experimentum, i. testamentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 49; experientia, 145, 52.

II. finding out, discovery:—Dū āstettest rādelas gehýr dū dā onfundennesse ymbe dæt dū cwāde you have set a riddle, hear the meaning discovered of what you have said, Ap. Th. 4, 22.

onga [should have been given under ang], an; m. **a sting**:—Onga aquilum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 59; 7, 12. Mē of bōsme fareþ ætten onga (an arrow), Exon. Th. 405, 18; Rā. 24, 4. [O. H. Ger. ango aculeus: Icel. angi a spine, prickle.]

on-geugum (?) towards:—Ongægum west towards the west, Ch. Th. 70, 18.

on-galan to charm:—Stefne ongalendra vocem incantantium, Ps. Spl. 57, 5; Blickl. Gl.

on-gang, es; m. I. an entrance:—Ongongas ingressus, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 26.

II. an irruption, attack, a going with violence:—Ongong incurus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 44; irruptio, 111, 47. Ongong (-gong, Rush.), impetus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13.

on-geador; adv. Together:—Ongeador spræcon, Beo. Th. 3195; B. 1595.

on-geagn, -gegen, -gægn, -gegn, -geán, -gān, -geān, -gēn. A. prep. often following a case. I. with dat. (1) marking position, opposite, over against, against:—Breoton . . . dām mæstum dælum Eurōpe myccele fære ongegen (-gēn, MS. C.: -geán, MS. B.) Britannia . . . maximis Europae partibus multo intervallo adversa, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 10. Nebo on dām lande Moab ongeán (over against) Iericho, Deut. 32, 49. Gangþ on dæs ceasterwīe de inc ongeán standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 35. Dā arn hē and gestōd

ongeán (opposite) dām lēge, 221, 11. Wæs ongeán dýssum waterscipe glæsen fæt a glass vessel was placed so that the water ran into it, 209, 4. Mīn syn biþ symble ongeán mē my sin is ever before me, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 40. (2) marking motion, towards, in the direction of, to meet, in the way of:—Hēht his þegnas hīne beran ongeán dām fyre iussit se obuiam ignium globis efferi, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24. Bæd dæt him mon brohte done triumphan ongeán, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 2; Shrn. 129, 21. Him com seó menio ongeán (-gægn, Lind. Rush.), Jn. Skt. 12, 18. Fērdon ongeán dēm hēddum they marched against the heathens, Blickl. Homl. 203, 2. (3) marking opposition, hostility in action or feeling, against:—Swā se wind swiðor slōg on done lēg, swā bræc hē swiðor ongeán dām winde, 221, 13. Hē hiē lārde, dæt hē hīe forþ trym-edan ongeán heora feóndum, 201, 36. Ic niste dæt dū stōde ongeán mē I knew not that you opposed me, Num. 22, 34. Ne hit for dām byrne wandode dæs hātan lēges dē him wæs ongeán, Nar. 15, 21. Donne storm cyme mīnum gæste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 33; Hy. 4, 59. (4) denoting waiting for what is coming, against, for the reception of, to receive:—Ongēan gramum gearowe stōdon stood ready for the attack of the foes, Byrht. Th. 134, 46; By. 100. Biþ sūsla hūs open ongeán ādlogum open against the coming of the perjurers, Exon. Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605. Him biþ fyr ongeán fire awaits them, 446, 7; Dōm. 18. (5) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Seó eādge biseah ongeán gramum, 280, 12; Jul. 628. (6) in reply to:—Hig cwādon mē ongeán, St. And. 40, 14. (7) denoting contrast:—Ongēan dām e contra . . . Ongēan dýssum spelle, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 2-4. Swā wē oftor hig (our sins) gemunāþ, swā forgyt God hyra hrador . . . Donne ongeán dōn (on the contrary) swā wē oftor misdēda forgytaþ, swā gemon hī God geornor, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 36. (8) in return for, as an equivalent for:—Hē hīne on eorþan streccan ongan, ongeán dām heó eac hī āstrehte, Glostr. Frag. 102, 6. Ongēan dām andgyte se deofol forgyf stuntnyssē, Wulfst. 59, 6-19. Cf. II. 7.

II. with the acc. (1) marking position, opposite, over against (v. foran):—Ān dæra gārena līþ ongeán dæt igland de Gades hātte, oðer ongeán dæt land Narbonense, se þrida . . . ongeán dæne mūdan, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 24, 3-6. Hē sæt dær ihm getæht wæs ongeán dōne cyngc, Ap. Th. 14, 13. Dā sæt se Hæland ongen (-geán, MS. A.: -gægn, Lind.: -gegn (with dat.), Rush.) done tollsceamol, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (1a) to meet that which is moving:—Gif dū dīnes scipes segl ongeán dōne wind tōbræd, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. (2) marking motion, towards, in the direction of, to meet:—Se man dē ongeán ūs (dat.?) gæþ, Gen. 24, 65. Seó eā gæþ ongeán dā Assirisan, 2, 14. Moises hig ūt ālādde ongen Drihten, Ex. 19, 17. Dā gegaderode dæt folc tōgædere ongen Moises, 16, 2. Hī fērdon ongen (-geaen, Lind.: -gægn, Rush.) dōne brýdguman, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 1, 6. Woldon ferian dā herehýf ongeán dā scipu, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 24. Dā flugon dā lēgetu ongeán dā hāddnan leóde, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. (2a) against, in a direction opposite to:—Ongēan stream in a direction opposite to that in which the stream flows, Cod. Dip. B. i. 502, 3; ii. 374, 10. (3) denoting hostility, resistance, or opposition in action or feeling, against, with, contrary to, in opposition to:—Se lēg ongan slēan and breacan ongeán done wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Æfter hādēnum gewunan, ongeán heora cristendūm, Homl. Th. i. 100, 20. Ongæn þūsēndfealde deriende cræftas contra mille nocendi artes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 29. Ongien allo ihs wīderwundnesse swiðre gīrac artes cuncta nobis adversaria dexteram extendit, Rtl. 14, 38. Him lāf wære dæt hī ongeán heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Wearþ swiðe gestired se here ongeán done biscop, 1012; Erl. 146, 13. Dæt heó yrsige ongeán leathras (-es, MS.), Homl. Skt. i. 1, 104. Hē gewāt yrre ongen hig, Num. 12, 9. Dæt folc . . . ceorodon ongeán God . . . Wē spræcon ongeán God, 21, 5-7. Hwylce wrōhte bringe ge ongeán dýsne man, Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Næfst dū nāne mihte ongeán (adversum) mē, 19, 11. Ic ne mæg nō wīdcwepan ne furpum ongeán dæt geþencan I cannot contradict, I cannot even have a conception contrary to it, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. (4) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Hī elciāþ ongeán dōne deāþ, and mid ealle ne forfleōþ . . . Ūre Ālýsend ne elcde nā ongeán dōne deāþ ac hē hīne oferwīde Enoch and Elias delay to meet death, and do not at all avoid it . . . Our Redeemer did not delay to meet death, but he overcame it, Homl. Th. i. 308, 2-8. Hē ne dorste beseōn ongen God, Ex. 3, 6. Hē fægnaþ ongeagn (-geán, Cott. MSS.) dāra oðerra word he rejoices at the words of the others, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 10. Dæt cild ongeán his Hlāford hyhte and hīne hālette the hope of the child went out to meet his Lord, and he hailed him, Blickl. Homl. 105, 29. (5) in reply to:—Ne andwyrst dū nān þing ongen dā dē dīss dē onsecegaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. (6) denoting contrast or comparison:—Seó nāddre is geset on dām godspelle ongeán dōne fisc in the gospel the serpent is put in contrast to the fish, Homl. Th. i. 252, 1. Feawa ongeán getel dæra wīdercorena few in comparison with the number of the reprobate, 536, 32. (7) against as in to set one thing against another, as an equivalent for, in return for, in exchange for:—þolige cyle ongeán (in atonement for) dā hliwþe, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Hē gesælde twā gegrynd ongen dæs mynstres mylne, Ch. Th. 231, 24; 232, 3. Ælfric sealde dæt land æt Haccaburnan ongeán dæt land æt Deccet, 288, 12. Hig of dām Iðdeum for

ánun penige xxx gesealdon, ongeán ðæt ðæt ða Iúdeas úrne Hælend mid xxx penigum gebohton, St. And. 36, 26. (8) marking readiness for a coming event, *against, ready for*:—Hig lēdon forþ hira lāc ongeán ðætte Iosep in eode the *they made ready their presents against Joseph came*, Gen. 43, 25. Donne sceolde fyrd út ongeán ðæt hi up woldon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 4. (9) marking time, *towards*:—Fela ongeán winter hām tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22. B. *as an adverb*. (1) marking position, *opposite*:—Ic stande on ðās heafle and ðū ongeán *ego in hac parte stō, tu contra*, hēr is se *contra* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. Is Gotland on ödre heafle ongeán, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20. Se hundredman ðe ðar stōð āgēn (ongeán, MS. A.: ongægn, Lind. Rush.) *ex adverso stabat*, Mk. Skt. 15, 39. (2) marking motion:—Ðā com mycel windes blæd foran ongeán (*in the opposite direction*), Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. Ætstōð se stream and engan to þindenne ongeán (*in the direction opposite to that in which had come*), Jos. 3, 16. (3) denoting return, reversal of a previous action, *again, back*; Lat. re:—Ða bodan ongeán cōmon tō Jacobe, Gen. 32, 6. Ic fare eft ongeán, Num. 22, 34. Hē gewende ongeán tō ðam cyng, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Ongeán cirran *reverti*, Gen. 8, 7. Ongeán fleōn *refugere*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. Ongēn scēat, ongeán hwyrfde *retorsit*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 59. (4) with verbs of speaking, *in reply*:—Sōhte gylpword ongeán, Cd. Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264. Ða wergendan ne seal mon nā ongeán werian, R. Ben. 17, 13. Brimmanna boda, ābeōd ongeán, Byrht. Th. 133, 13; By. 49. (5) marking direction without actual motion, *towards*:—Donne hē sīþ ongān cum *viderit*, Ps. Th. 57, 9. Hiē ongeán lōcian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. (6) denoting opposition or resistance:—Ðā stōð Gran-tabrycgs cīr fæstlice ongeán, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 20. Nolde seō burhwaru ābūgan, ac heōldan mid fullan wige ongeán, 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lāgon ongeán swā hī lengost mihton ac hī ne mihton nān þing ongeán wealcen *all the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could not offer any effectual opposition*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1–3. Ongēn sette *objecte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 25. (7) marking contrast, *on the other hand*:—God sette beforan eow lif and gōd, and ðær ongēn deap and yfel, Deut. 30, 15. (8) marking repetition, *again*:—Drihten cwæp: Dō ðine hand on ðinne bōsum . . . Ðā cwæp hē: Teoh eft ðine hand on ðinne bōsum. Ðā teah hē hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 6–7. [O. Sax. an-gegin: O. H. Ger. in-gagan and in-gegin, -gegini; Ger. ent-gegen; Icel. í-gegn and cf. gagna.]

ongeán-cirrendlíc; *adj. Relative*:—*Relativum* ðæt is ongeāncyrrendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 62.

ongeán-cyme, es; *m. A return*:—Útfærelð his fram fæder, ongeāncyme (*regressus*) his tō fæder, and utrene tō helle, ongeāncyme (*recursus*) tō sette Godes, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17, 23.

ongeán-flōwende *refluent*:—Ongēntflōwende yða *reciproca*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 41. Ongēntflōwendum wæterum *reciprocis fluentis*, 462, 1.

ongeán-weard; *adj. Going against or towards*:—Hē him ongeán-weard was *he was on his way to meet him*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 32. Ongeánwurde *obvia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 65.

ongeánweard-líc; *adj. Adversative*:—*At (the conjunction)* is ongeánweardlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 40.

ongeánweardlice; *adv. Adversatively*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 50.

on-geboren; *adj. In-born*:—Ongeborene *ingenitam*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 2.

on-gebroht; *adj. Imposed*:—Be ongeb[r]ohtum *de inrogata*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 62.

on-gecīgung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Perh ongieceig *per invocationem*, Rtl. 99, 28.

on-gefeht, es; *n. Attack, assault*:—From ælcum ongiefeht *ab omni impugnatione*, Rtl. 98, 26; 122, 5.

on-geflogen; *part. Attacked with disease*:—Gif men his leoþu acen oððe [hē] ongeflogen sý, Lchdm. i. 86, 21. Cf. on-flyge.

on-gefremming, e; *f. Imperfection*:—Ongefremminge mīne (*imperfectum meum*) gesāwon eāgan ðīne, Ps. Spl. 138, 15.

on-gegen, -gegn, v. on-geagn.

Ongel, v. Angel.

on-gemang. I. *prep. with dat. Among*:—Ongemong oðrum mannun, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Ðā engan ic ongemang oðrum mislicum and manigfealdum bisgum ða bōc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Fāc ðam golde and ðam līne wæs ongemang purpura, 14; Swt. 85, 9. Ongemang ðam ðe *whilst*, 45; Swt. 339, 24. Ongemang ðam *meanwhile*, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. II. *adv.*:—Gif wē Sanctus Paulus lāre sume ongemong secgaþ *if we introduce some of St. Paul's teaching*, 40; Swt. 291, 13. Gif wē Ælmes dæda sume hēr ongemong secgaþ, Swt. 295, 13. [O. Sax. an-gemong (*as adv.*)] v. gemang.

on-gemet; *adj. Immense*:—Ongemetum *immensis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 23. v. un-gemet.

ongemet-hāt; *adj. Exceedingly hot*:—Wyl on wætere, beþe hine mid ongemetthāum *boil in water, foment him with it exceedingly hot*, Lchdm. ii. 338, 22.

ongend = (?) ongēn (cf. the form of the word under ongeán-flōwende), Exon. Th. 223, 28; Vid. 85.

on-geōtung, e; *f. Pouring in*:—Clænra ærest ða wambe mid drenches ānealdre ongeōtunge, Lchdm. ii. 234, 26.

on-geþwære, v. un-geþwære.

on-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain*:—Ongewissu *incerta*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. un-gewiss.

on-gifan. I. *to give back*:—Nime man ðīne assan and hine nā ne ongie asinus *tuus raptiatur, et non reddatur tibi*, Deut. 28, 31. II. *to forgive, pardon*:—Ðū ðe ongefæst *qui ignoscis*, Rtl. 40, 33. v. ā-gifan.

on-gildan. I. *to pay (a penalty for), to be punished for* (with gen. acc. of crime or clause):—Banan heardlice grimme ongildaþ, ðæs hiē oft gīlp brecaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 265; Sal. 132. Hē ðæs wraðe ongeald, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861; 253, 20; Dan. 598. Hū eall moncyn angeald ðæs ærestan monnes synna mid miclum teōnum and wītum *ab initio et peccare homines et puniri propter peccata*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 27. Hū swiðe hī his anguldon from heora ānum cāsere *ut Caesare punirentur*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 6. Weorces onguldon deopra firena þurh deapæs cwealm, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gū. 829; 226, 23; Ph. 410. Ðæs ða byre siððan grimme onguldon gafuræðenne, 161, 15; Gū. 959. Scael wearh ongildan, ðæt hē ær fācen dyde *he shall pay the penalty for previous wrong-doing*, Menol. Fox 573; Gn. C. 56. Sceaolde hē ða dæd ongylðan, Cd. Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295. Monig scael ongildan sāwel sūsles *shall be tormented*, Exon. Th. 304, 17; Fā. 71.

II. *to pay*:—Hwylc hira oðrum scaeolde tō fōddurþege feores ongildan *which should pay for the others' food with his life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103.

III. *to give an offering, to offer*:—Ðær hæðene men deofūm onguldon, Blickl. Homl. 221, 3. [Cf. O. Sax. a-, ant-(an-) geldan: O. H. Ger. ant-(en-, in-)gelten; Ger. ent-gelten.] v. ā-, angildan.

on-gin[n], es; *n.* I. *a beginning*:—Ðæs weges ongīn, ðe tō Criste lēt, ne meg becnun on fruman būtan sumre ancunmysse, R. Ben. 5, 16. Næs his frymþ æfre, eādes ongyn, Exon. Th. 240, 13; Ph. 638. His rīces ongīn (*original condition*) nāfre gewonap, Blickl. Homl. 9, 16. II. *an attempt, undertaking, enterprise*:—Micel is ðæt ongīn ðīne gelican ðæt ðū forhyrce hlāford úrne *it is a great undertaking for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 15; Jul. 127. Gif ðū gewitest āna from ēþele, nis ðæt ongīnn wiht, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Ongīn, 123, 22; Gū. 326. Be ðam ongīnne ðe hē ongan, ðæt wēsten swā āna eardigan, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 7. Ðū miht æt Gode ābiddan ðæt ðū wilt wið ðæs dryg ongīnne, Blickl. Homl. 187, 19. Ongīnnun *incoeptis*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 15.

III. *action, proceeding*:—*Gesticulatio* angīn *jocus f actus*, 473, 61. Wrætlīc þūhte stānes ongīn (*the stone spoke*), Andr. Kmbl. 1482; An. 742. Yða ongīn *the violent action of the waves*, 931; An. 466. IV. *action, activity, active life, actions, endeavours*:—Ðær wæs wuldres wynn, wīgendra þrym, æðelīc ongīnn, næs ðær ænigum gewinn, 1775; An. 890. Ðæt se æresta ðæl his ongīnnes and līfes wære tō geleāfan gecyrrad, Blickl. Homl. 211, 30. Drihtne úres angīnnes nān þing digle ne biþ . . . 'Beforan ðe is eall mīn gewilnung,' R. Ben. 25, 9. [O. Sax. ana-, an-gin; O. H. Ger. ana-gin-, ginni.] v. an-gin.

on-ginnan; *p. -gan[ic]; pl. -gunnon; pp. -gunnen. I. *to begin, set about, set to work*:—Ic ongīnne *inchoo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39; *incipio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 42; *ineo*, 37; Som. 39, 1. Wæs ongūnnen *ordiretur*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 11. (a) where the action begun is given by the verb in the infin. or in the gerund.—Ic ongīnne tō wearmigenne *calesco*, 35; Som. 38, 4. Hē ongīnþ (*incipiet*) tō ālysenne his folc of þeowte, Jud. 13, 5. Ðā ongan ic ða bōc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Ðū ðe ongūnne (*coepisti*) ætywan ðīne mārþe, Deut. 3, 24. Se ongan ærest onclýpian Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26. Ongan se Hælend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ðā ongan hine langian on his cýþþe, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Ongan se Hælend him andswarigende tō cweþan, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hī ongūnnon ða ear þlucceigan, 2, 23. (b) where a case follows:—Se mon ðe gōd ongīnneþ and ðonne āblīneþ . . . Se ðe gōd ongīnneþ and on ðon þurhwunap, Blickl. Homl. 21, 34–36. Freme ðæt ðū ongūnne, 189, 3. Rade ðæs hē oðer ongūnnun wið Macedonie *cui Macedoniam bellum continuo successit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 32. Ongīn ðæt ðū ongīnnest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 22. Ðæt fæsten ongūnnan wæs instepes ðæs ðe hē ðam fulwīhte āstāg, 35, 5. (c) where the verb is used intrinsitively:—Ða six ongīnnap of ðam stafe e, and geandīap on him sylfum; x āna ongīnþ on ðam stafe i, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 57–58.*

II. *to attempt, endeavour* (with infin.):—Ic ongīnne *conabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 77; *nitari*, 60, 3. Ðæt ic geseo ða mē ongīnnap ðon ða werrestan tintrega *that I may see those who are trying to inflict on me the worst tortures*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 24. Hiene Hannibal āspōn ðæt hē ðæt gewin leng [ne] ongan Hannibal *induced him to carry on the struggle longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 31. Se nāht freomlīces ongan on ðære cýnewīsan *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20. Ðā ongūnnon (*tentabant*) ða secpmenn ða ancra upp teon, 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Op hē ongite ðæt hē mæge ābiddan æt Gode ðæt hē ongīene (*-gīnne*, MSS. Cot.) *until he finds that he can obtain by prayer from God what he endeavours to get*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 22. Ðæt ic dorste ðis

weorc onginnan *ut hoc opus adgredi auderem*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 12. Hē wolde onginnan him oleccan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13.

III. to act strenuously:—Hī on ðam gewinne werlice ongunnan, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 5. Onginnap werlice, i. 188, 31. Onginnap esnlīce viriliter agite, Deut. 31, 6.

IV. to make an attempt upon, to attack:—Gramhūdige mē mid unrīhte oft onginnap *injusti insurrexerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 85, 13. Ðonne ūs mǎnfulle menn onginnap (*insurgerent*), 123, 2. Ðonne yfe un-mǣgas onginnap, mēcum gemetap, swā gē mē dydon, Vald. 2, 23. Mē strange ongunnan *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3; 61, 3. Gif hī sceoldon efor onginnan, Exon. Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. [O. H. Ger. in-ginnan *inchoare, incipere, conari, moliri, niti.*]

on-ginnendlic; adj. Inchoative:—Oðer hīw is gehāten *inchoativa*, ðæt is onginnendlic, forðan ðe hit getācnap weorces anginn, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 2.

on-ginness, e; f. A beginning, undertaking:—Onginnissum *inceptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 26. Hine hēt ðæt hē ðām hālwendan ongynnessum georne befulge *um coeptis insistere salutaribus jussit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11.

on-girwan; p. girede To divest, strip:—Hē hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade *se mundi rebus exuit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. Ongyrede hine ða geong hælep... gestāh hē on gealgan heāne, Rood Kmb. 77; Kr. 39. Hē wæs lichaman ongyrwd *corpore exutus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 34; 5, 12; S. 631, 5. Ongered *exuta*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 17. Ongyrede *exutas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 18.

on-git, es; n. Understanding:—Ongit (ongdit, Cott. MSS.) wīsdōmes, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 3. Ongyt *intellectum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. v. and-git.

on-gitan, -gietan, -giotan, -geotan; p. -geat, -get; pl. -geāton, -gēton; pp. -giten, -gieten To perceive:—Ic ongite *comperio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 46. Ongiotap *animadverte*, Kent. Gl. 230. Ðā hē ongiteude wæs *animadverterit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 9. Ongeten, onfunden *expertus, cognitus, i. probatus, inventus*, 145, 47.

I. to perceive, see:—Gif ðū geseht hwyrcne ungesǣlīgne mon and ongist hwæthwegu godes on him, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 15. Hī ðær hwilum synne ongytap ðær ðe syn ne biþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 26. Gif hī hwilcne mon on ðām landum ongytap oððe geseoþ ðonne ferorþap hī and fleoþ *sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt*, Nar. 36, 21. Ðin wulder ongytap woruldecyningas, Ps. Th. 101, 13. Siddan hē beacen (*the miracle of the fiery furnace*) onget, Cd. Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Ðæt ic ærwelan ongite, gearo sceāwige, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748. Ðæt hiē Geāta clifu ongitan meahon, 3827; B. 1911. Gefean mon mihte on his andweleotan ongytan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 35.

II. to perceive by hearing:—Ic ðæs peodnes word ongeat, Exon. Th. 175, 11; Gū. 1193. Gif ðū sanges stæfne gehyrdest and ðū heofonlic weorud ongeate ofer ūs cuman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 31. Hiē horn galan ongeāton, Beo. Th. 5880; B. 2944.

III. to perceive, feel (pain, etc.):—Ðonne ne ongitest ðū ænig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26. Ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswince ðæs sides, 102, 6. Onget gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc witeswingum, Cd. Th. 111, 29; Gen. 1863. Swā ðæt se seoca ðone stenc ne ongite, Lchdm. i. 304, 23.

IV. to feel, be of opinion, judge:—Ðeāh ðe be ðyssum willan misenlice cynn monna missenlice ongite *quavis de hac re diversa hominum nationes diversa sentiant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 14.

V. to know, hear of, find out:—Wē witon manige foremære weras forþgewitene ðe swiðe feāwa manna ā ongit *that very few men ever hear of*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13. Wē oft ongytap ðæt ārīsep peod wīt peode *we often hear of nation rising against nation*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 27. Eall ðæt hē oððe on gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sǣgnum ongeat (*cognoverat*), Bd. prep.; S. 471, 27. Sumu ða ðe ic sylf ongitan (*cognoscere*) mihte þurh gesægene, S. 472, 30. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan... ðe ungenēd lyste forweorpan si *animalia considerem... nihil invenio, quod nullis extra cogentibus, ad interitum sponte festinet*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13. Miht ðū ongitan hwæder ðū āht ðe deorwyrþre habbe ðonne ðe sylfne *do you know whether you have anything more precious to you than yourself?* 11, 2; Fox 34, 9.

VI. to perceive, understand:—Ælc ðæra ðe Godes word gehyrþ and ne ongitt (*intelligit*), Mt. Kmb. (MS. A.) 13, 19. Ongyte (ongete, Lind.) gē ealle ðas þing? Ðā cwædon hig: Wē hit ongytap, 13, 51. Ne ongyte gē gyt *nondum intelligitis?* Mk. Skt. 8, 21. Onfinðap ðæt and ongetap *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ðy læs hig mid heortan ongyton (ongeton, Rush.) *ne corde intelligent*, Mt. Kmb. 13, 15. Hiē hiora (*books*) nānwuht ongietan (ongietan, Cott. MSS.), ne meahon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 12. Ðæt wē ðy geomor ongietan meahon tācen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beācnap, Exon. Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Ongeotan, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13; 131, 23; 105, 28.

VII. to recognise, know, (a) to take a person or thing to be what it really is:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and ongiestest gæsta hleo, 245, 23; Jul. 49. Wīd ðæs ðū wilt higian ðon ær ðe ðū hine ongitest *towards that thou wilt strive as soon as thou dost recognise it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. Se man ðe swereþ mǎn and eft hīs gilit onget, Lev. 5, 4; Met. 22, 16. Ða neāt ongetap hira gōddēnd *the brutes know their benefactors*, Elen. Kmb. 717; El. 359. Hē Godes good on ðære hīs dæde onget *he recognised the goodness of God in that deed of his*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 33. Witon wē ðæt ūre Drihten mid ūs wæs on ðam scipe, and wē hine ne ongeāton, 235, 22. Ongytap Godes mildheortnesse seō is nū mid ūs geworden

recognise in this the mercy of God that has been now shewn to us, 235, 20. Ne mē ænig ongitan wolde *non erat qui agnosceret me*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Ðēh ic engla þeodan ongitan ne cūde, Andr. Kmb. 1802; An. 903. Nū wē mǣgon ongytan hwæt ðæt gerýne getācnap *now we know what the mystery means*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 13. Wē mǣgon ongytan on ðam ūre tydran gecynd *we may see in that* (the temptation of Christ by the devil) *our weak nature*, 33, 35; 95, 11. Ne mæg ic fulllice ongitan æfter hwām ðū spyrast *I don't quite know what you are asking for*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 1. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ða wancan treowa ðas blindan lustes, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2. Heō (*a woman dressed in man's clothes*) wæs fram hire fæder ongiten *she was recognised by her father*, Shr. 31, 15. (b) *to recognise a fact or circumstance*, (1) the fact stated in a clause:—Ðū ongist ðætte ðū git hæfst ðone mǣstan dæl ðīnra gesǣlþa, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 6. Ðonne ongite hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 12, 1; Fox 60, 28. Ða se dēma oncnōwe and onget, ðæt hē hine mid swinglan oferswīdan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1. Oferswīdan ða men ðe hiē ongeāton ðæt widerwearde wæron, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Leode ongeāton, ðæt ðær Drihten cwom, Cd. Th. 183, 12; Exod. 90. Hē wolde ðæt hē on ðon ongeate, ðæt ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætywde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ic wundrige hwī ðū ne mǣge ongitan, ðæt ðū eart nū git swiðe geselig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 34. Ðæt is tō ongyttanne ðæt æcnēnde wæron wæstmas gōdra dæda, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ðū hæfdest ongiten, ðæt mē selfum þūhte, ðæt ic hæfde forloren ðæt gecyndelice gōd, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. Heō ongieten hæfde, ðæt heō eācen wæs, Exon. Th. 378, 3; Deor. 10. (2) the fact referred to by the pronoun *ðæt*:—Fýren wolc[en] āstāh of heofonum, and hit ymbsealde ealle ða caestre. Mid ðy ðæt (*the circumstance just related*) ongeat Andreas, Blickl. Homl. 245, 32. Hiē ðæt ongeāton, ðæt hē leng mid him wunian nolde, 135, 22. (3) the fact given by accus., (a) with infin.:—Ðæt hiē ongieton mīn mægen on ðe wasan, 241, 14. (b) without infin.:—Hē ongieton Titum hwēne mon-þwērran ðonne hē sceolde, and Timotheus hē onget hātheortran ðonne hē sceolde, Past. 40; Swt. 291, 21–23; Blickl. Homl. 219, 5. Hit onget hīs lāre swiðe tōtorene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31. Ðæt Mōd sēde ðæt hit hit æghwonan ongeate scyldig (cf. Ic mē ongite æghwonan scyldigne, 8; Fox 24, 13), tit.; Fox 10, 19. (4) with the passive:—Hē wæs tō cinge ongyten *he was recognised as king*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 32. Ðonne hē biþ ongieten æfstig, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 12.

VIII. to know (of sexual intercourse):—Ic nǣnigne wer ne onget, Blickl. Homl. 7, 22. v. an-gitan.

on-gitenness, e; f. I. understanding, knowledge:—Hē wæs gefeōnde ðære ongytenesse (*agnitione*) ðæs sōðan Godes biganes, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 13. Tō ongytenysse (*ad agnitionem*) ðæs sōðan Godes, 2, 9; S. 511, 3.

II. meaning, purport (cf. and-git, III):—Deōs ongytenys (þes ongytenysse, MS.) mīnre untrumnysses ðæt of ðisum lichaman secal beōn se gāst *alæded the meaning of my illness is, that the spirit shall be taken away from the body*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 22.

on-gitness, e; f. The understanding, intellect:—Of alre ongetnisse *ex toto intellectu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33.

ongnere, es; ongnora (?), an; m. The corner of the eye (?):—Eāghyll from ðam ongnoran glebenus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 7. Ongueras *irqui*, 46, 30.

on-gripe, es; m. Attack, assault:—Ðæra wyrma ongyrpe and ðæra sorhwihta mǣst, Wulfst. 187, 2. [O. H. Ger. ana-griffe (dat.) *tactu*, Grif. iv. 318; and cf. Icel. ā-grip in the phrase *litill āgripum*.]

on-grisla, an; m. Dread, horror:—Wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan and mid ongryslan eall oferlæded, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7.

on-grislic; adj. Horrible, dreadful:—Ða becwom sum ongrislic wīse (*horrenda res*) on hiē, Nar. 10, 32. Ðæt ongrislice gemōt *the last day*, Wulfst. 186, 15. Angrislic, Dōm. L. 14, 25. Ongrislices andwlitan *horrido vultu*... ongrislicre ansine *horrendae visionis*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 1–5. On ðære angrislican geslīpe *horridae visionis*, 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Ongrislico hær *horridi crines*, 5, 2; S. 615, 1. Ongrislice on stefne, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 26.

on-gryrellic; adj. Horrible:—Hī hine læddon on ðām ongyrlican (–gryslīcan) fiderum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 24.

on-gunness, e; f. An undertaking:—Hē bæd ðæt hē ða ārfaestan ongunnesses gefylde *petiit eum pia coepta complere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 40.

on-gyldan, -gynness, -gyrede, -gytan. v. on-gildan, -ginness, -girwan, -gitan.

on-hādian to degrade from holy orders:—Gif preost oðerne man ofsleā... hine biscep onhādige, L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1.

on-hæle; adj. Whole, entire:—Gemengde beoþ onhælo gelac engla and deofla *the entire hosts of angels and devils shall be joined together*, Exon. Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896.

on-hæle; adj. Secret, hidden:—Ne læt ðū ðīnne ferþ onhæle, dēgol ðæt ðū deopost cunne, nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne gesegcan, gif ðū mē ðīnne hygecræft hylest, Exon. Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Gif mec onhæle ān onfindeþ, ðær ic wīc biþe (cf. gif ic mægburge mōt mīne gelædan on dēgolne weg, 397, 15–17), 396, 19; Rā. 16, 7. Wīd is ðes wēsten, wræcsetla fela, eardas onhæle earmra gæsta, 121, 7; Gū. 268; 123, 13;

Gū. 322. Wið onhælum caldorgewinnum *against secret and deadly foes*, 134, 9; Gū. 505.

on-hæled *infirm, ill*:—*Da ðe on unhæle (onhælede, MS. C.) wæron*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 40.

on-hætan. I. *to heat*:—*Hæt hē ðone stān onhætan*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. Blōd onhætan, Salm. Kmbl. 88; Sal. 43. Ofn onhætan, Cd. Th. 229, 31; Dan. 225. Onhæted, 231, 7; Dan. 243. Ðā ðæt (the brazen bull) onhæt wæs, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28.

II. *of violent emotion, to inflame*:—*Hira mōd ne beoþ onhæt mid nāre manunge*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 7. Heorte is onhæted, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 87.

on-hagian; *p. ode; v. impers. with dat. or acc. of pers. To be within a person's power or means, to be in accordance with a person's will or convenience*:—*Eādīg byþ se ðe ðam þearfan gefultumaþ, gif hine tō onhagaþ (if it be in his power)*; gif hine ne onhagaþ, ðonne ne licap him his earfoþu, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Mē ne onhagaþ nū ða bōc ealle tō asma-ðaganne, Shr. 200, 22. Ðonne hit (the mind) onhagaþ tō ðæm ūteran *si facultas exterior suppetat*, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 17, 13. Ne onhagode heora cynninge ðæt hē wið hiē mehte būton fastenne gefeohtan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 21. Hiē hergodon æghwær be ðam sē ðær hiē onhagode (wherever it suited them), Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 25. Ðā seō fyrd gesomnod wæs ða ne onhagode heom ðārtō būton ðæt wære ðæt se cyng ðær mid wære they would not be satisfied unless the king were there too, 1016; Erl. 153, 27. Ðæra hālgena þrowunga ðe mē tō onhagode on Englisc tō āwendene *that I have had the opportunity of translating into English*, Homl. Skt. i. pref. 37. Gelæste binnan twelf mōnþum būton hire ær tō onhagode *unless it be convenient to pay earlier*, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 17. Gif hine tō swā mycelum ne onhagige *si tantum facultatis ei non suppetat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 3. Gif hine onhagode (si facultatem habeat), gefreōge ænne man, ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 12; L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9–12; Homl. Th. i. 180, 12. Ðone ðæll ðe him tō onhagige, 398, 17. Gif ðe onhagige, ðæt ðū hit (the law) healdan mæge, far ðū in; gif ðe ne onhagige, far ðe freoh ðider ðū wille, R. Ben. 97, 23. Ða hýrsumnesse beginne ðeah hine hwōn onhagige *though he have little power (or inclination)*, 128, 19. Gif mon tō gōdum weorcum ne onhagie habban gōdne willan *if people have not the means for good works, let them have good will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10.

on-hātan *to promise*:—*Hyre nales frætwe onhēht*, Exon. Th. 249, 28; Jul. 118. Ðæt ic ðeofoligeldum gaful onhāte, 251, 27; Jul. 151. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ant-heizan *vovere, spondere, polliceri*: O. Sax. ant-hētan.]

on-hātian *to grow hot*:—*Onhātode incanduisse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 4.

on-heāw, es; *m. A block to hew on*:—*Onheāwas codices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 38; 135, 60; 14, 62. [M. H. Ger. ante-hou *incus*.]

on-hebban; *p. -hōf (the weak form -hefde also occurs); pp. -hafen*.

I. *to lift up, raise (the eyes, voice)*:—*Ðonne ic mec onhæbbe, and hī onhnigaþ tō mē*, Exon. Th. 412, 28; Rā. 31, 7. Ðā onhōf Laurentius his ēgan up, Shr. 116, 4. Petrus onhōf his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 149, 21.

II. *to raise (as barm does), to lighten*:—*Ne ete gē nān þing onhafenes*, Ex. 12, 19.

III. *to take up, begin (cf. Icel. hefja to begi)*:—*Ic ðas unhýrlican fers onhefde mid sange*, Dōm. L. 2, 11.

IV. *to take away*:—*Ōþ ðæt onhafen biþ (auferatur) se mōna*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7.

V. *metaph. to lift up, exalt (generally in a bad sense)*:—*Ælc ðara ðe hine onhefþ, hē sceal beon gecædmēt*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 33. Ælc ðe hine anhefþ, hē biþ gēooperad, and ælc ðe hine gēooperað, hē biþ mid weorþmynte onhafen. . . Ac hwæt gif ic mīn mōd on mōðignesse anhōfe? R. Ben. 22, 11–19. Ða ðe God ondrædaþ, and hý þurh heora gōdan dæda ne anhebbap, 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym onhōf, rýmde and rædde, Cd. Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634. Ic tæhte ðam rican, ðæt hī ne onhōfon hī, Homl. Th. i. 378, 18. Ne onhebbe hine nān man on his weorcum, ii. 80, 29. v. an-, ā-hebban, -hefan, and next word.

on-hefēdness, e; *f. Exaltation*:—*Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heālican eadmodnesse getellan willap and tō ðære heofonlican anhefēdnesse cuman þencap*, R. Ben. 23, 2.

on-heldan, -heldedness. v. on-hildan, -hildedness.

on-hende; *adj. On hand, demanding attention*:—*Hiē forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta ðe him anhende wæron*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. [Cf. Icel. ā-hendr *within reach*.] v. of-hende.

on-herian, -hering. v. on-hyrian, -hyring.

on-hetting, e; *f. Persecution*:—*Onhettingca persecutiones*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 17. v. hettend.

on-hildan, -hieldan, -heldan, -hyldan. I. *trans. (1) of actual motion, to lean, incline, recline, bend down*:—*Onheldeþ hine and falleþ inclinabit se et cadet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 31. Se biscop hine onhyldo tō āne ðære studa, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 37, 4, 9; S. 577, 7. Hē his heafod onhyldo swā swā hē slāpan wolde, 3, 11; S. 536, 30; 4, 24; S. 599, 6; Exon. Th. 178, 14; Gū. 1244. Walle onhældum parieti inclinato, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. Onhylded recline, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 80. (2) *metaphorically (a) with the idea of favourable disposition towards a person or thing, to incline*:—*Tō mē ðū eāre onhyld*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. His

breōst sien onhieldo tō forgiefnesse, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 12. Onhielded wið ðæs gecyndes, Met. 13, 11. (b) *with the idea of subjection, to bow, bend*:—*Mid hwelcum monnum māgon gē onhieldon eowra feōnda swyrbān*, Shr. 86, 22. (c) *to turn from the right course*:—*Hiē onhieldon in ðe yfel declinaverunt in te mala*, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. (d) *to cause to sink*:—*Onhælde sind rice inclinata sunt regna*, 45, 7. II. *intrans. To decline, deviate, incline, sink*:—*Heofones gym west onhyldo*, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. Onhyldo (onhældeþ, Ps. Surt.) of ðysum on dys (inclinavit), Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Alle onhieldon omnes declinaverunt, Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Onhieldan declinare, 16, 11. Onhældende declinantes, 100, 4.

on-hildedness, e; *f. Declining*:—*Onhildednis declinatio*, Ps. Surt. 72, 4.

on-hindan; *adv. Behind*:—*Womb wæs onhindan ābrunten*, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rā. 38, 1. Ætterne tægel hafaþ onhindan, Fragm. Kmbl. 38; Leas. 21.

on-hinder. v. hinder.

on-hinderling; *adv. Back*:—*Onhinderling hweorfaþ mīne feōndas convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8; 69, 3. v. on-bæcing.

on-hirdan *to comfort, strengthen, encourage*:—*Manegum wearþ hige onhyrded þurh his hālig word, Apstls. Kmbl. 105; Ap. 53; Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841.*

on-hiscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hlidan; *p. -hlād. I. trans. To open, uncloze*:—*Onhlīdet (aperis) ðā ðine handa*, Ps. Th. 144, 17. Undōþ eowre geatu, and onhlīdaþ ðū ecen geata, 23, 7, 9. Deāþræced heolstworcofan onhlieden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 201, 1; Ph. 49. Ðær biþ open eādum tōgeānes, onhlieden hleōdra wyn, heofonrices dura, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Carnices duru opene fundon, onhlieden hamera geweorc, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. II. *intrans. To be disclosed, to appear*:—*Ōþ ðæt wuldres gim onhlād until the sun shewed itself*, 2539; An. 1271.

on-hnigan. I. *trans. To bend down, bow, press down*:—*Onhnigaþ incumbunt*, Wulck. Gl. 255, 11. Onhnigendre grassante, Hpt. Gl. 421, 19. Biþ wuhta gehwile onhnigen tō hrusan, Met. 31, 13. Onhnigenum heafde simle his gesyþha ādūna on corþan besette, R. Ben. 31, 8. II. *intrans. To bend down, bow*:—*Hī onhnigaþ tō mē*, Exon. Th. 412, 29; Rā. 31, 7. Ealle eadmodlice tō Criste sylfum onhnigan, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23; Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Man mæg tō ðæm lāstum onhnigan, and ða cyssan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 10.

on-hnyscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hohsnian (?); *to abominate, detest*:—*Ðæt onhohsnode (MS. onhohsnod, the s has been afterwards inserted between the h and n) Hemninges mæg*, Beo. Th. 3892; B. 1944. Cf. on-hyscan.

on-hrægel, es; *n. A covering, sheet*:—*Wæfelsum, onhræglum sabanis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 43.

on-hræs. v. on-ræs.

on-hreōðan *to adorn (?)*. v. on-reōðan.

on-hrēran. I. *of actual movement, to stir, agitate, move violently*:—*Ðonne hī (the waves) wind onhrēreþ*, Ps. Th. 88, 3; Met. 7, 27. Ðonne micla ysta onhrēraþ hronmere, 5, 10. Fiscas ðe onhrēraþ hreō wēgas, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Eorþan ðū onhrērdest commovisti terram, Ps. Th. 59, 2. Onhrērdan, 76, 15. Ðonne hine mon drincan welle, onhrēre eft, Lechdm. ii. 270, 13. Ne mæg him se flæschoma hond onhrēran, Exon. Th. 311, 22; Seef. 96. Eorþe biþ onhrērd of hire stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36. Lyft wæs onhrērd, Cd. Th. 208, 13; Exod. 482. Grund is onhrērd, ðeope gedrēfd, Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393. II. *metaph. to move, disturb, agitate*:—*Ðone ungeþyldegan swīde lytel scūr ðære costunga mæg onhrēran* (hrēran, Hatt. MS.), Past. 33; Swt. 224, 5. Ne mæg hine ænig onhrēran (non commovebitur), ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 124, 1. Eall heofena mægen biþ onwended and onhrērd, Blickl. Homl. 91, 28.

III. *of emotions, to stir up, arouse, excite*:—*Mægen wæs onhrērd*, Cd. Th. 192, 4; Exod. 226. Wæs merefixa mōd onhrērd, Beo. Th. 1103; B. 549. Hete wæs onhrērd, 5101; B. 2554; Andr. Kmbl. 2606; An. 1304; 2788; An. 1396.

on-hrinan; *with gen. dat. To touch*:—*Siō sunne ne onhrinþ nō ðæs dæles ðæs heofenes ðe se mōna on inrþ, ne se mōna nō ne onhrinþ ðæs dæles ðe siō sunne on inrþ*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27–29. Ða hundas . . . his nāne onhrinon, Shr. 145, 5. Ðā ne onhrān ðæt fyr him, 53, 24. Onhrīn ðissum muntum tange montes, Ps. Th. 143, 6.

on-hrine (?), es; *m. Touch*:—*Ne ðe æniges yfeles onhrine (onryne, MS. B.) dereþ*, Lechdm. i. 328, 1. Cf. æt-hrine.

on-hrōp, es; *m.*

I. *importunate clamour, importunity*:—*For his onhrōpe hē ārist and sylþ him his neōde propter improbitatem surget, et dabit illi quod habet necessarios*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8; Homl. Th. i. 248, 32. Se brōðor ðe hine syndlice gebiddan wile, ne sý gelet mid (þurh, W.F.) æniges oðres onhrōpe, R. Ben. 81, 9. II. *abusive language, reproach*:—*Hosp t onhrōp improperium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. an-roof *appetitio*.] v. hrōp.

on-hupian *to draw back, recoil*:—*Ðonne ðæt mōd ongt hine selfne on swelcne spild forlæd ðonne wiðtremþ hē and onhupaþ and ondræt*

him ðæt ðæt hē ær lufode *dum mens sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit, gressum post terga revocet, pertimescens quae amaverat*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* hopa aptr, ā hæl, undan *to draw back*.]

on-hwelan *to resound*:—Onhwileþ reboat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 74. v. hwelan.

on-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. **I. trans.** *To change, reverse*:—

Metod onhweorfeþ heortan ðīne (of *Nebuchadnezzar's transformation*), Cd. Th. 251, 27; Dan. 570. Hē cwīde (*the curse pronounced against Adam*) eft onhwearf, Exon. Th. 39, 7; Cri. 618. Eft is ðæt onhwearfen, is nū swā hit nō wære freondscipe uncer, 443, 2; Kl. 23. Hwý is ðis gold ádeoread and ðæt ædeleste hiew hwý wearþ hit onhwearfen *quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 11.

II. intrans. *To change, turn, revert*:—Manegum cýninge onhwearf se anweald and se wela ðp ðæt hē eft wearþ wædla *qui reges felicitatem calamitate mutaverint*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 13. Hē (*Nebuchadnezzar*) eft onhwearf wōðan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 21; Dan. 627. v. next word.

on-hwīrfan; *p.* ðe. **I. to turn** (of actual motion), (a) *trans.*:—Ic mē wille nū onhwyrfan tō ðisse bære, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. (b) *intrans.*:—Swā swā hweol onhwyrf, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. **II. to invert, transpose**:—Agof (boga) is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed, Exon. Th. 405, 13; Rā. 24, 1.

III. to change, turn:—Mē onhwyrfdon ða mē grome wurdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ær cwic behēold, 485, 24; Rā. 72, 2. Ðū geómrastr forðam ðe seó woruldsælþ onhwyrfed is, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 9. v. preceding word.

on-hwīrfedness, *e*; *f.* *Change, mutation*:—Sōð God būton ælcere onhwerfednesse, Shr. 167, 34.

on-hyldan. v. on-hildan.

on-hyrenesse, *e*; *f.* *Imitation*:—Ðone weg ðære onhyrenesse *viam imitationis*, Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 14. Tō onhyrenesse (*ad imitationem*) ðæra eádigra apostola, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 26; 1, 27; S. 492, 23.

on-hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate, emulate* (with dat. acc.):—Hwílum ic onhyrge gūþfugles hleþor, Exon. Th. 406, 20; Rā. 25, 4; 391, 2; Rā. 9, 10. Mon onhyrēþ dysegum neátum *homo comparatus est jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Th. 48, 11. Se ðe hit gehýrēþ hē onhyrēþ ðam ad imitandum bonum auditor sollicitus instigatur, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 15; Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 5. Ða cild onhyriap caldum monnum, 36, 5; Fox 180, 10. Ðonne wē onhyrigap Criste, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 1. Ðæt hý ne onhyredon ðæm yfelwillemdum, Ps. Th. 36, arg. Ne onhyre (*emulatus fueris*) ðam ðe byþ orsorb, 36, 7. Onhyriap, 36, 1. Ne ðū ne onhere ne emuleris, Kent. Gl. 58. Ne onherie ne emuletur, 885. Ðæt wē onhyrigen ðæm þeawum, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 3; Swt. 229, 15. Onhyrgean wē ðone blindan, Blickl. Homl. 21, 9. Wē sceolan onherian Marian ðære ðe smerede Hælendes fēt, 75, 11. Onhyrian (*-hirian*, Cott. MS.) Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4; Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 2. Ðæt onhyrian woldan, 4, 3; S. 569, 43. Heora lif onhyrian wolde, 4, 13; S. 582, 24; 5, 9; S. 622, 12. Onhyrgean, 1, 26; S. 487, 32. Onhyrgan, 3, 18; S. 545, 43. Hē ðære frymþelcan cyrican lif wæs onhyrigende, 1, 26; S. 487, 28; 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Onhyrgende, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 8; Th. ii. 228, 29.

on-hyriend, *es*; *m.* *One who imitates or emulates*:—Onhyrgend *emulatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 28. Onhyrgend[r]as, 85, 25.

on-hyring, *e*; *f.* *Imitation, emulation*:—Anhering *emulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Gōd anda and anhering áscryþ fram synna leahtrum, and læt tō Gode, R. Ben. 131, 13. Ðonne wē onhyrigap Criste and eác ða onhyringe gefyllap *tunc legem Christi imitando complemus*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 397, 2.

on-hyscan; *p.* te. **I. to mock, make a jest of**:—Drihten onhyscþ (? -hyscþ, MS. T.) hine *Dominus irridebit eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 13. Ic wende ðæt hī mec onhyscete *illudi me a senibus existimavi*, Nar. 25, 22.

II. to reproach, abuse, speak ill of:—Ðonne men eów onhiscap (*exprobaunt*), Lk. Skt. 6, 22. Gebiddap for ða ðe eów onhyscap (*-hiscap*) *pro calumniantibus* vos, 6, 28. Ðæt man ða onhiscce swýðe for worulde and hý unweorðige, Wulfst. 168, 6; 70, 12.

III. to detest:—Ic unrihta gehwylc onhyscete *iniquitatem abominatus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hī onhysctan æghwylcne mete *omnem escam abominata est anima eorum*, 106, 17.

on-in within:—Onin mē *intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

on-innan. v. innan, V.

on-irnan *to yield, give way*:—Duru sōna onarn fýrbendum fæst, syððan hē hire folcum [hrān], Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Duru sōna onarn þurh handhrine hālgas gāstes, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1000. [O. H. Ger. *int-rinnan evadere, abire, profugere*.]

on-irning, *e*; *f.* *Attack, assault*:—Diōwlīca onerninge tōslitene beón *diabolica incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1.

on-iwan *to shew*:—Drihten ūs lifes weg as anýweþ, R. Ben. 3, 5. Ic ðe biðde ðæt ðū mē ðe anýwe, St. And. 10, 14. Seó hlædder ðe Jacobe on swefne wearþ anýwed, R. Ben. 23, 5.

on-lēnan; *p.* ðe; *with gen. or acc. of the loan*. **I. to lend, grant**:—Ic eów onlāne ðas gewitendan, and ic eów geselle ða þurhwun-

iendan, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 13. Se cræft ðe him Crist onlānþ, Met. 10, 37. Hē fīre ðe onlānde æfter his bebodum tō brūcenne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 9. Gif hwā his wæpnes oðrum onlāne, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 3; L. In. 29; Th. i. 120, 10, 12, 14. Hī ðe onlānde wæron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. **II. to lease, let**:—Deneulf and ða hýwan on Wintanceastre ænlēnaþ Ælfrēde his deg XL. hida landes, Chart. Th. 147, 27. Cf. on-león.

on-lētan. **I. to release, relax**:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlæteþ, Beo. Th. 3223; B. 1609. Ðonne him sigera weard his geweald-leðer wille onlātan, Met. 11, 28, 75.

II. to let a thing go on, to continue:—Tō anlātenne *continuanda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 19. Fæstan twegen dagas on ðære wucan, būtan hý ouermicel gewinc habben. Gif hý ūt an æcere wurc habben, ðas middæges gereord is singallice tō anlātenne (on-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 66, 1.

on-lang; *prep.* *Along*:—Onlong Māse, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. v. and-lang.

on-lēc, *es*; *m.* *On-look, regard*:—Onlēce *respectu, intuitu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 50. v. lēc.

on-leccan (?) *to reproach, blame*:—Onlehton (bysmrydon, MS. C.) *irritaverunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 8. Cf. hosp (on leccungæ, MS. T.): tō bysmre, MS. C.) *irrita*, 88, 34, and see læcing.

on-leccende on-lying:—Wyrce him onleccende sealf, Lchdm. ii. 200, 8. on-legen, *e*; *f.* *An on-laying, (medicinal) application*:—Onlegen (*ἐπιθεῖν*) tō trymmanne ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. Mid onlegene swā swā mon of swelcum þingum wyrce . . . Lācna mid onlegena beres, 82, 14–24. Gesodene wuduæpla and hlafes cruman and swilce onlegena, 190, 15.

on-leōhtan. v. on-līhtan.

on-leōhtness, *e*; *f.* *Illumination*; *illuminatio*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. v. on-līhtness.

on-león; *p.* -lāh, -leah; *pl.* -ligon; *pp.* -ligen. **I. to grant the loan of something** (gen. of loan):—Gielde se ðas wæpnes onlāh, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 6; Beo. Th. 2939; B. 1467. Onlēgenre *infectae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 31. **II. to grant, bestow**:—Sum æhta onliþ, sum biþ wonspēdig, Exon. Th. 295, 9; Crā. 30. Metod onlāh Mēdum alordōmes, Cd. Th. 258, 25; Dan. 681. Ungelīc ðam oðrum stede ðe mē mīn hearra onlāg, 23, 12; Gen. 358. Hē mē lāre onlāg, Elen. Kmbl. 2489; El. 1246.

God hyre sigores onlēah, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124.

on-lēsan, -lēsness. v. on-lisan, -līsness.

on-līc; *adj.* *Like, similar*:—Heap synnigra hīge onlīc, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Gelamp oðer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 7; 223, 14. Eal hē ær on onlīc weorc átēah, 215, 5. Manigfeald onlīc wundor ðysum ðe wærom ætēowde, 209, 14. Monige sindon mē suide onlice on ungelærednesse, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Se is lyfte onlīcusc ðe on hiwe, 14; Swt. 85, 5. Se fugel is onlīcusc peān, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. Onlīcusc, 189, 20; Az. 62. v. an-līc.

on-līce; *adv.* *Like, in like manner*:—Ealle ða rīca forherigean . . . swīde onlīce ðam micelan flōde, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 6; Met. 8, 47; Elen. Kmbl. 197; El. 99. Onlīcusc dydon swelce him næfre ær ðam gelīc yfel an ne becōme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10; Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. v. an-līce.

on-līcness, *e*; *f.* *Likeness, image*:—Iðese onlīcnices *the form of a woman*, Beo. Th. 2706; B. 1351; Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. Hē hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396; Exon. Th. 424, 10; Rā. 41, 37. v. an-līcness.

on-līesan. v. on-lisan.

on-līhtan, -leōhtan. **I. of places or things, to illumine, make bright, cause to shine**, (a) *literally*:—Mycel leōht onleōhte ðæt carcern, St. And. 4, 4. Op ðæt ðære sunnan leóman hine (*the moon*) eft onlīhton, Lchdm. iii. 240, 27. Onleōhtende *inluminans*, Hymn. Surt. 15, 22. Ealle steorran weorþap onlīhte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. (b) *metaph.*:—God onlīhte (*illuminet*) andwlitan his ofer ūs, Ps. Spl. 66, 1. Onlīht (*inlustra*) ansīne ðīn ofer þeów ðīnne, 30, 20. Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō onlīhtenne, Blickl. Homl. 7, 33.

II. of persons, (a) to give sight to, make the sight clear:—Drihten blinde on heora eágum onleōhteþ *Dominus illuminat caecos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. Heó gegōðap and onlīht ðæra eágena scearpnyse, Lchdm. i. 72, 15. Ðæt se ylca ða dohter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte, Bd. 1, 18; S. 484, 30. Ðæt wundor worhte, ðæt hē ðone blindan onlīhte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 19. Mon geseah hine blinde onlīhtende, 177, 15. Ðā geseah hē sōna gesundfullum eágum, þurh ðone ylcan onlīht ðe hine ær āblende, H. R. 107, 28; Homl. Skt. i. 21, 275. (b) *to clear the mental vision, to enlighten*:—Sōð leóht ðæt onlīht ælcne man, Jn. Skt. i. 9. Se hālgā Gāst ealle ða englas onlīht, Ælīc. T. Grn. 2, 14. Worda mē ðīura wīse onleōhteþ, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ne onlīhtap hī nāht ðas mōdes eágan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32. Ðū sīmlē mīne sāwle onlīhtest, Homl. Th. i. 74, 31. Hē hiē onlīhte mid ðas Hālgan Gāstes gīfe, Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. Onlīht ða eágan ūres mōdes mid ðīnum leóhte, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 33; Ps. Th. 12, 4. Onleōht heorte manna, Hymn. Surt. 23, 1. Crist mæg ðīne nytennyse onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 200. Manegum wearþ mōð onlīhted, Apstls. Kmbl. 104; Ap. 52. Wē wurdon onlīhte þurh geleáfan, Homl. Th. i. 154, 21. Onlīhte, Blickl.

Homl. 161, 14. **III.** *to give light* (with dat.):—*Ðæt hit onlihte eallum ðe on ðam huse synt*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Onlihtan ðam ðe on þýstrum sittap, Lk. Skt. i, 79. **IV.** *intrans. To shine*:—*Ic onlihte oððe seýne luceo*, Ælfr. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Saterdag onlihte (*illucescebat*), Lk. Skt. 23, 54. Onlihton (*illuxerunt*) ligrascas ðine, Ps. Spl. 76, 18; 96, 4. Heora wegas onlihton, Blickl. Homl. 137, 2. Swa onlihte (*luceat*) eower leoht, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 16. Onlihte *inlucescat*, Kent. Gl. 206.

on-lihting, *e*; *f.* *Illumination, enlightening*:—*Onlyhtinga illumination*, Ps. Spl. 43, 5. Onlihtinge, Ps. Lamb. 26, 1. Onlihting, 138, 11. On onlihtinge fyres, 77, 14.

on-lihtness, *e*; *f.* *Illumination*:—*Onlyhtnes* (-lihtnes, Ps. Lamb.) *illumination*, Ps. Spl. 26, 1: 43, 5. Seó onlyhtnes Cristes godspelles, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 10: 2, 2; S. 502, 29. *v.* on-leóhtness.

on-lisan. **I.** *to unloose* (real or metaphorical bonds):—*Ðæt bearn benda onlýseþ*, Exon. Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. Hē ða tungan onlýsde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 10. Hire bendas wæron onlýsde, 89, 25. Onlýsde, 87, 36. **II.** *to release, deliver, liberate*:—*Mín lif of ðære écean forwyrd ðu onlýsdest*, 89, 4. Cynung onlýsde (*solvit*) hine, Ps. Surt. 104, 20. Tó onlýsanne ða gehæftan on helle, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 10. Siddan seó sáwl of ðam carcerne ðæs lichoman onlýsde biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 15. Onlýsde, unsæled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29; 138, 50. Swa hwylcne swa hē on eorþan álýsde, ðæt se wære on heofonum onlýsde, Blickl. Homl. 49, 18. Fram swa myclum cwymlinessum onlýsde beón, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10: 5, 19; S. 639, 42. Onlýsde ðý lichaman *solutus corpore*, 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

on-lisness, *e*; *f.* *Deliverance, redemption*:—*Ða ðe on helle synt biddaþ ðíne onlýsness ask for deliverance by thee*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 23; 67, 3. Onlýsness *redemptio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 28.

on-liðian *to become plicant, to yield*:—*Sceal hira ánra gehwylc onliðian and onliðigan ðe hafap læsse mægen*, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356.

on-loeciend, *es*; *m.* *An on-looker, spectator*:—*Heó wæs swiðe lufi-gendlic eallum onloeciendum*, Anglia ix. 30, 97.

on-lūcan. **I.** *literally, to unlock, open*:—*Ðæs ceasterhlides onlūcan . . . ða fæstan locu nænig oðer eft onlūceþ*, Exon. Th. 20, 7–20. Onlaec *reserat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 2. Suelce ic gesāwe sume duru onlocene, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 6. **II.** *metaph. to open, disclose, reveal*:—*Ðæt word ðære þreāunge is cæg forðam hit oft onlýcþ* (anlýcþ, Hatt. MS.) *and geopenap ða scylde clavis est sermo correptionis; quia culpam detegit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 90, 11. Hié ne ongietaþ nā hū suide hié onlūcaþ hiera mōd mid ðam unþeāwe ofermætta *quantum se vitii superbiendo aperiat, non agnoscit*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 22. Mōdhord onlēc and ðus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172. Leóþcraeft onlēc, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. Wordhord onlēc, Beo. Th. 524; B. 259. Engla helm tudorspēd onlēc (*revoked the sentence of barrenness*), Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752. Hwylc ðæs hordgates, cægan cræfte, ða clamme onlēc, Exon. Th. 429, 30; Rā. 43, 12. Wærc in gewōð lichord onlēc *pain hath invaded me, hath opened to itself a way within my body*, 163, 31; Gū. 1002: 170, 26; Gū. 1117. Ðæt mon onlūce ða heardan heortan *duritiam cordis aperire*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 2. Onlūcan gāstes cægon, Cd. Th. 211, 6; Exod. 522. Ic hæbbe lārcræftas onlocen, Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

on-lūtan *to lout, bend down, bow*:—*Hē onlýtt tō ðissum eorþlicum, suā ðæt neāt for gifernesse onlýt tō ðære eorþan*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 2–4. Ælc gesceaft ealle mægene symle onlýt wið his gecyndes, Met. 13, 66. Hié him tō onlutan and hine weorþodan swā cinige geriseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31: 87, 7. Anlūte him eādmōðlice tō mid ðam heafde, R. Ben. 83, 11. Hira sceal ánra gehwylc onlūtan, ðe hafap læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356. Ælc gesceaft biþ heald onloten (-locen, Fox) wið hire gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7.

on-lyhtan, -lyhting, -lyhtness, -lýsan. *v.* on-lihtan, -lihting, -lihtness, -lisan.

on-mædla. *v.* on-mædla.

on-mēlan *to address*:—*Him Babilone weard yre andswarode, eorlum onmælde, grimme ðam gingum oncwæþ*, Cd. Th. 229, 1; Dan. 210.

on-mang; *prep. with dat. Among*:—*Onmang folc*, Lev. 24, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 92. Onmang oðrum mannum, 23, 478. Onmang ðam ðe hi on wōpe wæron *whilst they were weeping*, 23, 246.

on-meare. *v.* mearc.

on-meareung, *e*; *f.* *An inscription*:—*Onmeareunge inscriptionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 24.

on-mēdan (?) *to take upon one's self, to presume* (the following passage should be given under mēdan):—*Onsdware ýwe se hine on mēde wordum secgan hū se wudu hātte let him give answer, who will take upon himself to say in words, what the name of that wood is*, Exon. Th. 437, 30; Rā. 56, 15. *v.* next word.

on-mēdla (-mēdla, Grimm, Grein), *an*; *m.* **I.** *pride, glory, magnificence*:—*Ald onmēdla is gecyrrd the glory of earlier times is changed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2529; El. 1266. Ðæt geó guman heóðdan, ðenden him on eorþan onmēdla wæs, Exon. Th. 51, 13; Cri. 815. Dagas sind gewitene, ealle onmēdlan eorþan rices, 310, 27; Seef. 81. **II.**

pride, arrogance, presumption:—*For onmēdlan*, Beo. Th. 5844; B. 2926. *Him for onmēdlan eorre geworden*, Cd. Th. 291, 11; Sat. 429. **III.**

courage, boldness:—*For hware ne mōton wē ealle mid onmēdlan* (*boldly*) *gangan in Godes rice*, Salm. Kmbl. 704; Sal. 351. *v.* an-mēdla.

on-mēttan *to paint, cover as with colour*:—*Ðu mid sārlicre sceame onmēttast* (-meltest, Th.) *perfundisti eum confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. *v.* ā-mētan.

on-middan; *prep. Amid, in the middle of*:—*Onmiddan ðæm hwæte in medio tritici*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Onmiddan ðam þýstrum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Onmiddan ðære byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. Omiddan eowrum sceafum, Gen. 37, 7. *v.* ā-middan, midde.

on-mirran *to hinder, obstruct, disturb*:—*Ic bebedode ðæt ðisne freóðóm nænig mīra æfterfylgendra eft ne onwende, ne on nænigum dælum hyne ne onmyrdon*, Chart. Th. 390, 31. *v.* ā-mirran.

on-mitta, *an*; *m.* *A measure*; *exagium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 49: 144, 45. *v.* an-mitta.

on-mōd; *adj. Bold, courageous*, Exon. Th. 146, 29; Gū. 717. *v.* an-mōd.

on-munan *to esteem, consider (worthy), think (highly of)*. (a) *with acc. of person and adj. denoting worth*:—*Būton ic openlice gecýpe ðæt ic God sylfa sý, ne onmun ðu mē nānre āre wyrþne*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 36. Ælc ðara ðe sie under ðæm gioke hlāfordscipes hē sceal his hlāford æghwælcere āre wiefne onmunan *quicumque sunt sub iugo servi, dominos suos omni honore dignos arbitrentur*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 23. (b) *with acc. of person alone*:—*Hē úsic on herge geceás tō ðýssum sídfæte, onmunde úsic mæraþ he thought us fit for great deeds*, Beo. Th. 5273. Ða cweðon hié ðæt hié hié ðas ne onmunden ðon mā ðe eowre gefæran *then they said, that they did not consider themselves entitled to accept the offer, 'any more than your comrades did'*, Chr. 755; Chr. 50, 24. Miclum geblissod ðæt hié God wolde onmunan swā micles ofer menn-ealle *Andrew was greatly rejoiced that God deemed his disciples worthy of such high regard beyond all men (in granting them the vision they had seen)*, Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897.

on-nytt useless:—*Onnitte inútiles*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. *v.* un-nytt.

ono if:—*Ono nū ðæt wif wel gedyrstgade si igitur bene praesumsit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 19. Ono hē wiste hine on wōnyssum geacnōde, hē ða geómrade hine fram scylde acennedne *qui enim in iniquitatibus conceptum se noverat, a delicto se natum gemebat*, S. 495, 24. Ono (ond?) gif (si autem) hē gehæfted wæs, hwæt hē ðonne ne feaht, S. 497, 37: 3, 24; S. 557, 29. [Cf. (?) Goth. *an*: O. H. Ger. *inu*, *enu*.]

on-oretan *to perform with effort, to accomplish (a difficult undertaking)*:—*Nō hē ofer Offan eorlscepe fremede (he did not excel Offa), ac Offa geslōg cynerica mæst; nænig efeneald him eorlscepe mārān onor-ette āne swardo ne one of equal age had done such heroic deeds*, Exon. Th. 321, 4; Vid. 41. Iudiscfēda ān onorette uncūð gelād *the tribe of Judah by itself performed the difficult and unknown course (the passage of the Red Sea)*, Cd. Th. 197, 25; Exod. 313.

on-orþung, *e*; *f.* *A breathing in or on*:—*Fram onorþunge (inspiratione) gāstes yrras ðines*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16.

onopa, *an*; *f.* *Fear*:—*Onopa formido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 75. Anopa, 109, 3. [Cf. *anathe sollicitudine, cura* in Papias, quoted by Graff. i. 267.]

on-pennian *to unpen, open*:—*Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierþ onpennad, ðonne tōfēwþ hit eall*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

on-rād, *e*; *f.* *Riding on horseback*:—*Sēcen hié him broc on onrāde and on wæne let them seek for themselves fatigue in riding on horseback and in a carriage*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 13.

on-ræfniedlic; *adj. Intolerable*; *intolerabilis*, Ps. Spl. 123, 4.

on-ræs, *es*; *m.* *On-rush, attack, assault, violent motion*:—*Onræs impetus*, Ælfr. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 12. Flōdes onræs *fluminis impetus*, Ps. Spl. 45, 4; Ps. Surt. ii. 189, 40. Hyne þurhþýdde mid geslīcum onhræse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 274. Onræs *irruptionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66. Ðone onræs hē hātheortness *fervoris sui impetu*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 20.

on-ræsa (?), *an*; *m.* *Attack, irruption*:—*Onræsan irruptiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 1.

on-ræsan. *v.* ræsan.

on-ræðan; *p.* -rēoð *To redden, stain*:—*Onrēoð inbuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 65. *v.* on-rēoðan.

onred, *es*; *m.* (?) *The name of some plant*:—*Onred, hāmwyrt . . . onredes einfela*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 14–15. Genim onred, 270, 26.

on-reoðan; *p.* -rēað *To redden*:—*Brynegield onrēað* (-hread, MS.) *rommes blōde*, Cd. Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2301. *v.* reoðan.

onrettan. *v.* orrettan.

on-riht; *adj. Right, proper*:—*Se wuldorcynung gesette fýðum heora onrihtne ryne*, Cd. Th. 10, 35; Gen. 167. *v.* on-rihtlice and next word.

on-riht, *es*; *n.* *A right* (?):—*Hālige þeóde, Israēla cyn, onriht Godes God's peculiar people*, Cd. Th. 200, 18; Exod. 358. [Cf. *Icel.* *eiga rétt* *à einum to have rights over a person*.]

on-rihtlice; *adv. Rightly, duly*:—*Ða lāreowas sceolan synfullum mannum tæcan, ðæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlice geandettan*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 16.

on-rihtwisness, e; f. *Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—Onrihtwisnyssum *iniquitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 52, 2.

on-risan to arise:—Min yrre onrist ongen hig *irascetur furor meus contra eum*, Deut. 31, 17.

on-ryne, es; m. **I.** *a running on, course*:—Onryne tide *cursu temporis*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 8. **II.** *a running on or against, an attack*:—Ne ðe æniges yfeles onryne (anryne, MS. H.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1, MS. B.

on-sacan. **I.** *to attack, strive against*:—Ne biþ cwēnlíc þeaw ðætte freoþwebbe feores onsece leofne mannan (*to strive with a man for his life*), Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. **II.** *to resist, refuse to comply with a demand*:—Deað ðu onsoce ðæt ðu soþ godu lufian wolde *though you have refused to love the true gods*, Exon. Th. 254, 8; Jul. 194. Hē ne trūwode ðæt hē sēmannum onscan mihte, hord forstandan bearn and brýde, Beo. Th. 5901; B. 2954.

III. *to deny, (a) of persons, (b) to declare that one has no knowledge of a person*:—Ne ðe onseco (-sæcco, Lind.) ic non te negabo, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Ðu me onseces me negabis, 14, 72. Se ðe me onsaecþ (-sæccas, Lind.) beforan monnum, onsece ic done beforan fæder minum, Mt. Kmb. 10, 33. (b) *to refuse a person what he wants*:—Gif huā wil æfter meþ gecywe onsaec (andsece, Rush.) hine seolfne abneget semetipsum, 16, 24. (c) *to refuse to acknowledge a claim, not to allow the truth of a statement, in a legal sense to deny a charge*:—Ne onsece ic nāht, ðæt seó eadignes sīe ðæt hēhste gōd ðises andweardan lifes, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 14. Ða onsoce se oðter, and cwæþ hē him nān feoh ne sealde, Shr. 127, 26. Hē onsoce (andsoc, Rush.) mid aad, ðæt ic ne conn done monno, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 72, 70. Forðam hiē his cræftas onsocon (*they would not acknowledge his powers, would not bow down to the golden image*), Cd. Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226. Se ðæs onsoce, ðætte soþ wære Waldend, se hiē alýsde, 244, 20; Dan. 451. Ðonne sceal hē be .l.x. hýða onscan ðære þiefre gif hē adwyrde biþ. Gif Englisc onstal gā forþ, onsaec be twýfealdum, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13–15; Th. i. 132, 1; 28; Th. i. 120, 8.

IV. *to make excuse*:—Ongunnum alle onsaeca (-sacca, Lind.) *cooperunt omnes excusare*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 18. Cf. of-sacan.

V. *to sacrifice* (v. on-seccan):—Onsacende *litaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 57.

on-sæc; adj. **I.** *freed from a charge, excused* (cf. Icel. sekr):—Hæfe mec onseccne hæbe me excusatum, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 18. **II.** *denying*:—Mec ðu bist onsecc (-sæcen, Rush.) me es negaturus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 30. Mec ðu bist onsecc me negabis, 14, 72.

on-sægan to cause to sink down, to prostrate:—Ærðon hine deap onsege, Exon. Th. 171, 32; Gū. 1135. Hū hī (hell) būtan ende ēce stondeþ, ðam de ðær for his synnum onsegd weorþeþ, 446, 27; Dōm. 28. Selegesceotu synd onsegd (?), Ps. Th. 82, 6.

on-sæge; adj. *Falling upon, assailing, attacking*:—Wē ær ðysan oftor bræcan, ðonne wē bēttan, and ðý is disse peode fela onsege. Ne dohte hit nū lange inne ne úte, ac wæs here and hunger, bryne and blódgýte on gewelhwylcon ende, Wulfst. 159, 7; 128, 14; 243, 2. Hædcynne wearþ gūþ onsege war had come upon Hathcyn, Beo. Th. 4960; B. 2483; 4159; B. 2076. [O. H. Ger. ana-seigi infestus.]

on-sægednes, e; f. **I.** *the rite, act of sacrifice or offering*:—Onsægednys lofes árwrþaþ me sacrificium laudis honorificabit me, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ðonne sceal hē hine aþhabban fram onsægednysse (*immolatione*) ðæs hālgan gerýnes, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 4. Hē rīcels bærnde in Godes onsægednesse, Shr. 133, 29. Ic wille mildheortnesse hās onsægednesse (-sægednesse, MS. A.), Mt. Kmb. 9, 13. Aaron to fýlste to ðam ælícum onsægednyssum, Num. 18, 2. Onsægednyssum and offrungum, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Onsægednessa ceremonias, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 81. **II.** *what is offered at the rite, a sacrifice, oblation*:—Nis nā to onfōnne seó hālige onsægdnes (*eucharistiam accipere*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 37. Gif seó onsægednys on eorþan fealle, L. Ecg. P. iv. 15; Th. ii. 216, 15. Ne offra ðu ðīnre onsægdnyssu (*victimae*) blōd uppan beorman, Ex. 23, 18. Þurh lāc ðære hālwendan onsægdnesse (*hostiae*), Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Gode onsægdnesse beran, S. 592, 25; 5, 10; S. 624, 32. Ða onsægdnyssu ða ðe fram eow deoflum wæron āgōdene, 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Onsægdnisse onseccan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ic ðe onsegednesse brohte, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 120. Onsegednessa victimas, Wülck. Gl. 61, 8; 71, 40.

on-sægness, e; f. *A sacrifice*:—Onsægnessa holocausta, Blickl. Gl.

on-sægung, e; f. *An offering in sacrifice; immolatio*:—Onsægung, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48. Onsægung, ii. 49, 45.

on-sælan to untie, unfasten:—Onsæl meoto sigelhrēd secgum, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489. Ðonne gemēte gyt eoselan gesælede and hire folan; onselāþ hiē, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36. Onselid desolatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 80. Hæft wæs onselēd, Cd. Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583.

on-saġi, e; f. *A charge brought against a person, accusation*:—Ā biþ andsac swīðere ðonne onsagu, i. e. in a case where a charge is brought against a person, and it is met with a denial attested by the proper legal formalities, the case against him fails, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 17. [Cf. the somewhat similar principle which follows:—Āgnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ ðonne ðam ðe æfter sprečþ. See also Grmm. R. A. 856.] Ða cwæþ Eugenia ðæt heo eāpe nihte Melantian onsaġe oferdrifan

(*refuse the charge*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 206. Manega mid leasum onsaġum genealæhton multi falsi testes accessissent, Mt. Kmb. 26, 60. v. onseccan.

on-sand, e; f. *A sending to another*:—Onsande *inmissiones*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Onsanda, Blickl. Gl.

on-sāwen soun:—Sād onsāwen, Exon. Th. 215, 14; Ph. 253.

on-sceāgan (?) to mock, deride, reproach:—Hī tældon t onscægdon (onsægdon ?) i hīg hysptom me subsannaverunt me, Ps. Lamb. 34, 16.

on-sceacan. **I.** *to shake*:—Heo federa onseccō, Cd. Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Onscacene concusa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 80. **II.** *to shake off, remove*:—Onscacan (-seacan, Wrt.) *detestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 28. Onseccannā onseccanessum (ob-, MS.) *excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 140, 4. Cf. ā-sceacan.

on-sceacness. v. preceding word.

on-sceamian, -sconniendlic, -sconung. v. of-sceamian, on-sconiendlic, -sconung.

on-sceortian to grow short:—Swā ða dagas forþ onseortiaþ as the days go on shortening, Shr. 96, 3. Cf. ā-sceortian.

on-scunian, -scynian, -sconian. **I.** *to regard with loathing, to abhor, detest, execrate*:—Ic onscunige (-sconige) *abominor, detestor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Drihten onscunāþ (*abominatur*) ealle dās þing, Deut. 18, 12. Ealle Egipstisce onscuniaþ (*detestantur*) scēþhyrdas, Gen. 46, 34. Onscuniaþ *abominentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 59. Ic hit swīde onscunode *multum detestans*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 3. Word min onscunedon (*excebrantur*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 55, 6. Ða onscunedon hiene his āgene leode, and monige from him cirdon, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 12. Ðonne hē biþ æfstig wið oðra manna yfelu onscunige eac his āġenu *cum contra aliena vitia aemulatur ostenditur, quae sua sunt, exequatur*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 12. Ða wæs ic ðæt swīde onscuniede, and mē lāþ wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Onscunigende gefeoht exosus bella, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12. Onscunede exosam, Wülck. Gl. 55, 18. **II.** *to regard with disfavour, to refuse, reject, shun*:—Ēlc gesceaft onscunāþ ðæt ðæt hire widerweard biþ quae sunt adversa, depellit, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4. Se ðe dis gewrit gehyrþ hē fýþþ ðæt yfel and onscunāþ devitando quod noxium est, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 16. Ða onscunode hē ðæt and cwæþ qui renuens ait, Gen. 48, 19. Hē onscunode onrihtthæmed ille recusabat stuprum, 39, 10. Gē onscunedon (*rejected*) ðone Scippend, and gedwolan fylgdon, Elen. Kmb. 739; El. 370. Onscuna ðu leasunga (cf. fleoh leasunga, Ex. 23, 7), L. Alf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14. Godes willan onscunian Dei voluntate resistere, Gen. 50, 19. Heora ealde þeawas onscunian and forlætan prīscis abdicare moribus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Nis nā to onseconienne seó sōde gecyrrrednys non est rejicienda vera conversio, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 10.

III. *to regard with fear*:—Ondrēþ t onscynāþ formidet, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 27: metuit, Rtl. 125, 25. Onscyniaþ opriant (=aporiant), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 16. Onscunode exorruit, 33, 14. Deah hī men oððe hundas wið eodan, hī hī nā ne onscunedon . . . and nān heort ne onscunode nāne leon though men or dogs went against them (wild beasts), they were not afraid of them . . . and the hart was not afraid of the lion, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2–9. Gif ðu heora untreowa onscunige si perfidam perhorrescis, 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Onscunien (*revereantur*) feond mīne, Ps. Surt. 34, 4, 26. Se onscunieda þystel cardus orrens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 43. Onscuniede aporians, 2, 23; 4, 74. Onscunigende, 78, 30. Onscungendi aporians, 100, 41. **IV.** *to irritate*:—Ābealg vel onscunede exacerbat, i. provocavit, affixit, 144, 56. Onscynedun (*exacerbaverunt*), Ps. Surt. 106, 11.

on-sconiendlic, -sconigend (?), es; m. *One who detests or shuns*:—Nān (no friend of the dead man) hine to ðæs swīde ne lufað, ðæt hē sōna syddan ne sý onscungend, seodðan se lichoma and se gāst gedælde beoþ, Blickl. Homl. 111, 29.

on-sconiendlic, -sconigendlic, -sconniendlic; adj. *Abominable, detestable, execrable*:—Onscunigendlic perosus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 62: detestabilis, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Cristendōm wæs ðær onscunigendlic, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 330. Onscunienidlic *excecrandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 20. Ða onscuniedlecan *excecranda*, 33, 5. Onscunienidlican *probrosas*, 66, 31. Onscunienidlice (*abominabiles*) gewordene synd, Ps. Spl. 13, 2: Ps. Surt. 52, 2. Onseconienidlice, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Ða anlicnessa ealra onscunienidlicra niētena omnis animalium *abominatio*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 14. Onscunigendlicra (*anscunigendra*, Cott. MSS.), Surt. 153, 22.

on-sconung, -sconung, e; f. **I.** *abomination, execration*:—Of onscununge *execratione*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 14. Hī setton mē on onscununge (*abominationem*) him, 87, 8. Ðonne gē geseoþ ða onseconunge (*abominationem*) ðære tōworpennessu, Mt. Kmb. 24, 15. **II.** *irritation, exasperation*:—In onscununge in *exacerbatione*, Ps. Surt. 94, 9.

on-scynian. v. on-sconian.

on-scyte, es; m. **I.** *an attack, assault*:—Salomon ðæt mære hūs Gode betæhte, him and his folce to gescyldnysse wið ælces yfeles onscyte as a protection against the assault of every evil, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 23. **II.** *an attack in words, a calumny, backbiting*:—Mæst ælc oðrum derede wordes and dæde; and hūru unrihtlice mæst ælc oðerne æftan heawēþ mid scandlican onscytan [and mid wrōhtlācan, MS. E.], Wulfst. 160, 5. For idelan onscytan hý scamāþ, ðæt hý bētan heora misdæda, 165, 7.

on-sēcan to require something (gen.) of a person (acc.):—Ne onscēp *non quare*, Ps. Spl. T. 9 second, 4. Ðær .xxx. wæs and feowere eac feores onsohte purh wāges wylm *then was life required of thirty-four by the rage of the wave* (cf. *under ā-sēcan*, Ps. 118, 95), Exon. Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679.

on-seccan. I. to sacrifice, offer:—Ic onseccge *sacrificabo*, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. Ic ðe tifer onseccge, Ps. Th. 65, 12. Gif man medmycles hwathwega deoflum onseccge (*immolaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Hē lāc onseccge, Cd. Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Hē gild onseccge, 172, 11; Gen. 2842. Hē lāc onseccge (*of Christian service*), Exon. Th. 168, 28; Gū. 1084. Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdennem mid heora ofreden and heora godum onseccgen, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 16. Hiē Gode eadmodlice lāc onseccdon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14. Onseccgaþ gē him mid sōdfæstnesse wæstmum, 41, 10. Ne yld ðū ðæt ðū ðam myclan godum mid ūs onseccge *diis magnis sacrificare ne differas*, Bd. i. 7; S. 477, 36. Se ðe godgeldum onseccge ofer God ānne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Gif ðū onseccgan nelt sōðum godum, Exon. Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. Ðu scealt Isaac mē onseccgan, Cd. Th. 172, 30; Gen. 2852. Ðæm godum onseccgennisse *onsecram victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feōdum, sceuccum onseccgean *immolaverunt filios suos, et filias suas daemonis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Onseccge sū *turificatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 51. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *insaket litat*; *insaket delibatus*; *insaget pim delibor, sacrificio*.] II. to deny, renounce, abjure (O. H. Ger. *ant-sagen renunciare, abjurare, excusare*; Ger. *ent-sagen*):—Gif mon sīe dumb odðe deaf geboren ðæt hē ne mæge his synna onseccgan (*-sæccan*, MS. H.; *æt-sacan*, MS. B.) ne andettan, bēte se fæder his misdæda, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15.

on-segedness. v. on-segedness.

on-sendan. I. to send off, despatch (an emissary):—Onsende *direxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 19. Him his sunu hām onsende *filium remisit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 2. Hine God gū onsende, Beo. Th. 770; B. 382. Se ðisne ār hider onsende, Andr. Kmbl. 3207; An. 1606. Ða onbeað heo him ðæt hē hire tō onsende all ða gesiðwif, Shr. 87, 21. Ðæt hē Angelþeode onsende lārcōwas, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 29. Hwylcne Arcebiscop hē onsendan mihte on Angelþeodes cýricum, 4, 1; S. 563, 29. Tō ælcum biscopstole on mīnum rice ic wille æne (*a copy of the translation*) onsendan, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Onsende *destinatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 64; 28, 15. Ic was hider onsende, Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Hē wæs of heofenum onsende, 131, 13; Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 18. Onsendum gewritum *missis literis*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 17.

II. to send forth or out, (a) literal:—Ðær wæron on carcerne ccxlviii wera and xlix wifa, ða Andreas ðanon onsende, Blickl. Homl. 239, 15. (b) metaph. to emit (an odour, etc.):—Of ðære stōwe mycel swētnes onsende wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 35. Seo beorhtnes ðæs onsendan leohtes, 4, 7; S. 575, 9. (c) to send forth (the spirit), to give up (the ghost):—Sōna swā hē ðas word gecwæp, hē his gāst onsende, Blickl. Homl. 191, 29. Heo hire gāst onsende, and hire lichoma restep on Ðæssalonica ðære ceastre, Shr. 70, 28. Heo onsende hire gāst tō Gode, 107, 31. Hē sceal purh gāres gripe gāst onsendan, Andr. Kmbl. 374; An. 187.

on-seōn. v. an-syn.

on-seōn to regard, look on:—Wlitesēon wrætlīc weras on-sāwon, Beo. Th. 3305; B. 1650. Freōnd onsigon (feōnd onsegon?) lādum eāgan landmanna cyme, Cd. Th. 189, 2; Exod. 178. [O. H. Ger. *ana-schan intueri*; Ger. *anschen*.]

on-settenness, e; f. *Laying on, imposition*:—Ðæm gāste æghwelc gefullwad man onfehþ purh biscopra handa onsetnesse, Shr. 85, 19.

on-setness, e; f. I. (cf. *settan*) *constitution, appointment*:—From onsetnisse middargeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 50. II. (cf. *sittan*) *ambush, artifice, plot*:—Allo onsetnisse frōdes *omnes insidias inimici*, Rtl. 121, 40. v. next word.

on-setnung, e; f. *Plot, wile*:—Onsetnungo diūbles *insidias diaboli*, Rtl. 147, 13.

on-settan to oppress, bear down:—Hē hig yfele onsette *vehementer oppressaret eos*, Jud. 4, 3. Ða Cristenan him mid heora wæpnum hýndon and onsetton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 17. v. *settan*, on-sittan.

on-sican; p. *-sac* To sigh, groan:—Ða on-sac se wisdom and cwæð; Ealā, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7.

on-siēn. v. an-syn.

on-sigan. I. of gentle, gradual movement, to sink, decline, descend:—Donne se dæg gewit, and seō niht onsiþ tō wērium mankyne, Anglia viii, 320, 2. Simbel on-sāð *gel sollempnis urgebat* (*vergebat*) dies, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Ðeah seō sunne ofer midne dæg onsiðe and lūte tō ðære eorþan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Wære onsigon *vergeretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 27. Onsigendum (*vergente*) æfene, Hymn. Surt. 34, 28. Fornumen mid onsigendre ylde *with declining years*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. II. of violent movement:—Gif hī oncnēowon ða geniderunge ðe him onsiþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 8. Swearte gāstas mid micclum præte him onsigon, ðæt hī his sǣwe gripon, 414, 10. Hē bodode ðæt him wæs Godes grama onsigende, 246, 17. Mē wæs onsigende se stranga wynd, St. And. 28, 13. Onsigendum *ingruenti*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 32.

on-sin, -siēn, -sýn, e; f. *Lack, want*:—Ðæt eow næfre ne biþ purh gife mīne gōdes onsiēn, Exon. Th. 30, 16; Cri. 480. Him nænges wæs willan onsyn, ne welan bronsung, 151, 24; Gū. 800. Nis on ðam londe ne sār wracu ne wædle gewin ne welan onsyn *luctus acerbus abest, et egestas obsita pannis*, 201, 13; Ph. 55. Ðær him nænges wæs eādes onsyn, 225, 32; Ph. 398.

on-sine, -sýne; *adj. Visible*:—Hē mē fore eāgum onsynne wearþ, Exon. Th. 177, 17; Gū. 1228; Andr. Kmbl. 1820; An. 912. Cf. *ge-sýne*.

on-sinscipe (?), es; m. *Wedlock*:—Dyssum mánfullum onsinscipe (*gensciscipum*, MS. T.) wæron sǣde gemenge *huic nefando conjugio dicuntur admixti*, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 22. [Perhaps on should be written before dyssum instead of being a prefix. v. *sinscipe*.]

on-sittan. I. to occupy:—Ic onsitte *insideo*, Ælf. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 6. Ðó þrē acres ðe hē onsit, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 259, 20. Ðone hagan ðe hē sylf onsat, 39, 13. Hit wæs his lēn ðæt hē on-sæte, Chart. Th. 173, 5. Onsite sēanacan, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26. II. to oppress (cf. colloquial to sit on a person):—For ðam heardum weorcum ðe him onsat, Ex. 6, 9. Gehrēas t onsat egsa heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38. Hē ālysep hearfan ðæt him se welega ne mæg wiht onsittan *liberavit pauperem a potente*, Ps. Th. 71, 12. III. (with a different prefix, cf. O. H. Ger. *int-sizzen metuere*; *Goth. and-sitan to regard*) to fear (taking like ondrǣdan a reflexive dative):—Nō ic mē onsitte *non vereor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 46. Ne ic mē herehlōpe helle þegna swiðe onsitte, Exon. Th. 166, 15; Gū. 1043. Ðæt is ðæt ān ðæs ic eallan dæg mē onsitte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 730. Hī on-sætton and ondrǣdon ðæt wē heom grame beom woldon, 23, 273. Godes him ondrǣdon hete, heofoncýninges nīþ swiðe on-sætton, Cd. Th. 48, 11; Gen. 769. Ðonne ðū ðe selfum swiðost onsitte, Met. 5, 38. Ðū ðe lǣdra ne þearft hǣlepa hildþræce onsitian, Cd. Th. 130, 10; Gen. 2157; Beo. Th. 1198; B. 597; Exon. Th. 397, 22; Rā. 16, 23. Hē wæs him onsitte ðæt hine sum man gecneowe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 494.

on-sleage. v. on-slege.

on-slēpan, -slēpan; p. te To sleep, fall asleep; obdormire:—Wérig gesette his leomu tō restene and hwathwugo onslēpte (slēp, MS. B.), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Onslēpte (slēp, MS. B.), 4, 11; S. 579, 33; S. 580, 2; 4, 24; S. 597, 11; S. 599, 7; 4, 31; S. 610, 31. v. next word.

on-slāpan; p. -slēp To sleep, fall asleep:—Heo hwōn onslēp, forðon ðe heo wæs on ðære sǣ swiðe geswenced, Shr. 60, 17. Andreas ætette his heafod ofer ænne his discipula and hē onslēp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. [Goth. *ana-slēpan*; O. H. Ger. *int-slāfan*; Ger. *ent-schlafen*.] v. *ā-slāpan* and preceding word.

on-slece, es; m. A blow struck on something:—Onslægum *inflictis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 53. Onslægum, 47, 27.

on-spannan. I. literally, to unfasten, unclasp:—Þegn wine-dryhten his wætere gelafede, and his helm onspeōn, Beo. Th. 5440; B. 2723. II. metaph. to open the mind, to speak, disclose the thoughts:—Ongan reordigan, wordlocan onspeōnn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 471. Onspeōn, 1342; An. 671; Elen. 172; El. 86; Exon. Th. 247, 16; Jul. 79.

on-sprece, e; f. A suit involving a claim or accusation, claim, charge:—Se mōste his hlāford æspelian, and his onspæce geræcan, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3. Bædon ðæt heo mōsten gesyllan hire morgengyfe wið ðan ðe se cing ða egeslican onspæce ālēte (*the charge is previously stated*: ðæt hē wære on ðam unrǣde, ðæt man sceolde on Eást-Sexon Sweden underfōn), Chart. Th. 540, 21.

on-spreca, an; m. One who brings a claim or charge:—Done āþ funde ðe se onspæca (*claimant*) on gehealden wære, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. v. *sprecian*.

on-spreccan to enliven, to make sprack (?) [Sprack lively, active, Halliwell. Dict.: *Icel. sprekr active*.]:—Ða wæs wæstmum āweaht world onspreaht (-spreht, MS.), Exon. Th. 353, 8; Reim. 9. [Cf. (?) ich sprechi in ham sprekes of lustes swa lūdere ðæt ha forberneþ, Marh. 15, 21.]

on-spreccend, es; m. An accuser, plaintiff:—Ða ongon Higa him specan on mid ðran onsprecendan, Chart. Th. 169, 22.

on-springan. I. to burst asunder:—Seonowe onsprungon, burston bānlocan, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. II. to spring or burst forth, (of streams), to rise:—Ðær lagustreāmas, wyllan onspringaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 2; Ph. 63. Ðær se flōd onsprang, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Ealle eorþan æddre onsprungon ongeān ðam heofonlican flōde, Wulfst. 206, 18. [Ger. *ent-springen*.]

on-sprungenness, e; f. Defect, want:—Onsprungennes *eclipsis*, i. solis vel lunæ defectio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 22. v. *ā-sprungenness*.

on-stæl, es; m. Arrangement, disposition:—Ðā (*at the creation of man*) wæs fruma nīwe ælda tūdres, onstæl wynlic, fæger and gefeālic fæder wæs æcnedd Adam ærest, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gū. 796. v. *on-steall*.

on-stæpe, es; m. Entrance, ingress:—Onstǣpas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26.

on-stál, es; m. (?) A charge, accusation:—Gif Englisc onstál gá forþ . . . Gif hit biþ Wilisc onstál, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 15–16. Onstáles *invectionis, illationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 53. v. stálan.

on-steall, es; m. Institution, provision:—Gode ælmehtigum sí þonc ðætte wē nū ænigne onstal habbaþ lāreōwa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, i. v. on-stæl and on-stellan.

on-stedfullness, e; f. Instability:—Onstýdfullnisse *instabilitas*, Rtl. 192, 19.

on-stellan to institute, give rise to, set on foot, bring in, be the author of, set (an example):—Ðū scealt greót etan swā ðū wrōhte onstealdest thou (the serpent) hast brought sin into the world, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hē in wuldre wrōhte onstalde, 287, 19; Sat. 369. Ðā onstealdon ða heretogan ærest ðone fleām the leaders were the first to fly, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15. Swā hit (persecution) Nero onstealde, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 12. Crēca gewinn ðe of Læcedemonia ærest onsteald (steald, MS. C.) was dominandi *Lacedaemoniorum cupiditas, quantas causas certaminum suscitavit*, 3, 1; Swt. 100, 11. Hē wuldres gehwæs ord onstealde *omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407. Ðe ðæs oferhýdes ord onstaldon, Cd. Th. 272, 4; Sat. 114. Abraham bysne onstealde geleáffullum *Abram exemplum credentium fuit*, Gl. Prud. 1: Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: 23, 16. Ða lāreōwas sceolan godes lifes bysne onstellen ðām ðe him æfter fylgeon, 81, 6. Wolde ic eow on ðon bysne onstellen, Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973. Ða godcundan leán minre sāule mid gerēce, swā hi miñe ærfenuman onstellen (*appoint*), Chart. Th. 477, 12. Onstaelde (ox-, Wrt.) *idoneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 51.

on-stēpan to raise:—Onstēp minne hige in gearone rād, Exon. Th. 454, 25; Hy. 4, 38.

on-steppan to walk, go:—Ðū onstæpst *gradieris*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. Lege on lange hwile oþ ðæt hē onstæppe, Lchdm. ii. 126, 17. v. steppan.

on-stigend, es; m. One who ascends or mounts:—Hors and onstigend āwearp in sǣ *equum et ascensorem projecit in mare*, Ps. Surt. ii. 187, 4.

on-sting, es; m. Authority:—Icc nelle gefafian ðæt ænig mann ænigne onstinge habbe on ænigum þingum oððe on ænigum timan būtan se abbot, Chart. Th. 362, 3. Ænige onsting, 369, 24. Ic nelle gefafian ðæt æni man ænigne onstingc habbe *nolo permittere ut quis jus habeat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 17. Ðæt gē nān onsting ne hauuen of ðat mynstre būton swā micel swā ðone abbot wille *ut nec tu nec quisquam successorum episcoporum quicquam hujus ecclesiae usurpet praeter abbatis uoluntatem*, v. 29, 20.

on-stiran to govern:—Rícsiendum on ecnysse and onstýrendum his cyricean ðam ilcan Drihtne regnante in *perpetuum et gubernante suam ecclesiam eodem Domino*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 4.

on-stiðian to make hard:—Onstíðade (*induravit*) hiora hearta, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

on-stregdan to sprinkle:—Ðū onstrigdes (*asparges*) mec mid ysopan, Ps. Surt. 50, 9.

on-styreness, e; f. Movement:—Nalæs ðæt ān oðra lima ac swylce eac ðære tungan onstyrenesse *non solum caeterorum membrorum, sed et linguae motu*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

on-styrian. I. to move, stir (of physical motion):—Se lichoma nā ne onstyreþ siððan seó sáwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Onstýredan, *drifan agitant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 39. Heó nēnig líc onstýrian mihte, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 4. Onstýrgan (*commoveri*) foet mīne, Ps. Surt. 65, 9.

II. to move, stir up, excite:—Hí mycle fyrhto onstýredon ðām monnum ðe hí sceāwodon, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. Unsibbe onstýrian, Cd. Th. 281, 14; Sat. 271.

III. to move, disturb, agitate (a person):—Seó gedrefednes mæg ðæt mód onstýrian, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 24. Se ðe mæg eorþware onstýrian, Ps. Th. 98, 1. Hý fægnaþ gif ic onstýred beó *exultabunt si motus fuero*, 12, 5: 32, 7. Hwæt arun gē onstýred *quid turbamini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 39. Onstýred and onæled mid andan, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 7: Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Onstýred mid heora wordum, 225, 23. Eal seó burh wæs onstýred, 71, 13. Hié beoþ on heora móde mid mīslícum gepohtum onstýrede, 19, 9.

on-sund; adj. I. of persons, sound, whole, uninjured:—Sum cild wearþ to deápe tōcwýsed. Seó móder bær ðæs cildes líc tō ðam gemynde ðæs hálgan Stephanes, and hit sōna geedcudode and ansund æteōwode, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Onsund, Exon. Th. 278, 5; Jul. 593. Heó ārās andsund of ðam bedde, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 52. Ábecáð ðæt hié hine calles onsundne eft gebrohten of ðære folcsceare the king ordered that Abraham should be brought again out of Egypt safe and sound, Cd. Th. 112, 15; Gen. 1871. Hē álede his tunecan uppon ðām deáðum, and hí ansunde árian, Homl. Th. i. 74, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2023; An. 1014: 3244; An. 1625.

II. of things, sound, entire, perfect, without flaw or injury:—Ne wearð weder ne winterscūr wíhte gewyrðan, ac se wong seómaþ onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 3; Ph. 20: 200, 21; Ph. 44. Nān cynerice ne stent nāne hwile ansund, gif hí gesōme ne beoþ, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 238. For ðære clēnnysse his ansundan mægþhādes. Hē on ecnysse on ungewemmedum mægþhāde þurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 7. Hine getāc-

node God tō ansundre hǣle, ii. 512, 13. Ansundre *intero*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. God hine (*Enoch*) genam mid ansundum lichaman of ðissum life, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 42. Þenden gēst and líc geador siþedan onsund on earde, Exon. Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. Ðā wurdon ða gymstānas swā ansunde, ðæt nān tǣcen ðære ærran tōcwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. v. an-sund.

on-sundness, e; f. Soundness, freedom from physical or moral flaw:—Andsumnysse (*ansundness?*) *integritatis, virginitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 53. Gefēg ðas bricas tō ansundnysse *join these broken gems together so that they may again be whole*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 8. v. an-sundness.

on-sundrian to separate, take apart:—Nānig heora, of ðām ðe hí áhton, oðwiht his beón onsundrad cwæp none of them said that anything they owned was his separate property, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15 note. v. ā-sundrian.

on-sundrum, -sundran, -sundron; adv. I. separately, severally, separated one from the other, apart:—Onsundron *separatim*, onsundron hē sit *singulatim sedet*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 39. Onsundran *altrinscus, hinc et inde*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 2. Uton biddan onsundron ðæt Gode, ic æt mīnum Gode . . . and gē eac swā dōn *let each pray severally to his own God*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 107. Ðā nā gestōð hē nā ælcne onsundran (*each separately*), 23, 177. Hié sæton onsundran they (*Adam and Eve*) did not sit together, Cd. Th. 52, 11; Gen. 842. Stānde hē ealra ýtemest, oððe on ðam stede, ðe se abbot swā gēmeleásum monnum tō stealle onsundrum betēht hæfþ . . . Wē forð tǣhton ðæt hý on útewardan oððe onsundrum standen, ðæt . . . R. Ben. 68, 10–17. Nānig heora, of ðām ðe hí áhton, oðwiht his beón onsundran cwæp, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15. Ðeah būton on ānum men sien, ðeah biþ ægðer him onsundron, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35. Ælc ðara gesceafta hæfþ his āgenne eard onsundron, 33, 4; Fox 130, 24. For æghwylc onsundran riht āgieldan, Exon. Th. 372, 24; Seel. 97.

II. in retirement from others, apart:—Ðā ferde hē onsundron *secessit*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 13. Hē lǣdde hig onsundron (*seorsum*), 17, 1. Hē nam his leorningcnihtas onsundron *assumit discipulos secreto*, 20, 17. Uton gān onsundron (*seorsum*) . . . Hi fōron onsundran, Mk. Skt. 6, 31–32. **III. making distinction from others, especially:**—Ic onsundrum ða stōwe lufige, and ofer ealle oðre ic hié geceās, Blickl. Homl. 201, 6.

on-swætende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 31. v. sprecan.

on-swāpan. v. swāpan.

on-swebban to put to sleep (but generally of the sleep of death), lay to rest (in the grave):—Onswebbaþ *sepeliant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 44. Onswebdum *sopitis*, 120, 73. [*O. Sax. an-swebian: O. H. Ger. in-, intusuepan sopire.*] v. ā-swebban.

on-swēgan. v. swēgan.

on-swifan. I. to swing, turn:—Bordrand onswāf wið ðam gryregiste Geāta dryhten *Beowulf* turned his shield against the approaching fire-drake, Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559. **II. to turn aside, divert:**—Ne mæg mon æfre ðý ēð enne his cræftes beniman, ðe mon onceran mæg sunnan onswifan and ðisne swifne rodor of his rihtryne, Met. 10, 40.

on-swōgan. v. swōgan.

on-symbelness, e; f. A solemn festival:—Mid ðý heó gesēgon ðone biscop mæssan (*mæssena*, MS. B.) onsymbelness mæssian (*celebratis missarum sollempniis*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 12.

on-syn. v. on-sin.

on-talu, e; f. A successful claim, a charge that is established. v. of-talu.

on-tēnan. v. on-týnan.

on-tendan; p. -tende; pp. -tended, -tend. I. to kindle, set fire to, to fire:—Gif fyr sie ontended . . . gebēte ðone ærwerðelsan se ðæt fyr ontent, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 50, 27–28. Ontend þreó candela, Lchdm. iii. 286, 6. Ðe ðæt fyr ontende *qui ignem succenderit*, Ex. 22, 6. Ða hālgan tihton ðæt man ða ofnas ontende (*-tende*, MSS. C. V.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. Hi on ða burh feohtende wæron, and eac hí mid fyre ontendan woldon, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 12. Ðonne hē (*the moon*) of hyre (*the sun*) ontend byþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 12. Ontend succensus, Hpt. Gl. 507, 17. Antend, 471, 22. Antendne *succensam, ardentem*, 464, 36. **II. to kindle emotion or passion, to excite, inflame:**—Sume se deofol ontent tō gýtsunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 25. Ðine gebedu geancsumiaþ mē and ontendaþ, 458, 4. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Jul. Marh. ontenden: Goth. tandjan to kindle, light; in-tandjan to consume with fire.*]

on-tendness, e; f. I. a burning, fire:—Hē hēt gearcian ða tunnan tō heora bærnēte . . . Hi wurdon gebrohte tō ðām tunnum and tō ðære ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 307. Ontendnysa *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 42. Antendnyssum *globis*, 489, 68. Ontyndnissum *incendiis*, 440, 4. **II. metaph. fire, that which kindles passion:**—Eugenia cwæp ðæt heó wære gálnysse ontendnys, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. **III. passion, vehement desire:**—Ðære forligerlicere ontendnysse *adulterinae utilitationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 68. Ontyndnysse, 520, 33. Hē unæde ðære lichamlican ontendnysse wiðstandan mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26

Geangsumod mid ðara ormætan ontendnysse and hrýmende . . . Forgif me ðam men ðe min mōd me tō spenþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 387; 3, 397. Ic on ðe ādwæsse ealle ontendnysse, 4, 171. **IV. burning sensation, inflammation** :—Hē unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðam þiccum bremlum and þornum and netelum . . . and swā þurh ðære hýde wunda ādwæscte his mōdes wunda; for ðan ðe hē āwende ðone unlust tō sǣrnysse, and þurh ða ýttan ontendnysse ācwencte ða inran, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 27–33.

on-pano, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 40. v. or-þanc.
on-penian to extend, stretch, bend (a bow) :—Hf onþenedon (*intenderunt*) boga, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 3. v. ā-þenian.
on-peōn. **I. to prosper** :—Se was wreccena wide mærost ofer werpeode wigendra hleo ellendædum; hē ðæs ár onþāh (so at first he prospered), Beo. Th. 1805; B. 900. **II. to be successful in one's efforts, to prove serviceable** :—Gamele ne mōston hilde onþeōn the aged might not be of service in battle (in the preceding lines it is mentioned that the very young were excluded from the army), Cd. Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241. Oft ic secga seledræame sceal fægre onþeōn ðær gumān drincap oft must I prove of excellent service to festivity in hall, where men drink, Exon. Th. 480, 14; Rā. 64, 2.

on-pracian (þrācian ?); p. ode *To fear, dread* :—Ic anþracige (and, MS. F. : ā-, MS. O.) vereor, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 1. Ic andþracige (onþracige, MS. T.) horreo, ic onginne tō onþracigenne (and-) horresco, 35; Zup. 212, 3–4. Sum dēma wæs se God ne ondræde ne nāne man ne onþracude (*reueretur*) . . . Dā cwæþ hē : Ðeah ic God ne ondræde ne ic man ne onþracige (*reueror*), Lk. Skt. 18, 2–4. Ðū ne onþracæst (*horruisti*) mædenes innop, Hymn. L. 16. Ða ðe middaneard anþracode (*inhorruit*) Hymn. Surt. 132, 10. Ðā wearþ hē mycclum āfyrht and anþracode ðæt his rice feallan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 82, 5. Anþracian *reueretur*, Ps. Spl. 69, 2.

on-præc (þræc ?); adj. *Horrible, dreadful* :—Iulianus mid anþræcum hræmde forswealt, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Mid unāsecgendlicum wītum āfýlde and mid anþræcum stencum, 68, 6. Ðā cwæþ ðæt wif betwux ðam anþræcum wītum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 191.
on-þingan (?) :—Beofode ðæt eálonð foldwong onþrong [onsprong the earth cracked with the shaking (?)], Exon. Th. 181, 28; Gū. 1300.
on-þunian (?) to swell out, exceed due bounds :—Ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta ðara ðe worhte Waldend úser; se mec āna mæg geþeōn þrymme, ðæt ic onrinnan (onþunian is suggested by Grein) ne sceal, Exon. Th. 427, 15; Rā. 41, 91.

on-pweān to wash, cleanse by washing :—Wē nāron mid fulwihhte hēr on eorþan onþwægen, Shrn. 53, 21. Gif gē willaþ onþwegene beón si uultis ablui, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 16.

on-pyncan to seem, appear :—Dý læs ðæt eow seō sægen monigfealdlicor biþ onþūhte tō wīttanne ne sim scribendi multiplex, Nar. 3, 29.

on-tigan to untie, set free :—Seō sáwl fæþ swiðe frēðlice tō heofonum siððan heo onþig biþ and of ðam carcerne ðæs lichoman onliésed biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14.

on-tige. v. on-tyge.
on-timber, es; n. **I. material** :—Ðæt ðær antimber *material*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 42. Ðæt antimber ðe hē of gesceóp gesceafta, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 22. Nis hit nān wundor ðeah mon swilc antimber gewirce, Shrn. 164, 1. **II. metaph. reason, occasion; materia** :—Swilce him gerýmed sý and antimber gesæld, ðæt hē God bereáfge, Lchdm. iii. 444, 1. For ðisum antimbre ic gedyrstlæhte ðæt ic ðas gesetnysse undergann, Homl. Th. i. 2, 26. v. and-timber.

on-timberness, e; f. *Instruction* :—Tō ontimbernesse ðara æfterfyligendra ad instructionem sequentium, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 16. v. next word.

on-timbran to instruct, edify :—Hē monig þūsendo heora mid sōðfæstnesse worde wæs ontimbrende (*instituens*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 23. Æþellice ontimbred and gelæred nobiliter instructus, 5, 23; S. 646, 19; 5, 19; S. 637, 36; 5, 22; S. 644, 18. Hē wolde mid his lāre and mid his lifes bysene beón ontimbred, Blickl. Homl. 217, 14.

on-tined (-tined ?) well-supplied :—Gif .vii. dæge sunne scýneþ, mycele wæstmas on treowum beoþ . . . Gif ði .x. dæge sunne scýneþ, ðonne byþ sē and ealle æa mid fixum ontined, Lchdm. iii. 166, 13.

ontre, an; f. *Radish*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 26; 70, 5. v. antre.

on-tydran to nourish, support :—Hū þyncþ eow hū seō sibb gefæstnad wære, hwæðer hió sī ðam geflost ðe mon nime ænne eles dropan, and drype on ān micel fýr, and þence hit mid ðam ādwæscan ? ðonne is wēn, swā micle swiðor swā hē þencþ ðæt hē hit ādwæsse, ðæt hē hit swā micle swiðor ontýdre pax ista an incitum malorum fuit ? stillicidium illud olei, in medium magnæ flammæ eadens extinxit fomitem tanti ignis, an aluit ? Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 22–26.

on-tydre; adj. *Weakened, debilitated, effete* :—Ontudri effetum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 82. Ontýdre effeto, i. sine foetu, ebetato, debilitato, evacuato, exinanito, 142, 46.

on-tyge, es; m. *What one takes upon one's self, an undertaking* :—Gif hwylc abbd gefapaþ ðæt mæssepreost oððe diácon in tō mynstre gange tō dý ðæt hý messan singan . . . hý nān þing gedyrstlæcen ne

nænne ontige on ðam mynstre būcan ðære mæssan āne if any abbot permit a mass-priest or deacon to enter a monastery for the purpose of celebrating mass . . . they shall not presume to do anything or take anything upon themselves except only the mass, R. Ben. 140, 3–10. v. teōn (on), tyge.

on-tyhtan to incite, instigate, impel :—Wæs ðæt gifede tō swið ðe ðone ðyder ontýhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086.

on-tyñan to open. **I. of places or things, (a) to make an opening in** :—Seō eorþe hié ontýnde and hió forswælh ðæt wæter, Blickl. Homl. 247, 15. (b) to open, allow to burst forth :—Hē ús ontýneþ heofenes þeotan, 39, 31. (c) to open so as to admit of ingress or egress :—Him se āwyrgea ongeán helle ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 364, 10; Wal. 68. Ðæt hī Godes cyricean ontýndon (*aperirent*), Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Ðē is neorxna wang ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. (d) to open (a door) :—Geatu ontýnap, Exon. Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Gif sió duru ontýned biþ . . . būton ðū ða duru ontýne, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 15–19. Sie manna gehwam behliden helle duru, heofones ontýned, ēce geopenad engla rice, Elen. Kmbl. 2458; El. 1230. Heofonrices duru sceal þurh ðe ontēned beón, Blickl. Homl. 9, 3. (e) to open the mouth, lips, to speak :—Ic antýne (ontýne, MS. C. T.) on bigspellum mūþ minne, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. Ðā ontýnde Hælend his mūþ, and wæs sprecede, Blickl. Homl. 159, 25. Ontýn weoloras mine, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 116. (f) to open the eyes (one's own), to look, (another's), to give sight to :—Ðā ontýnde ic mine eágan, lōcade on hine, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 39. Hē his eágan ontýnde, biseah tō heofones rice, Exon. Th. 180, 6; Gū. 1275. Þweah ða eágan and ontýne, Lchdm. ii. 26, 25. Blindra manna eágan ontýnan, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Hyra eágan wærun ontýned, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30. (g) to open the ears, to listen to a person :—Hē him mildheortnesse eáron ontýnde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 1. Ontýn eárna hleoþor, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77.

II. to disclose, reveal, display :—Se ðe lif ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 2, 15; Cri. 19. Forðam wæs gecweden tō ðæm lytegān feónde ðe ðæs ærestan monnes mōd ontýnde on ðæs æples gewilnunge unde hosti callido, qui primi hominis sensum in concupiscentia pomi aperuit, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 17. Þin tunge ontýnde fācn, Ps. Th. 49, 20. Ðū me ðiure snetera hord selā ontēndes, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 71. David his synna hord selā ontēnde, 277, 28. Hwonne ús liffréa leóht ontýne, Exon. Th. 2, 31; Cri. 27. Ðæt ic mōte ðis geadlor tōþum ontýnan that I may utter this incantation, Lchdm. i. 400, 5. Ús is wuldres leóht ontýned, Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557; Exon. Th. 102, 17; Cri. 1674; Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614. Ðær is wuldres blēd ontýned, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594.

on-tyñan (?) to cover :—Ða stowe wæs ontýnnende ea loa operiens (did the translator read *aperiens* ?), Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 12.

on-tyndness. v. ontendness.

on-tyñness, e; f. **I. an opening, aperture** :—Se heofon tōbyrst and eall engla cynn lōcāþ þurh þa ontýnnesse on manna cynn, Blickl. Homl. 93, 24.

II. discovery :—Be cierlises monnes ontýnnesse (betogenesse, MSS. B. H. Schmid takes *ontýnnesse* = *ontigenesse*, and Thorpe translates 'of accusing a "ceorlish" man', but the section deals with the discovery of the theft. Cf. too, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5, which is a section to the same effect as the present one: Be cirliscum þeófe gefongenum) æt þiéfpe. Se cierliscra mon se ðe oft betygen wære þiéfpe, and ðonne æt siðestan synnigne man gefō, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20.

on-ufan; prep. with dat. adv. **I. of place, upon, on** :—Ðæt preóst ne mæssige būton onufan gehálgodon weofode, L. Edg. C. 31; Th. ii. 250, 22. Ða forwurdon ðe him (*the elephant*) onufan wæron, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Ða men ðe him onufan gāþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 44. Hi done Hælend onufan setton, 19, 35. **II. of time, beyond, after** :—Fōr Eáðweard cyning onufan hærfest, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 1. v. ufan.

on-unspēd (?), e; f. *Indigence, poverty* :—For hwý ofergyttest onunspēde (*inopiae*) úre, Ps. Spl. 43, 27.

on-unwis (?); adj. *Foolish, ignorant* :—Widmeten is nítenu[m] onunwisum (*insipientibus*), Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. next word.

on-unwisdóm, es; m. *Folly, ignorance* :—Ic wæs unwísum nētenum gelfc geworden. Ac ðū Drihten onunwisdómes ne wes ðū gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 89, 10. v. preceding word.

on-uppan; prep. with dat. adv. **I. upon, on** :—Se Hælend rād onuppan ðam assan, Jn. Skt. 12, 14. Stōð æren ceac onuppan twelf ærenum oxum, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 2. Hē hwærþ bebyrged, and him læg onuppan fela byrdena eorþan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 56; 14, 114. Hē sæt ðær onuppan, 13, 25. Ðonne man bringe ofurfrunge nime smedeman and geote ele onuppan, Lev. 2, 1. Hi lēdon hyra reáf uppan hig, and setton hyne onuppan, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 7. Hi gemetton fýr and fisc onuppon, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 4. **II. besides, over and above** :—Hē hēt ácwellan ða ricostan witan, and onuppan ágenne brōðor and his mōdor ofbeátan, Met. 9, 28. v. uppan.

on-wacan. **I. to awake, cease to sleep** :—Sóna ðæs ðe heo onwóc ubi vigilavit, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11; 4, 31; S. 610, 37. Ðā of slæpe onwóc, swefn wæs at ende, eorþlic æðeling, Cd. Th. 249, 2; Dan.

524. Se wyrn onwōc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Ða men onwōcan, and ūt urnon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 22. II. *to arise, spring, be derived, be born*:—Ðū wāst ðæt ðū of mīnre (*the speaker is Eve*) dehter, Drihten, onwōce, Blickl. Homl. 89, 20; Cd. Th. 292, 12; Sat. 439. Hēr Iða fēng tō rice, ðonon Norpanhymbra cynecyn onwōc, Chr. 547; Eri. 16, 8. Him onwōc heāh Healfdene, Beo. Th. 1112; B. 56. Beornas onwōcan, cynn æfter cynne cende wæron, Ps. Th. 104, 11. Hwær ūs hearmstafas onwōcan, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Hiē begeton feowertig bearna ðæt ðonon menio onweōcon, 294, 25; Sat. 476.

on-wacian, -waccan, *e*; *f*. *An awakening, arousing, incentive*:—Onwaccano mægna incitamenta virtutum, Rtl. 74, 24. *v*. wacan.

on-wacnian; *p*. *ode To wake up, rouse one's self*:—Onwacnigeaþ nū, wigend mīne, Fins. Th. 28; Fin. 10. *v*. on-wæcan.

on-wadan. I. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*:—Oft hira mōd onwōd under dimscūan deōflēs lārum, Andr. Kmbl. 280; An. 140. II. *to enter with irresistible force, to make one's self master of, take possession of*:—Wīfa wite onwōd folc driht wera the beauty of the women made its way to the hearts of the men, Cd. Th. 76, 20; Gen. 1260. Hiē wlenco onwōd, 155, 27; Gen. 2579. *v*. an-wadan.

on-wōcan *to soften, mollify, cause relaxation of severity*:—Ðæt wē mihhtiges Godes mōd onwæcen, Cd. Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403.

on-wæcan; *p*. *ede*. I. *to awake*:—Hit ne onwæcneþ tō ðon ðæt hit eft on ierne mid hreowsunga. Ac hit winlaþ ðæt hit tō ðon onwæcne, ðæt hit mæge eft weorpan oferdruncon, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 22–25. Donne onwæcneþ eft winleās guma, Exon. Th. 289, 8; Wand. 45. Ðā hī onwæcneðun uigilantes, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. ‘Nū ūs is tīma ðæt wē onwæcnen of slæpe.’ Ond eft hē cwīþ: ‘Onwæcnaþ, gē ryhtwisn,’ Past. 63; Swt. 459, 33–461, 1. Fordytte ðæt eāre mid ðære wulle ðonne ðū slāpan wille, and dō eft of ðonne ðū onwæcne, Lchdm. ii. 42, 26. II. *to rise, spring, be derived*:—Ðonne hē (*the Phoenix*) of ascan onwæcneþ, Exon. Th. 240, 34; Ph. 648. Monig sceal siððan wyrnt onwæcan, 191, 4; Az. 83. Ðanon stōrcyn ārest gewurdon onwæcneð, Salm. Kmbl. 439; Sal. 220. *v*. next word.

on-wæcnian, -wecnian; *p*. *ode To awake, arise, be roused, be raised*:—Of mistlicum dyncum onwæcnaþ siō wōde præg ðære wrænnyse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Ðonne (*at the sound of the archangel's trumpet*) of ðisse moldan men onwecniaþ, deāde of duste ārisaþ, Cd. Th. 302, 23; Sat. 604. *v*. on-wacnian, -wæcan.

on-wæmme. *v*. un-wemme.

on-wære (?) *unripe*:—Genim onwære slāh ðæt seāw, and wring þurh clāþ on ðæ eage, sōna gæþ of (*the white spot will go off*) gif siō slāh biþ grēne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18.

on-wæstm *increase, increment*:—Onwæstem incrementum, Rtl. 69, 19.

on-wæterig. *v*. un-wæterig.

on-wald, -walh. *v*. on-weald, -wealh.

on-wealc; *v*. *trans*. *To roll*:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflōda gehwylc georne behaldep ðonne merestreāmas wæter onwealc; each ocean flood carefully observes the Lord's commands, when the sea-streams make the water roll, Exon. Th. 193, 25; Az. 127. Cf. Sōna swā ðū geseo ðæt ðū hyre (*the mandrake*) gewæld hæbbe, genim hīf sōna on hand, swā andwealc hī, and gewring ðæt wōs of hyre lēaf, Th. An. 116, 22.

on-weald, *es*; *m*. *Power*:—Sý him ān and onwald to him be honour and power, Exon. Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Hiē hiere onwalde hiē (*Rome*) beniman woldon; and heo hwæðere onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 22–24. Se geode ðæt ealond and Rōmāna onwealde underþeode, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 18. Ne læt āwyrge ofer ūs onwald āgan, Exon. Th. 10, 28; Cri. 159. Ða kyningas ðe ðone onwald hæfdon ðæs folces . . . hiē heora onweald gehioldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 5–7. Ðū āhtest alra onwald (*power over all*), Cd. Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. Ðæt gē mīn onweald āgan mōsten, Exon. Th. 131, 9; Gū. 453. Ūs ālēfan ēcne onwald, Cd. Th. 272, 11; Sat. 118. Wē hine oferswýðdon and ūs in onweald geslōgon eal his londrice regi superato acceptaque in condiciones omni ejus regione, Nar. 3, 22. Wē ealle his þeode on onwald onfengon, 4, 6. *v*. an-, and-weald, on-wealda.

on-weald (?) *adj. Powerful*:—Ðā Dryhten of deāpe āras onweald (-wealh?) of eorþan, Exon. Th. 168, 9; Gū. 1075.

on-wealda, *an*; *m*. *One who has power, a ruler*:—Ic gelyfe in ēcne onwealdan ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 140, 14; Gū. 610. [*O. H. Ger. ana-walto: Ger. an-walt. In O. H. Ger. ana-walton (gen. dat. pl.) also translates potestatum, potestatibus, v. Grff. i. 813. Cf. on-weald.*] *v*. an-wealda.

on-wealg. *v*. next word.

on-wealh, -walh; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Onwalh integer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 25. Of anwealhre integro, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. I. *literal, sound, uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Ealne his lichoman gemetton onwealhe and gesundne (*integrum*), Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. Ealle ða scýtan ðe se lichoma mid bewunden wæs onwealge ætywundon linteamina omnia quibus involutum erat corpus integra apparuerunt, 4, 19; S. 589, 21. Ða lāstas ā onwalge beoþ and on ðære ilcan onsýne ðe hiē on forman on ða eorþan bestapene wæron, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. II. *metaph.*:—Heo onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade regnat incolumis, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 23. Wæs hyre mægdenhād onwalg, Exon. Th. 87, 6; Cri. 1421. Ðæt gecyndlice gewitt biþ anwalg untōsliten, Past. 52, 2; Swt. 405, 5. Ða oðre stonðaþ on anwalgre hælo, Swt. 403, 23. Andswarede ðæt hē on dyssum hæfde fæstne geleāfan and onwalhe integram se in hoc habere fidem respondebat, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 4. Geleāfan onwealhe and unweamedne heoldan, 1, 4; S. 475, 33; 4, 10; S. 578, 27. III. *of time, whole, entire*:—Onwalhe wican ebdomade integra, 4, 27; S. 604, 31. Gear onwealh anno integro, 3, 1; S. 523, 28. Onwalhe niht noctes integras, 4, 25; S. 599, 30. [*O. H. Ger. anwalg absolutus.*]

on-wealhlice; *adv. Entirely*:—Ða mægenu ðæs gōdes weorces ðe hē Gode ūtan anwealhlice forgeaf tantae virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 22.

on-wealhnese, *e*; *f*. *Wholeness, soundness, integrity*. I. *literal*:—Þurh ða heora onwalhnese gecýfde it is made evident by the unchanged condition of the footsteps, Blickl. Homl. 127, 27. II. *metaph. purity, chastity, integrity*:—Andwealhnys integritas, religio sanctitatis, Hpt. Gl. 433, 50. Andwealhnysse integritatis, 414, 74. Andwealhnysse, 432, 47. Andwealhnysse, 452, 32. Andwealhnysse, 461, 46. Andwealhnysse integritatis, castitatis, 465, 71. Onwealhnese integritatis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 24. Mid ēcne onwalhnese (*integritate*) mægþhādes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 25. Andwealhnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 6. Andwealhnysse integritatem, pudicitiam, Hpt. Gl. 463, 57.

on-weard; *adj. Proceeding against, taking action against*:—Warnige se abbod ðæt hē þurh andan ne sý onweard ðam profaste let the abbot take heed that he be not acting against the provost from hatred, R. Ben. 126, 11.

on-weccian. *v*. on-wæcnian.

on-weg; *adv. Away, off*. I. *with verbs of motion*:—Oðer þing wiston ða wīfmen ðā hý onweg cyrdon when they went away (*from the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 13; Hō. 16. Gif ðū onweg cymest if you come away (*alive from the fight*), Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382. Fēran onweg, Exon. Th. 373, 4; Seel. 103. Onweg (āweg) fleon, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 15; Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11. Onweg gewitan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. Onweg hweorfan, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hē onweg ðanon feorhlāstas bær, 1693; B. 844. II. *with verbs of taking, removing, separating, etc.*:—Onweg āceorfan amputare, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 39. Onweg ādon to put away, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 33. Onweg ādrifan to drive away, expel, 2, 5; S. 507, 28. Onweg āhebban to remove, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Onweg ālædan, 5, 3; S. 616, 36. Onweg āniman, Blickl. Homl. 55, 9. Onweg āteon to withdraw, subtract, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 9. *v*. ā-weg.

onweg-ācirredness, *e*; *f*. *A turning away (from right belief), apostasy*:—Seo onwegācerrednes fram Cristes geleāfan Angelcýninga apostasia regum Anglorum, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 8.

onweg-ālædness, *e*; *f*. *A taking away, removal*:—Ond for ðære gelōmlicum onwegālædnesse (*frequenti ablacione*) ðære hālgan moldan wæs mycel seāþ geworden, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 31.

onweg-gewite, *es*; *m*. *A going forth*:—In onweggewite in excessu, Ps. Surt. 115, 11.

onweg-gewitenness, *e*; *f*. *Going forth, departure*:—Æfter his onweggewitenesse (*abscessum*) of Breotene, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 12. *v*. āweg-gewitenness.

on-wendan. I. *to turn, change*:—Ðū hī onwendest mutabis ea, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Hē onwendep his hiw, Lchdm. ii. 204, 9. Werþiōde his (*the morning-star*) noman onwendaþ, hātaþ hine æfenstiorra, Met. 29, 29. Mē onhwyrfdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ær beheold, onwendan mīne wisan, Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rā. 72, 5. Onwendec ðec in gewitte think differently, 251, 12; Jul. 144. On ðæs bisceopes anwealde ðæt biþ hwæder hē hit onwende ðe nā utrum mutet an non, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 13. Ða menn deāh wiston ðæt hiō mid ðam drycraefte ne mihhte ðara manna mōd onwendan deāh hiō ða lichoman onwende nec potentia gramina, membra quae valeant licet, corda vertere non valent, Bd. 3, 8; 1, 10; Met. 26, 101–104. Ðū ne meahst fiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan, 7, 2; Fox 18, 31. Nis mē tīd mīn lif tō onwendenne non est mihi tempus vitam mutandi, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 32. Onwendend ne biþ æfre tō ealdre, Exon. Th. 203, 11; Ph. 82. Nān gewuna ne mæg nānum men beon onwendend, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 23. Gif ðū wēnst ðæt hit on ðē gelong se ðæt ða woruldsælpa on ðē swā onwenda sint ðonne eart ðū on gedwolun lu, fortunam putas erga te esse mutatam? erras, 7, 2; Fox 16, 30. II. *to change one thing for another, to exchange*:—Heo wæs genumen of middenearde and eall ðæt sār and ðone deāþ mid ðære hælo and life onwende, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 7.

III. *to turn, change a direction, to avert, divert, turn aside*:—Nāfre gē mec of ðissum wordum onwendaþ ðendan mec mīn gewit gelæsteþ, Exon. Th. 124, 33; Gū. 347. ‘Onwend ðe tō ðē sylfum’ . . . Hē hine ðā onwende from ðisse worlde begangum, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26–30. Onwende hē his neb āweg, Lchdm. ii. 284, 15. Nāfre ðū ðæs swidlic sār gegearwast ðæt ðū mec onwende ðissa wordas, Exon. Th. 246, 5; Jul. 57. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hweoð, ðonne hit on ryne wyrt, mæge oncyrran? Ne mihht ðū ðon mā ðara woruldsælpa hwearfunga onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. Ne mihhte

hælep weán onwendan, Beo. Th. 384; B. 191; Exon. Th. 130, 19; Gú. 440. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nō weorþan onwend of ðam rýne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Bróc biþ onwended of his rihtýne, Met. 5, 19. Biþ him se wela onwended, and wýrþ him wite gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431: Blickl. Homl. 195, 28. Sýn hié from heora wōnnessum onwende, 109, 20.

IV. to change the position of a thing, to invert, turn upside down, (a) literal:—Seal mīn rōd onwended beōn; mīn heāfoð secl beōn on eorþan gecýrrd, and mīne fēt tō heofenum gereahc, Blickl. Homl. 191, 5. Onwendedre endebyrdnyse *ordine prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 33. (b) figurative, to subvert, disturb, upset:—Hond synfulra ne onwendep (*moveat*) mec, Ps. Surt. 35, 12. Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mine dæda mid heora wordum (*destroyed by their words the effect that my actions should produce*), ðæt hié mē ne gelyfdon, Blickl. Homl. 175, 25. Næ sīc tō ðon gedurstig, ne cýning, næ bīscop, ðæt ðās mīnā gife onwænde (*commoveat*), Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 218, 28. Næfre ic ne mīne lāstweardas geþristlācen ðæt heō hit (*the grant of certain dues*) onwenden, Ch. Th. 29, 14; Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Hwæt miht ðū his onwendan? Nū hē hafap ealle ðīne þeōstro gefēmed, Blickl. Homl. 85, 21. Sibb æfre ne mæg wiht onwendan ðam ðe wel þenceþ *nothing can destroy the ties of kindred in the case of a right-minded man*, Beo. Th. 5195; B. 2601. Hē (*Julian*) wolde ðone Cristendōm onwendan, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 3. Hié ealle ða worold on hiora āgen gewill onwendende (*ever-tendo*) wæron, I, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Eall heofona mægen biþ onwended and onhæred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 27; 93, 13. Biþ se maga onwent and tōbrocen, Lchdm. ii. 218, 18.

V. to cause to change for the worse, to give a wrong direction, pervert:—Se yfela dēma onwendep ðone rihtan dōm for ðæs feōs lufon, Blickl. Homl. 61, 31. Hié (*bribes*) wīstra monna word onwendaþ, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Beorht wæron burg-ræced . . . meodoheall monig mandreāma full þp ðæt ðæt onwende wyrd seō swīde *until fate wrought disastrous change*, Exon. Th. 477, 15; Ruin. 25. Drync unheōre, se onwende gewit wera, Andr. Kmb. 69; An. 35. Mid ðý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora mōd wæs onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 14. Is mīn flæsc frēne onwended *caro mea immutata est*, Ps. Th. 108, 24.

VI. intrans. To return:—Heora gāst gangeþ onwendep on ða eorþan ðe hī of cōmon *exiit spiritus ejus, et reuertitur in terram suam*, 145, 3. v. ā-wendan.

on-wendedlic, adj. *Changeable*:—Gyf se midwinter byþ on Frigen-dæge, ðonne byþ onwendedlic winter, Lchdm. iii. 164, 8. v. ā-wendedlic.

on-wendedness, e; f. Change, alteration:—Nis him onwendednes *non est illis commutatio*, Ps. Th. 54, 20. Onwendednis *inmutatio*, Ps. Surt. 76, 11. In onwendeduissum: *in commutationibus*, 43, 13. v. next word.

on-wendness, e; f. I. change:—Ðære godcundnesse nænig onwendnesse on carcerne wæs of ðære menniscan gecýnde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 24.

II. turning, movement (v. onwenden, IV):—Onwend-nisse heāfdes *commotionem capitis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 15. v. preceding word.

on-weorpan to throw aside, turn aside:—Hine se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig *mutati ab urbe venti*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 8. [Cf. O. H. Ger. int-werfan dissociare.]

on-weorpness, e; f. A throwing on:—Ðæt lēg swīde weōx and him nænig mon mid wætra onweorpnesse (*infectu*) wīdstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20.

on-wēstan to lay waste, desolate:—Sý wunung heora onwēst (*deserta*), Ps. Spl. 68, 30. v. ā-wēstan.

on-wīcan to yield, retreat:—Onwican cessere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 23. [Cf. O. H. Ger. int-wīchan cedere, recedere: Ger. ent-weichen.]

on-wīllan to cause to boil; fig. to cause passion or emotion to be violent:—Ðā wæs eft swā ær ealdfeōnda nīþ onwylleð *then again as before hot waxed the hate of former foes*, Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gú. 362. v. ā-wēllan, -wylan.

on-wille; adj. Desired:—‘Ac gē hine gesundne āsettaþ ðær gē hine sylfne genōman’ . . . Ongon ðā leōfne sīð dragan Dryhtnes cempa tō ðam onwīllan eorþan dæle *to the hermitage to which he (Guthlac) desired to go, and from which the fiends had removed him*, Exon. Th. 145, 25; Gú. 700.

on-wīndan. I. to unwind, unfasten, loosen:—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlæteþ, onwindeþ wælraþas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. Bāncofan onband, breōstlocan onwand, Elen. Kmb. 2498; El. 1250. **II. to retire, retreat**:—Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swædorodon, Andr. Kmb. 1062; An. 531.

on-winnende assailing, attacking:—Se onwinnenda here *the attacking army*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Mīne gefēran mē betæhton ðām onwīnendum feōndum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 351. v. winnan.

on-wist, e; f. The being in a place, dwelling, habitation:—Gesealde sigora waldend onwist ēdles Abrahamas sunum *God granted to Abraham's descendants to live in a country*, Cd. Th. 178, 27; Exod. 18. Cf. on-wunung.

on-wlāt (?) form, appearance:—Anwlāten (-es?) *formae*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 61.

on-wlīte, es; m. Face:—Onwlīte *patham*, Txts. 172, 17. v. and-wlīte.

on-wōh. v. wōh.

on-worpenness, e; f. An injection; fig. of a feeling which has been inspired:—Ðā ic getihtode bi ðære gitsunge onworpenness and ðā wæs ic gespreccende ðone man and sēcende wæs ðæs þinges cūðnesse æt him, Shr. 36, 19.

on-wreacan to avenge:—Dý læs on him gesewen sī ðās þing onwrecen beōn *ne in eis illa ulcisci videantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 28. v. ā-wreacan.

on-wreōn to uncover, disclose:—Ne onwrih ðu ne *revelas*, Kent. Gl. 960. Onwreōnde *discooperiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 73.

I. literal, to uncover, open, remove a covering:—Hē his hrægl onwrag *relecto vestimento*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Ðā onwrigon hī hire ondwilton *discooperito vultus indumento*, 4, 19; S. 589, 16. Onwreōh (-wrih, Ps. Surt.) eāgan mīne, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 18. Onwreōn ða duru ðæs geteides, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 14.

II. figurative, to make known, shew forth, reveal, discover:—Heō onwrihþ hire æwelum, ðonne heō geopenaþ hiora þeawas, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 25. Hē his miltse onwreah, Blickl. Homl. 107, 20. Ðā com yrnau sum olbenda, and se cwæþ . . . ‘Ne tōðælāþ gē ðara hālīgra lichoman’ . . . ðā dydon hý swā him ðæt dumbe neāt onwreah, Shr. 136, 2. Ic ðe hāte ðæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum, onwreoh wordum ðæt hit is wuldres beām, Rood Kmb. 191; Kr. 97. Bæd ðæt hē him on spellum gecýdde, onwrigre worda gongum, hū . . . Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gú. 1134. Iudas ðe mæg sōð gecýdan, onwreōn wyrdra geryno, Elen. Kmb. 1174; El. 589. Ðū scealt biddan ðæt mōte beōn open and onwrigen hwæt hē sý, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4; Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 32. Is onwrigen wyrdra bigang, Elen. Kmb. 2245; El. 1124.

III. to shew the (hidden) meaning of anything, to explain:—Ic wēne ðæt ðās word ne sind eow fullcūde, gif wē hī openlicor eow ne onwreoh, Homl. Th. i. 580, 27. Augustinus ūs onwreah dissere rædinge andgit, ii. 384, 21. Ðās word sind sceortlice gesæde, and eow is neod ðæt wē hī swutelicor eow onwreōn, i. 278, 14. Onwrión *explicare*, Kent. Gl. 1152.

IV. to shew, display so as to avoid concealment:—Ðā seō fæmne onwrah rhytgeryno, Exon. Th. 12, 34; Cri. 195. Onwreoh (-wrih, Ps. Surt.) Gode ðīne wegas, Ps. Th. 36, 5. Gif his sāule gyltas oðerum monnum digle beoþ and him sylfum cūde, mid his andetnesse onwreō ða his abbode, R. Ben. 72, 5.

V. to display what is bad, to expose:—God hine (*the sorcerer*) onwrihþ gyt, ðeah ðe wit hine ne geopenian, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Seō hālige æ forbeodeþ ða sceondlicnesse onwreōn mægsibba . . . Ne onwreoh ðū sceondlicnyse ðīnes fæder . . . se ðe gedyrstigaþ onwreōn ða sceondlicnyse his stēop-mēder . . . se onwrihþ his fæder sceondlicnyse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6-16. Womdæda onwreōn, Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467.

VI. of the operations of the Deity, to reveal:—Dryhten ðū ðe ðas þing onwrigre lytingum, Mt. Kmb. 11, 25. Hit ðe ne onwreah flæsc ne blōd, ac mīn Fæder, 16, 17; Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 24. Åne bōc on his witegunge, ðe him God sylf onwreah, Ælfc. T. Gr. n. 44. Ðeah ðe him God onwrigre wīsdōmes gæst, Exon. Th. 273, 14; Jul. 516. Ðam ðe se sunu wyle ðone Fæder onwreōn, Mt. Kmb. 11, 27. Drihten hire forþfōre wæs geaþ-mōdod tō onwreonne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Sum gesihþ ðe God ðysan menn onwreogan hæfþ, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 747. [O. H. Ger. int-rihan revelare.]

on-wrigennes, e; f. An uncovering, discovery:—Onwrigenys *apocalypsis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 43.

I. a removal of that which obscures or conceals:—Leohit tō onwrigennesse þeōda lumen ad *revelationem gentium*; a light to lighten the Gentiles, Homl. Th. i. 136, 22.

II. an explanation, exposition (v. on-wreōn, III):—Circifere anwrigennesse *ecclesiasticæ traditionis, expositionis*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 36. Hæbben ða ungelæredan inlendisce ðæs hālgan regulas cyððe þurh āgenes geordes anwrigennesse *by means of an explanation (translation) in their own tongue*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 9.

III. an exposure of a person's real character (v. on-wreōn, V):—Nū neālæceþ ægder ge ðīn onwrigennes ge uncer gecýðnes ðe vanity of your pretensions will be exposed, and the reality of our claims will be made manifest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23.

IV. a revelation, manifestation made to the eye or to the ear by divine power (v. on-wreōn, VI):—Heō sægde ðæt heō geleornod hæfde on onwrigennyse (MS. T. onwrignesse) ðæt hire forþfōre wære swīde neah. Sæde heō him ðæt seō onwrignes dýslic wære. Cwæþ ðæt heō gesāwe micelne præd, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 35-38. Se Hælend geswutelode him ða tōweardan onwrigennyse (*a revelation of the future*), be ðære hē āwrāt ða bōc ðe is gehāten Apocalypsis, Homl. Th. i. 60, 1. Helena hī (*the cross*) āfunde þurh Cristes onwrigennesse *through a revelation made by Christ*, H. R. 99, 8. Him ða upplican onwrigennesse wīdstōdon *superna illi oracula restiterunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21.

on-wrigness, -wrihness, e; f. Revelation:—Of onwrihnesse geendad *revelatione saturatus*, Mt. Kmb. p. 9, 6. v. on-wrigennes, IV.

on-wriðan to unwrap, to release from a covering:—Seō hēt heāfoð onwriðan *she bade take the head (of Holofernes) from the bag in which it had been put*, Judth. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173.

on-wriðung, e; f. A band:—Onwriðung (-wriung, Wrt.) *ligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 76.

on-wriþing, e; f. An inscription; inscriptio Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 24.

on-wunian to dwell, inhabit:—Ic onwunige (*inhabitem*) on ðīnum getelde, Ps. Lamb. 60, 5. Ðæt ic onwunige (*inhabitem*) on hūse Drihtnes,

Ps. Spl. 26, 7. Ðū onwunast (*habitas*) on heom, 5, 13. Hī onwuniaþ *inhabitabunt*, 55, 6. Hig onwuniaþ on worlde *inhabitabunt in saeculum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 29. Onwuna on geladunge *inhabita terram*, 36, 3.

on-wunung, e; f. I. *a habitation, dwelling*:—Gewurde him wēste eall his onwunung *fiat habitatio ejus deserta*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Gewyrt fram mē, and far út of mýnre onwununge, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 11. Ðonne forlæt se hálga gást ða onwununge, and ðær sōna wyrp deofol inne, Wulfst. 280, 9.

II. *persistence, perseverance*:—Mid singalre ānrædnesse ð onwununge *assidua (perpetua) instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 66.

on-wyllan, -ýwan. v. on-willan, -ýwan.

on-ýdan to pour in:—Tunge witan swylce lagofōd onýðaþ *lingua sapientis quasi diluvium inabundabit*, Scint. 65.

oo-. v. 6-.

open; adj. *Open.* I. *not shut, (a) allowing ingress or egress*:—

Heofen biþ open on sumum ende . . . and mycel mægen for cymþ þurh ðone openan dæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 1. Open scraf, Cd. Th. 112, 10; Exod. 537. Open wæs ðæt eorþærn (*the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 18; Hō. 19. Ðin carnern open wē gemetton, Blickl. Homl. 239, 27. Gē geseoþ opene heofenas (*caelum apertum*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (b) of a door:—

Ðonne andydan hiē ða duru ðe on ða healde open wæs (*the door that opened on that side*) . . . and mid ðæm ðe hiē ðara dura hwelce opene gesāwon, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14–16. Biþ oft open eadgum tōgeānes onhliden heofonrices duru, Exon. Th. 198, 16; Ph. 11. Hiē gemetton ðæs carcernes duru opene, Blickl. Homl. 239, 24. (c) of the eyes:—

Mid openum eāgum gesiōn, Met. 20, 257. (d) of wounds, not closed up:—Ða openan dolg, Exon. Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108; Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47.

II. *not covered, not protected*:—Seo cirice is ufan open and unofherhred, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 30. Open burh *urbs patens*, Kent. Gl. 975.

III. *declared, public*:—Ða bēc (*of the Old Testament*) synd gehātene seo ealde gecyðnyss and seo ealde æ, ðæt is, open lagu ðe God gesette Israhēla folce, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 19.

IV. *not secret, not concealed, discovered, brought to light* (in reference to things where concealment is desired):—Hwanon ys ðis word open geworden (*palam factum*), Ex. 2, 14. Ne ðeþ nān man nān þing on dīgulum ac sēþ ðæt hit open sý (*in palam esse*), Jn. Skt. 7, 4. Ðæt mōte beōn open and onwigen hwæt hē sý, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4. Se ðe mǎnāþ swerige and hit him on open wurde *he that commits perjury, and the crime is clearly proved against him*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Gif open morþ weorde āgife man mǎgum ðone banan *if in a case of murder the murderer be discovered, let him be given up to the kinsmen of the murdered man*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æt openre þýfþe *in case of discovered theft*, 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Opene weorðað monna dæde *the deeds of men shall be brought to light (at the last day)*, Exon. Th. 64, 32; Cri. 1046.

V. *without attempt at concealment*:—Antonius him (*Octavianus*) onbeað gewin and openne feondsceap, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 1. Blisse on openum, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. On ða openan tīd *the last day when nothing is concealed*, Exon. Th. 96, 9; Cri. 1571.

VI. *manifest, clear, plain, evident*:—Ða cwæþ hē: ‘Genoð sweotol ðæt is ðætte for ðý siut gōde men gōde ðe hī gōð gemetap.’ Ða cwæþ ic: ‘Genoð open hit is’ *certum est, adeptione boni, bonos fieri*. Certum, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 29. Se ðe unwislice leofað biþ open sott, ðeah him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. Is seo wyrd mid eow open orgete, Andr. Kmbl. 1517; An. 760. Ða āgann Landfanc atýwian mid openum gesceāde (*with manifest reason*), ðæt hē mid rihte crafede ðas ða hē crafede, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. [O. Sax. open: O. Frs. open: Icel. opinn: O. H. Ger. offan.]

open-ears, -ærs, es; m. A medlar; mespila, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 50. (v. Hallw. Dict. openers.)

openere, es; m. One who opens:—Aprilis quasi aperilis . . . swylce hē sý openere. On his tīman beoþgeopenade trýw tō blōwanne, Anglia viii. 326, 5.

openian; p. ode. I. *intrans. (a) to open, to become open*:—Openað patebit, Kent. Gl. 401. Byrgenu openodon, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 5. Openige nū ðīn fædm, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Byrgen openigende (*patens*) is race heora, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Openiendum heofonum *caelis patentibus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37. Openiendum, Hpt. Gl. 514, 55. (b) to become manifest:—Ðæs lif mid heālicum tǣcnum heofonlicra wundra openode *cujus vita sublimis crebris miraculorum patebat indicia*, 4, 30; S. 608, 26.

II. *trans. (a) to open, unclose*:—Openast (*aperis*) ðū hand ðīne, Ps. Spl. 144, 17. Seāþ hē openode lacum *aperuit*, 7, 16. Opnyað mē gatu rihtwisnyss, 117, 19. (b) to disclose, manifest:—Gefeohtu gesiþþ blisse hit openað *if he sees fights, it is a sure sign of joy*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. Hē cýdde and openade ðæt hē Cristen wære se *Christianum esse prodiderat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Ðæt hē nānigum mǎ openade ne cýdde (*patefaceret*), 5, 9; S. 623, 15. Hord openian to discover the treasure, Beo. Th. 6105; B. 3056. Openiende *propatat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 17. [O. Sax. oponōn: O. H. Ger. offanōn: O. Frs. epenia: Icel. opna.] v. ge-openian.

open-līc; adj. *Open, public*:—Openlic *publicum*, Germ. 398, 45. Openlecre *publica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 55. Openlecum (*opanletet*, Wrt. ii. 3, 61) *a publicis*, Wulck. Gl. 343, 28. [O. H. Ger. offan-līh *publicus*.]

open-līce; adv. *Openly.* I. *publicly, in a way by which not a*

few only are affected:—Eft cymþ God swiðe openlice (*in a way to be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 49, 3. Hiē openlice ðæt gesetton (*they publicly decreed*) ðæt hē swungen wære oþ ðæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ærest ðe ðes eadiga wer openlice beforan oðrum mannun geworhte, 219, 3: Homl. Th. i. 58, 15. Hē funde āne tabulan eall āwritene and hī openlice rædde (*read it out to the bystanders*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 767.

II. *without concealment, without reserve, freely*:—Hē sprac openlice (*palam*), Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Nān man spæc openlice be him for ðæra Iudæa ege, Jn. Skt. 7, 13. Ðā fōr hē nas nā openlice ac dýgollisce, 7, 10. Monige scylda openlice wietenā (*aperte cognita*), Past. 21, 2; Swt. 152, 1. Ða dīglan gyltas man sceal dīgelice bētan, and ða openan openlice, Homl. Th. i. 498, 10.

III. *plainly, evidently, clearly, manifestly*:—Swelce hē open, līce cuæde si *aperte dicat*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 11: Blickl. Homl. 81; 19. Būton ic openlice gecýfþe ðæt ic God sylfa sý *unless I make it evidently appear that I am God himself*, 181, 36. Se wæs openlice sūpwita, Bt. 19: Fox 70, 8: Met. 13, 72. Hū ne is ðe genōg openlice geōowad, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19: 32, 2; Fox 116, 33. Ic ongite openlice . . . Ic wolde ðeah hit fullicor and openlicor of ðe ongitan *video . . . sed ex te cognoscere malim apertius*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 2–9: 39, 2–Fox 212, 11. Openlice *manifeste*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 59. Sume sindon openlice forgitene *some plainly are forgotten*, Met. 10, 60.

IV. *without obstruction, at large*:—Wolde openlicor (*latius*) ætýwan seo godcunde ārtæstnyss on hū myclum wuldre Cūþþyrht æfter his deāþe lifede, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 24. Ic wene ðæt ðū nyte hwæt ðis gemāne, būton wē of oðrum bōcum ðis openlicor secgan (*give a fuller account*), Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Ðas þing wē willaþ openlicor gecýðan ðonne ðæt lýden dō, Anglia viii. 298, 25: Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 35. [O. Sax. opan-līko: O. H. Ger. offanlīho *palam, publice, evidenter*.]

openness, e; f. Openness, publicity:—Gend openysse *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 5. [O. H. Ger. offanussi *apocalypsis*.]

openung, e; f. Manifestation, revelation:—Seo openung ðæs dages (*the day of judgment*) is swiðe egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Blickl. Homl. 91, 19. [O. H. Ger. offenunga *manifestatio, declaratio*.]

ōr. I. *beginning, origin*:—Or ð fruma *initium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. Dages oþ onwōc geleāfan *the day-spring of belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 130; Ap. 65. Næs him fruma æfre oþ geworden, Cd. Th. 1, 11; Gen. 6. Ðær wæs yfes oþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2763; An. 1384. On ðæm wæs oþ writen fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; A. 1688. Or and ende, Exon. Th. 492, 6; Rā. 81, 10. Cwealmes on oþre at the beginning of the destruction, Cd. Th. 153, 32; Gen. 2547. Gif ðū his ne meahst oþ āreccan *if you cannot tell even the beginning of your dream*, 224, 9; Dan. 133. Secgan oþ and ende to tell from first to last, Andr. Kmbl. 1297; An. 649. Ic ðe ylla gehwylces oþ gecýrde oþ ende forþ, Exon. Th. 263, 21; Jul. 353. Suē hē wundra gihuas oþ āstelidæ (cf. ord onstealde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21) *quomodo ille omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Txts. 149, 4. Orleges oþ onstellan, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407; Exon. Th. 386, 10; Rā. 4, 59. Ne can ic Abeles oþ ne fōre hleōmāges sīd *I know not Abel's life from its beginning or its later course*, Cd. Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006.

II. *front, van*:—Wæs on oþre heard handplega, 198, 22; Exod. 326; Beo. Th. 2087; B. 1041. Heriges on oþre, Andr. Kmbl. 2213; An. 1108. Cf. ord.

Or. This form occurs in A. Sax. only as a prefix, but in Goth. us, in Icel. *or, ur*, in O. H. Ger. *ur* it is found also as a preposition. It has the meaning *without*, e.g. *or-mōd*; also that of *original, early*, e.g. *or-eald*.

ōra, an; m. A border, edge, margin, bank (mostly in place names, *-or* in Windsor, Bognor. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv: Leo, A. S. Names, p. 92):—In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices oþra, Chr. 495; Erl. 14, 10; 514; Erl. 14, 21. Æt Cerdices oþran, Erl. 2, 3. Ðonan on ðone oþran foran wið-eāstan Ecglufes sett west be ðam oþran eft tōward setle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 2–3. Sīððan ðū gehýrde on hliþes oþran galan geāc on beawre, Exon. Th. 473, 28; Bo. 21. On oþra[n] his hrægles in *oram vestimentis ejus*, Ps. Spl. 132, 3.

ōra, an; m. Ore, metal in an unreduced state:—Ælces kynnes wecg vel oþra *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Seolfor ðe byþ seofon sīðon āmered syððan se oþra āðolfen byþ, Ps. Th. 11, 7. Gedolfene oþran *effossa rudera*, Germ. 396, 190. Hit is eāc berende on wecga oþran āres and isernes leādes and seolfres *quae etiam venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti suffundat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seo eorpe is cennende wecga oþran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. Gold-ōrum ð-wegum *auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. [Cf. goht, seluer, stel, iron, copper, mestling breas: al is icleopter, A. R. 284, note b.] v. oþre.

ōra, an; m. A species of money introduced by the Danes (cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark):—Þolie twelf oþrena mid Denum and .xxx. sciht mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16. Bēte man ðæt æt deādum menn mid .vi. healfmarce, and æt cwicon mid .xii. oþran, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 11. Ita quod xv. (xvi?) ore libram faciant, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 9. In the Law of the Northumbrian Priests, Th. ii. 290 sqq., this money is often mentioned. Oþro mnas, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 13; Rush. 19, 16.

orap. v. orop.

or-bléde; *adj.* *Bloodless*:—Orbléde *exsanguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 39. **oro**, *es*; *m.* *A cup, can, tankard, flagon*:—Orc *orca* (cf. *orca* a tankard, Wülck. Gl. 599, 16; a *can*, 771, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 4. Blót-(blōd)-orc *uas in quo sacrificabant res impias*, Germ. 397, 514. Orce *calice*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 39. Bollan steape, swylce eac orcas, Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 6087; B. 3047. Hē gescah orcas standan, fyrmanna fatu, 5514; B. 2760. Orcas *crateras*, Ex. 24, 6. [Goth. *aurkeis a cup*: O. Sax. *ork*.]

orc, *es*; *m.* *The infernal regions (orcus)*:—Orc *orcus*, Ep. Gl. 16 f, 36: Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 61. Orchyrs oððe heldeófol *Orcus (the god of the infernal regions)*, 63, 49.

or-ceápe, -ceápes, -ceápunga, -ceápungum; *adv.* *Without payment, without cause, for nothing, gratis, gratuitously*:—Ne þurfon gē wēnan ðæt gē ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gē under Drihtnes borh syllap, þēh gē sōna ðære mēde ne onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 41, 12. Orceápes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 42. Beó hē friðh orceápunga, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Hī onwunnon mē orceápunga (*gratis*), Ps. Spl. M. 119, 6. Orceápungum, Ps. Lamb. 108, 3.

orc-eard, -geard. *v.* ort-geard.

or-ceás; *adj.* *Free from complaint, not chargeable (with a fault)*:—Orcéas *immunis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 50; *immunes*, 111, 14. Orcéasne *immunem, immaculatam, castum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 72. Orceásne *unwemme immunes, incontaminati, inuolatas*, 447, 43. *v.* ceás, ceást, and next word.

or-ceásness, *e*; *f.* *Immunity, freedom from fault*:—Orcéasnes *inmunitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 59; 77, 34. Seó orceásnys, Hpt. Gl. 433, 57. Orceásnysse *ī uniwmynnyse immunitatis*, 434, 27. Orceásnysse *immunitatem, castitatem*, 461, 41.

orcen (?) *a sea-monster*:—Ðanon untydras ealle onwōcon, eotenas and ylfie and orcnas [orcenas?]. *Grein reads orcnāas, with which compare orc-pyrs under orc* swylce gigantás, Beo. Th. 225; B. 112. [Cf. (?) *Icel. orkn* (örkn) *a kind of seal*.]

or-cnāwe, -cnāwe; *adj.* *Recognisable, evident*:—Ðær orcnāwe (wearþ) þurh teóncwide twéogende mōd, Andr. Kmbl. 1540; An. 771. Ðā was orcnāwe (on-, Kmbl.) idese síðfæt, Elen. Kmbl. 457; El. 229. *v.* ge-, on-cnāwe.

orc-pyrs. *v.* orc.

ord, *es*; *m.* **I.** *a point, (a) of a weapon*:—Ælces wāpnas ord *muco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Se ord (ðæs speres), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rā. 61, 12. Wordes ord breósthord þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5576; B. 2791. Ne ofstong hē hiene mid ðý spere orde. Ðæt is ðonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge... suā suā Assael was deað būtan orde *non cum recta, sed awersa hasta transformavit*... *quasi sine ferro moriuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10-23. Mid gāre orde, Cd. Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Hē sette his swurdes ord tōgeānes his innope, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 14. Ðæt gebeaþ feore wið ord and wið ecge (cf. *Icel.* með oddi ok eggju) *it protected life from thrust and cut*, Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. (b) putting a part for the whole, *a spear, pointed weapon*:—Mē sceal wāpen niman, ord and íren (*spear and sword*), Byrht. Th. 139, 12; By. 253. Hwā ðær mid orde mihte on fāgean men feorh gewinnan, wigan mid wāpnum, 135, 31; By. 124. Hīt is mycel nēðpeaþ ðæt hiē man forspille, and mid írenum þisum and ordum hiē man sléa, Blickl. Homl. 189, 30. Hildesercum, bordum and ordum, Elen. Kmbl. 469; El. 235. (c) of other point-shaped, conical things:—Ord *apicem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 64. Ða hwile ðe se mōna ðære sceade ord (*the shadow of the earth*) ofer yrnþ, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. Hafap tungena gehwylc xx orda, hafap orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 461-464; Sal. 231-232. (d) of persons, (1) *one who is at the topmost position, a head, chief, prince*:—Æpelinga ord *Christ*, Exon. Th. 32, 19; Cri. 515: 46, 22; Cri. 741: 53, 5; Cri. 846: Elen. Kmbl. 785; El. 393. Burgwarena ord, 462, 22; Hō. 56. (2) of position, *head, front*:—Se ðe on orde geóng he who went at the head of the band, Beo. Th. 6242; B. 3125.

II. *line of battle, forefront*:—Se ord on here acies, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Hī Pantan streām bestōðon, Eást-Seaxena ord and se aschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 52; By. 69. Elamitarna ordes wisa, Cd. Th. 121, 3; Gen. 2004. On orde stōð Eáðweard *Edward stood in the forefront of the battle*, Byrht. Th. 139, 52; By. 273.

III. *the beginning, origin, source (applied to persons and things)*:—Se ðe (*the devil*) is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelnyse, Homl. Th. i. 4, 29. Se leahter (*pride*) is ord and ende ælces yfeles, ii. 220, 34. Ord moncyngnes (*Adam*), Cd. Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Dæges ord *day-break*, 174, 10; Gen. 2876. Sume ðes þeningbec onginnap on Aduentum Domini; nis ðeah ðær forðý ðæs geāres ord, Homl. Th. i. 98, 27. From orde ðe orde forþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1176; El. 590. Hē folc-mægpa fruman āweahte, æpelinga ord, ða hē Adam sceóp, 77, 20; Gen. 1278. Sōna ongeat cnyning ord and ende ðæs ðe him ýwed wæs, 225, 30; Dan. 162. Ord onstellan *to make a beginning, be the source of*, 272, 4; Sat. 114: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Ðæt ðín sprāc hæbbe ægðer ge ord ge ende, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 13. [Laym., A. R., and O. N. ord: *Orm*. ord and ende: O. Sax. O. Frs. ord: O. H. Ger. *ort angulus, aculeus, acies, initium*: *Icel.* oddr *the point of a weapon, head of a troop, leader*.]

or-déle; *adj.* *Not having or taking part in a thing, not participat-*

ing:—Ordéle *expers*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 48: 90, 67. Ordéla *expers, i. ignarus, alienus, sine parte, imperitus, inscius, priuatus*, Wülck. Gl. 232, 23. **or-dāl**, -dél; *generally neuter, but an apparently fem. acc. pl.* ordéla occurs, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28. (Cf. O. H. Ger. which has fem. and neut. forms.) In the sense of *judicial decision, judgment* the word is used by O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. (v. Richthofen, the Heliand and Graff), but in A. Sax. it is found only in the special sense, which belongs also to the O. Frs., of a decision which follows an appeal to the Deity. The ordeal was thus connected with religion, and attended by religious ceremonies. In L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 26, it is said with respect to the person who is to undergo the ordeal 'fēde hine sylfne mid hlāfe and mid wātere and sealte and wyrtum ær hē tō gān scyle, and gestande him mæssan ðæra þreora daga (*the three days preceding the ordeal*) ælcne, and geoffrige tō, and gā tō hūsle ðý dæge ðe hē tō ðam ordāle gān scyle, and swerige ðonne ðane āþ, ðæt hē sý unscyldig ðære tihltan ær hē tō ðam ordāle gā.' Before taking the Eucharist and going to the ordeal a solemn form of adjuration was addressed to the person concerned, that unless he was conscious of innocence he should desist. v. Rtl. 114, 13-23. The further proceedings in connection with the ordeal by hot water or by hot iron are detailed in L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 8. After the fire to be used in heating was carried into the church, none were to enter but the priest and the accused. When the iron was hot or the water boiled, two men for the accused, two for the accuser, were admitted, to see that the proceedings were fairly conducted. When hot water was employed, if it were a case of *ánfeald tihltle*, the hand was plunged in up to the wrist, if of threefold, up to the elbow. When the hot iron was used, a weight of one pound or of three pounds, according to the case, had to be carried nine feet. The hand was then sealed up, and its condition, when unwrapped at the end of three days, determined the guilt or innocence of the accused. See also L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 2-10. Further reference to the difference in degree is made in Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13: L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 18. Among those who were to be subjected to this form of trial are mentioned convicted perjurers, who after conviction are not 'āþwyrdæ ac ordāles wyrdæ,' L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18-21: the man who was charged with plotting against his lord, or with being guilty of 'cýricbryce,' or with practising witchcraft and similar illicit arts underwent the threefold ordeal, L. Ath. i. 4-6; Th. i. 202, 1-17; and the same trial was appointed in the case of incendiaries, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11-19, and of coiners, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17-25: L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12-16. The ordeal is also mentioned as being the only method of meeting an accusation in a case between English and Welsh, 'ne stent nān oðer lād æt tihltan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan,' L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1-2. The ordeal must take place in a king's burgh, 'Ælc ordāl beo on ðæs kyniges byrig,' L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4, and upon fastdays and festivals could not be used, 'ordāl and āpas syndan tōcwedene freōlsdagum and rihtfæstendagum,' L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24-27: vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24-27: L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 27. Wē forbeoðap ordāl and āpas freōlsdagum and ymbrendagum and lenctendagum and rihtfæstendagum and fram *aduentum domini* ðp octabas *epiphanie* and fram *septuagesima* ðp fiftene niht ofer eāstran, Wulfst. 117, 14. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz., Grimm. R. A. pp. 863 sqq., 908 sqq., and cf. cor-snæð. As an instance of the occurrence of the word elsewhere than in the Laws, see Chart. Th. 432, where the phrase *āþ and ordāl* occurs several times. [O. Frs. *or*, *ur-dél*: O. Sax. *ur-deili*: O. H. Ger. *ur-teil*, -teila, -teilli *judicium, sententia*.] *v.* ísen-, wæter-ordāl.

ordāl-ísen, *es*; *n.* *The iron used in the ordeal*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14.

ord-bana, *an*; *m.* *One who slays with (the point of) a weapon (ord, cf. ecg-bana), a murderer*:—Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 67, 7; Gen. 1097.

ord-ceard. *v.* ort-geard.

ord-fruma, *an*; *m.* **I.** *of things, source, origin*:—Ordfruma *origo*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ōs byþ ordfruma ælcere sprāce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5; Rūn. 4.

II. *of persons, (1) author, source, (a) applied to the Deity*:—Crist, ordfruma ælcere gife, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 7. Ordfruma ealre clānnesse, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Drihten is ordfruma (*author*) ealra eádignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 16. God, lífes ordfruma, Exon. Th. 14, 30; Cri. 227. Ordfruma ealra gescafta, Cd. Th. 292, 17; Sat. 442. (b) applied to others:—Se wæs ordfruma (*author*) ðæs gefeohtes, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 32. Danaus ðæs yfeles ordfruma *scelerum fabricator Danaus*, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 40, 16: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 14: 29; Thw. 17, 4. (2) *chief, head, prince*:—Wæs mīn fæder æpele ordfruma, Beo. Th. 531; B. 263. Daniel wæs ordfruma earmre láfe, Cd. Th. 225, 10; Dan. 152. Ðonne beoþ ða synfullan genyðeræde mid heora ordfruman, swā hē genyðeræde weaþ, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1. [O. Sax. *ord-frumo*: O. H. Ger. *ort-frumo author*.]

ord-stapu; *gen.* -stæpe; *f.* *A step of a pointed instrument, the prick or wound made by a sharp point*:—Oft mē sceð ísern scōð säre on síðan; ic næfre mældeð monna ængum, gif mē ordstape egle wæron, Exon. Th. 485, 19; Rā. 71, 16.

ord-wīga, *an*; *m.* *A warrior who fights with a pointed weapon* (cf. *gāt-wiga*), or *one who fights in the van* (? *v. ord*, II):—*Ordwīga!* ne læt ðin ellen gedreosan tō dæge, Wald. 9; Vald. i, 6.

ōre, *an*; *f.* *A mine, place in which ore is dug*:—*Isærn ðre ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum foditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 11. *v. ðra ore.*

or-eald; *adj.* *Of great age*:—*Caron was swiðe oreald*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 20. [*O. H. Ger. ur-alt valde senex, grandaevus, veteranus, decrepitis.*]

or-eldo, *v.* *or-ildu.*

orel, *es*; *n.*: *orel*, *es*; *m.* *A garment, veil, mantle*:—*Orel, ryft cycła[s]*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 38. *Orelu oraria*, 65, 5. *Wimpel vel orl ricinum*; *orl orarium vel ciclas*, i. 17, 1–3; *stola vel ricinum*, 40, 34. *Orlas ciclas vel oraria*, 59, 40. *Hē geglænge mē mid orle (the monastic veil?)*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 36. *Wimplum l' orlum cycladibus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 47; *velaminibus*, 526, 54. [*Goth. aurali a napkin: O. H. Ger. oral strophium, pepulum, flammeolum. From Lat. orale.*]

orenum, Nar. 24, 2. *v. or-wēne.*

orep, *orepian*. *v. orop*, *orpiān*.

oret, *es*; *n.* (?) *Struggle, labour*:—*Donne ðū ðīnes gewinnnes wæstmne byrgest etest oretes labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. *v. following words.*

oretta. *v. oretta.*

oret-mæcg, *es*; *m.* *A combatant, warrior, champion*:—*Hī (the Jews) slōgon eornoste Assiria oretmægcas (the army of Holofernes)*, Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 232. *Oretmægcas (Beowulf and his band)*, Beo. Th. 669; B. 332; 732; B. 363; (*Hrothgar's men*), 967; B. 481. *Oretmægcas (the disciples)*, Andr. Kmbl. 1328; An. 664. *Weold Walum and Scottum and Bryttum eac byre Ædelrēdes*, Englum and Sexum, oretmægum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 30. *v. next word.*

oret-mæga, *an*; *m.* *A combatant, athlete*:—*Oretmæga agonista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 2. *Oretmægcan athletas*, 3, 3.

oret-stōw, *e*; *f.* *A place where a struggle is carried on, a place for wrestling*:—*Orestōwe l' winstōwe l' plegstōwe scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 39. *Orestōwe in scammate*, 478, 48.

oretta, *an*; *m.* *One who strives, a combatant, warrior, champion*:—*Wearp ðā wunden mæl yrr eretta (Beowulf)*, Beo. Th. 3068; B. 1532; 5070; B. 2538. *David, eadig eretta*, Andr. Kmbl. 1757; An. 881. *Beorn beaduwe heard... ānræd oretta... Cristes cempa (St. Andrew)*, 1965; An. 985. *Þegnas lærde eadig oreta (St. Andrew)*, eorlas trymede, 925; An. 463. *Eadig oretta andwiges heard (Guthlac)*, Exon. Th. 112, 21; Gū. 147. *Swā sceal oretta compian*, 122, 33; Gū. 315. *Godes orettan swencan*, 136, 15; Gū. 541.

oretan. *v. on-oretan.*

orf, *es*; *n.* *Cattle, live stock*:—*Ælce geāre byþ orf æcenned, and mennisce menn tō mannun æcennede, ða ðe God gewyrþ swā hē geworhte ða ærran*, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 20. *Cuce orf*, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 25. *Swā mycel orfes wæs ðæs geāres forfaren, swā nān man ær ne gemunde*, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 7. *Hē nam him on orfe and on mannun and on æhtum swā him gewearþ*, 1052; Erl. 183, 22. *Hē hæfde on orfe micle æhte fuerunt ei oves et boves*, Gen. 12, 16. *Ælces cynnes orf animantia diversi generis*, Ex. 12, 38. *Habbaþ ðæt orf eow gemæne omnia animantia diripiens vobis*, Jos. 8, 2. *Hī nāmon eall ðæt orf ðe hī mihton tō cuman, ðæt wæs fela þusend*, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 5. *Drifaþ hider eowre orf adducite pecora vestra*, Gen. 47, 16.

orf-cynn, *es*; *n.* *Cattle*:—*Næs orfcynnes nān mære būton vii. hrūðeru*, Chart. Th. 429, 5. *Of eallum orfcinne ðe jumentis in genere suo*, Gen. 6, 20.

orf-cwealm, *es*; *m.* *Pestilence among cattle, murrain*:—*On ðisum geāre wæs swā mycel orfcwealm swā man ne gemunde fela wintrum ær*, Chr. 1054; Erl. 188, 5. *Ūs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoþu... derede swyðe pearle*, Wulfst. 159, 10.

or-feorm; *adj.* *Unprovided, destitute, worthless*:—*Ðæt biþ feōndes bearn, hafap grundfūsne gæst Gode orfeormne (of feormne, MS.) wuldor-cynninge (a godless spirit)*, Exon. Th. 316, 16; Mōd. 49. *Þa (the heathen gods) sind geānsne gōða gehwylces, idle, orfeorme, unþaþyrfe, 255, 20; Jul. 217. Hwider hweorfaþ wē hlāforðleāse, gōde orfeorme, synnum wunde (cf. gif wē gewiþaþ fram ðē, ðonne beo wē fremde from eallum ðēam gōðum ðe ðū is gegearwosted, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31–33), Andr. Kmbl. 812; An. 406. Gæstas gōde orfeorme, wuldre bescrede, 3233; An. 1619; Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 271.*

or-feormness, *e*; *f.* *Want of cleanliness (v. feormian to cleanse), squalor*:—*Orfeormnisse squalores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 8. *v. or-firme.*

orf-gebit, *es*; *n.* *Grazing*; *herbitum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 24.

or-firme; *adj.* *Uncleanly, squalid*:—*Hī wæron fūlice and orfyrmne on heora beardum*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 22. *v. or-feormness and next word.*

or-firm[u]; *f.* *Squalor*:—*Orfermae, orfermae squalores*, Txs. 96, 933. *v. preceding word.*

or-gālscipe (?), *es*; *m.* *Wantonness*:—*Orgālscipe (on gālscipe (?), orgelscipe (?)), wrēnscipe petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 74.

organ, *es*; *m.* *A song*:—*Se organ the Pater Noster (cf. v. 47, where it is called cantic)*, Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. *Gif hē ðæs organes ðwih tūde*, 65; Sal. 33. *Organa swēg ðe from englum biþ sungen*, L. E. I. pref.; Th. ii. 400, 11. *v. organian.*

organe (organa (?); cf. *O. H. Ger. organa*; *f.*), *an*; *f.*: *organon*; *pl.* *organa*; *n.* *A musical instrument*:—*Organon*, Exon. Th. 207, 4; Ph. 136. *Ða organa wæron getogene, and ða bīman geblāwene*, Th. Ap. 25, 15. *Organan organo*, Ps. Suit. 150, 4. *On salig wē ūre organan up āhengian in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. (Spl. T., Surt.), 136, 2. *Iubal wæs fæder herpera and ðæra ðe organan macodun Iuba, fuit pater canentium cithara et organo*, Gen. 4, 21. [*Icel. organ*; *n.*]

organe, *an*; *f.* *Marjoram*; *organum vulgare*:—*Organe*. *Þeōs wyrt ðe man organian and ððrum naman ðam gelice organan nemneþ*, Lechdm. i. 230, 9–11; 282, 23.

organian, *orgnian* *to sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument*:—*lc ornigne (organige, MS. H.)*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 62.

orgel pride:—*Hwær is heora prass and orgol būton on moldan bepeaht and on witum gecyrrt*; Wulfst. 148, 32. [*Worldes richesse wecheþ orgel on mannes heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 17. The form orgel occurs, p. 63. Heo leaped into horel (orhel, MS. T.: orzel, MS. C.), A. R. 224, 2. Cf. French orgueil (to which Brachet assigns a German origin): Ital. orgoglio.*] *v. orgel-lic.*

orgel-dreām, *es*; *m.* *The sound of a musical instrument*:—*Orgeldreāme organo*, Blickl. Gl.

orgel (? cf. *O. H. Ger. orgela*; *Ger. orgel*; *f.*: *orgles*, Alis. 191) *an organ, a musical instrument*. *v. preceding word.*

orgel-lic; *adj.* *I. proud, arrogant, disdainful (v. next word).* *II. deserving scorn or disdain*:—*Hwý sceal ænigum menn þyncean tō orgellic ðæt hē onbūge tō ððres monnes willan qua conscientia designatur homo alienae voluntati acquiescere?* Past. 42, 2; Swt. 307, 15.

orgel-līce; *adv.* *Proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, insolently*:—*Hē hine swā orgellice up āhōf and bodode ðæs ðæt hē ūþwita wære ne cýðde hē hit mid nānum cræftum ac mid leāsum and ofermodlicum gilpe hominem, qui non ad verae virtutis usum, sed ad superbam gloriam falsum sibi philosophi nomen induerat*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 29. *Ðā āxode Pilatus hine orgollice*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 29. *Orgellice*, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 76. *Hē cwæþ orgellice*, 5, 449. *Hē forþ stæpþ wel orglice swylce hwylc cynþ of his giftbūre stæppe geglenged*, Anglia viii. 298, 34.

orgelness, *e*; *f.* *Pride, elation*:—*Orgelnesses elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 54.

orgel-word, *es*; *n.* *An arrogant, insolent speech*:—*Ðā cwæþ se ealdorbiscop mid orgelworde*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 21.

or-gete, -gyte, -geate; *adj.* *To be perceived, manifest*:—*Ðæt tæcn nūgýt is orgyte (perwidetur)*, Ors. i. 7; Swt. 38, 34. *Orgate*, Exon. Th. 76, 12; Cri. 1238; 347, 6; Sch. 8. *Tæcn orgeatu*, 75, 3; Cri. 1216. *Is gesýne sōþ orgete cūð oncnāwen, ðæt ðū cyniges eart þegen gefungen*, Andr. Kmbl. 1052; An. 526. *Is seó wyrd mid eow on orgete*, 1517; An. 760. *Andrea orgete wearþ folces gebæro*, 3137; An. 1571. *lc eow secgan mæg sōþ orgete*, 1702; An. 853. *Ðū meahst gesæon orgete on minre sidan swāte wunde*, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458.

or-gilde; *adj.* *Unpaid for*, applied to one for whom the wergild is not paid:—*Gif hine (the man who has broken his pledge, and will not submit to the penalty) mon ofslea, licge hē orgilde*, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 15. *v. æ-gilde.*

orglice, *or-gyte*. *v. orgellice*, *or-gete.*

orgol. *v. orgel.*

or-hlyte; *adj.* *Having no share of, not participating in, free from, without*:—*Orhlyte odde bedæled experts*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 13, 1; 47; Som. 48, 44. *Orhlyta exsors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 48. *Wā ðære sǣwe ðe orhlyte hyre lif ādrīþ ðæra hāliga mihta*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 25. *Orhlyte yðeles gylpes*, ii. 286, 28. *Ne bist ðū orhlyte eallunge ðæra witenra you shall not altogether escape those torments*, 310, 27. *Ðæt gē eallunge ðæs andgites orhlyte ne sýn*, 188, 28. *Eādiges orhlytte*, Andr. Kmbl. 1359; An. 680. [*O. H. Ger. ur-hlozi, -hlozzo exsors.*] Cf. *wan-hlyte.*

orige (?) *in the following passage*:—*Se ðe þeóf gefēhþ hē āh .x. scift... Gif hē ðonne ðþierne and orige (orige, MS. H.) weorde ðonne biþ hē wites scyldig he who catches a thief shall have ten shillings... If he (the thief) run away, and gets clear off (?), then shall he (the captor). For the responsibility of one who lets a thief escape, see L. In. §§ 36, 72) be liable to fine*, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7.

or-ildu (o); *f.* *Extreme old age*:—*Hine (death) getlettan ðæt hē ðý lator cymþ, ge furlpum ðþ oreldo hī hine hwilum lettap (put off death until extreme old age)*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. *Ac ic wundor ðin weordlic sægde and ic ðæt wīd orylðu āwa fremme usque nunc pronuntiabo mirabilia tua, et usque in senectam et senium*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. *v. or-eald.*

orl. *v. orcl.*

or-læg, -leg, *es*; *n.* (?) *Fate*:—*Nō ic (Daniel) wið feohsceaftum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas, ac ðē (Belshazzar) unceāþunga orlæg secge, worda gerynu I will tell thee thy fate (by explaining the writing on the wall)*, Cd. Th. 262, 19; Dan. 746. *Hē ðonne ā tō ealdre orleg dreōgeþ he then for ever and ever undergoes his fate in hell (cf. Icel. drygja örlög, to 'dree' one's 'weird')*, Exon. Th. 446, 29; Dōm. 29. [*O. H. Ger. ur-lag; m. fatum: Icel. ör-lög; n. pl. fate; also war.*] *v. or-lege.*

orlæg-gifre; *adj.* *Eager to cause death* (?):—*Ismahel biþ unhyre orlæggifre widerbreca wera cneorissum*, Cd. Th. 138, 6; Gen. 2287.

or-leahter = *dis-crimen* :—Orleahter *discrimen*, i. *periculum*, *damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 82. Orhlættas *discrimina*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 43.

or-leahtr; *adj.* *Blameless, faultless* :—Dæt wæs æn cyning æghwæs orleahtr, Beo. Th. 3776; B. 1886. Æghwylc mennisc leahter on ðæm eadigan Sancte Iohanne cennendum gestilled wæs, and hiæ on eallum heora life orleahtr gestōdan, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

orleg-ceap, es; *m.* *Battle-bargain, fighting (?)* :—Ðær wæs eadfynde eorle orlegceap se ðe ær ne wæs nides genitsum *there might fighting be easily found for the man that before had not had enough of war*, Cd. Th. 120, 13; Gen. 1994.

or-lege, es; *n.* *I. war, strife, hostility* :—Ða wæs orlege eft onhræd, nīd upp ārās, Andr. Kmbl. 2605; An. 1304. Ic ðæs orleges or anstelle (*speaking of the strife of the elements*), Exon. Th. 386, 9; Rā. 4, 59. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4805; B. 2407. Ðonne wē on orlege hafelan werodon, ðonne hniton fēpan, 2657; B. 1326. Nalæs late wæron eorre æscherend tō ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 94; An. 47: 2411; An. 1207. Hēt wæpan on ðam orlege formeltan, 2293; An. 1148. Hý hine brēgdon, budon orlege, egsan and ondan, Exon. Th. 136, 5; Gū. 536. Ðū hafast þurh ðin orlegu ofer witenā dōm wisan gefongen, widsæcst tō swiðe ðinum brýdguman *thou hast by thy hostile proceedings acted contrary to the judgement of wise men, dost reject too violently thy suitor*, 248, 17; Jul. 97.

II. a place where hostility is shewn :—Cwædon ðæt hē on ðam beorge byrnan sceolde . . . gif hē monna drēam of ðam orlege eft ne wolde sylfa gesēcan, 114, 3; Gū. 167. Ða ðū heān and earm on ðis orlege ærest cwōme, 129, 24; Gū. 426. (In both passages the word seems to mean the place which Guthlac had selected for his dwelling, and from which the evil spirits, that before occupied it, wished to drive him.) Hafap nū se hālga helle bīreafod ealles ðæs gafoles ðe hī geārdagum in ðæt orlege swealg, 35, 18; Cri. 560. [Cf. *O. Sax.* *orlegas* (-lages, -lagies) word *battle-cry* : *O. Frs.* *or-loch* *war* : *O. H. Ger.* *or-loge*, -liugi *bellum*, Grff. ii. 137: *Icel.* *or-lygi* *fight*, *battle* : *Dan.* *or-log* *warfare at sea* : *Du.* *or-log* *war*. v. Grmm. D. M. 381, 817.] v. *or-læg* and *next* word.

or-lege; *adj.* *Hostile* :—Wēpaþ and heōwpaþ eall orlegu folc, for ðam fīre God eow hæfþ ofercomen . . . orlega þeōða hē ālēde under fīre fēt, Ps. Th. 46, 1-3. Ne onēgdon nā orlegra nīd, ðeah ðe feōnda folc fēran cwōme, Cd. Th. 259, 26; Dan. 697.

orleg-from; *adj.* *Stout in battle* :—Oft ic gēstberend cwelle compwæpnum; cyning mec . . . hwilum lāteþ sceacan orlegfromne, Exon. Th. 401, 21; Rā. 21, 15.

orleg-hwīl, e; *f.* *Battle-time, time of war* :—Nū is leōdum wēn orleg-hwīle, Beo. Th. 5814; B. 2911. Fela ic gūþræsa genæs, orleghwīla, 4845; B. 2427. [Cf. *O. Sax.* *orlag-hwīla* *the hour of death*.]

orleg-nīd, es; *m.* *Hostility, strife*, Cd. Th. 6, 6; Gen. 84: 56, 20; Gen. 915.

orleg-stund, e; *f.* *A time of trouble, time when the unfavourable decree of fate is carried out* :—Dreōgeþ earfoþu orlegstunde, Salm. Kmbl. 750; Sal. 374.

orleg-weorc, es; *n.* *War-work, action* :—Se ðæt orlegweorc (*the defeat of the people of Sodom*) gecyððe, Cd. Th. 122, 2; Gen. 2020.

or-mæte; *adj.* *Immense, excessive* :—Ormæte *gigas*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 13. Ormæde, 112, 23. Ðær læg sum ormæta stān, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 29. Duru ormæte, Exon. Th. 19, 32; Cri. 309. Þreāt ormæte, 270, 14; Jul. 465. Þreā ormæte, Andr. Kmbl. 2333; An. 1168. Hē mid ormæte angumnysses wæcgyrmed, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Bifigende mid ormæte cwacunge, 504, 28. For ðære ormætan ehtnysses, ii. 542, 20. Hiē woldon ormæte feoh gegaderian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 17. Ða gesomode man ormæte fyrde, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 10. Ða ormætan minacem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 1. Ormæte buccan *magnificaper*, i. 23, 58. Lecgan him onnupan ormæte (*ingentia*) weorctānas, Jos. 10, 27. Ic dreāg yfel ormætu, Exon. Th. 280, 10; Jul. 627. Purih ða ormātan ehtnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 6, 2. [Orm. *orm-mete*.]

or-mæte; *adv.* *Excessively, exceedingly, without measure* :—Mē ðīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt ormæte (*or adj.?*), Ps. 68, 9.

[**ormæt-lic**; *adj.* *Excessive* :—Ðīses geāres wurden ormætlica wædera, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 14.]

ormætness, e; *f.* *Excess, immensity* :—Hātheorte lāreowas purh wōdnysses hātheortnysses lāre gemet tō ormætnysses wælhreōwnysses gecyrraþ *iracundi doctores per rabiam furoris disciplinae modum ad immanitatem crudelitatis convertunt*, Scint. 32. Purih ormætnysses ðæs godcundican lehtes, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 15. Micelre ormæt[nysse] *mirae magnitudinis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 77. Nāht elles gestincan būton unstenca ormætnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

or-met (?) *a very great mass, something immense* :—Ormetum *molibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 75; 114, 20. Cf. *ge-met*.

or-met[t], -mete; *adj.* *Excessive, without measure* :—Ymbhogena ormete rēn (cf. *se rēn ungemetices ymbhogan*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 36. Hē mid ormettum mynum mē gefretewode *he decked me with priceless jewels*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 37.

or-mōd; *adj.* *Without courage, hopeless, despairing* :—Ðis folc is geirged and ormōd ongen eow *elanguerunt omnes habitatores terrae*, Jos.

2, 9. Se ðe hine forþencþ, se biþ ormōd, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 18. Wæs ðā ormōd eorl, āre ne wēnde, ne on ðam fæstene frōfre gemunde, Met. 1, 78: 5, 30. Mīn sylfes gāst wæs ormōd worden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Ðý læs hē ormōd sý ealra þinga, Exon. Th. 294, 12; Crā. 14. Ne beō ðū tō ormōd ðeah ðe si on unriht gedēmed *be not too much discouraged, though judgement be given wrongfully against thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Ða lytelmōdan ðonne hiē ongietaþ hīera unbēldo, hīe weorðað oft ormōde (*in desperationem cadunt*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 8: Homl. Th. i. 536, 6; Nar. 32, 23. Hig ormōde (orwēne, MS. D.) ne gedō, L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14. [O. H. Ger. *ur-mōt desperatus*.]

or-mōdness, e; *f.* *Desperation, despair* :—Ormōdness *desperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 72. Mid ðý hē ūs geseah on ormōdnesses (*in desperatione*) gesette, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 5. Ða se earma man ðus mid ormōdnesses sprecede *was sic loquebatur miser desperans*, 5, 13; S. 633, 21. Tō ormōdnesses *ad desperationem*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 19: 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19. Hæfde hine seō deōfollice strāl mid ormōdnysses gewundode: *was se eadiga wer Gūdlāc mid ðære ormōdnysses þri dagas gewundod, ðæt hē sylfa nyste hwider hē wolde mid hīe mōde gecyrran*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 13-17. Ic habbe ongent ðīne ormōdnesses . . . ðū sēdest ðæt ðū wære bereafod ælces gōdes, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 31. Ic eom geunrōt-sod fulneāh þ̅ormōdnesses, 14, 2; Fox 246, 14.

orne; *adj.* *Unhealthy, harmful* :—Mid Godes fultume ne wyrt him nān orne *with God's help no harm will be done him*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 5. Wið ornum ūtgange, 70, 25. v. *un-orne*.

ornest, es; *n.* *Trial by battle* :—Gif Englisc man beclypaþ ænigne Frænciscne mann tō orneste for þeōfte . . . oððe for ænigan þingan ðe gebyrige ornest for tō beōne . . . hæbbe hē fulle lēafe swā tō ðonne. And gif se Englisc forsecþ ðæt ornest, W. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 5-9: ii. 2-3; Th. i. 489, 11-25. v. *earnest, orrest*.

orop, orp, es; *n.* *Breath, breathing* :—Orōp oððe gāst *flamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 11: *flatus, spiritus*, 149, 32: *anhela*, Rtl. 192, 21. Hē orop stundum teāh . . . swā wæs þ̅æfen orop up hlæden, Exon. Th. 178, 17-30; Gū. 1245-1252. Heora orup biþ swylce lig *ignem et flammam flantes*, Nar. 34, 32: Beo. Th. 5107; B. 2557. Orp *spiraculum* (cf. *līfes orþung spiraculum uitae*, Gen. 2, 7; Kent. Gl. 757. Orþas ī hāstes (= orþes ī fīnestes) *spiritus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 24: 454, 66. Oreþe *aura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 56: *flatus*, 38, 9. Wið āttorsceapan (*dragon*) oreþe, Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Eallinga gewæcced and ðam orþe beolocen, Glostr. Frag. 102, 13. Hē mid langre swōretunge ðæt orþ of ðam breōstum teāh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 20. Purih āttres orap, Salm. Kmbl. 441; Sal. 221. Ðū him on dydest orup and sāwul, Hy. Grn. 9, 55. Oroþo *anhelae*, Rtl. 192, 25.

orped; *adj.* *Grown up, of full strength, stout, active, bold* :—Lā orpeda cleric, gif ðū wylle witan ða terminos ðe wē ymbe spræcon, wite hwylc geþ hyt sý ðæs mōnan ðæt man hæf *lunaris*, Anglia viii. 325, 5. Swā gedafenap esnum ðam orpedan, ðonne hē gōd weorc ongyrþ, ðæt hē ðæt geomlice beswyne, 324, 17. Orped[n]e, *snellne adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. [Orpud *audax, bellipotes*, Promp. Parv. 371, v. *note for other examples of the word*. Pe guode kniþt and orped, þet heþ guod herte and hardi, Ayeub. 183, 6. Jamieson gives orpit proud.] v. *next* word.

orpedlice; *adv.* *Boldly, in full force* :—Wē willaþ āmearkan ðās epactas and eac ða regulares lunares, ðæt hig openlic[re] and orpedlice standun beforan ðæs preōstes gesyþe *that they may stand out clearly and boldly in sight of the priest*, Anglia viii. 301, 31. [Cf. But for þe emperour hadde out of his companie þe orped man (*virum strenuum*) Bonifacius, þe emperour dede noþing orpedlice (*nihil strenue egit*), Trev. v. 231, 13-15. He orpedly strydeþ, Bremly broþe, Gaw. 2232. Þenne orpedly in to his hous he hyzed to Sare, Allit. Pms. 56, 623.]

orrest battle :—Hē hine on orreste ofercom, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 4. [A Danish form, *Icel.* *orrosta battle*. *Orm*. he wæs Inn orrestet 3æn þe deofell.]

orretscipe, es; *m.* *Infamy, disgrace* :—Ðæs unhliseðgan orretscipe *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49. Orretscipe *infamis*, 85, 11.

orrettan to *disgrace*, þut to *shame, cover with confusion* :—Orretteþ *turpabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 18: *subfundit*, 78, 19. Orretteþ (*or-?*) *deturpans*, 26, 56: 82, 56. Cf. *georrettan infamare*, 47, 26: 92, 33. v. *ge-orettan*.

or-sāwle; *adj.* *Without soul, lifeless* :—Orsāule *exsangue*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 28. Næs ðā deað ðā gyt, ealles orsāwle, Judth. Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 108. Saga ðæt heō lāme bilūce līc orsāwle in þeōstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 28; Gū. 1167.

or-sceatinga; *adv.* *Gratuitously, free of charge* :—Hī lāreowas or-sceatinga sealdon *magisterium gratuitum praebere curabant*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 27. Cf. *or-ceape*, -ceapunga.

or-sorg, -sorgh; *adj.* *With gen.* *I. free from care, without anxiety, secure, prosperous* :—Orsorh *securus*, Kent. Gl. 365; Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 59. Orsorh *lentus*, ii. 96, 62: *consors*, 15, 23: 105, 18. Orsorh wæpna *securus armorum*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 9. Se tō ānra ðara burga (*the cities of refuge*) gefiēhþ ðonne mæg hē beon orsorg ðæs monnslichtes *he may be without anxiety as to the manslaughter he has committed*; reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20. Ne þorftest ðū ðe nānwuht ondrædan . . . Ðonne ðū ðonne orsorg wære, Bt. 14, 3;

Fox 46, 30. Næs ic næfre swā emnes mōdes ðæt ic eallunga wære orsorg, ðæt ic swā orsorg wære ðæt ic nāne gedrefednesse næfde, 26, 1; Fox 90, 26. Seō widerwearde wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrdre ðonne seō orsorge (*prospera*), 20; Fox 70, 30. Orsorg lif lædaþ woruldmen wise, ðonne hē forsiþ eorþlicu gōd and ðara yfela orsorh wunap, Met. 7, 43. Hē furþon orsorh ne bricþ his genihtsumysse *he does not enjoy even his abundance without anxiety*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Uton lætan biōn ðas spræce and biōn unc ðas orsorge *secure concludere licet*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 18. Tō upahafen for orsorgum woruldgesællum (cf. on ðine orsorgnesse, Fox 14, 35) *too much uplifted on account of untroubled earthly felicity*, Met. 5, 33.

II. secure from danger, safe:—Orsorg *tuta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 2. Samson eode him swā orsorh of heora gesiþum, Jud. 16, 3. Hē is sealde orsorh wuldor (*glory secure from the assaults of men*), Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ða hālgan martyras orsorge becōm to wulderbeāge ðas ecan lifes, Homl. Th. i. 416, 9. Wit begra fer wæron orsorge *we before were safe from both (hunger and thirst)*, Cd. Th. 50, 5; Gen. 804. Wē beoþ for eow and eow orsorge gedōþ (cf. wē gedōþ eow sorhlēas *securos vos faciemus*; we will secure you, Mt. Kmb. 28, 14), Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23. [O. H. Ger. *ur-sorg securus*.]

orsorg-líc; adj. with gen. Secure:—Ðæt lif ðara gesinhwena mæg biōn orsorglic ælcra wita *conjugalis vita a supplicis secura est*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 22.

orsorglice; adv. **I. without anxiety:**—Geoffra Gode done ðe ðū getuge, ðæt ðū orsorglicor becume to ðam æðelan wulderbeāge *offer to God him whom thou hast brought up, that with the less anxiety thou mayest come to the noble crown of glory*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 5.

II. carelessly, rashly:—Ðæt hiera nān ne durre gripan suā orsorglice on ðæt rice, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 5. **III. securely, safely:**—Fordam ðe hit swā earfoðe is ænegum menn tō witanne hwonne hē geclēnsod sie, hē mæg ðý orsorglicor (*zitiis*) forbūgan ða þegnunga, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 6. Hī woldon ðý mārān anweald habban, ðæt hý mihton ðý orsorglicor ðissa woruldusta brūcan, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 15. Siō nafu færþ micle fæstlicor and orsorglicor ðonne ða felgan, 39, 7; Fox 220, 30.

orsorgness, e; f. **I. freedom from care or anxiety, tranquillity:**—Caru *cura*, orsorhnys *securitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 60–61. Sibb and orsorhnys *pax et securitas*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. **II. prosperity:**—Dysyrgan monna orsorgness (*prosperitas*) hī fordēþ, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 34. Ða mine sælþa and seō orsorgnes *prosperitas mea*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 26. Seō orsorghnes . . . seō widerwearðnes *prospera fortuna . . . adversa*, 20; Fox 72, 4. Ðæt ðū ðe ne anhebbe on ðine gesundfulnesse and on ðine orsorgnesse, 6; Fox 14, 35. Cuman tō ræste and tō orsorgnesse, 25; Fox 88, 31. Hū forht hē sceal beōn for ælcere orsorgnesse *prospera formidanda*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 5; Swt. 35, 1, 2, 8. Ðe ðisses middan-geardes orsorgnesse ne gimþ, ne him nāne widerwearðnesse ne andræt *qui prospera mundi postpositus, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 8. Orsorgnesse *prosperitatem*, 50, 1; Swt. 387, 22.

ort-geard, es; m. An orchard, garden:—Orcyrd *hortus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 51. Orceard, orciord, orcyrd, orcegyrd, ordeard, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 11. Se ordeard, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 72, 5. Of ælcum treōwe ðises orcerdes, Gen. 2, 16. Ðū ðe eardast on frionðes ortgearde (orcergeard, MS. Hat.), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 380, 14. Suā se ceorl ðēþ his ortgeard, 40, 3; Swt. 293, 4. God āplantode wynsumisse orcerd (*the garden of Eden*), Gen. 2, 8. Beoþ hyra orcerdas mid æpplum āfyllede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 22. Seō eorþe stōd mid holtum āgrōwen . . . mid æppelbærum treowum and mid orceardum, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 6. [Goth. *auri-gards*.]

ortgeard-weard, es; m. A gardener:—Orcerdweard *ortulanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 52.

orp. v. orop.

or-pane, es; m. n. Original, inborn thought. **I. mind, genius, wit, understanding:** *ingenium*:—Orpane *ingenium*, cræftica *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 8–9. Liflices orpa[nces] *vivaces ingenii*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 40–43. Hē genam þurh heora lāre on his orpance ða egeslican dæda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 21. Nū wolde ic ðæt ða æðela[n] clericas asceōcon fram heora andgites orpance ælce sleacnyse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. Gif ðonne [man] mid orþonce (*skilfully*) ðisses þinges fundian wille, Lchdm. i. 100, 6. Yfele orpance *malo ingenio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 8. Orpancas *ingenia*, Germ. 397, 423. Orpancum *ingeniis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 5. **II. a skilful contrivance or work, artifice, device, design:**—Orpane *molimen* (cf. *searo molimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 29), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. His ofermedu is fruma fīres forlores and se orþonce (*argumentum*, cf. *searwe argumenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 69) ðe wē mid aliēde siendon is Godes eadmōðnes, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 9. Mid orþance *argumento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 3; Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 12. Orþonce, gleāwnysse *argumente*, God 2, 11. Hwā is ðæt ðe cunne orþon clēne (*the creation*) nymde ēce God? Cd. Th. 266, 6; Sat. 18. Orpancas *argumenta, commenta*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 68. Orpane *commenta, i. machinamenta, excogitata, astutia, argumenta, machinationes, ficta, fraudes, sarwa dicta, mendacia*, Wülck. Gl. 206, 42–46. Orþonc machinamenta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 74. Orþoncum, searwum *commentis*, 14, 82. Orþancum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 9; *argumentis*, 486, 19. Stān in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted, Exon. Th. 219, 8; Ph. 304; Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Ealle ða orpancas

tōsliteþ, Salm. Kmb. 145; Sal. 72.

¶ Orþoncum skilfully, cunningly, ingeniously, with art:—Orþanc[um?] *subtiliter, sagaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 21. Is se sweora orþancum geworht (*cunningly wrought*), Exon. Th. 483, 15; Rā. 69, 3; Beo. Th. 4180; B. 2087. Ðæt orþancum ealde reccaþ, Cd. Th. 200, 19; Exod. 359. [O. H. Ger. *ur-dank argumentum, commentum*.]

or-pane, es; m. [or without] Thoughtlessness, want of thought:—Næmig man scile oft orpances (*heedlessly*) út ābrēdan wāpnas ecge, Salm. Kmb. 329; Sal. 164.

or-pane; adj. Cunning, skilful:—Ceastra beoþ feorran gesýne, orþanc enta geweorc, wrætlíc weallstāna geweorc, Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. Orþonc ærscæft, Exon. Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16. Mē þurh hrycg wrecen hongap under ān orþonc pil, oðer on heafde, Exon. Th. 403, 23; Rā. 22, 12. Hwær com heora snyttro and seō orþonce glāunes, and se ðe gebregdnan dōmas dēmdē? Blickl. Homl. 99, 31.

orþanc-bend; m. f. A skilfully contrived band:—Bewrigene orþonc-bendum, Exon. Th. 429, 35; Rā. 43, 15.

orþancscipe, es; m. Art, mechanical art, mechanics:—Orþancscipe *mechanica* (*the word occurs at the end of a list of the arts*. Cf. *in a similar list searocræft mechanica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 61), Hpt. Gl. 479, 61. Orþancscipe *mechanicam, i. peritiam i fabricam rerum*, 528, 65. Searwa, orþancscipes (*-as?*) *molimina, ingenia*, 502, 54.

orþian; p. ode To breathe, pant:—Ic orþige *spiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 42. Ic on orþige *inspiro*, 47; Som. 48, 44. *Animal is ælc þing ðæt orþaþ*, 5; Som. 4, 41. Ðonne se sacerd cristnaþ, ðonne orþaþ hē on ðone man, Wulfst. 33, 18. Gást orþeþ *spiritus spirat*, Jn. Skt. 3, 8. Þurh ðæt lyft wē orþiaþ and eac ða nýtenu, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Ælc þing ðe orþode *omne quod spirare poterat*, Jos. 10, 40. Orþode *palpitavit* (*palpavit*, MS.), Germ. 402, 73. Orþige *palpitem*, 398, 116. Hē ne gedyrstlæceþ ðæt hē furþon orþige *he dare not even breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 10. Hē earfoþlice orþian mihte, 86, 8. Ða ongann hē tō eðele ðas upplican lifes mid eallum gewilnungum orþian *then began he to pant for the country of the life above with all his desires*, ii. 118, 26. Orþiende swētnysa *spirans balsama*, Hymn. Surt. 98, 19.

orþung, e; f. **I. breathing, breath:**—Ðæra dracena orþung æcwealde ðæt earne mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 6. *Syllaba* is stæfgefeg on ānre orþunge geendod, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 13. Of orþunga gāstes gramān ðines *ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18. Nān mann ne nýten næfþ nāne orþunge būton þurh ða lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 272, 22. Ōp ða nýsthan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælf. E. 4; Th. ii. 392, 10. God on āleow on hys ansine lifes orþunge (*spiraculum vitae*), Gen. 2, 7.

II. a breathing-hole (? cf. preceding passage), a pore:—Orþung *spiramentum vel porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 67. v. on-orþung.

or-treowe, -triēwe, -trywe; adj. **I. despairing, hopeless:**—Ðā him eorla mōd ortrywe wearþ, Cd. Th. 187, 21; Exod. 154. Wē tō wile hýraþ ūrum Drihtne, and wē tō ortreōwe (-trywe, MS. A.: -trīwe, MS. C.) syndan Godes mihta and his mildheortnesse, Wulfst. 91, 14. Hiē æt nihtan wæron ortriēwe (-treowe, MS. C.) hwæder him ænig moneāca cuman sceolde, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 19. **II. faithless, perfidious:**—Ortrūcs cyesdōmes *perfidii pelliculas*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 33. Ortreōwra *cempna perfidorum militum*, 415, 48.

or-treowness, e; f. Want of faith or confidence, mistrust:—Ortreowness *diffidentia, desperantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 18. Hē ætewōde ða wunda ðæm ungeleāfullum mannum, forðon ðe hē nolde ðæt ænig ortrywnes wære embe his æriste, Blickl. Homl. 91, 3.

or-trūwian; p. ode To be without hope of, to despair of:—Hē ortrūwode his Drihtnys mildheortnyse *he despaired of his Lord's mercy*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 25. Tō ortrūwienne *desperandum*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 36. v. next two words and ge-ortrūwian.

or-trūwung, e; f. Despair:—Se ðe forgyfenysse be synne ortrūwāþ swýðor be ortrūwunge ðænne be synne āfealþ. Ortrūwung geýcþ synne *qui veniam de peccato desperat plus de desperatione quam de peccato cadit*. *Desperatio auget peccatum*, Scint. 34.

or-trýwan to despair of:—Ne ortrýwan hig Godes mildheortnyse *ne desperent illi de misericordia Dei*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 7.

or-trýwe. v. or-treowe.

or-tydre; adj. Without offspring, barren:—Ontydre (*Wülcker reads ortydre*) *effeto, sine foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 46. v. on-tydre.

orup. v. orop.

or-wearde; adv. Without guard, in an unprotected condition:—Syddan orwearde ænigne dæl secgas gesegon on sele wunian, lāne ligan *after men saw any part (of the dragon's hoard) lying there without its warder*, Beo. Th. 6245; B. 3127.

or-wegness, e; f. Inaccessibility, remoteness:—Orwegnes *devia, s. loca secreta et abdita, quasi extra via, vel in via, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 55.

orweg-stig, e; f. A path difficult of access:—Orwegstig *devia callis* (-us, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horwegstig (*but cf. horu-weg*), 25, 25.

or-wēna; adj. with gen. Hopeless, despairing:—Ðā wearþ his āgen sunu yfele geuntrumed, and orwēna lifes læg æt forsiðe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 301; Beo. Th. 2008; B. 1002; 3134; B. 1565; Exon. Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40. Friþes orwēna, 261, 25; Jul. 320. Ic eom orwēna, ðæt . . .

Cd. Th. 134, 10; Gen. 2222. Wæron orwēnan ēdelrihtes, 191, 7; Exod. 211. Sindon gē firenum bifongne, feores orwēnan, Exon. Th. 139, 27; Gū. 599. v. next word.

or-wēne, *adj.* with *gen.* I. *not having ground for hope, without hope, despairing*:—Bij orwēne ðæt hē ne mæge ða bōte āberan *desperet posse se emendationem perferre*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 23. Hē wearþ his lifes orwēne, Homl. Th. i. 86, 28. Hē læg his lifes orwēne, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 301; Glostr. Frag. 6, 18; Chart. Th. 339, 22. Hiē ðæs ēcan lifes orwēne wæron, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. Hiē wæron orwēne hwæder . . . , Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 4. II. *not giving ground for hope, desperate, despaired of*:—Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treowlēassan men and tō ðissum orwēnan drý (*this desperate sorcerer*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Æt orwēnum life *when life is despaired of*; in extremitate vitae, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. x; Th. ii. 170, 18. Wē ða būtan orēnum (orwēnum?) þingum mete þigdon *ab securis nobis epule capiuntur*, Nar. 24, 2. See preceding word.

or-wēnness, *e*; *f.* *Despair, hopelessness*:—Donne bij him seó orwēnnys (*desperatio illa*) tō mārān synne geteald, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Hwī sprecst ðū mid swā micelre orwēnnysse? Homl. Th. i. 534, 22. On orwēnnysse his āgenre hāle *in despair of his own salvation*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 24. Woldon hý geteón in orwēnnysse Meotudes campān, Exon. Th. 136, 27; Gū. 547.

or-weorð, -wurd, *es*; *n.* *Ignominy, shame*:—Gefyl ansýne heora of orwurde (*ignominia*), Ps. Spl. C. 82, 15. v. or-wirdu.

or-wige, *adj.* I. *defenceless, without power of fighting*:—Orwige inbellem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 69; 111, 81. Ofsléau mé mine fynd orwigne *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis*, Ps. Th. 7, 4. Saga hū ðū wurde ðus wígríst ðæt ðū mec ðus fæste gebunde æghwæs orwigne (*without any power of resisting*), Exon. Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434. II. *not liable to a charge of homicide*, said of one who, under the circumstances mentioned in the following passages, caused a person's death, but was not exposed on that account to the consequences which usually followed homicide (cf. *Icel. víg homicide*):—Wē cweþaþ ðæt mon móte mid his hlāforde feohtan orwige (onwige, MS. H.), gif mon on ðone hlāford fiohte; swā móte se hlāford mid ðý men feohtan (cf. *Unicuicque licet domino suo sine wita subvenire*, L. H. I. 82, 3; Th. i. 590, 2). Æfter ðære ilcan wisan mon móte feohtan mid his geborene mæge, gif him mon on wōh on feohteþ. And mon móte feohtan orwige, gif hē gemetep ðerne æt his æwum wífe, betýnedum durum oððe under ānre reón, oððe æt his dehter æwum-borene, oððe æt his swister, oððe æt his mēdder ðe wære tō æwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20–30. (Cf. L. H. I. 82, 4–8; Th. i. 590, 5–22.)

or-wirðed disgraced, cf. *ge-oruirded traductus*, Txts. 100, 990. Georuyrde, 103, 2042. Georwyrded *traducta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 14. **or-wirðlic**, *adj.* *Ignominious, shameful*:—God hine forlēt in ðisse nyþerican worulde swā orwyrþlicne ðeþ þrowian, ðæt hē hine wolde in ðære heán worulde gelædan, Shr. 123, 10. **or-wirdu**, *indecl.*; -wird, *e*; *f.* *Ignominy, shame, dishonour*:—Gefyl onsiéne heara mid orwyrded *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Surt. 82, 17. Mē ðín dohtor hafaþ geýwed orwyrdu *thy daughter hath shewn me dishonour*, Exon. Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69. **or-yldu**, *v.* or-ildu.

ōs *a divinity, god*, the Anglo-Saxon form of a word whose existence in Gothic is inferred from a passage in Jormandes, 'Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est, *Anses* vocavere.' The Icelandic, which throws out *n* before *s*, as the Anglo-Saxon does (cf. *Icel. gās: A.S. gōs*), has *áss*; *pl. æsir*, a term which has an application in the opening chapters of the Yngling Saga very similar to that attributed to *anses* among the Goths: Odin, Thor, and other personages of the Scandinavian mythology are the *Æsir*. Particularly apparently did the term refer to Thor, so that the proper name *Ás-björn* is used as the equivalent of *Þor-björn*. As the first part of Scandinavian proper names it occurs frequently, and it is in the same dependent character that it mostly, if not exclusively, is found in Anglo-Saxon and O. H. German. Thus *Ös-beorn*, *Ös-lác*, *Ös-wine*, *Ös-weald* preserve the word which is found in *Ás-björn*, *Ás-lákr*, *Ás-mundr*, and this is certainly the independent *áss*. The O. H. Ger. *Ans-gār* shews the same word. Whether *ōs* in the sense of *god* occurs as an independent word is doubtful. It is the name of the Rune $\mathfrak{Ans}$, which in the Runic poem is accompanied by the following verse:—

‘Ös byþ orðfruma ælcra spræce
Wisdōmes wraðu and witenra frōfur
And eorla gehwam eadnís and tōhyht.’
Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5–10; Rún. 4.

Kemble translates *ōs* by mouth (as if the Latin word had been taken?), but if the verse is old, the reference might be to Woden. Cf. the account of *Öðinn* in the Ynglinga Saga: þar þóttust *Öðins* menn eiga alt traust, er hann var, c. 2. *Öðinn* var gúfgast af öllum, ok af honum nāmu þeir allir iþróttirnar: því at hann kunni fyrst allar ok þó flestar. . . . Hann ok hófgodar hans heita ljótasmidir, því at sú iþrótt hófst af þeim i nordr-löndum, c. 6. See also c. 7, and Salm. Kmbl. p. 192: *Saga mē hwa*

ærost bōcstafas sette? Ic ðe secge *Mercurius (= Woden)* se gygand. Further in Lchdm. iii. 54, in a charm, occurs a genitive pl. *ēsa*:—Gif hit wære ēsa gescot, oððe hit wære ylfa gescot, oððe hit wære hægtessan gescot, nū ic wille ðín helpan. ðis ðe tō bōte ēsa gescotes, &c. . . . But though on the comparison of other forms, a nom. pl. *ēs* might be inferred for *ōs*, the change of vowel would not occur in the genitive, which should be *ōsa*. *Ēsa* would point to a singular *ēs* (cf. *ēst*; *Goth. ansts*). The meaning however of the word is that given to *ōs*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 22.

ōsle, *an*; *f.* *An usel, blackbird*:—*Ösle merula*, Txts. 78, 665; Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 1. *Osle*, i. 281, 17. [*O. H. Ger. amsala, amisala: Ger. amsel.*]

osogen = *ā-sogen* (?):—*Osogen wære sugillaretur* [cf. *wære forsocen (in margin fornegnen), sugillaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 68], Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 23. *ōst*, *es*; *m.* (?) *A knot, knob*:—*Öst nodus*, Txts. 80, 688; Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 66. *Copses, östes cippi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 61. *Yfele treowes on öste yfel nægel oððe wecg on tō fæstnigenne ys male arboris nodo malus clavus aut cuneus infingendus est*, Scint. 27. Of ðæm östum ðas treowes flōweþ út swetes stences wæte, Shr. 67, 29.

oster-hlāf, *es*; *m.* *An oyster-patty*:—*Osterhlāfas sint tō forbeóðanne*, Lchdm. ii. 210, 28. See Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

oster-scill, *e*; *f.* *An oyster-shell*:—Mid ostorscylum gecnucud and gemenged, Lchdm. i. 338, 16.

ōst-Gotan; *pl.* *The Ostrogoths*:—*Þeódoric Östgotona cyning*, Shr. 85, 26.

östig; *adj.* *Knotty, rough, scaly*:—*Östig gyrd scorpio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 17. *Östig nodosus, östigre nodosa, östigum nodosis*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 66, 65, 57. *Östies, rüches nodosi*, 482, 60. *Östie squamigeros, scabrosos*, 404, 45. *Þý östihan nodosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 37.

östihit; *adj.* *Knotty, rough*:—*Östihum nodosi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 2: 60, 65.

ostre, *an*; *f.* *An oyster*:—*Ostre ostrea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 71: i. 65, 67; *ostrea vel ostreum*, 77, 70. Donne cumap ða ofost of mettum and of cealdum drincan swā swā sindon cealde ostran and æpla, Lchdm. ii. 244, 2: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [From Latin.]

Öst-seē the Baltic with the Cattegat, the water east of Denmark and of the Scandinavian peninsula as that on the western coast is called *Westæð*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 3:—Be norþan Süþdenum is ðæs gārsecges earm ðe mon hæst Östæð . . . Norþdene habbaþ be norþan him done ilcan sæs earm ðe mon hæst Östæð, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 23–28. [*Ger. Ost-see the Baltic*: cf. *Icel. fara á Austrveg*, a phrase used of trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic.]

ōt-, *v.* *ōp*.

oter, *otr*, *es*; *m.* *An otter*:—*Otr lutrus*, Txts. 74, 585. *Otor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 18: *lutria*, i. 22, 49. *Ottor sullus*, 121, 51. *Oter lutrius*, i. 78, 15. Of oteres hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 17. [*Icel. otr*: O. H. Ger. ottar, oter.]

oter-hola, *an*; *m.* *An otter's hole*:—Of ðam oterholan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30.

ōp; *prep.* I. *with dat.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, unto, as far as*:—Fram eástðæle ðp westðæle, and fram süþðæle ðp norþðæle, Gen. 28, 14. (2) referring to time, *until*:—Fram Davide ðp Daniele cam witegan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 13. (3) marking extent, degree, *so much as*:—Nis se ðe.ðō gōd, nis ðp ānum (*usque ad unum*), Ps. Spl. 13, 2: 52, 4.

II. *with acc.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, up to, as far as*:—*Öp eorþan endas*, Deut. 28, 64; Ps. Th. 71, 8. *Þū nyder færst ðp helle*, Mt. 11, 23. Hē him æfter rād ðp ðæt geweorc, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. Hē him æfterfylgende wæs ðp v mīla tō ðære byrig Cartanense *ad quintum lapidem a Carthagine statuit*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 32: 3, 4; Swt. 104, 2: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. *Öp Eufraten*, Cd. Th. 133, 6; Gen. 2206. (1a) in phrases marking extent, degree or measure:—*Öp ðæt eatenus vel eotenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 30. *Öp hielt capulo tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 7. *Öp ða hylta*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 7. Hī drancan ðp ða drosna *usque ad feces biberunt*, Som. 47, 45. *Öp mannes breost heah as high as a man's breast*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6: 245, 33. Hiē ðæt gild gefylðan eal ðp grund, 221, 33. *Þæt hī ðp forwyrd forðilgde ne wæron*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Se Ægipta slōh frumbearn æghwylc ealra ðp ða nýdena (*down to the very beasts*), Ps. Th. 134, 8. Seoð ðonne ðp huniges þicnesse, Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. (2) temporal, *until, to, unto*:—*Öp ðisne dæg usque in praesentem diem*, Gen. 32, 4. *Öp ðas dagas*, Ex. 9, 18. Nū ðp ðis hactenus, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 15; Blickl. Homl. 175, 12. On ðære hwile ðp ðæt up to the present time, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 265. *Öp æfen usque ad vesperum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 46. *Öp ende his lifes*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. *Öp done deap*, 59, 30. *Öp ðæt until*:—*Öp ðæt (donec) hē forgite ða þing ðe ðū him dydest*, Gen. 27, 45; Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039; Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. *Öp ðæt hienē ān swān ofstang*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 22. *Öt ðet donec*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. *Öp ðæt until*:—*Fōron forþ ðp ðe hiē cōmon tō Lundenbyrig*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 13. *Öp ðe hē eall forweorðeþ*, Ps. Th. 139, 11; Beo. Th. 1302; B. 649. (2a) with other prepositions:—*Öp in ældu usque in senectate*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. *Þā gestōd hē æt ānum eþhyrle ðp forþ nihtes*, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 27. *Öp tō dæge usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. *Öp gyt tō*

dæge, 4, 4; S. 571, 16. [Cf. *Goth.* und; *prep.*; unte *conj.*: *O. Sax.* unt; *prep.*; und; *conj.*: *Icel.* unz *conj.*: *O. H. Ger.* unz, v. Grif. i. 363–366.] v. next word.

Op; *conj. Until*:—Wuna mid him, Op dīnes brōður yrr geswice, Gen. 27, 44; Mt. Kmbi. 10, 11. Hē hæfde ða, Op hē ofslōg ðone aldorman, Chr. 755; Eri. 48, 20. Ðæt mōð glīt niðor and niðor, Op hit mid ealle āfeliþ, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3; Cd. Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. v. preceding word.

Op—as a prefix of verbs, from *away*. Cf. *æt* for similar meaning. [Cf. *Goth.* untha—thliuhan to *escape*.]

Op-beran to *bear forth, bear away* (cf. *æt-beran*):—Nō ic eow sward ongean Opberan þence, Exon. Th. 120, 20; Gū. 274. Mec sē Opbær on Finna land the sea bore me forth to the land of the Fins, Beo. Th. 1163; B. 579; Exon. Th. 404, 20; Rā. 23, 10. Sumne fugel Opbær (bore off) ofer heanne holm, 291, 13; Wand. 81.

Op-berstan to *break away, escape*:—Hē Opbæst tō wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 291, 17. [Rannulf út of ðam tūre on Lunden nihtes Opbæst, ðær hē on hæfnæpe was, Chr. 1101; Eri. 237, 40.] Gif se bana Opbyrste, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 1. Cf. *æt-berstan*.

Op-bregdan, -brēdan to *take away, carry off*:—Ða burglēode Opbrūdon ða snore mid hiere suna, and hī sendon on Oðer fæstre fæsten, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 154, 21. Hæbbe hē Godes unmitlse, se ðe ðis āwende and ðere stōwe Opbrēde, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. ii. 4, 3. Hē (Nero when Rome was burning) bebeað hīs āgnum monnum ðæt hī gegripen ðæs licgendan feōs swā hīe mēst mehten, and tō him brohten, ðonne hit mon út Opbrūde, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32. Siddan wearþ Adame eardrica cyst Opbrōden, Exon. Th. 153, 15; Gū. 826. Opbrog[ð]en *ademptum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 18. Opbrōdeum hwepum *raptis fœtibus*, Kent. G. 607. v. *æt-brēdan*.

Op-cirran to *turn away, be perverted*:—Gif sōdfæstra þurh myrrælsan mōð ne Opcyrrēþ (neod cyrrēþ, MS.) if by seduction the mind of the righteous is not perverted, Exon. Th. 262, 26; Jul. 338. Cf. *on-cirran*; *intrans*.

Op-clifan to *cleave to, adhere*:—Him sār Opclifeþ, Exon. Th. 78, 1; Cri. 1267.

Op-cwelan to *die*:—Gif sió hond sié Opcwolen if the person be dead, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17.

Op-dōtan to *put out*:—Gif hwā Oðrum his eāge Opdō (of dō, MS. H.), L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 20. Cf. *æt-dōn*.

Op-ēawan. v. Op-iwan.

Op-ēhtian to *drive away*:—Se ðe ðis feoh Opfergean þence, oððe ðis orf Opēhtian þence he that thinks of carrying off this cattle, or of driving it away, Lchdm. i. 384, 15.

Oðel, es; *m. Home, native country*:—Abraham ferede æðelinga bearn Oðle niór, mægeþ heora māgum, Cd. Th. 126, 7; Gen. 2091. v. *ēdel*.

Oðen, es; *m. Odin* (the Scandinavian form of the word which appears in Anglo-Saxon as *Wōden*):—Des gedwolgod (*Mercurius*) was āwurde betwux eallum hæðenum on ðam dagum, and hē is Oðon gehāten Oðrum naman on Denisce wisan. Nū secgaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, ðæt se lous wære, ðe hý þōr hātaþ, Mercurius sunu, ðe hī Oðon namiaþ, Wulfst. 107, 6–11. þōr and Owden (Open, MS. F.), 197, 19.

Op-eode, -eowan. v. Op-gāu, -iwan.

Oðer; *indef. prn. and ordinal, used as adj. and as subst., always of strong declension*.

I. when two definite objects are referred to, (1) *one of two*:—Him wearþ Oðer eāge mid ānre flān út ascoten *ictu sagittæ oculum perdidit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 15. Hē hyne onsende myd twām mæssepreostum . . . ða forþfērde ðæra mæssepreōsta Oðer, Shrn. 98, 28. Him bærst micel wund on Oðrum þeo in one of his thighs, 109, 14. Ðæt gewearþ him ðæt hī twegen tō ānwige eodon . . . ealle gecwædon, ðæt gif ānig man wolde heora Oðrum (either of them) fylstan, ðæt man hine sōna gefēnge, H. R. 101, 21. Ðær wearþ Pirrus wund on Oðran earme (*transfixio brachio*) . . . Hī nāmon treōwu, and slōgon on Oðerne ende fsene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2–5. Þurhscoten underneodan Oðer breōst, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Wund þurh ðæt Oðer cneow, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. An strāl hyne gewundode on hys Oðer gewenge, Shrn. 97, 14. Se ðe hæbbe twā tunecan, selle Oðre ðam ðe nāne næbbe, Blickl. Homl. 109, 13. Oðer twega, ðara, or without these forms, *one of two alternatives*:—For ðam Oðer twega, oððe hīe næfre tō nānum men ne becumaþ, oððe hīe næfre fastlice ne þurhwuniaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26. Ða wilniaþ Oðer twega, oððe . . . oððe, 24, 2; Fox 82, 8. Wite hē ðæt Oðer ðara, oððe hē sceal ðæs hādes þolian, oððe hit gebetan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 1; 9; Th. ii. 408, 11. Ðæt hīo Oðer ðara dydon, oððe . . . oððe . . . , Chart. Th. 167, 22; Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 23. Him sēdon ðæt hīe Oðer dyden, oððe hām cōmen oððe hīe him woldon Oðerra wera cēosan, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 21. (2) *the second of two, other*:—Se Oðer consul Duilius Duilius, *alter consul*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 8. Hē for ðære geomrunga ðæs Oðres deāþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11. An mann hæfde twegen suna. Ðā cwæþ hē tō ðam yldran . . . Ðā cwæþ hē ealswā tō ðam Oðrum, Mt. 21, 30. Ðæt mon ierne from geate tō Oðrum, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 8. Fram ende Op Oðerne ierne from one end of the church to the other, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17. Hafa ðās (Leah) tō gemaccan, and ic gife ðe ða Oðre (Rachel), Gen. 29, 27. Hē sette hīs āune sunu tō ealdormen, and Oðerne tō cyninge, Homl. Th. ii. 3.

480, 21. (3) when *Oðer* is applied to each of two:—Ðara Oðer bewiste hīs byrlas, Oðer hīs bæcestran, Gen. 40, 2. Oðer is se āresta apostol, Oðer se nēhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 8. Ðæt se Oðer beo āræred from ðæm Oðrum ut *alter regatur ab altero*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 23. On twām gefylcum, on Oðrum wæron ða hæðnan cyningas, on Oðrum ða eorlas, Chr. 871; Eri. 74, 16–18. Ægder Oðerne ofslōg, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 18. Uncer lāpette ægder Oðer ðeah ðe hē hit Oðrum ne sæde, Shrn. 39, 22. II. when the reference is not limited to two objects. (1) marking a sequence, *other, second in a series, next, following* an object already mentioned:—Se forma . . . se Oðer, and se þrydda Op ðone seofopan, Mt. 22, 25, 26; Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 55. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ārest . . . Eft gelamp Oðer wundor, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6; 221, 18; 223, 13. Ðære Oðre eā naman *nomen fluvii secundi*, Gen. 2, 13. Fram dæge tō Oðrum from day to day, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25. Faran of stōwe tō Oðerre, 19, 23. An æfter Oðrum, Cd. Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Hē sette hine on hīs Oðer cræt (*currum suum secundum*), Gen. 41, 43. Årest . . . Oðre siþe . . . þridan siþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 16. Oðre dæge next day, 175, 18. Ða fōr hē swā feor swā hē mehte on ðæm Oðrum þrim dagum (in the next three days) gesigan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 13. Wearþ syfan gear se ungemetlica eorþwela, and hī æfter ðæm wæron on ðan mæstan hungre Oðre syfan gear, 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26; Gen. 29, 27. (1a) with *swilc, another such*, a repetition of what has preceded:—Ðā cum ungemetlic rēn . . . eft wearþ Oðer swelc rēn, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 20. Mednicel pipores, Oðer swile cymenes, Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. Hīs māgas hine wid Oðer swilc (*contra simile quid*) gescyldan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. (2) marking difference from the subject, or from something already referred to, *other, different, somebody else, something else*:—Ðū nimst wif and Oðer man līþ mid hire, Deut. 28, 30. Ne þearf nān mon wēnan ðæt hine Oðer mon mæge alēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13. Gif utancymene oxa Oðres oxan gewundap, Ex. 21, 35. Eart ðū ðe tō cumenne eart, oððe wē Oðres sceolon ābīdan, Mt. Kmbi. 11, 3. Gif wē willap on Oðres gōde beōn gefeōnde, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Ledfroe mēs ys, ðæt ic hig sylle ðe ðonne Oðrum men, Gen. 29, 19. Ðæt man tō Oðrum lædde hæbbe, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ðæt ælc stān ne sý fram Oðrum āðon, 79, 1. Heora ongon ælc cweðan tō Oðrum, 149, 29. Ða læstas on Oðerne mægwlite oncyrran, 127, 19. On Oðre wisan, 205, 21. Nū hæbbe wē broht Oðer sylfor (*aliud argentum*), Gen. 43, 22. Seó wyrd oft oncyrrēþ and on Oðer hworfeþ, Nar. 7, 28. Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and Oðre, Blickl. Homl. 143, 10. Petrus and Oðre Cristes þegnas, 145, 27. Ða ðe wōhhæmed begangap mid Oðerra ceorla wifum, 61, 14. Sceattas ge on lande, ge on Oðrum pingum, 51, 7. Hē gesett hys wingerd myd Oðrum tilion, Mt. Kmbi. 21, 41. Hē him tō genymþ seofun Oðre gāstas, 12, 45. (2a) *Oðer . . . Oðer other . . . than, different from*:—Nū is *participium* of worde and of worde cymþ, biþ swā ðeah Oðer dāl and Oðer þing Oðer hīs ealdor biþ, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 14. Ðonne gā heō in Oðer hūs Oðer heo út ofeode, Lchdm. iii. 68, 21. Gif ðū winlast ðæt heō Oðre þeawas nimen Oðre (Oðer, Cott. MSS.) heora willa and heora gewuna is, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. (2b) with the indefinites *sum, ænig, etc.*:—Helias oððe sum Oðer witega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Wæs hīs nēhmāga sum ðæt hine swýðor lufode ðonne ænig Oðer man, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10. Māran wræce ðonne æfre ær ænig Oðru gelumpe, 79, 10. Wæs ðæt wæter bittere ðonne ic æfre ænig Oðer berige, Nar. 8, 30. Hē nēnigum Oðrum ærne sceþþan ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Ne bideþ hē æt ūs nēnig Oðor edleān būton . . . , 103, 21. Nēnige Oðre būton ða æne, 185, 9. Ðara Oðerra manna nān ārian wolde, 215, 1. Mid manegum Oðrum gāstlicum mægnum, 73, 28. Ðæt geleāfulle folc Iudēa, and eac Oðor manig ða ðe beop Gode underþeōdde, 79, 31. Ðās wundor and manig Oðer, 219, 22. Oðre wundro manega, 177, 18. Augustinum and Oðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Lufian wē ūrne Drihten ofer ealle Oðru þing, Blickl. Homl. 11, 33. Sanctus Iohannes gēþ beforen eallum Oðrum witgan and ealra Oðerra heahfædera mægen hē oferstigeþ, 167, 22. (3) denoting that part of a whole which is not yet mentioned, *other, the rest, remaining*:—Micel ðæs folces hió ofer sē ādræfdon, and ðæs Oðres ðone mæstan dæl hīe geridon, Chr. 878; Eri. 78, 31. Sum fearhryðer ðæs Oðres ceāpes gefersce oferhogode, Blickl. Homl. 199, 4. Seó hand wæs gelic ðam Oðrum flæsce erat *similis carni reliquæ*, Ex. 4, 7. Ða Oðre nigon *consonantes* synd gecwedene *mutæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1. Ða Oðre (*ceteri*) cwædon, Mt. 27, 49. Petrus and ða Oðre apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 149, 5. Wæs heora sum rēdra ðonne ða Oðre, 223, 7. Wyrtuma ealra Oðerra synna, 65, 3. Ðæt ðeolof cwæp tō ðam Oðrum deoflum, 243, 10. Hig cýfdon eall ðis ðam endlufenum and eallum Oðrum (*ceteris omnibus*), Lk. Skt. 24, 9. [Goth. anþar: *O. Sax.* Oðar: *O. Frs.* Oðer: *O. H. Ger.* andar: *Icel.* annar.] Oðerlice; *adv. Otherwise, differently*:—Se ðe Oðerlice gedyrstlæce underhnige ðære regulican þreule que autem aliter presumpserit, discipline regulari subiaceat, R. Ben. 87, 19. [Goth. anþarleiko otherwise: cf. *O. Sax.* Oðar-lík: *O. H. Ger.* andar-líh: *Icel.* annar-ligr.] Op-ēwan. v. Op-iwan.

Op-fæstan. I. to *entrust, commit to the charge of another*:—Op ðæt ic mē gebidde tō him and min gāst Opfæste I commit my spirit

into his hands, Nar. 46, 34. Heó hyre mægþháð Gode öpfæste, 40, 16. Gif hwá öpfæste his friënd feoh, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 50, 29; L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 15. Gif hwá öðrum his umagan öpfæste, and hē hine on ðære fæstinge forferie, 17; Th. i. 72, 4. Se ðe wile hwilc sæd öpfæstan ðam ðrum furum, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Ðæt hié sien tó liornunga öpfæste, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. II. to inflict, impose (pain, punishment. Cf. æt-fæstan):—Ne meah-ton hió deáþ (*Kemble has deáþe, in which case the verb belongs to I*) öpfæstan they could not inflict death (on Christ), Elen. Kmbl. 952; El. 477. Drihten hæfde wites cloomma[s] feóndum öpfæsted the Lord had imposed penal chains on the fiends, Cd. Th. 292, 23; Sat. 445.

Öp-faran to escape:—Siððan hió feóndum öpfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 181, 21; Exod. 64.

Öp-feallan. I. to fall away, cease to have connection with:—Öpfealle se wer in the case of a man who, upon a charge of theft, being forsaken by his kinsmen, forfeits his freedom ðam niagam the kinsmen shall have no further concern in the 'wer', L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 13. Cf. æt-feallan. II. to fall away, fail, decay:—Gif hwam seó spræc öpfilyþ if speech fail a man, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara cäsera mægþ offeallen (öp, MS. C.) *Caesarum familia consumpta est*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 6. Swā clāne hió (learning) wæs öpfeallenu on Angelcyn so utterly was learning decayed in England, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 13.

Öp-feolan to cleave, stick:—Öpfealh heresceret, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 46. Cf. æt-feolan, -felgan. Öp-ferian to bear off:—Ic unsöfte ðonan feorh öpferede næs ic fæge ðægýt not easily thence (*the conflict with Grendel's mother*) did I bring away life, but not then had my hour come (cf. last passage under öp-lædan), Beo. Th. 4288; B. 2141. Ðæt hē næfre nabbe foldan ðæt hit öpferie . . . Se ðe ðis feoh öpfergan (*carry off, steal*) pence, Lchdm. i. 384, 9-15. Hi willaþ öpfergan, ðæt ic friþjan seal; ic him ðæt forstonde, Exon. Th. 398, 13; Rū. 17, 7. Cf. æt-ferian.

Öp-fleoðan to fly away:—Se ānhoða öpfléoðeþ federum snel, Exon. 222, 11; Ph. 347. Öp-fleoð to flee away, escape:—Favius heānlíce hāmweard öpfléah, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14. Ða ðe tó him mid scypum öpflugon tó ðæm beorgum ad se ratibus confugientes, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 11; 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8. Sume binnan ðæt fæsten öpflugon, Swt. 92, 23. Ða ðe him (*Joshua*) öpflugon, ðam feóllon stānas on uppan, and hī fordydon, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 2. Ðām monnum ðe öpflugon ofer ðone weall, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 12. Uneaðe mehte ānig ðæm Gallium öpfléon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11. Wilniende ðæt hī ælcum gewinne öpflögen hæfdon, 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21.

Öp-flitan to get from another by litigation:—Ðā ongon Higa him specan sōna on, and wolde him öpflitan ðæt lond then Higa at once began the case against him, and wanted to get the land from him by the litigation, Chart. Th. 169, 23.

Öp-gān to go away, escape:—Öpæodon, Beo. Th. 5860; B. 2934. Öp-glidan to glide away, Salm. Kmbl. 804; Sal. 401.

Öp-grīpan to snatch away:—Gif wēn wære ðæt hē ðær hwylce mihte deofle öpgrīpan and tó Criste gecyrran si quos forte ex illis ereptos Satanae ad Christum transferre valeret, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 19. Öp-healdan to withhold, keep back:—Gif hwelc folc biþ mid hunne geswenced, and hwā his hwæte gehýft and öpbielt hū ne wilt hē ðonne hiera deáþes si *populos famas attereret, et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores proculdubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49, 1; Swt. 377, 9. Ðæt hē næfre nabbe hūsa ðæt hē hit (*stolen property*) öphealde, Lch. i. 384, 10.

Öp-hebban to elevate, exalt, lift up:—Ða welan ðe ælcne ofermodne öphebbap abundantiā, quae subleuat, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 18. Hē hine öpþóf (ot-, Cott. MSS.) innan his gepohte eallum öðrum monnum *cunctis in cogitatione se praeliuit*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 15. Ða ofersettan mon seal swā manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hī ne öpþebbe admonendi sunt praelati, ne eos locus superior extollat, 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17.

Öp-hilde; adj. Content:—Ānum were öpþylde heó ne biþ she will not be content with one man, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Öpþelde (cf. öpþylde, l. i.), 194, 14. v. eáþ, öp-hylde.

Öp-hleápan to run away, escape:—Gif hē út öpþleápe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 11. Cf. æt-hleápan.

Öp-hýðan to hide away:—Uneaðe mehte ānig ðām Gallium öpþléon öððe öpþýðan hardly could any one escape or hide from the Gauls, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11.

Öp-ícan to add to:—Ötēctun addiderunt, Ps. Surt. 68, 27. Cf. æt-ýcan.

Öp-ínnan to run away, escape:—Hē ðære corþan æfre ne öþrineþ, Met. 20, 138. Gif hē öþierne, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7. v. æt-ínnan.

Öp-íwan, -éwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan, -ýwan. I. to shew:—Ic öþéowe ostendam, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ne dū mē öþiwest ānig tācen, Cd. Th. 34, 19; Gen. 540. Ötáweþ ostendit, Ps. Surt. 4, 6. Hē öþéwde openlice ðæt hē ær gehýd hæfde, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 288, 32. Öþiwe, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. Öþiwe, Cd. Th. 44, 24; Gen. 714. Hēr cometa hiene öþiwe, Chr. 729; Erl. 46, 5. Ðæt dū mē öþéwe, Bt. 2, 2; Fox 78, 11. Wearþ öþiweð ānigland, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 14. Öþéwed, Met. 29, 34. Open and öþeáwed, Exon. Th. 98, 9; Cri. 1605. Öþýwed,

52, 25; Cri. 839.

II. to shew one's self, to appear:—Ic ötáweu apparebo, Ps. Surt. 16, 15. Sió sunne eldum öþéweþ, Met. 13, 60. Öþýweþ, Exon. Th. 56, 24; Cri. 905. Ic öþéwde apparui, Ps. Spl. 62, 3. Met. 28, 74. Hēr öþiweð cometa se steorra, Chr. 678; Erl. 40, 5: 773; Erl. 52, 23. Öþýwde, Elen. Kmbl. 325; El. 163. Ötáwdon apparuerunt, Ps. Surt. 17, 16. Öþéowdun, Exon. Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. In böcum ne cwip ðæt hī in hwitum hrægum öþýwden, 28, 30; Cri. 454. Cf. æt-ýwan.

Öp-lædan to lead away, carry off:—Hē Israhēlas ealle öþlædde eduwi! Israel, Ps. Th. 135, 11. Ālfs mē and öþlæd lādum wætrum eripe me et libera me de aquis, 143, 12. Ic pence ðis feoh tó lufiane, næs tó öþlæðanne . . . hē næfre nabbe landes ðæt hē hit öþlæde, Lchdm. i. 384, 4-9. Ic eom öþlæðed góðum excussus sum, Ps. Th. 108, 23. Hié öþlæðed hæfdon feorh of feónda dōme life had they withdrawn from the foes' power (cf. Beo. Th. 4288 under öp-ferian), Cd. Th. 214, 15; Exod. 569. Cf. æt-lædan.

Öðon. v. Öðen.

Öp-rīdan to ride away:—Cyning in öþrād forþ onette the king (Christ after the doors of Hell had opened) rode away into Hell, hastened on, Exon. Th. 461, 24; Hō. 40.

Öp-rōwan to row off:—Hió út öþrēowon they rowed out and away, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7.

Öp-sacan (with gen.). I. to deny (a statement):—Hwā öþsæc ðæs? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 21. Ne mæg ic ðæs öpsacan, forðam ðe ic his was ær gepafa, 34, 3; Fox 138, 15: 33, 1; Fox 122, 2: 34, 9; Fox 146, 34. Nān mon ne mæg öpsacan ðæt sum gōd ne sie ðæt hēhste, 34, 1; Fox 134, 9. II. to deny (an obligation, a charge, etc.):—Gange feówa sum tó and öpsace (*deny a charge of robbing*), L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Borges mon mōt öpsacan gif hē wāt ðæt hē ryht deþ, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 2. Cf. æt-sacan.

Öp-sceacan to run away, escape:—Gif hē öpsceóce (-sceoce, MS.), L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 11. Öp-sceōtan to shoot away, escape, turn aside, hurry off:—Swā hwā swā öpscýt fram ānyssed ðas geleáfan whoever turns aside from the unity of the faith, Homl. Th. i. 370, 17. Man gehýlt ðæt hē hæfþ gif hē him ondræt ðæt hit him öpsceóte a man guards what he has, if he is afraid that it will escape from him, Prov. Kmbl. 18.

Öp-scofan to push (intrans.) away, move away:—Hē gesceþ (-aþ, MS.) Syrwara lond cordra mæste. Him se clāna ðær öpscýf scearþel (*the Phoenix moves off quickly from the attendant birds*) ðæt hē in scade weardaþ on wudubearwe wēste stōwe biholene and bihydde hælpa mon-egum ðirigit in Syrian celeres longaeva volatus, secretosque petit deserta per avia lucos, hic ubi per saltus silva remota latet, Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168.

Öp-seóce. v. öp-sceacan.

Öp-spurnan, -spornan to strike against, stumble:—Hió öpsper[n]þ impingetur, Kent. Gl. 769. Ðē læs ðin fōt öþsperne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 14. Næs gecweden ðæt his fōt æt stāne öþspurne, 29, 31. Cf. æt-spurnan.

Öp-spyrning, e; f. An offence, a stumbling-block:—Būto ötspernince absque offendiculo, Kent. Gl. 528. Cf. æt-spyrning.

Öp-standan. I. to stop in one's course, to come to a standstill:—Ðonne öpstandeþ se blóðgyte sōna, Lchdm. i. 88, 10. Sōna ðæt blóð öpstant, 180, 3. Ðæt unstillu hweól öpstōd, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 32. II. A metaphorically, to cease to act:—Gif se hlyst öpstande, ðæt hē ne mæge gehiérān, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. III. to remain standing, remain:—Uneaðe ānig grot stāþoles öpstōd, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. Ðæt is lang tó sæcgeān, hū ða wurdon generede in ðære Noes earce, ða ðe ðær tó lāfe öpstōdon, Wulfst. 206, 30.

Öp-standan and so prove an obstacle:—Ðæt swefn swiðe öpstōd manegum mīra leóða (*the dream interpreted by Daniel*), Cd. Th. 246, 23; Dan. 483. Cf. æt-standan.

Öp-stillan to put a stop to, to stop:—Ðonne biþ hit (*hemorrhage*) sōna öpstilled, Lchdm. i. 82, 5. Cf. æt-stillan.

Öp-swerian to abjure, deny on oath:—Ðā öpswōran hié mid ðam bismelicestān aðe ðæt hié him næfre on fultume nære ðeh ðe ða āðas wæren neār māne ðonne sōðe turpissimam rupti foederis labem accumulare perjurio, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 10. Gif hlōþ ðis gedó and eft öpswerian (æt, MS. B.) wille, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif mon tó ðam men feoh getēme ðe his ær öpswaren (ætsworen, MS. B.) hæfde, and æft öpswerian wille, öpswerige (æt, MS. B.) be ðam wite . . . Gif hē öpswerian nylle . . . L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10-12.

Öp-swīgan to stop speaking, become silent:—Hē spræc tó his liornæra sumum, and ðā færinga öpswīgde hi suā hē hwāshwegu hercnade, Shrn. 72, 24.

Öp-swimman to swim off:—Ða āne ðe út öpswymman mihton (æt-swummon, MS. A.) tó ðām scipum, Chr. 915; Erl. 105, 11.

Öp-teón to take away:—Him biþ slæp öptogen sleep deserts them, Lchdm. ii. 232, 14.

öððe; conj. I. or:—Gif seó ofrrung beó of sceápon öððe of gátum, Lev. i. 10. Geeácnode ic hig ealle öððe ácende ic hig, Num. 11, 12. Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ öððe hwā geworhte dumne öððe deáfine and blindne öððe geséóndne? Ex. 4, 11. II. A in conjunction with

ōðer:—Hī woldon ōðer twega, lif forlætan oððe leofne gewrecan, Byrht. Th. 137, 59; By. 207; Wald. i, 16.

II. oððe . . . oððe . . . *either . . . or* (a):—Oðða (oððe, MS. B.) mid frēondscepe oðða mid gefeohte *vel amicitia vel ferro*, Bd. i, 1; S. 474, 26. Ðonne fōron hiē oððe mid oððe on heora healf, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 6. Ða scipu eall oððe tōbræcon oððe forbærndon oððe tō Lundenbyrig brohton oððe to Hrōfescastre, Erl. 91, 25. (b) *with* oððer, āðer:—Hē sæde ðæt hē wolde oððer, oððe ðær libban oððe ðær liegan, 901; Erl. 96, 32. Hēt ðæt hiē oððer sceolden, oððe ðæt lond æt him ælæsan, oððe hē hiē wolde fōrdōn, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 44, 9; 44, 21. Hiē oððer forlēosan woldon, oððe hira āgen lif oððe Porsennes, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 28. Nū ðonne oððer twega, oððe ðara nān nis, oððe hī nānne weorþscipe nabbaþ, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 16. Gif onfunden biþ ðæt hē āðer oððe . . . oððe . . ., L. E. i, 16; Th. ii. 412, 11.

Ōp-peóðan to *disjoin, dismember*:—Ðū ðæt gehēte ðæt ūs heterōfra hild ne gescēode, ne lices ðæl ōppeóðed, ne sinu ne bān on swaðe lāgon, ne loc of heafde tō forlore wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2842; An. 1423.

Ōp-piegan to *take from*:—Him frumbearnes riht frēobróðor ōppah, Cd. Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

Ōp-pingian to *get from another on unfair conditions*:—Gif hwylc mæssepreost onfunden biþ ðæt hē . . . ænige mēdsceat selþ oððe sealde, for ði de hē wilnige oðres preostes cyrcean ōppingian, L. E. i, 16; Th. ii. 412, 13.

oððon; *conj. Or*:—On cyriclicum pingum oððon on earmra manna hyðfum oððon on hernumena bygenum oððon on sumum pingum, L. i, P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 10–12. Swā oft swā man fullaþ oððon hūsel hālgāþ, 328, 21.

Ōp-pringan to *force away from one (oftenest in phrases lif, feorh, etc., ōppringan to take a person's life)*:—Ðā geleornedon his byrelas hū hiē him mehten ðæt lif ōppringan, and him gesealdon ātor drincan, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 15. Se ðe mid gāres orde oðrum aldor ōppringeþ, Cd. Th. 92, 3; Gen. 1523; Exon. Th. 330, 11; Vy. 49. Ecghete fægum feorh ōppringeþ, 310, 8; Seef. 71. Ðām ic ealdor ōppronge, 272, 17; Jul. 500: Judth. Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Hī hē Isræolum eāpōst meahhte guman ōppringan *how he might most easily force away men from Israel (carry the Israelites captive)*, Cd. Th. 219, 8; Dan. 51. Unc māgas uncre sculon eard ōppringan *our kinsmen shall take our home from us*, Exon. Th. 496, 9; Rā. 85, 11. Cf. æt-pringan.

Ōp-wendan to *turn away, divert*:—Uton ōpwendan hit (*the kingdom of heaven*) monna bearnum, Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403.

Ōp-windan to *get away, escape*:—Ān scip ōpward, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 27. Cf. æt-windan.

Ōp-witan to *reproach with a fault, lay to a person's charge, to taunt*:—Ōpwiþe *improperabit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 11. Hwý ōðwite gē wyrd eowre, ðæt hiō geweald nafap? Met. 27, 4. Wē sindon cumen tō ðæm gōðan tidun ðe ūs Rōmāne ōpwiþap *we are come to the good times that the Romans taunt us with*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 15. Ōpwāt *improperavit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 19. Ōp-witon *exprobaerunt*, 88, 11. Dryhten him swelc ōp-wāt *the Lord charged them with such a fault*, Past. i, 2; Swt. 27, 13; 15, 1; Swt. 89, 16. Ðæt wē him sume opene scydele ōp-wiēten, 32, 1; Swt. 209, 22. Ðæt hē mē ðæt ne ōðwite *ut non hoc nobis imputet*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 32. Uton gangan ðæt wē bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ōp-witan him his wræscif *let us go and insult the captive, taunt him with his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. Ne meahst ðū ðīnre wyrd nāuht ōp-witan ne ðīn lif nō getælan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3; Beo. Th. 5983; B. 2995. Cf. æt-witan.

Ōp-wyrcean to *do harm to (?)*:—Ic þence ðis feoh tō witanne næs tō ōpwyrcenne *I intend to keep this cattle not to harm it (?)*, Lchdm. i. 384, 5.

ōp-yrnan, -fwan, otor. v. ōp-innan, -fwan, oter.

otor for ofer (?), Cd. Th. 220, 19; Dan. 73.

ō-wæstm, es; m. *A shoot, sprout, branch*:—Ōwestem *propago*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 13. Ōwæstm *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 48. Ōwæstm *antes*, 9, 21. Ōwæstmum *stirpidum*, 75, 70. Ōwæstmum *stirpis*, 89, 20. Ða ōwæstmas beoþ swā mycle, and swā fægere swā swā ðeores bearn ðe unicorinus hātte, Ps. Th. 28, 5. v. on-wæstm.

ō-web, -wef, es; n. *Woof*:—Ōweb *vel ab* (ōb, Wülck. Gl. 188, 12) *trama vel subtemen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 50: *cladica*, ii. 139, 59. Ōwef *cladica*, 104, 13; 14, 43. [Cf. trama . . . est filum inter stamen discurrens, *abbe*, Wülck. 617, 13.]

ō-wēr=ō-hwær.

ō-wēr; *adu. Anywhere*, Th. An. 101, 16. (*Smith's Bede*, 595, 3, has ōwhwær.)

ō-wiht, v. ā-wiht.

owise, e; f. *A margin (?)*:—Ðanon tō grāfes owisce, andlang owisce tō wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 25.

ōwden. v. Ōden.

oxa, an; m. *An ox*:—Oxa *bos* . . . oxa on ðam forman teāme *unus*, on ðam æfteran teāme *binus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 39; 47–48: ii. 48, 36. Oxa *boua*, i. 287, 54. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, 22, 46. Oxen *boues*, Ps. Surt. 49, 10: ii. p. 191, 11. Ān getýme oxena, Lk. Skt. 14, 19. Oxa hyrde *ambobulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 63. iiii oxnum gers mid cyniges

oxnum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Ðā genam Abimelech oxan and scēp, Gen. 20, 14. ¶ The value of an ox as given in the Laws was 30 pence:—Oxan mon sceal gylðan mid .xxx. p., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Oxan tō mancuse, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. .xxx. pæþ scyldig oððe ānes oxan, v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31. [*Goth. auhsa; Icel. uxi; O. H. Ger. ohso.*] v. feld-, steof-oxa. The word is found in many place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 320.

oxan-slyppe, an; f. *Oxlip*; *primula veris elatior*, Lchdm. ii. 32, 26: iii. 30, 8.

ōxn, e; f. *The arm-pit*:—Ōxn *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 65: 64, 70. Under his ōxne *sub ascella sua*, Kent. Gl. 992. Heō done fūlan stenc ðæra ōxna āfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 284, 7. [*O. H. Ger. uohsana ascella.*] Cf. ōhsta.

Oxna-ford *Oxford*:—Tō Oxnaforda, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 31. On Oxonaforda, 1015; Erl. 151, 17.

oxna-lyb *ox-heal*; *helleborus foetidus* and *h. viridis*, Lchdm. iii, Glossary.

ōxta. v. ōhsta.

P.

For the Runic P, see *peorð*.

pād, e; f. *An outer garment, coat, cloak*:—Paad *pretorsorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 34, 15: 68, 40–41. [*Goth. paida; O. Sax. pēda; O. H. Ger. pheit camisa, indusium.*] v. here-pād, hōp-pāda; hasu-, salu-, salowig-pād, -pāda.

pāca, an; m. *A deceiver*:—Se ðe sægþ ðæt hē lufie God, and his beboda ne healeþ, hē biþ ðonne him sylf léas, and biþ his āgen pāca, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 21.

pācan; p. pāhte; pp. pāht *To deceive*:—Swylce hiē mid sceare and munuces hiwe God pācen (pācean, MS. T.) *as if deceiving God with the tonsure and the appearance of a monk*, R. Ben. 9, 15. Hý ōðer specap, ōðer hý pēncap, and lætaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt hý ōðre māgan swā swicollice pācan, Wulfst. 55, 3. Pāchte *decepta, seducta*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 42. v. ā-, be-pācan.

pægel *a wine-vessel, a pail*:—Pægel (Wright gives *wagel*, but see Anglia viii. 450) *gillo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 26. [Cf. *Dan. pægel half a pint.*]

pæll, pell, es; m. I. *a pall, covering, cloak, costly robe*:—Pæl (pell) *pallium*, mid pælle (pelle) *gescryð palliatus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 257, 3–4. Pæl *pallium*, Blickl. Gl. Weofod mid reāðum pælle gescryð (*the altar was in the church dedicated to St. Michael*, v. next passage), Homl. Th. i. 508, 16. Mid hāligdōme of ðæs Hælandes rōde and of Marian reāfe and of Michaeles pelle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 73. Volosianus done pæll āstrehtas ðe Dryhtnes andwyltan on wæs befealden, St. And. 46, 13. iiii. pellas, and iiii. cuppan, Chart. Th. 519, 23. Mycel ðær wæs gegaderod on golde and on seolfre and on faton and on pællan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 30. II. *purple, a purple garment*:—Of ðam biþ geweorht se weolocreāda pæl *quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur*, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 20 note. Pællas *purpuram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*Icel. pell costly stuff. From Lat. pallium.*] v. next word.

pellen, pellen; *adj. Purple, rich or costly* (of garments):—Hē hyne on pællenne scýtan befeold, St. And. 42, 13. V. pællene weofodscéatas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Bigap eow pællene cyrtlas, ðæt gē tō lytelre hwile scinon swā swā rōse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Se cynyng gesýmde gold and seolfor and deorwurde gymmas and pællene gyrlan upon ofendas, 458, 24. Se rīca on his pællenum gyrlum cwyþ: 'Nis se lodere mid his tættecon mīn gelica,' 256, 8. Se cāsere dyde of his purpuran and his pællenan gyrlan, H. R. 103, 18. [*Laym. pallen (curtel).*]

pælm, pæran. v. palm, ā-, for-pæran.

pærl (?). The word, which occurs in a list of terms connected with writing, is glossed by *enula*, which elsewhere glosses *horselene*:—Pærl *enula*, bōcfeol *peramentum*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 304, 7.

pæp, paj, es; m.: e; f. (?) *A path, track*:—Pæp, paj *semita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 3. Manna paj *semita*, deora paj *callis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 41–42. Pæp *semita*, 80, 37. Wegleās paj *inuium*, 53, 61. Pæp *callis*, *iter pecudum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 58. Paj *callis*, 14, 10. Paat, 103, 48. Andlang oxna pæpes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 10. Done kyng gerihtan of ðam dweliandan pæpe (*from the path of error*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 30. Ne mihton forhabban helpendra paj merestreāmes mōd (*they could not stop the course of the rushing water*), Cd. Th. 208, 23; Exod. 487. Gerece mē on rihtne paj (*semitam*), Ps. Th. 26, 13. Lær mē ðīne pajas (*semitas*), 24, 3; Ps. Spl. 8, 8; Homl. Th. i. 360, 32; 362, 16. Ðeah willniap calle jurh mistlice pajas cuman tō anum ende, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Ic ondræde ðæt ic ðē læde hīdres didres on ða pajas of ðīnum wege, 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. On pajum (*semita*) beboda ðīnra, Ps. Spl. 118, 35. *The word seems feminine in the following*:—Andlang pajæ . . . fēc ðæ standap in on ðær pajæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 36–176, 6. *In the Northern Gospels pæp is an alternative gloss with dene*:—Pæp t dene *uallis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5: *chaos*, 16, 26. [*O. Frs. path, pæd; O. H. Ger. pfad callis, semita.*] v. ān-, flet-, gegn-, here-, mearc-, mil-pæp.

pæppan; *p. de To tread (a path), to traverse*:—Tungol gārsecges grundas pæpþ the sun (after it has set) treads ocean's depths as its path, Exon. 350, 29; Sch. 71. Eorþgræf pæpþ it makes its way along a trench, 439, 26; Rā. 59, 9. Sume fōtum twām foldan pēpþ, sume fiērfēte, Met. 31, 10. Ic mearcþas træd, mōras pæpde, Exon. 485, 8; Rā. 71, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. pfadōn to go along a path, Grif. 3, 326.]

pætig, *v. prætig*.
pāl, *es*; *m.* I. *a pale, pole, stake*:—Pāl *palus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 69. II. *a kind of hoe or spade*:—Delfisen vel spadu vel pāl fossocum, 16, 14. [Cf. pāl a kind of hoe or spade; a pale: O. H. Ger. pfāl *palus*. From Latin.]

palent, *es*; *m.*: *palente, palendse*, *an*; *f.* *A palace*:—On ðam mæran palente ðær ðær se cyning was oftost wunigende, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Ðæt seó cwēn ne cume næfre heononforþ intō ðinum pallente, 29, 64. On strēte oððe on palentan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 6. Æt ðæs cāseres palentans (palentans, Bos.), Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Hē brac ðæne palant (ða palentan, MS. D.), Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 21. [O. Frs. *palense*: O. Sax. *palencea*: O. H. Ger. *pfalanza*, *pfalanza basilica, praetorium, aula, palatium*. From a Mid. Lat. form *palatinum*. v. Kluge Dict. s. v. *pfalz*.]

palent-līc, *adj.* *Relating to a palace*:—Tō ðam palenticum ad *palatinas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 67. [O. H. Ger. *pfalenz-līh palatinus*.]

palm, *es*; *palma*, *an* (?) ; *m.*: *pælme*, *an*; *f.* *A palm*:—Palm *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61. Se palm is siðgeþeald, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: i. 218, 10. Swē swē palma ut *palma*, Ps. Surt. 91, 13. Swælce pælme *quasi palma*, Rtl. 65, 33. Pælmana *palmarum*, 95, 8. Palmana, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. *palma*: Icel. *pálmr a palm-tree*.]

palm-æppel *the fruit of the palm, a date*:—Palmæppel *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 63; 89, 33. Palmæppla *nicolaos*, 83, 55. Palmæpla, 60, 67.

palm-bearu *a palm-grove*:—Palmbeawes *palmeti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77. **Palm-sunnandæg** *Palm Sunday*:—Gyf se terminus becymþ on ðone Sunnandæg ðonne byþ se dæg Palsunnandæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 16. On Palsunnandæg, Rub. Lk. Skt. 19, 29. [Cf. *pálsunnudagr*.]

palm-treów *a palm-tree*:—Palmtreów *palma*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Palmtréo *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 4. Ðær wæron hundseofontig palmtréowa (*palmae*), Ex 15, 27. Palmtréowa (*-trýwa*) twigu *ramos palmarum*, Jn. Skt. 12, 13.

palm-twig *a palm-branch*:—Palmtwig *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61; Blickl. Gl. Onfōh ðissum palmtwigge, Blickl. Homl. 137, 25. Heó ælegde ðæt palmtwig ðe heó ær onfēng, 139, 4. Se gewuna stent ðæt gehwær on Godes gelapunge se sacerð bletsian scoole palmtwigu on ðisum dæge (*Palm Sunday*), Homl. Th. i. 218, 3.

palmung *glosses palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 2.

palm-wicu *the week which begins with Palm Sunday*:—On ðære palmwucan, Rub. Lk. Skt. 22, 1; Rub. Jn. Skt. 12, 1, 24.

palstr *a spike or something with a point*:—Palester, plaster, *palstr cospis*, Txs. 50, 225. *Palstre cuspile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 58.

pan-me *cooked food*:—Ælces cynnes panmete *ferculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 59. *Ponmete uivertitum*, i. 290, 42.

pang, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 52, *an error for þung* (?).

panic, *es*; *n.* (?) *A sort of millet*; *panicum*:—Panecis fif scillinga gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 124, 8. Nym panic, 118, 28. [O. L. Ger. *penik*: M. H. Ger. *pfenich*.]

panne, *an*; *f.* *A pan*:—Panne *patella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 51. Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge was Paulus onbærned, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 3. Of bráðre pannan *de sartagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 11. Wyl on pannan, Lchdm. ii. 308, 28. Ðær wæron inne geseted hwasas and pannan, and hē clypte ða hwasas and cyste ða pannan, ðæt hē wæs call sweart, Shr. 69, 27-29. [O. H. Ger. *pfanna*: O. Frs. *panne*: Icel. *panna*.] v. brád-, bráðe-, bráðing-, bræg-, cōcer-, fyr-, heáfod-, hearste-, holo-, hyrsting-, fesen-panne.

Pante, *an*; *f.* *The river Blackwater in Essex*:—Hi Pantan stream bestōð, Eástseaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 50; By. 68. Wōdon wælwulfas ofer Pantan, 134, 41; By. 97. Seó æreste stōw is on Pante staþe ðære *cá prior locus est in ripa Pentae amnis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 8.

pāpa, *an*; *m.* *A pope*:—Ðā was on ða tid Vitalianus pāpa ðæs apostolican setles caldoriscop *sede apostolicae tempore illo Vitalianus praeerat*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Gregorius se hāga pāpa, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24. Æfter ðæs pāpan geendunge, 122, 18. Tō pāpan gecoren, 122, 31. Tō pāpan gehālgod, 124, 1. [Cf. *pāfi*. From Latin *papa*.]

pāpan-hād, *es*; *m.* *The papal dignity*:—Gregorius pāpanhād onfēng, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 24.

pāp-dōm, *es*; *m.* *The papacy*:—Gregorius fēng tō pāpdōme, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 33. [Cf. *pāfa-dōmr*.]

pāper, *es*; *m.* (?) *Papyrus*:—Paper *papyrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 12.

pāpig, *v. popig*.

pāpol-stān, *es*; *m.* *A pebble-stone, pebble*:—Gæþ tō ðære sæstrande and feccaþ mē pāpolstānas, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Pāpolstānas *lapillulos*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 18. [Wick. *pibbil-ston*.]

pāp-seel, *es*; *n.* *The papal see*:—Hē hié lærede ðæt hié raðost tō

Rōme sendon tō ðam pāpan, and ðone pāpan and ðæt pāpseld ðæt hié beahsodan hwæt him ðæs tō ræde pūhte, Blickl. Homl. 205, 20.

pāp-setl, *es*; *n.* *The papal throne*:—Hē sæt on ðam pāpselte andfelen gear, Shr. 49, 17.

part, *es*; *m.* *A part*:—Des part oððe ðes dæl, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 2. Disces partes, 16; Som. 20, 11. On ðisum parte, 17; Som. 20, 32.

Parthe; *pl.* *The Parthians*:—Parthe forhergodon Mesopotamian, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 6. Partha cyning, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 3. Partha gewin, Swt. 236, 26. Hié hæfdon gewin wið Parthe, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 6, 8. Hē com ærest tō Parþum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 12.

pap, *v. pæp*.

pāwa, *peā*, *an*; *m.*: *pāwe*, *an*; *f.* *Peacock, peahen*:—Pāwa *pavo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Pauua, Txs. 90, 826. Pawa, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 24. Pāwe, *pavo, pavus*, 29, 4. Fuglas ða ðe heard flæsc habbaþ, pāwa, swan, æned, Lchdm. ii. 196, 19. On ðære ylcas stōwe byþ oðer fugelcynn fenix hātte ða habbaþ cambas on heāfde swā pāwan *in eo monte est avis fenix que habet cristas quasi orbis pavonis*, Nar. 39, 4. Se fugel (*the phenix*) is onlicost peān, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Gh. 32. [A pruest proud as a *po*, Pol. Songs, 159, 15: Wick. *poos*; *pl.*: O. H. Ger. *pfāwo*: Icel. *pā* or *pái* (*as a nickname*). From Latin.]

Peāc-land the Peak of Derbyshire:—Eādweard cyning fōr ðonan (*from Nottingham*) on Peācland tō Badecan wiellon (*Bakewell*), Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 11. v. next word.

Peāc, *Pēc-sætan*; *pl.* *The occupiers of the Peak*:—Pēcsætna [*land is*] twelf hund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 17.

pearroc, *es*; *m.* *An enclosure*:—Pearroc, *pearuc clatrum*, Txs. 50, 224. *Pearruc*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 7. *Pearruc cauea*, Germ. 400, 62. On ðisum lytlum pearroce būgiap swiðe manega peōða *hoc ipsum brevis habitaculi septum plures incolunt nationes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 27. Ðis sindon ða landgemæro. Ærest . . . on Bogeles pearroc; of Bocoles pearruce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 11. Hié (*the English*) bedrifon hié (*the Danes*) on ænne pearroc, and besæton hié ðær utan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 35. *Pearruca clatrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 75. *Pearroca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 63. Of *pearroccum de clatris*, 26, 52; 18, 62. Of *pearrucum*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 44; 508, 29. Ðæs gemære is on eásthealfes spachrycg, on sūðan plumwearding pearrocas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 12. [O. H. Ger. *pferrih*, *pfarrih*. From Celtic: *Welsh* *parwg*.]

Pedrida, *Pedreda* (*e* ?) *the river Parret*:—Æt Pedridan (*Pedredan*, MS. E.) mūþan, Chr. 845; Erl. 66, 23; 658; Erl. 34, 2.

pell, *pellan*. v. *pæll*, *pællan*.

pellican, *es*; *m.* *A pelican*:—Ic geworden eom pellicane gelic se on wēstene wunap, Ps. Th. 101, 5.

pending, *v. pening*.

Pēne; *pl.* *The Carthaginians*; *Poeni*:—Ðæt hié wið Pēna folce mehte . . . Ðā flugon Pēne . . . Hanna, Pēna cyning, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 21-25.

pening, *penning*, *pending*, *penig*, *pennig*, *es*; *m.* *A penny* (1) referring to other than English coinage:—Ðes peninge (*pening*, *penig*) *hic* *as*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 14. Fals pening *paracaraximus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 34. *Penninge hymenis* (?), ii. 96, 71. *Peninge*, 43, 27. Bringaþ mē done pening (*denarium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ðā brohton hī him ænne peninc (*penig*, MS. A.: *penning*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Hē sealde ælc on ænne penig (*penning*, Lind.) . . . Ðā onfēngon hī ælc hī pening (*suinridigo peningas*, Lind.) . . . syndrige penegas *singulos denarios*, 20, 2-10. *Pening*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 27. Mē sind wana *penegas desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 37. Wē eac wiernaþ ūrum cildum ūrra peninga mid tō plegianne *pueris unum subtrahimus*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 27. Hīg sealdon hine wið prītigum penegum, Gen. 37, 28. (2) of English coinage, a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound:—Fif penegas gemaciaþ ænne scilling, and xxx. penega ænne mancs, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. Gā seó wāge wulle tō .ccx. þ. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Tēn hund (pund ?) peñd . . . Gedæle hē ælcum Godes þiowe peñd . . . prēotēne hund (pund ?) *pending*, Chart. Th. 471, 5-26. xiii. pund *pendingæ*, 474, 9. Mid .v. pundum mærra peninga (*denarii meri*), L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10. Gif mon men eage of æslea, geselle him mon .lx. sciff. and .vi. sciff. and .vi. peningas and þridan dæl peningas (*peniges*, MS. H.) tō bōte, 47; Th. i. 94, 3-5. Hire mægþhādes wurd, ðæt synd twelf scillingas be twelf penigon (cf. Se rihtscylling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est .xii. denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7), Ex. 21, 10. (3) as a weight, *pennyweight*:—An uncia stent on feówer and twentig penegum. Twelf siðon twelf penegas beoþ on anum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 17. Pund ealop gewiþþ .vi. penegum mære ðonne pund wætres, and .i. pund wines gewiþþ .xv. penegum mære ðonne .i. pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16-26. Gegnð on mortere ðætte pening gewege, 18, 3; 134, 25. Swylce swā .iii. penegas gewegen, 52, 13; 110, 17. Wið lūsum; cwic seolfor, ān pening seolfres, 124, 24. Drenc biþ on peninge *the dose will be a pennyweight*, 272, 24. Ceorþ nygan penegas *cut up nine pennyweights*, iii. 8, 2. Man ðysses wyrtruman genime tyn penega gewichte, i. 260, 17. Hý man wegeþ, swā man ðeþ gold wið penegas, and gif ða penegas teoþ swiðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe,

Wulfst. 240, 2-4. [O. L. Ger. penning : O. Frs. panning : O. H. Ger. pfenning, pfenting : Icel. penningr.] v. ælmes-, healf-, heorþ-, hundred-, Róm-, seám-penning.

pening-hwirfere, es; *m. A money-changer* :—Pennighwyrfere *mensularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 31.

pening-mangere, es; *m. A money-dealer* :—Pennigmangere *collybista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 32. Penningmongere, ii. 22, 36.

pening-sliht, es; *m. The striking of money* :—Gæfil ƿ penning-slæht *tributum vel census*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25.

pening-wæg, e; *f. A penny-weight* :—Wid lûsum; cwic seolfor and eald butere; ân pening seolfres, and tû peningwæge buteran, Lchdm. ii. 124, 24.

pening-weorþ, -wurþ, es; *n. A penny-worth* :—Hafa ân penigweorþ swefles, Lchdm. iii. 38, 28. Æt ælcum gegyldan ænne peninge oððe ân peningeworþ weaxes, Chart. Th. 605, 26. Twā hund peningeworþ hlāfes, Homl. Th. i. 182, 9.

penn, es; *m. A pen, fold* :—On penn; of ðam penne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 3-4; 25, 21. On hacapenn forewardne, 412, 13.

penn a disease of the eye, *pin*, a kind of cataract :—Dis is seō sēleste eāhsalf wid ēhwærc and wid miste and wid penne, Lchdm. i. 374, 2.

pennian, v. on-pennad. [Cf. ƿe pit tineþ his muð ower þe man þe lið on fule synnen . . . gif ure ani is þus penned, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 27.]

Pentecosten, es; *m. (?) Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the resurrection*, *Whitsuntide* :—On Pentecostenes dæg com se Hālgā Gāst ofer ða apostolas, Bt. 214, 29. On ðære Pentecostenes wucan, Rubc. Lk. Skt. 5, 17; 8, 40. On ðerne Pentecostenes mæssedæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 3, 16. On Pentecostenes mæssæfen, 14, 15.

Penwiht-steort, es; *m. The Land's End in Cornwall* :—Se here . . . wendon eft ābūtan Penwiht-steort (Penwid-, MS. C. : Penwæd-, MS. D.) on ða sūþheafte, and wendon in tō Tamermūþan, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [The Welsh form is *Pengwaryd*, v. Earle's note.]

Peohtas; *pl. The Picts* :—Dā ferdon Peohtas in Breotone . . . Mid dý Peohtas wif næfdon . . . ðæt is mid Peohtum healden . . . Dridde cynn Breotone onfeng on Pehta dæle, Bd. I, 1; S. 474, 17-25. On Peohta gereorde, S. 474, 4. Pehta cynn, 5, 24; S. 646, 33. Hf sceoldon feohton wið Pyhtas (Pihtas, MS. A.). Heō dā fuhton wið Pyhtas, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 6.

peonīa, an; *m. (?) Peony* :—Peonia *peonīa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 22. Deōs wyrt ðe man peonīan nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 168, 14. [The Latin form of the accusative, *peoniam*, occurs, 170, 4.]

peorð the name of the Runic *p*. Its meaning is doubtful. Grimm notices the name for *f* in the old Sclavonic alphabet, *fert*, and the Persian name for one of the figures on the chess-board, *ferz*. Kemble seems to take the latter, translating the word by *chess-man*; but it is doubtful whether the knowledge of chess was early enough among the Teutons to allow of this interpretation. v. Zacher *Das Runenalphabet*, pp. 7-9. The verse which accompanies the Rune in the Runic poem is the following :—Peorð byþ symble plega and hlehter wlancum ðær wīgan sittap on beorðele blīðe ætsonne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 1-6; Rūn. 14.

pere(u), an; *f. A pear* :—Seō peru *hoc pīrum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59. Pere, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 59. Healfreāde peran *crustumie vel volēmīs vel insana vel melimendrum*, 39, 25. [Cf. *hec volēmūs aē* permayn-tre, 191, col. 2: *hoc volēmūs aē* permayne, 192, col. 2.] Peran, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18. [Icel. *pera* : O. H. Ger. *bira*.]

pere-wōs, es; *n. Perry, a drink made from pears* :—Perewōs *sapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 50. (The word occurs in a list of drinks.)

persa, v. medema.

Persc-ware; *pl. The Persians* :—Of Perscware mægþe, Shr. 55, 32.

Perse, Persēas; *pl. The Persians* :—Dā wæron ða Perse geegsade, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 13; 3, 1; Swt. 98, 30. Persa cynyng, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 29. Persa rice . . . Persēa rice, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2, 31. Wid Persum, Swt. 82, 23. On Persēum, 78, 30. Hie sendon on Perse, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19. **Persida** *Persia* :—Tō ðam earde ðe is gehāten Persida, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 2.

Persisc; *adj. Persian* :—Seō reāfung ðæs Persiscan feōs, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21; Jud. Thw. 162, 23.

persoc, es; *m. A peach*; *malum persicum* :—Genim persoces leāf, Lchdm. iii. 58, 27. Æppla and peran and persucas, ii. 176, 18. [M. H. Ger. *persich*.]

persoc-treow, es; *n. A peach-tree* :—Persoc-treow *persicarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 52.

peru, v. pere.

pervince, an; *f. Periwinkle (plant)* :—Pervincæ *vinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 65. Pervince, 79, 34.

petersilige, an; *f. Parsley* :—Petersilie. Dās wyrtē man *petroselinum* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 240, 6. Petersilige, iii. 24, 9. Petorsilian sæd, ii. 314, 29; 228, 26. Dā wyrt petersilian, 206, 27; 234, 8. [O. H. Ger. *petarsile* : Ger. *petersilie*.]

peþpan, petig. v. þæþpan, prætig.

Petrus; *gen. Petres*; *m. The apostle Peter* :—Dā genam Petrus hyne . . . Dā beseah hē hyne and cwæþ tō Petre, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 22-23. Se Hēlend com on Petres hūse, 8, 14. Hē sceare (Petres mearce, MS. B.) onfeng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10. Be Peteres mæssan, Wulfst. 272, 9.

philosoph, es; *m. A philosopher* :—Paminunde ðam strongan cynyngē and ðam gelāredestan philosophe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 22. Hie sealdon Demostanase ðam philosophe ligende feoh, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 1.

pic, es; *n. Pitch* :—Dis pic *haec pix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Som. 13, 54; Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 39. Hlūttor pic *resin*, Lchdm. ii. 44, 24; 72, 25. Genim pices lytel, 96, 12. Weallendes pices, 252, 1; Dōm. L. 14, 199. Heō smirode hine mid tyrtan and mid pice, Ex. 2, 3. Dā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leād and scipteoran and pic, Shr. 91, 7; Lchdm. ii. 318, 4. [O. L. Ger. *pik* : O. H. Ger. *peh* : Icel. *bik*.]

pic, es; *m. A point, pointed instrument, pike* :—Pic *acisculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 39. Pic, 4, 23; i. 17, 31. [Cf. his pic he nom on honden & heled hine under capen . . . pene pic he bilāfde, Laym. 30849. A Celtic word.] v. horn-pic.

pican to use a pic, to remove by means of a pic, to pick :—Lēt him pīcan ūt his eāgan, and ceorfan of his handa, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 33. [Pykyn *purgo*, Prompt. Parv. 397: to piken and to weden, Piers P. 16, 17.] **pic-bred** (?) *glosses glans*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 58 [at the end of a list of names of trees].

picen; *adj. Pitchy, of pitch* :—Picen hell *piceus Tartarus*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 30. On ðære picenan eā, Blickl. Homl. 43, 28.

pician; *p. ode To pitch, cover with pitch* :—Crocca gepicod ūtan, Lchdm. ii. 26, 23.

picung, e; *f. A pricking* :—Picung *stigmata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 39. v. pic.

pie; *f. An insect* :—Hundes pie (*pēo*, Ps. Spl. C.) *cynomia*, Ps. Surt. 104, 31. Lūs *peducla*, hnitū *ascarida*, pie *ladasca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 45-47. *Ladasca piac, briensis* handwyrn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 48.

pihment a pigment, drug :—Of Ƿþrum pyhmentum, Lchdm. iii. 136, 29. Cf. next word.

pihten part of a loom :—Pihten, Anglia ix. 263, 12. Pihtine *pectine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 26.

pīl, es; *m. A stick with a point, something pointed* :—Dægmales pīl *gnomon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 42. Dā Walas ādrifon sumre eā ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum (*stængum*, MS. D.) *grætum* innan ðam wetere (cf. Cassobellannus *tipam fluminis ac pene totum sub aqua vadum acutissimis sudibus praestruerat*, Bd. 1, 2), Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Heō (*sea-holly*) hafap stelan hwitne, on ðæs heāhnyse ufewardre beōþ ācennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pīlas (*sharp and thorny prickles*), Lchdm. i. 304, 1. Hē gehæfte hī on ānum micclum stocce, and mid isenum pīlum heora ilas gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 388. [O. H. Ger. *pīl pīlum*, *arundo*. From Lat. *pīlum*.] v. hilde-, orþanc-, searo-, wæl-pīl; and dægmales-pīlu.

pīle, an; *f. A stake*. v. temes-pīle.

pīle, an; *f. A mortar* :—Deāh dū portige ðone dysegan on pīlan swā mon corn dēþ mid pīlstæfe ne meahst dū his dysig him from ādrifan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi pīsanas feriente desuper pīlo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 267, 1. Swilce hit on pīlan gepīlod wære *quasi pīlo tusum*, Ex. 16, 14. [From Latin *pīla*.]

pīle a pillow. v. pyle.

pīlece, an; *f. A robe of skin, pelisse* :—Pylece *pellicie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 68. Hwi worhte God pīlcian Adame and Eve æfter ðam gylte? Ðæt hē geswutelode mid ðam deādum fellum ðæt hī wæron ða deādliche, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 28. [He to-rended þe olde pīlche of his deādliche uelle, A. R. 362, 29. Pylche *pellicium, pellicia*, Prompt. Parv. 397; see the note, where many instances of the word are given. O. H. Ger. *pelliz* : Icel. *pīliza, pīlla a fur coat*. From Latin.]

pīlere, es; *m. One who pounds in a mortar* :—Pīlere *pīlurius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 52. v. next word.

pīlian; *p. ode To pound in a mortar* :—Se ðe pīlaþ *vel tribulaþ pīlurus vel pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. v. preceding word and pīle, pīl-stampe, -stoc.

pīllan (?) to peel (of skin) :—Dis lācecræft sceal tō ðan handan ðe ðæt fell of pyleþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13.

pīll-sāpe, an; *f. Silotrum* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 32.

pīl-stæf. v. pīle.

pīl-stampe, an; *f. A pestle*; *pīlum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 51.

pīl-stocce, es; *m. A pestle*; *pīla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 6.

pīlstre, an; *f. A pestle*; *pīla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 50.

pīn-beām, es; *m. A pine-tree* :—Se hālgā wolde āheāwan ænne pīn-beām, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 24.

pīnca. v. pynca.

pīnere, es; *m. One who torments* :—Hlāferd hīs gesalde hine ðæm pīnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34; Germ. 399, 265.

pīnewincle. v. winewincle.

pīn-hnutu; *gen. dat.* -hnyte; *pl.* -hnyte; *f. A pine-nut, fir-cone* :—Seō eorþe stent on gelicnesse ānre pīnnhnyte, Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Genim of pīn-hnyte .xx. geclānsodra cynrela, ii. 180, 19. [Prompt. Parv. *pynote pīnum*.]

pīnian; *p. ode To torment, torture* :—Dā pīneden hīe hiene mid ðam ðæt hē hī hand forbærndon, ānne finger and ānne, Ois. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 22. Pīnedon *excruciant*, 6, 11; Swt. 266, 15. Ðæt hē hīs heortan and hīs mōd mid hreōwsunga suide pīnige ut *per afflictionem poenitentiae cor prematur*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 25. Ðā hēt hē hī pīnian (pīnigan, MS. C.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 371. Ðonne onginþ hē hī tō pīnianne on

mistlicre wisan, Wulfst. 195, 1. Gnættas ægðer ge ða men ge ða nýteuu piniende wæron, Ors. i, 7; Swt. 36, 31. Piniendum *cruciante*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 36. [O. H. Ger. pinôn: *Icel.* pína. From Latin.]

pinn. I. a *pin*, *peg*:—Ne sceolde hē nān þing forgýman ðe æfre tō note mehte; ne mūsfeallan, ne ðæt git læsse is, tō hæpsan pinn, Anglia ix. 265, 10. [From Latin *pinnā*.] II. *an instrument for writing*, a *pen*:—Mid pinn f urritsæx *calami*, Mt. Kmb. p. 2, 17. [From *penna*? or *pinnā*?]

pinne (?), an; f. *A flask, bottle*:—lc (*sutor*) wyrce of him (*cutes et pelles*) flaxan (pinnan) *facio ex iis flascones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

pinness, e; f. *Torment, pain*:—Tō ðære helware stife pinnesse, Chart. Th. 369, 34.

pinsian; p. ode *To weigh, judge, estimate, consider, examine*:—Gefænce ælc man hū swiðe man pinsaþ ða sǽwle on dōmes dæg, ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sǽwle on ða wæge and hý man wegaf, swā man ðeþ gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 239, 26. Hē holrede f pinsode *pen-savit, cogitavit*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 76. Hē sceawode hine selfne and pinsode *he observed and weighed himself*, Past. 7, 2; Swt. 51, 15. Pinsige ælc mon hiene selfne georne, 10, 2; Swt. 63, 18. Pinsiende *inquirendo, scrutando*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 26. [Lat. *pensare*.] v. ā-pinsian.

pinsung. v. ā-pinsung, Hpt. Gl. 447, 73.

pintel virilitas, membrum virile, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 29. [Pyntyl *veratrum, tentigo, priapus*, 184, 11. Pyntyle *veretrum*, 186, col. 2. Pyntyle, 208, col. 1. Also see Cath. Angl. p. 281, s. v. *pyntelle*, and the note. Leo 200, 41 gives a Platt-deutsch *pint* with the same meaning.]

pin-treow, es; n. *A pine-tree*:—Pintreow *pinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 54; 79, 80; 285, 60. Þiufæres pintreowes *frondentis pini*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 68; Lchdm. ii. 216, 5. ðæt man pintreow bærne tō glēdum and ðonne ða glēda sette tōforan ðam seocum men, 284, 12.

pin-treowen, -triwen; adj. *Belonging to a pine-tree*:—Cyrnlu of pintrwenum (*-treow*), MS. O.) hnutum, Lchdm. i. 250, 9.

pinung, e; f. *Torment, torture, pain*:—Rōd[e] pinung *crucis tormentum*, Rtl. 24, 11. Tō pinunge *ad poenam*, 103, 17. For his gylta pinunga in *crimino suorum* *cruciatum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 8. Pinunge, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 268, 19. Mid ungemetlice pinunge hē (*Phalaris*) wæs ðæt folc cwielmende, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 18. Pinunge *tortomo*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 20. Pinungum *cruciatibus*, 502, 70.

pinung-tōl, es; n. *An instrument of torture*:—Decius hēt gearcian eall ðæt pinungtōl, Homl. Th. i. 428, 18. Mid eallum ðisum pinung-tōlum geintregod, 424, 22.

pipat (?) *glosses accipiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 36.

pip-dream, es; m. *The sound of the pipe*:—Pipdrām singan gehýreþ gehende blisse to hear (in a dream) the sound of the pipe shews joy at hand, Lchdm. iii. 208, 22.

pipe, an; f. *A pipe*. (1) as a musical instrument:—Pipe oððe hwistle *musa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 60. Hearpe and pipe drēmaþ eow on beorsele, Wulfst. 46, 16. i. silfren pipe, Chart. Th. 429, 20. (2) of other tubes:—In pipan; of pipan in wiðf brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 380, 2. Dō mid pipan on, Lchdm. ii. 126, 3. Mid oððunge wyrtðrences purh horn oððe pipan, 260, 11; 224, 28. [O. L. Ger. pipa: *Icel.* pipa: O. H. Ger. *pfiffa fistula, calamus, camena*.] v. sang-pipe.

pipere, es; m. *A piper, player on the flute*:—Pipere *tibicen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 59; 289, 55. Reōðpipere *auledus*, 60, 46. Se Hælend geseah hwistleras (piperas, Rush.), Mt. Kmb. 9, 23. [Icel. pipari: O. H. Ger. *pfiffari tibicen*.]

pipfan; p. te *To breathe, blow*:—Pipðenes *spirantis, sufflantis*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 70. Ut ā-pýfhte (*-pipfte*) *exhalavit, expiravit*, 472, 42.

piplian to grow *simply*:—Wið teter and pypylgende (pipigende, MS. B.) lic, Lchdm. i. 234, 10. Wið pypylgende (pipigende, MS. B.) lic ðæt Grēcas erpinam (*ἐρπινς*) nemnaþ, 266, 20. [Lat. *papula* a *pimple*.]

pipor, es; m. *Pepper*:—Piper (other MSS. pipor) *piper*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. On ðām londum biþ pipores genihtsummys . . . ðone pipor mon swā nimeþ, Nar. 34, 21–23. Genim langes pipores x. corn, Lchdm. ii. 186, 8. Of blacum pipore, 234, 2. Genim gebeátenne pipor, 186, 4. [Icel. pipar: O. H. Ger. *peffar*. From Latin.]

pipor-corn, es; n. *A pepper-corn*:—Genim .xvii. piporcorn, Lchdm. i. 74, 4. ðæra pipercorna sý ofetæl, 288, 8.

pipor-horn, es; m. *A horn for holding pepper*:—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt . . . piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

piporian; p. ode *To pepper*:—Pipra hit syððan swā swā man wille, Lchdm. iii. 76, 9. Cf. Gepipera mid .xx. corna, ii. 182, 21. Gepiporod wyrtðrenc, 182, 7. [Icel. pipra.]

pir-gráf, es; m. *An orchard of pear-trees*:—On pirgráf, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 284, 23.

pirige, an; f. *A pear-tree*:—Deós pirige *haec pirus*, Ælfic. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59; Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 51; 80, 9. Pirige, ii. 117, 35. On gerihthe tō ðære pirigan, Chart. Th. 145, 28. ðis sindon ða londgemæra . . . ærest of Piriforda on ða ðic; andlang ðic on ða pyrgan; of ðære pyrgan . . . Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 76, 27–30. ðæt ðære pirian, 52, 18. On ða pyrian, ii. 205, 15. *The word, as in Piriford, is found in local names*, e. g. Pirig-flíat, Pyrihom, Pirigtung, vi. 322, col. 2. [Chauc. *Piers P.* pirie.]

pís; adj. *Heavy, weighty*:—Byrðenna hefiga f písa onera *gravia*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 23, 4. [From Latin *pensus*.] v. pinsian, pís-lic, písian.

pise, an; f. *A pea*:—Pise *lenticula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 75. Piose, 112, 63. Pysan *lentis*, 51, 50. Pisan hosa *siliqua*, 120, 58; Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. Heó hafaf sæd on ðære mycele ðe pysan, Lchdm. i. 316, 10. Beán, pisan *cicer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 37. Pisan gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Geseáwe pysan *juicy peas*, 254, 15. Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wæran on gesodene, 286, 29. ðonne sceal ða langnysse (*of the root*) tōceorfan on pysena gelicnyse, i. 260, 15. On pysena wōse, 260, 25. Pysena seáw, ii. 220, 10. Pysena broþ, 278, 18. Healde hī hine wið pisan and wið ða þing ðe windigne æþm on men wyrren, 214, 2. v. mūse-pise.

pise-cynn, es; n. *A kind of pea*:—Sum pysecynn hǽtte *lenticulas*, Lchdm. ii. 190, 16.

pisian (?) *to weigh*:—Gefænce ælc man hū swiðe man pinsaþ (pyseþ, MS. H.) ða sǽwle, Wulfst. 239, 26. v. pís.

pisle, an; f. (?) *A warm (?) chamber*:—*Scriptorium pisle*, fer-(fyr-?) hūs (or? þis(a)le fýrhūs), Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 58. [Cf. O. Frs. *pisel* a *chamber*: ‘*pisel, pesel* ist in Niedersachsen, Dietmarschen, Nordfriesland and Süddänemark, *phiesel* in Baiern für verschiedene arten von gemächern noch gangbar,’ Richthofen. O. H. Ger. *pisel pīsalis, pisale, pīrale*, Grff. 3, 352. ‘*Pīsalis videtur fuisse vestiarius seu vestiaria theca*,’ Du Gange.]

pīs-lic; adj. *Heavy*:—Woeron ēgo hiora píslico f hefigo (*ingravati*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 40. v. *next word* and pís.

pīslic; adv. *Heavily*:—Pīslic f hefiglice, *gravius*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 13, 15; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 53. v. *preceding word*.

pistol, es; m. *An epistle, letter*:—Be ðam spræc se pistol æt ðyssere mæssan, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 13. ðone pistol ðe Hieronimus sette be forþsīde Marian, 438, 3. Se apostol āwrit on his pistole, Boutr. Serd. 22, 47. Iacob se rihtwisa āwrat ānne pistol, Ælfic. T. Grn. 14, 9, 13. Petrus āwrat twegen pistolas, 14, 7, 12, 16, 19. [Icel. *pistil*. From Latin.]

pistol-bōc; f. *A book containing the Epistles*:—Hē (the priest) sceal habban ða wæpna tō ðam gǽstlicum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc, saltere and pistolbēc, godspellbēc and mæssebēc, L. Ælfic. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 11–13. Hē (bishop Leofric) hæfþ ðiderynn (St. Peter's *minster at Exeter*) gedōn . . . ii. pistolbēc . . . Hē ne funde on ðam mynstre ðā hē tō fēng bōca nā mā būton . . . i. pistolbēc . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8–29. [Cf. *Icel.* *pistla-bók*.]

pistol-rēdere, es; m. *He who reads the epistle in church*, R. Conc. 5.

pistol-rēding, e; f. *A lesson in the church-service*:—Lucas ūs manode on ðisse pistol-rēdinge, Homl. Th. i. 294, 13; ii. 380, 23. (Both passages refer to the Acts of the Apostles.)

pistol-rocc, es; m. *The vestment worn when reading the epistle*:—v. fulle mæssereáf, ii. dalmatica, iii. pistolroccas, Chart. Th. 429, 22.

piþa, an; m. *Pith, the soft inner part of the stem of a plant*:—Eall se ðæl se ðe ðæs treowes on twelf mōnþum geweaxeþ, hē onginþ of ðam wyrt-
rumum, and swā upweards grēwþ oþ ðone stemn, and siððan andlang ðæs piþan and andlang ðære rinde oþ ðone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Þeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrccanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ oðer gehýded, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 23. Nim ellenes piþan, Lchdm. iii. 90, 2.

plæce, plæse, an; plæts, e; f. *A place, an open space, a street*:—In buommum ðara plæcena in *angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 5. On plæcum (on plæts, Rush.) in *plateas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 10; 14, 21. In plæcum in *plateis*, 13, 26. In plæcum (plæsum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In plægiword f on plæcum in *plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. In plæcum, 65, 37. [Prompt. *Parv.* *plecke* or *plotte porciuncula*. ‘*Pleck* is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place,’ note, p. 405. *Icel.* *pláz*; n.: M. H. Ger. *platz*, m.: (both *introductions of the end of thirteenth century*). From Latin.]

plægan, plægi-word (plæce-word), plæts. v. *plegan*, place.

plætt a *sounding blow, a smack*: in the compound *eár-plætt*:—Drihten ūs scealde hǽlu þurh ðam eárlættum, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. [Plat a *blow with the fist*, Jamieson's Dict.] v. *next word*.

plættan; p. te *To give a sounding blow, to smack*:—Hī plættan hyne mid hyra handum *dabunt ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. 19, 3. [He come plattinge (*tramping, making a noise with the feet*), Havel. 2282. *Plette*; pl. *hurried*, 2613. His heued of he plette (*struck*), 2626. Plat, 2755. *Platch* to make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Jamieson's Dict. O. Du. *platten*, *pletten*; M. H. Ger. *blatren*, *platren* to strike noisily: Ger. *plätzen*. Of onomatopoeitic origin; cf. *smack*.] v. *eár-plættan* and *preceding word*.

plagian. v. *plegan*.

plante, an; f. *A plant, shoot*:—Swē swē niówe plant[e] *sicut novella*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Gesáwena plantan *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 13. ðæt is sió hǽlige gesomnung ðæt eardap in æppeltinum ðonne hié wel begaþ hira plantan and hiera impan oþ hié fulweaxne beoþ *eclesie quippe in hortis habitat, quae ad viriditatem intinam exulta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [Icel. *planta*: O. H. Ger. *pflanza*. From Latin.] v. *mixen-plant*.

plantian; p. ode *To plant*:—Dū plantast (*plantes*) wíneard and ne bricst his, Deut. 28, 30. Gé plantiaþ, 28, 39. Gé plantigeaþ, Lev. 19, 23. Hī heora heortan wyrtuman on ðisum andwerdum life plantiaþ,

Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7. Abraham plantode ænne holt, Gen. 21, 33: Mt. Kmb. 15, 13. Hwæðer se anweald hæbbe ðone þeaw ðæt he unþeawas áwrtwalige of ríca manna móde, and plantige ðær cræftas on? Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 24. Sanctus Paulus underfeng ða hálgan gesomnunga tó plantianne, suá se ceorl ðeþ his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. [*Icel. planta*; *O. H. Ger. pflanzôn.*] v. ā-, ge-plantian.

plant-sticca, an; *m. A gardening-tool, a dibble (?)*:—Plantsticca *pastinatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 13. [*Cf. Ital. pastinare to dig.*]

plantung, e; *f. I. plantung*:—Wintwiga plantung *propagatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 5. **II. what is planted, a plant**:—Ælc plantung

(*plantatio*) ðe mē heofenlica fæder ne plantode byþ áwurtwalod, Mt. Kmb. 15, 13. Plantung rósas *plantatio rosae*, Rtl. 65, 35. Ðara bearn swā swā ædele plantunga, Ps. Spl. 143, 14: Blickl. Gl. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 76. [*O. H. Ger. pflanzunga propagatio, plantarium, plantatio.*]

plaster, es; *n. (?) A plaster*:—Tó plastre gewyrc, Lchdm. i. 272, 23: 304, 20. Hwi ne bidst ðu ðe beþunga and plaster lifes læcedómes æt lifes frean *cū tibi non oras placidae fomenta medelae*? Dōm. L. 6, 80. [*O. H. Ger. pfāstar; n. cataplasma, cementum.* From Latin [*em*] *plastrum*.]

platian; *p. ode To cover with plates*: in the compound *ā-platian*:—*Āplated obryzum, nitidum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 18. *Āplatedum obryzo*, 456, 47. v. next word.

platung, e; *f. A plate, thin piece of metal*:—Platung (? *platum*, Btwk.), smæte gold *obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 34: *Platungum brateolis, laminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 17. v. preceding word.

plega, an; *m. I. play, quick movement*:—Plega *gesticulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 36. Plegan *gestum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 10. **II. play**, (*athletic*) *sport, game*; often in poetry applied to fighting, see the compounds:—Plega *ludus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ðes plega *hic jocus*, 13; Som. 16, 27: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 30. Plega *palestra*, ii. 116, 5. Mid ðam þiówum was on symbel mīn plega *hunc continuum ludum*

ludimus, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 34: Exon. Th. 46, 27; Cri. 743. Ealle ða hwile ðe ðæt lic biþ inne, ðær sceal beon gedrync and plega, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 26. Ðær was heard plega wælgara wrixl (*the battle between the four kings and the five*), Cd. Th. 120, 4; Gen. 1989. Plæges *salutationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 11. Ic mē tó ðam plegan gemengde *ludentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Bebudon Rōmāna godas ðam senatum ðæt mon theatrum worhte him tó plegan, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33. Ða hié æt hiora theatrum wæron mid heora plegan . . . heora plegan begān, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 10–14. Ða cild riðað on heora stafum, and manigfealde plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Wē forbeoðað ægðer ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwylce unnyttesse in ðam hálgan stówum tó ðōnne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 22. Hié wæron welige . . . and heora plegan wæron genihtsume . . . Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 17–21. Plegan *allusiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 44: *colludia*, 20, 71. Plegena *ludorum*, 50, 25. **III. clapping with the hands, applause (v. plegan, IV):—Ðæm plegan *plausu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 26. v. æsc-, ecg-, gūp-, gūp-, hand-, hearm-, hyht-, lind-, nīp-, secg-, staf-, sund-, sweord-, wig-plega, next word, and the compounds with pleg-.**

plegan, plegan, plegian, plagian, plægian; *p. de, ede, ode To play*; ludere:—Ic plege *ludo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23: Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 29. Plegade *lusi*, 53, 28. Plegende *ludens*, Kent. Gl. 279: 995. **I. to play, move about sportively, frolic, dance**:—Hornfisc plegode, glād geonð gārsecg, Andr. Kmb. 740; An. 370. Hlōh ða and plegode boda bitre gehugad, Cd. Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Plægede *saltasset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 22. Plegade *saltavit*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 14, 6. Ne plæge ge, Lind., gē ne plagadun, Rush. non *saltastis*, 11, 17. Ðæt folc sæt and æt and dranc, and arison and plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Ðæt folc . . . eodon him plegan, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 14. Men willaþ binnan Godes hūse bysmorlice plegian, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 2 note. Gesiōn sēmeaþ plegian, Elen. Kmb. 490; El. 245. Ðæt wif geseah Ismael plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 6; Gen. 2778. Ða geseah hē plegan micel cnihta weorod be ðæs sæs waroþe, Shrn. 78, 27. An plegende cild arn under wēnes hweowol, 32, 11. Swā plegende lamp *quasi agnus lascivius*, Kent. Gl. 214. Seofon nacode wimmen urnon plegende on heora ge-siþhūm, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 32. **II. to play, to divert or amuse one's self**:—Ða ðe dwollice plegað æt deaðra manna līce, and ælce fūlnysse ðær forþteoþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 308. Tarentine ðæt folc plegedon binnan heora byrg æt heora beatra the Tarentines were taking their amusement at the theatre, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. Wē læraþ ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hæfere ac plege on his bocum we enjoin that a priest be neither a hunter nor a hawkier nor a gamester, but let him find his amusement in his books, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. **II a. to play (a game), exercise one's self in any way for the sake of amusement**:—Ða cild riðað on heora stafum, and manigfealde plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Samson plegode him ætforan *ludens Samson*, Jud. 16, 27. On ðam dæge plegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29. **II b. to play (with anything)**:—Hē mid bæm handum upward plegade he waved both hands aloft, Elen. Kmb. 1609; El. 805. Ða plegode hē mid his

wordum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 25. Wē wiernaþ ūrum cildum ūra peninga mid tó plegianne, Past. 50; S. 361, 27. **II c. to play with a person, toy**; in a bad sense, to make sport of:—Sarra beheold, hū Agares sunu wið Isaac plegode, Gen. 21, 9. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his teorte and plegian wið hine (*Orpheus*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rā. 43, 2. **II d. to play (for something), strive after**:—Dis is se ilca ðe ðu longe for his deaþe plegodest this is the same for whose death thou hast long played, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. **III. to play on an instrument**:—Plægiendra (*plegyndra*, Ps. Spl. C.) *timpanan tympanistriarum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 26. **IV. to clap the hands in applause** (v. plega, III):—Flōdas plegiaþ (*plegiaþ*, Ps. Spl. C.) *flumina plaudent*, Ps. Surt. 97, 8. Plegiaþ (*plegiaþ*, Ps. Spl. C.) *plaudite*, 46, 2. v. plega.

plegere, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Nacod plegere *gymnosophista* (*the glosser seems to have misunderstood the word, which is rendered by heahlæreow*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 40, and by weoroldsnottor, 81, 52), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 10. v. pleg-mann.

pleg-hūs, es; *n. A play-house, theatre*:—Ðæs heofenlican pleghūses *coelestis theatri*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 62. **plegian**. v. plegan.

pleg-līc; *adj. Relating to play of any kind*:—Ðæs pleglican *olimpiaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 20. Pleglicum *scenico*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 6: *palaestrici*, 489, 60. Ðy pleglican plegan *scenica ludicra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 54. Ða pleglican *theatrales*, 75, 17. Pleglicum *palaestricis, gymniciis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6, 9.

pleg-mann, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Plegmanna *gymnicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 39. purh plegemen t gligmen t gleawe *per gymnosophistas*, 406, 72. Swilce wittige t gleawe leorneras t plegmen *velut sagaces gymnosophistas*, 404, 78. Plegmen *gymnosophistas*, ðæm wæstlicum *palesticis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 53–54. v. plegere.

plegol; *adj. Playful, sportive, jocular*:—Hwilon wacodon menn ofer ān deað lic, and ðær was sum dysm gann plegol ungemetlice, and tō ðam mannum cwæþ swylce for plegan, ðæt hē Swyðun wære, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 292.

pleg-scoild, es; *m. A small shield*:—Plegscyld *pelta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 69. [*Cf. lytel scyld pelta, ða læssan scyldas peltae*, i. 35, 28, 59.] Truman pleigsælde *tuta pelta*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 38.

pleg-sceip, es; *n. A small ship, a yacht (?)*; *parunculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 35. v. next word.

pleg-stōw, e; *f. A place for play, a gymnasium, wrestling-place, amphitheatre*:—Oretstōwe t winstōwe t plegstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 41. Plegstōwe *amphitheatri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 13. On plegstōwe (bleg, MS.) oððe on wafungstōwe andbidian hine geshiþ styrung sume getācnāþ if a man in a dream sees himself waiting in an amphitheatre or theatre it betokens some disturbance, Lchdm. iii. 206, 15. Plegstōw[a] t winstōwe *palestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 50. Plegstōwa *palestrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 50. On plegstōwum in *gymnasio*, 40, 20.

pleoh; *gen. pleōs*; *n. Danger, hurt, peril, risk*:—Nys ðæt nænig pleoh *nullum ei est periculum*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Swylce hit nān pleoh ne sý, ðæt se preost libbe swā swā ceorl, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 18: Wulfst. 269, 28. Læsse pleoh byþ ðam men, ðæt hē flæsces bruce on Lentenfastene, ðonne hē wifes bruce, 286, 3: Homl. Th. i. 178, 34. Ðæt was swiðe micel pleoh ðæt ðu swā wēnan sceoldest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 5. Hit biþ his pleoh nā mīn, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 2, 2. Wēnaþ sume menn ðæt nān pleoh ne sý on deorwurdum gylrum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 25. Hē būton pleō tō his fixnoþe gecyrde, ii. 288, 26. Pleō *periculo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 40. Gif hiō sien gelic ord and hinderweard scaeft ðæt sie būtan pleō (*cf. si cuspi et acies lancee pari sustentatione respondeant, sine culpa sit*, L. H. I. 88, 3; Th. i. 595, 12–14), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 19. Philippus *Macedonia* rice ealle hwile on miclan pleō and on miclan earfeþan hæfde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. Gif ðu ofer gemet itst . . . seō ofering ðe wurþ oððe tō säre . . . oððe tō plio *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, aut injuncundum, quod insuderis, fiet, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 17. Hwā mag æhta wilnian būtan plio nū se swelc plioh ðæron gefor se ðe his nō ne wilnode *quis opes quaerat innoxie, si et illi extiterunt noxia, qui haec habuit non quaesita*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 9. Hwelc māgon beōn māran gehāt ðonne mon gehāte for his freond ðæt hē underfoþ his sāule on his pleoh *spondere pro amico est alienam animam in periculo suae conversationis accipere*, 28, 3; Swt. 193, 7. [*O. Frs. plē, pli danger.*] v. pliht.

pleō-līc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, hazardous*:—Hit swyðe pleōlic is, ðæt man on ðam hālgum stōwum æder oððe ðæt dō oððe ðæt sprece ðæt ðæm stōwum ne gedafenor, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 27. Mē pinç ðæt ðæt weore (*translating Genesis*) is swiðe pleōlic (*dangerous, because a foolish person might misapply what he read*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 22, 8. Ne becymst ðu næfre tō ðam pleōlicum laehtre, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 31. Gif hiō (seō menigo ðīnra monna) yfele sint ðonne sint hiē ðe pleōlican and geswincfulra gehæfd ðonne genæf si *vitiosi moribus sunt, perniciose domus sarcina*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22. Hiora ingewinn him wæron forneah ða mæstan and ða pleōcestan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. v. un-pleōlic.

pleón; *p. pleah*; with *gen. To risk, expose to danger*:—Se ilca David miclum his āgenes herges pleah (pleh, Cott. MSS.) *the same David exposed his host to great danger*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 7. Se ðe on ðæm gefeohte disses andweardan lifes nile suincan ne his selves pléon, 34, 1; Swt. 229, 20. v. pleoh, pliht.

plette, *e; f. (?) A fold*:—Ödre scip ic hafo ða ðe ne sindon of disse pletta (from dissump plette, Lind.)... biþ ān plette (ān plette, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 16. In scipa plett f locc in ouile ouium, Lind. 10, 1. [From Latin *pletta* a hurdle. Cf. hyrdle f bige plecta, Hpt. Gl. 497, 71.]

pliechten (?) *to expose to danger*:—Plicet adludit (adludit?), Germ. 397, 20. Cf. pliht.

pliegan *to scrape, scratch*:—Pliged (pliged?) *scalp*, Germ. 396, 255. [Cf. (?) *Chauc. p. plighte*; *pp. plight plucked*.]

plihht, *es; m. e; f. Danger, damage*:—Mid micclan plihhte *cum magno periculo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 37. Ne biþ ānig gewemmed lichama tō plihhte (dangerously, harmfully), gif hit ne licap ðam mōde, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 85. Gyf hit (stolen property) on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leohhte beon, forðam [hit] biþ on lāsse plihhte (with less danger than when taken from the thief) begytan, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 6. Plihtas pericula, Ps. Surt. 114, 3. [Laym. plihht harm, danger; e.g. him muchel plihhte ilomp (he was murdered), 4003: O. Frs. plicht periculum: O. H. Ger. pflihta periculum.] v. next word.

plihhtan, *p. te To bring danger upon an object (dat.), to compromise* [To plight has later the meaning of to promise under peril of forfeiture, to make a solemn engagement for which one has to answer]:—Gif hwā būtan læafe of fyrdre gewende ðe se cyng sylf on sý plihhte him sylfum and ealre his āre it shall be at the peril of life and property, L. Eth. v. 28; Th. i. 310, 29: vi. 35; Th. i. 324, 10. Gif ānig āmānsunad man... on ðæs cynges neaweste gewunige, ār ðam ðe hē hæbbe godcunde bōte georne gebogene, ðonne plihhte him sylfum and eallan his āhtan, v. 29; Th. i. 312, 3. Plihte hī heora āre and eallon heora āhtan, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 14. Gif hwā ūtlahne hæbbe and healde plihhte him sylfum and ealre his āre, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Plihte tō him sylfum and ealre his āre, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 2.

plihhtere (?) *one that watches in the prow of a ship*:—Plihtiere (plihhtere) f ancremen *proreta*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 55. [Cf. O. H. Ger. pfliht *prora*, Grff. 3, 360.]

plihht-lic, *adj. Dangerous*:—Plyhtlic þingc hit ys gefōn hwæl periculosa res est capere cetum, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Dýrðas syndon on geāre ðe wē egiptiaci hātaþ, ðæt is on ūre gefeode plihhtlice dagas; on ðam nā tō ðæs hwōn for nānre neode ne mannes ne neates blōd sý tō wanienne, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–14.

plōg, *es; m. A plough*; with this meaning the word occurs in *Icel.* and *O. H. Ger.*, but in *A. S.* it seems to mean *land, a plough of land* (cf. Cath. Angl. p. 284:—a ploghe of land *carrucata*. In the *Tale of Gamelyn*, the knight, bequeathing his estate says:—

‘Johan myn eldeste sone shall have plowes fyve,
And my myddeleste sone fyf plowes of lond.’

Plowlond *carrucata*, þat a plow may tylie on a day, Prompt. Parv. 405. In Ælfric's Colloquy the ploughman says: Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe mære. *Pleuch* a quantity of land for caring for which one plough suffices, Jamieson's Dict.), the word *sulh* being used to denote the implement:—Ic hit (*property*) āgān willle tō āgenre āhte, ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe, and nāfre ðe myntan ne plot ne plōh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fōtmæl, L. O.; Th. i. 184, 6. [Icel. plōgr; *m. a plough*; plōgs-land an acre: O. H. Ger. pfuoc aratrum.]

plot *a plot of ground*. v. preceding word. [Prompt. Parv. plotte *porciuncula*.]

pluccian, *ploccan*; *p. ode To pluck, pull away, tear*:—Ic tōtere oððe pluccige oððe tæse *carpo*, ic of āpluccige *excerpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 21. Plucciaþ *carpunt*, *vellint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 77. Ploccaþ *discepiant*, *lacerant*, 140, 59. Pluc[iaþ] *decepiant*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 37. Ða ðe ðæra treowa bōgas heodwōn... sind ða lāreowas on Godes cyrcan, ðe plucciaþ ða cwydas ðæra apostola, Homl. Th. i. 212, 35. His leorning-cnihtas ða eār pluccedon (*uellebant*), Lk. Skt. 6, 1. Pluccian *plumemus* (cf. scecele scecen wē *plectro plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79–80: 83, 77–78), Hpt. Gl. 497, 73. Pluccian (*later MS. plockien*) *vellere*, Mt. Kmb. 12, 1. Pluccigean, Mk. Skt. 2, 3. Ic wolde gadrian (pluccian, MS. M.) sum gehwæde andgyt of ðære bēc ðe Beda se snōtera lāreow gesette, Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. [Icel. plōkka, plukka: *M. H. Ger. pfliucken*: *Du. plucken*.]

plūm-blād, *e; f. Fruit of the plum-tree*:—Plūmblāde ete neahntestig *let him eat plums after his night's fasting*, Lchdm. ii. 230, 13.

plūme, *an; f. A plum (fruit or tree)*:—Seo plūme *hoc prunum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60. Plūmae *prunus*, Txs. 88, 822: *plumum*, 87, 1600. [Prompt. Parv. *plowme prunum*: *Icel. plōma*: *M. H. Ger. plūme*. From Latin.] v. plūme, plūm-treow.

plūm-fedder, *e; f. Down*:—Plūmfeddera hnescnys geonglice lima nā gehlūwe *plumarum mollities iuuenilia membra non foveat*, Scint. 43.

plūm-seaw, *es; n. Plum-juice*:—Nim plūmsēwes ānes scyllinges gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 114, 21.

plūm-slā *a sloe, wild-plum*; *pruniculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 28.

plūm-treow, *es; n. A plum-tree*:—Dis plūmtreow *haec prunus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 55: 33, 33: 80, 10: *plummus*, 285, 56. Plūmtrēu *plunas*, ii. 117, 44. Nim plūmtreowes leāf, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19. **plūme**, *an; f. A plum (fruit or tree)*:—Plūme *prunum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 57: *prunus*, ii. 68, 45. v. plūme.

poc-ād. v. next word.

poco, *es; m. A pock, pustule, ulcer*:—Poccas *ulcera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 73. Gif poc sý on eāgan, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1: 14, 31. Wid ōmena geberste... sleah feower scarpan ymb ða poccas ūtan, and læt yrnan ða hwile ðe hē wille, 44, 1: ii. 100, 4. Wid pocāde... Mid hunige smire ðær hit ūt sléa on done poc... Sealf wið pocād... Drenc wið pocum... Wid poccum swiðe sceal mon blōd lætan... gif hié ūt sléan ælne man sceall āweg āðelfan mid þorne, and ðonne win oððe alordrenc dýpe on innan, ðonne ne beoþ hý gesýne, 104, 14–106, 6. See the note on this section. [Prompt. Parv. pokke, sekenesse *porrigo*, *variolus*: *Piers P.* 20, 97: Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilence.]

pohha, *poha*, *pohcha*, *pocca*, *an; m. A poke, pouch, bag*; as a medical term *sinus*:—Pohha (poha, Lind.) *pera*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Pohha (pocca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 9, 3. Dýrðas ðider in yfel pohha (*sinus*) gesige, Lchdm. ii. 208, 18. Sift ðonne, dō on pohhan (*bag*), lege under weofod, 138, 27. Dō on ænne pohchan, iii. 48, 5. ‘Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderap, hē legeh hié on byrnelne pohchan (*sacculum*).’ An byrnelne pohchan se legþ... Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 20. [Prompt. Parv. pooke *sacculus*: *Chauc. Piers P.* poke: *Icel.* poki: *O. Du.* poke. *A Celtic word, Irish poc, Gaelic poca a bag*.] v. nest-pohha and next word.

pohhed, *adj. Baggy, loose*:—Hý gelyst ælces (ealces, MS.) ýdeles habbaþ síde earmellan and pohhede hosa stipe reaf hý anscuniaþ *they take pleasure in every vanity, they have wide sleeves and loose hose, close-fitting garments they avoid*, R. Ben. 136, 23.

pōl, *es; m. A pool*:—Salamon sōðe ðætte swiðe deóp pōl wære gewered on ðæs wisan monnes mōde *aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 15. Hié nellap gepyndan hiora mōd, swelce mon deópne pool gewerige, 39, 1; Swt. 283, 14. Maurus þurh Godes mihte eode uppon yrnendum wætere, on ānum widgyllan pōle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 12. Tō ðæm pōle *ad natatorium*, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. In tō pōle, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 424, 17. On pōl; of pōle ūt on Aene, 456, 1–2. In pōll, 399, 14. Ūt on hredpōll, ii. 29, 10. [O. H. Ger. pfuol *palus*.] v. fisc-, hwirf-, mylen-pōl, and pull.

polente (p), *an; f. Parched corn*:—Hig æton polentan (*polentam*), Jos. 5, 11.

pollegie, *polleie*, *an; f. Pennyroyal*; *mentha pulegium*:—Polleie, Lchdm. ii. 296, 23: 350, 26. Pollege, ðæt on englis dwyrce dwosle, i. 380, 10. Genim polleian, 118, 4: ii. 318, 7. Genim pollegian, 138, 26: iii. 4, 9: 16, 10. Pollegan, 28, 26: 48, 9. [O. H. Ger. polei, pulei: *Ger. polei*. From Latin.]

pollup, *es; m. A scourge* (?):—Mistlice þreāla gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas oððe pollupas oððe carcarnþýstra, lobban oððe bælcen, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 26.

popig *poppy*:—Papig *papaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 62. Popig, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 7: 68, 56. Popei, ii. 116, 48. Baso popig *astula regia*, i. 66, 65. Popaeg, Txs. 90, 824. Popeg *cucumis*, 52, 253. Popig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 54. Popi *cucumis*, 17, 27. Wilde popig *saliunca*, i. 31, 8. Popig... ðe Grēcas *moeorias* and Rōmāne *papauer album* nemnaþ and Engle hwit popig hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 156, 17–20. Him is tō sellanne lactucas and sūþerne popig inneward, ii. 212, 12.

popul *a poplar* (?; but cf. *popyle lolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 2), *in popul-finig*:—Of ðam ellene tō populfinige; of populfinige tō Lambhyrste, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 219, 8. The second part of the compound occurs again v. 194, 2–3: 195, 10. [Prompt. Parv. *popul-tre*.]

por-leac, *es; n. A leek*:—Porleac *porrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 2. Wē hæfdon cucumeres and pepones and porleac in mentem nobis *ueniunt cucumeres et pepones porrique*, Num. 11, 5. v. next word.

porr, *es; n. (?) A leek*:—Por *porrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 12. Nim merwes porres leaf, Lchdm. ii. 84, 31. Heafdehtes porres, 230, 10. Dō sealt and merce tō, and porr, 284, 2. Por, 186, 19: 278, 19. [O. H. Ger. pforro: *Icel.* porrs.]

port, *es; m. n. I, a port, haven*:—Wid ðone gārsecg is se port ðe mon hætt Caligardamana, and be sūþaneāstan ðæm porte is ðæt ígland Debropane, and be norþan ðæm Gandes mūpan... is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se mūpa ðære íé Ottorogorre, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 8–13. ðonne is ān port on sūþewardum ðæm lande, ðone man hætt Sciringes heal... Of Sciringes heale hē seglode on fif dagan tō ðæm porte ðe mon hætt at Hæþum, Swt. 19, 10–23. Hē hine gelædde tō ðæm porte (*ad portum*) ðe is nemned Cwentowic, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 44.

II. a town:—Port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 28. Wic oððe lytel port *castellum*, 84, 42. Hwæt fremap ðære burhware ðeah ðe ðæt port (*the town*) beo trumlice on ælce healf getimbrod, gif ðær biþ ān hwem open forlæten, ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam infær hæbbe? Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. On ælche healf ðæs portes, Chart. Th. 226, 25. Hwā rit into

ðam port *quis equitat in civitatem?* Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. In burig
 7. In port *in civitate*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 19. Gif ðu her on porte (*Ephesus*)
 geboren wære, hwær synt ðine mágas ðe ðe áfæddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23,
 679. Ic wille ðæt nán man ne ceáþige bútan porte, ac hæbbe ðæs port-
 geréfan gewitnesse oððe óðera manna ðe man gelyfan mæge. And gif
 hwá bútan porte ceáþige, ðonne sý hē cýniges oferhýrnesse scýldig,
 L. Ed. i.; Th. i. 158, 10–14. Wē cwædon ðæt man nænne ceap ne
 ceáþige bútan porte ofer .xx. penega, ac ceáþige ðær binnan on ðæs
 portgeréfan gewitnesse, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 8–10. Ælc ceáþing
 sý binnan porte, i. 13; Th. i. 206, 16. Nán man ne mynetege bútan
 on porte, i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. Lecge án .c. tō wedde, healf landrican
 and healf cinges geréfan binnan port, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Ða
 com se here tō Hamtūne (*Northampton*) and ðone port forbærndon, Chr.
 1010; Erl. 144, 14. Burgas 7 portas *civitates*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 10.
 Portas *castella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 6. [Latin *portus*. 'Portus est
 conclusus locus quo importantur merces et inde exportantur. Est et
 statio conclusa et munita,' Du Cange. Cf. Port- in place-names, e. g.
 Port-stræt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 323.]

port, es; *m. A gate, entrance*:—Port 7 dure 7 gæt *portam*, Mt. Kmbl.
 7, 13. Eode de Hælend in tempel in ðone port (*in porticu*) Salamonnes,
 Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 23. Fíf portas *quinque porticos*, Lind. Rush. 5, 2.
 Ða him sæton sundor on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12.
 [O. Frs. porte: O. Sax. porta: O. H. Ger. pforta; *f. Icel.* port; *n.*
 From Latin *porta*.]

Port, es; *m. The name attributed to one of the Saxon invaders of
 Britain, apparently an inference from a place-name*:—Hēr cuom Port on
 Bretene . . . on ðære stōwe ðe is gecueden Portesmūpa, Chr. 501; Erl.
 14, 12.

port-cwēn, *e; f. A harlot, woman of the town*:—Portcuoenne 7 synnful
peccatrix, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 37, 39. Mid portcuoenum *meretricibus*, 15,
 30. Portcuoenes *meretrices*, Rtl. 106, 28. Portcuoenes *meretrices*, 106,
 30. Portcuoenes *meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 31, 32. [Cf. *Icel.*
 port-kona *a harlot*; port-hús *a brothel*; port-lifi *prostitution*.]

Portes-mūpa. *v. Port.*

port-geat, es; *n. The gate of a town*:—Portgeat *porta*, Wrt. Voc. i.
 36, 37; 84, 38. Fare ðæt wif tō ðam portgate *perget mulier ad portam
 civitatis*, Deut. 25, 7. Ðā ðā hē geneálæhte ðam portgeate (cf. ðære
 ceastre gate, Lk. Skt. 7, 12), Homl. Th. i. 490, 30. Ðæt portgeat
 getācnaþ sum lichamlic andgit ðe menn þurh syngiaþ, 492, 13. Hē ða
 portgeatu ealle beeode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 507.

port-geréfa, an; *m. A port-reeve (v. port, II)*:—Portgeréfa oððe
burhwita municeps, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 41. Ðes portgeréfa *hic prefectus
 urbis*, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 56. Man cýðde ðam portgeréfan (*the case
 is one of buying in the market at Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 643. Port-
 reeves of London, Canterbury, Bodmin, and Bath are mentioned in the
 charters, and from the Laws (*v. under port, II*) it is seen that one of the
 duties of such officials was to witness all transactions by bargain and sale
 effected within the *port*. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5.
 [Robert of Gloucester mentions two portreeves of Oxford, 'William the
 Spicer and Geffray of Hencsei that thore were Portreven,' p. 540.] [*Icel.*
 port-greifli.]

port-geriht, es; *n. A town-due, due paid by a town*:—Ðæs tūnes
 cýping and seó innung ðara portgerihta *uillae mercionum censusque
 omnis civilis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

portian; *p. ode To pound, bray in a mortar*:—Deáh ðu portige ðone
 dysegan on pilan swá mon corn ðeþ mid pilstæfe ne meah ðu his dysi him
 from ádrifan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper
 pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 25. *v. pyrtan*.

portic, es; *m. I. A porch, covered entrance, portico*:—Portic
porticus, Ælf. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 22; Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 2. Se mere hæfþ
 fíf porticas. On ðam porticon læg mycel menigeo geádludra, Jn. Skt.
 5, 2–3. II. *An enclosed place, a place roofed in*:—Sinewealt cleofa *vel
 portic absida*, lytle porticas *cancelli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34, 37. Ic Eádwine
 munek læt innan mīnan portice (*cell*) anbūtan nōntīde, Chart. Th. 321,
 31. Portic *absidam (absidam)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 45. III. *part of a
 church, porch, vestibule*; also *an arched recess*. 'Porticus aedis sacrae
 propylaeum in porticus formam exstructum, in quo consistebant Catechu-
 meni et Poenitentes: improprie pro sanctuarium, seu orientalis ecclesiae
 pars in qua majus altare erigi solet,' Du Cange:—Hālig portic *sanctua-*
rium, Ps. Surt. 72, 17; 73, 7; 82, 13. Of ðæs portices dura þærsc-
 wolde wæs gesýne ðæt ða swaðo wæron ærest útwearde ongunnen . . .
 Ðeós circe mid ðýs portice mihte hūhwego fíf hund manna befón, Blickl.
 Homl. 207, 10–14. His lichaman Eorcenwald on portice (*in porticu*)
 his cyrcan sumre geheöld . . . Ðā dydon hī his lichaman up of ðam por-
 tice and on cyrcan neáh weofode byrgan wolde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 5–10.
 Was hē bebyriged on Sēe Paules portice (*porticu*), se is on Sēe Andreas
 cyrcan, 5, 23; S. 645, 18. His lichoma on ðære cyrcan norpportice
 (*porticu aquilonali*) wæs bebyriged; in ðam eác swylce ealra ðæra æfter-
 fylgendra ærcbiscepa lichoman syndon bebyriged bútan twegra; heora
 lichaman sindon on ðære cyrcan sylfre gesette, forðan ðe on ðone fore-
 cwedenan portic mā ne mihte, 2, 3; S. 504, 34–38. Ðæt hē wībedas

sette and porticas worhte and tōðáðde binnan ðære cyrcean weallum *ut
 poneret altaria, distinctis porticibus intra muros ecclesiae*, 5, 20; S. 641,
 42. Synd þrý porticas emb ða circean útan geworhte, and ða ealle fægere
 ufan oferworhte and oferhrýfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 23. [O. H. Ger.
pforzih porticus, vestibulum, peribolus, atrium.] *v. hüsel-, norþ-, sūþ-*
portic.

port-mann, es; *m. A towns-man, citizen*:—Portman *civis*, Wrt. Voc.
 i. 84, 39. Eádgār æþeling com mid eallum Norþhymbra tō Eoferwic,
 and ða portmenn wið hine gridedon, Chr. 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Se port-
 geréfa and ða yldostan portmenn (*of Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 749.

port-stræt, *e; f. A town-road, public way*:—In ðære portstræt; and
 swā æfter ðære stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 36, 22. Of ðære portstræte,
 52, 20. Portstreet occurs as a proper name, *v. 323, col. 2*.

port-wara, an; *m. A citizen*:—Lulla gebohte ðis lond miþ ealra
 ðeassa portweorona gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11.

port-weall, es; *m. A town-wall*:—Man gengde ábūtan ðone portweall,
 Homl. Skt. i. 23, 267. Ða heáfodlæsan man hēnge on ða portweallas,
 and man sette heora heáfða búton ðam portweallon on ðam heáfodstocum,
 and ðær flugon hrōcas and hremmas intō ðære byrig geond ða portweallas,
 and tōsliton ða hālgan Godes drylingas, 23, 73–80.

port-wer, es; *m. A citizen; civis*, Rtl. 187, 23.

posa. *v. pusa*.

posel *a small lump, a pill*:—Gāten smeoro gehýd tō poslum swelge
let him swallow goat's grease squeezed to pills, Lchdm. i. 354, 9. *v.*
next word.

posling, es; *m. A pill*:—Wyrce lytle poslingas feówer *make four little
 pills*, Lchdm. i. 76, 23. *v. preceding word*.

post, es; *m. A post, pedestal*:—Post *basis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 20; *postis*,
 86, 29; Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. Under ðam sylfum postum *sub
 ipsos postes*, 47; Som. 48, 17. Hē áhēng ðæt dust on ænne heáðne post
 . . . Ðæt hūs weard ða forburnen bútan ðam ánum poste, Swt. A. S. Rdr.
 101, 186–191. [O. H. Ger. pfosto. From Latin.]

postol, es; *m. An apostle*:—Ðara postolra *apostolorum*, Lk. Skt. p.
 2, 2. Ða ðe cwēdon ðas tō ðam postolum *quae dicebant apostolos haec*,
 Rush. 24, 10. [*Icel.* postuli: O. H. Ger. postuli.] *v. apostol*.

potian *to push, thrust, strike, butt*:—Hwæt wæron hī, búton fearra
 gelican, ðā ðā hī, mid leáfe ðære ealdan æ, heora fynd mid horne licham-
 licen mihte potedon? Homl. Th. i. 522, 25. Ða deófu hý potedon and
 poddetton ða earman sáwle and hēton hý út faran raðe of ðam lichaman
 swiðe heardice, Wulfst. 235, 15. [From Celtic, *Gael.* put *to push*,
thrust: *Welsh* pwtio *to push, poke*.]

pott, es; *m. A pot*:—Dō on ænne neówna pott, Lchdm. i. 378, 21.
 [From Celtic, *Welsh* pot.]

prætt, es; *m. Craft, art, wile, trick*:—Præt, prætt *astu*, Ælf. Gr. 43;
 Zup. 257, 8. Wō dōmas and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40; Wulfst.
 245, 2. Prættum *artibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 23. Ongeán þūsēndfealde deri-
 gende prattas *contra mille nocendi artes*, 424, 46. [Prat, pratt *a trick*,
wicked action, Jamieson's Dict.: cf. *Laym.* mid pretwrenche, 81; mid
 prætwrenchen (2nd MS. felle wrenches), 5302; *Icel.* prettr *a trick*.] *v.*
next word.

prættig, pætig; *adj. Wily, crafty, astute*:—Præt *astu*, pætig *astutus*,
 Ælf. Gr. 43; Zup. 257, 8. Ic beo pætig *callidus* fio, 26, 2; Zup. 154,
 11. Pætig *callida*, Germ. 389, 21; *astutus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 14. Pætig
 sagax *vel gnarus vel astutus vel callidus*, 47, 36. Næddre seó pætige
serpens ille callidus, Hymn. Surt. 61, 32. Wille gē wesan prættige (*ver-*
spelles), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Prættigustan *deore callidissime
 bestiole*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 50. [Scot. pratty and ill-pretty *tricky*: cf.
 Orm. nis he nohht hinndercþær ne pratt. In *Prompt. Parv.* praty
elegans, formosus. *Icel.* prettrugr, prettrótr *deceitful, tricky*; pretta
to deceive. Perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Cornish *prat* *an act or deed, a
 cunning trick*.] *v. preceding word*.

práfost, prófst, es; *m. I. An officer*:—Geréfa oððe práfost
prepositus, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 67. Valerianus Decies práfæst ðes cásæres
Valerian, officer of the emperor Decius, Shrn. 117, 12. Valerianus se
 práuost, 117, 16. Pharaones þénas swungon ða ðe bewiston Israēla folces
 . . . Ðā cōmon Israēla folces práfostas (*praepositi*) *the officers of the
 children of Israel* (A. V.), Ex. 5, 14–15. II. *An officer of a
 monastery*; praepositus: *v. Smith's Dict. of Christian Antiquities*, 'praepo-
situs the second in command under the abbot in a monastery, the prior
claustralis,' also 'that member of a chapter who takes charge of the
 administration of the capitular estates':—Be mynstres práfaste. For
 oft hit getimāþ, ðæt swýðe hefigtýme ungewērnessa on mynstre
 áspringaþ þurh ðæs geendebyrdan práfostes misfādunge . . . him pinčþ, ðæt
 hē sý óðer abbod . . . ðis gelimþ swiðust on ðam stōwum, ðær se prō-
 fost on gýmnenne biþ geset fram ðam ylcan biscopum oððe abbodum, ðe
 ðone abbod . . . on ðam weordmēnte settan . . . Him pinčþ, ðæt hē ðam
 abbode ne þýrfe hýran . . . Wē forði foresceáwiāþ . . . ðæt eal mynstres
 fadung on ðæs abbodes dōme and tæcinge simle stande . . . Gif . . . hit
 ðam abbode ræd pinč, swā hwilcne swā se abbod geceóse mid gepeahte
 ðara bróðra ðe God ondrædaþ, sette ðæne him tō práuoste. Se sylfa
 práuost dó mid árweordnesse eal ðæt him fram ðam abbode getæht biþ

... forði swā miclan swā hē furdur on weorðmynthe forlāeten biþ, swā miclan hē sceal geornlicor healdan regulas beboda, R. Ben. pp. 124-125: 46, 21. Ða æteowde Benedictus on swefine hine sylfne ðam munce ðe hē tō ealdre geset hæfde ofer ðam mynstre, and his prōfoste samod, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 15. Ðā hē ðā monig gear biscophād pegnode and swylce eac ðysses mynstres gēmyne dyde, and ðær prāuast and ealdor-men gesette *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret, et huius quoque monasterii statutus curam gereret*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. [Icel. prōfāstr: O. H. Ger. prōbist *praepositus, economus*. From Latin forms *praepostus, propostus*.] v. mynster-prāfost.

prāfost-folgop, es; m. *The office of provost*:—Gif se prāfast þurh þreāle nele gerihtan, hē sý āworpen of ðam prāfastfolgoþe (*de ordine prepositure*), R. Ben. 126, 5.

prāfost-scir, e; f. *Provostship*:—Ða sylfan him (*the provost*) prāfost-scir (prōfost-, MSS. O. F.) betāhtan, ðe ðæne abbot tō abbodhāde gecuran, R. Ben. 124, 16.

pranga, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50, read wranga.

prass pomp, array, parade:—Hwær syndon ðemra dōmstōwa? hwær ys heora ricetere and heora prass and orgol, būton on moldan beþeagt and on wītum gecyrrd? Wulfst. 148, 32. Se cāsere fōr intō Efese mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26. Hi Pantan streām mid prasse bestōdon, Eāst-Seaxena ord and se æschere *they stood by Pantan's stream in proud array, the East-Saxon line and the host of the ashen boats*, Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68.

predicere, es; m. *One who announces, a preacher*:—*Praedico* ic bodige oððe forescege, *praedicator* prydecere (predicere, MSS. C. U.), Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 1. [O. H. Ger. predigari: Icel. prēdikari.]

predician; p. ode *To preach*:—Hē ferdē Godes rice prediciende (*euangelizans*), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. [O. L. Ger. predikōn: O. H. Ger. predigōn: Icel. prēdika. From Latin *praedicare*.]

prēnan. v. be-prēnan.

preōn, es; m. *A pin, brooch, fastening*:—Preōn *vel* ofserfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Dolc oððe preōn *spinther*, 74, 59. Hiō becwiþ hyre ealdan gewiredan preōn is an .vi. mancussum, Chart. Th. 537, 35. Ic geann minre yldran dehter ... ānes bendes and thegea preōn[s] and ānes wiscfūdes ealles, 530, 21. Menum t preōnum *monilibus*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 71. Mynas, preānas *lunulas*, 458, 30. [þe vikelare ablent þene mon and put him preon in eien, A. R. 84, 2. Gol prenes and ringes, Gen. and Ex. 1872. Scot. preyne, prene, prin *a pin made of wire*: Icel. prjōnn (Vigfusson compares with Gael. prine) *a pin, knitting-pin*: M. H. Ger. pfrieme; Ger. pfriem; Du. priem. Cf. also M. English prene *to stick with a pin*: Yorkshire Dialect *pin-cod* *a pin-cushion*: Scot. prein *to pin*; prein-cod, -head *pin-cushion*, -head: Icel. prjōna *to knit*.] v. ear-, feax-, mentel-preōn.

preōst, es; m. *A priest*:—Preōst *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24: 71, 77. Hē wās tō preōste besceoren fram him *attonsus est ab eo*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 21. (v. be-scearan.) Riht is ðæt preōstas regollice libban, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 2. Wē lāraþ ðæt preōstas geōgūþe geornlice lēran, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 25. Wē lāraþ ðæt preōsta gelwile, tōeacan lāre, leornige handcræft georne, 11; Th. ii. 246, 16. [O. L. Ger. prēstar: O. Frs. prēstere: O. H. Ger. priestar, prēstar; Icel. prest. From Latin *presbyter*.] v. hand-, hīrēd-, māsse-, mynster-preōst.

preōst-hād, es; m. *Priest-hood*:—Sumne Godes mann preōsthādes *clericum quandam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. Gē sint ācoren kynn Gode and kynelices preōsthādes *vos autem genus electum regale sacerdotium*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 19. Iulianus nolde gehealdan his preōsthād on riht, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 290.

preōst-heāp, es; m. *A band of priests, the clergy*:—On preōstheāpe *in clero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 22.

preōst-lagu, e; f. *Law affecting priests*:—Norþhymbra preōsta lagu ... Ælc preōst finde him .xii. festermen ðæt hē preōstlage wille healdan mid rihte, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 1-16.

preōst-scir, e; f. *The district in which a priest exercises his duties, a parish*:—Ne spane nān māssepreōst nānne mon of oðre cyrcean hýrnysse tō his cyrcan, ne of oðre preōstscýre lāre, ðæt mon hys cyrcan gesēce, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31.

preōwt-hwīl, e; f. *The time taken to close and open the eye, the twinkling of an eye*:—Preōwthwile, beorht (bearhtme?) *atomo* (*ἐν ἄτομῳ in an instant*. See also Anglia viii. 318, 43:—564 *atomi* wyrcaþ ān momentum, 4 momenta gefyllaþ minutum, 2½ minuta, gewyrcaþ āne prican, 4 prica gewyrcaþ āne tīd), Hpt. Gl. 462, 9. On ānre preōwthwile on ðære endenēxtan býman *in actu oculi, in nouissima tuba*, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 23. Cf. be-prīwan *to wink with the eye*, Wulfst. 148, 13.

press, e; f. *A press* (in a list of requisites for spinning), Anglia ix. 263, 12. Cf. *Pannicipium* a presse, Wülck. 600, 14: *vestiplicium*, 619, 10.

prica, an; m. pricu (e), an, e(?) ; f. I. *a point, spot, dot*:—*Prica punctus*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehāten *media distinctio*, ðæt is, onmiddan tōdāl, 50; Som. 51, 15. Māltanges prica *æ tota unum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 62. An i oððe ān prica ne gewit fram ðære *æ iota unum ad unus apex non praeteribit a lege*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Ðonne miht ðū ongitan ðæt eorpan ymbhwyrft is eall

wit ðone heofon tō mettanne swylce ān lytel pricu (lytlu price, Cott. MS.) on brādan brede *omnem terrae ambitum ad coeli spatium puncti constat obtinere rationem*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Swilce ān prica (price, Cott. MS.), Fox 62, 20. Hē sǣde ðæt eal ðes middaneard nāre ðe mǣre driges landes ofer ðone mycelan gārsecg, ðonne man ænne prican āprice on ānum brāðum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21. Heō hæfþ on æghwylcum leāfe twā endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena, and ða scīnaþ swā gold, Lchdm. i. 188, 14.

II. *a very small portion* (cf. *Fr. ne point*) (a) of space:—Ne gēþ heora nāder ænne prican ofer ðam ðe him gesette is, Lchdm. iii. 252, 17. (b) of time, *the fourth or fifth part of an hour*:—Feower *puncti*, ðæt synt prican, wyrcaþ āne tīd on ðære sunnan ryne, and forðan ys se prica gecweden forðan seō sunne āstihþ pricmælum on ðam dægmæle. . . . Syx and hundnigontig prican beoþ on ðam dæge, and ða prican habbaþ *minuta* twā hund and feowertig, Anglia viii. 317, 16-24. Se ān dæg hæfþ syx and hundnigontig prica (?) . . . feower prica (?) gewyrcaþ āne tīd, 318, 10, 46: 320, 12 (cf. prican, l. 20). In Lchdm. iii. 222 the *prica* is a fifth of an hour:—On ānre nihta eald mōna, and on .xxix. scīnþ .iiii. pricena lence. On twega nihta eald mōna, and on .xxviii. scīnþ āne tīd and iii pricena, etc.: cf. with the calculations on this page the statement at 242, 7:—Dæghwamlice ðæs mōnan leoht byþ weaxende oððe waniende feower prican. See also Homl. Th. i. 102, 30.

pricel, es; n. (?) *A prickle, sharp point*:—Seō rǣding pingþ ðæne scoliere mid searcpum pricle, Anglia viii. 308, 1. Wit priclom *contra stimulos*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 6. [Prompt. Paru. prykyll *stimulus, aculeus*: Du. prikkel.] v. pricels.

pricsele (a?), an; f. m. (?) *A point, very small thing*:—Fortuord t pricle *iota*, pricle t stæfes heafod *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Ðone blātimesto priclu (pricla, Rush.) *nouissimum minutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 59.

pricels, es; m. (?) *A sharp point*:—Pricelsum *stimulis*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 13. v. pricel.

prician, priccan *to prick*:—Ic pricige *pungo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59: 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. *Punctus a pungendo dicitur*, forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hē pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Ðornas priciaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20. Hē hēt ðæs pāpan lima gelōme prician, 312, 11. Ðonne man ænne prican āprice on ānum brāðum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21.

pric-mælum; adv. *By points*. v. prica, II b.

pricung, e; f. *Pricking*:—Ðornas priciaþ and ða welan gelustfulliaþ. Hi sind bornas ðonne hi ða sǣwla tōteraþ mid pricungum mislicra gepohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22.

prim prime, the first hour, six o'clock; also the service held at that hour, v. prim-sang:—Prim *prima*, uðern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10-12. Onginnaþ heāfudewido tō prim (*ad primam*), Rtl. 166, 17. Gibedd tō prim, 171, 27. On ðysum tīdum wē herien tīne scyppend . . . on dægred, on prim, on uðern, on middæg, on nōn, on æfen, on nihtsange, R. Ben. 40, 13. Ic sang prim and seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27. [Icel. prīmi; m.: prima; f.: prim; n.]

prim-sang, es; m. *Prime-song, the service at the first hour*:—Ða seofon tīdsang . . . prīmsang . . . , L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6; R. Ben. 40, 6. Ælce Sunnanniht būtan Lencene . . . dægredsang, prīmsang . . . mid alleluian sýn gesungene, 39, 18.

prine (?) *a prick*:—On prince *in ictu, in puncto*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 8. [Jamieson gives *prink to prick*.]

prior, es; m. *A prior*:—Hine God geuferade ðæt hē weard prior, Chart. Th. 445, 34.

prīt. v. prýt.

prīwan. v. be-prīwan, preōwt-hwīl.

prod-bor (?):—On prodore *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. On prothore, 20, 3. [Cf. (?) bor and prod *a pointed instrument*; to prod *to prick*, Jamieson, and common in many parts of England; as if fore were connected with *forare*.]

prōfast. v. prāfost.

prōfian; p. ode *To esteem or regard as*:—Gif feorrancumen man būton wege gange, and hē ðonne nāwder ne hýrme ne hē horn ne blāwe, for þeōf hē is tō prōfianne *he is to be regarded as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25: L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 2. [Cf. Icel. prōfātr *convicted of*; nema þeir fengi af sér prōfat *unless they can clear themselves of it*.]

prūt; adj. *Proud, arrogant*:—Mægen prūtes unnytt Gode *virtus superbi inutilis Deo*, Scint. 17. Sǣwl prūtes (*superbi*) byþ forlāeten fram Gode, 17. Widerwyrðnyss prūte (*sublimes*) geniperude, 46. Ðær milhton geseōn Winceastre leōdan rancne (prūte, MS. F., v. note, p. 336) here and unearhne, ðæt hi be hyra gate tō sǣ eodon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. [þa iwarð þe king on mode prut, Laym. 8828. Prud (*the opposite of edmod*), A. R. 176, 17. Icel. prūðr *gallant, brave, magnificent*.] v. prūt-lice, -scipe, prūtung, prýt.

prutene, an; f. *A plant-name, artemisia abrotanon*:—Ðone sūþernan wermōd, ðæt is prutene, Lchdm. ii. 236, 20.

prūtlice; adv. *Proudly, in a stately manner, magnificently*:—Wel gelōme hig āsþyriaþ ðæs solecismus unþeāwas . . . and eac hig prūtlice gýmaþ ðæs motacismus gefleard, Anglia viii. 313, 25. Wē prūtlice (*in splendid fashion*) gecýðaþ uplendisum preōstum ðæt wē be ðissum circul

gerædd habbaþ, 325, 40. [*Icel.* prúðliga *stately, magnificently.* Cf. prúð-leikr *show, ornament.*]

prūt-scipe, es; *m. Pride, arrogance*:—Prūtscipes *arrogantiae, superbiae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50. Mūþ heora spræc prūtscipe (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10.

prūtung, e; *f. Pride, haughtiness*:—Prūtunge *fastu, elatione, superbio*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 13.

prýd, prýde, prydecere. *v. prýt, prýte, predicere.*

prýt, e; *f. Pride, pomp*:—Mód ofermodignysse mid prýte byþ gewemmed *animus superbiae tumore corumpitur*, Scint. 13. Mid nāne prýte ðū ofermodiga *nulla elatione superbia*, 46. Ne gerisaþ heom prita ne ðeale rēnca ne miccle ofermetta, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 31. Riht is ðæt abbodas nāfre ymbe woruldcara ne ðeale prýda ne carian tō swýðe, 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne nane oðre rēncas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] *v. woruld-prýt and next word.*

prýte, an; *f. Pride, haughtiness*:—Of yðelum gylpe biþ æcenned prýte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Prýte heage út awyr[p]þ *elatio excelsos deiecit*, Scint. 46. Gelice ðām dwasan ðe for heora prýtan lēwe (sāre, MS. C.), (*on account of the infirmity of pride in them*) nellap beorgan, Wulfst. 165, 9. Se ðe for his prýðan Gode nele hýran . . . hē seal misfaran, 178, 19. Sume men for heora prýtan forhogiaþ ðæt hī hýran godcundan ealdran, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 332, 33. [pat ece fer þe ham þearcod for his hare prede, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 1. *Laym.* prude, prute: R. Glouc. prute: Aysenb. prede: *Icel.* prýði; *f. an ornament; also pride, pomp, bravery.*] *v. preceding word.*

prýtan to be or make proud, shew pride:—Prítegaþ *pípant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 80. [þe luttel mon . . . bute he mote himselun pruden, he wole maken fule luden, Salm. Kmbl. p. 247, 25. Ofte onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and mameliche ine þan þet ham preðeþ. Yef þe pokoc him prette uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe hit ne is no wonder. . . . Ac man . . . ne ssel him naþt prede, Aysenb. 258, 20–27. Prydyñ or wax prowde *superbio*, Prompt. Parv. 413.]

psalm, psalm. *v. sealm.*

pūcel, es; *m. A goblin, demon*:—Wudewāsan *faunos*, pūcelas *priapos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Halliwell gives *puckle* a spirit or ghost. Cf. He wurþ bitaht þe *puke*, Misc. 76, 120. He shulde putten of so þe pouke (*the devil*), Piers P. 14, 190. *Icel.* pūki a *devil, imp*: *Dan.* pokker *devil, deuce*: *Welsh* pwca: *Irish* pūca *sprite, hobgoblin*, hence Puck in Shakspeare.]

pucian to poke (?), strike:—Pucigende *repens*, Germ. 397, 493.

pudd, es; *m. A ditch, furrow*:—Puddas *sulcos*, Germ. 399, 338 [cf. puddle].

puðuc, es; *m. A wen*:—Puðucas *strumas*, Germ. 396, 258.

puerise, *adj. Boyish*:—Ðý pueriscan *puerio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 48.

Pulgare; *pl. The Bulgarians*:—Hiliricos ðe wē Pulgare hātaþ, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33.

pull, es; *m. e; f. A pool, creek*:—Ondlong ðære stræt tō mǣwpul; andlang pulles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30–31. Of seges mere in ðæs pulles heafod . . . of þornbryce in ðone pull, and æfter ðam pulle in baka bryce . . . in doðhæma pull, of ðam pulle in stream, 386, 12–19. Tō crampulle, 79, 12. Andlang Osrices pulle, 18, 18; 19, 3. On rēstege pul, 444, 7. [*Icel.* pollr. A Celtic word: *Welsh* pwll: *Irish* poll, pull.] *v. pyll.*

pullian; *p. ode To pull, pluck*:—Ða hreáþemýs on ðre ondwilitan sper[n]don and ús pulledon *vespertiliones in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur*, Nar. 15, 7. Gif him þince ðæt hē sceáþ pullige, ne biþ ðæt gōð, Lchdm. iii. 176, 7. *v. ā-pullian.*

pull-spere, es; *n. A pool-spear, a reed (such as grows by pools, cf. hreod-pōl under pōl)*:—Pulser þarundinem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

pumio, es; *m. (?) Pumice*:—Of felle āscafen mid pumice, Lchdm. ii. 100, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* pumiz *pumex*.] *v. next word.*

pumice-stān, es; *m. Pumice-stone*; *pumex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 26.

pund, es; *n. A pound*. I. as a weight without reference to money:—An *uncia* stent on fēower and twentig penegum; twelf sidon twelf penegas beoþ on ānum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 18. *Libra* is pund on Englice, Ælfic. Gr. 50, 30; Som. 52, 8. Pund *praesorium (pressorium)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 25. Maria nam ān pund (*libram*) deorwyrðre sealf, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Ðæt isen ðe biþ tō þrīmfealdum ordāle, ðæt wege ðeall, and tō ānfaldum ān pund, L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 13.

II. as a money-denomination, (a) of English money; *a pound, 240 pence*:—xx. scillingas beoþ on ānum punde, and twelf sidon twentig penega byþ ān pund, Anglia viii. 306, 35. Gā seó wæge wulle tō .cxx. f. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. (b) of other money:—Ānum hē sealde fīf pund (*talenta*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15, 16, 20, 22. Hē sealde tyn pund (*mnas*), Lk. 19, 13. Tyn þūsend punda *decem millia talenta*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Pundes *libelli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 53; 91, 44.

III. as a measure (cf. water-pund *norma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 60) *a pint*, 'that is, a pound of water is a pint of water, and a pint of water is a pint for all liquids,' Lchdm. ii. 402:—Pund eles gewihþ .xii. penegum læsse ðonne pund wætres, and pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum

māre ðonne pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. [*O. L. Ger.* pund: *O. Frs.* pund: *O. H. Ger.* pfunt: *Goth.* *Icel.* pund. From Latin *pondo*,] *pund* a *pound, an enclosure*. Cf. Si pundbreche, i. infractura parci, fiat, L. H. I. 40; Th. i. 540, 5. See also pyndan.

pundar, pundur a *plumb-line*:—Pundar *perpendicularum, modica petra de plumbo, quam ligant in filo quando aedificant parietes*, Txts. 112, 36. [Cf. *punder librilla*, 'librilla est baculus cum corrigia plumbata, ad librandum carnes,' Prompt. Parv. 416. Halliwell gives *punder*, to balance evenly, as an East-country word. *Icel.* *pundari* a *steel-yard*.]

pundere, es; *m. One who weighs*:—From *boecerus* f *punderum* a *librariis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2.

pundern. *v. wæg-pundern.*

pundern-georn (P); *adj. Desirous of weighing or considering* (?):—Punderngeō *ponderator*, Kent. Gl. 545.

pund-mæte; *adj. Weighing a pound*:—Gif hý on twā mǣl etaþ, sý gealden ðæs pundmætan hlāfes se þrida dǣl tō ðam æfengifle, R. Ben. 63, 16.

pund-wæg, e; *f. A pound-weight, a pound*:—Mon sceal simle tō beregafole ægfan æt ānum wyrthan six pundwæga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 6. .xx. pundwæga (-wæga, MS. B.) fōðres, 70; Th. i. 146, 19.

pung, es; *m. A small bag, purse*:—Pung *cassidele*, Txts. 54, 297: Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 19; ii. 13, 39. [*Goth.* *puggs* a *purse*: *Icel.* *pungr*: *O. H. Ger.* *scaz-pfung marsupium*.]

pungetung, e; *f. A pricking*:—Siō wamb gefelþ sār ðonne se mon mete þigeþ and pungetunga and unlust metes, Lchdm. ii. 216, 21. *v. pyngan.*

punian; *p. ode To pound, beat, bray*:—Puna *pound (the roots)*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 19. [Cf. Wicklif, Mt. 21, 44: it shal to gidre poune (*conteret*) hym. Halliwell gives *pun* as a West-country word, and quotes Florio: 'to stampe or punne in a mortar.'] *v. ge-punian.*

Pūnice; *pl. The Carthaginians*:—Him cōmon ongeān Pūnice mid swā fela scipa eo *Carthaginienses cum pari classe uenerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11; 172, 25; 180, 5. Wæs geendad Pūnica ðæt æfterre gewinn *bellum Punicum secundum finitum est*, 4, 11; Swt. 202, 31. Diss gewearþ Pūnicum on ðam teoþan geāre heora gewinnes, 4, 6; Swt. 176, 5. Claudius fōr eft an Pūnice, Swt. 178, 31.

punt a *punt, flat-bottomed boat*:—Punt *pontonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 63; *caudex*, 56, 26; *trabaria vel caudex*, 63, 36. [From Latin *ponto*.]

pur a *bittern* (?):—Hæferblāte *vel pur bicoca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 42. Rāradumbla, ðæt is pur *onocrotalus*, 62, 21. [Purre two sea-birds, the tern and the black-headed gull; pirre-, pyr-maw a *sea-bird*, E. D. S. Publ. Antrim and Down Glossary.]

pur-lamb, es; *n. A pur-lamb* (*pur-lamb* a *wether-lamb*, West of England, E. D. S. Publ. Old Farming Words, No. 6):—Ðæt lamb sceal beoñ ānwintre purlamb clāne and unwemme *erit agnus absque macula, masculus, anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

purpure, an; *f. A purple garment*:—Constantinus hiene benāemde ægðer ge ðæs onwaldes ge ðære purpuran ðe hē werede, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Hī scrýddon hine mid purpuran *induunt eum purpura*, Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Hē gemætte hīs āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegieredne (*purpuratus*) . . . hit næs þeāw ðæt ænig oðer purpuran werede biūton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 30–35. Hiene hēt iernan on hīs āgenum purpurum, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Hiē woldon ða onwaldas forlætan, and ða purpuran ālecgan ða hiē weredon *purpuram imperiumque deponent*, Swt. 280, 21. [*Goth.* *paupaura*: *Icel.* *purpuri*. From Latin.]

purpuren, *adj. Purple*:—Purpuren hrægl *clavus vel purpura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 13.

pusa, posa, an; *m. A bag, scrip*:—'Nolite portare sacculum ne peram': 'Ne bere gē mid eow pusan oððe codd' . . . Hwæt mǣnþ se pusa biūton woruldlice byrþene, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 19–24. Se rica berþ māre ðonne hē behōfge tō hīs formettum, se þearfa berþ æmtigne pusan, i. 254, 31. Āwurp stānas in tō ðām pusum, and beseic hý on sǣlicum ýpum, ii. 418, 6. Posa *peram*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8; Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3; 10, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* *pfosa marsupium, bursa*: *Icel.* *posi* a *bag*; cf. *püss*.] **puslian** to pick out the best bits:—Wyl on meolcum oþ ðæt hiē sýn wel mearuwe, pusla snædmǣlum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13. 'Peuselen *summis digitis varia cibaria carpere*,' Kilian.

pycan, Pyhtas, pylece. *v. pican*, Peohtas, pilece.

pyle, es; *m. (?) A pillow*:—Pyle *cervical*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2; *pulvillos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 60; *pulvinar*, 81, 60. Lytel pile *pulvilus*, 25, 48. Wā ðæm ðe willaþ under ælcne elubogan lecgegan pyle and bolster under ælcne hneccan . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælcnes monnes elubogan . . . *vae his qui consunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus, et faciunt cervicalia sub capite universae aetatis*. . . *Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere est*. . . Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 13–15. Hit wæs þeāw mid him ðæt mon ymbe .xii. mōnaþ dyde ælcnes consules seti āne pyle hiære ðonne hit ær wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 7. [Prompt. Parv. pyliwe: *O. H. Ger.* *pfuliwi*; *n.* From Latin *pulvinus*.]

pyll, es; *m. A pool, pill* (a *Pill*, a small creek, Hereford. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*, Halliwell. *Pill*, a pool, a creek, E. D. S. Publ. Cornish Gloss. See also Seebohm's English Village Community, pp. 149–150):—

Andlang dīce west on pull; of pylle on ford . . . eft on gerichte innan mycela pyll; of mycela pylle on smala pyll; andlang pylls . . . on ða dīce innan holapyll; andlang holapylles, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 449, 11–22. v. pōl, pull.

pynea, an; *m. A point*:—On pinca in puncto, Hpt. Gl. 492, 77. Cf. pyngan.

pyndan *to shut up, dam*. [Moni punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me ðeþ water and ter mulne cluse, A. R. 72, 10. To pynde *includere*, Cath. Angl. 280.] v. for-, ge-pyndan; pynding.

pynding, e; *f. A dam*:—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . ac gif sió pynding wierd onpennad, ðonne tōfēwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

pyngan; *p. de To prick*:—*Punctus a pungendo dicitur*; forðan ys se pricea gecweden, forðan hē pingþ oððe priceaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Seó ræding pingþ ðæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele, 308, 1. Hē wærlīce hine pyngde mid sumum wordum *animum pungant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 8. [Arthur up mid his spere . . . and punde uppen Froile þar he was on grunde, Laym. 23933. From Latin *pungere*.]

pyretre, an; *f. Bertram*; *pyrethrum parthenium*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 19. **pyrige**. v. pirige.

pyrtan; *p. te To strike, beat*:—Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, *pyrite ferit*, Germ. 401, 47. v. portian.

pyse. v. pise.

pytt, es; *m. I. a pit, hole in the ground, a grave*:—*Pyt puteus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 58. *Scrobs* ys pytt oððe dīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51; Zup. 66, 10. Heora mōd ys swā deóp swā grundleás pytt *sepulchrum patens est guttur eorum*, Ps. Th. 5, 10. Gif hwā pytt (*cisternam*) ædelfe and hine ne oferhelie and ðær fealle on oxa oððe assa, gilde ðæs pyttes hláford ðæra nýtena wurd, Ex. 21, 33–34. *Pytte baratrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 68. On fūlan pytt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 77, 20. On wulfpytt; of ðam pytte on ða wōgan æc, 449, 31–32. Tō wulfpytte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 280, 20. Gelæste man ā ðone sǽwelsceat æt openum pytte (cf. æt openum græfe, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5). Wulfst. 118, 7. Uton dōn hine on ðone ealdan pytt (*cisternam*), Gen. 37, 20. Ic was on pytt beworpen in *lacum missus sum*, 40, 15. Hē ādylfþ ðone pytt *lacum aperuit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15. Hwylces eowres ealla befealþ on ānne pytt (*puteum*), Lk. Skt. 14, 5. Hē hēt ādelfan ænne gehwædne pytt, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 2. On hiere bryne gemulton ealle ða onlīfnessa tōgedere and on pyttas besuncan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 3.

II. a pit (as in *pitted* with small-pox):—*Pyt* ful wyrmses *serpēdo* (cf. *serpēdo* a mesylle, 224, 9; a teterē, 267, 48), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 4. [O. H. Ger. pfuzzi, pfuzza *puteus*, *cisterna*; O. Ger. pfūzte: Icel. pytt. From Latin *puteus*.] v. gang-, hor-, lām-, mōr-, rýsc-, wæter-pytt, and next word.

pytted pitted (v. pytt, II), *marked with hollows*:—Ic gean mīnon brēder ðæs swurdes mid ðam pyttedan hiltan, Chart. Th. 559, 23.

Q

This letter occurs but seldom in Anglo-Saxon; in those native words where *qu* is now found, e. g. *quick*, *quoth*, *cu* or *cu* was written, *cwic*, *cwic*, *cwæp*, *cwæp*. In the glossary (belonging to the eighth century) given in Wrt. Voc. ii. 98 sqq. are six instances of words beginning with *qu*, and four others occur in the same volume; in the Blickling Gloss the form *quēmd* glosses *complacebam*, and the foreign word *reliquias* retained its original form.

R

rā, *rāha*; *gen. rān*; *m. A roebuck, a roe*:—*Rāha capria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 19. *Raa capriolus*, 129, 58; *capia* (= *caprea*), 128, 47. *Rā caprea*, 16, 79; i. 288, 15. Gyf man on huntupe rān oððe rāgean mid flāne gewæceþ, Lchdm. i. 166, 24. Mære on huntunge heorta and rāna *ceruorum caprearumque venatu insignis*, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 41. Ic gefeod heortas and rān *capio cervos et damas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. *Rā* f gæt *capras*, Rtl. 110, 16. The word is found in names of localities, e. g. On rāhweg: ðæt ondlong rāhweges on rāhdene, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 378, 22. Ðonan wið heortsolwe; ðonne wið rāhgelega, 391, 32. [Prompt. Parv. roo *capreus*, *capreolus*; O. H. Ger. rēho *capreolus*; Icel. *rā a roe*.] v. rāh-deor, rāge.

rabbian; *p. ode To rage*:—God læt ðone deofol Antecrist rabbian and wēdan sume hwile, Wulfst. 84, 11. [From Latin.]

raca, an; *m. A rake*:—*Raca rastrum vel rastellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 10. [O. H. Ger. rehho *rastellum*.] v. ofen-raca, racu, ræce.

-raca. v. wrend-raca.

racca, an; *m. A cord, which forms part of the rigging of a ship*; cf. Icel. *rakki the ring by which the sailyard moves round the mast*:—*Racca anguina* (cf. *cops anguina*, 56, 56; *bogen streng anguina*, 35, 26). The word occurs among a list of names for ropes under the heading *de nave et partibus ejus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 63.

racente, an; *f. A chain, fetter*:—Licgaþ mē ymbe frenbendas, rīdeþ acerntan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Gebunden mid gyldenre racentan

vincunt compediibus aureis, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 12. Gerāped mid his racentan, Met. 13, 8; 25, 37; 26, 78. Racentan slitan, 13, 29. Sleán on ða racentan and on copas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. Geseah hē his sylfes ungesællige stōwe and carcern (racetan, MS. B.) *videt suum infelix carcerem*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3. Hié hine hæfdon geþreátodne mid fýrenum racentum, Blickl. Homl. 43, 31. Ðonne hié mon on racentum beforan hiera triumphan drifon *regibus catenatis ante currum actis*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 16. Restan on racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. [O. H. Ger. rahhinza *baga*: Icel. rekendr; pl. f. a chain.] v. next two words.

racent-teáge, an; *f. A chain*:—Se ðe tōbræc ða raceteágan ymbūtan eowrum swuran *qui confregit catenas cervicum vestrarum*, Lev. 26, 13. v. next word.

racent-teáh; *gen. -teáge*; *f. A chain, fetter*:—*Racenteáh catena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 30. Glæsen fæt on seolfenre racenteáge áhangen, Blickl. Homl. 209, 5. Unforedlīce racentægæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 10. Mid rúmre racenteáge, Salm. Kmb. 587; Sal. 293. Fæste mid isenum racenteágum gewriden, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9. Hē wæs mid racenteágum (racentégum, Lind.) gebunden *vinciebatur catenis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29. Hine nān man mid racenteágum (raceteágum, MS. A.: *racantegum*, Rush.) ne mihte gebindan. For ðam hē oft mid racenteágum (racentégum, Rush.) gebunden tōslāt ða raceteága (racentégæ, Rush.). Mk. Skt. 5, 3–4. Gebundenne on heardum raceteágum *vincunt catenis*, Jud. 16, 21. [Laym. raketeze: O. E. Homl. raketehe.] v. sweor-racenteáh and preceding words.

racete, *raceteáh*. v. racente, racent-teáh.

racian; *p. ode. I. to direct, rule* (cf. *reccan*):—Ðæt is ðæt hēhste gōd ðæt eallum swā geredlice racaþ and swā eadēlice hit eall set est *summum bonum, quod regit cuncta fortiter, suaviterque disponit*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Gif hī næfdon ænne God ðe him eallum stiorde and racode and rædde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 5. Hē seal rædan and racian (reccan, MS. T.) oðra manna sǽulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hē þeodum seal racian (rædan, Kmb.) mid rihte, Andr. Kmb. 1041; An. 521. II. to take a course or direction, to run (cf. *racu* a 'rake'):—Hē his tungan gehealde ðæt hió ne racige on unnytte spræca ne *lingua per verba inutiliter defluat*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 19. Ne biþ nā gebeorhlic, ðam ðe wið God hæfþ forworht hine sylfne, ðæt hē tō hrædlīce intō Godes hūse æfter ðam racige, ac stande ðær fite, Wulfst. 155, 21. [Cf. (?) Scott. raik to move expeditiously; rack a swift pace: Chauc. rakel hasty: Icel. rakr straight; rak-leið, -leiðis straightway: Swedish raka to run hastily.]

racasan, *raxan to stretch one's self after sleep*:—Swā hē of hefegum slæpe raxende áwōce, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 6. [Cf. Après dormir il se espresche *raskyt hym*, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 25. He (*slōth*) his brest knocked and roxed (raxed, MS. W.: *roskid*, MS. B.) and rored, Piers P. 5, 398. Scott. *rax* to stretch the limbs.]

racasian (?) :—*Racode libet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 62.

racu, e; *f. I. an exposition, explanation, orderly account, narrative*:—*Racu historia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 56. Geþeahtung, gesecead vel *racu conlatio*, i. *conductio, comparatio, conciliatio*, i. *datio, contentio*, 134, 44. Gesytyns f *racu textus*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Ūs ne segrþ nā seó racu (*the narrative*), tō hwam hē hine sette, Ælfc. T. Grn. 19, 3; Jud. Thw. 156, 10. Ðætte on Arones breostum sceolde beón awriten sió racu ðæs dōmes ut in *Aaron pectore rationale iudicii imprimatur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 9. Ðære býcendlican race *allegorice expositionis*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 42. Race *historice*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 68; *prose*, 528, 1. Of racu *relatione*, 480, 24. Ic eom gefaþa ðæs ðe ðu segst forþam ðe ðu hit hæfst gesēþed mid geseceadwīslīce race *assentior, cuncta enim firmissimis nexa rationibus constant*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 8. Ðū spenst mē on ða mæstan spræce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccene. Ða race (*the explanation*) sōhton ealle fūpwitan, 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. Ic wolde reccan sume race, 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Race *narrationem*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 54; Lk. Skt. i. 1. *Raca conlationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 47. *Racum relatiuis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 39. Hit is geræd on gewyrðelīcum racum in *historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10. Ræde him mon ða raca oððe lif ðæra heahfædera, R. Ben. 66, 17.

II. comedy:—*Racu, tūnlic spēc comedia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13; 82, 63.

III. the art of exposition, rhetoric:—Swā gedēþ se dréamcræft ðæt se mon biþ dréamere and seó racu ðēp ðæt hē biþ reccere *sic musica musicos, rhetorica rhetores facit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 32.

IV. an account, reckoning:—Ðær wæs unefen racu unc gemæne; ic onfeng ðin sār ðæt ðu mōste gesællig mīnes eðelīces eadig neotan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. [O. H. Ger. rahha *res, causa, ratio, fabula, circumlocutio*.] v. martyr-, riht-, swefn-racu; reccan.

racu, e; *f. A rake*:—Hē seal habban race (cf. man seal habban ofnace, 205, 2), Anglia ix. 263, 7. v. raca, ræce.

racu, e; *f. A 'rake' (rake a mountain track across a steep, Cumberland Gloss. e. g. the Lord's rake on Sca-fell), a hollow path, bed of a stream*:—Cf. Andlang brōces; ðanon . . . on ða ealdan eárcæ, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 122, 15; and see stream-racu. [Ryde doun þis ilk rake, bi þon rokke syde, Gaw. 2144. Out of the rake of rihtwines renne suld he nevre, Alex. 3384.]

racu, e; f. *Rack* (?), *cloud, storm*:—Ic wille æhta and ægend eall æcwellan ða beitan beoþ earce bordum ðonne sweart racu (*the black clouds that overspread the sky at the Deluge*) stigan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 81, 34; Gen. 1355. [Cf. (?) In rede rudedu upon rak rises þe sunne, Gaw. 1695. A rak and a roye wynde rose in hor saile, A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se, Destr. Tr. 1984. Or cf. (?) *Icel. raki wet, raker; adj. wet.*]

Raculf, Ræculf, Reaculf, Reculf, Raculf-ceaster Reculver in Kent; Regubium:—In ðam mynstre ðe is Reaculf nemned, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Abbot on Raculf, Chr. 692; Erl. 43, 13. Reculf, 669; Erl. 34, 26. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 324.

rād, e; f. *I. riding, going on horseback or in a carriage.* v. *rād-wægen*:—Peaw was ðam ylcan biscope ðæt hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā þurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde moris erat eidem antistiti opus evangelii magis ambulando per loca quam equitando perficere, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Nān mon for ðy ne rit ðe hine ridan lyste, ac rit for ðy ðe hē mid ðære rāde earnaþ sume earunga. Sume mid ðære rāde earniaþ ðæt hie sien ðy hāran, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–8. Ða weard his hors gesiclod, and feoll wealwigende geond ða eorþan . . . Hē began ðā to gereccenne hū him on rāde getimode, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 178. Gif mon on mycelre rāde oððe on miclum gangum weorde geteorad, Lchdm. i. 76, 4. Ðæt man funde ænne man to rāde oððe to gange, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 15. Rynestrong on rāde, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rā. 20, 7. **I. a. going in a ship**:—Siō cwēn bebead āras fýsan to rāde, sceoldon Rōmwarena ofer heāne holm hlāford sēcan, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982. **II. an expedition on horseback**; in a hostile sense *a raid*:—Ðonne ridan ða yldestan men tō . . . and nimon eall ðæt hē āge, and fō se cýning to healfum, tō healfum ða men ðe on ðære rāde beón, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 7. Gif āðor oððe mæg oððe fremde ða rāde forsaec, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24. Cýniges þegnas oft rāde onridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. **III. a road; in the compounds** brim-, hran-, hweogol-, segl-, streām-, swan-, wig-rād. **IV. the name of the Runic R.** v. Exon. Th. 440, 10; Rā. 59, 15. See also next word. [*Icel. reið riding; a raid.*] v. mid-, on-, setl-, swegl-, þunor-rād.

rād, e; f. *Furniture (of a house), harness (of a horse)*:—Rād byp on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte and swidhwæt ðam ðe sitteþ onufan meare mægenheardum ofer mīlpapas in the house is for each man furniture soft, and (the furniture for the horse, the harness) very strong for him that sits on the stout steed, traversing the roads, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rūn. 5. [Cf. *Icel. reida implements, outfit; reidi; n. harness; reidi; m. tackle, harness.*] v. brand-rād, ge-rāde, rāde-sceamol. rād, L. Wi. 10; Th. i. 38, 21. v. rād.

-rād. v. geh-, sam-rād.

rād-cniht, es; m. *A title equivalent to that of sixthhynde man*:—Si autem talis occiditur qualem supra nominavimus rādcniht, et quidam Angli vocant sixthendeman, Text. Roffi. p. 38. In domo hominis, quem Angli vocant rādcniht, alii vero sexhendeman, Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. 93, note 6.

rād-here, es. v. rāde-here.

rād-hors, es; n. *A horse for riding, a saddle-horse*:—Man sceal lætan hine ridan on ðæs cýniges rādhorse, Anglia ix. 35, 235. [Wick. rood-hors a horse for a chariot: O. H. Ger. reit-hros curtilis equus.] **-rādian, rador, v.** ge-rādian, rador.

radre glosses bovistra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 26: 102, 10.

rād-stefn, e; f. *A term of service performed by a mounted person* (?):—Gif þegen geþeah ðæt hē þenode cýning, and his rādstefne rād on his hīrde, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 19. v. stefn.

rād-wægen. v. rād-wægen.

rād-wērig; adj. *Weary with riding or journeying*, Exon. Th. 401, 19; Rā. 21, 14.

rēcan; p. ræhte. I. intrans. *To reach, extend, stretch forth*:—Ic wide ræce ofer engla eard, Exon. Th. 482, 26; Rā. 67, 7. Yldo ræceþ wīde, Salm. Kmbl. 588; Sal. 294. Heo ræhte mid handum tō heofoncýninge, Cd. Th. 292, 7; Sat. 437; Beo. Th. 1499; B. 747. Ræhton wīde geond werþeoda wrōhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 1; Gen. 990. Ne hē sōðfæste lāteþ ðæt hī tō unrihte willen handum ræcean ut non extendant iusti ad iniquitatem manus suas, Ps. Th. 124, 4. **II. trans.** *To reach, hold forth, offer, present*:—Ic ræce (porriggo vel porgo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 46. Hē ys se ðe ic ræce (porrexero) hlāf, Jn. Skt. 13, 26. For hwon ne ræcst (porrigis) ðū ðis ðone hwitan hlāf? Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Ræcþ (porrigi) hē him scorpionem? Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Ðær (in hell) hī leomu ræcāþ (stretch forth) tō bindenne, Exon. Th. 99, 8; Cri. 1621. Eall ða weoruldgōd hē gefeōnde þearfum ræhte and sealde cuncta pauperibus erogare gaudebat, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 26. Hē hlāf bræc and him ræhte, Lk. Skt. 24, 30. Se oðer ræhte forþ (protulit) his hand, Gen. 38, 28. Heo ræhte hire handa him tō, Th. Ap. 27, 1; Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 21. Ðara āna ðe for neode him þenunge æt ðæs mynstres ingange ræcan scylon, R. Ben. 139, 11. Se gebūr sceal erian leafne æcer and ræcan (cf. on bærene gebringan, Chart. Th. 145, 1) ðæt sæd on hlāfordes berne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. [O. Frs. rēka: O. H. Ger. reihhen.] v. ā-, ge-, mis-ræcan.

ræce, es; m. *A dog that hunts by scent*:—Ræcc bruccus, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 29. [Rache a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent, Jamieson. Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der wiþþ hise 3æpe racchess, Orm. 13505. See other passages in Halliwell's Dict. *Icel. rakki a dog.*]

ræce, an; f. *A rake*:—Ræce rastrum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 28. v. raca, ræced, reced, es; m. n. *A house, hall, palace*:—Reced sēlesta (Hrothgar's hall), Beo. Th. 828; B. 412: 1545; B. 770. Ræced, 3603; B. 1799. Wīd ðæs recedes weal, 658; B. 326: 1452; B. 724. His (Lot) recedes hleow, Cd. Th. 147, 18; Gen. 1441. Se beorn (Noah) reste on recede, 95, 25; Gen. 1584. In ræcede, Exon. Th. 314, 21; Mōd. 17: 413, 11; Rā. 32, 3. Recyde, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rūn. 5. Ic seah ræplingas in ræced fergan, Exon. Th. 435, 2; Rā. 53, 1. Con hē sidne ræced fæste gefēgan, 296, 7; Crā. 47. In ðæt dinme ræced (a prison), Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Reced, Beo. Th. 2479; B. 1237. Hwearf geond ðæt side reced, 3966; B. 1981. Ðæt (Hrothgar's hall) was tioræmōst receda, 625; B. 310. Receda wuldor, Salomones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. Hiē on Sodomān wīltan meahton, gesāwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reādom golde, 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Ræced, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rā. 2, 6. [O. Sax. rakud used of the Temple.] v. burg-, deaþ-, eorþ-, gim-, heāh-, heal-, hlif-, horn-, sund-, wīn-ræced, and next word.

ræced-lic; adj. *Pertaining to a palace, palatine*:—Ræcedlice palatina, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 7.

ræcing, e; f. *Reaching, holding out, offering, presenting, extending*:—Hlāfes mid ræcing panis porrectione, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid rācing honda extensione manuum, 8, 11.

ræd, es; m. **I. counsel, advice**:—Rād consilium, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 23. Ðæt hit næfre næs nāder ne his gewile, ne his gewield, ne his rād, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Is micel þearf ðisse þeode helpes and rādes, Wulfst. 243, 5; Elen. Kmbl. 1103; El. 553. Sum woruldwita was swyðe wīs on rāde Acitofel gehāten . . . Ðā wæs se Acitofel mid Absalone on rāde and rādde him hū hē mihte beswican his fæder, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 196–203. Ðine heortan to rāde gecyr turn thine heart to listen to good advice, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27. On ðone Drihten næs ic æt rāde ne æt ðæde, ðær man mid unrihte N. orf ætferede, L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 17. Gif mon ðone hlāford teo ðæt hē (the accused person) be his rāde ut hleoþe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 5, 12. Gif þeow eote hie sylfes rāde if a slave eat flesh during a fast of his own accord (i. e. when his master does not give the meat. v. the paragraph which precedes), L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Rāde, 10; Th. i. 38, 21. Ic ðā fēng on minne āgenne rād, Chart. Th. 322, 10. Gehyr mine word and minne rād, Ex. 18, 19. Ðæt hī ðæs cýnges rād hæfdon and his fultum and calra witenā, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 22. Rād gelæran to give good advice (cf. sellan hāl-wende geþeah, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 14), pref.; Erl. 3, 10. Rād sohtan consulunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 3. **II. counsel, prudence, intelligence**:—Nis nān wīsdōm ne nān rād nāht ongēan God, Homl. Th. i. 82, 14. On-gēan ðam wīslīcan rāde ðe of Godes āgenre gyfe cymþ, se wīderræda deofol sēwþ rēcelesnesse, Wulfst. 53, 6. Se man āna hæfþ gescead and rād and andgit, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 99. **III. counsel, course of action that results from deliberation, plan, a resolution taken after deliberation, ordinance, decrees**:—Sý ðes rād gemæne eallum leodscipe, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 33. Se rād was æfre on his rādfeastum geþance, ðæt hē wircan wolde ða wunderlican gesceafa, Ælf. T. Grn. 2, 4. Hē him tō rāde genom ðæt . . . cui rei consilium utile ratus est, . . . Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 27. Hē Rōmānum tō rāde gelærde, ðæt hī fōren on Hannibales land, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 1. On ðisum rāde (the conspiracy against William Rufus) was Oda, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 5. Ðæne rād (paying the Danes) gerædde Sīric, 991; Erl. 131, 19. Rād geþencean, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: 35, 28; Gen. 561. Rād āhicgan, 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 131, 24; Gen. 2181. Rādas consulta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 54: consulta, consilia, 133, 80: Hpt. Gl. 504, 75: decreta, judicia, edicta, 433, 19. Gelærdan bīscepas swelce nīwe rādas swelce hīe fol oft ær ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Manna wīsdōm and heore rādas syndon nāhtlice ongēan Godes geþeah, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 26. **IV. what is advisable, benefit, advantage**:—Rād opere pretium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 31. Rād biþ gif hē nīmp mealwan it will be worth his while to take mallow, Lchdm. ii. 238, 13. Biþ nū micel rād, ðæt hē him gebycge ðæt ēce lif, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122. Ðonne biþ hire rād ðæt frýfd ða forword habban, L. Edm. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðæt heo ūs sý pingere on-wardes rādes and ēces wuldres ðat she be for us an advocate for present profit and eternal glory, Blickl. Homl. 159, 34. Hī him tō rāde and tō frōfre fundon aliquid commodi adlatum putabant, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 7: 2, 5; S. 507, 31. Ðis him tō rāde gecuron hoc esse iulius decernebant, 1, 23; S. 485, 34. Tō rāde Angelcýnne to the advantage of the English, 2, 1; S. 501, 39: Blickl. Homl. 199, 30: 205, 12. Tō hæle and tō rāde, 227, 4. Ðam þeodscype tō langsuman rāde to the lasting benefit of the nation, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 6. Eow sylfum tō rāde, Ælf. T. Grn. 12, 2. Rād ærdian to determine what is advisable, L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28. Ða ðe heora sylfra rād forlætāþ those who forsake their own advantage, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Rāda fýrmest ðæt manna gehwylc ofer ealle oðre þinc ænne God lufge, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii.

338, 1. **V. a council**:—Hē eode tō ðara Judēiscra ræde and befrān, hwæt hī him feoðs geūdon, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 16. Se cyng beað heom ðæt hī cōmon mid. xii. mannun intō ðæs cynes ræde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11.

VI. as a part of proper names, generally under the form rēd (re?). For a list of such names v. Txts, 603 sqq., and for similar *O. H. Ger.* names v. Grff, ii. 463. [*O. Sax.* rād: *O. Frs.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rāt: *Icel.* rād.] v. feorh-, folc-, mis-, un-ræd.

rēd[e] in composition of adjectives, v. ān-, fæst-, heard-, hwæt-, læt-, wider-ræd[e].

rædan. Two verbs originally distinct seem to coalesce under this form, the strong *rædan*; *p.* reord, rēd; *pp.* ræden: *Goth.* ga-rēdan: *O. Sax.* rādan; *p.* rēd, ried: *O. Frs.* rēda; *p.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rātan; *p.* riet, riat: *Icel.* rāda; *p.* rēð, and the weak *rædan*; *p.* rædde: *Goth.* ga-raiddan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-reitjan ordinare: *Icel.* g-reiða. The strong forms are rare.

I. to counsel, give advice:—*Ic ræde ðe consulo tibi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 37. Girwan Godes tempel, swā hire gāsta weard reord, Elen. Kmbl. 2043; El. 1023. Hē rād and rædde, rincum tæhte hū hī sceoldon standan, Byrht. Th. 132, 18; By. 18. Ðæt folc eall hrýmde, swā swā Josue him rædde, Jos. 6, 5 (20, Grn.). Rædende consulentes, consilium dantes, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20.

II. to ask advice, consult a person:—*Ic frine wel ic ræde consulo, i. inquiri* (cf. *ic frine ðe consulo te*, i. 49, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 79.

II a. to consult, deliberate, take counsel upon a matter (acc.) with (wid) a person:—*Justinus rædde wið ða cristenan, hwæne hī tō bisceope ceosan wolde*, Homl. Th. i. 434, 28. Wið ðone rædde Chromatius, and be his ræde underfeng ealle ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. Him þūhte and ðæm ðe hē hit wið rædde, L. Ath. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 27. Hī gamenlice ræddon *callide cogitantes*, Jos. 9, 4. Ðā gesommedon hī gemot and þeahledon and ræddon hwæt him tō ðonne wære *intum est consilium quid agendum*, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 36. Ðā rēdon (ræddan, MSS. C.) hī him betwēdon *consultatione habita*, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 20. Ðā ongunnon ða Pharisē rædan *consilium inierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 15. Bisceopum gebyrþ ðæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, ðæt hī wið rædan mægan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. Man rædan sceolde hū man ðisne eard werian sceolde, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 7.

II b. to debate, speak in council (or?) to read. v. VI b):—Rādaþ (rædaþ) f mateliap concionantur, sermocinantur, loquuntur, Hpt. Gl. 461, 1. Rædende f wordiende concionandi, loquentes, 461, 35.

II c. to deliberate for the good of any one, look to, provide for:—*Mīne sawle rād on cnyssne animæ meæ in æternum consulens*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Rædende consulens, i. consilium tenens, providens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 77. Rædende consulentes, succurrentes, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20.

III. to resolve after deliberation, to determine, decide:—Ðæt folc rædde be him ðæt hī woldon hine æhebban tō cýninge... Ðā ða Crist ongeat ðæs folces willan, Homl. Th. i. 162, 3–6. Ac ðeah man hwæt rædde, ðæt ne stōd furdon ænne mōnaþ, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 9. Hī ræddon ðæt hī woldon ðone cyng gesettan fīd of Englalandes cýnedōme, 1075; Erl. 213, 10. Hī ealle ānmōðlice ræddon ðæt ealle his gesetnyssa āyðlode wæron, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Rædan *decernere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 67.

III a. rædan on (cf. *Icel.* rāða ā einu to attack one) **to proceed against, take action against a person**:—*Wæs ðam eorle Godwine and his sunan gecyðd, ðæt se cyng and ða menn ðe mid him wæron woldon rædan on hī*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 30.

IV. to rule, govern, direct (with dat. or inst.):—Ðū ðe Israēla æðelum cynne reccest and rædest *qui regis Israel*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē ræt ūs and reop *ipse reges* nos, 47, 12. Drihten mē ræt (*regit*), 22, 1. God ðe ræt and gewissap eallum gesceaftum, Chart. Th. 239, 34. Hē reht and ræt eallum gesceaftum, swā swā gōd steōra ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God ðe him stiorde and racode and rædde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 6. Ðætte God rædde and weolde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 31. Ðæt hē (*the abbot*) sceal rædan and racian oðra manna sālūm, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hwā meahte ief monnum rædan būtan scylde *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa potuisset*? Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðam ðe hiē (*the Church*) wel ofer mæge and hiere wel rædan cunne *ei qui hanc bene regere praevallet*, 5, 2; Swt. 45, 1. Ic mæg rædan on ðis rice, Cd. Th. 19, 10; Gen. 289. Ða ðe ðy rice rædan sceoldon, 259, 4; Dan. 686. Wolde dōm Godes dædum rædan gumena gehwylc *um the decree of God would govern the deeds of every man*, Beo. Th. 5709; B. 2858.

V. to have the disposal of, have possession of:—*Done mādðum ðe ðū mid rihte rædan sceoldest*, 4119; B. 2056. Ðenden hiē ðy rice rædan mōstōn, Cd. Th. 216, 18; Dan. 8. Būtan hý ðy reafre rædan mōtan, Exon. Th. 110, 6; Gū. 103.

VI. to read (a) as in *to read a riddle, to explain*; *conficere*:—*Ic ræde swefn conicio*, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 40. Mōdor ne rædoþ (-ap, MS.) ðonne heo magan cennep, hū him weorðe geond woruld sceapan *a mother cannot read a boy's fate at his birth*, Salm. Kmbl. 741; Sal. 370. Ræde se ðe wille hū wunda cwæden, Exon. Th. 441, 11; Rā. 60, 16. Ræð hwæt ic mæne, 479, 18; Rā. 62, 9. Ðā ongan hē mid glæwe mōde rædan *coepit sagaci animo conicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21, MS. B. (b) *to read a book; legere*:—*Ic ræde lego, ðū rætist legis*, Ælfic. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 1. Ræt legit, 44; Som. 45, 49. On hwylcum dæge man ræt ix. kl. apr. swā fela beoþ concurrentes... gif man ræt ðæne datu-

rum on Sunnandæg ðænne byþ ān, Anglia viii. 302, 19–20. Se ðe ræt (*rædæ*, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Hē rædde his bōc ðam folce, Ex. 24, 7. Hē him gebæd and his bēc rædde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 4. Ne rædde gē (*gē hreorðeþ*, Rush.) hwæt Dauid dyde, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 3. Ne rædde gē (*gē ne reorðade*, Rush.), 19, 4. Ræddon (*reorðadun*, Rush.), 21, 16. Rædde (*reorðun*, Rush.), 21, 42. Mē lyst rædan *lecturio*, Ælfic. Gr. 34; Som. 37, 56. Ræða *to read*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 8. Hē āras tō rēdanne, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 16; Rtl. 195, 16. Hē mē sealde bōc tō rēdanne, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 37. Ðæt gewrit wæs rædes beforan ðam cýninge, 5, 21; S. 643, 11. Ðā ðæt godspel rædd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Wē gehýrdon ðā ða Esaias se witga rēden wæs, 167, 28.

VII. to prepare (?):—Hē sceal ælcere wucan erian i. æcer and rædan sylf ðæt sæd on hlafordes berne, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 15. (Cf. *last passage under ræcan*.) v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-rædan.

ræd-bana, an; m. *One who contrives a person's death, but is not the actual perpetrator*:—*Gif man secge ðæt hē wære dædbana oððe rædbana if he be said to be the actual perpetrator of homicide, or the deviser of it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26. Cf. *Qui ad occidendum aliquem innoxium redbana vel dedbana fuerit*, L. H. I. 85, 3; Th. i. 592, 13. [*Icel.* rād-bani: *see also bana-ræð the planning a person's death; rāða einum bana to plot a person's death*. v. Grmm. R. A. 626.]

ræd-bora, an; m. *A counsellor*; also translates *consul*:—*Rædbora consiliarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 22. Hē (*the Messiah*) biþ gehāten wundorlic, rædbora, strang God, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 7; Dōm. L. 42, 38. Adelwold ðe is mīn rædbora *a secretis noster Athelwoldus*, Chart. Th. 241, 27; Beo. Th. 2655; B. 1325. God næfþ nænne rædboran, Ælfic. T. Grn. 24, 24. Hī hæfdon him Consulas ðæt wē cweðaþ Rædboran, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 22. Seō geræðnes ðe Angelcýnnes witan and Wealhþeode rædboran gesetton, L. O. D. tit.; Th. i. 352, 2. Rædboran *jurisperiti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 41. Rædboran, 112, 13. Rædborena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 68. Cf. *ræd-gifa*.

ræde (p), an; f. *A reading, lesson*:—*Diós rēdo haec lectio*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 16. Ðiō rēdo *quae lectio*, 11, 5. Rēdes *lectionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 16. Ðara rēda *lectionum*, 13, 13. Tō rēde *ad lectionem*, Rtl. 126, 1. Hālige rædan (*rædinge*, MS. T.) hē sceal lustlice gehýran, R. Ben. 18, 9.

-ræde. v. ge-ræde; n.

ræde; adj. *Ready, prompt*:—*On hwan mæg se iunga on gōðne weg riht[r]an ne (ðe?) rædran rēd gemittan ðonne hē ðine wisan word ge-healde in quo corrigit junior viam suam? in custodiendo sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 9. Rædan (?) *biionges exercitationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 59. v. ge-ræde, ræde-gafol, ræde-sceamol, ræðness.

ræde; adj. *Mounted*:—*Rædum here equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. v. ræde-cempa, -here, -mann.

ræde-cempa, an; m. *A mounted soldier*:—*Rædewiga vel [ræde]-cempa equester, qui equitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 66. v. ræde-here.

ræde-gafol, es; n. *Rent that can be paid all at once, as opposed to rent that is discharged by service rendered, and consequently takes time for its payment*:—*Gif mon geþingap gyrd landes oððe mære tō rædegafole and geerþ gif se hlāford him wile ðæt land ārætan tō weorce and tō gafole ne þearf hē him onfōn gif hē him nān botl ne selþ if a man takes a yard of land or more at a fixed rent and ploughs it, if the lord wants to get service as well as rent, the tenant need not take the land, if the lord does not give him a dwelling*, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* reidu-penningar *ready money*.]

ræde-here, es; m. *A mounted force, cavalry*:—*Rædechere cerethi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 76: *cerethi*, 130, 15. Of rædechere *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. *Alexandres næs nā mā geslægen ðonne hundtwelftig on ðam rædechere in exercitu Alexandri centum et viginti equites defuere*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 21. Ægðer ge an ganghere ge on rædechere (rād-, MS. B.), 4, 1; Swt. 154, 24. Earnulf gefeah wið ðam rædechere (rāde-, MS. B.: rād-, MS. D.), Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 2.

rædelle. v. next word.

rædels, es; m.; c; f. *rædelse, rædelle (?)*, an; f. **I. counsel, consideration**:—*Seō rædelse and ðæt geþeah ūra feōnda geteorode*, Ps. Th. 9, 6.

II. debate, speech in council (v. rædan, II b):—*Rædelse concionis, locutionis*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 4. **III. conjecture, imagination, interpretation** (v. rædan, VI a):—*Ræswung vel rædels conjectura, i. opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Ðeah se læsa wēna and siō rædelse dara dysigena monna tiohiohe ðæt se anweald siē ðæt hēhste gōd (*hominum fallax opinio*), Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. Eall ðis ðū gerehtest tō sōðe swiðe gesceadwislice būton ælcere læarse ræðelsan *haec nullis extrinsecus sumtis, sed altero ex altero fidem trahente, insitis domesticisque probationibus explicabas*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 31. Hrædelse *conjectura, argumentatione*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 19. Of rædelse *conjectura*, 460, 11.

III a. the imaginative faculty:—*Hē (man) hine ongit þurh his ræðelsan (imaginatio) synderlice, þurh his gesceadwisnesse (ratio) synderlice*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 19. **IV. a dark saying, enigma, riddle**:—*Rædels aenigma*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. Hē æsette rædels ðus cweðende: Swā hwilc man swā mīnne rædels riht āræde onfō se mýrne dohtor tō wife, and se ðe hine misræde, sý hē beheáfðod, Ap. Th. 3, 8–11. *The riddle is given on p. 4.* Ða clamme ðe ða ræðellan

(ræðelsan?) wið rýnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 423, 31; Ræ. 43, 13. Ic sprece to him openlice næs þurh ræðelsas (*per aenigmata*; dark speeches, A. V.), Num. 12, 8. [Wick. redels: Piers P. redel, ridel: *Prompt. Parv.* rydyll or probleme *enigma*; *M. H. Ger.* rátsal; *M. L. Ger.* ræðelse.] v. ræsele.

ræðelse. v. preceding word.

ræðe-mann, es; m. *A horseman*:—Náwðer ne ðam horse ne ðam ræðemen ne wyrt geborgen of his águnum cræfte, Ps. Th. 32, 15. [*Icel.* reið-madr.]

ræðen[n], e; f. I. *a conditio, stipulation*:—Ræden *conditio*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 1. Rædin *condicio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 44; ii. 17, 10. Ælc gebúr sylle .vi. hláfas ðam inswáne ðonne hē his heorde to mæstene drife, on ðam sylfum lande ðe ðeós ræden on stænt, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 22. Ræðenne *condicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 59. Ðan (on ða?) ræðenne *ea condicione*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 8. On ða ræðenne ðe hē him gā to honda, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 3. Ðū bist Godes bearn þurh ða ræðenne ðæt ðū ðinne feónd lufge, Homl. Th. i. 56, 7. Raediunae *condiciones*, Ep. Gl. 7 f, 13.

II. *rule, direction* (v. rædan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid āpum gefæstnod ðæt hiē on hire ræðenne (ræðinge, 193, col. 2) beón woldan *would be under her rule*, Chr. 918; Th. i. 192, 12. III. *a reckoning, estimating*:—Raediunae *taxatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 1. The word occurs as the second part of many nouns, when its force is much the same as that of the suffixes *-ship, -hood, -red*, denoting a *state, condition*. v. bed-, brōðor-, burh-, camp-, feónd-, folc-, freónd-, gafol-, gebed-, gecwid-, gefēr-, heord-, hiw-, hūs-, land-, mæg-, mann-, meodo-, nām-, teórn-, þing-, treów-, un-, weorc-, wīg-, worold-ræden[n].

ræðend, es; m. *A ruler, one who possesses control over anything* (v. rædan, IV):—Roderā ræðend *the Deity*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 17; Beo. Th. 3114; B. 1555; Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Dreāma ræðend, Exon. Th. 358, 34; Pa. 55. [*O. Sax.* ræðand (*Christ*).] v. mago-, sele-ræðend.

ræðend-lic; adj. *Pertaining to a decree or statute* (v. rædan, III):—Ðām ræðendlicum *decretalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 45.

ræðen-gewrit, es; n. *A writing containing a condition or stipulation, a written agreement, a note of hand*:—Ic him sealde fīre āgen ræðen-gewrit, ðæt wære him to ðam gerāde ðæt land to lāten, ðe mon ælce gēre gesytle fīfēne scillingas clānes feós ðam biscope, Chart. Th. 168, 12. Ræðing-gewrit (ræðen-) *cirographum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 51.

ræðere, es; m. I. *a reader, one who reads*:—Rædere *lector*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 6; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Be ðære wucan ræðere (ræðere, 7, 23). Gebroðra gereorde ne seal beón būtan hāligre ræðinge. Ne nān ne gedyrstlæce, ðæt hē færlīce bōc gelecece and ðær būtan foreseāwunge onginne to ræðenne, ac ðære wucan ræðere on ðone Sunnandæg mid blætsunge hit beginne . . . Nānes mannes stefn gehfȳrd ne sȳ būtan ðæs ræðeres ānes, R. Ben. 62, 2–15. II. *a reader, scholar*:—Swā swā ða geleāfullan ræðeras hit gesetton, Lchdm. iii. 256, 21. III. *a reader, lector, the second of the seven orders*:—Seofon hāðas syndon gesette on cyrcan . . . ōðer is lector . . . *Lector* is ræðere, ðe ræd on Godes cyrcan, and biþ ðærtō gehādod ðæt hē bodige Godes word, L. Ælfc. C. 10–12; Th. ii. 346, 25–32. Ræðere ræðeres forlonge foreboderes f ceigeras fruma from wītgun ðēm is gecuoedin ceig *lector*; *lectores dudum praecones vel clamatores, initium a prophetis, quibus dicitur*, Clama, Rtl. 194, 1–4.

IV. *a reader of riddles, a diviner* (v. rædan, VI a):—Wiccum, fram ræðerum *pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 67. v. ræðe-ræðere.

ræðe-sceamol, es; m. *A reading-bench* (?); *a 'ready,' prepared bench, bench with furniture, a couch*, cf. *Icel.* reiðu-stóll, and see rād:—On ræðescamole in *pulpito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 3. Ræðescamelas *fulchra* (cf. *fulcra* eal bedreáf, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 33; *fulcris, thoris, lectis*, Wülfc. Gl. 245, 28), 36, 36.

ræðes-mann, es; m. I. *a counsellor, adviser, councillor*:—Ealle ðæs cynges ræðesmen, Chart. Th. 330, 8; Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 19.

II. *a steward, manager*:—Æt Steorran ðe ðā wæs ðæs kīnges ræðesman, Chart. Th. 339, 12. [*Icel.* ráðs-madr *a manager, counsellor, steward*.]

ræðesn(?) , e; f. *A cluster of grapes*; bacido [cf. *clyster bacido, botrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 31]:—Ræðsin *vacido* (in a list *de lignis*), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 43. Ræðisnæ *bacidones* (cf. *raediunae bacidones*, 43, 260: ræðenne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 59), Txs. 44, 1.

ræðestre, an; f. *A female reader*:—Ræðestre, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Ræðystre, 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Ræðestre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 7. ræðe-wiga. v. ræðe-cempa.

ræð-fæst; adj. *Wise, prudent*:—Se ðeófol gemacaþ ðæt se man þurh leāse hiwunge ðēþ swylce hē ræðfæst sȳ ðe ræðes ne gȳmēþ *the devil causes the man by a false show to act as if he were wise, who cares not for wisdom*, Wulfst. 53, 9. Ðæt ic on ðīnum rihte ræðfæst lifge, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ðīnes rīces ræðfæst wulder *gloriam magnificentiae regni tui*, 144, 12. Him in gāst becwom ræðfæst sefa, Cd. Th. 257, 3; Dan. 652: Exon. 468, 23; Hy. 5, 4. Se ðe symle byþ ræðfest, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26; Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. Áris and gereorda ðe mid

ræðfæstum mōde, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 185. Se ræð wæs æfre on his ræðfæstum geþance, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 5. Ðæt hig māgon árisan, gif hig ræðfæste beoþ, 19, 5. Rīncas ræðfæste, Exon. Th. 347, 15; Sch. 13. Cf. ræð-leās.

ræðfæstlice. v. un-ræðfæstlice.

ræðfestness, e; f. *Readiness to follow good counsel, adherence to right courses*:—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlice cynedōm up wegāþ . . . ræðfestnes (*persuabilitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20.

ræð-fīndende *furnishing counsel, advising*:—Ræðfīndende *consulentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 29. Cf. ræð-hygcende.

ræðgasram *glosses hyadas*, Txs. 69, 1035.

ræð-geþeaht, es; n. *Counsel*:—*Consilium*, ðæt is ræðgeþeaht on Englisc, Wulfst. 51, 6. Elene hēht Eusebium on ræðgeþeaht gefetian, Elen. Kmbl. 2101; El. 1052. Hēht gefetigean to rūne ðone ðe ræðgeþeaht þurh gleāwe miht georne cūde, 2322; El. 1162.

ræð-gifa, an; m. *One who gives counsel, a counsellor, councillor, adviser*; mostly of the king's advisers; it also translates *consul*:—Ræðgifa *consiliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 1. Stigand ðe wæs ðæs cīnges ræðgifa and his handprēst, Chr. 1051; Th. i. 317, col. 2. Ræðgīfan *consulem*, Germ. 397, 560. Ðis sindon ða geræðnessa ðe Engla ræðgīfan gecuran and gecwædan, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3. Ealle ðæs kȳninges ræðgyfan (*conciliarii*), Chart. Th. 326, 7. Ðone ræð ðe ic mid minum ræðgyfum gerædd hæbbe, 307, 10. Ræðgīfena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 69. [Cleoþe nu to ræðe þīne ræðȳnen gode, Laym. 11615. *O. Sax.* ræð-geþo: *O. Frs.* ræð-jeva: *O. H. Ger.* rāt-geþo: *Icel.* ræð-gjafi.] Cf. ræð-bora and next word.

ræð-gift *glosses consilatus, senatus in the following instances*:—Ræð-gīftes *consulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 64. Ræðgyft *senatu*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 34. Ræðgīfte *senatum*, Germ. 398, 108.

ræð-hygcende; part. *Having wise counsel in the mind, prudent, sagacious*:—Ðū ðē ānne genim to gesprecan symle ræðhygcende, Exon. Th. 301, 28; Fā. 26.

ræðic (ræðic?), es; m. *A radish*:—Rædic *raphanum vel radix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 37; *vermenaca*, 68, 65; *hierobotanum*, ii. 43, 52. Rædic, Lchdm. ii. 276, 10. Syle ðane rædic to picganne . . . se rædic, 286, 10–14. Hrædic, iii. 20, 26. Genim hrædic nyðweardne, 46, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* rātih, reth; *M. H. Ger.* retich; *Ger.* rettich. *From Lat.* radic-em.]

ræðinge, e; f. I. *reading*:—Biscopes dægweorc. Ðæt biþ mid rihte his gebedu ærest, and ðonne his bōweorc, ræðing, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Æmtigāþ eow to ræðinge *vacate lectioni*, hē begæþ his ræðinge *vacuus est lectionibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. Ðæs ðe ic on ræðinge ne mihte fullice āsmægan, Wulfst. 65, 22. Beo ðū ābisgad ymbe ræðinge *attende lectioni*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 17. I a. *a reading, a single act of reading*:—Ofthradlice ræðinga hāligra bōca, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Capitula ræðinga, R. Ben. 43, 2. II. *what is read, reading, a passage in a book, a lesson*:—Ðis Englisc ætȳwþ hwæt seof foresette ræðing (*passage*) mænþ, Anglia viii. 298, 9. Seo ræðing cwyþ ðæt ðær ys gyt on ælcum tæcne healfīd, 298, 31: 300, 32: 309, 1. Sȳ ān ræðincg geræd of ðære caldan cȳðnesse *let one lesson from the Old Testament be read*, R. Ben. 34, 12. Agustinus is onwreāh ðissere ræðinge (*the lesson for the day*) andgit, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 21. Swā swā gē gehȳrdon on ðissere ræðinge (*the homily which precedes*), Homl. Skt. i. 11, 284. Hē lufode hāligre ræðinge . . . ealle his gefēran sceolde sealmas leornian oððe sume ræðinge, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 62–65. Gē sculon singan sunnanūhtan æfre nigon ræpas mid nigon ræðingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5. Man þreo ræðinga ræde, R. Ben. 33, 14. Wē willāþ on ðisse stōwe ða seofon ræðinga (*passages*) āwritan ðe ymbe ða seofon gear synd gedihite . . . Ðās ræðinga syndon wīde cūde, Anglia viii. 314, 18–22.

III. *rule, government* (v. rædan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid āpum gefæstnod ðæt hi on hire ræðinge (ræðenne, other MSS.) beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 30. v. bēc-, bōc-, pistol-ræding.

ræding-bōc; f. *A book containing the lessons, a lectionary*:—Se mæssepreost seal habban ða wæpna to ðam gāstlicum weorce . . . ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc . . . rædingbōc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. ii. forealdode rædingbēc swīde wāke (cf. ii. sumerrædingbēc and i. winter-rædingbēc, 16), Chart. Th. 430, 30. v. Maskell's Monumenta, vol. i. c. 3. ræding-gewrit, rædistre. v. ræden-gewrit, rædestre.

ræð-leās; adj. I. *without counsel, unwise, inconsiderate, rash, ill-advised*:—Ræðleās *precepts*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Som. 13, 27. Gleāw ne wæs gumrīces weard, ræde and ræðleās, Cd. Th. 226, 26; Dan. 177.

II. *without wise direction, in confusion*:—Ðā ðis (*the destruction of certain ships*) cūð wæs to ðam oðrum scipon . . . wæs ðā swilc hit eall ræðleās wære *it was as if there were no counsel anywhere, as if everything was in confusion*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 9.

III. *lacking what is advantageous or beneficial, miserable, desolate* (v. ræd, IV):—Gē Godes cræfta nān þing ne gȳmāþ, ðȳ is folces forfaren mære ðonne scolde oððe þearf wære, and for ðam hit weard swā ræðleās ðe hit Godes beboda forȳmde *the people is become so miserable, because it neglected God's commandments*, Wulfst. 46, 20. Ðæt ræðleāse hof (*hell*), Cd. Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44. [Nabbich in me wisdom . . . and am redleas . . . Drihten ase þu ert redlease (*gen. pl.*) red, red me þet am redles

O. E. Homl. i. 211, 32-213, 1. Nis nevre mon redles Ar his heorte beo wiles, O. and N. 691.] [O. H. Ger. *rāti-lō sabsque consilio* : Ger. rat-los : Icel. *rād-lauss* *shiftless, confused, foolish.*]

ræd-líc; *adj.* *Advisable*:—Him *ðā* *rædlice* *geþūhte* *ðæt* *hē* *wið* *ōðerne* *here* *frij* *genāme* *ðæt* *hē* *ðone* *ōðerne* *dē* *iēd* *ofercum* *mehte* *þrowiso* *ad tempus consilio, unum demuntiato bello adpetit, alterum pacta pace suspendit*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 15; 4, 13; Swt. 212, 16. Tō smæcenne wið his witan hwet heom eallum *rædlīcost* þūhte, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 4. [Icel. *rād-ligr*.]

ræd-līce; *adv.* I. *wisely, skilfully, cleverly*:—Hē *rædlīce* *slōh* *swā* *hē* *hine* (*the ball*) *næfre* *feallan* *nē* *lēt*, Ap. Th. 13, 5. *ðæt* *hē* *meahte* *ðæt* *folc* *ðy* *wīslīc* *and* *ðy* *rædlīc* *læran*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 18.

II. *advisedly, deliberately, designedly, on purpose*:—*Rædlīce* *consulto*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. On ðam gemōtan *ðeah* *rædlīce* *wurðan* *on* *namcūðan* *stōwan*, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. [Icel. *rādliga* *cleverly*.] v. *ān*, *fæst*, *un-rædlīce*.

ræd-mægen, *es*; *n.* *Beneficial force* (?), *force that is productive of good or abundant good* (?), cf. *lof-mægen* (v. *ræd*, IV):—*ðā* *wæs* *wæstmum* *āweaht* *world* *onspreht* . . . *rædmægne* *oferbeaht* *the world* *was aroused to fruitful life, and overspread by productive force*, Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10.

rædness, *es*; *f.* I. *readiness, promptness*:—*Rædnis* (*hrædnis* ?) *pernitias*, Txs. 182, 75. On *rædnysse* *in* *maturitate*, Blickl. Gl. *ðone* *þōþor* *mid* *swiftræ* *rædnessse* *geslegene* *ongean* *gesænde* *tō* *ðam* *plegendan* *cynge*, Ap. Th. 13, 4. *Rædnisse* (*hrædnisse* ?) *concurisubus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 24. *Rædnessum*, 15, 26. II. *an arrangement, agreement, condition*:—*ðæt* *ðeos* *gerædnis* *stondon* *mōte* *in* *ēcnesse*, and *ðis* *syndon* *ðara* *manna* *naman* *ðe* *æt* *ðære* *rædnisse* *wæron*, Chart. Th. 168, 30. v. *ge-rædness*, *ræde*.

ræd-ripe (*hræd* ?); *adj.* *Soon ripe, premature*:—*Rædrīpe* *wæstm* *præcoquus fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 22. *Rædrīpe* *wīnberige* *præcoquæ*, 38, 61.

ræd-snotor; *adj.* *Wise in counsel, prudent, sagacious*:—*Næfre* *ic* *sēlidan* *sēlran* *mētte* *rædsnotteran*, Andr. Kmbl. 946; An. 473. [Icel. *rād-snotr* *sagacious*.]

ræd-peahtende; *part.* *Consulting, deliberating*:—*Gesæton* *sigerōfe* *rædpeahtende* *ymb* *ða* *rōða* *preō*, Elen. Kmbl. 1734; El. 869; 895; El. 449. Cf. *ræd-hycgende* *and* *next* *word*.

ræd-peahteres, *es*; *m.* *A counsellor, adviser*:—*ða* (*the senators*) *wæron* *sīmbel* *binnan* *Rōmebyrg* *wunīende*, *tō* *don* *ðæt* *hiē* *heora* *rædpeahteras* *wæron*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 3. *ðara* *twentigra* *monna* *ðe* *hē* *him* *tō* *fultume* *hæfde* *ācoren*, *ðæt* *his* *rædpeahteras* *wæron* *viginti viros sibi consilii causa legerat*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 3.

ræd-peahtung, *e*; *f.* *Counsel*:—*Hē* *wæs* *gemærsad* *ofer* *ealle* *ōðere* *cyningas* *ægðer* *ge* *mid* *his* *miclan* *fultume* *ge* *mid* *his* *rædpeahtunge* *ge* *mid* *his* *wēgcræfte* *ō* *magnitudinem virum consiliorumque summam belli nomenque traduxit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27.

ræd-wægn, *es*; *m.* *A vehicle, chariot*:—*Hē* *hiene* *hēt* *iernan* *beforan* *his* *rædwāne* *ante* *vehiculum ejus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 13. Cf. *reid-skjōtr*, but see also *hræd-wægn*.

ræd-wita, *an*; *m.* *A counsellor, one wise in counsel*:—*Rīce* *rædwitan*, Dom. L. 18, 298.

ræðan (?); *p. te* *To involve, wrap*:—*Hī* *weorþaþ* *geræfte* (*geræpte* ?) *cf.* *geræpð* (*ræpð* ?) *Met.* 25, 48) *mid* *ðære* *unrōtnesse*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. [Icel. *reifa* *tō* *swaðell*.] v. *rāðan*.

ræðian; *p. de*. I. *to endure, suffer, undergo*:—*Ræðnde* *perpetitur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. *ðeah* *hē* *ðeah* *ðes* *cwealm* *ræðnan* *sceolde*, Exon. Th. 240, 24; Ph. 643.

II. *to do, perform, accomplish, carry out*:—*ða* *ðe* *ræðnaþ* *hēr* *wordum* *and* *weorcum* *wuldorcyniges* *lære*, 149, 20; Gū. 764; 139, 17; Gū. 594. *Neah* *is* *Drihten* *eallum* *ðe* *his* *willan* *hēr* *wyrcaþ* *georne* *and* *his* *hyge* *swylce* *elne* *ræðnaþ*, Ps. Th. 144, 19. *Hīe* *ðæt* *ōftum* *miclum* *ræðnum*, Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11. *Ræfn* *elne* *dis*, *ðæt* *ðū* *næfre* *fæcne* *weorð* *freōnde* *ðīnum*, Exon. Th. 302, 3; Fā. 30. v. *ā-ræðnan* *and* *cf.* *dræogan* *for* *the* *same* *two* *meanings*.

ræfnendlic, *ræfnian*, *ræfnendlic*, *ræfsan*. v. *un-ā-ræfnendlic*, *ā-ræfnian*, *on-ræfnendlic*, *ræpsan*.

ræfter, *es*; *m.* *A rafter, beam*:—*Ræfter* *tignum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 40; 82, 14; 290, 5. *Reftas* *amites*, Txs. 36, 11. *Ræftas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 58; *anses*, 10, 56. *Reafters* *vel* *latta* *asserens*, i. 58, 35. *Mycelne* *aad* *on* *beāmum* *and* *on* *ræftum* *and* *on* *wāgum* *and* *on* *watelum* *and* *on* *þacum* *congeriem tabrium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum & tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. *Ærest* *man* *āsmēaþ* *ðæs* *hūses* *stede*, and *eac* *man* *ðæt* *timber* *beaēawþ*, and *ða* *syllan* *man* *fægere* *gelegh*, and *ða* *ræftas* *tō* *ðære* *fyrste* *gefæstnaþ*, Anglia viii. 324, 7-9.

ræge, *an*; *f.* *A roe, a wild she-goat*:—*Ræge* *caprea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 31; *capriole*, ii. 129, 59. *Hræge* *damula* *vel* *caprea*, i. 22, 65. *Ræge*, ii. 16, 80. *Mýnster* *ðe* *is* *nemned* *æt* *Hræge* *heafde* (*ad Caprae caput*), Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 18. *Ic* *gefēo* *rāgan* *capio capreas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. *Rægean* (*rāgan*, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 166, 24. [O. H. Ger. *reia caprea*.] v. *rā*.

rægo-reōsa, *an*; *m.* *reose* (?); *f.* *A ridge of muscles at the side of*

the spine running up the back:—*Læcedōmas* *wið* *rægereōsan* *sāre*, Lchdm. ii. 14, 26. *Wið* *rægereōsan*, *rūðan* *swā* *grēne*, *seōþ* *on* *ele* *and* *on* *weaxe*, *smire* *mid* *ðone* *rægereōsan*. *Eft* *nīm* *gāte* *hær*, *smēc* *under* *ða* *brēc* *wið* *ðās* *rægereōsan*, 146, 1-3. *Be* *ðam* *nafolan* *and* *ðam* *rægereōsan* *and* *bæcþearme*, 230, 26. *Bij* *ðæt* *sār* *fram* *ðam* *nafolan* *ōþ* *ðone* *milte* *and* *on* *ða* *winestran* *rægereōsan*, and *gecymþ* *æt* *ðam* *bæcþearme*, 232, 3-6. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

ræg-hār; *adj.* *Grey like the goat* (v. *ræge*):—*Oft* *ðæs* *wāg* *gebād* *rægþār* *and* *readfār* *rice* *æfter* *ōðrum* *oft* *did* *its* *wall*, *grey* *and* *redstained*, see *change* *of* *rule*, Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

rægiming (?):—*A clapping of the wings* (?):—*Pullorum* *cocca*, *plausu* *blisse* *laetitia* *fiderslehte* (*in* *margin*) *rægiminge*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 51-54.

rægu. v. *ragu*.

ræman. v. *ā-ræman*.

ræming (?):—*Heofenlicre ræminge* *celibea* *Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 54. *renc*. v. *renc*.

ræpan; *p. te* *To bind (with a rope), make captive*:—*Hī* *fērdon* *æg* *hwider* *and* *ūre* *earme* *folc* *ræpton* (*rypton*, MS. C.) *and* *slōgan* (*cf.* *ræpling*), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 6. *Cyspan* *and* *mid* *racentan* *ræpan*, Met. 26, 78. [Icel. *reipa* *to* *fasten* *with* *a* *rope*.] v. *ge-ræpan*.

ræping. v. *next* *two* *words*.

ræpling, *ræping*, *es*; *m.* *One bound, a captive, prisoner, criminal*:—*Wæs* *ða* *ræpling* *se* *ðe* *ær* *wæs* *Angelcynnes* *heafod* (*of* *archbishop Ælfheah taken captive by the Danes*), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 19. *Hē* (*St. Paul*) *wæs* *tyder* (*to* *Rome*) *ræpling* *gelædd*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. *Ræplinga* *damnatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 54. *Se* *wæs* *gebunden* *mid* *ðam* *ræplingum* *qui* *cum* *seditionis erat* *vinculus*, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. *On* *cweartern* *ðær* *man* *ðæs* *cyniges* *ræplingas* *heold*, Gen. 39, 20. *Ræplingas* *his* *vincitos* *suos*, Ps. Spl. 68, 32. *Ræplingas* *unbindan*, Dōm. L. 4, 48. *Ic* *geseah* *ræpingas* *in* *ræced* *fergan* . . . *ða* *wæron* *genamne* *nearwum* *bendum*, *gefeterade* *fæste* *tōgædre* (*two* *buckets* *of* *a* *draw-well*), Exon. Th. 435, 1; Rā. 53, 1.

ræpling-weard, *es*; *m.* *A keeper of prisoners*:—*Ræplingweardes* *collegiati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 45. *Ræpingweardas* *collegiati*, ii. 134, 52.

ræps, *reps*, *es*; *m.* *A response (in the service of the church)*:—*Æfen* *gebed* *vesperinum officium*, *reps* *responsorum*, *ræding* *lectio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 32. *Sy* *ān* *ræding* *geræð*, and *ān* *swyðe* *scort* *ræps* *æfterlyflice*, R. Ben. 34, 13. *Ān* *ræding*, *æfter* *ðam* *reps* (*ræps*, MSS. O. F. : *ryps*, MS. T.), *ymen*, *fers* *and* *lofsang*, 36, 21. *Æfter* *ðam* *glorian* *ðæs* *fēorþan* *repses* (*ræpses*, MS. O.), 35, 18. *Man* *preō* *rædinga* *ræde* *and* *þry* *ræpsas*. *Æt* *ðam* *þridan* *reps* *singe* *se* *sangere* 'Gloria Patri,' 33, 14-16; 35, 8-10. *On* *ðisum* *dagum* *wē* *forlætāþ* *on* *ūrum* *repsum* 'Gloria Patri,' Homl. Th. ii. 224, 26. *Gē* *sculon* *singan* *sunnanūhtan* *æfre* *nigon* *ræpsas* *mid* *nigon* *rædingum*, L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 5.

ræpsan; *p. te* *To seize* (?), *to prove* (?):—*Ræpsid* *uuaes*, *reps* *uuaes*, *ræpsit* *was* *interceptum* *est* (*cf.* *ā-ræpsid*, *repsit* *interceptum*, 511), Txs. 68, 523. *Ræfsed*, *refset*, *raefsit* *interpellari*, 70, 526. *Refsete* *interceptit*, 69, 1082. *Cf.* *Fornoom* *interceptit*, 71, 1083. *Arased* *interceptum*, 69, 1067. *Arased* *was* *interceptus* *est*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 31. [O. H. Ger. *repsan*; *p.* *rafsa* *corripere, increpare, arguere, reprehendere*.]

ræpsung, *e*; *f.* I. *seizing* (?), *proving* (?):—*Ræpsung* *interceptio* (*v.* *preceding* *word*, and *cf.* O. H. Ger. *rafsunga* *corruptio, invection, increpatio*), Txs. 69, 1068.

II. *an interval*:—*Seō* *niht* *hæfþ* *seofan* *dēlas* . . . *ōðer* *is* *uesperum*, *ðæt* *is* *æfen*, *ðonne* *se* *æfensteorra* *betwux* *ðæs* *repsunge* *ætēowap*, Lchdm. iii. 244, 1. *Vesperum* *ðæt* *ys* *æfen* *oððe* *hrebsung*, Anglia viii. 319, 28.

ræran; *p. de* *To cause to rise, to rear, raise*. I. *to lift up, move from a lower to a higher position*:—*Hē* *ūs* *tō* *roderum* *up* *hlædre* *rærde*, Exon. Th. 437, 11; Rā. 56, 6. *Hī* *tō* *heofenum* *up* *hlædræ* *rærdon*, Cd. Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1075. *Hīe* *tō* *gūþe* *gār* *wudu* *rærdon*, 198, 20; Exod. 325. *Rære* *up* *ðin* *heafod* *and* *geseoþ* *ðis* *ðæt* *Simon* *dēþ*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 35.

II. *to raise (a building)*:—*ðū* *rærst* *hūs* *domum* *aedifices*, Deut. 28, 30. *Hī* *wibed* *setton* *neah* *ðam* *de* *Abraham* *æror* *rærde*, Cd. Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. *ðæt* *beacn* (*the tower of Babel*) *ðe* *ræran* *ongunnon* *Adames* *eaforan*, 101, 13; Gen. 1681. *Ongunnon* *him* *byttlan* *and* *heora* *burh* *ræran*, 113, 1; Gen. 1880.

III. *to set up, establish (a law, institution, etc.)*:—*God* *siþbe* *rærþ* *ēce* *tō* *ealdre* *engla* *and* *monna*, Exon. Th. 43, 16; Cri. 689. *Hē* *Cristes* *cyricean* *on* *his* *rice* *geornlice* *timbrede* *and* *rærde* *ecclesiam Christi in regno suo multum diligenter aedificare ac dilatare curavit*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 37. *Man* *unriht* *rærde* *and* *unlaga* *manege*, Wulfst. 156, 13. *Donne* *rære* *man* *cyninges* *munde*, *ðæt* *is* *ðæt* *hy* *ealle* *ðam* *sēmede* *syllan* *ðæt* *cyniges* *mund* *stande*, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 20. *Se* *ðe* *unlaga* *rære* *oððe* *undōm* *gedēme*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. *Ys* *his* *handgeweorc* *ryhte* *dōmas* *ða* *hē* *ræran* *wyle* *opera* *manum* *ejus* *judicium*, Ps. Th. 110, 5.

IV. *to raise, offer (a prayer)*:—*Hyra* *peōðnes* *dōm* *ðæt* *hiē* *tō* *ðam* *beacne* (*the golden image*) *gebedu* *rærde*, Cd. Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. V. *to raise, begin, give rise to, excite (ill-feeling)*:—*Rærde* *exagitabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 22. *Oft* *hī* *præce* *rærdon* . . . *feōdnscype* *rærdon* *oft* *were* *their* *violence* *and* *enmity* *roused*, Exon. Th. 243, 18-22; Jul. 12-14. *Hæteþ* *præce* *ræran* . . . *ðæt* *hī* *ūs* *ic* *binden* *and* *in* *bælwylme*

swingen, 262, 16; Jul. 333. Fāþþe ræran, 113, 14; Gū. 157. Ne cūðon frena fremman . . . elles ne ongunnon ræran on roderum nymþe riht and sōð, Cd. Th. 2, 18; Gen. 21. Geflitu ræran, Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443. Sæce ræran, 1879; El. 941. VI. to rouse, excite:—Saga hwā mec rære ðonne ic restan ne mōt, oððe hwā mec stæððe ðonne ic stille beom, Exon. Th. 387, 2; Rā. 4, 73. VII. to raise, elevate, exalt, promote:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and his lof rærest, 245, 22; Jul. 48: 103, 17; Cri. 1681: 111, 23; Gū. 131. Se ærest ædelinga æðelþrym rýmde and rærde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Uton beon ārum hlāforda holde, and æfre eallum mihtum his wurscipe ræran, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9; Wulfst. 119, 14. Hū neah ðære tīde wære ðætte ða brōðru ārian sceolden and Godes lof ræran and heora hūtsang singan quam prope esset hora qua fratres ad dicendas Domino laudes nocturnas excitari deberent, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. [Goth. raisjan: Icel. reisa.] v. ā-ræran.

rærend, rærness. v. ā-rærend, -rærness. ræs, es; m. I. a race, swift or violent running, rush:—Wæs se pridda hlýp, rodocryngines ræs ða hē on rōde āstæg, Exon. Th. 45, 30; Cri. 727. Micle ræse (magnō impetu) worn tōdrifen wæs on sē, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 13. Mycelum ræse, Lk. Skt. 8, 33. Ðæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege mid swiðran ræse (valentiore impetu) oferhleoþ, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ongean ðam ræse ðas forþgotenan stræamas contra impetum fluvii decurrentis, 5, 10; S. 625, 7. Hē hēt hwilon ða hundas ætstandan ðe urnon on ðam ræse ðeornum getenge he sometimes ordered the dogs to stop that were running at full speed close upon the game, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25. II. an onset, attack:—Beadumægnes ræs, Cd. Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329. Hit ofslōh mīra þegna xxvi. āne ræse (in one onslaught), Nar. 15, 25. Ðā weard lig tōlýsed, leað wide sprong, hælcþ wurdon acle for ðý ræse, Exon. Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Hē gūðe ræs mid his fréadryhtne fremman sceolde, Beo. Th. 5246; B. 2626. Gūðe ræsum, 4702; B. 2356. [Laym. ræs, res, reas an attack, onslaught: Allit. Pms. to run in on a res to rush in: Icel. rās; f. a race, running.] v. beadu-, deap-, feond-, gār-, gūþ-, hand-, heado-, hilde-, mæg-, mægen-, on-, scyte-, sword-, syn-, wæl-ræs.

ræs (?), -we; f. Counsel, deliberation:—Donne merestreāmas meotudes ræswum (or from ræswa?) onwealcþ, Exon. Th. 193, 24; Az. 126. And see ræs-bora, ræswian.

ræsan; p. de To rush, move violently or impetuously; inruere:—Ræse inruet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 56. I. of actual movement:—Seo hætu ræse on ða ðe ðæt fyr ælde, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 9. Hē, getogene ðý wæpne, ræse on ðone cyning, 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Hē út ræse on ðone æþeling, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Se stranga wind ðær on ræse, Shrn. 81, 32. Hit on us and on fīre wīcstōwe ræse, Nar. 15, 20; Beo. Th. 5373; B. 2690. Hiā ræsdon (inruerunt) on hine, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 10. Hundas ræsdon on ðone apostol, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Hiū ræsdon on gīfrum grāpum, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. Wæron hý reowe tō ræsanne gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 126, 27; Gū. 377. Ræsed eode impetu abiit, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. II. of violent action, to proceed against with violence, to assault, attack:—Se hlāford ne scrīfþ feonde ne feonde, ac hē rēðimōð ræst on gehwīcne wēðehunde geflost (cf. se ne murrþ nāþer ne frīend ne frīend ðe mā ðe wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7-8), Met. 25, 17. Hīne (deap) ræsch on gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 161, 34; Gū. 968. Hū longe on ræsch (inruit) gē on men, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. On ræsdun (inruerunt) in mē stronge, 58, 4. Ðæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde ræsan on hī on ðæm scandhuse and hī bysmrian, Shrn. 56, 11. III. of precipitate action, to rush (into anything):—Oft mon biþ suife rempende, and ræsd suife dollice on ælc weorc and bræðlice, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 12. Gefence se lāriow ðæt hē unwærlīce forþ ne ræse on ða spræce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. v. be-, ge-, in-, þurh-ræsan; færr-ræsende.

ræs-bora, an; m. A counsellor, one who takes thought for the public good, a leader, chief:—Ræsbora (Abraham), Cd. Th. 108, 24; Gen. 1811. Andreas þanc gesæge ñicūm ræsboran (the Deity who in disguise had guided Andrew's ship), Andr. Kmbl. 769; An. 385. Rēde ræsboran (the chiefs of the Mermedonians), 277; An. 139. Ræsborena [ræs- (?), ræð- (?)] jurisperitorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 38. v. ræs, and cf. ræð-bora.

ræsc. v. lig-ræsc. ræscan; p. te To move quickly (cf. rash), to quiver (of light), to glitter:—Fēr ræscendum leōhte ignis vibrante lumine, Hymn. Surt. 94, 1. v. ræsc, ræscettan.

ræscettan; p. te To crackle, make a crackling noise as fire does, to sparkle:—Fýren lig braslaþ, ræset and efestep, Dóm. L. 10, 152. Ðæt rēde flōd ræscet fýre, 12, 165. Ræscetteþ crepitat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 66. Ræscetteþ, cymþ, scylþ crepitat, i. resonat, 136, 73. Ræscettan crepitarent, ræscettende crepitantes, 18, 9-10. Ræscettende crepitantes, 78, 10. [O. H. Ger. rascezzan scintillare, singultare.] v. preceding word.

ræscet[ti]ung, e; f. Sparkling, gleaming, coruscation:—Hræscetunga coruscationes, Hpt. Gl. 509, 31. v. lig-ræsetung and preceding word.

ræsele, an; f. A conjecture, solution of a riddle:—Gif ðū mæge ræselan geseccan, Saga hwæt hió hætte, Exon. Th. 421, 34; Rā. 40, 28. v. ræswan, and cf. rædels, III.

ræsn, es; n. A plank, a ceiling:—Ræsn asser, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. Ræfter tignus, beám trabs, wāh paries, ræsn laquear, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 5-8: ii. 52, 4. [Goth. razn a house: Icel. rann.] ræst, ræstan. v. rest, restan.

ræswa, an; m. (a word used only in poetry). I. a counsellor:—Cwæð ða se ðe wæs cyninges ræswa (cf. 'the king spake unto his counsellors . . . They answered and said unto the king,' Dan. 3, 14), wis and wordgleaw, Cd. Th. 242, 11; Dan. 417.

II. one who takes thought (for the public good), (a) a prince, king:—Se ræswa (Nebuchadnezzar), 256, 14; Dan. 640. Werodes ræswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Folca ræswa, Caldea cyning, 257, 34; Dan. 667. Ealwealdan Gode, þeodra ræswan, Andr. Kmbl. 3243; An. 1624. Folcscyningas, leode ræswan, Cd. Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. (b) a leading man, chief person, leader:—Ðā weard forht manig folces ræswa many a chief man among the Mermedonians, Andr. Kmbl. 2174; An. 1088. Gesetton Sennar leodra ræswan leofum mannun heora, 93, 34; Gen. 1656: 100, 25; Gen. 1669. Folces ræswan (the chief men with Holofernes), Judth. Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Leodra ræswan (the chief men of Bethulia), 24, 8; Jud. 178. Hræþa ræswan, dugōþ dōmgeorne (the high priest and his fellows), Andr. Kmbl. 1384; An. 692. Mōdgleawe men, middangeardes ræswan, Salm. Kmbl. 362; Sal. 180. Ræswan herges, the leaders of the host, Cd. Th. 192, 20; Exod. 234. Hē beforan fremede folces ræswum (the chief men among the Jews), Andr. Kmbl. 1238; An. 619. [Icel. ræsir chief, captain, king.] v. ge-, here-ræswa, ræs-bora, and next word.

ræswan, ræswian, ræsan, rësan; p. ede, ode To think, suppose, suspect, consider, conjecture:—Tō ðæm sōðum gesælpum ðe ðin mōð oft ymbe ræswep ad veram felicitatem, quam tuus somniat animus, Bt. 2, 2; Fox 78, 7. Rësiap comminiscimus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Rësiat, 77, 24. Hiē eallneg ræswap and ondrædaþ ðæt hī mon tælan wille they are always suspecting and dreading that people want to blame them, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 239, 6. Ðū ræswedest (existimasti) swiðe unryhte ðæt ic wære ðin gelica, Ps. Th. 49, 22. Hē rësade (suspiciabatur) ðæt hē hæfde ðæs Cāseres ærendo sum tō Breotone cyningum . . . Ðā hē ongeat ðæt hit swā ne wæs swā hē rësade, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48-565, 3. Ræswodan, spæcan, wæron gemunnde comminiscuntur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 1. Ne rëccaþ hwæt him mon ymbe ræswæ mala ðe se opinari permittunt, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 28. Ðā ongan hē mid gleawe mōðe þencan and rësan (rësan, MS. C.) coepit sagaci animo concitare, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21 note. Rësigian opinari, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 55. Rëswian conici, conari, 131, 79. Rësende ic eom suspiciatus sum, Ps. Surt. 118, 39. v. next word.

ræswung, rësung, e; f. Supposition, conjecture:—Ræswung vel rædels conjectura, i. opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Rësung conjectura, 104, 35. Rësong, 77, 72. Rësunge ratunculus, 119, 14.

ræt a rat:—Ræt raturus (in a list of animals), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 48. [O. Du. ratta: O. H. Ger. rato; m. ratta; f. Icel. rotta; f.]

ræw, raw, e; f. A row, line:—Donon on ða ræwe (hedge-row); of ðære ræwe on Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 275, 20. Sele ðonne drincan sume on (on sume, MS.) ræwe nigon dagon nine days in succession, Lchdm. ii. 238, 10. Cf. He sende hem so muche hunger and luper geres a-rewe, R. Glouc. 252, 2. Is seid of euerich on a-rewe, A. R. 90, 10. For pre nistes a-rowe he seiz þat same sijt, Chron. Vilod. 68 (in Stratmann). The word also occurs in hæsel-, hege-, hlinc-, stān-, widig-ræw, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv. Cf. also geræwud fēda acies, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 26. Standap on geræwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 8. Hī on geræwe sæton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 779.

rafan. v. be-rafan.

rāfan to involve, wrap up (?) cf. Icel. reifa to swaddle; or to unloose, disclose, cf. Icel. reifa to rip up, disclose. v. ā-rāfan, ræfan.

rāge. v. rāge.

raggig; adj. Shaggy, bristly, ragged as applied to the rough coat of a horse:—Raggie setosa, Hpt. Gl. 524, 16. [Icel. rögg shagginess; a tuft (cf. rug-headed kernes in Macbeth); raggaðt tufted: Swed. Dan. dial. ragg rough hair: Swed. dial. raggig shaggy: Dan. dial. raggad shaggy.]

ragu, e; f. Lichen:—Ragu mosilicum, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 63: mosilum, 287, 33: ii. 114, 18: mossiculum, 55, 74: mosicum, 114, 26. Ragu sedulum, 120, 46. Hæseles ragu the lichen of hazel, Lchdm. ii. 96, 2. Cristes-mæl-ragu lichen offa crucifix, 346, 23. Ragu and meós (rubigo) fornymp ealle cōwre landes wæstmas, Deut. 28, 42. v. berc-, slāþþorn-ragu.

ragu-finc, es; m. The name of some bird:—Ragofinc scutatis, scutatus, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 44: 281, 15: barrulus, ii. 10, 79. Reagufinc bariulus, 101, 62.

rāha. v. rā and next word.

rāh-deor, es; n. A roe-buck:—Rāhdeor capreus, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 66: capreolus, 78, 30. Rāhdeores mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25.

ram. v. ramm.

ram-gealla, an; m. Ram-gall (a plant name); menyanthes trifoliata:—Ramgeallan done fāgan, Lchdm. ii. 124, 13. Hramgeallo, 140, 13.

ram-hund (?) :—De canibus quos ramhundt vocant, L. C. F. 32; Th. i. 430, 7.

ramm, es (*a wk. gen. pl. occurs*); *m.* I. *a ram*:—Ramm aries, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 52. Ram, 78, 46. Rom *berbex*, ii. 12, 71: 126, 3. Rommes blōd, Cd. Th. 177, 20; Gen. 2932. Geoffra mē ænne þriwintre ramm, Gen. 15, 9; 22, 13. Beorgas wæron blide swā rammās, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Bringaþ him eowra ramma bearn, 28, 1: Ps. Spl. 65, 14. Twentig rammena *aries* *viginti*, Gen. 32, 14. Rammum gelice, Ps. Th. 113, 4. II. *an instrument for pounding or battering*:—Aries biþ ram betwux sceapum and ram tō wealgeweorce, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 15. Ram tō wurce *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 57. Ram *aries*, andweorc tō wealle *cimentum*, wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, 85, 26–28. Þerscaþ done weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. 'Gāþ tō mid rammum'... Hē bierþ rammās ymbūtan ðæt mōð his hiéromonna, ðonne hē him gecyð mid hū scearplicum costungum hē sint æghwonon ūtan behringede, and se weall fīres mægenes þurhþyrelaþ mid ðan scearpan rammān (ðæm scearpan rammum, Cott. MSS.) ðara costunga, Swt. 163, 10–18. [O. H. Ger. ramm *aries*, *vervex*.]

rān, es; *n.* *Unlawful seizure of property, robbing*:—Rān quod dicunt apertam rapinam, L. W. iii. 12; Th. i. 493, 6. [Icel. rān.]

rān *rained*, *v.* rīnan.

ranc; *adj.* I. *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*; the word remains with a somewhat different meaning in *rank*, used of coarse but fertile growth:—Gif ænig man hæbbe mōðigne sunu and rancne (*proterum*) ðe nelle hīran his fæder and his mēder, Deut. 21, 18. Ne beon gē tō rance ne tō gylþgeorne, Wulfst. 40, 19; 81, 15. Sum munecas synd tō wlance and ealles tō rance, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Hī taliþ ðe wyrstan for heānan gebyrdan ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance ne on lēanān liffāre rance ne rice they account the worse for humble birth, those whose forefathers were not of great wealth or of high estate in the world, nor in this poor life-space proud or rich, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. [Forr þatt te3] sholden Crist forseon þurh þezze modignesne, þatt folc, þatt hæfde beon til þa heh folc and ranc on eorpe, Orm. 9622. So were theih daungerouse for wlaunke; And siðthen bicom ful reulich, that thanne weren so ranke, Pol. Songs 341, 390.] II. *applied to dress, showy* (cf. *brave* in Shakspeare):—Witaþ ðæt ne mōt mid rihte nān preost beon ne on his gīrlum tō rance ne mid golde oferglenged, L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. i. 386, 10. Ne gē ne sceolon beon rance mid hringgum geglengede, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 5.

v. ofer-ranc. III. *bold, valiant* (Icel. *rakkr* *courageous, bold*):—Ðær mihton geseōn Winceastre leōðan rance here and unearhne a host *bold and fearless*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26.

rancelice; *adv.* I. *showily* (*v. ranc, II*):—Ne eowre reaf ne beo tō rancelice gemacod, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 6. II. *boldly* (*v. ranc, III*):—Ymbe ða feowere tīman wē wyllaþ cyðān iungum preostum nā þinga ðæt hig māgon ðe rancelicor ðās þing heora clericum geswutelian, Anglia viii. 312, 18. [Icel. *rakk-liga* *boldly, valiantly*.]

ranc-strēat, *e*; *f.* *A road in which bravery is displayed* (?):—God ðe wæpnum lēt rancstrāte forþ rūme wyrcan God *let thee with weapons work an ample road where thy bravery was shewn* (of Abraham's rescuing Lot), Cd. Th. 127, 17; Gen. 2112. *v. ranc.*

rand, es; *m.* I. *a brink, edge, margin, shore*:—Ārās ðā bī ronðe rōf oretta (cf. *gesæt ðā on næsse niðheard cýning*, Beo. Th. 4825: hlāw holmwylwe neāh, 4814), Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. Of ðam tūlan brōce wið westan randas asc to the west of the ash tree on the bank (?), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 8. [Cf. *later English* *rand border, strip, slice*:—Rawe and randez, Allit. Pms. 4, 105. Randes of bakun, Piers P. Crede 763. Rand a narrow stripe, Jameson. Rand the edge of the upper leather, a seam of a shoe, Bailey. Icel. *rönd* *a stripe*: Ger. *rand border, edge, margin*.] II. the word however is used generally of a shield, denoting the whole or part of it. (1) Denoting a part, the boss of a round shield, cf. *rand-beah* and O. H. Ger. *rant umbo*. The word seems to have a different meaning in Icelandic: 'á fornum skjöldum var titt at skrífa rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er víð þann baug skildir kenndir,' *v. Cl.* and Vig. s.v. *baugr*. Grein gives *margo clypei* as the meaning in the following passages, but *umbo* suits the sense: see too Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, pp. 31–2: 51–3, where instances of early shields are given:—Rand seal on scylde fæst fingra gebeorh a boss must be on a shield, a sure protection for fingers (which grasped the shield just behind the boss), Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Ligýðum forborn bord wið rond the buckler against the boss burned with the flames, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (2) Denoting the whole, a shield, buckler [Icel. *rönd* *a shield*]:—Rand dynde, campwudu clynde, Elen. Kmbl. 100; El. 50. Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9: 824; An. 412. Hē under rande gercanc slain he sank under his shield, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209. Ðæt hē mē ongeān sleā, rand geheāwe, 1368; B. 682. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte since I could bear arms, 1316; B. 656. Hond rond gefēng geolwe linde, 5212; B. 2609. Scyldes rond fæste gefēgan wið flyge gāres to join together firmly the shield's disk against the flight of javelin, Exon. Th. 297, 11; Crā. 65. Beorhte randas, Beo. Th. 468; B. 231.

Rondas regnhearde, 657; B. 326. Ðā hī on ðone Reādan Sē randas bæron, Ps. Th. 105, 8; Cd. Th. 199, 2; Exod. 332. Rincas randas wægon, 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Bæd ðæt hyra randan (randas?) rihte heoldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 22; By. 20. *v. bord*-, *calc*-, *gafol*-, *geolo*-, *hilde*-, *sīd*-, *rand*-.
rand-beah, -beag, es; *m.* The boss of a shield or the shield itself; buculus, bucula (cf. *bucula* the boss of a shield, Isidore), bucularis, umbo, testudo (cf. *scylde testudo, clipeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 57):—Randbeah umbo[r], Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 33: Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Isen randbeag ferreus umbo, ii. 147, 79. Umbo randbeah vel bucula, i. 35, 29. Randbeah buculus, 288, 13. Rondbeag, ii. 11, 37. Rondbeag, 102, 29. Randbeag buculus vel bucularis, 126, 65. Randbeah testudo, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 60. Swilce lytel pricu on brādan brede oððe rondbeah on scilde, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 5. Randbeages umbonis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 83: Hpt. Gl. 521, 8. Hrandbeaga testudine, 495, 47. Under piccum randbeage subter densa testudine, Ælf. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Randbeag testudinem, Hpt. Gl. 423, 58. Randbeagum umbonibus, 424, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 45. [O. H. Ger. *rant-pouc*.] *v. rand*.

rand-burh a town that acts as a shield (?), a fortified town, a frontier town (?):—Rīce gerēfa rondburgum weold, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 32; Jul. 19. Randbyrig (the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea when the Israelites passed through it) wæron rofene were riwen (when the Egyptians attempted to cross), Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. Or are the walls formed by the water compared to the arrangement of the line of battle when the shields overlapped, called *scild-burh* q. v. *v. next* word.

rand-gebeorh a protection such as that afforded by a shield:—Se āgend up ārðre reāde strēams in randgebeorh the Lord hath raised the Red Sea's waters as a protecting shield (cf. the waters were a wall unto them, Ex. 14, 29), Cd. Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296.

rand-hæbbend, es; *m.* One who has a shield, a warrior:—Oðer nænig sēlla nære rondhæbbendra, Beo. Th. 1726; B. 861.

rand-wiga, an; *m.* A warrior with a shield, a warrior:—Rīce rand-wiga (Æschere), Beo. Th. 2600; B. 1298. Rōfine randwigan, 3590; B. 1793. Randwigena ræst (the camping of the Israelites on their march), Cd. Th. 186, 5; Exod. 134. Randwīgum frætwa ðēlan, 171, 14; Gen. 2828.

rand-wigend, -wiggend (-wiggend?), es; *m.* A warrior with a shield, a warrior:—Rondwiggende (the men of Holofernes), Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11: 21, 15; Jud. 20. Nū ic gumena gehwæne dyssa burhleōða biddan wylle randwiggendra (the people of Bethulia), 24, 14; Jud. 188: (the descendants of Abraham), Cd. Th. 205, 13; Exod. 435.

rāp, es; *m.* A rope, cord, cable:—Rāp funiculus vel funis, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 19; 75, 4. Rāp vel strenx funiculus, modicus funis, ii. 151, 66. Rāp rudens, i. 285, 18. Heo lēt hig ūt mid ānum langum rāpe (per funem), Jos. 2, 15. Rāpas funes vel restes, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 58: lora, ii. 51, 40: restes, 93, 4: funes, Ps. Th. 118, 61. Hig hine gebundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum (novis funibus)... Ða rāpas tōburston, Jud. 15, 13–14: 16, 9. Hwæt beoþ ða feowere fāges rāpas? Gewurdene wyrdra, ða beoþ ða feowere fāges rāpas, Salm. Kmbl. 661–668; Sal. 331–333. Rāpa nodorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 68. Rāpum rudentibus, funibus, Hpt. Gl. 529, 27. Ðū gedydest ðæt wē mætan ūre land mid rāpum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Swā swā hē mid gildenum rāpum āhafen wære, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 36. Ānra gehwile manna is gewriden mid rāpum his synna, Homl. Th. i. 208, 4. Hē worhte āne swipe of rāpum (of strengum of small cords, Jn. Skt. 2, 15), 406, 7. [Goth. *rāip*; *n.*: Icel. *reip*; *n.*: O. H. Ger. *reif*; *m.*] *v. ancor*-, *bealu*-, *helpend*-, *mærels*-, *mæst*-, *met*-, *net*-, *scip*-, *stig*-, *sund*-, *wæl*-, *rāp*-.
rāp-gang (?), es; *m.* Rope-dancing:—Rāpgong (MS. -gon. Cf. 1. 33, where gegon is written for gegong [v. p. 33, 65]) funambulū, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 36. The meaning seems to require rap-gonga (-genga?).

rāp-gewealc (?), es; *n.* A coil of rope (?), a cord:—Rāpe gewælc funiculus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 10.

rāpincel, es; *n.* A cord, string, rope:—Rāpincel funiculus, Cant. M. ad fil. 9. On rāpincel tōðales in funiculo distributionis, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 77, 60. Rāpincel funiculus, 104, 10. Mīn rāpincel ðū āsmeādest funiculus meum investigasti, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2.

rāp-lic; *adj.* Of rope:—Rāplic funale, Germ. 399, 469.

rāre-dumla, -dumle, an; *m.* f. A bitter:—Rāredumla onocrotalum, avis quae sonitum facit in aqua, Shrn. 29, 6. Rāradumbla onocrotalus, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 21. Rāredumle, 280, 26: 63, 70: duban, 126, 61. [M. H. Ger. *rōr-tumel* a bitter: Ger. *rohr-dommel*: M. Du. *roes-domel*. O. H. Ger. *has* *horo-tūbil*, -tūmil.] [Cf. for the second part of the word, *dumble-dore*, the name given in some places to the bee.]

rārian; *p.* ode. I. of human beings, to wail, lament loudly:—Seo ðeodrīge mōdor samod mid ðām licmannum rārigende hī āstrehte æt ðæs apostoles fōtum, Homl. Th. i. 66, 18. II. of other than human beings, to roar, bellow:—Hwīlum diōflu him rāredon on swā hrýðro, Shrn. 141, 10. Rārende f bellende *rugiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 14. Ðære rārigendan bombosa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 8.

rárun, *e*; *f.* *Roaring, loud cry*; *barritus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 68; 79, 29; 125, 18.

rásattan; *p.* *te To move impetuously, to rage (of fire)*:—Hé (*Nero*) wolde fandian, gif ðæt fyr (*at the burning of Rome*) meante swā longe reáde rásattan, swā hē secgan gehērde, ðæt Troia burg ofortegen hæfde lēga leóhtost, Met. 9, 14. Blác rásetteþ reáda lig, rēde scríþeþ, Exon. Th. 51, 1; Cri. 809. Cf. *ræs*.

rásian; *p.* *ode To explore*:—Ðā wæs hord rásod, onboren beága hord, Beo. Th. 4556; B. 2283. *v.* *ā-rásian*.

rade (*aspirated and unaspirated forms occur, and each can alliterate; the two forms are given separately.* *v.* *brade*); *adv.* *Quickly, soon, at once, directly, without hesitation*:—Rade ilico, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 68; ocus, 64, 47. Ræde ultro, 90, 8. Heó nam rade (*cito*) hyre wæfels, Gen. 24, 65. Cwelle hig man rade (*statim*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 1. Ðæt hine mon slōge swā rade swā mon hiora fiend wolde ðæt they should kill him as soon (*with as little compunction*) as they would their enemies, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 35. Ða men wæron swā rade deáde swā ðæt yfel him an becom, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 7. Rade ðæs directly after-wards, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 33. Héht lifes brytta leóht forþcuman ofer rúmne grund; rade wæs gefyllend heáhcininges hæð, Cd. Th. 8, 13; Gen. 123; 95, 26; Gen. 1584; Exon. Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526; Beo. Th. 1453; B. 474. Ðæs cūpþ rador iste egrēdiētur prius, Gen. 38, 28. Ne þincþ eow nō ðý rador (*none the sooner*) heora genōh, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 31; 30, 1; Fox 108, 9. Nān man hit nāh tō geāhnianne radost þinga (*at the earliest*) ær sýx mōnþum æfter ðam ðe hit forstolen wæs, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Swā ðæt cild radost ænig þing specan mæge as soon as ever the child can speak, Wulfst. 39, 8. Ðonne māgon wē hī swā radost (*in the quickest manner possible*) tō rýhte gecierran, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 21.

rāw. *v.* *rāw.*

rāwan (*to cut in strips*?) (*v.* *rāw.*) Cf. Gerāwende *infindens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 24. Gerāwende slitende and ceorfenðe *infindens*, 47, 22. Gerāwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, i. 40, 10.

rawe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 39. *v.* *rupe*.

reáð; *adj.* *Red*:—Reáð deáh *coccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 40. Reáð teafor *minium*, 46, 74. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rā. 27, 15. Reáð *ruber*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 35; *flavum*, *fulvum*, 108, 70; *roseus*, vel *rubeus*, vel *pheniceus*, i. 46, 50; *croceus*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 37. Reáðde lēmene fatu *alsierina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 47. (a) Of plants or fruit:—Reáde winberige *ceranuis*, 38, 62. Reáde clefre calfa, 67, 72. Ráde clæfer, 288, 49. Reáð clæfre, Lchdm. ii. 312, 19. Rōsena reáde heápas, Dóm. L. 18, 286. Mid reádom rōsum cum *purpureis rosis*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 4. (b) of gold:—Reáð gold *aurum obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 33; Met. 19, 6; Cd. Th. 219, 24; Dan. 59. (c) of fire, sky:—Reáð lig, Dóm. L. 10, 149, 152; Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Ðes heofon ys reáð (*rubicundum*), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. (d) of blood:—Sió reáde rōd the bloodstained cross, Exon. 68, 11; Cri. 1102. [*Goth. rauds*: *O. Sax. rōd*: *O. Frs. rād*: *O. H. Ger. rōt*: *Icel. raudr.*] *v.* *bleó*-, *geolu*-, *weolc*-reáð; *reóð*.

reáða glosses *tolia* vel *porunula*:—Smæle þearmas *ilia*, reáða *tolia* vel *porunula*, bæcþearm *entales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46–48.

reáðan. *v.* *on-reáðan*.

reáð-basu; *adj.* *Reddish purple*:—Ðær synt ða reáðbeswean blōstman grōwende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 5.

reáðda, an; *m.* *The robin redbreast*:—Raedda *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 38. Cf. *rudduc*.

reáde; *adv.* *Redly, in red*:—Hire andwlita biþ reáde wan *livid* with a red tinge, Lchdm. ii. 348, 19. Ða wearþ beám monig blōdigum teárum birunnen reáde and pice, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. Ic eom reáde bewæfed *I am clothed in red*, 484, 2; Rā. 70, 1.

reáð-fāh; *adj.* *Red-stained, having patches of red colour*:—Wāg reáðfāh, Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

reáðian; *p.* *ode To be or become red*:—Ic reáðige *rubeo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Reáðað þe heofon *rutilāt coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Reáðode *purpurescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 8. Reáðede, Hpt. Gl. 503, 51. Reáðodon *rubescunt*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 31. Æppel ðe ðonne gyt ne reáðige, Lchdm. i. 330, 22. Smire ða ofras ðær hit reáðige, ii. 108, 20. Reáðian *rubescere*, Hymn. Surt. 49, 17. Reáðendum *rubente*, 91, 33. [*O. H. Ger. rōten rutilare, rubere, erubescere.*] *v.* *reóðian*.

reáð-leaf(?); *adj.* *Having red leaves*:—On ða hreáðleáfan æc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 26.

reáðness, *e*; *f.* *Redness*:—Reáðnys *rubor*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 28. Seó reáðnes ðære rōsan, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Seó reáðnes ðæs swyles *rubor tumoris*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Reáðnysse *ostro, purpura, vermiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 49; 522, 6.

reáð-staled; *adj.* *Having a red stale or stalk*:—Reáðstalede hárhuna, Lchdm. i. 378, 19.

reáð-stān(?), *es*; *m.* *Ruddle, red ochre*:—Rēdestān *sinopide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 63. [*O. H. Ger. rōt-stein sinopsis*, Grff. 6, 688.]

reáf, *es*; *n.* *I. spoil, booty*:—Reáf *exuviae, spolia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 33; *exuvias*, 31, 56; 93, 1. Weorðlic reáf *spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se ðe beorna reáf manige (*spolia multa*) mēteþ, 118, 162. Seó gýtsung

hyre reáf (*spolia*) on ðære wynstran síðan scýlt, Gl. Prud. 56 a. Hý ðý reáfe rēðan mōtan, Exon. Th. 110, 5; Gū. 103.

II. raiment, a garment, robe, vestment:—Reáf *vestis* vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 40; *cultus*, 39, 70. Heó æthrān his reáfes (*vestimenti*) fīnæð. Heó cwæþ sōðlice: Ic beó hāl gyf ic hys reáfes æthrīne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20–21. Tō hwi sint gē ymbhýðige be reáfe? 6, 28. Twegen wasas on hwitum reáfe *in veste fulgenti*, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ne scrīde nān wif hig mid wæpmanes reáfe ne wæpman mid wifmanes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Hē scrýðde hine mid linenum reáfe cum *stola byssina*, Gen. 41, 42. Hláf tō etenne and reáf tō werigenne, 28, 20. Ðæt hālie reáf ðæt Aaron wereþ, Ex. 29, 29. Johannes hæfde reáf of olfenda hárum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. His reáf (*vestimenta*) wæron swā hwite swā snāw, 17, 2. Hī sæton on blacum reáfum weán on wēnum, Cd. Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Ða dyde heó of hire wydewan reáf *depositis uiduitatis vestibus*, Gen. 38, 14. [*Laym. reaf, raf a robe*: *O. Sax. nōð-rōf rapine*: *O. Frs. rāf robbery, booty*; also a *pledge*: *O. Du. roof*: *O. H. Ger. roub spolia, praeda*: *Icel. val-rauf spoils taken from the slain.*] *v.* *bed*-, *būr*-, *deáþ*-, *gūþ*-, *heado*-, *heie*-, *lenden*-, *sīd*-, *wæl*-reáf.

reáfere, *es*; *m.* *A reaver, robber, spoiler*:—Reáfere *raptor* vel *praedo*, vel *spoliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 49; *raptor*, 76, 8; *agressor*, 19, 7. Hreáfere *praedo, raptor*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 34. Gif hwile þeóf oððe reáfere gesōhte ðone cýning, ðæt hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 26. Ueriatius wæs micel þeófmōn and on ðære stalunge hē weard reáfere *Viriathus latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. Git ðū on hwilcum men ongist ðæt hē byþ gitsere and reáfere, ne scealt ðū hine nā hātan man, ac wulf, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 15. Ne sēde ðæt godspel ðæt se rīca (*Dives in the parable*) reáfere wære, ac wæs uncýstig, Homl. Th. i. 328, 18. Scýld sceal cempa, scaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Ic ne eom swýlce oððe men, reáferas (*raptores*), Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Rýperas and reáferas and ðas woruldstrúðeras, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19; Wulfst. 165, 35; L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. [*O. E. Homl. reaferes, reaveres*; *pl.*: *A. R. reavares*: *Laym. raveres*: *Piers P. reveres*: *O. H. Ger. roubari raptor, praedo*: *Ger. räuber*: *Icel. raufari, reyfiari.*]

reáfian; *p.* *ode*. **I. to plunder, rifle, spoil, waste, rob** (1) a person:—Ute hī reáfap (*vastabit*) swurd, Deut. 32, 25. Se ðe reáfap man leóhtan ðæge he who robs a man by daylight, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Æghwā mec reáfap, Exon. Th. 482, 4; Rā. 66, 2. Gē reáfap (*spoliabit*) Egipte, Ex. 3, 22. Denden reáfode rinc oðerne, Beo. Th. 5962; B. 2985. Wigfrecan wæl reáfedon, 2429; B. 1212. Reáfodon (*diripuerunt*) hine ealle oferfarende wæg, Ps. Spl. 88, 40. Reáfa *vastes*, Kent. Gl. 936. Gif hwylc man reáfige (*spoliaverit*) oðerne æt his dehter, L. Ecg. P. iv. 13; Th. ii. 208, 7. Swiðor ðonne hié reáfian earme and uncýldige, Blickl. Homl. 63, 17. (2) a place:—Ic folsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rā. 2, 6. Ic lond reáfige, 394, 7; Rā. 13, 14. Se snāw gebrýcþ burga geatu, reáfap swiðor mycle ðonne se swiðra nið, Salm. Kmbl. 65; Sal. 307. Reáfap hine (*the vineyard*) ealle ða farenðe, Ps. Spl. 79, 13; Blickl. Gl. Hý hergiap and heáwaþ, rýpaþ and reáfap and tō scipe lēðaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Rib reáfap rēde wyrmes, Soul. Kmbl. 220; Seel. 113. Ic reáfode beám and ða blæða æt, Cd. Th. 55, 28; Gen. 901. Ðonne man his hūs reáfige (*diripiet*), Mk. Skt. 3, 27. Hord reáfian, Beo. Th. 5540; B. 2773. Helle weallas forbecran, ðære burge þrym reáfian, Exon. Th. 461, 15; Hō. 36.

II. to seize, take as a robber takes:—Reáfap *rapunt*, Kent. Gl. 4. Ic forþ ágef ða ðe ic ne reáfude ær *quae non rapui tunc exolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*Goth. bi-raubon*: *Icel. raufa*: *O. Frs. rāvia*: *O. Du. rōven*: *O. H. Ger. roubōn.*] *v.* *ā*-, *be*-, *ge*-reáfian.

reáfigend, *es*; *m.* *A spoiler, a plunderer*:—Ic bidde mīne æftergengan, ciningas and þeóde wealðendras, ðæt gē ne sýn cýrcan reáfigendras, ac ðæt gē sýn geornfulle bewerigendras Cristes ágenre landære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 26.

reáfigende; *adj.* *Ravering, rapacious*; *rapax*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

reáf-lác, *es*; *n.* **I. rapine, robbery, spoliation, plundering**:—Dis synt ða íðelnyssa ðysse worlde . . . gýtsung and reáfác (*rapina*) and manslihtas, L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Heáfodleahtras sind . . . reáfác, gýtsung . . . Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ús rýpera reáfác derede swiðe, Wulfst. 159, 11. Gē synt innan fülle reáfáces *pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Full reáfáce and unrihtwísnesse, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. Nellaþ gē tō reáfáce rēða þencean in *rapinis nolite concupiscere*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Hē weard reáfere, and on ðam reáfere (*in the course of his plundering*) hē him geteáh tō micelne monfultum, and monege tūnas oferhergeade, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. On reáfác in *rapinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 20. Be reáfáce. Gif hwa bínan ðām gemærum úres rīces reáfác ðó, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 8 (*where see note*). Gif cīricgrīð ábrocen beó, sí hit purh feohtlíc, sí hit purh reáfác, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 22; L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Gif hwa reáfác gewyrce, ágife and forgyld, 64; Th. i. 410, 2. Ðæt hē begange nān reáfác, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 4. Purh rīcra reáfác, Wulfst. 166, 23. [Unwrenches, stele oder refloc oder drunkenesse, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 29. þe vox of giscunge

haued þeos hweolpes . . . þeofþe, reflac . . . , A. R. 202, 19. þe king his ræflic makede (his lond al forverde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9939. ðeft and reflac ðhugte him no same, Gen. and Ex. 436.]

II. what is taken, spoilt, booty, plunder:—*Ræflic preda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 39; ii. 146, 33. Ælc bit ðæs ræflicæ de him on genumen biþ, oððe eft oðres gitsaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Man wolde biddan ðæs ræflicæ ðæt hē hit sciolde āgyfan and forgyldan, Chart. Th. 289, 27. Āgife hē ðone ræflic he shall restore what has been seized, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. Tōððelan ræflic dividere spolia, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 13.

ræfōl; adj. *Rapacious*:—*Ræfōl captator*, Germ. 397, 19. Cild ācenned þrīste ræfōl ofer mōd him sylfum gelicigende a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be bold, rapacious, arrogant, pleasing himself, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. v. next word.

ræfōlness, e; f. *Rapacity*:—*Ræfōlness rapacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 44.

ræfōfung, e; f. *Plundering, spoiling*:—*Atheniensium se sige and seō ræfōfung* ðæs Persiscan fēōs tō mārān sconde wurde forðon siððān hiē welcgran wārōn hiē eac blēafān gewurdon *castra regis opibus referta ceperunt, non parvo quidem antiquae industriae damno. Nam post huius praedae divisionem, aurum Persicum prima Graeciae corruptio fuit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21.

rēām, es; m. *Cream*:—*Wið ðon ðe mon blōde hrāce and spīwe*; genim god beren mela and hwīt sealt, dō on rēām oððe gōde flēte, Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. [Cristened we wore In red rem When his bodi bledde on þe Beem, H. R. 146, 144. Ream (subst. and verb) cream, Jamieson. See also Halliwell's Dict. where instances of milkes rem are given under team. Du. room: M. H. Ger. room: Icel. rjómi.]

rēāma. v. rēōma.

rēc, es; m. *Reek, smoke*:—*Rēc fumus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 18; 66, 45; ii. 36, 54. Of ðære stōwe steām up ārās swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Rēc hē gelicast gēteorīaþ sicut deficiit fumus, deficiant, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Geondfolen fýre, rēc and reade lēge, Cd. Th. 3, 31; Gen. 44. In onlicnesse uppāstīgendra yslena mid rēcē instar favillarum cum fumo ascendunt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Hē geseah ðone līg ðæs fýres and ðone rēc ofer ðære burge wallas āhefenne, 3, 16; S. 543, 2; Cd. Th. 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Brāde līgas, swilce eac ða biteran rēcās, 21, 17; Gen. 325. Ic folcsalo bærne, rēcās stīgaþ haswe ofer hrōfum, Exon. Th. 381, 5; Rā. 2, 6. [O. Frs. rēk: O. Sax. wih-rök: O. Du. rook: O. H. Ger. rōuh: Icel. reykr.] v. swefel, wæl-, wudu-rēc.

rēcōan; p. rēhte *To smoke* (trans.), steam:—*Rēhte* (Wrt. rehte: Wülck. rehte) *fumarat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 55. Ðām mannū ðe fram ðære teōþan tīde ne geseōþ, ðæs ylcan drinces smýc heora eāgan onfōn and mid ðam broþe rēcēn, and ða lifre wæten, and gniden and mid smyrten, Lchdm. i. 346, 22. [O. H. Ger. rōuhan; p. ta thurificare, suffire, vaporare: Icel. reykJa; p. ta to smoke (trans.)] v. rēcōan.

rēcōan, rēcōcan (reccan) p.; p. rōhte *To care, reckon*, (I) with gen.:—*Ne can ic eow ne ic eower rēcce I know you not and I care not for you*, L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 3. Ðū æfre ne rēcst æniges pinges (cf. ðū ne wilnast nānes oðres pinges, Bt. 23; Fox 80, 2) ofer ða āne, Met. 12, 31. Biþ micel rād ðam ðe his sylfes rēcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122, 132. Se ðeap swelces ne rēcþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32. Hē wæpna ne rēcceþ, Beo. Th. 873; B. 434. Ne rēcceþ hī ðara metta, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Hī habbaþ cornes swā fela swā hī mæst rēcceþ (rēcþ, MSS. P. S.) they have as much corn as ever they care for, Lchdm. iii. 254, 5; Wulfst. 132, 21. Wē willaþ nū on Englisce gēorode secgean ðām ðe his (the book) rēcceþ, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 14. Hwæt rōhte ic hwæder ic wære gyf ic ne lyfde, oððe hwæt rōhte ic ðæs lýfes gyf ic nāwihst nyste, Shr. 194, 2. Hē lārde ðæt ða þearfan ne wēnden ðæt God heora ne rōhte, Ps. Th. arg. 48. Ðær læig ðæt rēaf beafan, forðon ðe hē ne rōhte ðæs eorþlican rēafes, syððān hē of ðeape ārās, Homl. Th. i. 224, 4. Feores hī ne rōhton, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; Byr. 260. Hiē ðæs ne rōhton, Cd. Th. 79, 31; Gen. 1319: 228, 13; Dan. 201: Exon. Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. Gif ðū ðīnes feores rēcce, 119, 30; Gū. 262. Gif ðū aldres rēcce, Cd. Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656. Gif hwelc wif forlæt hīere ceorl and nimþ hīere oðerne wēnestū rēcce hē hīere æfre mā (numquid reuertetur ad eam ultra?) Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12; L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 15; L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 6. (1a) used impersonally with acc. of person:—*Hī ðæs metes ne rēcþ* (cf. above, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19), Met. 13, 45. [Cf. me ne rēccheð (naut I ne rēcche, MS. C.) non requiro, A. R. 104, 21.] (2) with a preposition:—*Ðū eart sōðfæst and ðū ne rēcst be ænegum menn (non curas quemquam)*, Mk. Skt. 12, 14. (3) with a clause:—*Ne rēcþ God, ðeah ic ðus ðōd non requirit Deus*, Ps. Th. 9, 33. Hwæt rēcce wē hwæt wē sprecan quid curamus quid loquamur? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Gē ne rēcceþ hwæder gē āht tō gōde dōn, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 20. Hiē ne rēcceþ hwæder, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 21. Se cyng ne rōhte nā hū swiðe sylfice ða gerēfan hit begeātan, ne hū manige unliga hī dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 12. Hī woldon on elpeðigness beōn, hī ne rōhton hwær, 891; Erl. 88, 8. Men ne rōhton hwæt hī worhtan, Wulfst. 163, 16. [Laym. rehchen, recchen (with gen.): O. and N. rēcche; rēcþ (3rd pers.): Piers P. Chauc. rēcche, rekke: Havel. rekke; O. Sax. rōkian: O. H. Ger. ruohian: Icel. rækja.]

reccan; p. reahte, rehte.

I. to stretch, extend:—*Wið hæt-scearde . . . onsnid mid seaxe, seōwa mid seolce fæste . . . gif tōsomne teō rēcce mid handa for harelip . . . cut with a knife, sew fast with silk . . . if there be contraction (where the stitches are) smooth out with the hand*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9.

II. to hold out to another, to give; porrigere:—*Hærfest tō honda hērbūendum rīpa rēcþ* (cf. hærfest bryngþ rīpa blēda, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15), Met. 29, 63. Eall ðæt ofer biþ tō lāfe on heora weoruldspēdum ārfæstum and gōdum is tō rēcceanne and tō sylanne omne quod superest, in causis piis ac religiosis erogandum est, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27.

III. to stretch one's steps, to tend, to go, stray:—*Hē nāt hwider hē rēcþ mid ðām stæpum his weorca quo gressus operis porrigat, nescit*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 9. Gif hē (a close) biþ untýned, and rēcþ (rēcþ, MS. H.) his neaþgebūres ceāp in on his āgen geat, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14. [Swa seone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten, Laym. 25640.]

IV. to unfold a tale, to narrate, recite, tell, say:—*Reccēo alligeo (allego)*, Txs. 39, 139. Ic rēcce (narrabo) ealle wundra ðīne, Ps. Spl. 9, 1. Ic ðē mā be Gode rēcce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 9. Ðoune hē call ðis rēcþ and sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 14. Hwæt synt ða spāca ðe gyt rēcceþ (confertis) inc betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 17. Hē rehte him oðer bigspel aliam parabolam proposuit illis, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24, 31. Ðā reahte heora ægder his spell each of them told his tale, Chart. Th. 170, 14. Hē him his earfāra rehte, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 19. Ymb ðæt reahte Paulus swiðe wul quod bene Paulus exprimit, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 395, 11. Rehte, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 26. Hē him rehte hū mycclē scipbrocu hē gebāð, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6. Spell ðæt hī reahte Platon, Met. 22, 53. Rehte, Beo. Th. 4226; B. 2110. Hē Dryhten lof reahte, Exon. Th. 111, 23; Gū. 131. Ðam wit rehton (narravimus) uncer swfen, Gen. 41, 12. Ne nān ne dystlāce ðæt hē oðrum rēcce, oððe mid wordum gecýðe, hwæt hē būtan mynstre geseah, R. Ben. 128, 4. Reccan expedire, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 26. Ic ðē mæg rēccean sum spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 1. Reccan race, 38, 6; Fox 208, 4. Bigspel rēccean in parabolis loqui, Mk. Skt. 12, 1. Reccēan and secgcan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 28. Godes bēc rēccean and rēðan, and godspell secggean, 111, 17. Reccēan ymbe Dauides ðæda sume, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 10. Sint tō rēcceanne ða godcundan cwidās ðīnāe sententiae proferendae sunt, 37, 2; Swt. 265, 22. Tō lang ys tō rēcceanne tōo long to tell, Beo. Th. 4192; B. 2093. Hē his intingan wæs rēccende causam dicturus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 19. Reccēndes loquentis, narrantis, Hpt. Gl. 460, 68. [Ic þe wulle rēcchen (telle of, 2nd MS.) deorne runen, Laym. 14679.]

V. to unfold the meaning of anything, to explain, interpret, expound:—*Eall hē his leorningcnihtum āsundron rehte (disserebat)*, Mk. Skt. 4, 34. Rehte interpretabatur, Lk. Skt. 24, 27. Ðā wæs ic ungleaw ðæs gepēodes . . . ða rehte hit mē se biseop and sægde, Nar. 29, 16. Hū gleawlice hē ðæt swfen rehte quod prudenter somnium dissolvisset, Gen. 40, 16. Rece, wīsworda gleaw, hwæt sió wihst sē, Exon. Th. 415, 19; Rā. 33, 13. Hēr begann se deofol tō rēcceanne hālige gewrit and hē leah mid ðære race here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he was false in his exposition, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. [Ðe king him bad ben harde and bold, if he can rechen ðis dremes wold; He told him quat him drempte o niht, And Josep rechede his drem wul rīgt, Gen. and Ex. 2121-4.]

VI. to unravel a difficult case, give a solution of a difficult question:—*Wē sēðan hū wē hit reahtan and be hwý wē hit reahtan we said what decision we had come to in the case, and on what grounds we had come to it*, Chart. Th. 171, 5-7.

VII. to rule, direct, guide:—*Eal ic under heofones hwearfe rēcce*, Exon. Th. 424, 3; Rā. 41, 33. Ðū rēcst (reges) hī, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Ðū ðe rēccest and rēðest qui regis, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hē rēat ūs and rēcþ reget nos, 47, 12; Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Rēcþ regit, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 34. Ðes cāsere framlice rehte ða cynewīsan fortissime rempublicam rexit, 1, 5; S. 476, 7. Hē Ispania heold and rehte Hispaniam regebat, 1, 8; S. 479, 29: 2, 2; S. 500, 10: 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge æt Hofes ceastre, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Steóran and rēccean ðone anweald ðe mē befaest wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Sealde hē ðæt mynster tō rēcceanne his brēder, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 15. Tō healdanne and tō rēcceanne micelne dæl rīces, 5, 19; S. 638, 3. Hē ða cyricean wæs rēccende and stýrende, S. 639, 12.

VIII. a. to correct:—*Seō cyrice sum þing þurh wælm rēcþ (corrigit)*, 1, 27; S. 491, 30. [Goth. uf-rakjan to stretch out: O. Sax. rekkan: O. H. Ger. reccian tendere, extendere, expandere, porrigere, narrare, explicare, dissere: Icel. rekja to unwind, spread out, unfold.] v. ā-, and-, be-, ge-, ofer-reccan.

-reccē. v. earfō-reccē.

rēcce-leās. v. rēce-leās.

reccēnd, es; m. *A ruler, governor*. (1) applied to the Deity:—*God ealā ðū mīcele reccēnd (rector)*, Hymn. Surt. 72, 1: Exon. Th. 2, 12; Cri. 18. Peōða reccēnd, Ps. Th. 101, 1. God is ealra þinga reccēnd, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Dryhten ūre reccēnd is hē ðara lassena rīca reccēnd is, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 22-25. God is scyppend and reccēnd ealra hīs gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 185, 27; Met. 4, 30. Ealra gesceafta reccēnd and stýrend, Wulfst. 255, 17. Ān metod, reccēnd and rice, Cd. Th. 252, 17; Dan. 580: Exon. Th. 422, 8; Rā. 41, 3. (2) used of earthly rulers:—*Ðæt folc biþ gesælig þurh snoterne cyning, sigefæst and*

gesundfūl þurh gesceādwiſne reccend, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 2. Nis ðeós þeod wyrde ðæt hī swyclne reccend and cyning (as Oswine) habban, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 8.

reccend-dōm, es; *m. Ruling, directing, governance*:—Reccendōm (recen-, other MSS.) *regimen*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Ūs (priests) befaest is seō gýning Godes folces and se reccendōm heora sǣwla, L. E. i. 1; Th. ii. 402, 10. Be ðære byrðenne ðæs reccendōmes (recen-, Cott. MSS.) *de pondere regiminis*, Past. 3, tit.; Swt. 33, 4. Recendōmes, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 4. Se underfeng sǣla reccendōmes *animas suscipit regendas*, R. Ben. 14, 11. *Rex* kyning is geweden a *regendo*, ðæt is, fram reccendōme, Ælf. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 40. Cyninge is nama gesett of sōðum reccendōme, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 33. *v. reccendōm*.

recceness, e; *f. An interpretation, explanation*:—Sōð recenise *vera interpretatio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

reccere, es; *m. I. speaker, rhetorician. v. racu, III. II. an interpreter. v. swefn-reccere. III. a ruler, director*:—Hū se lǣrēow (rector) sceal biōu clāne on his mōde. Se reccere (rector) sceal biōn simle clāne on his gēpohte, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 75, 18–19. Se reccere, se ealdormonn, 17, 1; 107, 5, 8. Done ealdordōm ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underfēhþ, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 6. Offa Mercene reccere, Cod. Dip. B. i. 340, 10. *Recceras presbiteri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 14. [O. H. Ger. *rechari executor, doctor, assertor.*] *v. frēa-reccere.*

reced, *v. ræced.*

recede-dōm, es; *m. Ruling, governance, guiding*:—Recedōm (recendōm?) *regimen, dominium*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69.

rēce-leās; *adj. Careless, reckless*:—Rēceleās *prefericador*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 8. Ymb ða gýmene his ēcre hǣlo hē was tō sǣne and tō rēce-leās *erga curam perpetuae suae saluationis nihil omnino studii & industriae gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Tō hwam wurde ðū swā rēceleās ðæra gýfena ðe ic ðe geaf? Wulfst. 258, 13 note. Hīe ne wēndon ðætt æfre menn sceolden swā rēceleās (rēce-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 23. Dū wēndest ðæt steorleās men and rēceleās wǣron *gesālige nequam homines atque nefarios felices arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 1. Se ðēmp stīcne dōm ðām rēceleāsum æt ðam ætterra tōcyme, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gif hē hwiltidum ðām rēceleāsum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steor beon mid lufe gemetoged, ii. 532, 12. [Jiff þatt he wære reckelas to ringenn hise belles, Orm. 932. *De unwreste herde (iners pastor) synegeþ on gemeleste else he þat is recheles*, O. E. Homl. ii. 39, 19. Alle beoð untōhene and rechelese hinen, bute zef he ham rihte, i. 245, 27. O. H. Ger. *ruahha-lōs negligens*: Ger. *ruch-los.*]

rēceleāsian; *p. ode To be negligent or careless*:—Tō hwon rēceleāsed ðū ðære gife ðe ic ðe geaf? Wulfst. 258, 15. [O. H. Ger. *ruahha-lōsōn negligere.*]

rēceleāsice; *adv. Negligently, carelessly, without attention*:—Nis ūs nāwht rēceleāsice to gehīranne *neque negligenter audiendum est*, Past. 57, 4; Swt. 439, 31.

rēceleāsness, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence*:—*Improvidentia*, ðæt is rēceleāsness, Wulfst. 52, 18. Ongeān ðam wīslcan rāde se widerrāda ðeodfol sǣwþ rēceleāsness, and eac gemacaþ ðæt se man þurh leāse hīwunge ðēp swyclce hē rādfæst sý, 53, 7. Ic andette mīnes mōdes rēceleāsnessa Godes beboda, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32.

rēceleāst, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness*:—Swā hwæs swā his issung wilaþ, ðonne gehēt him ðæs his rēcelēst, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 24. Rēcelēst, Met. 25, 53. Hī for heora slāwpe and for gīmeleste and for rēcelēste forlōten unwrite ðara monna þeawas ðe on heora dagum foremāroste wǣron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. ðæt hē swā stīere ðām ungeþyldegum irsunga swā hē ðone hnescan þafettere on rēcelēste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguitur ira, ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 25. [Purh mannes gēmeleste and þurh mannes recheleste, O. E. Homl. ii. 45, 4.]

rēcels, es; *n. Incense*:—Him lāc brohton ðæt wæs gold rēcels (rēcils, Rush.) and myrre (rēcels, Lind.) *obtulerunt ei munera, aurum, tus, et myrram*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11; Homl. Th. i. 78, 28. Rēcels *thymiana, odoramentum incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 1; *incensum*, Rtl. 88, 30; Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 32. Roecels, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rēcels, Exon. Th. 423, 19; Rā. 41, 24. Rēcels *incensum*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Rēcile *balsamum, myrra*, Rtl. 65, 39, 41; 68, 30. Rēcels (?) *thuribulum*, 70, 27. Rēcels *myrrae*, 4, 13. Rēcels, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte for rēcels (rēcels, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 302, 6. [O. E. Homl. *recheles*: A. R. *rechles*: Orm. *recess*: *Prompt. Parv.* *rychellys, richelle thus, incensum*: *Icel.* *reykels.*]

rēcels-būc, es; *m. A vessel for holding incense*:—Rēcelsbūce *acerrā* (cf. fæte oððe glēdfæte *acerrā*, 5, 66: *hec acerra* a schyp for cense, i. 230, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 36. [Perhaps the following should be put here:—Of ðam æscene ðe is oðre namon hrýgilebūc gecleo-pað, Chart. Th. 439, 26.]

rēcels-fæst, es; *n. A censor*:—Priēfete rēcelsfæst *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. Nim ðīn rēcelsfæt *tolle thuribulum*, Num. 16, 46. Fýr ofslōh ða oððe ðe ofrodon ðone stōr ðær hīg heoldon ða rēcelsfatu, 16, 35. [O. E. Homl. *rechel-fat*: Orm. *reclē-fatt*: *Gen. and Ex.* *reclē-fat.*]

rēcelsian; *p. ode To cense with incense*:—Rēcelsa hīne and sēna gelōme, Lchdm. ii. 344, 18. [Cf. Zacharie gede in þe temple mid his rechelfat to rechelende þe alter, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 36.]

rēcels-reōce (?), an; *f. Burning incense*:—On ðone tīman man ofrode on ðære ealdan æ, and mid rēcelsreōcan on ðam temple ðæt weofod georne weorðode, Btwk. 218, 8.

recen; *adj. I. ready, prompt. v. recenian*:—Mæg sige syllan se ðe symle byþ recon and rādfæst, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26. [Cumed her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken, Gen. and Ex. 3485. Loured, ic (Moses) am unken of wurdas, 2817. My raurk refrayne for þy reken (apt) wordas, Allit. Pms. 60, 756. (See the glossary for other instances. See also rekenli in the same work, and in Sir Gawayne.) O. Frs. *rekon* (of a road which is clear): L. Ger. *reken. v. Richthofen.* Cf. O. Sax. *rekōn* to make ready, set in order.]

II. *swift, quick* (cf. *recene*):—Blāc rāsetteþ recen rēda lig rēde scrīpeþ geond woruld bright and swift rushes the red flame, fierce strides through the world, Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. *v. full-recen.*

III. *coming swiftly and so causing terror* (? cf. *fær and its compounds*):—God ðe on Ægyptum ædele wundur worhte and recene wundar on ðam Rēdan Sǣ *Deus qui fecit magnalia in Ægypto, terribilia in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 105, 18.

recendōm. *v. recend-dōm.*

recene; *adv. Quickly, straightway, at once*:—Recene (recone, Lind.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 29. Hēt him recene tō his sunu gangan, Cd. Th. 53, 20; Gen. 864; 134, 41; Gen. 2228. Dū nū recene beheald *intende*, Ps. Th. 29, 1. Recone t̃ sōna *confestim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29; cito, 9, 39; *statim*, Lind. 14, 45. Recene (recone, Rush.) *continuo*, Jn. Skt. 4, 27. Yrn ricene forðan ðe se streām berþ āweg Placidum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 7; Cd. Th. 309, 12; Sat. 708. Saga ricene mē hwær seō rōd unwige, Elen. Kembl. 1243; El. 623: 1211; El. 607. Ic ðonne ricene reste syððan, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Ricone, Bco. Th. 5958; B. 2983. Rycene, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne sceal nǣfre his torn tō rycene beorn of his brēostum ācyðan, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. ðæt hē recenust tō prouunge beōcme *ad martyrium oculis pervenire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. *v. recen, recenlice.*

recenian; *p. ode To arrange, dispose, reckon*. [Cristess kinn o modere hallife be weppmann sholde recenned ben, Orm. 2055. Alle sunnen sunderliche ne muhte no mon rikenen, A. R. 210, 7. Him ne poruayþ of his recenige, and wel wot þet rekeni him behoueþ, Ayenb. 19, 6. Reknýr o cowtyn, rekkyn, rekene, *computo*, Prompt. Parv. 428. O. Frs. *rekenia to reckon*: O. H. Ger. *rehhanon parare, rationem ponere, disponere*: cf. Goth. *rahnjan.*] *v. ge-recenian, recen.*

recenlice; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, straightway*:—Eodun hreconlice (*cito*) from byrgenne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 8. Hreconlice (ricenlice, Rush.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 18. Reconlice (ricenlice, Rush.) *continuo*, 1, 31. Reconlice (recunlice, Rush.) *protinus*, 6, 25. *v. recen.*

receness, e; *f. A narrative, history*:—Recennysse *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 30. *v. ge-recedness.*

recetung, e; *f. Eructation*:—Recetunge *eructantia*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16; Ps. Surt. 143, 13. *v. roccetan.*

recu, e; *f. Guidance, direction, correction* (*v. reccan, VII, VIIa*):—Seō (Hilda) gōðre rece and hǣlo intingan þegnade *occasionem salutis et correctionis ministravit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 42.

(-)rēd(-), rede, rēde-stān. *v. (-)ræd(-), rede, reāð-stān.*

rēðian (?) to furnish, provide:—Noc ongan Nergende lāc rādfæst rēðian (MS. rēðran. *Bouterwek suggests rēðian. v. regnjan*), Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. *v. ā-rēðian.*

rēfa, an; *m. A prefect*:—Ðā hēt Ualerianus se rēfa hī ācwellan, Shrñ. 121, 26. *v. ge-rēfa.*

rēf-land. *v. sundor-gerēfland.*

regen-. *v. regn-.*

regn, rēn, es; *m. Rain*:—Blōdig regn and fýren fundiaþ ðās eorþan tō forswylgenne and tō forbærnenne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3; 91, 34. Nænig reng on ðām stōwum ne com, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 28. Rēn *pluvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 43. Fǣrlīc rēn imber, 52, 63. Se rēn weard forboðen, Gen. 8, 2. Ðā com rēn (regn, Lind.: *rāgn*, Rush.) *descendit pluvia*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Nænig ðæl regnes ne ungewidres in cumen ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 33. Hē ātīman mæg rāgnas scūran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11. Þurh dropunge ðeawas and rēnes, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Liget hē tō regne wyrceþ *fulgura in pluviam fecit*, 134, 7. Mid heofonlicum rēne, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13; Met. 7, 23. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10; 146, 8; Cd. Th. 82, 34; Gen. 1372. Rēn, Gen. 7, 4; Met. 7, 14, 21. Ðās windas and ðās regnas syndon ealle his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 20. Regna scūr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Nalles wolcnu regnas bæron, 14, 4; Gen. 273. Regnas (rēnas, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 104, 28. Ðā abæd se witega æt Gode ðæt hē sceolde him rēnas forgyfan, Lchdm. iii. 276, 21. [Goth. *riqn*; *n.*: *Icel.* *regn*; *n.*: O. Sax. *regin*, *regan*: O. Frs. *rein*: O. H. Ger. *regan.*] *v. morgen-, wæl-regn.*

regn-, in the compounds regn-heard, -meld, -þeóf, -weard has an

intensive force, implies greatness, might. The word occurs as part of many proper names, e.g. Rædwoldes sunu was Regenhere gehāten, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 10. Some of these e.g. *Reginald* are still used. [Cf. *Goth.* rāginōn to rule; rāginēs a ruler, counsellor; rāgin ordinance, counsel: *Icel.* regin; *pl. n.* (in ancient poems) the gods, the rulers of the universe; forming part of compounds, mighty, great; rāgn-, rōgn- in proper names: so *O. Sax.* regin-: *O. H. Ger.* rāgin-, regin- in proper names, v. Grff. ii. 384.]

regnan. v. rignan.

regn-boga, an; *m.* A rainbow:—Rēnboga iris, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 42; *yrīs* vel *arcus*, 76, 33. Hwī was se rēnboga tō wedde gesette mancynne? God gesette done rēnbogan tō wedde tō ðam behāte ðæt hē næfre eft nolde ealne middancearde mid nānum fīde oferteōn . . . Se rēnboga cymþ of ðam sunbeāme and of wætm wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 19–26. Ic sette minne rēnbogan (*arcum*) on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-bogo: *Icel.* regn-bogi.]

regn-dropa, an; *m.* A raindrop:—Hagol cymþ of ðām rēndropum ðonne hī beoþ geforene up on ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-tropio.]

regn-heard; *adj.* Exceedingly hard, wondrous hard:—Rondas regn-hearde, Beo. Th. 657; B. 326. [Cf. *Icel.* regin-djúpr very deep; regin-djúpr the mighty deep: *O. H. Ger.* Regin-hart.] v. regn-.

regnian; *p. ode* To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate:—Tungel-cræftum Chaldaeorum, scincraēta hierophantorum, ða ðæt womfrecht rēniap ariolorum, wyrmgalera marsorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 6–9. Gemyne ðū, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðū āmelodest, hwæt ðū rēnadest, Lchdm. iii. 30, 29. Hū geworhte ic ðæt ðæt ðū mē ðus swīde searo rēnodest how have I deserved that you should lay such a snare for me? Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Inwinet oðrum bregdan, dýrnun cræfte deap rē[nian], Beo. Th. 4343; B. 2168. Sum biþ searocræftig goldes and gimma ðonne him gumena weard hāteþ mādum rēnian one is a cunning workman in gold and gems, when a prince of men bids him set a jewel, Exon. Th. 296, 33; Crā. 60. Wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne to set a trap, Blickl. Homl. 109, 30. Hē geseh twegen oðre gebrōðru remigende (rēnigende (?): the later MSS. have reniende, renigende; the Lindisfarne MS. glosses reficientes by geboeton 1 gestricedon) hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. [*Goth.* rāginōn to rule.] v. be-, ge-regnian (-rēnian).

regniend, es; *m.* One who arranges:—Rihtes rēniend, Elen. Kmbl. 1756; El. 880. v. preceding word.

regnig; *adj.* Rainy:—Hit was rēnig weder, Exon. Th. 380, 18; Rā. 1, 10. Rēnig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 33.

regn-līc; *adj.* Rainy:—Rēnlīc pluuiālis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Rīnlīcum (rēn-) pluuiio, pluuiāli, Germ. 401, 14. ða regenīcan weter pluuiāles aquas, Ps. Surt. 77, 44. [*Icel.* regn-ligr.]

regn-meld, es; *f.* A mighty, solemn announcement:—Gemyne ðū, mucgwyrt, hwæt ðū āmelodest æt regenmelde, Lchdm. iii. 30, 30. v. regn-.

regn-scūr, es; *m.* A shower of rain, a shower:—God sende byrnende rēnscūr, Gen. 19, 24. On Ægipta lande ne cymþ næfre nān winter ne rēnscūras, Lchdm. iii. 252, 20; Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Ic ofteō mīne rēnscūras, ii. 102, 33. God sylþ rēnscūras ðām rihtwīsum and ðām unrihtwīsum, 216, 19. Rēnscūras imbres, Ps. Spl. 77, 49. [*Icel.* regn-skūr; *f.*]

regn-peof, es; *m.* An arch-thief:—Regnpeof ne læt [mē] on sceade sceddan, Exon. Th. 453, 14; Hy. 4, 14. Swā nū regnpeofas rice dēlap (cf. regintheobos farstelad (Mat. vi. 19). Hel. 1646), Cd. Th. 212, 12; Exod. 538. [Cf. also *O. Sax.* regin-skado.] v. regn-.

regn-wæter, es; *n.* Rain-water:—Gefulle mid rēnwætere, Lchdm. ii. 26, 24. Baþu of rēnwætere, 222, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wazar: *Icel.* regn-watr.]

regn-weard, es; *m.* A mighty guard:—Yrre wæron begen rēde rēnweardas (Beowulf and Grendel), Beo. Th. 1544; B. 770. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Rāgin-wart.] v. regn-.

regn-wyrm, es; *m.* An earth-worm:—Regnwyrm lumbricus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 26; 71, 13. Rēnwyrm, 51, 23. Rēnwyrm vel angel-twicce, i. 24, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wurm lumbricus: *Ger.* regen-wurm.]

regol, es; *m.* I. a rule:—Se gewuna is strængra on ælcum worde ðon his regol sý, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 67. Sume gāþ of ðam regole, forðan ðe se gewuna is strengra, eruo ic nerige, erutus generod. Nū wolde se regol ðæs cræftes habban of ðam eruturus, ac se gewuna hylt eruturus, 41; Som. 44, 24–26. Dis is læwedra regol æfter bōlcicere gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 8. Se Hælend him tæhte ðone regol, ðæt hī sceoldon yfel mid gōde forgyldan, i. 372, 31. ðone eāsterīcan regol the rule for determining Easter, Lchdm. iii. 264, 16. ðonne byþ hē geteald tō ðam mōnþe and be his regolum ācunmod, 250, 6. On mynstres regologum gelæred monasterii regulis erudita, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 10. Hē symle rihte regolas Godes cyricean (catholicas ecclesiae regulas) lufode, 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Rūme regulas geongra monna the lax rules of young men, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gū. 460. II. a rule, pattern,

standard, norm:—Ða læsan witegan wæron gedwolmen, and woldon āwendan ðone sōðan geleafan of ðam rihtan regole tō heora gedwyldum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 9. Regol normam vile, regol normam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 53–54.

III. as an ecclesiastical term, (a) a single rule or prescript, a canon:—Ðæs regles canonis, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Reglas canones, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. Bōc ðara reogola librum canonum, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 25. (b) the body of rules which guide a particular order of ecclesiastics, a rule, e.g. the Benedictine rule:—Hēr beginþ seof fore-spræc munecca regulas, R. Ben. i. 1. Wite se abbot, eal ðæt hē dō, ðæt hē hit dō mid gehealdsumnesse ðæs regoles, 16, 6. Munecca ðe under regole (sub regula) lifgeaþ, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 21. Intō Sanctus Benedictus regole, Chart. Th. 548, 4. ðæt forme munecca cyn is mynster-monna, ðæt is ðara ðe under regule and abbodes tæcinge wuniaþ, R. Ben. 9, 4. On ælcum þingum hīc sceolur habban ðone regol tō lærcowe, 15, 20. Benedictus nam ðone hālgan regol ðe hē mid his handum āwrat, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* regula regula, canon: *Icel.* regla. From *Lat.* regula.] v. munuc-, riht-regol.

regol-bryce, es; *m.* A breach of rule, v. regol, III:—Þurh gelædrea regolbryce and þurh læwedra lahbyrce through the breach of their rule by clerks and the breach of the law by laymen, Wulfst. 166, 22.

regol-fæst; *adj.* Observing a rule, regular (of ecclesiastics):—Rincas rægolfæste, Menol. Fox 88; Men. 44.

regol-lagu, e; *f.* Monastic law, the law to which the member of a monastic body is subject:—Mynstermunuc gēþ of his mægþlage ðonne hē gebýhþ tō regollage, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 28.

regol-līc; *adj.* As an ecclesiastical term (v. regol, III). I. regular, in accordance with monastic rules; regularis:—Regollice regularis, Hpt. Gl. 526, 17. Fram ðām hē ðæt gemet leornode regollices peodscipes a quibus norman disciplinae regularis didicerat, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 35. On rihtum life and on regolligum recte uiuendo et regulariter, 4, 6; S. 574, 19. Libbaþ regolligan life, sēcaþ eowre cyrican, and gefyllaþ eowre tide aa on gesetne tīman, L. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 330, 19. On regolligcne peodscipe, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9.

II. in accordance with the canons of the church, canonical:—Būtan sealmange regolligcne tide praeter canonici temporis psalmodiam, 3, 27; S. 559, 10. Tō regolligum peāwe rihtra Eāstrena ad ritum Paschae canonicum, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Æfter regolligcne wisan, Lchdm. iii. 428, 15. Regulica canonicorum, Hpt. Gl. 512, 36. ðām regolegum canonicis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 19. Ða regolligcan gesetnysse hāligra fædera canonica patrum statuta, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. [*Icel.* reglu-ligr.]

regollice; *adv.* Regularly, in accordance with rule (v. preceding word):—Ða þing ðe regolligc gedēmed wæron quaeque erant regulariter decreta, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 36. ðæt biscopas and abbudas, munecca and mynecena, preostas and nunnan tō rihte gebigan and regolligc libban, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sacerd ðe regolligc libbe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlice macian . . . and a regolligc libban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 35. ðæt gehādode menn regolligc libban, and læwede lahlice heora lif fadian, 18; Th. ii. 324, 26; Wulfst. 160, 1. ðæt abbodas and munecca regolligc libban, L. Eth. ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27.

regol-līf, es; *m.* A life according to ecclesiastical rules:—Ðā gestapeloðe hē ðær mynster and ðæt tō regolligcne gesette fundauit ibi monasterium, ac regulari uita instituit, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 12. Gif man folciscne mæssepreost mid tihtlan belecege ðe regollif næbbe, lādige hine swā swā diacon ðe regolligc libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 20; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 17. [*Icel.* reglu-līf.]

regol-sticca, an; *m.* A ruler:—Reogolsticca regola, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 29. Þwyrnysa beoþ gerihthe ðonne þwyrlicra manna heortan þurh regolsticcan ðære sōðan rihtwīsnysse beoþ gemnode, Homl. Th. i. 362, 28. [*Icel.* reglu-stika.]

regol-weard, es; *m.* The guardian of a rule, (1) an authority in the matter of the observance of a rule (v. regol, I):—Se circul ðe ys geciged none aprilis, hē sceal mid his ealdorscipe ealle ða oðre gerihthan and gereccan, ðæs ðe ða regolweardas (those who state with authority what the rule or rules on the point may be) ūs hēton seggan, Anglia viii. 329, 8. (2) One who sees that a rule (v. regol, III) is observed, a provost, v. præfost:—Ðæs mynstres præfost and regolweard was in ða tīd Boisil . . . Æfter ðon . . . was Cūperht ðæs ylcan mynstres regolweard geworden cui tempore illo praepositus Boisil fuit . . . Postquam Cudbert eidem monasterio factus praepositus, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 37–43. Se ylca Bosel was regolweard ðæs mynstres on Mailros under Eatan ðam Abbude idem Boisil praepositus monasterii Mailrosensis sub Abbate Eata, 5, 9; S. 622, 29. Ond ðas forecuedenan suæsenda all āgefē mon ðæm regolwarde, and hē brytniæ swæ hīgum mæst rēd sie, Chart. Th. 460, 37. Se regolweard, 460, 16. (3) a ruler:—Sum reiglword (regoloword, Rush.) quidam regulus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46. Se reglword regulus, 4, 49.

regul, reht. v. regol, riht.

relic-gang, es; *m.* A going to visit relics:—Seo tīd is nemned laetania majora . . . on ðæm dæge eall Godes folc mid eādmōdlice

reliconge sceal God biddan ðæt hē him forgefes siblice tid, Shrn. 74, 10. Letanias, ðæt is donne bene and relicongas, 79, 29.

reliquias; *pl. m. Relics of saints*:—Disra reliqua dæl hæfde sum mæssepreost . . . Hē ða cyste ontýnde ðara reliqua, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 30–34. Æt his reliquium wæs sum man gehæled, S. 611, 9. Mon byrþ his heafod to reliquium, Shrn. 57, 26; Blickl. Homl. 127, 12, 16. Mid hāligdōme of ðæs Hælandes rōde . . . and of Martines reliquium, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 74. Ofer his reliquias ðæt heofonleht wæs scīneude and deofolseode æt his reliquium wæron gelācnode, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 6–8. ðæt þurh his reliquias geworden wæs, 4, 32; S. 611, 12. Hē sette ða reliquias on heora cyste, S. 612, 1. Swā hwylc mann swā hrīneþ ðine reliquias oððe ðine bān, Nar. 49, 4.

remigende, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. v. regnian.
rempān to go headlong (like an animal butting with its horns (?), cf. gerumpennu nædre coluber cerastes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68), be precipitate:—Oft mon biþ suide rempēde and ræþ suide dollice on ælc weorc and hrædlice and ðeah wēnaþ men ðæt hit sē for arodsceipe and for hwætsceipe sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia creditur, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 12. v. note. [Cf. þei rempēde þem to reste, Mand. (quoted by Stratmann).]

rēn. v. regn.
reñc, e; f. *Pride, pomp, vanity, bravery, display*:—Bisceopum gebyrēþ ðæt hī ne hēdan ne woruldwlence ne idelre reñce, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Ægwhylce wlence and idelre reñce forhogian swā gebyrēþ munecum, 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ne gerisāþ bisceopum prita ne idele reñce ne micle ofermetta, 11; Th. ii. 318, 32. Be idelum reñcum. *Pro eo, quod eleuate sunt filie Sion, etc.* For ofermettan, hē cwæð, and idelan reñcan eowra leoda, Wulfst. 45, 21–23. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre reñcas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. ofer-reñc, ranc.

reñge, ryñge, ringe (?), an; f. *A spider or a spider's web*:—Renge aranea, Blickl. Gl. Ære gēr swā swā lobbe t ryñge beoþ āsmēde anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Āyðlian ðū dydest swā swā ætterloppan t ryngan sǣwle his tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus, 38, 13.

reñg-wyrm, es; m. *A maw-worm, a worm in the intestines*:—Wið ðæt reñg-cwyrmas (reñc-, MS. B.; rýnwyrmas with a gloss lumbrici, MS. H.) dergen ymb nafolan, Lchdm. i. 168, 9. Wið ðæt reñg-wyrmas ymb done nafolan wexen, 218, 14. [Cf. O. H. Ger. pouh-wurm lumbricus.]

rendan; *p. de To rend, tear, cut*:—Oðre ða twigu gibēgdun t rendun (rindun, Lind.) ða telge of ðæm trēum alii frondes caedebant ab arboribus, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ceorfas t rendas (hrendas, Lind.) succidite, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 7. [Scipen gunnen helden bosome þer rendden, Laym. 7849. Heo hæued bipiled mine figer, irend of al þe rinde decorauit ficum meam, A. R. 148, 23. þe reue rende his clades, Jul. 70, 7. O. Frs. renda to tear; rend a rent.] v. tō-rendan.

rendrian. v. Lchdm. ii. Gloss.

rēnian, rēnig, rēn-líc. v. regnian, regnig, regn-líc.

reō. v. reōwe.

reōc; *adj. Fierce, savage*:—[Grendel] grim and grǣdig, reōc and rēde, Beo. Th. 244; B. 122.

reōcan; *p. reāc To reek, send forth smoke or steam*:—Ðonne hē (helleborus albus) tōbrocen byþ, hē rýþ eal swylce hē smic of him āsænde, Lchdm. i. 260, 8. Muntas reōcāþ montes fumigant, Ps. Th. 103, 30; 143, 6. Reāc exalabat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 46; fumarat, 151, 55. Wel on wætere, læt reōcan on ða eāgan ðonne hit hāt sē, Lchdm. ii. 18, 24; 32, 7. Reōcan fumare, Germ. 395, 70. Reōcende anhelans, 400, 92. Reōcende fumigans, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Heo ðæra mādma ne rōhte ðe mā ðe reōcendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Būtan rēnscūrum and reōcendum deāwe, 18, 57. Ðæs hreōflan líc mid reōcendum stence, Homl. Th. i. 336, 33. Æt hreōcendum heorde, Wulfst. 170, 21. Reōcendne (reccendne, MS.) weg, Cd. Th. 177, 19; Gen. 2932. Reōcende hrǣw, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hreōcendum fumigabundis, Hpt. Gl. 516, 29. [O. H. Ger. riuhan fumigare: Icel. rjúka.] v. rēcan.

reōce. v. rēcels-reōce.

reōd; *adj. Red*:—Se ðe æror com, se wæs reōd (rufus) and eall rūh, Gen. 25, 25. Ðonne ðū (the body) wære glæd and reōd and gōdes hiwes, ðonne wæs ic (the soul) blāc and swýðe unrōt, Wulfst. 140, 27; L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Ða Moises hæfde gefaren ofer ða Reōdan Sē, Ex. 15, 1. Hié wæron sume reōde sume blace sume hwíte quaedam rubentibus scamis erant quaedam nigri et candidi coloris, Nar. 13, 17. [Icel. rjóðr.] v. bleō-reōd, reād.

reōð, es; *n. Red, red colouring*:—Reōde gnīdan fucare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 49.

reōðan; *p. reād. I. to redder, stain with blood*:—Deāþwang rudon, Andr. Kmbl. 2006; An. 1005. **II. to redder a person by causing blood to flow from a wound, to wound, kill**:—Næs ðeōs eorþe besmiten beornes blōde ðe hine bil rude (cf. ne seō eorþe besmiten mid ofslēgenes monnes blōde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15), Met. 8, 34. Se eorl wolde

slēan eaferan sīnne, ecgum (MS. eagum) reōðan magan mid mēce, Cd. Th. 204, 2; Exod. 412. [Icel. rjóða to redder (with blood); rjóða kidr eins to slay a person.] v. on-reōðan.

reodian (?):—Ic þragum preodude and geþanc reodode, Elen. Kmbl. 2476; El. 1239.

reōðian; *p. ode To be or become red*:—Ic reāðige (reōðige, MS. O.) rubeo, Ælfic. Gr. Zup. 154, 7. v. ā-reōðian.

reōð-mūpa, an; *m. The name of a bird*:—Reōðmūpa faseacus, nomen avis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 56.

reōð-naesc glosses *partica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 61.

reōfan; *p. reāf, pl. rufon; pp. rofen. To break, rend, rive*:—Randbyrig wæron rofene, Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. [Icel. rjúfa to break, rip up.] v. be-reōfan.

reohhe, an; *f. The name of a fish*:—Reohhe fannus, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 5. Reohche, 77, 66. [Laym. rehje (rohje, 2nd MS.): Du. rog a ray: Dan. rokke a ray.]

reōma, an; *m. A membrane, ligament*:—Se reōma ðæs brāgenes cartilago, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 58. Biþ ðæt brāgen ūtan mid reāman bewefen on ðære syxtan wucan, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4. [A rym (other MS. reme) þat es ful wlatome Es his (a man's) garment when he forth sal com, þat es noht bot a bloody skyn þat he byfor was lapped in, Pricke of Conscience, 520. See Nares' Glossary, s.v. rim. O. Sax. reomo the latchet of a shoe: O. H. Ger. riumo corrigia, lorea, balles, habena: Ger. riemen.]

reomig-mōd. v. reōnig-mōd.

reōn mourning, lament:—Woldan wērigu wif wōpe bimānan æþel-inges deāþ, reōne bereōtan, Exon. Th. 459, 27; Hō. 6. Cf. rýn.

reōnian; *p. ode To whisper, mutter*:—Reōnigende mussitantes, Hpt. Gl. 472, 5. v. ge-reōnian, rūnian.

reōnig; *adj. Mournful, sad, gloomy, weary*:—Ā mīn hige sorgaþ reōnig reōteþ and geresteþ nō ever hath my heart care, mournful laments and hath not rest, Elen. Kmbl. 2163; El. 1083. Hē ðær preō mētte in ðam reōnian hōfe (in the hole in which they were buried) rōða ætsonne greōte begraue, 1664; El. 834. In ðam reōngan hām in that gloomy dwelling (hell), Exon. Th. 274, 8; Jul. 530. v. preceding word.

reōnig-mōd; *adj. Sad at heart, weary*:—Wæs him ræste neōð reōnig-mōdum need of rest was there for him weary-hearted, Exon. Th. 167, 32; Gū. 1069. Ðonne gewicāþ wērigferde . . . hæleþ beoþ on wynnum reōnigmōde ræste geliste the weary seafarers are eager for rest, 361, 21; Wal. 23. Fēðau sēton reōnigmōde (reomigmōde, MS. Grimm suggests a comparison with Gothic rimis quiet) reste gefēgon wērige æfter wæde, Andr. Kmbl. 1183; An. 592.

reōnung, e; *f. Whispering, muttering*:—Nānes mannes stefn oððe reōnung gehýred ne sý, būtan ðæs ræderes ānes nullius musitatio uel vox audiatur nisi solius legis, R. Ben. 62, 14. v. ge-reōnung.

reopa, reopan. v. ripa, repan.

reord, e; *f. es; n. Speech, tongue, language, voice*:—Reord ðin ðæc gecýðeþ loquela tua manifestum te facit, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 73. Reord wæs eorþbūendum ān gemæne 'and the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech,' Cd. Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Reord up āstāg voices rose high, Exon. Th. 246, 16; Jul. 62. Æt ealra manna gehwæs mūþes reorde from the voice of each man's mouth, Soul Kmbl. 186; Seel. Verc. 93. Herian God hāligum reorde, Hy. 3, 58. Heofon-fices weard spræc hāligan reorde, Cd. Th. 89, 22; Gen. 1484; 248, 10; Dan. 511. Wit sciran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. Geāc monaþ geōmran reorde, 309, 7; Seef. 53. Ðæt him ða swā cūþe wæron swā his āgene reorde ðe hē on ācenned wæs ut tam notus ac familiaris sibi eas (Latin and Greek), quam nativitatibus suas loquelam haberet, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 17. Stefn in becom under hārne stān . . . hordweard oncnēwð mannes reorde, Beo. Th. 5103; B. 2555. Hī gehýrdon hlūde reorde, ðines mūþes ða mæran word, Ps. Th. 137, 5. Hē reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelice, Cd. Th. 101, 19; Gen. 1684. Se hālga wer hergende wæs Meotudes miltse, and his mōðsefan rehte þurh reorde, Exon. Th. 188, 25; Az. 51: 111, 24; Gū. 131. Ic glidan reorde mūþe gemæne, 406, 23; Rā. 25, 5. Se ðe reorda gehwæs tync gemiclaþ ðara ðe noman Scyppeðdes hergan willaþ, 4, 3; Cri. 47. Reordana locutionem, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 10. Hī mislice mongum reordum wōðe hōfun, Exon. Th. 156, 6; Gū. 870. Fugla cynn songe lofiāþ, mæraþ mōðigne meaglum reordum, 221, 22; Ph. 338. Hē ūs syleþ missenlicu mōd, monge reorde, 334, 9; Gn. Ex. 13. [Orm. reord, rerd sound, voice: Ps. rorde sonus: Aynb. ecko, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heze helles comþ azen, and acordeþ to al þet me him zayþ: Goth. razda speech, tongue: O. H. Ger. rarta modulatio: Icel. rödd voice.] v. ge-reord.

reord, e; *f. A meal, refectio, food*:—Reorde mīn refectio mea, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 14. Fēð feora wōcre oð ic ðære lāfe lagosida eft reorde rýman wille, Cd. Th. 81, 12; Gen. 1344. Hē wæs swā gistiþe, ðæt hē for Godes lufon eode tō reordum mid ðām tōcumentum mannum, Shrn. 129, 27. v. ge-reord.

-reord. v. el-reord.

reordan; *p. de To take food, eat*:—Reordendum cenantibus i. vescentibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 72. v. ge-reordan.

reord-naesend, es; *m. One gifted with speech, a man*:—Tō midre

nihte syððan reordberend reste wunedon, Rood Kmbl. 5; Kr. 3; Cd. Th. 223, 21; Dan. 123. Ealle reordberend, hæleþ geond foldan, Exon. Th. 18, 4; Cri. 278. Reordberende, earm eorþware, 24, 8; Cri. 381; 63, 26; Cri. 1025. Seacall æghwylc reordberendra riht gehýran, Elen. Kmbl. 2561; El. 1282. Ðær leán cumað reordberendum, Exon. Th. 84, 5; Cri. 1369. Hē reordberend lærde under lyfte, Andr. Kmbl. 838; An. 419.

reord-hūs, es; *n. A house or room where meals are taken*:—Reordhūs *cenaculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15.

reordian; *p. ode. I. to speak, say, talk*:—Sleáþ synnigne ofer mūþ, tō feala reordap, Andr. Kmbl. 2604; An. 1303. Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 1; Ph. 632. Ða reordade Waldend and worde cwæþ, Cd. Th. 76, 6; Gen. 1253. Reordode, 161, 30; Gen. 2673. Heáhcyning him tō reordode, 130, 28; Gen. 2166. Seac se wonna hreft fela reordian, earne secgan hū him æt æte speow, Beo. Th. 6043; B. 3025. Ongan reordigan rædm snottor, wordlocan onspēon, Andr. Kmbl. 637; An. 469. Wolde reordigean rices hyrde hālgan stefne, Cd. Th. 194, 5; Exod. 256. Him biþ reordigende ēce Drihten, ofer ealle gecwýp, 304, 7; Sat. 626. Se Hælend his gíngum tō spræc ymbe Godes rice, samod mid him reordigende, Homl. Th. i. 294, 18.

II. *to read*:—Ne reordap *non legistis*? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 5. Gē ne reordade *non legistis*, 19, 4. Reordadun, 21, 16. Seð bysen ðæs rihtan geleáfan fram eallum ðe hine gehýrdon oððe reordedon þancwyrþlice was onfangen *exemplum catholice fidei ab omnibus qui audire vel legere gratissime susceptum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 13. [He reordien gan, and þas word sæide, Laym. 22174.]

-reordig. *v. el-reordig.*

reordung, *e; f. Taking food, refectio*:—Riordung *min refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 14. *v. ge-reordung.*

reosan glosses *piselli* (in a list of plant names), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 44.

reost *a rest* (rest the wood on which the coultter of a plough is fixed, Halliur. Dict.):—Sules reóst dentale, *s. est atrari pars prima in qua vomer inducitur quasi dens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72; *dentalia*, 106, 20; 25, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. riostar stiva, dentile.*]

reót (? *joyous sound* (?), *gladness* (?):—Gesýhþ sorhcearig on his suna bære wísele wéstne, reóte berofene . . . nis ðær hearpan swég, gomen in gearдум, Beo. Th. 4905; B. 2457. *v. (?) reótan.*

reótan; *p. reát. I. to make a noise*:—Reótap (wreotap, MS.) *crepitat* [n], Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 44. Reát (hreát?) *desteruit* (stertuit?), *sonniavit*, 139, 17.

II. *to make a noise in grief, to lament, wail*:—Reóteþ meówele, seó ðe hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Cerge reótap fore onsyne ēces dēman, 52, 20; Cri. 836. Hý (sinners) reótap and beoþaf fore freán forhte, 75, 32; Cri. 1230.

III. *to weep, shed tears*:—Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótap, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. [*O. H. Ger. riuian; p. röz flere, plangere, stridere*: *Icel. rjóta to roar, rattle.*] *v. be-, wið-reótan.*

reótig; *adj. Sad, mournful, tearful*:—Ðonne hit wæs rēnig weder, and ic reótuþ sæt, Exon. Th. 380, 19; Rā. i. 10.

reów; *adj. Fierce, cruel*:—Sume wurdon bisencte under reóne streám, sume ic róde bifealh, Exon. Th. 271, 12; Jul. 481. Wæron hý reówe tō rāsanne gifrum grāpum, 126, 26; Gū. 377; Andr. Kmbl. 2669; An. 1336. *v. blóð-, deáþ-, flyge-, gūþ-, wæl-reów.*

reówe, an; *f. A rug, mantle, covering*:—Reówu *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 50. Reówe *lena*, línen reówe *lena linea*, ii. 53, 71–72. Mon móf feohtan orwíge gif hē gemæteþ oðderne at his æwum wífe betýfneðum durum oððe under āne reón, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 27. Reówan and hwítlas wacsan *lenas siue saga lavare*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. *v. rúwa, rýhe.*

repan (?); *p. ræp, pl. ræpon To reap*:—Hié reopap *metent*, Ps. Surt. 125, 5. Manig men ræpan heora corn onbútan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Etl. 226, 19. [I gaf hem red þat ropen To seise to me with her sykkel þat I ne sewe neure, Piers P. 13, 374.] *v. wín-repan, rípan.*

reps, repsan, repsung, résele, résian. *v. ræps, ræpsan, ræpsung, ræsele, réswan.*

rest, *e; f. I. rest, quiet, freedom from toil*:—Sæternðages rest (*requies sabbati*) ys Drihtne gehālgod, Ex. 16, 23. Nis nān gesceaft gesceapen ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit ðider cuman mæge ðonan ðe hit ær com, ðæt is tō ræste and tō orsorgnesse. Seó rest is mid Gode, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20–32; Met. 13, 71. Ne ðær biþ hungor ne þurst . . . ac ðær biþ seó ēce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Heó reste stówe funde, Cd. Th. 88, 17; Gen. 1466. Wæs him ræste neóð, Exon. Th. 167, 31; Gū. 1068. Ic sylle ðe reste *requiem dabo tibi*, Ex. 33, 14; Ps. Th. 114, 7. Hē gæþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Wē ræste habbaþ, forðon ðe ðú syllest úrum leonum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 147, 10–11; 41, 33. Mid góðum ðæðum man gearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Hwonne him Freá reste ágeáfe, Cd. Th. 86, 9; Gen. 1428.

II. *rest, repose, sleep*:—Rest *dormitatio*, Kent. Gl. 894. Hē his limo on reste gesette and onslæpte *membra dedisset sopori*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Ðá hē ðá tō reste eode *dum iret cubitum*, 3, 2; S. 525, 12. Be muneca reste. Ænlypige munecas geond ænlypige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 2.

place of rest, resting-place:—Ðú eart seó sēfte ræst sōðfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. Ðæt is sió ān ræst eallra úrra geswinea, sió ān hýþ byþ simle smyltu, 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Ðis is mīn rest ðe ic on worulda woruld wunian þence, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Ðē is ēðelstól gerýmed, rest fæger on foldan, Cd. Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486. Wíc, randwigena rest, 186, 5; Exod. 134.

IV. *a bed, couch*:—Ðær biþ rest of elpenda bāne geworht *lectus eburneus*, Nar. 38, 32. Wæs his seó æpeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 10. Salomones reste was mid weardum ymbseted.—Hwæt wæs seó Salomones ræste . . . ? Ac hwæt mænde ðæt syxtig wera stondende wæron ymb ða reste? 11, 16–23. Ræst *a sepulchre*, Exon. Th. 459, 28; Hō. 6. On mīnre reste *per stratum meum*, Ps. Th. 62, 6. Mīne cnihtas synt on reste (*in cubili*) mid mē, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Wæs ān gesittende beforan his reste (*ante lectulum ejus*), Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 38. Swā swā oferdruncen man wāt ðæt hē sceolde tō his hūse and tō his ræste, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Heó æsette ða hand æt hire heafdom on hire ræste, Shrn. 60, 1. Hē on his reste gestāh *lectulum consensens*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15; Cd. Th. 134, 22; Gen. 2228. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Ræsto *recubitos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 6. [*O. Sax. resta, rasta a couch*: *O. H. Ger. resti requies, quies, dormitio, pulpitum*; *rasta a stage in a journey*: *Goth. rasta a mile*: *Icel. röst a stage.*] *v. æfen-, bed-, flet-, fold-, land-, niht-, sele-, wæl-rest.*

restan; *p. te To rest.*

I. *intrans. (a) of persons (1) to cease from toil, be at rest*:—Ic ðonne reste *requiescam*, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Eádige beóþ þearfena gāstas, and hié restap on heofena rice, Blickl. Homl. 159, 29. Hý bidinge móstun æfter tintergum tidum brúcan, restan rýneþrāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184. Ða restendan *pausantis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 21. Restendum *feratis*, i. *quietis, securis*, 147, 59. (2) *to rest on a couch, to sleep*:—Ðonne hié restap ðonne restap hié búton bedde and bolstre ac on wildeóra fellum heora bedding biþ *homines accubantes et quiescentes sine ullis cervicalibus stratisque, tantum pellibus ferarum*, Nar. 31, 10. On ðære tide ðe oðre men slēpon and reston *caeteris quiescentibus et alto sopore pressis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37. On niht ær hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Ænlypige munecas geond ænlypige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 3. Ðá bæd hē his þeng on æffenne . . . ðæt hē him stówe gearwode, ðæt hē restan mihte, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 31. Ðá hē gesette his leomu tō restenne *cum ad quiescendum membra sua posuisset*, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Ðá wæs heó restende on sweostra slæperne, 4, 23; S. 595, 39. (3) *to rest in death, lie dead, lie in the grave*:—Augustinus on Rýtene rest on Cantwarum, Menol. Fox 206; Men. 104. Geraselum is gereht ‘sibbe gesýhþ’ forðon ðe hālige sála ðær restap, Blickl. Homl. 81, 2. Ræste hē ðær *Christ lay in the sepulchre*, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. Hæfdon ēðelweardas ealdhettende swýrdum sáfefede, hié on swade reston (*of the Assyrians slain in battle*), Judth. Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 322. (b) *of things, to remain unmoved or undisturbed, be still*:—Flæsc mīn restep (*requiescet*) on hyhte, Ps. Spl. 15, 9. Ræste ðær eówer sib, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Ðām folcum seal sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Se æðeling hēt streamfære stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3151; An. 1578. Ðín rice restende biþ oþ ðæt ðú eft cymst, Cd. Th. 252, 26; Dan. 584.

II. *trans. with reflex. acc. To rest one's self (1) of cessation from toil*:—Ðú rest ðe nū on eorþan, and ic mid sære tō helle seal beón læded, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 16. Ðær hī æðelinas inne restap, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 22; Rūn. 6. Ræste ðæt folc hit *sabbatizauit populus*, Ex. 16, 30. On six dagon God geworhte heofon and eorþan and on ðam seofoþan hē hine reste (*ab opere cessauit*), 31, 17. Ic mē mæg restan on ðissum racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. (2) *of rest on a couch or in sleep*:—Ðá reste hine se biseop ðægig and mid wildeóra fellum was bewigen . . . Ðá æwehte ic done biseop, Nar. 31, 1. On ðæt hūs ðe heó hié inne reste, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Ðonne hē reste hine, ðonne wæs his seó æpeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, 227, 10. Hū se beorn (*Noah in his drunken sleep*) hine reste on recede, Cd. Th. 95, 25; Gen. 1584. [*O. Sax. restian*: *O. Frs. resta*: *O. H. Ger. restan requiescere, dormire, cubare.*] *v. ge-restan.*

restan (?) *to exult*:—Hæfdon beorgas blíðe sǣle and rammum ðá restan gelice *montes exultauerunt ut arietes*, Ps. Th. 113, 4. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger. hlūt-reisti, -reisig clamorosus, canorus.*]

rest-bedd, es; *n. A bed, couch*:—Deáh ic on mīn restbedd gestíge *si ascendero in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Th. 131, 3.

reste-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, a day when no work is to be done, a Sabbath*:—Restedæg *feriatu*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 20. Restedages *feriati dies*, ii. 148, 6. Gehálga done restedæg . . . Se seofopa dæg ys Drihtnes restedæg: ne wirc ðú nān weorc on ðam dæge, Ex. 20, 8–10. Mannes sunu ys restedages hláfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 8. On anum ðara restedaga se nū Sunnanæg is nemned, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30.

resten-dæg, es; *m. A day of rest, Sabbath*:—Ðæt þridde bebod is ‘Beó ðú gemyndig ðæt ðú done restedæg gehálgige’ . . . Se Sæternes-dæg wæs gehāten restedæg . . . on ðam dæge læg Cristes lic on byrigene, and hē áras of deáþe on ðam Sunnanæge, and se dæg is cristenra manna restedæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 3–33. Se seofopa dæg is mīn se hālg

restendæg . . . healdap gē mīnne restendæg, Wulfst. 210, 17–21. Gedaf-
enap ælcum men tō habbenne restendæg, 227, 22.

resten-geār, es; *n.* A year in which work is not done:—Ne sǣw ðū
ðonne (in the seventh year) ne rīp ne ðīnne wīneard ne wīrc, forðam
ðe hit biþ restengēr, Lev. 25, 4–5.

rest-gemāna, an; *m.* Conjugal intercourse; concubitus:—Hié noldan
leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl.
173, 16. Restgemanan, Lchdm. i. 350, 10.

rest-hūs, es; *n.* A sleeping-chamber:—Hē ðær hæfde ān resthūs (cubi-
culum), Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 23.

rest-leās; *adj.* Restless, disturbed:—Ā biþ ungestillod and restleās
ðe mid ðām unþeāwum belēd biþ, R. Ben. 121, 14.

résung. *v.* ráswung.

rétan; *p. te* To cheer, gladden, comfort:—Geseóþ hū bliþe ða earman
beóþ, ðonne hī mon mid mete and mid hrægle rétāþ, Blickl. Homl. 41,
29. Ealle ða óðru góð óleccap ðam móde and hit rétāþ, Bt. 24, 3;
Fox 84, 24 note. Hū se wísdom hine eft réte and rihte mid his andsworum,
tit. 5; Fox x, 10. Ðæt dolh rét mid ferscere buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5.
Wudewan and steópcild hý (eorlas and heretogan) sculon rétān and
pearfena helpān, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. Se hálga ongann wígendra
preát wordum rétān, Andr. Kmbl. 3215; An. 1610. Ða wædian sint tō
fréfranne and tō réttāne (offerre consolationis solatium), Past. 26, 1;
Swt. 181, 6. *v.* ā-, un-rétān; rōt.

rétend, es; *m.* One who cheers or comforts:—Wæron wē oft gemyn-
gode ðæt wē sceoldan beón wudewena helpend and steópcilda ārigend
and earmra réttend and wépndra frífríend, Wulfst. 257, 4.

reðe; *adj.* Right, just:—Ðū (God) eart hālig lāce, rede and rihtwís,
rūmheort hlāford, Hy. Grn. 7, 63. Mé ðín se góða gāst lādde ðæt ic on
rihtne weg reðne fērde spiritus tuus bonus deducet me in viam rectam,
Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ic on wísne weg worda ðínra, reðne rīnne, 118, 32.
Hī cýðan ðīnes mægenþrymmes mære wuldur, riht and reðe, rīces ðīnes,
144, 11. Ic ðæt ongeat dōmas ðīne reðe rihtwise cognovi quia aequitas
judicia tua, 118, 75. Synd hī dōmas reðe mid rāde rihte gecýðde
rectum judicium tuum, 118, 137.

reðe; *adj.* Fierce, cruel, savage. It glosses the following Latin words,
efferus, Ælf. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 57; ferus, 38; Som. 41, 45; trux, 9,
67; Som. 14, 10; ferox, 9, 66; Som. 14, 6; Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 37;
funestus, 34, 12; infestus, 45, 26; durus, crudelis, asper, 142, 19;
severus, immansuetus, 142, 44; austerus, 1, 20; furibundus, valde ira-
cundus, Hpt. 450, 1; truculentus, 518, 34. Roede asper, Lk. Skt. Lind.
3, 5.

I. applied to persons (a) in a bad sense:—Des (Ishmael) byþ
reðe (ferus) man and winþ wið ealle and ealle wið hyne, Gen. 16, 12.
Ealle his æhta rīce reðe mann gedæle may a rich and cruel man divide
all his possessions; scrutetur foenerator omnem substantiam ejus (Grein
takes redemam and compares Gothic raiþjo), Ps. Th. 108, 11. Gif hē
(a king) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē tyrannus, ðæt is reðe, Ælf. Gr. 50,
20; Som. 51, 47. Grim and grædig, reóc and reðe (Grendel), Beo. Th.
244; B. 122. Ða wæs ellenwóð, yre and reðe, frēone and ferþgrim
fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 5; Jul. 140. Sum ārleās hine wolde
slēan on his heafde, ac ðæt wæpen wand āweg of ðæs rēdan handum,
Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Burhūnan, reðe furie, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77.
Twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse wæron swiðe reðe (saevi nimis), Mt.
Bos. 8, 28. Ealle swiðe erre wæron. Ða wæs heora sum rēdra and
hātheortra ðonne ða óðre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6. (b) of justifiable severity,
severe, stern, austere, zealous:—Strang wæs and reðe se ðe wætrum
weóld (the Deity at the time of the flood), Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376.
Biþ ðonne (at the day of judgment) rīces weard reðe and meahgt, yre
and egesful, Exon. Th. 93, 19; 1528. Reðe biþ Dryhten æt ðam dōme,
Soul Kmbl. 106; Seel. Verc. 98. Óder biscop, rēdes módes mon auste-
rioris animi vir, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 20. Reðe and stráce for ríhtwís-
nesse justitiae severitate districti, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Ða wæs se
byscop mycle ðig rēdra on gódom weorcum ðe hē ymbe ða cūðlican
mēde gehýrde, Shrn. 98, 19. Góð sylfa ðonne ne gýmþe nānges mannes
hreówe . . . ac biþ ðonne rēdra and pearlwíra ðonne ænig wilde deór,
óððe æfre ænig móð gewurde, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wolde heofona
helm helle weallas forbrecan . . . reðust ealra cýninga (Christ at the har-
rowing of hell), Exon. Th. 461, 16; Hö. 36.

II. applied to animals,
wild, savage, fierce:—Rēde deór bellua, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 40. Rēde
nýten feralis bestia, ii. 147, 53. Rib reáfiap rēde wyrmas, Soul Kmbl.
221; Seel. 113. III. applied to things (punishment, calamity, etc.),
severe, cruel, fierce, dire:—Rēde wyrd fortuna aspera, Bd. 40, 1; Fox
236, 6–7. Wæs preálic þing heódom tóward, reðe wite, Cd. Th. 79, 30;
Gen. 1319. Weard him on slāpe gecýðed ðætte rīces gehwæs reðe
sceolde gelimpan eorðan dréamas ende wurdan on sleep was made known
to him that of every kingdom a terrible end should befall, an end be
of the joy of earth, 223, 4; Dan. 114. Líg réad and reáde, Dóm.
L. 152. Rēde, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Sprecan rēde word (of the
judgment passed on the wicked), 50, 11; Cri. 798. Hē him sylfum
rēðne dóm and heardne geearnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 34. Regnas reðe,
hāte of heofenum, Ps. Th. 104, 28; Met. 7, 27. Rēdum wítum feroci-
bus cruciatibus, Hpt. Gl. 487, 10. Mid ðý hī cwædon ðæt ðæt is wundor

ðæt ðū swā rēde forhæfednesse and swā hearde habban wylt andswarede
hē: 'Heardran and rēdran ic geseah' cum dicerent: 'Mirum quod tam
austera tenere continentiam velis,' respondebat: 'Austeriora ego vidi,'
Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. *v.* un-rēde.

reðe-hygdig; *adj.* Right-minded:—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninnan
hafap reðehygdig wer rūme heortan well will, it be for that man who,
being a mortal right-minded, hath a liberal heart within him, Exon. Th.
467, 15. *v.* reðe.

reðe-mōd; *adj.* I. in a bad sense, of fierce or savage mind:—
Cwædon ðæt heó (the rebellious angels) rīce reðemóde āgan wolde, Cd.
Th. 4, 2; Gen. 47. Ábrecau ne meah-ton rēdemóde (the people of Sodom
who were trying to break into Lot's house) reced æfter gistum, 150, 15;
Gen. 2492. II. of justifiable severity or anger, of stern or severe
mind, wrath:—God rēdemód reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelice, 101,
18; Gen. 1684: 218, 2; Dan. 33.

rēden (?); *adj.* Wild:—Ðæt hē hine gereordode mid ðām rēdeum
(MS. U. rēdum) nýtenum, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 102.

rēdig; *adj.* Fierce, savage, cruel:—Rēdig ferox, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35,
17.

rēdigian; *p. ode* To rage, be furious:—Godes yre ys ofer hig and
his wite rēdegap egressa est ira a Domino, et plaga desaevit, Num. 16,
46. Rēdegadon furuerunt, insanierunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 71.

rēdig-mōd; *adj.* Of fierce or savage mind:—Hē rēdigmōd rēst on
gehwilcne wēdehunde (reðe, MS., but cf. wēdende hund, Fox 186, 8)
wuhta gelicost, Met. 25, 17.

rēð-líc; *adj.* Cruel, deadly:—Rēðlíc scinhiw feralis monstrum, Wrt.
Voc. ii. 147, 53. Deriendlican, rēðlican feralia, i. lugubria, tristia,
noxia, luctuosa, mortifera, mortalia, 147, 50. Mid rēðlicum feralibus,
34, 20.

rēðlice; *adv.* Fiercely, furiously:—Roedlice violenter, Wrt. Voc. ii.
123, 47.

rēðnesse, e; *f.* Fierceness, rage, cruelty, severity. It glosses the fol-
lowing Latin words, ferocitas, Ælf. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 65; Wrt. Voc.
ii. 34, 11; austeritas, 1, 19; feritas, i. crudelitas, inclementia, duritia,
148, 2; furor, 151, 69; furia, insanita, 151, 73. Rēðnyssa efferata,
Germ. 399, 380.

I. applied to persons, (a) in a bad sense:—Done
læddon feówer áwyrgde englas mid mycelre rēðnesse and hine besencton
on ða fyrenan cá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 29. (b) of justifiable severity:—Ðæt
hē his hiéromonna yfelu tō hnesclice forberan ne sealc ac mid mīclum
andan and rēðnesse him stiére subditorum mala, quae tolerare leniter
non debent, cum magna zeli asperitate corrigere, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 16, 1,
1.

II. applied to animals, savageness, fierceness, ferocity:—Hē
ealle mid wildeórlicre rēðnysse (ferocitate ferina) deáþe gesealde, Bd. 2,
20; S. 521, 26. Wíð hunda rēðnysse and wíðerrēðnysse: se ðe hafap
hundes heortan mid him, ne beóþ ongéan hine hundas cēne, Lchdm. i.
372, 3.

III. applied to things (reproof, calamity, etc.), harshness,
severity:—Seó rēðnes ðæs stormes saevitia tempestatis, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614,
9. Rēðnes cyles frigoris asperitas, 5, 12; S. 631, 30. Se ðe wunde
lācnigan wille gióte wín on ðæt síó rēðnes ðæs wīnes ða wunde clānsige
. . . Swā eác ðam lāreówe is tō monianne ða liéðnesse wíð ða rēðnesse
quisquis sanandis vulneribus praestit, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat . . .
Miscenda ergo est lenitas, cum severitate, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 10–13.
Síc ðær eác rēðnes næs deáh tō stíþ sit vigor, sed non exasperans, Swt.
127, 2. Ðonne síó lār wint on rēðnesse swíður ðonne mon niéde scýle
cum sese increpatio, plus quam necesse est in asperitatem pertrahit, 21, 7;
Swt. 167, 8.

rēdra, an; *m.* An oarsman, sailor, rower:—Rēdra nauta, Ælf. Gr.
7; Som. 6, 43. Rēdra remex, 9, 61; Som. 13, 47; Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 9;
63, 77. Roedra, ii. 119, 3. Roedra, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 25. *v.* ge-rēdra,
röder.

reðran, -rēdre, -rēdru. *v.* rēdian, þrí-rēdre, ge-rēdru.

rēðscipe, es; *m.* Rage, fierceness, fury:—Rēðscipas vel hātheortnessa
furias, iras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77.

rēwet[et], es; *m. n.* (?) I. rowing:—Forhwí ne fixast ðu on sē?
Hwilon ic ðo, ac seldon, forðan micel rēwyt mé ys tō sē quia magnum
navigium mihi est ad mare, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. On rēwette swinc-
ende laborantes in remigando, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hī wæron on rēwette,
Homl. Th. i. 162, 10. On ðære sē swuncon on nihtlicum rēwette, ii. 384,
25. Gif hwā hreóhnyse on rēwette þolige, Lchdm. i. 302, 5.

II. a ship; navigium:—Lētaþ ðæt nett on ða swíðran healfes ðæs rēwettes
(navigii), Jn. Skt. 21, 6; Homl. Th. ii. 290, 11.

riib, es; *n.* A rib:—Ribb costa, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 17. Rib, ii. 105,
29. Ða genam hē ān ribb of his sidan and gefilde mid flæsce ðær ðær
ðæt ribb wæs. And geworhte ðæt ribb tō ānum wífmen, Gen. 2, 21–22.
Hæfde fela ribba, Exon. Th. 415, 9; Rā. 33, 8. Rib reáfiap rēde
wyrmas, 373, 21; Seel. 113. Hwílum cnysses ðæt sār on ða rib, Lchdm.
ii. 258, 4. [O. H. Ger. rippa; f. rippi; n.: Icel. rif; n.] *v.* hrycg-
riibb.

ribbe, an; *f.* The herb hounds-tongue; cynoglossum officinale:—
Ribbe cinoglossa, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 23; ii. 104, 2; canes lingua, 102, 51;
quinqueherbia, i. 68, 33. Ribbe. Ðás wyrt ðe man cynoglossam and

ōðrum naman ribbe nemneb, and hý eac sume men *linguam canis* hāþeþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 16–19. Ribban seāw, ii. 40, 29. Genim ribban, 36, 23.

ribb-spácán; *pl. n.* ‘Rib-spokes,’ the brisket (?) [cf. *Icel.* bring-spelir ‘breast-rails,’ the brisket or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis]:—Ribbspácán radiolus, Wrt. i. 283, 47.

Ríc-, **-ric**=rice, *q. v.* are found in English, as in other dialects, helping to form proper names. For a list of such names see Txts. pp. 629–630, and for *O. H. Ger.* Graff ii. 389.

rica, *an*; *m.* **A powerful person, ruler**:—Feórðan dæles ríca tetrarcha, Lk. Skt. 3, 1; 9, 7. Nān ðara cyninga ðe cumað æfter mē, oððe ealdorman oððe oðer ríca, Chārt. Th. 243, 13. Wulf biþ se unrihtwisa ríca ðe berefaþ ða eadmōðan, Homl. Th. i. 242, 3. Hē nolde ðlæcan ænigum rícan mid geswæsum wordum, ii. 514, 13. Ðonne gesiht ðu ða unrihtwisan cyningas and ða ofermodan rícan biðn swiðe unmihtige, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. *v.* fyðer-, land-ríca, ríce.

ricceter. *v.* ríceter.

rice; *adj.* **I.** of persons, (a) **powerful, mighty, great, possessed of power**:—Oft gebyreþ ðam monþwæran ðonne hē wierð ríce (rice, Cott. MSS.) ofer oðre menn *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 23. Freá ælmihtig biþ ā ríce ofer heofonstōlas heagum þrymmum, Cd. Th. i. 14; Gen. 7. Ríce þeóðen (God), 53, 21; Gen. 864: (Hygelac), Beo. Th. 2422; B. 1209. Ríce randwiga (Æschere), 2600; B. 1298. Ríce Drihten Dominus, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Wite se ríca man (*vir potens*) ðe him God hæfþ micelne welan and æhta dýses lifes to forlæten, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 3. Hū mæg ðær ānes rices monnes naman cuman ðonne ðær mon furþum ðære burge naman ne geheorþ ðe he on hāmfæst biþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 2. Ríccræw wífe hrægl regillum vel peplum vel pella vel amiculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Hē nænigum rícum men æfre ænig feoh syllan wolde *nullam potentibus saeculi pecuniam unquam dare solebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 12. Drihten ne wandaf for rícum ne for heánum Dominus personam non accipit, Deut. 10, 17. Ne ðem nān unriht ne ārwarda ðone rícan *non injuste judicabis nec honores nullum potens*, Lev. 19, 15. Åhöf ic ríce (rícnæz, Ruth. Cross) cyning (Christ), Rood Kmbl. 88; Kr. 44. Se cyning and se bisceop and monige oðre æfæste wasas and rice *rex cum antistite et aliis religiosus ac potentibus*, viris, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Guman ríce and heāne men, *great and small*, Exon. Th. 415, 18; Rā. 33, 13. Ríccra potentum, Wulck. 253, 29. Ríccra gesetnes senatus consultum, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 66. Ríccra manna nead *vis potestatis*, 21, 28. Him mon þýngode tō ðām rícum (the judges), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Hē āwearp ða rícan (potentes) of setle, Lk. Skt. i. 52. Hē (God) hæfþ nænne rícan, ne furþum nænne gelican, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 5. Gyf ðu ðæt gerádest ðe hēr rícost eart *if you decide on this who are here in command*, Byrht. Th. 132, 55; By. 36. Was Alexandreas ealra rícost monna cynnes, Exon. Th. 319, 21; Vid. 15. Monige oðre ðe of Macedonian rícoste wæron multi Macedoniae principes, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 24. Hē hēt ācwellan ða rícostan witan and ða æðelestan, Met. 9, 25. (b) **rich, possessed of wealth**:—Eaðere ys oflende tō farenn þurh nāðle þýrel ðonne se ríca and se welega on Godes ríce *gā facilius est camelum per foramen asae transire quam divitem intrare regnum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25. Ðā ða se Hælend spræc ðe ðam rícan, ða cwæþ hē: ‘Sum ríce man was’... Cūð is eow ðæt se ríca biþ namcūðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa, Homl. Th. i. 330, 3–6. ‘Hē forlēt ða rícan ídele.’ Ðæt sind ða rícan ða ðe mid middýgnýsse ða eorþlican welan lufiþ swiðor ðonne ða heofonlican. Fela ríccra manna geþeop Gode, ðæra ðe swā ðop. Swā swā hit āwriten is: ‘Ðæs rícan mannes welan sind his sáwle álýsednyss,’ 204, 3–7. Be ríccera (ríca manna, W. F.) and þearfena (bearna) andfenge. Gif hwylic ríce mon and æþelboren his bearn Gode on mynstre geoffrian wile, R. Ben. 103, 9–11. Ríccra grundlæas gitsung æhta, Met. 7, 14. Rícum mannum *divitiis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9.

II. of things, **strong, powerful, mighty, potent**:—Wæron hyra rēðas ríce, siððan hié rodera waldend wið ðone hearm gescylde, Cd. Th. 245, 3; Dan. 457. God rícum mihtum wolde ðæt him eorþe geseted wurde, 6, 34; Gen. 98. Geggind swef tō duste... meng wið ealde sápan, and sie swef ríca *let the sulphur be the stronger ingredient*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 16. Sió (jaundice) biþ ealra áðla rícut, 106, 20. [Goth. reiks mighty, powerful, having authority, great: *O. Sax. ríki: O. Frs. ríke: O. H. Ger. ríhhe magnus, potens, magnificus, dives: Icel. ríkr.* The word passed into the Romance tongues. *Fr. riche: Ital. ricco: Span. rico; ricos omes the grandes.*] *v.* med-, sige-, woruld-ríce.

rice, *es*; *n.* **I.** **power, authority, dominion, rule, empire, reign**, (a) referring to sovereigns or nations:—Tō becume ðín rice *adveniat regnum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Biornwulfes ríce Mercna cyninges the reign of Biornwulf king of Mercia, Chārt. Th. 70, 8. Ealle stærwriteras secgaþ ðæt Asiria ríce at Ninuse begunne... From ðam ærestan geara Ninuses rices 6þðæt Babylonia burg getimbreð was wæron lxiii wintra... ðý ilcan geara gefeoll Babylonia and eall Asiria rice and hiora anwald, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25–32. Was Maximianes ríce brād, Exon. Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8. Rices imperii, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 42. Wihtræde rixigendum ðē fiftan wintra his rices, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 5. Under

50 fiftiga cyninga ríce, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 4. Tō ríce fōn to become king, assume the royal authority, 4, 6; Swt. 178, 19; Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 10; 754; Erl. 48, 17. Hēr Certic and Kynric onfēngon West-Seaxna ríce... and siððan ríxadon West-Seaxna cynebern of ðam dæge, 519; Erl. 15, 24. Hēr Ceadwalla ongan æfter ríce winnan, 685; Erl. 40, 16. On ðæs cyninges ríce foreweardum *cujus regni principio*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24. Ðu ealle cyningas ða ðe on Breotene wæron ær ðē in mihte and on ríce (potestate) oferfestig, 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Ymb xxxi wintra ðæs ðe hē ríce hæfde *after he had reigned thirty-one years*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 26. Wē witon ðæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon wē witon eac ðæt ealle ríce sint from him forðon ealle onwealdas of ríce sindon. Nū hē ðara læssena ríce recceð is hū micle swiðor wēne wē ðæt hē ofer ða mārān sie *omnem potestatem a Deo esse (omnes) recognoscunt. Quod si potestates a Deo sunt, quanto magis regna, a quibus reliquae potestates progrediuntur? Si autem regna diversa, quanto acquius regnum aliquod maximum*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 88, 23–26. (b) referring to others in authority (bishops, consuls, etc.):—Biscepes burghbryce mon sceal bētan, ðær his ríce biþ *where he has jurisdiction*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 8. Brihtwold bisceop fēng tō ðam ríce (biscopstole, MS. F.) on Wiltūnsfīre Brihtwold became bishop of Wiltshire, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Ðæt is ðæt hī (men) swiðost wiliuþ tō begitanne, wela and weorðscipe and rice, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 28. Nān man for his ríce ne cymþ tō cræftum ac for ðis cræftum hē cymþ tō ríce and tō anwealde, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Hwið ðu (Boethius) swā manigfeald yfel hæfdest on ðam ríce ðe hwile ðe ðu hit hæfdest, 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ne forsāwe hē (Catullus) nō ðone oðerne (Nonium in curuli sedentem) swā swiðe, gif hē nān ríce ne nænne anweald næfde, 27, 1; Fox 96, 7. Biþ ælc dysig mon ðý unweorðra ðe hē mære ríce hæfþ, 27, 2; Fox 98, 11.

II. **the district in which power is exercised, a kingdom, realm, a diocese**:—Bisceop *episcopus*; bisceopsfīr *wel bisceopric diocesis*; cynrc *rex*; ríce *regnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 2–6. Eal ðæt ríce widegēondan Jordanem *omnis regio circum Jordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Gif him ðæt ríce losaþ *if heaven be lost to them*, Cd. Th. 28, 12; Gen. 434. Hū mihtest ðu sittan onmiddum gemænūm ríce (*intra commune omnibus regnum*) ðæt ðu ne sceoldest ðæt ríce geþolian ðæt oðre men, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17. Danaus, of his ríce adræfed *regno pulsus*, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 40, 17. Eall Italia ríce ðæt is betwux ðam muntum and Sicilia ðam ealonde, Bt. i. 1; Fox 2, 4. Ðā fērde deós spæc embe eall ðæt ríce (regionem), Lk. Skt. 7, 17. Hē wealdeþ siðum rícum, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Of rícum (regionibus) hē gaderode hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 2. Se deofol æteowde him ealle middangeardes rícu, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Ða heofonlican ríco, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 15. Ða ecan ríceo, 2, 5; S. 507, 7.

IIa. **the people inhabiting a district, a nation**:—Cumaþ folc feorran tōgædere and rícu eac, Ps. Th. 101, 20. [Goth. reiki power, authority: *O. Sax. ríki: O. Frs. ríke: O. H. Ger. ríhhi regnum, imperium, regio: Icel. ríki.*] *v.* abbod-, bisceop-, brego-, bryten-, cyne-, eard-, east-, eorþ-, eðel-, fæder-, gum-, heofon-, þrym-, west-, woruld-ríce.

rice-dóm, *es*; *n.* **Power, rule, dominion**:—Ðín ricedóm ofer ús ríxíe ‘thy kingdom come,’ Wulfst. 125, 9. [O. Sax. ríki-dóm power: *O. Frs. ríke-dóm: O. H. Ger. ríhhi-tuom imperium; divitiæ: Icel. rík-dóm power; wealth.*]

ríceals, **ricene**, **ricenlice**. *v.* ríceals, recene, recenlice.

ricen[n], *es*; *f.* **A female endowed with power, a goddess**:—Rícenne Diane, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 76; 86, 63.

riceter[e], *es*; *n.* **I.** **power, dominion, rule, greatness, glory**:—Rícceter glorias, Germ. 389, 41. Wē ne sceolon ða rícan for heora ríccetera wurdian *we are not to honour the great ones for their greatness*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 22. Ðam lareówe gedafenap ðæt hē hogie hū manegra manna sáwle hē mæge Gode gestrynnan... nā hū micel hē mæge mid his ríccetera him tō geteón *it behoves the teacher to strive how many men's souls he can gain for God, not how much he can draw to himself by his power*, ii. 532, 30. Gyf kyng mid his ríccetera his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē tyrannus, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47; Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Wite se abbod, ðæt hē ða gýmnenne ðara untrumra sáula tō rihte lācnunge underfeng, and nā for ríccetera ðe hē ofer ða hæbbe ðe hāle syndon, R. Ben. 51, 12. Ne ongyte wē ðæt ðær ænigra hāða andfencg wære, ðæt is ðæt ænig be lúes ríccetera, ac ælc be his neóðe and untrumnesse ancwānen wære *we do not understand that in this case there was any acceptance of persons, that is that recognition was made of any one in proportion to the greatness of his position in life, but of each according to his need and weakness*, 57, 21. Smeáge se abbod hū hē swiðor ðām sáwlum fremian mæge, ðonne hē hogige embe ríccetera his andwealdes, 118, 21. Hrícceter monarchium, principatum, regnum, Hpt. Gl. 414, 17. Rícceter, 422, 26; 511, 11. Ríccetera f ealdordóm, 453, 41; 465, 26. Rícceter potentiam, Blickl. Gl. Ðone ealdordóm and ðæt rícceter ðe se recceore for monigra monna þearfe underfeng hē hine sceal eówian útan, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 119, 61. Hē dyde him ðæt rícceter tō sida and tō gewunan ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 19.

II. **power improperly used, violence, force**:—Hē (Lucifer) wolde mid ríccetera him ríce gewinnan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 42. Ðæt nān ðara cyninga ðe cumað æfter mē oððe ealdorman oððe oðer ríca mid ænigum ríccetera oððe unrihte ðiss ne áwende, Chārt. Th. 243, 13:

Homl. Th. i. 82, 21. Hū mæg, oððe hū deār ænig læwede man him to geteōn þurh riccetera Cristes wican? ii. 592, 27.

ricettan (?) to rule:—Rirciten (riccetan?) gubernare, Hpt. Gl. 414, 20.

ric-līc; adj. Great, splendid, magnificent:—Ungemetlice rīclīc līf excessively splendid mode of life, Shrn. 184, 8. [O. H. Ger. rīh-līh splēdidus: Icel. rīku-ligr.] v. next word.

riclice; adv. I. powerfully, with power, as one possessing power:—Gē budon swīde rīclīce and swīde āgendlice vos cum austeritate imperabatis eis et cum potentia, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 5. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht on Cantwarebyrig rīclīce, and his rīce wæs āstreht fram ðære micclan eā Humbre oð sūðsā, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 18. Rīclīce ⁊ stranglice ⁊ rīclīcōst potentissime, Ps. Lamb. 44, 4. II. splendidly, sumptuously:—Sum welig man dæghwamlice rīclīce (splēdīde) gewistfullude, Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [O. H. Ger. rīhliho splēdīde, festive, mirīfice: Icel. rīku-līga magnificēntly; strictly (of observance).]

rics. v. rysc.
ricsere, es; m. A ruler:—Ricsares aldormen dominationes principatum, Rtl. 113, 12.

ricsian; p. ode. I. to exercise or have power, to rule, govern, reign:—Eðlā ðū scippend heofones and eorþan! ðū ðe on ðam ēcan setle rīcst! Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Hē rīcsaþ (regnabit) on ēcnesse, and hys rīces ende ne byþ, Lk. Skt. i. 33. Rīxaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 36. Rīhcsaþ, Ps. Spl. 95, 9. 'Hī rīcsodon (-edon, Hatt. MS.) næs ðeāh mīnes ponces'...

Ða ðe swā rīcsiaþ (-ieaþ, Hatt. MS.) hī rīcsiaþ of hira āgnum dōme ipsi regnauerunt, et non ex me'... Ex se regnant, qui... Past. i. 2; Swt. 26, 14-16. On ðām dagum rīxode Æþelbyrht cnyning on Cantwarebyrig, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 17. Circe rīcsode on ðam īglonde, Met. 26, 57. Rīhcsode regnavit, Ps. Spl. 92, i. 96, i. Gif ðīn willa sīe ðæt rīcsīe se ðe on rōde wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1544; El. 774. Se mæra wyrhta ðe rīhsigende wylt eal ðæt hē geworhte, Lchdm. iii. 432, 15. Wīhtræde rīxīgendum, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 4. II. with the idea of supremacy secured by, or exercised with, force or violence, to domineer, dominate, tyrannize, exercise violence:—Swā nū rīxiaþ gromhýdge guman, Exon. Th. 445, 26; Dōm. 13. Deāþ rīcsode ofer foldbūend, 154, 16; Gū. 843. Rīxade, 154, 2; Gū. 836. Se þeodscēaða (famine) rīcsode, Andr. Kmbl. 2233; An. 1118. Swā rīxode and wīð rihte wan āna wīð eallum (of Grendel's successful raids on Hrothgar's hall), Beo. Th. 290; B. 144. Ān ongan deorcum nihtum draca rīcsian, 4429; B. 2211. Gif wē āslaciaþ ðæs weddes ðe wē seald habbaþ, ðonne mæge wē wēnan ðæt ðas þeofas willaþ rīxian yta swīðor ðonne hī ær dydon these thieves will get the upper hand yet more than they did before, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 23. Ðæt hē mæge rīxian and wealdan ealra his feonda and dōn him to yfele ðæt ðæt hē wylle omnium inimicorum suorum dominabitur, Ps. Th. 9, 25. Deāþ him furðor ne biþ rīcsend mors illi ultra non dominabitur, Rtl. 26, 33. Drihten rīcsandra Dominus dominantium, 101, 10.

II. a. of things, to prevail:—Ða yfelan wētan weorþaþ gegaderode on done magan, and ðær rīxiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. On ðisse þeode rīxode unrihta fela in this nation many a wrong has prevailed, Wulfst. 128, 3. Gif preost forhele hwæt on his scrītscre betweox mannun to unrihte rīxigen (rīxige? rīxīgende?) gebēte hē if a priest conceal anything in his district between men that may have force to cause injustice, let him make amends, L. N. P. L. 42; Th. ii. 296, 14. [O. H. Ger. rīhhsion regnare.] v. ofer-ricsian.
ricsiend, es; m. A ruler:—Ricsand rector, Rtl. 102, 15.
ricsung, e; f. Rule, dominion:—Ricsunges dominationis, Rtl. 174, 19. rīd a swinging, swaying; in sand-rīd a quicksand. v. ridan. [Icel. rīð sway, swing.]

ridan; p. rād, pl. ridon. I. to ride on horseback; equire:—Hwīlum ic on wlōncum wīcge rīde, Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rā. 78, 7. Hwā rīt into ðam porte quis equitat in civitatem? Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 52. Ðīn cnyning rīt uppān tarmē assene, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt nān mon for ðý ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste, ac rīt for ðý ðe hē mid ðære rāde earnaþ some earnunga, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5-7. Ðonne rīdeþ ælc hys wegēs, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 21, 4. Sum mon rād be ðære stōwe, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Him (the Danes) Ælfrēd and cnynges þegnas of rāde on ridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. Ofer ðý cræte curran, ofer ðý cwēne reodan, Lchdm. iii. 32, 10. Ymbe hlāw rīdan hildedeōre, Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Rīdan ða yldestan men to ðære byrig, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 29. Deāh ðe hē gewuna wære ðæt hē mā eode ðonne ride, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. Ne wæs ālyfð ðæt hē mōste būtan on myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7; 4, 3; S. 566, 33. Nalæs rīdende on horse, ac on his fōtum gangende, 3, 28; S. 560, 33. Ðes rīdenda here hic equester exercitus, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 2. Hē āsent rīdendne here, Wulfst. 200, 21. Rīdende men equites, Gen. 50, 9.

II. to ride (of other modes of transport as a vessel rides on the waves):—Wide rād ðæt scīp ofer holmes hrīnceg, Cd. Th. 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Fana up rād ðe ensign (the fiery pillar) moved aloft, 193, 18; Exod. 248. Ðæt hē (a vessel) scyle fāmīg rīdan fða hrycgum, Exon. Th. 384, 24; Rā. 4, 32.

III. without the idea of progress, to ride (as in to ride at anchor), to swing, rock:—Licgaþ mē ymbe irenbendas rīdeþ rīcetan sāl

the chain swings (or presses?) on me, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Swā biþ geōmorlīc gomelum eorle to gebīdanne ðæt his byre rīde giong on galgan that his son swing on the gallows, Beo. Th. 4882; B. 2445. Sum sceal on galgan rīdan, seomian æt swylte, 6þðæt bāncofa blōdīg ābrocen weorðeþ, Exon. 329, 13; Vy. 33. [O. Frs. rīda; O. H. Ger. rītan to ride (on horseback or in a carriage): Icel. rīða to ride, to swing, sway.] v. ā-, æfter-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, 6þ-rīdan.

rīdda, an; m. I. a horseman, rider:—Rīdda oððe rīdende eques, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 8. Rīdda homo equo portatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 65. Se rīdda (cf. sum wegfarende mann, l. 168) fērde forþ on his weg, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 175. II. a mounted soldier:—Hors and done rīddan hē āwearp on sē, Cant. Moys. Feower hund and þūsend cræta hē hæfde and twelf þūsend rīddana, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 3. Pharo him filīde mid his crætum and gilpīcum rīddum... Seō sē ealle his crætu and rīddan oferwreāh, 194, 22-27. Ða gemette Martinus āne nacodne þearfan, and his nān ne gýmde, deāh ðe ða rīddan ðæs bæde... Ða hlōgon ða cēpan sume, 500, 19-28.

rīdel. v. for-rīdel.
rīdend, es; m. A horseman, knight:—Rīdend swefaþ, hæleþ knights and warriors sleep the sleep of death, Beo. Th. 4906; B. 2457.
[rīdere, es; m. A knight:—Hē beaget done castel æt Albemare and ðarinne hē sette his cnihtas... Æfter ðisum hē beaget mā castelas and ðarinne his rīderas gelōgode, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 30. [M. H. Ger. rītare: Icel. rīdari.]]

ride-soht. v. hrid-suht.
rīdusende (?) swaying, swinging (?):—Rīdusende (-aendi, -endi) pendulum, Txts. 87, 1562. Cf. rīdan (?).

rīd-wīga, an; m. A mounted soldier:—Þritig rīdwīgena turma, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 24.

rīf (?); adj. Fierce:—Ic wiste ðæt ure fōr wæs þurh ða lond and stōwe ðe missenlīca cýnna eardung in wæs rīfra wīldeōra ego sciebam per bestiosa loca nobis iter esse, Nar. 10, 5. Ða rīfista ferociora, Rtl. 125, 31.

rīfe; adj. Rife, abundant:—Ðere .vii. niht gýf wind byoþ, frī byþ swīde rīfe ðý geāre, Lchdm. iii. 164, 21. [Baluwe þer wes rīue, Laym. 631: 4544: 20079: 20672. Pennie scullen blissen wurden rīue, 32107. Þa hædene weoren swa rīue & aure he comen, 14542. Alle wodes wele ham is inoh rīue, H. M. 29, 22. Lauerd, mi hele so rife, Ps. 26, 1 note. Of him cam kinde mikil and rīf, Gen. and Ex. 1252. Icel. rīfr munificent, abundant; rīf-līgar large, munificent.]

rīfeling, es; m. A kind of shoe or sandal:—Rīfelingas obstrīgillī (obstrīgillī calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constrīguntur, Isidore), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 25. [Rewelýns, rīvlns shoes or sandals of raw hide, Jamieson's Dict. See also rīveling in Halliwell's Dict.]

Rīffing Rīphaei montes:—Of Rīffeng ðām beorgum, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 15.

rīft, rīfte, es; n. A veil, curtain, cloak:—Rīft laena, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 42; palla, 116, 35; biuligo, niger velamen, 126, 38; cicla, 131, 28. Hwītel ⁊ rīft sagum, i. 284, 62; pallium, Ps. Surt. 103, 6. Ðý āwundenan rīfte plumario, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 15. Hē nywlessness swā swā rīfte (pallium) him to gewæde worhte, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Sprengre se sacerð seofon sīdon on ðæt rīft (velum), Lev. 4, 17. [O. H. Ger. pein-refta tībarī: Icel. rīpt; f.; rīpti; n. a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] v. bān-, cneo-, fleoðg-, hālig-, wāh-rīft.

rīfter, rīft, es; m. An instrument for reaping, a sickle, scythe:—Rīft rāf, Txts. 62, 430. Rīfter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, i. Wīngearðseax, rīfte[r] vel sicul falx, 146, 76. Rīftre falece, 79, 69. Rīftiras falcis, 108, 19.

rīftere, es; m. A reaper:—Rīfter messor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 55; 71, 30. Rīptere, i. 74, 68. Ðæt gerīf is micel and ða rīfteras feāwa, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. Rīfta[s] messorēs, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 39. Ic cweþe to rīftrum mīnum dicam messoribus, 13, 30. Se bæc his ryfterum mete to æcere, Homl. i. 570, 33.

rīge, rīgen. v. ryge, rygen.
rīgnan, rīnan; p. rīnde. [A strong preterite occurs in the Blickling Gloss, rān pluīt. Cf. In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosod þat no reyne ne rone (roon, MS. W.: roen, MS. R.: ron, MS. B.: raynade, MS. C.), Piers P. 14, 62.]

I. to rain, to cause rain to fall, (a) with the agent expressed:—Ic rīne pluō, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 53. Hē rīnde ofer synfullan grīn, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Hit āgan rīnan xl. daga and xl. nihta tōsomne ðam mæstan rēne, and seō eorþe rīnde ealswā swīde of hīre æsprencgum āgēn ðam heofenlican flōde, Wulfst. 217, 1. Hēt hē ða wīðan duru wolcen ontýnan heā of heofenum and hīder rīgnan manna mandavit nubibus desuper, et januas coeli aperuit; et pluīt illis manna manducare, Ps. Th. 77, 25. (b) with the agent not expressed:—Rīnþ pluīt, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 6. Hit rīnde feōwertig daga, Gen. 7, 12; Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hyt rīnde fīr and sweof of heofone pluīt īgnem et sulphur de coelo, Lk. Skt. 17, 29. Swā gelīc swā... sý fīr onāled and ðīn heall gewyrmed and hit rīne and snīwe and styrmē ūte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Drihten lēt rīnan hagol pluīt Dominus grandinem, Ex. 9, 24. Hē lēt rīnan (regneþ,

and ða unrihtwisan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 45. **II. to rain, to fall** (of rain):—Rineþ blóðig regn æt æfen a bloody rain shall fall at even, Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Mon geseah weallan blóð of eorþan and rínan meolc of heofonum sanguine e terra, lac visum est manare de coelo, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 7. [Goth. rignjan: Icel. rigna, regna: O. H. Ger. reganôn.]

riht, es; n. **I. that which is straight or erect, a plumb line:**—Reht perpendicular, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 26. **II. that which is straight in a metaphorical sense, right, law, canon, rule:**—Mennisc riht jus; gecynde riht jus naturale; ænre burge riht jus civile; ealra þeóða riht jus gentium; cempaena riht jus militare; ealdormanna riht jus publicum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 5–10. Riht † Godes riht fas, 38, 71. Scipmanna riht rodia lex, i. 20, 50. Reht Rómwala jus Quiritum, Rtl. 189, 13. Ryhtes wyrd eñtitled to call in the aid of the law, Chart. Th. 170, 3. Godes rihtes widerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Wíperwearde Godes beboda and ðæs gástlican rihtes opponents of God's commands and of the spiritual law, 135, 13. Lufge man Godes riht georne, L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Æfter þeawe arwurðra rihta juxta morem canonum venerabilium, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 5.

III. what is in accordance with law, human or divine, what is just or proper, right, justice, equity:—Ða cwædon ealle ða weotan ðæt mon ðíe ðære cyrcan rihtes swā swel swā ðerre . . . And Eþelwald cwæð ðæt hē ælcere circan aa his ðæla rihtes fide, Chart. Th. 140, 7–16. Hí rihtes ne gýmdon, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, ðæt hī heora wóhðæda geswican woldan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Godes lof mid rihte begān, 43, 4. Mid rihte Gode þeówian, 45, 29. Hí mē habbaþ benumen mīnes naman ðe ic mid rihte habban sceolde, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 28. On ðñnum rihte in aequitate tua, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Filige rihtlice ðam rihte juste quod justum est persequeris, Deut. 16, 20. Dēmaþ ælcon men riht quod justum est judicate, 1, 16. Gif wē sōþ and riht on ðrum life ðōn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Hē ā tō æghwylcum sōþ and riht sprecende wæs and ðōnde, 223, 30. On riht a-right, by rights, according to what is just or proper:—Healdan Godes æwe on riht, 45, 9, 22. ðære cyrcian on riht þeówian, 49, 4. Nis eow forðoden ðætte æhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, 53, 28. Hē fērde mid ðām þingum ðe his on riht wæron quae juris sui erant, Gen. 31, 21.

III a. what is just in the case of a criminal, just punishment, justice:—Dō ðam þeófe his riht, swā hī ær Eádmundes cwide wæs, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9.

IV. what properly belongs to a person, what may justly be claimed, a right, due:—Ða sōna wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes (the right to certain woodland) widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 12. Nelle ic ða rincas rihte benēman I will not deprive the men of what rightly belongs to them, Cd. Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Hē hafap mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces, feohgestreóna, Elen. Kmbl. 1817; El. 910.

V. what is due from a person, duty:—Ðæt biþ ðæs recceces ryht ðæt hē purh ða stemne his lāriowdōmes ætiēwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican eðles debitum rectoris est supernae patriae gloriam per vocem predicationis ostendere, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 22. Ūs is riht micel ðæt wē rodera weard wordum herigen (cf. nū wē sceolan (debemus) herigeon heofonrices weard, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20), Cd. Th. i, 1; Gen. i. **VI. what agrees with a proper standard, what is correct or exact, the rights of a case, the truth:**—h and k geendiaþ on a æfter rihte, Ælfic. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 4. Hē ne mæg beón æfter rihte gecweden, būton ðæt andgit beó ær foresæd, 15; Som. 18, 43. Se ðe secgan wile sōþ æfter rihte, Beo. Th. 2103; B. 1049. Ðæt wif sæde him eall ðæt riht dixit ei omnem veritatem, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Ðæt hē be ðære rōde riht getæhte, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601. Hē fram Scē Pauline ðæt riht (rationem) leornade ðæs hālgan geleafan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 9. On riht a-right, correctly, properly:—Ne eart ðū fullfremedlice ne on riht gefullad non es perfecte baptizatus, 5, 6; S. 620, 6. Gif ic ðíne unrōtnesse on riht ongiten hæbbe, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7.

VII. an account, a reckoning; ratio, mostly in such phrases as riht āgildan to render an account:—Hiē āgeofaþ be ðæm reht reddent rationem de eo, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 36. Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Hē sceal ealra his dōma riht āgýldan beforan ðæm rihtwisan dēman on dōmes-dæge, R. Ben. 16, 7. Hē sceal mid his sǣwle ānre Gode riht āgýldan ealles ðæs ðe hē on worlde tō womnum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 1113, 3. Wē sceolan riht āgýldan for ealles ūres lifes dædum, 63, 31. Reht setta rationem ponere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 23. Hyra lifes riht, Exon. Th. 84, 18; Cri. 1375. Ænige rihte æræfian ulla ratione tolerare, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30. [O. Sax. reht: O. Frs. riucht: O. H. Ger. reht jus, justitia, judicium, aequitas, rectitudo, ratio: Icel. rétt; m. right, law; due, claim.] v. æ-, eald-, eðel-, folc-, ge-, land-, leód-, nīd-, on-, sundor-, swæn-, un-, word-, woruld-riht; and ā-riht.

riht; adj. **I. of direction, (a) literally, straight, erect, direct:**—Sēþ heā rōð ryht æræred raised erect, Exon. Th. 66, 3; Cri. 1066. Rihtes sēþætēs directi callis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 55. Rihtre directo, 27, 69. Rihtre stige recto tramite, Bd. i, 12; S. 481, 8. Faran be rihtum wege (via publica), Num. 20, 17. Ðeós wyrt hafap rihte stelan, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wæs ðæt ilce hūs hwemdrigan, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wāgas wæron rihte, ac git swiðor on scræfes onlicnesse ðæt wæs æteowéd, and gelómlice ða stānas swā of ððrum clife út scoredon,

Blickl. Homl. 207, 17–20. Ðā āxode ic hwylc se weg tō ðære eá ealra rihtost wære, Glostr. Frg. 108, 28. Hē ðan rihtestan wege dyder tō gefærde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 12. (b) metaphorically, right, straight:—Ða men ðe bearn habban, tæcean him lifes weg and rihtne gang tō heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ic him lifes weg rihtne gerýmde, Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89. Hí ðel gelædde lifes ealdor ðær hī on rihtne weg (in viam rectam) eodan, Ps. Th. 106, 6. Wærun Godes mīnes ganges rihte, 67, 23. Dōþ hys sīdas rihte (ræhta, Lind.) rectas facite semitas ejus, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. **I a. right; dexter. v. riht-hand.**

II. agreeable to the spirit of law, human or divine, just, equitable:—Hwī ne dēme gē ðæt riht (justum) is? Lk. Skt. 12, 57. Dēmaþ rihtne dōm justum judicium judicate, Jn. Skt. 7, 24. Rihte syndon ðíne dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Beóþ rúmmóde ryhta gestreóna liberal of gains justly acquired, Exon. Th. 106, 31; Gū. 49.

III. satisfying the requirements of a law or regulation, legitimate, lawful, regular:—Riht canonicus a regular canon, L. Ælfic. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 12. Heora riht cýning legitímus rex, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 18. On rihtre æwe in lawful marriage, Wulfst. 304, 21. Ða ðe on rihtum hæmede beóþ qui in legitimo matrimonio sunt, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 22. Ða men ðe bearn habban, lēran hiē ðam rihtne þeðscipe (regular discipline), Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. On rihtne tīman (cf. on gesetne tīman, Th. ii. 296, 3) tīda ringan, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5.

IV. satisfying the demands of conduct, right, proper, fitting:—Ys hit riht ðæt man ðam cāsere gafol sylle licet nobis dare tributum caesari, Lk. Skt. 20, 22. Riht ðæt is ðæt ealle geleáfulle men ðis feowertýn daga on forhæfnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. Hē næfre nænigum woruldricum men swiðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wære, 223, 29. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic óleccan áwiht þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289. Reáfode, swā hī riht ne wæs, beám on bearwe, 55, 29; Gen. 901: Byrht. Th. 137, 23; By. 190. Gif hire forþsíd getimige ær him, ðonne is hit rihtast ðæt hē ðanon forþ būton ælcum wile wunige, Wulfst. 304, 23. Sǣulscat is rihtast ðæt man gelæste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12.

V. satisfying the requirements of a standard, right, correct, true, orthodox:—Riht gewrit orthography, Ælfic. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 22. Hwæt rēce wē hwæt wē sprecan būton hit riht spræc (recta locutio) sý, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Eálā ðætte ðis moncýn wære gesælig gif heora móð wære swā riht and swā geendebýrd swā swā ða ððre geseafta sindon O felix hominum genus, si vestros animos amor, quo coelum regitur, regat, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 1. Hit is swiðe ryht spell ðæt Plato sæde . . . Ða cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom gefafa ðæt ðæt wæs sōþ spell ðæt Plato sæde,' 35, 1–2; Fox 156, 8–14. Hē wæs riht cýning he (Constantine) was a true king, Elen. Kmbl. 26; El. 13. Ðæt is se rihta geleáfa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17; Bd. 1, 2; S. 485, 9. Ðonne wile hē onfōn rihtre ondetnesse (true confession), Blickl. Homl. 155, 1. Mid rihtum ondgitte, 63, 29. Hē ongon hī lēran ðæt hī rihte sibbe betwih him hæfdon . . . Hī ne woldan rihte Eástran healdan on heora tīd coepit eis suadere ut pace Catholica secum habita . . . Non Paschae Dominicum diem suo tempore observabant, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8–11; 5, 19; S. 638, 33. Sum mæg godcunde reccean ryhte æ one can expound the law divine and true, Exon. Th. 42, 11; Cri. 671. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne anmittan and rihte wægan and rihte gemetu ðæt hig nāder ne sīn ne læssan ne mārān ðonne hit riht sig pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi, Deut. 25, 15. [Goth. raihts: O. Sax. reht: O. Frs. riucht: O. H. Ger. reht rectus, justus, aequus: Icel. réttir.] v. forþ-, ge-, on-, un-riht, and the compounds of which riht is the first part.

rihtæpel-cwén, e; f. A legitimate wife:—Ðæt syndon Godes wíðersacan . . . unrihtthāmeras . . . and ða ðe habbaþ mā ðonne heora rihtæpelcwēne, Wulfst. 298, 18.

riht-æw, e; f. I. legitimate matrimony:—Gehādedum mannum is beboden, ðæt hī cýþan sceolan folce hwæt on hālgum bōcum áwriten is, and hī wísian, hū hī rihtæwe healdan sceolan, Wulfst. 304, 18. **II. a legitimate wife:**—Be ðam men ðe hæfþ his rihtæwe (legitímam suam uxorem), L. Ecg. P. ii. tit. x; Th. ii. 180, 16. Se man ðe his rihtæwe forlæt and óðer wif nímþ, ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Ðonne hē his rihtæwe ærest hām bringþ, ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 11. Gif hwylc man wíð óðres rihtæwe hǣmþ, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6.

rihtan; p. te. I. to right, to restore to a proper position that which is displaced, erect, direct:—Hē mid handum eft on heofonrice rihte roðor-stólas he (God) with his hands again in the heavenly kingdom restored the celestial seats (after the expulsion of the rebellious angels), Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749. Tō rehtanne foet ūsra in woegē sibbe ad dirigendos pedes nostros in uia pacis, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 79.

II. to right a person, to replace a person in the rights of which he is wrongfully deprived:—Heó smeðdan hū heó mehton monige men ryhtan, ge godcundra hāða ge weorlðcundra, ge on londum ge on mā ðara þinga ðe heó on forhalðne wéran, Chart. Th. 139, 25. **III. to make right that which is faulty, set right, rectify, correct, amend:**—Ne sēce ic nō ða bēc, ac ðæt ðæt ða bēc forstent, ðæt ic ðín gewit swiðe rihte ðat I may set thy mind thoroughly right, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 20. Sumne dēman mycclē swiðor rihtap Godes folc ðonne hiē reáfian earme. Ða dēman beóþ æghwær ge ðæt hiē him selfum heora synna bebeorgaþ ge eác ððre syngiende

rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 16–25. Wē boetas t wē hriht *corrigimus*, Mt. Kmb. p. 2, 2. Se wiðdōm hine rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, Bt. tit. 5; Fox x, 9. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let weights and measures be made correct with all diligence*, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Ælpeðige mæn, gif hió hiora hæmed rihtan (*amend*) nyllaþ, of lande gewiten, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 1. Tō rihtaune t tō boetanne *emendasse*, Mt. Kmb. p. 2, 12.

IV. *To keep right, direct, rule*:—Angelpeðde ðe hē rihte *gens Anglorum quam regebat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. Hē ða ciran heold and rihte *rexit ecclesiam*, 3, 20; S. 550, 32; 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ða sylfan stowe ðe Eata mid abbudes onwalde heold and rihte (*regebat*), 4, 27; S. 604, 41. Ðys eowde styran and rihtan, Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. [*Goth. ga-rihtjan: O. Sax. rihtian to erect, to rule: O. Frs. riuchta: O. H. Ger. rihtan erigere, corrigere, dirigere, ordinare, regere: Icel. rētta to right.*] v. ge-rihtan.

riht-andswaru, e; f. *An answer that corrects, a reproof, rebuke*:—Se mann ðe on his mūþ næfþ nāne rihtandsware homo non habens in ore suo increpationes, Ps. Th. 37, 14.

riht-æpelu(o); pl. *True nobility*:—Ealle sint emnæpele, gif wē willaþ ðone fruman scaeft gepencan . . . and siððan eowur ælces æcennednesse. Ac ða ryhtaþelo biþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flæsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19; Met. 1, 20.

riht-cynn, es; n. *A genuine stock, a race really derived from a particular source*:—Moyses was ðæs rihtcynnes Moses was of the true stock of Abraham, Wulfst. 13, 6.

riht-cynecynn, es; n. *A legitimate royal family*:—Antigones him ondrēd Ercoles ðæt ðæt folc hiene wolde tō hlāforda geceðsan for ðon ðe hē ryhtcynecynnes was *timens ne Herulem Macedones quasi legitimum regem praeoptarent*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 10. Dawides cynnes, ðæs rihtcynecynnes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 29. [*Cf. Se cyng (Henry) genam Mahalade him tō wife . . . of ðan rihtan Ænglalandes kynekynne*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 36–39.]

riht-dōnde right-doing:—Gif wē beoþ rihtdōnde, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Seó duru ðæs heofonlican rices biþ ontyneð ðæm rihtgelyfendum monnum and ðæm rihtdōndum, 61, 10.

rihte; adv. I. of direction, *right, due, directly, straight*:—Swā oft æspringe út āwælleþ of clife hārum, and gereclide, rihte flōweþ, inreþ wið his eardes (*runs straight on in its course*), Met. 5, 14. Ryhte beeāstan him *due east of them*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 16, 3. [*v. east-, norþ-rihte.*] II. of time, *directly, straightway*:—Send nū rihte mitte jam nunc, Ex. 9, 19. Nū rihte ðū gesiht jam nunc videbis, Num. 11, 23. Gif ic ou helle geðd hwyrtf ænigne, ðū mē æt byst efne rihte, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [*v. ðær-rihte.*] III. *In accordance with justice or equity, justly*:—Hē ymbhwyrtf eorþan ðemep sode and rihte *judicabit orbem terrarum in iustitia*, Ps. Th. 97, 9; *in aequitate*, 95, 13.

IV. *rightly, well, in a manner suited to the circumstances of a case, fittingly, properly, duly*:—Rihte ys hē genemned Jacob; nu hē beswac mē, Gen. 27, 36; Exon. Th. 9, 7; Cri. 139. Wæs swide ryhte (*recte*) tō ðæm wiðtan gecweden, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 16. Ne ænig wið ðerme getrywlice ne pohte swā rihte swā hē scolde, Wulfst. 160, 2; Cd. Th. 127, 32; Gen. 2119. Hū gōð is God ðam ðe mid heortan rihte hycgeaþ *quam bonus Deus his, qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1; 62, 6. Scylan eard niman on ðinre ansýne ða mid ræde hēr rihte lifgeaþ *habitabunt recti cum vultu tuo*, 139, 13.

V. *correctly, in the proper manner, exactly, accurately, truly*:—Wē biddaþ ðē, Lāreow, ðæt ðū tæce ús sprecan rihte (*to speak Latin correctly*), Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Bæd ðæt hē hyra randan rihte heoldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 23; By. 20. Swā wæs on ðæm sceunum þurh rúnstafas rihte (*correctly*) gemeacrod, hwm ðæt sward geworht ærest wære, Beo. Th. 3395; B. 1695. Swylce hý wæron rihte . . . swilce hī nū sindon thes were exactly such then as they are now, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1. Heó is swide ryhte feowwerscyte it (*Babylon*) is very accurately quadrangular, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Ryhtor cweþan to say with greater accuracy, 5, 1; Swt. 214, 9.

rihte-bred, es; n. *An instrument for measuring, a square*:—Rihtebred norma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 20; 114, 83; *linca*, 54, 16.

rihtend, es; m. *A ruler*:—Eála ðū ælmihtiga scippend and rihtend (*rector*) callra gecseafia, Bt. 4; Fox 10, 1. Hē gehýreþ cynyng mæðlan, rodera ryhtend sprecan, Exon. Th. 50, 10; Cri. 798.

rihtere, es; m. *A ruler, director*:—Ic wāt ðætte God rihtere is his ægnes weorces . . . Gesege mē nū ðū cwið ðæt ðū náht ne tweðge ðætte God ðisse worulde rihtere sīe . . . *operi suo conditorem praesidere Deum scio* . . . Dic mihi, quoniam a Deo mundum regi non ambigis . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 5–14. [*O. H. Ger. rihtari rector, regulus, rex, iudex: Icel. réttari a justiciary.*]

rihtes; adv. *Right, straight*:—Foran rehtes in ða rōde straight on to the cross, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 392, 6.

riht-fæderencynn, es; n. *Lineal descent or descendants on the father's side*:—Hiera ryhtfæderencyn gæþ tō Cerdice thes are lineally descended on the father's side from Cerdic, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 33; 784; Erl. 56, 5. Gif heó bearn næbbe, feó ðonne an hire rehtfæderen[cynnes] sió næste hond, Chart. Th. 481, 21. v. riht-mæderencynn.

riht-fæstendæg, es; m. *A regularly appointed fastday*:—Ælc ðara

mauna ðe yt odde drincþ on ðam hālgan lenctene odde on rihtfæstendægum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76; Wulfst. 117, 15.

riht-fremmend, es; m. *One acting rightly*:—Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 2; Ph. 632. Geát hæðen hildfruma hāligra blōd, ryhtfremmendra, 243, 9; Jul. 8. Hælu bütan sære ryhtfremmendum, 101, 9; Cri. 1656.

riht-gefremed; adj. *Rightly constituted, orthodox*:—Fordon ðe hē Wilfrif rihtgefremedne gemette *quia catholicum Wilfridum comperit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 34.

riht-gegilda, an; m. *One who is legally a member of a guild*:—Æt ælcon rihtgegyldan, Chart. Th. 606, 14.

riht-geleáfull; adj. *Holding a true belief, orthodox*:—Fram ðam rihtgeleáfullum bisceope ab episcopo orthodoxo, L. Ecg. P. addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 19. Mid ðære hālgan and mid ðære rihtgeleáfullan gesomnunge cum sancta ecclesia, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 31. For rihtgeleáfullra sibbe pro pace Catholica, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Ðæt rice ðam unrihtwisan cyninge æfteran and on ryhtgeleáfullra and on rihtwisa anwald gebringan, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 19. Rihtgeleáfullum orthodoxis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 66.

riht-gelifed; adj. *Possessed of a true belief, orthodox, catholic*:—Eal rihtgelyfed folc sceal gefeón on ðone his tōcyme, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Ðæs rihtgelyfdan geleáfan orthodoxiae, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 13. Ða hālgan gelapunge rihtgelyfdan sanctam ecclesiam catholicam, Apstls. Crd. Rihtgelyfedan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 9. Of rihtgelyfedum lārum orthodoxis dogmatibus, Hpt. Gl. 468, 12. Drihten, ðū ðe cwæde on ðinum godspelle tō eallum rihtgelyfedum mannum omnibus fidelibus hominibus, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 226, 39. Rihtgelyfdum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. [*Cf. Icel. rétt-truádr orthodox.*]

riht-gelifende having a true belief, faithful:—Seó duru ðæs heofonlican rices biþ ontyneð ðæm rihtgelyfendum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 9. Ic beó lifes gäst on eallum rihtgelyfendum on mē, 185, 34. [*Cf. Icel. rétt-truandi orthodox.*]

riht-gepancod; adj. *Right-minded, having right thoughts*:—Ða rihtgepancodan rectos corde, Ps. Lamb. 7, 10. Rihtgepancodan, 10, 3. riht-gewitt, es; n. *Right mind*:—Ða wæs heó of hyre ryhtgewitte she was out of her mind, Shr. 141, 18.

riht-hæmed, es; n. *Legitimate matrimony*:—Cirraþ tō eowrum ryththæmede, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 17. Æfter ðon wære on rihtthæmed (riht hæmed?) gepéodeð postea in matrimonio jungatur, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 2. v. unriht-hæmed.

riht-hand, a; f. *The right hand*:—Se Hælend be ðære ryththanda mē genam, Nicod. 21; Thw. 11, 5. Se Hælend Adam be ðære riht-hand genam, 30; Thw. 17, 24.

riht-handdæda, an; m. *The actual perpetrator of a crime*:—Gif hwā wrace ðo on ænigum oðrum bütan on ðam rihthanddædan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 12.

riht-heort; adj. *Upright in heart*:—Mid rihtheortum qui recto sunt corde, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Ðæm rehtheortum rectis corde, Ps. Surt. 111, 4. [*O. H. Ger. reht-herzi.*]

riht-hiwa, an; m. *A legitimate consort*:—Monige beoþ ðara ðe hié gehealpað wið unryththæmed and swaðeah his ægnera ryththiwenæ ne brýcþ swā swā hē mid ryhte sceolde multi sunt, qui scelera quidem carnis deserunt, nec tamen in conjugio positi usus solummodo debiti jura conservant, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 8.

riht-hlāford, es; m. *A rightful lord*:—Gif wif ofer hire rihthlāford oðerne man hæbbe si mulier, praeter dominum suum legitimum, alium habet virum, L. Ecg. P. ii. 7; Th. ii. 184, 19.

riht-hlāfordhyldu; indecl.: -hyld, e; f. *Fidelity justly due to a lord*:—Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getreowe . . . forðam eall ðæt wē æfre for rihthlāfordhelde dōþ, eal wē hit dōþ ús sylfum tō mycelre þearfe, Wulfst. 119, 15; 299, 27. v. hlāford-hyldo.

rihting. v. rihtung.

rihtlæcan; p. -læhte *To make right, rectify, correct, amend*:—Gif hē donue (*after punishment*) swā ne bēte and rihtlæce, hē sý of ðam ealdorscipe āworpen, R. Ben. 46, 19. Se ðe ær dysum misdyde, ðæt hē hit georne gebēte and rihtlæce hine sylfne, Wulfst. 277, 2. Uton wē nū ælces yfeles gewisican and rihtlæcan ús sylfe on eallan þingan, 174, 30. Æfter ðam ðe hē sylf geriht weaþ hē began georne mynстера wide geond his cynerice tō rihtlæcenne after his own life was ordered aright, he began to set the monasteries in order, Lchdm. iii. 440, 2. v. ge-rihtlæcan.

riht-læce, es; m. *A genuine physician, one who is really a doctor*:—Se ðe his broces bōte sēcþ bütan tō Gode sylfum and tō his hālgum and tō rihtlæcum hē dryhþ ðeofles wyllan he that seeks a remedy for his malady except from God and from his saints and from regular doctors, he does the devil's will, Wulfst. 12, 12.

rihtlæcung, e; f. *Correction, making right*:—Ða underþiððan sint tō maniane ðæt hie ðara unþeawas ðe him ofergesette biþ tō swide and tō prisdlice ne eahtigen . . . ðý læs hié for ðære ryhtlæcinge weorþen upahæfene, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 2. Tō ðam dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlica Wealdend his folc gesette tō rihtlæcunge ealra forgægednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 20. Hrihtlæcinge ratiocinationis, Hpt. Gl. 481, 78.

riht-laga, an; *m.* *Right or just law, equity*:—Rihtlaga is, ðæt man ððran gebede, ðæt hē wylle ðæt man him gebede, Wulfst. 274, 11. v. next word.

riht-lagu, e; *f.* *Right or just law*:—Oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Ða ðe godcunde lāre and worulduncde rihtlage wyrdan on ænige wisan, 168, 8.

riht-líc, *adj.* *I. Right, just*:—Rihtlic fas, *justum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 16. Ic tōcwýse eower deofolgyld, and biþ ðonne rihtlic geþūht ðæt gē geswýcon eowres gedwyldes, Homl. Th. i. 70, 33. Gif hiora hwile swā heardheort wære, ðæt hē nāne hreowsunge ne dyde, ðæt hē ðonne hæfde rihtlic wite, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 16.

II. right, fitting, adapted to due requirements:—Hū wolde ðe lician gif hwylc swide rice cýning wære and næfde nēanne frýne mon on eallon his rice, ac wæron calle þeowe. Ða cwæþ ic: 'Ne þūhte hit mē nāht rihtlic, ne eac gerisenlic, gif him sceoldan þeowe men þenigan,' 41, 2; Fox 244, 26. Rihtlic ðæt wæs ðæt se blinda be ðæm wege sæte wædlidne; forðon ðe Drihten sylfa cwæþ: 'Ic eom wege sōðfæstnesse,' Blickl. Homl. 17, 30; 29, 17.

II. a. adapted, fitted, entitled:—Deáh beoþ ða foremærran and rihtlicran tō herigenne ða ðe beoþ mid cræftum gewyrðode, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 24.

III. right, in accordance with reason:—Ðæt wære rihtlic tō ongytenne (*merito intelligendum*) ðæt ealle ða ðe Godes willan worhton, fram ðam ðe hī gesceapene wæron, ðæt hī ðonne wæron fram him ece mēde tō onfōnne, Bt. 3, 22; S. 552, 21.

IV. right as regards conduct, righteous:—Ðæt biþ rihtlic lif, ðæt eniht þurbwunige on his enihtþāde, oþ ðæt hē on rihte mæden-æwe gewiþe, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 28. Ðonne mon hwæt ryht-lices and gerisenlices gepencþ *quando et si qua jam justa, si qua honesta cogitantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 24. Ðonne hē ðæm ryhtlicum inngew-þonce his hiæremonna foresægþ ða ðieglan sætenga ðæs lytegan feōðnes *quando rectae intentioni audientium hostis callidi circumspicias insidias praedicti*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 13. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlicne cýnedōm trumlice up wegap *there are eight pillars that firmly sustain a rightly conducted royal authority*, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. [O. H. Ger. reht-līh fas, jus, justus, regularis, canonicus: O. L. Ger. reht-, riht-lik: O. Frs. riucht-lik: Icel. rétt-legr just, due, meet.]

rihtlice, *adv.* *I. rightly, justly, with justice or equity*:—Rihtlice *juste*, rihtlicor *justius*, rihtlicost *justissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 50. Him getimode swide rihtlice ðæt hī mid hiora ārleāsan hlāforde ealle forwurdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 30. Ðū rihtlice dæleste mēte ðinum mannum, Hy. 7, 70.

II. rightly, in a manner which suits the circumstances of a case:—Swide ryhtlice hit wæs āwriten æfter ðæm nitenum ðæt ða heargas wæron ātiefēde *recte post animalia idola describuntur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6; 21, 5; Swt. 163, 21. Æfter ðon wē singaþ rihtlice on his lof: 'Hæl ūs on ðæm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Hū ne belimpp se weorpscepe tō ðam ðe hine geweorpaþ? ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlicor, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13.

III. rightly, in accordance with rules or regulations, regularly:—Gewunlice † rihtlice *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Rihtlice gehālgad *canonice ordinatus*, Bt. 3, 28; S. 560, 28. Ða þenunge hē rihtlice gefyllan ne mihte *ministerium regulariter implere nequibat*, 5, 6; S. 620, 9. Gif hē rihtlice (*in such a way as to observe the rules imposed by Christianity*) Cristen beoan wille, 4, 5; S. 573, 18. Ða munecas beaðon hine (*the abbot*) ðæt hē sceolde healdan hī rihtlice, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ða witan cwædon ðæt him nān lōfre hlāford nāre ðonne heora gecynde hlāford gif hē hī rihtlicor healdan wolde (*if he would rule with better observance of the laws*) ðonne hē ær dyde, 1014; Erl. 150, 7.

IV. rightly as regards conduct:—Wē sceolan gōd weorc wyrcean and rihtlice libban, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13; 109, 13. Riht is ðæt gehādode men ðam lēwedum wisan hū hī heora æwe rihtlicost sculon healdan, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 28. v. on-rihtlice.

riht-licettere, es; *m.* *A thorough hypocrite*:—Fela manna wyrd þurh deofol forlæred swā ðæt hī eal oðer specap and oðer hiwiap, oðer hī gepcap; and ða beoþ rihtlicetteras, Wulfst. 54, 14.

riht-lif, es; *m.* *A right life*:—Wyf tō onfōnne tō rihtlife, Lechdm. iii. 176, 22.

riht-liplic, *adj.* *Articulate*:—Rihtliplicu *articulata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 46.

riht-mēdrencynn. v. mēdren-cynn, and cf. riht-sæderencynn.

riht-meterefers, es; *n.* *Correct hexameter verse*:—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feowor and twentig timan, Anglia viii. 314, 10.

riht-munuc, es; *m.* *A true monk*:—Beoþ rihtmunecas, gif hī libbaþ be ðam geswince heora āgenra handa, R. Ben. 73, 19.

rihtness, e; *f.* *I. rightness, straightness, perpendicularity*:—*Perpendicular* walþræd, ðæt is rihtness [þræd], Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 67. Cf. rihtung-þræd.

II. rightness, justice, equity:—On rihtness in *aequitate*, Ps. Th. 97, 9; 110, 5. Rehtnise, Rtl. 102, 17.

III. in the following passage rehtnis glosses ratio, Rtl. 113, 32; 32, 32; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 36; 18, 24; 25, 19. [O. L. Ger. reht-, riht-nussi *justitia*: O. H. Ger. rehtnissa *justitia*, *aequitas*.]

riht-norpanwind, es; *m.* *A due north wind*:—Ðā sceolde hē ðær biðan ryhtnorpanwindes, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 17, 17.

riht-raec, e; *f.* *A correct account*:—Ðā lǣfde hē ðæt hē mōste beoan ryhtes wyrdre for mī[n]re forspæce and ryhttrace, Chart. Th. 170, 4.

riht-regol, es; *m.* *A correct rule, a canon*:—Rihtregula *canonum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 16.

riht-ryne, es; *m.* *A right course*:—Se brōc ðeáh hē swiðe of his rihtryne ðonne ðær micel stān of ðam heāhan munte oninnan feaþ and hine tōðælp and him his rihtrynes wiðstent, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27-30; Met. 5, 20. Oncerran ðisne swiften rodor of his rihtryne, 10, 41.

riht-scilling, es; *m.* *A lawful shilling*:—Se rihtscilling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est .xii. denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7.

riht-scrifend, es; *m.* *One who declares the sentence of the law, a lawyer*:—Rihtscrifend † dōmsettend *jurisconsultus, jurisperitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17; i. 20, 69.

riht-seytte, *adj.* *Sure of aim*:—Sum biþ ryhtscytte, sum leoþa gleāw, sum on londe snel, Exon. Th. 296, 15; Crā. 51.

riht-smeaung, e; *f.* *Right reasoning, argument*:—Rehtsmeaung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 10.

riht-tid, e; *f.* *A proper time*:—Hē ða ða Eastran on heora rihttīde ne heold *Pascha suo tempore non observabat*, Bt. 3, 17; S. 545, 18. v. next word.

riht-tīma, an; *m.* *A right, proper time*:—Ælc wuht from Gode wiste his rihttīma, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 8.

rihtung, e; *f.* *I. direction, guidance*:—Bisceope gebyreþ ælc rihtung. . . Hē sceall gehādode men gewissan, ðæt heora ðealc wite hwæt him gebyrige tō ðonne, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Gyrd rihtunge *virga directionis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 8. Him God hālige æ sette tō heora lifes rihtung, Homl. Th. i. 558, 21. Ðonne mann wiðdōm sprecc manegum tō pearfe and tō rihtunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 28. Rihtinga *directiones*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 4.

II. correction, setting right:—Rihtingc *correctio*, 96, 2. Bisceopes dægweorc. . . his gebedu ærest, and ðonne his bōcweorc, ræding oððon rihting (*correcting manuscripts*), L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. On ða gerād ðæt seó bōc heam sý geara, gyf hī hyre beþurfan tō ænīre rihtunge on the condition that the charter be ready for them, if they need it for any correction, Chart. Th. 588, 17.

III. correction, reproof:—For ðære geornfulnesse ðære ryhtunge ne sīe hē tō stīd tō ðære wrace ne *correctionis studia privatus dolor exasperet*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 11.

IV. a direction, rule:—Ne scylen hī beoan būtan regole, ðæt is lifes rihtunge, R. Ben. 61, 14. Ðisne regul, ðæt is lifes rihtunge, wē āwriton tō ðý ðæt wē hine on mynstr healden, 132, 14.

V. a translation of the technical term regularis [Regularis apud compotistas, seu computi ecclesiastici conditores, alii sunt solares, alii lunares. Regularis solis est numerus invariabilis datus mensi, qui, adjunctus concurrenti, declarat qua feria septimanae quilibet mensis iniret, cujus fuerit regularis. Dicitur regularis a regula quia invariabilis est. Regularis lunaris est numerus invariabilis, datus mensi ad inveniendum lunam in kalendis mensium singulorum, Ducange].—De regularibus feriarum dicamus. . . Januarius and October habbaþ twā rihtinga, and Februarius and Martius and November gladiap on fifum, and Aprilis and Julius habbaþ āne rihtunge, and Maius hæfþ þry, and Augustus mid feowrum glitnaþ, Junius āna hæfþ syx rihtinga, and September and December mid heora seofon gefērum gladiap, Anglia viii. 302, 1-4. Cf. Aprilis hæfþ āne regularem, 303, 40. De regularibus lunae. Gyf ðū wille witan ðara rihtinga gesceād ðe gepungene preostas cwepaþ *lunares*, 305, 8. The word occurs often in the treatise from which these passages are taken. [O. H. Ger. rihtunga *regimen, reformatio, emendatio, dispositio*.]

rihtung-þræd, es; *m.* *A directing thread, a plumb-line*:—Wealles rihtungþræd *perpendicular*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64.

riht-weg, es; *m.* *A right way*:—Se ðe secge ðæt hē on Crist gelýfe fare se ðæs riht-weges ðe Crist sylf fērde *qui se dicit in Christum credere debet ambulare sicut et ipse ambulavit*, Wulfst. 65, 25. Gebringan on rihtwege ða ðe ær dwealdan, 75, 2; 49, 19.

riht-wer, es; *m.* *A legitimate husband*:—Gif wif hire rihtwer (*virum suum legitimum*) forlæt, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 25.

riht-westende, es; *m.* *The extreme western limit*:—Hire ryhtwestende *ultimus finis ad occidentem*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 8, 32.

riht-willend, es; *m.* *One whose desires are right*:—Ðū eart ān ðara rihtwillendan, Bt. 15, 1; Fox 10, 6.

riht-wis, *adj.* *Righteous, just*:—Rihtwis *justus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 69. Rihtwis *justus*, rihtwise *justior*, ealra rihtwisost *justissimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 65; 9, 21; Som. 10, 20. Rihtwis ðēma, Hy. 6, 7. Se ðe underfēhþ rihtwisne on rihtwises naman, hē onfēhþ rihtwises mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 41. Unscýldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwisan blōde (*a sanguine justii huius*), 27, 24. Ðē ic geseah rihtwisne ætoran mē, Gen. 7, 1. Dōmas ðine rihtwise *aequitas judicia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 75, 172. Rihtwise *non errantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 52. Fiftig rihtwisra manna *quingaginta justis*, Gen. 18, 24. Heó is rihtwise (*justior*) ðonne ic, 38, 26. Boetius wæs on woruldþeawum se rihtwisesta, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4. [O. H. Ger. reht-wis: Icel. rétt-viss.] v. on-rihtwis.

riht-wis, e; *-wise* (?), an; *f.* *Righteousness, justice*:—Rihtwise and sybbe hī cýston *justitia et pax osculatae sunt*, Ps. Spl. 84, 11. [Cf. Icel. rétt-vísa, -vísi.]

riht-wisend, es; *m. A Sadducee*:—*Ðā hē geseh manega ðæra sunderhælgena and ðæra rihtwisendra tō his fulluhte cumende*, Mt. Kmb. 3, 7.

rihtwīsan; *p. ode To justify*:—*Gē rihtwīsaþ eow ætforan manum and God cann eowere heortan vos justificatis vos coram hominibus, Deus autem novit corda vestra* (Lk. 16, 15), Homl. Th. ii. 404, 15. *v. ge-rihtwīsan, riht-wis.*

riht-wīsan; *p. ode To direct aright, rule*:—*Ðū cwist ðæt ðū nāht ne twēoge ðætte God disse worulde rihtere sīc* (rihtwīse, Cott. MS.) *a Deo mundum regi non ambigis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 14. *v. wīsan.*

rihtwislic; *adj. Righteous, just, rational*:—*For ryhtwīslīcū andan per zelum justitiæ*, Past. 17, tit.; Swt. 107, 7; 21, 6; Swt. 163, 20. [*O. H. Ger. rehtwis-līh rationabilis.*] *v. next word.*

rihtwislice, *adv. Rationally, justly*:—*Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwislice and gesceadwīslīce ācsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwīsnesse on him næfþ*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5; Met. 22, 45. *v. preceding word.*

rihtwisness, *e; f. I. rightness, justice*:—*Order mægen (ðære sǽwle) is justitia, ðæt is rihtwisnys; þurh ða heo sceal God wurdigan and rihtlice libban*, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 159. On rihtwisness wege *in via justitiæ*, Mt. Kmb. 21, 32. Abram gelífde Gode and hit wæs him geteald tō rihtwīsnisse (*ad justitiā*), Gen. 15, 6. Ealle rihtwisnesses gefyllan, Mt. Kmb. 3, 15. Rihtwisnysse sprecan, Ps. Spl. 57, 1. Gelæd mē on rihtwisnysse ðīne, 5, 9. Rechtwisness, Ps. Surt. 44, 5. Gif hī mīne rihtwīsnessa (*justificationes*) gewemmap, Ps. Th. 88, 28.

II. rightness, reasonableness, reason:—*Ða scare onfōn sculon ðe wē gehyrp fulle beon ealre rihtwisness hanc accipere tonsuram quam plenam esse rationis audimus*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 23. Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwislice and gesceadwīslīce ācsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwīsnesse on him næfþ? Nis nān swā swīðe bedæled ryhtwisnesses, ðæt hē nān ryht andwyrdte nyte, gif men ācsap. Plato cwæþ: 'Swā hwā swā ungemyndig sīe rihtwisnesses, gecerre hine tō his gemynde, ðonne fīnt hē ðær ða rihtwisnesses gehyðde mid ðæs lichoman hæfnegnesse', Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5-12; Met. 22, 43-60. *v. on-rihtwisness.*

riht-writere, es; *m. One who writes correctly*:—*Rihtwītera orthographorum, rectorum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 72. *Rihtwīterum orthographorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 22; 75, 41.

riht-wuldrīende *orthodox*:—*Wē wæron smægēnde rihtne geleāfan and rihtwuldrīende*. Ðās wē syndon ārstfīlice fyligende and rihtwuldrīende *tractantes fidem, rectam et orthodoxam . . . Hos sequentes nos pie atque orthodoxe*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 28-34.

rīm, es; *n. Number*:—*Rīm miclade monna mægpe geond middangeard*, Cd. Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243. His dōgora wæs rīm āurnen, 98, 6; Gen. 1626. Seofon geteled rīmes, 80, 30; Gen. 1336. Ic feowertig folce dyssum wintra rīmes wanade neāh forty years in number *I dwelt near this folk*, Ps. Th. 94, 10. Æfter rīme fīf Moyses bōca *juxta numerum librorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 1. Weaxendum ðam rīme geleāsumra *crecente numero fidelium*, 4, 5; S. 573, 12. Gecuron hī of heora rīme gemetfæstne man *elegerunt ex suo numero virum modestum*, 5, 11; S. 625, 43. On rīme in catalogo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 31. Hundtwelftig geteled rīme wintra, Cd. Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263. On wera rīme gewurdon, 127, 8; Gen. 2107. Rīm dæga mīnra *numerus dierum meorum*, Ps. Surt. 38, 5. Is nū worn wintra sceacen twā hund oððe mā geteled rīme, ic ne mæg āreacan nū ic ðæt rīm ne can, Elen. Kmb. 1267; El. 635. Meotod wolde manna rīm, fela þūsenda, forþ gelædan, Cd. Th. 289, 22; Sat. 401. [*O. Sax. un-rīm: O. Frs. rīm: O. H. Ger. rīm numerus: Icel. rīm.*] *v. cneō-, dæg-, dōgor-, ende-, fædm-, ge-, gear-, getæl-, mann-, niht-, scilling-, un-, winter-rīm.*

rīma, an; *m. A rim, border, bank, coast*:—*Rīma crepido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 45. Rīmo, Txts. 55, 601. [*Cf. Icel. rīma a rail; rīmi a strip of land.*] *v. bord-, dæg-, sǽ-, sūþ-, tōþ-rīma.*

rīman; *p. de. I. to count, number*:—*Ducentesimus se de biþ on ðām twām hundredum æftemyst, ðon hī man rīmp, Ælfic*, Gr. 49; Som. 50, 5. Næs þeāw ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða heāle rīnde ðe ðonne weldre wæs mō est, *ex ea parte quae viceret occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Cyninges þegnas oft rāde on rīdon ðe mon nā ne rīnde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Gif ic hī rīman onginne *dinumerabo eos*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Hē mæg rīman steorran *qui numerat multitudinem stellarum*, 146, 4. **II. to enumerate, recount, describe in succession**:—*On ðam is godcundnesse wēn ðe manna ingehygd wāt and can and heora heortena deāgol ealle smēap and rīmeþ divinity is to be looked for in him that knows the minds of men, and scrutinizes and tells one by one the secrets of their hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 27. Hū nytt rehton wē and rīndon ða cæga būton wē eāc fæawum wordum ætiewen hwæt hīe healden *quid utilitatis est, quod cuncta haec collecta numeratione transcurramus, si non etiam admonitionis modos per singula pandamus*? Past. 23; Swt. 179, 11. Hwæt sceal ic mār rīman yfel ende-lās? Exon. Th. 272, 27; Jul. 505. Hālīgra manna naman rīmende and gebedo singende *laetianis canentes*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. **III. to calculate, compute, count up**:—*Ða reāfersa geþenceap swīðe oft hū micel hīe sellap swelce hīe ða mētsceattas rīmen (quasi mercedem numerant)*,

Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16. For ege ðinum granan ðinne tō rīmanne (*dinumerare*), Ps. Spl. 89, 13. [*Beōn*] rīmed *computari, numerari*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 24.

IV. to account, esteem as:—*Gē beoþ mē talade and rīmede on bearna stæl*, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. [*O. H. Ger. ge-rīman.*] *v. ā-, ge-rīman.*

rīm-āþ, es; *m. An oath taken by a person and by the number of persons he brings with him as compurgators* (cf. the expressions in Norse law *tyltar-, settar-eidr*, oaths in which twelve, six persons respectively took part), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. *v. cyre-āþ.*

rīm-cræftig, es; *m. The science of numbers, arithmetic*:—*Ða seofon cræftas on ðam beoþ gemēted ealle weoruldwýsdōmas, ðæt ys ærest arithmetica, ðæt ys rīmcræft*, Shr. 152, 13. *Rīmcræft arithmetica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 56; Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 58; 3, 7. Uton witan hwæt *saltus lunae* sý tō sōde . . . oððe hwā hine ðæs wurdscipes cūde ðæt hē sceolde gestandan on ðam rīmcræfte *that he should have a place in the science of computation*, Anglia viii. 308, 22. Ða ðe ær wæran on rīmcræfte rihte getogene *those who were correctly instructed in the art of computing*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 1. Hæfdon hīe on rīmcræfte āwriten wera endestæf hwænne hīe tō mōse metepearfendum weorðan sceoldon *they (the cannibal Mermedonians) had numbered the days of their captives who were to be food to satisfy their hunger*, Andr. Kmb. 268; An. 134. *v. gerīm-cræft.*

rīm-cræftig; *adj. Skilful in computation*:—*Tō þām rihtungum ðe rīmcræftige preostas cwepaþ lunares*, Anglia viii. 300, 27. On ðam eahta gearum ðe rīmcræftige weras on Grēcisc hātaþ *oedode*, 315, 23; 327, 34-36. *Rīmcræftige*, Menol. Fox 89; Men. 44. *v. next word.*

rīm-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilful in computation*:—*Bēda se ārwurða rīmcræftiga*, Anglia viii. 301, 33.

rīme, *v. earfoþ-rīme.*

rīmere, es; *m. A computer, reckoner, calculator*:—*Betwux ðisse spræce sceal se rīmre geþencean, ðæt hē gedō ðæt Februarius mōnþ dý geāre hæbbe þritig nihta ealdrne mōnan*, Anglia viii. 307, 34.

rīm-getel, es; *n. A number*:—*Rīmgetæl daga the appointed number of days*, Cd. Th. 85, 25; Gen. 1420. Drihten lēt weaxan eft heora rīmgetel, 166, 29; Gen. 2755.

rīmian, *v. ge-rīmian.*

rīman (*hrīman?*) *to wrinkle, rumple*. [*Gerumpenu nædre coluber cerastis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68. Ðære gerumpnan *rugosa*, 91, 15. Cf. also hry[m]pellum *rugis*, 95, 73. *O. H. Ger. [h]rīmpfan (hrīmfīt tērit): rampf caperrabat; girumpfan rugosus, contractus.* *v. Grff. ii. 512: cf. Ger. rümpfen.*]

rīmpel (*þ hrympel. v. preceding word*). [*Prompt. Parv. rympyl ruga; rymplyd rugatus: M. H. Ger. O. Du. rimpel.*]

rīm-talu, e; *f. A number, tale*:—*Læt mec, mihta God, on rīmtale rīces ðīnes wunigan*, Elen. Kmb. 1636; El. 820.

Rīn; *m.; f. The Rhine*:—*Siō cā ðe man hætt Rīn*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 22, 23. Neāh Rīnes ofre ðære iē, Swt. 14, 32. Beacastan Rīne, Swt. 14, 36. On ðam londe beacastan Rīn, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 7. On cyrican Colonie ðære ceastre bī Rīne, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 22. Ðā wurpon hī heora lichoman fūt on Rīne ða eā, S. 624, 42. [*O. H. Ger. Rīn; m.: Icel. Rīn; f.*]

rīnan, *v. rīguan.*

rīnc, es; *m. A man (a poetical term)*:—*Se rīnc (Enoch) on lichoman lisse sōhte*, Cd. Th. 73, 12; Gen. 1203: (*Abraham*), 107, 17; Gen. 1790. Com ðā tō recede rīnc (*Grendel*) sīðian, Beo. Th. 1445; B. 720. *Ārās ðā se rīca (Hrothgar)*, ymb hīne rīnc manig, þegna heāp, 804; B. 399. Ðā wæs rīnc manig, gūðfrec guma, ymb ðæs geongan feorh brēostum onbryrðed, Andr. Kmb. 2234; An. 1118. Ðæt wæs rihtwīs rīnc (*Boethius*), Met. i. 49. Ðæs rīncas (*Abraham*) se rīca ongan cýning (*God*) costigan, Cd. Th. 172, 16; Gen. 2845. Junge rīnce f hyse *ephebo robusto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 1. Rōfe rīncas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: (*those who occupied Shinar*), 99, 24; Gen. 1651. [*Heo smiten togedare, helmes þere gullen . . . rīncas feollan (mani m[en] per fulle, 2nd MS.)*, Laym. 5188. *Piers P. renke: O. Sax. rīnc; Icel. rekkir* (frequent in poetry, but in prose it occurs only in old law phrases.)] *v. beadu-, fyrd-, gum-, gūþ-, heaðo-, here-, hilde-, magu-, sǽ-rīnc.*

rīnc-getæl, es; *n. A number of men, a host*:—*Ðæt wæs wīglic werod; wāc ne grēttōn in ðæt rīncgetæl rāsawan herges*, Cd. Th. 192, 19; Exod. 234.

rīnd, e; *rīnde*, an; *f. Rind*. **I. of a tree, the bark**:—*Rind cortix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 78. *Rinde cortex*, 79, 68. *Sūderne rind cinnamomum, resina*, ii. 131, 9. *Ofersǽwisc rind*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. *Rōmānisc rind*, i. 376, 5. Andlang ðæs pīpan andlang ðære rīnde 6þ ðone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 3. *Of corntreowes rinde de cortice corni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 6. Gif hē beget and yf rīnde siō ðe cýmþ of neorxnra wonge ne dēreþ him nān ātter; ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bōc wrāt ðæt hīo wēre torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3: 92, 29. Wē ne niāgon geseoh on ðam cýmele nāðor ne wytruman, ne rīnde, ne leáf, Homl. Th. i. 236, 18. *Rinda cortices (codices, MS.)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 60. *Rinda librorum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 46. *Of corntreowes rindum de cortice corni*,

Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 7. Rindum corticibus (codicibus, MS.), 75, 46. Rinde libros, 53, 18. Dō of ða rinda, Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. I. a. metaphoric-ally:—Peahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ oðter gehýded, Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 22. *The word occurs in combination with names of trees, e.g. apuldro-, æsc-, æc-, elm-, holm-, sealh-, slāhporn-, wipi-grind.* II. of other things, *crust, rind*:—Rinde crustula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 22. Rindan crustulæ, Hpt. Gl. 462, 77. Wē hēðað ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes, and ða Jūdēiscan gnaþað ða rinde, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 34. Rinda crusta (this is omitted from) Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 23. Rindum crustulis, Hpt. Gl. 496, 23; 497, 15. [O. Du. rinde: O. H. Ger. rinta cortex, liber.]

-rindan, rinde. v. be-rindan, rind.

rinde-clifer (?) a wood-pecker (?), a bird that sticks to, or scratches the bark of trees (?) [cf. clifer, clifrian, clifian]:—Rindeclifre ibin, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 34.

rinden; adj. Of bark:—Of rindenum corticeo, Germ. 390, 43.

rind-leās; adj. Without bark; decorticated, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 14.

rine, rinel, ring, ringan. v. ryne, rynel, hring, hringan. [Add under the last:—Ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5: L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 206, 3.]

rinnan; p. rann, pl. runnon; pp. runnen To run:—Ic on wise weg worda ðīnra rinne viam mandatorum tuorum cucurri, Ps. Th. 118, 32. Satan seolua ran and on susle feōll, Cd. Th. 309, 20; Sat. 712. Wæn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Gif liopole út ryne, Lchdm. ii. 12, 24. Blōd and water út biwōman rinnan fore rincum, Exon. Th. 69, 3; Cri. 1115. [Goth. rinnan: O. Frs. rinna: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. rinnan: Icel. renna, rinna.] v. ā-, bi-, ge-, oþ-rinnan, and innan. rinelle, an; f. A brook, stream:—Rinnellan rivos, Ps. Surt. 64, 11. Cf. rynel.

rio-. v. reo-.

rīp, es; n. I. reaping, harvest:—Ðæt rīp (messis) is worulde endung, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. Micel rīp (messis) ys, and feāwa wyrhtyna. Biddað ðæs rīpes Hlāford ðæt hē sende wyrhtan tō his rīpe, 9, 37–38: Lk. Skt. 10, 2. Ðæt rīp (rīpes tīd, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Ðæt hēr wære mycel rīp, Bd. 1, 29; S. 408, 4. On hæfeste wicode se cyng on neāweste ðære byrig, ða hwile ðe hiē hira corn gerypon, ðæt ða Deūiscan him ne mehton ðæs rīpes forwiernan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Ær wintres cyme on rīpes tīman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Twuga on geāre æne tō mæþe and oðre tō rīpe twice a-year, once at hay-time and the other at harvest, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. His men beōn gearu-we ge tō rīpe ge tō huntpe, v. 162, 28. Hufto sint tō hrippe (ad messem), Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. II. what is reaped or gathered in, a sheaf of corn (cf. When thou repist corn in the field, and forgetist and leueest a reape, Wickl. Deut. 24, 19. See also Halliw. Dict. reepe a sheaf):—Rīpu gaderian blisse getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 15. II. a. of other products [cf. win-reopad vendemiant, Ps. Surt. 79, 13]:—Wingeardas (-es, MS.) rīpe fulle gesihþ blisse getācnaþ if he sees vineyards full of fruit ready to gather, it betokenes joy, 210, 32. v. ge-, oht-rīp, and next word.

rīpa (?), an; m. A sheaf:—Berende rīpan (Ps. Surt. reopan) heora portantes manipulos suos, Ps. Spl. 125, 8; 128, 5. v. rīp, II. rīpan; p. rāp, pl. rīpon To reap, cut corn; metaph. to derive advantage:—Ic rīpe meto, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63. Ðū rīpst ðīne æceras tui agros metis, 15; Som. 19, 46. Hlāford ðū rīpst ðær ðū ne seōwe. . . Ðū wistest ðæt ic rīpe (hrippe, Lind.) ðær ic ne sāwe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24–26. Hrippeas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21. Hū ne secege ge ðæt nū gyt synt feōwur mōnþas ær man rīpan mæge. . . geseoþ ðas eardas ðæt hī synt sefre tō rīpene (rīpyranne, MS. A). And se ðe rīpþ (hrioppaþ, Lind.) nimþ mēde, Jn. Skt. 4, 35–36. Heofonan fuglas ne sāwaþ ne hig ne rīpaþ (rioppas, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26. Eal manna bearn sorgum sāwaþ, swā eft rīpaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 19; Cri. 86. Ða hiē heora corn rīpon, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 27. Gif wē eow ða gāstlican sēd sāwaþ, hwōnlīc biþ ðæt wē eōwere flæslīcan þing rīpon, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 27. On ðām man ne mæg nāder ne erian ne rīpan, Gen. 45, 6. [O. E. Homl. repen; p. pl. repen: ful, reopen: Laym. repen; p. pl.: Ayenb. ripe: Wick. reape: Piers P. ropen, repen; p. pl.: Chauc. ropen; p. part.] v. ge-rīpan, repān.

rīpan, rīpān; p. te To spoil, plunder:—Ða syndon rīperas ðe scoldan beōn hyrdas folces. Hī rīpaþ ða earman būtan ælcere scyldre, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 16. Hī hergiap and heāwaþ, rīpaþ and reāfiaþ and tō scipe lædaþ, Wulfst. 163, 8; Swt. 185, 27. Gif wē eow ða gāstlican sēd sāwaþ, hwōnlīc biþ ðæt wē eōwere flæslīcan þing rīpon, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 27. On ðām man ne mæg nāder ne erian ne rīpan, Gen. 45, 6. [O. E. Homl. repen; p. pl. repen: ful, reopen: Laym. repen; p. pl.: Ayenb. ripe: Wick. reape: Piers P. ropen, repen; p. pl.: Chauc. ropen; p. part.] v. ge-rīpan, repān.

rīpe; adj. Ripe, mature:—Rīpe deap̃ matura mors, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 19. Swīde rīpe matura satis, ii. 58, 36. Swā swā rīpe yrþ quasi maturam segetem, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35. Se westmbēra hærfest bringþ rīpa blēda, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15; Met. 29, 63. [O. Sax. rīpi: O. H. Ger. rīf.] v. sēd-, un-rīpe.

rīpe (?) es; n. or (?) rīpu; indcl.: rīp, e; f. (cf. O. H. G. rīfi; f. maturitas: Ger. reife) Ripeness, maturity:—On rīpe in maturitate, Ps. Th. 118, 147.

rīpere, es; m. A reaper:—Ða rīperas (hrīpemenn, Lind.) messorēs, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. On ðam rīptīman ic secege ðām rīperum (hrīppemorum, Lind.), 13, 30. Cf. rīftere.

rīpere, es; m. A robber, plunderer, spoiler:—Rīperas and reāferas Godes graman habban, būton hig geswīcan, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Mā is ðæra rīpera donne rihtwīsa, and is earmlic þing, ðæt ða syndon rīperas ðe scoldan beōn hyrdas folces, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 14–16. Cyning secal rīperas and reāferas and ðas woruldstrīderas hatian and hīnan, 2; Th. ii. 304, 19; Wulfst. 266, 28; 165, 35. Ūs stalu and cwalu. . . and rīpera reāfiac ðere ðe swīde pearle, 159, 11. Cf. reāfere.

rīpian; p. ode To grow ripe, to mature:—On hærfest westmas rīpiaþ, Anglia viii. 312, 23. Dō ðæt sunne scīne ðæt ðīne æceras rīpion cause the sun to shine, that thy fields may ripen, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 3. Rīpian maturescere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 27; Hpt. Gl. 419, 64. [O. Sax. rīpōn: O. H. Ger. rīfōn.] v. ge-rīpian, ful-rīpod, un-gerīpod.

rīp-isern, es; n. A sickle, an instrument for reaping:—Rīpīsern falcem, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 29.

rīp-mann. v. rīpere.

rīpness, e; f. Ripeness, maturity, season of ripeness, harvest:—Hrīpes messis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. On rīpnysse in maturitate, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Cf. rīpung.

rīptere. v. rīftere.

rīp-tīma, an; m. Harvest-time:—Lētaþ ægðer weaxan oþ rīptīman, and on ðam rīptīman ic secege ðām rīperum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

rīpu. v. rīpe; n.

rīpung, e; f. I. ripening:—Seo sunne temprap̃ ða eorþlican westmas ægðer ge on wastme ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 19. II. ripeness, maturity:—Tō ðæs mynstres geate sý geatweard geset, eald and wis. . . seo rīpung his gestap̃pignes sý swylc, ðæt hine ne worian ne scriðan ne lyste ad portam monasterii ponatur senex sapiens. . . cuius maturitas non sinat eum vagari, R. Ben. 126, 17. On rīpunga in maturitate, Ps. Spl. 118, 147. Se pridda tīma ys cutumnus. . . Bōceras getrahtnaþ ðæne naman for ðære rīpunge oððe for ðære gaderunge. Hig cweþaþ autumnus propter autumationem vel propter maturitatem, Anglia viii. 312, 27.

rīpung, e; f. Spoliation, plundering:—Fordēminge and rīpincge pro-scriptionem, fraudationem, Hpt. Gl. 480, 38.

-rīs. v. ge-rīs rabies, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 67. Cf. rīsan to seize.

rīsan; p. rās, pl. rison; pp. risen. I. to rise:—Ālīs mē from lādum ðe mē lungre on rīsan (onrīsan) willaþ ab insurgentibus in me libera me, Ps. Th. 58, 1. II. to be fitting, becoming (the most usual form is ge-rīsan, q. v. cf. come and become, venire and conuenire, Ger. fallen and ge-fallen for similar development of meaning):—Ne rīseþ non decent, Kent. Gl. 681. Ðēr ne rīseþ ubi non debet, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. [Goth. ur-rīsan: O. Sax. rīsan: O. Frs. Icel. rīsa: O. H. Ger. rīsan cadere (cf. stigan which can be used of upward or downward motion).] v. ā-, on-rīsan, and next word.

rīsan; p. rās; pp. risen (different word from preceding?) To seize, snatch away, carry off:—Benjamin is rīsende wulf lupus rapax, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Se rīsenda rabula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 68. Ðære rīsendan rapaci, 79, 83. Wulfas rīsende f woedende lupi rapaces, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. v. ge-rīsan, -rīs, rās (?).

rīso, rīsel, rīsende. v. rīsc, rīsel, rīsan.

rīsn (?) a pair of compasses:—Rīsn cercinum [? rīsl (hrisel q. v.) κερκίς], Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 30.

rīsne; adj. Fitting, becoming, suitable:—Hē sōna ðām rīsne andsware (congrua responsa) onsende, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 35, MS. B. v. ge-rīsene and next word.

rīsne (?), es; n. What is fit or suitable; congruum:—Habbaþ eow swylc massereaf and swylce bēc and swylce hūselfata swylce gē mid rīsum (decently) eow ða befastan þēnunga þēnian māgon, L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. v. ge-rīsene; n. and preceding word.

rīsoða (?) rheum:—Ða yfelan wētan on ðam seocum men ðe biþ swā swā horh oððe rīsoða oððe gillistre, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11.

rīp, es; m. (v. eā-rīp) e; f. rīpe, an; f. A rithe (v. Halliw. Dict. and Leo A. S. Names of Places, p. 86: the word is still to be found in North Frisian in the form rīde, rie, to denote the bed of running water), a small stream:—Rīp rivus. . . lytel rīp rivulus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 20–27; rivus, 80, 62. Burne i rīpe latez, Hpt. Gl. 447, 4. Norþ tō blacan rīpe, andlang rīpe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 33. On fūlan rīpe, andlang rīpe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 257, 32. On āne rīpe, andlang rīpes (cf. of ðære rīpe, 24), iii. 385, 28–29; 386, 5. Hinc ad ælrithe, ab ipso rivo ad fraxinum unum, 373, 19. Ðēr fleow of ðam flinte wæter. . . ðæt hī druncon of ðære ānre rīpe, Num. 20, 11. Rīpe rivo, Hpt. Gl. 490, 30. On ða rīpe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 25. Oþ ða litan rīpe, andlang rīpe. . . tō ða rīpe, ðon andlang rīpe, 12, 15–21. Swā swā sum mīcal æwel, and imron manige brōcas and rīpan (rīpa, Cott. MS.) of, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Rīpa torrentum, rivulorum, Hpt. Gl. 499, 54. Rīpum rivulis, 448, 61. Hripum, 477, 37. Eorþan rīpum terrae rivulis, Hymn. Surt. 17, 12. Ic geseah ða witegan swilce culfran āstīg-ende ofer strēamlicum rīpum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10. Swelce hit eall

lytlum ríþum tórinne, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 12: 65; Swt. 469, 5: Met. 5, 20. Tó ðam lande ðe fléwþ on ríþum meolce and hunes, Num. 16, 14. v. wæter-rípe and next word.

ríþig, es; n.: e; f. (?) *A stream*:—Hit cymþe on ðæt lytle ríþig, of ðæm ríþige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 1. On ðæt ríþig, onðlong ríþiges, 378, 15. Swá on ða ealdan ðic, andlang ðices on áne ríþige, of ðære rípe on áne ealde ðic, 385, 24. On hweðrþig, 381, 8.

ríðða, rise, ríxian, ryðða, rýsc, rícsian.

rocc, es; m. *An upper garment*:—Rocc *callicula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 11. Deórfellen roc *mastruga*, roc *toral*, 82, 3-4. Rooc (rocc?) *toral*, 25, 64. Gæten wif broccen rooc (rocc?) *melotes* vel *pera*, 40, 27. Mid rocc beón gescrif, orsorhnyse getácnæþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 12. [O. Frs. rok: O. H. Ger. rocc *tunica*, *melotes*: Ger. rock: Du. rick: Icel. rokkur.] v. biscop-, breóst-, pistol-rocc.

rocc *what is chewed* (?), *a cud* (?):—Edreced roc *rumen* (cf. edreceþ, ceóweþ *ruminet*, l. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 18. v. ed-rocc.

rocc *a rock*, v. stán-rocc.

roccetan, roccettan; p. te *To eructate, utter*; eructare:—Roketto f bilketto forþ ða ðe áhýðed wërun *eructabo abscondita*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 35. Roccetepþ *eructuat*, Ps. Surt. 18, 3: *eructuavit*, 44, 2. Roccetapþ *eructubunt*, 118, 171. Bylcetepþ, roccetepþ *eructuat*, i. a *corde emittit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 13. Bléow f roccette *ructabat*, 96, 1.

rôd, e; f. I. a *road, pole*, v. segl-rôd. II. *a measure of land*:—Se haga is fram ðære eá eástwardes .xxviii. rôda lang and súpwardes .xxiii. rôda brád and eft ðanon westwardes on sæferne .xix. rôda long, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 6-9. III. *a cross, rood* (as in Holy-rood):—Deós rôd *haec crux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 67; Som. 14, 8. Rôd *crux* vel *staurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 52. Witestengces, rôde *eculei*, rôde *gabuli*, Hpt. 478, 70-74. Ic biðde ðe for ðære hálægan rôde tæcne, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 3. Hê hine gesênade mid Cristes rôde tæcne *signans se signo sanctae crucis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 6. Hí mearcodon mid blóde Tau, ðæt is rôde tæcne, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8. Se Hælend rôde tæcne ofer Adam geworhte, Nicod. 37; Thw. 17, 29. ðæt ge sceolan þurh ðæt treow mýrne rôde oferswýðan ðone deap, Thw. 17, 21. Sige forgeaf cýning ælmihtig þurh his rôde trêd, Elen. Kmbl. 294; El. 147. Ða gefæstnodon Judé hine rôde gealgan . . . Mancynna ealdor ðære rôde gealgan underfeng, Homl. Th. i. 588, 16-19. Hæt Pharao ðe áhôn on rôde (in *cruce*), Gen. 40, 19. Gá nyper of ðære rôde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðone hig nýðdon ðæt hê bære hys rôde, 27, 32; Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Hê ðær preó mætte rôde ætsonne, Elen. Kmbl. 1665; El. 834. III. *a crucifix*, v. sweor-rôd. [O. Sax. *a cross*: O. Frs. rôde *patibulum*: O. L. Ger. ruoda *virga*; rood (*a measure*): Icel. rôða *a rood, crucifix*: O. H. Ger. ruota *virga*.] v. wearh-, wyn-rôd.

rôd-begenga, an; m. *One who worships a cross*:—Rôdbigenga *crucicola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 23. v. rôd-weorðend.

rôd-bora, an; m. *One who bears a cross*:—Rôdbora *crucifer*, Germ. 389, 1.

rôde-hengen[n], e; f. *A cross, crucifixion*:—Hwæt hæþf ðes man gefremod, ðæt hê rôdehengene wyrðe sý, Homl. Th. i. 596, 2. Hêt hine áhôn on rôdehengene, 594, 29. Ða ða hê on rôdehengene man-cýnn alýsde, 58, 20. On rôdehengene genæglod, 82, 25. Hê (*the penitent thief*) geandette his synna on ðære rôdehengene, ii. 78, 22. Ære Hælend rôdehengene underbeah, 600, 6.

rôde-wirde; adj. *Deserving crucifixion*:—Gangaþ út git godwrecan and gongaþ út git rôdewyrðan, Shn. 43, 8.

rôd-fæstnian; p. ode *To crucify*:—Gerôdfæstnad *crucifixus*, Apstls. Crd. rodor, rador, es; m. I. as a technical term, *the firmament, the heaven of the fixed stars*:—Sunne *sol*, mōna *luna*, roder *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 55-57: 70, 8. Lyft aer, hroder *aether*, 52, 56. Se rodor ymbfêhþ útan call ðas niþerlican gescæfte, Shn. 63, 9. Sió eorþe is niþor ðonne ænig ôðru gesceaft bûton ðam rodore, forðam se rodor hine hæþf ælce dæg útane . . . on ælcere stówe hê is hire emneah, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20, 23. Sidðan wæs rodor áræred and ryne tungla, folde gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 12; Jul. 498. Radores *aethrae* (MS. *uetre*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 43. Hwá unlæredra ne wundraþ þæs roderes færelde, hū hê ælce dæge úton ymbhwyrþf ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15. Rodres, Met. 28, 3. Ðū mihtest ðe fleogian ofer ðam fyre ðe is betwux ðam rodore and ðære lyfte, and mihtest ðe fêran mid ðære sunnan betwux ðam tunglum and ðonne weorþan on þam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9-12: 33, 4; Fox 130, 15. Ofer rodere rýneswiftum, Met. 24, 28. Micel swêg gæþ of ðam scinendan rodore, ðeah wê for ðam myccellan fyrlene hit gefrêdan ne mágan, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Se godcunda foreþonc stýrþe ðone rodor and ða tunglu, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 7. Ðás twelf tæcna (*the signs of the Zodiac*) synd swá gehwiode on ðam heofenlicum roderum (rodere, MSS. R. L. P.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 6.

II. mostly as a poetical term, *the heavens, sky, upper regions*:—Rodores candel *the sun*, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Hroderes *aethera*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 23. Roderes *Olimpi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 61. Ðæs heálican roderes *celsi Olympi*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 3. Under radores ryne, Elen. Kmbl. 1586; El. 795. Fram rodere Crist scinþ *ab ethere Christus promicat*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 8. Wunigende on rodore *manens*

Olimpho, 91, 19. Sende him of heán rodore God gást ðone hálgan, Cd. Th. 230, 21; Dan. 236. Roderas *aethera*, Kent. Gl. 273. Lyft drysmaþ, rodaras reótapþ, Beo. Th. 2756; B. 1376. Dryhten, rodara ræðend, Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Rodra weard, Exon. Th. 394, 23; Rā. 14, 7. Rodera weard *God*, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Rodora rice *heaven*, 308, 5; Sat. 688. Under roderum, 7, 21; Gen. 109. Steám up áras swýlce rēc under radorum, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804. Alwolda worhte rúme rodaras, Exon. Th. 341, 30; Gen. Ex. 134. [O. Sax. radur.] v. beorht-, eást-, gim-, heah-, norþ-, sūþ-, up-, west-rodor.

rodor-beorht; adj. *Heavenly bright*:—Rodorbeorhtan tunglu, Cd. Th. 239, 12; Dan. 369.

rodor-cýning, es; m. *The king of heaven, Christ*:—Þurh ðæs hýfstan meah, rodorcýninges giefe, se ðe on rôde treó geprowade, Exon. Th. 269, 8; Jul. 447: 45, 30; Cri. 727; Elen. Kmbl. 1771; El. 887. Radorcýninges rôd, 1245; El. 624.

rodor-líc; adj. I. *of the firmament* (v. rodor, I):—Se roderlica *ethereus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 25. *Firmamentum* is ðeós roderlice heofen mid manegum steorrum ámett, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8. Hí (*Enoch and Elias*) sind genumene tó lyftenre heofenan, nā tó roderlicere, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Godes rice on roderlicere heofonan, ii. 330, 27. II. *celestial, heavenly* (v. rodor, II):—Cægbora se roderlica (*aethereus*) mid ôðrum apostolum, Hymn. Surt. 118, 11. Cæstergewaran roderlice *cives aetherei*, 57, 4. Hí faraþ tó heofonum and roderlice wununga underfôþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 83.

rodor-líhtung, e; f. *The illumination of the heavens, the dawn*:—Rodelíhtinge *auroram*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 16.

rodor-stól, es; m. *A celestial throne*:—Hê mid handum his on heofonrice rihte rodorstólas, Cd. Th. 46, 24; Gen. 749.

rodor-torht; adj. *Heavenly bright*:—(Rodor)torht ryne regen gestilled, Cd. Th. 85, 17; Gen. 1416.

rodor-tungol, es; n. *A star of heaven*:—Torr áræde tó rodortunglum, Cd. Th. 100, 21; Gen. 1667.

rôd-weorðend, es; m. *A worshipper of the cross*:—Rôdwurpiend *crucicola, crucis adorator*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 30. v. rôd-begenga.

rôf; adj. *Valiant, stout, strong* (used only in poetry):—Rôf oretta, heard under helme (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5070; B. 2538. Rôf rúnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30; Gū. 1068. Wis hæleþ, maga môde rôf, Andr. Kmbl. 1249; An. 625. Ánræd oretta, maga môde rôf, 1967; An. 986. Áras ða mægene rôf, 2936; An. 1471: 3348; An. 1678.

Dædum rôf, æþeling ánhýdig, Beo. Th. 5326; B. 2666. Deáh hê (*Grendel*) rôf sīe niþgeweorca, 1369; B. 682. Rôfne randwigan restan lyste, 3590; B. 1793. Fýðdraca ræde on ðone rôfan, 5373; B. 2690. Hæleþas heardmôde, rôfe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. Ðæt wæron mære men (*the apostles*), frome folcetogan and fyrdhwate, rôfe rincas, Andr. Kmbl. 17; An. 9. Rincas wæron rôfe, randas wægon forþ fromlice, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 2049. Ic on morgen gefrægn môdes rôfan hebban hereþýman, 183, 28; Exod. 98. [O. Sax. rôf (ruob).] v. æsc-, beadur-, cwyld-, cyne-, dæd-, ellen-, gūþ-, hand-, heaþo-, hete-, hyge-, mægen-, môd-, mund-, sæ-, sige-, un-camp-, þræc-rôf.

-rôf. v. secg-rôf.

rogian (?):—Heán sceal gehnigan, ádl gesigan, ryht rogian, Exon. Th. 340, 30; Gn. Ex. 119.

Rôm, e; f. *Rome*:—Ða wæs ábrocen burga cyst, beadurincum wæs Rôm gerymed, Met. 1, 19. Hêr onfeng Ecgbriht pallium æt Rôme, Chr. 735; Erl. 47, 19. Petrus gesæt biscepsel on Rôme, 45; Erl. 6, 20. Hêr sendon Brytwalas tó Rôme, 443; Erl. 10, 21: 721; Erl. 44, 25. Ðæt hê of Rôme côme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. Hê mid ealre his firda wif Rôme weard farende wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9. ¶ *The combination Rôme-, Rôma-burh is also frequent*:—Wearþ Rômeburg getimbed fram twām gebrôðrum, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 21. Swá mildelice wæs Rômeburg on fruman gehálgod, Swt. 66, 4. Twām georum ær Rômaurh ábrocen wære . . . wæs Rômaurh ábrocen fram Gotum, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10-12. On Rômebyrig, Apstls. Kmbl. 22; Ap. 11. Hêr Gotan ábræcon Rômeburg, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7.

Rômane (Rômane?), Rômānan; pl. *The Romans*:—Næfre siþan Rômane ne ricsodon on Breton, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 9: 418; Erl. 10, 13. Rômānan gesáwon fíren cleáwen feallan of heofenum, Shn. 30, 5. Claudius ôðer Rômana cýninga, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 23. Hê onfeng pallium fram Rômana biscepe, 736; Erl. 46, 21. Rômana burh, 409; Erl. 11, 10. Rômana rice, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 7. Ealra ðara Rômana wif, Swt. 66, 29. Wæron calle Italie Rômānum on fultume, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 7.

Rômanisc; adj. *Roman*:—Se Rômanisca cæsere Octavianus, Homl. Th. i. 30, 1. Se Rômanisca here, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 33. Man Rômanisces cynnes, i. 16; S. 484, 18. On ðære hálgan Rômanisce crycean, i. 27; S. 489, 33. Fram ðam Rômaniscan Pápan, 2, 20; S. 522, 19. Ealde Rômanisce weorce geworhte, i. 33; S. 498, 31. Gūþlac ys on Rômanisce *belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 24. Ða yfel ðe peóðrice wif ðam Rômaniscum witum dyde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Hiin leófre wæs ðæt hié Rômanisce cýningas hæfden ðonne of heora águnum cynne, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 25. Ealle ða Rômaniscan men þe Hannibal geseald hæfde, 4, 11; Swt. 204, 7.

Rôme-burh, -scot. v. *Rôm*, *Rôm-gesceot*.

Rôm-feoh; *gen. -feós*; *n. Peter's pence*. [William of Malmesbury attributes to Ethelwulf the institution of this tax: 'Ethelwulf went to Rome (v. Chron. 855) and there offered to St. Peter that tribute which England pays to this day,' bk. 2, c. 2; but in the earlier and similar payment by Offa, established in 787, may probably be seen the origin of the *Rômfeoh* in England, v. Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 230. The Chronicle several times during Alfred's reign contains the notice that 'Wesseaxna ælmešsian' were sent to Rome, but the first notice in the laws of *Rômfeoh* occurs in the agreement between English and Danes, to which his son Edward was a party: 'Gif hwā Rômfeoh forhealde gylde lahsit mid Denum, wite mid Englum,' Th. i. 170, 2. The penalty, which is not here stated, was a heavy one, as will be seen from the passages given below. There is no mention in these of any being exempted from the contribution on the score of insufficient means, but in the laws of Edward the Confessor, in that which treats 'de denario Sancti Petri qui Anglice dicitur Rômescot,' it is said: 'Omnis qui habuerit .xxx. denariatas vive pecunie de suo proprio in domo suo, lege Anglorum dabit denarium Sancti Petri.' Further with regard to the time of payment it is enacted: 'Iste (denarius) summoniri debet in festivitate sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et ultra festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula non detineatur,' Th. i. 446. So too in the laws of William I: 'Cil ki ad auer champagne xxx. deñ vaillant deit doner le deñ sein Piere,' Th. i. 474. And see note on p. 170. See too the laws of Henry I: 'Romfech in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula debet reddi,' Th. i. 520. v. Ducange s.v. *Denarius S. Petri*.]—Wē bebedōp ælcum cristenum men . . . Rômfeoh . . . Gif hit hwā dōn nelle, sý hē amāsumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwile geāre be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt nelle gelæstan, sylle ðartōeācan .xxx. peniga, and gilde ðam cyninge .c. scitt., L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 24. Rômfeoh gelæste man be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde, ægyfe ðam biscope ðæne penig, and ðærtō .xxx. peniga and ðam cingce .c. scitt., L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 15. Rômfeoh gelæste man æghwile geāre be Petres mæssan; and se ðe ðæt ne gelæste, sylle ðartōeācan .xxx. peniga tō Rôme and gylde ðam cyng on Engla lage .c. scillinga, Wulfst. 272, 9. [Cf. *Icel. Rôma-skattr.*] v. *Rôm-pening* and *next word*.

Rôm-gescot, es; *n. Peter's pence*:—Man syððan ðæt Rômgesceot be him sende, swā man manegan geāran æror ne dyde, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 33. [Hē com æfter þe Rômescot, 1123; Erl. 250, 39.] v. preceding word.

rômian; *p. ode*; *with gen. To strive after*:—Is ðes ænga stede (*hell*) ungelic swiðe ðam oðrum ðe wē ær cūdon on heofonrice . . . ðeah wē hine for ðam Alwealdan āgan ne mōstan rômigan fīres rīces though we are prevented by the Almighty from possessing our former place and from striving after our former power (cf. *Ic eom rīces leās as marking the inability for further striving on the part of Lucifer*, 24, 3; Gen. 372), Cd. Th. 23, 15; Gen. 350. [The word seems to be the *O. Sax. rōmōn*, to aim at, strive after; cf. *rōmōd* gī rehtoro things, Hel. 1690. *O. H. Ger. rāmen* (*with gen.*) *intendere*.]

rômig (?); *adj. Blackened, sooty*:—Rōmei *catabatus* (cf. *hrūmig caccabatus*, 13, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 56. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger. raamac*, *hrāmac furva*.] v. *hrūmig*.

Rôm-pening, es; *m. A penny paid to Rome*. v. *Rôm-feoh*:—Sig ælc Rômpenig āgifen be Petres mæssedæge ælþer ge uppon lande ge on ælcan porte, Shr. 208, 32. Rômpenegas (cf. *seō ælc heorþpenig āgifen be Petres mæssedæge*, 116, 4), Wulfst. 113, 11. Wē willaþ ðæt ælc Rômpenig beō gelæst be Petres mæssan tō ðam biscopstole, and wē willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wæpengetæce .ii. trýwe pegnas and ænne mæssepreost, ðæt hī hit gægaderian. Gif cyninges pegn oððe ænig landrica hit forhæbbe, gilde .x. healfmearc, healf Criste, healf cyng. Gif hwilc tūnes-man ænigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrica done pænig, and nime ænne oxan (cf. *the fine of 30 pence in the passages given under Rôm-feoh, and the value of an ox*, v. *oxa*) æt ðam men, L. N. P. L. 57–59; Th. ii. 298, 29–300, 7.

Rôm-waran, -ware; *pl. The people of Rome, the Romans*:—Hū ungemetlice gē Rômwære bemurciap, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 48, 17. Rômwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Se ærra Rômwara cāsere Julius, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2. Rômwara rīce, 1, 3; S. 475, 13. Rômwarena hlāford, Elen. Kmbl. 1961; El. 982. Micel eald mid Rômwarum, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. [*Icel. Rôm-, Rūm-verjar.*]

Rôm-, Rūm-wealh; *gen. weales*; *m. A Roman* (cf. *Bret-walas the Britons*):—Reht Rômwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ic waz mid Rūmwalum, Exon. Th. 322, 27; Vid. 69. v. *wealh*.

rop the colon. v. *ropp*.

rop (?) *broth*:—Rop (broþ) *jus* (in a list de suibus), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 55. **rōp**; *adj. Liberal, bountiful*:—Deós lyft byreþ lytle wihte, ða sind sanges rōpe they (the birds) are bountiful of song, Exon. Th. 439, 2; Rā. 58, 3. v. *next word*.

rōpness, e; *f. Liberality*:—Roopnis *liberalitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 2. Rōpnes, 51, 10.

ropp, es; *m. An intestine, the colon*:—Rop *colum vel intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 60; *extale*, 145, 29. Roop *colus* (in a list of parts of the body), i. 45, 20. Hrop *colum*, 19, 55. Be wambe coþum and tæcnum on roppe and on smælþearnum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16–18. Tihþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15. Roppum *exalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 11. [He naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, Ayenb. 62, 32. v. *Halliw. Dict. ropes*: *O. Du. rop.*]

rop-wære, es; *m. Colic*:—Ropwære *colica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 68. Hropwyr, i. 19, 56.

rōrend. v. *rōwend*.

rōscian to dry by fire. v. *ge-rōscian*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 60; ii. 116, 31. v. *rōstian*.

rōse, an; *f. A rose*:—Rōse *rosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 13; 79, 60. Rōsa, 69, 24. ðære rōsan wite, Bt. 9; Fox, 26, 20. ðære rōsena blōstman getācniaþ mid heora reādnyse martyrdōm, Homl. Th. i. 444, 13. [*Icel. rós*: *O. H. Ger. rōsa*. From Latin.]

rōsen; *adj. Of roses*; *roseus, rosatus*:—Mid wlite rōsenum *decore roseo*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 20. Mid rōsenan ele gemencged, Lchdm. i. 302, 3. On rōsenne in *rosatum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 25.

rōsig; *adj. Rosy*:—Mid rōseum hiwe ofergeten, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 30. **rōstian**; *p. ode To roast, dry by a fire*:—Gerōstode *passos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 60. [*O. H. Ger. rōsten torrerī, frigere.*] v. *rōscian*.

rot scum, Lchdm. ii. 204, 1; 286, 4. v. *hrot*.

rōt; *adj. I. glad, cheerful*:—ðær moncyn mōt for Meotude rōt sōðne Gode geseōn and aa in sibbe gefeōn, Exon. 355, 33; Reim. 86. v. *un-rōt*, *reān*, *rōt-hwl*, *rōtlice*, *rōtness*. II. *noble, excellent*:—Se gōða man swā hē swiðor āfandod biþ, swā hē rōtra biþ, and near Gode, oþ ðæt hē mid fulre gepinþe færp of ðisum life tō ðam ēcan life. Se yfela swā hē oftor on ðære fandunge ābrýð, swā hē forcūðra biþ, and deōfle near, oþ ðæt hē færp of ðisum life tō ðam ēcan wite, Homl. Th. i. 268, 26–31. Drihten cwæþ, ðæt wē sind miccle rōttran ðonne ða fugelas (cf. *Beseceāwā ða hrefnas . . . gē synt hyra sēlan*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24); forðan ðe se man is ðe Gode gepiþþ ealra gesceafta rōtost, and Gode leōfost, buton ðam heofenlicum englum ðe nāfre ne syngdon, ii. 462, 31–34. On ðam ilcan geāre forborn ðæt hālige mynster on Lundene . . . and ðæt mæste dæl and ðæt rōtteste ealle ðære burh, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 20.

rōðer, es; *rōðra*, an; *m. A rower, sailor*:—Rōðer *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 8. Rōðra, 63, 28. v. *rēðra*.

rōðer, es; *n. An oar, a rudder* (i. e. an oar for steering):—Rōðr tonsa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 48. Rōðor, Ep. Gl. 26 d, 29. Rōðer *remus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 77. Rōðres blæd *palmula*, 48, 15. Ne mæg scip nō stille gestondan, būton hit ankor gehæbbe, oððe mon mid rōðrum on-gænt tō (pull against the stream with oars), Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13. [*O. H. Ger. ruodar remus, palmula, clavus, gubernaculum.*] v. *scip*, *steór-rōðer*, *ge-rēðru*.

rōð-hund, es; *m. A large dog*; *molossus*. [In later English vocabularies *molossus* is translated by *blood-hound* and *band-dog*. v. Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 15; 187, col. 2.]—Rōðhund *molossus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 24; 56, 41; i. 288, 27. Rothundas *molossos*, ii. 91, 9. Hroð-hund *inutilis canis*, i. 23, 36. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. rudo molossus* (v. Grff. ii. 490): *Ger. rúde*.] v. *ryðða*.

rōðra. v. *rōðer*.

rōt-hwl, e; *f. A time of refreshing*:—Ælc rihtwīs man, ðonne hē dysne sealm singþ, wilnaþ him sumere rōthwile on ðissere worulde, and ec reste æfter ðisum, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Forlæt mē nū tō sumre rōthwile on ðisse weorulde ær ic hire of gewite remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam eam, 38, 16.

rotian; *p. ode To rot, get corrupt, ulcerate, putrify*:—ðonne se læce on utīman lācnāþ wunde, hiō wyrmsēp and rotāþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Hit ne rotode non computruit, Ex. 16, 24. Mīne wunda rotedan and fūledon *computruerunt et deterioraverunt cicatrices meae*, Ps. Th. 37, 5. Gif siō wund swiðe rotige oþ ðæt hē ðæt wurm of mūþe hræce, Lchdm. ii. 202, 25. Ær se seolc (*silk thread*) rotige, 56, 8. Mid ðam (*myrrh*) man smyrþ rīca manna lic ðæt hig rotian ne māgon, Anglia viii. 299, 48. [*Icel. rotinn rottien: rotina to putrefy, rot.*] v. *for-rotian*, *rotung*.

rōt-lic. v. *un-rōtlic*.

rōt-lice; *adv. Cheerfully*:—Nū ðū ðus rōtlice and ðus glæðlice tō us sprecende eart qui tam hilariter nobiscum velut sospes loqueris, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. v. *un-rōtlice*.

rōtness, e; *f. I. gladness, cheerfulness*:—Cf *rōtnise* (un-r.?) *de merore*, Rtl. 41, 5. From *rōtnise a tristitia*, 69, 34. v. *un-rōtness*. II. *comfort, protection*:—Rōtnys (gebeorh), Ps. Th. i. frōfr, Ps. Spl. T.) *refugium*, Blickl. Gl. Rōtnes t ner (rōtsung, Ps. Spl. T.) ðam beafan *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. On hūse rōtnysse in domum *refugii*, Ps. Spl. 30, 3.

-rotigendlic, -rotodness. v. *un-forrotigendlic*, *for-rotodness*.

rōtīan. v. *ge*, *un-rōtīan*, and *next word*.

rōtsung, e; *f. Comfort, protection, cheering*:—Rōtsung *refugium*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

rotung, e; f. I. *corruption, putrefaction*:—Min rotung on byrgenne *dum descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. II. *a sore accompanied with putrefaction, an ulcer*:—Rotung *ulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 15. **rōw; adj.** *Quiet, calm, mild*:—Se cleweþa (*ich*) biþ suide rōw, and ðeahhwæðere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, hē wundað and siō wund saraþ, Past. 11, 6; Swt. 71, 19. [*Icel. rōr, quiet, calm.*] v. next word. **rōw, e; f.** *Quiet, rest*:—Ðær hý bidinge mōstun æfter tintergum tīdum brūcan, ðonne hý of waþum wērges cōwman restan rýneþrāgum, rōwe gefegon, Exon. Th. 115, 4; Gū. 184. [*Biteache mi gast and mi bodi bæðen to ro and to reste, Marh. 20, 5. Cristess reste and Cristess ro, Orm. 7042. O. H. Ger. ruowa quies, requies: Icel. rō.*] **rōwan; p.** *row* *To go by water, to row or sail*:—Ic rōwe *navigo*, Ælf. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 40. Ic æstige mīn scyp and rōwe (*navigo*) ofer sælice dēlas, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. Wērig sceal se wið winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Drihten tō ðam lande rōw, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 31. 'Utun seglian ofer disne mere.' And hig seglydan ðā. Ðā hig rēowun ðā slēp hē (*navigantibus illis obdormiuit*), Lk. Skt. 8, 23, 26. Ðā ðīre leorningnihtas rēowun *navigio venerunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Hī gefegon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bāt and rēowan tō scipe, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 18. Ðā git on sund reón, ðær git eagorstrēam earmum þelton, mæton merestræta, mundum brugdon, Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðā wit on sund reón, 1083; B. 539. Ðonne mōt hē swā ridan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færeldes faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. Seó sē is hwiltidum smylte and myrige on tō rōwenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 32. [*Icel. rōa to row.*] v. be-, ofer-, ðp-rōwan. **rōwan (?)**:—On hlíor rōuuit *adplaudat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 37. **rōwend, es; m.** *A rower, sailor*:—Næfre ic sæliðan sēlan mētte . . . rōwend (rōrend, MS.) rōfran, Andr. Kmbl. 945; An. 473. Ðæt scip wile hwilum stigan ongæne ðone strēam, ac hit ne mæg, būton ðā rōwend hit teón, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 11. v. scip-rōwend. **rōwet[t]** glosses *remigium*:—Rōwette *remigio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 14. v. rēwet[t]. **rōwnesse, e; f.** *Rowing*:—Wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse (*neque velo neque remigio*) ōwihit fremian mihte, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25. **rōwung, e; f.** *Rowing*:—Winnende in rōwinge *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On scip t on rōwing *navigio*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 8. **rudduc** *a ruddock* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *a robin red-breast*:—Rudduc *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 20; 62, 36. **rūde (?)** *roughness of the skin, scab*:—Seó rūde or se rūða (se rude, MS.) on ðam men *scamma in homine*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 30. [*O. L. Ger. rūða scabies: O. H. Ger. rūða, rūdo scabies, impetigo: Ger. rāude. Cf. (?) Icel. hrútr crust or scab on a sore. This form seems to point to hrúde as the earlier form in English.*] **rūde, an; f.** *Rue*:—Rūde *ruta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 40; 69, 1; 79, 18. Wildre rūðan seáw, Lchdm. ii. 26, 10. Mintan and rūðan *mentam et rutam*, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Rūtan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 46. [*O. H. Ger. rita: Ger. raute. From Latin?*] **rudig; adj.** *Ruddy*:—Rudi *purpureus, rubicundus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 8. [*Rudi scheome, A. R. 330, 20. Þi rudi neb schal as gres grenen, H. M. 35, 22.*] **rud-molin (?)** *redshanks or water pepper*; *polygonum hydropiper*, Lchdm. ii. 342, 12. v. note and glossary. **rudu, e; f.** *Red, redness, redness of the cheeks, the countenance (?)*:—Anwlita *vel rudu uultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 52. Mid rude *rubore*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Ðā geseah se cyngc ðæt Apollonius mid rōsan rude wæs eal oferbrædded, Am. Th. 22, 4. Gezabel gehiwoðe hire eāgan and hire neb mid rude, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 342. [*The rude of monnes nebbe þet seid ariht his sunnen, A. R. 330, 29. Þe rose mid hire rude, O. and N. 443. Cf. Icel. roði redness.*] **rūg, v.** *rye*. **Rug-ern** *rye-harvest, the name of a month*:—Sextan dæge Rugernes, L. Wih. proem.; Th. i. 36, 6. [*Cf. O. Frs. arn: O. H. Ger. aran, arn messis, and see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 58.*] **rūh; adj.** I. *rough, hairy, shaggy*:—Rūh *hispidus, hirsutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 15-16; 90, 17; i. 51, 20. Rūh hrægel *amphibulum*, 25, 65. Ōxn *vel rūh* ōxn *ascella vel subhiros*, 43, 65. Rūh scō *pero*, ii. 68, 6. Se wæs reod and eall rūh *tobus in morem pellis hirsutus*, Gen. 25, 25. Mīn brōðer ys rūh and ic eom smēðe, 27, 11. Gif him þince ðæt hē habbe rūh līc, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24; Exon. Th. 407, 14; Rā. 26, 5. Rūwes nāt hwæt, 479, 17; Rā. 62, 9. Rūhne wæfels *ureum tegimen*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 31. Rūhne (rīhne, MS.) hine gesihþ gewordenne, Lchdm. iii. 208, 29. Leaf beoþ rūge and brāde, i. 254, 13. Ðā gesāwe wē rūge (*pilosos*) wīfmen and wæpnedmen, wæron hiē swā rūwe and swā gehære swā wildeor, Nar. 20, 3-5. Ðā rūwan (*pilosae*) banda wæron swilce ðæs yldran brōður, Gen. 27, 23. Seó clæne beo blōsman gegrēt swā lange ðæt hyre ða rūwan þeoh wurþaþ swýðe gehæfegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Rūwe *hirta*, Germ. 398, 258. Hruhe wulla *hirsutas lanas*, Hpt. 524, 13. II. *rough, untrimmed, uncultivated*:—Rūg *frondosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 16. Ne turf ne toft, ne land ne læse, ne

fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. Tō ðære rūwan hecgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 32. On ðone rūwan hlync; andlang ðæs rōwan līnces, v. 297, 22. On rūwan beorg; of rūwan beorge, 277, 18. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, iii. 419, 12. Ðā fērdon begen purh ða rūgan fennas, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 25. III. *rough, knotty*:—Rūches *nodosi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 60. IV. *rough, undressed*:—...xx. omra rūes cornes, iv. ambru meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 9. [Þet ruwe vel, A. R. 120, 23. Nis þet iren acursed þet iwarded þe swarture and þe ruhure so hit is ofture iuiled? 284, 17. Margareet sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke, Marh. 12, 12. Sharp and ruh and gateles purh þorress and þurh breress, Orm. 9211. Mid ruze felle, O. and N. 1013. Sridde þe Jacob and made him ru, Gen. and Ex. 1539. O. H. Ger. rūh *hirtus, hirsutus, hispidus, villosus, scaber, asper: O. Du. rouw, rūgh, rūh*, es; m. I. local, room, space:—Under rodara rūm, Cd. Th. 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Hig næfdon rūm on cūmena hūse *non erat eis locus in diuersorio*, Lk. Skt. 2, 36. II. temporal, space of time:—Næhtes rūme *noctis spatio*, Rtl. 36, 35. Þerh ælle tīdo rūmo *per omnium horarum spatia*, 171, 41. III. time which allows unhindered or unhurried action, opportunity:—Rūm wæs tō nimanne lōndbūendum on hyra ealdfeōndum herereaf *the men of the land had ample opportunity of taking the spoil from their ancient foes*, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hig ne mōstun rūm habban ðæt hig hit on riht gebocon (*Aegyptiis nullam facere sinentibus moram*), Ex. 12, 39. Fýrdraca ræse on ðone rōfan ða him rūm āgeald (*when the opportunity was given him*), Beo. Th. 5374; B. 2690. Ðeap ðæs ne scrieþ ðonne him rūm forlæt rodora Waldend, Met. 10, 30. [*Goth. rūms: O. Sax. rūm: O. H. Ger. rūm: Icel. rūm; n.*] v. ge-rūm. **rūm; adj.** I. local, roomy, spacious, ample, extensive:—Se weg is swīde rūm (cf. *Goth. rūms wigs*) ðe tō forspillednesse gelæst *spatiosa via quae ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Ðeós sē micel and rūm (*spatiosum*), Ps. Spl. 103, 26. Behealde hē hū wīdgille ðæs heofones hwealfa biþ, and hū neara ðære eorþan stede is, ðcāh heó ūs rūm þince, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Rūma rodor *the spacious firmament on high*, Met. 28, 16. Ðære sunnan rýne is swīde rūm, and ðæs mōnan rýne is swīde nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7. Rūme rīce *a realm far-reaching*, Cd. Th. 254, 13; Dan. 611. Rūmes *spatiosae, ampli*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 45; 493, 29. Ðū gesettes in stōwe rūmre (*loco spatioso*; in roume stede, E. E. Psalt.) foet mīne, Ps. Surt. 30, 9. On sumne smēðne feld and rūmne (*amplam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðis rūme land *the earth*, Cd. Th. 7, 31; Gen. 114. Ða rūman *patula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 61. Hiē ūte wīlniāþ ðara rūmena wega ðisse worulde *causarum secularium foras lata itinera expetunt*, Past. 18, 4; Swt. 135, 6. Sōhton rūmre land, Cd. Th. 99, 25; Gen. 1651. Geseah ic ðone rūmestan (*latissimus*) feld, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 19. Ia. roomy, open, unencumbered. v. rūmian:—Ne fersc ne mersc, ne rūh ne rūm *neither uncleared nor cleared (?) land*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. purh ða rūman *per patentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 7. II. temporal, long, extended:—Būtan him se cyng rūmran fyrstes geunnan wolde, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 12. III. of mental qualities, ample, great, liberal:—Ic mæg þurh rūmne sefan ræd gelæran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Rūmran geþeapt, Elen. Kmbl. 2480; El. 1241. IV. unrestricted, clear, free from conditions:—Ðæt hē hit hæbbe swā rūm tō bōclonde swā hē ær hæfde tō lænlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 258, 29. Ðē weorð on ðīnum brēostum rūm *your mind will be freed from the trammels hitherto restricting it*, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. V. not restrained within due limits, lax:—Rūme regulas, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gū. 460. VI. ample, far-reaching:—Þīne dōmas synd rihte and rūme, Hy. 7, 15. VII. liberal. v. rūm-gifa, -gifol, -mōd:—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninran hælf rūme heortan (*liberal in giving alms*), Exon. Th. 467, 16. v. rūm-heorte. VIII. great, noble, august:—Ðære rūman a[*u*]guste, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 22. Rūmum *augustum, regali*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 29. þurh ðæt rūme *per augustam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 59. Ðæs æþelan oððe rūme fausta, 33, 76. [He wolde þifenn uss heoffness rume riche, Orm. 3689. Mi nest is holþ and rum, O. and N. 643. He made ys wey roume ynou, R. Glouc. 303, 28. Make this place rom, Chauc. Reeves T. 206. Goth. rūms *spatiosus: O. Frs. rūm spacious, open: O. H. Ger. rūmi spatiosus, amplus: Icel. rūmr.*] v. ge-rūme. **rūma, an; m.** *Separation*:—Rūma *discidium, i. separatio, divisio*, Wūlck. 223, 25. [*Cf. He gede on rum he went apart, Gen. and Ex. 400. On, a roume at a distance, Strat. Dict.*] **rūmap, v.** *ryman*. **rūme; adv.** I. local, widely, far and wide, so as to extend over a wide space:—Cyning rūme rīcsaþ *a king (the Deity) rules far and wide*, Met. 24, 32. Rūme geondwītan ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte and rūme fēah, Cd. Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456; 86, 10; Gen. 1428. Gehýran mæg ic rūme and swā wīde geseon, 42, 14; Gen. 673; 132, 9; Gen. 2190. Hiē ne meahdon leng somed blādes brūcan . . . ac sceoldon ða rincas rūnior sēcan, ellor eðelseld, 113, 31; Gen. 1895; 115, 1; Gen. 1913. II. liberally, extensively, amply, abundantly, in a high degree:—Hyt rūme ða wyrmas forþ gelædeþ *it plentifully brings out the worms*, Lchdm. i. 282, 23.

Drihten rúme lét willeburan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372: 75, 20; Gen. 1243. Ðú meahst his rúme ræd gepencan for this in ample measure mayst thou devise means, 35, 27; Gen. 561. Ne willaþ rúmor unc landriht heora, 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Wes ðissum leódom ærfaest gif ðe Alwalda scirian wille ðæt ðú rúmor (*more liberally than now is in your power (?)*) móte on ðisse folcscare frætwa dælan, 171, 15; Gen. 2828.

III. *without restriction or encumbrance, without the pressure of care.* v. rúm-heort, II:—Ða (after Judith's prayer was answered) wearþ hyre rúme (cf. Ger. aufgeräumt of good cheer) on móde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97.

IV. *without obstruction, plainly, clearly*:—Emmanuhel, ðæt is gereht rúme: Nū is God sylfa mid ús, Exon. Th. 9, 13; Cri. 134. V. *without contraction, in full*:—Ðē ic æsecgan ne mæg rúme āreccan (*relate at length*), ne gerim witan heardra hetteþonca, 261, 12; Jul. 314. [O. Sax. rúmur; cpve. further: O. H. Ger. rúmo *procul, longe*.]

rúmed (rúm-méd ?)-lic; *adj. Ample, large, liberal*:—Hwæt rúmedlices oððe micclices oððe weorðfullices hæfþ se eower gylp? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Mid rúmedlicum ælnessum, Shrn. 80, 10. v. next word and rúmmód-lic.

rúmedlice; *adv.* I. *liberally*:—Hē swā gifol is and swā rúmedlice gifþ, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14. Ða ic rúmmódlice (rúmmódlice?) gescarode, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 2. Ne oððerra monna ne reāfiap, ne hiera rúmedlice dælaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 7. Ðonne hwā ægðer ge mete ge hrægl þearfeudum rúmedlice (rúmodlice, Hatt. MS.) selþ, 44; Swt. 326, 20.

II. *at large, fully*:—Ðis ðæt wē nū feām wordum ārimdon wē willaþ hwēne rúmedlicor (*paulo latius*) āreccan, 12; Swt. 75, 17. Rúmerlicor [rúmed-?] *latius, multiplicius*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 30. v. preceding word.

rúm-gál; *adj. Rejoicing in ample space in which to move* (applied to the dove when sent from the ark):—Seó culufre wíde fleah óþ ðæt heó rúm-gál reste stówe funde far the dove flew, in flight unconfined rejoicing, until a place of rest she found (cf. heó rúme fleah, 87, 29; Gen. 1456), Cd. Th. 88, 16; Gen. 1466.

rúm-gifa, *an; m. A liberal giver*:—Hē wæs eallum rúm-gifa manu omnibus largus, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. v. next word.

rúm-gifol; *adj. Liberal, bountiful, munificent*:—Rúm-gifol, cystig prodiga, larga, Germ. 395, 18. Monig biþ āgiéta his góða and wilnaþ mid dy gearnigan ðone hīsan ðæt hē sīe rúm-gifol se effusio sub opatione largitatis occultat, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 7. Ic Oswald þurh ða rúm-giflan Godes cyste tō biscope gehādod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 25. Hē gewende of Róme mid ðam rúmgyfolan (-geofolan, MS. V.) þegne, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 330.

rúm-gifolness, *e; f. Liberality, bounty, munificence*:—Seó rúm-gifolness (*largitas*) winþ ongan ða gýtsunge, Gl. Prud. 65. Rúmgyfolness, 67: 68-70. Hwā áwent gýtsunge mid rúm-gifolnysse bútan strece? Homl. Th. i. 360, 6.

rúm-heort; *adj.* I. *of liberal heart, liberal, munificent*:—Rúmheort dapsilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 31. Rúmheort hlāford (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 63. Mē wine Scyldinga fela leānode . . . rúmheort cyning, Beo. Th. 4227; B. 2110: 3602; B. 1799. Rúmheort beón mearum and mǣpnum to be liberal of gifts, Exon. Th. 3391; Gn. Ex. 87.

II. *with mind free from oppression, untroubled.* v. rúme, III:—Se weg ðe tō life læt is ús tō gefarenne mid rúmheortum móde and mid gódom and glædum gepance dilato corde curritur viam mandatorum Dei, R. Ben. 5, 22.

rúmheortness, *e; f. Liberality, munificence*:—Syndon eahta heālice mægenu . . . ðæt is rúmheortness (*largitas*) . . . , Wulfst. 68, 19. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlice cynedóm trumlice up wegap . . . rúmheortnes (*largitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. Rúmheortnesse liberalitatis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 32; 79, 52. Rúmheortnesse liberalitatem, 86, 52.

rúmian; *p. ode To get free from encumbrance*:—Ðonne rúmaþ him sōna se innap, Lechm. i. 76, 13. v. rúm, I a.

rúm-lic; *adj.* I. *gracious, liberal, benign*:—Rúmlíc benignus (*Deus*), Rtl. 104, 32. Rúmlícum helpe benigno favore, 17, 35. II. *liberal, abundant, plentiful*:—Nū wille wē ðis āgūnne weorc mid rúmlicum wæstmge begān, Anglia viii. 300, 6. Se ðe mid fōðan ðære upplican lufe biþ gefýlled, hē biþ swilce hē sý mid rúmlicum mettum gemæst, Homl. Th. i. 522, 32. v. next word.

rúmlíce; *adv.* I. *largely, fully, at large, at length*:—Ðæt hī rúmlice roccettaþ swíðe, Ps. Th. 143, 16. Ðās þing rúmlice gecýðan, Anglia viii. 303, 48. Ymbe ðas þing rúmlicor sprecan, 321, 36. Tō-dæledicor vel rúm[licor ?] differentius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 15.

II. *liberally*:—Gif wē lustlice and rúmlice ða welan dælaþ earmum monnum ðe God ús ēer sealde, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. III. *graciously, kindly, benignly*:—Rúmlíce clementer, Rtl. 89, 38; Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 7. [Heó rumliche hit (*silver and gold*) 3ef þon kempān, Laym. 2452. O. H. Ger. rúmlīho large.]

rúm-mód; *adj.* I. *of liberal mind, liberal in giving*:—Hē þearfum rúmmód (*largus*) wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11. Sýn wē rúmmóðe þearfum mannun and earmum ælmesgeorne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 14. Sellaþ ælnessan, beóp rúmmóðe ryhtra gestreóna, Exon. Th. 106, 30; Gú. 49. I a. *too liberal, profuse*:—Swā ða rúmmóðan festhaf-

olnesse læren swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen sic prodigis praedicetur paritas, ut tamen tenacibus periturarum rerum custodia non augeatur, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 28.

II. *benignant, gracious, kind*:—Rúmmód and mildheart is God benignus et misericors est Deus, Rtl. 5, 8; Bt. 42; Fox 258, 22; Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Rúmmód clementer, Rtl. 74, 10. The word translates paracletus, Rtl. 120, 1; Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 16, 26; 15, 26.

rúmmódlice. v. next word.

rúmmódlice; *adv.* I. *liberally*:—Gif wē blíþe and rúmmódlice hī (*the tenth part of our goods*) dælan willaþ earmum mannun, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10.

II. *graciously, favourably*:—Rúmmódlice propitius, Rtl. 2, 5; 22, 38; clementer, 14, 36; clementissime, 98, 16.

rúmmódness, *e; f.* I. *liberality*:—Dýlæs ða rúmmódnessa síó unrótnes gewemme ne largitatem tristitia corruptat, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 10.

II. *favour, grace, kindness*:—Snotor rúmmódness sapiens benignitas, Rtl. 105, 1. Rúmmódness clementiam, 41, 5; propitiationem, 17, 25.

rúmness, *e; f.* I. *breadth, a broad space*:—Ða rúmnisse Jericho feldes latitudinem campi Jericho, Deut. 34, 3.

II. *breadth, amplitude, abundance*:—Wæs swā mycel rúmnas on him ðæs hālgan geleāfan and swā mycele hē tō ðære Godes lufan hæfde there was in him so great abundance of the holy belief, and he had besides so great love for God, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 8.

rúm-well (= full ?) *spacious*:—Rúmwelle weg spatiosa via, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

rún, *e; f.* I. *a whisper* (v. rúnian), hence speech not intended to be overheard, confidence, counsel, consultation [cf. Goth. rúna niman to take counsel]:—On hyne nænig monna cynnes mihte wlitān nympe se móðiga hwæne neār hēta rinca tō rúne gegangan (cf. gangan te rúnu, an rúna, Hel. 1273, 5064), Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 54. Gesittan tō rúne to sit in consultation, Beo. Th. 346; B. 172. Gesittan sundor tō rúne, Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163.

Swā cwæþ snottor on móðe gesæt him sundor æt rúne sat apart communing with himself (cf. nim thú his sundar te thī an rúna, Hel. 3227), Exon. Th. 293, 5; Wand. 111. Gefetigan tō rúne (cf. Icel. heita einn at rúnium to consult), 246, 15; Jul. 61; Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1162. Eodon fram rúne, 821; El. 412. Rúne besittan, Andr. Kmbl. 1254; An. 627. Ic Siward cinges þegen æt ræde and æt rúnan (cf. þegno betst (*Peter*) is he herron sprak an rúnun, Hel. 3096), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 17. Hē (*Christ*) feówertig daga folgeras síne rúnun (cf. Jesus . . . being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, Acts 1, 3) ærette, Hy. 10, 36.

II. *a mystery, cf. gerýne*:—Rún biþ gerecenod, Cd. Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525. Bæd him āreccan hwæt seó rún (*the dream*) bude, 250, 6; Dan. 542. Healdaþ æt heortan hālgæ rúne, Exon. Th. 282, 1; Jul. 656; Elen. Kmbl. 666; El. 333. Dryhtnes word, hālgæ rúne, 2336; El. 1169. Dégulum rúnun mystice, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 4.

III. *a secret*:—Rúne healdan to keep one's counsel, Exon. Th. 338, 31; Gn. Ex. 87.

IV. *of that which is written, with the idea of mystery or magic*:—Ðæt hē him bōcstafas ārædde and ārehte hwæt seó rún (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*) bude, Cd. Th. 262, 9; Dan. 741. Hæfdon hié on rúne and on rúncræfte āwriten wera endestæf, Andr. Kmbl. 267; An. 134.

V. *a rune, a letter.* v. rún-stæf:—Engre rúne (*referring to* ʰ = nīd), Elen. Kmbl. 2521; El. 1262. Ræd seal mon seggan, rúne writan, leóp gesingan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hē hine ācsade hwæder hē ða ālýsendican rúne cūþe and ða stafas mid hine āwritene hæfde be swylcum menn leáspell secgaþ ðæt hine mon forðon gebindan ne mihte interrogare coepit, an forte literas solutorias de quolibet fabulae ferunt, apud se haberet, propter quas ligari non posset, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25.

[Ofte heo eoden to ræde ofte heo heolden rune (3eode to rounne, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25332. Pan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen (writes makede, 2nd MS.), 25340. Godess ðærne ræd and run, Orm. 18719. Godes ðerne runes and his ðerne domes, A. R. 96, 4. [Goth. rúna susurrio, a mystery: O. Sax. rúna counsel, conference: O. H. Ger. rúna susurrio, mysterium, litera, v. Grff. ii. 523: Icel. rún counsel, mystery, a letter.] v. beadu-, hete-, hyge-, inwit-, leópu-, searo-, wæl-rún.

-rún in burh-rún:—Burg-rúne Parcas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 10. [Cf. -rún in proper names in Icel. e. g. Sig-, Öl-rún; and see Grmm. D. M. 376.] v. -rúne.

-rúna. v. ge-rúna, hell-rúna (-rune?). [Cf. Icel. rúni a counsellor.] v. -rúne.

rún-cofa, *an; m. The chamber of secret counsel, the mind, breast*:—Hē mæg on his rúncofan rihtwisnesse findan on ferhpe fæste gehýdde (cf. ðonne fint hē ðær (on his gemynde) ða ryhtwisnesse gehýdde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11), Met. 22, 59.

rún-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ne mihton ārædan rún-cræftige men (cf. the astrologers, Chaldeans, and the soothsayers, Dan. 5, 7) engles ārendbēc (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*), Cd. Th. 261, 31; Dan. 734.

-rúne. v. helle-, leód-rúne, burh-rúnan, and -rún. [Cf. Icel. rúna a counsellor.]

rūnere, es; *m. A whisperer*:—Des rūnere hic susurro, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 51. [O. H. Ger. rūnari susurro, musitator.] *v. next word.*
rūnian; *p. ode To talk low, whisper, mutter*:—Ic rūnige susuro, Ælf. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 53. Tōgeānes mē rūnedon (*susurrabant*) ealle fynd mīne, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Deāh ðe mon hwylces hlihe, and ðū ðe unsyldigie wite, ne rēst ðū hwæt hý rædon oððe rūnion, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Ða rūniendan *musitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 72. Rūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1 note. [His egen to sen, his mud to runien, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 19. Ræden and runan (rouni, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2331. Chauc. *Piers P. rounie to whisper*: Prompt. Parv. rounin *susurrare*: O. L. Ger. rūnan *susurrare*: O. H. Ger. rūnēn *susurrare*, *musare*, *musitare*: O. Du. rūnen.] *v. reonian, rýnan.*

rūn-lic; *adj. Mystical*:—Færme his rūnlíce f deóplice *cenae ejus mysticae*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. Cf. rýne-lic.

runol (for hrunol, cf. *Icel. hrunull foul-smelling*); *adj. Foul, stinking* (?):—Wið ðý (ða, MS.) runlan áttre, Lchdm. iii. 36, 17.

rūn-stæf, es; *m. A (runic) letter, a rune*. Cf. rūn, V:—Drý sind in naman rūnstafas, Exon. Th. 440, 9; Rā. 59, 15. Ic mæg þurh rūnstafas rincum secgan, ðam ðe bec witan, 429, 17; Rā. 43, 6. Wæs on ðæm scennum þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam ðæt sword geworht wære, Beo. Th. 3394; B. 1695. Ða āxode se ealdorman done hæftling hwæder hē þurh drýrcraeft oððe þurh rūnstafas his bendas tōbræce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 11. On the subject of Runes see Kemble's paper in *Archaeologia*, vol. xxviii; the Preface to Dr. George Stephens' *Handbook of Runic Monuments*; Dr. Isaac Taylor's *Greeks and Goths*, and the same writer's work 'The Alphabet.'

rūnung, e; *f. Whispering, soft speech*:—Seo sōftfæste fæmne hyre lāca ne rōhte ne hyre rūnunga, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 149.

rūn-wita, an; *m. I. a privy councillor, one acquainted with a person's secrets*:—Deað is Æschere mīn rūnwita and mīn rædbora, Beo. Th. 2654; B. 1325. II. *one acquainted with mysteries, a sage*:—Rōf rūnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30; Gū. 1068.

rupe (?):—Rupe (rūwe (?), cf. rūh) oððe drisne *capillamenta* (cf. rawe, drisne *capillamenta*, ii. 128, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 73.

rusce, an; *f. Rushy ground* (?):—Tō ðære wulfruscan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 131, 7. *v. rýsc.*

rust, es; *m. n. (?) Rust*:—Rust *erugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 37; 29, 46. *Erugo* rust, om, vel *linea* i. *vitium frumenti vel ferri*, 144, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Rost, Txts. 60, 397. Of ruste vel ðme *erugine* i. *rubigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 5. Ðær wæs suððe suððlic gesuinc and ðeāh ne meahthe monn him of āniman done miclan rust. . . Hē wolde from ūs ādon done rust fīra unpeāwa, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 11–15. Ærest ic wille beon gefremed in litlum worce, ðæt ic mæge sun rust (sinnrust (?)) *v. syn-rust* on weg ādrifan of mīnre tungan, Shr. 35, 20. [O. Sax. rust: O. H. Ger. rost.] *v. syn-rust.*

rustig; *adj. Rusty*:—Ða wurdon Janes dura fæste betýned and his loca rustega *Janī portas ipse clausit. Quas obseratas otio ipsa etiam rubigo signavit*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 251, 21. [O. H. Ger. rostag *scabrosus*.]

rūte *ruē*. *v. rūde.*

rūwa, an; *m. A rug, covering, tapestry*:—Hió becwp Eadgyfe linnene rūwan, Chart. Th. 537, 27. Deāh ðe ða ricestan hātan him reste gewyrcean of marmanstāne and mid goldfrætum and mid gimcynnnum eal āstēned and mid seolfrenum rūwum and godwebbe eall oferwigen, Wulfst. 263, 4. *v. reowe, rýhe.*

ruxlan = hruxlan *to make a noise*:—Ruxlende *tumultuantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 23. *v. ge-hruxl.*

rýan (?), rýn (cf. *for similar form of infinitive þýn*); *p. rýde To roar, rage*:—Hwý rýð (rýnþ) *v. rýnan* ælc folc *quare fremuerunt gentes*? Ps. Th. 2, 1. Seo leó gif heó blódes onbrið heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana onginþ ðonne rýn and hire racentan slitan (cf. the corresponding passage in the *Metres*: Onginþ racentan slitan, rýn, grymetigan, Met. 13, 29) *si cruor horrida tinxerit ora, residues olim redeunt animi, fremisque gravi meminere sui, laxant nodis colla solutis*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13. [Cf. O. H. Ger. rohōn *rugire*, Grff. ii. 431.] *v. rýung.*

rýcels. *v. rýcels.*

ryddan (hryddan) *v. hryding* *to strip*:—Årydid *expilatam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 4.

ryden, es; *n. The name of some plant*:—Wirc beþinge, nim ðæt reāde ryden, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5.

rýe, rýfe, rýft. *v. rýhe, rýfe, rýft.*

ryge, es; *m. Rye*:—Ryge *sicalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 53: *singula*, i. 287, 18. Riges seofopa, Lchdm. ii. 48, 20. [Icel. rugr; *m.*: cf. O. L. Ger. roggo: O. H. Ger. rokko.]

rygen; *adj. Rye, of rye*:—Of rigenum melwe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Of sūre rigene grūt, 342, 17. Genim rigen healm and beren, 148, 11. Genim rigen mela, 148, 22.

rýhe, rýe, an; *f. A rug, rough covering, blanket*:—Rýhae, rýe *villosa*, Txts. 106, 1080. Hrýhae, rýae, rýe *tapeta*, 102, 1020. Línin rýhae, rýee *villa*, 106, 1081. Ríhum *tapetibus*, 114, 120. *v. reowe, rūwa.*

ryht. v. riht.

rýman; *p. de. I. to make roomy, extend, spread, enlarge, amplify*:—Ðū rýmdest *dilatasti*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym rýnde and rærde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Sōt metod rýmde, wíde wæððe *spread and drove the waters widely*, 208, 7; Exod. 479. Ðæt se gitsere his land mid unryhte rýme, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 21. Hū feor wolde gē rýman eower land *quousque vos extenditis*? Swt. 331, 1. Ic eft reorde under roderum rýman wille *I will multiply food again under heaven (after the deluge)*, Cd. Th. 81, 13; Gen. 1344. Hira mearce tō rýmanne *ad dilatandum terminum suum*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 15. Heora hūs tō rýmende, Chart. Th. 436, 18.

II. to make clear by removing obstructions, to clear a way (lit. and metaph.):—Hē sáwlum rýmþ lífwegas, Exon. Th. 148, 4; Gū. 739; 436, 6; Rā. 54, 10. Ðonne rýmþ hē ðam deādan tō ðam āpe ðæt hine mōton his mægas unsyngian *by such conduct he clears the way for an oath on behalf of the dead man, so that his (the dead man's) kinsmen may exculpate him*, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7. Gif getrýwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rýmþ *make the way to possession clear for him*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ðæt syndan Antecristes þrēlas ðe his weg rýmaþ, Wulfst. 55, 9. Ða ðe ingang rýmaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 442; Sal. 221. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid; wā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rýmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Se engel rýmde him weg þurh ðæt fýr, ii. 344, 13. Ic wille rýman mīnne bertūn and mīne beornu geeācnian *(I will pull down my barns and build greater*, Lk. 12, 18), 104, 1: Wulfst. 286, 19. Seo sealf wile ārest ða ðolh rýman, and ðæt deāde flæsc of etan, Lchdm. ii. 332, 24.

III. to make room by removing one's self, yield, give place:—Ic fare āweg oððe ic rýme (rume, MS. W.: hryme, hrime, other MSS.) *caedo* (cf. Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen, O. E. Misc. 113, 170), Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 171, 9. Se oðer rýmþ him setl, Homl. Th. i. 248, 17. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19; 87, 64. Rýmde *cessit*, 81, 75. Å man rýmde (*retreated*) fram ðære sæ, and hī ferdon æfre forþ æfter, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 35. Hī rímdon heora feōndum *they left the field clear for their foes*, 1015; Erl. 152, 16. Rým dysum men setl *da huic locum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Rýmaþ him (*cease to oppose him*) ðæt hē mē leng ne swence, Homl. Th. i. 534, 17. [Laym. rumen *to clear (a way)*, *to yield, give place*: R. Glouc. rume *to clear (a way)*: Piers P. rume *to keep clear of*: O. Sax. rúman *to clear*: O. Frs. réma: O. H. Ger. rúman *cedere, abire, laxare*: Icel. rýma *to make room, clear, to quit, leave*.] *v. ge-rýman.*

rýmet[t], es; *n. I. space, extent*:—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fíf hund manna eadðelice befōn on hire rýmette, Homl. Th. i. 508, 14. Nā swylce on eadðæle synderlice sý his (God's) wunung. . . se ðe æghwār is andweard nā þurh rýmyt ðære stōwe ac þurh his mægenþrymnes andweardnyse *he who is everywhere present, not through the extent of the place in which he dwells, but through the presence of his glory*, 262, 9. Eall ðæt rýmet ðe eower fōtswaþu on bestæpp ic eow forðige omnem locum, *quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri, vobis tradam*, Jos. 1, 3.

II. clear space, room (*v. rýmetleást*):—Ðær næs nān rýmet on ðam gesthūse, Homl. Th. i. 30, 14. Hit is gedōn swā ðū hēte, and hēr gyt is rýmet æmtig, ii. 376, 9.

III. extension, clearance:—Eādgar mid rýmette (*by extending the limits of their property and so removing the claims which interfered with the monasteries standing within a ring fence*) gedihligean hēt ða mynstra on Wintancæstre . . . and ðet āsmægan hēt, ðæt nān ðera mynstra ðear binnan þurh þet rýmet wið oðrum sace næfde, ac gif oðres mynstres ār on oðres rýmette lēge (*if the property of one monastery should lie within the part given by the extension to another*) ðæt ðes mynstres ealder, ðe tō ðam rýmette fēnge, ofeode ðæs oðres mynstres āre mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrede, ðe ða āre āhte, gecwēme wære, Chart. Th. 231, 2–18. *v. Lchdm. iii. 417 on this charter.*

IV. extension of a person's well-being:—Ða (*certain property*) ic gescarode mē sylfum and mīnum foregengum and eftýrgengum tō ēcum rýmete *to the furtherance of the eternal well-being of myself and of my predecessors and successors*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 3.

rýmetleást, e; *f. Want of room*:—Maria hire sunu for rýmetleáste (*v. rýmet*, II) on ānre binne gelēde, Homl. Th. i. 34, 22.

rymg. *v. rýung.*

rýmþ, e; *f. Amplitude*; *amplitudo* (cited by Lyc). [Hæ bigunnen arumde (*in large numbers*) ræsen to some, Laym. 27492. Prompt. Parv. rymthe *spacium*; *oportunitas vel spacium temporis*.]

rýn. *v. rýan.*

rýnan; *p. de To roar*:—Sume hī sædon ðæt hió sceolde forseoppan tō león, and ðonne seo sceolde sprecan, ðonne rýnde hió, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. Ða ðe león wæron ongunnon lādlice yrrenga rýna (rýnan (?), rýan (?)), Met. 26, 84. *v. rýan.*

ryne, es; *m. A course, run, running*, both in the sense of *motion* and in that of *the path in which motion takes place*.

I. of a ship:—Ånes ceoles ryne on London free entrance of one ship into the port of London (cf. ego indico me dedisse unius navis incesum in portu Lundoniae, 220, 18–22), Cod. Dip. B. i. 221, 21.

II. of other things, of the heavenly bodies, *an orbit*:—Næron nō swā gewislice ne

swā endebyrdlice hiora (*the various members of the created world*) stede and hiora ryne funden on hiora stōwum and on hiora tidum gif ān unāwendendlic God nāre non tam certus naturae ordo procederet, nec tam dispositos motus, locis, temporibus explicaret, nisi unus esset qui has mutationum varietates manens ipse disponeret, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 3. Roder firmamentum, ryne cursus, middaneard mundus, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 57–59. ðære sunnan ryne is swiðe rūm, and ðæs mōnan ryne is swiðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7–8. Siddan was roðor āræred and ryne tungla gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 13; Jul. 198. Ryne curriculo, cursu, Hpt. Gl. 457, 18. Ealle gesceafta symle sculon ðone ilcan ryne eft gecyran, Met. 11, 37. Ða mæran tungl āwðer oðres rene ā ne gehrīueþ, 29, 10. Tungla ða ðe ryne healdap, Cd. Th. 239, 13; Dan. 369.

III. of fluids, a course, water-course, a flow, flux of blood:—Ða ætstōd ðæs blōdes ryne fluxus sanguinis, Lk. Skt. 8, 44; Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Seó æā ætstent on hire ryne, Jos. 3, 13. Hī nāmon twelf stānas on ðæs streāmes ryne de medio Iordanis alveo, 4, 8. Plantud nēh ryne (rynum, Ps. Th.) wetæra secus decursus aquarum, Ps. Spl. 1, 3. Wæter ða nū under roderum heora ryne healdap, Cd. Th. 10, 20; Gen. 159. Wið rymas wætera, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3.

IV. of time, course, cycle, lustre:—Gear annus, tid tempus, ryne cursus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 38–40. Ryne cyclus, rynnus cyclis, ii. 20, 64–65; 137, 73. Ða se ryne ðissa geāra gefyllend wæs quo completo annorum curriculo, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Ryne lustro, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 42.

V. course of life:—Honorius æfter don ðe hē ða gemæro his rynes gefyllde of ðissum leūhte leorðe (*postquam metas sui cursus implevit*), Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Gif ðū hine lufast on ðines lifes ryne, ðe ðe is ungewiss, Basil norm. 8; Norm. 52, 8. VI. currus is translated by ryne in Ps. Spl. T. 67, 18 and Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 10. [Bi his blodi rune þet run inne monie studen, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 10. Þe stronge rune of þat blodi stream, Marh. 7, 12. Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, A. R. 74, 21. Goth. runs: O. Frs. blōd-rene: O. H. Ger. run meatus: cf. Icel. runi a *flux, stream*.] v. blōd-, eft-, forþ-, gegn-, on-, riht-, streām-, up-, ūt-ryne.

-ryne; *adj.* v. dæg-, hider-, hwider-ryne. ryne, es; *n.* A mystery, mysterious saying:—In rýne in misterio, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3. Tō wuttanne clāne rýne f āsægnisse (*mysterium*) rices Godes, Lind. 8, 10. Rýne ongietan reádan godes guman galdorcwíde glæawe þeþuncan *let men understand the mysterious speech of the red gold (a ring which is represented as speaking), wisely consider its charm*, Exon. Th. 432, 26; Rā. 49, 6. Clāno rýno f gesægnisse f diopnise mysteria, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11. v. ge-ryne.

ryne-gæst, es; *m.* A guest or foe that comes swiftly (?), a term used for lightning:—Fea ðæt geðýgþ ðara ðe geræcþ rynegiestes wæpen few escape whom the lightning strikes, Exon. Th. 386, 8; Rā. 4, 58.

rýnegu in hel-rýnegu pythoissa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 20.

rynel, es; *m.* A runner, messenger, courier:—Rynel cursor, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 24; Hlfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Renel, Kent. Gl. 949. Pilatus hēl geclypian his ænne ryne and hym tō cwæþ: Yrn and clypa tō mē ðone ðe ys Jesus genemmed. Se ryne swā dyde and myd mycelum oðste wæs forþyrrende. . . . Hī clypodon tō Pilate: Hēte ðū ðýnne bydel and ðýnne ryne hym swā ongeān cuman? Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5–16; 4; Thw. 2, 19–36. Renula cursorum, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Rynela concurrentium, Anglia viii. 302, 33 (v. samod-rynel). v. for-rynel.

rynel, es; *m.* A stream:—Rynelas rivos, Ps. Spl. 64, 11; Blickl. Gl. cf. rinnelle.

ryne-lic; *adj.* Mystical; mysticus, Hymn. Surt. 48, 25; 87, 15. v. ge-rynelic, rūn-lic.

rynelice; *adv.* Mystically; mystice, Hymn. Surt. 68, 13. v. ge-rynelice.

ryne-mann, es; *m.* One skilled in explaining mysteries:—Ða clamme ðe ða ræðellan wið rýnemenn heöld, Exon. Th. 429, 32; Rā. 43, 13.

ryne-strang; *adj.* Strong for the course, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rā. 20, 7.

ryne-swift; *adj.* Swift in its course:—Ofer uppan rodere ryne-swiftum, Met. 24, 28.

ryne-þræg, e; *f.* A space of time:—Hý bidinge mōstun tīdum brūcan . . . restan ryneþrægum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184.

ryne-wægn, -wæn, es; *m.* A swift vehicle, a chariot:—On ryne-wænum in curribus, Ps. Th. 19, 7.

rynge. v. renge.

rynig; *adj.* Good at running:—Sum biþ rýnig, sum ryhtscytte, Exon. Th. 296, 14; Crā. 51. [Cf. (?) He gon to rusien swa þe runie (wode, 2nd MS.) wulf þenne he cūmed of holte, Laym. 20123.] v. wið-rynig.

ryniga (?), an; *m.* Liquid that runs off (?):—Wel mintan on scaldes rynlan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 2. Genim rynian sealt[es], gehætt, þweah mid ðý, 156, 16.

rynning, e; *f.* Rennet; coagulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 70. [Gloucestershire running rennet, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4. 'Earning, yearning, cheese-
rennet, or that which curdles milk,' Brockett. 'Runnet, called in Derby-

shire erning; it runs the milk together,' Pegge. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.] v. ge-runnen.

rýpe, rýpan, rýpere. v. rýpe, rýpan, rýpere.

ryplen (?); *adj.* Made of broom:—Ryplen (þýfllen? v. þýfel) spar-teus, Germ. 399, 457.

rysc; *m.* f. (?) rýsce, an; *f.* A rush:—Risc juncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 30; ii. 112, 18. Risce, i. 68, 35. Resce juncus vel scyrpus, 79, 66. Spyrte biþ of rixum gebrōden. Rixe weaxst gewunelic on wæter-igum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8–10. Risce papyro, juncu, Hpt. Gl. 483, 69. Grōwnys hreōdes and ricsa wiror calami et junci, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ricsa wyrtruman, Lchdm. ii. 234, 8. Rixum juncis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 21. Ða heó gescah ðone windel on dām rixum (*in papyrione*), Ex. 2, 5. [Aenb. resse: Piers P. rische, reshe, rusche: Chauc. rishe: Prompt. Parv. rische, rusche: M. H. Ger. rusch; *f.* a rush: Du. rusch; *n.* From Latin ruscus.] v. eā-(æ-, eō-)risce, -rixce.

rysc-bedd, es; *n.* A bed of rushes:—On ðæt risched, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 428, 31.

rysce. v. rýsc.

ryscen; *adj.* Of rushes, rush:—Riscene weocan fila scirpea (junccea), Germ. 391, 15.

rysc-leac, es; *n.* Rush leek, rush garlick; allium scharnoprassum:—Riscleac allans (allium?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 40.

rysc-pytt, es; *m.* A pit or pool in which rushes grow:—In hriscpyt; of hriscpyt intō ðere dic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 2–3.

rysc-steort, es; *m.* A promontory where rushes grow:—Æt riscsteorte; of dam hrissteorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 217, 12–13.

rysc-pýfel, es; *m.* A rush-bed, bed of rushes:—Riscpýfel juncetum, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 73; juuencibus, 287, 261. Risc juncus; riscpýfel juncetum; riscpýfel juuencibus, ii. 45, 75–77. Risc-, ry[s]c-thýfel juncetum, Txs. 68, 517. Andlang ðere dic on riscpýfel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 4.

rysel, rysele, es; *m.* Fat:—Rysel adeps, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 10; axungia, ii. 101, 37. Rysle aruina, 2, 61; 92, 15. Rysele, 80, 44. Rysle ilium, 48, 33. Genim hæenne rysele. . . gōse rysele, Lchdm. ii. 40, 10–12. Swines rysl, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. Ðū nīnst ðone rysel, Ex. 29, 13. Ðū nymst ðone rysle of ðam ramme, 29, 22. Ðone risel, Lev. 3, 9. Ryslas ealra eafisca, Lchdm. ii. 30, 1. [O. L. Ger. rusli, hrusli aruina.]

ryðða, an; *m.* A large dog, mastiff, blood-hound:—Ryðða molossus, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 35; 78, 52. Ridda, ii. 56, 41. Hē getiðge ænne or-mæne ryððan innan ðam geate ðær Petrus inn hæfde, ðæt hē hine ābitan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 372, 34. v. roð-hund.

rytran. v. a-ritrid explatam, Txs. 58, 372.

ryung (?), e; *f.* Roaring, groaning, grunting:—Ic wiste ðæt swīn wæron ðæm elpendum lāde and hiora rymg (rýung? v. rýan) hīo meahthe āfyrhton quorum grunnilas timere bestias noveram, Nar. 21, 26.

Hring (?) suspirium, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34.

S

For the Runic S see Sigel.

sā; *gen. sán; m.* A tub, pail, vessel:—Saa libitorium, Txs. 35, 17. [Prompt. Parv. soo or cowl, vessel tina. He kam to þe welle, water uprow, And filde þer a michel so, Havel. 933. So, soa a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang, Ray's North-country words. Soa, soe a tub; commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing, E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire.

'In Bedfordshire, what we call a coal and a coal-staff, they call a sow and a sow-staff,' Kennett. Icel. sār a cask: Dan. saa: Swed. så.]

saban, es; *m.* (?) A sheet:—On sabanum, id est scēte in sabanis (cf. on scētum in sabanis, 48, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 57. [In Mt. 27, 59 the Gothic version translates σιδῶν by sabana. O. H. Ger. saban, sapon; m. sabanum, sindon, teristrum, linteum: Gk. σάβανον: Mid. Lat. sabanum: Span. sabana a sheet. Diefenbach ii. 770 cites an Arabic word sabaniyat fine stuff for girdles, veils, etc., with the derivation of it from the name of the town Sabano near Bagdad.]

Sabat, es; *m.* (?) The Sabbath:—Sabates sabbati, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 5. [Cf. Goth. Sabbato, Sabbatus.]

Sabine, a; *pl.* The Sabines:—Hū Rōmāne and Sabīne him betweoðnum wunnon, Ors. 2, 4 tit.; Swt. 2, 19. Tō ānwige gangan wið swā fela Sabīna, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 16.

Sabīnisc; *adj.* Sabine:—Ðæt Sabīnisc gewinn, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 68, 32; Swt. 72, 8.

sac. v. sacu.

sao (sac?); *adj.* Accused, charged, guilty:—Swērian ðæt hig nellan nāenne saclēasan man forsecean ne nāenne sacne forhelan *let them swear that they will not bring a charge against an innocent man, nor conceal one who is justly charged*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. v. un-sac, sacc.

-saca. v. and-, ge-, wider-saca. [O. Sax. -sako: O. Frs. -seka: O. H. Ger. -sahho. Cf. Goth. *ni sakjis āpaxos*.]

sacan; *p. soc, pl. sōcon*; *pp. sacen*. I. *to fight, strive, contend*:—Peōdscypas winnaþ and sacaþ heom betweōnan, Wulfst. 86, 8. Hē geseh twegen Ebreisce him betwýnan *sacan conspexit duos Hebraeos rixantes*, Ex. 2, 13. Ic (*Beowulf*) sceal fōn wið feōnde and ymb feorh sacan, Beo. Th. 883; B. 439. Gōd sceal wið yfele, lif sceal wið deāþe, leōht sceal wið þýstrum, fyrd wið fyrde, feōnd wið ððrum, lād wið lāde ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53. Scea fæge sweltan and dōgra gehwam ymb geald sacan middangeardes, Exon. Th. 335, 4; Gn. Ex. 28. Ðū tælnissum wið ða sēlestan sacan ongunne *thou didst attempt to strive with the best (the gods) with insults*, 254, 23; Jul. 206. Wæran sacende emulabantur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 10. II. *to disagree, act in opposition, not to be, or not to act, in unison, to wrangle*:—Ðonne se abbot and se prāfost ungerāde beoþ and him betwux sacaþ *dom contraria sibi inuicem sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124, 19. Ne ða ððre ongeān ðæt ne sacan (wiðcwedon, Wells Frag.) *the others shall offer no opposition to the decision*, 119, 2. Dōm stande ðær þegenas sammæle beōn; gif hig sacan (*disagree*), stande ðæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 289, 3. Ðæt hē sōce altercetur, sermocinaretur, Hpt. Gl. 476, 67.

III. *of litigation, to bring a suit*:—Ðā sōc Wulfstān on sum ðæt land *Wulfstan brought a suit laying claim to some of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 7. IV. *to bring a charge against one, to accuse, blame*:—Hū nicla wið ðec sacas cýðnessa *quanta aduersum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 13. Mē mīne āgen word sylfne sōcon *uerba mea excrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Monige cýðnisse leōse hīa gicwēdun tō sacanne wið him *multi testimonium falsum dicebant aduersus eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 56. Swā hwæt þwyr and gebolgen mōd . . . sacendes hātheortnys hit is nā lufu þreāginge *quicquid proteruus et indignus animus protulerit, oburgantibus furor est, non dilectio correctionis*, Scint. 36. V. *to refuse, deny*. v. on-sacan:—Sæccendum sedlum *negatis sedibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 14. [Goth. *sakan to strive, rebuke*: O. Sax. *sakan to rebuke, blame*: O. H. Ger. *sahhan litigare, increpare, oburgare*: Icel. *saka*; *wk. to fight, blame, accuse*.] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, on-, ðp-, wið-, wider-sacan; *sacian*.

saooc, es; *m. A sack, bag*:—Ne bere gē sacc ne codd *sacculum neque peram*, Lk. Skt. 10, 4. Sæc *sacculum*, Kent. Gl. 208. Hig fyldon hira saccas (*saccos*) and lēdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc . . . Ðā undyde hira ān his sacc . . . hē ðæt feoh geseah on his sacces (*saculi*) mūpe, Gen. 42, 25, 28. Ðā guton hig hira hwæte of hira saccon, 42, 35. Fylle hira saccas and lege hira ælces feoh on his āgenne sacc, 44, 1. [Goth. *sakkus*: O. H. Ger. *sac*: Icel. *sekkur*.] Cf. bi-sæc, sæcc.

saoerd, es; *m. A priest* (the term is not confined to the Christian priesthood):—Sacerd wē cyrcinger *sacerdos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 23; Rtl. 125, 1. Hæfde se sacerd (*sacerdos*) on Madian seofon dohtra, Ex. 2, 16. Moises heold his mæges sceap ðæs sacerdes on Madian, 3, 1. Putifares dohtor ðæs sacerdes of ðære byrg, Gen. 41, 45. Hē slōh ðæs sacerdes (hēsacerdas, Lind. Rush.) þeow, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. Ða word ðæs sacerdes *vox praedicatoris*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 1. Ðone clānan sacerd (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Suife ryhte ða sacerdas (*sacerdotes*) sint gehātene sacerdas, ðæt is on Engliſc clānseras, forðæm hīe sculon lātteowdōm gearwian ðām geleáffulm, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Ða sacerdas of Leuias cýnne, Deut. 27, 1, 14; Ps. Th. 77, 64. Moyses and Aaron sōde sacerdas, 98, 6; Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ða mæssepreostas wæron ðus gehātene . . . Ðā ða gemýnegodan sacerdos (-as?) cōman erant *presbyteri* . . . *Venientes memorati sacerdos*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 55, 19. Ðera sacerda ealdor *principes sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51; Blickl. Homl. 77, 8; 239, 28. Hýrde wē ðæt Jacob fore sacerdom swilt prowode, Apstls. Kmbl. 141; Ap. 71. [From Latin. Anglo-Saxon alone seems to have borrowed this word.] v. ealdor-, heah-sacerd.

sacerd-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Hēr syndan sacerdbanan, Wulfst. 163, 27; 266, 27.

sacerd-gerisne; *adj. Befitting a priest*:—Hē hæfde sacerdgerisene ealdorlicnysse *auctoritatem sacerdotis dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11.

sacerd-hād, es; *m. Priest-hood*:—Ðā Zacharias his sacerdes hādes (*sacerdhādes*, MSS. A. B. C.) breac *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. 1, 8. Efter gewunan ðæs sacerdhādes hlotes, 1, 9. Ðæt hē gesette on sacerdhād Judas ðam folce tō biscope *that he might ordain Judas bishop of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 2108; El. 1055. Biscoephādas *vel sacerdhādas* *flaminea, i. episcopali gradu*, Wülck. 239, 23.

sacerd-land, es; *n. Land assigned to priests*:—Būtan ðām sacerdlānde *absque terra sacerdotali*, Gen. 47, 26.

sacerd-lic; *adj. Priestly, sacerdotal*:—Sacerdlic *sacerdotium*, Rtl. 25, 31; *sacerdotalis*, 195, 4. Sacerdlice þēnunga dōn *officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Be sacerdlīcum hrægum *de vestibus sacerdotum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 38.

sac-full; *adj. I. contentious, quarrelsome*:—Hē biþ swiðe sacful and mīcele ungeþwærnesse and mænigfealde saca on ðære gefērðenne wyrch *scandala nutriunt et dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 8. Ne ænig man ne sý tō sacfull ne ealles tō gefitgeorn, Wulfst.

70, 19; Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Sacful wif *litigosa mulier*, Kent. Gl. 690. Mid secfullan (*rixosa*) wīfe, 790. [If þe cristene mon bið sacful, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 1.] II. *given to accusation* (v. *sacan*, IV):—Ne beo ðū sacfull *non eris criminator*, Lev. 19, 16.

sacian; *p. ode To strive, brawl*:—Gif men saciaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 22. Fela sind ðe wyllaþ fracollice him betwýnan *sacian many there are that will shamefully brawl among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 1. v. and-sacian; *sacan*.

sac-leās; *adj. I. free from charge or accusation, innocent*:—Swerian hig ðæt hig nellan nænne sacleāsan man forsegean ne nænne sacne forhelan, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. Fiónge mec habbaþ sacleōsne (*sacleās*, Lind., cf. Icel. *saklaust without cause*) *odio me habuerunt gratis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 25. II. *free from charge or contention, unmolested, secure*:—On ðæt gerād ðæt ðes cynges men sacleās beōn mōston on ðām castelan ðe hī ær þes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9. Eádgār æþeling wæs gefangen; ðone lēt se cyng syddan sacleās faran, 1106; Erl. 241, 20. Sacleāso iwih wē gedōeþ *securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14. [Ðo þe haddan on þesse liue alle here sunnes forleten and bet . . . alle he quað hem *saclese*, O. E. Homl. ii. 171, 35. Wass Crist sacclæs o rode nazledd, Orm. 1900. Sacles (*without strife, freely*) he let him welden it so, Gen. and Ex. 916. Icel. *sak-lauss innocent, not guilty*. Sacless still remains in Northern dialects, but seems to have got a meaning, with which innocent also is used, that of silly, simple. v. Jamieson, Halliwell, and E. D. S. Publications.]

sacu, e; *f. I. strife, contention, dissension, sedition, dispute*:—Sacu *seditiō*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 30. Seō sacu (*seditiō*) āras, Num. 16, 42. Weard sacu (*rixa*) betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes . . . Abram cwæð tō Lothe: 'Ic biðde ðæt nān sacu (*jurgium*) ne sig betwux mē and ðē,' Gen. 13, 7, 8. Ðanun mæg āspringan seō mæste sacu and se mæsta swice ealra ungeþwærnesse *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 129, 8. Drihten cwæð: 'Ðonne gē gehýraþ on middangearde gefeoht and sacc ne beo gē āfyrhte.' Gefeoht belimþ tō feōndum and sacu tō ceastergewarum. Mid ðām wordum hē gebēncode ðæt wē sceolon þolian wiðutan gewinn fram ðrum feōndum and eac wiðinnan fram ðrum nehgebūrum lādlice ungeþwærnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12–17. Hē (*Caligula*) mænde ðæt ðær ðā næs swelc sacu swelc ðær oft ær wæs, and hē self for oft on ððra lond, and wolde gewin findan, ac hē ne mehte būtan sibbe, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Seac Geāta leōdum and Gār-Denum sib gemænum, and sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Ðæne ðe wæs for sumere sac (*propter seditionem*) ou cwerterne, Lk. Skt. 23, 25. Moises genemde ða stowe Costung for Israhēla bearna sac *propter jurgium filiorum Israel*, Ex. 17, 7. Ðæt hīe under ðære sibbe tō ðære mæstan sacc beōme, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28. Sacu *militiam*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 70. Grendel wan wið Hrōdgār, wæg singale sæce, sibbe ne wolde, Beo. Th. 310; B. 154. Læt sacc restan, lād leōdgewin, Exon. Th. 254, 21; Jul. 200. Sacu *lites*, Kent. Gl. 575. Of sacum *rixis*, 635. Ne mæg ic āna ācuman eowre saca (*jurgia*), Deut. 1, 12. Mænigfealde saca on ðære gefērðenne wyrch *dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 9. II. *distress, trouble, affliction, persecution*:—Ðær eow is sacu būtan ende grim gēstæwul in hell is trouble without end for you devils, *fierce torment of spirit*, Exon. Th. 142, 27; Gū. 650. Ðær biþ ā gearu wraðu wannhālum wita gehwylces sacce and sorge *there shall be ever ready for the wretched support against every infliction, against distress and care*, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Ne þearft ðū sār nīwigan and sacce ræran (cf. Gi werðat ok sō sālige thes in saka biodat *liudi blessed are ye when men shall persecute you*, Hel. 1336), 1879; El. 941. Ðær hē hæfþ eal sār and sacc, hungor and þurst, wōp and hreām, and weāna mā ðonne æniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hīe āriman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Seō sunsciēne slege þrowade, sacc singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230.

III. *crime, guilt*:—Nis ðær on ðām londe synn ne sacu *non hic audit scelus infandum* (cf. O patt an bukk he leýðe All þeýre sake and sinne, Orm. 1335. He alātan mag saka endi sundea *he can forgive sins*, Hel. 1009), 201, 10; Ph. 54. Ðā wæs synn and sacu Sweōna and Geāta, wrōht gemæne, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. IV. *a contention at law, a suit, cause, action*:—Nān sacu ðe betweox preōstan sī ne beo gescoten tō world-manna sōme *no suit that there may be between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 3. Gif man ðerne sacc tihte *if one man bring a suit against another* (cf. ef man hwemu saka sōke, Hel. 1522), L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11. Hit betere wære ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hý ænige sacc hym betweōcan heoldan *it would be better that they should come to an agreement than that they should carry on any suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 3. V. *jurisdiction in litigious suits*. For the first time apparently in charters of Edward the Confessor the phrase *sac and sōc* or *sōen* occurs, and in them it is frequent. It is thus explained in the Latin version of an Anglo-Saxon charter where it is found:—Ic an heom ealswā ðæt hý habben ðærofer saca and sōcna *iis (sanctus Petrus et fratres Westmonasterienses) etiam concedens ut insuper habebant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas*

lites inter uasillos et colonos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumnias rebus mulctis efficiendi easque leuandi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7, v. Stubbs, Const. H. i. 184, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xliii sqq., Grmm. R. A. 854 sq. [*Laym*, sake strife: O. and N. cheste and sake: *Goth.* sakjō strife: O. Sax. saka: O. L. Ger. saca res, causa: O. Frs. sake, seke causa, res: O. H. Ger. sabha līs, causa, occasio, negotium, res: *Icel.* sök a charge, a crime, a suit, cause, sake.] v. sæcc.

-sacung. v. wid-, wider-, yfel-sacung.

sāda, an; m. A cord, halter, snare:—Swelce sādō (sāde, Rush.) tamquam laqueus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 35. Grin biþ on sādān tōrædend laqueus contritus est, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Mid sādē (laqueo) hine āwrigde, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. [O. H. Ger. seito laqueus, pedica, tendicula.] v. wealh-sāda.

Sadducēas; pl. *The Sadducees*:—Eodun tō him Farisēas and Sadducēas, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 1. Sadducēa *Sadducaeorum*, 16, 6.

Sadducēiso; adj. *Sadducean*:—Hē hēt ða Saducēiscan stytle beón, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34.

sadian; p. ode. I. to satisfy, satiate. [O. H. Ger. satōn saturare. Cf. *Icel.* sædja to satisfy.] v. ge-sadian. II. to become satisfied, to get satiated or tired:—Mē þincþ ðæt ðū sadige hwæt hwegnunges and ðe þincen tō ælengē ðas langan spell melinks thou art getting somewhat wearied and these long discourses seem to thee too protracted, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 5.

sadol (-el, -ul), es; m. A saddle:—Sadol sella, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 33; i. 83, 70. Sadul, 23, 19. Hē hēht ealla mearas on flet teōu, ðara ānum stōd sadol, ðæt wæs hildesetl heāhcynting, Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. [O. H. Ger. satal, satul; m.: *Icel.* sōðull; m.] v. seām-sadol.

sadol-beorht; adj. *Having a splendid saddle*:—Priō wigc sadol-beorhte (cf. sadol searwum fāh, since gewurðad, 2080: B. 1038), Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175.

sadol-boga, an; m. A saddle-bow:—Sadolboga carpella, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 16; ii. 128, 71. Sadulboga, 103, 4. Sadelboga, 17, 34: corbus, 22, 46. Sadulboga, i. 23, 18. [*Icel.* sōðul-bogi: O. H. Ger. satal-bogo.]

sadol-felg, e; -felge, an; f. *The pommel of a saddle*; pella (cf. Spanish *pella* a ball, anything made in a round form):—Sadulfelgae, -felge pella, Txts. 88, 818. Sadulfelg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 9. Sadulfelg (? Wrt. sādulfelt), i. 291, 15.

sadolian; p. ode *To saddle*:—Ic sadelige hors sterno, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 1; Soma. 30, 34. [*Icel.* sōðla: O. H. Ger. satalōn.] v. ge-sadelod.

sæ; m. f.; gen. sæs, sæs, sē, sēwe, seō; nom. pl. sæs, sē; dat. sæm, sæum, sæwum. *Sea*. The word is found in the following glosses:—Sæ mare vel aequor, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 62; 70, 13. Brym, sē aequor, 53, 50. Sæ lutex (latex?), ii. 53, 17. ðæs yþiendan sæs fluctuati ponti, 149, 61. And sæ et salis, 32, 28. Mid sæ cum pelago, 21, 27. Ofer sæ citra pontum, 18, 68. Ða hæwnan sæs marmora glauca, 57, 7. Sæ marmora, 91, 73.

I. sea (water as opposed to air and earth):—On ðam ðæge gewiteþ heofon and eorpe and sæ, and ealle ða þing ðe on ðam syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. God gescōp ðone rodor betweoh heofone and eorþan and betweoh ðam twæm sæum, ðam uplican and ðam niderlican. Se uplica sē . . . cēlēp ðære tungla hæto, and se rodor ymbfēhþ fitan eall ðas niderlican gecseafte, sē and eorþan, Shrn. 63, 5–10. On syx dagum Crist geworhte heofenas and eorþan, sæs and ealle gecseafte, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 13.

II. sea (as opposed to land):—Ðonne ðū wyte ðæt sē sī ful at high water, Lchdm. iii. 176, 18. Ūs drifaþ ða ællreordan tō sē, widscūfep ūs seō sē ðam ællreordum, Bd. i. 13; S. 481, 44. Ðæs sēs flōdes weaxnes, 5, 3; S. 616, 16. On sæs (sæes, Lind.: sæes, Rush.) grund in profundum maris, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. For gedrefednesse sæs swēges, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Sæs earm, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 6, 14. Gang tō ðæs sæs waroþe . . . Hē eode tō ðære sē, Blickl. Homl. 231, 29–36. Gān ofer sæs yþa, 177, 18. Geswencede of ðisse sæwe hreōnesse, 233, 26; 235, 1. Hreōnesse ðære sæwe, 235, 5. Monigra ceapstōw of lande and of sæ cumendra, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Bāt on sæwe, Exon. Th. 458, 12; Hy. 4, 99; Andr. Kmbl. 1029; An. 515. Æt fulre seō, Lchdm. iii. 178, 18. On siewe (?sæwe), Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 4. Ðā mētte hiē micel yst on sē, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Hiē micel ðæs folces ofer sē adræfdon, 878; Erl. 78, 30; Bd. i. 15; S. 484, 7. Ofer ðone sē, i. 12; S. 481, 2. Gif hwā his āgenne geleod bebycgge ofer sē, L. In. i. 1; Th. i. 110, 4. God gecigde ða drignes eorþan and ðara wætera gegaderunga hē hēt sēs, Gen. i. 10. Sæs up stigon, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gall. 1375. Ðæt ðas deopān sē dri geweorðap, Ps. Th. 65, 5. Beutan eallum sæwum, 138, 7.

III. sea (as opposed to water inland):—For hwī ne fixast ðū on sē? (cf. ic wyrpe max mīne on eā, 23, 9). Hwilon ic dō, ac seldon, for ðam micel rēwyrt mē ys tō sē, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1–5. Sæs tōslūpan, eal sealt wæter, Lchdm. iii. 36, 27.

IV. a sea:—Him is be-cāstan se sē ðe man Arfatium hæf, and westan and be-orþan Creticum se sē, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 26, 32; 28, 1. Nēh ðam clife ðære Reādan sæs, Swt. 12, 20. Be ðære reodān sē, Ex. 14, 9. Betwih ðære sē seō is nemned Adriaticus, Blickl. Homl. 197, 21.

V. of inland water, a sea, lake:—Sume men secgaþ seō eā ðær wyrp micelne sē aliqui auctores ferunt fluvium vastissimo lacu

exundare, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ðære sē in the sea (of Galilee), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. [*Goth.* saivs: O. Sax. sēo, sēu: O. Frs. sē: O. H. Ger. sēo: *Icel.* sær, sjór, sjár; gen. sævar; dat. sævi, sæ.] v. eást-, heáh-, norþ-, Ost-, Wendel-, west-, wid-sē.

sæ-æbbung. v. æbbung.

sæ-ælf, es; m. A sea-eel:—Sææl murenula (cf. *hec murenula* a lamprun, i. 222, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 74.

sæ-ælfen[n], e; f. A sea-elf, sea-nymph:—Sæælfenne Naiades, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 32; 59, 12. Sæelfen, i. 60, 18.

sæ-bāt, e; f. A sea-boat:—On sæbāte, Andr. Kmbl. 876; An. 438; 980; An. 490. Ic on holm gestāh, sæbāt gesæt, Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633; 1795; B. 895.

sæ-beorh a sea-hill, a hill or cliff against the sea:—Ealle geriman stānas on eorþan, steorran on heofonum, sæbeorga sand (MS. sund; but cf. Ic ðinne ofspring gemenigfylde swā swā steorran on heofonum and swā swā sandceosol on sē, Gen. 22, 17), Cd. Th. 205, 25; Exod. 441. Hū gewearð ðe ðæt ðū sæbeorgas sēcan woldest, merestreuma gemet, ofer cald cleofu ceōles neōsan, Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308.

sæ-burh a maritime town:—Hē gewunade in *Capharnaum ðæt is sæ-burug (-caestrac, Rush.) habitavit in Capharnaum maritima (*note on Capharnaum: In ðær byrig Capharnaum is genemned and maritimam cuoced, forðon ðyū burg is on sē), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 13. [*Icel.* sæborg a sea-side town.]

sæc; adj. I. hostile, offensive, hateful:—Tō āscamelicum ad detestabilem, ad odiosum, sæcum inuisum, exosum, meltestran hūse lupanar, Hpt. Gl. 500, 58–62. v. next word. II. guilty, charged with guilt. v. on-sac, sac; and cf. *Icel.* sekr guilty, convicted.

-sæcc. v. and-, efoful-, wider-sæc.

sæcc, es; m. Sacking, sack-cloth:—Hē ārās of ðam wācan sæcce ðe hē lange onuppan dreorig wæs sittende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 802. Ðū slite hāran (sæcc, MS. C.) mīne conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. v. sac, sæccing.

sæcc[e], e; f. Strife, contest, conflict:—Ā wæs sæc, Elen. Kmbl. 2512; El. 1257. Ðær biþ ceble wēn slidre sæcce there (at the rocky shore) the vessel may expect fierce conflict, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rā. 4, 29. Hē sæcce ne wēneþ tō Gār-Denum, Beo. Th. 1205; B. 600. Se æt sæcce gebād whigrye wrādra, 3241; B. 1618; 1910; B. 953. Ðam æt sæcce weard Weohstān bana mēces ecgum Weohstan felled him in fight with the edge of the falchion, 5218; B. 2612. Nægling gescwā æt sæcce (in fight with the fire-drake), 5355; B. 2681. Tīr geslōgān æt sæcce gained glory in battle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4; Erl. 114, 8. Æt sæcce forweorþan to perish in battle, Judth. Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 289. Æt wigc spēd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; El. 1183. Hē feorg gesealde æt sæcce, Apstls. Kmbl. 117; Ap. 59. Ic ofslōh æt ðære sæcce (the battle with Grendel's mother) hūses hyrdas, Beo. Th. 3334; B. 1665. Hē tō sæcce bæst wæpen wundrum heard he to battle bore a weapon wondrous hard, 5366; B. 2686. Se ðe sæcce gænz he who came safe from conflict (Beowulf), 3959; 1977. Sæcce sēcan, 3982; B. 1989. Nō hē him ðam sæcce ondrēd, ne him ðæs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, 4684; B. 2347. Sæcce fremman to fight, 4991; B. 2499; Exon. Th. 496, 28; Rā. 85, 21. Hī hæfdon sæcce gesōhte, sceolde swardes ecg feorh ācigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Hē wælfæha dēl sæcca gesette he composed many a deadly feud and quarrel, Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Cf. sacu.

sæccan (?) to fight, contend:—Of ic secal wið wæge winnan and wið winde feohtan, somod wið ðam sæcce (?sæcce fremman or sēcan, v. preceding word; but cf. also saccian, saccan), Exon. 308, 3; Rā. 17, 2.

sæccing, es; m. Sacking, a bed made of sacking:—Hī on sæccingum (in grabatis) bāron ða untruman, Mk. Skt. 6, 55. v. sæcc.

sæc-dōm, sæc-easter. v. sæc-dōm, sæ-burh.

sæc-ceosol sand or gravel on the sea-shore:—Sæceosol arena maris, Gen. 32, 12. Sæcysul calculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 23.

sæccg, sæccgan, sæccgen. v. secg, secgan, sægen.

sæc-ir[r] the retreat of the sea (when the waves drew back and left a passage for the Israelites), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291.

sæclian. v. sīclian.

sæc-clif a cliff by the sea:—Swā fela welena swā ðara sondcornā beóp be ðisum sæclifum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27.

sæc-coc, es; m. A cockle:—Hwæt fēhst ðū on sē? Crabban muslan sæccocas caneros, musculos, neptigallos, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [Cf. a farthing-worth of muscles were a feste for suche folke, oþer so fele Cockes (cockys, MS. G.: cockeles, MS. I.), Piers P. C text x. 95. Welsh cocs cockles.]

sæc-col, es; n. Jet; gagates, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 25.

sæc-cyning, es; m. A sea-king, a king who was powerful on the sea:—Helm Scyllinga, ðone selestān sæccyninga ðara ðe in Swiōrice sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4754; B. 2382. [*Icel.* sæ-konungr.]

sæd; adj. with gen. Sated, weary, filled, having had one's fill (the word is not used in the sense of modern sad):—Sæd effetus, i. plenus, Germ. 396, 215. Ðær læg secg mænig . . . wērig wiges sād many a warrior lay dead there . . . of war had had his fill, Chr. 937; Erl. 112,

20. Beadowerca sæd, Exon. Th. 388, 4; Rā. 6, 2. Wiste wlone and wines sæd, 369, 11; Seel. 39. Swiðe ætan and sade wurðan *manducauerunt et saturati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Hī sæde wæron *saturauit eos*, 80, 15. [Goth. saps: O. Sax. sad; O. L. Ger. sad; O. H. Ger. sat satur; Icel. saðr (saddr).] v. hilde-, un-, win-sæd; sadian.

sæd, es; n. I. *seed, what is sown, that part of a plant which propagates*:—Senepes sæd *gratum sinapis*, Mk. Skt. 4, 31. Ðæt treow sceolde sæde eft onfon the tree should again bear seed, Cd. Th. 251, 12; Dan. 562: 252, 24; Dan. 583. Ealle treowu ðe habbaþ sæd on him silfon heora ægenes cynnes *universa ligna quae habent in semetipsis sementem generis sui*, Gen. 1, 29. Ðam men ðe seow gōd sæd on his æcyre, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Ut eode se sædere his sæd to sáwenne, Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Swylce man wurpe gōd sæd (*sementem*) on his land, 4, 26. I a. fig. *seed, that from which anything springs*:—Ðæt hálige sæd gewát, ðæt him ær of ðæs láræwes mūþe bodad wæs, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. Ðeah biþ sum corn sædes gehealden symle on ðære sáwle sōðfæstnesse: ðæs sædes corn biþ simle áweaht mid áscunga, Met. 22, 37–41. Gif wē cōw ða gástlican sæd sáwap, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. II. *the ripe fruit, that from which the seed is taken*:—Hī heora sylfra sæd sníþaþ they shall reap their crops, Ps. Th. 125, 5. Se hāta sumor giereþ and drigeþ sæd and blēda, Met. 29, 61.

III. *fruit, growth*:—Of wlite wend-aþ wæstna gecyndu, biþ seó síðre tīd sáða gehwylces mætræ in mægne, Exon. Th. 105, 1; Gú. 16. IV. *sowing, v. sēd-tīma*:—Sæd and gerip sumor and winter ne geswīcāþ *sementis et messis, aestas et hiems non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. V. *applied to animals, seed, progeny, posterity*:—Sæd *crementum* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 26: ii. 16, 39. Weres sæd, 44, 55. Mīn sæd him þeowāþ, Ps. Th. 21, 29. Ðæt sæd ðara unrihtwīsa forwyrd, 36, 28. Tō Abrahamæ wæs cweþende ðæt his sæd oferweoxe ealle ðas woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Swā hē sprac tō Abrahamæ and hys sæde, Lk. Skt. 1, 55. Ðæt his brōðor nīme his wīf and his brōðor sæd wecce, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. [Goth. mana-sēps: O. H. Ger. sāt: Icel. sād sæd, crop.] v. god-, līn-, un-, wād-sæd.

sæd-berende *seed-bearing*:—Eorþe swæalh sædberendes (v. sæd, V) Sæthes līce, Cd. Th. 69, 33; Gen. 1145. Grōwende wīrte and sædberende *herbam viventem et facientem semen*, Gen. 1, 29.

sæd-cynn, es; n. *a kind of seed*:—Æghwīlc sædecyn omne *genus seminarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 30. Sædere gebyreþ ðæt hē hæbbe ælces sædcynnes ænne leāp fulne, ðonne hē ælc sæd wel gesāwen hæbbe ofer geāres fyrst, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9.

Sæ-Dene; pl. *The sea-Danes, Danes of the islands* (?), or *Danes skilled in sea-faring* (?):—Sigehere lengest Sæ-Denum weold, Exon. Th. 320, 13; Vid. 31. Cf. Sæ-Geātas.

sæ-deor, es; m. *a sea-beast* (cf. Milton's 'that sea-beast Leviathan'):—Hine swencte on sunde sædeor monig, Beo. Th. 3025; B. 1510. Hē hēt his ægene men hine sændan on done sæ, and ða sædeor hine sōna forswulgon, Shrn. 54, 27. Hī mon wearp in sædeora seāþ, 133, 11. Gif hit on Frigedeāþ þunrige, ðæt tācnāþ sædeora cwealm, Lchdm. iii. 180, 17. [Icel. sjó-dýr.]

sædere, es; m. *a sower*:—Sædere sator, *seminator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 73. Sum sædere fērde tō sáwenne his sæd, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 12; Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Be sædere, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 8. v. next word.

sædian; p. ode *To sow, provide seed for land*:—Folgere gebyreþ ðæt hē on twelf mōnþum iī. æceras gearnige, oðerne gesāwene and oðerne unsāwene; sædige sylf ðæne he must provide the seed for the latter himself, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

sæd-leāp, es; m. *a basket or other vessel of wood carried on one arm of the husbandman, to bear the seed which he sows with the other, a seed-leap* (Essex), *seed-lip* (Oxford). v. E. D. S. Pub. B. 18; also *seed-lop*, v. Old Country and Farming words, iii. Hopur or a seed lepe *satorium, saticulum*, Prompt. Parv. 246. A seedlepe *saticulum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 28; *semilio*, 611, 11:—Sædleāp, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [Ðæt acersæd hwæte, ðæt is twegen sædlæpas, and ðæt barlic, ðæt is brē sædlæpas, and ðæt acersæd āten, ðæt is feower sædlæpas, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 34–36. In the note on this passage *seed-lip* is said to be still used in Somersetshire.] v. leāp.

sæd-līc; adj. *Seminal*:—Sæd sēdlīc *semen seminale*, Rtl. 146, 17. sædnap, es; m. *Sowing*:—Sædnap *satio, seminatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 50.

sædness, e; f. *Satiety, repletion*:—Ōþ sædness *ad congeriem, congestionem, nauseam, satietatem*, Germ. 39, 1, 30.

sæ-draca, an; m. *a sea-dragon, sea-serpent*:—Sædracan *leviathan i. serpens aquaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 55. Gesāwon æfter wātære wyrmycnyne fela, sellice sædracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426.

sæd-tīma, an; m. *Seed-time, time for sowing*:—Sædtīma and hærfest, sumor and winter ne geswīcāþ næfre, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 28. [Icel. sād-tīmi the sowing season.] v. sæd, IV.

sæ-earm, es; m. *An arm of the sea*:—Soft se sæearm up of ðæm sæ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4.

sæ-ebbung, -elfen. v. sæ-æbbung, -ælfenn.

sæ-færeld a sea-passage, used in reference to the attempt made by

the Egyptians to pass the Red Sea:—Ðā hī (*the Egyptians*) oninnan ðæm sæfærelde wæron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 33.

sæ-fæsten *the fastness or stronghold which the sea constitutes*:—Ōþ ðæt sæfæsten landes æt ende leddmægne forstōð *the sea was a stronghold which blocked the further passage of the Israelites*, Cd. Th. 185, 24; Exod. 127.

sæ-farop *the sea-shore*:—Ceolas lēton æt sæfearoþe sande bewrecene, Elen. Kmbl. 501; El. 251. Sæfaropa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. v. sæ-warop.

Sæfern, e; also indecl. f. *The river Severn*:—Hiē gedydon innan Sæferne mūþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. On Sæferne stape, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hiē gedydon æt Sæferne, ðā fōron be Sæferne . . . be westan Sæferne, 92, 14–20. Be Sæfern, 896; Erl. 94, 15. Be westan Sæferne, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Of Seferne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 10. Of Sæfern, 405, 29. Westwardes on Sæferne, ii. 150, 9, 14. *Latin forms in the charters are Saberna*, i. 64, 11; Sabrina, 84, 2; Saebrina, ii. 59, 18.

Sæfern-mūpa, an; m. *The mouth of the Severn*:—On sūphealfe Sæfernmūþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4; 997; Erl. 134, 8.

sæ-fisc, es; m. *a sea-fish, fish that lives in the sea*:—Fleóégende fuglas and sæfiscas *volucres coeli et pisces maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. Swelap sæfiscas, wægdeora gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. Ōðre sæfiscas cynn, 363, 19; Wal. 56. [fulled mid gode sæfisce, Laym. 22550. Icel. sæ-fiskr.]

sæ-flōd, es; m. n. I. *an incoming tide, flood* (as opposed to ebb):—Grēcas hātaþ *malina* sæflōd ðonne hyt wixst, and ledon ðonne hyt wanap (cf. *ledona* næpflōd wē ebba, *malina* heāhflōd, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11–12), Anglia viii. 327, 29. Wæs ān burg sió wæs nēh ðæm sæ ōþ ān sæflōd com and hiē āwæste *civitas repentino maris impetu abscissa, atque desolata est*, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 20. On ðissum geāre com ðæt mycele sæflōd, and ærn swā feor up swā næfre ær ne dyde, and ādrencte feala tūna, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 14. Dises geāres āsprang up tō ðan swiðe sæflōd, and swā mycel tō hearme dyde swā nān man ne gemunet ðæt hit æfre æror dyde, 1099; Erl. 235, 24. Sæflōde *indruto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 27.

II. *the sea, the water of the sea*:—Ðā fandode forþweard scipes (*Noah*) hwæder sincende sæflōd wære, Cd. Th. 86, 28; Gen. 1437. Heofen and eorþe sīde sæflōdas *coeli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. [He lætte bi sæflode þearkien scipen gode, Laym. 2630.]

sæ-flota, an; m. *a ship*:—Næs him cūð hwā ðam sæflotan sund wīsoðe, Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. [Cf. He makede muchul sæflot, Laym. 4530.]

sæ-fōr, e; f. *A journey by sea, a voyage*:—Nis ðæs mōdwlone mon ofer eorþan . . . ðæt hē ā his sæfōre sorge næbbe, Exon. Th. 308, 19; Seef. 42.

sæ-fugol a sea-fowl. Sæfugl, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria, Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 29. [Icel. sjó-fugl.]

sægan; p. de *To cause to sink*:—Ōþ ðæt seó sunne on sūþdore sæged weordeþ (cf. Sō gisēgīd wurd seðle nāhor hēdra sunna, Hel. 5715), Exon. 207, 15; Ph. 142. v. on-sægan; sīgan.

-sæge. v. on-sæge.

sæ-geāp; adj. *Roomy enough for sea voyages* (of a ship):—Sægeāp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896.

Sæ-Geātas; pl. *The seafaring* (?) *Geats*:—Ða Sæ-Geātas sēlran næbben tō geceōsenne cýning ænigne, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1850. Sæ-Geāta (*Beowulf and his companions*) sīðas, 3976; B. 1986. Cf. Sæ-Dene.

sægedness a sacrifice, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33. v. on-sægedness.

sæ-gemære, es; n. *a sea-border, coast*:—Sægemære *maritima*, Lk. Skt. 6, 17. On ðam sægemærum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 13.

sægen, sæcgen, segen, e; f. I. *a saying, statement, assertion*:—Ðā sægde se Clitus ðæt Philippus mære hæfde gedōn ðonne hē. Hē ðā Alexander āhlēop, and hiene for ðære sægene oislōg, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. Heora biscopas from hiora godum sæden ðæt hiē ðæt gefeoht forbuden. Ac Papirius ða biscopas for ðære sægene swiðe bismrade, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 2. Se Hælend cwæð: ' Ic sitende beo æt mīnes Fæder swīðran.' Ðā cwæð se caldorbiþscop: ' Hwæt þīncþ eow be ðissere segene, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 2: 320, 31; 484, 1. Gyf hē ðe seþ ðæt hē hwethwugu gesāwe . . . hweder ðe āwuht æt his segene tweōge, Shrn. 196, 17. Ðū ne tweōdast ymbe Honorius segene, hwī tweōst ðū ymbe hera þegena sægena, 197, 21–23. Hiē sædon ðæt sió sibb of his mīhte wære ac hē fleah ða sægene he would not admit what they said, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 33. Sægenum *assertionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 62. Hiē wiston be ðæs engles sægenum, ge be heora sige ge be ðara hæðendra manna fleāme, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Sæcgenum, Ps. Th. 144, 7.

II. *what is said generally, tradition, report, story*:—Ðæt is fýrn sægen (fýrn-sægen? cf. fýrn-gewrit, -gid) it is an old story, Andr. Kmbl. 2977; An. 1491. Ic wolde gewitan hweder sió segen sōð wære ðe mē mon be ðon sægde, I wanted to know whether the story I had been told about it was true, Nar. 24, 15. Of ealdra manna gewritum oððe sægene *ex scriptis vel traditione priorum*, Bed. pref.; S. 472, 19. Se hlisa ðe þurh ylðra manna segene tō ūs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, 2,

I; S. 501, 2. On gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum munimentis *literarum vel seniorum traditione*, pref.; S. 471, 27. Sægenum *scriptis*, 472, 5.

III. *a narration, relation* (whether spoken or written):—Þý læs ðæt eow seó sægen monigfealdlicor biþ onþihte tō writane ic ða wille lætan ðe ðær gewurdon ne sim scribendi multiplex, *priora facta praecognita praetere*, Nar. 3, 29. [*Icel. sögn a tale, report.*] v. ge-, sōþ-sægn, eald-gesegegn.

I. *a sea-goer, a mariner*:—Ða gléawe sægenga (gléawan sægengan?) wel hig understandaþ ðæt eorþlice lichamlice beþ fulran on weaxendum mōnan ðonne on wanigendum the skilful mariners well understand that earthly, corporeal things are fuller with a waxing than with a waning moon, Anglā viii. 327, 21.

II. *a vessel, ship*:—Sægenga fōr, fleat fāmigheals forþ ofer yðe, bundenstefia ofer brimstreamas, Beo. Th. 3821; B. 1908; 3769; B. 1882.

sæ-geset, es; n. *A maritime district*:—Sægesetu (-seotu) *promari-tima*, Txs. 82, 728. Sægesetu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 33.

sægl, -sægness, sægnian. v. sigel, on-sægness, segnian.

sæ-grund (or sæ (gen.) grund), es; m. *The depth of the sea, the bottom of the sea*:—Ne mē forselwege sægrundes deop neque obsorbeat me profundum, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Paulus awrāt be him sylfum, ðæt hē ænne dæg and āne niht on sægrunde ādruge, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 14. Sægrunde neāh (cf. ðis fis (the whale) wuned wið ðe se grund, Misc. 16, 517), Beo. Th. 1133; B. 564. Puri ðone sægrund (*profundum maris*, cf. tō sās grunde, l. 18, and on sās grund, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6) is getācnod hira ende, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 20. Fān Gode besecntun on sægrund sigefastne wer, Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ic styrgre wide sægrundas, Exon. Th. 382, 12; Rā. 3, 10; Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289.

-sægung. v. on-sægung.

sæ-hengest, es; m. I. *a sea-horse, hippopotamus*:—Sæhengest ipotamus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 30.

II. *a sea-steed, ship*:—Hū ðū wægflotan, sæhengeste, sund wisige, Andr. Kmbl. 975; An. 488. Cf. sæ-mearh.

sæ-hete (or sæ (gen.) hete), es; m. *Raging of the sea*:—Mid ðý wē wið ðam winde and wið ðam sæ (sæhete, MS. Ca.) campodan cum vento pelagoue certantes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

sæ-holm, es; m. *Sea*:—Sæholm oncnēow, gārseges begang, ðæt ðū gife hæfdes, Andr. Kmbl. 1058; An. 529.

sæht, sæhlian. v. seht, sahtlian.

sæl, sel, es; n. *A hall*:—Ic seah ræþlingas in ræced fergan under hrōf sales, Exon. Th. 435, 3; Rā. 53, 2. Gæst yrrē cwm, ðær wē sæl weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Ne gōd hafoc geond sæl swingeþ, 4520; B. 2264. Hý sæl timbred (æltimbred, MS., the alliteration requires s) ongytan mihton; ðæt wæs foremærost receda, 620; B. 307. Heorot (Hrothgar's hall), sincfæge sel, 336; B. 167. Geond ðæt side sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Wuna salu sinchroden halls splendidly decorated, 3342; An. 1675. Salo, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Gesāwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reāðum golde, 145, 10; Gen. 2403. [Wyn for to schenche, after mete in sale, Horn. 1107. Þyse renkeþ schal neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Allit. Pms. 41, 107. Such a freke watþ neuer in þat sale er þat tyme, Gaw. 197. O. H. Ger. sal exsolum, coenaculum; ðaz sal templum; Icel. salr a hall.] v. beāg-sæl, burg-, folc-, horn-sæl; sele, salor.

sæl, es; m.: e; f. I. *time, occasion*:—Ðā becom se apostol æt sumum sæle (on one occasion) tō ðære byrig Pergamum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 24, 70, 23. On sumne sæl quandoque, Ælf. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 66. Heora wise on nēanne sæl wel ne gefōr, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Ðās wyrtte man mæg niman on ælcne sæl this plant may be gathered at any time, Lechm. i. 112, 3.

II. *a fit time, season, opportunity, the definite time at which an event should take place*:—Ðēh ðe seel stē etiamsi oportuerit, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 35. Ðā Godan sæl þihte ðā gesōhte hē ðone kynning when it appeared to Goda a favorable opportunity, he visited the king, Chart. Th. 202, 30. Hī wundiaþ, ðonne se sæl cymeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 43; Leās. 23. Ðā wæs sæl and mæl, ðæt tō healle gang Healfdenes sunu it was the proper time for Hrothgar to go to the banquet-hall, Beo. Th. 2021; B. 1008. Op ðæt sæl ālamp (cf. Ðā seō ðid gelamp, ðæt . . . Met. 26, 17) ðæt hiō Beowulfse medoful ætber till the proper time arrived for her to present the mead cup to Beowulf, 1249; B. 622; 4123; B. 2058. Ic ofslōh æt ðære sæcce ðā mē sæl āgæld (when opportunity was offered me: cf. ðā him rūm āgæld 5374; B. 2690) huses hyrdas, 3335; B. 1665; Cd. Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Seō sæl gewearð (cf. seō ðid gewearð, ðæt se eorl ongan ædele cennan, 74, 25; Gen. 1227), ðæt his wif sunu on woruld brohte, 72, 14; Gen. 1186. Se sæl cymeþ, ðæt heō ðone dæges dæg dyn gehyre, Salm. Kmbl. 648; Sal. 323. Ne mihte nā lengc manna ænig hiue sylfne bedyrnan ac gehwā tō sēles (at once) mōste clipian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 115. Wit pencap sæles biðan sittan sunne Metod up forlæt we intend to wait till after sunrise, Cd. Th. 147, 10; Gen. 2437. Sæles biðeþ hwonne heō cræft hyre cýþpan mōte, Exon. Th. 413, 28; Rā. 32, 12. Hē sōhte ða seel (sæl, Rush.) ðætte hiue salde quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 16.

III. *time as in bad or good times, circumstance, condition*. v. IV:—Nū is sæl (a time of misery)

cumen, þreā ormāte, Andr. Kmbl. 2332; An. 1167. Storm oft holm gebringeþ in grimnum sælum storm oft brings ocean into a furious condition, Exon. Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Jacob byþ on glæðum sælum exultabit Jacob, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Hæfdan beorgas biðde sæle montes exultaverunt, 113, 14. Sael gewynsum roede casus secundet asperos, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 11.

IV. *happiness, good fortune, good time, prosperity* (often in pl.):—On ðære stōwe wē gesunde māgon sæles biðan, Cd. Th. 152, 21; Gen. 2523. Mæg snottor guma sæle brūcan, gōðra tida, Exon. Th. 104, 12; Gū. 6. Sælum gebliissad gladdened with all joys, 207, 12; Ph. 140. Siteþ sorgearig, sælum biðæled, 379, 5; Deor. 28. Syngum tō sælum (cf. After liked him ful wele for al was turned him to sele, C. M. 4432) for the happiness of sinners, 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ne trin ðū æfter sælum, sorh is geniwod, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. ¶ On sælum, solum in a state of happiness, happy [cf. þu ware a sele gief ich was wroð, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 17. Heora færð wes on sæle was prosperous, Laym. 1310. Selden sal he ben on sele (seide wurþ he blype and gled, Jes. MS.), Misc. 121, 301]:—Ðā wæs peoð on sælum (joyous), Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. On solum, 1218; B. 607. Ðū on sælum was be fortunate, 2345; B. 1170. On sælum in times of prosperity, Met. 2, 2, 7. Folc wæs on solum, Cd. Th. 184, 13; Exod. 106: 214, 5; Exod. 564; Elen. Kmbl. 387; El. 194. [All middellærdess scepe and sel, Orm. 14304. For quoso suffer cowpe syt (trouble), sele wolde folge, Allit. Pms. 92, 5. Goth. sēlei goodness: Icel. sæla bliss, joy, happiness.] v. gyte-, heah-sæl; sælp.

sæ-lac a gift or present or offering that comes from the sea or from a lake:—Beowulf mæpelode: Hwæt wē ðe ðas sælac (what B. had brought to Hrothgar from Grendel's lake-dwelling) brohton tīres tō tæcne, Beo. Th. 3308; B. 1652; 3253; B. 1624.

sæ-lād a course or way on the sea:—Wē on sælāde (in our course) brecaþ ofer bæðweg, Andr. Kmbl. 1022; An. 511. Hie on sælāde wif tō Denum feredon they on the watery way took the woman to Denmark, Beo. Th. 2319; B. 1157. Hē tō gynwraçe swidor þohte ðonne tō sælāde his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance effected by wiles than to taking his way over the sea, 2283; B. 1139. [Cf. Icel. sjó-leiði a sea-way; sjó-leiðis by sea.]

sæ-lāf what is left by the sea, applied to the spoils of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea:—Ongunnon sælāfe dælan, ealde mādmas, reaf and randas, Cd. Th. 215, 16; Exod. 584.

sælan; p. de To happen, betide, fortune (e.g. in Spenser):—Gif hiē ærfeweard ne gestrionen, oðða him sylfum ælles hwæt sæle . . . Gif him elles hwæt sæleþ, Chart. Th. 471, 30–472, 1. Sælde unc on þam brocum swā unc gesælde (sælde, Kmbl.) happen what might to us in those troubles, 485, 23. Hū ðe sæle how it may happen to thee, what your success may be, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1357. v. ge-, tō-sælan.

sælan; p. de. I. *to fasten with a cord*:—Hē sælde tō sande siðfæmed scip oncerbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Wedera leode sæwudu sældon, 457; B. 226. Hwær wē sælan sceolon sæhengestas ancum fæste, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ymb geofenes staþ gearwe stodon sælde sæmearas, Elen. Kmbl. 455; El. 228.

II. *fig. to restrain, repress, confine*:—Dōmgeorne dreōigne hyge oft in heora breostofan bindaþ fæste. Swā ic mōðfæran minne sceolde oft feterum sælan, Exon. Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21. Sælde sægrundas the bound sea-depths (in contrast with the relaxing of the bonds which held the sea, when a passage was made through it for the Israelites), Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289. [Goth. in-sailjan.] v. ā-, ge-, on-, un-sælan; sāl.

sæ-land a maritime district:—Mīn gafolisc ðe mē ārist be sælande maritimos pisces qui mihi contingere debent annualiter per thelonei lucrum, Chart. Th. 308, 1. [Cf. Icel. sjó-land (a local name).]

sæld. v. seld.

sælen; adj. *Of sallow*:—Sælenu salignis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 50. [O. H. Ger. salahin salignus.] v. seah.

sæ-leoda. v. sæ-lida.

sæ-leoþ a sea-song, song sung by the sailors in rowing, to keep stroke:—Sæleoþes celeumatis (σέλευμα), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 24.

sæ-lic; adj. *Of the sea*:—On sælicum strande on the sea-shore, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 10. Of sælicum grunde, 138, 11. On sælicere yðe in the water of the sea, 138, 8. Hī fiodon on sælicum yðum, i. 576, 21. Gedrefed on ðam sælicum yðum ðyssere worulde, ii. 388, 7. On sælicum in glarigeris, Hpt. Gl. 465, 3: in marinis, 473, 71. Ðæt hī Seaxna peoðe ofer ðam sælicum (? of ðam ofersælicum) dælum him on fultum gecýgdon ut Saxonum gentem de transmarinis partibus in auxilium vocarent, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 39. Ic rōwe ofer sælice dælas lawrow ultra marinas partes, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 33. Drihten gegaderode ða sælican yða fram ðære eorþan brādnyse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 16. Ða sælican nytenu (two seals), Homl. Th. ii. 138, 15. v. ofersælic.

sæ-lida, -leoda, an; m. *A sea-goer, sailor*:—Snottor sæleoda (Noah), Cd. Th. 201, 18; Exod. 374. Gehyrst ðū, sælida! . . . brimmanna boda! Byrht. Th. 133, 4; By. 45. Ic æfre ne geseah ænigne mann ðe gelicne steoran ofer stefnan . . . Ic georne wāt ðæt ic æfre ne geseah on sæleodan syllicran cræft I have never seen in a seaman more wondrous skill, Andr. Kmbl. 999; An. 500. Næfre ic sælidan sælran mætte, 941;

An. 471. Offa ðone sælidan slôh, Byrht. Th. 140, 10; By. 286. Cf. sæ-lidend.

sælig blessed, fortunate. [O. Sax. sâlig: O. L. Ger. sâlig, sêlig: O. H. Ger. sâlig beatus, felix.] v. carfoþ-, ge-, gewif-, heard-, ofer-, un-, wan-sælig, and next word.

sæliglice; adv. *Happily*:—Sæliglice feliciter, Rtl. 79, 30. [O. Sax. sâligliho: O. H. Ger. sâligliho feliciter.] v. ge-sæliglice.

sæligness. v. ge-sæligness.

sæ-lidend, es; m. *A seaman, sailor, seafarer*; also *a ship*, cf. sæ-genga:—Secgaþ sælidend, Beo. Th. 826; B. 411: 3640; B. 1818: 5604; B. 2806. Sægdon sælidende, 760; B. 377. Se ðe bisenceþ sælidende, eorlas and yðmearas, Exon. 363, 4; Wal. 48. [O. Sax. sêo-lidandi.]

sæ-lidende; adj. *Seafaring*:—Se mæra wæs hâten sælidende wealende Wulf, Salm. Kmbl. 422; Sal. 211. [Sæ-lidende men, Laym. 7821.]

sælmerige, an; f. *Brine*:—Sælmerige (sæll-, sel-, -mærice) salsa-mentum, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 18. [Cf. Span. salmuera brine: Ital. salamoja: Fr. saumure: Lat. sal-muria; cf. Gk. ἀλμυρος briny.]

sælp, e; f. *A dwelling, abode*:—Bare hiê gesawon heora lichaman næfdon on ðam lande ða giet sælpa gesetena bare they (Adam and Eve after the fall) saw their bodies, they had not yet in the land dwellings appointed, Cd. Th. 48, 33; Gen. 785. [O. Sax. selida; f. a dwelling: O. L. Ger. salitha, selitha tabernaculum, habitaculum: Goth. salithwa; f. a mansion, lodging, guest-chamber: O. H. Ger. salida, selida; f. mansio, domicilium, habitaculum.]

sælp, e; f. *Happiness, joy, felicity, good fortune, prosperity* (the word is generally in the plural):—Ic nu hæbbe ongiten ðæt ða mine sælpa and seô orsorges ðe ic ær wende ðæt gesælpa beon sceoldan nane sælpa ne sint I have now seen that my prosperity and security, that I supposed were certainly happiness, are none; non infitiri possum prosperitatis meae velocissimum cursum, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 25-27. Hâtan ðæt sælpa ðe nane ne beoþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Afyr fram ðe ða yfelan sælpa and unnettan gaudia pelle, 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðæm men þincþ ðeah hê se godcundlice geseadwis ðæt hê on him selfum næbbe sælpa genôges bûton hê mære gegaderige ðara ungesceadwîsena gesefta ðonne hê beþurfe diuinum merito rationis animal, non aliter sibi splendere, nisi inanimata suppellectilis possessione videatur, 14, 2; Fox 44, 19. Ys micel niêdpearf ðæt mon hienne wið ða ungemettican sælpa warenige, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 6. Hý weorðgeornra sælpa tôslitaþ they destroy the fortunes of the ambitious, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Heofenas bliissip sealte sæstreâmas sælpe habbaþ, Ps. Th. 95, 11. [O. Sax. sâlða: O. L. Ger. sâlða salus, salutare: O. H. Ger. sâlida felicitas, beatitas, bona fortuna; v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 822 sqq. on Sælde=Fortuna: Icel. sæld bliss.] v. ge-, ofer-, un-, world-sælþ.

sæltna (?) a bird's name:—Sæltna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 37: seltra, i. 281, 8: salthaga, 62, 36 gloss rubrica which is in the last case also glossed by rudduc the robin redbreast. v. rudduc.

sæl-wang, es; m. *A fertile plain, plain*:—Hê be wealle geseah wundrum fæste under sælwange sweras unlytfe by the wall he saw huge pillars with their bases wondrous fast underground, Andr. Kmbl. 2984; An. 1495. Hwîlum mec mîn frea fæste geneawap, sendeþ ðonne under sælwonge (MS. sal-), Exon. Th. 382, 27; Râ. 4, 2. Ic geseah hors ofer sælwong þragan, 400, 3; Râ. 20, 3. Hê geseah sîde sælwongas synnum gehladene, Cd. Th. 78, 14; Gen. 1293.

sæ-mann, es; m. I. *A seaman, one who journeys by sea*:—Sæmen æfter fêron flôðwege, Cd. Th. 184, 11; Exod. 105. Sæmanna sîð, 208, 4; Exod. 478. Gâras, sæmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Hê sæmannum onsacon mihte, 5900; B. 2954. Sigel sæmannum symble byþ on hihte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rûn. 16.

II. when English affairs are referred to the word is used of the Scandinavians:—Wâlâ ðære woroldscame ðe nû habbaþ Engle. Oft twegen sæmen oððe þrý driðaþ ða dræfe cristenra manna fram sæ to sæ, Wulfst. 163, 5. Mê sendon to ðe sæmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29. Gif ðu wille syllan sæmannum feoh, 132, 58; By. 38. Hê his singcyfan on ðam sæmannum wrec, 139, 63; By. 278. [Icel. sjó-madr a seaman, mariner.]

sæ-mearh a sea-horse, a ship:—Ûs bæc heahstefn naca, snellic sæmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. Meahte gesiôn brimwudu myrgan, sæmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Fearophengestas, sæmearas, 455; El. 228. Heahstefn scipu, sæmearas, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. [For similar terms in Icelandic v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. ii. p. 458.] Cf. sæ-hengest.

sæmend, sæmest, sæmestre. v. sæmend, sæmra, seámestre.

sæ-mêðe; adj. *Weary with being on the sea*:—Sæmêðe (Beowulf and his companions on their arrival at Hrothgar's palace), Beo. Th. 655; B. 325.

sæ-minte, an; f. *Sea-mint*:—Sæmint nereta (cf. sea-mint neretia, Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 39; althea, 68, 79.

sæmninga. v. semninga.

sæmotu (?) glosses frustrum (frustum?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 10.

sæmra; adj. (without positive) *Inferior, worse*:—Symle wæs ðý sæmra ðonne ic sweorde drep ferhþgeniðlan ever was the deadly foe the worse when I struck him with the sword, Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880. Hit is sæmre nû it is worse now (than in the golden age), Met. 8, 42. Ic lære ðæt hê gýme ægðer ge ðæs sêlran ge ðæs sæmran I advise him to take care both of the more and of the less important matters, Anglia ix. 260, 10. Hnâhran riuce, sæmran æt sæcce, Beo. Th. 1910; B. 953. Gif ðu sôðne God lufast. . . Gif ðu to sæmran gode hætsþ hæðen feoh, Exon. Th. 245, 28; Jul. 51: 264, 9; Jul. 361. Ða sæmran deteriora, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 38. Ðu byst se ilca se ðu ær wære, ne beoþ ðîn winter wiht ðe sæmran (anni tui non deficient), Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hî dweligende secap ðæt hêhste gôð on ða sâmran (sæmran, Cott. MS.) gesceafta id (good) error humanus a vero atque perfecto ad falsum imperfectumque traducit, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Sæmust wel wyrst pessima, Blickl. Gl. Ne wæron ðæt gesiþa ða sæmestan, Exon. Th. 326, 8; Wid. 125. Cf. sâm-

sæm-tinges. v. sam-tinges.

sæ-naca, an; m. *A sea-going vessel*, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26. sêne; adj. *Slow, dull, sluggish, inactive*:—Ymb ða gýmene his êcre hælo hê was to sêne erga curam perpetuae suae saluationis nihil omnino studii gerens, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Ne sceal se to sêne beôn, ne ðissa lâra to læt, Exon. Th. 450, 16; Dôm. 88. Sêne môð a sluggish mind, 122, 32; Gû. 314. Næs ðæt sêne cýning, 322, 23; Wid. 67. Ealá ðæt ðu woldest ðæs sîðfætes sêne weorðan (slow to undertake the journey), Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204: 422; An. 211: Elm. Kmbl. 440; El. 220. Næs his brôðor læt, sîdes sêne, Apostl. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Næron ða twegen tohtan sêne, lindgelâces, 150; Ap. 75. Ðone sænan ðe biþ to slaw ðu scealt hâtan assa mâ ðonne man segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum uiuit, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 19. Mægencreaft môða gehwilces ofer lichoman lænne and sênne might of the mind over the body weak and dull, Met. 26, 106. Hê (a sea serpent) on holme was sunðes ðe sênra (the slower in swimming), ða hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Ic sceal sêcan ôðerne ellenlêasran cempan sænran I must seek another warrior less courageous and active, Exon. Th. 266, 9; Jul. 395. [O. H. Ger. seine: Icel. seinm: Dan. seen: Swed. sen. Cf. Goth. sainjan to be slow, to tarry.] v. â-sânian.

sê-næss, es; m. *A ness or promontory stretching into the sea, a cape*:—Sênesse promontorio, Hpt. Gl. 420, 7. Ða lifende land gesawon brimclifu blican, georgas steape, sîde sênæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Sênæssas geseôn, windige weallas, 1146; B. 571.

sê-nett a net for fishing in the sea:—Sænnet sagene, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 14.

sæp, es; n. *Sap*:—Sæp succus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 12. Cederbeám cedrus, his sæp cedria, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 39. Ða weard beám monig blôðigum teárum birunnen, sæp weard to swâte, Exon. Th. 72, 23; Cri. 1177. Ðæs swêtestan sæpes suauissime succi, Hpt. Gl. 411, 58. Seô drige gyrd ðe næs mid sæpe æcudod, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 17. Sep sucum, Germ. 391, 18. [Aynb. þet zep: O. H. Ger. saf: Icel. safi; m.] v. stôr-sæp.

sæpig; adj. *Full of sap, succulent*:—Sæpig stela succulentus cauliculus, Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. [Prompt. Parv. sapy or fulle of sap cariosus.] v. unsæpig.

sæppe, an; f. *The spruce fir*:—Sæppe abies, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 40. [Cf. Lat. sappinus from which Fr. sapin.]

sæp-spôn a chip or shaving with sap in it:—Genim geongre âcrinde hand fulle . . . sceafe ðæt grêne, wylle ða sæpspône on cûmeolce, Lchdm. ii. 292, 27.

sêr (=rær?), Ps. Th. 7, 6.

sê-rîma, an; m. *The sea-shore, coast*:—Hî mycel yfel gedydon ægðer ge on Defenum ge wel hwær be ðæm sêrîman, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20: 994; Erl. 133, 19. [Bi ða sêrîme âhwær in Engelande in litore marino alicubi in Anglia, Chart. Th. 422, 2.] [Bi þisse sêrîme, Laym. 6216.]

sê-rînc, es; m. *A sea-man, one who journeys by sea* (used of the Scandinavians, cf. sæ-mann):—Hine ymb monig snellic særinde (of Beowulf and his companions), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. Sêrinc se sêrin (one of the Danes attacking Byrhtnoth) sêperne gâr, Byrht. Th. 135, 46; By. 134.

sêd-rîric a reed-bed in the sea (?), an ait:—Swylce wôrie bî ôfre sônðeorgum ymbseald sêrýrica mæst, swâ ðæt wenaþ wægþipende ðæt hý on ealond sum eágum wlitn (the reference is to the whale, which mariners mistake for an island), Exon. Th. 360, 24; Wal. 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. rôrahi arundinetum.]

sê-rôf; adj. *Active on the sea, strong in rowing*:—Ðonne sêrôfe snelle mægne árum bregðaþ, Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crâ. 56.

sêas a seat. v. sess.

sê-sceapa, an; m. *A sea-robber, pirate*:—Sæsceapan piratici, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 12.

sê-sîð a sea-journey, voyage, Beo. Th. 2302; B. 1149.

sê-snægl, es; m. *A sea-snail*:—Sæsnæl chelio, testudo vel marina gagalia, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Sæsnægias conchae vel cochleae, 56, 7; ii. 136, 14.

sæ-strand, *es*; *m. Sea-shore*:—*Sæstrand litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 59. Swā mænigfealde swā swā sandceosol on sæstrande, Jos. II, 4: Wulfst. 198, 22. Beraþ ða stānas tō sæstrande, Homl. Th. i. 68, 29. [Heo stepen up a sæstrond, Laym. 9235. *Icel. sævar-strönd.*]

sæ-stream, *es*; *m. Sea-stream, water of the sea*:—*Donne sæstreāmas flōwþ elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Sæstreāmas sealte, 79, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 391; An. 196: 1497; An. 750. Swearte sæstreāmas, Cd. Th. 80, 9; Gen. 1326. Sæstreāmum neah, 193, 22; Exod. 250. Ic his swiðran hand settan þence ðæt hē sæstreāma syddan wealde *ponam in mari manum ejus, et in fluminibus dexteram ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22. Sicilia sæstreāmum in, Met. I, 15. [He iwende ouer seastreames, Laym. 326. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marb. 9, 34. *O. Sax. sæo-ström.*]

sæt, *e*; *f. An ambush, a place where one lies in wait*:—Hý sætiaþ mīn and slitaþ swā gearwe swā seó leó ðeþ tō ðam ðe hē gefōn wyle and swā swā his hwelp byþ gehýd æt ðære sæte *susciperunt me sicut leo paratus ad praedam, et sicut catulus leonis habitans in abditis*, Ps. Th. 16, 11. Deórhege heáwan and sæte haldan *to maintain the places from which the deer might be shot* (?), L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. The Latio version has *stabiliateme observare*; Leo takes *sæte* = hedges, and Schmid translates 'in ordnung erhalten.' [*Icel. sāt; f. ambush.*] *v. sætian.*

sæta *a resident, inhabitant*. The form occurs only in compounds, and these are for the most part in the plural. There is also beside the weak *-sætian* a strong *-sæte*. *v. Dorn-* (Dor-), Dūn-, Peac-, Sumor-, Wil-sæte (-sætian). Other instances of the suffix are given in Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 34, where *Hrypensis ecclesia* is translated *Hrypsættna cyrice*: Hii sētena munecas *Hiienses monachi*, 5, 22; S. 644, 24: and in Cod. Dip. B. i. 414. It also forms part of common nouns, *v. burh-*, ende-, land-sæta: with which may be compared *O. L. Ger. land-sētio*: *O. H. Ger. himil-sāzo*: *Ger. land-safs*. See too the compounds of *sittend[e]*.

sætian, *-sæte*; *subst.*, *-sæte*; *adj.*, sæten, Sæter-dæg. *v. sætian*, sæta, and-sæte, seten, Sætern-dæg.

sætere, *es*; *m. One that lies in wait, one that waylays*. *I. a robber*; *latro*:—Peaf and sætere fur æt latro, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Peafas and sæterras fures æt latrones, 10, 8. *II. fig. one who acts insidiously*; *insidiator, seductor*:—Se sætere (*insidiator*), ðæt is se dióful, hē hine spærþ on wōh, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 23. Ðonne cymþ se lytega sætere (*seductor*) tō ðæm slāwan mōde, and æteþ him eall ðæt hē ær tō gōde gedyde, 65, 2; Swt. 463, 12. Hī sendon sæteras (*insidiatores*) ðætte genōmo hine on word, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 20. *v. sæt*, sætian.

Sætern-dæg, Sæternes-, Sæter-, Sæteres-dæg, *es*; *m. Saturday*; *dies Saturni*:—Sætern-dæg *rest requies sabbati*, Ex. 16, 23. On Sætern-dæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 2, Rbc. Sætern-dæg (sæter-, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 23, 56. Sætern-dæg (sæternes-, MS. A.), 23, 54. Sæternes-dæg, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28, Rbc.: 20, 29, Rbc. On ðone Sæternes-dæg, Chr. 1012; Eri. 146, 12; Shr. 70, 7. Sæternes-dæg of Saturno Iovis fæder, Anglia viii. 321, 17. Se seofopa dæg is se Sæternes-dæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 6. Æghwyce Sæternes-dæg *per omne sabbatum*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 40. Sæternes-dæg *Sabbatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 8. Sæternes-dæg (Sæternes-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 37, 23; 38, 8. On ðæm Sæteres-dæge, Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. [Saturnus heo (*the forefathers of the English*) given Sæterdæi (Sateres-dai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13933. *Orm. Saterdæg*. High German and Scandinavian take a different form, but Frisian and Dutch agree with English. *v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 114-5; 226-7.*]

Sætern-, Sæter-niht, *e*; *f. Friday night, the night between Friday and Saturday*:—His (*Christ*) lic læg on byrgene ða Sæterniht and Sunnanniht *his body lay in the sepulchre on the nights of Friday and Saturday*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27. [*R. Glouc. Sater-niht.*]

sæ-peoþ, *es*; *m. A sea-thief, a pirate*:—Heah-sæpeoþ *archipirata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 28.

sæperige, *an*; *f. Savory*; *satureia hortensis*:—Sæperian sæd, Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 8. *v. satirege.*

sætian, sætan; *p. ode To lie in wait for, waylay* (with gen.):—Fordam hē hine ne meahthe mid openlicum gefeohte oferswiðan sætaþ ðonne diógollice and sæcþ hū hē hine mæge gefōn *quia enim publico bello perdidit, ad exercendas occulte insidias exardescit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 13. Hē sætaþ (*insidiatur*) ðæt hē bereáfige ðone earmn, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Se synfulla sætaþ ðæs rihtwisn *observabit peccator justum*, 36, 12. Hý sætiaþ mīn *susciperunt me*, 16, 11. Ðū scealt fiersna sætan, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 913. Hū æghwelc syn biþ sætigende ðæs þiúðdan monnes *quomodo unumquodque peccatum proficientibus insidiatur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 24. Feóndas and sætendan sáwle mīnre *inimici et qui custodiebant animam meam*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. Sétendum *insidiantibus*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 5. [*Icel. sæta to lie in wait for* (with dat.): *M. H. Ger. sätzen.*] *v. sætnian*, sæt, sætere.

sættilcas:—Ne ymbe sciphergas sættilcas ne hérðon ne furþum fira nān ymb gefeoht sprecan, Met. 8, 31. *Grein suggests scealcas*, cf. næs scealcas nān in v. 21; *the corresponding prose is*:—Ne gehérde nōn mon

ðā get nāne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14-16.

sætnere, *es*; *m. One who lies in wait*. *v. sætnian*, sætere; but used in the following case to gloss *seditiosus*:—Mid sætnerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. *v. sætnung.*

sætnian; *p. ode To lie in wait for* (with gen.):—Ðā wæron ðær Sarcōne gesamnōde, ðæt hig sætnodan manna, Shr. 37, 34. *v. sætian.*

sætnung, *e*; *f. I. a lying in wait, plot, snare*. *v. sætung*:—Hē hine bæd ðæt hē his lif gescylde wið swā mycles ehteres sætnungum *obsecrans ut vitam suam a tanti persecutoris insidiis tutando servaret*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5. Hē him ða sætnunge (*insidias*) gewearnode ðæs unholdan cyniges, S. 515, 11: 5, 23; S. 646, 37 note. Sætnungum *insidiantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 54. *II. in the following passages the word glosses seditio*. *v. sætnere*:—On sætnungce (*setnong*, Lind.) *in seditione*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 7. Fore sætnunge *propter seditionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25.

sætung, *e*; *f. A lying in wait, plot, snare*:—Sætungce *aucupatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 43. Sætunge, 101, 25. Gif him þince ðæt hē feala earna ætsonne geséo, ðæt biþ yfel nið and manna sætung and seara, Lchdm. iii. 168, 11. Ðonne hē foresægh ða diéglan sætenga ðæs lytegan feóndas *quando hostis callidi circumspēctas et quasi incomprehensibiles insidias praedicti*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 14. Scottas ne sætingce ne gestrodu wið Angelpéode syrwaþ *Scotti nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moluntur aut fraudium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37.

sæ-upwearp *what is thrown up on land by the sea, jetsum*:—Ic habbe gegeofoen Ælfwine abbod . . . ða sæupwearp on eallen þingen æt Bram-cæstre, Chart. Th. 421, 33.

sæ-wæg *a wave of the sea*:—Sealte sæwæg, Cd. Th. 240, 9; Dan. 384.

sæ-wæter, *es*; *n. Sea-water*:—Genim celeþonian seáw and sæwæter, Lchdm. ii. 28, 12.

sæ-wang, *es*; *m. The plain by the sea, the shore*:—Gewāt se hearda æfter sande sæwong tredan, wīde waroþas, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964.

sæ-wār *sea-weed*:—Sæwāra *algae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 35. Cf. *waar alga*, ii. 99, 29. See E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. *v. waur*.

sæ-warop *the sea-shore*:—Be sæwaroþe and be æáðfrum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 17: Met. 19, 21.

sæ-weall, *es*; *m. I. a sea-wall, a cliff by the sea*:—Higelāc wunode sæwealle neah, Beo. Th. 3853; B. 1924: Exon. Th. 471, 15; Rā. 61, 1. *II. a wall formed by the sea*:—Sæweall āstāh (cf. ðæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) stōð swilce twegen hēge weallas, Ex. 14, 22), Cd. Th. 197, 6; Exod. 302.

sæ-weard *sea-ward, keeping watch and ward on the sea-coast*; it was a duty that might be required in some cases of thethane and of the 'cōsetla':—Of manegum landum māre landriht ārist tō cyniges gebanne . . . sæweard (*the section refers to the 'thegen'*), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. Werige his (*the 'cōsetla'*) hlāfordes inland, gif him man beðe, æt sæwearde, 3; Th. i. 432, 28. Cf. the description of Beowulf's landing:—Ðā of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, æt, Beo. Th. 463 sqq.

sæ-weg *a sea-way, a path through the sea*:—Sæfiscas ða faraþ gcond ða sæwegas *pisces maris qui perambulant semitas maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. [*Icel. sjó-vegr.*]

sæ-wérig; *adj. Weary with being on the sea*:—Sæwérige slæp ofer-eode, Andr. Kmbl. 1651; An. 817: 1723; An. 864. [We beoþ sæwerie men, Laym. 4619.]

sæwet, *es*; *n. Sowing*:—Ofer ða tíð ðæs sæwetes *ultra tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28, tit.; S. 605, 8.

sæ-wicing, *es*; *m. A viking*:—Randas bæron sæwicingas (*the tribe of Reuben*) ofer sealtne merc, Cd. Th. 199, 3; Exod. 333.

sæ-wiht, *e*; *f. A sea-animal*:—Deós corþe is berende missenlicra fugela and sæwihta *this land is productive of divers fowls and sea-animals (the Latin has insula . . . avium ferax terra marique diversi generis)*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15.

sæ-wilm, *es*; *m. A billow*:—Gē him syndon ofer sæwylmas hider wilcuman, Beo. Th. 792; B. 393.

-sæwisc. *v. ofer-sæwisc.*

sæ-wudu *a ship*:—Hī sæwudu sældon *they fastened their ship to the shore*, Beo. Th. 457; B. 228.

sæx. *v. seax.*

sæ-ýp, *e*; *f. A wave of the sea*:—Sæýþa *vel holmas equomaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 74. Hī sæýþa swiðe brégaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 23; Rūn. 21. [*O. Sax. sæo-ūdia.*]

safine, *an*; *f. Savine*; *juniperus savina*:—Savine. Genim ðās wyrt, ðe man sabinam, and oðrum naman wel ðam gelic, *savinam* hāteþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 13: iii. 16, 8: 58, 20. Safine, 22, 31. Lytel sauinan, 30, 15. Safinan dust, ii. 250, 27. Genim safinan, 100, 10: 294, 24: iii. 44, 5. Safenan, 46, 3: ii. 312, 11. Sauiinan, iii. 38, 26.

saftriende *rheumatic*:—Saftriende *reumaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 48. Cf. *sæp*.

ság (?) :—Ic heáfod hæbbe and heáne steort, eágan and eáran and ænne foot, hrycc and heard nebb, hneccan steápne and sídan twā, ság on middum, eard ofer ældum, Exon. Th. 490, 3; Rā. 79, 5.

saga, an; m. *A saw*:—*Saga serula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17; *serra*, 39, 67. v. *sagu*.

saga, an; m. *A saying, story, statement*:—Dīn saga biþ geswutelod, gif ðū ðone sylfan enegel biist, ðæt hē mīnne sunu ansundne ārære, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 193. v. *sagu*.

sagian. v. *secan*.

-sagol. v. *leās*, *sōþ*, *unsōþ*, *wær-sagol*.

sāgōl (v. sowel *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 22, *sopsawel veridicus*, 90, 19), es; m. *A staff, cudgel, club*:—Sāgōl oððe stāf *fustis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 44; *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 28. Ða sāglas (*vecetes*) sticiāþ inn on ðām hringum ða earce mid tō beranne . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðām sāglum, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 171, 5–12. Hiē Claudium mid sāglum ofbeotan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Hēt ða cwelleras mid stearcum sāglum hine beotan, Homl. Th. i. 424, 32. Mid stīðum sāglum beataþ, 432, 12; 468, 33. Hēt his cwelleras ðone hālgan beātan mid heardum sāglum. Ða bærst sum sāgōl intō ānes beāteres eāgan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 142. Mid swordum and sāhlum *cum gladiis et fustibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 47, 55. Hē stafas ī sāhlas isenne tōbræc *vecetes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. [Ælc bær an honde ænne saþel (staf, 2nd MS.) stronge, Laym. 12280.]

sagu, e; f. *A saw*:—*Sage serram*, Germ. 400, 531. Hē sceal habban æcse, adsau, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [O. H. Ger. *saga*, *sega*; f. *serra*, *lima*: Icel. *sög*; f. *a saw*.] v. *saga*.

sagu, e; and indecl. f. I. *a saw, say (to say one's say)*,

saying, statement, story, tale:—Racu, *sagu sermo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 12.

Nis ðis nān gedwimor ne nān dwollisc *sagu*, Jud. Thw. p. 159, 27. Ic hāte healdan hī ðþ ðæt heora *sagu* āfandōs sý, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 3.

Teōnan ðū wyrst ūs mid ðisse *sage haec dicens nobis contumeliam facis*,

Lk. Skt. ii. 45. *Sagu dictu* (cf. *gesægene dictu*, 28, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 7. Hī sēdon ðam kinge ðæt hē hāfde swýðe āgylt wið Crist. . .

Ðā læg se king and āswearode eall mid ðære *sage*, Chart. Th. 340, 1.

Gehýr ðū ðas race nā swilece *læse* *sagu* ac geworden þing *audi fabulam*,

non fabulam sed rem gestam, Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 12. Geendebrednege

ða *sago* þinga *ordinare narrationem rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2, 9.

Fabulae synd ða *saga* ðe menn secgaþ ongeān gecynde, Ælf. Gr. 50,

29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga, *sagena sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Ic

ðinra bysna ne mæg, worda ne wisna wuht oncnāwan, sīðes ne *sagona*,

Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. *Sagum fabulis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 10, 11. II.

saying, narration, telling, report:—Se hlisa ðe þurh yldra manna segene

(*sage*, MS. B.) tō ūs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos*

perlata est, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 2. III. *statement of a witness*,

testimony:—Tō hwi winlige wē ænigre ððre *sage quid adhuc egemus*

testibus, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne gehýrst ðū hū fela *sagena (quanta*

testimonia) hig ongen ðe secgaþ, 27, 13. Hī sōhton *læse* *saga (falsum*

testimonium) ongen ðone Hælend, 26, 59. IV. *a saying before-*

hand, foretelling:—Of *sage fatidicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 22. *Saga*

presagia, 67, 46. *Sagum praesagminibus, vaticinationibus, divina-*

tionibus, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Ælc his *saze* sæide, Laym. 26345. Heo

wenden þat his sawen (2nd MS. *sawes*) soðe weren, 749. A. R. *saze*,

sawe, *sahe*: *Chauc. Piers P. sawe*: O. H. Ger. *saga assertio, narratio,*

sermo, enuntiatio: Icel. *saga story, tale*.] v. on-, sōþ-sagu; *saga*.

saht, sales. v. *scht*, *sæl*.

sāl, es; m. e; f. (?) I. *a rope, cord, line, bond*:—Licgaþ mē

ymbe irenbendas, riðeþ racentan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 378. Ða

was be mæste segl sāl (cf. O. H. Ger. *segil-seil rudens*) fæst, Beo. Th.

3816; B. 1906. *Sālum nexibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 74. II.

rein:—Sālas [h]abenas, 4, 58; 6, 22. *Sālum ī gewealdeþerum*

habeis, 42, 60. III. *the loop which forms the handle of a*

vessel (?):—Sāl *ansa* (cf. *hinge ansa*, 284, 7, and see *nostle*. *The word*

occurs under the heading nomina vasorum), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 11. IV.

the fastening of a door:—*Repagulum sāl* [-panra?], Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 3.

Sāle *repagula*, ii. 119, 4. V. *a necklace, collar*:—*Sweorclāþ vel*

[*sweorclāþ vel* [sweorclāþ] sāl *collarium*, 134, 49. *Sāle collario*, 18, 17.

Saule callario (*saale collario*), 78, 71. [Soole, beestys teyyne

ligaculum; *restis* a sole to tie beasts, Prompt. Parv. 463. Hi drayep

myd such sol, Misc. 51, 162. O. H. Ger. *seil*; n. *funis, rudens, lorum,*

habena, restis: Icel. *seil*; f. *a line*.]

sala, an; m. *A sale*:—Ceap *distractio, sala venditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55,

55. [O. H. Ger. *sala*; f. *traditio*: Icel. *sala*; f. *a sale*.]

salf. v. *sealf*.

salfige, an; f. *Sage*:—*Saluige salvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 49. *Salfige*,

Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. *Saluic*. Genim ðas wyrt ðe man saluan nemneþ. . .

Genim ðas ylcan wyrt *salfian*, i. 218, 6–11. *Saluian sēd*, iii. 72, 7;

ii. 358, 18. Nim *salfian*, iii. 48, 3. Wyl *sealuian*, 44, 17. [O. H. Ger.

salbeia, salveia: Ger. *salbei*. *From Latin*.]

salh a *sallow*. v. *sealh*.

sallettan to play on the harp, sing to the harp, sing psalms:—Singaþ

him and salletaþ *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Th. 104, 2.

salm. v. *sealm*.

salness, e; f. *Darkness, duskiness*:—*Conticinium*, ðæt ys switīma

oððe salnyssa tīma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. *salu*.

salor a hall, palace:—Eōw ðeōs cwēn laðaþ tō salore (cf. tō hofe,

1111; El. 557), Elen. Kmbl. 1100; El. 552; 764; El. 382. v. *sæl*,

sele.

salo, salowig, salpanra, salt, salt-haga. v. *salu*, *saluwig*, *sāl* IV, *sealt*,

sæltma.

saltere, es; m. I. *a stringed musical instrument, a psalter*:—

Saltere sambucus, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 26; *psalterium*, Ps. Spl. 80, 2;

107, 2. On *saltere* syngaþ him in *psalterio psallite illi*, 32, 2; 91, 3;

143, 11; 150, 3. *Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas ætrinan*,

Lchdm. iii. 202, 14. II a. *the book of Psalms*:—Se *saltere* ys ān

bōc, ðe hē (*David*) gesette þurh God betwux ððrum bōcum on ðære

bibliothecan, Ælf. T. Grn. 7, 26. II b. *a psalter, a service-book*

containing the book of Psalms divided into certain portions for Matins,

and the Hours, so as to be gone through in the course of the week:—Hē

(*the mass-priest*) sceal habban ða wæpna tō ðam gāstlicum weorce . . .

ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc, *saltere* and *pistolbōc*, *godspellbōc* and *mæssebōc*,

L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 12; L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. ii.

salteras and se þridða[n] *saltere swā nian singþ on Rōme*, Chart. Th.

430, 11. ¶ *Saltere singan to sing psalms taken from the psalter*:—

Hē gehāt gehēt . . . ðæt hē āghwylce dæge ealne *saltere āsunge wovit*

votum quia quotidie psalterium totum decantaret, Bd. 3, 27; S. 599, 11.

Hē āsong ælce dæge tuwa his *saltere* and his *mæssan*, Shr. 134, 17.

Singe ælc gefētræden ætgædere heora *saltere* ða þry dagas, Wulfst. 181, 21.

Ælc brōður singe twegen *salteras* *sealma* . . . vi. *mæssan oððe* vi.

salteras *sealma each brother shall sing two portions of psalms from the*

psalter, Chart. Th. 614, 7, 11. [O. H. Ger. *saltari*, *psaltari psalterium*;

salzara sambucus: Icel. *saltari a psalm-book*.]

saltian; p. *ode To dance*:—Gē ne *salatudun* (*sealtedon*, MS. A.) *non*

saltastis, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. [O. H. Ger. *salzōn*. *From Latin*.]

salu; adj. *Dusky, dark*:—Ic sylfa [eom] *salo*, Exon. Th. 489, 21;

Rā. 48, 11. [O. H. Ger. *salo fuscus, furvus, ater, niger*: Icel. *sölir*

yellow.] v. following words.

salu-brūn; adj. *Dark-brown*:—Hrcfn *sweart* and *sealobrun*, Fins.

Th. 70; Fin. 35.

salu-neb; adj. *Dark-faced*:—Se *wonna þegn*, *sweart* and *saloneb*,

Exon. Th. 433, 9; Rā. 50, 9.

salu-pād; adj. *Dark-coated*:—Ða sind *blace swīde*, *swearte*, *salopāde*,

Exon. Th. 439, 1; Rā. 58, 3. Cf. *saluwig-pād*.

saluwig-fēðera; adj. *Of dusky plumage*:—[Hrcfn] *salwigeðera*,

Cd. Th. 87, 13; Gen. 1448.

saluwig-pād; adj. *Dark-coated, having dark plumage*:—Hrcfn *sal-*

wigpād, Exon. Th. 329, 20; Vy. 37. Earn *salowigpāda*, Judth. 24, 28;

Jud. 211. Lētan hræ bryttian *saluwigpādan* ðone *sweartan hræfn*, Chr.

937; Erl. 115, 10.

sāl-wang, sal-warp. v. *sæl-wang*, *sealt-wearp*.

salwian to make dark, to blacken:—Heó (*the dove*) nolde æfre under

salwed bord (*in the ark, which was dark-coloured from the pitch that had*

been smeared over it) syððan ætýwan, Cd. Th. 89, 15; Gen. 1481.

[Cf. O. H. Ger. *gi-salwian decorare*; *salwet obscuratum*; *salawi fusc-*

catio. v. Grff. vi. 183.] v. *salu*.

sam; conj. *Whether, or* (cf. swā . . . swā = *whether . . . or*):—Sam hī

þyrfon, sam hī ne þurfon, hī willaþ ðeah, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 29. Sam

wē willan, sam wē nyllan, 34, 12; Fox 154, 7; 40, 1; Fox 234, 34.

Hý gedōþ ðæt ægðer fætelis biþ offerforan sam hit sý sumor, sam winter,

Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Sam hý fæsten sam hý ne fæsten *omni tempore*

sive jejuni sive prandii, R. Ben. 66, 14. Sam hē hine miclum lufige,

sam hē hine lytlum lufige, sam hē hine myðlinga lufige, Shr. 194, 13.

Wið wunda som hý sýn of iserne, som hý sýn of stence, oððe fram

nædran, Lchdm. i. 166, 9. [Sam . . . sam *whether . . . or*, O. E. Homl. ii.

107, 8.]

sam- as a prefix denotes agreement, combination. v. *sam-mæle*, -rād,

-winnende, -wist. [Icel. *sam-*.]

sām- half-; the prefix denotes imperfection. Cf. *sāmra*. [O. Sax.

sām-: O. H. Ger. *sāmi-*: Lat. *semi-*: Gk. *ἡμι-*.]

Samarinas, Samaritanes, Samaritanisce; pl. *The Samaritans*:—Innan

Samaritana caestre (in burgum ðæra Samaritanesca, Lind.; in cæstra

Samarinas, Rush.) in civitates *Samaritanorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. Tō

Samaritaniscum, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 9. v. next word.

Samaritanisce; adj. *Samaritan, of Samaria*:—Ða ferde sum

Samaritanisc man wið hine, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Ðes wæs Samaritanisc, 17,

16; Jn. Skt. 8, 48. Ða cwæþ ðæt Samaritanisce wif. . . 'Ic eom

Samaritanisc wif; ne brucaþ Judæas and Samaritanisce metes ætgædere,'

Jn. Skt. 4, 9. [O. H. Ger. *Samaritanisc*.]

sām-bærned; adj. *Half-burnt*:—Sāmbærnd *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508,

56.

sām-boren; adj. *Born out of due time*:—Sāmboren *abortus*, Wrt. Voc.

ii. 10, 6. Cf. *ful-boren*.

sām-bryce a violation only partially effected:—Tō hādbōte, ðar

sāmbyrce wurde, bēte man georne be ðam ðe seō dǣd sý, L. E. B. 9; Th. ii. 242, 9. *The term is in contrast with ful-byrce in the preceding sections.* v. sām-wyrcean.

sām-cwic, -cucu; *adj.* Half-dead:—Sum mǣden hē gehǣlde, ðæt ðe læg on legerbedde seōc, sām-cucu geþūht, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Hē sām-cucu læga, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 164; L. Ælfsc. C. 31; Th. ii. 354, 10. Hē (Anthony) bebead ðæt hiene mon on ða ilcan byrgenne tō hiere (Cleopatra) swā sōmcure ǣlgede, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 31. Hī forlǣten hine sām-cucene *seminuio relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Sum mōder bær hire sām-cuce cild, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 16. [O. Sax. sām-quik: O. H. Ger. sām-quiek.]

same (always in combination with swā); *adv.* Similarly, in the same way. (1) Swā same:—And eft Lædenware swā same wendon ealla on hiora āgen geþeode and again the Romans in the same way translated all into their own language, Past. pref.; Swt. 6, 3. Ðeōs wyrt is swýðe scearpnumul wunda tō gehǣlne, swā ðæt ða wunda hrædlíce tōgðere gāþ; and eac swā some hio gedēþ ðæt flæsc tōgðere clifaþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 12; Elen. Kmbl. 2553; El. 1278. Ðæt hiē lufan Dryhtnes and sybbe swā same sylfra betweenūm gelæston, 2411; El. 1207: 2565; El. 1284. On Adame and on his eafra swā some, Cd. Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. Is ðæt fyr swā same on ðam wætre and on stānum eac, Met. 20, 150: 24, 33. Deor efne swā some faraþ, Exon. Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. (2) Swā same swā:—Hū ne foreallodon ða gewritu swā some swā ða wrietas dydon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Twā ðara gecynda habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men, 33, 4; Fox 132, 5. Ðær wifmenn feohtaþ swā same swā wǣpnedmen, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. [O. Sax. sō sama, sō sama sō: O. H. Ger. sama, sō sama, sō sama sō.]

samen; *adv.* Together:—Giurnan tuooge somen (*simul*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 4. Wērun somen Simon Petrus and Didimus, 21, 2. [Bāþe samenn, Orm. 377. Sitte samen, R. Brun. Goth. samana: O. Sax. saman: O. Frs. samîn, semîn: O. L. Ger. samen, samon: O. H. Ger. saman *simul*: Icel. saman.]

sām-grēne; *adj.* Half-green, backward (of a plant):—Spelt sāmgrēne far serotina, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 41.

sām-hāl; *adj.* Not in perfect health, weak:—Nū ne beoþ nāht fela manna ætsamne, ðæt heora sum ne sī seōc and sām-hāl, Wulfst. 273, 10. [O. H. Ger. sāmī-hail debilis.]

sam-heort; *adj.* Of one heart, of the same disposition; concors:—Singaþ samheorte sangas Dryhtne, Ps. Th. 149, 1.

sam-hiwan; *pl.* Members of the same household or family:—Samhiwra yrfebēc *jus liberorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 46. Somhiwena yrfebēc, ii. 49, 14.

sām-hwile; *pron.* Some:—Þeowne .lx. Somhwelcne fiftægum (mid fiftig, MSS. B. H.) the 'uer' for the 'þeow' is 60 shillings. For one kind it is 50 (?), L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Swā hwæt swā ūs God sylle miære ðonne wē nēde brūcan sceolan . . . ne sylþ hē hit ūs tō ðon ðæt wē hit hýdon, oððe tō gylpe syllan samhwylcum mannum ðe nāht swiðe God ne lufað, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Cf. swā hwile.

sām-lǣred; *adj.* Imperfectly taught:—Wē lǣraþ ðæt ænig gelǣred preost ne scande ðone sām-lǣredan, ac gebēte hine gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 19. Hieronimus ǣdwæcste ða dwollican gesetnysse ðe sām-lǣrede men sædon be hire forþsīde, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 6. *Barbarismus* and *solocismus* bēcumaþ of ðam sām-lǣredum lǣslisce geclypode oððe ǣwritene, Ælfsc. Gr. 50, 22; Som. 51, 52.

sām-mǣle; *adj.* Agreed, come to an agreement:—Gif hý ðonne ǣlces þinges sammǣle beon if they then be agreed in everything, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 19. Ðæt ðom stānde ðār þegenas sammǣle beon, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 3. Hēr swutelap on ðisum gewrite hū Wulfric and Ealdrēd wæron sammǣle ymbe ðæt land at Clife, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 5. Dene and Engle wurdon sammǣle æt Oxnaforða, Chr. 1018; Erl. 161, 16. [Cf. Icel. sam-mæli an agreement; sam-mælask ā eitt to agree in a thing.] Cf. mǣlan, mǣl.

sām-milt, -melt; *adj.* Half-digested:—Se gepigeda mete hefegaþ ðone magan, and hē ðone sām-meltan (the half-digested food) purh ða wambe ut sent, Lchdm. ii. 186, 22. v. militan.

-samno. v. æt-, tō-samne.

sammian; *p. ode.* I. v. trans. (1) to collect, assemble, bring together, gather:—Ða swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrtas wynsume and wudubleda colligit succos et odores diuine silua, Exon. Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. Somnas his huæte congregabit tritutum suum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. Nāt hwam hit gaderap ðæt somnaþ ða, Ps. Spl. 38, 10. Hē dyder folc samnode, Cd. Th. 230, 5; Dan. 228. Hiē here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2250; An. 1126. Wē somnadon † geaderdon ða colligimus ea, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 28. Sommas (sommigas, Rush.) ða ðe hiā gelǣfdon, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Swylce man fyrdre trymme and samnigne, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Fyrde somnian, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 2. Folc somnigean, Cd. Th. 191, 19; Exod. 217. (2) to draw together, join, unite:—Ðonne samnaþ hió ða wunde and hǣlþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 11. (3) to get materials together for a poem to compose:—Ic ðysne sang fand samnode wide I was author of this poem, gathered its matter far

and wide, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ne wēne ðæs ænig ælða cynnes, ðæt ic lygewordum leoþ sonnigne (that I compose my lay of lying words), write wōdcraefte, Exon. Th. 234, 29; Ph. 547.

II. intrans. (1) to collect, assemble, come together:—Sellendum ðe him hī somniap dante te illis, colligent, Ps. Spl. 103, 29. Somnode conglobatur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 34: 91, 20. Duguþ samnade, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125. Mægen samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 110; El. 55: 120; El. 60. Hī gederodon † somnodon tōgēanes mē conuenirent aduersum me, Ps. Spl. 30, 17. (2) to draw together, join, unite:—Ðā weoxon ða fyr swýðe and hī tōgðere þeoddon and samnedon oþ ðæt ðe hī wæron on ænne unmǣtne lēge geānead and gesomnade crescentes uero ignes usque ad inuicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. (3) to glean:—Hē mid his sceāfe ne mæg sceatf aýflan deāh ðe hē samnigne swiðe georne non impleuit sinum suum qui manipulos colligit, Ps. Th. 128, 5. [Laym. somnien, summien: Orm. sammenn: O. Sax. samnōn: O. Frs. samena, somnia: O. H. Ger. samanōn: Icel. samna.] v. ge-sammian.

sammung, e; f. An assembly, council:—Somnung synagoga, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 23; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 15, 16: concilium, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 55: Lind. 15, 1: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 59: congregatio, Rtl. 173, 3. v. ge-sammung.

sammunga, sæmunga, semunga; *adv.* All at once, on a sudden, suddenly, forthwith, immediately; continuo, subito, repente:—And ða hig ðæt spræcon sammunga (sammunga, MSS. A. B.) se hana creōw et continuo athuc illo loquente cantauit gallus, Lk. Skt. 22, 60. Hī hine sammunga (subito) scearpum strēlum on scotiap, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Ðā ǣscēan sammunga mycel leoht, Blickl. Homl. 145, 12. Sommunga, 239, 31. Hiē sume sommunga sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9. Sæmninga, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Ðis is fæwra manna dǣd, ðæt hī ealle eorþlice þing sæmninga forlǣtan māgon, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 33. Hī semninga snēcme forwurdon subito defecerunt et perierunt, Ps. Th. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 1. Ðā ǣstōd hē semninga exsurrexit repente, 2, 9; S. 511, 20. Ðā geseah hē semninga (subito) mon wið his gangan, 2, 12; S. 513, 34. Hit semninga (subito) on ūs rǣsde, Nar. 15, 19, 11. Ðā cōmon semninga twegen englas, Blickl. Homl. 221, 27; Exon. Th. 257, 5; Jul. 242: Beo. Th. 3284; B. 1640. Oþ ðæt semninga sunu Healfdenes sēcēan wolde ǣfenreste, 1293; B. 644. Hē (the whale) semninga on sealtne wæg niþer gewiteþ, Exon. Th. 361, 29; Wal. 27. Ða wæs semninga geworden mycel þunorrād, Blickl. Homl. 145, 28; Exon. Th. 31, 5; Cri. 491. Mec semninga slæp ofergengeþ, 422, 22; Rā. 41, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 464: 1639; An. 821.

sammung-cwide, es; m. A collect:—Somnungcwido collecta, Rtl. 2, 1.

samod; *adv.* Together. I. marking association in joint action:—Ealle hī aýldon samod onnitte gewordene sint omnes declinauerunt, simul inutiles facti sunt, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. Ða unrihtwisan forweorðap samod (simul), 36, 40. Cumap ūt samod Ilfing and Wisle (the two rivers have a common channel), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 10. Stōð his handgeweorc (Adam and Eve) somod on sande, nyston sorga wiht tō begnornianne, Cd. Th. 16, 12; Gen. 242. Ne beoþ wē leng somed, 168, 20; Gen. 2785. Somod eardedon Meotudes bearn and se monnes sunu, Exon. Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. Tō gebede feollon sinhiwan somed, Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778. Samed sīþian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rā. 52, 2. I. a. of mutual or reciprocal action:—Hiē fela spræcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789. Cf. samod-felita.

II. with numerals or with eall:—Him wæs bām samod lond gecynde, Beo. Th. 4399; B. 2196. Ðendan bū somod, lifc and sǣwle, lifgan mōte, Exon. Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Þreō tācen somod, 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Seofon winter samod seven years in unbroken succession, Cd. Th. 256, 11; Dan. 639. Ic eow bidde ðæt gē mē secgan hwylce gemete gē cōman ealle samod tō mē, Blickl. Homl. 143, 20. Hē eal innan samod forswæled wæs within he was one mass of inflammation, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5.

III. marking association of similar objects or circumstances, with nearly the force of and, both . . . and, also, too:—Somod jamque, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 31. Weras wif samod men and women, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras, heora wif somed, Cd. Th. 146, 7; Gen. 2418. Hē ðone healsbeah gesealde, þriō wicg somod, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. Ðū geworhtest heofon and corpan, sæs sidne fædm, samod ealle geseaft, Elen. Kmbl. 1455; El. 729. Ongan his feax teran and his hrægl somod, Judth. Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 282. Somod for his hælo ðæs cyninges and ðære þeode ðe hē fore wæs pro salute illius, simul et gentis cui praeerat, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29. Niht somod and dæg, Cd. Th. 239, 25; Dan. 375. Swylce ic his willan wylle sēcēan, samed (also, likewise, at the same time) andettan . . . , Ps. Th. 110, 2. Ðū ðinra bearna bearn scēawige; geseō samed gangan sibb ofer Israhēl, 127, 7; Exon. Th. 69, 16; Cri. 1122.

IV. in combination with ætgædere, mid:—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd and his sōðfæst mōd samod ætgædere, Ps. Th. 56, 4; 88, 21. Ðær wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere, Beo. Th. 2131; B. 1063. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere, 662; B. 329. Ðū ðe samod mid mē swēte gripe metas qui simul mecum dulces capiebās cibos,

Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Graton samod mid dām cnihtum feollō tō Johannes fōtum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 17. Cwom samod mid dām swylce Assur etenim Assur simul venit cum illis, Ps. Th. 82, 7. Ða ðe someð mid hine āstigon quae simul cum eo ascenderant, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 41. Hē gesette ðone mōnan fulne on eāstdæle mid scinendum steorrum samod, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28. **IV a. with allice:**—Hī me ymbsealdon samod allice swā beon circumdederunt me sicut apes, Ps. Th. 117, 12: 142, 4: 147, 5. Samod allice . . . swā swā sicut, 123, 6. Samod allicast swā velut, 78, 2: ut, 91, 11: sicut, 127, 4. **V. translating the prefix con-** in Latin words:—Ic samod awende converto, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 14. Ic samod cume convenio, Som. 39, 5. Ic samod fealde complico, 24; Som. 25, 52. Ic samod fealle concido, 28; Som. 32, 62. Ic samod fleo confugio, Som. 32, 49. Ic samod wurpe conicio, Som. 32, 40. Somud mengaþ wē comminiscimur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Somod geþwærende concordantes, 24, 8. [Laym. A. R. somed: Goth. samath: O. Sax. samad, samod.] v. next word.

samod; *prep. with dat. With, at:*—Samod ærdæge (with the coming of the dawn) eode æþele cempa self mid gesiðum, Beo. Th. 2627; B. 1311. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum somod ærdæge with day came comfort to the sadhearted, 5877; B. 2942. Cf. mid ærdæge.

samod-cumende flocking together:—Samadcumendum folcum populis confluentibus, Hpt. Gl. 455, 71: 518, 45.

samode (?):—Tala . . . swylce ic næfre on eallum dām fyrngewritum findan ne mihte sōðe samode [samode (?) collected or (?) composed, v. samnian, I. 3. Or cf. (?) Icel. semja (kvæði, bók) to compose (a poem, book)], Salm. Kmb. l. 17; Sal. 9.

samod-eard, es; *m. A common country:*—Git (Guthlac and his sister) ā mōsten in ðam ēcan gefeān mid ða sibgedryht somudeard niman, Exon. Th. 184, 19; Gū. 1346.

samod-fæst; *adj. Fast joined together:*—Sceal onettan, se ðe āgan wile lif æt Meotude, denden him leōht and gæst somodfæst seon, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581.

samod-gefit, es; *n. Strife, conflict:*—Somodgefit concertatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 18.

samod-gesip, es; *m. A companion, comrade:*—Samodgesip coheres, Germ. 400, 575.

samod-herung, e; *f. A praising:*—Samodhering conlaudatio, Blickl. Gl.

[**samodlice**; *adv. Together, unitedly in a body:*—Iedon ealle samodlice tō ðone kyng, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 10.]

samod-rynelas; *pl. translates the technical term concurrentes:*—Ða concurrentes synt samodrynelas genemmed, Angl. viii. 302, 10.

samod-swēgende translates the Latin consonantes:—Ða ððre stafas syndon gehātene consonantes, ðæt is, samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swēgaþ mid dām fif clypiendicum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 49.

samod-pyrlic; *adj. Concordant:*—Somodpyrlice concordi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 13. Cf. (?) geþweran.

samod-willung, e; *f. A boiling together, condensing:*—Somodwillunge concretione, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 19.

samod-wunung, e, f. A living together:—Him is tō forbeōdenne æghwile gemāna . . . ge æt, ge drinc, ge samodwunung on hūsum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 31.

samod-wyrcende co-operating:—Somodwyrcendum cooperante, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 76.

sam-rād; *adj. Harmonious, united:*—Se cræftga geferscipes fæste gesamnaþ ðæt hī hiora freondscipe forþ on symbel untwōfealde treowa gehealdap sibbe samrāde the mighty one unites societies firmly, so that for ever they continue to maintain their friendship, faith sincere, peace unbroken, Met. 11, 96. Cf. ge-rād.

sāmran, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. v. sēmra.
sām-soden; *adj. Half-cooked:*—Gif man āwiht blōdiges picge on healfsodenum (sāmsodenum, MSS. X. Y.) mete si quis cruentum quid comederit in semicoccto cibo, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2.

sām-swēled; *adj. Half-burnt:*—Sāmswēlede semiustos, sāmswēled semiustus, Hpt. Gl. 508, 55-57.

sam-tinges (sām-, sem-); *adv. In close connection (as regards time), immediately, forthwith, continuo:*—Meahtest ðe full recen on ðæm rodere upan siððan weorpan, and ðonne samtinges æt ðæm alcealdan steorran, Met. 24, 18. Swā hraðe swā ðæt wolcn styrode, swā siððe samtinges eal seō fyrd after ðam wolcne, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 11. Ða nolde hē hī sāmtinges ācwellan ac lēt him fyrst he would not kill them immediately, but allowed them time, 424, 14. Ða āwurpon ða hāðenan sōna heora gedwyld, and tō heora Scyppende sāmtinges gebugon, 510, 3: 230, 18. Ðæt man hī ofslōðe sāmtinges ealle, Angl. ix. 32, 165. Snāw cymþ of ðam hyrnum wētan ðe byþ gefroren ær ðan hē tō dromp geurnen sý, and swā sāmtinges (sām-, MS. P.) fylp, Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. [Cf. Icel. sam-tengja to join, consent; sam-tenging a connection.] v. tengan, ge-tenge.

sam-winnende struggling together:—Ða samwinnendan conluctantia, depugnantia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 62. [Cf. Icel. sam-vinnandi working together.]

sām-wis; *adj. Dull, foolish:*—Wēnaþ sāmwise (cf. ða dysegan men, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 22) ðæt hī on ðis lænan mægen life fudan, sōþa gesælaþ, Met. 19, 34. Ða sāmwisān (hebete) sint tō manianne ðæt hiē wilnien tō wiotonne ðæt ðæt hiē nyton, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 201, 7. Cf. med-wis.

sam-wist, e; *f. A living together, cohabitation, matrimony:*—Samwist jugalitas, Hpt. Gl. 438, 63. Samwiste matrimonii, 481, 36: copulae, connubii, 485, 57: copulae, 508, 75. Samwiste contubernium, 511, 76. Ne ceara ðū (Hagar) fleāme dælan somwist incre, Cd. Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Peāh his lic and gæst hyra somwiste, sinhiwān tū, gedæled (-de?), Exon. Th. 160, 9; Gū. 941. Somwist, 172, 28; Gū. 1150. Samwista contubernia, Hpt. Gl. 416, 27: 520, 54. [O. H. Ger. sam-wist: Icel. sam-vist.]

sām-worht. v. sām-wyrcan.

sām-wrēdnese, e; *f. Combination, union:*—Eall ðæt ðætte ānnesse hæþ þæt wē secgaþ ðætte sie ða hwile ðe hit ætsomme biþ and ða samwrēdnese wē hātaþ gōð everything that has unity, that, we say, exists, while it maintains its unity, and the union of its parts we call good; omne, quod est, unum esse, ipsumque unum bonum esse didicisti, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 23. Cf. wrād, wrād-mælum.

sām-wyrcan to do a thing incompletely:—Gif hwā on fyrde gridbryce fulwyrc . . . Gif hē sāmwyrc . . . , L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 23. [Cf. sām-bryce.] Fæsten wæs sāmworht the fort was not finished, Chr. 892; Erl. 88, 34. Stāntorr (the tower of Babel) sāmworht stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 16; Gen. 1701.

sanct, es; *m. A saint:*—Hē wæs on life eorþlic cing, hē is nū, æfter deāpe heofonlic sanct, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10. Ða mynstermenn noldon ðone sanct underfōn, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 149. Hē gesōhte ðone sanct, Glostr. Frag. 6, 8: 8, 10. Ðær habbaþ englas eadigne dreām, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355: 279, 18; Sat. 240. Ðý ylcān dæge ealra wē healdap sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 200. The Latin forms sanctus, sancta (also sancte) are used before proper names:—Sanctus Johannes, se mon Sancte Johannes, Sanctus Johannes lif, Blickl. Homl. 163. Sancta Maria, 5, 30. Sancta Marian (gen.), 165, 27.

sand, es; *m. [? or should the passages that follow be put under sand; f. ? cf. the later application of witness to a person] A messenger, envoy:*—Ðā wæs Lýfing b. mid ðam kince . . . Ðā com Xþes cyrc sand tō ðam b. and hē forð (fōr) ðā tō ðam kince bishop Lyfing was then with the king . . . Then came a messenger (or message?) from Christchurch to the bishop, and he (the bishop) went then to the king, Chart. Th. 339, 26. Dæg byþ Drihtnes sond deóre mannum mære Metodes leōht day is the Lord's messenger (or message?) dear to men, God's glorious light, Runic pm. Kmb. 344, 9; Rūn. 24. On ðis ylcān geāre com ðæs Pāpan sande (sand?) hider tō lande; ðæt wæs Waltear bisceop in the same year came the Pope's legate to this country; that was bishop Walter, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 28. [Here sandes feorðen betwux heom and hī togædere cōmen and wurde sæhte their envoys went between them, and they came together and were reconciled, 1135; Erl. 261, 20. Sonden commen between ðe sōðe word me seiden, Laym. 4651. Euerich wo is Godes sonde. Heie monnes messenger, me schal heiliche underuongen, A. R. 190, 15. In alle our neoden sendeð þeos sonden (prayers) toward heouene, 246, 22.]

sand, e; *f. I. a sending, mission, message:*—Paulus cwæð: ‘Ðā ðā ðara tida gefyllednys com, ðā sende God Fæder his sunu tō mancnynes ālysendisse.’ Scō wurðfule sand weard on ðisum dæge gefyllt, Homl. Th. i. 194, 17. Gregorius is rihtlice Englisce þeode apostol, forðan ðe hē þurh his ræd and sande ūs fram deofles biggungum ætbrād, ii. 116, 28. Nū com ic tō eow þurh ðæs Almihtigan sande, 296, 20. Ðes ylca apostol becom þurh Godes sande tō Ethiopian, 472, 11. [Laym. sande, sonde a message; sondes mon a messenger: Orm. sanderr-man: sander-men, Chr. 1135; Erl. 249, 28: C. M. sandir-men: sander-bodes, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 22: Prompt. Parv. sond or sendynge missio: sond or 3yfte sent eccenium: O. H. Ger. -santa, santi- missio, Grff. vi. 239.] v. on-sand.

II. a mess (from Latin mīto), a dish of food, victuals:—Wista vel sand dapes vel fercula, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Sand daps, 82, 64: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Godes engel cwæð: ‘Abacuc, bæð done mete tō Babilone’ . . . Ðā clypode se Abacuc: ‘Ðū Godes þeowa, nim ðās lāc ðe ðe God sende’ . . . And hē ðā ðære sande breac, Homl. Th. i. 572, 8. Ðā genemnum se hālga wer ðæt wif ðe hī gelafoðe, and ða sanda tealde ðe heo him gebær, ii. 168, 5. Sanda obsonia, Germ. 394, 297. Sandae, sondae commatoes, Txs. 46, 188. Sanda ferculorum, epularum, Hpt. Gl. 444, 57. [Of everile sonde . . . most and best he gaf Benjamin, Gen. and Ex. 2295.] v. preceding word.

sand, es; *n. I. sand, gravel:*—Sand glareā, glitis, vel samia, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 8: arena, 37, 32. Sande sablo, ii. 89, 36. Hē behiðde hyne on ðam sande (sabulo), Ex. 2, 12. Sume men secgen ðæt seō eā sie eást innende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, and ðær neh sie eft flōwende up of ðam sande, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 12, 20-23. Ða tōdælap ðæt wæsnbære land and ðæt deaðwyle sand ðe syððan līþ

sūþ on ðone gārsecg qui dividit inter vivam terram et arenas jacentes usque ad oceanum, Swt. 26, 19. II. *sand by the sea, sands, sea-shore*:—Sand sē arena maris, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. Sēfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. On sande on the shore of the Red Sea, 315, 5; Exod. 302. Nacan on sande, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: 3796; B. 1896. Gewāt him se hearda æfter sande sēwong tredan, 3932; B. 1964. Ic wæs be sande sēwealle neah, Exon. Th. 471, 14; Rā. 61, 1. Swā swā hradu ýst windes scip tóbrycþ on ðam sandum neah ðære byrig ðe Tarsit hātte, Ps. Th. 47, 6. [O. Sax. O. Frs. sand: O. H. Ger. sant arena, sabulum: Icel. sandr.] v. eolh-sand.

sand-beorh a sand-hill, sand-bank:—Ondlong weges tō sondbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 402, 11. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on ðone hēstan cnol and eft se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas quisquis volet perennem cautus ponere sedem, montis cacumen alibi, bibulas vitet arenas, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. Sondbeorgas, Met. 7, 10.

sand-ceosol, es; *m. Sand, gravel*:—Sandceosol arena, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 64. Sandcesel, 54, 32. Sandceosol on sē arenam in litore maris, Gen. 22, 17. Sandceosol on sēstrande, Jos. 11, 4. Sandceosol on sēlicum strande, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 9. Sandcysel, Wulfst. 198, 22. Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer sandceosol supra arenam, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 26. Hī beoþ gemenigfylde ofer ðære sē sandceosol they shall be multiplied above the sand of the sea, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 21. [Cf. Ger. kiesel-sand gravel.]

sand-corn a grain of sand:—Gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wæron āwegene on ānre wāgan, ðonne wæron hī swēarran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sē, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. Swā fela welena swā ðara sandcorna beoþ be disum sēclifum quantas pontus versat arenas, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27. Hī beoþ ofer sandcorn manig super arenam multiplicabuntur, Ps. Th. 138, 16. [Icel. sand-korn.]

sand-geweorp, es; *n. A sand-bank, quicksand*:—Sandgewurp syrtis, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 72. On sandgeweorp in sirtim, ii. 45, 66. [Cf. O. H. Ger. sand-wurf syrtis.] v. next word and sand-hrycg.

sand-gewyrpe, es; *n. A sand-heap*:—Tō sandgewyrpe, of sandgewyrpe út an Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 228, 25.

sand-grot a grain of sand:—Geriman sēs sondgrotu, Exon. Th. 466, 6; Hö. 117.

sand-hlīþ a sand-hill by the sea:—Gewāt him ofer sandhleōþu tō sēs faruþe, Andr. Kmbl. 471; An. 236.

sand-hof a house in the sand, the grave:—Lic orsāwle sceal in sounthofe wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 31; Gū. 1169.

sand-hrycg a sand-bank:—Des sandhrycg haec syrtis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 34.

sand-hyll a sand-hill:—Sondhyllas alga (cf. waar alga, 99, 69, wāra sablonum, strand sablo, Hpt. Gl. 502, 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73.

sandig; *adj. Sandy*:—Sandig arenosa, sandegum arenosis, Hpt. Gl. 502, 73, 75. Sandigum, 449, 25. Deós wyrt wiht on sandigum landum, Lechm. i. 94, 7: 100, 16.

sandiht; *adj. Sandy, dusty*:—Hiora gemitting wæs on sandihtre dūne, ðæt hīe for duste ne mehton gesēon, hū hī behældan sceolden, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 15. Of ðam stāne on ðone sandihtan hærcop, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 22.

sand-land the sea-shore:—Se hærnflota (the ship) æfter sundplegan soundlond gespear, grond wid greôte, Exon. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

sand-rid a quick-sand:—Sandrid syrtis, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 19. v. rid, and cf. sand-geweorp.

sand-sēaþ a sand-pit:—Ofer ðene hæþ inn on ðam sandseāþe; of ðam sandseāþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 26. Of ðære æc on ða sandseāþas, 80, 2: 169, 4.

sang, es; *m.* I. *song, singing*, (a) of human or angelic beings:—Sārlic sang trenos (θρίνος), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Twegra sang lincinum, 25. Ungeswēge sang diaphonia, 34. Gepwære sang armonia, 39. Auswēge sang simphonia, 40. Wuldres weard wordum herigaþ pegnas . . . þær is sang æt selde, Cd. Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. ðær wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere . . . gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2130; B. 1063: 180; B. 90. ðær wæs singal sang and swegles gong, wlitig weoroda heāp, Andr. Kmbl. 1737; An. 871. ðær is engla song, eadigra blis, Exon. Th. 100, 31; Cri. 1650. Magister cyriclices sanges magister ecclesiasticae cantionis, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Songes magister cantandi magister, 4, 2; S. 505, 38. Ðā hē ða ðis leōþ āsunen hæfde, ðā forlēt hē ðone sang, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. ðær (in heaven) wē hālgan Gode sang ymb seld secgan sceoldon, Cd. Th. 279, 9; Sat. 235. Gesæton sigerōfe sang āhōfon lifted up their voices in song, Elen. Kmbl. 1733; El. 868. (b) of birds or animals:—Winsum sanc (of birds), Met. 13, 50. Fugla cynn songe lofiāþ mōdigne, Exon. Th. 221, 20; Ph. 337. Māwes song, 406, 25; Rā. 25, 6. Earn sang āhōf, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29. Wulf sang āhōf, 224; El. 112. (c) of sound caused by inanimate things; v. bȳme-sangere, sang-cræft, singan:—Ealle hearpan strengas se hearpere grēt mid ānre honda, dȳ hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, ðeah hē hiē ungelice styrige idcirco chordae consonam

modulationem reddunt; quia uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. II. *a singing, chanting*:—Se biscop and se mæssepreost sceolan mæssan gesingan . . . and ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hī pingiaþ for ða ðe dyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36.

III. *song, poetry*. v. sang-cræft. IV. *a song, a poem to be sung or recited*:—Se hālgas song gehýred wæs, Exon. Th. 181, 23; Gū. 1297. Ðā hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynnumsummesse his sanges me carminis mulcedo defixerat, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 6. Mē Gūðthere forgeaf mǣþþum songes tō leāne, Exon. Th. 322, 22; Vid. 67. Galan sigelēasne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, 4885; B. 2447. Ic dȳsne sang (the poem which follows) fand, Apstls. Kmbl. 1; Ap. 1. Word sanga uerba cantionum, Ps. Spl. 136, 3. Singaþ ūs ymnium ealdra sanga ðe gē on Sione sungan hymnum cantate nobis de canticis Sion, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Sangum carminibus, Hpt. Gl. 519, 50. Singaþ sangas Drihtne and him neōwne sang singaþ cantate Domino canticum novum, Ps. Th. 149, 1; 95, 1. [Goth. saggwas: O. Sax. sang: O. Frs. song: O. H. Ger. sang: Icel. söng. v. æfen-, brýd-, byrig-, cyric-, dæg-, dægred-, foranniht-, galdor-, heáf-, hearp-, líc-, lof-, mæsse-, middæg-, niht-, nōn-, offrung-, prim-, sealm-, tid-, ūht-, undern-, wōþ-, yfel-sang.]

sang, song a bed:—Song ī bedd stratum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15; Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 12. [Icel. sæing, sæng: Dan. sæng: Swed. sång a bed.]

sang-bōc; *f.* I. *a music-book, a book with the notes marked for singing*:—Nota ðæt is mearcung. Ðæra mearcunga sind manega and mislice gesceapene, ægðer ge on sangbōcum ge on leōþcræfte, Ælf. Gr. 50, 15; Som. 51, 20. II. *one of the service books, containing 'besides the canticles, the hymns which were used in the Anglo-Saxon churches'*. v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia, i. cii:—Ðæt synd ða hālgan bēc . . . sangbōc . . . L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. Mæssepreost sēc habban . . . sang-bēc . . . L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. Nū sindon ðær (in the church at Exeter) ii. fulle sangbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 8. [Icel. söng-bók.]

sang-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of singing, music (vocal or instrumental)*:—Sangcræft musica (in a list of the arts), Hpt. Gl. 479, 46. Wæs hē swýðest on cyricæan sangcræft getýd Rōmānisce þeāwe maxime modulandi in ecclesia more Romanorum peritum, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 19. On sangcræft gelæred cantandi sonos edoctus, 5, 20; S. 646, 6. I a. *an art of singing*:—Biþ ðæs hleōþres swēg (the voice of the Phenix when singing) eallum songcræftum swētra and wlitigra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 25; Ph. 132. II. *the art of composing poetry*:—Hē (Cædmon) þurh Godes gife ðone sangcræft onfēng gratis canendi donum accepit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

sangere, es; *m.* I. *a singer*:—Sangere cantor, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 17; 72, 6. Iðel sangere temelici (θυμηλικός a musician, singer), 39, 40. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe ceorl wearþ tō eorle, sangere tō sacerde, and bōcere tō biscope, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 334, 8. Būtan Jacobe ðam sangere, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 37. Se biscoep ðær gesette gōde sangeras and mæssepreostas and manigfealdlice circecan pegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 31. II. *a poet*:—David wæs sangere sōðfastest, swiðe gepanol tō þingiane peodum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 50, 6. [Else þe holi songere seicd on his loft songe, O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 22. O. H. Ger. sangari cantor, psalmista: Icel. söngvari.] v. bȳme-, cyric-sangere.

sangestre, an; *f. A female singer, songstress*:—Sangestre (-ystre) cantrix, Ælf. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Sangystre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 5.

sang-pipe, an; *f. A musical pipe*:—Sangpipe camena, Germ. 389, 26. -sānian. v. ā-sānian, sāne.

sāp, e; *f. (?) Amber, resin, pomade*:—Sāp, smelting (cf. smulting electrum, 94, 61) succinum vel electrum, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Reādre deāge (in margin, sāpe) rubro stibio (the word occurs in a passage treating of dressing the hair, cf. the passage in Pliny describing the use and invention of 'sapo': Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere optimis fagino et caprino, duobus modis, spissus ac liquidus: uterque apud Germanos majore in usu uiris quam feminis), Hpt. Gl. 435, 17. v. sāpe and next word.

sāp-box a box for resin:—Man sceal habban leōhtfæt, blācern, cyllan, sāpbox, Anglia ix. 264, 22.

sāpe, an; *f. Soap, salve* (? v. sǣp):—Sāpe sapo (sopo, MS.), Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 12; lumentum, ii. 54, 4. Hē biþ ðonne āþwogen fram his synnum þurh ða untrumnysse, swā swā horig hrægl þurh sāpan, Homl. Th. i. 472, 6. [Monie of þas wimmen smuried heom mid blanchet, þet is þes deofles sāpe (unguent)? O. E. Homl. i. 53, 24. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to zeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware, A. R. 66, 18. O. H. Ger. seifa sabona, smigma; also resina.] v. ār-, pill-sāpe.

sār, es; *n.* I. referring to the body, (1) *pain, suffering, soreness*:—Mē sār gehrān, wærc in gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Sār gewōd ymb ðæs beornes breōst, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1245. Mid sære geswenced, mid mislicum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 7. On säre his lichoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1. Hælu būtan säre,

Exon. Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Ða ðe on sære seoce lāgun, 83, 14; Cri. 1356. Hē sār ne wiste *he did not feel pain*, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. (2) *a pain, pang, sore, wound*:—Nis ðær ænig sār gemeted, ne ādl, ne ece, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30. Hē byð ðæs sāres hāl, Lchdm. i. 352, 2. Wīð eāgena, eārena, sīdan, wambe, &c. sære, i. 2, sqq. On his mōðor sære hē biþ ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 57, 35. Ðylæs hwelc ðara niēhstena ðæs ofslagenan for ðam sære (*the mortal wound caused by the slipping of an axe*) hine ofslēa, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Mugcwyrt ðæt sār ðara fōta of genimþ, Lchdm. i. 102, 16. Gif siō wamb biþ winðes full, ðonne cymþ ðæt of wlacere wætan; siō cealde wæte wyrp sār an . . . ðonne ðēþ ðæt ðæt sār āweg, Lchdm. ii. 224, 24. Nēfre ðū ðæs suðlic sār gegearwast heardra wita, ðæt ðū mec onwende worda ðissa, Exon. Th. 246, 2; Jul. 55. Ðū ðæt sār (*stripes and blows*) āber, Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958. Ðæt gē him sara gehwylc gehælde *that you should heal every wound for him*, Exon. Th. 144, 11; Gū. 676. Leomu hefegeodon sārūm gesōhte his limbs waxed heavy, visited by pains, 159, 21; Gū. 930. Ādle gebysged, sārūm geswenced, 170, 11; Gū. 1110. Ðā wæs heō eft hefigod mid ðæm ērran sārūm *prioribus adgravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Se Hæland his pegnum sæde ða sār ðe hē ādreðgan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Hiē ealle lichomlicu sār oforhogodan, 119, 20. II. of the mind, (1) *grief, pain, trouble, sorrow*:—Ne biþ ðær sār ne gewinn, ne nænig unþeas, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Wēpende sār, Exon. Th. 79, 14; Cri. 1290. Is sālū mīn sāres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Tō tǣcnunge sorges and āufeldes sāres, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Hī hī forlǣtaþ on ðam mǣstan sære, 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Hē heora helpend wæs on heora sære, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 26. (2) *a grief, sorrow, pain, wound*:—Hit wæs swā gewunelic on ealdum dagum, ðæt gif hwam sum færlīc sār (*affliction*) becōme, ðæt hē his reaf tōtǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 14. Ðeāh him mon hwæt widerweardes doo, oððe hē hwelce scānde gehiēre be him selfum, hē æt ðæm cierre ne biþ onstýred . . . ac æfter lytlum fæce hē biþ onǣled mid dý fyre ðæs sāres, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 20. Ðā ðæt mōð ðillic sār cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Lufu him sara gehwylc symle forswīðede, Exon. Th. 160, 4; Gū. 938: 176, 31; Gū. 1218. Æfter ðære menigeo mīnra sara ðe mē on ferhþe gestōdan *secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ða angunnenan sār *conceptos dolores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 12. [Goth. sair: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. sēr dolor, supplicium, amaritudo, ulcus: Icel. sār a sore; a wound.] v. lic-sār, and next word.

sār; *adj. Sore, painful, grievous, distressing*, (1) of physical pain:—Se lǣca ðe sceal sār (yfele, MS. Y.) wunda wel gehēlan, hē mōt habban gōðe sealf ðeārtō, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15. Ne wæs hyra ænigum siðe ðý sǣrra, ðeāh hý swā sceoldan reāfe birofene slitan haswe blēde, Exon. Th. 394, 20; Rā. 14, 6. Wē wieton ðæt siō diēgle wund biþ sārre ðonne siō opene, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 22. (2) of mental pain:—Ðā hē ðæs mannes deāþ swā earmlice gehýrde ðā wæs him ðæt swiðe sār *when he heard the man's death was so miserable, it was very grievous to him*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 14. Ne wæs hyre brōðra deāþ on sefan swā sār, Exon. 377, 25; Deór. 9. Ðæt ðam hālgan wæs sār on mōde, Cd. Th. 96, 11; Gen. 1593: 27, 30; Gen. 425. Ðæt wæs Satane sār tō gepolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. Ðonne hī sāres hwæt siōfian sceoldon (cf. ðonne hī sceoldan heora sār siōfian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35), Met. 26, 82. Bīdan sārān sorge, Cd. Th. 266, 26; Sat. 28. Forlǣt sære sorgceare, Exon. Th. 13, 27; Cri. 209. Hearn, sære swyltwæle, Andr. Kmbl. 2735; An. 1370. Morþra, sǣrra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 182: Rood Kmbl. 157; Kr. 80. Manaf sārūm wordum *prompts with words that wound*, Beo. Th. 4122; B. 2058. Ealle ða sārān edwita ðe hē ādreāg, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Uncūðne eard cunnian, sære siþas *to make trial of a land unknown, of travails sore*, Exon. Th. 87, 2; Cri. 1419. Cwæð ðæt him wære weorce on mōde, sorga sārōst, Cd. Th. 122, 19; Gen. 2029. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. sēr tristis: Icel. sār sore; wounded.] v. un-sār.

Saracene, Sarocine, Sarcine; *pl. Saracens*:—Sarracene Sarasene, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 5. Wæron ðær Sarocine gesamnode ðæt hig sǣtnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. Wit urnon for Sarcina hergune, 42, 9. Se hefeosta wif Sarcina peode Gallia rice forhergedon *gravissima Saracenorum lues Gallias vastabat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31. On India Saracena in India Saracenorum, Rtl. 196, 35. [Cf. Icel. Serkir: O. H. Ger. Sarci, Serzi Arabes.]

Saracenic; *adj. Saracen*:—Hē gegaderode of ðām Saracenicum swiðe miccle fyrd, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 25. [Cf. Icel. Serkneskr: O. H. Ger. Sarcisc, Sarisc Arabicus.]

Saracen-, Sarcin-ware; *pl. The Saracens*:—Ðā hergodon ða hæþnan Sarcinware on þa stōwe (*Sardinia*), Shrn. 122, 25.

sār-benn, e; *f. A painful wound*:—Wæs ðæs hālgan lic sārbennum soden, swāte bestēmed, bānhūs ābrocen, blōd ýpum weoll, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. Sārbennum gesōht, Exon. Th. 163, 11; Gū. 992.

sār-bōt, e; *f. Compensation paid for inflicting a wound*, L. W. I.; Th. i. 470, 21. [Icel. sār-bætr; *pl.*]

Sarcine, Sarcin-ware. v. Saracene, Saracen-ware.

sār-clāþ, es; *m. A bandage for a wound*:—Sārclāþ *ligatura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 18; ii. 53, 77: *fasciola*, i. 40, 62; ii. 39, 75.

sārcren (?) *disposed to soreness*:—On ðām monnum ðe habbaþ swiðe gefēne and sārcrene magan *a very sensitive stomach and one easily made sore*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9.

sār-wide, es; *m. I. a speech that is intended to give pain, injurious or affronting speech, reproach, bitter words*:—Ne gedafenaf ðe ðæt ðū andsware mid olerhygdum sēce sārwide *it befits thee not to seek an answer with arrogance and bitter words*, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 320. Synnige ne mihton þurh sārwide sōð gecýðan, 1929; An. 967. Ðū ūs āsettest on sārwide ūrum neāhmannum *posuisti nos in contradictionem vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Hē ðæt eal polaf, sārwide secga, Exon. Th. 458, 2; Hy. 4, 94. Ic worn for ðe hæbbe sīdra sorga and sārwidā, hearnes gehýred, and mē hosp sprecāþ, tornworda fela, 11, 14; Cri. 170.

II. *a speech in which grief is expressed, a lament*:—Ic nyste ær ðū ðe self hit mē gerehtest mid ðīnum sārwidum *I did not know until you yourself told it me with your lamentations*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 34. Nū sceal ic siōhgende wreccea giómor singan sārwidās *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 4.

Sardinie; *pl. The Sardinians, the people or the island of Sardinia*:—Hū Sardinie wunnon on Rōmāne, Ors. 4, 7, tit.; Swt. 4, 16. On Siciliūm and on Sardinium ðēm iglondum, 4, 7; Swt. 164, 23.

sære; *adv. Sorely, grievously, bitterly*:—Wæron earme men sære beswicene (*sorely deceived*) and hreōwlice besyrwde, Wulfst. 158, 11 note. Hriion hearmtānas hearde and sære drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 5; Gen. 992. Mē ðæt cynu hafaþ sære ābolgen *that race hath angered me sore*, 76, 14; Gen. 1257. Forgrīpan gumcynne grimme and sære heardum mihtum, 77, 15; Gen. 1275. Sum sære angeald æfenreste *one paid a heavy price for his night's rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Hē cenþ unriht and hit cymþ him sære *it shall trouble him sorely*, Ps. Th. 7, 14. Hī sære sprecāþ *they speak bitterly*, 63, 4. Wē sittap and sære wēpaþ (cf. Icel. grāta sārān: *Scot. to greet sair*), 136, 1. Wæs se lǣga wer sære geswungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. [O. Frs. sère: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. sēro dolenter: Ger. sehr.] v. emn-sære.

sǣrttan; *p. te To lament, complain*:—Hē sǣrtte ðætte ða synfullan sceoldan bytlan onuppan his hryce *supra dorsum suum fabricasse peccatores queritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 9. Ðæt ilce sǣrtte se wīga *contra hos propheta conqueritur*, 37, 2; Swt. 267, 2. [O. H. Ger. sērazzan dolere.]

sār-ferhþ; *adj. Sore at heart, wounded in spirit*:—Ðæt wif (*Sarah* *complaining to Abraham about Hagar*) mōdes sorge, sārferhþ sǣgde: 'Ne fremest ðū riht wið mē,' Cd. Th. 135, 17; Gen. 2244. Cf. sārīg-ferhþ.

sārga, an; *m. Some kind of trumpet*:—Trūðhorn oððe sārga lituū, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Sārgana salpicum, tubarum, Hpt. Gl. 445, 11.

sārgian; *p. ode. I. to make sad (sārig), to grieve (trans.), afflict, wound*:—Hī sārgiaþ fremdne flāschoman, Salm. Kmbl. 220; Sal. 109.

II. *to be or become sad, to grieve (intrans.), languish*:—Hē sārgaþ ðæs he is grieved at it, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 21. Se bisecep hefiglice sārgode be ðam fylle and mīnre forwyrd *episcopus gravissime de casu et interitu meo dolebat*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Eāgan mīne sārgodon oculi mei languerunt, Ps. Spl. 87, 9. Ðā ongan hē forhtian and sārgian et coepit pauere et taedere, Mk. Skt. 14, 33. Sārgiende f sorphul dolens, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sārgiende frēfrian dolentem consolari, R. Ben. 17, 3 MS. O. [O. H. Ger. sēragōn to sadden, pain, wound.] v. be-, ge-sārgan.

sārgung, e; *f. Lamentation, grief*:—Ðær is sorgung and sārgung and ā singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5. Beo ðū forþloten tō sārgungum *esto pronus ad lamenta*, Scint. 6. v. be-sārgung.

sārian; *p. ode. I. to feel pain for, feel sorry for*:—Heō is mā tō sārianne magis dolendum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 40.

II. *to be sore (v. sār; adj.)*, (1) of physical pain:—Hē (*the disease*) wundap and siō wund sārāþ *the wound gets painful*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Ða liran ðara lendena sāriaþ, Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. (2) of mental pain, to grieve, be sad:—Ic sārige on mīnum wītum *I grow sad in my punishments*, Nar. 43, 7. Wē sāriaþ ealle, forðon þe wē seōþ ðīnne lichaman beon cwymlmed, 42, 2. Ðīn fæder and ic sārgiende (*dolentes*) ðe sōhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Sāriendne (*sāriende*, MS. T.) frēfrian, R. Ben. 17, 3. [O. Sax. gi-sērid afflicted: O. Frs. sērd: O. H. Ger. sēren, sērōn vulnerare, dolere.]

sārig; *adj. I. feeling grief, sorry, sorrowful, sad*:—Ðā wæs Petrus sārig *contristatus est Petrus*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 248, 11. Ic mē sylfa eam sārig *pauper et dolens ego sum*, Ps. Th. 68, 30. Ðā sceolde se hearpere weorþan swā sārig ðæt hē ne mihte on gemong oðrum monnum beon *the harper (Orpheus) is said to have become so afflicted with grief, that he could not live among other men*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Se is swiðe sārig for ðīnum earfōpum and for ðīnum wræcsiþe, 10; Fox 28, 18. Ðæs ðe hē swā geómor weatd, sārig for his synnum, Exon. Th. 450, 15; Dōm. 88. Hē weard swiðe sār *gravier accepit*, Gen. 48, 17. Ne forseoh sāriges bēne, Ps. Th. 54, 1. On salig wē sārige ūre organan āhēngan, 136, 2. Ðā wurdon hiora wif swā

sárig on hiora móde, and swá swiðlice gedréfed, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 44, 29. Hig wæron sárie (*dolentes*) for hira geswince, Num. 11, 1. Monge ðe hine sárge gesóhtun, fréonigmóde, Exon. Th. 155, 12; Gū. 859. Sôhtun sárigu tū (*the two women at the sepulchre*) sigebearn Godes, 460, 2; Hō. 11. Sárge gē ne sôhtun, ne him swæðlice word frôfre gespræcon, 92, 19; Cri. 1511.

II. expressing grief, mournful, sad, bitter:—Hē ða wēpēde wēregum teárum his sigedryhten sárgan reorde grētte, Andr. Kmbl. 120; An. 60. Ðonne hē wrece sárigne sang, Beo. Th. 4885; B. 2447. Sárige téaras, Ps. Th. 55, 7. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger. sērag dolens, amarus.*] v. efen- (em-) sárig.

sárig-ferhp; adj. Sad in soul:—Geseðþ sorge mæste synfā men sárigferþe, Exon. Th. 67, 4; Cri. 1083. Cf. sár-ferhp.

sárig-mōd; adj. Sad-hearted, of mournful mood:—Ðonne fēhp seó weálāf sorhful and sárigmōd geomrigendum móde synne bemānan, Wulfst. 133, 13. Geneósige ða ðe beóp sárigmōde and seoce, L. Pen. 16, Th. ii. 282, 28. Frófor eft gelamp sárigmōdum, Beo. Th. 5876; B. 2942. [Þa wes he sarimod and sorhful an heortan, Laym. 29791. Sorimod and wroþ, O. and N. 1218. Forfrigted folc and sorimod, Gen. and Ex. 3520. *O. Sax. sērag-mōd.*]

sárigness, e; f. Sadness:—Hwæt mæg beón wōp oððe sárigness, gyf ðæt næs se mæsta ægðres, Homl. Skt. i, 23, 102. [Hē hig funde slæpēde for unrōtnesse (*later MS. sárigness*) *dormientes prae tristitiam*, Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Tristitia þet is pissere worlde sárinnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 22. Þer wes sárinnesse (wowe, 2nd MS.), sorrezen inoze, Laym. 27560. In eche sárinnesse, O. E. Misc. 76, 125. Wip muchel sárinnesse, Horn. 922.]

sár-lic; adj. I. giving occasion for sorrow, sad, mournful, lamentable, grievous:—Wá lá wá! ðæt is sárlic ðæt swá leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan ægan þýstra ealdor heu, *proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Sárlic tō cweðene *dolendum dictu*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 25. Nō his lifgedāl sárlic þuhte secega ænigum to no man ðid his death seem occasion for sorrow, Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842. Sárlic symbol (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*), Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Sárlic siþfæt (*the journey to hell*), 446, 20; Dōm. 25. Se sárlica cwide: 'Terra es et in terram ibis' *that sad sentence, 'Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return'*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 7. Mid sárlicre sceame *confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38.

Ia. causing pain, grievous:—Eþung biþ sárlic the *breathing is painful*, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Wē witon unrim ðara monna ðe ða ecan gesæþa sôhtan nallas þurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deápes ac eac manega sárlicra wita hié gewilnodon *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus supplicisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 4.

II. expressing sorrow or grief, sad, mournful:—Sárlic sang trenos, Wrt. Voc. i, 28, 18. Sárlic blis cantilena, ii. 128, 13. Hē sit mid sárlicum andwlitan, nāt ic hwæt hē besorgaþ, Ap. Th. 15, 10. Hē cwæð mid sárlicre stemne, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Sárlic leóp *tragoediam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Hwilum gyð áwærc sárlic, Beo. Th. 4224; B. 2109. [Næs heo næwre swa sárlic, þ we Wenhauer þa quene, sarzest wimmone, Laym. 28457. *O. H. Ger. sēr-līh grievous.*]

sárlice; adv. I. in a manner that causes or is attended by physical pain, sorely, painfully:—Job sæt sárlice eal on ānre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Blōd ðæt wæs sárlice āgoten, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ðē sculon slitan sárlice swearte wihta, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hē sôhte hū hē sárlicast, þurh ða wyrrestan witu, meahte feorhwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571.

II. in a manner that causes mental pain, sorely, grievously, lamentably:—Ðæt mīn fōt ful sárlice āsiden wære, Ps. Th. 93, 17. Hī mē on digle deorce stōwe settan sárlice, 142, 4. Hit oft swiðe sárlice gebyrede ðæt wrietas forlōten unwritene ðara monna ðæda ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron *it has often happened most lamentably, that writers have left unwritten those men's deeds that in their days were most distinguished*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 32.

III. in a manner that expresses sorrow or grief, sorely, bitterly, heavily:—Apollonius sárlice sæt, Ap. Th. 14, 21. Sárlice wēpēde weeping bitterly, Gen. 21, 16. Ða onsāc se Wisdōm *then Wisdom sighed heavily*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24; 40, 3; Fox 238, 7; Wulfst. 133, 14. Ða wæron hié ealle sōna unrōte, and sárlice gebærdon, Blickl. Homl. 225, 14. [*O. Frs. sērlike.*]

Sarmondisc; adj. Sarmatian:—Nēh ðam gārsecege ðe mon hāteþ Sarmondisc *Sarmatico aversi oceano*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 8, 16.

sárness, e; f. I. bodily pain:—On sárnyse ðū ācenst cild in *dolore paries filios*, Gen. 3, 16. Freoh fram deápes sárness, Homl. Th. i. 76, 14.

II. mental pain, affliction, grief:—Geopenige ure sárny (*the trouble arising from a pestilence*) ūs infær sōdre gecyrrednyse, ii. 124, 7. Gehreþd mid heortan sárnisse *tactus dolore cordis*, Gen. 6, 6. Hē ðis eal mid sárnesse beheöld, Ap. Th. 14, 19. Áfírsa fram him his sárness, 16, 14. Heu geswutelap mōdes sárness, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 1. Helle sárnyssa mē beodon, and ic on mīnre gedrefednyse Drihten clypode, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 17. Ðæt beóp ða angin, hē cwæð, ðara sárnessa . . . ða sorge and ða sárnessa ðe on woruld becumaþ, Wulfst. 89, 11–14.

Sarocene, Saracene. v. Saracene.

sár-seófung, e; f. Complaint:—Sárseófange *querulosis* quidungum *questibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 18–19.

sár-slege, es; m. A painful blow, a blow that wounds or pains:—Wē ða heardestan witu gepoliap þurh sárslege, Exon. Th. 262, 31; Jul. 341: 275, 8; Jul. 547. Ne mōstun hý Gūþlāces gæste sceþþan, ne þurh sárslege sáwle gedælan wið lichoman, 115, 31; Gū. 198. Ða wæs hē swungen sárslegum, swāt yðum weoll, Andr. Kmbl. 2551; Ann. 1277.

sár-spell, es; n. A sorrowful speech, a lament:—Ic secege ðis sárspell and ymb siþ sprace, Exon. Th. 458, 6; Hy. 4, 96.

sár-stæf, es; m. A term intended to pain, an insult, a reproach:—Gpdes andsacan segdon sárstafum swiðe gehēton ðæt hē deáþa gedāl dreogan sceolde *God's adversaries said with bitter words, vehemently vowed, that he should suffer death*, Exon. Th. 116, 10; Gū. 205.

sárunge, e; f. Mourning, lamentation:—Ðær is sorgung and sárunge (sárunge, MS. K.) and ā singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5.

sár-wilm, es; m. A painful burning, a feverish heat:—Soden sár-wylmum (cf. áðle gebysgað, sárum geswenced, 170, 10–11), Exon. Th. 171, 7; Gū. 1123.

sár-wis (?), dull:—Ða sárwisan (Cott. MS. sām-wisan), Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. v. sām-wis.

sár-wracu; gen. -wraçe; f. Sore tribulation:—Nis ðær synn ne sacu ne sárwraçu (sár wraçu?), Exon. Th. 201, 11; Ph. 54. Swā ðæt ēce lif eáðigra gehwylc æfter sárwraçe sylf geceóscþ, 224, 27; Ph. 382: 274, 2; Jul. 527.

Satan, es; m. Satan:—God cwæð ðæt se hēhsta hātan sceolde Satan, Cd. Th. 22, 23; Gen. 345: 22, 27; Gen. 347. Hē wæs fram Satane gecostnod, Mk. Skt. 1, 13; Exon. Th. 93, 6; Cri. 1522. Andr. Kmbl. 3374; An. 1691. *The Greek form Satanas with acc. Satanian also occurs*, Mk. Skt. 3, 23; Lk. Skt. 10, 18; and Satanus, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371: 292, 27; Sat. 447.

saturege, an; f. Savory; satireia hortensis, Lchdm. iii. 24, 4. [M. H. Ger. satereie; Ger. satirei.] v. sæperige.

Saturnus; gen. Saturnes; m. I. Saturn the god:—Ðæs (*Jove's father*) nama wæs Saturnus, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 17; Met. 26, 48. Tō ðam cealdan stiorran ðe wē hātaþ Saturnes steorra (cf. Met. 24, 31, *where the star is called Saturn*: ðone steorran Saturnus londbūdenē hātaþ), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13. **II. the name occurs often in the Dialogue of Solomon and Saturn.**

sauine. v. safine.

sāwan; p. seów, sēw; pp. sāwen. **I. lit. (a) to sow (seed in a field):**—Tūncersan ðe mon ne sēwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 13. Weard sēwþ on swāð mīn, Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rū. 22, 6. Hig ne sēwāþ non *seminant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Hlāforð hū ne seów (seówe, MS. A.) ðū gōð sēd on ðīnum æcere *Domine, nonne bonum semen seminasti in agro tuo?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Ūt eode se sēdere hys sēd tō sāwenne (sēde tē sēdege, Lind.). And ða ða hē seów, 13, 3–4. Ða hē seów (seów, MS. A.) Mka Skt. 4, 4. Hē wingearð sette, seów sēda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 9; Gen. 1559. Be ðam áworpann engle is áwriten ðæt hē sēwe ðæt weod on ða gōðan æceras cum *bonae messi inserta fuissent zizania*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 17. Gehýre gē ðæs sēwendan (*seminantis*) bigspell, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 18. Sāwōndum *seminanti*, Kent. Gl. 370. (b) *to sow (a field with seed):*—Hī seówon æceras *seminauerunt agros*, Ps. Spl. 106, 37. Ne sāw ðū ðinne æcyr mid gemegendum sēde *agrum tuum non seres diverso semine*, Lev. 19, 19. Six gear ðū scealt sāwan *sex annis seres agrum tuum*, 25, 3.

II. fig. to sow the seeds of anything, to originate, do an action which produces a result, implant:—Se eorþlica anweald ne sēwþ (*inserit*) ða cræftas ac liþ unþeáwas, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Áworpen man on ælce ðid sēwþ wrōhte *homo apostata omni tempore iurgia seminat*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 22. Se ealda inwit sēwþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 67; Leás. 35. Ða hēr on teárum sēwāþ hī eft fægerum gefeān sniðaþ *qui seminat in lacrymis, in gaudio metent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5; Exon. Th. 16, 18; Cri. 86. Hē monigfealde mōdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, 41, 29; Cri. 663. Sibbe sēwāþ on sefan manna, 30, 31; Cri. 487.

[*Goth. saian; p. saiso; O. Sax. saian; p. saida, seú; O. Frs. seā; O. H. Ger. sajan; p. sāta; Icel. sá; p. seri, later sábi.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, tō-sāwan.

sāwel (ol, ul), sáwl, sául, sōwhul, e; f. The soul:—Sāwul *anima*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 30. Sāwl, 42, 32. Sāul, 282, 23; ii. 7, 75. **I. the soul, the animal life:**—Ic secege mīnre sáwle: 'Eálā sáwel, ðū hæfst mycele gōd . . . gerest ðē, et, drinc, and gewista.' Ða cwæð God tō him: 'Lā dysgea, on ðisse nihte hig feccaþ ðine sáwle fram ðē' . . . Ic eow secege: 'Ne beó gē ymbhēdyge eowre sáwle, hwæt gē etan . . . Seó sáwul ys mā donne se lichama, Lk. Skt. 12, 16–23. Mannes Sunu com ðæt hē sealde his sáwle lif (ferh, Rush.), tō álysednesse for manegum, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 28. Gif hwa eacniend wif gewerde . . . gif hió deað sē, selle sáwle wið sáwle, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 19. Se ðe gemēt hys sáwle (sáule tē ferh, Rush.), se forsiþþ hig; and se ðe forsiþþ his sáwle for mē, hē gemēt hī, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 39; 16, 25; Jn. Skt. 12, 25. Genera sáwle mīne fram árleás-um, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Sáwle secan to *try to kill*, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Ðæt hē gefridde heora sáwla fram deápe, and hī fēde on hungres tide, Ps. Th. 32, 16.

II. the soul, the intellectual and immortal principle in man:—Hwæt gelyfse se lichoma būtan þurh ða sáwle? Gefencean ða men ðæt hīc heora sylfra sáwla geseón ne māgon; ac eal

swā hwæt swā se gesēnelica lichama dēþ, eal ðæt dēþ seō ungesynelice sǣwl þurh done lichoman; and ðonne seō sǣwl hiē gedǣleþ wið done lichoman, hwylc biþ hē ðonne būton swylce stān, oððe treow? Ne hē hine nā ne onstyreþ, siððan seō ungesynelice sǣwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21-28. Se ēcea dǣl, ðæt is seō sǣwl, 111, 32. Seō sǣwl mid gāstlicum þingum on ēcnesse leofaþ, 57, 15. Ealle men lichomlice swelpta, and ðeah seō sǣwl biþ libbende. Ac seō sǣwl færp swiðe frēolice to heofonum, siððan heō of ðam carcerne ðæs lichoman onliēð biþ, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Sǣwl and lichoma wyrcaþ ānne mon . . . to ðære sǣwle and to ðam lichoman belimpap ealle ðās ðæs monnes good, ge gāstlice ge lichomlice . . . ðonne is ðære sǣwle gōd wærscipe and gemetgung and geþyld and rihtwisnes and wiðdōm and manege swelce cræftas, 34, 6; Fox 140, 28-35: 34, 10; Fox 148, 3-4. Nū tō ðam sōpan gefean sǣwel fundap, Exon. Th. 178, 3; Gū. 1238: 233, 12; Ph. 523. Gewāt sǣwol sēcan sōðfæstra dōm, Beo. Th. 563, 3; B. 2820. Sǣwl, Byrht. Th. 136, 64; By. 177. Seō yðelnes is ðære sǣwle feond, L. E. I, 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sý mære þearf to þencenne ðonne embe his sǣwle þearfe? Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Nýtenu and deor, fixas and fugelas hē gesceop on flæsce būtan sǣwle, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. On hwilcum dǣle hærf se man Godes anlicnysses on him? on ðære sǣwle . . . ðæs mannes sǣwl hærf on hire þreō þing, ðæt is, gemynd and andgit and willa . . . An sǣwl is, and an lif and an edwist seō ðe hærf ðas þreō þing . . . Deāhhwæðere nis nān ðara þreora seō sǣwl, ac seō sǣwl þurh ðæt gemynd gemaup, þurh ðæt andgit heō understent, þurh ðone willan heō wile swā hwæt swā hire licaþ, 288, 15-30. Se man is ēce on ānum dǣle, ðæt is, on ðære sǣwle; heō ne geandþ nǣfre, 16, 16. Ne māgon hig ða sǣwle ofslēan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 28. Sǣwle, Blickl. Homl. 43, 23. Monna sǣwla sint undeāþlice and ēce, Bt. II, 2; Fox 34, 33. Gebid heō sinna sōhwula, Txs. 124, 5. Gemyndige ure sǣwla þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 16. ðæt hē ure sǣwla gelæde on gefean, 211, 8. III. *a soul, a human creature (after death)* :—Ða hālgan sǣwla cleopodan to Drihtne: 'Āstif nū dū hafast helle bereafod,' 87, 20. Hālige sǣwla ðær (*in Jerusalem*) restap, 81, 2. Hē geseah ðæt on ðam clife hangodan manige swearta sǣwla be heora handum gebundne . . . Ðis wæron ða sǣwla ða ðe hēr on worlde mid unrihte gefyrenode wæron, and ðæs noldan geswican ær heora lifes ende, 209, 34-211, 7. Seō menigo hālgira sǣwla ðe ær gehæfnede wæron (*those who were released when Christ descended to Hell*), 87, 7. Heora (*the angels*)' ēpel sceolde geseted weorþan mid hālgum sǣwum . . . mid ðære menniscan gecynde, 121, 34. Mid eallum ðæm sǣwum ðe hēr on worlde mid rihte tō Gode gecyrraþ, 57, 25; 89, 29; 95, 22. Drihten ða hālgan sǣwula ðonon (*from Hell*) ālædde, 67, 19. [*Goth. saiwala: O. Sax. sēla: O. Frs. sēle: O. L. Ger. sēla, sīla: O. H. Ger. sēla, sēla: Icel. sēla.*] v. ot-sǣwle.

sǣwel-berend *a being with a soul*:—Sǣwlberendra, niðða bearna, grundbiendra, Beo. Th. 2013; B. 1004.

sǣwel-cund; *adj. Spiritual*:—Sǣwelcund hyrde, Exon. Th. 121, 14; Gū. 288.

sǣwel-dreor *life-blood*:—Hē geblōdegod weard sǣwuldrīore, Beo. Th. 5379; B. 2693. Besmiten mid sǣwuldreore, Cd. Th. 91, 31; Gen. 1520.

sǣwel-gedal *the parting of soul and body, death*:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sǣwelgedāles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemesceas, ðæt mīn feorh heonan on ðisse eahteþan ende gesēceþ, Exon. Th. 164, 7; Gū. 1008. Cf. lif-gedal.

sǣwel-gescot *soul-scot*:—Ðat sǣwulgescot sceulon ða canonicas habban, Chart. Th. 609, 14, 29. v. sǣwel-sceatt.

sǣwel-hord *the treasure of life, life guarded as a treasure in the body, the body full of life*:—Ōp ðæt sǣwihord, bāncofa blōdig, ābrocen weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 329, 15; Vy. 34. Ōp sǣwihord to the very soul, Ps. Th. 77, 49.

sǣwel-hūs *the body*:—Ðis sǣwelhūs, fæge flæschoma, Exon. Th. 163, 34; Gū. 1003. Deāþ sōhte sǣwelhūs, 170, 19; Gū. 1114.

sǣwel-leās; *adj. I. without life* (v. sǣwel, I):—Sǣwulleās (sǣwl-, MS. F.) *exanimis*, Ælfic. Gl. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 16. Hē feoll geswōgen swylce hē sǣwulleās wære, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 299. Hi þwōgon ðone sǣwulleās lichaman, 20, 97. Magoþegna bær ðone sēlestan sǣwulleāsne, Beo. Th. 2817; B. 1406. Sǣwulleāsne, 6059; B. 3033. Sǣwulleāsne, Exon. Th. 329, 21; Vy. 37. Hēht ða āsettan sǣwulleāsne, life belidenes lic on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 1751; El. 877. II. *without soul* (v. sǣwel, II):—On ðæs mannes sǣwle is Godes anlicnyss, for ðam is se mann sēla ðonne ða sǣwulleāsne nýtenu, ðe nān andgit nabbaþ embe heora āgenne Scyppend, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 22.

sǣwel-sceatt, es; *m. An ecclesiastical due, to be paid for every deceased person to the clergy of the church to which he belonged, in consideration of the services performed by them in his behalf*. It was to be paid before the funeral rites were completed, though the regulation would hardly be carried out in cases where grants of land were made. It appears to have been one of the objects of the early gilds, to provide for the payment of this fee:—Sǣwlsceat vel syndrig Godes lāc dano (*donat*), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. The passages dealing with the subject in the Laws are the following:—Ic wille ðæt mīne gerēfan gedōn ðæt man āgife ða

ciricsceattas and ða sǣwlsceattas tō ðām stōwum ðe hit mid riht tō gebirige, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 9. Gelæste man sǣwlsceat (sǣwl-, MS. A.) æt ælcān cristenan men tō ðam mynstre ðe hit tō gebyrige, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 24. And sǣwlsceat is rihtast ðæt man symle gelæste æt openum græfe; and gif man ænig lic of rihtscriftscire elles hwār legce, gelæste man sǣwlsceat swā ðeh into ðam mynstre ðe hit tō hýrde, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 4 7; vi. 20-21; Th. i. 320, 4-8: ix. 13; Th. i. 342, 33: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 5-8. To the same effect it is said in Wulfstan's Homilies:—Eac wē læraþ ðæt cristenra manna gehwylc understande, ðæt hē æfter forþsīde būtan sǣwulsceatte ne līge on mynstre, ac gelæste man ā ðone sǣwlsceat æt openum pytte, 118, 4-7. Sǣwlsceat is rihtast ðæt man gelæste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. The *sǣwlsceat* is sometimes determined in amount by the will of the deceased:—Ic gean into Ælig . . . ðer mīnes hlāfordes lichoma rest, ðara þreō landa ðe wit geheotan Gode . . . and ðes beahges gemacan, ðe man sǣwle mīnum hlāforde, tō sǣwlsceatte, Chart. Th. 524, 14-30. See too Shrn. 159, and Turner's Anglo-Saxons, bk. vii. c. xiv. Kemble; Cod. Dip. i. lxii, remarks that in lands leased by the Church, and exclusively in such, there is frequently a stipulation for the payment of *sǣwlsceat*. For the practice in the case of gilds, see Chart. Th. 609, 10-18:—Æt ælcum forðfarenum gildan æt ælcum heorpe ænne penig tō sǣwulsceote, sē hit bonda, sē hit wif, ðe on ðam gildscipe sindon; and ðat sǣwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þenisse dōn for hig swilce hig āgon tō ðone.

sǣwel-scot. v. preceding word (the last passage).

sǣwel-pearf, e; *f. What is necessary or beneficial for the soul*:—Ic wes smægeðe ymb mīne sǣwlpearfe, Chart. Th. 474, 18.

sǣwend, es; *m. A sower*:—Ðe sēdere t sǣwend seminans, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 3. Se sǣwena (*sǣwend*) qui seminat, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 3. Gehēraþ gelicnisce ðæs sǣwendes *audite parabolum seminantis*, 13, 18. Cf. leóhtsǣwend *lucisator*, Germ. 389, 2.

sǣwere, es; *m. A sower*:—Ūt eode se sǣwere his sǣd tō sǣwenne, Mt. Kmbl. A. 13, 3. v. word-, wrōht-sǣwere.

sǣwlian; *p. ode To give up the ghost, expire*:—Hē ne geswāc his gebeda ōp ðæt hē sǣwlode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 1. Flaccus hēt ðone preost beswingan ōp ðæt hē sǣwlode, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 291. Sōna swā hē ðyder com swā sǣwlode ðæt mēden, 22, 101; Homl. As. 59, 202. v. next word.

sǣwlung, e; *f. The giving up the ghost, expiring*:—Cwæð sum hālig biscop ða hē wæs on sǣwlunga be ðeossum fæder: Arsenius dū wære ēadig forðon dū hæfdest ā ðas tid beforan ðīnum eāgum *a certain holy bishop, when he was expiring, said of this father: 'Arsenius, blessed wert thou, for ever hadst thou this hour (the hour of death) before thine eyes.'* Shrn. 106, 26.

scā-; **scā-**, **scā-**; **scæ-**. v. **scea-**; **sceā-**; **scea-**, **sce-**.

scaed, Wrt. ii. 120, 8. v. **sceabb**.

scēanan; *p. de To break*:—Ða cōmon ða cēpan, and sōna ðæra scaeðena sceancan tōbræcon. Hi gemēhton Crist deaðne, and his hālgan sceancan scēanan ne dorston, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 10. Ða gemettan ne mōston ðæs lambes bān scēanan, ðe ða cēpan ne mōston tōbreccan his (*Christ's*) hālgan sceancan, 282, 7. [Helmes gullen . . . scealdes gunnen scenen, Laym. 31234. Breken brade sperren, bordes scænden, 5186. Cf. (?) *Icel. skeina to scratch, wound slightly.*] v. **ge-**, **tō-scēanan**.

-scære. v. **scære**.

Scald the Scheide:—Hēr fōr se here up on Scald, Chr. 883; Erl. 82, 15.

Scariothisc; *adj. Of Scariot*:—Judas se Scariothisca; forðon hē com of ðine tūne ðe Scariot hātte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 5; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 43.

scapel, Dōm. L. 30, 58. v. **stapel**.

sceāb, **sceaba**. v. **sceaf**, **sceafa**.

sceabb, **scæb**, **sceb**, es; *m. Scab, a scab*:—Scaed (scaeb?) *scara* (*scara vulneris crusta*, Du Cange. Cf. *Span. escara the scurf or scar of a sore*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 8. Ðone leahtor ðe Grēcas achoras (*ἀχώρας*) nemnaþ, ðæt ys sceb (scæb, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 322, 17. Wið sceb (scæb, MSS. H. B.), 150, 5: 316, 22. Wið sceab, 66, 21. Se hærf singalne sceabb se ðe nǣfre ne bliþ ungestādðignesse. Ðonne bið ðam sceabbe swiðe ryhte siō hreof getācnaþ ðæt wōhhæmed jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur. Per scabiem recte luxuria designatur, Past. II, 5; Swt. 70, 3-4. Gif hē hæfde singale sceabbas si jugem scabiem habens fuerit, II, 1; Swt. 65, 6. [*Ger. schabe scab, itch: Dan. skab: Swed. skabb.*]

sceabbed; *adj. Having scabs or sores*:—Sceabbede, ættren *purulentus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 32.

sceacan, **scacan**; *p. sceóc, scōc; pp. sceacen, scacen, scæcen*.

I. to shake (intrans.), *quiver*:—Gerd from unde styrende t sceacende, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

II. but generally used of rapid movement, (1) of living creatures, *to flee, hurry off, go forth* (cf. (?) colloquial *shack to rove about*):—Ða sceóc hē on niht fram ðære fyrd hē him sylfum tō mycelum bysmore he fled at night from the English army to his great disgrace, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hē sceóc digellice of ðære byrig he hurried off secretly from the town, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 12. Sceocōn mōðige magoþegnas morþres on luste they hurried on lusting for murder, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. Hē behēt ðæt hē nǣfre siððan of ðam

mynstre sceacan nolde he promised that he would not leave the monastery in a hurry again, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 28. Hwi woldest ðu sceacan bûtan minre gewitnisse cur ignorante me fugere uoluisti? Gen. 31, 27. Deofol ongon on fleam sceacan, Exon. Th. 280, 17; Jul. 630; Judth. Thw. 25, 34; Jud. 292. Hi gewiton in forwyrd sceacan they hurried to perdition, Andr. Kmbl. 3187; Au. 1596. On gerum sceacan, Exon. Th. 401, 20; Râ. 21, 14. On lyft sceacan, fleogan ofer foldan, Cd. Th. 280, 32; Sat. 263; Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. [Nes þer nan biscop þ ford on his wæi ne scoe, na mucce ne nan abbed þ he an his wæi ne rad, Laym. 13246.]

(2) of material things, to move quickly, to be flung, be displaced by shaking:—Hwîlum hâra scôc forst of feaxe at times the hoar frost was thrown from my hair, Exon. 498, 26; Râ. 88, 7. Stræla storm, streigum gebæd, scôc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. (3) of immaterial things (time, life, thought, etc.), to pass, proceed, depart:—Donne min sceaceþ lif of lice when my life takes flight from the flesh, Beo. Th. 5478; B. 2742; Exon. Th. 327, 4; Wid. 141. Swæ giemeleaslice oft sceaceþ ure geþohtas from its ðæt wê his furdum ne gefrêdæþ curae vitæ ex sensu negligenti quasi nobis non sentitibus procedunt, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 20. Seó tid gewât sceacan time passed on, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Is nu wern wintra sceacen, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Ða wæs dæg sceacen, Beo. Th. 4602; B. 2306; 5448; B. 2727. Ða wæs winter scacen, 2277; B. 1136. Wæs hira blæd scacen their glory had departed, 2253; B. 1124. Biþ se wên sceacen, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Biþ his lif scacen, 329, 25; Vy. 39. Biþ tÿr sceacen, 447, 27; Dôm. 45.

III. to shake (trans.):—Ic sceace (sceace, sceace) concutio, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 7. Gûdward gumena wæhlencan sceoc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176. Sceacas (sceacas, Rush.) ðæt asca of fôtum iurum excoibite te pulverem de pedibus vestris, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Wæs sceacen vibratur, Germ. 401, 47. IV. to weave (cf. bregdan):—Scecen wê plumenus (cf. windan plumenus, 83, 78: plumarium opus dicitur quod ad modum plumarii textitur, Du Cange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 80. [O. Sax. skakan to depart; ellior skök he died: cf. O. H. Ger. untscachondes flutivagi, Grif. vi. 412: Icel. skaka to shake (trans).] v. â-, of-, on-, ôp-, tô-sceacan.

sceacdóm (p), es; m. Flight, hurried departure:—Nolde nâ Jacob cÿðan his sceacdóm (sceacdóm, Thw.) his swere noluit Jacob confiteri socio suo, quod fugeret, Gen. 31, 20. v. preceding word.

sceacel, es; m. I. a shackle:—Sceacul vel bend columbar, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 44.

II. the word also glosses spectrum:—Scecele odðe slegele scecen wê plectro plumenus, ii. 66, 78–80. Sceacelas plectra, 89, 10. [Prompt. Parv. schakky numella. Aucren schulen ine so wide scheakeles pleien ine hevuene . . . þæt tet bodi schal beon hwar so euer þe gost wule in one hondhwile, A. R. 94, 25. O. Du. schakel the link or ring of a chain: Icel. skökull the pole of a carriage: Swed. skakel the loose shaft of a carriage: Dan. skagle a trace for a carriage.] v. sweor-sceacel; sceacan.

sceacere, es; m. A robber:—Þeáf and sceacere fur et latro, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Þeáfas and sceacaras fures et latrones, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Mid sceacerum (sceacerum, Rush.) i mid sêterum cum seditiosis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. [O. H. Ger. scâhârê latro; scâh latrocinium, praeda: O. Frs. skâk booty; skêka to rob: Du. schaak abduction.] v. next word.

sceacerean. v. tô-sceacerean.

sceacga, an; m. The hair of the head; cf. shaggy:—Feax, sceacga coma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 56. [Cf. Icel. skegg the beard: Dan. skæg: Swed. skägg.] v. next word.

sceaged; adj. Having hair on the head, shagged:—Sceacgede comosus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 71. Sceacode, 132, 7. [Cf. Icel. skeggjaðr bearded.] v. preceding word.

sceac-line, sceacness, sceacul. v. sceat-line, on-sceacness, sceacel.

scead, es; m. ? :—Siblingchyrst and Trowincseadas and Rocisfald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 123, 8.

scead, scad, scad, sced, es; n. Shade; fig. shelter, protection:—Æfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. Scedes, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. On sceade (scead, MS. B.) âhôn, Lchdm. i. 284, 21. On ðam sceade his geteldes in abscondito tabernaculi sui, Ps. Th. 26, 6. Manna bearn hopiæþ tô ðem sceade ðinra fidera filii hominum in protectione alarum tuarum sperabunt, 35, 8. Donne on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Hê in scade weardaþ, on wudubearwe, wêste stowe, 209, 10; Ph. 168. Ðæt gê mec mid searocræftum under scæd scôfan môtan, 142, 20; Gû. 647. Sceadu beoþ bidynd, ðær se leôhta beám ledôum byrhtæ, 67, 16; Cri. 1089. Sceadu sweðerodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1672; An. 838. Sceado (sceado, MS.), Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Scadu, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gû. 1262. Deorc deaþes sceadu dreogan, 8, 15; Cri. 118. Sunne ofer sceadu scineþ, 212, 14; Ph. 210. Under sceadu bregdan to kill, Beo. Th. 1419; B. 707. Dæg æresta geseah deorc sceado sweat swidrian, Cd. Th. 8, 33; Gen. 133. v. leaþ-scead, sceadu.

scead, scad, es; n. Shed (in water-shed), a division, distinction, reason, reckoning:—Ðu scealt gyldan scad wurdum thou shalt give an account (of thine actions) in words, Dôm. L. 73. [Hæued wit and schad bituhhe god and uel, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 30. Shæd and skill, Orm. 5534. Niss bitwenen 3uunc and hemm nan shæd i manness kinde, 6229. Schead ba

of god and of uel, Kath. 240. O. L. Ger. scêth discrimen: O. H. Ger. scet discissio.] v. ge-, tô-, unge-scead.

sceada (sceade; f. (?)), an; m. The top of the head, parting of the hair:—Hê tôfyllæþ feaxes scadan conquassabit verticem capilli, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [Crulle was his heer, and as the gold it schon . . . Ful streyt and evene lay his joly school, Miller's Tale, 130. The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght, Knight's Tale, 1149. v. Halliwell's Dict. shed, and E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire, shed the parting of the hair. Cf. Prompt. Parv. schodynge of the heede discrimen: O. L. Ger. scêthlo, scêthlo vertex (capilli): O. H. Ger. scetila vertex; fahs-scetila cervix capilli.] v. preceding word.

sceada. v. niht-scada.

sceadan, scadan; p. sced, scead (v. tô-sceadan); pp. sceaden. I. trans. (1) to separate, divide, make a line of separation between:—Eadmund Myrce geode swa Dor scadeþ, hwitan wylls geat and Humber eâ brâda brimstream Edmund conquered Mercia, which Dor, Whitewell's gate, the river Humber, the broad estuary, divides (from Northumbria), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9. From Egypta eðelmeace swâ Nilus scadeþ, Cd. Th. 133, 10; Gen. 2208. Donne sceadene beoþ ða synfullan and ða soðfæstan on ðam niæran dæge, Exon. Th. 375, 33; Seel. 147. (2) to distinguish, decide:—Scadeþ tôgæderet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 20. Scadet, 93, 34. Donne biþ gæsta dôm sceaden swâ hi geworhtun ær then shall the spirits' doom be decided, according to their deserts, Exon. Th. 76, 2; Cri. 1233. Sceaden mæl the appointed time (?), Beo. Th. 3882; B. 1939. (3) to scatter, shed:—Nim beolonan sâd scead on glêda take seed of henbane, scatter it on gledes, Lchdm. ii. 38, 1; 52, 2. Scead (scad, MS. B.), i. 82, 7. Guîd tögædere and scad on, ii. 134, 3. Ðæt mela biþ gôd on tô sceadene, 94, 3. [See also the compounds (omitted in their proper places):—Bescead, 54, 21. Oferscead, 182, 2.] Tô scedene biôd ad effundendum sanguinem, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6.

II. intrans. (1) to separate, divide, part:—Tigelum scadeþ hrôstbeages hrof (rôf, MS.) the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles, Exon. Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 31. Donne dæg and niht scade when day and night separate (at morning twilight), Lchdm. ii. 116, 19. Donne dæg and niht furþum scade, 346, 14; 356, 6; iii. 6, 7. Donne dæg scade and niht, ii. 138, 16. (2) to be distinguished, to differ:—Scadaþ discrepent, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 1; 88, 39. (3) to scatter, shed:—Donne sceadaþ ða wyrmas on ðæt wæter, Lchdm. ii. 38, 4. [He shodet þe gode fro þe iuele, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 24. Eider of þisse teres schedde þe apostel, i. 157, 33. þe halwe men scheden teres, 157, 15. Redde blod scede (sade, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5187. He shadde fra menn, Orm. 3200. Shædenn hemm fra Criste, 1209. Tobrekeð hore uetles and scheded hore clenness, A. R. 166, 7. His blode þet he shedde for us, 312, 19. Scheaden þet chef urom þe clene cornes, 270, 27. Blod isched, 402, 21. So wurd ligt fro disternesce o sunder sad, Gen. and Ex. 58. On sunder shad, 148. Goth. skaidan to divide, separate: O. Sax. skēdan, skēthan trans. and intrans.) to separate: O. L. Ger. scēthan, scēthan: O. Frs. skēda, skētha to separate, to decide: O. H. Ger. sceidan separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere, discriminare, judicare.] v. â-, for-, ge-, tô-(be-, ofer-, v. I. 3 above) sceadan.

sceadd a shad:—Ic geann Ælfhelme and Wulfage ðæra landa betwux Ribbel and Mæse and on Wirhalum . . . on ðæt gerad ðonne sceaddgeunge sÿ ðæt heora ægðer sylle . . . þÿsend sceadda intô ðære stowe æt Byrtigne I grant to Ælfhelm and Wulfæah the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, and in Wirral . . . on the condition that, when shad are in season, each of them give . . . thousand shad to the convent at Burton, Chart. Th. 544, 21–31.

sceadd-geunge; adj. Seasonable for shad. v. preceding word.

sceadend. v. tô-sceadend.

sceade-sealf, e; f. A salve that may be shed on a place (? v. sceadan, I. 3), a medicinal powder:—Sceadeself tô eágum, Lchdm. ii. 300, 6. Wyrce gôde drige scadessealfe: nim gebærned sealt and piper and hwite-wudu, gegnîd tô duste âsift þurh clâd, dô lytlum on, 308, 22.

sceadiht; adj. Shady:—Of munte sceadehtum de monte umbroso, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 16.

sceadlice; adv. Reasonably, rationally:—Gif hê geseadlice (sceadlice, Wells Frag.) mid eadmodnesse and mid soþre lufe hwileu þing on mynstre tæle si qua rationaliter et cum humililate caritatis reprehenderit, R. Ben. 109, 8. v. ge-, un-sceadlice.

sceadu; gen. sceaduwe, sceadwe, sceade; f. Shadow, shade:—Sceadu umbra, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 8.

I. a shadow (cast by an object):—Seó sceadu byþ tô underne seofon and twentigopan healfes fôtes the shadow (of the dial-gnomon) will be twenty-six and a half foot long at nine o'clock (on Christmas day), Lchdm. iii. 218, 4 (and often on this and following pages). Nis deôs woruldlice niht nân þing bûton ðære eorpan sceadu betweox ðære sunnan and mankyne . . . Seó sceadu âstihþ up ôþ ðæt hê becymþ tô ðære lyfte wefearðan, and ðonne beyrnþ se môna hwiltidum, ðonne hê full byþ, on ðære sceade ufeaward and faggeteþ odde mid ealle âsweart, 240, 18–24. On India lande wendaþ heora scada (sceada, MSS. R. P.) on sumera sÿðward and on wintra nordward. Eft on Alexandria on ðam sumerlican sunn-

stede on middæge ne byþ nān sceadu on nānre heafte, 258, 12–16. His sceadu gehælde ða untruman, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 19. Dagas mīne swā swā sceadu āhyldon, Ps. Spl. 101, 12: 143, 5. Swā ðū on scimēndre sceade lōcige *sicut umbra*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Dagas mīne swā swā sceaduwa āhyldon, Ps. Lamb. 101, 12.

II. *shade* as opposed to light, *shadow* (lit. and fig.), *darkness*:—*Ða ðe nān sceadu* (scadu, Cott. MSS.) *ne gepiēstraþ ðære twiēfealdnesse quos nulla umbra dupliciter obscurat*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 23. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen mid wolcnum wealdendes hrāw, sceadu forþeode wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmlb. 108; Kr. 54. Oferwreāh ūs scadu deāþes, Ps. Spl. 43, 22. On midlunge sceaduwe deāþes, 22, 4. On scade (sceaduwe, Ps. Lamb.) deāþes, 106, 10. Ðis andwealde lif is swiðe anlic sceade, and on ðære sceade nān mon ne mæg begitan ða sōðan gesælþa, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 19. On midde ða sceade deāþes, Ps. Th. 22, 4. Ðā gesundrode sigora Waldend leoht wið þeostrow, sceade wið sciman, Cd. Th. 8, 22; Gen. 128. For hwon sēcet ðū sceade, 54, 8; Gen. 874.

III. *shadow, protection*:—Under sceaduwe fīðra ðīnra gescyld mē, Ps. Spl. 16, 10. Hī slēpon ūte on triōwa sceadum *umbras dabat altissima pinus*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12.

IV. *a shady place, shade, arbour*:—*Scadu scena* (cf. geteld *scena vel tabernaculum*, i. 37, 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 80. *Sceadwe scenam*, 80, 1.

V. *shadow* as opposed to substance, *an obscure image*:—*Seo ealde æ wæs swilce sceadu*, and seo nīwe gecýdnys is sōðfæstnys, Homl. Th. i. 356, 1. Genōg ic ðe hæbbe nū gereht ymbe ða anlicnessa and ymbe ða sceadwa ðære sōðan gesælþe *hactenus mendacis formam felicitatis ostendisse suffecerit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 118, 34. [O. E. Homl. sceadewe, shadowe: A. R. schaedewe: Goth. skadus: O. Sax. skado: O. H. Ger. scato.] v. *beām*-, *heolstor*-, *niht*-, *scūr*-sceadu; scead. *sceadu-geard*, es; m. *A shady enclosure*:—*Sceadugeardas Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 17.

sceadu-geld, an; m. *One who walks in darkness* (v. sceadu, II):—*Com on wanre niht scrīðan sceadugenga* (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1410; B. 703. Cf. *niht-genga*.

sceadu-helm, es; m. *The cover of night, darkness*:—*Niht*, scaduhelma gesceapu, Beo. Th. 1304; B. 650.

sceadwian, *sceadwian*; p. *ode To cover with shadow*:—*Hē scade-wode* (scaduþ, Ps. Lamb.: scadeowede, Blickl. Gl.) *obumbrabit*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4. [Goth. ufar-skadwjan: O. Sax. skadowan, scadoian: O. L. Ger. scadeuuan: O. H. Ger. scateuwan.] v. *ofer-sceadwian*; *sceadwung*.

sceadwislic. v. *ge*-, *un-sceadwislic*, and *next word*. *sceadwislice*; *adv. With discretion, rationally*:—*Gif ðū him sceadwislice æfter spyrast*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 3. v. *ge-sceadwislice*.

sceadwisness, e; f. *Reason*:—*Ða cwæþ seo Geseādwißnes* (Sceadwisnes, Cott. MS.), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. Ic wēne ðæt hyt mīn sceadwisnes (*reason*) wēre, Shr. 164, 29. *Sceadwisnyssum ratiociniis*, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 6.

sceadwung, e; f. *An overshadowing*:—*On sumum earde dagas beoþ lengran, on sumon scyrttan for ðære eorþan sceadewunge* (sceadwunge, MS. R.) *in one land days are longer, in another shorter, because of the way in which the shadow falls on the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 4. Se fulla mōna færlīce fagettaþ ðonne hē ðæs sunlican leohtes bedæled biþ þurh ðære eorþan sceadwunge (*by the casting of the earth's shadow*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 1. v. *be-sceadwung*.

sceáf, es; m. *A sheaf, bundle*. I. in the following glosses:—*Sceáfas fascis*, *sceáfe fasculo* (*fasciculus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 62–63. *Sceáfas areoli*, 7, 16: *garbas*, 40, 60: *garbas*, *manipulas*, 89, 19. *Sceabas, scebas areoli*, Fts. 38, 30: *garbas*, 66, 468. *Sceáfum fasciculis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 19.

II. *a sheaf (of corn)*:—*Mē þūhte ðæt wē bundon sceáfas* (*manipulos*) *on æcere* and ðæt mīn sceáf ārise ōmīddan eowrum sceáfum and eowre gīlmas ābugon tō mīnum sceáfe, Gen. 37, 7. Gýme hē ðæt nāðor ne misfare ne corn ne sceáf, Anglia ix. 260, 12. Mid his sceáfe sceát āfyllan, Ps. Th. 128, 5. Hē nāenne sceáf (*manipulum*) ne rīpp, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 287, 3. Heora sceáfas (*manipulos*) berap, Ps. Th. 125, 6.

III. *a bundle (of herbs)*:—*Dippaþ ysoþan sceáf* (scaft, Thw.) *on ðam blōde fasciculum hyssopi tingite in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Syndrige sceáfas *separate bundles* (*of rue, dill, mint, and marcke*), Lchdm. ii. 188, 24. Rūðan sceáfas þry, 216, 2. [O. H. Ger. scoub: Ger. schaub: Du. schoof: Icel. skauf *a fox's brush*.]

sceafa, an; m. *A plane*:—*Sceaba runcina*, Txs. 92, 853. *Scafa olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 11: i. 64, 13. Hē sceal habban æce, adsan, scafan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [Prompt. Parv. schave or schayvne knyfe *scalpellum, scalprum*: O. H. Ger. scaba plana, *asperella*: Ger. schabe: Du. schaaft *a plane*: Icel. skafa *a scraper*.] v. *mæl-sceafa*, *sceafan*.

Sceáfa, an; m. *The name of a king of the Lombards*:—*Sceáfa weóld Longbeardum*, Exon. Th. 320, 21; Vid. 33. See also Scyld Scēfing, Beo. Th. 7; B. 4.

sceafan, scafan; p. scōf; pp. scæfen, scafen *To shave, scrape, shred*, *polish*:—*Scaebe poleo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 63. Gif hē ðæt ōmige fæt mid ungemete sceafþ *dum nimis cupit eradere eruginem*, R. Ben. 121, 4. Hē scōf on haliġ wæter of ðam hālgan treowe, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Man scōf ðæra bōca leáf and ða sceafþan dyde on wæter *rosa folia*

codicum, et ipsam rasuram aquae immissam, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 37. Monige men sprýtan ácurfon and on wæter scōfan, 3, 17; S. 544, 45, col. 1. Scaef (scaf, MS. B.) gāte horn on þry sceaceas, Lchdm. i. 352, 11: 344, 13. Scafe ðæt grēne, ii. 292, 26. Ðū scealt hine scafan on wæter . . . and ðære reāðan eorþan dæl scafe ðærtō, ii. 290, 11–13. [Goth. skaban: O. L. Ger. scavan *scalpere*: O. H. Ger. scaban, scapan *scabere, scalpere, radere*: Icel. skafa.] v. *ā*-, *be*-, *ge*-scaefan (*-scafan*).

sceáf-fōt; *adj. Splay-footed*:—*Scābfoot*, *scābfōt*, scāff[o]t *pansa*, Txs. 90, 832. Scāffōt, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 78. [Cf. Icel. skeift *askew, oblique*; *skeifa a horse-shoe*.]

sceáf-mætlum; *adv. In sheaves or bundles*:—*Gadriap ærest ðone coccel*, and bindaþ sceáf-mætlum, Mt. Kmlb. 13, 30.

sceafopa, *scafpa*, *scaffpa*, an; m. (*or* -e; f. ?) *A shaving, chip, what is shaved, scraped, or rubbed off*:—*Ðā gehālgode ic wæter and scaefþan dyde on ðæs foresprecean treowes tunc benedixi aquam, et astulam roboris praefati inmittens*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 539, 5. Ða scaefþan ðe ðæron genumene wæron læcedōm bæron *astulae de illo abscissae solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 9. Man scōf ðara bōca leáf and ða scaefþan (*ipsam rasuram*) dyde on wæter, i. 1; S. 474, 38. Monige spōnas and scaefþan (*astulas*) nimap, 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44, col. 2. Genim heorotes scaefoþan of felle āscafen mid pumice, 100, 14.

scaeft, es; m. *A smooth, round, straight stick or pole, a shaft*. I.

generally (1) *the shaft of a spear* (cf. Icel. skaft *the shaft*, spjót *the point*):—*Sperleás scaeft contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42. Gif se ord sié þreó fingre ufor ðonne hindeweard scaeft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17, 18. His scaeft ætstōð ætforan him, and ðæt hors hine bæf forþ, swā ðæt ðæt spere him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 53. Hē sceáf mid his scyldre, ðæt se scaeft tōbærst, and ðæt spere sprendge, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 136. Gær sceal on scaefte, eeg on swardre, Exon. Th. 346, 12; Gn. Ex. 202. [He igrap his spere stronge . . . þe scaeft al tobrac, Laym. 6494.]

Or (2) *a spear*:—*Scaeft asta, quisit*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 18: 84, 24. Ðes scaeft (scaeft, scaft) *cuspit*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 4. Scyld sceal cempan, scaeft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Scæftes f speres ðīnes *hastae tuae*, Cant. Ab. 11. Ðæt yre ðæt geþyld mid ðam scaefte (mid his spere, B.) *slihp ira patientiam conto percuit*, Glos. Prud. A. 18. Scyld sceft oncwýð, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Hlyn wearð on wicūm scylda and scafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Deáwig sceafum, 199, 25; Exod. 344. Hig bæron lange scaftas, and ne cōman hig nā tō feohtanne, ac ðæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman, Shr. 38, 9.

II. *the shaft of an arrow*:—*Scaeft fedegearwum fūs*, Beo. Th. 6228; B. 3118. [Pe saft (*the arrow that killed William Rufus*), þat was wyþoute, gryslých he tobrec, R. Glouc. 419, 2.]

III. *a pole*:—*Fana hwearfode scir on scaefte*, Met. i. 11. Ic gegaderode mē stuþan scaftas . . . Ic lære ælcne ðara ðe manigne wæn hæbbe, ðæt hē menige tō ðam ilcan wuda ðar ic ðas stuþan scaftas cearf, Shr. 163, 5–14. [Moyses made a wime of bras, And henget hege up on a saft, Gen. and Ex. 3899.]

IIIa. *something shaped like a shaft, a taper*:—*Swā swā eles gecynd biþ ðæt hē beorhtor scīneþ ðonne wex on scaefte* (*wax in the form of a taper or*?) *a wax candle in a candlestick*, cf. *candelstaf*), Blickl. Homl. 129, 1.

IV. The word occurs in the passage that defines the distance to which the king's 'grid' extended, but the origin of the phrase, of which it forms part, is not evident:—*Ðus feor sceal beón ðæs cinges grid fram his burhgate ðær hē is sittende on feower heafte his, ðæt is, .iii. mīla, and .iii. furlang, and .iii. æcera bræde, and .ix. fōta, and .ix. scafta munda, and .ix. berecorn, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 7–10. Cf. Tria miliaria, et .iii. quartene, et .ix. acra latitudine, et .ix. pedes, et .ix. palme, et .ix. grana hordei, L. H. i. 16; Th. i. 526, 15. As the name of a measure of about six inches the phrase continued to exist. Stratmann gives *schaftmonde*, Nares cites a passage from Harrington's Ariosto in which *schaftman* occurs; in Ray's Collection (1691) *shaftman*, *shaftmet*, *shaftment* is explained 'the measure of the fist with the thumb set up.' v. also Halliwell's Dict., and Jamieson's, s.v. *schaftmon*, *shaftmont*. For the latter form see Sir W. Scott's Antiquary, c. 8 (at the end). [O. Sax. skaft *a spear*: O. H. Ger. skaft *hastile, hasta, jaculum, telum, arundo*: Icel. skapt, skaft *a shaft*, *haft* (*of an axe*).] v. *deoreþ*-, *here*-, *lōh*-, *wæl-scaft*.*

scaeft, es; m.: e, f. I. *creation, origin*:—*Ealle sint emnæðele gif wē willaþ þone fruman scaeft gecpan and ðone Scippend . . . Ac ælc mon ðe allunga underþeoded biþ unþeawum forlæt his Scieppend and his fruman scaeft si primordia vestra auctoremque Deum spectes, nullis degener exstat, ni vitius pejora favens proprium deserat ortum*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17–21.

II. *a creation, what is created, a creature*:—*Ealre scaefte fæder omniparens*, Germ. 389, 2. Fram fruman gescafte (scæftes, Lind.) *ab initio creaturæ*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Of frymme ðære gescafte (ðæs scæftes, Lind.) ðe God gesceop *ab initio creaturæ quam condidit Deus*, 13, 19. Bodiap godspell ealre gescafte (ēghwelcum scafte, Lind.) *praedicatæ evangelium omni creaturæ*, 16, 15. Gif God næfde on eallum his rice nāne frige scaft (gescaft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Forðæm sint ðas scafta (gescafta, Cott. MS.), 41, 5; Fox 252, 30. Alra þinga f scafta *omnium rerum*, Mt. Kmlb. p. 12, 16. [Our shaft

wele knawes he *ipse scil figmentum nostrum*, Ps. 102. 14. Godd þatt alle shafte wrohhte, Orm. pref. 58. Swil safte (*the tabernacle*) was ear neure on werlde brogt, Gen. and Ex. 3628. For be a man faire or foule * it falleth nougite for to lakke þe shappe ne þe shafte * þat God shope hymselue, Piers P. B. 11, 387. O. Sax. -skaft: O. H. Ger. -scæft.] v. ær-, ed-, frum-, ge-, geó-, hyge-, meotud-, nafel-, orleg-, self-, un-, wan-scaft.

-scaeft; *adj.* v. fea-scaeft.

Scaeftes-burh *Shaftesbury* in Dorset:—Æt Scaeftesbyrig, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 9. Tō Scaeftesbyrig, 980; Erl. 129, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 329, col. 1.

scaeft-lōha, an; *m.* (or -e; *f.*?) *The strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Scaeptlōan *hastilia telorum*, Txs. 66, 489. Sceptlōum *amentis*, 42, 106. v. lōh-scaeft, mæst-lōn, scaeft-tog.

scaefpa. v. scaefopa.

scaeft-tog (?) *the strap attached to the shaft of a missile*:—Sceptog *amentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 11. v. scaeft-lōha.

sceaga, an; *m.* A shaw, small wood, copse, thicket. The word is found in many local names, and was preserved in various dialects, e.g. *shaw* a small shady wood in a valley, E. D. S. Pub. B. 7 (West Riding): a wood that encompasses a close, B. 16 (Sussex). *Shaws* broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field, Farming words, 4 (Sussex). *Shaw* a natural copse of wood, Cumberland. The word occurs in the following passages of charters:—Juxta silvam quam dicunt Toccanseaga, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 121, 24. Mariscum uocabulo Scaga, quam etiam circumfuit laegnlaad, 190, 6: 160, 28. On brēmeles sceagan eāstewardne, ii. 172, 28. On ðone langan sceagan westewardne; of langan sceagan on ðæt hæðene byrgils, iii. 85, 19–20. Onbūtan færsscagan, 229, 29. Rihte ūt þurh ðone sceagan ōþ ða lēge, 406, 27. Of ðære byrig þwyres ofer ðane sceagan, 460, 2. Þurh Beaddes scagan, v. 166, 10. [At a schaze syde, Gaw. 2161. In a schaze (*the reference is to the gourd under which Jonah sat*) þat schade ful cole, Allit. Pms. 105, 452. Wodschawe3, 9, 284. For love of hym thou lovedst in the shawe, I mene Adon, Tr. and Cr. 3, 671. Thane schotte owtte of þe schawe schiltounis many, Mort. A. 1765. In þone dyme schawes, 1723. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Nares' Glossary. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skaga to project.]

sceagod. v. sceacged.

sceal shall. v. sculan.

sceāl, scāl (?) a shoal, troop, band:—Ic be hondum mōt hæðenre (-ra?) sceāl gripan tō grunde, Godes andsacan, Cd. Th. 281, 8; Sat. 268. Cf. Mid his handscæle, Beo. Th. 2638; B. 1317.

scealc, es; *m.* I. a servant:—Eālā ic eom ðin āgen esne Dryhten and ðin swylce eom scealc ombehte (cf. ambeht-scealc) and ðiure þeowan suna O Domine, quia ego servus tuus, ego servus tuus, et filius ancillae tuae, Ps. Th. 115, 6. Ic eom ðin hold scealc tuus sum ego, 118, 94. Dō ðines scealcas (servi) sǣwle blide, 85, 3. Tō scealce in servum, 104, 15. Hæl ðinne scealc salwum fac meum tuum, 85, 2: 88, 17. Hē Moyses sende his sylfes scealc misit Moysen servum suum, 104, 22. Beseoh on ðine scealcas respice in servos tuos, 89, 18. Babilone weard hēt his scealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bælblyse, Cd. Th. 230, 10; Dan. 231. II. as a term of reproach:—Ðā hine heðwōn hæðene scealcas, Byrht. Th. 137, 5; By. 181. Hwīlum ic gehēre helle scealcas, gnomniende cynn, Cd. Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133. III. a man, soldier, sailor:—Scealc (*Beowulf*) hafap ðæde gefremede, de wē ealle ær ne meahton, Beo. Th. 1883; B. 939. Eode scealc monig swid-nigende tō sele searowundur seón, 1841; B. 918. Hū mæg ðæt gesceadwīs scealc (cf. gesceadwīs mon, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 30) gerocean, ðæt hē him ðý sēlla þince, Met. 15, 14. Brugdon scealcas (*the Jews who defeated the Assyrians*) of sceadum scirmæled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Næs scealca nān there was no one, Met. 8, 21. Scipu mid scealcum ships with their crews, Exon. Th. 362, 3; Wal. 31. [þer wes moni bald scealc (cniht, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19126. Heo wenden bi þen scelden þat hit heore scalkes (men, 2nd MS.) weoren, 4219. Schalk a knight, Gaw. 160. Goth. skalks ðōðlos: O. Sax. skalk servus: O. Frs. skalk a servant, slave: O. H. Ger. scalcch servus, famulus, man-caps: Icel. skálkr a rogue. v. Grmm. R. A. 302, and Grff. vi. 480 sqq. for compounds.] v. ambeht-, beór-, freodo-scealc.

sceald. v. dæg-sceald.

sceald-hūlas glosses *paupilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 21. v. next word. sceald-þýfel (-hyfel), es; *m.* a thicket:—Scaldþýflas, scald[þ]ýflas *alga, alge*; scaldþýflas *vel* sONDHYLLAS *alga*, Txs. 38, 58. [Scaldþýflas *alga*, scaldhūlas *paupilius*, are errors. Scaldþýfelas, *fruteta*, thickets, occurs in Greg. Dial. Lchdm. iii. 343, col. 2. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. scald sacer; scald-eiche *ilex*: and see Grmm. D. M. 615.]

scealfor, e; *f.*: scealfra, an; *m.* A diver (bird):—Scaflr, scaflur *mergulus*, Txs. 78, 647. Scaflr *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 13. Scaelfor *turdella*, *mergula*, 63, 15, 16: *mergulus*, 280, 11: ii. 56, 18: 89, 54. Scaelfra *mergus* *vel* *mergulus*, i. 77, 27. Grædigre scelfre voracis *mergulae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 70. Ðā geseah hē swymman scalfra on fliode, and gelōme doppettan āðūne tō grunde ehtende þearle ðære eā fixa . . . Ðā

hēt Martinus ða fugelas ðæs fixnoðes geswican, and tō wēstene sīdian; and ða scealfra gewiton āweg tō holte, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6–12.

scealga, scylga, an; *m.* The name of a fish:—Scealga *rocea*, Wrt. Voc.

i. 77, 67. Scylga, 55, 77.

scealian. v. ā-scealian.

sceallan, scallan; *pl.* Testiculi, Lchdm. i. 330, 13: 336, 15: 358, 21. scealu, e; *f.* I. a shell, husk:—Scealu *glumula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 23. Scalu, scala, Txs. 66, 462. Scale ð hule *glumula*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 50. v. æpel-, beān-, stān-scealu. II. a platter, dish, cup:—

v. l. mæsene sceala, Chart. Th. 429, 30. III. the scale of a balance:—Deōs wæge f scalu haec lanx, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Som. 14, 18. Scale lanx, twā scale balances, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 39–40. v. wæg-scealu. [O. Sax. skala a drinking-vessel: O. L. Ger. scala concha: O. H. Ger. scala patera, cratera, concha, gluma: Icel. skál a bowl, a scale (of a balance).]

sceám, es; *m.* A white horse (?):—Etsomne cwom .LX. monna wigum rīdan, hæfdon .XI. eoredmacgas fridhengestas, IIII. sceámas (cf. (?) hyra bloncan, 405, 5; Rā. 23, 18), Exon. Th. 404, 8; Rā. 23, 4.

sceamel. v. sceamol.

sceam-fæst; *adj.* Shamefast (corrupted later into *shamefaced*. v. i Tim. 2, 9 where Wicklif has *shamefastnesse*, the modern copies of the A. V. *shamefacedness*; the Revised Version has restored *shamefastness*), modest, bashful:—Scamfæst *verecundus* *vel* *pudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 31. Scamfæst *verecundus*, 86, 56. Seō scamfæste næcednys *pudibunda* (*pudica* .i. *erubescens*) *nuditas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. Mæden is scamfæst, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Scamfæst, 192, 2. On ðdre wisan sint tō lǣranne ða scamleāsan, on ðdre ða scamfæstan (*verecundi*), Past. 31; Swt. 205, 21. [Sannte Marze wass shamfæst, Orm. 2175. Wyfmen þæt byep ssamuest, Aynb. 222, 20. Shamefast chastite, Chauc. Kn. T. 1197. Shamefast *verecundus*, *pudorosus*, Prompt. Parv. 443.] v. un-sceamfæst.

sceam-full; *adj.* Modest, chaste:—Sceomfull *pudica*, Rtl. 108, 25. Sceomfullre *verecundia*, 110, 3. [Schrift schal beon . . . edmod, scheomeful, drefdul, A. R. 302, 23. Dan. skam-fuld *shamefaced*, *ashamed*. Chaucer uses the word in its modern sense *ignominious*, As shamful deeth as herte may deusye Come to these Juges, C. T. Group C. 290.]

sceamfulness, e; *f.* Modesty; pudicitia. v. un-sceamfulness.

sceamian; *p.* ode. I. to feel shame, be ashamed (with gen. of cause):—Ic ðæs nǣfre ne sceamige non *erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 1. Ne ic ne scamige nec confundar, Ps. Spl. 30, 20. Gif wē scōmīap ðæt wē tō unciudum monnum suelc sprecen si homo apud hominem, de quo minime praesumit, fieri intercessor *erubescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5. Weorðap gescende and hiora scamīap ða tō Sione hete hæfdon confundantur et reuerantur, qui oderunt Sion, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Nā ic ne scamode non confundebat, Ps. Spl. 118, 46. Ðiōs sǣ cwið ðæt ðū ðin scamige Sidon *erubescit* Sidon, ait mare, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 33. Hit is cyn ðæt wē ūre scōmigen, 52, 4; Swt. 407, 15. Sceamian heora ealle mīne fynd *erubescant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 6, 8. Scamien, 69, 3. Scamien (*confundantur*) heora ealle ða unrihtwisan, 24, 3. Heora æfstu ealle scamien, 69, 4. For hwī hī ne māgan heora mǣ scamigan ðonne fægnaian? Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7. Nō hē ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026. Ðū ne þearft sceamian, Soul Kmbl. 286; Seel. 147. For hwon sēcst ðū sceade sceomigne? Cd. Th. 54, 8; Gen. 874. Sceomiane man seal in sceade hweorfan, Exon. Th. 337, 19; Gen. Ex. 67. Ða deoflu wendon scamigende āweg, Wulfst. 236, 26. Hy (*Beowulf's* followers who had failed him in his need) scamigende scyldas bæron, ðær se gomela lǣg, Beo. Th. 5692; B. 2850.

II. to cause shame (used impersonally with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of cause, or with for, or the cause given in a clause):—Mē scamīap *pudet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Oit ðone gepyldegestan scamīap ðæs siges ðe hī ofer ðone dióful hæfde, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Menn scamīap for gōðan ðædan swýðor ðonne for misðædan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Ðæs ūs ne scamīap nā, ac ðæs ūs scamīap swýðe, ðæt wē bōte āginnan, 165, 39. Hý scamīap, ðæt hý bētan heora misðæda, 165, 8. Ða woroldlecan lǣcas scamīap, ðæt . . . Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 20. Mē scamīap ðæt ic wældige *mendicare erubescit*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Gehwam scamīap, ðæt hē wǣllice gescrið cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 21. Him ðæs scamode, 18, 12; Gen. 2, 25. Ðā sceamode ealle his widerwinnan, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hwā bip gescended, ðæt mē for ðæm ne scamige? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5. Forgif ūs ūre synna, ðæt ūs ne scamige eft, Hy. 7, 84. Ne scamige nānum men, ðæt hē ānum lǣrow his gyltas cyðe . . . him seal sceamian ætorfan Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 30. Ðæt mē ne scamie non *erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 18. Hū ne scolde hire scamian *nonne debuerat rubere suffundi*? Num. 12, 14. Ðonne fægnaīp hī ðæs ðe hī scamian sceolde, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 6. Ðonne mæg hine scamian ðære bræðinge his hlisan, 19; Fox 68, 24; Met. 10, 13. Ne þearf ðe ðæs eaforan sceomigan, Cd. Th. 140, 14; Gen. 2327. [Goth. skaman (*reflex.* with gen.): O. L. Ger. scamōn: O. H. Ger. scamōn, scamēn: Icel. skamma to shame; skammask to be ashamed.] v. ā-, for-, e-, of-, on-sceamian.

sceamig. v. un-sceamig.

sceamisc; *adj.* Of which one is to be ashamed; pudendus:—Scamescan *lim veretrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 54.

sceam-leás; *adj.* *Shameless, bold, impudent, wanton*:—*Sceamleás impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 45. *Sceamleás frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 77. *Sceamleise procax*, 525, 57. *Sceomleás impudens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 38. Se læce biþ micles tō beald and tō scomleás (*praesumptione percussus*) de gēþ læcnigende, and hæfþ on his āgnum nebbe opene wunde unlācnode, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 61, 3. Of dysse scamleāsan scylde geclēnsa mē a delicto meo munda me, Ps. Th. 50, 3. On ōðre wisan sint tō lēarune ða scamleāsan (*impudentes*), on ōðre ða scamfæstan . . . Done scamleāsan mon mæg ðy bet gebetan de hine mon suifur þreāþ, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 21–207, 5. Ðū hine ongeate swiðe sceamleāsne būton ælcum gōðum þeawe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. God ða scamleāsan (*the people of Sodom*) fordyde, Gen. 19, 24. [*O. H. Ger. scama-lōs impudens, procax: Icel. skamm-lauss without disgrace.*]

sceamleās-lic; *adj.* *Shameless, wanton*:—Dauit wæs mid ofermēttum gewundad, and ðæt gecyðde on Urias slæge, for ðære scamleāslecan gewilunge his wives, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 24.

sceamleāslic; *adv.* *Shamelessly, impudently*:—Be ðam Sodomiticum ðe ongeān gecynd scamleāslic syngodon, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 38. Hī swiðe grādilice eorpcundum lustum filigaþ and oft swiðe sceamleāslic on manna gecyðþe, R. Ben. 139, 28. Hīe scamleāslic gielpaþ ðisses hwilendlican onwalses imbrobe de temporalī potestate gloriantur, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 9. Swā hē scamleāslicor his yfel cýð (*impudenter innotescit*), 55, 1; Swt. 427, 25.

sceamleást, *e; f.* *Shamelessness, want of modesty, impudence, lasciviousness*:—*Sceamleást impudicitia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. *Scamlēstan* (lēste?) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 7.

sceam-lic; *adj.* **I.** *shamefast, bashful*:—*Scamlic, seó scamfæste pudibunda, pudica, erubescens*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. **II.** *shameful, base, disgraceful, ignominious*:—Ða ongan hē him segan hī lytel and hī scomlic ðæs monnes lif biþ hēr on worolde . . . and hī wuldorlic seó eāc eādniges biþ, Shr. 92, 16. *Sceomlic corruptiōilis*, Rtl. 6, 1. Scildige scamlicre forgēgdnyse *praerivationis rei*, Jos. 6, 18. Nys ūs nā tō secgenne done scamlican morþ (*the disgraceful events at the siege of Jerusalem*) ðe ðær gedōn wæs, Ælfc. T. Gm. 21, 15. Ðæt hē ða scamlican þing and ða mǎnfullan begēþ *se res turpes et sceleestas committere*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 11. Wæs ðæt feorþe wite ðæt ealra scamlicost wæs ðæt hundes fleōgan cōmon *post muscas caninas inferentes tam gravia tormenta quam turpia*, Ors. i, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [þenne were his cun iscend mid comeliche witen, Laym. 204, 62. Eni welunge bitweone mon and ancre is so scheomelich and so naked sunne, A. R. 116, 3. *O. H. Ger. scama-lih verecundus, pudibundus; turpis, foedus.*]

v. ā-, un-sceamlic.

sceamlice; *adv.* *Shamefully, disgracefully*:—Ða ðe æwbryce ne wyrceaþ wōlice and sceamlice, Homl. As. 19, 140. Hē sceandlice (sceamlice, MS. N.) sāwode, 59, 202.

sceam-lim, *es; n.* *The private member*:—*Sceamlim, gecyndlim dedecus*, Germ. 390, 120.

sceamol, *es; m.* *A bench, stool*. The word remains in the form *shambles*, properly stalls or benches on which butchers expose meat for sale:—*Sceamol scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 24. *Scamol subsellium*, 289, 24. *Scamel, sceamol, sceamol scabellum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 7. *Scamol, scamol*, Ps. Spl. 98, 5. Ðara mynetera *sceamelas mensas nummulariorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. *Sceomolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18*. Swā forþ be efise tō lippian hamme; ðæt tō ðam scamelan; swā forþ tō stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 184, 14. [þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol (scheomel, MS. C.: schamel, MS. T.) to hore uet, A. R. 166, 16. I sal set þe faas of þe schamel of þi fete to be, Ps. 109, 1. *O. Sax. fōt-skamel: O. H. Ger. scamal scabellum, subsellium: Ger. schemel a stool: Dan. skammel. From Lat. scammellum.*] *v. fōt-, rāde-, rāding-sceamol.*

sceamu, *e; f.* **I.** *The emotion caused by consciousness of unworthiness or of disgrace, in a good sense (v. sceam-fæst, -full, -leás, -lic), modesty, bashfulness; in a bad sense, shame, confusion*:—*Sceamu pudor* . . . reādnys oððe sceamu *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 17–18. *Scamu, scoma, scomo pudor*, Txs. 84, 732. *Scame pallor*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 77. *Scamu rubor*, 475, 9. Se ðe nū ne mæg his gyltas for sceame ānum men geandettan, him seal sceamian done æforan heofenwarum, and seó sceamu him biþ endeleás, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 3–6. Ðū mid sceame (sceoma, Lind.: scomo, Rush.) nyme ðæt ýtemeste setl *incipias cum rubore nouissimum locum tenere*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Ðonne biþ hē self gelādod wið hine selfne mid his āgenre scame and mid his gecýlde, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 18. Ðonne ārās hē for sceome he got up because he was ashamed of his inability to play the harp, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. **II.** *what causes a feeling of shame, disgrace, shame*:—*Scoma obprobrium*, Rtl. 190, 29. Micel hýnþ and sceamu (*verecundia*) hyt ys men nelle wesan ðæt ðæt hē ys, and ðæt ðe hē wesan seal, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Ælce dæge byþ mīn sceamu (*verecundia*) beforan mē, Ps. Th. 43, 17. Byþ ðam scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, 70, 12. Hū mæg mære scamu mannun gelimpan, ðonne ūs dēþ gelōme? Wulst. 162, 3. Sceome gihēnedo *confusione contempta*, Rtl. 27, 31. *Sceame*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Ic his feōndas gegyrwe mid scame *inimicos ejus induam confusione*, 131, 19. Deós woruld scyldwyrcende in some byrneþ, Exon.

Th. 232, 6; Ph. 502. Ne scomu dōaþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 14: *contumiliam*. 11, 45. *Sceame dreōgan*, habban, þrowian to be put to shame, be disgraced:—Beoþ gescende and scame dreōgaþ mīne fynd *confundantur et reuerentur inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 69, 2. Habban sceame *confundantur*, 85, 16. Ne sceolon æt mē ænige habban sceame *non erubescant in me*, 68, 7. Sume mægon habban ælles woruld-welan genōg ac hī habbaþ ðeāh sceame ðæs welan gif hī ne beoþ swā æðele on gebyrdum swā hī woldon *huic census exuberat, sed est pudori degener sanguis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. Ðæs ealdfeōndes scyldigra scolu scome þrowedon, Exon. Th. 114, 20; Gū. 175: 269, 5; Jul. 445: 369, 31; Seel. 49. Hī scoma mæste dreōgaþ, 78, 15; Cri. 1274. Mid scomum (sceofmum, Lind.) miclum tō giworhtun *contumiliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 4; Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. **III.** *the private part (v. sceam-lim)*:—Him sī ābrogden swā of brēcþrægle hiora sylfra sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Forhwon wrīst ðū sceome? Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876: 58, 7; Gen. 942: 95, 3; Gen. 1573. Scama, ða wæpenlican limo *preputia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 16. *Scamu*, 68, 60. [*O. Sax. skama shame, disgrace: O. L. Ger. scama confusio, reverentia: O. H. Ger. scama verecundia, reverentia, pudor, rubor, confusio, ignominia, turpitudine: Icel. skömm a shame, outrage.*] *v. ār-, hleor-, woruld-sceamu.*

sceamung, *e; f.* *Shaming, disgrace*:—Ðū canst gescāndnysse ꝥ sceamunga mīne tu scis *confusionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. *v. for-sceamung.*

sceanca, *an; m.* **I.** *a shank, shin, the leg from the knee to the foot*:—*Sceanca crus, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 22; Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 21: i. 71, 56. Scance(-a?) crus, sceanca[n] crura*, 44, 68. Gif se sconca biþ þyrel beneodan cneowe, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif monnes sconca biþ of āslagen wið ðæt cneow, 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Nim blæces hundes deādes ðone swýðran fōtes sceancan (fōtsceanca, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 362, 27. *Sconcan crura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 41. *Scancan*, ii. 17, 43. *Scancan crura, scancan tibiae*, i. 283, 69–70. Læcedōmas wið scancena sære, and gif scancan forade synd, Lchdm. ii. 6, 10. Sindon ða scancan (*of the Phenix*) scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 20; Ph. 310. *Scancan tibiae*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64; Kent. Gl. 982. *Sconca[n] suras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 5. Ðæt man forbræce hyra sceancan (*crura*), Jn. Skt. 19, 31, 32, 33. Se sceocca gewrād his sceancan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. *Sconcan*, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. **II.** *the upper part of the leg (= þeōhsceanca)*:—Ic wille ðæt gē fēðaþ ān earm Engliscmon . . . Ågyfe mon hine . . . ān scone spices oððe ān ram weorde . . . peningas, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. [*Dan. Swed. skank a shank: cf. Germ. schenkel.*] *v. earm-, fōt-, hōh-, þeōh-sceanca.*

sceano-bend, *es; m.* *A band for the leg, a garter*:—*Scangbendas periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 55.

sceano-forod; *adj.* *Broken-legged*:—Ðæt sceāp ðæt sceonforad (scanc-, Cott. MSS.) wæs, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 9. *Scancforedum men*, Lchdm. ii. 66, 21.

sceano-gebeorg, *es; n.* *A protection for the leg, a greave*:—*Bān-berge, scan[c]gebeorg ocreas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 35.

sceano-gegirela, *an; m.* *Clothing for the leg, a garter*:—*Scange-girelan periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 38.

sceano-lira, *an; m.* *The fleshy, brawny part of the shank, the calf of the leg*:—*Scancira surra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 71.

sceand, *es; m.* *An infamous person, a buffoon, charlatan*:—*Scand scurra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 5. Ðonne sægde Petrus, ðæt hē wære leás drý and sceand and scyldig æswica then Peter said that he (*Simon the sorcerer*) was a false sorcerer and a shameless impostor and a guilty deceiver, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Sume hī wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drenas, ðæt hī hī tō wīfe habbon; ac ðyllice sceandas sceolan sīðian tō helle, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 159.

sceand, *e; f.* **I.** *shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy*:—Byþ ðān scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. *Ignominium sconde hlēwung* (cf. (?) *ge-lēwan*) *sive fraceþu, idem et infamium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 30. Sume wurdon getawod tō scande *some were shamefully entreated*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 39. Is him ōðer earfeþu scyldgum tō sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Sylfum tō sconde to thine own disgrace, 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Ðū sceonde æt mē [ne] anfeñge ac gefeān eallum thou gottest not disgrace from me, but gladness ever, Cd. Th. 54, 9; Gen. 874. Ne þurfun gē wēnan ðæt gē mec mid searocræftum under scād sconde (*with ignominy*) scūfan mōtan, Exon. Th. 142, 20; Gū. 647. Unwite oððe sconde *dedecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35. Hī sceande āgon *confundantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27. Sconde fremman ylda bearnum to bring disgrace on men, Cd. Th. 149, 3; Gen. 2469. **II.** *a shameful, infamous, or abominable thing, what brings disgrace*:—Ðonne is suide micel scand *ignominiosum valde est*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 173, 1. Hē ne wolde ða sceonde (*the drunkenness of Noah*) hleōmāgum helan, Cd. Th. 95, 20; Gen. 1581. *Scande ignominia* (v. second passage in I), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 19. Flāsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 32; Cri. 1283. Ðū ðone lichoman scoundum gewemdest, 91, 5; Cri. 1487. *Ascmode*, scoundum gedreahte, 79, 32; Cri. 1299. Geseoh ða scande and ða wierrestan þing ðe ðas menn hēr dōþ wide abominationes pessimas, quas isti

faciunt hic, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 20; Swt. 155, 9. Sconde, Swt. 155, 8. [Patt wæs hiss aþheun shame 7 shande, Orm. 11956. He makede to sconde he disgraced, Laym. 7032. Unk schal itide harm and schonde, O. and N. 1733. þu schalt haue schonde, Horn. 714. To spouse þe emperours doþter yt ner hym no schonde, R. Glouc. 65, 12. *Goth. skanda aioxuyn*: O. H. Ger. *scanta ignominia, confusio*.]

sceand-full, *adj.* *Shameful, infamous, vile*:—Hē (John the Baptist) wæs heafde becorfen for scandfulra wifa bēne, and for scandfulles gebeor-scypes hleahre, Shrn. 123, 6–8. [Him wule þunche swide strong and swide scandful þet he scal a ȝeuen and seodðan bisechen milce et þan ilke monne þe he haueð er istolen, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 2.]

sceand-hūs, *es*; *m.* *A house of ill fame, a brothel*:—Dā heo ðæt nolde, dā hēt hē hī nacode lædan tō sumum scandhūse . . . Ðæs burh-gerēfan sunu wolde rāsan on hī on ðam scandhūse, Shrn. 56, 7–11.

sceand-līc, *adj.* **I.** of persons, *that acts in a disgraceful way, infamous, base, vile*:—On āre tide twā mādencild cunap, and biþ ðæt ān syðfull and ðæt oðer sceandlic, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwisnyse, and Babilonia winþ ongeān for unrihtwisnyse . . . Ðære heofonlican Hierusalem cuning is Crist, ðære scandlican Babilonian cuning is deofol, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 32. Dā com ðæs gerēfan suna mid his sceandlicum gegadum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 164. God sende tō ðam sceandlicum mannun (*the people of Sodom*) twegen englas, 13, 207.

II. of things, (*a*) *that is vile in its nature or circumstances, disgraceful, foul, shameful, obscene*:—Scandlic hosp *ridiculosum opprobrium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 73. Gif hit ær sceandlic wæs, ne biþ hit nō dý fægerre, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Seō gescēādswines; nis ðæt scandlic cræft, forðæm hit nænig hafaþ neāt būton monnum, Met. 20, 188. Scandlicre fūllnesse *spurcae obscenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 19. Of scandlicum gepohte *ex turpi cogitatione*, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 5. Mid sceandlicum willan *with foul lust*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Ðin mōðor gewitþ of weorulde þurh scandlicne deað and unārlīce *miserando turpissimoque exitu*, Nar. 31, 29. Ælc oðerne æftan heāweþ mid scandlican onscytan, Wulfst. 160, 5. Hē sang scandlicu leop, and plegode scandlice plegan, Shrn. 121, 10. Scandlicum *corruptibilis*, Rtl. 24, 36. Ic wille geswigian Tontolis and Pilopes ðara scandlicestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores*, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 8. (*b*) *that causes shame, disgraceful*:—Hit is scandlic ymb swelt tō spreccan hwecl hit ða wæs *pudet erroris humani*, i. 10; Swt. 48, 4. [Wid scandliche deade, Laym. 2274. O. H. Ger. *scant-līh turpis, probrosus, ignominiosus, tēter, lugubris*.]

sceandlice, *adv.* **I.** *in a disgraceful manner, disgracefully, shamefully, infamously*:—Heo lyfde sceandlice, swā swā swin on meoxe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 528. Nān cristen man ne sceal sceandlice flitan, 13, 122. Him waud ūt his innoþ æt his setle, and hē sceandlice sǽwlode, Homl. As. 59, 202.

II. *opprobriously, reproachfully, insultingly*:—Hiera wif [sægdon] ðæt hie oðer gener næfdan, būton hie on heora wifa hrif gewiton. Hī ðā, æfter ðæm ðe ða wif hie swā scandlice geræht hæfdon, gewendan æt ongeān ðone cuning, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 54, 5. Gif man mannān bismærwordum scandlice grēte *if one man insult another by abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Ne sceolon æt mē ænige habban sceame sceandlice ðe ðines siðes biddaþ (*bīdaþ?*) *non erubescant in me, qui expectant te*, Ps. Th. 68, 7.

sceandlicness, *e*; *f.* *Shame, disgrace, dishonour*:—Seo hālige & forbodeþ ða sceandlicness (*turpitudinem*) onwreōn mǽgsibba, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 6, 12. Hē [ne] mæg mid weore begōn ða sceandlicness (*scand*, MS. Hatt.) *qui turpitudinem non exercet opere*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 5.

sceandness. *v.* *ge-sceandness*.

sceand-word, *es*; *n.* *A vile, foul word, or an opprobrious, abusive word*:—Ðæt ic (*the devil*) wolde, ðæt hý (*wicked men*) ðe (*God*) āfremdedan and ðine circean forgeātun and æt mē leornedan sceandword, Wulfst. 255, 15.

sceān-feld. *v.* *scīn-feld*.

sceap, *es*; *n.* *A private part*:—Hē getǽlde his fæder Noe, ðær hē on his sceape lōcde, Anglia xi. 2, 53. Wid gicþan ðara sceapa, Lchdm. i. 38, 15. *v.* *for-, ge-, land-sceap*.

sceāp, scēp, scīp, *es*; *n.* *A sheep*:—Scēp *ovis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 54. Ðæt dysige scēp, Ps. Th. 118, 176. Sceap sceal gongan mid his flīse oþ midne sumor, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 10. Emban ceāpgild . . . sceāp tō scift, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 2. Man healde . . . niht hýde and heāfod (*of a slain ox*), and sceāpes eall swā, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 19. Nān scyldwyrhta ne lecce nān scēpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 10. Eowu biþ mid hire giunige sceāpe scift. weord oþ ðæt . . . niht ofer Eāstron, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Sceap mon sceal gildan mid scift, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6. Hwylc man ys ðe hæbbe ān sceāp (scēp, Rush.; scīp, Lind.), Mt. Kmb. 12, 11. Sceāp (scēp, Rush.; scīp, Lind.) ðe hyrde nabbaþ, 9, 36. Scīpo *oves*, Rtl. 19, 37. Sceāpa hīs *ovile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 21. Sceāpa *locu caule*, 16, 6; ii. 23, 11. Lambra sceāpa *agni ovium*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Preð heorda sceāpa *tres greges ovium*, Gen. 29, 2. Heald mīne sceāp (scīp, Rush.; scīpo, Lind.) *pasee oves meas*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17. Ic drife sceāp mīne tō heora leāse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. [O. Frs. *skēp*, *schēp*: O. L. Ger. *skāp*:

O. H. Ger. *scāf*.] *v.* *snæding-sceāp*. The word occurs in local names, *v.* Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 328, 329.

sceāp-ætere, *es*; *m.* *The carcase of a sheep* (?):—Ānan esne gebyrēþ tō metsunge . . . pund gōdes cornes, and . . . scīpæteras, and i. gōd metecū, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27.

sceapen. *v.* *earn-sceapen*.

sceāpen; *adj.* *Of a sheep*:—Sceāpen smera (*cf.* on sceāpes smerwe, l. 9), Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Ete sceāpen flāsc and nān oþer, 358, 22. [O. H. Ger. *scāfin ovinus*.]

sceāp-heord, *e*; *f.* *A flock of sheep*:—Nimaþ eowre hrýðerheorda and eowre sceāpheorda and eowre orf *oves vestras et armenta assumite*, Ex. 12, 32.

sceāp-heorden, *es*; *n.* *A hovel, shed*:—Býre *vel* sceāpheorden *magalia vel mappalia vel capanna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 31.

sceāp-hirde, *es*; *m.* *A shepherd*:—Abel wæs sceāphyrde *fuit Abel pastor ovium*, Gen. 4, 2. Hwilum weard geworden sceāphyrde tō cygne, L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 10. Scephyrde *opplius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 10. Scēphyred (-hyrde? *cf.* gāta hierde *titurus*, 288, 21) *titurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 57. Swā swā sceāphyrde tōsceāt sceāp fram gātum, Wulfst. 288, 2. Scēphyrdas *opiliones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 3. Godes engel ætwiwe sceāphirdon, Shrn. 29, 31. Be sceāphyrdan. Sceāphyrdes riht is . . . , L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 21.

Sceāp-ig, *e*; *f.* *Sheepy* (= *Sheep-island*, *cf.* Far-oe, *Icel. fær a sheep*):—Hēr hæþne men ærest on Sceāpige (-ēge, MS. E.) ofer winter sættun, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23. Hēr hæþne men oferhergeadon Sceāpige, 832; Erl. 64, 18.

sceāp-scearu, *e*; *f.* *Sheep-shearing*:—Dā fōr hē tō his scēpscere, Gen. 38, 12.

sceapung. *v.* *for-sceapung*.

sceāp-wæsce, *an*; *f.* *A place for washing sheep*, the word remains as a place-name in *Sheepwash*, in Worcestershire:—Of ðam stāne on sceāp-wæscan; andlang sceāpwæscan, Cod. Dip. v. 48, 6. Andlang sceāpwæscan tō sceāpwæscan forða, 174, 11. Tō ðære sceāpwæscan, 298, 4. Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stūr, ad uadum nomine Scēpsuasse, i. 155, 23.

sceāp-wic, *es*; *n.* *A sheep-fold*:—Tō sceāpwican, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 405, 5.

scear, *es*; *m.* (?) *A plough-share*:—Scer, scær, scear *uomis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 16. Scaer *vomer*, Txs. 35, 32. Scaer *vomer vel vomis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 1; 74, 72. Scer, 287, 6. Hwanon ðam yrþinge sylan scear oðde culter, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Gefestnod scere and cultre mid ðære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, 19, 19. Hē sceal habban scear, culter and eac gādīren, Anglia ix. 263, 4. [Chauc. *Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schare: O. Frs. *skere*, *schere*: O. H. Ger. *scar*, *scaro vomer*.]

sceār, *e*; *f.* *A pair of shears or scissors*; but the word is generally used in the plural (*dual*)? as the modern *shears, scissors*:—Scēr *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 65. Scēroro, scēro *forfices*, Txs. 60, 401. Isern-scērturu *forfex*, 65, 903. Scēara *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 21. Scēara *forfices*, ii. i. 15. Tange *forcipis*, tang *forfex*, scēara *forfices*, 33, 35–37. Tangan, tange *forcipis*, scēare[n] *forfices*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 75. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lētan weaxan ac hie scoldon hie ełsigeān mid scēarum *non comam nutriēt, sed tondentes attondent capita sua*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Ne hē his loccas mid scēarum wanode, Shrn. 93, 9. Hē sceal habban horscamb and scēara (*shears*) . . . scēarra (*scissors*), nēdle, Anglia ix. 263, 8–15. Cf. Ræðscēara *forfices*, fexscēara *forfices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 21, 22. [My berð, myn heer . . . That nevere yit ne felte offensiuon of rasour ne of schere, Chauc. Kn. T. 15; 9. A shepster (*sutrix*) shere, Piers P. 13, 331. Schere (scherys) tō clyppe wythe *forfex*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 2. O. Frs. *skēre*, *schēre*; *f.*: O. H. Ger. *scāri*; *pl. forpices*; *scāra forfex*: M. H. Ger. *schære*: Ger. *schere*: *Icel. skæri*; *n. pl. shears*.] *v.* *secg-gescēre*.

sceāra. *v.* *secg-sceāra*.

scear-beām, *es*; *m.* *The wood to which the ploughshare is fixed* (?):—Scearbeām *brigacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 21.

sceard, *es*; *n.* *A shard, sherd, pot-sherd, tile*:—Scearda *testarum*, Germ. 398, 257. [Gower uses *sherd* for the scale of a dragon, 'a dragon whose scherdes schinen as the sonne,' iii. 68, 5; and in Shakspeare *shard* denotes a beetle's hard wing case, *v.* Nares' Glossary. M. H. Ger. *scharte a sherd*: Ger. *scharte*.] *v.* *croc-sceard*; *scirden*.

sceard, *es*; *n.* *A gap, notch*:—Dō of ðam feorþan deāle eall ðæt seō sǽ his ofseten hæfþ and eall ða sceard ðe heo him on genumen hæfþ *subtract from this fourth part (of the earth) all of it that the sea has covered, and all the gaps (bays and creeks) it has taken*; huic quartae, si quantum maria premunt subtraxeris, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 13. [Shard a gap remains long in some dialects. *v.* E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 19 (Wiltshire). O. Frs. *skerd a notch, cut, gash*: M. H. Ger. *Ger. scharte*: *Icel. skarð a notch, chink, gap*.] *v.* *dic-, hæz-sceard*, and *next word*.

sceard; *adj.* **I.** *notched, hacked, having gaps or rifts*:—Ic geann Ælmeære ðæs sceardan swurdes *the hacked sword* (*cf.* *Icel. með skarda skjöldu with hacked shields*), Chart. Th. 561, i. 23. Tō ðam sceardan beorge (*cf.* ðone tōbrocenan beorg ðe is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 251, 5), of ðam sceardan beorge tō ðam rūgan hlāwe, Cod.

Dip. B. iii. 170, 2. On sceard hweogl (?), Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 419, 11. Hrōfas sind gehrorene . . . scearde scūrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5.

II. *gashed, mutilated* :—Gif eom sceard weorde, L. Eth. 42; Th. i. 14, 7; 48; Th. i. 14, 13. III. *deprived* :—Hē was his mæga sceard, frēdona gefyllen on folcstede, beslagen æt sœce, and his sunu forlēt on wælstowe, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6. (Cf. *Icel.* hafa, bera skarðan hlut to get worsted.) [O. Sax. skard: O. Frs. skerde cut, gashed: O. H. Ger. scart; lid-scart murcus; lid-scarti mutilation; scartsam scabrosus: M. H. Ger. schart: Ger. schartig: *Icel.* skarðr.] v. scirdan, and previous word.

scearfian; p. ode To *scrape, cut into shreds* :—Genim ða ylcan wyrt, scearfa hý ðonne, and gwið swýðe smale tō duste, Lchdm. i. 70, 14; 80, 16; 344, 13 note. Scearfa smæle, ii. 322, 25. Scearfaþ succidite . . . gescearfa ðū succides, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7, 9. Scearfige ealle ðas rinda tōgædere, Lchdm. iii. 14, 4. [O. H. Ger. scarbôn concidere.] v. sceorfan, and next two words.

scearfian; p. ode To *scrape* :—Scearfa on wæter, Lchdm. i. 184, 18. *scearfung, e*; f. *Scraping, scarifying* :—Ða wætan ða yfelan weorðas gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðær rixiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. Åberan ða strangan scearfunga ðæra wætena, 176, 10.

scearian to grant. v. ge-scearian. *scearn, es*; n. *Sharn* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 17), *dung, filth* :—Scearn, scern *finus*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Zup. 83, 13. Gor, scar[n] letamen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 38. Swē swē scearn (*stercus*) eorþan, Ps. Surt. 82, 11. Gōse scearn, ðonne hiō ne ete, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15. Scearnes fimi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 75. Scearn (oxena) *finum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. [O. Frs. skern: *Icel.* skarn; n. *dung*: Dan. skarn *dung, muck, filth.*] *scearn-fifel*. v. scearn-wifel.

scearn-wibba, an; m. A *dung-beetle* :—Scarnwibba *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 52. v. next word.

scearn-wifel, es; m. A *dung-beetle* :—Scarnwifel (-fifel, MS.) *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 69. [Halliwell gives *sharn-bug*, a cockchafer, as a Sussex word. Cf. *Sarnboddies* (*beetles*) þet louieþ þet dong, Aynb. 61, 32. *Icel.* tord-yfill a beetle.]

scearp; *adj.* I. *sharp, having a fine edge or point* :—Seaxes ecg scearp, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ic eom heard and scearp, ingonges strong, 479, 19; Rā. 63, 1. Genim ðæs scearpan bistles moran, Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. Scearpe gāras, Cd. Th. 124, 18; Gen. 2064. Ða Walas ādrifon sumre eā forð ealne mid scearpan pilum, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Scearpe ðonne æni sweord, Ps. Th. 44, 4. Nædle scearpan, Exon. Th. 373, 33; Seel. 119. Scearpeste stānas cautes vel murices, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 22.

II. *sharp to the taste, pungent, acid* :—Siō scearpe docce *oxylapatium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 50; Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 2. Meng wið scearpan ecede, i. 354, 22; ii. 72, 16. On wine wel scearpan, 180, 16. Mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hāf mægen and scearp, 184, 10. Ðæs scearpestan wines .v. sestras, 252, 8.

IIa. *acid* :—Ða yfelan wætan sceorfeðan and scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 20. III. *sharp of speech* (cf. *sharp-tongued*) :—Hē biþ scarp and biter and swiðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Wæron hyra tungan tō yfele gebwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

IV. *sharp, keen, severe, of pain or of that which causes pain* :—Syððan com se scearpa hungor and āyde hī mid ealle, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 37. Biþ ðæt sār scearpe ðonne ðæs welmes sār, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3.

V. *sharp, rough* (v. *scearpness, III*) :—Ðær sint swiðe scearpe wegas and stānhite *situ terrarum montoso et aspero*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 25. VI. *sharp, keen, active, strenuous* :—Ðā āsende hē him tō ðone scearpan here of Rōmāna, rice mid rēðum wæpnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 18; Homl. As. 61, 244. Ða geceās hē him gefēran ða ðe ægðer ge on heora dædum ge on heora gleāðrednesse frome and scearpe wæron Godes wot tō bodienne and tō lēranne *electis sociis strenuissimis et ad prædicandum verbum idoneis, utpote actione simul et eruditione præclaris*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25.

VIa. of things, *effectual, penetrating*, cf. *scearplice* :—Hyre (*black horehound*) miht ys scearp, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Seō sunne scinþ mid hyre scearpan leōman, Homl. As. 43, 484.

VII. *sharp, keen, of sight* :—Scearp gesiþ acies, Ælf. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Siō sýn biþ ðý scearpe, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21.

VIII. *sharp, keen, acute, of understanding* :—Scearp angyte *acre ingenium*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Būton hē hæbbe swā scearp andget swā ðæt fýr, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Hū ðū eart gleāw and scearp, Exon. Th. 463, 27; Hō. 76. Secal scearp scyldwiga gescād witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288. Scearpe *arguto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 64. Tōsceað simle scearpe mōð in sefan ðinum, Exon. Th. 303, 1; Fā. 46. Ðā ongeat hē mid scearpe gleāwnysse *ille, ut vir sagacis ingenii, intellexit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 42. [O. Sax. skarp: O. Frs. skerp: O. H. Ger. scarf: *Icel.* skarpr.] v. beadu-, efen-, heoru-, mylen-, un-scearp.

scearpe; *adv.* *Sharply, keenly*. I. *literal* :—Ða fugelas ðe be flæsce lybbāþ syndon scearpe gebilode *the birds that live on flesh are sharp-billed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19. II. *referring to seeing, observing* :—Scearpe gesceāwian, Ps. Th. 93, 9. Se ðe ealra scearpost lōcianne mæg, Shrn. 187, 1.

scearpe, an; f. A *scarification* :—Åsleah āne scearpan on ðam dolge,

Lchdm. ii. 142, 21; 144, 6. Stānde on heāfde, āsleā him mon fela scearpena on ðām scancan, ðonne gewit út ðæt ātter þurh ða scearpan, 154, 2-4. Wið onfealle: genim hæslenne sticcan oððe ellenne, writ ðinne naman on, āsleah þry scearpan on, gefylle mid ðý blōde ðone naman, weorþ ofer eaxe oððe betweoh þeoh on yrnende wæter . . . Ða scearpan āsleah, and ðæt eall swigende gedō, 104, 6-11; 84, 4; 100, 4; 126, 21; 130, 10.

scearp-ecged; *adj.* *Sharp-edged* :—God hēt ðæt hē nāme scearp-ecgedne flint, Homl. Th. i. 92, 33.

scearpian; p. ode To *scarify, make an incision in the skin* :—Scearpa him ða scancan, Lchdm. ii. 46, 24; 76, 13; 126, 20. Scearpige and smire mid hātan ele, 130, 7; 284, 8. Ðū scealt ymb .iii. niht scearpian, 264, 1. Scearpigean, iii. 132, 31.

scearp-līc; *adj.* *Sharp, keen, searching, effectual* :—Hwæt is siō þyrelung ðæs wāges būton scearplīc and smēalīc fandung ðæs mōdes ðæt mon onlūde ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi auitis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire*? Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. Ðonne hē him gecfð mid hū scearplīcum costungum wē cirtant *æghwonon ūtan behringcde cum tentationum aculeos nos undique circumdantes innotescit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 16. Hū ne gesceop ðe se scaþa scearplīce bysne *nonne exempla tibi dabat latro*? Dōm. L. 53.

scearplīce; *adv.* I. *sharply, keenly, smartly, effectually, quickly* :—Scearplīce *efficaciter, velociter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 56. Hyt ys gelyfð ðæt heō scearplīce gehæle, Lchdm. i. 154, 9. Heō gehēlþ ðæt sār tō ðam scearplīce, ðæt hē eac gān dyrrē *it heals the pain (gout) so smartly, that he may even venture to walk*, 176, 8; 210, 9; Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168. II. *sharply, keenly (of the mind)* :—Ða ðe meah-ton smēalīce and scearplīce mid hīera andgite ryht geseōn *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 6.

III. *sharply, painfully* :—Scearplīce *acerbatim*, Txs. 181, 47. Stingaþ hine scearplīce on ðone mūd, Wulfst. 141, 7.

scearpness, e; f. *Sharpness*. I. *referring to the sight* :—Scearpnes *acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 19. Siō scearpnes ðæs æpples *acies pupillae*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 3. Seō scearpnes mīnra eāgena nis nū mid mē lumen oculorum *meorum non est mecum*, Ps. Th. 37, 10. Heō (*betony*) gegōðaþ ðæra eāgena scearpness, Lchdm. i. 72, 16. Hī ðæs mōdes eāgena scearpness nāht gebētaþ tō ðære sceāwunga ðære sōðan gesæleþ, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32; Met. 21, 24.

II. *referring to the mind* :—On his mōdes scearpness *aciem mentis*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 9. Wæs hē nāwiht hefig . . . ne hē cnihtlice gālnysse næs begangende . . . ac on his scearpness hē weox, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13-20.

III. *roughness of surface* (v. *scearp, V*) :—Ealle wōhnysa beoþ gerihte and scearpnysa gesmēdode, Homl. Th. i. 360, 34.

IV. *acidity, pungency* :—Siō scearpnes *the acidity of the humours*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðæs ecedes afre scearpnes, 224, 22. Sē lichama gefelþ ðæs sealles scearpness, Wulfst. 35, 6.

V. *efficacy* :—For ðære sealfe scear-pness (*to make the salve effectual*) genim wifes meoluc, ii. 28, 7. v. un-scearpness.

scearp-numol; *adj.* *Efficacious* :—Deōs wyrt ys swýðe scearpnumol (-el, MS. B.) niwe wunda and wiðe tō gehællenne, swā ðæt ða wunda hrædlice tōgædere gāþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 10. Deōs wyrt is swiðe scearp-numol wið ðæt āttor, 152, 3. Swā se læcedōm yldra byþ, swā hē scearpnumula and hālwendra byþ, 242, 5.

scearp-sīne, -siene, -sýne; *adj.* *Sharp-sighted* :—Gif hwā biþ swā scearpsēne (-siene, Cott. MS.) . . . swā swā Aristoteles sæde ðæt deor wære, ðæt mihte stānas þurhseon . . . gif ðonne hwā wære swā scearpsēne, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19-23. v. un-scearpsēne.

scearp-smeāung, e; f. A *sharp, strict examination, argument* :—Scearpsmeūng *argumentum*, Mt. Knib. p. 12, 7. Scearpsmeāwunges *argumenti*, 13, 9.

scearppanlice; *adv.* *Acutely, effectually* :—Scearppanlice *efficaciter*, Scint. 32.

scearp-pancol; *adj.* *Acute, subtle* :—Ða scearppanclan witan ðe done twýðæledan wīsdōm tōcnāwāþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28.

scearpung, e; f. *Scarifying* :—Lācna mid scearpunge, Lchdm. iii. 82, 23. Mid gelōmlice scearpunge, hwilum mid miclum, hwilum mid feāwum, 84, 2. Læcedōmas and scearpunga wið sīðan sære, 262, 24.

scearp-seax, es; n. A *razor* :—Scearsex *rasorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 21. Scersæx *novacula*, Ps. Surt. 51, 4. Scirseax, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 17. Scyrseax, 60, 44; *cutter*, 15, 58. Scyrseax scearp *machera acuta*, Blickl. Gl. Ða sacerdas ne sceoldon nō hīera heāfdu scieran mid scearseaxum (scier-, Cott. MS.) *sacerdotes caput suum non radent*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 14. [O. L. Ger. scar-, scer-sahs *novacula*: O. H. Ger. scar-, scher-sahs *novacula, rasorium*: cf. *Icel.* skar-ōx a carpenter's adze.]

scearu, scyru, e; f. I. *a cutting, shaving* :—Scaro *tonsura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 18. Gif preost sceare misgýme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27. II. *a shearing of sheep* :—Ferde Laban tō his sceāpa sceare ad *tondendas oves*, Gen. 31, 19.

III. *the ecclesiastical tonsure*. v. L. Ecg. E. 152-154; Th. ii. 124, 9-24 :—Tō sceares gefe ad *tondendi gratiam* (in 'oratio ad capilaturam'), Rtl. 97, 4; 95, 31. Ðā wæron scorene ealle muncelas and sacerdas on ðone bēh Scē

Petres scare, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 29. Tó reogollicum þeáwe rihtra Eást-rena and scyre *ad ritum Paschae ac tonsurae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Tó scare, 5, 22; S. 643, 38, note. Hér Eáðberht Norþhymbra cining feng tó scare, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 6. Ðæt hié heðdon ða ciric-lecan scare, 716; Erl. 44, 19. Hē scare onfeng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10; 5, 19; S. 636, 26. Ða scare onfón, 5, 21; S. 643, 22. Hē onfeng preosthādes scare, Shr. 50, 27. Ða ðe beoþ gehādode fram Scyttiscum bisceopum oððe fram Bryttiscum, Ða ðe scare nabbaþ swā oðre cyriclice preostas, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Wē læraþ ðæt ænig gehādod man his scare ne helige, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 12. IV. *a share*. v. folc-, hearm-, land-, leod-, sceap-scaru.

scearu, e; f. *The share*; pubes:—Mannes scaru *alvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 26. Scare *ilium*, i. 44, 45. Biþ ðæt sār on ða swiðran heafle on ða scare, Lchdm. ii. 232, 4: 232, 23. [Heo þurh stihten Isboset adun into schere. Her seid seint Gregorie: 'In inguinem ferre est etc.' þe ueond þurh stiht þer scher, A. R. 272, 12-14. Schare *pubes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 183, 29. The shore *le penul*, 148, 17. Schare *pubes*, 246, col. 2. Shore, privy part of a man *pubes*, Prompt. Parv. 448. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.] *sceat*. v. *sceatt*.

sceat, es; m. I. *a corner, an angle* (v. -scite); applied to the earth or heaven, *corner, quarter* (cf. the Edda: þeir gōrðu þar af himin ok settu hann yfir jōrdina með fjōrum skautum. Hence himin-skaut the four quarters of the heavens; heims-skaut the poles):—Ðā was heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feower sceatum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. From feowerum foldan sceatum ðām ytemestum eorþan rice englas blāwaf bȳman, Exon. Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879. Lege on ða feower sceattas ðæs ærnes lay at the four corners of the house, Lchdm. ii. 142, 11. II. *a projection, promontory* (cf. *sceata*).—Bætweōne ða twāgen brōmfeldas andlang ðæs alarsceatas (along the alder-covered piece of land which thrusts itself out into the fields) on ðonæ fūlan brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 84, 12. III. *a nook, corner, region* (in the phrases eorþan, foldan sceat):—Is feor heonan eadstēðum on æpelast londa. . . nis se foldan sceat mongum geiere *est locus in primo felix oriente remotus*, Exon. Th. 198, 1; Ph. 3. Scēal fromcynne folde ðine sid land manig geseted wurdan eorþan sceatas *with thine off-pring shall earth be settled, many a wide land, earth's regions*, Cd. Th. 133, 5; Gen. 2206. Foldan sceatas (sceattas, MS.), 204, 33; Exoda. 428. Ic ne wāt hwær min brōþor on wera æhtum eorþan sceata eardian seal I know not in what corner of earth my brother must dwell, Exon. Th. 496, 23; Rā. 85, 19. Hē ne mētte middangeardes, eorþan sceata (sceatta, MS.) mundgripe mārān, Beo. Th. 1508; B. 752. Fyllaþ eowre fromcynne foldan sceatas, Cd. Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534; 247, 25; Dan. 502. Drihten hāteþ hēhenglas bēman blāwan ofer burga geseotu geond foldan sceatas, 302, 21; Sat. 603; Exon. Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10. Farap geond ealle eorþan sceatas, Andr. Kmbl. 664; An. 332; Exon. Th. 309, 22; Seef. 61. Hē ne mæg done (hlisan) tōbrēdan ofer ða nearowan eorþan sceatas (cf. tōbrēdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25), Met. 10, 17.

IV. *a lap, bosom*:—Gif ðæs mōdes forhæfðnes mid ungeþylde ne āscōke ða sibbe of ðæm sceate ðære smyltnesse *nisi mentes abstinentium impatentia a sinu tranquillitatis excuteret*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 311, 15. Of midum sceate (sinu) ðfinum, Ps. Surt. 73, 11. Of his ðæm fæderlican sceate, Blickl. Homl. 5, 15. Gylt gramhȳdigum on sceat hiora (in sinu eorum), Ps. Th. 78, 13. Ne mæg hē sceat āfyllan *non implevit sinum suum*, 128, 5. Gripon unfræge urdan sceat werum scarpe gāras *sharp spears fixed cruel fangs within the breasts of men*, Cd. Th. 124, 17; Gen. 2064. In sceat ālēgd ī bewedded ī befest *desponsata* (cf. gescēatwyrpe *despondi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 72, and Icel. beara, leida ā skaut of the ceremony which was a recognition of a child's legitimacy or of a person's adoption. v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. skaut, 3, and Grmm. R. A. p. 160), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 18. Gif hiō ðōrum mæn in sceat bewyddod sī *if she be betrothed to another man*, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5. IV a. *the bosom, surface of the earth*:—On ðone sēlestan foldan sceatas (Thorpe would read *sceata*, cf. III) ðone fira bearn nemnaþ neorxna wong in the fairest part of earth's surface, which the children of men call Paradise, Exon. Th. 225, 28; Ph. 396. Geond eorþan sceat *over earth's surface*, 331, 8; Vy. 65. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmen tweōgan geond foldan sceat būton feā āne (cf. went fulneah eall moncyn on tweōnunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. Siō forme eld geond eorþan sceat (cf. seō forme eld ðises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3), 8, 5. Ofer foldan sceat, Exon. Th. 428, 22; Rā. 42, 5. Ofer ealne foldan sceat, 5, 21; Cri. 72. Deofol gefeallaþ in sweartne lēg under foldan sceat, 94, 2; Cri. 1534. V. *a bay; sinus*:—Wās hē besenced on sumne sās sceat *demersus est in sinu maris*, Bd. i. 33; S. 499, 6. VI. *a garment*:—Sceat vel heortes hȳd nebris, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 26. Ðā āstōd hē semninga and getogene ðy wæpne under his sceate ræde on ðone cuning (cf. Icel. hann hafði and skauti sēr leynliga handōxi) *exsurrexit repente, et evaginata sub veste sica, impetum fecit in regem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 21; Exon. Th. 431, 3; Rā. 45, 2; 391, 18; Rā. 10, 7. VII. *a cloth, napkin*:—Sceat manuterium vel mantele, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 38: ma[n]tile, 209, 72; ii. 56, 48; gausape, 41, 13. Ealle neāðbehēfe þing, ðæt is. . . nādī sceat weaxbreda *omnia necessaria, id est . . . acus, mappula, tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 3. Ðæt hē Godes gifa ne becnytte

on ðæm sceate his slēwþe, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Nam ðære moldan sumne dæl, gebond on his sceate (inligans in linteo) . . . Åhēng hē ðone sceat (linoleum) on āne studu, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 24-29. Scēp eft mid sceate oðres godwebbes, Lchdm. i. 332, 5. VII a. with the idea of concealment, *cloak, fold*:—Ne māgon gē ða word gesēðan ðe gē hwile nū on unriht wrigon under womma sceatum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 583. [Goth. skauts; m. the hem of a garment, skirt; O. Frs. skāt, skirt; O. H. Ger. scōz; m. f. gremium, sinus; scōza; f. gremium, sinus, lacinia; Icel. skaut; n.] v. beoð-, feder-, grund-, weofod-sceat, sceata, scite.

sceata, an; m. I. *a corner, angle*:—Sicilia is þrȳscȳte (tria habet promontoria) on ælces sceatan ende sindon beorgas. Ðone norþsceatan man hæt Polores . . . and se sūþsceata hātte Bachinum . . . and ðone west-sceatan man hæt Libeum . . . se bridda sceata is ān hund and syfan and hund syfantig mila westlang, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 28, 2-9. II. *the lower corner of a sail* (cf. sheet the rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail: Icel. skaut, skaut-reip the sheet of a sail):—Sceata þes veli, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 59. III. *bosom, lap*:—Geond ealne ymbhwyrft eorþan sceatan, Exon. Th. 359, 26; Pa. 68. IV. *a cloth, napkin*:—Hē geseah Godes engel drȳgan mid sceatan scēl Laurentius limu, Shr. 115, 23. [O. H. Ger. scōzo; m. gremium, sinus; Icel. skauti a kerchief used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag.] v. preceding word. *sceat-codd*, es; m. *a bag, wallet, sack*:—Metefatels vel sceatcodd sitarchia, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39. [Cf. Icel. skauti (given under the preceding word).]

sceap, scēp, e; f. *A sheath*:—Sceap vagina, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 19; 84, 25. Sward of scēape ātugon ða synfullan gladium *evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14; Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Of scēpe, Byrht. Th. 136, 37; By. 162. Ða sward on heora sceadum behȳdde wæron gladii *reconduntur in vaginas*, Prud. 72 a. Brugdon scealcas of sceapum scīrmæled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Scēpum, Cd. Th. 120, 9; Gen. 1992. Hē āwende his swurd intō ðære scēape, Homl. Th. i. 482, 32. On scēape (scēpe, MSS. A. B. C.), Jn. Skt. 18, 11. On hys scēpe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 52. [O. Sax. skēdia; O. H. Ger. scēida theca, vagina; Icel. skeiðir; pl. a sheath.]

sceapa, an; m. I. *one who does harm, a criminal, wretch, miscreant, an enemy*:—Sceapa, deogol dædhata (Grendel), Beo. Th. 554; B. 274. Nū earttū (Satan) earm sceapa in fyrlocan feste gebunden, Cd. Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57. His feond āfyllan ðe ðone scapan (the assassin Eomer) sende, Cri. 626; Erl. 23, 34. Fynd ī sceapan inimici, Ps. Lamb. 9, 7. Gewitaþ, āwrigede woruldsorga, of mines þegnes mōde, forðam gē sind ða mæstan sceapan, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 24. Scypepde sceapan onfengon synnum hondum, Exon. Th. 70, 2; Cri. 1132. Berap linde forþ in sceapena gemong *bear the linden shields forth into the press of the foe*, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Wæstreāmas (the waters of the Deluge) werodum swelgaþ, sceapum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 32; Gen. 1302. I a. *a spiritual enemy, fiend, devil*:—Se sceapa (the devil who tempted Eve), 38, 14; Gen. 606. Sceapa, Satanes þegn, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. Ðæt hē ūs gesclilde wif sceapan wæpnum, lāpra lyge-searwum, Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775; Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Fæcnun feonde hȳrdes, scēpendum sceapan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. Helle hæstling, scyldigne sceapan, Salm. Kmbl. 257; Sal. 128. Sceapan (the fallen angels) hwearfdon earme æglēcan geond ðæt atole scref, Cd. Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. In ðæt sceapena scraf hell, 304, 20; Sat. 633. Scyldwyrrende sceapan (the fallen angels), Elen. Kmbl. 1521; El. 762. II. *a spoiler, robber*:—Sceapa predo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 66. Hē is þeof and sceapa ille fur est et latro, Jn. Skt. 10, 1; Exon. Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Se sceapa thef (on the cross), Homl. Th. ii. 78, 18. 'Hwæt eart ðū ðe ðȳn ansȳn ys swylce ānes sceapan.' Hē (the penitent thief) hym and-swarode: 'Sōð gē scegaþ ðæt ic sceapa was and ealle yfelu on eorþan wyrrende,' Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19-22. Hē (Judas) was gūtere and se wyresta sceapa, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. Swā swā tō ānum sceapan (ad latronem) gē ferdon, Mk. Skt. 14, 48; Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Sceapena scip paro, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 27. Hi habbaþ dēmēna and sceapena dæda, Blickl. Homl. 63, 9. Oðer hine scȳhte ðæt hē sceapena gemōt nihtes sōhte (cf. hē (Guthlac) menigfeald wæl felde and slōh and of mannum heora æhta man, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 5-6), Exon. Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Gē hit dōþ sceapum tō scrafum 'ye have made it a den of thieves,' Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Hē wæs on mycelre frecdennysse on wēstene betwux sceapum, Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Sum man becom on ða sceapan ða hine bereafodon *homo quidam incidit in latrones qui etiam despoliaverunt*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30.

III. with a favourable meaning, *a warrior*:—Scaþan onetton, wæron æpelingas eft tō leodum fūse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. Scaþan scīrhame tō scipe fōron, 3794; B. 1895. [O. Sax. skado a robber, evildoer.] v. ātor-, dol-, fār-, feund-, folc-, fyrr-, gilp-, gūþ-, hell-, helle-, hearm-, leod-, lyft-, mār-, mōr-, nīþ-, sē-, syn-, peoð-, þeof-, ūht-, wam-, wicing-sceapa, and next word. *sceapa*, an; m. *Scathe, harm, injury*:—Cwæð ðæt sceapena mæst eallum heora eaforum æfter siððan wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 549. [O. H. Ger. scado damnum, noxia, detrimentum; Icel. skadi scathe, harm, damage. Cf. Goth. skapiz wrong.] v. scēp[u].

sceapa (?), **sceap** (?) *a nail*:—Tácon ðara sceafana (sceofana, Rush.) . . . stýd ðara sceafana figuram clauorum . . . locum clauorum, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 25. v. horn-sceapa.

sceapan; *p.* scōd, sceōd; *pp.* sceapen. [*This strong form seems almost confined to the poetry, the prose making use of sceþan, q. v.*] *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure*, (a) with dat.:—Ðē ne sceapeþ ænig, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Oft ic ðrum scōd, Exon. Th. 401, 22; Rā. 21, 15. Hē tōswengde līges leōman, swā hyra līce ne scōd, 189, 16; Az. 60: 197, 9; Az. 187. Se ðe nāngum scōd, 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Ðæt ēce nīf ældum scōd, 346, 5; Gn. Ex. 200. Ūs hearde sceōd freōlecu fæmne (Eve), Cd. Th. 61, 15; Gen. 997: 245, 17; Dan. 464. Siō hæleþum sceōd (punished?), Elen. Kmbl. 1415; El. 709. Him ða cwyde frēne scōdon, Cd. Th. 96, 20; Gen. 1597. Scōdon, Exon. Th. 134, 30; Gū. 516. Ðæt him feōndes hond æt ðam ytemestan ende ne scōde, 129, 1; Gū. 414. Sceapen is mē sǣ, frēne on ferþe, Cd. Th. 53, 31; Gen. 869. (b) with acc.:—Oft mec isern scōd sǣre on sīdan, Exon. Th. 485, 14; Rā. 71, 13. (c) without a case:—Ne ic ne scape (scapeð, MS.) neque nocebo, Ps. Spl. 88, 33. Ðý læs scyldhatan sceapan mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 2296; An. 1149. [*Goth. skapjan; p. skōþ.*] v. sceþan, sceþpan.

sceap-dæd, *e*; *f.* *A misdeed, crime*:—Sceþdæd facinus, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 27. Sceþdæd, ii. 39, 33. [Ðat he hine awreke a þan awarriede uolke, þa hine isend hæfen mid heore scadedenne, Laym. 29578.]

sceapel, *e*; *f.* *A shuttle* (?):—Hē sceal habban fela tōwtōla . . . cranc-stæf, sceapele, seāmsticcan, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

sceapennes, *e*; *f.* *Injury, damage*:—Ān wif mihte gegān būtan ælcere sceapenysses fram sǣ to sǣ ofer eall ðis ealond ut etiam si mulier vellet totam perambulare insulam a mari ad mare, nullo se laedente valeret, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Hē oft stormas fram his sylfes scepenisse and his gefērena scyldes and wiðsceaf tempestates a sua suorumque laesione repellere consueverat, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

sceapfullice, *sceapfulness*. v. un-sceapfullice, un-sceapfulness.

sceapijan; *p.* ode *To hurt, harm, spoil, rob*:—Ne sceapa ðu thou shalt not steal, Wulfst. 66, 18. Ðæt deofol tō swýðe ne sceapiþe, L. i. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 26. Gif hwylc þeodsceapa sceapijan onginneþ, Th. ii. 310, 24; L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 29. Scadian, Wulfst. 191, 19. Se ðe wære sceapiþende (scapiende), weorde se tiligende on rihtlice tilþe, 72, 12. [*O. L. Ger. scathan; pp. ge-scathot; O. Frs. skathia; O. H. Ger. scadōn nocere; Icel. skaða; p. skaðaði.*] v. ge-sceapijan; sceapan, sceþpan.

sceapung, *e*; *f.* *Injury, damage*:—Ge landfeoh ge fihthewite ge stale ge wōhceapung ge burhwealles sceatinge (sceapinge?) ge ælc ðara wōnessa ðe tō ænigre bōte gebyrie, ðæt hit āge healf ðære cyrcan hlāford, Chart. Th. 138, 18.

sceat-line, *an*; *f.* *The sheet of a sail, the rope fastened to the lower end of a sail*:—Sceatline (sceac-, MS.) *propes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 62; 63, 58. Cf. fōtrāp *propes*, 48, 25, and *Icel.* skaut-reip.

sceatte, *es*; *m.* I. *property, goods, wealth, treasure*:—Scaet bona, Txts. 44, 157. Scaet bona, scettas bon[us], Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 22-23. Scettas bon[us], 126, 45. Hē cwæð ðæt ðe æniges scaetes þearf ne wurde on worlde, Cd. Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Nys unc scaettes wiht tō mete gemearcod, 50, 24; Gen. 813. Næron hī bescyrede scaettes willan non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo, Ps. Th. 77, 29. [Swā manega gersumas on scaet and on scrūd and on bōkes swā nān man ne mæi tellen, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 14.] Hī nāmon ealle his wēpna and gold and seolfor and ealle his scaettas ðe hī mihton geāxian, 1064; Erl. 194, 17; 1069; Erl. 207, 14; 1071; Erl. 210, 23. On gewæld woroldcyninga ðæm sēlestan ðara ðe scaettas dælede, Beo. Th. 3377; B. 1686.

I a. of property which is paid as a price or contribution, *price, gift, bribe, tax, tribute, money, goods*:—Anweald on sibbe smyltuense gehæaldan mid gefeohte oððe mid scette (by fighting or by paying tribute), Lchdm. iii. 436, 15. Ne wanda ðu for nānum scette for ðam mēdsceattas āblendap wistra manna gepancas non accipies munera, quia munera excoecant oculos sapientum, Deut. 16, 19. Æt ðam lande ðe arcebisceop gebohte mid his āgenan scaette (with his own money), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 86, 10. Godwine geann Leofwine ðæs dānnes . . . æt ðon scaette (at the price) ðe Leofsunu him geldan scolde, ðæt ðis, feowertig penega and twā pund and eahta āmbra cornes, vi. 178, 11; Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 4. Hē begeat wihthe mycelne scaett of his mannan . . . fērde syddan into Normandige he (William) levied a large sum of money from his men . . . and afterwards went into Normandy, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 10. Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne scaet ðanon begytaþ multi capiunt cetos, et magnum pretium inde acquirunt, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3; Ps. Spl. 61, 4. Mænig welig man is ðe wolde mycelne scet and ungerim feōs syllan, gif hē hit gebegican mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Gif hit fæas is him man his scæt āgefe if the marriage-contract be fraudulent, what he has paid shall be returned to him, L. Eth. 77; Th. i. 22, 3; 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Gif man mannan ofsleð, āgene scaette and unfæcne feō gehwile gelde, 30; Th. i. 10, 4; 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Abram underfēng fela scaetta for hire hē hæfde ða on orfe and on þeowum on oflendum and on assum mices æhte Abram bene usi sunt propter illam, fueruntque ei oves et boves et

asini et servi et cameli, Gen. 12, 16. Ða bodan cōmon mid scaettum habentes divinationis pretium in manibus, Num. 22, 7. Gif ðu ðæt gerædest, ðæt ðu wille syllan sēmannum feoh . . . wē willaþ mid ðām scaettum ūs tō scype gangan, Byht. Th. 132, 62; By. 40. Hēr fōr se cyng ofer sǣ and hæfde mid him gislas and scaettas (the contributions he had levied), Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 34. † Teoþa scaett a tithe:—Ðæs hereteāmes ealles teoþan scaet sealde 'he gave him tithes of all' (Gen. 14, 20), Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Bringaþ gē on mīn heren eowerne teoþan scaet (Malachi 3, 10), Blickl. Homl. 39, 26; 53, 11. Ðonne lære ic eow, ðæt gē syllon eowre teoþan scaettas earmum mannum, 49, 19; 43, 3. Abram his teoþan scaettas (decimas) offrede, Prud. 5 a: L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31.

II. *a piece of money, a coin*:—Scaet obolus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 78. Nis worulðfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wille, scaet ne scilling (cf. O. Frs. mit schat ende mit schillinge: O. H. Ger. scaz unde schillingh), Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Ne þearf ic N. scaett ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weord, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. Se mē beāg gorfear on ðam siex hund was smātes godes gecscryd scaetta scillingrime, Exon. Th. 324, 9; Vid. 92. Hī behēton hire scaettas dabimus tibi singuli mille et centum argenteos, Jud. 16, 5. Wē ðe mid ūs willaþ ferigan . . . siddan gē eowre gafurðædenne āgifen habbaþ, scaettas gescriefne, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297.

III. *a*, as the name of an English coin the word is found in the form *scatt* in the laws of Ethelbert of Kent. It is inferred from a comparison of passages in these that the value of the *scatt* in Kent was one-twentieth of a shilling, v. Thorpe's Glossary. The *scatt* is also mentioned in the Mercian law, Th. i. 190, 5, where '30,000 scatta' is equivalent to '120 punda.' This would give 250 scatts to the pound. In the Northern Gospels *dragmas decem* is glossed by 'fif scaettas teásidum,' while the West-Saxon version has 'tyn scyllingas.' If the sums here given may be regarded as equal, the *scatt* would be worth a West-Saxon penny, the value which it appears to have in the Mercian law. The coin then seems to be of different values in Kent and in the more northern parts of England. [*Goth. skatts drápmur, drápmur, mva: O. Sax. skatt money, property, piece of money: O. Frs. skett: O. H. Ger. scaz substantia, mobilia, pretium, lucrum, pecunia, aes, denarius, quadrans, obolus: Icel. skattr tribute.*] v. feoh-, fere-, frēo-, geþing-, gif-, mǣn-, mēd-, ofer-, teoþing-, wæstm-scaett; scir-gesceatt.

-scaette, -scaettinga, sceát-weorpan. v. twī-scaette, or-scaettinga, sceát, IV.

sceāwend-spræc, *e*; *f.* *Buffoonery, the speech of the theatre*:—Sceāwend-spræc *scurrilitas* (scarilitas, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 65. v. sceāwere, V.

sceāwend-wise, *an*; *f.* *A jesting song, song of a jester*:—Ic sceāwend-wisan hlūde onhyrge, Exon. Th. 391, 1; Rā. 9, 9. v. preceding word.

sceāwere, *es*; *m.* I. *an observer, one who examines into a matter*:—Wē willaþ ðæt se sceāwere wite mid fullum gerāde, ðe ðis gewrit aspyraþ, Anglia viii. 331, 1. Ðone dōm ðæs sceāweres spectatoris iudicium, Past. 15, 3; Swt. 93, 6.

II. *a spy*:—Hē sende sceāwere (scēware, Lind.) misso speculatore, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 27. Gē synd sceāwas exploratores estis, Gen. 42, 9, 14. Leāse sceāwas, Beo. Th. 511; B. 253. Moises sende twelf sceāwas, Num. 13, 4; Jos. 2, 1.

III. *a watch-tower* (?):—Sceāwere *speculā* (the word occurs in a list of military terms), Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 4.

IV. *a mirror*:—Sceāwere *speculea* (in a list of words connected with dress. Cf. Also hit bi þe wimman and bi sheawere. hie bihalt hire sheawere . . . and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 10. Godes word is ase a uayr ssewere, ine huam me yziþ alle þe lakkes of þe herte, Aynb. 202, 21. Sheweres glasses (A. V.), Wick. Isaiah 3, 23), 40, 54.

V. *a buffoon, an actor* (v. sceāwend-spræc):—Sceāwere *scurrum*, ii. 90, 13. [*O. H. Ger. scouwari spectator, contemplator, scrutator.*] v. be-, fore-, steor-sceāwere.

sceāwian; *p.* ode. I. *to look*:—Ic sceāwode tō swīðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Spl. 141, 5; Ps. Th. 141, 4.

II. *to look at, observe, behold, see*:—Ðonne hē ðæs fānes fintan sceāwaþ, Exon. Th. 315, 17; Mōd. 32. Dryhten sceāwaþ hwær ða eardien ðe his æ healden, 105, 19; Gū. 25. Ðær hī sceāwiap Scyppendes gife, 220, 28; Ph. 327. Ðær hit eāgum folc eall sceāwiap in conspectu omnis populi, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Ðū ðæs eāgan eall sceāwadest gesēge fyrenfulra wite oculis tuis considerabis, et retributionem peccatorum videbis, 90, 8. Sceāwode *conspicatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 26; 80, 71. Ðē sceāwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wite, Cd. Th. 13, 21; Gen. 206. Hī sceāwodon Scyppend engla, 208, 18; Sat. 535. Ðē water sceāwodon *viderunt te aquae*, Ps. Th. 76, 13; Beo. Th. 265; B. 132: 1971; B. 983. Sceāwa heofon, Cd. Th. 132, 6; Gen. 2189. Ðæt ic ðin wuldur sceāwige ut *viderem gloriam tuam*, Ps. Th. 62, 2. Ðū ðinra bearna bearn sceāwige (*videas*), 127, 7. Ða mon mæg sceāwian gehælede on Cantwara cyricean quae in ecclesiae Cantiae conservata monstrantur, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 10; Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Onwreōð ðu nīne eāgan, ðæt ic wel mæge on ðīne æ sceāwian wundur, Ps. Th. 118, 18. Ðæt hē mōste God sceāwian, Cd. Th. 297, 29; Sat. 524. Andgiettācen (*the rainbow*)

sceáwigan, 93, 4; Gen. 1540. *Fæt mæg mon on bōcum sceáwigan, hū monega gewin hē dreðgende was, Ors. i, 11; Swt. 50, 25. Hwylce ða nū synd tō sceáwigenne quales illi nunc appareant, L. Ecg. P. iv, 66; Th. ii, 226, 21. Tō sceáwianne, Exon. Th. 57, 7; Cri. 915. Sceáw-iendum contemplantibus, intuitibus, Wrt. Voc. ii, 134, 83. III. to look at, look on with favour, to regard, have respect to:—Ic sceáwiu wegas ðine 'I will have respect unto thy ways' (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 118, 15. Hē hyra dæde sceáwþ God wíl regard the deeds of the charitable, Exon. Th. 106, 35; Gū. 51. Hē sceáwode ða eápmōðnesse his þeowene respectū humilitatem ancillae suae, Blickl. Homl. 7, 3. Sceáwa (respite) ðis folc, Ex. 33, 13. Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian 'to Cain and to his offering the Lord had not respect' (A. V. Gen. 4, 5), Cd. Th. 60, 9; Gen. 979. IV. to look at with care, consider, inspect, examine, scrutinize, reconnoitre:—Sceáwþ speculator, Wülck. Gl. 250, 8. Ða ðæt eall geðon was swā se geotere ðam æðelinge ær behēt se æðeling ðæt ða sceáwode when all that was done as the founder (Perillus) promised the prince (Phalaris), the prince then inspected it, Ors. i, 12; Swt. 54, 29. Se cyng sceáwode ðæt mādme hūs and ða gersuman ðe his fæder ær gegaderode, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 27. Ðonne seó ædl cume ærest on done mannan, ðonne sceáwa his tungan, Lchdm. ii, 280, 8. Sceáwþ ða liliā hū hī weaxþ considerate liliā quomodo crescut, Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Ic eow bidde ðæt áura manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne on his heortan, Blickl. Homl. 57, 33; 107, 13. Moyses sende and hēt sceáwian Azer misit Moyses, qui explorarent Jazer, Num. 21, 32. Iosue ásende twegen sceáwas digellice and hēt sceáwian ðæt land, Jos. 2, 1. Him ða fēran gewāt land sceáwian, Cd. Th. 106, 33; Gen. 1780; Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413. Hord sceáwian, 5481; B. 2744. Land sceáwigan, Cd. Th. 115, 16; Gen. 1920. Ða ongon ic geornlicor ða stōwe sceáwigan and geond ða bearwas gongan igitur perambulare totum nemus incipio, Nar. 27, 20. Ceós ðē menn ðæt māgon sceáwigan done eard mīte viros, qui considerent terram, Num. 13, 3. Gē cōmon ðis land tō sceáwienne, Gen. 42, 12. V. to look out, seek for, select, choose, provide:—Ða sceáwode man preð þegnas of ðam gemōte three thanes were chosen from the moot (to go on a certain business), Chart. Th. 337, 12. Gyf ðū ænigne gōðne heorde hæbbe . . . sceáwa hyne mē; gyf ðū ðonne nānne swā gerāðne næbbe, sēc hyne ðō ðū hyne finde, Shr. 164, 31. Se ðe ðas gemōt forbūge, ðonne sceáwige (scifte, MS. D.) man of ðam gemōte ða ðe him tō rīdan, L. Edg. ii, 7; Th. i, 268, 15; L. C. S. 25; Th. i, 390, 18. Him Loth gewāt w sceáwian ðþ ðæt hiē eorpscræf fundon Lot went seeking a dwelling, until they found a cave, Cd. Th. 156, 24; Gen. 2593. Drihtnes earc for beforan him þri dagas sceáwiende ða wīcstōwa providens castrorum locum, Num. 10, 33. VI. to shew (favour, respect, etc.), to grant, v. ge-sceáwian, I.—Ða geornde se eorl grīdes and gīsla . . . Ða wyrnde him mann ðera gīsla and sceáwede him mann v. nihta grīd fīt of lande tō farenne then the earl asked for safe-conduct and hostages. . . The hostages were refused him, and safe-conduct during five days was granted him to go out of the country, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11–14. [O. Sax. skawōn to see, observe: O. L. Ger. scauwōn, scouwōn respicere, despiciere: O. Frs. skawia, skowia to see, inspect: O. H. Ger. scawōn, scauwōn, scouwōn videre, conspiciere, intendere, considerare, contemplari, scrutari, speculari, perspicere, censere.] v. be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-sceáwian.*

sceáwigend. v. leóht-, ofer-sceáwigend. sceáwung, e; f. I. a looking at, contemplation, consideration:—Embeþonc vel sceáwung circumspectio, Wrt. Voc. ii, 131, 27. Tō ðigolnesse and tō stilnesse becom ðære godcundan sceáwunge ancorlifes ad anachoreticae contemplationis silentia secreta pervenit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11. Se biþ eallenga blind se ðe nōht ne ongiæt be ðam leóhte ðære uplean sceáwunge caecus quippe est, qui supernae contemplationis lumen ignorat, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 7. Sceáwunga, 16, 1; Swt. 99, 2. For ðære sceáwunge ðara ungewesenclica þinga invisibilium contemplatione, Swt. 99, 8. Tō ðære sceáwunga ðære sópan gesælþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33; Met. 21, 24. Sceáwunge intuitu, Wülck. Gl. 250, 7. Sceáwunge aspectu, Rtl. 74, 7. Ærest ic hyt leornode myd ðam eágum, syððan myd ðam ingeþance . . . ac syððan ic hyt ongyten hæfde ða forlēt ic ða sceáwunga mid ðam eágum, Shr. 175, 8. II. respect, regard:—Nis scáwung heora deáþes non est respectus mortuorum, Ps. Lamb. 72, 4. III. reconnoitring, surveying, examination:—Swiðost hē for ðider, tōeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge, for ðæm horschwælum, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 35. IV. a spectacle, show:—Al ðe here hiora ða ðe tōgedre cōmun tō sceáwunga ðæt ad spectaculum istud, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 48. Ða hēt Neron gewyrcean mycelne tor, and beáð ðæt eall ðæt folc cōme tō ðisse sceáwunga (the spectacle of Simon flying from the tower), Blickl. Homl. 187, 13. V. a show, appearance, pretence:—Under sceáwunge longes gibedes sub obtentu prolixae orationis, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. VI. as a technical term, the same as ostensio, which occurs L. Eth. iv, 2; Th. i, 300, 20, and is explained in Du Cange: Tributum a mercatoribus exigi solitum pro facultate ostendendi et exponendi merces in nudinis. Seáwing, seáwing is mentioned as being granted to the church at Westminster by Edward the Confessor in English charters, Cod.

Dip. Kmbl. iv, 213, 11; 215, 7: and the form sceáwing occurs in Latin charters, Chart. Th. 359, 4; 411, 29. [O. H. Ger. scouwunga consideratio, contemplatio, intuitio, providentia, spectaculum, speculum.] v. blōð-, for-, fore-sceáwung.

sceab, scecel. v. sceabb, sceacel. sceegan (?); p. scæge To jut out, project, be distinguished. [Cf. Icel. skaga; p. skagði to project.] v. tō-sceegan. seod, scēdan, sceðet, scefe, Scēfing. v. scead, sceádan, sceadliht, scyfe, Sceafa.

Seede-land, Sceden-ig. The latter, occurring Beo. 3376; B. 1686, is the same as the Icel. Skān-ey, in Wulfstan's narrative, Scōn-ēg (q. v.): the former (in pl.) seems to denote all the Danish or Scandinavian lands:—Blæd wide sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. 38; B. 19.

scegd, scæð, es; m. e; f. A light, swift vessel:—Scægd trieris, Wrt. Voc. i, 64, 1. Scēid, 56, 13. Litel scip vel scegd scapha vel trieris, 47, 61. Ic gean mīnre scæde for mīnre sáwle into Hramsēge healf ðam abbode and healf ðam hīrēde, Chart. Th. 598, 9. Syððan hē tō lande cūpþ, ðonne forlæt hē ðæt scyp standan; for ðam him þinþ syððan ðæt hē mæge æð būtan faran ðonne mid. Eáðre mē þinþ ðeah myd scæde on lande tō farande, ðonne mē þynce mid ðam eágum būtan ðære gesceádwisnesse ænigne creft tō geleornianne, Shr. 175, 11–15. Scēð liburnam, navim, Hpt. Gl. 406, 51. Hēr bebeáð se cyng ðæt man sceolde ofer eall Angelcynn scipu wircan; ðæt is ðonne of þrým hund hīdum and of x hīdon ænne scegd (scægd, MS. D.), Chr. 1008; Erl. 141, 18. See note. Scēthas curuanas (?), Wrt. Voc. ii, 137, 52. [A word taken from the Danes. Icel. skeið; f. a swift-sailing ship of war.] v. next word.

scegd-mann, es; m. A member of the crew of a scegd, a Dane, a pirate (cf. wicing, scē-man, flot-man, scip-hera and similar terms applied to the Danes):—Wicing vel scegdman pirata vel piraticus vel cilic, Wrt. Voc. i, 18, 59. Wicing oððe scegdman (scægd-, scæð-, sceigd-) pirata, Ælfc. Or. 7; Zup. 24, 9. Gif man scege on landes manna ðæt hē orf stæle oððon man slōge, and hit scege ān sceidman and ān landes manna (a Dane and a native Englishman), L. Eth. ii, 7; Th. i, 288, 8. Ægelsig þe Reáda and Winsig Scægdman, Chart. Th. 337, 17. v. preceding word.

scehdun, Exon. Th. 61, 6; Cri. 980. v. scildan.

-scel. v. wæl-scel.

sceol, sceld (a shield), sceld (a fault), sceldig, scel-ēge. v. scill, scild, scyld, scyldig, sceolh-ige.

sceallan; p. scealf, p. sculfon To shake, quiver, totter:—On dyssum stapelum sceall ælc cynstōl standan mid rihte on cristenre þeðe, and áwácie heora ænig, sōna se stōl scylþ . . . áwácie se cristendōm, sōna scylþ se cynedōm, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii, 308, 1–7; Wulfst. 267, 18. Ne hrisil scealfæd, Txs. 151, 7. [Icel. skjálfa; p. skalf to shiver, shake, quiver.]

scell. v. scill.

sceallan; p. sceall; pl. scullon To sound, make a noise:—Scylþ, cirmþ crepiat, resonat, Wrt. Voc. ii, 136, 72. [Cum qđ þe culure wið schilinde stefne, Marh. 19, 19. O. L. Ger. ir-scal increpuit: O. H. Ger. sceallan; p. scal, pl. scullun sonare, clangere, tinnire, crepitare: Icel. skjalla; p. skall, pl. skullu to clash, clatter.] v. scillan.

selle glosses coesium, Wrt. Voc. ii, 105, 10; 15, 15; Wülck. Gl. 214, 7. [Cf. M. H. Ger. zer-schellen to shatter: Icel. skellr a loud splash; a smiting, beating. Or (?) cf. Goth. skilja a butcher: Icel. skilja to divide.] v. scellan, wæl-scel.

scelliht. v. scilliht.

Sceltifere (?); pl. The Celtiberians:—Se mæsta ege from Sceltiūērin ingens Celtiberorum metus, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 24.

sceno, es; m. A draught, cup:—Scenc ðū sylst ūs potum dabis nobis, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 6. Cælc t scenc wætres caldes calicem aquae frigidae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 42. Drince scenc fulne, Lchdm. ii, 110, 21. Genim ðysse ylcan wyrt seáw ānne scenc (scænc, MS. H.), i, 110, 21. Nim þrý sceancas (scæncas, MS. B.) gōðes wīnes, 90, 19; 110, 10. [He lette heome bringen schenches of feole cunne drenches, Laym. 13461. M. H. Ger. shanc a cup.] v. medu-scenc.

scencan; p. te To skink (v. Nares' Glossary for instances of the use of this word), to pour out liquor for drinking, to give to drink (lit. and fig.):—Ðū scæncst potabis, Ps. Lamb. 35, 9. Ðæt gōðe wīn ðæt hē scencþ nū geond his gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii, 70, 11. Ðonne scencþ hē ða scyld mid ðære bišene ælcum ðæra ðe him ænges yles tō wēnþ cunctis mala credentibus per exemplum culpa propinatur, Past. 59, 5; Swt. 451, 24. Heó bær drincan and ūs eallum þēnade and scencte oð ðæt ðæt gereorde gefylled was obtulit poculum, coeptumque ministerium nobis omnibus propinandi usque ad prandium completum non omisit, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Pegn, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowæge, scencte scir wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. Feond byrlade ðære iðese, and heó (Eve) hyre were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 12; Gū. 957. Mē þyrste, and gē mē scencton (cf. drincan sealdon, l. 21) . . . Hwænne gesáwe wē ðe þurstigne, and wē ðe scencton? Homl. Th. ii, 108, 4–11; i, 336, 3:

Wulfst. 288, 15. Ðá hī him betwih beadowig scencenon ðæs heofonlices lifes *dum sese alterutrum coelestis vitae poculis debriarent*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. Scencean *propinare*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Deaðes scencende drenc *mortis propinans poculum*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 15. [Nom heo (Rowena) ane bolle of tæde golde & heo gon scenchen, Laym. 14962. And tu . . . ne shennkest nohht tatt wise, ne birrlest tu þin hīrd, Orm. 15403. Þe drynke for to schenche, R. Glouc. 118, 12. Schenkyñ drynke *propino*, Prompt. Parv. 445 (v. note). O. Frs. skenka: O. H. Ger. scenchen *fundere, propinare, ministrare, porrigere*: Icel. skenkja *to serve drink, fill one's cup*: cf. O. Sax. skenkio a skinker, cupbearer: O. L. Ger. skenki-vaz *cyathus*.] v. bi-, forþ-scencan.

scencol, scencen, gloss *acrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 44: i. 16, 4. scencol-cuppe, an; f. A cup in which drink is served:—Heó bit ðæt hī findon betweox him twā smicere scencingcuppan intō beóðern for hī, Chart. Th. 536, 7. [Cf. O. L. Ger. skenki-vaz *cyathus*: O. H. Ger. scenche-bechar *calix*; scenche-vaz *poculum*.]

scendan; p. de To put to shame, to abuse, insult, harm:—Ic scendo *confundam*, Rtl. 1, 25. Ðone scamleásan mon mæg dý bet gebétan ðe hine mon suíður preáþ and sciend, Cott. MSS.) *impudentes melius corrigit, qui invehendo reprehendit*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 207, 6. Grendel nænegum árap leóde Deniga ac swefep oðd scendeþ (? MS. sendeþ. Leo, Heyne, Grein refer to sand, q. v., and would translate by feasts) *Grendel spares no man of the Danes, but slays and puts to shame*, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ealne ðæne bysmer wē gylðaþ mid weordscipe ðam ðe us scendaþ *all the disgrace we repay with honour to those who bring shame on us*, Wulfst. 163, 10. Hwícan geþance mæg ænig man æfre geþencan on his móde ðæt hē to sacerdan heafod áhýlde . . . and sōna ðæræfter hī scyrde oððe scynde mid worde oððe weorce *injure or abuse them with word or deed*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Wē læraþ, ðæt ænig gelæred preóst ne scænde ðone sámlæredan, ac gebete hine, gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 18. Biscopas nā sceótan nā to læwedum mannun ne ne scendan nā hý sylfe *bishops shall not refer (their disputes) to laymen, nor bring disgrace upon themselves*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Gýpýl scendende *aura corruptens*, Exon. Th. 94, 33; Cri. 1549. [Also ase þu wult schenden pene slucke, A. R. 316, 11. Men me wolden scenden, Laym. 14167. Shennd and shamedd, Orm. 1985. Uor to ssende and to destrue, Ayeñb. 28, 22. Schendýñ *confundo, culpo*; schent *culpatus, vituperatus, confusus, destructus*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. i. O. L. Ger. scendan *confundere*: O. H. Ger. scenten.] v. ge-scendan.

-scende. v. un-scende. scendele (?), an; f. Abuse, reproach:—Fore scendla t scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 8. scendness, scendþ(u). v. ge-scendness, ge-scendþ(u) (Ps. Surt. 108, 29). scendung, e; f. Abuse, harm:—Scendung *afflictio*, Rtl. 86, 16. Fore scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. v. for-scendung. scēne, scēn-feld. v. scine, scin-feld.

scenn, e; f. (?) A plate of metal on the handle of a sword (?) (Worsaae, Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49, notes that the handles of some of the early swords were covered with plates of gold. v. hilt):—Wæs on ðæm scennum scīran goldes þurh rīnstafas rīhte gemearcod, hwam ðæt sward geworht ærest wære, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694. sceó a cloud (?):—Scearp cýneþ sceó wíð oðrum, ecg wíð ege (of the coming together of clouds charged with electricity), Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rā. 4, 41. [O. Sax. skio: Icel. ský a cloud.]

sceó a shoe, sceocca, -sceód, sceófan, sceoff, sceógan, sceóh. v. scóh, scucca, scógan, scúfan, scoff, scógan, scóh. sceóh; adj. I. shy, timid, fearful:—Nū mín hreðer is hreóh, heówsifum sceóh, Exon. Th. 354, 10; Reim. 43. II. wanton (?):—Ðæs scion *petulantis* (*petulantis*, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 24. [Loked þet 3e ne beon nout illiche þe horse þet is sceouh, and blenceth uor one scheadewe . . . To scheowe heo beoð mid alle, þet fíeod uor ane peinture, þet punched ham grislich uorto biholden, A. R. 242, 8–12. Schey or skay as hors, Prompt. Parv. 444, col. 2. M. H. Ger. schiech *fugax, pavidus*. Cf. O. H. Ger. sciuhen *expavescere, terrere*: Ger. scheuchen *to scare*: scheuche a bugbear: Dan. sky fear.] v. next word.

sceóh-mód; adj. Fearful (wanton?) of heart:—Se synsceaþa tó scipe sceóhmód eðstreám sóhte, Exon. Th. 282, 32; Jul. 672. v. preceding word.

sceolh, sceol; adj. Oblique, wry:—Of ðæm sceolan ðe scevo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 67; 85, 10. Sceolan *scwi*, 91, 47. [O. H. Ger. scelah *strabo, strabus, obliquus*: Ger. sceel: Icel. skjálgr *oblique, squinting*. Cf. skelly to squint (Yorks.).] v. next word.

sceolh-ægede; adj. Cross-eyed, squinting:—Scelgēgede *strabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 42. Sceolēgede (scyl-, MSS. D. H. J.: -ægede, MS. J.) *strabo*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 12. Scyleāgede *strabus*, Wrt. Voc. i.

45, 56. Scylēgede *luscus*, 43, 8. [Sculeigede, 89, 64. Dan. skel-øjed.] v. preceding and following words.

sceolh-ige; adj. Cross-eyed, squinting:—Sceolhēgi, sceolēgi, sceolēge *scævus, strabus, torbus*, Txts. 98, 981. Sceolige *strabos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 64. [Icel. skjöl-eygr *squinting*.] v. preceding word.

sceolu, sceom-, sceón to shoe. v. scolu, sceam-, scógan.

sceón, scýan (?), scýn (?); p. de To go quickly, fly:—Ðonne ic forþ scíó when I depart (die), Cd. Th. 67, 20; Gen. 1103. Ðæt fýr scýde (scýnde?) tó ðam ðe ða scýlde worhton, 232, 26; Dan. 266. [Cf. (?) Goth. skéwjan to go: O. H. Ger. scehanto *vagando*, Grif. vi. 417; skihtig *fugax*, 418.] v. sceóh, and next word.

sceón; p. de To fall to a person's lot:—Gif unc bān fordsíd scéet on Rómewege if death be the lot of both of us on the journey to Rome, Chart. Th. 583, 29. Heom (heo, MS.) on ríht sceóde (sceo, MS.) gold and godweð loseþes gestreōn gold and purple, Joseph's treasure rightly fell to the share of the Israelites (after the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea), Cd. Th. 215, 21; Exod. 586. v. ge-sceón, and preceding word.

sceonca, sceond, sceóne. v. sceanca, sceand, scíne.

sceóness, sciéness, sciunness, scýness, scynness, e; f. Suggestion, persuasion, incitement:—Seó scynnes biþ þurh deófol *suggestio fit per diabolum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13. On scynnesse, S. 497, 24. Mid scýnesse, S. 497, 10. Deófol mid hire (the serpent's) ðære yfelan sceónesse and fáne beswac ðone ærestan wífmon, Blickl. Homl. 5, 1. Sió scýld ðe hienre þurh sciéness (scinnesse, Cott. MSS.) costáþ *vitium, quod per suggestionem tentat*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 22. Þurh scynnyssse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 12, 17. Hié swíðor fylgaþ deóflas lārum and his sceónessum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 11. Uncysta cumáþ oft þurh deóflas sceónessa, 19, 7. v. scýan.

sceop, sceoppa, sceoppend, sceóor, sceorf. v. scop, scoppa, scippend, scúr, scorf.

sceorfan; p. scarf, pl. scurfon; pp. scorfen To gnaw, bite, scarify:—Se (hiccup) cýmp of yfelum wētan slítendum and sceorfeodum ðone magan. Gif se seóca man áspíwþ ðone yfelan bítendan wētan ou weg, ðonne forstent se geohsa. Spíwe ða deah ðam monnum ðe gihsa hié innan scýrff, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18–25: 176, 20. Gif hē gefele ðæt se geohsa hine innan sceorfe on ðone magan, 62, 10. Gærstapan fréton ealle ða gærscíðas ðe bufan ðære eorþan wæron ge furdon ða wyrtruman sceorfeode wæron *locustarum nubes, exhaustis omnibus, ipsas quoque radices seminum persequentes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 12. v. for-sceorfan; scearfan; ge-sceorf.

sceorian. v. scorian.

sceorp, es; n. Dress, apparel:—Gemette Macheus his ágenne sunu mid purpurn gegieredne. Hē hien ða for ðam girelan gebealg . . . and wende ðæt hē for his forswennesse swelc sceorp werede, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 33. Somnrite áwendan on ðære wisan heora sceorp *Samnites novum habitum sumentes*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 30. Of manegum landum máre landriht árist tó cýniges gebanne . . . scorp tó fridscipe (apparel for those on board?), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. v. fyrd-, gūþ-, heoru-, hilde-, hleo-, sige-sceorp; ge-scirpa, scirpan.

sceorpan; p. scearp To scrape, to irritate:—Gif man [hwæt?] sceorpe on ðone innáþ if anything irritate a man in the insides, Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. v. ge-sceorpan, and cf. sceorfan.

sceort, sceot. v. scort, scot.

sceót; adj. Quick, ready:—Hweder hē carful sý and sceót (gesceót, W. F.) tó godcundum weorce and tó hýrsumnesse *si sollicitus est ad opus Dei, ad obedientiam*, R. Ben. 97, 16. [Icel. skjótr *swift*.]

sceóta, an; m. A kind of trout, a shoate, shot [Carew makes a distinction between the trout and shot. "The latter," he says, "is in a manner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him." The shoates with which is Tavy fraught.—Browne's Brit. Past., E. D. S. Pub. E. Cornwall Gloss. Shot, a small kind of trout, W. Cornwall]:—Hwílce fixas geféhst ðú? . . . sceótan (*tructos*), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

sceótan; p. sceát, pl. scuton, sceoton; pp. scoten. I. to shoot,

(a) cast a missile, with acc. of missile:—Ðæt yrrer scýt his spere ongeán ðæt geypld *ira lanceam suam jacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 b. Ða wæpna ðe ðæt yrrer scót (*miserat*), 21 b. Hig sceoton hyra strálas tó ðære hynde, Shrn. 148, 6. (b) to shoot (intrans.):—Ic torfige oððe sceóte jacio, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 38. Se ðe of flánborgum fyrenum sceóteþ, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Hē hygegárl lēþeþ, scúrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mód. 35. Hē on bord sceát, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270. Hē mid geáttredum strále ongan sceótan wíð ðas ðe hē geseah ðæt hryþer stonban, Blickl. Homl. 199, 19. II. to shoot an object, hit an object with a missile:—Wyrd gást scýt, heó gár bireþ, Salm. Kmbl. 875; Sal. 437. Ðonne hié (the serpent) mon slóg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hē óðerne sceát, Byrht. Th. 135, 67; By. 143. Tó ðam ðæt hī mágon sceótan ða unscýldigheortan *ut sagittent rectos corde*, Ps. Th. 10, 2. Ðær læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Gif ðú wære on fell scoten, Lchdm. iii. 54, 4–7. II a. where

the weapon is the subject:—*Ðá ðone ilcan welegan mon se stræl sceát, ðæt he sōna deað wæs*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 23. **III.** *to shoot, make an object move rapidly, push* (cf. *to shoot a bolt*):—*Donne man ða sulh forþ drife, and ða forman furh on sceōte*, Lchdm. i. 404, 2. *Belūcāþ ða ærenan gatu and tōforan on sceōtāþ ða ýsenan scyttelsas*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 15. *Hē lét dragan up ðæne deaðan Harald and hine on fen sceōtan*, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 24. **III a.** *to give a person help in escaping* (cf. *Icel. skjóta einum brott, undan to let a person escape*):—*Gyf hine man teó ðæt he hine (the criminal) út sceōte*, L. Edg. h. 6; Th. i. 260, 9. **IV.** *to shoot, move rapidly, dart, run, plunge, rush*, (a) of living things:—*Swā swā ðēþ se ðe his feōndum ofer sumne weall ætfeōn wile, ðonne cēpp hē hwēr se weall unbehst sý, and ðær ofer scýt*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. *Hē scēt innan sē misit se in mare*, Jn. Skt. 21, 7. *Hē unscrýdde hine sylfne and scæt into ðam mere*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 211. *Ān culfre scæt (scéat, MS. V.) of ðam fyre into ðære eā, 3, 73.* *Hī ān-mōðlice him tō scuton they ran upon him with one accord* (Acts vii. 57), Homl. Th. i. 46, 34; 404, 4; ii. 496, 19. *Seó dene wæs āfylled nīd manna sǽwum ða scuton of ðam fyre into ðam cyle (utrumque latus erat animabus hominum plenum, quae vicissim hinc inde videbantur quasi tempestatis impetu jactari)*, Bd. 5, 12, 350, 10. *Gif ðū Godes sunu sý, sceót āðūn (mitte te deorsum, Mt. 4, 6) . . .* *Ðæt wære swiðe gilpic dæd, gif Crist scute ðā āðūn*, i. 170, 1, 21. (b) of inanimate things:—*On ða burnan ðe of ðam muut scýtt in torrentem, qui de monte descendit*, Deut. 9, 21. *Ðær sciét se Wendelsæ up of ðam gārsecge Tyrreni maris faucibus oceanus aestus immittitur*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 25. *Scýt*, Swt. 8, 32. *Seó eā scýt ūt on ðone gārsecg*, Swt. 14, 14. *Ðær oærburna ūtt scýt on sē*, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iii. 175, 31; 424, 4. *Seó lacu ūt scýt*, 422, 14, 26. *Ðonne ða wolcan sceótāþ betwēð hyre (the sun) and ðe*, Shr. 201, 25. *Him on gafol forlēt feówer wellan scire sceótan*, Exon. Th. 420, 1; Rā. 39, 4. (c) of speech:—*Hē ðæs gearwyrdre wæs ætforan eallum ðam mannum ðe ðær gegaderode wāron, ðeah him ðæt word of scute his unpances though the remark burst from him involuntarily*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. **V.** *to run* (of a road, etc.):—*On ðam wege ðe scýtt tō ðam pytte per viam, quae ducit ad puteum*, Gen. 24, 62. *Tō ðere fyrd ðe scýtt sūþrihte tō ðære miclan strāt . . .* *Ōþ ðone weg ðe scýtt tō fealwes leā . . . tō ðam wege ðe scýtt tō ðam hricgge*, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iii. 422, 4–19, 20, 25. *Ōþ ðæt se weall æst sciāt*, ii. 86, 20. **VI.** *to refer a case to a person or court*:—*Ðus wrāt Hieronimus*. Gif hwa elles scege, wē sceótāþ tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 19. *Ðā nolde hē, būtan hit man sceōte tō sciregemōte*, Chart. Th. 288, 19. *Gif preóst ðom tō læwedum sceōte, ðe hē tō gehædedum scolde*, L. N. P. L. 5; Th. ii. 290, 22. *Wē lēraþ, ðæt nān sacū ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woruld-manna sōme, ac sēman heora āgene gefēran, oððe sceótan tō ðam biscope*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 5; L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. *Se engel andwyrdre: Uton sceótan tō Godes dōme*, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 33. **VII.** *to advance money, contribute, pay* (cf. *scot*):—*Hē forgeaf Middel-Sexon ðæt feoh ðæt hē heom fore sceát*, Chart. Th. 551, 12. *Sceōte ælc gegylda ænne gyldester fulne clānes hwætes*, 606, 6. *Sceōte man ælmissan*, Wulfst. 170, 18. *Sceōte man æt æghwilec hīde pænne oððe pæniges weord*, 181, 4. *Wē cwādon ðæt ure ælc scute . . . iiii. pæng tō ure gemæne pearfe . . . and forgyldon ðæt yrfe ðe syððan genumen wære ðe wē ðæt feoh scuton*, L. Ath. V. 2; Th. i. 230, 15–17. **VIII.** *to shoot* (of sharp pain):—*Wið sceótendum wenne*, Lchdm. ii. 324, 25; iii. 30, 3. [O. Frs. *skiata to shoot*: O. H. Ger. *sciozan jaculari, sagitare, ferire*: *Icel. skjóta to shoot with a weapon* (dat.); *to push quickly*; *to refer a case to* (til) *another*; *to pay*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ð-, þurh-, un-, under-sceótan; scotian.

sceótend, es; *m.* *One who shoots, a warrior*:—*Sceótend wāron gūþe gegremede*, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305; Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703; Met. i. 11. *Sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc*, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. *Hlyn scylda and sceafta, sceótendra fyll*, Cd. Th. 124, 14; Gen. 2062. *Ofer sceótendum*, 184, 24; Exod. 112; 129, 14; Gen. 2143.

sceopa, sceōþ-wang, scotian, Scottas, sceotung, sceouung, sceō-wyrhta. v. sceaþa, scōhþ-wang, scotian, Scottas, sceotung, sceouung, scōh-wyrhta.

sceþ, scepen, sceppan, scer, scēr. v. sceáþ, scypen, scippan, sear, sceár.

scean, sciran, sceoran; *p.* scær, sear; *pl.* scæron, scéaron; *pp.* scoren. **I.** *to cut, shear*:—*Donne sword swin ofer helme scireþ*, Beo. Th. 2579; B. 1287. *Hæleþ higerōfe linde heówon, scildburh scæron*, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. *Lētaþ iren ecgheard ealdorgeard sceoran*, Andr. Kmlb. 2364; An. 1183. *Ðæt hī hlīpen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unþeāwa quia per multa etiam, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. *Scearde scūrbeorge, scorene, gedrorene*, Exon. Th. 476, 10; Ruin. 5. *Scorenum rassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 77. **II.** *to shave hair*:—*Ice scere tondeo*, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9; rado, 28, 4; Som. 31, 24. *Æghwā mīn heáfod scireþ*, Exon. Th. 482, 6; Rā. 66, 3. *Ne hē his loccas mid sceārūm wanode, ne his beard mid seaxe sear*, Shr. 93, 9. *Ne gē eow ne efeslon ne beard ne sciron neque in rotundum attondebitis comam, nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27. *Ne eowre hær ne sciron ne facietis calvitium super mortuos*, Deut. 14, 1. *Suife ryhte wæs ðam sacerde forþoden ðæt hē his heáfod sceāre (caput*

radere), Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 25. *Heáfdu scieran mid scierseaxum caput radere*, Swt. 139, 12. *Se ylca preóst com tō Gūdlāce, ðæt hē hine wolde scyran*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 20. *Tō scearanne (beard) ad ton-dendum*, Rtl. 97, 16. **III.** *to cut the hair of the head*:—*Heó sear hyre fæx swā swā weras, and gegyrede hý mid weres hrægle*, Shr. 133, 13. **IV.** *to shear sheep*:—*Hī sculan waxan sceáþ and sciran on hiora āgenre hwile they shall wash and shear sheep in their own time*, Chart. Th. 145, 13. *Sceáþ scyran*, Anglia ix. 261, 10. *Hē fōr scēp tō sciranne ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 38, 13. [O. Frs. *skera*: O. H. Ger. *sceran tondere*: *Icel. skera to cut*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-scean.

sceden, scerian, v. scirden, scirian.

sceriege, an; *f.* *An actress*:—*Sca Pilagia wæs æryst mima in Antiochia ðære ceastre, ðæt is sceriege (scēwige) (?) cf. sceawere scurra; or scernige (?)*, cf. O. H. Ger. *scern scurrilitas, spectaculum*; *scernari scurra, hystrio* on ūrum geþeode, Shr. 140, 11.

scern, scerpan. v. scearn, scirpan.

scerran (?) *to harness an animal to something* [—*Se yrplinge unscenþ (-scerþ) ða oxan arator disjungit boves*, Coil. Monast. Th. 20, 27. Cf. Ger. *an-, aus-schirren to harness, un-harness*.]

scerwen, scerpen (?) *a scattering* (?), *sharing* (?), *giving* (?) (cf. *bescerwen to deprive*):—*Denum eallum weard cēura gehwylcum eorlum ealuserwen there was a fine feast for all the Danes* (?) (the reference is to the disturbance caused by the fight between Beowulf and Grendel), Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. *Myclade mereflōd meoduscerwen (scerpen, MSS.) weard æfter symbeldæge the flood increased; a fine feast was there after the banquet* (the reference is to the flood which came from the stone pillar, and swept away some of the Mermedonians. Cf. *Ðæt was biter beðrægu: byrlas ne gældou . . . ðær wæs ælcum genōg drync sōna gearu*, 3063–3069; An. 1534–1537, Andr. Kmlb. 3051; An. 1528, v. Gmm. A. and E. pp. xxxvi, 133, and note to Wücker's ed. of Grein.

scēte, scēþ, scēþ-dæd, sceþness. v. scēte, sceáþ, sceáþ-dæd, sceáþeness.

sceþness, e; *f.* *Hurt, harm*:—*Hē eft fērde būtan sceþnysse æniges sares*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 27.

sceþpan; *p.* sceþede *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure* (a) with dat.:—*Ice nængum sceþþe*, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rā. 26, 2. *Næfre him deáþ sceþþe*, 203, 23; Ph. 88. *Ðonne punorād biþ, ne sceþþ ðam men ðe ðone stān (agate) mid him hæfþ*, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30; 162, 19. *Ne sceþ ðe nān wiht, ii. 178, 25.* *Eow seó wergþu sceþþeþ scyldfullum*, Elen. Kmlb. 619; El. 310. *Us seó wyrd sceþþe*, Andr. Kmlb. 3121; An. 1563. *Nænig geweald deáþes him sceþþaþ leti nil jura nocēbunt*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 21. *Ðās þing sceþþaþ ðām eāgum*, Lchdm. ii. 26, 21. *Him ðæt ne sceþþe*, Shr. 84, 29; 131, 1; Beo. Th. 3033; B. 1514; Blickl. Homl. 161, 32; 169, 6. *Ða sǽdeor hyre ne sceþþedon*, Shr. 133, 11. *Hū ðū sōðfæstum swiðast sceþþe*, 263, 14; Jul. 349. *Ðý læs him gielp sceþþe*, Exon. Th. 43, 6; Cri. 684; 299, 11; Crā. 100. *Ðam mon sceal sellan ða mettas ða ðe wambe nearwian and ðam magan ne sceþþan*, Lchdm. ii. 278, 18. *Ðý læs hī him and his freondum sceþþeden ne sibi suisque nocerent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 35. *Se lig ne mæg nā sceþþan disse fæmnan*, Shr. 130, 32; Blickl. Homl. 129, 15; 221, 17; Ps. Surt. 104, 14; Cd. Th. 273, 33; Sat. 146. *Scyþþan*, Andr. Kmlb. 2096; An. 1049. *Ðæt Scottas him nōht sceþþende ne āfūhton*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 25. (b) with acc.:—*Se lēg ða stupo sceþþan ne mehte flamma destinam laedere nullatenus sinebat*, 3, 17; S. 544, 33. *Ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman*, Exon. Th. 196, 23; Az. 178.

(c) without a case:—*Ice sceþþu nocebo*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. *Regnþeof ne læt on sceade sceþþan*, Exon. Th. 453, 15; Hy. 4, 15; Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. *Sceþþende nocens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. *Seó sceþþende wǽta*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. *Ðū hýrdes sceþþendum sceáþan*, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. [*Icel. skeðja*; *p.* skaddi.] v. ge-sceþþan; sceáþan, sceáþian.

sceþþend, es; *m.* *One who harms, a foe, adversary*:—*His āras ūs gescildað wið sceþþendra earhfarum*, Exon. 47, 27; Cri. 761; 126, 23; Gū. 375. *Sceþþendum aduersaris*, Rtl. 113, 40.

sceþþig, sceþþig; *adj.* *Hurtful, noxious*:—*Scyldig oððe scæddig (sceabþig, MS. U.) sons, Ælfic. Gr. 29, 29; Zup. 63, 15.* v. un-sceþþig.

sceþþigness. v. un-sceþþigness.

sceþþ[u], e; *f.* *Hurt, injury*:—*Wið fōtswylum and sceþþum (scæþþum, MS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 342, 18.* v. sceaþa.

sceþwæc; *adj.* *Hurtful, noxious, hostile*:—*Ðæm (St. John) ne sceþþe ðe nænig scyld disse sceþwracon worlde*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33.

sceucca. v. scuca.

scia, an; *m.* *The shin*; *crus*:—*Scia crus*, Txs. 54, 299. *Scfu (scia, scia, Rus.) crura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31–33.

scieccels, sciccel, es; *m.* *A cloak, mantle*:—*Scicilse melote, mantle, veste*, Hgt. Gl. 440, 72. *Hē hine unscrīdde ðam healfan scicelse ðe hē on hæfde*, Th. Ap. 12, 22. *Hē wæs mid horhgun scicelse bewæfed*, 13, 26. *Hī scrýddon hyne mid weolcenreāðum scyccelse (clamys)*, Mt. Kmlb. 27, 28, 31. *Geteah his seax and genam his sciccells ðe hē him on hæfde, tōsnād hine on twā*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. *Ðā tōcearf hē his scyccel on*

twā, and hyne gesealde healfne ðam þearfendum men, Shrn. 146, 36. [Cf. *Icel.* skikkja *a cloak*.] v. next word.

sciceing *a cloak, cape*:—Scicing, scinceing, scieging *cappa*, Txts. 50, 245. Sciccing, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 64; ii. 13, 24. v. preceding word. **scid** (?) *a course* (?):—Scid (ryne, MS. T.) *currus* (*cursus*?), Ps. Spl. C. 67, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeið *a race, course*.]

scid, es; n. *A shide* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *shingle, a piece of wood split thin, a billet*:—Scid *scindula* (in a list de igne), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 15; 66, 41. Scidum *scindulus*, ii. 120, 12; 80, 21. [Sticks can ich breken . . . and kindlen ful wel a fyr . . . ful wel kan ich cleuen shides, Havel. 917. Schyid or astelle *tēda, astula, astula*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Go shape a shippe of shides and of bordes, Piers P. 9, 131. *O. Frs.* skid; *O. H. Ger.* scit; *M. H. Ger.* schit; *Ger.* scheit; n.: *Icel.* skíð; n.: *a billet, firewood*.]

scid-hreác, es; m. *A heap of shingles or billets*:—iiii. fodera áclofenas gauolwyda tō scidhræce on hiora ágenre hwile, Chart. Th. 145, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* skíða-hlaði *a pile of firewood*: *Ger.* scheiter-haufen *a funeral pile*.]

scid-weall, es; m. *A wooden fence, palings*:—Scidwealles eorþbyri vallum, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 34. [From sæ to sæ eode þæ dich (*the wall of Severus*) . . . þer ufeuen he makede scidwal, Laym. 10354. Cf. *Icel.* skíð-garðr *wooden palings, a wooden fence*.]

scieil, sciéne, sciéness, scieppend, scier-, scierpan, scife. v. scill, scíne, sceóness, scippend, scear-, scirpan, scyfe.

sciftan; p. te. I. *to divide, separate into shares*:—Fōn ða yrfenuman tō lande and tō æhtan, and scyftan hit swiðe rihte *the heirs shall succeed to the land and property, and shall divide it with perfect justice*, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 17. [Shift to divide, *Sussex*. A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*, Halliwell Dict. Cf. *Icel.* skipta arfi, laudi.] II. *to appoint, ordain, arrange*. Cf. *shift* used of a set of men which succeeds another in work that is carried on continuously, e.g. in a mine:—Ðā scyfte man Beorn (Harold, MS.), but cf. l. 21: Ðā læg Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl on Pefensæ up ðæs cynges scipe ðe Harold eorl ær steórde, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 4. Moyses be Godes ágenum dihte rihte lage scyfte, Wulfst. 176, 8. Scifte man of ðam genōte ða ðe him tō ridan *those who may go to him shall be appointed from the meeting*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. [Schyftyñ or part a-sundyr sepero, *disgrege*; Schyftyñ or partyñ or delyñ *divido, partior*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi togesceodet, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 30. Prestess and dæcnness schifftedenn (*arranged*) hemm betwennenn whille here sholde serffenn first, Orm. 470.] v. ge-, to-sciftan (-scyftan).

-seigan in ge-seigan:—Heora ælc sealc ān .c. þearfendra manna fēdan and ealle ða gescygean (*provide them all with shoes*), Chart. Th. 616, 26.

scilbrong. v. scilfrung.

scilcen[n], e; f. *A female servant or slave, a woman of bad character*:—Hē gemacode ðæt seofon nacode wimmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, ðæt heora mōd wurde ontend tō gālnysse þurh ðara scylcena plegan, Hom. Th. ii. 162, 33. [Al nis bute ase a schelchine to seruien þe leafdi, A. R. 12, 24. *M. H. Ger.* schelkin *serua*.] v. secale.

scild, sceld, scyld, es; m. I. *a shield, a piece of defensive armour*:—Scyld *scutum* vel *clipeus* vel *parma*, lytel scyld *pelta* . . . scyld *clipeus, testudo*, lytel scyld *ancile*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae* vel *parmae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 27–28, 57–59. Scyld *cetra*, ii. 20, 9; *pelta*, 68, 4. Sceld *scutum*, i. 289, 30; Ps. Th. 75, 3. Scyld seal gebunden, leóht linden bord, Exon. Th. 339, 15; Gn. Ex. 94. Scyld seal cempa, 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130. Rand seal on scyld, Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Næfde hē scyld (*scutum*) æt handa, ðæt hē ðone cyning mid gescyldan mihte, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Nāu scyldwyrhta ne lecce nān scōpes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 11. Ðær læg seeg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Dynedan scildas, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Scylda *parmarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 30. Eorles heregeata . . . ehta spera and eall swā feala scylda, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 7. Hlyn weard on wicum scylda and seacfta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Sīde scyldas, randas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 656; B. 325.

II. *fig. a shield, protection*:—Scild mīn beo ðū *refugium meum* es tu, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4. Ðam biþ Dryhten scyld, Exon. Th. 229, 31; Ph. 463.

III. *scyld* in the following passage is used of a bird's back (as being shield-shaped? or can *scyld* here be connected with *sculdor*? cf. (?) *shield-bone* = shoulder-blade quoted by Halliwell. *Icel.* skjöldr is used of shield-shaped things):—Is se scyld ufan frætsum gefeged ofer ðæs fugles bæc, 219, 17; Ph. 308. [Goth. skildus: *O. Sax.* skild: *O. Frs.* skeld: *O. H. Ger.* scilt: *Icel.* skjöldr.] v. bōc-, ge-, pleg-schild.

Scild, es; m. *The name of the ancestor of the Danish kings*. His story is given in the opening canto of Beowulf. According to the Ynglinga Saga, c. 5, one of Odin's sons is Skjöldr. v. Scildingas.

scildan, scyldan, sceldan, sceoldan; p. de. I. *to shield, protect, guard, defend*:—Ic hine scyldde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwā forstandeþ hié, gif ðū hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrædan ænig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781.

II. *to shield, protect, guard, defend*:—Ic hine scyldde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwā forstandeþ hié, gif ðū hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrædan ænig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781.

III. *to shield, protect, guard, defend*:—Ic hine scyldde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwā forstandeþ hié, gif ðū hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrædan ænig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781.

Se godcunda anweald hī scilde, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 12; Exon. Th. 195, 33; Az. 165. Mē nama Dryhtnes scyldde, Ps. Th. 117, 12; Cd. Th. 247, 31; Dan. 505. Ðara gāsta ðe hine scildon *defensiones spirituum bonorum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 36. Scild usig *tuere nos*, Rtl. 79, 16; 84, 15. Him wæs lǣfnesse seald, ðæt hē him mōste scyldan and besecgan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. Scildende *protegent*, Rtl. 103, 34. Ðætte wē sīe scildad *defendi*, 75, 5. Scylded beon *tuere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 59. ¶ Scyldan wīd tō shield from, guard against:—Ic ðe wīd weāna gehwam scyldde, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. Wīd ða speru hié hié scildaþ, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 245, 10. Mē sōðfastnes mīn scyldde wīd feōdum *scuto circumdabit te veritas ejus*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Scilde, Lchdm. ii. 238, 5; Exon. Th. 126, 22; Gū. 375. Ða englas hine scildon wīd ðæs fýres frēcennesse, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; Exon. Th. 496, 4; Rā. 85, 9. Wē ūs wīd him sceldan ðæs ðe wē mihton, Nar. 14, 29. Ða wīd flōdum foldan sceldun (scehdun, MS.), 61, 6; Cri. 980. Hū hī hī sylfe scyldan sceolan wīd deofu, Blickl. Homl. 47, 22. Utan scyldan ūs wīd ðone hātan bryne ðe weallep on helle, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 15. Without an object:—God, se ðe wīd ofer mægnes egsan sceolde, Cd. Th. 127, 28; Gen. 2117. Wē læraþ ðæt man wīd heālice synna scyldde georne, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 7.

II. *to make a defence*:—Siddan hē his hyspinge gehēred hæfde ðā scyldde hē ongeān swīde ungeþyldelice *after he had heard his abuse then he made a defence in reply very impatiently*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35. v. ge-schildan.

scild-burh; f. I. *a battle-array in which men stood shield to shield* [cf. the account of the battle of Stamford-bridge: 'Sidan fylkti Haraldr Konungr liti sinu, lēt fylkingina langa ok ekki þykka; þā teygdi hann armaþa apr ā bak, svā at saman tōku, var þat þā vīdr hringr, ok þykkr ok jafn öllum megin útan, skjöldr var skjöld.' Saga Haralds Harðráða, c. 92. When this arrangement is abandoned, they are said 'bregða skjaldborginni', c. 95].—Weard scyldburh tōbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 242. Hæleþ higerōfe scildburh scæron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305.

II. *a city which affords protection, a city of refuge*. v. scild, II:—Sōðfaste men in heora fæder rice scīnaþ in sceldbyrig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 283, 23; Sat. 309. Grimm would translate the word here by 'aula clypeis tecta', and compares it with the description of Valhalla in the Edda, 'skjöldum þökt, lagt gyltum skjöldum, svā sem spānpak,' D. M. 662. [O. H. Ger. scilt-burg *testudo*.]

scildend, es; m. *A protector, guardian, defender*:—Scyldend *protector*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 21; Ps. Spl. 58, 12; Ps. Th. 26, 2; 83, 9; Blickl. Homl. 141, 14. v. ge-schildend.

scilden[n], e; f. *Protection*:—Scildenne, scildiunae *tutellam*, Txts. 103, 2073.

scildere, es; m. *A shielder, protector*:—Dū eart mīn scyldere *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 3.

scild-freca, an; m. *A warrior with a shield*:—Donne scyldfreca ongeān gramum gangan scolde, Beo. Th. 2071; B. 1033.

scild-hreāda. v. next word.

scild-hreōða, -hrēða, an; m. *Shield-covering*, (1) *a shield, buckler*:—Scinon scyldhreōðan, Cd. Th. 184, 26; Exod. 113. (2) *the arrangement of shields as in the scild-burh*, q. v.:—Scyldrēðan *testudine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 31. Sumum wīges spēd giefep æt gūpe, ðonne gærgetrum ofer scildhreādan (-hreōðan?) sceōtend sendaþ (cf. *the passage under scild-weall*), Exon. Th. 42, 19; Cri. 675. v. bord-hreōða, and cf. hrēðan *melote*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 63.

scildig. v. scyldig.

Scildingas; pl. *The descendants of Scild, or more generally the Danes*. The word occurs often in Beowulf, and is also found in the compounds Ār-, Here-, Sige-, þeōd-Scildingas. [Icel. Skjöldungar.]

scildness, e; f. *A protection, defence*:—Scildnisse *defensionis*, Rtl. 41, 13; *protectionis*, 97, 18. v. ge-schildness.

scild-rēða. v. scild-hreōða.

scild-rīða (= hreōða?), an; m. *A phalanx*:—Ðeah hī wyrcen getruman and scyldrīdan wið mē sī consistant *adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4.

scild-truma, an; m. *A phalanx*; testudo:—Under piccum scyldtruman *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Of sceltruman *testudine*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 66. [He makede his sceldtrume swulc hit weoren an hær wude, Laym. 16371. A scheltrone *hec acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 240, 9.]

scildung, e; f. *Shielding, protection*:—Ða deófellican flān wurdon ealle ādwæste þurh ðæs gewæpnodan engles scyldunge, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 10. Scilding *tutum*, Rtl. 100, 3.

scild-weall, es; m. *A shield-wall, the shields held by a line of soldiers*:—Donne stræla storm scōc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. Cf. scild-burh.

scild-wīga, an; m. *A warrior who bears a shield*:—Scearp scyldwīga, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288.

scild-wyrhta, an; m. *A shield-maker*:—Sceldwyrhta *scutarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Be scyldwyrhtum. Nān scyldwyrhta ne lecce nān scēpes fell on scyld; and gif hē hit dō, gilde .xxx. scitt., L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 9–11. Andlang flāscmangara strāte ðet ic cymþ tō scyld-

wyrhtana stræte; andlang scyldwyrhtana stræte eást eft ðæt hit cymþ tō Leófan hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135, 18–20.

scilfe, an; *f. A shelf, ledge, floor* :—Gescype scylfan on scipes bōsme (cf. With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make the ark, Gen. 6, 16), Cd. Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. [Cf. *Icel. Hlið-skjálfr*; *f. Odin's seat whence he looked out on all the world.*]

Scilfingas; *pl. A Swedish royal family, the Swedes* :—Helm Scylfinga ðone sēlestan sǣcyninga ðara ðe in swiōrice sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4752; B. 2381: 5200; B. 2603. *The compounds Gūþ-, Heado-Scilfingas also occur, and the singular Scylfing*, Beo. Th. 4968; B. 2487. Scilfing, 5928; B. 2968. [*Icel. Skilfingar*; *pl. the name of a mythical royal family*; skilfringr a prince (poet.). v. Grmm. D. M. 343.]

scil-fisc, es; *m. A shell-fish* :—Monige sint cwucera gesceafra unstyr- iende, swā swā scylfiscas sint, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 21. Mettas ðe gōd blōd wyrceap, swā swā sint scilfiscas, Lchdm. ii. 244, 24. [*Icel. skel-fiskr.*]

scilfor; *adj. Yellow, of the colour of gold* :—Of scylfrum hiwe *flava specie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 21. Of scilfrum *flava auri specie*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 23.

scilfrung, e; *f. Shaking, balancing, swinging* :—Hwær com seō whitignes heora ræsta and setla . . . and seō scylfing heora leóhtfata ðe him beforan burnon *the swinging* (?) of the lamps that burnt before them, Biclcl. Homl. 99, 34. Scilfronge libramine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 72. Cf. skelfan, and *Icel. skjálfra to shake*.

scilian; *p. ode To separate, part, remove* :—Eáðwerd ciug scylode ix scypa of mæle and hī fōron mid scypon mid eallon anweg *King Edward put nine ships out of commission, and they went away ships and all*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Cf. (?) *áscelede* (—screde?) *dividuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 50. [He was skiled ut fra þe folc þurh halig lif, Orm. 16860. Our king, That wic men fra god sal schille, Met. Homl. 152, 9. Schyllyn owte segrege, Prompt. Parv. 446. *Icel. skilja to separate, part, divide.*] v. ā-scilian.

scilig; *adj. Shaly. v. stān-scilig.*

scill, scell, scyll, e; *f. I. a shell, shell-fish* :—Musclan scil conca, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 35. Scel, 105, 37. Scel echinus, i. piscis, cancer, 142, 24: 106, 75. Musclan ī scille de concha, Hpt. Gl. 417, 10. Scille vel sǣsnæglas conchae vel cochleae, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 7. Scellum concis, ii. 15, 18.

II. the shell of an egg :—Se rodor ymbfēhþ ūtan eall þās niderlican gesceafte, swā seō scell ymbfēhþ ðæt æg, Shr. 63, 10: Met. 20, 174. Fæger swylce hē of ægerum ūt ālæde, scir of scylle, Exon. Th. 214, 4; Ph. 234. **III. a scale of a fish, serpent, etc.** :—Hió dyde sciella tō bisene his heor neohtum and ðus cwæð: Ælces fises sciell biþ tō ðotter gefēged *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur: Una uni conjungitur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 17. Sumum (serpents) scinan ða sciella swylce hiē wæron gyldene, Nar. 13, 19. Ðonne hiē (the serpent) mon slōg oððe sceat, ðonne glāð hit on ðæm scyllan, swelce hit wære smēde isen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Sindon ða scancan scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. Ne ete gē nānne fise būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla, Lev. 11, 9.

IV. a shell-shaped dish (?) or simply a shell :—Nim león gelynde, mylt on scylle (a dish or a shell?), Lchdm. i. 364, 24. Wyrme on scille, ii. 42, 16: 310, 6. [*Goth. skalja a tile*: *Icel. skel a shell.*] v. æg-, oster-, sǣ-, weolc-scill.

scill; *adj. Sonorous, sounding* :—Scyl was hearpe, Exon. Th. 353, 44; Reim. 27. [Cf. Heo song so lude and so sharpe Riht so me grude schille harpe, O. and N. 142. With a shil vois, Parten. 1997. Schylle and sharpe acutus, sonorus. Schyll and scharpy acute, aspre, sonore, Prompt. Parv. 446. Cf. O. H. Ger. scall sonus, sonitus; scella tintinabulum: *Icel. skilla a loud splash*; skella a rattle.] v. next word.

scillan to cause to sound :—Scyllendre concrepante, scyllende concrepans, Hpt. Gl. 518, 48. [O. H. Ger. scell; *p. scalta to cause to sound*: *Icel. skella.*] v. scellan.

scillht; *adj. Shell* (of fish) :—Ðū scealt sellan scillhte fiscas, Lchdm. ii. 196, 21: 254, 19. Scellehte, 227, 17.

scilling, es; *m. I. as a denomination of English money* (uncoined), a shilling. The shilling appears to have been of different values in different parts of the country; in Wessex five pennies make a shilling; Fīf penegas gemacigaþ ænne scillinge, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8; and with this statement agree several passages of Henry I.'s Laws, e.g. c. 93, § 3, 19, where unus solidus = v denarii, duo solidi = x denarii. In Mercia four pennies go to the shilling. According to Mercian law (Th. i. 190) the ceorl's wergild is 200s., the thane's six times as much, 1200s., the king's, which is six times the thane's, is £120; so that 7200s. = 120 × 240d., i.e. the shilling is four pennies. With this agrees L. W. i. 11; Th. i. 473, where it is said: Solidum Anglicum quatuor denarii constituit. In the Norman time the shilling is twelve pennies. This reckoning seems to be taken in earlier times. v. riht-scilling and Ex. 21, 10. The word is of constant occurrence in the Laws and Charters; from the latter the following passage may illustrate the point that the shilling was a denomination of value, not a coin: Biscop gesalde six hund scillinga on golde, Chart. Th. 90, 21. It also occurs as

a weight: Genim of ðysse wyrte petroselini swýðe smæl dust ānes scillinges gewihte, Lchdm. i. 240, 11.

II. as denoting foreign money the word is used to translate various words :—Scyilling *numisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 30. Scilling *obelus*, ii. 63, 68: *stater*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Scyilling (scilling, Lind., Rush.) *dragmam*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. Nis worulðfeoh ðe ic mē āgāu wille, sceat ne scilling, Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Hundraþ scillinga centum denarios, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 18. Þrim peniga fī scillinga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Þritig scillinga triginta argenteos, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 15. Þūsend scillinga ou seolfre mille argenteos, Gen. 20, 16. Feowerhund scillinga (siclos), 23, 16. Hē hēt heora ðeum fiftig scillinga tō sceatte syllan, Homl. Th. i. 88, 4. [*Goth. skillingis*: O. Frs. skilling: O. L. Ger., O. H. Ger. scilling solidus, aureus: *Icel. skillingr.*] v. mene-, riht-, wægn-scilling.

Scilling, es; *m. The name of a poet* :—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhofan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vid. 103.

scilling-rim, es; *n. A reckoning by shillings* :—Se mē beāg forgeaf, on ðam siex hund was smātes godes sceatta scillingrīme a ring containing gold to the value of six hundred shillings, Exon. Th. 324, 10; Vid. 92.

scīma, an; *m. Shadow, gloom* :—Ne hēr (in hell) dæg lȳhteþ for sceades scīman, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. Hȳdeþ hine æghwylc æfter sceades scīman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. [Cf. Uualdandes craft scal thi scadouuan mid skīmon virtus altissimi obumbrabit te, Hel. 279. M. H. Ger. scheme a shadow, mask; larva: Ger. schemen.] v. scīman.

scīma, an; *m. Splendour, brightness, light* :—Ðonne ðære sunnan scīma hāstast scīp, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 28: Cd. Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Ðæs leóhtes scīma was swā mycel *cujus radius lucis tantus exstitit*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 17: 5, 10; S. 625, 9. Se scīma gāstlice beorhtnesys, Guth. 2; Gdwin. 12, 22: Exon. Th. 44, 4; Cri. 697. Wuldres scīma scān, 179, 12; Gū. 1260. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. Heo nānig dæl leóhtes scīman geseōn mihte ne minimam quidem lucis aliequus posset particulam videre, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 20. Sió beorhtnes ðære sunnan scīman, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4: 39, 3; Fox 216, 1: 4; Fox 6, 33. Metod æfter sceaf scīrum scīman æfen, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Ðā gesundrode Waldend sceade wið scīman, 8, 22; Gen. 128. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman (splendore) ðæm treowum ufewardum, Nar. 30, 7. God hira mōd onliht mid ðæm scīman (radio) his giefre, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 21: 48; Swt. 369, 16. Fore scīman *prae fulgure*, Ps. Surt. 17, 13. Seó sunne scīman ne hæfde the sun was eclipsed, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 11. Swā ðæt ic mihte geseōn swiðe lytelne scīman leóhtes, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 29. Niht ne genipþ ðæs heofenlican leóhtes scīman *nox nulla rapit splendorem lucis amoenae*, Dōm. L. 16, 254. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen Wealdendes hræw, scīme scīman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. [*Goth. skeima fawh*: O. L. Ger. scīmo splendor, fulgor, nitor: O. Sax. dag-skīmo: O. H. Ger. scīmo splendor, fulgor, effulgentia, radius, fax: *Icel. skími a gleam of light.*] v. æfen-scīma.

scīman; *p. ode To grow dark, (of the eyes) to be dazzled, bleared* :—Mīne eāgan scīmaþ lippio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 59. Swā ðæt nān man ne mihte for ðam mycclum leóhte hire on beseōn . . . and swā hī hī georlfor sceawodon, swā scīmodon heora eāgon swīdor, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 153. Beoþ his dagas ðemde gefice swā ðū on scīmiendre sceade lōcige, Ps. Th. 143, 5. v. scīma.

scīman; *p. ode To shine, glisten* :—Ic scīmige (scīne, MS. W.) mico, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 1. Scīmande (scīnende, Rush.) *coruscans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 24. Cf. Be hiora hiwe . . . beoþ æblāce and eal se lichoma āscīmod (shiny), Lchdm. ii. 232, 2. [Pat hus scīneat and schimmed, O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Schan (schimede ant schan, MS. B.), Marh. 2, 34. Wið schimmede sword, 19, 30. Schiminde (schīninde, other MS.) hire nebscheaft, Jul. 55, 4. O. H. Ger. scīmit micat.] v. scīma.

scīmrian to shine, glisten :—Scymriendes wātes cerulei gurgitis, Germ. 401, 10. [Pat hus schīneð ond schimmed (schīmered, MS. T.), O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Hit schemered and schon, Gaw. 772. Pat eadi trume of schimerinde meidenes, H. M. 21, 34. Du, schemeren: Ger. schimmern: Swed. skimra. Cf. scīmeringe crepusculum, Grff. vi. 512.]

scīn, scīn, es; *n. An extraordinary appearance, a deceptive appearance, a spectre, evil spirit, phantom* :—Scīn portentum, Txts. 87, 1611. Scīn fantasma, i. nebulum (—am?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 43: 95, 65: prestigis, 79, 5. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ sōna feōnd be ðam feaxe, læteþ flint breacan scīnes sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. Egsa āstigeþ monna cymne ðonne blāce (blace?) scotiāþ scripēnde scīn (the spirits of the storm) scearpum wāpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rā. 4, 52. Swā biþ scīnna þeāw, deōfla wīse, 362, 4; Wal. 31. Scīnnum scenis (cf. scīna grīma, 94, 904), Txts. 97, 1831. Ðam deōfle wiðstandan ðonne hē his wōd scīnn (wōde scīn, MS. H.) tōbrædeþ to oppose the devil, when he spreads abroad his mad spirits (?), Wulfst. 80, 4. Cf. Ða hæþenan deōfle ofrodon . . . and ða brēdas ðæs flāsces stigon upp on ælce healf eall swile hit mist wære . . . ða hæþenan on swilon deōfolscīne (altered to —scīnne) blesseddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 39. Deōfulscīnnu þurh gebed beoþ oferswýðede demonia per orationem uincuntur, Scint. 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gi-scīn

fantasma. v. Grmm. D. M. 450, 867.] v. *scinna* and the compounds with *scín*.

scín (?) *brightness, shine.* [O. Sax. (sunnon) *skín*: O. Frs. (sunna) *skin*: O. H. Ger. *scín jubar*: M. H. Ger. *schîn*: Ger. *schein*: Icel. *sól*, *tungl-skin*.] v. *sun-scín*.

scínan; p. *scán*, *sceán* To *shine*. I. lit.:—Ic *scíne splendeo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. *Scíneþ candescit*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 89, 1. Swá se ligræsc *scínþ* (*fulget*), Lk. Skt. 17, 24; Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Donne seó sunne on heofone beorhtost *scíneþ*, 9; Fox 26, 15. *Scíneþ* ðes móna, Fins. Th. 13; Fin. 7. Ða steorran *scínþ* beforan ðam mōnan, and ne *scínþ* beforan ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. *Scaan ardebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 3. *Scán*, 7, 29. Se steorra (*comet*) *scán* .iii. mōnþas, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 4. His ansýn *scéán* (*resplenduit*) swá swá sunne, Mt. Kmb. 17, 2; Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 13; Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Seó rōd *scéán* swá heofenes tungol, Shrn. 149, 11. His ansýn eal *scéán* swá swá sunne, and his gewæda scinon on snāwes hwitýnse, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 7. Hwær is seó eorde ðe næfre sunne on ne *scéán*? In ðære reáðan sǣ, Salm. Kmb. 198, 14. Wigbord scinon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466. Eoforlic scinon, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303. An cyn ys *olocryseis*, ðæt is on ðre geþeode gecweden, ðæt heo eall golde scine, Lchdm. i. 242, 13. Hic scinon (*lucant*) on ðære heofenan fæstýnse, Gen. 1, 15. Sunnan leóma cymeþ *scýnan*, Exon. Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902. *Scíneðde refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Beorhtnes scíneðdes steorran *fulgor stellæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Scíneðdes léges, 4, 13; S. 581, 15. *Scíneðdum limpidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 34.

II. fig.:—Donne *scínþ* ða rihtwisan, Mt. Kmb. 13, 43. Se nama se ðe mid him swá lange *scéán* and bryhte *nomen quod apud eos tam diu claruerat*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 39; 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Seó stōw on ðære ðe ðu ðæt fægereste weorod on geóðgubhādnesse gesāwe *scínan* and wynsumian *locus iste in quo pulcherrimam hanc iuventutem jocundari ac fulgere conspicis*, 5, 12; S. 630, 15. Ðæt mōd swá beorhte ne mōt blican and *scínan*, Met. 22, 35; Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2. Ðæt ðu mōste hālig *scínan*, eadig on ðam ecan life, Exon. Th. 87, 19; Cri. 1427. On wordum and on ðæddum beorht and *scíneðde verbo et actibus clarus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 4. On *scíneðdre præpollenti*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 1. [Goth. *skéinan*: O. Sax. *skínan*: O. Frs. *skína*: O. H. Ger. *scínan*: Icel. *skína*.] v. *ā*, *be*-, *ge*-, *geond*-, *ofer*-, *ymb*-*scínan*.

scín-bān, es; n. *A shin, shin-bone*:—*Scina* vel *scinbān tibiae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 72; 71, 58. [A *schynbone sura*, 247, col. 2. Oc (*cervus*) leigþ his skinbon on oðres lendbon, Misc. 12, 359. M. H. Ger. *schine-bein*: Ger. *schien-bein*: Du. *sheen-been*.]

scín-, *scín*-craft, es; m. I. *The art by which deceptive appearances are produced, magic*:—Ðis synt ða idelyssa ðisse worlde . . . *scíncræft hæc sunt vanitates hujus mundi* . . . *ars magica*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hié ne angeátan mid hwelcum *scíncræfte* and mid hwelcum lotwence hit deofla dydon, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 17. Hē behēt ānum drýmen sceattas, gif hē mid his *scýncræfte* (*scín*-, MS. O.) him ðæt mæden mihte gemacian to wife, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 365. Beó ic scyldig, gif ic his *scýncræft* ne mæg ādwæscan mid mīnum drýncræfte, 14, 57. Hý wæron to sære beswicene þurh ðæs sweartan deofles *scíncræft*, Wulfst. 198, 18.

II. *a magic art or trick*:—*Scíncræfte præstigia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 59. Wiccan beoþ to helle bescofene for heora *scíncræftum*, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 29. Hī mid mislicum *scýncræftum* ðæt folc dwelodon, 482, 4. Hē wolde ðære fēman mōd on his *scíncræftum* onwendan to hǣðendōme, Shrn. 135, 1. Ða cwædon hī, ðæt hī *scíncræftas* ne cūpan, 90, 10. Se sceocca eow lǣrþ ðyllice *scíncræftas*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 106.

¶ In the following the word is glossed as if it were *scíncræftiga*:—*Scíncræfta hierophantorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 25; 82, 7; Hpt. Gl. 483, 7.

scín-craftiga, an; m. *a magician, sorcerer*:—Gif wiccan oððe wigleras, *scíncræftigan* oððe hōrcwēnan on earde wurðan āgitene, fýse hī man georne út of ðysan earde, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20.

scíne, *sciéne*, *scéne*, *sceóne*, *scióne*, *scýne*; adj. *Beautiful, fair, bright*:—Is se forrynel fæger and *sciéne*, Met. 29, 25; Cd. Th. 41, 14; Gen. 656. Cwæð ðæt his líc wære leóht and *scéne*, 17, 26; Gen. 265. Wæstun witig and *scéne*, 30, 16; Gen. 467. Deór wundrum *scýne* (*the panther*), Exon. Th. 356, 30; Pa. 19. Is seó womb wundrum fæger, scir and *scýne*, 219, 16; Ph. 308. Mægþ *scýne*, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Se scýna stān, Andr. Kmb. 1532; An. 767. On stede scýnum, Exon. Th. 70, 33; Cri. 1148. Ic ðe swá sciéne gesceapen hæfde, 85, 6; Cri. 187. Hē forlǣðde idese *sciéne*, Cd. Th. 43, 34; Gen. 700. Hē geseah Euan stōran sceóne gesceapene, 35, 3; Gen. 549. Tō sceáwianne done scýnan wite, Exon. Th. 57, 8; Cri. 915. Forhwon forlǣt ðu líf ðæt scýne, 90, 7; Cri. 1470. Sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Gimmas swá *scýne*, Exon. Th. 43, 27; Cri. 695; 219, 1; Ph. 300. Fugas *scýne*, 237, 17; Ph. 591. Þurh ða scēnan scinendan rīcu ðæs Fæder *per Patris fulgenti regna paratu*, Dōm. L. 18, 294. Him wif curon *scýne* and fægere, Cd. Th. 76, 5; Gen. 1252. Hyrsta *scýne*, Judth. Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317. Hiwbeorhtra and scýnra, Exon. Th. 357, 10; Pa. 26. Wurdon ðīn gesceapu scēnran, Cd. Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. Eue idesa sciémost, 51, 4; Gen. 821. Scénost, 39, 17; Gen. 626. Sceónost,

44, 5; Gen. 704. Engla scýnost, 22, 10; Gen. 338. [Feier and sceone (scene, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2299. Regan þr sceone (scene, 2nd MS.), 3098. A steornne . . . briht and shene, Orm. 3431. Sceone and fazzerr, 15665. A þusent fold schenre þen þe sunne, A. R. 100, 4. Heo as schene as schininde sunne wende up aloft, Marh. 19, 14. Emelye hire yonge suster schene, Chauc. Kn. T. 114. Efter sharpe shoures moste shene is þe sonne, Piers P. 18, 409. Goth. skauns: O. Sax. skōni: O. Frs. skēne: O. L. Ger. scōni lucidus: O. H. Ger. scōni splendidus, splendens, formosus, venustus, pulcher, speciosus: Ger. schön.] v. *ælf*-, *sun*-, *þurh*-, *wite*-*scíne*.

scínefrian to *glitter*:—And *scínefrian ac micare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 33. *scíneðdic*; adj. *Clear, bright*:—Beorht f *scíneðdic* f leóht *lucidum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. v. *þurh*-*scíneðdic*.

scínere, *scinnere*, es; m. *One who produces deceptive appearances* (v. *scín*), *a magician*:—*Scinneras emaones*, Txs. 59, 746. *Scíneras*, *scinneras scienicis*, 98, 952.

scín-feld; dat. a; m. *The beautiful, Elysian field*, applied to Tempe:—Hwæt synt ða twegen men on neorxn wange? Enoch and Helias. Hwær wuniaþ hý? Malifica and Intimphonis (in Tempis?), ðæt is on sunfelda and on sceánfelda (*sceón*?), Salm. Kmb. 202, 2. On *scénefeldum in Tempis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 16; 89, 72.

scín-gedwola, an; m. *A delusion produced by magic, delusive appearance, phantom*:—*Scíneðwolun nebulam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 30.

scín-gelæc, es; n. *A magical practice*:—Hī ongunnon secgan ðæt hit drýncræftum gedōn wære *scíneðlacum* ðæt se stān mælde they said that it was done by the sorcerer's arts, by magical practices, that the stone spoke, Andr. Kmb. 1531; An. 767.

scín-, *scínn*-hiw, es; n. *A form produced by magic, phantom, spectre*:—*Scínnhiw prestigium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 61: *fantasma*, ii. 33, 82. *Scínlac vel* [*scínnhiw fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, 147, 42. *Rēplíc scínnhiw feralē monstrum*, 147, 53; Hymn. Surt. 142, 12. Ne eom ic nā scínnhiw (*phantasma*), swá swá gē wēnaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 26. *Scínnhiwes fantasieas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 11. *Scínnhiw[s] phantasmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 5. *Scínnhiwe*, 34, 1. *Wiccecræftas*, *scínnhiw prestigias*, 66, 25.

scín-hosu, e; f. *A shin-hose, a covering for the lower part of the leg, a greave*:—*Scínhose ocreis*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 5.

scín-lāc, es; n. I. *magic, necromancy, sorcery*:—*Scýnlāc necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 74. Se mec gescyldþ wid ðīnum scýnlāce, Exon. Th. 255, 15; Jul. 214. Hī sædon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire *scýnlāce* (cf. mid hire drýncræft, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) beornas forbiēðan and mid balocræftum weorpan on wilðra líc, Met. 26, 74. Twegen drýas ða worhton micel *scýnlāc* mid twām dracum, Shrn. 131, 29.

II. *a particular act of magic, a sorcery, delusion produced by magic*:—Hī ðæt hæfdon gedōn mid yflum scýnlācum, Shrn. 90, 10; 75, 18. Ða ðe galdorcraftas begangap, and mid ðeām unwære men beswicap, and hī aweniap from Godes gemynde mid heora scýnlācum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. *Scýnlācum*, Shrn. 141, 27.

III. *delusion, superstition, frenzy, rage*:—*Scýnlac fantasia*, i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 42. Ðætte gifearra from ðære stōwe ælc scýnlāc and ymbcerro diables fāces ut discedat ab eo loco omnis fantasia vel versutia diabolicae fraudis, Rtl. 120, 33. Næs his scýnlāc ne his hergiung on ða fremdan āne ac hē gelice slōg and hiénde ða ðe him wæron mid farende *nec minor ejus* (Alexander) *in suos crudelitas, quam in hostem rabies fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 19. Mānfulles scýnlāces *fanaticae superstitionis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 41; 509, 39. *Scýnlac[e] superstitione*, 500, 70. Sume Rōmāna wif on swelcum scýnlāce wurdon and on swelcum wōðan drēame *incredibili rabie et amore scelerum Romanae matronae exarserunt*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 25.

IV. *a delusive appearance, a spectre, apparition, phantom*:—Hī cwædon: Hyt ys scýnlāc dicentes: *Quia phantasma est*, Mt. Kmb. 14, 26. *Scýnlac nebulo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 16. *Scýnlāce præstigia*, 482, 74. Tō fleāne ælc scýnlāc ðiōles ad effugandum omne *fantasma diaboli*, Rtl. 100, 33. Deós wyrt (*ἀερτύον*) *scíneþ* on nihte swilce steorra on heofone, and se ðe hý nytende gesihþ, hē sægþ ðæt hē scýnlāc gesēo, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. *Scýnlac monstra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 15; *nebulones*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 73. Wid deofulscýnnesse and wid yfeler gesihþe, wulfes flāsc gesoden . . . ða scýnlāc ðe him ær ætywōdu ne geunstillaþ hý hine, Lchdm. i. 360, 13–16. Ðý læs cild sý hreōsende, oððe scýnlāc mēte, 350, 13. Ða ðe scýnlāc þrowien etan león flāsc; ne þrowiap hý ofer ðæt ænig scýnlāc, 364, 22. *Scýnlāca præstigiariūm*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 68. Galdras *præstigas*, *scýnlac fantasias*, 459, 16. Scýnlācu gesihþ, gestreðon of ungewēndum hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 18. [O. H. Ger. *scín*-leith *monstrum*.] v. Grmm. D. M. 450.

scín-læca, -lāca, an; m. *a magician, necromancer, sorcerer*:—*Scýnlācan* (-lācean, -lēcan) *nebulonis*, Txs. 81, 1372: *nebulis* (*nebulonis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 60; 79, 4. Ðæs leāsan scýnlācan *falsi nebulo*, 147, 2. Sabastianus ongon hine (*St. Victor*) nēðan to deofolgelde; ða hē ðæt ne gefafede, ða hēt hē sumne scýnlācan him sellan etan ðæt flāsc ðæt wæs geættred, Shrn. 84, 27. Hī gefetton Escolafius done scýnlācan mid ðære ungemetlican nēðran ðe mon Epithaurus hēt *horrendum illum Epidaurium colubrum, cum ipso Aesculapii lapide advenirent*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140,

9: 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Scīnlæcan *magi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 11. On helle beop ða scīnlæcan, ða ðe galdorcraeftas begangaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 23. Ða fēmann ðe gewunnaþ onfōn galdorcraeftigan and scīnlæcan (-læcan, MS. H.) and wican, ne læt ðu ða libban, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 50, 10. v. two following words.

scīn-læce, an; *f. A woman who practises magic, a sorceress*:—Ða cwædon Rōmweas ðæt heo wære dryfeges and scīnlæce, Shrn. 56, 13.

scīn-læc[e], -læc; *adj. Magical, phantasmal*:—Hi him hēton gefecccā to Escolapius ðone scīnlæcan mid ðære scīnlæcan (-læcan, MS. L.) nædran, Ors. 3, 10, tit.; Swt. 3, 19. Alēsedo from ælcum ongefīht scīnlæcam *libera ab omni inipugnatione fantasmatica*, Rtl. 98, 26. v. preceding words.

scīn-līc; *adj. Of the nature of an apparition, phantasmal*:—Suofno and næhta scīnelīco *sompnia et noxia fantasmata* (the glosser seems to have read *noctes fantasmaticae*?), Rtl. 180, 16.

scīnn, scīnnere. v. scīn, scīnere.

scīnna, an; *m. An evil spirit, spectre*:—Blace hworfon scīnnan (*the fallen angels*) forscpepe, sceapān hwearfdon geond ðæt atole scref (*hell*), Cd. Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72. Ðæt hiē leōða landgeweorc lāpum beweredon scuuccum and scīnnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. v. scīn.

scīnness, e; *f. Brightness, splendour*:—Ðe mōna ne seleþ scīnisse (*splendorem*) his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

scīn-seōð; *adj. Haunted by apparitions*:—Scīnseōcum men wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 4.

scīnu, e; *f. A shin*:—Scīnu *cruscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 20. Scīna vel scīnbān *tibiae*, i. 44, 72. Scyne oððe scīnbān *tibia (ae?)*, 71, 58. Scīna, 65, 42. Scāncan, scīna *tibia*s, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64. [O. H. Ger. scīna *tibia*.] v. scīn-bān.

scīo, scioppa. v. sceōn, scioppa.

scīp, es; *m. A patch, clout*:—Ne āsend nān man scīp (*scep altered to scyp*, MS. A.: ðæt ēsceapa *commisuram*, Lind.) of nīwum reāfe on eald reāf; elles ðæt nīwe slīt, and sc nīwa scyp (*as before in MS. A. and Lind.*) ne hylpþ ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36; Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Scyp (*also scyp*, MS. A.: later MSS. scēp, scyp) *assumentum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21.

scīp, es; *n. A ship*:—Scīp *navis vel faselus*, scīpu *rates*, sceort scīp *navisella vel cimba*, vel *campolus vel musculus*, litel scīp *scapha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 55–61. Scīp *ratīs*, horsa scīp *ypogavus*, swift scīp *archiromacus*, sceapēna scīp *paro*, ānbýme scīp *trabaria*, 56, 11–28. Scīp *barca*, ii. 12, 19; *caraba*, 22, 34. Foreward scīp *prorostis*, 68, 48. Scīpes botm *carina*, scīpes hlāford *nauculus*, i. 48, 3–4. Scīpes flōr *fori vel tabulata navium*, 63, 40. Lytlum scīpe *cimbula*, ii. 22, 34. Scīpe *cercilo*, 17, 72; 76, 30 (cf. aesc *cercilus*, 103, 56). Ða wende hē on scype (scīpp, Lind.) *ascendens nauem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Scyp āstīgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Swā eode hē on scyp, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 47. Scīpu *classes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 46. Scyppu (scīoppu, Rush.: scīoppu, Lind.) *naues*, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. Scīpu (scīoppu, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 5, 2: *nauculus*, 5, 7. Scyppu (scīoppu, Lind.) *naues*, 5, 11. Sceoppu, Ps. Surt. 47, 8: 103, 26. [Goth. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. Icel. skip: O. H. Ger. scif.] v. ærend-, ceāp-, fīrd-, flot-, for-, horn-, hýd-, lang-, pleg-, troh-, unfriþ-scip.

scīp-bīme, an; *f. A ship-trumpet*:—Scypbýman *classicam tubam*, Germ. 391, 48.

scīp-broc, es; *n. Trouble, hardship, or labour when journeying in a ship*:—Paulus him rehte hū mycclē scīpbrocu hē gebād on ðæm sīþe St. Paul related to them the hardships he had undergone on his voyage to Rome, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6.

scīp-brucol; *adj. Causing shipwreck*:—Scypbrucules wæles *naufiragi gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 9.

scīp-bryce, es; *m. Ship-wreck, what comes ashore from wrecks*:—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod intō Ramesēge . . . scīpbryce and ða sēupwarp on eallen þingen swā wel swā ic hit mē seolf betst habbe bī ða sēarīme āhwār in Engelande, Chart. Th. 421, 33. (Cf. L. H. i. 10, 1; Th. i. 519, 4 where among the rights (jura) belonging to the king *naufiragium* is mentioned.) [Cf. Icel. skip-brot *wreck drifted ashore*.]

scīp-craeft, es; *m. Naval power, strength in ships*:—Swegen sende hider and bæd him fylstes ongeān Magnus, ðæt man sceolde sendan . . . scyppa him tō fulsume. Ac hit þūhte unræd eallum folce, and hit weard gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde micelne scypcraeft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7.

scīp-drīncende (-drencende? see uēre gidrunce *mergeretur*, l. 31) *making shipwreck*:—Paulum scīpdrīncende gfrīaðe Paulum *naufiragantem liberavit*, Rtl. 61, 33.

scīpe, es; *m. I. pay, stipend*:—Scīpe vel bīgleofa *stipendium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 33. [Hi nollep paye þet hi solle, and hi ofhealdeþ þe ssepes of ham þet doþ hare nīedes, Aeyenb. 39, 5 (the word occurs several times in this work). Withholding or abrigging of the ships or the hyre or the wages of servants, Chauc. Persons T. (De Ira). And cf. Ne mihte ic of þan kīnge habben scīpinge; ich spende mine ahte þa wile þa heo ilaste, Laym. 13656.] II. *state, condition, dignity, office*:—Hæbbe ic mines cynscīpes gerīhta swā mīn fæder hæfde, and mīne þegnas hæbben heora scīpe (cf. se dēma ðe oðrum wōh dēma . . . þolige ā his þegenscīpes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–18) on mīnum tīman swā hý

hæfdon on mīnes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. ¶ -scīpe -ship, helps to form many nouns. [O. Frs. -skipe, -skip: O. Sax. -skeip.]

scīpen. v. scypen.

scīperes, es; *m. A sailor*:—Hē tealde ðæt his scīperes woldon wændon fram him, būton hē ðe raðor cōme . . . His scīperes gefēgon hīue and wurpon hīne on ðone bāt, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13–18. [From Scandinavian (?). Icel. skipari *a mariner*.]

scīp-fæt, es; *n. A vessel in the form of a ship*:—Hūseldisc *patena*, scīpfæt *cimbria* (the word occurs under the heading *nomina vasorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 32. Cf. *Hec acerca* a schyp for cense, 230, col. 2. Wright has the following note on this entry: The *nef*, a vessel in the form of a ship, used in the church from an early period to hold the incense, as well as other articles.

scīp-farend, es; *m. A ship-farer, sailor*:—Aidan ðām scypfarendum (*nautis*) ðone storm tōwardue foresægde, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. v. next word.

scīp-fērend, es; *m. A sailor*:—Wæron hiē on gescirplan scīpfērendum onlice, eāldendum, Andr. Kmbl. 500; An. 250. v. preceding word.

scīp-fīrd, e; *f. A naval force or expedition, a fleet*:—Ða deōs scīpfīrd (*the naval expedition described in the preceding paragraph*) ðus geendod was, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 15. Wē næfdon ða geselþa ðæt se scīpfīrd nyt tō wære ðisum earde, 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Ða cýðde man in tō ðære scīpfīrde, ðæt hi manu eāde befan mīhte, Erl. 141, 33. See land-fīrd for other passages. [Humber King & al his fleote & his muclele scīpferde comen on Albanaces londe, Laym. 2156.]

scīp-fīrdung, e; *f. A naval force or armament*:—Æt ðam ende ne beheōld hit nānþing seō scīpfīrding ne seō landfīrding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36. Burhbōta and brīcbōta āgīnne man georne on æghwīlcen ende, and fīrdunga eāc, and scīpfīrdunga ealswā, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32.

scīp-flota, an; *m. A sailor*:—Hettend crungun Sceotta leōða and scīpflotan (*the Danes*), Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 11.

scīp-fordung, -fīrdung, e; *f. Preparation of ships*:—Burhbōta and brīcbōta and scīpfōrdunga (-fīrdunga, MS. B.) āgīnne man georne (cf. wærlīc bīþ ðæt man æghwīlce geāre sōna æfter Eāstron fīrdscīpa gearwīge, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3), L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27. v. scīpfīrdung.

scīp-fyllep *the private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds*. The word occurs in a charter of Edgar granting to Bishop Oswald certain privileges connected with three hundreds, where in reciting the request that had been made to the king it is said: 'quatinus posset ipse (Oswald) cum monachis suis unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice scyppylled dicitur, per se habere.' The grant of the request is then stated: 'Ego Eadgarus Oswaldus episcopo annuo et dono huius libertatis priuilegium . . . ut ipse episcopus cum monachis suis de istis tribus centuriatibus . . . construant (constituant, Chart. Th. 214) unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice dicitur scyppylled oððe scyppsōne, in loco quem ob eius memoriam Oswaldeslaw deinceps appellari placuit, ubi querelam causae secundum morem patriae et legum iura iure discernantur; habeatque ipse episcopus debita transgressionum . . . et omnia quaecunque rex in suis hundredis habet,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 240. The connection between the sense in which the word seems to be used in the charter and the meanings of the two parts of the compound may perhaps be found in the entry under the year 1008 in the Chronicle. It there apparently states, that from every three hundred hides one ship should be furnished to the national fleet. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 105, and cf. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 255. The word fyllep occurs in the compound *winter-fyllep*, q. v.; cf. also Icel. skip-sōkn *a ship's crew*.

scīp-fīrdung, e; *f. Fitting out of ships*:—Ymbe scīpfīrdunga, ðæt æghwīlc geset sý sōna ofer Eāstran, L. Eth. v. 27; Th. i. 310, 26. v. scīp-fordung.

scīp-gebroc, es; *n. Shipwreck*:—Ðæt hiē æfter ðæm scīpgebroce him ða sæ ondræden *ut mare post naufragium meruauit*, Past. 52, 1; Swt. 403, 12. Ic ðe biðde ðæt ðu mē on ðæm scīpgebroce ðisses andweardan lifes sum bred geræce ðīnra gebeda in *huius quaeuo uitae naufragio orationis tuae me tabula sustine*, 65, 7; Swt. 467, 24. Hwelce tiber-nessa hiē dréogende wæron on hungre ge on scīpgebroce, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19.

scīp-gefoht, es; *n. A naval battle or war*:—Scypgefoht *bellum classicum*, Germ. 389, 42.

scīp-gefēre (?), es; *n. A going by ship, navigation, sailing*:—Hē on his scīpgefēre hwearf eft tō Cent rediit *Cantiam navigio*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 41.

scīp-getawu *furniture of a ship*:—Gerēfru vel scīpgetawu *aplustre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 19.

scīp-gild, es; *n. A ship-tax, a tax to supply funds for the maintenance of a fleet*:—Swā fela sýðe swā menn gylðaþ heregyld oððe tō scīpgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit census Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 24.

scīp-hamer, es; *m. A hammer carried in the hand, by which a signal is given to the rowers*:—Scīphamor *porticulus vel hortator remigum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 20. v. hamer.

scip-here, es; *m.* I. *a collection of ships of war, a naval force, a fleet of war*:—Sciphære classis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56; Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 75; *classica*, ii. 131, 62. Flota, sciphære clavis, 14, 45. Sciphære eow nymþ *reducat* te Dominus *classibus in Aegyptum*, Deut. 28, 68. On ðæs sæs waroþe tō sūþdæle ðanon ðe hī sciphære on becom in *litore oceanī ad meridiem quo naves eorum habebantur*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ðý ilcan geāre gegarode micel sciphære on Ald-Seaxum, and ðær weard micel gefeoht, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 6. Gif ænig sciphære on Engla lande hergie, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15. Ðý sunera fōr Ælfrēd cyning lū on sǣ mid sciphære and gefeaht wið .vii. sciphlēstas, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Persa cyning sende Conon mid sciphære (scip, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 25. Ðā cōman hī sōna mid sciphære *mox advehi navibus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 34. Ðæt on land Dena lādra nēnig mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahste, Beo. Th. 491; B. 243. Ne gehērde nōn mon ðaget nānne sciphære, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14. Se cyng wæs west on Deīnum wið ðone sciphære (*acting against the Danish fleet*), Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 26. On ðysum geāre wæs micel unfriþ on Angelcynnes loude purh sciphære, 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Sciphergas, Met. 8, 31. II. *the men of a ship of war*:—Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wið feower sciphlēstas Deniscra monna and ðara scipa tū genam . . . and tugen sciphēras him on hond eodon, and ða wāron miclum forslāgene, ær hīe on hond eodon (cf. ðara scipa twā genāmon . . . and twā him on hand eodon, and ða men wāron myclum ofslāgene, ær hī on hand eodon, MS. E.), Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 12.

sciphære-līc, *adj.* *Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Sciphærelīcū *classicis*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 40. **scip-hlēder**, e; *f.* *A ship's ladder, a ladder for passing from a ship to the shore*:—Sciphlēder *pons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 53. Sciphlēdder *ponsis*, 56, 47.

scip-hlēst, es; *m.* I. *the body of (fighting) men on a ship*:—Claudius se consul for an Pūnice and him Hamibul ūt on sǣ ongēan com and ealle ofslōg būton .xxx. sciphlēsta ða oþflugon tō Libeum ðam īglāne *Claudius consul contra hostem profectus superatus est. Et ipse quidem cum triginta navibus Lilybaeum confugit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 32. Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning wið .xxxv. sciphlēsta, Chr. 833; Erl. 64, 19; 837; Erl. 66, 5; 840; Erl. 66, 19. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wið .vii. sciphlēstas and hīera ān gefēng and ða oðru gefēlme, 875; Erl. 78, 6. Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wið feower sciphlēstas Deniscra monna, and ðara scipa tū genam, 882; Erl. 82, 10. II. *a ship of burden, a transport*:—Sciplēst *oneraria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 71. Scyphlēst *honeraria*, ii. 43, 10 (cf. *hlaestscip honeraria*, 110, 46).

scip-hlāford, es; *m.* *A ship-master*:—Sciphhlāford *naulerus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 16.

scipian *to take shape*:—Ðonne gelimþ ðæræ (*the mother*) manigfeald sār ðonne ðas byrþes lic on hire innoþe scyþigende biþ, Lchdm. iii. 146, 15. v. scippan.

scipian; *p.* *ode To put in order, equip, man a ship*:—Ðā lēt Eādweard cyng scypian xl snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 33. [From (?) *Icel.* *skipa* *to give order or arrangement to things, to man a ship.*]

scipian; *p.* *ode To take ship*:—Se eorl on Wiht scipode and intō Normandig fōr, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 12. v. ge-scipian.

scipincel, es; *n.* *A small ship*:—Scipincel *carabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 1; 64, 3. Scipincel *navicula*, 56, 12.

scip-lād, e; *f.* *Sailing, navigating*:—Hē wolde on scyplāde mid ða fēmnan hām hweorfan *navigio cum virgine redire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 27.

scip-līc; *adj.* *Relating to a fleet, naval*:—Ða men ða ðe beoþ winnende in sciplicum gewinne, Shr. 35, 12. Ðām sciplicum *classicis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 7. Flotlicum, sciplicum *classicis*, 131, 63. Sciplicum *herium classicis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 39. [O. H. Ger. *scēf-līh nauticus, navalis*.]

scip-līdend, es; *m.* *One who goes in a ship*:—Hē cwæð tō ðām sciplīdendum . . . ða sciplīdende ðæt gehērende mearcedon ðone dæg, Shr. 85, 30–86, 2. Ealla ða þing ða ðe scyplīdendum (*navigantibus*) nyðþearflīc gesewen wāron, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 26. v. next word.

scip-līdende; *adj.* *Going in a ship, sailing*:—Hē sǣde sciplīdendum monnum, Shr. 85, 28; Homl. As. 117, 17. Ða sciplīdendan *navigeros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 35.

scip-mærels *a ship-rope*:—Scipmærls *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 4. v. mærels.

scip-mann, es; *m.* *A mariner, sailor*; *nauta, navarchus*:—Scyppman *nauta*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 26. Scipman *navarchus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 15. (1) *a sailor, one of a ship's crew*:—Ðā ongunnon ða nýðlingas and ða scyppmen ða ancras on ðone sǣ sendan woldou ðæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tenabant nautae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Volosianus hēt hys scyppmen swiðe forþ rōwan, St. And. 44, 4. (2) *one who goes on trading voyages*:—Scipmanna (-e, MS.) myrt *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 10. Ðēm scipmannum is beboden geflice and ðēm landbūendum, ðæt ealles ðæs ðe him on heora cǣpe gewæaxe hig Gode ðone teoþan dæl āgyfen, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. [Arður him ot scipe fusde and hehte þat his scipmen brohten hine to Romerel,

Laym. 28308. Agrayped ase byeþ þe sshipmen ine ssipe, þet ase zone ase he yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne hi yerneþ, Ayeub. 140, 22. See Chaucer's Prologue, vv. 388–410. *Icel.* *skip-maðr one of a crew.*]

scippan, scieppan, sceppan; *p.* *scōp, scēop*; *pp.* *sceapan, scepen*. I. *to shape, form*:—Ic hiwige oððe scyppe *ingo*. Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61.

II. *to create* (of the act of the Deity):—Ðū scyppest eorþan ansýne *renouabis faciem terrae*, Ps. Th. 103, 28. Ælmihtig fæder ðe ða scīran gesceaft scēope and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Waldend scōp wuðige mōras, Exon. Th. 193, 11; Az. 120: 132, 1; Gū. 466. Ðā hē Adam scēop, Cd. Th. 77, 21; Gen. 1278. Swā gōd Sceoppend rihtlice scēop eall ðæt hē scēop, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 12. Heortan clāne scyp (*crea*) on mē, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. God gesceōp ealle gesceafta, and deofol nāne gesceafta scyppan ne mæg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Hē (*God*) selcūde syððan scyppan nolde, Hexam. 12; Norm. 20, 15. Ic scyppendum wuldorcýninge hýrde, rīcum dryhtne, Exon. Th. 453, 16; Hy. 4, 15. Hē beað and sceapene synd ipse *mandavit, et creata sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 9.

III. *to shape for one* (*dat.*) as his fate (*acc.*), to assign as a person's lot. v. ge-sceap:—Scōp *censebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 28; 91, 1. Unc Dryhten scōp sīþ ætsomme, Exon. Th. 494, 3; Rā. 82, 2. God monna cræftas scēop and scyrede æghwylcum on eorþan eormecýnnes, 332, 34; Vy. 95. Ðā scēop frēa ælmihtig fāgum wyrm wide sīpas, Cd. Th. 55, 32; Gen. 903: 110, 21; Gen. 1841. Hū him weorðe geond woruld wīdsīþ sceapan, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Ðær eow is hām sceapan, Exon. Th. 142, 25; Cri. 649. Wæs sió wriht scepen wið Hugas, Beo. Th. 5819; B. 2913.

III a. *to destine, adjudge* a person (*acc.*) to anything:—Scēop and scyrede Scyppend ūre oferhīdig cyng engla of heofum *our Creator adjudged the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Ic eom wiht on gewin sceapan *I am a creature destined to strife*, Exon. Th. 400, 15; Rā. 21, 1; 405, 14; Rā. 24, 2. III b. *in the phrases* *naman* or *tō naman* *scippan to give a name*:—Him se pāpa Petrus tō noman scōp *cui papa Petri nomen imposuerat*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 43. Scōp him Heort naman, Beo. Th. 157; B. 78. Se apostol scēop ðære cyrcan naman 'resurrectio', Homl. Th. ii. 474, 33. Rice menn scēoþon heora bearnum naman be him sylfum, i. 478, 9. Scēoþan, Shr. 47, 26. Gē fægnaþ ðæt gē mōton sceppan done naman, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 24. [Goth. skapjan: *O. Sax.* skeppian: *O. Frs.* skeppa: *O. H. Ger.* scepfen, skeffen: *Icel.* skeppja. Cf. also *O. H. Ger.* scaffan: *Icel.* skapa.] v. ā-, for-, ge-scippan, -sceppan.

Scieppend, es; *m.* *The Creator*:—Ðū Scieppend heofones and eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30; Past. 7; Swt. 49, 17; Cd. Th. 234, 15; Dan. 292; Andr. Kmbl. 556; An. 278. Scieppend *Creator*, Ril. 145, 24. Scieppend, 166, 29. Scieppend, 180, 8. Scieppend, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 12; Cd. Th. 283, 24; Sat. 309. Sceoppend, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 21; 14, 2; Fox 44, 27; 33, 4; Fox 132, 13. Scyppend, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 2; Cd. Th. 5, 2; Gen. 65. [O. E. Homl. sceppende, scuppend: *A. R.* schuppinde: *Orm.* shippennð.]

scip-rāp, es; *m.* *A cable*:—Sciprāpas *rudentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 24; 57, 1. Hiora (*walrus*) hýd biþ swiðe gōd tō sciprāpum . . . Ðæt gafol biþ on ðēm sciprāpum, ðe beoþ of hwæles hýde geworht and of seoles . . . Se byrðesta sceall gyldan . . . tweogen sciprāpas; ægðer sý syxtig elna lang, oððer sý of hwæles hýde geworht, oðer of soles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1–23.

scip-rēdra, an; *m.* *A sailor*:—Scyprēdra *navita*, Germ. 389, 39. Hē on scyp eode, and myd hys scyprēdrum hys sgl up āhof, and forþ seglode, St. And. 38, 32.

scip-rōder, es; *n.* *An oar or a rudder for a ship*:—Sciprōder *navalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 37.

scip-rōwend, es; *m.* *One who rows in a ship, a sailor, one of a crew*:—Sciprōwend *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 33.

scip-ryne, es; *m.* *A course or channel for ships*:—Hē lēt delfon ān mycel gedelf and wolde ðæt scipryne sceolde ðærinne licgean eall swā hig dydon on Sandwic *he had a great trench dug and intended that in it ships could run, just as they did at Sandwich*, Chart. Th. 341, 16.

scip-setl, es; *n.* *A seat or bench for rowers*:—Scipsetl *transtra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 14; 64, 8.

scip-sōcn v. scip-fylleþ.

scip-steall, es; *m.* *A place for a ship*:—Andlang streāmes on scyp-steal, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 316, 16.

scip-teōra, -stýra, an; *m.* *A steersman, pilot*:—Swiðe eāde mæg on smyltre sǣ ungelæred scipstýra (-stýora, Cott. MSS.) genōh ryhte stýran *quieto mari recte navem imperitus nauta dirigit*, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 59, 1. Swā swā gōd scipstýra (-stýora, Cott. MS.) ongit micelne wind ær hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 13. [Icel. skip-sjóri *a skipper*.]

scip-teorra, an; *m.* *The Pole-star*:—Tweogen steorran standaþ stille . . . ðone norðran wē gescōp; ðone hātāþ menn scipsteorra, Lchdm. iii. 270, 20.

scip-teora, -teara, -tara, -tera, an; *m.* -ter, -teoro (u), -tearo; *gen.* -tearos, *n.* *Pitch*:—Scipter *bitumen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 36. Sciptearo, Lchdm. ii. 66, 8. Sciptearos læst, 126, 8. Sciptaran *bituminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 77. Scipteran, 82, 40. Scipteran *bitumine*, 84, 41. Dō

gōdne sciptaran tō, Lchdm. ii. 326, 14. Ðā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leād and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7. Dō sciptearo tō, Lchdm. ii. 122, 17; 124, 10.

scip-toll, es; *m. Passage money*:—Sciptol *naulum* (cf. a schyppes tolle hoc *naulum*, 274, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*Icel.* skip-tollr.]

scip-wealh; *gen.* -weales; *m. A servant whose service is connected with ships*:—Ðæt land is sum inland, sum hit is ðan scipwealan tō gafole gesett (*the land in question lies by the Severn*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19.

scip-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of a ship*:—Scipweardas, Andr. Kmbl. 596; An. 297.

scip-weorod, es; *n. The crew of a vessel*:—Scipweredes (-weardes?) *nauleri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 48.

scip-wise, *an*; *f. The fashion or form of a ship*:—On scipwisan geworht *made in the fashion of a ship*, Nar. 11, 20. Ðā nam heō ānne riscenne windel on scipwisan gesceapenne *sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam*, Ex. 2, 3.

scip-wyrhta, *an*; *m. A shipwright*:—Scipwyrhta *navicularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 13.

scīr, e; *f.* **I. office, charge, business, administration, government**:—Scīr *procuratio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 36; 288, 58. Scīr, ii. 117, 71. Scīr *dispensatio*, 106, 51; 25, 55; 140, 65; *negotium*, 59, 65. Ðonne se mōna biþ .xx. niht, and .i. and .xx. niht, ðæt biþ scīr oððe ceap in ðem swefte tōward, Lchdm. iii. 160, 8. Scīre *prefecturae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 2. Ne gewanige se reccere nā done ymbhogan ðære inneran scīre for ðære ābūngige ðære ūttran *sit rector interiorum curam in exteriorum occupatione non minuens*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 13. Persa cuning benom ðone ealdorman his scīre, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 66, 22. Scīre *negotio*, Ps. Surt. 90, 6. Hē wīd ða scīre (*the office of bishop*) ne winne, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 11. Hū deas se griþan on ða scīre ðæt hē ārendige oðrum monnum tō Gode *qua mente apud Deum intercessionis locum pro populo arripit*? 10, 2; Swt. 63, 7. Se ðe ðone sacerdhād onfehþ, hē onfehþ friccan scīre *praecanis officium suscipit, quisquis ad sacerdotium accedit*, 15, 2; Swt. 91, 21; 45, 1; Swt. 337, 15. Āgyf ðīne scīre *give up thine office (of steward)*, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Paulinus ðære cyrican scīre (*curam*) onfēng, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 15. Hē forlēt ða scīre ðæs mynster his brēder *reliquit monasterii et animarum curam fratri suo*, 3, 19; S. 549, 39. For intingan ðære cynelīca scīra *negotiorum regalium causa*, 3, 23; S. 551, 1. Him leofre was se cristendōm tō begāne ðonne his scīra tō habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 8. Ic ne oncnēow scīre *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Surt. 70, 15.

I a. where the term refers to an English official:—Se ðe þeōf gefēhþ . . . and hē hine ðonne ālæte . . . gif hē ealdorman siē, polie his scīre, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 19.

II. a district, province, as an ecclesiastical term diocese, parish:—Scīr *provincia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 3. Siō scīr hātte Hālgoland ðe hē (*Ohthere*) on būde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 9. Hē āxode hū ðære peode nama wære ðe hī of cōmon . . . Gyt ðā Gregorius befrān hū ðære scīre nama wære ðe ða cnapan of ālædde wæron, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 27–33. Scīre biscepas *vicarii episcopi*, Rtl. 194, 33. Hī feorðon fram ðære scīre bisceope, and God him foresceawode on sumere oðre scīre on Francena rice fulgōde wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 122. On Alexandisce scīre, 2, 29. Tō Cappadonisce scīre, 3, 88. Ðā gemunde se ealdorman (*Pilate*) ðæt Herodes was on ðære scīre, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 31. Ðæt mynster gesett on Angel-seaxna scīre and eac oðer mynster on ðære ylcan scīre *monasterium situm in provincia Saxonia, atque aliud monasterium in eadem provincia*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 25; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 154. Scīre *parochiam*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 38. Liōdbiscepas, in scīrum and londum gesettedo, Rtl. 194, 35. Scīre *provincias, regiones*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 17. Scīra *provincias*, 512, 12. Ðis wundor āsprang geond ða gehendan scīra, Homl. Th. i. 562, 20. **II a. the people of a district, a tribe**:—Hē is swyðe rihtwys wær, ðæt wāt eall ðeos scýr, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 120. Twā scīra, ðæt ys, Iude and Benjamin, Ps. Th. 45, arg. Ðis sind ðe wæron ða æðelestan ealdras geond ða scīra *hi nobilissimi principes multitudinis per tribus et cognationes suas*, Num. 1, 16.

III. as a technical English term, a shire:—Hæbbe man scīrgemōt, and ðær beo on ðære scīre bisceop and se ealdorman, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 4; ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19. Ðære scīre bisceop *episcopus provinciae*, L. Ecg. p. iii. 11; Th. ii. 200, 4. Him man sealde gīslas of ælcere scīre, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 1. Gif man wille of boldgetale in oðer boldgetel hlāford sēcan, dō ðæt mid ðæs ealdormannes gewitnesse ðe hē ær in his scīre folgede, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4. Gif man spor gespirige of scīre in oðre . . . driþan hī ðæt spor oþ hit man ðam gerēfan gecyðe, fō hē syððan tō and adrife ðæt spor ūt of his scīre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Ðæt ælc gerēfa nāme ðæt wedd on his āgenre scīre, v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ne nime nān man nāne nāme ne innan scīre ne ūtan scīre, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 12. Gif hwā fare unāliefed fram his hlāforde oððe on oðre scīre hine beste, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hēde se ðe scīre healde, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33.

III a. The people of a shire, the community inhabiting a shire:—Nān scīr nolde oðre gelæstan æt nýxtan at last no shire would help another, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 11. Ðā sealde Leōfwīne ealdorman . . . and eal seō scīr his land clāne, Chart. Th. 376, 14; L. C. S.

19; Th. i. 386, 15. Se ðe land gewerod hæbbe be scīre gewitnesse, 80; Th. i. 420, 20. Wæs se cyng ðā ðiderweardes mid ðære scīre ðe mid him fierdedon, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Hī lifedon of Eāst-Seaxum and of ðam scīrum ðe ðær nýxt wæron, 1002; Erl. 143, 5.

IV. as an ecclesiastical term, the district in charge of an ecclesiastic (bishop, etc.), a *diocese, parish*:—Swā bisceop him tæce ðe hit on his scīre sý, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 2. Gif man ænig lic of rihtscīre lecce, L. Eth. vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Gif preost on unriht ūt of scīre hād begite, gilde .xii. ðr, and polie his hādes, būton scīre bisceop him hādes geunne, L. N. P. L. 12; Th. ii. 292, 13. Ðises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of ðam hīdun ðe oðre bisceopas ær hæfdon into hyra scīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 12. Nænigum heora ālyfed si ænige sacerdlīce þēnunga ðōn būton ðæs bisceopes leāfe ðe hī on his scīre (*parochia*) gefeormade sīn, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 5. [O. H. Ger. *scīra procuratio, negotium*.] v. bisceop, burh-, gerēf-, hām-, mæssepreost-, mynster-, prāfoest-, preost-, scrift-, toll-, tūn-scīr; and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 109 sqq.; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. i. c. 3.

scīr; *adj. Clear, bright*:—Scīr *limpidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 54. Scīr *sublustris*, Txts. 96, 941.

I. of living creatures, bright, brilliant, splendid, resplendent:—Scīr Metod (*God*), Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. Scīr cuning (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 71, 9; Cri. 1153. Is seō womb (*of the phenix*) wundrum fæger, scīr and scýne, 219, 16; Ph. 308; 214, 4; Ph. 234. Ic eom āscæden from ðære scīran driht (*the heavenly host*), Cd. Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Ðone scīran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 740; El. 370.

I a. of a quality:—Gē ða scīran miht (*the power of Christ*) dēman ungunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 620; El. 310.

II. of inanimate things, (a) of vegetation, bright, brilliant, white:—Offer hine scīr cymep mīnre segnunga sōðfæst blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Gesēþ ðas eardas ðæt hig synt scīre (*albae*) tō rīpene, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. (b) of metals, stones, etc., *bright, lustrous, glittering, brilliant*:—Scēan scīr werod (*the band with glittering armour*), Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Hringīren scīr, Beo. Th. 650; B. 322. Scīran golde, 3393; B. 1694. Hē gewyrceþ scīrne mēce, Exon. Th. 297, 8; Crā. 65. Hyrste beorhte, reāde and scīre, 392, 25; Rā. 12, 2. Scīre burstan mīras and stānas, 70, 22; Cri. 1142. Scīre helmas, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. (c) of glass, clear, transparent:—Swā ðæt scīr glæs ðæt mon ypāst mag eall purhwītan, Exon. Th. 78, 33. (d) of water, clear, limpid:—Offer Pantan, ofer scīr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 42; By. 98. Ðā hlūtran and ða scīran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 10. [Purh ān scýr wæter Brādan æ hātte, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 16.] (e) of wine, *bright, clear, pure, neat*:—Wīnes scīres *vini meri*, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. Syle drincan on scīrum wīne, Lchdm. i. 342, 23. Nalles scīr wīn hī ne druncan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9; Met. 8, 21. Scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. (f) of light and light-giving things, *bright, clear, brilliant*:—Heofontorht swegl (*the sun*) scīr, Exon. Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74; 486, 18; Rā. 72, 17. Sunne scīr and beorht, Met. 30, 9. Scīr scīre scell (*the firmament*), 20, 174. Metod æfter sceaf scīrum scīman æfen ærest, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Scīrne scīman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. Fleogān purh scīrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15; Rā. 59, 4. Purh ða scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Blāce stōdon ofer sceotendum scīre leōman, Cd. Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. On sumera ðonne ða hātostan weder synd and ða scīran dagas hwītan, Lchdm. iii. 252, 10. Scippend scīra tungla, Met. 4, 1; 20, 8. Hwī hī (*stars*) ne scīnen scīrum wederum, 28, 45. (g) of the world:—Purh ða scīran gesceaft, Exon. Th. 286, 7; Jul. 728. (h) of a banner:—Fana hwearfode scīr on sceafte *the flag fluttered gleaming bright on its staff*, Met. i. 11. (i) of the voice, clear:—Wit Scilling scīran reorde song āhofān, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. [Iss all þeþro spell shir atter and shir galle, Orm. 15383. Clene off grediþnesse and off galnesse skir and fre, 8015; *Prompt. Parv.* schyre, as water and oper lycure *perspicuus, clarus*.] Þe mihte of schir and of clene bone, A. R. 246, 26. Ðæt skie scīr, Gen. and Ex. 3848. *Goth.* skeirs *clear, evident*: O. Sax. skīr, skīri (wīn, watar): O. L. Ger. scīri: O. Frs. skīre: M. H. Ger. schīr: *Icel.* skīrr *clear, bright, pure*.]

scīran to cut. v. *sceran*.

scīran to discharge an office. v. *ge-scīran*.

scīran; *p. de.* **I. to make clear what is hidden or obscure, declare, tell, make known**:—Drihten ðæt ongeat and geseah, ðæt se deōfol ðone ludea lērde, ðæt hē hine belāwde. Ac ðæt hē ðeahhwædere ge-ðyldelīce āber and gemetfæstlice scīrde (*did not declare it in terms of strong reprobation*), Homl. As. 154, 68. Gif hiē eallunga forberan ne mægen ðæt hiē hit ne scīren, ðonne sprecen hiē ymbe his unþeawas, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 9. Ðæt hit sceāden mæl scýran mōste, cwealmbealu cýðan, Beo. Th. 3883; B. 1939. [God ðe soðe shire, Gen. and Ex. 2036.] **II. to make clear by distinguishing between things, to distinguish, decide**:—Scīro *disceptavero*, Txts. 57, 688. Is gehāten ðæt hē wille cweðan, 'Gewitāþ from mē āwierge.' Ne scīrþ hē nō hwæðer hiē reafoden oððe hwelc oðer yfel fremeden (*no distinction is made in the sentence between various kinds of evil*), Past. 44; Swt. 329, 7. Ðæt gē ne scīraþ *you do not bring out that (the difference between a man in his youth and in mature age) clearly*, Exon. Th. 132, 21; Gū. 476. Hē hēt wurpan ac hē ne scýrde on hwæðere healfē hī ðæt net wurpan

sceoldon he bade throw, but he did not decide on which side they were to throw the net, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 9.

III. *to bring a charge against a person*:—Scírde actionabatur [or is the verb here connected with scír an office? cf. gescíra ullicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2, folcgeréfa actionator, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 30; Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 11: 3, 55. Ealdormenn swýðe spræcon and wíð mē wráðm wordum scírdan principes aduersum me loquebantur, Ps. Th. 118, 23. [Cf. Nes nan mon þat durste word scíren, Laym. 16822.]

IV. *to get clear of obligation, trouble, etc., get exemption*:—Gif hwylc man done ándagan forgemeleásige, æt forman cyrre .iii. messan, æt óðerum cyrre .v., æt þridðan cyrre ne scíre his nán man (no man shall be exempt from the obligation), bútan hit sié for metrumnesse odde for hláfordes neóde, Chart. Th. 614, 18. Ðæm folce wæs ægðres waa ge ðæt hié ðæt mæste yfel forberan sceoldon ge eac ðæt hié his scíran ne dorstan there was trouble to the people on both accounts, that they had to bear a very great evil, and that they durst not get rid of it, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 32. [A. R. schiren to make pure: Goth. gaskirjan to interpret: Icel. skíra to purify, clear from a charge; skýra to explain, solve, decide.]

scír-basu; *adj. Bright purple*:—Scírbasu benetum (venetus caeruleus, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 30.

scír-biscop, *es*; *m.* The bishop of a shire or diocese (v. scír, III. 2):—Bête ðæt, swá se scír-biscop and eal scírwitan dēman, Wulfst. 173, 30. [De scýrbiscop episcopus dioceseos, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 32.]

scírdan; *p. de To hurt, injure*:—Hwílcan gepance mæg ænig man geþencan on his móde, ðæt he tō sacerdan heáfoð áhyld, . . . and hī hrædlice síddan scýrde odde scýnde mid worde odde weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 35. Ða ðe godcunde lāre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan and scýrdan on ænige wísan, Wulfst. 168, 9. [Icel. skerdá to diminish: O. H. Ger. giscartit uerð dolet.] v. sceard; *adj.*

scírdan; *adj.* Of tiles or sherds:—Scerden testum, Germ. 400, 553. v. sceard a sherd.

scíre (?), *an*; *f.* An enclosure, precinct:—Portic porticus, scíre peribolum, heall aula, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 3. [Cf. (?) Andlang scíre on hwedels heal, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 358, 15.]

scíre; *adv.* **I.** of light, clearly, brightly:—Scíre scínan, Exon. Th. 67, 15; Cri. 1089; Andr. Kmbl. 1671; An. 838; Salm. Kmbl. 679; Sal. 339.

II. of the voice, clearly:—Saga hwætt ic hātte ða (ðe?) swá scíre nige (cige?), scæwendwísan hlíde onhyrge, hælepum bodige wilcumenā fela wōpe minre, Exon. Th. 390, 29; Rā. 9, 9.

scír- (scír-?) *ecg*; *adj.* Having a bright (cutting? cf. sceran) edge:—Swurd scearp and scírecg, Lechdm. i. 390, 7. Cf. brún-ecg.

scírfe-mūs. v. scýrfe-mūs.

scír-gemōt, *es*; *n.* A shire-mote, a meeting of the duly qualified men of a shire:—Hēr swutelap on þissum gewrite ðæt ān scírgemōt sæt æt Ægelnoþes stāne be Cnutes dæge cinges. Ðær sæton Ædelstān bīscop and Rāig ealdorman . . . and ðær wæs Bryning scírgerēfa . . . and ealle ða þegnas on Herefordscíre, Chart. Th. 336, 22. Gif hē æt ðam þridðan cyrre nān riht næbbe, ðonne fare hē fēorþan síðe tō scírgemōte, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. Hæbbe man tuwa on geāre scírgemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3. Habbe man twa scírgemōt on geāre, L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 5. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. shiremoot.

scír-gerēfa, *an*; *m.* A shire-reeve, sheriff, 'the judicial president of a shire.' v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. ii. c. v. The word glosses presses in Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 11. (1) of a secular official, v. scír, III:—Ælfnōþ scírgerēfa, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 29. Ån scírgemōt sæt æt Ægelnoþes stāne . . . ðær wæs Bryning scírgerēfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 54, 14. On Ædelwines scírgerēfan gewitnesse, 10, 27. (2) of an ecclesiastic, v. scír, IV:—Ðonne sceall Cristes scírgerēfan (the bishop) ðæt witan, and ymbe ðæt dihtan and dēman, swá swā hēc tæcan, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 8.

scír-gesceatt, *es*; *n.* The property of a see:—Æðelric bīscop grēt freondlice Æðelmær: and ic cýðe ðæt mē is wana æt ðam scýrgesceatte ðus micelys ðe mīne foregengan hæfdon . . . Ðises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of ðām hīdun ðe óðre bīscopas ær hæfdon intō hyra scýre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4.

scír-ham; *adj.* Having bright armour:—Scacan scírhamē (Beowulf and his followers) tō scīpe fōron, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1895.

scírrian; *p. ede*; *pp.* scíred, scírred (v. ā-scírred) *To separate, divide* (v. scírunge, ā-, tō-scírrian), but used only metaphorically of setting apart something as a person's lot, to ordain, assign, allot, dispense:—Swā missenlice meahhtig Dryhten geond eorpan scéat eallum ðeálep, scýrlep and scrífeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. God geond middangeard monna cræftas sceóp and scýrede, 332, 34; Vy. 95. Ðara gifena ðe him tō duguþe Drihten scýrede, Cd. Th. 221, 13; Dan. 87. Sceóp ðā and scýrede Scýppend úre oferhíðig cyn engla of heofnum then did our Creator adjudge and ordain the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven, Cd. Th. 5, 1; Gen. 65. Gif ðe Alwalda scírrian wille ðæt ðú nōt if the All-ruler be pleased to grant thee opportunity, 171, 12; Gen. 2827. Sceolde him beón ðeáþ scýred ðeolþ death be the lot doomed him, 31, 15; Gen. 485. Sié hira ðæl scíred mid Marian may their part be assigned with Mary, Elen. Kmbl. 2462; El. 1232. Ðær womsceaþan on ðone

wýrsan ðæl scýrede weorþaþ, hāteþ Scýppend him gewitan on ða winstran hound, Exon. Th. 75, 26; Cri. 1227. [O. Sax. skirian: O. H. Ger. scerian.] v. ā-, be-, ge-scerian, -scirian.

scíriendlic; *adj.* Derivative:—Scýriendlic dirivativum, deductum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 44. v. ā-scírigendlic.

scírig-mann, *es*; *m.* Apparently the same as scír-mann, q. v. The form occurs only in one (Kentish) charter, where 'Wulfsges preóst se scírigmann' is twice mentioned, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 127, 128. In a later Latin version of this charter the term is rendered scírman and explained by iudex comitatus, iudex provincie, Chart. Th. 275, 276, and in this sense it is taken by Kemble, v. Saxons in England, ii. 168 sq. In another charter the same person is mentioned, but without the title: a grant of land is made by Ethelred to Winchester 'ofer Wulfsges dæg preóstes,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135. This document is dated 906; somewhat later, in the time of Æt, Wulfsges preóst is mentioned in connection with Kent, but then Ædelwine is scíregerēfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 10. In another charter (before 1011) Leófric is scírseman in Kent. For the form scírig-, cf. (?) hýrig-mann.

scír-mæled; *adj.* Brightly marked, bright with inlaid ornaments:—Scírmæled swýrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. v. mál-sweord.

scír-mann (scíre-, scíres-), *es*; *m.* **I.** an official, officer, ruler, one who discharges the duties of a scír (v. scír, I):—Scírman procurator, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 37. Wæs scíremonn (Pontius Pilatus) procurante Pontio Pilato, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 1. Scíremon (sgíremonn, Lind.) dispensator, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. Swá sceal gōd scýrman (a reeve or bailiff) his hláfordes healdan, ðo ymbe his ágen swá swā hē wýlle, Anglia ix. 260, 16. Ne ofermodgíap ða scírmenn nā for ðý nequaquam praepositi ex hoc superbiunt, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 18. Hwæt elles meahthe beón getacnod purh Ezechiel búton ða scírmenn per Ezechielem praepositorum persona signatur, 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24.

II. an inhabitant of a district (v. scír, II):—Gregorius befrān, hū þære scírse nama wære, ðe ða cnapan of álædde wæron. Him man sæde, ðæt ða scírmen wæron Dere gehátene, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 33.

III. as a technical English term = scír-gerēfa. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113, Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 158:—Ædelwine scírman (in the next charter he is called scíregerēfa, iv. 10, 27), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 29. Ufgeat scírman, 304, 17. Ða com ðider se scýresman Leófric, 266, 24; 267, 11. Gif hwā him ryhtes biðde beforan hwelcum scírmen odde óðrum dēman, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 21. v. scírig-mann.

scírness, *e*; *f.* An explanation, declaration (?):—Scírnis ypoteseo bassio, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 73.

scírpan; *p. te*. **I.** to sharpen, whet:—Scýrþ acuit, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hī hwetton (scýrptun, MS. C.) tungan heora acuerunt linguam suam, Ps. Spl. 139, 3. Scerptun, Ps. Surt. 139, 4.

II. metaph. to make active, arouse:—Symle hē sceal his hýrmen scýrpan mid manunge tō hláfordes neóde and him eac leánian be ðam ðe hý earnian, Anglia ix. 260, 23. v. ā-, ge-scirpan.

scírpan; *p. te*; *pp.* ed To clothe:—Engel hine scírpeþ (scierpeþ) on cwicum wædum, Salm. Kmbl. 278; Sal. 138. v. ge-scerpan, sceorþ.

—scírpla, scír-seax. v. ge-scirpla, scear-seax.

scír-þegen, *es*; *m.* The thane of a shire:—Dises is tō gewitnesse . . . Godwine eorl . . . Ælfwine abbod . . . and ealle scírþegenas on Hāmtún-scíre, Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 8.

scírunge, *e*; *f.* Separation, dismissal, rejection:—Gif hē swā biþ ðæt hē ne sý wyrde ðære scýrunge (scirunge, MS. T.: ðæt hē wurde ne beð, ðæt hē beó ðanon áscýred, Wells Frag.) si non fuerit talis qui mereatur proci, R. Ben. 109, 21.

scír-wered; *adj.* Bright, clear:—Wuldres scíma ædele ymb æðelne andlonge niht scān scírwered, Exon. Th. 179, 15; Gū. 1262. Cf. swegl-wered.

scír-wita, *an*; *m.* A chief man (wita, q. v.) of a shire:—Bête ðæt, swá se scír-biscop and eal scírwitan dēman, Wulfst. 173, 30. Gebēte ðæt, swá scírwitan gecēosan, 172, 4.

scítan, scýtan (?) *to shoot* (of a plant), flourish:—Næfre on his weorþige weá áspringe mearc mā scýte (sprýte?) mán inwides may ill never fail in his place, rather may guile flourish in his borders; non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [Or does scýte belong to scéotan? cf. for change of vowel in subjunctive hlípen, Past. Swt. 215, 7.]

scítan; *p. scát, pl.* sciton; *pp.* sciten *Cacare*. [He sched out his bowels and his lyf wíp þe dritt þat he schoote (shote) effudit viscera et uitam cum ipsis stercoribus, Trev. 5, 153. Prompt. Parv. schlytan merdo, stercoro: O. H. Ger. scizan: Icel. skíta.] v. be-scítan.

scíte, scète, scýte, *an*; *f.* A sheet, piece of linen cloth:—Scète, loda sandalium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 55. Scýte sindo, i. 25, 47; 81, 61; 284, 58. Wælfelses t scýtan sindonis, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Mid scítan begird, Ap. Th. 12, 17. Heo hire feax gerædde and hī mid scýtan besweóp crines composuit, caput linleo cooperuit, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Sum iungling mid áure scýtan bewæfed (amicus sindone), Mt. Skt. 14, 51, 52. Josep bewand ðone lichoman mid clænre scýtan (scétan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 59; Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 11; 13; Thw. 6, 31; Guthl.

20; Gdwin. 84, 8. Hí bewundon his líc mid línene scýtan, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. Hē done andwlytan (*the face on S. Veronica's handkerchief*) genam, and hinc on pælle-ne scýtan befeold, and eac heo was gewefen myd golde. And ða scýtan hē dyde ða on an gylden fæt, St. And. 42, 11–15. Scētan *sindone*, Kent. Gl. 1148. On scētum in sabanis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 47. v. beoð-, hop-, -scite (-scýte).
-scite *-cornered*. v. feower-, feder-, þri-scite (-scýte).
scitel, scytel *dung* (?) :—Nim heortes scytel and cnuca tō duste, Lchdm. i. 336, 18. Nim fearres scytel, cnuca and gnid swiðe smale, 368, 12. v. scitan.

Sciddeas, Sciddie, Sciddige, a; *pl. The Scythians* or (using the name of the people where now the name of the country would be used) *Scythia* :—Ða Sciddeas, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10. Uesoges wolde him tō geteōn . . . done norþdæl, ðæt sint Scipþie; and hū ii ædelingas wurden afliesde of Sciddium, Ors. i, 10, tit.; Swt. i, 25. Hē wonn on Sciddie . . . His heres was seofon hund þisenda, ða hē on Sciddie fōr. Huadere ða Sciddie noldon hiene gesēcan tō folcgefohte, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8–11. Eall Sciddia lond, i, 1; Swt. 144, 22. Hē was mid fīrde farende on Sciddie on ða norþdælas, i, 10; Swt. 44, 7: 2, 4; Swt. 76, 4. On Sciddie (Sciddige, Bos. 43, 42). Swt. 72, 24.

Sciddia, Sciddiu; *indecl.*: Sciddie, an; *f. Scythia* :—Gotan of Sciddiu mægþe, Bt. 1; Fox i, 1. Of Sciddia, Met. i, 2. Wurdon twegen ædelingas afliesde of Sciddian, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 44, 25. Ðæt lond mon hætt þa ealdan Sciddian, i, 1; Swt. 14, 17. v. preceding word.

scitol; *adj. Purgative* :—Metas ðe late meltan and swā ðeah ne synd scitole, Lchdm. ii. 178, i.

scittan. v. scyttan.

scitte, an; *f. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhæa* :—Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wætan and scittan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* scytte or flux *fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria, dysaria*; *Icel.* skita *diarrhæa*.]

Scittiso. v. Scyttisc.

scī-. v. sl-.

scō, scobl, scocca. v. scōh, scoff, succa.

scocere? :—Innan scocera wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 107, 9.

-scōd. v. drýg-, ge-, un-scōd; scōgan.

scōere. v. scōlere.

scofettan; *p. te To drive* hither and thither :—For ðam hit is openlice cūð ðætte sió úrterre ábisgung ðissa woruldþinga ðæs monnes mōð gedrēfþ and hine scofett (scōfed, Cott. MSS. : cf. sciēd, 3rd pers. sing. of scōetan, Swt. 70, 7) hidres ðædres oþ þæt hē áfēl of his ágnum willan *cum indubitanter constet, quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruiat*, Past. 22, i; Swt. 169, 13. Cf. scūfan.

scōfi, e; *f. A shovel* :—Scōfi trulla, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 19: ii. 122, 67. Isen scobl *vatilla*, 123, 12. Scoffe, spadu *capella, tuba*, 128, 36. Scoble *palas*, 116, 13. Hē sceal habban spade, scoffe, Anglia ix. 263, 6. [*Du.* schöffel; *f. Cf. O. H. Ger.* scūvala *pala, vanga*; *Ger.* schaufel.] v. fýr-, glēd-, meox-, steór-, wind-scōfi.

scōgan, scōgean, scōegan, scōan (? v. scōung), scōon; *p. scōde; pp. scōd.* scēōð *To shoe, put on (one's) shoes, furnish with shoes* :—Ic scōge (scēge) mē calceo vel calcio, *Ælfic.* Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 8. Se engl cwæð: Begyrd ðe, and scēō (giscēō ðec, Rtl. 58, 11) ðe, and fylig mē, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 9. Scēogiap *calcate*, Engl. Stud. ii. 40. Scēogap eowre fēt, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 44, 10. Cf. His mægās hiue anscōgen oðre fēt ðæt mon mæge siddan hātan his tūn ðæs anscōdan tūn *unum ei pedem propinquus discalciet, ejusque habitaculum domum discalcetati vocet*, Swt. 43, 16. Se biþ mid ryhte oðre fēt anscōd (on-, Cott. MSS.), and hine mon scyle on bismet hātan se anscōda (*discalcatus*), Swt. 45, 8. [Scheinde ou & clodiinde *putting on your shoes and clothes*, A. R. 16, 4. Heo scoiden (soide hire stedes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22291. Ræftres mid irene iscod, 7831. *O. H. Ger.* scuohōn; *p. scuohhta*; *Icel.* skōa, skūa *to shoe*.] v. -scigan, -scōd.

scōh, scō, scēō; *gen.* scōs, scēōs; *n. pl.* scōs, scēōs; *gen.* scēōna; *dat.* scōn, scēōn; *the Ancien Riule has the weak plural* scēon; *m. A shoe* :—Scōh caliga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 11: 127, 67: 13, 43: *calcarium*, i. 291, 29. Scō fīco, 26, 17. Rūh scō pero, ii. 78, 6. Triwen scēō coturnus, i. 26, 21. Gif se innera dæl ðæs scēōs (scōs, MS. B.) byþ fixen hýd, Lchdm. i. 342, 11. Þuong scōes (giscōes, Rush.) *corrigiam calciamenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 27. Dō on ðiune winstran scō, Lchdm. i. 396, 3. Scōe calciamantum, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9. Scōs *galliculae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 53. Wifes scēōs *baxeae*, unhēge scēōs *talares*, i. 26, 20–23. Næron his scōes forwerode, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. Wide scēōs hangodan on hira (*the Sarcæns*) fōtum, Shr. 38, 8. His scēōna pwanga, Mk. Skt. i, 7. Scēōea, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 16. Hí brohton swīnes rysl his scōn tō gedredge, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. On ðinum scēōn (scōn, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 339, 5. Scōum (scēōum, Lind.) *calciamentis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 35. Scēowum, p. 4, 7. Ic wyrcce scēōs *facio ficones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. N.l.t. ðu habban yfele scēōs, and wylt swā ðeah habban yfel lif. Ic bidde ðu ðæt ðu læte ðe ðin lif deorfe ðonne ðine scēōs, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 15–18. Habbap eowre scōs on eowrum fōtum, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Scēas (Lind. scēoa), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 10. Scēas.

Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. [*Goth.* skōhs; *O. Sax.* skōh; *O. Frs.* *O. L. Ger.* scō; *O. H. Ger.* scuoh; *Icel.* skōr.] v. slife-, slýpe-, steppe-scōh; hand-scō; ge-scý.

scōhere, scōere, es; *m. A shoemaker* :—Scoehere *sutrinator*, Txs. 115, 122. Scōere, 101, 1962. [*Icel.* skōari.]

scōh-nægel, es; *m. A shoe-nail* :—Scōhnegl *clavus caligaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 15. Scōhnægl *clavus calicularis*, 131, 54.

scōh-pegu, es; *m. A servant who attends to shoes* :—Be scēōhpēnum *de calcaris*, R. Ben. Interl. 91, 9.

scōh-pwang, es; *m. The thong or latchet of a shoe* :—Ic ne eom wyrde ðæt ic hys scēōhpwancg (shōpuong. O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 33. Shōpwang, Orm. 10387) uncnýtte *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 3, 16. Scēōhpwang, Jn. Skt. i, 27. Gisceō ðec scēōhpungum ðinum *calcia te caligas tuas*, Rtl. 58, 11. [*Icel.* skōþvengr.]

scōh-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker*. From the description of his work given by the scēōwyrhta (*sutor*) in *Ælfric's Colloquy*, Thorpe, p. 27, he seems to have been a general worker in leather. Besides boots and shoes he makes harness, leather bags and bottles :—Facio calceamenta diversi generis, subtalares et ficones, caligas et utres, frenos et phaleras et flascones et calidilla, calcaria et chamos, peras et marsupia. [*M. H. Ger.* schuoch-wurhte.] v. sūtere.

scōl. v. scol.

scola *a debtor* :—Gescolan *condebitor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 23. [*Goth.* skula; *O. Sax.* skolo; *O. H. Ger.* scola *debitor*.]

scola (scōla? v. scolu) *a learner* :—Gescola *condiscipulus, conscolaris*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 66.

scolere (scōlere?), es; *m. A scholar, learner* :—Nim ðū lā geornfulla scoliere, Anglia viii. 304, 16. Seō ræding pingþ ðæne scoliere, 308, 1. Ða scolieras witon ðe synt getýdde on bōclīcum cræfte, 314, 9: 335, 42. Ðām scolierum ðās þing gecýðan, 303, 48. Ðæt ænig preōst ne underfō oðres scoliere, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* scuolari *scholaris, discipulus*.] v. emn-scēolere.

scol-(scōl-)mann, es; *m. One who attends a school, a scholar* :—Scōl scola, scōlman *scholasticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27–28: 46, 62.

II. *one who belongs to a band (v. scolu, II), a follower, client* :—Scolman *cliens*, 46, 62.

scolu, scōl (*these two forms may give the later shoal, school as col, cōl give coal, cool*), e; *f.*

I. *a school* :—Scōl scola, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27. Scōl scola, se ðe on scōle (scēole, MS. U.) ys *scholasticus, Ælfic.* Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 13–15. Ðý ilcan gēare forborn Ongolcynnes scol, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Constantinus hiene benæmde ðære scōle ðe hē on leornode, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 24. His líc līþ on Angelcynnes scōle, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26. Of scōle scōle, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 64: 95, 14. Hū ne eart ðū se mon ðe on minre scōle wære æfēd and gelæred, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 19. Eubolus underfēng ðone cnapan tō lārlice scōle . . . On ðære ylcan scōle wæs Iulianus, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 14–16. Ic becom tō Cristes scōle, 2, 244. Maria wunode on ealra ðæra apostola gýmene on ðære heofonlican scōle embe Godes æ smeágende, Homl. Th. i. 440, 8. Sum leorningman on scōle *scholasticus quidam*, Bd. 3, 13: S. 538, 18. Ic (*Ethelwulf*) on Rōme Englisce scōle gesette, Chart. Th. 116, 33. Se (*Marinus*) gefreōde Ongelcynnes scōle be Ælfrēdes bēne West-Seaxna cýniges, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 19. Cildru on scōle betæcan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 27: 188, 18.

II. *a band or troop of people, a shoal, school (in school of fishes)* :—Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þræat ymbūtan farap, ælbeorhtra scolu, Exon. Th. 58, 2: Cri. 929. Synfultra here, womfultra scolu, 94, 5; Cri. 1535: 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 114, 19; Gū. 175. Seō deóre scolu *the heavenly host*, 235, 21; Ph. 235. Árleársa scēolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2600; El. 1301: 1523; El. 763. Ece fýr wæs Satane and his gesiðum mid, deóffe, gegearwad, and ðære deorcan scōle, Exon. Th. 93, 9; Cri. 1523. Ðæt ge-ælgie weorud gesihþ ðæt forðone, . . . byrnendra scōle, 77, 6; Cri. 1252. Hē gesomnode miccle scōle and wered his gepoftena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 2. Ða weard stearc storma g-lac . . . út feor ádráf on Wendelscā wīgendra scola, Met. 26, 31. [*O. Sax.* skola *a band, troop*; *O. H. Ger.* scuola *schola*; *Icel.* skōli *a school*. From Latin.] v. geneat-, hand-, þegu-, þeóf-scolu.

scom-. v. sceam-.

scōm-hylt, e; *f. A shady wood, thicket, shrubbery* :—Scomhylti *frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60. [*Cf. (?) Icel.* skūmi *shade, dusk*.] Cf. holt.

scōn-. v. scean-.

Scōn-ég Skaane, *a district forming the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, formerly belonging to Denmark, but since 1658 to Sweden; the Icelandic form is Skáney*. The name occurs in Ors. i, 1; Swt. 19, 35.

scop, scop, es; *m. A poet* :—Scop *liricus*, unwurd scop *tragicus* vel *comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 5, 9. Scop *comicus*, 291, 25: ii. 17, 38. *Comicus, s. est qui comedia scribit, cantator, vel artifex canticorum seculorum, idem satyricus, i. scop, jocularior, poeta*, 132, 16. Se hæðena scop *Pompeius historicus*, Ors. i, 5; Swt. 32, 28. Terrentius se mæra

Certaina scop *Terentius comicus*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Geriseþ gōd scop gumum, Exon. Th. 341, 18; Gn. Ex. 128. Scop hwilum sang hādor on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Hrōdgares scop, 2137; B. 1066: Exon. Th. 379, 21; Deor. 36. Scopodde leōdwyrhta poeta, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 68. Ðes scop *hic poeta*, ðes sceopes *huius poetae*, Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 6: 36; Zup. 215, 8. Witega odde scop *vates*, 10; Zup. 77, 3. Be ðam wæs singende sum scop *unde tragicus exclamat*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 31. Swā Parmenides se scop geddode, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. Omerus se gōda scop on his leōpum swiðe herede ðære sunnan gecynd, 41, 1; Fox 244, 4. Ðær wæs hearpan swēg, swutol sang scopes, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. Omerus wæs ðam mæran scope (Virgil) magistra betst, Met. 30, 4. Gecuron him āne scop tō cyninge . . . se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 29. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi vel comedi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 39. Scopas *lyrici*, ii. 54, 9: *vates*, Hymn. Surt. 119, 18. Fram ðisum scopum ic gehýrde leōþ, Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 2. [Scopes þur sungen, Laym. 30615. O. H. Ger. scop *poeta, vates*. Cf. (?) *Icel. skop railing, mocking*.] v. æfen-, ealu-, sealm-scop.

-scop, -sceop. v. wīd-scop.
scop-cræft, es; m. *The poet's art, poetry*:—Scop *poeta*, ic leornige scopcræft (-scop-) *poetor*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 9.
scop-gereord, es; n. *Poetic diction, the language of poetry*:—Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornode, ðæt hē in scopgereorde (*verbis poeticis*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 594, 34.
scop-leōþ, es; n. *A poem*:—Se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian and mid ðam scopleōþe heora mōd swiðe getrymede *Tyrtai ducis composito carmine ut pro concione recitato accensit*, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 32. Hē (Nero) ongon wyrcean scopleōþ be ðam byrne *Iliadem decantabat*, 6, 5; Swt. 262, 1. Swā hit an scopleōþum sungen is *quod poeta descripsit*, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 20. [O. H. Ger. scop-leod.]
scop-lic; adj. *Poetic*:—Mid meterlicum fōtum t̃ scoplicum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 4. [O. H. Ger. scop-lich *poeticus*: cf. O. L. Ger. scop-lico *poetice*.]

scoppa, an; m. *A shop, a booth or shed for trade or work* (cf. *workshop*):—Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on done scoppan (*in gazophilacium*), Lk. Skt. 21, 1. [The bowiars ssope hii breke, & the bowes none echon, R. Glouc. 541, 16. Euerych soute þ' halt shoppe, English Gilds, 358, 22. Marchantz beshtten hym in here shope, Piers P. 2, 213. Schoppe *opella, propala*, Prompt. Parv. A shoppe or a werkehus *operarium*, Wūlk. Gl. 599, 10. A shoppe *opella*, a hordhous *gazafilacium*, 730, 3-6. A shoppe *opella*, a treserhouse *gazafilacium*, 804, 28, 29. Cf. O. H. Ger. schof *a building without walls*; also a *vestibule*: Ger. schuppen *a shed*.] v. scypen.

scora, an; m. *A hairy garment*:—Bānriht *tibialis*, scora *triculo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 16.

scorf, scorf, scurf, scruf, es; m. (?) *Scurf*:—Hyt āfeormaþ done leahor ðe Grēcas hostopyturas hātaþ, ðæt ys scurf ðæs heáfdes, Lchdm. i. 322, 16. Wið scurfe and nebcorne, 68, 10. Wið heáfodsār, ðæt ys wið scurf, 116, 23. Wið scruf (scurf, MSS. H. B.) and wið scēb, 316, 22. Wið scurfum, 356, 23. Swā mycel hreōfla and scorfra on his heáfde hæfde ðæt him næfre nānig feax on ðam uferan dæle ðæs heáfdes ācenned beon mihte *scabiem tantam ac furfures habebat in capite, ut nil unquam capillorum ei in superiore parte capitis nasci valeret*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. [Scrofe or scalle *glabra*, Wrt. Voc. 179, 9. Scurf of scabbys *squama*, scurf of metel *scorium*, Prompt. Parv. 451. O. H. Ger. scorf *scabies*: Ger. schorf; m.: *Icel. skurfur*; f. pl.]

scorfed, scorfed, scurfed; adj. *Rough, scabbed*:—Wið scurfedum nægle (*unguim scabritem*); nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on done nægl wið ða wearta, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4. [þe ssoruēde (*leprosus*), þe scallede, Ayenb. 224, 6.] v. next word.

scorfende, scorfende, scurfende; part. *Getting rough or scabby*:—Wið scurfendum næglum *ad scabiem unguim*, Lchdm. i. 370, 9. v. preceding word.

scorian; p. ode *To refuse, reject* an offer, *repudiate*:—Ða ðe ne gelyfaþ þurh āgenne cyre hī scoriaþ nā þurh gewyrd *those who do not believe refuse by their own choice, not by fate*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 12. Ða sceorede ða gyt se yldesta hæddengylða mid mycelre þwyrnyssie *the chief idolater still refused (Christianity) with much perversity*, 72, 9. [Cf. O. L. Ger. scurgan *auertere, expellere*: O. H. Ger. scurgan *trudere, impellere, propellere*; fer-surgan *repellere*.] v. wīd-scorian and next word.

scorian; p. ode *To project, jut*:—Ða stānas swā of oðrum clife út sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. scorren *prodire*, fram-, furi-scorren *pro-, e-minere*, Grff. vi. 539.] v. preceding word.

scort; adj. *Short*. I. marking the length of an object:—Scort sinewealt stān *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Scort bed wið eorpan *cama*, 41, 31. Scort scip *navisella*, 47, 60: 56, 33. Ðæt ic ðe mōste geteacan swā sceortne (scortne, Cott. MS.) weg swā ic scyrtestne findan meahte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 17. Hē hæfþ scyrtran (sceortan, MS. R.) sceade ðonne seō sunne, Lchdm. iii. 252, 13. On lxx and þreo hundræd scy[r]tran and lengran ða æðron beoþ tōdælede, 146, 6. II.

marking height, *not tall*:—Hē (*Zacchaeus*) wæs scort on wæstmē, Homl. Th. i. 580, 30.

III. of time, (1) of a period of time:—Tō scortre hwile *for a short time*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ðæt wē sceolan on ðisse sceortan tīde gearnian ēce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. Ðū ðām winterdagum selest scorte tīda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4. Sceorta, Met. 4, 20. Nis nānig mon ðe wite hwæder ðis þūsend sceole beōn scyrte ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Dagas ne synd nāðor ne langran ne scyrtran ðonne hī æt fruman wēran, Lchdm. iii. 252, 19. Se mōnaþ (*February*) is ealra scyrstot (scyrst, MSS. P. M.: scirst, MS. L.), 264, 8. Scyrst, anglia viii. 306, 8. (2) marking duration, (a) *short-lived, brief*:—Deāh se hlīsa ðara foremærena monna hwilum lang siē, hē biþ ðeāh swiðe scort tō metanne wið ðone ðe næfre ne geendaþ, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 18. Hū ne biþ simle ðæt lange yfel wyrse ðonne ðæt scorte, 38, 2; Fox 198, 12. Ðæt wuldor dysses middangeardes is sceort and gewitende, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. (b) *not occupying much time*:—Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrt (*an orbit that requires less time to complete*) ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Wē hit sægaþ eow on ða scortstan wisan *we will tell it you in the briefest fashion*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 140. (c) as a grammatical term:—Seō forme geendung is on scortne a, Ælf. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 32, 17. Mid fiffēdum t̃ scertrum *brachycatalectico*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 27. [O. H. Ger. scurz. Cf. *Icel. skortr want*.] v. next word.

scortian; p. ode. I. *to get short, shorten* (intrans.):—Se dæg ðonne sceortaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 23. Se sceortigenda (scort-, MS. L.) dæg . . . se langienda dæg, 252, 8. II. *to make short* (cf. þenne cumeð þe ðeofel and him scorted his dages, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 14. To schorte oure weie, Chauc. Prol. 791).

III. *to run short, fail*:—Ðætte ne scortige (sceortiga, Lind.) gileōfa ðīn *ut non deficiat fides tua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 32. [Cf. *Icel. skorta to run short*.] v. a-, ge-, on-sceortian; scyrtran.

scortlic; adj. *Short, of time, not lasting*:—Scortlic t̃ hwilendlic *momentaneum*, Scint. 214, 16.

scortlice; adv. I. *of time, shortly, before long, soon*:—Nū gyt scortlice t̃ lytel fæc and ne byþ se synfulla *adhuc pusillum et non erit peccator*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 10. Scortlicor *maturius, citius, velocius*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 14. II. of speech, narrative, etc., *shortly, briefly, compendiously*:—Scortlice *strictim, breuiter*, 492, 27. Scortlice (*breuiter*) ic hæbbe nū gesēð ymbe ða þrīe dælas, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 3: 1, 14; Swt. 58, 7. Ælf. Gr. 10: Zup. 76, 3. Nū wylle wē sum þing scortlice eow be him gereccan, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Scortlice *summatim, breuiter*, vel *commatice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 15: *strictim*, ii. 82, 74. Nū is oðer cwyde be gōdum mannun scortlice gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 484, 20. Wē willaþ furðor swiðor sprecan, and wē secgaþ nū scortlice, Lchdm. iii. 240, 2.

scortness, e; f. I. *shortness* (of time):—Donne byrneþ on scortnisse gremen *hys cum exarsent in brevi ira ejus*, Ps. Spl. 2, 13. Ða scortnesse dysse worulde and ða ēcnesse ðæs tōweardan līfes, Homl. As. 168, 117. II. *a short account, an epitome* (cf. a brief, and v. scortlice, II):—Manega synd gyt *conjunctiones*, ðe wē ne māgon nū segan on ðissere scortnyssie, Ælf. Gr. 44; Zup. 266, 8. Wē habbaþ gesēð on ðisse scortnyssie, hū God geswutelode ða sōðfæstan godspelleras, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 219.

scort-wyrplic; adj. *Of early fulfilment, coming to pass shortly*:—On .xv. nihta sceortwyrplic ðæt bid. On .xvi. nihta after langre tīde hit āgēþ *a dream on the fifteenth night of the month will be of early fulfilment. On the sixteenth it will come to pass after a long time*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 2.

scot, es; n. I. *a shot, a shooting*:—Hiē his siððan wēran swiðe ēhtende ge mid scotum (gesceotum, MS. C.) ge mid stāna torfingum ge mid callum heora wīgcræftum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. II. *a shot, missile*. v. ge-sceot, and cf. No man . . . No maner schot, ne pollax, ne schort knyf Into the listes sende, Ch. K. T. 1686. See also the cognate words.

III. *a rapid movement* (v. sceotan, IV, III, ge-sceot (read -sceot), II), *a rush, dart*:—Leax seal on wæle mid sceote scrīðan, Menol. Fox 539; Gn. C. 40. IV. *a scot* (as in *scot and lot, scot-free*), *a shot* (as in *to pay one's shot*), *a contribution, tax*. v. sǣwel-scot, sceot-an, VII.

V. *a building*. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot, III. [O. Frs. *scot a missile*; *a contribution, tribute*: O. H. Ger. *scocz*; n. *telum, jaculum*: M. H. Ger. *schoz*; m. *tribute, tax*: *Icel. skot*; n. *a shot, shooting*; *a missile, a contribution*.] v. ge-sceot (-scot); scyte.

scota, an; m. *One who shoots or hurls, a soldier*:—Gescota *commandipularius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 82: 132, 49. [*Icel. and skoti an adversary*.] Cf. scytta.

scotere (?) *one who shoots or hurls, a warrior*:—Nō hē ðære feohgyfte for scoterum (?) *scotenum*, MS.) scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2056; B. 1026.

scot-freoþ; adj. *Scot-free, exempt from imposts*:—Scotfrē and gafolfrē, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 32: 191, 18.

scotian, scotian; p. ode. I. (1) *to shoot* a person with a weapon:—Hwā sceotaþ ðæt ðeófol mid weallendum strælum? Se Pater Noster sceotaþ ðæt ðeófol, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 1-3. Hī scotiaþ hine

sagittabunt eum, Ps. Lamb. 63, 6. Wē mid strælum hiē scotodon, Nar. 22, 18. Ðæt hȳ scotien rihttheortan, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Hī unscyldige mid bogan scotian penceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Ðū scealt mid hālgum Godes wordum ðinne feōd scotian, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 7. Hȳ wēron mid strælum scotode, Shrn. 135, 29. (2) to shoot a weapon at a person, to hurl:—Ðæt yrrē hys spere scotaþ ongeān ðæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam iacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 a. Drihten ligetas scotaþ *Dominus iaculatur fulgur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Hē scotaþ his flān and his scearpe spere ongeān his widerwinnan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 5. Of heofene dōm scotaþ is, Ps. Surt. 75, 9. (3) to shoot (intrans.):—Hī hine scearpum strælum on scotaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Gif ðe man scotaþ tō, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Scotaþ scrīfende scīn scearpum wæpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 28; Rā. 4, 51. Mid ðam strælum ðæs hālgan sealmanges hē wið ðam āwerigedum gāstum scoteode, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 12. Sumne scotedon mid arewan tōward ðam hāligdōme. . . . Hī scotedon swīde, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19–25. II. to shoot, move rapidly:—Steorran fōran swyðe scotienda [cf. *O. H. Ger.* diu scozonen fiur (*a shooting star*)], 744; Erl. 49, 2. [Laym. scotien (mid flān).] v. of-scotian.

Scot-land, es; n. I. Ireland, where the Scottas lived before migrating to the country now called Scotland:—On westende (*of Europe*) is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ān diācon weard forþfēred on Scot-lande (cf. an Scotta eālonde, 215, 21), and ðæs diācones nama was Njāl hāten, Wulfst. 205, 16. Hī cōmon on Scotland (*Hiberniam*) upp, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. II. Scotland:—Hēr fōr Ēpelstān cynyng on Scotland (tō Scotlan in *Scotiam*, MS. F.), Chr. 934; Erl. 111, 9. Hē (*Cnut*) fōr tō Scotlan, and Scotta cyng him tō beāh, Mælcōlm, 1031; Erl. 163, 20. Hē (*Furseus*) fērde geond eal Yrriand and Scotland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 29. v. Scottas.

scot-lira, an; m. *The fleshy part of the leg, the calf of the leg*:—Scotliran suras, Lechdm. i. lxxix, 19. Cf. spear-lira.

scot-spere, es; n. *A spear for hurling, a javelin*:—Scotsper[a], gāra jaculorum, Hpt. Gl. 405, 52.

Scottas; pl. *The Scots*, a race found first in Ireland, whence a part migrated to North Britain, which from them got the name Scotland. (1) *Scots of Ireland*:—Þriē Scottas cūfōm tō Ēlfrēde cynyng on ānum bāte būtan ālcum gerēþrum of Hibernia, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ðā forþgongente riðe æfter Bryttum and Peohtum þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfēng . . . Ða wēron cūmene of Hibernia Scotta eālonde . . . Hibernia is āgewdlice Scotta ēþel, heonan cōman seō þeōd Scotta, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24–42. Com of Hibernia Scotta eālonde Fursius . . . Was Furseus of ðam āpelestan cynne Scotta, 3, 19; S. 547, 2–25. In Hibernia mægþe, ðæt is on Scotta lande, Shrn. 51, 30. On Scotta land, Wulfst. 205, 7. Scotta land, eālonde, 215, 17, 21. Gif næddre slēa man, ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan oððe hwæthwega ðæs ðe fram Scottum cōme a little water that has come from Ireland (because of its peculiar efficacy (?)). Cf. Bede's statement of the cures worked on those who were bitten by snakes through the application of water in which scrapings from the leaves of Irish books were put, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36–39; Lechdm. ii. 110, 15. (2) *Scots of Scotland*:—Eādrēd gerād eal Norþhymbra land him tō gewælde, and Scottas him āpas seal-dan, Chr. 946; Erl. 118, 1. Hine gecēs tō hlāfordes Scotta cynyng and eall Scotta þeōd, 924; Erl. 110, 14. Crungun Scotta leōdas, 937; Erl. 112, 11, 32. Fērde bodiende betwux Yrum and Scottum and siððan ofer eal Angelcynn, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. Mid Scottum ic was and mid Peohtum (*or under* (1) Cf. Scotta cynn Breotone onfēng on Pehta dæle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24), Exon. Th. 323, 15; Vid. 79.

scottettan (?) to move about quickly (? cf. scēotan, III, IV; scotian, II), to dance, leap:—Scottet (or = (?) scēoteþ: t for þ occurs in verb inflexions in the same glossary, e.g. geþwærat, 397, 439) saltat, Germ. 394, 222.

scotung, e; f. I. shooting:—Wunda ðe ða wælhreowan hæðen-an mid gelōmre scotunge on his lice macodon, Th. An. 123, 33. II. what is shot, a missile:—Hī synt scotunga oððe flāna *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 22. Scotunga, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 24. Scotunge ðīne jacula tua, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 15. Hē was bišet mid heora scotungum swylce fyles byrsta, Th. An. 122, 17. Wið ðam scotungum ðara weriga gāsta hē hine mid gāstlicum wæpnum gescylde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 5. For ðæs fyres scotungum on account of the flashes of lightning, Lechdm. iii. 280, 15. v. scotian.

scōung, es; f. *A provision of shoes*:—His mete and scōung and glōfung him gebyreþ he is to have his food and shoes and gloves provided for him, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 6.

scrād, a moving body (? v. scrīdan), a vessel (?), a body of travellers (? cf. *Icel.* skreið a shoal, flock):—Scriften scrād glād þurh gescād in brād, was on lagustrēame lād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13.

scrādung. v. scrādung.

scræf, es; m. *Some kind of bird, a cormorant* (?):—Screab merga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 6. Screb ibinem (*ibis*, cf. *ibis avis* in Africa habens longum rostrum, 4), Shrn. 29, 19. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skarfr the green cormorant.]

scræf, screaf, scref, es; n.

I. a cave, cavern, hollow place in the earth:—Scræf spelunca, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 21. Ðær (*hell*) biþ fyr and wyrm, open ēce scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Ciri-ce on scræfes onlicnesse, Blickl. Homl. 197, 18. Hē fērde tō ðam munte and on ānum scræfe (*in spelunca*) wunode, Gen. 19, 30; 23, 11. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe (*ad os spelunca*) miccle weorcstānas, Jos. 10, 18. Scræfe *crypta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 59. Scræfe antro, Hpt. Gl. 483, 76. Tō ānum micclum scræfe under ānre dūne, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 21. Tō scræfe ī scrife *ad cloacum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 72. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. Cwōman wyrmas of ðām neāhdūnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6. On wēstenum and on scrafum, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Scrafu speluncas, concavas petras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 66. Scraefu cavernas, 21, 64. II. a miserable dwelling, a den:—Neara scræf gurgustulum vel gurgustum, i. 58, 29. Niht-hrefne gelic ðe on scræfe eardað *sicut nycitorax in domicilio*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gē mīn hūs habbaþ geðōn sceadum tō scræfe (cf. gē worhtun ðæt tō þeōfa cote, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 13), Homl. Th. i. 406, 3. Se hæfde on byrgenum scræf (*domicilium*), Mk. Skt. 5, 3. Geond ðæt atole scræf (*hell*), Cd. Th. 272, 33; Sat. 129; 290, 22; Sat. 419. Scref, 266, 23; Sat. 26; 269, 15; Sat. 73. Gē mīn hūs dōþ sceapum tō scrafum, Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Ðē is leōfre on ðisum wācum scrafum ðonne ðū on healle heālic biscop sitte (cf. ða wolde se hāga sum hūs timbrian, 144, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 146, 28. On wālcūm scrafum oððe hulcum lutigende, i. 544, 30. v. dūn-, eorþ-, wite-, wrāþ-scræf.

scrætte, an; f. *An adulteress, a harlot*:—Scrættena moecharum, *meretricum*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 2. Scrættena (scrættena, MS.) scortarum, 524, 1. In fifteenth century vocabularies *skratt*, *skrate* translates *armifrodita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 217, 23; 268, 64; see also Cath. Angl. 325; and in this sense Halliwell gives *scrat* as a word in dialects of the North. *Scratta* is the form glossing *hermaphroditus* in Ælfric's Glossary, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28. Corresponding forms but with different meanings are found in *O. H. Ger.* scraz; pl. *scrazza pilosi, incubi*; *screzza larvae*; *scratun*; pl. *pilosi, larvae*; *Icel.* *skratti*; m. *a wizard, warlock*; *goblin, monster*. Cf. Old Scatch. v. Grmm. D. M. 447 sqq.

scralletan to make a loud sound:—Ðonne wīn hweteþ beornes breōstsefan stigeþ cirm on corþre cwide scralletaþ missenlice *when wine excites a man's mind, clamour arises in the company, they cry out with speech diverse*, Exon. Th. 314, 27; Mōd. 20. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan snere wrāstan lætan *scralletan one shall sit with a harp at his lord's feet, bend the strings, make them send forth loud sound*, 332, 10; Vy. 83. [Cf. *Dan.* skralde to sound loud; and see *shrill* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

scréade, an; scréad, e; f. *A piece cut off, a shred, a screed, paring*:—Scréade sceda, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 70. Scréadan *praesegmina, praecisiones*, 40, 9. Æppelscréada *quisquillae*, 22, 13. [Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreden (schieu, MS. T.: schraden, MS. C.), A. R. 416, 2. Hauede he non so god brede, Ne on his bord non so god shrede, þat he ne wolde þorwit fede Poure, Havel. 99. Schrede or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thyng *scissura, praesegmen*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schroode: *O. H. Ger.* scrōt: *Ger.* schrot. Cf. *Icel.* skrijótt a shred, strip.]

scréadian; p. ode *To shred, cut up or off, pare, (of trees) to prune*:—Būton ða lāreōwas scréadian ða leahtas þurh heora lāre āweg, ne biþ ðæt lāwede fōlc wæstmbeāre, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 16. Ðā hēt hē (*Herod*) him his seax ārēcan tō scréadigenne (cf. *æppelscréada quisquillae*) ænne æppel, i. 88, 9. [He (*Herod*) badd himm bringenn ænne cnif An appell forr to shradenn, Orm. 8118. Scradied eower sceldes al of þe smal enden, Laym. 5866. Wortes or othere herbes . . . she shredde and seeth, Chauc. Cl. T. 227. Cf. He shred (*concidit*) the wild gourds into the pot of pottage, 2 Kings iv. 39. Schredyñ or schragge trees *сарculo, sarmento*; schredyñ wortys or oþer herbys *deirso*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schrooden: *O. H. Ger.* scrōtan; p. *scroot demere, tondere*; *Ger.* schroten to cut, gnaw.] v. ā-, ge-scréadian, and next word.

scréadung, e; f. I. pruning, trimming:—Scréadung putatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 3. [Schredyng of trees and oþer lyke *sarmentatio, sarculatio*, Prompt. Parv. 448.] v. next word. II. what is cut off; a shred, cutting, fragment, paring, leaving of food:—Scréadunga *fragmentorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20; Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 12, 13; Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. Scrádunga, Rush. 6, 43. Of scréadungum *de micis*, 7, 28. Scréadungo *reliquias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 43.

scréadung-isen, es; n. *An instrument for pruning or trimming*:—Wingearðes scréadungisen *sarculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 11.

scræaf. v. scræf.

scræáwa, an; m. *A shrew-mouse*:—Scréáwa *mus araneus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 29; *musiranus*, ii. 55, 80; *massiranus*, 71, 24. Scréúwa, scréáúwa, *scraeva musiranus*, Txs. 78, 649. [Cf. Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv. schrewe, shrewe *pravus*.]

screb, scréc, scref. v. scræf; m. scríc, scræf.

screnman; p. de *To make a person stumble, put a stumbling-block in a person's way*:—Ne wirige ðū ðeafē ne screnme ðū blinde *non maledicis surdo, nec coram coeco ponas offendiculum*, Lev. 19, 14. [The word, like *scrimman*, q. v., seems to suggest comparison with forms in

mp. Cf. *Icel.* skreppa; *p.* skrapp to slip; the causative of this verb might appear in English as scrempan, whose meaning would be that given to scremman. Scrincan, screncan are parallel, as regards meaning, to scrimman, scremman.]

screncan; *p. te* To lay a stumbling-block in a person's way, trip up, ensnare:—Eft hē cwæð: 'Ne screnc dū done blindan' . . . Se screncð done blindan ðe done ungesceādwiſan miþ *protinus* adjunxit: 'Nec coram coeco pones offendiculum' . . . Coram coeco offendiculum ponere est . . . ei, qui lumen discretionis non habet, scandali occasionem præbere, Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 1-4. Cf. Hē þurh ealle uncysta ða mōd gescreuþ *per universa vitia animum supplantat*, 11, 6; Swt. 73, 2. Healden hiē ðæt hiē ða ne screncan ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōward ðæs hefonrices ne ad ingressum regni tendentibus obstaculum fiunt, 9; Swt. 59, 19. [Ute we bidden God ðæt he us shilde þerwið þat he (the devil) us ne shrenche and seien: *Custodi me a laqueo*, O. E. Homl. ii. 209, 18. Þe deouel þat wened me to schrenchen aþt schuncheſ for þe weie þat leadeþ to eche lif, Jul. 34, 1. He wile scrennkenn hemm Full hefig fall to fallenn, Orm. 11861. To scrennkenn ure sawless, 2618.] *v. ā-*, for-, ge-screncan.

scrence, screncedness, screncend. *v. ge-*, mis-scrence, ge-screncedness, for-screncend.

screōn (?); *p. scrāh* To cry out, proclaim; dicare:—Forscrāh *abdicaui* (in Lye). [O. H. Ger. *scrian* clamare.]

screpan; *p. scræp*, *pl. scræpon*; *pp. screpen* To scrape, scratch:—Scripo *scalpio*, Txs. 97, 1828. Scripð, scripith, scribid *scarpinat*, 95, 1805. Sreapes *scratches* (? the word glosses *arescit*. *v. scripan*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Sreap ðæt blōd of, Lchdm. ii. 262, 6; 38, 20. [þet he screpe zennes of al of oure herten, Ayenb. 98, 19. But generally later English forms seem to represent a verb scriapan. Cf. *Icel.* skrappa: O. Du. schrapen:—Heo schulden schreapien þe eorde up of hore putte, A. R. 116, 15. Al þet scrift ne schreaped nout of, 344, 13. Shame shrapeth his clothes, Piers P. 11, 423. Scrapyñ (shrapyn) away abrado; scrapyñ (shrapyn) *scalpo*, *scalpio*, Prompt. Parv. 450.] *v. ā-*, be-screpan.

scrēpe, scroepo; *adj. Suitable, adapted, convenient*:—Hit (Britain) is gescræpe (scroepo, MS. C.) on læswe sceāpa and neāta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13. *v. ge-scræpe*.

screpu (?), *e*; *f. A* *curry-comb*:—Æren screop[u?] *strigillus*, Txs. 99, 1935. Sreope *strigillum*, 99, 1906.

scrīc, scrēc a kind of thrush, screech, skrike [v. E. D. S. Pub. Provincial names of birds, where *screech*, *skrike* are given as names of the missel-thrush, *p. 1*, and *screech bird*, *screech thrush* as those of the fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*), *p. 6*].—Scrīc, scrēc, scruc (scriic?) *turdus*, Txs. 103, 2069. Scrīc *turdus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 30: 281, 20.

scrid, *es*; *n. A* *carriage, chariot, litter*:—Scrid *basterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 49: *carraeutium, vehiculum*, 121, 81. Scrid (*currus*) Godes, Ps. Surt. 67, 18: *p. 187, 14*. Scrides *basterne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 80. Scrides, Hpt. Gl. 504, 15. On scride f on cræte in *carruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 42. Ða hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiower wildo hors tō scride and hine gebundenne in ðæt scrid ætseton . . . Hiō gelæddon ðæt scrid on heā dūne, Shrn. 71, 34. Heō wæs on gyldeunnan scryd, 156, 11. Screoda siex hun[dred]a *six hundred chariots* (cf. Exod. 14, 7), Exon. Th. 468, 9; Phar. 5. Līgþærum scridum *vel crætum flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 14. *v. scrida*.

—scrid in ful-scrid. *v. scrýdan*, IV.

Scride-finnas; *pl. m. A* *people who, according to Procopius and other tracts thereabouts, and even to have extended into the present Swedish Finland*. [Procopius, *κρηθίφιννοι*; Adam of Bremen, *Scritefinni*; Paulus Diaconus, *Scritobini*; Saxo Grammaticus, *Scriefinni*.]:—Scridefinnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 36. Ic wæs mid Scridefinnum, Exon. Th. 323, 16; Vid. 79. The distinguishing prefix seems to refer to the use of snowshoes or skates, cf. *Icel.* skriðr *a sliding motion*, skriða *to glide, slide* in snowshoes.

scrid-wægn, -wæn, *es*; *m. I. a* *chariot*:—Hū seō gesceādwiſnes bæd ðæt mōd ðæt hit sæte on hire scridwæne (cf. on hrædwæne, 36, 1; Fox 174, 1), Bt. 36, tit.; Fox xvii, 4. II. *sella curulis*:—Sittan on gerēdnum scridwæne in *curuli sedere*, 27, 1; Fox 96, 1: 27, tit.; Fox xiv, 22.

scrid-wisa, *an*; *m. A* *charioteer*:—Scridwisa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38.

scrif. *v. scræf*, ge-scrif.

scrifan; *p. scrāf*, *pl. scrifon*; *pp. scrifen* To decree, appoint (cf. ge-scrif):—Scribun *promulgant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 74. Scriben *decerni*, 106, 22.

I. to decree to a person as his lot, to allot, assign:—Swā missellice Dryhten þallc dæleþ, scyreþ and scrifeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. Him (God) þonn æghwā scege ðæs ðe hē for his miltsum monnum scrifeþ, 333, 7; Vy. 98.

II. to fix as his lot for a person:—Ic sceal sēcan ða hāmas ðe dū mē ær scrife I must visit the abodes that you (the body) have made my (the soul's) portion, 371, 4; Seel. 70. Brūcan swylcra yrnþa swā dū unc ær scrife, 373, 2; Seel. 102. Ðæt

wyt gesāwon heofona wuldor swylc swā dū mē ær scrife, 375, 25; Seel. 143.

III. to decree after judgment, to adjudge, doom, inflict, impose, pass as a sentence upon a person:—Folca gehwylcum Scyppend scrifeþ bi gewyrhtum eall æfter ryhte, 75, 12; Cri. 1220. Scrifeþ bi gewyrhtum meorde monna gehwam, 280, 8; Jul. 728. Gif hē bētan mōte sylle wid his life swā hwæt swā man him scrife si *pretium ei fuerit impositum*, *dabit pro anima sua, quidquid fuerit postulat*, Ex. 21, 30. Þlowige hē (a *pledgebreaker*) swā biscope him scrife, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 10. Þolige hē (a *criminal priest*) ægðres ge hādes ge eardes, and wræcnge swā wide swā pāpa him scrife, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Ðær ābidan sceal maga māne fah, hū him Metod scrifan wille, Beo. Th. 1963; B. 979. Heō woldan ðine dōmas gehýran, and hū dū ðām forworhtum scrifan woldest, Wulfst. 254, 17.

IV. as an ecclesiastical term, to shrive, to impose penance after confession, to hear confession and then impose penance:—Ðonne sacerð mannum fæsten scrifeþ *quum sacerdos jejuniun hominibus injungit*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Ðæt hē hit swā gebētt hæbbe, swā him his scrift scrife, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 22. Wē læraþ ðæt ælc preōsta scrife and dædbōte tæce ðam ðe him andette, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 9. Ofer ealle ða scīre ðe hē (scrift) on scrife, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 5. Man sceal ðam unstrangan man lideleor dēman and scrifan ðonne ðam strangan . . . Man sceal on godcundan scrifan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðas þinge tōsceādan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5. Hire nān preōst scrifan ne mōt neque ulli *presbytero confessionem ejus accipere licebit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 6. His scrift him sceal swā scrifan, swā hē on his dædum gehýreþ, ðæt him tō dōune biþ . . . Gyf hwā tō ðam (making peace) cyrran nylle, ðonne ne mæg hē ðam scrifan, L. E. l. 36; Th. ii. 432, 37-434, 4.

V. to care for, regard [cf. O. Sax. bi-skrīban (*with gen. or prep.*) to care about], (a) with gen.:—Deāþ ðæs ne scrifeþ (cf. se deāþ swelces ne rēcþ mors spernit altam gloriam, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32), Met. 10, 29. Rihtes ne scrifeþ, 25, 53. Ne scrife hē ðæs hlisan būton hū hē ryltosd wyrces *opus rectitudinis appetit* ignoret *favoris*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 16. (b) with dat.:—Se hlafof ne scrifþ, se ðam here waldeþ, freōnde ne teōnde, feore ne æhtum (cf. se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāder ne frīend ne fiend, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7), Met. 25, 15. (c) with a clause:—Hi (the people of Sodom) forlōten eallinga ðone brīdele ðæs eges, ða hī ne scrion hwaeder hit wære ðe dæg ðe niht, ðonne ðonne hī syngodon, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 31. [He (the pope) þe scal scriuen of þine worldlifen, þat þine sunen alle scullen þe from falle, Lcam. 32074. Þe preost shall shriifen þe and huslen, Orm. 6128. Him for to hoslan an for to shrine, Havel. 361. Schryvyñ or here schryftys *audire confessiones*, Prompt. Parv. 449. Also schriiven (*reflex.*) means to confess:—Ich chulle schriuen me *confitebor*, A. R. 344, 6. Mede shroue (shrof, shroof) hire of hire shrewdenesse . . . Thanne he assouild hir sone, Piers P. 3, 44. Schryvyñ or ben aknowe synnys yn schryfte *confiteor*, Prompt. Parv. 449. O. Frs. *scriua to impose a punishment*.] *v. for-*, ge-scrifan; riht-scrifend; scrift.

scrifen painted (?):—Scrifan scrād glād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skrífa *to paint*; scrífan *a picture*.]

scrifend. *v. riht-scrifend*.

scrift, *es*; *m. I. what is prescribed as a punishment, a penalty* (cf. scrifan, III):—Ic (bishop Werferth) him (Eadnoth) sealde ðæt lond and ða bēc . . . and ure āgen rædengewrit ðæt wære him tō ðam gerāde ðæt land tōlæten ðe mon ælce gēre gesylle fiftēne scillingas clānes feós ðam biscope and him eac ðone ne scrift (scrift ne?) healde our agreement that the land was resigned to him on the condition that fifteen shillings a year be paid to the bishop, and also that the penalty (the land had before been subject to the condition that if it were not held by a person in orders it must pass to the church at Worcester; this condition was now removed) be not maintained in respect to him (Eadnoth), Chart. Th. 168, 18.

I a. as an ecclesiastical term, (1) *penance* imposed after confession:—Gif feorhyre wurpe, tōeacan ðam rihtwere, twā pund tō bōte mid godcundan scrifte, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 16; also in five following paragraphs. Ægðer man sceal ge on godcundan scrifan ge on woruldcundan dōman ðas þinge tōsceādan *these things (the various circumstances of persons) are to be discriminated in the penances of the church and in the sentences of the law*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 11. (2) *confession* which is followed by penance, *shrif*:—Ðæt hē scriftes gyrnde and hūles *quod confessionem et eucharistiam desiderauisset*, L. Ecg. P. i. 3; Th. ii. 172, 19; 9; Th. ii. 176, 7. Gif preōst fulluhtes oððe scriftes forwyrne, L. N. P. L. 8; Th. ii. 292, 1. Æghwylc cristen man . . . gewunige gelōmlice tō scrifte; and unforwandodlice his synna gecýpe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5. Gā man tō scrifte (*ad confessionem*), Wulfst. 181, 3. [Scrif ihalden *to carry out the penance imposed*, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Nimen scrift to accept penance, Laym. 18395. Takenn shrifte, Orm. 6613. Scrift (*confession*) and penitence, A. R. 8, 6. Þe hiof sscrifte (*confession, one of the seven sacraments*), Ayenb. 14, 8. Schryfte *confessio*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Icel.* skript, skrift, *confession, penance*.]

II. one who passes sentence, inflicts punishment, a judge (*v. scrifan*, III):—Wā is worulde scriftum, būtan heō mid rihte dōmas reccan, Wulfst. 263, 18.

II a. as an ecclesiastical term, *one*

who hears confession and imposes penance, a confessor:—*Ða bôte áberan ðe his scrift (confessarius) him tæcþ, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Ðonne sceal se scrift hine áhsian be ðæm ðe he him andettaþ, hū ða þing gedōn wæron, L. E. i. 31; Th. ii. 428, 10. His scrift him sceal swā scrifan, swā he ðonne on his dædum gehýref, ðæt him tō ðonne biþ, 36; Th. ii. 432, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 9. Libban ðam life, ðe scrift ūs wisige, Wulfst. 112, 18. Ne mæg þurh ðæt flæsc se scrift geseōn on ðære sǽwe, Exon. Th. 80, 13; Cri. 1307. Bête hē be his scriftes geþeahthe, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 8; L. P. M. i. 1; Th. ii. 286, 15. Hē ondette ælce costunge ðam mōde his scriftes tentationes suas menti pastoris indicet, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 16. Cwede his andnessa tō his scrifte, and ðus cwede: Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode and minum scrifte ðam gāstlican lǽce ealle synna, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 43, 20. Gif him þince ðæt hē wið his scrift sprece, ðæt tǽcnāþ his synna forgyfennysse, Lchdm. iii. 174, 14. Ūre misdæde bētan, swā ūre scriftas ūs tæcon, Wulfst. 142, 12. Andettan ūre synna ūrum scriftan, 115, 12: Blickl. Homl. 193, 22. [Hit ibetan swā þin scrift þe techet, O. E. Homl. i. 19, 3. Widuten scriftes leawe, A. R. 418, 24.]*

scrift-bōc; f. **I.** a penitential, a book stating the penances to be enjoined after confession for various sins:—i. scriftbōc on Englice, Chart. Th. 430, 20; cf. L. Ælfic. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 2. Swā hwylc swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ábreccanne quicunque Confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ða mæssepreostas sceolan heora scriftbōc mid rihte tæcan and læran, swā swā hi efre fæderas ær dēdon, Blickl. Homl. 43, 8.

II. a discourse referring to penance:—Lǽrspel and scriftbōc (the title of the homily), Wulfst. 242, 22.

scrift-scir, e; f. The district in which a confessor exercises his functions:—Gif preost on his scriftscire ænigne man wite Gode oferhýfe, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22; 9; Th. ii. 246, 12; 15; Th. ii. 246, 26. Sacerda gehwylc on his scriftscire, Wulfst. 79, 17. Sacerdum gebyref on heora scriftscirum, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 38; 19; Th. ii. 326, 2. v. riht-scriftscir.

scrift-spræc, e; f. Confession:—Gif ðeapscyldig man scriftspræce gyrne, ne him man næfre ne wyrne, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24; L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 4.

scriamman; p. scramm To shrink, draw up, contract:—Gif monnes fēt tō hommum scriamme and scrince (cf. monneum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme, 68, 3), Lchdm. ii. 6, 15. [Cf. scram distorted; benumbed with cold: scrambled deprived of the use of a limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles: scrimed shrivelled up: shrammed, shrimmid benumbed with cold: scrimp to spare, pinch: shrump-shouldered hump-backed, all from Halliwell's Dictionary: scrimp, scrimpit scanty, contracted, Jamieson's Dict. M. H. Ger. schrumpfen: Ger. schrumpfen to wrinkle: Dan. skrumpe to shrink, shrivel; skrumpen shrunk, shrivelled. See also Skeat's Dictionary s. v. shrump.] v. scremman.

scrin, es; n. **I.** a chest, coffer, casket, box in which precious things are kept:—Scrin arca vel scrinium, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 49; capsella, 33, 62; arca, 80, 79. Ðæt hālige scrin the ark of the covenant, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 35; Jos. 4, 7. Godes scrin, 7, 6; Num. 14, 10. Ðæt scrin, Jos. 3, 8, 13. Hē (Judas) hæfde scrin (loculos) and bæc ða þing ðe man sende, Jn. Skt. 12, 6; 13, 29. Hire scrin mid hiræ hāligdōmæ, Chart. Th. 553, 12.

II. a receptacle for the relics of a saint, a shrine:—Se earn weard gelēd on scrine of seolfre æsmidod on Sancte Petres mynstre, Swt. A. S. Kdr. 99, 143. Ða þwōh man ða hālgan bān, and bæc intō ðære cyrcan on scrine, 100, 158. Ic genam ða reliquias ðære hālgan fæmnan and hī gesætte on scrin ðæt ic sylf ær of stāne geworhte ego tuli reliquias beatae Margaretae et reposui in scrinio, quod feci de lapide, Nar. 49, 7. Ða gebrohte se biseop ealle ða hālgan bān on gelimplicum scrinum, and gelōgodon hī up on cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 275. Ða wolde se cāsere wyrcan him eallum (the seven sleepers) gyldene scrin, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 22. [Hī nāmen ðære (in the minster) twā gildene scrines and .lx. seolfenne, Chart. 1070; Erl. 209, 11.]

III. a cage in which a criminal is confined:—Hig Pilatum on anum ysenum scrine gebrohton on ðære byrig Damascus, and hyne myð scrýne myð eallum on feastum cweartne beclýsdon, St. And. 38, 8; 44, 19. [O. H. Ger. scrini scrinium, locus: Icel. skrin a shrine. From Latin.]

scrincan; p. scrauc, pl. scruncan; pp. scruncen. **I.** of a plant, to wither away, dry up, shrivel:—Mid ðam mæstan bléu hý (the male and female pennyroyal) blōwāþ ðonne neálce oðre wyrtas scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Scrincan marcescere, Hpt. Gl. 419, 74.

II. of a living being, to pine away, become weak:—Hē scrinceþ arescit; he pineth away (A. V.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18. Ða weard se cyning (Bel-hazzar) tō ðan swiðe áfyrht, ðæt hē eal scranc (cf. Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another, Dan. 5, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 2. [Þu scalt scrincin (dece, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2278. Heo scrinketh for shome, P. S. 158, 7.]

III. to contract, shrink:—Ða tūn scrincaþ (eð, MS.) up, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. Gif sino scrince . . . oððe gif monnes fēt tō hommum scrinne and scrince, ii. 6, 13–15. v. æ-, for-, ge-scrincan.

scrind swiftness (?):—Ofer ðæne (sæ) mægene oft scipu scriþende

scrinde fleotaþ over the sea oft sail the ships strongly and swiftly, Ps. Th. 103, 24. [Grein compares Lith. skirindus flying, running swiftly.]

scripan (?); p. te To waste away, wither:—Scrēpes arescit, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. [Cf. Icel. skripr frail: Norweg. skrypa to waste: Swed. dial. skrypp to shorten; skryp weak.]

scripel. v. eār-scrypel.

scripen, scripende gloss *austrer*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 21. **scripp, es; n. (?)** A scrip, bag:—Petrus forlēt lytle þing, scripp and net, ac hē forlēt ealle þing, ða ða hē for Godes lufon nān þing habban nolde, Homl. Th. i. 394, 7. [Horn tok burdon and scrippe, Horn. 1061. Palmere with pike ne with scrippe, Piers P. 5, 542. Scrippe pera, Prompt. Parv. 450. Icel. skreppa.]

scrippa, an; m. ?:—Of ðære ðic on ðone midmestan scrippan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 27.

scriptor occurs in the compound tid-scriptor *chronographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. [Cf. O. H. Ger. scriptora; n. pl. scriptores.]

scrida or scriðu, an; m. or f. A chariot:—Scridena t cræta bigarum, curram, Hpt. Gl. 457, 77. v. scrid.

scridan; p. scrād, pl. scridon; pp. scriden, scriden. **I.** to go, take one's way to a place:—Drihten gecwyð: 'Astigaþ nū áwyrge in ðæt witehūs.' Sōna æfter ðæm wordum werige gāstas hwyrftum scridaþ in ðæt sceadena scræf, Cd. Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631. Men ne cunnon hwyder helrūnan hwyrftum scridaþ, Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Com on wanre niht scridan sceadungenga, 1410; B. 703.

II. to go hither and thither, go about, wander:—Lig scriðeþ geond world wide fire shall spread itself far and wide through the world, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Fifte cyn is widscriþela hleapera, ðe under munece gegyran æghwider scridaþ, R. Ben. 135, 21. Bana wide scrād (of the destroying angel that smote the firstborn of Egypt), Cd. Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Hæt hine ne worian ne scridan (uagari) ne lyste, R. Ben. 126, 18. Swā scrideþe hweorfaþ gleómen, Exon. Th. 326, 27; Vid. 135.

III. of the gliding motion of a ship, cloud, etc., or of the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit:—Ne æt mē hrisil scríðeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 20; Rā. 36, 7. Sió scire scell scríðeþ ymbūtan dōgora gehwylce the heavens make one revolution each day, Met. 20, 174; 28, 16. Sumne tungl scridaþ leng ūtan ymb eall ðis, 28, 8. Wolcuu scridaþ clouds sail along, Menol. Fox 486; Gu. C. 13. Leax sceal on wæle mid sceote scridan, 539; Gu. C. 40. Sægl (the sun) gewāt under scridan, Andr. Kmbl. 2913; An. 1459. Lēton scridan bronte brimþisan, Elen. Kmbl. 474; El. 237. Scrideþe (revolving) fæp hweóle gelicost, Met. 20, 216. Scrideþe scin (the storm-clouds), Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rā. 4, 52. Ofer ðæne (sæ) oft scipu scrideþe fleotaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 24.

IV. of the increase or decrease of light:—Heo ðæt leóht geasah ellor scridan, Cd. Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773. Niht ofer ealle scridan cwōme, Beo. Th. 1305; B. 650.

V. of the coming of times or seasons, of the passage of time:—Ðæs scrif ymb seofon niht Weodmōnaþ on tūn, Menol. Fox 270; Men. 136. Dagas forþ scriden, Exon. Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ofer niðða beam nihtim scridon, 167, 35; Gū. 1070. Cymeþ whitig scridan on tūn Mais, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Ðenden him deós woruld scrideþe scinan mōte, Exon. Th. 97, 3; Cri. 1585. Mīn feorh ende gesceþ dæg scrideþe, ðonne dōgor beoþ mīn forþ scriden, 164, 10–16; Gū. 1011. [Þa com Scottene king scriden to hirede, Laym. 10799. He scrād (com, 2nd MS.) to jisse londe, 4109. Twien scalces scriden under bordes & skimden, 8405. None of þe Normandes fro þam might skriht, Min. v. 68. To scrythe labi, Cath. Angl. 326. O. Sax. scridan, scridan to go, pass (of time, light): O. H. Ger. scritan gradi: Icel. skriða to creep, crawl; to glide, slide.] v. geond-, tō-, þurh-, ymb-scridan.

scride, es; m. A course:—Ða habbaþ scyrtran scride and færelð, ymbhwerft læssan ðonne oðru tungl, Met. 28, 11. [O. H. Ger. scrit gradus, passus: Icel. skriðr a creeping or sliding motion.]

scridol, scritta. v. wið-scríðol, scrætte.

Scrobbes-burh; f. Shrewsbury:—Ða ferdon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobbesbyrig, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 4. Cf. Civitas Scrobbeusis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 137, 24.

Scrobbesbyrig-scir, and later Scrob-scir; f. Shropshire:—Ða was se cyng gewend ofer Temese intō Scrobbesbyrigscire, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 29. Hugo eorl of Scrobscire, 1094; Erl. 230, 37.

Scrob-sæte, -sætan; pl. The men of Shropshire; also used where now the name of their district would be used, Shropshire:—Ða fyrðedon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrob-sætan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 22.

scroep, v. screpe.

scrofell, es; n. (?) Scrofula:—Cyneles and scrofelles and æghwylces yffes, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22.

scrūd, es; n. **I.** dress, clothing, attire:—Hræglung vestitus, scrud habitus, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 69. Hwæt begyst ðu of ðinum cræfte? Bigleofan and scrūd (vestitum) and feoh, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 5. Hē sylþ him andlyfene and scrūd ðat ei victum et vestitum, Deut. 10, 18; L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 26. **II.** an article of dress, a garment:—Scrūd vestis, clamis, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 50. Cildes scrūd prætexta, 25, 56. Slēfēas scrūd colobium, slēfēas ancrā scrūd leuitonarium, 40, 20, 21.

Scrude *melote, veste*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 52. Hē sealde hira ælcum twā scrūd (*stolas*), and hē sealde Beniamine fif scrūd, Gen. 45, 22. [Laym. scrud: *Orm.* shrud: A. R. schrūd: *Ayenb.* srroud: *Piers P.* shroud *dress, garment*: *Icel.* skrūd *shrouds of a ship, tackle*.] v. beadu-, byrdu-, gūþ-, munnc-, nun-, oier-, wif-scrūd.

scrūd-fultum, es; *m.* Assistance in providing clothing; the word occurs in grants made to religious houses of funds for the provision of clothing:—Ealle ða sōcna ofer ðæt feanland him (*the monks of Ely*) tō scrūdfultume (cf. *stent causas seculares emendandae fratrium loco manentium victui vel vestitui necessaria ministrantes*, p. 238), Chart. Th. 242, 18. Twelf hida tō scrūdfultume ðam hīrde (*Winchester*), 499, 13: Ic habbe gifen ðæt land intō Sanctes Petres mynstre intō Baðan ðam munecan tō scrūdfultume, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 171, 15. v. next word.

scrūd-land, es; *n.* Land given to provide means for buying clothing, land given as scrūdfultum, q. v.:—Hē geunn-(ann?) ðæs landes æt Orpedingtūne for his sǣwe intō Cristes cyrican ðam Godes þ-ōwum tō scrūdland, Chart. Th. 329, 19.

scrudnian, scrutnian; *p.* ode To examine carefully, consider, investigate:—Ic scrudnige f ic smeāge bebodu Godes mines *scrutator* mandota Dei mei, Ps. Lamb. 118, 115. Aud Drihten on micelre folces menige smeāþ and scrutnop (*scrudnaþ*, MS. T.) hwæt ða fēawa syndan ðe his willan wyrcean willen et *querens Dominus in multitudine populi*, R. Ben. 2, 16. Mine gebrōðra, scrutniap mid hū wālcicum wurde Godes rice biþ geboht, Homl. Th. i. 582, 25. Twā þing sind ðe wē sceolon carfullisce scrutnian, ii. 82, 25. Scrutniende *scrutando, investigando*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 12. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniende scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36. Scrudinend (*scrudiend?*) *scrutantes*, Ps. Spl. 63, 6. [Cf. O. H. Ger. scrodōn, scruton *scrutari*.] v. ā-scrudnian.

scrudnung, scrutnung, e; *f.* Examination, investigation, enquiry:—Hē began mid geornfulre scrutnunge smeāgan and āhsian be ðam gebodum ðæs hālgan regules, Lchdm. iii. 440, 20. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniende scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36.

scrūd-warū, e; *f.* Habit, dress:—Ðæt hē (*a monk*) healdan wille his clænnisse and munuclisce scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9; vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 27.

scruf, scrutnian, scrutnung. v. scorf, scrudnian, scrudnung.

scrybb, e; *f.* Scrub, underwood, shrubbery:—Of ðare stānstræte andlang scrybbe, Chart. Th. 525, 21.

scrýðan; *p.* de. I. to put clothes on a person, to clothe a person with (*mid*) a garment, to dress:—Ic mē scrýðe indwo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Zup. 167, 2. Ic [mē] scrýðde mid hǣran induebar cilicio, Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Heo scrýðde iacob mid ðam deorwurðustan reāfe *vestibus valde bonis induit eum*, Gen. 27, 15. Hine man efosode and scrýðde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cyngre *Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata obulerunt ei*, 41, 14. Hē scriddle (*vestiuit*) done biscoop mid linenum reāfe, Lev. 8, 7. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrýddon (*operuistis*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36, 38. Mōðor, scrýð (*vesti*) ðīune sunu, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 3. Ne scrīde nūn wif hig mid wǣppanwes reāfe, Deut. 22, 5. II. to clothe, to furnish with clothes, provide with clothes:—Hē scrýt mē wel and fētt, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 33. Gif æcyres weoð God scrýt, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Scrýtt, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hē hī fēðan scolde and scrýðan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 11. Hingrigendum mete syllan and nacode scrýðan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18.

III. to put on a garment:—Wlīte ðū scrýðdest *decorem induisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 2. Līnen reāf scrēðan sume seocnyse geācnāþ (*in a dream*) to put on a linen garment betokens some sickness, Lchdm. iii. 206, 30. IV. to rig a ship (? cf. *shrouds of a ship*: *Icel.* skrūd *the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; tackle, gear*):—Is ðeos bāt fulscrīd, Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. [He hine lette ueden, he hine lette scruden, Laym. 8945. Nolde þe neodfule ueden ne schruden, A. R. 214, 17. He wolde shridenn uss wipþ heofennlike wæde, Orm. 3676. He ne hauode nouth to shride but a kowel, Havel. 963. Ssrede þe poure, Ayenb. 90, 25. *Icel.* skryða *to clothe, dress*.] v. ge-, mis-, un-, ymb-scrýðan; wan-scrýð.

scrynce; *adj.* Withered:—Menigo ðara unhǣla blīndena haltra scryngcra (*giscrungeura*, Rush.: *forscruncenra*, W. S.) *multitudo languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Cf. scrence, and for the inflexion tuogera, 8, 17.

seūa. v. scūwa.

seucca, sceucca, sceocca, scocca, an; *m.* A devil, demon; in sing. generally the devil, Satan, Beelzebub:—Wæs se succa (*Satan*) him betwux. Tō ðam cwæð Drihten: ‘Hwaon cōme ðū?’ Se sceocca and wyrdre: ‘Ic fērde geond ðas corþan,’ Homl. Th. ii. 446, 25–27. Se succa, 452, 13, 17. Se sceocca, 448, 4. Gang ðū sceocca (*sceucca*, MS. A.) on bæc *vade Satanas*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Æfter ðæs sceoccan (*sceoccan*, Thw.) ehtnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 3. Sceoccan *Belzebulis*, Germ. 399, 267. Sceoccan betæht tō flāscres forwyrdre, R. Ben. 50, 1. Deoful f sceuccan *Zabulum*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Ða āwyrigedan sceoccan (*sceuccan*), Homl. Th. i. 68, 1; Wulfst. 249, 1. Þurh ðara succena lotwrencas, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 14. Scucca englas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 7. Ðæt hiē leoda landgeweorc lāpum beweredon succum

and scinum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feōdum, sceuccum onscægan *immolauerunt filios suos et filias suas daemonis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. The word is found in the name of a place, Seuccanhāu, Cod. Dip. Knbl. i. 196, 1. [Þu scheomelese schucke (*the reeve that condemned St. Margaret*), Marh. 7, 26. Þe lade unwiht, þe hellene schucke, H. M. 41, 35. Schenden þene schucke (*schucke*), A. R. 316, 11. Þe scucke was bitweonen, Laym. 276. Þu (*the reeve before whom Juliana was brought*) þat schucke art schucken (*shuken*, Bod. MS.) herien, Jul. 56, 2.]

seucc-gild, es; *n.* An idol:—Hi sceuccgyldum guldān *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

scūðan to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder:—Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) on uncȳððu scomum scūðende scofene wurden on gewiurwuld they shivering with shame into a strange land were thrust, into a world of struggle, Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. [Cf. O. Sax. skuddian: O. Frs. skedda: O. H. Ger. scuten, scutten to shake (trans.): O. L. Ger. scuddinga *excussus*.]

scūfan, sceūfan, sceofan; *p.* scēaf, *pl.* scufon, sceufon, sceofon; *pp.* scofen, sceofen To shove, push, thrust; *trudere*, *praecipitare*:—Ic scēufe (*scēofe*, *scūfe*) *praecipito*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 11; *trudo*, 28, 4; Zup. 171, 1. Scīþ *trudit*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 71. Scūfaþ *praecipitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 78. I. to shove, push, try to move something:—Hē scēaf mid ðam scylde, ðæt se scaeft tōbærst, Byrht. Th. 135, 50; By. 136. Sum sceufon, sume tugon, and seō Godes fæmne hwæðre stōð, Shrn. 154, 26.

II. to shove, thrust, cause to move with violence. (1) literal:—Ða ne geflīde Apollonius ðæt heō his gemæcca wære ac sceaf hī fram him, Ap. Th. 25, 6. Hē scēaf reaf of lice, Cd. Th. 94, 20; Gen. 1564. Hī dracan scufon, wyrn ofer weallclif, Beo. Th. 6254; B. 3131. ‘Uton hine underbæc sceofan’ . . . Hī ðā hine underbæc scufon . . . ac hē næs ācweald þurh ðam heālican fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 14–20. Hēt his scealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bælbīse, Cd. Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231; Exon. Th. 142, 21; Gū. 647. Leahtra lēase in ðæs lēades wylm scūfan, 277, 21; Jul. 584. Scūfan scyldigne in scāþ, Elen. Knbl. 1380; El. 692. Ūs ys miht geseald ðe tō sceōfanne on ðas witu ðisse deōpnysse, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 17. (2) of proceedings which imply violence, to thrust into prison, out of a place, etc.:—Drihten heō (*the fallen angels*) furdor scēaf in ðæt neowle genip, Cd. Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Hig scufon (*ejecerunt*) hine of ðære ceastre, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Sum sceufon heora mages forþ tō heofenan rice, and ferdon him sylfe tō helle wite, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 22. Būton man āgeāfe Eustatius and his men heom tō hand sceofe *unless Eustace were given up and his men were handed over to them*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 22. Se cyning wæs yrrē wið mē and hēt sceōfan mē on cweartern me *retrudi jussit in carcerem*, Gen. 41, 10. Gē (*devils*) scofene wurden fore oferhygdum in ēce fȳr, Exon. Th. 140, 5; Gū. 605. Hȳ (*Adam and Eve*) scofene wurden on gewinworuld, 153, 20; Gū. 828.

III. to shove, push, cause to move (without notion of violence):—Hī scufon ūt heora scip and gewendon heom begedundan sē, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 15; Beo. Th. 436; B. 215. IV. of the production of natural phenomena:—Metod æfter scēaf æfen, Cd. Th. 9, 4; Gen. 136. Ða wæs morgenlēht scofen and sceyded, Beo. Th. 1840; B. 918. [Cf. Grum. D. M. 706.] V. to push a person's cause, advance, forward, cf. scyfe, II:—Scūfeþ Frēa forþwegas folmum sīnum, willan ðīne, Cd. Th. 170, 13; Gen. 2812.

VI. to urge, prompt a thought or action, cf. scyfe, III:—Mid ðȳ se weriga gāst ða synne scȳþ on mōde *cum malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 19 note. VII. to push on or forward, to move (intrans.):—Merecondel (*the sun*) scȳft on ofdæle, Met. 13, 58. Werige gāstas scūfaþ tō grunde in ðæt nearwe niþ, Cd. Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. [Goth. skiuban: O. Frs. skūva: O. H. Ger. skiuban: *Icel.* skýfa (*wk.*) to shove, drive, push.] v. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ȳþ-, tō-, wið-scūfan.

[sculan, sceolan]; *ic* hē sceal, *scal* ðū scealt, *pl.* wē sceoln, sceolon; *p.* sceolde, scolde, scealde, scalde; *subj. prs.* scyle, scile, sciele, scule. I. to owe; *debere*:—Ān him sceolde (*scalde*, Rush.: *āhte* tō geldanne, Lind.) tȳn þūsend punda. Se hlāford forgeaf him ðone gylt. Se þeowa gemette hȳs efenþeowan, se him sceolde (*sculde*, Rush.) ā hund penega, and hē cwæð; ‘Āgyf ðæt ðū mē scealt,’ Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24, 28. Hī mycel scealt ðū (*āht* ðū tō geldanne, Lind.) mīnum hlāforde? Lk. Skt. 16, 5, 7. Gif hwā ȳðrum scyle (*scole*) borh ȳðra bōte, gelæste hit georne, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [Cf. Uoryef me þet ich þe ssel, Ayenb. 115, 29. By the feith I shal Priam, Tr. and Cr. iii. 472.]

II. denoting obligation or constraint of various kinds, shall, must, ought, (I) have or am (with infin.), am bound, with an infinitive expressed or that may be inferred from a preceding clause. (1) denoting a duty, moral obligation:—Ðū scealt on āghwylce tīd Godes willan wercan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 33. Nænig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne geman his gesibbes, gif . . . (*it is a man's duty not to love*), 23, 16. Swā sceal oretta ā in his mōde Gode comian, Exon. Th. 122, 33; Gū. 315. God sceal mon ærest hergan, 333, 15; Gu. Ex. 4. Swā hīre eaforan sculon æfter lybban, ðonne hiē lād gedōþ, hiē sculon lufe wyrcean, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. Næs fela manna, ðe hogade ymbe ða bōte swā georne, swā man scolde (*sceolde*, MS. B.), Wulfst. 156, 12. Hē (*the bishop*) ne cūde dōn his gerihthe swā wel swā

hē sceolde, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 9. Ðā andswarede se cyning ðæt hē ægðer ge wolde ge scolde ðam geleāfan onfōn *rex suscipere se fidem et velle et debere respondēdē*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 35. Hwider hyra gehwylc faran scolde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Seō lufu de wē tō ūrum Hælande habban sceoldan, 109, 4. Fordæm ne scyle nān wīs man nānne mannan hatian, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 15. (2) *shall, ought* as being fit, right, proper, in accordance with reason:—Ic mid grāpe sceal fōn wið feōnde, Beo. Th. 881; B. 438. Hwyl sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeowian . . . ic mæg wesan god swā hē, Cd. Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. Se ðe tō recenddōme cuman sceal *qui ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 11; Swt. 61, 5. Fordan sceal gehycgan hæleda æghwylc, ðæt hē ne ābælige bearn Waldendes, Cd. Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194. Ðonne gē geseōþ ðære tōworpenysse āsconunge standan ðær heō ne sceal (riseþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 13, 14. Be ūre æ hē sceal (gedaefnaþ, Lind.) sweltan *debet mori*, Jn. Skt. 19, 7. Seō cyrice sceal fēdan ða ðe æt hire eardiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27; 47, 21. Hwæt sculon wē nū dōn tō ðam ðæt wē mægon cumon tō ðam sōþum gesælpum *quid nunc faciendum, ut illius summi boni sedem reperire mereamur*? Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 32. Dēmaþ ūs hwylcum deaðe wē sweltan sculon, for ðam ðe wē done Hæland tō deaðe gescalden, St. And. 36, 16. Oncnāwan hwær wē sælan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. Ne sceolon unc betwēðnan teonān weaxan, Cd. Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. His weorc sceolon beōn ðæs weorðe, ðæt him ððre menn onhyrien, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 61, 17. Ic worda gespræc mā ðonne ic sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 1848; An. 926; Hy. 3, 43. Ðone mæddum ðe ðū mid rihte rædan sceoldest, Beo. Th. 4119; B. 2056. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5410; B. 2708. Gūþbill geswac, swā hit nō sceolde, 5164; B. 2585. Oft mon forlæt ðone ege ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 18. Hē ūs lārde, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 36. Hī cūædon, ðæt hī ðæt tō his honda healdan sceoldon, forðam hīra nān næs on fæderne healf tō geboren, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 4. Hū hīe libban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 52, 30; Gen. 851. Hiē nīþ āhōfon, swā hiē nō sceoldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1673; El. 838. Gif ic scile *etsi oportuerit me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. Hū hē scyle (scile, Cott. MSS.) eall earfoðu forsiōn *quod adversa quaque despicienda sunt*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 4. Ne scyle nān mon blæcern ælan under mittan, 5, 1; Swt. 64, 2. Hū gehiēsum ðæm ðe hē mid ryhte hiēran sciele, 9; Swt. 56, 13, 10; Swt. 60, 6. (3) denoting obligation to perform an engagement, to do appointed work, to carry out the terms of an agreement:—Wisdomes beþearf se ðære ædelan sceal andwyrdre āgīfan *he will need wisdom to whom the task of giving an answer is assigned*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Sume sceolon (*it will be the task of some*) hweorfan geond hæleþa land, Cd. Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270. Næs ðæt forma sið ðæt hit (*the sword*) ellenweorc ænīan scolde, Beo. Th. 2933; B. 1464. Ðonne scyldfreca ongeān gramum gangan scolde, 2073; B. 1034. Ðone ende ðe Æðerēd healdan scolde, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2. Hī woldon ðisne eard healdan, and hē hī fēdan scolde and scrýdan, 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Būtan ðæm monnum ðe ða burga healdan scolden, Erl. 90, 19. Sceotend swæfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1413; B. 704. His scipu sceoldan cumon ongeān, ac hī ne mihton, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 3. Gnorrian hī oft hē feohtan scule (scyle, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. (4) denoting bidding, commanding:—Hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē frumscaft', Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Hæland him cwæð: 'Ðū scealt fylgean mē', Blickl. Homl. 23, 14; Cd. Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310; 172, 29; Gen. 2851. Scealtū mid ærdæge ceol gestigan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Ic secge ðæt hē sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2855. Ne sceolon gē mīne ða hālgan hrīnan, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Ne scule gē hit purhteon, 4, 5. Sægh on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten cwæde, ðæt ðis mennisce cyn ne sceolde āgīmeleasian, ðæt hīe sealdon heora wæstmā fruman for Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4; Exon. Th. 15, 9; Cri. 233. Se (God) ūs ðās lāde sceōþ, ðæt wē on Egiptum sceolde ūs fremu sēcan, Cd. Th. 110, 23; Gen. 1842. Hē ūs gesette ðæt wē hine biddan sceoldan *he made this ordinance for us, that we should pray to him*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 3. Ða þing ðe ic eow foresæge, ðæt gē dōn sceoldon, 131, 34. Landfram bebēad ðan munecan, ðæt hī scoldan hī unscrýdan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 8. Hē oncwæð, ðæt hīe gylðan sceolde, Cd. Th. 229, 5; Dan. 212. 'On ðæt fýr gē (*the wicked at the day of judgment*) hreōsan sceolan.' Ne māgon hī gehýuan heofoncyninges bibod, Exon. Th. 93, 11; Cri. 1524. (5) where the obligation results from a law, statute, regulation:—Se byrdesta sceall gylðan fityne meardes fell, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 19. Nū sceal beōn æfre on lī abbod, and nā bīscop, and ðan sculon beōn underþeōdde ealle Scotta bīscopas, Chr. 655; Erl. 18, 6. Sceolde sweordes ecg feorh ācsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2266; An. 1134. Se ðe scyle (*since the regulations of the Penitential require it*) āne wucan dædbōte fōn, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 13. (6) denoting the necessity of fate, of the order of providence, *shall, must* as being decreed by fate or providence:—Ðū scealt greot etan ðine lifdagas, Cd. Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909. Ðū eart eorþe, and þū scealt eft tō eorþan weorðan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 9. Gyt scyl (sceal, MS. A.) beōn gefyllð ðæt be mē āwriten is, Lk. 22, 37. Sceal hine wulf etan *his fate will be to be eaten by a wolf* (cf. swā missenlice Dryhten eallum dæleþ,

331, 6; Vy. 64), Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12 (*and often*). Mon sceal on eorþan geong ealdian, 333, 21; Gn. Ex. 7. Gæþ ā wyrd swā hiō scel, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hiē (*the Jews*) God sylfne āhēngon; ðæs hiē sculon werðu dreogan, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210; Exon. Th. 455, 28; Hy. 4, 56. Hī ðær geferdon mārān hearm ðonne hī æfre wēndon ðæt him ænig burhwaru gedōn sceolde *more than they ever expected it would be the fate of any citizens to do them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 22. Ðā hē from sceolde nīþum hweorfan, Cd. Th. 74, 15; Gen. 1222. Næniū heora þohte ðæt hē ðanon scolde eft gesēcean folc *every one of them thought himself fated not to visit his people again*, Beo. Th. 1387; B. 691. Ðonne ðū forþ scyle metodscraft seon, 2363; B. 1179; Cd. Th. 63, 27; Gen. 1038. Se dæg ðe hē sceole wið ðam lichomon hine gedælon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Hwæder ðis þūsēd sceole beōn scyrtre þe lengre, 119, 6. Scile, Beo. Th. 6335; B. 3177. Deāh gē wēnen ðæt gē lange libban scylan, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 15. Nele se Waldend ðæt forweorðan scylen sāula ūsse *it is not God's will, that our souls be destined to destruction* (but cf. hē nyle ðæt ða sāula forweorðan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37), Met. 21, 34. (7) *to be forced, must* because there is no possible alternative, because one cannot help one's self:—Nū sceal ic (Hagar) on wēstene witodes bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. Ic (Satan) sceal bīdan in bendum, 268, 1; Sat. 48. Ic tearas sceal geotan, Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 172. Ne sceal ic mīne onsyn fore eowere mengu mīþan, 144, 16; Gū. 679. Ðū scealt furþor siþfæt secgan, 261, 18; Jul. 317. Blind sceal his eagna þolian, 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39. On ðæm gesumcūm hē sceal hine selfne geþecean deāh hē nulle in *adversis ad sui memoriam nolens etiam coactusque revocatur*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 35, 7. Sculon hiē ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406. Ðū neorxna wonges wīte nýde sceolde āgīfan, Exon. Th. 86, 11; Cri. 1406. Ordfruma earmre lāfe ðære ðe ðæm hēðenan hýran sceolde, Cd. Th. 225, 13; Dan. 153. Scolde, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10; 1935; B. 965. Hyne Hwætre gehnægdon mid ofermaene, ðæt se byrnwiga būgan sceolde, 5829; B. 2918. Sceoldon wræcmægga ofgīefan grēne beorgas, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gū. 202. Ðonne hī siōðan scoldon *when they could not help sighing*, Met. 26, 82. Ðý læs ic scyle leng prowian, Andr. Kmbl. 154; An. 77. Hē tō foo gif hē niēde sciele *coactus ad regimen veniat*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 9. (8) *to be obliged, must, shall* because from the conditions or nature of a case no alternative is admissible, because a conclusion is inevitable:—Gif ðæt wif nele hider tō lande mid mē, sceal ic læðan ðīnne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe ðū of ferdst? Gen. 24, 5. Nū ic eower sceal frumcyn witan, ær gē furþur fēran, Beo. Th. 508; B. 251. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo ðīne, forðon ic lāstas sceal weān on wēnum wīde leggan, Cd. Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Ðū meahst be sumum tæcnum ongietan, hwæð ðū wēnan scealt *what with certainty you may expect*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 20. Se ðe wille Drihtne bringan gecwēme lācfæsten, ðonne sceal hē ðæt mid ælmesann fulian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 18. Nū sceal hē sylf faran, ne mæg his ærende his boda beōdan, Cd. Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Ðonne hē æt hilde sceall lifes tiligan, Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159. Eart ðū ðe tō cumenne eart, hwæðer ðe wē ððres scylon (sceolon, MS. A.: sculon, MSS. B. C.) onbýdan (*expectamus*), I.k. Skt. 7, 19, 20. Sceolon, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Fordon wit sculon unc stadolwanga rūmor sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 29; Gen. 1911. Ðær hig ænne sculan eard weardian, Ps. Th. 132, 1. Sculon, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. Ðý sceolon gelyfan eorlas, hwæt mīn æðelo siþe, Andr. Kmbl. 1466; An. 734. Ne sceolon mē þegenas æwtītan *men shall not reproach me* (because there will not be the slightest grounds for reproach), Byrht. Th. 138, 14; By. 220. Wēnde ic ðæt ðū ðý wærra weorðan sceolde *I expected that you must have got more cautious*, Exon. Th. 268, 1; Jul. 425. Ðā sceolde hē ðær bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17. Scolde herebyrne sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 35; Gen. 719. Ne meahthon leng somed heora begra ðær æhte habban, ac sceoldon ða rincas ðý sēcan ellor æðelseld, 113, 29; Gen. 1894. Mē þinþ wundor tō hwon ðū sceole for ðwiht dysne man habban ungelæredne fiscere *what reason obliges you to hold this man, an ignorant fisherman, as of any account*? Blickl. Homl. 179, 13. Gif hine mon tō genēðan scyle, and hē elles uylle *if there is no other course open but to compel him*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 13. Seō orsorge wyrd simle liþ, ðæt mon scyle wēnan, ðæt heō seō siō sōþe gesælp, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. (9) denoting need, *shall, must*, where an end is to be attained or a task to be completed or a purpose to be served:—Hwæt sceal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne *what more need I say of St. John*? Blickl. Homl. 169, 24. Ðæt scell ægleāwra mann ðonne ic mē tælige findan on ferde *a more learned man than I reckon myself is necessary to perform the task*, Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485. Sculan wē gyt martira gemynd mā āreccan, Menol. Fox 136; Men. 68. 'Satan ic ðær (in hell) sēcan wille.' . . . Sceolde hē ða brādan līgas sēcan, Cd. Th. 47, 20; 763. Nihtweard (*the fiery pillar*) sceolde wīcan ofer weredum, 185, 2; Exod. 116. Tō hwon sceolde ðeōs smyrenes ðus beōn tō lore gedōn *what end was to be served by thus wasting this ointment*? Blickl. Homl. 69, 6. Hwyl gē æfre scylen unrihtfōungum eower mōð drēfan *quid tantos juvat excitare molus*? Met. 27, 1. (10) denoting the

certainty of a future event, that results from a settled purpose or decision:—Ic gefremman sceal eorlic ellen odde endedæg minne gebidan *I am determined to do or die*, Beo. Th. 1277; B. 636. Mid eárum ne sceal ic (*it is settled that I shall not*) gehēran ðære bēman stefne, Cd. Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. Ðū scealt deaðe sweltan *thou shalt surely die*, Gen. 2, 17; Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðæt ðū sunu Dryhtnes cennan sceolde, Exon. Th. 19, 10; Cri. 298. Hē (*Christ*) wiste, ðæt seó burh (*Jerusalem*) sceolde ábrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. On ðære nihte ðe hý on done dæg tógædere fōn sceoldan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hæfōn hié on rūne áwriten wera endestæf, hwæonne hié tō mōse weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 274; An. 137. (10a) denoting the certainty of a result under proper conditions:—Ðū him fæste hel sōðan spræce, swā ðū minum scealt feore gebeorgan *you are then certain to save my life*, Cd. Th. 110, 113; Gen. 1837. Forðan ðe (*on account of his previous conduct*) hē sceal ēce wite þrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14; Blickl. Homl. 41, 32. Hū sceal mīn cuman gæst tō geóce? Exon. Th. 124, 10; Gū. 337. Se hlāw sceal tō gemyndum mīnum lēodum heāh hlihan on Hronessæse, Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Wē cwædon ær, ðæt se sceolde lytel sáwan, se ðe him ðone wind ondréde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 23. Wéndun gē ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gefice westan, Exon. Th. 141, 33; Gū. 636. Ðā hēht se cásere gesponnan fīower willo hors . . . ðæt ða wīðan hors scealden iornan on hearde weg as and him ða limo all tōbrecean, Shr. 72, 1. Hē fægenap ðæs, hū hiene mon sciele (scyle, Hatt. MS.) herigean, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 7. Scile (sciele, Hatt. MS.), 9; Swt. 54, 19. Hē wēncþ ðæt hē sceole tō heofenum áhafen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 5. Gif wē ænige bōte gebīdan sculan (sculen, MS. B.) *if improvement in our condition is certainly to take place*, Wulfst. 157, 2. (11) denoting probability:—Neron cwæð tō Paule: 'Forhwon ne spreost ðū, Paulus?' Ðā andswarede him Sanctus Paulus: 'Wenstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum tréowlēas men' *do you think it likely that I shall speak to this false man?* Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. (12) as an auxiliary:—Ic sceal ræðan tō merigen *lecturus sum cras*, ðū scealt ræðan *lecturus es*, hī sceolan (sceolan, sculon) ræðan *lecturi sunt*, Ælfic. Gr. 24; Zup. 136, 10–12. Oðer *participium* is tōwerðre tīde se ðe ræðan sceal *lecturus* . . . ðæt ðe sceal beón geræð *legendus*, 41; Zup. 246, 10–15. Se ðe wyle oððe sceal sprecan *loquutus*, Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Se ðe sceal beón gecysced *osculandus*, 248, 7. Sceal habba þ hæfis *habebit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23. Hæfep þ hē scile habba, 6, 24. Wē stigēs þ wē scilon stīge *ascendimus*, 20, 18. Gē sciolon geseá þ gē geseás *videbitis*, 13, 14. Ne hēras hiá þ ne sciolon gehēra *non audiunt*, 13, 13. Ðonne ðū æfre on moldan man gewurde oððe æfre fulwithe onfōn sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 172; Seel. 86. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehfýred, ðæt purh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehæled eall wifa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23. Ðā bæð Swegen hine ðæt hē sceolde faran mid him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 12. Wéndon ðæt hig sceoldon mære onfōn *plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Ða ðonne ðe sio godcunnde stefn præde and cwað ðæt hié scolden lēasunga wītgian *quos diuinus sermo falsa videre redarguit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 8. Hyra þeāw wæs ðæt hi ða untruman in lēðan sceoldan, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28. Ðeah hē micel æge, and him mon erigan scyle æghwelce dæg æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 4. (13) denoting an assertion not made by the speaker, when a statement is matter of report [cf. *Ger.* *sollen*, and the use of *should* in the following passage:—There was something said about ane Campbell, that suld hae been concerned in the robbery, and that he suld hae had a warrant frae the Duke of Argyle, Rob Roy 1, 219].—Be ðære frēncan cōpe ðe se mon his útgang þurh ðone mūþ sceal (*is said*) áspiwan. Hē sceal oft bealcettan, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Ys sæd, ðæt Diana ðas wyrta findan scolde, i. 106, 5, 23: 120, 4. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum lēasum spellum, ðætte lob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 6. Ðā sædon hi, ðæt ðas hearperes wif sceolde ácwelan, and hire sáwle mon sceolde lēdon tō helle. Ða sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sárig. . . Ðā hē ðider com, ða sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine . . . se sceolde habban prió heáfdu, 35, 6; Fox 168, 3–17: 38, 1; Fox 194, 30–34. Ðeah hē Cristen beón sceolde *though he was said to be a Christian*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Fundon ða lēase gewitan ðe forluggen Naboð ðæt hē sceolde wyrigan God (*they brought reports of his blasphemy*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 197. Ulf biscop com and forneáh man sceolde tōbrecean his stef *the report was that they were very near breaking his staff*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Swā swā manige men sædon þe hit geseōn sceoldan *who were said to have seen it*, 1098; Erl. 235, 5: 1100; Erl. 235, 33. III. without an infinite (1) denoting constraint, necessity, need, fixed purpose:—Falle wyrd forswep mine mágas, ic him æfter sceal I *must after them*, Beo. Th. 5625; B. 2816. Hē sceal nēde tō ðara hlāforda dōme ðe hē hine ær underþeōdde *non facit, quod optat, ipse dominis pressus iniquis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. Sio manbōt ðe ðam hlāfode sceal *the fine that must go to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 16. Tō myclan bryce sceal micel bōt nýde, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 8. Earc sceal dý mære *the ark must be the bigger*, Cd. Th. 79, 19; Gen. 1313. Hié tō helle sculon, Cd. Th. 45, 26; Gen. 732. Xerxis áscade hwæt sceolde æt swā lytlum weorode mæra fultum būton ða āne ðe him ær ábolgen wæs *Xerxes demanded what*

a greater force was needed for in dealing with so small a band, than those only with whom he had before been angry, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 16. Eall swā hī sceoldon tō Sandwic as if they had or purposed to go to Sandwich, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 26. Ðæt hē of disse worlde sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 5. Ðonne seó eorpe him on ufan scealde *before the earth came to be put upon them*, Shr. 81, 2. Ær hē onweg scyle *before he die*, Exon. Th. 310, 14; Seef. 74. (2) denoting obligation, fitness, propriety, use (cf. *Ger.* *wozu soll dies?*):—Dys sceal on twelftan dæg *this is the proper gospel for twelfth-day* (cf. dys godspel gebyraþ, Rubc. 1, 18), Mt. Kmbl. Rubc. 2, 1 (*and often*). Hwæt scal ðe swā lādlic strīð *what good will the strife do you?* Cd. Th. 41, 28; Gen. 663. Ræð sceal mid snyttro . . . til sceal mid tilum, Exon. Th. 334, 26; Gn. Ex. 22. Wita sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nō tō hātheort, 290, 15; Wand. 65. Hige sceal þe heardra, mōð sceal ðe mære, ðe ure mægen lytlaþ, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hī gecnāwan ne cunnan ne ða medtrynnes ne cāc ða wyrta ðe ðærwið sculon *the herbs that are proper for the disease*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 22. Oðre wyrtðrenas sculon (*are proper*), Lchdm. ii. 208, 3. Ðas wyrt sceolon tō lungensealfe, iii. 16, 6. Hwæt sceolon (sculon, MS. H.) hī gesæde nū wē swerian ne mōton *what good would they (adverbially) do stated, now we may not swear?* Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 10. Hē áxode ðone cāsere hū hē embe hī sceolde *how he was to deal with them*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 370. Ne meahste geþencan hū ymb ðæt sceolde *what ought to be done about it, how the matter ought to be dealt with*, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deor. 12. Hwæt sceoldon (*deberent*) hig mē būton ic cūpe temian hig *what good would they (hawk) be to me unless I knew how to tame them?* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 23. Hié be ðam wiston hwider hié sceoldon *they knew by that in which direction they had to go*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 15. Hié wiston hū hié tō ðam elpendon sceoldon *they knew the proper way of attacking the elephants*, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 17. Warnige man ðone stīwerd tō hwylcere stōwe ðæt lic sceole, Chart. Th. 607, 15. Hwæt sceoldon ðe ure ælmeßan? Wulfst. 240, 15. [Goth. [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skulda: O. Sax. [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulun; *p.* skolda: O. Frs. skila; *prs.* skal, *skel*, *skil*, *pl.* skilun; *p.* skolde: O. H. Ger. scolan; *prs.* skal, *pl.* sculumes; *p.* scolta: Icel. skulu; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skyldi.] sculdor; *pl.* (dual?) sculdru (-o), sculdra; *m.* A shoulder:—Sculdor sculpula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 18: scapulus, i. 64, 68. Sculdor, 283, 6. Sculdor scapula, 44, 27. Hīs sculdor and hīs leór wurdon ontende mid ðam fýre, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 16. Wæs ðæt bærniet on hīs sculdre æfre gesewen, 346, 26. On hīs sculdre in humero, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15. Oþ ðone swiðran sculdor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 19. Duru ðæt mannes heafod ge ða sculdor mægan in, Blickl. Homl. 127, 9. Sculdra scapula (-ae?), Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 19. On bæm sculdrum in utroque humero, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 82, 9, 21. Hē onfeold hys hrægl æt hys sculdorum, Shr. 98, 17. In scyldrum þ bæccum in humeros, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 5. Hī dydon āne hwitel on hira sculdra pallium imposuerunt *humis suis*, Gen. 9, 23: Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Sculdru (sculdra, MS. X.), L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 10. Gif mon oðrum ða sculdru forleá, L. Alf. pol. 73, Th. i. 98, 21. Se sacerd smyreþ breóst and sculdru (sculdran, MS. E.), Wulfst. 35, 16: Lchdm. ii. 260, 17. [Schuldren; *pl.* Jul. 49, 18. He let smyte of ys hede by þe sooldren, R. Glouc. 313, 7. O. Frs. sculder: O. H. Ger. scultarra humerus, scapula, spadula.] sculdor-hrægel, es; *n.* A garment to cover the shoulders:—Sculdor-hrægl superhumale, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 44. sculdor-wære, es; *m.* Pain in the shoulders:—Wið sculdorwære and earma, Lchdm. ii. 340, 12: 6, 2. scult-hēta. v. scyld-hēta. scunian, sceonian; *p.* oðe. I. to shun, fear, avoid a thing from fear:—Hē hīs hatunge fleáh and scunode, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 16. II. to be afraid:—Scunian reuerentur, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2. III. to detest, abhor:—Mid āne mōde wurð hē gescunned uni animo detestetur, Chart. Th. 318, 37. [Mi uader scunode (sonede, 2nd MS.) þene cristindom & þa hædene lazen luede to swide, þa we sculleð sceonien (hatie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14868. Birþ þe shunenn (avoid from fear) to folghenn oht tærinne, Orm. 4502. Ancren owen to hatien ham, and schunien, þ heo ham ne iheren, A. R. 82, 23. Þu ahtest þis were ouer alle þing to schunien (avoid with abhorrence, abhor), H. M. 35, 11. Al hit him uleh and scunode, þet him er luede, O. E. Homl. i. 79, 29. 3if him wratheth, be ywar and hīs weye shonye (avoid from fear), Piers P. prol. 174.] v. ā-, on-scunian. scunung, e; *f.* An abomination:—On scunungum in abominationibus, Cant. M. ad fil. 16. v. a-, on-scunung. scūr, sceór, scyūr, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (?) I. a shower, storm of rain, snow, hail, etc.:—Scūr nimbus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 60: 76, 42. Scyūr (scūr, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 54. Ðes scūr hic imber, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 7. Swylce scūr ofer gærs quasi imber super herbam, Cant. M. ad fil. 2. Rēnes scūr, Exon. Th. 215, 1; Ph. 246. Regna scūr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Hægles scūr, 50, 13; Gen. 808. Syððan (after the overflow of the Nile) tō twelf mōndum ne cymþ ðær nān oðer scūr, oð ðæt seó eá eft up ábrece, Lchdm. iii. 254, 2. Ðonne

sceor cymeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1024; An. 512. Ða wæs geblissod seō Godes burh for ðam cyme ðas scūres de hý geclānsode *fluminis impetus laetificat civitatem Dei*, Ps. Th. 45, 4. Scūre nimbo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 54: *inserenae*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 15. Scūras imbres, Ps. Lamb. 77, 44. Geþen-sume scūras *coloni nimbi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 28. Wealcaþ hit (*hail*) windes scūras (? MS. scūra), Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Scūra *procellarum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 20 [H]reōsendileum *scūrum ruituris imbribus*, 499, 64; 501, 6; Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 15. Seō lyft liccaþ done wētan of ealre eorþan and of ðære sǣ and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 13. Weal sceal wīdstandan storma scūrum, Exon. Th. 281, 25; Jul. 651.

I a. metaph. a shower of missiles:—Flāna scūras, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 221: Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117. Hygegar lēteþ, scūrum sceōteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mōd. 35. I b. a shower of blows of a hammer falling on a weapon (?):—Scearpne mēce scūrum heardne, Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Cf. scūrheard. II. metaph. a storm, trouble, disquiet:—Swā deōs woruld fareþ scūrum (cf. scýr-mælum) scyndeþ hurries on stormily, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. [Goth. skūra (windis) λαίλαψ, *procella*: O. Sax. skūr a missile, weapon:—That man ina wītnōdi wāpnes egiūm, skarpun skūrum, Hel. 5138. O. H. Ger. scūr tempestas, grando; also of weapons:—Dō lettun sē askim scrītan, scarpēn scūrim, Hildebrandslied 66. Icel. skūr a shower; a shower of missiles; wāpna, hjálma skūr id.] v. hægl-, hagat-, hilde-, regn-, winter-scūr; scýr-mælum, and next word.

scūra (-e; f. ?), an; m. A shower:—Hē āriman mæg ragnas scūrau dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11.

scūr-beorh, gen. -beorge; f. A shelter against storm:—Hrōfas sind gehrorene . . . scearde scūrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5.

scūr-boga, an; m. A rain-bow:—Ðonne ic scūrbogan minne iéwe, Cd. Th. 93, 5; Gen. 1541.

scurf, scurfed, scurfende. v. scorf, scorfende.

scūrheard; adj. Made hard by blows (v. scūr, I b; and cf. heoru hamere gepuren, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285):—Sweordes ecg, scerp and scūrheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2267; An. 1135. Ðæt him fēla lāf (*the sword*) ne meahste scūrheard sceþþan, Beo. Th. 2070; B. 1033.

scūr-sceadu (or -scead; n.); f. A protection against storms (cf. umbrella):—Nys unc wuht beforan tō scūrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 23; Gen. 813.

-scuta in an-scuta *falarica*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. [Cf. (?) He þa fla lette gilden bi Corineus siden Corineus bleinte & þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461.]

scutel a dish:—Scutel *catinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 21: ii. 17, 17. [Scotyle *scutella*, 257, 15. O. H. Ger. scuuzilla *scutula*, *scutella*, *discus*, *catinus*, *lanx*: Icel. skutill a dish. From Latin (?) *scutella*.]

scutel and scytel, es; m. I. a dart, missile, arrow:—Scutiul *jaculum*, *sagitta*, Txs. 110, 1177, 1179. Scytelum cilda *sagittis parvulorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [Icel. skutill an instrument shot forth, a harpoon. Cf. scytyl a shuttle; schytile, chylids game *sagittella*, Prompt. Parv. 447. Schetylle *navicula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 3.] II. the tongue of a balance (?):—Scytel *momentum*, 76, 632. Scutil, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 20. Scutel, 56, 52. [M. Lat. *momentum languette de balance*. Cf. schytyle, schityl, onstabyli *prepes*, Prompt. Parv. 447.]

scūwa, scūa, an; m. I. the shadow thrown by an object:—Oferwāh muntas scūa his operuit montes *umbra ejus*, Ps. Surt. 79, 11. Dægas mine swē swē scūa (*umbra*) onhældun, 101, 12: 143, 4. Ic eom scūan gelfc swýþe āhylded *sicut umbra cum declinat*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. II. shade, darkness:—Mid dý wīt forþgongende wæron under ðam scūwan ðære þýstan nihte cum *progrediemur sola sub nocte per umbras*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 14. II a. fig. shadow:—Scūa deāþes *umbra mortis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 20. In middle scūan deāþes, 22, 4. Alǣd mē út of dýses carceres hūse and of deāþes scūan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 35. Scūia (scūa, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 16. In scýa, Rtl. 168, 9. Sealde him deorcne deāþes scūwan, Ch. Th. 293, 15; Sat. 455. III. shadow, protection:—Ic on fægerum scūan sifera ðīna gewicie in *umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Under scūan sifra ðīna gesild mē *sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me*, Ps. Surt. 16, 8.

IV. shadow as opposed to substance:—Scūan f leasunge *fallacis*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. [Screne or scu or spere *scrinium*, *ventifuga*, Prompt. Parv. 450. Spere or scuw (schuu), 468. Þe skues of the scowtes, Gaw. 2167. Cf. Goth. thairh skuggwan ði' ēoóππpov, I Cor. 13, 12. O. H. Ger. scūwo *umbra*: Icel. skuggi a shadow; a spectre.] v. dǣd-, deāþ-, dim-, heolstor-, hlīn-, niht-scūwa (-scūa).

scūwan, scūan (f. ?) to shade. [O. H. Ger. scūit *adumbrat*: Icel. skýggva to overshadow.] v. ofer-scūwan.

scýan (for scýhan), scýn (f. ?); p. de To prompt, urge, persuade, suggest:—Ða ærestan synne se weriga gäst scýde . . . Forðon mid dý se weriga gäst ða synne scýfþ (scýþ, MS. C.; scýþ, MS. T.) on mōde *primum culpam serpens suggestit* . . . Cum enim *malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14–20. Wē getæceþ f scýaþ him nos *suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 14. Cf. scýhend, scýend *maulists*, Txs. 78, 654. Scýhend *malists*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55,

52. [Cf. O. H. Ger. scūhenti *exhortans*, Grff. vi. 417.] v. sceōness, scýthan.

scýceels. v. scicceals.

scýdd, es; m. *Alluvial ground* (?):—Dis synt ða denbæra . . . hude-linga scýdd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 19. On timberslæd in stāpa cnolles scýdd on hanslædes heāfdan, iii. 380, 26. Haec sunt pascua porcorum . . . in communi silua pascuale quod dicitur Palinga Schittas (scýddas ?), ii. 303, 19. [Cf. M. H. Ger. schütt: Ger. schutt.]

scýde, Cd. Th. 232, 26; Dan. 266. v. sceōn.

scýend. v. scýan.

scýe-uange:—Scōe f scýe-uange (-þwange ?) *calciamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9.

scýfe, es; m. I. of rapid motion caused by a push (metaph.), precipitation, v. scūfan:—Word scýfes *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6. Hié weorðaþ oft āscrencte on ðam scýfe ðære styringe hira mōdes ðæt hī hira sellra ne āgon dý mæg gewield ðe ðerra monna *motiōnis impulsu praecipites quaedam velut alienati peragunt*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 12, 17. I a. glossing precepts:—Scō ūs on scfe gedwelde teah mid weglēasum *quae nos in preceptis errore traxit devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 11. II. furtherance of a project, the pushing of a matter, prompting, instigation in a good sense, cf. scūfan, V:—Ælc burhgemet beo þe his dihte ge scife swīde rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 21.

III. prompting, instigation in a bad sense, cf. scūfan, VI:—Se ðe þurh deōfles scýfe on synna befealle, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 9. Befeaillen þurh deōfles scýfe on heālice misdæde, Wulfst. 103, 21. v. nider-scýfe.

scýfel, e; scýfele, an; f. [Shovel in shovel-hat ?] A covering for a woman's head; mafors (*mafors* operimentum capitis maxime feminarum, Ducange):—Hacele *capula*, cōp *ependiten*, scýfele *mafors*, nunne *sancimonialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 67. Scýfla, scýbla *maforte* (-ae), Txs. 77, 1267; Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 38. Scýfelum *mafortibus*, 55, 39; 87, 63. [Cf. (?) *scuffle*, a linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean, a pinafore, an apron (Sussex). Icel. skupla; f.; skýpill; a woman's hood hiding or shading her face.]

scýftan, -scýgean, scýhend. v. sciftan, -scigan, scýan.

scýhtan; p. te To instigate, prompt, urge:—Mē nædre beswāc and mē neodlice tō forscape scýhte and tō scýldfrece, Cd. Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898. Oðer him ðas eorþan ealle sæge lāne . . . Oðer hine scýhte ðæt hē sceadena gemōt nihtes sōhte, Exon. Th. 109, 30; Gū. 98. [We schuchted hine ueor awei hwon we doð deadliche sunne, A. R. 312, 10, MS. C.] v. scýan.

scýl, scýlen, scýld a shield. v. scill, scilcen, scild.

scýld, e; scýldu (o); indecl. f. I. guilt, sin, crime, fault:—Hē sume mǣndæde gefremede ða seō scýld ðā tō his heortan hwearf ða on-sceunode hē hī hefelfce *sceleris aliquid commiserat, quod commissum, ubi ad cor suum rediit, gravissime exhorruit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Sitte siō scýld (*the killing of a slave*) on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. On eow scýld sitch, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Is Euan scýld eal forpynded, 7, 6; Cri. 97. Hē his scýlde forgyfnyssse *bead veniam reatus postulans*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 33. Ða byrdenne suā micelre scýlde *tanti reatus pondera*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 31, 14. Būtan scýlde *sine culpa*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16; L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 9. Hī būton ælcere scýlde (*without being guilty of any crime*) wurdon forðone, Bd. 29, 2; Fox 104, 30. Æt openre scýlde *flagrante delicto*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 23. Hafaþ ðæt mōd hwylcehugu scýldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*. Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Synna, scýlda *piacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 78. Mine scýle *delicta mea*, Ps. Th. 68, 6; Ps. Surt. 58, 13. Scýlða, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Scelða, Ps. C. 45. Brōðres scýldo *fratris uitia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 5. Åscryed scýlda gehwylce, deōpra firena, Elen. Kmbl. 2624; El. 1313; 937; El. 470. Hwīlum biþ gōd wærlīce tō midanne his hiēremonna scýlda (*uitia*), Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 9. II. a debt, due:—Ryhtlicor cweðan ðæt wē him gielden scýlde ðonne wē him mildheortnesse dōn *justitiae debitum potius solvimus, quam misericordiae operi implemus*, 45, 1; Swt. 335, 19. Ågefnyr beōn ða scýlde *reddi debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 25. Hē ða scýld forlēt wīd hine *debitum dimisit ei*, 27: 30. [Sculd *scelus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 74. O. Sax. skuld a crime; a due: O. L. Ger. sculd: O. Frs. skeide, schuld, schild: O. H. Ger. sculd, sculda *causa, facinus, noxa, injuria, crimen, debitum, meritum*: Icel. skuld, skyld a due, tax; sake.] v. deāþ-, frum-, ge-, god-, mǣn-, nīd-scýld.

scýldan, scýldend. v. scildan, scildend.

scýldan, scýldian to charge, accuse:—Hý gān .xii. sume and gescýld-igen (gescýlden, other MS.) hine, L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3.

scýld-frecu, e; f. Guilty greed:—Mē (Eve) scýhte tō scýldfrece fāh wýrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 23; Gen. 898.

scýld-full; adj. Guilty, criminal, sinful, wicked:—Ic ðam wrecō mē scýldful, Cd. Th. 53, 30; Gen. 869. Bearn Godes on wergum folce wif curon, scýldfulra mǣgd, scýne and fægere, 76, 4; Gen. 1252. Ðonne sweart wæter swelgaþ sceaðum scýldfullum *when the deluge swallows the wicked*, 78, 32; Gen. 1302; Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310.

scýldgian, scýldgung. v. scýldigian, scýldigung.

scýld-hæta, an; m. One who demands a due or debt, a bailiff:—

Sculthēta *exactor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 70. Scyldlāta (hāta?) *exactor*, i. *postulator*, 144, 54. [O. Frs. skeltata, skelta (der stellvertreter des grafen, v. Richthofen, pp. 1023 sqq.): O. L. Ger. sculd-hēto (quicunque villicus est abbatibus quod nos vulgo dicimus sculthētho): O. H. Ger. scult-heizo *vilicare, tribuarius, procurator, exactor populi*: Ger. schult-heisz. Cf. Goth. *dulga-haitja a creditor*.]

scyld-hāta, an; m. *One who hates wrongfully, an enemy*:—Scyldhatan, ealdgenidlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2095; An. 1049. Scyldhatan, egle ondsacan, 2295; An. 1149. v. next word.

scyld-hete, es; m. *An enemy, a foe*:—Mid scyldheum, werigum wrohtismidum, Andr. Kmbl. 170; An. 85. v. preceding word.

scyldian to commit a fault:—Gesette God æ scyldiendum *legem statuit delinquentibus*, Ps. Th. 24, 7. v. scyldigian, scydan.

scyldig; adj. I. *guilty, sinful, criminal*:—Scyldig reus, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 1: 86, 61; sons, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 14. Gif man wāt, dæt oðder mæn swerap, hē biþ scyldig (*portabit iniquitatem suam*), gif hē hit forhīp, Lev. 5, 1. Wæs gecueden tō ðæm scyldegan folce *delinquenti populo dicitur*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 2. Dæt hē hine scyldigne ongete *reum se cognoscat*, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 33; Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Hū hē dæt scyldige werud forscifen hefde, Cd. Th. 267, 4; Sat. 33. Scyldge men, Exon. Th. 71, 10; Cri. 1153. Scyldigra scolu, 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 132, 22; Gū. 476. Hendum scyldigra manibus *nocentium*, Rtl. 24, 11. Heo nāht ne preāþ ðām scyldigum, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Earfeþu scyldgum tō sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Hiē ða scyldan þearlwīscie dēmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Stræc wið ða unryhtswan and wið ða scyldgan, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 113, 23.

II. *guilty of committing a crime, (1) with gen. of crime*:—Se biþ æces gyltes scyldig *reus erit aeterni delicti*, Mk. Skt. 3, 29. Mordres scyldig, Beo. Th. 3370; B. 1683. Deaðes scyldig *guilty of causing death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13. Mansleges scyldig, Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Mordres scyldige . . . deāþes scyldige, 65, 10—11: H. R. 107, 1. (2) with inst. of crime:—Synnum scyldig, Beo. Th. 6135; B. 3071. Dædum scyldige, Cd. Th. 76, 35; Gen. 1267. Lehtum scyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 2434; An. 1218.

Ib. *guilty against (wid) a person*:—Ælc man ðe yfel dēp mid yfelum willan is scyldig wið God, H. R. 105, 33; Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Meun wæron deaðlice and wið heora Drihten scyldige, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 26; Blickl. Homl. 47, 21.

II. *responsible for, liable for, chargeable with an ill result, (1) with gen.*:—Gif hwyrc mæssepreost untrumman men spræce forwyrne, and hē on ðære tyddernesse swelte, sý hē on dōmes dæg ðære sǣwe scyldig (*eius animæ reus*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 29. Hē sceal mid rēduesse him stiére dýlæs hē siē scyldig ealra hira scylda *ne culpam omnium reus ipse teneatur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 1. Gif hwelc gōd lāce gesihþ, dæt his hwearm biþ, and ðonne for his slāwpe āgiemeleasāþ dæt hē his helpe, ðonne wille wē cweðan dæt hē siē genōg rýhtlice his brōðor deāþes scyldig, 49, 1; Swt. 377, 21. Swā feala earmra manna swā on ðæs rīcan neāweste swelþaþ, and hē him nele syllan his teōþungsceatta dæl, ðonne biþ hē ealra ðara manna deāþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. (2) with inst.:—Gif God him ne āraþ, ðonne beoþ hiē suā monegum scyldigum scyldige suā hiē manegra unþeāwa gestīran meahton mid hiora lārum, gif hī ongemong monnum beon wolden *ex tantis rei sunt, quantis venientes ad publicum prodesse poterunt*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 22.

III. *liable for a debt, bound by an obligation*:—Swā hwā swā swereþ on ðæs temples golde se sý scyldig *qui iuraverit in auro templi, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16. Sūa uoe forgefōn scyldgum ūsum (*debitibus nostris*), Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 6, 12. Syndrigum scyldgum *singulis debitoribus*, Lk. Skt. Liud. 16, 5.

IV. *liable to forfeiture, forfeiting (1) with gen. of forfeit*:—Gif hwa ymb cýniges feorh sierwie, siē hē his feores scyldig and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1; L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6, 12. Hē æt wige gecrang, ealdres scyldig, Beo. Th. 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Feores sceldig, Ps. C. 20. Sý hē scyldig his sylfes and ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Beo hē .ccx. scift. scildig wið ðone cing, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 11; L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10. Beo hē wið ðone cýninge scyldig ealles ðæs ðe hē āge, Wulfst. 271, 26. Se ðe dæt gecwēme ne dēþ, beo hē his inganges scyldig, Ch. Th. 606, 21. Sý hē his tungan scyldig, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25. (2) with inst.:—Dū, ealdre scyldig, deāþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 9; Jul. 124. Gebead dæt se wære aldre scyldig, se ðæs onsōce, Cd. Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450.

V. *liable to punishment, deserving of punishment*:—Scyldig obnoxius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 31. (1) with gen. of punishment:—Hē is deāþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 66; Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Dū eart wið mē deāþes scyldig *dignus es morte*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 41. (2) with dat. (?):—Se ðe ofslīþ se byþ dōme (dōmes, MS. A.) scyldig *qui occiderit, reus erit iudicio*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 21. [pe bið al swa sculdig þe þet uel iþeud swa þe þe hit deð, O. E. Homl. i. 113, 2. A. R. schuldi: O. Sax. skuldig *guilty, liable to a payment or penalty*: O. Frs. skeldech: O. H. Ger. sculdig *reus, culpabilis, meritis, debitus, debitor, obnoxius*.] v. feorh-, for-, god-, hand-, mæn-, morþor-, þeof-, þurh-, twi-, un-, wam-, scyldig.

scyldigian, scyldgian; p. ode *To sin*:—Wið ða scyldigdiendan (scyld-

gigendan, Hatt. MSS.) *contra peccantem*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 23. v. for-, ge-scyldigian; scyldian.

scyldiglic. v. un-scyldiglic.

scyldigness, e; f. *Guiltiness*:—Synnignise † scyldignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33; 103, 17.

scyldigung, scyldung, e; f. *A criminal charge*:—Be ðon ðe scyldgunge bæde æt ofslagenum. Wē cwædon, se ðe scyldunga (be ðon ðe scyldunga, other MS.) bæde æt ofslagenum þeofe dæt hē eode preora sum tō . . . and ðone āþ sylle dæt hý on heora mæge nāne þýfþe nýston . . . and hý gān siþþan .xii. sume and gescyldigen hine of him who asks for the charge (in order to refute it) in the case of a slain thief. We ordained, he that should ask for the charge in the case of a slain thief, that he should go with two others . . . and they shall make oath that they knew of no theft on the part of their kinsman . . . and afterwards twelve on the other side shall go and bring the charge against him (the thief) (cf. Qui culpam exigit de fure occiso, L. H. i. 74, 2; Th. i. 578), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 204, 26.

scyld-lēas, scyldung. v. scyld-hāta, scyldigung.

scyld-leās; adj. *Guiltless*:—Scyldlās insons, Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2.

scyld-wreccende *punishing guilt*:—Hell scyldwreccende, Exon. Th. 71, 25; Cri. 1161.

scyld-wyrcende *committing sin or guilt*:—Dū (the soul) ðone lichoman scyldwyrcende gewemdest, Exon. Th. 91, 4; Cri. 1487. Ðonne ðeōs woruld scyldwyrcende byrneþ, 232, 5; Ph. 502: 269, 4; Jul. 445. Dū womfulle, scyldwyrcende sceapān āwurpe, Elen. Kmbl. 1520; El. 762.

scyl-ēgede. v. sceolh-eāgede.

scylf, scylp, es; m. I. *a peak, crag, tor (in local names)*:—Donon ofer ealne ðone hæpfeld tō Hnæfes scylfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 37. Tō byrnan scylfe, 38, 36. Sticule scylpas *scabri murices*, Germ. 399, 446. Scylfa *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 43.

II. *a turret, tower, pinnacle*:—Se deofof gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðæs heagan temples, Homl. Th. i. 166, 17; 170, 1. Wē biððað dæt dū āstige tō ðam sticelan scylfe . . . Hwæt ða bōcāras hine gebrohtan tō ðæs temples scylfe, ii. 300, 1-3. Hē hine āsette ofer ðæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29: *pinnae*, Blickl. Gl. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bæron ða elpendas *elephanti superpositas turres gestaverunt*, Nar. 4, 16. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *sculpas gleba*.] v. stān-scyf; scylfig.

scylfe. v. scilfe.

scylfig, scylpig; adj. *Craggy, rocky*:—Scydpige *scopulosas*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 29. v. scylf.

Scyflingas, scylfor, scylfring, scylga, scylian, scylig, scyll, scypl, scyplig, scymrian. v. Skilflingas, scilfor, scilfrung, scealga, scilian, scilfig, scill, scylf, scylfig, scimrian.

scyltument (? *fultumend*), es; m. *A helper*:—Drihten is mīn scyltument and mīn gescyldend *Dominus adiutor meus et protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8.

scyndan, scendan; p. de. I. *intrans. To hurry, hasten*:—Swā ðeōs woruld fareþ, scūrum scyndeþ, Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11, 7. Brimwudu scynde, 182, 5; Gū. 1305. Scynde Gregorius in Godes wære, Menol. Fox 77; Men. 38. Scynde beaduþreata mæst tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 60; El. 30. Fæge scyndan (*of death by violence*), Exon. Th. 271, 29; Jul. 489. Hī æghwonon tō him efston and scyndon, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 10; Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 8. Ðā ongunnan monige efstan and scyndan tō gehýranne Godes word *coepere plures ad audiendum verbum confluere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 11; Guthl. 14, 25. Hē gewāt scridan, tō gesceape scyndan, Beo. Th. 5133; B. 2570. Manna freōndscipe biþ swiðe hwilwendlic and swiðe scendende (cf. gnornscendende), Blickl. Homl. 195, 26.

II. *trans. (1) To cause to hasten, to hurry*:—Ðā wæs morgenleoht sofen and scynded. Beo. Th. 1840; B. 918. (2) *to urge, incite, exhort*:—Se feōnd his (fudas) heortan tō ðan lārde and scynde, dæt hē Drihten tō deaðe belāwde, Homl. As. 153, 55. Hū mon monige scyndan scyle (*de exhortatione multis exhibenda*) tō ðæm ðætte his gōðan dæda ne weorðen tō yfum dædum, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 6. [O. Sax. *far-skundian to incite, egg on*: O. H. Ger. *scuntan sollicitare, suggerere, urgere*: Icel. *skynda to hasten*: Dan. *skynde*.] v. ā-, ge-scyndan.

-scynde. v. un-scende.

scyndel ? :—Tiwesdæges nama wæs of Martie, Iovis sunu ðæs scyndles (cf. (?) scyndan, II. (1); scyndel *one who causes swift movement*, referring to the lightning (?). Or cf. (?) scendan, scendele; scyndel, scendel *a shameful person* (?), Anglia viii. 321, 16.

scyndendlice; adv. *Hurriedly, hastily*; consummatim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 41: 82, 75.

scýne, scý-nes, scyp. v. scīne, sceō-ness, scip.

scypen, e; f. *A shippen* [in some northern dialects; also pronounced *shup'm* (Cumberland)], *a cow-house, stall*:—Scypen *bovine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 72. Scipen, 126, 59: *bostar vel bovine*, i. 58, 25. Scepen, steal, *vel fald bovine, stabulum*, 15, 23. Ða þing tō begāne ðe tō scipene belimpaþ, Anglia ix. 260, 4. Ut wæs gongende tō neāta scypene (*ad*

stabula jumentorum), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nænig mann scypene his neatum ne timbreþ, I, 1; S. 474, 32. Andlang dices on ðæs cinges scypena; of ðan scyppenum on ðæt risched, Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 62, 27. Scipena behweofan, Anglia ix. 261, 18. [Schepyn *boscar* (-tar?), Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 10. Schyppune *boster*, 204. col. 2. The schepne brennyng with the blake smoke, Chauc. Kn. T. 1142.] Cf. *scoppa*.

scyppan, scyppend, scyft, scyran, scýran, scyrdan. v. scyppan, scyppend, scíft, scerán, scíran, scírdan.

scyrfe-mūs, e; f. *A shrew-mouse*:—Scirfemūs *sorex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 27. Cf. *sceofan*.

scyrft a *scrapping* (?), scansio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 78. Cf. *sceofan*.

scyrian, scyriendlic. v. scirian, sciriendlic.

scýr-mælum; adv. *Stormily*:—Seo orsorhnes gæþ scýr-mælum swā ðæs windes pys prosperam fortunam videas ventosam, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 4. v. scúr.

scyrpan, scyr-seax. v. scirpan, scear-seax.

scyrtan; p. te *To make short, to shorten*:—Gif God his hwile ne scyrte (gescyrte, MSS. B. C.), Wulfst. 19, 9. v. ge-scyrtan; scortian.

scyrte (-a; m. ?), an; f. *A short garment, skirt, kirtle*:—Scyrtan *pretexta*, *tunecan togae*, Germ. 393, 143. [He ches stue here to shurte and gret sac to curtlo, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. Ardur warp an his rugge a ræf swide deore, ænne cheisil scurte & ænne pallene curtlo, Laym. 23761. He broucte bred in his shirte or in his couel, Havel. 768. He yaf ofte his kertel and his sserte to þe poure, Aenb. 191, 9. M. H. Ger. schurz: Ger. schurz an apron: Icel. skyrtan a kind of kirtle.]

scyrting, e; f. *A shortening, an abridgement*:—Gif hwile gelæred man ðas race (*the homily on Job*) oferræde, ðonne bidde ic ðæt hē ðas scyrtinge ne tæle, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 6.

scyrtra, scyrtest, scyru, scýtan. v. scort, scearu, scitan.

scyte, es; m. I. *shooting*:—Hiē fortendun ðæt swiðre breóst foran ðæt hit weaxan ne sceolde ðæt hiē hæfden dý strengran scyte (*ne sagittarium jactus impeditur*), Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 13. Dryhten dæleþ sumum wyrp odde scyte, Exon. Th. 331, 17; Vy. 69. II. *a shot, blow*:—Scyutum *icitibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 76. III. *what is shot or thrown, a javelin, dart*:—Scytas *iacula*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 9. [He þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461. Mid scute of eien, A. R. 60, 16. Wið þe schute wite heo hire, 62, 1. An carpenter that sset the ssute, R. Glouc. 537, 4. O. Frs. sket: O. H. Ger. scuz jactus.] v. on-, under-, út-, water-scyte.

scýte. v. scíte.

scyte-finger, es; m. *The forefinger*; *digitus secundus quo sagittatur*:—Scytefinger *index vel salutaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 5. Bécneð, scytefinger *index*, ii. 46, 35. Gif se scytefinger biþ ofaslegen, sió bót biþ .xv. sciðf., L. Alf. pol. 57; Th. i. 96, 1. In *Ethelbert's Laws* the fine is only eight shillings, L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 10. Scytefingers, Anglia viii. 326, 28. Euenmicel swā ðu mæge mid ðinan scitefinger to ðinum puman befón, Lchdm. iii. 6, 21. Mid scitefinger ðu gebæcest *indice prodís*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 5. [Cf. O. Frs. skot-finger.] v. scytel-finger.

scyte-heald, -healden; adj. I. *bent so as to shoot downwards* (cf. scyte-ræs), *sloping steeply*:—Scyteheald *preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 77.

II. *oblique, inclined*:—Scytehald *obliquum*, 115, 13. Sió scytehealde onbēgnes *obliqua curvatura*, 64, 24. Sió scytehealde *obliqua*, 79, 1. Scytehealden, 62, 61.

scytel dung. v. scitel.

scytel a dart. v. scutel: a bolt, v. scyttel.

scytel-finger the arrow-finger, the forefinger:—Scytelfinger (scyte-? v. scyte-finger) *index*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 31.

scytels. v. scytels.

scyte-ræs, es; m. *A headlong rush*:—On scyteræs oððe on færfyll, unforescawadlic in *preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 43.

scytere, es; m. I. *a shooter, an archer*. v. scyteres (sciteres) clif, flóde, streám, Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 330. [Icel. skytari a shooter.] II. *one that moves swiftly* (?):—Ad rívlum qui scitere dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 102, 29. Cf. scytta.

scytling. v. út-scytling.

scytta, an; m. *A shooter, an archer*:—*Sagittarius* ðæt is scytta, Lchdm. iii. 246, 2. Strælbora and scytta *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 32. Ða gebende an scytta his bogan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 219. On scytan fæm, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 132, 22. On scytan mere; ðæt on scytan dūne, 381, 11. Wulfsiges mōðor scytan, vi. 212, 5. Ða gegaderade *Regulus* ealle ða scytan ðe on ðam færelte wæron, ðæt hiē (*the serpent*) mon mid flānum ofercome, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 5. Wæron on his fyrdinge twelf þūsenda scyttena, Homl. As. 104, 55. [Alle þe scutten, Laym. 27046. O. H. Ger. scuzzo *sagittarius*: Icel. skyti one who shoots or hurls.]

scytan; p. te. I. *to cause rapid movement, to shoot a bolt, to shut*:—Ic scytte sum loc sero, Ælf. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 2. II. *to discharge a debt*:—Ic wille ðæt man selle ðæt land et Fersafeld . . . and recna man iungere Brūn an marc gol and mid ðan lāue scyte man mīna

borgas (*ny loans shall be paid off*), Chart. Th. 568, 19. [Schutteþ þet purl to, A. R. 96, 10. Aenb. ssette: *Piers P.* shutte, shette: *Wick.* schitte: *O. Frs.* sketta to stop, close.] v. for-scyttan.

-scytte. v. riht-scytte.

scyttel, scytel, es; m. *A bar, bolt*:—Ealle ða isenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5; 85, 7; Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 24. Scyttelas *vetes*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Scetelas, Kent. Gl. 658. [A gardin besset myd tuo ssetteles, Aenb. 94, 30. Schyttyl *pessulum* vel *pessellum*, Prompt. Parv. 447; ondoynge of schettellys *apercio*, 365.] v. scutel and next word.

scyttels, scytels, es; m. *A bar, bolt*:—Ða scyttels (scittelsas, MS. O.) tōburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Openiaþ ðas gatū and ða fæstan scytelsas, Wulfst. 230, 31. Scytelsas *seras*, Ps. Spl. 147, 2. Scettelsas, Hymn. Surt. 122, 28. Scyttyslum *vectibus*, Germ. 399, 349. [Þet (*the cross*) is þet scytlas þe ðe deofel ne mei nefre tocsan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 35.] v. fore-scyttels, and preceding word.

Scyttisc; adj. *Scottish, Scotch* (v. Scottas):—Ðær læg secg mænig . . . guma norþerna . . . swilce Scyttisc eác, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Scyttisc gecost gealðor wið ælcum ættre, Lchdm. ii. 10, 23. Scyttisces cynnes *natione Scottus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 16. Gif hē hæfþ Scyttisc weax, Lchdm. ii. 114, 11; iii. 46, 17. Scyttisc, ii. 156, 26. ¶ Of speech:—Sind on ðis iglande fif geþeðe . . . Scyttisc, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. Se cyning Scyttisc (*linguam Scottorum*) geleornad hæfde, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39. On ðam mynstre ðe on Scyttisc is nemned Rathmelsigi, 3, 27; S. 558, 35.

se, sió, Lchdm. ii. 260, 1; m.: seó, ðeó, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13; se, Lchdm. ii. 228, 8; f.: ðæt; n. I. a demonstrative adjective, *the, that*.

(1) marking an object as before-mentioned or already well-known (a) with substantives:—Se Hælend, Mt. Kmb. 3, 13. Se steorra stōd ofer ðær ðæt cild wæs, 2, 9. Wæs se engel sprecende tō úres Drihtnes mēder, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Seó heofon biþ gefallen æt ðam feower endum middangeardes, 93, 4. Seó eorþe, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. Seó sæ and se mōna geþwærlæcaþ him betweónan, 268, 12. Seó lyft *the air*, 272, 20. On ðone gemānan ðæs brýdguman and ðære brýde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Hē fægnode ðas miclan weorces ðære ceastre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 15. Ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðam saglum, 22; Swt. 171, 12. Mid dý selflice se Dēma biþ geniēd tō ðam ierre, 4; Swt. 39, 10. Dý þearlan dōme (*by the severe sentence just mentioned*) hē forleās his mennisce, Swt. 39, 23. Ðæt mæsten is gemāne tō ðam (*those mentioned in the charter*) an and twentigum hídum, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 319, 29. On hāte ða ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 32, 13. (b) with adjectives:—Se dumba spræc, Mt. Kmb. 9, 33. Ða æþrān hē ðæs blindan hand, Mk. Skt. 8, 23. (c) with numerals:—Ða þry cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Ðina āgwa treowa and seó godcūnde lufu and se tōhōpa, ða þreo ðe ne lætaþ geortrēwan be ðam ecan life, Bt. 10; Fox 32, 8. (d) with proper names:—Se Iohannes *the same John* (A.V.), Mt. Kmb. 3, 4. Se (*the one in question*) Cynewulf oft feaht wið Bretwalum . . . Hē wolde adræfan ænne æþeling, se wæs Cyneheard hāten, and se Cyneheard wæs ðæs (*the one previously mentioned*) Sigebryhtes brōður, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24–28. Fēng Carl tō ðam westrice . . . se Carl wæs Hlōþwīges sunu, se Hlōþwīg wæs Carles brōður, se wæs luyttan fæder, . . . and hiē wæron Hlōþwīges suna. Se Hlōþwīg wæs ðas aldan Carles sunu; and se Carl wæs Pippenes sunu, 885; Erl. 84, 10–17. Seó Asia (*Asia Minor*), Ors. i. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11. Him Iosep gealp. From ðæm Iosepe . . . i. 5; Swt. 32, 28. (2) marking an object which is further described (a) by an adjective:—Se heofonlica cyning, Blickl. Homl. 5, 18. Mīn se heofonlica Fæder, Mt. Kmb. 18, 35. Se earma upāhafena, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 13. Se dysega ungeþyldega, 33; Swt. 220, 9. Deó ðeapberende uncyst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13. Mid hire ðære yfelan sceōnesse beswāc ðone ærestan wifmon, 5, 1. Ðone yfelan fæstdrædan willan fulneah nān wind ne mæg āwecgan, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 6. ¶ The weak declension usually occurs with the demonstrative, but in the following instances strong forms are found:—On ðam seodum men, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11. Snaw cymþ of ðam þynnum wætan, iii. 278, 23. Of ðam hātum bæde, Homl. Th. i. 58, 29. Ða glæawe sǣgega[n] hig understandaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 21. Ða anbestungne saglas, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 11. For ðære sceawungge ðara ungesewenlicra þinga, 16; Swt. 99, 8. Ðara eadiga apostola, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 31. Orhlyte ðara hāliga mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 26. (b) by a pronoun:—Mon secal swā manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne oþhebbe, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17. Ða mīne sǣlþa and se mīn weorðscipe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14–15. Ænigne dæl ðara ðinra gesǣlþa, 11, 1; Fox 32, 26. (c) by a numeral:—Ðæt þride gebed, Homl. i. 264, 16. Hyt eall alēd biþ on ðære ānre mīle, Ors. i. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 32. Ða āxode se cāsere ðone ænne preóst, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 14. Ðis synt ðara twelf Apostola naman, Mt. Kmb. 10, 2. Hū mon scule blōdlæse on ðara six fifa ælcum on mōuþe forgān, Lchdm. ii. 146, 19; 148, 2. (d) by a genitive:—Ða wæs gesended ðæt goldhord ðæs mægenprymmes on ðone bend ðæs clānan innopes, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28. Se emnihtes dæg, Lchdm. iii. 256, 26. Nēh ðam clife ðære Reādan Sǣs, Ors. i. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Ða diōgolnesse ðæs þridan hefones, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 8. (e) by a phrase:—Ðara twentiges hīda landgemǣra tō

Burhtūne. . . . Ðara .vii. hida landgemæra æt mædelgæres byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. iii. 429, 25-32. (f) by an appositive:—Saul se cyning, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14. Membrað se ent . . . Ninus se cyning, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 9-10. Ðæt land Cilia . . . seó sē Euxinus . . . se hēhsta beorg Olimpus . . . Nilus seó cá; . . . nēh ðam george Athlans, 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11-21. (g) by a clause, v. IV:—Eart ðu se Beowulf, se ðe wið Breca wunne, Geo. Th. 1016; B. 506. Seó Ægyptus ðe ūs nēar is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Seó menigo ðe beforan fērde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 9. Sý ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sý, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 3. Gif esne eorlcundne mannan ofslaph ðane ðe sió (*whoever it be*), L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8; 3; Th. i. 28, 4. Ða hwile ðe hió tó nānre ðerre note ne mægen, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Oft mon forlæt ðone ege and ða fæstræðnesse ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 17. Ða twelfe ðe mid him wæron, Mk. Skt. 4, 10. Ða fif hlāfas ðe se cnapa bær getācniā ða fif bēc ðe Moyses sette, Homl. Th. i. 186, 13. Hwæt ða sume dreogaþ, ðe ða wræclastas widost legcāþ, Exon. Th. 309, 13; Seef. 56. (h) by a clause in apposition:—Ne sceal hē ðæt ān dōn, ðæt hē āna wacie, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. (i) by relation to other objects mentioned:—Se ðe ne gæþ æt ðam gete intō sceāpa falde, Jn. Skt. 10, 1. Hig gefylðon ða [fatu] ðp ðone brerde, 2, 7. Irnende on ðæt sōnd, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 22. (3) with adjectives used as epithets:—Salomonn se snotta, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 16. Hit is Hælend se Nazarenica, Blickl. Homl. 15, 19. Sidroc eorl se alda and Sidroc eorl se gioncga, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 22. Eādweard se langa, Byrht. Th. 139, 53; By. 273. (4) marking an object as the representative of a class:—Ys seó æx tō ðæra treowa wyrtuman āsett, Mt. Kmpl. 3, 10. Hū nys seó sáwl sǣlre ðonne mete, 6, 25. Ða lichamlican gōð bióp forcūþran ðonne ðære sáwle cræftas . . . Seó fægernes ðæs lichoman geblißas ðone mon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5-8. Ær ðan ðe ðæs dages lenge oferstige ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Bere is swiðe earfoþe tō gearcigenne, and ðeahhwæðere fēt ðone mann, ðonne hē gearo biþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 5. (4 a) marking genus:—Se mon *homo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Se mann āna gæþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. (5) marking a definite whole or a class of objects:—Hié hātaþ ða landmen (*the natives*) Nuchul, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ðære wisan mon sceal manian ða bliðan, on ðære ða unrōtan . . . ða underþiēddan . . . ða ofer ðære gesettan . . . ða woroldwisan . . . ða dysegan, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 14-17. Ðera Persisra cyning . . . gegaderode of ðām Saracenicum micle fyrde, Juth. Thw. 162, 23. Hē clypode ða gelaðotan tō ðam gyftum . . . Hē sǣde ðām gelaðedon, Mt. Kmpl. 22, 3-4. (6) with abstract nouns where modern English would not use the article:—Sió hælu ðone mon gedēþ lustbærne, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Gif se weorðscipe and se anweald gōð wære, 16, 3; Fox 54, 8. Hē ða gēpyld ðe is mōdur calra mægena for ðæm unwrence ðære ungeþylde forlēt, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 20. Purh ða wilnunga ðære woroldære, 3; Swt. 33, 8. On ðæm gesundfulnessum ðæt mōd wierð upāhafen; and on ðæm earfēðum hit biþ geadmēdd. On ðære gesundfulness mon forgiert his selfes; on ðæm geuincum hē sceal hine selfe geþencean. On ðære orsorgnesse . . . on ðæm earfodum . . . Suide oft monn biþ ðære earfodnesse lāreowdōme underþiēdd, Swt. 35, 4-10. (6 a) where an abstraction is personified:—Se Wisdōm and seó Gesceādswines, Bt. 3; Fox 6, 13 (and often). II. as a demonstrative pronoun, *he, she, it, that*, (1) referring to a person or thing:—Se wæs betera ðonne ic, Beo. Th. 943; B. 469. On ðām ys sǣd, and ðæt swart, Lchdm. i. 278, 1. Heo hafaþ leāf sinewealte and ða bitere, 290, 18. Ðonne hī eow ēhtaþ on ðysse byrig, fleoþ on ðære; and ðonne hī on ðære eow ēhtaþ, fleoþ on ða þryddan, Mt. Kmpl. 10, 23. Hēt se cāsere hine lāðan tō his ðeofolgelde, ðæt hē ðæm gulde, Shrn. 88, 22. Heo hafaþ stelan and done on bōgum geþūfne, Lchdm. i. 298, 20. Ða swunon hī ðæne, Mk. Skt. 12, 3. Hē sorgaþ ymb ða and biþ ðara suide gemyndig, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Ða wæron ealle ða wif gelaðede; ðara wæs iiii hund and hundeabtig, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 32. Ðæt hē nānes þinges būton ðæm þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. Gesyllan .xv. leaxas and ða gōde, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. iii. 296, 1. (2) referring to the subject dealt with in a clause *that*, i.e.:—Gif gē gesawen hwelce mūs ðæt wære hlāford ofer ðære mýs . . . hū wunderlic wolde eow ðæt þincan, hwelce cehhettunge gē woldon ðæs habban, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 1-4. Hwylc ðæs cynynges geleāfa wære, ðæt æfter his ðeāþe mid wundrum wæs gecyþed, Bt. 3, 19; S. 533, 15. Ðæt hē ðæs (*for praying in a certain place*) hæfde mēde wið God, Shrn. 88, 32. Hē ðæs (*for beholding a saint*) dyde hrēowsunga, 89, 18; Ps. Th. 28, 7; 30, 1. Ic hit scortlice secgan scyle, hwā ðæs (*the stirring up of strife*) ordfruman wæron, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Hū his gesceafta weaxaþ and eft waniāþ, ðonne ðæs tīma cymþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 13. Heora æfterfylgendas wæron ðeofolgyldse folgiende, for ðam Mellitus and Iustus of Breotene gewiton, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 3. Nis hit lang (feor) tō ðon, 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Gif ēðran sýn innan sǣre, and ðær wyrms sý, on dō ða ylcas sealf, heo ys swýðe gōð tō ðam, Lchdm. i. 358, 17. Se hearpere suide ungelice ða strengas styreþ, and mid ðý gedēþ ðæt . . . Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. (2 a) in apposition with a clause: see also V.—Wē nyston ðæt hē ðæs gīman wolde, ðæt wē ūrne brōður dyder lāddon, Gen. 43, 7. Hié wæron gebrocede mid

ceāpes cwilde, ealles swiðost mid ðæm, ðæt manige ðara sǣlestena cynges þēna forþfērdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ða nās long tō ðon, ðæt wē tō sumre eā cwōman, Nar. 8, 19. Nās lang tō ðý ðæt his brōðor dýses lēnan lifes tīman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. Se scamfæsta hæfþ genōh on ðæm tō his bettrunge, ðæt his lāreow hine suide lythwōn gemyndgīe his unþeāwa, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 3. Wē leornedon æt him ðæt wē flugen ða ollicunga ðisses middangeardes, and eac ðæt, ðæt wē his ege ūs ne ondrēden, 3; Swt. 33, 23. (3) ðæt referring to an object of any gender or number:—Ðæt (se æwelme calra gōða) eart ðū, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 30. Hē ðæt is, se ða gebundenan ūt ālædde, St. And. 14, 33. Ðæt is mid Estum þeāw, ðæt . . . Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 11. Ðæt is Iohannes gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 1, 19. Godes bearn, ðæt wæron gōde men, Gen. 6, 2. Ða eāgan, ðæt beoþ ða lāreowas, and se hrycg, ðæt sint ða hiēremenn, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 12; Nar. 34, 2, 7. Ðæt wæron eall Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 26. Ðæt wæron fiēftiēne hund þūsēd monna, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. (3 a) ðæt is = *there is*:—Ðæt nis nān man ðæte sumes eācan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. (4) *one* in contrast with *another*:—For hwi se gōða læce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc, and ðōdum hālum strange, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 10. Ðonne lufāþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one man likes one thing, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. III. as a relative:—Sum hīrēdes ealdor wæs, se (*qui*) plantode wīngerd, Mt. Kmpl. 21, 33. Nys nān þing ðýðle, ðæt ne wurde geswutelod, 10, 26. Ðonne tōðlāþ hī his feoh, ðæt tō lāfe biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 28. Gif ðū sý his discipul, se is cweden Crist, St. And. 8, 13. Ondræð ðē Drihten and his rōdtācn, beforan ðæm forhtigāþ heofon and eorþe, 20, 25. Ðæt ic eow sege on þýstrum, secgaþ hyt on leōhte, Mt. Kmpl. 10, 27. Manige synt on ðisse ceastre, ða sculon geleofan on mīnne naman, St. And. 12, 7. III a. where relative and antecedent are included in the same word:—Mōste on ēnisce æfter lybban se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ðæt gē on eāre gehýraþ bodiāþ uppan hrōfum, Mt. Kmpl. 10, 27. Ðonne ðū hæfdest ðæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdest ðæt ðū woldest, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 31. Ðæt hī tōweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæf tō wyrceanne, Ps. Th. 10, 3. Cum and gesceoh ðæt hié mē dōþ, St. And. 16, 34. ¶ where the construction is incomplete:—Eac sculon witað ða ofergesettan ðæt ðæt hié unaliēfēdes þurhteoþ, swā manigra wiāta bióþ wyrðe, swā swā hié manna on wōn gebrohten, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 6. IV. (see also I, 2 g) in correlative sentences where antecedent and relative are represented (1) by *se . . . ðe*:—Gif him gebyrige ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoe ðe wið his willan sié, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 23. Ne þearf hē nānes þinges būton ðæs ðe hē on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ða gife ic wyllt tō ðon dōn ðe ic heold *I will put the gift to the use for which I kept it*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 12. (1 a) by *se . . . ðe hē*:—Fordon mæg gehycgan se ðe his heorte deah, Cd. Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Ðæs bihofaþ se ðe him hālig gāst wisaþ, Exon. Th. 123, 34; Gū. 332. (2) by *se . . . se*:—Se ilca se monegum yfelum gearode, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 24. Ðonne cymēþ se man se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Se þurhwunāþ ðp ende, se byþ hāl, Mt. Kmpl. 10, 22. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt seldom gelomp, Bd. 3, 5; S. 537, 2. Beo ðæt þinga, ðæt hit beo, ðæt se man tō note wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hē for Godes ege ðēþ ðæt ðæt hē ðēþ, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 4. Herigan ðæt ðæt hē fæstrædes wiste, 32, 2; Swt. 213, 7. (2 a) by *se . . . se hē*:—Ðæt is se Abraham, se him (= ðe him to whom) engla God naman āsceoþ, Cd. Th. 201, 30; Exod. 380. (3) by *se . . . se ðe*:—Dys ys se be ðam ðe gecweden ys, Mt. Kmpl. 3, 3. Se ðe brýðe hæfþ, se is brýðguma, Jn. Skt. 3, 29. Seó ilce burg, seó ðe mæst wæs, seó is nū læst, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 22. Ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætýwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ðæt ðe ācenned is of flæscē, ðæt is flæsc; and ðæt ðe of gaste ācenned is, ðæt is gāst, Jn. Skt. 3, 6. Ða, ða ðe *hi, qui*, Rtl. 5, 33. Ðæs monnes nama wæs, se ðe hī beheāfdade, Dorotheos, Shrn. 89, 17. Ða eallreordan þeode, ðara ðe hī ða gereorde ne cūpan, gesēcan, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Ðætte tēlwyrdes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tēlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Hī nāmon him wif of eallum ðām, ða ðe hig gecuron, Gen. 6, 2. (3 a) irregular constructions:—Se, se ðe ær worolde fīscode on hefenum, hit is āwriten, Iudēas woldon hine dōn tō cýnyng, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 12. Se ilca, se ðe wēnde ðæt hē wære ofer ealle ðære menn, him gebryde . . . 4; Swt. 39, 24. Se hondwyr, se ðe secgas seaxe delfaþ, Exon. Th. 427, 24; Rā. 41, 96. Se biþ leofast, se ðe hym God syleþ gumena rice tō gehealdenne, 326, 21; Vid. 132. Cf. Hā weorðeþ eadig se ðe hine God gecōoþeþ *beatus quem elegisti*, Ps. Th. 64, 4. (4) by *se . . . se se*:—Swā þyncþ him, ðæt se hié him niēdscýlde sceolde, se se hié him sealde, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. Ðæt ðæt lator biþ, ðæt hæfþ angin, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tō sǣlestum goode ðæt ðæt hē swiðost lufāþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. (4 a) irregular:—Se Drihten, se ðæs (= ðe his) setl ys on heofenum, Ps. Th. 10, 4. V. in adverbial or conjunctive forms. In phrases such as *for ðam ðe* the pronominal element was represented later by *that*, as in Shakspeare, and is now usually omitted altogether. (1) Nō (nāles, nallas nō) ðæt ān ðæt . . . ac not only . . . but also, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17: 22, 1; Fox 76, 13: 37, 3; Fox 190, 18: Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 23. (2) Ðæs (a) in reference to time, or sequence of events, marking the point

from which measurement is made, *after*:—Sume men secgen ðæt hire æwielme sié on westende Affrica, and ðonne folraðe ðæs (*very soon after*) sié eást innende on ðæt sond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 21. Fulraðe ðæs ic clipode to him, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Ðæs on morgen the next morning, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 5. Ðæs on ðam æfteran geære anno ab hoc proximo, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 17. Ðæs ymb iii gear *tertio* anno, Swt. 176, 24. Ðæs ymb iii niht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 14, 25. Wifes wer gif he forþærþ ymbe .xii. mōnaþ ðæs heo mōt niman ðerne *mortuo viro, post annum licet mulieri alium accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 10. ¶ Ðæs ðe:—Ðæs ðe ða seó costung gestilled was, ða wæron forþgongende ða geleáfsuman, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19; 3, 22; S. 552, 39. Sóna ðæs ðe hi on ðis eáland cōmon, ða compedon hi, 1, 12; S. 480, 29. Ðæs ðe . . . ða sōna, 5, 6; S. 620, 11. Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber æcorfen was *intra sexagesimum diem quam arbores caesae erant*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Hē ða gyt lifde æfter ændlefan gearum ðæs ðe [hē] was bebyrged, Shr. 82, 15. Ðæt was ymb twelf mōnaþ ðæs ðe hié ær hider cōmon, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 14; 895; Erl. 93, 32; 896; Erl. 94, 23. (b) marking degree, proportion, so (cf. colloquial use of *that*=*so*, with adjectives):—Nære flōd ðæs deóp, merestreám ðæs micel, ðæs hi min móð getwēode, Cd. Th. 51, 26, 27; Gen. 832, 833. Nō ðæs frōd leofaþ gumena bearna ðæt ðone grund wite (*so wise as to know*), Beo. Th. 2737; B. 1366. Wurde ðū ðæs gewitlās, ðæt ðū þonc ne wisses, Exon. Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473. Nis ænig ðæs horsc ne ðæs hygecraftig ðe ðin fromcyn mæge gesēþan, 15, 24; Cri. 241. Wē ús wið him sceldan ðæs ðe wē mihton *we protected ourselves against them as far as we could*, Nar. 14, 29; Ps. Th. 10, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 550, 20; L. Eth. v. 23; Th. i. 310, 11; vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 6; Lchdm. ii. 86, 23. Næs ic næfre git nāne hwile swā emnes mōdes, ðæs ðe ic gemunan mæge (*from what, or as far as, I can remember*), Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. ¶ With comparatives:—Ða clypodon hi ðæs ðe mē (*so much the more*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31; Mk. Skt. 10, 26. Sió wund biþ ðæs ðe wiersc and ðý mære, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18; 18; Swt. 131, 16. Ðæt hié wēnden ðæt hié ðas ðe (*tanto*) untálywyrðran wæren ðe (*quanto*) hié wēnden ðæt hē nyste hira leáhtmōðnesse, 32, 2; Swt. 215, 1. (b 1) with *tō*:—Tō ðæs mycel ðæt . . . *so great that* . . . , Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 13. Wæs seó eorpe to ðæs heard and tō ðæs stānihte ðæt . . . , 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Nis nān tō ðæs lytel æwelmd, ðæt hē ða sē ne gesēce, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 24. Hē him ðas leán forgeald tō ðæs ðe hē in ræste geseah Grendel licgan *he gave him reward for that so, or to such a degree, that he saw Grendel lie dead*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. (c) marking agreement, according to what, as:—Wē him andswaredon ðæs ðe hē ús áxode *respondimus juxta id quod fuerat sciscitatus*, Gen. 43, 7. Hū hē him ondywdran sceolde ðæs hē hiene áscade *quid sibi tamquam consulenti responderi vellet*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 30. Ðæs ðe (*ut*) mē gesawen is, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 12; Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 10. Swā efne ðæs ðe *ita ut*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. And se mon biþ ðæs ðe swā tō cweþanwe sī æghwæder ge gehæfted ge *freó itaque homo est, ut ita dixerim. captivus et liber*, 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Ðæs ðe bēc secgaþ as books say. St. And. 26, 6. (d) *because, since*:—Waa mē ðæs ic swigode *vae mihi quia tacui*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 24. (3) Ðæm, ðam, ðan, ðon (ðe). (a) with a comparative:—Gif hē ne biþ ðon rapor gelācnod, Lchdm. ii. 200, 20. (b) *with prepositions*:—Æfter ðæm ðe Rōmeburg getimbred was *urbe condita*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 19 (and *often*). Æfter ðæm ðe Cartainieusc gefiēnde wæron hié wilnedon *fripes Carthaginenses, fracti bellis, pacem poposcerunt*, Swt. 174, 23. Ær ðæm ðe Rōmeburh getimbred wære, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 1 (and *often*). Ær ðam ðe donec, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ær ðon, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 15. Wurdon viii folcgefoht gefohten . . . and būtan ðam ðe him cyninges þegnas oft rāde onridon ðe mon nā ne rimde *there were nine pitched battles* . . . and *besides king's thanes often made raids upon them, that were not counted*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 10. For ðæm ðe (1) *for, because*:—Eádige synt ða lifan; for ðam ðe (*quoniam*) hi eorþan āgun, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 4. For ðam, 5, 3. For ðon ðe *quia*, 7, 13. Ða Deniscan sæton ðær behindan, for ðæm hiora cyning was gewundod, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 2. For ðæm ðe, 91, 28. For ðam, Ps. Th. 9, 13. Ðý . . . for ðam *therefore* . . . *because*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 15. (2) *therefore*:—Hē for ðæm nolde, ðý hē mid his folce getrūwode ðæt hē hiene beswican mehte, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8; Bt. 38, 2; Fox 188, 16. For ðon (*therefore*) ic ðē bebiode, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 1. (3) *for the purpose, in order*:—Gepence gē hwæt gē sién; for ðæm ðæt gē eówer móð gemetgien *pensa, quod es; ut se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Mid ðæm ðe *whilst, when*, as, of simultaneous events:—Mid ðæm ðe ða burgware swā geomórlíc angin hæfdon ða com se cyning self mid his scipe *inter hæc procedit ipse de navi sua imperator*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 14. Mid ðam ðe se apostol stōp into ðære byrig, ða bær man him tōgēanes ānre wydewan lic, Homl. Th. i. 60. 11. Ongemang, onmang ðam (ðe) *whilst, meanwhile*:—Ongemang ðæm ðe hié wilniþ ðæt hié gifule þyncen, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 339, 24. Seó sunne sáh tō setle onmang ðam ðe hi on wōpe wæron, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 246; Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 4. Ongemang ðam (*interea*) his leorningcnihtas hine bædon, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. Tō ðam (1) marking degree *so, to such a degree*:—Ða wæron hié tō ðæm gesāgode, ðæt hié ne mehton Sūð-Seaxna loud ūtan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Men tō

ðam dystige ðæt hi ðæt gold nimen *men so bold as to take the gold*, Nar. 35, 9; Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32. Nis nān tō ðam ungelýfedlic spel . . . ðæt ic hym ne gelife, Shr. 196, 18. Tō ðam ðū mē hæfst geræte ðæt . . . , Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 11. (2) marking purpose, to the end (*that*):—Tō ðæm ðæt (*ut*) hē forleóse heora geuynnd, Ps. Th. 33, 16; 10, 2. Ne com hē nā tō ðam on eorþan ðæt him mon þenæde, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 8. Tō ðæm ðæt, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Ða cōwman tō ðon ðæt hié woldan ūs wundigan *nos adlaccere temptabant*, Nar. 22, 17. Wið ðam ðe *in return for, on condition (that)*, connecting two clauses containing mutual concessions, v. wið:—Se cyng and his witan him (*the Danes*) gafol and metsunga behētan wið ðam ðe hi heora hergunga geswicon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 22; Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 3, 9. (4) Ðæt in oþ ðæt, v. oþ, II. 2. (5) Ðý, ði, ðig (1) *therefore, so*:—Ðý him is micel þearf, ðonne hē tela lærþ, ðæt hē eác tela doo, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 12; Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 14. Ðý *ideo*, L. Ecg. P. i. 15; Th. ii. 178, 29. Ðig *itaque*, Th. ii. 176, 15. (2) *because*:—Wēnst ðý, ðæt ealle ða þing ðe gōde sint, for ðý gōde sint, ðý hi habbaþ hwæthwegu gōdes on him, 34, 9; Fox 146, 30; Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8. (3) *with comparatives, the, any*:—Būton ðū mē ðý gesceáðlicor oðer gerece, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7. Hió ne biþ ðý neār ðære sē ðe hió biþ on midne dæg, 39, 3; Fox 214, 28. Ðæt hié hira selfra ne āgon ðý mære gewald ðe oðerra monna, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 13. Hié woldon ðæt hēr ðý mára wísdóm on londe wære ðý wē mā gepéoda cūdon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 24. (2) *with prepositions*. For ðý (ðe), (a) *therefore*:—For ðý . . . ðý *therefore* . . . *because*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 30. For ðý . . . for ðæm *therefore* . . . *because*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 10. (b) *because*:—Ðæt was for ðý ðe hié wæron benumene ðæs ceápes, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 17. Mid ðý (ðe) (a) of time, when, as:—Mid ðý ðe hē ðis gebed gecweden hæfde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 27; 231, 7. Sumre tide mid ðý ðe wæron mid ūrum Drihtne, 235, 2. Mid ði ðe, 237, 17. Mid ði hē ðis cwæð, hē ástāh on heofanas, 237, 15. Mid ðý *cum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 33. Mid ðý *cum*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 24, 15 (and *often*). (b) denoting a cause or consequence, when, as, since:—Mid ðý Peohtas wif næfdon, hī bædon him wifa fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. (c) *though*:—Gif hē eów forhogige and eów ne wylle árian tōgēanes mid ðý eówer mā is *sin autem vos spreverit, nec coram vobis adsurgere voluerit, cum sitis numero plures*, 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Tō ðý . . . ðæt to the end *that*:—Ne com hē for ðý ðæt hē wolde his eorþlice rice mid ricetere him tō geteón; ac tō ði hē com ðæt hē wolde his heofenlice rice geleáffullum mannun gyfan, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20–24; ii. 226, 9. Ne dō nā se Godes þeowa Godes þenunge for sceattum, ac tō ðý ðæt hē gearneig ðæt ēce wuldor þurh ðæt, L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 23. [Gothic and Icelandic have forms corresponding with the *nom. m. f. se, seó*, and O. Sax. also has a masculine *se*; in other dialects the dental forms prevail throughout. In the Lindisfarne Gospels *de* (=ipse, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 24), *ðrú* (=quae, 24, 15) are used, but also *se ðe* (=qui, 6, 4). In later English *þe, heo* replace *se, seó*.]

se so:—Se ðeah *yet, still*, Exon. Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211; 159, 30; Gū. 934; 328, 24; Vy. 22; 454, 6; Hy. 4, 28; 455, 12, 18; Hy. 4, 48, 51; 495, 13; Rā. 84, 7. Hwæðre se ðeah, 417, 27; Rā. 36, 11. Efne se ðeah, 421, 33; Rā. 40, 27; 482, 2; Rā. 66, 1. Se ðeah, 127, 3; Gū. 380. Sete hī samod anlice swā se wægnes hwone *pone illos ut rotam*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [Hi rihtleceden þat folc swa se hi mihten, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 32. *Se* in combinations *hwat se, alse* is frequent in later English.] v. swā, nese (?).

seáð, seáða, seáfian, seahst, sealf, sealcen, seald. v. seóð, seáða, seófian, seht, sealh, a-sealcen, solcen, sellan.

sealdness, e; f. *Giving*:—Sealdness dandi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 7. v. ge-saldniss.

sealf, e: sealf, an (?); f. *Salve, ointment*:—Salf, salb *malagma*, Txts. 77, 127. Sealf, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 6. Smyrels *vel sealf unguina vel unguenta*, 49, 29. *Fota, i. confortata vel sealf*, ii. 149, 76. Smyrels oððe sealf *unguentum*, i. 74, 8. Sealf *nardi*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 28. For hwī was disse sealf forspillednes? Ðeðs sealf mihte beón geseald, Mk. Skt. 14, 4, 5; Jn. Skt. 12, 3, 5. Wyrc tō salfse (sealf, MSS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 110, 18. Sealf *fotu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 74. Læcedōmnissa oððe sealf *cataplasma*, 18, 31. [O. Sax. salba: O. H. Ger. salb and salba (*gen.-a* and *-und*) *unctio, unguentum, malagma, cataplasma*.] v. bæp-, bān-, ciper-, cū-, dolh-, eág-, eār-, ele-, mūþ-, sceáde-, smeoru-, tōþ-, weax-, weaxhlāf-, wen-sealf.

sealf-box, es; m. ? n. ? *A box for ointment*:—Ān wif hæfde hyre sealfbox ðeowrýpes nardes, and tōbrocenum sealfboxe ofer his heáfod āgēt, Mk. Skt. 14, 3; Lk. Skt. 7, 37.

sealf-cynn, es; n. *An ointment*:—Sealfcyn (seals-, Wrt.) *amaracium* (cf. *Span. unguento amaracino a sort of ointment made of marjoram*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 74.

sealfian; p. oðe *To salve, anoint*:—Sealfode *fotam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 16; 85, 22. Gisalbot *delibutus*, Txts. 56, 325. [Salve me mine wunden, Marh. 5, 30. Eghesallfe to sallfenne þe folkes heritess eghc, Orm. 9427. þatt mann þatt smeredd iss and sallfedd, 13243. Buten þif heorte wunden beon salbend, A. R. 274, 30. Goth. salbōn to anoint: O. Sax. salbōn: O. H. Ger. salbōn *ungere, fovere, impinguare*.]

sealf-læcnuſ, e; *f. Curing by means of salves or ointments*:—*Far-macida in Latinum medicamina sonat, id est sealf-læcnuſ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 19. v. next word.

sealf-læcuſ, e; *f. Pharmacy*; *pharmacia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 27. v. preceding word.

sealh, salig, es; *m. A willow, sally, selly* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, p. 607):—*Salch, salh salix*, Txs. 94, 892. *Sealh amera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 61. *Seal*, ii. 8, 41. *Seales rinde*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 2. *Reades seales leáf* (*red sally* lythrum *salicaria*, Plant Names, p. 413), 58, 28. *Gem sealh*, ii. 18, 26: 86, 7. On *salig* (*saligum*, Ps. Lamb.: *salum*, Ps. Surt.: *sealum*, Ps. Spl.) wê ſire organan up âhengan in *salicibus suspen-dimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. 136, 2. *Salhas salices*, Txs. 113, 58. *Selas saliuſculas*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 56. [In *selihes* (*salyhes*, MS. H.), Ps. 136, 2. *Chauc.* *salwes*: *Prompt. Parv.* *salwe*: *O. H. Ger.* *salaha*; *gen.-un*; *f. salix, saliuſcula*: *Ger.* *sahl-weide*: *Icel.* *selga* (cf. *selly, Yorks.*); *f.*] v. following words.

sealh-beorh *a hill where willows grow*:—*Tô sahlbeorge*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 17.

sealh-bangra *a meadow where willows grow*:—On *sealhangran*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 234, 18.

sealh-hyrst *a willow-copse*:—*Tô seahyrstæ foreweardræ*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 256, 1.

sealh-rind *the bark of willow*:—*Nim seahrinde*, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. *Grêne seahrinde*, 318, 9.

Sealh-wudu *Setwud*:—*Be eástan Sealwyda*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9. *Sealwuda*, 894; Erl. 92, 19.

sealm, *psalm*, *psalm*, es; *m. A psalm, song* (a) in a general sense:—*Psalmus, propie hearpsang; canticum psalm*, æfter hearpan sang; *psalmus ær hearpan sang*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 36–38. On *fatum sealmes in vasis psalmi*, Ps. Spl. 70, 24. *Syngap Gode sealm*, 67, 4. *Salma psalmorum*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. On *sealum wê dryman him in psalmis jubilemus ei*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. *Ðæt ic Gode sealmes singe*, Ps. Th. 56, 9, 11. (b) the psalms of David:—*David witegode fela ymbe Crist*, swâ swâ is cýðað ða sealmes ðe hê gesang, Ælf. T. Grn. 7, 25. On *Moyseas æ*, on witegum and on *sealum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 44. On *psalmum* (*salmum*, Cott. MSS.) *Past.* 48; Swt. 375, 1. (c) with special reference to the services of the church:—*Hû fela psalma on nihtlicum tidum tô singenne synt*, R. Ben. 6, 15. *Sealma*, 33, 5; 6, 22. *Nænig mon ne dorste for hine sealmas ne mæssan singan*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 35. *Seofon seolmas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. [O. L. Ger. *salm*: O. H. Ger. *salm*, *psalmo*: *Icel.* *sálm*.] v. *bletsing*, *gebed*, *lof-sealm*.

sealma, *selma*, an; *m. A couch*:—*Selma, benc sponda*, Txs. 98, 955. *Gewiteþ donne on sealm*, Beo. Th. 4911; B. 2460. (Cf. *Lazarus answēit ist an selmon*, Hel. 4008.) [O. Frs. *bed-selma bedstead*.]

sealm-cwide, es; *m. A psalm*:—On *stefne sealmcwide uoce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5.

sealm-fæt:—On *sealmfatum translates in vasis psalmorum*, Ps. Th. 70, 20.

sealm-getæl, es; *n. A tale or number of psalms*:—*Ðæs sealmgetæles is elles tô lyt*, R. Ben. 43, 19.

sealm-glig, -gliw, es; *n. Psalmody*:—On *sealmglice in psalterio*, Blickl. Gl. *Sealmglywe*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 9.

sealmian; *p. ode To play on the harp (and sing)*:—*Ice singe and sealmige cantabo et psallam* (I sal sing and salme, Ps.), Ps. Spl. M. 107, 1.

sealm-leoþ, es; *n. A psalm*:—*Sealmleoþ and hearpswæg psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gl.

sealm-lof, es; *n. A psalm*:—*Sealmlof psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1; 17, 50: *psalterium*, 107, 3. *Sealmlof cwedaþ psallite*, 97, 4.

sealm-lofian *to sing psalms*:—*Singap him and sealmlofiap him cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 2.

sealm-sang, es; *m. I. A psalm*:—*Sealmsang psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1. *Salmsang*, 60, 9. On *sealmsangum in psalmis*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 34.

II. *psalm singing, psalmody*:—*Ða ða se sealmsang gefyll was expletis psalmodiis*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 2. *Ðæs dæglican sealmsanges diurne psalmodie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 61; R. Ben. 34, 9. On *fæstenne and on sealmsange*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 34. *Gif se man sealm-sang ne cunne si homo psalmos cantare nesciat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 61; Th. ii. 222, 16. *Sealmsang melodiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 77.

III. *the making and reciting of psalms*:—*Da twegen fixas getæcnodon sealmsang and ðara witegena cwydas. An ðara bodode Cristes tōcýne mid sealmsange and oðer mid witegum. Nū sind ða twā gesetnyssa, ðæt is sealmsang and witegung*, Homl. Th. i. 188, 16–19. [O. H. Ger. *salm-sang psalmus, psalterium, psalmodia*.]

sealm-scop, es; *m. A writer or maker of psalms, a psalmist* (generally the psalmist David):—*Se sealm scop* (*salm*, Cott. MSS.), *Past.* 1; Swt. 29, 8. *Salm scop*, 14; Swt. 85, 23. *Psalm scop* (*-scop*, Cott. MSS.), 37; Swt. 273, 13; 275, 21. *Se sealm scop*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12; 57, 1; L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 82, 30. *Sealm scopes psalmigraphi*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 40. *Heahfæderas, witegan, sealmsceopas*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10; Wulfst. 250, 18.

sealm-traht, es; *m. A commentary on the psalms or on a psalm*:—

Swā swā Hieronimus se wisa trahtere awrāt on sumum sealmtrahte, Homl. As. 36, 297.

sealm-wyrhta, an; *m. A psalmist*:—*Se sealmwyrhta (David)*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 32. *Sealmwyrhta*, Ælf. T. Grn. i. 24.

sealo-brūn. v. *salu-brūn*.

sealt, es; *n. Salt* (lit. and fig.):—*Sealt sal*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 89. *Gē synt eorpan sealt* (*salt*, Lind., *Rush.*): *gyf ðæt sealt awyrþ*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 13; Mk. Skt. 9, 49, 50. *Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrýcþ mettum būton swæcce sealt* *quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibis sine sapore salis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. *Nim æcorfenes sealt* (*rock salt*) *ðæt wæter ðe ðærof gæþ*, Lchdm. ii. 246, 18. *Hwites sealt*, iii. 20, 26. *Græat sealt rock salt*, 40, 20, 10: i. 158, 34. [Goth. *salt*: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. *salt*: O. H. Ger. *salz*: *Icel.* *salt*.] See following words, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 331, col. 2, and *Leo* on Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 27.

sealt, *salt*; *adj. Salt*, (1) of that which is naturally salt:—*For hwam was seó sē sealt geworden?* *Moises awearp ða .x. word in ða sē*, and his *tearas ægāt in ða sē*; for ðam wearð seó sē sealt, *Salm*, Kmbl. 188, 15–19. *Sealt wæter the sea*, Ps. Th. 68, 2; Cd. Th. 13, 6; Gen. 198. *Brim secal sealt weallan*, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45. On *sealtum merce in salsuginem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. *Op ðone sealtan mere usque ad lacum Salinarum*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 26, 8. *Ofer sealtne* (*saltne*, Cott. MSS.) *sē*, *Past. pref.*; Swt. 9, 8. *Sió onlicnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ swā sealt* (*very salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. *Eahtode was sealtas pund, ðanon him wæron ða tearas sealt*, *Salm*, Kmbl. 180, 16. *Sealte yða*, Cd. Th. 205, 26; Exod. 441. *Sealte sēwāgas*, 240, 9; Dan. 384. *Sealte streāmas*, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. *Sealte ðōdas*, Ps. Th. 68, 14. *Swēg sealtera wætera*, 76, 13. *Salte sēstreāmas*, Andr. Kmbl. 1497; An. 750. (2) of that which is artificially salt, *salt* (meat):—*Tū hriēderu, oðer sealt, oðer fersc*, Ch. Th. 158, 27. *Forǵa sealt* *gehwæt*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 23. *Ete sealtne mete and nōwīht fersces*, iii. 28, 24. *Sele ðū him sealte mettās*, 182, 13; 184, 8. [O. Frs. *salt*: *Icel.* *saltr*.] v. *un-sealt*.

sealt-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A salt-house, a place where salt is prepared*:—*i. sealteru*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 28. *Būtan ðem sealteru and būtan ðem wioda ðe tō ðem sealteru limþ*, 66, 22. *Sealtarn*, iii. 426, 19.

sealt-brōc, es; *m. A brook that runs from salt works* (?):—*Of salterewellan eāstriht on saltbrōc*; and *swā ondlong saltbrōces*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 32.

sealten; *adj. Salt, salted*:—*In ðam ðe biþ salten in quo salietur*, Mt. Kmbl. *Rush.* 5, 13.

sealtere, es; *m. A salt-worker*:—*Sealtere salinator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 10. *Sealtere, saltare*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2. *Sealtere, hwæt ſ fremap crafst ðin?* . . . *Nān eowur blisse brýcþ on gereorduncge odde mete, būton crafst mīn gistlice him beó*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 5–11. On ðone *salterpaþ*; and *swā ondlong ðæs herpaþes ðæt on salteredene* . . . on *salterewellan*; of *salterewellan eāstriht on saltbrōc*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 28–32. *Sealtera cumb*, 412, 24. In *saltera weg*; of *sealtera wege*, 80, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* *saltare* or *wellare* of *salt salinator*.]

sealt-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for salt, a salt-cellar*:—*Sealtfæt salinare vel salinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 59; *was salis*, 290, 23; Anglia ix. 264, 18. *Se Hælend bestang ðone hlāf on ðæt sealtfæt ðe him beforan stōd*, Homl. As. 163, 254. [O. H. Ger. *salz-faz salinum*: *Icel.* *salt-fat*.]

sealt-hālgung, e; *f. Salt-hallowing*; *benedictio salis*:—*Salthālgunge tō acrum f in hūsum*, Rtl. 117, 33.

sealt-heropaþ *a road to salt-works*. v. *sealtere*, and cf. *sealt-stræt*.

sealt-hūs, es; *n. A house where salt is prepared* (?) or *sold* (?); *salinarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [O. H. Ger. *salz-hūs salsamentarium*.]

sealtian *to dance*. v. *saltian* and *next word*.

sealtioſe, an; *f. A dancer*:—*Hēt Herodes ðæt heafod beran on discē and sellan ānre sealtioſe* (*the daughter of Herodias who danced before Herod*) *hire plegan tō mēde*, Shm. 123, 2.

sealt-leaþ glosses mozia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 35.

sealt-leaþ; *gen. -leāge*; *f. A salt lea*; hence *Saltley*:—*Of ðan swīnhagan ðæt on sealtlēage*; and of *sealtlēage in ðone hyrstgeard*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 400, 1.

sealt-mere, es; *m. A salt mere or marsh*; hence *Saltmere*:—*Tō sealtmere*; of *sealtmere*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 3.

sealtness, e; *f. Saltiness*:—*Eorpan wæstmbræ sealtsealdan f tō sealt-nessē terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 34. In *saltnessē in salsilaginem*, Ps. Surt. 106, 34.

sealt-sæleda. v. preceding word.

sealt-seaþ, es; *m. A salt-pit, salt-spring*:—*Hafaþ eac ðis land sealt-seaþas habet fontēs salinarum*, Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 22. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *salz-suti salina*.]

sealt-stān, es; *m. I. rock salt*:—*Dis mæg tō eahsalfē*: *genim geoluwne stān (ochre) and saltstān*, Lchdm. i. 374, 14.

II. *a stone formed of salt, a pillar of salt*:—*Heó on sealtstānes sōna wurde anlicnesse æfre siððan*, Cd. Th. 154, 31; Gen. 2564. *Lothes wif wearð æwende tō ānum sealtstāne (in statum salis)*, Gen. 19, 26; Anglia vii. 48, 472. [O. H. Ger. *salz-stein*: *Icel.* *salt-stein*. In English *salt-stone*

somewhat later means a rock in the sea, translating *cautes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

sealt-stræt, *e*; *f.* A road to salt-works (?); hence *Saltstreet*:—Andlang sealtstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 20. Ondlong ðære sealt-stræt, 160, 13. Tō ðære sealtstræte, 263, 24. Cf. sealt-herepāþ.

sealt-wic, *es*; *n.* A place where salt is sold; hence *Saltwyck*:—In unico emptorio salis quem nos Saltuic uocamus, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 81, 9. Æt Saltwic, v. 143, 21.

sealt-wille, -welle, *an*; *f.* A salt spring or well; hence *Saltwell*:—In saltwyllan, of saltwyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 70, 24. Ða saltwælla ƿ of saltwælla *a salina* (translator seems to have read *salina*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5.

sealt-ȝp, *e*; *f.* A salt wave, sea-wave:—Ðæt ic sealtȝpa gelæc cunnige, Exon. Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35. Sealtȝpa geswing, 356, 7; Pa. 8.

seām, *es*; *m.* A seam:—Heafodpanne capitale, heānes ðære heafodpannan cacumen capitalis, seām ðære heafodpannan cerebrum, brægen cervellum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 51–55. Seām panicenū, 116, 8. His tunece was eal būton seāme (*inconsutis*, Jn. 19, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Geclæm ealle ða seāmas mid tyrwān, i. 20, 33. [O. Frs. sām: O. H. Ger. saum ora, lacinia, limbus: Icel. saumr.]

seām, *es*; *m.* I. a seam, a load, burden [a seam of corn is a quarter, eight bushels; a seam of wood is a horse-load; a seam of dung 3 cwt. (Devon), v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, and Farming Words I, 3, 7. Bailey gives a seam of glass as 120 lbs.]:—Seām vel berþen sarcina, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 27. Ælic. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 3. Seāme sarcina, Hpt. Gl. 528, 35. Gē sȝmaþ men mid byrþenum (seāmum, Lind.: seomum, Rush.) . . . and gē ne āhrināþ ða seāmas mid eowrum ānum finge, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Wæs þridde healf þūsend mūla ðe ða seāmas (sarcinas) wægon, Nar. 9, 10: 23, 1–2. II. the furniture of a beast of burden:—Rachel hig hæfde gehȝudd under ānes ofrendes seāme (*subter stramenta cameli*), Gen. 31, 34.

III. that in which a burden may be carried, a bag:—Būta seāme (seōme, Rush.) sine sacco, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 35. Nællap giē gebeara seām (seom, Rush.) nolite portare sacculum, 10, 4.

IV. as a technical term, a service which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burden; summagiūm, sagmaegium:—Hē sceal beon gehorsad, ðæt hē mæge tō hlāfordes seāme ðæt (the horse) syllan oððe sylf lædan, swæðer him man tæce, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 6. [I shal assoille þe myselue for a seme of whete, Piers P. 3, 40. Seem of corne quarterum, Prompt. Parv. 452. O. H. Ger. soun sagma, sella, sarcina. From Lat. (Gk.) sagma, later salma; cf. Ital. salma; Fr. somme.] v. ofer-seām; sīman.

seāmere, *es*; *m.* A tailor:—Seāmere sartor, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 12. Seāmere, seāmyre, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6 note. Seāmere burdus (burdus sutor vestiarius), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 47. Se smiþ secgþ . . . Hwanon seāmere (sartori) nædl? nis hit of mīnon geweorce? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33.

seāmere, *es*; *m.* A beast of burden, a mule:—Hors equus, hengest caballus, seāmere burdus (=burdo; hic burdo, i. genitum inter equum et asinam, 219, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 42–44. Seāmere burdus, oxa bova, ii. 11, 61–62. [O. H. Ger. soumati burdo, saumarius, dromedarius: Ger. säumer.]

seāmestre, *an*; *f.* One who sews, a tailor, sempstress (though the noun is feminine it seems not confined to females, cf. bæcestre):—Seāmestre sartrix, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 13. Sarcio . . . of ðam is sartor seāmystre (-estre, other MSS. seāmere) sartrix heō, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Hiō becwæð Eādȝyfe āne crencestrian and āne sēmantran, oððer hætte Eādȝyfu, oððer hætte Ædelyfu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 32. Fif pund Ælflæhe mīn sēmaestres, Chart. Th. 568, 10. [Sadlers, souters, semsteris fyn, Destr. Tr. 1585. Good semsters be sowing . . . good hus-wifes be mending, Tusser 176, 7.]

seām-hors, *es*; *n.* A pack-horse; sagmaarius equus, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 13. [Ger. saum-ross.]

seām-penig, -pending, *es*; *m.* A toll of a penny on a load (of salt):—Se wægnscilling and se seāmpending gonge tō ðæs cyninges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 20. Cf. statio sive inoneratio plaustrorum mentioned in connection with salis coctiones, 125, 31. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329.

seām-sadol, *es*; *m.* A pack-saddle; sagma, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 12. [O. H. Ger. soumi-satol sagma: Ger. saum-sattel.]

seām-sticca, *an*; *m.* Some part of a weaver's apparatus:—Hē sceal fela tōwtōla habban . . . seāmsticcan, scearra, nædle, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

seār and **siære**; *adj.* Sear, dry, withered, barren:—Hit stent on ðam siēran bōchagan; andlang ðes siēran bōchagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 70, 32. Seāre steriles, Germ. 402, 69. [His body wex alle seere, R. Brun. 18, 25. With seere branches, blossoms ungrene, Chauc. R. R. 4752. Seere or dry, as treys or herbys aridus, Prompt. Parv. 453. O. Du. sore dry; zoor dry, withered, or seare (Hexham): L. Ger. soor dry.] v. seārian.

Sear-burh. v. Searo-burh.

seārian; *p.* ode To grow sear, wither, pine away:—Eorþan indryhto ealdap and searap, Exon. Th. 311, 9; Seef. 89. His leáf and his blæða

ne fealwip ne ne seāriap folium ejus non decidet, Ps. Th. i. 4. Grēnu leáf wexaþ . . . hȝ eft onginnaþ seārian, Shrn. 168, 22. Hē (Regulus) slāpan ne mehte, oþ hē swā seārigende his lif forlēt, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24. [Prompt. Parv. seeryn or dryyn or welkyn, dryyn up areo, arasco: O. H. Ger. ar-sōrēn emarcescere; un-saorentlīh immarcescibilis.] v. ā-, for-seārian.

searo. v. searu.

Searo-burh Salisbury:—In ðære stōwe ðe is genemned [æt] Searobyrg (-byrig, Searoburh, Sælesberi), Chr. 552; Th. pp. 28, 29. Tō Searebyrig, 1086; Th. 353, 18. Tō Searybirg, 1003; Th. pp. 252, 253. [Seres-byrig (Særes-), 1123; Th. 374, 5, 20, 24, 34.]

searu, searo, [w]e; *f.*: [w]es; *n.* Device, design, contrivance, art. I. in the following glosses it is uncertain whether the word is used with a good or with a bad meaning:—Sarwo aduentio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 38. Searo molimen, 54, 29. Searwe molimine, 89, 64. Searwe argumenta, 84, 69. Searwum commentis, 14, 82: 80, 76. Seorwum, 104, 75. Seara machinas, Hpt. Gl. 510, 21.

II. in a bad sense, craft, artifice, wile, deceit, stratagem, ambush, treachery, plot:—Searu factio (cf. fācn factiones, 64; bepēcunga factione, Hpt. Gl. 474, 26). Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 81. Gleāwnisse and seare (scaere, Wrt.) astu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 27. Mid searwe on gewald gedōn per proditionem tradere, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 52, 27. Swiðor beswicen for Alexandres searwe donne for his gefeohte non minus arte Alexandri superata, quam virtute Macedonum, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 19. Mid searuwe ācwellan morti tradere, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Ðara feōnda searo beswican and ofercoman, Blickl. Homl. 201, 29. Searo rēnian to lay a snare, 109, 30: Cd. Th. 162, 9; Gen. 2678. Þurh ðæs deofles searo dōm forlātan, 39, 27; Gen. 632: Exon. Th. 153, 7; Gó. 822: 227, 6; Ph. 419. Þurh idel searu, Ps. Th. 138, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 1438; El. 721. Swilt þurh searwe death by treachery, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Searwa molimina (magorum), Hpt. Gl. 502, 53. Sarwa mendacia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 41. Full fācnes and searuwa plenum dolo, Ps. Th. 9, 27: Met. 9, 27. In searwum in insidiis, Ps. Surt. 9, 29. Searwum factionibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 9. Mid sibbe wē cōmon næs mid searwum pacifice venimus nec quidquam machinamur mali, Gen. 42, 11. Beswicen mid deofles searwum daemonica fraude seductus, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26. Mid searewan (his searum, MS. C.) consiliis, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 18. Searowum beswicene, Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 745. Hiē þurh seara (per insidias) ofslægene wurdon, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 28. Ðā funde hē swiðe yfel gepeaht and searwa ymb hira lif contra eorum vitam consilium præbuit, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 423, 15. Gif hwā ofslæa his ðone nehstan þurh searwa, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1: Blickl. Homl. 83, 33. Hwylce searwa se dry āfende what artifices the sorcerer practised, 173, 8. Nyston ða searwe ðe him sæton bæftan ignorans quod post tergum laterent insidiae, Jos. 8, 14.

III. in a good sense, art, skill, contrivance, (in the adverbial inst. searwum skilfully, ingeniously, with art):—Searwum āsæled, Cd. Th. 207, 21; Exod. 470. Salem stōd searwum (or IV?) æfstænod, weallum geweorðod, 218, 17; Dan. 40. Sadol searwum fāh (cf. searu-fāh), Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. Earmbeāga fela searwum gesæled (cf. searu-sæled), 5521; B. 2764: Exon. Th. 438, 10; Rā. 57, 5 (cf. searu-bunden): 216, 17; Ph. 269. Būr ātimbran, searwum āsettan, 411, 27; Rā. 30, 6.

IV. that which is contrived with art, a machine, engine, fabric:—Stæflidere oððe searu ballista, machina belli, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62. Searu ballista, catapulta, vel machina belli, 125, 9. Middaneardes wyrhta seares mundi factor machinae, Hymn. Surt. 29, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wið greōte, giellende faran, Exon. Th. 414, 29; Rā. 33, 3. V. a. armour, equipment, arms:—Byrnan, gūðsearo gumena, gāras . . . sē-manna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Beran beorht searo, Cd. Th. 191, 23; Exod. 219. Liceþ lonnum fæst . . . swiðe swingeþ and his searo hringeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Hringiren song in searwum (coats of mail), Beo. Th. 651; B. 323: 5053; B. 2530. Secg on searwum, 5033; B. 249: 5392; B. 2700. Geseah on searwum (among the arms) seogēðad bil, 3118; B. 1557. Searwum gearwe equipped, 3631; B. 1813. [Goth. sarwa; n. pl. tā ǝpla, πανοπλία: O. H. Ger. saro; gi-sarwi, -sarwa lorica, armatura, arma: Icel. sörvi a necklace; armour.] v. beadu, bealu-, fācen-, fār-, fyrd-, gūþ-, hlāford-, inwit-, lāþ-, lyge-, nearu-searu; siru; and cf. or-þanc.

searu-bend; *m.* f. A cunning, curious clasp or fastening:—Glōf searobendum fæst, siō was orþoncum eall gegyrwed dióles cræftum, Beo. Th. 4179; B. 2086. Cf. orþanc-bend.

searu-bunden; *adj.* Cunningly fastened, bound with art:—Wunden gold, sinc searobunden, Exon. Th. 437, 7; Rā. 56, 4.

searu-cæg, *e*; *f.* An insidious key:—Flānþracu feorh onleác searo-cægum gesōht (of the insidious attacks of disease), Exon. Th. 170, 27; Gū. 1118.

searu-ceáp, *es*; *n.* An ingenious piece of goods, a curious implement:—Næfde sellicu whitt folme, exle ne earmas, sceal on ānum fēt searoceáp (cf. searo, IV) swifan, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rā. 33, 7.

searu-cēne; *adj.* Bold in arms or skilfully daring:—Wæs Dauid æt wige sōð sigecempa, searocēne man, cāsere crafing, Ps. C. 10. Cf. searu-grim.

searu-cræft, es; *m.* I. *a treacherous art, wile, stratagem, an artifice, a machination, plot*:—Searcraft *molimen*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 56. Searcraft *machinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 28. Pūh diðfles searcraft, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. Pūh searcraft, Andr. Kmbl. 217; An. 109. Searcraftum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 27: *machinamentis*, 478, 54. Bepēht mid ðas deofles searcraftum, Homl. Th. i. 192, 17: Exon. Th. 136, 13; Gū. 540: 142, 19; Gū. 646. Ealdfeōnda nīþ searcraftum swið, 110, 25; Gū. 113. Searcraftas *machinas (fraudentas)*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 15. Ðe hē ne beswice pūh his searcraftas (searo-, sear-), Wulfst. 97, 8. Uton forfēon mǎn and morþor and searcraftas, 115, 9. Swiðe forsygod pūh swiðdōmas and pūh searcraftas, 164, 3. II. *art, skill, cunning, a cunning art* (in a good sense, v. next word):—Wuldres ealdor gesweotula pūh searcraft ðīn sylfes weorc, Exon. Th. i. 16, 31. Cr. 9. Ða rōde mid ðam æðelestem eorcanstānum besetton searcraftum (*cunningly, skilfully*, cf. searu, III), Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ne hī searcraftum godweb giredon, Met. 8, 24. III. *an engine, machine* (cf. searo, IV):—Stæfīðera *ballista*, searcraftes *machinae*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 22.

searu-cræftig, *adj.* I. *skilful, skilled in* (with gen.), *cunning* (in a good sense):—Snottor, searcraftig sǎwle rǎdes, Frag. Kmbl. 80; Leās. 42. Sum bīþ searcraftig golde and gimma, Exon. Th. 296, 29; Crā. 58. II. *wily, cunning* (in a bad sense), 416, 7; Rā. 34, 7. **searu-fāh**, *adj.* Curiously, cunningly coloured (cf. gold-fāh):—Herebyrne sīd and searofāh, Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444. **searu-geþræc**, es; *n.* *a store of things in which art is displayed*:—Seōn and secean searogeþræc (*the dragon's hoard*), wuundur under wealle, Beo. Th. 6196; B. 3102 [cf. geþræc *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 72]. **searu-gim[m]**, es; *m.* *A curious gem, precious stone*:—Searogim *topazion*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 127. His ēgan scinan swā searagim, Nar. 43, 15. Searogemme *unio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 34. Meregrota oððe gymmas (saragimmas, MS. V.) *margaritae*, Nar. 37, 29. Stān, searogimma nān (*ālcas cynnes gimmas* ne . . ., Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 31), Met. 21, 21: Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Ðæt ic ærwealan, goldǎht ongite, gearo scēawige sigel, searogimmas (*the dragon's hoard*), 5491; B. 2749: Exon. Th. 478, 5; Ruin. 36.

searu-grim, *adj.* *Fierce in arms or skilfully fierce, having fierceness accompanied by skill*:—Gif ðū hige wære swā searogrim swā ðū self talast if thy spirit had been as cunningly fierce (?) as thyself reckons, Beo. Th. 1192; B. 594. Cf. searu-cēne.

searu-ħæbbend[æ] [*one*] *having armour, armed*:—Slǎpe tōbrugdon searuħæbbe ðe warriors started from sleep, Andr. Kmbl. 3054; An. 1350. Searoħæbbendra, 2934; An. 1470: Beo. Th. 480; B. 237: Exon. Th. 468, 12; Phar. 6.

searu-līc, *adj.* *Ingenious, cunning, clever, displaying art or skill*:—Ðæt (*writing being able to convey a message*) is wundres dǎel, on sefan searolic ðam ðe swylc ne conn, Exon. Th. 472, 4; Rā. 61, 11. Sum hataþ searolic gomen gleōdǎða, 298, 9; Crā. 82. v. next word.

searulīc, *adv.* *Ingeniously, cunningly, cleverly, with art or skill*:—Sum mæg searolīc wordcwide wriþan, Exon. Th. 42, 14; Cri. 672. Is se finta sum sploþum searolīc beset, 218, 19; Ph. 297. Ne hī gimreced setton searolīc, Met. 8, 26.

searu-net[t], es; *n.* I. *an armour-net, or a net ingeniously wrought, a coat of mail*:—On him byrne scān, searonet seowed snīþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. II. *a net of treachery or guile, a net* (metaph.), *a snare, wile*:—Mē elþeōðige inwitwisedne, searonet seōþaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Searonettum beset beset with snares, 1885; An. 945.

searu-nīþ, es; *m.* I. *hostility to which effect is given by treachery, crafty enmity*:—Ic ne sōhte searonīþas ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht I had not recourse to the arts of the treacherous joe, nor swore many oaths wrongfully, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738: 2405; B. 1200. Swā wæs Biōwulfe, ðā hē biorges weard sōhte, searonīþas (*the wily hostilities of the dragon, who used poison to destroy his foe*, cf. āttorscaþa, 5670, and is called inwitgest, 5333. Cf. too inwit-nīþ), 6126; B. 3067. II. *armour-hate* (v. searu, IV a), *martial strife, the strife of armed men, battle*:—Nō ic wiht fram ðe swylcra searonīþa seggan hýrde, billa brōgan, 1168; B. 582.

searu-pīl, es; *m.* *An implement with a point*:—Mīn heafod is homere geþuren, searopīla wund, sworfen feole, Exon. Th. 497, 17; Rā. 87, 2.

searu-rūn, e; *f.* *A cunning mystery*:—Searorūna gespon, Exon. Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15.

searu-sēled, *adj.* *Cunningly tied*:—Nelle ic unbunden ænigum hýran, nymþe searosēled (cf. searu, III, and searu-bunden), Exon. Th. 406, 12; Rā. 24, 16.

searu-panc, es; *m.* I. *a cunning* (in a bad sense) *thought, device, artifice, wile*:—Geþeōddum searapancum *adhibitis argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 16. Eāc ic gelǎrde Simon searopancum, ðæt hē scān ongon, Exon. Th. 260, 16; Jul. 298. Sum ic mīnum hondum searopancum (*cunningly, craftily*) slōg, 272, 4; Jul. 494. Searopancum beset, beset with snares (v. searu-net), Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257. II.

a cunning (in a good sense) *thought, skilful device*:—Pūh sefan snyttro, searopanca hord, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10. Saga sōðcwīdum, searopancum, gleāwwordum wīsfæst, hwæt ðis gewēdu sý, Exon. Th. 418, 3; Rā. 36, 13. Se witga, snottor searupancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Georne smeādon, sōhton searopancum (*sagaciously, shrewdly*), hwæt sió syn wære, 827; El. 414. Se wīnsele fæste wæs irenbendum searopancum (*skilfully, cunningly*) besmīþod, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. Cf. orþanc.

searu-pancol, *adj.* *Of cunning thought, cunning, sagacious, wise*:—Searopancol mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 23, 28; Jud. 145. Nis ænig seeg searopancol tō ðas swiðe gleāw, Exon. Th. 14, 16; Cri. 220. Ðe (*which*) segas searopancol seaxe delfaþ, 427, 26; Rā. 41, 97. Gesǎton searupancle sundor tō rūne, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163. Mon ænig searopancela, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 331.

searu-wrenc, es; *m.* *A crafty trick, treacherous device*:—Hē hiē biddende wæs ðæt hīe mīd sume searawrenc from Xerse āweude, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 21. v. siru-wrenc.

searu-wuondor, es; *n.* *A wonderful thing in implements or engines* (v. searu, IV, and cf. searu-pil. The term is applied to Grendel's arm, which had been torn away by Beowulf):—Eode scealc monig searowuondor seōn, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920.

searwap, L. N. P. L. 40; Th. ii. 296, 10. v. next word. **searwian**, *p. ode* *To act with craft or treachery, to feign*:—Hē sarwāþ *fingerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 13. Hīo searwāþ *insidiator*, Kent. Gl. 191. Gif preost orðal misfadiþe, gebēte ðæt. Gif preost searwāþ be winde, gebēte ðæt if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal, let him make 'bōt,' L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9-10. Sinc searwade treasure played the traitor (left its possessor (?)), Exon. Th. 353, 62; Reim. 37. Searw[a] ð[æ] insidieris, Kent. Gl. 935. Searwiende *machinans*, 151. Hē cwæð him tō sǎrwigendum mōðe (*insidiously*), Homl. Th. ii. 308, 6. v. sirwan and next word.

searwung, e; *f.* *Treachery, artifice, plot, snare*:—Hē sit mid searwungum *sedet in insidiis*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 8. v. sirwung.

seāþ, es; *m.* *A pit, hole, well, reservoir, lake*:—Seāþ *lacus*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 10; Ps. Spl. 7, 16; 27, 1; Mk. Skt. 12, 1: *lacus, lacuna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 31: *fovea*, ii. 150, 10; Ps. Spl. 7, 16; 56, 9: *puteus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16: *cisterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 4; Kent. Gl. 102: *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 50: *cloaca*, 484, 19: 508, 70. Ðǎr is se seāþ ðas singalan susles . . . Æfter ðam ðe ðū deað bist, ðonne cymst ðū tō helle . . . and ðīn seāþ bīþ twega cubita wīd and feōwra lang, Nar. 50, 23-29. On hū grundleāsūm seāþe on how bottomless a pit, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. Ðā wæs ðǎr on oðre sīdan ðas hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel watersēāþ wære. On ðam seāþe ufan Gūþlāc him hūs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Danibel lǎg betwux seofan leōnum on ānum seāþe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 5. Hēht scūfan scyldigne in drīgan seāþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1382; El. 693. In synna seāþ, Exon. Th. 267, 10; Jul. 413. Ðǎr syndon twegen seāþas (*lakes*) . . . heora wīde is . . . mīla ðæs lǎssan mīgelates, Nar. 36, 25. [Inne deope seaden setten þa deade, Laym. 841. O. Frs. sǎth; M. H. Ger. sōt puteus.] v. adel-, cealc-, fǣr-, helle-, horu-, lām-, sand-, sealt-, water-, wulf-seāþ.

seāða, an; *m.* *A feeling as if the cavity of the body were full of water swaying about*, Cockayne. The word glosses *tendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 3:—Wīð seāðan (seāðan, 4, 18), Lchdm. ii. 56, 10.

seāw, es; *n.* *Juice, moisture, humour*:—Genim tūncersan . . . ðō in ða nosu ðæt se stenc mæge on ðæt heafod and ðæt seāw, Lchdm. ii. 22, 14. Genim cileponiam seāwes cucler fulne, 28, 2. Ys sǎð ðæt se earn wylle mīd ðam seāwe (*of wood lettuce*) his eāgan breppan and wǣtan, i. 128, 12. Seāw ius, 80, 13: 128, 18. Ðæt seāw sele on cuclere sūpan, ii. 120, 19. Gemeng wīd huniges seāw *mix with pure honey*, 39, 7. Feallan lǣtaþ seāw of bōsme, wǣtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 20; Rā. 4, 47. Seā *sucum*, Txts. 182, 83. Cumāþ ðā āðla on [of?] yfium seāwum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. [Used later of food. With diverse species The flesh . . . She taketh and maketh thereof a sewe, Gow. ii. 325, 4. Seew, Wick. Gen. 27, 4. I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Chauc. Sq. T. 67. Sew *cephalum*, Wülck. Gl. 572, 9; Prompt. Parv. 454. O. H. Ger. sou; n. *succus, venenum, alimentum*: cf. Icel. sōggr *dank*, wēt: saggi; m. *moistness*.] v. līþ-, plūm-seāw; ge-seāw; *adj.*

seax, es; *n.* I. *a knife, an instrument for cutting*:—Seax *cultellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 3. Seax oððe scyrseax *culter*, ii. 15, 58. Saex, 105, 69. Ðæt stǎnene sex ðe ðæt cild ymbsnāþ, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rā. 61, 12. Seaxes eac, 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Snīþ mid seaxe, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Ða hēt hē him his seax ārcǎcan tō screādigerne ænne æppel, Homl. Th. i. 88, 9. Nīm ðæt seax ðe ðæt hǎfte siē fealo brýðeres horn and siēn . . . ærene næglas on, Lchdm. ii. 290, 22. Sting ðīn seax on ða wyrt, 346, 12. Hý begyrde resten and nāne sex (seax, MSS. T. F.) be heora sīdan næbþen *cultellos ad latus non habent*, R. Ben. 47, 10. Wirc ðæt stǎnene sex *fax tibi cultros lapideos*, Jos. 5, 2. II. *as a weapon, a short sword, dagger*:—Ðǎr gebrǣgd ðara hǎðendra manna sum his seaxe; ðā hē hine

ðā stingan mynte, ðā nyste hē fēringa hwær ðæt seax com, Blickl. Homl. 223, 16. Heo hyre seaxe geteāh, brād, brūnecg, Beo. Th. 3095; B. 1545. Hē (St. Martin) tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Geteāh his seax, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. [O. L. Ger. sahs: O. Frs. sax: O. H. Ger. sahs *cultrum*, *semispathium*: Icel. sax a *short sword*.] v. blōd-, ceorf-, hand-, hup-, læce-, nægel-, scear-, þeoh-, wæl-seax; and cf. sagu.

Seax- in proper names:—Sigeferþ Seaxing, Seaxa Sledding (in a list of *East Saxon kings*), Txs. 179, 23. Cf. Icel. Jörn-Saxa=*iron-chopper*, the name of an ogress in the Edda. Ðā fēng tō Eást-Seaxna rice Swiþ-helm Seaxbaldes suna, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 42. Ðæs cynings (Anna of *East Anglia*) dohter Sexburh, 3, 8; S. 531, 24: Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 6. Hēr forþfērde Cēnwalh (of *Wessex*), and Seaxburg ān gear ricsode his cuēn æfter him, 672; Erl. 34, 34. Gesecg Seaxnēting (*East Saxon*), Txs. 179, 16. Cf. Saxnōt in the *formula of renunciation*. v. Grmm. D. M. 184. Seaxrēd (*East Saxon*), 179, 19. Seaxulf biscop (of *Lichfield*), Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Saxulf (Sæx-), Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 2, 10.

seax-ben[n]. v. six-ben[n].

Seaxe, Seaxan; pl. The Saxons, (1) in connection with England:—Cōmon hī of þrim folcum ðām strangestan Germanie, ðæt [is] of Seaxum and of Angle and of Geatum... Of Seaxum, ðæt is of ðam lande ðe mon hæteþ Eald-Seaxan, cōman Eást-Seaxan (-Seaxa, -Sæxa, Chron. 449) and Sūþ-Seaxan (-Sæxa, Chron.) and West-Seaxan (-Sæxa, Chron.), Bd. 1, 15; S. 453, 20-24. Ðā wæron Seaxan sēcende iutingan, S. 483, 36. On Germanie ðanon Engle and Seaxan cumene wæron, 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Engle and Seaxe, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 19; Menol. Fox 368; Men. 185. Seaxa kyning, 459; Men. 231. Æt Seaxena handa forwurþan, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Englum and Sexum (Sæxum), 1065; Erl. 196, 30. Ðæt spell ðæt ic āwrāt be Angelþeode and Seaxum, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. (2) continental Saxons:—Dy lican geara gegadrode micel sciphore on Ald-Seaxum, and dær wearþ micel gefeoht... and ða Seaxan hæfdun sige, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8. Ic was mid Seaxum, Exon. Th. 322, 12; Vid. 62. [O. H. Ger. Saksun: Icel. Saxar. For the connection of Seaxe(-an) with Seax, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxiii.] v. Eald- (Ald-), Eást-, Sūþ-, West-Seaxe.

Seax-land, es; *n. England*:—Com Gūdrum on eástðæle Sexlandes, Shrn. 16, 4.

sēcan, sēcan; *p.* sōhte; *pp.* sōht to seek. I. (1) *to try to find, to look for, make search for*:—Ic sēce mine gebrōðr *fratres meos quaero*, Gen. 37, 16. Hwæne sēcst ðū? Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se ðe sēcþ, hē hyt fint, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 8. Hwæder gē willen on wuda sēcan gold ðæt reāde? ... Hit witenā nān ðider nē sēcēþ (cf. gē hit ðær nē sēcāþ, ne finde gē hit nōt, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9), Met. 19, 8. Ðonne gē Drihten sēcāþ, ðonne gemēte gē hine, gif gē hine mid inwardre heortan sēcāþ, Deut. 4, 29. Gē sēcēþ (soecan, Lind.) done Hælynd, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 5. Hē āxode hine, hwæt hē sōhte, Gen. 37, 15. Ðin fæder and ic sārigende ðe sōhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Hī sōhton hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 46; Blickl. Homl. 241, 12. Mannes sunu com sēcan (tō soecanne, Lind.) and hāl dōn ðæt forward, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Sēcende God *requirens Deum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 3. (2) *to try to get* (the source from which a thing is sought marked by *to*):—Ic monnes feorh tō slagan sēce (MS. sefe) *I will require man's life of the slayer*, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Ic tō Drihtne sēc ðe ic gōð æt him begitan mōte *quaesivi bona tibi*, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Gif ðū ðe tō swā mildum mundbyrd sēcest, Exon. Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Heo ūrne fultum sēhþ, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 18. Gumena gehwylcum ðara ðe gōðce tō him sēcēþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2307; An. 1155. Ðær is help gearu manna gehwylcum ðam ðe sēcēþ tō him, 1818; An. 911. Gē hī sēcāþ tō fremdum gesceaftum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 17, 29. Sūþ-Seaxna mægþ him biscopþeninge sēcēþ tō West-Seaxna biscope, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 24. Ðæt se ān ne ætburste ðe hē sōhte, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Hwīlum man ceās ða men ðe noldan swician... and syddan hit man sōhte be ðām ðe nearwlicast cūðan swician *at one's time the men were chosen that would not deceive*... and since they have been looked for among those that could most oppressively deceive, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. Ūs is nēðþearf ðæt wē sēcan ðone læcedōm ūre sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Biddon wē Drihten ðæs lehtes ðe næfre ne geendāþ... ðæt leōht wē sceolan sēcan, ðæt wē mōtan habban mid englum gemæne, 21, 14. Bearn Godes brýða ongunnan on Caines cyrne sēcan, Cd. Th. 75, 33; Gen. 1249. Woldon tō dīnscrefum drohtōþ sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. Uton sibbe tō him sēcan, Exon. Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Seócan, Ps. C. 109. Hwæt elles is tō sēcāne wid ðam hungre nympe andlyfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 16. Hē gæþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Sió æ sceal beón sōht on ðæs sacerdes mūþe, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. (3) *to try to attain an end, strive to effect a purpose, aim at, strive after, make something the object of endeavour*:—Ic ne sēce minne willan ac ðæs ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 5, 30; 8, 50. Hwæt sēcst ðū? 4, 27. León hwelpas sēcāþ, ðæt him æt God gedēme, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gif hē ðone dōm ofer hine sōhte if the other tried to get judgment upon him, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 33. Ðā hālgan ðe on dyssum life nāht ne sōhton ne ne gyrndon tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Hī sōhton

hine him tō hlāforde and tō mundboran they tried to get him to be their lord and protector, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29; 922; Erl. 108, 20, 28. Gif ðæt riht tō hefig sý, sēce siþþan ða lihtinge tō ðam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 11. (4) *to try to find out by investigation or examination*:—Hwylc sēcēþ ðæt ðe sōðfæst byþ *veritatem quis requirit?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Sōhte synnum fāh, hū hē sārlicast meahthe feorhcwale findan... Feond hine gelārde, Exon. Th. 276, 24; Jul. 571. Georne smēdon, sōhton searopancum, hwæt sió syn wære, Elen. Kmbl. 827; Erl. 414. Ongan on sefan sēcan sōðfæstnesse weg tō wuldre, 2295; El. 1149. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wylle sēcan *testimonia tua exquisivi*, Ps. Th. 118, 22. Læcedōm sēcan *medicamentum explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Hwīlum beoþ ða wætan on ðære wambe filmenum, ðonne sceal mon ðæt wislice sēcan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 24. (5) *to try to learn by asking, to ask*:—Ða mē cunnon andsware cyððan tæcna gehwylces ðe ic him tō sēce, Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Ða cwæð Maria tō ðam engle: Hwæt is ðin nama? Ða cwæð se engel tō hire: Hwæt sēcestū minne naman? Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Hē ðā Drihtnes willan sōhte he tried to learn what was the will of the Lord, 225, 30. Wislice gē dyde, ðætte mannum bediged was on eorþan, ðæt gē ðæt on heofenas tō Gode sōhtan, 201, 2. Tō sēcāne, 205, 27. Ic wāt ðæt hió wile sēcan (ask. Cf. Ðā seó cwēn ongan fricggan, 1116; El. 560) be ðam sigebeāme, Elen. Kmbl. 840; El. 420. II. *to go or come to*:—Oft sēcende *frequentantem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 18. (1) *to seek a person, to visit* (cf. Ger. be-suchen):—Ðær beoþ gegearwoda Godes mildheortnessa ðām mannum ðe ða lichoman sēcēþ þurh heora gebedo, Blickl. Homl. 193, 21. Ða ðe æfter deaþe Dryhten sēcāþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1200; An. 600. Ðā hē ðone cynyngc sōhte *when he visited the king*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Sārge gē ne sōhton ye did not visit the afflicted, Exon. Th. 92, 19; Cri. 1511. Hig ðæs wyrdre wæron ðæt Godes englas hī sōhton, L. E. 1, 25; Th. ii. 422, 15. Sēc nū ðinne þeow, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Hider ic wille ðæt wē sēcan Sēc Petre, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 32. Satan ic sēcan wille, Cd. Th. 47, 15; Gen. 761. Gewit ðū ðīnne æft waldend sēcan go back again to your master, 138, 17; Gen. 2293; Andr. Kmbl. 1886; An. 945. (1 a) *to seek a person for protection, to take refuge with a person*. v. sōcn, VI. 2:—Gif hwilc þeof oððe reāfere gesōhte ðone cing... hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman oððe abbud oððe pegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 28. (2) *to seek a place, to visit, resort to*:—Hē (the phoenix) sunbeorht gesetu sēcēþ, Exon. Th. 217, 11; Ph. 278. Ða men ðe dyder cōman and ða hālgan stōwe sōhton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 28; 201, 11. Hī syddan gewunelice ðider sōhton they afterwards resorted thither, Homl. Th. i. 504, 6. Sēce man hundred-gemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2. Ðæt deós onlīnes eorþan sēce fall to earth, Andr. Kmbl. 1462; An. 731. Deāh heorot holtwudu sēce, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369. Ðæt hī sceggan ðam folce ðæt hī sunnandagum Godes cyrican georne sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 14. Gif hiē ænigne feld sēcan wolden if they should attempt to come into the open country, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 11. Gewitan him Norþmen Difelin sēcan, 937; Erl. 115, 4. Ðonne sculon hiē ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406; 136, 30; Gen. 2266. Oðerne eðel sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. Mere sēcan to go to sea, Exon. Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. (3) *to seek immaterial things, to go to war, resort to artifice, etc.*:—Ic ne sōhte searonþas, ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738. Se wuldres dæl sigorleān sōhte the soul has gone to its reward, Exon. Th. 184, 14; Gū. 1344. Se rinc sōhte oðer lif, Cd. Th. 98, 9; Gen. 1627. Hī clānsunge bæres sōhton, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Hiē noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemanan sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Ðā ðū gehogodest sēce sēcan, Beo. Th. 3982; B. 1989; S. 5117; B. 2562. Fæhþe sēcan, 5020; B. 2513. III. *to seek with hostile intent* (as in *to seek a person's life*), *to try to get at, to go to attack*:—Mē fyrenfulle fæcne sēcēþ, wyllaþ mē lifes āsēcne *me expectaverunt peccatores, ut perderent me*, Ps. Th. 118, 95. Him (hiē, hī other MSS.) mon mid oðrum floccum sōhte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Hiē micle fierd gegadrodon and ðone here sōhton æt Eoforwiceastre, 867; Erl. 72, 13. Ða ðe mine fynd wæron, and mine sāwle sōhton mid nīde, Ps. Th. 69, 2; 85, 13; Mt. Kmbl. 2, 20. Hiē alle from him ondrōdon, ðæt hī hiē mid gefeohte sōhte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Sēcan mine fynd mine sāwle *persequatur inimicus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. Ðā hiē gewin drugon, and on healfa gehwone heāwan þohton, sāwle sēcan, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Sēcan sāwle hord, sundur gedælan lif wid lice, 4835; B. 2422. [Goth. sōkjan: O. Frs. sēka: O. Sax. sōkjan: O. L. Ger. suocan: O. H. Ger. suohhan *quaerere, petere, exquirere, accersire, appetere, invisere*: Icel. sækja *to seek, fetch; to visit, frequent; to prosecute (a suit); to attack*.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, under-sēcan.

secg, es; *m. n. Sedge*; carex, gladiolum, lisca:—Dis secg (segc) *haec carex*. Elfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 69, 16. Segg, secg, saecg gladiolum, Txs. 66, 463. Sech carex, 50, 251. Seic, 115, 151. Segg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 28. Segc, i. 79, 65. Segg, 67, 3. Segg gladiolum, ii. 40, 70. Segc, 70, 29. Segcg, i. 67, 55. Segc lisca, ii. 53, 45: carex vel sabium vel lisca, i. 37, 28. Endlefan snāda reādes segces, Lchdm. ii. 102, 17. Handfulle segces, 356, 1. Wyl neopowearðne secg, 52, 16; 66, 5.

[Eolug-secg *papyrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 58. Ilug-segg, Txs. 86, 781. See also *colhx*, *hamer*-, *mör*-segc. Grein cites *risc-seccas carices*.] Cf. segc a sword.

segc, es; *m. A man* (used only in poetry):—Segc odde meowle *man* or *maid*, Exon. Th. 387, 15; Rā. 5, 5. Nis ænig eorl under lyfte, segc searoponcol, 14, 16; Cri. 220. Se beorn, sēfteadig segc, 309, 12; Seef. 56. Segc, lagucraftig mon, Beo. Th. 422; B. 208. Swylc sceolde segc wesān, þegen æt þearfe, 5410; B. 2708. Beowulf, geforedig segc, 2626; B. 1311. Ðær læg segc mænig, guma norþerna, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. Secgas and gesþas fōron tō gefeohte, Judth. Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Seccas, Cd. Th. 124, 23; Gen. 2067. Wæron scwýgan, secggas ymb sigecwēn siðes gefýsde, Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260. Rōmware, secgas sigerōfe, 93; El. 47. Ða ic sēbāt gesæt mid mīnra sega gedriht, Beo. Th. 1271; B. 633. [Laym. seg, sæg; *pl.* segges: *Piers P.* segge: *O. Sax.* segg: *Icel.* seggr (*poet.*).] v. ambyht-, ærend-, sele-secg.

segc, es; *m. The sea*:—*Salum* segc (segc?) *vel mare*, Txs. 95, 1786. Segg, seg *salum*, 98, 966. Segc, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 37. v. gār-secg.

segc, e; *f. A sword*:—Wit sculon segce ofersettan, gif hē gesēcean deær wig ofer wāpen, Beo. Th. 1372; B. 684. Secgum ofslēgene, Cd. Th. 120, 27; Gen. 2001. [Cf. *Icel.* ben-sægr *a name for the sword*.] Cf. segc sēge, and sagu; and see segc-hwæt, -plega.

segca, an; *one who says or tells, an informant*:—Ne ic nān sōðre wāt, būte swā mīn segca mē sēde, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 12. [þer weorc segge (or from segc a man?).] *The other MS. has gleommenne* songe, Laym. 5109. Cf. *O. Sax.* O. H. Ger. sago: *O. Frs.* sega, in compounds.

segcan, secgean, secggan, secggean, sæcgan; *p.* sægde, sēde; *pp.* sægð, sēð. [Forms as from an *infin.* sagian—sagast, sagap; *p.* sagode; *imp.* saga, are given here.] To say (of written or spoken words). I. to say certain words, the words used being given:—Hē segh: Gē ne māgon cuman ðýder ic fare, Jn. Skt. 8, 22. Gif hwā segh, corban, Mk. Skt. 7, 11. Sege folce: Ðis sind ða dagas, Lev. 23, 2. Secgaþ ðæs hūses hlāford: Ure lāreow segh: Hwār is mīn gysthūs, Mk. Skt. 14, 14. Hwæder is eðre tō secgennie tō ðam laman: 'Ðē synd ðīne synna forgyfene,' hwæder ðe cwædan: 'Áris, nīm ðīn bed, and gā, Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Wē gehýrdon hine secgan: Ic tōwurpe ðis tempel, 14, 58. I a. of words, to mean:—*Cantica canticorum*, ðæt segh on Englisc ealra sanga fýrmest, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 42.

II. with acc. (1) where the object denotes a collection of words, a story, poem, regulation, etc., to tell a tale, recite a poem, pronounce, deliver:—Ic bī mē secge ðis sārspell, Exon. Th. 458, 6; Hy. 4, 96. Ðonne ic ðē æfenlāc secge, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ðās word ðe ðū mē sagast, Exon. Th. 247, 26; Jul. 84. Ðū worn fela ymb Breca sprāce, sægdest from his siðe, Beo. Th. 1068; B. 532. Ðā sēde hē him sum bigsel, Lk. Skt. 12, 16. Se magoræswa mægþe sinre dōmas sægde (cf. *O. Sax.* ðo-sago: *O. Frs.* ā-sega: *Icel.* segja lög; lögsögu-maðr), Cd. Th. 98, 4; Gen. 1625. Ece rādas Moyses sægde, 210, 17; Exod. 516. Sægde eorlum Abimeleh waldendes word, 161, 19; Gen. 2667. Wordum sægde Lameh unārlic spel, 66, 27; Gen. 1090. Wē lofsonga word sēdon, 274, 18; Sat. 156. Aþeod eft ongeán, sege ðīnum lēodum miccle lāpre spell, Byrht. Th. 133, 14; By. 50. Nāne gewitnesse æfter him ne saga ðū, L. Alf. 40; Th. i. 54, 5. His naman secgeaþ mid sealum, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Secgan spell, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 31; 30, 1; Fox 106, 30. Andsware secgan to return answer, Elen. Kmbl. 752; El. 376: 1131; El. 567. Sang secgan to sing a song, Cd. Th. 279, 10; Sat. 235. Naman sæcgan, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne wē gehýron Godes bæc reccean and rādan, and godspell secggean, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17. Hē forgytaþ ðæt hē hwēne ár gehýrdon reccean and secggan, 55, 28. Hwæt secal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne? 169, 24. Ðæt him ær of ðæs lāreowes mūþe wæs bodad and sægð, 55, 31; 69, 19. Byþ sægð nama Drihtnes ut annuntiant nomen Domini, Ps. Th. 101, 19.

¶ where the object is included in a genitive:—Ðæs ðū mē wylle wordum secgean from what you tell me, Cd. Th. 162, 2; Gen. 2675. (1 a) where the written form of a word is referred to:—Ic mæg þurh rūnstafor secgan naman ðara wihta, Exon. Th. 429, 18; Rā. 43, 6. (2) where the object denotes that which is spoken about, to speak of, tell, relate, narrate, declare, announce, give an account of something:—Ic ðē orlæg secge I will tell thee thy fate, Cd. Th. 262, 19; Dan. 746. Ic Gode lif mīn secge *uitam meam nuntiavi tibi*, Ps. Th. 55, 7. Ic mīne earfeþu sægce *tribulationem meam pronuntio*, 141, 2: 54; 17. Ðū sagast lifreare, Cd. Th. 54, 17; Gen. 878. Ðis gewrit odde hit gōð sagap be gōðum mannum, odde hit yfel sagap be yfelum mannum *sive historia de bonis bona referat . . . seu mala commemoret de pravis*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 14. Mīn mūþ sægþ (*pronuntiabit*) ðīne mægenspeðe, Ps. Th. 70, 14. Hī secgeaþ (*narrabunt*) eall ðin wundur, 144, 5. Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 23; Gū. 477. Nēh ðam clife ðe ic ær sēde ðæt I spoke of before, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 30. Heo sēde him eall ðæt riht, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Hælend hī pegnum sēde hīs proungwa, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Sagode refert, Germ. 396, 10. Hē siðfæt sægde, Cd. Th. 256, 31; Dan. 649. Hit forhæfed gewearð, ðætte hīe sēdon swefn cynynges, 225, 2; Dan. 148. Bodan þurh hleoþorwide hyrdum cýðdon,

sægdon sōðne gefeán, Exon. Th. 28, 23; Cri. 451. Ic ðē hāte, ðæt ðū ðās gesyhphe secge mannun, Rood Kmbl. 190; Kr. 96. Ne wē witegan habbaþ, ðæt ūs andgytes mā secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. Hī ðīne mihle sæcgene *potentiam tuam pronuntiabunt*, 144, 4. Ic ðē secgan wille or and ende, Andr. Kmbl. 1296; An. 648. Hē secgan ongan swefnes wōman, Cd. Th. 249, 32; Dan. 539. Ðæt ðū hellwarum hyht ne ābeode, ah ðū him secgan mihl sorge mæste, 308, 21; Sat. 696. Nō ic wiht fram ðē swylcra searunþia secgan hýrde, billa brōgan, Beo. Th. 1169; B. 582. Ðara ārfastra ðæda sume gehýran sæcgan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 26. Wē gehýraþ oft secggan worlðcira manna deap, 107, 29. Ne hīs snytru mæg secgan ænig, Ps. Th. 146, 5. Hī sculon hīs weorc sæcgan *annuntient opera ejus*, 106, 21. (3) to express in words feelings of gratitude, admiration, etc., to give thanks, glory, etc., to a person (cf. *Ger.* Dank sagen):—Ic ðara frætwa þanc wuldurcýnyngne wordum secge, Beo. Th. 5583; B. 2795. Wē ðe wuldur sæcgeaþ, Ps. Th. 78, 14. Hē sægde him ðæs leānes þanc, Beo. Th. 3623; B. 1809. Secggan wē him þanc ealra hīs miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. Þancas secggan, 115, 22. Ðam Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara āra, 123, 4. Lof secgan Dryhtne, Andr. Kmbl. 2011; An. 1008; Exon. Th. 138, 34; Gū. 586. Ðæs wē ealles sculon secgan þonc and lof, 38, 25; Cri. 612. Hē for hīs hālo Drihtne þanc secgende wæs *pro sua sanitate Domino gratias referens*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 38. (4) where the object is a pronoun referring to a clause:—'Eart ðū Iudæa cining?' Ðā andswarude hē: 'Ðū hit segst,' Lk. Skt. 23, 3. Saga mē ðæt, for hwon sēcest ðū sceade, Cd. Th. 54, 6; Gen. 873. Gif ðū wille mildheortnesse ūs dōn, sæge ūs ðæt hræðlice, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Dryhten miccellice dyde; seggaþ ðis in alre eorþan, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 15. Ic ðæt londbūend secgan hýrde, ðæt hīe gesāwon . . . , Beo. Th. 2697; B. 1346. Ðæt (*all that had been seen and heard*) mancýnne bodian and secgan, Blickl. Homl. 121, 4. Is ðæt sægð, ðæt . . . , Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 16. (5) where the verb is of incomplete predication, to declare a person or thing so and so:—Ic secge hine mārān ðonne ænigne witgan, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3. Se hæfde mægen ofer calle gesceafte ðe hē tōwearde sægde, 9, 16. Ðoter him ðās eorpan ealle sægde læne, Exon. Th. 109, 15; Gū. 90. Hī ðone clānan sacerð sægdon tōweard, 9, 20; Cri. 137. Ða hālgan hine tōweardne sægdon, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31. Hīe hīne scyldigne sægdon, 173, 33. Hīe sægdon hine sundorwisen, Elen. Kmbl. 1172; El. 588.

III. with gen.:—Swā se secg-hwata secggende wæs lādra spella, Beo. Th. 6049; B. 3028. IV. where the object is a clause, to say, tell:—Ic secge ðē, ðæt ðū eart Petrus, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Nū segh ūs seó bōc, ðæt God afēdde done here, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 32. Seó bōc segh, hū hē fērde, 6, 5. Heo mē sagap, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 246, 30; Jul. 69. Swā Arculfus sagap, ðæt hē gesāwe . . . , Shm. 95, 31. Ðæs is tō tādne, sæcgeaþ men, ðæt oft . . . , Lk. manna . . . ðæt hī hī be handum nōman and of sās ofre ūt feollan, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 30. Ic wordum sægde, ðæt Sarra mīn sweostor wære, Cd. Th. 163, 25; Gen. 2703. Sæge Adame, hwilce ðū gehýrde hæfst, 38, 35; Gen. 617. Saga mē, hwylces cynnes ðū sī, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 26. Secgaþ mē, hwæt git gesāwon, Gen. 40, 8. Secgge Petrus, hwæt ic þence, Blickl. Homl. 181, 8. Ic eow biðde, ðæt gē mē secgan, hwylce gemete gē cōman ealle samod tō mē, 143, 20. Ðæt hī secggan, ðæt . . . 47, 26. Secgan, hū him æt æte speow, Beo. Th. 6044; B. 3026; Exon. Th. 437, 31; Rā. 56, 16. Be songe secgan, hwær ic sēlast wisse gōðhrodene cwēn, 324, 26; Vid. 100. Secgan, ðæt ic gesālig mon wære, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 13. Secgian hwæder wære twegra strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 851. Micel is tō secgan, ðæt hē ādreag, Exon. Th. 134, 4; Gū. 502. Long is tō secggene, hū . . . 421, 23; Rā. 40, 22; Andr. Kmbl. 2961; An. 1483. Swā hit is nū hræðost tō secganne be eallum ðām worulðgesālpum . . . ðæt ðær nān wuht on nis ðæs tō wilnianne seó *postremo idem de tota concludere fortuna licet, in qua nihil expetendum*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 29. Ðæt is nū hræðost tō secganne, ðæt ic wilnode weorþfullice tō libbanne ða hwile ðe ic lifede, 17; Fox 60, 14. Sægð is, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Se wæs sēð ðæt hīs brōðor wære Oswies sunu *qui frater ejus et filius Oswiu esse dicebatur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 7.

V. where the verb is used impersonally (cf. *Icel.* segir it is told):—Hit segh on bōcum, ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 146, 16. Swā hī hyrefreter segeþ, L. Whi. pref.; Th. i. 36, 13. Hī ecton ða æ ðýssum dōmum ðe hyrefreter sægþ, L. H. E. pref.; Th. i. 26, 7. Hēr segh, hū se æþela wæs spreccende, Blickl. Homl. 55, 3. Gehýraþ hwæt hēr segh on ðissum bōcum be Sancta Marian, 137, 20. Segeþ ðæron, ðæt sum rice man wære on ðære burh, 197, 27. Sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt . . . , 41, 3. Hēr sægþ be ðisse tīde ārwyrrnesse, hū Drihten hīne selfne gecāpmēdde, 65, 29. [Hēr] sagap, ðæt Iopartus ðam cāsere hālo bodade, Lchdm. i. 326, 1.

VI. where the verb is used absolutely (secgan be, fram, ymbe to speak of):—Swā swā ic nū æt feāwum wordum secge, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 14. Swā swā seó bōc sagap, 3, 19; S. 547, 32. Swā hē eft secgeaþ, 3, 21; S. 551, 31. Tō ðām gesālpum, ðe wē secgaþ bet, Met. 21, 4. Swā ic ær sēde, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 6. Mē lyste ymb, ðæt ðū mē sēdest sume hwile ymbe ðæt, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 12. Gehēraþ hū Lucas sægde be ðisse tīde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Heahfæderas sægdon and cýðdon, sealmseopas sungon and sægdon, 105, 9–10. 'Ic hæbbe ðē tō secggene sum þing.' Ðā cwæð hē: 'Lāreow sege ðæne,' Lk. Skt. 7,

40. Saga mē from ðam lande, Salm. Kmbl. 418; Sal. 209. Ðū ðone māngengan mē helan woldest, swýðor ðonne minum þegnum secgean, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 20. Hwylcūmhweo wordum secgan be ðære árwyrr- nesse ðisse hālgan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 115, 29. Secgean, 211, 12. Wē nū gehýrdon of hwylcūmhugu ðāle secgan be ðæm eadmōðnessum, 103, 18.

VII. secgan on (with acc., dat.) to ascribe to a person, lay to the charge of, accuse of, attribute to:—Ne mæg se scrift geseon on ðære sǽwle, hwæder him mon sōð ðe lyge sagā on hine sylfne, Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1308. Ðæs hē sceal fægrian, ðæt hī him sōð on secggaþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 10. Ne andwyrst ðū nān þing ongen ða ðe ðiss ðe on secgeaþ nīhl respondes ad ea, quae isti aduersum te testificantur? Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. Hī wrōhta and yfel on sǽgdon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. Wæs kýted ðæt his wrēgend leāse wið hine syredon and on sǽgdon probatum est accusatores ejus falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias, 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Gif ænig mann oðerne wrēge and him hwilcne gilt on secge si steterit testis mendax contra hominem, accusans eum praevaricationis, Deut. 19, 16. Gif ðe mon sōð on secge, Prov. Kmbl. 70, 9. Gif man secge on landesmann, ðæt hē orf stæle, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 7. Ðam gielpan biþ leofre ðæt hē secge on hine selfne gif hē hwæt godes wāt ge þeah hē nýte hwæt hē sōðes secge him is leofre ðæt hē leoge eligit arrogans bona de se vel falsa jactari, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 14. Hwæt godes māgan wē secgan on ða hǽsclican unþeawas quid de corporis voluptatibus loquar? Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Geunsōðian ðæt him man on secgan wolde to disprove what a man would charge him with, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 4. Ne mōt nān mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hē wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177. Ic nelle secgan unsōð on mē sylfe, 195. [O. Frs. sega, sedsa: O. Sax. seggian: O. H. Ger. sagen: Icel. segja, seggja.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, sōp-, secgan.

secge, an; f. Speaking, speech:—Mē nāwder deāg secge ne swiġe neither speech nor silence will avail me, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Cf. secga.

secgend, es; m. A speaker, relater, narrator:—Nænig tweekende secgend mē ðis sēde non quilibet dubius relator hoc mihi narravit, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Sió leásung simle deret ðām secgendum, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 10. [Icel. segendr, seggendr; pl. sayers, reporters.]

secg-gescēre (?) sedge-shears (?), a name of the grasshopper:—Secg-gescēre vel hāman cicad[ae], Txis. 51, 464. v. scēār.

secg-hwæt; adj. Vigorous or bold in using the sword:—Se secghwata, Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028.

secgihhtig; adj. Sedgy, full of sedge or reeds:—Secgihhtig vel hreōdihhtig carecta, loca caricis plena, spinacurium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 14.

secg-leaō, es; n. Chive garlic, rush garlic, rush leek (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); allium schoenoprasum, Lechdm. ii. 128, 11: iii. 28, 11.

secg-plega, an; m. Sword-play, battle:—Æt ðam secgplegan, Andr. Kmbl. 2705; An. 1355. Cf. sword-plega.

secg-rōf a host of men (?):—Cwōman wōldagas swyrt eall fornorn secgrōf wera death carried off the host of men, Exon. Th. 477, 20; Ruin. 27. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ruaba; f. numerus: Icel. segg-fjöld a host of men; and rinc-getal, folc-getal.]

secg-sceāra, -scāra (-scara?), an; m. A corn-crake or a quail:—Secg-scāra ortigomera (cf. erschen ortigomera, ii. 63, 53; edischen, 115, 67), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 21. v. E. D. S. Pub. Names of Birds, p. 177, where bean crake, grass drake, meadow drake, gorse duck are given as names of the corn-crake. [Cf. (?) Icel. skári a sea-mew.]

sēcness, e; f. Seeking, visiting, visitation:—Tīde soecnisse (sōcnisse, Lind.) tempus visitationis, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 44.

sēdan to satisfy:—Æsoedan satiare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 68. Gesēdeþ (-sedep? v. next word; but cf. Goth. ga-sōþjan) satiavit, Ps. Th. 106, 4.]

seddān to satisfy. v. un-āsedd; sadian.

sēde, sēdege to sow, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. v. sǽdian.

seding-līne, sedl. v. steding-līne, setl.

Sedlingas (?) Ethiopians:—Sedlingum (Rēdlingum?) Aethiopia, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 34.

see, seeg. v. seōn, secg the sea.

sēfa, an; m. Understanding, mind, heart:—Sēfa sensus (cf. gewit sensus, 42, 35), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 17: 282, 27. Sēfa nearwode (of Noah when drunk), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Him (Nebuchadnezzar on recovery from his madness) in gāst becwom rēdfæst sēfa, 257, 2; Dan. 652. Næs hinu hreō sēfa, Beo. Th. 4367; B. 2180. Gif ðin hige wære, sēfa swā searogrin, swā ðū self talast, 1192; B. 594. Him wæs leōht sēfa, hyge untýdred, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253; Exon. Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021. Gēdōmor sēfa, mōd morgenseōc, 458, 3; Hy. 4, 94; Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. Leōht sēfa, ferhþ gefeōðe, Elcn. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Weā biþ in mōde, siōfa synnum fāh, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leās. 16. Mōderæfte sēc þuþ sefan suytro, Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Sēcān sefan gehýgdum, Cd. Th. 219, 4; Dan. 49. Sēfan sīdne gepanc, 249, 26; Dan. 536. Sēfan (seofan, MS. A.) snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 133; Sal. 66. On sefan (ondgete, Ps. Surt. 77, 72) in sensu, Blickl. Gl. Hīe ðam Hālgan Gāste onfēngon on heora sefan, Blickl. Homl. 137, 6. On wērgum sefan, Exon. Th. 74, 18; Cri. 1208. On mildum sefan, 83, 6; Cri. 1352. On sīdum sefan, 169, 17; Gū. 1096. On sǽrgum sefan, 183, 20;

Gū. 1330. Tō outýnne mīne sefan, Nar. 40, 30. Ic heom ābleōnde hera sefan, 45, 7. þurh rūmne sefan rād gelǽran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Begēm ūrum sefum intende nostris sensibus, Hymn. Surt. 22, 3. Ūrum sefum leōht gearce nostris sensibus lumen præbe, 53, 22. v. breōst-, ferhþ- (fīrhþ-, fyrhþ-), mōd-, wīs-sefa.

sēferlice, sēfian, sēfre. v. sýferlice, seōfian, sýfre.

sēfte; adj. Soft:—Delicatus, i. tenerus, querulus, amoenus unbrocured vel sēfta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 40. I. of persons, gentle, mild, not stern:—Drihten is swýde sēfte suavis est Dominus, Ps. Th. 33, 8. Weord ūrum synnum sēfte and milde propitius esto peccatis nostris, 78, 9.

II. of medicine, mild, not strong:—Ðæt is, for hwi se gōða læce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swēine, and oðrum hālum biterne and strange, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11.

III. of rest, sleep, undisturbed, untroubled:—Ðū eart seō sēfte ræst sōðfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34.

IV. easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain or discomfort:—Rād byþ on recyde riuca gehwylcum sēfte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rūn. 5. Dōþ sīdfæt sēftne and rihtne, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Ful sēfte seald, ðæt hī sǽton on, 88, 3. Hē his lichoman forwyrnde sēfta setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. Sēlre mē wæs and sēftre, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Ðone deāþ hē him gedēþ sēftan ðonne oðrum monnum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 10.

IV a. in a bad sense, luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate:—Ðý ne sceolde nān wīs man wilnian sēftes līfes gif hē ænigra cræfta rēcþ neque enim vos in propectu positi virtutis, diffuere deliciis, et emarescere voluptate venistis, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. [O. H. Ger. semfti.] v. ge-sēfte; sōfte.

sēft-eādīg (?); adj. In easy circumstances, free from hardships:—Se beorn ne wāt, eft eādīg (sēfteādīg, Grein) secg, hwæt ða sume dreogaþ, ðe ða wræclastas wiðost lecgāþ, Exon. Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

sēftness, e; f. Quiet, repose, freedom from disturbance:—Hiē woldon hīera dagas on sēftnesse geendian ut in privato otio consenescerent, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 22. Hī gewurdon on ðære sēftnyss (of the seven sleepers), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 261.

sege, segel, -segel a seal, segel a saying, segen a sign, segl sun. v. secg, segl, in-segel, sǽgen, segn, segl.

segl, swegel, segel, es; m. n. I. a sail:—Segl artemon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 24. Segl velum, se mǽsta segl acateon, se medemesta segl epidromas, se lesta segl dahlum, i. 56, 48-53. Segel velum, lytel segel dahlum, 48, 22, 23.

Ðes segl hīc carbasus, ðās seglu hāec carbasā, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 3. Ðā wæs be mǽste merehræglā sum, segl sǽle fast, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Ðæt scip wæs ealne weg yrnede under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 199, 34. Nefne hē under segle yrne, Exon. Th. 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186; Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Be ðæs scipes segele, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x. 16. Gif ðū ðīnes scipes segl onġeān ðone wind tōbrædst, ðū lætst eal eōwer færelt tō ðæs windes dōme, 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Fealdan ðæt segl to furl the sail, 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Eōwre seglas sendon geseted your sails are set, Shm. 60, 11. Seglu vela, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 54.

I a. used metaphorically of the fiery and cloudy pillars:—Swegl sīde weōld the pillar governed their journey, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Hæfde God sunnan sīdfæt swegle ofertolden, swā ða mǽstrāpas men ne cūdon, ne ða segrlōde geseōn meahton, 182, 26; Exod. 81. Fýrd geseah, hū ðær hīfedon hālige seglas, 183, 10; Exod. 89.

II. a veil, curtain:—Ðæs temples segl, Exon. Th. 70, 16; Cri. 1139.

III. a flag, banner (?):—Segl larbanum (labarum?). Labarum signum militare Romanorum, pensile, ex panno aut serico contextum, et transversario antennae specie ligno affixum, a suprema conti parte pendens. v. segl-gird, II), Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 8. [O. Sax. segel: O. H. Ger. segal velum, artemon, carbasus: Icel. segl; n.] v. ofer-segl.

seglan, siglan, seglian; p. de, ede, ode To sail:—Ðā hē hāmweard seglode, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 1. Hē siglde ðā eást be lande, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 16. Se sciphre siglede (seglode, MS. E.) west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Hē hys segl up āhof, and swýde forð seglode, St. And. 38, 33. Ut on sǽ tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. [O. H. Ger. segelen: Icel. sigla.] v. ge-seglian.

segl-bōsm, es; m. The swelling out of a sail, sail swelled out by the wind:—Seglbōsm carbasus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 57: 103, 28: carbasus, tumor veli, 128, 53. Seglbōsmas carbasā, vela navium, 54: carbasā, 88, 24.

segl-gerēde, es; n. Sail-furniture, tackle:—Hē becwād his lāford his beste scip and ða segelgerēda ðārtō domino suo meliorem suarum navium unam cum sibi pertinentibus armamentis contulit, Chart. Th. 549, 18. [Cf. Icel. segl-reiði sail-rigging.]

segl-gird, es; m. e; f. I. a sail-yard, yard of a ship:—Segl-gird antenna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 30. Segelgyrd antenna, i. 48, 17: antenna vel temo, 56, 39. Mǽst sceal on ceōle, segelgyrd (Grein takes this as sail-girt, and as applying to the mast) seomian, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Ða twegen endas ðære seglgyrde cornua, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 40: 48, 18. Segelgyrda antennarum, ii. 5, 41: 88, 25. Segelgyrdena, mǽsta antennarum, Hpt. Gl. 529, 18. Segelgyrdas antennās, 97, 29.

II. the cross rod from which a banner hangs (? v. segl-gird, III):—Segelgyrd labara, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 24. [Prompt. Parv. seyl-

3erd antenna. Cf. O. H. Ger. segal-poum antenna; also malus: Icel. segl-víðr a yard.] Cf. segl-röd.

seglían. v. seglan.

segling, e; f. Sailing.—Dæt wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ðwīht fremian mihte ut neque uelo neque remigio quicquam proficere valeremus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25. Hē mid seglunge binnon ānum dæge com tō Antiochian, Ap. Th. 6, 27.

segl-rād, e; f. The sail-road, the sea:—Sīð on segrāde, Beo. Th. 2863; B. 1429.

segl-röd, e; f. A sail-yard, Cd. Th. 182, 29; Exod. 83. (v. segl, I a.) [O. H. Ger. segal-ruota antenna.] Cf. segel-gird.

segn, segen, es; m. n. A sign:—Segn signum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 61. I. a sign, mark, token:—Abraham sette frīdotācn (circumcision) on his selfes suun, hēht dæt segn wasan (wegan?) heāh gehwīlne, ðe his hīna wæs wāpnedcynnes, Cd. Th. 142, 32; Gen. 2370. II. a military standard, banner, an ensign:—Segn ban[dum], Txts. 45, 278.

Segn, seng, segin labarum (v. segl, III), vexilla, 73, 1167. Seign (segin?) vexilla, 105, 2093. His segen se wæs mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefratewode and ofer his byrigenne geseted vexillum ejus super tumbam auro et purpura compositum adposuerunt, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 31. Segn, Beo. Th. 5909; B. 2958. Dā wæs þūf hafēn, segēn for sweōtum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sīō þýman stefen and se beorhta segri, Exon. Th. 65, 30; Cri. 1062. Segnes gūþfana labara, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 74. Segne pendiculo (cf. labarum, signum pensile), 66, 48. Hæfdon him tō segne beācen āræred, gyldeune leōn the tribe of Judah had a golden lion for their standard, Cd. Th. 198, 7; Exod. 319. Hē under segne sinc ealgode fighting under his flag he defended his treasure, Beo. Th. 2412; B. 1204. Hīe him āsetton segēn gyldeune heāh ofer heāfod, 94; B. 47: 2046; B. 1021. Hē sīomian geseah segn eallgylde, gelocen leōþocræftum, 558; B. 2767: 5546; B. 2776. Dæt nalæs dæt ān dæt hī segen fore him bēaron æt gefeohte ac swylce eac on sibbe tīde . . . him mon symbæ dæt tācen beforan weg ut non solum in pugna ante illum vexilla gestarentur, sed et tempore pacis . . . semper antecedere signifer consuesset, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 9. Segn and sīde byman, Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Wīð done segn foran pengel rād, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. Segnas stōdon standards were stationary, 214, 7; Exod. 565: 197, 4; Exod. 302. Eall mīn weorod . . . herebeācen and segnas beforan mē læddon totum agmen me . . . sequebatur cum signis et vexillis, Nar. 7, 16. II a. used metaphorically:—Wynrōd segn sōðfæstra the cross, the standard of the righteous, Salm. Kmbl. 471; Sal. 236. Gesāwon randwigan segn (the pillar of fire) ofer sweōton, Cd. Th. 185, 23; Exod. 127. [From Latin.] v. eafor-heāfod-segn; segnian.

segn-berend, es; m. One bearing a standard (or crest?), a warrior:—Ne mæg mec oferswīdan segnberendra ænīg ofer eorþan, nymþe se āna God, Exon. Th. 423, 13; Rā. 41, 20. v. next word.

segn-bora, an; m. A standard-bearer:—Hē (John) wæs segnboras dæs ufancundon Kyniges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Segnboras draconarius (draconarius vexillifer, qui fert vexillum ubi est draco depictus), i. vexillarius, signifer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 5. Segnboran, tācnboran draconarii vel vexillarii uel signiferi, i. 21, 66.

segn-cynning, es; m. A king before whom a banner is borne:—Him ðær segncynning (Grein would read sigecynning; but cf. (?) the passages from Bede under segn) wīð done segn foran rād, Cd. Th. 188, 22; Exod. 172.

segne, an; f. A seine, sean, a drag-net:—Næs diū signi tōsliten non est scissum rete, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 11. Of suegna fiscum de saginæ piscibon, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 6. Ongelcfe segne simile saginas, Lind. 13, 47. Sendas dæt nett ī segna mittile rete, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Segni, 8. Hī ongunnon sēlāfne segnum dælan, Cd. Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. [(Pecher) de nase wit a seine, Wrt. Voc. i. 159, 7. O. Sax. segina: O. Frs. seine: O. H. Ger. segina sagena. From Latin; cf. Fr. seine.]

segnian, sēnian; p. ode. I. to make the sign of the cross upon anything in token of blessing or consecration, to bless, consecrate:—Se biscop nam hlāf and sēnode essent manus ad panem benedicendum missuri, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15 note. Dā sang hē orationem ofer hīne and hīne bletsode and sēnode dixit orationem, ac benedixit eum, 5, 5; S. 618, 8. Sēnade, 5, 6; S. 619, 42. Hē mid his handum hūsel sēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 114. Dā hē sēnade dæt fæt ðe dæt āttor on wæs, ða tōbærst hit, Shru. 65, 11. Sēnade, 52, 32. Dōnne diū hlāf brece, sēna dū ða cruman, 53, 18. Deāh ðe man wafige wundorlice mid handa, ne biþ hit deāh bletsung, būta hē wyrce tæcn ðære hālgan rōde . . . Mid þrým fugrum man sceall sēnian and bletsian, H. R. 105, 22. Hīne sylfne sēniende signando sese, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 13. II. without reference to the sign of the cross:—Segnade earce innan āgenum spēdum Nergend, Cd. Th. 82, 21; Gen. 1365: 83, 35; Gen. 1390. III. of speech (?):—Uē sægnað bene dicimus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 48. [We sculen ure fortheafod mid þere halie rode tacne seinian, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 25. Godd feder ant hīne sune iseinēt (blessed), Marh. 23, 18. Þanne sat sleuthe up and seyned hym swithe, Piers P. 5, 456. Swa sal I saine þe, Ps. 62, 5. O. Sax. seginōn: O. H. Ger. seganōn benedicere: Icel. signa to sign,

consecrate, in heathen times, with Thor's hammer, in Christian times, with the cross; to bless.] v. ge-segnian.

segnung, sēnung, e; f. Blessing, consecration:—Ofer hīne cymep mīnre segnunga blōstma super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Wæs hē lāded tō Brytta biscopum and hē nēuige hāle ne frōfre purh heora segnunga (þegnunga?) onfēng qui cum oblatibus Brittonum sacerdotibus, nil curationis vel sanationis horum ministerio perciperet, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. hlāf-segung.

seht, es; m. e; f. I. a settlement, an agreement, terms arranged between two parties by an umpire, a peace between two powers:—Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweōnan ðam arcebisceop and ðam hīrde æt Sēc Augustine, and Leōfwine preōste, Chart. Th. 349, 19. Spæcon ða Leōfrices frēond and Wulfstānes frēond, dæt hit betere wære, dæt heora seht tōgædere wurde, ðonne hý ænige sace hym betweōnan heōldan; sohtan ða hyra seht. (The terms are then given.) Dis wæs ure ealra seht, 377, 1–13. Syððan ðæs cāseres seht wæs and Baldwines, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 33. Hī tōhwurfon mid ðisum sehte (the agreement between Edmud and Cnut), 1016; Erl. 159, 6. Dā fērdon betwux Rōðbeard eorl and Eādgār ædelling and þæra cinga sehte swā gemacedon. (The terms are then given.) On ðisum sehte weard Eādgār eþeling wīð done cing gesæhtlad, 1091; Erl. 228, 1–8. [Fērden þe arcebisceop and te wise men betwux heom and makede dæt sahte dæt . . . 1140; Erl. 265, 30.] II. peace, friendship:—Syððan seahst and sib mycelre tīde betwux ða ylcān cyningas and heora rīce āwunode, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25 note. Dæt ða cyningas seht nāmon (cf. frīþ nīman) heom betweōnan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 1. Hī mōston mid ealle ðæs cynges wille folgian, gif hī woldon land habban oððe wel his sehta, 1086; Erl. 222, 35. [Sib and sæhte sculde bēn betwux heom and on al Engeland, 1140; Erl. 265, 32. Betere weore sæhte þene swīlc unisibbe, Laym. 9844. God līhte to eorðe uorte makien preouold seihte, A. R. 250, 2. Taken from the Danes (?) cf. Icel. sattu a settlement, agreement; peace.] v. un-seht and following words.

seht; adj. In agreement about the terms of a settlement, agreed:—Hī wurdon sehte dæt ða gebrōðra ealle geodon ðam lande būtan ānum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 195, 25. Hī him ðæs gætīdodon wīð swylcon gersumen swylce hī ða sehtæ wæron such as they were then agreed upon, 198, 16. Hī wurdon sehte on ða gerād dæt . . . Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 25. Weard se cing and his brōðor sehte . . . and eall Normandīg æt him mid feō ālīse, swā swā hī ða sehte wæron, 1096; Erl. 233, 17. Sæhte, 1077; Erl. 215, 10. [Sehte, 1120; Erl. 248, 1. Sæhte, 1135; Erl. 261, 21. Þus iwerad Brennes seht (isehte, 2nd MS.) whīt his brōðer, Laym. 5114. Hiss bodiþ wīþ þiss gast sammtale & sahhte wurpe, Orm. 5731. Cf. Icel. sattu verða ā eitt to agree on.] v. un-seht and next word.

sehtan; p. te To bring about agreement between people, to settle a dispute:—Cristenum cynynges gebryp dæt hē eall cristen folc sibbe and sehte mid rihtre lage, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12; Wulfst. 266, 17. Dæt wē habban ūs gemāne sibbe and sōme, and ælce sace sehtan, 272, 23. Biscop sceal beōn symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe . . . Hē sceal georne sace sehtan and frīþ wyrcean, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 14. [A porueance . . . that lund uor to seyte, R. Glouc. 533, 15. We schul saughte sone (cf. we schulle uor to oon, 156), Chauc. Tale of Gamelyn, 150. 3e schulle sauhte (agree), Piers P. A-Text, MS. T. 4, 2. Icel. sætta to bring about agreement.] v. ge-sehtian.

sehtlian (?); p. ode. I. to settle, bring to an agreement, settle a dispute between people (the word seems to occur only in the later part of the Chronicle) [—Dā eodon gōde men heom betwēnen and sahtledon heom, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 27. Dā twegen kyngas wurdon sahtled, 1070; Erl. 209, 26. II. to come to an agreement:—Dā feōrden ðe wise men betwux þe kīnges frēond & te eorles frēond & sahtlede swā dæt . . . Sīthen sahtleden þe king and Randolf eorl, 1140; Erl. 264, 31–35. Þe eorles sahtleden wyð þemperice, Erl. 265, 6.] [For to sahtlenn hemm towarðd hiss Faderr, Orm. 351. When a sawele is sahtled to drytyn, Allit. Pms. 72, 1139. 3e schulle saghtlyñ, Piers P. A-Text, MS. U. 4, 2.] v. ge-sehtlian.

sehtness, e; f. Agreement, accord, concord, peace:—Dām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlīca Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. [Geaf ðone cing .xl. marc golde tō sahtnysse, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 29.] [Crist wæs borenn her sahttnesse & griþþ tō settenu, Orm. 3515. He sahttnesse wrohte, Laym. 2809. Sæhttnesse underfon to accept terms, 8262. Næfde þa sehttnesse ilast buten seouen þere urist, 30137. 'Pax vobis.' Seihttnesse beo bitweonen ou, A. R. 250, 5.] v. ge-sehtness.

[seim [from earlier segem (?)] fat, lard:—Seime f fetsnesse adipē, Ps. Spl. T. 62, 6. [Ge ne schulen eten flesc ne seim, A. R. 412, 26. See Halliwell, Diet. sam, seam, and cf. Fr. saine; Ital. saime. From late Lat. sagimen.]

sel a hall, sēl a season. v. sæl, sēl.

sēl (the positive form does not occur, but is found in Layamon); cpve. sēlra, sēlla; cpve. sēlest, sēlost; adj. Good. I. of health:—Sōna seō blādder tō sēlran (to a healthier condition) gehwyrfeþ, Lchdm. i.

206, 15.

II. *good, worthy, having excellent qualities or properties*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs mǣra and sēla eallum oðrum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 163, 20. Sýlra, 161, 24. Ðeáh hine se dysiga dō tō cyninge, hū mæg geseádwið sealc gereccan, dæt hē him dý sēla sié odde pince, Met. 15, 15. Nānig sēla nēse rōndhæbendra rices wyrdra *no warrior was worthier, more deserving of rule*, Beo. Th. 1725; B. 860. Næs mid Rōmwarum sincegeofa sēla among the Romans was not a prince of nobler character, Met. 1, 50. Bōþ his sylfes swiðor micle ðonne se sēla mon, Exon. Th. 315, 11; Mōd. 29. Him wearp sēlle lif bihýded, 227, 3; Ph. 417. Wē seculon idle lustas forseon and ðæs sēllran gefeōn, 47, 19; Cri. 757. Ðæt hē fere him tō ðam sēllran rice (heaven), 352, 24; Sch. 102. On sýllan mon, 377, 20; Deor. 6. Uton wē georne teolian dæt wē ðe beteran sýn & ðe sēllran for ðære lāre ðe wē gehýrdon, Blickl. Homl. 111, 19. Gē sōhtun ða sēmlran and ða sēllan nō ðēmdan heortan dædum, Exon. Th. 131, 30; Gū. 463. Ðū se sēlsta Theophilus optime Theophile, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. Hlāfor mīn and brōðor ðīn se sēlesta, Exon. Th. 183, 26; Gū. 1333. On gōðre and on sēlestre heortan in corde bono et optimo, Lk. Skt. 8, 15. Nymaþ of eowrum sēlustan wæstmum, Gen. 43, 11.

III. *good of its kind, (a) of persons, possessing the excellences of a class, excellent, well-qualified, skilful, efficient*:—Hē ðæs wāpnas onlāh sēllran sweorðfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468. Nāfre ic wāliðan sēllran mētte, Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471. Ic fæste binde swearte wealas, hwilum sēllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 23; Rā. 13, 4. Omerus se gōða sceop ðe mid Crēcum sēlest wæs . . . Firgilius wæs mid Lædenwarum sēlest, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 4-6. Cwēna sēlost, Drihtnes mōder, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealra sigebearna dæt sēleste and æpeleste, Exon. Th. 33, 4; Cri. 520. Twegen wæron biscopas and twegen mæssepreostas ealle ða sēlastan omnes sacerdotes fuere praelari, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 19. Manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna forþferdon, Chr. 897; Etl. 94, 32. (b) of things:—Næs sinemāðþum sēlla on swordes hād there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193. Hī nāfre song sēllan ne hýrdon, Exon. Th. 325, 8; Vid. 108. Ídel stōð hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 294; B. 146. Hof sēleste (the ark), Cd. Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393. Ece lif, sēlust sigeleāna, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. Blican swā ðæt sēlost gold, H. R. 15, 35. Seō sēleste gesælp, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 3. Biþ Drihten fīre se sēlostas cyðle the Lord will be our most effectual shield, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Heō hié gegyrede mid ðon sēlastan hrægle, 139, 7.

III a. marking the rank or class of a person:—Ðone sēlastan (of the highest class) . . . ðane oðerne . . . ðane priddan, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12. IV. *good, advantageous, to one's interest, advisable*:—Is hit micle sēlre dæt wē hine ālysān, Andr. Kmbl. 3124; An. 1565. Selle, Exon. Th. 371, 15; Seol. 76. Him sylfum sēlle þyncþ leahtas tō fremman, 266, 33; Jul. 407. Ne mæg ðec sēllan ræd mon gelæran, 119, 4; Gū. 249. Wē ðe māgon sēlre gelæran, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355. Ðā forlōton wē ða frēcnan wegās and ðæm sēllran wē ferdon, Nar. 17, 13. Ðæt him sēlost wære dæt hié friþes wilnaden nullam esse residuum spem, nisi in petenda pace, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 18. Hē bryntiæ swā hīgum mæst rēd sié and ðæm sǣwlum soelest, Chart. Th. 461, 2; 465, 33. Ofest is sēlost, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293; Andr. Kmbl. 3129; An. 1567; Beo. Th. 518; B. 256. Hwæt sēlest wære tō gefremmanne, 351; B. 173; Elen. Kmbl. 2328; El. 1165. Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe sceal dreogan dryhtenbealu, Exon. Th. 183, 4; Gū. 1322. Biþ andgit æghwær sēlest, Beo. Th. 2123; B. 1059. Is hit ealles sēlest tō sēcenne hwæt ðæs willa sié, Blickl. Homl. 205, 27.

V. *good, honourable, noble, proper*:—Deāþ biþ sēlla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwiltif, Beo. Th. 5773; B. 2890. Sēlre biþ æghwam dæt hē his frēond wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, 2773; B. 1384; Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320. Ðē dæt sēlre geceōs, ece rēdas, Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759. Hē smæde hwæt him sēlest (or under III) tō ðonne wære quid sibi esset faciendum tractabat, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 15. Maria geceōs ðone sēlastan dæl, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. VI. *of value, precious*:—Ðū golde eart, singife sýlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511. Hū nys seō sǣwl sēlre ðonne mete nonne anima plus est quam esca? Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Ne hýrde ic guman ænigne bringan ofer sealtne mēre sēllran lāre, Menol. Fox 204; Men. 103. Gē synt sēllran ðonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Gif hē nele ðone sēlastan dæl Gode gedælan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7.

VII. *good, happy, pleasant*:—On ðæm sēllran þingum in secundis rebus, Nar. 7, 26. Wē dreāmas hefdon sēlrum tidum, Cd. Th. 267, 29; Sat. 45. [Þu selt urþan sæl thou shalt prosper, Laym. 1234. Cloten hauede enne sunu þe se (bold, 2nd MS.) wes, 4071. Mid selere strengde with great strength, 21654. Seoue þusend selere (boldere, 2nd MS.) þeinen, 18011. Ich wulle sende to selen mine þeinen, 25162. Ne isæh na man selere cniht nenne, 21166. Þat us is sēlest (best, 2nd MS.) tō don, 918. In al þat sel is, H. M. 47, 34. Goth. sels good, kind; Icel. selt blest, happy.] v. next word.

sēl, soel; also sēlor; adv. (cpve.) Better. I. of health:—Cwæð dæt heō gelyfde dæt hire sōna sēl wære quia crederet eam mox melius habituram, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 11. Sōna ic wæs wyrpende and mē sēl wæs statim melius habere incipio, S. 616, 34; 5, 5; S. 618, 4. Sōna him biþ sēl, Lchdm. iii. 288, 19. Him biþ soel bene habebunt, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 18. I a. of moral or spiritual well-being:—Ne mæg ic gehygc-

an, hwý him on hige þorftē ā ðý sēl wesān, Met. 15, 10.

II. of knowledge:—Gē sind searowum beswicene oððe sēl nytton, mōde gemyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 1490; An. 746. Findaþ ða ðe fyrgewritu sēlost cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374.

III. of the operation of the senses:—Hē biþ suā micle sēl gehiēre, suā hē ufor gestic, Past. 14, 1; Swt. 81, 17.

IV. denoting excellence in act or in conduct:—Nō ðý sēl dyde, ac ðam æðelingē oferhygd geseoð, Cd. Th. 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne gefetrn ic nāfre wurdfor æt hilde sixtig sigebearna sēl gebēran, Fins. Th. 77; Fins. 38; Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012. Hwylc hira sēlast simle gelæste hlāforde æt hilde, Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Bet gē rādaþ melius legitis, sēlost (sēlost, MS. T.) hī rādaþ optime legunt, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 17. Hwær ic sēlast wisse cwēn giefe bryttian, Exon. Th. 324, 28; Vid. 101.

V. denoting advantage or profit:—Hwæt byþ ūs tō mēde (ūs ðý soel, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27. Tō hwan hió ða næglas sēlost and deorlicost gedōn meahste, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1158.

VI. denoting success or good result, with (more) success, (more) effectually, to (more) purpose:—Ic gelyfe ðe sēl and ðý fæstlicor ferhþ stapelige, Elen. Kmbl. 1589; El. 796. Ne gefetrn ic nāfre sixtig sigebearna medu sēl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 79; Fins. 39. For ðý ðe mon ðās feorme ðý soel gelæste, Chart. Th. 474, 12. Næs him white ðe sēl he did not succeed any the better, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Sēl æfter wælræse wunde gedýgan ðe be more successful in escaping wounds, 5054; B. 2530. Se æcer syddan gegreow .c. siða sēlor ðonne hē ær dyde, Shrn. 137, 25. Hū man sēlost mæg synna forþugan how sins may most effectually be avoided, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hū ic ðīne sōðfæstnesse sēlest heolde, Ps. Th. 118, 54, 26. Hīe higon gefeormian swā hié soelest þurhtian mēgan, Chart. Th. 476, 31.

VII. with verbs of liking or pleasing:—Hē nānum menn sēl ne ūde ðonne mē there was no one he would sooner give it to than to me, Chart. Th. 485, 17. Ða men ðe ic mīnes erfes seolest onn, 480, 20. Se getreowa man sceal sýllan his gōd on ða tid ðe hine sylfne sēlest lyste his brūcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. Hī genāman ðas folces ðe ðær tō lāfe wæs and him sēlost licodan, 79, 21.

seld, es; n. I. a seat, that on which one sits, a throne; sedes:—In heofene seld his his throne is in heaven (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 10, 5; 44, 7. Dōm geargung seldes ðīnes, 88, 15; 96, 2. Of ðīne sette mæhtge of selde, ii. p. 200, 20; Cd. Th. 275, 17; Sat. 173; 276, 12; Sat. 187. Ðær is sang æt selde (the throne of God), 306, 12; Sat. 662. Sang ymb seld segan, 279, 9; Sat. 235. Siteþ him on heofnum, hafaf wuldres bearn his seolfes seld, 301, 27; Sat. 588. God siteþ ofer seld hālig his, Ps. Surt. 46, 9; 9, 8. Ealdormenn sæton on seldum, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Hī on seldon sæton æt dōmum, 121, 5.

II. a seat, residence, mansion, hall:—Scyppendes seld, Salm. Kmbl. 160; Sal. 79. Ðā hē ða mænego (the rebellious angels) ādrāf of ðam heān selde (heaven), Cd. Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202. Cwom Daniel in ðæt seld gangan, 225, 9; Dan. 151; 262, 1; Dan. 737. Engel lēt his hand cuman in ðæt heā seld (Belshazzar's hall), 261, 7; Dan. 722. Hié tempel strudon, Salomanes seld, 260, 19; Dan. 712. Com tō Heorot, ðær Hring-Dene geond dæt seld swæfn, Beo. Th. 2564; B. 1280. Wæron on dyssum dæla unrieme gesomnunge manna and monig seld (or to I?) gefeōndra weorada erant in hoc campo innumera hominum conventicula, sedesque plurimae agminum laetantium, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Ða heallian seld palatias zetas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 23. Hū hē eft gesette swegeltorhtan seld, Cd. Th. 6, 27; Gen. 95. Heahgetimbru, seld on swegle, Exon. Th. 137, 10; Gū. 557. [Ær he arise of selde, Laym. 25988. Cf. Goth. salithwa; f. a mansion, chamber: O. Sax. selida, selda: O. H. Ger. selida; f. domicilium, mansio, habitaculum, tabernaculum.] v. ān-, biscop-, cear-, ædel-, heah-, medu-, pāp-, sundor-, þrym-, weard-seld; selde.

-selda. v. ge-selda.

seldan (-on, -un, -um); cpve. seldnor; adv. Seldom, rarely:—Seldan (-on) raro, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 12; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 14. Oft nales seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4. Tō seldan hit biþ, beo hit seldor on dæg ðonne seofon siðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Oft (of? cf. Icel. of- too, and v. of-) seldan hwær æfter leodhyrre lytle hwile bongār būgeþ tō rare are the cases in which after the fall of men the deadly weapon retires, or often after slaughter the spear is seldom at rest, i.e. in most cases frequent strife follows (cf. the first passage under seld-hwæne, and seldum hwone), Beo. Th. 4063; B. 2029. Him seldon teola gespeow, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19; Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31; Met. 28, 71. Seldon wē ænig seolfor fundon, Nar. 5, 15. Hwilon ic dō ac seldon aliquando facio, seld raro, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. Se ðe him ealne wind ondærð, hē sǣwþ tō seldon, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 18. Seldum, 9; Swt. 57, 16. Seldum æfre, Salm. Kmbl. 540; Sal. 269. Ac ðeáh hī seldum hwonne (cf. seld-hwæne) beswemede weorþon ðonne sleaþ hē eft on ða solu but though on rare occasions they (swine) get washed, at such times they return to the mire, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Ðæt dysie folc ðæs hit seldnor gesihþ swiðor wundriap, Met. 28, 66. [O. Frys. sielden: O. H. Ger. seltan; cpve. seltanor; Icel. sjaldan; cpve. sjaldnor; spve. sjaldnast.] v. un-seldan, seldor.

seld-, sel-cūp; adj. Little known, strange, wonderful, unfamiliar:—Se seldcūpa tungel gebicnode ðæs sōðan cyniges ācennednysse, Homl.

Th. i. 106, 27. Hē wæs oflost ðæs seldcūpan sōnes (*the sound of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Hī willaþ simle hwaethwegu nīwes and seldcūpes cōwian, 34, 4; Fox 138, 29. Ðū hwierfest ymbūton sume wunderlice and seldcūpe sprāce, 35, 5; Fox 164, 17. Diglu þing tæcan and seldcūpe, 39, 4; Fox 216, 13. Seldcūpe reaf *varias vestes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. [Peo wimon was mid ane sune þa was a selcud bearn (wonderful to telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 280. Þatt wass selcūp mecce33c, Orm. 19217. Gif him þuncheð wunder & selcud of swuch onswere, A. R. 8, 26. Gret outrage we se . . . in selcoute maners, Pr. C. 1518.]

seld-cyme, es; *m. A rare visit*:—Wēna mē ðīne seoce gedydon, ðīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 27; Rā. i, 14. [Cf. *Icel. sjald-kvæmr seldom coming*.]

selde, an; *f. A porch*:—Selde *proaula* (*porticus* a porch, *proaula idem est*, 204, col. 2), i. *domus coram aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 46. v. *sumor*, winter-selde; *seld*.

seld-guma, an; *m. A hall-man, one who has a place in a lord's hall, a retainer*:—Nāfre ic māran gescah eorl ofer eorþan ðonne is eower sum . . . nis ðæt seldguma (*he is no mere retainer*). Grein translates 'vir qui semper in domo manet.' Heyne says 'seldguma ist hier offenbar der gemeine Mann, der nur ein seld besitzt, im Gegensatz zu dem edeln, der einen hof zu eigen hat.' But seld is used of royal residences, so that Bugge's explanation seems better, 'en mand som holder til en høvdings sal, en mand som er traadt i en høvdings tjeneste', Beo. Th. 504; B. 249. Cf. *sele-secc*.

seld-hwanne; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Oft ðonne ðæt mōd ðæs fæstendan biþ mid ðy irre ofseten, ðonne cymþ sió blis seldhwanne, swelce hió sié elþeódig, Past. 43, 6; Swt. 313, 24. Deáh seldhwanne leáf geseald sié tō sprecene *quamvis rara loquendi concedatur licentia*, R. Ben. 21, 16. Heó wolde seldhwanne hire lic badian, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Seldhwonne biþ ðætte áht manegum monnum ánes hwæt liege, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. [Swuch ouh wummonne lore to beon lide and seldhwonne sturne, A. R. 428, 25. Cf. *Icel. sjald-stundum rarely*.]

seld, sel-, syl-lic; *adj. I. strange, extraordinary, wonderful*:—Ðis godspel þincþ dysegum mannun sellic, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 9. Nū þincþ eow ðis syllic tō gehýrenne, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 16; Wulfst. 269, 26. Is ðæt sellic þing, ðæt hī ne wundriap hū . . . Met. 28, 53. Næfde sellicu wiht sýne ne folme, Exon. Th. 415, 2; Rā. 33, 5. Glōf sid and syllic searobendum fæst, Beo. Th. 478; B. 2086. Ic seah sellic þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 9; Rā. 32, 3. Ða rēðan león and ða sellican (syl-) pardes and ða egeslican beran, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 33. Sellice sædracan, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426. Syllice tæcn, Bickl. Homl. 91, 29. Syllice stānas monstrous stones, 189, 15. Seldlicra fela many wonderful creatures, Exon. Th. 193, 34; Ax. 131. Hit is sellicre ðæt hiora ænig ne mæg būtan oðrum biōn, Met. 11, 50. Hī ðær gesegon syllicran wiht, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038.

II. having unusual good qualities, excellent, admirable:—Peodnes cynegold sōðfæstra gehwone sellic glengeþ, Exon. Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606; 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127. Is ðes middangeard missenlicum wisum gwlitegað, wrættum gefrætwad, sifum sellic, 414, 28; Rā. 33, 3. Freólic, sellic, 492, 29; Rā. 81, 23. Wundor syllic (*the pillar of fire*), Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 109; Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13. Hē wundur worhte seldlic, Ps. Th. 125, 3. Ænlicra and fægerra, symle sellicra, Exon. Th. 357, 17; Pa. 30. Him (*the phoenix*) sette sōð cýning sellicran gecyrd ofer fugla cyn, 221, 4; Ph. 329. Ic æfre ne geseah syllicran cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1000; An. 500; Rood Kmbl. 8; Kr. 4. [Laym. sel-, sil-, seol-, sul-lich: O. E. Homl. sul-lic: *ful*, sul-lich: O. and N. sel-, seol-lich: *Goth. silda-leiks*: O. Sax. seld-lik.]

seld, sel-, syl-lice; *adv. I. strangely, wonderfully*:—Nāfre hié ðæs sellice bleōm bregðaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 300; Sal. 149. Singeþ syllice, 539; Sal. 269.

II. wonderfully well, excellently, admirably:—Iericho wæs sellice getimbrod, mid seofon weallas beworht and wel wiðinan geset, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 25. Syllice hyt ðæt áttor tōsceádeþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 13.

seldnor, seldom. v. *seldan*.

seldor; *cpve.*: seldost; *spve.* (*the positive seems expressed by seldan, which however has a comparative seldnor*); *adv. More seldom, less frequently*:—Seldan raro, seldor rarius, ealra seldost (-ast, MS. H.) *rarissime*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 13. Tō seldan hit biþ, beó hit seldor on dæg ðæt wē God herian ðonne seofon sifum, Btwk. 194, 11. Bæþ ðam untrumum, swā oft swā hit framige, sý geboden; hālum sý seldor getifod, R. Ben. 61, 1. Ðæt ungestaðlice fole wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesiþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. [Gon seldere þene he sholde to his chirche, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 26. *Icel. sjaldar*.]

seld-sine, -sýnde; *adj. Seldom seen, uncommon, unfamiliar*:—Cirus geáhsade ðæt ðam folce seldsiene and uncūde wæron wīnes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlic biþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. [Hit is seltene on eorde, H. M. 27, 22. Our speche schal beon seldcene, A. R. 80, 19. *Icel. sjald-sénn*.]

sele, es; *m. A hall, house, dwelling*:—Cwom bytla (*Guthlac*) tō ðam beorge . . . wæs sele (*his hermitage*) nīwe, Exon. Th. 146, 24; Gū. 714.

Sele sceal stondan, sylf caldian, 343, 16; Gn. Ex. 158. Sele (*Heorot, Hrothgar's hall*) hlifade, heah and horngeap, Beo. Th. 163; B. 81. Ðes sele, receda selest, 827; B. 411. Ðes windiga sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Hē on temple gestōd . . . Hē anlicnesse geseh on seles (*or from sæl*, cf. 1523; An. 763) wāge, Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714; Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rā. 14, 4. Þegen ðe on cinges sele his hlāforde þenode, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 1. Hē (*Pharaoh*) læðan hēht wif tō his selves sele, Cd. Th. 111, 17; Gen. 1857. Geseah hē engles hand in sele (*Belshazzar's hall*) witan, 261, 16; Dan. 727. Hió tō sele (*the Danish king's hall*), gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 652; B. 323. In sele ðam heán, 1431; B. 713; (*Hygelac's hall*), 3973; B. 1984. On sele in the dragon's cave, 6248; B. 3128. Tō sele to the prison, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Cyning mec on sele weorpaþ, Exon. Th. 401, 12; Rā. 21, 10. Ic sohte sele sinces bryttan, hwær ic findan meahthe ðone ðe in meoduhealle mec frifran wolde, 288, 2; Wand. 25; Beo. Th. 1657; B. 826; 4694; B. 2352. Sele æsttan, siðne ræced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 6; Crā. 47. Brūcan ðæs boldes ðe ūs gearwāp gæsta caldor; ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætwep, 450, 24; Dōm. 92. Innan on ðone ealdan sele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 13. Ðone werigan sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. Ongunnon heora burh ræran and sele settan, salo nīwian, 113, 2; Gen. 1881. [O. Sax. seli; *m.*: *Icel. salr*; *pl.* salir; cf. O. H. Ger. seli-hūs: *Goth. saljan to dwell, abide*.] v. bān-, beág-, beór-, burg-, burn-, deāþ-, dreōr-, dryht-, eorþ-, gæst-, gold-, grund-, gūþ-, heah-, horn-, hring-, hrōf-, nīþ-, will-, wīn-, wind-, wyrm-, sele; *sæl*.

seleþ:—Winter yþe beleac isgebinde oþ ðæt oðer com gear in geardas swā nū gyt dēþ ða ðe sele (=sæle?) bewitiaþ wuldortorhtan weder *winter shut up the waves with bonds of ice, until another year came to men's dwellings, so still the new year comes, and brilliant weather (as is apparent to those) who keep constant watch on the seasons*, Beo. Th. 2275; B. 1135. But see Heyne's Beowulf, or Paul and Braune, Beiträge, 12, 31.

sele-dreām, es; *m. Mirth of the hall, joyous life of the hall, festive pleasure*:—Beorgas wæron bliðe gebærdan swā rammas wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreām swā on sceapum beoþ sceōne lambru monies, *quare exultastis ut arietes, et colles velut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Oft ic secga seledreām sceal onpeón, Exon. Th. 480, 13; Rā. 64, 1. Goldburg ofgilan, secga seledreām, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3310; An. 1658; Beo. Th. 4496; B. 2252. Swæfon seledreāmas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36; Exon. Th. 292, 3; Wand. 93.

sele-ful[1], es; *n. A cup used in a hall*:—Hē gepah symbol and sefulful Beo. Th. 1242; B. 619.

sele-gescot, -gesceot, es; *n. A tabernacle*:—In selegescote ðīnum in tabernaculo tuo, Ps. Surt. 14, 1. Selegescote, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Deáh ðe ic on mīnes huses hyld geagane oððe selegescot si introiero in tabernaculum domus meae, 131, 3, 5, 7. Ðæt selegescot, hūs tō wyne (*the body*), Exon. Th. 90, 28; Cri. 1481. Selegescotu tabernacula, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Selegescotu, 82, 6; 107, 6. On ðīnum selegescotum, 146, 11. v. *sele-scot*, *ge-scceot*.

sele-gist, es; *m. A guest in a hall*:—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst (*Beowulf who was in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545.

selen, sellen, sylen, e; *f. I. a gift*:—Ic ðe nū áfyrre fram mīnre selene ðe ic ðe forgeaf, Wulfst. 258, 14. Seó gōde antswaru sý ouer ða selestan selene *sermo bonus super datum optimum*, R. Ben. 55, 9. Sylena donaria, Germ. 394, 343. Gástlicra sellena t̃ gifa sanctorum donorum, Hpt. Gl. 414, 37. Syllena, 473, 50. Mid selenum hē gewelgie donis maneret, Hymn. Surt. 4, 32. Ðū onfēnge selena accepisti dona, Ps. Spl. 67, 19. Gōde sylena syllan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Sylene, Lk. Skt. 11, 13.

II. a giving, donation, grant:—His handsten and selen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 12. Ic geeacnode tō ðare ærran sylene tyn þūsenda ælfixa, Chart. Th. 242, 11. Ic ðas ūre selene trymne, 106, 10. Þurh his sylene and gyfe ipso largiente, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 24. Þurh ælmyssan sylene *per erogationem elemosynae*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 222, 32. Mid gebeðum and mid wæccum and mid ælmezza sylenum, Wulfst. 228, 20.

III. the habit of giving, liberality, munificence:—Sylen liberalitas, mid sylene munificentia, Hpt. Gl. 466, 52, 49. Cystigre sylene prodiga liberalitate, 517, 36. v. *ælmes*-, *hand*-, *mann-selen*-, *silen*.

seleness, selnes tradition; traditio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2, 3; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 3, 9.

sele-ræðend, es; *m. One who takes part in the councils held in a hall, a counsellor of a prince*:—Manige cōmon snottore seleræðend, symble gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Men ne cunnon segcan tō sōðe, seleræðende (-ræðenne, MS.), hæleþ under heofenum, hwā ðam hlæste onfēng, Beo. Th. 102; B. 51. Ic ðæt leóde mīne, seleræðende, segcan hýrde, 2696; B. 1346.

sele-rest, e; *f. A bed in a hall*:—Hine ymb monig særince selereste gebeah (*of Beowulf and his men when sleeping in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690.

sele-scot, es; *n. A tabernacle, dwelling*:—Gewyrce wē þreó selescotu (*tabernacula*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 4. Fugas heofunas habbaþ selescota (*nidos*), 8, 20. v. *sele-gescot*.

sele-secg, es; *m. A hall-man, a retainer who has a place in his lord's hall*.—Gemon hē selesecgas and sinþege, hū hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 20; Wand. 34. Cf. self-guma.

sele-þegn, es; *m. A hall-thane, chamberlain*.—Him (*Beowulf*) sele-þegn sides wergum forþ wisaðe, se ealle bewoetede þegnes þearfe (*the chamberlain who saw after everything Beowulf needed*), Beo. Th. 3592; B. 1794.

sele-weard, es; *m. A hall-warrior, guard of a hall*.—Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeānes seleward æseted, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667.

self, seolf, silf, sylf; *pron. A. self, very, own. I. with a noun (a) which it immediately follows*.—Ðam de se þeoden self sceop nihte naman, Cd. Th. 9, 10; Gen. 139. Drihten sylf, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4; 51, 6. God selfa cuman wille, 163, 31. Hē, Drihten selfa, cwæð, 165, 2. Drihten sylfa, 39, 25. God selfa, Cd. Th. 286, 11; Sat. 350. Næniges gebyrd circean ne mærsiaþ nemþe Cristes sylfes and dyses Iohannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. From ðære dura selfre disse bēc *ab ipso libri huius exordio*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 11. Gode sylfum underþeode, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22; 73, 12. Gearo mōd ge eac swylce deaþ sylfe tō þrowienne *paratum vel etiam ad moriendum animum*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 38. On ðæt dægrēd sylf, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Rōmāne selfe sædon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 20. Nænig nian ða læstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hē ða deaðan sylfe æwhte, 173, 29. (β) which it follows, but not immediately. —Nergend can nihtes self, Cd. Th. 159, 12; Gen. 2633. Deað ðe ðæt hūs ufan open sý sylf, Blickl. Homl. 125, 30. Mē sægde ær ðæt wif hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 11; Gen. 2648. Hē mid hondum Hælend genom sylfne be sidan, 299, 5; Sat. 545. (γ) along with a personal pronoun in the dative. —Pīlatos on hys dōmerne hym sylf āwrat ealle ða þyng, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. Odra gesceafta weorðað him selfe tō nāhte, Met. 11, 87. (δ) which it immediately precedes. —On ðē sylf cýning wrāt, wuldres God, Andr. Kmbl. 3017; An. 1511. Hēht sylf cýning him Abraham tō, Cd. Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671. Hit is se selfa sunu Waldendes, 289, 11; Sat. 396. Se sylfa cýning lýsde (hié) of firenum, Exon. Th. 74, 20; Cri. 1209. Sylfes ðæs folces, 481, 20; Rā. 65, 6. Under ðam sylfum norþðæle middangeardes *sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 29. Ic tō sylfum Drihtne cleopode, Ps. Th. 54, 16. Ðæt ða sylfan þýra wæron afofen ofer ðæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ðæt ða sylfan his lāreawas æt his mūpe leornodan *that his very teachers learned from his mouth*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 8. (ε) which it precedes, but not immediately. —Bīdon þegnas . . . swā him sylf bebeað swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 16; Cri. 543. Bīdan selfes gesceap heofoncýniges, Cd. Th. 52, 12; Gen. 842: 36, 4; Gen. 566. Weard sylfum ætýwed ðam cāsere swefnes wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 138; El. 69.

II. with a pronoun. (1) in agreement with a personal pronoun denoting the subject of the sentence and (a) following it immediately. —Ic sylf (seolf, Lind.: solfa, Rush.) hit com *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Heo sylf hié þeowen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Ðæt hē sylfa cwæð, 13, 26: 95, 5. Beo hē sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 5, MS. G. Sý hē scyldig his sylfes, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Hē swīdor mīnes feores wīlūade ðonne his sylfes, Nar. 8, 6. Mid his sylfes willum, willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15, 22. Gif þeow ete his sylfes rāde, L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Hwæt segst ðu gif ðe sylfum (seolfum, Lind.: fore ðec solne, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 1, 22. Heo hæfde hire sylfe geworht ðæt mæste wite, Blickl. Homl. 5, 26. Gif his rice on him sylfum biþ tōðæled . . . Gif ðæt hūs ofer hit sylf ys tōðæled . . . Gif Satanas winþ ongen hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 3, 24–26. Mē siolfne, Chart. Th. 476, 19. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum iuravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Heo hié sylfe tō þeowene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecýðan, 187, 16. Ðone anwald ýre selfra, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 7. Suā micle giéman úrra niéhstena suā suā ýre selfra, 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hī hiora selfra nānne anweald nabbaþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Hiora seolfra hælo, Nar. 30, 18. Heo hié selfe āwerdon . . . him leofre wæs ðæt hié hié seolfre fornēddon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23–26. Eāþmōðgiap eow sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. (a1) with irregular construction. —Deað ðe hī synd of miclum dæle heora sylfes anwealdes *quavis ex parte sui sint iuris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3. (β) following the pronoun, but not immediately. —Hē eac self biþ gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 104, 20. Hwæt hē mē self bebeað *what he himself bade me*, Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Hē his brýde ofslōh self mid sworde, Met. 9, 31. Gif hē wille sylf Godes dōmas gedegan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 11. Hē wæs þrida sylf, Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855; Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. Ne wēn ðu ðæt ic tō ānwillice winne wið ða wyrd, forðam ic hit nō selfe ne ondræde, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 21. Ðā ða wē hit nōhwæder ne selfe ne lufodon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 6. Sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 53, 1: 223, 20. Hié wēnaþ ðæt hié wisran sién selfe ðonne oðre, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 20. (γ) along with a pronoun in the dative. —Ðū meahst nū ðē self geseon, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Hē feoll him silf *quem percussit Josue ad internecionem*, Jos. 10, 33. Hī weorþað him selfe tō nāhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. (δ) preceding the pronoun. —Ðær syndon dælas on sylfe hire *cujus participatio ejus in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 121, 3. (2) in agreement with a demonstrative. —Þurh ðæs sylfes hand ðe ic ær onsended wæs, Soul Kmbl. 111; Seel. 56. (3)

with a possessive. —Be mīnre seolfre nīðpearfe *de proprio meo periculo*, Nar. 9, 24. On ðines sylfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Ðin rice and ðines sylfes feorh, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1. Mīnes sylfes mūþ os *meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Ðinre sylfre sunu, Exon. Th. 21, 23; Cri. 339. Wē sceoldon úrra selfra waldan, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 5.

II a. where the pronoun with which self agrees is not the subject of the sentence. —Hē (*Claudius Marcellus*) for on ðone ende Hannibales folces ðe hē self (*Hannibal*) on wæs, and hiene selfne (*Hannibal*) gefliemde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 11–13. Antonius forlēt Octavianuses swostor and him selfum onbeað gewin, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 32. Ðæt man tō oðrum læþþe hæbbe and hine hatige and tæle behandan him sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1. Neoptolomus com tō Antigone . . . Ða sende Antigones hiene selfne (*Neoptolomus*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 9. Ædelstān wið Anlāf gefeah and his fīre ofslōh and āflimde hine sylfne, Jud. Thw. p. 163, 10. Ða gelyfde ic him . . . beswang hine and tō heora sylfra dōme āgeaf, Blickl. Homl. 177, 24.

III. standing alone. —Oft gebyrep, ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetþe, ðæt eac self biþ mid ðæm ilcum gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Hit Scipia hām onbeað, . . . and eac self sæde, ðā hē hām com, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 34. Seolf, Cd. Th. 143, 5; Gen. 2374. Nime fīf and beo sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7, MSS. A. G. For hwon wrīht ðu sceome, and ðin sylf pecest lic, Cd. Th. 54, 15; Gen. 877. Is ðin āgen sprēc innan fýren, sylf swiðe hāt *ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Ðær habbaþ englas dreām, sanctas singaþ, ðæt is seolfa for God, Cd. Th. 286, 21; Sat. 355. Ða onfeng hē gaste . . . and sylfa his wunda āwraþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. Hē his torn gewræc sylfes mihtum, Cd. Th. 4, 26; Gen. 59; Beo. Th. 1404; B. 700. Hē beāhordes brūcan mōste selfes dōme, 1794; B. 895. Sleāþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302; Cd. Th. 248, 17; Dan. 514. Gest hine clænse sylfes āpe, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. Sylfes, 18; Th. i. 40, 14. Sylfum tō sconde tō thine own shame, Exon. Th. 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Se swōre for sylfne æfter his rihte, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 6. Se cāsere hēht eft gearwian sylfe tō siðe, Elen. Kmbl. 1998; El. 1001.

III a. along with a pronoun in dative. —Biþ him self sunu and fæder *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater*, Exon. Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Ðæt ðu ús sunnan onsende, and ðē sylf cyme, 8, 8; Cri. 114. Nime fīf and beo him sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7. Him sylfa, 30; Th. i. 394, 5. Eall ðis māgon him sylfe geseon, Exon. Th. 69, 6; Cri. 1116.

IV. denoting voluntary or independent action (not inflected?). Cf. *Goth. Silbō airtha akran bairith auro-mátrē hī hī karpofo-rei*, Mk. 4, 28; and *see self-dēma*, -lic, -scaft, -will, -wille, -willeude: — Genim tūncersan, siō ðe self weaxep, and mon ne sēwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 12. Gif hē wif self hæbbe gange hió út mid him. Gif se hlāford him wif sealde sié hió ðæs hlāfordes *if he have a wife that he got himself, let her go out with him. If the lord gave him a wife, she shall be the lord's*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 4. Gif hit cucu feoh wære and hē secge ðæt hit self æcwæle *died a natural death*, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2. Marius and Silla geforan him self, and Cinna wæs ofslagen, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 24. Hié woldon of ælcerre byrig him self anwald habban *imperare singulae civitatis*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 20. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryon, Cd. Th. 95, 1; Gen. 1572. Ðonne wearp seof eorþe hit sōna sylf (*of its own accord*) of hire, Blickl. Homl. 127, 2. Ðone sylf ne mæg man aþsýrigean *man left to himself cannot investigate it*, Elen. Kmbl. 930; El. 466.

B. (the) same, (a) with a demonstrative. —Ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ús ādrife fram dōme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Ðæt ilce gepanc and seó sylfe carfulnys ðe heom among ðam nihtslæpe wæs on heora heortan, eall ðā hī āwacodon hī ðæt sylf gepohton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 441. Ðæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. Weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended . . . Mōna ðæt sylfe, Exon. Th. 58, 19; Cri. 938: 387, 25; Rā. 5, 10. Ic ðē sæde ær on disse selfan bēc (cf. on disse ilcan bēc, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 25), Met. 25, 54. On ðære sylfan nihte . . . On ðam sylfan mynstre, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 33, 36. On ðam sylfan leohte, S. 596, 3. On ðam sylfan stede ðē ðu him settest, Ps. Th. 83, 6. Ðý sylfan dæge, Exon. Th. 71, 12; Cri. 1154; Menol. Fox 94; Men. 47. Dōn ðæt selfe, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 21. Ðæt seolfie, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9. Hī cumað tōgeānes Antecriste . . . and beoþ ofslagen þurh ðone sylfan feond, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 45. On ða sylfan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Heo tōfereþ ðæt sār; ðæt sylfe heo ðēp mid wine geencucd, Lchdm. i. 190, 18; Ps. Th. 81, 3; 83, 6; 128, 1. His frēonda forspæc forstent him eal ðæt sylfe, swylce hit sylf spæce, Wulfst. 38, 17. (β) alone. —Ic mē on mūpe mægene hæbbe, and ic sōðfæst word on sylfan healde, Ps. Th. 118, 43. On selfe wisan in the same fashion, Lchdm. ii. 72, 17. [*Goth. silba: O. Frs. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. self: O. H. Ger. selp: Icel. sjálfr.*] v. selfe.

self-æta, an; *m. An eater of those belonging to its own species*, (applied to man) *a cannibal, anthropophagus*. —Ðū scealt fēran . . . ðær sylfætān eard weardigaþ . . . swā is ðære menigo þeaw, ðæt hié uncūdra ængum ne willaþ feores geunanan, Andr. Kmbl. 350; An. 175.

self-æte, an; *f. A plant name, wild oat (?)*. —Selfæte, eforprote, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15. Wyl on buteran selfætān, 80, 13. [Cockayne cites *O. H. Ger. selbēza senecion*, iii. 344, col. 1.]

self-bana, an; *m.* One who kills himself, a suicide:—Selfbona *bictonatus* (l. *biothanatus*, qui mortem sibi ipsi consciscit aut qui violenta morte perit), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 10. Selfbonan *biothanatas*, ii. 69. Seolfbonan (-boran, MS.), 101, 74. Selfbanan *biothanatos*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 26.

self-cwalu, e; *f.* Self-slaughter, suicide:—Sum sceal ful earmlice ealdre linnan . . . and hine tō sylfwale secgas nemnaþ *speak of him as committing suicide*, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. [Cf. We scolc witan, þet nan seolfwale, þet is aþenslaþa, ne cumeð to godes riche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 3.]

self-, selfe-dēma, an; *m.* One who depends upon his own judgment [cf. Ælc idel mon lofaþ æfter his āgenum dōme, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 21], used of a certain kind of monks called *sarabaitae*, *monachi qui nulla regula approbati . . . proprio arbitratu vivunt*:—Þriddē cyn is muneca ealra atelucost, sylfdēma (*sarabaitarum*), de nō on regulas and lāreōwa tæcinge ne beoþ āfandode, swā swā gold on heorðe . . . Ðæt feorpe muneca cyn de is wiscrīful genæmned . . . hiē synt wyrstan ðæne ða sylfdēman (sylv-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 9, 10-10. 2. Hý āscryaþ hý sylfe fram mysterlicum þeawum and heora āgenum lustum filiaþ, hý sint Egyptiscan gereorde genemneð *sarabagite* odde *renuite*, ðæt ys sylfdēman and widdersacan, 136, 12. [Cf. *Icel. sjálf-dæmi judgment given in a case by one of the parties themselves.*]

selfe; *adv.* In the same way, in combination with swā: cf. *gelice*, same:—Hē forlæt lifes frumsceaft and his āgene ædolo swā selfe, Met. 17, 25. Hæfþ ða wilnunga welhwilc nēten and ða yrsunga eac swā selfe, 20, 192, 199. [Cf. O. Sax. sō self also, likewise: O. H. Ger. sō selp (sō), selp sō sic, sicut.]

self-lic; *adj.* Of one's own accord, spontaneous, voluntary:—Selflices *spontaneae, ultroneae, voluntariae*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 75.

self-lice, es; *n.* Self-love, self-complacency, self-satisfaction, conceit, arrogance:—Ðonne ðæt selflice gegriēp ðæt mōð þæs recceces amor *proprius cum rectoris mentem ceperit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 5. Ðonne āhefþ hē hine on his mōde . . . mid ðý selflice se Dēma biþ geniéded tō ðæm ierre, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 10. Ðæm lytegan is āsred tō belāncne hiera selflice ðæt hiē ne wēnen ðæt hiē siēn wiēse . . . hē biþ ær upāhæfen on selflice for his lotwrencium in *sapientibus hoc primum destruendum est, quod se sapientes arbitrantur*, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 9, 18. Ðýlæs hē siē āhafen on his mōde and on ofermēttum āþunden and purh ðæt selflice his gōðan weorc forleose *ne perfecta opera tumor elationis extinguat*, proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Hē hiene up āhefþ on his mōde on suelc gielp and on suelc selflice se apud se *per arrogantiam exaltat*, 11, 4; Swt. 71, 1. Ðæt freōdōm ne gewende on selflice and on ofermētto *ut libertas in superbiam non erumpat*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3. Upāhafene purh selflice, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 25.

self-lice; *adj.* Self-satisfied, self-complacent, conceited, arrogant:—Oft se welega and se wælda habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeawum ðæt se welega biþ eadmōd and sorgfull and se wælda biþ upāhæfen and selflice *plerumque personarum ordinem permutat qualitas morum, ut sit dives humilis, sit pauper elatus*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Selflicne secg the self-satisfied man, Met. Introd. 7.

self-myrpe (?); *adj.* Self-destructive:—Betweōnan sylfmyrpe *inter biothanatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 2. *v.* next word.

self-myrpere (?), es; *m.* One who destroys himself, a suicide:—Betweōnan selfmyrpras (-an? but cf. *Icel. myrða to murder*: O. H. Ger. *murdit jugulat*: Ger. *morden*) *inter biothanatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 61. Cf. self-bana.

self-sceaft, es; *m.* Self-shaping, spontaneous generation, applied to Adam, who had not father and mother:—Adam mæpelode ðær hē on eorþan stōd selfsceaftē guma *a man by spontaneous generation*, Cd. Th. 33, 20; Gen. 523.

self-will, es; *n.* (?) Self-will, one's own will, free-will:—Be ðām ðe beoþ hyra sylfwilles (*sua sponte*) gefullode, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 30. Be selfwille *ultra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 27. Getæc mē sumne mann ðara ðe ðe gesælgost pince and on his selfwille sý swiðost gewiten *who most has had things his own way*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 16. Gif ðu ne wilt wiste steōran ac on selfwille sigan lættest *if thou wilt not guide fate, but lettest her go at her own will*, Met. 4, 50. [Cf. O. H. Ger. (pi) selfwillin *sponte, ultra*; *Icel.* með, at sjálfvilja of one's own will.] *v.* self-willes.

self-wille; *adj.* Voluntary, spontaneous:—Mid selfwilre *spontanea*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 11: *spontaneo, voluntario*, 439, 11. For ðan selfwillan *propter spontaneum*, 413, 33. [Goth. *silba-wiljōs voluntarii*, 2 Cor. 8, 3.]

self-willende; *adj.* Voluntary:—Rēn sylfwillendne *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 10. [Goth. *silba-wiljandi galaith sua sponte profectus est*, 2 Cor. 8, 17; *Icel.* sjálf-viljandi.]

self-willes; *adv.* Voluntarily, of one's own accord:—Selfwilles *ultra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Sylfwilles *sponte*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 19: *ultra*, Zup. 237, 2. (1) of persons:—Drihten ðe on rōde selfwilles prrowde, H. R. 17, 21. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwilles on dyssum life, odde unþances æfter dyssum life, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27.

Wrtþ nū sylfwylles ðæt ðū widsace Criste, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 379. Hē sylfwilles menniscnesse underfeng, Wulfst. 15, 12. Hē gēþ sylfwilles twā mila tō āne geneaðod, R. Ben. 28, 6. (2) of things:—Ðonne his wæstmas weaxaþ sylfwilles *quae sponte gignet humus*, Lev. 25, 5. Sylfwilles (*ultra*) seō eorpe wæstm berap, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. *v.* self-will.

selian, sella. *v.* sylan, sēl.

sella, an; *m.* A giver:—Ðone glædan syllan *hilarem datorem*, R. Ben. Interl. 25, 6.

sellan, sylan, syllan; *p.* salde, sealde; *pp.* sald, seald *To give something (acc.) to somebody (dat.)*. I. of voluntary giving, to put into the possession of a person, transfer ownership from one to another:—Ic sello Werburge ðas lond, Chart. Th. 480, 30: 481, 5. Ðæt land ic sylle eow tō āgenne, Ex. 6, 8. Ealle ðas rīcu ic sylle (sello, Lind.: selle, Rush.) ðē, Mt. Kmb. 4, 9. Ðū sallow selest ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Eowēr Fæder syleþ (selleþ, Rush.) gōð ðām ðe hinc biððap, Mt. Kmb. 7, 11. Hig wæron ðine, and ðū hý sealdest mē, Jn. Skt. 17, 6. Salde *impendebat* (cf. *geben was impendebatur*, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 24. Ecgbryht salde Basse mæsseþrioste Reculf mynster on tō tymbarnan, Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 25. Hiē saldon hiera nefum Wichte ealond, 534; Erl. 14, 33. Deāh Balac mē sille golde ān hūs full, Num. 22, 18. Hī ne māgon sellan ðæt hī gehāþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 90, 16. Nelle gē syllan (sella, Lind.) ðæt hālige hundum, Mt. Kmb. 7, 6. Gē cunnun gōðe sylena eowrum bearnum syllan (sellan, Rush.), 7, 11. Biþ sald *debitur*, Kent. Gl. 338.

II. to give what one is bound to give, to pay tribute, offer, dedicate to God:—Sylle mē ðin forme bearn. Dō eall swā of hridenum . . . syle (reddas) hit inē on ðam ehtuþan dæge, Ex. 22, 29, 30. Norþmonnum niède sceoldon gombon geldan and gafol sellan, Cd. Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Gafol syllan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hī willaþ eow tō gafole gāras syllan, Byrht. Th. 133, 7; By. 46. Hiē næfan for him lamb tō sylenne, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20.

III. to give, furnish or supply with food, medicine, poison, etc.—Hwā sylþ ūs flæsc? . . . Drihten eow siþ flæsc and gē etaþ, Num. 11, 18. Byrelas sealdon win of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Hiē him sealdon āttor drinccan, Blickl. Homl. 229, 16. Ealle ða mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hāt mægen and scearp sele picgean, Lchdm. ii. 184, 10 (often in Leechdoms). Him man metsunge syllan sceolde, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hē wolde syllan his assan fōddur, Gen. 42, 27.

III a. with infin. instead of acc.—Hwilum ic deorum drincan selle, Exon. Th. 393, 25; Rā. 13, 5. Gehwylc mē drincan sealde, 484, 24; Rā. 71, 6.

IV. to give one thing for another. (a) to sell for (wid) a price:—Ic sylle wid wirde *vendo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 8; Zup. 181, 17. Hwī ne sealde heo ðas sealf wid þrim hundred penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Sume man wid feo sealde, Chr. 1036; Erl. 104, 34; Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. (b) to sell at (tō) a price:—Sēle ys ðæt wē hine syllon tō ceāpe Ysmahēlitum, Gen. 37, 27. (c) to sell:—Hē sylþ (*vendit*) eall ðæt hē āh, Mt. Kmb. 13, 44. Hē worhte his weorc tō seofon nihtum, and sealde on ðone Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 6. Hī sealdon heora gymstānas, i. 62, 21. Ne eow ne ofince ðæt gē mē sealdon (*vendidistis*) on ðis rice, Gen. 45, 5. Syllap (*vendite*) ðæt gē āgon, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Nān man hig nā undeōror ne sylle (sille, MS. D.); and gif hwā hī undeōror sylle, gilde ægðer .xl. scillinga, ge se ðe hī sylle ge se ðe hī bycge, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3-6. Mōna se oðer on eallum þingum tō dōndum nytlic ys, bigcan, syllan, scip āstigan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Ða syllyndan *vendentes*, Lk. Skt. 19, 45. (d) to give in payment:—Hē sealde his ðone reādan gim, ðæt was his ðæt hālige blōd, mid ðon hē ūs gedyde dælnimende ðæs heofonlican rīces, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Eall ðæt feoh ðe hiē wið ðam weorce sellan woldon, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Syllan feoh wið freðe, Byrht. Th. 132, 58; By. 39.

V. (a) to give into the keeping of, hand over, deliver, commit, entrust:—Gif ðū mē sylst underweðd, Gen. 38, 17. Ic befæste ðē ðæt eowde ðæt ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 191, 27. Hē hire sāule sealde Sancte Michaele, 147, 13. Hē sealde his sword ombihtþegne, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Hiē sealdon ānum unwisum þegne Miercna rice tō haldanne, and hē him gīslas salde, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26-28. Hē sealdon hiera suna tō gīslum *they gave their sons as hostages*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 4. Hī on wedde sealdon, hwæt hý hyre syllan woldon, Homl. As. 196, 24. Ðā was ic mid gýmne minra māga sealde tō fēðanne and tō lēðanne Abbude Benedicte, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 22. (b) to give a woman to be a man's wife:—Ðā wolde se fæder hī sellan sumum æþelon men tō brýðe, Shr. 31, 6. Nyme hē hig tō rihtwīfe. Gif se fæder hig him syllan nelle, Ex. 22, 17. (c) to give over to a hostile power, deliver up to. (1) with dat.:—Ne syle (*tradas*) ðū unscyldigra sāwla deorum, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðý læs ðe ðin wīderwinnu ðē sylle ðam dēman, and se dēma ðē sylle ðam þēne, Mt. Kmb. 5, 25. (2) without dat.:—Ne syle mē ne ne send mē mid ðām synfullan *ne tradas me cum peccatoribus*, Ps. Th. 27, 3. (3) with prepositions:—Hē sealde on edwīt ðe mē ær trāðan, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Hē sealde his folc sweordes under ecge, 77, 62. Ne syle mē tō ðara mōdes willan, 26, 14. Ne ðū mē ne syle on ðone biterstan deāþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 26. Ne syle ðū mē in wita forwyrd, Frag. Kmb. 14; Leas. 9. Mannes sunu ys tō sylenne on manna handa, Mt. Kmb. 17, 22. (4) with dat. and prep.:—Drihten him sealde ða burh on his

handa, Jos. 10, 32. (d) with a bad sense, *to deliver wrongfully, to betray*; cf. colloquial *to sell* a person. Mannes sunu þū mid cosse sylst (seles, Rush.: selles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 22, 48. Nū is gehende se ðe mē sylþ (selep, Rush.: selleþ, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 42. Ðæt mon ne selle his weordscipe fremdum menn, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 21. VI. *to give up, yield up*:—Hē feorh seleþ he dies, Beo. Th. 2745; B. 1370. VII. *to give forth, produce, be the source of*:—Ne seleþ ðē wæstm eorþe, Cd. Th. 62, 17; Gen. 1015. Sume sealdon (saldun, Rush.: saldon, Lind.) wæstm, Mt. Kmb. 13, 8. God læteþ hrusan syllan blāða beornum, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 23; Rūn. 12.

VIIA. *to give light, emit sound*:—Sylle se friccea his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 163, 31. Leoht sellan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. VIII. where the object is immaterial, (a) *to give an answer, a pledge, a promise, etc.*:—Ic eow treowa mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 29; Gen. 1536. Ic ðē wære mīne selle, 132, 35; Gen. 2203. For ðīnum gebode ðe ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 241, 33. Se Hæland him ne sealde nāne andsware, Jn. Skt. 19, 9. Hī sealdon āpas, Met. 1, 24. Him lof syllaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Heora ælc sylle ðone āþ, ðæt . . . , L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ic eow behāta and on hand selle, ðæt gē sculon finden reste eowre sawlen, Homl. As. 171, 29. Ðæt hý ealle ðam sēmente syllaþ, ðæt cyninges mund stānde, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Slaga sceal his forscpan on hand syllaþ, and se forspeca māgum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mægþe. Ðonne gebyrþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forscpan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōt mīd gripe weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14–17. (b) *to give leave, consent, forgiveness, etc.*:—Ðyssum wordum oðer ealdormann gefāpunge sealde (tribuens assensum), Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Hē him ne sealde leafe, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 5. Nis nān twoð ðæt hē forginesse syllaþ nelle ðām ðe hiē gearnian willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. (c) *to give help, pain, peace, victory, etc.*:—Ic ðē mīne sylle sibbe, Andr. Kmb. 194; An. 97. Ðū sylst ūrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 11. Se ðe sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Silē ðīne āre ðīnum earminge, Hy. 2, 3. Ūs fultum silē, 7, 80. Gif Drihten him sige syllaþ wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 18. Ne biþ ðam seald Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ne sylþ hē sōðfæstum, ðæt him ŷpende mōd innan hredre, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Gūþlāce andig sealde, ðæt him sweðdran synna lustas, Exon. Th. 109, 1; Gū. 83. Sylle mē, ðæt ðū mē generige nīða gehwylces, Ps. Th. 118, 169. (d) *to give punishment, reward*:—Sealde him wites clom, Cd. Th. 193, 11; Sat. 453. Leān sellende eallum, 240, 34; Dan. 396. (e) *to give, endow with a capacity, life, sight, understanding, etc.*:—Ðū sylst andig eallum eorþbūendum, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðū man geworht his ealdest word and gewitt and wæstm gecyrd, Hy. 9, 56. Ðū sealdest ælcra gecynde āgene wisan, 7, 66. Sealde hē dumbum gesprec, Andr. Kmb. 1153; An. 577. Sylle mē heortan clāne, Ps. Grn. 50, 11. Æghwylc ðe him eāgna gesihþ cyning syllaþ wolde, Exon. 350, 22; Sch. 67. Ðē biþ ēce lif seald, Elen. Kmb. 1052; El. 527. ¶ with the gerund:—Heah geweorc furþor āspyrigen ðonne him frēa sylle tō ongietan, Exon. Th. 348, 17; Sch. 29. (f) *to give one's heart to a person*:—Nemne ic Gode sylle hýrsumne hige, Exon. Th. 124, 12; Gū. 338. [Goth. saljan to offer: O. Frs. sella to give, sell, pay; O. Sax. sellian to give: O. H. Ger. sellan tradere: Icel. selja to hand over, to sell.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ymb-sellan; un-seald.

sellend, es; m. I. *a giver*:—God gōdra mægna sellend (dator), Rtl. 103, 36. Sigora sellend (the Deity), Exon. Th. 282, 24; Jul. 668: 359, 10; Pa. 64. Syllend, 284, 30; Jul. 705. Drihten se is ordfurma and syllend (largitor) ealra eadignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 17. Hiltun hī on God, ðara gōða syllend, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Hē lufað ðone glædan syllend, 212, 9. II. *a betrayer*:—Se sellend his traditor ejus, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 44. v. æ-sellend.

sel-lic, selma, selmerige, selnes, selost, selra, seltra. v. seld-lic, sealma, selmerige, seleness, sēl, sæltna.

sēma, an; m. An arbitrator, umpire:—Sēma (sýma, síma) sequester, Ælf. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 16. v. sēman.

sēman to load. v. sēman.

sēman; p. de; pp. ed. I. with acc. of person, (1) *to bring to an agreement those who have a dispute*:—Ðā hēt hē hiē sēman. Ðū wæs ic ðara monna sum ðe ðærtō genemmed wæran . . . Ðā wē hiē sēmand then bade the king to bring them (the parties in a dispute about some land) to an agreement. Then was I one of the men who were nominated for the purpose . . . When we had brought them to an agreement, Chart. Th. 170, 6–35. (2) *to satisfy a person in a matter of doubt or difficulty*:—Sēme ic ðē recene ymb ða wrætlican wiht, Salm. Kmb. 504; Sal. 252.

III. with acc. of thing, *to settle a dispute*:—Hī sace sēmaþ, sibbe gelæraþ, Exon. Th. 334, 22; Gn. Ex. 20. IIII. used intransitively, *to arbitrate, bring about agreement*:—Nān sacu ðe betwex preostan sī ne beo gecscoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora āgene gefēran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, ðær mōtan frēond sēman, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. v. ge-sēman; sōm.

sēmend, sēmend, es; m. One who brings about agreement between parties in a dispute, an arbitrator, umpire:—Ðæt hý ealle gemænnum

handum of ægðere mægþe on ānum wæpne ðam sēmente syllaþ, ðæt cyninges munde stānde, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Ymb .iii. niht gesēcæn hiom sēmend, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 18. v. preceding word.

sēmostre, semian, semle. v. seāmostre, seomian, symble.

semnendlice; adv. By chance, fortuitously:—Semnendlice fortuito, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 10; 80, 40: fortuis, 84, 78.

semninga, senap. v. samnunga, senep.

senatus the senate, senators. The treatment of this word in the translation of Orosius is somewhat exceptional. The Latin form senatus occurs in the nom. and acc., but in the former senatas, senatum, and in the latter senatum, senatos are also used; in the gen. senatuses, senatusa are found, and in the dat. senatum; in every case but one (?) the word is plural.

The Latin senator is also used, though the word witan is generally employed to denote the senators:—Sceoldon ealle hira senatus (senatas, Bos. 43, 5) cuman . . . sceoldon hira senatus (-as) rīdan, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 24, 28. Ealle heora senatus senatores, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 19. Ealle ða senatus omnis senatus, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 13. Ðā wolde ān (woldan, Bos. 70, 36) senatus hiene āweorpan . . . Ðā bād his fæder ðæt ða senatum (altered to senatus in other MSS.) forgeāfen ðam suna ðone gylt, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14–16. Se consul bād ðætte senatus him fultum sealdon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 22. Ða senatus him hæfden ða dæd forboden . . . Ne mehten ða senatus nēanne consul under him findan, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7–10. Būton his āgnum fultume and būton ðara senatuses, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 1. Hē forneah nānne ðara senatusa ne lēt cucne plurimos senatorum ad mortem coegit, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (Cf. Ðara senatorum xxxv triginta quinque senatores, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23; 6, 14; Swt. 268, 28.) Hē sende tō ðām senatum ðæt hē ðæt irre gesette wið hiē, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 26; 2, 6; Swt. 88, 12. Hē hit sæde ðām senatum, ða wurdon hiē alle wið hiene widerwearde senatus indignatione motus, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 25; 5, 12; Swt. 244, 16. Romulus gesette senatum, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Ðēh hē hit wið ða senatus hæle, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē sette senatus, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 28. Ðæt hē spræce wið ða senatos (-us other MSS.), 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29; 4, 13; Swt. 210, 16; 5, 5; Swt. 226, 16.

sencan; p. te; pp. ed. I. to sink (trans.), plunge, immerse:—Wæs his gewuna ðæt hē hine on ðam stræme seute solebat in flumine supermeantibus undis immergi, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. II. to submerge, flood with water:—Abraham wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sīnum fyre(?)sencan mæges dreore (flood the pile with his son's blood), Cd. Th. 176, 4; Gen. 2906. Ne biþ flōd tō sencende (tō stencende (?) dissipans) ða eorþan, Gen. 9, 11. [Forte reauin hire bodi and i þea sea senchen, Jul. 79, 1. Goth. saggkwjan: O. Sax. be-senkian: O. H. Ger. sencan mergere: Icel. sökkva.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sencan.

sendan; p. sende; pp. sended, send to send, cause to go. I. where the object is a living thing, (1) *to send after (after)*, on an errand, for a purpose, despatch:—Ic sende ærendracan tō mīnum hlāforde, Gen. 32, 5. Ic eow sende swā swā sceap gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmb. 10, 16. Hē sent ærendracan, Lk. Skt. 14, 32. God sendeþ his engla gāstas tō ærendwrecum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 14. Hē ūsic sendeþ ðæt wē sōðfæstra mōd oncyrran, Exon. Th. 261, 34; Jul. 325. Ða twegen leorningcnihtas ðe Crist sende æfter ðam assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 23. Ða sendon hī him hyra leorningcnihtas tō, Mt. Kmb. 22, 16. Gif ðū wylt hine mid ūs sendan, Gen. 43, 4. Hē mē on disne sið sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 460, 35; Hö. 27. Se ðe englas gehēt wið mē tō sendenne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 26. Fram Gode hē is send, 247, 19. Oþ ðæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge tō ðære ðe ðū sendest eart, 233, 28. Hē sende (?) wæs tō hādianne, and Wilfrēþ on Gallia rice tō hādianne sended wæs, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 12, 13. Ðā wæs culufre sended, Cd. Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. Ealle Drihtnes apostolas beoþ sende ðē tō bebyrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 137, 27. (2) with a sense of compulsion or violence, *to send to prison, into exile, etc.*:—Se ðec on wrac sendeþ, Cd. Th. 251, 26; Dan. 569. Se ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan witebrōgan, Elen. Kmb. 1858; El. 931. Hē hine on fyr and on wæter sende, Mk. Skt. 9, 22. Wē iii hæfdon cnihtas gebunden in fyres leóman, nū ic ðær iii men sende tō siðe (cf. geseo tō siðe in the version given, Cd. Th. 242, 8; Dan. 416), Exon. Th. 196, 16; Az. 175. Ðara ðe hē of hleo sende, Cd. Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Hiē mē sendon on ðis carcarn, Blickl. Homl. 237, 31. Hē wile ða sūla sendan on ēce witu, 95, 4; 125, 2. Wē wæron on dysne wræcsiþ sende, 23, 6.

II. where the object is not a living creature, *to send a message, present, help, etc.*:—Ðū senst ūrne hlāf dæghwamlice, Hy. 7, 68. Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 22; Gū. 292. Meotud monnum ðæleþ, sylþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spæde, 293, 23; Crā. 5. Sende ic Wyllingum ealde mādmas, Beo. Th. 946; B. 471. Ðē sende God ðas helpe, Cd. Th. 33, 15; Gen. 520. Sende ða his bēne fore bearn Godes, Andr. Kmb. 3224; An. 1615. Sendon hira bēne fore bearn Godes, 2055; An. 1030. Þinga gehwylces ðara ðe ðū mē sendan wylle tō cunnunge, Exon. Th. 453, 32; Hy. 4, 23. Ærendgewrit suelle hit from ūs send siē, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 18.

III. *to send, move to a place of rest, put, lay*:—Ic sende mīne hōnd on ðas fæmnan I will lay my hand on this woman, Shrn. 130, 27. Ðū sāwle sendest into ðam flæsce, Hy. 7, 4. Ðonne se wæstm hine forþbringþ, sōna hē sent his

sicol, Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Sumum wordlafe sendep on his mōdes gemynd Exon. Th. 41, 32; Cri. 664. In eorþan fæpm sendaþ lichoman, 231, 12; Ph. 488. Ælmihtig eacenne gäst in sefan sende, Cd. Th. 246, 28; Dan. 486; Beo. Th. 3688; B. 1842. Hié sendon rāp on his sweoran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Ðæt on done hālgan handa sendan fæderas ūsse, Elen. Kmbi. 912; El. 457. Uton sendon rāp on his swyran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 10.

IV. with a stronger sense of motion, to send a missile, cast lots, throw, hurl:—(a) Ðonne sceotend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. 'Nū, anlicnes, sænd mycel wæter þurh þinne mūþ. Sió onlicnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ, Blickl. Homl. 245, 20-24. Gūpfrecan gāras sendon in heardra gemang, Judth. Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. Hié sendon hlot him betweonum, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Send ðe nyþer of disse heānesse, 27, 12. Ðā hēt ic feā stræla sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on done sceoppa, Lk. Skt. 21, 1. Sendende hyra nett on ða sē, Mt. Kmbi. 4, 18. Seó stræl wæs sendeþ, Blickl. Homl. 199, 22. (b) of the operations of Nature, to send rain, fire, etc.:—Drihten sende regn, Cd. Th. 82, 33; Gen. 1371. Him brego engla wylmhāne lig tō wræce sende, 156, 6; Gen. 2584. God eāstan sende leóhtne leóman, Judth. Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 190. Sceold hē sendan þunras and lýgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ic sendan gefrægn wegles aldor swef of heofonum, Cd. Th. 153, 17; Gen. 2540. (c) to send punishment, pestilence, etc.:—Drihten sende on hié mārān wræce, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Ðæt God wolde sendan hungor and ādla on manna ceāp, Wulfst. 209, 28.

V. to send forth, emit a sound:—Heofenfugas sendaþ stefne mycle *dabunt voces suas*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. VI. where the object is not expressed, to send a message or a messenger. (1) to or after (tō, after) a person or thing, to send for (æfter):—Hēr sende se cyng tō ðam here, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 20; 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Ðā sende se cing æfter ðam scypon, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. Ðā sende se cyng æfter eallon his witan, 1048; Erl. 178, 13. Hié sendon on Perse æfter Conone, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19. Ðā sendon hié on Affrice tō Cartaginenses æfter fultume, 4, 1; Swt. 160, 2. Ðæt hié tō Rōme sendon tō ðam pāpan, Blickl. Homl. 205, 19. (2) where the person or thing sent to or for is not stated:—Hié sendon geond eall ðæt land, and brohton tō him ealle untrume, Mt. Kmbi. 14, 35. [Goth. sandjan: O. Frs. senda: O. Sax. sendian: O. H. Ger. sentan: Icel. senda.] v. ā-, āgēn-, fore-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-sendan.

sendep, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. v. scendan. sendlic, adj. To be sent:—Ða sendlican gebrōdra on wege *dirigendi fratres in viam*, R. Ben. Interl. 113, 4.

sendness, e; f. A sending, dismissal:—Sendnessa *missarum* (Low Latin *missa dimissio*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 71: 80, 70.

senep (-ap, -op), es; m. Mustard:—Senep *sinapis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 47. Senap, 69, 20. On ða gelicnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tō inwisan, Lchdm. ii. 184, 22. Gelic senepes corne, Mt. Kmbi. 13, 31; Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Senepes sæd, Mk. Skt. 4, 31; Lchdm. ii. 20, 11. Mid sinope gnide, 186, 6. Gerēnodne senep, 184, 9: 20, 22. [Goth. *sinapis* (gen.): O. H. Ger. *senaf*: Ger. *senf*.]

senep-sæd, es; n. Mustard-seed:—Nim senepsæd, Lchdm. iii. 88, 15. sengan; p. de; p. ed To singe, scorch:—Gýme eac swā ðæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtsýwýn wel behwoefe, sencege, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [Chauc. *senge*; pp. *seind*: Prompt. Parv. *sengiñ ustulare*: O. Frs. *senga*: M. H. Ger. *sengen*: Du. *zengen*: cf. Icel. *sangr burnt*, scorched; *sengja a singed taste*.] v. be-sengan, unbesenged; singan.

senian, senn, senop, seó (pron.), seó (verb), v. seguan, synn, seonop, se, si.

seó; gen. seón, seó; acc. seón, seó; f. m. (?) The pupil, apple of the eye:—Seó *pupilla* vel *pupula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 1: 64, 40: *papilla, papula*, 282, 53, 54. Seó sceal in eágan, Exon. Th. 341, 8; Gen. Ex. 123. Ðæs (ðære?) seó hringe *circulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 72. Hē heold hig swā his eágan seón (*quasi pupillam oculi sui*), Deut. 32, 10: Ps. Spl. 16, 9. Seán, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. Sión, Kent. Gl. 177. Swylce hē hrepe ða seó mīnes eágan, Homl. Th. i. 390, 15: 516, 23. Seón *pupillae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 8. Seóna *pupillarum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 28. Sión *pupillis*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. Seóum, lxxiv, 73. [O. H. Ger. *seha* (acc. *sehun*, *sehe*, n. pl. *seha*, *sehun*, v. Grff. vi. 123) *pupilla, acies*.]

seóbgende, v. seófian.

seóco; adj. Sick, ill. I. of bodily infirmity or disease:—Sum seóc man *quidam languens*, Jn. Skt. 11, 1. Se is seóc *infirmatur*, 3. Hē seóc wæs *infirmatur*, 6. Seóc hē biþ ðe tō seldan icetþ, Exon. Th. 340, 16; Gn. Ex. 111. Seonobennum seóc, 328, 17; Vy. 19: Beo. Th. 5473; B. 2740: 5800; B. 2904. Gif mon sý ðære healfðædan ādle seóc, Lchdm. ii. 284, 31. Seó lānge mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Swā swā lāca gewuna is ðonne hió seócene (siócene, Cott. MS.) mon gesióp, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 26. Ða ðe on säre seóce lāgun, Exon. Th. 83, 15; Cri. 1356. Feóllon wergend bennum seóce, Cd. Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. Seóca manna hīs *nosocomium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 52. Ofer seóce (*aegrotos*) hī hyra handa settap and hī beóp hāle, Mk. Skt. 16, 18. ¶ used as a noun:—þurh his hreþunge beóp geþrangode ða unstrangan seócan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 54.

II. of moral disease:—Hæðne wæron begen, synnum seóce, Exon. Th. 246, 21; Jul.

65. Gif hē his seócum ðæt is synfullum dædum ealle lācnunge gegearwade si *morbis eorum actionibus universa fuerit cura exhibita*, R. Ben. 11, 5.

III. of mental disquiet, sick at heart, ill at ease, sad:—Ne beó ðū on sefan tō seóc, Exon. Th. 166, 29; Gū. 1050. Seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Ic dysne sang siðgeómor fand on seócum sefan, Apstls. Kmbi. 3; Ap. 2. Wēna mē ðīne seóce gedýdon, Exon. Th. 380, 26; Rā. 1, 14. [Laym. seoc, seac, sec, sæc: O. Frs. seoc, sec: A. R. sec, sic: Chauc. sek, sik; Wick. seek, siik: Aenb. zik: Prompt. Parv. seek: Goth. siuks: O. Sax. seok, siok, siak: O. Frs. siak, siek: O. H. Ger. sioh, siuh, sieh: Ger. siech: Icel. sjúkr.] v. bræc-, brægen-, deófol-, ellen-, fefer-, feónd-, feorh-, fylle-, gebræc-, gewit-, headu-, lifer-, lim-, milte-, móð-, mōn-, mōnaþ-, morgen-, scín-, wæter-, wamb-, wan-, wit-seóc.

seócan to seek, v. secan.

seócan (?), adj. Troubled with sickness:—On ðas seócan (seócan?) tīd in this time of sickness, Exon. Th. 166, 11; Gū. 1041.

seóclian, v. síclian.

seócnness, e; f. Sickness, illness, disease:—Ðæt God wolde sendan ærest hungor and ādla on manna ceāp, ær ðæt fyr cōme on heó, and heó mid mislicre seócnness æt niannum genyman, Wulfst. 209, 30. v. deóful-, fylle-, lifer-, móð-, mōnaþ-, ofer-, wæter-seócnness.

seóð, es; m. A money-bag, purse, pouch:—Seóð *marsupium* vel *mar-sippa* (cf. *marsupium* a purse, 197, 16), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 65: 83, 12. Kyninga seóð *fiscus*, ii. 39, 80. Ðā ic eow sende bütan seóde (*sacculo*) and codde . . . Se ðe hæfþ seóð gelice nime codd, Lk. Skt. 22, 35, 36. Seóðas *marcupia*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 9. Sióðas, 84, 37. Ðæt feoh ðæt hī hæfdon on heora seóðum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 262. Seóðas *loculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 22: 74, 18. Wyrcaþ seóðas (seáðas, Rush.: seúdo, Lind. *saculos*) ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Seádo *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. Seóðas, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. [Icel. *sjóðr* a money-bag: cf. O. H. Ger. *siut sutura*.]

-seóðan, v. ā-seóðan.

seóð-cist, e; f. A coffer:—Seóðcist (seóð, cist?) *loculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 46. Seóðcyst, 52, 23.

seódu, seofa, seofan, seofen, v. sidu, sefa, seofon.

seófian, señian, sýfian; p. ode. I. trans. To lament, complain of:—His sylfes earfoþu hē seófaþ tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 3, arg. Gilleþ geómorlice and his gyn sēfaþ, Salm. Kmbi. 536; Sal. 267. Hē seófoðe his ungelimp tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 7, arg. 3, arg. Hleahrot ælgedon sorge seófedon laughter they laid aside, woes they bewailed, Exon. Th. 116, 2; Gū. 201. Ne forlæt hē nō ða seófunga ðæt hē ne seófige his eorþma *humanum miseram haud ideo genus cesset flere querelas*, Bt. 7, 4; Bt. 22, 29. Sege mē hwæder ðū mid rihte mæge seófian (siófian, Cott. MS.) ðina unsælþa *poterisne de infortunio jure causari*? 10; Fox 28, 8. Ðonne hī sceoldan hiora sār siófian, ðonne grymetodan hī, 38, 1; Fox 194, 35; Met. 26, 82. Ongan siðfæt seófian, sār cwānian, Exon. Th. 274, 22; Jul. 537. Synna bemānan and sārlice sýfian (sif-, seóf-), Wulfst. 133, 14. Hū Boetius his sār seófiende wæs, Bt. tit. 2; Fox x, 4. ¶ with cognate accusative:—Seó seófung ðe ðū siófoðost the complaint you made, 41, 3; Fox 246, 26.

II. intrans. To lament, complain of (be, ymbe):—Hwæt (uhy) seófast ðū wið mē *quid igitur ingemiscis*? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14. Hī seófaþ be heora feóndum, Ps. Th. 10, arg. Be Iudan Scarioth hē seófoðe tō Drihtne, 3, arg. Seófæde, seófæde † (ge)mānde *ingemescens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 12. Ceare seófedun ymb heortan, Exon. Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Ða ongunnon ða hiwan seófian be ðære untrumnyse *cum familiares de infirmitate quereretur*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Ne sceal hē sýfian (seófian, MS. T.) ne mānan ymb woruldspēda *ne causetur de minore substantia*, R. Ben. 14, 13. Seófiende wæs *maerens erat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 22. Be ðam Dryhten siófigende cwæð unde *Dominus queritur dicens*, Past. 48, 3; Swt. 369, 4. Seéal ic siófigende wōpe gewæged wreccæ giómor sār cwīðas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 2.

III. uncertain:—Sýfaþ causatur, i. *querelatur, causam dicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 10. Seófæde causavit, 130, 11. Sýfiende *cupide*, i. *avare*, 137, 36, 64. Seóbgendum *querulis*, 106, 9. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *süftön gemere, ingemiscere, suspirare*: Ger. *seufzen*.]

seofon, sýfon; when used without a following noun it is declined, nom., acc. seofone; g. seofona; d. seofonum. Seven, (1) as adjective:—Mid his wæron seofun (-on, MS. A.) gebrōðru, Mt. Kmbi. 22, 25. Ða seofon gōðan gear, Gen. 41, 53. His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. Seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbi. 1385; El. 694. On ðam seofon wæstmbeāron gearum, Gen. 41, 47. Hē ābād oðre seofon dagas, 8, 10. Hē him tō genymþ seofun (-en, MS. A.: seofona, Lind.: siofun, Rush.) oðre gāstas, Mt. Kmbi. 12, 45. (2) without a following noun:—Ðā nam se þrida hig, and swā ealle seofone (-ene, MS. A.: seofono, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 31. Ealle seofone (-en, MS. A.: -an, MS. B.: ða seofona, Lind.: ða siofune, Rush.) hī hæfdon, Mk. Skt. 12, 22. Hwylces ðara seofona biþ ðæt wif, 12, 23. Hwylces ðæra sufona (seofena, MS. A.: of ðæm seofonum, Lind.: ðara siofuna, Rush.), Mt. Kmbi. 22, 28. Ðā com seofona sum, Andr. Kmbi. 2623; An. 1313. Mid feawum brōðrum, ðæt is seofonum oððe eahtum, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567,

4. Ðū seofone genim tudra gehwilces, Cd. Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Geseh hē hyrdas standan seofone ætsomne, Andr. Kmbl. 1987; An. 996. Syfone, Beo. Th. 6235; B. 3122. [Goth. sibun: O. Sax. sibun: O. Frs. saven, sign: O. H. Ger. sibun: Icel. sjau.]

seofon-feald; *adj.* *Sevenfold*:—Seofonfeald wracu biþ sealde for Cain and hundseofontig seofonfeald for Lamech, Gen. 4, 24. Hē onbryrt fīre mōd mid seofonfealde gife, Homl. Th. i. 326, 12. Gylde seofonfealde wrace, Ps. Th. 78, 13; Gen. 4, 15. Him ofer wacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

seofonfealdlice; *adv.* *Sevenfold, seven times*:—Geclāsnad seofenfealdlice *purgatum septuplum*, Ps. Surt. 11, 7: 78, 12.

seofon-leāfe, an; *f.* *Seven-leaves, setfoil*; *potentilla tormentilla*:—Seofenleāfe. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man *epitafilon* and ðdru naman *septifolium* nemneþ and eac sūme men seofenleāfe, Lchdm. i. 232, 1-3. [Cf. O. H. Ger. sibun-blat *heptaphyllon*.]

seofon-nihte; *adj.* *Seven days old*:—Se .vii. nihta mōna is gōd on tō fixiane, Lchdm. iii. 178, 13. On .vii. nihte mōnan, 178, 9.

seofon-stirre, es; *n.* *The Pleiades*:—Sifunsterre (sibun-) *pliadas*, Txts. 86, 762. [Cf. O. H. Ger. sibun-stirni, -stirri, es; *n.* *pliades, orion*: Ger. sieben-gestirn: Icel. sjau-stirni; *n.* *The Pleiades*.]

seofonteopa, -teopa *seventeenth*:—Se was seofonteogea fram Agust- to, Bd. 1, 5; S. 470, 6. Ðý seofonteopa dæge, 3, 24; S. 557, 12. On ðone seofonteopa dæge ðæs mōnþes, Gen. 7, 11. Seofontegðan, Shrn. 91, 32.

-seofontig. v. hund-seofontig.

seofon-tine *seventeen*:—Æfter seofentýnum nihtgerimes, Menol. Fox 50; Men. 25. Hē lyfode seofentýne gēr, Gen. 47, 28. Seofontýne, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

seofontine-nihte; *adj.* *Seventeen days old*:—On .xvii. nihte mōne, Lchdm. iii. 180, 7.

seofon-wintre; *adj.* *Seven years old*:—Mid ðý ic wæs seofonwintre *cum essem annorum septem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 21. Ic wæs syfanwintre, Beo. Th. 4847; B. 2428. Ðā ðā hē syfonwintre wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 5. [Icel. sjau-vetra *seven years old*.]

seofopa *seventh*:—Tō ðære seofopan (ðio seofunda, Lind.: ðý siof- unda, Rush.) tide, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Op ðone seofopan (tō ðæm seofunda, Lind.: siofund, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. On ðone seofepan dæg, Gen. 2, 2.

seofopa bran. v. sifeþu.

seofung, e; *f.* *Lamenting, complaining, complaint*:—Hwī biþ elles swelc seofung and swelc ðomas *unde forenses querimoniae*? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. Dis is seō ðalme siofung ðe ðū longe siofodost (siofodes, Cott. MS.) *vetus haec est querela*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 25. Ne beo ðū tō ceástful; of ursunge wyrt seofung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Ic ne mæg ādreðhan ðine seofunga for ðam lytan ðe ðū forlure, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Forlætan ða seofunga his eornþa *miseras fugare querelas*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 20; Met. 16, 7. v. sār-seofung; seofian.

seohhe, an; *f.* *A strainer*:—Seohhe *colatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 52. Man sceal habban seohhan, Anglia ix. 264, 18. [A mylke sye *colum*, Prompt. Parv. 79, note 1. A sigh-clout, Halliwell Dict. (*under sie*). Sye-dish a *milk-strainer*, E. D. S. Pub. country words, 6. Cf. O. H. Ger. siha *colum, colatorium*: Ger. seche: Icel. siā a *strainer*.] v. seōn to strain, seohthe.

seoh-tor[r] (?), es; *m.* *A look-out place* (?):—Ofer ðone cnol tō ðæn seohthe (-torre?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 14.

seohthe, sihtre, an; *f.* *A pipe through which a small stream is directed, a drain*:—Andlang seohtran, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 11. Tō ðære reādan sihttran, 296, 28. In wētan sihttran (cf. sice, 382, 7); of ðam wētan sice, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10. Ad locum qui dicitur hyslan seohtra, 373, 12.

seol, seolc, seolcan, seolcen, seolc-wyrm, seolf. v. seolh, seoluc, ā-seolcan, seolucen, seoluc-wyrm, self.

seolfor, siolufr, silofr, sylfor (-er, -ur), es; *n.* *Silver*:—Seolfor *argentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 52. Seolfer, i. 85, 7. Seolfor, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Feower hund scillinga seolfres, Gen. 23, 16. Fiftig yntsenas seolfres, Deut. 22, 29. Hwites seolfres, Jos. 7, 21. Silofres, Salm. Kmbl. 62, MS. B.; Sal. 31. Silofres (siolofres, Cott. MSS.), Past. 37; Swt. 269, 4. Tō silofre, Swt. 266, 20. Ic sealde siolfor (sylofr, Cott. MSS.), 48; Swt. 369, 6. Silofr, Swt. 368, 20. Hwitan seolfre bētan, Cd. Th. 165, 14; Gen. 2731. Sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 4; Rā. 15, 2. Næbbe gē seolfer (sulfer, Lind.: sylfur, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 9. Wēnst ðū ðæt wē ðines hlāfordes seolfor stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Sealde him tō bōte gangende feoh and glād seolfor, Cd. Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. [Goth. silubr: O. Frs. selover, selver, silver: O. Sax. silubar, silobar: O. H. Ger. silabar, silbar: Icel. silfr.] v. cwic-seolfor.

seolfor-fæt, es; *n.* *A vessel of silver*:—Seolforfatum *argenteis vasis*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 21. [O. H. Ger. silbar-faz. Cf. Icel. silfr-bolli, and many similar cpds.]

seolfor-gewiht, es; *m.* *Silver-weight, the scale of weight by which silver is weighed*, where the pound is of sixteen ounces:—Se sester seal wegan twā pund be sylfyrgewiht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. v. sester, II.

seolfor-hammen; *adj.* *Silver-coated*:—Ænne seolforhammenne blæd-horn, Chart. Th. 559, 24.

seolfor-hilt; *adj.* *Silver-hilted*:—Ic geann mīnon bræder ānes seolfer-hiltes swurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 10. Ðæs seolferhiltan swurdes ðe Ulf-cytel āhte, 559, 13.

seolfor-hilted; *adj.* *Silver-hilted*:—Twā seolforhilted sword, Chart. Th. 544, 4.

seolfor-smip, es; *m.* *A silver-smith, worker in silver*:—Seolforsmip *argentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 31. Seolfersmip, 47, 13. Ic hæbbe smipas . . . seolforsmip *habeo fabros . . . argentarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [O. H. Ger. silbar-smid: Icel. silfr-smiðr.]

seolfor-stycces, es; *m.* *A piece of silver, a coin*:—Ðæt þritig seolfor-sticca *the thirty pieces of silver (given to Judas)*, Anglia xi. 8, 3.

seolfren, seolfren, seolfren, silfren, sylfren, syliren; *adj.* *Silvern*, of silver:—Sylfren sinc, Met. 21, 21. Glāsen fæt on seolfrene racente-āge, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. In seolfren fæt belūcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. Hafap silfren (seolfren, MS. B.) leāf, Salm. Kmbl. 129; Sal. 64. Nim mīnne sylfrenan læfyl, Gen. 44, 2: Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Seolferne *silver coins*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 2. Sylfrenu (selfrenu, Cott. MS.) fatu, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. Ða seolfrenan stānas, 34, 8; Fox 144, 31. Sweopum seolfrynnum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Sylfrenum, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 30. Ne wyrce gē sylfrene godas, Ex. 20, 23: 3, 22. [Goth. silubrains: O. Frs. selvirm: O. Sax. silubrin: O. H. Ger. silbarin.]

seolfrian. v. be-, ofer-seolfrian.

seolh; *gen.* *seoles*; *m.* *A seal, sealgh, selcht* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *sea-calf*:—Seolh focca, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 81: *bromus marinus*, i. 22, 54: *focus*, 281, 58. Seol foca, 55, 79: *focus*, ii. 38, 48. Ðæs wyrt on-sænde seolh ofer sæs hryge, Lchdm. iii. 34, 15. Of seoles hýde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 18. Sioles, 18, 23. Seolas *vituli marini*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. [O. H. Ger. selah: Icel. selr.]

seolh-bæp, es; *n.* *The seal's bath, the sea* (cf. fises, ganotes bæp):—Mec wind wide bæf ofer seolhbæp, Exon. 392, 21; Rā. 11, 11.

seolh-wæd (?), -wæð (?), es; *n.* *The seal's ford, path, the sea*:—Hiō on ýðum æðelinga wunn ofer seolhwadu (-wadu?, -paðu?) geseōn mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 3424; An. 1716. Cf. *preceding word* and mearc-wæð, -wæd.

seolh-ýða (?); *pl.* *The waves where the seal swims*:—Oferswam ða sioleða (sioýða? cf. flōða, holma begang. Or (?) sioleþ still water. Cf. Goth. ana-silan: Swed. dial. sil still water. v. Heyne's note) bigong sunu Ecgeþeowes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367.

seolfren. v. seolfren.

seoluc (-oc), seolc, es; *m.* *Silk*:—Seolc *sericum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 2. Gōð geolo seoluc, Lchdm. ii. 10, 16: 106, 22. Seowa mid seolce fæste, smire mid ðære sealfie ær se seoloc rotige, 56, 7-8: 358, 25. Heora wæða sioleoce sioowan, Mt. 8, 24. Gyf man mæte ðæt hē seoluc oððe godweh hæbbe, Lchdm. iii. 174, 29. [Icel. silki. From Latin *sericum* (?). But see Kluge, Etymol. Wörterb. under *seide*.]

seolucen, seolcen; *adj.* *Silken, of silk*:—Seolcen *bombicinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 72. Siolcen, ii. 11, 67: 75, 74. Seolcen gegerla *bombicinum*, 126, 50. Seolcen āb *tramasericum*, i. 40, 4. Seolce[n] hygele *platum*, 40, 38. Silcen *serica*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 37. Seolocenra hrægla, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. v. eal-seolcen.

seoluc-wyrm, es; *m.* *A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Seolcwyrn, i. 24, 6: 40, 1.

seomian, siomian, semian; *p.* *ode To rest*. (1) *to remain suspended, to hang, to lower* as a cloud:—Hit bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ stēap, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Deorc deapscia seomade *the dark shadow of death hung over them*, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Sum sceal on galgan ridan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Mæst seal on ceole segegyrd seomian *the mast shall be fixed in a boat and the yard hang from it*, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Hē siomian geseah segn, Beo. Th. 5527; B. 2767. Geseah deorc gesweorc semian, Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. (2) *to remain supported, to lie so as to press, lie heavily, lie securely*:—Se wong seomaþ eādig and onund, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wīr ymbe ðone wælgim, 400, 19; Rā. 21, 3. Seomaþ sorgcearig *lies troubled*, 285, 4; Jul. 709. Hē siomian in sorg-um seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1384; El. 694. Flota stille bād, seomode on sole scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Heō on wrace seomodon, Cd. Th. 5, 15; Gen. 72. Him on healfa gehwam hettend seomedon mægen oððe merestream *on each side of them lay foes pressing, the Egyptian force or the Red Sea*, 191, 4; Exod. 209. Ðær ic seomian wāt ðinne siegbrōðor *I know thy brother lies in prison there*, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183.

seō-mint, *plant name, altea vel viscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 12. v. sē-minte.

seōn to be:—See esse, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11. v. eom, sī.

seōn; *p.* *seah*, *pl.* *sāwon*, *sægon*, *sēgon*; *pp.* *sewen*, *sawen*. I. *to see with the eyes*, (1) *with acc.*:—Oft ic wig seō, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rā. 6, 3. Ic seah wundorlice wiht, 495, 1; Rā. 84, 1. Ne seah ic medudreām mārān, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Hī wuldres þegn eāgum

sāwon, Andr. Kmbl. 3355; An. 1681. Ðæs ðe (hiū) ælða bearn eāgum sāwe, Exon. Th. 493, 7; Rā. 81, 26. Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920: 2735; B. 1365: Od. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084. (2) *with acc. and infin.*—Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrōðor, Exon. Th. 394, 10; Rā. 14, 1: 400, 1; Rā. 20, 1: 414, 29; Rā. 33, 3: 434, 15; Rā. 52, 1. (3) *with acc. and predicative adj. or participle*:—Hý grim helle fyr gearo tō wite andweard seóp, Exon. Th. 78, 8; Cri. 1271. Ne seah ic elpeōðige mōðglican, Beo. Th. 678; B. 336. Hý God upstige eāgum sēgum, Exon. Th. 34, 3; Cri. 536. (4) *with clause*:—Hý on ða clānan seóp, hū hī blissiaþ, Exon. 79, 6; Cri. 1286: Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717.

II. *to see, to visit*:—Nānig cēpa ne seah (geseah, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13) ellendne wearod nondum nova litora viderat hospes, Met. 8, 29. Hāt in gān seón sibbedriht, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387. Uton æfstan seón and sēcan searogeþrac, 6195; B. 3102.

III. *metaph.*:—Hē heān gewāt deāþwíc seón, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275.

III. *to see, perceive, discern, understand*:—Ic seó ðē, ðæt is, ðæt ic ongite ðinne willan būtan tweón, Ps. Th. 5, 3. Sōðfæst blissap, ðonne hē sīþ hū ða ārleasan ealle forweardap, 57, 9. Sioh nū sylfa ðē, hū ðec heofones cyning gesēceþ, Exon. Th. 4, 27; Cri. 59. Sēh ðe ecce, Ps. Surt. 32, 18: 38, 6. Sīh ðē, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 16, 27: 24, 25, 26. Wēnaþ ða dysgan, ðæt ælc mon sié blind swā hī sint, and ðæt nān mon ne mæge seón (gesíon, Cott. MS.) ðæt hī gesíon ne māgon, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21.

IV. *to see (as in to see death), to experience*:—Mec ongan hreōwan ðæt moncynnes tudor sceolde mǣnwealm seón, Exon. Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Mordorleān seón, 98, 24; Cri. 1612. Hē forþ gewāt metodscraft seón he died, Cd. Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: B. 2364; B. 1180.

V. *with prepositions, to look at, on*:—On ðæt ða folc seóp, Exon. Th. 80, 2; Cri. 1301. Seóp on ēce gewyrht, 448, 29; Dōm. 61. Ealle synd gedrēfede ðe hī on sióp conturbati sunt omnes qui videbant eos, Ps. Th. 63, 8. Secg seah on unleoðe, Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. Folc tō sēgon, 2849; B. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 2208; El. 1105. Ðær hī tō sēgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1422; An. 711: Exon. Th. 260, 3; Jul. 291. Sēgon, 31, 14; Cri. 495. Hī cōmon on ðæt wundor seón, Cd. Th. 261, 25; Dan. 731. Fægre leomu on tō seōne, Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. [Goth. sailwan: O. Sax. sehan: O. Frs. sīa: O. H. Ger. sehan: Icel. sjá.] v. be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, ymb-seón.

seón (*from sīhan*); *p. säh, pl. sigon*; *pp. sigen* (cf. león), seowen (v. ā-seowen, Lchdm. ii. 26, 11), siwen (v. ā-siwen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 14), seón (v. bi-seón, Exon. Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088).

I. *trans. To strain, filter*:—Siid excolat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 71. Seóh þurh clāþ, Lchdm. ii. 24, 1: iii. 14, 18.

II. *intrans. To run as a sore, ooze, trickle*:—Manegum men liþseáu sýþh, Lchdm. ii. 132, 10. Ðæt se læce sceolde āscēotan ðæt geswell; ðā dyde hē swā, and ðær säh üt wyrms, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Wið seōndre exe, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. Wið seōndum geallan, Lchdm. ii. 314, 7, 10. Wið seōndum ómum, 102, 9. Eal ðæt folc wæs on blædran and ða wæron berstende and ða worms üt siōnde (ulcera manantia), Ors. i. 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mid þornene crune his heaued was icruned, swa þet þet rede blod seh ut on iwulche half, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 12. Synnege or cleusnyge colacio, colatura, Prompt. Parv. 455. I syc mylke, Cath. Ang. 339, n. 3. Halliwell gives sie as a word still in use in Derbyshire. O. H. Ger. sīhan colare, excolare, liquare: Ger. seihau: Icel. sīa to strain.] v. ā-, ge-seón; seohhe, sīgan.

seón; seondon, -seond. v. sīn, wite-, wundor-seón; sind, ā-seonod. seonop, sionop, senop, sinop, synop (-aþ-, -od), es; m. A synod, council, meeting:—Sinop sinodus, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 76.

I. mostly used of the councils of the Christian Church:—Seonod (sinop) was æt Aclæa, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6. Wæs senop (sinop, MS. E.) æt Heortforda, 673; Erl. 56, 2: 822; Erl. 62, 13. Hēr wæs geflitfullc senop æt Cealchýpe, 785; Erl. 56, 7. Se hālgā sinop, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 41. Æfter calles sinopes dōme, 3, 7; S. 530, 35. Be ðam sinope se wæs geworden on ðam felda se wæs genemend Hæþfeld, 4, 17; S. 585, 7. On ðam miclan synop æt Grætanleāge, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. Eādmund cyning gesomnode micelne sinop tō Lundenbyrig ægðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcunda, L. Edm. E. poem.; Th. i. 244, 2. Gif preost sinop forbūge, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 44; Th. ii. 206, 16. Monega þeōda Cristes geleāfan onfengon; ðā wurdon monega senopas gegaderode, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 2. Ðās feowur sinopas (the councils of Nice, Ephesus, Constantinople, and Chalcedon), Wulfst. 270, 15.

II. in other senses:—Bædon ðæt eft oðer seonap wære (of the meeting between Augustine and the British Christians), Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 36. Tō sionope (the Council called by Constantine to enquire about the cross), Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. Hig tō ðæra Iudæa synope cōmon, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 31. Wile fæder engla seonop gehēgan Exon. Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493. [The word is borrowed also by O. Frs. and O. H. Ger.] v. bisceop-seonop, and following words.

seonop-bōc; f. A book containing the decrees of a synod:—Hiē on monegum senopum monegra menniscra misdæda bōte gesetton, and on monega senopbēc hý writon, hwær ānne dōm, hwær oðerne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 15.

seonop-dōm, es; m. The decree of a synod:—Seonopdōmas reccean, Elen. Kmbl. 1101; El. 552.

seonoplic; adj. Synodal, of a synod or meeting:—Ðā wæs sionoplic gemōt, Chart. Th. 70, 10. Ðære sinoplican dæde synodicae actionis, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 1. Mid sinoplicum stafum synodalibus literis, 4, 17; S. 585, 15.

seonop-stōw, e; f. A place for a synod or meeting, a place of assembly:—Sinapstōw conciliabulum, locus sinodalis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 19. Geseóp gē ðæt hē ærest tō ðære sinopstōwe (ad locum synodi) cymþ, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 9.

seonu, sionu, senu, sinu, synu; gen. seonwe, sine; weak forms also occur; f. A sinew, nerve, tendon:—Sionu nervus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 67. Sinu, i. 71, 42. Gif sin[o] scrince . . . and gif sino clæppette, Lchdm. ii. 6, 13-15. Ðā æthrān hē his sine on his þeo tetigit nervum femoris ejus, Gen. 32, 25. Healt for ðære sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) wunde, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 5. Gif man on sinwe besleā æt blōdlætan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 8. Gif mon ða grætan sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) forslēa, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 3. Gif ða smalan sinwe (synewan, MS. B.) mon forslēa, 76; Th. i. 100, 8. Nellap folc etan sine (nervum), Gen. 32, 32. Seonuwa [heóp] fortogene, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28: 50, 5. Seonowe onsprungon, Beo. Th. 1039; B. 817. Seonwe (sina, Soul Kmbl. 217), Exon. Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. Sionwe, Andr. Kmbl. 2849; An. 1427.

Senwe nerve, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 37. Sena, 65, 15. Sinu (-a þ), 44, 23. Gif sinwe sýn forcorfene, Lchdm. ii. 328, 5. Wið sina sære, i. 84, 10. Wið ðara sina bifunge, 104, 27. Sina togung, 136, 9. Syna, 136, 19. Sina getog, 356, 3. Seonowum beslitan, Exon. Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Seonowum (synum, Soul Kmbl. 123), 370, 20; Seel. 62. Mid rāpum of sinum geworhte nervicis funibus, Jud. 16, 7. Se lichama wæs geboren mid blōde and mid bānum, mid felle and mid sinum, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 19. Aræran of duste flæsc and bān, sina and fex, i. 236, 21. On ða sārān sinua, Lchdm. ii. 282, 6. For flæsc and for bān and for sinuwan, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 4. Sinuwa, Anglia xi. 101, 47. [O. Frs. sin(-e), sene, sin: O. H. Ger. senawa: Icel. sin; pl. sinar and sinur.] v. hōh-sinu.

seonu-ben[n], e; f. A wound or injury of a sinew:—Seonobennum seoc crippled, Exon. Th. 328, 17; Vy. 19. v. next word.

seonu-bend (þ), e; f. A bond made of sinews:—Siddan hine Nid-hād on nēde legde swoncre seonobende (Grein would read -benne, which is more in accordance with the story in the Edda, that Völund had the sinews of the knees cut: v. Thorpe's note on this passage, and his Northern Mythology, i. 86. For confusion of benne and bende see ben), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deor. 6. v. preceding word.

seonu-dolh, es; n. A wound of a sinew:—Benna weallaþ, seonodolg swātige, Andr. Kmbl. 2811; An. 1408.

seonu-wealt (sionu-, sinu-, sino-, sine-, sin-, syne-); adj. That may be always rolled, round:—Sinewealt gesceap volubile scema, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 18. Sionuualt torosa (teres?), ii. 122, 54. Sionewaltum conteriti (cum teriti?), 21, 56.

I. round, circular, cylindrical:—Sinewealt cleofa absida, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34. Sineweald wafungstede amphitheatrum, 37, 1. Sineweald trendel circulus, Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Se mōna went his hrige tō ðære sunnan, ðæt is, se sinewælt ende ðe ðær onlyht biþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 14. Ðæs sinewæltan hringes teretes(-is?) cycli, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 60. Timbredon men seonewalte (cf. cyrice is sinhwyrfel . . . seó is onferhæfðed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21) crune, Shr. 80, 37. Hæfde ðæt deór seonewalt heafod swelce mōna, Nar. 20, 27. Heó is leāfun sine-wealton, Lchdm. i. 290, 8, 18.

II. round, spherical, globular, of a building, having a concave roof or dome:—Seó heofon is sinewælt, Lchdm. iii. 232, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24. Sineweald cliuen rotundus, teres globus, Hpt. Gl. 446, 67. Corn sonuualt (the manna eaten in the desert), Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31, rubc. Hyre wyrttruma ys sinewælt the root is a bulb, Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Seó byrgen (Christ's tomb) is sinowalt hūs ācorfen of ānum stāne, Shr. 68, 35. Of sinuwalum cliwene ex teriti glomere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 20: 83, 19. Sinewæltum, Hpt. Gl. 494, 17. Wyrc hit sinewealt make it into a ball, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. Sinwealte swammas volvi, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. Heó hafap berian sinewælte, Lchdm. i. 276, 24. v. sin-, sin-hweorfol.

seonuwealtian to reel, not to stand firmly:—Sinewealtigan (wine-, Wrt.) vacillare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 48.

seonuwealtness, e; f. Roundness, circularity, sphericity:—Sine-wealtnes globositas, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 19. Ðære eorþan sinewealtnes the sphericity of the earth, Lchdm. iii. 258, 10. For ðære eorþan sinewealtness, 260, 11.

seonu-wind an artery:—Sinewind arteriae, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 29. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. sen-ādra arteria, nervus.] Cf. wind-ædre, sin-.

seordan, seordan (?); p. seard to violate:—Ne serd ðū oðres monnes wif non moechaberis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 27. [From (?) Scandinavian. Cf. Icel. serða stuprare: M. H. Ger. serte. See Altdeutsche Gespräche. Nachtrag vom W. Grimm, p. 18.]

seóslig; adj. Afflicted, troubled, vexed:—Se hālgā wer ælða gehwylces ðe hine seóslige sohtun hælde lic and sǣwle the holy man healed body and soul of all that in affliction sought him, Exon. Th. 157, 29; Gū. 899. Cf. sūsl.

-seópa. v. newe-seópa.

seóðan (? cf. seód, ā-seóðan?) *to put in a bag, wrap up*:—Bewind ðone æppel on weolcreáðum godwebbe, and seóð eft mid sceáte óðres godwebbes, and beheald ðæt ðes læcedóm ne hrine ne wáteres ne eorþan, Lchdm. i. 332, 5.

seóðpan; *p. seáþ, pl. sodon; pp. soden*. I. *to seethe, boil, cook in a liquid*:—Ic seóþe cogou, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 16. Gif ðú seóþest rúðan on ele, Lchdm. ii. 206, 23. Gif mon sýþ gárléac on henne broþe, Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Seóþ on wátere tó þriddan dæle, i. 72, 2. Seóþ on wine, 134, 4. Seóþaþ (*coquite*) eówerne mete beforan ðæs temples dura, Lev. 8, 31. Seóþe on strangum wíne, Lchdm. i. 142, 2. Seóþan ða þingc ðe tó seóþenne synd *coquere quae coquenda sunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 19.

II. *metaph. (1) with the idea of purification, to subject to a fiery ordeal, to try as with fire*:—Seóþeþ swearta lēg syune on forðónum . . . óþ ðæt hafaf ælðes leóma woruldwidnes wom forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 1; Cri. 995. Ðú mē sude mid ðam fyre monegra earfoþa swā swā gold igne ne examinasti, Ps. Th. 16, 3. (2) *to subject to great pain, to afflict grievously*:—Mē elpeóðige searonet seóþaþ me barbarian snares afflict (?), Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Mid ðý hē ðá lange mid swigendum nearonessum his módes and mid ðý blindan fyre soden was *cum diu tacitis mentes angoribus et caeco carperetur igni*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 513, 34. Herebryht wás mid singale untrumnesse soden and swenced, 4, 29; S. 607, 41. Sorgwylmum soden, Exon. Th. 166, 21; Gú. 1046: 171, 7; Gú. 1232: 177, 3; Gú. 1236. Sárbennum soden, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. (2 a) *to reduce by pain or disease*:—Heó swā swýðe mid ðá untrumnyse soden was ðæt ða bān ān tó lāfe wæron *in tantum ea infirmitate decocita est, ut uix ossibus haereret*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 15. (3) *to prepare food for the mind, to make fear, hope, etc., subjects with which the mind may be occupied*; cf. to feed a person with hopes:—Ic ðæs móðceare sorhwylmum seáþ on account of your dangerous journey anxiety was the food I prepared for my mind, Beo. Th. 3990; 1993. Swā ða mælcere maga Healfðenes singala seáþ *Hrothgar had that care ever ready to feed his mind with*, 382; B. 190. [O. Frs. siatha: O. H. Ger. siodan; Icel. sjóða: cf. Goth. sauths a burnt-offering.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ofer-, tó-seóþan; ge-, healf-, sām-, un-soden.

seoððan, seotl, seotol, seotu, seóung. v. siddan, setl, sweetol, set, eág-seóung.

seowian, seówan, siwian; *p. ode; pp. od, ed, id To sew*:—Sióuw sarcio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 52. Ic siwige sarcio, Ælf. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Ic sywige (siwige, MS. R.), 28, 3; Zup. 167, 6. Heó siwáþ (seowáþ, MS. U.) illa suit, 15; Zup. 97, 6. Siwáþ (siuiþ, Lind.: siowes, Rush.) assuit, Mk. Skt. 2, 21. Sum sūtere siwode (seowode, MS. C.) ðæs hálgan weres sceós, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23. Hig siwodon ficleáf and worhton him wæððre, Gen. 3, 7. Seowa mid scolce fæste, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Wæða sioloe siowian, Met. 8, 24. Byrne, searonet seowed smipes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. Golde siowode segmentata, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 49. [Goth. siujan: O. Frs. sia: O. H. Ger. siuwan: Icel. sjáa: Lat. suere.] v. ā-, be-seowian (-siwian); ge-seówan; g-siwed.

seþan (seþpan?) ; *p. te To cause to perceive, to teach*:—Se stān seþte sacerdas sweetolum tācnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ðus mē fæder mīn unweaxenne wordum lærde, seþte sóðcwidum, Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530. Hyssas heredon drihten for ðam hæðenan folce, seþton (MS. stepton) hié sóðcwidum, and hiu sædon fela sóðra tācna, Cd. Th. 244, 10; Dan. 446. [Cf. (?) O. Sax. af-sebbian; *p. -sōf to perceive*: O. H. Ger. int-suab; *p. : M. H. Ger. en-seben to perceive, understand*. v. Grif. vi. 168.]

sero, syrc, syric, es; *m. : serce, syrc, an; f. A shirt, shift, smock, tunic, sark (Scott.):—Loda, serc colobium, Hpt. Gl. 493, 76. Smoc vel syrc, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Syric colobium vel interula, 81, 69. Syrc suppar, interula, 59, 24. Serc armilausia, 284, 61; ii. 8, 16. Serce, 100, 77; 7, 4. Swātfāh syrc, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111. Ðæt hē hæbbe syric (*tunicam*), R. Ben. 89, 10. Genōh is munuce ðæt hē hæbbe twegen syricas (*tunicas*), for ðære nihtware and for ðæs reafes þweale, 91, 3. Syrcan, gūþgewædo shirts of mail, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226: 673; B. 334. [Icel. serkr a shirt; hring, jārns-erkr a shirt of mail.] v. beadu-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, leopu-, lic-, under-serc (-serce).*

serede, serd, serwan. v. sirwan, seordan, sirwan.

sess, es; *m. A seat, bench*:—Ses, ses transtrum, Txts. 103, 2050. Hē gesæt on sesse, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: 5506; B. 2756. [Icel. sess; *m.*]

session; *p. ode To subside*:—Sæ sessade (sæs essade, MS.), smylte wurdon merestreāma gemeotu, Andr. Kmbl. 905; An. 453.

sester, seoxter, es; *m. I. a vessel, jar, pitcher*:—Sester amfora, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 36: 83, 23. Hē hēt heora ælcne geniman ānne æmtigne sester . . . Hig slōgon tōgædere ða sestras (*lagenas*), Jud. 7, 16–19. Cristallisce dryncfatu and gylðne sestras wæron forþborene *crystallina vasa potatoria et sextariola aurea inventimus*, Nar. 5, 14. II. *a measure for liquids or for dry things; its capacity is uncertain*. (a) as an English measure:—Twegen sestres sāpan and wege[n] hunies and þræ ecedes, and se sester sceal wegan twā pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii.

92, 14. Cf. Unum sextarium mellis triginta duarum unciam, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 285, 1. Wæs swýðe mycel hungor, and corn swā dýre, swā nān mann ær ne gemunde, swā ðæt se sester (*Henry of Huntingdon renders this: 'sextarius frumenti, qui equo uni solet esse oneri'*) hwætes eode tó .lx. penega and eác furdor, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 31. xv pund (yntsan) ? cf. 'sextarius medicinalis habet uncias decem', note on this passage) wætres gāþ tó sestre, Lchdm. ii. 298, 26. Fiftene sestras lifdes aloþ, Chart. Th. 105, 12. Twelf seoxters beóras, 158, 22. (b) as a foreign measure:—Under sestre *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Huud sestra (*cados*) eles, Lk. Skt. 16, 6. Ælc wæterfæl was on twegra sestra gemete oððe on þreora capientes singuli metretas binas uel ternas, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Gecegn þrī sestras (*sata*) smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Habbāþ emne gemetu and sestras *sint justus modius aequusque sextarius*, Lev. 19, 36. [O. H. Ger. sehstāri, sehtāri: Ger. sester, sechter a measure of grain, twelve bushels; measure of liquids, sixteen quarts. From Lat. sextarius. Cf. Fr. sètier (for grain) twelve bushels; for liquids, two gallons: Ital. sestiere a pint-measure.] v. win-sester.

set, es; *n. A seat*. I. *of the sun, the place where the sun sets*:—Midðý tó sete eode sunne *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 32. Gewāt sunne tó sete glādan, Andr. Kmbl. 2498; An. 1250: 2610; An. 1306. Tó sete sígeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Cf. set-gang, setl.

II. *of men, a place where people remain, of an army, a camp, entrenchment, cf. to sit down before a place*:—Ne com se here eftor eall ūte of ðæm setum ðonne tuwwa, óðre síþe ðá hié ærest tó londe cōmon . . . óðre síþe ðá hié of ðæm setum faran woldon (cf. Ða Deniscan sæton ðær behindan, 91, 1), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19–22.

III. *of animals, a place where animals are kept, a stall, fold, or where they feed, pastures*:—Seotu buचितum (cf. hryðra fald buचितum, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 22), Txts. 47, 339. Seto stabula, 99, 1003. Siota, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 11. ['In sedibus quies imperturbata.' I þe sette is reste & eise bitocned, A. R. 358, 23. Þat folc hafden ale þæten and arisen from heore seten, Laym. 30841. O. H. Ger. sez sedes, suggestus: Icel. set the sitting-room, v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. ge-set, -sete (read -set), ymb-set.

seta (seta?) , setel. v. sēta, setl.

seten, [u]; *f. I. a set, shoot, branch*:—Setene propagines, Ps. Surt. 79, 12. v. ymb-seten. II. *a nursery, plantation*:—

Setin pla[n]taria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 49. Plantunga seten plantaria, 65, 76. Æghwile wæstma seten ða ðe ne sette fæder mīn omnis plantatio quam non plantavit Pater meus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 13.

III. *what is planted or set*:—Gif mon ge-sēdcundne monnan ádrife, forðrife ðý botle næs ðære setene (*he ejected tenaf was not to be deprived of what he had planted* (?); or seten, V, he was to be compensated for the cultivation of the land (?), L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 8.

IV. *a cultivated place*. v. land-seten, I, and feldsættenum campo, Ps. Lamb. 77, 12.

V. *planting, cultivation*. v. land-seten, II.

VI. *a setting, putting*. v. hand-seten.

VII. *a stopping*. v. blōd-seten. See also in-seten.

-setenness, sētere. v. ge-setenes, on-setenness, sētere.

set-gang, es; *m. Setting of the sun*:—Offer setgong super occasum, Ps. Surt. 67, 5: 49, 2: 103, 19. v. set, setl-gang.

seðan; *p. de To declare true, affirm, attest, prove*:—Ic sēde testifcor, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 3. Ealle hálige gewritu sóðlice seðað, ðæt se is Hælend Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 9. Hē ārās on ðam þriddan dæge, swā swā gewritu seðað, 598, 4. Sum óðer sēdde and cwæþ *alius quidam affirmabat dicens*, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Is sēðende and cweðende *adstipulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 17. Sume (*adverbs*) syndon *con- vel affirmativa*, ðæt synd fæstnigende oððe sēðende, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 11. Sēðende ðæt Crist is Godes Sunu '*proving that this is very Christ*' (Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 4. v. ā-, ge-seðan; sóðian, sēðend, sēðung.

sede, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525: seðel. v. sēcan, I (2), setl.

sēðend, es; *m. One who affirms or asserts*:—Sēðend stipulatorem (cf. trymmend stipulatorem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2), Hpt. Gl. 527, 34. v. ge-sēðend.

set-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for covering a seat*:—Setrægl tapeta, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 19. Ic gean tó Cristes weofede ānre lytlere goldenre rōde and ānes sethrægles (*an altar-cloth* ?), Chart. Th. 564, 10, 18. Ān lang healwāhfrift and þrío sethrægl, 538, 4. [Cf. Icel. set-klæði.] v. setl-hrægl.

sēðung, e; *f. Attestation, affirmation, proof*:—Sēðunge adstipulatione, adsertione, affirmatione, Hpt. Gl. 444, 41. Hwæne mærsiaþ ðas wundra mid heora sēðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 5. Hē ðæs árleāsan eāre gehæðde tó sēðunge sóðre godcundnyse (*in proof of true divinity*), 248, 2. Hē heora goda geendunge mid swutelum sēðungum gewissode, i. 558, 16. Sēðungum assertionibus, Hpt. Gl. 525, 35. Sēðingcum, 409, 53. v. ge-sēðung; sēðan.

setin. v. seten.

setl, sedl, sedl, seotl, sotl, seatl, sitl (-el, -ol, -ul), es; *pl. setl, setlu, setelas, setlas* (North.); *n. m. (?) I, that on which one sits, a settle, seat, place to sit*:—Setl sella, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 70. Sotol, 289, 23. Gā nū tó setle, symbelwynne dreōh' . . . Geāt geóung sōna setles neðsan, swā se snotta heht, Beo. Th. 3576; B. 1786. Se was setles yldest (on

setle yldost, MS. B.) *he had the chief seat*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 4. Sæt Agustinus on sotole, 2, 2; S. 503, 15. Hē hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean, 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Mē hē wīd his sylfes sunu setl gētāhte, Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013. Of setol *super sellam*, Kent. Gl. 304. Sotelas setla, Germ. 393, 143. Seō wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Hē his lichoman forwyrnde sēfra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. On dæm forþmestum seatlum (seotlum, Rush.) sitta in somnungum and ða forþmesto setla æt farmum in *primis cathedris sedere in sinagogis et primos discubitos in cenis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 12, 39. Hē ūt āwearp ða setl ðara mynetera, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyra setlu (ceatlās, Lind.: settlās, Rush. *cathedras*) ðara ðe culfran sealdon hē tōbrēc, Mt. Kmb. 21, 12. Lufigaþ ðæt æreste sætl (*recubitos*) æt æfengereordum and forþmestu setulas (seatlas, Lind. *cathedras*) on heora somnungum, Rush. 23, 6. Setlas, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 15. Ða yldstan setl (seatlas, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 46. I. a. *an official seat of a king, judge, etc., a throne, judgment-seat*.—On swīde sedles Godes, Rtl. 27, 33. Fore sedle before the throne, 47, 26. Ðū Scippend heofones ðū ðe on ðam ecan setle ricast, Bt. 4; Fox 6. Setle *solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 13. Ðonne sitt hē ofer his mægenþrymme setl (sedel, Lind.: on sedle, Rush.), Mt. Kmb. 25, 31. Hit is swīde gewunelic ðætte dōmeras & rice menn on setulum sitten, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Gē sittap ofer twelf setl (seatla tuelfa, Lind.: on sedlum twelfe, Rush.) dēmende, Mt. Kmb. 19, 28. I. b. *metaph. seat, place, position*.—Hē āwearp ða rīcan of setle (sedle, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Se sit on wōles setle, se ðe yfel wyrp mid gēbeahte, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 19–22; Ps. Th. 1, 1. Ðū setst ius on ðæt setl ðīnes Scooppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Of setal (on setule, Rush.) Moyses, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 23, 2. Him sylf God his fæder Dawides setl (sedle, Lind.: sedel, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 32. On sotelum sōðfæstra in *cathedra seniorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 31. I. c. *in reference to the heavenly bodies, to settle gang, etc.* (cf. *Fr. le coucher du soleil, le soleil se couche*) to set:—Syððan sunne beō on setle after sunset, Lchdm. iii. 8, 19. Ðonne heō (*the sun*) to setle gæþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 27; Salm. Kmb. 186, 6. Ðā ða sunne eode to setl *cum occubisset sol*, Gen. 15, 17. Ær sunne to setle eode *usque ad occasum solis*, Ex. 17, 12. Ða sunne to setle eode *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. Sunne sāh to setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. Ðonne heō (*the sun*) on setl eode, Bt. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Ðonne hiō on setl glīdeþ, Met. 28, 39. Se æfenstiorra on setl glīdeþ, 29, 27, 31. On setel, Salm. Kmb. 202, 34. v. setl-gang. II. *a seat, place where one abides, an abode, a residence, dwelling*.—Him wæs geseald setl on swegle ðær hē symle mōt eardfæst wesan, blīde bīdan, Exon. Th. 149, 5; Gū. 757: 125, 15; Gū. 354. Geswic ðisses setles, 119, 3; Gū. 249. Ða stōwe his scipes *locum sedis illius solitariae*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 36. Hē eft to ðæm fæderlican setle eode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 33; 129, 12. Ða næfde hē nān setl hwær hē sittan mihte, for ðan ðe nān heofon nolde hine āberan, Ælfic. T. Grn. 2, 45; Ps. Th. 88, 37; Exon. Th. 116, 31; Gū. 215. On prēstes setel (*a hermitage*), Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 416, 29. Ða hālgan setl sceoldon weorþan gefylde mid ðære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 34; Cd. Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Gumena rice, secga sitlu, Met. 9, 42. ¶ *A stall for animals*:—On ðam (*in the ark*) ðū scealt geryman rihte setl ælcum eorþan tudre, Cd. Th. 79, 1; Gen. 1304. I. a. as an ecclesiastical term, *a see*:—Sanctus Gregorius ðæs Rōmāniscan setles bisceop, Lchdm. iii. 432, 24. Ðæs Apostolican setles, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23; 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Hēr Rōmāne done pāpan of his setle āflēmde, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 14. On setl sceopstōles in *sedem pontificatus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 32. I. b. *metaph. seat of a disorder, etc., dwelling-place of non-material things*:—Ðý læs ingæ se fīond in sāuelo hiora & sedel habba ne mægi, Rtl. 117, 31. III. *the part of the body on which one sits, the seat*:—Wīð gīchan ðæs setles, Lchdm. i. 218, 10. Gif se ūf weorde on mannes setle geseten, iii. 30, 16. Wrið under ðæt setl neopan, i. 366, 17. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, Homl. As. 59, 201. IV. *a sitting, the being in, or assuming, a sitting position*; sessio:—Hē frægn for hwon hē āna swā unrōt on stāne wæccende sæte . . . Ne tala ðū ðæt ic ne cunne ðone intingan ðīnre unrōtnesse and ðīnre wacane and ālpepsse ðīnes sedles *ne me aestimes tuas moestitiae & insonniorum & solitariae sessionis causam nescire*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41 note. Ðū mīn setl (*sessionem*) oncnōwe and mīnne ærist ætler gecyðdest, Ps. Th. 138, 1. IV. a. *stay, residence*:—On ðæm setle ðe hē ðær sæt during the stay he made there, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. IV. b. as a military term, *a siege*:—Him (*the besiegers*) ðæt setl (*obsidio*) swīðor derede ðonne ðam ðe ðæriune (*in Veit*) wæron, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 24. Porsenna ðæt setl forlēt *Porsenna raised the siege*, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 30. Ða forlēt hē ðæt setl *ab obsidione discessit*, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 20. [Heo issellen Jacob on Cristes setl, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 9. Adam set on the setle of unhele, ii. 59, 25; Ps. I, 1. Ich mai þe finde æt þe rumhuse . . . þu sittest and singst behinde þe setle, O. and N. 594. Our loverd sal sitt . . . upon þe setil of his mageste, Pr. C. 6122. Goth. sitls; m. a seat, throne, nest: O. H. Ger. sez[z]al cathedra, sponda, solium, tribunal; sedal, sethal, sedhal sedes, thronus, triclinium, occasus (solis): O. Frs. O. Sax. sedel.] v. ān-, ancor-, ancor-, beor-, bisceop-, burhgeat-, cynce-, dōm-, ēdel-, ge-, heāh-, hilde-, lāreow-,

medu-, pāp-, scip-, sunder-, þrym-, ūt-, weard-, wræc-setl; beorg-setel; set.

setla. v. ān-, cot-, ge-, wēsten-setla.

setlan; p. [e]de. I. *trans. To settle, seat, put in a position of rest*:—Wæglīdende setlaþ sāmearas, and ðonne in ðæt ēglond up gewitaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. II. *intrans. To settle, take a position of rest, of the sun, to set. v. setlung and the Mid. E. forms.* [Þatt allderrmann þatt hezhest wass Att tatt brīdale settled (ἀρχιτελευτικός), Orm. I. 5285. Til þe sunne wæs settled to reste, Will. 2452. Him thoughte a goshauc . . . Setlith on his beryng, Alis. 484.]

setl-gang, es; m. *Setting of the heavenly bodies, generally of the sun, (i) marking time*:—Ða bād se sacerd sunnan setlgonges, forðon sunnan triō āgefep ondsware æt ðæm upgonge & eft æt setlgonge, Nar. 27, 15–18. Sunne, setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 34; Gū. 1187. Æfter sunnan setlgonge, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 24. Ær sunnan setlgange, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Æt sunnan setlgange, Blickl. Homl. 93, 16. Sunne hire setlgang healdeþ *sol cognovit occasum suum*, Ps. Th. 103, 18. Ða se æþela glæm setlgong sōhte, Exon. Th. 178, 32; Gū. 1253. (2) *marking place, the west*:—Be ðam wege ðe līp to sunnan setlginge by the road that runs to the west, Deut. 11, 30. Fram sunnan upgange oþ hire setlgang from the east unto the west, Ps. Th. 49, 2. [Ps. setl-gang. Cf. O. H. Ger. sedal-gang: O. Sax. gangan, sīgan te sedle, werdān an sedle (of the sun). v. Grmm. D. M. 700, R. A. 817.] v. setl, Ic, set-gang, and next word.

setl-gangende; adj. (*ptcp.*) *Setting*:—Setlgangendre sunnan occidit, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 27.

setl-hrægl, es; n. *A covering for a seat*:—vii. setlhrægl, Chart. Th. 429, 28. v. set-hrægl.

setl-rād, e; f. *Setting of the sun*:—Æfter sunnan setlrād, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 109. Cf. setl-gang.

setlung, e; f. I. *a taking of a seat, a sitting down*:—Ðū understode setlunge mīne and æriste mīne *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2. II. *setting of the sun*; occasus:—Seō niht hæfþ seofon dēlas fram ðære sunnan setlunge (setlung, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 242, 26. Æfter sunnan setlung, 266, 5. Fram sunnan uprine oþ setlung, Ps. Spl. 112, 3. Setlung, 49, 2. v. setlan.

sētnere, sētnung. v. sētnere, sētnung.

setnesse, e; f. I. *an ordinance, a regulation, an institution*:—Dis is seō gerāðdes ðe Eadul hæfþ gerād to setnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 295, 32. Gē forlētāþ Godes bebod and healdāþ manna laga (setnesse, Lind.: setnisse, Rush. *traditionem*), Mk. Skt. 7, 8, 3, 13. Sētnesa, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 15, 2. The word glosses also *testimonium*, Mt. Kmb. p. 1, 11: *testamentum*, p. 2, 5. II. *constitution, arrangement*:—From setnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 25, 34. [Heo makeden ane sētnesse . . . þe ælc cheorl eæt his sulche hæfde grīð, Laym. 4258. Godess laþe & hiss halþe setnesse þe33 didenn fallen dun, & hofenn afterr þe33re wille settnessess, hu manū birde Godess laþe folghenn, Orm. 16836–43.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, in-, on-, wid-setness.

setnung. [Icel. setning.] v. frum-setnung.

settan; p. sette; pp. seted, set[en] (*generally transitive, but see XII*). I. *to set, place, put, cause to take a certain position*:—Ic sette mīnne rēnbogan on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. Ic sette max on stōwe gehæppre, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Hwæder gē settan eower nett on ða hēhstan ðūne, ðonne gē fīscian willaþ? Ic wāt ðæt gē hit ðær ne settap. Hwæder gē eower net ūt on ða sē lædon, ðonne gē huntian willaþ? Ic wēne ðæt gē hī ðonne setton up on ðūnum, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 118, 11–15. Ne hī ne ælap hyra leōhtæt and hit under cyfe settap, Mt. Kmb. 5, 15. Heō (*the fallen angels*) God sette on ða sweartan helle, Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Hē sette his ða swīðran hand (cf. mid ða swīðran hand, 514, 21) him on ðæt heafod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hī ða nō ða studu ūton to ðam wāge to fultume ne setton, ac hī heō on ða cyricean setton, 3, 17; S. 544, 37. Hīe setton hīe æt ðære byrgenne dura, Blickl. Homl. 155, 8. Ðā hē bebyrged wæs, hīe settan him hyrdas to, 177, 26. Setton scyldas wīð weal *they set their shields against the wall*, Beo. Th. 655; B. 325. Sete ðīn hand under mīn þeōh, Gen. 24, 2: 48, 18. Se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hī hit nō settan up on ðone hēhstan cnol (*must not take the top of a hill as a site for his house*) . . . and eft se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian, ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7–11. Ðā lēt hē hine on hæft settan *he had him put into prison*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, note 3. Hē gearwe hæfde reliquias in to settenne, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 37. I. a. *to set down*:—Ðā hēt se apostol ða bære settan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 16. II. *figurative, to set to work, set before one a choice, set a mark, a name, one's mind, lay a charge, a curse, etc., upon one, put one in a position, put into one's power, etc.*:—Ic sette beforan eow bletsunga and wirignissa, Deut. 11, 26. Ic hine wergþo on mīne sette, Cd. Th. 105, 20; Gen. 1756. Swā hit mē sealde se ðe ic hit nū on hande sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 4. Ðū setst (settes, Cott. MSS.) ūs on ðæt setl ðīnes Scooppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Swā hwæt swā ðū mē on stctest and bebedōst to dōnne, Bd. 4, 25; S.

600, 4. God him sette naman, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hē him naman on sette, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Abraham sette friþotācn on his selves sunu, Cd. Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. Hine Abraham on beācen sette, 167, 19; Gen. 2768. Gē setton mē in edwīt ðæt . . . *you laid to my reproach, that* . . . , Exon. Th. 131, 21; Gū. 459; Cd. Th. 165, 8; Gen. 2728. Gē ða wintergerim on gewritu settan, Elen. Kmbl. 1305; El. 654. Sete heora ealdormenn, swā ðū Oreb dydest *make their nobles like Oreb* (A.V.), Ps. Th. 82, 9. Sete on Drihten ðin gehygd, 54, 22. Setton hī hine on both they *shall make him give security*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 30; 210, 7. Deaþ settan to kill, Elen. Kmbl. 955; El. 479. Wite settan to impose punishment, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1266. On gewrit settan to put into writing, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Wutan ūs tō symbeldæge settan, Ps. Th. 117, 25.

II a. of travelling, cf. leggan and Ger. zurücklegen:—On weg setteþ wīse gangas, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Seacal ic nū wreclāstas settan, sīdas wide, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189. Gesundne sīd settan to make a safe journey, Elen. Kmbl. 2008; El. 1005.

III. to set, plant:—Sette *pastināt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 52. Hē leac sette *he set vegetables*, Shr. 61, 20. Hē wīngearde sette, seow sēda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558: 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Settan *pastinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 6. Settende *pastināntem*, 66, 18. Settum beānum anlice *sicut novellae plantationes*, Ps. Th. 143, 14.

IV. to set, fix, implant:—Hē mōdes snyttru seow and sette geond sefan monna, Exon. Th. 41, 29; Cri. 663. Settaþ on eowercum heortum, ðæt gē ne þurfon āsmēagan, hū gē andwyrdan sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 3. Uton wē ðæs dages fyrhto on fīre mōd settan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 6.

V. to set, fix, appoint a limit, time, place (cf. set day, time in A.V.):—In ðam frumstōle ðe him frea sette, Exon. Th. 349, 25; Sch. 51. Hī settan dæg tō ðæt man tō ðam lande scolde faran they *appointed a day for going to the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 16. ðæt ic ðe symbeldæg sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Settan gemæro, Ex. 19, 23. Mearce settan, Cd. Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830.

VI. to set a task, ordain, establish a law, regulation, appoint a condition:—Wē settaþ æghwēlcere cirican ðis frīd, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 8. Hē sette gecamp geleāffullum sǣwum, Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Se ðe ða ealdan æ sette, 94, 4. Sylfa sette, ðæt ðū sunu wære efeneardigende, Exon. Th. 15, 14; Cri. 236. Æ ðū mē sete, Ps. Th. 118, 33. Gif gē nū gesāwen hwelce mūs, ðæt wære hlāford ofer ððre mýs and sette him dōmas, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2.

VII. to build, erect:—Hūs settan and tūn timbrian, Shr. 163, 16. Ongunnon heora burh rēaran and sele settan . . . was on wonge wibed settan, Cd. Th. 113, 2-5; Gen. 1881-2.

VIII. to set up, institute, found, establish:—Hwā æroht bōcstafas sette? Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 6. Hē sette scule *instituit scholam*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44. Ægðer ge cýninga rīcu settan ge ceastra timbedon, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 48, 9; Met. 1, 4. ðæt was weall-fæstenna ærest ealra ðara ðe ædelingas settan hēton, Cd. Th. 65, 3; Gen. 1060.

VIII a. of the operations of the Deity:—Ðū dæg settest and deorce niht, Ps. Th. 73, 16; 138, 11; Exon. Th. 258, 33; Jul. 274. Ðā hē ðisne ymbhwyrft ærest sette, 422, 17; Rā. 41, 7; Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. Ðā ðū wære settende ðas sidan gesceaft, Exon. Th. 22, 23; Cri. 356.

IX. to set, base, found:—Gif ðū wīsdōm timbrian wille, ne sete ðū hine uppā ða gītsunga, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11.

X. to appoint an officer or a person to an office or duty:—Hine tō ealdormenn sette, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfweard *constituit eum dominus domus suae*, 104, 17. Sette hē getreowe borgas, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 8.

X a. to appoint something for a purpose:—Bæd þrym-cýning, ðæt hē him ða weaðæd tō wræce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495.

XI. to settle a quarrel, allay animosity, compose a difference:—Witan scylon fæþhe settan, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 13. XII. intrans. To settle, abate, subside:—Legge uppā þat geswollene and hyt sceal sōna settan, Lchdm. iii. 86, 19. Ðonne biþ ðas innoþes sār settende, i. 74, 9.

XIII. to compose a book, etc.:—Ic ðas bōc wrāt and sette . . . ic sette fēower bēc, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 32-37. For ðisum þingum ic ðas bōc sette, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 26. Sēe Isidorus ðe ðas bōc sette *qui hunc librum instituit*, L. Ecg. p. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 16. Ðauid ða sealmas sette, ðe wē æt Godes lofsangum singaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 5. Se cyng hēt ðone arcebišceop bōc settan *the king ordered the archbishop to draw up a charter*, Chart. Th. 376, 3. [Goth. satjan: O. Sax. settian; O. Frs. setta; O. H. Ger. sezzan: Icel. setja.] v. ā-, an-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, in-, of-, on-, tō-, un-, wid-, ymb-settan.

settaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 29 for sætaþ (?). settend, es; m. An ordainer, appointer:—Ðæt ðū āna eart ēce Drihten, weroda Waldend, sigora settend (sigerof settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47), Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333. v. dōm-settend, set-þorn some kind of tree:—Andlang fura on setþorn; of setþorne on fūlan rīfig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 14.

sētung. v. sātung.

sewte, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. v. sēpan.

sēx. v. seax, six.

sī be:—Him sī ābrogden hiora sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Hwæt hēr sī gedōn, Blickl. Homl. 179, 34. Hwæðer hit sig ðe sōd ðe leās, Gen. 42,

16. Ðæs sig Metode þanc, Beo. Th. 3561; B. 1778. Ðæt gē witen hwæt hit sīc, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 13. Gif ðū sié Godes sunu, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. Him sió wuldro, Hy. 8, 4. Ðæt ðæt betst sý, ðæt mon seó fore-mære, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 82, 10. Gif heó leng sý ðonne hē *if she live longer than he*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 13. Deáh ðe heora hundred scó, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hē cwyð ðæt ic seó teónum georn, Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581: 309, 4; Sat. 704. Gyf ðū Godes sunu sý (sig, MS. A.: siæ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 3. Sib sý (sig, MS. A.) eow, Lk. Skt. 24, 36. Ðæt gē ne sīn (sié, Lind.) ymbhýdige, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Sīn (sién, hatt. MS.) hira eágan āþistode, Past. 1; Swt. 28, 9. Ðæt sién gewemmede ealle, Blickl. Homl. 245, 22. Ðæt mē æfter sié eforan sīne yrfeweardas, Cd. Th. 131, 28; Gen. 2183. Seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581. Sīn (se, Lind.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Ðæt hī sýn (sié, Lind.: siæ, Rush.) ān, Jn. Skt. 17, 11, 21, 22, 23. v. eom.

sib[b], es; f. I. relationship:—Sybbe *propinquitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 55. Gif hwā siblegere gewyrce, gebēte ðæt be sibbe mæðe (*according to the degree of relationship*), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 25. Same-ramis gesette ðæt nū forbyrd nære æt geligere betwuh nānre sibbe, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 35. On ðæs lāfe ðe swā neáh wære on woruldcundre sibbe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. For ðære mæglican sibbe (*of Christ and John*), Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Ðā com Swein eorl and bæd Beorn eorl, ðe was his eámes sunu, ðæt hē his gefēra wære tō ðam cýnge. Hē wende ðā for ðære sibbe mid him, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 18. Hrēðel (*the grandfather of Beowulf*) sibbe gemunde, næs ic (*Beowulf*) him lādra beorn ðonne his bearna hwylc, Beo. Th. 4854; B. 2431. Hē biþ his mōder twām sibbum (*in two relationships, in double relationship*) getæht, ðæt hē biþ ægðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 193, 7.

I a. in a spiritual sense, cf. gossip:—Se cýning him tō godsuna onfēng and tō tǣcne ðære sibbe him twā mægþe forgeaf (*in signum adoptionis, duas illi provincias donavit*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 9.

II. friendliness, kindness, the opposite of hostility:—Sibbe cos *pacis osculum*, R. Ben. 82, 6. Ne gehýrde nænig man on his heortan ðel ohtes būton mildheortnesse and sibbe, Blickl. Homl. 225, 2. Ne mihte hē mid done cýning sibbe habban, ac mycel ungeþwærmys betwih him āras, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Feondscepe dwæscap, sibbe sǣwap, Exon. Th. 30, 31; Cri. 487. A ic sibbe wið ðe healdan wille *I will ever maintain my friendliness to thee*, 177, 33; Gū. 1236. Gē hý mid sibbum sōhtun *ye visited the sick with kind attentions*, 83, 22; Cri. 1360.

III. peace, the opposite of war:—Ægðer ge on sibbe ge on gewinne, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 11. Hē him gebeað wið his sibbe (*in pretium pacis*) unrim mǣþma, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan ðæt hī wæron gefeoht fram heora feōndum onfōnde *si pacem cum fratribus accipere nollent, bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, 2, 2; S. 503, 29; Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Se bišceop betweox ðām cýningum sibbe geworhte, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 11. Eall deós worold geceās Agustuses frīd and his sibbe, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 17. On ða tid (*in the golden age*) was sibba gēnihtsumnes (*an utter absence of wars*), Blickl. Homl. 115, 9.

IV. peace, concord, unity, absence of dissension or variance:—Suā ðætte ān sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) Godes lufe būtan ælcum ungerāde ūs gefēge tōsibme, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22. Ongeān ðæt sint tō mǣnnie ða ðe ða sibbe sǣwap ðæt hié swā micel weorc tō unwærlīce ne dōn and hūru ðær ðær hié nyton hwæðer sió sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) betre betwux gefæstnod biþ ðe ne biþ forðæm swā swiðe swā hī dereþ ðætte ænig wana sié ðære sibbe betwux ðæm goodum swā swiðe hit eac dereþ ðæt hió ne sié gewanod betwux ðæm yfelum. Forðæm gif ða unryhtwisan hiera yfel mid sibbe gefæstnigāþ and tōsómne gemengaþ ðonne biþ geiced hiera mægen *at contra admonendi sunt pacifici, ne tantae actionis pondus levigent, si, inter quos fundare pacem debeant, ignorent. Nam sicut multum nocet, si unitas desit bonis, ita valde est noxium, si non desit malis. Si ergo perversorum nequitia in pace jungitur, profecto eorum malis actibus robur augetur*, 47, 3; Swt. 361, 5-12. Beo mannum sib and sōm gemæne, and ælc sacu getwæmed, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 29. Sibb, vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28. Crist ðe ys ðære sibbe ealdor, Ælfic. T. Grn. 8, 1. Sibbe (sibbes, Lind., Rush.) bearn, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Mid sibbum *con sensu*, Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Ðā wiste hē sumne hīrēd ðe ungeþwære him betweōnum wæron . . . hē wolde ðæt hié ealle on sibbe wæron, Blickl. Homl. 225, 9. God sylfa bebeað ðæt wē sōðe sibbe heoldan and gepwærnesse ūs betweōnon habban, 109, 15; Ps. Th. 33, 14. Ne wēne gē ðæt ic cōme sybbe on eorþan tō sendanne; ne com ic sybbe tō sendanne, ac swurd, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Sybbe . . . tōdāl, Lk. Skt. 12, 51. Habbaþ sibbe betwux eow, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Ðonne forlætaþ hī ða sibbe ðe hī nū healdaþ, and winþ heora ælc on ðder, and forlætaþ heora gefēræðenne, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34; Elen. Kmbl. 2411; El. 1207.

V. peace, freedom from disturbance or molestation, tranquillity:—Gerasalem is gereht sibbe gesyþþ (cf. sib-geisyþþ), forðon ðe hālige sǣula ðær restap, Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. Nū is æghwonon hreām and wōp and sibbe tō lēsnes, 115, 16. Iethro cwæp: 'Gā on sybbe,' Ex. 4, 18. Hī ðā féowertig wintra wunodon on sibbe *quieuit terra per quadraginta annos*, Jud. 5, 32. Beoþ on sibbe ða þing ðe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 11, 21. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe ða weras hæfden, ðonne heora wif swā monigfeald yfel dōnde wæron? Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 50, 2.

V a. the peace of a country, the

king's *peace*:—*Da kyningas ægðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora onweald in-naubordes gehioldon*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 6. *Hæ (Augustus) bebead ðæt eall moncygn æne sibbe hæfde*, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 20. VI. *peace of mind, freedom from agitation, fear, etc.*:—*Sib sī mid eow*, ne ondræde gē eow, Gen. 43, 23. *Sy sibb betwux eow*; ic hit eom, ne beo gē nā āfyrhte, Homl. Th. i. 220, 13; Jn. Skt. 20, 19. *Us biþ gearu sōna sibb æfter sorge*, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. *Lēton ðone hālgan swefan on sibbe*, blīðne bīdan, 1663; An. 834. *Wē mōtan his ða wuldorfæstan onsýne mid sibbe scēawian*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 29. [Sæhte and sibbe, Laym. 6096. Off Daviþs kin and sibbe, Orm. 3315. We ne muþe grīd ne sibbe macie, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 14; O. and N. 1005. *Goth. sibja relationship, adoption*: O. Sax. *sibbia relationship*: O. Frs. *sibbe*: O. H. Ger. *sippa*, *sibba* *adfinitas*, *propinquitas*, *pax*, *foedus*: Icel. *sifjar*; *pl. affinity*; *Sif the wife of Thor*; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock. v. Grmm. D. M. 286 and R. A. 467.] v. brōðor-, cneow-, dryht-, frīdu-, mæg-, mægþ-, neāh-, nīd-, un-sib[b], and next word.

sib[b]; *adj. Sib* (dial. e.g. Lancashire, Scottish), *related*; also *absolute, one related, a relation* (In *god-sibbas* the word is inflected as a noun, cf. Icel. *sifr* a near relation. In the passage below, Lk. 14, 12, the form may be taken as a weak noun, cf. Icel. *sifr* a relation by marriage, *guð-sifr* a god-sib: O. L. Ger. *sibbeo*: O. H. Ger. *sibbo consanguineus*):—*Ne biþ nā gēlic ðæt man wið swustor gehæmne and hit wære feor sibb (or ? feorsibb; cf. neāh-sibb), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 28. Ðær ne byr sibbes lufu to ðætrum*, Wulfst. 146, 13. *Ðære sibban ob cognate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 26. *Hē biþ his mōder on twām wīsum to sibbum getæht*, ðæt hē biþ ægðer ge sunu ge brōðer, Wulfst. 13, 7. *Hāt in gān seon sibbe gedriht samod ætgædere*, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387; 1462; B. 729. (*Grein takes sibbe as gen. of sibb, Thorpe and Heyne make it the first part of a compound*. Cf. *sib-gedryht*.) *Ðonne se deap cymþ æsundrap ða sibbe ða ðe ær somud wæron lic and sǣwle when death comes, it separates then relations, who before were together, body and soul*, Exon. Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4. *Hē (Augustus) bebead ðæt ælc mægþ tōgædere cōme, ðæt ælc man ðy gearor wiste hwær hē gesibbe (sibbe, MS. C.) hæfde*, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 17. *Sibbe t cūdo menn (gisibbe, Rush.) cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. [Hiss folle, þatt wass himm sibb o moderr hallfe, Orm. 1914. *Sohhtenn himm betwenenn sibbe and cuþe* (v. Lk. 2, 44), 8922. *Bitwhwe sibbe, vlesliche oðter gostliche*, A. R. 204, 20. *Iosep bad sibbe (his kinsmen) cumen him biforen*, Gen. and Ex. 2503. *Who is sibbe to þis seuene . . . he is wonderliche welcome*, Piers P. 5, 634. *Sybbe or of kyne consanguineus*, Prompt. Parv. 455. *Goth. un-sibis impious*: O. Frs. *sibbe related*: O. H. Ger. *sippe*.] v. ge-, neāh-sib[b].

sibaed sifted (?); *arbatae*, Txts. 43, 216. v. sife, sifeþa. *sib-æðeling*, es; *m. A prince and kinsman*:—*Sibæðelinas (Beowulf and Wiglaf*; a few lines before the former is spoken of as the *mæg* of the latter), Beo. Th. 5409; B. 2708.

sibban (?); *p. sifde* (? *To rejoice*:—*Sifep gaudet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 35 note. [Goth. *sifan*; *p. sifaidda to rejoice*.]

sibbian; *p. odo* *To make people friends, make peace between disputants, reconcile*:—*Se seðe ða uuyrhtwisan tōsomne sibbaþ (pace sociat)*, hē selep ðære uuyrhtwisse fultom, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 22. *Sibbaþ pacisciar*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 2. On .iiii. nyhta mōnan sibba ða cīcēda[n] men, and ðū hiē gesibbast, Lchdm. iii. 176, 25. *Cynunge gebyreþ*, ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12. *Sybbie*, Wulfst. 266, 17. *Wē læraþ, ðæt nān sacu, ðe betwcox preostas sī, ne beo gescoten to worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora āgene gefēran*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. *Ða wæron on ðam tīman ungeþwære preostas, ða hē wolde sibbian*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 5. v. ge-, un-sibbian.

sib-wide, es; *m. A speech professing peace and friendliness, fair words*:—*Ða leasan men, ða ðe mid tungan treowa gehātaþ fægerum wordum . . . hafaþ on gehātum hunigsmæccas, smēðne sycwide*, Fragg. Kmbl. 54; Leas. 29.

sib-fæc, es; *n. A degree of relationship*:—*Æfre ne geweorde, ðæt cristen man gewīfe in .vi. manna sibfece on his āgenum cynne, ðæt is binnan ðam feorþan cneowe*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 14; L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. Cf. *Christiani ex propinquitate sui sanguinis usque ad septimum gradum connubia non ducunt*, Th. i. 257, note b, and ii. 19, note i. v. Grmm. R. A. 468.

sib-gebyrda; *pl. f. Relationship*:— *Ic (Abraham) eom fædera ðin (Lot) sibgebyrdum*, Cd. Th. 114, 8; Gen. 1901.

sib-gedryht, e; *f. I. a band of kinsmen*:—*Bād eall seó sibgedriht (the Israelites) somod ætgædere*, Cd. Th. 191, 13; Exod. 214.

II. *a peaceful band*:—*Swinsap sibgedryht (the host of spirits who live in the peace and tranquillity of heaven)*, Exon. Th. 239, 8; Ph. 618. In ðam ēcean gefēan mid ða sibgedryht somud eard niman, 184, 18; Gū. 1346.

sib-gemāgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen*:—*Heāhlond stigon sibgemāgas (Abraham and Isaac)*, Cd. Th. 202, 10; Exod. 386.

sib-geornness, e; *f. Eagerness for peace and kindness, love*:—*Sybgornes caritas Dei et proximi*, Wulfst. 69, 2. *Sibgeornes*, 189, 21.

sib-gesihþ, e; *f. A vision of peace*:—*Sibgesyhþe Hierosolymae* (v. sib, V), Hpt. Gl. 447, 56.

sibi. v. sife.

sib-lāc, es; *n. A peace-offering*:— *Ic ðe wille gesyllan mīne siblāc (hostias pacificas)*, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 21.

sib-leger, es; *m. An incestuous person*:—*Be siblegerum*. And æt siblegerum ða witan geræddan, ðæt cyng āh ðone uferan and biscoep ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 13–15. Cf. *for-liger*; *m.*

sib-leger, es; *n. Incest*:—*Be siblegere*. *Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce gubete ðæt be sibbe mæde*, L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 24. *Weaþþ ðes feoðscype swýðe forsyngod þurh sibblegeru and þurh mistlice forligru*, Wulfst. 164, 5; 165, 31.

sib-līc; *adj. Of peace*:—*Mid siblicum cosse*, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 31. *God biddan ðæt hē forgefe siblice tīd and smyrtelīco gewidra*, Shr. 74.

II. *Wē sceolan ūs gecarnian ða siblean wæra Godes and manna*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3.

sibling, es; *m. A relation, kinsman*:—*Sibling affinis vel consanguineus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 46; Homl. Th. i. 516, 14. *Hæst ðū suna oððe dohra oððe āðum oððe ænigne sibling?* Gen. 19, 12. *Gebrōðru wif siblingas fratres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 3. *Ofsleāþ ðās ealdras, ðonne beoþ heora siblingas to heofunge geneādode*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. *Fæder and mōder and fæsclice siblingas*, 398, 8. *Ūre frýnd geseon and ūre siblingas gegretan*, ii. 526, 33. *Siblingum contribulibus, propinquis, parentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 23. v. ge-sibling.

sib-lufu, an; *f. Kindly affection, kindness, love such as exists between kinsmen*:— *Ic (God) to eow mid siblufan gecyrre þurh milde mōd*, Exon. Th. 366, 6; Reb. 8; 40, 7; Cri. 635. *Hiē (the fallen angels) of siblufan Godes āhwurfon*, Cd. Th. 2, 25; Gen. 24. *Git mē siblufan and freondscipe cýðaþ*, 152, 3; Gen. 2514.

[*sib-ræden*], e; *f. Affinity, relationship*:— *Pes ilce Willelm hæfde æror numen ðes corles dohter of Angeow to wīfe oc hī wæron siddon tōtweamde for sibrēden*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 21. *The king him let uor sibrede todele fram is wif*, R. Glouc. 492, 9. *A sybrydýn consanguinitas*, Cath. Ang. 338, where see note. See also *sib-rit*, *sibbe-ridge*, *-red* banns of marriage, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16.]

sib-sum; *adj. Peaceable, pacific, friendly*:—*Sibsum pacificus*, Rtl. 39, 9. *Eála ðū sōða and ðū sibsuma*, Crist ælmihtig, Exon. Th. 14, 5; Cri. 214. *Ða Gotan lustlice sibsumes frides æt eow biddende sindon the Goths willingly ask for a friendly peace at your hands*; *Gothi societatem Romani foederis precibus sperant*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 22. *Sibsume t fridgeorne (t fridsome, Rush.) pacifici*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9. [O. H. Ger. *sippi-sam pacificus*.] v. ge-sibsum.

sibsumian. v. ge-sibsumian. *sibsumlice*; *adv. Peaceably, in peace*:—*Sibsumlice gebunden mid ðīnum bebode*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 31. v. ge-sibsumlice.

sibsumness, e; *f. Peaceableness, peace, tranquillity*:—*Hē ðæt rice heold on gōðre geþwærnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse*, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 24. *Lufa sibsumnyse and geþwærnyse*, Wulfst. 247, 1. [Þa weren alle mid sibsumnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 91, 17. *Sibsumnesse eu beo among pax vobiscum*, Misc. 54, 599.] v. ge-sibsumness.

sibsumung, sibun. v. ge-sibsumung, seofon.

sice, es; *n. but sice*, es; *m. seems also to occur*. *A sike*. [*Sike* a watercourse; applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field gutters, for discharge into the river.] *Mid-Yorks. Gloss*. See also E. D. S. Pub. 13, 15, and Old Farming Words, III:—*Sike* a quillet or furrow. *Jamieson gives sike* a rill. *Cuddie Headrigg says* 'I took up the syke a wee bit':—*Of ðam mere west . . . ðonne innan āne sice, ðonne andlang sices ðæt cymþ to ðam horpytte*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 20–22. *Of ðam beorge on ðæt sice*; *ondlong sices ofer ðone brōc*, 38, 28; 35, 7. *In wætan sice*; *of ðam wætan sice in ða bakas*, 382, 7; 386, 11. *In ðæt wæte sice*; *of ðam sice*, 386, 16. *On ðæt eāstre sice*, 438, 28. *In ðæt sice*, 31, 12. [*Syke rivus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 195, col. 2. *Icel. sīk a ditch, trench*: O. H. Ger. *gi-sich stagnum, lacus, palus* (cf. *Scott. sike a marshy bottom with a small stream running through it*), Grff. vi. 58.] Cf. *seohtra*.

sīcan, sýcan; *p. te* *To cause to suck, to suckle, give suck*:—*Ðū sýcst hālgum brēoste lactas sacroto ubere*, Hymn. Surt. 75, 43. *Ða brēost ðe ne sīctun (sýctun, MS. A.) ubera quae non lactauerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. ge-sīcan, ā-sīcyd; sūcan.

sīcan; *p. sīc*. I. *to sike* (still in dial. e.g. Lancashire), *sigh, groan*:—*On mīnum bedde ic sice and wēpe*, Ps. Th. 6, 5.

II. *to sigh for, long for*:—*Ðæt wæron ða tīda ðe Rōmāne nū æfter sīcāþ en tempora . . . quibus recordatio suspirat*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 35. [*Seoruhfulness made him siken sore*, A. R. 110, 13. *Wepenn & sīkenn sare & suhhshenn*, Orm. 7924. *Þe king gon siche (sike, 2nd MS.) sare*, Laym. 12772. *He siked*, Jul. 20, 9. *Sike*, Horn. 426; Havel. 291. *She neither weep ne syked*, Clerkes Tale 545. *Thanne syked Sathan*, Piers P. 18, 263.] v. ā-, on-sīcan, and following words.

sīceotetan. v. sīcettan.

sice, es; *m. A sigh, groan*; *gemitus*:— *Ic mē on Godes helde bebeode*

widð ðane sára[n] sice, wið ðane sára[n] s'ge, wið ðane grymma[n] gyre . . . and wið eal ðæt lād ðe into land fare, Lchdm. i. 388, 12. [He weorp a sic as a wiht þat sare were iwundet, Jul. 21, 12. He ne feched noht þe sore siches on nederward his heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 26. Mid seorhfulle sikes, A. R. 284, 3. Ðor sat his moder in sik and sor, Gen. and Ex. 1239. With a sik she seyde, Tr. and Cr. 3, 207. Among his sobbes and his sikes sore, 4, 50.]

sicel. v. sicol.

sicerian; *p.* odo To ooze, of a fluid, to make way through a small opening:—Swiðe lytlum sicetap ðæt wæter and swiðe dæglice on ðæt hlece scip and ðeah hit wilnap ðæs ilcan ðe sió hlúde yð ðep on ðære hreón sē būton hit mon ær út āworceþ by very small quantities and with very great secrecy does the water make its way into the leaky ship, and yet it has the same intention as the loud wave in the rough sea, unless it be cast out beforehand; hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 14. [Ger. sickern to ooze, trickle.]

sicet[t], *es*; *n.* A sigh, groan:—On sicetum in gemitibus, Ps. Lanb. 30, 10.

sicet[t'an, sicet[t]an; *p.* te. **I.** To sigh, groan:—Sicet singult, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Ðā begann se ealda sicetan and mid wōpe wearp ofegoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1. **II.** As opposed to expressing grief by speech (?):—Ða unryhtwisan sicetap (sicetettap, Cott. MSS.) on ðem piēstrum impiū in tenebris conticescent, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 12. Sicetan conticescent, silebant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 15.

sicet[t]ung, **sicet**[t]ung, *e*; *f.* A sigh, sob, heavy or short breathing, sighing:—Sicetung suspirium, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34. Sicetung singultus, 46, 19. Mē diós sicetung hafap āgæled, ðes geocsa, Met. 2, 4. Mīn geār wæron on sicetunga and on gestane (in gemitibus), Ps. Th. 30, 11. Sicetunge singultu, Hpt. Gl. 514, 66. In sicetunge and geoxunge in singultu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 8. Getogene sicetunge ducta suspiria, Hpt. Gl. 511, 41. Heófunga sicetungum lamentorum singultibus, 472, 57. Sicetungum, 504, 63. Hē angumlice sicetunga teah swā ðæt hē earfoplice ordian mihte he drew his breath painfully and heavily, so that he could hardly breathe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 8. Hē wearp ða gesicelod and sicetunga teah of niwelcum brōste on bedde ligende he fell ill and drew sighs from the bottom of his heart, as he lay in his bed, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 65.

Sicilie; *pl.* The Sicilians, the people of Sicily, or (as in the older stage of the language the name of a people was used where now that of their country is put) Sicily. [In this sense the Latin form also occurs:—Sicilia, ēgldon micel, Met. 1, 15. Sicilia ðæt igland is þrysctye, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 28, 2. On Sicilia ðam londe, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 31. Betwux ðam muntum and Sicilia ðam ealonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4]:—Sicilie ungerāde wæron him betwēonum, Ors. 2; Swt. 90, 6. Hit Sicilia fela ofslōg, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 32. Sicilia folc, burh, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 20, 30. Sicilia igldon insulas Siciliae, Wrt. 172, 30. On Siciliū in Sicilia, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 23; 5, 3; Swt. 222, 27. Of Siciliū ex Sicilia, 4, 6; Swt. 174, 20. Hī wunnon on Sicilie (adversus Siculos), 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19. Hē gefōr mid fīrde an Sicilie cum in Sicilia bellum gereret, Swt. 166, 6; 4, 10; Swt. 194, 3.

Sicilise; *adj.* Sicilian:—Sicili[s]c, Sicul inberdli[n]c † burhleod, Sicilise inbyrdlicng sculus indigena, Sicili[us] incisivis, Hpt. Gl. 499, 35–39. Se Sicilisa Siculus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 26.

siclian, **siclian**; *p.* odo To sicken, be or fall sick:—Lange hē sīclap ðu egrotat, Lchdm. iii. 151, 8. Sīclap (sīclap, MS. T.), 13. [Ðā wæs Leófric abbot of Burh æt þ ilca feord, and sēcleda ðær, and com hām, and wæs dæd sōne ðær æfter, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 12. þat ilce ðæi þat Martin abbot of Burch sculde þider faren, þa sēcleda hē & wærd dēd iv. no. Jañ., 1154; Erl. 266, 10.] [Leste oure soule secli, A. R. 50, 20. O. H. Ger. siechelōn languere.] v. ge-siclian.

sicol (-el, -ul), *es*; *m.* A sickle:—Des sicul haec falx, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Zup. 73, 6; Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 2; falciola vel falcicula, 34, 63. Sicul falx, ii. 146, 77. Sicel baxus, 12, 53; Wülck. Gl. 193, 9. Ne rip ðū nā mid siecle (falce), Deut. 23, 25. Hē sent his sicol mitti falcem, Mt. Skt. 4, 29. Hē sceal sicol habban, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [O. H. Ger. sihila; *f.* falx, falcicula: Ger. sichel. Probably from Latin secula.]

sicor; *adj.* with gen. Secure from, free from guilt and the punishment it brings, safe, free from danger or harm, sure, certain, free from doubt:—Swā ūs biþ æt Gode ðonne wē wið hine gesyngiaþ; ðeah wē næfre eft swā ne dōn, gif wē ðæt gedōne mid nānum þingum ne bēap ne ne hreowsiaþ, ne bió wē nō ðæs sicore; gif ūs ðæt ne mislicap ðæt ūs ær licode, ðonne ne biþ hit nō ūs færgiefen. ðeah wē nū nāht yfeles ne dōn on ðisse worulde, ne sculon wē ðeah forðþ biōn to orsorge, gif wē nāht to gōde ne dōþ; forðæmde swiðe fela unalēfedes wē oft geþenceap. Hū mæg se ðonne biōn orsorg, se ðe him self wāt, ðæt hē gesyngiaþ ita et cum Deo delinquimus, nequaquam satisfacimus, si ab iniquitate cessamus, nisi voluptates quoque, quas dileximus, e contrario appositis lamentis insequimur. Si enim nulla nos in hac vita operum culpa maculasset, nequaquam nobis hic adhuc degenitibus ipsa ad securitatem innocentia nostra sufficeret; quia illicita animum multa pulsarent. Qua ergo

mente securus est, qui perpetratis iniquitatibus ipse sibi testis est, quia innocens non est? Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 3, 10. [Hi harm hadde, hii wende þat hii siker were, Laym. 9401 (2nd MS.). Dead is þe king, & siker þu miht hider comen, 15092. Wā was Bruten þere, þenne heo wenden beon sikere, 29289. Be þu sikerr þatt he shall þe zifenn eche blisse, Orm. 4844. Beoð ancren wise, þet habbed wel bituned ham azein þe helle leun, uorte beon þe sikerure, A. R. 164, 12. Ne migten he siker ben, for magnie of ðo worn ouertaken, Gen. and Ex. 876. þat ich mowe a siker bold arere, R. Glouc. 116, 1. Syker þou be Engeland ysu nou þyn, 359, 9. Hit is sikerest in þi heeud (safest to sprinkle water on the head at baptism), Shoreham. þai saile be þare syker and certayne To have endeleess joy, Pr. C. 8559. A man hath most honour To deyen . . . when he is siker of his goode name, Chauc. Kn. T. 2191. Her nōne sikerer þan other, Piers P. 12, 162 note. O. Frs. sikur (-er) free from guilt; sure, trustworthy: O. Sax. (sundiono) sikur (-or); O. H. Ger. sihhr securus, immunis, liber, tutus. From Latin securus.]

sid; *adj.* **I.** wide, broad, spacious, ample, extensive. (a) applied to the world, universe, ocean, etc.:—Þiós side gesceaft þēap and þiōwap the wide world ministers and serves, Met. 29, 76. Eorþe and sid wæter earth and ocean broad, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Geseah sceado swiðrian geond sidne grund, 8, 35; Gen. 134. Sæs sidne grund, Exon. Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40. Geond sidne sæ, 53, 19; Cri. 853. Sæs sidne fædm, Elen. Kmbl. 1454; El. 729. Is ðæs fyres frumstól ofer eallum oðrum gesceafum geond ðisne sidne grund, Met. 20, 127. (b) applied to a tract of land, to a kingdom, etc., v. sid-land:—Side rice a broad realm, Beo. Th. 4404; B. 2159. Nyttade Noe mid sunum sīnum sidan rices, Cd. Th. 96, 24; Gen. 1599. Unlytel ðæl sidre foldan (the district of Sodom and Gomorrah), 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Sennar sidne and wiðne Shinar's plain broad and wide, 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Side sælwongas, 78, 14; Gen. 1293. Side sēanassas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Hē wealdep sidne ricum he shall rule broad realms, Ps. Th. 71, 8. (c) applied to a comparatively small surface:—Ic bere sidne scyld, Beo. Th. 879; B. 437. Setton side scyldas wið weal, 656; B. 325. Side weallas, Exon. Th. i. 9; Cri. 5. (d) applied to a number of people who cover a wide space, v. sid-folc:—Sēcan side herge, Exon. Th. 33, 12; Cri. 524. Weorode, side herge, Beo. Th. 4683; B. 2347. Side worude (? worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Ofer sid weorod, Elen. Kmbl. 316; El. 158. Side þeode, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Side hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 14; Exod. 260; Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. (e) figuratively, far-reaching, large:—Gepolode wine Scyldinga weāna gehwylcne, sidra sorga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Ic worn hæbbe sidra sorga gehýred, Exon. Th. 11, 13; Cri. 170. Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word wiðdra and sidra ðonne befædmān mæge foldan scēatas (stretching too far and wide to be embraced), Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427.

II. capacious, ample, spacious, large:—Glōf sid, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. In sidum ceole, Exon. Th. 345, 10; Gn. Ex. 186. On ðysum sidan sele, Cd. Th. 273, 3; Sat. 131. Geond ðæt side sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Con hē sidne ræced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 7; Crā. 47.

II a. figuratively of the capacity of the mind:—On sidum sefan, Exon. Th. 169, 17; Gū. 1096. Þurh sidne sefan, Beo. Th. 3456; B. 1726. Sefan sidne gehanc and snytro cræft, Cd. Th. 249, 26; Dan. 536.

III. long, hanging, of ample length, of clothes, hair, etc., v. sid-feax:—Sid reaf swilce mēteras wyrceþ on anlicnesse toga, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 3. Iohannes geseah ūrne Drihten mid alban gescriðne, and seō wæs sid niðer oþ ða andcleōwa (it reached down to the ancles, cf. Icel. kné-, skó-síðr reaching to the knee, the shoes (of dress)), L. Ælfc. P. 15; Th. ii. 370, 3. Herebyrne síð (cf. Icel. brynja rúm ok síð), Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444. Mid sidum bearde (cf. Icel. sitt skegg), Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Side beardas, 456, 18. Se beard and ðæt feax him wæron oþ ða fēt side (cf. Icel. lokkar síðir til jarðar), Shrn. 120, 25. Hī habbaþ beardas oþ cneōw side and feax oþ helan barbas habentes usque ad genua, comas usque ad talos, Nar. 35, 2; 38, 8. Wif habbaþ beardas swā side oþ heora brest, 38, 2. [Now wers men short and now syde, Pr. C. 1534. Sydd, as clothys talaris, Prompt. Parv. 455 where see note. See also Halliwell Dict. side. Icel. síðr long, hanging.]

sid-ādil, *e*; *f.* Pleurisy:—On sidan lama wēl síðl pleuriticus, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Cf. sid-wærc.

sidan; *adv.* From a wide area:—Of gehwilecum stōwum wýdan and sýdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23. Cf. next word.

side; *adv.* Widely, extensively, amply:—Side prolixius, Hpt. Gl. 526, 60.

¶ The word generally occurs along with wide, far and wide:—Side and wide longe lateque, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59; Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118; El. 554; El. 277. Hē Godes lof rædde wide and side, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26; Cd. Th. i. 20; Gen. 101. Is wuldr ðin wide and side ofer ðas eorþan ealle in omnem terram gloria tua, Ps. Th. 56, 6, 13. Gesamnadon weras wide and side, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639. Cyningas hine wide wordodon side, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 23. Ealra læca ðæra ðe gewurde wide odde side, Hy. i. 7. [Þis wæs itald wide and side, Laym. 29902. Wide and side spelled iss, Orm. 5900. Sidder (hanging) lower, Piers P. 5, 193.] Cf. preceding word.

side, *an*; *f.* **I.** a side, flank, of living things:—Side latus, Wrt.

Voc. i. 44, 24; ii. 51, 72: *lumbus*, 113, 29. Wid ðære swiðran sīdan sære and ðære winestrān, Lchdm. ii. 6, 3. On sīdan lama *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Hē Hæland genom be sīdan, Cd. Th. 299, 5; Sat. 545. Hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwædere sīdan hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. An ðara compena geopenode his sīdan (sīdu, Lind.: sīdo, Rush.) mid spere, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Sīdan (ða sīdu f ðæt sīdu, Lind.: ða sīdo, Rush.) *latus*, 20, 20. II. *side* of a house, ship, etc.:—Duru ðū seist be ðære sīdan (*the side of the ark*), Gen. 6, 16; Past. 22; Swt. 169, 24. Ðæt scyp on sīdan licgende, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 21. III. marking direction on this or that side:—Deos þridde India hæfþ on ānre sīdan þeostru, on ððere gārsecg, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. Æfre byþ on sumre sīdan ðære eorþan dæg, and æfre on sumre sīdan niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 27; Anglia viii. 319, 39. IV. of descent, cf. on the father's, mother's *side*:—Hig wæron æcennede of Constantines sīdan, ðæt ys of gestreōnde, Shr. 97, 6. [O. Sax. sīda: O. Frs. side: O. H. Ger. sita: Icel. sīða.]

side, an; f. *Silk*:—Sīdan *sericum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [O. H. Ger. sīda *sericum*: Ger. seide. From *Mid. Lat.* seta. Cf. *Span.* seda: *Ital.* seta: Fr. soie.] v. sīd-wyrn, from sīden.

side-eece, es; m. *Side-ache*:—Drenc wið sīdece, Lchdm. iii. 48, 9, 18. *side-ful*[1]; *adj.* I. of good behaviour or manners, honest, modest, virtuous, sober:—Sideful *puclius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33. Se ærfaest snoter eadmōd sidefull sēfre clāne was *qui pius, prudens, humilis, pudicus, sobrius, castus fuit*, Hymn. Surt. 137, 1. Sidefull mann and mid þeāwum gefrætwood, Homl. Th. i. 596, 31. Sideful *puclia*, casta, Hpt. Gl. 439, 16. On ānre tide twā mædenchild cumað, and biþ ðæt ān sydefull and ðæt ððer sceandlic, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Sidefulre *puclia*, castae, Hpt. Gl. 428, 48. Ða heahfæderas wæron sidefulle on þeāwum and syferlice lybbende, Homl. As. 37, 327. Wē witon ðæt manega sydefulle clericas (*many honest clerks*) nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, Anglia viii. 306, 27. II. of dress, sober, modest, decorous:—Mid hālgire drohtnunge and sidefullum gyrnan, Homl. Th. i. 546, 25. [Sannte Marje wass shammfasst & dafte & sedefull, Orm. 2175.] v. un-sidefull.

sidefullice; *adv.* *Virtuously, decorously*:—Sidefullice *honeste*, Germ. 389, 33.

sidefulness, e; f. *Honesty, modesty, sobriety*:—Clænnys and sidefulness eōwres lichaman and sāule *castitas atque sobrietas corporis simul et spiritus vestri*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 13. Sidefulness *puclitia*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 56. Mæg[h] hādlicere sidefulness *puclitia* (*castitas*) *virginalis*, 440, 65; 447, 9. Wifmen ne beón būtan sidefulness, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 120. v. un-sidefulness.

side-lic; *adj.* *Sober, sedate, modest*:—Of sīdelice ansýne *serio*, Germ. 389, 36. [O. H. Ger. situ-lich *moralis, deliberatus*: Ger. sitt-lich: Icel. sīð-ligr *well-bred*.]

sidelice; *adv.* *In a proper manner, suitably*:—Monige scylda openlice witene beoþ tō forberanne ðonne ðæs þinges tīma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sīdelice gebētan mæge . . . Ac ðonne se lāreow ieldende sēcþ ðone tīman ðe hē his hiereamm sīdelice on þreātigene mæge . . . *nonnulla aperte cognita mature toleranda sunt, cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur* . . . *Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur* . . . Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 1-6. [O. H. Ger. situlihō rite: Icel. sīðliga *nice*.]

sīden; *adj.* *Silken, of silk*:—Sīden *sericum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 34. [O. H. Ger. sēdin *sericus*: Ger. seiden.]

-sīden[n]. v. ælf-sīden.

sīdesa (?), sīdsa, an; m. *A charm* (?), *magical influence* (?):—Wid ælfe and wið uncūpum sīdsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* sīða *to work a charm*; seiðr *a spell, charm, enchantment*.] Cf. ælf-sīden.

sideware, an; f. *Zeduary*:—Nim sidewaran, Lchdm. iii. 10, 30. [O. H. Ger. citawar, zitwar: Ger. zitwer: *Low Lat.* zeduarium, zeduarium (v. hoc zeduarium *zeduary*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 1) from *Arabic* zedwār. From a *French* form citoual *comes* *Mid. E.* zeduale, A. R. 370, 11, ceteale, Chauc. Group B 1951, see Skeat's note on the passage.]

sīd-fædme; *adj.* *Broad of bosom, of a ship, broad in the beam*:—Hē sælde tō sande sīd-fædme scip, Beo. Th. 3839; B. 1917. Cf. wið-fædme.

sīd-fædmed; *adj.* *Broad-bosomed, broad-beamed*:—Seomode on sole sīd-fædmed scip, Beo. Th. 610; B. 302.

sīd-fæax, -fæxe, -fexe; *adj.* *With long hair*:—Absalon wæs sīd-fæaxe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221 MS. U. Sīd-fæxe *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10 note. Hī lange tid eodon ealle unscorene and sīd-fæaxe, Th. Ap. 6, 12. Sumre gāþ sīd-fæaxe, ðæt hý þurh ðæt wiðmetene sýn Samuele and Elian and ððerum hālgum ðe sīd-fæaxe wæron, R. Ben. 135, 27-30. v. sīd, III, and next word.

sīd-fæaxode, -fæxede; *adj.* *Long-haired*:—Absalon wæs sīd-fæxede (-fæaxode, MS. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221. Sīd-fæxede *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 256, 10. v. preceding word.

sīd-fole, es; n. *A people occupying an extensive space, (1) a multitude*:—Sīdfolc micel (*the multitude that accompanied St. Juliana's body*),

Exon. Th. 284, 4; Jul. 692. (2) *a great people, great nation*:—God hī of sīdfolcun gesamnade *Dominus de regionibus congregavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. v. sīd, I d; wið-fole.

sīdian; p. ode *To make or to become wide, ample* (sīd):—Sīdaþ, Exon. Th. 354, 53; Reim. 65. v. be-sīdian; sīdung.

sīd-land, es; n. *A broad, spacious land*:—Sceal fromcynne folde ðīne, sīdland manig, geseted wurdan, Cd. Th. 133, 3; Gen. 2205. Sās and sīdland, 148, 3; Gen. 2451. Cf. wið-land.

sīdliŋ-weg, es; m. *A road that runs obliquely* (?):—Ofer feld on ða rihtlandgemære on done sīdliŋweg tō wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 446, 19. Cf. Halliwell Dict. *sīdliŋs* aslant, sideways; Jamieson *sīdliŋ*, oblique; *sydliŋis* obliquely, not directly.

sīdo. v. sīdu.

sīd-rand, es; m. *A broad shield*:—Ðā wæs on healle heardecg togen sword ofer setlum, sīdrand miel hafen, Beo. Th. 2583; B. 1289.

sīdsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. v. sīdesa.

sīdu, seodu, sīdu (o); *gen. dat. a*; m. I. *a custom, use, manner, habit, practice*:—Ðæt heo cōme tō him mid hire cynehelme, swā swā heora seodu wæs, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Micel sīdo mid Rōmwarum wæs, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 2. Se sīdo de sume men secgaþ ðæt [hē] sīe mēde wyrde, sume men secgaþ ðæt hē sīe wýtes wyrde, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Hē dyde him ðæt riceter tō sīda (sīoda, Cott. MSS.) and tō gewunan *ministerium regiminis verit in usum dominationis*, Past. 121, 9; Swt. 121, 19. Ðū ne meah hiora sīdu and heora gecynd onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 30. God gesette unāwendendlicne sīdo and þeāwas his gesceaf-tum, 21; Fox 74, 1; Met. 11, 12. Peōða swīde ungelica ægðer ge on sprāce ge on þeāwum ge on eallum sīdum *nationes lingua, moribus, totius vitae ratione distantes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 30. I. a. *a religious practice, a rite* (cf. *Icel.* sīðr *religion, faith*, Kristinn, heiðinn sīðr *Christianity, heathenism*):—Moyse wolde Obab ob ðæs hæðendōmes sīdum ālædan cum Hobab a gentilitatis conversatione vellet educere, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9.

II. *good conduct, morality, modesty*:—Hādlicere sīde (fæmnhādlicere sīdefulness) (?) v. sīdefulness) *virginalis pudicitia* (*castitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 449, 4. Sīde (?) -fulness) *pudicitia, castitate*, 454, 53. Ða kyningas (of England) ægðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora sīdo (sīdo, Cott. MSS.) ge hiora onweald gehioldon *the kings maintained peace, morality, and power*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 7. Gif hē þurh cūscne sīdo læst mīna lāra if by modest conduct he carry out my instructions, Cd. Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [Goth. sīdus gōds boni mores: O. Sax. sīdu a custom: O. Frs. side: O. H. Ger. situ mos, consuetudo, habitus, usus, ritus, indoles, moralitas: Icel. sīðr.] v. land-, un-sīdu.

sīdung, e; f. *An extension, augmentation*:—Ymbe ðis bissexus gefyl-denysse wē wyllaþ rūmlicor iungum cnihtum gecpenian . . . ðæt hig syddan his syðdunge oðrum gecyðon . . . De augmentatione bissexii, (then follows the promised account), Anglia viii. 306, 16.

sīd-wære, es; m. *A pain in the side*:—Wid sīd-wære, Lchdm. ii. 62, 24; 256, 12; iii. 20, 20.

sīd-weg, es; m. *A road that stretches far*; in the plural *distant parts*:—Ðā wæs gesamnod of sīdwegum mægen unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 564; El. 282. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heāpum þringaþ sīgaþ sīdwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Cf. wið-weg.

sīd-wyrn, es; m. *A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrn oððe sīdwyrn *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Sīdwyrn, i. 24, 6. [O. H. Ger. sīda-wurm.]

sīð, sīemle, sīen (be), sīen (*vision*), sīendon, sient, sīere, sīerede, sīex. v. sī, sīemle, sī, sīn, sīnd, sear, sirwan, sīx.

sīfe, es; n. *A sieve*:—Sibi *crebrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 41. Sīfe *crebrum, cribellum*, 136, 62; *cribrum*, i. 34, 41; *cribra* vel *cribellum*, 83, 20. Lytel sīfe *cribellum*, 34, 42. Āsift smale þurh smæl sīfe *sift fine through a fine sieve*, Lchdm. ii. 94, 2; 72, 28. Man sceal habban . . . syfa . . . hērsyfe, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [O. H. Ger. sīb; n. *cribrum, cribellum*.] v. hær-, windwig-sīfe.

sīfer, sīfeh. v. sīfer, sībhan.

sīfeþa, seofopa; *pl. f.*: *but also sīfeþa*, an; m. I. *siftings, bran, chaff*:—Sīfeþa *furfur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 49; *acus*, 83, 19. Sīfþan, sīuða *furfures*, Txs. 65, 940. Syfeþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 75. Swā swā mon melo sift; ðæt melo þurhcrýþþ ælc þyrel and ða sīofopa (syfeþa, Cott. MS.) weorþaþ āsyndred, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 3. Genim dysse wyrte sæd on ele gesodene and mid syfeþon gemenged, Lchdm. i. 282, 1. Dō seofopa on sealt water, ii. 262, 13. Riges seofopa, 48, 20. Oferwylle on ðam selfan ecede sīfeþan, 250, 23.

II. *useless seeds, tares*:—Āta f sīfeþa f unwæstn zizania, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Sīfeþ, 13, 25. Sīfeþa *zizaniarum*, p. 17, 5. [Syvedys or byrnye or palyys *furfur*, Prompt. Parv. 457.]

sīfre. v. sīfre.

sīftan; p. te *To sift, pass through a sieve*:—Ic syfte *cribro*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 10. Sīftiþ (-it, -id) *crebrat*, Txs. 55, 596. Syfteþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 44. Sift, 136, 61. Swā swā mon melo sift (seft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Sīfte, *cribraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 3. Syfte, 15, 57. v. ā-, be-, ge-siftan.

sīfpa (e), sig. v. sīfeþa, sī.

sig (?) *himself*:—Se ðe gebysmreþ sig *qui se polluerit*, L. Ecg. iv. 68, 16; Th. ii. 230, 14.

siġan; *p. sâh, pl. siġon*; *pp. siġen*. I. *to pass from a higher to a lower position, to sink, descend, decline, fall down*:—Hē (a man hung on a tree) on wyrtruman siġeþ, feallēþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25. Ðā hē on eorþan sâh *cadens in terram*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Hī āheowon ðæt treow ðæt hit brastliende sâh tō ðam hālgan were. Ðā worhte hē onġean ðam hreōsdom treowe rôde tācn, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 33. Him sâh (*hære, or from seon* (?), but cf. *Icel. höfðu út sigit iðrin í þat sârit*) se innor eall út, L. Ælfic. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6. Sitte ge siġewif, siġaþ tō eorþan (*in a charm for bees*), Lchdm. i. 384, 24. Ðū gestapoladest eorþan swide wundorlice . . . nāuwuht eorþlices hī ne healt, ðæt hió ne siġe, and nis hīre ēdre tō feallanne ofðūne ðonne up, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 37. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider siġan, Met. 20, 165. Hit hreōsan wile, siġan sond æfter rēne, 7, 23. Ic siġan læte wællregn ufān *I will cause to descend destructive rain from above*, Cd. Th. 81, 23; Gen. 1349. Gewāt se wilda fugel earce sēcan, wērig siġan tō handa hālgum rince, 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Siġende *precepts*, Germ. 399, 460. [þe kinge sâh to grunde (deide, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10255. Scal þi saule siġen to helle 14589.] I. a. *to sink as the sun to its setting*:—Heō (*the sun*) siġþ tō ðam tācne (*Aries*) oþ æfen, Anglia viii. 307, 20. Tungla torhtast tō sete siġeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Ealle stiorran siġaþ æfter sunnan under eorþan grund, Met. 29, 15. Sió æþele gesceaft (*the sun*) sâh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. [The sunne arist anes a dai and eft siġeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 109, 22.] I. b. *in a figurative sense*:—Ða men ðe siġaþ on ðisses middangeardes lufan oþ ðæt hiē āfeallap of hiera ryhtwisnessum *cadentes a sua rectitudine animas, atque in huius mundi se delectatione reclinantes*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 16. Mē on sâh unrihtes feala *declinaverunt in me iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Swā swā wē siġon ær on ðæt unaliefede oþ ðæt wē āfeollon *qui per illicita defluendo cecidimus*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 15. Ðonne āġinþ hē sylf siġan ofðe āfyrþ *inclinavit se et cadet*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Forlæte hetenþa gehwone siġan, Exon. Th. 352, 23; Sch. 101. II. *to move towards a point (cf. to make a descent upon a place)*:—Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heāpūm þringaþ siġaþ siðwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Godwine sâh him æfre tōwerd Lundenes mid his lipe ðæt hē com tō Sūþgeworce *Godwin kept moving towards London with his force until he came to Southwark*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 19. Ðæt folc him sâh eall onbūtan *the people pressed upon him on all sides*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Eall seó burhwaru sâh út ætgædere onġean ðæs cāseres tōcyme *the whole town moved out together in the direction of the emperor's approach*, 814. Guman siġan ætsonne, Beo. Th. 619; B. 307. Gið ðū ne wilt wirde steoran ac on selfwille siġan lætest (cf. *gið seó wyrd swā hweorfan mōt on yfelra manna gewill, and ðū heore nelt strýan*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 50. Him englas tōġeānes heāpūm cwōman siġan, Exon. Th. 34, 30; Cri. 550. [Engles siġen in to heouene, Jul. 77, 7. Heo siġen to his hærme, Laym. 8682. Forð heo gunnen siġen, 29071.] II. a. *of the movement of time*:—Junius siġþ tō mancynne . . . Augustus siġþ tō mannum, Anglia viii. 311, 6–17. Solmōnaþ siġeþ tō tūne, Menol. Fox 32; Men. 16. II. b. *figurative*:—Siġon tō slæpe *they sank to sleep*, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Hine man þreāge mid teartan steore ðæt is him siġe on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta in eum procedat*), R. Ben. 52, 7. [Wið þene sele brudgume þat siġed alle selhite *of from whom proceeds all happiness*, H. M. 47, 35.] III. *to ooze, run as matter*. v. seón:—Gið ðæt brægen út siġe *if the brain protrude*, Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Læt siġan út on sum fæt *let it drain out into a vessel*, iii. 48, 6. IV. *to strain, filter, act as a filter, cf. (?) siġere*:—Siġende sond rēn swylþþ bibulæ arenae, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12, 16. [O. Sax. siġan *to sink* (of the sun); *to proceed*: O. Frs. siġa: O. H. Ger. siġan *declinare, ruere*: *Icel. siġa* *to sink down, slide*.] v. ā-, ge-, on-siġan; siġend, and seón.

siġdi. v. siġe.

siġe, es; *m. A fall, setting of the sun*:—Sió sunne ðonne hió on siġe weorðeþ (cf. Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25), Met. 13, 111. v. niðer-siġe.

siġe, es; *m. Victory, triumph*. I. *success in war*:—Siġe *victoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 19. Ic siġes mihte eow sille, ðæt ge eow tō gamene feōnda āfillaþ, Wulfst. 132, 19. Se cyng ālste siġes gewæld *victory remained with the king*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Hī mid mycelre siġe (*triumpho magno*) hām fōran, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32. Palm getācnāþ syġe, Homl. Th. i. 218, 11. Siġe forġifan *to grant victory*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 36; Elen. Kmbl. 288; El. 144. Siġe syllan, Val. 2, 25. Siġe habban *to conquer, be victorious*, Num. 31, 18. Hæfde siġe *vincibat, superabat*, Ex. 17, 11. Ða Cretense hæfdon ðone grimlecan siġe *cruieniorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Siġe gerācan, geslēan, gewinnan *to gain the victory*, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33; Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22; Num. 21, 1. Siġe niman, onfōn *to obtain the victory*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 9; 845; Erl. 66, 24; Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 21. Hió ðæt an missenlicum siġum drōġeāne wæron, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 3. Ðæt hiē mec mid heān siġum (*cum sublimibus trophæis*) geuwerdon, Nar. 24, 24.

II. *success in conflict*:—Siġes *triumphi*, Hpt. Gl.

447, 76. Mid siġerlicum siġe *triumphali tropheo*, 473, 41; Hymn. Surt. 44, 27. Siġe onsendan *to make victorious*, Salm. Kmbl. 487; Sal. 244. Heō bād ðone ēcan siġe, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14. Siġas *triumphos*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 20: *victorias*, 129, 24: *trophea*, 131, 22.

II. a. *success in commerce*:—Oxan grasiende gesiþ siġe cēpas (—es ? or *siġecēpas* ?) getācnāþ, oxan slāpēde gesiþ yfelnyse cēpas getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [The word occurs often as one of the components of proper names: e.g. see Txs. 512–513. Siġe (syġe, siġen) habben, Laym. 23896; 17409; 16199. Siġe winnenn, Orm. 5461. Sy *triumph*, Jul. 11, 16. Goth. siġis: O. Sax. siġi: O. H. Ger. siġi, siġu: *Icel. siġ*.] v. weorc-, word-siġe, and siġor.

siġe-beāc[e]n, es; *n*. I. *a sign or monument of victory gained, a trophy*:—Se palm is siġebeācn, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10. Ðær ðæt heonlice siġebeācn (*trophæum*) āræred beón sceolde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 35. Æþelinges (*Christ*) rôd, siġebeācn (cf. siġe-beām, —bearn) sôð, Elen. Kmbl. 1772; El. 888. Be ðam siġebeācne (*the cross*), 336; El. 168. Sēlest siġebeācna (*the cross*), 1946; El. 975. Siġebēcn, siġebeācn *tropha, signa*, Txs. 103, 2043. Ðis siġebēcn, 124, 2.

II. *an ensign that is to lead to victory, a banner*:—Mid siġebeācne *vexillo, signo*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 35. Āræraþ eowere siġebēcn, and onġinnaþ eowere gefeoht, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 59. v. siġor-beāc[e]n.

siġe-beāh; *g. -beāges; m. That which encircles the head of the victor, a crown*:—Hē onfēng siġebeāh (*coronam*) ēces lifes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 34. Siġbēg, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2: Rtl. 1, 15. Siġbēh, 6, 1.

siġe-beām, es; *m. A tree on which a victory is gained, generally the cross*:—Se siġebeām *the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13: 251; Kr. 127: Elen. Kmbl. 1927; El. 965. Be ðam siġebeāme, on ðam þrowode þeōda Waldend, 840; El. 420: 885; El. 444. Sēlest siġebeāma, 2053; El. 1028. Siġebeāmas þrý (*the three crosses at the crucifixion*), 1691; El. 847. v. siġe-beācen, —bearn.

siġe-bearn, es; *n. A victorious child*, applied to Christ:—His gāst onsende siġebearn Godes, Elen. Kmbl. 959; El. 481: Exon. Th. 460, 3; Hö. 11. Ðæt syġebearn, 461, 29; Hö. 43. Ealra siġebearna ðæt sēleste, 33, 3; Cri. 520.

siġe-beorht; *adj. Rendered illustrious by victory, triumphant*:—Hiē swā siġebeorhte and swā gebēgde mid mycelre blisse tō hām fōran, Blickl. Homl. 203, 30. Cf. *the proper name* Siġebryht, —berht, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 18; Txs. 512. v. siġor-beorht.

siġe-beorn, es; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Ne gefrægn ic æt wera hilde sixtig siġebearna sēl gebēran . . . Hig fuhton fif dagas, swā hyra nān ne feol, Fins. Th. 76; Fin. 38. [Cf. *Icel. Siġ-björn* (*proper name*).]

siġe-bīme, an; *f. A trumpet which is sounded after victory*:—Sunġon siġebýman (*after the Israelites had escaped from the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 214, 6; Exod. 565. [Cf. *Icel. siġr-lúðr*.]

siġe-brōðor; *m. A victorious brother*, used in speaking to St. Andrew of St. Matthew, who was not daunted by his heathen captors, Andr. Kmbl. 366; An. 183.

siġe-cempa, an; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Wæs Dauid æt wīge sôð siġecempa, Ps. C. 50, 10.

siġe-cwēn, e; *f. A victorious queen*, applied to Elene, Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: 1992; El. 998.

siġe-dēma, an; *m. A victorious, triumphant judge, the irresistible judge of the day of judgment*:—Se siġedēma, frēa mihtig (*Christ*) Andr. Kmbl. 1322; An. 661. Ne beoþ ðær (*at the last judgment*) forþ borene siġele tō ðam siġedēman, Wulfst. 254, 1; Exon. Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061.

siġe-dryhten, es; *m. A victorious lord*, (1) as a complimentary epithet of an earthly chief:—Siġedrihten mīn, aldor Eāst-Dena, Beo. Th. 788; B. 391. Siġedryhten mīn (*the departed Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 24; Gū. 1349. Wit for uncnum siġedryhtne song āhofan, 324, 33; Vid. 104. (2) as an epithet of the Deity:—Þeōda Waldend, siġedryhten mīn, Andr. Kmbl. 2905; An. 1455; Exon. Th. 176, 19; Gū. 1212; Ps. C. 50, 119. Þeōden engla, sôð siġedrihten, Hy. 6, 34. Ðū eart selfa siġedrihten God, Met. 20, 260. Ðonc seġan siġedryhtne, ðæs ðe hī sylfne ūs sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 9, 1; Cri. 128; Andr. Kmbl. 1753; An. 879. Siġedrihten, mihtigne God, Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523: 48, 20; Gen. 778. [O. Sax. siġi-drohtin (*applied to the Deity*).]

siġe-eādig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*:—Siġeeādig bil, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. [Cf. *Icel. siġr-sæll*.] v. siġor-eādig.

siġe-fæst; *adj. With victory secured, victorious, triumphant*. (1) applied to persons:—Siġefæst *victor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 18. Siġfæst *triumphator*, Rtl. 122, 12. And hē siġefæst swā eft hām fērde *sicque victor in patriam reversus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5; Exon. Th. 460, 26; Hö. 23. Þurh cynincges wiðdōm folc wyrd gesælig, gesundful and siġefæst, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 5. Hē ofslōh mid ðam siġefæstan here eall ðæt mennisc, Jos. 10, 40. Hī siġefæste ofer sâ ferdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 15. Siġefæste *triumphabiles, triumpho plenos*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 33. Hý beoþ ðý gesundran and ðý siġefæstan, Exon. Th. 408, 29; Rā. 27, 19. Se siġefæstesta cyning *victoriosissimus rex*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 16. (2) applied to things:—Siġefest wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Siġefæstne

hām, Menol. Fox 298; Men. 150. Sigefæst tācon *victricia signa*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24; H. R. 105, 21. Sigefæstan gūpfanan *victricia, victoriosa*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 54. v. sigor-fæst.

sigefæstan; *p. te To triumph*:—Sigefeston *triumphant*, Txs. 182, 77. v. ge-sigefæstan.

sigefæstnesse, *e*; *f. Victoriousness, triumph*:—Hē witgode be Cristes sigefæstnesse, dā dā hē on heofonas āstāh, Ps. Th. 23, arg. Deāh ānra gehwylc wind hæbbe twelf sigefæstnissa, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 3. Sigefæstnissum *triumphis*, Rtl. 93, 7; 75, 19. v. sigor-fæstnesse.

sigef-fole, *es*; *n. A victorious or triumphant people*:—Heō (*Judith*) dæt word ācwæp tō ðam sigefolce (*the Jews who were about to destroy the Assyrians*), Judth. Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 152. Dā wæs peōd on sǣlum, sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644; Menol. Fox 593; Gn. C. 66.

sigef-gealdor, *es*; *n. A charm that gives victory*:—Ic mē on disse gyrde belūce . . . wið eal dæt lād ðe into land fare; sygegealdor ic begale, sigegyrd ic mē wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 14.

sigef-gefeohht, *es*; *n. A victorious battle, a victory*:—On sigefefcohtum elleordra cyna *in victories over foreign races*; in expugnandis barbaris, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 25.

sigef-gird, *e*; *f. A rod that brings victory*. v. sige-gealdor.

sigef-hrēmig; *adj. Exultant with victory, triumphant*:—Gesæt sigef-hrēmig on dā swīðran hand ēce eadfruma (*Christ*) āgnum Fæder, Exon. Th. 33, 25; Cri. 531; Hy. 8, 30.

sigef-hrēð *fame gained by victory*:—Onsǣl sigehrēð secgum *tell men of the fame you have won* (cf. the account of his deeds which Beowulf had given to Hrothgar), Beo. Th. 984; B. 490. Cf. gūþ-hrēð.

sigef-hrēdig; *adj. Triumphant*. (1) applied to men:—Dōmeādīg cempa . . . sigehrēdig (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 146, 4; Gū. 704. Hig ne wendon dæt hē sigehrēdig sēcēan cōme peōden *they did not expect that Beowulf would come triumphant (from his fight with Grendel's mother) and visit Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 3198; B. 1597; 5505; B. 2756. (2) applied to the Deity:—Se Ælmihtiga . . . gesette sigehrēdig sunnan and mōnan, 188; B. 94.

sigef-hwīl, *e*; *f. A time of victory, the hour of victory*:—Wedra helm feōnd gefylde . . . Dæt dam peōdne wæs sīdes sigehwīl, Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710.

sigel, sǣgl, segl; *n. (?) The sun*; also *the name of the rune = S*:—S sǣmannum symble byþ on hihte (cf. Icelandic Runic poem—Sól er landa ljómi), Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rūn. 16. Woruldcandel sǣn, sigel ūpan fūs, Beo. Th. 3936; B. 1966. Wuldres tācen swylce hādre sǣn, Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hādor sǣgl gewāt under scrīðan, 2911; An. 1458. Heāfdes segl *the sun of the head, the eye* (cf. *Icel. enni-māni, -tungl = the eye*), 100; An. 50. [*Goth. saul; n. the sun: Icel. sól; f. v. heādo-sigel; sigel-beorht, -hearwa, -hweorfa, -torht, -waras.*]

sigel, sigl; *n. (?) A clasp, brooch, jewel*:—Sigl, sigl *bullā*, Txs. 45, 331; *fibula*, 63, 874; *sibba*, 97, 1856. Sigl *bullā, gemma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 70; *fibula*, 148, 57. Sigl *bullā*, i. 288, 7. Sigel, ii. 11, 34; *fibula*, 35, 42. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. sigilla; f. lunula. From Latin (?) sigillum.*]

sigel-beorht; *adj. I. sun-bright, bright with the sun, sunny*:—Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes *winter's day takes captive sunny autumn with its army of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, 175; Men. 89. II. *bright as the sun*:—Sitt sigelbeorht swegles brytta on heāhsetle ille sedens solio fulget sublimis in alto, Dōm. L. 117. [*Icel. sól-bjarrtr.*] Cf. sigel-torht.

sigel-leán, *es*; *n. A reward of victory, prize, palm*:—Sigeleán tēdlean *palmā*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 5; 432, 75; *triumphus, palma*, 424, 53. Dæt wē brūcan sigeleāne ut *perfruemur bravio*, Hymn. Surt. 129, 18. Simon and Thadeus beornas beadorfe sceoldon þurh wæpenhete sigeleān sēcān, Apstls. Kmbl. 161; Ap. 81. Ece lif, sēlust sigeleāna, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. [*Goth. sigis-laun bravium.*] v. sigor-leán.

sigel-leás; *adj. I. without victory, unsuccessful in conflict, defeated*:—Engle nū lange [wæron] eal sigeleāse *the English now for a long time have been deserted by victory*, Wulfst. 162, 15. Hý sigelē (defeated) ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 33; Gū. 447; 141, 6; Gū. 623; Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Ia. of an expedition, *unattended by victory*:—Sigeleāse sīð, Exon. Th. 120, 17; Gū. 273. Ib. of a song, *that tells of defeat*:—Gehýrdon galan Godes andsacan sigeleāsne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. [*O. H. Ger. sigu-lōs.*]

sigel-leóp, *es*; *n. A song of triumph*:—Dā wæs sigeleóp (cf. *Icel. sigr-öp*) galen on herefelda, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124. Engla preātas sigeleóp sungon (*when Guthlac came to Heaven*), Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gū. 1289.

Sigel-hearwa (Sīl-), *an*; *m. An Ethiopian*:—Se deōfol wearp æteowod swylce ormæte Sīlhearwa, Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Hē him ætýwde micne Sīgelhearwan, ðam wæs seó onsyn sweartte ðonne hrīm, Shrn. 120, 24. Twegen blace Sīlhearwan, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 17; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 285. Sīgyhearwan (Sīelhearwæn, MS. T.) *Aethiopes*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Sigel-

hearwena (Syl-, Ps. Spl.) *fole*, Ps. Surt. 73, 14; ii. p. 189, 36. Ethiopia, dæt is ðara Sīlhearwena rice, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 13; i. 454, 12. ðara Sīlhearwena land *terra Aethiopiae*, Gen. 2, 13. Sīllhearwena (Sīlhearwena, MSS. R. P.) land, Lchdm. iii. 258, 18. Dū sealdest Sīgelhearwan (-as, MS.) tō mōse *dedisti in escam populo Aethiopum*, Ps. Th. 73, 14. Cf. Sigel-waras.

Sigelhearwen; *adj. Ethiopian*:—For his Sigelhearwenan wife *propter uxorem ejus Aethiopsam*, Num. 12, 1. Sīlhearwenre, *Aethiopia*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 49.

sigel-hweorfa, *an*; *m. A plant-name, a word equivalent in meaning to the Greek heliotrope*. It is found as the representative of foreign words in the following:—Sigelhweorfa *heliotropus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 5, 80; Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Sigelhuerpha *eliotropia*, id. Sigelhucorua *nimpha*, 304, col. 1; *solsequia*, 305, col. 1. Sigelwearfa. Deōs wyrt de Grēcas *heliotropus*, and Rōmāne *uertammum* nemnap, and eac Angle sigelhweorfa hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 21. Sigilhweorfa *eliotropus*, 254, 11. In the following no foreign equivalent is given:—Sigelhweorfa, ii. 94, 25; iii. 24, 4. Nim niopwearðne sigelhweorfan, 326, 17. See Lchdm. ii. 404, col. 2.

sigel-hweorfe, *an*; *f. A plant name*:—Sigelwerfe *solsequium vel heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. *Eleotropam*, Grece; Latine, *solsequium*, idem sigelhweorfe, ii. 32, 26. Nim sigelhweorfan ða smalan unwaršene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 23. v. preceding word.

sigel-lic; *adj. Victorious*:—Ða sigelican *victricia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 21; *victoria*, 92, 4. v. sigor-lic.

sigel-torht; *adj. Bright with sunshine or bright as the sun*, cf. sigel-beorht:—Swā wæs ealne dæg oððæt æfen com sigeltorht (*epithet of æfen or of Andrew?*) swungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2493; An. 1248.

Sigel-waras, *ware*; *pl. The Ethiopians*:—Mannkynon sweartes hiwes . . . ða man hāteþ Sīlhearwan (Sigilwara, MS. V.), Nar. 38, 30. Hine Sigelwearas (*Aethiopes*) sēcēap, Ps. Th. 71, 9. Fole Sigelwara *populus Aethiopum*, 86, 3. Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 2; Exod. 69. Hē (St. Matthew) gelærde Sigelwara mægþe, and of Sigelwarum hē flýmde twegan drýas, Shrn. 131, 27; Apstls. Kmbl. 127; Ap. 64. Cf. Sigel-hearwa.

sigel-mēce, *es*; *m. A victorious sword, a sword wielded by a victor's hand*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531.

Sigen, *e*; *f. The Seine*; Sequana:—Andlang Sigene, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 31. Be Sigene (Signe, MS. A.), 660; Erl. 35, 8; 897; Erl. 94, 28. [*O. H. Ger. Sigana.*]

sigend, *es*; *m. Movement of the sea, wave*:—Sigend *flustra*, i. *undae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 62. Flōd *flustra*, sigendum *flustris*, 33, 33; 76, 63. v. *sigan*.

sigere (?), *es*; *m. A glutton*:—Sīgiras (siras, Corpus Gl.) *lurcones, auidi*, Txs. 72, 568. v. *sigerian*, and cf. (?) *sigan*, IV.

sigere-reáf, *es*; *n. A triumphal robe; toga palmata*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 4. *sigerian*. v. *sigerian*.

sigerian (?) *to act as a glutton*:—Sīgerendum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 34. v. *sigere*.

sigere-rice; *adj. Victorious, triumphant*. (1) applied to the Deity:—Witig Drihten . . . sigerice, Cd. Th. 179, 11; Exod. 27. (2) applied to men, cf. *prop. name Sigeric*:—Gif gē (*the Israelites*) gehealdaþ hālige lāre, gē gesittaþ sigerice beorselas beorna, Cd. Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. [*Ger. sieg-reich.*]

sigere-rōf; *adj. Of victorious energy, triumphantly active*. (1) applied to a warrior or to a king:—Sigerōf kyning (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1243; B. 619; (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 315; El. 158; 141; El. 70. Wæron Rōmware secgas sigerōfe, 93; El. 47; Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. (2) without reference to battle:—Mīn ylðra fæder sigerōf sægde, frōd fyrnwiota, Elen. Kmbl. 873; El. 437. Sigerōfne (St. Andrew), Andr. Kmbl. 2451; An. 1227. Gesætton sigerōfe . . . ræðpeachtende, Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Sigerōfra (*the saints in glory*), Lchdm. i. 390, 4. (3) applied to the Deity:—Ece Dryhten, sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47.

sigere-sceorp, *es*; *n. Triumphal apparel*, Exon. Th. 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127.

sigere-sīp, *es*; *m. A victorious expedition or journey*:—Oft dæðlata dōme foreldit sigisītha gahuem *generally the dilatory man is too late for glory, for every successful undertaking*, Txs. 152, 9.

sigere-spēd, *e*; *f. A triumphant faculty, ability that gains its ends*:—Ðē God sealde sǣwle sigespēd and snyttro cræft *God hath given thee effectual power of soul and wisdom's art*, Elen. Kmbl. 2341; El. 1172. Ic on ðē oncnāwe wīsdōmes gewit, sigespēd geseald, Andr. Kmbl. 1291; An. 646. v. sigor-spēd.

sigere-tāc[e]n, *es*; *n. A sign of victory*:—Ðæt hālige sigetācen (*the cross*), Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. Hē sigetācen sende misit signa, Ps. Th. 134, 9. v. sigor-tāc[e]n, sigere-beāc[e]n.

sigere-peōd, *e*; *f. A victorious people, a powerful people*:—Hyne gesōhton on sigepeōde hearde hildfrecan, Beo. Th. 4415; B. 2204; Exon. 473, 23; Bo. 19. Sigepeōda (*the victorious Goths*), Met. 1, 4. Secgeap his wulðor geond sigepeōde (*inter gentes*), Ps. Th. 95, 3.

sige-preát, es; *m. A triumphant band*, Exon. Th. 53, 2; Cri. 844.

sige-pūf (?), es; *m. A banner that conducts to victory, a victorious banner* :—Stópon segas and gesiþas, bæron þūfas (sigeþūfas?), Judth. Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Cf. sige-beác[e]n.

sige-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* (? cf. *Icel. sigr-blót*) :—Wolde lige gessyllan his swāne sunu tō sigetibre, Cd. Th. 203, 12; Exod. 402. v. sigor-tiber.

sige-torht; *adj. Splendid with victory, triumphant* :—Sigetorht áras ēce Drihten, Cd. Th. 279, 19; Sat. 240. Cf. sige-beorht.

sige-tudor, es; *n. A victorious, triumphant progeny*, applied to the human race, Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gū. 838.

sige-wæpen, es; *n. A weapon with which victory is won*, Beo. Th. 1612; B. 804.

sige-wang, es; *m. A plain where victory is won, a glorious plain*. (1) where actual fighting has taken place :—Se mæsta dæl ðæs heriges læg on ðam sigewonge, Judth. Thw. 25, 36. (2) where actual fighting is not referred to, *a place in which evil is overcome* :—Smeolt wæs se sigewang (*the place where St. Andrew's heathen enemies had been overwhelmed*), Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smylte is se sigewong (cf. ðæt torhte lond, l. 19, wlitig is se wong eall, 198, 8, *the dwelling-place of the Phoenix*), Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 33: 146, 23; Gū. 714. Mennisce áras on ðam sigewonge (*Guthlac's dwelling-place*) helpe gemetton, 157, 18; Gū. 893.

sige-wif, es; *n. Grimm supposes this word may be a general denomination of wise women*, D. M. 402; *the passage in which it occurs is a charm, where it is addressed to bees when swarming* :—Sittap gē, sigewif, sigap tō eorþan, Lchdm. i. 384, 24.

sigle, es; *n. A necklace, collar, band for the neck* :—Ne beoþ ðær forþ borene sigele ne beagas ne heora heafodgold, Wulfst. 253, 23. Ðā gemette heo under hrægele gylden sigele (*monile*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 5. Hāma ætwæg Brōsinga mene, sigle and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200. In mīnum sweoran ic mē gemon beran ða fýdan byrþenne gyldenra sigla in collo me memini supervacua monitum pondera portare, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 27; Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Hī on beorg dydon beg and siglu . . . hyrsta, 6308; B. 3164. [*Icel. sigli a necklace*] v. mādum-sigle; sigel, in-sigle.

sigle, an; *f. Rye* :—Siglan dust, Lchdm. ii. 126, 7. [*Lat. secale; later segale, sigalum, sigla: cf. Ital. segale: Fr. seigle.*]

sigor, es; *m. Victory, triumph* :—Mē oferswilde se wyrrsta sigor, Shrn. 37, 24. Sigor eft ahwearf of norþnoma nīðgeteone, æstcift wera, Cd. Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Sigores palmam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 32. Mid sigores wuldre tō heofonum āstigan, Wulfst. 199, 13. Swegles ealdor hyre (*Judith*) sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124. Sigere trophæo, Hpt. Gl. 508, 64. Elne gewurdod, dōme and sigore, Cd. Th. 129, 3; Gen. 2138. Hlīsfulne sigor, famosum trophæum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 29. Ic sceal his rōde sigor (*the triumph of Christ's cross*) swīdor wiscan ðonne ondrædan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. Sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; B. 1183. Folc ðe hē on deoflum genom þurh his sylfes sigor, Exon. Th. 36, 24; Cri. 581. Sigera triumphorum, Hpt. Gl. 425, 33. Ðyssum sigorum ðū Godes biscop blissian miht *hisque Dei consul factus lætare triumphis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 31. Mid ðæm sigorum geweordad triumphans, Nar. 28, 4. ¶ *The word occurs often in reference to the Deity* (cf. in *Icel. sig-föður one of Odin's names, sig-tívar the gods of victory, sigr-god a god of victory*) :—Swegles aldor se ðe sigor selcþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Ðæt hē sigora gehwæs āna weolde (cf. *Hans (Odin's) menn trūðu því, at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri otrostu*, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Exon. Th. 276, 5; Jul. 561. Sigores āgend, ealdor, frēa, fruma, God, weard, Cd. Th. 307, 11; Sat. 678; Hv. 3, 20; Exon. Th. 25, 21; Cri. 404; 19, 2; Cri. 294; Andr. Kmbl. 1519; An. 761; Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Sigora dryhten, frēa, God, sellend, settend, sōðcynning, waldend, weard, Cd. Th. 63, 23; Gen. 1036; Exon. Th. 242, 18; Ph. 675; Elen. Kmbl. 2613; El. 1308; Exon. Th. 359, 17; Pa. 64; Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333; Exon. Th. 75, 29; Cri. 1229; Cd. Th. 8, 19; Gen. 126; 106, 13; 1770. Bidde ic sigere (a?, -es?) Godes milste, Lchdm. i. 390, 10. [*Icel. sigr.*] v. hrēd-, wīg-sigor; sige, and following words.

sigor-beác[e]n, es; *n. A symbol of victory*, applied to the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. v. sige-beác[e]n.

sigor-beorht; *adj. Triumphant*, epithet of Christ, Exon. Th. 1, 18; Cri. 10. v. sige-beorht.

sigor-cynn, es; *n. A triumphant, glorious race*, epithet of the Seraphim, Elen. Kmbl. 1506; El. 755.

sigor-eādig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*, Beo. Th. 2626; B. 1311; 4693; B. 2352. v. sige-eādig.

sigor-fæst; *adj. Victorious, triumphant*. (1) as an epithet of the Deity :—Se Sunu (*Christ*) wæs sigorfæst on ðam sīdfate, Rood Kmbl. 297; Kr. 150. God sigorfæst, Exon. Th. 217, 18; Ph. 282. (2) of an angel :—Meahhtig Mcootudes þegn, sigorfæst, 176, 30; Gū. 1218. (3) of a passion :—Brondhāt lufu, sigorfæst in sefan, 160, 3; Gū. 938. v. sige-fæst.

sigor-fæst, es; *f. Victoriousness* :—Be siferfestnisse and swīd-mōdnisse ūses Drihtnes mid ðæm hē ða hæþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. v. sige-fæstness.

sigorian, sigerian, sigrian; *p. ode To vanquish, triumph over, triumph* :—Ic sigerie (sigerige, sigrige, sigrie) triumpho, Ælf. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 5. Ic sigrige be Cristes mādum, and ic ðine tintrege ne gefrēde, Homl. Th. i. 424, 33. Fullfremed sōðlufu middaneardes sigoraþ ealdor *perfecta caritas mundi triumphat principem*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 38. Sigorende triumphat, 105, 32. Sigoriende triumphans, 85, 9. Sigriende, Germ. 395, 4. Sigirendes triumphantis, Hpt. Gl. 455, 64. [*O. H. Ger. ubar-sigrōn triumphare: Icel. sigra: Dan. seire.*]

sigoriend, sigriend, es; *m. A victor* :—Sigriend victor, Hymn. Surt. 38, 7.

sigor-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize* :—Dryhten hyre (*Judith*) geaf sigorleán in swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Sigorleán sēcan, Exon. Th. 154, 29; Gū. 850; 184, 14; Gū. 1344. Sigorleán habban, Elen. Kmbl. 1246; El. 623. Sigorleánun onfōn, Cd. Th. 176, 27; Gen. 2918. Tō sigorleánun sellan, Exon. Th. 97, 14; Cri. 1590. v. sige-leán.

sigor-líc; *adj. Triumphal* :—Ðæt sigorlice leóþ carmen triumphale, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 48; Hpt. 438, 16. Mid sigericum sige triumphali trophæo (*victoria*), 473, 40. v. sige-líc.

sigor-spēd, es; *f. Abundant success* :—Is help gearu æt mærum, manna gehwylcum sigorspēd gesceald, Andr. Kmbl. 1817; An. 911. Mē is miht ofer eall, sigorspēd gesceald, 2868; An. 1437. v. sige-spēd.

sigr-tāc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory, a convincing sign* :—Godspel bodian, secean sigortācnum to preach the gospel, tell it with convincing proofs or with marks shewing how it had prevailed, Exon. Th. 169, 3; Gū. 1089. v. sige-tāc[e]n.

sigor-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory or deliverance* :—Wes ðū on ðeste . . . ðæt ðū lāc onsece sigortifre hasten to offer with a sacrifice, that may deliver you from your peril, Exon. Th. 257, 30; Jul. 255. v. sige-tiber.

sigor-weorc, es; *A victorious work, a victory* :—Sigorworca hrēd, Cd. Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. [*Icel. sigr-verk a victory.*]

sigor-wuldor, es; *n. Triumphant glory, the glory of the victor* :—Hāliga sāula gesittap in sigorwuldre Dryhtnes dreāmas, Exon. Th. 109, 21; Gū. 93.

sigrian. v. sigorian.

sigsonthe ? a plant name, Lchdm. i. 74, 11; 102, 24.

-siht, -sihte, v. ge-, in-, ūt-siht, blōd-, ūt-sihte.

sihp, e; *f. A vision* :—Bōc ðæra sighthana apocalypsis, Jn. Skt. p. I, 11. Ða sihþo (gishhte, Rush.) quae vidissent, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 9. v. æt-, ge-sihþ.

sihtre, silcen. v. seohtr, seolucen.

silf, silfren, Sil-hearwa, sillan. v. self, seolfren, Sigel-hearwa, sellan.

Sillende Zealand, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 19, 20, 23.

sil-líc, silofor. v. seld-líc, seolfor.

siltan; *p. te To salt, season* :—Ic sylte condio, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 13. Selt condit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 55. On ðæm ðe gē hit syltap (*conditis*), Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Selte mon hiora mettas, Lchdm. ii. 234, 14. Lærowum gedafenaþ ðæt hī mid wīsdōmes sealte geleāfflura manna mōd syltan, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 17. ge-, un-silt (-silt).

sīma, an; *m. A cord, rope* :—Satan læg simon gesæled (cf. *Icel. sim-bundinn*), Cd. Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765. [*O. Sax. simo a cord: O. Frs. sīm: Icel. sīma; n.; cf. also seimr a string: Dan. sime a seton.*]

sīman; *p. de To load, put a burden (seām) on* :—Gē sīmap (sēmap, Lind.) men mid ðām byrþenum . . . and gē ne āhrīnap ða seāmas mid eowrum ānum fīrge oneratis homines oneribus . . . et ipsi uno digito uestro non tangitis sarcinas, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Sīmap onerant, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hīg sīmdon hira assan oneratis asinis, Gen. 44, 13. Sīmap eowre assan, 45, 17. v. ge-, ofer-sīman (-sīman).

simbel, symbol, simel; *adj. Continual, perpetual*. [*The word occurs only in the adverbial forms simbles, simble, on simbel (cf. on íðel), and the compounds simbel-farende, -gefēra; similarly O. H. Ger. sinpal for the most part appears in adverbial forms, but Graff vi. 26 gives one instance of its adjective use, simplēm assiduis. Icel. simul ever, is preserved in only one or two passages*] :—On simbel ever, always, continually :—Hī hiora frēondscepe forþ on symbol gehcealdap they continue ever to maintain their friendship, Met. 11, 94. Hīo þyrstende was on symbol mannes blōdes she was continually thirsting for human blood; haec, sanguinem sitiens, inter incessabilia homicidia, Ors. I, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Ðær se rīca hyne reste on symbol nihtes where the ruler ever rested at night, Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 44. v. following words.

simbel-farende; *adj. (ptcp.) Always travelling, wandering, roving* :—Ða simbelfarendan Æthiopes Aethiopum gentes pervagantes, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 26, 16. v. next word.

simbel-gefēra, an; *m. One who continually goes with another, a constant companion* :—Nis hit nō ðæt ān ðæt swā eade mæg widerwærd gesceaft wesan ætgædere symbolgefēran, ac hit is sellicre ðæt hiora ænig

ne mæg bûtan ôðrum biôn *it is not only that it is so easy for opposites to be able to be constant companions, but it is more extraordinary that no one can exist without another*, Met. 11, 50. v. preceding word.

simble, symble, simle, siemle, symle; *adv. Ever, always*. I. *continually, continuously, without intermission*. (1) *alone*:—Symble mid ðe semper tecum, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Symble fyr ôððe gâr ever fire or piercing cold, Cd. Th. 20, 29; Gen. 316. Simle diurne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 23. Hié simle lôcigeaþ tō ðære corþan ad terram semper inclinatur, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hié wæron simle healfæ æt hām, healfæ ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. In ðe sǣle sōðfæstra simle gerestap, Exon. Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53; Met. 20, 238. Semle, 20, 198. Ic siemle mid ðe beo, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. Hē symle Drihtne folgede, Homl. Th. i. 58, 17. Symle weson on lustum, Cd. Th. 30, 26; Gen. 472. Ne swylteþ hē symle ac him eft cymieþ bōt he does not die for ever, does not remain dead, but remedy comes again to him, Exon. Th. 419, 13; Rū. 38, 5.

¶ in clauses with a comparative:—Symle biþ ðý heardra ðe hit sǣstreāmas swiðor beataþ *it keeps getting harder the more the waves beat it*, Cd. Th. 80, 7; Gen. 1325; Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880; Salm. Kmbl. 485; Sal. 243. (2) *with words of similar meaning*:—His sōðfastnyst wunaþ symble ēce iustitia ejus manet in seculum seculi, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Symble on ēcnesse in æternum, 118, 142. Simle singales beclýsed, Exon. Th. 20, 25; Cri. 323. Singallice simle, Met. 7, 46. Forþ simle, Exon. Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. Symle āw tō ealdre, 149, 6; Gū. 757. Á symle, 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. ¶ *with comparative*:—Ðe biþ ā symble of dæge on dæg drohtaþ strengra, Andr. Kmbl. 2768; An. 1386.

II. *on every occasion or opportunity, without missing, in unbroken succession*:—Farāþ six dagas simble (without missing a day) ymb ða burh, Jos. 6, 3. Symble biþ gemyndgād morna gehwylce, Beo. Th. 4891; B. 2450. Symble gefēgon burhweardas cyme they rejoiced whenever he came, Andr. Kmbl. 1318; An. 659. Ðū simle mænst, gif ðe ænnes willan wana biþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 21. Ðæt mōð siemle biþ gebunden ðær ðissa twega yfela āuder ricsaþ *whenever either of these two evils prevails, the mind is bound*, 6; Fox 16, 2. Nǣfre ic ða gepeahte sēcan wolde, ac ic symle mec āscēd ðara scylda, Elen. Kmbl. 936; El. 469. Ðæt hē symle oftost God weorþige, Exon. Th. 27, 17; Cri. 432; 243, 34; Jul. 20. Symle hý Gūdlāc fromne fundon, ðonne hý neōsan cwōman, 123, 7; Gū. 319; 205, 6; Ph. 108. ¶ *where a series of times is mentioned*:—Symble (symle, Exon. Th. 367, 19) ymbe seofon niht *every seven days*, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10; Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Simle ymb .xii. mōnaþ, Chart. Th. 461, 9; 474, 5; 475, 3. [O. Sax. simbla, simla: O. H. Ger. simple semper.] v. simbel.

simbles, simles; *adv. Ever, always*:—Á ic simles was on wega gehwam willan ðines georn on mōde, Andr. Kmbl. 128; An. 64. [O. H. Ger. simles, simples semper.] v. simbel.

simblian, simlian *to frequent*:—Symligaþ ð oftgnioþaþ frequentant, Rtl. 15, 17.

simblunga, simlunga; *adv. Always, continually*:—Symlinga jugiter, Rtl. 33, 17. Symlunga continuo, 59, 33. Symlinga continua (—o?), 17, 5. simel, simering-wyrt. v. symbol, symering-wyrt.

sin, seón, sién, sýn, e; f. I. *power of seeing, sight, vision*:—Smire on ða eágan, sió sýn biþ ðý scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. Se hwæl se ðe gārsecces grund bihealdeþ swartan sýne *the whale that beholds the depths of ocean with darkened sight*, Exon. Th. 427, 20; Rā. 41, 94. Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón *it does not injure the sight*, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Se ðe hire ða siéne onlāh, ðæt heo swā wide wlitān meahte, Cd. Th. 38, 16; Gen. 607. Oft ic sýne ofteāh, āblende beorna unrim, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Nǣfde sellicu wiht sýne ne folme, 415, 3; Rā. 33, 5.

II. *the instrument of sight, the eye*:—Sýne pupillam, Hpt. Gl. 487, 54. [He feide þe sene to þe egen, þe hlust to þe earen, O. E. Hom. ii. 25, 12. Jiff þatt tin eþhe iss unnhāl o þe sene, Orm. 9394. Ich (the owl) habbe gode sene, O. and N. 368. Goth. siuns sight: O. Sax. siun sight; eye: Icel. sjón, sýn sight; eye.] v. an-, heafod-sýn (—sién).

sin; *possess. pron. His, her, its, their*; *suvs.* This pronoun, which is regularly used in the cognate dialects, rarely occurs in English prose, where its place seems to have been early taken by the genitive of *hē, heo, hit*.

I. *referring to a sing. masc.*:—Gif hǣlepa hwilc eágum mōdes sinas (cf. his mōdes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 3), Met. 21, 38. Him Hrōðgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Harold hýrde holdlice hærran sīnum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 13. Man æt ðam āgende sinne willan æt gebice, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Esne wið dryhten gebete sīne hýf, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 22.

II. *referring to a sing. fem.*:—Bær seó brimwylf hringa pengel tō hofe sīnum, Beo. Th. 3019; B. 1507. Heafod on hand āgeaf ludith ingran sīnre, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. Ðæt wif (wif though neuter is represented by a fem. pron.) ðin heafod tredeþ mid fōtum sīnum, Cd. Th. 56, 16; Gen. 913.

III. *referring to a plural*:—Ðec Israēla herigaþ, herran sīnne (þinne, MS.), 240, 28; Dan. 393. Gebid sīnna sōwhula, Txs. 124, 5. Åhealteson fram stīgum sīnum ð fram heora padum claudicaverunt a semitis suis, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. [Goth. seins: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. sīn: Icel. sīnn (sinn).]

sin be, v. si.

sin- (sine-, seonu-, v. cpds.). The form does not occur as an inde-

pendent word; as a prefix it has usually the force *ever, everlasting*; but in some cases it seems to denote *magnitude*, e.g. *sin-here*; cf. O. H. Ger. *sin-vluot the deluge*. [O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. *sin-*: Icel. *si-* (but in the phrase *si ok æ the independent word is found*): cf. Goth. *sintains continual, daily*.]

sin-birneðne ever burning, continually burning:—Hit (the fire of Etna) simle biþ sinbyrneðne, Met. 8, 52.

sinc, es; *n. (used only in poetry) Treasure, gold, silver, jewels*:—Gold geriseþ on guman sweorde, sinc on cwēne, Exon. Th. 341, 17; Gn. Ex. 127. Sinc, gold on grunde, Beo. Th. 5522; B. 2764. Ða ðe seolfres beoþ sinc gecoste *qui probati sunt argento*, Ps. 67, 27. Gesāwon ofer sīnc salo hlifian, reced ofer reāðum golde, Cd. Th. 145, 9; Gen. 2403. Bereāfodon receda wuldor (the temple) reāðan golde, since and seolfre, 219, 25; Dan. 60. Sadol searwum fāh, since gewurpad, Beo. Th. 2081; B. 1038; 3234; B. 1615. Se wyrm ligeþ since (the hoard which it guarded) bereāfod, 5486; B. 2746. Cýning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre, Exon. Th. 401, 11; Rā. 21, 10. Seah on sýnc, on sýlfor, on searogimmas, 478, 4; Ruin. 36. Tō heānlic mē þinceþ, ðæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene . . . ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 33; By. 59. Leōða gōð, sūðmonna sinc, Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017. Hē bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, 301, 7; Sat. 578. Hē beāgas dǣlde, sinc æt symle, Beo. Th. 162; B. 81. Ðone bring hæfde Higelāc nýhstan sīde, siððan hē under segne sinc ealgode, Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204. Ðū ða mādmas Higelāce onsend; mæg ðonne on ðam golde ongitan, ðonne hē on ðæt sinc stariþ . . . 2975; B. 1485. ¶ *Sinces brytta*, hyrde a dispenser, guardian of treasure, a prince, cf. *sinc-gifa*, and *Sincal baldor* . . . Hreðel cýning geaf mē sinc and symbol, 4853; B. 2431. Ðone sēlestan sǣcýninga ðara ðe sinc brytnaðe, 4756; B. 2383:—*Sinces brytta*, goldwine guma (Hrothgar), 2344; B. 1170. *Sinces brytta*, folces hyrde, 1219; B. 607; Exon. Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25: (Holofernes), Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30. *Sinces brytta*, adelchinga helm (Pharaoh), Cd. Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857. *Sinces hyrde*, Melchisedech, 126, 27; Gen. 2101. [O. Sax. *sinc*.] v. fæted-sinc.

sincan; *p. sanc, pl. suncon; pp. suncen*. I. *to sink*:—Ðā ingon sīncan cum coepisset mergi, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 30. Hwæder sīncende sǣfōð wære, Cd. Th. 86, 27; Gen. 1437.

II. *to act as an apert*:—Gif ðæt sié ōmihthe wæte innan, tyhte hié mon ūt mid līþum mettum sīncendum, and ne lāt inne gesittan on ðam lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 218, 14. [Goth. *siggkwan*: O. Sax. *sinkan*: O. H. Ger. *sinchan*: Icel. *sökkva*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sincan.

sinc-ceald; *adj. Ever-cold*:—Sincalda sǣ, Cd. Th. 207, 25; Exod. 472.

sinc-cealdu; *indecl. f. Continual cold*:—Ne mæg ðær rēn ne snāw, ne sunnan hǣtu, ne sīncaldu wihte gewyrðan, Exon. Th. 198, 29; Ph. 17.

sinc-fæt, es; *n.* I. *a costly vessel, a vessel of gold or of silver*, cf. *māðum-fæt*:—Hordweard (the dragon) sīncfæt (cf. fæted wære, 4553; B. 2282. dryncfæt dýre, 4601; B. 2306) sōhte, Beo. Th. 4589; B. 2300; B. 2231. Ides sīncfato sealde . . . hió Beowulfe meoðful ætbær, 1248; B. 622. Forsōc hē ðam sīncfatum, beāga mænigo, Vald. i. 28.

II. *a receptacle for treasure, a casket*, cf. *hord-fæt*:—Hē ætwæg Brōsinga mēne, sigle and sīncfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200.

sinc-fāg, -fāh; *adj. Variegated with costly ornament*:—Ic winde seāl sīncfāg swelgan, Exon. Th. 395, 29; Rā. 15, 15. Heorot, sīncfāge (cf. goldfāh applied to Heorot, 621; B. 308) sel, Beo. Th. 336; B. 167.

sinc-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Hē wolde ofgifan secga seleðreām and sīngestreón, beorht beāgselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3311; An. 1658. Ic ðe an tela sīncgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2456; B. 1226. Hringum þēneðe, sīncgestreónum fǣttan golde, 2189; B. 1093.

sinc-gewæge, es; *n. A weight of treasure, abundance of treasure*:—Oft rinc gebād ðæt hē in sele sǣge sīncgewæge *it was a frequent experience to see abundance of treasure in the hall*, Exon. Th. 353, 24; Reim. 17.

sinc-gifa, an; *m. A treasure-giver, a prince, chief* who was expected to be liberal in his gifts. Cf. other compounds of *gifa*:—Næs mid Rōmwarum sīncgeofa sēlla (of Boethius), Met. 1, 50. Hý (the disciples) word ne gehyrwdon hyra sīncgiefan (Christ), Exon. Th. 29, 9; Cri. 460. On hyra sīncgifan (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 4611; B. 2311. Sīncgyfan, 2688; B. 1342. Se ðe wāt his sīncgiefan holdne beheðne hē seāl heān hweorfan *he who knows his gracious lord buried shall wander downcast*, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gū. 1326. Hē his sīncgyfan (Byrhnōth) wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 62; By. 278. Cf. *sinc-gim*, -þegu.

sinc-gifu, e; *f. A gift of treasure, costly gift*:—Ðū golde eart, sīncgife sýlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511.

sinc-gimm, es; *m. A precious gem, jewel*:—Fyrdrincas fōron . . . hýrstum gewerede. Ðær wæs gesýne sīncgim locen, hǣfordes gifu, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264.

sinc-hroden; *adj. (ptcp.) Treasure-laden, adorned with costly ornaments*:—Þec biddan hēt se ðisne beām āgrōf, ðæt ðū sīnchroden gemunde

... , Exon. Th. 473, 11; Bo. 13. Salu sinchroden halls richly adorned, Andr. Kmbl. 3342; An. 1675.

sinc-māðum, es; *m.* A treasure:—Næs sincmāðum sētra on swordes hād there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193.

sinc-stān, es; *m.* A jewel:—Gylden māðm, sylofren sincstān (cf. ða gyldenān stānas and ða seolfrenan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30), Met. 21, 21. sinc-pegu(o), e or indecl.; *f.* Acceptance of treasure the gift of a lord:—Sceal sincpego and sweordgifu eowrum cynne ālicgean . . . syððan ædelingas gefeigecean eowerne dōmlcāsne dæd for your kin shall receiving a lord's costly present and gift of sword be no more . . . after men learn your inglorious deed (the desertion of their lord, Beowulf, at his need), Beo. Th. 5760; B. 2884. Gemon hē sincpege he remembers receiving costly presents from his lord, Exon. Th. 288, 21; Wand. 34. Cf. sinc-gifa, and see other cpds. of pegu.

sinc-weorðung, e; *f.* A costly decoration, jewel:—Ic ðe beāga lyt, sincweorðunga, syllan meahte, Andr. Kmbl. 543; An. 272: 953; An. 477. Him Elene forgeaf sincweorðunga, Elen. Kmbl. 2435; El. 1212.

sind, synd, sint, sient, siont, synt, sindon, seondon, siendon, syndon are:—Hig sind strengran ðonne wē, Num. 13, 32: Met. 10, 33. Synt, Ps. Th. 21, 26; Cd. Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287. Sint, Num. 13, 17: Andr. Kmbl. 696; An. 348: Elen. Kmbl. 1484; El. 744. Sient (sint, Cott. MSS.), Past. 28; Swt. 197, 4: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32: 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Siont, Kent. Gl. 232. Synt (synd, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26, 28: Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Sindon, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 10, 14. Sindan, 5, 3; Fox 14, 19: Met. 20, 149. Seondon, Cd. Th. 271, 12; Sat. 104: 309, 13; Sat. 709. Seondan (siendon, Cott. MS.), Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 24. Siendon (sindon, Cott. MSS.), Past. 6; Swt. 47, 8: Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301. Syndun, Ps. Th. 58, 10. v. eom.

sind (=sint?):—Yfiā ðara ðe ic gefremede nales feām siðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818; also Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605: Hy. 4, 65), Exon. Th. 263, 24; Jul. 354.

sinder, es; *n.*: sindra (-e?), an; *m.* (f.?) Dross, impurity of metal:—Sinder scoria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 4. Sindor caries, putredo lignorum vel ferri, 129, 11. Synder scorium, i. 86, 18. Syndran blæcan scoriae atramento, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Nim seolferun syndrun, Lchdm. iii. 112, 24. Diss folc is geworden nū mē tō sindrum versa est mihi donus Israel in scoriām, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 17. Seaxes ecg sindrum begrunden (with all impurities ground off), Exon. Th. 408, 3; Rā. 27, 6. [O.H. Ger. sintar scoria, purgamen: Icel. sindr; n. dross.]

sinder-ōm rust:—Sinderōme ferrugine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 35.

sind-dolh a lasting, very great wound:—Him on eaxle weard syndolh sweetol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817.

sindon. v. sind.

sind-dream, es; *m.* Everlasting joy, joy of heaven:—Wuldres āras . . . in sindreamē, Elen. Kmbl. 1478; El. 741. Tō heofonrices gefeān hweorfan mōstan and ðær siððan ā in sindreamum tō wīðan feore wunian mōstum, Exon. Th. 154, 20; Gū. 811: 164, 23; Gū. 1016: 225, 6; Ph. 385.

-sine. v. cāg-, ge-, on-, scearp-sine, -sýne.

sineht; *adj.* Sinewy:—Mid sinehtum limum gehæfd, Lchdm. ii. 242, 19.

sine-ēde, sine-wealt, sine-wind. v. sin-īde, seonu-wealt, seonu-wind. sin-frea, an; *m.* A perpetual lord, a husband:—Nænig nefne sinfrea none but her wedded lord, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Cf. sin-hiwan.

sine-fulle, an; *f.* House-leak; sempervivum tectorum:—Sinfulle sempervivum, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 64; but the word also glosses *epitaphium*, ii. 106, 83: 107, 31: 30, 50: i. 286, 30: *parulus*, 286, 37: *parulus*, ii. 67, 64: *paliurus*, 116, 38. Genim ðas wyrt ðe man *sempervivum* and ðdrum naman sinfulle nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 20. Genim sinfullan, ii. 190, 2. Nim ða miclan sinfullan, 240, 8. See Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1: ii. 405, col. 1.

sin-gal; *adj.* I. referring to things of the next life, everlasting, perpetual:—Dreām ys singal canor est jugis, Hymn. Surt. 58, 4. On ðam heofenlicum eðele is singal leóht, Lchdm. iii. 240, 12: Homl. Th. i. 238, 5: Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141. ðær (in hell) is ā singal sorh, Wulst. 26, 8.

II. referring to things of time, continual, constant, without intermission:—Swā singal gebiordscipe quasi jube convivium, Kent. Gl. 521. Hine gedreht singal slæpleáht, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Singal oferdrenc, ii. 592, 6. Dis is singal sacu, Elen. Kmbl. 1808; El. 906. Singal gesiþ a constant companion, Exon. Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. Se singala ege ne læt nænne mon gesælgigne beon *continuus timor non sinit esse felicem*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 28: 12; Fox 36, 28. Mid ðæm singalum gehohte *ab hac cogitatione continua*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 72, 6. Geleáfan singalum *fides jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 39. Mid singalre estfulnyse *sedula devotio*, 88, 15. Singalre *assidua*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 65. Men habbaþ singalne andan betwuh him, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Mid singalum bēnum *sedulis questibus*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. Mid singalum gebedum *orationibus assiduis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 29. II a. of the

regular succession of time, daily (cf. Goth. *sinteins daily (bread)*):—Style ūs hlāf ūserne ðone singalan, Exon. Th. 469, 4; Hy. 5, 8. Singal tīdo *diurna tempora*, Rtl. 164, 36.

II b. of an unbroken series, in succession, continuous:—Þurh syx singal geār *per sex continuos annos*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 17: 5, 9; S. 623, 27.

III. of long continuance, lasting:—Wæs seó éhtyns[se] singalre (*diuturnior*) eallum ðām ærgeðonum, i. 6; S. 476, 24. v. following words.

singale, singala; *adv.* Ever, continually, constantly:—Singale olim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 48. Deáh hine se wind . . . swence, and hine singale (seó singale? cf. seó singale gēmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) gēmen gæle, Met. 7, 50. Singala, Beo. Th. 382; B. 190. v. next word.

singales; *adv.* Ever, continually:—Ic singales wag mōðceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777: Exon. Th. 115, 15; Gū. 190. Simle singales, 20, 25; Cri. 323: 24, 31; Cri. 393. Syngales, Beo. Th. 2274; B. 1135.

singal-flōwende; *adj.* (ptcpl.) Continually flowing:—Singalflōwende eā fluvius, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 18.

singallice; *adv.* Perpetually, continually, constantly:—Hieremias wilnode singallice (*sedulo*) hine geþiðan tō ðære lufan his Scippendes, Past. 7, 1; Swt. 49, 16: Blickl. Homl. 101, 27. Wē him gylðaþ singallice, and hý ūs hýnaþ dæghwamlice, Wulst. 163, 10. Swiðe singallice beswiþ monna mōð, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 20. Hī (Cherubim) singallice singaþ 'they continually do cry', Elen. Kmbl. 1490; El. 747. Style drincan singallice nigon dagas, Lchdm. i. 230, 22. Hine æghwonan God singallice simle gehealdþ, Met. 7, 46: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 27. [O.H. Ger. *sincalīho jugiter*.]

singalness, e; *f.* Constancy, perseverance, assiduity:—Ánrædnys þ singalness *perseverantia, assiduitas*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 18.

singal-ryne, es; *m.* A continual running of water:—Singalrenes þ swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

singan; *p.* sang, song, *pl.* sungon; *pp.* sungen *To sing*. I. used absolutely; (1) of persons, (a) to sing, recite, relate musically or in verse:—Singan *modulare, singe modulator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 2, 3. Ic Gode singe *gaudebo Deo*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ic Drihtne singe *cantabo Domino*, 103, 31. Hwæt is ðis folc ðe ðus hlīde singeþ? Blickl. Homl. 149, 30. Þær habbaþ englas eādigne dreām, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20; Sat. 355. Scop hwilum sang on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Singende heāp chorus, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 27. Hē geseah Mathews ænne sitton singende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 23. (b) to compose verse, narrate:—On ðe ic singe in *te decantatio mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Song hē be middan-geardes gesceape and be fruman moncynnes, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9: Exon. Th. 44, 33; Cri. 712. Be ðam Moyses sang, Elen. Kmbl. 674; El. 337. Swā se witega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Witgan sungon be Godes bearnē, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561. (2) of other living creatures:—Se fugel singeþ, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: Salm. Kmbl. 539; Sal. 269. Fugelas singaþ, gylleþ græghama, Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5. Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *immediately the cock crew*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33; Shr. 30, 20. Sang se wanna fugel, Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Māw singende, Exon. Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. (3) of inanimate resonant objects:—Ic þurh mūþ sprece, wrencum singe, Exon. Th. 390, 15; Rā. 9, 2. Wiht is wrætlīc, singeþ þurh siðan, 483, 13; Rā. 69, 2. Se hearpere gedēþ, ðæt hearpan strengas nāwuht ungelīce ðæm sone ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 8. In ðæm dæge singaþ ða býman, Wulst. 183, 10. Singaþ, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 8. Hringiren scīr song in searwum, Beo. Th. 651; B. 323. Ic seah sellic þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rā. 32, 3.

II. with a cognate accusative, or followed by the words used or by a clause; (1) of persons (a) to sing a song, recite a poem, prayer, formula, etc., read aloud:—Wē singaþ on his lof: 'Hæl ūs on ðæm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Heālgæaldor ðæt snote men singaþ a charm that wise men recite, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Hī singaþ Metude lof, Exon. Th. 239, 7; Ph. 617. Dēgnas singaþ, ðæt ðū sié hlāfdige, 18, 14; Cri. 283. Ða hlóþ ðe ic song, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Heó 'Magnificat' sang, Blickl. Homl. 159, 1. Crist sylf sang Pater Noster ærest, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26. Engla preātas singeleoþ sungon, Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gū. 1289. 'Sing mē hwæthwegu.' Ðā andswarede hē: 'Ne con ic nān þing singan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Sing ðas gebedsalmas, Lchdm. iii. 12, 6. Singan sangas *cantare canticum*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ða ūngan hē singan ða fers and ða word ðe hē næfre ne gehýrde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17. Leoþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Cwīde singan, Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. Singan Pater Noster, 333; Gl. 166. Hē wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3. On ðære hālgan cyricean biþ sungen ðæt hālige geryne, 77, 15. Wæs se witedōm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2306; El. 1154. (b) to narrate in verse, write:—Se scop sang, ðæt mā mānna fægnodon . . . Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi. 4. Sealmisceopas sungon and sægdon, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10. For hwam wolde gē secgan oððe singan, ðæt ic gesællīc mon wære, Met. 2, 17. (2) of other living creatures:—Earn sang hildeleoþ, Judth. Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Wulfas sungon æfenleoþ, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. (3) of inanimate things:—Seó byrne sang gryreleoþa sum, Byrht. Th. 140, 7; By. 284. Horn song fūslīc leoþ, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ealle hearpan strengas

hē grēt mid ānre hounda, ðū ðe hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9.

III. where the subject of the song is the object of the verb, to *sing about, recite or compose a poem about something*:—Ic ðine strengðu singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Ic mildheortnesse and dōm Drihtnes singe and secge, 100, 1. Cwæp hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæp hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaf,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. [*Goth. siggwan to sing, read aloud: O. Sax. singan: O. Frs. singa: O. H. Ger. singan canere, cantare, decantare, psallere, modulari, edere, jubilare: Icel. syngva (-ja) to sing; to ring (of metals, etc.), whistle (of the wind).*] v. ā-, be-, ge-singan.

-singe, -singend. v. ge-singe, æfter-, fore-, mid-singend.

singend-lic; adj. *That may be sung*:—Singendlice cantabiles, Ps. Spl. 118, 54.

singian to sin. v. syngian.

sin-grēne, an; f. A plant name (lit. *ever-green*), *sin-green* (sen-, sim-), *house-leek*; sempervivum tectorum: see E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. sen-green (sin-, sim-), and Lchdm. ii. 405, col. 1. Besides *sempervivum* the word glosses several other names:—Singrēne *titemallos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 33; *temolus* † *titemallos*, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Syngrēne. Deōs wyrt ðe man *temolus* and oðrum naman singrēne nemneþ, i. 152, 12. Singrēne *colatidis*, iii. 301, col. 2: Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 4. Nim singrēnan, Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Ða smalan singrēnan, 54, 2. [*Iovis barba* jubarbe, singrene, Rel. Ant. i. 37, col. 2. Howsleke or sengrene *barba Jovis, semperviva*, Prompt. Parv. 251, where see note. Ger. sin-grün and Dan. sin-grøn is *periwinkle*. Cf. Icel. si-grænn; adj. *evergreen*.]

sin-grim; adj. *Ever-fierce, of unceasing fierceness*:—Sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230.

sin-here; gen. -her(i)ges; m. *An immense army*:—Besæt sinherge sweorda lāfe he besieged the fugitives with an immense army, Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936.

sin-hīwscipe. v. sin-hīwscipe.

sin-hīwan, -hīgan; pl. *Members of a family united by the lasting bond of marriage, a married pair*:—Sinhiwan (*Adam and Eve*), Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778: 49, 9; Gen. 789: Exon. Th. 153, 9; Gū. 823. Hyra somwist sinhiwan (*body and soul*) gedælden, 160, 10; Gū. 941: 284, 17; Jul. 698. [*O. Sax. sin-hiwan (-iun): O. Frs. sin-hīgen, sinnane, senne: O. H. Ger. sin-hiun conjuges.*] v. ge-sinhiwan, and following words.

sin-hīwan to marry:—Ne sinigap (synnigap, Rush.) *neque nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 35. v. ge-sinigan.

sin-hīwscipe, es; m. *The lasting family relation of marriage*:—God sinhīwscipas gesamnap mid clānlicre lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. v. ge-sinīscipe, and cf. sin-scipe.

sin-hweorfende, -hwurfende *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende) † sinhwurfende *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. *next word*, and cf. seonu-wealt.

sin-hwurfol, -hwyrfel; adj. *Round, cylindrical*:—Sinnurbul, sinuulfr, sinhuurful (sinu-?) *teres*, Txts. 104, 1047. Ðonne is swiðe mycel cyrice getimbed, and is sinhwyrfel on willesian geworht (cf. *under seonu-wealt passage from Shrn. 80, 37*), Blickl. Homl. 125, 21. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. sin-, sina-[h]werbal teres, rotundus: Icel. si-valr.*]

sinigap. v. sin-hiwan.

sin-īde, -ēde; adj. *Very gentle*:—Mid sinēdre ondōunge wyrttdrences purh horn oððe pīpan sō wamb biþ tō clānsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

sinlice. v. ge-sinlice.

sinnan; p. sann, pl. sunnon; pp. sunnen; with gen. *To care for, mind, heed*:—Ne ic mē eorþwelan oðwiht sinne, ne mē mid mōde micles gyrne, Exon. Th. 121, 18; Gū. 290. Hē wæs swungen sarslegum . . . hrā weorces ne sann (*the body cared not for pain*), Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Hie fægerra (-o, MS.) lyt for ædelinge idesa (-e, MS.) sunnon ac hie Sarran swiðor micle wynsumne wlite herodon they (*Pharaoh's nobles*) *heeded little fair women before the prince, but much more did they praise the winsome beauty of Sarah*, Cd. Th. 111, 10; Gen. 1853. [*Cf. Icel. sinna (wk.) to care for, mind, give heed to.*]

sin-niht, e and es (v. niht); f. *Continual night, perpetual darkness*:—Ða ðe in þeostum sæton sinneahates those who sat in the shades of *perpetual darkness*, Exon. Th. 8, 13; Cri. 117. Hām sweart sinnehte (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Hý æbīdan sceolon in sinnehte, 99, 29; Cri. 1632. Sinnihte, 94, 20; Cri. 1543: Cd. Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 138; Sal. 68. Grendel sinnihte heold mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 325; B. 161: (*of the darkness of chaos*), Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. Synnihte, 8, 2; Gen. 118. [*Cf. O. Sax. sin-nahti the darkness of hell.*]

sin-nīp, es; m. *Continued enmity or trouble*, Exon. Th. 354, 27; Reim. 52.

sinop, sino-walt. v. seonop, seonu-wealt.

sin-ræden[n], e; f. *A perpetual, lasting condition, wedlock*:—On oðre wisan siut tō manienne ða ðe mid synrædenne biop gebundene *aliter admonendi sunt conjugii obligati*, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 393, 22. Ða ðe beoþ gebundne mid synrædenne *conjugati*, Swt. 393, 21. Cf. sinhiwan, -hiwscipe, -scipe.

sinscipe, es; m. *Marriage, wedlock*:—Sinscipe *conjugium vel ma-*

trimonium, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 11. *Senscipe consortium, matrimonium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 44; *jugalitas*, 416, 25: 417, 5. Dry hādas . . . mæighdād, wudewan hād, and riht sinscipe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 7. Sinscipe, 604, 30. Mē nū ne lyst nānes syncscipes ac ðæs Hælendes geþeodnyse mid gehealdene clēnnisse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 37. Heo wunode twelf gear on ðæs cynincges syncscype, 20, 16. Hū miht ðū ðam Ælmihtigan his brýde beniman and ðinum sinscipe geþeodan, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 33. Ða ðe on sinscipe wunniap *married people*, i. 448, 2. Ða ðe beoþ mid sinscipe (syn-, Hatt. MS.) gebundene *conjugati*, Past. 23; Swt. 176, 21. Gif hwā on swilcum mǎnfullum sinscipe (*conjugio*) þurhwunap, L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 20. Tō senscipum *ad commercia, connubia*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 54. Gesamnap sinscipas, clānelice lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Met. 11, 91. v. ge-, on-sinscipe, and preceding word.

sin-snæd, e; f. *A huge bit*:—Grendel slāpendne rinc slāt . . . synsnædum swealh (*swallowed by huge bits, or by bits that followed each other continuously?*), Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743.

sin-sorh(g), e; f. *Continual trouble*:—Habban breostceare, sinsorgua gedreag, Exon. Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45.

sint. v. sind.

sin-pyrstende *ever thirsting*:—Alexander tōecan ðæm ðe hē hiēnende wæs ægðer ge his folc ge oðerra cyninga hē wæs sinpyrstende monnes blōdes *Alexander humani sanguinis insatibilis, sive hostium sive etiam sociorum, recentem tamen semper sitiēbat cruorem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 31.

sin-trendende. v. sin-liworfende.

sin-trendel, -tryndel; adj. *Round, circular, or globular*:—Dō hyt syntrændel (sinetrundæl, MS. V.: sinetrum del, MS. H.) *make a ball of it*, Lchdm. i. 106, 17. Sintryndel lytel scyld *ancile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 58. v. *next word*, and cf. sin-hwurfol, seonu-wealt.

sin-trendende (?) *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende?) *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. preceding word.

sinu, sin-wealt. v. seonu, seonu-wealt.

sin-wrēnness, e; f. *Continual wantonness*:—Synwreānys *vel gālscipe saturiasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 51.

sio-, sió-. See generally *seo-*, *seó-*.

sió (*be*), siodo, siofa, siofopa, sioleda, siolf, siota. v. sí, sidu, sefa, siþeþa, seolh-ýða, self, set.

sipian, Siras(-e), siras. v. sypian, Syras, sígere.

siru; gen. sirwe; f. *An artifice, a snare, wile, crafty device*; as a military term, *an ambush*:—Gif hwā gewældes ofskā his ðone nehstan þurh syrwa (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Sette syrwa pone insidiās, Jos. 8, 2. v. searu, sirwe.

siru-tūn (?) *a place for an ambush, lurking-place*:—Syretum (-tūn?) *latibulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27. v. preceding word.

siru-wrenc, es; m. *An artifice, crafty trick, wile*:—Hī ymbsæton Cantwareburh and hī in tō cōman þurh syruwrencas (syre-, MS. E.), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 29. v. searu-wrenc.

sirwan, sirwian, sirewan; p. sirwde, sirwede, sirewede, sirwode. I. in a good sense, *to plan, devise, use art in doing something*:—Hē (*the Creator*) serede and sette eorþan dælas, Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15.

II. in a bad sense, (1) *trans. To plan, contrive, devise, plot, attempt with craft*:—Hī ne sætinge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeode syrwaþ *nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moluntur aut fraudum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37. Syrwaþ concinnant (*iniquitatem*), Blickl. Gl. Ðām ðe mē syrwedan yfel qui *querunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Hī fācen geswipere syredan *astute cogitaverunt consilium*, 82, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Beo serewede *moliretur, machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 23. (2) with a clause:—Hē angan sierwan hū hē hiene beswican mehte, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 52, 3. (3) without a case (a) in the following glosses:—Syrwaþ *moluntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 30. Serwede *machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 73. Serwedon *machinabantur*, 520, 4. Serewedan, 506, 5. Seredon *concinnabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 26. Seruenede *convenientes*, 105, 26. Syrwendē, 28. (b) *to lie in wait, plot*:—Hē syrwaþ (Ps. Lamb. syrwaþ) swā swā leo *insidiatur quasi leo*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10. Se ðe nānþing ne syrwe ðu *non est insidiatus*, Ex. 21, 13. Syrede, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Se syrwieda deofol, Wulfst. 107, 22. (c) with prep. *to lie in wait for, plot against*:—Ðū syrwt on geān hyre hō, Gen. 3, 15. Deofol syrwaþ ymbe Godes geladunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 1. Mē manige ymb nāgene syrewaþ, Ps. Th. 54, 18. Ðā syrwde Herodias ymbe hine *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. 6, 19; Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ða ðe ymbe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon those who sought the child's life, 88, 18: ii. 112, 33. Ða ðe emb his feorh syrdon quos in *neceam suam conspirasce didicerat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 4. Mē seredon ymb secgas monige, hū heo mē deaþes cwealm brefnan mihten, Cd. Th. 296, 6; Sat. 498. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie (sytwie, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. fol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Seo næddre wolde syrwan ongeān hire hō, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 12. v. be-, ge-sirwan (-serian, -syrewian, -syrian, -syrian).

sirwe, an; f. *An artifice, device, plot, wile*:—Syrwan (serwan) *insidiæ*, Ælfic. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 14. v. siru.

sirwian. v. siwian.

sirwung, e; f. *Plotting, machination, contrivance*:—Beo āldod Amanes sirwung ongean ðam Judēiscum, Homl. As. 101, 308. Be hlāfordes syrwinge. Gif hwā embe cyningc oððe hlāford syrwie of plotting against a lord. If any man plot against king or lord, L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1. Gif hwā ofslēa his done nehstan purh syrwinge (with guile, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Hē cýdde his fācenfule syrwinge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. Mid syrwingum hē becom tō ðære cywelfcan gēncipe, 80, 34. God heold hine wið ðæs deofles syrwingum, ii. 454, 3. Serewungum machinamentis, Hpt. Gl. 478, 54. Syrwinga insidias, Hymn. Surt. 47, 26. Samson heora syrwinga undergeat, Jud. 16, 3. v. searwung.

sise-mūs a dormouse:—Sisemūs glis, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 56: 78, 22. [O. H. Ger. sise-, zise-mūs: cf. (?) sise-sang carmen lugubre, sise-gomo pelicanus.]

sīp, es; m. **I. going, journeying, travel**:—Sīpes āmyrred *tūndered from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 16; Gen. 378. Sīpes wērig *weary of swimming*, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sīpes sǣne *slow in travelling*, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Ne æt hām ne on sīpe ne on ænigre stōwe *neither at home, nor when travelling, nor in any place*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 33; Exon. Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. Se ðe of sīpe cwom feorran gefēred, Salm. Kmbl. 356; Sal. 177. **Ia. going from this world**:—Is nū fūs ðider gæst sīpes georn, Exon. Th. 164, 27; Gū. 1018. Ic com sīpes fūs, 166, 30; Gū. 1050: 212, 10; Ph. 208. Lif biþ on sīpe, 213, 6; Ph. 220: 328, 32; Vy. 26. Beo ðu on sīp gearu, 172, 24; Gū. 1148.

II. a journey, voyage, course, expedition:—Sīp was gēlæded *the course of the Israelites and Egyptians was no longer a common one*, Od. Th. 190, 31; Exod. 207. Lust leofes sīpes *(the journey out of Egypt)*, 180, 31; Exod. 53; Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Cwēn sīpes *(her voyage to Palestine)* gefeah, Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ne læt ðu ðec sīpes getwǣfan, lāde gelettan, lifgendne mon ongūn mere sēcan, Exon. Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23. Nō wægflotan wiund sīpes getwǣfde, sǣgenga fōr forþ ofer ŷpe, Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908. Flōwān mōt ŷp ofer eal lond, ne wile heo āwa ðæs sīpes geswīcan, Salm. Kmbl. 647; Scl. 323. Hū myccl scīpbroc hē gebād on ðam sīpe ðe hē (St. Paul) wæs ðyder rǣpling gelæded, Bickl. Homl. 173, 7. Æghwec mon ðe on ðam sīpe wære *every man that was on the expedition*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 8; Ps. Th. 76, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796; Exon. Th. 451, 13; Dōm. 103. Ne gǣle gē mīnne sīp, nū mīne fēt gongap on heofenlicne weg, Bickl. Homl. 191, 21. Waldend sende here on lūgne sīp, Cd. Th. 5, 8; Gen. 68. Hēt mē on ðysne sīp faran, 32, 7; Gen. 499. Heo on sīp gewāt wēsten sēcan, 136, 29; Gen. 2265. Hī tugon longne sīp in hearmra hond, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440. Gif ðu hafast mid ðe wulfes brygðear on sīpate, būtan fyrhtu ðu ðone sīp gefremest, ac se wulf sorgiāp ymbe his sīp, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Gegān sorhfulne sīp, Beo. Th. 2560; B. 1278. Sīp āsettān, Elen. Kmbl. 1990; El. 997. Hwīlum ūs eorþlice gesǣlep on sǣwe ðeh wē sīp nesan frēcne gefēran *at times we have hard hap at sea, though we come safe from and perform our dangerous voyage*, Andr. Kmbl. 1030; An. 515. ðære sunnan sīp behealdan, Exon. Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90. Hwylce Sǣ-Geātas sīpas wǣron: 'Hū lomp eow on lāde?' Beo. Th. 3977; B. 1986. Sīpa rest rest from journeys, Cd. Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427. Wide sīpas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: 276, 16; Sat. 189. **IIa. the journey of the spirit from this world, cf. forþ-sīp**:—Ne mæg mon foryldan ðone deorān sīp, Salm. Kmbl. 723; Scl. 361. Mīn dohtor is on ŷtemestum sīpe *(in extremis)*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. **III. coming, arrival**:—Hiō rīcsode on ðam iglōnde ðe Aulixes com tō līþan; cūð wæs sōna æðelinges sīp, Met. 26, 62; Andr. Kmbl. 88; An. 44. Geseah Iohannes sīgebearn cuman tō helle, ongeat Godes sīyles sīp, Exon. Th. 462, 15; Hō. 52; Beo. Th. 1007; B. 501: 3946; B. 1971. Sorgan for his sīpe, Cd. Th. 49, 30; Gen. 800.

IV. a proceeding, course of action, way of doing, conduct:—Hī deofle ofiredon, swā him æfre se sīp hreowan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 64; Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058. Hē hafap mec bereafod rihta gehwylces; nis ðæt fægser sīp, Elen. Kmbl. 1819; El. 911. Ne biþ swylc earges sīp such is not a coward's way, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: 5058; B. 2532: 5166; B. 2586. Ic ne mæg ðūra worda ne wīsa wuht oncuāwan sīpes ne sagona *I cannot understand aught of thy words or of thy ways, of thy proceeding or of thy sayings*, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Ne can ic Abeles fōre, hlēomǣges sīp, 61, 34; Gen. 1007. Nū ðu seolfa miht sīp ūserne *(our course of action, as described in the command of Christ given in the preceding lines, or our journey, cf. farap l. 663, fōre, 673) gchýran*, Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. [Pat te schal bireowan þat sīd, þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom, H. M. 9, 2. A nyd ðat weldeþ al his sīd, Gen. and Ex. 274.] **V. denoting that which occurs to a person, how a person fares, the course of events in the case of a person, lot, condition, fate, experience**:—Secgan hwelc siddan wearp herewulfa sīp *to say what happened afterwards to the war-wolves*, Cd. Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015. Hū ðæs gæstes sīp æfter swyltwale geseted wurde *how it might be appointed that the spirit should fare after the death-pang*, Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155. Tō hwon ðinre sǣwle sīp (ping, Vercel.) wurde *what the lot of thy soul would come to be*, Exon. Th. 368, 11; Seel. 20. ðæt wæs hreowlic sīp eallre ðissere peode,

ðæt hē swā raðe his lif geendade, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wā heom ðæs sīdes ðe hī men wurdon *alas for them that it was their lot to be born men*, Wulfst. 27, 3. Hū lange wilt ðu bewēpan Saules sīp, ðonne ic hine āwarp, ðæt hē leng ne rixige? Homl. Th. ii. 64, 4; Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Wē ðe gecýðap sīp ūserne *we will tell thee what happened to us (the incidents are then related)*, Andr. Kmbl. 1719; An. 862. [Iob minegede alle his wrecece sīdes *(all the miseries he had experienced)*, O. E. Homl. ii. 169, 9. Mi mucleh unseli sīd (unselhe, Bod. MS.), Jul. 46, 8.]

VI. a path, way:—Brim, sǣmanna sīp, Cd. Th. 208, 4; Exod. 478. Hiē tō helle sculon on ðone sweartan sīp (cf. the account of Hermōðr going to Hell: Hann reið dökkva dala ok dūpa), 45, 27; Gen. 733. Dōþ hys sīpas (semitas) rihte, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3; Mk. Skt. 1, 3.

VII. a time (cf. colloquial go, and Dan. gang), (1) with ordinals:—Eft ððre sīpe hē ferde iterum secundo abiit, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 42; Gen. 27, 36. ðæt ðesfol hine genam þridan sīpe, Bickl. Homl. 27, 16. (2) with cardinals:—Se hēt forbærnan ealle Rōmeburh on ænne sīp *(all at once)*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Ofot ðonne on ænne sīp ofstener than once, Beo. Th. 3163; B. 1579. On þry sīpas drince let him drink it at three times, Lchdm. i. 352, 13. Æne sīpa (sīpe, MS. C.) once, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Hig ferdon seofon sīpon embe þa buruh, Jos. 6, 15; Gen. 33, 3; Lk. Skt. 17, 4. (2 a) used in multiplying numbers:—Feower sīpon seofon beoþ eahta and twentig &c., Anglia viii. 302, 47 sqq. Cwep .xii. sīpon twelf, 2958, 22. Endleofan sīpon hund þūsenda ... eahtatýne sýþum hundteontig þūsenda, Bickl. Homl. 79, 19, 22. (2 b) marking degree:—Heo hæfde seofon sīpum beorhtan sǣula, 147, 16. [Spenser uses sīpe in the sense of time. Goth. sīp[s] time: O. Sax. sīd; m. way, journey; a time: O. H. Ger. sīnd; m. iter, trames; vieis: Icel. sion; n. (in adverbial phrases) a time: Dan. sīd (in numeral forms, e.g. tre-sinds-tve three times twenty, sixty).]

v. bealu-, cear-, eorþof-, eft-, ellor-, forþ-, from-, gryre-, hām-, heonan-, hin-, lagu-, lāþ-, neo-, oft-, sǣ-, sigc-, spild-, un-, unræd-, ūt-, wīd-, wīg-, wil-, wræc-sīp; sīnd; manig-sīps; ge-sīp. [sīp]; cpve. sīpra; spve. sīpest, sīp[e]mest; adj. Late:—Biþ seð sīpre tīd sǣda gehwylces mǣtræ in mǣgne, Exon. Th. 104, 31; Gū. 16. Se sīpmesta dōm (sīpmesta demm, Hatt. MS.) *extrema damnatio*, Past. 2; Swt. 30, 21. Sardanopolus wæs se sīpmesta cyning ðe on ðæm londe rīcsade novissimus apud Assyrios regnavit Sardanapalus, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 50, 29. ðæt ærteste ... ðæt sīpmeste rīce primum ... novissimum regnum, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 5. Him lāsta wearp sīpast gesýne *the last trace of them was seen*, Exon. Th. 270, 34; Jul. 475. ðæt ðam beoðne wæs sīpas[t] sīgehwil *(his last hour of victory)*, Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710. On ðæm ærestan and on ðæm sīpmestan (onwealdum), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 17. Sīpmestan, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 1. Gesæt tō symble sīpstan (sīd-, MS.) dæge cyning. Cd. Th. 259, 34; Dan. 701. Mæssige man swā fela mæssan ... and æt ðære sīpmestan dō man absolutionem, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 10. ¶ In the adverbial phrase æt sīpstan, sīp[e]mestan at last, in the end:—Gif hē æt sīpstan (sīpmestan, MS. H.) sīe gefongen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7; Beo. Th. 6018; B. 3013; Cd. Th. 217, 31; Dan. 31. Æt sīpmestan novissime, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 27. [Icel. sīdari; cpve. later; sīðast; spve. last.] v. next word.

sīp. **I. adv. (1) Late, after some time**:—Sīp sero, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 22. Him ða sīp oncwæp, sōna ne mahte orōp up geteðen, Exon. Th. 163, 19; Gū. 996. Sīp and late, Judth. Th. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Tō sīp, Exon. Th. 96, 3; Cri. 1568. ¶ In phrases with ær (cf. O. Sax. nī sīd noh ēr: O. H. Ger. ēr enti sīd: Icel. ār ok sīð, sīð ok smemma):—Ær and sīp early and late, always, Beo. Th. 4993; B. 2500. Sīp and ær, Cd. Th. 177, 24; Gen. 2934; Exon. Th. 38, 5; Cri. 602. Ær oððe sīp, æfre ever, at any time, 56, 1; Cri. 894: 65, 12; Cri. 1053: 471, 28; Rā. 61, 8. Mīne gyltas ðe ic sīp oððe ær æfre gefremode, L. de Cf. 11; Th. ii. 264, 24; Elen. Kmbl. 1947; Elen. 975. Sýþ oððe ær, Menol. Fox 398; Men. 200. Ne sīp ne ær never, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Ne ær ne sīp, 1140; El. 572. Sum ær, sume sīp, Exon. Th. 154, 25; Gū. 848. Hē sīpor fōr on leofes lāst, Cd. Th. 199, 10; Exod. 336. (2) later, afterwards; postmodum:—Ærest hī sculon ongietan ðæt hī fheon ðæt ðæt hī lūnaþ ðonne māgon hī sīp iðellice ongietan ðæt ðæt is tō lufianne ðæt hī ær flugon prius videant fugienda, quae amant, et sine difficultate postmodum cognoscant amanda esse, quae fugiunt, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 14. **II. prep. cf. siddan, After**:—Sīp ðam after that, Exon. Th. 110, 14; Gū. 107. **III. conj. After**:—Sīp heora tūnege dæg āgān sīe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 2. [Goth. seithu sero; ni thanaseiths no longer: O. Sax. sīd; cpve. sīðor: O. H. Ger. sīd (adv., prep. with dat., conj.); cpve. sīðor: Ger. seit: Icel. sīð; cpve. sīðarr; spve. sīðast.]

sīp-berend, es; m. A scythe-bearer, a mower:—Sīpberend vel mǣpre falcarius i. falciferens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80. **sīp-bōc; f. An itinerary**:—Sīp-bōc itinerarium, Hpt. Gl. 454, 19. **sīp-bōða, an; m. One who announces that a journey or march is to begin**, applied to the pillar of cloud, Cd. Th. 193, 21; Exod. 250. **sīp-boren late-born**:—Of ðæm sīpborenem de post fetantes, Ps. Surt. 77, 70; Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 84. **sīp-dagas; pl. Latter days, later times**:—On sīpdagum ācenned born in the latter days, Elen. Kmbl. 1274; El. 639. Cf. ær-dagas.

sípe (from sígþe), es; *m. A scythe, implement for mowing*:—Sigði, sípe falcis, Txs. 62, 430. Sípe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1; *falx*, 38, 51; i. 34, 64; *falcastrum*, 16, 10; 85, 3; ii. 33, 74. Befeöll an sípe of dam snæde into ánum deopan seápe, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10. Hē sceal habban . . . sípe, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*Icel. sigör; m.: sigd (in Norway) a sickle.*]

sípmest. v. síp.

síp-fær, es; *n. A way, journey*:—Wid sýðfære *juxta iter*, Ps. Spl. 139, 6.

síp-fæt, es; *in sing. generally masc., in pl. neut.* I. *a journey, expedition*:—Se sípfæt is dyder tō lang, and done weg ic ne con.

Drihten him tō cwæp: 'Andreas ic ðinne sípfæt gestapeloð,' Blickl. Homl. 231, 26–8; Andr. Kmbl. 840; An. 420; Elen. Kmbl. 458; El. 229. Ðæt gewin dæð sípfætes labor itineris, Bd. 1, 23; S. 486, 1. Done intingan his sípfætes *itineris sui causam*, 4, 1; S. 503, 24; Andr. Kmbl. 407; An. 204. Sípfætes, Elen. Kmbl. 439; El. 220. Ðæt folc wearp þrit mid dam sípfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris*, Num. 21, 4. Ðū mē hafast on ðissum sípfæte sibbe gecyðed, Andr. Kmbl. 715; An. 358. Hē byþ on sýpfæte and gýsthýses beþearf, L. E. l. 32; Th. ii. 430, 25. Ðý ongunnenan sípfate, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 2; Kent. Gl. 307; Od. Th. 211, 4; Exod. 521; Judth. Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 336. Ðonne hwā sípfæt ongunnan wille, ðonne genime hē ðas wyrt artemisiam, and hæbbe mid him, ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswýncde ðæs sífes, Lechdm. i. 102, 4. Done sípfæt him ceorlas lythwōn lōgon, Beo. Th. 406; B. 202; Exon. Th. 274, 3; Jul. 527. Ongan sípfæt *his journey or (?) his fate*, cf. síp, V) seōfian, wyrd wānian, 274, 22; Jul. 537.

II. *a path, course, way, road*:—Weg *via*, sípfæt *iter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 59. Rihtes sípfætes *directi callis*, ii. 140, 55. Sípfæte *tramile*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 26. Sunnan sípfæt *the sun's path*, Cd. Th. 182, 25; Exod. 81. Ealne gōðne sípfæt *omnem semitam bonam*, Kent. Gl. 20. Ðā oncierde ðæt scip on wōnne sídfiet *the ship took a wrong course*, Shrn. 60, 8. Sípfæta *calles*, 27. Sípfata *semitas, vias*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 9. Ðā forlētton wē ða frēcan wegās and sípfato, Nar. 17, 13.

III. *fig. a way, path, course*:—Sípfæt ārleásra losaþ *iter impiorum peribit*, Ps. Spl. 1, 7. Gerece mē on sípfæte (*semita*) rihtum, 26, 17. Gesundfull (gesundne, Ps. Th. 67, 20) sípfæt dō ús, 67, 21. Sípfæt sægde ðe hē mid wilddēorum áteah *told of his life with the wild beasts*, Cd. Th. 256, 31; Dan. 649. Nū ðū ædre coneast sípfæt minne. Ic sceal sārigrferþ hweorfan . . . *now thou shalt speedily know my course. Mournful must I wander . . .*, Exon. Th. 184, 30; Gū. 1352. Hine gehæld þp ðæt hē his sípfæt scege ealne fram orde (*the devil is then made to give an account of his proceedings*), 259, 20; Jul. 285; 261, 20; Jul. 318. Sípfatu *semitas*, Ps. Spl. 24, 4. IV. *course of time (?)*:—Ðā wæs sípfate ðæt mægen on him weox *in course of time it came to pass that strength grew in him*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 25.

síp-from; *adj. Good at travelling, bold in journeying*:—Sípfrome, searwum gearwe, wīgend (*Beowulf and his men when ready for their homeward voyage*), Beo. Th. 3630; B. 1813; Andr. Kmbl. 493; An. 247. Land Persēa sohton sípfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apsls. Kmbl. 153; Ap. 77; Andr. Kmbl. 1281; An. 641; Exon. Th. 157, 17; Gū. 893.

síp-geómor; *adj. Sad and weary with travel*:—Ic ðysne sang síp-geómor fand, on seócum sefan samnode wide, hū ða æpelingas ellen cýðdon, Apsls. Kmbl. 2; Ap. 1.

síðian; *p. ode To journey, go, travel*:—Hwider síðast ðū būtan ðīnum bearme? Homl. Th. i. 416, 33. Ðær ic síðade *juxta iter*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Hē ðider síðode, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Sum undercýrning hine bæd ðæt hē hām mid him síðode, i. 128, 6. Ðā ða se Hælend síðode, sum man him cwæþ tō: 'Ic wille síðian mid ðe and ðe folgian,' Homl. Skt. i. 16, 154. Nænig wæs ðæt hē eft síðade hyhta leás, Exon. Th. 157, 24; Gū. 896. Purið ðe Fréa on ðas eorþan út síðade, 21, 4; Cri. 329. Hig into helle cuce síðodon *descenderunt uiui in infernum*, Num. 16, 33. Hig síðodon ealle tō Egipta lande, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 3. Síðedon, Cd. Th. 121, 13; Gen. 2009. Hine cneowmægās mid síðedon, 104, 13; Gen. 1734. Ðæt ic hlāfordleās hām síðe, wende fram wige, Byrht. Th. 139, 9; By. 251. Ðær gē síðien, Cd. Th. 195, 6; Exod. 272. Síðien and færen *comituntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 14. For ðe sceal ælc flæsc forþ síðian *ad te omnis caro ueniet*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ðā com eorl síðian on Egipte, Cd. Th. 110, 27; Gen. 1844. Gewāt him hām síðian, 130, 18; Gen. 2161. Hēht hine twegen men mid síðian, 173, 28; Gen. 2868. Samed síðian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rā. 52, 2. Up síðian, Hy. 3, 56. Síðigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1657; An. 831. Ic eom engel Godes ufan síðigende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261.

¶ of the spirit's journey to another world:—Æfter ðeapē somod síðiaþ sǣwla mid līce, 237, 2; Ph. 584. Scolde se ellorgāst on feónða gewæld for síðian, Beo. Th. 1621; B. 808. Ðæt mīn sǣwul tō ðe síðian móte, Byrht. Th. 136, 65. [O. E. Homl. síðian: Laym. siden: O. Sax. síðon: O. H. Ger. sindōn: Icel. sinna.] v. for-, gemid-, mid-, wræc-síðian.

síp-lædnness; *e; f. A leading or taking away*:—Síplædnisse *abductione*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 39. Cf. onwegalædnness.

síplice; *adv. Late (?)*, after some time, at last, in the end, lately:—

† Eft ðā síððan ððre twegen swearte hremmas síþlice cōmon and his hūs tǣron mid heardum bile again afterwards two other black ravens came after some time, and tore his house with hard bill, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 21. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nāure wǣpunge ac ðær wǣron twā swurd síþlice gebrohte Peter was not accustomed to arms, but two swords had lately (?) been brought there, 248, 4.

sípmæst, síþor. v. síp.

síp-stap[p]el *a track, footstep*:—Ðæt ne sýn ástyrode síþstapla mīne I wegās I fōtswaþu ut non moueantur uestigia mea, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. under-staplian.

síp[p], e; *f. Travel, journey*:—Bæm wæs on síþþe hæbbendes hyht to both when journeying was the possessor's joy, Exon. Th. 431, 12; Rā. 65, 2. v. gesíp[p].

síðða; *adv. Afterwards*:—Ðonne meahst ðū síðða sōðes leóhtes habban ðinne dæl, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 59. v. next word.

síððan, síðdon, syððan, seodðan. [From síp ðam; cf. Ger. seit-dem.] I. *adv. Afterwards, since*:—Gē farāþ síððan *postea transibitis*, Gen. 18, 5. Síððon, Exon. Th. 131, 33; Gū. 465. Síððan, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147. Syððan (*exinde*) ongan se Hælend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ðā ongan hyne syððan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. Hē biþ ðonne seodðan ðæm englum gelic, Blickl. Homl. 49, 7. Síððon, 59, 7. Ða ðe seodðan after Cristes cyme wǣron tō Gode gecyrcede, 81, 15. Ðā æfter ðisse dæde his noma wæs ā seodðan mære geworden, 219, 4. Á syððan ðenden wunap hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 571; B. 283. Síððan ā, Andr. Kmbl. 2387; An. 1195; 2757; An. 1381. Seodðan ā, Cd. Th. 289, 16; Sat. 398. Síððan æire, Elen. Kmbl. 1012; El. 507. Hī sunnan ne geseop syððan æfre, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Á forþ síððan, Ps. C. 103. Hraðe seodðan, Beo. Th. 3879; B. 1937. Nænig efenlic ðam ær ne síððan, Exon. Th. 3, 21; Cri. 39.

II. *conj.* (1) where the tense of the verb in the clause introduced by *síððan* is past, in the other clause present, *since*:—Ðē is ungelic wlite, síððan ðū læstes mīne lāre, Cd. Th. 381, 28; Gen. 613; Exon. Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Wē ælþeodige wǣron, síððon se æresta ealdor Godes bebodu ābræc *we have been exiles, since Adam broke God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 4. Hū lang tid is, syððan him ðis gebýrede? Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Ðeðs syððan ic incede ne geswāc ðæt heo mīne fēt ne cyste, Lk. Skt. 7, 45. Manige gear syndon āgān nū seodðan ūre biscopas tō mē gewreoto sende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 3. (2) where the tense is the same in each clause, *after*:—Ðonne biþ his wela for nāht, síððan hī ongitap . . . Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. Ðū scealt Isaac onseccgan, síððan ðū gestigest dūne, Cd. Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853; 174, 22; Gen. 2882. Him eorla mōd ortfýwe wearp, síððan hiē gesāwon fyrd Faraonis, 187, 22; Exod. 155. Wǣron Adames dagas, síððan (*postquam*) hē gestruðe Seth, Gen. 5, 4. Syððan, 18, 12. Syððan Iohannes geseald wæs, com se Hæland, Mk. Skt. 1, 14. Hwæt biþ hit būton flæsc, seodðan se ēcca dæl of biþ? Blickl. Homl. iii. 31; Cd. Th. 309, 7; Sat. 706. [Later forms are *sithenes*, which gives modern *since*, *sin*, still used in dialects, and *sithe*, *sith*, which latter is common in Elizabethan writers.]

síp-weg, es; *m. A road to travel on, high-road (?)*:—Hē gehælde hygegeōmre ðe hine gesōhton of síðwegum (*sīd-? v. sīd-weg*) he (*Guthlac, who lived in the wilderness*) healed the sad in heart that from the travelled ways sought him, Exon. Th. 155, 13; Gū. 859.

síp-weorod, es; *n. A band out on an expedition*:—Ne meahston síp-weorod gýpe sōwān, Cd. Th. 127, 22; Gen. 2114.

síp-wif, es; *n. A noble lady*:—On sumes sípwifes (gōðes wifes, 2nd MS.) hūse in domum *inclytæ matronæ*, Nar. 49, 9. v. gesíp-wif.

sitl. v. setl.

sittan; *p. sæt, pl. sæton; pp. seten.* I. *to sit, be seated*:—Ðū sitst on ðam heán setle, Ps. Th. 9, 4. Sitest, Hy. 8, 30. Ðū ðe sittest ofer cherubin, Ps. Th. 79, 2. On ðam ðe ofer ðæt [prymsetl] sitt, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 22. God sitt ofer setle his, Ps. Spl. 46, 8. Ðe sit on his cynesetle, Ex. 11, 5. Siteþ, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260. Se ðe sitteþ ofer cherubin, Ps. Spl. 98, 1. Hē on bolcan sæt, Andr. Kmbl. 610; An. 305. Weard on wicge sæt, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286. Hē æt fōtum sæt frēan Scyldinga, 1004; B. 500. Maria sæt be Hælandes fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 30. Wē on geflitum sæton *we sat engaged in discussions*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430. Hiē æt swæsēdon sæton, Cd. Th. 1688; Gen. 2779. Hæleþ in sæton, Andr. Kmbl. 724; An. 362. Site nū tō symle, Beo. Th. 982; B. 489. Geseah twegen englas sitan, āne æt ðam heafdon, ððerne æt ðam fōtum, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Sittan ofer ða eorþan, Mk. Skt. 8, 6. Sittan on scridwāne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Tō sittanne on mīne swiðran heafte, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Sittende, Lk. Skt. 22, 69. Uppan assau folan sittende, Jn. Skt. 12, 15. Sittendum wīfe under gelēd, Lechdm. i. 266, 6.

I a. with reflexive dative:—Ða him sæton sundor on portum, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Sæton him æt wīne, Cd. Th. 259, 23; Dan. 696. I b. of kneeling:—Hiē for ðam cumble on cneowum sæton, 227, 2; Dan. 180. I c. applied to the position of a bird at rest:—Ic (*picus*) glado sitte, Exon. Th. 406, 26; Rā. 25, 7. Hē (*the phoenix*) siteþ sífes fūs, 212, 10; Ph. 208. Nēfugas under beorhbleoþum sittap, Cd. Th. 130, 14; Gen. 2159.

II. *to stay, dwell, sojourn, abide, reside, remain in a place, (a) of persons*:—Wē in carcerne sittap sorgende,

Exon. Th. 2, 28; Cri. 26. Ða ðe on þýstrum sittap, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. Ealle ða ðe sittap ofer eorþan ansýne, 21, 35. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittap *duell on our borders*, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. On ðam sette ðe hē ðær sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. Inne on ðam fæstene sæton fēawa cirlice men *a few common men were living in the fort*, 893; Erl. 88, 33. Wē on ðam gōðan rīce sæton, Cd. Th. 27, 1; Gen. 411. Hæleþ lāgon, on swaþe sæton (*were left behind dead*), 125, 10; Gen. 2077. Gang tō ciricean and site ðær and stille wuna and geseoh ðæt ðū ūt ðanon ne gonge ær seō ādl from ðe gewiten sý *ingredere ecclesiam & ibi reside, quietus manens; uideri ne exeat inde, nec de loco mittetur, donec hora recessionis febris transierit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Sitte gē on ceastre oþ gē sýn ufene gescriðde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. Se ðe sitte uncwydd on his āre on life, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. (a) referring to warlike or hostile operations, as in *to sit down before a place* (cf. *siege*), *to encamp*:—Ðū sæte ongeān ðinne brōþor (cf. *Icel. sitja á svikum við einn to plot against one*), Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē him æfter rād oþ ðæt geweorc and ðær sæt, xliii. niht, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. (Often in the Chronicle.) (b) of things:—Siō hefige eorþe sit ðær niþere be ðæs cyniges gebode, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Flōd mycel on sæt *there was a great flood in the river*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 35.

II a. *to continue in a state or condition, live* (in hope, fear, etc.), *remain* (silent, etc.):—Ic ā on wēnum sæt *I lived in constant expectation*, Cd. Th. 163, 18; Gen. 2700. Mære þeoden unblife sæt, Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden, weān on wēnan, Exon. Th. 378, 30; Deor. 24. Sitte ælc wuduwe werleās twelf mōnāþ, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6.

III. with the idea of oppression (cf. colloquial *to sit* on a person, *Icel. sitja á sér to restrain one's self*), *to sit or bear heavily on, weigh, press, rest*:—Ne mē wiht an siteþ egean āwiht æniges mannes *non timēbo quid faciat mihi homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Seō hefige byrþen siteþ on ðæm ðeðdan lichoman ðære byrgenne *the heavy burden of the tomb presses on the dead body*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 7; Lchdm. iii. 110, 23, 26. On eow scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Ūs Godes yre hetelice on sit, Wulfst. 162, 2. Ða yrmþa ðe ūs on sittap, 157, 5. Swā sæt seō byrþen synna on ðissum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. For ðæm earfoþum ðe him on sæton *for the miseries that sat heavy on them*, Met. 26, 97. Sitte siō scyld on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. Ær ðon ðe him se egea onufan sæte, Judth. Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252.

IV. *to sit in authority, preside*:—Ðæt mōd ðe ofer ðam flæsce sitt *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 3. V. *trans. To occupy a seat*:—Sæt hē ðæt biscopseþl xxxvii. wintra, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. [*Goth. sitan: O. Sax. sittian: O. Frs. sitta: O. H. Ger. sittan: Icel. sitja.*] v. ā-, æt-, be-, eft-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-, under-, ymb-sittan; and *next word*.

-sittende -sitting, -occupying, -inhabiting. v. benc-, burh-, flet-, hām-, heal-, in-, land-, prym-, ymb-sittende.

siun-huurf. v. sin-hwurfol.

siwen-ige, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Se biþ siwenige (-igge, Cot. MSS.) se ðe his andgit biþ tō ðon beorhte sciūende ðæt hē mæge ongieta sōðfæstnesse, gif hit ðonne āpistriaþ ða flæselican weorc. On ðæs siwen-igean (-iggean, Cott. MSS.) eāgum beoþ ða æpplas hāle . . . Se biþ ealliga siwenige (-igge, Cott. MSS.) ðonne his mōd and his andgit ðæt gecynd āscirþ and hē hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan lippus *vero est, cujus quidem ingenium ad cognitionem veritatis emicat, sed tamen carnalia opera obscurant. In lippis quippe oculis pupillae sanae sunt . . . Lippus itaque est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 67, 24-69, 9. Siwenēge lippus, Germ. 396, 284.

siwian to sew. v. seowian.

six, siex, syx six. I. as *adj. indecl.*:—Wirc six dagas, Ex. 20, 9. On six dagum God geworhte ealle þing, 20, 11. Æfter six (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagum, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 1. Betweox ðara sex fifa ælcum, Lchdm. ii. 148, 2. Sex bis terna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 10. On six dagum, Exon. Th. 105, 13; Gū. 22. Ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnāþ, 407, 4; Rū. 25, 10. Syx (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagon ær, Jn. Skt. 12, 1.

II. as *numeral*:—Ceorles wergild is .cc. sciff. ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3.

III. as *subst. declined*:—Ða hyra syxe wæron ācwealde, Shrn. 111, 10. On ðam mynstre wæron fif brōþra oððe syxe, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Hē sæde ðæt hē syxa sum ofslōge syxtig, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 7. Ymbsealde sint mid sixum, Elen. Kmbl. 1481; El. 472. [*Goth. saihis: O. Sax. sehs: O. Frs. sex: O. H. Ger. sehs: Icel. sex.*]

six-benn, e; *f. A wound made by a 'seax'*:—Ealdorgewinna (*the fire-drake*) sixbeinum seoc (cf. cyniung wælseaxe gebræd . . . forwrat Wedra helm wyrn on middan, 5400; B. 2703), Beo. Th. 5800; B. 2904.

six-ecge; *adj. Hexagonal*:—Sixecge exagonum, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 3. Sixecge bere exaticum, ii. 144, 58.

six-feald; *adj. Six-fold*:—Sixfeald exagonum, sixfealdum leóþcræfte exameiro heroico, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 46, 47. Sixfealde antiquesse sena paradigma, 89, 39.

six-fēte; *adj. Having six feet* (of verse):—Ðæt syxfēte vers, Anglia

viii. 335, 13. Mid getelferse þ sixfētum *catalectico versu*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 21.

six-gilde; *adj. Requiring six-fold payment or fine*:—Diācones feoh .vi. gylde *a deacon's property (when stolen) shall be paid for with a six-fold fine*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 5. v. -gilde.

six-hynde; *adj. Of a class whose wergild is six hundred shillings*:—Gif wealh hafap fif hýða hē biþ sixhynde, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Be syxhyndum men. Gif hit siē syxhynde mon, [gield] ælc mon .lx. sciff., L. Alf. pol. 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif hiō siē syxhyndu, 18; Th. i. 72, 14. Syxhyndes monnes burhbyrice .xv. sciff., 40; Th. i. 88, 10. Gif syxhyndum ðissa hwæder gelimpe, gebēte be ðæs syxhyndan bōte, 39; Th. i. 88, 2-5. Syxhyndum men .c. sciff. gebēte, 10; Th. i. 68, 10.

¶ applied to the wergild:—Æt twýhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. sciff., æt syxhyndum .lxxx. sciff., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 14. v. twelf-hynde, and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 161, note 3.

six-hyrned; *adj. Having six corners or angles*:—Sixhærneðe sex-angulatum, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 4.

six-nihte; *adj. Six days old*:—Se ðe biþ ācenned on .vi. nihtne mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 23; 178, 6.

sixta; *ord. num. Sixth*:—Se sexta (sexta) sextus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 17. Sixta was Oswald, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 4. Ða was syxte gear, Elen. Kmbl. 14; El. 7. Wæs ða sihte tid, Exon. Th. 171, 8; Gū. 1123. Seista (sesta, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 33.

sixteōþa; *ord. num. Sixteenth*:—Se syxteōþa (six-) sextus decimus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 3. Sixtegða, Shrn. 91, 20.

sixtig; *used as subs. or adj. Sixty*:—Syxtig sexaginta, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 18. Salomones reste was ymbseted mid syxtigum werum . . . Hwæt mænde ðæt syxtig weras strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 16-22. Æfter sixtegum ðaga intra sexagesimum diem, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Mid iii hund scipa and LXgum, Swt. 176, 25. Sexdig (sextig, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 8. Sexdig i sextih, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 23. Sexdeih, 13, 8.

sixtigopa sixtieth:—Se sixteogopa sexagesimus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 12.

sixtig-feald sixty-fold, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8, 23.

sixtig-wintre sixty years old:—Hē wæs fif and sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23.

sixtine sixteen:—Syxtýne sedecim, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 13.

sixtine-nihte; *adj. Sixteen days old*:—On .xvi. nihte mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 180, 3.

sixtine-wintre; *adj. Sixteen years old*:—Ðær georn .xvi. wintre mæden, Shrn. 140, 1; 141, 9.

slā (from slāhe); *gen. slān: but also slāh, slāg, e; f. A sloe*:—Slā brumela, bellicum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 26. Slāg bellicum, Txs. 45, 289. Genim onwære slāh ðæt seāw . . . gif siō slāh biþ gēne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18-20. Gewring tōsomne swilce siē ān slāh, 54, 6. Slān moros, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 33; ii. 56, 32. [Cockayne quotes from a late MS.: 'Acasia est succus prunellarum [im]maturarum, grene slane wose: ' and *pl. slon* occurs Alis. 4983. In Baker's Northants. Gloss. *slacen-, slawn-bush* are given as used of the blackthorn. O. H. Ger. slēha, slēa *prunella, agacia: Ger. schlehe: Dan. slaaen.*] v. plūm-slā; slāh-born.

slacian, slācian, sleacian; *p. ode To slacken, relax an effort*:—Gif hē lithwōn slacode . . . his handa ne slacedon *sin autem paululum remisisset . . . factum est, ut manus illius non lassarentur*, Ex. 17, 11, 12. Ðæt ne ða slacgiendan (*pigrantes*) hē ofhreose, Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. [Nullich neuer slakien to drien herd widuten, A. R. 134, 22. Ne schaltu seon me slakien to leuen, Jul. 26, 1. He mot slakie his bendes, Laym. 23345 (2nd MS.). Cf. *Icel. slakia to get slack.*] v. ā-, tō-slacian; slæccan.

slacigendlic, slā. v. ā-slacigendlic, sleahe.

slæc, sleac, slec (v. slæcness); *adj. Slack*.

I. of persons (1) *inactive, slothful, lazy, not willing to make an effort*:—Slæc reses, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 77. Sleac piger, i. 74, 33: *lentus vel piger*, 49, 35. Sleac vel slaw *pigrus vel lentus*, 16, 48. Ðū yfela þeowa and sleac thou *wicked and slothful servant*, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 7. Sægdon ðæt hē sleac wære, æðeling unforn, Beo. Th. 4381; B. 2187. Ðæt ðam sleacan preoste ne þince tō mycel gewinc, ðæt hē undō his eāgan, Anglia viii. 317, 4. Tō swilcum sleacum cwæð se hīredes ealdor: 'Tō hwī stande gē hēr ealne dæg fýdele?' Homl. Th. ii. 78, 10. (2) *careless, negligent, remiss, not strict in the performance of duty*:—Ne tō stræc on ðære lāre ne tō slæc on ðære mildheortnesse *ne aut districtio rigida, aut pietas remissa*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 1. Se ðe sleac wære tō gōðnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 22. Se biþ wacigende . . . se biþ sleac and slāpende, Btwk. 220, 32. Sleaces socordis, Germ. 388, 34. Ne beon gē tō slāpole ne tō sleace, ac scyldaþ eow georne wið deofles dare, Wulfst. 40, 21. Sleace tō ænig wyrrecne gōd pigre *ad aliquod operandum bonum*, Anglia xi. 117, 36. (3) *languid, ill*:—Slæce egra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 8; 29, 18.

II. of things, (1) of physical movement, *slow, gentle*:—Sum munuc mid sleacere stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. (2) *that makes inactive, sluggish*:—Wē sceolon āseacan ðone sleacan slāp ūs fram, i. 602, 15. (3) *not attended with effort*:—Hit is calles tō sleac munuca þeowdōm (*nimis iners servitium*), gif hiē læsse singap, R. Ben. 44, 18.

(4) *law of conduct*:—Gemetgie ðæt fyr ða bilewitnysse, ðæt heo tō sleac ne sý, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Þeowode hē druncennesse and monigum oðrum unalýfðednessum ðæs sleacran lifes (*vitaē remissioris*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 15. [*O. Sax. slak: O. H. Ger. slah: Icel. slakr.*] v. un-sleac.

slæccan, *slæccan* (?); *p. slæcte*, *slæhte To make slack or slow, to delay*:—‘Dū ūs oftræddē mid elcunge geswæncetst.’ . . . Ðā cwæp se cyng, ‘Ðe læs ðe ic eow ā leng slæce (*slæcte* ?),’ Th. Ap. 20, 6. v. ā-sleccan, ge-sleccan; slacian.

slæcfull; *adj. Slothful*:—Slacfulran for belādunge *propter somnulentorum excusationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 55, 8.

slæcian. v. slacian.

slæclīc; *adj. Slow*:—Mid sleacilera (*sleaclicere* ?) *sera, tarda*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 49. v. next word.

slæclīc; *adv. Lazily, slothfully, languidly*:—Sleaclice *enervatus*, i. *debilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 54. Sumne sleaclice (*sleac-*, MS. F.) lāgon and slēpon, R. Ben. 68, 21. v. un-sleaclice.

slæcness, *e*; *f. Sloth, inertness, laziness*:—Sleacnes *accidia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 73; 97, 5. Sleacnes *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. I. *slowness of physical movement*:—Swā swā ðære sunnan sleacnys ācenþ ænne dæg and āne niht . . . swā eac ðæs mōnan swiftnys āwyrpþ ūt ænne dæg and āne niht, Lchdm. iii. 264, 19. II. *slowness in action*:—Ðæs þeowes sleacnys (*he seemed long in doing his errand*), Shr. 43, 15. Wæs beboden ðæt hī sceoldon caſtice etan, forðan ðe God onscunap ða sleacnysse on his pegnum, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3. III. *mental inertness*:—Nū wolde ic ðæt ða æðela[n] clericas āscocon fram heora andgites orþance ælce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4.

IV. *remissness, slowness in performance of duty*:—Oft eac siō gōdnes ðære monþwærnesse biþ diēgellice gemenged wið sleacnesse . . . Wē sculon manian ða monþwæran ðæt hīc fleou ðæt ðær suide neāh liegeþ ðære monþwærnesse, ðæt is sleacnes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 18–22.

slæcornness, *e*; *f. Slackness, laziness, remissness*:—Ic ondetle sleacornnesse and slāpōrnesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40.

slæd, *slēd*, *es*; *n. A slade* (in local names, e.g. Waterslade, v. W. Somerset Words, E. D. S. Pub., and in some dialects, ‘Slade a breadth of greensward in ploughed land; a flat piece of grass; but now most commonly applied to a broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley,’ Baker’s Northampton. Gloss. ‘Narrow strips of boggy ground running into the hard land at Rockland are called “The Slades,”’ E. Anglian Gloss. Slade a breadth of greensward in ploughed land, or in plantations, E. D. S. Publ. Gloss. B. 7 (West Riding). In Levin’s Manip. Vocab. (1570) a slade, valley = *vallis*, and Drayton uses the word in this sense, v. Nares; see also Halliwell’s Dict., *low, flat, marshy ground, with a broad bottom, a valley*. (1) The word occurs not infrequently in the charters, e.g.:—On slēdes heafod, Cod. Dip. Knbl. v. 148, 3. Andlang slēdes on pyt, iii. 48, 24; 407, 12. Tō brocces slēde, 233, 34. On ðæt slēd, 385, 28. Op ðæt niēsthe slēd, 416, 21. On slēd, 25, 24. It occurs also in composition:—Tō wulfslēde, 456, 6. On Fugelslēd; of ðam slēde, 48, 21. In barfodslēd, and swā on timberslēd . . . on hamslēdes heafodan, 380, 25–6. On fearnslēd, 385, 30. On ðæt risclēd, 437, 15. Ondlong slēdþrōces, 405, 17. (2) In other connections it is not common, but occurs in the following passage:—Dameris beforan ðæm cýninge farende was swelce heo fleōde wære op hīo hiene gelædde on ān micel slēd . . . Ðær wearþ Cirus ofslāgen and twā þūsend monna mid him *Tomyris simulat diffidentiam, paulatimque cedendo, hostem in insidiis vocat. Ibi quippe, compositis inter montes insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege delevit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 29. Cf. Iulius ferde ut of Doure in to ane mucchele slæde & his folc hudde, Laym. 8585. Heo talden whar me heom kepen mihte in ane slade deopen, 26887. Geond slades & geon dunen, 28365. By slente oper slade, Allit. Pms. 5, 141. Loke a littel on þe launde on þi lyfte honde & þou schal se in þat slade þe self chapel, Gaw. 2147.

slæge. v. slege.

slægu, *e*; *f. Slag, dross*:—Slægu, slægu, slegu *lihargum* (= *lihargyrum*), Txts. 75, 1230. Slægu *lihagrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 6.

slæht, *slæhtan*. v. sliht, slihtan.

slæp, *slāp*, *slēap*, *slāp*, *es*; *m. Sleep*:—Befeoll slāp (*sopor*) on Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Hrædlice se slāp becymþ, Lchdm. i. 246, 17. Slāp biþ deāpe gelicost, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 611. Hiue slāp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. Mec slāp ofergongep, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rā. 41, 10. Slēp, Prov. Kmbl. i. Gif ic minum eāgum unne slāpes, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Slēpes *soporis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 38; *somni*, 202, 15. Hī wendon ðæt hē hyt sæde þe swefnes slāpe (slēpe, Lind., Rush. *de dormitione somni*), Jn. Skt. 11, 13. Mid ðy heo ðy slāpe tōbræd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5; Andr. Kmbl. 3053; An. 1529; Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2655. Of slāpe onwōc æþeling, 249, 2; Dan. 524. Tō slāpe; gāte horn under heafod gelæd weccan hē on slāpe gecyrrþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21–2. Sigon tō slāpe, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Se ðe for slāpe āwēd *freneticus* (cf. slāpleāst), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 72. Mid slāpe (slēpe, Lind., Rush.) gehefegude, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. Ealle hefige slāpe swundon *omnes somno torpent inerti*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. Ic softum slāpe mē reste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. Gif hē ðære hnappuge ne swiþ

donne hnappap hē op hē wierþ on fæstum slāpe *dormitando oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 12. Dý swiðan slāpe, Bickl. Homl. 205, 4. Slāpe *somno*, Eng. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Ðæt dust ðysse wyrt ðone slāp on gelædeþ, Lchdm. i. 286, 6; 158, 2. Næþ hē nānne slāp, ii. 198, 25. Slēp, i. 158, 2. Siō slāwþ him giēt on ðone slāp, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 8. Åscean ðone sleacan slāp, Homl. Th. i. 602, 15. Slāpa sluman, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gū. 314. ¶ *The sleep of death*:—‘Ic wille āwreccan hyne of slāpe’ . . . Se Hælend hit cwæp þe his deāpe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Uþ astandan of slāpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796; Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. [*Goth. slēps: O. Sax. slāp: O. Frs. slēp: O. H. Ger. slāf.*] v. frum-, niht-, ofer-slāp.

slāp, *es*; *m. (?) A slippery, miry place* (?):—Dis sind ða landgemæro . . . Ærest of ðan ealdan slāpe . . . tō ðan ealdan slāpe ðær hit ær ongan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 112, 30–113, 3. On occan slāw (slāp ?), iii. 48, 19. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. sleifa labina* (labina a myre, Wulck. Gl. 591, Th. i. a *fenne*, 797, 10): *Icel. sleipr slippery*. Slape *soft, slippery* is given in Halliwell as a North-country word. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 2 (E. Yorks.), ‘slape *slippery* as a dirty path,’ and Gloss. B. 7 (W. Yorks.), B. 15 (Ray’s North-country Words).] Cf. slipor.

slāp-ærn, *-ern*, *es*; *n. A dormitory*:—Slāpern *dormitorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 10. Hwær slāpst (ðū) ? On slāperne (*dormitorio*) mid gebrōþrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 25; Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 39. Canonicas, ðær seō ār sī, ðæt hī heōddren and slāpern habban māgan, healdan heora mynster mid rihte, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 12. Ic begeat ðæt stāinene slāpern and ðærtō ðæs landes be sūþan ðæn slāpern .xxiii. gerda on lange, Chart. Th. 156, 20–27.

slāpan, *slēpan*; *p. te*. [*The Northern Gospels also shew forms from slēpan*—Gif hē slēpaþ, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 12. Slēpaþ i slēpeþ 7 ārisaþ (slēpaþ 7 ārisas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. Slēpaðe (*geslēpedon*, Lind.) *dormitauerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 5.] I. *to sleep*:—Ðū slēpes, Mk. Skt. Lind., Rush. 14, 37. Slēpes *dormit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind., Rush. 9, 24. Hwær restep (-ap, MS.) ðæs mannes sawul ðonne se lichama slēpþ ? Salm. Kmbl. 188, 12. Slāpeþ *dormitet*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 3. Slāpeþ (slēpeþ, Ps. Surt.) *obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Tō slāpe; wulfes heafod lege under pyle; se unhālā slāpeþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Gif gē slāpaþ (slēpaþ, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 67, 13. Slēpes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 46. Hē æt ðæm stāne slāpte, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 18. Hwæder hē wacode ðe slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ðā hiē slēptun (*geslēpedon*, Lind.) *cum dormirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Slēptun (slēpdon, Lind.) *dormierant*, 27, 52. Hueapedun i slýptun (in a later hand, v. Txts. p. 293) *dormierunt*, Ps. Surt. 75, 6. Ðeah ðæt mōd slāpe gōdra weorca, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 25. Mē lyste slāpan *dormituro*, Ælfic. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12 note. Ongunnon slāpan *dormitauerunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wæs ic slāpene, 56, 4; 76, 65. Ðā gemette hē his gefoþtan slāpendne, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 15; Beo. Th. 1486; B. 741. Hē hig funde slāpende (slēpende, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 45.

II. *to sleep, lie with a person*:—Gif hwā fæmnan beswicc unbeweddode, and hire mid slāpe (slēpe, MS. G.), L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 6. [*Laym. p. slæpte, slepte: A. R. p. slepte: O. m. sleptte.*] v. ge-, on-slāpan; healf-slāpende; slāpan, slāpian.

slāp-bære; *adj. Somniferous, soporific*:—Hys gecynde is swiðe hāt and slāpþære, Lchdm. i. 284, 22.

slāpære, *es*; *m. A sleeper*:—Ðara eādigra seofon slāpera þrowung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 1. v. slāpere.

slāpig; *adj. Sleepy*. [*O. H. Ger. slāfig.*] v. un-slāpig.

slāp-leās; *adj. Sleepless*:—Slāpleās *insomne*, Germ. 399, 263. [*O. H. Ger. slāf-lōs.*]

slāp-leāst, *e*; *f. Sleeplessness*:—Hinc gedrehte singal slāpleāst, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Wið slāpleāste, genym ðysse ylcian wyrt (*poppy*) wōs, smyre ðone man mid; sōna ðū him ðone slāp on senst, Lchdm. i. 158, 1. [Pe þet puruh slōpleste āwēt *freneticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 81.]

slāpness, *e*; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness*:—Deofol ūs lāreþ slāpnesse and sent ūs on slāwde, Homl. As. 168, 106.

slāpor; *adj. Addicted to sleep*:—Ne beo ðū tō slāpe, forðan ðe slēp fēt unhælo ðæs lichoman, Prov. Kmbl. i. v. slāporness.

slāp-wērig; *adj. Weary and sleepy, sleepily weary, so tired as to sleep, cf. deāp-wērig; or (?) weary of sleep, cf. symbol-wērig*:—Oft mec (a mill-stone) slāp-wērigne secg oððe meowle grētan eode, Exon. Th. 387, 14; Rā. 5, 5.

slētan; *p. te* [*causative of slitan; cf. bait an animal, and bite*] *To slate* [Halliwell quotes from a book of 1697 ‘to slate a beast is to hound a dog at him;’ and in Ray’s North-country Words (1691), E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, ‘to slate a dog,’ is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, etc. In Gloss. B. 17 the form is *sleat*. Jamieson also gives ‘to slate to let loose, applied to dogs in hunting,’ *bait, set dogs on, hunt with dogs*:—Man slætte ænne fearr, and se fear an him tōgeānes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 72. [Heo leiden to him, sum wið stan, sum wið ban, and sleatten on him hundes (sletten him wið hundes), Jul. 53, 16. To slættan after sawles, Orm. 13485. Tho hede the wreche (*the wolf*) fomen inowe, That weren egre him to slæte Mid grete hundes, and to bete, Rel. Ant. ii. 278, 23. Cf. *O. H. Ger. sleizan scindere, vellicare.*] v. next word.

slætting, *e*; *f. Hunting*:—Hē (*William Rufus*) geatte mannan heora

wudas and slætinge (cf. William of Malmesbury's statement that he gave the English free leave to hunt), Chr. 1087; Etl. 225, 7. [Toward þan kinge heo weoren beien þæt he wes an slæting (an hontyng, 2nd MS.), Laym. 12304. Bole slating, Alis. 200.] v. preceding word.

slæw; slæwan. v. slāw; ā-, for-slæwan, slāwian.

slæwp, e; f. *Sloth, laziness, inertness, torpor*; accidia, inertia, pigredo, torpor.—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehāten, dæt is āsolcennys odde slæwp on Englice, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 206. Sió slæwp giét slæp on ðone monnan *pigredo* immittit soporem, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 6. Slæwp torpor, Hymn. Surt. 26, 28. Slæwp *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. On ðam sceate his slæwþe in sudario lenti torporis, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. From ðære slæwþe his synna a peccati torpore, 28, 4; Swt. 193, 23. Slæwþe inertia, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Hī for heora slæwþe and for gimeleste forlæton unwrite ðara monna dæda, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 33. Ic wæt ðæt swongornes hī mid slæwþe ofercymþ, 36, 6; Fox 180, 34. Gyf hē for slæwþe his hlāfordes forgymþ, ne biþ his āgnum wel geborgen, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 16. Slæwþum torporibus, Hymn. Surt. 4, 10. v. un-slæwp. slāg a sloe. v. slā.

slaga, an; m. *A slayer, homicide*; interfecto, percussor, lano.—Slaga lano, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 36. Hū ne biþ hē swelce hē sió his slaga (mortis auctor), ðonne hē hine mæg gehælan and nyle? Past. 38, 4; Swt. 275, 9. Gif man þeof gemæte, and hē his brece, and hine man gewundie, se slaga biþ unscildig, Ex. 22, 2. Se slaga (cf. ðæs sleges andetta, 29; Th. i. 80, 7). L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 80, 12. The procedure in cases of homicide is given L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15 sqq., and L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12 sqq. Ic monnes feorh to slagan sēce, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Slagum interfecto, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Se Hælend miltisan wolle his āgenum slagum, H. R. 107, 5. [O. H. Ger. (man-)slago.] v. āgen-, brōðor-, fæder-, mæg-, manna-, mōðor-, morþ-, morþor-slaga. slāgian, slāg(h)-þorn, slagu (?), slāh, slahae. v. slāwian, slāh-þorn, mǣn-, morþor-slagu, slā, sleahe.

slāh-hyll a hill where sloes grow.—On slāhhyll, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 367, 3.

slāh-þorn, es; m. *A sloe-thorn, blackthorn*.—Slāhþorn, slāchthorn, -dorn nigra spina, Txts. 81, 1380. Slāhþorn, slāgh-, salach-thorn, 99, 1898. Slāhþorn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 39. Slāghþorn, i. 285, 32. Adelf nipwearde slāhþorn, Lchdm. ii. 92, 30. [Le fourder (slo-)thorne] que la fourdine (slo-) porte, Wrt. Voc. i. 163, 1. Dan. slaentornu.

slāhþorn-ragu lichen from a blackthorn, Lchdm. ii. 144, 1.

slāhþorn-rind bark of a blackthorn, Lchdm. ii. 98, 7; 108, 11; 132, 9; iii. 58, 8.

slāhþorn-weg a road along which blackthorns grow, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 130, 27.

slāp. v. slæp.

slāpan; p. slēp, slēup; pp. slāpen To sleep. I. of natural sleep.—Slāpēt ðū? Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Heó slāpþ, Mt. Kmb. 9, 24; Jn. Skt. 11, 12. Simle hē biþ lōciende, ne slāpþ hē næfre, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 8. ðonne wē slāpaþ, 34, 11; Fox 152, 5. Hwī slāpe gē? Lk. Skt. 22, 46. Ic slēp (slēap, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Hē slēp, Gen. 2, 21; 28, 11; Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ordre mien slēpon, 2, 12; S. 513, 37; Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Ealle slēpun, Mt. Kmb. 25, 5. Slāpaþ dormite, Mk. Skt. 14, 41. Deāh hē slāpe, Ps. Th. 40, 9; Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. Swelce se stōra slēpe, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 30. Mē lyste slāpan dormiturio, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 12; Ps. Th. 3, 4; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 24; Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 30; Shm. 106, 23. ðonne mou wile slāpan gān, Lchdm. ii. 228, 5. Hē wæs slāpende, Mk. Skt. 4, 38; Homl. Th. i. 566, 17.

II. figurative, to sleep, be inactive, be motionless.—For hwī slāpēt ðū, Drihten? Ps. Th. 43, 24. Inæt mōd slāpþ ðæs ðe hit wacian sceolde, and wacap ðæs ðe hit slāpan sceolde, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 27. ðonne wē slāpaþ fæste, ðonne wē nōhwæder ne hit witan nylap, ne hit bētan nylap... ne slāpþ hē nō fæste, ac hnappaþ... 28; Swt. 195, 5-8. ðæt ic (the creation) ne slēpe siððan æfre, Exon. Th. 422, 20; Rā. 41, 9. I. b. of death.—Ic slāpe on deāpe, Ps. Spl. 12, 4. Lazarus slāpþ... Se Hælend hit cwæþ be his deāpe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. ðæt mīne eāgan næfre ne slāpan on swylcum deāpe, Ps. Th. 12, 4. Be ðam slāpendum, ðæt is, be ðam deādum. Hwī sind ða deādan slāpende gecweden?... Ealle mōtan slāpan on ðam gemænlicum deāpe, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 30-34.

III. of numbness in the limbs, to sleep, be paralyzed.—Gif wē to lange sittap ðes slāpaþ ða lima, i. 490, 1. Gif þeóh slāpan... læt reocan on ðæt lim ðætte slāpe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 5-6. Wið slāpende (paralyzed) lice, i. 380, 18. Cf. Wið āslāpenum lice, ii. 12, 17.

IV. to sleep, lie with a person.—His hlāfdige cwæþ to him: 'Slāp mid mē,' Gen. 39, 7. [Strong preterites, as well as weak, are found in Chaucer and Langland. Goth. slēpan; O. Sax. slāpan; O. Frs. slēpa; O. H. Ger. slāfan.] v. ā-, on-slāpan, be-slāpan (-slāpan); slāpan, slāpian.

slāpere, es; m. *A sleeper*.—ðæra seofon slāpera gemynd, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 8. v. slāpere.

slāp-ern. v. slāp-ern.

slāpfulness, e; f. *Sleepiness, drowsiness*.—Ungelimplice slāpfulness [slāpful (? cf. slāpor)] lethargus, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 1.

slāpian; p. ode To cause to sleep, used impersonally with acc.; cf. O. H. Ger. mih slāphōta dormitavit anima mea:—Ne gefaþa ðū ðinum eāgum ðæt hiē slāpiþe ne ne hnappigen ðine brāwas... Ne slāpiþe nō ðin eāge (eāgan, Cott. MSS.)... ðæt is ðæt mon his eāge lāte slāpian (slāpan, slāpigen, Cott. MSS.) ne dederis somnum oculis tuis, ne dormitent palpebrae tuae... Ne dederis somnum oculis tuis... Somnum oculis dare, est... Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 18-25. v. slāpan, slāpan.

slāpol; adj. Addicted to sleep, somnolent:—Ne sceal mon beón to slāpol (somnolentus), R. Ben. 17, 16. Se ðe wære slāpol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 13. Ne beón gē to slāpole ne ealles to sleace, 40, 21. To ðam Godes weorce āriseþ, heora ælc oðerne myngige, ðæt ða slāpule (-an, MS. F.) nāne lāde næbben, R. Ben. 47, 17. Hana ða slāpolan frēþ, Hymn. Surt. 7, 1. [Unilimplice slāpel lethargicus, Wrt. Voc. i. 90, 1.]

slāpolness, e; f. *Somnolence, sleepiness*:—Seó slāpolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wācum tæcticum dormitatio vestietur pannis, Homl. As. 9, 237. Ādræf slāpolnysa expelle somnolentiam, Hymn. Surt. 18, 13. Āsolcennys ācneþ iðelnyss and slāpolnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 25. Ic syngede þurh slāwþe and þurh slāpelnesse per accidiam et somnolentiam, Confess. Peccat.

slāporiness, e; f. *Somnolence*:—Ic ondetle slāporiness, Anglia xi. 98, 40. v. preceding word, and slāpor.

slarige, an; f. *Clary*; salvia sclarea:—Slarege sclaregia, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 16. Slarige, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Slarian sæd, 72, 8. Slarian gōdne dæl, ii. 58, 11. [From Latin.]

slāw, slāwe, slēaw; adj. *Slow, inert, sluggish, slothful, torpid*:—Sleac vel slāw pigrus vel lentus, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 48. Slāw reses vel deses vel piger, 49, 30. Se ðe wære full slāw, weorðe se unslāw, Wulfst. 72, 14. ðone sænan ðe biþ to slāw ðū scealt hātan assa mē ðonne man segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 192, 20. Sió slāwe torpens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 2. Mōd ðæt slāwe mens torpida, Hymn. Surt. 37, 10. Ðū yfela þeów and slāwa (piger), Mt. Kmb. 25, 26. Ðū slāwa gā ðē to æmethyle vade ad formican, o piger, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 25. On oðre wisan sceal man manian ða slāwan (cf. late, Swt. 281, 16), on oðre ða ðe beoþ to hrade, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 25. Ða slāwan (pigrī) sint to manianne ðæt hiē ne forielden ðone tinan ðe hiē tiola on ðon mægen, 39, 1; Swt. 281, 19. Slāwera desidiosorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 12. [Slak (slēu, MS. C.) an mōde, Hel. 4962. O. H. Ger. slēo hebes: Icel. slær, sljór blun, dull: Dan. sløv.] v. un-slāw.

slāwian; p. ode To be or become slow, sluggish, inactive:—Hwæs winast ðū ðæt ðū ne slāwedest swā micel gescwinc to gefremmanne what dost thou desire, that thou hast not been slow to perform so great a labour, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 224. Wacige and swince ðar ongean ðæt hē oft ær beslēp and slāwode, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 3. Slāgige (slacige)? slāwige figeat, Hpt. Gl. 479, 5. [O. H. Ger. slēwēn hebere, torpere: cf. Icel. sljōfa to blun.] v. ā-, for-slāwian.

slāwlīce; adv. *Slowly, sluggishly*; pigre:—ðæt hiē to slāwlīce ðara ne giēmen ðe him befæste sien ut a commissorum custodia minime torpescant, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 191, 23. Ic wēne ðæt hē hiene snide slāwlīcor (slāuīcor, Hatt. MS.) pigrius fortasse incideret, 26, 3; Swt. 186, 3. [Ne dyde hē þ nāht slāwlīce, Anglia x. 143, 87. Man slawliche ariseð, and late to chireche god, O. E. Homl. ii. 11, 35. Icel. slær, sljō-liga slowly, dully, carelessly.] v. un-slāwlīce.

slā-wyrm, es; m. *A slow-worm, blind-worm* (cf. a slowworm cecula, Cath. Angl. 343), a kind of snake:—Slāwyrm stellio, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 25; 78, 60; spalangius, 24, 27; Hpt. Gl. 450, 26; regulus (cf. regulus est serpens, avis, et rex parvulus omnis, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 9), Kent. Gl. 913; Engl. Stud. x. 40. Efete slāwyrm stellio, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7 note. [Cf. Norweg. slo, orm-slo a blindworm: Swed. slå, orm-slå.] Cf. sleán to strike.

sleac, sleacian. v. slæc, slacian.

sleahe, slæ; f. *A slay (or sley), a weaver's reed, an instrument of a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb*:—Slahae pectica, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 23. Slæ pe[ct]ica, i. 282, 6. [Purvu de lame (slay), Wrt. Voc. i. 157, 26. Sley lamia, pecten, 217, col. 2. Slaye lanea, 234, col. 2. Slay pecten, lania, Cath. Angl. 342, col. 2, and see note. Slay, webstarys loome lanarium, radius, Prompt. Parv. 458, col. 1.]

sleán; p. slōh, slōg, slōgh, pl. slōgon; pp. slagen, slāgen, slegen. A. trans.

I. to strike an object, smite:—Gif ðū sleht si percusseris, Kent. Gl. 880. Gif man oðerne mid fyste in naso slæþh, L. Ethb. 57; Th. i. 16, 17. ðæt fell hlýt, ðonne hit mon sliehþ, Past. 46; Swt. 347, 5. ðæt ā ðonne lit mon sliehþ, 37; Swt. 267, 24. ðam ðe ðe sliehþ (sliehþ, MS. A.) slæþh, Lind.) on ðin gewenge, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ic sylfa slōh grēne tǣcne gārsecges deop, Cd. Th. 195, 21; Exod. 280. ðonne hiē (the serpent) mon slōg odde sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hē ðone nīdgast slōh, ðæt ðæt sword gedæf, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Slōh ða wundenlocc ðone feóndscaþan slāgum mēce, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Sume hynne slōgon (slōgan, Lind., Rush.) on his ansýne mid hyra handum, and cwædon: 'Sege hwæt is se ðe ðe slōh (slōg, Rush.),' Mt. Kmb. 26, 67. Mē weras slōgon and swugon, Andr. Kmb. 1927; An. 966. Hī mē mid swoepum slōgon, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 142.

Ne sleáw gē nānne *neminem concutiat*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Sleáw synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Se ðe sleá (*percusserit*) his fæder oððe his mōðer swelte hē ðeápe, Ex. 21, 15. Gehýrde ic ðæt Eáðweard ānne slōge swiðe mid his swurde, Byrht. Th. 135, 13; By. 117. Ðā beáh hē sleánde his breost, H. R. 107, 11. Áhsa hwæðer hē æfre wære slegen on ða sidan, Lchdm. ii. 258, 23. Biþ slaegen *percellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 3. An slaegenre *in pace*, 48, 77.

II. of special kinds of striking, (a) *to strike coin, to stamp money* (cf. similar use in *O. Frs. and Icel.*), cf. mynet-slege:—Wæs ðæs fæos ofergewrit ðæs ylcan mynetsleges ðe man ðæt feoh on slōh, sōna ðæs forman geāres ðā Decius fēng tō rice, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Elc mynetere ðe man tihþ ðæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. Godes feoh biþ befast myneterum tō sleānne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. (b) *to forge a weapon* (cf. *Icel.*), cf. slegc-hamer:—Sæt smiþ, slōh seax, Lchdm. iii. 52, 27.

III. of a serpent, *to sting*:—Gif næddre sleá man, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14.

IV. *to strike so as to kill, to slay*:—Slēs ðū *occideris*, Ps. Surt. 138, 19. Hē slēþ *occideret*, 77, 34. Mann slihþ ðinne oxan *bos tuus immoletur*, Deut. 28, 31. Ic slōg nicaras, Beo. Th. 847; B. 421; Exon. Th. 272, 4; Jul. 494. Ðonne God hiē slōg (*occideret*), ðonne sōhton hiē hine, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 251, 20; Beo. Th. 217; B. 108. Slōgh, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 14. Hē slōh and fylde feond, Cd. Th. 124, 32; Gen. 2071. Se hagol slōh calle ða þing ðe ūte wæron, ægðer ge men ge nýteun, Ex. 9, 25. Slōgon *obruerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 20. Abraham ne sleah ðin bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 18; Gen. 2913. Sleh, 204, 12; Exod. 418. Sleá man ðone leásan witegan *propheta ille interficietur*, Deut. 13, 5. Ðas folc sleáw mid cwealmþreá, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Se eorl wolde sleán eafaran sīme, 203, 30; Exod. 411. On ðeáþ sléan (cf. *Dan.* at slaa ihjel) scyldige, 76, 34; Gen. 1267. Hē biþ . . . tō sleānne oððe tō álýsenne, L. Wih. 28, 1; Th. i. 42, 25. Hiē wæron ða wæpnedmen sleānde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Wæs Fin slāgen, Beo. Th. 2309; B. 1152. Sacerdas wæron slāgne, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Ða hæþenan wæron slāgne, 3, 24; S. 556, 29.

V. *to make by striking, to strike fire, to make a mark, sound, signal by a stroke*:—Ðā arn sum þeng and slōh tæcen æt ðam gæte *cucurrit minister, et pulsans ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17. Hē tæcen mid his handa slōh *sonitum manu faciens*, 4, 3; S. 568, 6. Men tæcen slōgon, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24; 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. Sleah feowur scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 100, 3; 142, 18. Sleá him ānne spearcan, 290, 17.

VI. *to strike, drive so as to cause impact*:—Hē slōh fyr on feondas *he drove the fire on to the foes*, Cd. Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344.

VIa. metaph.:—Ic wēne gif wit uncre word tōsomne sleáþ, ðæt ðær asprunge sum spearca sōþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2.

VIb. *to pitch a tent, drive a stake into the ground* (cf. *Icel.* slá landtjöldum; *Ger.* ein Lager schlagen):—Iacob slōh his geteld on ðære dūne, Gen. 31, 25. Sleah ænne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, Lchdm. i. 395, 4. Ðā hēt Moises sleán ān geteld būtan hira wicstōwe, Ex. 33, 7; Homl. Th. ii. 242, 8. Ða stōwa ðe gē eowre geteld on sleán sceoldon, Deut. 1, 33.

VIc. *to cast into chains* (cf. *O. Frs.* on the haldra slein):—Hió sceolde ða men weorpan an wildedeóra lic and siððan sleán on ða raccentan and on copas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32.

VII. *to move by a stroke, to strike off a limb, etc.*:—Hi slōgon him of ðæt heafod, Th. An. 122, 23. Sleá mon hond of oððe fōt, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7; 37; Th. i. 124, 23.

VIII. metaph. *to strike with disease, punishment, etc., cf. a paralytic, apoplectic stroke*:—Ic āstrece mine hand and sleá Egipta land on eallum minum wundrum, Ex. 3, 20. Sliet *concidet* (*cervices peccatorum*), Blickl. Gl. Hi mid ðý wite ðæs forescrecan wræces slāgene wæron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 31.

B. intrans. I. *to strike, make a stroke*:—Hē yrringa slōh in anger *he struck*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565; 5350; B. 2679. On ðone eáðgan andwlitan men hondum slōgon, Exon. Th. 69, 22; Cri. 1124. Ðæt hē mē ongeán sleá, Beo. Th. 1367; B. 681.

Ia. *to strike as a smith does*:—Hē sulh heold and on fren slōh and corn ðærse and windwode, Shrn. 61, 18.

II. *to kill* (the object not being expressed):—Ne sleah ðū, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 44, 17. Slyh (sleh, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 10, 19. Peof ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Hiē wæron ða burg hergende and sleānde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16.

III. *to move rapidly* (v. A. VI.), *rush, dash, break, take a certain direction*; cf. *to strike into a path, across a country* (cf. *Icel.* slásk to betake one's self):—Gesca slæt singulrat (cf. *Icel.* *impersonal use* sló á hann hlátri *he was seized with a fit of laughter*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Ðær seolesburna sliht on meóne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 13, 31. Ðeáh swín beswemde weorþon, ðonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Hē on scip astāh and slōh út on ða sæ *put to sea*, Ap. Th. 6, 6. Se lēg slōh tō heofonum, Shrn. 73, 36. Ðā slōh ðær micel mist *a great mist came on suddenly*, Gen. 15, 17. Seó sæ slōh tōgedere *occurreunt aquae*, Ex. 14, 27. Hē ofdræd slōh æðun ðærirhte *terrified he straightway fell down as if struck* (cf. *Icel.* slá sér niðr *to throw one's self down on a bed*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 718. Ðā slōh ðær micel leóht út æfter ðām englum (cf. *Icel.* *impers. use*, e.g. *loganum sló út*), Homl. Th. ii. 342, 7; 350, 24.

On slōgan *incurere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 1. Drenc wið ðeáðum swile ðæt hē út sleá, Lchdm. ii. 74, 18; 102, 20. Ðý læs hit in sleá, 324, 3. Gif hiē út sleán if they (pocks) break out, 106, 4. [*Goth.* slahan: *O. Sax.* slahan: *O. Frs.* slā: *O. H. Ger.* slahan: *Icel.* slá.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ful-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-, wið-sleán; fýst-slaegen.

sleáw, slēbe-scōh, sleccan. v. slāw, slife-scōh, slæccan.

sleog, e; f. *A sledge-hammer, mallet*; malleus:—Slegc, hamur malleus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 78. Slege, i. 86, 16. Hwæt sylst ðū ūs on smiþpan ðīnre būton isene fýrpearcan and swēgīnga beutendra slegeca (*malleorum*), Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. Wē hit unceápe mid isernum hamerum and slegcum gefyldon *quam ferreis uix comminimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 5. [The gret slegges, Parten. 3000. *Icel.* sleggja *a sledge-hammer*: *O. H. Ger.* slaga malleus.]

sleogettan; p. te *To palpitate, beat, throb*:—Seó wamb cloccet, swá swá hit sleggete, Lchdm. ii. 220, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* slagzen *palpitare, tremere*.] sléd, sléf, slēfan, slēfe. v. slæd, slif, slifan, slife.

slege, slage, es; m. I. *a stroke, blow*:—Mē and mine geféran mid ānum slege (*ictu*) hē (*the whale*) næg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Gif hine mon geyfīge mid slege oððe mid bende, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Geswell ðe wyrd of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 6, 28. His eáge wand út mid ðam slege, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 143. Slægum *ictibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 54. Of wundum oððe of sniþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 23.

II. of a serpent's sting, cf. sleán, III.:—Wið næðran slege, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21; 110, 22.

III. *a striking, beating*, (a) *scourging*:—Seó sunscīene slege þrowade, Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Þēh ðū þolie synnigra slege *though thou suffer scourging at the hands of sinners*, Andr. Kmbl. 1911; An. 958. (b) *stamping, coining*, v. mynet-slege, sleán, II a. (c) *clashing, collision*, v. sleán, VI a:—Slæge *conlito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 27. Slege, 15, 29. Slægum *contusionibus*, 24, 43. Slegum, 20, 32.

IV. *a crash, clap of thunder*, cf. *Ger.* donner-schlag:—Ðær com swylce þunres slege, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 4. Hreám swá hlūd swá þunres slege, 27; Thw. 15, 5. [Wæs swyde mycel lihtinge and ungemetlice slege ðæræter, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 40.]

V. *a fatal stroke, slaying, slaughter, death* (by violence. On the difference between *slege* and *morþor* see Grmm. R. A. 625):—Ðæra cildra slege (*the murder of the innocents*), Homl. Th. i. 80, 28. Hi nýt is ðe min slæge *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. Nū is æghwonon yfel and slege, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. Gif mon twýhyndne mon mid hlōðe ofsleá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié . . . , L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7. For geclænsunge his unrihtes sleges *ob castigationem necis ejus injustae*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 25. Æfter Pendan slæge *post occisionem Pendan*, S. 557, 30. Æfter his slæge (*interfectionem*), 3, 9; S. 533, 30. On Urias slege (slege, Hatt. MS.), Past. 3; Swt. 34, 23. Be elþiðs monnes slege. Gif mon elþeðigne ofsleá, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 13. Mid his brōðor slege *parricidio*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 23. Hē tihte ðæt folc tō ðæs Hælendes slege, Homl. Th. i. 292, 6; 216, 15. Hē is gelæd tō slege swá swá scēp, ii. 16, 20. Hi heora swuran gearcodon sylfswylles tō slege *they voluntarily prepared their necks for the fatal stroke*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 47. Mid micelre goornunge ymb ðæs cyninges slege, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 23. Puh ðæs hyrdes slege byþ seó heord tōdræfed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31.

VI. *a defeat, loss inflicted on an army; clades*:—Ðæt tæcen nūgiæt cūþ is on ðære eá noman ðæs consules sleges *Fauuies testatur hanc Fabii cladem*, *Allia, sicut Cremera Fabiorum*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 17. Crist him gefylste tō his feonda slege (cf. hi ælædon heora fýnd, 96, 22), A. S. Rdr. 95, 13.

VII. metaph. *a stroke of affliction, punishment, disease, etc.* v. sleán, VIII:—Ær ðan ðe se færlīca slege (*the pestilence*) ūs āstrece, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 21.

VIII. *an instrument for striking* (or to be put with the next word?). (a) *a slay*:—Slege *percussorium* (the word occurs among terms connected with weaving), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 44. v. sleahe. (b) *a plectrum* [v. Hearp-slege *plectro*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64]. [*Goth.* slahs *a stroke, blow*: *O. Sax.* slegi *slaying*: *O. Frs.* slei: *O. H. Ger.* slag *plaga, ictus, tusio, percussio*: *Icel.* slagr *a blow, defeat*; cf. also slag; n. *a blow*; *a defeat, slaughter, loss*; *a stroke of apoplexy*.] v. brōðor-, ðeáþ-, dolg-, eār-, gegn-, hearm-, hearp-, hleór-, morþor-, mynet-, on-, sār-, sword-, þeof-slege(-slæge).

slege, es; n. *A beam, bar*. v. heáfod-, ofer-slege (-slæge). [Cf. *Icel.* slá; f. *a cross-beam*.]

slege-bitel, es; m. *A beetle, hammer, mallet*:—Sleah ðonne on mid slegebýtle, Lchdm. ii. 342, 7.

slege-fēge; adj. *Doomed to slaughter, doomed to death by the sword*:—Slegefæge hæleþ (*the Assyrians before their defeat*), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247.

slegel, es; m. *An instrument for striking a harp*:—Slegele *plectro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79. [*O. H. Ger.* slegil *percussorium*, maza: *Ger.* schlägel: *Du.* slegel *a hammer, mallet*.]

sleg-neát, es; n. *A beast to be slaughtered*:—Hē geselle æghwelce gēre tuá slegneát (slægnæt, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 39), Ch. Th. 105, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* slag-á *a ewe to be slaughtered*.] Cf. sliht-swiu.

sleht, sleów, slēpan (to sleep), slēpan (to drag), slī. v. sliht, slīw, slēpan, slīpan, slīw.

slīc (?); *adj.* I. *sleek, smooth.* v. *slīcan.* II. *cunning, crafty, using smooth words* (v. *words given under slīcan*):—*lc was āna slīcra ðonne ealle ððre dýras sapientior eram omnium sapientium magorum*, Nar. 50, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyke or smothe *lenis*. With brows smothe and slyke (*rimed with chike*), Chauc. R. R. 542. Thowe make hem slyke and fatte ynough, Pall. i, 689. *Icel.* slīkr *sleek*.]

slīc (?), *es*; n. *A hammer*:—*Sleānde slīc (slīc for slecg?) mallei percutientes*, Kent. Gl. 723, see the note. *Hē sceal habban . . . slīc (in a list of weaver's implements; slīc (?) an implement for smoothing what is woven, a sleek-stone, cf. slykston amethon, Wülck. Gl. 563, 26: letatorium, 593, 19. Slekstone lacinatorium, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 2. A sleek-stone luechier, 172, 15. See also Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2), Anglia ix. 263, 15. v. slīcan and slīcan.*

slīccan (?) *to strike, slap* (cf. (?) colloquial *lick* = to beat. Halliwell gives *slick* as an Oxfordshire word for *a blow, slap*):—*Se ðe his wiel sliþ (sliþ (?), sliþ (?)) mid girde qui percusserit servum suum virga*, Ex. 21, 20. *Gif men cidaþ and hira ðer his næxtan mid fyste sliþ (?)*, and hē deað ne biþ . . . hē biþ unscildig, ðe hine slōh, 21, 18–19. *Gif hwile sliþ eacūende wif*, 21, 22. v. *slīc* (?).

slīcan; *p. ode To make sleek, smooth, or glossy*:—*Heō glytenode swā scýnende sunne oððe nýsglōd hrægel*, Shrn. 149, 8. [*v. Prompt. Parv.* 458, note 2, where 'to sleek clothes' is quoted from Kennett, and a passage from Walter de Bibbesworth is given (v. also Wrt. Voc. i. 172, 13): *la dame ge ta koyf luche (slike)*. Til sleuth and slepe slyken his sides, Piers P. 2, 98. The word is also applied to making a fair show in speech:—*Alle þine wordes beop isliked, And so bisemed and biliked*, O. and N. 841. *Wordes afaited and ysliked*, Ayenb. 212, 2. He can so well his wordes slike, Gower ii. 365, 22. See, too, Jamieson's Dictionary, *sleeke* fawning and deceitful; *sleeke* smooth, shining (of the face); but also, deceitful; *sleeke* gabbit smooth-tongued.] v. *slīc*.

slīdan; *p. slād; pp. sliden To slide, slip, fall.* I. of actual movement, *to slide, glide*:—*Ðā cōmon twegen deōflu tō him of ðære lyfte slīdan*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 16. II. *fig. to make a mistake, to fail, err*:—*Ðonne hē geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mōd, slīdeþ geneahe (makes many a slip)*, Salm. Kmbl. 758; Sal. 378.

III. *to fall into an unhappy condition*:—*Gif seō sālwl slīdan sceal in ða ēcan wite*, Wulfst. 187, 16.

IV. *to pass away, be transitory or perishable*:—*Deōs mennisce tyddernes biþ swā slīdende swā glæs, ðonne hit scīnþ and ðonne tōbersteþ; ac Godes wuldor nafaþ nēnigne ende*, Shrn. 119, 23. *Fleōg ðū wesan ealdr slīdendes plegan (labentis ludi)*, Lchdm. i. lviii, 2. [*Per on geð him one in one slīddre weie, he slit & falleþ sone; and ter monie god togederes, . . . 3if eni uoð on worte sliden, þe oðter breided hine up er þen he allunge ualle*, A. R. 252, 10–12. *Mony folk siod to helle*, H. R. 136, 157. *Huane þe on uot slīd, þe oþer him helpp*, Ayenb. 149, 2. *M. H. Ger.* slīten.] v. *ā*, *æt*-slīdan; *ūt*-slīden.

slide, *es*; m. *A slip, fall; lapsus*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. I. of an actual slip:—*Ðā wearþ mē slide and ic him (the horses) of āleōll lapsus decidi*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18.

II. *fig. a slip into misfortune or error*:—*Forðem hit ær hit nolde belealdan wið unnyt word, hit sceal ðonne niðinga āfeallan for ðære slide*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 5. *Ðū genearest fēt mīne fram slide (de lapsu)*, Ps. Spl. 55, 13; 114, 8. *Forwyrd f slide lapsum, ruinam*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 61. *Purh syuna slide through falling into sin*, Exon. Th. 263, 13; Jul. 349. *Slidas lapsus*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 17. v. *fær*-slide.

slīding, v. *ā*-slīding.

slīdor; *adj. Slippery*:—*Ÿs byþ ungemetum slīdor*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 15; Rūn. 11. *Slīderes lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. *Sfyn heora wegass þýstre and slīdore fiant wiae eorum tenebrae et lubricum*, Ps. Th. 34, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydryr *lubricus*. þu schalt falle, þe wei is slider, O. and N. 956. To a dronke man the wey is slider, Chauc. Ku. T. 406; Gower iii. 14, 8.]

slīdore, *es*; n. (?) I. *a slippery, miry place*; *lubricum*:—*Turf gleba, slīddor labina* (cf. *labina a myre*, Wülck. Gl. 591, 11; *a fenne*, 797, 10), *sol volutabrum*, moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20–24. Cf. *slāp*.

II. *In a list giving names of things connected with ships*, *slīdor glosses pulvini (pulvini machinae quibus naves deducuntur et subducuntur in portum, Du Cange)*, 56, 54.

slīdorian, *slīdrian*; *p. ede To slither* (in various dialects; Dryden uses *slīddering*), *to slide, slip*:—*Ðonne hiē on monigfealdum wordum slīdriþaþ dum per multiplicia verba dilabuntur*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 5. *Mīne fēt ne slīderedon non sunt infirmata vestigia mea*, Ps. Th. 17, 35. *Gif hý geseð ðæt mīne fēt slīdrien dum commoverentur pedes mei*, 37, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyderyn *labo vel labor*: O. Du. *slīderen*. Cf. *Vondunge is slīddrunge*, A. R. 252, 14.]

slīdorness, *e*; *f. Slipperiness, a slippery place*:—*Slīdornis lubricum*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 34, 6); Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydornesse *labilitas*.]

slīf, *slēf*, *slýf*, *e*; *slife*, *an*; *f. A sleeve*:—*Slýf manica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 70. *Be slīfan gebunden submanicatus*, 21, 64. *Slýfa manicae vel brachila*, 25, 63. *Slýfan manice*, ii. 55, 23; 87, 58; *bracile*, 127, 14; *manicas*, 87, 43. *Æglwīlcere wunde beforan feaxe and beforan slīfan*

(*slēfan*, MS. B.: *slýfan*, MS. H.) and *beneoðan cneowe siō bōt biþ twýsceatte märe* (cf. 45; Th. i. 92, 20 for this double compensation when a wound was not concealed by the hair), L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 30. *Synd gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neaðbehēfe þing, ðæt is cugele . . . slýfa* (*slýfan*, MSS. O. T.), *gyrdel*, R. Ben. 92, 3. *Hē one hlāf tōbrac and bewand on his twām slýfum*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 30. *Hē done hlāf gedyde on his twā slēfan*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 17. v. *earm*-slife.

slīfan; *p. slāf; pp. slīfen To slive* ('*Slive* to cut, slip, or slice off . . . Palsgrave, '*I slive* a gylowfloure or any other floure from his branche or stalke.' Baker, Northants Gloss.) [*Slyvyū a-sundyr fīndo, effisso*. Cf. also *slyvyng*, *cuttyng* a-*wey awulsiō, abscissio*; *slyvyng* of a tre or oþer lyke *fissula*. He al hool or of hym slivere (*a slice, cutting*), Chauc. T. and C. iii. 138. *Sliver*=*slice* still used in Scotland. v. Jamieson's Dict.] v. *tō*-slīfan.

slīfan, *slēfan*; *p. de To slip or put a garment on a person*:—*Hē hine sylfne ungyrede, and ðæt reāf ðe hē on hine hæfde hē slēfe on ðone forespreccan man . . . Sōna swā hē mid ðan hrægle swā miccles weres gegryfed wæs*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 18. [*Slive* to dress carelessly, *Cumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived*. *Sliver* a short slop worn by bankers or navigators, *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving*. The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide. Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. *slīpan*, *slif* (?), *slife*-scōh.

slīfe, v. *slif*.

slīfe-scōh *a loose shoe easily drawn on, a slipper*:—*Socc, slēbescōh soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 69. Cf. *slīfan*, *slīpe*-scōh.

slīf-leās; *adj. Sleeveless*:—*Slēfleās scrūd colobium, slēfleās ancrā scrūd levitonarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 20, 21. *Hæbban hý scapulare, ðæt is gehwæde cugelan and slýfleāse*, R. Ben. 89, 13.

slīfor; *adj. Slippery, deceitful* (?):—*Slīderes f slīferes lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. [*Cf. slyverly cunning, deceitful, Linc.* Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. *slīpor*.

slīht, *sleht*, *sleht*, *sliht*, *slīet*, *slyht* (see the cpds.), *es*; m. I. *a striking of coin.* v. *pening*-slīht.

II. *a stroke, flash of lightning*, v. *liget*-slīht. III. *slaughter, death by violence*:—*Des slīht hæc caedes*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 4. *Æt eallum slyht[e?]* and *æt ealre ðære hergunge ðe ær ðam gedōn wære, ær ðæt frīd geset wære . . . nān man ðæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde*, L. Eth. ii, 6; Th. i. 288, 1. *Hū hē mid forhergunge and mid heora mæga slīhtum on his geweaeld geniōdde*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 17; 5, 11; Swt. 238, 5.

III a. *the deadly stroke of disease*:—*Dis folc is mid swurde ðæs heofonlican graman of-slegen, and gehwīlce sind mid færlīcum slīhte āwēste*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 10.

IV. *what is to be killed, animals for slaughter.* v. *slīht*-swīn (cf. *Icel.* *slātr butcher's meat; slātra to slaughter cattle*):—*Gafolswāne gebeyrþ ðæt hē sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent ðæt hē sylle ælce geāre .xv. swýn tō stīcunge*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11. [*Kath.* *slāht*: *Laym.* *slāht, sleht, sclæht, sleht*: R. *Glouc.* *slāzt*. Cf. O. Sax. *man-slahta*; *f.*: O. Frs. *slachte a blow, mortal blow; stamp, coining*: O. H. Ger. *slakta strages, occisio*: *Icel.* *slāttir*; m. *moving; striking of an instrument*.] v. *fīder* (-el)-, *for*-, *hand*-, *hlōp*-, *liget*-, *mæg*-, *mann*-, *morp*-, *morp*-, *pening*-, *þeōf*-, *wæl*-slīht; cf. *slege*.

slīht (?); *adj. Level, smooth*; in the cpd. *eorþ*-slīhtes *level with the ground* (?):—*Swā swā oxa gewunaþ tō āwēstenne gærs oþ ða wirtruman eorþslīhtes mid tōþum (eats the grass to the root, to the level of the ground)*, Num. 22, 4. [*Goth.* *slāhts wigs a level road*: O. H. Ger. *sleht planus*: *Icel.* *slēttir plain, level*.]

slīhtan; *p. te To smite, slay*:—*Gif ðū fallas f slæhtas cadens* (translator seems to have read *cadens* in the second case), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* *slāhtōn mactare*: Ger. *schlachten*.]

slīht-swīn, *es*; *A swine to be killed*:—*Gýme eac swān ðæt hē æfter stīcunge his slyhtswýn wel sæncge*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [*Cf. Ger.* *schlacht-vieh cattle to be killed*.] Cf. *sleg*-neāt.

slīm, *es*; m. (?) *n. (?) Slime, mud, mire*:—*Slīm limus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 14; *borbus, cena*, 126, 53. *Āfæstnod ic eom on līme (slime?)* cf. Ps. 68, 3: *I am festened in slime depenese* grunde *infixus sum in limo profund*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. [*M. H. Ger.* *slīm*; m.: Ger. *schleim*: Du. *slīm*: *Icel.* *slīm*; n.]

slīncan; *p. slanc, pl. sluncon.* I. *to crawl*:—*Eodon ða wyrmass and scluncon wundorlice; wæron him ða brēost up gewende*, Nar. 14, 8. *Slīncendes reptantis*, Hymn. Surt. 28, 17. *Hē gescōp eall wyrmcyn and creōpende and fleōgende and swymmende and slīncgende*, Anglia viii. 310, 17.

II. *fig. to slink away*:—*Se earma flýhþ uncraftiga slāp slīncan on hinder*, Dóm. L. 240. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* *slīhhan repere, reptare*.] v. *next* word.

slīncend, *es*; m. *n. A crawling thing, a reptile*:—*Ealle slīncendu* (Ps. Spl. *slīncende omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35; 103, 25. *Fram ðam slīncendum oþ ða fugelas*, Gen. 6, 7.

slīngan; *p. slang, pl. slungon To wind, twist, worm, move as a serpent*. Cf. *sling* to move quickly, Var. dial. It also has the same meaning as *slīnc* (slink). Halliwell's Dict.:—*Gif heō (the adder) ðæt heāfod innan ðone man bestingþ ðonne slīngþ (=slīncþ?) heō mid ealle inn if it strikes its head into the man, then it winds itself quite in*, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* *slingan*: Ger. *schlingen to wind*: *Icel.* *slyngva to wind*.]

slipa (slypa?), an; *m.* A viscous, slimy substance:—Genim sealh and ele dô ahsan (tô?) gewyrce ðonne tô slypan . . . dô ðonne on done slypan, Lchdm. ii. 18, 26–28. Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, iii. 38, 1. *v.* slipig, slipor, and slyppe.

slipan (p); *p.* slāp, *pl.* slipon *To slip, glide.* [He with feigned chere him slipeth (rimes with wipeth) *he slips off,* Gower ii. 347, 30. *Slype* to move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* sliſan labi.] Cf. slipor, and see slūpan.

slipan, slēpan; *p.* te *To slip, put something on or off.* Cf. *slīpe* to take away the outside covering from anything, Halliwell's Dict. *Slype* to strip off the skin or bark of anything, Jamieson's Dict.:—Se hlāford hefig gloc slēpte on ða swyran sīra begena, Met. 9, 55. Se cuning slēpte his beāh of the king *slipped his ring off*; tulit rex annulum de manu sua, Anglia ix. 32, 158. [Goth. af-slaupjan thana fairujan mannan to put off the old man: *O. Sax.* slōpjan to slip one's self from a bound: *M. H. Ger.* sloufen, ana-sloufen *induerere.*] *v.* be-slēpan; un-slīped, slīpe-scōh, slūpan; and cf. slīfan.

slīpe-scōh a slip-shoe (Halliwell gives the word from a work dated 1615. Cf. *slip-shod*, a shoe easily slipped on, a slipper:—Slīpscōs soccus, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 7. *v.* slīpan; slīfe-scōh.

slīpig; *adj.* Slīppy, slimy, viscid:—Mid slīpīgre and piccere wætan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 4. Ða piccan and ða slīpigan (slīpinga, MS.) wætan on ðam magan and ðæt picce slīpīgre horh ðū scealt mid ðām læcedōmum wyрман and þynnian, 104, 20–22. Wætan picce and slīpegran, 178, 15. Of piccum wætan slīpegrum . . . Wid slīpegrum wætan ðæs miltes, 246, 17. [*M. H. Ger.* slīpfic.] *v.* next word.

slīpor; *adj.* *I.* slīppery, not easy to hold, moving easily:—Deofol næddre ys slīpor ðæs gif heāfde nā byþ wīðstanden eall on innemystum heortan ðænne nā byþ ongyten byþ āsliden diabolus serpens est lubricus, cuius si capiti non resistitur, totus in interna cordis, dum non sentitur, inhabitat, Scint. 210, 9. *II.* slīpping easily, easily moved:—Ym-hīdgnyssa ofprīceap ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlŷap; þwyrlice þīng ðe heora hlāfordas dōþ geswente fram carum, and slīpere þurh unstādīgnysses, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 16. *III.* foul:—Fūl ne sý oððe slīpor nec feda sit nec lubrica, Hymn. Surt. 5, 9. Ælc þīng slīpores ī fīles omne lubrico, 30, 9. Bedāled andgite slīporum ī fulum excita sensu lubrico, 3, 17. Gilt slīporne ī fīlne culpam lubricam, 15, 38. Ne tunge leās ne eāgan syngian slīpere ne lingua mendax occulte peccent lubrici, 24, 27. [Slīper lubricum, Ps. 34, 6. Nares gives several instances of *slīpper* in sixteenth century, and Shakspeare uses the form: *A slipper* and a subtle knave, Oth. ii. 1. *O. H. Ger.* sefar, Grff. vi. 506: *M. H. Ger.* slepfer.] Cf. slīfor; slāpe, slīpan (?).

slīpornesse, *e*; *f.* Foulness:—Beon ūt ānyðde slīpornesse sint pulsa lubrica, Hymn. Surt. 36, 16. slip-ræsn a sliding beam (?):—Slypræsn ferna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 75. slīpung (p), *e*; *f.* Viscidity:—Wid slīpunge (slīpīgre) the text has slīpegrum wætan. *v.* slīpig) wætan ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 166, 24. slīt. *v.* ge-, lah-slīt.

slītan; *p.* slāt, *pl.* sliton; *pp.* sliten *To slit, tear, rend.* *I.* in the following glosses:—Sclāt carpebat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 51. Bītende and slītende mordax, 57, 52. Slītende mordens, Kent. Gl. 580: corrumpens, Hpt. Gl. 454, 68. Ic beō sliten carpor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 40. Wæran slītene carpebantur, 22, 22. *II.* to tear a garment, rend:—Ðæra sacerda ealdor slāt (scīdit) hys āgyn reāf, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne slīte wē hý non scīndamus eam, Ju. Skt. 19, 24. Se heāhsacerd hīs reāf slītende, Mk. Skt. 14, 63. *III.* to tear, split, rend, cleave, divide:—Hē slāt sē interrupt mare, Ps. Spl. 77, 16. Hē slāt stān interrupt petram, 77, 18. *IV.* to tear, rend, as an animal does with the teeth or feet, a bird with its beak, etc. *v.* slite *II.* slītung:—Fōtum ic fere, foldan slīte, Exon. Th. 393, 17; Rā. 13, 1. Hrefn hīne slīteþ, 329, 20; Vy. 37. Hīne se wulf slīteþ, 342, 27; Gn. Ex. 148. Hē (the evil spirit) bītes and slītes hīne, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Heora heortan wyrmas ceorfaþ and slītaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 168; 14, 210; Exon. 497, 5; Rā. 85, 24. Hē (Grendel) slāpendne rinc slāt, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741. Ða wyrmas mid ðeom scīllum gefīce mid ðe mūþe corpan sliton and tæron oribus scamisque humum atterentes, Nar. 14, 12. Gif hund slīte, Lchdm. ii. 92, 10. Hīc (lions and bears) noldon slītan hý (St. Tecla), Shr. 133, 10. Gesāwon fuglas slītan, Cd. Th. 126, 1; Gen. 2088. Ðe sculon moldwyrmas slītan, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hīo (the lioness) ongyþ racentan slītan (cf. breacan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13), Met. 13, 29. Se unclænā gāst hīne slītende (discerpens), Mk. Skt. 1, 26. Slītende wulfas ravening wolves, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10. Slītendum ī terendum tōpīegum rabidis (voracibus) gingivis, Hpt. Gl. 423, 42. *IV a.* fig. applied to inanimate subjects:—Nū slīt me hunger and þurst, Cd. Th. 80, 2; Gen. 302. Hungor innan slāt merewerges mōd, Exon. Th. 306, 22; Seef. 11. Hī beōþ mec slītende (of the waves tearing at an anchor), 398, 11; Rā. 17, 6. *V.* to tear, bite (of pungent things, cf. slīt), irritate (of physical or mental irritation):—Slīto (suto, Wrt., cf. slītung) lacceso, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 29. Slīteþ laccesat, 95, 32. Ðæt wīn slīt ða wunda per vinum mordentur vulnera, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 9. Slīten oððe gremeden laccesant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 54. Of yfelre wætan slītendre, Lchdm. ii. 4, 30. Of yfelum

wætan slītendum and sceorfendum, 60, 21. *VI.* to tear (fig.), to destroy, waste, consume. *v.* slītendlic, slītere, slītness *II.*:—Nān crāft nis Gode deōrwyrðra ðonne siō lufu ne eft ðæm deofle nān crāft leōstæla ðonne hīe mon slīte nihil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Tō slītene (breccanne, Rush.) æe solvere legem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. *VII.* to carp at, back-bite. *v.* bæc-slīt:—Æt ærestum lylst ðone monn unnyt sprecan be oðrum monnum & ðonne æfter sieste hīne lyst tælan and slītan ðara lif būtan scylde ut prius loqui aliena libeat, postmodum detractionibus eorum vitam mordeat, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 7. *VIII.* to tear (intrans.):—Godwebba cyst (the veil of the temple) eall forbærst . . . ðæs temples segl . . . sylf slāt on tū, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141. [Prompt. Parv. slytyñ attero: *O. Sax.* slītan to tear, split: *O. Frs.* slīta to tear, break: *O. H. Ger.* slīzan scindere, lacerare, laniare, laccessere, scævire, delere: *Icel.* slīta to slit, tear, break.] *v.* ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, tō-slīt; wæl-slītende, slīten, un-slīten.

slīt-cwealm death by the tearing of animals:—Neāt ðe slīt-cwealm begēte animalia quae lacerationem mortiferam nacta sunt, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 24. slīte, *es*; *m.* *I.* a slit, tear, rent in cloth, etc.:—Se slīte byþ wyrsa þeior scissura fit, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16; Mk. Skt. 2, 21. *II.* a rent, tear made by an animal, a bite. *v.* slītan, *IV.*:—Wid hundes slīte, Lchdm. i. 148, 7. Ices slīte oððe hundes, ii. 86, 2. Be hundes slīte, Gif hund mon tōslīte oððe ābīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 1. Wid nædran slīte, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21. Wyrma slīte, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Slīta morsuum, Germ. 393, 30. *III.* a coil of a snake (?):—Nædre sprotum slītas (?) lices clyniende vipera sarmentis laqueos corporis implicans, Germ. 401, 24. *IV.* a breach, infraction of a law. *v.* lah-slīt. [*O. H. Ger.* slīz: *Ger.* schliz; *m.*: cf. *Icel.* slīt; *n.*] *v.* folc-, lah-, wyrm-slīte.

slīte, an (?); *f.* A plant name, cyclamen, sowbread:—Slīte. Deōs wyrt ðe man orbicularis and oðrum naman slīte nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 110, 11. Slīte cyclaminos, iii. 301, col. 2: cyclamen, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 53: ciclamina, ii. 131, 37. slīten schismatic, heretic:—Slītenum haereticis, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. Lye gives slīterum (slītenum?) sagum haereticis fabulis, Josc. (?). *v.* slītan. slītend-lic; *adj.* Consuming, devouring, wasting. *v.* slītan, *VI.*:—Slītendlicum lurconibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 71. slītenness (?), *e*; *f.* Tearing, laceration:—Slīten[esse] morsuum, lacerationem, Hpt. Gl. 490, 62.

slītere, *es*; *m.* *I.* a waster, destroyer:—Hwæt is seō ungesæl-ige sǣwel? Ðā sǣde hē him, ðæt hē wære cyrcian slītere, Wulfst. 235, 24. *II.* a consumer of food, a glutton:—Slīteras lurcones, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 26. *v.* slītan, *VI.* slīpan to harm, hurt, damage, destroy:—Heoro slīpendne, Exon. Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. [Cf. Goth. ga-sleithjan to injure.] *v.* next word. slīpe; *adj.* Dire, hard, cruel, hurtful, dangerous:—Bīþ ceōle wēn slīpre sæcce the ship may expect dire strife, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rā. 4, 29. On ða slīpan tīd (the crucifixion), Elen. Kmbl. 1710; El. 857. Þurh slīpne nīþ sǣwle bescūfan in fýres fæpm, Beo. Th. 370; B. 184. Hē nīþa gehwaene genesen hæfde, slīpra geslyhta, 4787; B. 2398. [Goth. sleithis dangerous, perilous, fierce: *O. Sax.* slīdi dangerous, destructive, cruel: cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīdic, saevus, malus: *Icel.* slīðr fearful, dire; slīðr-hugaðr atrocious; slīðr-liga savagely.] *v.* slīpen.

slīpe; *adv.* Cruelly:—Beorn ðara ðe ofslegene slīpe wæran filios interemtorum, Ps. Th. 101, 18. slīpe (?); *adj.* Formed, moulded; fictus. *I.* graven (of images):—Ealle ðe gebiddaþ ða slīpan omnes qui adorant sculptilia, Ps. Pl. T. 96, 7. Hī ofrodon ða slīddan sacrificaverunt sculptilibus, 105, 35. *II.* feigned, false:—Hē oncnēow slīpe mōd ūre cognovit figmentum (taken by the translator = fictam mentem?) nostrum, Ps. Spl. T. 102, 13. *v.* slīpness, and next word.

slīpellic; *adj.* Graven:—Gebædon ða slīpelecen adoraverunt sculptile, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 19. slīpen; *adj.* Cruel, hard, evil:—Slīden infastum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 66. Ðū wēndest ðæt diōs slīpne wyrd ðas worulde wende būtan Godes þeahte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Fin eft begæat swordbealo slīpen dire harm from the sword overwhelmed Fin, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147. Hū slīpen bīþ sorg tō gefēran how cruel is care as a comrade, Exon. Th. 288, 12; Waud. 30. Hē hīne feorgbona þurh slīpen searo weorþeþ a destroyer of life through cruel craft to him he becomes, 362, 25; Wal. 42. On ða slīpan tīd at that dread hour (of death), 161, 27; Gā. 965. In ða slīpan tīd in the evil days of the present life, 316, 22; Mōd. 52.

slīp-heard; *adj.* Excessively hard. *I.* of living things, very fierce, savage:—Slīpherde deor (the boar and the bear), Exon. Th. 344, 22; Gn. Ex. 177. *II.* of inanimate things, very hard, cruel:—Mē habbaþ hringa gespong slīphearda sāl sīpes āmyrred the cruel chain has hindered me from going, Cd. Th. 24, 15; Gen. 378. slīpness, *e*; *f.* A formation (?), a graven image:—Hī þeowodon slīp-nesse servirunt sculptilibus, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 33. *v.* slīpe (?). slītness (slīt-?), *e*; *f.* *I.* a tearing, rending, laceration. *v.*

slítan, **IV**:—*Da slítnysse gedígean a laceratione* (by wolves or dogs) *convalescere*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 25. **II. a wasting, destroying, desolation.** v. slítan, **VI**:—*Slítnesse desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15. v. from-, tó-slítness.

slitol; *adj.* **I. pungent, biting.** v. slítan, **V**:—*Slitol læc mordax allium*, Germ. 394, 260. **II. carping, backbiting.** v. bæc-slitol, slítan, **VII**.

-slitt. v. lah-prí-slitt.
slítung, e; f. **I. tearing, rending, biting.** v. slítan, **IV**:—*Slítinc f geter dilaceratio*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 21. Fugelas hig fretaþ mid ðære biterustan slítunge *devorabunt eos aves morsu amarissimo*, Deut. 32, 24. Summe men fram ðara wyrma slítunge sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 14.

II. wasting, spoiling. v. slítan, **VI**:—*Slítunge arpagine* (or under I?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38; 87, 72 (*Wright has suture*). [Prompt. Parv. slytunge *consumptio*: O. H. Ger. *slitzunga saevitia*.]

slíw, sléow, slíu, slí, es; m. The name of a fish, a *tench* or a *mullet*:—*Slíw tinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 73; *tinctus*, 281, 52. *Slíu tincus*, 66, 1. *Slíw mugilis*, ii. 57, 75. *Slí tincti*, Txts. 101, 2020. *Slíu*, 116, 221. [O. H. Ger. *slío*; m. *tinca*, *tincus*: Ger. *schleie a tench*.]

sloca. v. slota.

slôh, slóg; gen. slôges, slôs; dat. slôh, slô; acc. slôg, slôh, slô; m. n. *A slough, hollow place filled with mire, a pathless, miry place*:—*Slôh devium*, orwegnes *devia*, s. loca *secreta*, *quasi invia*, sine via, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 53–56. Tó ðam ealdan slô; of ðam slô tó ðam lytlan beorhe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 27. In reádan slôe, 391, 31. On ðæt reáde slôh; of ðam slôh, 376, 5. On ðæt fúle slôh; of ðam slô, 406, 32. In ðone fúlan slô, 381, 5. On horgan slôh, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 394, 30. On reádan slôh, 398, 38. ðæt hors sum slóg on ðam wege oferhleóp *equus quoddam itineris concavum transiliret*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. ðæh se man mæne ænne stán and lege on fúl slôh, Wulfst. 239, 10. [Heo arist up of þe slo, O. and N. 1394. He hath also to do more than ynough To kepe him and his capel out of slough, Chauc. Mancip. Prol. 64. Skeat takes this to be a word borrowed from Celtic. v. Etym. Dict.]

slop a loose, upper garment. 'Slop a smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen,' Halliwell's Dict. [These cuttild sloppis or anslets, that thurgh her schortness ne covereth not the schamful membes of men, Chauc. Pers. T. Sloppe, garment *mutatorium*, Prompt. Parv. 460, col. 1. Icel. *sloppr a gown, a loose garment, esp. a priest's gown*.] v. ofer-slop, and cf. slípan, slype.

-sloppe. v. cū-slyppe.

slota, an; m. *A bit, morsel*:—*Betere ys slota* (cf. bite, Kent. Gl. 587) *drýge mid blisse ðænne hūs full mettum mid sace melior est bucella sicca cum gaudio quam domus plena victimis cum iurgio*, Scint. 153, 12. [Lye gives *sloca bucella*, with a reference to Past. 47, an error probably for Scint. 47. If this were the form the word might be compared with Ger. *schlucken*: but Halliwell gives *slot* a small piece.]

sluma, an; m. *Slumber*:—*Sleac mid sluman*, Dóm, L. 240. ðæt hine elne binóman slæpa sluman oððe sǣne móð, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gú. 314. [Upon a sloumbe, A. P. 97, 186. Cf. Laym. *slumen to slumber*.]

slúpan; p. sleáp; pl. slupon; pp. slopen *To slip, glide*:—*Sóna swā ús seó sáwl of ðam lichaman slýpp simul atque anima de corpore se subduxerit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Gǣrsecg wéðde on sleáp (*of the Red Sea coming upon the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490. Hwílum ic wǣgiatu wíde tóþringe . . . hwílum læte eft slúpan tósomme *sometimes I (the storm) drive apart the clouds, sometimes make them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 385, 3; Rǣ. 4, 39. [Goth. Thaei slupand in gardins they which creep into houses, 2 Tim. 3, 6. O. H. Ger. *sluofan to slip, creep*.] v. ā-, tó-slúpan.

slúping, slýcod, slýf, slypa, slýpan. v. tó-slúping, slícian, slif, slípa, slípan.

slype a garment, slip. [Slyp or skyrt *lascinia*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2. *Slip* a child's pinafore; an outside covering, as a pillow-slip (= -case) in earlier times, a sheath, Halliwell's Dict. *Slip* an upper petticoat, Jamieson.] v. ofer-slype, slop.

slýpe-scôh. v. slípe-scôh.

slyppe, an; f. *A viscous, slimy substance*:—*Wyrsc slypan of wætere and of axsan, genim finol, wyl on ðære slyppan*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 2. [Cf. slyp, slype, slypp *limus*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2.] v. cū-, oxan-slyppe, and slípa.

slyp-ræsn. v. slíp-ræsn.

smacian; p. ode *To smack, pat, caress*:— *Ic smacige demileco*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 72. [Cf. Du. *smak a loud noise*: Dan. *smække to smack, slap*: Swed. *smacka*.] v. ge-smacian.

smæc[e], es; m. *Smack, taste, savour*:—*Dulcis sapor swête smæc*, i. *dulcis odor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 6. *Done swétan smæc nectar*, 61, 31. [Witt iss þurh salties smacc bitacned, Orm. 1653. *Smecch mudes & neoses smel*, A. R. 276, 15. *Smeorðründe smoke smecche forcudest*, Marh. 9, 6. *More he uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne in ane hueteu lhoue*, Ayenb. 82, 21. *Smak or taste goustus*, Prompt. Parv. 460. O. Frs. *smick[k]*: O. H. Ger. *smac* (dat. *smacche*) *gustus, sapor*. v. hunig-smæc.

smæccan, smecgan; smæhte *To taste*:—*Ic smæcce* (smæcce, MS. J.) *sapio*, Ælf. Gr. 28; Zup. 166, 6. [*Cum gustasset acetum noluit bibere*;] þet is, he smehte þet bittre drunch & widdrouh him anou, A. R. 238, 21. Summe þinge þ me haved ismeiht oder smelled, 92, 4. Al þet ich abbe mid muþ smæht, O. E. Homl. i. 189, 5. Unlouely þei smaughte, Piers P. 5, 363. O. Frs. *smekka*: O. H. Ger. *smecchen sapere*.] v. ge-smæccan, -smecgan, and preceding word.

smæl; *adj.* *Small*. **I.** in the following glosses:—*Smæl gracilis*, smæle *gracillimus*, ealra smælst *gracillimus*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 8. Smel, smael, smal, Txts. 67, 992. *Smæl gracilis vel exilis vel subtilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 18. Gréat and smæl *grossas et graciles*, ii. 41, 68. **II. small, little, not great**:—*Smæl þistle carduus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. *Smæl æl anguilla*, 281, 69. Se smala ciid . . . se gréata beám, Past. 33; Swt. 224, 3. Æt ælcon smalon orfe penig, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 22. Dó tó smæl netelan, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. Smæle þearmas *the small guts*; ilia, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46. Ða gnættas and ða smalan wyrmas . . . ge þeós lyttle loppe, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Flæsc smæla fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Smealum bryt (brycum?) *minutalum*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 1. Hæfaþ seó læsse smæle (smale, MSS. H. B.) leáf and gehwæde . . . seó oðter hæfaþ mǣran leáf and fætte, Lchdm. i. 264, 18.

III. narrow, not broad:—*Hé sǣde ðæt Nordmanna land wære swýðe lang and swýðe smæl* . . . ðæt býne land is eásteward bráðost, and symle swā nordor swā smæle . . . and nordeward, hē cwæð, ðær hit smaloest wære, ðæt hit mihte beón preora mila bráð tó ðæm móre, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 24–33. Andlangan ðes smalan paðes, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 600, 9. **IV. slender, thin, not thick**:—*Swiora smæl a slender neck*, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rǣ. 72, 15. Him ne hangaþ nacod sword ofer ðam hæfde be smalan þræde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Wið ðam smalan wyrme *for hair worm*, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18.

V. fine (of a powder, texture, etc.), *not coarse*:—*Smæl hláf artocobus* [*artocopa* (also -us) quaevis placenta, panis quidem dulcarius et arte confectus], Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 47. Tí hund gréates hlāfes (*coarse bread*) and þrídde smales (*fine*), Chart. Th. 158, 26. Swíðe lytle beoþ ða dropan ðæs smalan rénes, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 12. Cnuca tó swíðe smalan duste, Lchdm. i. 240, 4. Genim swýðe smæl dust, 240, 11. Smæl beren mela, ii. 86, 24. Ásifte smale þurh smæl sife *sift through a fine sieve*, 94, 1; 72, 28. Hí smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Heortes hornes ðæs smælestan dustes, Lchdm. i. 334, 19. Gnið swíðe ðæt hit sý ðæt smælst, iii. 18, 15.

VI. of the voice, not loud. v. smale, **II**. [Goth. smals: O. Sax. smal: O. Frs. smel: O. H. Ger. smal *gracilis, exilis, subtilis, minutus, strictus*: Icel. smār; cf. also smali a sheep, small cattle.] v. æ-smæl.

smæle finely. v. smale.

smæll, es; m. *A smack, blow with the open hand*:—*Dynt f smæll mid houde uutearde alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. [Cf. At þan uorne smellen Romanisce veollen, Laym. 27052. Icel. smællr a *smacking* or *cracking sound*: Dan. smæld a *crack, smack*: Swed. småll.] v. hand-smæll, smellan.

smæl-bearmas, -þyrmas; pl. m. *The small guts, intestines*:—*Smæl-bearmas intestina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 44: *inguina*, ii. 44, 4: *jejuna*, 49, 51. Wið smæl-bearma sǣre, Lchdm. ii. 236, 18. Smæl-bearmum *ilibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 1. Be wambe cōpum and tǣcum on roppe and on smæl-bearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16. Hé clǣnsaþ ðone magan and ða smælþyrmas, i. 80, 21. [Icel. smā-þarmar *the small gut, also the lower abdomen*.] v. next word.

smæl-bearme, es; n. *The small gut, lower abdomen*:—*Wyrð gegaderodu omig wæte on ðære wambe oððe on ðam smæl-bearme*, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. Siþh innan ðone rop and on ðæt smæl-bearme, 232, 15; 246, 21. Ða þýðde æfter hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smæl-bearme *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 205, 18. v. preceding word.

smær[e p], es; m. *A lip*:—*Smæras* (? *printed sineres*) *labra*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 39. Reáðum smærum *roseis labris*, 481, 25. Smærum *buccis*, 422, 72. Smærum, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. [Cf. For hire speche he smere loh, Laym. 14981. Tho he (the fox) wes inne, smere he lou, Rel. Ant. ii. 272, 23.] v. gál-smere (*where read gál-smære*), and next word.

smæran (p); p. de *To laugh at, deride*:—*Gehlōgun f smærdon* (besmerdon? cf. besmeradun in Rush.) *hine deridebant eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 24. v. preceding word.

smæte; *adj.* *Refined, pure* (of gold):—*Smaete gold obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 11. Smæte obrizum, 75, 72. Hié wurdan sǣna tó ðam golde ðe man hæteþ obrisum, ðæt is smæte gold, Shr. 32, 21. Smæte gold ðæt in wylme biþ þurh ofnes fyr eall geclǣnsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2616; El. 1309. Beáð on ðam siex hund smætes godes gescyred sceatta, Exon. Th. 324, 8; Víd. 91: Salm. Kmbl. 29; Sal. 15. On smætum in obrizum, Hpt. Gl. 449, 10. Hé hēt smidian of smætum golde āne lytle rôde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 113. [Kynhelm of smate gold, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 7. Guldene 3erde alre gold smeatest, Marh. 11, 24.]

smæte-gylden; *adj.* *Of refined gold*:—*Smætegyldne obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 25. Ða smætegylden clāpas auri obriza lammina, 2, 7.

smale, smælc; *adv.* I. *finely* (v. smæl, V):—Hundes tux gebærned and smale gegunden, Lchdm. i. 372, 1. Gegnîd tō duste swýðe smale, 106, 12: 198, 1, 15. Genim wæterhæfren gebærnedne and donne gegunden smale, ii. 44, 20. Genim sweðl, gebeát swíðe smale, 88, 17: i. 358, 9. Ásift smale þurh smæl sife, ii. 94, 1. Getrifula smale, 90, 27. Ðeah ðu hie smale tōðæle swā dust, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 33. Ic hī tōðæle swā smæle and swā swā dust beforan winde *communum eos ut pulverem ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Ðæs dustes smæle gecnuces, Lchdm. i. 286, 2. Gegnîd smæle on mortere, ii. 60, 1. Gebeát smæle, 88, 5. Gegnîd tō duste swā ðu smalost mæge, 108, 15. II. of the voice, *not loudly*:—Ðæs cocces þeaw is ðæt hē micle hlūdor singþ on ūhtan donne on dægred ac ðonne hit nealæcþ dæge ðonne singþ hē smælz and *smicror gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet; cum vero matutinum jam tempus in proximo est, minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smalian; *p. ode* To become small, slender, etc.:—Fram mettum smalian to get slender by diet, Lchdm. ii. 282, 29. [*Prompt. Parv. smaliū minoro.*] v. next word.

smalung, e; *f. Diminishing, lessening*:—Læcedōmas ða ðe þynnunges mægen habben and smaluunge *medicines that have the power of thinning and reducing*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

smeagan, smean; *p. smeade*; *ppr.* smeāgende, smeānde; *pp.* smeād. I. in the following glosses:—Ic smeāge *scrutor*, Ælfic. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 3: *meditor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 3. Smeāþ *investigabit*, Kent. Gl. 652. Smeāde *disputavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 61. Smeāgan *investigare*, Kent. Gl. 953. Tō smyāgenne *tractanda*, 749. II. used absolutely, or with prepositions (be, on, ymbe), to consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate:—Ic smegu *meditator*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 185, 3. Hē smeāþ on his mōde ymb ðis eorþlice līf, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 224, 4. Be ðam gē smeāgeaþ *de hoc quaeritis*, Jn. Skt. 16, 19. Ða senatores dæghwamlice smeādon on ānum sīndrian hūse enbe ealles folces beafe, Thw. p. 161, 33: Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Ðā hīg mid him smeādon *dum secum quaerent*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Smeā (smeāge, Lind.: smeōge, Rush.) and geseoh ðæt . . . *scrutare et uide quia*, Jn. Skt. 7, 52. Ðeah wē ofer ūre mæþ þencen and smeāgean, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 11. Ic mid eallum mīnum ealdormonnum wæs smeāgende be ðære hælo ūra sǣwla, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 7. Smeāgende ymbe heora sǣwla āræd, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 244, 5. Ymb his æ hē byþ smeāgende *in lege ejus meditabitur*, Ps. Th. i. 2. On eallum ðīnum weorcum ic wæs smeāgende, 76, 10.

III. to consider, ponder, examine, inquire into, discuss, search, (1) with acc.:—Ðenden ic Godes bebodu smeāge *scrutator mandata Dei*, Ps. Th. 118, 115. Ne sēcþ hē nānwult, ne ne smeāþ, for ðam ðe hē hit wāt eall, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1. Hwī smeāgaþ hī unnytt *quare populi meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Hwæt smeāde gē be wege *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33. Drihten, smeā mīne geþohtas, Ps. Th. 25, 2. Smeāgaþ (smeās gē, Lind.: smeōgas gē, Rush.) hālige gewritu *scrutaminī scribthuras*, Jn. Skt. 5, 39. Ðæt hē his āgene dæda georne smeāge, Blickl. Homl. 109, 12. Ðeah wē fela smeān (smeāgen, Cott. MS.), wē habbaþ litelle gearowitan būton tweōn, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 9. Ðæt ic smeāde (mediator) spræce ðīne, Ps. Spl. 118, 148. Ðū woldest mīne lāre smeāgean, 22, 1; Fox 76, 25. Ic ðe sende ðæt spell tō rædanne and tō smeāgeanne (ad legendum ac probandum), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. Com Mellitus tō Rōme be ðam nýðþearflīcum ītingum Angelcýrican and hē ða wæs smeāgende mid ðone pāpan *venit Mellitus Romae de necessariis ecclesiae Anglorum cum papa tractaturus*, 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Godes mæraþa smeāgende, H. R. 105, 8. Smeāgende wæs *scrutata est*, Ps. Surt. 118, 129. Smeāgende (smeānde, Ps. Spl.), 118, 70. Bīþ smeād *mediabitur*, 36, 30. (2) with a clause introduced by ðæt, hū, hwile, hwæt, etc.:—Smeādon men oft, and gyt gelōme smeāgaþ, hū se hlāf mæge beōn āwend, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 7: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 1. Ic smeāde mid mīnra wītena geþeahthe, hū ic mæhte cristendōmes mæst āræran, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 19. Hē sōhte and smeāde (tractavit), hwæt tō ðōnne wære, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 826; El. 413. Maria smeāde and þohte, hwæt seof hālettung wære, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Smeāge man geornlice, hwæder hit sōþ sī, Deut. 19, 18. Hī āgunnon smeāgan, hwile of him ðæt tō ðōnne wære, Lk. Skt. 22, 23. David ongan smeāgan and þencan, hwile ðæs gōðan mannes dæda wæron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12. Ðonne mōt man smeāgan and geornlice spyrian hwār ða mǣnfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Mid wæccere mōde is tō smeāgeanne and tō geþencenne (*pensandum est*), ðæt Drihten bebed, ðæt hī heora hrægel clānsodon, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 3. Ūs is tō smeāgenne, ðæt Drihten on ðære costunge nolde hīs ða nýclan miht gecýpan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. III. a. to seek an opportunity:—Ðā smeāde hē ðæt hē hine geseawe *quererat videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Hē smeāde geornlice ðæt hē hyne wolde belāwan *quererat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 16. IV. to accept as the result of inquiry, to suppose:—Be ðisum þīngum ne cunne wē smeāgean nān oðer þīng būton hit sig on Godes dōme gelang *de his rebus nihil aliud conjicere possumus, nisi quod ad iudicium Dei pertineat*, L. Ecg. P. i. 13; Th. ii. 178, 16. v. ā-, fore-, tō-, þurh-smeāgan; smeāh and eþas. with smeā-; cf. smūgan.

smeāgelegen, e; *f. A syllogism*:—Smeāgelegena *sylogismos*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 57. Cf. riht-smeāung, and preceding word.

smeāgend-līc; *adj. Meditative*:—Smeāgendlic *meditativa*, Ælfic. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 6.

smeāgung, smeāwung, smeāung, smeūng, smeāng, e; *f.* I. *search, inquiry, investigation* where something is lost:—On swylcere smeāgunge (the search for stolen cattle), L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Habban ðæs ylcan smeāgunge on mīnum cucum orfe and on mīnra þegenra, 13; Th. i. 276, 24: 14; Th. i. 276, 32. II. *inquiry carried on by the mind, inquiry, consideration, meditation, discussion, deliberation*:—Smeāgung *studium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 27. Siō smeāung and siō geseādswīnes *ratiocinatio*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 4. Smeāung (Ps. Surt. smeāung) *meditatio*, Ps. Spl. 118, 24, 97, 99. Smeāgunge *scrutinio*, 63, 6. On smeāwunge and on leornunge hāligra gewrita *meditationi scripturarum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Smeāunge, i. 1; S. 474, 5: Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. Smeānge, Ps. Surt. 38, 4. Hī hæfdon on ðam gemōte micle smeāunge and geþeahthe hwæt him tō ðōnne wære *illi tractatum magnum in concilio quid esset agendum habere coeperunt*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 26. Ðā geseah se ārleusa āðdian his smeāgunge *then the impious king saw all his deliberation was of no avail*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 399. Smeāunga yfe cogitationes *malae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Smeāwunga, 9, 4. Smeāwungas (smeōunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 17. Smeāungas (smēunges, Rush.), 2, 35. v. ā-, ofer-, riht-, searþ-smeāgung, -smeāung.

smeāh, smeoh; *adj.* I. *creeping in, penetrating*:—Wīð smeāgan wyrmes, Lchdm. iii. 10, 17. v. smeā-wyrm. II. *subtle, crafty*. [Ðe man is jep togenes him seluen: þat is smeoh ofer man to bicharren and to biswiken, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 5. Cf. Tō þing ben in þe manne, on his þat clene kinde þat God hæufþ peron broht þureh his smeohness (*wisdom, skill*), 205, 19. Smeibliche bicharede, 71, 28. Cf. Icel. I-smeyg-iligr *insinuating*.] See smeā-wrenc and other compounds with smeā-, and smeāgan, ge-smeāh.

smeā-līc; *adj.* I. *searching, penetrating* (of inquiry, trial, etc.):—Hwæt is siō þýrelung ðæs wāges būton searþlicu and smeālicu fandung ðæs mōdes ðæt mon mid ðære . . . onlice ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. II. *that goes to the root or heart of a matter, profound*:—Hū ðū mē hæfst āfrēfroðne āgder ge nīð ðīre smeālican spræce ge mid ðære wynsumnesse ðīnes sauges *quantum me vel sententiarum pondere vel canendi jucunditate refovisisti*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 10: tit.; Fox xiv, 6. III. *exquisite, choice (?)*:—Smeālicran *exquisitores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 15.

smeālice; *adv.* I. of inquiry, investigation, etc., *searchingly, carefully, narrowly, closely*:—Hī smeālice sōhtan *perquirentes subtilius*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. Hī smeālice sōhton done behiddan mete, Ælfic. T. Grn. 21, 12. Hit is smeālice and geornlice tō sēcenne *subtiliter perscrutanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 150, 11. Wē sculon swīðe smeālice dissa āgder underþencean *hoc in utrisque est subtiliter intueundum*, 7, 1; Swt. 49, 23. Geseād ða wē smeālice gepencan *sculan discretio, quae subtiliter pensari debeat*, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 35. Smeālicor, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 67, 6. II. of reasoning, thinking, etc., *closely, deeply, acutely, with penetration*:—Hē ongan smeālice þencan on his mōdes ingeþance *velut in augustam suae mentis sedem recepta*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Mē þīncþ ðæt wīt mægen smeālicor sprecan and diogolgan wordum *validioribus rationibus utendum puto*, 13; Fox 36, 32: 13, tit.; Fox xii, 16. Ðonne ic ymbe swelc smeālicost þence *when I think most deeply about such a matter*, 10; Fox 26, 29. III. of knowing, seeing, etc., *clearly, accurately, exactly*:—Ða ðe meahthon smeālice and searþlice mid hīera and gite ryht geseon *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 5. Ðeah se lāreow ðis eall smeālice and openlice gecýðe *cuncta haec licet subtiliter rector insinuet*, 21, 6; Swt. 163, 18. Se ðe wile geornlice ðone Godes cwide singan sōðlice (smeālice, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85.

IV. *closely*:—Ān cliwen swīðe nearwe and swīðe smeālice gefalden, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 24. v. smeāh.

smeā-mete, es; *pl.-mettas*; *m. A delicacy*:—On ðās tīð (Lent) sceal beōn forhæfðenes gehwylcra smeāmetta, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 9. Disc mid cynelicum mettum (smeāmettum, MS. B.) gefylled *discus, regalibus epulis refertus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15.

smeān. v. smeāgan.

smearcian, smercian; *p. ode* To smirk, smile:—Ic smercege *subrideo*, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Zup. 268, 8. Ðonne ðū smecodest and hlogde, ðonne weoþ ic biterlice, Wulfst. 140, 28. Ðā smearcode hē, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 17. Smearcode (smearcode, Cott. MS.), 34, 12; Fox 154, 8: 35, 4; Fox 160, 31: 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Smearcode, Blickl. Homl. 189, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 14, 126: Ap. Th. 19, 23. Ðā ongan hē smearcian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Smearcigende *subridendo*, Scint. 172, 17. Gūþlāc tō smerciende fēng Guthlac *received it smiling*, Guthl. 11; Gdwinn. 56, 6. Mid smercigendum mūþe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 34.

smeart; *adj. Smart, painful*:—Ic wylle swingan cōw mid ðam smearthum swipum, ðæt is, ðæt ic wītigne cōw mid ðam wyrstan wīte, Wulfst. 295, 10. [Gif þī sulf one smerte discipline & drauh þet swete likunge into smearthunge, A. R. 294, 12. Stede and twci sporen and ane smearth

þerd, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 23. Mid smerte smiten of smale longe þerden, ii. 207, 6. Me him smæt mid smæte þerden, Laym. 20318. If men smot it with a yerde smerte (*adv.*), Chauc. Prol. 149.] v. smeortan.

smeap, e; f. *Meditation*:—Æ ðin smeap (*meditatio*) mīn is, Ps. Spl. 118, 77. Cf. smeaugung.

smeapancelice; *adv.* *Exactly, at large*; subtiliter:—Swā wē hēr bufan smeapancelice awriten habbaþ, Anglia viii. 309, 22.

smeap-pancol; *adj.* *Acute, subtle*:—Mid smeapancelre trahtnunge tenaci memorie textu, Hpt. Gl. 410, 64.

smeapancol-līc; *adj.* *Subtle, crafty*:—Smeapancollīce wriþan I cnotan craftelīcūm serteque mystica dactylīcū, Germ. 389, 28.

smeapancelice; *adv.* *Exactly, in a searching manner, thoroughly*; subtiliter:—Smeapancelice subtiliter, eleganter, Hpt. Gl. 431, 49. Hī smeādon swīde smeapancollīce ymbe ðæt ēce lif they went into the question of eternal life in the most searching manner, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Hē hī gewissode swīde smeapancelīce ymbe ðæs mynstres geþytlungum he gave them most exact directions about the buildings of the monastery, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 16. Hē lærþ manna mōd mid godcundre lāne smeapancelīce, i. 412, 32.

smeapancollīce, e; f. *Exactness, strictness*:—Deāh wē witon hū fela gōd oððe hū mīcele wē gefremodan nyte wē ðeah mid hwylercere smeapancelīcysse se upplīca Dēma ða āfandap, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 34.

smeaug. v. smeaugung.

smea-wrenc, es; m. *A crafty device, sharp trick*:—Hē beagat mid his smēhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrunnga, ðæt him ge-weard se þrida pænig of ðære tolne on Sandwic, Chart. Th. 339, 8. v. smeāh.

smea-wyrhta, an; m. *A skilled workman, an artisan*:—Gif hē smeā-wyrhtan hæfþ ðam hē sceal tō tōlan fylstan, Anglia ix. 263, 16.

smea-wyrm, es; m. *A penetrating worm, worm that makes its way into the flesh*:—Wīd smēawyrme (cf. wīd smēga-wyrme, 302, 12) smīring... seō sealf done wyrm ðeāne geðrē oððe cwine of driþ, Lchdm. ii. 332, 3–26. Wīd smēga-wyrme, 126, 1. Wīd smōega-wyrmum, 12, 14. v. smeāh.

smēc, smēcan, smēcgan. v. smīc, smīcan, smēccan.

smedema, smeodema, smidema, smedma, an; m. *Fine flour, meal*:—Smeoduma *polenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 51. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Smedma of melwe *pollis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 15. Smedma *simila vel pollis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 24. Hwætēs smedma, Lchdm. ii. 108, 10. Gecned þrī sestras smedeman (*similae*), Gen. 18, 6; Ex. 29, 40. Smideman, Lev. 2, 2. Genim smedman six yntensa gewiht, Lchdm. i. 150, 17. Mid hwætēs smedeman *with the fat of kidneys of wheat* (A.V.); cum medulla tritici: cf. þp smedeman *ad medullam*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 28. Ða hlāfas wæron berene. Bere is swīde earfoþe tō gearcīgenne, and ðeahhwædere fēt ðone manna, ðonne hē gearo biþ. Swā wēs seō ealde æ swīde earfoþe tō understandenne, ac ðeahhwædere ðonne wē cumap tō ðam smedman, ðæt is tō ðære getācnunge, ðonne gereorðap heō ūre mōd, Homl. Th. i. 188, 7. Genim ācrīnde, wīrc tō smedman, Lchdm. ii. 132, 19. Of mealtes smedman geworht, 332, 20. Genim hwætēnes meluwes smedman, 134, 4. v. hwæte-smedeme (*read -a; m.*).

smedemen, smedmen; *adj.* *Of fine flour*:—Smedmen hlāf *similagineus panis*, Scint. 154, 1.

smēga-wyrm, smēh-wrenc. v. smeā-wyrm, -wrenc.

smellan (?); p. *small To crack, make a noise*. [*Mod. Icel.* smella; p. *small to crack* as a whip.] v. smīllan, smēll.

smelt, smylt, es; m. *A smelt*:—Smelt *sardina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 71. Smylt *sarlate*, 66, 7. Smeltas *sardas*, ii. 119, 63.

smelt (?). v. dolh-smeltas; smelte *serene*. v. smylte.

smelting, smilting, e; f. *Amber*:—Smelting *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Smilting, 34, 66. Smylting, 85, 14. Anlīcnyssa gyldena and sylfrena, sūme of smyltinga, sūme of crystallan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 165. [Smulting, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 61. Cf. O.H.Ger. smelzi *electrum*, smelzida *electrum*; Icel. smeltr *enamelled*.]

smeocan; p. smēac, pl. smucon; pp. smocen. I. *intrans.* *To smoke, emit smoke*:—Smeogop *fumigant*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. Muntas smeocap *montes fumigant*, 143, 6; Wülck. Gl. 244, 35. Eall Sīnai munt smeoc (*fumabat*), Ex. 19, 18. Smeoc *fumet*, Germ. 393, 187. Heortes mearh gebærned þp ðæt hyt smeocē, Lchdm. i. 338, 13. Eall folc gesāwon ðone munt smeocan, Ex. 20, 18; Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Smeocēnde (*smeocēnde*, Lind.: smīcēnde, Rush.) *flex linum fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. II. *trans.* *To smoke, fumigate*:—Smeoc ðone man mid gāte hærūm, Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Smeoc mid hāpe, 354, 23. Heortes hær beþ swīde gōde mid tō smeocanne, 338, 4. [*Prompt. Parv.* smeyū *fumo*, *fumigo*.] v. smīcan, smocian, smīc.

smeodoma, smēoh, smeolt. v. smedema, smēah, smolt.

smeortan; p. smært, pl. smurton; pp. smorten *To smart*:—Gnætta cōmon mid fyfsmoortendum bitum *ignitis ciniphes*, Ors. i. 7; Swt. 36, 30. [Þenne akeþ his heorte and smerted, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 21. Hire ne oc, ne ne smært, 21, 27. Þenne wile his heorte aken and smerten, 207, 34. Me ivedel hit bitterliche smeorten, A. R. 238, 29. Smertyū wro, *Prompt. Parv.* 460. O. H. Ger. smerzan; p. smarz *dolere*.]

smeoru, smeru (o, a), wes; n. *Fat, grease, suet, tallow*. I. in

the following glosses:—Smeoru *unguentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 9. Unsilt smeoru *saevo*, 119, 45. Smero *sevo* (in a list 'de igne'), i. 284, 27. Unāmaelte smeoruwe *pice, saevo*, ii. 117, 28. Smerwe *sevo*, 80, 45. Smeruwe, Hpt. Gl. 503, 18. Smerewe *arvina*, 471, 4. II. in the following passages:—Wīd ūtsīhte, hunig and unsylt smeoru and wex, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. Heortes smeoru (smeru, smeru), i. 338, 15; 354, 4. Sceāpes smeru, ii. 66, 7. Foxes smeru, iii. 2, 25. Heortes smeru oððe gāte oððe gōse, 68, 26; 80, 18. Ðæt smeru wand ūt, Jud. 3, 22. Smeoruwes, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Beran smeruwes (smerwes, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 216, 15. Mid gāte smeorwe (smerwe, MS. B.), 354, 1. Mid smeorwe *adipe*, Ps. Surt. 62, 6. Of swīnes smerwe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 7. Ofer smere (*unguento*), Rtl. 115, 34. Cnucige wīd eald smeoru (smera, MS. B.: smeru, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 74, 21; 86, 7. Genim heortes smeoruw (smeruw, MS. H.: smeru, MS. B.). Genim gōse smeru, 76, 9. Sceāpen smeru, ii. 128, 16; 148, 20. Eal ðæt smeru hīg forberndun, Lev. 8, 25. [Smeredd 7 sallfedd þurh nan eorþlīz smere, Örm. 13244. O. H. Ger. smero *adeeps, arvina, unctura*; Icel. smjör *grease, fat; butter*.] v. flot-, heort-smeoru.

smeoru-mangestre, an; f. *A butter-woman, woman who deals in butter and cheese*:—Smeremangestre, que mangonant in caseo et butiro, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 301, 5.

smeoru-sealf, e; f. *A grease-salve*:—Gif ðū wētan ðest tō oððe smerusealfe, ne mīact ðū hit gelācnian, Lchdm. ii. 148, 23.

smeoru-pearu, es; m. *An entrail*:—Smerupearm *extale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 29. Smæpearm *julium* (in a list 'de subus'), i. 286, 61.

smeoruwig; *adj.* *Fatty, greasy, unctuous*:—Eal ða wētan þīng and ða smerewigan sint tō forbeōðanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. [*Icel.* smjörugr *greasy*.] v. un-smeoruwig.

smeoru-wynt, e; f. *Smer-wort*. 'Aristolochia rotunda', in allusion to its use in ointments. E. D. S. Plant Names. Halliwell gives 'smereworth' the round birthwort, or the herb mercury. It is found in the following glosses:—Smeoruwyr *veneria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 33. Smerowyr *nam* (nap?) *silvatica*, 62, 39. Smerewyr *aristolochia*, i. 67, 17; Lchdm. ii. 300, col. 1. It occurs also in the Leechdoms:—Smerowyr. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man aristolochiam and oðrum naman smerowyr nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 9–11. Smeruwyr, ii. 338, 13. Smerewyr, 128, 15.

smēr[e], smeru, smerian, smereness, smerewig, smerian, smering, smeru, smerwan. v. smār[e], smeoru, smercian, smireness, smeoruwig, smirwan, smiring, smeoru, smirwan.

smēdan; p. de *To make smooth, to soothe*:—Him is tō sellanne ðæt done innop stille and smēde, Lchdm. ii. 210, 20. v. ge-smēdan, smēdan.

smēde; *adj.* *Smooth*. I. in glosses:—Smēde *lenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 48. Smoedum *politis*, 117, 55. Ðæs smēdestan *politissimis*, 66, 27.

II. *smooth, without roughness or inequalities of surface*:—Smēde ringce *tinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 56. Mīn brōður ys rūh and ic eom smēde, Gen. 27, 11. Þonne glād hit on ðām scyllum swelce hit wære smēde isen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Wæs cyrtl unrūh tō smoeðe, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. An ðūn ful smēde, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 109. On smēðum felda *on a plain*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 14. Wē becōman on sūmne smēðue feld (*in viam planam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðeōs wyrt biþ cenned on smēðum landum, Lchdm. i. 90, 3; 298, 3. On smēðe (smoedum, Lind., Rush.) *wegas in vias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Hē hæfþ ðe smēþran lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 298, 13. III. *smooth, without discomfort or annoyance*:—Wæron hyra gongas under Godes egan smēde and sefste, Exon. Th. 146, 3; Gū. 704.

IV. *smooth, suave, avoiding offence*:—Hē biþ hwīlum tō ungemetlice smēde, hwīlum tō ungemetlice rēde *amor proprius mentem aliquando inordinate ad mollitiem, aliquando ad asperitatem rapit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 7.

V. *smooth, not irritating* (of food, medicine, etc.):—Ne se mete ne siē tō scearp ne tō sūr, ac smēde and fæt, Lchdm. ii. 106, 8. Eādmylte mettas and scīr wīn and smēde, 220, 13. Ða wambe man sceal clānsian mid smēpe wyrtcendre, 262, 17. Wyrce smēpe eāgsealfe, 38, 27.

VI. *smooth* (of words):—Smēðne *sybcwīde*, Frag. Kmbl. 54; Leās. 29. Ðām ðe ful smēðe sprāce habbaþ, 20; Leās. 12. Ðone ele, ðæt wæron ða smēðan lyfsetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Beþæcan mid smēðan wordan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 602. Se Hælend lufap swīðor ða ðæde ðonne ða smēðan word, Ælf. T. Grn. 14, 34.

VII. *of the voice, not harsh, melodious, harmonious*:—Stefen smoedu *vox canora*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. v. un-smēpe; smōþ.

smēðian; p. ode; pp. od. I. *to become smooth*:—Ðonne smēðap ðæt neb and hālāp, Lchdm. i. 86, 8.

II. *to make smooth*:—Ic smēðie *polio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 74. [He wile foxliche smēþien mid worde, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Rihted and smēðed þe heorte, A. R. 4, 23.] v. ge-smēðian; smēðan.

smēðness, e; f. I. *smoothness*:—Hē forgeaf hreōflīum smēðnysse, Homl. Th. i. 26, 11.

II. *a smooth, level surface*:—Feld campus, smēðnys planities, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 49.

smīc, smēc, smīc, es; m. *Smoke, vapour, steam*:—Swelce se bitresta smīc, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 20. Suīc *fumus*, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12; Ex. 19, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 68, 20. Hī losiap swā swā smēc, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 31; Ps. Th. 36, 19. Smīc, Hpt. Gl. 501, 78; Shrn. 52, 33.

Ða þicnyssa smíces stigon upp on ælce heafte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. Ða ýsla up flugon mid ðam smíce, Gen. 19, 18: Homl. Th. i. 530, 34. Se wæta gæþ up swylce mid smíce oððe miste, Lchdm. iii. 278, 9. Smíce gelice *sicut fumus*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. On ðam fyre and on ðam smýce, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 32. Se wind gæþ fyr and ðone smíc ofer ða wallas dráf, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 1. Genim spíces snæð, lege on hátne stân, drince ðonne smíc, Lchdm. ii. 58, 17. Ðonne hē (*the root*) tóbrocen byþ, hē rýcþ eal swylce hē smíc of him ásænde, i. 260, 9. Ðæs drinces smýc heora eágan onfôn, 348, 22. Smíc *vaporem*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 15. [Ne michte ut seon for smike, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 16. Smeche, ii. 220, 18. Smiche, 258, 20. Smec off recless, Orm. 1088. Smeke or smoke, Prompt. Parv. 460. *M. H. Ger. smouch: Ger. schmauch.*] v. smoca.

smícan, smécan; p. te. I. to smoke, emit smoke:—Muntas smícaþ montes *fumigabunt*, Ps. Surt. 103, 32: 143, 5. II. to smoke, fumigate:—Sume mid píce smícaþ, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Nim gáte hæz, sméc under ða bréc wið ðæs tægereósan, 140, 3. Smíce mid fearne swíðe ða þeoh, 64, 26. [Wiclif has a wk. past smekide.] v. smeócan, smocian, smicer; adj. Fair, fine, beautiful, elegant:—Smicere *elegans, loquax*, Txts. 59, 737: *elegans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 22. Smicerere *ansine eleganti forma*, 30, 26. Smicere *leuþe carmine rithmice*, 23, 24. Windan manigie smicerne wæn and manig ænlíc hús settan and fegerne tūn timbrian, Shr. 163, 16. Hió bit ðæt hī finden twā smicere scenciþgeuppan into beóðern *he asks them to provide two fair goblets for the refectory*, Ch. Th. 536, 7. Ðæs smicerestan *politissimis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 26. [He warþ till atell defell ofþ shene smikerr engell, Orm. 13679. O. H. Ger. smechar *elegans, delicatus*.]

smicere; adv. Finely, fairly, elegantly:—Cræftlice vel smicere *affabre*, ic smicere gegelenge *orno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 55–58. Smicere geworhte *fabrefactum*, ii. 33, 68: Shr. 165, 27: Ps. Th. 118, 164, 84. Sió lufu scínþ suide smicere (*fulgescit*), Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9. In burh raðe smicere cymþ wlitig scríðan þrymlíce on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Ðonne singþ hē smælcor and smicror *minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smicerness, e; f. Elegance, neatness:—Þurh smicernesne and hīwunge *hironiam* (=per ironiam; irony is explained as combining elegance and dissimulation), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 53.

smidema. v. smedema.

smillan; p. de. I. to cause to crack as a whip, etc. II. intrans. To crack as a whip:—Under smyllendum gyrdum weóp *crepantibus flevit sub ferulis*, Germ. 388, 7. [Icel. smella; p. small to crack, as a whip; smella (*wk.*) to cause to crack.] v. smæll, and cf. trans. and intrans. forms of militan.

smilt, smilting. v. smylt, smelting. smirels, es; m. An unguent, ointment, unction, salve:—Smyrels vel sealf *unguina vel unguenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 29: *unguentum*. Hē gehælde án mæden mid hálwendum smýrelse gehalgodes eles, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 14. Wē læraþ ðæt preósta gehwile ægder hæbbe ge fulluhtele ge seócum smýrels, L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 15. [Nicodemus brouhte smuriles worte smurien mide ure Louerd, A. R. 372, 18. Þat swote smirles þat is iceleopet basne, H. M. 13, 21. Kepen ðe lich wiðuten smerles, Gen. and Ex. 2454. Þe Magdalene smerede Cristes uet mid þe precious smeriele, Aenb. 187, 32. Dan. smörelse grease.]

smirenese, e; f. Ointment, unguent:—Cwæþ se writere ðæt Maria genāme án pund deórwýrdre smýrenesse (smerenese, 69, 1). . . . Deós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtænde cynna wyrtrum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 17–20. Smirinis (smerenisse, Rush.) *unguentum*, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 26, 12. Smirenisse *unguenti*, Rtl. 115, 41. Smýrenisse, Lchdm. i. 346, 9. Mid smirinis *unguento*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38: *oleo*, 46. Smýrenesse *unctum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 35. Smerenessa and sealf, Lchdm. ii. 10, 19: 158, 9. Hié selfe mid smirenissum hié smerwan, 224, 1.

smirian, smiring. v. smirwan, smirwung.

smirwan, smerwan, smiewan, smeruwan, smirwan, smerian, smyrian; p. smirede, ode To smear, anoint:—Ic smirie mīne flān on blóde, Deut. 32, 42. Ðū smirest *unges*, Ex. 29, 36. Ðū smýrest *linies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 46. On ðam dæge ðe hig man smiraþ in *die unctionis sue*, Lev. 6, 20. 'Smirewaþ (smiriraþ, Hatt. MS.) cōwre heortan mid sealfē.' Ðonne wē smirewaþ (smierewaþ, Hatt. MS.) āre heortan eige mid sealfē, Past. 11; Swt. 68, 10–12. Smiriraþ, Ps. Surt. 140, 6. Smirede *liniuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 15. Smýrede, 51, 47. Smerede *unxit*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 69, 2. Smýrede, 73, 18. Hē worhte fenn and smýrede (smiride, Lind., Rush.) mīne eágan, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. Mīn heáfod ðū mid ele ne smýredest, deós smýrede mid sealfē mīne fēt, Lk. Skt. 7, 46. Smýredon (smiredon, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 6, 13. Smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1 (and often). Smýre, i. 216, 5 (and often). Smýra ðīn heáfod *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Knbl. 6, 17. Þweah ær ðū hit smeruwe, Lchdm. ii. 156, 2. Gnúðe and smerwe, 186, 7. Hý hīne smýrigon . . . ær hē hýne smýrige . . . hīne ne mōt nān mann smýrgan, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 21–31. Hió selfe mid smirenissum hié smerwan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 1. Ða menn ðū sealt smerwan mid ðē yle, Lchdm. 18; 156, 4. Smirewan, 184, 2: 238, 26. Smýrian, 118, 16. Smerian, Blickl. Homl. 73, 24: 75, 17. Tó smirwanne, Lchdm. ii.

244, 19. Tó smerwanne, 288, 16. Tó smergenne, iii. 4, 14. Heó com tó smýrianne (smiriane, Lind.; smiranne, Rush.) mīne lichaman, Mk. Skt. 14, 8. [O. H. Ger. pi-smeruit *unctus: Icel. smyrja, smyrwa to anoint.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, geā-smirwan, -smirian.

smirwung, smiring (-ung), e; f. I. anointing, unction:—Ðus cwæð se apostol be ðære smýrunge seócura manna, L. Ælf. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 27. Gif se seóca man girnþ ðæt man hīne smerige, hē ðó ðonne his andetnesse ær ðære smerunge, and gif hē æfter ðære smýrunge hāl wurd, hē mōt fæscas brūcan. On ðære smýrunge biþ lēcedōm, L. Ælf. P. 47, 48; Th. ii. 384, 27–32. II. an ointment:—Smiring *cassia*, Ps. Surt. 32, 9. Smýring *unguentum*, Ps. Spl. 132, 2. Balzaman smiring wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 7. Smýring, 288, 12. Gif ðū myhtest ænig þing fyðan on smýrunge oððe on wyrtrum, ðæt ðu nyhtest mýne wunde myð gehælan, St. And. 28, 17. Smerwunga wyrce of ele and of wermóde, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16.

smirwung-, smiring-ele, es; m. Oil for anointing:—Of ðam smiring-ele *de oleo unctionis*, Ex. 29, 21. smítan; p. smāt, pl. smiton; pp. smiten. I. to daub, smear, smudge:—Ðū nymst his blōd and smīst ofer ūtewerd Aarones swýðre eāre, Ex. 29, 20. Smāt, gemaercode *inpingit* (cf. *inpingit* gemaercode *vel signat*, 45, 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 57. Genim gāte tord, gemeng wið eced, smīt on, Lchdm. ii. 68, 2. Genim ðæs hornes mēlo, meng wið wætere, smīt on, 72, 14. Mid federe smīt on, 102, 8. Smíte mon ða sealfē ærest on ðæt heáfod, iii. 14, 29. Smíte of ðam sylfan blōde on ðæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. Nymon of his blōde and smiton on ægder gedýre, Ex. 12, 7. Ðissa (oil, grease, and tar) calra emfela and dara dusta calra emfela, gemeng eal ceald tōsomne, ðæt hit fram ðām wōsum eal wel smitende [si] (*may be adapted for smearing*), smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 126, 11. [Ofersmīt mid ele, 180, 28.]

II. to defile, pollute:—Wrāþ āþ smíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 52; Reim. 64. Smiton *funestauere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 43. [Goth. be-, ga-smēitan to smear, anoint: O. Frs. smīta to cast: O. H. Ger. smīzan *linere*. Later English takes the word in the sense of strike. In Mt. 26, 68 the later MS. has Hwæt ys se þe smat, where the earlier has slōh. Brutus heom smat on, Layn. 534. He hoff þe swerd to smitenn, Orm. 14677. Ase ofte ase eni hund binimede þe þine mete, uultu ase ofte smiten? A. R. 324, 23. So in later works.] v. be-, ge-smītan; smittian.

smíte (?), es; m. Pollution:—Mustfleógan vel wurma smite *bibiones* vel *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 75. v. must-fleóge.

smíte, an; f. A foul, miry place (?):—Ego mansam in loco qui celebrat a solicolis nuncupatur æt Smitan uocabulo ministro meo largitus sum . . . Þis is ðære ānre hīde landgemæru tó Smítan . . . of ðæm sló tó Smítan; of ðære Smítan tó berge, Cod. Dip. Knbl. iii. 166, 2–20. Of smítan on ðone stān . . . of ðære apoldran innau smítan, v. 105, 13–36.

smitenness. v. be-smitenness.

smip, es; m. A smith, a worker in metals or in wood:—Cudo ic smiðige; eft gyf ðū cwæðst hīc cudo, ðonne byþ hit nama, smip, Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 10. Se smip *ferrarius* . . . se treówyrhta *lignarius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Smip *faber vel cudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 26: *faber*, 286, 74. Fýres god, helle smip *Vulcanus*, ii. 95, 7. Wæs sum bróðor syndrilice on smipcræfte well gelæred; þeówode hē swýðe druncennesse and monigum óðrum unalýfednessum ðæs sleacran lifes, and hē mā gewunode on his smippan dæges and nihtes sittan and licegan, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan . . . wið ðon ðe smip ðæs þýstran modes and dæde his deápe neálæhte . . . , Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13–42. Gif smip monnes andweorc onfó, hē hit gesuð agife swā hē hit ær onfenge, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Móðcræftig smip, ðonne hē gewyrceþ helm oððe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 2; Cri. 62. Wæpna smip, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Hū nys se smip (smip ð wyrhte *faber*, Lind.) Marian sunu, Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðes ys smipes sunu *hic est fabri filius*, Mt. Knbl. 13, 55. Byrne, searonet seowed smipes orþancum, Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Gif gesiþeund man fare, ðonne mōt hē habban his smip mid him, L. In. 63; Th. i. 144, 3. Weorc, handweorc smipa, Exon. Th. 408, 18; Rā. 27, 14: 388, 16; Rā. 6, 8: 401, 6: Rā. 21, 7. Ic hæbbe smipaþ, isene smipaþ, goldsmip, seolforsmip, ārmsip, treówyrhtan, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. ¶ In poetical compounds the word is used figuratively. v. gryn-, hleahor-, lār-, wig-, wígt-smip. [Goth. aiza-smipa: O. Frs. smeth, smid: O. H. Ger. smid *faber, cudo: Icel. smiðr.*] v. amþiht-, ār-, gold-, isen-, seolfor-, wundor-smip.

smip-cræft, es; m. Smithcraft, the craft or art of the worker in metal or wood:—Wæs sun bróðor syndrilice on smipcræfte well gelæred *erat fabrilis arte singularis*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 14.

smip-cræftig; adj. Skilled as a smith. v. next word.

smip-cræftiga, an; m. One skilled in the smith's art:—Tubal Cain smipcræftiga wæs, Cd. Th. 66, 15; Gen. 1084.

smiðian; p. ode To make out of metal or wood, to fashion, forge:—Ic smiðige cudo, ðū smiðast *cudis*. Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 8: 28, 6; Zup. 178, 10. Smiðode oððe gescōp *cuderet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 36. Hē hēt smiðian of smætum golde āne lyle rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. Smiðian on smætum golde ānre culfran anlicnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 126. Smeoðed *fabricata*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 3.

[Brien enne smið funde þe wel cude smidie . . . þe smið gon to smiðeþe ane pic, Laym. 30742-9. Ofte a ful hawur smið smeodid a ful woc knif, A. R. 52, 8. A smith that in his forge smithed plowhameis, Chauc. C. T. 3760. To smythe wepne into sikul or to sithe, Piers P. 3, 305. *Goth. ga-smiþōn*: *O. H. Ger. smidōn fabricare, cudere*: *Icel. smiða*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-smiðan.

smiþlice; *adv.* After the manner of a smith, with skill:—*Smiþlice fabrike*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 33; 35; 14: 146, 59. [*O. H. Ger. smidliho fabriliter*.]

smiþþe, an; *f.* A smithy, a smith's workshop:—*Smidde officina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 12; i. 34, 55; 73, 27. *Smiþþe*, 286, 75. *Smidþe vel weorchūs*, 58, 23. On *smiddan in conflatorio*, Kent. Gl. 1033. *Hwæt sylst ðū (the smith) ūs on smiþþan ðiure būton isene fýrþearcan*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5. Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Gāþ tō smiddan and fandiāþ dises goldes and dissera gymstāna, Homl. Th. i. 64, 6. Ðæt wē geat be-eāstan Welandes smiddan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. [*O. Frs. smithe*: *O. H. Ger. smitta, smidda officina, fabrica*: *Icel. smiða*.]

smiþu. v. gold-smiþu.

smitta (-e; *f.?*), an; *m.* A smear, blot, mark, spot:—*Būtan smittan sine macula*, R. Ben. Interl. 4, 3. *Smyttena naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 56. v. next word.

smittian; *p.* ode To smear, pollute, defile:—*Smittodan funestavere, maculavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 60. *Smittud cacabatus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 47. [*Smitted contaminata*, Ps. 105, 39. As reigens shall ben flitted For folk to folk, or when they shal ben smitted, Chauc. T. and C. v. 1544. *ISMittet (smeared) wið smirles*, H. M. 13, 23. *Bismitted* (-smudged, MS. T.) and *bismoruwed*, A. R. 214, 22. *Besmetted* ine herte mid kueade þoþtes, Avenb. 229, 20. *O. H. Ger. pi-smizzit illius, unctus*.] v. be-smittian; smitan.

smoc[e], es; *m.* A smock, shift:—*Sinoc vel syrc colobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. *Loþa, hom vel smoc colobium, dictum quia longum est et sine manicis*, ii. 134, 37. [*Smokke interula*, 182, 1. *Smok, schyrt canisia, interula*, Prompt. Parv. 461. *O. H. Ger. smoccho interula*: *Icel. smokkr*.]

smoca, an; *m.* Smoke:—*Āstāh smoca on yrrē his ascendit fumus in ira ejus*, Ps. Lanib. 17, 9. *Ūt æt his nosu eode micel smoca*, Nar. 43, 16. Hē nele done wlcān smocan wāces flāscēs wātēre gedwāscan *nec vult lini tepidos undis exstinguere fumos*, Dōm. L. 51. v. smic.

smocian; *p.* ode. **I. intrans.** To smoke, emit smoke:—*Muntas smociap*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32. *Smeocap* † *smociap fumigabunt*, 143, 5. *Swilce ān ofen eall smociende*, Gen. 15, 17. *Smocigeinde*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 24.

II. trans. To smoke:—*Genim ðū ðas ylcan wyrtē and smoca ðæt cild mid*, Lechdm. i. 116, 9. *Smeoče (smoca, MS. R.) mid hæþe*, 354, 23. [*þa isezē heo a fur smokien*, Laym. 25734. *Smekyū or smokyn fumo, fumigo*, Prompt. Parv. 460.] v. smeocan, smican.

smoega-wyrm, smoh. v. smeā-wyrm, æ-, in-smoh.

smolt, smeolt; *adj.* Serene, quiet, peaceful:—*Smolt wās se sigewong*, Exon. Th. 146, 23; Gū. 714. *Smeolt*, Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. *Smolt regn imbrēs*, Rtl. 85, 9; *torrens*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 125, 4). *Smolt biþ serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 2. *Smolt dæg* † *restdæg* (smolte dæge, Rush.) *sero die*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. *Ēfern* † *smolte* (efern † smolt, Rush.) *sero*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 47. *Wē hæfdon smolte niht nox serena reddita est nobis*, Nar. 23, 52. [With smeþe smylyng and smolt, Gaw. 1763.] v. smylte, and next word.

smolte; *adv.* Quietly, mildly:—*Ðonne smolte* (cf. smylte, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17) blēwþ sūþan and westan wind under wolcum, Met. 6, 8. [*Cf. O. Sax. smultro gibārean (of the wind and waves)*.]

smoltlice; *adv.* Gently, quietly:—*Flōwæþ seō welle swā fægere and swā smoltlice swā hunig*, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 10. v. smylt-lic.

smorian; *p.* ode To choke, suffocate:—*Wyrgeþ vel smorap st[r]angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. *Se esne genimende smorede hine (suffocabat eum)*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 28. *Ða þornas smoradun (suffocauerunt) hiē*, 13, 7. [Wend he smore þat sede, C. M. 5573. All suld be smored, Pr. C. 7601. *Smore wythe smeke fumigo*, smoryd *fumigatus*, smorynge *fumigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Halliwell gives *smore* as a word in northern dialects, and quotes Hall's Chronicles; and *smoor* is given as a Lincolnshire word, E. D. S. Pub.] v. ā-, for-, of-smorian.

smōþ; *adj.* Smooth, unruffled:—*Mid smōdestum andwlite serenissimo vultu*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. v. un-smōþ, and smēde.

smūgan; *p.* smeāg, *pl.* smugon; *pp.* smogen To creep, crawl, move gradually:—*Ic smoge serpo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 15; *crepo (serpo?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 84. *Smūgaþ serpunt*, Wülc. Gl. 248, 19. *Smūgen* (-an?) *serpere*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 49. Hē (æwelm) biþ smūgende geond ða corþan, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 26. [Nedre smuēd derneliche, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 22, 32. *Smuēd, smuēdþ digeliche*, ii. 191, 7, 15, 17. *M. H. Ger. smiegen*: *Icel. smjúga to creep through a hole, narrow space*, etc.] v. ā-, under-smūgan; smeāgan, and next word.

smūgendlic; *adj.* Creeping, reptile:—*Ealle slincendu* † *smūendlicu omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35.

smygel, smygels, es; *m.* A burrow, place to creep into:—*Smygels*

cuniculus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 34. *Smygelas cuniculos*, 15, 51. *Smygilas, smigilas, smyglas*, Txts. 48, 199. [*Cf. Icel. smuga a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole; smogall, smugall penetrating*.] v. smūgan.

smylende, smyltan. v. smillan, ge-smyltan.

smylte; *adj.* Quiet, tranquil, calm, serene.

I. of physical calmness:—*Se mōnāþ (June)* is nemned on ūre geþeode se ærra līða, for ðon seō lyft biþ þonne smylte, Shr. 87, 34. *Swilce seō heofone ðonne heō smylte (serenum)* byþ, Ex. 24, 10. *Hyt biþ smylte weder*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. *Smylte weder biþ ðý pancwyrþre*, gif hit hwēne ær biþ steorce stormas and micle rēnas and snāwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. *Smylte reng pluvia serena*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. *Smelt hagal imber serotinus (v. smolt)*, Kent. Gl. 560. *Swā biþ sē smilte*, Exon. Th. 336, 26; Gn. Ex. 55. *Sio ān hýþ byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ýstum that haven is ever calm after all the storms*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. *Smylte is se sigewong*, Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 23. *Smeltre intempestae, tranquillae, serenae*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 4. *Swide eāde mæg on smylte sē ungelæred sciþtiēra genōh ryhte stiēran*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. *Ðonne heō ðaðaþ hī on smyltum wātēre*, Shr. 85, 21. *Smylte wedere aure tenuis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 56. *Seō sē mōt brūcan smyltra ýþa*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. *Ic become tō ðære smyltestan hýðe*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 20. **I a.**

gentle, mild, of the wind:—*Þurh ðone smyltan sūþan-westernan wind*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8. *Hē ýste mæg oncyrran ðæt him: windes hweodu weorþeþ smylte statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28.

I b. *fig. favourable, prosperous*:—*Smyltum belimpum successibus*, Anglia xiii. 32, 132.

II. of mental calm, placid, serene, tranquil, unruffled:—*Cild æcenned smylte a child born on the ninth day of the moon will be placid*, Lechdm. iii. 188, 12. *Hē smylte mōde and blīþe (placida mente)* him eall forlēt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 20. *Ðā frægū hē hwæder hī ealle smylte mōd (placidum animus)* tō him hæfdon, 4, 24; S. 598, 40. *Mid smylte willsumesse tranquilla devotione*, S. 599, 9, 10. *Smylte* † *blīðelīce ārfeāstnisse sinceram pietatem*, Rtl. 48, 28. *Smyltum þohtum sinceris mentibus*, 7, 21; 16, 37. v. mere-smylte; smolt, smyltness.

smylte; *adv.* Quietly, mildly, gently:—*Ðonne smylte blāwēþ sūþan-westan wind*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17. v. smolte.

smylte-lic, smylyng. v. smylt-lic, smelting.

smylt-lic; *adj.* Tranquil, serene:—*Smyltelico gewidra*, Shr. 74, 11. *Smyltlicum tranquilla*, Rtl. 39, 9. *Smyltlicum seneris (serenis?)*, 98, 8.

smyltness, e; *f.* Quiet, calm, serenity, tranquillity. **I.** of physical calm:—*Ðā bebeād hē ðam winde and ðære sē*, and ðær weard geworden mycel smyltness, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26. *Smyltnes*, Mk. Skt. 4, 39; Blickl. Homl. 235, 9. On smyltnysse lyfta *serenitate aerum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30.

I a. *the quiet of evening, evening*:—*Middý ēfern* † *smyltnis, (sero)* were āwordēn, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. *Smyltnise*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 16. *Næhtes smyltnisse noctis quiete*, Rtl. 37, 35.

I b. *gentleness, quietness in action*:—*Hig hine mid ealre smyltnesse swā gelæddon and on heora fiderum bæron*, ðæt hē ne mihte ne on scipe fægēor gefēred beōn, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 40, 16, 14.

II. *quiet, silence*:—*Smyltnisse gesette silentium inposuisset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 34.

III. *placidity, calmness*:—*Cara cura, oferfæt obesus, smyltnys pinguedo (placidity?)*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 11.

IV. *peace, tranquillity, quiet*:—*Smyltnes was ofor corþan and sibba genihstunnes*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. *Ðurh ðæt wiert tōslieten siō stihnes hiera hiēremonna mōdes and biþ gedrefēd siō smyltnes hiera lifes eo subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 8. *Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gealdan*, Lechdm. iii. 436, 13. *Swefn smyltnysse and glædnysse gehāþa*, 156, 14. *Tidlic smyltnisse girāce and lif gibrenge ēce temporalem tranquillitatem tribuat et vitam conferat sempiternam*, Rtl. 31, 28.

V. *calmness, composure*:—*Ðý læs ða smyltnesse ðæs dōmes gewemme tō hræd ierre*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 13.

smyrals, smyrian, smyryng, smytta. v. smirals, smirwan, smirwung, smitta.

snaca, an; *m.*: snacu (?), e; *f.* A reptile, a snake:—*Snaca coluber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 56; 287, 30; ii. 16, 75; Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. *Sý Dan snaca on wege fiat Dan coluber in via*, Wulfst. 192, 20. *Snace colubro*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 72. *Gif ðū gehist snacan ongeān ðe cuman*, ongeān yfele wýfmen ðe bewerian mynegap, Lechdm. iii. 214, 9. *Snacan colubros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 37; *scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. [*O. Du. snake*: *Icel. snákr (only in poetry)*.] v. ban-snaca.

snacc, e; *f.* (?) A swift-sailing vessel:—*Ðā lét Eádweard cyng scypian xl snacca*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 36. *Hē fór tō Scotlande mid xii snaccum*, 1066; Erl. 201, 8. [(Borrowed from?) *Icel. snekkja a swift-sailing vessel*, belonging to the kind of 'lang-skip': *Dan. snekke a bark, sailing vessel*.]

snæd, es; *m.* 'A piece of land within defined limits, but without enclosures, a limited circumscribed woodland or pasturage', Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, pp. 68-9. Or (?) a clearing in a wood. Cf. snædan, **II.**:—*Ic hire lēte tō ðæt ceorla graf tōsundran . . . and se alhmunding snæd hære hitō preosda byrig*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 100, 16. *Be ðam grāde ðæt hit cymþ into ðam snæde*; and of ðam snæde, iii. 399, 34. *Ðet firhde bituihu longanlēg and ðem sudtūne and ða snādas illuc pertinentia*, i. 261, 10. *Tō Oswalddingtūne hiēþ hohlenhyrst . . . cyþþing-*

hyrst, triphyrst, and insnādis(-as?) into Óswaldingtūne, ii. 228, 4. Also snæðfeld occurs iii. 399, 20:—On ðone lytlan snæðfeld; and snāðhyrst, i. 273, 6.

snæð, es; m. *The handle of a scythe.* Under the forms *snathe, sneath, snead, sned* the word occurs in the glossaries of many dialects, e. g. Wilts, Somerset, Northamptonshire. Jamieson also gives it. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 16, 19, C. 4:—Hwilon befeoll an sīde of ðam snæde into ānum deópan seáde. Benedictus heold ðone snæð bufon ðam wætere ðær ðæt isen āsanc, and ðærrihthe hit becom swymmiende tō ðam snæde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10–14.

snæð, e; f. *A cut, slice, morsel, bit*:—Snæð offa, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 73; morsus, ii. 58, 12. Spices snæð offella vel particula, i. 27, 19. Seó snæð ðæs hūsles ðe heó picgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 26: Salm. Kmbl. 809; Salm. 404. Hē began tō etenne; hē feoll ðā æt ðære forman snæð; Homl. Skt. i. 12, 62. Ða sweartan snæð atram offam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 23; 63, 14. Genim spices snæde þynne, lege on hātne stān, Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Heorotes horn gebærned tō ahsan . . . and mid hunige geweaclen tō snæðum, 238, 2. Genim preó snæða, 52, 23. Genim fettes flæscen, sele twā snæða, 268, 31. Nim of ðam gehālgedan hlāfe feówer snæða, iii. 290, 27. Ðas sweartan snæða atras offulas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 40. Swā swā snæða siout buccellas, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Snæða offulas, partes, Hpt. Gl. 500, 78. [*Icel.* sneið a slice.] v. sin-snæð.

snæðan; p. de. I. to slice, cut into slices:—On hunig gesnæð, Lchdm. ii. 294, 9. II. to snathe [given by Halliwell as a northern word = to prune trees, and occurs in Ray's collection, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15. Jamieson gives *sued* to prune, lop off, *sued* a branch pruned off.] to lop, prune, cut branches off trees:—Snæðit putat, Txs. 117, 249. Sume snæddun telgran of treówum alii caedebant ramos de arboribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Hit biþ unnytt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bōgas snæðe būton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles incassum foras nequitia ex ramis inciditur, si surrectura multiplicius intus in radice servatur, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 22, 15. III. to hew or trim stones. [In this sense Jamieson gives *sued* as a word of northern Scotland.]—Ðara werhtena ðe ðanæ stān snæðdon and fegdon, Anglia xi. 5, 7. [Pe moder mid sexe hine tosnæde al tō ðæde, Laym. 4015. Ða quene ich al tosnæde mid mine sweorde, 28050. O. H. Ger. gi-sneiton putare: *Icel.* sneiða to cut into slices.] v. be-snæðan; snifan.

snæðan; p. de. To take food, take a meal:—Ðā hē com to Cantwarbyrig, ðā snædde hē ðær and his menn, and tō Dofran gewende, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 31. [*Icel.* snæða to take a meal; snæði a meal; snæð focd, meat.] v. snæðing.

snæðel, (more generally) snæðelþearm, es; m. *The great gut*:—Snaedil wrl þearm, snaedilþearm, snæðilðarm extale, Txs. 58, 381. Snæðel, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 59. Snæðel(-?) vel bæc-þearm extales, 44, 48. Snæðelþearm extale, ii. 29, 74: 145, 29: filther, 149, 1: fiber, 38, 54. Snæðelþearm fithrem, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 5.

snæðing, e; f. *A (slight?) meal*:—Seó wucaþen nime snæðinge (mixtum, = déjeuner, consistant en un verre de vin et un peu de pain, Migne. Cf. the translation of the passage, R. Ben. 63, 1:—Ðære wucan rædere gange tō hlāfe and drince) ær ðan ðe hē āgīnne ræðan, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 4. [*Icel.* snæðing a meal.] v. snæðan to take food, and next two words.

snæðing-hūs, es; n. *An eating-house, a place where cooked meat is sold*:—Snæðinghūs popina, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 21.

snæðing-sceap, es; n. *A sheep to be killed for eating*:—Hý teohhīaþ ūs him tō snæðing sceapum aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis, Ps. Th. 43, 23. snæð-mælum; adv. *By bits, a bit at a time*:—Pusla snæðmælum pick them out by a bit at a time, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13.

snægel, snæs. v. snegel, snās.

snæsan; p. de. To spit, run through with a pointed implement or weapon:—Gif mon haiaþ spere ofer eaxle and hine mon on āsnæseþ (āsnæseþ, MS. H., snæseþ, MS. B.), gielde ðone wer būtan wite; gif beforan eāgum āsnæse (āsnæse, MS. H.) gielde ðone wer, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 13. [Pe deoffen schulen mid helle sweordes al snesien (snesen, MS. C.: sneasin, MS. T.) ham þurhut, A. R. 212, 22. *Icel.* sneisa to spit.] v. snās.

snæð-feld. v. snæð; m.

snās, snæs, e; f. *A spit, skewer*:—Snaas veru, Txs. 115, 144. Ān snæs fīca oððe oðra þinga una sarta; a number of fish or other things run on to a stick, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 9. Snāsum veribus, ii. 91, 37: feribus, 148, 7. [*Icel.* sneis; f. a skewer: *Dan.* snes a score.] v. snāsan.

snāð, es; m. (?) *A killing*:—Snāðes occisionis, Hpt. Gl. 478, 45.

snāw, es; m. *Snow*:—Snāw nix, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 47. Swā hwite swā snāw (snā, Lind.: snāu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3. Snāuw, Shrn. 50, 15. Snāua nix, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wætan ðe byþ up ātofen mid ðære lyfte, and byþ gefeoren ær ðan hē tō drompum geurnen sý, and swā semtinges fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Ðær (in Ireland) seldon snāu leng ligcþ ðonne þý dagas, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 31. Micle rēnas and snāwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28. Hæglaas and snāwas, 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Forstas and snāwas, Cd. Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. Snāwum niuibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 45. [*Goth.* snaiws: O. Sax. snēu: O. H. Ger. snēo: *Icel.* snjór.]

snāw-ceald; adj. *Cold as snow*:—Ðæt sió fyrene (ne) mót sunne gesēcan snāwcealdes weg monna (but read (?) mōnan. Cf. Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 28) gemæro, Met. 29, 8.

snāw-geblānd, es; n. *A snow-storm*:—Fōr Hannibal ofer Bardan ðone beorg, þēh ðe ymb ðone tieman wæren swā micel snāwgeblānd swā ðætte ægðer ge ðara horsa fela forworden ge ða elendas calle būton ānum ge ða men selfe unēaðe ðone ciele genæson Annibal, cum in Etruriam transiret, in summo Appennino tempestate correptus, niuibus conclusus obriguit: ubi magnus hominum numerus, iumenta complurima, elephanti pene omnes frigoris acerbitate perierunt, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34.

snāw-hwit; adj. *Snow-white*:—Snāwhwīt niueus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 48. Snāwhwīt, clānnysse niuei pudoris, Hymn. Surt. 104, 17. Mid snāwhwītum hreófan beslagen, Homl. Th. i. 400, 29. Sittende on snāwhwītum horse, ii. 134, 27. Snāwhwītne hlāf, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 405; 18, 164. [*Icel.* snjó-hwitr.]

snāwig; adj. *Snowy.* v. next word.

snāwlic; adj. *Snowy*:—Snāwlic nivalis, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 49. Se feórða heáfodwind hātte septentrio: se blāwþ nordan and calde and snāwlic (snāwig, MS. L.), Lchdm. iii. 274, 23. [O. H. Ger. snē-līh ninguidus: *Icel.* snjó-ligr.]

snearu, an; f. *A snare, noose*:—Snearan tendiculum, decipulam, laqueum quod tenditur leporibus et avibus, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. [*Icel.* snara a snare: cf. O. L. Ger. snari; n. fīdis, fīdula.] v. snēr.

snegel, snægel, snegl, snæl, snāl, es; m. *A snail*:—Snegl, snæl limax, Txs. 75, 1220. Snegl, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 63. Snægl, 24, 4: ii. 51, 4. Snegl se ðe hæfþ hūs testudo, i. 78, 64. Snegl, snægl, snægel, Ælic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 8. Gehused snægl, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 5. Snegl, snægl marruca, Txs. 77, 1283: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 50: coclea, 22, 3. Snægl cuniculus, 137, 34. Lytle sneglas coclea, 104, 61. Snæglaas, 135, 45. Mē is snegl swiftra, Exon. Th. 426, 7; Rā. 41, 70. Ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. Blace sneglas on pannan gehyrste, 144, 2. [*Icel.* snigill: *Dan.* snægl.] v. sē-snægl.

snell, snel; adj. *Quick, active, strong.* I. in following glosses:—Snel alacris, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 75: 6, 50: expeditus, velox, fortis, 30, 17: explicatus, liber, efficatus, 145, 35. Snelle adulum, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25.

II. of rapid movement, quick, rapid, swift:—Sum biþ on londe snel, fēpe spēdig, Exon. Th. 296, 17; Crā. 52. Fareþ fēpurn snell, 206, 7; Ph. 123. Snel, 208, 29; Ph. 163. Hē is snel and swift and swiðe lēht est levis et velox, 220, 8; Ph. 317. Wæterþissa snel, 182, 2; Gū. 1304: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Snelle veloces, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. Fērend snelle swift emissaries, Exon. Th. 246, 12; Jul. 60. Se was mid his ðædum snelra ðonne hē mægnes hæfde celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Mē is snagl swiftra, snella regnwyrm, Exon. Th. 426, 8; Rā. 41, 70.

III. active, prompt, ready, quick in action, bold. [Snel is given in Jamieson's Dictionary with the meanings, keen, severe; sharp (of the air); acute (of the mind); firm, determined. Also in Cumberland it is used of the wind]:—Se snella sunu Wonrēdes, Beo. Th. 5934; B. 2971. Mē sendon tō ðe sēmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29: Cd. Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220: Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crā. 56. Snella werod, cēna the band of the bold and the brave, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. [Snel (strong, 2nd MS.) cniht weas Caric, Laym. 28860. O. Sax. snell bold, active: O. H. Ger. snell alacer, acer, agilis, strenuus, robustus, pernix: *Icel.* snjallr valiant, brave; ready of speech, eloquent.] v. swið-snell.

snel-lie; adj. I. moving rapidly, swift:—Snellie sēmeath, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. II. quick in action, ready, bold:—Monig snellie sārinc, Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. [*M. H. Ger.* snellec strenuus.]

snellice; adv. *Rapidly, quickly, with activity*:—Sum sceal snellice snēre wræstan one rapidly bends the harpstrings, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [O. H. Ger. snellicho strenue.]

snelness, e; f. *Quickness, readiness, activity, agility*:—Hē slōh swā hē hine (the ball) nēfre feallan ne lēt. Se cyng ðā onncōw ðæs iugan snelness, ðæt hē wiste ðæt hē nāfde his gelican on ðam plegan, Ap. Th. 13, 7. sneóme, snióme; adv. I. swiftly, rapidly:—His word yneþ wundrum snióme velociter currit sermo ejus, Ps. Th. 147, 4.

II. quickly, immediately, at once:—Hēt fōstīce up āstandan . . . sneóme of slæpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589; An. 796: Exon. Th. 55, 27; Cri. 890. Hi semninga sneóme forwordon subito defecerunt, Ps. Th. 72, 15: 106, 13. Sníóme, 74, 7: 103, 33: 123, 2. Swā heó sē geeseah, hē hió sníóme fleah, 113, 3. Sníómor, Cd. Th. 51, 21; Gen. 830. [O. Sax. sniuomo: O. H. Ger. sniuomo velociter, cito, subito, statim; sniu-mor, citius: cf. Goth. sniumundō quickly; sniumjan to hasten.]

sneorecan; p. snearc To shrivel:—Ic genere swē swē deað from heortan excidi tamquam mortuus a corae, Ps. Surt. 30, 13. [Cf. þte hude swartete as hit snarchte (shrivelled with the heat), Marh. 18, 14. Cf. (?) *Icel.* snerkja to wrinkle the face in displeasure (?): *Scott.* snirk to draw up the nose in contempt or displeasure.]

sneówan; p. sneiwi (?), sneówde (?) To proceed, go, come, hasten:—On brim sneóweþ snel under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1008; An. 504. Mid ærdæge eástan sneóweþ (snoweþ, MS.) wlitig and wynsum (of the sun), Exon. Th. 350, 12; Sch. 62. Ðā com beacna bearrhost (the sun) ofer

breomo sneówan, Andr. Kmbl. 484; An. 242: 3333; An. 1670. [*Goth. sniwan*; *p. snau*, *pl. snēwun* to go, come: cf. (?) *Icel. snögr sudden.*]
snēr, *e*; *f. The string of a musical instrument*:—*Snær fidis*, Txts. 115, 148. Gellende snēr, Exon. Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Snelllice snēre wrāstan, 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O.H. Ger. snuor*; *f. filum, lineolus*: cf. *Icel. snēri*; *n. a twisted rope*: *Go'h. snörjó a (twisted) basket.*] *v. sneuru.*

snerian. *v. snirian.*

snican; *p. snāc*, *pl. snicon* *To crawl, creep* (1) of the motion of a reptile:—[*Sume wuhta*] *creōpaþ and snicaþ*, eall lichoma eorpan getenge (cf. *sume licgaþ mid eallon lichaman on eorþan and snicende faraþ*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26), Met. 31, 6. Wyrn com snican, Lchdm. iii. 34, 21. On ðinum wambe and on ðinum breōstum ðu scealt snican *pectore et ventre repes*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 311, 1. *Snican serpere*, Txts. 180, 5. *Ðær (in Ireland) monn æaigne snicendne wyrn ne gesiþ nullum ibi reptile uideri solet*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 33. *Snicende reptilia*, Ps. Sort. 103, 25. Ða creōpendan and ða snicendan (snucendan, Hatt. MS.), Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 18. (2) fig. of imperceptible movement:—Ða wunde snicaþ (*irreput*) in ða innodas mīnes lichoman, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 18. [Sniked in and ut neddren, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16. *Dan. snige to sneak*: cf. *Icel. snikja (wsk.) to hanker after.*]

snid, *snide*, *es*; *m. A saw*:—*Sagawelsnide serula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17. *Snid serra*, 85, 1. *Hic wæron snidene mid snide secti sunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13.

snid, *es*; *n. A slice, cut*:—*Ðæt snid copus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 59. [*Icel. snid*; *n. a slice*: cf. *O. H. Ger. snita*; *f. buccella.*] *v. ge-snid.*

snide, *es*; *m. I. a cut, incision*:—Ða wunde ðæs snides *vulnus incisurae*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. *Gif ðu wille on snide blōd forlætan if you wish to let blood at an incision*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 10; 16, 5. II. *slaying*. *v. snidan*, IV:—*Swā swā scēp to snide tamquam ouis ad occisionem*, Engl. Stud. xii. 27, 9. [*O. H. Ger. snit concisio, laceratio.*]

snid-isen, *es*; *n. A lancet*:—*Donne ðu ongite ðæt geswel hnescige and swiprige, ðonne hrin ðu him mid snidīsene and snið listum*, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16.

snirian, (*snerian*?), *snirian*; *p. ede To go quickly, hasten*:—*Brimwudu scynde, lagumearg snyrede to hýde*, Exon. Th. 182, 7; Gü. 1306. *Snyredon ætsomne*, Beo. Th. 809; B. 402. *Gesūn breacan ofer bædwæg brimwudu snyrgan, sāmearh plegan, wadan wægflotan*, Elen, Kmbl. 488; El. 244. [*Cf. Icel. snarr swift*; *snara to make a quick turn, step out quickly.*]

sniring a sharp rock:—*Stānum oððe snyringum cautibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15.

snite, *an*; *f. A snite, snipe*. [Halliwell quotes: 'A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke', Baret, 1580, and gives *snite* as a word still in use. See also E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 192.]:—*Sniute æl wudecocc aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. *Sniute acegia*, 62, 23; i. 4, 36; 99, 14. [In later glossaries *snyte* glosses *ibis*, l. 177, 29; 253, 1. *Prompt. Parv. snype or snyte ibex.*]

snidan; *p. snāð*, *pl. snidon*; *pp. sniden*. I. *to cut, make an incision in anything*:—*Snāð ðæt is ðara hāligra lichoman*, Shr. 62, 1. *Mec snāð seaxes ecg*, Exon. Th. 408, 2; Rā. 27, 6. II. *to cut as a surgeon does, to lance or to amputate*:—*Mon snið ða bearnæcan wif secuerunt praeguentes*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. *Gif ðonne ðæt worms up siþþ to ðon ðæt ðe pince ðæt hit mon sniþan mæge and ðe forlætan . . . ðonne hrin ðu him mid ðý snidīsene and snið listum . . . ðonne ðu hit tōstinge oððe sniþe*, Lchdm. ii. 208, 11–21. *Snid oððe ceorþ on ðæt hāle and ðæt twice lic*, 84, 28; 5, 2. *Gōð lāce ðe wel cann wunda snidan*, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 18. *Ic wēne ðæt he hiene snide slāwlicor, gif hē him ær sēde ðæt hē hiene snidan wolde . . . se lāce, ðonne hē cymþ ðone untruman to snidanne*, 26; Swt. 186, 2–7. II. *a. metaphorically*:—*Ðæt mon mæge sniþan and bæarnn his unþeāwas ut culpe morbos supplicio resecarent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 3. III. *to cut up or to pieces*:—*Done ramm ðu snidst to sticcon*, Ex. 29, 17. *Hic wæron snidene mid snide secti sunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13.

IV. *to cut so as to kill, to slay an animal (v. of-snidan, snidung, II)*:—*Ðæra ēwena meolc gē brucan and ða ðe fætte wæron gē snidon (mactauistis)*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 24. Ða ealdan sacerdas cealf snidon, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 19. *God hēt niman ānes gēares lamb and snidan on Eāstertide*, 40, 11; 202, 29. V. *to cut stone, to hew*:—*Ðæra wyrtþena ðe ðæne stān snidon and fegdon*, Anglia xi. 4, 12. VI. *to cut hair*:—*Wið heāfodece, huundes heāfod gebærn to ahsan and snið ðæt heāfod; lege on*, Lchdm. ii. 20, 2. VII. *to cut corn, to reap*:—*Ða on tearum sǣwaþ, hi eft gefeān sniðāþ in gaudio melent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [Tacc Ysaac pin wenuchell & sniþ itt alls itt wære an shep, Orm. 14666. *Goth. sueiþan to reap*: *O. Sax. snidan to cut*: *O. Frs. snitha*: *O. H. Ger. snidan secare, rescare, caedere, putare, dolere, attondere*: *Icel. sniða*; *p. sniði (but sniði also occurs) to cut, prune.*] *v. ā-*, *be-*, *ge-*, *of-*, *tō-*, *ymb-*snidan; *snādan*.

sniding. *v. snidung.*

snid-streó[w] *carline thistle* (?):—*Snithstreó gacila*, Txts. 35, 13. *Snidstreó, snidstreó, snidstreú siscra, sista*, 97, 1868. Cf. *Eoforprote sciscra*, 35, 27; *seaca f scapa f siscra*, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. i. In Spanish *sisca* is the cylindrical sugar-cane.

snidung, *e*; *f. I. a cutting, cut (v. snidan, I)*:—*Gif ða ómihatan*

þing sýn útan cumen of wundum oððe of sniþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 22.

II. *slaying, slaughtering (v. snidan, IV)*:—*Offrung sacrificium, sniþung mactatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 50. *Sniding*, ii. 59, 10. *sníwan*; *p. de To snow*:—*Ic sníwe ninguo*, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 174, 8. *Hit sníwþ nungit*, 22; Zup. 128, 17. *Sníuith, sníuidh nungit*, Txts. 78, 669. *Sníweþ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 14. Ða cwom ðær micel snāw and swā miclum sníwde swelce micel fýs feoll, Nar. 23, 13. *Norþan sníwde*, Exon. Th. 307, 30; Seef. 31. *Swā swā hit rine and sníwe and styrmte líte*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. [*Chauc. snewede*; *p. Mand. snew*; *p.*, and a similar form remains in dialects. *O. H. Ger. sníwan*: *Icel. has a strong form snívin*; *pp.*] *v. be-sníwod.*

snōca, *an*; *m. A bend, bay* (?):—*Of ðære ðic on færsæmærus west-snōcan; of ðam snōcan on fūlan mære eāstweardnæ from the dike to the western bay of fresh mere; from the bay to the east side of the foul mere*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 344, 33. With some variations the same boundaries are given in a later charter:—*De Elmde dyrch usque ad solemeres westenok; de solemeres westenok usque ad Horehynch*, iii. 119, 29. [*Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. snōh*; *forestum, nomine bracten snōh*, Grff. vi. 839.]

snōd, *e*; *f. A snood, fillet, head-dress*:—*Snōd cappa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 8; 13, 42; *capa (cappa)*, 128, 34; *cinthium, mitra*, 131, 10; *uita*, i. 16, 65; 26, 5. Ða lārde hī sum man, ðæt heō nāme ænne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte to ānum hringe mid hire snōde . . . Ða geseah heō licgan ðone hring on ðam wege mid snōde mid calle . . . Ða wēnde heō ðæt se hring tōburste, oððe seō snōd tōslupe, ac ða ða heō āfunde . . . ða snōde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriden . . . Homl. Th. ii. 28, 16–26. *Snōda vittarum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 57. Wæs ðam deðre se hrycg ācægloð swelce snōda (snide?) *belua serrato tergo*, Nar. 20, 27.

snofi mucus, snivel:—*Wið langum sære ðæs heāfdes þurh horth oððe þurh snofi*, Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. *v. next word.*

snofig; *adj. Full of snivel, having a cold in the head*:—*Hiemps ys winter, hē byþ ceald and wæt . . . Swā byþ se ealda man ceald and snoflig; flegmata, ðæt byþ hraca oððe geposu, deriaþ ðam ealdan and ðam un-hālan*, Anglia viii. 299, 36.

snoru, *e*; *f. A daughter-in-law*:—*Snoro murus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 3; 83, 83. *Snoru*, 73, 52; 60, 49; i. 52, 10. *Snoru, snora*, Ælfic. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. *Swegr on hyre snore and snoru on hyre swegere*, Lk. Skt. 12, 53. *Sēa Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna mōður and hāligra sǣwla sweger*, Shr. 118, 6. *Hio genom hiere snore, Alexandres lāfe*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 18. [*O. Frs. snore*: *O. H. Ger. snura*: *Icel. snor.*]

snot mucus from the nose, snot [found in the compound ge-snot:—*Wið gesnote and geposum*, Lchdm. ii. 54, 17. *O. Frs. snotte*: *M. H. Ger. snuz*: *Dan. snot*]. *v. snýtan.*

Snotinga-hām Notingham:—*Hēr fōr se ilca here innan Mierce tō Snotengahām (Snotinghām, MS. E.)*, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 21. *Fōr hē tō Snotingahām and gefōr ða burg and hēt hiē gebētan and gesetan ægðer ge mid Englisum mannum ge mid Deniscum*, 922; Erl. 108, 30. *Hēr Eādmund cýning Myrce geode, burga fife . . . Snotingahām . . .* 942; Erl. 116, 13.

Snotingahām-soir, *e*; *f. Nottinghamshire*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 8.

snotor, *snottor* (-er, -ur); *adj. Prudent, wise, sagacious*:—*Snotor prudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 35. *Snotor*, 76, 12. *Cwom Daniel tō dōme, se wæs snotor*, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. *Nis nænig swā snotor . . . ne ðæs swā gléaw, nymþe God seolfa*, 286, 8; Sat. 349. *Ā sceal snotor hygecan ymb ðysse worulde gewinn*, Menol. Fox 570; Gu. C. 54; Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. *Snotor*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. *Ðæs snottor in sefan ðæt hē āna mæge calle gerīman stānas on eorðan*, Cd. Th. 205, 19; Exod. 438. *Frōd wita, snottor ār*, Exon. Th. 313, 18; Mōd. 2. *Swā cwæð snottor on mōde, gesæt him sundur æt rūne*, 293, 4; Wand. 111. *Ræðum snottor, wīs on gewitte*, Andr. Kmbl. 938; An. 469. *Se witga snottor searþancum*, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. *Se snotera*, Beo. Th. 2631; B. 1313. *Snotra*, 6231; B. 1320. *Snotra*, 3577; B. 1786. *Salomon se snottor*, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 16. *Seō snotere mægð*, Judth. Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. *Snottrum men snæð gēgideþ*, Salm. Kmbl. 803; Sal. 401. *Hāligre wer and snotorne wīrum sanctum et sapientem*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. *Ðū mē snoterne gedydest prudentem me fecisti*, Ps. Th. 118, 98. *Done snotoran Salomon*, Ælfic. T. Grn. 7, 28. *Mīn sōðfæste snotere biðað me expectauerunt iusti*, Ps. Th. 141, 9. *Snotre men*, 57, 4. *Snotre urbana*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 40. *Snottere selerædend*, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. *Snottre and unwise*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. *Snottre ceorlas*, Beo. Th. 3187; B. 1591. *Hwylc is wīsa, wel snotera*, Ps. Th. 106, 42. *Engla werod snotra*, Hy. 3, 16. *Snoterra mon*, Salm. Kmbl. 502; Sal. 251. *Gomol snoterost, fyrgearum frōd*, Menol. Fox 482; Gu. C. 11. *Ðū oferswīpdest ðone snotrestan helwerna cýning*, Exon. Th. 275, 1; Jul. 543. *Burgsittendum ðam snoterestum*, Elen. Kmbl. 553; El. 277. *Ða ðe hē wīseste and snotereste wīste quos sapientiores noverat*, Rd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. [*Pet folc bið iseli þurh snoterne bīscop*, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 19. *Upwites unnderstodenn þurh snoterr gyn*, Orm. 7087. *Goth. snutr*: *O. H. Ger. snot* [tar prudens]: *Icel. snotr*]. *v. fore-*, *forþ-*, *gearo-*, *hyge-*, *mōð-*, *ræð-*, *pauc-*, *un-*, *word-*, *world-snotor*; *snytre*.

snotor-líc; *adj. Wise, prudent, philosophical*:—*On snoterlicum lārum in philosophicis dogmatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 63. [*Icel. snotr-ligr.*]

snotorlice; *adv.* *Wisely, prudently, philosophically*:—*Snotorlice sapienter*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 8. *Snotorlice* (snotur-, Rush.) *† wislice sapienter*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Uton ðas þing gefencan swiþe snotorlice & wislice, Blickl. Homl. 97, 1. *Snotorlice academice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 27. Ne hýrde ic snotorlicor guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3689; B. 1842. [*O.H.Ger.* snotarlího: *Icel.* snotr-líga.] v. un-snotorlice.

snotorness, *e*; *f.* *Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—*Prudentia*, ðæt ys snoternys, Wulfst. 247, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Hi (*he innocents*) wæron gehwæde and ungewittige ætwealde, ac hi árisaþ on ðam gemæne-licum dōne mid fullum wæstmæ and heofenlicere snoternysse, Homl. Th. i. 84, 23. Snotornesse *†* wísdóm sapientiam, Ps. Lamb. 48, 4. Salomon gesette preó bæc þurh his snotornesse, Ælfic. T. Grn. 7, 36.

snotorung. v. word-snotorung.

snotor-wyrde; *adj.* *Prudent or wise of speech*:—Herodes weard ge- wreged to ðam cásere . . . he was snotorwyrde to ðan swiðe, ðæt se cásere hine mid mæran mercurius on life, se was swiðe fácenfull and deað full snotorwyrde, Wulfst. 107, 1.

snūd *swiftness, quickness*:—Ús bæc naca, snellíc sēmearh, snūde be- wunden (*possessed by swiftness*), Andr. Knibl. 534; An. 267.

snūd; *adj.* *Coming at once, coming soon or suddenly*:—Biþ æghwylcum synwyrcrenda on ða snūðan tíð (*the day of judgment, which was to come suddenly*, cf. Matt. 24, 39; or *to come soon*?), Exon. Th. 52, 32; Cri. 842. v. next word.

snūde; *adv.* *At once, quickly, directly*:—*Snūde denuo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 3. Gangap snūde *go directly*, Elen. Knibl. 625; El. 313; 307; El. 154. Hēt hine snūde eft cuman bade him quickly return, Beo. Th. 3743; B. 1869. Se wýrm gebeáþ snūde tōsomne, 5129; B. 2568. Snūde forsed, 1812; B. 904: Exon. 231, 12; Ph. 488: Judth. Thw. 22, 8; Jud. 55; 23, 17; Jud. 125. Wearþ snellra werod snūde ge- gearowed, 24, 21; Jud. 199. Mec Dryhten hēt snūde gesecgan, Exon. Th. 144, 10; Gū. 676. Snūde cýðan, 19, 7; Cri. 297: Elen. Knibl. 890; El. 446: 3947; B. 1971: 4639; B. 2325. Ic snūde gefrægn, 5497; B. 2752. [*Cf. Icel.* ganga snūðigt *to walk fast*.]

snýrian, snýring. v. snírian, sníring.

[*snýtan* *to clear the nose*. (*Prompt. Parv.* snýtyū a nese or a candyl emungo, mungo. *Snite*, snýte in this sense remains in several dialects. *O.H.Ger.* snūzian emungere, nasumpurgare: *Icel.* snýta.) v. snýting, snot.]

snýðian *to go as a dog with its nose to the ground* (?):—Neb is mīn niferweard . . . ic snýþige forð (*it is a plough that speaks*), Exon. Th. 403, 12; Rā. 22, 6. [*Icel.* snýðja *to go sniffing like a dog*, but applied also to the going of ships, and other things.]

-snýðian. v. be-snýðian.

snýting, *e*; *f.* *A clearing of the nose, sneezing*:—*Snýtingc vel fneósung sternutatio vel sternutamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* snýtinge of a nose or candyl munctura, emunctura.] v. snýtan.

snýtre; *adj.* *Wise*:—Se ðe sigor seleþ snýtrum mihum, and ðin mōð trymeþ godcundum gifum, Cd. Th. 170, 6; Gen. 2808. v. snotor.

snýtrian; *p.* *ode* *To be or to become wise*:—Hwæt is se dumba, se ðe swiðe snyttarþ, hafap seofon tungan, hafap tungena gehwylc .xx. orða, hafap orða gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Knibl. 459; Sal. 230. *Snytrian philosophari*, Hpt. Gū. 527, 63.

snytro, snyttro, snytro(u); *indecl. in sing.*; *pl. is used with the same force as sing.*; *f.* *Prudence, wisdom, sagacity*:—*Snyttro sapientia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 2. Hwæt cor heora snyttro *what has become of their wisdom*? Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Wera snyttro, Cd. Th. 295, 25; Sat. 492. Se þurh snytro spēd smidræftiga was, 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Ic com gewis ðínra mægena and snytro, Lchdm. i. 326, 4. Snyttro, Elen. Knibl. 586; El. 293. Hiē ðære snytro gelyfdon, Cd. Th. 217, 25; Dan. 28. Full mid snyttro (snyttum, Rush.) *plenus sapientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Beoran on brēostum sibbe and snyttro, Cd. Th. 277, 19; Sat. 207. Ealle heora snyttro beoþ forglendreð *omnis sapientia eorum deuorata est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Spræc sunu Arones snytra gemyndig, Cd. Th. 148, 28; Gen. 2463. Snyttro, Exon. Th. 304, 30; Fā. 78. Þurh snyttro cræft, Andr. Knibl. 1261; An. 631. Ðara ðe geode to him sēceþ mid snyttum, 2307; An. 1155. On snyttum in sapientia, Ps. Th. 89, 14. Mid mōdes snyttum, Beo. Th. 3416; B. 1706. Snyttum *wisely, prudently*, Andr. Knibl. 1292; An. 646. Þeah āra gehwylc hæbbe ða .xii. snyttro Habrahames and Isaces and Iacobes, Salm. Knibl. 150, 2. Þurh ða snyttro (snyttro, MS. O.) ðe ic fram ðam sōþan Gode onfeng *per sapientiam mihi a Deo uero donatam*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 3. Paulus ðæt lof Gode beāhte ðe him snytera (snytra, MS. F.) and wísdóm sealde, R. Ben. 4, 6. [*Goth.* snutrei.] v. ge-, un-snytro.

snytro-cræft (or snytro (*gen.*) cræft, cf. þurh snyttro cræft, Andr. Knibl. 1261; An. 631), *es*; *m.* *Prudent skill, prudence, wisdom*:—

Wundra mæst, ðæt swylc snyttrocræft ænges hælfa hreþer weardade, Exon. Th. 169, 28; Gū. 1101. Se mæg eal secgan, ðam biþ snyttrocræft bifolen on ferðe, 42, 4; Cri. 667: 239, 18; Ph. 622. Sefan sīðne gefanc and snyttrocræft, Cd. Th. 249, 27; Dan. 536. Daniel gespræc þurh snyttrocræft, 253, 14; Dan. 595. Ða ðe fyrgewritu þurh snyttrocræft sēlest cummen, Elen. Knibl. 747; El. 374. Ða ðe snyttrocræft þurh fyrgewritu gefrigen hæfdon, 308; El. 154. Ðē God sealde sigespēd and snyttrocræft, 2342; El. 1172. Snyttrocræft, Exon. Th. 113, 10; Gū. 155. Næning ðæs swiþe þurh snyttrocræft, 204, 21; Cri. 18. Ælmihtig eācenne gāst in sefan sende, snyttrocræftas, Cd. Th. 246, 29; Dan. 486. **snytro-hūs**, *es*; *n.* *The house of wisdom*:—Hē ða swā gelōme wídsōc snyttrohūse *reputit tabernaculum Silon*, Ps. Th. 77, 60.

soc, *es*; *n.* *Suck, sucking* at the breast:—On done dæg ðe man ðæt cild fram soce āteah in *die ablactationis ejus*, Gen. 21, 8. [Seseþ childer of her sok, A. P. 103, 391. Taken awei fro sok, or wenyd, Wick. (Isaiah 11, 8).] v. ge soc.

socce, *es*; *m.* *A sock, kind of shoe*:—*Socce soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 70. *Soccae pedules* (cf. meó), R. Ben. Interl. 92, 1. [*O.H.Ger.* soc soccus, caliga, calicula: *Icel.* sokkr a sock. From Latin.]

socþtha. v. sōþha.

socian; *p.* *ode* *I. to soak* (trans.), *to steep in a liquid*:—*Socodon coquebant*, Germ. 399, 378. **II.** *to soak* (intrans.), *to lie in a liquid*:—Glādenan rinde lytelra gedó preó pund on glæsfaet, gedó ðonne ðæs scearpe- stan wínes tō .v. sestras, āsete ðonne on hāte sunnan . . . ðæt hit soige .iiii. dagas opþe mā, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Dweorge dwostlan weorþ on weallende wæter, læt socian on lange, 240, 7; iii. 14, 17. v. sūcan.

sōcn, *e*; *f.* **I.** *a seeking, search, exploring*. v. land-sōcn, sēcan, I. i. **II.** *a seeking, desiring, trying to get*. v. mete-sōcn, sēcan, I. 2. **III.** *a seeking to obtain an end*. v. hlāford-sōcn, sēcan, I. 3.

IV. *a seeking for information, question, inquiry*. v. sēcan, I. 5:—Be monigum sōcnum and frignyssum ða ðe him nýðhearflice gesewen wæron *de eis quae necessariae videbantur questionibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 33.

V. *a seeking, visiting of a place, attendance at a place, resort*. v. cyric-sōcn, sēcan, II. 2:—Wē ūre synna georne bētan mid fæstene and mid ælmesnan and mid circlīcere sōcne (*with going to church*), Wulfst. 134, 17. Ða tōwende se biscop ðæt weofod and ða dwollican sōcne mid ealle āðwæste (*put an end to the resorting to the place, which had been supposed erroneously to be holy*), Homl. Th. ii. 508, 5. Ic cyric ðæt ic nelle sōcne habban tō mīnum hūre ðone ðe mannes blōð geote ær hē hæbbe godcunde bōte underfangen . . . *I declare that I will not that he who sheds man's blood have resort to my court before he have undertaken ecclesiastical 'bāt'* . . . L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22. [*Cf. From sōcne þes folkes free from the resort of the people*, Laym. 2365. Sookne or custom of hauntinge *frequentatio, concursus*, *Prompt. Parv.* 463, col. 2. Gret soken hadde this meller With wheate and malt of al the londe aboute, Chauc. Reeve's T. 67.] **VI.** *a seeking for protection or a place so sought, refuge, sanctuary, asylum*, (1) in a general sense:—Ic sēce sōcne refugio, of ðam is refugium sōcn, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 13–14. Ðær se freōnd unwap on ðære sōcne ðe ic ða sibbe wid hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 1; Gū. 688. (2) as a technical term in reference to the protection afforded by a church or by the king's court, etc. v. ciric-, friþ-sōcn:—Gif hwilc þeóf opþe reafere gesōhte ðone cing opþe hwylc cyrican and ðone biscop, hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman opþe abbud opþe þegen sēce, læbbe þeora nihta fyrst. And gif hine hwā lecce binnan ðæm fyrste, ðonne gebēte hē ðæs mundbyrde ðe hē ær sōhte, opþe hē hine twelfa sunn lāðige, ðæt hē ða sōcne nyste. And sēce hē swylce sōcne swylce hē sēce, ðæt hē ne sý his feores wyrðe biðtan swā feola nihta swā wē hēr cwædon, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Be ciricena sōcnum. Gif hwā ðara mynsterhāma hwelcne for hwelce scylde gesēce ðe cyniges feorm tō belimpe opþe ðerne frīone hīerē ðe ārwyrde sē, āge hē þeora nihta fierst him tō gebeorganne, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 22. Cf. Si fur qui furatus est postquam concilium fuit apud Dunresfeld, vel foretur, nullo modo vita dignus habeatur, non per socnam, non per pecuniam, si per verum reveletur in eo, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 30.

VII. *a seeking with hostile intent, an attack*. v. hām-sōcn, sēcan, III:—Ic ðære sōcne (*the hostility of Grendel*) singales wag mōd-ceare micle, Beo. Th. 3558; B. 1777. **VIII.** as a legal term, frequently in connection with *sacu*. Kemble says: 'Sōcn is *inquisitio*, the preliminary and initiative in *Sacu*, in other words the right of investigat- ing, necessary to and a part of power of holding plea,' Cod. Dip. Knibl. i. xlv. But from a Latin version of a charter it would seem that *sōcn* was the power of seeking or levying fines; the English 'ic an heom ðæt hý habben saca and sōcna' is rendered by 'cedens ut habeant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas lites inter vasallos et colonos suos ortas, com potestate transgressores et calumniae reos multis afficiendi easque levandi,' iv. 202, 7. Other instances of the occurrence of the word, whose Latin form is often *saca*, are the following:—Ic habbe gegeofen . . . Ælfrīne abbod saca and sōcna (*sacam et socam*, Lat.) . . . And ic wylle ðæt seó sōcne (*soca*, Lat.) wiðinnen Bichāmdíc liege intō Ramesēge on eallen þingen swā full swā ic heó mēseolf āhte . . . and se abbod and ða gebrōðra intō Ramsēge habben ða sōcne (*socam*) ofer heom

... And in ælcer[c] scīre ðær sanctus Benedictus hæfþ land inne [habbe hē] his saca and his sōcne . . . swā hwylc man swā ða sōcne ahe, Sanctus Benedictus habbe his frēddom on eallen þingen, 208, 19–209, 14. Mōrtūn and eal seō sōcna ðe ðærtō hēreþ, vi. 148, 36. Ne gyrne ic ðīnes ne sace ne sōcne I desire nothing of yours, neither your privileges nor your rights, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 16. Cyninges þegenes heregeata ðe his sōcne hæbbe, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 16. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. [þe reue of Rotland sokene, Piers P. 2, 110. *Goth. sōkns quaestio: O. H. Ger. sōhni inquisitio: Icel. sōkn an attack; as a law-term, an action, prosecution; an assemblage of people at church, etc.; as a parish (Dan. sogn.)*] v. cyric-, friþ-, hām-, hlāford-, land-, mete-, scip-sōcne.

sod. v. ge-sod.

Sodoma, Sodome, an; or indecl. *The town of Sodom*:—Ða cininingas of Sodom and Gomorran . . . on ðam burgum Sodoma and Gomorra, Gen. 14, 10, 11. Hē eardode on ðære byrig Sodoma, 13, 12. Hig eodon tō Sodoman weard, 18, 22. On ðære byrig Sodoman, 18, 26. On Sodoman weallsteape burg, Cd. Th. 145, 6; Gen. 2401. Woldon Sodome burh werian, 119, 6; Gen. 1975.

Sodome; *pl. The people of Sodom*:—Hī lærdon hira synna swā swā Sodome dydon . . . Gif Sodome hira synna hælen, Past. 55; Swt. 427, 28. Sodoma lande (eorðe Sodominga, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. On Sodomum (Sodomium, Rush.), 11, 23.

Sodomingas. v. preceding word.

Sodomise; *adj. Of Sodom*:—Sodomise cynn, Cd. Th. 116, 12; Gen. 1935. *Used as a noun, sodomita*:—Sodomise .viii. gear faston sodomitae .vii. annos jejument, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 5; Th. ii. 228, 16.

Sodomitise; *adj. Of Sodom*:—Ða Sodomitiscan menn, Gen. 13, 13. Sodomitiscra cining, 14, 17; 18, 20.

Sodom-ware; *pl. The people of Sodom*:—Cōmon Sodomware, Cd. Th. 148, 4; Gen. 2451. 120, 18; Gen. 1996. Būton Sodomwarum ānum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 10.

sōfte (sōft?); *adj. Soft*:—Sōfte *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. I. *soft* (of sleep), quiet, undisturbed:—Ic sōftum slæpe mē gereste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. II. *soft, luxurious*:—Ne hē ne cume on wearum bæde ne on sōftum bedde, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 280, 22. On ðam sōftum bæde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 231. III. *gentle, not harsh, not stern*. v. sōfte, III. [—He was swiðe gōd and sōfte man and dyde mycel tō gōde, Chr. 1114; Erl. 244, 38. Hē milde man was and sōfte and gōd, 1137; Erl. 261, 31.] v. sēfte.

sōfte; *cpve. sōfter, sēft; adv. Softly, gently*:—Sōfte *suaviter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6; *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 37; *pedetentim*, 81, 39; *sensim*, 120, 41. Ðone sōfte langan *morosam*, 32, 6. I. of sleep, rest, etc., *softly, quietly, without disturbance*:—Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179. Reste hē hine sōfte, Lchdm. ii. 292, 7; Ps. Th. 77, 65. II. *calmly, at ease, without trouble*:—Ðær mē sōfte byp, ðær ic beo fægere bepeaht fiderum ðīnum, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Hiē sōfte ðæs bidon, Exon. Th. 10, 3; Cri. 146. Hi willniap manifeste earfoþe tō þrowianne, for ðam ðe hī willniap mæran āre mid Gode tō habbanne, ðonne ða habbaþ ðe sōfter libbaþ, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 17; Shrn. 163, 20. Ðæt ic dy sēft mæge mīn alētan lif and leōdsce that with mind the more at ease I may relinquish life and people, Beo. Th. 5492; P. 2749. III. *gently, not harshly*:—Ðū sōfte wealdeþ gesceafta, Met. 20, 7. Ðū sōfte gedest, ðæt hī ðe sēlfne gesiōn mōten, 20, 272. IV. *without discord*:—Gebunden gesiblice sōfte tōgedere, Met. 20, 68. V. *easily, without opposition*:—Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, ūs sceal ord and ecg ær gesēman, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. [O. Sax. sāfto: O. H. Ger. samfto facile.] v. un-sōfte.

sōftness, e; *f. Softness, ease*; in a bad sense, *luxury, effeminacy*:—Heora fela wæron mid oflendes hærum tō lice gescriðde, and ðær lādoðe sōftnys, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Mid sōftnysse and mid yfelum lustum, i. 270, 5; Homl. As. 15, 59. Ða ðe ðær (in heaven) singaþ ne swincaþ on ðam sange, ac mid sōftnysse būtan geswince hī heriaþ ðone Hælend, 43, 470. Sōftnysse *luxuriam*, Germ. 401, 19.

sogopa, an; *m.* I. *hiccough, heartburn* (?):—Gyf men sý sogopa getenge oððe hwylc innan-gundbryne . . . ðonne wēne ic ðæt hyt him wel fremig ge wið sogofan ge wið æghwylcum incundum earfoðwum Lchdm. i. 196, 16–21. Of hōmena stiēme and of wlætan cymþ eagna mist and siō scearpnes and sogopa ðæt ðeþ wið don is ðis tō ðōnne the acidity and heartburn (?) cause that against which this is to be done, ii. 28, 1. Wið sogofan and geohsan ðe of milte cymþ, 248, 1. Ne yme hē ðe læs hē mid ðæs rynes eðdunge hwylcne weattan and sogetan on his heortan ne āstyrige lest the running cause nausea or give him heartburn (?); the Latin version has 'ut non scurilitas inueniat fomitem,' R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *gastric juice* (?):—Lācedōmas ðe gefōge sind ge heafde ge heortan and wambe and blædran and sogetan, Lchdm. ii. 166, 3. v. ælf-sogopa, sūgan.

soht. v. suht.

sōhpa? Sochtha glosses *iota*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 4. *The word is written sochtha*, 45, 72. *Somner suggests ioctha*.

sol a sole (?), 'a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine

them to the stetch. "A bow about a beestes necke," Palsgrave. Halliwell. 'Sole, a rope or halter to tie cattle in the stall,' Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. Among 'husbandlie furniture' Tusser gives 'soles, fetters, and shackles [cf. however sāl]:—Sol orbita, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 6.

sol, es; *n.*: solu, we, e; *f.* Mire or a miry place [Halliwell gives soul, sole = a dirty pond, as a Kentish word]:—Sol *volutabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 22. On grægsōle burnan; andlang burnan on grægsōle hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 336, 24. Wið Heortsolwe, iii. 391, 32. Of ðam wylle on ðæt heortsol; of ðam heortsole, ii. 249, 37. In ða heortsole; of ðære sole, iii. 380, 6. On ðæt sol; of ðan sole on ða ealdan stræte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 518, 40. *Sole volutabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 17. Tō sole t fýlpe *ad volutabrum*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 70. Seomode on sole siðfædmed scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Sið sugu hī wile syliau on hire sole æfter ðam ðe hiō āpwaegen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. Gif swin eft fiþ on ðæt sol, Swt. 421, 3. Ponon ðæt cume in ða reādan sole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 8. In reādan solo, Txts. 431, 6. Ad stagnum quendam cuius vocabulum est Ceabban solo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 2. Tō Higsolon; of Higsolon, 219, 3. Swin simle willnaþ licgan on fūlum solum . . . ðeah hī beswemde weorþon, ðonne slæp hē eft on ða solu and beawelwiaþ þæron, Th. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26–29. [Cf. sol; *adj. filthy*:—Wule a sol clod et one cherre beon whit iwaschen? A. R. 324, 1. His (the priest's) alter clod great and sole, and hire (the priest's concubine's) chemise smal and whit; and te albe sol, and hire smoc whit, Rel. Ant. i. 129. Solwy dirty, Wrt. Voc. i. 171, 41. O. H. Ger. sol *volutabrum*.] v. Sol-mōnaþ, solian, sylu, sylan.

sōl, e; *f. (?) The sun*:—Ne ðe sunne on dæge sōl ne gebærne *per diem sol non uret* þe, Ps. Th. 120, 6. [Goth. saul; *n.*: Icel. sól; *f.* v. sunne, solate, solcen, solen, solere. v. sōlsece, a-, be-solcen, solu, solor.

solian; *p. ode To make or to become foul*:—Searo hwit solaþ sumur hāt cōlaþ eorðmægen ealdaþ ellen cōlaþ the armour or implement that was bright grows rusty, summer that was hot grows cool, earthly might grows old, strength grows chill, Exon. Th. 354, 57; Reim. 67. [Cf. Nis noht so hot þat hit na cōleþ, ne noht so hwit þat hit ne solēþ, O. and N. 1276. O. H. Ger. bi-, gi-solōt made filthy.] v. sol, sylan.

Sol-mōnaþ, es; *m.* *The old name for February*:—Donne se Sol-mōnaþ biþ geendod, ðonne biþ seō niht feowertyne tīda lang and se dæg tyn tīda, Shrn. 59, 2. Solmōnaþ siþeþ tō tūne, Februarius, Menol. Fox 31; Men. 16. [The first part of the compound is of doubtful meaning. Bede says, 'Solmōnaþ dici potest mensis placentiarum, quas in eo diis suis [Angli] offerebant,' but there is no word sol = placenta, unless it be found in the gloss panibus sol, Epinal Glossary, ed. Sweet, p. 21 a, 11. Kluge takes the word to be sōl = sun, and observes 'die form des kuchsens war für die benennung massgebend,' Engl. Stud. viii. 479. Sol = mire would give a name that suggests the later February fill-dyke, and would not be inappropriate. The form sille, selle is found in some L. G. dialects, and also sporkel, which may be connected with spurcalia. See Grimm, Gesch. D. S. c. vi.]

solor, soler[e?], es; *m.* *An upper chamber, a soler*. v. Halliwell's Dict.:—Ic wilnige ðætte ðeōs sprāc stigge on ðæt ingeponc ðæs leorneres suæ swā on sume hlādre oððæt hiō fæstlice gestonde on ðam solore ðæs mōdes until it stand firmly in the upper chamber of the mind, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 18. Se fugel ofer heāne beām hūs getimbre, and gewicaþ ðær sylf in ðam solere in that upper chamber (his nest), Exon. Th. 212, 2; Ph. 204. [Soler *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 12. Solere, 273, col. 2. Solere or lofte *solarium, hecchea*, Prompt. Parv. 464 (see note). Garytte, hey solere *specula*, 187. Wiklif (Jos. 2, 6) uses the word for the flat roof of a house. O. Sax. soleri *an upper room* (Mk. 14, 14). O. H. Ger. soleri, soler *solarium, coenaculum*; Ger. söller. From Lat. solarium.]

sōlsece, sōlsece, an; *f.* *Heliotrope*:—Sōlsece vel sigelherwe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. Sōlsece *solsequium*, 79, 15. Ðas wyrt ðe man solate and oðrum naman sōlsece nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 21. Cf. sōlsege *solata*, iii. 305, col. 1. Halliwell gives solskille.

solu, an, e (?); *f.* *A sole, a sandal*:—Solen *soleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 18. [Goth. sulja *a sandal*: O. H. Ger. sola, *pl.* solun, sola *solea, sandallo, plantia*. From Lat. solea.]

solu mire. v. sol.

som, som-. v. sam, sam-.

sōm, e; *f.* I. *agreement, concord*:—Beo callum mannum sibb and sōm gemæne, and ælc sacu tōtwæmed, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28; L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 10; Wulfst. 118, 3. Ðām dōmbōcum ðe se heofonlic Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. Tō sibbe and tō sōme, Chart. Th. 231, 35. Hē sceal beon symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe he shall ever be engaged in promoting concord and peace, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 13. Sibbe and sōme lufie man georne, Wulfst. 73, 16. II. *the bringing about of concord, reconciliation, adjustment of differences*:—Nān sacu ðe betwex preōstan is ne beo gescten tō woroldmanna sōme no dispute between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Biscoepum gebyraþ, gyf ænig oðrum ābsege, ðæt man geþyldige oð gefēna sōme, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 35.

III. *an agreement, arrangement of a matter in dispute*:—Ūs eallan ðe æt ðære sōme wæran, Chart. Th. 171, i. v. un-sōm; sēman, ge-sōm.

sōn, es; *m.* *A musical sound, music vocal or instrumental*:—Nān neāt nyste nēanne andan tō ðrum for ðære mērghe ðæs sōnes . . . Hē wæs oflȳst ðæs seldcūpan sōnes (*the music of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11, 23. Ða hearpan strengas se hearpere suīde ungelice tīcþ and styrep and mid ðy gedēþ ðæt hī nāwult ungelice ðam sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnā chordas tangendī artifez, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsāt, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 8. Gif hit mycel gefēræden is sȳn hȳ (*the psalms*) mid antefene gesungene, gif seō gefēræden lytel is, sȳn hȳ forðrihte būtan sōne gesungene si major congregatio fuerit cum antiphonis, si vero minor in directum psallantur, R. Ben. 41, 9. In efnam sōnum in consonantibus, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 13. Sōnas tō singanne on cyricean sonos cantandi in ecclesia, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 35. [*Icel.* sōn. From Latin.]

sōna; *adv.* Soon, immediately, directly, at once:—Sōna actutum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 2; 82, 70: *extemplo*, 31, 45. Hī wæron sōna deāde tȳe *died at once*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 22. Lege ðærtō, ðonne biþ hī sōna gebēt, Lchdm. i. 116, 13; 118, 11. Ælc cræft biþ sōna forealdod, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10. And sōna (*statim*) gāst hine on wēsten genȳdde, Mk. Skt. 1, 12, 10. Hī ðā sōna forlēton hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22. Ðā sōna (*continuo*) forseranc ðæt fīcetreow, 21, 19: Cd. Th. 53, 16; Gen. 862. Ðā sōna and hræde ac[*lutum*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 17. Forhwon ne woldest ðū sōna hræpe ða digolnesse mē cȳpan *quare non cilius hoc compertum mihi revelare voluisti?* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 21. Se ðe wille wyrcan wæstmāre lond, atīo of ðam æcere ærest sōna (*first of all*; cf. ærest, Bt. Fox 78, 22) fearu and þornas, Met. 12, 2, 25. Eft sōna again, Soul Kmbl. 134; Seel. 67. Sōna æfter ðæra daga gedrēfedenesse *statim post tribulationem dierum illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29: Cd. Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630. Sōna ðæs forman geāres ða Decius fēng tō rice, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Sōna ðæs ðe hē ðam bīscopsetle onfēng *ubi sedem episcopalem accepit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 29. Ðā sōna ðæs ðe ðis fæsten geworht wæs *quo mox condito*, i. 12; S. 481, 12. Sōna hræpe ðæs ðe hē bīscop geworden wæs *mox ut ipse pontificatus officio functus est*, 2, 1; S. 501, 34. Sōna ðæt him bet wæs *nee mora, melius habere coepit*, 3, 13; S. 539, 6. Sōna swā seō sunne sealte streāmas oferhlifā, swā se fugel of beāme gewiteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sōna swā . . . ðā, Met. 8, 1. [*O. Sax.* sān, sāno: *O. Frs.* sōn, sēn: cf. *Goth.* suns.]

sōn-cræft, es; *m.* *Music*:—Sōn-cræft musicam, Anglia xiii. 38, 306. sōnd, song. *v.* sand, sang.

sopa, an; *m.* *A sup, draught*:—On wearum wætre drince betonican tȳn sopan, Lchdm. ii. 134, 22. Sūpe cū buteran .viii. morgnas .iii. sopan, 294, 1. [Per (in hell) is o waters fode . . . a þusen saulen beoþ bi sofe ofpurst . . . ne moten heo biden neuer o sope, Misc. 152, 169. Pyse renkez schul neuer suppe on sope of my seve, Allit. Pms. 41, 108. *Icel.* sopi a sup, mouthful.] *v.* sipan.

sopp-cuppe, an; *f.* *A sop-cup, a cup into which sops were put*:—Ic ann mīnæn cinæhlāfordæ ānræ soppcuppan, Chart. Th. 553, 31: 554, 4. Ic ann Ælwerde ānræ soppcuppan and Æpelwerde ānræ drincæhornas, 555, 4. Ānræ soppcuppan an þrȳm pundum, 527, 7. Twā soppcuppan, 522, 22. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, on Nuptial Usages, ii. 84-6, and next word.

soppe (?) a sop. [Soppe *offa*, soppe in wyne *viþa*, Prompt. Parv. 465. Cf. *viþa* a wyusoþe, *offa* a ale soþe, Wrt. Voc. i. 242, col. 1. Ase is a zop of hot bryead huanne he hit poteh into wyn, Aȳenb. 107, 5. Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn, Chauc. Prolog. 334. If he soupeth, he ete but a soppe of *spera-in-deo*, Piers P. 15, 175. *Icel.* soppa.] *v.* preceding word.

soppian to sop:—Genim hlāf, geseōd on gāte meolce, soppige on sūþerne [drenc], Lchdm. ii. 228, 31.

sorg. *v.* sorh.

sorgian, sorhgian (*and* sorgan, *v. pres. part.* sorgende); *p.* ode. *I.* *to care, be anxious, feel anxiety or care*, (a) with a clause:—Hē nalles sorgode hwæder siddan ā Drihten āmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum *he felt no anxiety as to whether the Lord would ever mete out vengeance according to deserts*, Met. 9, 34. Hī lyt sorgodon hwylc him ðæt edleān æfter wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2456; An. 1229. (b) *with preps.* ymbe, for:—Hē sorgaþ ymb ða (*useless works*) and biþ ðara suide gemyndig and forgieth his selves *mens fit in exteriorum dispositione sollicita, et sui ignara*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Gefenceaþ ðæt ge winnaþ and ā embe ðæt sorgaþ, ðæt we ūrne lichoman gefyllan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6. Ða ðe for his life lyt sorgedon, Exon. Th. 116, 19; Gū. 209. Nō ðū ymb mīnes ne þearf līces feorme leng sorgian, Beo. Th. 907; B. 451. (c) *absolute*:—Hē sceal wīnan and sorgian, ðonne se dæg cume ðæt hē sceole ðas ealles fīdel hweorfan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Sorgiende *anxius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 67. Sorgende, ii. 6, 66. Hū him woruldmanna seō unclæne gecyrd cearam sorgende hearde ondrēde, Exon. Th. 63, 10; Cri. 1017. Sume dæge ðæt hē sorgiende (*sollicitus*) bād hwonne seō ād tō him cōme, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Ac hwætere sorhgierende mōde geornlice pohte seð multum sollicitus ac sedula mente cogitans, 2, 12; S. 514, 28.

II. *to sorrow, grieve, be sorry*, (a) *with preps.* ymbe, for, on:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðe wulfes hrycgħær . . . on sīðfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīð gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīð *the wolf will be sorry for his journey*, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Swiþe on ðon sorhgedon ðæt hī ðam lāreowe onfōn ne

woldon ðe hī him tō sendon *de non recepto quem miserant predicatorē dolentes*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 29. Wit hreōwige māgon sorgian for his sīde, Cd. Th. 49, 30; Gen. 800. Sorgiende for ðām ermbum, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. (b) *absolute*:—Sorgedon Adam and Eve, and him oft betuh gnornword gēngdon, Cd. Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765. Ne sorge, snotor guma, selre biþ æghwām ðæt hē his frēond wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2772; B. 1384. Ða woruldāre ðe ðū nū sorgiende ānforlēte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12: Cd. Th. 22, 28; Gen. 347. Ðēr mon mæg sorgende tole gehȳran hygegeōmor, Exon. Th. 55, 28; Cri. 890. Sume ofer sære sorgiende (*dolentes*) gewiton, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Him sorgendum sār ðōclifeþ, Exon. Th. 77, 35; Cri. 1267. [*Goth.* saurgan *to be anxious; to sorrow*: *O. Sax.* sorgōn: *O. H. Ger.* sorgēn: *Icel.* sorga.] *v.* be-, for-sorgian.

sorgung, e; *f.* *Sorrowing, grieving, sorrow, grief*:—Ðær (*in hell*) is sorgung and sargung and ā singal heof, Wulfst. 114, 4.

sorh, sorg, sorhg, e; *f.*

I. *care, anxiety*:—Sorg *accidia, tedium vel anxietas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 17: *cura*, 19, 62. Mec sorg dreceþ on sefan, ic ne mæg rād āhygcgan, Cd. Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Nī mē ðæs deāþes sorg *death causes me no anxiety*, Exon. Th. 125, 7; Gū. 350. Frēfrigende gesihþe seō him ealle ða nearonesse ðære gemygedan sorhge āfyre *visionem consolatoriam, quae omnem ei anxietatem memoratae sollicitudinis auferret*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Ða ðe næfre nānne mon buton sorg (*securum*) ne forlætāþ, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 14. Ðæt ge lybbon eowre lif būtan ælcere sorge *absque ullo pavore*, Lev. 25, 18. Ūs biþ sibb æfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. Ne biþ him on ðam wicum wiht tō sorge *there shall be nothing in heaven to cause them anxiety*, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 211. Gē mē lyt sorge sealdun *ye caused me little care*, 121, 13; Gū. 288. Ne ic ðæs deādes hafu sorge on mōde, 166, 12; Gū. 1041: 308, 20; Seef. 42: 376, 33; Seef. 164. Sorgum *curis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 63. Heorte mid sorgum gedrēfed, Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Ferhð sorgum āsæled, Cd. Th. 132, 18; Gen. 2195.

II. *sorrow, grief, affliction, trouble*:—Ne biþ ðær sorg ne wōp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 36. Wāt se ðe cunnaþ, hū slīþen biþ sorg tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 288, 13; Wand. 30: 288, 30; Wand. 39. Mec sorg biwom . . . ic bihlyhhan ne þearf sīðfæt dīne, 273, 33; Jul. 525. Ðæt wæs Satane sār tō gehlōeune, micel mōdes sorg, Andr. Kmbl. 3376; An. 1692. Ne frīn ðū æfter sēlum, sorh is geniwōd, Beo. Th. 2649; B. 1322: Ps. Th. 118, 28. Sorh is mē tō secganne, hwæt . . . *it is a grief to me to tell, what . . .*, Beo. Th. 950; B. 473. Se Hælend wiste ðæt his gingran wolde unrōte beōn . . . Wæron swā manigfealdlice sorge Cristes pegnum . . . Wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan, ða hī ðæt ongeāt, ðæt hē leng mid him lichomlice wunian nolde; hē hiē . . . frēfrede for ðære gelōmlican sorge, Blickl. Homl. 135, 14-23. Nū hȳ ðe willaþ on murnunga gebriegan ðonne hī ðe fram hweorfaþ tō hwām cunnaþ hī ðonne elles būtan tō tæcnunge sorge[s] and anfealdes sāres *si calamitosos fugiens facit, quid est aliud fugax, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Ne hiē sorge wiht, weorces wiston; ac hiē wel meahton libban, Cd. Th. 49, 1; Gen. 785. Wraðu wita gehwylces, sære and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Seō hreōwsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29. Wedera helm æfter Herebealde heortan sorge weallende wæg . . . mid ðære sorge, ða him siō sār belamp, gumdræam ofgeaf, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2468. Sægde him tō sorge, ðæt hȳ ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 32; Gū. 447: 39, 11; Cri. 620. Gē ðæs næfdon nāne sorge (*luctum*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 10. Weān cūdon, sār and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 21; Gen. 75: Beo. Th. 239; B. 119. Ðū his (*for it*) sorge ne þearf beran on ðīnum brēostum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic ða sorge gemon, hū ic bendum fæst biga unrīm dreāg, Exon. Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624. Hyge weard mōngum blissad sǣwulum, sorge tōglidene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. Sarga sārōst, 122, 19; Gen. 2029. Sarga mæst, 308, 22; Sat. 696. Weāna gehwylcne, sīdra sarga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Holofernus ðe ūs monna mæst morpra gefremede, sārra sarga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10. Sorgna hātost, Exon. Th. 163, 12; Gū. 992. Manna bearn sorgum sǣwaþ, 6, 18; Cri. 86. Ne biþ him hyra yrmdū ān tō wīte, ac ða ðerra eād tō sorgum, 79, 22; Cri. 1294. On wīte mid swāte and mid sorgum libban, Cd. Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Mid sorgum geswenced, Andr. Kmbl. 231; An. 116. Æghwile man sceolde mid sære on ðās world cuman, ond hēr on sorhgum beōn and mid sære of gewītan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. [*Goth.* saurga *sorrow, care*: *O. Sax.* sarga: *O. H. Ger.* sarga *cura, sollicitudo, angor, moeror, labor*: *Icel.* sorg *care, sorrow*.] *v.* bealo-, cear-, gnorn-, hyge-, inwit-, mōd-, nearu-, sin-, torn-, þegn-sorh (-sorg); be-, or-, ube-sorh; *adj.*

sorh-byrden a burden of sorrow, a grievous trouble:—Ðæt (*the drowning of a number of people*) wæs sorghbyrden, Andr. Kmbl. 3063; An. 1534.

sorh-cearig; *adj.* Having grievous care, oppressed with anxiety or sorrow, anxious, sorrowful:—Sitþ sorgcearig sēlum biðæled, Exon. Th. 379, 4; Deór. 28: 278, 25; Jul. 603: 285, 4; Jul. 709; Beo. Th. 6294; B. 3152. Gesyþh sorhcearig wīnsle wēstne, 4901; B. 2455. Wrec-lāstas settan sorhgcearig, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189.

sorh-cearu grievous care, painful anxiety:—Næs him sorgcearu deāh his lic and gæst hyra somwiste gedæled (*de ?*), Exon. Th. 160, 6; Gū. 939.

sorheriunge infestatione, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 43. Read forheriunge. v. for-hergung.

sorh-fuli; adj. I. full of care or anxiety. careful, anxious, (a) feeling anxiety:—Seldan snottor guma sorgleás blissaþ swylce dol seldom drymþ sorgful ymbe his forðgescæft nefne hē fæþþe wite seldom does the prudent man rejoice without anxiety about his future, just as the fool seldom rejoices with trembling, unless he know that hostility (or death? fæþþe from fæge?) is near, Exon. Th. 303, 19; Fā. 55. Symble beoð gē sorhfulle for eowre sǣwle hālo ever be ye solicitous for your soul's salvation, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 14. Ðæt hē sorgfulra sié ymb hine selfne ut circa se sollicitus vivant, Past. 28, 2; Swt. 191, 19. (b) attended with anxiety, causing anxiety:—Deós woruld is sorhful the present time is full of anxieties, Wulfst. 189, 6. Ne inc ænig mon beleán mihte sorhfulne sið (the perilous swimming match of Beowulf and Breca), Beo. Th. 1028; B. 512. II. sorrowful, mournful, sad, (a) feeling sorrow or grief:—Oft se welega and se wædla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeawum ðæt se welega biþ eadmōd and sorgfull, and se wædla biþ upāhafen and selflice, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Ic eom þearfa and sorhful ego sum pauper et dolens, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sorhfull, Ps. Th. 85, 1. Ic sceal gnornian seoc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Mōdor siðde sorhful, sunu deāþ fornam, Beo. Th. 4244; B. 2119. Hē heora synna andetton mid sorhfullum mōde, Jud. 10, 10. Hē hafap wērige heortan, sefan sorhfulne, Salm. Kmb. 757; Sal. 378. Ða sorgfullan illi quos caminus paupertatis excoquit, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 183, 4. (b) attended with or causing sorrow, grievous:—Mōdor gegān wolde sorhfulne sið, sunu wrecan, Beo. Th. 2560; B. 1278. Ða sorhfullan sǣule wunde, Ps. C. 50, 141. Adam and Eve in ðās deaðdne drohtað sōhton, sorgfulran gesetu, Exon. Th. 227, 2; Ph. 417. [O. H. Ger. sorg-ful sollicitus: Icel. sorg-fullr.]

sorh-leās; adj. I. free from anxiety or care, secure:—Sorgleās secura, Rtl. 63, 10; 8, 23, 40, 15. Ic hit dē gehāte, ðæt dū mōst sorhleās swefan, ðæt dū ondrædan ne þearf aldorbealu eolium, Beo. Th. 3348; B. 1672. Ne sculon wē næfre sorhleās beon. ac symble ūrne deaðes dæg beforan ūres lichoman eāgum settan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 22. Wē gedōþ eow sorhleās securos vns faciemus, Mt. Kmb. 28, 14. Þeōf, de on þýstre færeþ, sorgleās hæleð forfēþ, Exon. Th. 54, 24; Cri. 873. Cyning wæs þe sorgleāra (cf. mōdsorge wæg cyning, 122; El. 61), Elen. Kmb. 193; El. 97. II. free from sorrow:—Wē sorgleās mōtan unwigan in wuldre, Exon. Th. 22, 3; Cri. 346. [Icel. sorg-lauss.]

sorhleāst, e; f. Security:—Gif dū gesihst ðæt dū on wætere fægere in gā odde ofer gā, sorhleāste getacnāþ. Gif dū gesihst ðæt dū mid swurde bist begryd, sorhleāste hit getacnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30–33. sorh-leōþ, es; n. A sorrowful song, a lay of grief:—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna būre winsæle wēstne . . . nis ðær hearpan swēg, gomen in gearдум swylce ðær iū wæron. Gewitþ ðonne, sorhleōð gæleþ, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Ongunnon ða (after putting Jesus in the grave) sorhleōð galan, Rood Kmb. 134; Kr. 67.

sorh-lic; adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow, grievous, sorry, miserable:—Hit is earmlic and sorhlic mannum tō gehýranne, eall ðæt man ūs foresægh, Wulfst. 241, 21. Ðonne biþ sorhlic sār and earmlic gedāl lices and sǣwle, 187, 14. Ðonne wýrð ehtnes grimlic and sorhlic there shall be persecution cruel and grievous, 89, 16. Stingap hine mid sorhlicum sære on his heortan, 141, 9. Setl his dū gesettest sorglic on eorðan sedem ejus in terra collisisti, Ps. Th. 88, 37. [O. H. Ger. sorg-lich: Icel. sorg-ligr.] v. next word.

sorhlice; adv. Miserably, grievously:—Herodes hys spere genam, and hyne sylfne ofstang; and hē swā sorhlice hys lyf geendode, St. And. 34, 7. Ðær synd sorhlice (cf. tō sorge, Dōm. L. 190) tōsomne gemeucged se þros-miga lig and se þrece fragela, Wulfst. 138, 25. [Ðonne biþ þ soule hus seorhlice bereaued, Gycelm. Phlps. 5, 39. Sorhlice heo gunnon clupien (hii gonne grede, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21883. O. H. Ger. sorglich: Icel. sorgliga.]

sorh-lufu, e, an; f. Love that is attended with anxiety or sorrow, hapless love:—Him seō sorglufu slæp ealle binom, Exon. Th. 378, 14; Deor. 16.

sorh-stæf, es; m. Trouble, care, affliction:—Æfter sorgstafum, Exon. Th. 282, 8; Jul. 660. Cf. sār, hearm-stæf.

sorh-wilm, es; m. Violent emotion of anxiety or sorrow:—Soden sorgwælmum, Exon. Th. 177, 32; Gū. 1236. Sorgwylmum, 166, 21; Gū. 1046. Ic ðæs mōdceare sorhwylmum seād, Beo. Th. 3990; B. 1993.

sorh-wite, es; n. A grievous punishment, torment:—Ðara sorhwita mæst, Wulfst. 187, 2.

sorh-word, es; m. A word expressive of care or sorrow:—Hiē (Adam and Eve) fela spræcon sorhworda, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789.

sorig; adj. Sorry, grieved:—Hē biþ suīde sorig (sārig, Cott. MSS.) dolet, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 8.

soru (?), e; f. A particle of dust, bit of straw:—Sore (strēn, Rush.) festucum, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 7, 3, 4. v. seār, and cf. (?) Icel. sori dross.

sot. v. sott.

sōt, es; n. Soot:—Sōt fuligo, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 4. Sōt fuligo, deorces sōtes furvae fuliginis, Hpt. Gl. 504, 6–8. Soote fuligine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 28. Sooth, 109, 46. Meng wid sōte, Lchdm. ii. 76, 8. Meng ðærtō sōt and sealt and sand, i. 356, 24. [Icel. sōt; n.]

sotel. v. sotol.

sōþ, es; n. Sooth.

I. truth in a general sense, conformity with an absolute standard:—Ðæt is fruma worda ðinra ðæt ðær byþ sōð symble mēted principium verborum tuorum veritas, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ðæt his sōð fore ūs genge weorðe, Exon. 147, 33; Gū. 736. Swā ic geomlicor ðæt sylfe sōþ sōhte swā ic hit læs mētte. Nū ðonne ic ondetta ðæt in ðysse lāre ðæt sylfe sōþ scineþ, ðæt ūs mæg syllan ēces lifes hālo, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29–32. Ic on ðinum sōðe gancge ambulabo in veritate tua, Ps. Th. 85, 10. I a. truth, that which conforms to an absolute standard:—Mid Sigelwarum sōð yppe weard, dryhtlic dōm Godes, Apstls. Kmb. 128; Ap. 64. Ða ðe Godes lage healdap and sōþes gelyfap, Wulfst. 4, 8. Of eorðan cwom æpelast sōða, Ps. Th. 84, 10. I b. truth, what is true in general:—Se ðe lyþh odde ðæs sōðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmb. 365; Sal. 182. Hē can him geseād betweox sōðe and un-sōðe, Wulfst. 51, 29. Ic tō sōðe (as a general truth) wāt ðæt biþ in corle indryhten þeaw, ðæt hē his ferðlocan fæste binde, Exon. Th. 287, 9; Wand. 11.

II. truth in regard to a particular circumstance, exact conformity with the facts of a case:—Ðære gesyhþe sōþ (its agreement with what actually occurred) wæs hraþe gecýped on ðære fēman deaþe, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10. Ðæs gehātes and ðæs witedōmes sōþ se æfterfyligende becyme ðara wīsenas gesēþde, 4, 29; S. 607, 35. Ne meahst dū nō mid sōðe getællan ðine wyrd . . . hit is læsung ðæt dū wēnst ðæt dū seō ungesælig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Ic tō ðære tīde tælmēt hwīle emne mid sōðe seofon and twentig, Andr. Kmb. 227; An. 114. II a. truth, fidelity to a promise:—Hē him gehēt hīs ēriste, swā hē mid sōðe (in exact accordance with his promise) gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 17, 4. Deopne að Drihten ašwōr and ðone mid sōðe getrymede, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Gif hē on sōþe tōward cýnricre gehāteþ, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 7. II b. truth, reality, certainty, real condition of things, what really is:—Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecýþan now can the truth declare itself, Blickl. Homl. 187, 16. Tō lytel andgyt biþ on ðæs mannes heortan ðe nele sōðes gelyfan, ðēh hē sylf his āgenum eāgum eal ne gesāwe, Wulfst. 3, 20; 93, 22. Gē mēgan ongunnon lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmb. 613; El. 307. Gē wiðsōcon sōðe, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wære, 780; El. 390. Gif hit man tō sōðe ongite if it is known as a fact, Deut. 17, 4. Ic tō sōþe wāt, Exon. Th. 275, 9; Jul. 547. Men ne cunnon secgan tō sōðe men cannot certainly say, Beo. Th. 101; B. 51. Secge ic ðe tō sōðe, ðæt . . . 1184; B. 590. Gif dū him tō sōðe sægst if you tell him it as a fact, Cd. Th. 36, 11; Gen. 570. Ic feower men geseō tō sōðe I really see four men, 242, 8; Dan. 416. Syle mē ða tō sōðe gīve me it really, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Ic wāt ðæt dū sōþ segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 8; Jn. Skt. 19, 15. Hē ā tō æghwylcum sōð sprecende wæs, Blickl. Homl. 223, 29. Deah gē ða æ cūdon, gē ne woldon sōð oncnāwan, Elen. Kmb. 790; El. 395. Būtan ðu forlæte ða læsungas and mē sweetollice sōð gecýde, 1377; El. 690. Deah ic ðæt sōð tō late gecneowe, 1412; El. 708. Hwæder mon sōð ðe lyge saþaþ, Exon. Th. 80, 15; Cri. 1307. Wite dū for sōð be certain of this, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 17. Nāni eft cymeþ ðe ðæt for sōð mannum secge, hwylc sý Meotodes gesceaft, Menol. Fox 590; Gn. C. 64. Ic eow fela wille sōða geseccan, Exon. Th. 116, 30; Gū. 215. II c. affirmation of truth, asseveration:—Predst hine clānsie sylfæs sōðe ðus cweðende: Veritatem dico in Xpo, non mentior, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14.

III. truth, conformity with right, righteousness, equity, justice:—Hū ic mīne heortan heōlde mid sōðe justifiçau cor meum, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic sōð ðeme ego justitiam judicabo, 74, 2. Ðæt mære sōð justitiam tuam, 70, 18. Suna cýnincges syle ðæt hē sōð healde justitiam tuam ða filio regis, 71, 1. Se ðe his sōþ and riht symble healdeþ justus, 111, 6. Gif wē sōþ and riht on ūrum life ðon willap, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Se ðe sōð and riht fremep on folce, Beo. Th. 3405; B. 1700. Synþtra bruceþ ðe warnap him wommas worda and ðeða and sōþ fremep, Exon. Th. 304, 35; Fā. 80. Hiē firendæða tō frece wurdon sōð ofergeatun, Drihtnes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. [O. Sax. sōð. v. un-sōþ, and next word.]

sōþ; adj. Sooth, very, true. I. the opposite of that which is false, or merely pretends, or has the appearance of, genuine, real:—Ðæt hī oncnāwon ðæt dū eart ān sōþ God ut cognoscant te solum Deum verum, Jn. Skt. 17, 3. Hē wæs sōþ man, ðý hine dorste deofol costian, swylce hē wæs sōþ God, ðý him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 33. Ðes is sōð witega, Jn. Skt. 7, 40. Sōð leohst wæs erat lux vera, 1, 9; 15, 1. Ælc sōþ wela and sōþ weorþscipe sindon mīne āgne þeowas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 15. Ðis is sōð læacraet, Lchdm. i. 376, 8. Se sōþa boda ðæs heān leohtes Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 31. Ðæt hig geleornig in ðæs gewinnes onlicnesse ðæt hig hīom eft nānwiht ondrædon in ðæs sōðan gewinnes gefiohte, Shrn. 35, 17. Ðæt wē ūre synna bēton mid sōþre hreowe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 17; 171, 12. Tō ðon sōþan andgite gecyrran, 107, 15. Ðæt wē sōþe sibbe heoldan, 109, 15. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sōþum wīsum gerýmep, 179, 24.

II. true, in conformity with the actual state of things:—Mīn gewitnes is sōþ, Jn. Skt. 8, 14; 19, 35. Ic eom gepafa ðæt ðæt is sōþ ðæt dū ær sædest, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Sōþ is ðæt ic eow secge, Blickl. Homl. 53, 2. Hē bohte on him sylfum hwet his sōðes wære he thought in himself what there was of it true, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Fela spella him sædon ða

Beornas . . . ac hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōpes wæs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Ealle ða word sind sōpe ðe Paulus sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 2. Wite gē tō sōdum þingum scīlo ergo, Deut. 9, 6. Ic secge eow tō sōdum, 8, 19; Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Nis nān þing sōpre ðonne ðæt ðū segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 12; 34, 4; Fox 138, 25. Hig biððan God ðæt hē ðæt sōðeste geswytiele, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30.

III. true, righteous, just:—Ðæt ic sōðne dōm healde *custodire iudicia iustitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 106. Sī ðin seō swiðre hand ofer sōðne wer *fiat manus tua super virum dexteram tuam*, 79, 16. Ða ðe wyllaþ sōðe dōmas efian qui *custodiunt iudicium*, 105, 3. [O. Sax. sōð: Icel. sannr, saðr. Cf. Lat. -sent in prae-sent-] v. un-sōp, and preceding word.

sōp occurs in the Northern specimens apparently corresponding to Latin pro in compounds:—Sōð wē cliopiaþ *provocamus*, Rtl. 42, 15. In sōð (sōðe, Rush.) cneōroso in *progenies*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 50. Sōð cymes *procedit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 26. Sōðcum *processit*, Rtl. 2, 37; *procedit*, 57, 6. Sōðfylga *prosequere*, 29, 36. Sōð gistrýnd *progeniem*, 29, 28. Sōðlæde *producere*, 108, 36. Also (?) sōð-cwide *proverbium*; sōp-seccan *pronuntiare*; sōp-tācen *prodigium*, q.v.

sōp-bora (?), an; m. A truth-bearer, one who has exact knowledge:—Ðone hæled higegleawe hātaþ wīde comēta be naman, cræftgleawe men, wīse sōðboran (other MSS. have wōþboran, which suits better the alliteration), Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. v. wōþ-, ræd-bora.

sōp-cwæðe (?), adj. Veracious:—Sōðcweoð (sōðcweoð, Rush.) *verax*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18; 8, 26. Sōðcweð, 3, 33.

sōp-cweden; adj. True-spoken (cf. fair-spoken), speaking truly, veracious. v. preceding word.

sōp-cwide, es; m. I. a true saying, a truth:—Ic fela sette sōðcwide, Met. 2, 7; 7, 3. Ðæt ðeas onlicnes word sprece, secge sōð-cwidum; ðý sceolon gelyfan eorlas, hwæt mīn æðelo siðn, Andr. Kmbl. 1465; An. 733; Cd. Th. 294, 14; Sat. 471: 244, 10; Dan. 446; Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530; Exon. Th. 418, 2; Rā. 36, 13. Hit is ælcas mōdes wīse ðæt sōna swā hit forlæt sōp-cwidas swā folgaþ hit læasspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16; Met. 6, 2: 8, 3. I a. a proverb:—Ðas sōðcwide (-cuido, Lind.) t gedd cwæð him ðe Hæland hoc *proverbium dixit illis* Jesus, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 6. In sōðcwidum in *proverbis*, 16, 25. II. a righteous saying. v. sōþ, III:—On ðine sōðcwidas in *tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 48.

sōp-cýning, es; m. The king of truth or justice, the Deity:—Ic wāt geare, ðæt ðam lichrye (the murder of Cain) on lāst cymeþ sōðcýninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 13; Gen. 1100. [Sōp and cýning often occur together in the nominative, but it is doubtful whether they form a compound.] Cf. sōþ-fæder.

sōpe; adv. I. truly, genuinely, really:—Ic mē sōðe sáwle mīne tō Gode hæfde georne geþeōðed, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mīn sáwl on ðe sōðe getreōweþ, 62, 7; 118, 15. Is on sibbe his stōw sōþe behealden, 75, 2.

II. truly, in accordance with the facts of a case:—Ic eow sōðe secgan wille, ðæt . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458. Word sōðe gebunden (the facts were truly told in the poem), Beo. Th. 1746; B. 871. Hi sōðe ne ongeátun they did not rightly understand, Ps. Th. 73, 5. III. truly, in accordance with a promise, agreement, or forecast:—Ic ða wære forð sōðe gelæste, ðe ic ðe sealde, Cd. Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308: 142, 22; Gen. 2365. Beot eal wið ðe hē sōðe gelæste, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524. Sceolde witedōm in him sylfum beon sōðe gefylled, Exon. Th. 14, 3; Cri. 213.

sōpes; adv. Of a truth, verily, indeed, really:—Sōpes ic secge ðe *amen dico tibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26. Sōðes ðū eart Godes sunu, Lk. Skt. 4, 41. Ðēh hē sylf his ágenum eágum eal ne gesáwe, ðæt sōðes is geworden, Wulfst. 3, 21.

sōp-fæder the father of truth or justice, the Deity:—Á tō worulde forð in engla dréame mid sōðfæder symble wunian, Exon. Th. 7, 18; Cri. 103. Cf. sōp-cýning.

sōp-fæst; adj. I. true, without deception:—Des man is sōpfæst, ac git sindon bigswicon, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29. II. true in deed, just, righteous, pious, without wickedness:—Sōðfast justus, Ps. Th. 114, 5; 57, 9; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 19; Rtl. 102, 15. Sōðfast sunu, ðam was Sēth noma, Cd. Th. 67, 25; Gen. 1106. Sōpfæst eart ðū, Drihten, and rihte syndon ðine dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Áura gehwylc, sōð-fæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Hwylc sēcep ðæt ðe sōð-fæst biþ *misericordiam et veritatem quis requirit?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Se ðe onfōðes ðone sōðfast (*justum*) in noma sōðfastes (*justi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 41. Hi on ðin sōðfast weorc (in *iustitiam tuam*) ne gangan, Ps. Th. 68, 28; 70, 14, 20, 22. Ðin sōðfast word *justificationes tuas*, 118, 20. Hē geopfde ðæt sōpfæste men habbaþ mid him þeōfas and synfulle men, Blickl. Homl. 75, 27. Hit (the law) sōðfæste siððan heoldon godfyrht guman, Andr. Kmbl. 3026; An. 1516. Ðū eart se sēfte ræst sōpfæstra *tu requies tranquilla piis*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34; Blickl. Homl. 131, 23. Yfele gerefan ða ðe rihte dōmas sōpfæstra manna onwendap, 61, 27. On ða swiþran healle Drihtnes mid sōpfæstum sáwum, 95, 22. Mon mid gōðum and sōpfæstum dædum gearnige him ða ēcean ræst, 101, 26. Þurh sōpfæste dæda and þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Ne cwom

ic tō ceigenne sōðfæsto (*justos*) ah synfullo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. III. true in speech, veracious:—Sōðfast *verax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 17; Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16; Mk. Skt. 12, 14; Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 33; Ps. Th. 85, 14. Gefyrn sōðfast sægde sum wōðbora, Esaia, Exon. Th. 19, 17; Cri. 302. Cwom Daniel snotor and sōðfast, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Sōðfast word *verbum veritatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 43. Sangere hē (*David*) was sōðfastest, Ps. C. 50, 6. [O. Sax. sōð-fast.] v. un-sōpfæst. sōpfæstian to justify:—Gie sōðfastigeþ *justificasti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15. sōpfæst-liç; adj. True, sincere:—Hi (*patriarchs and martyrs*) sungon sigedryhtne sōðfastlic lof *praise unfeigned*, Andr. Kmbl. 1754; An. 879. [Cf. uss birp sōpfasslike trowwenn þatt Godess Gast iss sōpfasst Godd, Orm. 2995.]

sōpfæstness, e; f. I. truth, faithfulness, good faith, sincerity:—On worulda woruld wunap ðin sōðfastnes *thy faithfulness is unto all generations* (A. V.), Ps. Th. 118, 90; 56, 12. Ūs is wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceap tēoþian gif wē willap syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode. Cwæþ se æþela lāreow: 'Onsecggaþ gē Drihtne mid sōpfæstnesse wæstmum,' Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Ongan ða geornlice gæstgerýnum on sefan sēcān sōð-fæstnesse (in sincerity; or (?) gen. with *weg*) weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2296; El. 1149. Sete ðine hand under mīn þeoh and cýð mē ðine sōð-fæstnyss, and swera mē, ðæt ðū mē nēfre ne bebirge on Egipta lande, Gen. 47, 29. II. truth, righteousness, justice:—Beseah sōðfastnes (*justitia*) of heofonum, Ps. Th. 84, 10, 12; 71, 7. His sōðfastnyss wunap symble, 111, 8. Æ was gescaled þurh Moysen, and gyfu and sōpfæstnes is geworden þurh Hæland Crist, Jn. 1, 17. Cwæþ Pilatus: 'Nys nān sōpfæstnys on eorþan.' Se Hæland hym andswarode and cwæþ: 'Begým hū ryhte dōmas ða dēmon ðe on eorðan syndon and anweald habbaþ, Nicod. 9; Thw. 5, 5. Se ðe was sōpfæstnesse bysen and cining ealre clænnesse forlēt mid him beon ðone godwracon þeof, Blickl. Homl. 75, 25. Ic eom weg sōðfastnesse, 17, 32. For sōðfastnesse ðæt wē lufign gesuinc, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 1. Se ðe hylt sōðfastnyss on worulde, hē ðēp dōm on tēonan þoliendum, Ps. Spl. 145, 5.

III. truth of speech or thought:—Deofol ne wunode on sōðfastnesse, forðam ðe sōðfastnes nis on him. Ðonne hē sprycþ læsungu, hē sprycþ of him sylfum, forðam ðe hē is leás. Gē ne gelyfaþ mē forðam ðe ic secge eow sōðfastnyss, Jn. Skt. 8, 44, 45. Ðū settest on mīnum mūðe ðinre sōðfastnyss word, Homl. Th. i. 74, 33. Hē mid ðære sōpfæstnesse stefne geweorþod was, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1. Se mon se ða sōpfæstnesse mid his mūþe sprech and hié on his heortan geþençþ, 55, 14. Ðonne ðære sōpfæstnyss gæst cymþ hē lærþ eow ealle sōpfæstnyss; ne sprycþ hē of him sylfum, ac hē sprycþ ða þing ðe hē gehýrþ, and cýð eow ða þing ðe tōwearde synt, Jn. Skt. 16, 13. v. un-sōpfæstness.

sōp-gid a true tale:—Sōdgied wreca, Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1: 314, 17; Mōð. 15.

sōp-hwædere; conj. However, yet, nevertheless:—Sōðhuede ic cudo *verumtamen dico*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 64; Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42.

sōdian; p. ode To prove true:—Sōðep probat, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 9. Sōðadon probarunt, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 2. [Ich hit wulle soðien, Laym. 8491. Icel. sanna to prove, make good.] v. ge-, un-sōdian; sēdan.

sōp-liç; adj. I. true, genuine, unfeigned:—Nænig ðerene freop in fyrhde, ðæt hē sōðlice (or adv.?) sybbe healde, gæstlice lufe, Fragu. Kmbl. 72; Leas. 38. II. true, right:—Ne þincþ mē nēfre nānwuht swā sōpflice swā mē þincþ ðin spell ðām tímum ðe ic ða gehiære *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 22. [O. Sax. sōð-lik: Icel. sann-likr probable; just; fit.] v. next word.

sōðlice. I. as adv. Truly, really, certainly, verily:—Sōðlice ðū eart Godes sunu *vere filius Dei es*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 33; 27, 54. Sōðlice ic secge eow *amen dico vobis*, 6, 16 (and often). Ðām ðe sōðlice sēcap Dryhten, Ps. Th. 104, 3. Ðis was sōðlice eadig wer *vere beatus vir*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 31. Ðū bist sōðlice ær þrim dagum genumen of ðinum lichoman *certainly before three days thou wilt be taken from the body*, 137, 25. Is sōðlice se cwide gefylled, 139, 27. Swýþe sōðlice (*with great truth*) wē māgon geþencan, ðæt hit biþ ðeápes ylding swiðor ðonne lifes, 59, 31. Ic sōðlice meahthe ongitan, Exon. Th. 313, 24; Mōð. 5. Se ðe ðe ðyslice gife and swā mycle sōðlice (-re, MS.) ðe tōwearde forecwyþ *is qui tanta taliaque dona veraciter adventura prae-dixerit*, Bt. 2, 12; S. 514, 13; Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Weras ða ðe eowre æ on ferhðsefan fyrmest hæbben, ða mē sōðlice secgan cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 633; El. 317; Beo. Th. 284; B. 141. Hi ðý sōðlicor ongeátan ðæt hit wæs sōðlice his ágen lichoma, Sharn. 68, 33. Ic sōðlicost wēne, 164, 28.

II. as conj. Now, then, for; representing Latin autem, ecce, enim, ergo, nam, vero:—Sōðlice Iosep hyre wer *Joseph autem vir ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19 (and often). Sōðlice seó fæmne hæp on innoðe *ecce virgo in utero habebit*, 1, 23; 2, 9; 3, 17. Sōðlice wē gesáwon hys steorran, *vidimus enim stellam ejus*, 2, 2; 3, 1; 4, 18 (and often). Gehýre gē sōðlice ðæs sáwendan bigspell *vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Sōðlice ic eom man under anwealde gesett *nam et ego homo sum sub potestate*, 8, 9. Sōðlice ðæt ðe ásaþen was on ðæt gōðe land qui *vero in terra bona seminatus est*, 13, 23, 29. [O. Sax. sōðliko: Icel. sannliga.]

sōp-sægen, -segen, e; f. A true statement, statement of the truth,

statement of the facts of a case:—Se Hælend nolde hine betellan mid nānre sōdsegene ðeah ðe hē unscyldig wære the Saviour would not clear himself by any statement of the truth, though he was innocent, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 11. Hī sceolon forsuwian heora gefērena unþeawas, ðý læs ðe hī þurh heora sōdsegene ungedyldige beón, 230, 17.

sōp-sagol; *adj.* *Veracious*:—Sōdsagol *veridicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 18: *verax*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 13. Swā swā sōpsagol stērwritere *quasi verax historicus*, Bð. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Se ðe wære leāssagol, weorðe se sōp-sagol, Wulfst. 72, 16. [*Icel.* sann-sögull.] v. un-sōpsagol.

sōp-sagu, e; *f.* I. *true speech, truth*:—On manna gehwylces mōde and mūde sōdsagu stande, Wulfst. 74, 16. II. *a true saying, a history*:—Sōdsaga *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4: *historiae*, 7, 9. [þilke sōpsaze (*saw*), þat man schal erien and sowe þar he wenþ after sum god mowe, O. and N. 1038. *Icel.* sann-saga *a true tale*.]

sōp-seegan *to say truly, declare*:—Sōdsages *pronuntiat*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 11: 6, 15 (*see sōp = pro*). Ðes man is sōpsegende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29. sōp-spell *a true story, history*:—Sōdspell *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4. [*O. Sax.* sōð-spell.]

sōp-spræc *a true saying*:—Sōdspræco *eloquia*, Rtl. 171, 35. sōp-tācen *a true sign, prodigy*:—Sōdtācen *prodigia*, Rtl. 43, 35 (*see sōp = pro*).

sōp-word *a true word*:—Ic Gode sealmas singe, sōðword sprece, Ps. Th. 56, 9: 118, 93. sotol *a seat*. v. setl.

sotscipe, es; *m.* *Folly, stupidity*:—Sotscipe *hebetudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 60. [Sæide se abbot of Clunni, þ hi heafdon foloron S. Iohes mynstre þurh hi and þurh his mycele sotscipe, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 8. Nolde þe leodking his sothscipe (folie, and MS.) bileaun, Laym. 3024. Muchel sotscipe hit is uorto uorleosen uor one deie tene oder twelue, A. R. 422, 24.]

sott; *adj.* *Foolish, stupid*; substantively, *a fool*:—Sot *sottus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 16. Sott *hebes*, 50, 59. Se ðe his āgene spræce āwyrð, hē wyrð barbarismus. Swylce hē cweð ðæt sōt ðær hē sceolde cweðan ðū sōt, Anglia viii. 313, 21. Ne biþ se nā wita, ðe unwīlice leofaþ, ac biþ open sōt, ðeah ðe him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. [þu ebure sot (fol, and MS.), Laym. 2271. Þa weoren Scottes ihalden for sottes, 21806. Seide þ heo weoren sotten iueren, 17309. Nout to þunge preostes, ne to sot olde, A. R. 336, 12. Lat sottes chide, O. and N. 297. The word is of doubtful origin, v. Skeat's Etym. Dict. sct.]

spāca, an; *m.* I. *the spoke of a wheel*:—Ða sēlestan men faran nēhst Gode, swā swā sió nafu fērp nēhst ðære eaxe, and ða midmestan swā swā sƿacan; for ðam ðe ālces spācan biþ ðer ende fæst on ðære nafe, ðer on ðære felge . . . Ða felga hangiaþ on ðam spācan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–13. Spācan *radii*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 23: 284, 47: 66, 54. II. *part of the body* [= ribb-spācan]:—Spācan *radioli*, 65, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* spēca *radius*: *O. H. Ger.* speicha *radius, lignum in rota*: *Ger.* speiche.]

spad, spada. v. spadu.

spade *eunuchus*:—*Euiratus*, i. *effeminatus, eunuchus, enervus* spade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 37.

spād. v. spāt. spadu, an; e; *f.* spada (?); *m.* A *spade*:—Spadu *fossorium*; spada *vanga*; spad[?] *scudicia vel fossorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 14, 8, 29. Spadu, spadu *uanga vel fossorium*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 318, 17. Ic nāt mid hwī ic delfe, nū mē wana is ægðer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Sum underdealf ða duru mid spade, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 174. Ða genam hē āne spada[?] and dealf ða eorþan, H. R. 13, 13. Spadan *vangas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spado *sarculum, rastrum*: *Gk.* σπάθη.]

spæc, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) A *thin twig, tendril, runner*:—Twig *ramus, spæc framen* (cf. *framen* stræberie-wisan, 31, 70), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 81: ii. 36, 57: *cremium* (*cremia* ligna tenuia et arida), 151, 2. Ðara spaca speldra malleoli (*malleolus* manipulus sparteus pice contextus quem incensum in muros iaciebant), 54, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* spah, spahha(o) *sarmentum, cremium, fasciculus ex siccis lignis, malleolus, ramus*.] v. spræc.

spæc, spædu. v. spræc, spadu.

spær; *adj.* *Spare, frugal*:—Spær mete *parcus cibis*, Scint. 52, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* spar *parcus*: *Icel.* sparr.] v. spær-hende, -lic, -ness.

spærca. v. spearca.

spæren; *adj.* *Of plaster, of mortar*:—Spæren, spæren, spæren *gipsus*, Txts. 67, 968. Spæren, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 67. v. spær-stān.

spær-habu. v. spear-hafoc.

spær-hende; *adj.* *Of sparing hand, frugal, sparing*:—Spærhende *frugi vel parcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 6. Uncystig oþþe spærhynde (-hende) *frugi*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Spærhynde *parcus*, Germ. 392, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sparahenti *prodigus*.]

spær-lic; *adj.* *Sparing, frugal*:—Swā spærlic tam *frugalis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 43.

spærlice; *adu.* *Sparingly, sparsely*:—Spærlice *parce*, Scint. 156, 9. Ðý mon ðælp spærlice ðe mon nele hit forberste *sparingly people spend, because they do not want to run short*, Prov. Kmbl. 19. Ic spærlicor mid wordum sægde ðonne hié ðædum gedōn wærun *solere me parcius loqui*

quam gesta sint omnia, Nar. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sparalīho *parce, frugaliter*: *Icel.* sparliga *sparingly*.]

spær-lira. v. spear-lira.

spærness, e; *f.* *Sparingness, frugality, parsimony*:—Spærnes *frugalitas, i. temperantia, parcitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 29. Drences and metes spærness *potus cibique parcitas*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 24. Spærnisse, Rtl. 163, 7. Spærness *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 56: *frugalitatis, temperantiae, moderantionis*, 425, 64: *frugalitatis, abstinentiae*, 496, 22: 513, 61: *parsimonia, penuria, temperantia*, 454, 59.

spær-stān, es; *m.* *Gypsum, chalk*:—Spærstān *gypsum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 22: *creta argentea*, 37, 30.

spætān; *p. te.* I. *to spit* (a) *intrans.*:—Ic hræce oððe spæte *sereo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 6. Ic spæte *spuo*, 28, 3; Zup. 167, 10. Hē spætte on his eāgan *expuens in oculis ejus*, Mk. Skt. 8, 23: Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Hī spætton on hine, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 30: 26, 67. Hī spætton him on *conspuebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 19. Spæte ðæt wif on his nebb, Deut. 25, 9. Suelce hié him on ðæt nebb spæten, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 4. Sum ægūnon him on spætān (*conspuere eum*), Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Hē spætende (*expuens*) his tungan onhrān, 7, 33. Spætende *expuentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 30. Hē byþ on spæt *conspuebat*, Lk. Skt. 18, 32. (b) *trans.*:—Ic spæte āttor, Exon. Th. 405, 26; Rā. 24, 8: 398, 27; Rā. 18, 4. II. *to syringe, squirt*:—Gespæt ða wunde, Lchdm. ii. 22, 22. v. geond-spætān.] v. be-spætān.

spæt. v. spāt.

spætān, spætlian; *p. ede.* I. *to emit saliva, to foam*:—Spætēþ *spumat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 37. II. *to spit on anything*:—Hié hine bindaþ and spætliāþ on his onsýne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hié spætledon on his onsýne, 23, 32. Spætliædon, 237, 11. Spætledon (-odon), Anglia xii. 505, 14. v. spātlian.

spætung, e; *f.* *Spitting, expectoration*:—Gelōme spætunga oððe hræcunga, Lchdm. ii. 174, 20. spala, an; *m.* A *representative, substitute*:—Gif hē untrum byþ, begyte him lahlice spalan, L. Wil. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 16. Cf. ge-spelia.

Spaldas *a tribe name left in Spalding* (?). In a list giving the extent of territory belonging to various districts in England it is said:—Spalda syx hund hyða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20. Cf. Spaldyng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 333, col. 2.

spaldur *asphalt*; *asphaltum*, Txts. 43, 228.

-span *allurement*. v. ge-span.

spanan; *p.* spōn, spēon; *pp.* spanen *To allure, entice, lure, decoy, attract, urge*:—Spent *illicias*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 9. Spones *illicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 7: 87, 26.

I. in a good sense, (a) with a preposition marking the direction of aim:—Ðū spent (spanen, Cott. MS.) mē on ða mæstan spræc and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne *ad rem me omnium quæsitū maximam vocas*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Swā earn his briddas spænþ tō flihte *sicut aquila provocans ad volandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11. Ðā hē spōn his hiæremen tō ðære geðylde *cum patientiam discipulis suaderet*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 222, 8. Ðā ða hē his apostolas spōn of ðissum andweardan tō ðæm ecan cum *ad venturam discipulos ex præsentī provocaret*, 46, 5; Swt. 351, 11. Spēon (spōn, Cott. MSS.), 17, 8; Swt. 121, 2. Spēon, Andr. Kmbl. 1194; An. 597. Ælcne man spane hē of synnum *let him draw every man from sins*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 14. Ða spon (spane, Cott. MSS.) ðe his ðeāwa giemāþ tō ryhte *spectatores suos ad sublimia invitet*, Past. 14, 2; Swt. 83, 2. Hē sende his englas iþ hām tō spananne tō him *exhortantes angelos misit*, 52, 4; Swt. 405, 34. (b) with a clause:—God hine spænþ ðæt hē tō him gecierre *Deus ad se redire persuadet*, Swt. 407, 10. Hē hine spēonnan and lærdon ðæt hē ða fōre durhtuge *eum id perficere suadebant*, Bð. 5, 19; S. 637, 26. Span ðū hine georne ðæt hē ðine lāre læste, Cd. Th. 36, 22; Gen. 575. Cwæð, ðæt hine his hige spēone, ðæt hē trymede getimbro, 18, 17; Gen. 274.

II. in a bad sense, (a) with a preposition:—Hine spænþ his mōð tō unnyttum weorce, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 18. Deofof hine on wōh spaneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 1002; Sal. 502: 990; Sal. 496. Hī spanaþ ðe tō ðinre unþearefe, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 9. On ðæm weorce ðe hine ær nān willa tō ne spōn *quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 10. Hió spēon hine on ða dimman dæd, Cd. Th. 43, 2; Gen. 684. Hē mid listum spēon idese on ðæt unriht, 37, 12; Gen. 588. Hī (the conspirators against William) spēonān ða Bryttas heom tō, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 14. (b) with a clause:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga mid here becōme *quem, ut Eumenem de insperato opprimat, perurget*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 7. [*O. Sax.* spanan; *p.* spōn: *O. Frs.* spona: *O. H. Ger.* spanan; *p.* spūon *suggerere, suadere, persuadere*: cf. *Icel.* spenja; *p.* spandi *to allure*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-spanan.

Spāneas; *pl.* The *Spaniards or Spain*:—Betux Galleum and Spāneum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 15. [*Cf. Icel.* Spāna-land *Spain*.] v. Spēne.

spanere, es; *m.* *One who entices*:—Sponera *lenonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42: 84, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* spanari *hortator, suator, persuasor, illex*.]

spang, e; *f.* A *clasp, fastening*:—Hæledhelm on heafod āsette and done full hearde geband spēnn mid spangum *drew the helmet firmly on with its clasps*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. [*O. H. Ger.* spanga; *f.* seracula, *prena*: *Ger.* spange *a clasp*: *Icel.* spōng; *f.* a clasp.]

spann, *e*; *f*. *A span*:—Span *vel* handbred *palmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 52. Wæs se lichoma sponne lengra ðære ðryh inuenerunt *corpus mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. [O. H. Ger. spanna; *f. cubitus*: Icel. spönn; *f. a span*.] Cf. ge-spann.

spannan; *p*. spén, spénn; *pp*. spannen. I. *to join one thing to another, to attach, fasten, clasp*, (*a*) literal:—Hē helm spén mid spangum (cf. *Dan*. spände ved spænder, *Swed*. spänna med spänne to buckle) he buckled on his helmet, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. (*b*) figurative:—Wā eow ðe gadriah his tō hūse and spannaþ æcer tō ðam oðrum vae, qui conjugitis domum ad domum, et agrum agro copulatis, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 23.

II. *to span, clasp*. *v*. ymb-spannan, spanning. [O. H. Ger. spannan; *p*. spien nectere; intendere, contendere: cf. Icel. spenna; *p*. ta to clasp; to span.] *v*. ge-, on-, ymb-spannan.

spanning, *e*; *f*. *Spanning, bend*, span;—Eln vel spanning betwiox human and scitefingre *ulna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 53.

spanu, *e*, an; *f*. *A teat*:—Tittas mammille, spana ubera, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 30. Tittas oðde sponan mammillas, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 24. [Speen, spene a cow's pap, E. D. Gloss. B. 16: C. 3. Speans the teats of a cow, C. 4. Icel. speni; *m*. a teat, dug; Norweg. spæne: *Swed*. spene.]

spanung. *v*. for-, leas-spanung(-ing).

sparian; *p*. ode. I. *to spare, to show mercy to, to refrain from injuring or destroying*:—Ic sparige oðde ærige parco, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 12. Dætte hē spærio parcere, Rtl. 40, 19. (*a*) with acc.:—Ic geswerge ðæt ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefre, Exon. Th. 247, 27; Jul. 85. Hē āraþ (sparaþ, MS. C.: spearþ, Ps. Surt.) parcat, Ps. Spl. 71, 13. Hīe ne sparodon ða synfullan, ac slōgon, Past. 46; Swt. 353, 16. Hī nānne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Jud. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Spara mē ðinne ðeow *parce seruo tuo*, Ps. Th. 18, 11. (*b*) with dat.:—[Ne spareþ se fæder ðan sune ne nān mann oðre; ac ælc man winþ ongeān oðren, Shrn. 17, 27.] Swā ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne ārode ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem aut monasteriis manus parcerit hostilis, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8. God ne sparode his āgenum bearne, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 20. Nā hē sparode (spearede, Ps. Surt. v. 50) sālum heora non pepercit animabus eorum, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 55. Spær esne ðinum *parce seruo tuo*, Rtl. 168, 19; 39, 38.

II. *to spare, preserve, not to use, to leave alone, abstain from*:—Hē sparode ðæt gōde win oð his āgenum tōcyme, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 10. Fēðe ne sparode eorl, Cd. Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534. Sindon ða loccas tō sparianne (-enne, Hatt. MS.) ðam sacerde ðæt hī ða hýd behelien *capilli in capite sacerdotis servantur, ut cutem cooperiant*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 141, 9. [O. H. Ger. sparōn parcere, fovere: Icel. spara to spare.] *v*. ge-sparian.

sparrian to bar, shut. [Sparren, sperren is not uncommon in later English. *v*. Stratmann's Dict. Cf. O. H. Ger. sperren claudere.] *v*. be-, ge-sparrad.

spāt, *es*; *n*. *Spittle, saliva*:—Spāt *sputum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 21. Hē worhte fenn of his spāt *he made clay of the spittle* (Wick), Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Ðin spāt spīw on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 7; 24, 8; 36, 17. Se nā ne forbeaþ mid his nebbe ðara triwleāsena monna spāt, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 9; Exon. Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436. Spād, Elen. Kmbl. 600; El. 300. Spād, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 30. Ða spātlu āþwōgon ūre sweartan gyltas, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 26. Spātum salivis, Germ. 396, 283. Ðæne ðe hý heora spātum on spiwon, Wulfst. 183, 21. Spātlu sputa, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. [Heo bispeteð hire mid hire blake spote, A. R. 288, 10. Spotle *sputum, serea, saliva*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 2.]

spātlian; *p*. ode *To spit out*:—Ic spātlice pītisso, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 16. [I (the old man) spitte, I spatle, Rel. Ant. ii. 211, 34.] *v*. next word, and spātlan.

spātlung, *e*; *f*. *Spitting out, spittle*:—Pituita, i. minuta saliva horas vel hræcunga vel spātlung, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 15. [I (Christ) poleda schome-liche spateling of unwurdi ribauz, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 34. penched þet te worlde weldinde wolde þolien buffetes, spotlunge, blindfellunge, A. R. 188, 10.]

spearca, an; *m*. *A spark*. I. literal:—Spearca *scintilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 21. Spearca *scintilla*, i. 66, 39; 284, 14. Ne biþ ðær leóhtes ān tytel spearca, Wulfst. 139, 11. Sleā hē him ānne spearcan, Lchdm. ii. 290, 17. Hī āsprungan up swā swā spearcan, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 23; Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31. Ðæt manega menn geseoþ feallan of ðære heofene, swylce hit sýn steorran, hit beoþ spearcan of ðam rodere, Anglia viii. 320, 33. His eāgan wæron fyrene spearcan sprendende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26.

II. metaphorical:—Se spearca ðara gōdra weorca, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Sum spearca sōpfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. Ne furdum ān spearca mīnes cyrenes nis mē forlētān, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 206. Gif ða scyldigan ænigne spearcan wīsdōmes hæfdon, 38, 7; Fox 210, 9. Word spearcum fleah āttre gelicost, Cd. Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. *v*. fyr-spearca.

spearcean, spearcan (?) *To sparkle, emit sparks*:—Hē sweartade (spearcade?) ðonne hē spreocon ongan fyre and āttre, Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Sparendum *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 5. [Prompt. Parv. sparkyn *scintillo*. It sparkede and full brith shon, Havel. 2144.] *v*. spircan.

spear-hafo, *es*; *m*. *A sparrow-hawk*:—Spærhabuc *alietum (alietus au hobey, Wüick. Gl. 562, 48)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 67. Spearhafuc, 7, 65;

i. 280, 20. Spearhafoc *hetum*, 62, 16: *accipiter vel raptor*, 29, 58: *isarnus (= isernus?) cf. French émerillon a merlin*, 63, 25. [Sparrow-hawke *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 14. Icel. sparr-haukr. Cf. O. H. Ger. sparwāri *nisus*: Ger. sperber; and the borrowed Romance forms, Fr. épervier; Ital. sparviere.]

spear-lira, an; *m*. *The calf of the leg*:—Spærlira *sura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 71: 71, 55. Spærlira, 65, 43. Spærlirena *surarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 56. Spærlirum *suris*, 483, 37. Spærliran *suras*, 482, 65. On spearlirum *in suris*, Deut. 28, 35. Spærlirulan *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 10. [Hose . . . þat spenet on his sparlyr & elene spures under, Gaw. 158. Sparluris, Wick. Deut. 28, 35.] *v*. spearwa.

spearlired having a large calf:—Spærlired *surosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 42.

spearnlian; *p*. ode *To spurn, strike out with the foot, kick*:—Ðæt ðū ne spear[n]last ut non calcitres, Hpt. Gl. 463, 77. Se sticca him eode it þurh ðæt heafod in tō ðære eorðan and hē ætforan hire spearlode mid fōtum the nail went through his head into the earth, and he (Sisera) struck out with his feet before her, Jud. 4, 21. Cf. spurnan.

spearwa, an; *m*. *A sparrow*:—Spearuwa, spearua, sperua *fenus*, Txts. 62, 435. Spearwa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 22: *passer*, i. 77, 29: 281, 27: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. Spærewa, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 7. Spæruwa, Ps. Th. 10, arg.: 83, 3. Spæra, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Ðā geseah heo spearwan nest, Homl. As. 120, 116. Ic spearuwan gelice gewearð, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Spearwan nystlaþ *passeres nidificabunt*, 103, 16. Spearwan (hrond-sparuas, Lind.: spearwas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29, 31: Lk. Skt. 12, 6. Beteran manegum spearwum, 12, 7. [Goth. sparwa: O. H. Ger. sparo: Icel. spórr.] *v*. neod-spearuwa.

spearwa, an; *m*. *The calf of the leg*:—Sparuwa, sparua, spearua *surum*, Txts. 94, 897. *v*. spear-lira.

spee, spēc, specā, specan. *v*. spic, spræc, spreca, sprecan.

speeca, an; *m*. *A speck, spot, blot*:—Done sweartan speccan *maculam pullam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 11: 92, 84. Speccan *notae*, 114, 80: 60, 18: *scoriae*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Smire ða speccan (in a case of shingles) mid ðære sealfre, Lchdm. ii. 88, 19. *v*. next two words.

speel (?); *adj*. *Speckled, v. haran-specel, and see Lchdm. ii. 390, col. 2.*

spec-fah; *adj*. *Speckled, spotted, full of spots*:—Specfaag *maculosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 25.

specol. *v*. sprecol.

sped *phlegm, rheum*:—Sped *petuita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 22: 68, 18. Sped *glaucoma* (cf. *spade* the congealed gum of the eye, Halliwell's Dict.), Hpt. Gl. 447, 22. *v*. spediende.

spōd, *e*; *f*. *Speed, success, means*. The word is found in the following glosses:—Speed *proventus, praeventus*, Txts. 88, 815: *successus*, 96, 940: *praesidium*, 89, 1648. Spēd *proventus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 25: ii. 68, 44. Deos spēd *haec ops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 67, 18. Spēde *facultatem*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 40. Spēdum *successibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 56.

I. *speed, quickness; spēdum speedily, quickly*:—Gewiton him ædre æfter ðære spræce spēdum fēran, Cd. Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398. Spēdum sǣgde eorlum Abimeleh egesan gedreāð Waldendes word, 161, 19; Gen. 2667. Him ða brōðor þrý spēdum mīclum (very speedily) hēaldon hygesore heardum wordum, 122, 30; Gen. 2034. [Waterstrām erneþ towardd te sǣ wiþþ mikell sped ȝif þatt itt nohht ne letteþ, Orm. 18094.]

II. *speed (as in good speed), success, prosperous issue*:—Ðæt mīnre spræce spēd folgie that success may attend my speech, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Heo (Sarah) ne gelyfde ðæt ðære spræce spēd folgode she did not believe that any happy result would follow those words, did not believe that she should have a son, Cd. Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. Hit ne becymþ eow nā tō nānre spēde vobis non cedit in prosperum, Num. 14, 41. Ðær rīcraþ sib mid spēde peace and happiness reign there, Dōm. L. 267. On spēd success-fully, to purpose, with effect, Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873; Exon. Th. 387, 28; Rā. 5, 12. Swā wit him an spēd sprecaþ we shall speak so as to convince, Cd. Th. 36, 21; Gen. 575. Ic on ðīnre hēlo hýlde sōhte and on ðīnre spræce spēd sōðfæste in salutari tuo, et in eloquio iustitiae tuae, Ps. Th. 118, 123. Wiges spēd success in war, Exon. Th. 42, 16; Cri. 673. Æt wigge spēd, sigor æt sǣce, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hīe ðære spræce spēd ne āhton the people at Babel had no advantage from speech, Cd. Th. 101, 23; Gen. 1686. Se ðe him dōm forgeaþ, spōwende spēd (good speed), 246, 14; Dan. 479. Æt ðam spereñfde spēde lēnan, 124, 8; Gen. 2059: 187, 19; Exod. 153.

III. *means, substance, abundance, wealth*:—Spēd t dæl mīn ðū eart portio mea es, Ps. Lamb. 118, 57: 141, 6. Spēd *substantia*, Ps. Spl. 38, 7, 11: 68, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 40. His meahta spēd the abundance of his powers, Exon. Th. 240, 18; Ph. 640. Hē is mǣgna spēd, Cd. Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Wilna gehwīces weaxende spēd a growing abundance of every thing to be desired, 100, 7; Gen. 1660. Ic on mīnre heortan hýdde georne ðæt ic ðīnre spræce spēd gehealde in corde meo abscondi eloquia tua, Ps. Th. 118, 11: 38. Tubal Cain þurh snytro spēd smidcraeftiga wæs Tubal Cain was a workman cunning through wealth of wisdom, Cd. Th. 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Metod tōbræd þurh his mihta spēd monna spēce, 102, 6; Gen. 1696: 362, 23; Sat. 668; Exon. Th. 225, 25; Ph. 394. Hē ūs giefep æhta spēd, welan ofer wid lond, 38, 10; Cri. 604. Hwær sind spēda rīcera

ubi sunt opes potentum, Wülck. Gl. 253, 38; Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 8. *†* Eorðan spēða, Soul Kmbl. 154; Seel. 77. Ðine spræce spēde eloquia tua, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēða gylpaþ qui multitudinē abundantiarum suarum gloriabuntur, 48, 6. Ðū on ðines mægenes mihte spēdum sē gesettest tu confirmasti in virtute tua mare, 73, 13. Oðre him of hyra spēdum (de facultatibus suis) þenedon, Lk. Skt. 8, 3. Mid eallum hira spēdum ðe hig hæfdon cum universa substantia eorum quam habebant, Deut. 11, 6. 'Redemptio animae propriae divitiarum' . . . wē sceoldon mid ūrum spēdum ūrum sāulum ða ēcan gesæl-nesse begitan, Chart. Th. 124, 27. Mē ðin spræc spēdum (richly, abundantly) cwycaðe eloquium tuum vivificavit me, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ealle mynstres fata and spēde hē sceal beseōn omnia uasa monasterii cunctamque substantiam conspiciat, R. Ben. 55, 1. Ðin sunu ðe hys spēde (substantiam) āmyrde, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Gemicla ðū heora wūn and heora worldlice spēde, Shrn. 104, 26; Ps. Th. 51, 6. Hē næþ rihtwīsnyse spēða and wīsdōnes galdhorðas ðe sind sode welan, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 28.

IV. power, faculty:—Ðæt wæs geseýne his seó sode spēd wēdibit in maiestate sua, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Þurh ðinra dæda spēd dagas hēr gewunnaþ ordinatione tua perseverat dies, 118, 91. Hafaþ ðū heah mægen ðæs earnes spēd wīð ealle fynd in virtute brachii tui dispersisti inimicos tuos, 88, 9. Þurh his ægne spēd witan, Exon. Th. 351, 9; Sch. 77. Symdon on ðissum Simone twā spēða, mannes and deofles, Blickl. Homl. 179, 10. Ðū eart mægena Godes, nis ðe gelic on spēdum, Ps. Th. 88, 7. Wæs heofonweardes gäst ofer holm boren miclum spēdum, Cd. Th. 8, 8; Gen. 121. 'Meotud monnum sylēp sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīð ægne spēde (facilities peculiar to each), Exon. Th. 293, 24; Crü. 6. **V. opportunity, or means of doing anything:**—Ðæt hē him spēde and lǫfnysse sealde ðæt hē ðær wunian mōste for iutingan his gebeða ut sibi facilitatem et licentiam ibidem orationis causa demorandi concederet, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 29. Se ealdormon him spēde and lǫfnysse sealde tō farene swā hwider swā hē woldan major domus regiae copiam pergendi quoquo vellet, tributū eis, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. **VI. progeny (?)**:—On cederbeānum mid heora spēdum spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. [Huan in thiū spōt cumid, helpe fon himile (cf. thurgh helpe and speðe of prayer, Pr. C. 2882), Hel. 1901. O. H. Ger. spurt celeritas, successus, proventus, prosperitas, substantia.] v. æht-, freōnd-, freofo-, here-, land-, mægen-, sige-, sigor-, tudor-, un-, wīg-, woruld-, wuldor-spēd.

spēdan; p. de To speed, have success, succeed in doing something:—Eōw betere is ðæt gē ðisre gārreiss mid gafole forgyldon . . . ne þurfe wē fīs spillan gif gē spēðaþ tō ðam (cf. Gif hē ne geþeð būton tō healfre hide if he succeeds in obtaining no more than a half hide, Ll. Th. i. 188, 1) for you is it better to buy off this attack . . . We need not destroy one another, if you succeed in doing this, Byrth. Th. 132, 51; By. 34. [Swā hē spēdde, swā him Crist hūde, swā þet in fēuna geāre wæs þā mynstre gare, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 18. Hē spēdde litel, and be gode rihte, for hē wæs ān yuel man, 1140; Erl. 265, 17. His broþer heo him wolde binimen, ah he ne mihte speden, Laym. 403. He wolde winnenn Crist alls he wana Eve and Adam jiff þatt he mihte spedenn, Orm. 12317. O. H. Ger. gi-spuotū accelerare.] v. ā-, ge-spēdan.

sped-dropa (spēd-?), an; m. A rheumy (?) drop:—Mec (a book) fugles wyn (a pen) geond speddrops (ink) spyrede, Exon. Th. 408, 6; Rā. 27, 8. v. sped.

spediende suffering from rheum or phlegm (?):—Spediende (swed-, Wrt.) molaricus (the preceding words are podagricus, flegmaticus, reumaticus), Wrt. Voc. i. 45; 49; ii. 58, 2. v. sped.

spēdig; adj. I. having good speed, prosperous:—Him fēran gewāt Abraham wīðe oð ðæt hē tō Siem com sīde spēdig (prosperous in travel), Cd. Th. 107, 3; Gen. 1783. **II. having means, wealth, opulent, rich in material wealth:**—Hē wæs swýðe spēdig man on ðæm æhtum ðe heora spēða on beoþ, ðæt is, on wilrdum, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Ic ne com swā spēdig (dives) ðæt ic mæge bigean mē wīn, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 17. Of spēdigre, of gestreōnfulre sumptuosa, copiosa, Hpt. Gl. 491, 4. **III. rich in, abounding in, abundant, copious:**—Mundbora meahtrum spēdig a protector abundant in power (God), Exon. Th. 143, 27; Gū. 667; 198, 14; Ph. 10: 305, 2; Fā. 82. Wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mihtum spēdge, 101, 25; Gen. 1687. Spēdige, Ps. Th. 59, 5. **IV. powerful (cf. rice):**—Spēdig potens, Ps. Lanib. 77, 65. Hē on eorðan byþ eadig and spēdig potens in terra erit, Ps. Th. 111, 2. Se sunu wæs sigorfast, militig and spēdig, Rood Kmbl. 299; Kr. 151. Mægena God, milde and spēdig Deus virtutum, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Dædum spēdig, 67, 18; 104, 7. [O. H. Ger. spoutig uber, efficax, brevis.] v. æht-, fēde-, freōnd-, gōd-, gold-, heān-, land-, med-, þurh-, un-, wan-, wuldor-spēdig.

spēdiglice. v. ge-spēdiglice.
spēdigness, e; f. Wealth, opulence:—Welan, spēdigness opulencia, Hpt. Gl. 491, 9.

spēdlice; adv. Successfully, efficaciously, powerfully, in a manner which produces a result:—Him spēdlice spearuwa hūs begypte the sparrow succeeds in finding a house for itself, Ps. Th. 83, 3; 105, 2. Dē mē spēdlice cuicne quicken me effectually, 118, 154. Sylle mē spēdlice ðæt ðū mē nerige grant me effectual release, 169; 170. Donne ic him spēd-

lice tō spræc and hī lārde when I spoke to them with power and taught them, 119, 6. [Cf. O. H. Ger. spout-lih prosper.]

spēdsūmian, spel. v. ge-spēdsūmian, spell.
spele, spile a splint:—Monegum men gescrincap his fēt tō his homme . . . dō spelc tō, Lchdm. ii. 68, 7. Wīð foreðum lime . . . dō spilec tō apply a splint, 66, 23. [Spelke fissula, Prompt. Parv. 468, col. i. Spelk a splinter or narrow strip of wood. 'To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints used in binding up of broken bones are called spelks,' Kennett MS., Halliwell's Dict. Icel. spelkur, spjalckir; pl. f. splints for binding up broken bones.] v. spilcan.

spelcean. v. spilcan.
speld, es; n.; pl. speld and speldru (? or speldra (see below) from speldr. Cf. 'Spelder of woode esclat, Palsgrave. The schafte to spildurs spronge, Avow. of Arthur,' Halliwell's Dict.): speld, e; f. A splinter, a thin piece of wood used as a torch, a torch:—On spelde in favillam, Anglia xiii. 35, 213. Speldum favillis, 36, 234. Ðara spaca speldra malleoli (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 56. Biernede speld tedas, 95, 26. Spelde tedas, 82, 29. [Will. speldes (splinters) of a broken spear. Mod. E. spell, spill. M. H. Ger. spelte splinter of a lance: Icel. speld, spjald; n. a tablet; spilda a flake: Goth. spilda a tablet.]

spelian; p. ode To act as the representative of another, to represent, to take, or stand in, the place of another:—Pronomen spelā done naman . . . Gif ðū cwest: 'Hwā lārde ðe?' ðonne cweðe ic: 'Dūnstān.' 'Hwā hādode ðe?' 'Hē mē hādode:' ðonne stent se hē on his naman stede and spelāþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 11–16. Se abbod, for ðig ðe hē Godes gospelsia is (quia uices Christi in monasterio creditur agere), sig hlāford gehāten . . . for ðæs lufe ðe hē spelāþ for the love of him whom he represents, R. Ben. 114, 24. Næs Isaac ofslegen ac se ramm hine spelode, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 25. Hē God spellode (spelode?) he (Nebuchadnezzar) put himself in the place of God, Cd. Th. 257, 16; Dan. 658. Gif hē wītan ne cunne biðde oðerne ðe cunne ðæt hine spelige si non scit literas, alter ab eo rogatus scribat, R. Ben. 100, 5. Nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón, ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreowum betāht sý, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 29. v. ā-spelian; ge-spelia, and next two words.

speliend, speligend, es; m. A representative, vicar:—Pronomen is ðæs naman speliend, se spelāþ done naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 12. Se cýning is Cristes sylfes speligend under him sylfum, Bd. Whelc. 151, 39. v. preceding word.

spelung, e; f. The taking the place of another, the acting as the representative of another:—Cristes gospelsia hē (the abbot) is and his note and spelunge on mynstre healt Christi uices agere in monasterio creditur, R. Ben. 10, 12.

spell, es; n. I. a story, narrative, account, relation:—Ðæt is mære spell (the story of Lot's wife), Cd. Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566. Spelli relatu, Txts. 93, 1720. Ðā rehton hī him sum hālig spell exponebant illi quendam sacrae historiae sermonem, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 34. Se man sæde fram helle siðfæte swylc sār spell (sārspell?) swylce næfre ār on men ne becom ne nāht oft siððan the man told such a dismal story of the journey to hell as never before had come to men, and not often since, Shrn. 49, 10; Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. Spell wrecan to tell the story (of Beowulf's exploit), Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Hwílum gyd āwraec, hwílum spell rehte, 4225; B. 2109. Lyt swigode nīwra spella ac hē sōðlice sægde little of the story of what had just happened did he leave unsaid, but told truly, 5788; B. 2898; 6050; B. 3029. Fela spella him sædon ða Beormas of hīera āgnum lande, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 31. Ðās nīwan spell ic ðe ealle in cartan āwrihte has nouas explicaturas historias omnia caris commendabo, Nar. 3, 17. Ic mæg singan and segcan spell in meoduhealle, hū mē cýnigode cystum dohten, Exon. Th. 321, 31; Vid. 54.

I a, a historical narrative, history:—Ic sette be hāligra spelle (de historiis sanctorum) āne bōc . . . Ðara abbuda stār and spell dysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwriat historiam abbatum monasterii huius in libellis duobus descripsi, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 20, 28. Ic ðe sende ðæt spell ðæt ic āwriat be Angel-deode and Seaxum historiam gentis Anglorum quam edideram tibi trans-misi, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 9. Ic cýþe hwanan mē ðās spell (the narratives contained in the history) cōman, S. 471, 20. Hē spell martyra ðrowunge gesomnade historias passionis martyrum congregans, est, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 16.

I b. a false or foolish story, a fable:—Ealdra cweña spell anilis fabula, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 24. Spell wē unnyt spræc fabula, i. bella, ii. 146, 64. Mē mǣnwyrhtan manige on spellum sægdon narraverunt mihi iniqui fabulationes, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leasum spellum, ðætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 5; Met. 26, 2. Ðā ongunnon leāse men wyrcan spell, and sædon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire dýrcraft men forbrēdan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30.

II. an instructive talk, discourse, a philosophical argument, as a theological term a sermon, homily (v. spell-bōc):—Sunnandægges spell . . . Se diácon sæde fram ðysum fýre eunne swā wē rēðaþ on Sunnandægges spelle, Wulfst. 205, 4–206, 1. Ðæt nis tō spelle ac elles tō ræðenne it is not to be taken as a sermon, but to be read otherwise, Lchdm. iii. 232, 6. Se wīsdóm ēcte ðæt spell mid loþe wisdom, added verse to his argument,

Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7. Secgan spell to discourse, 13; Fox 36, 31. Gehēr nū ān spell be dām ofermodum cnyningum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: Met. 25, 1. Ongan Waldend wið Abraham sprecan sægde him unlytel spell held with him long discourse, Cd. Th. 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Spella and lara ræd-hygcende, Exon. Th. 301, 27; Fā. 25. Ða twā bēc on hundehtatigum spellum (homilies), Ælfic. Gr. pref.; Zup. 15. Bæd ðæt [hæ] him on spellum gecyððe, onwige worda gongum, hū . . . Exon. Th. 171, 28; Gū. 1133: Cd. Th. 33, 7; Gen. 516. Gif ðū gesiht gimmas deorwyrða findan, spellu (parabolas) getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1.

III. a saying, remark, sentence, statement of a single point, dictum, cf. the later spell:—Hit is swiþe ryht spell ðæt Plato sæde (the saying is then given). Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Ic eom gepafa ðæt ðæt was sōð spell, ðæt Plato sæde, Bt. 35, 1, 2; Fox 156, 8–14; 38, 3; Fox 202, 19. Ic ðē mæg eāþe geand-wyrðan ðas spellas I can easily give you an answer on the point you have mentioned, 41, 2; Fox 244, 24.

III a. a saying that is to be repeated to another, a message, an announcement. v. spell-boda, I, god-spell:—Brimmanna boda abeod eft ongeān, sege ðinum leódum miccle lāþre spell give them a much less pleasant message, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Drihten dōm forgeaf ðām ðe his spel berap the Lord gave glory to those that bear his messages, Cd. Th. 246, 15; Dan. 479.

IV. speech, language of prose:—Ðā hē ðās bōc of Lædenum tō Englisum spelle hæfde gewende, ðā geworhte hē hī eft tō leóþe, Bt. pref.; Fox viii, 9. [Goth. spall a fable, tale: O. Sax. spell: O. L. Ger. spell fabulatio, parabola: O. H. Ger. spell sermo, narratio, parabola, fabula, mythus: Icel. spjall a saying.] v. bealu-, bī-, eald-, fæ-, forþ-, god-, gūþ-, hilde-, inwit-, lār-, lāþ-, leās-, leof-, lyge-, morgen-, riht-, sār-, sōþ-, wea-, wil-spell.

spell-bōc a book of homilies:—i. full spellbōc wintres and sumeres, Chart. Th. 430, 21.

spell-boda, an; m. I. one who delivers a message, or brings intelligence, a messenger, an ambassador:—Sancte Iohannes was gefic Godes englum & hē was bēme, Cristes fricca on ðysne middangeard, & was Godes Suna spellboda, Blickl. Homl. 103, 22. Hū ðæt was wealde spellboda, se ðe done Hælend on ðysne middangeard cumendne gesecgean wolde, 165, 33. Heora feondas flōd ādrencte ðæt ðæra æfre ne com ān spellboda there was never a one left to tell the tale, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Him andswarode Godes spellboda (the prophet Daniel): 'Nō ic wið feohsceatum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas', Cd. Th. 262, 12; Dan. 743: 249, 20; Dan. 533: the angel Gabriel, Exon. Th. 21, 17; Cri. 336. Þus gieddead Godes spellboda (Job), 236, 9; Ph. 571. Godes spellboda the prophets, 104, 22; Gū. 11. Godes spellboda (the angels who came to Lot), Cd. Th. 150, 19; Gen. 2494. Spellboda (those who should have brought the news of Pharaoh's overthrow), 210, 10; Exod. 513. Spellboda oratores, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 68.

II. one who delivers a discourse, a public speaker:—Spellboda caudicius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 14. spell-cwide, es; m. Historical narrative:—Ic wolde gesecgan and mid spellcwidum gemearcian, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 12.

spellian; p. ode. I. intrans. To talk, converse, discourse:—Ic spellige fabulor, Ælfic. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. Hī ealne dæg fleardiap and spelliaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Ðā hig spellodon (woeran spellendo, Lind.: spellende, Rush.) dum fabularentur, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Mid deaðum spellian, gestrið hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 5. Man ne mōt spellian ne sprāce drifan binnan Godes cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 69: L. Ælfic. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 28. Ðā se Wisdum ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde, ðā ongan hē spellian, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 186, 34. Spelligan, 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Spellien (spillian, Coll. MS.), 20; Fox 70, 20. II. trans. To announce, proclaim, tell, utter:—Hig spelliaþ i tōgēnaþ and spræcþa unrihtwisnesse effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Him wæs lūst ðæt hē ðiossum leódum leoð spellode, Met. Intro. 4. Hiē (the prophets) ðære sōþfestnesse tācen spellodan and secgende wæron, Blickl. Homl. 161, 20. [Pat folc gan to spellien (vsi, 2nd MS.) Irlondes speche, Laym. 10068. Speken heom togader & speleden, 4051. Þe postless forenn . . . till hæfenn folc to spellenn, Orm. 8528. Mardocheus spelerd amterens impudentem, A. R. 170, 19. Goth. spillōn to tell, announce: Icel. spjalla to talk.] v. ge-spellian.

spell-stōw, es; f. A place where announcements are made (?):—Andlang dene tō ðære spelstōwe, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 28.

spellung, e; f. I. talking, conversation, discourse, narration:—Ðy læs on mē mæge idel spellung oþþe scondlic leásung beōn gestæled ne aut fabulae aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar, Nar. 2, 20. Forbūgaþ idele spellunge and dyslice blissa avoid idle conversation and foolish pleasures, Homl. Th. i. 180, 13: 148, 2: ii. 336, 19; Cd. Th. 304, 31; Sat. 638. Spellung fabulositas, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 23.

II. a tale, conversation, discourse, narrative:—Fabulae, ðæt synd idele spellunga, Ælfic. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellinga sermonum, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Spellunga i saga fabulas, 410, 54. Idele spellunga otiosas fabulas, Confess. Peccat. Hī cýð[d]on mē spellunga narraverunt mihi fabulationes, Ps. Spl. 118, 85. [Spellunge and smecchunge (talking and tasting) beoð ine muðe boðe . . . we schulen speken nu of spellunge, and ter efter of herunge, A. R. 64, 11. O. L. Ger. spellunga tragœdiæ.] v. cft-, leās-spellung.

spelt, es; m. (?) spell, corn:—Spelt planta, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 11: 46, 66.

faar, 287, 19: ii. 34, 38. Spelt sāmgrēne far serotina, 36, 39. Hwætēs, speldes farris, 34, 37. [O. H. Ger. spelza spella, far. From Latin spelta.]

spēn (?), es; m. A fibre:—Spēnas fibras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 52. Cf. spōn. spendan to spend. [O. H. Ger. spentōn consumere, impendere, expendere. From Latin.] v. ā-, for-spendan, and next word.

spending, e; f. Spending:—Sum underfēþ eorðlice ælhta and se sceal ðæs pundes spendunge Gode āgīfan of his æhtum one receives earthly possessions, and he must repay the spending of the pound to God out of his possessions, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 29. [O. H. Ger. spentunga dispensatio, impensa.]

Spēne (Spene?); pl. The Spaniards:—Amilcor weard from Spēnum ofslagen, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 31. v. Spāneas.

spennan to allure. v. for-spennen, -spennend[e], -spennestre, -spennung. [O. H. Ger. spennen allicere, illicere, sollicitare, seducere: Icel. spenja.] Cf. spanan.

spennels, es; m. A clasp:—Fibula .s. dicta quod ligat cnæp, sigl, spennels, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 58. [Cf. O. H. Ger. spenula fibula: Icel. spennill a clasp.] v. spannan.

speofan (?); p. speaft To spit:—Speaft (speoft, Rush.; cf. ā-speaft, -speoft, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 6), Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 23. Speulton expuerunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Speofton, 27, 30. Speafton (speofuton, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 19. [Gespeofad biþ conspuetur, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32.]

speowan; p. de To spit:—Hī on his hlēor hyra spāt speowdon, Exon. Th. 69, 17; Cri. 1122. Gē mid horu speowdon on ðas andwlitan, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Hī āttre spiwodon, Exon. Th. 156, 34; Gū. 884. [Cf. Icel. spýja (strong).] Cf. spiwian, spīwan.

speowung, e; f. Spewing, vomiting:—Speowung evomatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 40. v. spīwing.

speowpa. v. spīweþa.

sper, es; n. A spear, lance, pike, javelin:—Sper lancea, falarica, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 11: 84, 17: falarica, ii. 86, 82: hasta, i. 287, 4: ii. 4, 3, 19. Getridwet sper hasta, i. 35, 40. His scaeft ætstōð æftoran him, swā ðæt ðæt sper him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55: Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Nægle odde sper cuspide, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 24. Ecg sceal on sweorde, ord sper, Exon. Th. 346, 14; Gn. Ex. 204. Mid sper lancea, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Hē nam him sper on hand accepit lanceam in manu, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 8. Ða speru sōðfæstnesse veritatis jacula, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 9: 38, 6; Swt. 77, 22. Spera sparorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 33. Mid sperum tōsticad confossum vulneribus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Spiorum (swiorum, Wrt.) contis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 57. Speoru contos, 104, 58. Speru, 14, 72: 20, 15: ansatas (cf. ansatas æigars, 3, 68), 5, 44: 88, 16. Speru, boltas catapulas, 18, 58: 85, 16. Hī lēton of folman feolhearde speru fleočan, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108.

¶ In the following the word refers to a shooting pain or stitch:—Ūt lytel sperf gif hēr inne siē, Lchdm. iii. 52, 18. [O. Sax. sper; n.: O. Frs. O. H. Ger. sper; m. hasta, lancea, sparus, catapulta: Icel. spjör; n. pl. (poetical).] v. ātor-, bār-, deaþ-, huntig-, pull-, scot-, wæl-, wig-spere. spero-brōga, an; m. Terror caused by the casting of spears or darts:—Ic spēte sperebrōgan . . . mē of hrife fleogaþ hyldeþilas, Exon. Th. 398, 27; Rū. 18, 4.

spero-healf, e; The male side or line (in speaking of inheritance. Cf. swert-, gēr-māge, Grmm. R. A. 470):—Mīn ylðra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperhealfe, næs on ða spīulhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 20. [Cf. spera-hand in Richthofen O. Frs. Dict.] Cf. wæpned-healf, -hand. spero-leās; adj. Without a point or head:—Speroleās scaeft contus, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42.

spero-mann. v. spyre-mann.

spero-nīþ, es; m. Spear-stripe, battle:—Him Drihten mihte æt ðam sperenīde spēde lænan, Cd. Th. 124, 7; Gen. 2059.

spero-wyrt, e; f. A plant name; the word translates innule(-a) campane(-a), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 17: Lchdm. i. 210, 7: nap silvatica, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 27.

sperriand, sper-lira, sperlice. v. spyriand, spear-lira, sperlice.

sperrian, spirran, spyrran; p. de To strike, spar:—Ðēr eac cwoðman hreāþenys . . . and ða on ūre ondwlitan sperdon and ūs pulledon (et uespertilionum uis ingens . . . in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur the translator has read feriebant?), Nar. 15, 6. Spyrrinde verberans, Germ. 399, 411. [Cf. Icel. sperrask to struggle: Ger. sich sperren to struggle, resist.] v. next word.

sperring, spirring, spyrring, e; f. Striking:—Clifra spyrringe ungularum arpagine (cf. sītunge arpagine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38), Hpt. Gl. 526, 67. Spyrrince arpagine, Anglia xiii. 37, 297.

sperste. v. spyrte.

spic, es; n. Bacon, lard, the fat flesh of swine:—Hi lares ðās hūs; ðanon ys gecweden lardum spic, forðan ðe hit on hūsūm hangaþ lange, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 42, 17. Spic lardum, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 25: larda, 286, 52: ii. 52, 1: tanea, i. 26, 47. Spices snæð ofella vel particula, 27, 19: ii. 65, 7: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 87. Man nime āne cuppan huniges and healf cuppan clānes gemyltes spices, and mænge on gemang ðæt hunig and ðæt spic tōgædere, Lchdm. iii. 76, 5. An scone spices a ham,

L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. Hē ælce gēre āgefē ðēm hīgum .iii. wēga[†] spices, Chart. Th. 471, 14: 473, 28. Specēs, 468, 24. Mid ealdan spice oþþe mid ferscere buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Gemelte eald spic, 52, 20. Nim clāne spic, iii. 40, 26. Ðonne hē spic behworfen hæfþ when he has attended to the bacon, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 23. Etan spicc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 111. ¶ *Spic* occurs in names of places where swine were fed, e.g. Holan-spice, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. pp. 115, 137, 184, but its meaning here is not evident. Kenble suggests that it may refer to the mast on which the swine were fed. [Per com spic (flea, 2nd MS.), Laym. 24437. Spyk or fet flesche *pōpa*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 1. O. L. Ger. spec[-suin]: O. H. Ger. spech lardum: Ger. speck: Icel. spik fat of seals, whales, etc., blubber: Dan. spek blubber, lard: Swed. späk lard.] v. offring-spic.

spica, an; *m. Spikenard*; any aromatic herb (?):—Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtatene cynna wyrutum; ðær wæron þrēo ða betstan—ele, & nardus, & spica (or is this merely the Latin word?), Blickl. Homl. 73, 21. Læcedōm . . . spican wiþ ūtsihtan, and dracontjan wiþ fūle horas, . . . and balzaman smiring wiþ eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 4.

spic-hūs, es; *n. A larder*:—Spichūs lardarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 16: lar (kitchen?) Lchdm. i. lxiii. 3. [O. H. Ger. spech-hūs lardarium.]

spicing, es; *m. A spike* (? Halliwell gives *spiking* a large nail, as a northern word):—Spicyngas gadrian oððe wyrcean, geswinc hit getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 24.

spic-māse, an; *f. A titmouse*:—Spicmāse (Wright prints swic-) *parula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 40. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 33, *blue spick* is given as the name of the blue titmouse in North Devon. Cf. Icel. spiki a tit.]

spider a spider (?):—Hēr com in gangan in spīder wiht, hæfde him his haman on handa, Lchdm. iii. 42, 11. The passage is the beginning of a charm.

spigettan; *p. te To spit*:—Gif hire fæder spigette (*spūisset*) on hire nebb, Num. 12, 14. Dā oŋgan se Catulus him spigettan on, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5.

spilæg:—Spilæg se ætterne *spilagi*us, Rtl. 125, 29.

spilo. v. spelc.

spilcan, spelcean; *p. te To bind with splints*:—Ðæt sceap ðæt sceonc-forad wæs ne spilcte gē ðæt quod fradium est, non alligastis, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 10. Gifscanan forade synod . . . hū mon spelcean scyle, Lchdm. ii. 6, 12. v. spelc.

spild, es; *m. Destruction, ruin*:—Spildes internicionis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 65. Spilde geblooden, Exon. Th. 405, 27; Rā. 24, 8. Ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, 247, 28; Jul. 85. Spilth *peccum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 75. Ðætte hiē ðone spild ðæs hryres him ondræden ut *praecipitem ruinam metuant*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 20. Ðæt mōd . . . ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlæd mens . . . sese in *praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit*, 58, 2; Swt. 441, 27. Ðurh ðeofles spild through the ruin caused by the devil, Elen. Kmbl. 2235; El. 1119. [Cf. O. H. Ger. spildi; *f. desperatio, effusio*.] v. for-spild.

spildan; *p. de To waste, destroy, make away with*:—Ðeaf ne cymes būta ðætte [hē] spilpeþ (*perdat*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10. Sede lufap sæuel his spilpeþ (*perdet*) hiā, 12, 25. Ðū wilnast, ðæt ðū ðīne feore spilpe, Andr. Kmbl. 568; An. 284. [O. H. Ger. spildan *effundere, expendere*.] v. for-spildan, and spillan.

spilde. v. an-spilde.

spild-sip, es; *m. A journey undertaken with the object of causing destruction*, Cd. Th. 187, 18; Exod. 153.

spilian; *p. ode To play, sport, wanton*:—Hī lufap īdele blisse . . . and ealne dæg fleardiap, spelliap and spiliap, and nænige note dreogaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. Eowra leōða ðe spiliap and plegaþ and rædes ne hēdaþ, Wulfst. 45, 24. [Uortigerne mid his hirede hæhlice spilode, Laym. 13816. In blisse spilen, Gen. and Ex. 2532. O. Sax. spilōn to play, dance: O. H. Ger. spilōn *ludere, ludificare, lascivire*.]

spillan; *p. de To destroy*:—Suā huc soccap sæuel his hāl gewyrca spillēþ hiā (*perdet illam*), Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 17, 33; Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Ðeóf ne cymeþ būta ðætte [hē] spilpeþ (*perdat*), 10, 10. Ne spildic f ne losade non *perdidi*, Lind. 18, 9. Eal ðæt God spilde *God destroyed* it all, Cd. Th. 154, 22; Gen. 2559. Sumne man to Lundene lædde, and ðær spilpe, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 9. Ðætte ne ic losige f ic ne spillo ut non *perdam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 39. Ðætte ðū spilla ut *dissipes*, Rtl. 55, 22. Ne þurfē wē ūs spillan we need not destroy one another, Byrht. Th. 132, 50; By. 34. Sōhton hine to spillanne *quaerebant eum perdere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 39. Swil[g]ra, gliw[e]ra [in margin spildendra (spiliendra?)]; but see onspildendra *parasitorum*, Anglia xiii. 28, 29] *parasitorum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 37. [Wæron six men spilpe of here ægon, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 14. 3if se hit willed ic hine uulle spillen, Laym. 880. Unleoden spilden al his þeoden, 28863. Speche þu maht spillen, ant ne speden nawiht, Jul. 24, 14. Late ye nouth mi bodi spille, Havel. 2422. To spille hem þat ben guilty, Piers P. 19, 298. Spillyn or de-stroyyū *confundo*, Prompt. Parv. 469. Icel. spilla to destroy, *spoil*.] v. for-, ge-spillan; spildan.

spilling, e; *f. Destruction, waste*:—Nān þing . . . būton folces geswinc and feōs spylling and heora feōnda forðbylding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 37. [Prompt. Parv. spyllinge or lesyng or schendyng *confusio, deperdicio*.] v. feoh-spilling.

spind fat:—Spind *arbina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 54. Hrysel vel gelend vel spind (swind, Wrt.) vel swines smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, i. 44, 20. [O. L. Ger. spind *arvina*: O. H. Ger. spint *adeps, arvina, pinguedo*.] v. hago-spind.

spindel. v. sprindel.

spinel, spinl, e; *f. A spindle*:—Spinil (spinel), *stilium* vel *fusa*, Txts. 98, 967; *nitiorum*, 81, 1377. *Spinefusus*, 65, 933. Spinil, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 30: *fusu*, 152, 12: *nitiorum*, 60, 12: *fusus*, i. 26, 15; 82, 10: *fussum*, 281, 74. Spinele *fusi*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 23. Spinele *fuso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 21. Spindle, 34, 29: Hpt. 494, 20. Spindle *fussum*, Kent. Gl. 1142. Hē sceal . . . spile habban, Anglia ix. 263, 10. [O. L. Ger. spinilla: O. H. Ger. spinalla, spinala *fusus*.] v. ear-, þrāwing-, wealc-spinel(-spinil).

spinel-healf, e; *f. The female side or line*:—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealf, næs on ða spinlhealf, Chart. Th. 491, 21. [Cf. O. Frs. spinel-sida. v. Richtofen, O. Frs. Dict.] Cf. wif-hand, and see spere-healf.

spinnan; *p. spann, pl. spunnon*; *pp. spunnen*.

I. to spin:—Neo ic spinne, *neut* ic spann, *neusti* vel *nesti* ðū spunne, *neustis* vel *nestis* gē spunnon, *neverunt* vel *nerunt* hī spunnon, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 147, 2-4. Ic spinne *neo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 13. Spinnap *neunt*, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28; Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Hig spinnap wulle *illae nent lanam*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 97, 9. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wif mid spinnap, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Spunnon *neverant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 10. Ða of his leafulm and of his flyse ðæs treowes spunnon and swā eac to godewebe wæfon and worhtan *foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 18.

II. of the action of the tide on the sand:—Sand sæcir span (*Grein would read spān*) the ebb hath knit the sand together (?), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291.

III. of convulsive movement (?), to writhe, twist:—Sum ungesceādwi man hine sylfne āhæng ðæt hē fōtum span (*for sparn*?) v. spornan) and his feorh forlēt a certain foolish man hung himself, so that he moved his feet convulsively (*could not rest them on the ground*?), and gave up the ghost, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 34. Heo hī sylfe on grine āhæng, ðæt heo fōtum span, 30, 23. [Goth. O. H. Ger. spinnan: Icel. spinna.] v. ā-, ge-spinnan; twi-spunnen.

spiowan, spiowian. v. spēowan, spiwian.

spīr a spīre [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, where *spire* is given as the name of the reed and of various spiked grasses. The word is also used of tapering trees, v. Baker's Northampton, Gl.]:—Hrēodes spīr, Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. [Prompt. Parv. spyre of corne or herbe *hastula*, spyryū as corne and other lyke *spico*. Imeind mid spire and grene segge, O. and N. 18. The word occurs in Chaucer and Piers Plowman. v. Skeat's note on the latter, 13, 180 (C text). Cf. Icel. spīra a *spār*: Dan. spīre a *spout*; spīr a *spār*: Swed. spīra a *spār*; a *sceptre*; a *pitil*.]

spīrcan. **I. to sparkle**:—Spīrcendre *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 42. Spīrcendum *scintillantibus*, 499, 43.

II. to fall in drops. v. spīrcing:—Hē hēt mycel ðæt ontendan on ymbhwyrfe ðæs mædenes and mid pīce hī besprencgan and mid spīrcendum ele (*with oil that bespattered her*), Homl. Skt. i. 9, 118. v. for-spīrcan; spīrcian.

spīrcing, e; *f. A sprinkling, dropping*:—Spīrcinge *aspergine*, Germ. 398, 225. v. previous word.

spīrian, spīrte. v. spīryan, spīrte.

spitel a kind of spade, a spud, a spittle ['*spittle* a spade, used for light digging, which is *spittling*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-*spittle*.'] Mid-York. Gl. 'Spittle a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.' Holderness Gl. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gl. B, 2, 12, and Halliwell's Dict. In A. R. 384, 18, where one MS. has *spade*, another has *spitelstaf*.] v. hand-, wād-spitel, and spittan.

-spitel. v. wrōht-spitel.

spittan; *p. te To dig with a spittle*:—In Agosto and Septembri and Octobri man mæg māwan, wād spittan, fela tilda hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Cf. 'Spittle to cut weeds with a spittle-staff,' E. D. S. Pub. Linc. Gl. 'Spittle ower to dig over a piece of ground with a spade,' Holderness Gl. 'Spitter a small tool with a long handle for cutting up weeds,' Halliwell's Dict. v. spitel.

spittan to spit. v. spytan.

spitu, e; *f. A spit*:—Spitu *veru*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 9; 82, 66: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 80, 10. Ueru spitu, *ueribus* spitum, 14; Zup. 89, 13. [O. H. Ger. spiz *veru*.]

spīwan; *p. spāw, pl. spīwon*.

I. to spew, vomit, spit up (a) with acc.:—Ðonne spīwap hiē ðæt horh, Lchdm. ii. 194, 16. Hē spāw blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Hē spāw his innod ūt þurh his mūð, Shrn. 66, 33. Ðonne man ða cild ewalde, ðonne spīwon hī ða meoloc, 33, 1. Hit eft spīwende, Blickl. Homl. 57, 7. (b) with dat.:—On ða ādle ðe mon wormse spīweþ (cf. worms spīwende, 208, 9), Lchdm. ii. 200, 22. Ic blōde spāu *vomebam sanguinem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 30. Holm heolfre

spāw, Cd. Th. 206, 9; Exod. 249. (c) without a case:—Stinge him gelōme on ða hracan, ðæt hē māge spīwan, Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Gelōme tō spīwanne, 174, 21: 286, 20. Ðā gebrād hē hine seōcne, and ongan hine breacan tō spīwenne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. II. *to spit*:—Geōt ðæt blōd on urnede wæter, spīw þriwa æfter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Ðonne is cynn, ðæt him spīwe ðæt wif on ðæt nebb, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 2. [Goth. *speiwan to spit*: O. Sax. *spīwan*: O. Frs. *spiga*, spia: O. H. Ger. *spīwan vomere*, *spiere*: Icel. *spýja*.] v. ā-spīwan.

spīw-drenc, -drinc (spīwe-), es; *m. An emetic*:—Spīwedrenc, Lchdm. ii. 136, 25: 270, 19: 272, 4, 6. Se ðe hæfþ þearfe spīwdrincas, 60, 26. Tō spīwedrenc, 268, 21. Wyrce spīwedrenc, 270, 27: 302, 17. Se man þurh spīwedrenc āspīwþ ðone wætan, 60, 22: 336, 1. Spīwedrencas, 170, 6. *spīwe*, es; *m. A vomiting, vomit*:—Spīwe deah ðam monnum ðe for fylle gihsa slīhþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 23.

spīwe-drenc, spīwel. v. spīw-drenc, spīwol.

spīwere, es; *m. One who vomits*:—Spīwere *vomex* vel *vomens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 6.

spīweþa, an; *m. I. vomiting*:—Gif hió (*diseases*) cūmen of oferfyllō, mid spīweþan hý mon sceal lytlīan, Lchdm. ii. 178, 11. Wīd miclan spīweþan, and hē ne māge nānne mete gehabban, 190, 8. Wīd spīweþan, 190, 1. Ðurh spīweþan, i. 274, 21. Spīweþan dōn to vomit, iii. 214, 23. Hī beóp oferfyllde oþ spīweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. Drincan oð speowdan, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. II. *vomit, what is vomited*:—Lēt spīwan . . . gesceāwa hwæder ðe spīwða sý swā micel swā hē ær gedranc, Lchdm. ii. 286, 22. Gif hund ðone spīweðan frete *sī canis vomitum illum devoraverit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 47; Th. ii. 218, 5. Hund eft hwyrfde tō his spīweðan, Shrn. 37, 16.

spīwian; *p. ode To spit up, vomit* (with dat.):—Him bānlocan blōde spīowedan *their carcasses spouted forth blood*, Exon. Th. 271, 3; Jul. 476. v. spīwan, spēowan.

spīwing, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting*:—Spīwingc *evomitio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 17. Spīwing, ii. 32, 57. v. blōd-spīwing; spēowung.

spīwol; *adj. Emetic, causing vomiting*:—Drince hē spīwles drencas, Lchdm. ii. 264, 24. Drince se man spīwolne drenc, 216, 11. Speowolne drenc, 216, 10. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum oþþe spīwulum oþþe migolm, 82, 17. v. līg-, un-spīwol.

spjungean. v. sponge.

splott, es; *m. I. a plot of land*:—Mann ðe āhte gewæld ealles ðæs sploottes æt Celian dūne, ðār ðæt scraf wæs tōmidde, ðe ða seofon hālgan lāgon inne slāpan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 415. On clēan splott sūde-wardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. II. *a spot*:—Is se finta fægre gedæled sum brūn sum basu sum blācum sploottum searolice beseted *cauda porrigitur fulvo distenta metallo, in cuius maculis purpura mista rubet*, Exon. Th. 218, 18; Ph. 206. [Cf. Hyre treowenan gesplottode cuppan, Chart. Th. 537, 33. Wicklif uses *sploiti*=spotted in Gen. 30, 35; and Halliwell gives *splootch* as an East-country word for a splash of dirt.] v. æcer-, friþ-, land-, mēd-sploitt.

sploittian to spot, blot. v. preceding word.

spōn, es; *m. e; f. (? v. sasp-spōn) A chip, shaving*:—Spōn *astula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 63: *gingeria*, 109, 71. *Fomes* spoon; idem *astula*, 39, 70. Geswæled spoon vel tynder *fomes*, i. 39, 21. Monige of ðam treowe ðæs hālgan Cristes mæles spōnas and sceafpan nīmaþ *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44. Genim ðone wyrtruman . . . þwīt nigon spōnas, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [O. Frs. *spōn*: O. H. Ger. *spān hastula, carpenta*: Icel. *spānn, spōnn a chip, splinter*.]

spōnan teats, sponere. v. spanu, spanere.

spong, e; *f. A spongy excrescence (?)*:—Gif on eāgan weaxen reāde sponge drýpe on hāt culfran blōd . . . oþ ðæt ða sponge āweg synd, Lchdm. ii. 308, 17: 300, 5. v. next word.

sponge, an; *f. A sponge*:—Ān heora genam ēne spongean, Mt. Kmb. 27, 48. Genim spjungean, gedō on scearp æced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 18. [O. Sax. *spunsia*: O. H. Ger. *spunga*.] v. spynge.

spōnn, spoon. v. spann, spōn.

spor, es; *n. I. a trace, track, spoor*:—Ne biþ ðær ēpe ðīn spor on tō findanne *vestigia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Stānde ðæt spor for ðone forēad, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Wē noldon tō ðam spore onlūtan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 18: Exon. Th. 497, 8; Rā. 85, 26. Hwæt mæg biōn dyslicre ðonne hwā lufige hwelcre wuhete spor on ðam dūste and ne lufige ðæt ðætte ðæt spor worhte *quid esse dementius potest, quam vestigia in pulvere impressa diligere, sed ipsum, a quo impressa sunt, non amare*? Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 1-2. Gif man spor gespinge of scýre on ðāre, fōn ða menn tō ðe ðær nýcst syndon, and drīfan ðæt spor oð hit man ðam gerēfan gecýðe; fō hē syþþan tō and ādrīfe ðæt spor ūt of his scýre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20-23. Hē ūs spor tæce, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Gif ðū gesyxt wulfes spor, Lchdm. i. 360, 19. II. *a trace, vestige, mark left by anything* (of the marks made by weapons; cf. Icel. *sverða, eggja spor, dōlg-spor a wound*):—Lētaþ hý lāþra lēuna hlēotan þurh wæpnes spor (*by a wound*), Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623; Andr. Kmb. 2362; An. 1182. Bealubenne, līcwunde spor, Cd. Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. III. *tracing, tracking*:—Ðū

teohhast ðæt ðū spyrige æfter mē, and swīþor swīncst on ðam spore ðonne hī dōn, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Ðæt ælc man wære oðtrum gelāstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrāde, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 11. Befæste mon ðæt spor landes mannum, L. O. D. i. 1; Th. i. 352, 5. [O. H. Ger. *spor vestigium, indago*; Icel. *spor*.] v. fōt-, hōh-spor.

spora, spura, an; *m. A spur*:—*Spora calcar*, Txts. 47, 361: 110, 1164. Spura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 3, 63: i. 84, 3: 288, 22: Hpt. Gl. 505, 70: Ælfic. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 10. *Calcaria spuran dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 44. *Spurum calcaribus*, 17, 62. Hē heow ðæt hors mid ðam spuran (cf. Icel. *hōggva hest sporum*), Ælfic. Th. Grn. 18, 22. ii. spuran on .iii. pundan, Chart. Th. 503, 8. [O. H. Ger. *sporo*: Icel. *spori*.] v. hūn-, tāh-spora, -spura; hand-spor(a)?; sporu.

sporetan (?); *p. te To kick*:—Sporetteþ (*spornetteþ*?) *recalcitravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 193, 7. *next word*.

sporetung (?), e; *f. Kicking*:—Sportengæ *calcaneum*, Ps. Spl. T. 55, 6. v. *previous word*.

spor-leþer, es; *n. A spur-leather*:—Spurleþera *calcaria* (amongst things made by the shoemaker), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. [O. H. Ger. *spor-leder calcarium*.]

spornan, spurnan; *p. spearn, pl. spurnon; pp. spornen*. I. *to strike with the foot, spurn*:—Ðe læs ðū on stān fōte spurne *ne offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Ps. Th. 90, 12. On spurnan *inpingere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 72. On spornendum *fēt in offenso pede*, Scint. 187, 8. (See (?) *passages under spinnan*, III.) II. *to spurn, reject*:—Æfter ðæs mædenes spræce, ðe hine spearn mid wordum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 64. [Makede he þe spurnen (*stumble*) ine wreðde, A. R. 188, 2. O. Sax. *spurnan to strike with the feet, tread*: O. H. Ger. *spurnan* (*also wk.*): Icel. *sperna*.] v. æt-, ge-, oþ-spornan, -spurnan.

spornere, es; *m. One who treads or strikes with the feet, a fuller*:—Spornere, spurnere *fullo*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 2.

spornettan; *p. te To strike with the feet, kick*:—Ne spornette ðū *non calcitres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 61: 80, 10.

sporning, e; *f. A stumbling, stumbling-block*:—Þurh sporningce *per offendiculum*, Scint. 134, 5. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *spurnida offensio, scandalum*.] Cf. spyrning.

spor-plætt, es; *m. A kick* (?):—Spātlu spurplættas (*éarplættas*?) bendas ðū prowodest *tu sputa, colaphos, vincula passus*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. v. plætt, and *next word*.

sporu (?), an; *f. A heel*:—Spuran mīne *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 5. v. hēl-spure.

spor-wrecc (?), es; *m. What is tracked after being driven off* (?):—Ðā forstæl hē ða unlædan oxan æt Funtial, and drāf tō cytlid, and hine mon ðæræat āparade, and his speremon āhredde ða sporwreclas *the man who tracked him rescued the cattle that had been driven off* (?), Chart. Th. 172, 26.

spōwan; *p. spēow To succeed*. I. *used personally with instrumental of that in which the person succeeds, to be successful*:—Hū mæg hē ænige gewinne wīd mē spōwan *how can he succeed in any struggle with me*? Nar. 16, 20. Ne mōt ic ænige rihte spōwan, Elen. Kmb. 1830; Fl. 917: Andr. Kmb. 3087; An. 1546: Cd. Th. 127, 23; Gen. 1115: Exon. 35, 27; Cui. 564. Spōwende spēd, 117, 16; Gū. 225: 139, 14; Gū. 593: Cd. Th. 246, 14; Dan. 479. II. *used impersonally, it succeeds with a person* (dat.) (1) *absolute*:—Him spēwþ ðe bet, Btwk. 222, 9. Ðā hié ongeāton, ðæt him ne spēow, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 8. Him wīht ne spēow, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274: Beo. Th. 5701; B. 2854. Gesæh Pilatus ðæt him nāuwīht spēou (spēua; Lind.) *videns Pilatus quia nihil proficeret*, Mt. Kmb. Rush, 27, 24. Him spēow hwōnlīce, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 94. Hū swýþe him spēowe *quantum profecerit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 27. (2) *with gen. of that in which a person succeeds*:—Ðā ðā him ðæs (*the attempt to raise the dead*) ne spēow, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 11. Ðē spēow ðæs ðū wīd freōnd oððe feōnd fremman ongunne, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2810. (3) *the object of success governed by a preposition*:—Ða ðe on cordlicum weorcum hwōnlīce spēowþ, Homl. Th. i. 526, 16. Hū him spēow ægðer ge mid wige ge mid wīsdōme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Hū him æt æte spēow, Beo. Th. 6045; B. 3026. [O. H. Ger. *spuon, spuon (wk.)*.] v. ge-, mis-spōwan.

spōwendlice; *adv. Thrivingly, prosperously, abundantly*:—Mē ofer cume hēlu æfter ðīne spræce spōwendlice *ueniat super me salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 41, 58: 147, 4.

spōwness. v. forþ-spōwness.

spracen, es; *n. 'The berry-bearing alder; rhamnus frangula. Germ. Spreckenholz: Dan. spregner: Swed. dial. sprakved'*, Lchdm. ii. 406. The word glosses *apeletum* in Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 83: ii. 8, 43; for *alnetum* (Cockayne):—Genim spracen berindred, Lchdm. ii. 58, 8: 66, 3.

spræc a shoot:—Spræc *sarmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 48. [Icel. *sprek a stick*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *sprachila siliqua. Graff also cites spraih sarmenia*, vi. 391.] v. spæc; spræte (?).

spræc, spæc, spræc, e; *f. Speech*. I. in the following glosses:—Spræce *disputationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 49. Godcundra spræca *divinorum eloquiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 37. Spræce *faminem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 28: 95, 38. Spræce *fatu*, 38, 6. Spæce *wise scema locutionis*, i. 55, 22.

Spræc loquela, 88, 7. *Spræc omelias*, 288, 53: ii. 64, 16. *Spæc oraculum*, *spæca oraculorum*, 62, 59, 60: Hpt. Gl. 503, 10. *Spæcum oraculis*, 518, 33. *Spræce procacitate*, 596, 2. *Spræc sermo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 45. Gesmeað *spræc sermo commentitius*, i. 55, 25. II. *speech, talking*:—Ne sý ðær nân oðter spræcne in, búton ðæt hig biddan God . . . L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 29. Ðæt hi sîn gehýrede on hyra menigfealdan spræce (*spræce*, MS. A.: *spræc*, Lind. Rush.) in *multi loquio suo*, Mt. Kmbi. 6, 7.

III. *speech, the faculty of speaking*:—Gif *spræc* áwyrð weorð, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Be ðam ðe him his spræc ofnimp ðe eo cui sermo deficit, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. Gif hwas seó spræc oþfýlþ, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Strong on *spræce*, Exon. Th. 410, 9; Rā. 28, 13.

IV. *skilful speech, speaking with art, eloquence*:—*Spræc eloquentia*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 57. Sumum men hē forgiþ wiðmōd and spræce, Homl. Th. i. 322, 25. V. *what is said, a speech, saying, collection of words*:—Heard is ðeós spræc *durus est hic sermo*, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. *Spæc*, Kent. Gl. 503. Ic áhsige eow áure spræce, gif ge mē ða spræce scegeaþ *interrogabo vos ego unum sermonem*, quem si dixeritis mihi, Mt. Kmbi. 21, 24. God geopenude Abrahame, hwæt hē mid ðære spræce mænde, Gen. 18, 20. For ðære spræce ðe ic tō eow spræc, Jn. Skt. 15, 3. 'Ðin sunu leofaþ.' Ðā gelyfde hē ðære spræce, 4. 50: Lk. Skt. i. 29. Hē ásende hi, dú cweðende: 'Farað . . .'

Hī ferdon æfter ðæs cýninges spræce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 22: Cd. Th. 144, 3; Gen. 2384. Iudas him andwyrde and cweað . . . Æfter ðýssere spræce, Homl. Skt. ii. 86, 317. Engla sum Abraham cýgde, hē stille gebað áres spræce, Cd. Th. 176, 11; Gen. 2910. Wiste spræca fela, wōra worda, 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ðā se Hælend geendode ðas spræca, Mt. Kmbi. 19, 1; 26, 1. *Spæce*, Kent. Gl. 873. VI. *speech, language, talk, discourse, words*:—Preo þing syndon ðe gebringaþ ðone gesæligan tō heofenan rice; ðæt is, hālig geþanc and gōð spræc (cf. *idele word*, g) and fullfremed worc, Wulfst. 299, 12. Mē ðin spræc cwycaðe *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50; 140. Ne gelyfe wē nā for ðinre spræce (*spræc*, Lind.: *spræce*, Rush.), *propter tuam loquelam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Þeawlicre spræce *tropologium*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 44. Ðū him hel sōðan spræce *conceal the truth from him*, Cd. Th. 110, 12; Gen. 1837. Ic on disse byrig (*Sodom*) gehýfe yfele spræce werod habban, 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Hī habbaþ on mūðe milde spræce, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Ídele spræce, Hy. 7, 108. VI a. of written words:—For ðære gelfenisse his gelōgōdan spræce *from the likeness to his style*, Ælfsc. T. Gm. 8, 43. VII. *a speech, language*:—Ðeóða ungelica ægþer ge on spræce ge on ðeawum . . . heora spræc is tōðæled on twā and hundseofontig, and ælc ðara spræca is tōðæled on manega ðeóða, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 28-34. Hē reorde gesette eorðbiendum ungelice, ðæt hié ðære spræce spēd ne áhton, Cd. Th. 101, 22; Gen. 1866. On Engliscere spræce, Ælfsc. T. Gm. i. 26. Hē sealde heora ælcum synderlice spræce, ðæt heora ælcum wæs uncið, hwæt oðter sæde, 4, 11. Ealle men spræcon áne spræce, Gen. 11, 1. Ða apostolas cūðan ealle ða spræca ðe syndon swā wíðe swā middaneard is, Wulfst. 294, 8; 296, 1. Mid spræcum hīa sprecaþ nūm *linguis loquentur nous*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17.

VIII. *speech, e.g. to have speech of or with a person, conversation, consultation, conference, discussion*:—Nis ðæt lytlu spræc tō gehēanne (*of the day of judgment*), Exon. Th. 445, 17; Dóm. 8. Folc biþ gebonnen tō spræce, 451, 10; Dóm. 101. Se dēma æfter langsumre spræce lēð ða mōðor tō ðam suna. . . 'Bæde ðū forð ðinre mōðor spræce, ðæt ðū hī gebigdest fram mē,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 341-357. Hē hēt Agustīnā tō his spræce *cuman jussit Augustinum ad suum advenire colloquium*, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 39; Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 48, 21; 11; Gdwin. 54, 4; Cd. Th. 33, 6; Gen. 516. Æt spræce ðære ða *that consultation*, 122, 29; Gen. 2034: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Æfter heora spræce, Jud. 3, 19. Gisomnadun ða biscopas tō spræce *colligerunt pontifices concilium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 47. Spræce and geþeafte habban *to treat, consult*; agere, Bd. i. 27; S. 492, 16. Cwæþ ðæt hē wolde mid his frēondum spræce and geþæht habban *cum amicis suis sese de hoc collaturum esse dicebat*, 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Hæfdon betwih him spræce and geþeafte *habito inter se consilio*, 3, 29; S. 561, 6. Ðā hī hæfdon lange spræce and gefit *longa disputatione habita*, 2, 2; S. 502, 13. Gif hwylc mæssepreost untruiman men spræce forwyrne (*colloquium denegaverit*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 27.

VIII a. a question, case that requires explanation:—Ungelic ðære spræce ðe wē æfter spyriaþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 25. Ðæt folc ðe hæzde ænige spræce eode fī tō ðam getelðe *omnis populus, qui habebat aliquam questionem, egrediebatur ad tabernaculum*, Ex. 33, 7. Ðū spenst mē on ða mæstan spræce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne . . . and uneaþe ænig com tō ende ðære spræce; forðam hit is þeaw ðære spræce and ðære áscunge, ðætte simle donne ðær ān tweo of aðon biþ, ðonne biþ ðær unrim ástýred . . . Swā is disse spræce ðe ðū mē æfter ácsast *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas, qui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit; talis namque materia est, ut una dubitatione succissa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14-26. IX. *a sentence, decision, agreement, terms*:—Ðā com Putrael tō Bora and bed his forespæce tō Ælfrice. Ðā sette Bora ðas spēce wið Ælfrice; ðæt wes, ðæt Putrael sealde Ælfrice viii. oxan, and gef Bora sixtig penga for ðære forespæce, and dide hine sylne sacclēs wið Ælfrice, Chart. Th. 628, 17. X.

a case, cause, suit, claim, (a) in a general sense:—Wið ðan ðe heó his spræce underfenge in consideration of her receiving his suit (Godwine asked for the lady in marriage), Chart. Th. 312, 14. Ðeáh hié ryhte spræce hæbban hiera yfel on him tō tællanne *mala recte redarguunt*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 2. Ðū dēmt mīne spræce *fecisti causam meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 4. (b) as a legal term:—Ðæt ðis æfre gesett spræc wære *that this for ever should be a settled suit*, Chart. Th. 203, 4: 172, 2. Ongan ðā tō spæcenne on ðat land . . . oð ðæt seó spræc weard ðam cýnge cūð, 302, 15. Be dōme and spræce. . . Gehwile spræc hæbbe ándanagan hwanne heó gelæst sý, L. Ed. proem.; Th. i. 158, 3-7; 11; Th. i. 164, 22. Ægehwilcre spræce ðe mære sý ðonne . . . iii. mancussas, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 9. Gif man mæssepreost tihltige ánfæaldre spræce . . . æt þrimfealdre spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11-13, 15-17. Fultum æt swā micclere spræce, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. Gif ús feoh árise æt úrum gemænnum spræce, v. 3; Th. i. 232, 5. Æt cýnges spræce, lecege man .vi. healfmarc wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25. Clāne ælcere spræce, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12. Swā fela manna . . . tō gewinnesse gehwylcre spræce, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 11. Ælcne witefæstne man ðe ic on spræce áhte (*gained at law, as the result of a suit*), Chart. Th. 557, 22. Hē dráf his spræce *he prosecuted his suit*, 376, 11. Ic spræce drife mid fullan folcrihte, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Habban ða geréfcýpas begen ða fullan spræce gemæne, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 25. Man ne mōt spræca drifan biunnan Godes cyrican, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 29. XI. *talk about a person or thing, report, fame*:—Ðæs ðe mæ seó spræc be him fērde, Lk. Skt. 5, 15. Ðā fērde ðeós spræc be him, 7, 17. Hē ongan bodian and wiðmærsian ða spræce, Mk. Skt. i. 45. XII. *in the Northern Gospels spræc translates words denoting places where there is speaking*:—In spræce (*spræc*, Lind.) in *synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. On spræce (*spræc*, Lind.) in *foro*, 12, 38: Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 46: Lind. 7, 32. [O. Sax. sprāka: O. Frs. sprēke: O. H. Ger. sprāhha lingua, loquela, sermo, sermocinatio, colloquium, eloquium, ratio, iudicium, consilium, senatus.] v. æfen-, æfter-, ærend-, burh-, bysmor-, dol-, eald-, edwit-, ellen-, for-, fore-, frēcnen-, frum-, gedwol-, gegaf-, gilp-, hete-, Læden-, morgen-, of-, ofer-, on-, sceawend-, scrift-, sōð-, stunt-, teosu-, tō-, twi-, untid-, wider-, world-, ymbe-spræc (-spæc); -spræce, -sprec.

spræc-ærn, -ern, es; n. A place for speaking, court-house:—In spræcern in praetorium, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 28; 19, 9. Cf. spræc-hūs.

spræc-cynn, es; n. A mode of speaking:—Bōc be getestnum and gemetum spræccynna *libellum de figuris modisque locutionum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 42. -spræce. [O. L. Ger. bi-sprāki: O. H. Ger. ga-sprāhhi.] v. ge-, god-spræce. -spræce, -spæce; adj. [O. Sax. -sprāki: O. H. Ger. -sprāhhi.] v. ān-, fela-, ge-, gegaf-, ídel-, ofer-, stunt-, twi-, yfel-, ymb-spræce. spræcelic. v. ge-spræcelic. spræcful; adj. Talkative, loquacious:—Wer spræcful vir linguosus, Ps. Lamb. 139, 12.

spræc-hūs, es; n. A house for speaking:—Spræchūs auditorium, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 11. Úpwitena spræchūs curia vel senatus, 13. [O. L. Ger. sprāch-hūs curia: O. H. Ger. sprāh-hūs curia, consistorium, praetorium.] Cf. spræc-ærn.

spræcleás; adj. Speechless, without the power of speech:—Spræcleáse t dume *elingua*, Germ. 398, 72. [O. H. Ger. sprāhhalōs elinguis.]

-spræcness. v. twi-spræcness.

spræðan; p. de To spread, expand. [O. L. Ger. te-spreidan dispergere: O. H. Ger. spreiten pandere, expandere, diffundere.] v. ge-, ofer-, tō-spræðan, ā-spræðan; spræðung.

spræðung, e; f. Spreading, diffusion, propagation:—Spræðung meniscas cynnes *propagatio humani generis*, Rtl. 109, 4.

sprengan. v. sprengan.

sprēte (?), sprāt (?), es; n. A sprout, shoot:—Sprætu (*spræcu?* v. spræc) *labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 16. [Cf. (?) spreat, sprat, sprett the jointed-leaved rush, Jamieson's Dict. Sprat-barley barley with very long beards; sprats small wood, Halliwell's Dict.]

sprane (?), es; spranca, an; m. A shoot, twig, sprig:—Spranca (*sprauta*, Wrt.) *circulus viri gulturn*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 44. Styb vel spranca (*sprauta*, Wrt.) *stirps*, 33, 57. Treowes sprancan plante, 39, 14. Deað-bære sprancan *letiferas labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 17. Spranca *sarmentorum*, 468, 22.

sprauta. v. preceding word.

spreawlian; p. ode To sprawl, move convulsively:—Spreawlige *palpiti*, Germ. 392, 10. [Sprawlyñ *palpiti*; sprawlynge *palpitacio*, Prompt. Parv. 470 (and see note). Leyen and sprawleden in the blod, Havel. 475. Sprawled with her wings twey, Gow. ii. 5, 11.]

-sprec, spræc. v. ge-, god-sprec, spræc.

spreca, speca, an; m. A speaker, one who speaks in council (cf. spræc, VIII), a councillor:—Forlit folces weard heht him fiteigan sprecaþ sīne, Cd. Th. 161, 18; Gen. 2667. [O. Frs. for-spreka: O. H. Ger. spreho.] v. edwit-, for-, fore-, ge-, mid-, on-spreca (-speca).

sprecan, specan; p. sprac, spæc; pl. spræcon, spæcon; pp. sprecen, specen To speak. I. to exercise the faculty of speech:—Se dumba spræc,

Mt. Kmb. 9, 33. Dumbes spræcon, Mk. Skt. 7, 37. Ðū byst suwende, and ðū sprecaþ ne miht, Lk. Skt. 1, 20. Ænne lichrowere . . . unsprecende fornean. . . Basilus gelædde hine forð wel spreacande, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 489. Wæs eall weoruld spreacende on Æn gereord, Wulfst. 211, 19. Gesæode dumbes speccende (spreccende, MS. A.), Mt. Kmb. 15, 31. II. to use words in conversation, discourse, etc. — Ic ne sprece to ðæm, ac ic sprece to ðe, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 12. Ic secge ðis sārspell and ymb sīþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 7; Hy. 4, 96. Hwæper ic be mē sylfum spece. Se ðe be him sylfum sprycþ, Jn. Skt. 7, 17, 18. Nū ðū sprycst openlice, Bt. 29. Eorl oðerne tæleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmb. 8; Leās. 5. Ðā spræc se ofermōða cynung, Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. Hiō spræc him picce to, 43, 1; Gen. 684. Drihten wið Abrahame spræc, 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Hig spræcon (spræcon, MS. A.) him betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 14. Ðæt ðū ne belge wið mē, gif ic spræce. . . Nū ic æne begaun to spreccan to mīnum drihtne, ic wylle spræce. . . Gū ðū spræc openlice, 18, 29. Ic eom æsend wið ðe spræcan, Lk. Skt. 1, 19. Ðonne hē spreccan ongan, Cd. Th. 269, 25; Sat. 78. III. with acc. (a) where the object of the verb is word or a similar form: — Ic ðæs word spræce, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82. Ðū ða word spricest, 12, 2; Cri. 179. Se ðe God sende sprycþ Godes word, Jn. Skt. 3, 34. Ðū worn fela ymb Breacan spræce, Beo. Th. 1067; B. 531. Him ellenrōf andswarode, word æfter spræc, 688; B. 341. Ðæt gē on eārum spræcon, Lk. Skt. 12, 3. Hiō fela spræcon sorhwarda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 7; Gen. 788. Spræcon, Ps. Th. 57, 3. Gilde ælc ðe hit (the exculpation on oath) ær sprece. cxx. scift., L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 6. Wærna ðæt ðū nān þing elles ne sprece, būtan ðæt ic ðe bebeode, Num. 22, 35. Ðis synd ða word ðe ðū scealt spræcan to folce, Ex. 19, 6. Ongan hospword spræcan, Andr. Kmb. 2632; An. 1317. Ðæt ærende was spreccen, 3242; An. 1623; Beo. Th. 1290; B. 643. (b) where the object of the verb is a word denoting the matter expressed in the words spoken: — Ic ræd sprece I give counsel in my words, Cd. Th. 115, 2; Gen. 1913. Ðū bysмор spycst blasphemias, Jn. Skt. 10, 36. Tunga his sprech bōm, Ps. Spl. 36, 32. Se ðe sōd spriceþ, Exon. Th. 3, 9; Cri. 33. Hē deōt spriceþ, 290, 25; Wand. 70. Heo niē wom spreceþ, 402, 22; Rā. 21, 23. Ða ðe sprecaþ sybbe, Ps. Spl. 27, 4. Hiē sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2473. Fela hē mē lādes spræc, 39, 9; Gen. 622. Ðam ðe sār sprece sārwe mīnre, Ps. Th. 108, 20. (c) where the object is that which is spoken about, to mention: — On swelcum cræftum swelce wē ær spræcon, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 12. Of ðæm beorgum ðe wē ær spræcon (sædon, MS. L.), Ors. i. 1; Bos. 17, 44. Wē gehýrdon hī spræcan Godes mæra mid ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 19. III a. with a clause, to say: — Hiē spræcon, ðæt hit betere wære, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 8. Ðā gehýrde hē sumne ðara brōþra spræcan, ðæt hē wolde fēran, Bt. 3, 2; S. 525, 5. III b. with the words that are spoken: — Hi sære spræc: 'Hwā gesyhb ūsíc?' dixerunt, Quis uidebit eos? Ps. Th. 63, 4. IV. with a gen.: — Mīne fýnd spræcon mē yfeles, Ps. Th. 40, 8. V. with inst., to speak in a language, with words: — Ic sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 399, 13; Rā. 9, 1. Beowulf beotwordum spræc, Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510; Exon. Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. Hē spræc him wordum to, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hē wordum wið his Waldend spræc, Cd. Th. 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Hē to Noe spræc hālgan reorde, 89, 19; Gen. 1483. Hī spræcon ūrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 18. Tō Geātum spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2347; B. 1171. VI. with prep.: — Hē mid heardre ðreā hī on spræc and hī gebētte aspera illos invectione corripbat, Bt. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Wē sind an spreccende dicturi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 66. On spreccende inspirans, 33, 40. On spreccende (swætende, Wrt.), 47, 31. Ongeān spreccendes obloquentis, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. ¶ In technical terms, v. spræc, X, spræcan æfter, on, ymb to sue for, make a claim against, lay claim to: — Ðæt orf ðæt ic on spece the cattle that I lay claim to, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 15. Ágnung biþ nēr ðam ðe hæfþ ðonne ðam ðe æfter sprechþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21. Ða fif hīða ðe Æðelm Higa ymb spycþ. . . Ongon Hīga him specan on mid ððran onspeccendan and wolde him oððfitan ðæt lond the five hides about which Æthelm Higa has a suit. . . Higa along with other claimants began to make a claim against him (Helmstan), and wanted to get the land from him by litigation, Chart. Th. 169, 17–24. Ðā spræc ic on ða mǣgas then I made a claim against the kinsmen, 167, 18. Hē spæc on his āgene mōðor æfter sumon ðæle landes, 337, 4. Ðā gemæta hē ða swutelunga and ðærmid on ðæt land spæc, ongan ðā to speccene on ðæt land, 302, 12. Hine man tō rihte gelæde ðam ðe him on spræcon (those that bring charges against him), L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 1. Ðone að ðe se ge-lýfan mihte ðe on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. Ðæt nān man on his yrfeuman ne spece that no man bring an action against his heir, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Ðone að syllan, ðæt hē mid folcrichte on ðæt land sprece, L. O. D. i; Th. i. 352, 13. [O. Frs. spreka: O. Sax. sprekan: O. H. Ger. sprehan.] v. ā-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, mis-, ofer-sprecan; un-spreccende, for-, fore-sprecan.

spreccan. v. on-spreccan.

spreccel a spot (?). v. haran-speccel. [Cf. Speckled speckled, Halliwell's Dict.: speckly, speckled, Jamieson's Dict. O. H. Ger. sprehlilohit maculosus: Icel. spreklöttir speckled.]

spreccend, spreccende. v. on-spreccend, un-spreccende.

spreccol, specol; adj. Talkative, loquacious: — Wer speccol vir linguosus, Ps. Spl. 139, 12. v. fela-, ofer-, swid-spreccol.

spreccolness, e; f. Talkativeness, loquacity: — Genihtsumian on ge-beorscypum speccolnyss gewunap abundare in conuiuiis loquacitas solet, Scint. 170, 15. v. ofer-spreccolness.

sprengan; p. de To cause to spring.

I. to scatter: — Ðū gaderast ðær ðū ne sprengdest (sparsisti), Mt. Kmb. 25, 24. His eāgan wæron spearcen sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. II. to sprinkle, (a)

an object with something: — Ðū spren[g]st Aaron and his reaf, Ex. 29, 21. Hē nam ðæt blōd and sprengde ðæt folc, 28, 8. (b) something on to an object: — Sprænge se mæssepreost hālgwater ofer hig ealle, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 23. Genim ðas ylcan wyrte gesodeue, sprengc into ðam hūse, Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Nime se sacerd his blōd and dyppe his finger ðæron and sprengc on ðæt ryft, Lev. 4, 17, 6. (c) government uncertain: — Ðā ðā hē sprencde dum rorat, Germ. 402, 43. III.

to burst, crack (cf. to spring a leak, sprung, applied to a bat): — Hē sceaf mid ðam scylde, ðæt se sceaf tōbærst, and ðæt spere sprengde (shivered the spear-head), ðæt hit sprang ongeān, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 137. IV. as a medical term, to apply a clyster. v. spring, IV

(3): — Ðæt mon on morgen on sprengc, Lchdm. ii. 48, 24. [Sprenged on mid hali water, A. R. 16, 9. O. H. Ger. sprengen quassare, rorare: Ger. sprengen to burst, scatter, sprinkle: Icel. sprengrja to burst: Dan. sprænge: Swed. spränga.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-sprengan.

spreot, es; m. A pole, sprit (in bow-sprit): — Spreot contus, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 61. Añes mannes lēnge ðe healt ānne spreot on his hand and strech hine swā feor swā hē mæg ārcæcan into ðere sē statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant spreot, et tendentis ante se quantum potest, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Spreotās trudes vel amites, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 43: trudes (in a list of things connected with ships), 48, 13: 57, 16: 64, 7: ansatās, ii. 3, 68: contus, 14, 72. Spreotum, spreutum contus, Txs. 48, 211. [Prompt. Parv. sprete contus: Du. spriet sprit: Dan. spræd: Swed. spröt.] v. efor-spreot.

spreotan. v. sprutan.

sprinca glosses circopythicos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 29.

sprincan. v. springan.

sprincel, es; m. A wicker-basket: — Sprinclum fiscillis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 58: 35, 43. [Cf. Dan. sprinkel, sprinkel-værk trellis, lattice.] Cf. tænel, windel.

sprinting, sprind. v. springung, springd.

sprindel a tenter-hook: — Sprindel (-i) tenticum, Txs. 101, 2003. Spindel, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 18. v. next word.

-sprindlian. v. ā-sprindliad.

spring, spryng, es; m. (but eā-spring; n.)

I. a source of water: — Spring casta (castalia?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 31. Æt ðæs wæteres spryngc, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 389, 7. [Prompt. Parv. spryngc scaturigo, scatebra: O. L. Ger. gi-spring fons: O. Sax. aho-spring: O. H. Ger. ur-spring fons.] v. ā-, eā-, ge-, will-spring.

II. a springing, rising, spring in day-spring. v. up-spring. III. what springs up or from. [Sprynge of a tre or plante, springe or yonge tre planta, plantula, Prompt. Parv. 470.] v. of-spring.

IV. as a medical term, (1) an ulcer, a sore, pustule: — Spryng carbunculus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 46: 13, 11: papula, 116, 22. Carbunculus spring vel angust vel pustula, i. 19, 19. Tō sealf wið springe, Lchdm. ii. 80, 8. Wið ðæt man wille spring on ge-sittan, i. 2, 19. Lādlic biþ ðæs hreōfian līc mid mīngealdum springum and geswelle, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22: 336, 33. Wið uncūde springas ðe on lichoman ācennede beoþ, Lchdm. i. 150, 14. Springas (sprincas, MS. B.), 262, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gesprinc pustula.] v. fæ-, wen-, wund-spring. (2) a flux: — Wið ðæs magan springe, ii. 190, 16 (where see note): 192, 12. (3) a squirting, sprinkling: — Mon sceal ær mid wearum springum and hāte wætre beþian and þwean ða stōwe, 202, 21. Mid spryngum, 206, 17: 208, 14.

springan; p. sprang, pl. sprungon; pp. sprungon To spring.

I. to leap, bound: — Ðæt cild on sprang the babe leaped in her womb (Lk. 1, 41), Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. Hrā wide sprong, syþðan hē drepe prowade, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588.

II. to burst forth, of a fluid to spirt, of sparks, etc., to fly: — Ðæt spere sprang ongeān the spear-head sprang out again (under the pressure of the shield), Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Leād wide sprong the drops of boiling lead flew far, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Swāt ædrum sprong the blood spired from the veins, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. Wide sprungon hildeleōman, 5158; B. 2582. Sprungon spearcen of ðam mūðe, Sirm. 120, 26. III. to grow as a plant: — Swā swā of ānum treōwe springaþ manega bogas, swā gāþ of ānre lufe manega oðre mihta, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 22. Hig hræðlice up sprungon, for ðam ðe hig næfdon ðære eorðan dypan, Mt. Kmb. 13, 5. IV. to rise as the sun, cf. spring, II: — Up sprungene sumnan sole orto, Mt. Kmb. 13, 6. V. to move as a spring moves: — Peaþ ðū teó hweicne boh oððūne tō ðære eorpan, swā ðū hine ælætst, swā sprincþ he up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. VI. to spread, be diffused: — Ða wide springaþ crebrescunt, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Wide springaþ, widmærsiaþ, 471, 16. Ðes hlisa sprang (spranc, Lind.)

ofer eall ðæt land *exiit fama haec in universam terram illam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 26. Sprang † forðe *processit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28; Beo. Th. 36; B. 18; Apstls. Kmbl. 12; Ap. 6. Ða sprang ðæt word the report spread, Homl. Th. i. 384, 8; Ap. Th. 25, 13. Wide springende *crebescens*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 37; 513, 21. [O. Sax. *springan to spring* as blood from a wound: O. Frs. *springa*: O. H. Ger. *springan to spring* as water: Icel. *springa to burst, crack*.] v. ā-, æt-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-springan.

springd, sprind; *adj.* Active, vigorous:—Snelne, sprindne *adulturn*, juvenem, Hpt. Gl. 485, 26. Gepogenne † sprindne *adulturn*, maturum, 491, 13. Sprindne *adulturn*, Anglia xiii. 34, 186. His gedoht is springdra and swiftra donne xii. ðūsendu hāligra gāsta, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. next word.

springdlīce, sprindlīce; *adv.* Actively, vigorously:—Sprindlice † cāflice *naviter*, *alacriter*, *agiliter*, *velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 22. Fromlice † sprindlice *naviter*, *velociter*, *viriliter* † *fortiter*, 423, 71.

springe. v. ā-springe.

springung (?), e; *f.* Growth:—Mæda † springtinge (springunge?) † grēnnessa *prata*, *viriditates*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. v. ā-springung.

spring-wyr, e; *f.* Wild caper, caper-bush, -plant, -sprage; Euphorbia lathyris, Lchdm. ii. 104, 2; 106, 1. [O. H. Ger. *spring-wurcz actureda*, *lactaridia*; *springa actureda*, *lactaridia*.]

sprot, es; *n.* A sprout, shoot, twig, small branch:—Sprote with a rod (?), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Sprota *sarmentorum*, *ramorum*, *qui de vinea exciduntur*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 32; 489, 10; *palmitum*, Germ. 401, 16. Sprotum *sarmentis*, 401, 24. [Halliwell gives *sprote*-wood as a word still in use for small wood or sticks for firing. Jamieson gives *sprot* (1) the withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground; (2) the end of a branch blown off a growing tree; (3) a chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter. O. L. Ger. *gi-sprot surculum*: Du. *sprot a sprout, twig* (Hexham).] v. sprūtan, and next word.

sprota, an; *m.* I. a sprout, shoot:—Sprotena *sarmentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 64. II. a peg:—Nægl oððe sprota *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. [I ne have stikke, i ne have sprote, Havel. 1142. O. H. Ger. *sprozzo rung of a ladder*: Ger. *sprosse*: Icel. *sproti a shoot, twig*; a rod.] v. preceding word.

sprott, es; *m.* A sprat:—Ða myclan hwælas and ða lytlan sprottas and eall fiscygn, Anglia viii. 310, 18. [A sprott *hec epimera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 222, col. 2. Du. *sprot*: Ger. *sprotte*.]

-sprungenness. v. ā-, on-sprungenness.

sprūtan; *p.* spreāt, *pl.* spruton; *pp.* spruten *To sprout*. [Blosme, þat beo ha eanes fullice forcoruen, ne spruted ha neauer eft, H. M. 11, 20. *Egredietur uirga de radice iesse* an gerd sal spruten of iesse more, O. E. Homl. ii. 217, 25. In a night swa did it sprute, C. M. 11216. Sproutyn *pululo*, Prompt. Parv. 471. Faine sal he sproutand ai *laetabitur germenans*, Ps. 64, 11. O. Frs. *sprūta*; *pp.* *spruten*.] v. ā-spreōtan (read sprūtan), geond-spreōt.

sprytan, spritan (?); *p.* te *To sprout, spring* as a plant:—Of ðam blado bealwa gehwīlces sprytan (spryttan?) ongunnon, Cd. Th. 61, 10; Gen. 995. v. spryttan.

sprytele, sprītele (?), an; *f.* A twig, chip. (v. quotation from Jamieson's Dict. under *spro*):—Men of ðære ylcā stude sprytlan ācūrfon *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 43. [Halliwell gives *sprittel* a sprout or twig. Cf. O. H. Ger. *spruzil*: M. H. Ger. *sprūzzel rung of a ladder*. Or (?) cf. M. H. Ger. *sprizel a splinter*.] v. sprot and spreōt.

spryttan; *p.* te I. intrans. *To sprout, spring, germinate*:—Ðonne spirit his gird *germinabit uirga ejus*, Num. 17, 5. Up spryt riht-wisnys *oriatur iustitia*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 7. Tō ðy hē sprytt, ðæt hē mid cūwoldum fornyme swā hwæt swā hē ær sprytte, Homl. Th. i. 614, 9. Ðonne treōwa spryttāþ, ðonne wite gē ðæt hit sumorlæþ, 614, 4. Ðonne treōw and wyrtā ærest up spryttāþ, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6; Met. 29, 68. Up spryttende *pululantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 4. Folc weōx swilce hig of eorðan spryttende wæron *creverunt et quasi germinantes multiplicati sunt*, Ex. 1, 7. Ealle spryttende *ginge universa germinantia*, Hymn. T. P. 76. Eft spryttendum ðām twigum *renascentibus virgulis*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. [He is ase þe wiði þet spruttet ut þe betere þ me hine ofte cropped, A. R. 86, 15.] II. trans. (a) *To put forth a shoot, bring forth fruit*:—Seō eorðe spryt hyre wæstmas eōw, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 159. Ðes wingerd sprytte Godes gecorenan, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 4; i. 614, 10. Spritte seō eorðe grōwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 11. God hēt ða eorðan spryttan grōwende gærs, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 33. Nænne wæstm tō spryttanne, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 18. (b) *To incite* (cf. *hūrh þes (Ranulf's) macunge and tōspryttinge se eorl þis land mid unfride gesōhte*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1):—Sprytte *instigavit*, Anglia xiii. 36, 245. Ða sprytte se deofol ðæt folc tō his (Christ's) slege, Homl. Th. i. 216, 14. Ðæt hē ðisne frēds æfre gefyrdrian wolde, and his bearn tō ðam ylcān sprittan wolde, Chart. Th. 116, 22. v. ā-spryttan.

sprytting, e; *f.* (but *pl.* in -as in Ps. Lamb. 79, 12) *A sprig, shoot, sprout, plant*:—Ne bih spryttingc on wingearðum *non erit germen in uineis*, Cant. Abac. 17. Spryttingc *incrementum*, spryttingcūm † *ēicungum incrementis*, *fructibus*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 56-59. Hāligre spryttinge *almo*

germine, Hymn. Surt. 76, 3. Sprettinge forð bringende *germen proferens*, 19, 35. Sprittingcga *plantaria*, *plantaciones*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 34. Gescōp se ālmihtiga God eorðan and ealle eorðlice spryttinga, Lchdm. iii. 234, 3. Hē āstrehte ðþ fōd his spryttingas *extendit usque ad flumen propagines ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12.

spura, spurnan, spurnere. v. spora, spornan, spornere.

spurul glosses calcatiosus, Txts. 110, 1162.

spynge, an; *f.* A sponge:—Elpendes hūd wile drincan wætan gelice and spynge ðēþ (*tangam spongia*), Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 27. Hī bewundon āne spynge (spingan, MS. B.) mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29 MS. A. Spingan, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Spingcan, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 32. Spync † spynge, Lind.: spynge, Rush. Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. v. sponge.

spyrcaan, spyrting. v. spircan, spircing.

spyr, es; *m.* The word glosses *stadium* (1) with the meaning a course:—Ða ðe in spyrde iornāþ *qui in stadio currunt*, Rtl. 5, 33. (2) with the meaning a measure of distance:—Swelce spyrðas fiftēne (spyrðum fiftēnum, Lind.) *quasi stadiis quindecim*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 18. Swelce spyrðo fife and twoegentig *quasi stadia .xxv.*, 6, 19. Ðara spyrða *stadium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 13. In all these passages the West-Saxon uses *furlang*. [Goth. *spaurds* (1) a course; (2) a distance: O. H. Ger. *spurt stadium*.]

spyre-mann, es; *m.* One who tracks:—His speremon the man who tracked him, Chart. Th. 172, 25. v. spor-wrecc.

spyrrian; *p.* ede, ode I. to track, go in a track (v. spor, spyre-mann), follow, make a journey in search of something:—Deað spyrāþ (spyreþ, Met. 27, 9) ælce dæge æfter fuglum and æfter dōrum and æfter monnum, and ne forlæt nān swāþ, ær hē gefēhþ ðæt, ðæt hē æfter spyreþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28-212, 1. Nyle deað ænig swæð forlætan, ær hē gehende ðæt hē hwile ær æfter spyrde, Met. 27, 16. Mon mæg giet gesiōn hiora swæð ac wē him ne cunnon æfter spyrgean *we can still see their track, but we do not know how to follow the track after them*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 16. II. to make a track, go:—Mec fugles wyn geond speddorum spyrde geneahhe . . . beāmtelge swælg stōp eft on mec siþade swærlāst me (a book) throughout the bird's joy (the pen) with drops made frequent tracks, . . . swallowed the tree's dye (ink), stepped on to me, journeyed with footprints black, Exon. Th. 408, 7; Rā. 27, 8. Syndan onhrēde anlicast hū druncen hwylc spyrge as any drunken man makes his way, Ps. Th. 106, 26.

III. to enquire, investigate, examine:—Ða cwæþ se wīsdōm: 'Hwī . . . ?' Ða andswarode ic: 'Genōh ryhte ðū spyrast, swā hit is swā ðū segst, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Hī spyrðan hwæt and hwonan hē wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 11. Gelēfe hē ðæt wit on riht spirien (spyrigen, Cott. MS.) *let him believe that we conduct the enquiry aright*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 27. Uton spirian (spyrrian, MSS. G. I.) be bōcan, hwæt ða gefōran, ða ðe God lufodon, Wulfst. 130, 11. Ic ongan ðīne sprāce spyrrian *georne ut meditarer eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 148. Spirian *enueclare*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 16. Spriende *indagando, inquirendo*, 410, 52: *scrutando, investigando, meditando*, 479, 20. III a. with æfter, (1) to enquire after or into, seek to know about:—Ðære sprāce ðe wit æfter spyrāþ *the subject into which we are enquiring*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Se ðe wile wīslīce æfter ðam hlīsan spyrrian, ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē biþ, 18, 1; Fox 60, 28. Wē sceoldon eallon mægne spirian æfter Gode, 42; Fox 256, 1. (2) to search after, seek to attain:—Ealle men spyrāþ æfter ðam hēstan gōde. Ac ne māgon ða yfelan cuman tō ðam hrōfe eallra gōða, forðam hī ne spyrāþ on riht æfter, 39, 9; Fox 224, 24-27. Hwý nyllāþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wīsdōme, 36, 6; Fox 180, 32. Spyrigan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Hī æfre ne lyst æfter spyrrian, sēcan ða gesæþa, Met. 19, 33. [Speer, speir to ask in Scot. and North-E.: O. H. Ger. *spuren*, *spuriem investigare, indagare, sciscitari*: Icel. *spyrja to track*; to investigate; to ask.] v. ā-, ge-, of-spyrian.

spyrigend, spyrigend, spyrigend, es; *m.* An enquirer, investigator:—Sperind *investigator*, Kent. Gl. 384. Godes spyrigendes of an enquirer after God, Salm. Kmbl. 281; Sal. 140. v. ā-spyrigend.

spyrigness. v. ā-spyrigness.

spyrigung, spyrung, spyring, e; *f.* Enquiry, investigation:—Spiriungum † āxungum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 50. [O. H. Ger. *spurunga indagatio, investigatio*.] v. ā-spyrigung.

spyrnung, e; *f.* Spurning. v. æt-, ðþ-spyrning.

spyrnan, spyrning. v. sperran, sperring.

spyrte, an; *f.* A basket:—Spyrte *fiscella*, Germ. 400, 492. Spirte *cistula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 33; ii. 17, 7. Of ðære lāfe wæron gefyllede seofon spyrtan. . . . Spyrte biþ, swā swā gē sylfe witon, of rixum gebroden, oððe of palmtwygum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 6-9; 396, 8. Siofūn sperta *septem sportas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 37; 16, 10. [Lat. *sporta*.]

spyttan to spit:—Spittas (-es, Lind.) *conspuent*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 34. Spittadun *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 67. Spittende *expuentes*, 27, 30. [Blood to spitten ant te spewen, Jul. 48, 18. Þenne spit leccherie meidenhad oþe nebbe, H. M. 17, 13. Spit him amide þe bearde, A. R. 290, 20. Cf. Ger. *sputzen*, *spützen*: Icel. *spýta*.] v. ge-spyttan.

staca, an; *m.* A stake:—Nygōn fēt ðam stacan tō ðære mearce, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 12. Ðær his brōðor heāfod stōd on stacan

gefæstnod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 166. Writ dysne circul on anum mealan stāne and sleah ænne stacan on middan ðam ymbhagan, and lege done stān on uppan ðam stacan, Lchdm. i. 395, 3-5. Mon hæfde ða burg mid stacum gemearcod, wulfas ātugan ða stacan up, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 17-19. Ålege ðone man upward, drif. ii. stacan æt ðām eaxlum, Lchdm. ii. 342, 5. ¶ In the following passages there seems to be a reference to the method of witchcraft, that consisted in thrusting a pin or the like into the figure of a person, whom it was desired to injure. On this practice, see, *inter alia*, Brand's *Antiquities*, ed. Hazlitt, vol. iii. p. 65, Grmm. D. M. 1045, and the Glossary to Thorpe's edition of the *Early Laws*, s. v. *stacung*:—Gif hwā drife stacan on ænigne man. . . And gif se man for ðære stacunge deað biþ si quis acus in homine aliquo defixerit. . . Et si homo ex illa punctura mortuus sit, L. Ecg. P. iv. 17; Th. ii. 208, 26-29; L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 274, 26-28. (In each case the section occurs amongst regulations dealing with witchcraft.) An wyduwe and hire sunu drifon iserne stacan on Alsie, Wulfstānes feder. . . Man tēh ðæt mord furd of hire inelican. Ða nam man ðæt wif and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebrige, Chart. Th. 230, 12-19. [O. Frs. *stac*[e].]

stacga (?), an; *m. A stag*:—Regalem feram, quam Angli staggon appellant, L. C. F. 24; Th. i. 429, 5. [Cf. *Icel. steggi*, *steggr* a *he-bird*; in modern usage also a *tom-cat*.]
stacung, e; *f. Staking*, piercing with a stake. *v. passages under staca*.
stæf, es; *m.* I. *a staff, stick*:—*Stæb olastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 49. *Stæf*, 63, 41: *baculus*, i. 80, 2; *fustus*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 9. Ðin gyrd and ðin staf (*baculus*) mē āfrēfredon, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Mid gierde mon biþ beswungen, and mid stæf hē biþ āwreðed. Gif ðær ðonne siē gierd mid tō drægeanne, siē ðær eac stæf mid tō wredianne, Past. 17; Swt. 126, 2. Gangan bi stæfe to walk with the aid of a staff, L. Alf. 16; Th. i. 48, 10; Ex. 21, 19. Mid ylpenbānenon stæfe ða eorðan delfan, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. 'Hafa ðē minne stæf on handa.' Se dry ðā nam done stæf, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 1-2. Ða cild riðað on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. *Stafas vectes*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. II. *a written character, a letter*, the old letters having been carved on staves. Cf. *Germ. buch-stabe*:—*Liiterra* is stæf on Englisc, and is se læsta dæl on bōcum. . . Wē tōðælap ða bōc tō cwydm, and syððan ða cwydas tō dælum, eft ða dælās tō stærfegūm, and syððan ða stærfegū tō stafum; ðonne beoþ ða stafas untōðæledlice; forðan ðe nān stæf ne byþ nāht, gif hē gæþ on twā. Ælc stæf hæfþ preo ðing, *nomen, figura, potestas*, Ælfic. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 18-5, 5. S. wuldres stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112: 250; Sal. 124. Ic hāten eom, swā ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 4; Rā. 25, 10. Åwriten Grēciscum stafum, Lk. Skt. 23, 38. Gemētte ic sweartum stafum āwritene eall ða mæn ðe ic æfre gefremede, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas āwritene, ðonne herap hē done writere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mēnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 1-3; Lchdm. iii. 290, 13. Ne cūðe hē bōclice stafas. . . hē nænne stæf ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 24-30. III. *a mark in writing*:—*Stafum apicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 29. II b. *a letter* as representing a minute detail:—An strica oððe an stæf ðære ealdan æ ne biþ forgæged, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1. III. in pl. *a collection of written symbols, a letter, writing*:—Hē mē ealle on stafum āwrit, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 3. Ðysne geleafan hē gýmde gefæstnian sinopolicum stafum. . . Ðara stafa is des fruma, 4, 17; S. 585, 14-17: 41. Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum geleornode whatever he learnt from the sacred writings, 4, 24; S. 596, 33. Bæd hē done Abbud ðæt hē him sende trymmendlice stafas and gewito (*exhortatorias litteras*), 5, 21; S. 642, 38; Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. Nim ðine stafas and writ hundeathtig, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. IV. *letters, book-learning, literature*:—Bōclicum stafum *litteris liberalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 55. Hūmeta cann ðes stafas, ðonne hē ne leornode? Jn. Skt. 7, 15. Hē ðā was in stafas and on leornunge getogen, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 6. [Goth. *stabs* an *element, a rudiment*: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. [bōk]-staf; O. Frs. *stef*; O. H. Ger. *stap baculus, virga, regula*: *Icel. stafr* a *staff, post*; a *letter*; in pl. *learning*.] *v. ār-, bōc-, caudel-, cranc-, di[s]-, ende-, fācen-, gebregd-, gléo-, gyn-, hearm-, heg-, inwit-, leād-, pīl-, rūn-, sār-, sorh-, wrōht-, wyrd-stæf* (-stafas); *stafa*.

stæf-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art of letters, grammar*:—Ic Ælfric wolde ðās lytan bōc āwenden tō Englisum georode of ðam stæfcræfte, ðe is gehāten *grammatica*. . . forðan ðe stæfcræft is seo cæg ðe ðæra bōca andgit unliþ, Ælfic. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 13-17. *Gramma* is on Englisc staf, and *grammatica* is stæfcræft, 50; Zup. 289, 10. *Litteratus* se ðe can stæfcræft, 43; Zup. 257, 7. II. *skill in letters* (*v. staf, IV*), *learning, study*:—Deodorus mid hālgum gewritum and stæfcræftum hī (*the English*) georne hēt beon lærende *litterarum sanclarum coeperint* (*Angli*) *studiis imbui*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 12. [Crist sceolde don us mid his mihte þat stefcreft ne mihte, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 35.] *v. next two words*.

stæfcræftig; *adj. Skilled in letters*:—*Stæfcræftigra grammaticorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 69. *Stæfcræftura*, 473, 16. *Stæfcræftigera*, 529, 34. *Stæfcræftigra grammaticorum, litterarum*, 459, 58.

stæf-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in letters or learning, book-learning*:—

'Leornodest ðū æfre sealmas oþþe oþre hālige gewritu?' 'Ic stæfcyste ne leornode ne ðæra manna nānum ne hlyste ðe ða smēdon and ræddon' 'didst thou ever learn psalms, or other holy writings?' 'I never learned anything from books, nor have I listened to any of those men that have studied and read them,' Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 593. Cf. *stæf-cræft*, II.

Stæf-ford Stafford:—Æt Stæfforda, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

Stæfford-scir Staffordshire:—Ðā ferdon hī intō Stæffordscire, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 3.

stæf-fegū, es; *n.* I. *a combination of letters* (a) that forms a syllable:—*Syllaba* is stæf-fegū on ānre orðunge geendod. *A domo* fram hūse; hēr is se a for anum stæf-fegū; *ab homine*; hēr is se ab ān stæf-fegū. Hwilon byþ ðæt stæf-fegū on anum stæfe, hwilon on twām, etc., Ælfic. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 4-11. Wē tōðælap. . . ða dælās tō stæf-fegūm and syððan ða stæf-fegū tō stafum, 2; Zup. 5, 1-2. (b) that forms a diphthong:—*Dyptongus* is twyfeald swēg oððe twyfeald stæf-fegū, 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Dyptongon*, ðæt ys twyfeald stæf-fegū, Anglia viii. 326, 4.

II. *a forming of letters in writing*:—*Stæf-fegū litteraturam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 17.

-stæf-læred. *v. ge-stæf-læred*.

stæf-leornere, es; *m. A learner of letters, a scholar*:—*Stæfleornera* *stoicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 64. *v. stæf-leornere*.

stæflic; *adj.* I. *literal*:—Wē understandaþ ðæt gāstlice andgit ðæra bōca, and hī ræðaþ ða stæflican gerecednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 35. Hī nellap understandan būtan ðæt stæflice (stæf-, MSS. C. D.) andgit the literal meaning, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 73. II. *literate*:—*Stæflicum liberalitatis* (*literatis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 55. [*Icel. stafligr* pertaining to letters.]

stæf-liðere, an; *f.* -liðera, an; *m. An engine for casting stones, a kind of sling*:—*Stæbliðra*, *stæbliðra*, *stæfliðre ballista*, Txs. 44, 136. *Stæfliðere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62: *fundabulum*, i. 35, 31: *fundibulum*, 84, 36: *ballista*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 63. *Stæfliðera ballista*, 487, 21. *Stæfliðera*[n] *fundibulo*, 521, 12.

stæfn, *stæfnan*. *v. stefin, stefnan*.

stæf-plega, an; *m. A letter-game or a literary game*:—*Stæbplegan*, *stæfplegan ludi litterari, ludi litterali*, Txs. 72, 577. *Stæfplegan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 17.

stæf-ræw, e; *f. A letter-row, an alphabet*:—Mid stæf-ræwe endebyrdnesse tōscædene *alphabeti ordine distinctum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 40. [Cf. *Icel. staf-róf* an *alphabet*.]

stæf-rōf glosses *elimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 24.

stæf-sweord, es; *n. A sword-stick*:—*Stæfsword dolones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 55. [O. H. Ger. *stapa-swert framae*.]

stæf-wis; *adj. Skilled in letters, literate*:—Gelæred, *stefwis*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. *v. un-stæfwis*.

stæf-writere, es; *m. A writer about letters or grammar*:—*Stæfwriterum grammaticorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 33: 75, 40. The word glosses *historiographus*, 42, 45, but perhaps *stær*- should be read for *stæf*:- and 18, 67 *stæfwriterum* glosses *characteribus*, which seems an error.

stæg, es; *n. A stay, a rope supporting a mast*:—*Stæg safo* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 60. [*Icel. stag*; *n. a stay*: *Dan. stag*. Cf. O. French *estay* (from German).] *v. stæþ*.

stægel; *adj. Sleep, abrupt*:—*Stægila*, *stægila*, *stægila* *prærupta*, Txs. 84, 747. Heāne beām stælgne (= *stælgne*?) gestigan, Exon. Th. 42, 27; Cri. 679. [Jamieson gives *stell* steep. O. H. Ger. *steigal abruptus*. Cf. O. L. Ger. *stēgil crepido*.]

stæger, e; *f. A staircase*:—*Stæger ascensorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 37. Hē āstah up tō ðære stægere ðe stōd wið ðæs cāseres botl, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 438. Hē feoll of ānre stægere, 18, 232. [On þe steire of fifene stæges, O. E. Homl. ii. 165, 34. Polemodnesse hauerþ preo steiren, A. R. 282, 7.]

stæger; *adj. Steep*. [Pise twelue degres wern brode & stayre, A. P. 31, 1021. A cliffe so staire and so stepe, ib. 196, col. 1.] *v. wider-stæger*; *stægel*.

stæl, es; *n.* I. *a place*:—*Stalu* tō fuglum *umbrellas*, Txs. 107, 2153.

II. *place, stead*:—*Cristenum* cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sý on fæder stæle cristenre þeode, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23; Beo. Th. 2963; B. 1479. Ic eom gescædwisnes and ic eom ælcum manniscum mōde on ðam stæle ðe seo hæwung byþ ðam eāgum, Shrn. 178, 9. Gē beoþ mē talade on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 13; Reb. 11: Cd. Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113.

III. *stead* (as in the phrase to stand a person in good stead. Cf. *stælwirde*):—Hiē ðam ādræfdan on nānum stæle beon ne mehton they could not be of any assistance to the exile, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 23.

IV. *situation, condition*:—Mē lyste witan be ðam gewite, hweder hyt æfter ðæs lichaman gedāle and ðære sāwle weoþe ðe wanede, ðe hyt swā on stæle stōde, ðe hyt swā dyde, swā hyt ær dæd on ðisse weorlde, oðre hwile weoþe oðre hwile wanode (cf. 200, 17-19), Shrn. 199, 26-30. *v. æt-, on-stæl*; *steall*.

stælan; *p. de To impute a crime to (on, against) a person, to charge, declare something against a person*:—Ic ðe preāge and stæle beforan ðe and ðe cyðe eal ðās yflu *arguam te, et statuam contra faciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 49, 23. Se deofol ða syndæda stæleþ on ða gāstas *the devil charges*

the spirits with their sinful deeds, Wulfst. 256, 7: Exon. Th. 84, 16; Cri. 1374. Stælep fæhde declares enmity, Cd. Th. 305, 2; Sat. 640. Hē būtan leahtrum was clāne gemeted dāra dīnga ðe hine mon fore-wrēgde and on stæle *absque crimine accusatus fuisse inventus est*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Wē ðec sōð on stældun we brought a true charge against thee, Exon. Th. 130, 17; Gū. 439. Wīd mē āriṣon lēase gewitan and stældon on mē ðæt ic nāwper ne nyste ne ne worhte *exurgentes testes iniqui quae ignorabam interrogabant me*, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Ic wolde and-dettan and stælan ongeān mē sylīne mīne scylda *pronuntiabo adversum me injustitias meas*, 31, 6. Sygne stælan, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. Fæhde ic wille on weras stælan (of the threatened deluge), Cd. Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1352. Ic gefrægn mæg ðererne billes ecgum on bonan stælan *I heard that one kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other* (Eofof killed Ongentheow, who had slain his brother), Beo. Th. 4964; B. 2485. v. be-, ge-, ofer-stælan; -stæl.

stæl-giest, *es*; *m. A thiefish guest* (of an insect eating a book):—*peof* in þýstro . . . stælgīest ne was wīhte dý gleāwra ðe hē ðam wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 13; Rā. 48, 5.

stælgne. v. stægel.

stæl-hero; *g. -her(i)ges*; *m. A marauding band, predatory army*:—Hié fōron út mid stælherge nihtes . . . and genōmon unlytel ægðer ge on mannun ge on ierfe, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Drehton ða hergas West-Seaxna loud mid stælhergum, 897; Erl. 95, 9. Ðæt hié ða burga hira mōdes wīd stælherigas behealden, Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5.

stæl-hrān, *es*; *m. A decoy-reindeer*:—Ða deor hī hātaþ hrānas; ðara wæron syx stælhrānas; ða beoþ swýðe dýre mid Finnun, for ðæm hý fōþ ða wildan hrānas mid, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 18, 11.

stæli steel, stællan to put in a stall, stællō. v. stēle, ge-stællan, steall.

stæli-tihtle, *an*; *f. A charge of theft*:—Be stælyhtlan (stælyhtlan, MS. B.). Ðonne mon monnan betýhþ ðæt hē ceap forstele, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 11; L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14. Gif hwā þurh stælyhtlan frēot forwyrce, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

stæl-wirde; *adj. Able to stand a person in good stead* (v. stæl, II), *serviceable*:—Se ðe geornlice conn ongietan ðæt hē gadrige ðæt him stælwierde sié *qui sollicitè noverit sumere, quod adjuvat*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 3. Ða scipu ðe stælwyrde wæron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton *the ships that could be of service they brought into London*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 19. Hē gýþ gooda gifa on dissa wurda; þeah hī ēca ne sién, hī beoþ þeah stælwyrda ða hwile ðe wē on ðisse wurde beoþ, Shr. 192, 6. [In later English the word seems used more in the sense of the modern *stalwart* = strong:—Ic em hal and fere and strong and stælwurde, 3et ic mei longe libben, O. E. Hom. i. 25, 12. Þeo pat beoð stælwurde and warped mid stencde ut of hare heorte hare unwreste wil, Jul. 44, 7. Þeo þ stælwurde beoð ant starke to 3ein me, Marh. 15, 32. Þou hart on stælworpe (hende, i. st. MS.) gome, Laym. 3812. Gurguont, stalworpe mon and hardy, R. Glouc. 39, 4. A man pat es yhung and light, Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, Pr. C. 689. Cf. stanndenn stallwurrþlig 3æn þe deoffless will, Orm. 1104. Louerd mi stalwurnesse (stalworthhede, other MSS.) *Domine, virtus mea*, Ps. 17, 2.] Cf. nyt-wirde.

stæw-wyrt, *e*; *f. Water starwort*:—Stælwyrte *callitriche* (cf. wæter-wyrte *callitriche*, 67, 18), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 15.

stæna (or -e; *f.*), *an*; *m. A stean, a pot of stone or earth*:—Stænan *gillone* (*gillo lagena, vas vinarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 3. [Sete adun þine stene (*waterpot*, Jn. 4, 28), Misc. 85, 29. Stene (*cruse*, I Kings 17, 12), Wick. Into a stene lette hem be pressed, Pall. 4, 666. See Halliwell's Dict., and Spenser's F. Q. vii, stanza 42: Upon an huge great earth-pot steane he stood. O. H. Ger. steinna *olla, cacabus*.]

stænan; *p. de* I. to stone, cast stones at:—Ðū stænæst (stænas, Lind.) ða ðe tō ðe sende wēran, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 37. Ne stænas ne ðec non lapidamus te, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 32. Heo was stæned oþ ðæt heo hīr gāst onsende; ðā com punerrād and ofslōh ðone mæstan dæl ðæs folces ðe hī stænde, Shr. 57, 34–36. Hig hine stændon, Jos. 7, 25. Stæne hine man mid stānum, Lev. 20, 2. Ðā hēt se dēma hine stānan, Shr. 48, 28. Tō stæneanna, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Hī hine gelæddon tō stænenne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 35. Hē for ðæm stānendum gebæd, 52, 19. Hý wæron stæned, and ða stānas wæron on bæc gecyrrd, Shr. 135, 27. [Goth. stānjan: O. H. Ger. steinōn.] v. ge-, of-stænan. II. to adorn with (precious) stones. [O. H. Ger. gi-stēnen.] v. ā-stēned.

stēnen (in the oblique cases the -en is sometimes contracted or absorbed; see below, and for other instances see under stapol); *adj.* I. stony. v. next word:—Se āfeol of his horse ofer stānēne corþan, and him wæron ða limo gecnyssed, Shr. 126, 18. Of sandigum f stānenum ðe arenosis, Hpt. G. 449, 26. II. metaph. of stone, stony, hard as stone, (1) in a good sense:—Ic ðe secge, ðæt dū (Peter) eart stānen, and ofer dýsne stān ic timbrige mīne cyrcan, Homl. Th. i. 364, 23. (2) in a bad sense:—Hié wæron stānenre heortan and blindre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 27. Hī hæfðon stānēne heardnysse on heora heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hæfðon heortan stān[e]n, Exon. Th. 40, 20; Cri. 641.

III. stone, made of stone, built of stone:—Stānen elefaet *alabastrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 40. Stānen cyrice *ecclesia de lapide facta*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 12. Stānen bedd, Shr. 69, 4. Ðæt stānum

fæt *alabastrum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 3. Be ðære stānenan strāte the paved way, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Stānen weofod *altare lapideum*, Ex. 20, 25. Weall s. ænenne, Cd. Th. 101, 33; Gen. 1691. Wif hæbbe ðære stānna (stāna, Rush.) fulle smirinis *mulier habens alabastrum unguenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Ða stānenan bredu the tables of stone, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18; Ex. 31, 18. Stānēne (stānīne, Lind.) wæter-fatu, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Geond calle ðas stræt and stānēne wegas, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 156. [Goth. stāneins: O. Frs. stēnen; O. H. Ger. steinōn.]

stēner (? v. stānen, I) stony ground:—In stērer (stānen?) in petrosa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 5. Stāner, 20. Ofer stānere *super petrosa*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 4, 5, 16. Stānero, Lind. 4, 16.

stæng, stānig. v. steng, stānig.

stēniglig; *adj. Stony*:—On stānlicum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 216, 20. stēniht. v. stāniht.

stēning, *e*; *f.* I. stoning, casting of stones:—Sauls heora mōd tō ðære stāninge geornlice tihte, Homl. Th. i. 50, 30; ii. 236, 29; Shr. 32, 1. II. ornamenting with stones. v. bleo-stāning.

stæpe, stepe, *es*; *pl.* stæpas, stapas, stæpe; *m.* I. a step, pace (lit. and fig.):—Stæpe, stepe *passus*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 8. Ne māgon becuman ða stæpas ðæs weorces dīeder ðe hē wīlpaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 17. Āgotene synt mīne stapas (stæpas, Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Ēle ðara stapa and fōtlæsta ðe wē tō cyricean weard gestæppaþ, Wulfst. 302, 26. Mid heora þeāwa stapum Drihtne filiāþ, Homl. Th. i. 120, 28. Se ðe beforan ðæm stapum his weorca ne lōcaþ, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 18. His weg and his stapas tō sceāwianne, 18; Swt. 131, 21. Geriht mīne stapas on ðīne wegas, Ps. Th. 16, 5. Stapas, Ps. Lamb. 84, 14; 118, 133; Wulfst. 247, 2. Gelæd mē on stige ðær ic stæpe mīne on ðīnum bebodum brýce hæbbe *deduc me in semitam mandatorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 118, 33. I a. a step, pace as a measure of distance:—Stæpe *passus*, furlang *stadium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 8. Nis ān stæpe ðæt seó eá wille ofer-yrnan, Wulfst. 211, 14. Ne gang dū, mōna, ānne stæpe furðor, Jos. 10, 12. Swā hwā swā ðe genýþ þūsend stapa, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41. II. stepping, going:—Germanus ðam healtan geongan his stæpe geednīwode and ðam Godes folce geednīwode ðone stæpe rihtes geleāfan *Germanus claudu juveni incessum et populo Dei gressum recuperavit fidei*, Bd. i. 21; S. 485, 5–9. Strong on stæpe, Exon. Th. 498, 23; Rā. 88, 6. III. a step, that on which the foot may be placed:—Ðā āstāh Isachar up on ðone ytemestan stæpe the topmost of the steps leading to the temple, Homl. Æss. 129, 431. Stapas *vel* stīrāpas *scansilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 34. On ðære hlæddre is twā and sixti stapa, Anglia xi. 5, 22. Stæpena, 4, 11. Ne gā ðū on stapum tō mīnum weofode, Ex. 20, 26. Hē stīþþ be ðære hlæddre stapum, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 22. III a. that on which the lower part of any thing rests, the step of a mast, a pedestal:—Stæpe *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 50. Hig fæstniāþ ðone stepe þurh ða þīlinge, Shr. 35, 14. Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. Heapan stapas *cerimingus* (? v. stalu), Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 40. IV. a degree:—Hād oððe stæpe (stepe) *gradus*, Ælf. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. *Positivus* is se forma stæpe (stepe), *comparativus* is se ðer stæpe (stepe), *superlativus* is se ðridra stæpe (stepe), 5; Zup. 15, 20. Synd þrý stæpas gecorenra manna. Se nyðemysta stæpe . . . Se ðer stæpe is on wydeowan hāde . . . Se hēhsta stæpe is on mægdhādes mannun, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17–23; 94, 15. Be ðam twelf stapum eadmōðnesse. Ðære forman eadmōðnysse stæpe is, R. Ben. 23, 16. Seofon stapas sindon hālgira hāda . . . Ðone forman stæpe bēte man mid āne punde . . . Æt ðam ðrum stæpe twā pund tō bōte . . . Æt ðam þridan stæpe, etc., L. E. B. I–8; Th. ii. 240, 242. [O. Frs. stap: O. H. Ger. stapfo *passus, gradus, incessus, vestigium*] v. in-, on-stæpe; ord-stapu (*read*-stæpe); in-stæpe, stapes.

stæpe-gang, *es*; *m. A step*:—Ic stepegongum weold I had control of my steps, Exon. Th. 353, 34; Reim. 22.

stæp-mælum; *adv.* I. step by step:—Wæs gesewen micel cyrce tō ðære hī stæpmælum āstigon (cf. Blickl. Homl. 207, 11), Homl. Th. i. 508, 12. II. step by step (fig.), gradually, by degrees:—Stæpmælum *gradatim, per singulos gradus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54; Scint. 101, 13. Ðæt mōd glit nīdor and nīdor stæpmælum, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3. Suē suē on sume hlædre, stæpmælum, proem.; Swt. 23, 17; Shr. 188, 12. [O. H. Ger. stapf-målum *gradatim*.]

stæppa (or -e), *an*; *m. (or f.) A step*:—þūsend stæppan *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 41.

stæppan, steppan; *p. stōp*; *pp.* stapen *to step, go, proceed*:—Ic stæppe *gradior*, Ælf. Gr. 29; Zup. 185, 18. Gange se wīfman tō birgenne, and stæppe ofer ða byrgenne . . . Ðonne heo tō hyre hlāforde on reste gā, ðonne cweþe heo: 'Up ic gange, ofer ðe stæppe, Lchdm. iii. 66, 18–26. Ic steppe on grēnne gras, Exon. Th. 396, 16; Rā. 16, 5. Ðonne stæpp se sacerd tællelūsc on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 18; Homl. Th. i. 374, 21. Hē stæp beforan ðison folce *præcedit populum istum*, Deut. 3, 28. Stepeþ, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Steppeþ, 499, 33; Rā. 88, 25. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19; 87, 64. Stōp forð (*prodit*) se ðe ðeād was, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Ðeād nealæcte, stōp talgongum, sōhte sālwehūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1113. Se cyning stōp tōforan ðam biscope, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Seó wīfman stōp inn *ingressa*, Jud. 4, 21; Cd.

Th. 69, 16; Gen. 1136. Se apostol stöp into ðære byrig, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11; Ryrht. Th. 134, 3; By. 78. Hē wið ðæs beornes stöp, 135, 41; By. 131. Hiē stöpon to ðam gysterne, Lchdm. Th. 21, 29; Jud. 39: 24, 36; Jud. 227: Cd. Th. 95, 26; Gen. 1584. Stæppaþ ryhte, ne healtigeaþ leng, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 18. Ðylas hē ofer ðone ðerscold stæppe, 13; Swt. 77, 22: Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Ðæt hiē stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Ðær ic stæppan scyle, Ps. Th. 16, 5: Cd. Th. 86, 22; Gen. 1434: Wulfst. 303, 10: Homl. Th. i. 118, 32. Steppan, Ps. Th. 31, 9: Wulfst. 239, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 2; Gen. 1459: 279, 35; Sat. 248. Com stæppende sum cempa, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. [O. Sax. stöp; p.: O. Frs. steppa; p. stöp; pp. stapen: cf. O. H. Ger. steffen, stapfōn.] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, wið-stæppan (-steppan, -stapan. In the compounds, instead of stapan read stæppan).

stæppend. v. fore-stæppend.

stæppe-scōh a slipper:—Stæppescōs *subtalaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 8. Steppescōh, ii. 121, 73.

stæppung. v. fore-stæppung.

stær, es; m. A *starling*, a *stare* (the latter is the name used in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, and Halliwell's Dict.):—Stær *sturnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 17. Stær, i. 63, 6: *turdus*, 77, 30. Stær *turdus*, se mære stær *turdella*, 29, 40, 41. Etan gebrædne stær, Lchdm. ii. 320, 4. Staras i hronðrasnar *passeres*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 29. Staras (stearas, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [O. H. Ger. stara *sturnus*, *turdus*: Ger. staar: Icel. stari: Dan. stær a *starling*: Swed. stare.]

stær, stær, stær, es; n. A *history*; *historia*:—Tō eallum de ðis ylce stær becyme ðæs cyrnes to ræddanne omnes ad quos haec eadem historia pervenire poterit nostrae nationis legentes, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 33. Ðæt getæl ðæs hālgan stæras and spelles . . . Song hē eall ðæt stær Genesis *illum seriem sacrae historiae* . . . Canebat de tota Genesis historia, 4, 24; S. 598, 5–10. In dyssum ūrum stær, 4, 30; S. 609, 33. Be stærē Angelpeðodes cyricean, 5, 24; S. 647, 16: 4, 22; S. 592, 31. On Ongel-cynnes steóre, ðæt is, on historia Anglorum, Shrn. 87, 7. Ðara Abbuda stær and spell ðysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 28. On ðis ūre cyriclice stær, 4, 7; S. 574, 28.

stær-blind; adj. Blind from giddiness, purblind, quite blind:—Stær[ri]-blind *scotomaticus* (cf. *scotomaticum*, *cecorum*, 78, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Næfþ nān man to ðæs unhāle ægān, ðæt hē ne mäge lybban be ðare sunnan and hire nyttian, gyf hē ēny wiht geseōn mæg, būton hē stareblind si, Shrn. 187, 5. Sume unæāde āwihht geseōþ; sume beōþ stare-blind and nyttiaþ peāh ðare sunnan, 27. Stærbli[nde] *scotomaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 20. [Bi daie pu (the owl) art stareblind, O. and N. 241. O. Frs. staru-, stare-, star-blind: O. H. Ger. stara-plint: Ger. staar-blind suffering from cataract: Dan. stær-blind purblind: Swed. starr-blind quite blind: cf. Icel. star-blinda blindness.]

stærcead-, sterced-ferhþ; adj. I. having the mind strengthened, stouthearted, courageous:—Dearedlācende (the Huns) on Danūbie stærcead-fyrhðe stæde wicedon, Elen. Kmb. 75; El. 38. Stercedferhþe hælþ, Judth. Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 55.

II. of hard or cruel mind:—Drōgon hine (St. Andrew) ymb stānhleoð stærceadfeðe cruelhearted ones dragged him about the stony slopes, Andr. Kmb. 2468; An. 1235.

stær-leornere (?), es; m. One who learns history, a historical scholar:—Stærleornera (? stær-, v. stær-leornere), leornera *storicorum* (*storicorum*?), Hpt. Gl. 503, 64.

stærn. v. stearn.

stær-trahtere, -tractere, es; m. One who treats of history:—Stær-tractere *commentarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 42.

stær-writere, es; m. A writer of history, a historian:—Swā swā sōþsagol stærwritere (*verax historicus*) ða þing ðe be him oþþe ðurh hine gewordene wæron ic āwrāt, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 5. Stæfwritere (stær-?) *historiographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 45. Swā swā Trogus and Iustinianus sēdon heora stærwriteras, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 12: 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25.

stæp (?) a stay:—Stæd safon (in a list of nautical words. In a similar list stæg, q. v., occurs as the gloss), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 63. Cf. stæddan, stæddig. stæg, es; n. A bank, shore, the land bordering on water:—Stæd ripa, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 19. Stæd vel breð labrum, margo, vel crepidio, 57, 25. Of ðam mere ðe Truso standp in stæde, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 9. On ðam stæpe ðe is genemmed Ipwinas fleot, 449; Erl. 12, 2. Treowliore hit is be stæde tō [swim]manne, ðonne ūt on sē tō seglāne, Prov. Kmb. 64. On geofones stæde, Cd. Th. 215, 8; Exod. 580: Exon. Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. On Saferne stæpe, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hē befeol ofer ðam stæde into ðam stræame, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 5: Elen. Kmb. 76; El. 38. Of stæde on oðer from one bank of the boundary stream to the other, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 4, 11: 2; Th. i. 354, 3: 6; Th. i. 354, 25. Sume cuce tō ðam stæde cōmon, and ða man sōna ofslōh æt ðære eā mūdan, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23: Ryrht. Th. 132, 32; By. 32. Æt Wendelsē on stæde, Elen. Kmb. 463; El. 232. Stæd marginem, Hpt. Gl. 492, 72. Be wætera stædum, Ps. Th. 22, 2. Stædum marginis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 25. Betweox stædum between those living on the two sides of the boundary stream, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 16. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ, Prov. Kmb. 63. Strēamas staþu beátaþ, Exon. Th.

382, 4; Rā. 3, 6: Met. 6, 15. Staþu āstigan geswinc getācnaþ. Of staþe niþer stigan gōdne tīman getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 16. ¶ In the following passage the word seems to be masculine:—Wægn brohte beornas ofer burnan from stæde heāum, ðæt hý stōpan up on oðerne of wæge, Exon. Th. 405, 6; Rā. 23, 19. [Uppen Seuarne staþe, Laym. 7. Stathe a wharf, Halliwell's Dict. Goth. staths a shore: O. Sax. stað a bank, shore: O. H. Ger. stad, stado ripa, litus, margo.] v. bord-, eā-, strēam-, sūþ-, wæg-stæp.

stæp-fæst; adj. Firm on the shore (? epithet of sea-cliffs), stable:—Heahlclofu stīd and stædfæst, stapelas wið wēge, Exon. Th. 61, 7; Cri. 981. stæp-hlīpe; adj. Running to the shore (?), steeply sloping, precipitous:—Stæphlēpe *divexum*, i. *inclinatum*, *prorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 52. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf swā swæðhlīpe (stæp-?) [wæs] ðær hī gongan [sceoldon] ær ðon hiē gerymdon ðone upgang and geworhtan they could not pass the cave, so steep was it where they had to go, before they had cleared and constructed the ascent, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. v. next word.

stæphlīpice; adv. At a steep inclination:—Wæs ðæt hūs . . . on scræfes onlicnesse . . . and geblōmice ða stānas swā of ðrūm clīfe stæðhlīpice ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. v. preceding word.

stæp. v. stæddig.

stæp-swealwe, an; f. A sand-martin:—Stædsuualwe *ripariolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 22. Gif mon fundige wið his feond tō gefeohtanne, stæpswealwan briddas geseōpe on wine, eðe ðonne ær, Lchdm. ii. 154, 5.

stæddan to make staid, to stay:—Saga hwā mec rære, ðonne ic restan ne mōt, oþþe hwā mec stæðþe, ðonne ic stille beom, Exon. Th. 387, 4; Rā. 4, 74.

stæddig; adj. Staid, sober, sedate, grave:—Ðæt cild Cūðberhtes dyslican plegan mid stæddigum wordum præde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. v. ge-, un-stæddig, and next word.

stæddigness, e; f. Staidness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness:—Ðær is stæddignyss iōgude, Wulfst. 265, 8. Mōderlicere stæddignyss *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37. Hē on heālicere stæddignisse symle þurh-wunode he ever continued deeply serious, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 22. Gif wē ða ungesceādwliscan styrunga on stæddignisse āwendap, 210, 31. Fore stilnesse stæddignesse *propter taciturnitatis gravitatem*, R. Ben. Inter. 26, 6.

stæp-weall, es; m. The wall formed by the shore:—Sēs up stigon ofer stædfweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 7; Gen. 1376.

stæp-wyrt, e; f. A plant name, Cockayne suggests *statice*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 3.

stafa (?), an; m. A letter:—Stafana *litterarum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 54. v. stæf.

stafan; p. ode To direct, dictate:—Se gerēfa ðone āð him swōr swā hē hyne sylf stafode the steward swore the oath to Abraham, as Abraham himself dictated it, Gen. 24, 9. Abraham ðurh witegunge stafode ðone āð, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 34. [O. H. Ger. stabēn dirigere: Icel. stafa eið to dictate an oath to a person.]

staggon. v. stacga.

-stāl. v. ge-, on-, wiðer-stāl; stālan.

stala one who steals. v. ge-stala.

stāl-ærn, es; n. A place where charges are heard (? v. stālan. Or stāl=stapel; cf. stālian=stapelian):—Stālærn *consistorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 70.

stalap-(e)þ, stalcung, staled. v. staþel, stealcung, reāð-staled.

stal-gang, es; m. A stealthy step:—Deað neālæcte, stōp stalgangum, sōhte sāwelhūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1113. v. stalian, II.

stalian; p. ode I. to steal:—Se ðe stalaþ on Sunnanniht, L. Alf. pool. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Ðæra peofa ðe staledon, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 24. Ne stala ðū, L. Alf. 7; Th. i. 44, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie (stalige) . . . Gif hē stalie (stalige) on gewitnesse ealles his hirēdes, gongen hiē ealle on þeowot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14–17: 22; Th. i. 116, 9–10. Be þeowum. Gif þeow ofer ðæt stalige, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25.

II. to proceed stealthily, steal upon a person:—Hē oftræðfice on Rōmāne stalaðe *Marianum exercitum creberrimis incursionibus fatigavit*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Læcedemonie hæfdon mārān unstillnessa ðonne hiē mægenes hæfden and blōðum on hīe (the Thebans) staledon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui, tentant furta bellorum*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. v. for-, ge-stalian.

stālian (=stapelian) to confirm:—Stālige (stapelige, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3) man and strange and trymme hī georne mid wislicre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Cf. (?) efenstāledan *conficiebantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 31.

stalla, stallere, stal-tihtle. v. stealla, steallere, stæl-tihtle.

stalu, e; f. I. theft, stealing:—Stalu ne lufāþ nāne ylðinge stealing loves not any delay, Homl. Th. i. 220, 9. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14. Gif hwā Godes cyricean brece for stale, L. Ecg. P. iv. 24; Th. ii. 210, 30: Blickl. Homl. 75, 31. Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hē wære on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. Se ðe cyricean æhte nið stale āfyrd, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Sume stale fremmaþ, i. 27; S. 490, 9, 5. Of ðære heortan cunap stale (stala, MS. A.), Mt. Kmb. 15, 19: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Ða heafodleahtras sind . . . leāsgewitnyssa, stala, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5. Stala *furtum*, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 38, 31. Mōna se syxteōða nānum þingum nytlic nymþe stalum, Lchdm. iii. 192, 7.

II. *what is stolen*:—Stalu biþ funden, 186, 14; 188, 2. Gif hē næbbe, hwæt hē wið ðære stale sylle, sylle man hine wið feo, Ex. 22, 3. Gif preost mycele stale forstele, L. Ecg. C. 11; Th. ii. 140, 14. Gif hwylc man medeme þing stele, āgyfe ða stale ðam ðe hig āhte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 20; iv. 24; Th. ii. 212, 1.

III. *a fine payable for theft*, Chart. Th. 138, 17. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329.

IV. *anything done by stealth*:—Ðæt sēs Petrus on ðæge folce be Criste sēde, ðonne wrāt sēs Marcus ðæt on niht, and hē ðær hæl sēc Petre; for ðon his godspell is swā cwenen, *furtum laudabile*, hergendico stalo, Shrn. 74, 22. [To cumen bi stale ferliche, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. O. H. Ger. stala furtum.] v. ge-stalu.

stalu, e; f. *A stale*:—Heapan stala the pieces of wood into which the strings are fixed (?): ceminigi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 66 (cf. 40). [Scheome and pine beoð þe two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene, and bi-tweonen þeos stalen beoð þe tines invested, A. R. 354, 18–20.]

stalung, e; f. *Stealing, robbery*:—An hirde, se was Veritius hāten, was micel þeofmon and on ðære stalunge hē weard reāfere *Viriathus, homo pastoralis et latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

stam, stamm; adj. *Stammering*:—Stom, wisp *balbutus*, Txts. 45, 277; *blessus*, 308. Stam *balbutus* (*balbutus*?), 109, 1150. Stomm *blessus*, stom, wisp *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 72, 75. [Goth. stammis: O. H. Ger. stam, stamm; Icel. stamr, stammr.]

stamer (—or, —ur); adj. *Stammering*:—Stomer *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 12. Stamer *balbus*, i. 45, 51. Stamur, 75, 37. Stamor *blessus*, 288, 9. Stamerum *balbis*, ii. 81, 41; Hpt. Gl. 478, 14; 507, 45. [Cf. O. H. Ger. stamel *balbus*.]

stamerian; p. ode *To stammer*:—Stamarāþ *balbutit*, Germ. 392, 12. Mē þinceþ ðæt mē sió tunge stomrige, Shrn. 42, 33. [Cf. O. H. Ger. stam[m]elōn *balbutire*.]

stammattan; p. te *To stammer*:—Stommeteþ *mutulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 68.

stampe a pestle. [O. H. Ger. stampf *pilum*.] v. pil-stampe; stempan, stān, es; m.

I. *stone as a material*:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān, Gen. 11, 3. Genim geoluwne stān *take ochre*, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. Se ðe ofer ðone stān (*supra petrosa*) āsāwen is, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. II. *a stone, a piece of stone*:—Se pitt was geheled mid ānum stāne . . . Hig āwylton ðone stān of ðam pitte, Gen. 29, 2–3. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heafod, 28, 11.

II a. *a stone for building, wrought stone*:—Ne biþ lāfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt, Mk. Skt. 13, 1. Holum stānum *fornicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 5. Ne tymbra ðū ðæt of gesnidenum stānum, Ex. 20, 25. II b. *a stone* (in its natural state or wrought) that serves as a mark:—Andlang herepades west on ðone þyr[la]n stān; of ðam stāne on ðone hāran stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 12 (*and oftēn*). Hē nam ðone stān and ārārde hine to mearce, Gen. 28, 18.

II c. *an image of stone*:—Se stān mælle for mannun (cf. ic beoðe ðæt ðeos onlicnes word sprece, 1460; An. 731), Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. II d. *a stone* to which worship is paid. v. stān-weorþung:—Gehātaþ hý ælmeßan þurh ðeofles lāre oþþon to wylle oððon to stāne, Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmeßan gehāte oððe bringe to hwylcon wylle oððe to stāne, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif fridgearð sī on hwæs lande ābūton stān oððe wille, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Ða gemearc ðe man driþf . . . on stānum, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 6. Cf. Si quis ad fontes vel ad lapides votum voverit, L. Th. P. 27, 18; Th. ii. 34, 6–8. Gē þeowiaþ fremdum godum, stocum and stānum, Deut. 28, 36. Hæðenscipe biþ ðæt man weordige wāterwylas oððe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20.

II e. *a stone that contains metal*:—Ða gyldenā stānas and ða seolfrenā *aureae arenae*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30. II f. *a precious stone*:—Gerēnōd mid golde and mid ðam stāne iacinta, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 24. Stāne gelcast gladum gimme, Exon. Th. 219, 5; Ph. 302.

II g. *a stone* in the bladder:—On ðære blæðran stānas weaxaþ, Lchdm. ii. 238, 18; i. 212, 22. III. *rock, a rock* (lit. and fig.):—Ðæt hig sucon hunig of stāne and ele of ðam heardustan stāne, Deut. 32, 13. Hē lædde wāter of stāne (*de petra*), Ps. Spl. 77, 19. Gē to ðam ligendan stāne stabol fæstnaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654. Ic stande beforan ðe uppan Oreþ stāne (*supra peirām Horeþ*), Ex. 17, 6. Ðū eart Petrus and ofer ðisne stān (*petram*) ic timbrige mīne cyricean, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18; 7, 24. Stearchoert styrmde, stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Stānum *cautibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15. [Goth. stains: O. Sax. O. Frs. stēn: O. H. Ger. stein; Icel. steinn.] v. beacen-, ceosel-, clif-, cweorn- (cwynn-), ēa-, earcan- (eorcan-, eorclan-), flōr-, gefōg-, gim-, grund-, hiēwe-, hwet-, hyrn-, loc-, mægen-, mætr-, marm-, marmān-, marmor-, mylen-, numer-, papol-, pumic-, sealt-, teaf-, tigel-, weall-, weorc-stān.

stān-æx, e; f. *A stone axe*; or (?) *an implement for working stone* [Halliwell gives *stone-ax* a stone-worker's axe]:—Stānæx *bipennis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60. Stānæx, 84, 68. For an account of stone axes found in England, see Wright's *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 69 sqq.: see also Nilsson's *Stone Age*, pp. 60 sqq. v. stān-bill.

stān-bæp, es; n. *A vapour bath made by the help of heated stones on to which water was poured*:—Dō on troh hāte stānas wel gehātte, ge-bepe ða hamma mid ðam stānbaðe; ðonne hiē siēn geswāte, recce hē ða bān, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4–7. Stānbæp, 10, 13; 60, 9. Tō stānbæpe, 106, 16. Sele him stānbaðu gelōme, 106, 25.

stān-beorh, -beorges; m. *A stony elevation, rocky hill*:—On gerihte wið ðas lytlan stānbeorges up on hæzshille; of ðam stānbeorge ofer ða ðene . . . to ðon lytlan stānbeorge; of ðam stānbeorge tō ðon ðerum lytlan stānbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 194, 15–18. Of risemere on stānbeorge, iii. 453, 23. Stānbeorh, 381, 1. Stānbeorh steāpne, Beo. Th. 4432; B. 2213. Sunt termini ab occasu stānbergas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 159, 14.

stān-berende stone-bearing, stony:—In ðæm stānberendum in *glanigeris* (*glarigeris*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

stān-bill, es; n. *An implement of stone, or one used in working stone*:—Bill *marra*, stānbill *mastellas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 71. v. stān-æx.

stān-boga, an; m. *A natural stone arch*:—Hē geseah stōndan stān-bogan, streām ūt ðonan breacan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5083; B. 2545. Seah on enta geweorc hū ða stānbogan (*of the cave within the rock*) stapulum fæste ēce eorðcead innan healde, 5429; B. 2718. [Icel. steinbogi, steina-brú a stone arch or bridge (a natural one).]

stān-brycg, e; f. *A stone bridge*:—Andlang brōces oð stānbrycge, sūð from stānbrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 9–10. Andlang burnan oð hit cymþ ðær Blīde ūt scýt; ðæt andlang Blīðan oð ða stānbrycge; ðæt eāst of ðære brycge, 421, 34. Dis sint ða landgemære . . . Ærest on stānbrycge; of stānbrycge eāst onlutan Temese, v. 395, 29–31. Stānbrycge (?) *lihostratos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 6.

stān-bucca, an; m. *A mountain goat*:—Des stānbucca hic cynyps, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 57; Zup. 68, 5. [O. H. Ger. stein-boch *capr, Capricornus*.]

stān-burh a town built with stone, a walled town (?):—Steāpe stān-byrig, Cd. Th. 133, 17; Gen. 2212.

stanc a sprinkling:—Stanc *pluvicinatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 25. v. stancian, stencan.

stān-carr rock, stone:—Stāncarr heard *petram durissimam*, Rtl. 19, 21.

stān-ceastel, -cistel, es; m. *A chestnut-tree*:—Donon sūðrihte wið ðara stānceastla, and ðonne of ðæm stānceastlum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 16. On ðane stāncistel, iii. 434, 33. v. cystel, stān-cist.

stān-ceosel, es; m. *Sand*:—Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer stānceosel, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24 MS. A. Stāncislas *glareas*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 16.

stān-cist, -cisten a chestnut-tree:—Of ðane þorne on ðo stāncysten on holencumbe; of ðane stāncyste on blacmanne bergh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 8, 22. v. cisten-, cyst-beām, stān-ceastel.

stān-clif, es; n. *A rocky cliff, a rock*:—Hē of stānclice burnan lædde *quid eduxit aquam de petra rupis*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Beorgas ðær ne muntas steāpe ne stōnþa, ne stānclicu heāh hliþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 8; Ph. 22. Sume flugon æfter stānclicum, Elen. Kmbl. 269; El. 135. Stormas stānclicu beōtan, Exon. Th. 307, 13; Seef. 23. Stāncleofu, Beo. Th. 5073; B. 2540.

stān-clūd, es; m. *A rock*:—*Haec Caribdis* ān stāncclūd on sē, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 7. Ðā āhēng se munuc āne lytle bellan on ðam stāncclūde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 5. God him (*the Israelites*) forgef wāter of heardum stāncclūde, 264, 22; Homl. Skt. i. 6, 279. Stāncclūd *rupem*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 8. Swelce hit siē ongemong miclum and monigum stāncclūdem *töbrocen quasi per obviañta saxa frangatur*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 7.

stān-cræftiga, an; m. *A skilled worker in stone*:—Ðæt wæron .i.iii. stāncræftigan . . . and næron nāne oðre him gelice; hý gesēnodon ælce morgen heora iserngelōman, and ðonne næron hý nā töbrocene, Shrn. 146, 13.

stancorian to sprinkle:—Ic stancrige *pluvicino*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 26. Cf. stanc.

stān-cropp, es; m. *Stone-crop*; sedum acre:—Nim stāncroppes sēd, Lchdm. iii. 72, 10.

stān-crundel a tumulus of stones (?):—Tō ðam stāncrundel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 33.

stand, es; m. *A stand, stay, pause, delay*:—Midðý stondas (*stando*, Lind.) monige wærun *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35.

standan; p. stōd, pl. stōdon; pp. standen *To stand*. I. of attitude, (1) of persons:—Ðonne gē standað eow to gebiddenne, Mk. Skt. 11, 25. Stand ofer ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 104, 10. Stande on heāfde, 154, 2. Ða ðe beoþ mid hiora āgnum byrðennum ofðrycte, ðæt hiē ne māgon standan, Past. 7; S. 50, 25. (2) of things:—Segnas stōdon the banners were raised, Cd. Th. 214, 7; Exod. 565. Hē ðær geseah swer standan *there was an upright column*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21.

II. of situation or position, (1) of persons:—Ic stande beforan ðe uppan Oreþ stāne, Ex. 17, 6. Ic niste, ðæt ðū stōde ongeān mē, Num. 22, 34. Æðelm self stōd ðærinne mid, Chart. Th. 171, 8. Ðā stōdan him twegen wasas big, Blickl. Homl. 121, 23. Læde hig to ðære eardungstowe dura, ðæt hig stāndon ðær mid ðe, Num. 11, 16. Pharao mætte, ðæt hē stōde be ānre eā, Gen. 41, 1. Geseah hē deofol ðær unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) of things:—Se port stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and

Anglum, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 19, 23. Se steorra āna stent, Met. 29, 16. Nis dæt feor heonon, dæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Se tōd se ðe bið dam standeþ, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 4. Ða wic ðe beforan inc stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22. Sió burg stōd bið ðære sē, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 33. Ða com genip and stōd æt ðære dura, Ex. 33, 9. Him æt heortan stōd ord, Byrht. Th. 136, 3; By. 145; Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Gearnearca hū ða tyrf ær stōdon, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. Ða stānas on ðam mæran temple . . . ær hié mon tō ðam stede brohte ðe hié on standan sceolde, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. (3) of time:—Ðæt se dæg swiðe neáh stōde his forþfōre, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 16.

II a. of situation or position in a figurative sense, denoting resistance, assistance, representation, degree, etc.:—Stande ðæs cyrcæd ofer .xx. peniga *let his oath be valid in matters above xx pence*, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 204, 15. Stande dæt spor for ðone forād, i. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Gif hwā on leásre gewinnesse stande, and hē oferstæled weorde, ne stande his gewinnesse syþþan for āht, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Hī hē sceal swerigean ðe mid oðre on gewinnesse standeþ (-eþ?), L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 26; 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Ælc man ðara ðe ðær mid stande, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 200, 3. Ðone wiðmōd ðe on hālgum bōcum stent, Homl. Th. i. 258, 14; L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 9. On Gode standeþ mīn hæle, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Stande hit on his āgenan gewearde, Chart. Th. 329, 35. Se ðe unriht gestreōn on his handa stōde, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Wulfgeat wæs se forma man and Wulfmæc is ðe oðer ðe hit nū on honda stant, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 260, 28. For ðære neōde, ðe ūs nū on handa stent *that we now have on our hands*, Wulfst. 181, 25. Gyf neōd on handa stande *if the need present itself*, L. Edg. h. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. Ðonne stent se hē on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 15. Ða ðe stōdon ongeān ūs *insurgentes in nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 7. Ne manna getrywða tō āhte ne standeþ, Wulfst. 82, 11. Godu ðe ðissum folce tō fremde stondeþ, Exon. Th. 250, 7; Jul. 123. Swā hī ufor stondeþ ðonne ða oðre, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 21. Stōd heō wið āttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 21; 36, 6. Se wið mongum stōd, wuldres cempa, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gū. 294.

III. of condition:—Heō grōwende standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 25; 109, 22. Be ðam cūþ standeþ dæt hē fram ðeapre gescylded was *quem a morte constat esse servatum*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27. Hē gearu standeþ, Ps. Th. 117, 2. Heō gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 10. Hē stent þeōfscyldig, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16. Ðær geworht stondeþ Adam and Eue, Cd. Th. 27, 16; Gen. 418. Ðus hit stōd on ðam dagum mid Englum *such was the condition of things among the English*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 9. Stōd bewrigen ðam mid flōde, Cd. Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Ða circean giōnd eall Angelcynn stōdon mādma and bōca gefyldeþ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Hié mōston stōdon on friōm anwalde *they might be in a condition of freedom*, 52; Swt. 405, 28.

IV. of constitution:—Ic onigte dæt sió sōpe gesæþ stent on gōðra monna gearcununga and sió unsæþ stent on yfelra monna gearcunungum *video quae sit vel felicitas, vel miseria in ipsis proborum atque improborum meritis constituta*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Seō geladung ðe stent on mædenum and on cnapum, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 11. V. of occupation or action:—Petrus stōd on gebedum *Peter was praying*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Gif mæssepreōst stande on leásre gewinnesse, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8; L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 11. VI. to be fixed as a law or regulation:—Gridlagu ðu stent *the regulations are as follows*, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22. Ne stent nān oðer lād, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Geneātrih is mistlic be ðam ðe on lande stent, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 12. Hwilon stōd dæt . . . *at one time the law was that* . . . , L. Ff. 12; Th. i. 226, 1; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ðæt hit grad stande swā forð swā hit fyrmest stōd on his yldrena dagum *that the regulations be as full as ever they were*, iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 3. Stande betwux burgum ān lagu æt lādunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22.

VII. to remain undisturbed:—Hit fela wintra siþþan on ðam stōd *regnum Assyriorum diu inconcussa potentia stetit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 15. Stande þrida[n] dæl ðære bōte inne *let a third part of the fine remain unpaid*, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Læt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21; 32, 11. Ða ðe unne dæt ðeōs gearēdnis stōdon mōte, Chart. Th. 168, 28. VIII. to stand still, cease to move, remain without motion, stop:—Gedōn dæt se Hælend stent, se ðe ær eode, Homl. Th. i. 156, 26. Hē clypode: 'Hælend, gemiltsa mīn.' Ða stōd se Hælend, 152, 19. Hē fērde ðurh his menniscynsse, and hē stōd þurh ða godcundnysse, 156, 34. Hwæt stondaþ gē hēr? Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Ða eā stōdon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8.

IX. to reside, abide:—Ða standendan munecas ðær consistentes *ibi monachi*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 12. X. to continue, remain:—Ðenden standeþ woruld, Cd. Th. 56, 21; Gen. 915. Stande hē on þeōwete, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Ðes middangeard eow ne mæg ealnege standan, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 29.

XI. to stand, not to fall, to be upheld:—Ic getrymed fæste stande, Blickl. Homl. 225, 34. Seō godcunde meht stapolfæstlice stondeþ, 19, 21. Hī on ðam geleāfan fæstlice stōdan, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21. Ðæt dōm stande ðær þegenas sammæle beōn; gif hig sacan, stande dæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 2-4. Hū mæg his rice standan, Mt. Kmb. 12, 26. Stōdan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15.

XII. of direction (lit. and fig.):—Him stent ege of ðe timebunt te, Deut. 28, 10. Ðæron stent ðam bisceope eahta marca golde *eight marks are due*

to the bishop, Chart. Th. 595, 2. Swā micel ege stōd deōflum fram eow *the devils stood in such awe of you*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 25; Ps. Th. 104, 33; Cd. Th. 249, 5; Dan. 525. Him stōd stincende steām of ðam mūde, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13. Him of eāgum stōd leōht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1457; B. 726. Fýrlēoma stōd geond dæt atole scræf, Cd. Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128. Ic wille dæt se freōls stonde intō ðat minstre, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 219, 19. [Goth. standan: O. Sax. standan; O. Frs. standa: O. H. Ger. stantan: Icel. standa.] v. ā-, æt-, āgen-, and-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, tō-, under-, wiþ-, ymb-standan; ān-standende.

standend, es; m. One who stands:—Drifaldo stōdendo ternos *statores*, Rld. 193, 35.

standendness. v. ā-standendness.

stān-fæt, es; n. A stone vessel:—On stānfæte gehīd, Wald. 62. Corn wif hæbbende stānfæt (*alabastrum*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 3. Middý gebrocen wæs ðæt stānfæt, Lind. 14, 3. [O. Sax. stēn-fat.]

stān-fāh; adj. Many-coloured with stones, epithet of a road, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320; Andr. Kmb. 2473; An. 1238.

stān-gaderunge, es; f. A collection of stones, a wall:—Stāngaderunge *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Cf. stān-lesung.

stān-geat, es; n. An opening to pass through between stones:—On stāngeat; of stāngeate, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 81, 16.

stān-gedelf, es; n. A stone quarry:—Tō ðan stāngedelfe; of ðam stāngedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 77, 23. Æt ðam stāngedelfe, 366, 18. On ðæt stāngedelf, v. 304, 21; vi. 144, 9.

stān-gefeall, es; n. A mass of fallen stones:—Twā wif āhýddon ðone lýchman under myclum stāngefalle, Shrn. 152, 4.

stān-gefōg, es; n. A joining of stones in building:—Ða ðe wyrcan cūdon stāngefōgum *those that could work at putting stones together*, Elen. Kmb. 2039; El. 1021. v. gefōg-stān.

stān-gella, -gilla, an; m. A stone-yeller, a bird whose cry is heard among the rocks (*gellan is used of the cry of the hawk*, Rā. 25, 3), a pelican:—Stāngella *pellicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20. Gelic geworden ic eom ðam stāngillan (-gyllan, MS. C.: stānegellan, Ps. Surt.) wēstene *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 7.

stān-getimbre, es; n. A stone building:—Stāngetimbru *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 67.

stān-geweore, es; n. Working in stone, stone-work:—Bæd hē dæt hē him onsende sumne heahcræftigan stāngeweores *architectos sibi mitti petiit*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 1. On hire wurdmynste is āræred mære cyrce mid wundorlicum stāngeweore, Homl. Th. i. 440, 18. Cf. stān-weorc.

stān-gripe, es; m. A seizing of stones, stones seized:—Ðeah hē stāngreopum (-greotum, Kmb.) worpod wære *though he was stoned with the stones that they seized*, Elen. Kmb. 1645; El. 824.

stān-hege, es; m. A stone fence, a wall:—Tō hwý tōwurpe ðū his stānhege *quid destruxisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

stān-hifete. v. stān-hiwet.

stān-hīpe, an; f. A stone-heap:—Andlang burhweges tō ðære stānhýpan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 431, 10.

stān-hiwet, es; n. A stone-quarry:—Stānhýwet *lapidicina vel lapidicedum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 17. Tō ðam stānhifete (-hiwete?); of ðam stānhifete (-hiwete?) tō ðam hēde, Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 60, 24.

stān-hlip, es; n. A rocky slope, a rock:—Mīn freōd siteþ under stānhlide, Exon. Th. 444, 16; Kl. 48. Bidaþ stānhleoþu streāmgewinnes, 384, 11; Rā. 4, 26. Under stānhlidum, Cd. Th. 219, 28; Dan. 61. Stānhleodum, Elen. Kmb. 1302; El. 653. Ðæs stānhleoþu stormas cnysaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 18; Wand. 101. Se ædeling hēt stormas restan ymb stānhleoðu, Andr. Kmb. 3152; An. 1579. Æfter dūnscreafum ymb stānhleoðu, 2467; An. 1235. Ofereode æþelinga bearn steāp stānhlido, stige nearwe, Beo. Th. 2822; B. 1409.

stān-hof, es; n. A house of stone:—Stānhofu stōdan, Exon. Th. 478, 10; Ruin. 39.

stān-hol, es; n. A hole in rocks:—Hié (*serpents and wild beasts*) in stānholum hié selfe digliap *saxorum latebris occulta*, Nar. 6, 1. Ðā flugon hié in ða wæter and hié ðær in ðam stānholum hýddon, 22, 13. [O. H. Ger. stein-hol spelunca.]

stān-hrycg, es; m. A ridge of rock:—Swilce betwux stānhrigum *quasi inter scyllam*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 22.

stān-hýwet. v. stān-hiwet.

stānig, stānig; adj. Stony, rocky:—Of ðan hæðenan byrgelse on ðone stānigan beorh; of ðan stānigan beorge oð ða heafða, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 454, 2-4. On ðone stānigan weg, vi. 186, 19. On stānig lond in petrosa . . . on ða stānige lond *supra petrosa*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 13, 5, 20. Ðær synd swýðe scearpe wegas and stānige (stānhite, Laud. MS.), Ors. i, 1; Bos. 16, 32. Ðeōs wyrt biþ cenned on stānigum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 102, 3. Stānigum, 212, 9 note; 216, 20 note; 256, 22. [O. H. Ger. steinag(-ig) saxosus, petrosus.]

stāniht, stāniht, adj. Stony, rocky:—Wæs seō eorpe tō ðæs heard and tō ðæs stānihte *erat tellus durissima et saxosa*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Tō ðære stānehtan dæne, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 179, 24. On stānehtan ford, iii. 389, 1. On ðone stānihtan ford, 168, 31. On ðone stānihtan weg, 409, 11. On stānihtum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 212, 9. Sume feollon

on stānihte *alia ceciderunt in petrosa*, Mt. Kmb. 13, 5. [O. H. Ger. steinaht: Ger. steinicht.]

stānincel, es; *n. A little stone*:—Stāninclu *lapillos*, Anglia xiii. 31, 86.

stān-lesung, e; *f. A gathering of stones, building with stones and without cement*:—Stānlesung *lithologia* (λιθολογία *to gather stones; to build with stones and without cement*), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 5. Cf. stān-gaderung.

stān-līm, es; *m. Mortar*:—Stānlīm *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 45.

stān-merece, -merce *parsley*:—Stānmerce *sigsonie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 36. [Prompt. Parv. stanmarche, herbe Macedonia, Alexandria.]

stān-rocc, es; *m. A high rock, a peak; an obelisk*:—Stānrocces *obolisci* (cf. *obolisci*, genus lapidis, 78, 17. *Obolisci* dæas stānes, 82, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 57. Stānrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Stān-rocca ī torra *scopulorum, saxorum eminentium*, 454, 47. Cf. scylf.

stān-scealu, -scalu, e; *f. Shale*:—Of Stūre on ða stānscale, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 378, 12. v. next word.

stān-scilig; *adj. Shaly, stony*:—Sum feoll of stānscyligean . . . ofer ða stānscylan *super petrosa*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5, 16. v. preceding word.

stān-scræf, es; *n. A cave in the rocks*:—Sca Maria hine æcende on ānum holum stānscræfe, Shr. 29, 28: 107, 28. Gongaþ on dis stān-scræf, and git ðær mētaþ weal, se is mid ifge bewrigen, 139, 26.

stān-scoylf, es; *m. A peak, rock*:—Stānscoylfa *scrupearum* (*scrupea*, i. *aspera saxa*). . . Of sandigum stānscilfum *de arenosis sablonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 20, 25.

stān-stræt, e; *f. A road made with stones, a paved road*:—Donne forð ðæt hit cymþ tō ðære stānstræte; of ðære stānstræte, Chart. Th. 525, 20. Cf. stān-weg.

stān-styce, es; *n. A bit of stone*:—Stānsticcum *crustis* (*frustis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 61.

stān-torr, es; *m. I. a stone tower*:—Stāntorr *the tower of Babel*, Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. *a rock, crag, tor* (cf. stān-rocc, -scylf):—Ad locum qui stāntor dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 104, 2.

stān-wang, es; *m. A stony plain*:—Stānwongas grōf, Exon. Th. 498, 24; Rū. 88, 6.

stān-weall, es; *m. A wall of stone*:—Stānweall[es] *maceriae, muri*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 77. Stānwealle (-walle, Ps. Surt.) *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Ða hwile ðe mon worhte ða burg mid stānwealle, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27. Ðæt wæter (of the Red Sea) him stōd swilce stānweallas bufan heora heafdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 27; Homl. Ass. 105, 104. Stānweallas tōfeollan, Shr. 67, 19.

stān-weg, es; *m. A road made with stones*:—On ealdan stānwege; of stānwege, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 15. [O. Sax. stēn-weg.] Cf. stān-stræt. stān-weorc, es; *n. Stone-work, stone-building*:—Hē worhte of seolfre ænne heāhne stýpel on stānweorces gelicnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. [O. Sax. stēn-werk.] Cf. stān-geweorc.

stān-weorþung, e; *f. Worship of stones*:—Wē læraþ ðæt preosta gehwile forbeode stānwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, note 2. v. slān, II d, and Grnm. D. M. 611.

stān-wurma, an; *m. Colour got from a stone*:—Stānwurman *vermiculo, tinctura*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 34.

stān-wyrht (þ), e; *f. A stone building*:—Stānwyrhte *mationes* (cf. scylfas *mationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 55.

stān-wyrhta, an; *m. A stone-wright, worker in stone, a mason*:—Stānwyrhta *latomi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 16. Stānwyrhtan *cementario*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 38. From ðæm stānwyrhtum *a cementario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 40.

stapa, an; *m. One who steps*. I. a name given to the grass-hopper or locust:—Stapan *locusta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 20: 71, 62. v. gærstapa. [O. H. Ger. houui-staffio *locusta*.] II. in cpds. ān-, eard-, hæþ-, hild-, mearc-, mōr-stapa.

stapol (-el, -ul), es; *m. I. a post, pillar, column*:—Stapol *basis* (*basis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 49: *patronus* (in a list giving parts of a house), i. 26, 36. Stapole *cione* (*ciuv* *a column, pillar*), ii. 131, 41. Of ðam beorge on ðone stapol; of ðam stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 14, 11: 378, 15. Tō ðam stānenan stapole; ðonne audlang ðæs weges oð ðone stānan stapol; of ðam stapole, 418, 28. Æt stēnan steaple, Txts. 436, no. 25. Stapul ærenne, Andr. Kmb. 2126; An. 1064. Ælc riht cynestōl stent on þrīm stapelum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 31: Wulfst. 267, 9. Stānbogan stapulum fæste, Beo. Th. 5430; B. 2718. Hē hēt stapulas ætsetan *erectis stipitibus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmb. 2986; An. 1496. Staplas *columbas* (*l. columnas*), Mt. Kmb. Lind. 21, 12. II. *a step, thresh-*

old (?) :—Hē tō healle gong, stōd on stapole, geseah Grendles hond (*the hand had been laid in the hall*), Beo. Th. 1856; B. 926. [O. Frs. stapul (-el) *a block*: O. H. Ger. stafol (-el) *basis*: Icel. stöppul *a pillar*: Dan. stabel *a boundary-stone, post*.] v. stapola.

stapol; *adj. v. fore-stapol*.

stapola, an; *m. A post, stock, piece of wood standing upright in the ground*:—Lige ðæt fren uppan ðam glēdan . . . lcege hit man syþþan uppan ðam stapelan (cf. stacan, l. 12), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 28.

stapol-weg, es; *m. A road marked out by posts* (?):—Fram tūnweges

ende forð be efise tō stapolwege ufeweardan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 281, 23.

stappa, stapplan. v. stoppa, under-stapplan.

stappel (þ) *a step*. [O. H. Ger. staffalun *passibus*: Ger. staffel *step, degree*.] v. sīþ-stap[þ]el.

stare-blind. v. star-blind.

starian; *p. ode To stare, look fixedly, gaze* (*with on, tō*):—Ðæt ic on ðone hafelan eāgum starige, Beo. Th. 3567; B. 1781. Starie, 5585; B. 2796. Secga gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc starāþ, 1997; B. 996: 2975; B. 1485. Wē on ðæt bearn foran breostum stariaþ, Exon. Th. 21, 28; Cri. 341. Ðe gē hēr on stariaþ, 33, 6; Cri. 521: 36, 3; Cri. 570. Him ðæt tācen weard, ðær hē tō starude, Cd. Th. 260, 32; Dan. 718. Ðe hire an eāgum starede, Beo. Th. 3875; B. 1935. Hī on mere staredon, 3211; B. 1603. On ða beorhtan gesceft ne mōt ic æfre mē eāgum starian, Cd. Th. 273, 22; Sat. 140: Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179. Se earn mæg starian on ðære sunnan leōman, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 199. Hī stōden æt ðæra dura stariende on ðæt leōht, 3, 133. [Staryn wythe brode eyne *patentibus oculis respicere*, Prompt. Parv. 472. O. H. Ger. starēn: Ger. starren: Icel. stara.] v. ge-starian.

stapol (-el, -ul), es; *m. I. a foundation* (lit. or fig.) (cf. *staddle* the bottom of a hay-stack, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. 15, 19):—Stapol *fundamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 15. Se fruma and se stapol eallra gōða ðe of him cumað, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 4. Biþ Drihten ūre se trumesta stapol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. On ðissum cwydum is se staðol ealles geleāfan, L. E. 1. 22; Th. ii. 418, 29: 29; Th. ii. 426, 1. Hiē oft gebidon on lytlum stapole and on unweālicum, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Wera gied sumes, þrymfæstne cwide and ðæs strangau stapol *a glorious saying and the strong man's firm support*, Exon. Th. 432, 12; Rū. 48, 5. Staðol *fundum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 6. Dūna staðelas *montium fundamenta*, Deut. 32, 22. Eorðan stapelas, Ps. Th. 81, 5: 103, 6. Steaðelas, Ps. Surt. 17, 8: ii. p. 194, 9. Staðulas, Cd. Th. 207, 28; Exod. 473. Ða stapolas ðære cyrcan, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Hē ða stapelas gesette ðæs mynstres, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On stapelum healdan, Exon. Th. 312, 14; Seef. 109. I a. the lower, firmer part, base of a pillar, trunk of a tree:—Se is stemn and staðol ealra gōða and of ðæm cumað eall gōð, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon hwelces yfles bōgas snæde, būton mon wille ða wyrtruman forceorfan ðæs staðoles, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 16. Gehēr ðū marmanstān . . . Lēt nū of ðinum staðole streāmas weallan, Andr. Kmb. 3004; An. 1505. Genim fēower tyrf on fēower healfa ðæs landes . . . Nim ele eote, and dō hāligwæter ðæron, and drýpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa (*the lower side of the sods*), Lechm. i. 398, 11. I b. that on which a thing depends:—Staðul *cardo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 60. II. *fixed condition, state, position*:—Hwylc se stapol is Angelcynnes ðeðde *qui sit status gentis Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 4. Ic wæs smeāgende be ðære hēlo ūra sāwla and be ðam staðole ūres rices, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8. Hē hit nyle up āræran tō ðam staðole fulfremedes weorces *ad virtutis statum consuetudo non erigitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Hiera gedōhtes staðol *cogitationis statum*, Swt. 67, 17. Stede ī stalað (*l. staðal*) *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. Hē geþyld lufge and ne āwācige nā ne his stapel ne lētende fram Gode būge, R. Ben. 27, 2. Sette heora staðol sceāpum anlīce *posuit sicut oves familias*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. III. *a fixed position, station, place, site*:—Stapol wæs wyrta witetorhtra (*the plain*) *was the site of beauteous plants*, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rū. 72, 2. Be ðære stōwe staðole *secundum positionem loci*, R. Ben. 59, 1. Staðele, 88, 4. Se wyrtruma stille wæs on staðole, Cd. Th. 252, 21; Dan. 582: 251, 9; Dan. 561. Wē stōdon on staðole, Rood Kmb. 141; Kr. 71. Æsc byþ stið staðule, stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmb. 344, 25; Rūn. 26. Ic sceal bordes on ede stapol weardian (*keep my station*; cf. *Wulches cunnes þinges under þissen stane staðel habbeoð inumen* (under þis ston unieþ, 2nd MSS.), Laym. 15911), sto[n]dan fæste, Exon. Th. 496, 19; Rū. 85, 17. Hē ūs sealde mid englum ēce stapelas, 41, 26; Cr. 661. Ðū ālātan scealt læne stapelas, eard and ēpel, Dōm. L. 30, 58. IV. *the firmament, the heavens*:—Weard ælywed steorra on staðole, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24; Edg. 50. [O. H. Ger. staðal *scuria, horreum*: Ger. staðel: Icel. stöðull *a milking shed*.] v. burh-, ēðel-, frum-, mōð-, wēsten-stapol.

stapol-æht, e; *f. An estate, landed possession*, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22.

stapol-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, stable, firm*; stabilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3. I. in a physical sense:—On ðam feorþan mōnþe hē (*the foetus*) biþ on limum stapolfæst, Lechm. iii. 146, 11. Staðolfæst stān (*glosses Petrus*), Mt. Kmb. Lind. 16, 18. Bedearf seō sāwel staðolfæstre brycge ofer ðone glideran weg hellewites, Wulfst. 239, 14. Staledfæste (*l. staðel-*) *tremminge firmo fulcmento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 63.

II. *stationary, keeping in one place*:—Stapolfæst ne mæg gewunian in gebestōwe, Exon. Th. 265, 1; Jul. 374. Farāþ hý geond missenlice þeoda, næfre stapolfæste, næfre wunien, nāhwār sittende, R. Ben. 135, 23. III. *firm in a moral sense, unwavering, unyielding, constant*:—God is āna stapolfæst wealdend, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 24; Andr. Kmb. 241; An. 121. Staðulfæst, 2673; An. 1338. Swiðe geþungen on his ðeawum and staðolfæst on his wordum *not to be moved from what he had said*,

Blickl. Homl. 217, 7. Stadolæst on hire heortan wid deofles costnungum, Wulfst. 237, 12. Beo strang and stadulfæst confortare et esto robustus Deut. 31, 7. Ic eow fridre healde strengdu stapolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. Mid steadulfestum aldum cum stabilito sene, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 27. Sele mē stadulfæste heortan, Anglia xi. 114, 71. Stadolfæstne geðoht, Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. 70 manna of folces ealdrum ðe ðu wite ðæt sīn stadulfæste and lāreowas, Num. 11, 16. Onginnap esniſce and beoþ stadulfæste viriliter agite et confortamini, Deut. 31, 6. v. un-, under-stapolfæst.

stapolfæstan. v. ge-stapolfæstan.
stapolfæst-lic; adj. Steadfast, firm:—Mē sum stapolfæstlic smylnyss tō becom, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 551.

stapolfæstlice; adv. I. in a physical sense, firmly:—On ðam eahtopan mōnþe hē (the foetus) biþ eall stapolfæstlice geseted, Lchdm. iii. 146, 19. II. steadfastly, constantly, firmly:—Seo godcunde meht ā stapolfæstlice stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 19, 21. Symble in Godes lofe wē sceolon stapolfæstlice gewunian, L. E. l. 42; Th. ii. 438, 32. ðæt ðiōs ūre sylene stapolfæstlice durhwunian mōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 12.

stapolfæstness, e; f. Steadfastness, stability:—Stadolæstnys stabilitas, R. Ben. Interl. 23, 3; Ps. Lamb. 103, 5; firmamentum, 18, 2; status, Rtl. 108, 38. Steadulfestnisse stabilitatem, Ps. Surt. 103, 5. v. ge-, un-stapolfæstness.

stapolfæstnian. v. ge-stapolfæstnian.
stapolfæstnung, e; f. A foundation:—Tō stadolfæstnunga ad fundamentum, Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

stapolian; p. ode. I. to establish, found, settle, fix:—Ic tō ānuni ðē mōd stadolige to thee alone do I keep my mind constant, Andr. Kmbl. 164; An. 82. Stapelige, Exon. Th. 255, 30; Jul. 222. ðū in God getreowdes ic in minne fader hyht stapelice thou didst trust in God, I found my hope on my father, 268, 25; Jul. 437. Ic ðy fæstlicor ferhð stapelice, hyht untweōdne, on Crist, Elen. Kmbl. 1591; El. 797. ðe ðæs hūses hrōf stapeligaþ qui aedificant domum, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Ic on heofonum hām stapelode, Cd. Th. 281, 23; Sat. 276. Stadelodest fundasti, Ps. Spl. 101, 26; 103, 6, 9. Se stadelode eorðan ofer steadulfæstnesse his. Ps. Surt. 103, 5. Hē woruld stapelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. ðær hē hungrian hām stapelode collocavit illic esurientes, Ps. Th. 106, 35. Ðā hē æt Rōme Cristes cyricean stapelode fundata Romae ecclesia Christi, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 13. Se wealdend ðe ðæt weorc stadelode, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800. Met. 29, 87. Ðā heō in helle hām stadelodon, Cd. Th. 266, 21; Sat. 25. Stadelodon, 286, 1; Sat. 345. Stadolā ðū ða oðra on hira hāmon, Gen. 48, 6. Geleāfan fæste stapelian on ūrum heortum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 4. Stapelian, 115, 1.

II. to make steadfast, confirm, endow with steadfastness:—Ne mið ðū for menigo, an ðinne mōðsefan stadola wid strangum. . . herð hyge ðinne, heortan stadola, Andr. Kmbl. 2419–2428; An. 1212–1215. Stapelige man and strangie hī georne, L. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Se hālga ongan hyge stapelian, Elen. Kmbl. 2186; El. 1094. Mōd stapelian geleāfan, Exon. Th. 168, 26; Gū. 1083: 264, 15; Jul. 364. Ūre heortan rihtan and stadelion, Wulfst. 253, 18. v. ge-, gegrund-stadolian (-elian).

stapoliend, es; m. A founder; fundator, Ps. Lamb. 47, 2.

stapolness. v. mōd-stapolness.

stapolung, e; f. Founding, foundation, settling:—Stadelinge plantationis, Ps. Surt. 143, 12. Tō stapolunge ad fundamentum, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 10. Staledunga (l. stadelunga) fundamina, Hpt. Gl. 502, 71.

stapol-wang, es; m. A plain to establish one's self in. v. stapol.
III:—Læteþ hio ða wlitigan wirtum fæste stille stondean on stapolwonge (in the field they occupy), Exon. Th. 417, 4; Rā. 35, 8. Teon wē of ðisse stowe and unc stapolwongas (places where we may establish ourselves) sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 31; Gen. 1912.

stealc; adj. Steep:—Bidaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streāmgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 11; Rā. 4, 26. On stealc hleoþa, 382, 6; Rā. 3, 7. Stealc hliþo stigan, 498, 17; Rā. 88, 3.

stealcian, v. be-stealcian, and next word.

stealcung, e; f. Stalking (cf. deer-stalking), cautious walking:—On sumere nihte hlosode sum oðer munc his færeles and mid sleaccre stealcunge his fōtswaðum fligde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. [Cf. stalkyū or gon sofie serpo, Prompt. Parv. 472. Though I wolde stalke and crepe, Gow. ii. 351, 18. With dreðful for than stalketh Palamon. . . in that grove he wolde him hyde, Chauc. Kn. T. 621.]

-steald. v. ge-, hæg-, hago-steald.

stealdan; p. steold To possess:—Ic stadolæhtum steold, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22. [Goth. ga-staldan to possess, gain.]

steall, es; m. I. a standing position:—Setl gedafenap ðēman, and steall fylstendum. . . Stephanus hine (Christ) geseah standende, forðan ðe hē wæs his gefylsta, Homl. Th. i. 48, 29. Syle hāt drincan in stalle stonde gōðe hwile give him the medicine hot to drink in a standing position; let him stand a good while, Lchdm. iii. 28, 5. II. the way matters stand, position of affairs, state, condition:—Se steall cyricean status ecclesiae, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 10. On fræcenesse heora stealles in periculum sui status, 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Be ðisses biscepos lifes stealle de cuius statu vitae, 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Be ðam stalle cyrican, 3, 19; S.

561, 7. On ðone ærran steall priscum in statum, 5, 20; S. 642, 10; 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Ðone stal ðæs rices regni statum, 4, 26; S. 603, 8. III.

position, place:—Horsa steall carceres (the starting-place in the circus), scridwisa auriga, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 37. On brædo his stealles latitudine sui status, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 29. Ðæt se sý furþor forlæten on stealle and on setle (cf. on stede and on setle, 13, 1), se ðe furðor on gearneunge sý, R. Ben. 12, 19. Stande hē ealra ýtemest, oðþe on ðam stede ðe se abbot swā gēmeleasum monnum tō stealle on sundrum betæht hæfþ ultimus omnium stet aut in loco quem talibus negligentibus seorsum constituerit abbas, 68, 11. Ðæt hī næfre ne beon on stede ne on stealle, ðær æfre undon worde ðæt ūre forgenges geuðen, Chart. Th. 348, 30. IV.

place, stead:—Brihtwald gehālgode Tobian on his steall, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19. Steal, 780; Erl. 57, 1; 803; Erl. 61, 23. Stall, 779; Erl. 55, 38. Stall, 678; Erl. 41, 7; 727; Erl. 47, 2; 796; Erl. 59, 39. V.

A place for cattle, a stall:—Stal stabulum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 11. Steal, i. 15, 23. Ðæra tamra nýtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. VI.

A place for catching fish:—Lēt ða netto on stælle laxa retia in capturam (captura locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces), Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. (Cf. stell, a deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed, Jamieson.) [O. Frs. stall standing; place; stall: O. H. Ger. stall stabulum, cavla, praesepe; locus, statio, status: Icel. stall a stall; shelf on which another thing is placed.] v. æt-, bīd-, burg-, fore-, ge-, geard-, hege-, mylen-, ofer-, on-, scip-, treow-, wæter-, weal-, weofod-, weoh-, wic-, wig-, wid-, wider-steall (-steal); fæst-steall; adj. Cf. stæl, stede, stealla, an; m. A crab (?):—Stalla cancer (carcer? cf. steall, III), Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 30.

-stealla. v. ge-, ofer-stealla.
steallere, stallere, es; m. A marshall. [The word occurs only in late documents; the passages given belong to Edward the Confessor's reign]:—On Esgres stealles and on Roulfes stealles and on Lifinges stealles gewinnes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 291, 13–14. Esgar stallere and Roberd stallere, 191, 11–12; 221, 13; Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 31. [Icel. stallari.]

stealleat. v. ān-stealleat.

steallian to take place. v. forþ-steallian.

steām, stēm, stiēm, es; m. I. steam, hot exhalation, hot breath:—Him (Herod) stōd stincende steām of ðam mūðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 14. Forlæt wynsumne rēc æstigan. . . Ðā of ðære stōwe steām up ārās swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1603; El. 803. Stenc ūt cymep of ðam wongstede, wynsumra steām swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Man pīntreow bærne tō glēdum. . . wende his neb tō and onfō ðam stēme (the heat proceeding from the embers), Lchdm. ii. 284, 16. Of hōmena aþme and stiēme cymþ æagna mist, 26, 26. Fleo ða mettas ða ðe him stiēm on innan wyrcean, 226, 10. II. that which emits hot vapour, blood:—Forlētne mē standan steāme bedrifenne they left me (the cross) standing bespattered with blood, Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. [A stein als it were a sunnebeem, Havel. 591. Steem or lowe of fyre flamma, steem of hothe lycure vapor, Prompt. Parv. 473.]

steáp, es; m. A stoup, drinking vessel, cup, flagon:—Steáp ciatium, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 78; ii. 17, 28. Micel steáp ful, Lchdm. ii. 294, 19. Se wines steap fægere gefyllid is calix vini meri plenus est, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Steápes poculi, Hpt. Gl. 450, 6. Nalles win druncon scír of steápe, Met. 8, 21. Dō steáp fulne wines tō wile, Lchdm. ii. 18, 4. Gif man oðrum steap æsette ðær mæn drincen ægelde. vi. scill. ðam ðe man ðone steap æset if a man remove (?) a cup from another where men are drinking, let vi. s. be paid to the man from whom the cup was taken, L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 8–10. Steápas fialas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 4. [A stoep hee cuppa, Wrt. Voc. 235, 16. O. H. Ger. stouf calix, cyathus: Icel. staup; n. a cup, beaker.]

steáþ; adj. I. lofty, high, towering, of buildings, hills, etc.:—Se streám ætstōd swā steáp swā munt the stream (Jordan) stood as high as a hill, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 23. Wæg steáp gedreás, Exon. Th. 476, 22; Ruin. 11. Seo steápe burh on Sennar stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Fýr steápes and geápes swōgene forswælh eall fyre everything lofty and spacious devoured roaring, Cd. Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. On ðisum steápum munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9. Worhton mid stānum ānne steápe beorh him ofer congregauerunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum, Jos. 7, 26. Steápe hrōf, Beo. Th. 1857; B. 926. Þurh steápe beorg stræte wyrcean, Exon. Th. 397, 11; Rā. 16, 18. Steápe dūne, Cd. Th. 172, 33; Gen. 2853. Steápe stānbyrig, 133, 17; Gen. 2212. Weallas steápe, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rā. 4, 10. Beorgas ðær ne muntas steápe ne stonðap, 199, 7; Ph. 22; Beo. Th. 450; B. 222. Andr. Kmbl. 1680; An. 842. I a. of smaller objects:—Heard and steáp (the pillar into which Lot's wife was turned), Cd. Th. 155, 8; Gen. 2569. Wið steápe rond by the tall shield, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Ic hæbbe hneccan steápe, Exon. Th. 490, 1; Rā. 79, 4. Bollan steápe tall flagons, Judth. Thw. 142, 6; Jud. 17. Hi habbaþ on heáfde helmas steápe (cf. O. Frs. with thene stāpa helm. Icel. steypðir hjálmur), Wulfst. 200, 12. I b. of fire, mounting high (see also I c):—Hit durh hrōf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomap steáp and geáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. I c. standing out, or up, prominent [or bright? In later English steap applied to the eyes or to gems seems to have this meaning. 'Twa ehnen steappre þene steorren ant þene þimstanes,' Marh.

9. 4. In the note on this passage Cockayne gives other instances of this use, e. g. Schinende and schenre þen eni zimstanes, steapre þen is stoorre. In Chaucer's line, Prol. 201, the meaning might be *prominent*. In the passage quoted below from Ælfric the Latin from which the description is taken has *oculi grandes*.] Gim sceal on hringe standan steap and geap, Menol. Fox 505; Gu. C. 23. Se steapa gim, Salm. Kmbl. 570; Sal. 284. Hē hæfþ steape eagan, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. II. *lofty, high, placed high*:—Oð ða steapan heofenan to *high heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 3, 500. [Per wes moni steap (bold, 2nd MS.) mon, Laym. 1532. An lawe swiþe stæp and heh, Orm. 11379. O. Frs. stâp. v. I a above.] v. headu-, weall-steap; stipel, stipan.

steapan. v. â-steapan, stipan.
steare; *adj.* I. *stiff, rigid, not soft, not bending*:—Is seô eâg-gebyrd stearc and hiwe stâne geflisc, Exon. Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. Hlâf and stân, streac and hnesce, Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Stânas and dæt starce isen, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 29. Beátan mid stearcum stengum, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. I a. fig. *unyielding, stiff-necked, obstinate*:—Heô wæron starce, stâne heardran, Elen. Kmbl. 1126; El. 565. II. *hard, rough, strong*, of wind or weather:—Stearc winter aspera hyems, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Se stearca wind norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 18. Se stearca storm, Met. 6, 11. Stearc storma gelac, 26, 29. þurh ðone stearcen wind norþan and eástan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Stearc stormas, 23; Fox 78, 27. Gescyrrped mid rinde wið ða stearcen stormas, 150, 8.

III. *rough, attended with hardship, hard*, of living, discipline, etc.:—Hē ða stidnyssa his stearcen bigeolofan betwux hlæwedom folce gehæold, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 31. Se ðe mec lāreþ fram ðē on stearcne wege, Exon. Th. 259, 14; Jul. 282. Hū hē mihte swā steorce forhæfednyse (*rigid abstinence*) healdan, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 23. IV. *stern, severe*:—Hē (*William*) was milde dām gōdum mannum and ofer eall gemett stearc dām mannum ðe widewædon his willan . . . Hē wæs swýðe stearc man swā dæt man ne dorste nān þing ongean his willan dōn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 17, 32; Erl. 222, 21. Hē ða heardheortan ðeðe mid stearcne dreále and stidre myngunge tō lifes wege gebigde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. V. *strong, impetuous, violent, vehement*, (a) lit.:—Hē of stānclice steorce burnan lēdde, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (b) fig. v. stearc-heard:—Nān stefn būton stearc and heard wōp for wōhdædum, Wulfst. 139, 3. [O. Sax. stark: O. Frs. sterk: O. H. Ger. starc, starah fortis, validus: Icel. sterkr strong.]

steare-ferhp; *adj.* Of harsh or stern soul:—Hī stearcferþe cwellan þohtun, Exon. Th. 280, 29; Jul. 636.
steare-heard; *adj.* Violent, unrestrained:—Stearcheard wōp durus fetus, Dōm. L. 200. v. stearc, V b.

stearc-heort; *adj.* Stout-hearted:—Stearcheort (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4566; B. 2288: (*Beowulf*), 5097; B. 2552. [Cf. O. Sax. stark-mōd valiant.]

stearcian; *p.* ode To grow stiff or hard:—Stearcode riget, durescit, Germ. 402, 56. [His skyn shall stearken, Rel. An. i. 65, 3. O. H. Ger. starcēn solidari.]

stearclice; *adv.* Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, fiercely:—Dā ge-wende se here tō Lundene and ða buruh ūtan embsæt and hyre stearclice (cf. strangle, MS. E.) on feaht ægðer ge be wætere ge be lande made a vigorous assault upon it by land and water, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 32.

stearn, es; *m.* Some kind of bird. [Starn is a name for the starling in the Shetland Isles; the same bird is called a *starnel* in Northants. v. E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, p. 73. Starn is used in Norfolk for the common tern: and *stern* is a name for the black tern, ib. pp. 202, 204.]—Stearn, stearno, stern *beatia* (according to Migne *beatia* is a woodcock or snipe), Txts. 45, 284. Stearn, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 3; ii. 11, 1: *beatia*, i. 62, 32: *beatia* vel *sturnus*, 29, 6: *fida*, ii. 108, 52. Stern, 35, 28. Stern *avis qui dicitur gavia*, Txts. 108, 1116. Stærn *stronus* (= *sturnus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 39. Him stearn (*the tern*) oncwæð isigfeþera, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23.

stearthlian; *p.* ede To kick with the foot, stumble:—Dæt ðu ne spear[n]-last f stearthlest, stearthlge ut non calcitres, Hpt. Gl. 464, 1. [In later English *startle* is used of quick movement:—A courser, startling as the fyr, Chauc. Leg. G. W. 1204. Thouþ ne havest frend that ne wolde fle, come thouþ stearthliende in the strete, Mapes 335, 24. See also Halliwell's Dict. *stertle*.]

steb. v. stybb.
stēda, an; *m.* A stallion, an entire horse; the word is also used of a camel:—Hors equus, stēda emisarius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 55: *misarius*, 56, 39; i. 287, 40. Stēda faussarius, hengst canterius, 23, 9. Hē hleop on ðæs cýnynges stēdan ascendens emissarius regis, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: Chart. Th. 501, 12. Ne hēt Crist him tō lēðan mōðigne stēðan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 97. Ðonne lēðað hý mid him olfenda myran mid hyra folan and stēðan . . . ða stēðan hý forlætāþ . . . ða æmettan ymbe ða stēðan ābisgode beoþ tollent camelos masculos et feminas illas quae habent foetas . . . masculi remanent . . . formicae masculos comedunt, Nar. 35, 10–15.

stede, es; *m.* I. *a place, spot, locality*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede circumlatus locus, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15. Se stede ys hālig ðe ðū on

stent locus, in quo stas, sanctus est, Jos. 5, 16. Ðes ænga stede (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hī cōman tō Brytene on ðam stede Heopwines fleot, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 4. In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ðra, 495; Erl. 14, 10. Ðone stede healdan, Byrht. Th. 132, 21; By. 19. Tō hwī hremþ hit ðisne stede (*quid terram occupat?* Lk. 13, 7), Homl. Th. ii. 408, 5. Eode on woestigum styd (steyde, Rush.) abūt in desertum locum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 35. Stydd, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Hī sæton tū winter on ðam twām stedum, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 33.

II. of fixed position, a place which a person or thing occupies, an appointed place, station, site:—Hū neara ðære eorþan stede is arctum terrarum situm, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Ðæs fyres āgen stede is ofer eallum worlde-geseceaft gesewenlicum, 33, 4; Fox 130, 16. Heafudponnes styd calvariae locus, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33. Ær mon ða stānas tō ðæm stede brohte ðe hiē on standan scoldon, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. Of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. On his āgenum stede, Ps. Th. 102, 21. Ne stande hē on his stede and endebrydnesse, ac stande hē ealra ýtemest, R. Ben. 68, 10. Sig him gefafoð, dæt hē stede after ðam abbode healde, 106, 2. Æsc stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 26; Rūn. 26. Næfþ nāder ne sē ne eā nænne stede būton on eorðan, Lchdm. iii. 256, 2. Geccr suord ðin in styd his, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 52.

III. *a place, standing, position, status*:—Ðes dæl (*the participle*) næfþ nān angin ne nænne stede of him sylfum, ac byþ of worde æccened and becymþ syþþan tō his āgenre gepingde, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 244, 17. IV. of position in the case of a moving body:—Ne stira ðū, sunne, of ðam stede furðor ongean Gabao . . . Ðā stōð seō sunne on ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12, 13.

IV. *standing as opposed to moving, stopping, standing still*. v. sunn-stede:—Hwæt is ðæs Hælendes stede oððe hwæt is his far? Homl. Th. i. 156, 33.

IV a. fig. *stability, unchanging condition, fixity*:—Nān stede nis ūres lichaman; cildhād gewit tō cnihtāde and cnihthād tō gedungenum wæstme, 490, 2. Stede f stapal statum, stabilitatem, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. IV b. *state, condition*:—Stede status, Wūlc. 254, 31. On stede statu, Hpt. Gl. 458, 10. Swā hwæt swā stede (statum) mōdes āhwyrþ, Scint. 106, 7.

IV c. as a technical medical term *strangury*:—Wið stede and wið blæddran sære, Lchdm. i. 360, 4; 338, 3. [Goth. staps: O. Sax. stedi: O. Frs. sted, stid, steith: O. H. Ger. stat; f. locus: Icel. staðr.] v. æsc-, æl-, bæþ-, beorg-, burg-, camp-, deap-, ealh-, eard-, eolh-, eorþ-, folc-, gemōt-, gener-, glēð-, heafod-, heah-, hleōðor-, hūs-, land-, mearc-, medel-, mylen-, sunn-, þing-, wang-, wic-stede; cf. steall.

stede-fæst; *adj.* Steadfast, constant, holding one's ground:—Wislic weorcsipe and stedefæst (stede-, MS. G.) mōðstaðol biþ witenra gehwilmu wordlicre micle, ðonne hē his wisan for æwigum þingum fāgige tō swiðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38. Stōdon stedefæste they stood unyielding, Byrht. Th. 135, 33; By. 127. Ne þurfon mē stedefæste hæled wordum ætwitan, 139, 5; By. 249. [Icel. stað-fastr.]

stedefæstness, e; *f.* Steadfastness, constancy:—Stydfæstnisse constantiae, Rtl. 50, 4.

stedefulness. v. on-stedefulness.

stede-heard; *adj.* Of enduring hardness (?), very hard:—Strælas stedehearde, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223.

stede-leās; *adj.* Without stability, unsteady, without power to retain one's place:—Ðonne biþ hē ðam men gelic, ðe ārærþ sume heāge hlæddre and stiþþ be ðære hlæddre stafum, oð ðæt hē tō ðæm ænde becume, and wylle ðonne git stiġan ofur; āstiþþ ðonne būton stafum, oð ðæt hē stedeleās fylþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 24. Stedeleās steorran hreōsaþ, Dōm. L. 107. [Icel. stað-lauss unsteady.]

stede-wang, es; *m.* A plain, open place:—On ðam stedewange, Elen. Kmbl. 2040; El. 1021: 1346; El. 675; Andr. Kmbl. 1548; An. 775. Stedewangas, 667; An. 334. Æfter stedewonga stōwum, Exon. Th. 154, 23; Gū. 847.

stede-wist, e; *f.* Stability, steadiness, constancy:—Stedewist subsistentia, perseverantia, Hpt. Gl. 530, 4.

stedig; *adj.* Sterile, barren:—Se ðe eardian ðeþ stedigne qui habitare facit sterilem, Ps. Lamb. 112, 9. Næron ðine heorda stedige (steriles), Gen. 31, 38. Cf. (?) stede, IV c, and see next word.

stedigness, e; *f.* Sterility, barrenness:—Stedigynsse sǣwle mīnre sterilitatem animae meae, Ps. Spl. 34, 14.

steding-line, an; *f.* A rope that supports a mast, a stay:—Stedingline opisfera, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 61. S[te]dingline, 57, 2.

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* I. *a stem of a tree*:—Hwæt wēnt ðū for hwī ælc sǣð grōwe innon ða eorpan and tō wyrtrumum weorþe on ðære eorþan, būton for ðý ðe hī tiohbiaþ dæt se stemn and se helm mōte ðý fæstor standon . . . Eal se dæl, se ðe ðæs treðwes on twelf mōnþum gewæxæþ, hē ongīnþ of ðām wyrtrumum and swā upweardes grēwþ oþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31–150, 2. Ic (*the cross*) was āheāwen holtes on ende, āstýred of stefne (sweife, Kemble) mīnum, Rood Kmbl. 59; Kr. 30. Beām yldo ābreoðet and bebriceþ telgum, āstýrcþ stefn on sīde, āfýlleþ hine on foldan, Salm. Kmbl. 594; Sal. 296.

I a. fig.:—God is se stemn and staðol ealra gōða, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Se ðorn

dære gitsunga ne wyrð forsearod on ðæm helme gif se wyrtruma ne biþ færcorfen odde forberned æt ðæm stemne *si radix culpæ non exurit, nunquam per ramos avaritiæ spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 11. I b. a stem, stock, race. v. leod-, þeod-stefn.

II. *pro* or *stern* of a vessel:—Se æftera stemn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37. Tō lides stefne, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 34. Of nacan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 582; An. 291. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. [O. Sax. stamu (of a vessel): O. Frs. stevne: O. H. Ger. stamm *stips, truncus, caudex*: Icel. stafi, stamn *pro* or *stern* of a vessel.] v. forþ-, frum-, steof-stefn; stefna, and next word.

-stefn, -stefu; *adj.* v. brond-, heah-stefn (-stæfn).

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* I. a turn, time:—Ða besæt sio fierd hié (the Danes) ðæt ða hwile ðe hié ðær lengest mete hæfdon, ac hié hæfdon heora stemn gesettene *the English force had sat out its turn of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. But the word occurs mostly in phrases:—Ða Noe ougan niwan stefne (*anew, a second time*) hām stadelian, Cd. Th. 94, 2; Gen. 1555; Beo. Th. 5181; B. 2594. Eft . . . niōwan stefne, 3582; B. 1789; Andr. Kmbl. 2607; An. 1305; Cd. Th. 113, 12; Gen. 1886. Hē hine Cyriacus syððan nemde niwan stefne *he afterwards named him afresh Cyriacus*, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Emb stemn *uicisim*, Germ. 388, 77. Emb stem, Scint. 140, 17.

II. a body of persons who take their turn at any work (v. first-stemn), the English military force (?):—On stemnes peð (cf. here-paþ), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 33. v. stefnan, stefning.

stefn, stefn, stemn, e; *f.* I. a voice, sound uttered by the mouth (lit. or fig.):—Stemn is geslagen lyft gefrēðendic on hlyste . . . Ælc stemn biþ geworden of ðæs mūdes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnysunge; se mūd driþ ūt ða clypunge, and seō lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge and gewyrð to stemne. Ælc stemn is odde andgyftlic odde gemenged; andgyftlic stemn is, ðe mid andgyte biþ geclypod . . . ; gemenged stemn is, ðe biþ būtan andgyte, swyle swā is hryðra gehlōw and horsa hnægung, hunda gebeorc, treowa brastung *et cetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Zup. 4, 5–16. Stebn *vox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 18. Stefn of heofenum durs cwæð, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17; Mk. Skt. 1, 11. Seō ārleāse helwarena stefn wæs gehýred and heora gnornung, Blickl. Homl. 87, 3. Seō stemn ðære heortan biþ gedrēfd, 19, 9. Seō stemn ys Iacobes stefn, Gen. 27, 22. Seō stefen heom andswarode, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 5. Swā him seō stefn beað, Gl. Prud. i. a. Siō byman stefen, Exon. Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Heō clypode micelre stefne, Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Hē clype stefne wæs to mē spreccende, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Gif ðū sanges stæfne gehýrdest, 4, 3; S. 568, 30. Hig gecnāwāþ his stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 4. Hig mycelre stefne bædon ðæt hē wære āhangen; and hyra stefna swiðredon, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. Stæfna, Ps. Spl. 18, 3. Lāde cyrmdon fægum stæfnum, Cd. Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462.

II. as a grammatical term, form to mark relation:—Se forma hād and se oðer hād habbaþ ænliþige stemna, forðan ðe hī beoþ æfre ætgædere and him betwýnan sprecaþ. Ðonne ic cwepe *ego* ic, and ðū cwest to mē *tu* ðū, ðonne beo wyt ætgædere and for ði ue behōfāþ nāðor ðissera *pronomina* nā mā stemna būton twegra. Se ðridda hād hæfþ syx clypunga, forðan ðe hē ys hwilon mid, hwilon on oðre stōwe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 2–8. [Chauc. steven: the word is used by Gawin Douglas. *Goth.* stibna: O. Sax. stemna: O. Frs. stemme: O. H. Ger. stinna, stimma, stemna, stemma.] v. punorrād-, wæter-stefn.

stefn, e; *f.* A summons, citation (in rād-stefn a summons carried by a mounted person. v. rād-stefn, where this meaning may be substituted for the one there given). [Icel. stefna a summons, citation.] v. stefnian.

stefna, an; *m.* The *pro* or *stern* of a vessel:—Æt lides stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403; 3411; An. 1709. Æt nacan stefnan, Exon. 306, 14; Seef. 7. Sum wæg stefnan steoreþ, 296, 20; Crā. 54. Steoran ofer stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. v. -stefn, and next word.

stefnan; *p. de.* I. to regulate, direct, fix, institute:—Hē stefnde Godes cyrican and Godes gesomnunga on ðære byrig eahta and twentig geāra *he had the direction of God's church and God's congregations in that town eight-and-twenty years*, Shr. 108, 6. Ongann timbrian ða stōwe ðæs mynstres ðe hē from ðam cýninge onfēng and mid regollicum ðeodscipum stæfnede *curavit locum monasterii, quem a rege acceperat, construere ac regularibus instituire disciplinis*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 21 note. II. to alternate:—Stæfnendra *alternantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 74. Stefnendra, 6, 49. v. ge-stefnan; stefn; *m.* a turn.

stefnan, stefnian to provide with a hem or border, to fringe [—Bebyrde (cf. gebyrdeð clabutum, 104, 18. Clabutum, sutum vel gebyrd, 131, 57) odde bestefnde clawalae, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 42. Gestefnode clawate, Anglia xii. 37, 288.] v. stefniung, II.

stefn-byrd, e; *f.* Regulation, direction:—Sceoldon eal bearn stīpe stefnbyrd swā him se steōra bibeid missenlice gemetu *all creatures had to submit to firm direction, as the guide ordered them, various modes*, Exon. Th. 349, 12; Sch. 45. v. stefnian to regulate.

-stefne; *adj.* -voiced. v. hlād-stefne.

stefnettan, stemnettan; *p. te* To stand firm (?):—Swā stemnetton stīðhugende bysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 22; By. 122. [Hwi studgi 3e nu and steuentið se stille, Kath. 59, 1265.]

stefnian; *p. ode* To cite, summon (with dat.):—Stefnode man God-

wine eorle and Harold eorle tō ðon gemōte . . . Ðā hī ðider cōmon, ða stefnode heom man tō gemōte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3–6. Se cing him stefnode tō Glōweceastre, 1093; Erl. 228, 33. [Taken from Scandnavian (?); cf. Icel. stefna to cite, summon a person (dat.).]

stefnian. v. stefnan.

stefning, stemning, e; *f.* I. a turn, used of service where one set of persons replaces another. (In E. Cornwall Glossary *stemming* is given as 'a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common pump'):—Hié (seō fyrd) hæðan heora stemninge (steminge, another MS.) gesetene, Chr. 894; Th. i. 166, col. 2, l. 14. v. stefn; *m.*; stefnan, II.

II. a border, hem:—Stemning vel hem *limbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 6. v. limb-stefning; stefnan to fringe.

stela, steola, stæla; *m.* I. the stalk of a plant:—Steola *caulem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 53; *cauliculus*, 103, 50; 129, 84. Stela *caulem*, 13, 14; *cauliculus*, 76, 11; i. 33, 10. Healm vel stela *culmus*, i. *stramen spicarum*, ii. 137, 58. Sægig stela *succulentus cauliculus (ramusculus)*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. Hyre (*leechwort*) stela byþ mid geþūlum bōgum, Lchdm. i. 248, 18. Genim dysse wyrt wōs odde ðone stelan mid ðam wæstmte, 156, 21; 160, 11; 184, 20. Eleleātes stelan, ii. 272, 23. Heō hafap nigon wyrttruman and swā fela stelena, i. 238, 17. Mid feowr eadūm stelum (stelum, MS. B.), 154, 15. Genim nigon stelan, 230, 20. II. fig.:—Witan sceoldon smeagan hwilc ðæra stelenna ðæs cinestōles wære tōbrocen, and bētan ðone sōna. Se cinestōl stynt on disum þrīm stelum: *laboratores, bellatores, oratores*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 15–19. [O. H. Ger. stil *thyrsus herbae*: Ger. stiel.] v. cawel-stela; -steled.

stelan; *p. stæl, pl. stælon; pp. stolen* To steal (with dat. of person from whom):—Stilith *compilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 33. Stiled, 15, 32. Gif frigan frēum stelp, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Se ðeo stelaþ on ðone dæg, ne geahsaþ hit manna, Lchdm. iii. 178, 5. Stæl *compilabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 32. Wēst ðū, ðæt wē ðines hlāfordes gold stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Ne stel ðū, Ex. 20, 15; Mt. Kmbl. 19, 18. Ic stela *furer*, Kent. Gl. 1081. Þeof ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stela *fur non uenit nisi ut furetur*, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Gif frigan cýninge stela, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. [Goth. stilan: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. stelan: O. Frs. Icel. stela.] v. be-, for-, ge-stelan; þeof-stolen; stalian.

stēle steel, -steled. v. stīle, ān-steled, stealed.

stellan, stillan; *p. stealde; pp. steald.* I. to give a place to, set, place:—Hē oðrum yfele bisene stelep, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 12. Hwelce bisena hē ðær stellende wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. II. to take a place (?), to stand:—Ðonne cumap uplice eoredheapas stīpmægen āstyred styllaþ embūtan eal engla werod ēcne behlænāþ ðone mæran Metod (cf. ðonne cumap ealle engla præatas stīde āstyrode standap ābūtan eall engla werod ēcne ymbrynumāþ ðone mæran kýning, Wulfst. 137, 14) *tum superum subito uenit commota potestas, coelibus angelicis regem stipata supernum*, Dōm. L. 114. [Laym. stalde; *p.* A. R. stolde; *p.* O. Sax. stellian: O. H. Ger. stellen.] v. ā-, on-stellan.

stellan; *p. stealde, and stillan, styllan, stiellan; p. de* To leap, rush:—Ðus hēr on grundum Godes ēce bearn ofer heah hleoþu hlýpum styld; swā wē men sculon heortan gehýgdum hlýpum styllan of mægne in mægen, Exon. Th. 46, 28–36; Cri. 744–748. Ðonne hī ðæt mægen ðære un-mætan hæto āstefnan ne mihton ðonne stealdon hī eft on middan ðæs un-mætan cyles and mid ðý hī ðær nænige reste gemetan mihton stelldon (stældon, MS. T.) hī eft on middel ðæs unadwæscendican liges *cum vim feruoris immensi tolerare non possent, prosiliebant in medium frigoris infesti; et cum neque ibi requiei inuenire valerent, resiliabant rursus in medium flammarum inextricabili*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40–628, 1. Seō ofermōdnes stellan wile ofer eadmōdnesse *superbia inruere vult super humilitatem*, Gl. Prud. 32 a. v. ā-, ge-, ofer-stellan (-styllan) and still.

stel-mēle, es; *m.* A vessel with a stem or handle:—Stelmēlas, Anglia ix. 264, 11.

stel-scofi (?), e; *f.* The word apparently should mean a shovel with a long handle (v. stela), but it glosses *faselus*:—Steolscoffe *faselo*, Germ. 400, 498.

stēm, stēman, stēmung, stemung, stemn, stemnettan, stemning. v. steām, stīman, stīming, stefning, stein, stefnettan, stefning.

stēman; *p. te; pp. de* To stamp, bray:—Nim ysofo and stēman, Lchdm. i. 378, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. stampōn *comminuere*: Icel. stappa to stamp, bray.] v. ā-stēman, and next word.

stēping-isern, es; *n.* A stamping-iron:—Āgrafen, āstēmped celatūm, i. *pictum*; stēpingisern celon; stēpingisern cilion, celox, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 57–61.

stēnan; *p. de.* I. to groan:—Ic grymetige and stēne mid ealle mōde *rugiebam a gemitu cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 8. [Du. stenen to groan.]

II. to cause to sound (?):—Com ðā wīgēna hleoþ þegna præte þryðbord stēnan beadrōf cýning burga neōsan *came with clang of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. v. stīnan.

stenc, es; *m.* I. a smell, scent, odour:—Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rīcels, Exon. Th. 423, 18; Rā. 41, 23. Stencas *sapores*, Kent. Gl. 1178. Mid ðære nose wē tōsceaðap ða stencas, Past. 11, 2;

Swt. 65, 21. Góde stencas and yfele, 56; Swt. 433, 22.

I a. a pleasant smell, fragrance, perfume:—Ys mīnes suna stenc swilce dæs landes stenc, ðe drihten bletsode, Gen. 27, 27. Swētnys swā ðara wynsumestra blōstmena stenc, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 19; Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swīde swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Mycel swētnysse stenc, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 18. Balzamu dæs bestan stencas, Nar. 27, 22. Tō wynsumu stence, Lev. i. 9. Ða swētan stencas ðara wudu-wyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Mid ðam sægrestum foldan stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8.

I b. an unpleasant smell, stench, stink:—Se wōlberenda stenc ðære lyfte, Bd. i. 13; S. 482, 8. Ðær slōh ūt of ðære niwelnyse ormæte stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 25. Eall forweard for ðam stence, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 226, 13. Stænce, 2, 6; Swt. 90, 1. Se lichoma on done heardestan stenc and on ðone fūlostan biþ gecyrrred, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Micgan stencum urinae foetoribus, Hpt. Gl. 483, 3. Stencum, 516, 32: Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: ii. 374, 6.

II. the sense of smell:—Stenge odor, odoratus, olfactus, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 57, 61: Hpt. Gl. 488, 23. Ða fif andgitu ūses lichaman . . . stence, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26: i. 138, 27. [O. Sax. stank: O. H. Ger. stanc odor, odoratus, foetor.] v. ædel-, un-, wyrst-stenc; ge-, swōt-stence; adj.

stencan; p. te *To pant, emit breath with effort*:—Stenecendra renula anhelantium cursorum, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. [Jamieson gives stank to gasp for breath. Cf. Swed. stänka to pant.]

stencan; p. te *To scatter*:—Se ðe ne somnaþ se stenceþ qui non congregat, spargit, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 30. Ðū somnaþ ðær ðū ne strenctæs (stencetæs?, sprencetæs?) congregas ubi non sparsisti, 25, 24. Ðū stencetst (swenctetst) ða eldeodgan folc and h̄ ywurpe afflixisti populos et expulisti eos, Ps. Th. 43, 3. [Goth. ga-staggkwan to dash: Icel. stökkva to cause to spring, sprinkle: Dan. stænke to sprinkle: Swed. stänka to sprinkle, scatter.] v. tō-stencan; stincan to spring.

stenc-brengende; adj. (ptcpl.). Odoriferous:—Stengcbrengendra blōstmana sigþego odoriferas florum coronas, Rtl. 77, 39.

stencendness, stencend, stencness, stencende. v. tō-stencendness, -stencend, -stencness, swōt-stencende.

stencness, e; f. Scent, odour:—Salde stencnisse dedit odorem, Rtl. 4, 13. steng, es; m. A stang (v. Halliwell's Dict.), pole, stake, staff, cudgel, bar:—Steng (stencg, stengc) vectis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 10: Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 44. Stenge, 81, 29. Steng clava, ii. 104, 11: 14, 41: clau-mentia, 131, 55. Styng clava, i. 33, 60. Wid slege isernes oððe stenges (stanges. MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wid wunda som h̄ y s̄n of iserne, som h̄ y s̄n of stence (stenge, MS. H.), 166, 10. Ða h̄et se ðema h̄ nacode gebindan tō ānum stenge, Shrn. 115, 13. Heafof on steng (stipitem) āsettan, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Stengcum fustibus, Hpt. Gl. 487, 48. Stengcum (stængum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 47. Stengum sudibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 53. Mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Mid stearcum stengum beātan, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. Hāt wyrcean twegen stengeas (stengas, Hatt. MS.) of ðam treowe ðe is hāten sehim facies vectes de lignis sethim, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 168, 22. [O. H. Ger. stanga; f. fustis, vectis, contus: Icel. stöng; f. a pole.] v. wite-steng.

steola, steol-scoff. v. stela, stel-scoff.

steóp a cup. v. steáp.

steóp- deprived of a relative. The form seems to have been used in the first instance in combination with words denoting children, to mark loss of parents, and then to have been combined with father, mother to express the relation of one who married the mother or father of an orphan. It is a common Teutonic word. [O. Frs. stiap-, stiep-: Du. stief-: O. H. Ger. stiuf-: Ger. stief-: Icel. stjúp-: Dan. stif-: Swed. stjuft-, styf-] v. stipan, and following words.

steóp-bearn, es; n. An orphan:—Steópbearn pupillus, Ps. Vos. 81, 3. Ðam steópbearne ic geheóp, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 14, 20. Ðæt mann wyde-wan geneoðise and steópbearnu gehelpe, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 63. [He scal biwerian widewan and steópbearn, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 20. Icel. stjúp-barn.]

steóp-cild, es; n. I. an orphan, one who has lost a parent:—Steópcild privignus, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 47: pupillus, 285, 1. Steópcilde orphano, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 17. Eower bearn beóp steópcild (pupilli), Ex. 22, 24. Steópcild orphani, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Heó was wuduwna and steópcilda ārigend, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Stēpcilda, Ps. Surt. 67, 6. Ne deriaþ wuduwum and steópcildum, Ex. 22, 22: Blickl. Homl. 45, 1: Ps. Th. 108, 12. Ðæt hī wuduwan and steópcild gladian, L. Eth. vi. 47; Th. i. 326, 25. Steápcildum pupillos, Rtl. 29, 13.

II. fig. one deprived of protection:—Wē wāron steópcild gewordene, forðan ðe eow wāron āstýpede dæs heofenlican rices, Wulfst. 252, 10. Ne læte ic eow steópcild, Jn. Skt. 14, 18.

steóp-dohtor; f. A step-daughter:—Steópdohter filiaster, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 34. Steópdohter, 51, 69. [Ic and Algif mīn stēpdouter, Chart. Th. 583, 23.] [O. H. Ger. stief-tohter filiastira: Icel. stjúp-dóttir.]

steóp-fæder; m. A step-father:—Steópfæder bitricius, Txs. 45, 300. Steópfæder, steópfæder, staupfater, steópfæder vitricius, 107, 2124. Steópfæder vitricius vel patraster, Wrt. i. 52, 11: 72, 31: 284, 75: ii. 11, 10. Hē oðslōh ge his āgenne fæder ge his steópfæder (vitricum suum), Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 22. [O. Frs. stiap-fader: O. H. Ger. stiuf-fater vitricus: Icel. stjúp-faðir.]

steóp-mōdor; f. A step-mother:—Steópmōder noverca, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 32: 284, 76. Steópmōdur, ii. 60, 33. Heó was Philippuses steópmōdor, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 26. Ðæt mon hine menige mid his steópmōder, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 11. Steópmōdrum, S. 490, 35. Gē sume hæfdon eowre steópmōdur, Past. 32; Swt. 211 9. [O. Frs. stiap-mōder: O. H. Ger. stiap-mōter: Icel. stiup-móðir.]

steóp-sunu, a; m. A step-son:—Steópsunu filiaster, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 69; 35, 61: privignus, i. 52, 12: 72, 33. Hē oðslōh his steópsunu, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 22. [O. H. Ger. stiuf-sun privignus: Icel. stjúp-sonr.]

steór, es; m. A steer, young bull, or cow:—Þriuintri steór, steúr þrifeta, Txs. 89, 1655: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 42. Steór anniculus, 10, 41: juvenus, vel vitula, i. 23, 43: laudaris, 287, 61: ludares, ii. 51, 22: ludarius, 113, 24. [Goth. stiurs a calf: O. L. Ger. stier taurus: O. H. Ger. stior juvenus: Icel. stjór.] v. steór-oxa.

steór and stýr, e; f. I. guidance, direction:—Lār vel steór disciplina, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 57: 75, 31. Gyrd steóre virga directionis, Ps. Lamb. 44, 7. Ðæt hē doncfull sī stýre him dæs bebodenan folces contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. God sette æ ðam folce tō steóre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 30: L. Eth. ix. 36; Th. i. 348, 14: L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 4. Gegriþaþ stýr ædrehendite disciplinam, Ps. Surt. 2, 12.

II. that which guides, a rule, regulation:—Seó æ, ðæt is se[ó] rihtwise steór, ne gegret ðone rihtwisian mid nānum yfele, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 19. Ælc mīna þegna ðe ða steóre swā healdan nelle swā ic beboden habbe, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 21.

III. correction, discipline, reproof:—Gif hē ðam rēcelesāsum stýrþ, ðonne seal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 12. Eallum him seal beón ān steór and ān lār æfter heora gearrunga anddyfene una prebatur in omnibus secundum merita disciplina, R. Ben. 13, 7. Steór correptio, Scint. 117, 8. Ðæt mau cyðe būton steóre intingan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 23. Wrānnes mid stýðre steóre lāre sī geweld lascivia duro disciplinae paedagogio refrenetur, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34: Homl. Th. i. 360, 18. Ðæt wise men sceolon settan steóre dysigum mannum, swā ðæt hī ðæt dysig and ða undeawas ālcgan, 268, 2. On steórum in increpationibus, Ps. Spl. 38, 14. [See O. E. Homl. i. 117, 21-35.]

IV. restraint, check:—Ðæt mōd hæfþ fulfremede willan tō ðære wrānnesse būtan ælcere steóre and wearne animus voluptate luxurie sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 8. Ðæs unrādes stýðferhð cynung steóre gefremede (checked that evil plan (building the tower of Babel)), ða hē reorde gesette eorðbūendum ungelice, Cd. Th. 101, 17; Gen. 1683.

V. punishment, penalty:—Ic hæbbe gecoren hwæt seó steór beón mæge gif ænig man andbyrdnyssse begiþ, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. Oft gē in gestalum stondað, dæs cymep steór of heofonum, Exon. Th. 132, 32; Gū. 481. Ægder wære unnyt ge mildheortnes ge steór, gif hī ænle þe wāron . . . Forðam scel biþon on ðam reccece ðæt hē siē mildheortlice wītniende, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 3. Æfter dæs gyltes gemete seal beón gelengen ðære steóre gemet (discipline mensura), R. Ben. 48, 16. Ðæt hī stýran (punish) ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelæste . . . and on ðære steóre ne sý nān forgifnes, L. Edg. S. i; Th. i. 272, 8. Mid worldeundum steóre with punishment inflicted by the secular power, L. Eth. vi. 50; Th. i. 328, 3. Mid worlðlice steóre, ix. 15; Th. i. 344, 4: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18: Wulfst. 169, 8: 311, 16. Gif feohbōt āriseþ swā swā worlðditan tō steóre gesettan (fixed as penalty), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Ðæt gehwile nian his teoðunge rihtlice gelæste be ðære steóre ðe Eadgār gelagede under pain of the punishment that Edgar fixed by law, Wulfst. 272, 8. Ceose Dene be lagum hwylce steóre hý be ðan healdan willað, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 28. Ða āsende him God tō swýðlice steóre (he was carried away captive), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 437. Tōscādan ge on godcundan scrifan ge on worldeundum steóran, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 19. Hig gesetton worlðlice steóra . . . and ða worlðbōte hig gesetton gemæne Criste and cýnge, L. E. G. prm.; Th. i. 166, 13. Gerāde mau fridlice steóra and ne forspille for lytlum Godes handgeweorc, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 20: vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 3. Ðonne wurd seó heardnes stīdmōðre heortan gehnæd þurh grimlice steóra and heardlice dræla, Wulfst. 133, 19. Se rihtwisa ne þearf him ondrædan ða stīdan steóra ðe Godes æ tēcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 22.

V a. where the punishment is stated to be a money one, a fine, penalty:—Ðone feorðan pening on folclīcere steóre, Chart. Th. 242, 30. Gif se landrica nēla tō steóre flistan will not assist to levy the fine, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. [O. H. Ger. stiura gubernaculum, clavus, stipendium. v. Grimm. R. A. 298.] v. worlde-steór; steóran.

steór, es; n. A rudder, helm. [Itt iss sett æt ter to sterenn, Orm. 15258. Hys sterisman . . . the stere smote overe borde, Chauc. H. of F. i. 437. 3if he ne raugte to þe stiere (steere, stere) þe wynde wolde þe bote ouerthrowe, Piers P. 8, 35. Du. stuur; n. helm, rudder: O. Frs. stiure: M. H. Ger. stiure; n.: Ger. steuer; n.: Icel. stýri; n.] v. steór-, steóres-mann.

steóra, stiera, styra, an; m. One who directs the course of a ship, (a) lit.:—Steóra gubernio, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 7: gubernator, 56, 17: proreta, ii. 69, 5; 75, 10. Swelce se stióra slēpe on midre sæ and forlure ðæt stiórðor . . . Se biþ swīde onlic ðam stióran ðe his stiórðor forliost on sæ quasi dormiens in medio mari et quasi sopitus gubernator amisso

clavo . . . Quasi clavum gubernator amittit, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–36. Gelic ðam scipe būton ælcum steóran, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 21. (b) fig.—God is steóra and steórröper, forðæm hē reht and ræt eallum gesceafum, swā swā gōð steóra (stióra, Cott. MS.) ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. [Ic ðhusent adde a meister wold, and under ðis tȝen steres ben, Gen. and Ex. 3413. O. H. Ger. *stiuro gubernator, nauclerus*: Icel. *stjóri a ruler* (poet.).] v. fore-, scip-steóra.

steóran, *stióran*, (and with *umlaut*) *stiéran*, *stéran*, *stíran*, *stýran*, p. de. I. *to steer, guide a vessel*:—Sum [on] fealone wæg stefnan steóreþ, Exon. Th. 296, 20; Crā. 54. Ic æfre ne geseah ænigne mann ðe gelicne steóran ofer stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. Swiðe eáde mæg on smyltre sām ungelæred scipstiera genōh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. I a. fig. *to steer, guide, rule, direct*:—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwæne eallra gesceafta *volucrum currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20. Swā ðēp ðæt mōð, ðonne hit wacoriðe stiérþ ðære sáwle cum *mens vigilanter animam regit*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 4. Stýrþ *regit*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 29. Steórðes gubernasti, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 5. Se stýrðe Dære mægþe *qui Deorum provinciam gubernaret*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 19; 5, 23; S. 645, 38. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befást wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Ða geornfulness ðe hē mid stióran scolde ðære sáwle and lēchoman, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 34. Þurh ðe ic ðys eowðe stýran and rihtan [mihite], Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. Hē ða cyricean wæs reccende and stýrende *ecclesiam regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13.

II. *to correct, restrain a person (dat.)* from wrong, (gen. or prep.) *give a right direction to what is wrong*:—Ic bēte sume lēase brōc odðe ic stýre (steóre, MS. H.) sumum stuntum menn *corrigo*, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 10. Se micla cræftiga hiertende tōscýþþ and egesigne stiérþ ofermetta mid ðære tælinge his hiéromonnum ðæt hē hié gebringe on life *magnus regendi artifex favoribus impellit, terroribus retrahit, ut auditores suos et descripto irreprensibilitatis culmine restringat a superbia, et officium laudando, quod quaeritur componat ad vitam*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 16. Gif hē ðam rēceléasum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetogod. . . Wel ðēp se ðe ungewittigum stýrþ mid swinglum, gif hē mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is áwriten: 'Ne biþ se stunta mid wordum gerihlæced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 11–15. Gif hē him sylfum stýrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 22. Ðæt stýrþ (*checks*) ðam þurste, Lchdm. ii. 192, 11. Hē missenlice monna cynne gielpes stýrþ, Exon. Th. 299, 20; Crā. 105. Swā biþ geogude ðeáw, ðær ðæs ealdres egsa ne stýrþ, 127, 25; Gū. 391. Gif bisecepas forgyrnaþ, þæt hi synna ne stýrþ ne unriht forbeoðað *if bishops neglect to restrain from sins and to forbid wrong*, Wulfst. 176, 29. Gif hē hit herede and on tyhte eft hē stiérde ðære gewilunge *qui tamen laudans desiderium in pavore veritatis proinuit*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 9. Iacobus his stiérde *Jacobus prohibet*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 10. Ðæt hē fram synnan gecyrrre and oðrum mannum unrihtes stýre, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 9; Wulfst. 308, 19. Mānfulra ðæda on æghwiltan ende stýre man swýðe, 309, 27. Gif seó wyrd swā hweorfan mōt and ðū heore nelt stiéran (steóran, Met. 4, 49), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19. Stiéran sceal mon strongum móðe, Exon. Th. 312, 13; Seef. 109. Stýran, 336, 18; Gn. Ex. 51. Ðæm sacerde náht ne fremað ðæt hē rihtwis beó gif hē ðam unrihtwisan nele hyra unrihtes stýran (cf. preosta nān ne wandige, ðæt hig ne bodigan ælcum men, hwæt him sig tō ðōne and hwæt tō forgāne, Th. ii. 202, 11–13) *sacerdoti nihil prodest, quod ipse justus sit, si injustos potius injustitia eorum corrigere nolit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 15 tit.; Th. ii. 196, 10. Se ðe wylle eard clænsian, ðonne mōt hē georne dyllices stýran (steóran, MS. B.) *restrain such crimes*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9. Hē wolde sý mid liðnyse stýran, Homl. Th. i. 320, 10; Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Him stýran cwom stefn *a voice came restraining Abraham from sacrificing Isaac*, Od. Th. 204, 8; Exod. 416. Stýran his móðes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnesse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 15.

III a. *to keep back from what is good*:—Ic dysge dwelle and oðrum stýre nyttre före I (*night*) *lead the foolish astray and keep back others from a useful course*, Exon. Th. 393, 3; Rā. 12, 4. III. *to reprove, chide, rebuke*:—Se ðe steórþ peoða *qui corripit gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 10. Stiérde I stiórðend wæs him *comminatus est eis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 30. Seó menigo stýrðe ðæm blindan ðæt hē cleopode *the multitude rebuked him for calling out*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 5; 191, 12. Se hálga wer wordum stýrðe unryhtre æl (cf. Herod being reproved by John for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, Lk. 3, 19), Exon. Th. 260, 13; Jul. 296. Steórðon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 13. Stiórðun *comminabantur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 13, 48. Swā hié him swýðor stýrðon, swā hē hlíðor cleopode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 21. Nā on ðinum yrrer stýr ðū mē *neque in ira tua corripis me*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 2; Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15. God wolde stýran ðære nytennesses Cūðberhtes, and ásende in cild, ðæt hit his dyslican plegan wiðlice ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 5.

IV. *to punish*:—Donne hý ágytlaþ him man stýre oðþe mid swiðlicum fæstenum oðþe mid teartum swingellum hý wylde ðam *delinqunt, aut nimis jejuniis affligantur, aut acerbis verberibus coherceantur*, R. Ben. 54, 3. Ðonne beoðe ic mīnum geréfan ðæt hī stýran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelæste. . . and on ðære steóre ne sý nān forgyfnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 6. Swā hwilc ðissa (*various punishments*) swā man geræde; swā man mæg stýran,

and eác ðære sáwle gebeorgan, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 16. Hī sceoldan ðæm unrihtdōndum mid grimnesse stéran; þeófum and mǣnswarum . . . sceolan ða ðēman grimlice stýran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12–15. [Iesu Crist shall ben hæfedd to steorenn hemm, Orm. 1559. In yherde iweud salt þou stere (*reges*) þa, Ps. 2, 9. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. Goth. *stíurjan to establish*: O. Frs. *stiora, stiura to steer; to hinder*: O. H. Ger. *stiuren gubernare, fulciren*: Icel. *stýra, to steer; to direct, govern*.] v. ge-, on-steóran (-stíran, -stýran); steór, steórend.

steór-bord, es; n. *Star-board, the right side of a ship looking forward*:—Hē lét him ealne weg ðæt wēste land on ðæt steórbord and ða wiðsæ on ðæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10, 25. [Cf. Icel. *stjórnbordi*: Da. *Swed. styr-bord*: Du. *stuur-boord*.]

steóre, an; f. *A regulation*:—Gif eowér hwilc forgyrneleás þ and mé hyran nelle and emban ða steóran (steóra?) swā beón nelle swā ic beboden hæbbe and on úrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. v. steór.

steórend, stýrend, es; m. I. *a ruler, governor*:—God, staðulfæst steórend, Andr. Kmbl. 2673; An. 1338. Stýrend, 241; An. 121. Drihten, ealra sceafta reccend and stýrend, Wulfst. 255, 18. II. *one who corrects, one who reproves*:—Stýrend *corrector, increpator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 82. v. steóran.

steórrere, es; m. *A steerer*:—Hit wære swelce se stióra slēpe on midre sã . . . Ðæm stiórere biþ gelicost se mon ðe ongemong ðisses middangeardes costungum hine ágyrneleásþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 31. [O. H. Ger. *stiurari gubernator, recuperator*.] v. steóra.

steóres-mann, es; m. *A steersman, one who guides a vessel, the captain of a vessel*:—Be ðon ðe mon on scipe bereáfod sý. Gif man beó æt his æhtan bereáfod, and hē wite of hwilcum scipe, ágyfe steóresman ða æhta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 17. [Steres-men *rulers of ten men*, Gen. and Ex. 3417. Twelue scipen weoren forelen, þa oðere weoren al todríuen, nes þer na steoresmon þat æwere aht cuðe þer on, Laym. 11985. Þe steoresmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorme, Orm. 2135. *Swed. styresman a chief, ruler*.] v. steór-mann.

steorfa, an; m. I. *mortality, pestilence*:—Sceal áspringan wíde and síde stric and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12; 159, 10. Gif hit geweorde ðæt folce mislimpe þurh here oðþon hungor, þurh stric odðe steorfan, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. II. *flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Se ðe steorfan ete *qui morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. i. 212, 3.

III. *a place where death has taken place (?)*:—Andlang mōres tō síferþingsteorfan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 34. [Stala and steorfa swiðe eow scil hene, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 29. O. Sax. *man-sterbo*: O. H. Ger. *sterbo pestis, cladis, pestilentia*.] v. fæst-steorfa.

steorfan; p. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*; pp. *storfen* *To die*:—Se ðe gelif ðe ðe hē stýrþ odðe gēnunge hē áriseþ *he that takes to his bed (on the tenth day of the moon), soon will he die or he will be up again directly*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 21. Gif brýðera steorfan, 54, 30. Annanias and Saphira mid færlícum deáðe ætforan ðam apostolum steorfende áfécollon, Homl. Th. i. 398, 34. [Se man þe nān gōð ne heafde stærf of hungor, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 22. Wrecce men sturuen of hungar, 1137; Erl. 262, 27. Hi sturfe hungre, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 5. Caim starf (*died*), Gen. and Ex. 481. Summe sturuen, 2975. Ilc wæs sturuen, 3162. Steruyn, *idem quod deynn*, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. O. Sax. *sterban*: O. L. Ger. *steruan*: O. Frs. *sterva*: O. H. Ger. *sterban*.] v. á-steorfan.

steorgleáw, adj. *Skilled in a knowledge of the stars*:—Steorgleáwra, tuncgelwitegana *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 75.

steór-leás, adj. I. *without restraint, ungovernable, fierce*:—Sio rēpe odðe sio steórléase *efferra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 16.

II. *without regulation, profligate*:—Dū cýpðest ðæt ðū nestest hwelces endes æl angin wilnode ða ðū wēndest ðæt steórléase men and rēceléase wæron gesælige and wealdendas ðisse worulde *quis sit rerum finis, ignoras, nequam homines atque nefarios, potentes felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 35.

III. *without instruction, foolish, ignorant*:—Peáh hió (*the earth*) unwísium wíðgel þince, on stede stronglic steórléasum men, Met. 10, 11.

IV. *without rule, not living under rule*:—Gif bescoren man steórléas (*not living under the rule of any religious house*) gange him on gestlídnesse, L. Wih. 7; Th. i. 38, 12. [Gif þu uel were, iwend þe from uuele, þi les þe ðu steorles losie on ende, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 35. Cf. Goth. libands usstíuriba *ζών άσώτως*, Lk. 15, 13. Icel. *stjórnlauß unruly*.]

steór-mann, es; m. *A steersman, pilot, captain*:—Steórman *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 18; *gubernator vel nauclerus*, 73, 79. Hera ðone steórman ac nā ærðan ðe hē becume gesundlō tō ðære hyde, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 22. [Stereman *propheta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 274, col. 2. He nom alle þa scipen and þa steormen alle, Laym. 28436. Du. *stuur-man*: Icel. *stýri-maðr a skipper, captain*: Dan. *styr-mand a mate*: *Swed. styr-man*.] v. steóres-mann, steór-rēþra.

steorn (?), e; f. *The forehead*. [O. H. Ger. *stirna frons*.] v. steorne. **steór-nægl** (?), es; m. *The handle of a helm*:—Steórsceofol odðe [steór-?]nægl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 3. [O. H. Ger. *stíur-nagal clavus*.]

steorneðe; *adj.* Having a big forehead; *fig. bold, active*:—Steorneðe (*the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting the possession of physical characteristics*) *frontalis* vel *calidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 36. Steorrede (steorneðe?) *frontalis*, ii. 38, 55: 151, 25.

Steórnes-healh. v. *Streónes-healh.*

steór-, stíer-, stýr-ness, e; f. Correction, discipline:—Hine sylfne ðreágin mid stýrnysse ðære gástlican steóre, Homl. Th. i. 360, 17. Hwilon hē gewitnaþ ðæs mannes gewitleáste mid stýrnysse oðrum tō steóre, Homl. Ass. 62, 259. Stíernesse *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 12. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *stiurida gubernatio*.]

steór-oxa, an; m. A steer:—Steóroxa *anniculus* vel *trio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 41. [Ger. *stier-ochs a bull*.]

steorra, an; m. A star:—Steorra *stella*, *tungel sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 53. Swána steorra *hesperius*, ii. 43, 39. Se hāra (hāta?) steorra *canis* vel *canicula*, *stella quae Sirius vocatur*, 128, 25. Se steorra ðe wē hātaþ Ursa ne cymþ næfre on ðam westðæle, þeah ealle oþre steorran faren æfter ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 29–32. Se steorra (stearra, Lind.) ðe hit on eástðæle gesáwon, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 9. Steorra, se is cweden *commeta*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 13. Beorhtnes scinendes steorran, 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Stiorran, Met. 28, 44. ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wē hātaþ morgensteorra; ðone ilcan wē hātaþ oþre naman æfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2–4. Tācna on steorrum, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. [O. Frs. stera: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. *sterno*; Goth. *stairnō*; f.: O. H. Ger. *sterno*: Icel. *stjarna*; f.: v. æfen-, dæg-, heofon-, morgen-, sē-, scip-, swāu-steorra.

steór-rēðra, an; m. A steersman, skipper, captain:—Crist was on ðæm scipe swā se steór-rēþra . . . Andreas ástāg on ðæt scip and gesæt be ðæm steórrēþran, Blickl. Homl. 233, 4, 24: 235, 23. v. steór-mann.

steór-rōðor (-er, -ur), es; n. A rudder, lit. and fig.:—Steórrōþer *remus* (an oar used for steering), Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 11. Steórrōðer *palmula*, ii. 67, 68. Steórrōðor, 116, 52. Steórrōþur *gubernaculum*, i. 63, 52. God is steórrōðer and helma *clavus atque gubernaculum*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God æghwas wealt mid ðæm helman and mid ðæm stiórrōþre his gōðnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare credatur*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 15. Steórrōðre (stiór-, Cott. MS.), 35, 5; Fox 164, 28. Swelce se stióra slæpe and forlure ðæt stiórrōður (*clavum*) . . . Se ðeþ swā se stióra ðe ðæt stiórrōðor forliēsþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–33. [O. H. Ger. *stiur-ruoder gubernaculum, clavus, artemo*.]

steor-sceáwære, es; m. I. an observer of the stars, an astronomer, astrologer:—Up on ðæm rodore ðara steorsceáwera *Epicurii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *himil-sceawari mathematicus*; *stero-wartal magus*.]

II. a constellation (?):—Steorsceáwære (sceorr-, Wrt.) *constellationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 66. v. steor-wigle.

steór-scofi, e; f. A rudder:—Steórscofi *gubernaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 46. Steórscof clavus, 74, 3.

steór-setl, es; n. The steering-seat, the stern:—Steórssetl *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 10: 56, 55: 64, 5: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 12. Scip oððe steórssetl *puppis*, 9, 28; Zup. 56, 10. Se Hæland weard on slæpe on ðam steórssetle *erat in puppi dormiens* (Mk. 4, 37), Homl. Th. ii. 378, 17.

steór-stefn, es; m. The stern, poop:—Steórstefn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 28.

steort, es; m. I. a tail, start (as in red-start, one of the names for *ruteilla phoenicurus*, also called fire-tail. *Start*, plough-start = plough-tail, v. Halliwell's Dict. *Start*-naked is a corruption of *start-naked*)—Steort *cauda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 20: 129, 75. Se hāla stert *sacra spina*, i. 283, 50. ðære helle hund ougan fægenian mid his steorte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Nymi hyre (*the adder's*) steort (*caudam*), Ex. 4, 4. Sume wyrmas wæren and sume fīscas ðe hæfden ān heáfod and monigne steort. Ða steortas, hē sæde, ðæt hulpan ealle ðæs heáfdes, Shrn. 162, 14–16.

II. a promontory, tongue of land (cf. *Start Point* in Devon, Start Island in the Orkneys):—Andlang weges ðæt hit sticab on nordweardum cynges steorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 9. Of ðæm weall tō steorte, 464, 25. Be gemære ðæt on ðone steort; of ðam steort on ða stræt, 438, 22. Óð ðone steort; fram ðam steorte andlang ðæs fūlan bróces, ii. 250, 22. Cf. Penwiht-steort *the Land's End*, Chsr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [De leun draget dust wið his stert ðer he steppet, Misc. I, 9. Stert of an appull, of a handle of a vessel, of a plow, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. See also Cath. Augl. 363, nn. 2, 3. O. Frs. stert tail: Du. staart: O. H. Ger. stertz stiva: Ger. stertz tail; plough-tail: Icel. stertir tail: Dan. stjert: Swed. stjert tail; plough-tail.] v. rýsc-steort.

steor-wigle, -wigl (?), es; n. *Prognostication by the stars, astrology*:—Stiorwigle f mearcunge *constellationem* (cf. *constellatio* leáses spelles talu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68; and *Span. constelacion prognostication of the stars*), stiorwiglu *constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 78. Stiorwigl (-wiglunge?) *astrologiam*, 528, 64. v. steor-wiglung, wigle.

steor-wiglung, e; f. Astrology:—Æfter steorwiglung *juxta constellationem*, Anglia xlii. 33, 141. v. steor-wigle.

steór-wirde; adj. Deserving reprobation:—Ðonne wē hwæthwugu stiórwierdes ongietap on ða ðe ūs underðiðde biþ *cum ea quae in subditis arguenda cognoscunt*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 194, 3.

stēpan; p. te To cause to take a step, to initiate:—Gistoeþid *initiatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 2. Gestēþed, gehālgodne *initiatum*, 45, 70. Cf. stæppan; p. stōp. v. (?) on-stēpan.

stēpan to bereave, stēpan to exalt, stepe, -stēþed, stēþel, stēþness, steppan, steppe-scoð, stēr. v. stīpan to bereave, stīpan to exalt, stæpe, stēpan, stīþel, stīþness, stæppan, stæppe-scoð, stær.

stēran; p. de. I. to cense, burn incense as a sacrifice:—Aaron stērde mid thimiam, Num. 16, 47. Ozias wolde offrian and stērde æt ðam weofode (*Uzziah went into the temple to burn incense upon the altar of incense*, 2 Chron. 26, 16), Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nim ælc his stōrcillan and stēre ætforan Gode, Num. 16, 7. Stērde (=stērde) *adoleret, sacrificaret*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 59. Stērden *thurificarent*, 513, 69. Tō stýrenne *ad thurificandum, ad sacrificandum*, 477, 66.

II. to perfume a person as with incense:—Stēr (stýr, MS. B.) hyne mid ðære wyrte, Lchdm. i. 98, 19: 206, 2. [þer ne schulen heo helle stencches stinken, þer me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 45.] v. stōr, stēring.

sterced-ferhþ. v. stærced-ferhþ.

stēring, e; f. Incense:—Stēmendre stēringce *fragrantis incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 73. v. stēran.

ster-melda, an; m. The word occurs in the following apparently corrupt passage:—Gif frigan mannan forstele gif hē eft cuma stermelda scege an andweardne gecāne hine gif hē mæge if a freeman steal a man; if he (*the man who has been stolen*) come back to give information of the theft, let him make his charge against the thief when the latter is present; let him (*the thief*) clear himself if he can, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10. In the note on this passage *stermelda* is taken as *steórmelda* = delator fiscalis; Schmid, on the other hand, gives the meaning 'delator qui rem, factum (star) prodit.' Perhaps for *stermelda* might be written *stelmelda*, a sense which has been given in the translation above.

stern, stert, stete, stēþa. v. stearno, steort, stille, stēda.

stic[æ] (?); adj. Sticky, viscous:—Wið ómena geberste. . . Sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas and læt ynan ðæt sticce (*the sticky matter*) ðe hit wille, Lchdm. ii. 100, 4.

stic-ādil, e; f. Stitch, pain in the side:—Sticwærc, sticādil *telum, i. dolor lateris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 23. v. stice.

sticca, an; m. I. a stick, peg:—Sticca *gergenna* (*gergenna lignum* teres, quo per duas ansas transmissio operculum firmatur ne excidat, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 38: ii. 41, 32. Se sticca (*the tent-peg*) him eode út þurh ðæt heáfod in tō ðære eorþan, Jud. 4, 21. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 26. Genim twegen sticcan federegeðe and writ on ægðerne sticcan be hwælcere ecge, i. 386, 4–6. Nim ænne sticcan and gnīd tō sumum þinge, iii. 274, 3. I. a. the pointer of a dial:—Se sticca on ðam dægmiæle, Anglia viii. 317, 20.

II. a spoon (cf. spōn):—Læt ynan ðæt blōd on grēnne sticcan hæslenne, weorþ ðonne ofer weg āweg, Lchdm. ii. 142, 20: 144, 7: 104, 7. Genim fif sticcan fulle eceðes, i. 110, 21: iii. 4, 18. Wring ðæt wōs of, ænne sticcan fulne, and huniges þrý sticcan fulle, 102, 14. Nim wifes meolce þrý sticces fulla and cyleþena ænne sticce fulne, 96, 27. [O. H. Ger. *steccho palus, paxillus, fustus, clavus*: Icel. *stika*; f. a stick.] v. candel-, clader-, geoc-, plant-, regol-, seām-, stōr-, tōp-sticca.

stioce sticky matter. v. stic[æ]. Stioce a piece. v. stycce.

stice, es; m. I. a prick, puncture, stab, thrust with a pointed implement:—Se ðe ūs gehæleþ from ðæm stice ūra synna hē geðafode ðæt him mon sette ðymenne beāg on ðæt heáfud a peccatorum nos punitionibus salvans *spūs caput supponere non recusavit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 13. Gif man þeoh þurhstingþ, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16.

II. a pricking sensation, a stich:—Gif stice būtan innode siē, Lchdm. ii. 274, 28. Wið miltewærc and stice, 174, 4. Se hwita stān mæg wiþ stice, 290, 10. Wið eāgena hætan and stice, i. 352, 5. [Wið gestice, 393, 20.] [In his soule he hefde þe stiche of sore pine. . . Peos stiche was þreouold, þet, ase þreo speres smiten him tō þer heorte, A. R. 110, 12–14. Stiches ipi lonke, H. M. 35, 26. Styche, peyne on þe syde telum, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 1. Goth. stiks a point of time: O. Frs. steke a prick, stab: O. H. Ger. stih[h] ictus: Ger. stich a prick, stich, puncture: Dan. stik a stab: Swed. stick a prick, stich, stab.] v. fēr-, in-stice; stic-ādil, and next word.

sticel, es; m. That with which a prick may be given, (stickle in stickle-back; cf. stickly prickly, Halliwell's Dict.) a sting, goad:—Óðerne hē ðraf mid sticcele, oðrum hē wiðteāh mid bridle illum stimulo impellere *nilitur, hunc freno moderatur*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 1. Hē sēwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan *seminantur stimuli*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 9. þe mid stīðum ðāstyreð sticelum gēlsan *luxuriae stimulis te agitabis acutis*, Dóm. L. 179. Ða gnætta mid swiþe lytelum sticelum hine ðerap, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Sticelas *ramnos*, Blickl. Gl. [O. H. Ger. *stihhil aculeus*: Icel. stikill the pointed end of a horn.] v. sticels.

sticel; adj. v. sticol.

sticels, es; m. A goad, stimulus, thorn (lit. and fig.):—Sticels *aculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 2. Sticels (*not sticel*) vel gāðisen, 15, 15. Mē is geseald sticels mines lichaman. . . Ic bæd minne Drihten ðæt hē āfyrrode ðæs sceoccan sticels fram mē (*there was given to me a thorn in the*

flesh. . . *I besought the Lord, that it might depart from me*, 2 Cor. 12, 7-8). Homl. Th. i. 474, 12-15. Sticsele *stimulo*, *monitione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 45. Se yfela gäst hine drehte mid deofollicum sticelsum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 10. Sticelras *rhannos*, Ps. Spl. 57, 9. v. sticel.

stic-fóD[d]er a case for pegs (? v. sticca, I), a case for spoons (? v. sticca, II), a case made of twigs (? cf. stic-tænel).—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt, sticfódder, piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

stician; p. ode. I. *trans.* To stick, stab, pierce, prick:—Oxa spēc and cwæð: 'Tō hwon sticad dū mē,' Shrn. 30, 12. Mē on fædne sticaþ hygegālan hond, Exon. Th. 394, 1; Rā. 13, 11. Hē (the wounded elephant) ða ðre elpendas sticade, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Gē hyne (Christ) mid spere sticodon, Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 35. Sticedon, Cd. Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Stycodon, Shrn. 147, 36. Hī ne mihte jorn stician, 66, 17. Stycigende *stimulosa*, Scint. 104, 6. I a. to kill (Christ) to stick is still used of killing pigs. Cf. sticing, II:—Wē ðppe sticode beoþ ðppe on sē aþruncene aut jugulamur aut mergimur, Bd. i. 13; S. 482, 1. Monige fangene wæron and heāpmælum sticode *nonnulli comprehensi acervatim jugulabantur*, i. 15; S. 484, 5.

I b. to thrust out (cf. stingan):—Sticode him mon ða eāgan ūt *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. I c. *intrans.*:—Dæt mē ongeān sticaþ, Exon. Th. 497, 20; Rā. 87, 3. II. *intrans.* (1) To stick, remain fixed:—Dæs spācan sticaþ ðper ende on ðære felge, ðper on ðære nafe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 7. Læt ða sǣglas stician ðæron . . . ða sǣglas sticiaþ eallne weg inn on ðam hringum . . . Simle ða ofergylðan sǣglas sceolden stician on ðam gylðnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 1-22. Mē on hredre heāfod sticade, Exon. Th. 479, 10; Rā. 62, 5. On ðære rōde sticodon mænige arewan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Sting ðin seax on ða wyrt, lēt stician ðæron, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12, 20; Jud. 3, 22. (2) fig. to be involved, be prevented from free action, lie encumbered:—On hū dīostrom hora sēaþe ðara unpeāwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *quanto in coeno probra volvantur*, 37, 2; Fox 188, 2. Sticiaþ gehyðde beorhte cræftas *latet obscuris condita virtus clara tenebris*, 4; Fox 8, 15. Dæt ða synfullan sǣwla sticien helle tōmiddles, Salm. Kmbl. 344; Sal. 171. (3) to be in herent:—Seo godcundnyðs ðe on ðam men sticode, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 19. (4) to be in possession of (of demoniacal possession), to lurk:—Deofol ðæt sticaþ on *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. 'Ðonne gesihst dū hwæt ðæron sticaþ' . . . Ðær gewende ūt of ðam fæte ān næddre, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 19. Wē bebeoðað ðam deoflum ðe on ðisum anlicnyssum sticiaþ, ðæt hī ūt faron, 496, 8. Se apostol cwæð tō ðam āwyrgeðan gæste ðe hire on sticode, i. 464, 22. Ða deoflu ðe on ðam anlicnyssum sticodon, ii. 482, 8.

III. of direction, to run, lie (cf. sceotan):—Ūt æt ðæs croftes heāfod ðæt sticaþ on ðære lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 24. Andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ on nordewardum cynges steorte . . . andlang weges ðæt hit sticaþ æt wīchām, 48, 8-11. Ðonne swā forð ðæt hit sticaþ on miclancumb; and of miclancumbe ðæt hit sticaþ on litlancumb, 405, 30. Ðonne tō ðam wuduwege ðæt hit sticaþ innan Nodre; ðonne andlang Noddre ðæt hit sticaþ on Eāstātnes landscare; ðæt hit sticaþ up tō herpoðe, 446, 8-11. Wið sūðan ða mēde ðæt it sticaþ tōemnes ðam widigýfelum, v. 194, 32. [M. H. Ger. Ger. stecken to remain fixed. Cf. O. Sax. stekan; p. stak to pierce, stab: O. Frs. steka: O. H. Ger. stehan; p. stah *pungere*.] v. of-, tō-, þurh-stician.

sticol; adj. I. *lofty, reaching to a great height*, of a mountain:—

'Ic wille standan on ðisum sticelsum munte' . . . Moyses ðā āstāh tō ðam sticolan munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9-12. Wæs ān myrige dūn . . . ful smēde . . . se stream arn of ðære sticolan dūne, 19, 108-115. Hēt hī āstīgan tō ānre sticolre dūne, 3, 235.

II. *lofty, placed high, situated at a great height*:—Wē biddað ðæt dū āstīge tō ðam sticelcan scylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 1. Martinus āstāh on ðam sticelcan hrōfe, 510, 7. Eracius āstāh tō ðære sticolan upfōra, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 67. āstāh heofonan sticole *conscendit caelos arduos*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 8.

III. *rough, rugged, difficult, steep* (Halliwell gives *stickle* as a Devonshire word = steep):—Sticol *asper*, Wūlc. Gl. 256, 32. Se weig is swīde nearu and sticol, se ðe lēt tō heofonan rice . . . Ðonne māge wē durh Godes fultum āstīgan ðone sticolan weg, ðe ūs gelæt tō ðam ēcan life, Homl. Th. i. 162, 23-35. Se weg is rūm and forðheald, ðe tō deaðe lēt; se is neara and sticol, ðe tō life lēt, R. Ben. 5, 21; Shrn. 12, 19. On wyrmes lic sticolces (rough, scaly), Salm. Kmbl. 307; Sal. 153. Be westan rōde ðæt sticelan stig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Sticule scylpas *scabri murices*, Germ. 399, 446.

III a. *difficult, arduous*:—Sticol *arduum* (rem), R. Ben. Interl. 16, 1. [O. L. Ger. stecul *confragrosus*, *fragosus*, *preruptus*: O. H. Ger. stecchal *arduos*, *asper*, *fragosus*, *praeceps*, *praepruptus*, *abruptus*.]

stic-tænel a wicker basket:—Stictēnel *fiscillus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 55. Stictēnel *fiscilus*, 35, 37.

sticuung, e; f. I. a pricking, piercing:—Hiē (the elephants) fōran wēdende ægðer ge for ðæs flexes byrne ge for ðara nægla sticunge, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 8.

II. *sticking* (pigs), *killing*; cf. stician, I a:—On manegum stent ðæt se gafolswān sylle ælce geāre .xv. swyn tō sticunge . . . Gýme eac swān ðæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswyn wel behweorfe, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 12-16.

stic-wæro. v. stic-ād.

stic-wyrt, e; f. *Stitch-wort*; *stellaria holostea*; but the word glosses *agrimonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 2.

stiell, stiēm, stiēp, stiēra, stiēran, stiērness, stiērnlice. v. still, steām, stiþ, steōra, steōran, steōrness, stiērnlice.

stif; adj. *Stiff, unbending, rigid*:—Stīfne *rigentem*, Germ. 394, 272. [He ches stīue here to shurte, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. He (the dead man) biþ sone stīf, Fragn. Phlps. 5, 45. Stīf he wes on þonke, Laym. 2110. Sa strang and stīf in fight, C. M. 18140. Pat plaid (plea) was stīf and stāre and strong, O. and N. 5. Du. stīf: M. H. Ger. stīf: Ger. steif: Dan. stiv: Swed. styf.] v. stīfian.

stī-ferh. v. stig-fearh.

stīfian; p. ode *To be or to become stiff*:—Ic stīfīge *rigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Ic stīfīe *obrigesco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 32. Stīfodan *rigebant*, *durescebant*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 68. v. ā-stīfian.

stīfician. v. styfician.

stīg, e; f. A path (lit. and fig.), footpath, (narrow) way:—Orweg stīg (given already as a compound, orweg-stīg, but orweg should be taken as adjective) *devia callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horweg stīg, 25, 25. Horuag stīg, Txs. 56, 340. Stræt was stānfāh, stīg wīsoðe gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320: 4433; B. 2213; Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Eāstewealde andlang weges on hemleclēge; eāstewealde andlang stīge on Ūlfan treow, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 4. Of Heort-wyllan on ða ealdan stīge; ðæt andlang stīge, 438, 34. Leoht stīge mīnre *lumen semitis meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. Stīge *calce* (calle?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 66: 95, 74. Gebīgðre stīge *flexo tramite*, 149, 46; Hpt. Gl. 493, 18. Fram stīge *tramite*, via, 486, 68. Tō rihte stīge geteōn *ad rectum tramitem revocare*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 13: 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Ðū nā forlfeō [weg] hǣle se ðe nis būton mid stīge tō onginne *non refugias viam salutis que non est nisi angusto initio incipienda*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 8. Be westan rōde ðæt sticelan stīg; ðonne be ðære stīge ðæt ða ealdan dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Of ðam stāne tō ðære grēnan stīge, 38, 23. Ðyles ða engum on swā frēme stīge ða ðe ne māgon uncwaciende gestondan on emmen felda ne, *qui in planis stantes titubant, in praecipiti pedem ponant*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 7. Geseoh nū seolfes swæde, swā ðin swāt āgeāt, blōðige stīge, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. Stīga ðīne *semitae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19. Stīge (*semitae*) ðīne lār mē, Ps. Surt. 24, 4. Gif se nīðsceaþa nearwe stīge mē ou swaþe *sēcþ if the foe seek narrow paths in my track*, Exon. Th. 397, 24; Rā. 16, 24. Steāp stānhlīðe, stīge nearwe, enge ānpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. [We sculde makien hī stīges, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 1. He sende bi stīzen (weies, 2nd MS.) and by straten, Laym. 16366. Þiss Lamb iss þatt rihte stīh, Orm. 12916. Rihhteþþ Drihtness nearwe stīghes, 9202. Sty, by þatthe *semita, callis*, Prompt. Parv. 475. v. in Halliwell's Dict. *stie*, and cf. *Stye*-head, the pass from Borrowdale to Wastdale. O. H. Ger. stīga *semita, trames, callis*: Icel. stīgr; m. a path, footway. Cf. Goth. staiga a path.] v. medu-, mylen-stīg; stīga.

stīg (?), es; n. A wooden enclosure, a sty; but also part of a house, a hall (?) cf. stig-weard:—Gif cnīht binnan stig stīte *if a servant sit within the hall* (?), Chart. Th. 612, 32. Stīgo *ustrina* (*suestrina*)? the word occurs at the head of a list 'de subus', Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 41. Stīgu *auriola* (*oriola*?) *oriolum porticus, atrium*, Migne), Txs. 38, 45. Cf. (?) *forestige vestibulum, introitum*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 59. Ondlong herpoðes on burghardes ānstīgo; ðonne forð tō bāres ānstīgon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. [Ase swin ipund ine sti, A. R. 128, 1. Stye ara, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 14. Sty, swyns howus ara, *porcarium*, Prompt. Parv. 475. Þenk on helle stīkyng stye, H. R. 215, 3. Cf. O. H. Ger. stīga; f. *cancelli, ara, ovile*: Ger. steige; f. *hen-coop*: Icel. stīa; f. a kennel; svīna-stī pig-sty: Dan. stī enclosure for swine, sheep, hens, etc.: Swed. stia; f. sty for pigs, geese, etc.] v. stīgian.

stīga (?), an; m.: stīge (?), an; f. A path:—Faestīn *vel ānstīgan*, festīn (-s, MS.) *vel ānstīga termofilas*, Txs. 104, 1042. v. stīg.

stīgan; p. stāh, pl. stīgon; pp. stīgen. I. *intrans.* To go (1) without implying ascent or descent:—Seo sunne stīgh on ða dægian wegas wīd hire uprynæs *Phoebus secreto tramite currum solitis vertit ad ortus*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26. Of stīges *discedite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 41. Alle stīgende (*discedentes*) from rehtwīsnissum, Ps. Surt. 118, 118.

(2) implying ascent, to go from a lower to a higher level, to ascend, mount:—Siō sunne ofer moncyng stīhþ ā upweardes, Met. 13, 69. Bryne stīgeþ heāh tō heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520. Hālgē gēstas stīgaþ tō wuldre, 234, 19; Ph. 542. Rēcas stīgaþ ofer hrōfum, 381, 5; Rā. 2, 6; Ps. Th. 73, 22. Stīgon ða þornas *ascenderunt spinae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 7. Sæs up stīgon ofer stæðweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ic wīlgnie ðæt deoð spræc stīge on ðæt ingeðon ðas leorneres suā suā on sume hlādre, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 16. Ærðon up stīge āucenned sunu, Exon. Th. 29, 17; Cri. 464. Sweet racu stīgan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 82, 1; Gen. 1355. Geseðon hī on heāhþu hlāford stīgan, Exon. Th. 31, 20; Cri. 498; Shrn. 50, 15. Ðæt scīp wīle hwīlum stīgan ongeān ðone stream (*contra ictum fluminis conscendere*), Past. 58, 7; Swt. 445, 10. Gē geseoþ Godes englas up stīgende (*ascendentes*), Jn. Skt. i. 51. (2a) of getting into a vessel, etc., climbing a tree, etc.:—Hē stāh up on ān treow *ascendit in arborem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 4.

Ðā stāh hē on scip *ascendit navem*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27. Beornas on stein stigan, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. In ceol stigon, Andr. Kmbl. 697; An. 349. Ðā gē on holm stigon, 858; An. 429. Leode on wang stigon *they landed*, Beo. Th. 456; B. 225. Ær hē on bed stige, 1357; B. 676. Stigan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 16; Rā. 23, 8. Hēt hē ænne mon stigan on done mæst (*ascendere in arborem navis*), Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 2. (3) Where the movement is downwards, to descend:—Ne stihþ hē nyder *ne descendat*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Ða stigap on helle *in infernum descendere*, Past. 55, 2; Swt. 429, 26. Ðā stāh and com smylte reng, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Hiē on sund stigon *they went down into the bed of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319. Stih adūn descend, Homl. Th. i. 580, 33. Ne stige hē on his hūs *non descendat in domum*, Mk. Skt. 13, 15. Ðæt engel ufan of roderum stigan cwōme, Cd. Th. 248, 8; Dan. 510. Nīþer stigende, of dūne stigende *descendentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16; Jn. Skt. i. 51. II. *trans. To ascend, mount*:—Heahland stigon sibgemāgas, Cd. Th. 202, 9; Exod. 385. Stealc hliþo stigan, Exon. Th. 498, 18; Rā. 88, 3. [The verb remained long in English and is used by Spenser: 'Ambition, rash desire to sty,' F. Q. ii. 7, 46. *Goth. stigan: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. stigan: Du. stijgen: Ger. steigen: O. Frs. stiga: Icel. stiga: Dan. stige: Swed. stiga.*] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, ofer-stigan.

stige, es; m. *A going up or down*:—Drihtnes stige on heofanas up, Menol. Fox 129; Dan. 510. v. nīþer-, up-stige.

stigel, e; f. *A stile, set of steps for getting over a fence*:—Fram ðam wōn stocce tō cinta stigirole; ðanne fram cinta stigirole tō earnes beame, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 24. Stigole, iii. 227, 19. Stigole, 236, 25; v. 40, 6, 7, 10; 148, 1. Tō ðære stigelæ tō ðæs bisceopas mearcæ, 84, 13, 16. Of ðam seade in ða ealdan stihle; of ðære stihle, iii. 386, 17–18. The word occurs also in compounds:—Ðanon on done bōchagan wið ðære bōcstigele, v. 70, 27. [Ryght as they wolde han troden ouer a stile, Chauc. Pard. T. 712. *Style*, where men gon over *scansillum*, *scansile*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 2. *O. H. Ger. stiglia a postern; posticum.*] stigel-hamm, es; m. *An enclosure reached by a stile (?)*:—On stigel-hammas; of stigealhammum on wigferdes léage, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 289, 2. stigend, es; m. *A sty, a small tumour on the edge of the eyelid*:—Stigend ordeolus (= *hordeolus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 11. [Cf. *Norweg. stig, sti, stige.*]

stigend, stigendlic, stigeness. v. ā-, on-stigend, ofer-stigendlic, ofer-, upā-stigeness.

stig-fearh *a young pig to keep in a sty*:—Æhteswāne gebyrþ stigfearh, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

stigian *to shut up in a sty or pen*:—Oððe ic stegie, nyttes bicge, Salm. Kmbl. 402; Sal. 202. Swyn stigan, Anglia ix. 262, 2. [Icel. stia to pen sheep.] v. stig.

stigness, e; f. *A going down, a descent*:—Tō stignisso ad descensum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 37.

stigo. v. stig.

stig-rāp, es; m. *A stirrup*:—Stigrāp *scansile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 1. Stīrāp, 23, 17. (In each case the word occurs in a list of words connected with riding.) Stīrāpas *scansilia*, 41, 34. [O. H. Ger. stega-reif: Ger. steg-reif: Icel. stig-reip.]

stigu. v. stig.

stigul, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 45, read sǣgul.

stig-weard, es; m.

I. *a steward (v. stig), one who has the superintendence of household affairs; especially matters connected with the table*. [The word, which is found generally with the form *stī-ward* and in late documents, occurs in Eadred's will, and in a connection which seems to shew the relative importance of the officer denoted by it. The king leaves to the archbishop 240 mancuses, to bishops and aldermen 120, to every *discegn*, *hrægldegn*, and *biriele* 80, to every *stigward* 30: ðenne an ic ælcān gesettan stigward þritig mancusa godes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 34.]—Stiward *economus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 13. Stiward *discoforus*, *discifer*, ii. 140, 74. Ðæt lond ðæt Godric mīne stiward haueþ . . . Ælfrīw mīn stiward . . . Ælfrīd mīn stiward, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 268, 28–31. Se wæs ðæs eorles stiward, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 6; 1096; Erl. 233, 6. Se ðe mā manne in læde ðonne hē sceole būton ðæs stiwerdes læste and ðæra feormera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 278, 20. Mīna cnihtas ða mīna stiwardas witan, 59, 1. II. *fig. a steward, guardian*:—Mē þincþ betere ðæt ic forlæte ða gyfe and folgyge ðam gyfan ðe mē ēgder ys stiward ge ðas welan ge eac hys freōncypes, Shr. 176, 20. [Numbert, kings stiward (*he is called aldermon*, l. 1420), Laym. 1451. Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureoschipe, uor heo ne ethalt no þing, auh heo giued al þet heo haueð, A. R. 386, 26. He (*the king*) called Aþelbrus, þat wæs stiward of his hus, Havel. 666. Putifār ðe kinges stiward, Gen. and Ex. 1991. Icel. stī-varð (*from English*).] v. next word.

stig-wita, an; m. *An officer of a household (v. stig)*:—Ða ðe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berōfan bestrudon stigwitu *those who robbed Sodom and Gomorra of gold, despoiled their houses of officers*, Cd. Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Weallas beofaþ ofer stiwtum *the walls tremble above the household*, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rā. 4, 10. v. preceding word.

stihtan; p. te.

I. *to dispose, arrange, regulate, direct, rule*:—Ic stihite (*disposui*) gekyþnysse mīnum gecorenum, Ps. Lamb. 88, 4. Stapas on his heortan hē stihite *ascensiones in corde suo disposuit*, 83, 6. On ðam ān and twentigan geare ðæs ðe Willelm weolde and stihite Engleland, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 27.

II. *to instigate, incite*:—Stihite hī Byrhtnōð, bæd ðæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wige, Byrht. Th. 135, 34; By. 127. Ic heo tō þeofendum and tō geflitum stihite, Wulfst. 255, 12. [Du. stichten: O. H. Ger. stiften *componere, concinnare*: Icel. stætta *to found, establish*.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihtan; stihitan. stihstend, es; m. *A disposer, ruler*:—Þýstra stihstend (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 267, 23; Jul. 419. v. next word.

stihtere, es; m. *A disposer, director*:—Ðæt hiē geornlice geðencen mid hū micelre giefe ofer him wacaþ se Scippend and se stihtere ealra gesceafta ðonne hē hī nyle lætan tō hīera āgnum wilnungum ut *solicita consideratione perpendant, Creator dispositore cunctorum quanta super eos gratia uigilat, quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22.

stihstian; p. ode *To dispose, arrange, order, ordain, rule*:—Stihstian word his in dōme *disponet sermones suos in iudicio*, Ps. Surt. 111, 5. Suife ryhte stihstap ðone anwald se ðe geornlice conn ongietan ðæt hē of him gadrige ðæt him stælwerde siē *potentiam bene regit, qui tenere illam nouerit*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 2. Hē ealle gesceafta þurh his godcunde meht and þurh his ēcean suyttro æfter his willan reþeþ and stihstap, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Settaþ ða tō dōmerum, ðæt hiē stihstien ymb ða eordlican ðing (*ut dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 8. Ðý upplacan dōme stihstigende *superno dispensante iudicio*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 7. v. fore-, ge-stihstian; stihstan.

stihstung, e; f. *A disposition, arrangement, dispensation*:—Wæs ðæt wunderlico stihstunge ðære godcundan foreseōnesse *mira diuinae dispensatio provisionis erat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 36. Hit wæs sweotole gesēne, ðæt hit wæs Godes stihstung, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 29. Eal se ðæt stihstung wæs gefremed on ðære sōþan onlācnesse for gefyllnesse ðæs heofonlican ēþles, Blickl. Homl. 81, 28. Wæs ðæs deoplic eall word and wiðdōm and ðæs weres stihstung, Exon. Th. 169, 34; Gū. 1104. Mid wunderlice stihstunge (*dispensatione*) ðære godcundan ārfæstnesse, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 11; 4, 29; S. 607, 42; Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 20. Þurh godcunde stihstunge ðære ecan eadignysse him wære seō gifu forsehtod, 1; Gdwin. 10, 11; Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 26. v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihstung.

stīlan; p. de; pp. ed *To steel, temper, harden*:—Sum mæg stīled sword, wāpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. [Ist pætelet (isteled, Bodl. Ms.) in tolmede hire, Jul. 58, 8. Icel. stæla to steel, temper; sverð stælt með eitri *a sword tempered with poison*; cf. eitri herðr: Germ. stählen.]

stīle, es; m. *Steel*:—Stēli, steeli, stēl *accarium*, Txts. 37, 55. Stæli *oecarium*, 81, 1431. Stete *acerra* (? *stēle accarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 56. Stīle *accarium*, 4, 29; 63, 34. Þeah mec heard bite stīdeceþ stīle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rā. 88, 14. Flinte ic eom heardra, ðe ðis fyr drīfeþ of ðissum strongan stīle heardan, 426, 26; Rā. 41, 79. Stīle gelicost, Beo. Th. 1975; B. 985. Heo oferbīdeþ stānas, heo oferstīgeþ stīle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. [Laym. A. R. stel: O. H. Ger. stahal: Icel. stāl.]

stīl-eog; adj. *Steel-edged*:—Stīd and stīlecg (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533.

stīlen; adj. *Of steel, hard as steel*:—Ðære stīlenan helle, Salm. Kmbl. 978; Sal. 490. Ne mihte ic of ðære heortan heardne ādringan stīlenne stān, 1009; Sal. 506. [Wæs þe stelene brond swīde brad and swīde long, Laym. 7634. The stīlen swerde, Parten. 256. O. Frs. stēlen: O. H. Ger. stēlin *ex calibe*.]

stīll, still, es; m. *A leap, spring*:—Cyning engla munt gestylleþ, gehleapeþ hyllas . . . woruld ālyseþ þurh þone æþelan styll. Wæs se forma hlýp . . . wæs se oðder stīll . . . se þridra hlýp . . . se feorða stīll, Exon. Th. 45, 7–33; Cri. 715–728. v. stellan to leap.

stīllan to leap. v. stellan.

stīllan to stall [—Hrýder anstýllan, swīn stigan, Anglia ix. 262, 1].

stīllan; p. de. I. *to become still or calm*:—Ðā stýlde se storm sōna, and seō sǣ weard eft smylte, Shr. 147, 9. Se æðeling hēt streām-fare stīllan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578; Salm. Kmbl. 796; Sal. 397.

II. *to make still or calm, to still, pacify, appease, assuage* (with dat. or acc.):—Ðæt stīlþ ðam sære, Lchdm. ii. 60, 5. Ðæt swēte word gemanigfealdap mannes freōndscipe and stīlleþ mannes feōnd, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 2; Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Cyning (*Christ*) yðum stīlde, wāteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Ðæt se dām omum stīlle, Lchdm. ii. 182, 6. Beoþ ða elcran tō stīllanne, 178, 14. [O. Sax. stīllōn *to become quiet*; stīllian *to make quiet*: O. H. Ger. stīllēn *stupere, silere*: stīllēn *compescere, mitigare, mederi*: Icel. stīlla *to still, calm, soothe, moderate*.] v. æt-, ge-, un-stīllan; stīllian.

stīlle; adj. *Still, quiet*. I. in a physical sense, (1) of motion, (a) *without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed*:—Seō sunne stōd stīlle ānes dages lence, Lchdm. iii. 262, 8. Swā hē stīlle stande, ðær hine storm ne mæg āwegan, Andr. Kmbl. 1003; An. 502. Stīlle on wīcum stīeþ, Exon. Th. 390, 26; Rā. 9, 7. Stīlle þynceþ lyft, 383, 14; Rā. 4, 10; 387, 5; Rā. 4, 74. Se monica (*the*

pillar of salt) stille wunode, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Wundum stille *motionless from wounds*, Beo. Th. 5653; B. 2830. Stánas sint stille gecynde and heardre, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. Seó sáe ne mót heore mearce gebrædan ofer ða stillan eorþan, 21; Fox 74, 28. Twegen steorran standað stille, Lchdm. iii. 270, 17. Wit be ðisse stræte stille þencap bīdan, Cd. Th. 147, 9; Gen. 2436. Hī nýdde se tōwarda winter ðæt hī stille wunodon swā hwær swā hī mihton coegerat eos imminens *hiems ut ubicumque potuissent quieti manerent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. Ðý læs fyrhtu stille (*quietos*) áweceas, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 19. His wyrtruman wesan stille on staðole, Cd. Th. 251, 9; Dan. 561. *And fig.*:—Gif hē ne wolde lætan wræce stille, Exon. Th. 114, 10; Gū. 170. (b) *moving little or gently*:—Se man sceal swiþe stille beón the *patient must move about as little as possible*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 25. Oft stille wæter staðo breacp (cf. *still waters run deep*), Prov. Kmbl. 63. (c) *not easily moved (?), that will not run freely (?)*:—Wæte þicce and stille, Lchdm. ii. 138, 13. (2) of sound, (a) *silent*:—Ðeah ðū stille sý and unrōt though thou be silent and sad, Ap. Th. 15, 17. Se fæder hit gemænde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. Hē hēt ða Saduceiscan stytle beón *silentium inposuisset Sadduceis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34. *And fig.*:—Mid heortan stilre *corde tacito*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 30. Wēn is ðæt eower sum cweðe tō him sylfum on stillum gedohtum . . . Homl. Th. i. 580, 5. (b) *not loud*:—Mid stytle stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. II. *quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable*:—Ðū ðe unstilla āgna geceafta tō ðinum willan wislice āstýrest and ðe self unwast geðe stille unāwendendlic ā ford simle *stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Met. 20, 16. III. *quiet, not vehement, gentle*:—Heó wæs on eallum þingum eadmōd and stille, Lchdm. iii. 430, 3. Ne āstýrige gē done stillan Drihten tō ānigre yrsunge, Homl. Th. i. 592, 3. Tō hwæm lōcige ic būton tō ðæm eadmōdom and tō ðæm stillum *ad quem respiciam, nisi ad humilem et quietum*? Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 20. IV. *abstaining from, quit of*, v. stillness, IV:—Sió hē stille his þegnungā ðā bīscopes dōm, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 11. [O. Frs. stillie: O. Sax. stilli: O. H. Ger. stilli *quietus, tranquillus, serenus, immobilis, mitis, placidus*.] v. un-stille.

stillian. v. un-stillian; stillan.

stillness, e; f. *Stillness, quiet*; quies, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 9. I. in a physical sense, *absence of noise or disturbance*:—On ðisse tīde nihtlice stillnesse *tempore isto nocturno quietis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1. Windum stillnesse bebedōdan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 17. Donne (*in church*) lærþ ūs Godes engel stillnesse and gemetlice spræce . . . lærþ ūs se deofol unstillnesse and ungemetlice hleahtas and unmytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 13–18.

II. *quiet, silence*:—Stillnesse *taciturnitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 54. Swigan ī stillnesse *taciturnitatem*, 503, 63. Hē mid stillnesse (*cum silentio*) his lif geendode, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. III. *absence of disturbance or molestation, tranquillity, peace, security*:—Stillnes *securitas, requies ī quietudo*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 43. Hē on ðære gewunelican stillnesse Drihtne lifde *solito in silentio vacare Domino coepit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 31. Ðā hæðe Hannibal and Rōmāne ān gear stillnesse (*quies a tumultu bellorum*) him betweonum . . . On ðære stillnesse Scipia geode ealle Ispanie, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 34. Ðū eart nū of ðīne stillnesse āhworfen, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. Gif wē ða stillnesse habbaþ, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 9. Habbap eow stillnesse and sibbe, Homl. Th. i. 592, 6. Ða stilynsse middaneardlice sibbe wē āwendap tō yðlere orsorhynesse, ii. 540, 7.

IV. *abstinence from, exemption from*, v. stille, IV:—Ðā ðā hē lārde ðæt ðære ciricean ðegnas sceoldon stillnesse ðæra ðenunga habban (*be exempt from secular services*, cf. 129, 10), Past. 18; Swt. 130, 4.

V. *that which appeases (? cf. O. Frs. stillnesse nursing: Ger. still-amme wet-nurse: Swed. stilla to give fodder to cattle; to suckle a child)*:—Stillnesse, gefylnesse *supplemento (supplementum) viaticum, subsidium ad vitae necessaria*, Migne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 9. [O. H. Ger. stillnissi *tranquillitas, silentium*.] v. un-stillness.

stīman, stēman, stýman; p. *de To emit a scent or vapour, exhale*:—Ic stēme oleo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 153, 2. Stēmþ exalet, i. *redolet, spiret, fetet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 42; *fragrat, odorat, odorem dat*, 150, 34. Willese stýmep swētum swaccum, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213. Stēme *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Unāsegendlic bræð stēme of hire gyrulum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 11; Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 110. Ne mihte nān wyrtrbræð swā wynsumlice stēman, 27, 113. Ðū stēmenda *redolens*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 22. Stēmendre *fragrantis, odorantis*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 72. Stēmendes swacces *nardi pisticii*, 516, 38. Stēmende *fragrantia*, 419, 52. Stēmendum *fumigabundis*, 516, 30. Stēmende *olentes, odorantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 35. v. be-stēman, -stýman.

stīme (?) a name given to a plant in Lchdm. iii. 32, 19:—Stīme hætte ðeós wyrtr, heó on stāne geweoþ. Cockayne says *water-cress*, in the note to the passage, but *nettle* in his glossary. Perhaps the alternative reading *stume* is the better, as it is said of the plant: *stunaþ heó wærce . . . wid-stunaþ heó ättre*.

stīminge, e; f. *Frugrance*:—Stēmīncge *fragrantia*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 40. Stēmīncge *fragrantiam, odorem*, 488, 28.

stinan (?) p. stan, pl. stānon; pp. stunen *To make a loud noise* [—Grānode *vel āsten* (āstēnde? v. stēnan) *rugiebam* (Ps. 37, 9), Blickl. Gl.]. v. stunian.

stincan; p. stanc, pl. stuncon; pp. stuncen *To emit a smell or vapour, exhale*, (1) where the kind of smell is not marked:—Stīncþ *fragrat, i. odorat, i. odorem dat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 34. Stanc *exalavit*, 29, 62. Stonc, 107, 54. Swā hý swýþost stīncen *give out the strongest smell*, Lchdm. i. 206, 8. Ðæs stīncendan *fumigabundi[s]*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 20; 86, 40. Ðære stīncendan *spirantis*, 75, 51. Stīncende *fragrans*, 35, 73; 74, 65. Stīncendi, 108, 76. (2) where the smell is a pleasant one:—Ic stīnce swōte oleo, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 13. Swecca swēstas, swylce on sumeres tīd stīncap wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 22; Gū. 1248. Stanc *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Se lichoma stanc swā swōte, Shr. 143, 28; 140, 13; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 347. (3) where the smell is an unpleasant one:—Hē stīngð (stīncð, MSS. B. C.) *faetet*, Jn. Skt. 11, 39. Ðæt ored stīncþ and āfūlap ðe ær wæs swēte on stence, Wulfst. 148, 7. Se lichoma stīncþ fūle, Lchdm. ii. 236, 14; 220, 6. Stīnceþ, Exon. Th. 424, 1; Rā. 41, 32. Oungan se cealc mid ungemete stīncan; ðā weard hē mid ðæm bræþe ofsmorod, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1. Him stōd stīncende steām of ðam mūde, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13, 10. Stīngendum *putenti*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 64. [O. H. Ger. stīncan *odorem dare, odorare, fragrare, putere*.] v. ge-, tō-stīncan; fūl-, swīd-, wel-stīncende; swōt-stīncende; cf. stīman.

stīncan; p. stanc, pl. stuncon *To spring, leap, move rapidly*:—Dust stonc tō heofonum, deaw feol on eorþan, Exon. Th. 412, 10; Rā. 30, 12. Se wyrtr stonc æfter stāne, Beo. Th. 4565; B. 2288. [Goth. stīgwan *withra to proceed against: Icel. stökkva to spring, leap, take to flight*.] v. stencan.

stīng, es; m. I. a *sting, stab, thrust made with a pointed instrument; the wound made by a stab or sting*:—Beslōh se þorn on ðone fōt and swā strang wæs se stīng ðæs þornes ðæt hē eode þurh ðone fōt the *prick of the thorn was so hard, that the thorn went through the foot*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 3. Lilla sette his lichoman beforan ðam stynge (*ante ictum pungentis*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Wīð scorpiones stīngc, Lchdm. i. 168, 3; 248, 21. Wīð scorpiones stīngc, genim ðās ylcan wyrte . . . lege tō ðam stīnge (cf. lege tō ðære wunde, 168, 7), 272, 22–24. II. v. in-, on-stīng; stīngan, I. a.

stīngan; p. stang, pl. stungon; pp. stungen. I. *to thrust something into*:—Stīng ðīn seax on ða wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12. Stīngap stranglic sār on his eāgan, Wulfst. 141, 4. Nim ān federe, and stynge on hys mūde, Lchdm. iii. 130, 17. Wæs on slæpe ætywēð ðæt hyre man stunge āne syle on ðone bōsom, Shr. 149, 1. Crist hēt stīngan sword in scæðe, Charter quoted by Lye.

I. a. *fig. to thrust one's self into the affairs of another, to exercise authority*. v. in-, on-stīng:—Nā stīnge nān mann on ðæt land, būton se hýred æt Xþes cyrcan, Chart. Th. 578, 6. Ic habbe ðæt geleornod, ðæt nān læwede man nāh mid rihte tō stīngan hine on āure cirican, nā ān ðara ðīnga ðe tō cyrcan belīmpþ. And for ðī wē forbeoðap eallan lēwēdan mannum æure ānne blāuordscipe ouer cyrcan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 137, 24. (Cf. *Icel. þū hefir mjök stungizk til þessa mals thou hast meddled much with this case*.)

II. *to prick with something, to sting, stab, pierce*:—Swā swā seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yringa stīngþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Stīngeþ, Met. 18, 7. [Wyrtr] stīngeþ niēten, Salm. Kmbl. 308; Sal. 153. Hē mid gære stāng wlanca wīcing, Byrht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138. Stīncge *transfigat*, Anglia xiii. 37, 276. Gif þorn stīnge man on fōt, Lchdm. ii. 336, 20. Gif hīne beón stīngen, iii. 168, 13. Se læce his seax hkwæt, ærdonde hē stīngan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 6. Se cāsere hīne hēt stīngan mid irenum gyrdrum, Shr. 115, 24. Stīngap hīne mid sære on his eāgan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 19. [Goth. us-stīggan *to thrust out: Icel. stīnga to sting, stick, stab*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, on-, tō-, þurh-, under-stīngan. stīntan, stīop, stīor, stīorc. v. stytan, steop, steor, stīrc.

stīp, stīep, es; m. *Deprivation (?), overthrow (?)*:—Hē his torn gewræc on gesacum swīde strengum stīepe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. The passage refers to the expulsion of the angels from heaven. Cf. *steop*, ā-stēpness *orbitatio*, ā-stýpan in Wulfst. 252, 11; Wē wæron āstýpede (bedæled), MS. D.: āstýpte, Blickl. Homl. 107, 4) ðæs heofenlican rīces. Grein suggests *overthrow* (cf. Milton's 'the dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heaven'), *fall* as the meaning, and compares with *Icel. steypa to cast down, overthrow*; *steypan* as the meaning. Cf. also *Norweg. stup a precipice*, and see stūpan.

stīpan *to deprive*. [O. H. Ger. *stufen orbare*.] v. ā-stīpan; steop-. stīpan; p. te. I. *to raise, build high, erect*:—Tō heofonum up hlædræ rærdon, strengum stēpton stāenne weal ofer monna gemet, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676.

II. *fig. to exalt, elevate, dignify, ennoble*:—Ic ðe on tīda gehwone dugudum stēpe, Cd. Th. 139, 7; Gen. 2306. Hē him fremum stēpeþ, Exon. Th. 434, 10; Rā. 51, 8. Ðeah ðe hīne mihtig God mægenes wynnum stēpte ofer ealle men, Beo. Th. 3438; B. 1717. Se feónd (*Nero*) his diórlīngas dugupum stēpte (cf. hē weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29) *dabat improbus verendis patribus indecores curules*, Met. 15, 8. Sīnces brytta (*the king of Egypt*) hēht Abrahame dugudum stēpan, Cd. Th. 111, 21; Gen. 1859; 142, 21; Gen. 2305. v. ge-, on-stēpan; stīpere, stēap.

stūpel, es; m. A *tower*:—Stūpel *turris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 39; 83, 32; Lk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðū ðencst tō gewyrceenne wundorlicne stýpel and swīde heālicne; hoga ymbe ða gāstlican gestreón tō ðæs stýpeles getimbrunge

... Ne biþ des stýþol getimbrod mid ænigum weorcstâne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 6-14. Stýþel stræncde *turris fortitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 4. Stýþeles *turris*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 60. Hine man byrige æt ðam westende ðam stýþle (stýþele, MS. D.) ful gehende *he was buried at the west end (of the minster at Ely) quite close to the tower*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38. Ðæt hē gesāwe ða burh and done stýþel (*the tower of Babel*), Gen. 11, 5. Stýþel, Homl. Th. i. 22, 19; ii. 472, 25. Timbrian āne stýþel *turrem ædificare*, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hē worhte of seolfre ænne heāhne stýþel and mid scinendum gymmum besette eall ðæt hūs, and on ðære upfōra his cynestōl geworhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. On stýþelum *in turribus*, Ps. Spl. 47, 11: 121, 7. [Hī clumben upp tō þe stýþel, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. þā com se fir on ufenweard þone stýþel, and forbearde ealle þe minstre, 1122; Erl. 249, 6.]

stýþere, es; *m. A support, prop, pillar*:—Stýþere *destina vel postis vel fulcimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 38. [þe stýþe þat is vnder þe vyne set May not bringe forþ þe grape, H. R. 135, 135. Cf. Heo wunef under þe chirche, ase uorte understipren hie, sif heo wolde uallen, A. R. 142, 16. Cf. O. Frs. *stipe a post*.] v. stýþan.

stýþness, stýran, stý-rāp. v. ā-stýþness, steóran, stig-rāp. stíro, stíorc, stýric, es; *n. A stirk, calf, a young bullock or a heifer*:—Stírc *bucula, juvenca, vitula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 63. Stýrc *juvencus*, i. 78, 44. Ðæt þridde stōd ānum styrce (cealfe, MS. C.): cf. ðæs celfes geflicnyss belimpp tō Lucan, 192) gelfic, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 183. Tō fétum stíorce *ad vitulum saginatum*, Kent. Gl. 525. Stírc *buculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 11: 93, 12. Bringaþ ān fætt stýric *adducite vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Skt. 15, 23. [Stýrk *boviculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 204, 5. Stýrk, neet, or heifer *juvenca*, Prompt. Parv. 476. Ger. stärke, sterke *a young cow that has not calved*: M. H. Ger. stírke, stírke.]

stýrfan tō kill. [O. H. Ger. *ir-stēben interficere, necare*.] v. ā-stýrfan. stýrfig; *adj. Pertaining to an animal that has died*:—Gif hwā ece stýrfig fæsc is *quis carnem mortuam ededit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 27; Th. ii. 212, 17. [O. H. Ger. *stirbig mortalis, mortuinus, moribundus*.]

stýria, stýrian, stýrigend-líc. v. stýria, stýrian, stýrigend-líc. stýrian (?) ; *p. de To be severe*:—Gistmægen (*the two angels with Lot*) stýrnde (stýrde? v. steóran) werode mid wíte, Cd. Th. 150, 22; Gen. 2495.

stýrne; *adj. Stern, hard, austere, rigorous, severe*:—Ic wāt ðæt ðū eart swiðe stýrne mann *scio quia homo durus es* (Mt. 25, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 552, 31. Cýning sceal beón milde ðæm gōdum and stýrne ðam yfelum, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 1: Wulfst. 267, 3. [God] hæfde stýrne mōd, gegremed grymme, Cd. Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60. [Se cýng heafde gifen þ abbottice ān Frenscisce abbot ... hē wæs swiðe stýrne man, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 32. Laym. A. R. sturne: *Orm. sturne*.]

stýrnings; *adv. Sternly, inexorably*:—Ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðas woruld fareþ, stýrnenga gæþ, stadolas beateþ, Salm. Knbl. 565; Sal. 282.

stýrn-líc; *adj. I. hard, harsh*:—Warna ðæt ðū nān þing stýrnlice ne sprece ongēn Iacob cave, *ne loquaris contra Jacob quidquam durius*, Gen. 31, 29. II. *hard, unpleasant, severe* (of weather):—Hwiltíðum deós woruld is gesundful and myrige on tō wunigenne, hwílon heó is eac swiðe stýrnlic and mid mislicum þingum gemenged, swā ðæt heó biþ swiðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 35. Sceal āspringan here and hunger, byrne and blōðgyte and stýrnlice stýrunga, Wulfst. 86, 11. Seó heofone ús winþ wið, ðonne heó ús sendep stýrnlice stormas, 92, 17.

stýrnlice; *adv. I. sternly, hardly, harshly*:—Hē him ondwyrd and him suíðe stýrnlice stýrnde *fregit eos responsionibus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 19. Welig spýc stýrnlice *dines affabitur rigide*, Scint. 78, 18.

II. *inflexibly, rigorously*:—Cýning sceal callum Godes feóndum stýrnlice wiðstandan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20.

stýrn-mōd; *adj. Stern of mind*:—Stōþon stýrnmodē (*the Hebrews proceeding against the Assyrians*), steredferhde, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 227.

-stýrre, -stirred, stýrung. v. seofon-stýrre, ā-stýrred (-stýrred), stýrung. stýp; *adj. Stiff, hard*. I. in the following glosses:—Stíþ, rēþe *durus, crudelis, asper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 19. Stíð *immitis*, Germ. 392, 33: *rigens*, 393, 172. Stíðes *arui, stricti*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 18: *violentis, validis* *et turbidis*, 440, 34. Stíðre *torridae*, 515, 46. On stíðum *in arto, duro, constricto*, 444, 15. II. of material, stiff, firm, (i) *strong, not bending easily, unyielding*:—Hit (*the sword*) on eorðan læg stíð and stýlcg, Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533. Æsc byþ stíð stadule, ðeáh him feohtan on fras monige, Runic pm. Knbl. 344, 25; Rūn. 26. Stranga tor stíð wið feóndum *turris fortitudinis a facie inimici*, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Mec stýþne (*an anchor*), Exon. Th. 398, 17; Rā. 17, 9. Stíðe and rúge bréostroccas *renones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 24. Hine mid stíðum sǣglum beataþ, Homl. Th. i. 432, 11: 468, 32. Míð stíðum sticelum *stimulis acutis*, Dóm. L. 179. Se gestapleade stýþe grundas *he fixed the firm foundations*, Exon. Th. 312, 4; Seef. 104. Deós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and stýþe, Lchdm. i. 288, 15. Heó hafaþ mǣran leáf and stíðeran, 274, 7. (2) *of a thick consistency*:—Gif tō stíð síc if the mixture be too stiff, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Ðæt hit sý swā stíð ðæt hit wille wif clyfian, iii. 40, 13.

II. a. fig. (1) in a good sense:—Mé wæs strengðu stanþ stýþ on Dryhtne *fortitudo mea Dominus*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. Stan-

þan stíðe móðe *to stand with unshaken soul*, 147, 6. Ic ðínes earmes āsecge stýþe strence, 70, 17. Ðone stíðan swíoran fortredan *rigida colla victorum calcare*, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 8. (2) in a bad sense, *stiff* (as in *stiff-necked*):—Gē wiðstandaþ ðam Hālgan Gaste mid stíðum swuran, Homl. Th. i. 46, 23.

III. of persons, hard, stern, inexorable, severe, austere:—Ðū eart stíð man *homo austerus es*, Lk. Skt. 19, 21, 22. Heard þ stíð *durus*, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 25, 24; Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 24. Hē wæs swā stíð, ðæt hē ne rōhte heora callra nīð, ac hī mōston ðes cýnges wille folgian, gif hī woldon libban, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 31. Se man ðe tō ðon stíð biþ ðæt hē āðas sylþ ðæt hē tō nānre sybbe fōn nelle *homo qui adeo durus sit ut iuramenta praestet, se nullam pacem admittere velle*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 9.

IV. of things that cause discomfort or require effort, e.g. weather, conflict, illness, punishment, hard, severe, unrelenting, stubborn:—Ðær wæs stíð gemōt, Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Gif seó untrumnes swā stíð beó, Lchdm. i. 260, 22. Sié ðær eac lufu, næs ðeáh tō hnesce; sié ðær eac rēðnes, næs ðeáh tō stíð, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 3. Hēr wæs se stýþa winter, Chr. 1048; Erl. 171, 33. Beóþ ymbgyrde stranglice tō ðysum stíðan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 341. Se ðenýþ stíðne dōm ðam rēceleasum *he will pass severe sentence on the careless*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gælacnian myð líðum lécédōmum ðe myð stíðum *to cure with gentle remedies or severe*, Shrn. 189, 24. Wiþ ða stýþustan feferas, Lchdm. i. 114, 16.

V. where conformity to a standard or rule is imposed, of discipline, mode of life, etc., strict, rigid, severe, austere, hard:—Se[6] ealde æ næs swā stíð on ðam þingum swā swā Cristes godspel is, Bouter. Scrd. 22, 24. Ða on wēstenum wunigende woruldlice éstas and gǣlsan mid stíðum lífe fortǣdon, Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Ðæt gāte hār getǣcnode ða stýþan dǣdbōte ðæra manna ðe heora sinna behreowsiþ, Ælfc. Thw. 3, 36. Ðā ðā hī āxodon hū hē mihte swā stearce forhæfednyssse healdan, hē andwyrd: 'Stýðran and wyrsan ic geseah,' Homl. Th. ii. 354, 24.

VI. of speech whose subject-matter is displeasing, hard:—Stíð is ðis word, hwā mæg hine gihēra, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 60. Cýning cunnode hwile ðæs æðellices ellen wære stíðum wordum: 'Ðū scealt mē onsecean sunu ðíne,' Cd. Th. 172, 22; Gen. 2848.

VII. *harsh to the taste*:—Deós wyrt biþ ðam gōman stíð and wiðerræde for mete gepiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Gemenged mid stíðum ecede, 156, 15. [O. Frs. *stith* (opposite of *teddre*): *Icel. stinnr stiff, unbending, strong*.]

stýþe; *adv. I. strongly, very much, effectively*:—Cumap ealle engla preátas stýðe ástýrode (*commoti*: v. stýþ-mægen), Wulfst. 137, 14. Ðæt ðū mīne stefne stýðe gehýre *exaudiet vocem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 17.

[Hou thai mai stithe stand igan the fend, Met. Homl. 4, 11.] II. *hardly, harshly, sternly, severely*:—Hū stýðe (*dure*) se landhlāford spræc wið hig, Gen. 42, 30. Him ðæt stýðe geald fædera Lothes, Cd. Th. 125, 15; Gen. 2079.

III. *austerely, strictly*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7. stýþe, an (?); *f. A name given to lamb's cress, or to nettle* (cf. the lists of plants given in sections 45, 46, Lchdm. iii. pp. 30-36):—Stýðe deós wyrt hāte, Lchdm. iii. 32, 23. v. stýþ.

stýþ-ecg; *adj. Of stiff or strong edge*:—Stýðecg stýle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rā. 88, 14.

stýþ-ferþ; -friþ; *adj. I. of firm, strong mind*:—Hālig Drihten, stíðferhð cýning, Cd. Th. 16, 10; Gen. 241. Stíðfriþ, 7, 16; Gen. 107. Standap stíðferhðe (*Cherubim and Seraphim*), Andr. Knbl. 1443; An. 722. Stíðferþe hǣled higegleāwe, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24.

II. *of stern mind*:—Stíðferhð cýning (*the Deity at the time of the deluge*), Cd. Th. 84, 32; Gen. 1406. Stíðferhð cýning steóre gefremede, ðā hē rēðemōd reorde gesette eorðbūendum ungelíce, 101, 16; Gen. 1683.

stýþ-hugende; *adj. Of purpose stern*:—Stíðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 23; By. 122.

stýþ-hygcende; *adj. I. in a good sense, of firm, inflexible purpose, resolute*:—Stōþon tō ðære stōwe stíðhygcende, Elen. Knbl. 1429; El. 716.

II. in a bad sense, *obstinate, stubborn*:—Hire ludas oncwæð stíðhygcende: 'Ic ða stōwe ne can,' 1362; El. 683. Stíðhygcendum (*the multitude of unbelievers*), Andr. Knbl. 1481; An. 742.

III. *having hard, unpleasant thoughts*:—'Is mē feorhgedāl leofre micle ðonne ðeas lifcearo,' Him ða stefn oncwæð stíðhygcendum, 2858; An. 1431.

stýþ-hygd; *adj. Resolute, constant*:—Gē tō ðam lifigendan stāne stíðhygde stapol fæstniap, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654.

stýþ-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Of stern purpose*:—Gestāh stíðhýdig (*Abraham when about to offer Isaac*) steāpe dūne, Cd. Th. 175, 16; Gen. 2896. Stōþon stíðhýdige ... þræungan þræcheard, Elen. Knbl. 241; El. 121.

stýþian. v. ā-, ge-, on-stýþian. stýþ-líc; *adj. I. firm, strong*:—Stíðlic stāntorr (*the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700.

II. of immaterial things, weather, conflict, discipline, penance, hard, severe:—Stíðlic hreóhns *a severe storm*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Wæs ðæra deofla gefeoht swiðe stíðlic ongēan ða sǣwle, 340, 30. Mōt tō bōte stíðlic dǣdbōt, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Hī begunnon tō sléanne ælc heora óðerne mid stíðlicum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 22. Swā swā hē strengest beón mihte ongēan ða stíðlican scúras, Bouter. Scrd. 21, 6.

III. of speech, hard,

harsh, severe:—Ne sceal nān mon geþristlæcan ðæt hē āht stīplices spræce ongean his abbod, R. Ben. 16, 2. Siō æcs wient of ðam hieffe ðonne of ðære dreātunga gāþ tō stīdlico word ferrum de manubrio *prosilat, cum de correptione sermo durior excedit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 10. Sege ūs for hwi ðū ūs stīplice word tō sprece, H. R. 7, 35. IV. of persons, *stern, hard, fierce*:—Ðā Ælfrēd ðæt ofāxode, ðæt se here swā stīdlic wæs, Shrn. 16, 8.

stīplice, *adv.* *Hardly, severely; violent*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 60: 514, 22: rigide, Kent. Gl. 660. *Stīdlicor restrictus*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 5. *Stīplicor districtior, i. rigidior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 49. I. *firmly, without giving way*:—Ðas geweorc stondaþ stīdlice, Exon. Th. 351, 28; Sch. 87. II. *strongly, effectually*:—Mē com stīdlice tō mōde it was strongly impressed on my mind, Anglia viii. 313, 3. Ðū stīdlice eallum miltasdest, Ps. Th. 101, 12. III. *sternly, hardly, severely*:—Hwilon lāreow mīn āweþ mē stīplice (*duriter*) mīd gyrd, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 31. Stīdlice clypode wīcinga ār, Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25. Hē stīdlice þrowode for ūre ealra neōde, Wulfst. 126, 10. Hý fuhton stīdlice ymbe ða hālgan sǣwe, 236, 23. Hē hit sceal swīde stīdlice gebētan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 2. Hē wæs gescrýd wāclīce and stīdlice, Homl. Th. i. 330, 2. Hē swīde stīdlice leofode, ii. 38, 6. Stīdlice drohtnigende, 354, 16. Hē stīdlicor mīd untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, 120, 7.

IV. *strictly*:—Ðæt lif stīdlice healdan tō observe a course of life strictly, R. Ben. 76, 4. [Hū hē stīdlice hēr on life libben mihte, Shrn. 12, 18.] *Icel. stinn-liga strongly.* *stīp-mægen*, es; *n. A strong force*:—Ðonne cumað upplīce eoredheāpas stīpmægen āstýred tung superum subito veniet commota potestas, Dóm. L. 114. [Cf. Stīd-imaíneð eorl, Labyt. 25820.] *stīp-mōd*; *adj.* I. *of constant mind, resolute*:—Strang and stīdmōd gestāh hē on gealgan, Rood Kmbl. 79; Kr. 40. II. *of stern mind, stern*:—Stīdmōd gestōd wīd steāpne rond bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5125; B. 2566. Him (*the people of Sodom*) tō sende stīdmōd cýning (*God*) āras sīce, Cd. Th. 146, 16; Gen. 2423. Se þeoden wæs strang and stīdmōd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Cýning stīdmōd sý wīdfele, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 26. Se stīdmōda cýning, Drihten ælmihtig, āweap of ðam setle ðone mōdigan feōd, Wulfst. 145, 27.

III. *of violent or fierce mind*:—Se stīpmōda (*Holofernes*) styrmede and gýlede, mōdig and medugāl, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. IV. *of stubborn mind, stubborn, obstinate*:—Ðonne wurd seō heardnes stīdmōdre heortan swīde gehnexas þurh grimlice stéora, Wulfst. 133, 17. [Cf. Ardur stīdmōdeð kempe . . . Æuere wes Ardur ærhte bideled, Laym. 26022.]

stīpness, es; *f. Hardness, severity, force; violentia*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 76: 516, 23: duritia, 482, 66. I. *hardness, stiffness in a physical sense*:—Gif hwylc stīdnes on lichaman become, genim ðas wyrt . . . lege tō ðam sǣre, Lchdm. i. 132, 16. Wīþ æghwylce gegaderunga þe on ðam lichaman ācenned beoþ, genim ðas wyrt . . . lege tō ðam sǣre, hit tōfeþ ealle ða stīdnysse, 140, 14: 150, 10. I a. *fig. hardness of heart*:—Stīdnise heartes *duritiam cordis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 8. II. *firmness, constancy*:—Ða hnescan *vel* wācmōd, ðæt synd ða ðe nāne stīdnysse nabap ongean leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. III. *severity, strictness, hardness, rigour*:—Mid micelre carfulnesse stīdnysse seō sý genetegud magna sollicitudine districtio ipsa moderetur, Scint. 123, 9. Beo him gesæð eall seō stīdnys and eorfdryns ðe tō Gode lēt *predicentur ei omnia dura et aspera per que itur ad Deum*, R. Ben. 96, 19. Ne hý mīd weorces stīdnisse ofsette sýn ūt . . . ne violentia laboris opprimatur, 75, 9. Ðæt wē mīd sumere stīdnysse tō ðam gāstlicum gefeohte ūs gegearcian, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 12, 26: 374, 15. Gif hwā ða stīdnysse āberan ne mæg ðe his scrift him tæcþ si quis austeritatem perferre nequeat, quam confessarius ejus ei præscripserit, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 25.

stīp-weg, es; *m. A hard, rough way*:—Strong on stīdweg, Exon. Th. 384, 29; Rā. 4, 35. *stī-weard*, -wita. *v. stig-weard, -wita.*

stōc (stoc?). A word occurring mostly in local names, either alone or in compounds. The meaning seems, like that of *stōw*, to be *place* (in the first instance perhaps a place fenced in, cf. (?) staca), and both words remain now only as names of places, *Stoke, Stowe*, or as parts of such names, *Basingstoke, Tavistock, Walthamstow*. As may be seen from the Index to the Charters, *Stōc* occurs frequently, some of the references are here given:—Dis is ðara þreora hīda and .xxx. æcera bōc æt Stōce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 196, 9: 34, 12. Tō Stōce, 203, 21. Intō Stōce, 123, 8. In loco, qui celebri a sollicitis nuncupatur æt Stōce vocabulo, 19, 32: 33, 27. (With these two passages may be compared the following:—Apud locum ubi uulgarī dicitur nomine æt Stōwe, 323, 32.) In Stōce . . . in Sūthstōce, 75, 25: 33. As an instance of a compound in which the word occurs may be given the following:—Sihtric abbud on Tæfingstōce, vi. 196, 1. Hī Orðulles mynster æt Tæfingstōce (Tefingstōce, MS. E.) forbærndon, Chr. 997; Erl. 134, 14. [Crist inn opre stokes nemnemeþ þa þossless hise breþre, Orm. 15694.] *v. stōc-lif, -weard, -wīc.*

stōce, es; *m.* I. *a stock, trunk, log*:—Stoc truncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 42: 80, 32: axima, 287, 32. On ðone lytlan beorg ðær se stoc

stōd . . . on gerichte tō ðam stocce on eásteweardan ðam leá, of ðam stocce sūðrihte on ðære stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 9-17. Tō ðam wōn stocce, ðanne fram ðam wōn stocce, 73, 22. Tō þaðe stocce tō the sign-post (?), v. 401, 37. Hē gehæfte hī on ānum micclum stocce and mid isenum pīlum heora īlas gefæstnode . . . Hī stōdon stille on ðam stocce gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 386-402. Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his (*Oswald's*) heafod on stōd, ii. 26, 260. Op ðone calewan stoc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 1. Hē gefeol on ðone stocce be ðære stānenan stræte ðe is gehāten sacra uia, and tōbærst on seower dēlas. Ða genāman men eft done stoc on weg and feower sylfice stānas on ðære īlcān stōwe ālegdon, Blickl. Homl. 189, 12-15. Gē þeowiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum (*ligno et lapidi*), Deut. 28, 36. Stoccon lignis, 64. Tō stoccum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 7. II. *a wooden trumpet (?)*:—Bēma ī stocce tuba, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 2. [O. Frs. stokk a stock; stocks: O. L. Ger. stokk stipes; O. H. Ger. stoch truncus, stipes, lignum, cippus: Icel. stokkr.] *v. hand-, heáfod-, pīl-stocce.* *stoccen*; *adj. Made of logs*:—Andlang Teóburnan tō ðære wīde herestrāte; eftær ðære herestrāte tō ðære ealde stoccene sancte Andreas cyricean tō the old wooden St. Andrew's church, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 73, 20. Cf. Stokenchurch in Oxfordshire, Stokenham in Devonshire.

stōc-lif, es; *n. A town, habitation*:—Stōcclif oppidum, civitas, Hpt. Gl. 500, 18. Se mæg gedōn ðæt ic sōfter eardian ægder ge on ðisum lēan stōclife (cf. Here have we no continuing city, Heb. 13, 14) ða wīle ðe ic on ðisse weorlde beo eac on ðam hēcan hāme ðe hē ūs gehāten heþ he can make me dwell more at ease both in this transitory habitation, while I am in this world, and also in that eternal home that he hath promised us, Shrn. 163, 20. Se ðe egder wīlt ge ðissa lāneana stōclife ge ðara ēcena hāma, 164, 9. Cf. cot-, mynster-lif for words in which lif is similarly used; and see stōc.

stōc-weard, es; *m. A townsman*:—Stōcweardum oppidanis, Hpt. Gl. 525, 49. *v. stōc.*

stōc-wīc, es; *n. A habitation, residence*:—On Casino ðam stōcwīc in the monastery at Monte Casino, Earle, A. S. Lit. 200, 34. *v. stōc.* *stod a post*:—Stod propolium vel pertica, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 28. [A stake or a stode *palus*, Wülck. Gl. 600, 4. Stothe or post *posticulus*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 2.] *v. duru-stod; studu.*

stōd, es; *n. A stud, a herd of horses*:—Stood *equarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 10. Ic geann mīnon heāhdēorhunton ðæs stōdes ðe is on Colinga-hryce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 25. Ic geann mīnum wīfe healfes ðæs stōdes æt Trostingtūne and mīnum gefēran healfes ðe mē mīd rīðap, and fō mīn wīf tō healfum ðe on wealde is, and mīn dohter tō healfum, iv. 300, 28. Ðæt stōd ðe ic ðēr habbe, Chart. Th. 574, 20. [Asse . . . thou come of lither stode, P. S. 201, 2. Þe sulve stottes in þe stode, O. and N. 495. The hors of thilke stode Devoureden the mannes blood, Gow. 3, 204, 19. O. H. Ger. stuot *equaritia, grex equarum*: Icel. stōd; *n. Dan. stod.*]

stōd-fald, es; *m. An enclosure for a stud of horses*:—Tō ðam aldan stōdfalde; and ðonne fram ðam stōdfalde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 21. Of ðam wylle on ðone stōdfald; of ðam stōdfalde, vi. 213, 21. Be nōrdan stōdfaldan, iv. 66, 8. [Dan. stod-fold an enclosure for horses.]

stōd-hors, es; *n. A stud-horse*:—Gyf mon mæte ðæt hē feola stōd-horsa habbe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 5. [Icel. stōð-hross.]

stodl a post. *v. dur-stodl* [O. H. Ger. turi-studil, -stuodil, -stodal limen, postis: Icel. stuðill a prop, stay]. *v. stod, studu, and next word.*

stodle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A slay, part of a loom*:—Hē sceal fella tōwtōla habban . . . stodlan, Anglia ix. 263, 11. [Stodul or stedula of wevynges *telarium* (cf. Span. telar a loom), Prompt. Parv. 476. Stodyll a tooole for a wever, lame (cf. lama sleighbreed, Wülck. Gl. 591, 28) *de tisserant*, Palsgrave (Halliwell's Dict.). Cf. M. H. Ger. stodel *pidonius* (*extoris*); in a gloss the word is further explained by *warfsteche*. *v. Grff. vi. 654.*] *v. preceding word.*

stōd-mere, an; *f. A brood-mare, mare with a foal*:—Gif mon cū opþe stōdmýran forstele, and folan opþe cealf of ādrife, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24. [Ich am a ful stodmere, a stinckene hore, A. R. 316, 15. Stodemere, Perceval 367 (Halliwell's Dict.). Icel. stōð-merr.]

stōd-peof, es; *m. One who steals from a stud, a horse-stealer*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

stofa, an; *m. A room for a warm bath*:—Stofa *balneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 60. [O. H. Ger. stuba a chamber that may be warmed: Icel. stófa, stufa a bathing-room that has a fire; a room. The Romance languages borrowed from Teutonic, hence Fr. étuve: Ital. stufa: Span. estufa a hot-house, bath-room.] *v. stof-beþ.*

stofn, es; *f.* I. *a stem*:—Stoc truncus, stofn stipes, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 43. [Þai thre stod on a stouen (stalke, stocke, other MSS.), C. M. 8036. Stouin a stump or stake; the part of a hawthorn left in a hedge after 'splashing' it, E. D. S. Pub. Leicestershire. Icel. stofn a stem, stump of a tree.]

II. *a shoot of a tree*:—Stofna ī telgena *surgulorum, virgultorum*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 65. Stofnes (stofne?), ówæstmas *surculos, ramusculos*, 409, 1. II a. *fig. offspring, progeny*:—Mid gestrēndlicendice stofne *progenie propaganda*, 445, 64. [Stouen a sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree, E. D. S. Pub. B. 22; and Whicby

Gloss.] **III. a foundation**:—Swā gē āwurpon wāh of stofne *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Th. 61, 3. [*Icel. stofn a foundation; stofna to establish, lay the foundation of.*]

stól, es; *m.* **I. a stool, seat**:—Stool *tripes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 75. Gewyrce stól of þim tréowum . . . geót under ðone stól, Lchdm. ii. 76, 21–24. Man sceal habban . . . scamelas, stólas, Anglia ix. 264, 21. **II. the seat (lit. and fig.) of one in authority, the throne of a king, see of a bishop**:—Sōna se stól (*the throne*) scylfþ, L. I. p. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1. Stóles *cathedrae (pontificalis)*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 33. Se sit swelce hē sitte on ðam stóle ðæs forhwierðan gemōtes . . . Se biþ beforan ðe on ðam stóle sitt ðæm oðrum ðe ðær ymb stondaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 24–28. Heofnes Wealdend ðe siteþ on ðam hālgan stóle, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260: 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hū hē him strenglicran stól geworhte, 18, 15; Gen. 273. Geseōn selves stól herran ðines, 36, 4; Gen. 566. Ofer stól *super cathedram (Mosi)*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. [*Goth. stóls a seat, throne: O. Sax. O. Frs. stól: O. H. Ger. stól, stool sedes, sella, thronus: Icel. stóla a seat, throne, see.*] v. arce- (erce-), archbishop, biscop-, brego-, cýne-, ealdor-, Eoforwíc-, ēdel-, fealde-, friþ-, frum-, gang-, gebed-, gif-, gleow-, gum-, heáfod-, heofon-, hleów-, rodor-, þeoden-, yrfe-stól.

stole, an; *f.* **stol**, es; *n.* (in Northern specimens) *A stole, long outer garment*:—Stole *stola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 43. Stól wuldres gigeride hine stóla glorie induit eum, Rtl. 45, 29. Ðæt stól wæstres stólam þrimam, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. Geonga in stolum (stollum, Rush.) † on ofer-slopum ambulare in stolis, 20, 46; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 38. [*Icel. stola; f. a stole. From Latin.*]

stom[m], stomer, stommaettan, stomrian, stonda, stood. v. stam, stamer, stammattan, stamerian, standan, stóð.

stópel, es; *m.* **A foot-step, mark left by the foot**:—Man dæghwamlíce ða moldan nimeþ on ðæm lástum . . . and næfre man ðære moldan tō ðæs feale ne nimeþ, ðæt mon æfre purh ðæt mæge ā ðý mǣran ðe on ðæm stóplum gewercean (*make the footprints larger*) . . . Forlēt úr Drihten his ða hālgan fēt ðær on ða eorþan besincan . . . and swā nūget on ðære eorþan ða stópas onāþrycte syndon, Blickl. Homl. 127, 14–26. [*Cf. O. Sax. stópo foot-print.*]

stoppa, an; *m.* **A stop, a bucket, pail**. Halliwell gives *stop* a small well-bucket, and also *stoppe* a bucket, or milking-pail, as Norfolk words; the latter being still in use. 'The holy-water stoppe was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead':—Stoppa *situla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 10: *bona* (?), 288, 2: *botholicula*, ii. 126, 55: *bothonica*, 11, 20: *bothonicula*, Txs. 42, 122. [Prompt. Parv. stoppe, boket *situla, haustrum*, stoppe, vessel for mylkynge *multra, multrale, multrum.*] v. buter-stoppa.

stoppan to stop, close an aperture. v. for-stoppan, Lchdm. ii. 42, 12. [From Latin (?).]

stór, es; *m.* **Frankincense, storax**:—Ðes stór *hoc thus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 59, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 25. Stór ðe biþ of gewring *stacten*, 20, 28. Hī him geoffrodon gold and rēcels and myrran . . . se stór getǣcnode ðæt hē is sōð God, Homl. Th. i. 116, 9. Åne hand fulle stóres, Lev. 2, 2. Nymþ stór *sumite modicum storacis*, Gen. 43, 11. Ða ðe offrodon ðone stór *qui offerebant incensum*, Num. 16, 35. Brimne stór and hwitne rýcels, Lchdm. iii. 14, 21. [Encens, stor *olibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 24 (13th cent.). 'Mj bene bi ydijt beoure þe ase þet stor.' þet stor huanne hit is ope þe were smelþ zuete, Aeyenb. 211, 17.] v. stēran.

stór; *adj.* **Great, strong, violent**:—Swā stór þuning wes, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22. [Of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Laym. 85. Onkumen was Cadalamor . . . wið ferdig stor, Gen. and Ex. 842. Wunder wel starc and stor, O. and N. 1473. Stoor (store) or hard or boystows *austerus, rigidus*, Prompt. Parv. 477. See also *store* in Halliwell's Dict. O. Frs. stór: O. L. Ger. stōri *inclytus*: Icel. stōrr: Dan. Swed. stor. Borrowed (?) from Scandinavian.]

store, es; *m.* **A stork**:—Storc *ciconia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 81: 14, 33: i. 29, 19: 77, 18: 280, 24: Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 6. Storc and swalewe heoldon ðone tīman heora tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. [*O. H. Ger. storah, storc ciconia, ophimachus, ibis: Icel. storkr.*]

stór-cyll, e: -cyllan, an; *f.* **A censor**:—Stórcyl *turibulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 27. i. silfren stórcylle, Chart. Th. 429, 35. Se ðe bæð ða stórcýllan tō ðære offrunge, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 20: Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nime eower ælc his stórcýllan, Num. 16, 6. Ðæs stórcýllan *haec turibula*, Ælf. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 4. Stórcýllan, Lev. 10, 1.

storm, es; *m.* **I. a storm, tempest**:—Storm *nymbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 70: *procella*, i. 52, 62: 76, 45: *grando*, Blickl. Gl. Se swearta storm norðan and eástan, Met. 4, 22. Se stearca storm, 6, 11. Seó rēþnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Hē ofsloh on storme (*grandine*) wingearðas heora, Ps. Spl. 77, 52. Mid ðý storme ðæs wintres *hiemis tempestata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 19. Ðæs stānhleoþu stormas cnysþ, Exon. Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101: 307, 13; Seef. 23. Storma *nimborum*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 71. Stormum *nimbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 36. On ðære hreón sæ and on ðæm miclan stormum, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 3. Gescyrped mid ðære rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 8. Seó lyft áþyrþ ealle wolcna and stormas, Lchdm.

iii. 274, 10.

I a. fig. a storm of arrows:—Strǣla storm scōc ofer scýldweall, Beo. Th. 6225; B. 3118.

I b. storm, disturbance, disquiet:—Hwæt is ðonne ðæt rice and se ealdorðoom būtan ðæs mōdes storm, se biþ simle cnysende ðæt scip ðære heortan, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 4. Swelce eac tōtǣcte ðisse gedrefnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Ða strongan stormas weoruldþisgunga, Met. 3, 3.

II. uproar, tumult:—Storm up ārās æfter easterhofum, cirm unlytel hǣðnes heriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Storm up gewāt heah tō heofonum, herewōpa mǣst, Cd. Th. 206, 30; Exod. 459.

III. violent attack, cf. to storm a place:—Dis is stronglic, nū ðes storm becom, þegen mid þreáte (*of the harrying of hell*), Cd. Th. 288, 26; Sat. 387. Forstond ðū mec and gestýr him (*the devils*), ðonne storm cyme mīnum gæste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 32; Hy. 4, 58. [*O. Sax. storm: O. H. Ger. Sturm procella, tempestas; strepitus, agitato, motus, seditio, tumultus: Icel. stormr a tempest; tumult, uproar.*] v. styrman.

stór-sæp, es; *n.* **Resin**:—Stórsæpes *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

stór-sticca, an; *m.* **An incense-stick, rod for stirring the incense in the censor (?)**:—i. silfren stórcýlle mid silfrenum stórsticcan, Chart. Th. 429, 35.

stów, e; *f.* **A place**. The word remains either alone or in composition in place-names, e.g. *Stow* in Huntingdonshire, *Stowe* in Northamptonshire, *Chepstow* old *ceap-stow* q. v.:—Stów *locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 31.

I. a place, spot, locality, site:—Ðeó stów (*Calvary*) was gehende ðære ceastre, ðær se Hǣlend wæs āhangen, Jn. Skt. 19, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1347; El. 675. Nis ðæt heoru stów, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Wæs seó londes stów bimipen fore monnum, oþþæt Meotod onwraþ beorg on bearwe, Exon. Th. 110, 32; Gū. 117. Ða hwearf hē eft tō ðære leófan stówe his elpeþdignesse *tunc reversus ad dilectae locum peregrinationis*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 30. Teón wit of disse stówe, Cd. Th. 114, 30; Gen. 1912. Stópon tō ðære stówe ðe Dryhten ær āhangen wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1428; El. 716. Tō ðam stówe (-um) *ad loca*, Ex. 3, 8. Geseoþ ða stówe ðe se Hǣlynd was on áled, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 6. Ðæt hē ðær forgeáfe stówe mynster on tō timbrienne, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 26. On wēstum stówum in *desertis locis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Hē gæþ þurh unwæterige stowa, Lk. Skt. 11, 24. Muntas and mōras and eac monige wēste stowa, Salm. Kmbl. 683; Sal. 341.

II. a place on the body:—Gif ðū wille lim æceorfan . . . gesceáwa ðū hwile sió stów sié and ðære stówe mægn, forðen ða ðara stowa sum rape rotap, gif hire mon gimelǣslic tilap, Lchdm. ii. 84, 22–25. Wið wifa earfōdnyssum ðe on heora inwerdlicum stówum earfeþu þrowiaþ . . . wyrc tō sealf, ðo on wifa stówe, i. 338, 19–22. Lǣncian ða sǣran stówe, ii. 22, 3; 70, 8; 150, 16.

III. a place which is built, a house or collection of houses, a habitation, dwelling:—Seó stów (*Ely*) was gehālgod ðam hālgan Petre, Chart. Th. 241, 2. On ðære stówe dura in *introitu tabernaculi*, Num. 12, 5. Ne onscunige ic nō ðæs neoperan and ðæs unclǣnan stówe (*the prison of Boethius*), Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 15. Gange seó sōcn intō ðære stówe (*the monastery at Ely*), Chart. Th. 243, 1. On ðære stówe (*the town of Zoar*) wē gesunde mǣgon biðan, Cd. Th. 152, 19; Gen. 2522. Ða sealde se cýning him wununesse and stówe on Cantwarabyrig *dedit eis mansionem in civitate Doruvernensi*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hē āna gesæt dýgle stówe (*a hermitage*), Exon. Th. 111, 21; Gū. 130. Folc of eallum tūnum and stówum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10.

IV. a place, position, station:—Sió wyrd dǣlþ eallum gesceafum stowa and tida, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. Ða nū rýne healdap, stówe gestefnde, Cd. Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160.

V. a place in a series:—Onfengon hī ða teópan stówe on ehtnyse Godes cyroena æfter Nerone, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. **VI. place, room, stead**:—Se ðe lifigende wære ðæs hǣdes hǣfde mihte oþerne biscop his stówe tō hālgianne ðær se oðer forþfēde *is qui superest consors ejusdem gradus, habet potestatem alterum ordinandi, in loco ejus qui transierat, sacerdotem*, 2, 18; S. 520, 35.

VII. a place, passage in a book:—Ic ðe sende ðæt spell ðe sylfum tō rǣðdanne and on emtan tō smeágeanne and eac on mā stowa tō writanne and tō lǣranne, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 11. [*O. Frs. stó a place: Icel. eld-stó a fire-place.*] v. ancor-, byrgen-, ceáp-, cot-, cwealm-, dóm-, eardung-, ēdel-, folc-, freóls-, friþ-, fulwiht-, gemóð-, gewin-, heáfod-, heg-, leger-, mold-, munuc-, mynster-, neáþ-, onbót-, oret-, pleg-, seonop-, spell-, sundor-, tintreg-, wæl-, wáfung-, weall-, wíc-, win-, wituung-, witung-, wræc-stow.

stówian; *p.* **ode To hold back, restrain**:—Stóuwigan *retentare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 72. [He sette stronge lawen to stowien (stewe, 2nd MS.) his folke, Laym. 6266. Stew þine unwise words, Marh. 6, 2 (and see note, p. 109). Læte me steowe (cf. steowe=A. S. stów, 145, 5) mi flesc, Misc. 193, 34. Beo stiward in oure stude til þe be stouwet (stowed, C-text MS. I.; ruled, B-text) betere, Piers P. A-text 5, 39. 3iff any man stow me this nyth I xal hym 3eue a dedly wounde, Cov. Myst. (Halliwell's Dict.). Stowyn or with stond idem quod stoppyñ, stowynge, stowwynge *obstancia, resistencia*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 1.]

stów-líc; *adj.* **Local, relating to place, (1) occupying a place**:—God is æghwær, þeáh ðe se engel stówlic sý. Nis se ælmihtiga Wealdend stówlic, forðan ðe hē is on ælcere stówe, and swā hwider swā se stówlica engel fihþ, hē biþ befangen mid his andwerdnyse, Homl. Th. i. 348, 12–15. Stówlicere moldan *situ*, Germ. 391, 195. (2) *expressing*

relations of place:—Sume naman syndon *localia* ðæt synd stówlíce; ða geswuteliaþ gehendnyssse oððe ungehendnyssse, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 18. Sume (*adverbs*) synd stówlíce, forðan ðe hī getācniāþ stōwa, 38; Zup. 224, 12.

stówlíce; *adv.* Locally, in respect of place:—Ða Iudēiscan ðe on Crist gelyfdon wāron him gehendor stówlíce and eac ðurh cýððe ðære ealdan æ: wē wāron swīde fyrlyne ægðer ge stówlíce ge ðurh uncýððe, Homl. Th. i. 106, 10–21.

strācian; *p. ode To stroke*:—Se lāce grāpaþ and strācaþ, ærðonðe hē stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 5. Wildu hors, ðonne wē hiē æresð gefangu habbaþ, wē hiē ðacciaþ and strāciad mid brāðre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu langimus*, 41, 4; Swt. 303, 10. Myd swýþe ðrigeon handum strāca geornlice ðane innoþ, Lchdm. iii. 134, 17. [O. H. Ger. *streichen demulcere*.]

strācung, *e*; *f.* *Stroking, caressing*:—Strācung vel olæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69.

stræc, *strec*; *adj.* I. *strict, severe, rigorous, stern, hard*:—Hū se recce sceal biðn wið ðara yfelena undeāwas stræc for ryhtwislicum andan *ut sit rector contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiae erectus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 6. Stræc (strec, Cott. MSS.), 12; Swt. 75, 12. Ðæt se streca Dēma is gearige, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Ætforan ðæs gesihðe ðæs strecan Dēman, 124, 15. Streccere *rigidae, durae*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 16. Ðære stræcan *asprerrima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 24. Wē scoldon mid streamc mōðe stidlicor libban and winnan wið leahtras, L. Ælf. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 18. Rēde and stræce for ryhtwisnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Dēde strece *actus strenuus*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 11. Tō ðæm stræcstum (strecestum, MS. T.: stræncestum, MS. A.) mynstermonna cynne *ad cenobitarum fortissimum genus*, R. Ben. 10, 4.

II. *rigid, unyielding, obstinate, persistent*. *v. strenacness*:—On oðre wisan sint to maniane ða ānealdan stræcan on oðre ða unbealdan. Ðæm ānealdan stræcum is tō cýððanne ðæt hiē bet [ne] truwien him selfum ðonne hiē ðyrfen ðonne hī nyllaþ geðafan beón ðoðra mouna gedeahates *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes. Illis dicendum est, quod plus de se, quam sunt, sentiunt, et idcirco alienis consiliis non acquiescunt*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 12–15.

III. *violent, using force, uncompromising, vehement*:—Manig strec (strec, MS. B.) man wyle werian his man swā hwæðer him pinç ðæt hē hine ead āwerian mæge. Ac wē nallaþ geþaian ðæt unriht, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 1. Heofena rice þolaþ neað, and strece (*violenti*) nimāþ ðæt, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Godes rice ðolaþ neādunge, and ða stræcan mōð hit gegriþaþ . . . Eal cristen folc sceal mid neādunge and streamc mōðe ðæt heofonlice rice gearnian, Homl. Th. i. 358, 25–35. Ða hæþenan fēngon to wurdienne entas and strece worulmden ðe mihtige wordan on woruldafelum and egesfulle wāran ða hwýle ðe hý leofodon, Wulfst. 105, 34. [Cf. strek *straightway*: He sal noht wend strek til purgatory bot even til helle, Pr. C. 3378. *M. H. Ger. strac*] *v. ānstræc, and next word*.

stræc, *es*; *n.* (?) I. *strictness, rigour*:—Stræc *districtio, rigor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 48. Sē nātōðæshwōn regoles stræc gehealden *nullatenus districtio regule teneatur*, R. Ben. 61, 15. II. *violence, force*:—Hū mæg beón būtan strece and neādunge ðæt gehwā mid clēnnyssse ðæt gāle gecynd purh Godes gife gewylde? Homl. Th. i. 360, 1, 10. Hēr man ytte út Ælīgār eorl, ac hē com sōna inn ongeān mid strece purh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 36.

stræclic; *adj.* *Rigorous, strict, severe*:—Gif hiē ne beoþ gebundne mid stræclíce lāreowōðme *si hanc districtiōnis severitas non coarctat*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 17. Streclīcere hāse *rigid imperio*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 4. *stræclīce*; *adv.* I. *strictly, sternly, vehemently*:—Gif him God ryhtlice and stræclīce (streclīce, Cott. MSS.) dēman wile *si districtie judicentur*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 20. Hwīlum līðelīce tō ðreātigenne hwīlum suðlice and stræclīce tō ðrāfianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando autem vehementer increpanda*, 21, 1; Swt. 151, 12.

II. *violently, forcibly*:—Swā swā deað streclīce āsyndraþ sawle fram lichaman ealswā lufu Godes streclīce āsyndraþ mann frann middaneardenne lufe *sicut mors violenter separat animam a corpore, ita dilectio Dei violenter segregat hominem a mundano amore*, Scint. 16, 14–16.

strenacness, *e*; *f.* *Persistence, perseverance, pertinacity*:—Mid unāter-iendlic[r]e strenacnyssse *indefessa instantia (perseverantia)*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 24. Hī mid ānræðnesse and mid strenacnesse gearnodon heofona rice, L. Ælf. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 29.

stræc[a, -e?]; *a pace, stride*:—Mīle stræcena *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41.

stregdness. *v. stregdness*. *strægl* (*from Latin stragula*?), strārl, strēl, *e*; *f.* *A covering for beds, a rug, a mattress, bed*:—Strēgl (g over a), strēl *aulea*, Txts. 43, 249. Strēl *stragula*, 99, 1907. Strēl vel bedding *matraxe vel conductum vel stramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 29. Strēle minum (-e?) ic wāte *stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Strēla *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 67. Ealle strēla hī ðū ācyrdst *universum stratum ejus versasti*, Ps. Spl. 40, 3. [Prompt. Parv. strayle, bed clothe *stragula*.]

strēl, strēl, strēal, *es*; *m.*: *e*; *f.*: strēle, *an*; *f.* *An arrow, shaft*,

dart (lit. and fig.):—Ðā genam hē his bogan and hine gebende and ðā mid geāttredum strēle ongan sceōtan . . . Ðā sōna mid ðan ðe se strēl on flyge wæs, ða com swīde mycel windes blæd, ðæt seō strēl weard eft gecyrrad, and ðā ðone ilcan mon, ðe heō ær from sended wæs, hē sceāt, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17–23. Hē cwæð tō ðam deofle: ‘Ðū heardeste strēl tō æghwīlcere unrihtnesse, 241, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2380; An. 1191. Hē hī costunge strēale on ðam mōðe gefæstnode ðæs cempa. Hē mid ðære geāttredum strēale gewundod wæs . . . Ðā hæfde hine seō deofollice strēl mid ormōðnyssse gewundodne, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2–14. Swā seō strēle byþ strangum on handa *sicut sagittae in manu potentis*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Leohates strēle i leoma *lucis speculum*, Hymn. Surt. 30, 6. Se mon wæs ofscoten mid hī āgenre strēle mid ðý ðe hē wolde ðone fearr sceōtan, Shrn. 83, 6. Hē ford onsendeþ biterne strēl, Exon. Th. 48, 2; Cri. 765. Strēlas *sagittae*, Ps. Spl. 63, 8; Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Strēlas, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Strēle beoþ scearpe *sagittae aculeae*, Ps. Th. 119, 4; 143, 7. Searpum strēlum, 63, 4. Hē sende hī strēlas, 17, 14; Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223. Ðā hēt ic feā strēla (*paucas sagittas*) sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē sendeþ hī strēlo, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Læteþ strēle fleogan, farende fān, Exon. Th. 386, 4; Rū. 4, 56. Hē ða strēla ðara āwerigdra gāsta him fram āscēaf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Strēle bitere sendan, Ps. Th. 77, 11; 76, 14. [Strales hate, Laym. 5695. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. strāla; *f. sagitta, jaculum*: *M. H. Ger. strāl, strāle*; *m. f.*: *Ger. strahl*; *m.*] *v. here-, wæl-, wæpen-strāl.*

strēl-bora, *an*; *m.* *An archer*:—Strēlbora *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 8. Strēlbora and scytta, 7, 32. Strēlbora, 55.

strēlian; *p. ode To shoot*:—Hī strēliaþ hine *sagittabunt eum*, Ps. Spl. 63, 4.

strēl-wyrt, *e*; *f.* *Club-moss* (?). Somner gives the word as glossing *callitrichon*:—Gif dolh fūlige, ceow strēlwyrt on and gearwan, Lchdm. ii. 96, 9.

stræt, *e* (*but uninflected forms occur*); *f.* I. *a road*:—Læg ān driē stræt purh ða sē. And ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære stræte, Ex. 14, 21–22. Him purh stræamcrae stræt wæs geryfmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582. Tō ðære ealdan stræt; onðlong ðære stræt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30. On ða sealtstræt; andlang stræt, 82, 26. Foldweg, cūpe stræte, Beo. Th. 3272; B. 1634. Ceastre and torras and strēta and bryce geworhte wāron *civitates, farus, pontes, et stratae factae*, Bd. i, 11; S. 480, 16.

II. *a road in a town, a street, a paved road*:—Stræt wæs stānfāh . . . hiē tō sele gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320. Ða stānas ðæs temples licgeaþ æt ælcere stræte ende in *capite omnium platearum*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 12. Loth sæt on ðære stræt (*in foribus civitatis*) . . . Hig cwædon: ‘Wē willaþ wunian on ðære stræt (*in platea*), Gen. 19, 1–2. Be ðisse stræte, Cd. Th. 147, 8; Gen. 2436. Eode se apostol be ðære stræte, Homl. Th. i. 60, 21; ii. 120, 16. Hē eode in burh, stōp on stræte, Andr. Kmbl. 1969; An. 987. Enta ælgeweorc innan burgum stræte stānfāge, 2473; An. 1238. Fenn stræta *lūrum platearum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. On stræta hyrnum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. On stræton in plateis, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Hī synd stācnene mid ðām ðe man stræta wyrch, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 134. Ðā arn se ceorl geond ealle ða stræt, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 8. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. strāta: O. Frs. strēte: O. H. Ger. strāza. *From Latin strata*.] *v. cyne-, faroþ-, fird-, heāh-, here-, lagu-, mere-, port-, ranc-, sealt-, stān-stræt.*

stræt, *e*; *f.* *A couch, bed*:—On beddinge stræte mīre in *lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 3. Ofer stræte *super lectum*, 62, 7; 6, 6. [From Latin.]

strand, *es*; *n.* *A strand, shore*:—Strand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24; *sublo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 77. Se Hælend stōd on ðam strande . . . Ðæt strand getacnode ða ecan staðolfæstnyssse ðæs tōwerdan lifes, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 30. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Hī sæton be ðam strande *secus litus sedentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48; Jn. Skt. 21, 4. Ða eode hē be strande, Ap. Th. 7, 19. Gāþ tō ðære sē strande, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Urk mīn hūsкарl habbe hys strand eall forne gen hys āgen land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 6. Stranda *litorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 28. Strandum *litoribus*, 465, 9. [O. Du. strande; *n.*: *M. H. Ger. strant*; *m.*: *Iceal. strōnd*; *f.*] *v. sē-strand.*

strang; *adj.* *Strong*; *fortis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 56; *acer, vehemens*, 17, 28; *strenuus*, ii. 74, 60.

I. *of living beings*, (1) *strong, powerful, mighty*:—Hē wæs strang foreþingere he was a *powerful intercessor*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 6. Fugel meahtum strang, Exon. Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Ðū eart nærgenes strang, Beo. Th. 3692; B. 1844. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges (*fortis*) hūs and hys fata hyne bereafian, būton hē gebinde ærest ðone strangan (*fortem*)? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Paminunde ðæm strongan cýninge *apud Epaminondam, strenuissimum imperatorem*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 21. Wāron hēr strange cýningas (*fortissimi reges*), Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 30. Hē ys strengra (strængra, Rush.: strongra, Lind.) ðonne ic est *fortior me*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11; Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Wē wēnaþ ðæt mon beoð ðý strengra (strencra, Cott. MS.) ðe hē biþ micel on his lichoman, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 7. Ic com se strengesta (*fortissimus*) God ðīnes fæder, Gen. 46, 3. Se strangesta cýning Æþelfrīþ rex *fortissimus Ædelfrīd*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18. Ætýwan ðīne mæhte and ðīne strengestan hand, Deut. 3, 24. Feoðwer ða strengestan him betweoðum

gespræcon, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 3. Of ðrim folcum ðām strangestan Germanie de tribus Germaniae populis fortioribus, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20. Of mīaum strengestum feōndum, Ps. Th. 17, 18. (2) *strong, firm, resolute, hardy*:—Beo strang and staðulfæst confortare et esto robustus, Deut. 31, 7, 23. Ic wende ðæt ic wære swiðe strong on manegum cræftum ac ic ongeat siððan ðū me forlæte hū utrum ic was fortē me inter virtutes credidi, sed. quante infirmitatis sim, derelictus agnovi, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 21. Dætte ure niōð ðy fæstre and ðy strengre beforan Gode siē on ðām cræftum ut cor robustus in virtute solidetur, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 9. Dær wæs heāfde beslagen se strengesta martyr SCS Albanus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. (3) *hard, severe, fierce, stern*:—Strang wæs and rēde se de wætrum weōld, Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376. Se peōden wæs strang and stiðmōd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Petrus gecyðde ðæt hē wæs strengesd wið scylda, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 17. Seō strengeste peōd gens ferocissima, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 34.

III. of things, (1) *strong, able to resist force, firm*:—Ðū wære mē stranga tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Gē nānūht eow nabbað fæstes ne stronges dætte þurhwunigan mæge, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. Æt strangum stāne, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Of ðissum strongan stīle, Exon. Th. 426, 25; Rā. 41, 79. Deōs wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum landum and on strangum, Lchdm. i. 134, 19. Deōs wyrt on Illyricu swiðost and strengost weþeþ, 284, 17. (2) *firm, valid, assured*:—Mē ðyncþ wīslīc, gif ðū geseo ða þing beteran and strengran ðe us bodade syndon, ðæt wē ðām onfōn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. (3) *strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent*:—Ongean swelce mettrymnesse mon beðorfe stronges lācedōmes . . . Is ðām lāce tō giēmanne ðæt hē strangu lācedōm selle ðām seðcan, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–29. Ða lēaf syndon stranges swācces, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Gif ðū ðās wyrtē sylst þigean on strangon wīne, 172, 12. Strangre stemme, Cd. Th. 33, 24; Gen. 525. Ða recceas ætiēwāþ strangu andan fortē zelum rectores exhibent, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 164, 11. Ðæt is for hwī se gōða lāce selle ðām hālum men sefne drenc and swēte, and ððrum hālum biterne and strangu, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Gelæcian mid ðām drencum strangu wyrtā gemanges, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 24. Se gewuna is strengra on ælcum worde, ðonne his regel sý, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 2. Ðæt hiē hæfden ðý strengran scyte ne sagittarum jactus inpedirentur, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Strongrum helpum validioribus auxiliis, Rtl. 61, 11. (4) *strong, earnest*:—Ða sealdon hī him strange manunge, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 13. (5) of that which is hard to bear, *hard, severe*:—Godes bebod, þēh hit strong wære, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 2. Hū strang hit biþ an helle tō biōnne, Wulfst. 225, 12. Is se drohtāð strang ðam ðe lagolāde lange cunnāþ, Andr. Knib. 626; An. 313. Strang wite, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Ðæt sār biþ tō ðon strang, and hē næþþ nānne slāp ðonne hit strangost biþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 25. Strang ferer, 226, 16. Com se strangu winter mid forste and mid snāwe and mid eallon ungewederon, ðæt næs nān man ða on līue, ðæt mihte gemunan swā strangu winter swā se wæs, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 32; Chart. Th. 163, 1. Hē æstealde swiðe strang gylð, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 20. Ealle ða gesetnessa ðe tō stronge wæron and tō hearde, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 15. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgimre and strengre eallum ðām ærgedōnum, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 25. Manig broc biþ mycle strengre ðonne tōðæce, ðeah ic næfre nān strengre ne gedolode, Shr. 185, 15. Ðonne biþ Drihtnes word rēde gehýrd, ðām synfullum stefna strangast, Wulfst. 256, 16. (6) of violent motion or action, *fierce, violent*:—Strong wind, Met. 7, 25. Strang storm, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. His tōgān biþ ðearle strang, 364, 17. Se strangu rēn, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Ðā gemunde hē ða strangu dæda ðara ummanna and ðara worlðfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27. Gif strongra storm and genip swýðor ðreāde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [O. Sax. strang: Icel. strangr: O. H. Ger. strengi.] v. byrden-, for-, hyge-, lang-, mægen-, med-, rync-, swiþ-, un-strang; strengre.

strange; adv. I. *severely*:—Rīcum mannun man sceal strangor (severius) dēman ðonne ðām heānum, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 30. Ðeah ðe ðæt wite heardor and strangor dōn sý cum districtius agitur, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. II. *strongly, violently*:—Seō sē strange geondstyred on staþu beáteþ, Met. 6, 15; Soul Knib. 89; Seel. 45.

strang-hende, -hynde; adj. *Strong of hand*:—David is gecweden fortis manum, ðæt ys stranghynde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 14.

strangian; p. ode. I. *to grow strong, be strong, prevail, flourish*:—Ic stranguige oððe geðeo uigeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 14. Strongaþ praevaluit, Ps. Surt. 51, 9. Ic strongade wið him praevalui adversus eum, 12, 5. Word unrehwtisra strongadun (praevaluerunt) ofer us, 64, 4. Strangadan, swiðodon invalescebant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, 46, 49. [Pet eower heorte erjian and eower feond strongian, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. O. H. Ger. strangēn confortari.]

II. *to make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Stapelige man and strangu and trumme hī georne, L. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Hē ðær wunode strangende hira heortan on geleāfan, Blickl. Homl. 249, 17. [Heo strangede þe walles, Laym. 4461.] v. ge-strangian; strangung.

strang-līc; adj. I. of persons, *strong, robust*:—Cniht, stranglīc on wæstmē and wēlcen on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sī tō gefeohte stranglīc oððe untrumlīc populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus, Num. 13, 20. II. of things, (1) *strong, firm, solid,*

able to resist force:—Næs nān ðæs stronglīc stān gefæstnod, ðæt mihte ðām miclan mægne wiðhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 14; Sat. 517. Ðeah deōs eorðe þince on stede stronglīc, Met. 10, 11. Minne stronglican stōl, Cd. Th. 23, 27; Gen. 366. Sume biþ beforan mouna eāgum gesewen swelce hiē fæstlicu and stronglicu weorc wyrce quidam quaedam ante humanos oculos robusta exerceant, Past. 34, 6; Swt. 234, 19. (2) *requiring strength, laborious, hard*:—Nānne mon ðæs ne tweoþ ðæt se seō strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglic weorc wyrch nemo dubitat esse fortem cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 29. (3) *hard to bear, severe*:—Ðis is stronglīc, nū ðes storm becom, Cd. Th. 288, 25; Sat. 387. Stingaþ stranglīc sār on his eāgan, Wulfst. 141, 5. [O. H. Ger. strang-līh robustus.]

strangleice; adj. *Strongly*:—Strangleice roborabiliter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 63. Strangleice fortiter, stranglicor fortius, stranglicost fortissime, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 230, 15.

I. *with power, with energy, strenuously, vigorously*:—Hē stranglīce rīxode and bewerde ðæt folc wið ða hæðenan leoda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 7. Hē galdorcraftum wiðstōð stranglīce, Andr. Knib. 333; An. 167; Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gū. 875. Hwæt getācnaþ ða bān būton stronglīce geworht weorc quid per ossa nisi fortia acta signantur? Past. 34, 6; Swt. 235, 16.

II. *with violence, fiercely, vehemently*:—Hē byrnende from gebede swiþeþ, stepeþ stronglīce, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Se here ða burh besæton and hire stranglīce wið feaht, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 15. Hire mætte ðæt heo hæfde sword on handa and ðæt heo stranglīce fuhte mid ðý, Shr. 60, 30. Ðæt se wind swā stronglīce hrure on ða circau, ðæt ðær ne mihte nænig mon gestandan oððe gesittan, 81, 22.

III. *boldly, bravely, hardily*:—Hī heora land stronglīce geeodan and freōdōm onfēngon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Him gesewen wæs ðæt hē heardlice and stranglīce sprāce, 5, 13; S. 632, 25.

IV. *firmly, in a manner to resist force*:—Hē biþ stranglīce wið ða getrymed, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 7. Tō ðon ðæt hē swā micle stranglicor arise swā hē hefiglicor āteōl tanto post solidius surgeret quanto prius cecidisset, 58, 5; Swt. 443, 32.

V. *severely, sternly*:—On ðām is stronglīce tō ehtanne ða ðe him ne ondrædaþ wītende syngian in his fortiter insequenda, qui non metuunt sciendo peccare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Se man wæs stranglīce gewitnāð, Shr. 73, 12. Se ðe swā stronglīce ða ludeas þreāde, Blickl. Homl. 169, 7.

strang-mōd; adj. *Of strong mind, confident, resolute*:—God ða unstrangan dyses middangearde gecēas, ðæt ða strangmōdan, ðe on āgenum mihtum truwiāþ, gescende wæron, R. Ben. 138, 28.

strangness, e; f. I. *strength*:—Strangness mine fortitudinem meam, Ps. Spl. 58, 10.

II. *force, violence*:—Of him is bodod Godes rice and ealle on ðæt strangnyesse wyrcaþ ex eo regnum Dei euangelizatur, et omnis in illud uim facit, Lk. Skt. 16, 16.

strangung, e; f. I. *strengthening, invigorating*:—Hē (Christ) ne behofode nānes wæstmes ne nānre strangunge on ðære godcundnyse, Homl. Th. i. 150, 5. Mettas ðe cēlunge and strangunge mægen hæbben, Lchdm. ii. 176, 16. Ðæt lyft hē geseoþ tō ures lifes strangunge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 17.

II. *vigor*:—Helias lyfaþ git on lichaman mid langsumre strangunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 275. v. ge-strangung; strangian.

strapul, es; m. *A covering for the leg, kind of trouser*:—Strapulas tubroces (tubricus lanea ocrea, ocreis aut calceis coriaceis superimponi solita, Migne) vel brace, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 61. [A strappyle tibiale, Wrt. Voc. i. 259, col. 2 (15th cent.). Straple of a breche, strappyl femorale, feminale, Prompt. Parv. 478. Pe strapils of breke tribraca, femoralia, Cath. Ang. 367. Sum wummon wered þe brech of heare and þe strapeles adun to hire uet ilaced ful ueste, A. R. 420, 5. Seide þat þey were liche to mares wiþ white legges up to þe þizes, for þat tyme þe Longobardes usede strapeles wiþ brode laces down to þe sparlywer asserens eos fore similes equabus, quarum cruretenus pedes sunt albi, eo quod Longobardi tunc temporis usque ad suras candidis fasceolis uterentur, Trev. v. 355, 4.]

streā, streā-berige, streac, streāl. v. streāw, streāw-berige, stearc, stræl. **streām, es; m.** *A stream, current, flowing water*; in the plural used of the sea in poetry:—Streām vel wæto irriguum, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 9. Streām fluens, ii. 149, 68; alveus, i. 54, 26. Streām, streām rema, reuma, Txs. 92, 855. Streāmum, streamum, streām torrentium, 103, 2036. Hī on ðæs streāmes bryce ābysgade wæron . . . SCS Albanus eode tō ðære burnan . . . ða sōna ādrūgode se streām fluminis ipsius occupabat pontem . . . Sanctus Albanus accessit ad torrentem . . . illico siccoato alveo, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 8–13. Hē wolde ða eā mid unde oferfaran, ac hiene se streām forðrāf, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30. Ymbūtan ðone weall is se mæsta dīc, on ðam is iernese se ungetōgleceasta streām fossa extrinsecus late patens, vice amnis circumfluit, Swt. 74, 18. Ealle ða gewiþaþ swā swā wæteres streām, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Forðon seō stōw on ofre ðæs streāmes (super ripam fluminis) wæs geseted, wæs his gewuna ðæt hē on ðone streām eode and hine on ðam streāme sence, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 18–22. Humbre streāmes Humber fluminis, 1, 25; S. 486, 17. On Trenton streāme in fluvio Trenta, 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Temese streāme Tamense fluvio, 2, 3; S. 504, 16; 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Gehlade āne cuppan fulle forð mid ðam streāme, Lchdm. iii. 74, 14. Hāt gefec-

cean ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, 12, 1. Sing ðis on yrnendum wætere, and wend ðæt heáfod ongeán streám, 70, 8. Ondlang ðæs streámes . . . ondlang ðæs Doferdæles ongeán streám tō Wicforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 29. Streámas stódon, Cd. Th. 206, 29; Exod. 459. Streámas wundon, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Wægas grundon, streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374. Reáde streámas the waters of the Red Sea, Cd. Th. 196, 23; Ex. 296. Seálte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Streámas, sealtýpa gelác, 308, 4; Seef. 34. [O. Frs. stráim; O. Sax. stróm; O. H. Ger. stroum, strúm alveus, amnis, torrens; Icel. straumur.] v. brim-, eá-, ēg-, ēgor-, fifel-, firgen-, fym-, lagu-, mere-, sæ-, wæg-, wæl-, wæter-, wille-streám.

streám-faru, e; f. The going or flowing of a stream of water, a current:—Se ædeling hēt streámfare stillan the prince bade the rush of waters cease, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578.

streám-gewinn, es; n. The strife of waters:—Bidaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 12; Rā. 4, 26.

streám-lic, adj. Of water:—Ofer streámlícum riðum over rivers of waters, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10.

streám-racu, e; f. The bed or channel of a stream, a water-course:—Streámracu alveus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 26. Streámrace alveum, ii. 4, 59. Him þurh streámrace stræt was gerymed, Andr. Kmbl. 3158; An. 1582. Fram streámracu oþ ðysse eorðan ütgemæru a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrae, Ps. Th. 71, 8.

streám-rād, e; f. I. the bed, course of a stream:—Streám-raad, -rād, streámrād alveus, Txts. 39, 129. II. a watery road, the way across the sea:—Sum streámrāde con, weorudes wisa ofer wīdne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 21; Crā. 54.

streám-ryne, es; m. The running of a stream:—Ðæt wæter swā genihtsumlice üt fleow ðæt hit an streámrynes of ðam munte the water flowed out so abundantly, that it ran streaming from the mountain, Homl. Th. i. 162, 8.

streám-stæp, es; n. A shore:—Ofer streámsæde stæppan to land, Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434.

streám-weall, es; m. A shore:—Stāh ofer streámwæll he landed, Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494.

streám-wilm, es; m. The boiling of the waters, surge; aestus:—Streámwilm hwileþ, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495.

streáw, streōw, strēw, es; n. Straw, hay:—Gærs oððe streōw foenum, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 3. Strēw, streōw, streáw, 13; Zup. 83, 17. Strēwu, eglan fistucum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 69; 72, 25. Ðæt strēu (strē printed sore, but cf. lýtles strēes festuca, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 4; Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 4, 5. Sume hī cuwon heora gescý, sume strēáw, Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Bærne strēáw, Lchdm. iii. 114, 7. [Fe cwene þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire houses, A. R. 296, 12. Havel. stra: Chauc. stre, stree: Piers P. strawe: O. Frs. strē: O. L. Ger. strō; gen. strós: O. H. Ger. strō, strao: Icel. strā.] v. snīð-, windel-streáw (-streōw).

streáw-berige (streá-, streōw-, strēu-), an; f. A strawberry (plant or fruit):—Streáwberige fraga, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 71. Streáberige, 31, 69. Streáwberian wise (streáwberge, MS. H.). Deós wyrt ðe nian fraga and oðrum naman streáwbergean nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 138, 20. Streáwberge fraga, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 4; ii. 36, 59. Streáuberie fascinum, strēuberian fraga, 38, 65, 66. Streáwberian wisan fraga, i. 79, 37. Streáwbergean leáf, Lchdm. ii. 350, 27. Streáwbergean wise, 36, 11. Streáwberian wisan niopoweard, 34, 24; 334, 11. Genim streáwberian nyþewardan, iii. 2, 18. Streáwbergean vel eorþbergean fragum i. pumorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 30.

streáwberige-wise, an; f. A strawberry-plant or runner:—Streáberiewisan framen, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 70. [A strebery-weise hec fragus, a strebery hoc fragum, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, col. i.]

streáwian, streówian; p. ode: strewian; p. ede To straw, strew:—Ic strewige (streáwige, streówige) sterno, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 9. Wē streówiap (strewiap) axan uppān ūre heáfda, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 38. Streáwiap ewerment (sternerent?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 30. Mid ðēm hē strewede done weg, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13. Sume of ðām treówum heówon and streówodon (streówedon, MS. A.: strewedon, MS. B.) on done weg, Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Strewodon (streówedon, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8. Streówodan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 8, 9. Ða hæþenan byrnende glēda streówodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35. Hē hēt streówian geond ða flōr fela byrnende glēda, 168. [Orm. strawenn: Chauc. strawe: Prompt. Parv. strowiþ: Go'h. straujan; p. strawida: O. Frs. strewa: O. Sax. strōedun, streidun, p. pl.: O. L. Ger. streidin sternerent: O. H. Ger. strewen, strouwen: Icel. strā.] v. be-, ge-streáwian, -streówian; strēgan.

streáwung, strec. v. strewung, strāc.

strecan; p. strehte, streahte; pp. streht, streaht, streced (v. strecedness) To stretch. I. to hold out, extend:—Ðū strecst (extendes) ðine handa, and oðer ðe gyrt, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Strece ðærtō ðinne hiht, Homl. Th. i. 252, 7.

II. to spread out:—Ðæt folc strehton (straverunt) hyra reáf on done weg, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8; Mk. Skt. 11, 8; Lk. Skt. 19, 36. III. to prostrate:—Hē hine wæs on gebed strecende æt

lichoman ðæs Godes weres prosternens se ad corpus viri Dei pia intentione, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 29. [O. H. Ger. strechen extendere, porrigere, prosternere.] v. ā-, ge-strecan.

strecedness, e; f. A couch; stratum:—Strecednes stratum, Ps. Lamb. 40, 4. Strecednyssse mīne ic beþweá, 6, 7.

strec-líc, -lice, -ness. v. strāc-líc, -lice, -ness.

strēdan. v. stregdan.

strēgan to strew:—Græf golde strēgan (stregdan?), Exon. Th. 311, 25; Seef. 97. [Goth. straujan.] v. stregdan.

stregdan. [There are two verbs of this form, a strong and a weak. The conjugation is further complicated by the frequent loss of g, so that forms of the strong verb are found (?) belonging to two classes (cf. bregdan): while in the Northern Gospels strong and weak inflections are combined in the same word. The two verbs are here put together; ic stregde, strigde, strēde, hē stregdeþ, strigdeþ, strēt; p. (strong) strægd, pl. strugdon and strædon (v. strēdun, Mk. 11, 8; but the form may be weak = strægdun): (weak) stregde, strēdde, strugde (North.); pp. (strong) strogden: (weak) stregd, strēded, strēd To strew, spread, scatter, sprinkle. I. to strew something:—Se ðe ne somnigas streigðæs qui non congregat, spargit, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 30. Geswerc swē swē eacan stigdeþ (spargit), Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Monige ðæt wæter on ædlige men strēdaþ, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Se wind se ðe ða bærnisse in ða burg strægd ventus qui urbi incendia sparserat, 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Oðre ða telge strēdun (sternebant) on ðone woeg, Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Ðū somnas ðēr ðū ne strugdes (sparsisti) . . . Ic somnigo ðær ic ne strugde (stræge, Rush.: strēdde, W. S. sparsi), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24, 26. Ðæt attor on eallum cyricum hē stregde (aspersit), Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 35. Siō mægan strægdun hrægl heora on ðæm wege, sume telgran strægdun on ðæm wege, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Nim ðæs hornes acxan and strēd, Lchdm. i. 334, 17. Strēd on hālig wæter sprinkle holy water on, iii. 56, 11, 18. On ðæs feondes feax flāna stregdan, Salm. Kmbl. 262; Sal. 130. Stregdende weter aspergens aquas, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 9. Wæs heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feower sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. Wæs him morþorbed strēd, Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436. II. to sprinkle a place with something:—Ðū strēdest (āstregdest, MS. T.) mē mid hysopon asperges me hysopo, Ps. Spl. 50, 8. Strēde man hit mid hāligwætere aspergatur aqua benedicta, L. Ecg. P. iv. 38; Th. ii. 216, 1. III. intrans. To scatter, disperse:—

Stecoran strēdaþ of heofone, stormum ābeátne, Exon. Th. 58, 24; Cri. 940. Stregdaþ tōðas, Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. Hi tō scipon strēddon they dispersed to their ships, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 3. IV. to lay in order (?) :—Streide struere (struerem?), strīdae, streide struere, Txts. 99, 1910. v. ā-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, under-stregdan, -strēdan.

stregdness, e; f. Scattering, sprinkling:—Mid strægdnessse (asperzione) ðæs wæteres, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29. strēl a couch, strēl an arrow, strēme, strecnan, strēn. v. strāgl, strāl, strīme, stencan, streōwen.

streng, es; m. I. a string, cord, rope:—Rāp vel strecn funiculus, modicus funus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 67. Strengas vel bendas lora, 136, 77. Hē worhte swipan of strengon (de funiculis), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (1) a string of a musical instrument:—Streng fīdis, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 54. On saltere tyn strenga (chordarum), Ps. Spl. 32, 2. Strengum fīdibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 22; 148, 71; Hpt. Gl. 520, 61. Mid tyn strengum getogen hearpe, Ps. Th. 143, 10. (2) a bow-string:—Boga arcus, bogen (-an?) streng anquina (ar-?), Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 26. Strēla storm strengum gebæded, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. (3) in a ship, part of the rigging; also a cable. v. ancer-streng and cf. Icel. strengr in this sense:—Ðæt scyp ūte on ðære sæ byþ gesund, gylf se streng (v. ancer-streng, l. 18) āþolaþ, for ðam hys byþ se oðer ende fast on ðære eorðan and se oðer on ðam scype . . . Ðū scealt gefastnian ðone streng on Gode, ðæt ðæt scyp healdan sceal ðines mōdes, Shrn. 175, 21–31. Windas weóxon, strengas gurrón, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. (4) a ligament, string (of the tongue):—Wīd ðam ðe se streng under ðære tunga tōswollen byþ, Lchdm. iii. 102, 2, 4, 5, 8. Strengce nervo, Hpt. Gl. 405, 73. Strenga nervorum, 475, 13. II. fig. a line, lineage (cf. Icel. strengr, used of a narrow water-channel):—Of ðam strenge com Noe and his wif, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 28. [O. H. Ger. strang funus, funiculus: Icel. strengr.] v. ancer-streng.

strengan; p. de To make strong. [pild birrþ ben wiþþ ihwille mahht to beoldenn it and strengenn. Orm. 2614. Þe wepen þf strenged ham stalewurdrukst ægin me, Marh. 14, 19.] v. æt-strengan, ā-strenged; strangian.

streng strength. v. strengu.

strengce; adj. Severe, hard (v. strang. II. 5):—Hē his torn gewræc on gesacum swīðe strengum stīpe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. v. straung. -strengce, -strenged. v. tīn-strengce, -strenged.

strengel, es; m. One who strengthens or emboldens, a gallant leader:—Nū sceal glæd fretan wīgena strengel (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115. strengled. v. strang.

streng-líc; adj. Strong, firm:—Hū hē him strenglīcan stōl geworhte, heāhran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 18, 14; Gen. 273. Cf. strang-líc.

strengra. v. strang.

strengu (o); indecl.: streng, e; f. *Strength*:—Strengð *acha*, i. *virtus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 27. Seó strengð *vis*, Gl. Prud. 71. I. referring to living beings, (1) *strength, power to do, fortitude, power to bear, firmness, vigour*:—Strengu heafdes mines *fortitudo capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 59, 6; 117, 14. Mæges strengðu, Exon. Th. 239, 23; Ph. 625. Mōdes strengð *fortitudo*, Wulfst. 51, 7. *Fortitudo*, ðæt is strengð odde ænreðnyss, þurh ða sceal seó sáwl forþæran earfoðnyss mid ænreðmōde, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 165. Strengu *vigor*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 10. Strengu min *fortitudo mea*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1. Streng *robur*, Kent. Gl. 795. Ic eow healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. In ðære gæstes strengðu, 40, 14; Cri. 638. Beón widmeten ðīne strengde *comparari fortitudini tue*, Deut. 3, 24; Ps. Spl. 38, 14. On strengde horses, 146, 11. Mid strengede *cum potentia*, Ps. Th. 88, 11. Mid micelre strengde æfyllen hē worhte micelre tæcna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 23. Swā se fulfremeda wæstm biþ on fulre strengde þeōnde, ii. 76, 19. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*) hafaf miht and strengðu, Cd. Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. Ic ðīne strengþu (*virtutem*) singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Strengde *fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 18. Hī lærdon ðæt hī mōdes strengþu nāman, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 5. (1a) *the time when a man is strong, mature years*:—On mīnum cildhāde odde on mīnre geōgode odde on mīnre strengde odde on mīnre ylde, Anglia xi. 102, 2. (2) *violence, force*:—Hē ða ongeānwinnendan fæmnan mid micelre strengde earfoðlice ofercom, Ap. Th. 2, 5. Strende *violentiam*, Kent. Gl. 842. Hió ongunnon mid sweordum and mid strengþum yder gān; þohton ðæt hié woldan ofslean ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. II. referring to things, (1) *strength, efficacy, virtue, beneficial power*:—Hæfþ hit ða strengde hyne tō gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1. Ðās sylfan strengþe heó hafaf gewyllid wið ðæs miþgan earfoðlicnyssa, 284, 3. Hæfþ deós wyrt ealle heora strengða, 244, 1. (2) of that which is hard to bear, *strength, violence, severity, force*:—Ði læs seó strengð ðære wyrt ða gōman bærne, Lchdm. i. 316, 20. Wið ættræs strengde (strengde, MS. B.), genim ðās wyrtē . . . heó oferswið ealle strengde ðæs ættræs, 114, 13–15. Ne mæg man æfre for his strengde ðysne wyrttruman sylfan þiegan on sundrum, 260, 18. Hē sceal upward ligen, ðý læs hē ða strengþe ðysse læcnuunge ongte, 300, 21. v. mægen-strengu.

strengu (o); indecl.: streng, e; f. *Strength*. I. referring to living beings, *strength, power, vigour, fortitude*:—Ðæs lichoman fæger and his strengo mæg biōn æfyrred mid þreora daga fefre, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31 note. Dryhten strengo (*fortitudo*) folces his, Ps. Surt. 27, 8. Tor strengo, 60, 4. Ða medomnesse ðære strengio (eo, Cott. MSS.) *dignitatem fortitudinis*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 23. Ðære gæstlican strengie hyht, Blickl. Homl. 135, 27, 34. Of ælre strengu (eo, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33. Strengo bistolen, mægene biuumen, Exon. Th. 410, 8; Rā. 28, 13. Strengo getrūwode ānes mannes, Beo. Th. 5074; B. 2540. Strengre, 3071; B. 1533. Full strengre *plenus fortitudine*, Rtl. 43, 34. Mid mīne āgne mægene and strengo (eo, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4, 5; Swt. 39, 18; Cd. Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Strengreo, 150, 21; Gen. 2495. Hē gemunde mægenes strengre, Beo. Th. 2545; B. 1270. Strengum *vigorously*, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. of things, (1) *strength, power*:—Mec wolcna strengu byrþ, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rā. 8, 5. (2) *vigour, firmness*:—On strengo þeōdscepes wlæc in disciplinæ *vigore tepidis*, Bd. i. 27; S. 492, 18. On færhæfdnesse strengre (strengreo, Cott. MSS.) *strange abstinencie robore validi*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 14. (3) *virtue*:—Sint tō maniane ða mettrum tō ðæm ðæt hié gehælden ða strengre ðære gedylde *admonendi sunt aegri, quatenus patientiae virtutem servant*, 36, 9; Swt. 261, 2. [The word occurs often in a later MS., where *strengd(u)* is found in the earlier in the passages given under that word from Lchdm. i. Deades strengre warp him dun, Gen. and Ex. 714. Edmond uor ys strengre was ycluped Yrensýde, R. Glouc. 302, 7. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. strengi *robur, fortitudo*.] v. hilde-, mægen-, mere-, woruld-strengu(o).

streón, es; n. I. *gain, acquisition, treasure*:—Ðær is stríón ðín ubi est *thesaurus tuus*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 21; 12, 35; Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. Stríónes *thesauri*, p. 17, 5. Tilda f stre (=streóna or streón) *quæstum, lucrum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. Ða ðe gelæfþ in stríónum (on gistríon, Rush.) *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Of stríónum hiora ðe *facultatibus suis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 3. Stríóna *thesauros*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 20. [Gif þu hæuest welpe . . . ahte nis non eldere stren (ayhte nys non ildre istreón, Jes. MS.), O. E. Misc. 113, 184.] II. *begetting (?)*, *generating*:—Swā hwylc monn swā his wif for intingan ānum bruceþ tō streōne (streōnenne ?; other text has bearna tō strýnenne) *si quis suam conjugem creandorum liberorum gratia utitur*, Bd. i. 27; S. 495, 33 MS. T. [Crist is his sune, Noht after chesunge ac after stren; for þan he him strende, also þe sunne strened liht, O. E. Homl. ii. 19, 24. The word is used also in the sense of *what is begotten, progeny, lineage, strain*:—Of hire owene streone (race), Laym. 2737. Streon (*offspring*) of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 16. Ne not ich neone sunne þet ne mei beon iled to one of ham seouene oder to hore streones, A. R. 208, 15. All folc wass þatt ilke streon þatt Adam hafde strenedd, Orm. 27. Hiss stren sholde ben todriřenn, 16396. Þat holy

streon, O. E. Misc. 153, 217. Of God, nat of the streon of which they ben engendered, Chauc. Cl. T. 157. Spenser uses the form *strene* in this sense.] III. *power (?)*:—Geþencaþ hwelc ðæs flæsclican gōd sién and ða gesælpa ðe gē ungemetlice wilniāþ ðonne mægon gē ongeotan ðæt ðæs lichoman fæger and his streón mægon (strengo mæg, Cott. MS.) beón æfeorred mid þreora daga fefre *aestimate, quam vultis nimio corporis bona, dum sciatis hoc, quodcumque miramini, triduanae febris igniculo posse dissolui*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. v. ge-streón; streónan.

streón a couch. v. streówen.

streónan, (but more often with *umlaut*) stríéan, stréan, strínan, strýnan; p. de (with gen. acc.). I. *to gain, acquire*:—On ðæm hiewe ðe hē sceolde his gielpes stíéran, on ðæm hē his stríénþ. Mid ðý ðe hē sceolde his gestreón tōweorpan, mid ðý hē hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 10. Strýneþ *foeneratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 48. Se ðe him sylfum strýnþ *qui sibi thesaurizat*, Lk. Skt. 12, 21. Gif hē stríénþ allne middangeard si *lucetur universum mundum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25. Nis eow forþoden æhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strénþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. Guman gylpe strýnaþ *men proudly lay up treasure*, Exon. Th. 445, 28; Dōm. 14. Hē hié gemyndgaþ ðara welegra ðe longe stríndon (stríndon, Hatt. MS.), and lytle hwe brucan; hū hrædlíce se færlíca deað hié on lytelre hwile bereáfode ðæs ðe hié on longre hwile mid unryhte stríndon (stríndon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 44; Swt. 332, 15–17. Hī dugepa strýndon, welan and wiste, Cd. Th. 59, 28; Gen. 970. Stríónas *thesaurizate*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 20. Riht is ðæt geréfan geornlíce tylian and symle heora hláfordan strýnan mid rihte, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 13. Hē ús færan hēt gæsta streónan, Andr. Kmb. 662; An. 331. Se ðe his feore nyle hælo strýnan, Exon. Th. 96, 16; Cri. 1575. Tō stríónanne *thesaurizandum*, Mt. Kmb. p. 15, 1. Ðú ðe wære welena strýnende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 12.

II. *to beget, generate, create*:—Gē strínaþ suna and dohra *filios generabis et filias*, Deut. 28, 41. Of dysum þrīm mannum, Noes sunum, eall ðes middangeard weard eft onwæcnod, þēh hyé Drihten on þreo streónde (*created them of three conditions*), Anglia xi. 3, 60. Seth strýnde suna and dohra, Cd. Th. 69, 20; Gen. 1138; 70, 13; Gen. 1152. Hē be wífe bearna strýnde, 70, 5; Gen. 1148; 73, 8; Gen. 1201. Hié tōsomne ferdon and bearna stríndon, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 10. Ðæt his bróðor nyme hys wif and strýne him bearn, Mt. Kmb. 22, 24. Hié sculon bearna stríéan, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 10; Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 17; Cd. Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. Hē ongan oðres stríéan bearnes be brýde, 68, 17; Gen. 1118. Strýnan, 71, 15; Gen. 1171. For intingan bearna tō strýnenne *creandorum liberorum gratia*, Bd. i. 27; S. 495, 33. Ic wille ðæt hit gange on ða nýstan hand mē, bútan hyra hwylc bearn hæbbe; ðonne is mē leofast ðæt hit gange on ðæt strýned on ða wæpned-healfe (*to the child born on the male side*), Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 116, 15. [On hir he scal streoneon (streni, 2nd MS.) þat scal wíde sturien, he scal streoneon (streeoni, 2nd MS.) hire on ænne swíde selliche mon, Laym. 18844. Sikernesse streoneð 3emeleaste, A. R. 234, 3. All þatt streoneðd wass þurh Adam, Orm. 33. Behinden he (*elephants*) hem sampnen ðanne he sulen oðre strenen, O. E. Misc. 19, 609. Strenen *fornicantur*, Ps. 72, 27. See also Halliwell's Dict. *strain, strenne*. O. H. Ger. stríunen *lucari*.] v. ge-streónan.

Streónes-halh *Whitby*:—On ðære stōwe seó is gecweden Streónes-halh, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 2; 4, 23; S. 592, 378. Hild abbodesse on Streónesheale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. Tymbrend ðæs mynstres ðe ys nemmed Steórneshealh, Shr. 148, 40. For the forms *streanzs, streunaes, strenes*, found in Bede's History, v. Txts. 489. In Bd. 3, 25 the word is explained by *sinus fari*.

streón-ful, streów. v. gestreón-ful, streáw.

streówen, streón, strén, e; f. I. *a couch, bed*:—In bed stréne mīne in *lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Surt. 131, 3. Stréne mīne *stratum meum*, 6, 7; 40, 4; 62, 7. Ðā hēht hē him streówe gegearwian (bedd gewyrclan, MS. B.) *jussit sibi stratum parari*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 8.

II. *a place where anything rests*:—Hord sceal in streónum bídan . . . hwoonne hine guman gedælen *treasure shall remain in its places of rest . . . until men distribute it*, Exon. Th. 337, 22; Gn. Ex. 68.

streówian, streówing. v. streáwian, strewung.

streównesse, e; f. *Bedding, what is spread to lie on*:—Ðā bædon hine his discipulos ðæt hié mōstan hūru sume streównesse him under gedōn for his untrumnesse; ða cwæð hē: 'Bearn, ne bidde gē ðas; ne gedafenap cristenan men ðæt hē elles ðod, bútan swā hē efne on axan and on duste lice,' Blickl. Homl. 227, 12.

strét, stréddan, stréu, strewian. v. stræt, be-stréddan, streáw, streáwian. strewung, e; f. *What is spread to lie on, a couch*:—On bedde mīnre strewunge in *lectum strati mei*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 3. [O. L. Ger. *strewunga stramentum*.]

stríc, es; m. (?) *Plague (?)*:—Eác sceal áspringan wíde and síde . . . stríc and steorfa and fela ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12. Stríc and steorfa, orfwealm and uncōdu, 159, 10. Gif hit geweorde ðæt folce mislimpe þurh stríc odde steorfan, þurh unwæstm oððe unweder, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. v. ge-stríc.

stríca, an; m. I. *a stroke of a pen, a tittle, a mark, line*:—Án

strica odde án stæf ðære ealdan æ ne biþ forgæged *iota unum aut unus apex non præteribit* (Mt. 5, 18), Homl. Th. ii. 200, i; Jud. 15. Strican f mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. Stricena *apicum*, stricum *characteribus*, *notis*, 512, 23, 52. Stricum *apicibus literarum*, 501, 56.

II. *a streak, tract*:—Hit getimaf hwiltidum ðonne se mōna beyrnþ on ðam ylcan strican ðe seō sunne yrnþ, ðæt his trendel underscýf ðære sunnan tō ðam swiðe ðæt heó eall æþeostraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 19. [Longe, croked strykes, Chauc. Astrolabe. Strek or poynt betwux ij clausys yn a boke *liminiscus*, Prompt. Parv. 479. *Goth. striks keþala*: O. H. Ger. *strich linea, nota, zona*. Cf. *Icel. stryka a stroke, dash*.]

strican; *p. strāc, pl. stricon; pp. stricen*. I. *to stroke, smooth, rub, wipe*:—Ne delfe hý nān man mid isene and mid wætere ne þweā, ac strice hý mid clāte clāne, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. [Baldulf lette striken to þan bare lichen his bærð and his chinne *had his beard shaved off quite smoothly*, Laym. 20303. To make murrou bryzt. Stryke theron blak sope, Rel. Ant. i. 108, 23 (15th cent.). Strekyñ or make pleyne *complanō*, strekyñ or make playne by mesure *hostio*, strekyñ, as menn do cattys *palmatio*, Prompt. Parv. 479, col. 2. To stryke a buschelle *hostiare*, Cath. Aug. 369. This pecke to conteyne stryken with a strykell as mutche as our standard pecke holdeth upheaped, ib. note 1. To stryke a bed = to make it smooth, is quoted by Halliwell, who gives *strike* as a Devonshire word for to rub gently. O. H. Ger. *strihhan linere, fovere*. Cf. *Icel. strjúka to stroke, rub, wipe*: Dan. *strýge*.] v. ymb-strican.

II. *to make a stroke*. v. be-strican; strica. III. *to go, move, run*:—Būton ðam rodere ðe ðās rūman gescæft æghwylce ðege ūtan ymbhwyrfeþ, striceþ ymbūtan, Met. 20, 140. [Striked a stream ut of þ stanene pruh, Kath. 122, 2479. Comen alle strikinde of eauer euch strete *fit ex omni ciuitate concursus*, 35, 732. Hamun him to strac (wende to, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9318. Faraon strac inn affter Godes folle, Orm. 14810. Þ blod strac adun of hire bodi, Marh. 5, 34: 11, 7. Striken men þiderward, 17, 31. Þe strunden þe striken (*ran*) adun of þine fet, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 28. A mous . . . stroke forth sternly and stode biforn hem alle, Piers P. prol. 183. See also Halliwell, *streke, strike* (2). The word is still used of motion as in *to strike* across a country. O. H. Ger. *strihhan ire, meare*: Ger. *streichen to move, rush, rove*. Cf. *Icel. strjúka to go, rush*: Dan. *strýge to go, strýge Landet om to stroll about the country*.]

stricel, es; *m.* I. *a strickle, an implement for smoothing corn in a measure*, v. strican, I:—Stricilum *trocleis, rotis modicis*, Txs. 100, 994. [*Hic modius a buschylle, hic corus a mesur, hoc os [?]orium a strikylle*, Wrt. Voc. i. 233, col. 2 (15th cent.). Strykylle *hotorium*, Cath. Aug. 369. In note 1 on this page are given the following: 'Rondeau the round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, etc. Lorgaulte the strickle used in the measuring of come,' Cotgrave. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thing wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and strickle.' Farming Books of H. Best, 1641. II. *that from which liquid flows* (? v. strican, II), *a breast that gives milk, a fount*:—Of stricele *ubere*, Germ. 390, 67. Of fewler stricelum *bis binis de fontibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 39. v. tit-stricel.

strician to knit, net. [O. H. Ger. *stricchen nectere*: Ger. *stricken*.] v. ge-strician.

stridan; *p. strād, pl. stridon*. I. *to stride*:—Stridit *varicat*, Txs. 105, 2078. II. *to get by force* (?), *pillage, rob*:—Strād (streād? from stridan) *compilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 14: 96, 74. [Cf. O. Sax. *stridian to dispute, contend*; *strid contest, strife*: O. Frs. *strida (wk.) to contend*; *strid strife*: O. H. Ger. *stritan*; *p. streit pugnare, contendere, obtinere*; *strit pugnā, certamen*.] v. be-stridan, and next word.

stride, es; *m.* *A stride, pace*:—Faedm vel tuegen stridi *passus*, Txs. 85, 1510. [Stryde *cluniciatus*, strydyñ or steppyn ovyr a thyng *clunico*, Prompt. Parv. 480.]

striēnan. v. streōnan.

strīman to resist, oppose:—Strīmendi *innixus*, Txs. 71, 1132: *obnixus*, 81, 1404. [In some dialects, e.g. Northants, *to strime* = to stride. Could the verb have existed with the same double meaning as *stridan*, q.v.?

strīme, strēme; *adj.* *Having a current*. [Icel. *streymr having a current, running*.] v. swiþ-strīme.

strīnan. v. streōnan.

strīnd, strýnd, e; *f.* *A generation, stock, race, kin, tribe*:—Hē ne wæs of ðearfendum folce ac wæs æþele strýnde *non erat de paupere vulgo, sed de nobilibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Wæs hē of æþele strýnde Angel-ðeðde *de nobilibus Anglorum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 40. Of ðære cynlican strýnde *de stirpe regia*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8. Of Wōdenes strýnde (*stirpe*) *monigra mægþa cýningcýnu fruman lædde*, 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Hiē wæron of Dauides cynnes strýnde, Blickl. Homl. 23, 28. His cynnes lātwa from ðon ðæt fore biþ his strýnde *tribunus, ab eo quod praesit tribui*, Rtl. 193, 15. In strýnd twelfa *in tribus duodecim*, 78, 26. Doemende twelf strýnda, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 19, 28. Strýndum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 30. [Of heore strund (owene streone, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2736. Strend toward *generatio futura*, Ps. 21, 32. Streon of a swuch strunde,

Jul. 55, 17. Þet tu wite me wið ham (*deadly sins*) and alle heore strunden, A. R. 28, 7.] v. cormen-strýnd; streōnan, streón.

striþan; *p. te To strip*. [Erest he (*the devil*) strepte of him (*Job*) his shep, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 28. Heo hæued struppde mine figer sterc naked, A. R. 148, 24. Þu strupest and herhedest helle, Jul. 63, 16. Het strupen hire steortnaket, Kath. 1537. O. H. Ger. *stroufen stringere*.] v. be-striþan (-strýþan).

strīd, es; *m.* I. *struggle, fight, contest*:—Strange geneátas ða ne willaþ mē æt ðam strīde gewīcan, Cd. Th. 19, 1; Gen. 284. II. *contention, dispute, strife of words*:—Hwæt scal ðe swā lādlic strīd wið ðīnes hearran bodan? 41, 28; Gen. 663. Ðone lādan strīd, yfel andwyrd, 36, 16; Gen. 572. [The word seems to occur only in that part of the Genesis which is supposed to be derived from an Old Saxon original, and to be a form borrowed from Old Saxon *strid*. In the Liber Scintillarum *striþlice* glosses *districte*, 132, 9, and *strīdnysse* glosses *districtio*, 123, 18; but these may be explained as errors for *striþlice*, *strīdnysse*: the nominative of the latter glossing *districtio* occurs 123, 9.]

striþ-lice, -ness. v. preceding word.

strōd (strod?), es; *n. ?*:—Andlang ðices on ðæt strōd; eást andlang strōdes; of ðam strōde on scagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 230, 4. Útt þurh Wynawudu on strōd nordweard (*the reference is to the same place in both charters*), 334, 32. On secglāhes strōd; of secglāhes strōde, iii. 79, 17. *The word occurs in local names, Strōdwič Strudwič* (Northants), ii. 318, 30. Ðæt land æt Strōdistōne, iv. 288, 18. Perhaps it is left in *Strood* (Kent). [O. H. Ger. *struot silva*, Grff. vi. 751, Grmm. R. A. 635.]

-strod. v. ge-strod.

strogdness, e; *f.* *Scattering*; *aspersio*, Rtl. 122, 3. v. ge-strogdness.

strong. v. strang.

strop[p] a strap, strop:—Strop vel ārwiðde strupp, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 37. [From Latin.]

-strowenness. v. ā-strowenness.

strūdan; *p. strēad, pl. struden; pp. stroden To spoil, ravage, plunder, pillage, defraud*:—Hwæt is ðis manna ðe mīnne folgaþ wyrdep, æhta strūdep, Elen. Knbl. 1807; El. 905. Ðonne wē ūs for nōwiht dōþ ðæt wē earne menn reáfiap and strūðaþ in heora æhtum and heora gōdum *cum infirmiores spoliare et eis fraudem facere pro nihilo ducimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 19. Fýnd gold strudon, Cd. Th. 121, 7; Gen. 2006: Exon. Th. 436, 7; Rā. 54, 10. Hiē tempel strudon, Cd. Th. 260, 18; Dan. 711. Hwā ðæt hord strude, Beo. Th. 6244; B. 3126. Se ðone wong strude (MS. strade), 6139; B. 3073. Iudas hæfde onlicnesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strūdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. Strūðende fýr, Cd. Th. 154, 15; Gen. 2556. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *strutit fraudat*, *zi-strudida destruxit*.] v. be-, ge-strūdan; strýðan, and following words.

strude, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. v. next word.

strūdend, es; *m.* *A spoiler, robber, usurer*:—Strūdend odde grīpend raptor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 69. Lænend vel strūde[nd] *enerator*, 148, 26.

strūðere, es; *m.* *A spoiler, robber*:—Strūðere vel reáfere *agressor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 7. Strūðeres *grassatoris*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 54. Strūðerum *praedonibus, raptoribus*, 469, 74. [M. H. Ger. *strudere*.] v. woruld-strūðere; strýðere.

strūdung, e; *f.* *Spoilation, robbery, pillage*:—Deóðlice dāda on stalan and on strūdungan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 16: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. Utan forfleon stala and strūdunga (*strūtunga*, MS. C.), Wulfst. 115, 9: 164, 1: 129, 18.

strūta. v. strýta.

strūtian; *p. ode To stand out stiffly or projectingly*:—Se hālgā wer hiē (*the robbers who were trying to break into the church*) wundorlice geband, ælcne, swā hē stōd, strūtienðne mid tōle, ðæt hiera nān ne mihte ðæt morþ gefremman . . . Menn ðæs wundrodon, hū ða weargas hangodon, sum on hlāddre, sum leāt tō gedelfe, and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste gebunden, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 177. [Ne be þi winpil nevere so selu ne so stroutende, Rel. Ant. ii. 15, 8 (13th cent.). His here strouted as a fanne, Chauc. C. T. 3315. Strowtyñ or bocyn owt *turgeo*, Prompt. Parv. 480. M. H. Ger. *struizen*. Cf. *a-strout*. 'A-strout. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." The word occurs in Wright's Political Songs: The knif stant astrout, 336, 3. Further instances are: Hys yen stode owte astrote, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 209. Bothe his eghne stode one strowte, Sir Isambars.' Halliwell's Dict. The word *strut* is also used in the sense of *strife*: þair strut (*other MSS. strife*) it was unsten stith, C. M. 3461. M. H. Ger. *strüz*: Ger. *straus strife, struggle*.]

strūtung, strýcel. v. strūdung, stricel.

strýðan to spoil, waste:—Ðæs strýðendan (stryndedan, Wrt.) *prodiga* (cf. O. H. Ger. *strutenti prodigus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 51. v. ge-strýðan; strýðere.

strýðere, es; *m.* *A waster, prodigal*:—Strýðere *prodigus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 49. Stryndere (strýðere?), 118, 28. v. preceding word.

strýnan, strýnd, strýndan, strýndere, strýpan. v. streōnan, strīnd, strýðan, strýðere, striþan.

strýta, strúta, an; *m. An ostrich*:—Strýta *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 38. Strúta, i. 280, 4. [*O. H. Ger. strüz struthio*. From Latin.]

stryddan, stubb. *v. be-streddan*, stybb.

studu, studu; *gen. stude*, studu; *dat. stude(-u)*, styde, styde; *acc. studu*, studu(-o); *pl. stude*, styde(-a); *gen. studa*; *f. A post, pillar, prop, stud* (*v. Halliwell's Dict.* 'Stud the upright in a lath and plaster wall, *Oxon.*'). . . . ðæt hūs forbarn nemþe seó studu ān (būtan ðære ānre styðe, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28–35. Se lēg ðære studu (ða ilcan studu, col. 2) gehrīnan ne mihte. . . . ðæt fȳr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu (*destina*) mid gefaestnede wæs and ðære stude nō ne onhrān (ða stuþ sceþpan ne meahste, col. 2). . . . Hi ða ða studu on ða cyricean setton. . . . Monige men of ðære ylcan styde (styþe, styde, MS. B., col. 2) sprytlan ācufon, S. 17; S. 544, 28–43. Hē hine onhyrde tō ānre ðære stude ða ūtan tō ðære cyricean geseted wæs ðære cyricean tō wraþe and ðær his gāst āgef (hē genom ða studu ðe seó cirice mid āwreþed wæs and on ðære styde stoundende forðfērde) *adclinis destinae quae extrinsecus ecclesiae pro munimine erat adposita, spiritum uitae exhalaret ultimum*, S. 543, 37–41. Cypressus styde hiē ūtan wreþedon and gydne styþa hiē ūtan wreþedon, Nar. 5, 7, 8. Begēmp stuðe (*or stoðe*) nīnre dure *observat postes ostii mei*, Kent. Gl. 281. [*Icel. stoð*; *f. pl. stōðr*, stoðr, *later stoðir*, studir.] *v. feor*-, wræd-studu (-stuðu); *stod*, stuðan-sceaf.

stuf-bæþ, es; *n. A hot-air bath, vapour bath*:—Sile him drincan on stuþbæþ, Lchdm. iii. 132, 13. Man machiæ stuþbæþ and baþe hine ðāron, 92, 21. *v. stofa*.

stulor; *adj. Furtive*:—Stulur *furtiva*, *clandestina*, *secreta*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 42; *furtivus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 30. *I. acting with stealth, stealthy*:—Seó hreghnys is open costung, and seó smyltnys is stulor and digele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 24. *II. stolen*:—Wæteru stulre swēttan synd aque *furtivae dulciores sunt*, Scint. 110, 11. [*Cf. O. Sax. stulina theft*: *O. H. Ger. stulingun clam*: *Icel. stuldr theft*.] *v. next word*.

stulorlice; *adv. Furtively, stealthily*; *furtim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4.

-stun. *v. ge-stun*.

stund, e; *f. I. a stound* (used by Spenser and Fairfax, *v. Nares*, and still later in dialects, *v. Halliwell*), *a while, time, hour*:—Nis seó stund latu ðæt (*the hour will not be long in coming when*) ðē wælcweo wītum beleagaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212; Exon. Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nō ic ða stunde bemearn, ne for wunde weop *that (hard) time I bewailed not, nor wept for the wound*, Exon. Th. 499, 12; Rā. 88, 14. Æt stunda gehwam, 436, 30; Rā. 55, 9. *II. the hour appointed for a particular act, the signal which marks the hour*:—Geendedum gebedum si swēged oþer tācn ī stund *finitis orationibus sonetur secundum signum*, Angliaxiii. 380, 215. On ðam fæce ðe stunda beón gehringede in interuallo quo signa pulsantur, 406, 952. Geccnyllendum oþrum stundum *pulsatis reliquis signis*, 380, 219. *Cf. tid, I. c.* ¶ *adverbial use of cases or adverbial phrases*, cf. hwil:—Hē word stunde āhof he spoke at once (*cf. Ger. zur Stunde*), Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416; 2993; An. 1499; Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724; Ps. Th. 55, 11. Hē wīnan nyle ānige stunde, Met. 25, 68. Ðū polades mægeneaferþu micle stunde, Exon. Th. 86, 21; Cri. 1411. Hwilon hē on bord scēat, hwilon beorn tæse, Æfre embe stunde (*every now and again, from time to time*) hē sealde sūme wunde, Byrht. Th. 139, 48; By. 271. Stundum (1) *at times, from time to time* [*Icel. stundum*: *Dan. Sued. stundom sometimes, now and then*]:—Stundum *punctis*, Germ. 398, 227. Ic ðīne strengþu stundum singe and ðīn milde mōd morgena gehwylce, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Horn stundum song fūsic leod, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Ða ic sylf stundum gerād, stundum gereow (*cf. Icel. stundum . . . stundum sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) *with exertions or pains* (*v. ā-stundian*, and *cf. Icel. stund in the sense of care, pains, exertion*; *stundar very, exceedingly*; *stunda to strive, take pains*; *stundan pains-taking*; *stundliga eagerly*):—Hē orod stundum teah he (*the dying Guthlac*) drew his breath laboriously, Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gū. 1245. (2 a) *with effort, earnestly, eagerly, fiercely*:—Stundum wriæcon mægen æfter oðrum, Elen. Kmbl. 464; El. 232; 242; El. 121. Strong, stundum rēpe *exceedingly fierce*, Exon. Th. 380, 41; Rā. 2, 3. Streāmas staþu beaþat, stundum weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stāne and sonde, 382, 5; Rā. 3, 6. Mē strange stundum ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3; 93, 6. Ic stefne tō ðē stundum (*earnestly*) cleopige, 85, 5; 97, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger. stunda*: *O. Frs. stoude*: *O. H. Ger. stunta*: *Icel. stund*.] *v. orleg*-, winter-, woruld-stund; stund-mælum.

stundian. *v. ā-stundian*.

stund-mælum; *adv. I. at intervals, gradually, little by little*:—Stundmælum *sensim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6; Zup. 236, 13; *sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 6; 469, 72; 482, 51. *II. at different times, alternately, now at one time now at another*:—Stundmælum *alternatim, singulatim, separatim*, 438, 53; *vicissim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 4. Stuntmælum, R. Ben. Interl. 38, 10. [*See stoundmele in Halliwell*.]

stune, Lchdm. iii. 32, 19. *v. stīne*, and *next word*.

stunian; *p. ode. I. to crash, make a loud sound*:—Sum bip

wīges heard, beadocræftig man ðær bord stunaþ *where the shield resounds*, Exon. Th. 295, 29; Crā. 40. Stunaþ eal geador winsum sanc a *pleasant song sounds all together (from the union of many voices)*, Met. 13, 49.

II. to strike with a loud sound, crash, dash:—Stīne (*stune?*) hætte ðeós wyrt . . . stond heó wið āttre stunaþ heó wære stiðe heó hætte wiðstunaþ heó āttre it *resists poison, dashes on pain, stiff is it called, dashes against poison*, Lchdm. iii. 32, 22. Ða weard stearc storma gelac; stunede sió brūne yð wið oðre one dark wave dashed against the other, Met. 26, 29. [*Later the word means to confound, astonish, stupefy*:—If he hem stowned vpon fyrst, stiller were þanne alle þe heredmen, Gaw. 301. Stonyū stupefacio, percello, Prompt. Parv. 476. Stony adtonitus, Cath. Ang. 365. Stoned ne bashed of no thyng be ye, Parten. 2940. Halliwell gives stound as a Northern word = to beat a drum. *Cf. Icel. stynja to groan*; *stynr a groan*.] *v. stinan*, ge-stun.

stunt; *adj. Foolish, stupid*:—Stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 53. Stunt folc and unwis *popule stulte et insipientes*, Deut. 32, 6. Ic wæs stunt, and ic eom nū wīs, Homl. Th. i. 432, 6. Ðū spræc swā swā ān stunt wif, ii. 452, 31. Ðū stunta *fatue*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 22. For eower stuntan lage *per traditionem vestram*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Swā stunte nȳtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Cweþa ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfedness lytel behealde, Wulfst. 55, 23. [*Mannkinn þatt wass stunt and dill and skillæss swa summ asse*, Orm. 3714. *M. H. Ger. stunz dull*: *Icel. stuntr short, scant, stunted*.] *v. stytan*.

stunt-lic; *adj. Foolish*:—Stuntlic ys ænig þing swȳþor lufian ðænne God *stultum est aliquid plus amare quam Deum*, Scint. 17, 16. Hē nān þing stuntlices ongean God spræc *Job charged not God foolishly* (A. V.), Homl. Th. i. 472, 33. [*Hwet is eure swa dusi and swa stuntlic swa is þet þe olde mon nule his mod to Gode awendan mid gode huhte*, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 12.]

stuntlice; *adv. Foolishly, stupidly*:—Stuntlice fæst se ðe hine sylfne mid gālnysse befyþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 16. Hī nellap understandan hū stuntlice hī dōþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 132. Hwæt is stuntlicor *quid est stultius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 11.

stuntness, e; *f. Foolishness, folly, stupidity*:—Stultitia, ðæt is stuntnys, Wulfst. 52, 17. Þysses middaneardes wýsdōm is stuntnis ætforan Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 228. Nelle ðū beon eadmōd on wýsdōm ðīnum ne geeadmētt on stuntnesse (*stultitia*), Scint. 19, 13. Ðā āwende Crist ūre stuntnysse tō gerāde, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. Nū ðingþ ðam dysegan menn . . . ac hē ne understent nā his āgene stuntnysse, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 20. Gif hē him sylfum stýrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 23. [*Fela stuntnesse beoþ þer nan steore ne bið*, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 22.]

stuntscoipe, es; *m. Foolishness*; *stultitia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

stunt-spræc, e; *f. Foolish speech*:—Purh stuntspræce *per stultiloquium*, Confess. Pecc.

stunt-spræce; *adj. Talking foolishly, foolish in speech*:—Stuntspræcne *stultiloquium*, Scint. 97, 10.

stunt-wyrde; *adj. Using foolish words, foolish in speech*:—Se ðe wære stuntwyrde, weorde se wīswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

stūþian; *p. ode To stoop, bend the back*:—Gyf seó sunne hine (*the moon*) onælyþ ufan þonne stūþaþ hē (*it has the light part curving downwards*) . . . for ðan ðe hē went Æfre ðone hricg tō ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 20. ðæt hē swā oft sceolde stūþian swā se cýning tō his horse wolde and ðonne se cýning hæfde his hrycg him tō hlīpan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem superadscensurum in equum dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. [*Ha schulde stupin and streche ford þat swire*, Jul. 73, 11. Marie adun stupede, Misc. 53, 559; Fl. a. Bl. 697. He nimþ hede þet his tour ne hongī ne stoupi, Ayenb. 151, 6. To stoupe nutare, Rel. Ant. i. 6, col. 1 (14th cent.). Over þe table he gon stoupe, Alis. 1103. Layamon uses the verb transitively: Mon mæi mid strenðe stupen (*stoupe*, 2nd MS.) hine to grunde, 25950. [*O. Du. stuypen to bow. Cf. Icel. stūpa (st.)*; *steypa to cause to stoop*: *Dan. stupe to fall*: *Swed. stupa to fall, tilt, lean forward*; *stupande sloping*.] *v. stīþ*.

sturtan (? vowel as in murnan?); *steart To start, jump up*:—Sturtende (*stytrende (wk.)?* *v. examples from Middle English*) se halta gistōð *exiliens claudus stetit*, Rtl. 57, 27. [*Arður up sturte (storte, 2nd MS.)*, Laym. 23951. Pharaon sturte up, Gen. and Ex. 2931. Sturte forth, Havel. 873. Þe Romeyns sturte to anon her prince up to rere, R. Glouc. 212, 1.]

stūt a gnat, midge; *culex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 76; 77, 55. [*His hors eren were so ful of gnattes and stoutes and of great flies aures equorum culicibus et cinipibus ita sunt repletae*, Trev. v. 159, 9. Halliwell gives stout as a West Country word with an instance of its use. Perhaps some local names keep traces of the word, *v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 336, col. 2*.]

stūtere, es, *m.?*:—On stūteres hylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 10; 182, 10; 3, 8, 10.

studaþ-sceaf, es; *m. A prop, stay*:—Ic gaderode stuþansceafas, Shrn. 163, 5. Tō ðam ilcan wuda ðar ic ðās stuðansceafas cearf, 14. [*Cf. Icel. stoði (wk.) a post*; *styðja a post*.] *v. studu*, stupu. *v. studu*.

stybb, stubb, stebb, es; *m. A stub, stump of a tree*:—**Stybb** *stirps*, Ælf. Gr. 3; *Zup.* 7, 10. *Des stybb hic stirps*, 9, 58; *Zup.* 68, 8. **Styb**, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 33, 57; 80, 33. *Treowwes steb stipes*, 17, 7. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus*, Ælf. Gr. 38; *Zup.* 239, 8. *Æt ðæne ellenstyb*; of ðam stybbe, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 24, 4. *Andlang dices on ðone stubb*, 10, 21. [*Icel.* stubbi, stubbr *a stump*.] *v. ellen-, þorn-stybb (-stubb).*

stycce, es; *n.* **I. a piece, bit**:—**Stycce** *frustrum*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 82, 72. *Sticce offa*, 290, 47: *offa vel frustum*, 27, 18. *Cnucā ān sticce ðære wyrt*, *Lchdm.* iii. 4, 21. *Swē swē stycce blāfēs sic ut frusta panis*, *Ps. Surt.* 147, 17. *Sticum frustris, partibus*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 151, 39. On lytlum sticum leōdworda dæl reccan, *Andr. Kmb.* 2974; *An.* 1490. *Hit (the veil of the temple)* on eorþan læg on twām styccum, *Exon. Th.* 70, 15; *Cri.* 1139. *Hig curfon ðone ram eall tō sticceon (in frusta)*, *Lev.* 8, 20. *Tō sticcon*, 1, 6; *Ex.* 29, 17. *Tō sticcum*, *Jud.* 14, 6. *Ðæt mon ðone dīce tōbræce tō styccum*, *Bd.* 3, 6; *S.* 528, 21. *Hē feallende tōbærst on feower sticca*. *Ða feower sticca clifodon tō feower stānum*, *Homl. Th.* i. 380, 24. *Hī tōcurfon ðone lichaman on manugu sticceo*. . . . *Ðā gesomnodan hī ða sticceo*, *Shrn.* 125, 10, 12. *Purh sticceo per cola*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 69, 8. *In sticco frusta, in sticce frustatim*, 34, 32, 33. *In sticce frustatim*, 86, 78. *On sticca in frusta, in partes*, *Hpt. Gl.* 495, 30. *Hē genam ða sticcu*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 154, 19.

II. a small piece of money:—*Twā stycge (stycas, Lind.) duo minuta*, *Mk. Skt. Rush.* 12, 42. **III. a short space of time**:—*Ðū ā embe sticce (after a bit) fēhst eft on ða lican spræce ðe ðū ār spēce*, *Bt.* 35, 5; *Fox* 164, 14. [*Stucchen (sticches, 2nd MS.), Laym.* 16703. *To stucchen*, *Kath. 99*, 1992. *Smallice be little stecches*, *Ayenb.* 111, 14. *O. L. Ger. stukki*: *O. H. Ger. stucchi frustrum, pars; obolum; spatium, tempus*: *Icel.* stykki *a piece*.] *v. fell-, land-, molegn-, seolfor-stycce.*

stycce-mælum (*sticce-, stic-*); *adv. In pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal*:—**Stycce-mælum** *particulatim*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 115, 81. **Stycce-mælum** *minutatim*, 54, 55. **Sticce-mælum**, 77, 70. **Sticce-mælum** *frustratim, particulatim, minutatim*, 151, 37. *membratim, per singula membra*, *Hpt. Gl.* 407, 19.

I. to pieces, to bits:—*Priē wulfas ānes deādes monnes lichoman stycce-mælum tōbrudon*, *Ors.* 4, 2; *Swt.* 160, 21. *Stānas sticce-mælum tōburston*, *Homl. Th.* i. 108, 19. *Hē sticce-mælum tōbræc ða anlicnyse*, 464, 26. *Ðæt hūsel biþ sticce-mælum tōðæled*, ii. 270, 33. **II. here and there, in different places**:—**Stycce-mælum** *passim*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 116, 60. *On feāwum stōwum stycce-mælum wiciāþ Finnas*, *Ors.* 1, 1; *Swt.* 17, 5. *Se cnoll is stycce-mælum mid wuda oferwexen*, *Blickl. Homl.* 207, 27. *Ðæs munes cnoll is sticce-mælum mid wuda oferwexen*, and eft sticce-mælum mid grēnum felda oferbræded, *Homl. Th.* i. 508, 23.

III. little by little, by degrees, gradually:—*Ða ðýstru stycce-mælum swā dicce wæron tenebrae in tantum paulisper condensatae sunt*, *Bd.* 5, 12; *S.* 628, 12. *Men dydon stycce-mælum ðæt hī ða moldan nōmon paulatim ablata terra*, 3, 9; *S.* 533, 22. *Oppæt ðū hī stycce-mælum āfēdde mid ðý Godes worde donec paulatim enutriti verbo Dei*, 3, 5; *S.* 527, 34. **Sticce-mælum**, 1, 7; *S.* 477, 3; 1, 16; *S.* 484, 15; 5, 10; *S.* 624, 37. *Ðone song hē gehýrde sticce-mælum tō him neālæcan*, 4, 3; *S.* 567, 43. *Ðā bleowan wit ða hylla and āstigon ðæron and seclon hig ut on ða eā and wit reowan sticce-mælum mid uncnum fōtum ðōt ðæt hig unc āseton on ððre healfre ðære eā then we inflated the bags, and mounted on them, and pushed them out into the river, and little by little we rowed with our feet, until they landed us on the other side of the river*, *Homl. Ass.* 205, 346.

stýfciān; *p. ode To root up*:—*Mōna se ðriðða weorca ongiunnan nā gedafanaþ būtan ðæt biþ gedecenned stýfciān the third day of the moon is not good to attempt works, except to root up what has grown up again*, *Lchdm.* iii. 184, 18. [*Cf. (?) Icel.* stýfa *to chop off, curtail*; *stýfr a stump*.] *v. ā-stýfciān, and next word; and see swelcian.*

stýfcung, *e; f. A clearing (?)*:—*Of ðære stýfcunge*, *Chart. Earle* 248, 11. *In ðone nordtran stýfcung*, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 399, 35. **Stýfcine**, 18, 33.

stýle, stýl-ecg, stýled, stýlen, stýll, stýllan *to take a place*, stýllan *to leap*, stýllan *to stall*. *v. stýle, stýl-ecg, stýlan, stýlen, still, stellan to place, stellan to leap, stillan.*

stýltan; *prs. subj. (wid-)stýlte; p. stýlte, stýlde, (for-)stýlde; pp. stýlde To be amazed, confounded, be at a loss, be doubtful*:—*Stýlton stupebant*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 6, 51. *Stýlton (stýlton, Rush.)*, 1, 22. *Híā stýlton haesiantes*, *Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush.* 13, 22. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. stullen; p. stulta*:—*fumenta in parlem alterum haeserunt (stultum) pavēfacta*, *v. Graff.* vi. 676.] *v. ā-, for-, ge-, wid-stýltan.*

stýman. *v. stýman.*

stýntan; *p. te To make or to become dull; hence to stint*:—**Stýntid hebetat**, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 110, 36. [*In later English the verb is found transitive and intransitive*:—*þe qual gon to stunte*, *Laym.* 31891. *Meun sholdenn stinntenn to pewwenn*, *Orm.* 12844. *þe uorðe hweolp is Iðelnesse, þet is, hwo se stunt mid alle (is utterly inactive)*, *A. R.* 202, 10. *Ystunt (dulled) is al my syht; This day me thuncheth nyht . . . Stunt is all my plawe*, *Rel. Ant.* i. 123, 18, 39 (14th cent.). *God gan stable and stýnte*, *Piers P.* 1, 120. *Of this cry thes nolde neuere stenten*, *Chauc.* *Kn. T.* 45. *The preyere stýnte*, 1563. *Stýntyū of werkynge or*

mevynge pauso, desisto; stýntyū or make a thyng to secyū of hys werke or mevynge obsto. *Prompt. Parv.* 475–6. *Icel.* stytta *to shorten*.] *v. ā-, for-stýntan; stunt.*

stýpel, stýr a stýr, stýr, stýran, stýrc, stýrend. *v. stýpel, ge-stýr, steór, steóran, stirc, steórend.*

stýreness, *e; f.* **I. motion, movement**:—*Mid his ððra lima styrenessa aliorum motu membrorum*, *Bd.* 4, 11; *S.* 579, 27. *Ic ealle mīne styrenesse forleās motum omnem perdidī*, 5, 6; *S.* 619, 19. *Ðæt hors bol fram ðām unhālum styrenessum ðara [h]leoma equus cessabat ab insanis membrorum motibus*, 3, 9; *S.* 533, 39.

II. a commotion, agitation, disturbance, perturbation, (1) in a physical sense:—**Stýrenesse** *micelo (motus magnus)* geworden was in sae, *Mt. Kmb.* *Lind.* 8, 24. *Æfter styrenisse wætres post motum aquae*, *Jn. Skt. Rush.* 5, 4. (2) figuratively:—**Stýrenesse** *tumultus*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 14, 2. *Swā monigum and swā myclum styrenesse (-um?) wīperwearda ðinga tot ac tantis rerum adversantium motibus*, *Bd.* 5, 23; *S.* 646, 4. **Stýrenissum** *perturbationibus*, *Rtl.* 59, 5. *v. eorþ-, ge-, on-stýrenesse.*

stýrfan, stýrfig. *v. stýrfan, stýrfig.*

stýria, stýrga, stýrga, stýra, an; *m. A sturgeon; but the word is used as the equivalent of several Latin names of fishes*:—**Stýria** *cragacus*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 105, 50; 15, 48. **Stýrga**, stýria, stýra *porcopiscis*, *Txts.* 87, 1614. **Stýria**, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 68, 29. **Stýriga**, i. 281, 59. **Stýriga**, 65, 63. **Stýria** *rombus*, 55, 61. *Ælc seldsynde fisc ðe weorðlic byþ, stýria and mereswýn*, *Cod. Dip. Kmb.* iii. 450, 27. *Andlang stræte út on stýrian pól*, vi. 9, 6. *Mereswýn and stýrian delphinos et sturias*, *Coll. Monast. Th.* 24, 9. [*O. H. Ger. sturo, sturjo sturio, rombus, purro*: *Ger. stür*: *Du. steur*: *Icel.* stýrja: *Dan. stør*: *Norweg. stjørje*. *The Teutonic word was adopted in Romance speeches, and the French form is seen in English sturgeon.*]

stýrian; *p. ede, ode To stir, move*:—*Ic stýrige moveo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; *Zup.* 156, 9. **I. intrans. To be in motion**:—*Hē sig ofer ða deór and ofer ealle ða creōpende ðe stýraþ on eorþan praesit bestiis omnique reptili, quod movetur in terra*, *Gen.* 1, 26. *Ealle ða þing ðe on eorðan stýraþ . . . Eall ðæt ðe stýraþ and leofaþ*, 9, 2, 3. *Eall flæsc ðe ofer eorðan stýrode*, 7, 21. *Streāmas stýredon*, *Andr. Kmb.* 747; *An.* 374. *Ne stira ðū, sunne, of ðam stede*, *Jos.* 10, 12. *Hī ne mōian swīþor stýrian*, *Bt.* 21; *Fox* 74, 8. *Ða stýriendan nētenu*, 41, 5; *Fox* 252, 24. *Hý wæron stýriende comoti sunt*, *Ps. Th.* 47, 5. **Stýreundum** *mobilibus*, *Mt. Kmb.* p. 8, 7. **II. trans. To put in motion**:—*Stýrede agitabat*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 10, 53; *exagitabat*, *Txts.* 180, 2. (1) of physical movement:—*Hē stýreþ ðone rotor and ða tunglu coelum ac sidera movet*, *Bt.* 39, 8; *Fox* 224, 6; *Exon. Th.* 422, 29; *Rä.* 41, 13. *Hī heora āgene steīne stýriaþ*, *Met.* 13, 49. *Hē dyde ðæt ān æren nædre hý stýrede*, *Wulfst.* 98, 22. *Ða stānas hī stýredon for ðam swēge*, *Bt.* 35, 6; *Fox* 168, 1. *Hē sceal gān and hyne stýrian he must walk and move about*, *Lchdm.* i. 316, 17. (1 a) *to move the strings of an instrument*:—*Ealle strengas se hearpere grēt mid ānre honda, ðeah hē hiē ungelīce stýrige*, *Past.* 23; *Swt.* 175, 10. *Ic mīne hearpan genam and mīne strengas stýrian ongan*, *Wulfst.* 255, 9. *Hearpan stýrgan*, *Exon. Th.* 42, 8; *Cri.* 669. (1 b) *to put in violent motion, to stir up, disturb, agitate*:—*Ic (the storm) streāmas stýrge*, *Exon. Th.* 386, 31; *Rä.* 4, 70; 382, 11; *Rä.* 3, 9. *Ðonne wind stýreþ lād gewiðru*, *Beo. Th.* 2753; *B.* 1374. *Hē bringse hondum stýrede*, 5673; *B.* 2840. *Stýre mid sticcan*, *Lchdm.* ii. 76, 25. [*Streāmas*] stýrgan, *Exon. Th.* 383, 29; *Rä.* 4, 18. *Sele him stýrgendne drene*, *Lchdm.* ii. 106, 25. *Duruþegnum weard hildbedd stýred (disturbed; referring to the only course that seemed left to the cannibals, when the prison was found without their intended victims, viz. to feed on the bodies of the dead prison-guards)*, *Andr. Kmb.* 2186; *An.* 1094. (2) figuratively, *to stir up, to excite, incite, rouse, move*:—*Op sædnyse stýrgit ad congeriem (satiētatē) coartēt*, *Germ.* 391, 30. *Nān ðæra wætena ðe druncennyse stýriaþ*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 298, 19. *Saca and wraca hē stýrede gelōme*, *Wulfst.* 106, 26. *Gārulf Gūðere stýrode*, *Fins. Th.* 37; *Fin.* 18. *Swā sceal æghwec lāreow tō ānre lufan mid mīslīcum manungum hī hiēremonna mōd stýrigeagan*, *Past.* 23; *Swt.* 175, 12. (2 a) *to handle, treat, deal with*:—*Sēc ongan sīð Beowulfes sýytttrum stýrian*, *Beo. Th.* 1749; *B.* 872. (2 b) *to move, disturb, trouble, agitate*:—*Mid ðām bisgum ðe on brēostum stýreþ mon on mōde*, *Met.* 22, 64. *Ðara synfullena handa mē nā ne stýrien*, *Ps. Th.* 35, 11. *Ða ðe mē mid unryhte ænige stýrian quī insurgunt in me*, 108, 27. *Swā biōþ mōðsefan of hiora stede stýrede*, *Met.* 7, 25. [*Laym. A. R.* sturien: *Orm.* stirenn: *Ayenb.* sterie. *Cf. Icel.* stýrr stýr, tumult, disturbance.]

v. ā-, be-, ge-, geoud-, on-, ymb-stýrian.

stýric, stýrigend. *v. stýrc, ā-stýrigend.*

stýrigendlic; *adj. Moving*:—*Hē stýrigendlicēs nān þincg finðan ne mihte*, *Homl. Skt.* ii. 23 b. 735. *Of stýrigendlicum mobilibus*, *Germ.* 391, 26. *God gesceōp eall libbende fiscinn and stýrigendlice omnem animam viventem atque motabilem*, *Gen.* 1, 21.

stýring. *v. stýrung.*

stýrman; *p. de.* **I. of weather, to storm, rage**:—*Hit rīne and swīwe and stýrme ute furentibus foris turbinibus hienialium pluviarum vel nivium*, *Bd.* 2, 13; *S.* 516, 17. **Stýrmennum** *wederum*, *Bt.* 7, 3;

Fox 22, 5.

II. of persons, to storm, make a great noise, cry aloud, shout:—Ic (*the wood pigeon*) būgendre stefne styrm (cf. ic hlūde cirme, l. 18), Exon. Th. 390, 25; Rā. 9, 7. Gehyr mīn gebed nū ic stefne tō ðe styrmne hlūde *exaudi vocem orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 139, 6. Mīn stefn tō ðe styrmef Drihten *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, 141, 1. Starcheort styrmde, stefn in becom headotorht hlynnan under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5097; B. 2552. Holoferns hlōh and hlýðde, hlynde and dyneðe, ðæt mihthen fīra bearn feorran gehýran, hū se stiþmōða styrmde and gylede, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. Styrmðon hlūde grame gūpfrecan, 24, 35; Jud. 223. Ic mid stefne ongann styрман tō Drihtne *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, Ps. Th. 76, 1. [Pe trouble wynde þat hyzt auster stormyng and walwyng þe see, Chauc. Boet. 29, 712. O. H. Ger. *stürmen tumultuari, perstrepere*: Ger. *stürmen to roar, rage; to take by storm*: Icel. *styrma to be stormy (of weather); to make a great noise, make much ado*. Layamon uses the verb in the sense to attack violently:—þat bædene uole mid muchelere strengde sturmden (sweinde, 2nd MS.) þa Bruttes and driuen heom to ane munte, 18327. þa Freinsce weoren isturmede & nodelas heo stal makeden, 1670.] v. be-styрман.

styrnan, styrmne, styrmenga, styr-ness, styryn-lic, styrynlice, styrm-mōð, -styrred, styrtan. v. stirnan, stirne, stirninga, steór-ness, stirn-lic, stirnlice, -stirred, sturtan.

styrung, e; f. I. motion:—Sterung *gestus, motus corporis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 44. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styryng ne mæg nō weorþan gestilled, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Monige beoþ blīde and eac unblīde . . . for ðæs blōdes styryng and for lichoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 24. Ðonne hī (*prepositions*) geþacuaþ styryunge, ðonne beoþ hī geþeodde *accusatio*, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Zup. 274, 7. I a. *exercise, practice*:—Siō wiferweardnes biþ wæru āscered mid ðære styryng hire āgentre frēcennesse *adversam fortunam videas ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6. II. of violent movement, (1) literal, disturbance, agitation, commotion:—Weard mycel styryng (*motus*) geworden on ðære sē, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Áras micel styryng and hreðhny on ðære sē, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 14. Seó burh Naim is gereht ýdung odde styryng, i. 492, 1. Æfter ðæs wæteres styryunge *after the troubling of the water (A.V.)*, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. (2) fig. (a) a disturbance, tumult:—De læs tō mycel styryng (*tumultus*) wurde on ðam folce, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 5. Blon siē styryng *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Surt. 105, 30. Ðæt wiþ durh ða færlīcan styryngne ne gýmde hire cildes, Homl. Th. i. 566, 8. Seof āspringan bryne and blōðgyte and styrynlice styrynga, Wulfst. 88, 11. (b) trouble:—Wē sceolan on ælcne tīman and on ælcere styryngne mid rōdetācne ða rēðan āflan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 143. (c) of the mind, perturbation, agitation, emotion:—Stýran his mōdes styryng mid siugale gemetfæstnyse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 16. *Interjectio* geopenaþ ðæs mōdes styryng mid behýddre stefne, Ælfic. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 3. Gif wē ða unsealdwislican styrynga on stæddignyse āwendap, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. ā-, eorþ-styryng.

styde. v. studa.
sū. v. sugu.
su-. For words beginning with *su-* followed by a vowel see *sw-*.
sub-diācon, es; m. A *sub-deacon*:—Hit is beboden subdiāconum and muncum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. v. under-diācon.
sūcan; p. seac, pl. sucon; pp. socen To suck:—Ic sūce sugo, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 4. Heo (*the air*) sýþ ælcne wætan up tō hire, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7. Of ðæra cilda mūde ðe meole sūcaþ, Ps. Th. 8, 2. Ða breost ðe ðū suce (*suxisti*), Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 125. Sucun (*suxerunt*) hunig of stāne, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 43. Ðæt hig sucon, Deut. 32, 13. Ongunnon ealle ða næddran heora blōd sūcan, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 35. Sūcende mid ealdum men *lactentem cum homine sene*, Deut. 32, 25. Ægter ge men ge ða sūcendan cild, Homl. Th. i. 246, 21. Of mūde sūkendra (*lactantium*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 16. [He moste suken, Laym. 13194. Vther þa zæt sæc (soc, 2nd MS.) his moder, 12081. þa tittes þu sūke, 5026. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 6.] v. ā-, for-sūcan, meole-sūcend; sūgan, sīcan.

sūce. v. hunig-sūce.
sūcengra for sūcendra, Ps. Spl. 8, 3.
suga, an; m. The name of a bird. [In later times the word seems to apply to the *whitethroat*, which is called *hazeek* (Worcester) and *hay sucker* (Devon), and to the *hedge-sparrow*, *isaac* or *hazock* (Worcester), *segge* (Devon), E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, pp. 23, 29. Chaucer uses *heysugge* (*-sogge, -soke*) of the sparrow: Thou (*the cuckoo*) morder of the hey-sugge, Parl. of F. 612. *Heges-sugge* (q. v.) is used to gloss the same word, *vicelula*, as *suga* does.]:—Suga, sugga, suga *ficelula*, Txts. 62, 422. Suga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 53. Sugga, i. 62, 43. Tō sugan grāf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 27. [Sugge, bryd *curuca, linosa*, Prompt. Parv. 483, col. 2. Halliwell quotes *sugge* from Palsgrave.]
suchtyrga, suchtyria. v. suhteriga.

sufel, es; n. Anything, whether flesh, fish, or vegetable, eaten with bread, soul ['Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, etc., is called soul in Pembrokeshire,' Halliwell]; *pulmentarium*:—Sile him fōrmete on hlāfe and on sufe and on wīne *dabis viaticum de gregibus et de area et torculari tuo* (*the sufe corresponds to the gregibus, v. winter-sufel*), Deut.

15, 14. Hæbbe gē sufol (*numquid pulmentarium habetis?*) . . . Hē cwæð tō him: Lætap ðæt nett on ða swiðran healfes ðæs rēwettes and gē gemetap, Jn. Skt. 21, 5–6. Wē gelyfaþ, ðæt genōh sý tō dæghwamlicum gereorde twā gesodene sufel (*cocta duo pulmentaria*). . . Gif mon æppla hæbbe oðþe hwylices oþres cynnes eorðwæstmas, sý ðæt tō þriðdum sufe. Sý āngs pundes gewihte hlāf tō eallum dæge, R. Ben. 63, 10–15. Ðæt hīae simle ymb xii mōnaþ gegeorwien tēn hund hlāfa and swā feola sufla, and ðæt mon gedele tō ælnessan for mīne sāwle, Chart. Th. 461, 11. [Ne þerf þæt meiden sechen nouder bread ne suel, A. R. 192, 18. Kam ne neuere hom handbare, þat he ne broucte bred and sowel In his shirte, or in his couel, Havel. 767. I ne hāue neyper bred ne sowel, 1143. Þes two fishes ben sowel to þes loves, Wicklif, Select Wks. i. 63. Sowwel, þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage, ii. 137. Sowil, as thow knowe me to wiln (savoury meat, such as I love, A. V.), Gen. 27, 4. Alle that greden at thy gate . . . after fode, Parte with hem of thy payn of potage other of suel, Piers P. C. 9, 286. Forto hāue my fylle of that frute I wolde forsake al other saulee (glossed by *edulium*), B. 16, 11. *Hoc potagium* a° potage, *hoc edulium* a° sowle, Wrt. Voc. i. 199, col. 2 (15th cent.). Sowille, 266, col. 1 (15th cent.). *Edulia* sowell, Wülck. Gl. 579, 41 (15th cent.). Sowle *edulium, pulmentarium*, Cath. Ang. 349, col. 2. See the note there (from which the Wicklif passages have been taken), where from Andrew Boorde's Introd. to Knowledge is quoted, 'A gryce is gewd sole;' and from Turner's Herbal, 'The most part vse Basil for a sowle or kitchen;' and 'The fyrste grene leaues of elm tre are soddan for kichin or sowell as other eatable herbes be.' Icel. *suhl whatever is eaten with bread*: Swed. *sowel*: Dan. *sul meat*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *pu-sifili pulmentum, polentum*.] v. lencten-, winter-sufel; gesufel; adj., syflig.

sūgan; p. seah, pl. sugon; pp. sogan. I. to suck:—Ðū sūge *suxisti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 49. Ðæt siō rēðnes ðæs wīnes ða forrotdan wunde sūge and clānsigne, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 12. [In Txts. 64, 455 the entry *fellitat suggit* is perhaps all Latin, as the same form occurs again in a later glossary, where the termination of the verb is never *-it, fellitat*, i. *deceptit, suggit*, beswich, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 29.] II. to fall in as the cheeks do when sucking (?):—Ðonne him on ðam magan sūgeþ when it is in his stomach as if it were sucked in, Lchdm. ii. 192, 13; 160, 1. [O. H. Ger. *sūgan*: Icel. *sūga, sjuga*.] v. ā-, for-sūgan; sūcan, sīgan (*sýgan*) to soak, Lchdm. i. 134, 14.

sūge, sugga, sugian. v. hunig-sūge, sugca, swigian.
sugu, e; sū, e; f. A sow:—Sugu *scroffa*, Ælfic. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 7: *scroffa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 73; 286, 46: ii. 120, 7. Siō sugu hī wille sýlian on hire sole, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419, 27. Suge *scrofe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 14. Suge *sweard vistula*, 124, 1. Mē (*a badger*) on bæce standap her swylce swoen leorum (= hær swilce sūe on hleðrom, Grein) hliþap tū eāran eor eāgum, Exon. Th. 396, 13; Rā. 16, 4. [A. R. suwe: *Ayenb. zoze*: Chauc. Piers P. Wick. sowe: Du. *zog*: Swed. *sugga*: O. H. Ger. *sū*: Ger. *sau*: Icel. *sýr*; acc. *sū*: Dan. *so*.] v. gefearh-sugu.
suht, e; f. Sickness:—Him ylde ne derede ne suht swāre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. [This, the only instance of the use of the word, may be due to Old Saxon influence; see the Heliand where the word occurs many times, in two of them with the same adjective as in the passage. The word is however widely spread: Goth. *sauhts*: O. L. Ger. *suht morbus*: O. H. Ger. *suht morbus, tabes*: Ger. *sucht*: Icel. *sótt sickness*: *sút affliction*: Dan. *Swed. sot*. It is found in the Cursor Mundi: þai troud þat he moht þai broþer (*Lazarus*) hale of all his soght (miste make him hool to be, Trin. MS.), 14157; and Halliwell quotes a passage in which jaundice is called *zalow souzt*, Dict. 950.]

suhter-fæderan, -gefæderan; pl. m. Uncle and nephew:—Hrōþwulf and Hrōdgār suhtorfæderan, Exon. Th. 321, 15; Vid. 46. Ða gōðan twegen (Hrōþgar and Hrōþulf) sæton suhterfæderan, Beo. Th. 2332; B. 1164. [Cf. the double meaning in M. H. Ger. *veter*, father's brother, brother's son.] v. next word.

suhter[i]ga, suhtirga, suhtria, an; m. A brother's son, a nephew; or, expressing the relation of those whose fathers were brothers, a cousin:—Suhteriga *fratruelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 16. Suhtyriga *fratruelis* i. *filii fratris*, 36, 4. Suhtyrian *fratres patruales, sic dictus est ad patres eorum, si fratres inter se fuerunt*, 39, 49. Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera ðin sibgebyrdum, ðū (*Lot*) mīn suhteriga, Cd. Th. 114, 9; Gen. 1901. His (*Abraham's*) suhtirga *Lot*, 122, 20; Gen. 2029. His suhtrian wif, 106, 23; Gen. 1775. v. sweðr.

sulh, suluh, sul[1]; gen. sule, but also sules; dat. sylg, sylh, syl; acc. sulh, sul; n. pl. sylh, sylg; gen. sula; dat. sulumi: a weak genitive seems also to occur in sylan sear; generally feminine, but see the genitive.

I. a plough:—Sulh *aratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 2; 289, 76. Sul, ii. 6, 19: Ælfic. Gr. 17; Zup. 109, 18. Swā seó sulh ðone teoðan æcer gegā, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11: L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 9: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Á be ðan wuda swā sulh and siðe hit gegān mæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 458, 20. Sule reóst womes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. Sules reóst, 25, 28; 106, 20. Ðæs sules bodig, Lchdm. i. 402, 2. Sylan sear *vomer*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Ðæt nān mon ne scyle ðan his hond tō ðære sylg, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ælc man hæbbe

æt ðære sylh (syhl, MS.) .ii. wel gehorsede men, L. Ath. i. 16; Th. i. 208, 12. Tō syl . . . mid ðære syl ad aratrum . . . aratro, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 21. Man ða sulh forð drife, Lchdm. i. 404, 1. Mann ðe hys hand ætset on his sulh (suluh, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 62. Hē his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8. Hē sulh heold, Shrn. 61, 18. Mid sul tō erianne, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 28. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ aratra eorum non recte incedunt, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. Ðine syl eodon, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Peaþ hē erige his land mid ðusend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Sulum aratris, Wülck. Gl. 254, 6.

II. In the following passage perhaps the word is used to denote the *quantity of land which could be cultivated with one plough*; v. sulincel and cf. plōg. *Caruca*, which occurs in the passage quoted below from the Laws, seems to have been used in this sense; e.g. in Florence of Worcester's description of the compilation of Domesday Book *quot carrucas* seems to represent *hū mycel landes* in the Chronicle; and later *sulh* is certainly so used, e.g. Ich þe ȝiue þritte solh of loude, Laym. 18779. Seouen sulzene lond, 18789. Twenti sulhene lond, 13176. But the unit of assessment may have been the *plough with its team of oxen*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., pp. 112–3. Sceōte man ælmeſſan . . . swā æt heafde peninc, swā æt sylh (one MS. has æt sulh gange. v. sulh-gang) peninc (cf. detur de omni caruca denarius vel denarium valens, et omnis, qui familiam habet, efficiat, ut omnis hirmannus suus det unum denarium, L. Eth. viii. 1; Th. i. 336, 24; and see sulh-æmesse), Wulfst. 170, 20. [Gif þe suluh (ploh, MS. T.) ne erede, A. R. 384, 18. Þer cheorl draf his sulze ioxned swide fære, Laym. 31811. Þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe zuloz, Ayenb. 242, 31. The word is still used in Somerset, zool, v. E. D. S. Pub., W. Somerset Glossary.]

sulh-æcer, es; *m. A strip of land for ploughing*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm. s. v. æcer:—Eallum æhtemannum gebyrep . . . sulhæcer, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

sulh-æmesse, an; *f. Plough-alms, a contribution of one penny to be paid for every sulh*, v. sulh, **II.** It is first mentioned in the laws of Edward and Guthrum, and its payment is enjoined in those of succeeding kings. It was to be paid within fifteen days after Easter, or a penalty was incurred:—Sulhæmesse hīru fiftene niht ofer Eāstran, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 3. Gif hwā sulhælmyssan ne sylle, gylde lahsit mid Denum, wite mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 5; L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 10. Wē bebedoþa . . . sulhæmessan, and gif hit hwā dōn nelle, sý hē āman-sumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Gelæste man sulhælmeſſan ðonne .xv. niht beon onufan Eāstran, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 17; L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 306, 31; vi. 16; Th. i. 318, 30. Sulhælmeſſan gebyrep ðæt man gelæste be wite æghwylce geære ðonne .xv. niht beoþ āgan ofer Eāstertid, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Sulhælmeſſan, Shrn. 208, 29.

sulh-beām, es; *m. The curved hinder part of a plough, plough-tail*:—Sulhbeām burris, curvamentum aratri, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 79; buris, 12, 54; i. 15, 4. [Solowbeme buris, Wrt. Voc. i. 180, 29 (14th cent.). Cf. plughbeme buris, 232, col. 2.]

sulh-gang, es; *m. A plough-gang (pleuch-, plough-gang as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, Jamieson's Dict. See too pleuch-gate, ib. Cf. for a similar use of gang in measurements Icel. sölár-gangr=a day):—Æt heafde peninc, æt sulh gange peninc, Wulfst. 170, 37. v. sulh **II**, sulung.*

sulh-geside, es; *n. An appurtenance of a plough*:—Man sceal habban wængewædu, sulhgesidu, Anglia ix. 264, 5. Cf. next word.

sulh-geteoh; *gen. -teoges; n. An implement belonging to a plough*:—Gegaderie hē ealle his sulhgeteoh togedare let him collect together all the apparatus of his plough, Lchdm. i. 400, 19.

sulh-geweorc, es; *n. Plough-work, making of ploughs*:—Tubal Cain smidercraefta was and monna ærest sulhgeweorces fruma was ofer foldan (Tubal Cain an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, A. V.), Cd. Th. 66, 19; Gen. 1086.

sulh-hæbbere, es; *m. One who holds a plough* (cf. hē his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8), *a ploughman*:—Sulh-hæbbere stibarius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 24. v. next word.

sulh-handla, an; *m. One who holds the handle of a plough, a ploughman*:—Sulhandla stivarius, arator, Hpt. Gl. 461, 71.

sulh-handle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A plough-handle, plough-tail*:—Sulhandla (-e? v. handle stiba, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 10) stiba, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 8. Sulhandlan stivam, Hpt. Gl. 470, 33.

sulian (?); *p. ode To sully* [;—Besutod (-sulod?) *obsoletum, sordidum*, Germ. 403, 26.] v. sylvian.

sulincel, es; *n. A small portion of arable land*:—Sulincela aratimacula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 18. v. sulh, **II**.

sulung, e; *f. A Kentish word for a certain quantity of land, derived, like carrucata, from a name of the plough; from its origin it might mean so much land as could be cultivated by one plough. From the first two passages given below it would seem that the sulung was equivalent to two hides (manentes), and later a solanda, which is probably the same word, is said 'per se habere duas hidas.' v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., p. 54. But perhaps it may be inferred that both hide and sulung were considered as on the same footing as regards the plough. Thus to the gebūr with his gyrd laudes, i.e. one quarter of a hide, are to be given two oxen, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23, while a gift of half a sulung is accompanied by the further gift of four oxen, Chart. Th. 470, 9–14. v. Seebohm, pp. 138–9, and generally. In the Domesday Survey of Kent the assessment was given by solins, and the word remained in use. v. Pegge's Kenticisms, s.v. sulung:—Aliquam terrae partiunculam, hoc est duarum manentium . . . ritu Cantiae ān sulung dictum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 249, 19. Terrae particula duarum manentium, id est, ān sulung, 250, 8. Ye gean intō Cristes cyrican on Cant-warabyrig ðæs landes æt Holungaburnan . . . būton ðære ānre sulunge ðe ic Siferde geunnen hæbbe, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Him man sælle ān half swulung . . . and mon selle him tō ðem lond oxan, and .ii. cý, and i. scāþa, 470, 8–14. Disces londas aran thriē sulong æt hægethe thorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 235, 7. Siendan feower swulung ðæs londes ðe gebyrep inntō Raculfe on Tænett . . . ; ðonne is ealles ðæs londes .xxv. swulunga and ān swulung on Ceolulfingtūne, iii. 429, 14–18. Ðæt lond æt Stānhām-steade (Stanstead, in Kent) .xx. swulunga, i. 292, 23. Se cyning (Ethelbert of Kent) sealde Wullāfe fif sulung landes et Wassingwellan (Washingwell, in Kent) wið ðēm fif sulungum et Mersahām (Mersham, in Kent), ii. 66, 17–19. Twā sulung æt Denetūne (Denton, in Kent), 380, 32.*

sum; *indef. prn. Some*. **I.** one of many, part of a whole, used substantively and (1) governing in the genitive (a) a noun or pronoun, cf. the Gothic use of *sums*:—Wæs ic ðara monna sum I was one of the men, Chart. Th. 170, 7. Mē tō aldobanum weorðe wraðra sum, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Ðē wile beorna sum him geāgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Ðæt is wundra sum ðara ðe geworhte wuldres aldor, 155, 14; Gen. 2572; 199, 28; Exod. 345; 200, 15; Exod. 357. Wæs Seon sum ðara kyninga, Ps. Th. 134, 11. Swā swā ure sum quasi unus ex nobis, Gen. 3, 22. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Hē cýpðe on sumre his bōca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 9. Hī woldon cuman tō sumere ðara stōwa, 34, 7; Fox 144, 9. Anlic ðara his pegua sumum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Fýr cymþ sume ðissa hærfeſta (cf. the phrase some or one of these days), Wulfst. 205, 6. Manna cynnes sumne besyrwan, Beo. Th. 1430; B. 713. (b) a cardinal numeral, (a) one of a company containing the number:—Iacob fērde hundseofontigra sum omnes animae domus Jacob fuere septuaginta, Gen. 46, 27. Hē ācigde sýfone . . . eode eahta sum, Beo. Th. 6237; B. 3123. Hē twelfa sum hire ād sealde (secum acceptis undecim comparibus suis, p. 205), Chart. Th. 203, 2; L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3 note. (β) one with a company containing the number:—Hannibal þhleaþ feowera sum Annibal cum quatuor equitibus confugit, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 16. Gange hē feowra sum tō and beo him fifta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Hē com twelfa sum cum duodecim lectis militibus venientem, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Wæs Augustinus feowertigra sum socii ejus viri ut ferunt ferme quadraginta, 1, 25; S. 486, 23. Com seofona sum (cf. ðæt deofol genam mid him þpre seofon deoflo, St. And. 18, 7), Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Gewāt xii—a sum . . . se was on ðam ðreate preotteoða secg, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Fiftēna sum (cf. 3287; B. 1641, where Beowulf's companions, after one has been slain, are said to be fourteen), Beo. Th. 420; B. 207. (γ) uncertain:—Ðæt hē sýxa sum ofslōge sýxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. (2) followed by of:—Sumne of ðam witegum unum de prophetis, Mk. Skt. 8, 28. Ðā geneālæhton sume of Saducēum, Lk. Skt. 20, 27. (3) where the whole, of which the object denoted by sum is part, is to be inferred from the context:—Sigon ðā tō slæpe: sum (one of the sleepers) sāre angeald æfenreste, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Habbaþ wē micel ærende ne sceal ðær dyrne sum (any of the errands) wasan, 548; B. 271. Sumne (one of the creatures on the mere) Geāta leod feores getwæfde, 2869; B. 1432. Sume (some of the thanes) ðær biðon, 806; B. 400. (4) where the word is quite indefinite, some one:—Sum tō lyt hafaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 688; Sal. 343. Ic sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 30; Rā. 15, 15. (5) where two members or two classes of the same group, or two parts of the same whole, are contrasted, one . . . another, some . . . some:—Ðonne lufað sum ðæt sum elles hwæt one loves that, another something else, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. Hī gaderodon sum mære sum læsse alius plus, alius minus, Ex. 16, 17. Eorle monigum Dryhten ære gescēawaþ, sumum weāna dæl, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deor. 34. Sum heo hire on handum bæz, sum hire æt heortan læg, Cd. Th. 40, 8–9; Gen. 636. Ānra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gyfe fram Gode sumne furðor ðonne sume alius sic, alius vero sic, R. Ben. 64, 10. Sume hī beoton sume hī ofslōgon quosdam caedentes, alios uero occidentes, Mk. Skt. 12, 5. Sió ungelicnes hira gearuunga hié tiēþ sume behindan sume, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. (6) where a series of individuals or of groups or of parts is enumerated:—Sum feoll wið ðone weg . . . sum feoll ofer stāncýligean . . . sum feoll on þornas . . . sum feoll on gōð land; ān brohte þritigfealdne, sum sýxtigfealdne, sum hundfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 4–8; Exon. Th. 42, 6–30; Cri. 668–680. Is se finta . . . sum brūn, sum basu, sum splotum beseted, 218, 17; Ph. 296. Ānum hē sealde fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Ðā sende hē his þeow . . . hē sende ðerne . . . eft hē sumne sende, Mk. Skt. 12, 2–5. Sume hī sædon ðæt hió sceolde forseocpan tō león . . . sume sceoldan biōn eforas . . . sume wurdon tō wulfan . . . sume wurdon tō ðam deorcýnne ðe mon hātte tigris, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32 sqq.; 34, 7;

Fox 144, 7-9: Mt. Kmb. 16, 14.

II. as an adjective (I) with a noun with or without a qualifying adjective, a certain, some, see also (5):—Sum man (*homo quidam*) hæfde twegen suna, Lk. Skt. 15, 11. Sum ægleáw man *quidam legis peritus*, 10, 25. Sum witega of dām ealdum, 9, 19: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Deáh sum broc and sumu widerweardnes hiera forwieriþ, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 35. Wæs him gegearwod sum heard harnscearu, Cd. Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Sum wæs æhtwelig æþeles cynnes rice gerēfa, Exon. Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18. On his heortan cwæð unhyðig sum *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Sumes hundredmannes þeowa, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 18. Weorð foþwerfed ælc tō sumum dióre, 38, 1; Fox 106, 3. Hē com tō sumre stōwe, Gen. 28, 11. For sumere twýræddnesse on cwertern æsēd, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. (1a) where two members of the same group are contrasted (*some . . . other*):—Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtan hwyrt, ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Sume lareowas sindon beteran ðonne sume, Homl. Th. i. 48, 16. (2) with a pronoun where later English would use *some*:—Hē gebæd mid sumum ðæm fulume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 20. Læfdon hig hit sume *quidam ex eis*, Ex. 16, 20. Sume hī gelyfdon on deaðe entas, Homl. Th. i. 366, 21. Sume gē (*quidam ex vobis*) ne gelyfaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 64. Sume ða bōceras *quidam de scribis*, Mt. Kmb. 12, 38. Ða tēð hiē brohton sume, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Ða sume wē nū gýmdon, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 27. (3) with *oder*:—Sum ǫðer witega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Hē nales tō iðelnyssē swā sume ǫþre ac tō gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. (4) with words denoting measure, *some* as still used with numerals, *one*; the use of *an*, and in later English of the indefinite article with numerals, may be compared with this use of *sum*:—Æsēd him twā scrūd and sum pund. Se ðegen him andwyrd: ‘Genim feower scrūd and twā pund, Homl. Th. i. 400, 19. Genim ðysse wyrtē sumne (*one*) gripan, Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Ða gegaderedon hī sum hund scipa, and fōron sūd ymbūtan and sum feowertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 4-6. Hiē besōðen ðæt weorc ūtan sume twegen dagas, Erl. 93, 9. Ðā wæron hī sume tēn gear on ðam gewinne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Hý gān .xii. sume (twelfa sum, MS. B.), L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3. (4a) where the number is indefinite, *some*:—Ðā se Aulices tō ðam gefohte fōr, ðā hæfde hē sume hundred scipa, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. (5) adverbially or in adverbial phrases:—Se biscop is þeáh geset sumes (*in some degree*) tō mārān bletsunge ðonne se mæssepreost sý, L. Ælf. P. 36; Th. ii. 378, 20. Sumes onlice swā *velut*, Exon. Th. 214, 21; Ph. 242; Met. 8, 47. Swiðe gelice, sumes hwæðre þeáh ungelice (cf. the corresponding *prose* on *sumum þingum ungelice*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 26), 20, 54. Sið eorðe hit helt and be sumum dæle swilgþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 5; Met. 20, 96. Seó hæfþ sume dæle (cf. *som del* in Chaucer) læssau leáf, Lchdm. i. 144, 13. Æt sumum cyrre *once, on one occasion*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 7; Cd. Th. 298, 25; Sat. 538. Sume siþe, Exon. Th. 20, 16; Cri. 318. Sumera ðinga eadelficor *in some respects easier*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 11. [*Goth. sums: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. sum: Icel. sumr.*]

-sum an adjective suffix as in glad-some, win-some. [*Goth. lustu-sams: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. lang-sam: Icel. frið-samr: O. Frs. hār-sum.*] v. ang-, frem-, gehýr-, genyht-, lang-, lof-, luf-, sib-, wyn-sum as examples.

sumer (-or, -ur), es; dat. a, e; m. Summer:—Feower tida synd getealde on anum geare . . . *Aestas* is sumor, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. On ðone nygeþan dæg ðæs mōndes (*May*) biþ sumeres froma. Se sumor hafaf hundvongtig daga, Shr. 83, 33. Sumor biþ sunwiltigost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7. Beorht sumor, Cd. Th. 239, 23; Dan. 374. Sumor and winter; on sumera hit biþ wearm and on wintra ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. Swā hātra sumor, swā mārā ðunor and liget on geare, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Gē witan ðæt sumor (-er, MSS. A. B. Lind. Rush.) ys gehende, Mt. Kmb. 24, 32. Ær sumor on tūn gā before summer come, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1. Yldum bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, Menol. Fox 176; Men. 89. Sumur, Exon. Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Ðonne on sumeres tīd sunne hāstost scīneþ, 212, 12; Ph. 209. Ðū ðe ðām winterdagum selest scorte tīda, and ðæs sumeres dahum langran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Swā hē in swoolpan middes sumeres wære *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Wintres and sumeres *in winter and in summer*, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Ic (*the fowler*) nelle fēðan hig (*the hawk*) on sumera, forðamde hig þearle etaf, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 9. Wiþ ðære sunnan hæto on sumere, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. Ðý sumera fōr Ælfrēd cýning ūt on sæ, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 5. Ðæs on sumera, 806; Erl. 94, 1. Ðý ilcan sumera, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Sumere, 885; Erl. 82, 25. Ofer ðone midne sumor (midne-sumor? cf. midne-dæg), 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Heó sý geworht ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11; Menol. Fox 235; Men. 119. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger. sumar: O. Frs. sumur: Icel. sumar; n. (but earlier m.)*] v. mid-, midde-, middan-sumer. See Grmm. D. M. c. 24.

sumer-hæte, an; -hætu (o); indecl. or gen. e; f. Summer heat:—Gif ðære stōwe neóð oþþe gedeorf oþþe sumerhæte hwylces eacan behōfige *si loci necessitas uel labor aut ardor aestatis amplius poposcerit*, R. Ben. 64, 17. For ðære sumorhæte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 31. [*Cf. Icel. sumar-hiti.*]

sumer-læcan; p. -læhte To draw near to summer:—Wite gē ðæt hit sumorlæhp, Homl. Th. i. 614, 5.

sumer-lang; adj. Long as in summer, epithet of a day (cf. *live-long*):—Ic æsecgan ne mæg, þeáh ic gesitte sumerlongne dæg, eal þa earieþu, Exon. Th. 272, 7; Jul. 495. Sumorlangne dæg, 443, 29; Kl. 37. Ðū wercest sumurlange dagas swiðe hāte, Met. 4, 19. [*O. Sax. thiū niguda tīd sumarlanges dages, Hel. 3422. M. H. Ger. sumer-lanc.*]

sumer-liç; adj. Summer:—Sumorlic dæg *aestivus dies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 28. Se sumerlica sunnsteðe, Lchdm. iii. 250, 21. Mid ðære sumerlican hātan, 252, 10. On sumerlicum tīman, Anglia xiii. 431, 939. [Eauer iliche sumerlich, Kath. 1663. *O. H. Ger. sumar-lih aestivus: Icel. sumar-ligr.*]

sumer-lida, an; m. [*Lida*, like the equivalent *Icel. liði in sumar-liði*, elsewhere refers to a single object, man or ship (v. *lida*, sæ-, fð-lida), but in the passage given below from the Chronicle seems to mean a fleet. Later in the same work *liþ* (q. v.), which seems taken from the Scandinavians, is used in this sense, e. g. ðæt lið ðæt on Sandwīc læg, 1052; Erl. 183, 40, can *sumer-lida* be intended to represent Norse *sumar-lið*? In one other place *sumer-lida* occurs, in company with words relating to the sea, and it there glosses *malleolus*; but here perhaps *sumer-loda* should be read, and *malleolus* be taken in the sense *shoot, twig (see spæc)*; cf. *O. H. Ger. sumar-lota, -lata virgultum, palmes. v. Anglia xiii. 330.*] A summer fleet, one that sets forth in summer and returns in autumn:—Æfter ðissum gefeohte cuom micel sumorlida (tō Reādingum, MS. E.), Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 35. [Steenstrup takes the word to mean a force moving from its quarters in England, and leaving women, children, and goods behind there; but if Asser may be trusted, the reinforcement was from abroad. He says: ‘quo praelio peracto, de *ultramarinis* partibus alius paganorum exercitus societati se adiunxit.’] Sumerlida *malleolus*, hýðscip *mioparo*, næstcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 25-27.

sumer-rædingbōc; f. A lectionary for the summer:—ii. sumer-rædingbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [*Cf. Icel. sumar-bök.*] v. ræding-bēc.

Sumersæte, -sætān; pl. The people or district of Somerset:—Sumursætia se dæl se ðær nihest wæs . . . Sumorsæte alle and Wilsætān, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6-10. Mid Sumursætum, 845; Erl. 66, 21. On Dorsætum and on Sumarsætton (Sumersætum, MS. C.), 1015; Erl. 152, 12. Ofer Sumersætton and ofer Wealas, 1048; Erl. 180, 27. [He nom Sumersete, Laym. 21013. Dorsete and Wiltshire and Somerset also, R. Glouc. 3, 23.]

Sumersætisc; adj. Of Somerset:—Defenisces folces and Sumorsætisces, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 11.

sumer-selde, an; f. A summer-house:—Selde *proaula*, i. *domus coram aula*, sumerselde *zetas aestuales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 47. [*Cf. Icel. sumar-setr a summer abode.*]

sūmness, e; f. Delay:—Æfter monige t longsum t monigful sūmness (æfter micclum fæce, Rush.: fyrste, W. S.) *post multum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 25, 19. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. sūmīg negligens; sūmheit tardatio, negligentia: Ger. sāmness delay, stay; sāmnen to stay; sāmīg tardy.*]

sumor. v. sumer.

sūmsende humming, sounding (of falling rain):—Hī (*the storm-clouds*) feallān lætaþ sweart sumendu (suinsendu? v. swinsian) seáw of bōsme, wētan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 19; Rā. 4, 47. [*Ger. summen, sumsen to hum, buzz.*]

sumur, sun-, suna. v. sumer, sunn-, sunu.

sund sound. v. an-, on-, ge-sund. [Sund, Ps. Th. 67, 20, is an error for ge-sund.]

sund, es; n. I. power of swimming:—Hē sealde ðām fixum sund and ðām fugelum fliht, Homl. Th. i. 16, 7; Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10. Dol biþ se ðe gæþ on deóp wæter, se ðe sund nafap, ne gesegled scip, Salm. Kmb. 449; Sal. 225. [Heore (*fishes*) sund is awemmed, Laym. 21326.]

II. the act of swimming:—Hē on holme wæs sunðes ðe sēura, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Hē ðe æt sunde oferlæt he beat you at swimming, 1039; B. 517. Hē mid sunde (cf. *Icel. með sundi*) ða éa oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29. Apollonius becom mid sunde tō Pentapolim, Ap. Th. 11, 6. Hié on sunde (cf. *Icel. á sundi*) tō ðære byrig fōron, Nar. 10, 28; Beo. Th. 3240; B. 1618. Ðū ðe wið Breacan wunne on siðne sæ ymb sund flite thou that didst strive with Breacan on the wide sea, didst contend in the matter of swimming, 1019; B. 507. Flōd on sund (cf. *Icel. á sund*) áhof earce from eorðan, Cd. Th. 83, 32; Gen. 1388.

III. sea, water:—Streámas wundon, sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Ðā wæs sund lind then was the sea passed, 452; B. 223. Se stān tōgan, stream ūt áweóll . . . sund grunde onfēng, Andr. Kmb. 3055; An. 1530. Sund unstillē, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swelap sæfiscas sunðes getwæfde (*the ocean having been dried up by the heat*), 61, 20; Cri. 987. Wægliþende setlaþ sæmearas sunðes æt ende by the shore (or at the end of their swimming (?)), 361, 6; Wal. 15. Ic on sunde áwōx ufan ýpum þeaht, 392, 6; Rā. 11, 3. Sæmearas sunðe getenge, Elen, Kmb. 456; El. 228. Of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmb. 675; Sat. 337. Hié on sund (*the Red Sea*) stigon, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319; Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ðone ðe grund and sund, eorðan and hreo wægās, salte sæstreámas ámeacode, Andr. Kmb. 1494; An. 748. Hwā ðam sæfotan sund wisode who

acted as pilot for the vessel, 762; An. 381: 976; An. 488. [Fiss on sund (watir, Trin. MS.), C. M. 621. *Icel. sund swimming; a sound: Dan. Sued. sund a sound, strait.*] v. *sundig*.

sund-büend, es; *m. A sea-dweller*, but the word, which occurs only in the plural, is used for *men, mankind*; cf. *fold-büend*.—Saturnus done sundbüende hēton, hælepa bearn, Met. 26, 48. Done Saturnus sundbüende hātaþ (cf. stiorran ðe wē hātaþ Saturnes steorra, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 12), 24, 21. Hī (acc.) ne gesāwon sundbüende (cf. Hī (the people of the golden age) hīo (acc.) nānwuht ne gesāwon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5), 8, 13. Dæs ðe æfre sundbüend (men) secgan hýrdon, Exon. Th. 5, 22; Cri. 73. Ðæt æsecgan sundbüendum, 14, 19; Cri. 221.

sund-corn, es; *n. Saxifrage; saxifraga granulata*.—Sundcorn *saxifraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 55; 79, 25. Sundcorn. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *saxifragam* and ðrum naman sundcorn nemneþ. . . . Wīd ðæt stānas on blāðran wexen, genim ðās wyrt, Lchdm. i. 212, 7–11 (see the plate at the beginning of the volume). Sundcornes leáf, ii. 342, 9. Gif men weaxan stānas on ðære blāðran, wyl sundcorn on ealaþ, 320, 6. Genim neogon piporcora, ifstfene sundcorn (*saxifragia*), iii. 18, 13.

sund-deāw (?), a plant name, *ro-emary*.—Sundeāw (=sund-deāw ? v. *sund*, II) *rosmarinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 77. *Sundew* remains as a name for *drosera rotundifolia*, v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names.

sund-flite, Beo. Th. 1019; B. 507. v. *sund*, II.
sund-gebland, es; *n. The water's mingling*, used of the mere into which Beowulf plunged. —Se ðe meregrundas mēgan scolde, sēcan sundgebland, Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Cf. *ŷð-gebland*.

sund-gird, e; *f. A rod to measure the depth of water, a sounding-pole*.—Sundgyrd *bolis* (Bolis sounding-lead), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 67; *bolidis*, 57, 7. Sundgyrd in scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidis*, ii. 102, 14. Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidis*, 126, 46; 11, 17. Cf. *sund-line*, -rāp.

sund-helm, es; *m. A water-covering, the sea which covers*.—Mec sundhelm þehte and mec ŷpa wrugon. Exon. Th. 488, 4; Rā. 76, 1. Ic sundhelme ne mæg losian, 322, 13; Rā. 3, 10.

sund-hengest, es; *m. A sea-horse, a ship*.—Ceólum lifan, sundhengestum, Exon. Th. 53, 20; Cri. 853. Sēlan sundhengestas, ealde ŷðmearas, 54, 4; Cri. 863.

sund-hwæt, *adj. Active in swimming*.—Sēfisca cynn swimmaþ sundhwate, ðær se swēta stenc ŷt gewitāþ (-eþ?), Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57.

sund-lida (Th.), -liden (Grn.), Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. v. *sund*, III.

sund-line, an; *f. A sounding-line*.—Sundline *cataprorates* (*cataprorates* linea cum massa plumbea qua maris altitudo tentatur, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 8; 63, 66. Cf. *sund-gird*, -rāp.

sund-mere, es; *m. A place for swimming*.—On sundmere in natatario, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 50.

sundness. v. on- (an-) *sundness*.

sund-nytt, e; *f. The employment of swimming*.—Beowulf sundnytte drēah Beowulf swam, Beo. Th. 4710; B. 2360.

sundor (-er, -ur); *adv. I. apart, aloof, by one's self, separately*.—Ne scealt ðu sunder beón from ðinum gefērum on Ongelcyrcean tua fraternitas seorsum fieri non debet a clericis suis in ecclesia Anglorum, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 11. Geseah se cuning heora sacerdas sundor stondon (*seorsum consistere*), 2, 2; S. 503, 38. Hē gesæt him sundor æt rīne, Exon. Th. 203, 3; Wand. 111; Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Geberne wulfes ceacan and ða tēþ sundor burn the teeth by themselves, Lchdm. ii. 102, 13. Se Hælend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðam weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Sundor aċigan to call aside, Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. II. *severally, each by himself*.—Sundor ānra gehwīlc herige ðec let each one severally praise thee, Cd. Th. 239, 15; Dan. 370. Fēran seal sundor ānra gehwas sāwl of līce, Exon. Th. 191, 24; Az. 93. Swā monig beoþ men ofer eorþan, swā beoþ mōðgeþoncas; ælc him hafaþ sundor sefan (*sundor-sefan?*), 344, 5; Gn. Ex. 169. Heo wile gesēcan sundor æghwylcne feorhberendra, 420, 18; Rā. 40, 5; Salm. Kmbl. 130; Sal. 64. III. *in a manner different from others*.—Ilco doht oðer suindir āurāt eundem sensum alius aliter expressit, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 5.

asunder.—Sundur gedēlan lif wīd līce to part asunder life from body, Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422. Seo cwēn bebead cræftum getyde sundor āsecan ða sēlestan (to pick out the best workmen), Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019; 813; El. 407. [Goth. *sundrō*: O. Sax. *sundar* (-or): O. H. Ger. *suntar*: *Icel. suindr*.] v. on-sundrum.

sundor-anweald, es; *m. Single authority, monarchy*.—Sunderanweald *monarchia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 54. [O. H. Ger. *suntar-walt monarchia*.]
sundor-cræft, es; *m. A special power or art, one possessed or exercised by an individual or a class*.—Ða rīcan on ðam worlðwelan nabbaþ nānne sundorcræft, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7. Seo wiht sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 14; Rā. 40, 3. Ðæt hý sundorcræfta sumne eac cūne that each have some craft of his own that he knows, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 29. Sió gescēadwīnes is se sēlesta sundorcræfta reason is the best of distinguishing faculties (as being the faculty peculiar to man; cf. hīo is synderlic cræft ðære sāwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10), Met. 20, 203.

sundor-cýpp[u]; *f. Special, private knowledge or acquaintance, in-*

timacy.—Riht is ðæt mynecena ænige sundorcýppe tō worlðmannum nabban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 34.

sundor-feoh; *n. Private property, private estate*.—Mīn sundorfeoh on ðam neoþeran Hysseburnan, Chart. Th. 488, 10.

sundor-freōdōm, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*.—Mid andweardum apostolicum sunderfreōdōmum cum praesentibus apostolicis privilegiis (153, 10), Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 17; 154, 22. v. next word.

sundor-freōls, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*.—On ðissum sunderfreōlse privilegio, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26. Dýsne mīnne sunderfreōls hoc nostrum privilegium, 350, 12, 16, 32. v. preceding word.
sundor-gecynd; *a peculiar nature*.—Hē hafaþ sundorgecynd, Exon. Th. 357, 18; Pa. 30.

sundor-genga, an; *m. One who goes by himself*.—Sum fearhrýþer ðæs oþras ceāpes gefērsceipe oferhogode, and him gewunode ðæt hē wæs geond ðæt wēsten sundorgenga, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Cf. *ān-genga*.

sundor-gerēfland, es; *n. Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a gerefa* (?).—On ðam sundergerēflande in tribulano (in the same glossary in *tribulanam* is rendered in *þa burh*) *territorio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 4. Cf.:—Æylmer habbe þat lond at Stonham þe ic hym er to hande let to refland. And ic an Godric mine reue at Walsdingefle þa þriti acra ðe ic hym er to hande let, Chart. Th. 570, 34. See also *gerēf-mæd*.

sundor-gifu, e; *f. A special gift or grace, prerogative, privilege*.—For ðære sundorgife ðe him God sealde gūmena rice, Cd. Th. 254, 4; Dan. 606. Wē swylc ne gefrugnan æfre gelimpan, ðæt ðu in sundergife swylce befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 6; Cri. 80. God monnum syleþ sundergife God gives to each man a special gift, 293, 22; Crā. 5. Sindergife privilegium, Hpt. Gl. 466, 76. Ælc cræft hæfþ his sundergife and ða gife and ðone weorþsceipe ðe hē hæfþ hē forgiþ ælcum ðara ðe hine lufað *inest dignitas propria virtuti, quam in eos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, transfundit*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 30. Sundorgife prerogativa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 37. Syndergyfa, Hpt. Gl. 468, 53. [O. H. Ger. *suntar-gepa*.]

sundor-hālgæ, an; *m. A Pharisee*, (but in one passage it seems to mean) *a scribe*.—Twegen men . . . ān wæs sunderhālgæ, and oðer wæs openlice synful, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 3; 420, 34; 422, 3. Bōceras and sunderhālgan, Scint. 203, 3. Ða Fariseiscan and sunderhālgan (*scribes*) hine tō deāde forðēmdon, H. R. 9, 28. Manega ðara sunderhālgæna (*Phariseorum*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. Ðæra wītera and sunderhālgæna, 5, 20. Sunderhālgæna, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 26. Ða wæron of sunderhālgon, Ju. Skt. i. 24. [Þa sunderhæle and þa bocere, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 3. Cf. O. H. Ger. *sundir-lebin pharisaei*.]

sundor-irfe, es; *n. A private inheritance*.—Eal ðæt se rīnca baldor sinces āhte oððe sundoryrfe, Judth. Thw. 26, 22; Jud. 340. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ and ðonne āscādeþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, haereditati tuae*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

sundor-land, es; *n. Separate land, an estate belonging to particular persons* (?).—Tō hira sunderlande ad predium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 51. Sundorland *predia*, 66, 75. The word occurs in an enumeration of boundaries, and Kemble explains it there as 'land set apart for special purposes'.—Æfter ðære strāte be ðære wællan on Sunderlond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118, 20.

sundor-līc; *adj. Special, peculiar*.—Ðām is sunderlīc sang tō singanne *singulariter canticum cantare*, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 10. [O. H. Ger. *suntar-līh singularis*.] v. *synder-līc*.

sundorlice, *adv. Apart, separately*.—Sundurlice *seorsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 33. v. *synderlice*.

sundor-līf, es; *n. A private life*.—Hē sunderlīf (*vitam privatam*) and munucif wæs foreberende eallum ðam weolum ðæs eorþlican rīces, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 7.

sundor-līpe. v. *synder-līpe*, and next word.

sundor-līpes, *adv. Separately, severally, specially*.—Sunderlīpes *sequestratim, diverse, alternatim*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 18. Sunderlīpas *separatim, singulariter*, 438, 40. [Weren þas preo laze gewriten inne þa oðre tablebroede sunderlīpes *written separately on the one table* (of stone), O. E. Homl. i. 11, 32. Þu hauest iseid of eucha a setnesse sunderlepes of each order *separately*, 261, 33. He cūmed to elch man sunderlepes, ii. 5, 15. Ich habbe sunderliche (sunderlepes, MS. C.) ispeken of þeos preo limes, A. R. 90, 5. Cf. Ðe almisce þe mon ðed sunderlīce (*specially*) for to quemen ure drihten, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 18. O. Frs. *sunder-lēpis specially*.] v. *synder-līpes*.

sundor-mæd; *f. A separate, private meadow*.—Seo mēd ðe ðārtō gebyrþ wīd Hummingtūn seo his sundermēd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 354, 30.

sundor-mælum; *adv. Singly, separately*; *singillatim*, Anglia xiii. 380, 217.

sundor-notu, e; *f. A special office*.—Gif ceorl geþeāh ðæt hē hæfde sundernote on cynges healle, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. v. next word.

sundor-nytt, e; *f. A special office, employment, or use*.—Ælc hæfþ sundernytte (*sunder*-, Hatt. MS.) *per officium diversa* unt, Past. 34, 3; Swt. 232, 4. Hæfde Hrōðgar seleweard āseted; sundernytte beheold ymb aldor Dena, eóten weard ābead, Beo. Th. 1339; B. 667. v. preceding word.

sundor-riht, es; *n. A special right, right peculiar to a class*:—Róm-wara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Weala sunderriht, i. 20, 64.

sundor-seld, es; *n. A special seat, a seat that stands apart, a throne*:—Ðæt hē sundurseld wuldres nimeþ *ut solium gloriæ teneat*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 27.

sundor-setl, es; *n. A residence apart, a hermitage*:—Hē ongan wilnian wēstenes and sundersetle[s] 7. . . Hē leornode be ðam ancerum ðe on wēstene and on sundorsetlum heora lif leofodon, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 20–24. Hē his fultum tō ðam sundorsetle sōhte, 3; Gdwin. 24, 2.

sundor-spræc, e; *f. I. where a single person speaks privately with one or more, private speech, a private conversation*:—Nero cwæð: 'Sege mē, Petrus, on sundorspræce, hwæt ðū ðence,' Homl. Th. i. 376, 27. Swā swā him (*Moses*) God silf dihte on heora sundorspræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 14. Cornelius Asina gefōr tō Hannibale tō sundorspræce *ad colloquium*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 7. Ðā nam Eugenia hī on sundorspræce, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 48. Ðā clypode Herodes ða drý tungelwitegan on sundorspræce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 17. Ðætte hē hæbbe his sundorspræce mid ðæm bilwitum *cum simplicibus sermocinatio ejus*, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 16. Hý (*Hannibal and Scipio*) hiera sundorspræce (*colloquium*) tō unsibbe brohton, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12. II. where many speak in private, a private conference, council:—Hī cōmon ealle tōsomne tō heora sundorspræce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 9.

sundor-stōw, e; *f. A separate place, a place set apart for a particular object*:—Ælcum ðara ðū gesettest his āgene sunderstōwe, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30.

sundor-weorþung, e; *f. Special honour, prerogative, privilege*:—Heō (*St. Michael's church*) nalles on goldes wite and on sceolfes ne scineþ, ac on sundorweorþunge þurh godcundra mægen heō gewuldud stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9. Sundorweorðunge *prerogativam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 75. v. synder-weorþmynt.

sundor-wine, es; *n. A special friend, an intimate friend*:—Ne āswic sundorwine, ac ā symle geheald rihtum gerisnum, Exon. Th. 301, 34; Fā. 29.

sundor-wis; *adj. Specially, singularly wise*:—Ænne gidnum gearu-snottorne . . . ðone hiē ðære cwēne āgefōn, sægdon hine sundorwisne, Elen. Knbl. 1172; El. 588.

sundor-wundor, es; *n. A special wonder, that which especially excites wonder*:—Mē frōd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, Exon. Th. 313, 19; Mōd. 2.

sund-plega, an; *m. Play in the water*:—Se tīrædga (*the Phoenix*) twelf sīþum hine bibaþ. . . sīþpan hine sylfne æfter sundplegan hefēþ on heānne beām, Exon. Th. 205, 12; Ph. 111. Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan (*its journey across the sea*) sondlond gespearo, 182, 10; Gū. 1308.

sund-rāp, es; *m. A sounding line*:—Sundgyrd in scipe oððe [*sund-rāp*], i. metrāp *bolidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 17. v. sund-gird.

sund-reced, es; *n. A sea-house, a term for the ark*:—Ðū (*Noah*) seofone genim on ðæt sundreced tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 28; Gen. 1335.

sundrian; *p. ode To sunder, separate*. [Scheaden þe eilen urom þe clene comes, þet is, sundren god from vuele, A. R. 270, 28. Marie and Marthe weren sustren, auh hore lif sundrede, 414, 12. Nan ne mei sundriu from oðere, Kath. 1776. To sundren and mengen, Gen. and Ex. 468. O. H. Ger. *suntarōn*: *Icel. sundra*.] v. ā-, ge-, on-, tō-sundrian; *syndrian*.

sund-wudu, a; *m. A ship*:—Sum mæg fromlice ofer sealtne sē sund-wudu drifan, Exon. Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677; Beo. Th. 421; B. 208; 3817; B. 1906.

suner a herd. v. sunor.

sunna, an; *m. The sun*:—Sōna eode sunna up, Gen. 32, 31; Ps. Th. 148, 3. Sunne (-a, MS. J.), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 297, 7. Sunna and mōne, Nar. 28, 20. Ðæs sunnan āsprungis oðþe ðære mōnan, 28, 10. [The word is usually feminine in the Teutonic dialects, but masculine forms are found in *Goth. sunna*; O. Sax. O. H. Ger. *sunno*.] v. sunne.

Sunnan-æfen, es; *m. The evening before Sunday*:—On Sunnan-æfen *dominica uespera*, Anglia xiii. 396, 447. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hæse wyrce an Sunnan-æfen efter hire setlgange oð Mōnan-æfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. Hī læddon hine tō hiora hūstinge on ðone Sunnan-æfen, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 34. [Giester sunneue, Chart. Th. 437, 18.] [O. H. Ger. *sunnūn āband vesper sabbati*: Ger. *Sonabend*.]

sunnan-corn gromel; *lithospermum officinale*, Lchdm. i. 314, 18; see the remark in Lchdm. ii. 407, col. 1.

Sunnan-dæg, es; *m. Sunday*:—Iūdægum Romani and eac Angli gehægedon on ðisra tungla gemynde heora dagas, and ðæne forman dæg hig hēton Sunnandæg, forðan heō ys ealra tungla wlitgest, and se dæg wæs ealra daga fyrmest on heora dagas, and nū ys on ūrum tīman, Gode lof ealles, Angla viii. 321, 4–7. On ānum ðara restedaga se nū Sunnandæg is nemmed *unna Sabbati quae nunc Dominica dies dicitur*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 30. Dōmes dæg . . . se hālgesta Sunnandæg . . . dý dæge blissiaþ ða ðe Sunnandæges freōls heōldan, Wulfst. 244, 14–19. Æghwelce Sæternes dæg and

Sunnan, Shr. 88, 33; Lchdm. iii. 228, 4. Crist āras of deāde on ðone Eāsterlican Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 33. Men ne mōton badian Sunnandægum, L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 27. Gif wē ða six Sunnandagas of adōþ, Wulfst. 284, 4. ¶ The observance of the Sunday was enjoined by the laws. The time that had to be so observed was according to Wihtræd's Laws from sunset on Saturday to sunset on Sunday:—Gif esne wyrce an Sunnan-æfen efter hire setlgange oð Mōnan-æfenes setlgang, 9; Th. i. 38, 19; but later the time seems to have been extended, and to be from 3 on Saturday until dawn on Monday:—Healde man ælces Sunnandæges freōlsunga fram nōtīde ðæs Sæternes-dæges oþ ðæs Mōnan-dæges lihtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18; L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 362, 1; Wulfst. 231, 9. During this time servile and free were forbidden to work under various penalties, the latter being liable even to a loss of freedom, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6; L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15; the servile to a fine or to corporal punishment, *ib.*; and see L. Wih. 9–11; Th. i. 38, 18; L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 13; in general terms it is said:—[Ealra] Woroldlicra weorca on ðam hālgan dæge geswice man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. The only exception is the preparation of food:—Nān weoruldweorc, būton mon his mete gearwige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. In case of necessity, however, and under certain conditions, travelling was allowed:—Gif hwaru gebyrige ðæt hē nýde faran scyle, ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swīce færelda faran swylice tō his wege gebyrige, on ða gerād ðæt hē his mæssan gehýre and his gebedu ne forlæte, *ib.* More specifically there are prohibitions of Sunday trading:—Sunnandæges cýpinge gif hwā āgynne, þolie ðæs ceāpes and twelf grēna mid Denum and .xxx. sciff, mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 15; L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15; L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11; of assemblies, except in case of extreme need:—Wē forbeodaþ ælc folcgemōt, būton hit for mycelre neōðþearfe sī, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 17; L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10; vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21; of hunting:—Huntadara geswice man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18; and compare the answer of the hunter in Ælfric's Colloquy:—Ic næs tōdæg on huntnode, forðam Sunnandæg ys, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1; of legal proceedings, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10–15. Theft on Sunday incurred a double fine, L. Ælf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22–25. As to the religious observances connected with the day it is said:—Hit gedafenað ðæt gehwylce cristene men, ða þurhteōn mægon, on Sæternesdæg cume tō cyrcan, and him leōht mid bringe, and ðær æfen-sang gehýran and on ūltan ðone ūhtsang, and on morgenne mid heora ofringum cuman tō ðære mæssan symbelnysse, And ðonne hig dyder cumen, ne sý ðær nān fācn, ne nānig geflytu, ne nānig ungeþwārnes gehýred, ac smylte mōde, æt ðære hālgan þenunge, ægder ge for hig sylfe ge for eal Godes folc þingien, ægder ge mid heora gebedum ge mid heora ælmesnan; and æfter ðære hālgan þenunge him gehwā hām hwyrfe, and mid his freōndum and his nýhstum and mid ældeōdigum bine gāstlice gereordige, and hine wið oferæt and druncennysse beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32 sqq. [O. L. Ger. *Sunnun-dag*: *Du. Zon-dag*: O. H. Ger. *Sunnun-tag*: Ger. *Sonn-tag*: *Icel. Sunnu-dagr*.] v. Eāster-, Palm-Sunnandæg.

Sunnan-niht, e; *f. The night between Saturday and Sunday*:—Ælcum gesinhwum gebyreþ ðæt hig hyra clēnnysse healdon æfre Sunnannihte (*nocte diei Dominici*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 18. His lic læg on byrgene ða Sæterniht and Sunnanniht . . . and hē āras of deāde on ðone Eāsterlican Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27–33. Se ðe stalaþ on Sunnanniht . . . oððe on ðone Hālgan Ðunresdæg, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Hū on Sunnannihtum nihtlic wæcce tō healdene sý. On Sunnandæge mon sceal hraðor ārisan tō ūhtsange, R. Ben. 35; 2: 42, 15; Wulfst. 305, 23.

Sunnan-ūhta, an; *m. The time before day-break on Sunday*; as an ecclesiastical term the hour of matins on Sunday, or the service then held:—'On Sunnandæg ðō cyst tō mē' . . . Se apostol on ðam Sunnan-ūhtan ærwaecol tō ðære cyrcan com, Homl. Th. i. 74, 20. Gē sculon singan Sunnanūhtan, L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 4.

sunn-beām, es; *m. A sun-beam*:—Ealle ða niht stōd swylice beorht sunnebeām *tota ea nocte columna lucis stabat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 24; Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 184. Him gæþ of se leōma swylice oðer sunnebeām, Lchdm. iii. 272, 5. Hwæt fremað ðam blindan seō beorhta sunnebeām? Homl. Skt. i. 4, 275. Se rēnboga cýmp of ðam sunnebeāme and of wætum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 26. v. sunne-beām.

sunn-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A sunny grove*:—Sunbearo lixēþ, wuduhoht wýnlic, Exon. Th. 199, 30; Ph. 33.

sunn-beorht; *adj. Bright with the sunshine*:—Hē his cýþþu eft, sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ *contendit solis ad ortus*, Exon. Th. 217, 10; Ph. 278; 228, 10; Ph. 436.

sunn-bryne, es; *m. Sun-burn*:—Wif sunbryne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 16; 300, 30.

sunn-deāw (?). v. sund-deāw.

sunne, an (*sunnu*, Cd. Th. 286, 14; Sat. 352, and acc. *sunne*, 147, 11; Gen. 2437: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. have acc. *sunna*). I. *The sun*:

—On ðam feorðan dæge gesceop God twā miccle leōht, ðæt is sunne and mōna, and betæhte ðæt mære leōht, ðæt is seō sunne, tō ðam dæge,

Lchdm. iii. 234, 6-8. Seó sunne is micle ufor ðonne se mōna sý, 242, 10. Seó sunne is wide mycel; eall swā brād heó is, ðæs de bēc secgaþ, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, 236, 6. Ðā (at the creation) was seó sunne seofon siðum beorhte ðonne heó nū is, Shr. 64, 19. Seó sunne (sunna, Lind.) byþ forsworcen, Mt. Kmb. 24, 29. On sumera sunne scineþ, Cd. Th. 233, 16; Dan. 276. Dæge sunnan *die sabbati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 16.

I a. epithets or metaphors applied to the sun:—Hāte scineþ, blīcþ ðeós beorhte sunne, Cd. Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209. Goldtorht sunne, 351, 11; Sch. 78. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, sweglebeorht sunne, 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sunne swegeltorht, Andr. Kmb. 2497; An. 1250. Ædele sunne, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Sunne, mære tungol, sió æpele gesceaft, Chr. 937; Erl. 13, 16. See also candel, tapor.

I b. forms used of the sun's course:—Seó sunne gæþ be Godes dihte betweox heofenan and eorðan, on dæg bufon eorðan and on niht under ðysse eorðan, eall swā feorr æðune on nihtfice tīde under ðære eorpan swā heó on dæg bufon up āstihþ, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18-22. Ðonne sunne on setle sið, ii. 346, 10. Ær sunne tō setle eode, Ex. 17, 12. Sunne setlunge fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streāmas heā oferhlifaþ, 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmb. 2609; An. 1306. Sunne up on morgentīd glāf ofer grundas . . . sió æpele gesceaft sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 13-17. Wē hātaþ ænne dæg fram sunnan upgang oð æfen; ac swā peāh is on bōcum geteald tō ānum dæge fram ðære sunnan upgaige oð ðæt heó eft becume ðær heó ær upstāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 1-5. Æfter sunnan setlunge, Gen. 28, 11; Ex. 22, 26. Æfter sunnan setlāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109.

II. used in phrases expressing exposure to the sun's heat or light, e.g. in or out of the sun:—Gelicge upward wið hātre sunnan let him lie on his back with his face turned towards a hot sun, Lchdm. iii. 2, 10. Drīge on hātre sunnan, ii. 30, 19. Ryslas eāfisca on sunnan gemylte, 30, 1. Hē sæt ūt on sunnan, Shr. 61, 24. Åsete on hāte sunnan, Lchdm. ii. 252, 9; Exon. Th. 407, 34; Rā. 27, 4. Peāh hine (the sick man) mon on sunnan lēde, 340, 17; Gn. Ex. 112.

II a. in the phrase *under sunnan* = in this world, cf. *sublunary*:—Hiē æfre geseon under sunnan, Andr. Kmb. 2025; An. 1015. Ðæt hit wurde, ðæt on eorðan geond ðās wīdan weoruld wāren swelce under sunnan, Met. 8, 42. III. used metaphorically:—Seó sōpfæste sunne, Exon. Th. 237, 9; Ph. 87. Mīn se swētēsta sunnan scīma, Juliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. [Goth. sunnō: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. Icel. sunna. In the Scandinavian languages the ordinary word is *sól*, *sunna* is poetical: *Sól* heitir með mōnum, en sunna með goðum.] v. sunna; swegel, II.

sunne-beām, es; m. *A sun-beam*:—Hēr ætēwode cometa se steorra, and scān iū mōndas swilce sunnebeām, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. v. sunn-beām.

sunn-feld, es or a; m. *Elysium*:—Sunfeld *Eliseum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 8. Hwær wuniaþ Enoc and Helias? Ic ðē secge, Malifica and Intimphonis (in temis?), ðæt is, on sunfelda and on scēanfelda, Salm. Kmb. p. 202, 1. (v. scin-feld.) [O. H. Ger. sunna-velt *Elysium*.]

sunn-folgend a plant-name (rendering the Latin *solissequia*), *heliotrope*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 71. v. sōlsece.

sunn-gang, es; m. *The course of the sun*. v. next word.

sunn-ganges; adv. *In the direction of the sun's movement, with the sun*:—Wende ðē ðonne iū sunganges, Lchdm. i. 400, 10. Bebeode hē hine Gode geornlice and hine gesēnige, cyrrē hine sunganges ymb, ii. 116, 9. To move with the sun was considered lucky, to move in the reverse direction unlucky; the latter method is consequently taken by witches in their ceremonies. So Spenser, 'She turned her contrary to the sunne . . . for she the right did shunne.' Cf. *Icel.* sōlar-sinnis *with the sun*:—Þeir höfðu gengit sōlarsinniss um goðahūs, Droplaugarsona Saga 11, 4. At sōlu prosperously; and-sælis against the course of the sun; mostly used of witches or uncanny appearances:—Sā saudamaðr Gró at hon gēkk ūt, ok gēkk andsælis um hūs sín ok mælti erftt munn verða at standa í mōt giptu Ingimundarsona, Vatnsdæla Saga 59, 4. Cf. also Scotch *withersins*, see the examples in Jamieson's Dictionary.

sunn-ghite, es; n. (?) *A solstice*:—On ðone ylcan dæg (June 24) byþ sōlsitūa, ðæt ys on ūre geþeode, sunghte, forðon ðe seó sunne standeþ on mydre lyfte. . . . Ðonne gelympeþ ðæt wuonderlice on ðæs sumeres sunghte on mydne dæg, ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle, ðonne nafāþ seó sýl (at Jerusalem) nænige sceade; ðonne ðæs sunghtes beoþ þry dagas forð ānriue, ðonne hafāþ seó sýl ārest lytle sceade, Shr. 95, 29 96, 3. Cf. gebed-giht; and see sunn-stede.

sunn-līc; adj. *Solar*:—Ðæt sunlice leofhtfæt lampas Titanea, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 24. On swā hwilcum sunlicum mōnde swā se mōna geendaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 3. [O. H. Ger. sunna-līh.]

sunn-sceadu, we or e; f. *A sun-shade, veil, covering to keep off the sun*:—Sunscēadu *flammeolum* (*flameolum* curchýfe, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 6.

sunn-soin sun-shine (?) the word glosses *speculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 14). v. scin.

sunn-scīne; adj. *Beautiful or splendid as the sun*:—Seó sunsciēne fæmne, Exon. Th. 256, 9; Jul. 229.

sunn-set, es; n. *The place where the sun sets, the west*:—From sunset (sunnset, Lind.) *ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 54. Sunset *occidentem*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* sōlar-seta, -setr sunset; sōl-setr; n. pl. sunrise and sunset.]

sunn-stede, es; m. *A solstice*:—Sumor hæfþ sunnstede . . . winter hæfþ óperne sunnstede . . . Gæþ seó sunne nordwærd oð ðæt heo cwymp tō ðam tæcne ðe is gehāten *Cancer*, ðær is se sumerlica sunnstede . . . seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterfican sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10-24. Ða Grēciscan onginnāþ hyra gear æt ðam sunnstede, 246, 19. God sette twegen sunnstedas, ðene ænne on .xii. kl. Ian. and ðone óðerne on .xii. kl. Iulii, Anglia viii. 299, 16. v. sunn-ghite.

sunn-treow (?) In Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 3 *origia* is glossed by *sunn-treow*. Cockayne suggests, *oryza* sum treow, Lchdm. iii. 346, col. 1. sunnu. v. sunne.

sunn-wlitig; adj. *Beautiful with the sun*:—Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrinīgost, sumor sunwlitīgost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7.

sunor (-er), e; f. *A herd of swine, a sounder* ('That men callet a trip of a tame swyn is called of wyldre swyn a soundre; that is to say, 3if ther be passyd v. or vi. togedres.'—Halliwell's Dict.):—Wæs unfeor suner swīna (suner berga, Lind. *grex porcorum*) etende. Ða deoful bēdan hīnæ: 'sēd ūsic in ðās sunrae (suner, Lind. *gregem*) swīna.' . . . Eode all siu suner niþerweardes in sae, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 8, 30-32. Sunor . . . ðæt sunor, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 32, 33. [The word seems to be found in the Lombard sonar-pair, sonor-pahir *verres qui omnes alios verres in grege batuit et vincit*; see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 483; Graff. 3, 202; and in the Frankish sonesti = *duodecim equas cum admisario, aut sex scrovas cum verre, vel duodecim vaccas cum tauro*, Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 383.]

sun-sunu; m. *A grandson*:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23.

sunu; gen. a, u; dat. a, u; n. pl. a, u, o: there are also weak forms *sing. suna*; n. pl. *sunan*; gen. *sunena*; m. I. a son:—Mīn se gecorena sunu (sune, Rush.), Mt. Kmb. 3, 17. Sum man hæfde twegen suna (suno, Lind. Rush.) . . . ealle his þing gegaderude se gingra sunu (suno, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 15, 11, 13. Sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th. 1294; B. 645. Fēng tō Beornica rice Ælfelfrīpes suna, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 13. Swiþhelm, Seaxbaldes suna, 3, 22; S. 553, 42; 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Hwæder hit sig ðines suna, Gen. 37, 32. Word hīere suna, Eleu. Kmb. 443; El. 222; Exon. Th. 6, 34; Cri. 94. Heó ne gehyrde nā hyre leofan sunu stemne (but suna ll. 20, 24), Wulfst. 152, 16. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu geþeop, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. Cyning ðe macode hys suna (sune, Lind.: sunu, Rush. *filio*) gyfta, Mt. Kmb. 22, 2. An mann hæfde twegen suna (suno, Lind.: sunes, Rush.); ðā cwæð hē tō ðam ylðran suna, 21, 28; Beo. Th. 4055; B. 2025. Ic fare tō mīnum sunu, Gen. 37, 35; Exon. Th. 40, 8; Cri. 635. Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes, mætrum þeodne, mīn ærende, Beo. Th. 694; B. 344. Ic ðē forgife sunu, Gen. 17, 16. Heó sunu (suno, Rush.) cende, Lk. Skt. 1, 57. Sege ðæt ðās mīne twegen suna (suno, Lind.: sunæ, Rush.) sittan . . . Mt. Kmb. 20, 21; Cd. Th. 93, 24; Gen. 1551. Suno, 97, 19; Gen. 1615. Sunu, 199, 1; Exod. 332; 199, 19; Exod. 341. Hē worn gestrynde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 74, 13; Gen. 1221. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam? .xxx. sunena and .xxx. dohtra, Salm. Kmb. p. 184, 31-32. Hwī sceal ic beon bedæled ægðer mīnra sunena on ānum dæge? Gen. 27, 45; Lev. 7, 32. Zebedeīs sunena (suna, MS. A., Lind.: sunena, Rush.) mōdor *mater filiorum Zebedaei*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 56. Sunana, p. 18, 14. Beod Aarone and his sunum, Lev. 6, 20. Mid sunum ðīnum, Cd. Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Heora bearn blōtan feōndum, sceuccum onscægan suna and dohtre, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Hire selfe sunu sweolode befaestan, bānfatu bærnan, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. ¶ In expressions denoting degrees of descent:—Suna sunu *nepos, neptis*, þridra sunu *pronepos, proneptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 35. Feorþa sunu *abnepos*, 4, 73; 8, 22. Fifta sunu *adnepos*, 8, 23. Suna sune *vel* brōðer sune *nepos*, feowerþe sune *abnepos*, fīfte sune *adnepos*, sixte sune *trinepos*, i. 51, 71-77. Fæderan sunan *patruales*, mōddrian sunan *matruales*, fæderon sunan *fratres patruales*, 52, 1-4. II. used of animals:—Ðære myran sunu *equae filius*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. Ðæs gores sunu *the beetle*, Exon. Th. 426, 11; Rā. 41, 72. [Goth. sunus: O. Sax. sunu (-o), pl. suni: O. L. Ger. sunu (-o), sun: O. Frs. sunu, sun, son; pl. acc. suna, sunar, sonen: O. H. Ger. sunu, sun; pl. suni: Icel. sonr; pl. sþnir, synir, acc. sonu.] v. biseop-, gäst-, god-, horung-, steop-, sun-sunu.

sunu-cennige (?) *one who bears a son, a mother*:—Sunucenn *genetrix*, sunucennices *genetricis*, sunucennic *genetricis*, Rtl. 66, 23, 17, 11.

sūpan; p. seap, pl. supon; pp. sopen. I. to sup, to take [fluid] into the mouth:—Gif hē ðæt brōð sýþþ, Lchdm. ii. 336, 16. Hē sæp (sæp, MSS. O. V.) of ðæm calice blōð, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 162. Sūp ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 86, 17. Hrefnes fōt wel on wine, sūp swā ðū hāstot mæge, ii. 50, 25; 56, 2; iii. 48, 2. Seod on wine, sūpe hit swā wearn and healde on his mūde, i. 94, 20. Wyl on gāte meolce and sūpe, ii. 100, 24. Peāh ðū mid cuclere ðæt sūpe, ðæt hylþþ, 184, 25. Genim fīfealfan seaw . . . syle him sūpan, i. 86, 25, 28; 82, 23. Dō on swýfe gōd beor, syle hyt him ðonne wlcu sūpan, 196, 19. Hē gelæhte ænne

calic and sealde his gingrum of tō sūpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 14. Hē scōf on hālig wæter of ðam hālgan treowe, sealde ðam ādligan of tō sūpenne, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 264. II. used figuratively:—*Deāh ic hine sūpe*, ic hine wille eft ūt āspiwan of mīnum mūde, Past. 58; Swt. Lind. 16, 28. Ne mē se scēat sūpe mid mūde *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. [To frette ar ful tyme were and þanne to sitten and soupen, Piers P. 2, 96. Soupe the lene broth, P. S. 324, 239. Soot up *absorbuit*, Wick. Apoc. 12, 16; sopen, *pp.*, Ps. 123, 4. Me þošte Kaym tok Abelles blod and sop it op, Anglia i. 314, 473. Sowpone or soupe sorbeo, *absorbeo*; sowpyngne *sorbicio*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. *Du zeuipen to drink, quaff*: O. H. Ger. sūfan *sorbere*: Ger. saufen: Icel. sūpa.] v. be-, ge-sūpan; sopa, and next word.

sūpe, an; f. (?) *A sup, draught*:—Sūpe nigon sūpan, Lchdm. ii. 102, 16. v. sopa.

sūpe in ic supe *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 50, read (?) sūwe, v. seowan.

sur glosses *lurco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 41, read (?) siir. v. sīgere, syr. sūr; *adj. Sour*:—Sūr meole *oxygala, acidum lac*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 2. Āwul on sūrum ealaph, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15; 134, 10. Genim sūrne æppel, 132, 15. Dō on sūre flētan, 130, 12. Forgā sūr and sealtas gehwæt, 56, 23. Genim sūre cruman berenes hlāfes, 134, 8. Wīnberian sūre geseōn, iii. 212, 24. [O. H. Ger. sūr: Icel. sūr.]

sūre, an; f. *Sorrel*; *rumex acetosa* (v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names, for terms in which *sour* is used to denote this plant):—Sūrae *salsa*, Txis. 98, 974. Sūre, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 54: *saliunca*, ii. 119, 64. Wīþ cancerādie, sūre, sealt . . ., Lchdm. ii. 108, 9: 266, 16. Wensealf, cersan, sūran, 128, 14. Genim monnes sūran, 124, 19. See also *geāces sūre under geac*. [Icel. sūra: Dan. syre. Cf. Ger. sauer-ampfer.] v. wudu-sūre.

sūr-eāgede, -ēgede; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Sūrēāgede *lippus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 57. Sūrēgede, 75, 43. Sūrēāgede (-ēgede, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 10. v. sūr-ige.

Surfe, Surpe; *pl. A Slavonic race inhabiting northern Germany*; Latin forms are *Sorabi, Soravi, Sorbi*:—Be norþaneāstan Maroara (*Moravia*) sindon Dalamentsan . . . and be norþan Dalamentsan sindon Surpe, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 20. Surfe, Swt. 16, 33.

sūrian to sour. [O. H. Ger. sūren.] v. ā-sūrian.

sūr-ige, -ēge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Gif mon sūrēge siē, Lchdm. ii. 2, 9: 36, 21. Ða sūrgan eāgan *lippus oculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 55: 92, 22. [O. H. Ger. sūr-ouger *lippus*, Grif. i. 123: Icel. sūr-eygr; sūrian i augum the eyes smart from smoke; sūr (applied to the eyes) *bleared*.] v. sūr-eāgede.

sūr-miliso, -melsc; *adj. Having a mixture of sour and sweet in taste*:—Apulder *malus*, sūrmilsc apulder *malus malranus*, swēte apulder *malomellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 48. Ða mettās ðe strangunge mægen hæbben swā swā beoþ æppla nales tō swēte ac sūrmelsc, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18.

sūrnness, e; f. *Sourness*:—Sūrnness *acredinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 1.

sūs, es; n. e; f. *Torment*, (1) where the word is certainly neuter:—Se seāt ðæs sing[alan] sūsles, Nar. 50, 23. Sūsles þegnum, Exon. Th. 275, 30; Jul. 558: 304, 18; Fā. 72. Hie ðæt sūs þrowiende wēron, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 54, 26. In ðæt swearte sūs (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 4; Gū. 639. Ða ungeendodan sūslo ðū byst þrowigende, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 12. Helle sūslo *inferni supplicia*, Scint. 27, 8. (2) where the word is feminine:—

Ðeōs hellice sūslic *hie tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 4. Fram ðam ēcan hunge helle sūsle, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 3, 26. Gefērlāhte on ānre sūsle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20. Farahig on ēce sūsle, and ða rihtwisan on ðæt ēce lif *ibunt hi in supplicium aeternum, just autem in vitam aeternam*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46. Hū hē synfullum sūsle gefremme, Wulfst. 138, 9: Dōm. L. 153.

(3) where the gender is uncertain:—Ðē is sūsle weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: 257, 8; Dan. 654. Satan on sūsle (*dat. or acc.*) gefeol, 309, 20; Sat. 712. Sūsle geinnod, 3, 28; Gen. 42. Swingan, sūsle þreāgan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Sūslic þrowian, Cd. Th. 5, 22; Gen. 75: 255, 9; Dan. 621. Sūsle, 267, 21; Sat. 41. Hafastū mære sūsle, 268, 33; Sat. 64. In sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944: Exon. Th. 98, 8; Cri. 1604. On hwilcum sūslem hē mōste ēcelice cwyllmian, Homl. Th. i. 86, 2. Sūsulum beþrunge, Elen. Kmbl. 1896; El. 950: Exon. Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [Grein compares the word with Icelandic forms, sýsl, sýsla *business, sýsl painstaking, sýsla to do business, sýsliga busily*.] v. cwic-sūslic; seōslig.

sūslic-bana, an; m. *A torturing destroyer, one who tortures while he destroys*:—Swarte sūslicbanan (*devils*), Cd. Th. 305, 1; Sat. 640.

sūs-cwalu, e; f. *A destruction or death accompanied by torment*:—Ða ārleāsan geseoþ heora wite and heora sūslelcwale hym tōweard, Wulfst. 238, 23. Ðū scealt habban sūslelcwale ā on ēcnysse, 241, 13.

sūslen. v. cwic-sūslen.

sūslic-hof, es; n. *A place of torment, hell*:—Of helle, of ðam sūslichofe, Hy. 10, 31.

suster a sister, sustras, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 2, sutel. v. sweostor, sester, sweotol.

sūtere, es; m. *A shoemaker, scuter* (Scotch):—Sūtere sutor, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 11. Sum sūtere siwode ðæs hālgan weres sceōs . . . Anianus wæs gehāten se ylca sūtere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23, 27. Eōwer sūtere hē is *uester sutor est, eōwer sūteres tōl uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 14. Gif hē smeāwyrhtan hæfþ, ðām hē sceal tōlān fylstan; sūtere and oðran wyrhtan ælc weorc sylf wisaþ hwæt him tō gebyreþ, Anglia ix. 263, 18. Sūtera hūs *utrina domus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 3. [A suture þet hæued forloren his el, he seched hit anonriht, A. R. 324, 17. Euerych souteire þæt wonyeh in þe citee [of Wynchestre] þæt halt shoppe, E. G. 358, 22. Euerych sowtere þæt makeþ shon of newe roþes leþer, 359, 14 (14th cent.). More borynde þanne zouteres eles, Aeyenb. 66, 12. Soutare or cordewaner sutor, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. O. H. Ger. sūtāri: M. H. Ger. sūtāre; schuoch-sūtāre (from which Ger. schuster): Icel. sūtāri a tanner. From Latin sutor.] Cf. scōh-wyrhta.

[sūþi] *cpue*, sūþra; *spue*, sūþmest; *adj. South, southern*:—Andlang ðæs sūðeran weges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 32. On ðone sūðeran stēd . . . on ðone nordere stēd, v. 148, 20. Ðone sūðran sunnste, Lchdm. iii. 252, 15. Ðone sūðran steorran, 270, 18. On ðam sūðmestan onwalde, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 15. Ða sūðmestan Æthiopian hæfdon bryne for ðære hæte, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 5. ¶ Sūþan in combination with prepositions:—Be-sūðan *sē south of the sea*, Shr. 145, 17. Him be-sūðan, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Nāder ne be-nordan mearce ne be-sūðan, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 19. Be-sūþan ðam niþan, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 8. Wið-sūðan ðone Sciringes-heal, Swt. 19, 18. Be ðam wig-bede sūþan *juxta altare ad austrum*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 19. [O. H. Ger. sund- and Icel. sunn- point to the n that has been lost from the English word.] See the compounds which follow, and Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 337, 338, for names of places in which sūþ forms the first part.

sūþ; *adv. In a southerly direction or position*:—Twelf mīla brād sūð and norð ab austro in boream *duodecim milia passuum*, Bd. i. 3; S. 475, 19. Him is ðæt heāfoð sūð gewend and ða fēt norð, Shr. 66, 23. Syndon oðere eāldon sūð fram Brixonte, Nar. 36, 7. Seō eā sūþ ðonan ligeþ, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Fōron ða sūþ ofer Temese, Chr. 831; Erl. 68, 1. Sūð ofer sē fōron, 897; Erl. 94, 28. Fōron sūð ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 5. Seō sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlican sunnste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24: 260, 10: Cd. Th. 118, 16; Gen. 1966. Sūð ne norð ofer eormengrund oþer nānig sētra nāre, Beo. Th. 1720; B. 858; Met. 10, 24. Sūð eāst and west, 9, 42: 10, 5. Sūð west and eāst, 14, 7. Swā heō (*the sun*) sūðor biþ, swā hit swiþor winterlæcþ, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2.

sūþan, *adv. I. from the south*:—On ðysum geāre com micel sciphere hider sūþan of Lidwiccum, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 22. Gefaren tōsomne sūðan and nordan, Cd. Th. 120, 2; Gen. 1988. Gif hēr wind cymþ westan oððe eāstan, sūðan oððe nordan, 50, 11; Gen. 807. Sūþan, Exon. Th. 55, 18; Cri. 885: 220, 23; Ph. 324. II. marking position, to or in the south:—Asia is befangan mid ðam gārsecge sūþan and norþan and eāstan, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 7. Ne dohte nāder ðisse leode ne sūðan ne nordan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 27. Healdap hine nordan and sūðan on twā healfa twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 520; Sal. 259. [O. L. Ger. sūthon *ab austro*: O. H. Ger. sundan: Icel. sunnan.]

sūþan-eāstan. I. *adv. From the south-east*:—Sūþaneāstan sunnan leoma cymþ, Exon. Th. 56, 15; Cri. 901. II. in phrases marking position, to the south-east:—Be-sūþaneāstan (*ad Eurum*) ðam porte, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 10, 9. On-sūðaneāstan ðissum lande, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 5. [O. H. Ger. sundan-ōstan.]

sūþaneāstan-wind, es; m. *A south-east wind*; *euroafricus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 14.

sūþan-eāsterne; *adj. South-eastern*:—Hē ferade sūþaneāsterne wind of heofenan *transtulit austrum de coelo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. v. sūþ-eāsterne.

Sūþan-hymbre, -humbre; *pl. The Southumbrians, the Mercians*:—Hēr Sūpanhymbre (-humbre, Laud. MS.) ofslōgon Æþelrēdes cwēne (cf. Æþelrēd Myrcna cýning, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 14), Chr. 697; Th. 67, cols. 1, 3. Hēr Cēnred fēng tō Sūpanhymbre rice (cf. Cēnred Myrcna rice fore wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 24), 702; Th. 67, col. 1. Ūre cynecyunn and Sūðanhymbra eāc, 449; Erl. 13, 21. v. Sūþ-hymbre.

sūþan-westan; *adv. From the south-west*:—Sūðanwestan *ab affrico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 35: 4, 15: a *fafonio*, 99, 50.

sūþanwestan-wind, es; m. *A south-west wind*; *africus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 15.

sūþan-wind, es; m. *A south wind*:—Sūþanwind *auster vel nothus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 9. Se ðe hit mid sūðanwind onginne, ðonne hæfþ hē sige, Lchdm. iii. 182, 3. Sūþanwind (southernwind, Ps.) *austrum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 26. [A sūðanwind blew ðat day, Gen. and Ex. 3084. Icel. sunnan-vindr.]

sūþ-dæl, es; m. *A south part, the south*:—Sūþdæl *auster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sūddæles cwēn *regina austri*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Hig cōmon tō sūddæle *ad australem plagam*, Gen. 13, 1. Tō sūddæle *ad meridiem*, 14. Of sūddæle Asiam, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 5. Hī on ðam sūþdæle inn eodon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 9. Fram sūþdæle *a meridie*, Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 12. Ðære Asian sūþdæl *meridianam partem Asiae*, Ors.

1, 1; Swt. 14, 5. Ða sūpðēlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 33. Ða sūpðēlas dysses eálondes *australes partes Britanniae*, S. 474, 8. [Sūpðale off þiss werelld is Mysimbrión zehatenn, Orm. 16418. Cf. O. H. Ger. *sunder-teil dextera pars (templi)*.]
 sūp-duru, a; f. *A south door*:—Wes seó sūðduru hwæthwega háde mære, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. [Cf. *Icel. sūðr-dyrr*; *pl. south doors*.]
 sūp-eást; *adv. South-east*:—Donua mūða ðære eá scýt sūpéást út, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5; Cd. Th. 42, 1; Gen. 667.
 sūp-eástende, es; *m. The south-east end*:—Ðæt (*India*) is se sūp-eástende ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22.
 sūp-eásterne; *adj. South-eastern*:—Sūðeásterne wind *eurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 2.
 Sūp-Engle; *pl. The people of the south of England*:—On Sūð-Engla lage gríðlagu ðus stent, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22.
 superige. A plant name glossing *saitirion*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 18. Cockayne takes the word to be the same as *sæþerige* (q.v.), and the gloss to be a mistake, Lchdm. ii. 403, col. 1; but cf. *saitirion* sanycle, Wülc. Gl. 613, 33, *saniculum* sanicle i. wudemersch, 554, 8.
 sūperne; *adj. Southern, coming from the south*:—Se óðer heáfodwind is sūðerne, *auster* geháten, Lchdm. iii. 274, 16; Met. 5, 7. Se sūðerna wind, Lchdm. iii. 276, 7; Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. Cwoen sūðerne (sūðer-næz f. sūððēles, Lind.) *regina austri*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 31; Exon. Th. 480, 10; Rū. 63, 9. Frami ðeófe sūðernum *ab demonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Sūperne wind *austrum*, 77, 30; *austrum, affricum*, Blickl. Gl. Seude se sēarinc sūperne gār, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134. Hire (*the queen of Sheba*) offendas bāron sūðerne wyrt, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 10. ¶ The word is often used in reference to things coming to England from the south of Europe, plants or medicine:—Genim sūperne cymen, Lchdm. ii. 184, 15. Ða sūþernan fīnglan, 142, 2. Sūperne popig, 212, 8. Sūperne rind *cinnamoni*, iii. 301, col. 2; *cinnamomum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 9. Ðō ðone sūþernan wermōð, ðæt is *prutene*, Lchdm. ii. 236, 19. Sūðerne wudu *aprotanum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 6. Sūperne wuda. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *abrotanum* and óðrum naman sūðerne wuda nemnep, Lchdm. i. 250, 16–18; iii. 12, 15; 40, 5. Nægles (cunæglasse) hātte wyrt sūþerno, ii. 106, 9. Óþer swile *ameos* hātte sūperne wyrt, 192, 7. *Oxumellis* . . . drenc sūperne, 212, 6; 254, 16. On ðam sūðernan *oxumelle*, 152, 1. Ðæt is sūperne læcedóm, 224, 14. On ðam sūþernan læcedóme ðe hātte *oxumelle*, 248, 10. [O. Frs. suthern: O. H. Ger. *sundirín australis*: *Icel. súðrænn*.]
 sūpe-weard; *adj. Southward, south*:—Tōemnes ðam lande sūðe-weardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 1. From sūþeweardum óð norþeweardne, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 12; 18, 1; Fox 62, 1. On sploft sūðeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. Ða gesætān sūðeweardne Bryttene, Chr. Erl. 3, 5. v. sūþ-weard.
 sūp-folo, es; *n. A southern people, a people living south in relation to some other*:—Rōmāne and eall sūþfolc (ealle sūþfolc, 146, 15), Lchdm. ii. 16, 1. Humbre streām tōscaðep sūþfolc Angelþeðe and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Eorldóm on Norðfolc and Sūðfolc (*Suffolk*), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 5. Norðmen wæron sūðfolcum swice, Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. [Cf. O. Sax. *sūðar-liudi*.]
 sūþ-gārsecg, es; *m. A southern ocean*; *meridianus oceanus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 30.
 sūþ-gemæro, es; *n. A southern boundary*:—Hiera sūþgemæro licgeap tō ðam Reáðan Sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34.
 Sūþ-geweorc, es; *n. Southwark*:—Ðā cōmon hý tō Sūþgeweorc, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 3. [*Icel. Sūðr-virkli*.]
 Sūþ-Gyrwas (-e, -an); *pl. The southern division of the Gyrwas*:—Sūþ-Gyrwa syx hund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 18. Sūþ-Gyrwa ealdornon *principes Australium Gyruiorum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 21. Sūð-Gerwa, Shr. 94, 20. Sūð-Gyrwena, Lchdm. iii. 430, 14.
 Sūþ-hāmtūn *Southampton*:—Æt Sūðhāmtūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 49, 20. v. Hām-tūn.
 Sūþhāmtūn-scīr *Hampshire*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 16. [þe nywe forest þat ys in Souþhamtescýre, R. Glouc. 375, 9.]
 sūþ-heald; *adj. Sloping or tending to the south*:—Rodor sūðheald swíþef swift, Met. 28, 17. Swā sūðhealde swíþe hlimman *sicut torrens in austro*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. [*Icel. sūðr-hallr* (*applied to the sun*)].
 sūþ-healf, e; *f. The south side, mostly, if not exclusively, in the phrase on (ða) sūþhealfe*:—On sūðhealfe *ad meridianam plagam*, Num. 3, 29; *contra meridiem*, Deut. 1, 7. On sūþhealfe *a meridie*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26; 14, 2. On sūðhealfe ðære eás, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 18; 913; Erl. 102, 10. On sūðhealfe Humbre streámes *ad meridianam Humbræ fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Hí wendon ábūtan Penwilttheort on ða sūðhealf, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. Hí wendon tō Lundene and ðulfoñ áne mycele ðic on ða sūðhealf (on sūðhealf, MS. D.), 1016; Erl. 155, 9. On ða sūðhealf fram Babilonia in *dextera parte* *ab Babilonia*, Nar. 34, 17. On ða sūðhealf (*dexteriore parte*) landes Egiptana, 34. On ða sūðhealf gārsecges *oceanu dexteriore parte*, 36, 15. (Cf. O. H. Ger. *sunder-teil under sūp-dæl*). [þe an is a norðhalf, þe óðer a sūðhalf, Laym. 15937. O. H. Ger. *sund-, sundar-halpa auster, merides*: *Icel. súðr-hálfa the southern region*.]

Sūp-hymbre; *pl. The Mercians*:—Sūðhymbra (-humbra, Laud. MS.) rice, Chr. 702; Th. 67, col. 3. Hēr wæs Ósuwald ofslagen fram Pendan (and) Sūþhymbum (cf. fram ðam ylcan hæþenan cyninge and ðære hæþenan ðeóðe Myrcna, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 11), 641; Erl. 27, 8. v. Sūþan-hymbre.
 sūp-land, es; *n. A land lying to the south*:—Hé eardode on ðam súðlandum in *terra australi*, Gen. 24, 62. [He hæfde to ðæle þat súðlond þat Locres wes icleped, Laym. 2111. *Icel. súðr-land* (*hence Sother-land*).]
 sūp-mægp, e; *f. A southern tribe or province*:—Óðrum folcum ðara sūþmæga *cateris australium provinciarum populis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 31. Hæ eallum sūpmægþum weóld and rice hæfde óþ Humbre streám, 2, 5; S. 506, 10.
 sūp-mann, es; *m. A man living in the south*:—Sūðmonna sinc (*those who carry off the treasure are said sēcan súð*, 118, 16; Gen. 1966, and are called norðmen, 120, 16; Gen. 1995), Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017; 126, 4; Gen. 2096. [*Icel. súðr-maðr*.]
 sūpmest. v. sūþ; *adj.*
 Sūp-Mirce; *pl. The South Mercians*:—Sūþ-Myrcna rice, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 36.
 Sūp-Peohatas, -Pihtas; *pl. The South Picts*:—Sūð-Pihtas (-Pyhtas, MS. E.), Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 4.
 sūp-portice, es; *m. A south porch*:—On ðam sūðportice, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 39.
 sūp-rador, -rodor, es; *m. The south of the heavens*:—Sūþrador *australis*, Blickl. Gl. Óþpæt seó sunne on súðrodor sēged weorþeþ *postquam Phoebus equos in aperta refudit Olympi*, Exon. Th. 207, 14; Ph. 141.
 Sūþr-ig *the people or the district of Surrey*:—Cantwara him tō cyrdan and Sūðrig and Sūð-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 63, 20. Hí heafdon ofergān ealle Ceutingas and Sūð-Seaxe and Sūðrig and Bearrucscīre, 1011; Erl. 144, 28. v. next word.
 Sūþr-ige; *gen. [e]a, ena; pl. The people or district of Surrey*:—Cantware him tō cirdon and Sūþrige and Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Cantwara rice and Sūþrigea and Sūþ-Seaxna, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Sūþrigea, 855; Erl. 70, 19. On Sūþrigeana lande be Temese streāme in *regione Sudergeona iuxta fluvium Tamensem*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 14. Ealhere mid Cantwarum and Huda mid Sūþrigum (Sūþrigum, MS. E.) gefuhtu wiþ herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Of Cent ge of Sūþrigum, 921; Erl. 107, 7. Fēngon tō West-Seaxna rice and tō Sūðrigean, 855; Erl. 71, 2. Tō Sūðrig, 836; Erl. 67, 3. Tō Godes ciricum in Sūðrigum and in Cent, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 8. Hē gewāt on Sūþrige (Sūðrige, MS. E.) and on Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Fóron sūþ ofer Temese on Sūþrige (Sūðrige, MS. E.), 851; Erl. 68, 2. *The word occurs in a Latin charter . . . In loco que appellatur Cyningestūn in regione Sūðrigie*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 318, 5. [Souþsex and Sōþere, Kent and Estsex, R. Glouc. 3, 21. Sōþere, 5, 23.]
 sūþ-rihtē; *adv. Due south*:—Seó eá inþ ðonan súðryhte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17; 17, 18, 19. Sūðrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 17.
 sūþ-rima, an; *m. A south coast*:—Þý ilcan sumera forward nō læs ðonne xx scipa mid monnum mid ealle be ðam súðriman, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 15; 1009; Erl. 141, 32. v. sūþ-stæþ.
 sūþ-rodor, -sceāta. v. sūþ-rador, sceāta, I.
 Sūþ-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The people or district of Sussex*:—Him tō cirdon Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 22. Of Eald-Seaxon cōmon Sūð-Seaxa, 449; Erl. 12, 10. Sūþ-Seaxan *meridiani Saxones*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Sūþ-Seaxan āgen[n]e biscopas onfēngon, 5, 18; S. 635, 14. Sūþ-Seaxena landes is syufan þūsend hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. Ælle Sūþ-Seaxna cyning, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 35. Sūþ-Seaxna (Sūð-, MS. E.) rice, 836; Erl. 66, 3. Sūð-Seaxna (Sūð-Seaxena, MS. E.) cyning, 661; Erl. 34, 15. Hē gewāt on Sūþ-Seaxe and Ine gefeact wiþ Sūþ-Seaxum, 722; Erl. 44, 29. Eādulf cynges þegn on Sūð-Seaxum, 897; Erl. 95, 3. Se here on Sūð-Seaxum and on Bearrucscīre hergodon, 1009; Erl. 142, 22; 998; Erl. 135, 21. Hēr Ceólwulf gefeact wið Sūð-Seaxe, 607; Erl. 20, 27. Hí heafdon ofergān Sūð-Seaxe and Sūðrig and Bearrucscīre, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. [Folc læi inne Sūð-sæxe, Laym. 15368. Souþsex (*a shire*), R. Glouc. 3, 21.]
 Sūþ-Seaxisc; *adj. South-Saxon, of Sussex*:—Wulnōð cild ðone Sūð-Sexiscan (-Seaxscian, *col. 1*: -Seaxcisan, 260, col. 2), Chr. 1009; Th. 261, col. 2.
 sūþ-stæþ, es; *n. A south shore, coast, or bank*:—West-Seaxna lond be ðam sūþstæðe, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 9. v. sūþ-rima.
 sūþ-wāg, es; *m. A south wall*:—Wið middan ðæs sūðwāges, Homl. Th. i. 508, 15. Wið ðone sūðwāg tōmiddles ðæs wāges, Blickl. Homl. 207, 15. [*Icel. súðr-veggr*.]
 sūþ-weard; *adv. Southward, in a southerly direction, towards the south*:—Wilþ seó eá sūþweard Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates tendens in meridiem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10. Heó (*the sun*) cyrþ eft sūðweard, Lchdm. iii. 250, 22; 258, 13; 252, 1.
 sūþ-weardes; *adv. Southwards, in the south*, Met. 1, 4.
 sūþ-weg, es; *m. A road lying to the south*; in *pl. southern countries*,

the south:—Hiē gesāwon of sūdwegum fyrd Faraonis, Cd. Th. 187, 23; Exod. 155. [*Icel.* sūd-vegr; in pl. southern countries.]

sūp-west; adv. South-west:—An ðara gærena līp sūdwest (*in afrićum*), Ors. i, 1; Swt. 24, 3.

sūp-westerne; adj. South-western:—Se sūdwesterna wind him ongeān stōd, Apol. Th. 11, 3.

sūp-wind, es; m. A south wind, Cd. Th. 196, 10; Exod. 289.

suto, -sutod, suto, sutung, suwian. v. slītan, sulian, sweetol, slītung, swigan.

swā, swē, swē (swē is the form in Ps. Surt.; see also Txts. 600, col. 1. The form also occurs in Blickl. Homl. 23, 7). I. rel. pron. As, that:—Forgyld ðæt āngylde and ðæt wite swā tō ðam āngylde belimpan wille, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3. Ðon gelīc swā lēcas cunnon such as doctors know, Lchdm. ii. 192, 23. Brūcan swylca ymþa swā ðu unc ær scrife, Exon. Th. 373, 2; Seel. 102: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18. Yrfan hī swā hī wyrdē witan let such inherit as they know to be entitled, Chart. Th. 578, 9. Ne wite hē ūs swā neode and hæse gehyrsumodon, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 5. Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middgeardes swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymblige, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 8, 2.

I. a. in combination with the hw- pronominal forms, so, as in whosoever, etc.:—Tō sylenne swā hwæt swā (suæ huæt quodcumque, Lind.) heō hynne bæde, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 7. Swā hwylc swā (suā huā, Lind.: swā hwā swā, Rush.) sylp ānne drinc, 10, 41. Fram swā hwylcere untrymnesse swā hē on was, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. Swā hwylc man swā mildheortnesse nafap, Blickl. Homl. 13, 22. Swā hweder swā hē wylle, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 16. Ðæt git ne læstan welhwilc ærende swā hē sendeþ, Cd. Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. Folcrihta gehwylc swā his fæder āhte, Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608: Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Swā hū swā hē mæge howsoever he can, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 25. Swā hwader (hwyder, MS. A.) swā swā huider, Lind.: hwider swā, Rush.) ðu fæst quocunque ieris, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 19: Lk. 9, 57: Blickl. Homl. 233, 33. See other instances under the pronominal forms.

II. demonstr. Pron. —Æt men fiftēne peningas,

and æt horse healf swā, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 26. III. representing an adjective, generally one used with a verb of incomplete predication, so, the same, such—Hē gemette ænne blindne mann, se wæs geboren swā,

Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 52; Cd. Th. 44, 33; Gen. 7, 8. Bebycggen ðone oxan and hæbben him ðæt weorð gemæne, and cæc ðæt flæsc swā (i. e. in common), L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 50, 11. Ðæt hē wære heora munuc æt fruman and hī woldon hine habban swā deādne that he had been their monk at first, and they would have him so (their monk) when dead, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 23. Cild diōnde on eallum cræftum on cnihtāde and swā forþ eallne gōwophād (going on thriving all its youth), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. Gē wipwearde wæron ūrum gewunan and ealre Godes cyricean swā (i. e. wipwearde), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 19.

III. a. swā swā such as:—Onlegena strengran swā swā is ārom stronger applications such as is copperas, Lchdm. ii. 192, 22.

IV. adv. (I) defined by that which precedes (a) of manner or condition (a) so, in this or that way, thus:—Beon gegaderode ða wætera . . . Hit wæs ðā swā gedōn, Gen. i, 9, 15. Nis hit nā swā it is not so (as you have said), 18, 15. Hit ne mæg nā swā beon, Ex. 10, 11. Ðeah hī his nāfre ne gelēfan, ðeah it is swā, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 17. Hē ārās alendum eāgum, and his gefēran hine swā (in the manner mentioned) blindne tō ðære byrig gelæddon, Homl. Th. i. 386, 14; 432, 11: L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3. Hē hine dyde ðorum monnum swā (swā, Cott. MSS.) ungelicne, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 14. (B) so, in the same way, in like manner:—And swā forð (cf. Germ. und so weiter) and so on, et caetera, Ælfic. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 5, and often. Se ealdor dyde hand swā gelice similiter fecit, Th. An. 74, 4. See al-swā. (b) of degree or extent, (a) where a high degree is implied, so (exceedingly):—Ne gemette ic swā mycelne geleāfan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Nān fullere ne mæg swā hwite gedōn, Mk. Skt. 9, 3. For hwon sædest ðu swā gēmeleaslice and swā wlatlice ða ðing, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða ðu swā lustlice gehēdest mīne lāre, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 23; 35, 3; Fox 158, 7. Ðonne hī heora gōd on swā manige dælās tōdælap, 33, 2; Fox 122, 25. (B) where the degree is definitely marked:—Se consul for mid þrīm hunde scipa . . . him cōmon ongeān Punicie mid swā fela scipa (cum pari classe), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11. Se twelf sīþum hine bibap . . . and swā oft of wylgespryngum beorgeþ, Exon. Th. 205, 6; Ph. 108. Syx swā micel to the same extent much six times, six times as much, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. (c) of cause (v. V. 6), so, therefore, on that account:—Hē him ðet land forbeað . . . and hē hit swā ālēt he forbade him the land . . . and so he gave it up, Chart. Th. 202, 12. (2) defined by that which follows, (a) of manner, so, in such a manner that:—Far mid him swā ðæt ðu dō ðæt ic ðe bebede vade cum eis, ita duntaxat, ut, quod tibi praecepero, facias, Num. 22, 20. Ælc wif sceolde gebidan swā ðæt heo ne cōme intō Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 134, 16. Crist is Godes Sunu swā ðæt (in such sort that) se Fæder hine gestrynde of him sylfum, 258, 26. Swā beclýsed ðæt nānig oþer hý onlīceþ, Exon. Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323. Wearþ ðæt geat belocen swā ðæt ða stānas feollon tōgædere, H. R. 103, 7. Gif eow swā lice þuhte utan gangan on ðissum carcerne, Blickl. Homl. 247, 1. Swā ðon gelicost ðe tōbrocen fæt, Lchdm. ii. 230, 25. Se mon biþ, ðas ðe swā tō cweþanne

sī, æghwæder ge gehæfted ge freō, Bd. i, 27; S. 497, 40. (b) of degree:—Swā ealde swā hiē ða wæron hiē gefuhton as old as they then were, they fought, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 16. Nys hyt swā stearc winter, ðæt ic durte lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Swā opene scylde ðæt hē his brōðor ofslōge, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 2. Ðin mægen is swā mære, swā ðæt ænig ne wāt ða deōpnisse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Swā fullice diōnde . . . ðp ðe hē wyrþ ælces cræftes medeme, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ða habbaþ beardas swā sīde ðd heora breōst, Nar. 38, 1. Sūp swā ðu hātost mæge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 25. (3) used indefinitely, so and so:—Ðeah ðu nyte for hwi hē swā and swā ðo though thou know not why he act in this or that manner, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. (4) used emphatically, so, exceedingly, as much as possible:—Ongan hē hine baðian swā swātigne (when perspiring profusely), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 30; Jud. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Ðu meahst swā wide geseōn, Cd. Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565: 27, 30; Gen. 425. Siō onlīcnes sende mycel wæter swā sealt (exceedingly salt), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Genim ðas wyrtē swā nearwe (as tender as possible), Lchdm. i. 192, 8: 194, 2. Wel on swā hātum, ii. 50, 15. (5) with comparatives, the, (1) singly:—Oft wē māgon beōn swā (swā, Cott. MSS.) nyttran æt him gif wē hiē myndgiap hira gōdna weorca plerumque utilis apud illos proficimus, si eorum bene gesta memoramus, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Bepe ða eāgan, betere swā oftor the oftener the better, Lchdm. ii. 34, 16. Leng swā swiðor, Cd. Th. 60, 30; Gen. 985: Beo. Th. 3712; B. 1854. (2) correlatives the . . . the:—Swā nordor swā smære the further north one goes, the narrower the land becomes, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Swā betere swā fætran and ferscran, Lchdm. ii. 196, 22. Swā hāttra sumor, swā mārā ðunor and liget, iii. 280, 9. Efne swā hē ūs mærlīcor gifep, swā wē ðin mærlīcor þancian scylon; swā þrymlice ār, swā mære eadmōðnes, Wulfst. 261: 19–21. Swā swā leng swā bet, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 8. Swā swā hē lengra biþ, swā hī biþ ungesæligran, 38, 4; Fox 204, 15. Swā mycelle swā ðu hēr on worulde swyþor swincst, swā ðu eft bist on eonysse fæstlicor getrymed; and swā mycelle swā ðu on disuni andweard-an līfe mā earfoða drigast, swā mycelle ðu eft on tōwardnesse gefehest, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 10–14. (2a) with a comparative and a positive:—Ðæt hē swā micle wærlīcor hine healde wið scylda swā hē gere witan mæg ðæt hē nō āna forwerð, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. V. adverbial conjunction, (1) with indic. (a) with a clause of comparison, as:—Ne biþ hē eall swā hē ær wæs, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 8. Beoþ mildheorte swā eower fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36. Hē gedreōsan sceal, swā ðeos eorde eall, Exon. Th. 124, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882. Hī mē ymbealdon samod anlice swā beon, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Hēht onlice, swā hē ðæt beācen geseah, tācen gewyrcan, Elen. Kmbl. 200; El. 100. (1a) swā swā:—Eall ðæt ðe leofaþ beoþ eow tō mete, swā swā grōwende wyrtā ic betāhte ealle eow, Gen. 9, 3. Gewurde ðin willa on eorðan, swā swā on heofenum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Ðon swā swā hý git dōþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 2. (2) with indic. or subjunct. expressing an actual or possible result, so that:—Se consul for tō Tarentan, swā Hannibal nyste, and ða burg abrac, swā ða nyston ðe ðærinne wæron, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 7–9: 4, 11; Swt. 206, 3. Gif hwā stalie, swā his wif nyte, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Wesan swā him ylde ne derede, Cd. Th. 30, 22; Gen. 471: 256, 12; Dan. 639. Ber hine seō brimwylf, swā hē ne mihte wæpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3020; B. 1508. Se mā eallum Angelcýningum Brytta ðeode fornorn, swā efne ðas ðe hī mihte wipmeten beon Saule, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. (3) with subjunctive, as (if):—Iosse fleah, swā hē āfyrht wære, Jos. 8, 15. Ðu hī betweonum wætera weallas læddest, swā hī wæron on drigum, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Cweðan swā hē tō ānum sprece, Exon. Th. 84, 23; Cri. 1378. Nū is ðon gelicost swā wē ceolūm lifan, 53, 16; Cri. 851. (4) with optative, so:—Swā dyōs ðær for monnum mære gewurpe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 14. Ic ðæt gesewierc þurh sōþ godu, swā ic āre æt him æfre finde, Exon. Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81: Beo. Th. 875; B. 435. (5) with a conditional force, provided that, if so be that, so (as in Shakspeare: So it be new, there's no respect how vile; v. Abbott, Shak. Gram. § 133):—Nim, swā hit ðe ne mislīcge, Ap. Th. 20, 12. Hē him ðet land forbeað, swā hē æniges brūcan wolde, Chart. Th. 202, 10. (6) marking a consequence, so, therefore, on that account:—Ic mæg trædan on his rice; swā mē ðæt riht ne pinceþ . . . Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289: 24, 22; Gen. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 2657; An. 1330. (7) local, where:—On eallum Norþan-hymbrum ge eac on Peptum swā Ōwies rice wæs ðæs cyninges quousque rex Osuin imperium protendere poterat, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 30. Geseh hē bearwas standan, swā hē ær his blōd ageāt, Andr. Kmbl. 2897; An. 1451: 3163; An. 1584. (8) temporal, as, when:—Swā heō sæ geseah, hē hiō sniome fleah, Ps. Th. 113, 3. Ic wāt God ābolgen wyrd, swā ic him ðisne bodscipe secge, Cd. Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. (9) marking the grounds of action, as, since:—Wē ðe lofaþ, swā ðu hælend eart, Hy. 7, 116. (10) although, yet:—Swā hē þurh feōndscipe tō cwale monige dēnde, swā peah him Dryhten eft miltse gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 994; El. 498: Cd. Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. (11) in contracted clauses, as, as (being):—Hwone hē lēran scyle swā earmne, and hwane swā eadigne, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 9. Heora hlāford weorðodon swā swā wuldres cyning (cf. hiora cyningas hī weorþodon for Godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16); Met. 26, 45. VI. swā . . . swā, (1)—where swā

occurs once with a demonstrative, once with a relative force, so . . . as, so . . . that, as . . . as:—Swā forð swā uncre wordgewcyðu fyrmest wæron as far as for ever our agreements went, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Swā gelic swā ðū æt swāsendum sitte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Suā suide suā hē of ðære æwe ne cerre so as he turn not from the law, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 4. Būton hē suā monige gecierre suā hē mæst mæge, 28; Swt. 191, 9. Hafa on mūpe swā hāt swā ðū hātost mæge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 15. Swā forð swā ða ðdre, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 3. Ða unrōtessa swā ilce oferfag, swā ðu cwist ðæt ða blissa ær dydon, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 33. Swā wide swā wegas tōlægon, Andr. Kmbl. 2469; An. 1236. Hē hine wolde swā weligne gedōn swā hē his sunu wære, Shr. 84, 14. Sōna swā seō sunne sealte streāmas oferhliþa, swā se fugel gewiteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1-6; Ph. 120. (1a) swā swā:—Ðō rysle tō swā swā sūn twā pund add lard so as there may be two pounds, Lchdm. ii. 74, 1; 250, 26. (2) correlative, (a) either . . . or, as well . . . as:—Onfōn swā ēcum life swā ēcum deāde swā ðū ær geworhtest swā ēcum life swā ungeendodon wite accipere sive vitam æternam, sive mortem æternam, prout antea fecisti; sive vitam æternam, sive infinitum supplicium, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 206, 13. Ðæt heō gecure ðder ðara, swā heō forfærde, swā heō ðām godum geoffrode, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 63; 11, 33. Nim swā wuda swā wyrt swā hwæder swā ðu wille, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 25; Wulfst. 108, 10. Smire mid ðære sealfe swā niht swā twā swā þearf siō smear with the salve one night or two, as need be, Lchdm. ii. 128, 1. Siē ðæt on cyninges dōme swā deād swā lif swā hē him forfigan wille be it in the judgement of the king, as well death as life, as he will grant him, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 10. Hit biþ gewrecen swā ær, swā lator, Homl. Ass. 62, 253. Gilde swā wer, swā wite, swā lahsite, aa be ðam ðe seō dæd sý, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan, swā rōwan, swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige, L. E. l. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. (b) whether . . . or:—Saga him, swā hē wille swā hē nelle, hē sceal cuman, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wē be him nāpor nyton, swā hī libban, swā hī deāde licgon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 306. God lēt hī habban āgenne cyre, swā hī heora Scyppend lufedon, swā hī hine forlētton, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19; 18, 30. Syle etan ær ðære tīde his tōcymes, swā on dæge swā on nihte, swā þer hyt sý, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. On swelce heafle swelce hiē winnende beōn woldan, swā sūþ, swā norþ, swā eāst, swā west, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 13. (c) swā hwæder swā . . . swā whether . . . or:—Sete man ofer ðæne þriðan dæg, swā hwæder swā heō beō fūl swā clæne, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 31. (2a) with the first swā omitted, or:—Ðēm ðū hī tō deāpe, swā tō life læt, Exon. Th. 247, 33; Jul. 88. VII. in combination with the particles git, same, þeah, þeāna, see those words. [Goth. swē, swa: O. Frs. sã: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. sō: Icel. swā (later svō): Dan. saa: Swed. så.] v. eal-swā.

swā, swac[c]. v. swā, swecc.

swāfan (?):—Siō gitsung ðe nænne grund hafas swearte swāfeþ (swāleþ? v. swālan) sumes onlice efne ðam munte ðe nū monna bearn Etne hātap se swefte byrneþ, Met. 8, 46-50. The Latin original has: Saevior ignibus Aetnae fervens amor ardet habendi, which is rendered in the prose version: Manna gitsung is swā byrnende swā ðæt fyr on ðære helle seō is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hātte, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 29. From comparison of these three passages, it seems that swāfeþ should mean burns, while the form of the word suggests comparison with O. L. Ger. suēvōn in berg suēvōt mons coagulatus, with O. H. Ger. sweibōn volvere, ferri, and later English swayne in:—He (the whale that swallowed Jonah) swenge3 and swaynes to þe se boþem, Allit. Pm. 99, 253. All these verbs denote movement, a meaning which does not seem to suit swāfan in the passage where it occurs.

Swāfas, Swāfe; pl. A Germanic people, the Suevi or Alamanni ('um diese zeit (4th cent.) pflegt an die stelle des alten Suevennamens die benennung Alamannen einzutreten', Grmm. D. S. 348), the Swabians:—Swāfas forhergodon ealle Galliam Alamanni Gallias pervagantes, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 3. Wið norþan Donua æwielme and be eāstan Rīne sindon Eāst-Franca; and be sūþan him and be eāstan sindon Bærgware, se dæl ðe mon Regnesburg hætt . . . Tō ðæm beorgan ðe mon Alpis hætt licgaþ Bærgware landgemæro and Swāfa, 1, 1; Swt. 16, 1-14. Engle and Swāfe, Exon. Th. 321, 10; Wid. 44. Mid Englum ic was and mid Swæfum, 322, 10; Wid. 61. Witta weold Swæfum, 319, 34; Wid. 22. [O. H. Ger. Suab Alamannus, Suāba, Snāpa Suevi.]

swālan; p. de To burn (trans.):—Onæl f swæl f bærn lændenu ure renes, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. Hē sende of heofonum swālande lēg, Wulfst. 213, 6. [Heo heom letten swalen icne swærte fure (þe mahunes mid fure hīe forswelde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10188. Berned heore halles & swaled heore bures, 6147. A bernede drake borwes swelde, 25594. Halliwell gives swael, swale to burn.] v. be-, for-, ge-swālan (read -swālan); sām-, unforswāled, swelan.

swām, es; m. A trifler, vain, foolish person:—Swām nugator, inutilis, vanus, Germ. 389, 32. Ic wylle ðæt Latona mōder Apollinis and Diane fram mē gewiten, ðæs ðe Delo ākende, ðæs ðe ealde swāmas gecyðdon (as the foolish triflers of old declared), Anglia viii. 325, 29. Nū mæg hēr manna gehwile gehýran hwet ðas swāmas wæron ðe ure ylðra [n] him tō gebædon now may every one hear in this account (of the gods) what these vain creatures were, that our forefathers prayed to, H. Z. xii. 408, 15.

swāman; p. de To trouble, afflict, grieve. The verb occurs in this sense in later English:—Ofte hit timeð þat tat leoueste bearn sorheð and sweamed meast his calden, H. M. 35, 5. þe engles beoð isweamed, þat seoð hare suster swa sorhfullice afallet, 17, 20. Ure Louerd ne mei uor reoude wernen hire, ne sweamen hire heorte mid wernunge, A. R. 330, 11. þe swemane sorje sojt to his hert, Allit. Pms. 54, 563. Cf. also:—His hert began to melt For veray sweme of this swemeful tale, Lydgate (cited ib. p. 199). Swemyn molestor, mereo; sweem, swemyng or mornynge tristicia, molestia, meror, Prompt. Parv. 482, col. 1. In A. S. only the compound ā-swāman (q. v.) is found, apparently with the meaning to become troubled or grieved. To the instance given under ā-swāman may be added the following:—Swā Sanctus Paulus cwæp ðætte God hēte ealle ða āswāman æt heofona rices dura, ða ðe heora cyrcan forlætaþ God would bid all those grieve . . ., Blickl. Homl. 41, 34. Sceolde se mīn þearfa āswāman (have cause to grieve) æt ðinre handa, Wulfst. 258, 2. Se sceocca sceall āswāman æt ūs, gif wē ānræde beoþ on ūrum geleāfan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 203. v. swāman.

swāpa, swēpa (-e, -o); pl. Sweepings, in compounds (not inserted in proper place):—Æswāpe (beānscau) quisquiliarum, surculi minuti, Hpt. Gl. 420, 59. Āswāpa peripsema, 504, 3. Geswāpa peripsema, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 68. Geswēpa, geswāpa (gen., MS.), 95, 18. Geswēpo, 76, 17. Biō hē gehealden for æscgeswāp pro purgamento favillae deputetur, Chart. Th. 318, 33. [O. H. Ger. ā-sueipa purgamenta, quisquilias.]

-swāpe, -swāpe. v. hād-, heorþ-, ymb-swāpe. swāpels (m. ?); swāpelse, an; f. A wrap, garment:—Swāpels amicitus, Ps. Surt. 106, 3. Ða swāpelsan amicitia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 49. [Cf. Icel. sveipa to wrap, saddle; sveipa a kerchief, hood: Dan. suðbelse-barn child in swaddling-clothes.] v. swāpan.

swāpig; adj. Fraudulent, deceitful:—Swāpige f swicfulle fraudulentas, Hpt. Gl. 474, 17. v. ge-swip, swipor.

swær, swære, and swār; adj. [Halliwell gives swær unwilling as a Northumbrian word, and swære dull, heavy, as a Durham one. In Jamieson's Dictionary the forms swær, swære, sweer, swear are given with meanings lazy, indolent; unwilling; unwilling to give.] I.

heavy as a burden, of great weight (lit. or fig.), oppressive:—Swær is seō byrden ðe Godes bydel beran sceall, gif hē nele georne unriht forbeðdan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 35; Wulfst. 178, 8. Hē bið deofles tempel, and byrd swiðre swære byrdene on his bæce, Homl. Th. i. 212, 4. Ðæt swære gioc underlutan, Met. 10, 20. His wāpna syndon swære tō berenne, ac Cristes geoc is wynsum, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 14. Sorh biþ swærost byrden, Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Gif mīne synna wæron āwegene on ānre wāgan, ðonne wæron hī swæran gesewene ðonne sandcōn on sē, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. II. heavy, grievous, painful, unpleasant:—Him ylde ne derede, ne suht swære, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472.

Swār leger, Exon. Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 201, 15; Ph. 56. Gebrec swār and swiðlice a crash grievous and great, 59, 19; Cri. 955. Ðæt hē swære āhweorfe hæftnēd hefige, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðū polades swār gewin, Exon. Th. 86, 22; Cri. 1412. Geswencean mid swārum wītum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 181. Ða swāran (swāran, other MSS.) wita onfōn, 19, 46. Is swārra ðīnra synna rōð, ðonne seō þer wæs, ðe ic ær āstæg, Exon. Th. 91, 10; Cri. 1490. Nis ðys eall geswinc? and geic mycele swārran ealle ða ungelimp ðe on ðysum life becumaþ, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 26. III. heavy, sad, feeling or expressing grief:—Ðæt swære triste, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 49. Mē is swære stefn, hefig, guorniende vox gemitus mei, Ps. Th. 101, 4. IV. of sin or evil, grave, grievous:—Be hefigtýmum gyltum. Se brōðor se ðe mid swārra gylta hæfene bið gedered ðe grauioribus culpis. Frater qui grauioris culpe noxa tenetur, R. Ben. 49, 13. On scyldum swārum in delictis, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Gebundene swārum (var. swārum) gyltum, Anglia xi. 113, 38. Ða swāran gyltas ðe hī ādrugon, Homl. Th. i. 340, 27. Ðū mīcele swārran syna gefremodest, 54, 33.

V. of physical or mental inactivity, heavy, slow, dull, sluggish, slothful, indolent:—Swær desis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 79. Swær deses, 25, 12. Ðū yfle esne and swær (swēr, Lind.) serve male et piger, Mt. Kmbl. Rushd. 25, 26. Sum welig man was swangor and swær, and him wæs læf þearfend mannun mete tō sylenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nis hē swār ne swongor non est tarda, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. On swāran ðisum lichoman in gravi isto corpore, Hymn. Surt. 13, 15.

Va. inactive from weakness, enfeebled, weak:—Mē is mīn gāst swær geworden deficit spiritus meus, Ps. Th. 142, 7. Vb. of sleep, heavy:—Swā fram slāpe hwylic swārum ārise, Ps. Th. 72, 15. Gehefegod mid ðam swāran slāpe, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 3. [Forr hefig & forr sware unngriþ, Orm. 16280. Goth. swērs grave, honoured: O. Sax. swāri grievous (sin, sickness): O. Frs. swēre: O. H. Ger. swār, swāri grauis, onerosus: Ger. schwer: Icel. svār (a poetic word) heavy, grave.] v. ge-swære.

swāran; p. de To make heavy, to oppress:—Eall se lichama geswæreð byþ and gehefegud, Lchdm. iii. 120, 22. [O. H. Ger. swāren gravare, praegravare, opprimere; gi-swāren gravare.] swære, swære; adv. Grievously, oppressively:—Eam ic swære gesceald ðær ic ūt swican ne mæg traditus sum, et non egre diebar, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Se hlāford hefig gioc slēpte swære on ða swyran sīnra þegena, Met. 9, 56.

[Ne set me neuer naþing swa swere (sare, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 46, 10. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. swāro græuor.]

swær-lic; *adj.* **Grievous**:—Benedictus mid swærlicum heofungum be-mænde, ðæt his leorningcild ðæs oðres deaðes fægian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 9. [O. H. Ger. swār-lih *gravis*.]

swærlice (swār-); *adv.* I. of doing or bearing what is painful, heavily, grievously:—Nān man ne sceal his wife genealæcan, siððan heo mid bearnne swærlice gebunden gæþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 21. Hē sceolde hit mid fæstene swærlice gebetan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 261.

II. of sleeping, heavily. v. swær, V B:—Wē feollon on slæpe swærlice, swylce wē on deaðe lāgon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 239. [O. H. Ger. swārliho *grauiter*.]

swær-mōd (swār-); *adj.* **Of an indolent, sluggish disposition**:—Sum welig man wæs prūtswongor and swærmōd, and him wæs lād þearfendum mannum mete tō syllebbe, Wulfst. 257, 12 MS. D. v. swær, V, and next word.

swærmōdness (swār-); e; f. **Sluggishness of disposition, slowness, dullness**:—Oft mon biþ suide wandigende æt ælcum weorce and suide lætræde, and wenaþ menn ðæt hit siē for swærmōdnesse and for unarod-scipe, and biþ ðeah for wisdome and for wærscipe (but the Latin is: Saepe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur), Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

swærness (swār-); e; f. I. **heaviness of a burden** (lit. or fig.), weight. v. swær, I:—Hwī settest ðū dises folces swærness (pondus) uppān mē? Num. 11, 11. Ne mæg ic āna eowre swærnessa (pondus) and eowre saca ācuman, Deut. 1, 12.

II. **heaviness, want of readiness in moving, sluggishness**, v. swær, V:—Nān hægnes ðæs lichoman ne nān unþeaw ne mæg eallunga aþion of his mōde ða riht-wisnesse . . . ðeah siō swærness ðæs lichoman and ða unþeawas oft ābise-gian ðæt mōd mid ofergiotolnesse non omne mente depulit lumen obliuio-sam corpus inuehens molem, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 31.

swærnung, swærnung. v. swornian.

swæs; *adj.* I. (one's) own; proprius. v. swæslic, I:—Ðæt seleg-cotc ðæt ic mē swās on ðē gehālgode the tabernacle that I hallowed me as my own in thee, Exon. Th. 90, 29; Cri. 1481.

II. the word, which occurs rarely in prose (see, however, the first passage cited), is used mostly in reference to the connection that belongs to relationship by blood or by marriage, or to dear companionship, and so often has the force of (one's) own dear, (one's) dear:—Ælþeodige mæn . . . swāse mæn foreigners . . . men of one's own race, natives, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Biþ him self sunu and swæs fæder and eac yrfeward ipsa sibi proles, suns est pater et suns haeres, Exon. Th. 224, 13; Ph. 375.

ic and min swæs fæder, Elen. Knbl. 1032; El. 517. Min ðæt swāse bearn! (cf. min ðæt leofe bearn! 166, 28; Gū. 1049), Exon. Th. 167, 1; Gū. 1053. Swæs eft ongon (cf. fæder eft ongon etc., 7) his bearn lēran, 302, 29; Rā. 43. Cwæð brýd tō beorne: 'Min swæs frea,' Cd. Th. 168, 15; Gen. 2783.

Heō Adame hyre swāsum were scence, Exon. Th. 161, 11; Gū. 975. Wið fæder swāse, 39, 4; Cri. 617. Gif ðū sunu āge, oððe swāse mæg, oððe freond ænigra, Cd. Th. 150, 28; Gen. 2498: 203, 11; Exod. 402.

Heora swæs cynn, Ps. Th. 105, 21. Gesch swāse gefēran he saw his own dear comrade, Andr. Knbl. 2018; An. 1011. Æfter swāse (one's own dear lord), Exon. Th. 289, 18; Wand. 50. Swāse gesiþas his own familiar comrades, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29. Nænig swāsa gesiða, 3872; B. 1934.

Freonda mē swāsa and gesibba more of friends dear and near, Exon. Th. 408, 34; Rā. 27, 22. Freondum swāsum and gesibbum, Cd. Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Hē hēt hine (Beowulf) leode swāse sēccan, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868. Mægburge swāse and gesibbe my kindred, dear and near ones (or dear and near kindred), Exon. Th. 397, 19; Rā. 16, 22.

Twā dohtar, swāse gesweostor, 431, 29; Rā. 47, 3. III. with a development of meaning similar to that in kind or gentle; gracious, kind, agreeable, pleasant (used of persons or things). v. swæslic, I:—Swæs vel wynsum eucharis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17. Liþe, swæs blanda, ii. 127, 2.

Tunge swāse tōbrýcþ heardnyse lingua mollis confringit duritiam, Scint. 8, 17. Drihten is niðum swæs swavis est Dominus, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Ðū swæs tō mē ðin eare onhyld, 101, 2. Peað ðe ic on hyld gegaenge, ðanne swæs wese when it may be agreeable, 121, 3.

On sōðiastra swāsum mūde in the gracious mouth of the just, 117, 15. Weredum beðbreāde vel swāsum dulci favo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 9. Fram swēsure tungan a blanda lingua, Kent. Gl. 159.

Steorran forlētun hyra swāse wite the stars resigned their sweet beauty, Exon. Th. 71, 1; Cri. 1149. Sete swāse geheald mūde mīnum set pleasant guard for my mouth, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Beseoh on ðine scealcas swāsum eāgum (with gracious eyes), 89, 18.

Swāsum wordum dulcibus verbis, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 31; blandimentis, Gl. Prud. 43 a. Swāse swegldreāmas, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. [Goth. swēsþios; swēs; subst. property: O. Sax. swās (man): O. Frs. swēs near, related: O. H. Ger. swās familiaris, domesticus: Icel. swāss beloved, dear; pleasant.] v. ge-, un-swās; swæslic.

swāse; *adv.* **Agreeably, pleasantly**:—Geswāse blandide, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 5].

swāsend-dagas (swāsing-); *pl.* **The ides**; the Latin term seems to be so rendered from supposing it to be connected with the verb edere; v. next word:—Swāsingdagas idus, ab edendo dicuntur, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 37. Swāsenddagas idus, ab edendo, ii. 62, 27: 48, 55.

swāstān; *p. te* **To sweat**. I. of the natural moisture of the skin:—Bætte hē swā swiþe swāstæte wā he in swoloþan middes sumeres wære quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hē on bæpe oð ðæt hē swāte . . . oþ hē wel swāte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1-6. Ðæt se mon swāte swiþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hē ongan blācian and ungefohllice swātan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3.

II. **to sweat with hard labour, so to toil**:—Ðæm ðe nū on gōðum weorcum ne swāt and suife ne suniceþ qui nunc in bonis operibus non exsudat, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 13. Sume sceufon, sume tugon and swyðe swāttan, oð ðæt hig geteorode wæron, Shrn. 154, 27. Winnende vel swāttende desidans, i. laborans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37.

III. **to sweat**, es; but occurring almost always in pl. swāsendu (-a, -o); n. I. food, victuals, refectory:—Swāsende fercula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 19. Swāsendo fercula, cibaria, 147, 83. Hē þanc gesægde ðā hē gereordod wæs: 'Ðē dissa swāsenda Meotud lēan forgilde,' Andr. Knbl. 771; An. 386. Ðæt hit on his hūs ne eodon ne of his swāsendum mete dygedon ne domum ejus intrarent neque de cibis illius acciperent, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Mid higna swāsendum (the articles of food are then given). Ond ðās forecuedenan swāsenda all āgefe mon ðem reogolwarde, Txts. 444, 14-26. Ða ilcan wisan on swāsendum tō mīnre tide lēstan (cf. hign gefeormian tō mīnre tide, 449, 9), 450, 1. Swoesendo agapem, 39, 108. Swāsendo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 22. Ællesum swāsendo, 5, 35. Ða six Sunnandagas ðe wē swāsendo on habbaþ the six Sundays in Lent when we may take meat (cf. nān dæg (in Lent) ne sý būtan Sunnandagam ānum, ðæt ænig mon æniges metes bruce ær ðære teodan tide oððe ðære twelfte, L. E. i. 37; Th. ii. 436, 6-8), Wulfst. 284, 5. Ðone mete and ða swāsendo dapes, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 20.

¶ In phrases:—Gān tō swāsendum to go to dinner; ire ad refectendum, 5, 4; S. 617, 18. Sittan æt or tō swāsendum to sit at meat, take a meal:—Hī æt beode and æt swāsendum sæton sederunt ad mensam, 5, 5; S. 617, 10: Cd. Th. 168, 7; Gen. 2779. Sittan tō his swāsendum residens ad epulas, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 42: 5, 5; S. 618, 17. Woldon wē tō ðrum swāsendum sittan ceperamus uelle epulari, Nar. 21, 12. Ðā hēt ic eallne ðone here ðæt hē tō swāsendum sæte and mete pigde cenare militem jussi, 23, 8. Swāsende, swāsenda pigcan to take food:—Sæt hē and swāsende ðeah and dranc (sæt hē on swāsendum and æt and dranc, MS. B.) residebat, vescebat, bibebat, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 18. Hē on his hūs eode and his swāsende ðeah intravit epulaturus domum ejus, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Swā ðæt hē næfre mete onfēng ne swāsendo ðeah ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet, 4, 25; S. 599, 29. Swāsendo pigcean jejuniū solvere, prandere, 5, 4; S. 617, 13, 16. Swāsenda (up) girwan to prepare a feast, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. Symbol tō swoesende (swoesende?) min ic gearuade prandium meum paravi, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 22, 4.

II. **flatteries, blandishments, fair speech**. v. swæs, III, ge-swāsness, swāslæcan:—Swēsendum blanditiis, Kent. Gl. 212. v. dæg, undern-swāsendu (-o).

swāslæcan; *p. læhte* **To flatter, cajole, speak fair**:—Hiō swāslæcþ blanditur, Kent. Gl. 194. v. ge-swāslæcan.

swæslic; *adj.* **Kindly, pleasant, agreeable**:—Sārge gē ne sōhton, ne him swæslic word frōfre gē spræcon, Exon. Th. 92, 20; Cri. 1511. Hē (Antecrist) winþ on gēan Godes gecorenan mid swæslicum gifum. Hē sylþ ðam, ðe on hine gelyfaþ, godes and seolfres geynyða, Wulfst. 196, 21. [O. Frs. swēslik familiaris: O. H. Ger. swās-lih privatus, civilis, familiaris.] v. un-swæslic, and next word.

swæslic; *adv.* I. properly. v. swæs, I:—Wē andettaþ swæslic and sōþlice fæder and sunu and Hāligne Gāst confitemur proprie et veraciter Patrem et Filium et Spiritum Sanctum, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36.

II. of persons, kindly, in a gracious, friendly manner, blandly; of things, agreeably, pleasantly. v. swæs, III:—Ða nān lust yfel swæslic gewemþ eos nulla voluptas mala blande corruptit, Scint. 3, 10. Him (the good) swæslic (cf. on ðæt frate folc (the evil) hē fireneste lēpplāpum wordum, 84, 17; Cri. 1375) sibbe gehāteþ heāhcýning, Exon. Th. 82, 15; Cri. 1339. Nealles swæslic mē wæs sið alýfed the way was not made easy for me, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Cōman him tō and hine swæslic grēttan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 210. Busiris wolde ælcne cuman swiþe ārlice underfōn and swiþe swæslic wif geþēran (behave in a very friendly manner to him), ac eft hē (the guest) sceolde beōn ofslegen, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 32. Tō fela manna is ðe þurh hiwunge eal oðer specaþ, oþer hý þencaþ . . . and swā gerāde mānswican on ða wisan swæslic swiciaþ (deceive under an appearance of friendliness. v. swāslæcan, swāsness), Wulfst. 55, 6. Swāsllice swicole deceiving with fair words, 79, 4; 82, 2. [O. Sax. swāsliko friendly: O. H. Ger. swāslīho familiariter.]

swāsness, e; f. **Blandishment, fair speech**:—Swāsnyssum blandimentis, lenociniis, Hpt. Gl. 481, 10. Gē Godes cempan, gē āwurpaþ eowēre cynehelm for ðām earmlican swāsnyssum (the appeals made to your feelings) ðissera heðfendra. Ne āwurpe gē eowēre sigē for wifa swāsnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 54-58. Ðæt hē ðissere worulde swāsnysa (blanditiis) warnige, Scint. 216, 12. v. ge-swāsness.

swāsung, e; f. **A making pleasant, an alleviation, a mitigation**:—Swāsungā fomenta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 7.

swāes-wyrde; *adj.* **Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech**; facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

swāetan; *p. te* **To sweat**. I. of the natural moisture of the skin:—Bætte hē swā swiþe swāstæte wā he in swoloþan middes sumeres wære quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hē on bæpe oð ðæt hē swāte . . . oþ hē wel swāte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1-6. Ðæt se mon swāte swiþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hē ongan blācian and ungefohllice swātan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3.

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II. of persons, kindly, in a gracious, friendly manner, blandly; of things, agreeably, pleasantly. v. swæs, III:—Ða nān lust yfel swæslic gewemþ eos nulla voluptas mala blande corruptit, Scint. 3, 10. Him (the good) swæslic (cf. on ðæt frate folc (the evil) hē fireneste lēpplāpum wordum, 84, 17; Cri. 1375) sibbe gehāteþ heāhcýning, Exon. Th. 82, 15; Cri. 1339. Nealles swæslic mē wæs sið alýfed the way was not made easy for me, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Cōman him tō and hine swæslic grēttan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 210. Busiris wolde ælcne cuman swiþe ārlice underfōn and swiþe swæslic wif geþēran (behave in a very friendly manner to him), ac eft hē (the guest) sceolde beōn ofslegen, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 32. Tō fela manna is ðe þurh hiwunge eal oðer specaþ, oþer hý þencaþ . . . and swā gerāde mānswican on ða wisan swæslic swiciaþ (deceive under an appearance of friendliness. v. swāslæcan, swāsness), Wulfst. 55, 6. Swāsllice swicole deceiving with fair words, 79, 4; 82, 2. [O. Sax. swāsliko friendly: O. H. Ger. swāslīho familiariter.]

swāsness, e; f. **Blandishment, fair speech**:—Swāsnyssum blandimentis, lenociniis, Hpt. Gl. 481, 10. Gē Godes cempan, gē āwurpaþ eowēre cynehelm for ðām earmlican swāsnyssum (the appeals made to your feelings) ðissera heðfendra. Ne āwurpe gē eowēre sigē for wifa swāsnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 54-58. Ðæt hē ðissere worulde swāsnysa (blanditiis) warnige, Scint. 216, 12. v. ge-swāsness.

swāsung, e; f. **A making pleasant, an alleviation, a mitigation**:—Swāsungā fomenta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 7.

swāes-wyrde; *adj.* **Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech**; facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

swāetan; *p. te* **To sweat**. I. of the natural moisture of the skin:—Bætte hē swā swiþe swāstæte wā he in swoloþan middes sumeres wære quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hē on bæpe oð ðæt hē swāte . . . oþ hē wel swāte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1-6. Ðæt se mon swāte swiþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hē ongan blācian and ungefohllice swātan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3.

II. **to sweat with hard labour, so to toil**:—Ðæm ðe nū on gōðum weorcum ne swāt and suife ne suniceþ qui nunc in bonis operibus non exsudat, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 13. Sume sceufon, sume tugon and swyðe swāttan, oð ðæt hig geteorode wæron, Shrn. 154, 27. Winnende vel swāttende desidans, i. laborans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37.

III. **to sweat**, es; but occurring almost always in pl. swāsendu (-a, -o); n. I. food, victuals, refectory:—Swāsende fercula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 19. Swāsendo fercula, cibaria, 147, 83. Hē þanc gesægde ðā hē gereordod wæs: 'Ðē dissa swāsenda Meotud lēan forgilde,' Andr. Knbl. 771; An. 386. Ðæt hit on his hūs ne eodon ne of his swāsendum mete dygedon ne domum ejus intrarent neque de cibis illius acciperent, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Mid higna swāsendum (the articles of food are then given). Ond ðās forecuedenan swāsenda all āgefe mon ðem reogolwarde, Txts. 444, 14-26. Ða ilcan wisan on swāsendum tō mīnre tide lēstan (cf. hign gefeormian tō mīnre tide, 449, 9), 450, 1. Swoesendo agapem, 39, 108. Swāsendo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 22. Ællesum swāsendo, 5, 35. Ða six Sunnandagas ðe wē swāsendo on habbaþ the six Sundays in Lent when we may take meat (cf. nān dæg (in Lent) ne sý būtan Sunnandagam ānum, ðæt ænig mon æniges metes bruce ær ðære teodan tide oððe ðære twelfte, L. E. i. 37; Th. ii. 436, 6-8), Wulfst. 284, 5. Ðone mete and ða swāsendo dapes, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 20.

¶ In phrases:—Gān tō swāsendum to go to dinner; ire ad refectendum, 5, 4; S. 617, 18. Sittan æt or tō swāsendum to sit at meat, take a meal:—Hī æt beode and æt swāsendum sæton sederunt ad mensam, 5, 5; S. 617, 10: Cd. Th. 168, 7; Gen. 2779. Sittan tō his swāsendum residens ad epulas, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 42: 5, 5; S. 618, 17. Woldon wē tō ðrum swāsendum sittan ceperamus uelle epulari, Nar. 21, 12. Ðā hēt ic eallne ðone here ðæt hē tō swāsendum sæte and mete pigde cenare militem jussi, 23, 8. Swāsende, swāsenda pigcan to take food:—Sæt hē and swāsende ðeah and dranc (sæt hē on swāsendum and æt and dranc, MS. B.) residebat, vescebat, bibebat, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 18. Hē on his hūs eode and his swāsende ðeah intravit epulaturus domum ejus, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Swā ðæt hē næfre mete onfēng ne swāsendo ðeah ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet, 4, 25; S. 599, 29. Swāsendo pigcean jejuniū solvere, prandere, 5, 4; S. 617, 13, 16. Swāsenda (up) girwan to prepare a feast, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. Symbol tō swoesende (swoesende?) min ic gearuade prandium meum paravi, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 22, 4.

II. **flatteries, blandishments, fair speech**. v. swæs, III, ge-swāsness, swāslæcan:—Swēsendum blanditiis, Kent. Gl. 212. v. dæg, undern-swāsendu (-o).

swāslæcan; *p. læhte* **To flatter, cajole, speak fair**:—Hiō swāslæcþ blanditur, Kent. Gl. 194. v. ge-swāslæcan.

swæslic; *adj.* **Kindly, pleasant, agreeable**:—Sārge gē ne sōhton, ne him swæslic word frōfre gē spræcon, Exon. Th. 92, 20; Cri. 1511. Hē (Antecrist) winþ on gēan Godes gecorenan mid swæslicum gifum. Hē sylþ ðam, ðe on hine gelyfaþ, godes and seolfres geynyða, Wulfst. 196, 21. [O. Frs. swēslik familiaris: O. H. Ger. swās-lih privatus, civilis, familiaris.] v. un-swæslic, and next word.

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swāes-wyrde; *adj.* **Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech**; facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

sweat, send forth like sweat, to exude (of persons or things):—Hī fleopþ and blōde hī swætāþ, Nar. 35, 33. Fýre swætāþ blācan lige *they sweat fire and flame*, Exon. Th. 385, 12; Rā. 4, 43. Mon geseah twegeu sceldas blōde swātan (*sanguine sudare*), Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 25. Hī gemetton ðone clūd swätende, Homl. Th. ii, 162, 6. II a. *to send forth blood, to bleed*. v. swāt, II. 2:—Hī ærest ongan swātan on ða swiðran healle, Rood Kmbl. 39; Kr. 20. [*Icel. sveita to sweat.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-swātan; switan.

swæp, es; n. I. *a track, the mark left by a moving body, a single footprint or a series of footprints* (lit. or fig.):—Mē (*the plough*) biþ gongendre mīn swæð sweotol, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rā. 22, 10. ðonne fylge wē Drihtnes swæpe, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14; Rtl. 26, 5. ðonne stæpþ se sacerd on ðone weg, ðonne hē on ðæt swæð ðara hāligra winnaþ tō spyriganne, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20; pref.; Swt. 5, 16. Deāp ne forlēt nān swæp ær hē gefehþ ðæt ðæt hē æfter spyrþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1; Met. 27, 14. Weard sǣwep on swæð mīn (*the plough's*), Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rā. 22, 6. Swearte wæran lāstas, swaþu swiþe blacu, 434, 19; Rā. 52, 3. Ða swaðo wæron útwearde ongunnen ðe on ðæm marmanstāne gemeted wæron, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Swylce mannes swaðu, ðon geficost ðe ðær sum mon gestode; and ða fōtlāstas wæron swutole, 203, 35. Alle swaðo omnes semite, Rtl. 81, 20. Forlēt fūre Drihten his fēt on ða eorþan besincan . . . leofhtæt biþ ā byrneude for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Snuedum, suædum semitis, Rtl. 167, 1, 13. II. *a vestige, trace*:—Hwæt is elles ðios gewitendlice sibb būton swelce hit sið sum swæð ðære ēcean sibbe *quod est enim pax transitoria, nisi quoddam vestigium pacis aeternae*? Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 25. v. bil-, dolh-, fōt-swæp; swaþu.

swæp (?), swaþu (?) *a bandage, swathe*:—In swaþum institis (v. Jn. II, 44 to which the gloss refers), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 17; 46, 51. v. sweþel, swæþian. swæpel. v. sweþel.

swæder, swader (= swā hwæder, cf. O. H. Ger. sueder). I. *pronoun, Whichever of two*:—Swader uncer leng wære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 113, 20, 25. Hwæðres ðara yfela is betere ær tō tilianne būton swæðres swæder frēcenlicre is *quae pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quae periculosus premit*? Past. 62; Swt. 457, 22. Dō swæþer ðū wille ðo *whichever you like*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 10. II. *in combination with swā . . . swā . . . either . . . or . . . whichever, whether . . . or*:—Hē mōste swā gecēusan swā āweorpan swaþer (swæder, *other MSS.*) hē wolde licuēt *ei excusare aut scipere*, R. Ben. 99, 15. Beon swæder hig beon, swā (þe, *other MSS.*) sacerdhādes swā clerichādes, 110, 7. Gewylde man hine swaðor man mæge, swā cucenne swā deādne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 17. Hī gefeallaþ on ða heortan swā nyt swā unnyt swæder hiē beoþ (*whether they be profitable or unprofitable*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 2; 14; Swt. 85, 15. Biþ ælc gōd weorc gōd, sið swā open swā ðegle, swæder hit sið, 59; Swt. 451, 14. Wyl wermōd swā ðrigne swā grēnne swaþer hē hæbbe *boil wormwood, either dry or green, whichever he have*, Lchdm. ii. 296, 14. Deāh wē spirian swā mid læs worda swā mid nā swæþer wē hit gereccan *nāgon though we use more or less words in our enquiry, according as we can explain the matter*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12; 36, 7; Fox 184, 16. Hī mōston ðōn swā gōd swā yfel, swæþor swā hī woldon, 41, 2; Fox 246, 2.

swæð-hlīpe, swæþian, swæðorian, swæðrung, swagop, swalewe, swalod. v. stæp-hlīpe, ge-swæþian, swaðrian, ge-swæðrung, swēgan, swælewe, sweolop.

swāmian; p. *ode To become dark*:—Rodor swāmode ofer nidda bearn *heaven grew dark above the children of men, i.e. night came*, Exon. Th. 167, 33; Gū. 1069. v. ā-swāmian; swāman.

swamm, es; m. *A fungus, mushroom; also a sponge*:—Suom, suamm fungus, Txts. 65, 938. Swamm oððe feldswam fungus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 22. Swom fungus, spongius, dicta ab uligine, 152, 21. Ðes swam hoc tuber (cf. *tubera taddechese* (= toadstool), Wülck. Gl. 618, 4), Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 1. Nym hlāf and sealt and swamm, and cnuca hit eal tōgadere, Lchdm. iii. 94, 21. Syle etan gebræðne swam, 142, 11. Sinwealte swammas voluī, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. For miete heo sceal sume hwile swamma brūcan; wundorlice heo gecscnaþ, Lchdm. i. 346, 8. [*Goth. swamms a sponge: O. H. Ger. swamm, swamp fungus, tuber: Ger. schwamm sponge, fungus, excrement: Du. zwam: Icel. svöppr a sponge: Dan. svamp sponge, fungus: Swed. swamp.*] v. feld-, mete-swamm.

swan, swon, es; m. *A swan*:—Suan holor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 42. Swan, 43, 7. Suon olor, 115, 45. Swon, lifetu, 63, 40; alvor, 6, 55. Swann olor, i. 62, 12. Swan diomedida, 63, 14. Swanes fedre, Exon. Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. For instances of the word in local names, see swonleah, swonweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 78. [*O. L. Ger. swan: O. H. Ger. swan; m., swana; f. cygnus: Icel. svanr.*]

swān, es; m. I. *a herd, particularly a swineherd; the herds of swine formed a very important item in the live-stock of the Anglo-Saxons*. v. swīn. For some account of the duties and rights of different kinds of swānas, see L. R. S. 6, 7; Th. i. 436:—Suān subulcus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 59; flabanus, 108, 72. Swān, 53, 66: bubullus (-cus?), in a list de subis, i. 286, 58; ii. 11, 59. Hiene ān swān (subulcus, Flor. Wig.) ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 23. Hē (Alfred) on sumes swānes (the

swān is called *vaccarius* in the Latin Vita S. Neoti, but in other forms of the story, e.g. Matthew of Westminster's, he is *subulcus* and drives 'porcos ad solita pascua') hūse his hleōw gernde . . . Hit gelamp ðæt ðæs swānes wif hætte hire ofen . . . and cwæþ tō ðan kinge: 'Wænd ðū ða hlāfes ðæt heo ne forbeornen, for ðam ic geseo ðæghwamlice ðæt ðū micelæte eart, Shr. 16, 13–20. Swāna steorra (cf. swān-steorra) *hesperius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 39. Oxena hierdas *bobulcos*, swānas *subulcos*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 23. II. *a man, warrior* (? cf. *Icel. sveinn*):—Ne gefrægu ic nāfre wurdlicor æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebæran, ne nāfre swānas swētna medu (swa noc hwitne, Hickes) sēl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. [The form which in later English should be taken by the word is *swon*, and this is found in Palladius on Husbandry: Thy *swon* may se thaire (the pigs') nombr and up save The oppressed pigge, 3, 1086. It has not, however, come into modern English; the corresponding Scandinavian form, *Icel. sveinn*=boy, lad, man, servant, on the other hand, remains in *swain*. Early instances of its occurrence are: His *sweyn* (also *swain*) Leir forþ sende þat was hirdman hende, Laym. 3512. Preo cnihtes and heore swines, 18128. Erl ne barun, kniçt ne sweyn, Havel. 273. Cf. too *Dan. svend boy, lad, journeyman: Swed. swen. O. H. Ger. swēn, like swān, = subulcus.*] v. æhte-, gafo-, in-swān.

swancor; adj. *Bending easily*. I. of a horse (cf. *Icel. svangr* used in the same connection), slender, slim, active and graceful in movement:—Priō wig swancor and sadolbeorhte, Bco. Th. 4356; B. 2175. [Jamieson gives *swank* slender; limber, agile; *swanking* supple, active; *swanky* tall and lank; *swanky* a strapping young countryman.] II. *pliant, supple*:—Hine Nidhād on nēde legde swonore seonobende *supple sinew-bands* (? see seonu-bend), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deor. 6. [Cf. M. H. Ger. swankel: Ger. schwank flexible, slim: Swed. swank a bend; swank; adj. pliable, flexible; swank-rem girth-leather.] III. *without firmness, feeble, weak*:—Mīn sālū gewearð swancor on mōde ðær ic on ðīne hælu hogode *defect in salutari tuo anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 81.

swane-wyrþ (?), Lchdm. ii. 74, 20. swān-gerēfa, an; m. *An officer whose duties were connected with the management of forests in respect to the pasturing of swine in them and to the use of wood. He seems to have been under the direct control of the alderman*:—Ðā (at a gemōt in 825) was tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēwe tō sūdtūne onægum west on scýrhylte waldon ða swāngerēfan ða læswe forður gedrifan ond ðone wudu geþiogān (-cgān, Thorpe) ðon hit aldergyhto wēron ðon cwað se biscop and ðara hīna wiotān ðæt hīo him nēren mārān ondetā ðon hit ārēdeð was on Aedelbādes dæge ðrīn hunde swīna mæst ond se biscop (and) ða hīgen (tugen, Kemble) āhten twāde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes . . . In ða tiid was hama suāngerēfa tō sūdtūne and hē rād ðæt hē æt ceastre and ðone and gesceāwede swā hine his aldorman hēht Eādwluf *there was then a very great case about pasture in the wood at Sutton* (in Worcestershire). The swain-reeves wanted to push the pasture and take the wood beyond the old rightful limits. The bishop and the counsellors of the brethren said, that they would never make further admission to them than was contained in the terms settled in Eitelbald's time:—mast for three hundred swine, and the bishop and brethren should have two-thirds of the wood and of the mast . . . At that time Hama was swainreeve at Sutton, and he rode to Worcester and watched the oath (taken by the bishop in support of his case), as his alderman Eadwluf (Eadwluf dux is a witness to the charter) bade him, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 278–279. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 177; 81: and cf. the later swain-mote, which is a court touching matters of the forest.

swangor; adj. *Heavy in movement of the body or mind, slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent*, (a) physically:—Nis hē (*the Phoenix*) swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācāþ fīþum ac hē is snel and swift *non est tarda, ut volucres quae corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, sed levis et velox*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. (b) metaphorically:—Hē was swangor (prūtswangor, MS. D.) and swær, and him wæs lād pearfendum mannum mete tō sylenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nalæs eallum monnum swongrium (swengum, MS. B.: suongrum, Bd. M.) and heora lifes ongunbyndum *non omnibus desidiis ac vitae suae incuriosis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38. [*O. H. Ger. swangar gravidus, praegnans: Du. zwanger: Dan. swanger.*]

swangorness, e; f. *Heaviness, torpor, sloth, indolence, sluggishness*:—Ic wāt ðæt swongorness hī ofsit and hī mid slæwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. ðæt is ðæt hē ða Godes gifa becnytte on ðæm sceāte his slæwde and hē for his swongornesse hiē gehýde *pecuniam quippe in sudario ligare est percepta dona sub otio leni torporis abscondere*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon his eāge læte slāþian ðæt mon for his unwiseðome and for his suongornesse ne mæge ongietað ða undcāwas ðara ðe him underdiēdde beoþ. Ne slæpþ se nō fæste ac huappāþ se ðe gecnāwan mæg hwæt tælwierde biþ and suādeah for his mōdes swongornesse oððe rēceliēste forwaudaþ ðæt hē bēte his hiæremenn *somnum quippe oculis dare est intentione cessante subditorum curam negligere . . . Non autem dormire, sed dormire, est quae quidem reprehenda sunt cognoscere, sed tamen propriè mentis tædium dignis ea increpationibus non emendare*, 28; Swt. 195, 1–10.

swân-riht, es; *n.* *Law concerning the swân* (q. v.):—On manegum landum gebyrþ deopre swânriht, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 15.

swân-steorra, *an*; *m.* *The herd's star, the evening star*:—Suânsteorra *vesper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 42. Cf. swāna steorra *under swân*.

swāpan; *p.* sweep; *pp.* swāpen *To sweep*. I. *trans.* (a) *To sweep with a brush* (lit. or metaph.):—Ic swāpe uerro, Ælf. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 14. Ic sweop gäst minne scopebam *spiritum meum*, Ps. Spl. 76, 6. (b) *To sweep, move (something) with the action of one sweeping*:—Swāþe sigemēce mid ðære swiðran hond ðæt deofol gefeallaþ in sweartne lēg he shall sweep the victorious blade with the right hand, so that devils shall fall into dark flame, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531. [Mid beseme clene swopen scopis mundatam, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 10. Me wule swopen þin hus, Misc. 176, 151; Fragg. Philps. 7, 6. Heo swoped þe duste awei, A. R. 314, 6. Clensi and zuope þe herte, Ayenb. 109, 5. Chaucer has swope, swoope.]

II. *intrans.* *To sweep, have a sweeping motion, drive*; the form and much of the sense belong to swoop:—Huse on munte on swift wind swāþeþ (cf. hūs on munte full ungemetlic wind gestic, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16) *montis cacumen protervus auster totis viribus urget*, Met. 7, 20. Cf. answeop, -suaep afflarat (*at*-, *ad*-), Txts. 38, 32. Onswēop, 43, 235. Brim wide wædde, wældēdum sweop, Cd. 208, 9; Exod. 480. Hē geseah swāpendum (or under I. b) windum done lēg ðæs fyres ofer ðære burge wallas ahefenne (se wind ðæt fyr ofer ða wallas drāf, MS. B.) *cum ventis ferentibus globos ignis supra muros urbis exaltari conspiceret*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 37. Cf. onsuāpen *instincta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 79. Inswāpen, 44, 35. [Swyfte swaynes ful swyfe swepen þertyle, Allit. Pms. 83, 1509.]

III. *to wrap*. *v.* be-, ymb-swāpan. [O. H. Ger. swēifan *to swing*. Cf. Icel. sveipa (*uk*.) *to sweep, stroke; make a sweeping stroke with a weapon; wrap, saddle*.] *v.* ā-, for-, tō-, ymb-swāpan.

swār, swār-. *v.* swār, swār-.

swara in āp-swara:—Des ādswara *hoc jus iurandum*, Ælf. Gr. 14; Zup. 88, 6.

swarcian, swarcian, swāre. *v.* swearcan, swearcian, swāre.

swarian. *v.* and-swarian. [Icel. swara *to answer*: *Dan.* svare. He was wis to swarenn and to frazzenn, Orm. 8938. He called to his chamberlain, þæt cofly hym swared, Gaw. 2011.]

swaring (-ung), swarnian, swarnung, swart. *v.* āp-swaring, swornian, swornung, swart.

swaru (1) *suer* in an-swer. *v.* and-swaru. [Cf. Icel. svar; *n.* answer: *Dan.* svar. Forrhiwi þho þaff swille sware onnæn, Orm. 2422.] (2) *swearing, oath*. *v.* āþ-, mǣn-, mǣnāþ- (be mǣnāþsware *de perjurio*, L. Ecg. C. tit. 34; Th. ii. 130, 24) swaru. [Mid false sware, O. E. Homl. ii. 259, 35. Of alle sunnen . . . of sum uals word, of sware, A. R. 344, 3. He sahtnesse mid sware (treoðe, 1st MS.) hadde ifastned, Laym. 10893.] swāse. *v.* swāse.

swāt, es; *n.* [The passages in which the gender is marked are doubtful. ðæt swōt, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17, occurs in a late MS.; isen swāt, ii. 296, 18, may be a compound; ða swāt, iii. 72, 28, may be a mistake for spāt, v. ii. 56, 15. Dutch has a neuter, German and Scandinavian have masculines.]

I. *sweat, perspiration*:—Seofote (*the seventh of the constituents from which Adam was made*) wæs deāwes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) becom swāt, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 15. Suāt, Rtl. 192, 17. His swāt (*sudor*) wæs swylce blōdes dropan, Lk. Skt. 22, 44. Of ealdum clādum ðe beop eal on swāte, Homl. Ass. 35, 280. Swā ða swāt (*but* ii. 56, 15 *has spāt*), beop mislenlic, Lchdm. iii. 72, 28. I. a. *that which exudes like sweat*:—Ðanne þeō brāde geswāte nim ðæt swōt when the roast meat sweats, take that which exudes, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17.

I. b. *that which lies on anything as sweat lies on the skin* (?):—Wiþ gongelwæfran bite, smit on isen swāt (isen-swāt?), ii. 296, 18. II. *used of other moisture that comes from the body*, (1) *foam*:—Mid swāte *cum spuma*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 39. (2) *blood*:—Saga mē hwæt ðæs lifigendan mannes gleng sý. Ic ðe secge ðæs deādan swāt, Salm. Kmbl. 200, 10. Geseoh seolfes swāde, swā ðin swāt āgeāt, blōdige stige, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443; 2552; An. 1277; Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Him for swenge swāt ædrum sprong forð under fexe, 5925; B. 2966. Beswyled mid swātes gange, Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23. On rōde ðū ðin blōd āgute for heo and [hý] mid ðinum ðam æþelan swāte gebotest, Wulfst. 255, 23. Cwealndreore, monnes swāte, Cd. Th. 60, 24; Gen. 986. Be sīdan ðær Hælend his swāt forlēt, 299, 6; Sat. 545; Andr. Kmbl. 1935; An. 970; Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449.

III. *sweat* that comes from labour, hence labour, toil:—Ðær wæs suife sudlic gesuinc and ðær wæs micel swāt āgoten and deāh ne mehte monn him of āniman ðone miclan rust multo labore sudatum est, et non exivit de ea nimia rubigo ejus, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 12. On swāte ðines andwlitan ðū brīcst ðines hlāfes, Gen. 3, 19. Se man on gewinne and on swāte hē leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36; Cd. Th. 33, 8; Gen. 482. [O. Sax. O. Frs. swēt: *Du.* zweet; *n.* O. H. Ger. sweiz: *M. H. Ger.* sweiz *sudor*; *blood*: *Ger.* schweiss; *m.* Icel. sweiti *uk* *m.* *Dan.* sved; *m.* *Swed.* swett; *m.* *v.* heaðu, hilde-swāt; swētan, and next word.

-swāt; *adj.* in ge-swāt *sweaty, sweating*:—Ðara breōsta biþ deāwig wætung, swā swā siē geswāt, Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. Gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stānbaðe; ðonne hiē siēn geswāte, ðonne recce hē ða bān, 68, 6.

swātan (swatan? *v.* Engl. Stud. viii. 479); *pl.* Beer:—Swātan *cervisia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 62; ii. 17, 25. Awyl on sūrum swātum opþe on sūrum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15. [Jamieson gives *swaits* new ale or wort; but also *swats* new ale; the thin part of flummery.]

swāt-clāþ, es; *m.* *A handkerchief, towel, napkin*; sudarium:—Se apostol him āsende his swātclād . . . Hē weard ālysed swā hrade swā se swātclād hine hrepode, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 21–25. [Cf. O. H. Ger. sweiz-tūh sudarium, orarium: *Ger.* schweiss-tuch *handkerchief*: Icel. sveita-dükr *a napkin*: *Dan.* swede-dug *a handkerchief*.] *v.* swāt-lin.

swāt-fāh; *adj.* *Blood-stained*:—Oft æt hilde gedreās swātflāg and swærdwund sec[g] æfter oðrum, Vald. 1, 5. Swātflāh syrc, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111.

Swā-ðeod, swador. *v.* Sweo-þeod, swæðer.

swadian, swædorian; *p.* ode *To retreat, withdraw, subside*:—Geofon swadrode . . . geotende gegrind grund eall forswalg, Andr. Kmbl. 3169; An. 1587. Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swæðorodon, 1066; An. 533. Brimu swajredon, ðæt ic sēnæssas geseon mihte, Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. *v.* swedian.

swapu, *e*; *f.* *A track, trace, footstep, vestige*; left in swathe a row of mown grass:—On Oliuctes dūne syndon nū gyt ða swaþe Drihtnes fōtlāsta . . . ne mihte seō his swaðu beon ðēm oðrum flōrum geonlicod . . . ða his swaða syndon monnum tō ēcre lāre . . . men mihton scēawian Drihtnes fōta swaðe, Shr. 80, 35–81, 15. Næs būtan seō swaðu (*the trace of a wound, scar*) on, 95, 3. Wē sōðfæstes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Him on swaðe fylgeþ follows in his track, pursues him, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92; Exon. Th. 397, 25; Rā. 16, 25; 487, 23; Rā. 74. Hæled lāgon, on swaðe sæton sat in the track, were left dead in the track of the retreating force, Cd. Th. 125, 10; Gen. 2077; 127, 21; Gen. 2114; Andr. Kmbl. 2844; An. 1424. Hiē (*the defeated Assyrians*) on swaðe reston, Judth. Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 322. On swaðe feollon æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 120, 28; Gen. 2001. Hig unc āsetton on oðre healf ðære eā, ðæt ða ne mihton uncre swaðe findon, Shr. 42, 3. Nænige swaðe his nullum ejus vestigium, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 3. Peah ælða bearn lāstas mīne sēcaph, ic swaþe mīne bemīþe, Exon. Th. 500, 26; Rā. 89, 12. Swaðe, Andr. Kmbl. 2880; An. 1443. Ða swaþe āwuniap reogolices lifes regularis uitae vestigia permanent, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 43. Swede mīne uestigia mea, Ps. Surt. 16, 5; 17, 37. *v.* doih-, fōt-, swāt-, weald-, wund-swapu; swāp.

swapu?—Swīna swapu *suesta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 56. Suīna suadu (sceadu, Corp. Gloss.) *suesta, siesta*, Txts. 98, 972.

swapul, es; *m.* *That which swathes or wraps* (? *v.* swepel):—Ðæs ne wendon witan Scyldinga ðæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tōbreca ne mehte nymþe liges fæðm swulge on swapul unless the flame's embrace swallowed up the house in its swathing fire, i.e. unless the house were completely wrapt in flames (Thorpe would read *swalode*=heat, *v.* sweolop: Grein translates the word by *rauchqualm*; compare *Ger.* schwaden *vapour*: *M. H. Ger.* swadem: *O. H. Ger.* swedan *cremare*), Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782.

swätig; *adj.* I. *sweaty*:—Ðā ongan hē hine badiān swā swätigne *cum sudans in amnem descendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 31. Godes engel mid handclæde wipap ðine swätigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 31. II. *bloody*:—Sweord wæs swätig, Beo. Th. 3143; B. 1569. Sweord and swätigne helm, Judth. Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 338. Ðū meht geseon on mīnre sīdan swätigne wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 19; Cri. 1459. [*M. H. Ger.* sweizec: *Ger.* schweissig: Icel. swcitugr.]

swätig-hleor; *adj.* *Having a sweaty face*:—Ðū scealt swätig-hleor ðinne hlāf etan (*in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread*, Gen. 3, 19), Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934.

swāt-lin, es; *n.* *A napkin, handkerchief*:—Swātlin *sudorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 68. On ðam swātline (*in sudarium*) ðe Crist ymbe spræc on his godspelle, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. Ðin pund ðe ic hæfde on swātlin (*in sudario*) ālād, Lk. Skt. 19, 20. *v.* swāt-clāþ.

swāt-swapu, *e*; *f.* *A bloody track*:—Wæs siō swātswapu Sweona and Geāta, walræs wera, wide gesýne, Beo. Th. 5884; B. 2946.

swāt-pyrel, es; *n.* *A pore*:—Swāþpyrlu pori i. spiramenta unde sudor emanat, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 25. [Cf. Swete-holle *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 209, 9. Swet-hole, Cath. Ang. 373, col. 2. O. H. Ger. sweiz-loh: *Ger.* schweiss-loch *a pore*: Icel. sveita-bora: *Dan.* swede-hul.]

swealwe, swealewe, *an*; *f.* *A swallow*:—Sualuæ, sualuuæ, sualuue *proгна*, Txts. 90, 828. Sualuæ, sualuæ, sualuue *hirundo*, 68, 498. Swealwe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 5. Swalowe, swaluwe, swealewe, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 7. Storc and swalewe, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. Genim swéalwan nest, Lchdm. ii. 100, 18. Swolwan, iii. 44, 13. Genim swéalwan, gebærn tō ahsan, ii. 156, 8. Hū ða swalawan on him sæton and sungon . . . Twā swéalwan heora sang up āðofon and hī setton on ða sculdra ðæs hālgan weres Gūðlāces, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 3–10. For instances of the word in local names, see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 338. [O. H. Ger. swalawa: Icel. swala.] *v.* hæc-, heoru-, steþ-swealwe.

swearc (?); *adj.* *Weak, feeble, faint*. *v.* next word, and swearcan.

swearc-mōdness, *e*; *f.* *Faintheartedness, pusillanimity*:—Fram swarc-mōdnesse gāstes *a pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 9. *v.* next word.

swearcan (?) *to grow dark* (?); metaph. *to grow faint, languish*. v. *ā-swarcan, the preceding and following words, and swearcan.*

swearcian; *p. ode*. I. *to make or to become dark*:—Seó swearcigende sunne and ða gesceafta samod ealne middanearð æðeðstrodon mid swearthe nihte for heora Scyppendes drowunge, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 15.

II. *to make or to become troubled, to dismay*. v. *ā-swarcian, and preceding words.*

sweard, es; *m.* (?) *Sward* (=rind of bacon; cf. too green-sward the turf-covering of the earth), *skin, hide*:—Sweard cutis, fcl pellis, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 32-3. Sweard cutis, rib costa, heorte cor, ii. 16, 54-6. Swearth cater, 103, 22. Suge sweward vistula, 124, 1. Sweard catrum, 13, 52. [Sward or sworde of flesche coriana, Prompt. Parv. 482. Turfe, swarde of þe erpe cespes, 506. O. Frs. swarde skin (of the head): Du. zwaard; n. skin: M. H. Ger. swarte, swart; f. skin with hair on: Ger. schwarte; f. skin, rind: Icel. svörðr; m. the skin (especially of the head); hide of walrus; gras-, jarda-svörðr green-sward.]

swearm, es; *m.* A swarm, crowd:—Sue[a]rm examen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 82. Swearm, 32, 17: 144, 43 (examen has been omitted here by Wright, see Wülc. Gl. 230, 6): Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 14: examen, multitudo, Hpt. Gl. 457, 37: 406, 14. [O. H. Ger. swarm, swarm; m. examen: Icel. svarm; m. tumult: Swed. swärm; m. a swarm: Dan. svärm a swarm; rioting: Du. zwerm; m. a swarm, crowd.]

sweart; *adj.* I. of colour, swart, swarthy, black, dark:—Sweart ater, teter; ceruleus, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 32, 53 (in a list of colours): furvus, ii. 34, 39, 40: fuscus, 38, 27: luridus, 53, 15: pullus, 57, 10: niger, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 9: caeruleus, Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Wudurēc swart, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3145. Hrafn swart and sealobrun, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35. On ðam clife hangodan manige swearte säula . . . and ðæt wæter was sweart under ðam clife neodan, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34-211, 1. ðonne sweartan wolcnu (nubes atrae) him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Engla and deofla, hwitra and swearta, Exon. Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Mænigeo swearta gasta spirituum deformium multitudo, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. On sweartum stafum and atollicum āwritene tetricis descripta litteris, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Sweartan furviores, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 51. Hī æsetan ofer hyre ða sweartestan fydra, L. E. l. pm.; Th. ii. 398, 27.

II. of absence of light or brightness, dark, black, gloomy:—Öder (beám) was swā wyulic, wlitig and scēne . . . wæs se öder callenga swart, dim and bystre, Cd. Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477. Eow is hāni sceapen swart sinnehte, Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Ða þeostre ðære sweartan nihte, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. Ðære sweartan helle grund, Cd. Th. 22, 24; Gen. 345. Se ðe on bystre færeþ, on swearte niht, Exon. Th. 54, 23; Cri. 873. Deorc gesweorc sinnihte swart, Cd. Th. 7, 21; Gen. 109. Tō helle on ðone sweartan sifð, 45, 27; Gen. 733. On diglum ð on sweartum dymnyssum latibulis, Hpt. Gl. 480, 28. Landa sweartost hell, Cd. Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487.

III. of absence of good, black (crime), dark, dismal:—Gastas twegen, öder biþ gælað, öder biþ grundum swearta, Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. Sweartes hæðendómes tetrae gentilitatis, Hpt. Gl. 523, 41. Micel yfelnyss wæs on Iudeiscum mannum, ða ða hī syrwdon mid sweartum geþance (with dark design), hū hī Crist æcwealdon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 318. Swā lange swā hē hylt ðone sweartan nið on his heortan, Homl. Th. i. 54, 13. Mānfulra heap sweartne the devils, Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Ic fela gefremede swearta synna, Exon. Th. 261, 10; Jul. 313: 270, 20; Jul. 468. Gē hellfirena sweatra geswicþ, 366, 4; Reb. 7. In ða sweartestan and ða wyrtstan witebrigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1859; E. 931. [Goth. swarts: O. Sax. O. Frs. swart: O. H. Ger. swarz: Icel. svart.] v. fyr-, swefel-sweart.

swearte; *adv.* Darkly, dismally, evilly:—Sió gitsung swearte swæfep onlice ðam munte ðe monna bearn Ene hātaþ, Met. 8, 47 (v. swāfan). Satanus swearte gepohte (cf. Milton's 'dark designs,' and v. swart, III), ðæt hē wolde on heofonum hēhseld wyrcean, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371. Satanus swearte (miserably) pingaf and ða atolan mid him wítum wērige, 292, 28; Sat. 447. Him ðæt swearte forgeald (made grievous compensation) Iudas innon helle, 301, 8; Sat. 578.

sweart-hæwen; *adj.* Dark purple, violet-coloured:—Ða sweart-hæwenan cerula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 67.

sweartian; *p. ode* (to make or to become black:—Ðanne sweartigaþ (swateriged, MS.) hý (the teeth) and feallaþ (-ed, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 104, 17. Hē sweartade (but see spearcian), Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Ða ārās se wind, and ða wolcnu sweartodon, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Ge-sweartode denigratos, Hpt. Gl. 514, 32. [þ te hude snawhwt swartete as hit snarhte, Marh. 18, 14. O. H. Ger. swarzen to become black: Icel. svarta to dye black.] v. ā-sweartian.

sweart-lást; *adj.* Leaving a black track:—Fugles wyn (a pen) stōp eft on mec (a book), sipade sweartlást, Exon. Th. 408, 12; Rā. 27, 11.

sweartness, e; *f.* I. blackness:—Sweartnyse nigredine, Hpt. Gl. 514, 50. II. a black material:—Sweartnesse atramentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 72; 5, 31.

swebban; *p. sweðe, swefede; pp. swefed.* I. to send to sleep, lull:—Suebbō sopio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 72. Ne hý lyft swefep, Exon. Th. 115, 19; Gū. 192. Swefed sopitus, Kent. Gl. 917. Wæs hē sāmninga mid leóhte slāpe swefed, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. II.

of the sleep of death, to put to death, kill:—Hē swefep ond scendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle, aldre beneótan, 1363; B. 679. Ne mōton wyt wrecan torn Godes, swebban synnig cynn, Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. [God sweuð hus mid þiestre niht, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 33. He swefede þe mid þen sweize, swote þu slep-test, Fragn. Philps. 7, 42. O. Sax. an-swebian to send to sleep, to cause to die: O. H. Ger. int-swebben sopire: Icel. svefja to lull, assuage.] v. ā-, on-swebban; swefian, swefan.

swæcc, swæcc, es; *m.* I. a taste, flavour, savour:—Ðæs (the manna's) swæc (gustus) wæs swilce smedema mid hunige, Ex. 16, 31: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 1. Swæcces nectaris, saporis, Hpt. Gl. 488, 26. Būton swæcce (sapore) sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15. On swæce swylce grēne cystel, Lchdm. i. 108, 2. On swæcce swēttan ðonne beðna hunig, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 30: 144, 4.

II. the sense of taste:—Mid ūrum fif andgitum . . . swæc and stenc, Homl. Th. i. 138, 27. Swæcc, ii. 550, 11: Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 60.

III. an odour, a scent, smell:—Wundorlices brædes swæc, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 15. Seó wundriende swētnes ðæs swæcces (odoris), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Stēmendes swæcces nardi pistici, Hpt. Gl. 516, 38. Ðæt hūs wæs gefyllod of ðære sealfwe swæcce (odore), Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Gif ðu hyre blōdman brýstest, hē hæfþ swæc swylce ellen, Lchdm. i. 104, 20. Swæcca swēst swylce stincaþ wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Swæcca, 358, 16; Pa. 46. Swētum swæccum (odoribus), 212, 22; Ph. 214. Swæccum, Kent. Gl. 1016.

IIa. the sense of smell:—Swæc odoratus (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 31: 64, 19. Stenc, swæc olfactum, swæc odoratus, ii. 62, 45, 46. [O. Sax. swek an odour: O. H. Ger. swehhi odor.]

swæccan to smell. [O. H. Ger. swehhen olere, adolere, fragrare.] v. ge-sweccan.

sweðiende. v. spediende.

swefan; *p. swaf, pl. swāfon; pp. swefen* To sleep.

I. of natural sleep:—Se ne slāpeþ ne swefep (or IIIa) swýðe non dormitavit neque obdormiet, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Hē swifep slāpe gebiesgað, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179: 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Sceotend swāfon, ða ðæt horncead healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: 2564; B. 1280. Ðū mōst sorhleás swefan, 3348; B. 1672: 238; B. 119. Geseah hē in recede swefan sibbedriht samod ætgædere, 1462; B. 729: Exon. Th. 344, 25; Gn. Ex. 179. Swefan under swegles hleó, Andr. Kmbl. 1663; An. 834. Swefan on slāpe, 1695; An. 851.

II. of the sleep of death:—Se fæge þegn æfter bilges bite swefep, Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060. Se wyrni ligeþ, swefep sære wund, 5485; B. 2746. Swefap ða ðe beadogriman býwan sceoldon, 4505; B. 2256. Hý deaðdrepe drihte swāfon, synfullra sweót sáwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495. Hæðene swāfon, deaðwang ridon, Andr. Kmbl. 2004; An. 1004. Hláfurd sēcan oððe hēr swefan, Vald. 1, 31.

III. metaphorically, (a) to denote lack of watchfulness:—Ðonne se weard swefep, sáwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. (b) to denote cessation of activity:—Swāfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36. [Cf. þa se sweude, Laym. 25548. Icel. sofa; p. swaf to sleep: Dan. sove: Swed. sofwa.] v. svebban.

swefecian. v. ā-swefecian, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 5: 77, 32. Cf. stýfecian.

swefel, swefl, es; *m.* Sulphur, brimstone:—Swefl, swefel, swæfl sulfur, Ælf. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. Swefel, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 27. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and swart lig, Cd. Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Se byrrenda swefl ðone munt (Etna) bærnþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 4. Swefles sulphuris, Hpt. Gl. 489, 1. Niwes swefles fif cuclermál, Lchdm. ii. 252, 21. Eallbyrrende rēnscur mid swefle gemencged, Gen. 19, 24: Met. 8, 50. Swæfle, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 29, 32. Hit rinde fyr and swefl, Lk. Skt. 17, 29; Cd. Th. 153, 19; Gen. 2541. Hwylce þinc gelædest ðū (the merchant) ūs? . . . mæstlinge, ær and tin, swefel and glæs, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11: Lchdm. i. 200, 2. Swefl, ii. 56, 10. [Goth. swibls: Du. zwavel: O. H. Ger. swefal(-el, -il, -ul), swefal sulphur: Ger. schwefel: Dan. svovl: Swed. swafvel.]

swefel-réo, es; *m.* Sulphur-smoke, the smoke from burning sulphur:—Rineþ ofer ða synfullan swefelréc pluæt super peccatores sulphur, Ps. Surt. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-prosm.

swefel-sweart (?); *adj.* Dark with the smoke of sulphur (?):—Suefl-sweart sulfuria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 61.

swefel-prosm, es; *m.* The vapour or smoke of sulphur:—Hērýnde ofer synfullan sweflrosprosm pluæt super peccatores sulphur, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-réc.

swefen, swefn, es; *n.* I. sleep:—Hit was deaðes swefn . . . menniscra mord, Cd. Th. 45, 1; Gen. 720. Hī slēpon swæfnum dormierunt somnum, Ps. Spl. 75, 5. Gif ic sefe swefnu ð slāp eágun mínium si dederō somnum oculis meis, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4.

II. a dream:—Hē rehte him his swefen (somnia) and bæd, ðæt hīg him sādōn, hwæt ðæt swefen beheóð, Gen. 41, 8. Him weard on slāpe swefen ætywed, Cd. Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496. Swefn, 257, 7; Dan. 654. Hē ne wisse word swefnes sines, 223, 27; Dan. 126. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, 222, 25; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Öder swefen hine mætte and hē rehte ðæt his bróðrum: 'Ic geseah on swefne (per somnium),' Gen. 37, 9. For ðære gesihðe ðe hē on ðam swefne geseah, Past. 16;

Swt. 101, 18. Ða stōd him sum mon æt dūrh swefen (*per somnium*) . . . Ða hēt heo seggan ðæt swefen, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–31. Swefn, Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635. Tō æsecganne swefen, 224, 1; Dan. 129. Swefnu gefremminge habbaþ *dreams will have accomplishment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 12. Swefenu, 196, 11. Swefna fdele sint, 188, 21. Swefne (swæfna) gewisse synt, 186, 19, 27. Feor æweg gewitan swefna and nihta gedwymeru *procul recedant somnia et noctium fantasmata*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 29. Ic swefna cyst seggan wyll, Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Hi æfengon andware on swefnum, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 12. On swefnum (soefnum, Lind.) gemyegod, 22; Homl. Th. i. 88, 15. Heo adræfe swefnu pellat *somnia*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 6. [Now God my swevene rede aright, Chauc. Nonne Pr. T. 76. Thanne gau I to meten a merueilouse sweuene, Piers P. prol. 11. Swevene or dreme *somnium*, sweuene or slepe *sompnus*, Prompt. Parv. 483. O. Sax. swēban *a dream*: Icel. svefn, söfn *sleep*: *a dream*: Dan. søvn *sleep*: Swed. sömn *sleep*.] v. un-swefen.

swefen-racu, e; f. *The interpretation of a dream*:—Galdorcraeftas and swefenraca incantationes et somniorum interpretationes, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 29. v. next word.

swefen-reccere, es; m. *An interpreter of dreams, a diviner, soothsayer*:—Swefnreccere *conjectorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 40. [Cf. O. H. Ger. troum-rechare *conjector*.] v. preceding word.

swefet, swefian to lull. v. swoefot, ge-sweftan.

swefian (?) to move. v. *passage given under forþ-swebban* (-swefian?) [cf. O. H. Ger. swēben: Ger. schweben]. Cf. swifan.

sweflen; adj. *Sulphurous, of brimstone*:—Him stōd swæflen lig of ðam mūde, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. Eðwa ðæt sweflene fȳr, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. Hē eal ðæt land mid sweflenum fȳre forbærnde *Deus pluit super hanc terram ignem et sulphur, totamque regionem exustam aeterna perditione damnabit*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 10; Ælf. T. Grn. 4, 17. Swæflenum, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32. Swæflenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammaram globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 49.

swefn. v. swefen.

swefnian; p. ode. I. *with acc. of person, cf. mætan, To appear in a dream to a person*:—Swā hwæt swā hine swefnaþ *whatever he dreams*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 9. Swā hwæt swā ðē geswefnaþ, 154, 24. Ahicgan on sefan ðinne hū ðē swefneð, Cd. Th. 224, 5; Dan. 131. Ðē heortan deópnyssa swefnian *te cordis alla somniat*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 19.

II. *with nom. of person, To dream*:—Gif ðu swefnast ðe twege[n] mōnan geseð *if you dream that you see two moons*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 25. [As sweveneth the hungrende and eteth (Isaiah 29, 8), Wick. Cf. Dan. søvne *to fall asleep*.]

swefnigend, es; m. *A dreamer*:—Hēr gēþ se swefnigend *ecce somniator venit*, Gen. 37, 19.

swēg, es; m. I. *unregulated, confused sound, noise, din, crash*:—Swoeg, cirm *fragor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 27. Swæg clangor, sonitus, Hpt. Gl. 451, 44. Ne wind ne wætes swēg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Swēg on windes onfinesse, 133, 15. Swæg iunan ðan heáfedan, Lchdm. iii. 92, 25. Was ðeod on sælum sigefolca swæg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644; Cd. Th. 289, 26; Sat. 403. For gedrefednesse sās swēges (sonitus), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swoeges, Ps. Surt. 76, 18. G. brece, swoege *fragore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 79. Mid micle swēge *cum maximo fragore*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Wið æarena swēge *for singing in the ears*, Lchdm. i. 350, 1. Nān monn ne gehiærde ne æxe hlem ne biætles suēg, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 17. Hig fleop læfas swēg (sonitus folii volantis), Lev. 26, 36. Micelne swēg unmātes wōpes, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Swēgas (-es, MS.) tonitrua, Hpt. Gl. 452, 60. Swoegum bombis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 8.

II. *regulated, modulated or articulate sound, (a) sound made by living creatures, voice, cry or note of a bird, song*:—Dyptongus is twyfeald swēg. Ælf. Gr. 4; Zup. 7, 13. Accentus, ðæt is swēg, on hwylcum staef-gefege ælc word swēgan seal, 50, 13; Zup. 290, 16. Swēg tenor, Hpt. Gl. 528, 21. Heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleodres swēg, Andr. Kmbl. 186; An. 93. Swēg (the voice of Moses) swiðrode, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Engla preatas sigcleod sungon, swēg wæs on lyfte gehyrd, Exon. Th. 181, 7; Gū. 1289. Biþ ðæs leodres swēg (the song of the phoenix) eallum songcraeftum swētra, 206, 24; Ph. 131. Sume synd geworhte æfter gelicnysse āgenes swēges, turtur turtle, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ganetes hleoþor and hūllpan swēg, Exon. Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21. Swēga mæste, 239, 9; Ph. 618. Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8. (b) *sound made by means of an instrument. v. swēg-craeft, voice; also the instrument*:—Dære bȳman swēg, Ex. 19, 19. Hearpan swēg, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89. Sume syndon geworhte æfter gelicnysse āgenes swēges. *titinnatulum* belle, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Swēge classica, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 67. On swēge (swōge, Ps. Surt.) bȳman in sono tubae, Ps. Spl. 150, 3. On swēge in tympano, 149, 3. MS. T. For ðam swēge (of the harp), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hearpan swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081. Heo gehȳrde bellan swēg, Shr. 149, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Swēgas classica, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 62. Dréamas (swēgas, MS. T.) organa, Ps. Spl. 136, 2. ¶ In Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 43; 43, 7, swēg glosses *hora*, because of the striking of a bell at the hours?

section under this heading to gloss persona). v. benc, hearp-, here-, hilde-, morgen-swēg.

swēgan; p. de *To sound. I. to make a noise, (a) with the idea of movement, to move violently with noise, to roar, rush, crash*:—Ðonne swēiþ *cum insonuerit*, Kent. Gl. 12. Heora fyðra swēgaþ swā swā wæteres dyne, Wulfst. 200, 15. Æt ðam forman gedelle swēge út ormæce wyllspring, Homl. Th. i. 562, 14. Swēge swiðc wind of ðam wæstene, ii. 450, 18. Ða wæterburan swēgdon and urnon, Dōm. L. 3; Ps. Spl. 45, 3. Ærðan ðe ðæt scarpe swurd swēge tō his hneccan *descend with a crash upon his neck*, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 185. Swēgende *tumultuans*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 43. Com seó sē færlíce swēgende, Homl. Th. i. 566, 7. Hē sette hine sylfne ongeán ðam swēgendan lige, ii. 510, 8. Hē æsende swēgende fȳr of heofonum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 260. (b) without the idea of movement:—Swēgþ timit, Ælf. Gr. 2; Zup. 128, 16. Swagoþ (swēgaþ? v. swēg, I) ða éáran, Lchdm. iii. 88, 5. Se heáf swēge geond ealle ða ceastre, Ap. Th. 6, 10. Ðæt ne sace óga on swēge ne litiþ *horror insonet*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 12. (b i) with a personal subject:—Drihten swēgþ *Dominus tonabit*, Cant. An. 10. God swēge *Deus intonuit*, Ps. Spl. 28, 3; Ps. Lamb. 17, 14.

II. *of regulated, modulated sound, of speech, tone, music*:—Swēgþ eádmōdny on his stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 11. Consonantes, ðæt is samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swēgaþ mid ðam fif clypiendfiscum, Ælf. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 17. Fæder stemn swēge ðus cweðende, Homl. Th. i. 104, 24; ii. 242, 8. Seó stefn ðiure grētinge swēge on niūm éánum, 202, 17. Heora bodunge swēg swēge geond eal, Homl. Ass. 56, 144. Swēge increpuit (*musica*), Hpt. Gl. 445, 17. Óþ ðæt ðæt forme tǽcn underens swēge, Anglia xiii. 432, 953. Hwylc bōc is ðæt ðæt ne clypige and swēge, K. Ben. 133, 6. Ðē ure stefn ærest swēge (*sonet*), Hymn. Surt. 7, 25. Accentus, ðæt is swēg, on hwilcum s:æge-gefege ælc word swēgan seal, Ælf. Gr. 50, 13; Zup. 290, 17. Si swēged óþer tǽcn, Anglia xiii. 380, 215.

III *to signify*:—Gregorius iþ Grécise nama, se swēgþ on Lēdenum geroerde Uigilantus, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 12. Biscop seal beón ealle ofersehwēgende, swā swā his nama swēgþ, ii. 320, 7, 12. Swēgeþ, L. Ælf. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. [Goth. swōgian *to groan*.] v. swōgan.

swēg-craeft, es; m. *The art of playing on a musical instrument. v. swēg, II b*:—Ða ongannun ealle ða men hī herian on hyre swēgcraeft . . . Apollonius cwað. 'Ic ongite ðæt ðin dohtar gefeól on swēgcraeft, ac heo næþ hine nā we geleornod,' Ap. Th. 16, 17–24.

swēg-dyne, -dynn, es; m. *A resounding din, crash*:—Heard gebrec, hlūd, unmæte, swēgdynna mæst (the crack of doom), Exon. Th. 59, 20; c 55. swēge; adj. *Sounding*:—Ungeswēge sang dīaphonia, sum swēge (sainswēge?) sang canticum, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 35. v. ān-, ge-swēge [:—Geswēge *conona*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 23. Of geswēgum *conona*, geswēge *canora*, Anglia xiii. 132, 135, 137]. swēt-, swiþ-swēge; hlūd-swēge; adv.

swegel, swegl, es; n. I. *in a physical sense, heaven, sky*:—Ðætte súð ne nord, be sām tweonum, ofer eormengrund, óþer nēuig, under swegles begong, sēla nēre, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860; 3550; B. 1773. Under swegles gang, Andr. Kmbl. 415; An. 208; 910; An. 455. Swefan under swegles hleoð, 1664; An. 834; Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507; Exon. Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606; 224, 11; Ph. 374. Swegles gim, heofontungol (cf. seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29), Met. 22, 23. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 11; Ph. 208. Swegles leoht, gimma gladost, 218, 2; Ph. 288. Swegles leoða, 204, 26; Ph. 103. Swegles tapur, 205, 18; Ph. 114. On swegle in the sky, 34, 30; Cri. 550. Fareþ fēprum snell swegle tōgeānes, 206, 10; Ph. 124. Under swegle *under heaven*, 31, 27; Cri. 502; 210, 15; Ph. 186; Cd. Th. 85, 13; Gen. 1414; 105, 36; Gen. 1764; Beo. Th. 2160; B. 1078. Weorðeþ his (the phoenix) hūs onhæted purh hādor swegel (*cloudless sky*, cf. hādrum heofone, Met. 28, 48; or *bright sun*, v. III, and cf. hādor sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 2911; An. 1458), Exon. Th. 212, 19; Ph. 212.

II. *heaven, (a) as the abode of the Deity*:—Swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 17; Cri. 543. Swegles aldor, Cd. Th. 53, 17; Gen. 862; 153, 18; Gen. 2540; 170, 4; Gen. 2807; Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Swegles brytan, wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. Swægles brytta, wihta wealdend, 272, 24; Sat. 124. Swegles gēst the Holy Ghost, Exon. Th. 13, 16; Cri. 203. Swegles weard, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 80. (b) as the abode of the blessed:—Nō ðæs gilpan þearf synfull sáwel ðæt hyre sié swegl ongeán, Exon. Th. 449, 11; Dōm. 69. Gāstas sōhton swegles dréamas, engla eðel, Andr. Kmbl. 1282; An. 641. Ic mæg swegles (or under IV?) gamen gehȳran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Swegles leoðan, Cd. Th. 286, 13; Sat. 351. Swegles leoht, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Englas feredon sōþfaste sáwle innan swegles leoht, Chr. 1063; Erl. 198, 9. In swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Gesælgum on swegle, Exon. Th. 101, 17; Cri. 1660; 137, 10; Gū. 557. Swegle benumene, 139, 23; Gū. 597. Sigorleán in swegle, Elen. Kmbl. 1242; El. 623. Ða ðe swegl būan, Cd. Th. 6, 2; Gen. 82. On swegl faran, Exon. Th. 32, 15; Cri. 513.

III. *the sun* (but can *swegel* here = *segl*, *sigel* (q. v.)? cf. swegl = *segl* a sail, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105; 182, 26; Exod. 81):—Heofontorht swegl gescyndeþ under foldan fæþm, farende tungol, Exon. Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73. Swegl hāte scān blāc ofer burgsalo,

182, 3; Gû. 1304. Swegel byþ hátost (on sumera), Menol. Fox 474; Gn. C. 7. **IV. music (?)**. v. swegel-horn:—Ðær (in heaven) was singal sang and swegles gong. . . Englas herodon hálgan stefne Dryhten, dream was on hyhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1738; An. 871. Eádige ðær sittap mid swegle, Cd. Th. 305, 17; Sat. 648. v. Grmm. D. M. 708.

swegel-befealden; *adj.* *Heaven-surrounded, with heaven around*:—Hafap wuldres bearn his sceolfes seld sweg/befalden (healden, Th.), laðap ūs ðider to lóhte, Cd. Th. 301, 28; Sat. 588.

swegel-beorht; *adj.* *Heaven-bright*:—Sweglbeorht sunne, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gû. 1187. Cf. swegl-torht, heofon-beorht.

swegel-bōsm, es; *m.* *The interior of heaven, heaven*:—Hē biþ ā rice ofer heofenstōlas. . . sweglbōsmas heōld; ða wæron gesette wuldres bearnum, Cd. Th. 1, 18; Gen. 9.

swegel-candel[1], e; *f.* *The candle of the sky, the sun*:—Ær ðæs beācnes cyme, sweglcandelle, Exon. Th. 205, 5; Ph. 108. Cf. heofon-candel.

swegel-cyning, es; *m.* *The king of heaven*:—Ðæt ic wuldres God sēce, swegelycning, Exon. Th. 167, 4; Gû. 1055. Swegelycning, Cd. Th. 165, 30; Gen. 2658. Cf. heofon-cyning.

swegel-dream, es; *m.* *Heavenly joy*:—Ufancundes engles of swegldreamum word, Exon. Th. 169, 21; Gû. 1098. Cheruphim and Sera-phim on swegeldreamum, Andr. Kmbl. 1439; An. 720. Swāse swegldreamas gē (the good at the day of judgment) geseōn mōsteu, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. Cf. heofon-dream.

swegel-horn, es; *m.* *Some kind of musical instrument*:—Sueghorn sambucus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 56. Swegelhorna sambucorum, symphoniarum (cf. simfonia, lignum concavum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 60) i. cithararum, Hpt. Gl. 445, 19. [Cf. Goth. swegljōn to pipe, play the flute; swiglja a piper, flute-player: O. H. Ger. swegala fistula, tibia, barbita, chelys, sistrum, calamus; swegalari tibiicen, fidicen; swegil-bein cornus tibia (a wind instrument, Grff. 3, 129).] v. swegel IV, and next word.

swegel-rād, e; *f.* *Music (?)*:—Scyl was hearpe, hlūde hlynde, hleōþor dylde, sweglrad swinsade, Exon. Th. 353, 47; Reim. 29. [Cf. O. H. Ger. swegal-sung music of the flute.] v. preceding word.

swegel-torht; *adj.* *Heaven-bright*:—Swegeltorht sunne, Met. 29, 24. Beorht gewāt sunne swegeltorht to sete glidan, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Tunglu swegeltorht, Exon. Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 41. Wuldorfæstan wic, sid and swegltorht, Cd. Th. 2, 32; Gen. 28. Swegeltorhtian seld, 6, 27; Gen. 95. Cf. heofon-torht.

swegel-wered; *adj.* *Clothed with heavenly brightness*:—Siððan morgenleōht, sunne swegelwered sūpan scīneþ, Beo. Th. 1216; B. 606. Cf. scīr-wered.

swegel-wuldor, es; *n.* *The glory of heaven*:—Ðæt wit unc in ðam ēcan gefeān on sweglwuldre geseōn mōstun, Exon. Th. 173, 13; Gû. 1160. Cf. heofon-wuldor.

swegel-wundor, es; *n.* *A heavenly wonder, or a wondrous sound (?)*. v. swegl, IV:—Se burgstede wæs gefyllt swētum stencum and swegl-wundrum, eðages yrfeōl engla hléodres the dwelling-place was filled with sweet odours and with wondrous music (?), the blessed one's home with the voice of angels, Exon. Th. 181, 13; Gû. 1292.

swēgend-līc; *adj.* *Vocal, vowel*:—I and u beōþ āwende to consonantes, gif hi beōþ toðadere gesette oððe mid ðārum swēgendlicum, Ælf. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 15.

sweger, swegr, e; *f.* *A mother-in-law*:—Sueger socrus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 68. Sweger, i. 52, 8. Sweger, swegr, Ælf. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr (suegir, Lind.) on hyre snore, and snoru on hyre swegere (swegre, MS. A., Rush.: sueogir, Lind.), Lk. Sct. 12, 53. Sca Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna mōdur and hālgira sallowa sweger, Shrn. 118, 7. Sweger socrum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 51. Ða geseah hē Petres swegre (swægre, Rush.: suer t his wives nōdor, Lind.) licgende, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Snore ongen hyre swegre (swēgran, MS. A.: swēr, Lind.), 10, 35. Swegere, Deut. 27, 23. [O. H. Ger. swigar: Ger. schwieger-mutter. Cf. Goth. swaihrō.]

swēg-hleōþor, es; *m.* *Sound, voice*:—Swēghleōþor (rugitus magnus, v. Anglia vi. 243) cymeþ, wōpa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mūd; æfter ðære stefne stenc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede, Exon. Th. 358, 8; Pa. 42. Swēg[h]leōþres geswin the melody of vocal music, 207, 5; Ph. 137.

swēging, e; *f.* *A sounding, sound, noise, roaring* (of the sea, etc.), clanging (of implements, etc.):—Sūegungnisso (swēgung t swēgnisso?) sēs sonitus maris, Lk. Sct. 21, 25. Swēginga beātendra slecgæa sonitus tudentium malleorum, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. v. swēgan.

swegl. v. swegel.

swegle; *adj.* *Bright as the sun, splendid, brilliant*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ðæt ic scēawige swegle searogimmas, Beo. Th. 5491; B. 2749. (2) metaphorical, celestial:—Hē lifes weg gesōhte swegle dreamas (cf. swegl-dream), beorhtne boldwelan, Apostls. Kmbl. 64; Ap. 32. [O. Sax. swigli (sunnun liht).]

swegle; *adv.* *Brightly, brilliantly, splendidly*, (1) in a physical sense:—Donne so rāde rōd ofer ealle swegle scīneþ on ðære sunnan gylt, Exon. Th. 68, 13; Cri. 1103. Scīneþ sunna swegle hāt, sōna gecereþ ismere ænlic on his āgen gecynd (cf. ðæt is for ðære sunna[n] scīman to his āgnun gecynde weorpe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 1), Met. 28, 61. Sumor

swegle hāt, Exon. Th. 338, 13; Gn. Ex. 78. (2) metaphorical:—Hý mōtan his (Christ's) ætwiste brūcan, swegle gehyrste weorðian Waldend (cf. ðonne scīnap ða rihtwisan swā swā sunne on hyra Fæder rice, Mt. 13, 43), Exon. 24, 32; Cri. 393.

swegles æppel. Cockayne suggests beetle nut, Lchdm. ii. 32, 2: 36, 5; 56, 10; 66, 8; 308, 9, 22; and see glossaries to vols. ii, iii.

swēg-līc; *adj.* *Sonorous*:—Mid swēglicre stefne sonora voce, Anglia xiii. 412, 675.

swegl-side, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. v. segl, I a.

swegne a net. v. segne.

swegran in ge-swegran cousins; consobrimi i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 18.

-swēgsumlice. v. ge-swēgsumlice.

swelan; *p.* swæl, *pl.* swælon.

I. to burn (intrans.), *perish with heat*:—On fyrbæde swelap sæfiscas sunde getwæide, wægedōra gehwylc wērig swelpeþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987.

II. to burn (of a hot sensation):—Siō wund ongon, ðe him se eorðdraca ær geworhte, swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. [Cf. O. H. Ger. suilizo calor; suilizon calere, arere.] v. for-swelan; swælan.

swele. v. swiic.

swelca, an; *m.* *A pustule, blister*:—Swelca pustula, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 19. Cf. swellan.

swelgan; *p.* swealh, *pl.* swulgon; *pp.* swolgen (with acc. or inst. (dat.)) *To swallow*.

I. in a physical sense, (a) of taking food, etc., by living creatures:—Se draca hig sweah, and hig eft āspāw, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 40. Hē gefēng slæpendne rinc, bat bānlocan, synsneðum sweah, Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743. Hē (a book-moth) dām wordum swearg, Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rā. 48, 6. Laures ceōwe and ðæt seāw swelge Lchdm. ii. 230, 4. Syle ðam cilde swelgan, i. 350, 14. Swylgende (-fende, Wrt.) drenc a potion to be gulped down; catapodia (=καταπότιον), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22. (b) of absorption or reception by inanimate things, *to swallow, take in, drink, absorb*:—Swā sond rēn swylgþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Seō eorpe ðæt wæter swilgþ, 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Swelgeþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rā. 59, 10. Eorde wældreore sweah hāge of handum ðium, Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016: 60, 22; Gen. 985. Eorde sweah Seths lice the earth cloved over Seth's body, 69, 32; Gen. 1144. Heofon rēce swearg (sealg, MS.) the smoke mounted into the air, Beo. Th. 6292; B. 3146. Fugles wyn (the pen) beāmtelge (ink) swearg, Exon. Th. 408, 9; Rā. 27, 9. Ic (a horn) winde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, 395, 29; Rā. 15, 15. Hwīlum ic (a fortress) swelgan ongiinne beadowæpnum, 399, 7; Rā. 18, 7. (b 1) figuratively:—Donne lif and deað sallow swelgþ, cf. ðonne heofon and hel fira feorrum fylde weorpeþ, 97, 17–20; Cri. 1592, 98, 7; Cri. 1604.

II. figuratively, to take in to the mind, accept, imbibe (wisdom):—Swelhþ affluīt (the passage to which the gloss belongs is Prov. 3, 13, where the Vulgate has: Beatus homo . . . qui affluīt prudentia), Kent. Gl. 41. Ða ðam wordum swearg brego when the prince had heard those words, Exon. Th. 196, 25; Az. 179. Hālges lāre sunnige ne swulgon, ðeah hē sōdra swā feala tādca gecyðde, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Wile se Waldend, ðæt wē wīsdōm ā snyttrum swelgen, Exon. Th. 147, 32; Gû. 736.

III. with the idea of violence or destruction, to devour (lit. or fig.), *to consume, engulf*:—Ic swelge wuda and wætre, Exon. Th. 499, 20; Rā. 88, 18. Līg eal þigeþ eorþan æhtgestreōn, grædig swelgeþ loudes frætwæ, 232, 16; Ph. 507. Swā swylgþ seō gitsung ða dreōsandan welan ðisses middangeardes, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Ða ðe swelgaþ folc mīn qui devorant plebem meam, Ps. Pl. 52, 5. Wælstreāmas werodum swelgaþ, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Grunda swelgaþ Godes andscan, Exon. Th. 97, 21; Cri. 1594. Nymþe līges fædm swulge, Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782. [O. L. Ger. far-swelgan absorbere: O. H. Ger. swelgan glutire: Icel. svelgja to swallow.] v. for-, ge-, of-swelgan.

-swelge in ge-swelge:—Geswelge barathrum, Hpt. Gl. 421, 30. Geswelgum charybdis, voraginibus, 513, 29. Cf. swelwe of a water or of a grownde vorago, Prompt. Parv. 482. Icel. svelgr; m. a whirlpool.]

-swelge. v. grund-swelge.

swelgend, es; *m.* *A voracious person, a glutton, debauchee*:—Des man is swelgend ecce homo devorator, Lk. Sct. 7, 34. Se swelgend, Alexander, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 16. v. swelgere.

swelgend, e; *f.*, but also es; *m.* *n.* *A place which swallows up* (lit. or fig.), *a very deep place, an abyss, a gulf, whirlpool*:—Dylas hī forswelge siō swelgend ðære uphæfenesse ipso elationis suae barathro devorantur, Past. 57, 3; Swt. 439, 3. Seō grundleāse swelgend (gitsunge) vorans rapacitas, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. Swelgend vorago, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 37. Kent. Gl. 449; Scint. 117, 9. Swelgend barathrum, Hpt. Gl. 529, 26. Swylindes voraginis, 421, 31. Swelgendes, Anglia xiii. 28, 23. Swelgend voragine, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 14. West to ðære swelgende; ðonne fram ðære swelgende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 29. To swelgende; ðanne fram swelgende, ii. 73, 27. Andlang brōces on ðæt swelgend, iii. 460, 5. Andlang streāmes on ðone swelgend; of ðæm swelgende, 464, 27. v. ge-swelgend.

swelgendness, e; *f.* *A gulf, whirlpool*:—Swelgendnessum carybdis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 69. v. swelgness.

swelgere, es; *m.* *A glutton*:—Ic ne eom swā micel swelgere ðæt ic

ealle cynn metta on ānre gereordinge etan mæge *non sum tam vorax, ut omnia genera ciborum in una refectioe edere possim*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. [O. H. Ger. *swelgari glutto*: Ger. *schwelger*.] v. *swelgend*, *swelgness*, e; f. *A whirlpool, gulf*:—*Swelgnessum carybdis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 11. v. *swelgendness*.

sweliend, *swell*. v. *swelgend*, *ge-swel*.
swellan; p. *swell*, pl. *swollon*; p. *swollen* *To swell*:—*Wid wunda de swellaþ*, Lchdm. iii. 86, 16. *Gif sino gescriene and æfter don swelle*, i. 68, 1. *Gif fōt oddē scancan swellan*, iii. 38, 21. *Sio wund ongon swelan and swellan*, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. *Swellende blæddran vesicæ turgentes*, Ex. 9, 9, 10. *Wiþ ælcere yfelre swellendre wætan*, Lchdm. ii. 6, 26. *Swellende yfele swilas*, 264, 12. [O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. *swellan tumere, turgere, obturgescere*: Icel. *swella*. Cf. *Goth. uf-swalleins inflatio*.] v. *ā*, *ge* (Lchdm. ii. 46, 9: 200, 22: 202, 5), *tō*-swellan.

swelling, e; f. *A swelling*, used of a sail swelled out by the wind:—*Gesiōn breacan ofer bædweg brimwudu, snyrgan under swellingum* (cf. *snel* under *segie*, Andr. Knbl. 1009; An. 505), Elen. Knbl. 489; El. 245.

sweltan, *swyltan*, *swiltan*; p. *swelt*, pl. *swulton*; pp. *swolton* *To die a natural or a violent death*:—*Swelte ic (miorior) hēr on lande*, Deut. 4, 22. *Wægdēora gehwylc swelteþ*, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. *Swytleþ*, 385, 33; Rū. 4, 54: 419, 13; Rū. 38, 5. *Ne swytleþ non obierit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 35. *Swylt moritur*, Jn. Skt. 21, 23. *Hē swelt*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 11. *Gē sweltaþ*, 8, 21. *Ealle men sweltaþ*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. *Hī ne swyлтаþ*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 1. *Hē swelt*, Cd. Th. 70, 15; Gen. 1153. *Swealt* (swolt, Thw.), Num. 20, 1. *Hī swulton*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 6; Cd. Th. 207, 10; Exod. 464. *Ðæt ān man swelte for folce*, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. *Ðæt hyt wære betere, dæt ān man swulte*, 18, 14. *Ðæt hē swungen wære õþæt hē swylte*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. *Hwī læddest ðū ūs dæt wē swulton on ðisum wēstene*, Num. 21, 5. *Ic mæg sweltan blifðelice laetus moriar*, Gen. 46, 30; Mt. Knbl. 26, 35; Ex. 10, 28. *Sceal fæge sweltan*, Exon. Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. *Swyltan*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. *Se man scyle deaðlice swylan* (swiltan, MS. C.), Wulfst. 5, 9. *Sweltende obeuntem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 54. *Beōn swyltende*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 33. ¶ *To die* by or of something, where the cause of death is expressed by a case or by a preposition with a noun:—*Ne swelte ic mid sære*, Ps. Th. 117, 17. *Ðū þurh deōra gripe deāpe sweltest*, Exon. Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. *Gē sweltaþ deāde*, Cd. Th. 224, 28; Dan. 143. *Draca mordre swelt*, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892: 5558; B. 2782. *Hē forneāh hungre swelt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 30. *Hīe hungre swultan*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 15. *Monige for hiora wundum swultan*, Nar. 16, 9. *Heora mænige mæne swultan*, Ps. Th. 77, 30. *Tō ðam ðe hē deāde swelte*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 2. *Ðū scealt deāde sweltan morte morieris*, Gen. 2, 17: L. Alf. 14; Th. i. 48, 4. *Ic sceal æt ðe sweltan deāde*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 27. *Wundum sweltan*, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. *Hī ondrædaþ him dæt hī sceolan swyltan for ðam hūsle*, L. Alf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 3. ¶ *To die* to anything, *become dead to*, *have no further concern with*:—*Ðū scealt sweltan synna and Criste lybban*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 592. [Laym. O. E. Homl. *swelten*: *Orm. swell-tenn*: *Chauc. Piers P.* swelte: *Goth. swiltan*: *O. Sax. sweltan*: *Icel. svelta* *to die*; *svelta* *hungri* *to starve*: *Dan. sulte* *to starve*; *sulten* *hungry*.] v. *ā*, *for*, *ge*-sweltan.

sweltendlic, *adj.* *Ready to die, about to die*:—*Se wæs sweltendlic erat moriturus* (ready to die, A.V.), Lk. Skt. 7, 2. *Wambe sweltendlices fīsc̅es uentrem moriture carnis*, Scint. 53, 2.

swemman; p. *de* *To cause to swim, to bathe, wash*. [Ger. *schwemmen* *to water, wash, float*: *Dan. svømme* (heste) *to take* (horses) *into the water*.] v. *be*-swemman; *swimman*.

swene, es; m. *Trial, tribulation, affliction*:—*In niðrung † in suocend deādes in damnationem mortis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 20. *On swencum* (suocencum, Lind.; *geswincum*, W. S.) † *costungum mīnum in temptationibus meis*, Rush. 22, 28. *In suocum in tribulationibus*, Rtl. 184, 4. v. *ge*-swenc.

swenan; p. *te*; pp. *swenced*, *swenct* (cf. *swinkt* = *wearied*, Comus v. 293) *To cause a person to labour, to cause trouble to a person* (a) where no good is implied, *to harass, vex, afflict, distress*:—*Ic swencu hīo adfligam illos*, Ps. Surt. 17, 39. *Hwī swenct ðū ðis folc* . . . *Pharaon swenç ðin folc cur affixisti populum istum?* . . . *Pharao affixit populum tuum*, Ex. 5, 22–23. *Ælc deāpīc man swenç hine selne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 6. *Eōw nænig wiht ne deraþ ne* *ne* *swençeþ*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 12. *Suenceth defatiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 3. *Defatiget, lassat, swençeþ, flagellat*, 138, 16. *Ða ðe mē swençap qui tribulant me*, Ps. Th. 12, 5. *Hwī swenctest ðū ðe (affixisti) ðinne þeow?* Num. 11, 11. *Man swenctæ dæt earme folc ðe on ðam scipon lægon*, Clr. 999; Erl. 135, 32. *Hine wundra fela swe[n]cte on sunde*, Beo. Th. 3024; B. 1510. *Ða werigan gāstas ðe mē swenctan and drycton qui me premebant spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 37. *On ðūne hātheortnesse ne swenc mē ne in furore tuo corripias me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1. *George hē dæt hē āwōh ne befō, ðý læs ðe hine mon swence swā hē* *oðerne man pohte*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 8. *Þeah hine se wind woruldearfopa swīde swence*, Met. 7, 50. *Ðý læs ðe mon unmihtigne*

man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte lest a man of small means should be made to toil too far and too long for his own, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. *Ne sceal nān mon siōcne monnan gesārgodne swencan*, ac *hine mon sceolde lædan tō ðam læce*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. *Hē (William I) læt cestas wyrcan and earme men swīde swencan*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 21. *Ðū ðec sylfne ne hearf swiþor swencan you need not trouble yourself any more*, Exon. Th. 245, 19; Jul. 47. *Witebendum swencan*, Andr. Knbl. 218; An. 109. *Perseus wæs ealne ðone gear Rōmāne swiþe swencende*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 13. *Forhwon sindu gē swāncende (molesti) ðam wīfe?* Mt. Knbl. Rush. 26, 10. *Fram unclānum gāste swenced beon ab immundo spiritu vexari*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 11. *Mid ða ædle swenced affectus incommodo*, 4, 31; S. 610, 21. *Swā gewinnfullicum fyrðum swencte beōn tam laboriosis expeditionibus fatigari*, 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 18; S. 520, 36. (b) where a good result is intended, *to mortify, chasten*:—*Ða sylfan, ðe hī mid ðām wītum dreāgeaþ and swençeaþ (adfligunt)*, lufiaþ eac, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. *Hī firelutas forberaþ* . . . *sweucaþ hī sylfe, sāwle frætwaþ*, Exon. Th. 150, 13; Gū. 778. *Ða lāreōwas sceolan heora āgenice lichoman swencean on forhæfdnesse*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 6. [O. E. Homl. A. R. Laym. *swenchen*: *Orm. swemkenn*, *swencheann*: *O. H. Ger. swenchen verberare*.] v. *ge*-swencan; *swincan*.

swencedness. v. *ge*-swencedness.

sweng, es; m. *A blow, stroke*:—*Sweng icetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 6. *Sweng oddē cnysung icetus*, 43; Zup. 255, 3. *Eādweard ānne slōg swiþe mid his swurde*, swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15; By. 118. *Hē hond swenge ne oftēaþ*, Beo. Th. 3045; B. 1520. *Him for swenge swāt æðrum sprong*, 5924; B. 2966: 5365; B. 2686. *Ic mē giðbordas sweng gebeaþ*, Cd. Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. *Weras him ondrēdon for ðære ðæde Drihtnes handa*, *sweng* (the stroke, i.e. the punishment threatened if Sara were not returned to Abraham), 161, 26; Gen. 2671. *Iacob swilt prowode durg stenges sweng*, Apostls. Knbl. 143; Ap. 72. *Hē feorhwunde lileāt sweordes swengum*, Beo. Th. 4761; B. 2386. *Bord oft onfēng yða swengas of the vessel's side received the billows' blows*, Elen. Knbl. 478; El. 239. [In later English the word is used in a metaphorical sense similar to that of *stroke* in modern English, and may be compared with *M. H. Ger. swanc*, *swang a trick*: *Ger. schwank*: cf. also *Ger. streich* = *trick*. *To wrastlen ajein þes deofles swenges*, A. R. 80, 8. *þef ha estonden wulde mine unwestre wrenches ant mine swikele swenges*, *wrestlin ha moten wið ham seoluen*, Marh. 14, 12. *þif tweie men goþ to wastlinge* . . . and *þe on can swenges swiþe fele* . . . and *þe oþer ne can sweng bute ane*, O. and N. 795. Cf. O. H. Ger. *swanch swinging*, *stroke*: *M. H. Ger. swanc*, *swang*: *Ger. schwang*.] v. *feorh*, *headu*, *heoru*, *hete*, *wæl*-sweng.

swengan; p. *de* *To cause to swing, to cause rapid movement, to swing, fling, dash, strike*:—*Ðā āhleōp ān leō of ðæs eorðscraefes þýstrum and hīo swengde on hine* . . . *Ðā eode uencer hlāford sylf in ðæt scraef ða swengde siō liō sōna ford and forsweah hine then a lion ran out from the darkness of the cavern and dashed on to him* . . . *Then our lord himself went into the cave; then the lion dashed out at once and swallowed him up*, Shrn. 43, 9–18. *Swengende discutiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 43. [He smat hine sare . . . æft he him to (to him, 2nd MS.) *sweinde* . . . dunt he him sef þane þrīde, Laym. 8183. *His sword he sweinde bi his side*, 21138. *Swenged of þa haðen*, 22839. *He sweinde ham adun into helle grunde*, A. R. 280, 13. *Breid up þene rode stef and sweng him azean* (strike at him), 290, 18. *þe drake rahte ut his tunge and swende hire in* (swung her into his mouth) *and forswalh into his wide wombe*, Marh. 10, 19. *Swengyñ or schakyn as menne done clothys executio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Goth. af-swaggwan* *to cause to waver, to shake one's confidence, make desperate*.] v. *ā*, *fram*, *tō*-swengan; *swingan*.

swenge (?); *adj.* *Heavy, slothful*. v. *swangor* (b).

sweocol. v. *swicol*.

sweofot, es; n. *Sleep*:—*Hē Hrōðgāres heorðgeneātas slōh on sweofote*, slāpende fræt, Beo. Th. 3166; B. 1581: 4579; B. 2295. *Hē (the panther) þreō nihta fæc sweofeþ on sweofote*, slāpe gebiesgað, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. *Donne hē selþ gecorenum his swefetū* (cf. the use of *swefen* in pl.) *† slāp cum dederit dilectis suis somnum*, Ps. Lamb. 126, 3. [þe king læi on sweote, Laym. 17773. *On sweouete*, 17802. *Ne þuhte hit þa weren deade, ah þa slepten a sweouete dormientes potius quam extinctos putares*, Kath. 1427.] v. *swefan*.

sweogian. v. *swigian*.

sweogode glosses *prævaluit*, Ps. Spl. 51, 7, *a mistake (?) for strongode*. **Sweo-land**, es; n. *The land of the Swedes, Sweden*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 19, 2. v. *Sweo-rice*, -þeod.

sweolop, *swolop* (swolop?), es; m. *Heat, burning*:—*Swolod aestus vel cauma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 41. *Swolod* (swalod, MS. J.: *sweoli*, MS. W.) *cauma*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 306, 15. *Ðes swolap* (swoli, MS. W.) *hoc cauma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 33, 12 note. *Swolode caumate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 48: 495, 22. *Hēt Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde hire selfre suna sweolode befæstan, bānfatu bærnan and on bæll dōn*, Beo. Th. 2235; B. 1115. v. *swealan*, and *next word*.

sweolopa, an; m. *Heat, burning*:—*Hē swā swiþe swætte swā hē in*

swoloþan middes sumeres wære *quasi in media aestatis caumate sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Mid hætan and mid swoludān *ardore et aestu*, Deut. 28, 22. v. preceding word.

sweolung (?), *e*; *f*. *Burning, inflammation*:—Biþ micel āþundenes and fefer mid sweolunga (sweopunga, MS. v. note on passage) ōmena *with inflammation from corrupt humours*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 25.

Sweón; *pl. The Swedes*:—Burgendan habbaþ Sweón be norþan him . . . Sweón habbaþ be sūþan him done sās eaim, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 31–34. Ðā Sweón heafdon weallstōwe gewæld, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 11. Sacu Sweóna and Geáta, Beo. Th. 4936; B. 2472: (Swona, MS.), 5885; B. 2946; 5908; B. 2958. Ic was mid Sweóm, Exon. Th. 322, 4; Vid. 58: 320, 19; Vid. 31. Ðas land hýraþ tō Sweón, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 4. [*Icel. Svár. The Latin form is Suiones in Tacitus, later Sueones.*] v. Sweó-land, -ríce, -þeód.

sweopung. v. sweolung.

sweór, swehor, *es*; *m*. **I. a father-in-law**:—Sweór *vetellus*, Txts. 106, 1099. Su[e]o[r]t *socer*, 97, 1878. Sweór, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 7; 72, 51: *Ælf. Gr. 8*; Zup. 27, 13. Se wæs Caiphas sweór (sweór, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 18, 13; Gen. 38, 13. Sweór, swiór, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 13. Hæðne wæron begen, sweór and āþum, Exon. Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Ðā sende heó tō hire sweóre (*ad socerum suum*), Gen. 38, 25: 30, 25. Obab his sweór (*cognatum*), Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. Suehoras, sweóras *vitelli*, Txts. 104, 1062. Was Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod mid bróðor blóde and mid sweóra (*the fathers of the Sabine women who were taken as wives by the Romans*), Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 5.

II. the word is also used to translate *consobrinus*; *a cousin*:—Sweór *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 83. Gesweóras *consobrinii*, sweór *consobrinus*, *filii patruelis*, 134, 17–20. Sw[e]o[r]t *consobrinus*, 15, 2. [*Goth. swaihra father-in-law*; O. H. Ger. sweher, swēr *socer*, *leuir*: Ger. schwäher.] v. sweger, suhtriga.

sweor, swer, swyr, *es*; *m. f. A column, pillar* (lit. or fig.), *that which is shaped like a pillar*:—Swer *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 32; 81, 15. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, ii. 30, 29. Ðū eart leóhtes swer, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Drihten swutelode him done weg on dæg þurh swert tǣcn on sweres gefincysse, and on niht swilce ān byrnynde swer him for beforan, Ex. 13, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 196, 8. Mid dý fyrenan sweore on niht and on dæg mid dý sweore dæs wolcnes, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 7. On swere (swiorum, MS. T.) *in columna* (nubis), Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Þurh wolcnes swyr, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hē geseah swer standan, and ofer done swer ærne onlincnesse, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. Greáte swā stǣnene sweras *uastitudine columnarum*, Nar. 36, 13. Hī hēton hine standan betwux twām stǣnenum swerum; on dām twām swerum stóð dæt hūs geworht. And Samson . . . gelǣhte ða sweras, Jud. 16, 25–29. Dæt gēr is underwrydēt mid þrīm swerum, ða synd dūs gefiged, id. and noñ. and kl., Anglia viii. 301, 37. Swyras (swioras, MS. T.): sweras, MS. C.) *columnas*, Ps. Spl. 74, 3. Sweoras gata seras *portarum*, Ps. Spl. T. 147, 2. Hire swyre *columnas ejus*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. [Sweor *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 55.] [Grimm, R. A. 370, gives from a Swiss source ‘an ein schuiren binden.’]

sweora, swira, swyra, swura, *and*; *m*. **I. a neck**:—Sweora *collum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 51: *cervix*, 52. Foreward sweora *capitum*, 45. Sweora *vel* swura *collum*, i. 43, 36. Swira *collum*, 283, 2: *cervex*, 3. Swyra *collum*, 64, 65: Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111. Swiora smæl, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rā. 72, 15. Ðā heó drycced was mid sære hire sweoran dæt heó oft cwæde: ‘Ic wāt dæt ic be gewyrhtum on mīnum sweoran bere ða byrpenne dysse āðle’ *quia cum praefato dolore maxillae sive colli premeretur solita sit dicere*: ‘scio, quia merito in collo pondus languoris porto’, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 22–26. Swile on hire sweoran *tumorem sub maxilla*, S. 588, 43. Tō his swiran getiged, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 18. Tō hys swyran (sweoran, MS. A.: suire, Lind.; swira, Rush.) gecnytt, Mk. Kmbl. 18, 6. Swuran (sweoran, MS. A.: suiro, Lind.; swira, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 42. Swioran *cervice*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Swiran *centro* (cf. *cervellum*, i. *centrum* brægen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 31. *Centrum* protbolla, 131, 1), lxxi, 1. Underlutan mid eowrum swiran dæt deāþlicne geoc, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26: Met. 10, 19. Deáh hē him done stīðan swioran (swiran, Haml. MS.) fortæde, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 9. Hē wýscete dæt ealle Rómāne hæfden ænne sweoran (*unam cervicem*), Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 27; Judth. Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 106. Hīe sendon rāp on his sweoran (swyran, 20), Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Is ymb done sweoran (*the neck of the phoenix*) beága beorhtast, Exon. Th. 219, 10; Ph. 305. Op mannes swuran, Blickl. Homl. 245, 33; Gen. 41, 42: Deut. 28, 48. Swiran (swioran) *cladam*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 1 (see note). On ða swyran sīra þegena, Met. 9, 56.

II. of land, *a house* (as in *Esk Hause*), *a col*; *cf. ge-sweoru*:—Dūna swioran *juga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 18. [Sware, swire, the neck, the declination of a mountain near the summit; the most level spot between two hills, Jamieson. Cf. *Icel. Swiri*, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in western Iceland.]

III. of water, *the part where the distance between opposite shores is least*:—Ofer swira sās (cf. ofer ðære sās mūdan, W. S.) *trans fretum maris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1. On pīles sweran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 97, 5. [Swiere (*rimas with* (wilde) diere), O. E. Homl. ii. 224, 146. Swore (*rimas with* (wilde) dore),

i. 169, 144. Sweore, 49, 28: A. R. 394, 19. Swire, 58, 7: Marh. 9, 8. Swure (swere, 2nd MS.), Laym. 4012. Sweore (swere, 2nd MS.), 26565. Sweore, swore (*rimas with* deore, dore *beast*), O. and N. 1125. Sweore, swore, suere, 73. Suere (*rimas with* ouedere), R. Glouc. 389, 22. Swire (*rimas with* sire), Havel. 311. Swere (*rimas with* there), Gow. ii. 30, 17. *Icel. sviri*] v. belced-sweora.

sweor-bān, *es*; *n*. *The neck-bone, the neck*:—Mín Drihten, ðū ðín hǣlige sweorbān geeádmēðdest, Anglia xii. 505, 22. Oð swirbān *usque ad cervices*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 27: Ps. Spl. C. 128, 4. Onheldon eowerra feónða swyrbān, Shrn. 86, 22. [The swyrebane he swappes in sondyre, Morte Arthure (Halliwell).]

sweor-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m.* *A collar, band or chain for the neck, necklace*:—Myne *vel* sweorbeáh *monile vel serpentinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 50. Swurbeáh *monile*, 74, 58. Swurbēh *murenula vel torques*, 16, 57. Ic ann ðære hlǣfdigan ānes swyrbeáges on hundtwelftigum mancussom and ānes beáges on þrítigum mancussom, Chart. Th. 554, 1. Ænne sweorbeáh (on xl mancysan, on lxxx mancys), 501, 20, 31. Ic ðē forgife gyldenre swurbeáh *thou shalt have a chain of gold about thy neck* (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 4, 16. Swurbeágas *crepundia* (cf. *crepundium*, i. *monile gutturis* myne, *crepundia* frætunga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 68–70), *Ælf. Gr. 13*; Zup. 85, 9. Suirbēg[as] *monilia*, Rtl. 4, 3. Sweorbeágm t̃ halsmenum *monilibus, lunulis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 63. Ic frætowde mīnne swuran mid mænigtealdum swurbeágm, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 57.

-sweorc. v. ge-sweorc.

sweorcan; *p.* swearc, *pl.* swurcon; *pp.* sworcen. **I.** in a physical sense, *to become dark, to be obscured*:—Wederandel swearc windas weoxon *the sun was darkened, the winds rose*, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Swearc nordrodr won under wolcnum, world miste oferteáh, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gū. 1253.

II. figuratively of mental gloom, (a) of that which feels sadness, *to become troubled, gloomy, sad*:—Siteþ sorgcearg, on sefan sweorceþ, sylfum þinceþ, dæt sý endeleās earfoða dæl, Exon. Th. 379, 6; Deór. 29. Hē mōdsorge wæg, hrepre innan swearc, 165, 8; Gū. 1025. On hū grundlǣsum seáde swinceþ dæt sweorcende mōd *quam praecipiti mersa profundo mens hebet*, Met. 3, 2. (b) of that which causes sadness, *to become grievous, troublesome, saddening*:—Ne hine wiht dereþ, ād ne ylde, ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorceþ *nor in his mind springs gloomy care*, Beo. Th. 3478; B. 1737. [Swelled þe mære and swærket þa uđen, Laym. 22030. Swurken (þirkede (dirkede ?), 2nd MS.) under sunnen sweorte weolcnen, 11973. O. Sax. swerkan: Ni lát thū thīnan sebon swerkan *do not be sad*, Hēl. 4042. O. H. Ger. swercan.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, tō-sweorcan.

sweorcend-ferhþ; *adj.* *With the mind growing gloomy*:—Beornas (*the Assyrians after Holofernes' death*) stōdon ymbe hyra þeodnes trǣf sweorcendierhe . . . Ðā was hyra tīres et̃ ende, Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 269.

sweor-clāp, *es*; *m.* *A cloth for the neck, a collar*:—Sweorclāp *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 48.

sweorcness. v. ge-sweorcness.

sweor-cops, *es*; *m.* *A neck-bond, pillory*:—Iuc oððe swurcops (sweor-) bogia, (bogia torques damnatorum quasi jugum bovis, Migne), *Ælf. Gl.* Zup. 321, 2. Sweorcopsas *vel* handcopsas *boias, catenas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 43.

sweor-copu, *e*; *f.* *A disease of the neck or throat, quinsy*:—Sweorcopu *arteriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 33. Wid sworcope, Lchdm. ii. 2, 20: 44, 9. Various methods of treatment are given, 48, 4–28.

sweord, swurd, swyrd, *es*; *n.* *A sword*:—Sweord *framea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 11. Sweorde *mucrone*, sweordum *mucronibus*, sweord *macheram*, 54, 33–36. Sweord *gladius vel machera vel spatia vel framea vel pugio*, i. 35, 7. Litel sweord *sica*, 13. Hiltlās sweord *ensis*, 33. Swurdes ord *mucro*, 15. Sweordes scead̃ *classendis*, 34, 29. Swyrdes grydei *ballheus*, 40, 58. Dæt ūs cweald on ne becume ne swurdes ecg *ne occidat nos pestis aut gladius*, Ex. 5, 4. Blōtan mid sweordes ecge, Cd. Th. 173, 6; Gen. 2857. Ðurh sweordes bite gedǣlan feorh wið flæsce, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Hig feallap on swurdes (sweordes, MS. A.: suorles, Lind.: swordana, Rush.) ecge *cadent in ore gladii*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24. Standan mid ātogenum swurde, Jos. 5, 13. Hēr synt twā swurd (sweord, MS. A.: suordas, Lind.: sworde, Rush.) *ecce gladii duo*, Lk. Skt. 22, 38. Sweorda gelac *the play of swords, battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040. Sweorda lāfe *those whom the sword had spared*, 5865; B. 2936. ¶ The high esteem in which good swords were held in old times is marked in many ways. Their forging is in many legends said to be the work of other than human hands; so the sword which Beowulf seizes in Grendel's home is ‘eald sweord eotenisc (cf. eald sweord eacen, 3330; B. 1663), ecgum dyhtig . . . giganta geweorc,’ Beo. Th. 3120–9; B. 1558–62; and twice besides occurs the phrase ‘eald sweord eotenisc,’ 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979; see also ‘enta ðfgeuorc’ applied to the workmanship of a sword, 3362; B. 1679. Cf. too the forging of Sigurd's sword in the Völsunga Saga. They are precious heirlooms, handed down through many years (v. epithet *eald* above); so Beowulf speaks of his sword as ‘eald lāf,’ Beo. Th. 2981; B. 1488, and the same phrase is used of the

sword wielded by one of his followers in the chief's defence, 1595; B. 795. In reference to the sword given by Beowulf to the Dane who had guarded his ship, it is said that the recipient 'syddan wæs on meodobence mādme dȳ wōdrā, yrfeāfe,' 3810; B. 1903; another sword is called 'Hrēdes lāf,' and of it is said 'næs mid Geātum sincmāthpum sētra on swordes hād,' 4389-93; B. 2191-3; and later on mention is made of 'gomel swyrd, Eāmundes lāf,' 5216; B. 2611; Hrunting, the sword which is lent to Beowulf, is 'ān ealdgesceōwa,' 2921; B. 1458. So, too, Byrthnoth tells the Danes who demand tribute of him, that the tribute will take the form of 'ealde swyrd,' used with unpleasant effect upon the invaders. The same point may be illustrated from other than poetical sources. Thus in Alfred's will it is said that he leaves 'Æperēde ealdormenn ān sword on hundteōntigum mancunum,' Chart. Th. 489, 32; in another will is the passage 'Freodmunde fōe tō minum sworde, and āgefe dēret fēower dēnsūda,' 471, 23; another testator bequeathes his sword 'mid dām sylfrenan hylte and done gyldenān fetels,' 558, 10; and another mentions the sword 'dat Eādmund king mē selde on hundtelftan mancūas golde and fōur pund silueres on dān fetelse,' 505, 28. Indeed the sword is often mentioned in wills. The importance of the sword is further marked by its receiving a name. The sword with which Beowulf is armed for his attack on Grendel's mother is named Hrunting, and to the praise of this weapon the poet devotes several lines, Beo. Th. 2914-33; B. 1455-64; at a later period it is with 'Nægling . . . gomol and grægimæl' that he fights, 5354; B. 2680. See, too, Wald. 4; Vald. 1, 3. And elsewhere the same point may be noted, e.g. in the Nibelungenlied, 'daz Nibelunges swert . . . Palmunc was geant;' and this weapon plays a part in the drama to the last scene. In Scandinavian story there is Hākon's sword 'kvernbitr,' which king Athelstan gave him, and Egill has his sword that he called 'Nadr.' See, too, the story of the Cid and the two swords, Colada and Tizona, which he gave to his sons-in-law, the Infantes of Carrion, and which he claimed from them after their unworthy treatment of their wives, Chronica del Cid, c. cclii. Of the value of the sword and of the decoration bestowed upon it, of the shape or colouring, of the make, many epithets and phrases speak. In the Gnostic verses it is said, 'Gold geriseþ on guman sworde,' Exon. Th. 341, 15; Gn. Ex. 126; and 'mādm in heale, goldhilted sword' is mentioned, 437, 27; Rū. 56, 14. See, too, the passages quoted under *seolfor-hilt*, *hilted*. In the dragon's hoard are 'dȳre swyrd,' Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: the sword which Beowulf seized in Grendel's retreat was golden-hilted, 3358; B. 1677, and 'wæs on dæm sceunum scīran golde þurh rūnstāfas gesæd, hwam dæt sword geworht, irena cyst, ærest wære, wroepenhilt and wyrmfāh,' 3390-3400; B. 1694-8. Beowulf lays aside his 'hyrsted sword, irena cyst,' Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672: he gives a sword 'bunden golde,' 3805; B. 1901: his own sword is 'fāh and fæted,' 5395; B. 2700. Byrthnoth's sword is 'fealohilte,' Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166; and 'gerēnod,' 35; By. 161. Beowulf's Nægling is 'grægimæl,' Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2681: the swords of the Hebrews are 'scirmæled,' Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230: other swords are 'hringmæled,' Cd. Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992: Abraham girds himself 'grægūm sworde,' 173, 22; Gen. 2865: the Hebrews fight 'fāgum swordum,' Judth. Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194: 25, 17; Jud. 264. The sword is 'brād,' 26, 9; Jud. 318: Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: brād and brūnecg, 136, 38; By. 163: it is 'gōd,' 138, 58; By. 237; 'heard,' Beo. Th. 5906; B. 2987: 5269; B. 2638: Exon. Th. 325, 32; Vid. 120: 'heardcēg,' Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 'ecgum dyhtig,' 2578; B. 1287: Cd. Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993: 'ecgum gecost,' Judth. Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231: styled, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. For some account of old swords, see Wright's *The Celt, The Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 404-6, and Worsaae's *Antiquities*; see also Grimm. *Gesch. D. S. p. 12*. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. swerd: O. H. Ger. swert: Icel. sverð.*] v. gūð-, māl-, mādm-, stæf-, wæg-sweord.

sweord (or sword) *swearing*. [*O. H. Ger. swert, swart juramentum.*] v. āþ-sweord.

sweord-bealu (-o), *wes*; *n.* *Bale or hurt caused by the sword*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147.

sweord-berende; *adj. (ptcp.)* *Sword-bearing*:—Ædelingas sword-berende, Cd. Th. 65, 2; Gen. 1060.

sweord-bite, *es*; *m.* *The bite of a sword, wounding with a sword*:—Åswebban þurh swordbite to kill with the sword, Exon. Th. 278, 26; Jul. 603.

sweord-bora, *an*; *m.* *One who bears a sword for his own use, a swordsmen*:—Sweord spata vel pugio, swyrdbora spatarinus, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 8. Swyrdbora, 84, 13. Swyrdboran (*gladiatorem*) hine gewordene gesihþ if (*in a dream*) he sees himself become a gladiator, Lchdm. iii. 204, 25. Swyrdboran pugiles, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 46. **II.** *one who bears his lord's sword, a swordbearer*:—Swā swā Eādmundes sweordbora hit reahte Æpelstāne cȳninge, Swt. A. S. Prim. 83, 7. Totila āsende his swyrdboran, Riggo gehālen, gesceȳne mid his cynelicum gȳrelum, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 12. [*Cf. Icel. sverð-berari (translating lictor).*]

sweord-fetels, -fætels, *es*; *m.* *A sword-belt*:—Se cāsere heora ālcas sweordfætelsas hēt forceorfan the emperor ordered the sword-belts of each of them to be cut, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 178. Cf. Dæt swerd on hundtelf-

tian mancūas and fōur pund silueres on þan fetelse, Chart. Th. 505, 32. Dæs swurdes mid dām sylfrenan hylte dē Wulfric worhte and done gyldenān fetels, 558, 12. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. swert-fezzil faldilus, vagidilus: Icel. sverð-fetill a sword-belt.*] v. fetel.

sweord-freca, *an*; *m.* *A warrior who uses a sword*:—Hē dæs wāpnas (*the sword*) Hrunting onlāh sētran swordfreccan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468. **sweord-geñdla**, *an*; *m.* *A foe armed with a sword*:—Donne fyrdhwate on twā healfē tohtan sēcaþ sweordgeñdlan, Elcn. Kmb. 2359; El. 1181.

sweord-geswing, *es*; *n.* *Striking with swords, an attack with swords*:—Swyrdgeswing swiþlic cōwan to make a fierce attack, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240.

sweord-gifu, *e*; *f.* *Gift of a sword*:—Sceal sinþego and sweordgifu cōwrum cȳnne ālicgean taking of treasure and gift of sword shall fail for your race, Beo. Th. 5761; B. 2884.

sweord-gripe, *es*; *m.* *Sword-grasp, seizing of swords*:—Dæt hī in winsele þurh sweordgripe sāwle forlēan so that in the banquet hall through seizing their swords they lost their lives, Exon. Th. 271, 26; Jul. 488.

sweord-hwita, *an*; *m.* *One who polishes a sword*:—Gif sweordhwita ödres mannes wāpn to feormunge onfō (*cf. Si quelibet arma politori vel emundatori commissu sūt*, L. H. I. 87, 3; Th. i. 593, 15), L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 8. Ic geann minon swurdhwtan dæs sceardan mālswurdes, Chart. Th. 561, 22.

sweord-leōma, *an*; *m.* *The glitter of swords*:—Swurdleōma stōd swylce eal Finnsburh fyrenu wære there was flashing of swords, as if all Finnsburg were on fire, Fins. Th. 71; Fin. 35.

-sweordod. v. ge-sweordod.

Sweordoras (?); *pl. m.* *A people of Mercia occupying a district of three hundred hides*:—Sweordora pryd hund hȳda (*the name occurs in a list of districts in the land of the Mercians*), Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 21. [Mr. Birch suggests a connection with Swerford in Oxfordshire, and with the river Swere. Could the word contain as its second part the Celtic *dwr* = water, seen in many river names, v. Taylor's *Names and Places*, p. 133, and mean the dwellers by the river Swere?]

sweord-plega; *an, m.* *Sword-play, battle*:—Æt dām sweordplegan wig forbūgan, Wald. 22; Vald. 1, 13.

sweord-ræs, *es*; *m.* *A sword-rush, an attack with swords*:—Sweord-ræs fornam, dær se hāga gecrang wund for weorudum, Apstls. Kmb. 118; Ap. 59.

sweord-slege, *es*; *m.* *A sword-stroke, stroke with a sword*:—Hyre sāl weard alæded of lice þurh swordeslege, Exon. Th. 282, 30; Jul. 671.

sweord-wegende sword-bearing:—Swurdwege[n]de aubidian gehende saca mæs e getācnāþ (*in a dream*) to await men carrying swords betokens stripes at hand and very great ones, Lchdm. iii. 204, 28.

sweord-weras; *pl.* *The name of a people* (*cf. the Suardones of Tacitus*, v. Grimm. *Gesch. D. S. 329*):—Mid Seaxum ic wæs and mid Sweordwerum, Exon. Th. 322, 13; Vid. 62.

sweord-wigend, *wigende one who fights with a sword*:—Sweord-wigendra side hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 13; Exod. 260.

sweord-wund; *adj.* *Wounded with the sword*:—Oft æt hilde gedreās swātāfag and sweordwund sec[g] after ðdrum, Wald. 7; Vald. 1, 5.

sweord-wyrhta, *an*; *m.* *A sword-wright, maker of swords, armourer*:—Mōna se ān and twentigōda unnytlīce to wyrcenne bū an swurdwyrtan (*but the word glosses gladiatoribus*), Lchdm. iii. 194, 10.

-sweorf in *ge-sweort rasura ferri, ferrugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 65; 35, 32. [*Cf. Icel. svarf filings.*] v. ge-sweorf.

sweorfan; *p.* *swearf. pl. swurfon; pp. sworfen* *To rub, scour, file*:—Swyrlþ limat, Gern. 394, 274. Corfeu sworfen cut and scoured (of the preparation of a wine-vat), Exon. Th. 410, 24; Rū. 29, 4. Min heāfod is homere gepuren sworfen feole, 497, 18; Rū. 87, 2. *Cpds. with for, omitted in their place, are added here*:—Forsweorþē elimat, i. mundat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 1. Bīþ forsworfen vel forgeniden demolitur, exterminatur, 138, 63. [In later English the verb has the sense of *swerve* = to turn (aside):—Swerve to no side, Gow. 3, 92. Pe dint swarf, Arth. and Merl. 9369. Heo swarf to Criste migravit ad Christum, Kath. 2181. Cf. Du. zwerven to wander, rove: O. Frs. swerva to move, go. For the old English verb, cf. Goth. af-swaiban to wipe out; delere; bi-swaiban to wipe: O. Sax. swerban to wipe: O. H. Ger. swerban tergere, extergere, siccare: Icel. sverfa to file.] v. ā-, ge-sweorfan.

sweor-hnita, *e*; *f.* *A neck-nit, a nit that breeds at the back of the neck*:—Sweorhnitu ursie, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 48. Suernti (= sweorhnitu?) usia (*cf. swines lūs usia*, 122, 26), Wulck. Gl. 54, 34.

Sweō-rīce, *es*; *n.* *Sweden*:—Done sēlestan sācȳninga dāra dē in Swiō-rīce sinc þrytnade, Beo. Th. 4755; B. 2383; 4983; B. 2495. [*Icel. Svía-riki: Swed. Sverige.*]

sweor-racenteāh; *g.* *teāge; f.* *A chain for the neck*:—Swuracenteāh catelle, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 64.

sweor-rōd, *e*; *f.* *A cross suspended from the neck*:—Hē becweðd Wulstāne ærcēbiscope āne sweorrōde (*the Latin version has philacterium; cf. the use of this word for chains and medals worn by gladiators round*

their necks as tokens of victory), Chart. Th. 551, 5. Óðrum litlum silfrenum swurróðum, 429, 15.

sweor-sál a collar. v. sál, V.

sweor-sceacel, es; m. *A neck-shackle, pillory*:—Fótcopsa[s] vel sweorscaul nerui, boia, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 15. v. sweor-cops.

sweor-teáh, -téh; g. -teáge, -tége; f. *a collar*:—Sweortēh millus vel collarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 34. Sweorclāp vel [sweor]tēg collarium, ii. 134, 48. Swiortēgum collaribus, vinculis, Hpt. Gl. 501, 38.

-sweoru. v. ge-sweoru, sweora, II.

sweor-wære, es; m. *A pain in the neck*:—Lege on done sweorwære, Lch. m. ii. 44, 22. Cf. sweor-coþu.

sweostor, swistor, swystor, swustor (-er, -ur); indecl. in sing.; pl. sweostor, sweostra, sweostru (u, y); f. *A sister*. I. of blood relationship:—Saga ðæt ðú sié sweostor mīn, lices mæge, Cd. Th. 110, 3, Gen. 1832. Dære swustor (swoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) was Maria huic erat soror nomine Maria, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Soester, Lind. 10, 40. Swuster, Gen. 12, 13. Scó yldre swyster, 19, 33. Sweostor bearna nepotum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 70. Se was his sweostor sunu, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 16. Sweoster sunu, 2, 3; S. 504, 20. Swuster sunu, Byrht. Th. 135, 8; By. 115. ðæt ðú gescege sweostor mīne, Exon. Th. 172, 32; Gū. 1152. Óper him sylfum, óper his sweoster, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 546, 35. Gif hē gemēþe óðerne æt his swister, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. Hē betāhte hý his swy-ter, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 23. 16 hyre gingran swuster, Gen. 19, 31. Forlēt hē Pandan sweoster, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 29. Swustor (swoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) sororem, Jn Skt. 11, 5. Swuster, Gen. 25, 20. Hiera swustor (sweostor, swystor (-er), swustra) wærun Cuēburg and Cūþburh, Chr. 718; Th. pp. 70, 71. Neogone wæran Nodþæs sweoster, Lchdm. iii. 62, 18. Ealle his swustra (swoester, Lind.: swæster, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 56. Swustra (swoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Swestro, Jn Skt. Rush. 11, 3. Ic seah vi. gebrōþor and hýra sweostor mid, Exon. Th. 394, 13; Rā. 14, 2. Þe ne onfó swustru (swustra, MS. A.: swoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.) Mk. Skt. 10, 30. II. of membership in a religious house:—Ætýwde sunre góðre swuster wundorlic gesyhþ . . . Deós sweoster . . . Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 18–30. Seó gesomnung brōþra and sweostra, 4, 19; S. 589, 9. Ða óganu heó on gesomunge dære sweostra sēcan . . . Heó næn ge andsware fūdan mihte, ðeah ðe heó georne sóhte æt ðam swustrum, 4, 7; S. 574, 35, 40. Ða geseah heó óþre sweoster (sorores) ymb hī restende . . . ða áwæhte heó ealle ða sweostra, 4, 23; S. 596, 5–14. [Goth. swistar: O. Sax. swestar: O. Frs. swester, suster: O. H. Ger. swestar: Icel. systir.] v. ge-sweostor; ge-sweosternu.

sweót, es; n. *A troop, band, squadron*:—Him on lāste for sweót Ebrēa sigore geweorþod, Judih. Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 299. Ðý deaðdrepe drihte swæfon, synfullra sweót sáwlum lunnod, Cd. Th. 209, 8; Exod. 496. Segn ofer sweótan, 185, 23; Exod. 127. Segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sweótum in crowds, in shoals, Beo. Th. 1138; B. 567. Sunu Simeonis sweótum cōmon (came in bands). Cd. Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341. Fife fóran folc cýningas sweótum (marched with their squadrons), 119, 5; Gen. 1975. Moyses bebeád cigean sweót (summon the bands), 119, 25; Exod. 220.

sweóta (?). an; m. *The scrotum*:—Sweótan marsem (=marsupium, v. Cockayne's remark, Lchdm. iii. 371, col. 1), Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 27.

Sweoþeóð, e; f. *The Swedish people*:—Ne ic tō Sweoþeóðe sibbe oððe treóðe white ne wēne, Beo. Th. 5836; B. 2922. Swiðe mycel here ægðer ge landhere ge sciphere of Swaþeóðe (Sweoþeóðe, MS. F.), Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 9. [Icel. Svi-þjóð.]

sweoþol. v. sweþel.

sweotol, swutol, switol, swytol, sutol (-ul, -al, -el); adj. *Plain, manifest, evident, clear, patent*:—Sweotol, gewis evidens, i. manifestus, patens, perspicuus, certum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 35. Sweotol evidens, 29, 51. Seotol, 107, 42. I. of what may be clearly perceived by the senses, (a) by sight:—Biþ mīn swæð sweotol, sweart on óþre healde, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rā. 22, 10. Wiht sweotol and gesýne, 420, 13; Rā. 40, 3. Him on eaxe weard syndolh sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817. Ða fōlástas wæron swutole and gesýne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 36. Fell hongedon sweotol and gesýne, Exon. Th. 394, 16; Rā. 14, 4. (b) by hearing:—Ðær wæs hearpan swæg, swutol sang, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. (c) by taste:—Ne sié on bergnesse tō sweotol ðæs ecedes scearþnes, Lchdm. ii. 224, 22. II. manifest to observation, that may be noticed by all, public, open, patent:—His nama was swutol geworden, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Hit is on ús eallum swutol and gesýne, ðæt wē oftor bræcan, donne wē bēttan, Wulfst. 159, 5. Sweotol and gesēne, Cd. Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806. Hē wundra fela weorodum gecýððe sweotulra and gesýnra, Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565. Swutelra, Menol. Fox 255; Men. 129. Sutelum publicis, Hpt. Gl. 525, 20. III. clear to the understanding, free from obscurity, plain, of proof, argument, indication, etc.:—Swutol is constat, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206, 7; liquet, Zup. 207, 6. Ðæt is swiþe sweotol tō ongitanne be sumum ædelinge, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 18. Genoh sweotol is, ðætte gōd word biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, 13; Fox 38, 22; 36, 3; Fox 176, 27; 36, 7; Fox 184, 5. Is on mē sweotol ðæt . . . it is plain from my case that . . . , Exon. Th. 275, 17; Jul.

551. Biþ hit sweotol (swutol, Hatt. MS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 20. Swutol, 21; Swt. 153, 4. Ðæt was tæcen sweotol it was a token that was an evident proof, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Ðæt is swiþe swital (sweotol, Cott. MS.) on ðære týdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. Wæs swytol, ðæt hē ær mihte wið deað gebeorgan, Wulfst. 23, 15. Ðis eástorlice gerýno ús æteowep ðæs écean lifes sweotole bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 8; 99, 14. Tæcen sutol, Cd. Th. 270, 12; Sat. 89. Ordancum swutulum argumentis evidentibus (aperitis, manifestis), Hpt. Gl. 486, 21. Ðæt him biþ ungewitnode hiora yfel on disse worulde, ðæt is ðæt sweotoloste tæcn (the clearest indication) ðæs mæstan yfeles on disse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 29. [Sutel (sotel, 2nd MS.) word a clear message, Laym. 1519. Bi Moisen is sutel and eðcene, A. R. 154, 22. Wass full sutell and full sene, patt . . . , Orm. 18862.] v. un-sweotol.

sweotole, adv. I. of a physical action, clearly, without obstruction:—Steornan geseón swā sutole swā on niht, Blickl. Homl. 93, 20. Gē sweotule geseóþ Dryhten faran, Exon. Th. 32, 13; Cri. 512. Sweotole on ðæs hæþenes heafod stanian, Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scíneþ, Met. 6, 3. II. in a manner open to general observation, evidently, openly, plainly, publicly:—Wæron heardingas sweotole gesamnod, Elen. Kmbl. 51; El. 26. Sweotule ða forweorþað (their destruction will be seen by all), Ps. Th. 101, 23. Sunne hire setlgang sweotule healdeþ, 103, 18. III. openly, without reserve or concealment, plainly:—Nis nū nān ðe ic him mōðsefan mīnne durre sweotule aescgan, Exon. Th. 287, 8; Wand. 11.

IV. of thinking, knowing, stating, explaining, etc., clearly:—Sweotole ongitan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 34; Met. 26, 107. Sweotole, sweotule, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 2. Sweotule cunnan, Ps. Th. 118, 12. Sweotule gecnāwan, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 29. Sweotole oncnāwan, Met. 12, 29. Swotole, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 20; 3, 14; S. 540, 15. Swutele, swutole tōcnāwan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 15, 20. Be ðære sunnan sweotole geþencan, Met. 5, 1. Sweotole secgan, Met. 20, 182; Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. Sweotole gecýðan, 1718; El. 861. Sweotole gereccan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 5. Sweotole, Met. 8, 2. Sweotule gesēpan, Exon. Th. 15, 28; Cri. 243. Ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnāþ, 407, 5; Rā. 25, 10. Sweotolor, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 3; 11, 1; Fox 30, 29; Met. 12, 23; Shrn. 188, 31. Hwæder ðú hit ā sweotolor (any more clearly) ongitan mæge, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. Swā hē hit sweotolost and andgitullicost gereccan mihte, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 4.

sweotolian, swutelian, swytelian; p. ode. I. to make clear or manifest, to shew, declare:—Ælc geseaft ðæt sweotolaþ, ðæt God éce is Deum æternum esse cunctorum degentium commune iudicium est, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Hēr swutelaþ on ðison cwyde hū Ædelrēd geūde ðæt Æderices cwyde standan mōste, Chart. Th. 539, 20; 320, 24; 312, 8. Swytelaþ, 586, 25. Swetelaþ expremil, Kent. Gl. 1120. Ðæt ðæt man behæþe, ðonne man fulluhtes gyrnþ, swytelaþ, ðæt man wile on ænne God gelyfan, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 12. Hē ongan swutelian (ostendere) his leorningnihtum, ðæt he wolde faran, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. [He schawde and sutelede þ he wes soð godd, Kath. 1037. He schawde him and sutelede him seolf to hire, 1834. Pet hit sutelie in us hwuch was his lif, A. R. 382, 3.] II. to become manifest:—Ðin mycele miht manegum swutelaþ, Hy. 9, 32. [Hit schal sutelin (become manifest) sone, Jul. 18, 4. Purb þi suteled soð al þ ich segge, Kath. 1089.] v. ge-sweotulian.

sweotol-lie; adj. *Clear, plain*:—Gehýraþ hwæt God sylfa sæde swytelflice (swutel-, MS. C.) segene, Wulfst. 45, 1.

sweotollice; adv. *Clearly*:—Swutollice manifeste and manifesto, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 12. I. of a physical action, clearly, plainly, distinctly:—Hié sweotollice geseón mihten ðære byrig weallas blican, Judth. Thw. 23, 23; Jud. 136. Hí swutollice (manifeste) engla sang gehýrdon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 5. Swutollice hē spreþ expresse loquuntur, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 11. II. openly, publicly:—Ðæt heó swutollice (palam) eallum cýððe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 17. III. of perceiving, knowing, shewing, stating, etc., clearly, plainly:—Sweotollice ongitan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22; 219, 36; Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 13. Sweotollice, 4, 28; S. 607, 3. Swutollice oncnāwan, Hy. 7, 90. Sweotollice gecýðan, Elen. Kmbl. 1376; El. 690; Blickl. Homl. 27, 26. Swutollice, 181, 27; Homl. Th. i. 76, 28. Him was gesæð swutelice, Gen. 15, 13. Sweotolice gecnāwan, Exon. Th. 263, 26; Jul. 355. Swetolice getēcan, Shrn. 175, 34. Omarus sweotolice sægde Homerus luculentissimo carmine palam fecit, Ors. i. 11; Swt. 50, 15.

sweotolung, e; f. I. a manifestation:—Des freólsdæg (Epiphany) is Godes swutelung gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 104, 29. II. an explanation, definition:—Ásméaðe swutelunge elucubratam definitionem (manifestationem), Hpt. Gl. 522, 47. III. a declaration, setting forth, exposition, shewing:—Hēr ouginþ seó boc peri diaxeon (repñ didaξeωv), ðæt ys seó swyteling hū fela gēra was behūðe se læcceræft, Lchdm. iii. 82, 1. IV. evidence, testimony, declaration; when written, a testament, title-deed, certificate, prescript:—Hēr is seó swutelung (the will, testament) hū Ælfrhelm his ære and his æhta gefaðod hæfþ, Chart. Th. 596, 5. Deós swutelung (the evidence or testimony which has been recited in the previous part of the charter) was ðærrihthe gewriten and beforan ðam cince geræðð, 540, 35. Wē habbaþ gedón swā swā ús swutelung (evidence of your wish, mandate) from eow com æt ðam b. (in

respect to consecrating the bishop), 314, 1. Hī ða bōc tō swutelunge scaldan they gave the charter as evidence (of a grant), 588, 14. Tō swutulunge ðæt man wite ðæt man clæne bēc hæbbe (tō swutelunge ðæt man mid rihte fare, 9), L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 5. Ic wille, ðæt ðu underfō ðæs seofon lamb æt mē, ðæt hig tō swutelunge (in testimonium) beon, ðæt ic dealf disne pytt, Gen. 21, 30. Gyf ænig man sý, ðæt wylle ænig ðæra sōcna him tō handa drægen, ic wylle ðæt hē cume beforan mē mid his swotelunge (with the evidence that substantiates his claim), Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iv. 222, 32. Bringhe hī swutelunge (switelunge, MS. D.), ðæt hē swā micel betæht hæbbe, L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 10. Ða gemætæ hē on ðam mynstre ða ylcan swutelunga (evidences, title-deeds) ðe his fore-genga hæfde . . . Syddon se bisceop his swutelunge geēowod hæfde, Chart. Th. 302, 8–33. On ðissan þrīm cyrografum ðe on ðissum ðrīm mynstrum tō swutelungum gesette syndon, 233, 2. Swutelung[um] adstipulationibus (cf. adstipulationibus trymnessum, cýðnessum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 63), Hpt. Gl. 525, 36. v. ge-swutelung.

Sweotolung-dæg, es; m. *Epiphany*:—Des dæg (viii. Idus Ian.) is gehāten on bōcum Swetolungdæg, forðan ðe on ðissum dæge weard Crist mancynne geswutelod, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 20. Epiphania Domini is translated by Godes geswutelungdæg, i. 104, 18.

swer a pillar, swēr a mother-in-law, swēr heavy. v. sweor, sweger, swær. **swerian**; p. swōr (but a weak swerede occurs; cf. *Icel.* svarað as well as sör), pl. swōron; pp. sworen. To swear, make oath. I. absolute:—Se ðe swerap (swereþ, Ps. Th. Surt.) nēstan his qui jurat proximo suo, Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Ðæt land ðe ic fore swōr heora fæderum terram pro qua iuravi patribus eorum, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land ðe ðu hira fæderum fore swōre, 11, 12. Hī wid mē sweōron adversum me iurabant, Ps. Surt. 101, 9. Ic secge eow, ðæt ge eallunga ne swerion, Mt. Kmlb. 5, 34. Hī mē hrape æfter swerigean ongunnon, Ps. Th. 101, 6. Hē niot swerian for syxtig hida, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11.

I a. to swear by or on:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on temple . . . swā hwā swā swereþ on ðæs temples golde, Mt. Kmlb. 23, 16, 18, 20, 21. Swā swā ðu swōre on sōðfestsynse ðine, Ps. Spl. 88, 48. Ic swerige ðurh God juro per Deum, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 4. Ne swerie ge þurh ütencymena goda naman, Ex. 23, 13; Mt. Kmlb. 5, 34, 35. Ne swerigen ge næfre under hæðene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23.

I b. to swear to anything:—Ðæt hī hit gegaderian and eft ægifan swā hī durran tō swerian, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 300, 2.

II. with an object, (1) a noun (pronoun):—Ða swōron hī swiðe, ðæt hit swā wære. Ða cwæð hē tō him: 'Ac tō hwon sweriaþ git mæn?' Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 64, 6. Ic ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5470; B. 2738. Hē mē āðas swōr, 940; B. 472. Hē him ðone āð swōr, Gen. 24, 9. Ðone swergendan āð ðone hē swōr iurjurandum quod iuravit, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 20. Wyrgdan, āð sweredan (āðswerdan?) devotabant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48. Se ðe mānāð swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Ðæs ðeðan mægæs swerian uncæsses āð, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 7. (1a) to swear an oath by something:—Ða ðe āðas sweriaþ on hine, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ic æne swōr āð on hālgum, 88, 31. Gange ælc man ðæs tō gewitnesse ðe hē durre on ðam hāligdōme swerian, L. Eth. iii. 2; Th. i. 292, 14. Ic swōr mæne āðas mīna hlāforda life, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. (2) where the object is a clause that contains a statement of that which is confirmed by oath:—Ða ætsōc hē and swerede ðæt hē næfre ðone man ne cūðe tunc coepit detestari et jurare quia non novisset hominem, Mt. Kmlb. 26, 74. Hig swōron him betwēcan, ðæt hig sibbe heoldon, Gen. 21, 31. Ða swōran hiē swiðe, ðæt hiē sōð sægdon, Nar. 25, 27. Swerige hē, ðæt hē him nān fācn on wiste, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12; L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 4. Begite hē ðara .v. i. ðæt hit man swerige, ðæt . . . i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Swerian (cf. gif hī ðone āð syllan ne durren, 394, 3) hī, ðæt him næfre āð ne burste, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 27. (2a) to swear by, on . . . that . . .:—Swerian hī on ðam hāligdōme, ðæt hig nellan nænne sacleāsan man for-segean, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 4. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne . . . ic ðe bletsige, Gen. 22, 16. Sweriaþ þurh Drihten, ðæt ge ðon wid mē mildheortnisse, Jos. 2, 12. Ða āsweartode eall se king and swōr under God ælmihtine and under ealle hālgan dārtō, ðæt hit næs nā his rād, Chart. Th. 340, 1. (3) where noun and clause both occur:—Swerige hē ðone āð, ðæt hē sý unsyldig, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 31. Ðæt Drihten swōre āð swiðe, ðæt God wolde sendan hungor, Wulfst. 209, 26. (3a) with adjuration:—Āð swereþ engla þeoden þurh his sylfes lif, ðæt ðines cynnes rīm ne cunnon ylfo, Cd. Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431. [Goth. swaran; O. Sax. swerian; O. Frs. sweria, swera; swara; O. H. Ger. swerien, sweren; Icel. sverja.] v. ā-, æt-, for-, ge-, oþ-swerian; swerigend-lic.

swerian; p. eode To speak, talk:—Oft ic frōde men gehýrde seggan and swerian ymb ume wisan hwæder wære twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung I have often heard wise men speak and talk (or? swear, support what they said with oath) about a certain thing, whether of the twain were stronger, fate or caution, Salm. Kmlb. 851; Sal. 425. v. and-swerian.

swerigend-lic; adj. Pertaining to swearing:—Some (adverbia) synd iurativa, ðæt synd swerigendlice, per ðurh . . . Mā syndon swerigendlice adverbia, ac hwæt sceolon hi gesæde, nū wē swerian ne mōton? Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3–11.

swertling, es; m. A tit-lark:—Swertling ficedula (in later glossaries

ficedula is translated rooke, Wülck. Gl. 583, 12: nuthage = nuthatch, 702, 32. See also suga), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 10. v. sweart.

swerum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44, swerung, swēs, swæsende. v. swēte, āp-swerung, swās, swæsende.

swētan; p. te; pp. swēted, swēt To sweeten, make sweet. I. in a physical sense:—Nim hunig and swēt ðone drænc, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30; ii. 120, 11. Swēte swiðe mid hunige, 216, 4. Swētedne, 111, 8, 15.

II. to make pleasant:—Hē (the devil) mec fēran hēt, ðæt ic ðe sceolde synne swētan, Exon. Th. 273, 32; Jul. 525. [Saultt þatt ure mete sweteþ, Orm. 1649. Swetyū or make a thyng swete to mannys taste dulcoro, Prompt. Parv. 483. O. H. Ger. suozen: Icel. soeta.] v. ge-swētan; swētan.

swēte; adj. Sweet. I. in reference to the senses (lit. or fig.) (1) of taste:—Dis ofet is swā swēte, Cd. Th. 41, 12; Gen. 655. Ðæt is for hwī se gōða læce selle ðam hālum mēn sēftne drenc and swēte, and oðrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11, 13. Swēte ofer hunig dulcia super mel, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Gif hwā biteres hwes onberede, ðæt him þūhte beobread ðī swēte, Bt. 23 tit.; Fox xiv, 10. Sweōtran ofer hunig, Ps. Surt. 18, 11.

¶ used substantively:—Wā eow ðe taliaþ ungod tō gōde, biter ðing tō swēte and swēte belēþaþ, Wulfst. 47, 7. (1a) of food, sweet in sweet-meat, delicate:—Swēte mete dapis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 29. Se swēta mete ðe hiē hēton monna, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 19. Wyt æton swēte mēte (dulces cibos), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Fram swētrum truttum a cibus luculentioribus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25.

¶ used substantively:—Hē forlēt eall ðæt ðær lides wæs and swetes astu instructa vino epulische deseruit, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Ys sālū mīn swētes gefylled adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ne mæg se flæschoma swēte forswelgan, Exon. Th. 311, 20; Seef. 95. (2) of smell, sweet, fragrant:—Ðær wæs swiþe swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Wyrta wearmiaþ, willsele stýmep swētum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 22; Ph. 214. Swētum wyrtum with sweet-smelling herbs, 241, 6; Ph. 652. Wynsumra steām, swētra and swiþra, 358, 15; Pa. 46. Of nūde ewom swecca swēta, 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Ðara swētestena wyrta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 20. (3) of freedom from unpleasant taste or smell, sweet, pure, untainted:—Mere in ðam wære fersc wæter and swēte genog (stagnum dulcissime aque), Nar. 11, 26. Ða wæs ic gefeōnde ðæs swētan wætres and ðæs ferscan dulci aqua potata gaudio, 12, 10. Merum hlūttor win oððe swerum, mero wine (l. (?) mero swētum wine), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44. Drince on swētum wætre, Lchdm. ii. 134, 23. Bæþ of swētum ferscum wæterum, 194, 10. (4) of sound, sweet, harmonious:—Swēg ðæs swētan sanges, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. Swēg eallum songcraftum swētra, Exon. Th. 206, 26; Ph. 132. Ða gehýrde hē ða swētestan stæfne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 39.

II. in reference to the feelings, sweet, agreeable, pleasant:—Mē swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe leornode oððe lærde aut discere aut docere dulce habui, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Cristes onsyn on sefan swēte sīnum folce, biter bealofullum, Exon. Th. 56, 29; Cri. 908. Hwæt ðeþ ðæt swēte word? Hit gemanigfealðaþ mannes freondscipe and stilleþ mannes feōnd (cf. a soft answer turneth away wrath), Salm. Kmlb. 204, 45. Geoccc mīn suet f ēde (wynsum, Rush., W. S.) is jugum meum suave est, Mt. Kmlb. Lind. 11, 30. Swote and reht Dryhten dulcis et rectus Dominus, Ps. Surt. 24, 8. Ðū ðin swēte good sealdest þearfum, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða geogodlūstas ðe him swēte wæron tō ārafnenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 10. Hī mihiton eāþe segan sōþspell, gif him ða leāsunga næron swētran, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 16. Se swētesta lāreow and se wynsumesta doctor suavissimus, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. Hwæt ðe sý hēr on worlde swēta and leofast gesewen ðinra æhta, Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, Exon. Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Dohtor mīn seō ðýreste and seō swēteste, 248, 11; Jul. 94. [O. Sax. swōti; O. Frs. swēte; O. H. Ger. suozti: Icel. soetr.] v. hunig-, un-swēte; swōt, swōte.

swepel, sweopol, es; m. A swathe, wrap, band, bandage; cf. swaddling band, clothes:—Swepel fascia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 74. Suedelas, suedilas instiles, Txs. 69, 1060. Swepelas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 48. Sweopolas fascia [e?], 93, 69. Suoedelis institis, Ju. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. Suedila fasciarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 18. Swepila, 34, 76. Swepela, 82, 36. Swepelum fasciarum, 34, 21. Suthelton institis, Txs. 113, 72.

¶ of a funeral pile in whose fire the body is wrapped (?):—Wudurēc āstāh swæart ofer swiððole (swicðole, MS.) the smoke rose black above the pile where Beowulf's body lay enwrapped, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146, cf. swaþul. [Cf. Bondon wit a swepelband (swadling band, swaþeling band, other MSS.), C. M. 1343. A child in swethelcloutes, Met. Homl. 91, 14. O. H. Ger. swedil malagma.] v. swedian.

swedrian. v. swedrian.

swedian; p. swēdede To swathe, wrap. [She swaped (swetheled, suedeld, other MSS.) him wiþ cloþes, C. M. 11236. Swathyn chyllyr fascio, Prompt. Parv. 482. Swetheed togeder, Pall. 149, 19.] v. beswedrian (where add these passages, Lchdm. ii. 46, 32; 182, 19; 250, 18), bi-swedian.

swedrian, swidrian, sweoderian; p. ode (some instances of the cpd. ge-swedrian, omitted under that word, are given here) To retire, withdraw, abate, subside, decrease, fail, come to an end:—Sweðraþ facessit, discedit,

Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 30. Geswederiaþ *fatescunt* (faticere dissolvi, Migne), 96, 18. Mylt, sweþrede, āswand, āteorade *dissolvitur, desinit, discedit*, 147, 25. Gesuedrade, gesudradade, gisuderade *constipuisse*, Txts. 53, 525. Geswidrade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 71. Gesweþrade *constipuit, i. defecit*, 133, 63. Sweþredan *fatescunt*, 37, 29; *faescunt*, 91, 61. Gesuedradun, -suedradum *exolverunt*, Txts. 61, 786. *Exoliverunt, i. tabuerunt, eruperunt, arripuerunt, vel gesweþredon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 82. Sweþriendum *faessante*, 33, 29. Sweþriende, 75, 20. I. in reference to concrete things:—Se bryne sweþraþ the burning ceases, Exon. Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229. Swēg swidrode the sound ceased, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Cyre (cyrr?) swidrode sās æt ende (the sea no longer ebbed (?), it rolled back upon the Egyptians), 207, 12; Exod. 465. Mere sweoderade (the sea subsided), ȳda ongin eft oncyrde, hreōh holmþracu, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Dryhten forlēt dægandelle scīre scīnan, sceadu sweðerodan, 1672; An. 838. Sweþredon, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Swidredon, Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Ðonne ȳ ongiþe ȳdæt ȳdæt geswel hæscige and swiþrige, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16. Ðæt ȳr ongon swedrian, Beo. Th. 5397; B. 2702. Swidrian, Cd. Th. 8, 34; Gen. 134.

II. in reference to abstract things:—Se longa gefeað æfre ne sweþraþ the long joy never comes to an end, Exon. Th. 238, 23; Ph. 608. Hwæþere him ȳdæs wonges wyn sweðrade whether the delight in the plain was abating with him, 123, 16; Gū. 323. Hild sweðrade, earfoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901. Gif mægen swidrade, Cd. Th. 193, 7; Exod. 242. Nō swidrode rice, 256, 12; Dan. 639. Him swedraden synna lustas sinful joys subsided in him, Exon. Th. 109, 2; Gū. 84. Metod lēt Babilone blāð swidrian, d. Th. 258, 30; Dan. 683. v. geswederian; swadian, and next word.

swedrunge, c; f. Diminution, failure:—Ðæt tǣcnaþ wæstma gesweþrunge that betokens a failure of crops, Lchdm. iii. 180, 13.]

swedung, swodung, c; f. A poultrie:—Sweþing wiþswile. . . gecnuwa ȳda wyrte, gemeng wið æges ȳdæt hwite, beclǣm ȳdæt lim mid ȳde se swile on sið, Lchdm. ii. 74, 24. Sealfæ and sweþinge wið swylum, 6, 30. Gif hē swedunga (swodunga, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 11) gegearwode si exibuit fomenta, R. Ben. 52, 11. [O. H. Ger. swedunga fomentum.]

swētian; p. ede To be sweet or pleasant:—Ðætte ȳs biterige siō hreowsung, swā swā ȳs ær swētedon ȳa synna that repentance may prove bitter to us, as before sins were sweet to us, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 14. v. swētan.

swētliccan. v. ge-swētlicht.

swētlice; adv. Sweetly, pleasantly:—Swētlice drincan ȳa word ȳnes wīsdōmes verba tuæ scientiæ dulciter haurire, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 1.

swēt-mete, es; m. A sweet-meat, delicacy:—Of ȳam swētmēttum and of mistlicum dryncum ȳæs līpes onwæcnaþ siō wōde þræg ȳære wrænnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16; Met. 25, 40. v. swōt-mete.

swētness, e; f. Sweetness:—Swētness dulcedo, Alf. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 6. Swētnesse dulcedinis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 34. I. in reference to the sense (a) of smell, fragrance:—Mycel swētūys wundorlices stences fragrantia mirandi odoris, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 13. Swētnes, 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Swētnyse stencg, 3, 8; S. 532, 18. In gistenc suoenises in odore suauitatis, Rtl. 12, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswiþe mid mīnre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 30; Rā. 41, 30. (b) of taste:—Suoetnis ambrosea, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 14. ȳæs monnan swētnes, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 23.

Of bitterness in suoetnis, Rtl. 114, 36. II. sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:—Seō swētnes ȳæs hæmedþinges ȳe hē ær lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Hū micel is seō mycelnes ȳnre swētnesse (dulcedinis tuæ), Ps. Th. 30, 21. Mid ȳære swētnesse ȳnra bletsunga, 20, 3. ȳre heortan gecfyllan mid ȳære swētnesse godcundra beboda, Blickl. Homl. 37, 8. Be swētnesse ȳæs heofoulican ricēs, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16. ȳa woruldsælþa mid swiþe manigre swētnesse ȳleccaþ ȳæm mōðum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Beswican þurh ȳa swētnesse ȳara worda. . . þurh ȳa swētnesse ȳara synna, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22, 24. Mid ȳa mæstan swētnesse maxima suauitate, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34.

swetole. v. sweetole.

swēt-swēge; adj. Of sweet sound, harmonic, melodious:—Mid swēt-swēgum leōþum suauisonis carminibus, Hymn. Surt. 58, 16.

swēt-wyrde; adj. Agreeable of speech, bland:—Blandis sermonibus, lenis verbis līpum vel swētwyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 4. Balbus, qui uult loqui et non potest wliþs vel swētwyrd (blandus seems to have been read?), 125, 11.

swic (swice? q. v.), es; n. Deception, illusion:—For swicum deōficum propter illusiones diabolicas, Anglia xiii. 396, 441. [O. H. Ger. ā-, bi-swih; pl. -swicha; m.: Icel. svik; n.: Dan. svig fraud, deceit.] v. æ-, be-, ge-, lār-swic; swice.

swica, an; m. I. a deceiver:—Swica planus vel seductor, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 51. Se swica (se ductor ille) sǣde: 'Æfter þrȳm dagon ic arise,' Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Seō smylnays is stulor and ȳgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25.

II. one who fails in fidelity or fealty, a traitor:—Him man wearp on, ȳdæt hē wæs ȳes cynges swica and ealra landleōda that he was a traitor to his king and country, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Swā wurdon Willelmes swican genidrade, 1075; Erl. 214, 17. [The suikes undergeton ȳe (Stephen) milde man was, Chr. 1137; Erl. 261,

30. Ueond þet þuncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike, A. R. 98, 6. Sweoke (the false fiend), H. M. 45, 34. þus speken þeos swiken, . . . swa long heo hine lærde, þat he heom ileude, Laym. 3816. Godard was þe moste swike . . . withuten on, þe wike ludas, Havel. 423. Icel. dróttin-svikli.] v. æ-, be-, fæder-, hlāford-, mann-swica.

swican; p. swāc, pl. swicon; pp. swicen. I. to move about, wander:—Oðer lifaþ lytle hwile, swiceþ on ȳisse siðan gesceafte, and ðonne eft mid sorgum gewiteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 737; Sal. 638. [O. H. Ger. swihante vagus.]

II. to move away, depart, escape:—Wiþ ȳdæt beon æt ne fleōn, genim venieram and gehōh hȳ tō ȳære hȳfe; ȳonne beōþ hȳ wunigende and næfre ne swicaþ, Lchdm. i. 98, 2. Hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde licgean lifbȳsig, būtan hīs lic swice unless his body had escaped (from my grasp), Beo. Th. 1937; B. 966. Eam ic geseald ȳær ic ūt swican ne mæg traditus sum et non egrediebar, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hē biþ on ȳdæt wynstre weorud wyrs gescead, ðonne hē on ȳa swiþran hond swican mōte, Exon. Th. 449, 25; Dōm. 76. Se al ȳnra gehwylc oðrum swican, forðam Dryhten wile ȳdæt earne flæsc eorðan betēcan each one must depart from other, for the Lord will commit frail flesh to earth, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 14; Rūn. 20.

II. a. swican from to turn from, to withdraw favour or allegiance from, to rebel:—ȳa leōde him from swicon the people renounced their allegiance to the king of the Elamites (cf. recesserunt ab eo, Gen. 14, 4), Cd. Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981. Nōhwæðere ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Euan ȳna oftēon ȳeah ȳe hē him from swice although he had withdrawn his favour from them (perhaps hē=hiē and swice is plural though they had turned from him, 58, 31; Gen. 954.

III. to desert from (dat. or prep.), cease from:—Gif hē ȳære hnappunge ne swiþ, ðonne hnappaþ hē oð hē wiert on fæstum slāpe, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 11. Hē from gebede swiceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 33; Jul. 373. Ā byþ on færylde, næfre swiceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 26; Rūn. 17.

IV. to deceive:—Se ȳe sweraþ nēhstan his and nā swiþ (decipit), Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Se swiceþ ȳa mengo seducit turbas, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12. Ne nini ȳd nāne sibbe wið ȳæs landes menn, ȳe lās ȳe hira ænig ȳde swice, Ex. 34, 15.

V. to fail in one's duty to another, be a traitor to, desert:—Hwider hweorfaþ wē (St. Andrew's followers) hlāfordleāse. . . gif wē swicaþ ȳe if we desert thee, Andr. Kmbl. 814; An. 407. Næfre hit (the sword) æt bilde ne swāc manna ænigum it never failed any man in fight, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460. ȳdæt ȳu Gode swice that thou prove traitor to God, Andr. Kmbl. 1916; An. 960. Hē nele Gode swican, Exon. Th. 265, 27; Jul. 387. ȳa riceste Francisce men wolden swican heora hlāforde ȳam cyng, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 3. Drihten mē swican ne wile the Lord will not desert me, Ps. Th. 53, 4. [His men him suken (deserted) and flugæn, Chr. 1140; Erl. 264, 14. Heo sworn swiken (deceive) þat heo nolden, Laym. 4101. Be hunte him (the elephant) wille swiken (deceive), O. E. Misc. 20, 637. þas ilke nefre ne swiken (ceased) to brekene þa licorne, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 9. Bute ȳef þu swike ham (cease from such words), Marh. 5, 4. Hwanne ich swike (cease), O. and N. 1459. Hy ne zuykeþ (cease) neure niȳt ne day, Aynb. 157, 21. O. Sax. swikan: O. Frs. swika: O. H. Ger. swichan: Icel. svikja: Dan. svige to deceive, leave in the lurch: Swed. swika.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, swican; swician.

swice. v. swice.

swic-cræft, es; m. Deception, treachery, fraud:—Se þurh swic-cræft (by treachery; but the Latin has in seditione) manslyht geworhte, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Deōflice dǣda on swic-cræftan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18.

swic-dōm, es; m. I. deceit, fraud:—Wæs swicdōm swiðra ðonne wīsdōm, and þūhte hwilum wīstost se ȳe wæs swicolast, and se ȳe litelicost cūde leāslike hiwian unsōð tō sōðe, Wulfst. 128, 7; 243, 13; 52, 31. Swicdōm woruldwelenā deceptio diuinarum, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Mid syrewungum and swicdōme hē becom tō ȳære cynelican gedineð, Homl. Th. i. 80, 34. Hi (the Romans) mid swicdōme hiē (the Sabine women) begeton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27; Alf. Th. Grn. 13, 20. Annanias and Saphira wurdon oīselegene for heora swicdōme, Homl. Ass. 59, 194. Hē (Christ) synne ne worhte ne nænne swicdōm on life, 47, 565. Hē hire sǣde þurh hire swicdōm beþæht, on hwam hīs strengþ was, Jud. 16, 5. Se cyning swiðor micle wēnende wæs ȳdæt hiē ðonon fleōnde wāren ðonne hiē ænigne swicdōm cȳþan dorsten the king thought it was far more probable that they were fleeing thence, than that they would venture to practise any ruse, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 16. Swicdōma deceptiōnum, Hpt. Gl. 502, 18.

II. treachery, failure in loyalty, treason:—ȳa tugin hiene ȳære burge witan ȳdæt hē heora swicdōmes wið Alexander fremmende wēre the chief men of the town accused him of treasonable practices against them in his relations with Alexander; quasi urbem regi venditasset, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 17. Be hlāfordsearwe (be cyninges swicdōme, MS. B.) of treason, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14. Hi sǣdon ȳdæt hī woldan cuman ȳider for ȳes cynges swicdōme for the purpose of acting treacherously towards the king, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 27. Wæs ȳis land swiðe āstirad and mid mycele swicdōme āfyllad the land was much disturbed and filled with treason, 1087; Erl. 224, 2. Wið ȳam ȳe hī ealle ānrǣðlice būton swicdōme (without failure of their loyalty) tō him (Ethelred) gecyrdon,

1014; Erl. 150, 13. **III. an offence; scandalum**:—Wā dýsum middangearde þurh swicdōmas (*a scandalis*): neód ys dæt swicdōmas (*scandala*) cunio; þeahhwædere wā ðam menn ðe swydom (*scandalum*), þurh hyne cynþ, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. [Misdon þurh Beelzebubes swikedom, O. E. Homl. i. 55, 10. þis nis nan swikedom, for þat weorð ic hit halde, Laym. 8310. All þatt folhþeþ swikedom, Orm. 3997. þu me misraddest . . . Schild þu swikedom from þe lilit, O. and N. 163. *Icel. svik-dómir treason.*]

swice, *es; m.* **I. departure, escape.** v. swican, **II**:—Helle hlinduru nāgon hwyrf ne swice, útsiþ æfre the gates of hell allow of no return or escape, of egress ever, Exon. Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78.

Ia. escape from that which threatens to befall, evasion:—Ne biþ ðæs lengra swice sǽwelgedāles ðonne seofon nilt fyrstgimearces there will not be a longer escape from death than a period of seven days, Exon. Th. 164, 6; Gū. 1007.

IIb. outcome, event, issue:—Hē þenceþ dæt his wise þince unforcūþ biþ ðæs oþer swice ðonne hē ðæs fācnes finta sceāwāþ he thinks that his ways appear respectable; their event will be different when he observes the result of the fraud, Exon. Th. 315, 15; Mōd. 31.

II. deceit, fraud, treachery. v. swican, **IV, V**:—Hē ealle ða cyningas mid biswice (mid his swice, Cott. MS.) ofslōg cap'os per dolum reges interfecit, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 8. Hī on ðinum fulce fācen geswipre syredan and tō swice hogedon in plebem tuam astute cogitauerunt consilium Ps Th. 82, 3; Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61.

III. offence, stumbling-block, snare; scandalum:—Þanun mæg āspringan seō mæste sacu and se mæsta swice ealra ungeþwærnessa exinde grauius occasio scandalorum oriri potest, R. Ben. 129, 8. Hī settan mē swyce (swyþe, MS.) ðær ic siþade iuxta iter scandalum posuerunt mihi, Ps. Th. 139, 5. [O. H. Ger. swih; pl. swihhi.] v. be- (*acc.* bigswice, Lchdm. iii. 208, 12), hlāford, un-swice; swic.

swice, *an; f.* **A trap**:—Swican decipulam, Hpt. Gl. 520, 30; Anglia xiii. 36, 263. [Þenne þe mon wule tilden his mustoch he bindet uppon þa swike chese, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 21. A swyke discipula, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, col. 2 (15th cent.).]

swice; *adj.* **I.** deceitful, fraudulent:—Hī wiðstandaþ ðam swican (or subst. ? v. swica) Antecriste, Wulfst. 198, 14. [He minne fader biswak þurh swike his craftes (mid his luper craftes, and MS.), Laym. 14865.]

II. proving false to what is expected:—Nōrdmen wæron sūðfolcum swice (i. e. the southern people were deceived in their estimate of the northmen's power ?); swice, as applied to the northmen, cannot mean rebellious, renouncing allegiance, for it was the southern peoples who had rebelled against the northern, v. 119, 8–18; Gen. 1976–1981). Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996.

III. treacherous, failing in loyalty, v. swican, **V**. [Feren swike ðe sullen him witterlike, Gen. and Ex. 2845.] **swice** and (?) **swice**, *es; m.* **A scent, smell**:—Suice, swice osma (Gk. ὀσμή; cf. Span. husmo smell, scent; and a la husma to be on the scent; husmear to find out by smelling), Txs. 83, 1468. Swice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 57. Dæt was swēte stenc . . . tō ðam swice men þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 21; Pa. 66, v. swecc.

swicend, *es; m.* **A deceiver, betrayer**:—Se sāula swicend the devil, Homl. Ass. 196, 39; 197, 87. v. be-swicend.

swicenness, v. be-, ge-swicenness.

swic-full; *adj.* **Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty**:—Swicfulles strophosae, callidae, Hpt. Gl. 423, 61. Swicfullum fraudulentio, 517, 45. Swicfulle frivola, fraudulentia, falsa, 444, 26. Swicfullum fraudulentis, 521, 31.

swician; *p. ode.* **I.** to wander:—Ðær hī swiciaþ on swiman, fireweorc berap, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Suicade, suicade spatialetur, Txs. 99, 1893. Hī ðurh cūpe stōwe swicedon and fōron per nota loca dispersi vagarentur, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 4. Hī swycedan geond wēsten errauerunt in solitudine, Ps. Th. 106, 3. Swicedan, 39. Swiciende pervagatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 79.

II. to depart, turn:—Nā ic fram ðinum dōmum dædum swicade a iudiciis tuis non declinavi, Ps. Th. 118, 102.

III. to deceive:—Mæst ælc swicode and oðrum derede wordes and dæde, Wulfst. 160, 3. Ne ænig ne syrwe ne oðrum ne swice, 73, 12; 70, 5. Lytelice swician, 55, 16. Ða men ðe ne dorstan for Godes ege swician . . . ða ðe cūðan swician and befician and mid leásbregdom earmum mannun derian, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 21–26. Swiciende liceteras ārisaþ and forlæraþ tō manege, Wulfst. 89, 17.

IIIa. with prep. on, ymb, to practise deceit in relation to a matter; cf. O. Sax. swican umbi:—Se ðe on mynstres æhtum mid fācne swicaþ he who fraudulently deceives in the matter of a monastery's possessions, Homl. Th. i. 398, 26. Annanias and Saphira swicedon on heora āgenum æhtum, 33. Se syrwienda deofol ā swicaþ embe mancyn is ever practising deceit in respect to man, Wulfst. 107, 23. Se sceada georne swicode ymb ða sāwle, Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607.

IV. to offend; also to be offended; scandalizare, scandalizari:—Gif ðin hand ðe swicaþ (scandalizat), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8, 9; Mk. Skt. 9, 43, 45. Þeah ðe ealle swicon ne swigice ic ðe nā etsi omnes scandalizati fuerint sed non ego, 14, 29.

IVa. to give offence by words, speak injuriously:—Nā murena ðu nā swica ðu non murrures, non blasphemies, Scint. 164, 16. [O. H. Ger. swichōn vagari.] v. ā-, æ-, be-swican; swican.

swicon, *e; f.* **Clearance from a criminal charge**:—Se ðe hereteāma betygen sié, hē hine be his wergilde āliése, oþþe be his were geswicne.

Se āð sceal biōn healf be hūslegungum. Deof, siþþan hē biþ on cyninges beude, nāh hē ða swicne is not allowed the alternative of clearing himself by oath. L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5. [Goth. sw.kns innocent, clear of wrong-doing; swiknei, swikniþa purity; swikneins purification; *Icel.* sykn free from guilt, cleared from a criminal charge; syku, sykna clearance from a criminal charge.] v. ge-swicn; ge-swicnan.

-swicnan, **-swicneful**. v. ge-swicnan, ge-swicneful.

swicol, **sweocol**; *adj.* **I.** deceitful, false, treacherous, crafty:—

Swicol fallax vel mendax, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 50. (1) of persons:—Næs heō swicol nānum ðæra ðe hyre tō ðohte she never deceived any one who trusted her, Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Se swicola Herod . . . cýdde syððan his fācenfullan syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 15. Ðæt swicole wif (*Delilah*), Jud. 16, 8. Ða gescotu ðæs sweocolan feōdes insidiantis hostis jacula, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 5. Áfandur þurh ðone swicolan deofol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 45. Ða swicolan virum dolosum, Ps. Th. 5, 6. Se ðe wæs swicolast and se ðe litlicost cūde leáslice hiwian unsōð tō sōðe, Wulfst. 128, 9. Swicolost, 268, 17. (2) of things:—Ðis lif is swā swicol, dæt hit symble beþæcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 65. Ne sceole wē nā besettan ūne hiht on ðissum sw celum life, Homl. Th. i. 162, 18. Geseoh gif ic on swiculne weg oððe on unrihte eode vide, i via iniquitatis in me est, Ps. Th. 138, 21.

II. occasioning offence (?). v. swice, **III**, swician, **IV**, swicol-lic, **II**:—Sōð biþ swicolost (switolost ?), Menol. Fox 479; Gn. C. 10. [O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. Havel. swikel: O. H. Ger. pi-swichal subdolos; *Icel.* sv.kall treacherous.] v. be-(bi-), un-swicol.

swicol-lic; *adj.* **I.** deceitful, fraudulent:—Swicollice dæda and lādlice unlaga āscunige man swýðe; dæt is, false gewita and wōge gemeta and leāse gewitussa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 12.

II. occasioning offence. v. swice, **III**:—Ænig þing ungeþwærlices and swicollices (the Latin has scandalorum spinas), R. Ben. 38, 18.

swicollice; *adv.* **With deceit, with guile, deceitfully, fraudulently, craftily**:—Hē cwæð dæt hī wære wurdan dæt hī ænig man tō swicollice ne beþæhte mid leáslice lāre 'uidete, ne quis uos se lucat,' Wulfst. 88, 26; 55, 3. Ðæt wyse is, dæt hē swicollice hiwige, swýlce hē āræstes mōdes sý, 53, 26. Aman smædde swicollice embe dæt hū hē eall ludeisc cynn forðyde Haman plotted how to destroy all the Jewish race, Homl. Ass. 96, 145.

swicolness, *e; f.* **Deceit, fraud, treachery**:—Mīne synna ðe ic gefremede on mænan āde and swicolnyssæ, Anglia xi. 102, 85. Antecrist lærþ unsōðfæstnyssæ and swicolness, Wulfst. 55, 12.

swicdole, **Beo**. Th. 6281; B. 3146. v. sweþel.

swicung, *e; f.* **I.** deceiving, deluding, deceit, fraud, delusion:—Mid swicunge deoflice inlusionē diabolicā, Anglia xi. 117, 29. Swicunge cēapes fraud in trade, Lchdm. iii. 108, 31; 202, 13. For swicungcūm propter illusiones, R. Ben. Interl. 88, 5.

II. offence, occasion of stumbling; scandalum:—Se ðe luþaþ brōðer his, swicung (*scandalum*; v. I Ju. 2, 10) on him nys, Scint. 14, 12. Neód hit ys dæt cuman swicunga (*scandala*), swā þeah wā ðam menn þurh ðæne swicung (*scandalum*) cymþ, 134, 2–3. [He (*false men*) ðe swiken, ðin agte wið swiking, ði soule wið lesing, O. E. Misc. 19, 602.] v. ā-, æ-be-, hlāford-swicung.

-swidung in ge-swidung, Lchdm. iii. 168, 2. v. swedring.

swifan; *p. swāf, pl. swifon; pp. swifen.* **I.** to move in a course,

wend, sweep:—Hond hwyrfep geneahhe swifeþ mē geond sweartne the hand passes over me (a skin), Exon. Th. 394, 4; Rā. 13, 13. On ðære ilean exae hwerfep rodor, recene scriþep, sūðheald swifep swift (*sweeps swift*), Met. 28, 17. Monnum þyncþ dæt sió sunne on mere gange, under sē swife, ðonne hió on setl glideþ, 39. Seocal on ānum fēt searocēap (*a ship*) swifan, swiþe fēran, faran ofer feldas, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Rā. 33, 7. [Here are added examples of ā-swifan omitted in their place:—Asuāb exorbitans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 74. Āswifeude exorbitans, exorbitantes, 31, 19, 31; 83, 7; 86, 10; exorbitantes, i. circueintes, declinantes, 145, 80.]

II. of a course of action, to come to take part in a matter:—Ðā swāf Eanulf on was gerēfa ðā genom eal dæt yrfe him on dæt hē āhte tō Tisbyrig then (after the commission of a crime) Eanulf, who was reeve, struck in or intervened, and took all the property from him (the criminal) that he owned at Tisbury, Chart. Th. 172, 31. [O. Frs. swiva to be uncertain; *Icel.* swifa rove, turn, sweep. Cf. O. H. Ger. sweibōn ferri, volvere, incitari. Gothic has the verb swēiban; *p.* swaif (*Lk.* 7, 45) with the meaning to cease, leave off.] v. ā-, on-, tō-swifan.

swift; *adj.* **Swift, fleet, that does or can move quickly**:—Swift alacer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 76. Swift, 6, 51; expeditus, 145, 36; celer, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 9. Swift pernix, 9, 64; Zup. 71, 2. Swift scip archiromachus, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 30. Hē (*the phoenix*) is snel and swift velox est, Exon. Th. 220, 8; Ph. 317. Ne se swifra mearh burhstede beateþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Him on swift wind (cf. ungemetlic wind, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15) swāpeþ, Met. 7, 20. Rodor swifeþ swift, 28, 17. Bufan ðam swifran rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15. Micel swēg gēþ of heora (*the stars*) swifran ryne, Bouter. Scrd. 18, 43. Hors swifne, Exon. Th. 400, 3; Rā. 20, 3; 487, 22; Rā. 74, 1. Swift

ærendracan *veltes* (= *velites*), Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 23. Ic hæbbe swiþe swifte fepera, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4. Se mōna is be sumum dæle swifte ðonne seō sunne, Lchdm. iii. 248, 3. Ða (*Alfred's ships*) wæron ægðer ge swiftran ge unwealtran ge eac hiēran ðonne ða ððru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 13. Wind byþ on lyfte swifst, Menol. Fox 464; Gn. C. 3. Gecunian hwylc heora swiostot hors hæfde, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1. Ealle ða menn ðe swyfstote hors habbaþ . . . Ðær beoþ ða swiftran hors ungefōge dýre, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 34–21, 6. v. rýne-swift.

swiftlere, es; *m. A slipper, shoe*:—Swiftlere *suptularis* (*suptularis*), swiftleras *suptularis*, Ælf. Gl. Zup. 314, 15. Swyftleras *subtalaris*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Swiftleares, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger. suftelara talaria*, which Graff derives from Latin *subtalaris*. The English and German words seem to have the same origin.]

swiftlice; *adv. Swiftly*:—Hredlice † swiftlice *velociter*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11. Gálful lif swiftlice (*celeriter*) gelæst to ylde, Scint. 88, 19. Ða ferde his gást swyftlice, Homl. Th. i. 452, 30. Zacheus swyftlice of ðam treowe alihte, 580, 34. Hi fleoþ swiftlice, Wulfst. 200, 17.

swiftness, e; *f. Swiftness, fleetness, celerity*:—Hwā unlæredra ne wundraþ ðes roderes færelles and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39 3; Fox 214, 16. Dysig se ðe getrúwip on his horses swiftnesse, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hē swang ðone top mid swā micelre swiftnesse, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Ða ððre deor ðe bihton hire ætfeou purh heora fōta swiftnysse, Homl. Ass. 63, 280. Purh ða swiftnysse (*the rapidity of the moon's motion*), Lchdm. iii. 248, 4. Uton bealdan ða wundorlican swyftnysses dære sǽwle; heo hæfþ swā mycele swyftnysses, ðæt heo on ānre tīde besceawþ heofon and ofer sǽ flyhþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 123.

swift-ryne (?), es; *m. A swift course, rapid running of water*:—Singalrenes † swift[renes] *decurus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

swiftu (-o); *indecl. f. Swiftness*:—Hwā unlædrā ne wundrige roderes swifto? Met. 28, 3. v. swiftness.

swigan; *p. de. I. to be silent*:—God nā swigep *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. Stiordun him menigo ðætte hē swigode (*ut taceret*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 48. Ðū bist swigende (swigende, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20. Geot swigende ðæt blōd on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 14; 140, 26; 290, 26; 292, 25. Ðæt eall swigende gedō, 104, 10. Swigende (swigende, Hatt. MS.) hē cwæð on his mōde . . . Ða swigendan (swigendan, Hatt. MS.) stefne se dīgla Dēna gehirde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 16–20; Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Þū āna hī swigende tælst thou alone by thy silence dost blame her, Ap. Th. 16, 21. Hē oft āna sǽt swigende mūde *saepe solus residens ore tacito*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Ðæt āna manna gehwylc scēawige hine sylfne swigende mōde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 34.

II. to become silent from astonishment; stupere. v. swigung, III, swige, III:—Swigdon † styldon *stupebant*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Stylton † swigdon, 6, 51. Swigdon (swigdon, Rush.), 10, 32. [*O. H. Ger. swīgen silere, reticere*: *Ger. schweigen*.] v. for- (Deān hē hit silf forswige, his gegirla hine geswutelap, Ap. Th. 14, 3), ge- (*see* ge-swigde, -on, *given* under geswigan), ðp-swigan; swigian.

swig-dæg, es; *m. A day on which silence was to be observed*:—Circlice þeawas forbeoðap tō secgenne ænig spel on ðam þrým swigdagum, Homl. Th. i. 218, 31; i. 262, 16. [The three days referred to are the last three days of Passion Week. 'Besides the general injunction of silence in the ordinary business of life, and in various ritual matters, even the bells were to remain silent from the Thursday evening, which commemorated our Lord's betrayal, to the following Sunday morning. Nothing more, probably, was at first meant by this, than to impress a character of unusual solemnity upon the season, but it was eventually said that men were thus to be reminded of the time when the preaching of the Gospel wholly ceased; Jesus Himself being actually dead during most of it, and His disciples all along being dispersed panic-stricken.' Durand, quoted in Soames' Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 263. Cf. the injunction in the Ancien Riwle; Holdet sīlence al þe swiðwike (swihende wike, MS. T.: swiwiwe, MS. C.) uort non of Ester euen, 70, 5–8. In German Good Friday is *der stille Freitag*.]

swige (*but swigēa occurs*, Scint. 82, 1), an; *f. I. silence, absence of speech*:—Hū se lāreow sceal biōn gescēadwīs on his swigean (swigean, Cott. MSS.) and nytwyrde on his wordum . . . Siō ungemetode swige (swigge, Cott. MSS.) ðæs lāreowes on gedwolan gebringþ ða ðe hē lāran meahhte, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 3–10. Essaisas cwæð, ðætte siō suýge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) wære ðære rýhtwīsnesse fulum, 38; Swt. 279, 24. Sý heālic swige æt ðam gereorde, ðæt nānes mannes stefu gehýred ne sý būtan ðæs rāderes ānes, R. Ben. 62, 13. Ðā weard stīlnes and swige geworden innon ðare healle, Ap. Th. 17, 6. Mē nāwder deāg secge ne swige, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Nāht framap, gif on eardungstōwe swigra sý, Scint. 82, 1; 213, 14. Be swigan . . . Hē for swigan mǽgene clypunge geswāc . . . Leonernum for swigan hefnesse seldhwænne leāf geseald siō tō sprecenne ymbe hālige sprāca, R. Ben. 21, 8–17. Hī clumiaþ mid ceafum, ðær hī sceoldan clypian; wā heom ðære swigean, L. i. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21; Wulfst. 177, 1. Oðer ondræð ðæt hē forlure sprecende ða gestrion ðe hē on ðære swigean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) geðencan meahhte; oðer ondræð ðæt hē ongeate on his swýgean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hē sumne hearm geswigode, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 19–22. Mid

swýgean, 35; Swt. 237, 12. Mid swigan forberan to bear in silence, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 20. Heo swigan lufode, 546, 28. Wē cweðaþ ðæt si best æfter Gode, ðæt man genietigan cunne ge his sprāce ge his swigan, Prov. Knbl. 2.

II. silence, quiet, absence of noise; also a time of silence. v. swig-tīma:—Ne ārfæstness ne sib ne hopa ne swige gegladaþ *nec pax nec pietas immo spes nulla quietis*, Dōm. L. 220. In swigean midre nihte *intempestive*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 74. Swigan *conticinio* (cf. *conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2), 20, 30.

III. silence from astonishment, amazement; stupor. v. lār-swige, swigan, II, swigung, III. **IV. delay** (?). v. swigung, IV:—Suigo dyde ðe brýdgum *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Knbl. Lind. 25, 5. [Or is this a different word? cf. (?) Icel. *svig a curve, circuit; sveiga to bend, sway*.] [*O. H. Ger. swīga taciturnitas, silentium*.]

swige; *adj. I. silent, not speaking*:—On oðre wisan mon sceal manigean ða swiðe swigean, on oðre wisan ða felaelðsprācean, Past. 23; Swt. 174, 24. Ða ðe tō swiðe swige (swigge, Cott. MSS.) beoþ . . . ða suiðe swigean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) *taciturni . . . nimis taciti*, 38; Swt. 271, 6–10. Ða wæs swigra secg (*Hunferth*) on gylpsprāce (cf. Ðā worn fela, wine mīn Hūnfeð, beore druncen ymb Breacan sprāce, 1064; B. 530), Beo. Th. 1964; B. 980. **II. silent, not making a noise, still**:—Wind wæjende færeþ, and eft semunga swige gewyrðeþ, Elen. Knbl. 2548; El. 1275. Stille þyncþ lyft ofor londe, and lagu swige, Exon. Th. 383, 16; Rā. 4, 11. Nis mīn sele swige, ne ic sylfa hlūd, 494, 1; Rā. 82, 1. v. wiþ-swige.

swigen(n), e; *f. Silence, refraining from speech*:—Ðam lāreowe sylfum deraþ hwilon his swigen, ac heo deraþ synle his underdeōddum, gif him biþ seō heofenlice lār ofogen, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 4.

swigene ? :—Ðæs mannes bileofa is tō besceāwianne: ærest him is tō sellanne ðæt ðone innoð stille and smēpe, ne siē scearp ne tō afor ne slītende ne swigene, Lchdm. ii. 210, 21.

swigian, swegian, sweowian, swugian, swuwian, sugian, suwian; *p. ode. I. to be silent*, (a) of that which has vo ce:—Ic swigete (swuigge, swuwie) *taceo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 26, 13. Swigap silet (*vipera*), Rtl. 125, 27. God ne swugaþ (swigaþ, Surt.) *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Th. 49, 3. Ðonne swiaþ (*silet*) hē (*the phoenix*), Exon. Th. 207, 16; Ph. 142.

Swigap *conticiscent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 53. Ða ðe nā swigap (swugap, Hatt. MS.) ðonne hiē dyrfeu, Past. 38; Swt. 272, 24. Ða ðe swigap (swugap, l. 3), ðæt hiē hiē ne bodiaþ, 48; Swt. 365, 7. *Conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing sweowiaþ (suwip, MSS. R. P.) on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2. Ic swigode (swygode, Spl.: sugode, Th.) *tacui*, Ps. Surt. 31, 3; Exon. Th. 485, 16; Rā. 7, 14. Ic swugode. swā swā se dumba, Ps. Th. 37, 13; 49, 22. Deāh ðe seot tunge swigode, ðæt his lif wæs sprecende, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30; Ap. Th. 16, 19; Cd. Th. 250, 15; Dan. 547. Hē suwode (swygode, MS. A.: swugode, MSS. B. C.: swigade, Rush.) *tacebat*, Mk. Skt. 14, 61; Mt. Knbl. 26, 63. Ða swigoden hī ealle and stille wæron *conticuere omnes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 31. Hī swuodon (swigedon MS. A.: swigadon, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Ne swiga (swuga, Th.: suwa, Lamb.) *dū ne sileas*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 38, 17. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.) *dū ne taceas*, Ps. Th. Surt. 82, 1. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.: swuga, Th.) . . . ne suga ne sileas . . . ne taceas, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1. Ne swuga, Ps. Spl. 34, 25. Ðe læs ðū swigge ne taceas, 27, 1. Ic swigende ealle ða niht āwunode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29. Ðū byst suwiende (swygeude, MS. A.: suwigende, MSS. B. C.), Lk. Skt. 1, 20. (b) of that which has not voice, *not to make a noise*:—Hrægl mīn swigaþ, Exon. Th. 389, 21; Rā. 8, 1. Ða yða swygiap (swigadon, Surt.: swigedon, Spl.) *siluerunt fluctus ejus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28.

II. to be silent from astonishment; be amazed:—Swigadon † stylton ofer lāre his stupebant *super doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 22.

III. with an object (gen. or acc.): *To be silent about something, to refrain from the mention of something*:—Gif ðū suwast hit and nytl folce his þearfe gecýðan, Wulfst. 283, 3. Hiē nylap geopenian ðām syngiendum hiera unryht ac suigap (swigap, Cott. MSS.) ðara ðreāunga *iniquitatem peccantium nequaquam aperiunt, quia ab increpationis voce conticescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Līt swigode nīwra spella se ðe næs gerād, Beo. Th. 5787; B. 2897. Hē ne swigige ðæs ðe nyttywyrde siē tō sprecanne, ne ðæt ne sprece ðæt hē swýgean (swigian, Cott. MSS.) *scyle ne aut tacenda proferat, aut proferenda reticescat*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 6–7. Hiē mon sceal lāran ðæt hī hwīlum suigien (swugien, Cott. MSS.) ðæs sōðes *admonendi sunt, ut noverint nonnunquam vera reticere*, 35; Swt. 237, 9. [*O. Sax. swigōn: O. Frs. swigia*] v. for-, ge-swigian; swigian.

swigiendlice; *adv. Silently, in silence*:—Sæt ic āna in ðam wēstenne . . . Ða ongan ic swigiendlice þencan be manegra munuca life, Homl. Ass. 204, 311.

swigness, e; *f. Silence; a time of silence*:—Cwyldtīd, swignes *conticinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 14. v. swige, II, and next word.

swig-tīma, an; *m. A time of silence*:—Seo niht hafap seofon tōdælednyssa . . . þridde ys *conticinium*, ðæt ys switīma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. swige, II, and the preceding and following words.

swigung, e; *f. I. silence, absence of speech*:—Hē (*John the Baptist*) ðam fæder (*Zacharias*) ða stefne āgeaf, ða se heāengel mid ðære swigunge fæstnunga geband done fæder, Blickl. Homl. 167, 11.

Hwanne besmāt hine seō scyld ðære fealasprecolnesse? . . . opþe hū sceþede him seō synn ðære swiunga? 169, 7. Mid swiunga cum silentio, Rtl. 20, 15. Swiunge, Shrn. 41, 26. II. *silence, absence of noise*:—Martha ceigde Mariam swiunga (swiunga, Rush.) and cwoed *Martha vocavit Mariam silentio, dicens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 28. IIIa. *a time of silence*. v. swige, II, and two preceding words:—*Þære swiunge conticinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 31: 20, 29. In swiunge in conticinio, 47, 46. III. *silence from astonishment, amazement*. v. swigan, II, swige, III:—*Forsyilton swiunge micelre obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 42. IV. *delay*. v. swige, IV:—*Suigunc dōes hlāfard mīn moram facit dominus meus*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 48. [O. H. Ger. *swiungunga silentium*.] v. ge-swigung.

swile, *swelc*; *pron.* (the word can take the weak declension). I. where the word points to what has been already described, *such*, (the same) used substantively, *that which has been already described, the like, the like used*:—Ne biþ swylc (*the practice already described*) cwiēlic þeāw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Ne biþ swylc earges sið, 5076; B. 2541. Ne sceolde ðe nān man swelces to gelfān *no one would believe such a thing of you*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2: 19; Fox 68, 32. Hē æfre swylces geswice, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 17. Heō awiht swylces ne hýrdon, Elen. Kmb. 1139; El. 571. Gif wifmen hwæt swylces deige, Lchdm. i. 236, 3; Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Hæringas and leaxas . . . and fela swylces (*et similia*), Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Hæleða fela swelces and swelces wundraþ, Met. 28, 49. Be swilcum and swilcum ðu miht ongitan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 11: Met. 26, 107. Wundorsiona fela sega gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc starap, Beo. Th. 1997; B. 996: 5589; B. 2798: Met. 30, 18. Gif him (*a lunatic*) gelimpe ðæt hē nān ofslea . . . his mǣgas hine wið oðær swylc gescydan *propinquum ejus eum contra simile quid seruent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 20; Th. ii. 236, 31. Swylca siþfæt (*the journey of those just mentioned*), Exon. Th. 400, 12; Rū. 20, 9. Hū hē swylce ācwealde, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Oft ða swelcan (swylcan, Cott. MSS.) monn sceal forsiōn, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 17. (2) used adjectively, *like that already described*, (a) agreeing with a noun:—Hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste, Met. 9, 19. Swylces mordres, 32. Hig worhton oðer swylc þing *fecerunt quaedam similiter*, Ex. 7, 11. Hē ær ne sið oðre swylce lare gehýrde, Exon. Th. 169, 10; Gū. 1092: Blick. Homl. 189, 22. Geþyld and ryhtwīnes and wiðdom and manege swelce craeftas, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 1. Se is to lytel swelcra lāriowa, Met. 10, 55. Manegum swylcum (*alibus*) bigspellum hē spræc to him, Mk. Skt. 4, 33. Manna sǣulum hē gyfþ swilca gyfa. Ða swilcan gifa hī ne þurfon forlætan, Shrn. 192, 3. (b) predicatively:—Hio næfre siþpan swelc was *it (Rome) was never the same afterwards*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 24. Gif hē suelc (swelc, Cott. MSS.) wære, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Swelc was þeāw hira, Andr. Kmb. 50; An. 25. Swylc, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ðæt ure tida ne mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Swelce, Met. 8, 42. II. *as an antecedent*:—Swelc monn se ðe to mīnum ærfe fōe gedēle hē ælcum messepreoste binnan Cent mancus godes, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 351, 4. Ða com leōht swilc swā hī ær ne gesāwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 263. Eal swylce seō mettrumnes biþ ðæs seocan mannes . . . swylc is ðæt lif ðysses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Wære se man on swelcum lande swelce hē wære, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 27. Ðæt hē ðone hlāf on swelces stōwe āwurpe, ðær hine nān man findan ne mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 25. Wē swylc ne gefrignan gelimpan, ðæt ðu befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 3; Cri. 78. Ymb swelc to spreccan hwele hit ða wæs, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. Swelce burg gewyrčan swelce sið wæs, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 8. Gif ic hæfde swilcne anweald, swylce God hæfþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 19. Se wolde habban swilcne hīsan swā Benedictus, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18: Soul Kmb. 278; Seel. 143. Hī ne þurhwunap swelce hī ær to cōman, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 28. Swylca yrmða swā ðu ure scrife, Soul Kmb. 201; Seel. 102. Būton hē hæbbe swelce þeningmen ðe þeāwfæstnyss him gebeōdon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. III. *in correlative clauses, swilc . . . swilc such . . . as*:—Swylc biþ wadera cyst, swylc wæs on ðam fyre, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Swylc scolde eorl wesān, swylc Æschere wæs, Beo. Th. 2661; B. 1328. Mid swelce brægle hīe in eode, mid swelce gange hē ūt, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Swylce mæla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesælde, Beo. Th. 2502; B. 1249. Eahtige hē hine selfne suelcne suelcne hē ondræt ðæt hē sið, Past. 17; Swt. 119, 8. Sēce swylcne hlāford, swylcne hē wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 24. Beoþ swylce (suelce, Lind.) gedrefednessa swylce (suelco, Lind.) ne gewurdon (*tales quales non fuerunt*), Mk. Skt. 13, 19; Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. IV. *containing both antecedent and relative, such as*:—Donne ic wæs mid Iudēum, ic wæs swelc hiē, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 6. Gestreōn swilc ðær funden wæs, Cd. Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66. Nā hýrde wē ðæt ænig wurde hūs āræred swylc ðæt mære wæs, Anglia xi. 9, 30. Gōdfremmendra swylcum gifeðe biþ to *such as it shall be granted*, Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Met. 26, 87. Swilce wē ðe daga cigen on *such day as we call to thee*, Ps. Ben. 19, 9. Eahtige hē hiene selfne swelcne hē ondræt ðæt hē sið, Past. 17; Swt. 118, 8. Hæfde hī ende gebidenne swylcne hē ær æfter worhte, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65. Eall gedælan swylc him God sealde, Beo. Th. 145; B. 72. Ealle swylce hī habban scoldon, 3599; B. 1797. Cyningas swylce iū wæron, Exon. Th. 310, 32; Seef. 83. Beaduþreāta mæst

swylce cyning ymbsittendra meahthe ābannan to beadwe, Elen. Kmb. 64; El. 32. V. *in expressions relating to quantity or number, so (as) much, so (as) many*:—Hwites sealtas swilc swā mæge mid feower fingrum geniman *as much white salt as may be taken with four fingers*, Lchdm. ii. 130, 2. Swelc swā biþ þreō beāna, 228, 5. Selle him twā swylc swylce man æt him nime, i. 400, 18. Mealwan seāwes þry lytle bollān gemengde wiþ swilc tū wāteres (*twice as much water*), 214, 15. Genim wīnes and eles swilc healf *take some wine and of oil half as much*, 180, 11. Medmicel pipores and oþer swilc cymenes *a moderate amount of pepper and an equal quantity of cummin*, 256, 5; 134, 26. Feowertig daga nihta oðer swilc forty days and *as many nights*, Cd. Th. 83, 21; Gen. 1383; Beo. Th. 3170; B. 1583; Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141. [Laym. swilc, swulc, swulch; soch, 2nd MS.: Orm. swille: A. R. Marh. O. and N. swuch: R. Glouc. such: Goth. swa-leiks: O. Sax. su-lik: O. Frs. sel-lik, selk, sulch, sulch, suck: O. H. Ger. so-lih, su-lih, solh: Icel. slíkr.]

swilce, *swelce*; *adv. conj.* I. *in like manner, also, as well, too*:—Se com swylce to-ðæg to mē *ad me quoque hodie venire dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Swylce hē brohte mycel feoh *attulit autem et summam pecuniam non parvam*, 4, 11; S. 599, 20. Hē wæs sōþ man, ðy hine dorste deofol costian; swylce hē wæs sōþ God, ðy him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 34. Swilce gelamp eft oðer wundor ðysum onlic, 221, 18. Swilce oþre dæge ðæt ilce hiē dydon, 241, 30: Cd. Th. 81, 2; Gen. 1339: 247, 24; Dan. 502. Swilce is seó feorðe there is also the fourth, 15, 14; Gen. 233. Wæglifdende swilce wif heora *the seafarers, their wives too*, 86, 18; Gen. 1432. Swylce, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. End suelce (suilcae, suilce) *atqueve*, Txs. 37, 75. Ic God herige and on God swylce gelyfe, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Ge swylce, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Hiē hæfdon manige glingas; eac swylce hiē hæfdon wif, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. On ðære hālgan ðrynnesse naman beo ðu hāl, mid mīnes lāreowes geearnungum eac swylce gefultumod, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 40. Nā ðæt ænne ac eac swilce manige *non solum unum, sed etiam plures*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 19. Næs nō on gesundum þingum æniam, ac eac swylce on widerwardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Eac ic swylce on God gewēne, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Engla cynn and manna cynn and eac swylce weriga gasta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. Swylce eac feower tida syndan, 35, 15. Hē helpeþ þearfan swylce eac wæðlan *parcet pauperi et inopi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13: Blickl. Homl. 75, 19: Judth. Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: 26, 20; Jud. 344. Swylce hē ūs ælæde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. Fife cyningas, swilce seofene eac eorlas, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 30. And ic ðe on hleðre hearpan swylce eac gecwēme, Ps. Th. 107, 2. II. *so, in such manner, in a manner already described*:—Ðin mildheortnes is mycel wið heofenas, is ðin sōðfæstnes swylce wið wolcnum, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Lifge Ismael lārum swilce ðīnūm, Cd. Th. 141, 18; Gen. 2346. Ne wē swylc ne gefrignan æfre gelimpan, ðæt ðu in sundurgiefe swylce (*in such manner*) befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80. III. *as, like*:—Donne ic wæs mid Iudēum ic wæs swelce hiē, Past. 16; Swt. 100, 7. Ne beo ge swylce liceteras *non eritis sicut hypocritae*, Mt. Kmb. 6, 5. Genōh byþ ðam leorningcnihte ðæt hē sý swylce (*sicut*) hys lāreow, and þeow swylce hys hlāford, 10, 25. Se āwyrda gāst is heafod ealra unrihtwīsa dæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon deofles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Hyre twigu beoþ swylce swinen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. Weard gesewen swilce ānes mannes hand writende on ðære healle wāge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. Steām up āras swylce rēc, Elen. Kmb. 1604; El. 804; Andr. Kmb. 178; An. 89. Hwylc biþ hē (*the body after death*) ðonne būton swilce stān, Blickl. Homl. 21, 26: Homl. Th. i. 406, 14. Mē geweorðode wuldres ealdor swylce swā hē hī mōdor eac geweorðode, Rood Kmb. 181; Kr. 92. See also passages under swilc, II. IV. *as if*:—Se weard wið hine forwreged swylce (suelce, Lind.) hē hī gōd forspilde *quasi dissipasset bona ipsius*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. Swelce hiē cwæden *as if they had said*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 13. Men gehýraþ mycelle stefne on heofenum, swylce ðær man fyrdre trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Ðæs temples segl sylf slāt on tū, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwode, Exon. Th. 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Hiē on swīman lāgon, swylce hiē wæron deāde geslegene, Judth. Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. V. *with words denoting measure, about*:—Maria wunude mid hyre swylce (suelce, Lind.: swelce, Rush.) þry mōnþas *quasi mensibus tribus*, Lk. Skt. i. 56. Se Hæled wæs on ylde swylce þritigwintre *quasi annorum triginta*, 3, 23. Betuh ðam clife on (ond?) ðam wætre wæron swylce twelf mīla, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. [Sulch (ase, 2nd MS.) hit an liun were, Laym. 4085. Sule (alse, 2nd MS.) he walde awede, 6486.]

swilness, *e*; *f. Quality*:—Sý gebrōðrum reaf geseald be swilnessce and staþele ðære stōwe ðe hý on wuniap *secundum locorum qualitatem ubi habitant*, R. Ben. 89, 4. Ðysne wyrtruman syllan piþgean mid sumum oðrum mete gemencgedne be ðære swilcnyssede ðe seó untrummys ðonne byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 20.

swile. v. swyle. *swillian* and *swillan* to *swill*. I. *to wash*:—Ic þweā odðe ic swillige mīn bed mid mīnum teārum *lavabo lectum meum lacrimis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *to swill the mouth or throat, to gargle*:—Iagul swyleþ *gargarizat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 54. Seoh þurh clāð and swile mid ðæt geagl; after ðam læcedōme gelōme mid ele swille ða

hracan, Lchdm. ii. 24, 25-27. Swille ðone geagal . . . swille ða ceolan, 48, 19, 21. Gagul sullle gargarizet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 46. Seæl mon ðone geagl swillan, Lchdm. ii. 48, 15. Ðæt geagl tō swillanne, 24, 12, 28. [Kan ich dishes swillen, Havel, 919.] v. (?) ā-spýlian (-swýlian?), be-swýlian = to wash (not to soil), and see next word.

swiling and **swilling**, *v.* *A swilling, washing, gargling, gargle*:—Clæsumunga and swiling wid hrim and gillistum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 3. Wyrð ðus swilinge tō heafdes clæsumunge . . . habbe on mūpe lange, ðonne yrnþ ðæt gillister út. Eft oþru swiling . . . sūpe wlæc and ðæt geagl wille and þwea his mūd, 24, 14-23. Swille ða ceolan . . . sýn ða swillinga hwilum hæte, 48, 22. *v.* preceding word.

swillan, **swilling**, **swilt**. *v.* swilian, swiling, swylt.

swima, *an*; *m.* *I. swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness, vertigo*:—Hī āscamode swiciap on swīman ashamed they wander dizzily, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Wīd ðone swīman, nīm . . . and enuca . . . wyrta . . . ofgeot mid wætere . . . nīm ðone wætan and lafa ðin heafod, Lchdm. iii. 48, 3.

II. a state of unconsciousness, a swoon:—Ligan on swīman to lie unconscious, Judth Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: 23, 5; Jud. 106. [For to waken him (Lazarus in the grave) of his swime (swyme), C. M. 14201. Halliwell gives three instances of the word, in the following phrases, to fall in swyme, to lie in swyme, to come as in swyme. (In these four passages swyme rimes with tyme.) He also gives swīmy = giddy in the head, as a Sussex word (v. also E. D. S. Pub. C. 4, where swīmy or swīmy-headed = giddy, is given as a Surrey word); and swimmer a hard blow as used in Devonshire. O. Frs. swīma giddiness, swoon: Du. zwijm swoon: Icel. svimi; liggið i svima to lie in a swoon, slá i svima to stun: Dan. svime a swoon; svime-slag a stunning blow.] *v.* heafod-swīma.

swimman; *p.* swamm, *pl.* swummon; *pp.* swummen *To swim*:—Swimþ, swam nat, swimmente nantes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 11, 13. Swam nat, 95, 80. *I.* of living creatures moving in or on water:—Swā swā fixas swimmaþ on wætere, Lchdm. iii. 272, 19; Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57. Ic on flode swom, deaf under yþe, 487, 17; Rā. 73, 4. Hīe swimman ofer tō ðem ēglande. Ðā hiæ ða hæfdon feorðan dæl ðære eā geswummen, Nar. 10, 29. Com tō lande lidmanian helm swīman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swimman hine geseon hearm geācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 18. Ðā geseah hē swymman scealfan on flode, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Teon ða wæteru ford swimmente cynn, Gen. 1, 20. *II.* of a vessel moving on water:—Secga geseldan swimmaþ on weg, Exon. Th. 289, 25; Wand. 53. Hine (a vehicle) oxa ne teah, ne [hæ] on flode swom, 404, 28; Rā. 23, 14. Se swymmenta arc (Noah's ark), Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2.

III. of lying on the surface of water:—Nīm ompran neopoweard ða ðe swimme, Lchdm. ii. 52, 19; 76, 5. Genim doccan ða ðe swimman wille, 88, 13. [O. H. Ger. swimman; Icel. svimma.] *v.* æt-, ge-, ofer-, oþ-swimman; -swemman.

swimmendlic; *adj.* *Able to swim*:—Swymmendlic natatilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3.

swin, *es*; *n.* *I. a swine*. [As may be seen from the charters and the laws, swine were an important item in the livestock of the English. They were owned in large numbers (contrast the number held by the Norwegian Ohthere, *v. infra*), as appears from the passages given below, in which gifts of swine are recorded; references to their pasturage often occur, *v. mæst*, *mæstan*, *mæsten*; to the herd who had charge of them is assigned the second place in the list of those whose employments are defined in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum, *v. Th. i. 436*; while the frequent occurrence of the word *swin* in local names, *v. Cod. Dip. Knibl. vi. 339*, may be taken as further evidence. The value of swine, as compared with other domestic animals, is determined by the passages (*v. infra*) in the laws where the various animals are mentioned together.] :—Swīn porcus vel sus, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 36. Swīn sus, 286, 43. Suove-taurili æt ðæm geldum ðær wæs swīn and sceap and fear, ii. 31, 33; 86, 33. Māra ic eom and fætra ðonne āmæsted swīn, Exon. Th. 428, 9; Rā. 41, 105. Binnan cirictūne ænig hund ne cūme, ne swīn ðe mā, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Emban ūrne ceālgild: hors tō healfan pund . . . And ocan tō mance, and cū tō .xx., and swyn tō .x. (pence), and sceap tō sciff, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. Be ælces nýtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gylðan mid .xxx. sciff, myran mid .xx. sciff, ocan mid .xxx. þ., cū mid .xxiii. þ., swyn mid .viii. þ., man mid punde, sceap mid sciff, gāt mid .ii. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Swīnes suer arvina vel adeps, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. Ðær wæs ān swyna heord (suer berga, Lind.; suer swina, Rush. grex porcorum) . . . Ða deofla hyne bædon . . . 'Asende ūs on ðas swīna heorde' . . . And hig ferdon on ða swin, Mt. Knibl. 8, 30-32. Hē (Ohthere) hæfde taura deora syx hund . . . Hē wæs mid ðæm fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande (Norway); næfde hē þeah mā ðonne twentig swyna, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 14. Ða fýtemstan leomo swīna beoþ eadmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 23. Mon selle tō Folcaustāne .x. ocan and .x. eý and .c. swīna, Cod. Dip. Knibl. i. 310, 27. Ic sello ðas lond . . . and twā þūsendu swīna ic sello mid ðem londum ii. 120, 15. Ic sello Berhtsige ān hīde bōclōndes and ðærtō .c. swīna, and geselle hīo .c. swīna tō Cristes cirican for mē and for mīne sǽwle and .c. tō Ceortsege, 121, 3-6. Ða hēt ic geniman swīna micelne wræð

(sues) . . . forðon ic wiste ðæt swīn wæron ðæm elpendum lāde, Nar. 21, 23-26. Gif mon on his mæstene unalífed swīn gemete . . . Gif mon nime æfene on swynum; æt þryfingum (three fingers thick in fat), ðæt þridde; æt twyfingum, ðæt fōrðe; æt þymelum, ðæt fīfte, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12-19. Gafolswān sylle ælce gear .xv. swyn tō sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 13.

II. the image of a boar as the crest of a helmet. Cf. swin-lica, efor-cumbol, -lic:—Swīn ofer helme, Beo. Th. 2577; B. 1286. Æt ðæm āde wæs ēþgesigne swāfāh syrc, swyn ealgylden, eofer fienheard, 2227; B. 1111. [Goth. swain: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. swin; Icel. svín.] *v.* gærs-, mere-, slibt-swīn.

swinc, *es*; *n.* *Swink* (this form is used in the 16th century. *v.* Nares' Glossary), labour, trouble, affliction:—Erian se ðe hine gesiþ swincu mæste him ongean cunnaþ he that in a dream sees himself ploughing, very great troubles are coming upon him, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. Suinca verberum, Rtl. 40, 29. *v.* ge-swinc, swinc-full, -leas.

swincan; *p.* swanc, *pl.* swuncon; *pp.* swuncen. *I. to toil, labour, work with effort*:—Hwæt ðest ðu on ðis folce? hwi swingst ðu āna? Ex. 18, 14. Hē nære nā ælmihtig, gyf him ænig gefadung earfoðe wære. His nama is omnipotens, ðæt ys, ælmihtig, for ðan ðe hē næg eall ðæt hē wile, and his niht nāhwār ne swincþ his power nowhere works with effort, Lchdm. iii. 278, 17. Unnytlīce wē swincap, ðonne wē ūs gebiðað, gif . . . Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Cunnāþ tō mē ealle ðe swincap (wyras þ winnes, Lind.: winnaþ, Rush. laboratis), Mt. Knibl. 11, 28; Met. 4, 56. Būton Drihten timbriende hūs on yðel swingaþ (laboraverunt) ða ðe timbriaþ, Ps. Spl. 126, 1. Git (Beowulf and Breca in their match) seofon niht swuncon, Beo. Th. 1038; B. 517. Oðre swuncon (laboraverunt), and gē eodon on hyra geswinc, Jn. Skt. 4, 38. Swince laboret, Wulck. Gl. 250, 31. Swunce mære se ðe unriht gestreon on his handa stode and læsse se ðe ariht on spræce he in whose hand was unjust gain should take the greater trouble, he who made claim rightfully the less, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4.

Ia. with prep. marking the end of the labour, to labour at, after, etc., anything:—Ne swincþ hē nāht æfter ðam hū hē foremærost seó; ne nān mon ne begit ðæt hē æfter ne swincþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33-35. Hē swanc for heofonan rice mid singalum gebede, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 111. Ðe læs ðe unmihtig nān feor for his āgenan swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1. Ic wundrige hwi swā manige wise mēn swā swiþe swuncen mid ðære spræce, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Ðū swiþor swincst on ðam spore, ðonne hī dōn, 38, 5; Fox 206, 13. Suā hwā suā swinceþ (swinceþ, Cott. MSS.) on ðæn ðæt hē leornige unþeāwas, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 4. Æfter ðam unrihte ðe hī an swincap, Ps. Th. 27, 5. Hē geseah hī on rēwette swincende, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hī swincap wid synnum, Exon. Th. 150, 21; Gū. 782. Ða ðe meahon Godes friend beon būtan geswince hiē swuncon (swuncon, Cott. MSS.) ymb ðæt hū hiē meahon gesyngian qui amici veritatis sine labore poterant, ut peccent laborant, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 21. Ða race sohton and ymb swuncon, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Hwý gē ymb ðæt unnet swincen, Met. 10, 21. Ne þearfe ic swiþe ymbe ðæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8.

II. to be troubled, travail, be in difficulty or distress:—Ic swince on mīnre grānunge laboravi in gemitu meo, Ps. Th. 6, 5. On hū grimmum seāde swinceþ ðæt sweorcende mōd, Met. 3, 2. Ic swanc (laboravi) on mīnre geōmrunge, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. Ðām wifum ðe æfter beorþe on sumum stōwum swincen, Lchdm. i. 344, 2. [Cf. Donne se ufera dæl ðæs lichoman on ænigum sǽde oððe on earfejum geswince, 332, 9.]

IIa. of inanimate things:—Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdeag, ðonne byþ windig lengten and westmas swincap and scēp cwellaþ the fruits of the earth will not thrive, and sheep will die, Lchdm. iii. 164, 11. [The verb is common in Middle English and is used as late as Spenser's time.] *v.* be-swincan (for ge-swincan, see under II above); swencan.

swine-full; *adj.* *Full of trouble or distress, disastrous*:—Ðæs ilcan gearas wæs swiðe hefelic gear and swiðe swincfull and sorhfull gear binnan Englelande on orfwealme, and corn and wæstmas wæron ætstandene, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 19. [Peos world is swincful, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 20. 3ho (the Virgin Mary) wæs swinnfull (hard-working) inn alle gode dedes, Orm. 2621.] *v.* geswinc-full, geswincfulnys.

swinogel. *v.* swingel.

swine-leas; *adj.* *Without labour or toil*:—On ðam ecan life wē būtan geswince God heriaþ. Wē sceolon on andwerdum life hine herian, ðæt wē mōton becuman tō ðære swincleāsan herunge, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 9.

swinclic; *adj.* *Laborious, toilsome*:—Ðæt gē healdan ðone Sunnan-dæg fram ælcum geswinclicum worce, Wulfst. 294, 18.]

swincness. *v.* geswincness, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 28, 23.

swind, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. *v.* spind.

swind. *v.* æ-swind.

swindan; *p.* swand, *pl.* swundon; *pp.* swunden *To waste away, languish, grow languid, be consumed*:—Se synfulla swindeþ peccator tabesceþ, Ps. Spl. 111, 9. Sǽwel heora on yfelum swand anima eorum in malis tabescebat, 106, 26. Ealle opþe hefige slæpe swundou opþe tō synne wacedon omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilat, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. (*v.* æ-swind.) Swindan (tabescere) ðū dydest sǽwle hī, Ps. Spl. 38, 15; 118, 139. on ðam frumwylme heora gecyrrrednesse hý hī

sylye fulfremede taliap, ac hý swiþe recene aþwaciap and swindende aþcōliap, R. Ben. 135, 6. [Nede in swot and in swynk swynde mot the pore. Nede he mot swynde . . . that nath nout en hod his hed for te hude, P. S. 150, 2-4. O. H. Ger. swintan tabescere, tabefieri, deficere, conlescere: Ger. schwinden to dwindle, decay, die away.] v. a-swindan.

swinen; *adj.* Of swine:—Sufuin suellum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 72. Mid swinenum gore, Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Genim swinen (swynes, MS. H.) smero, 114, 24. Ðæt hī eton swinen fāsc (ða swīnan, Ps. Surt. porcina), Ps. Th. 16, 14; Shr. 111, 7. Hyre twigu beoþ swylce swinen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. [O. H. Ger. swīnū porcinus, suillus.]

swing. v. ge-swing; swinge.

swingan; *p.* swang, *pl.* swuigon; *pp.* swungen. **I. to swinge, flog, beat, scourge**, (a) literal:—Ðas cild ic swinge hos pueros flagello, Ælfic. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 21. Ic swinge verbero, ic eom beswungen verberor, 5; Zup. 9, 4. Gif hwylc wif hire wifman swingþ (flagellis verberavit), L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hig swingþ eow flagellabunt vos, Mt. Kmb. 10, 17; Mk. Skt. 10, 34. Ærest hienne mon swong primo virgis caesus, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4; Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Ða man Pilatus ðone Hælend and swang (flagellavit) hyne, Jn. Skt. 19, 1. Hie hine swuigon, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31. Mē weras slōgon and swuigon, Andr. Kmb. 1927; An. 966. Ða deofol hine (St. Anthony) swungan, ðæt hē ne mihte hine āstyrigeon, Shr. 52, 27. Wiþ ðon de mon siē mōuþseoc; nim mereswines fel, wyrc tō swipan, swing mid ðone man, sōna biþ sēl. Amen, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Gyf hit cild sý odde cniht, swinge hine man (vapulet), L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 31. Swuigon vapulare, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Hē ða fæmnan hēt nacode mid sweopum swigan, Exon. Th. 253, 30; Jul. 188: 251, 8; Jul. 142. Hē byþ geseald ðeodum tō swiugenne (tō swinganne, Rush. ad flagellandum), Mt. Kmb. 20, 19; Exon. Th. 59, 11; Cri. 1623. Hine mid swipum swingende geangsumiþ, Homl. Th. i. 426, 22. Ðæt hē swā lane swungen wære oþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. (b) metaphorical, tō chastise, afflict, plague:—Ic dreāge and sninge (swinge, Cott. MSS.) ða ðe ic lufige. . . God sūngeþ (swingeþ, Cott. MSS.) ælc bearn ðe hē underfōu wile, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 1-4. Ðone heoð eor mid witu swong, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Mid monum ne biþ swungne cum hominibus non flagellabuntur; they are not plagued as other men, A. V., Ps. Surt. 72, 5. **II. to give a blow with the hand**:—Ðæt deofol cwæð: Swingþ hine (St. Andrew) on his mūd (cf. Sleap synnigne (St. Andrew) ofer scolfes mūd, Andr. Kmb. 2601; An. 1302), Blickl. Homl. 243, 2. [Wæs] suungen exalaparetur (cf. wæs fýs:slæguu exalaparetur, 32, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 75. **III. without the idea of hurting, to whip a top, cream, etc., beat up**:—Mid gelædredre handa hē swang done top, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Genim mærcsāpan and hinde meole, mæng tōsomme and swinge, Lchdm. iii. 4, 2. Swyng, 14, 32. Nime man sealt and þreora ægra geolcan, swinge hit swiðe tōgædre, 40, 22. **IV. to strike, dash**:—Hē swang ðæt tȳr on twā he drowe back the fire on either hand (cf. that giswerk wārd teswungan, bigan sunnum liht hēdrōn an himile, Hæl. 5634), Cd. Th. 29, 12; Gen. 449. **V. to beat the wings (?)**:—Se fugel licgeþ lonnum fæst swiðe swingeþ beats its wings violently (?), Salm. Kmb. 533; Sal. 266. Nis hearpan wyn, ne gōd haloc geond sæl swingeþ (flaps its wings) (?) as it sits on the perch; cf. the opening lines of the Poema eil Cid, where one mark of the desolation of the Cid's home is that the perches are 'sin: falcones e sin adtores:' or swingeþ = flies (?), soars, v. swengan, and cf. for the idea of movement: Bigan ūst up stigan, swang geswerk an gemang, Hæl. 2243, and Ger. schwingen to wing, soar, schwingen a wing, pinion: Dan. swinge (of a bird) to soar ne se swifita mearh burhstede beateþ, Beo. Th. 4520; B. 2264. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. swingan: O. Frs. swinga.] v. be-, ge-, of-swingan; swengan.

swinge, swinge (both forms occur in the Pastoral), an; *f.* A stripe, stroke. **I. literal, a stroke with a scourge or rod**:—Sē. Petrus hine mid grimum swingum swong and þreāde (flagellis artioribus afflictiis) . . . Cwæþ him eac tō: 'Ic bende and swinge (vincula, verbera) drowade' . . . Ða wæs Laurentius mid ðæs Apostoles swingum (flagellis) swiþe geblyd; cwom and eāwde mid hū miclum swingum (verberibus) hē drēad wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 12-24. Bedrifre hine (a witepeow, v. Gmm. R. A. 703) tō swingum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 10; 54; Th. i. 138, 4. Ða hālgan men gefæfedon on ðisse worlde monige swyngan and monige bendas and carcneru sancti verbera experī, insuper et vincula et carceres, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 12. **II. metaphorical, chastisement, afflicting stroke**:—Gefēged tō ðēm gefōgstānum on ðære Godes ceastre būtan ðēm hiewete ælcere swiugan (swingan, Cott. MSS.) sine disciplina percussione, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 20. Sunu mīn ne āgiemelcāsa ðū Godes swigan (swigan, Cott. MSS.) fili mi, noli negligere disciplinam Domini, Swt. 253, 2. Ic neosiū in swingum (verberibus) synne heara, Ps. Surt. 88, 33. [With a swinge of his sword [he] swappit hym in the face, Destr. Tr. 1271. O. H. Ger. swinga flagellum: Ger. schwingen a winnow, fan.] v. sweng, and next word.

swingel[l], e; and swingel[l] e, an; *f.* **I. literal, (a) a stripe, stroke**:—Hine man þreāge mid teartran steore, ðæt is, him siġe on swingella wracu (verberum vindicta). Gif hē purh ða swingella ne biþ gerit . . . , R. Ben. 52, 6-8. Mid teartum swingellum acribus verberibus, 54,

4. Geswencte on bendum and on swingelum (swinglum, MSS. C. V.) for ðam sōþan geleāfan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 27. Swinglum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9, MSS. B. H. Wē witun ðe nellan on belædan swincgla ūs inferre plagas nobis, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 24. (b) a scourging, whipping, flogging:—Gif hwā his hýde forwyrc and cirican geierne siē him siō swiugelle (swingle, MS. B.) forgifen if any one incur the punishment of flogging, and run to a church, let the flogging be remitted to him, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 16. Hyne Drihten þreāde mid pearlwýslfere swingle. Ða eode hē tō ðam byscope . . . and hym eowde ða lāla ðæra-(e?) swingellan ðe hē from Dryhtne onfēng, Shr. 98, 14-18. Hē wende ðæt hē mid swiglan (verberibus) sceolde ða ānredness he heortan ānescian . . . Hē hine mid tintregum and mid swiglan oferswipan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43-478, 2. Hie hine swingap . . . and æfter ðære swiglan hie hie ofslæp, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hē lichamlice wrace mid swingelle þolige vindictē corporali subdatur, R. Ben. 48, 12. Ðonne āh se teond āne swingellan (swingelan, MSS. B. H.) æt him (the witepeow), L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwylc wif hire wifman swigan and heo þurh ða swingle wyrd deað si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit, et ex illa verberatione moriatur, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hē hire swingle behet, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 69. (c) a scourge, rod, whip:—Swinelca palmarum, Hpt. Gl. 510, 40. (d) a swingle, a stick to beat flax [cf. a swinglestok pessel, the swingle le pesselin, to swingle the flax estonger vostre lyn, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 39-44. A swyngelstok excussorium, excudia, Wülck. Gl. 581, 30: studia, 614, 1. A swyngylstoc excudium, a swyngdilland excudum, 696, 7, 8. I bete and swyngylle flax, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 34. See also Cath. Angl. 374-5 and the notes there. Cf. Du. zwingelen to beat flax. Halliwell gives swingel as a name in several dialects for the part of the flail that strikes the corn, and batillus is translated by a belle clapere vel swyngell, Wülck. 567, 39]:—Ic ða swingle (but spīnle, MS. O.; and the Latin text is prociens quam gestabam colum) niē fram āwearp, ðe ic seldom gewunod on handa tō hæbbene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 367. **II. figurative, chastisement, affliction**:—Wē scylen beoū on ðisse ældeodignesse ūtane beheāwene mid swiugellan . . . ðætte suā hwæt suā nū on ūs unmytes siē ðætte ðæt æcorfe siō swiugelle from ūs nunc foris per flagella tundimur . . . quatenus quid in nobis est superfluum, modo percussio resacet, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18-22. Ðæt sār ðære swiugellan (swingellan, Cott. MSS.) ðissa worldebroca, Swt. 259, 2. Balthasar næs gemyndig his fæder swingle, Homl. Th. i. 434, 27. Ða ðe him ondræap Godes swingellan . . . ða ðe suā āheardode beoþ ðæt hie mon mid nāne swiugellan gebetan ne mæg, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 1-9. Ic eom nū tō swingellan gearu ego in flagella paratus sum, Ps. Th. 37, 17. Man fealde synt synfulra manna swingellan, 31, 12. Swingellan, 34, 15. Swyngla, Ps. Spl. 72, 5. Swinla flagra, Hpt. Gl. 527, 24. On swingelum in verberibus, Ps. Spl. 88, 32: Homl. Th. i. 578, 25. Swinglum, Ps. Th. 88, 29. God durh mislice swingla his folces synna gehælp, Homl. Th. i. 472, 12. v. wind-swingla, and preceding word.

swingere, es; m. One who scourges:—Nū ic (mead) eom bindere and swingere, sōna weorpere, Exon. Th. 409, 26; Rā. 28, 7. **swinglung, e; f.** Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo [cf. swigan, though the verb does not seem much used in the sense of modern swing. For the idea of turning round, seen in vertigo, cf. the following: He dude fore of his cuihtes forte turnen þat hweol . . . ant het swingen hit swiftliche abuten ant tidliche turnen, Jul. 58, 5. See also swengan, geswing].—Swinglung scottomia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 20. Ðām manum ðe swinc-lunge (swinglunge, MS. B.) prowiaþ, Lchdm. i. 344, 6. [Cf. Icel. swingla to rove: Dan. swingle to reel; singel giddy. Cf. too O. H. Ger. swint-ilunga vertigo.]

swin-haga, an; m. An enclosure for swine:—In ðone swinhagan; of swinhagan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 18, 33: 399, 35. **swin-lica, an; m.** The figure of a swine or boar:—Wæpna smid (ðone helni) besette swinlicum, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. v. swin, II. **swin[n], es; m.** Sound, melody:—Swin, sang melodia (Wright gives swinsung melodia; perhaps swinsung should be read, but see the following gloss), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 28. Swinne t sange melodia, Hpt. Gl. 467, 41. Swinn, dream melodium, 515, 42. [From the same root as Latin sonus?] v. ge-swin, and following words; and cf. hlyn[n], hlynsian for similar formation.

swinsian; p. ode To make a (pleasing) sound, make melody or music:—Se fugel swinsap and singþ swegle tōgeānes incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: 207, 11; Ph. 140. Swinsap sibgedryht swēga mæste, 239, 8; Ph. 618. On psalterio ðe him swynsap oft on the psalterly that oft makes music to him, Ps. Th. 143, 10. Frætwæ mīne (the swan's) swinsiap, torhte singap, Exon. Th. 390, 8; Rā. 8, 7: 55, 17; Cri. 885. Wit song āhofan hlūde bi hearpan, hleoþor swinsade, 325, 2; Vid. 105: 3: 3, 47; Reim. 29. Ðær wæs hælepa hleahtor, hlyu swynsode (a cheerful sound arose), word wæron wynsume, Beo. Th. 1227; B. 611. Sæ swinsade the sea made its music (but see swinsung, II), Elen. Kmb. 479; El. 240. Hearpan hlyn, swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081.

swinsung, e; f. **I. melody, harmony**:—Suinsung armonia, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 100, 62: *melodium*, 113, 79. Dreám, swinsunge (-c?) *armonia*, 3, 29: 90, 61. Swinsung, Hpt. Gl. 498, 63. Gedrémere swinsunge *consona melodia*, 519, 6: *consona vocis harmonia (modulatione)*, 467, 9. Weusumne swinsunge † dreám *melodium*, 438, 8. Bebudon him gif hē mihte dæt hē in swinsunge leóþsanges dæt gehwyrde *praecipientes ei, si posset, hunc in modulationem carminis transferre*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Swinsunga *melos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 27. II. sound that is not harmonious:—Swinsunge *sēs sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. Wīd eārena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse for singing in the ears and hardness of hearing, Lchdm. iii. 70, 23.

swinsung-cræft, es; *m. Music*:—Swinsungcræft *musicam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 29.

swio-, swiō-. v. sweo-, sweō-.

swipa, swipe. v. swipu.

swipian, sweepian; *p. ode To scourge, strike, beat, lash*:—Hafah hē gyrdelange and ðone feond swēopah, Salm. Kmbl. 185, MS. A.; Sal. 92. Rodor swipode meredeāda māst the destroying sea lashed the skies, Cd. Th. 207, 8; Exod. 463. [*Icel. swipa to whip; to move swiftly*] v. swippan. swipor; *adj. Astute, cunning*:—Reafah se snāw swīdor mycle ðonne se swipa (swīdra, Kmbl., but see Anglia i. 151) nīd, Salm. Kmbl. 616; Sal. 307. [Swypyr or delyvyr *agilis*, swypyr and slydyr *labilis*, Prompt. Parv. 484. Cf. *Icel. svipall shifty*.] v. ge-swipor (*misprinted ge-swip*), -swiporness.

swippan; *p. te To scourge, beat, strike*:—Hafah hē gyrdelange and ðone feond swiþeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. [The verb seems to be not uncommon in later English in the sense to *strike*, and also in that of to *move quickly* (Layamon also uses the noun *swipe* a stroke):—He his sword up ahof and adun sloh (swipte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23962. He braid ut his sword and him to sweinde (swipte to þan kinge, 2nd MS.), 27627. He hine adun swipte, 16518. He his sword swipte mid maine, 23978. He swipte þat hæfud of, 21425. Ich wulle his heud of swippen, 878. He lette his sword adun swippen (hit adun swipte, 2nd MS.), 16510. Ine swifte wāteres þe þet is isundred he is some iswipt forð, A. R. 252, 20. He swipte hire of þ heued *decolavit eam*, Kath. 2452. Heo swipten of mid sword hire heaved *gladio percussa*, 2179. When þe saul fra þe body swippes, Pr. C. 2196. See also Halliwell's Dict. *swippe*, and cf. *Dan. svippe to smack, crack a whip*: *Ger. schvippen to whip*. Cf. also *swingan* and words related to it for connection of the ideas of striking and moving.] v. swipian.

swipu, e; swipu(-e), an; *f. swipa (?)*, an; *m. I. literal, a scourge, whip, rod*:—Suibæ mastigia, Txs. 78, 641. Swipe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 22. Sw pa (-u?) *anguilla vel scutica*, i. 21, 16. Sweopan *flag[er]ri*, ii. 37, 64. Åwunden swipan, swiupan *verbere torto*, Txs. 104, 1051. Nim mēre swīnes (el, wrc to swipan, swing mid ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Ðam gelfe de Crīst ādræde mid swipe of ðam temple, L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 21. Swiupan, swiupan *mastigium*, Txs. 77, 1276. Swipan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 26. Hē worhte swipan (suuopa, Lind.: swiopa, Rush.) of strengon *flagellum de funiculis*, Jn. Skt. 2, 15. Sweopan, Salm. Kmbl. 219; Sal. 109. Hē worhte āne swipe of rūpum, Homl. Th. i. 406, 7. Leādene swipa and oðre gepilede swipa wurdon forð āborene, 424, 20. Swipena *flagrorum*, i. *flagellorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 30; Hpt. Gl. 487, 58. Swipum *mastigiis, flagris*, 487, 49; *flagris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 70. Swiupum, 108, 74. Mid sweopum slēan, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 1442. Mid sweopum swingan, 253, 30; Jul. 188. Sweopum seollrenum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Hī hine swungon mid isenum swipum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 23. Mid swiupum (suuipum, Lind.) *gidorcenne flagellis caesum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 15. I. a. that with which a stroke is struck, a sword (?), a javelin (?):—Swyppu *romphea*, Germ. 398, 189. Frome folctogan farah him tōgegnas, habbaþ lecht speru lerge scaftas, swiðmōde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, deōrra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 243; Sal. 121.

II. *fig. rative, affliction, chastisement*:—Swipu ne genēalēþ ðinum getealde *flagellum non appropinquabit tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 10. Ne mæg heard sweopu weorðan hūse ðinum on ncāweste, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ðære uþlecan drēa sweopan *supernae flagella distractionis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Ic wylle swingan eow mid ðam smeartestum swipum, dæt is, ic wītnige eow mid ðam wyrstan wīte, Wulfst. 295, 11. Synna suippum, Rtl. 42, 21. Suyppa ðines uraðto, 8, 35. Suiþa, 41, 35. Syppo, 15, 25. Swipa *mastigias*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 27. [Gief he fend were, me sceolden eter gat zemetē mid gode repples and stiarne swepen, O. E. Homl. i. 231, 21. Crist wrohlte an swepe, Orm. 15562. *Icel. swipa a whip*: *Ger. schwicpe a lash, switch*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* sweype for a top, or scorge *flagellum*.] v. preceding word.

swira-, swiria. v. sweora, ge-swiria *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 73. swirman; *p. de To swarm* (of bees):—Ðonne hī (bees) swirman, Lchdm. i. 384, 23.

swital (-el). v. sweetol.

switan (?); *p. swāt in for-switan to exhaust, impair, impoverish land* (?):—De lond æt Moran ic mid mīne wīfe bigat, and ic siðen nāwer ne forswāt (-swac?) ne forspilde, Chart. Th. 584, 5. v. swātan.

swiþ; *adj. I. strong*, (I) of persons or personifications:—Metod mihtum swið, Cd. Th. 233, 32; Dan. 284; Andr. Kmbl. 2415; An.

1209; Exon. Th. 45, 8; Cri. 716. Ðý læs hē for wience, mon mōde swið, of gemete hweorfe, 294, 34; Crā. 25. Hwæt wæs ðe, sē swiþa? forþwan fluge ðu swā? Ps. 1h. 113, 5. Wyrd seō swiþe, 477, 16; Ruin. 25; Salm. Kmbl. 886; Sal. 442. Hē tōswengle purh swiðes meah liges leōman, Exon. Th. 189, 14; Az. 59. Æne hæzde hē swā swiðne geworhtne, swā mihtigne on his nōðgeþohte, Cd. Th. 16, 33; Gen. 252. Hī swiðra oferstāg weard, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gū. 201. Biþ seō mōdor frommast and swiðost, 493, 1; Rū. 81, 23. (2) of things, (a) in reference to material things, (a) *producing a powerful effect*:—Swið drenc wiþ āswollenum milte, Lchdm. ii. 256, 14. Ofgeot dās wyrtē mid swiþe beōre... wyl on swiþum beore, 358, 14, 18. Stenc swiþra swēcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 15; Pa. 46. Gif ðu wolde dæt siō sealf swiðre siē, Lchdm. ii. 84, 8. Wylle swiþre medo... Wyrce swiðran (the draught), gif hē wille, 270, 7, 16. (β) *strong, violent* (of wind, stream, etc.):—Swiþe hlíman *torrens*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gif swiþra wiind āras si *flatus venti major adsurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. (γ) *strong, not easily broken*:—Swiðne bogin, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (δ) of immaterial things:—Ealdfeōnda nīd, searocræftum swið, Exon. Th. 110, 25; Gū. 113. Wæs dæt gewin tō swið, tō lād and longum, Beo. Th. 385; B. 191; 6163; B. 3085. Mid ðem swiðan welme hāheortnesse, Met. 25, 46. Intō ðý swiðan slāpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Purh ða swiðan miht, Cd. Th. 237, 24; Dan. 342. Se willa biþ ðonne stiengra ðonne dæt gecynd. Hwīum biþ se wīla swiþra ðonne dæt gecynd, hwīum dæt gecynd ofer cynþ done willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 11. Ðæt swýðre mægen wāteres, Ps. Th. 123, 4. ¶ Swiþ occurs often as part of proper names, either as the first or second element, v. Txs. 615, col. 1.

II. The comparative is used where later English uses *right* (hand, side, etc.):—Swiðra *dexter*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 1. (1) With a noun:—Ðin swýðre eāge, ðin swiðre hand, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29, 30. Ðu swiust ofer Aarones swýðre eāre... and dæs swýðran fōtes micclan tūn, Ex. 29, 20. Hē sette his ða swiþra hand him on ðæt heāfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hē sette Ephraim on his swiðran hand... and Mannases on his winstran hand, dæt wæs on Israheles swiðran heale... Hē hefde ða his swiðran hand ofer Ephraimes heafod, Gen. 48, 13, 14. Drihten mē ys on ða swýðran healf, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 20. Ðu nymst ðone swýðran bōh, Ex. 29, 21. Gif hwā ðe slá on ðin swýðre wenge, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. (2) Used without a noun, the *right hand*, the *right*:—Godes swýðra(-e?) forbeād Abrahame dæt hē his suun ne ofslōge, ac funde him āne ram, Prud. 1 b. Ðæne ðin seō swiðre sette *quam plantavit dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tō swýðran *a dextris*, Ps. Spl. 15, 8. Hī āsetton hreod on hys swiðran, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29. Ic scealwæde on ða swýðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Æt swýðrum þearfan *a dexteris pauperis*, Ps. Spl. 108, 30. Fram swýðrum ðinum *a dextris tuis*, 90, 7. [Goth. swiþs: O. Sax. swiði: O. Frs. swiþ: M. H. Ger. swinde, swint *strong, quick*: *Ger. ge-schwind*: *Icel. svinnur, sviðr quick, wise*] v. earm-, for-, mōd-, ofer-, un-swip.

swiðan; *p. de; but a strong form swāð also occurs. I. to make strong, give strength to, strengthen, support*:—Leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swiðan *folgestreōnum*, Cd. Th. 119, 16; Gen. 1980. Ougan Abimæleh Abraham swiðan *woruldgestreōnum*, 164, 18; Gen. 2716. Swā reordode manna mildost mihtum swiðed, 213, 9; Exod. 549. II. to be strong, exercise strength, prevail (?):—Ic oforswiðrode āgen t ōngēn t swāð (= oferswāð? v. ofer-swidan) hine *præuabit aduersus eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. v. for-, ge-, ofer-, purh-swidan; swiðian.

swiðe; *adv. Very, much, exceedingly*:—Tō ðam swiðe *in tantum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 34. Tō ðan swýðe *adeo*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 5.

I. with adjectives, (1) of quantity:—Mid swiþe manigre swētnesse, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11; 11, 1; Fox 32, 34. Swiþe fēawa manna ongīt, 19; Fox 70, 12. Swiðe lytle forme, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. (2) of quality:—Hē biþ ðæra swiðe gemyndig, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 20. Ða swiðe swigean *nimis taciti*, 23; Swt. 174, 24. Swiþe heā ðūne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ūs is swiþe uncūþ, 51, 35. Hē wæs swiðe welig *diues erat valde*, Lk. Skt. 18, 23. II. with adverbs or adverbial phrases:—Swiðe oft, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 9. Ðæt his lāeow hine swiðe lythwōn gemyndigge, 31; Swt. 207, 4. Ða wundrade ic swiðe swiðe, pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Swiðe ðearle *vehementer nimis*, Gen. 17, 2. Drinc swiþe pearle, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Swiþe eāpe... swiþe raþe, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17, 21. Swiþe lytelice, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11.

II a. in the superlative, chiefly, especially, mostly:—Seō bōc (*St. John's gospel*) hreap swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnyssne, Homl. Th. i. 70, 1. Hwiþer wilt ðu niē swiþost lēdan *whither especially wilt thou lead me?* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 5. Purh oferfemto ealra swiðost *most of all through pride*, Cd. Th. 22, 8; Gen. 337. Swiþost hē for dīder for ðæm horschwælum *it was chiefly on account of the walruses that he went thither*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Swiðost hys spēða hý forspendaþ mid ðam langan legere, 21, 8. Ðæs hē wæs callas swiþost tō herigenne, dæt... he was tō be praised *most of all for this, that...*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Smire hine mid hryþeres oþþe swiðost mid oxan geallan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 11.

III. with verbs, intensifying their force:—Ne dæt swiþe tō wundrianne *it is not much to be wondered at*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 24. Ða arn dæt wif swiðe *then the woman ran fast*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 650. Ælmyssan sylle hē

swýðe *elemosynas reddat largiter*, L. Ecg. C. 3; Th. ii. 136, 34. Picge hit swýðe, Lchdm. i. 80, 19. Seóð swýðe and ete swýðe *cook thoroughly and eat largely*, 82, 1. Ðæt Drihten swóre að swíðe *solenly swore an oath*, Wulfst. 209, 27. Ðæt wē his tō suide ne gūtseden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 18. Drihten is þearle swiþe tō herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18. Hē þearle swiþe wearþ gegladod, 438, 27. Swā swýðe swā hē ðam cýninge was liciende, swā swýðe hē him sylfum mislicade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Mē swā swýðe ne lymt, swā . . . , Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 18. Hi swiþor clypdon illi magis clamabant, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Nis ðē nāht swiþor *nothing affects you more*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 8; 7, tit.; Fox x, 13. Wē nellap be ðām nā swiðor āwritan *we will not write further about them*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 20. Wē willap furdor ymbe ðās emnihte swiðor sprecan . . . Embe ðis wē sprecap eft swiðor *we will say more about it later on*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 1, 7. Ða brōþra ðþra weorca swýðor gýmdon *paid more attention to other works*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Swā hē him swiþor bebeað swā hī swiðor bodeden *quanto eis praecipiebat, tanto magis plus praedicabant*, Mk. Skt. 7, 36. Wæs hē swā micle swiðor on his mōde gedrefed, swā his mōd ær swiðor tō ðām woruld-sælpum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 27. Biþ ðý heardra ðe hit sæstreāmas swiðor beaþaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 10; Gen. 1326. Ðæm mōðum ðe hī willap swiþost beswican *the minds that they will most completely deceive*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 12. Ðā hē hī swiðost forslagen hæfde *when he had inflicted a most severe defeat upon them*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. Ðā hī swiðost worhton *when they were working hardest*, Homl. Th. i. 22, 22. Ðonne heoð blēwþ swiðust *when it is in fullest blossom*, Lchdm. i. 160, 14. Forlætan unmytte bymboþan swā hē swiþost mihte *as much as ever he could*, Bt. 35, tit.; Fox xvi, 27. Hiora scamiap swiþust ealles ða tō Sione hete swiðost hæfdon, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Swiþust ealra, 108, 28. Næfde se here Angelcym ealles for swiðe gebrocod; ac hiē wæron micle swiþor gebrocoded mid ceāpes cwilde and monna; ealles swiþost mid ðæm ðæt manige ðara sēlestena cynges þena forðferdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29–32. [The word is common in Middle English. O. Sax. swiðo: O. Frs. swithe.] v. efen-, for-, ofer-, un-swíðe, swíðestre. v. ofer-swíðestre.

swiþfæstness, e; f. *Violence, force*:—þurh swiðfæstnesse his geþohtes *prae violentia cogitationis suae*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 27.

swiþ-feorm; adj. I. *abounding in substance*:—Him ðā Abraham gewāt æhte lædan golde and seolfre swiðfeorm and gesælig (cf. gewiton him æhta lædan, feoh and feorme, 99, 22; Gen. 1650), Cd. Th. 106, 12; Gen. 1770. II. *producing abundant sustenance, very fruitful*:—Beoþ gōde wīngeardas and swiþfeorme mannum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. III. *violent*. v. next word:—Ic (a storm) wide fere swift and swiþfeorm, Exon. Th. 386, 35; Rā. 4, 72. Cf. swiþ-from.

swiþ-feormende *growing violent*:—Ða swiþfeormende *crudescentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 23; 19, 42.

swiþ-ferþ; adj. I. *of strong mind or soul*:—Snotor and swýðferhð (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Swiðferhþe (*Beowulf's companions*), 990; B. 493. Hwæt swiðferhðum (*the Danes*) sēlest wære to gefremmanne, 348; B. 173. II. *of violent mind, violent, impetuous*:—Geswearc ðā swiðferð (*Juliana's father*), Exon. Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Oft bearnen swiðferðes (*Sigemund*) sið snotor ceorl monig, Beo. Th. 1820; B. 908.

swiþ-ferom. v. next word.

swiþ-from; adj. *Exceedingly strong, of great energy*:—Hē (*the Deity*) biþ ā rice ofer heofenstōlas heāgum prymnum sōðfæst and swið-from (-ferom, MS.; *but see also swiþ-feorm*) sweglbōsmas heold, Cd. Th. i. 17; Gen. 9. Cf. Min geswiþfroma (*addressing the Deity*), Anglia xii. 508, 1. v. next word.

swiþfromlice; adv. *Strenuously, with great energy*:—Suiffromlice *naviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 58.

swiþ-hwæt; adj. *Very strong*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rūn. 5. v. rād; f.

Swiþ-hūn, es; m. *St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, in which see he succeeded Helmtan, who died 852. In one MS. of the A. S. Chronicle, under the year 861, is the entry:—Hēr forðferde S. Swiðūn biscop*, Erl. 71, 20; *but in a charter of 863, Swiðhūn episcopus is given as one of the witnesses*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 22. The name occurs often in the same connection in previous years [For an account of him see Earle's Gloucester Fragments, and for the complete homily of which a fragment is given in that work, see Homl. Skt. vol. i. No. 21]:—Ðes Swiðūn was biscop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Se ārwurða Swiðūn (Swiðhūn, Gloucester Frg.), 23. Æt Swiðūnes (Swiðhūnes, G. F.) byrgene, 98. Se smid andwyrdæ ðam ārwurðan Swiðūne (Swiðhūne, G. F.), 29. ¶ For the name where there is no reference to the saint, cf. ðæt swiðhūningcglond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 243, 10. Ab aqulone habens terminum suaeualue fluminis, a plaga oriente swiðhūninglond, a parte occidentali ealhfiot, ab austro sighearding mēduue ond eac swiðhūninglond, 250, 9–12.

swiþ-hyegende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Of strong purpose*:—Scealc monig swiðhigende, Beo. Th. 1842; B. 919. Māgas ðara swiðhigendra, 2036; B. 1016.

swiðian; p. ode.

I. *to be or become strong, to prevail*:—Strangadan, swiðodon *invallescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, swiðedon, 46, 49. Ne wæs ðæt tō wundrianne ðeah ðe ðæs cýninges bēne ðā hē mid Drihtne ricade mid hine swiþode and genge wære *nec mirandum preces regis illius iam cum Domino regnantis, multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19.

II. *to make firm, to fix*:—Suidigaþ *figite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 68. Swiþiaþ, 35, 60. v. for-swíðan (*under which for-swíðede is wrongly put*); swiðan.

swiþ-lic; adj. I. *very great, exceedingly great*:—Swiðlic *grande, magnum*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 41. Samson gelæhte ða sweras mid swiðlice mihte and slōh hī tōgædere Samson *apprehendens ambas columnas concussit fortiter columnas*, Jud. 16, 29. Hig cunaþ mid swiðlicum æhtum (*cum magna substantia*), Gen. 15, 14.

II. *with the idea of violent disturbance, violent, strong* (of storm, wind, etc.):—Reoðhns swiðlic *tempestas valida*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 3. Swēðe swiðlic wind of ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Heard gebrec, swār and swiðlic, swēðdynna mæst, Exon. Th. 59, 19; Cri. 955. For swiþlicum rēne, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17. Wid swiðlicne fēwsan ðæs sædes, Lchdm. i. 220, 3. On wæterum swiðlicum in *aquis vehementibus*, Cant. Moys. 10. Hi sāwon swiðlice rēnas, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22.

III. *of energetic, violent action, vehement, violent*:—Wid swiðlicne bracan, Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Him swyrðgeswing swiþlic eowdon weras, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240.

IV. *of that which affects the senses or the feelings, strong, intense, severe*:—Næfre ðū ðæs swiðlic sār gegearwast, ðæt ðū mec onwende worda dissa, Exon. Th. 246, 1; Jul. 55. Ða tēd cwaciaþ on swiðlicum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27. Ðonne hē on sumura for swiðlicre hētan geteorud byþ, Lchdm. i. 226, 22. Ðeos wyrst is hātre gecynde and swiðlicre, 236, 11. Strang tō swiðlicum drencum, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 15. God him sende swiðlice oðan tyn cinna wita, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18.

V. *of feeling, or emotion, intense, vehement*:—Hē mid swiðlicum luste his lifes gewilode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. On swiðlicre blisse in jubilo, Ps. Lamb. 46, 6.

VI. *of discipline or conduct, stern, severe, strict*:—Cildru beþōiaþ swiðlicere steóre, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 33. Hē munucregol gesette mid swiðlicre drohtnunge, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 6.

swiþlice; adv. I. *very greatly, exceedingly*:—Se ðēma wundrode swiðlice (*vehementer*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 14. Swā sārige on hiora mōde and swā swiðlice gedrefed *permotae*, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 30. Ic wāt ðæt ðū woldest swiþe swiþlice beoð onleðed *quanto ardore flagraret*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 3. Ðā wunode se hāla wer on ancelfice swiðlice stide, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7.

II. *powerfully, energetically, strongly*:—Mē þincþ ðæt ðin gecynd and ðin gewuna flite swiþe swiþlice wiþ ðæm dysige, Bt. 26, 4; Fox 178, 28.

III. *sternly, strictly, severely*:—Hwílum lifelice tō ðréatianne, hwílum suiflice and stræclice tō ðráñanne, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Fe king him answered swiðeliche fære, Laym. 4421. O. Sax. swiðliko (ēd giswerian).]

swiþlicness, e; f. *Excess; nimietas*, R. Ben. Interl. 73, 7.

swiþ-mihtig; adj. *Exceedingly mighty, of great might*:—Gesamningca swiðmihltigra *synagoga potentium*, Ps. Th. 85, 13.

swiþ-mōd; adj. I. *in a good sense, (a) great-souled, magnanimous, stout-hearted*:—Com ðā tō lande lidmanra helm (*Beowulf*) swiðmōd swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swiðmōd cýning, Cd. Th. 222, 5; Dan. 100: 225, 29; Dan. 161: 244, 18; Dan. 450. (b) *stern-minded*:—Á ðone feoð swiðmōd swiþeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. Folctogan farap him tōgeānes, habbaþ swiðmōde swoepon, swenga ne wynnaþ, 243; Sal. 121.

II. *in a bad sense, of violent mind, arrogant, haughty, high-minded*:—Drytguman sine drencte mid wīne swiþmōd (cf. stīpmōda, l. 19) *since brytta (Holofernes)*, Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 30: 26, 22; Jud. 340. Swiðmōd cýning (*Nebuchadnezzar after putting the three children in the furnace*), Cd. Th. 233, 1; Dan. 269: (*the king at the time of the dream*; cf. hē wæs wid God scyldig, 250, 20; Dan. 549), 249, 12; Dan. 529. Weard hē swiðmōd in sefan for ðære sundorgife ðe him God scalde, 254, 3; Dan. 606. v. next word.

swiþmōdnisse, e; f. *Greatness of soul, magnanimity*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swiþmōdnisse fises Drihtnes mid ðæm hē ða hæþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. Ne māgon hý ðære tungan gerecnisse ne hire mægnes swiðmōdnisse āspyrnan, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 4.

swiþness, e; f. *Strength, violence*:—Cyles swiþness *frigoris nimietas*, Anglia xiii. 397, 458. v. ofer-swiþness.

swiðor, swiðra, swiðrian. v. swiðe, swiþ, II, swedrian.

swiðrian; p. ode.

I. *to become or be stronger, to prevail*:—Ðæt water swiðrode swiðe ofer ða eorðan *aque praevaluerunt nimis super terram*, Gen. 7, 19. Se hunger þearle swiðrode *praevaluerat fames in terra*, 12, 10. Hē swiðrode on idelnyse his *praevaluit in vanitate ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9. Saulus micclum swiðrode *Saul increased the more in strength* (A. V. Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 3. Hyra stefna swiðredon *invallescebant voces eorum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 23.

II. *to avail*:—Seoð hālwende onsaegned[ce] tō ecre ālysnesse swiþrade and fromade *sacrificium salutare ad redemptionem valeret*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. Swiþrian *valere*, swiþrigende *valens*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 3, 5. v. ofer-swiðrian.

swīp-snel; adj. *Very quick*:—Sum biþ swīdsnel, hafaþ searolic gomen gléodæda, leóht and leopwāc, Exon. Th. 298, 8; Crā. 82.

swīp-sprecol; adj. *Proud in speech, speaking proud things*:—Ða swīdsprecelan tungan *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

swīp-stincende; adj. (*ptcl.*) *Emitting a strong scent*:—Swīpstincende *flamantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 29.

swīp-strang; adj. *Of great strength or force*. v. next word.

swīp-strime; adj. *Having a strong stream*:—Ða com hē tō swīp-strēme (swīdstrange, MS. B.) cā *pervenit ad flumen meatu rapidissimo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 4.

swīp-swēge; adj. *High-sounding, heroic (verse)*:—Swīdswēgum *metrum heroico hexametro*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 12. Mid swīdswiūm (=swēgum?) sangum *dreāmes dulcisonis (jucundis) melodiae*, 416, 1.

swīp-swige; adj. *Taciturn, too silent*:—Ða suīdswiūgean (swīde swiūgean, Cott. MSS.) *da felaiðespræcen nimis taciti, multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 24.

swī-tīma, switol. v. swiġ-tīma, sweotol.

swiung, e; f. *A spasm*:—Hramma *vel swiung spasmos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 21.

swodrian; p. ode *To get drowsy, fall asleep*:—Ic hnæppode and ic swodrode *ego dormivi et soporatus sum*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. [In his chaire he sat longe . . . a lutel he bigan to swoudri as a slep him nome. Po þohte him in his swoudringe þat a whit coluere com, L. S. 439, 268. Cf. A day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge him nome . . . Seyn Cutbert to him com, R. Glouc. 264, 22. Halliwell gives *zwodder* = drowsy, dull, as a West-country word.] v. swadrian, swedrian.

swōg. v. swēg.

swōgan; p. sweog; pp. swōgen. I. *to make a sound, move with noise, rush, roar* (of wind, water, flame):—Swōgaþ windas, blāwāþ breccende bearmha mæste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Frætwæ mīne (a swan) swōgaþ hlūde, 390, 7; Rā. 8, 7. Drihten lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan, ēgorstreāmas swōgan, Cd. Th. 83, 5; Gen. 1375. Fy̆r swōgende, 154, 17; Gen. 2557. Swōgende lēg, Beo. Th. 6282; B. 3145. Swōgende *strepente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 72. Ðæm swōgendum, hleōddregendum *argutis*, 5, 36: 86, 74.

II. *fig. to move with violence, enter with force, invade*. v. in-swōgenness:—Ðæt nænig biseop ðpres biseopscire on swōge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32. [Pe soun of our souerayn þen swey in his ere, Allit. Pms. 104, 429. Cf. the noun in Mid. E. *swoghe*, *swoghe* = noise, e.g. of the see he herde a swoghe (Halliwell's Dict. q. v.), modern *sough* of the wind. But both verb and noun are used in the sense of *swoon*; for the verb v. *geswōgen*, and as later instances *swowinde*, A. R. 288, 25; he feol iswowen (-swoje, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3074: for the noun see Stratmann and Halliwell. O. Sax. *swōgan*:—Swōgan quam engil, faran an federhamon, Hēl. 5798.] v. ā-, ofer-, þurh-swōgan; swēgan.

swōgenness, swōgung. v. in-swōgenness, ge-swōgung.

swōl, es; m. (?) n. (?) *Heat, burning*:—Suōl *chaumos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 75. Swōl *camos*, 17, 8; i. 288, 41. Suōle *caumati*, ii. 103, 31. Swōle *caumate*, 22, 21.

I. of the heat of fire:—Hē (the phoenix) somnaþ swōles lāfe, gegedraþ bān gebrosnad æfter bælræce, Exon. Th. 216, 16; Ph. 269. On swōle byrneþ þurh fyres feng fugel mid neste, 212, 23; Ph. 214.

II. of the sun's heat:—Hē swā swiþe swāite swā hē in swōle (*caumate*) middes suneres wære, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30 MS. T.

III. of feverish heat:—Siō ungemetlice hæto ðæs miltes cymþ of feferes swōlle, Lchdm. ii. 244, 6. Hū se hāta maga swōl þrowaþ, 160, 5; 194, 12. [Cf. Du. *zwol sultry*.] v. swōlig.

swolgettān; p. te *To swallow, take into the throat*:—Ponne seal mon ðone geagl swiilan gelōme on ðære ādle (*quinsy*), and swolgettān eced wiþ sealt gemenged, Lchdm. ii. 48, 16.

swōlig (cf. *dyslog for the form*), es; n. *Burning, heat*:—Swōlig *caumatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 8. Hāt līft and swōlga (*caltriness*?) bringaþ ādle on ðam milte, ðonne se mon wyrd tō swiþe forhāt, Lchdm. ii. 244, 7. [In a late MS. of Ælfric's Grammar and Vocabulary, *swoli*, *sweoli* translate *cauma*, Zup. 33, 12 note, 306, 15 note.]

swōlig (?); *adj. Sultry*. v. preceding word.

swolop, swon- v. sweolop, swan-

swoncen-ferhþ; adj. f.—Hē (*a man who has been hung*) sigeþ swon-cenferð (*swoncenferð life having failed*, (?) v. swancor, I; or *swoncenferð with darkened soul*, i. e. *dead* (?)), sāwle bireáfod, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25.

swōr consobrinus, -swora, -sworc, -sworcenness, -sworcenlic, -sworenness. v. sweor, mān-swara, ge-sworc, for-sworcenness, for-sworcenlic, for-sworcenness.

sworetetan; p. te *To draw a deep breath, to sigh, pant*:—Sworette *oscitavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 64. Hē of innewardre heortan swiþe sworette *ille intimo ex corde longa trahens suspiria*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Hē sume hwile sæt and sworette *modicum suspirans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 29. Ða fūs nū bysmriaþ, ða ðe ær on ūrum bendum sworetetan, Blickl. Homl. 85, 25. Ða ongan hē sworetetan, swā swā eallunga gewæced, on ðam orede belocen, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 234. v. ā-sworetetan.

sworetetend-lic; adj. *Panting*:—Sworetendleca *anhela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 47.

sworetung, e; f. *A deep drawing of the breath*. I. as a sign of trouble, a sigh:—From sworetunge mīnum *a singultu meo*, Rtl. 20, 27. Heō mid wōpe and mid teārum wæs geondgoten and longe sworetunge wæs tēdne (*suspiria longa trahens*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 506, 10. Hē gemanigfealdode ða sworetunga ðam siccetungum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 201.

II. *breathing hard from illness or labour, gasping, panting*:—Wid nearwe sworetunge, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hē mid langre sworetunge ðæt ord of ðam brēostum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 13. Hē wæs swiðe gewæced on ðam langan geswince, and hē mid sworetungum wæs gecnyrwed, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 770. Betwið ða[m] untrumman sworetunga *inter agra suspiria*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23.

swornian, swarnian; p. ode *To coalesce*:—Suornodun, suornadur. *suarnadun coaluissent*, Txs. 48, 198. Swornodon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 51. v. ā-swarnian.

swōt; adj. *Sweet*:—Ðæt hūs gefylled wæs of suōt stenc ðæs smirinese *domus impleta est ex odore unguenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. Mid swōtum wyrtum, Nar. 49, 8. [Pe swote bred of spices, A. R. 80, 2. His swote saur, Marh. 4, 33. Pe swote Ihu, swottre þen euer ani þing, 11, 14. Se swiðe swote smeal, Kath. 1588. Swete Iesu, alre smelle swotest, 617. Aprille with his showres swoote, Chauc. C. T. prol. 1.] v. swēte, swōtness. **swōte; adv.** *Sweetly*:—Ic stince swōte *oleo*, Ælf. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 14. Se lichoma stanc swōte, Shrn. 143, 29. [Pu sleptest swōte, A. R. 238, 5. O. H. Ger. *sōzo suaviter*.]

swodung. v. swedung.

swōt-lic; adj. *Sweet, savoury*:—Hū siō womb weorðe mid swōtlec-ustum mettum gefylled *ut venter delectabiliter cibis impleatur*, Past. 43; Swt. 311, 8. [O. H. Ger. *sōzo-lib*.] Cf. swētlíce, and next word.

swōt-mete; es; m. *A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Nēron ða welige hāmas ne mistlice swōtmettas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. v. swēt-mete, and preceding word.

swōtness, e; f. *Sweetness*:—Mycel swōtnysse stænc, Shrn. 16, 1. In stencg suōnisses *in odore suavitalis*, Rtl. 88, 32. Suōtnisse stences, 65, 41. v. swētness.

swotole. v. sweotole.

swōt-stence; adj. *Sweet-scented, odoriferous*:—*Ambrosia* eleasele, *divino odore* ðære swōtstencan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 35.

swōt-stencende (-stincende) *emitting a sweet odour*:—Suā ðæt rēcile suōtstencende stenc ic gisalde *sicut balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi*, Rtl. 65, 39.

swugian, swulung, -swundenness, swur-, swuster, swutol, swyft, swyflere, swyle. v. swigian, sulung, ā-swundenness, sweor-, sweostor, sweotol, swift, swiftlere, swilec.

swyld (?); *e; f. A pang*:—Sār (þar, MS.) mē ymbsealde swyld (*Grein suggests swylce*) deaðes trouble encompassed me, the pangs of death; circūderunt me dolores mortis, Ps. Th. 114, 3. v. swelan, and cf. cwyld, cwelan.

swyle, es; m. *A tumour, swelling, abscess*:—Swyle *aposenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 35; ii. 7, 68. Unwiltig swile . . . ðone ungeþwēran swyle *tumor deformis* . . . *tumorem illum infestum*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17, 41. Se earm wæs on mycelne swyle gecyrrad . . . ðeah ðe se swyle ðæs earmes gesyne si *brachium versum est in tumorem* . . . *tanetsi tumor brachii manere uideretur*, 5, 3; S. 616, 6, 38. Ðā āsweoll him se lichama . . . Ða sōna eall se swyle gewat fram him, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 24. Wiþ innan-gewyrmedum geswelle . . . lege on gelōme ðp ðætte open siē se swile, Lchdm. ii. 72, 24. Wiþ cæcāna swyle and wiþ geagles swyle, 2, 19, 20. Wiþ ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle, 70, 20. Wiþ deaðum swile, 74, 12, 15. Wiþ springe . . . lege on ðone swile, 80, 17. Wið swylas, gāte torð; smyre mid ða swylas; hyt hē tōdrifþ, and gedēþ ðæt hē eft ne ārīsaþ, i. 354, 27. v. fēar-, fōt-, geagl-, hand-swyle.

swylfende, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22, swylian. v. swelgan, swilian.

swylt, es; m. *Death, destruction*. I. of the death of the body:—Swylt hāligra *mors sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 115, 5. Ende becwm, swylt æfter synnum, Beo. Th. 2514; B. 1255. On galgan ridan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. Th. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Deaðberende gyf (*the forbidden fruit*) ða sihiwan tō swylte geteah, 153, 10; Gū. 823. Swylt settan ðinum esnum *to put thy servants to death*, Ps. Th. 78, 2. Swylt ætfeastan, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Swilt prowian, Apsls. Kmbl. 142; Ap. 71.

¶ *The word often occurs with somewhat of a personal sense as the subject of niman, forniman*:—Ær ðec swylt nime, deað for dugude, Exon. Th. 257, 31; Jul. 255; Elen. Kmbl. 892; El. 447. Ðær Seon cynyng swylt dreorig fornam, Ps. Th. 135, 20; Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dōmlēase, deaðræs forfeng, Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996; Exon. Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675; 477, 19; Kuin. 27.

II. of the second death, the *perdition of the soul*:—Hī leahtrum fā, lēge gebundne, swyft wioraþ . . . ðæt is ēce cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 14; Cri. 1540. [Cf. Goth. *swulta-wairþja lying at the point of death*: Icel. *sultr hunger, famine*.]

swylt (=swylht, cf. swelgan?), es; m. *A whirlpool*:—Swyttes (swyltes?) *gurgitis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 72.

swylt-cwalu, e; f. *Death-pang, death*, (1) of the death of the body:—

Þæs gastes sifð æfter swyltwale, Andr. Knibl. 311; An. 156. (2) of the death of the soul:—Git seo sawl sceal mid deoflum drohtnoð habban . . . on swyltwale and in saram sorgum, Wulfst. 188, 4. Cf. deap-cwalu. swylt-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death*:—Ær his swyltdæge, Cd. Th. 74, 12; Gen. 1221: Beo. Th. 5588; B. 2798.

swylt-deap, es; *m. Death*:—Ðū mine sawle of swyltdeades lāpum wiðlæddest eripuisti animam meam de morte, Ps. Th. 55, 11. swymman, swyn, swynge, swyr, swyra, swyrd, swyrige (= *partiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 4), swyster, -swystrenu, swytel, swyþ, sý, syb[b], sýcan. *v. swimman*, swin, swinge, sweor, sweora, sword, scirian, sweoster, ge-sweosternu (-swistrenu), sweetol, swiþ, si, sib[b], sican.

-syd in ge-syd a myry place. [Halliwell gives *suddie*=myry, boggy. Cf. also *sod*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *salz-suti salsugo*: Ger. *sudel a puddle*.] Cf. scáp.

syde, es; *m. A decoction, the water in which anything has been seethed or boiled*:—Ðysse sylfan wyrte syde ðære tōpa sār gelidigaþ, gyf hyne man swā wearmne on ðam mūpe gehealdeþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 3. [M. H. Ger. *sut*: Ger. *sud seething*; *ab-sud a decoction*: cf. *Icel. söl the broth or water in which meat has been sodden*.] *v. seóðan*.

sydung (better *sídung*, under which form the word should be entered), e; *f. A regulation, rule*:—Sydung regula, Germ. 398, 217. Cf. *Gesidode determinabil*, 399, 431: *conserit*, 469. *Gesyðod concinna, conveniens, benecomposita*, 396, 321. Goth. *síðon meditari*. O. Sax. *gi-síðon sorga to cause sorrow to a person*: O. H. Ger. *síðon machinari, disponere*; *gi-síðon insituere, destinare, conglutinare*. (See *sídung*, where perhaps *sídung* should be read.) *v. sídu*.

syfe, *v. sífe*.

sýfer-æte; *adj. Moderate in eating, sober, temperate*:—Sig se abbod clæne and sýferæte (sýfe, Wells Frgt.) *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium*, R. Ben. 119, 25. *v. sýferness*.

sýfer-líc (?); *adj. Sober, moderate*:—Sēferlice *sobriam* (but the termination of the Latin word is doubtful, *v. note*), Hymn. Surt. 16, 21.

sýferlice; *adv.* I. *with cleanliness, without impurity*:—Ðæt gē witen ðæt hit (the preparation of the waters for the mass) clænlice and sýferlice gedōn sý, L. E. I. 5; Th. ii. 404, 36. II. *soberly, purely, without excess or grossness*:—Sidefulle on deawum and sýferlice lybbende, Homl. Ass. 37, 327. III. *soberly, prudently, circumspectly*:—Ða cild ðe beoþ sýferlice æfēde (cf. the contrast in l. 9, cild rēcealēscie æfēdd), and wið undeawum gestýrede, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 17. Biddende sēferlice *precantes sobrie*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 11. [O. H. Ger. *sūbarlīcho ad sobrietatem*.]

sýferness, e; *f. Sobriety, moderation, temperance, abstinence, purity*:—Sýferness *abstinentia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 7. Seó sýfernes preaðe ðæt werod cwedende ðæt hit ne fyligde ðære gālnesses *sobrietas increpat acies dicens ne sequantur luxuriam*, Prud. 46 a: 47 a–49 a. Seó sýfernes and ðære mægnu, 54. Rūmheortnys and sýfernys (opposed to gýtung and gýfernes, 68, 15), Wulfst. 69, 1. Sýfernyse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31: Scint. 42, 16. ðære sýfernyse (opposed to drunkenness, *v. l. 54*) gōd ðodian, Homl. Ass. 146, 60. Mid micelre sýfernyse and gemetfastnyse, and nā mid nānre oferylle ne mid oferdence, 144, 15. Sýfernyse (opposed to druncenscipe, l. 18), 145, 20: Homl. Th. i. 360, 5. Ic bruce disum mettum mid sýfernyse (*cum sobrietate*), Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Began ðā his gepanc tō sýfernyse (opposed to *lust*, *v. l. 197*, 75) gehwyrfan, Homl. Ass. 198, 96. [O. H. Ger. *sūbarnessi purificatio, purgatio*.] *v. un-sýferness*.

sýfeþa, sýfian, *v. sífeþa, seófian*.

sýfian; *p. de*; *pp. ed To provide with sufel, q.v.* [—Gesyfledne hlāf, Wulfst. 170, 20. Brādne hlāf well gesyfled, Chart. Th. 606, 3. *Icel. syfðr braudhleifr*.] *v. ge-sýfian*; syfing.

sýflice, an; *f. A dish to be eaten with bread*:—Genihtsumian wē gelyfaþ twā gesodene sýflican (oððe?) sanda . . . twā sanda genihtsumiaþ *sufficere credimus cocta duo pulmentaria* . . . *duo pulmentaria cocta sufficient*, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 11–15. *v. next word*.

syfing, e; *f. Food to be eaten with bread*:—Syflynge *pulmentario* (*pulmentarium quilibet cibis extra panem*, Migne), Hpt. Gl. 494, 57. Ðær feoll ādūne wearm hlāf mid his syflinge, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. Sind ðā twā gesetnyssa, ðæt is sealmang and witegung, swylce hī syfinge wæron tō ðām fif berenum hlāfum, ðæt is tō ðām fif clānum bōcum, i. 188, 19. *v. sufel*, and two preceding words.

sýffe; *adj. Sober, not giving way to appetite or passion, pure, temperate, circumspect*:—Sýffe (sýfer, Wrt., but see Anglia viii. 451) *abstinens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 8. Gif ðū drincst wīn gemetlice, sýffe (*sobrius*) ðæt byst, Scint. 105, 17. Se mynstres hordere si wīs sýffe and nā oferretol *cellerarius monasterii sit sapiens, sobrius, non multum edax*, R. Ben. 54, 8. Sig se abbod clæne and sýffe and mildheort *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium, misericordem*, 118, 26. Sidefull man . . . gescēadwis and sýffe, Homl. Th. i. 596, 32. Fæste ðæt mōd sýffe *jejunet ut mens sobria*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 3. Sēfre, 2, 32: 27, 17. Mid sýfrum andgyte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 78. Swā swā Petrus cwæð: ‘Beoþ sýffe and wacole’ *be sober, be vigilant* (1 Pet. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 448, 8. Clæne and rihte and sēfre *castique recti ac sobrii*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 5. Ða clænheortan . . . ða ðe

heora lichaman geclænsiap mid sýfrum þeawum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43. Clænust and sýfrust (*sincera*) gebedes ātihtincg, Scint. 35, 14. [O. Sax. *sūbri*: O. H. Ger. *sūbar*, *sūbri mundus*: Ger. *sauber*: Du. *zuiver clean, neat*.] *v. un-sýffe*.

syge (better (?) *sige*), es; *m. Sight, aim* (?):—Scyppend hafa ðē tō hyhte and ā sōd tō syge ðonne ðū sece hwæt *have God as your hope, and ever truth as your aim, when you say anything*, Exon. Th. 304, 2; Fā. 64. [Cf. (?) *Icel. sigta to aim at*.]

sýl, e; *f. A pillar, column*:—Sēc Arculfus sagaþ ðæt hē gesāwe on Hierusalem āne sýle . . . ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle ðonne nafap seó sýl nænige sceade . . . and swā ða dagas forð on sceortiaþ, swā byþ ðære sýle sceade lengra. Ðeós sýl cýþeþ ðæt Hierusalem ys geseted on myddre eorðan, Shrn. 95, 30–96, 5, 8. In sýle wolcnes in *columna nubis*, Ps. Surt. 98, 7. Ðære mēder wæs on slæpe ætýwed . . . ðæt hyre man stunge āne sýle on ðone bōsum, 149, 2. Ercoles sýla *Herculis columnae*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 26. Ðæt feoh ðe hiē wip ðām sýlum sellan woldon, 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Ic getrymede sýle his *confirmavi columnas ejus*, Ps. Surt. 74, 4. [O. Frs. *sèle*: O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. *sūl columna*: *Icel. sūla a pillar*. Cf. Goth. *sauls a pillar*.] Cf. sýll.

syl=sylh, syl=syll. *v. sulh, syll*.

syla (= *syliha*), an; *m. A ploughman*:—Syla *arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 72. sylan. *v. sulh*.

syle. *v. sylu*.

sylan a gift, sylf, sylfor, sylfren. *v. selen, self, seolfor, seolfren*.

Syles eā *Selsey*; *insula vituli marini*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 8. *v. seolh*.

sylfring (should be given under *seolfring*), es; *m. A silver coin*:—Preo hund sylfringa *trecentos argenteos*, Gen. 45, 22.

sylh, Sýl-hearwa. *v. sulh, Sýll-hearwa*.

sylan; *p. de To sully, soil, pollute, defile*:—Hē on unscylgdum eorla blōde his sword seled (cf. *besyled*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 18), Met. 9, 60. Siō sugu hī wille sylan on hire sole æfter ðam ðe hiō ādwaegen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. [Þis sunne suled þi sawle, H. M. 35, 15. Blind mon To þare diche his dweole fulieþ (*follows*) And felleþ and þar one sulieþ, O. and N. 1240. Mi sawle mit sunne isulet, Marh. 3, 14. Isuled, A. R. 396, 1. O. Sax. *sulian*: O. H. Ger. *bi-sullen*. Cf. O. Frs. *sulenge soiling*: Goth. *bi-sauljan to defile*.] *v. be-sylan*; solian, sulian, sol, syle.

syll, e; sylle, an; *f.* I. *a beam that serves as a foundation or support, a sill, a basis, support*:—Grundstānas *cementum, syll basis, fōststān futura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 47–49. *Syll basis, post postis*, 86, 28, 29: ii. 10, 74: 101, 54. *Syll taber*, i. 289, 48. *Copsus syl, securis* [æx?], ii. 133, 9. *Cobsus syl, ætx* [æcx [securis?]], 22, 48. Getimbrung *aedificium, post basis, sylle postis vel fulcimentum*, i. 47, 19–21. Ða wolde hē hūs timbrian mid his gebrōðra fulume. Ða bæd hē hī ānre sylle, ðæt hē mihte ðæt hūs on ða sēhealfe mid ðære underlegan. Ða gebrōðra him behēton, ðæt hī woldon ðæt treow him gebringan. Ða cōmon hī and wurdon ðæs treowes ungemyndige; ac God him ða sylle āsende mid ðam sēlicum flōde, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31–146, 4. Ðær fram sylle (*from the plank to which it was fixed*) ābeug medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. Ærest man āsmēap ðæs huses stede, and eac man ðæt timber beheawp, and ða sylan man fægere gefēgþ, and ða beāmas gelegh, and ða ræftras tō ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8.

II. *figurative, a support, foundation*:—Ðonne hī ne beoþ mid nānre sylle underscotene ðæs godcundlican mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. i; Swt. 27, 17. [Sulle *basis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 38. Sylle of an howse *silla, soliva*, Prompt. Parv. 456. Til he came to the selle, upon the flore, Chauc. C. T. 3820. *Icel. syl and sýlla a sill*: Dan. *sýld*: Swed. *syll*. Cf. Goth. *ga-suljan to lay a foundation*: O. H. Ger. *swelli*; *n. basis*: Ger. *schwelle*. Also (?) *Lat. solea*.]

syll ploughs, sýlla a giver. *v. sulh, sella*.

sýlla (= *sella*? borrowed from Latin?), an; *m. A saddle*:—Sýlla *sella*, sadolfelt *pella*, sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 14–16.

sýlla, sýllan, sylend, syl-líc, sylfren, sýltan. *v. sēl, sellan, sellend, seld-líc, seolfren, siltan*.

sylu, e, an; *f. A miry place*:—Syle, sýlen *volutabra*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 51. Syle, 506, 54. Ðis sint ða denstōwa, brōchyrst and beaddan sýla, Cod. Dip. Knbl. ii. 318, 30. *v. sol, sýllan, syl-weg*.

syl-weg, es; *m. A miry way* (?):—On sylweg; andlang weges on ða hēðihtan leāge, and swā on ðæt fūle slōh, Cod. Dip. Knbl. iii. 262, 22. *v. syle*.

sýma, sýman, symbol *continual*. *v. sēma, síman, simbel*.

symbol, symel, es; *n.* I. *a feast, banquet, entertainment*:—Him (*Adam and Eve*) . . . and hyra eaeferum swā weard sārlic symbol, Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Him (*the blessed*) is symbol and dreām, 352, 12; Sch. 96. Se becom tō Price, ðær hē deofolgeldum gæald. Ða gelapode hē hine tō his symble. Ða sādē Marcellus him ðæt hē wære cristen, and him nāre ālyfed ðæt hē birgde ðara hæþena symbles, Shrn. 125, 28–31. Swefan æfter symble, Beo. Th. 238; B. 119. Symle, 2020; B. 1008. Ðonne ārās hē fram ðam symle *surgebat a media coena*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 7. Ðæt hāmweorud tō symble gesomnod wæs and hē sēt mid him æt ðam symble *vicani coenantes epulabantur, resedit et ipse cum eis ad convivium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 26–28. Sittan æt symble,

Exon. Th. 413, 27; Rā. 32, 12: 314, 16; Mōd. 15. Sittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Beo. Th. 4214; B. 2104. Symle, 982; B. 489. Tō dam symle, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Ðær is Dryhtnes folc geseted tō symle, Rood Kmb. 279; Kr. 141. Symbel (*prandium*) min ic gearuade, Mt. Knib. Lind. 22, 4. Herodes symbel (*cenam*) worhte, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Hē hēt beran on ðæt hūs manegra cynna symbel, Shrn. 152, 25. Hē geaf mē sinc and symbel, Beo. Th. 4853; B. 2431. Symbel(ge)þigan, 1242; B. 619: 2025; B. 1010. Symbel umbsittan, 1132; B. 564. Symbel habban *epulari*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Symbel ne ælgon *feasts failed* not, Exon. Th. 352, 34; Reim. 5. Hwær cwm symbla gesetu? hwær sindon seledreāmas, 292, 2; Wand. 93. Ðā wæs symbla mæst geworden, 34, 31; Cri. 550: Beo. Th. 2469; B. 1232. Ðonne geceres from symblum *quando reueratur a nuptis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 36. II. *a feast, religious festival* :—Derh ðone dæg symbles (symbel, Lind.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Ðý ylcan dæge ealra wē healdap sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 397; Men. 200. [*O. Sax. sumbal a feast, banquet: Icel. sumbl a banquet.*]

symbel, *adj.* *Of a feast or festival* :—Simbel onsāh dæg sollempnis *urgetat dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Gesetap dæg symbelne *constituite diem sollempnem*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Dæg symbelne hý ðōp ðe diem *festum agent tibi*, Ps. Spl. 75, 10. Ealle dagas *simle omnes dies festos*, 73, 9. v. *symbelness*.

symbel-calice, *es*; *m.* *A chalice for use at festivals or at the solemnity of the Mass.* v. *symbelness*, II:—Ic an Deódrēd min wīte massehakele ðe ic on Paue bouhte and simbelcalice, Chart. Th. 515, 18.

symbel-cenness, *e*; *f.* *The festival of a person's birth* :—Of his symbelcenn' *de ejus natalicio*, Rtl. 80, 17. Symbelcenn' ðæt uē ðerh brūca *natalicio perfrui*, 78, 21. Symbelcenn' *natalitius*, 93, 25. Ðæs symbelcennise wē bigoap *cujus natalitia colimus*, 65, 8: 79, 18. Symbelcenn', 56, 13: 67, 8. [The meaning seems to require that the two parts of the compound should be separated, but the absence of inflexion in *symbel* where datives occur in the Latin seems to require the compound.]

symbel-dæg, *es*; *m.* I. *a feast-day, a day of a banquet* :—Æfter symbel-dæge, Andr. Knib. 3052; An. 1529. Hē his lichoman wynga forwyrde, symbel-daga, Exon. Th. 111, 34; Gū. 136. II. *a festival, day of a religious feast* :—Symbel-dæg *dies festus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Com ðyder mycel menigo for ðon symbel-dæge, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: Ps. Th. 117, 25. Se biscop sæt sume symbel-dæge on ðære cierecan, Shrn. 78, 26. Ðone mæron symbel-dæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10. On symmel-dæge (symbel-, MS. A.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 6. His symbel-dæg (*natalitia*) wē mērsiap, Rtl. 44, 28. Ic ðe symbel-dæg (*diem festum*) sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Symbel-dagas *dies festos*, 73, 8.

symbel-gāl, *adj.* *Wanton with feasting* :—Se ðe him wīnes glæd wilna bruceþ, siteþ him symbelgāl, Exon. Th. 449, 30; Dōm. 79.

symbel-gefēra, v. *simbel-gefēra*.

symbel-gereorde, *es*; *n.* *A feast, banquet* :—Biþ seó ān snæd sēle mycle tō þigeanne ðonne him sýn seofon daga symbelgereordu, Salm. Kmb. 816; Sal. 407.

symbel-gifa, *an*; *m.* *A feast-giver* :—Sāwla symbelgifa (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmb. 2833; An. 1419.

symbel-hūs, *es*; *n.* *A banqueting-hall, dining-room* :—Hē æteowep iow symbelhūs (*cenaculum*) micel, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 22, 12.

symbel-līc, *adj.* *Of a feast or festival, solemn* :—Dæge symellicum *die sollempni*, Anglia xiii. 390, 354. Gebedu symellice *orationes sollempnes*, 417, 750. Daegas symbellice *dies festos*, Ps. Surt. 73, 8.

symbellice, *adv.* *Solemnly* :—Symbellice *solempniter*, Rtl. 9, 7: 48, 40: Anglia xiii. 402, 539. Simbollice, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 10.

symbelmōnaþ-līc, *adj.* *Pertaining to a month in which a solemnity was celebrated (?)*; the word translates *comitiales* in the gloss :—Ða symbelmōnaðican ādla *comitiales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 39.

symbelness, *e*; *f.* *Festivity, solemnity* :—Symmchysse *festiuitate, sollempnitate*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 17. Semelnyssa *solemnia, festiuitates*, 500, 7.

I. *festivity, feasting* :—Ðær ðurhwunap seó ēce bliss; ne byþ ðær hungor ne þurst . . . , ac hāligra symbelnys ðær þurhwunap ā būtan ende, Wulfst. 143, 2. Symbelness, Blickl. Homl. 65, 21. Hwær beoþ ðonne ða symbelnessa and ða iðelnessa and ða ungemetican bleahtras? 59, 17.

II. *a religious festival or solemnity* :—Æftersanga symbolnys *matutinorum sollempnitatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. In dege mærum symbelnisse (*sollemnitatibus*) eowerre, Ps. Surt. 80, 3. Symelnysses, Ps. Spl. 80, 3. On ðære Eāstorlican tide symbelnysses *in ipso tempore festi Paschalis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 40. On ludēa symbelnysses (*festiuitate*) wæron geworden Drihtnes æfengereordu, Homl. Ass. 153, 40. Gērlico symbelnisse *annua sollempnitate*, Rtl. 49, 25. Cuman tō ðære mæssan symbelnysses, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 36: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43: 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Ða symbelnessa mæssena *sollemnia missarum*, 4, 22; S. 592, 20.

II. *a festive nature* :—Ðonne ealle dagas āteoriaþ, ðonne þurhwunap hē (*Sunday*) aa on his symbelnysses (*it continues ever in its character of festival*), Anglia viii. 310, 28.

symbel-tīd, *e*; *f.* *A religious festival or solemnity* :—Árwyrdē symbel-tīd *veneranda sollempnitas*, Rtl. 65, 1, 8. Fādges apostoles symbel-tīde (*festiuitate*), 47, 9. Symbel-tīd *solempnitate*, 2, 27. Heald ða symbel-tīde ðæs mōdes frumsceatta ðīnes weorces, Ex. 23, 16. Árwyrdo symbel-tīdo, Rtl. 49, 4. Symbel-tīdum *sollemnitatibus*, 80, 31. Symel-tīdum, Anglia xiii. 397, 452. Symbel-tīdo *solemnia*, Rtl. 49, 13: 50, 15: *natalicia*, 49, 25: 53, 1. Symbel-tīde *festa*, 54, 11.

symbel-wērig, *adj.* *Weary with feasting* :—Wer (*Noah*) wīne druncen swæf symbelwērig, Cd. Th. 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Him symbelwērig (*Abimelech*) synna brytta þurh slāp oncwæd, 159, 26; Gen. 2640.

symbel-wlanc, *adj.* *Elate with feasting* :—Siteþ symbelwlanc, læteþ wīne gewæged word út faran, Exon. Th. 315, 32; Mōd. 40.

symbel-wynn, *e*; *f.* *The pleasure of feasting, the delight of the feast* :—Gā nū tō setle, symbelwynne dreoh, Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782.

symblan; *p.* *ede*; and *symblan*; *p.* *ode* *To feast* :—Hū mære ðin folc is, ælce dæge hit symblap, Ps. Th. 22, 7. Hio ofer hire suna symblap and blissap, 112, 8. Se weliga se ðe on ðæm godspelle gesæd is ðætte ælce dæge symblede . . . Ða ðe ælce dæg symblap *dives ille, qui epulatus quotidie dicitur splendide . . . epulando quotidie*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 3-9. Rihtwise symblap *justi epulenter*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 3. Se weliga ælce dæge symblede (simblede, Cott. MSS.) *dives epulabatur quotidie splendide*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. Mid ðý hī lange symbledon *cum diutius epulis vacarent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 30. Utan symblan *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Symblendra swēg sonus *epulantis*, Ps. Th. 41, 4. **symble**, symblan, symel, v. *simble*, symblan, symbel.

symering-wyrte, *e*; *f.* *The name of some plant* :—Simæringewyrte (symeringc-, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 12) *malua crispa*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 310, 12. Simeringwyrte *viola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 67.

symle, symlian, symlinga, symmel-dæg, sýn be, sýn sight, syn- ever-. v. *simble*, symblan, simblunga, symbel-dæg, sī, sīn, sin-.

syn[n], *e*; *f.* I. with reference to human law or obligation, *misdeed, fault, crime, wrong* :—Se cýning his feóndum swiþe ārede . . . Dyslic wæs seó syn (*culpa*) ðe se cýning fore ofslægen wæs, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Hié georne smeádon hwæt sió syn wære ðe hié gefremed hæfdon mid ðam cásere, Elen. Kmb. 828; El. 414. Ne synne ne sacu ne sār wracu *nec scelus infandum*, . . . *aut Mars, aut ardens caedis amore furor*, Ex. Th. 201, 10; Ph. 54. Ðā wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta *then was there wrongdoing and strife between Swedes and Geats*, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. Senne *facinus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 22. Synne stælan *to charge with crime*, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 54.

II. with reference to divine law, *sin* :—Heora synne (*peccatum*) ys swiðe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Hē ofunde Godes ierre . . . ðeah hē wende ðæt hit nān syn nære, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Seó geofu wæs broht for ðære synne ðæs ærestan wifes . . . and seó synn wæs ādiltgod, Blickl. Homl. 5, 4-6. Syn, 3, 7. Mænige liff būtan leahre (*crimine*) habban māgon, būtan synne (*peccato*) hī nā māgon, Scint. 230, 12. Ælc ðe synne (*peccatum*) wyrp is ðære synne (*peccati*) þeow, Jn. Skt. 8, 34. Se ðe ðeþ āweg middancardes synnæ (*peccatum*; synna, MS. A.: synne, MS. B. Lind. Rush.), 1, 29. Se hæfþ māran synne (synn, Lind.), 19, 11. Synne ne āspringaþ *sins cease* not, Exon. Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Beoþ ðæs mannes synna gecwēmran ðonne eal eorlic goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 21. Wē fela sinna didon, Hy. 7, 106. On synnum geboren, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Of synnum mīnum clānsa mē, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Sennum, Ps. C. 38. Andettan synna, Mt. Kmb. 3, 6. Senna, Blickl. Homl. 43, 14. [*O. Sax. sunia; O. Frs. sende; O. H. Ger. sunta peccatum, culpa, noxa, nefas*] v. *fyrn*, heah-, nīd-syn[n].

syn-bōt, *e*; *f.* *Amends for sin, penance* :—Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī ne begōn tō feohgeorne æt synbōte, ne on ænige wisan on unriht ne strýfan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32.

syn-byrden[n], *e*; *f.* *The burden of sin* :—Hī synbyrðenne, firenweorc berap, Exon. Th. 79, 34; Cri. 1300. Ne þearf ðæs nān man wēnan ðæt his lichama mōte ða synbyrðenna on eorpscrafe gebetan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 31.

syn-bysig, *adj.* *Troubled in consequence of sin* :—Hē heteswengeas fleah ond ðærinne fealh secg synbysig, Beo. Zup. 2227.

syn-cræft, *es*; *m.* *A sinful art* :—Ne syncræftas (scyn-, other MS.) wē ne onhyrgen, Wulfst. 253, 10.

syn-dæd, *e*; *f.* *A sinful deed, sin, wicked act* :—For syndæda ðara eadendra ðe hire on lifdan *malitia inhabitantium in ea*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Se deófol ða syndæda stælep on ða gāstas, Wulfst. 256, 7.

synder-æ; *f.* *A separate, private law, law for an individual* :—Syn-duræ *privilegium*, Rtl. 190, 19, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger. suntar-ēwa privilegium.*]

synder-gifu, v. *sundur-gifu*.

synder-līc, *adj.* *Separate, special, private* :—And ðære synderlīc[an] *ac privata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 10. Ða synderlican *privatam*, 75, 56. I. *that is apart, separate, remote* :—On synderlicum hulce *in remoto (separato) tugurio*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 43.

II. *private, that is done apart, not public* :—Ða heafodmenn on synderlicum gepeacte ðone sceat him sealdon, and bædon, ðæt hī sædon, ðæt ðæs Hælednes lic him wurde forstolen . . . Hī nāmon ðone sceatt, and swā þeah on synderlicum rúnungum ðæt riht

eall ræddon, Homl. Ass. 79, 156–161.

II a. private, without distinction, ordinary:—On synderlicum dagum (cf. on weorcdagum in contrast to freostidum, R. Ben. 37, 5; 36, 9) *diebus privatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2.

III. that belongs to an individual or that is adapted to a particular purpose, not in common, special, peculiar, proper:—Seo gesceadwises is synderlic cræft ðære sǣwe, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10. Synderlic gifu *praerogativa*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 42. Næide se Fæder nān ðing synderlices būton his Suna *the Father had nothing not in common with his Son*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 12. Heora nān nætde siddan nān þinge synderlices, ac didon him eal gemæne, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 36. For synderlicum wurdmente *privilegium, singularem honorem*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 30. Ðes miccla wurdmynt nis nā ealra manna, ac on synderlicum wurdmynte ðām gesæligum mædenum and ðām clænnum cnapum, Homl. Ass. 41, 431. Ānra gehwylc ðara apostola biþ geseted to his synderlicre stowe, Blickl. Homl. 143, 23. Hē ða syx dagas ær his þrowunga synderlic weorc ælce dæge cýpde, 71, 30. God scalde heora ælcum synderlice spræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11. Ðonne wē for synderlecum synnum synderlice hreowsunga dōþ, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 28. Sume naman syndon *specialia*, ðæt synd synderlice, ða ðe beoþ tōdælede fram ðām gemænlicum, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 6.

IV. separated by superiority, singular, excellent, specially good:—Ðys is synderlic lēcēdōm wið eāgena dymnysse, Lchdm. i. 178, 8. Synderlicere *singulari, speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 23. v. *sunder-lic*.

synderlice; adv. **I. apart, away from all others, in private:**—Synderlice (*separatim*) hine Petrus and Iacobus and Iohannes and Andreas āhsodon, Mk. Skt. 13, 3.

II. where many things are to be distinguished from each other, separately, severally, apart:—Se ān monn ongitt ðæt ðæt hē on oþrum ongitt synderlice (*in several ways*), hē hine ongitt þurh ða eāgan synderlice, þurh ða eāran synderlice, ðurh his ræðselsan synderlice, ðurh gesceadwīnesse synderlice, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 16–19. Synderlice ānne gehwylcne hād God and hlāford andettan wē synt geneādēde *singulariter unamquamque personam Deum et dominum confiteri compellimur*, Ath. Crd. 19. Hine synderlice ælc man beoðeð, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 625. Ðara is ānra gehwylc synderlice xxxtigum ðūsendum dæla lengra ðonne eal middangeard, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 13. Heora æghwylc be heom sylfum synderlice ðas cwæð, Homl. Ass. 162, 243.

III. where one thing is to be distinguished from others of the same kind, specially, in particular (as opposed to generally):—Wē nemnaþ ealle ðing ægðer ge synderlice ge gemænlice; synderlice be āgenum naman, *Eadgarus*; gemænlice, *rex* cýning, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 9–11. *Animal* is ælc ðing ðe orðað; ðonne is synderlice *homo* man, *equus* hors . . . ; gemænlice *arbor* treow; synderlice *uitis* wintreow, Zup. 14, 8–10. Peaþ heo synderlice Iohannes gýmene betæht wære, hwæðere heo drohtnode gemænlice mid ðām apostolicum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31; ii. 112, 18–22. Hwī ne cwæð ðæt hālige gewrit be ðam men synderlice, ðæt hē gōd wære, swā swā hit cwæð mænigealdlice be ðām oþrum gescaftum, ðæt hī gōde wæron? Boutr. Scrd. 19, 18.

IV. where the reference is to a single person or circumstance, only, exclusively, solely, to or by one's self:—Ðæt word belimþ synderlice to Gode ānum ða phrase belongs exclusively to God alone, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 12. Hē him synderlice (*to himself*; or (?) synderlice, *adj.*, *wic being used in plural*) wic getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Sume men ðæs wises synderlice (*by itself*) brūcaþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 11. Hū mæg ðær synderlice ānes rices monnes nama cuman *non fama hominum singularum pervenire queat*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. Ðæt hors ic ðe synderlice (*specialiter*) tō æhte geceās, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 28. Mæssige man āne mæssan synderlice for ðære neode, ðe fīs nū on handa stent, Wulfst. 181, 24. Hī hǣfdon ælce dæge heora witenas gemōt, and wæron gesette synderlice to ðām ða senatores, Jud. p. 161, 32. Nā synderlice for ðære ðeode *non tantum pro gente*, Jn. Skt. 11, 52. Synderlice on hyhte dū gesettest mē *singulariter in spe constituisti me*, Ps. Spl. 4, 10. Ðonne hiē synderlice ðenceaþ hū hiē selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan . . . mid ðy hī be-ræfiap hī selfe ðara gōða ðe hiē winlīap synderlice habban cum sua *lucra cogitant, ipsi se, quae privata habere appetant, bonis privanti*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22–43, 1; Swt. 45, 14. Nōwuh him selfum synderlice wilnian *nihil proprium quaerere*, 13; Swt. 77, 26. SENDERICE (*a Domino*) *proprie* (*uxor prudens*, Prov. 19, 14), Kent. Gl. 692.

V. where degree is marked, specially, exceedingly, to a greater extent than in any other case, singularly:—Syndirlice *excellenter*, Rtl. 47, 1. Nalles nā ðæt ān ðæt hē gōd doo gemaung oðrum monnum ac eac synderlice suā suæ hē on ðyncdum biþ þurður ðonne oðre ðæt hē eac siē on his weorcum suā micle furður *ut non solum sit ejus operatio utilis, sed etiam singularis . . . sicut honore ordinis superat, ita etiam morum virtute transcendit*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 22. Sum brōþor synderlice mid godcunde gyfe gemærsoð (*specialiter insignis*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 30. Hē him synderlice wilnade ðæt wuðor, 5, 7; S. 620, 32. Hē hine lufode synderlice, Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Is synderlice eallum Godes folce beboden ðæt hī heora gebeda lufian and ælmeßan dælan, Homl. Ass. 164, 5. Se ðe synderlice Cristes dýrling wæs, 151, 11. Ieremias ys úre witega synderlice, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 35. [Sunderliche, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 21; 13, 1;

261, 3; A. R. 90, 5. O. H. Ger. *sunderlīcho signanter, singulariter*.] v. *sunderlice*.

synderlicness, e; f. Singularity, peculiarity:—Forlætenre synderlicnysse omīssa *specialitate* (*singularitate, peculiaritate*), Hpt. Gl. 413, 62. **synder-līpe; adj.** *Special, singular, separate:*—Senderlīpes *speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 63. Senderlīpum *speciali, singulari*, 450, 66. Synderlīpum *peculiaribus*, Anglia xiii. 369, 62. Cf. ān-līpe, and see next word. **synder-līpes; adv.** *Separately, singly:*—Sindorlīpes *singillatim*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 5. Senderlīpes, Hpt. Gl. 484, 7. v. *sundor-līpes*.

synder-weorðmynt a special honour, prerogative:—Synderwurdmynt *praerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 61. Cf. *sundor-weorþung*.

syndig; adj. *Skilled in swimming (?)*:—Sum byþ rýnig; . . . sum on londe snel, fēde spēdig; sum fealone wæg stefnan steoreþ . . . ; sum biþ syndig, Exon. Th. 296, 28; Crā. 58. v. *sund*, I, II, and cf. *Icel. syndr able to swim*.

-synd-lic, syn-dolh. syndon. v. gesynd-lic, sin-dolh, sind.

syndrian; p. ode *To sunder, separate:*—Eorþena langnys nā syndraþ (*separat*), ða ðe sōð lufu geþeod, Scint. 5, 13. Se ðe syndraþ fram leahtrē, R. Ben. Interl. 117, 3. Ðæt God gegeadrade, monn ne suindria (*separat*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. v. ā-, ge-, tō-syndrian; sundrian.

syndrig; adj. *I. separate, alone, not joined with others:*—lc mē syndrig eom *singulariter sum ego*, Ps. Th. 140, 12. Wiþ fefre hylþþ syndrigo marubie tō drincanne to drink *marrubium alone*, Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Heafdehtes porres [croppan] syndrigne sele picgan, 230, 11. Nim syndrig sealt oððe wið weaxhlāfsealfe gemeng, 246, 9. Āwyl ða wyrtē and syndrigea betonican, neftan, etc., 76, 18.

I a. standing apart, not accessible (?); cf. *synder-lic, I*:—Hē (*Hannibal*) com tō Alpis ðām muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte ofer munt Iof (munt for M.S.C.). Swā ðonne hē tō ðām syndrigum stāne com ðonne hēt hē hīene mid fyre onhātēan and sippan mid mattucan heāwan *ad Alpes pervenit . . . atque invias rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18.

II. special, set apart for a particular purpose:—Sāwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lāc dano (*dona*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. Ða Senatores dæghwamlice smēadon on ānum sindrian hūse, Jud. p. 161, 33.

III. special, singular, extraordinary, remarkable for an unusual quality or for the unusual degree in which some quality exists:—Ðæt is syndrig cynn, symle biþ ðy heardra ðe hit sǣstreāmas swiðor beataþ, Cōd. Th. 80, 6; Gen. 1324. Him ða wæs syndrig ege ðær him ær wæs se mæste wyn, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 32. Mīne þrī ðe getreowestan frýd ða wæron mīne syndrige treowgeþofan (*my special confidants*), Nar. 29, 28.

IV. of that which concerns a single person, private, own; proprius, privatus:—God, ðam syndrig (*proprium*) is ðætte hē gimilsage, Rtl. 40, 19. Syndriges *proprie*, 33, 30. Be ðam ðæt muneas syndrige æhte næbben . . .

Nænig nān ðing syndries ne āge si *debeant monachi proprium habere . . . Nequis presumat aliquid habere proprium*, R. Ben. 56, 15–19; L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 10. Fīf hīda syndries landes . . . fīf hīda gemānes landes, Cōd. Dip. B. iii. 395, 28. Hēra syndrig mægn *secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 15; Ps. Th. 97, 2. Syndrige wyrdmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 1. Suintdrig *propria*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 9. From syndrigum *ex propriis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 44. Standan on syndrigum gebedum *to be engaged in private devotions*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 115. In syndrige *in propria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 32.

V. separate, several, sundry, each separately:—Moyes gebletsode ða twelf mægða ælce mid sindrige bletsunge, Deut. 33, 5. Hē syndrigne ācsode hwylces geleāfan hī wæron *cujus essent fidei singuli, inquirebat*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 13. Hwylcne ðe ðe syndrigo ðing (*singula*) habbende synd, 5, 23; S. 646, 6. Hig eodon and syndrie (*singuli*) ferdon on hyra ceastre, Lk. Skt. 2, 3. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adv.?*) ēghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. Ic syndriga (*singulorum*) hūs and bedd geseah, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 9. Hē syndrigum gearum (*annis singulis*) hine neofsode, 4, 29; S. 607, 12. Hig gesamnodon hig be sindrigum mægðum, Jos. 7, 16. Hē syndrigum (*singulis*) hys hand on settende hig gehælde, Lk. Skt. 4, 40.

Scip ceigep syndrigum nomum *ones uocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 3. Suintdrigum hys suā hwæl ðū efsettes *singulis sua quaeque restituit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 11; p. 4, 7. Þurh syndrige ðīne andsware ic ongeat, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 39.

V a. in a distributive sense, one a-piece, one each:—Ðā onfengon hig syndrige penegas (cf. ælc hys pening, v. 9, the Latin in each case being *singulos denarios*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. On septem epistolas canonicas ic sette syndrie bēc (*libros singulos*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 13. Dile, mintan and merce, syndrige scaefas gesceod, Lchdm. ii. 188, 24; 228, 26. [O. H. Ger. *sunderig separatius, singularis, privatus, peculiaris*.]

syndrige; adv. **I. apart, separately, by one's self:**—Hē gefoerde in stowe unbýed syndrige (*seorsum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 13; Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Syndrige āuunden *separatim involutum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 7.

II. singly, one at a time:—Ða ongunnon cwoeda hī syndria (*singillatim*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adj.?*) ēghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. [O. H. Ger. *sunderigo separatim, seorsum, specialiter*.]

syndrigend-lic; adj. Separating:—*Adverbia discretiva* synd syndrigendlice, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 7.

syndrig-líc; *adj.* *Special, singular, peculiar*:—Twegen cynelice cnihtas mid syndriglice (*speciali*) Godes gyfe wæron gesigefæste, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. v. next word.

syndriglice; *adv.* I. *specially, particularly*:—Ðæt hālige gewrit cýþeþ and syndriglice (*specialiter*) Paules epistola, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2.

II. *singly, severally, one by one, of each one*:—Hē syndriglice (*singillatim*) wæs fram him eallum frignende, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 40.

-syndrung. v. ā-syndrung *diuortium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 26.

syndur-æo, -sýne, syne-wealt. v. synder-æ-, -sine, seonu-wealt.

syn-fāh; *adj.* *Stained with sin*:—Synfā men, Exon. Th. 67, 3; Cri. 1083.

syn-full; *adj.* *Sinful*; used substantively, *a sinner*:—Synful peccator, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 63. Ðæt synfull gesyhþ peccator uidebit, Ps. Th. 111, 9.

Ic eom synfull (synn-, Lind.) mann homo peccator sum, Lk. Skt. 5, 8.

Synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 16. Peāh ðe se mæssere synfull sý, L. Ecg. C. 7;

Th. ii. 140, 1. Ðonne se synfulla his lif geendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 2.

Beo ðu milde mē synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13. Ðæt gē gebiddan for mē

ðam unwyrdstan synfullan, Anglia xi. 103, 95. On disse synfullan

(peccatrice) cneorisse, Mt. Skt. 8, 38. Ða synfullan (synn-, Cott. MSS.)

bytleðon uppe on mīnum hrygge, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 9; Blickl. Homl.

71, 35. Gesæld on synfulla hand, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 45. Synfullum man-

num tæcan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 15. Þeðfas and synfulle men, 75, 28.

Gesete him synfulle tō ealdrum *constitue super eum peccatorem*, Ps. Th.

108, 5. [*Icel.* syn-fullr.]

syngian; *p.* ode *To sin*:—Ic syngige *committo, admitto*, Ælfc. Gr.

37; Zup. 221, 8. Ic eom se lydra man, se syngige swiðe genehhe, Hy.

3, 42. Ic singie nitende *peccavi nesciens*, Num. 22, 34. Gyf ðin bróðor

syngaþ wið ði si *peccaverit in te frater tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15, 21. Ic

ānum ðe syngode *tibi soli peccavi*, Ps. C. 47. Ða sæde him Plenius

ðæt hē wōh bode, and miclum on ðæm syngade, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264,

28. Wē singodon on ūrum brēðer *peccavimus in fratre nostro*, Gen.

42, 21. Ne synga ðu *non moechaberis*, Ex. 20, 14. Ðe læs gē syngien

(nelle gē syngian, Ps. Lamb.). Ps. Th. 4, 5. Se unrihtwisa cwyð ðæt hē

wylle syngian (*ut delinqunt*), 35, 1; Past. 17; Swt. 109, 17. Singian,

Homl. Skt. i. 1, 88. Wið God singian in *Deum peccare*, Gen. 39, 9.

Geopenan ðæm syngiendum hiera unryht, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Ðæt

hiē ðpre syngiede rihtap, Blickl. Homl. 63, 24. [Hwenne þe muð

sunegeð on muchele ete, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 31. þu sunegest . . . we

sunegeð, 17, 20, 36. Heo sunegede . . . heo niakede him sunegen, A. R.

56, 1, 4. Þatt mann ne sinneþþ noht, O. M. 3970. Ine þri maneris

me may zeneþi, Ayenb. 20, 4. Ho so synegeþ (synegeþ, synneþ), Piers

P. C-text, 11, 26. O. Sax. sundiön: O. H. Ger. sunteön: Ger. sünd-

igen: *Icel.* syndga. v. for-, ge-syngian.

syngig (?); *adj.* *Sinful*:—Hwī fihst ðu mē forealdodne syngigan (syn-

nigan ?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192.

syn-grin the *toil or snare which a sin constitutes*:—Ðæt ūs deofol of

rihtan wege þurh deriende þýstra belæðan ne mæge, ne mid synginum

tō swiðe gehrenman *not hamper us too much with the snares of sin*,

Btwk. 196, 19. Ðonne mæg se biscop ðæs mannes syngirna (*the toils of*

sin in which he is involved) þurh Godes þafunge ðe swýðor gelidðan,

Wulfst. 155, 26.

syngung, *e*; *f.* *Sinning*:—Ūs is swiðe þearle tō æfstanne ðæt wē

bewēpan ðæt wē ær tō yfclē gedydon, and ofer ðis ðære syngunge ge-

swican, Homl. Ass. 149, 137.

syn-leahter, *e*; *m.* *A sinful fault, a sin*:—Forbūgan ða synleahtras

ðe ūs forbodene synd, ðæt is unrihtþæmed and ærætas and oferdruncen-

nessa, Wulfst. 134, 24.

syn-leās; *adj.* *Sinless, without sin*:—Hwylc eowēr sī synleās (*sine*

peccato), Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Crist þrowade for ūs synleās, Wulfst. 121, 14;

151, 5. Ne biþ næfre nān man leahterleās ne synleās ealra þinga, 233,

24. Biþ oft synleās yfel gedoht ðæm gōðum *plerumque boni innoxie ten-*

tantur ad culpam, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 3. Ūre Drihten gescōp Adam hāligne

and clānne and synleāsne, Wulfst. 153, 13. [O. Sax. sundi-lōs.]

syn-lēw, -leaw, *e*; *f.* *A sinful injury*:—Hēr syndon þurh synleāwa sære

gelēwede tō manege on earde, Wulfst. 165, 25. v. lēw, lim-lēw.

syn-līc; *adj.* *Sinful*:—Hē sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ælc

ðara þinga ðe synlic biþ, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. Anbūgan tō nānum

fūllicum and synlicum luste, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 15. Fyrenlusta and

synlicra dæda ā mā and mā, Wulfst. 56, 7. Wē geāxiap nānig gōd

āwunigende and ealle worlðlicu þing gwiþe synlicu, Blickl. Homl. 109, 3.

[Wæron swiðe hefge and sinlice gewinn betwux ðam Cāsere of Sexlande

and his sunu, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 23.] [O. H. Ger. sunt-līh *facinorosus*,

peccatorius: *Icel.* synd-ligr.]

synlice; *adv.* *Sinfully, wickedly*:—Hī sōhton synlice sāwle mīne, Ps.

Th. 62, 8. Ða hæðnan synlice heora ða leasan godas mid mislicum deof-

olgeldum him laþodan on fultum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Ðæs lifes ðe

ðu mid leahtrum hafast ofslegen synlice, Exon. Th. 90, 26; Cri. 1480.

Se cyng and ða heafodmenn lufodon swiðe and oferswiðe gitsunge on

golde and on seolfre and ne rihtan hū synlice hit wære begytan, Chr.

1086; Erl. 220, 6, 12. [O. H. Ger. suntlicho *impie*.]

syn-lust, *e*; *m.* *Sinful pleasure or desire, lust*:—Ic wæs swiðe onæled

mid ðære hātheortnyssse ðæs synlustes, ðæt ic gewilode būtan ceape

ðæt hī mē tō geurnon, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 337. Crist lærde. ðæt gehwā

synluste fæste wiðstōde; Antecrist lærþ, ðæt gehwā his luste georne

fulgange, Wulfst. 55, 11. Ða hlīwde ðe hē ær þurh synlust gefremode,

L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5; Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Mancyn

ðe nū is in iðelum gylpe and on synlustum beswicen, Wulfst. 182, 13.

Synlustum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. Synlustas fremman, Dōm. L. p. 30, 53.

synn. v. syn[n].

synnige (-ecge), *an*; *f.* *A sinner, a sinful woman*; *peccatrix*:—Seó

(*Mary Magdalen*) wæs ærest synnige, Shrn. 107, 10.

synnig; *adj.* I. in a religious sense, *sinful, wicked*:—Ānra

gehwylic, sōðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Se feond and

se freod . . . synnig and gesælig, Elen. Kmbl. 1908; El. 956. Synnig

wið sǽwla nergend, Andr. Kmbl. 1841; An. 923. Hwī swigast ðu, syn-

nigu tunge, Dōm. L. 67. Ðæs synnigan mōð *peccantis mentem*, Past.

46; Swt. 357, 10. Sleāþ synnigne ofer scoltes mūd, Andr. Kmbl. 2601;

An. 1302. Synnig cynn (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen.

2531. Hāliges lāre synnigne ne swulgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710.

Beoþ ða syngan flæsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282.

Fyrenfulra dræat, heāp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6; Cd. Th. 145,

17; Gen. 2407. Hē biþ ðam yflum egeslic tō geseōnne, synnegum

monnum, Exon. Th. 57, 18; Cri. 920. Synnum hondum, 70, 3; Cri.

1133; 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ðū ðe ūs synnigne ādrife fram dōme, Ps. Th.

107, 10. Hī hyra synnigan brēost beataþ, Wulfst. 138, 12. Mon ge

æfter ðæs lichoman scylde hī swā micle fæstfīcor gestadolīaþ on gōdum

weorcum swā hī hī selfe synnigran ongietaþ, Past. 52; Swt. 411,

3.

II. in a legal sense, *guilty, culpable*. v. scyldig:—Scyldig

† synnig reus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Synnig *culpabilis*, Rtl. 102, 7. Gif

ceorl ceap forstelþ . . . biþ se hī dæl synnig (scyldig, MS. H.) būtan

ðam wīfe ānū, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 17. Se ðe þeof ofslīhþ, se mōt

gecýðan mūd æde ðæt hē hine synnigne (scyldigne, MS. B.) ofslōge, 16;

Th. i. 112, 8. Mon synnigne gefōn æt openre scylde, 37; Th. i. 124,

22. [O. Sax. sundig: O. H. Ger. suntig *peccator, damnosus, noxius*;

Icel. syndigr.] v. bæri-, fela-, firen-, lyge-, un-synnig.

synnigness, *e*; *f.* *Sinfulness, guilt*:—Deaðs-synnignisse *reatum*, Rtl.

42, 33.]

synop. v. seonop.

syn-ræs, *e*; *m.* *A sinful impulse*:—Pence hē swiðe georne hwat tō

bōte mæge ongeān ælcne synræs, ðe þurh deofles sǽd ær weard āweaxen,

L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 9.

syn-rust, *e*; *m.* *The foulness of sin*:—Synrust þweān and ðæt wom

ærran wunde hǽlan to wash away the foulness of sin and to heal the scar

of the former wound, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. [Cf. the line in the

Cathemerinon of Prudentius, 'quod limat aegram pectoris rubiginem.' v.

Mod. Lang. Notes, May, 1889. Cf. also synne rust *peccati rubigo*, Scint.

4, 14.] Cf. syn-wund.

syn-sceapa, *an*; *m.* *One who wickedly does harm, a malefactor, criminal, miscreant*:—Se synscaþa sceapena præate hstremð sohte, Exon.

Th. 282, 31; Jul. 671. Hiē ne mōste se synscaþa (*Grendel*) under

scaedu bregdan, Beo. Th. 1418; B. 707. Ðone synscaðan gūðbilla nān

grētan nolde, 1607; B. 801. Ða synscaðan (*the heathens*) Godes

tempel bræcan and bærdnon, Exon. Th. 44, 21; Cri. 706. Metod

besloh synscaþan (*the apostate angels*) sigore and gewælde, Cd. Th. 4,

17; Gen. 55. Cf. mān-sceapa.

syn-scyldig; *adj.* *Guilty of sin, wicked*:—Heortan wyrmas synscyldigra

ceorfaþ and slitaþ *vermes scelerum mordebunt intima cordis*, Dōm. L. 168.

synt, -synto. v. sind, ge-synto.

syn-wracu, *e*; *f.* *The punishment of sin*:—Biþ him (*those in hell*)

synwracu andweard, ðæt is ēce cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 15; Cri. 1540.

Ðære synwraçe siþpan sceoldon mægð and mægcas morþes ongyldon,

153, 27; Gū. 832. Ic ne heold teala, ðæt mē Hǽlend mīn bibeað; ic

ðæs sceal geseōn synwraçe, 50, 2; Cri. 794.

syn-wrænness. v. sin-wrænness.

syn-wund, *e*; *f.* *A wound inflicted by sin*:—Ne syndon nāne swā yfele

wunda swā syndon synwunda, forðam þurh ða forwyrd se nian ēcan

deaðe, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 17. Wē ā sculon iðle lustas, synwunde,

forseon, Exon. Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757.

syn-wyreende working sin, sinning, working iniquity:—Synwyrrende

(*the devil*), Elen. Kmbl. 1884; El. 944. Synwyrrende (*operantes iniqui-*

tatem), ða ðe unrihtes æghwar penceaþ, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ansýna syn-

wyrrendra *facies peccatorum*, 81, 2.

sype, *e*; *m.* *Suction*:—Seo eorpe ðæt wæter helt and se sumum dǽle

swilgþ, and for ðam sype heo biþ gelcht, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6; Met.

20, 97. Cf. sūpan, and next word.

sypan to take in moisture:—Glæðenan rinde lytelra gedō þreō pund

on glæstæt; gedō ðonne ðæs scearpestan wīnes tō .v. sestras, āsete

ðonne on hāte sunnan . . . ðæt hit sipige and socige .iiii. dagas, Lchdm.

ii. 252, 11. Cf. sūpan, and preceding word.

sypan (?), sipian (?), *p.* ode *To delay, be slow*:—Hē (*a sick person*)

sipaþ and ārīsp *trahit et surget*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 2, 19, 28. (The

reference is to an illness which begins on the 5th, 17th, or 27th day of the

month.) Sypigende *senescens, frigesens*, Germ. 397, 345.

sýr, in the gloss grundswylige, *sýr senecio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 42, seems to have a meaning similar to that of swylige. v. sur.

Syras, *syr*, *syrde(-n)*. v. *Syre*, *serc*, *sirwan*.

Syre, *Syrie* (?); *pl. The Syrians*:—Antiochus *Sira* cynying, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 24. Sennacherib *Syria* cynying, Homl. Th. i. 568, 2, 28. [Goth. Saur : O. H. Ger. *Syr Syrus*.] v. *Syr-ware*.

syretum latibulum (= ?) *syretum latibulis*; and see *siru-tún*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27.

syr-wrenc. v. *siru-wrenc*.

syrfe, an; *f. A service-tree*; *sorbus*:—Of cawledene tō ðære syrfan; ðonne of ðære syrfan tō healwicum, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 262, 13. ðonon tō ðan wōn stocce; and ðær tō wuda; ðonon on ða syrfan, vi. 234, 26. v. next word.

syrf-treow, es; *n. A service-tree*; *sorbus*:—In ðæt syrf-treow; of ðam syrf-treow in ðæt ruge mapel-treow, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 379, 22.

Syria (?), *Syria*:—Godes engel ofslōð ðæs Syrian cynynges here, Homl. Th. i. 570, 2. [Goth. *Syria*, *Saura*.]

sýring, e; *f. Butter-milk*:—*Hwæg serum*, *sýring raptura*, rynnung *coagulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 68–70. *Sýring baptua*, ii. 12, 64. Scaép-hyrdes riht is ðæt hē hæbbe blēde fulle hweges oððe sýringe ealne sunor, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 25. Cýswyrhtan gebyrēþ ðæt heō of wring-hwæge buteran macige tō hlāfordes beōde, and hæbbe ða sýringe ealle būton ðæs hyrdes dæle, 16; Th. i. 438, 33. [Cf. *Icel. sýra* *sour whey* used as a drink instead of small beer.]

-syringas in *Exsyringas*, Exon. Th. 323, 22; Vfd. 82.

Syrisce; *adj. Syrian*:—Naaman se *Sirisca*, Lk. Skt. 4, 27. Hī bædon Godes gescyldnisse wið ðone *Syriscan* here, Homl. Ass. 107, 170. [O. H. Ger. *Sirisc Arabicus*.]

Syro-fēnise; *adj. Syro-phoenician*:—Wif *Sirofēniscas* cynnes, Mk. Skt. 7, 26. [Goth. *Saurini-fynikisks*.]

syrra, *syrran*. v. *siru*, *sirwan*.

Syr-ware; *pl. The people of Syria, Syrians*:—*Syrwara lond Syria* Exon. Th. 209, 6; Ph. 166.

syððan, *syx*. v. *siddan*, *six*.

T

For the Runic T, see Tīr.

tā, (*contracted from*) *tāhe*, an; *f. A toe*:—*Tāhae allox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 8. *Tā*, i. 71, 64. *Siō micle tā* . . . *siō æfterre tā* . . . *siō midleste tā* . . . *siō feorðe tā* . . . *siō lytle tā*, L. Alf. pol. 64; Th. i. 96, 19–24. *Seō micle tā* . . . ðære mycclan *tān nægl*, L. Ethb. 70, 72; Th. i. 20, 2, 5. Hē æthran hī swiðran þūman and ðæs wynstran fōtes miclan *tān tetigit pollicem manus ejus dextrae, similiter et pedis*, Lev. 8, 23. *Tān* and *fingras decies senos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 73. ða miclan *tān alloces*, 5, 18. ða *tān* *scrincaþ* (-ep, MS.) up (*in gout*) *the toes shrink up*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. On ðan seoforan mōupe ða *tān* and ða *fingras* beoþ weaxende, 146, 17. Gif heō mid ðām *tān* stæpeþ, 144, 15. Æt ðām oðrum *tāum* ealswā æt ðām *fingrum*, L. Ethb. 71; Th. i. 20, 3. Mid ðām *tāum cum mentagris*, Lchdm. i. lxxv, 11 (cf. lxxi, 13). Ofer hira handa þūman and ðæs swiðran fōtes micclan *tān super pollices manus eorum ac pedis dextri*, Ex. 29, 20. [O. H. Ger. *zēha*: *Icel. tā*.] v. *tān a toe*.

tā; *gen. tān*; *f. I. a twig, shoot*:—*Tān* *twiga wimna, virgulae*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 34.

II. a lot:—*Ðæt him ðeme seō tā*, gif hī hwæt dælan willaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 86. Ða ðædon ða cwelleras Cristes reaf on feower, heora ælcum hī dæl, swā him ðemde seō tā, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 31. Hī wurpon ða *tān* betweox him, and bædon ðæt God sceolde geswutulan hwanon him ðæt ungelimp becōme. Ða com ðæs witegan tā upp, i. 246, 3–5. v. *tān*, and cf. for a similar pair of forms *flā* and *flān*. *tabule* (-ele), an; *f. also tabula*; *m. I. a table*:—Hæfdon hī mid him gehālgode fato and gehālgode tabulan on wigbedes wrixle *habentes secum vascula sacra et tabulam altaris vice dedicatam*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. *II. a tablet, table on which to inscribe*:—*Ðæra eāra getel hæfþ seō tabule ðe wē mearkian willaþ*, Anglia viii. 327, 41. On anum leādenum tabulan (*but āne leādene tabulan (acc.)*), 766, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 342. Ðæs dreō word stōdon on ānre tabulan. On ðære oððre tabelan wæs ðæt forme bebod; ‘Ne hæm ðū unrihtlice,’ Homl. Th. ii. 198, 5. Tabelan, 196, 34. Pilatus āwrāt ðæs wites intingan on ānre tabelan, 254, 24. Tyn beboda āwrāt se Ælmihtiga on ðām twām tabelum . . . Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā beboda, 204, 17–20. Twā stēnene tabulan, Ex. 32, 15; 34, 1. *III. a board which is struck to give a signal*:—*Tabule* æfter capitulē byþ gecnucod *tabula post capitulum pulsatur*, Anglia xiii. 402, 536. Gecnucode tabulan *pulsata tabula*, 390, 359; 393, 397. [O. H. Ger. *tavala, tabella tabula, pugilaris*. From Latin.]

tacan; *p. tōc To take*:—*Ða menn ealle hē tōc*, and dyde of heom ðæt hē wolde (cf. ðamen hē āteah swā swā hē wolde, MS. E.), Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 20. Hē tōc swilce gerihtha swā hē him gelagade (cf. hē nam swilce gerihtha swā se cynig him geūde, MS. E.), 1075; Erl. 212, 38. [From *Icel. taka*; *p. tōk*.]

taccian (?); *p. ode To tame* [—*Getaccodon* (-*paccodon*? v. *paccian*) *edomitis*, Germ. 402, 63].

tācn, *tācen*, es; *n. A token, sign*:—*Tācne dicimenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 53; 25, 57. *Tācn indicia*, 44, 68. *I. a sign, significant form*:—*Heofoncynnynges tācne the cross*, Elen. Kmb. 341; El. 171.

Torht *tācne Godes the sun*, Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Būtan Godes *tācne (the cross)*, 271, 32; Jul. 491. Þurh *tācne ðære hālgan rōde*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 12. *Tācna torhtost*, Elen. Kmb. 327; El. 164. *II. an ensign (lit. or fig.)*; cf. *tācn-berend*, -*bora*:—*Tācn vexillum*, Rtl. 94, 7. Ic slōh grēne *tācne (Moses' rod)*; Grein suggests *tāne* gāsecges deop, Cd. Th. 195, 23; Exod. 281. Swā swā sigefæst *tācne veluti victricia signa*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. Eal werod gehwyrfedum *tācnum (uersis signis)* fōron, Gl. Prud. 45 a. Hī āsetton *tācna heora posuerunt signa sua*, Ps. Spl. 73, 6.

III. a token, a credential:—Ne hē onfongen sī būtan biscopas *tācne oþþe gewrite ne absque commendatitiis litteris sui praesulis suscipiatur*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 43. Ne ðū mē oðdiwest ænig *tācne ðe hē mē tō onsende*, Cd. Th. 34, 20; Gen. 540. *IV. a sign, monument*:—Hē hēt brycge gewyrhan hī sige tō *tācne ðe hē on ðām sipe purhteon þohte*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 4. *I d. a sign of the Zodiac*:—*Ðonne ðære sunnan ryne beō on ðām tācne ðe man uirgo nemneþ*, Lchdm. i. 164, 12. Ða twelf tunglena *tācna*, iii. 242, 4.

II. a sign, distinguishing mark (lit. or fig.):—*Tācna titulus*, Mt. Kmb. p. 4, 3. Swylc wæs ðæs folces *tācne (a practice which distinguished them, a distinct feature of their manners)*, Andr. Kmb. 58; An. 29. Hē onfeng torhtum *tācne (circumcision)*, Cd. Th. 143, 6; Gen. 2375. God him sealde *tācne (posuit Dominus Cain signum)*, ðæt nān ðæra ðe hine gemette hine ne ofslōge, Gen. 4, 15. *III. a sign to attract attention, a signal*:—*Ðonne ætywþ mannes suna tācn on heofonan*, Mt. Kmb. 24, 30. Cōmon þry men tō ðære hýðe and ðær *tācn slōgon (gave a signal by striking)*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. *Tācne*, 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. *III a. a sign of anything future, a prognostic*:—Ealle ða *tācno* and ða forebeācno ða ðe ure Drihten ær tōward sægde, ðæt ær dōmes dæge geweorpan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 30. *III b. a sign, an action that conveys a meaning*:—*Dis sindou ða tācna ðe mon on mynstre healdan seal, ðær mon swigan haldan wile* . . . ðæs abbudes *tācne* is ðæt mon hī twēgen fingras tō hīs heafde āsette and hīs feax mid genime, Techn. ii. 118, 1–5, and often. Treōfugla tudrod *tācnum cýðdon* eāðges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 10; Gū. 707. *IV. a sign, indication, mark which shews condition or state*:—*Nān tācne ðære ærran tōcwýsdenesse næs gesewen*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. *Næfre wommes tācn eāwed* weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Ongietan be sumum *tācnum* on hīs hiéremmona mōde eal ðæt ðær gehýðdes lutige, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 14. Witan ðæra tīda *tācnu*, Mt. Kmb. 16, 3.

IV a. as a medical term, a symptom:—*Tācnu ðære ādle*, Lchdm. ii. 20, 26. Be *tācnum* on roppe, 230, 16. Gif sié ða ceācan āswollen and sió protu and ðū ða *tācn* geseoð, 46, 22. *V. a sign, symbol, emblem*:—*Hwæt wille wē cweþan be ðam andweardan welan, ðe oft cymþ tō ðām gōðum, hwæt hē elles sié būtan tācn ðæs tōweardan welan*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Healdað minne restedæg, hē ys *tācn* betwux mē and eow, Ex. 31, 13. Fugles *tācne the symbolical character of the phoenix*, Exon. Th. 232, 22; Ph. 510. Ðæt wē ðý geornor ongietan meahten tīrfæst *tācne*, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beācnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. *VI. a sign which shews the truth or reality of anything, proof, demonstration, evidence*:—*Ðæt biþ tācn wīsdōmes, ðæt hine mon winlige gehēran and ongitan*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 22. Ðæt is swiþe sweotol *tācn* ðām wīsan, ðæt hē ne seal lufian tō ungemetlice ðas woruldgesāþa, forðam hī oft cumað tō ðām wyrstum monnum, 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Him ðæt (*the writing on the wall*) *tācn* weard, ðæt hē ligeword gecwæð, Cd. Th. 260, 31; Dan. 718. Ðæt wæs *tācne* sweotol, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Hwæt ðest ðū tō *tācne*, ðæt wē gelyfon, Jn. Skt. 6, 30. On ða ylcan tīd ðe hē (*David*) genam hīs (*Saul's*) spere on hīs getelde on niht, tō *tācne* ðæt hē inne mid him slæpendum wæs, Ps. Th. 35, arg.: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36; 2, 6; S. 508, 42; 4, 28; S. 606, 41; Blickl. Homl. 7, 15. Wē ðe ðas sælāc brohton tīres tō *tācne*, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Ic ðæs *tācne* wege sweotol on mē selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Sancte Iohannes mycelnesse se Hælend *tācn* sægde, *the Saviour shewed by his words the greatness of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 18. Ðær biþ on eādgum eðgesýne preo *tācne* somod, ðæs ðe hī hyra þeodnes wel willan heoldon, Exon. Th. 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Ic wene ðæt ic ðe hæfde ær gereht be manegum *tācnum*, ðætte monna sawla siut undeþlice *tu idem es, cui persuasum atque insitum permultis demonstrationibus scio, menteis hominum nullo modo esse mortales*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33; Elen. Kmb. 1704; El. 854. *VII. a supernatural sign, miracle, prodigy*:—*Dis (the turning of water into wine)* is ðæt forme *tācn* ðe hē on hīs menniscnyse openlice geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 58, 14. Ðisse fæmnan monige weorc gāstlicra mæгна and monig *tācn* heofonlicra wuudra gewuniah gesæde beoþ hujus virginis multa solent opera virtutum et signa miraculorum narrari, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 28. Hē (*Christ*) sōdra swā feala *tācna* gecýðde, ðær hié tō sēgon, Andr. Kmb. 1421; An. 711. Ic (*St. Michael*) gecýþe on eallum ðām *tācnum* ðe ðær gelimpeþ, ðæt ic eom ðære stowe hyrde, Blickl. Homl. 201, 8. On eallum *tācnum* and forebeācnū ðe

God sende þurh hine, Deut. 34, 11. Gif ænig witega secge tǣcnu and forebeacnu, 13, 1. Tǣcna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 24. Noldan hī ða torhtan tǣcen oucnāwan ðe him beforan fremede frēobearn Godes, Exon. Th. 40, 22; Cri. 642. Gesiāþ wec Dryhtnes ða set[t]e tǣcen ofer eorðan *vide opera Domini quae posuit prodigia super terram*, Ps. Surt. 45, 9.

VII. a. a signal event, remarkable circumstance:—Andsware cýððan tǣcna gehwylces ðe ic him tō sece to give me an answer in reference to every remarkable circumstance about which I enquire of them (cf. mē þinga gehwylc gecýððan, ðe ic him tō sece, 817; El. 409). Elen. Kmbl. 637; El. 319. Wē on gemynd witon āla tǣcna gehwylc swā Trōiāna þurh gefeoht fremedon, 1286; El. 645. [Goth. taikns; f. O. Sax. tēkan; n. : O. Frs. tēken; O. H. Ger. zeihhan signum, signaculum, nota, titulus, miraculum : Icel. teikn, tákna a token, sign, wonder.] v. andgít, bell-, fǣcen-, fore-, frido-, luf-, sig-, sigor-, sōþ-, weá-, weder-, wer-, wundor-tǣcna.

tǣcn-berend, es; m. A standard-bearer:—Tǣcnberend signifer, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 15.

tǣcn-bora, an; m. I. a standard-bearer:—Tǣcnbora signifer, vexillifer, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 10; signifer, 84, 16. Tǣcnbora, Hymn, Surt. 113, 3. Tǣcnbora draconarii vel vexillarii vel signiferi, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 66.

II. a leader, guide, director:—Dis is mīn tǣcnbora ðe mē getǣhte ðæt ic tō ðe becom (the word is used of the old fisherman who had directed Apollonius to the town, v. p. 12), Ap. Th. 27, 22.

tǣcn-circul, es; m. A circle or cycle which marks the date. I. the indiction, a cycle of fifteen years. v. ge-ban:—Ðæm gēre ðe wæs āgān fram Cristes ācennednesse eahta hund wintra and feower and sixtig, and in ðam tǣcnircule ðæt twelfte gēar (the year of the indiction is the remainder after dividing 864 + 3 by 15; this remainder is 12, which agrees with the passage), Chart. Th. 126, 3.

II. the lunar cycle of nineteen years; the place which any year occupies in the cycle is marked by the golden number of the year:—Dis wæs gewriten on ðam gēare ðe wæs āgān fram Cristes ācennednesse ān þusend gēara and ān and sixtig gēara, and an ðam tǣcnircule ðæt seofanteoðte gēar (the golden number of the year 1061 is the remainder after dividing 1061 + 1 by 19; this remainder is 17, which agrees with the number given in the passage), Chart. Th. 390, 19.

tǣcnian; p. ode. I. to make a mark upon something, to mark:—Seo līget ðæt deofol bærneþ and tǣcnap, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 4.

II. to be a token or mark of something, to indicate, mark:—Se steorra ðe wē hātaþ æfensteorra, ðonne hē biþ west gesewen, ðonne tǣcnap hē æfen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Ðysne dæg hīe nemdon siges dæg; se nama tǣcnap ðone siges ðe Drihten wiþstōð deofle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14. Tǣcnendi index, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 40.

III. to indicate, point out:—Hē þurh his lāre æces lifes weg asgæde and tǣcnode, Blickl. Homl. 129, 18.

IV. to signify, (a) to express a meaning by means of figure or symbol, to express figuratively or symbolically:—Hālige gewreotu ūs tǣcnap ðas world þurh ðone mōnan, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Hē bæst him æce and adesan on handa, tǣcnode (signabat) on ðam, ðæt hē tō gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Tǣcnade Leonida, hwelc moncwealm on Crēca londe wæs, mid ðæm ðe hē sprecende wæs tō his gefērum: ‘Uton brūcan ðisses undernmetes swā ða sulon ðe hiora æfengif on helle gefecccen sulon,’ Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 31. Ðæt hē sǣde and tǣcnode hwylcum deaðe hē wolde sweltan hoc dicebat significans qua morte esset moriturus, Jn. Skt. 12, 33; 21, 19. (b) to be the figurative expression of, to be a figure of something, to symbolize:—Huæt tǣcnap ðæt god biðton ða heānesse ðæs hāligdōmes quid auro nisi excellentia sanctitatis exprimitur? Past. 18; Swt. 133, 12. Huæt tǣcnap Ezechiel biðton ða lāreōwas cuius Ezechiel nisi magistrorum speciem tenet? 21; Swt. 161, 8; Blickl. Homl. 79, 29; 17, 14.

Cwæþ se godspeller ðe leóht cyrde tō ðon blindan. Ðæt tǣcnap ðæt seo godcundnes onfēng ure tǣcnan gecynde, 17, 27. Hē cwæþ ðæt his þegnas dydon swā hē him bebeað. Ðæt tǣcnap ðæt ðas lāreōwas ne sceolan Godes dōmas nāwper ne nā wanian ne ne ēcan, 81, 3. Ðæt swefelne fyr tǣcnade hwelc gewinn ða wæron ðe ðæm ðe nū sindon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30.

V. to indicate what is future, to portend:—Hī (two stars) witegan wæron grimmes wæles . . . ðæt hī micel yfel mannum tōward tǣcnodon (signarent), Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 28. Bēcnende, tǣcnende portendentes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 11. [Pes fuzel tacede faie sið þes kinges, Laym. 2832. Tacnenn to express symbolically, Orm. 1639. Ðe blo tokened ðe wates wo, Gen. and Ex. 638. Toknyñ or make tokene signo, Prompt. Parv. 495. Goth. taiknan deukvūvai : O. H. Ger. zeihhanōn, zeihhanen signare, significare, indicare, monstrare : Icel. tákna, teikna to betoken, mark, denote.] v. fore-, ge-tǣcnian; tǣcnan, tǣcnian.

tǣcnung, e; f. Signification:—Tǣcnunga significationem, Ps. Spl. 59, 4. I. an indication, sign, characteristic mark, symptom:—Lǣcedōmas and tǣcnung on ðam roppe (cf. be tǣcnung on ðam roppe, 230, 16), Lechdm. ii. 164, 5. Be lyfte tǣcnungum ðe aeris indicis, Nar. 3, 14. Hit nū is biðton swylcum tǣcnungum ðæs yfeles ðe hī æt dyde Aetha nunc tantum innoxia specie ad praeteritorum fidem fumat, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 90, 3.

II. an indication, evidence, proof:—Wæs ðæs godcundan wundres sweetol tǣcnung (indicium), ðæt ðære fǣmnan lichoma bebyriged brosnian ne mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 35. Ða hē mē in

tǣcnunge his lufan bebeað quos mihi in indicium suae dilectionis commendaverat, 2, 6; S. 508, 18. Gewuniaþ tō tǣcnunge his mǣgenes gelōmlice wundor hǣlo geworden beoð ad indicium virtutis illius solent crebra sanitatum miracula operari, 4, 3; S. 570, 9.

III. an indication of what is future, a presage, prognostic:—Is seo stōw nemned Heofenfeld wæs heo gēara swā nemned for tǣcnunge ðæra tōwearda wundra vocatur locus ille Heofenfelth, quod certo utique praesagio futurorum antiquius nomen accepit, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 34. Tō hwām cumap hī elles biðtan tō tǣcnunge sorges and ānfældes sǣres quid est aliud, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21.

IV. a figurative representation, an emblem:—Hwæt syndon ða woruldsǣlpa oþres biðton deāþes tǣcnung? for ðam se deāþ ne cyniþ tō nānum oþrum þingum biðtan ðæt hē ðæt lif āfyrre; swā eac ða woruldsǣlpa cumap tō ðam mōde tō ðam ðæt hī hit beniman ðæs ðe him leofast biþ ðisse worulde, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6.

V. direction, ordering:—Ðæs feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum dyses middangeardes mid unāsecgēdlicre Godes tǣcnunge eadem ineffabili ordinatione per quatuor mundi cardines quatuor regnorum principatus fuerunt, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 1. [Pa wes he awundred, what weore þis tǣcnunge (portent), Laym. 15974. He tolde heom þa tǣcn[unge] (prophetic notice given in a dream), 32126. Sette he up ðat ston for muning And get on olige for tokning (sign; cf. Jacob lapidem erexit in titulum, fundens oleum desuper, Gen. 28, 18). Gen. and Ex. 1624. Ich wat al of þe tǣcnunge (signification), O. and N. 1213. O. H. Ger. zeihhanunga significatio, descriptio.] v. ge-tǣcnung; tǣcnung.

tǣcor (-ur), es; m. A husband's brother, brother-in-law:—Tācor (-ur) levir, Txs. 74, 598. Tācor, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 20; levir, i. frater mariti, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 31. Tācor, ðæt is brýðguma[n] brōðor levirum, ii. 84, 16. Tācor, 50, 30; Hpt. Gl. 498, 75. [O. H. Ger. zeihhor (-ir, -ur) levir, frater mariti.]

tādige, tādie, an; f. A toad:—Tādige buffo, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 21. Tādie rubeta, 78, 57; Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 3. [Tādde [ru]bēta, Wrt. Voc. i. 91, 17. Liggēþ also þe tādde ðeð in þere eorde, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 14.]

tæbere (?) some implement used in weaving:—Tæbere claus (the word occurs in a list de arte textoria; but in an almost identical list, p. 282, the form is teltre. v. teld-treow), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 27. [Cf. (?) syl taber, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 48, and claus, lignum textorii vel telde, ii. 131, 56.]

tǣcean; p. tǣhte To shew.

I. to offer to view, present:—Tǣhte hē ða ðam pāpan sumne munuc ðæs nama wæs Andreas cum monachum quemdam, nomine Andream, pontifici offerret, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hīða, se sceal tǣcan .xii. hīða gesettes londes, ðonne hē faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hīða, se sceal tǣcan, .vi. hīða . . . Se ðe hæbbe þreo hīða tǣce oðres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11 MS. B.

II. to shew an object to a person so that the object may be attained by the person, to shew a way, a place, etc. (1) lit.:—Ic tǣce sumum men his weg ðarig, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 8. Tǣceþ ūs se torhta trumlicne hām, Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Him mon set tǣhte and hē sæt æt ðam symble he wæs shewn a seat, and sat at the feast, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28; 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Him frēa tǣhte weg as ofer wēsten, Cd. Th. 174, 5; Gen. 2873. Gewāt him tō ðæs gemeardes ðe him Metod tǣhte, 174, 29; Gen. 2885. Ðæs embe twā niht ðætte tǣhte God Elenan eadigre æpelust beāma, Menol. Fox 164; Men. 84; Elen. Kmbl. 1259; El. 631. (1 a) without an object, to shew the way, direct:—On niht hē tǣhte eow þurh fyr nocte ostendens vobis iter per ignem, Deut. 1, 33. (2) fig.:—Hig bugon rade of ðam wege ðe ðū him tǣhtest recesserunt cito de via, quam ostendisti eis, Ex. 32, 8. Ða men ðe bearn habban him tǣcean hīe lifes weg and rihtne gang tō heofenum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. (2 a) without an object, to direct:—Hwā tǣcþ ūs teala and hwā sylþ ūs ða gōð ðe ūs man gehæt quis ostendit nobis bona? Ps. Th. 4, 7.

III. to shew a person (dat. or acc.) the direction that must be taken, to direct, to cause a certain direction to be taken, the direction being marked by a preposition. (1) lit.:—On ðære stōwe ðe him se stranga tō wordum tǣhte on the place to which the Lord had directed him to go (cf. 172, 24; Gen. 2849–), Cd. Th. 175, 24; Gen. 2900. Nān man ne tǣce his getihledan man fram him let no one send his accused man away, L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23; L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Tǣce him mon siððan tō nigcumenra manna hūse, R. Ben. 97, 11. (2) fig.:—Niman hī ðone teoðan dæl tō ðam mynstre and tǣcan him tō ðam nigodan dæle and tōdæle man ða eahta dælas on twā let them take the tithes for the minister, let the next tenth fall to his share (let him be directed to take the next tenth), and let the remaining eight tenths be divided in two, L. Edg. 3; Th. i. 264, 2. Ðū, fæder Agustinus, hīe hæfst on ðinum bōcum gesæd, and ic gehwam wille ðærtō tǣcan ðe hiene his lyst mā tō witanne I will refer every one to the books, who desires to know more, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 25. (2 a) where the dat. is omitted:—Seo ealde æ næs swā stīd on ðam þingum swā swā Cristes godspel is and tǣcþ tō anum wīfe points to, directs a man to take, one wife, Scrd. 22, 25.

IV. to shew the course that must be followed, what should be observed, to direct, appoint, prescribe, enjoin. v. tǣcend:—Ðū tǣcst folce gemæro abūtan ðone muot (constitues terminos populo in circuitum) and cwist:

'Warniaþ ðæt gē ne cumon tō nēh dison munte,' Ex. 19, 12. Symle ðū tæhtest mildheortnesse, and ðæt man oðrum mildsode, Homl. Th. i. 68, 23. Crist tæhte: 'Syllaþ oðrum būtan ceape,' Homl. Th. i. 412, 12. Eft hē him tæhte to fultome ðæt hē him genāme āne iserne hearstepannan ei ad munitionem suam protinus subinfertus: 'Et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream,' Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. Hig didon hine on cweart-ern, oð hig wiste, hwæt Drihten be him tæhte (*quid iuberet Dominus*), Lev. 24, 12. Hē hine ælces þinges geclēnsode, swā se pāpa him tæhte in the manner prescribed by the pope, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 38. Ðā tæhte man hyre ðæt hiō sciolde bringan his fæder gold the court directed that she was to bring his father's gold, Chart. Th. 289, 34. Ðæt hē him dædbōte tæce ut sibi poenitentiam praescribat, L. Ecg. c. proem; Th. ii. 130, 35. Ne sig nān ðing forlæten ðæs ðe se regol tæce on his fandunge, R. Ben. 104, 17. Bēte hē swā micel swā dēman tæcan quantum arbitri iudicaverint, Ex. 21, 22. Ðæt hý bētan swā swā bēc tæcan, Wulfst. 165, 9. V. to shew to the mind by way of instruction or of proof, to teach. (1) of persons:—Se Hālgā Gāst ðe tæhþ rihtwisnyse, Homl. Th. i. 322, 5. Æfre se ðe āwent oþþe se þe tæcþ of Lēdene on Englisc æfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wisan he that makes a translation from Latin into English, or he that in teaching turns Latin into English must use idiomatic English, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 9. Ic ðē bebeode ðæt ðū ne forgitte ðæt ðæt ic ær tæhte . . . Ic ðē tæhte ðætte ðær wære ðæt hēste gōd manent quae paullo ante conclusa sunt . . . nonne monstravimus ea vera bona non esse, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13-19. Tæc mē ðinne willan to wyrccene, 42; Fox 260, 11. Ic ðē mæg tæcan oþer ðing, 38, 3; Fox 198, 29. Ða mæssepreostas sceolon heora scriftbēc mid rihte tæcan and læran. Ða lareowas sceolon synnfullum mannun eadmōðlice tæcan and læran, ðæt hiō heora synna cunnon onrihtlice geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 7-16. . . xii. lahmennu scylon riht tæcan Wealan and Ænglan . . . Dōlien ealles ðæs hý āgon, gif hī wōh tæcan, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 9-11. Gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tō lāre befastan, hý sceolon him ēstlice tæcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 10. Hē wile mōðum tæcan, Cd. Th. 211, 17; Exod. 527. Hē was tæcende dæghwomlice binnan ðam temple, Homl. Th. i. 412, 29. (2) of things:—Seō emniht is swā swā wē ær cwædon on .xxiia. kl. April., swā swā ða geleafullan ræðeras hit gesetton, and eac gewisse dægmæl ūs swā tæcāþ, Lchdm. iii. 256, 22. VI. to shew, indicate, signify:—Tāhte significat, Jn. Skt. p. 8, 12; 21, 19; indicaret, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 14. Gif ðū hwæt be capitelhuse tæcan wylle, Techn. ii. 122, 4; 118, 8, 17; 129, 3. v. be-ge-, mis-tæcan.

tēcend, es; m. One who prescribes or orders. v. tæcan, IV:—Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt heficles beboden sý underfō hē ða geboda his tēcendes sī cui fratri aliqua gravia injunguntur, suscipiat jubentis imperium, R. Ben. 128, 11. tēcning, e; f. I. the pointing out of a course to be followed, direction, teaching. v. tæcan, IV, and previous word:—Hēr is seō æ, ðe ðū under hire tēcninge winnan wylt, R. Ben. 96, 23. Sý him præal geboden be regoles tēcninge, 126, 4. Hē nolde nān ðing dōn be ðæs deofles tēcninge, Homl. Th. i. 168, 26. Gif hē be bōca tēcninge his lif gefadige, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Gif hwā nelle bētan æfter mīnra biscopa tēcninge, Chart. Erl. 230, 22. Gode þeowian æfter Sanctus Benedictus tēcninge according to the rule of St. Benedict, Chart. Th. 549, 8; 227, 24; Lchdm. iii. 438, 20. Underfō hē ælcne regoles þeaw and tēcninge; sig hē æfter Cristes bōce tēcninge ðus geāxod, R. Ben. 104, 19. Þurh hālgira bōca tēcninge gīres Drihtnes willan mid gōðum dædum gefyllan, Homl. Ass. 144, 2. II. teaching, doctrine:—Swā ðæt wē þurhwunigen on Cristes lāre and tēcninge, R. Ben. 6, 1. æ āna ongyrþ of ðam stæfe i æfter ūdwitena tēcninge, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 5. Ðæra sind feower æfter Priscianes tēcninge, 24; Zup. 129, 16. tēcnean; p. [e]de. I. to shew, present:—Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hīða se sceal tēcnean (tæcan, MS. B.) .xii. hīða gesettes landes ðonne hē faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hīða se sceal tēcnean (tæcan, MS. B.) .vi. hīða gesettes landes. Se ðe hæbbe preo hīða tæcne (tæcne, MS. B.) oðres healfes, L. In. 64-66; Th. i. 144, 5-11. II. to shew the road, point out an object, make known:—Se hē man wægas tæcneþ, Exon. Th. 434, 26; Rā. 52, 7. Tæcne indicet, Jn. Skt. Lind. II, 57. Tæcnaendi (-endi) index, Txs. 70, 544. III. to appoint, prescribe:—Se mec wræde on legde, ðæt ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewælde, ðe mē wægas tæcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rā. 4, 16. v. tæcnian, tæcnian, tæcan, tæcnend. -tæcne. v. earfoþ-tæcne.

tēcneand, es; m. One that shews or points out:—Tæcne[n]d index, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 74. tēcnean; p. ode To shew, prove:—Fordam ūs segh ælc gesceadwīnes and ealle men ðæt ilce andettap ðæt God siō ðæt hēste gōd forðam ðe hī tēcniap ðæt eall gōd on him sý ita vero bonum esse Deum ratio demonstrat, ut perfectum quoque in eo bonum esse convincat, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 6. v. tæcnian, and next word.

tēcning, e; f. Shewing, proof:—Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Ic hit ðē ðonne wille getæcan; ac ðæt ān ic ðē bebeode ðæt ðū þeah for ðære tēcninge ne forgitte ðæt ðæt ic ær tæhte' atque hoc verissima, inquit, ratione pate-

faciam, maneat modo quae paullo ante conclusa sunt, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 14. v. tæcning.

tæfl, e; f. es; n. (?) : tæfle, an (?) ; f. Properly a board for the playing of a game. But the word seems also used of a game played on such a board: cf. the use of the word tables at a later time:—Wyþ pleyynge at tables oþer atte chekere, R. Glouc. 192, 3. Kueade gemenes of des and of tables huer me playþ uor pans, Aynb. 45, 16. Tabules tabella (15th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 202, col. 2. See also Strutt's Sports, Bk. iv, c. 2. The word seems to denote also a die used in playing a game. What was the precise nature of the games, to which this word and related forms are applied, does not appear; some of the references below would imply that games of chance are meant, and this would be in keeping with the love of gaming which Tacitus, Germ. c. 24, noticed among the Germans. But games of skill like chess may sometimes be meant. In Icelandic tafl is used of chess or draughts, as well as of dicing, and the Danes in England seem to have played chess (see Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, c. xvi, sec. 7); and in O. H. Ger. scach-zabel = scacarium. Among the Welsh, too, was a game something like draughts, called taulburdd (Thrupp, p. 388):—Tefl, tebl, teblae alea, Txs. 36, 6. Tæfl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 7. Incipit de alea, Tæflae alea, ic tæfle tæflum cotizo tesseris, i. 284, 28, 31. Tæfel, 66, 47. Tæfel alea, cynningstān on tæfle pīrgus (cf. O. H. Ger. zabel-bret pīrgus), federscite tæfel tessere vel lepusculae, 39, 45-49. Tæslum tessellum (= tæflum tessellis? v. Wülc. Gl. 526, 5), ii. 93, 44. Dryhten dæleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleobordes gebregd, Exon. Th. 331, 19; Vy. 70. Sum biþ hræd tæfle, sum biþ gewittig æt winþege, 297, 25; Crā. 73. Hý twegen sceolon tæfle ymbstittan . . . habban him gomen on borde, 345, 2; Gn. Ex. 182. [Sum men pleoden on tæwelbrede (mid tæfl, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8133. O. H. Ger. zabel; n. alea, wurf-zabel alea, tessera: Icel. tafl; n. a game; tafia a piece used in a game.] See the following words.

tæflan, tæflan; p. [e]de, ode To gamble, game:—Ic tæfle tæflum cotizo tesseris, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Ic tæfle cotizo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 63. Teblþ, tebleþ cotizat, Txs. 46, 178. Tæflaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 36. [þe manne þat taveleþ and forleost þat game, O. and N. 1666. Elsewhere the word means to talk, argue:—Ich leote ham tælin and tæulin of godlec, Marh. 13, 31. Neðe hare nan tunge to tæulin (teuelin, MS. C.) a tint wid, Kath. I. 247. Teuele he wid me, 820. Icel. tefla to play at draughts, dice, etc.]

tæfle (?); adj. Given to play:—Hond tæfles monnes the hand of the gamester, Exon. Th. 345, 8; Gn. Ex. 185.

tæflere, es; m. A gamester, dicer, gambler:—Teblere, tebliheri aleator, aleo, Txs. 36, 7. Tæflere aleator, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 8; i. 66, 49; 284, 30. Wē læraþ, ðæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafecere, ne tæflere, ac plege on his bōdom, swā his hāde gebiraþ, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. [M. H. Ger. zabelære aleo.]

tæfl-stān, es; m. A die, or a piece in a game (tæfl):—Teblistān (tebel-) calculus, Txs. 47, 349. Tæflstān calculus (in a list 'de alea'), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 29. Tæflstān, 66, 48. Tæflstānas aleae, 39, 46.

-tæfran, tæg. v. ā-tæfran, teah.

tæg tæg glosses puppur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 71.

tægl, es; m. A tail:—Oxan tægl biþ sciif, weorð, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3. Foxes tægles se ytemesta dæl, Lchdm. i. 340, 22. Se drowend slīh mid ðam tægle to ðeade, Homl. Th. i. 252, 5, 10, 12. Ða beon beraþ ætterne tægel, Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leas. 20. Hī habbaþ tæglas ðam wyrnum gelice ðe men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 14. [Goth. tagl; n. hair: O. H. Ger. zagel; m. a tail: Icel. tagl; n. a (horse's) tail: Norweg. tagl horse-hair: Swed. tagel hair of mane or tail.] v. cū-tægl, tægl dye. v. telg.

tægl-hær, es; n. A hair of an animal's tail:—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycgþær and tæglþær ða ytemæstan on siðfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū done sið gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sið, Lchdm. i. 360, 21. tæher, tæherende. v. teár, teárian.

tæl, tel, es; n. A tale, number, series:—Heora tel biþ swā menigfeald, ðæt hit oferstīhþ sandceosles gerim, Homl. Th. i. 536, 33. Ðæra etendra tal manducantium numerus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Of tale numero, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 10. Tele laterculo, numero, Hpt. Gl. 442, 51. In tēnum talum in decem numeros, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, i. Cf. Forerim t (fore-)tal prologus, p. 1, i. [Hundred is ful tel, A. R. 372, 9. O. Sax. gēr-tal: Icel. tal; n. a number, series.] v. ge-, ofer-tæl; tæl-cræft, -mearc, -met; talu.

tæll, e; f. (?) Evil speaking, calumny, detraction:—Tæll blasphemā, vituperatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 9; detractio, vituperatio, 139, 44. 'Ælc tæll siē ānumen fram eow.' . . . Hit biþ unnyt ðæt mon tæll ūtane forlæte gif se yfela willa ðone onwald hæfþ ðæs ingedonces 'omnis blasphemā tollatur a vobis.' . . . Frustra blasphemā ab exterioribus tollitur, si in interioribus malitia dominatur, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8-14. Ne frīne ic ðē for tæle ne þurh teðncwīde I do not question you that I may detract or abuse, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Hē þolaþ sārcewīde secga . . . Ic bi mē secge ðis sārspell . . . Ic for tæle ne mæg ænigne moncynnes ge-lufian, Exon. Th. 458, 1-26; Hy. 4, 93-106. Ðæt heo mec tæle gerahte (-ræhte? cf. ðæt hē ða hālgan weras hospe gerahte (-ræhte?) he calum-

niated, 260, 21; Jul. 300) hēt mē fremdne god ofer ða ðhre ðe wē ær cūþon weorþian *that she attacked me with blasphemy, bade me honour a strange god above the others that we knew before*, 247, 4; Jul. 73. v. tæl.

-tæl. v. leof-tæl.

tælan; p. de. I. *to blame, rebuke, reprove, reproach, censure, accuse*. (1) *to blame a person for what is wrong*:—Ne dreāþ ūs nān monn ne furðum āne worde ne tælp ne *verbi quidem ab aliquo invectione laceramur*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 22. Tēlaþ ðegnas *accusant (pharisei) discipulos*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 14. Ðū mē tēldest and ðū mē ciddesd *me reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 10. Ða scamleās Galatas suide openlice Paulus tælde (*inrepat*), 31; Swt. 207, 14. Hē lārde and tælde ealle men ðe worulde welan gaderiaþ mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Hī tældon hī *vituperaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 2. Ðætte hīa tældum (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Ðæt hīe ongieten ðæt hīe mon tæle *that they may know that they are censured*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 14. Se ðe ðerne tælan wille, ðonne gauge hē ærest on digle stowe and besceawige hine sylfne, Wulfst. 233, 20. (2) *to blame what is wrong in a person*:—Ne tæle ic nā micel weorc ne ryhtne onwald ac ic tæle ðæt hine mon forðy up āhebbe on his mōde *non potestatem reprehendimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 2–3. Ðonne ge eow selfum ondrædaþ ðæt ðæt ge on ðrum tēlaþ *dum sibi, quod increpat, timet*, 21; Swt. 159, 16. Hē tælde (*exprobravit*) hyra ungelāfulnesse, Mk. Skt. 16, 14. Ða bōceras ðæt tældon, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Gif hē gesceādlice hwilc ping tæle *si qua rationabiliter reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 9. Leatras tælan, 135, 18. Ðæt ðæt him mon on tælan wille *quod in eis reprehenditur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 6. Unþeāwas tælan and gōde herian, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7; Met. 19, 39. Tō tælanne, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 19.

II. *to speak evil of, blaspheme, revile, slander, calumniate, backbite*:—Eorl ðerne mid teonwordum tæleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Framg. Kmbl. 7; Leās. 4. Tæleþ *blasvemiāt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. Ðis weorc heora ðe tēlaþ (tēlaþ, Ps. Surt.) *mē þe werke of þa þat bacbite me* (Ps. 108, 20), Ps. Spl. 108, 19. For ðara stemne ðe mē hyspaþ and tēlaþ *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Th. 63, 18. Of ðam cristendome ðe hīe nū swīpost tēlaþ, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 19. Ðū sæte ongeān ðinne brōþor and tēldest (tēldest, Ps. Surt., *detrachebas*) hine, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hē his godu tælde, Exon. Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Hī tældon (tældon, Ps. Surt. *detrachebant*) mē *me bakkate þai* (Ps. 108, 4), Ps. Spl. 108, 3. Hī mē tældon *exprobaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. Hīg tældon ðæt land mid heora teonwordum *they brought up an evil report of the land* (A. V.), Num. 13, 33. Forðan ðe hīg ðæt land tældon *by bringing up a slander upon the land* (A. V.), 14, 36. Ne hine ne tæl, ne ne ter mid wordum, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Ne tæl ðū ðinne Dryhten *thou shalt not revile the gods*, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 29; Ex. 22, 28. Preora cynna syndon morþras; ðæt is ðæt ærest, ðæt man tō ðrum lēaþþe hæbbe, and hine hatige, and tæle behindan him sylfum; forðon seō synn biþ swīpe mycel, ðæt man ðerne hatige and tæle, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1–2. Tēlan *carpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 23; 90, 11. Underfōh mē nū behreowsiendne, ðone ðe ðū ðd ðis andigendne and tældendne forbæte, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 10. Tældendne wið ðam nēstan his dēgullfice *derlike his neghburgh bakbitand* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Gebiddaþ for eowre ehteras and tældendum eow (*calumniantibus vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44.

III. *to treat with contempt, to scorn, despise, insult, mock, deride, jeer at*:—Se stunta tēlp (*invidet*) lāre, Scint. 113, 18. Ðæt fæsten tēlp God, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. Se ðe tēlaþ (*spernit*) mec, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 48. Tēld deridet, Kent. Gl. 718. Ða unrihtwisan tēlaþ (cf. habbaþ on hospe, Met. 4, 44) ða rihtwisan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Tælde hē Rōmāne and hīe swīpe bismrade mid his wordum *Romani infamī salis notavit elogio*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 19. Tælde (*sprevit*) hine Herōdes, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 11. Tældon *sugillant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 18. Ða tældon hī hine *inridebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 40. Tældon *deridebant*, Lk. Skt. 8, 53. Hīe hine on ðam tældon and bismrodan, ðæt hē his swā ānealdne gegyrelan tōsnīðan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 9. Ealle āgynnaþ hine tēlan (*includere* et), Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Sellas hīue hæddum tō tēlenn (*ad deludendum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Hēsacerdas tēlende (*ludentes*) cuoedon, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 31. Tældende *cavillantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 60. Tēled is *calcat*, 18, 48; 83, 46; *detractatur*, Kent. Gl. 924. Hē biþ tēled fram swylcum mannun swylce ðære wyrte mihta cunnun *he is laughed at by such men as know the virtues of the plant*, Lechm. i. 164, 6. [He is cnihtscipe tælden *they blamed his want of manhood*, Laym. 3801. Tælen *to reproach*, 3334. Giff mann wolde tælenn þatt (*reprove the sin*), Orm. 2033. Swuch he may telen of golnesse, O. and N. 1415. Icel. tæla *to delude, mock*] v. be-, ge-tælan; tældene, un-tælded.

tæl-cræft, es; m. *Arithmetic*:—Mæg geseon ælc man ðe telcræftas ænig gescead can (*that knows anything of arithmetic*), ðæt hit mære is ðonne preo hund geāra syððan ðylic feoh was farende on eorðan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 699. v. getel-cræft; rīm-cræft.

-tæle. v. leof-tæle.

tældend, es; m. I. *a reprover*:—Ðæm tældendum *reprehensoribus*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 17.

II. *a slanderer, backbiter, detractor*:—Swīpe seldon ænig man wile beon andetta, ðæt hē æfæstig sý odde tældend, Blickl. Homl. 65, 4. Ðone tældend *detractantem*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5. Mid

tældendum *cum detractoribus*, Kent. Gl. 938.

III. *a scorner, mocker, derider*:—Sēcþ tældend (*derisor*) wiðdōm . . . gearwe synd tældendum (*derisoribus*) dōmas, Scint. 171, 13–14. Nelle ðū preāgean tældend (*derisorem*), 113, 12. Tældend, Kent. Gl. 289.

tældende; adj. (*ptcl.*)

I. *prone to blame, censorious*:—Ne beo hē tō tældende, L. E. l. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17; Exon. Th. 305, 18; Fā. 90. Cf. Uton beorgan ūs wið tælnysse and wið twyspræcnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31. II. *slanderous, backbiting*:—Ða æfstigan men and ða tældendau, Blickl. Homl. 65, 10.

tælere, es; m. *A scorner, scoffer, mocker*:—Telerum *derisoribus*, Kent. Gl. 721.

tælg. v. telg.

tæl-hleahtr, es; m. *Scornful laughter, derision*:—Tælhlehter *derisio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 4.

tæling, e; f.

I. *reproof, rebuke*:—Hē egesiende stiēp ofermetta mid ðære tælinge, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 16. Petrus anfēng Paules tælinge (*inreprecationem*), 19; Swt. 145, 18. Hīe forberaþ æghwælice unryhte tælinge . . . hīe forberaþ ðæt hīe mid ðam sweorde hīra tungna tælinge ne sleaþ hīra hlāiurdes *deāwas piae subditorum mentes ab omni se peste obtraktionis abstinentes praepositorum vitam nullo linguae gladio percutiunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 4. Hīera gefērena tælinge *reprehensionem proximorum*, 38; Swt. 273, 8.

II. *evil-speaking, slander, calumny*:—Gif ðū gesiht fæla penega tælinga odde wærginga getācnaþ *if you see many pennies, it betokens calumnies or curses*, Lechm. iii. 214, 16.

tælla (=telga? q. v.):—Tællan *tyro, vitibus*, Germ. 394, 280.

tæll-leās; adj. *Blameless*:—Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hē siē tællleās *oportet episcopum irreprehensibilem esse*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

tællleāslic; adv. *Blamelessly*:—Ðonne staēp se sacerd suide tællleāslic on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 19.

tæll-lic; adj. *Blasphemous*:—Tælllic word *blasphemiae*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19, MS. A. v. tæl-lic.

tælllice; adv. *Blasphemously, calumniously*:—Hē Criste wiðsōc and be ðam sōdan Gode tælllice sprech, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 249. v. un-tælllice; tælllice.

tælmearc, e; f. *A date*:—Sume sīð some sīð sume in ūrra æfter tælmearce tīda *gemynadum some early, some late, some by the date in the memory of our times*, Exon. Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849.

tælm-met, es; n. *A measure expressed by number*:—Is tō ðære tīde tælm-met hwile seofon and twentig nihtgerimes *there is to that season a space of time expressed by the number twenty-seven if the reckoning be by days*, Andr. Kmbl. 226; An. 113.

tælness, e; f. *Reproach, slander, calumny, detraction*:—Tēlnesse *sugillationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 76. Scromacs tēlnisses *confusionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. Ða ðe mē tælnysse teonān tæfstean *qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Tēlnysse, 108, 3. Uton beorgan ūs wið tælnysse (*vituperatione*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31; Wulfst. 233, 19. Tō niomanne tēlnisse (*opprobrium*) mīne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 25. Tēlnisse t sceoma *calumniam*, Lind. 3, 14. Tēlnysse *detractio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 7. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnae saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19.

Ða ðe tælnessa teonān wið heora ðam nēstan nīð ābōfan *detractentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðū tælnissum wīþ ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, Exon. Th. 254, 31; Jul. 205. Tælnysa (tēlnisse, Ps. Surt.) *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16.

tælsun; adj. *Numerous, harmonious, rhythmic*:—On tælsunum leōde *carmine rhythmico (numerali)*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 55.

tælwæorðlicness, e; f. *Blameworthiness*:—Gē sweetolran gedōþ eowre tælwæorðlicness (-wierd-, Cott. MSS.) *foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15.

tælwirde, -wierde, -wyrd; adj. *Blameworthy, reprehensible*:—Gecnāwan hwæt tælwierde biþ *quae reprehendenda sunt cognoscere*, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 8. Tælwyrdes (-wierdes, Cott. MSS.), 195, 24. v. un-tælwirde.

tælwirð-lic; adj. *Blameable, reprehensible*:—Ðæt on ðrum lande best licap ðæt biþ hwilum on ðam ðrum tælwyrþlicost and eac mīceles wites *wyrpe quod apud alios laude, apud alios supplicio dignum judicatur*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 24. v. un-tælwirðlic.

tælwirðlice; adv. *In a way that deserves censure, reprehensibly*:—Tælwirðlice *notabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 16.

tælwirðlicness. v. tælwæorðlicness.

tæman, tæmes-pīle. v. tēman, tēmes-pīle.

tænel, es; m. *A wicker basket*:—Tænil, tēnil *fiscilla (-ella)*, Txts. 62, 403. Tænel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 36; *canistrum, vas vinetum*, 128, 18; *cistella, capisella, cartellum*, 131, 20; *corbis vel qualis*, i. 24, 57. Litel tænel *quasillus*, 25, 6. Hē him on hand genam ænne lytelne tænel mid caricum gefylledne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 661, 714. Tænelas *fiscellos*, tænel *fiscillus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 42, 43. Tænelum *fiscellis*, 468, 25; Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 4. [Tēnel or crele *cartallus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. Cf. Goth. tainjō kōþwos; O. H. Ger. zeinna *canistrum, calathus, cartallus, fiscella*; zeinnilī *cartallus*; Icel. teinur; pl. f. a basket, creel.] v. stic-tænel; tān; and cf. wilige, windel.

tænen; *adj.* *Of twigs*:—*Tænene sceptrinae* (sceptum = *virga* in Aldhelm. v. Migne), Hpt. Gl. 483, 62. v. tån.

tæppa, an; *m.* *A tap*:—*Donne dū win habban wille, ðonne dō dū mid ðinum twām fingrum swilce dū tæppan of tunnan onteon wille*, Techm. ii. 120, 10. *Tæppan teon*, 12. [Hit behoueþ þet zuich wyu yerne by þe teppe ase þer is inne þe tonne, Aynb. 27, 31. *Chauc.* *tappa*: *O. H. Ger.* *zapfo*; *m. duciculum, ductiolus*: *Ger.* *zapfen*: *Icel.* *tappi*.] v. *tæppian*.

tæppa or *tæppe*, an; *m.* or *f.* *A band, ribbon, tape*:—*Tæppan tenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 63. [The tapes of hire white volupere, *Chauc.* C. T. 3241. *Tappe tenea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *teppi sagum, tapetia*.]

tæpped, *tæppet*, es; *n.* *A covering for a floor, wall, etc., a carpet, hanging, coverlet*; for a person, a *tippet*:—*Ān healf-hrūh tæppet sipla* (sipha? cf. in a list of lectis et ornamentis eorum:—*Hec amphicappa, est tapeta ex utraque parte villosa. Hec sipha, idem est*, 243, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 35. vii. *oferbrædelsa* and .ii. *tæppedu*, Chart. Th. 429, 26. *Gemētum tepedum* (*lectulum meum stravi*) *tapetibus pictis* (Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 200. [Cf. *typet, tepet*, *Chauc.* C. T. 233. *Typitte leripium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2. *Typett*, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. H. Ger.* *teppid* (-th, -t), *tepid* (-t) *tapetium, saga cilicina*. From Latin.]

tæppel-bred, es; *n.* *A board covered with a carpet, a foot-stool*:—*Fōtscamel tæppelbred his fōta scabellum pedum ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 35. *Tæppilbred*, 22, 44. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *tepul tapetum*.] v. *preceding word*.

tæppere, es; *m.* *One who sells wine, a tavern-keeper*:—*Tæppere caupus*, i. *tabernarius, qui vinum vendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 3. *Tæppere*, *winbrytta caupo, tabernarius*, i. 28, 10. *Tæppere caupo*, 74, 17: *Ælfic.* Gr. 9, 3; *Zup.* 36, 13: *Scint.* 226, 10. [*O. Frs.* *tapper*. Cf. *Icel.* *tappir a tapster*.] v. *win-tæppere*; *tæppian*.

tæppestre, an; *f.* *A woman who sells wine, a hostess*:—*Tæppestre caupona*, *Ælfic.* Gr. 9, 3; *Zup.* 36, 13. [He knew the tavernes . . . and everych hostiler and tappestere, *Chauc.* C. T. 241.]

tæppet, *tæppil-bred*. v. *tæpped*, *tæppel-bred*.

tæppian; *p.* *ode To tap, put a tap into a cask*:—*Gyf ðe gedryptes wines lyste, ðonne dō dū mid ðinum swyþran scytfingre on ðine wynstran hand, swylce dū tæppian wille, and wænd ðinne scytfinger æðune and twænc hine mid ðinum twām fingrum, swylce dū of sumne dropan strīcan wylle*, Techm. ii. 125, 18. [*Icel.* *tappa*: *Ger.* *zapfen*.]

tær (?); *adj.* *Gaping, cleft* (?):—*ða giniendan oddē tara hiulcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 49. Cf. (?) *teran*.

tæsan; *p.* *de To tear to pieces, pull to pieces, tease wool, tear a person's flesh with a weapon, wound*:—*Ic tōtere oddē pluccige oddē tæse* (wille added in MS. W.) *carpo*, *Ælfic.* Gr. 28, 4; *Zup.* 170, 13. *Carpisit, discepsit, trahit, euellit, uel tæst*, Wülck. Gl. 200, 5. (In Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 76 a line is omitted.) *Hwilon hē on bord scēat, hwilon beorn tædsē; æfre embe stunde hē sealde sumne wunde, ða hwile ðe hē wæpna wealdan mōste*, Byrht. Th. 139, 47; By. 270. *Nim wulle, and tæs hý*, Lchdm. iii. 112, 8. [Pay (the does) were tened at þe hyze, and taysed to þe wattre, *Gaw.* 1169. *But later forms seem also to point to a form tāsian*:—*Sheep, that is fulle of wulle upon his backe, they tooose and pulle*, *Gow.* i. 17, 8. *Tosyn or tose wul carpo*, Prompt. Parv. 497, and see note. *I tooose owle and card het*, *Rel. Ant.* ii. 197, 36 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *zeisan*; *p.* *zias carpere*: *O. Du.* *teesen to tease wool*: *Dan.* *tæse*.] v. *ā*, *ge-tæsan*; *tæsl*.

tæse (?); *adj.* *Convenient, for general use* (?):—*Andlang herpodes tō tæsan mæde and se hēdfeld eal gemæne*, *Cod. Dip.* Kmbl. v. 78, 32. *Tō tæsan mæde and se hēdfeld eal gemæne*, 138, 19. v. (?) *ge-tæse*, *tæs-líc*.

tæsl, *tæsel*, e; *f.* *Teasel, teazle*:—*Ðeðs wyrt de man camelleon alba, and ðrum naman wulfes tæsl* (tæsel, MS. B.) (cf. *wolf's-thistle*, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names) *nemnep, hafaf leáf wiperræde and þyrnyhte, and heo hafaf on middan sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhte*, Lchdm. i. 282, 15. [Wilde *tesel virga pastoris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 141, 13 (13th cent.). *Tasyllae carduus*, 191, col. 2 (15th cent.). *Tasyll carduus vel cardo fullonis*, Prompt. Parv. 487. *Cloth . . . with taseles cracched*, *Piers P.* 15, 446. *O. H. Ger.* *zeisala carduus*; *wolf(es)-zeisala arnica*.]

tæs-líc; *adj.* *Advantageous, good, convenient*:—*Gewelgad t tæslícro* (-or?) *potius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 9. v. *next word*.

tæslíce; *adv.* *Conveniently*:—*Sōhte huu hine tæslícro gesealla mæhte querebat quomodo illum opportune traderet*, *Mk. Skt.* Lind. 14, 11. v. *ge-tæslíce*.

tæslum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. v. *teosol* and *tæfl*.

tæsness, *tæso*. v. *ge-tæsness*, *teosu*.

tætān (?) *to gladden, make cheerful*:—*Ful oft ðæt gegongeþ, ðætte wer and wif in world cennap bearn, and mid bleom gyrwaþ, tennap and tætaþ* (the father and mother try to make the child joyous, to amuse it; *Thorpe* suggests *temiaþ* and *tæcaþ*), *Exon.* Th. 327, 15; *Vy.* 4. [*Icel.* *teita to gladden, cheer*; *teiti gladness, joy*; *teitr glad*.]

tættee (-a, -e?) *a rag, tatter*:—*Dormitatio vesietur pannis seō slāp-olnys byþ gescrydd mid wācum tætticūm*, *Homl.* Ass. 9, 238. *Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelīca*, *Homl.* Th. i. 256, 9. Cf. the

following passages from charters relating to the same land:—*On tættucan stān (in a later charter it is called mægenstān, 291, 7), Cod. Dip.* Kmbl. v. 112, 35. *Tættucan stān*, 340, 35. *Tættaes stān*, 325, 30. *Tædduces stān*, 253, 4. Could the word mean *beggar*? In the first mentioned charters *loddere saccing* (*sæxing*) occurs.

tāgum, tāhæ. v. *teah, tā*.

tāh-spora, -spura, an; *m.* *The point of the toe* (?):—*Tāhsura calcis finis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 47. v. *hand-spora, hēl-spure, sporu*.

tāl a number. v. *tæl*.

tāl, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?)

I. evil-speaking, calumny, slander, vituperation, detraction:—*Tāl denotatio, detractio*, *Scint.* 83, 6. *Tāle suggillationis (vituperationis)*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 3), *Anglia* xiii. 37, 298. *Tāle vituperationem*, *Ps.* Spl. 30, 16. *Þurh tāle per detractionem*, *Confess.* *Peccat*. *Ne tāle ne dōw neque calumniā faciatis*, *Lk.* Skt. 3, 14. *Þurh ðis beoþ āwecte saca and tāla hinc suscitantur rixe, detractiones*, *R. Ben.* 124, 18. *Mōðignys ācenþ yfelsacunge, ceorunge, and gelōmlice tāla*, *Homl.* Th. ii. 222, 8.

II. scorn, mock, derision, reproach:—*Tāl and gebismernung subsannatio et illusto*, *Ps.* Lamb. 78, 4. *Þe læs de heo dō ðe on tāle cuman feondum ðinum ne faciat te in obprobrium uenire inimicis tuis*, *Scint.* 177, 4. *Ðæt man God tō tāle habbe that God be mocked*, *Wulfst.* 209, 14. *Ðās word de Sennacherib āsende tō hospo and tō tāle ðe and ðinum folce (verba Sennacherib, qui misit ut exprobraret nobis Deum viventem, 2 Kings 19, 16)*, *Homl.* Th. i. 568, 19. *Tāle gannitūrae, cachinnatione*, *Hpt. Gl.* 441, 2. *Tāle subsannationem*, *Ps.* Lamb. 43, 14.

III. blame, censure, reproof:—*ða bōceras ðæt tældon; ac heora tæl næs nā of rihtwisyse*, *Homl.* Th. i. 338, 20. *Adjectiva getācniaþ oddē herunge oddē tæl* (tāle, MS. V.: tæl, MS. T.), *Ælfic.* Gr. 5; *Zup.* 12, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *zāla periculum*: *Icel.* *tāl allnremet, device*.] v. *tæl*, *tælan*.

talente, an; *f.* *A talent*:—*Hē ælce geāre gesealde twā hund talenta siolfres* on ælcere ānre talentan wæs .lxxx. punda, *Ors.* 4, 6; *Swt.* 170, 27. *III M talentana*, *Swt.* 180, 14. *Swā fela talentena*, 4, 10; *Swt.* 202, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* *talenta*; *f.* *strong*.]

talīan; *p.* *ode*.

I. to suppose a thing (to be) such and such, consider, reckon, account, (a) where the object is a noun or pronoun:—*Nō ic mē hnāgran talige, ðonne Grendel hine*, *Beo.* Th. 1359; *B.* 677. *Ðæs ðe ic sōð talige*, *Andr.* Kmbl. 3125; *An.* 1565. *Talge*, *Exon.* Th. 50, 3; *Cri.* 794. *Hē hit swiðe unāberendlic talap*, *Past.* 33; *Swt.* 226, 18. *Hē mē ofslægeenne talap*, *Bd.* 4, 22; *S.* 591, 29. *Hē talap hine sylfne wīse*, *Wulfst.* 52, 29. *Ða ðe hī sylfne wāce talap*, *Homl.* Th. ii. 374, 29. *Ðæt hiē taliaþ hālig*, *R. Ben.* 9, 19. *Talige hē hine sylfne wið God forworhtne*, *Wulfst.* 155, 11. *Hwæder ðæt siē tō talianne wāclic*, *Bt.* 24, 4; *Fox* 86, 16. *Ge beoþ mē talade and rimde on bearna stēl*, *Exon.* Th. 366, 11; *Reb.* 10. (b) where the object is expressed by a clause:—*Sōð ic talige, ðæt ic merestrengo mārān āhte*, *Beo.* Th. 1069; *B.* 532. *Wēn ic talige . . . ðæt ða Sā-Geātas sēlan mæbben tō gecōsēne cýning ænigne*, 3695; *B.* 1845. *Wē fremful talap, ðæt eal mynstres fadung on ðæs abbodes dōme stande*, *R. Ben.* 125, 5. (c) where the supposition is expressed by a clause:—*Dū talas (putas)*, *ðæt ic ne mæge gebidda fader mīn*, *Mt.* Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. *Se man talap, ðæt hē ðonne hāl siē*, *Lchdm.* ii. 208, 6. *Hwylc talge wē, ðæt se ende ðæs heora līfes wære*, *Blickl.* *Mt.* 163, 5. (d) where the supposition is not expressed:—*Nis ðis seō hell swā ðū talost and wēnest*, *Bd.* 5, 12; *S.* 628, 7. *Gif ðūn hige wære swā searogrim swā ðū talast*, *Beo.* Th. 1193; *B.* 594. ¶ *with swylce, tō, to consider as*:—*Ða āteorigendlican ðing ðe heo nū tō sibbe and blisse talap*, *Homl.* Th. i. 408, 26. *Wā eow ðe taliaþ eow sylfe tō ðeodwitan we, qui sapientes estis coram oculis uestris*, *Wulfst.* 46, 26. *Ne talode se ofermōða Pharisæu tō suā micle mægene ða forhæfnesse suā hē dyde*, *Past.* 43; *Swt.* 313, 4. *Heora līf is rihtor tō talianne tō ecan deaðe*, *Wulfst.* 25, 6. *Tala ðe ðinne brōðor, swylce hē beo ðūn lim*, *Basil admn.* 5; *Norm.* 46, 11. *Tō for nāht taliende parui pendenda, neglegenda, ad nihilum iudicanda*, *Hpt. Gl.* 418, 36.

II. to impute, ascribe, lay to the account of:—*Gif ðū talast tō ðinum geswince ðæt, ðæt ðū hæfst*, *Homl.* Th. ii. 102, 29. *Ne talige ic ðe ðæt tō nānre scylde I do not impute it to you as any fault*, *Shrn.* 184, 21. *Eādīg se wer ðam ðe ne talode (imputauit)* *Drihten synne*, *Ps.* Lamb. 31, 2. *Ne tala ðū mē, ðæt ic ne cunne done intingan ðīnre unrōtnesse*, *Bd.* 2, 12; *S.* 513, 40. *Ne talige nān man his yfelan deaða tō Gode, ac talige ārest tō ðam deofle*, *Homl.* Th. i. 114, 18.

III. to reckon, enumerate:—*Tō talanna longsum is enumerare longissimum est*, *Mt.* Kmbl. p. 7, 7. [*O. Sax.* *talōn*: *O. Frs.* *talía*; *O. H. Ger.* *zalōn considerare, reputare*: *Icel.* *tala to talk*.] v. *ge-talīan*; *tellan*.

tāl-líc; *adj.*

I. that conveys reproach, calumny, etc., calumnious, blasphemous:—*Peāh hwā cwede tāllic word ongeān mē, him biþ forgifen*,

Homl. Th. i. 498, 24. Of ðære heortan cumap . . . tállice word (*blasphemiae*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Hí cwædon ðæt hē tállice word spræce be Moysse and be Gode (*this man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law*, Acts 6, 13), Homl. Th. i. 44, 29; 46, 1. Se ðe ídele spellunge oððe tállice word (*calumnies, backbiting*) lustlice gehýrþ, 492, 19. **II. that deserves reproof, blameable, reprehensible**:—Gif ænig biþ mēt teállice si quisque repertus fuerit reprehensibilis, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 7. Nis ðæt clāne herigendlic, ne ðæt gāle tállice, gif him steorran forǵeoln, ðæt hī swā lyfedon, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 281. v. tæl-lic, and next word.

tallice; adv. *In a way that deserves blame, reprehensibly*:—Tállice reprehensibiliter, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 46. Ne forsoð gē Godes ðearfan, ðeah ðe hī tállice hwæt gefremman, Homl. Th. i. 332, 13. v. un-tállice; tēllice. talu, e; and indecl.; f. **I. a tale, talk, story, account**:—Leases spelltes talu constellatio (cf. *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68. Ða spræcon hī betwux him, and seó móðor sæt hlystende hire tale . . . Ða se gingra bróðor ðis eall gehýrde fram ðam yldran bróðor hē sæde: 'Ic eom ðin bróðor be ði[n]re tale', Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319–337. Ðæt se Ælmihtiga God gehýre ða talu ðe Syria cýning ásende tō hospe and tō edwite his micclan mægendrymme (*si forte audiat Dominus universa verba Rabacis, quem misit rex Assyriorum, ut exprobrare Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 4), Homl. Th. i. 568, 27. Mē ða treahtras tala wisedon, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. **II. talk, discussion, dispute**:—Tale(-u?) *disputatio, contentio, litigatio*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 60. Tale *disputationis, dissensionis*, 439, 57: *disputationis, certationis*, 459, 60. **III. a charge, claim**:—Ða heáhsacerdas sóhton tale ægen ðone Hæled summi sacerdotis quærebant adversum Iesum *testimonium*, Mk. Skt. 14, 55. Se ðe nānum ne derede, him man dyde talu, and hē was beswungen unscýldig for ðis, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 27. Ðæt ælcere neóðe beláduð sý áðleðod ðæt hý þurh neóðe nāne tale tō syndrigre æhte næbben *that the excuse of necessity may be removed, so that they may not have any claim to private property on the ground of necessity*, R. Ben. 92, 5. Hē beagat swiðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan ðær hē mihte ænige teale tō habban oððe mid rihte oððe elles where, rihtly or otherwise, he could advance any claim to what he exacted, Chr. 1085; Etl. 219, 11. **IV. an excuse, a defence**:—Míne gebróðra, hwilcere tale máge wē brúcan on his dōme, nū wē nellar þúgan fram woruldrife? Homl. Th. i. 580, 2: Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. Ðæt hý nāne tale næbben, ðæt hý þurh nytennessen mision þurfen, 442, 10. Nabbe wē nāne tale ongen ðe we have no excuse to offer you; quid juste poterimus defendere? Gen. 44, 16. Hē ne mihte nāne tale findan he could not devise any defence, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 624. Gif hē his yfelan ðæda mid leásun talum bewarian wile si defendere uoluerit opera sua, R. Ben. 52, 10. **V. as a law term, a case** (as regards either plaintiff or defendant), *an action*, cf. spræc:—Ongan tō specenne on ðat land . . . Ðam cýnge seó talu cūð wæs, Chart. Th. 302, 16. Édwine spæc on his ágene móðor æfter sumon ðæle landes . . . Ða ácsode þe biscope, hwā sceolde andswerian for his móðor. Ða sæde Ðurcil Hwita, ðæt hē sceolde, gif hē ða talu cūðe. Ða hē ða talu nā ne cūðe, ða sceawode man þreo þegnas ðær ðær heó wæs . . . Ða ácsodon heó, hwylce talu heó hæfde ymbe ða land . . . Ða sæde heó, ðæt heó nān land hæfde, ðe him áht tō gebyrede, 337, 2–24. Tale wyrd e entitled to bring an action, 266, 11. **VI. a tale, list, series**:—Talu *laterculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 23. Ða talo *canones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. [*O. Sax.* gēr-tala; *O. Frs.* tale a (legal) case: *O. H. Ger.* zala *numerus, series, catalogus, sententia, calculatio, supputatio*: *Icel.* tala *talk; tale, number*.] v. bōc-, folc-, hragl-, of-, on-, rim-, tō-, wider-talu.

tam; adj. *Tame*, the opposite of wild:—Tam *subjugalís*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 6. Wilde bār aper, tam bār verres, i. 22, 70–71. Seó leó, ðeah hīo wel tam sē, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Tiles and tomes meares, Exon. Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Hē rít uppan tamre assene and hyre folan (sittende on eosule and on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *sedens super asinam et pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Wildu diór woldon stondon swilce hī tamu wæron, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2. On ðære feóþran fléringa wæs ðæra tamra nýtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. Hē hæfde tamra deóra (*reindeer*) syx hund, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Tame (*wudufuglas*), Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: Met. 13, 44. [*O. H. Ger.* zam *subjugalís, domitus, mansuetus, mitis*: *Icel.* tamr *tame; ready for, used to*.] **tama**, an; m. *Tameness*:—Ne þearf beorna nān wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt hio ðe (*the lioness*) wel hire taman healde; ac ic tiohhie, ðæt hio ðæs nīwan taman náht ne gehicgge, ac ðone wildan gewunan wille gepencan hire eldrena, Met. 13, 23–28. Gif heó blódes onbirigh, heó forǵit sōna hire nīwan taman, and gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12.

tān, es; m. **I. a twig, sprout, shoot, branch**:—Tānas *arbusta*, Ps. Th. 79, 10: *vimina*, Germ. 390, 44: *antes*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 73. Ic on neorxna wonge ásette treów, ðæt ða tānas apla bæron, Cd. Th. 295, 7; Sat. 482. Tānum, fingerapplum *dactylis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 64. Hē (*the phoenix*) getimbrep tānum and wyrtn nest on bearwe, Exon. Th. 227, 29; Ph. 430. Wudubearwas tānum týdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84: 435, 17; Rā. 54, 2: 458, 23; Hy. 4, 105. God gibloedsia gimeodomia ðas tānas misseulfica treóna *Deus benedicere dignare has frondes diversarum arborum*, Rtl. 95, 21. Beorc bereþ tānas bútan tuddre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rūn. 18. **Ia. a stake** (? cf. *Icel.* teinn *a stake to hang things on*):—Ðis syndan ða landgemære. Of ðam ealdan hornforda . . . áðun on ealda tām; swā anlang sīreámes on ealda hornford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 45, 25. **II. a twig used in casting lots** [*Augury and divination by lot no people practise more diligently. The use of the lots is simple. A little bough is lopped off a fruit-bearing tree, and cut into small pieces; these are distinguished by certain marks, and thrown carelessly and at random over a white garment*, Tacitus Germania, c. 10], a lot; also a share that is determined by lot:—Ða Eald-Seaxan næfdon ágenne cýning, ac monige ealdormen wæron heora ðeóde foresette; and ðonne seó tid gewinnes com, ðonne hlutan hī mid tānum tō ðam ealdormannum, and swā hwylc heora swā him se tām ætýwde, ðonne gecuron hī ðone him tō heretogan, and ealle ðam fyligdon *non habent regem antiqui Saxones, sed satrapas plurimos suae genti praepositos, qui ingruente belli articulo mittunt aequaliter sortes, et quicumque sors ostenderit, hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 22–26. Ða wæs eall geador tō ðam þingstede peoð gesamod; lēton him ða betweoðum tām wisian hwylcne hira ærtst oðrum sceolde tō foddorþege feores ongilðan, hlutan hellcræftum . . . Ða se tām gehwearf ofer æune ealdgesða, Andr. Kmbl. 2196–2210; An. 1099–1106. Hē sealde him wæste land ðæt hī mid tāmne getugan rihte sorte *divisit eis terram in funiculo distributionis*, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Næfre forlæteþ Drihten firenfulra tām furðor gangan ðonne hē sōðfæstra settan wyllē *never will the Lord let the lot of sinners go further than he will appoint the lot of the just; not derelinquet Dominus virgam peccatorum super sortem justorum*, 124, 3. Tām sendende *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 27, 35; Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Hie ðysne middangeard on twelf tānum tōhlutan and æghwylc ānra heora in ðam ðæle [wunode?] ðe hē mid tām gecode *the apostles divided the world into twelve parts that were to be assigned by lot, and each one of them [remained?] in that part which he got by lot*, Blicl. Homl. 121, 7–9. Sendon tānas miserunt sortes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 34. [*Goth.* tains a twig, branch: *O. H. Ger.* zein, zain *sarmentum, calamus, regula*: *Du.* teen twig, osier: *Icel.* teinn a twig, sprout; a spit: *Dan.* ten a spindle: *Norweg.* ten a slender rod: *Swed.* ten spindle, rod.] v. āc-, ātor-, ellen-, hearma-, mistel-, wuldor-tām; tām; adj., tā a lot, tænel a basket.

tām, e; f. **A toe**:—Tām mentagra, (seó) micle tām allox, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 24, 25. Mid tānum cum mentagris, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 13 (cf. lxxiv, 21). [*O. Frs.* tâne; f.: *Du.* teen.] v. tā a toe, tæne; and cf. the double forms tām, tā a lot.

tām; adj. *Having branches, spreading*, used metaphorically of the offspring of a parent; cf. the use of branch in speaking of the members of a family:—Ic Ismael wille bletsian, swā ðū bēna eart, ðæt feorhdaga on woruldrice worn gebide tānum tūdre (*with a family that has many branches*). The passage in Genesis is: And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation, 17, 20), Cd. Th. 142, 11; Gen. 2360. v. tām a twig. **tānages**. v. tānian.

tāneðe; adj. *Having the toes diseased*:—Tāneðe mentagricus (the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting diseases of the leg), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 43; ii. 58, 9. v. tām a toe.

tange, e; tauge, an; f. **A pair of tongs**:—Tang *forceps*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 3: Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 78: ii. 33, 36: *delebra*, 138, 62. *Long forceps*, 109, 6. *Tange forceps*, i. 86, 19. *Tange forcipis*, ii. 33, 35. Tangan, tange, Hpt. Gl. 417, 74. Ic hopige ðæt cherubin mid his gyldenian tange spearcan tō mīnre tungan gebringan, Anglia viii. 325, 31. *Tangan forcipes*, Wülck. Gl. 241, 35 (omitted by Wright). Hī woldon mē gelæccan mid heora byrnednum tangum, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 1, 5. Hī fyrene tangian him on handa hæfdon, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. [*O. L. Ger.* tanga *forceps*: *Du.* tang: *O. H. Ger.* zanga: *Icel.* tóng.] v. fyr-tang, Anglia ix. 263, 9, mæl-tange, isen-tanga (*read*-tange. v. Ælf. Gr. Zup. 314, 9).

-tang touching. v. gader-, ge-tang; -tenge.

tān-hlyta, an; m. *One who divines by casting lots*:—Tānhlyta *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 13. v. tām, II.

tān-hlytere, es; m. *One who divines by casting lots*:—Tānhlytere *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 41. v. preceding word.

tānian (P) *to decide by lot*:—Tānages *decimatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 23.

tannere, es; m. *A tanner* (?):—Be eāstan eā and tannera hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 411, 22.

tapor (-er, -ur); m. *A taper; also the wick of a lamp*:—Leóhtfæt lampas, candel candelā, taper papyrus (cf. leóhtfæt lucernarius, weoce papyrus, 26, 56), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 35. *Tapor cereus*, 81, 32: *cerastus*, ii. 130, 23. Swegles tapur the sun, Exon. Th. 205, 18; Ph. 114. Onfangen tapere *accepto cereo*, Anglia xiii. 403, 548. Hē hiene onæþ mid ðam tapore (-ure, Hatt. MS.) ðæs geduncdan liegges, Past. 36; Swt. 258, 13. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candelē oððe tapor byrþ, ðonne

mann godspell ræt, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. Se sacerð gehālgodne tapor in ðæt wæter ðēp, Wulfst. 36, 5. Taperas cerei, Anglia xiii. 402, 529: 403, 541. Dritig teapera, Chart. Th. 473, 32. Ðā com ðæs laudes menig mid leōhtfatum and mid taperum, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 24. Taperas cereos, Germ. 395, 72. Taperas, Lchdm. iii. 202, 4.

tapor-æx, e; f. *A small axe*:—Swā feorr swā mæg ān taparæx beōn geworpen ūt of ðam scipe up on ðæt land *quam longius de nave potest securis parvula, quam Angli vocant tapareax super terram projici*, Chart. Th. 317, 30. Habbe hē āne taparæx on his [handa], Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 8. [*Icel. tapar-ōx (borrowed from English).*]

tapor-berend, es; m. *An acolyte* (v. tapor):—Taporberend *accolitis*, Anglia xiii. 418, 759. Taporber[n]endum *accolitis*, 424, 840.

tappa, teappa?:—Of rūwan beorge on teappan treow; of tappan treow on westlæas hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 21. Teppan hýse, i. 194, 36. On teppen cnolle, iii. 415, 19. Ad Tapan halan, ii. 344, 6.

tara tar. v. teoru.

targe, an; f. *targa*, an; m. *A large, small shield* [apparently with the same development of meaning as *rand*, q.v. Cf. *O. H. Ger. zarga costa (akeni)* with the English word]:—Ic geann Ælme ðe minen discðene mines tarenan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 12. Targa[n] *parma, scuto*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 50. Twā targan and twegen francan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 30. Targena *peltarum*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 64. [*Icel. targa a small round shield*. The word seems to have been taken into the Romance languages from Teutonic.] v. ge-targed.

-targed, tasol. v. ge-targed, teosol.

tawa (?) *an implement, a tool, an article for use in an employment*.

[That towe (*part of a cart*) is toothed thicke, Pall. 159, 36. Tew of tischyngne *piscalia*, in plurali *reclaria*, Prompt. Parv. 490. Halliwell gives *tow*=tools, apparatus, as a word of the East of England. *O. Du. touwe the instrument of a weaver*.] v. ge-, web-tawa; tawian.

tawian; p. ode. I. *to tau, dress or prepare material*:—Ðā bæd se Godes man ðæt him man iserngelōman mid hwæte dyder brohte ðæt land mid tawienne. Ðā ðæt land ða getawod wæs and hē on gerisne tid mid hwæte hit seow *feramenta sibi ruralia cum frumento adferri rogavit, quod dum præparata terra tempore congruo seminaret*, Bd. 4, 28; M. 366, 24. [Birþ læredd mann þurh spell mekenn þin herle, and turnenn itt and tawenn itt and nessheun itt, Orm. 15908. The sotter that tawith sure lethir, Rel. Ant. ii. 175, 24 (about 1308). Tewyā lethyr *frumio, corrodio*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *O. Du. touwen to curry leather*: *O. H. Ger. zauwen, zouwen exercere (ferrum)*. Cf. also *tew* or *tewyngne* of lethyr *frumio*, Prompt. Parv. 489: *O. H. Ger. zawa tinctura*: *Goth. tauu work*. *Teware corrdiator*, Prompt. Parv. 490: *O. H. Ger. zauwari tinctorius*.] v. tewestre.

II. but the word seems to occur in the older time in reference to the ill-treatment of persons or things, *to intreat shamefully or evilly, treat badly, abuse, insult*. Cf. *to tew*=to trouble, vex, E. D. S. Pub. (Linc.), and see Halliwell:—Oft týne oddte twelfe (flotmen) ælc æfter oðrum scendap and tawiap tō bysmore ðæs pegnes cwenan and hwilum his dohtor oððe nýdmagan, ðær hē on lōcap ðe læt hine sylfne rancne and ricne, ær ðæt gewurde, Wulfst. 162, 20. Se deofol eow tawode þurh his drymen swā swā hē wolde *the devil hath treated you as he pleased* (the persons addressed had been deprived in turn of the power of speech, motion, and sight) *by his wizards*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 31. Hē heora burga forbærnde and hī tō bysmore tawode (tuode, MSS. C. V.) *he burnt up their cities and evilly intreated them*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 388. Hē Godes templ tawode tō bysmore *he had shamefully abused God's temple* (cf. l. 538), 25, 542. Ðæt folc hine hæfde swā yfele sylwice hē sumes þinges scyldig wære; and ealle men hine fram stōwe tō stōwe brudon, and tō wundre tawedon *treated him wondrous ill*, i. 23, 654. Ða ðe gefongne wæron hiē tawedan mid ðære mæstan uniðnesse; sume ofslōgon, sume ofswungon, sume him wið feo gesealdon. Ðā Rōmāne ðæt geacsedan, ða sendan hiē ærendracan tō him . . . Ðā tawedan hiē eft ða ærendracan mid ðæm mæstan bismere, swā hiē ða oþre ær dydon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 7–13. Ðæt hiē hiē mōsten tawian mid ðære mæstan bismrunge, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 21. v. ge-tawian; teāgan.

tāxe (tādie? q.v.), an; f. *A toad*:—Tāxan *rubetae, quae et ranae dicuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 19.

te; prep. *To*:—Ða mægeu weorðap te færwyrde (cf. tō færwyrde, 8), Past. 65; Swt. 463, 6. Heom te cwæp *illis dixit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 21. Alfed te habbanne, 14, 4. Te fullfermanne, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 30; 50; Swt. 391, 29. [*O. Sax. te*: *O. Frs. te*, ti: *O. L. Ger. te*, ti: *O. H. Ger. za*, ze, zi.] Cf. tō.

te-, v. te-flōwan, -tredan, -weorpan *given under tō-flōwan, -tredan, -weorpan*. [*O. Frs. te-, ti-*: *O. H. Ger. za-, ze-, zi-*.] Cf. tō-

te=þe in þette.

teā ten. v. tīn.

teāfor, es; n.

I. *a pigment, material used for colouring, tinter* (red ochre for marking sheep (Suffolk), v. E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming words, no. vi):—Mētinge *pictura*, read teāfor *minium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 74. Teāfor *minium*, 75, 20. Tfaif (=teāfre) *minio*, Germ. 400, 130. Meng swā ðū dēst teāfor, Lchdm. ii. 56, 6.

II. *a material used*

in making a salve:—Nim ladsar (*benzoin*) ðæt teāfur (*gum*), and galpani oþres healfes panige whit, and gnid hyt tōgaders mid wacan ecede; and nim ðanne ða sealle and geot on ðæs seoceres mannes eare, iii. 88, 20. [In other dialects the word occurs with a meaning not easily connected with that of the English form. A somewhat similar connection, perhaps, is seen in the case of the different meanings of *lybb*, q.v. *O. H. Ger. zoubar*; *n. fa-cinum, fascinato, divinato*: *Icel. taurf*; *n. sorcery*. Cf. *O. L. Ger. toufere veneficus*. v. Grmm. D. M. 984.] v. tīfran.

teāfor?, Exon. Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

teāg. v. teah.

teāgan, teān; p. teāde; pp. teād *To dress, prepare*:—Iserngelōman ðæt land mid tō teāgenne. Ðā ðæt land ða geteād wæs, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Wel geteād alwe, Lchdm. ii. 226, 14. v. ge-teāgan; tawian.

teagor, es; n. *The water from the eyes, tears*:—Teagor yðum weol, hāte hlēordrapan, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. [*Goth. tagr a tear*.] v. teār.

teah, tæh, tēh, tīh(-g); gen. teāge; f. I. *a tie, band*:—Teāg, taeg *seeda*, Txs. 98, 964. Teān, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 36. Lege ðe his teāge an sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 13. Hē cýning gebond fýrnum teāgum, Exon. Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. Lidewācum tagum (teāgum?, tāmum?, or tōgum? as an alternative gloss to *lensis*. v. tōh) (*aliti lentis viminibus caedentes*), Hpt. Gl. 514, 70. [Teien togadere mid guldene tezen, Laym. 20998. A teiz-dogge þat is in stronge teize (*rimes with eize (eye)*), L. S. 308, 301. He huld an hache harde wiþ teiz, Jos. 504. *Icel. taug*; *f. a rope, string*.] v. lād-, racent-, sweor-, web-teah.

II. *a case, coffer, casket, box*:—Cest vel earc *cistella, tæg moztia vel arcula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 38. Teag *mantega* (=mantica?), Txs. 35, 19; 77, 1300. Tig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 57. Hī ðas hālgan martyrrace on ānum leādeum tabulan mid stafon āgrōfon, and ðæt gewrit mid twām insægum on ānre teāge geinslegdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 344. Gemēton hī āne teāge, seō wæs geinsaglod mid twām insægum . . . Man bær ūt ða tēge . . . Ða tēge se portgerēfa tō ðære tēge and hī sōna unhlēodon, 23, 755–765. Būton hit (*the stolen property*) under ðæs wifes cæglocan gebioht wære . . . ðæt is hire hordern and hire cyste and hire tēge, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 22. Tēgum, fōdrum *tepis* (=theis), Txs. 101, 2010. [At hom is hire pater noster biloken in hire teye (*rimes with eye (eye)*), Misc. 191, 2. A riche tie Made all of gold and of perrie Out of the which she nam a ring, Gow. ii. 246, 19. Teye of a cofyr teca, Prompt. Parv. 487.] v. beorm-teah. III. *an enclosure, a close* (cf. *Icel. teigr (teygr?) a close, paddock*):—Hujus telluris termini . . . et aquilone meata-teag (=horses' close; cf. horsa croft, iii. 464, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 248, 12. Mansionem et clausulam, quam Angli dicunt *teage*, que pertinet ad predictam mansionem, Chart. Th. 467, 19. Circumcincta est . . . a meritis brōmteāgh, ii. 49, 20.

teala, tealgor, teal-lic. v. tela, telgor, tal-lic.

tealt; adj. I. in a physical sense, *unsteady*:—Gif hī sculun nēðan on nacan tealtum, and se brimhengest brīðles ne gýmeþ (cf. The floating vessel . . . Rode tilting o'er the waves, Milton, P. L. xi. 747), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 22; Kūn. 21.

II. in a figurative sense, *unstable, not to be relied on, untrustworthy, precarious*:—Hū lāne ðis lif is, hū tealt, Wulfst. 273, 7. Tealte syndon eorðan welan, 149, 8. Tealte beoþ eorðan drēamas, 264, 3. Tealte getrywða sindon mid mannum, 82, 12: 129, 6; 159, 14. v. next word.

tealtian; p. ode *To be unsteady, to shake, not to stand firm*:—Mid tealtendum grundwealle *nutabundo (titubando) fundamento*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 49. [Cf. þenne schal Niueue tylte to grounde, Allit. Pms. 102, 361. Feole temples tulten to þe corpe, Jos. 100. *O. H. Ger. zeltend rosz, zeltari equus trutinans*: *Ger. zelt, amble; zelter palfrey*: *Icel. tōlta to amble; tōlt an ambling pace*.] v. next word.

tealtrian; p. ode *To shake, totter, stagger, be unsteady, to be in an uncertain or a precarious condition*:—Wē tealtrigaþ týðran mōde hwearfap heānlíce *we move with uncertain step and feeble mind, wander abjectly*, Exon. Th. 23, 19; Cri. 371. Ðý læs ðe ðæt eāsterlice gesceād tealtrige *lest the calculation of Easter be untrustworthy*, Anglia viii. 308, 4. Tealtrian mid fōtum to stagger, Dial. 1, 4 (Lye). Ðý læs se steall cyricean tealtrian (taltrigan, Bd. M.) *ongunne ne status ecclesiae vacillare inciperet*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Tealtrian *vacillare, titubare*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 73. Tealtriendum f glidtriendum *nutabundis*, 503, 3. Fela oþera gesynto ða ðe him tealtriende (taltriendum, Bd. M.) *gelumpon alia quae periclitantur ei contingente prospera*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. Tealniende (*tealtierende?*, *tealtiente?*) *nutantes*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 10. [v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *totter*.] v. preceding word.

teām, es; m. *A line*; but the word which is used in the related dialects (v. *infra*) with a physical meaning is used in English figuratively.

I. *a line of descendants, offspring, progeny, family, children*:—Nān wer ne wifaþ, ne wif ne ceorlap, ne teām ne biþ getýmed *children are not brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Seō gelapung is fīre ealra mōdor . . . hire teām nis nā lichānlíc ac gāstlíc, 492, 8; Homl. Skt. i. 20, 9. Wuenunmon and hire teām, Moruiw and hire teām and Wurgustel and his teām wuārun gefreod . . . Marh gefreode Leðelt and ealle hire teām, Chart. Th. 626, 22–37. Ðæs teāmes wæs tudor gefýlled unlytel dāl eorðan gesceafta, Cd. Th. 97, 15; Gen. 1613. Berende in teāme *fecunda in sobole*,

Rtl. 110, 7. Hē Noe beaſh and his wīfe and his teāme, Gen. 5, 31 note: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 18. Caines ofspring forward ādrenced on ðam ðeopan flōde . . . and of ðam yfelan teāme ne com nān þing siddan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 27. Sēd t̃ teām *semen*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21, 22. Ðæt folc t̃ymde micelne teām on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Teām gestryman, 324, 11. Ðreō witeþeoſe men mē salde biſceop and hire teām, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Fyllaþ, eōwre fromeyne foldan sceātas, teānum and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 27; Gen. 1535. ¶ of animals:—Beōu t̃ymaþ heora teām mid clānnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 17. [Weō swa Adames team her, ne mahte hit na mon tellen, Jul. 61, 7. Drauh togedere al þene team under þe moder, A. R. 336, 15. Wurrþenn wiþþ childe, and tæmenn hire tæm, Orm. 2415. Ys foure sones . . . þys was a stalwarde tem, R. Glouc. 261, 4.]

Ia. *bringing forth children, child-bearing*:—Donne wif byþ teāmes ætealdod, Homl. Ass. 20, 159. His wif weard mid Esau and Jacob, and heo gswāc ða teāmes, 38, 339. [Weren boðe (*John's parents*) teames ateald, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 32.]

II. *a line of animals harnessed together, a team*:—Oxa on ðam forman teāme (cf. oxa on frumteāme *imus*, ii. 48, 36) *imus*, on ðam æfteran teāme *binus* (*bimus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 47, 48. On ðam æfran teāme *bimus*, ii. 12, 70. v. feoþer-time, iuc-tima, ge-tyme. The old pictures represent the plough as drawn by two pairs of oxen one behind the other. Cf. My plowman . . . a teme (teome, MS. C.) shal he haue. Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen, Piers P. B. 19, 256.

III. *as a legal term, (1) vouching to warranty*. The word denotes one step in the proceedings of a suit for the recovery of property, which was found in one man's possession and claimed by another, who alleged that it had been stolen or had strayed from him. The peculiar character of the process to which it refers was determined by the formalities insisted upon by the law when property changed hands. At such a transaction the presence of witnesses was necessary (L. Ed. i. Th. i. 158, 11; L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 22; L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 8; L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 21; 24; Th. i. 390, 4), and one responsible person (*geteāma*), who according to lne's laws must not be a *þeow man* (L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5), was to be fixed upon as representing the party that made the sale or transfer, and to him, if a question subsequently arose as to ownership, the new owner might refer (*tīman*) in support of his right; this referring the property to the party who had sold it was *teām*. In cases of undivided ownership the *geteāma* would be the person making the sale; in cases of joint ownership one of the parties would be taken. The proceedings in a suit in which *teām* was resorted to seem to have been somewhat as follows. The plaintiff, who made claim to property on the plea that it had been stolen from him, had to give security that he would carry on his case: Warige hine, se ðe his āgen befōþ, ðæt hē tō ælcān teāme hæbbe getryfne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6; Wil. I. 21; Th. i. 477, 11; the defendant had to declare how the property came into his hands, and to give security that he would produce his *geteāma* in court: Gif hwā befō ðæt him losod was, cenne se ðe hē hit at befō hwanon hit him cōme, sylle on hand and sette borh (*pledge himself and find security*) ðæt hē bringe his geteāman in ðær hit besprecen biþ, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. On the case being brought into court (which was to be held in *cynnes sele*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 18; 16; Th. i. 34, 7, or *kyninges burh*: Ælc teām beo on ðæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4), the plaintiff made oath, that he prosecuted his suit lawfully and fairly, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10, and without malice, 4; Th. i. 180, 8; the defendant on his side made oath that he had had no part in the alleged robbery, but had acquired the property in a lawful manner, 3; Th. i. 178, 16, and was guiltless, 5; Th. i. 180, 14. He was now bound to produce witnesses of the transaction which resulted in his acquiring the property in dispute, or *teām* was denied him: Būton hē ðara oðer (*certain witness*) hæbbe, nele him mon nænne teām gefaþian, L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 260, 2. Ne beo ænig man æniges teāmes wyrdre būton hē getryfwe gewitnyss hæbbe, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 20. Ne beo ðær nān teām, 24; Th. i. 390, 6. If the witness was forthcoming, the *geteāma* had to be produced, and witness or oath again was called for to prove that the defendant's proceedings were correct: Wē cwædon, se ðe t̃yman scolde, ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse ðæs ðæt hē hit on riht t̃ymde, oþþe ðone āð funde ðe se gelyfian mihte ðe on sprece, L. Ed. i. Th. i. 158, 16. If the *geteāma*, though living, were not brought, according to one regulation the defendant lost his case, and had to resign the property, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9; according to another, if he could bring witness to prove the sale, he received the price of the property he had to give up, 16; Th. i. 34, 8. If the *geteāma* were dead other formalities were prescribed, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. If all the requirements had been satisfied the property in question was handed over to the *geteāma*: Se ðe yrfē bycge on gewitnesse, and hit eft t̃yman scyle, ðonne onfō se his ðe hē hit ær æt bohte, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 12. Swā ic hit t̃yme swā hit mē se sealde ðe ic hit nū on hand sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3; L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20; and the defendant thereupon appealed to the *geteāma* to corroborate his statement of the case, 21. If the latter accepted the property, the former was cleared, and the *geteāma* himself was now in a sinilar position to that in

which the defendant had stood, 22; but if he declined to receive it, and declared that it was not the property he had sold, then the defendant had to prove that it was: Gif se mon (*the geteāma*) onfōn ne wille, and sægh ðæt hē him nāfre ðæt (*the property*) ne sealde, ac sealde oðer, ðonne mōt se gecyðan, se ðe hit t̃iemþ, ðæt hē him nān oðer ne sealde būton ðæt ilce, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 7; cf. 35; Th. i. 124, 10. If however the case were not stopped, the process, in earlier times, was repeated until either there was a failure to produce a *geteāma* (v. *teām-byrst*), or the property was traced to some person whose right to its possession was undoubted: Gange se teām ford oþþæt man wite hwær hē oðstande, L. Ed. i. Th. i. 158, 15; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Betweox teāme gif hwā tō fēhþ, and nā furðor teām ne cenþ, ac āgūian wile, ne mæg mon ðæs wyrnan, gif getryfwe gewitnes him tō āgeununge r̃ymþ, 290, 18. Later *teām* was necessary only three times: Tyme hit man þrywa, æt ðam fōrdan cyrre āgūige hit, oððe āgyfe ðam ðe hit āge, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 9. At one time also a change was made in the place where *teām* should be made: Be teānum. Hwilon stōð ðæt man sceolde þrywa t̃yman ðær hit ærest befangen wære, and syðþan fylgean teāme swā hwær swā man tō cende. Ðā geræddan witan, ðæt hit betere wære, ðæt man æure t̃ymde ðær hit ærest befangen wære . . . ðy lās ðe mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swenke, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 28. A case in which a defendant is cleared by his *geteāma*, who, however, cannot get himself cleared, is given Chart. Th. 206, 19 sqq. A woman had been stolen, and was found in the possession of one Wulfstan. Ðā t̃ymde Wulfstān hine (*the woman*) tō Æðelstāne; ðā cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan. v. *teām-byrst*. Another case is mentioned where a bishop was not allowed *teām*: Ne mōste se biſceop beōn ðara þreora nānes wyrdre ðe eallum leōdſcipe geſeald was on wedde, tale, ne teāmes, ne āhnuaga, 266, 11. (2) The word also occurs often in charters along with *sac, sūc, toll*, etc., where according to one definition it refers to the right to the forfeitures which were made in the suits where *teām* was resorted to: Theam, quod si aliquis aliquid intercebat super aliquem, et ipse non poterat warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura, et justicia similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiat, sua erit, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 1. Donavi abbati . . . consuetudinem que dicitur teames, Chart. Th. 405, 1. v. *teām-byrst*. A different meaning is given elsewhere to the word. In Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7 *teām* occurs, and in the Latin form of the charter is rendered by 'privilegium habendi totam suorum seruatorum propaginem', 203, 6. [O. Frs. *tām a bridle*; a line of descendants, progeny, family: O. L. Ger. *tōm frenum*: Du. *toom*: O. H. Ger. *zoum funis, habena*: Icel. *taumr bridle, rein, cord*.] v. *bearn*, *frum*—(v. II above), here-, *leger-teām*; *tīman*.

teāman. v. tīman.

teām-byrst, es; m. *The failure to produce a geteāma in a suit*. v. teām, III. 1:—Ðā t̃ymde Wulfstān hine (*the stolen slave about whom the case had arisen*) tō Æðelstāne; ða cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan (*he admitted having sold the slave to Wulfstan, but would not declare from whom he had obtained it*) . . . Ðā bæd Byrherð ealdor-mann Æðelstān his wer for ðam tēmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 4.

teām-full; adj. *Prolific, productive*:—Tudderfulle, teāmfulle fetose, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 33. Sceap heora teāmfulle t̃ berende oues eorum foetosas, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13; Ps. Spl. 143, 17.

teām-pōl, es; m. *A breeding-pool*:—Up on Exan on ðone neāran teāmpōl; ðanon up on Exan; ðonne of Exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace; of ðære lace eft on Exa[n]; ðanon up and lang Exa[n] on ðone uferan teāmpōl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 205, 8–11; iii. 441, 5–8.

teān (?), tēgan (?), p. tēde *To grow tough or pliant*:—Tēdan *lentescent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57; 92, 77. v. tōan, tōh; see also (?ge-)teāgan.

teān, teaper, teappa. v. teōn, tapor, tappa.

teār (= teahor), teór, tæher, teher, tehher, es; m. *A tear*. I. *a drop of water from the eye*, (1) caused by emotion, generally by grief:—Teār flemen, fletium humor, Wülc. Gl. 240, 13; lacryma, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 7. Teáras lacryme, 282, 55. Sealtas punð, ðanon him (*Adam*) wæron ða teáras sealtas, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Hwuron him teáras, Beo. Th. 3749; B. 1872. Nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2266; El. 1134. Pund saltas, of ðon sindon salto tehero, Rtl. 192, 15. Mid teára āgot-enysse, Lchdm. iii. 428, 10. Mid teára gytum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Eāgan gefyllede mid teárum, 189, 1. Wepende mid teárum, 151, 20; Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Teárum mænan, Exon. Th. 285, 10; Jul. 285. Teárum geótan, 95, 34; Cri. 1567. Heóongan mid hyre teárum (tæherum t̃ teárum, Lind.) hys fēt þweán, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Teárum t̃ teherum, Lind. 7, 44. Mid teherum (teórum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 24. Wepende weregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Wráðum teárum, Ps. Th. 59, 11. Tornlicum teárum, 125, 5. Sārige teáras, 55, 7. Teáras geótan to shed tears, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14; Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 173. (1a) in plural, used for the feeling of which the tears are a sign, grief, affliction:—On ðeōþynsse wōpes and teóra *profunditate fletus et lacrimarum*, Scint. 47, 4. Ðū fēdest ūs teára hlāfe, and ūs driucan gifest deorcum teárum, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Heó is fulneáh deáð for teárum and for unrōtnesse, Bt. 19; Fox 28, 30. Eua bæð teáras on hire innoþe, Maria brohte ðone ēcean gefeán eallum middangearde,

Blickl. Homl. 3, 12. Teherro, Rtl. 40, 35. (2) caused by weakness. v. tīran;—Deós eáhsealf mæg wiþ ælces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wiþ tēr, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. Læcedomas wið eallum tiédernessum eágena . . . wið eágena teárum, ii. 2, 8. Wið eágena teára (-e, -as?), iii. 44, 29. II. a tearlike drop:—Ðá weard beám monig blódigum teárum birunnen . . . sæp weard to swáte, Exon. Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. IIa. that which drops or exudes, e.g. honey from a comb:—Balsames teár opobalsamum, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 51. Swá picce swá huniges teár of the consistency of honey that has dropped from the comb, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Genim balsami and huniges teáres emmicel, 28, 10, 4: 108, 17. Gegadriende swá swá beón hunigcamb teáres colligentes uti apes favu[m] nectaris, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Þynceþ begna gehwylcum huniges bíbréad healle dý swétre, gif hé hwéne ær huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 10. Meng wið huniges teáre, Lchdm. iii. 46, 7. Nim huniges teár and merces sæd . . . mæng wið dōe teár, 4, 16. [O. Frs. tār: O. H. Ger. zaher: Icel. tār; n.] v. bryne-, hunig-teár; teagor.

-teáren. v. hunig-teáren.
tearfian; p. ode To wallow, roll over:—On eorðan forgnýden fémende hē tearflode (tearfele, tearfele, later MSS.) elisus in terram uolubatur spumans, Mk. Skt. 9, 20. [Cf. þe rist schul ryse to ryche reynnyge, Truyt and tregret to helle schal terve, L. H. R. 207, 311. O. H. Ger. zerben (sih) to turn.]
teár-geótende; adj. (ptcpl.) Tear-shedding, weeping:—Adam myd teárg[e]ótendre halsunge and myd mycelre stefue ðus cwæþ, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 27.

teárian; p. ode To shed tears:—Tæherende (teherende, Rush.) wæs se Hælend lacrimatus est Jhesus, Jn. Skt. Lind. ii. 35. [Icel. tārask to shed tears.]
teárig; adj. I. tearful, weeping:—Teárigum sīcetungum lacrimosis singultibus, Hpt. Gl. 421, 3. v. teár, I. 1. II. watery, watering (of the eyes):—Gif mon biþ on wæteralfæde, ðonne beóp him ða eágan teárige, Lchdm. ii. 350, 22. v. teár, I. 2, tīran.
teárig-hleór; adj. Having the cheeks wet with tears:—Ic (Hagar) sceal teárighleór on wæstene wíðdōe bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. [Cf. Icel. tārug-hlýra with tearful cheeks.]
teár-líc, teáro. v. hunig-teárlíc, teóru.

teart; adj. Tart, sharp (of pain, punishment, etc.), severe; acer, asper:—Sticol odde teart asper, Wulck. Gl. 256, 32. Ús dīncþ swíðe teart wíte dæt æn úre fingra on fýr becume, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 32. Ðæt hē ne ðurfē becanum to ðam teartan bryne, 592, 17. Hē ályþ mē fram teartum worde (a uerbo aspero), Ps. Lamb. 90, 3. Beó him gesæd ða teartan wítu, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 32: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 82. Mid teartum wítum getintegod, 8, 156. Mid teartum swingellum acribus uerberibus, R. Ben. 54, 4. Mislīmp tearte casus asperos, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5. Teartere þráuung acior correatio, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 6. Hine man þreáge mid teartan steóre, R. Ben. 52, 6. Hē stīðran and teartan steóre underið majori uindicte subiaceat, 71, 8. [Chaucer uses tart = sharp to the taste:—Poudre-marchaunt tart, Prol. 381.]

teart-líc; adj. Sharp, severe:—Peáh hwæt tearlīces on ðisum regule geset sý, K. Ben. 5, 11.

teartlice; adv. Sharply, severely:—Teartlice acriter, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13: 507, 53. Hē ðe tintegaf tearlīce on wítum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 154. Hē beó tearlīce geswungen, Wulfst. 248, 13. Teartlice acrius, Hpt. Gl. 515, 47. Teartlicur, Scint. 210, 12. Wē beóp forswælede tearlīc crēmēmur acrius, Hymn. Surt. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Sý hē ealra tearlīcest gefræd acrius coherceatur, R. Ben. 129, 10.
teartness, e; f. Sharpness, severity, asperity:—Drihten herede Iohannem for ðære teartnysses his reáfes, forðan ðe hē wæs mid ofendes hærum gescrýd wáclīce and stīdlice, Homl. Th. i. 330, 1. For ðæs wyntres teartnysses, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 152. Teartnesse acerbítatem, crudelitatem, Hpt. Gl. 480, 56. Mid menigfældum ðeowracena teartnyssum gebrégede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

teart-numol; adj. Efficacious:—Deós wyrt is swýþe scarepnumol (teart-, MS. B.) wið ðæt áttor, Lchdm. i. 152, 3. v. scarep-numol.

teáslice, -teáw, tebl, teblere, tebl-stán, tēder-, tēdre, te-flōwan, tēfrung, tēgan, tēge, tēging tīnctura, tēgdian, tēgdung, teher, teherian, teigða, teigðian, teigsum, tel. v. tāsliche, æl-, eal-teáw, tæfl, tæflere, tæfl-stán, tēder-, tēdre, tō-flōwan, tīfrung, teán, teáh, telgung, teóþian, teóþung, teár, tīran, teóþa, teóþian, teosu, tæl.

tela, teala, teola, telo, tiolo; adv. Well. I. well, rightly, aright, correctly:—Hē hine sceal nīde tela lēran. Ðý him is micel ðearf ðonne hē tela lērp ðæt hē eác tela dōo dum commissis sibi cogitur bona dicere, ipsum prius necesse est, quae dixerit, custodire, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 193, 12. Teala, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Ða slāwan sint tō manianne ðæt hiē ne forielden dōe úman for hiera slæwde ðe hiē tela (tiola, Hatt. MS.) on dōn mægen pigri suadendi sunt, ne agenda bona, dum differunt, amittant, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 280, 20. Gif hī done frýðom forheúden, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 208, 10. Hē rice geheúð tela, Beo. Th. 4423; B. 2208: 5468; B. 2737. Teala, Cd. Th. 74, 35; Gen. 1232. Læst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2663. Nū ic wát tela and ic onfēng gewit mīnes módes modo sanum sapio, recepi enim sensum

animi mei, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. 'Geseoh ðæt ðu teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēle ic' 'uide ut sanum sapias.' 'Non,' inquit, 'insanio,' 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Ðæt ic teala cunne ðin weorc healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 68; Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Is wuldres leóht ontýned ðam ðe teala þenceþ, Cd. Th. 299, 29; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 347, 30; Sch. 20. Gif gē teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kembl. 3223; An. 1614. Beó nū on yfele, noldas ær teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Teala foresecgan, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Tela, Exon. Th. 432, 19; Rā. 49, 2. II. well, perfectly, completely, thoroughly, certainly:—Heald forð tela sibbe continue without interruption to maintain peace, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948. Wudufugas tela átemede, Met. 13, 36. Ic ðe teala forgulde ealle ða gehát, Ps. Th. 65, 13. Ðær ðu mē teala hæle, 70, 2. Se ðe teala cūpe, Exon. Th. 349, 9; Sch. 43. Ic his bīdan ne deár . . . nele ðæt rād teale I dare not await him . . . good counsel certainly will not require that, 397, 8; Rā. 16, 16. III. well, prosperously, happily:—Geþeóh tela, Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218. Ðu hulpe mīn ðæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Hē hēt ðæt teala wunian ece, 77, 68. Æfter ðam Cartaineneses wunnon on Sicilie ðær him seldon teala gespeow cum adsidia nec umquam satis prospera aduersus Siculos bella gererent, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 20.

IV. well, in a beneficial or pleasant manner:—Wē wæron hēr tela willum beneuene, Beo. Th. 3645; B. 1820. Ontýn ðinne mūd, and ic hine teala fylle, Ps. Th. 80, 11: 105, 5. Gif wē willaþ ðrum geleáfullum tela dōn and helpan ðæs earman, Blickl. Homl. 75, 18: 69, 17. Tala, Lk. Skt. 6, 27. V. marking degree, very, to a great extent:—Ic þigde tela micelne mete, Nar. 30, 25. Drincan tela micel, Lchdm. ii. 290, 12. Tela micel steáp, 294, 19. Teala, i. 374, 9. Teala liciendlic, Ps. Th. 68, 13. Teala wynsum, 125, 2. Ða wæs tiolo micel sprēc, Chart. Th. 70, 17. Ic ðe an tela singestreóna I give thee treasures in abundance, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. VI. as an exclamation, well, good:—Ða andswareðon hī: 'Nis hit lang tō ðon.' Cwæþ hē: 'Tela, utan wē ðære tide bīdan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Cwæþ ic: 'Hwi ne sceolde mē swá dīncan?' Ða cwæþ hē: 'Telo; ðonne ðæt ðe swá þīncþ, ðonne ongit ðat . . . Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 22. v. un-tela; til; and cf. wel for similar uses.

tēlan. v. tēlan.
teld, es; n. A tent, pavilion; left still in tilt of a cart:—On ðam telde (tabernaculo) heó ys, Gen. 18, 9. Eardungstōwa f teld his tabernaculum ejus, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Mon teld (geteld, MS. B.) ðærofer ábrædde (tentorio majore extenso), Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 22. [And Alfric biscop I bi-queðe niore tield and mīn bedræf þat ic best hæweð út on mī fare mid mē, Chart. Th. 566, 32.] [þer Oswald sette his teld, Laym. 31384. Hengest bilæfde al his teld (hī lēte stonde hire teldes, 2nd MS.), 16462. In here teld (on heora geteldum, Num. 16, 27) he (Dathan and Abiram) stonden, Gen. and Ex. 3769. Telte or tente tentorium, Prompt. Parv. 488. O. H. Ger. zelt; n. papillio: Ger. zelt; n.: Icel. tjald; n. a tent: Dan. telt; n.] v. ge-teld.

teldan; p. teald, pl. tuldōn; pp. tolden To spread a covering. v. beofer-teldan; teldian.

telde a tent-peg:—Claus (=clavus) lignum tentorii wē telde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 56. v. teld-sticca, -treów.
teldian; p. ode, ede To spread (a tent, an awning, a net, a snare, etc.):—Teldat conceit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 35: 15, 36. Hī teldedon gryne and ða gehýddon absonderunt mihi inuertum laquei sui, Ps. Th. 34, 8. [Þenne mon wule tilden his musteoth, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 20. At pleze he (the devil) telded þe grune of idelnesse . . . on þe grune þe werse hæuð iteled . . . Drinch, þere telded þe werse þe grune of unrihte, ii. 211, 13-27. Tristire is þer me sit, oðer tilded þe nettes, A. R. 334, 1. Weoren teldes itelded, Laym. 17489. Fantumes of fendes (idols) telded on lofte, Allit. Pms. 78, 1342. Some watz telded up a tapit on tresteþ ful fayre, Gaw. 884. Þei tildeden Absalon a tabernacle (they spread Absalom a tent, 2 Sam. 16, 22), Wick. A green an other hath for hem ytilde, Pall. 110, 164. Icel. tjalda to spread a tent, to cover with an awning, stretch a covering over.] v. teldan.

teld-sele (?) a tent:—Ganggeteld papilio, tyltsyle tenda, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 12-13.

teld-sticca, an; m. A tent-peg:—Gelæhte se wífman án ðæra teld-sticcena geslōð ða . . . ðæt se sticca him eode út þurh ðæt heáfod . . . Hē geseah hwár Sisara læg and se teldsticca sticode þurh his heáfod titid Iahel clavum tabernaculi . . . et clavum defixit in cerebrum . . . uidit Sisaram jacentem et clavum infixum in tempore ejus, Jud. 4, 21, 22. [O. H. Ger. zelt-steccho paxillus. Cf. Icel. tjalds-nagli a tent-peg.]

teld-treów (?) es; n. A tent-peg (?), some implement in weaving:—Teltreów claus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 19. Teltre claus, 16, 34: i. 282, 10. In the last instance the word occurs in a list of texturalibus. v. telde, tæbere.

teld-wyrhta, an; m. A tent-maker:—Paulus se ðe was on worlde-craefte teldwyrhta, Homl. Th. i. 392, 21.

tēlend, tēlere. v. tēlend, tēlere.

telg, tælg, es; m. A dye:—Taeg faex, fucus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 36: 39, 3 (the entry is given, fuscus tægl odde faex). Telg, deág fucus, telga fucorum, 36, 66, 67: 70, 19: 151, 52. Se weolocreáda tælhg

(tægl, MS. C.) *tinctura coccinei coloris*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rā. 27, 15. Telges *conquili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 15. Telge *murice*, 57, 50; *ostro*, 64, 37; 87, 10. Telga *fuorum*, 88, 43. Ðatte Iosephes tuncce wære telga gehwylces bléom bregdende, Exon. Th. 357, 2; Pa. 22. v. æt-, beám-, weoloc-telg; telgan.

telga, an; m. *A branch, bough*, (a) literal:—Telge *ramus*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 32; Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Telgan *fronde*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 60. Telgan *virgultum*, i. 39, 17. Unberende telgan *spadones*, 38, 8. Telgan gehladene, Exon. Th. 202, 28; Ph. 76. Telgu *rami*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 28. Telgena *palmitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 34. Telgum gescafenum *corticibus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 41. Balzatum of ðara treowa telgan (*ramis*) weól, Nar. 26, 21. Bláda on treowes telgum, Cd. Th. 55, 10; Gen. 892: 88, 24; Gen. 1470: Exon. Th. 210, 19; Ph. 188. Beorc byþ on telgum wlitig, Runic pm. Kmb. 342, 30; Rūn. 18: Ps. Th. 57, 8: 103, 16. Telgo *frondes*, Mkl. Skt. Lind. 11, 8: *ramos*, 4, 32. Genim dysse wyrtte (*yarrou*) telgan, Lchdm. i. 198, 12 note.

¶ In the following passage Kemble and Leo take the word as meaning a strip of land (fallow), but as such a strip of land if fallow one year would not be so the next, its designation as the fallow strip would hardly serve the purpose of marking a boundary. *Telga* might rather refer to a branch distinguishable from the loss of its bark:—Audlang stræte on ðone cawelan telgan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 258, 7. See iii. xxxix, and Leo, Place Names, p. 66. (b) figurative:—Hē bæc ða wætan ðare uncyste in ðæm telgan, ðone hē geteāh ær of ðan wyrtruman, Bd. 1, 27; M. 82, 14. Wrōhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ealle ða telgan ðu gebræddeð *extendisti palmites ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Telgo mīno *ramos meos*, Rtl. 68, 32. v. wudu-telga; telgor, telgra.

telgan to dye [—Getelged oððe gedeagod *colerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 14. Getelgede *fucate*, getelgod *fucatum*, 33, 58, 59. Getelged *colerata*, *fucata*, 134, 35.] v. twi-telged; telgung.

telg-berend that which produces a dye:—Tælg(er)berend *ostriger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 72. v. telg.

telge (?) :—On xiii nibe mōnan is gōð ælc telge tō anginnan, Lchdm. iii. 178, 31. Cockayne refers the word to *telg* and translates *dyeing*; but the passage at 190, 21, in which the same date is said to be ‘eallum gōð þingum gōð’ suggests a different meaning. The forms of the whole piece are corrupt.

telgian; p. ode *To put forth shoots, to flourish*:—Treow telgade tīr welgade *good faith flourished, glory abounded*, Exon. Th. 353, 57; Reim. 34.

telgor, telgor, es; m. e; f. *A plant, shoot, twig*:—On ðam dæge ðe God geworhte ælcne telgor on eorðan (*omne virgultum agri*), Gen. 2, 5. Telgre *vimen*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 95. Gif hwa mid him dysse wyrtte (*verbasum*) æne tealgre byrþ, ne biþ hē bræged mid ænigum oðan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 3. Tealgras *propagines*, Blickl. Gl. ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wið ða eorðan hyre telgra tōbræðep, Lchdm. i. 324, 3 note. [*Icel. tjálg; n. a prong*.] v. next word.

telgra, an; m. *A shoot, branch, twig; sucker of a root*:—Telgra *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 4. Telgra *ramus* (*fici*), Mt. Kmb. Rush. 24, 32. Dō on ænne telgran (morbæames), Lchdm. i. 332, 22. Of ænum stelan manega telgran weaxaþ, 276, 23. Ða telgran (ðæs wyrtruman), 318, 10. Telgran *antes, virgultus*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 71. Telgrum *viminibus, virgultis*, 483, 58; *ramis*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 13, 32. Telgran *ramos*, 21, 8: *surculos, virgulta*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 47. Genim dysse wyrtte (*yarrou*) telgran, Lchdm. i. 198, 12. ðeós wyrt (*polium*) of ænum wyrtruman manega telgran æsendep, 276, 8. ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wið ða eorðan hyre telgran tōbræðep, 324, 3.

telgung, e; f. *Dyeing, or a dye*:—Te[l]ging *tinctura* (cf. *deah tinctura*, 40, 39). Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 8. Telgung *tinctorium*, 289, 13. Telgunge *tinctura*, ii. 89, 28.

tellan; p. tealde; pp. teald: also forms as from tellan occur: ic telge, hī teljaþ; p. telede; p. teled. I. to tell, narrate, recount, state a case:—Peah ic hit lengre telle *though I make my story longer*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 31. Dō ðæs leán tō ðām foresprecenan gōðum ðe ic ðe ær tealde on drittan bæc, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. Se sundherhga tealde his gōðan dæda, swilce God hī nyste, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 18. Swegen tealde ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him *Swegen told* (*Beorn*) *that his* (*Swegen's*) *men would desert him* (*Swegen*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. Dæd tealde his ungelimp, and hū hē hine gebæd tō Gode, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Ða ungewunderunge ðe cōmon swā wē beforan tealdon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33. Hī tealdon him (*Constantine*) ða þrowunga ðe ure Hælend ðrowode, H. R. 5, 21. Telle (*narres*) ðinum suna hū oft ic hæbbe forðon ða Egiptiscan, Ex. 10, 2. Ute nū tellan (*let us state the case*) beforan swilcum ðe man swilce ðu wille *quovis judice contende*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 6. Ūs sceamaþ hit nū mære tō tellanne *we are ashamed to tell any more of the matter*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 39: 1085; Erl. 218, 35. II. to tell, count, reckon, compute, calculate:—Hē teleþ (*computat*) ða andfengas ðe hine behēfe synt, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hē ne telþ hū miccle spæda wē æspendon, Homl. Th. i. 580, 17. Se lareow Bēda telþ mid micclum gesceāde ðæt se dæg is xii. æl. Aprilis, 100, 13. ‘Telle (*numera*) ælcne wēpnedman’ . . . Moises tealde (*numer-*

avit), Num. 3, 15, 16. Eallum ðe ðara cyninga tiide teledon *cunctis regum tempora computantibus*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 10. Hī hluton, teledon *they cast lots and couped*, Andr. Kmb. 2207; An. 1105. Tele nū ða lenge ðære hwile, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. Tele nū ða gesælaþa wiþ ðam sorgum *strike a balance between the happiness and cares*, S. tit.; Fox x, 22. Tele ðu ðæs mōnan elde kl. lan. ðæt ðu cume tō þritiga; fōh eft on ðone nīwan, tele ðæt tūne *starting from Jan. 1 with the number that marks the age of the moon on that day, count up to thirty; begin then with the new moon, and count up to ten (the next Sunday after the date so reached will be Septuagesima Sunday)*, Lchdm. iii. 226, 30–228, 2. Telle ðæs steorran *numera stellas*, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3.

III. to reckon, account, consider, (a) with an object having a noun, adjective, or phrase in apposition, to consider a thing such and such:—Hwam telle ic (*aestimabo*) ðas cneorysse gelice? Mt. Kmb. 11, 16: Lk. Skt. 7, 31. Ic Heapbeardna hlydo ne telge Denum unriðene, Beo. Th. 4141; B. 2067. Ægleāwra mann ðonne ic mē telige, Andr. Kmb. 2967; An. 1486. Cyn ðara ðe hý ānsetlan teljaþ, R. Ben. 135, 4. Ic ðæt wende and witod tealde, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. ðone ic on firenum fæstne talde, Elen. Kmb. 1815; El. 909. Ic nē ænigne . . . gesacan ne tealde, Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Suā suā Saul æresð fleah ðæt rice and tealde hine selfne his suide unwierde *sic Saul, qui indignum se prius considerans fugerat*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 42: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794: 3625; B. 1810. Gif se sacerð hine hreofigne tealde, Homl. Th. i. 124, 9. Hī hine oferhýðigne tealdon *eum notantes superbiae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 16. Hine Gēata bearn gōðne ne tealdon, Beo. Th. 4375; B. 2184. Forcūpre is ðæt hē telle hine wīne, Wulfst. 59, 5. Ne mæg heō ūs leāse tellan *mendacii arguere nos non potest*, Gen. 38, 23. Hine sylf ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 37. (b) with an object and prepositional phrase, to consider as (*tō, for, on*):—Ne telle ic eow tō ðeowan *non dico vos servos*, Ju. Skt. 15, 15. Wē ðæt sylfe sār and wite hyre on synne tellaþ *ipsam et poenam suam in culpa deputamus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Hig tellaþ mīn wedd for nāht *irritum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. Ic ða gepeode tō micclan gesceāde teled, Lchdm. iii. 442, 5. For nāhte hē tealde ænig ðing tō biddenne būton gesihde, Homl. Th. i. 158, 21. On bōcum ðe ungelærede men þurh heora bilewitnyssse tō micclum wīsdōme tealdon in books which unlearned men in their simplicity have considered as great wisdom, 2, 22. ðonne on ūrum mōðe biþ æcenned sum ðing gōðes, and wē ðæt tō weorce āwendap, ðonne sceole wē ðæt tellan tō Godes gýle, and ðæt Gode beþeacan *consider it as God's grace, and attribute it to God*, 138, 23. Nis nū anweald tō tellanne tō sumum ðara hēhstēna gōða? . . . hwæðer nū gōð hlisa sié for nāht tō tellenne? Nis hit nān cyn, ðæt mon ðæt for nāht telle, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 14–19. Se unteofealda biþ tō tellenne for fullremod weorc, 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. (c) with a clause:—Hē tealde and wende ðæt hē sceolde ða byldo his heortan *ānescian autumans se cordis ejus emollere constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Mid ðý hē tealde and hē wende ðæt hē sweltan sceolde *cum se aestimasset esse moriturum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 41: Cd. Th. 87, 3; Gen. 1443. Hū ne tealdan wit ðæite genyht wære gesælaþa *nonne in beatitudine sufficientiam numeravimus?* Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 12. Swā ðætte monige tealdon (*putarent*), ðæt heō gehæled beon mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3: Blickl. Homl. 117, 16.

IV. to impute to (*dat. or prep.*), ascribe, assign, put a thing to a person's account:—Telle ic ða weorþnyud ðæm wyrhtan næs nā ðe *ingenium mirabor artificis*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Crist tealde ealne his wurdmynt to his Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 16. Se wer ðam ðe ne tealde (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ðæt ilce gēr tō ðæs æfterfylgendan cyninges rice teledon *idem annus sequentis regis regno assignaretur*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 12. Hī ealne ðone Bryce upon ðone cyng tealdon (cf. *O. Sax. tellian an to charge*; *Icel. telja á: see also on-talu*) *they put all the breach of faith upon the king*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 4. Ne tele ðu him ð's synn ne *statuas illis hoc peccatum*, Rtl. 44, 15. Telle hē ðæt Gode, næs him sylfum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 18. His niðstena gōð hē sceal tellan him selfum *he is to reckon as an item in the account of his own prosperity that of his neighbour*; sua commoda propinquo bona deputare debet, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 1. Se fulla anweald is tō tellanne tō ðām hēhstum gōðum *complete power is to be assigned to the class of highest goods*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 9. [*O. Sax. tellian: O. Frs. tella: O. H. Ger. zellen; p. zalta, zelta numerare, computare, reputare, dicere, referre, narrare, notare, tribuere: Icel. telja. v. ā-, be-, ge-, tō-tellan; talian.*

tēlnis, telre, tēlre, tēm-, tēma, tēman, tēme, tēmen. v. tælness, tela, teld-treow, teám, tīma, tīman, tīme, tīmen.

Temes, Temese the Thames. In the declension both weak and strong forms are found. [In Latin, nom. Temis, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 30, 12, Temes, ii. 23, 12: gen. Tamisae, i. 98, 1: dat. Taemise, 216, 25: acc. Tamesim Bd. 1, 2; S. 42, 34 may be cited.]—Neah ðære ié ðe mon hæð Temes (Temese, MS. C.) *ad flumen Tamesim*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 238, 22. Sý eá hætte Temese, Chr. Erl. 5, 11. Ymbe heora landgenæra: andlang Temese (on Temese, 8), L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 18. Ūt on Temese; ðonne ondlong Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 438, 3–4. Fōron be Temese . . . be norþan Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14, 20. Hī tugon hira scipu

up on Temese, 895; Erl. 93, 31. Hī nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan and lifdon of East-Seaxum, 1009; Erl. 143, 4.

temes(-is), es; *m.* (? cf. *lynis* for *form* and *gender*) *A sieve*. [*Temse taratantarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 200, col. 2 (15th cent.). Temenze, temeze, temse, sive *setarium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. See also Halliwell, who quotes: 'Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or temse.' He gives, besides, 'temzer a range or coarse searhe' as an early Wiltshire word. Wright, in the note to the word in his Vocabulary, says that *temse* is still in use in the North of England. *O. Du.* tems. (The word seems to have been borrowed from a Teutonic source by French, which has *tamis* a sieve, *tamiser* to sift.) Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *zemisa furfures*.] *v.* next two words.

temesian, *temsian* to sift:—Hlāfo foregegearwad t̃ temised *panes propositionis* (cf. Tusser's Husbandry, 39, 10: 'Some mixeth the rie with the wheat *Temmes* lofe on his table to have for to eate.' In such a loaf the coarse bran only is removed. *v.* Glossary. *Temse-bread* is given in Ray's South and East-Country Words, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16). Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 26. [Temzyn wythe a tymze, temsyn with a tenze *attamino*, *setario*. To tempe or syfte *taratantariso*, Prompt. Parv. 488. Cf. *temsing*-chamber, the sifting-room, Halliwell. *O. Du.* temsen to sift.] *v.* ge-temesed, and preceding word.

temes-pīle, an; *f.* *A stake to support a sieve* [*A* 'temsynge staff' = *cervida*, liguam quod portat cribrum, Prompt. Parv. 488, note 3].—Man sceal habban syfa, hriddel, hērsyfe, tæmespīlan, fanna, Anglia ix. 264, 14. *v.* preceding words.

temian, *p.* ede, ode *To tame*:—*Ic temige domo*, Ælf. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 2. *Ic gewylde odde temige*, 36; Zup. 213, 14. *Ic genyme mē briddas on hærfæste and temige hig*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Mon temē his unalhēfde lustas mid dām wordum dære hālgan lāre, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 12. Gewylt, temiaf domat, superat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 73. Hē done ealdan lichoman swencte and temede (*domabat*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 36. Heora lārcōwas de hī (wudufugas) temedon, Met. 13, 39. Canst dū temian (*domitare*) hig (*hawk*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 21, 25. Wilde deor temian, Lchdm. iii. 200, 1: 186, 21. Nýtenu tymian, 184, 18. Temma domare, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 4. [*Goth.* ga-tamjan; *O. Frs.* temia; *O. H. Ger.* zemmen; *Icel.* temja.] *v.* ā-, ge-temian.

temised. *v.* temesian.

templ, tempel, es; *n.* *A temple*:—Se wīta spræc suelce dæt templ wære eal tōworpen; hē cūð . . . 'Tōworpane sint da stānas dæs temples,' Past. 18; Swt. 133, 10. 'Dis templ was getimbrod on six and feowertigon wintron' . . . Hē hyt cwæð be hys lichaman temple, Jn. Skt. 2, 20, 21. Dæt templ ealre clānnesse (*the Virgin's womb*), Blickl. Homl. 5, 19. Ofer dæs temples hæhnesse, Mt. Kmb. 4, 5: 24, 1. On hālierne t̃ hergan, temple sacello, Hpt. Gl. 482, 37. Se Hēlend com to dām temple, Jn. Skt. 8, 2. Wē wunedon wið Phogores templ *mansimus contra fanum Phogor*, Deut. 3, 29. Dæs tōwyrp̃ Godes templ, Mt. Kmb. 27, 40. On dæt hālige Salemannes templ, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic lāre dæt dæt tempel wē forlēōsan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ōdre þeōða fela templa ātærdon, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 27. In Godes templem, Exon. Th. 131, 26; Gū. 461. Hī Godes temple bræcon and bærdon, 44, 24; Cri. 707. Templu ūre wē gehealdan, Scint. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* tempal. For native words used before the Latin form was borrowed, *v.* hearh, ealh; and cf. *Goth.* alhs: *O. Sax.* alah: *Icel.* hof, for similar terms in other dialects.]

templ-geat, es; *n.* *The gate or door of a temple*:—Hē æt sunnum sēle stōð æt dam templegeate, Wulfst. 49, 25.

templ-geweore, es; *n.* *A temple-building, temple*:—His þegnas āgunnon specan wið hine ymbe dæt mære tempelgeweore de dær geworht wæs Gode to wyrdmynte, Wulfst. 88, 17. Salomon wes se forma man de Gode to lofe ærest on eorðan tempelgeweore ātærde, 277, 25.

templ-hālgung, e; *f.* *A consecration-festival*:—Dā wæron templ-hālgunga (*encenia*), Jn. Skt. 10, 22: *schenofegias*, Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 14. **templ-lic**; *adj.* *Pertaining to a temple*; the word translates *fanaticus*:—Hearhlice, dæs hæþenan, wel tempellice fanatice, i. profani, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 38. Tempellice t̃ diōflicre fanatica, Hpt. Gl. 482, 25: Anglia xiii. 34, 176.

temprian; *p.* ode, ede. *I.* to mix in due proportion, to mingle:—*Ic temprede (potum meum cum fletu) temperabam*, Blickl. Gl. II. *to temper, regulate, moderate*:—Seo sunne gæþ geond stōwa and tempreda de eorðican wæstmas ægðer ge on wæstne ge on rūpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Hī nā tempredon gýfernesys hātan non temperauerunt gulæ ardorem, Scint. 107, 12. Bryne lichamena mid cealdrum æstum to temprienne (*temperandus est*), 52, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[r]a[r]on obtemperare, temperare, medicare: *Icel.* temptra. From Latin.] *v.* ge-temprian.

temprung, e; *f.* *Tempering, moderation*:—Swā hwæt on temprunge byþ hālwende hit ys quicquid temperamento fit salutare est, Scint. 55, 1. Hafa dū tempunge (*temperamentum*, i. *mediocritatem*), 172, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]runga temperantia, compositio.]

temsian, tēu. *v.* temesian, tīn.

tendan; *p.* de *To kindle*. [*A* gnast wule al þe brond tenden, *O. E.* Homl. i. 81, 7. Cwenth hit er þen hit waxe and tende þe, *A. R.* 296, 21. It bigynnez forð tiende, *L. S.* 314, 523. Itend of wredde, *Kath.* 154. Teenden incendere, Wick. *Goth.* tandjan; *Da.* tænde: *Swed.* tända.] *v.* ā-, on-tendan; tennan.

-tendend, -tending, -tendness. *v.* ā-tendend, ā-tending, on-tendness. *tender fuel*:—*Tender fomes*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 11. Dæt ne gehigeleās[t] mēte tender ut non scurilitas inueniat fomitem, R. Ben. Interl. 75, 17. *v.* tynder.

Tenet, Tānet[t]; also Tenet-land the isle of Thanet:—Augustinus wæs cumende on Bretone ærest on Tenet dām eālonde (Tenet-land, MS. B.) (in insula Tanato) . . . Is on eāstewardice Cent mycel eālonð Tenet (*Tanatos insula*), dæt is syx hund hīda micel . . . Dæt eālonð tōscedaþ Wantsumo streām fram dām tōgeþeōdden lande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 10–20. Hēr hæðene men on Tenet ofer winter sæton, Chr. 851; Erl. 67, 20: 865; Erl. 70, 31. On dyssum geāre Eādgār cyng hēt oferhergian eall Tenetland, 969; Erl. 125, 5. Tānet, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 232, 22. Inntō Raculfe on Tanett, iii. 429, 16. The following forms occur in Latin charters:—Tenid, i. 21, i. Tenaet, 129, 18. Tanet, 118, 1. Tanat, vi. 189, 31. Tanatos insulam, iv. 237, 20. Insula Tanatorum, iii. 347, 15. Thanet, i. 13, 30: 18, 15. Dānet, v. 21, 19. Insula Thae-neti, i. 42, 16. Insula Thae-net, 116, 27.

tengan; *p.* de *To press, hasten, hurry, proceed with haste or violence*:—Dā tengde se Pharao æfter mid mycelre fyrde then Pharaoh hastened after with a great army, Homl. Th. i. 312, 3: ii. 194, 16. Hē dā pearle ābliged āweg tengde, 182, 2. Hē outende dā burh and tengde him ford syððan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 416. Se cāsere tengde tō dām botle, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Se fugol tō wuda tengde, ii. 162, 27. Æt suman cyrre tengde hē tō fyrde ongeān Persiscne lēodscipe on one occasion he was hastening to march against Persia, i. 448, 32. Tengdon dā hæþenan mid wæpnum tō dām æwfæstum hēape, and slōgon dā cristenan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 66. Teng recene tō dām fæstenne (*haste thee, escape thither*, Gen. 19, 22), Cd. Th. 152, 29; Gen. 2527. Hīe hæfdon gecweden dæt hīe ealle emlice on Latine tengden they had agreed that they all in unbroken order would proceed to the attack of the Latins, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 9. *v.* ge-tengan; ge-tenge.

tennan (?), to incite, encourage to effort:—Ful oft dæt gegongeþ, dætte wer and wif in worlde cennap beorn, and mid blēom gyrwap, tennap and tætaþ, oþþæt seō tid cymeþ, dæt dā geongan leomu, lifæstan leopu, geloden weorpaþ (*the parents try to awaken the child's activity of body and mind, while it is still an infant*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [Thorpe would read temiaþ. Grein suggests comparison with *O. M. H. Ger.* Cf. *Ih* zeno sie *provocabo* eos, Grff. v. 685. Could tendap be read? *Ontendan* and connected words are used figuratively; see also *tendan*.]

tenys, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65. *v.* tynness.

teofonian; *p.* ode *To associate, join*:—Ealswā teofanade se ðe teala cūpe āgħwylc wiþ oþrum; sceoldon eal beran stife stefnbyrd, swā him se steora biðad, missenlice gemetu (cf. þeah ānra hwile (*each of the elements*) wið oþer siē miclum gemenged . . . fæste gebunden . . . mid bebode ðīne, Met. 20, 65–69), Exon. Th. 349, 8; Sch. 43. Swā teofenode se ðe teala cūpe dæg wiþ nihte . . . fisc wið yþum, 351, 18; Sch. 82.

teofrian; *p.* ode *To allot* (?), appoint:—Done sylfan stān ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan nū se geworden is hwommona hēagost hālig Drihten tō wealles wrade wiþ teofrade (*he has appointed it to be the wall's support*) lapidem quem reprobaerunt aedificantes, hic factus est in caput anguli: a Domino factum est illud, Ps. Th. 117, 21. *v.* uiber (tifer).

teogopa (-eþa), teogopian. *v.* teoþa, teoþian.

teoh[h], e; *f.*; but also *m.* or *n.* *An association, a company, band*:—Besæt hē dā sinherge swarda lāfe weān oft gehēt earmre teohhe with a mighty host he besieged then those whom the sword had spared, to the wretched band woe he oft promised, Beo. Th. 5868; B. 2938. Ōðdæt ic ðīnes earmes āsecege strence ðisse cneorisse eallum dām teohhe ðe nū tōward ys donec annuntiem brachium tuum generationi omni, quae ventura est, Ps. Th. 70, 17. Dā hīe gemiton teoche æt torre (*the people who were building the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Hēt tuddortēōndra teohha għwylcre wæstmas fēdan he bade each productive race bring forth fruits, 59, 6; Gen. 959. [*M. H. Ger.* zeche; *f.* succession, association, company: *Ger.* zeche.] *v.* next word.

teohhian, teohchian, teoghian, tihhian, teohian, teochian, thian; *p.* ode. *I.* to suppose, consider, think, (a) with a clause:—*Ic tiohhie*, dæt hīo dæss taman nāuht ne gehicgeþ, *Cott.* 13, 25. Gif hwā teochoþ (tioh-hap, Cott. MSS.) dæt hē æfæst siē si quis putat se religiosum esse, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 2. Swā hwæt swā hē swiþost lufap dæt hē teohhap (tiohhap, Cott. MS.) dæt him siē betst . . . ðonne hē dæt begiten hæfþ ðonne tihhap hē dæt hē mæge beon swide gesālig quod quisque prae ceteris petit, id summum esse iudicat bonum . . . beatum esse iudicat statum, quem prae ceteris quisque desiderat, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 11–14. Tehhap, Fox 84, 16. Sume wenap, dæt . . . Sume teohhapi, dæt . . . Manege tellap, dæt . . . 24, 2; Fox 82, 7–12: 26, 2; Fox 92, 26; Ps. Th. 11, 4. Hīe tiohchiaþ dæt dæt (*silence*) scyle biōn for eādmættum tacere se aestimant æg humiliate, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 3. Nān ðara gōða ðīn nī ðe dū teohhodes (tiohhodes, Cott. MS.) dæt hī ðīne beon scealdan nihil horum, quae in tuis computas bonis, tuum esse bonum monstratur, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Se lēasa wēna ðara dysigena monna tiohhie, dæt . . . hominum fallax adnectit opinio, 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. (b) with tō, to consider as:—Of gromra gripe, ðe dū tō godum tiohhast from the clutch

of cruel ones, whom thou countest as gods, Exon. Th. 255, 17; Jul. 215. *Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt to selestum goode ðæt ðæt he swiþost lufaj every man considers that as his best good, which he most loves, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 122, 23. Hi teohhjaþ us him to snædngsceaþum aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis, Ps. Th. 43, 23. Ðam wisan men com to lofe and to wyrdscipe ðæt se unrihtwisa cuning him teohhode to wite cruciatus, quos pulabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis, Bt. 10, 2; Fox 52, 27. Gif he hit ne tiohchode eall to anum si utraque unum esse non decerneret, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 34. (c) in other ways:—Teohgaþ decreverit, cogitaverit, Hpt. Gl. 412, 48. Ne biþ he swa brad swa he teohgaþ (tihhaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 12.*

II. to purpose, determine, intend, appoint, (a) with an accusative:—Man us tyhhaþ twegen eardas two dwellings are intended for us, Hy. 7, 97. Oft ic lean teohhode hnahan rince, Beo. Th. 1907; B. 951. (b) with an accusative and (implied) infinitive:—Swilce he na ða spræce ne mænde and tiohchode hit peah þiderweardes (and yet he intended it to go in that direction), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. (c) with a clause:—Tō ðæm sōþum gesælþum ic tiohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) ðæt ic ðe læde, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Swa swa he tiohhaþ, ðæt hit sié, 39, 6; Fox 220, 7. Nis nau geseaft ðe he tiohgie (tiohchie, Cott. MS.) ðæt hió scyle winnan wiþ hire Scippendes willan. . . Hwæt wænst ðu gif ænegu geseaft tiohchode ðæt hió wiþ his willan sceolde winnan hwæt bió mihte wiþ swa mihtne swa we hine gerehtne habbaþ nihil est quod Deo contraire conetur. . . quid si conetur, non tandem proficiet quidquam adversus eum, quem potentissimum esse concessimus, 35, 4; Fox 160, 21–27. Ðæt he forðý reafge ðe he tiohchie (teohhgie, Cott. MSS.) ðæt he eft scyle mid ðý reafge ælnessen geywrcan pro misericordia facienda peccare, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 22. (d) with to:—Swa hwæt swa ðu me to gyfe tihhie bring ðæt Gode to onsegednyse whatever you may intend as a gift to me, bring that as a sacrifice to God, Homl. Ass. 123, 209. (e) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðær ðu ongeate hwidre ic ðe teohhie (tiohgie, Cott. MS.) to lædennæ si, quoniam te ducere aggreddimur, agnosceres, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 1. Cildum ðe we tiohchode urne eard to te forlættanne, and hié tiochiaþ us to ierfewardum to habbanne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 28. Hý teohhjaþ me to afyranne, Ps. Th. 39, 16. He tiohchode him mæ to fultemanne. . . he teohchode hine to lædanne on lifes weg, Past. 41; Swt. 305, 4, 5. His (Ulysses') þegnas for hiora eardes lufan tihodon hine to forlættanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. (f) undetermined:—Teohhaþ distinat, i. disponit, contendit, Ryt. Voc. ii. 141, 35. [Cf. O. H. Ger. gi-zehôn instaurare, resarcire.] v. ge-teohhian; teón (wk.).

-teohhung, teollian. v. fore-teohhung, tilian.

teol-pyrel, es; n. A window:—Teolþeria fenestrarum, Hpt. Gl. 409, 31. Cf. eæg-pyrel.

teolung, teoma. v. tilung, tam.

teón (from teóhan); p. teah, pl. tugon; pp. togen, tigen (v. of-teón) To draw, pull:—Ic teó traho, ic teó swýðe pertraho, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 5, 6. Teah trahunt, Wülc. Gl. 253, 32. I. (1) with the idea of horizontal movement, to draw along, pull, drag:—Ðu me gebundenne mid fyrenum racenteagum tyhst in ece fyr, Shr. 117, 18. Heo teah hyne (Holofernes) folnum wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. Ða geseah ic monige ðara wériga gasta fit monna sawla teón (trahere) on midde ða ðýstro. . . Tugon hi ða wérigan gastas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 32–36. Valerianus hét teon Xpolitum geond dornas and brémelas, Homl. i. 432, 34; Blickl. Homl. 241, 21. Se eadiga Andreas was togen, 241, 26. (2) where the movement is from within or from without, to draw a sword, blood, etc., to haul a net, draw in or out:—Ðu sealt, ðonne ðu on ðam sculdum tyhst blóð, teón swiðe on ðære síðan, Lchdm. ii. 262, 26. Se iil tihþ his fét suá he inmost mæg. . . He tiehþ his heafod in to him, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 11–21. Ða synfullan teóp heora sword gladium evaginaverunt peccatores, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Simon Petrus tēh his nett on land, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Teoh mid glæse oþþe mid horne, Lchdm. ii. 200, 13; 262, 5. Tæppan teón, Techm. ii. 120, 12. Teón út lange, Lchdm. iii. 16, 13. Onlegena út teóðne ðone heardan swile, ii. 182, 16. Wæs on næs togen wundorlic wægþora, Beo. Th. 2883; B. 1439. (3) where the movement is up or down, to draw up or down, to draw breath, heave a sigh, &c., to hoist a sail, pull a bell:—Mē to grunde teah feondscaða, Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553. He orof stundum teah (cf. orof up hlæden, v. 30), Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gū. 1245; Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 16. Godwine eorl teah up his segl, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 12. Hi tugon up heora segel, 1046; Erl. 174, 19. Ða apostolas tugon hié up and hié gesetton on ðæm fægarn neorxna wange, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Tugon hié heora hrægl bufan cneow, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 16. Dō mid his handa, swylce he wille æne hangigende bellan tech, Techm. ii. 118, 16. Heo longe swōretunge was teóðne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. (4) to draw to, to attract:—Ðære lyfte gecynd is ðæt heo tiehþ to ða rēnas of ðæm sealtan sē, Shr. 63, 27. (5) to pull the string of a bow, strike the strings of an instrument:—Ðære hearpan strengas se hearpere suide ungelfice tiehþ and streþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. Ða teóp heora swiðne bogan intenderunt arcum, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Togenum strengum, Ps. Th. 67, 24. (6) to pull a boat, to row:—On ða eá hi tugon up hiora scipu oþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31; 895; Erl.

93, 31. Ðæt scip wile hwilum stigan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, būtan ða rōwend hit teón, ac hit sceal feótan mid ðý streáme; ne mæg hit nō stille gestondan, būtan hit ankor hæbbe, oððe mon mid rôðrum ongeán tió, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 10–13. He ástigende on án scyp bæd hyne ðæt he hit lythwón fram lande tuge. . . He cwæþ to Simone: 'Teoh hit on dýpan,' Lk. Skt. 5, 3, 4. (7) to draw, be of weight:—Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sawle on ða wæge, and hý man wegeþ, swá man ðep gold wið penegas. And gif ða penegas teóp swiðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrd ðam men hraðe. Swá biþ ðære sawle and ðære synne; gif seó synn tihþ swýðor ðonne seó sawel, ðonne farap hý on forwyrd, Wulfst. 240, 1–6. (8) where there is no movement, to pull, tug:—Sume sceufon, sume tugon. . . and seó Godes fæmne hwæðre stōd. Ða brudon hig rāpas on hyre handa and on hyre fēt, and hig tugon myd ðam, and hig ne myhton hið ða git ænne fōtlást furður áteón, Shr. 154, 26–30. Se deofol wolde geniman ðone cnapan of Basilius handum, hetolice teóðne, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 443. II. to bring, lead, put:—Ða teah hine Penda fyrdre and here on, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30: 1, 34; S. 499, 29. Penda teah here wiþ Eást-Engle, 3, 18; S. 546, 14. 'Teoh eft ðine hand on ðinne bōsum,' Ða teah he hig ongin, Ex. 4, 7. Heht eorla hleo eabta mearas on flet teón, Beo. Th. 2077; B. 1036. II a. with an idea of violence or compulsion:—Ða cwæð Iosue: 'Teóp ða cynegas út of ðam scræfe,' Jos. 10, 22. Gif fah mon cirican geierne, hine seofan nihtum mon út ne teó, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 10. Belāwende eow on gesammungum and teóðne to cynegum, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17.

III. in various figurative senses, many of which may be rendered by words containing the root of trahere or of ducere. (1) to teach, educate, bring up:—Ic tý (teó, MSS. J. W.) oððe lære imbno, ic teah imbui, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hū lange tyhst ðu fús and iedest teahra hlāfe cibabis nos pane lacrymarum, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwā teah ðe? . . . Se Hælend mē lārde mid onwigenysse, Homl. Th. i. 378, 9. He iunge men teah georne mid lāre, swā ðæt ealle his gefēran sceoldon sealmas leornian, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 76. We lārþ ðæt preostas geouðge geornlice lēarnan and to crafstan tugen (bring them up to crafts), L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26; L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 6. (2) to draw to or from, attract, induce, seduce:—Sió leaše gesælþ tihþ ða ðe hiera to geþeodap from ðæm sōþum gesælþum mid hiera eolcunge, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7. Sió gecynd eow tihþ to ðam angite, ac eow tihþ (teohþ, MS. Bod.) gedwola of ðam angite, 26, 1; Fox 90, 7. Þes midgeard was to ðon fæger, ðæt he teah men to him purh his fægeresse fram Gode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11. Ðone mon sciele ealle mægene to biscephæde teón ðe gástlice liotaf ille modis omnibus debet ad exemplum uiuendi pertrahi, qui spiritaliter uiuit, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 7. (3) to draw to one's self, to take:—Ic teó (nimo, Lind. Rush.) ealle þing to mē sylfon, Jn. Skt. 12, 32. Sume hi teóp nominatiuū casum, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 2068. Ne teah Crist him nā to on ðisum life land ne welan, Homl. Th. i. 160, 32; Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 27. He æfter ðysum geþance teah him elnunge to be ðæle after this thought he in some measure took courage, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 524. On ðæt gerad ðæt hié him Siciliam to ne tugen ne Sardiniam conditiones erant, ut Sicilia Sardiniaque decederent, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 180, 13. Ðæt he hit on folc-ryht him to teó, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 12. Ne teó se hlāford nā mære on his æhte būtan his rihtan heregate, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Ne teón hié nānwuht ðæs lofes to him, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 1. (4) to take on one's self, to assume:—Hié him on teóp, ðæt hié sién heortan lēcas, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 1. Ðæt he tió on hine selfne oðerra monna scylda, 16; Swt. 99, 1. Sanctus Paulus ðone oðerne lārde, ðæt he him anwald on tuge, 40; Swt. 291, 20. Se him was on teóðne ealdordóm ofer ða oþere, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 20. (5) to bring, bring forth, produce, display:—Meaht forð tihþ heofoncondelle and holmas mid, Exon. Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. Ða ðe plegap æt deádra manna lice and ælce fyllnyse ðær forð teóp mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 309. Ðu wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, 267, 27; Jul. 421. Ða sceolde se ealdorman Ælfric lēdan ða fyrdre, ac he teah forð ða his ealdan wrecneas he brought out his old tricks, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. Hiegwælmās (-os, MS.) teah beorne on breostum nið envy produced fierce passions in the breast of the man, Cd. Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980. Teón nū ða wæteru forð swimmdene cynn. . . eall fiscynn ðe ða wæteru tugon forð (producerunt), Gen. 1, 20, 21. Tō teónne forð ðone wiðdóm ðære ealdan æ, Homl. Th. i. 190, 8. (6) to bring, place:—Sió ungelfices hira gearnunga hié tiehþ sume behindan sume and hira scylda hi ðær gehabbaþ variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. Biscop sceal scyldan cristenum mannun wið ælc ðara þinga ðe synlic biþ, and ðý he sceal on æghwæt hine ðe swýðor teón (he must the rather bring himself to everything, apply himself), ðæt he ðe geornor wite hū seó heord fare, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24.

IV. to draw (ar in to draw nigh), to go, proceed, (1) intrans.:—Seó to hām tihþ, Exon. Th. 416, 26; Rā. 35, 4. He ne mihte ongemong oþrum mannun bion, ac teah to wuda, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7. Hi tugon forð they went on their way, Homl. Th. i. 246, 11; ii. 490, 1. Fela hām tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 23. Hira tungan tugon ofer eorðan lingua eorum transiuit super terram, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Gif tōsomne teó if (hair-lip) draw together, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. (2) with

acc. to go a journey:—Æghwylcum ðara ðe mid Beówulfe brimlæde leáh, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051: 2669; B. 1332. Yldran ússe tugon tongne sîd, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440: 110, 28; Gû. 115. (3) figuratively:—Nû fandiaþ swelce wræcan and teoþ tō, woldon underfōn ðone weordscipe *such wretches press forward in their wish to receive the honour*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. [Laym. teon to go, march: Kath. teon to pull: Gen. and Ex. ten to go; to bring up. Goth. tiuhan: O. Sax. tiohan: O. Frs. tiā: O. H. Ger. ziohan *trahere, ducere, nutrire.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, ôþ-, þurh-, wîd-teón; for-, îd-togen; teónd.

teón (from tîhan; but the verb seems to have almost entirely given up the conjugation to which this form would belong and to take that of teón from teóhan); p. teáh, pl. tugon; pp. togen, tygen To accuse a person of something (acc. of person and gen. of charge, or charge expressed by a clause):—Ðú mē stale tîhst *furti me arguis*, Gen. 31, 32. Hwî tîhþ ūre hlāford ūs swā micles false? 44, 7. Gif gē scyld on eow witen ðæs ðe eow man tîhþ, Txs. 176, 10; Rtl. 114, 23; Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. Tîhþ, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tîhtlan ðe N. mē tîhþ (tîhþ, MS. B.), L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Hý teoþ ðē ðæs ðe hý sylfe habbaþ, Prov. Kmb. 12. Hē teáh hiene ðæt hē his ungerisno spræce wîd ða senatos he (Philip) charged him (Demetrius, his son) that he had spoken disparagingly of him to the senate, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 28. Ða tugon hiē hiene, ðæt hē heora swicdōmes wîd Alexander fremmende wære, and hiene for ðære tîhtlan ofslōdon, 4, 5; Swt. 168, 16. Gif hiene hwa hwelces teó, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 6; 11; Th. i. 68, 19; L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Gif hiene man æniges þinges teó, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 28. Gif hiene mon tîo gewaldas on ðære dæde, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 15; 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif man ðone hlāford teó, ðæt hē be his ræde ūt hleoþe, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 19. Gyf hiene preo man ætgædere teón, Th. i. 392, 23. Se man ðe man tuge the man who shall have been accused, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Gif hwa ðerne tîon wille, ðæt hē hwelcne ne gelæste ðara ðe hē him gesealde, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. [Goth. teihan to shew: O. Sax. af-tîhan to refuse: O. H. Ger. zîhan *arguere*: Ger. zeihen to accuse: Icel. tjú (uk.) to shew; cf. tîgninn distinguished.] v. be-teón; teónd; tîht. teón; p. teóde. I. to make, frame, create, ordain, arrange, contrive, bring about, construct, (1) referring to material objects:—Hysne gyf ðe ðu ðe tō wundrum teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Dan. 208. Thā middungeard moncynnes uard æfter tîade (teóde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23) *dehinc terram custos humani generis creavit*, Txs. 149, 8. Helm worhte wæpna smid, wundrum teóde, besette swinlicum, ðæt hine bead-omecas bitan ne meahdon, Beo. Th. 2909; B. 1452. Tō ðam golde ðe hē him tō gode teóde the gold that he had shaped for a god to himself, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216. Se ðas woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 16; Gn. Ex. 34; Andr. Kmb. 1594; An. 798. (1a) in a figurative expression:—Ða heora tungan teoþ (but the word may be from teón to draw (v. teón, I. 2), as it seems also to govern bogan in the following clause) teónan gehwylce sweorde efencescarpe *exaceruunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (2) referring to immaterial objects:—Ðæs ðe þanc siē ðæt ðu ūs ðas wrace teódest for this be thanks to thee that thou didst order this exile for us, Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Him heahcyning fultrum tîode for him the high king contrived help, 11, 11; Gen. 173. Se ðe ūs ðis lif tîode he that framed for us this life, Met. 20, 131. Waldend him ðæt wite teóde, Exon. Th. 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. II. to furnish with; instruere:—Mid beorhtnyssa ærnermergen þū tîhst and mid fýrum middæg splendore mane instruis et ignibus meridiem, Hymn. Surt. 10, 25. Nales hi hine læssan lācum teóðan ðonne ða dydon ðe hine æt frumsceafte forð onseodon, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. [M. H. Ger. zeichen; p. zeichte to arrange, contrive, bring about.] v. fore-, ge-teón; teohhian.

teón. I. hurt, damage, vexation:—Ðone on teón wigeþ feond his feonde him (the dog) foe brings for the annoyance of his foe, Exon. Th. 433, 28; Rā. 51, 3. II. insult, abuse, reproach, calumny:—Ðā hine teóne wyrde (teódone and wyrge? see note) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Teóna calumniarum, Hpt. Gl. 506, 22. [Icel. tjón; f. n. damage, loss.] v. nið-ge-teón, and next word.

teóna, an; m. I. damage, harm, hurt, mischief, annoyance, trouble, vexation, detriment, loss:—Mid ðý bunige smire . . . ne biþ sōna nān teóna smear with the honey . . . there will be no hurt (from the disease) directly, Lchdm. ii. 104, 23: 156, 30. Thī weorc biþ deoflum se mæsta teóna this work will prove the greatest vexation to devils, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hit him wyrþ tō teónan it will turn to his hurt, 51, 9. Ne him wiht gescōd ðæs ðe hý him tō teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, Exon. Th. 127, 36; Gû. 397: 269, 30; Jul. 458. Ðæt behýded wæs tō teónan cristenum folce the cross had been hidden to the detriment of Christians, Elen. Kmb. 1973; El. 988. Þohton ðæt hiē sceoldon gewreacan hira teónan they thought they would avenge the harm that had been done them, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 17. Ymb ðone teónan (mischievous doctrine) wæs gegaderad in hund biscepa and eahtatiene hiene tō amānusumne conuentus ccccviu episcoporum factus est, per quos Ariamum dogma exitiabile reprobaturum, est, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 34. Tíonā infestationes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 61. Teónan, 45, 27. Se ðe hine fram swā monigum yrmðum and teónum (tot ac tantis calamita-

libus) generede, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Mid miclum teónum and wítum, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 28; Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Ðæt tō teónum weorþeþ, þeóðum tō preá, Exon. Th. 67, 20; Cri. 1091: 75, 1; Cri. 1215. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ (grievously groans), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ne mæg hē nō ryhtlice gedyld læran būton hē self gedyldelice ððerra monna tíonān gedolige neque potest veraciter bona docendo impendere, si vivendo nescit æquanimiter aliena mala tolerare, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 4. On his tîman hæfdon men mycel geswinc and swiðe manige teónan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 20. II. hurt that comes from wrongful action, wrong, injury, wrongful action, iniquity, offence, abuse, ill-usage, violence:—Wolde hē ðæt gýld ábreacan. Ða hæþenan men hine mid teónan (violence) áweg ádrifon . . . Hē hit for manna teónan gebrecan ne mōste, Blickl. Homl. 221, 20–27. Ne ðe ic ðē ðænne teónan (teáne, Rush.) non facio tibi injuriam, Mt. Kmb. 20, 13. Se unrihtwisa wer wyle niman on teónan his nēxtan dæde ðeáh ðe hē him teónan ne gedō, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 19. Ðæt hē geþence ðone teónan (injuriām), ðe wē him dydon, Gen. 50, 15; Ps. Th. 102, 6. Se ðe ure calra teónan wræce he that should avenge the wrong done to us all, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 20; 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18; Blickl. Homl. 33, 24; Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 12. Gē ne ongitaþ hū micelne teónan gē dōþ gode eowrum sceppeunde nec intelligitis quantum conditori vestro faciatis injuriam, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 31. Ic (the devil) ðæs wealles geat outnfe þurh teónan (by means of the iniquity which I introduce into the man's mind), Exon. Th. 266, 22; Jul. 402. Ic fleáh hlæfdigan hēte, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274: 226, 5; Sat. 497. Se cýning ne gemunde ðæra monigra teónena ðe hiora ægðer ðrum gedýde *Asiages oblitus sceleris sui*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 22. Hē ða gefremedon teónan (factas injurias) him eall forlēt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 19. Teónan and unriht iniquitates nostras, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

III. reproach, insult, shame, calumny, abuse, contumely:—Teóna calumnia, Hpt. Gl. 514, 64: contumelia, Scint. 19, 4. Tíonā, Kent. Gl. 345. Ic ehte mid teónan calumniar, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 1. Genimeþ his æhta Drihten mid mycelum teónan on him the Lord will take from him his possession with great shame to him, Blickl. Homl. 53, 4. For teónan for shame, 179, 12. Ða blæða ðe ic ðe on teónan geþah the fruit which I insulted you by taking, Cd. Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Teónan ðu wyrcest ūs mid ðisse sage hæc dicens nobis contumiliam facis, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Ða ðe tælnessa teónan wîd heora ðam nēhtan áhōfan ðetrahentem adversus proximum suum, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Hī (two well-born nuns) wæron æfter æþelborenyssa oferhýdige and hearmwýdole, and ðone wer oft gedrehton. Ðā cýdde se wer Benedicite, hū micelne teónan hē forðyldegode mid ðam mynecenum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Teónan calumnia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 49. Mid teónum gewēcende afficientes contumelia, Lk. Skt. 20, 11. IV. strife, discord:—Eall ðæra Iudeiscra teóna ārās þurh ðæt hwî Drihten Crist se ðe æfter flæscse sōðlice is mannes sunu eác swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu all the strife of the Jews arose from the question, why the Lord Christ, who according to the flesh is truly son of man, should be called also son of God, Homl. Th. i. 48, 15. Oft wæron teónan wærfæstra wera weredum gemæne heardum hearmplega. Ðāongan Abraham sprecan . . . 'Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan wroht wridian' (facta est rixa inter pastores gregum Abram et Lot . . . Dixit ergo Abram ad Lot: 'Ne quaeso sit jurgium inter me et te', Gen. 13, 7, 8), Cd. Th. 113, 33–114, 12; Gen. 1896–1903. Symle teónan sēþ yfel semper jurgia quaerit malus, Scint. 134, 12. Tíonā, Kent. Gl. 145. [The word remains in use in later English, but gradually restricts the meaning to pain, vexation. Laym. A. R. teone. Onn himm wreken hire tene, Orm. 19866. Ne do he þe neure swa muchelne teone ne wite, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 30. Wíðute teone and treie, 193, 61. Hī hedden teone and seorewe, Misc. 89, 14. Þu seist me boþe teone and schame, O. and N. 50. Teone ne tintreohē, Kath. 402. Berninde of grome and of teone furiis agitatus, 1354. Mi tene and min anger, Will. 552. Anger and tene, sorge and wo, Gen. and Ex. 2992. Tyene strife, Ayenb. 66, 1. Nō word of jelousye or any other tene, Chauc. Kn. T. 2248. In pure tene in sheer vexation, Piers P. 6, 119. With trauaille and with tene, 135. Tene or angry or dyschese angustia, tribulacio, Prompt. Parv. 488. O. Sax. tiono wrong, evil.] v. hyge-teóna; teóne, and preceding word.

teón-cwíde, es; m. Reproachful, abusive, insulting speech, blasphemy, contumely, calumny, slander:—Ne fríne ic ðē for tæle ne þurh teón-cwíde, Andr. Kmb. 1266; An. 633. Þurh teón-cwíde by their blasphemous language (saying that a miracle was wrought by magic), 1541; An. 772. Godscýld wrecan, teón-cwíde, Exon. Th. 254, 30; Jul. 205. Tíon-cwída conviciorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 44. Mið teáncuidum contumelia, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 11. Hī ermþu gehéton tornum teón-cwídem, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gû. 419. Cf. hearm-cwíde.

teón-cwídan; p. ode, ede To reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate:—Teón-cwídedon conviciabant, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 58. Teón-cwí[ed]on, 74, 33. Fore teáncuidendum ūs pro calumpniantibus nobis, Rtl. 176, 33. Cf. hearm-cwídan.

teónd, es; m. One who draws:—Heó behealdende wæs hwylcum teónde hē upp áhafen wæs, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 34.

teónd, es; *m. An accuser*:—Gif witeþeów mōn betýþþ . . . ðonne āh se teónd āne swingellan æt him, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Eode se man sylf to ðe man tuge, and hæbbe se teónd (se ðe týþþ, MS. B.) cyre, swā waterdǽl swā ýsenordǽl, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Tíond, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 3. Gylde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19; L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20; 282, 3.

teóne, an; *f. Calumny, reproach*:—Teóne calumnia, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 29. Wæron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcere and tō yfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 6. v. teóna.

teónere, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hé geecádmēt ðane teónere humilíabít calumniatorem, Ps. Lamb. 71, 4.

teón-full; *adj. I. grievous, vexatious, troublesome, woeful*:—Se teónfulla dæg (the last day), Wulfst. 187, 3. Hū geswinful and hū teónful ðis lif is how full of travail and trouble this life is, 273, 6. Ða teónfullan infesta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 15.

II. of persons, (1) causing hurt or injury:—Teónfullum on teso so as to hurt the harmful (those who were attending to the fiery furnace), Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. (2) causing vexation or annoyance, exasperating. v. teónian, I:—Mægþ teónful generatio exasperans, Ps. Spl. 77, 10. III. insolent, abusive, contumelious, contemptuous, calumnious:—Teónful injuriosus, gefíftful contentiosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 32; 74, 32. Se mynstres hordere sí . . . nā drēfend ne teónful (non turbulentus, non injuriosus), R. Ben. 54, 9. Ðū ne scealt nānne man wyrgan, ne nānne man tēlan, ne teónful beón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 359. Ys teórs leás on mūþe teónfulles (contumelios), Scint. 114, 9. Teónfullu wē synd contumeliosus sumus, 155, 14. Wæron hī æfter æþelborenesse oferhýdige and hearmcwýdole . . . Hī ðurhwunodon on heora teónfullum wordum they persisted in their insolent language, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 14. [In þa teónfullu (destructive) sæ, Laym. 4855.]

teón-hete, es; *m. Harmful or wrongful hate, dire hostility*:—Wið ðam teónhete (the hostility of the Egyptians in pursuit of the Israelites), Cd. Th. 191, 34; Exod. 224. Wið teónhete, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

teónian; *p. ode. I. to vex, irritate. v. teón-full, II. 2*:—Hý-teónedne þig gremedon irritaverunt (Moyse), Ps. Lamb. 105, 16. II. to reproach, revile, abuse, calumniate:—Se ðe teónaþ þearian tælp Scypende his qui calumniatur pauperem, exprobat factori ejus, Scint. 156, 14; 178, 18. Ðā hine (David) teóne wyrdne (teóndene and wyrgde? see note) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Ne teónian mē ða mōdigan non calumniantibus me superbi, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Teóniendum mē calumniantibus me, 121. [Hwon his briddes teóned him when its young ones vex it (the pelican), A. R. 118, 10. Me teóned mære þ . . . quod altius me urit, Kath. 550. I tene (trouble) hem no more, Allit. Pms. 60, 759. Þe naked to tene, Gaw. 2002. Alle wordes him tyeneþ and greueþ, bote yef hī ne by to god, Ayenb. 142, 28. Tyrauntz þat teneþ trewe nien, Piers P. 15, 412. Tenyñ or urethyñ irrito, Prompt. Parv. 489. O. Frs. tiona, tiuna to injure: O. Sax. gi-tiunean to harm.] v. tīnau.

teónlice; *adv. I. in a manner that causes harm or trouble, grievously, miserably*:—Hī gedrēfde deópe weorðað . . . swylce teónlice geteoraþ, Ps. Th. 103, 27; Exon. Th. 226, 17; Ph. 407. II. in a way that brings shame or affront, with insult or ignominy:—Man sceal ða geóguðe læðan gehæft heánlice and swā bysmorlice bringan of heora eðle and betæcan eów teónlice on hæðena hand, Wulfst. 295, 19. Sende on heora eorþan toscan teónlice he brought shame on them by sending frogs into their land, Ps. Th. 104, 26. Ðencan hū hig hyne teónlýcost áteón myhton to devise how they might treat him with most ignominy, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7.

teón-lig, es; *m. Hurtful, destructive flame, of the conflagration at the last day*:—Eall þreo nimeþ fýres wælm . . . teónlég somod bærneþ þreo (earth, sea, and sky) eal on ān, Exon. Th. 60, 14; Cri. 969. Tíonlég, Elen. Kmbl. 2556; El. 1279.

teón-ræden[n], e; *f. Wrong, injury*:—Ðæt hig wrecan mihton heora teónrædenne mid intergum on him (ut reddamus ei (Samson), quae in nos operatus est) . . . Hig woldon hine tintregian for heora teónrædene, Jud. 15, 10, 14. Nicanores heafóð hī setton tō tæcne for his teónrædene (the wrong he had done to them), Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 640; Ælfic. T. Grn. 5, 18. Gif hē on gehwylcum teónrædennum (injuriis) gelypð lufi . . . Gē eac earfeþa and teónrædena (injurias) forberaþ, R. Ben. 27, 1, 2.

teón-smip, es; *m. A worker of hurt or wrong, an evil-doer*:—Wæron teónsmiðas (the evil spirits that persecuted Guthlac) tornes fulle, . . . earne andsacan, Exon. Th. 114, 21; Gū. 176.

teóntig. v. hund-teóntig.

teón-word, es; *n. A word that conveys reproach, insult, abuse, calumny; a word that does wrong*:—Hig tældon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum they slandered the land with their calumnies, Num. 13, 33. Eorl óderne mid teónwordum tæleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 6; Leás. 4. Næs heof swā nū æðelborene men synt mid ofermettum áfýlled . . . ne mid teónwordum she was not, as nobly born men now are, filled with haughtiness . . . or with insolent words, Lchdm. iii. 428, 33.

teorian; *p. ode. I. to tire (intrans.), faint, fail, cease*:—Treów-geþofa teoraþ hwílum waciaþ wordbeót faithful comrade fails at times,

feeble prove promises, Exon. Th. 469, 21; Hy. 11, 5. Tiorade desisse, Txs. 57, 668. Teorode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 37; Exon. Th. 436, 29; Rā. 55, 8. Eāgan mē teoredon defecerunt oculi mei, Ps. Th. 118, 82. Gif mon on langum wege teorige if a man tire on a long journey, Lchdm. ii. 16, 16. Læcedóm wiþ miclum gauge ofer land dy las hē teorige, 16, 26. Be ðone ðe lād teorie (fail). Ðeah æt stælyhtlan lād teorie Ængliscan, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 13–14. Gif deós lād teorie, 6; Th. i. 354, 31.

II. to tire (trans.), to cause to fail or faint:—Gif mīne grame þenceaþ gást teorian if foes think to make my spirit faint, Ps. Th. 141, 3. [Him trukeþ his iwit, him teoreþ (fails) his miht, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. O. Sax. far-terian to destroy.] v. ā-, ge-teorian; teran.

teorig, teorigend-lic, teorodness, teorung. v. un-teorig, ā-teorigendlic, ge-teorodness, ā-, ge-teorung.

teors, es; *m. A tarse (v. Halliwell's Dict.); membrum virile*:—Teors calamus, herpan testiculi, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 30. Teors veretrum, teors, ðæt wæpen vel lim calamus, 283, 55, 56. Wið hærpna sære and teorses, Lchdm. i. 358, 4. Smyre ðone teors and ða hærpna, ðonne hafaþ hē mycelne lust, 358, 19; 359, 9. [O. H. Ger. zers veretrum.]

teoru(-o), teru(-o), teoro, taru; *gen. teorwes, also tearos; n.:* teora, tara, an; *m. Tar, resin, gum; also the wax of the ear*:—Teoru gluten, Txs. 67, 985. Teoru, teru cummi, 55, 616; resina, 93, 1716. Blac teoru (teru) naþta, 79, 1360. Teru bapis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 17: cummi, 137, 44. Blac teru naþta, 60, 5. Tero gluten, 40, 25; naþta, 71, 35. Taru, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Wiþ teorwe, 13, 5. Meng wiþ sote sealt, teoro, hunig, 76, 8; 134, 11. Dō of ðinum eār ðæt teoro, 112, 3. Meng wiþ pipor and wiþ teoran, 76, 7. [To maken a tur of tigel and ter, Gen. and Ex. 662. The tarre that to thynne sheep by-longeth, Piers P. C-text, x. 262. Terre butumen, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tere, 279, col. 2. Terre or pyk, Prompt. Parv. 489. Icel. tjara.] v. iſg-, scip-, treów-teoru (-tearo, -teora); tirowa.

teorung, e; *f. Fainting, failing, exhaustion*:—Sum gemyndlæs wif ferde wōrigende geond wudas and feldas and ðær gelæg ðær hī seó teorung getlette a certain witless woman went wandering about the woods and fields, and lay down where exhaustion prevented her going further, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 15. v. ā-, ge-teorung.

teosol(ul, -el), es; *m. A small squared piece of stone, a die*:—Tasul(-ol) tessera, Txs. 101, 2000. Tæslum tessellum (tessellis in text, v. tæf), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. Tæfles monnes, ðonne teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345; 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Tesulas tesseras, Txs. 114, 84. [From Latin.]

teosu, tesu, tæsu(-o), wes; *m(?)*. n(?)? I. hurt, injury:—Ålet gehwearf teónfullum on teso the fire turned to the hurt of the harmful, Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. Lécænde monigo of teissum t caluam curauit multos a plagis, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21. II. wrong, fraud:—

Ålfs mīne sǽwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle libera animam meam a lingua dolosa, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Biþ deófa wise ðæt hī dugude beswicap and on teosu tyhtaþ the devils' way is to seduce from virtue and to incite to wrong, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. Óðer hine læreþ ðæt hē healde Metodes milste, óðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso læreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 984; Sal. 493. v. next two words.

teosu-spræc, e; *f. Hurtful, deceitful speech*:—Se getynga wer on teosuspræc vir linguosus, Ps. Th. 139, 11.

teoswian, teswian; *p. ode To hurt, injure, annoy*:—A hine ofslyþþ, Th hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticpaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 189; Sal. 94. teóða, teogeda; *ord. num. Tenth, (1) marking order*:—Seó teóðe (teigða, Lind.) tid hora decima, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ða wæteru wanodon óð ðane teóðan mōnd, and on ðam teóðan mōnde tæwōdon ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Wite cristenra manna gehwile, ðæt hē his Drihtene his teóðunge, ā swā seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegá, riblitice gelæste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. See Seeborn's Village Community, p. 114. Ðý teogean ðage mōnþes, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 15. In regula ða teida in canone decimo, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 17. On ðone teogean dæg ðæs mōðdes, Shr. 102, 22. Teoghan, 84, 1. (2) marking division:—Sýle ðone teóðan dæl ealra ðinra wæzma, Deut. 14, 22. Ðý ilcan geære gebōcude Æþelwulf cýning teóþan dæl his londes ofer al his rice Gode to lōfe and him selfum to ecere hælo, Chr. 855; Eri. 68, 25; Ex. 29, 40. Ðæs hereteámes ealles teóðan sceat Abraham sealde Godes biscope, Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Ðone tēpan (teóþan, Bd. M.) dæl, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 18. Ðine teóðan sceatas ágyf ðu Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. (2 a) used substantively, a títhe:—Ic ðē wille gesýllan mīne teóðan (decimas) . . . Gif wē úre teóðan gesýllan nýllaþ, ús ða nygon dælas biþ æþræðdene, and se teóða ān ús biþ lāf[e], L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 20–26, cf. L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1–5.

teóðian, teogodian; *p. ode. I. to take out a tenth part of anything*:—On eallum geāre sind getealde ðreo hund daga and fif and sixtig daga; ðonne gif wē teóðiaþ ðās gearlican dagas (if we take a tenth of the days of the year), ðonne beoþ ðær six and ðritig teóðing-dagas, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21. II. to take a tenth part and give it, to pay títhe of anything:—Ic teóðie ealle mīne æhta, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 25. Gē ðe teóðiaþ (teóðigaþ, MS. B.; tæþigaþ, Rush.) mintan and dile, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Gē ðe teóþiaþ (teigðas, Lind.; tegdigas, Rush.)

ælice wyrte, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Gē teogodiāþ eówrne kymen, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 28. Teóðige hē eal ðæt hē āge, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 22. Ūs is wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceāp teóþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Heafodmen teóðian, Wulfst. 181, 18. Gif gē nallaþ teóðian ælc ðæra þinga ðe eow God lænþ, 297, 2; Homl. Th. i. 178, 30; ii. 608, 21. II a. to grant a tenth:—Ðā ðā hē teóðode gynd eall his cynerice ðone teóðan dēl ealra his lande *quando decimam partem terrarum per omne regnum meum dare decreui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 106, 21. v. ge-teóðian; un-teóðod.

teóðung-(ing), e; f. I. *tithe, a tenth part*, (a) in passages not relating to the Christian church:—Hē sealde him ða teóðunge (*decimam*) of eallum ðām þingum, Gen. 14, 20. Of eallum þingum, ðe ðu mē sylst, ic bringe ðe teóðunga (*decimas*), 28, 22. Ic sylle teóþunga (teóðunge, Rush.: teigðungas, Lind. *decimas*) ealles ðæs ðe ic hæbbe, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Abraham geaf ðam kincge Melchisedech ða teóðunga (*decimas*) of ðām ðingon ðe hē gewunnen hæfde, Prud. 56. (b) with special reference to the English church. 'In A.D. 787 tithe was made imperative by the legate councils held in England, which being attended and confirmed by the kings and ealdormen had the authority of witenagemots,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 228. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. ii, c. x. Accordingly laws of a later date and ecclesiastical writings contain injunctions for the payment of tithe:—Ic Æðelstān cyningc . . . eow bidde . . . ðæt gē of mīnum āgenum gōde āgīfan ða teóðunga, ægder ge on cwicum ceāpe ge on ðæs geāres eordwæstmum; . . . and ða biscopas geat ilce dōn on heora āgenum gōde, and mīne ealdormen and mīne gerēfan ðæt silfe. And ic wille ðæt biscoep and ða gerēfan hit beoðdan eallum ðām ðe him hīran sculon, ðæt hit tō ðam rihtan āndagan gelæst sý . . . Gif wē ða teóðunga Gode gelæstan nellaþ, hē ūs benimeþ ðara nigon ðæla ðonne wē læst wēnaþ, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 1–196, 7; L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 244, 15. Ðæt neadgafof ūres Drihtnes, ðæt sýn ūre teóðunga and cyricceastas . . . Ægder ge earm ge eadig, ðe ænige teolunga habbe, gelæste Gode his teóðunga mid ealre blisse, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25–272, 2. Wile cristenra manna gehwile, ðæt hē his Drihtene his teóðunge, ðā swā seó sulh ðone teóðan acer gegā, rihtlice gelæste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. Godes æ ūs bebýt, ðæt wē sceolon calle ða ding ðe ūs geseoþas of ūres geāres teolunge Gode ða teóðunge syllan, Homl. Th. i. 178, 28; Wulfst. 102, 20. Farther, the time of payment and the penalties for neglect to pay were fixed:—Gif hwā teóðunge forhealde, gyldelablit mid Denum, wite mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 1. Gif hwā teóðinge forhealde, and hē sī cyninges þegn, gilde .x. healfmearc, landāgende .v. healfmearc, ceorl .xii. ðr, L. N.P. L. 60; Th. i. 300, 9. Be teóðungum. Sý ælcere geóguðe teóðung gelæst be Pentecosten, and ðara eordwæstma be emn-nihte . . . and gif hwā ðonne ða teóðunge gelæstan nelle, swā wē gecweden habbaþ, fare ðas cynges gerēfa tō and ðæs biscoepes and ðæs mynstres mæssepreost and niman unþancas ðone teóðan dæl tō ðam mynstre ðe hit tō gebyrige and tæcan him tō ðam nigoðan ðæle; and tōðæle mau ða eahta ðælas on twā, and fō se landhlāford tō healfum, tō healfum se biscoep, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 19–264, 4; L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 308, 1; ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 14–23. Some information as to the destination of tithe is contained in the following:—Man āgife ælce teóðunge tō ðam ealdan mynstre ðe seó hýrnes tō hýrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 6. Gif hwā þegenas sý ðe on his bōclande cyriccan hæbbe ðe legerstōw on sý, gesylle hē ðone þridan dæl his āgenre teóðunge into his cyriccan, i. 2; Th. i. 262, 13; L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 25. Be teóðunge se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ðæt þrida dæl ðare teóðunge þe tō cirican gebyrige gā tō ciricbōte, and oðer dæl ðam Godes þeowum, þridde Godes þearfum and earman (v. teóðung-sceatt) þeowwelingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6–9. Gange ægder ge cyricseac ge teóðunge intō ðam hālgan mynstre, Chart. Erl. 236, 2. In a charter, which speaks of Edward as dead, a tithe of eight pennies from each hide is mentioned as due to Taunton:—Hēr swutulaþ on ðisum gewrite hwylce gerihita langon intō Tāntūne. Ðæt is . . . teóðung of ælcere hīde eahta penegas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 233, 8. v. æcer-, corn-teóðung.

II. *a tithing, an association of ten men* (ten such associations formed a *hynden*, q. v.). The word remains as the name of a local division in many of the southern counties, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 86, n. 2, but in the earlier time it seems to be personal. v. teóðung-ealdor, -mann:—Ðæt man funde ænne man ðær mære folc sig swā of ānre teóðunge ðær læsse folc sý *that one man should be provided alike where the population was large, as where it was so small that there was only one tithing to draw upon*, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 14. Ðæt wē ūs gaderian ā emban ænne mōnað ða hyndenmenn and ða ðe ða teóðunge bewitan, v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 3. Ðæt ælc mon beo on teóðunge. Wē wyllaþ, ðæt ælc frēo man on hundrede and on teóðunge gebroht, ðe lade wyrde beon wylle oððe weres wyrde, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 18–22. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 85; Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i, c. 9.

teóðung-ceāp, es; m. *Tithe-stock, stock paid as tithe*:—Gehērā hwæt se æþela lāreow sǣgde be manna teóþungceāpe. Hē cwæþ: Nū nealæceþ ðæt wē sceolan ūre æhta and ūre wæstmas gesamnian. Dōn wē ðonne Drihtne þancas ðe ūs ða wæstmas sealde, and sýn wē gemyn-

dige ðæs ðe ūs Crist sylfa bebead. Hē cwæþ, ðæt wē symble emb twelf mōnaþ āgeāfon ðone teóþan dæl ðæs ðe wē on ceāpe habban . . . Ūre Drihten bebead, ðæt wē symle emb twelf mōnaþ gedālan ðone teóþan dæl on ūrum wæstmum and on cwicum ceāpe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 10–20.

teóðung-dagas; pl. *Tithing-days, days amounting to a tithe of the year*, a term applied to the thirty-six week days in the six weeks of Lent from the first Sunday in Lent until Easter-day:—Gif wē teóðiaþ ðās geārlīcan dagas, ðonne beoþ ðær six and ðritig teóðungdagas; and fram ðisum dæge (*the first Sunday in Lent*) ðð ðone hālgan Eāsterdæg sind twā and feowertig dagas; ðð ðonne ða six Sunnandagas of ðam getele, ðonne beoþ ða six and ðritig ðæs geāres teóðungdagas ūs tō forhæfednysse getealde . . . Wē sceolon on ðisum teóðungdagum ūrne lichaman mid forhæfednysse teóðian, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21–30; ii. 608, 20; L. E. l. 37; Th. ii. 436, 10. Ūs gebyreþ, ðæt wē ælcres þinges ūre teóðunge rihtlice Gode betæcan; ðonne syndan ðās dagas (*fast days of Lent*) getealde for teóðungdagas innan geāres fæce, and wē sculan cāc ða teóðunge wyrdlice Gode gelæstan, Wulfst. 102, 21.

teóðung-ealdor, es; m. *A chief of ten monks, a dean*:—Hwylce mynstres teóðungealdas (*decani*) beon sceolon. Gif seó geferræden tō ðam micel sýn, sýn gecorene of ðām sylfum gebrōðrum ða ðe gōdes gewittes sýn, and syn gesette tō teóðungealdrum (*constituantur decani*), R. Ben. 46, 6–10; 137, 17–20. Cf. teóðung, II.

teóðung-georn; adj. *Sedulous in paying tithes*:—Ælmysgeorn and cyricgeorn and teóþungeorn tō Godes cyriccan and earmum mannum *elemosynas libenter erogans, et ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, et sedulo decimas erogans ecclesiae Dei ac pauperibus*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 132, 15; Anglia xii. 518, 26.

teóðung-land, es; n. *Land that was subject to the payment of tithe* (?):—Ic fēng tō mīnan londe and sealde hit ðon biscope ða fif hīda wið ðon londe æt Lidgeard wið fif hīdan and biscoep and eal hiwan forgeāfan mē ða feowor and ān was teóðinglond *I resumed my land and sold it, the five hides to wit, to the bishop (of Winchester) for the land at Liddiard, for five hides, and the bishop and brethren granted me the four (free of tithe?) and one was subject to tithe*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 135, 2–6. As may be seen from another charter, the land at Liddiard was in the hands of the bishop of Winchester, v. 144; and several names besides will be found common to the two charters. For the *teóðung* of a hide, see the last passage given under teóðung, I b.

teóðung-mann, es; m. I. *one set over ten persons, a ruler of ten*:—Ic sette hig tō teóðungmannum *constitui eos decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Geceos wise men and sōðfæste . . . and gesete of him . . . teóðingmen (*decanos*), Ex. 18, 21. II. as a technical English term, the *head of a tithing*, v. teóðung, II:—Wē cwædon be uncūdom yrfe, ðæt nān man næfde būton hē hæfde ðæs hundredes manna gewitnyssa oððe ðæs teóðingmannes, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 260, 1. Gif neod on handa stande, cyððe hit man ðam hundredes men, and hē syððan ðam teóðingmannum, 2; Th. i. 258, 8.

teóðung-sceatt, es; m. *A tax of a tenth, a tithe*:—Teóþingsceatt *decimatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 36; 73, 44. Swā feala earmra manna swā on ðæs rīcan neadwæste swelap, and hē him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dæl, ðonne biþ hē ealra ðara manna deāþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 6. Mid ðam oftige ðæs neadgafoles ðe crīstene men Gode gelæstan scoldon on heora teóþungsceattum, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 14.

teped, ter. v. tæpped, ge-ter.

teran; p. tær, pl. tæron; pp. toren *To tear, rend, bite, lacerate*, (1) literal:—Fealleþ on sīdan ðæt ic (*a plough*) tōþum tere, Exon. Th. 403, 27; Rā. 22, 14. Hit tyrþ (*mordebit*) eal swā snaca, Sciut. 105, 8. Teraþ *carpunt*, Germ. 395, 403. Gif swīn deāde men teraþ (*laceraverint*), L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 38. Ðā tær hē his clāðas *scissis vestibus*, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Wyrmas gelice mid ðæm sceillum gelice mid ðe mūpe ða eorðan sliton and tæron *oribus scamisque suis humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Hæfðon hiē tēð and hiē mid ðæm ða men wundodon and tæron *habentes dentes quibus artus militum violabant*, 15, 9. Ða fuglas mid hiora clēum ða fixas tæron, 16, 21. Hē ongon his hrægl teran, Exon. Th. 278, 10; Jul. 595. Feax teran *to tear the hair*, Judth. Thw. 25, 28. Ne sceal hē teran ne bītan swā swā wulf, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 9. Tō teorene *lacerandum*, Txts. 172, 2. Terende weleras *mordens labia*, Sciut. 78, 14. Teorende hine *discerpens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26. Mid slitendum t terendum *tōdrēomum validis (voracibus) gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 43. (1 a) *to bite*, of pungent food, etc.:—Hē is swīde biter on mūpe and hē ðe tīrþ on ða þrotan ðonne ðū his ærest fandast *talía sunt, ut degustata mordeant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 29. (2) figurative:—Ne ðū hine ne tæl ne ne ter mid wordum *do not back-bite*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. [Goth. dis-, ga-tairan: O. H. Ger. zeran.] v. ā-, ge-, tō-teran.

Ter-finnas; pl. *Finns occupying country west of the White Sea*:—Ða Beormas hæfdon swīpe wel gebūð hira land . . . Ac ðara Terfinna land was eal wæste . . . Finnas, him þūhte, and ða Beormas spræcon neáh ān geþeode, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 29.

tergan. v. tīrgan.

termen, es; m. *A term, fixed date*:—Gif ðū wille witan ðæt gemære

terminum septuagesimalis, ðonne tele ðū . . . ðonne on ðam teoðan stent se termen, ðæt gemære, Lchdm. iii. 228, 3. On noñ Aprilis byð se forma termen on ðam circule ðe ys *decemnovennis*, oððe *pascalis* gehāten, Anglia viii. 310, 42; 323, 3. ðæt gemære ðæs termenes pasche, 322, 34. On ðam terminde ðære easterlican tide, 315, 19. Ymbe ðæne termen, 324, 29. [*Icel.* termin. From Latin.]

tero(-u), teso, tesulas, teswian. v. teorū, teosu, teosol, teoswian.

teter, tetr, es; *m. Tetter, a cutaneous disease*:—*Teter balis*, Txs. 43, 262; Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 61; 125, 13; *briensis*, i. 288, 5. **Teter**, tetr *impetigo*, Txs. 69, 1047; *petigo*, 85, 1550. **Teter**, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 3. Spryng vel tetr *papula* vel *pustula*, Txs. 88, 791. Se hæfþ teter (*impetiginem*) on his lichoman, se hæfþ on his mōde gitsunga . . . Būtan tweon se teter būtan sære hæ ofergæþ ðone lichoman, and suā ðeah ðæt lim geunwlitegæþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15–17; Scint. 99, 10. On teteret *impetigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 27. Wið sceb and wið teter, Lchdm. i. 150, 5; 234, 10. Wið teter, of andwlitan tō ðōne, 336, 3. *The form tetra, perhaps influenced by lepra which precedes it, also occurs*:—ðonne becymþ of ðam yfum wættun oððe sió hwite riéþþe me mon on sūperne lepra hæþ, oþðe tetra, oþþe heáfodhriéftō, oððe ðman, Lchdm. ii. 228, 13. [A teter *serpento*, Wrt. Voc. i. 267, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zitaroh *impetigo*, *scabies*: *Ger.* zitteroch; zittermal tellung, *ring-worm*.]

tēpa, tēded, te-trep, te-tridit, te-weorpan, tewestre. v. teoða, ge-tēded, tō-tredan, tō-weorpan, wull-tewestre.

tiber, tifer, es; *n. A sacrifice, offering, victim*:—Wit fyr and sword habbaþ, hwær is ðæt tiber ðæt ðū torht Gode tō ðam brynegielde bringan pencest (cf. ic āxige hwær seó ofrung sig; hēr ys wudu and fyr *ecce ignis et ligna; ubi est victima?* Gen. 22, 7), Cd. Th. 175, 4; Gen. 2890. ðū sealt mē onsecan sunu ðinne tō tibre offeres *filium tuum in holocaustum* (Gen. 22, 2), 172, 31; Gen. 2852. Se ðe on tife gesalde Drihten Hæland, 301, 1; Sat. 575. Hié Drihtne lāc begen brohton; brego engla beseah on Abeles gield, cyning eallwihta, Caines ne wolde tiber sceāwian (*ad munera illius (Cain) non respexit Dominus*, Gen. 4, 5), 60, 9; Gen. 979. Noe tiber onsegeð (*obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20), 90, 29; Gen. 1502; 108, 17; Gen. 1807. Hālig tiber (*Isaac*), 204, 6; Exod. 415. Ic on ðin hūs gange and ðær tiferum ðe tifer onsege . . . Ðās ic mid mūde āspræc . . . ðæt ic ðe on tiferum forgulde ealle ða gehāt ðe ic mid mīnum welerum tōðēde *introibo in domum tuam in holocaustis* . . . *Haec locutum est os meum . . . Holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Th. 65, 12–13. **Tiber**, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. v. timber. [*O. H. Ger.* zepar, zepar *hostia, sacrificium, holocaustum*: *Ger.* ziefer in ungeziefer. Cf. *Icel.* tafn *a sacrifice, victim*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 36.] v. fyrd- (?), sig-, sigor-, win-tiber (-tifer).

tiberness, e; *f. Sacrifice, destruction, immolation*:—Ræde on his bōcum hwelce tibernessa ægðer ge on monslitum ge on hungre ge on scigebroce let him read in his books what *sacrifices of life there were by slaughter, famine, and shipwreck* (the Latin, which is not closely followed, has *qui caedem didicerunt*), Ors. I, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

tican, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18, read tilian.

ticcen, es; *n. A kid*:—*Ticcen hedus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 1; 78, 34; *edum*, 288, 18; ii. 30, 56. **Ticcen**es geallan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 21. Ðā nāmon hī ān ticcen and ofsnidon hit, Gen. 37, 31. Ic sende ðē ān ticcen (*hoedum*) of mīnre heorde, 38, 17, 20. Buccan wē offriāþ oððe ticcen, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 32. Ne sealdest ðū mē næfre ān ticcen (ticgen, Lind.: tyccen, *later MS.*), Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Ticcenu beoþ eadmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Bring mē twā ða betstan tyccenu (*hoedos*) . . . Heó befeold his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum, Gen. 27, 9, 16. Swā swā se hyrde āsyndraþ ða scēp fram tyccenum (ticgenum, Lind.: ticcnun, Rush.: ticchenan, *later MS.*), Mt. 25, 32. The word occurs in local names, e. g. *Ticcen*es-, *Ticnes*-feld. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [*O. H. Ger.* zicchīn, zicchī *hoedus*: *Ger.* zicke *a kid*.]

tiogende. v. tyccgan.

ticia, an; *n. A tick (an insect infesting animals)*:—*Ticia ricinus*, Txs. 109, 1130. [A teke *ascarida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 255, col. 1 (15th cent.).] A tyke, Wülck. Gl. 566, 18. Tyke, wymm, Prompt. Parv. 493. To fles ant to fleye, to tyke ant to tadde, P. S. 238, 4. *O. Du.* teke: *M. H. Ger.* zeche, zecke: *Ger.* zecke. Cf. the borrowed *Romance forms*, *Fr.* tique: *Ital.* zecca.]

tielum, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rā. 40, 2. v. til.

tictator, es; *m. The Anglicized form of Latin dictator*:—Hié him gesetton hīr[r]an lādeow ðonne hiera consul wære, ðone ðe hié tictatores hēton, and hié mid ðæm tictatore micelne sige hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 3.

tīd, e; *f. Tide* (as in Shrove-tide, etc.), *time, hour*; *tempus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 39; hora, 53, 17. **I.** marking time when, *time* at which anything happens, *time* or *date* of an event, *time, hour*:—Be ðam dæge and ðære tīde nān mann nāt . . . Gē nyton hwæne seó tīd ys, Mk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. Ðā com his tīd ðæt hē sceolde of middangearde tō Drihtne fēran, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 13; 4, 9; S. 577, 16. Tō morgen on ðisse ylean tīde ic sende micelne hagol, Ex. 9, 18. Ðæt sylþ hiš wæstmas tō rihtre tīde, Ps. Th. I, 4. Hē on gerisene tīd mid hwæte seow, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 34. On eallum tīdum seggan wē him þanc, Blickl. Homl.

103, 25.

Ia. *a proper time, time at which a thing can or ought to be done, time* (as in *to be in time*), *season, opportunity*:—Ðæt tīd wære stānos tō sendanne and tīd tō sonnienne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 9. Tīd is ðæt ðū fēre, Exon. Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269. Hwilum sié spræce tīd, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 17. Hē bið ðære tīde, hwonne hē ðæs wierðe sié, ðæt hē hine besuican mōte, 33; Swt. 227, 11. On tīde hē sende hys þeow at the season he sent a servant (A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Ðæt hē him on tīde mete sylle to give them meat in due season (A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45. Tō tīde, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Se ðe his ær tīde ne tiolaþ, ðonne biþ his on tīd untīgal, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Ic ondette gifer-nesse metes ær tīdum, and in tīde, ge eac ofer rihttīde, Anglia xi. 98, 24. Bi ðon hæræfter in heora tīd is tō secgeanne *de quibus in sequentibus suo tempore dicendum est*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 40. Ofer ða tīd ðæs sēwetes, 4, 28; S. 605, 8.

Ib. marking a definite time in the day, *an hour*:—Hit wæs ðā seó tēde tīd *hora erat quasi decima*, Jn. Skt. I, 39. Ðā wæs neān seó syxte tīd, and þýstro wæron ofer ealle eorþan oð ða nigodan tīd, Lk. Skt. 23, 44. Fram ðære sixtan tīde oð ða nigodan tīd, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 45. Hē út eode embe ða sixtan and nigodan tīde . . . embe ða endlyftan tīde, 20, 5–6. Ymbe ða nygodan tīd clypode se Hæland, 27, 46. Ymb ða teoðan tīd dæges, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Sele drincan on þreo tīda, on uðern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1.

Ic. as an ecclesiastical term, *a canonical hour, hour for a service, the service at such an hour*:—Ic singe ælce dæg seofon tīda *psallo omni die septem synaxes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 30. Wē læraþ ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. Gif preost on gesetne tīman tīda ne ringe, oþþe tīda ne singe, L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3–4.

Id. *a time at which a commemoration takes place, a tide, festival, anniversary*:—On ðone þridan dæge ðæs mōdes biþ ðas hālgan pāpan tīd ðe is nemned Sct Antheri, Shr. 47, 31; 48, 5, and often. Týd, 150, 11; 151, 17. Ðæs heāngles (*St. Michael*) tīd, Blickl. Homl. 197, 4. Seó tīd (*the anniversary of a victory*), 205, 28. Cristes tīd *Christmas*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 27. Tō Sctē Michaelē tīde at *Michaelmas*, Chr. 759; Erl. 54, 14. Se cyng nam ðær his feorme in ðære middewintres tīde, 1006; Erl. 140, 30. Ic bebeode ðæt mon hiora tīd boega geuueordīæ tō ānes dæges tō Ōsulles tīde *I enjoin that the anniversary of them both be kept on one day, on Oswald's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 1–7. Is ðeós tīd (*Easter*) ealra tīda hēst and hālgost, Blickl. Homl. 83, 19. Beó ðam hālgum tīdan eallum cristenum mannum sib and sōm gemāne, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 28.

II. marking duration, (1) where the length of time is indefinite, *time, a period of time*; in pl. *times* (as in *our times*, etc.):—Uncuþ biþ æghwylcum ānum men his līfes tīd, Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Wē secolan on ðisse sceortan tīde geearnian ēce ræste, 83, 2. Hē langre tīde ealle heora mægþe wæs geondfarende, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 26. On sibbe tīde *in time of peace*, 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Ðū ne oncnēowe ða tīde ðīnre geneoðunge, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. On ða tīd suā huele suā bīscpeahd underfēng, hē underfēng martyrdōm. On ða tīd wæs tō herigeanne ðæt mon wiðhude bīscpeahdes, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 18. Ic sume tīd fram ðe gewāt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 29. Twelf wiutra tīd for the space of twelve years, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Eālā ðæt wolde God ðæt ūssa tīda wæren swelce, Met 8, 40. Hē wæs him feor manegum tīdum (*for a long time*, A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 9. Ær eallum tīdum ācnened, Blickl. Homl. 31, 24. Ða ðe on mē gelyfap eallum tīdum on ēcnesse, 231, 4. Ðæt wæs gewārd on Wulferhes tīdum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 42. On ðam tīdum ārās Pelaies gedwīld, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. Sió wyrd ðælp eallum gesceafum stōwa and tīda, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. (1a) *time, condition of things*:—On ðam endenyhtan dagum ðissere worulde beoþ frēcnlice tīda, Wulfst. 81, 12. (2) where the period is a definite one:—Ðā (*after the first act of creation*) eodon þry dagas forð būton tīda gemetum (*without measurement of hours and days*); for ðan ðe tunglan nāron gesceþene, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7. (2a) *an hour of the day*:—Æfter lytlum fæce swylce āne tīde, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Healfre tīde fæc, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 1. On āne tīde dæges *in the course of one hour*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 2. Steorran hié ætīwdon ful neāh healfre tīde ofer uðern, Chr. 540; Erl. 16, 4. Åne tīd dæges, 879; Erl. 80, 30. Hū ne synt twelf tīda ðæs dæges? Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Feower and twentig tīda . . . ðæt is ān dæg and ān niht, Lchdm. iii. 254, 13; 260, 13–15. Æfter prim tīdum gelæd hýne tō bæpe, Lchdm. i. 302, 17. Ån wæcce hæfþ þreo tīda, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 14. (2b) *one of the four seasons of the year*:—Hærfeostlice tīde *autumali (tempore)*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 48. Ōp sumeres tīd, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Feower tīda syndan on ðæm geāre, Blickl. Homl. 35, 15. On lecutenlicere emnihte wurdon geārlīce tīda gesette, Homl. Th. i. 100, 3. Purh ðæt gewrixle ðara feower tīda, ðæt ys lencten and sumer and herfest and winter, Shr. 168, 12. Nihte and dæg ðū ðe gewissast and tīdena ðū selst tīda *noctem diemque qui regis et temporum das tempora*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 6. On wintregum tīdum, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 12, 34. (2b 1) *a season of the year*:—Se cyng gewende tō ðam middan wiutra tō Whitlaude and wæs ðær ða tīde, and æfter ðære tīde gewende ofer sē, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 11–13. Ghehald ðas tīd (*Lent*), Homl. Th. i. 180, 2. (2c) *an age*:—Þreo tīda sind on ðysre worulde; ān is seó ðe wæs būtan ær, oðer is seó ðe wæs under ær, seó ðridde is nū æfter Cristes tōcyme, Homl. Th. i. 312,

29. **III.** as a grammatical term, *tense*:—*Verbum* ys word mid tide and háde bûtan case . . . Him gelimph . . . *tempus* tíð, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 8–14. Tíð gelimph worde for getácnunge mislicra dæda. Æfter geycnde synd þreo tíða . . . andwerd tíð . . . forðgewiten tíð . . . tówerd tíð, 20; Zup. 123, 12–17. [O. Sax. O. Frs. tíð: O. H. Ger. *zit tempus*, *hora*, *aevum*, *saeculum*: Icel. *tíð*.] v. æfen-, án-, bed-, behreowsung-, bēn-, blóðlās-, cwyld-, cyric-, Eáster-, fasten-, freðs-, fulwiht-, gebed-, gebyrd-, gefylling-, hærfest-, hancrēd-, heáh-, heáhfreðs-, heofung-, hláfmasser-, lencen-, merigen-, mete-, middæg-, morgen-, neáh-, nōn-, riht-, symbol-, þrowung-, ūht-, undern-, winter-tíð; hwil-tíðum; tíma.

tíðan; *p.* de *To betide, befall, happen*:—*Bisceopum* gebyrēþ dæt symle mid heom wunian wel geþungene witan, . . . dæt heora gewitan beón on æghwylcne tíman, weald hwæt heom tíde, L. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Gif ðan biscop[c] hwæt tíde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 6, 10, 13. [Þa tíðde hit on an Wodnesdæi, þet se king rad in his derfald, Chr. 1123; Ærl. 249, 30. Ne tyt þe no part wiþ me, Marg. 308. What shulde us tyden? Chauc. M. of L. 337. Som tymes hym tit (bitit, B-text) to solwen hus kynde, Piers P. 14, 213, C-text. A merueillouse meteles me tydde to dreame, 11, 5, B-text. Tydyñ idem quod happyñ, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. ge-, mis-tíðan; tíðung.

tíð-dæg, es; *m.* *The period of a person's life* (cf. the use of *dæg* = time, e. g. Gif ðú wítest on dysum ðínum dæge, Lk. Skt. 19, 42):—Enoses sunu ealra nigon hund wintra hæfde, ðá hē woruld oígeaf, and týne eác, ðá his tíðdæge rím wæs gefyllen *when for his lifetime the number of years was completed*, Cd. Th. 71, 4; Gen. 1165.

tíðder-, v. tíðer-

tíð-ege (?), es; *m.* *Fear of a time, fear of the time of death.* v. tíð. **Tí**:—Simle þreora sunu þinga gehwylce ær his tíðege (tide ge, MS.) to twēon weorþeþ ađl opþe yldo opþe egehte fægum fromwearðum feorh oðþringeþ *ever in every case, before the fear of his end becomes doubtful (before his fear of death has lost any of its certainty?)*, one of three things, disease or age or violence, crushes the life out of the *fey* man, outward bound from this world, Exon. Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69.

tíðer-líc; *adj.* *Weak, frail*:—Se ðe gehielt his unscædfulnesses and his góðan willan ðeah hē hwæt tíðerlícnes oððe yfelra weorca ūtan doo hē mæg ðæt æt sumum cierre bētan *si mentis innocentia custoditur, etiam si qua foris infirma sunt, quandoque roborantur*, Past. 34; Surt. 235, 23. In giscæffit[t]e ðeðderlícum in sexu fragili, Rtl. 51, 7. Tyðderlícne lichoman hād *fragilem corporis sexum*, Hymn. Surt. 139, 13. Ic eom þurh míne tyðderlice gecynd lichamum, Homl. Ass. 156, 123. Dætte suā fealo ðeðderlíc wē sindon suā suíðe strongrum helpum wē síe āholpen *ut quanto fragiliores sumus, tanto validioribus auxiliis foveamur*, Rtl. 61, 9. v. tíðre.

tíðernes, e; *f.* **I.** *weakness, frailty*, (a) *weakness* in a general sense, physical, mental, or moral:—Ne mæg ūre tyddernes dyder (to heaven) āstígan, Homl. Th. i. 138, 12; ii. 6, 29; 88, 18. Deós mennisce tyddernes biþ swā slíðende swā glæs, ðonne hit scínþ and ðonne tóbersteþ. Shr. 119, 22. Sío niht getácnaf ða ðístro ðære blindnesse ūre tíðernes *per noctem caecitas nostrae infirmitatis exprimitur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. *Tiddernysse fragilitatis (humanae)*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 31. *Téðernise*, Rtl. 45, 16; 46, 32. For lichoman tíðernesne (tíðer-, Hatt. MS.) *per imbecillitatem corporis*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 10. ðære tíðernesne ūres flāscnes wē beoþ underðiódde, 21; Swt. 159, 5. For ðæs móðes tyðernesne, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7; Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Swā hwæt swā ic for unwísnesse and for tyddernesne (*fragilitate*) āgylte, Bđ. 4, 29; S. 607, 29; Boutr. Scrd. 21, 17. Ðū wāst, Drihten, ða meniscan tyddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30. (b) *the weakness* of ill-health, *infirmity*:—Gif hwylc mæssepreost untrumman men spræce forwyrne, and hē ðonne on ðære tyddernesne (*infirmilate*) swelte, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 28. Wiþ ālces dages mannes tyddernysse inneweardes, Lchdm. i. 86, 16; ii. 196, 9. Lācedōmas wíð eallum tíðelernessum eāgena, 2, 6. Mid säre geswenced, mid mislicum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8. (c) *spiritual infirmity, sinfulness*:—Ægylt, mislup *vel tyddernes excessus, i. culpa, delicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 68. Ic eom andetta ealra synna ðara ðe ic æfre tō tíðer-nesse gefremede wið mīnre sáwle þearfe, Anglia xi. 99, 89. Swā neár ende dyssere worulde swā biþ unstrengre mennisc durrh mārān tyddernysse, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 17. v. innan-, innop-tíðernes.

tíð-fara, *n*; *m.* *A traveller the time of whose journey is come* (?), or *one who journeys for a (short) time* (?):—Nā ðū (the blessed soul immediately after death) mōst fēran ðider ðū fundadest . . . eart nū tíðfara tō ðam hālgān hām, Exon. Th. 102, 18; Cri. 1674.

tíð-geinge; *adj.* *Current or lasting for a time*:—Tíðgeinge *menstruum*, Germ. 392, 10.

tíðing, v. tíðung.

tíð-líc; *adj.* **I.** *lasting for a time, temporary, not eternal, of this world*:—Tyddre ys tíðlic miht *fragilis est temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. For tíðlicre geswencednysse *pro temporalí afflictione*, 149, 1. Þing tíðlic rem *temporalem*, 17, 9; Rtl. 31, 28. Fram tíðlicra þinga geþance, Scint. 34, 8. *Tidlicum temporalibus*, Rtl. 8, 9; 18, 23;

Anglia xiii. 381, 230.

II. *seasonable, opportune*:—Seó tíðlice *oportunus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 27; 80, 41. Ðū him mete sylest mæla gehwylce and ðæs tíðlice tíc gearcaest *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16.

III. *expressing relations of time, of time*:—Hwilon hē (the word ut) getácnaf tíde . . . on ðissere stówe hē is *temporale adverbium*, ðæt is tíðlic, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 265, 19. Sume naman syndon *temporalia*, ðæt synd tíðlice, ða ætewiaþ tíman, 5; Zup. 14, 16. [O. H. Ger. *zit-lieh temporalis, momentaneus*: Icel. *tíð-ligr temporal*.] v. un-tíðlic.

tíðlice; *adv.* **I.** *for a time, temporarily*:—Yrsunge tíðlice (*but* tice ne, MSS. O. T.) sceal mon gehealdan *iracundie tempus non reservare*, R. Ben. 17, 6. **Ia.** *for time, in this world*:—Se ðe on ðisse worulde wel tíðlice (*temporaliter*) wealdd, bûtan ende on ecnysse ríxap, Scint. 182, 1.

II. *conveniently, at a suitable time*:—Hē sóhte ðætte tíðlice ðætte mæhte sellan hine (cf. hē sóhte hū hē eadelficust hine gesælde, W. S.) *quaerebat oportunitatem ut traderet illum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 6.

IIa. *seasonably, in a manner appropriate to a season*:—Seó dūn wæs tíðlice grēne *the hill, as was natural to the season* (the date was June 22), *was green*; *mons opportune laetus*, Bđ. i. 7; S. 478, 21.

III. *in time, in good time, belimes, early, soon, quickly*:—Ic tíðlice tō mīnre reste eode, for ðon ic wolde beón gearo æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 30, 27. Ðæt gefremede Diulius hiora consul ðæt ðæt angia weard tíðlice þurhtogen *quod Diulius consul celeriter implevit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 3; 3, 1; Swt. 98, 14. Gif hío mon tíðlice tō bringþ *if it be brought in time*, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 34. Him spēðlice spearuwa hūs begyteþ, and tíðlice turtle nistlaþ, Ps. Th. 83, 3; 105, 5. Eðre cymþ, tíðlice, ūs Iulius mōnad, Menol. Fox 260; Men. 131. Tíðlicor, hræðlicor *maturius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 24. [Tíðlike (*soon*) hem gan ðat water laken, Gen. and Ex. 1231. Let turnen hit tíðliche (swift-liche, MS. C.), Kath. 1932; Jul. 58, 6. O. H. Ger. *zitliho temporaliter, in tempore, mature*.] Cf. *tinlice*.

tíðlicness, e; *f.* *Opportunity*:—Tíðlicness *opportunitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 6.

tíðran, v. týðran.

tíðre, tíðtre, tēdre, týðre, tíðdre, tyddre, and tíðer (? v. tíðder, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59); *adj.*

I. *weak, fragile, easily broken*:—Tēdre swā swā gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Se wyrttruma byþ brēap and tíðre, ðonne hē gedriged byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 7.

II. *weak, frail*, of physical, mental, or moral weakness in persons:—Ðæt hū wíre týðdran gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 29, 4. Seó godcundnes onfēng wíre týðdran gecynde, 17, 27. Wē tealtrigaþ týðdran móðe, Exon. Th. 23, 20; Cri. 371. For ūre eāgena tyddernysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ðæt týðre gewitt, Exon. Th. 2, 34; Cri. 29. Ða týðdran mōð, 147, 19; Gū. 729. Ða hildatan holt ofgeafon, týðre treowlogan, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. Hwæt sind ða ðe ūs bidaþ? Earne men, and tíðdre, and eadlice, Homl. Th. i. 256, 2. Týðdre, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Nānre wuhite lichoma ne beoþ tēðdra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 9. Ða hwítan lichoman beoþ mearuwan and tēðran ðonne ða blacan and ða reáðan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 21.

IIa. *weak, having bad health, infirm*:—Gif wif on ðon tēdre síe *if a woman have that infirmity*, Lchdm. ii. 8, 25. Is ðæm lāce tō giémanne ðæt hē swā líðne lācedōm selle ðæm seócan swā se týðra lichoma (*corpus debile*) mæge āstandan, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 30. Gewēht, tíðdre fessa, fatigata, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59.

III. *of immaterial things, frail, not lasting, fleeting*:—Hū lytel hē (*fame*) biþ, hū lēne, hū tēdre and hū beðaðe ālces góðes *quam sit exilis et totius uacua ponderis*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 29. Se wite ðæs lichoman is swíþe flíðnde and swíþe tēdre and swíþe anlíc eorþan blóstmum *formae nitor ut rapidus est, ut velox, et vernalium florum mutabilitate fugacior*, 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ðis lif is lēnlíc and tyddre and feallende and earm, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ðissere worulde wuldor gewíftendlic ys tyddre tíðlic miht *huius saeculi gloria caduca est, fragilis temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. Týðrum lubrico, Germ. 401, 45. Sint swíþe tēdre and swíþe hreósende ðās gesāþa *caduca felicitas*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. Tíðre (tēdra, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 72, 3. Týddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, tyddrum gefeohte *fragili bello vel inbecilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38–40. [O. Frs. *tēddre*: Du. *teeder*.] v. un-tíðre.

tíð-regn, es; *m.* *A seasonable rain*:—Drihten geopenaþ heofuman his sēlstan goldhord and sent tíðrenas on ðín land (*to give the rain unto thy land in his season*; ut tributur pluviam terrae tuae in tempore suo), Deut. 28, 12.

tíðrian; *p.* ode.

I. of persons, *to get weak or infirm* from illness or weariness:—Týðraþ ðis bānfæt *this body grows weak*, Exon. Th. 178, 5; Gū. 1239. Gif mannes fēt on sýþe týðrian *if a man get footsore while travelling*, Lchdm. i. 84, 23.

II. of things, *to get or be frail, perishable*:—Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nō týðriaþ *those are the buildings that decay not*, Exon. Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683. v. ge-tíðrian.

tíð-sang, es; *m.* *A song used at a particular time, the service held at one of the canonical hours*:—Seofon tíðsangas hī gesetton ūs tō singenne ðæghwamlice . . . Se forma tíðsang is ūhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðærtō geþraþ, þrimsang, undersang, middægsang, nōnsang, æfensang, nihtsang. Ðās seofon tíðsangas gē sculon singan, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th.

ii. 376, 1-8: L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3-7. Wē syngaþ on ðone Ðunresdæg ūre tidsangas tōgædere . . . On ðone Frigedæg wē singaþ ealle ða tidsangas on sundor būton ðam ūhtsange ānum, 36; Th. ii. 358, 30-33. Wē lēraþ ðæt man on rihtne tīman tīda ringe, and preōsta gehwīlc ðonne his tidsang on circan gesēce, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 6; R. Ben. 67, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19-24. Æt ælcān tidsange eal hīrēd āþenedum limum aforan Godes weofode singe ðone sealm: *Domine, quid multiplicati sunt, and preces, and collecta*, Wulfst. 181, 26: 171, 14. Ðonne bið hic hīwan tō tīdsongum mīn gemund dōn, Chart. Th. 159, 9. 19. Tidsangas *canonica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 26. Se tidsang *matins*, R. Ben. 33, 1: *complines*, 67, 10. v. tīd-þegnung.

tīd-sceāwere, es; m. *An observer of times and seasons, an astrologer*:—Tīdsceāwere *horoscopus* (*horoscopus astrologus, qui horas, maxime natales, inquirat vel considerat*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 18. v. tīd-ymbwlātend.

tīd-scriptor a *chronographer*; *chronographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. v. tīd-writer.

tīd-þegnung, e; f. *Service performed at one of the seven canonical hours*:—Nū ic hæbbe be suman dæle āhræpōd be ðam dægħwamlican tīdþegnungum (*the services at the several hours are described in what precedes this remark*), Btwk. 220, 40. v. tīd-sang.

tīdung, e; f. *Tidings*:—Hī cyððan ðam cinge eall. Ðā weard se cing swýþe blīde [ðis] sere tīdunge, Chr. 995; Th. 244, 38. [Ich þonkie mine drihte pissere tīdinge, Laym. 24907. Gabriel brohte hire þe tīdinge of Godes akenesse, H. M. 45, 7. Swīlc tīding ðhūgte Adam god, Gen. and Ex. 407. Ich mai bringe tīdinge (tīpinge, Cot. MS.), O. and N. 1035. Tydyng, R. Glouc. 172, 1. Typing, 79, 11. No tale ne tīdinge of þe worlde, A. R. 70, 19. M. H. Ger. zītunge: *Du tīding*. Cf. *the forms* in -ende, -inde:—Þa come þe tīdende (tīdinge, 2nd MS.), þat Aganippus was dead, Laym. 3734. Tīdinde (tīdinge, 2nd MS.), 5153. Neowe tīdinde (tīdinge, 2nd MS.) *fresh events*, 2052. Godspell on Ennglisch nemmedd iss . . . god tīpeunde, Orm. D. 158. *Icel. tīðindi tidings; an event*: *Dan. tidende*. The use of the word, even if its form be not borrowed from Scandinavian, seems to shew Scandinavian influence.] v. tīdan.

tīd-weorung, e; f. *Worship at a particular time, service at one of the canonical hours*:—Hit nis nā tō gelyfanne, ðæt hý fæstende synd rihtlice, būtan hý æfter hyra mæssan ðæs æfenes tīdwurdunga għbīden, Homl. Ass. 140, 67.

tīd-writere, es; m. *A chronicler, annalist*:—Tīd-writera *cronographorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 68: 75, 39. Tīd-writera *chronographorum, temporum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 58. v. tīd-scriptor.

tīd-ymbwlātend, es; m. *An astrologer*:—Tīdembwlātent *oroscopus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 2. v. tīd-sceāwere.

tīēder-, tīēdran, tīēdre-, tīēfran, tiegle, tiēn. v. tīder-, tīdran-, tīdre-, ā-tīēfran, tiegele, tīn.

tīēr distillation (? cf. *tear*); ornament, splendour (? cf. O. H. Ger. *ziari, zierf, ceeri ornamentum, venustus, decus*); treasure (? cf. *Icel. taurar; pl. treasures*); glory (? v. *tīr*):—Nis nān wundor ðæt sió lyft sié wearm and ceald wæt wolcnes tīēr winde geblonden (cf. sió lyft is ægder ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm; nis hit nān wunder, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35), Met. 20, 81.

tīfe, an; f. *A bitch*:—Gif ðū wille ðæt wif cild hæbbe oþþe tīfe hwelp, Lchdm. ii. 172, 21. [*Icel. tefja a bitch; tefja to call a person a bitch*: *Dan. tæve a bitch*: *Swed. tufwa*.]

tīfer-, tīfran. v. tīber-, ā-tīēfran.

tīfrung, e; f. *Painting*:—Ðū leornodest onn ānum þōdere . . . ātēfred, ðað ðū meahtest beo ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises roðores ymbewhīrft, Shr. 174, 18.

tīg (?), es; m. *An open place* (?); a form occurring in composition with fore, forþ. For the former see fore-tige (read -tīg); the instances of the latter are as follows:—Fordtīges *vestibuli, atrii*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 28. On ðam forðtēge in *ipsis foribus*, Kent. Gl. 228. *Graff gives zieh forum, and Grimm, R. A. 748, cites tie a meeting-place, as a term of lower Saxony*.

Tīg, tīg a case. v. Tīw, teāh.

-tīg-ty, a numeral suffix in words denoting the decades; up to 60 such words are formed with a suffix only, from 60 to 120 *hund* is prefixed and tīg suffixed, *hund-seofon-tig, hund-twelf-tig*. Other dialects make a distinction in the numerals at the same point. Gothic uses *tigus* (*pl. tīgus*) in the earlier, -tēhund in the later, O. Saxon -tīg in the earlier, while 70 is given by *ant-sibunta*; in O. H. Ger. the two forms are -zug and -zō. In O. Frs. and *Icel.* the same forms are used throughout. Tīg is another form of the root seen in *ten* (*tehan, g* for *h* according to Verner's Law).

tīgan; p. *De To tie*, (a) literal:—Valerianus hēt beheāfdian on Ypolitus gesibðe ealle his hīwan, and hīne sylfne hēt tīgan be ðam fōtūm tō ungetemēdra horsa swuran, Homl. Th. i. 432, 33. (b) figurative:—Nū ðū miht gehýran, hū ðes dæl (*the conjunction*) tīgþ ða word tōgædere, Ælf. Gr. 44; Zup. 258, 10. [Heo wolden þa ban alle teien (tīge, 2nd MS.) togadere, Laym. 20997. Iteied (-tīzed, 2nd MS.) tosomne, 25972.]

He teide ane clot to hire, A. R. 140, 7. Is þe latere dole euer iteied (-teiget) to ðe vorme, 14, 2. Tached oþer tyzed, Allit. Pms. 14, 464. Kynges shulde taken transgressores and tyen hem faste, Piers P. 1, 96.] v. ge-, on-, un-tīgan.

tīge, tīgel a tile, tīgel a trace. v. tyge, hrōf-tīgel, tygel.

tīgel-ærne(-a?), an; f. (m.?) *A building made of brick* (?), a building for making bricks (?), *brick-kiln* (?):—Ford on ða mearc in on ða tīgelærnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 29.

tīgele, tīgle, tiegle, an; f. *A tile, brick*:—Tīgele *tegula*, Txts. 101, 1992. Tīgele *figulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 79. Tīgele *testula*, Germ. 391, 17: *testa*, Ps. Spl. 21, 16. Mid weorcum clāmes and tīgelan *operibus luti et lateris*, Ex. 1, 14. Se weall is geworht of tīgelan and eordtyrewan *murus coccili lateris atque interfuso bitumine compactus*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Genim swealwan, gebærn under tīgelan tō ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 156, 9. Ða reādan tīgelan gecniwa tō duste, 114, 24. Nū sime tīgelan (tīglan, Cott. MSS.) and writ on hīere ða burg Hierusalem *sime tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 9, 11. Tīeglan (tīglan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 161, 12, 20. Se ðe lārþ stūntne swylce se ðe belfime tīgelan (*testam*) *whoso teacheth a fool is as one that glieth a potsherd together* (Eccl. 22, 7), Scint. 96, 19. Tīgelan *lateres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 41. Tīgelena gemet a tale of bricks, Ex. 5, 14. Tīgelena *testularum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 28. Tīghelana *tegarum*, 459, 40. Tīgelum, Exon. Th. 477, 28; Ruin. 31. Hīg hæfdon tygelan (*lateres*) for stān, Gen. 11, 3. [O. H. Ger. *ziagel, ziagalo later, testa, imbrex*: *Icel. tigl; n. a tile, brick*. From Latin.] v. þæc-tīgele; hrōf-tīgel (-tīgele?; perhaps for *pl. -tigla, -tīglan should be read*).

tīgelan; adj. *Of pot*:—Fæt tīgelan (-an?; lāms, MS. C.) *vas figuli*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. [O. H. Ger. *ziagalin laterinus, latericulus*.]

tīgel-fāh; adj. *Many-coloured with tiles or bricks*:—Tīgel-fāgan trafu, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844.

tīgel-getæl, es; n. *A tale of bricks*; *laterum numerus*:—Gē sceolon āgīfan ðæt ilce tīgolgetel, Ex. 5, 18.

tīgel-geweorc, es; n. *I. brickmaking*:—Ne sylle gē nān cef tō tīgelgeweorc (*ad conficiendos lateres*), Ex. 5, 7. *II. work at making bricks*:—Åsettaþ him ðæt ilce tīgelgeweorc ðe hīg ær worhton *mensuram laterum, quam prius faciebant, imponetis super eos*, Ex. 5, 8.

Tīgelgeweorc, 16. tīgel-leāh; f. *A brick-field*:—On tīgelleāge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 21.

tīgel-stān; es; m. *A tile, pan-tile*:—Tīgelstān *imbrex*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 50. [Cover hit wele with a teghellstane, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 30. Tielstoon, Wick. (Is. 16, 11). Tilston *tegula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

tīgel-wyrhta, an; m. *A brickmaker, a potter*:—Fæt tygelwirhtan *uns figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Æcyr tīgelwyrhtena *agrum figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 7. Tīgelwyrhtena, 10.

tīger (?) a tiger; *pl. tīgras*, Nar. 38, 4; tīgrīs, 12, 13; 15, 3. Deór ðe sind tīgres gehātene . . . Ðās rēðan tīgres, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 10-21. v. tīgrisc.

tīgere (?). v. bufan-tīgere.

tīginge, e; f. *Tying, connection*:—Sume naman syndon *absolutivae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, ða ne behōfiāþ nānre tīginge oðres naman, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 14.

tīgl a trace, tīgle a lamprey, tīgole. v. tygel, tygele, tiegele.

tīgrisc; adj. *Of a tiger*:—Mid tīgriscum fellum *tygridum pellibus*, Nar. 26, 14.

tīgþian, tīh(h)ian. v. tīþian, teohhian.

tīht, es; m. *A charge, an offence with which one is charged*; crimen:—Legerteām oððe tīht *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34. Gif hwā cynynges borg ābrece, gebēte ðone tyht (tīhtlan, MS. H.) swā him ryht wīsie, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. [O. Frs. *tichta accusation*: O. H. Ger. *bi-zicht nota*; in-zicht *crimen*.] v. teón to accuse, and next word.

tīhtan; p. *te To charge a person* (acc.) with an offence:—Tyhte *intentabat*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 76. Hē hæfþ gelæd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe ðe Leofgār bisceop hýne tīhte he has completely cleared himself of the offence with which the bishop charged him, Chart. Th. 373, 33. Gif man oðerne sace tīhte, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11: 10; Th. i. 30, 17; L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 3: 23; Th. i. 42, 6: 24; Th. i. 42, 10, 11. [Cf. O. H. Ger. in-zīhtōn *criminari*: Ger. *be-zichten, -zichtigen to accuse*.] v. preceding word.

tīhtan to exhort. v. tyhtan.

tīht-bisig; adj. *Labouring under frequent accusations, often accused, and so of bad repute*; infamatus et accusationibus ingratus, L. Edm. C. 7; Th. i. 253, 23: *accusacionibus infamatus*, L. H. I.; Th. i. 567, 18. Cf., too, the phrase oft betygen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21. One to whom the epithet applied was in an unfavourable position when brought into court, for he was forced to go to the three-fold ordeal, and if he failed to clear himself was subject to a heavier penalty than others:—Gif hē tyhtbysig sý, gange tō ðam þryfealand ordāle . . . Gif hē fūl wurde, æt ðam forman cyrre bēte ðam teónde twygylde . . . And æt ðam oððran cyrre ne sý ðær nān oðer bót būtan ðæt heafod, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 9-282, 2. Nīman ða tīhtbysian

men . . . and ælc tihþtysig man gange tō þryfealdan ordāle, oððe gilðe feowergilðe, iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 6-11. Gif hwylc man sý swā tihþtysig and hine ðonne præo men ætgædere teon, ðonne ne beo ðar nān oðer būton ðæt hē gange tō ðam þryfealdan ordāle, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 22 (and see the whole section for the penalties). Be tihþtysigum. Se sý tihþtysig sý, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 13; L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Sý ælc man ðe tihþtysig nære . . . ānealdre lāde wyrde, 22; Th. i. 388, 9. tihhte, tihhten, tihhtend, tihhtend-lic, tihhtere, tihhting, tihhtness. v. hōl-tihhte, tyhten, tyhtend, tyhtend-lic, tyhtere, tyhting, tyhtness.

tihhtle, an; f. *A charge, accusation*.—Gif hit āneald tyh[t]le sý, ðūfe seo hand æfter ðam stāne oð ða wrioste, and gif hit þryfeald sý, oð ðæne elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif hit tihhte (tihhta, MS. B.) sī and lād forberste if a charge be brought, and the attempt to refute the charge fail, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10; 57; Th. i. 406, 26. Swerige hē ðane ād (cf. next passage), ðæt hē sý unsyldig ðære tihhtan (tyhtelan) . . . And ofgā ælc man his tihhtan mid forecēde (cf. L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10; L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30), L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1-5. Ic eom unsyldig æt ðære tihhtan ðe N. mē tihþ, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Gif man folciscne mæssepreost mid tihhtan beleage lādige hine swā swā ðiācon ðe regollif libbe if a charge be brought against a secular priest, let him clear himself as a regular deacon would, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19; 22; Th. i. 344, 22. Tyhttan (tihhtan, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 7. Ne stent nān oðer lād æt tihhtan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Dā tugon hiē hiene ðæt hē heora swiðdomes wið Alexander fremmende wære and hiene for ðære tihhtan ofslōgon they accused him of betraying them to Alexander, and on that charge slew him; hunc, quasi urbem Alexandro vendidisset, necaverunt, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 18. Se ðe ða tihhtan āge the plaintiff, prosecutor, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. v. frum-, stæl-, wider-tihhte; tihht, and next word.

tihhtian; p. ode *To charge with an offence, to accuse*.—Gif man mæssepreost tihhtige ānealdre spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11; 20; Th. i. 344, 15. Tihhtige (tihhtige, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12. v. be-tihhtian, ge-tihhtlod.

Tiig. v. Tiw.

til; adv. I. *good at anything, apt, capable, competent*.—Hē wæs selfa til, heold ā rice ēðeldreāmas, Cð. Th. 97, 2; Gen. 1606; Beo. Th. 122; B. 61. Til sceal on ēðle ðomes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 500; Gn. C. 20. Sum biþ beorhyrde gōd, sum biþ bylda til hām tō habbanne, Exon. Th. 297, 29; Crā. 75. Till, Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Hiē wæron an wig gearwe . . . efne swylce mæla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesælde; wæs se þeod tūl, 2505; B. 1250. Wæron men tile, Cð. Th. 99, 11; Gen. 1644. Diore gecēpte drihten Cræca Trōia burh tiliū gesiðum, Met. 26, 20. [Cf. Goth. manna gatils (ēuðeros, aptus) in thiudagardja Gutis a man fit for the kingdom of God, Lk. 9, 62.]

II. *good for anything, that serves a purpose, beneficial, serviceable, convenient, opportune*.—His mildheortnyss is til mancynne, Ps. Th. 116, 2. Ys mīn (a town's) innad til, wombhorð wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 11; Rā. 18, 9. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til, ðæt hiē on bā healfa bigcan scoldon freonda feorūm, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Ahte ic folgað tilne (a service that benefited me), Exon. Th. 379, 25; Deor. 38. Dū mē þeodscipe lār ðinne tilne bonitatem et disciplinam doce me, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Gebiddaþ ealle hālige tō ðe on tilne tīman (in tempore opportuno), 31, 7. [Cf. Goth. dags gatils (ēuþkalpos, opportunus) a convenient day, Mk. 6, 21. Ei bigeteina til du wrōhjan ina, Lk. 6, 7.]

III. *good, kind, gentle* [cf. tilne = tame in Pegge's Kenticisms, E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Gloss. C. 3].—Til mon tiles and tomes meares a kind man is mindful of a gentle and tame horse, Exon. Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. Him ðæs leān āgeaf Metend gumcystum til (liberally kind), Cð. Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810.

IV. *good, excellent*, (a) of moral good:—Til biþ se ðe his treowe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Til sceal mid tiliūm the good shall be associated with the good, 334, 28; Gn. Ex. 23. ðæt hiō ðære cwēne oncwēðan meahdon swā tiles swā trāges, swā hiō him tō sōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 649; El. 325. Tile and yfte the good and the evil (at the day of judgment), Cð. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hi (devils) dugude beswicāþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dæda, Exon. Th. 362, 10; Wal. 34. Habbāþ freonda ðý mā sōþra and gōdra, tilra and getreðwra, 409, 2; Rā. 27, 23. (b) of physical excellence:—Toscean teolūm hūsum on, cyninga cofum, eardedan, Ps. Th. 104, 26.

V. *til is found in proper names*, see for examples Txts. 497. [Cf. O. H. Ger. zil: Ger. ziel aim, purpose.] v. tela, and next word.

til, es; n. I. *use, service, convenience*. v. til, II:—Gewritu secgaþ ðæt seot wiht (day) sý mid moncygne miclum ticlum (tielum? tielum?) sweetol and gesýne, sūndorcraeft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rā. 40, 2.

II. *goodness, kindness*. v. til, III:—Mē on ðinum tile gelær ðæt ic teala cunne ðin sōðfæst weorc healdan in bonitate tua doce me justificationes tuas, Ps. Th. 118, 68. v. til-fremmende.

til; prep. (used only in the North) *To*:—Fūsæ fearran kwōmu æþþilā til ānum (cf. fūse fearran cwōmon tō ðam æðellinge, Rood Kmbl. 115; Kr. 58). Txts. 126, 13. Hē scōp ælða barnum heben til hrōfe (cf. tō hrōfe, Bd. 4, 24; M. 344, 11), 149, 6. Dā cued til (tō, Rush.)

him ðe Hælend tunc dicit illis *Jesus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. Huēr wiltū ðæt we gearuiga ðē til eottanne (tō etanne, Rush.) *Eastro ubi vis paremus tibi comedere Pascha?* 26, 17. [The word retains its meaning in the Northern dialects, but otherwise it is used in reference only to time. O. Frs. til: Icel. til.]

tīla well, Tile *Thule*. v. tela, Tyle.

til-fremmende doing good:—Tilfremmendra, Exon. Th. 440, 23; Rā. 60, 7. Cf. gōd-fremmende.

tīlia, tilga, an; m. *A husbandman, cultivator of land*:—Tīlia colonus, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 66. Bigenga, tīlia, inbūend colonus, i. incola, cultor, inquilinus, ii. 134, 25. Tīlia colonus, habitator, Hpt. Gl. 422, 60. Se merigenlica tīlia the labourer who came in the morning, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 30. Dā sende hē tō ðam tiligum (tilium, MS. A. ad agricolas) his þeow . . . Dā cwædon ða tīlian (coloni) . . . Dæs wingearde hlāford forðeþ ða tiligean (tylian, MS. A. colonos), Mk. Skt. 12, 2, 7, 9. [Pe wise teolie prudens sator, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 10.] v. eorþ-, irþ- (yrþ-) tīlia.

tīlian, tiligan, tilgan, teolian, tīolian, tīelian; p. ode *To strive after* or for some object.

I. where the construction is not determined:—Hē higode oððe tilode nītiur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 69. Tīoludun perstant, 117, 15. Tilege nīatur, 61, 56. Teologie decrevit, Hpt. Gl. 469, 50. Tiligende nisus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 28. Tiligendum adnīentibus, 99, 32. Tiligendum, 6, 23.

II. where the object of effort is not expressed, *to strive to obtain, to labour, toil, procure with effort, provide, acquire*, (1) where the person for whom the action takes place is not expressed:—

Ic bebeode eallum mīnan gerēfan ðæt hī on mīnan āgenan rihtlice tīlian and mē mid ðam feormian I command all my reeves, that they obtain revenue rightfully from my own property and maintain me therewith, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 21. Se ðe wære scaðiende, weorde se tiligende on rihtlice tilde, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with dat. of person for whom the effort is made:—Oxa teolaþ his hlāforde, Homl. Th. i. 412, 3. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, 14. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, nā Gode, ne com se nā gyt binnon Godes wingearde. Ða tīliaþ Gode, ða ðe ne sēcaþ heora āgen gestreōn ðurh gýtsunge, ii. 76, 32-34. Ðæt hē ða eorðan worhte and him ðeron tilode (he should provide for himself from it), Gen. 3, 23. Hit mære is ðonne ccc geara and lxxii wintra syððan dyllic feoh wæs farende on eorðan and ealle men heom mid tiledon (procured for themselves what they wanted with that money; cf. Amang ðam feo ðe we ūre neode mide biggaþ, 706), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 703. Hē is wyrde ðæt ðū him tilige he deserves that you exert yourself for him; dignus est ut hoc illi praestes, Lk. Skt. 7, 4. Preosta gehwīlc tilige him rihtlice and ne beo ānig mangere mid unrihte let every priest provide for himself honestly, and let none be a trader dishonestly, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 23. Swā hwā swā ānige cýpinge on ðam dæge begæþ . . . oððe ānig craeftig man him on his craefte tylige (gets gain for himself by working at his craft), Wulfst. 296, 8.

III. with gen. (1) of an object to be obtained by effort, (a) without reference to person for whom, *to seek after, get after seeking, procure, make provision of*:—Dū wyfst and wæda tylast you weave and make provision of garments, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Tīlaþ ānra gehwīlc ānes willan (cf. winþ heora ælc on oþer æfter his āgenūm willan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34), Met. 11, 83. Ælc man ðæs tīolaþ, hū hē on ēcnesse swincan mæge, Ps. Th. 48, 7. Ða ðe on ðam beoþ ābisgode ðæt hī sibbe tīligaþ (tīliaþ, Cott. MSS.) qui faciendae pacis studiis occupantur, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 9. Ðæt hī unrihtes tīligeaþ, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Tīligaþ, Exon. Th. 230, 14; Ph. 472. Sumē tīliaþ wīfa for ðam ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan and eac wynsumlice libban uxor ac liberi, qui iucunditatis gratia petantur, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Man tilode tō his hergeatwan ðæs ðe man habban sceolde what was necessary for his heriot's should be provided, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 16. Mid his handcraefte hē teolode his and his gefērena forðdæda, Homl. Th. i. 392, 16. Hī wunnon æfter wyrþscipe and tiledon (tīolodun, Cott. MS.) gōdes hlīsan mid gōdūm weorcūm, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 5. Ðæt hē suā tilige ðæs orsorgnesse mid ðære ānealdnesse ðætte hē ðone ymbcēdon ðæs wærscipes ne forlæte ut sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspicionem prudentiae non amittant, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 16. Ic an ðæs landes Æffan, and heo tīlge uncer begea sallow þearfe ðæron I grant the land to Æffe, and let her provide what is necessary for both our souls therefrom, Chart. Th. 495, 34; 497, 18. Laboratores syndon weorcmen ðe tīlian sculon ðæs ðe eall þeodscype big sceall libban laboratores are workmen, that have to obtain by their efforts that by which all the nation has to live, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 35; Beo. Th. 3651; B. 1823. Hē sceal fela tōla tīlian he must procure many tools, Anglia ix. 262, 27; 261, 10. Seo lufu tuddres tō tīlianne amor orlandi sobolis, Bd. i. 27; S. 495, 38. (b) with dat. of person:—Paulus him sylfan nānes lofes ne tīlade Paul took no praise to himself; nec Paulus sibi aliquid imputavit, R. Ben. 4, 5. Se here tilode him ðæs ðe hī behōffan the Danes provided themselves with what they needed, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 16. Hī heom metes tīlodun, 1016; Erl. 157, 3; Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 9. Ic lære ðæt ðū [ne?] fægenige oþerra manna gōdes and heora æpelo tō ðon swiþe ðæt ðū ne tīlige ðe selfum āgnes I advise you [not] to rejoice so much in other men's goodness and nobility, that you do not provide yourself with your own, Bt. 30, 1; Fox

108, 31. Ðæt man him ðurh fixnode bigleofan tilige, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Tiliap eow freonda *get friends for yourselves*, i. 334, 27. Ðu scealt mid earfoðnyssum ðe metes tilian, 18, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 219. Noe ongan to eorðan him ætes tilian *Noe began to provide himself with food from the earth*, Cd. Th. 94, 6; Gen. 1557. Him tilian fylle on fægum, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 208. Him metes to tylienre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (2) of an object to which care, attention, is directed, (a) in a general sense, *to care for, attend to, work for, provide for*:—Ðonne ðu tilast ðin on eorðan ne sylþ heo ðe nane wæstmas when you try to get subsistence for yourself from the ground, it will give you no fruit, Gen. 4, 12. Ðonne se sacerð his on ða ilcan wisan tielaþ (tiolaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðe ðæt folc ðoþ when the priest provides for himself in the same way that the people do, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 8. Se ðe ne gýmþ ðæra sceapa ac tylaþ his sylfes he that tends not the sheep, but takes care of himself, Homl. Th. i. 242, 1. Se ðe his ær tide ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tid untiled he that makes no provision for himself beforehand will be without provision when the time comes, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Hæ wæs fiscere and mid ðam craefte his teolode, Homl. Th. i. 394, 2. Hæ þearfðara þinga teolode he attended to the concerns of the needy, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Huntigan and fuglian and fiscian and his on gehwice wisan to ðære kænnan tilian, Shr. 164, 6. Lifes tiligan to care for life, Exon. Th. 81, 6; Cri. 1319; Salm. Kmbl. 322; Sal. 160. Hié Nordanhymbra lond ergeude wæron and hiera tiligende (providing for themselves), Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 15. (b) in a special sense of medical care, *to cure, treat, tend, attend to*:—Sceal ðæs mōdes læce ær tilian ðæs ðe hē wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ær mæge gebreagan on færwyrde. Hwilon, ðeah, ðær ðær mon ðōdes tiliaþ, ðær weaxð se ðōder. Fōrðæm sceal se læce . . . tilian ðæs mārān . . . Hwæðres ðara yfela is betere ær to tilianne? Past. 62; Swt. 457, 10–22. Ðara stōwa sum raþe rotah, gif hire mon gimeleāslic tielaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 25. Tiloden (curabat) his læcas, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 19. Būtan his man tilige hē biþ ymb þreō niht gefaren unless the patient be attended to, he will be dead in three days, Lchdm. ii. 46, 18. Hū mon scyle gebrocenes heafdes tiligean, 2, 4. Tilian, 56, 14. Hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtðencum, 82, 16. Hwonan ic ðin tilian scyle qui modo sit tuæ curationis, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. IV. with a dative, *to cure, treat*:—Wifman gif heo tilaþ (curet) hire cilde mid ænigum wiccecræfte, L. Ecg. P. iv. 20; Th. ii. 210, 17. V. with an accusative, (1) *to gain, obtain*:—Se æsclæna ðeowa ðe nolde tilian nān ðing his hlāforde mid ðam befaestum punde, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29. (2) *to attend to, bestow care on, care for*, (a) in a general sense:—Se ðe ymbe ða eorðlican spēda singallice hogah, and ða ecan gestreōn ne teolaþ he that is continually anxious about earthly wealth, and cares not for the eternal treasures, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23. (b) of medical attention, *to treat, attend to*:—His læcas hine mid sealfum lange teolodon, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 15. (c) *to till*:—Ðæt land to tilianne, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 20. (c 1) without object:—Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilda gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. VI. where the object for the sake of which an effort is made is pointed out by a preposition:—Tō ðisum swicolice life wē swincaþ and tiliaþ and tō ðam tōwerðan life wē tiliaþ hwōnlīc we labour and toil for this deceitful life, and for the future life we toil little, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 168. VII. where the object of effort is expressed by an infinitive (simple or gerund), or a clause, *to strive, attempt, endeavour, intend*, (1) with infin.:—Ðæt ðe wē bēcnan tiliaþ, Met. 11, 79. Ic næfre ne teolode sittan on ānum willan mid ðām ārleāsum cum impiis non sedebō, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Ðā tilode hē ða stōwe geclēnsian studens locum purgare, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 26. Hē hine monnum gēcypan teolode, Blickl. Homl. 165, 31. (2) with gerund:—Ðū tilast (tiolaþ, Cott. MSS.) wæðle to fionne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7; 10; Fox 30, 1. Manege tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) Gode to cwēmanne, Bd. 10; Fox 228, 13. Ic tilode ðe to licianne, Ps. Th. 25, 3. Tylode, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 11. Hē tiolode (tilode, Cott. MSS.) hié betwux him to tōscāðanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1. Hē teolode to ārissenre, Blickl. Homl. 219, 18. Hié ða londliode tiolode mā ūssa feōnda willan to gefremmanne ðonne ūrne illi maiorem hosti quam mihi fauorem accomodantes efficere pergebant, Nar. 6, 19. Swā hwylc man swā ðas scriftbōc tilige to ābreccanne quicunque confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ðæt hī tilgen (tiligen, Cott. MSS.) to kyðanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 10. Hē sceal tilian suā to libbanne sic studet vivere, 10; Swt. 61, 18. (3) with a clause:—Ða bilewitan sint to herigenne forðæmde hié simle swincaþ on ðam ðæt hī tieliageþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié ne sculen leāsum secgan laudandi sunt simplices, quod student nunquam falsa dicere, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 8. Ðin esne teolode ðæt hē ðine sōðe word beode seruus tuus exercebatur in tuis justificationibus, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Ðæt wē teolian, ðæt wē sýn gearwe, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Uton teolian ðæt ūs ðas tida fīde ne gewitan, 129, 36; 111, 18. Hē sceal tilian ðæt hē liciþe debet studere se diligē, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 14; L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26; Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 18; Met. 10, 1. Tiligean, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Hē ne onginþ to tilianne, ðæt hē ðæt weorð ægife, 48, 7. [Sculdest tu neuere finden land tiled . . . War sæ me tiled, þe erthe ne bar nan corn, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 25, 39. To teoliende efter istreone, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 13.]

Tulien after strenre, ii. 155, 4. Heo tileden on eorðen, Laym. 1940. þat lond heo lette tilien, 2618. Ure Louerd tiled efter hore luue, A. R. 404, 14. Silence tiled hire, and heo itiled bringed forð uode, 78, 15. Ase lomen uorte tilien mide þe heorte, 384, 17. In swinc ðu salt tilien ði mete, Gen. and Ex. 363. Lond to tilie, R. Glouc. 21, 9. Heo swonke and tiledre here lyfode, 41, 22. To taken his teme and tulyen (tilien, tilie) þe erthe, Piers P. 7, 2. Many wyntres men lyveden and no mete ne tulyeden (tylied, tiliden, tileden, teleden), 14, 67. Ichave tyled him for that sore, Beves of Hamtoun (Halliwell's Dict.). Goth. ga-tilōn to obtain: O. Sax. tilian (with gen.) to obtain: O. L. Ger. tilōn festinare, exercitari: O. Frs. tilia to till, to beget: O. H. Ger. zilēn studere, conari, niti, contendere, moliri, adniti; zilōn (with gen.) tiliga. v. tilia. till a fixed point, station:—Swā stent eal weoruld stille on tilie, Met. 20, 172. On ðam gim āstihþ on heofenas up hýst on geāre and of tilie āgrynt in it (June) the sun mounts up into the skies highest in the year and declines from that point, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111. [Cf. O. H. Ger. zil destinatum: Ger. ziel.] tillan; p. tilde To touch, reach. In compounds ā-, ge-tillan; instances omitted under those words are given here:—Deāh ðe hē stæpe fulfremmede nysse ātilþ (adtingit), Scint. 100, 15. Getilþ contingat, getilde contigit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 9–13. Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære heālican eādmōðnesse getillan willaþ (adtingere), R. Ben. 23, 2. [Þe niþer end tilde to his chinne, Brand. 24. He hadde a long berd þat tiled (tylde) to his wombe habui barbam prolixam usque ad ventrem, Trev. v. 193, 8. Alle þat he mist tilde, Fer. 59. O. H. Ger. [zillen]; p. zilta tangit.] til-lic; adj. Good, capable, able. v. til, I.; þegn . . . tillic esne . . . strong, Exon. Th. 436, 28; Rā. 55, 8; 480, 20; Rā. 64, 5. tillice; adv. Kindly, graciously. v. til, III, Exon. Th. 352, 28; Reim. 2. til-mōdig; adj. Noble-minded:—Se eādga (Abraham) Drihtnes noman weorðade, tilmōdig eorl tiber onsege, Cd. Th. 113, 14; Gen. 1887. Ic ðe (Abraham) bidde ðæt ðu tilmōdig treowa selle, ðæt ðu wille mē wesān frēond fremena to leāne ðara ðe ic ðe gedōn hæbbe, 170, 22; Gen. 2817. Heofona heāhcyning trymede tilmōdigne (Abraham): 'Ne læt ðu ðe ðin mōd āsealcen', 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Ða ædelingas . . . xii. tilmōdige (the twelve apostles), Apstls. Kmbl. 171; Ap. 86. tilþ, e; also tilþe, an; f. I. labour which brings gain, by which acquisition is made, an employment, (1) in a general sense:—Se ðe wære scadiende weorðe se tiligende on rihtfice tilde he that has been accustomed to steal, let him support himself by an honest employment, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with special reference to agriculture, tillage, cultivation, work on land:—Se scādwis gerēfa sceal witan ælcere tilðan tīman ðe to tūne belimþ; for ðam on manegum landum tild biþ redre ðonne on ðōdrum ge yrde tīma hrædra, ge mæda rædran . . . ge gehwile ðer tild, Anglia ix. 259, 3–12. II. gain from labour, produce of labour, acquisition, (1) in a general sense:—Tilda f stre[ōna] quaestum, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. (2) with reference to agriculture, crop, produce, fruit:—Þurh mycele rēnas, ðe ealles geāres ne āblunnon, forneāh ælc tild on mersclande forferde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12. Ðæt land mid ðære tilde ðe ðar ðænne on sý, Chart. Th. 329, 12. Ic geann ðæs landes mid mete and mid mannun and mid ealre tyldre swā ðærtō getilod biþ, 529, 18, and often in the same will. Fela tilde hām gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Ðā man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilda gegaderian, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25. Ealle eōwre wæstmas and eorþlice tilþa, Wulfst. 132, 14. [Þe tilde of rihtwisnesse, þæt is silence cultus justicie silencium, A. R. 78, 15; Wick. ls. 32, 17. God sent þe sonne to saue a cursed mannes tilthe, Piers P. 19, 430. To sowe cockel with the corn So that the tilthe is nigh forlorn, Gow. ii. 190, 12. O. Frs. tilath cultivation.] v. ge-tilþ. tilþe, an; f. v. preceding word. tilung, teolung, tiolung, tielung, e; f. I. striving, endeavour, effort, labour:—On swelcum lēnum weorþscipum ælces mennisces mōdes ingeþanc biþ geswenced mid ðære geornfulnesse and mid ðære tiolunga (tilunega, Cott. MS.) with the desire and striving for them, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 22. Hī swuncon on wingearðes biggencge mid georneodfice teolunge, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33. Hī forgýmeleāsodon ðæs ecan lifes teolunge they neglected striving after the life eternal, 76, 2. Æfter nīdum teolunge heara secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. II. a pursuit, occupation, employment, business:—Gestreōn of ðære teolunge ðe hē him befæste gain from the occupation he committed to them, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 1. Sumne teolunga sind ðe man begān mæg būton synnum . . . Petrus hæfde unpleōfice teolunge ær his gecyrdnyssne, and hē for ði eft būton pleō to his fixnode gecyrde, 28S, 20–26. Se rīca man geswīþ his gebedorscipes, gif ða ðeowan geswicah ðara teolunga, i. 274, 1. Gif se bīscop self drohtaþ on ðam eorðlicum tielungum (tielungum, Cott. MSS.) si presul ipse in terrenis negotiis versatur, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 4. Getigede to eorðlicum tielungum (tiolungum, Cott. MSS.) deditae terrenis negotiis, Swt. 135, 15. Georene to Godes teolungum, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 1. Sēcan ða gāstlican tylunga, 552, 10. Hē begēþ his hlāfordes teolunga, i. 412, 4. Wē willaþ sprecan ymbe manna tilunga ad hominum studia revertor, Bt. 24,

4: Fox 84, 27.

III. care, attention, treatment, cure. v. tilian. **III. 2 b, IV:**—Donne man tō wiccan tilunge sēce æt ænigre neðde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē his hǣde sēcan wyle æt unālyfedum tilungum, Homl. Th. i. 474, 21. Hē lārde ðurh ða tielunga (tiolunga, Cott. MSS.) ðæs Samaritaniscan (*per Samaritani studium*) ymb ðone gewundedan, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 7.

IV. gain that comes from labour, acquisition, fruit got by tilling the earth:—Tilunge *quaestu, lucro*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 63. Swā hwæt swā hý gespariaþ on heora forðædnesse, and swā hwæt swā tōforan neaðbehefum belifen byþ on heora mægeus tilunge *whatever they save by their abstinence, and whatever over and above necessities remains of acquisition by their ability*, R. Ben. 138, 17. Se gýtsere gýmþ grædelice his teolunge, Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ða ðe ne sēcāþ heora ægnes gestreōn ac smeagaþ ymbe Godes teolunge (*gain to be made for God*), ii. 76, 35; 558, 16. Ðū stunta, tō niht ðū scealt ðin lif ālātan; hwæs beoþ ðonne ðine teolunga *whose shall thy gains be then?* Wulfst. 286, 24. Hī sceolon heora geāres teolunga Gode ðone teōðan dēl syllan, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 22. Lāc of eorðan tilungum *de fructibus terrae munera*, Gen. 4, 3. Ete ælþeodig folc ðine tilinga *fructus terrae et omnes labores tuos comedat populus quem ignoras*, Deut. 28, 33. Ægðer ge earm ge eadig, ðe ænige teolunga (tylunge, MS. F.) habbe, gelæste Gode his teōðunga, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 1. [Falsæ teolunges, A. R. 208, 17. Þe wingeardeþ þet mot mucche tilunge to uorte beren winberies, 296, 1. Fourty wynter folke lyued withouten tilyunge (tilying, tilyunge), Piers P. 14, 63.]

tīma, an; m. Time, hour; tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 66: hora, ii. 132, 67.

I. time when, time at which an event takes place:—Hit wæs ða se tīma ðæt wuberian ripodon *erat tempus, quando jam praeconibus uuae uesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21. Swā mon eorðan wæstmas hām gelædeþ on rýpes tīman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Ða gewearð hit on ðisum ilcan tīman odde litle ær, ðæt . . . Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 28: 1015; Erl. 152, 9. Thomas tō ðam tīman āgeān fērde būton bletsunga, 1070; Erl. 208, 9. Tīman on āsettum tīman, Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. On unālyfedum tīman, ii. 94, 3. Gebiddaþ ealle hālige tō ðe on tilne tīman (*in tempore opportuno*), Ps. Th. 31, 7. Ðonne hē nytwyrðne tīman ongiot tō sprecene *cum opportunum considerat*, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 14. Ymbe ðone tīman ðe ðiss wæs *at the time when this was happening*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 36. Tīman, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34. Ðæt hiē ðoligen earfeðu ðām tīmum ðe hiē ðryfen, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 10. Ne ðinþ mē nāfre nānwuht swā sōþlic swā mē þinþ ðin spell ðām tīmum (tīdum, Cott. MS.) ðe ic ða gehære *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 23.

I a: a time when a thing can or ought to be done, a proper time, opportunity:—Donne ðæs ðinges tīma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sidelice gebētan mæge . . . ac ðonne se lareow ieldende sēþ ðone tīman ðe hē his hiēremenn sidelice on ðræt-igean mæge *cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur* . . . Sed *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem queritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 1-6. Ūs is tīma ðæt we onwæcen of slæpe *hora est nos de somno surgere*, 63; Swt. 459, 33. Hwæonne wylle gē singan? Þonne hyt tīma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Se wisa hit ieldcaþ and bitt tīman, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 10. Nis hit nān wundur, ðeah se wisa biðe his tīman, 38; Swt. 275, 13. Hē ðenþ ðæs tīman hwoone hē hit wys gealēanian mæge *deteriora rependere, si occasio praebeatur, quaerit*, 33; Swt. 227, 23.

I b. time as in the phrases, in time, in good time, be-times; proper time because soon enough:—Ealle ðās ungeselða ūs gelumpon burh unrēdas, ðæt mann nolde him tō tīman (ā tīman, MS. C.) gafof beðan; ac ðonne hī mæst tō yfele geðōn hæfdon, ðonne nam man grid and frid wið hī, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. Þeoðas tō tīman (*forthwith*) forwurdan, būton hig geswican, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 13. **I c. an appointed time:**—Mīn tīma ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. Drihtenes engel com tō his tīman on ðone mere, and ðæt wæter wæs āstýred, Jn. Skt. 5, 4.

II. a period of time:—His tīma ne biþ nā langsum, Homl. Th. i. 4, 18. Hire tīma wæs gefylled, ðæt heō cennan sceolde, i. 30, 11. Ælces mannes tīma *the time that each man lives*, Anglia viii. 336, 27.

II a. marking date or limit, time during which certain events are happening, during which a particular person is living, etc.:—On ðet gerad ðæt hē hæbbe ðone bryce ðes landes swā lange swā his tīma sý *so long as he live*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 106, 39. Hit wæs gewunelic on ðam tīman, Homl. Th. i. 60, 26. On mīnum tīman swā on mīnes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. On ūrum tīman, Chart. Th. 240, 11. On ðara heahfædera tīman . . . on Moyses and on ðara witegena tīman, L. Ælf. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 7-8. Eall ðās geeodon in ūssera tīda tīman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 726.

II b. a season of the year:—Feower tīman beoþ . . . Uer ys lentgentīma, and hē gæþ tō tūne on .vii. id. Febr. . . Se oðer tīma hātte *aestas* . . . Se þrida tīma ys *autumnus* . . . Se feorða tīma ys genemed *hiemps*, Anglia viii. 312, 14-31. On wintres tīman, ðæt is fram ðan anginne ðæs mōndes, ðe is Nouember gehāten, oþ Eāstran, R. Ben. 32, 10. On ælcne tīman, ge on wintra ge on sumera, 33, 20.

II c. an age of the world:—Prý tīman sind on ðýssere worulde; Ante legem, Sub lege, Sub gratia, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 1. Drý tīman synd getealde on ðýssere worulde. Án tīma wæs ær Godes æ . . . Óder under Godes lage . . . Dridde under Cristes āgenre gife, L. Ælf. P.

6; Th. ii. 366, 6.

III. as a grammatical term, time of pronouncing a syllable, quantity:—Ðæt rihtmeters seal habban feower and twēntig tīman . . . Dactilus stent on ānum langum tīman and twām sceortum, and spondeus stent of feowrum langum, Anglia viii. 314, 10-15: 335, 14.

IV. time, condition of things:—Æfter ðisum fæce gewurðan sceall swā egesclic tīma, swā æfre ær ne wæs, Wulfst. 19, 3. Wā ðām wifum ðe on ðam earmlican tīman heora cild fēdaþ, 81, 7. [Ccel. tīni.] v. æfen-, ende-, gebyrd-, hærfest-, leucent-, mærsung-, nōn-, riht-, rip-, sād-, swig-, prowang-, un-tīma; tid.

-tīma. v. here-tēma, ge-týma.

tīman; p. de. **I. to teem, be productive.** v. teám, I. (1) referring to a female, *to be with child, bear, bring forth young*:—Wā ðām wifum, ðe ðonne týmaþ and heora cild fēdaþ (*vae praegnantibus et nutritibus*, Mt. 24, 19), Wulfst. 81, 6. Sindon sume gesceafta ðe týmaþ būton hāmede, and biþ ægðer ge seō mōder mæden ge seō dohtor; ðæt sind beon: hī týmaþ heora teám mid clænnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 14-17. Lia underget ðæt heō leng ne týmde (*quod parere desisset*), Gen. 30, 9. Ðonne heō (*the wife*) leng týman ne mæg, geswican hī hāmedes, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 5. Heō týmende nā leng beon ne mæg, Wulfst. 305, 29. (2) referring to a male, *to beget, have intercourse with (wið) a woman*:—Godes bearn týmðon wið manna dohtra and hig cendon *ingressi sunt filii Dei ad filias hominum illaeque genuerunt*, Gen. 6, 4. Ða bæd heō hire wer ðæt hē wið hire wylne týman sceolde (*ingredere ad ancillam meam*, Gen. 16, 2), Bouter. Scrd. 22, 23. Mōste se bisceop niman him ān clāne mæden and wið hý týman on āsettum tīman, L. Ælf. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 2: Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. (3) where neither male nor female is specified, *to have offspring, bring forth*:—Fugelas ne týmaþ swā swā oðre nýstene, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22. Ðæt folc týmde micelne teám on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Þeoða týmðon, Cd. Th. 75, 19; Gen. 1242. Tēmaþ and waxaþ, 13, 1; Gen. 196. Týmaþ and tiedraþ, 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh seal on eorðan týðran and týman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48.

[Þe two tentaciuns þet temed alle þe oðre, A. R. 220, 15. Elysabæþ ne mihhte tæmenn, Orm. 130. 3if ha ne mei nawt teamen . . . ha cleoped ham weolefulle þat teamen hare teames, H. M. 33, 22-25. Ghe sulde sunen and timen, and clepen it Smael, Gen. and Ex. 982. Aþen þat þu (*the nightingale*) wilt teme, O. and N. 499.

II. as a technical term. v. teám, III, *to vouch to warranty* (acc. of that which is to be warranted and person vouched governed by *tō*), *to refer property (acc.) to (tō) the person from whom it was obtained in support of the right of possession*:—Gif sió hond tēmp, sió ðone ceáp mon æt befēþ, tō oðrum men, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 6. Swā hē hit āgnode, swā hē hit týmde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Ða týmde Wulfstān ðone man ðe Æðelstāne, Chart. Th. 206, 25. Tāme hē tō ðam mæn ðe him sealde, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6. Ne mōt forstolenne ceáp mon tīeman tō þeoðum men, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5. Se ðe yrfe byce on gewitnesse and hit eft týman (mon teáman, *var. lect.*) scyle, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 13; L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16.

II a. in a general sense, to refer an opinion to the source from which it is derived in its support:—Benedictus ys bōc āwrat lehtre be ðæle ðonne Basilius, ac hē týmde swā ðeah tō Basilies tæcinge *for his trumnyse for confirmation he referred to the teaching of Basil as the source from which he had drawn*, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 9. Benedictus týmde tō ðam regole ðe Basilius gesette, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 152. [In later English temen to = (1) to betake one's self to a place, go to:—To Albion þu scalt teman (wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1245: 7174. (2) to resort to, appeal to in reverence or for help:—To hire he wolde teman (hire wolde he louie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1265. Al hit trukeð us an hond þat we to temden, 16800. Gif þu temest (*appealest*) to þan rihten, and þu wult of Rome þolien æt ðome, 24816. He temed him to þe king, Trist. 431. To witnesse temen, P. L. S. viii. 54. I hope to trede on þy temple & teme to þy seluen, Allit. Pms. 101, 316. (3) to lead to (?):—Ic wolde iwiten to whan þis tocnw wyle ten, to wulche þinge temen, Laym. 9135.] v. ge-tēman; un-timende

timber, es; n. **I. material for constructing a house, ship, etc., timber:**—Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber (*arbores*) ācorfen wæs, ðær wæron xxx and c scipas gearora, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Ne seal cyrcan timber (*ligna ecclesiae*) tō ænigum oðrum weorce, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16. Ðætte ne meahten godo beon ða ðe monna hondum geworhte wæron of eorðlicum timbre oðþe of treóm

odeþe of stānum *deos esse non posse, qui hominum manibus facti essent; dei creandi materiam lignum vel lapidem esse non posse*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 224, 15. Ærest man āsmeaþ ðæs hūses stede, and eac man ðæt timber beheawþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8. Lchdm. iii. 180, 8.

I a. material of which anything is formed:—Sió lifer is blōdes timber and blodes hūs and fōstor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 2: 160, 13.

II. a structure, building, edifice:—Heō mid ðām tō ðam timbre (*aedificio*) geæstnad wæs, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31. Tō ðam heofonlicum timbre, 4, 3; S. 567, 12. In timbre in *aedificio*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Seō tid gewat ofer timber (? tiber, MS.) sceacan middangeardes, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Huulig timber *quales structurae*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 1. Timbra *aedificiorum*, Ps. Surt. 128, 6. Ða burh manige menn mid heān timbrum frættewodon

(*augustioribus aedificiis adornarunt*), Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24.

III. *the building of a house, ship, etc.*:—Hē (*the sixth day of the moon*) is gōd circan on tō timbrane, and eac scipes timber on tō anginuane, Lchdm. iii. 178, 9. [O. L. Ger. timbar: O. Frs. timber: O. H. Ger. zimbar *materia, fabrica, structura, aedificium*: Ger. zimmer *a chamber, timber*: Icel. timbr. Cf. Goth. timreins *a building, ga-timrō a building*.] v. an-, and-, boh-, bolt-, fugol-, fyrd-, heah-, heofon-, hrōf-, magu-timber; ge-timbru.

timber-geweorc, es; n. *Timber-work, preparation or cutting of timber for building (?)*:—In bōcholtē timbergeweorc and widigunge in beechholt the right to get timber for building and to cut wood for fuel, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. v. timbran, III.

timber-hrycg, es; m. *A wooded ridge (?)*; as a local name *Timber-ridge*:—On timberhryges snād, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 71, 1. Ofer fild-burnan on timberhrycg, iii. 463, 31. Timberrycg, 393, 27.

timberness, tim-bor. v. ge-, on-timberness, tym-bor.

timbran, timbrian; p. ede, ode. **I.** *to build* (lit. or fig.), *construct*:—lc timbrige struo, *construo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 11.

Tōweorþ hiē, ne dū timbres (*aedificabis*) hiē, Ps. Surt. 27, 5. Timbreþ Dryhten Sion, 101, 17: Ps. Th. 146, 2: Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. Gē timbriaþ (timbraþ, Rush.) witegena byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 29: Lk. Skt. 11, 47, 48. Ic timbrode seil dīn, Ps. Spl. 88, 5. Ða gōðan weorc ðe hē ær timbrede, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 18. Hē burh timbrede, Cd. Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840: Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Timbrade, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Hiē ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Drehton ða hergas mid ðæm æscum ðe hiē ær timbredon. Ða hēt Alfrid cyng timbran langscipu ongēn ða æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 9, 7–11. Æfter ðæm hryre ðære upāhæfennesse hē ongan timbran eadmōdnesse, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 30. Wē ceorfaþ treowu on holte, ðæt wē hī eft up æræren on ðæm botle, ðær ðær wē timbran willen, Swt. 445, 1: Cd. Th. 64, 29; Gen. 1057. Weall stānenne timbran, 101, 34; Gen. 1692. On ðam telgum timbran nest, Exon. Th. 210, 20; Ph. 188. Ne mæg fira nān wiðdōm timbran (tim-brian, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11, 8, 10), ðær ðær worldgitsung beorg ofer-brædeþ, Met. 7, 12. Uton timbrian ūs ceastre *faciamus nobis civitatem*, Gen. 11, 4: Ps. Th. 128, 2. Ecgbryht salde Reculf mynster on tō tymbranne (-ianne, MS. E.), Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 26. Timbriende *aedificans*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2. Timbrende *aedificantes*, 117, 22. Ðær wæs timbred templ, Nar. 37, 22: Beo. Th. 620; B. 307. Biōþ timbrede cestre, Ps. Surt. 68, 26. **II.** *to instruct, edify*:—Hē nōwiht elles dyde ðonne ðæt folc mid godcundre lāre timbrede *nil aliud ageret quam plebem Christi verbo salutis instruere*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10.

III. *to cut timber (?)*: v. timber-geweorc, and cf. wudian:—Me mæg on sumera . . . bytlian . . . tymbrian, wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. [Letten þa kinges timbrien þa hallen, Laym. 5940. To timbren me mine crune, A. R. 124, 8. To timmbrenni himni au hus, Orm. 13368. Who tauste hem (*peacocks*) on trees to tymbre so heighe, Piers P. 11, 352. Goth. timrjan: O. Sax. ge-timbrōn (-ian): O. L. Ger. ge-timbran: O. Frs. timbra, timmera: Du. timmeren: O. H. Ger. zimbaren, zimbarōn *aedificare, struere, instruere*: Ger. zimmern: Icel. timbra: Dan. tømre.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, in-, on-timbran (-ian), and next word.

timbrend, es; m. *f. A builder, constructor*:—Se wæs timbrend (*constructor*) ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Mēdeshamstye, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Heo wæs seō æryste timbrend ðæs mynstres ðe ys nemned Storneshealh, Shr. 148, 39.

timbrian. v. timbran.

timbrung, e; f. *Building, a building*:—Ealdere timbrunga bōte *instructio*, nīwe timbrung *constructio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 58, 59. Timbrunga *domum exstructam*, Kent. Gl. 472. [Bileafden heo (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) heore timbrunge, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 23. Timbringe, 227, 4. Al is to his behæfe and timbrunge toward his blisse, A. R. 124, 1.] v. ge-timbrung.

-time (v. teām, I, tīman, I, and cf. -bære). v. luf-, þweorh-time; wrōht-getime.

-time (v. teām, II). v. feorþ-, ge-time (-tyme).

tīme (v. tīma). v. un-time.

tīmen (?); adj. *Belonging to a team*. v. teām, II:—Tēmen bibīna (=bis bīna?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 8.

tīman. v. ge-, mis-tīman.

tīmlīce; adv. *In good time, soon*:—Ðū bāde mē foroft Englisca gewritena and ic ðe ne getiððe ealles swā tīmlīce ær ðam ðe ðū mid geweorcum ðæs gewilnodest æt mē you very often asked me for English writings, but I did not grant your request so very soon, not before you desired it from me with works, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 16. [Ic mei longe libben and alle mine sunne tīmlīce ibeten *repent of all my sins time enough*, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 13. Ase tīmlīce as he hefde iherd þis (sone so he iherde þis, other MS.), Jul. 9, 5. He wolde tīmlīce him speken wið, Laym. 31369. Bute zef þu þe timliker (*nisi maturius*) ure godes grete, Kath. 2086. Icel. tīmaliga *timely, early*.] Cf. tīdlice.

timmess. v. un-timmess.

timpana, an; m. *A tabret, timbrel*:—Hergaþ hine in timpanan *laudate eum in tympano*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. Sellaþ timpanan, 80, 3. Plægiendra

timpanan *tympanistrarum*, 67, 26. Ic fligde ðe mid timpanum and mid hearpum, Gen. 31, 27. [O. H. Ger. timpana: Icel. timpan. From Latin.] **timpestere**, es; m. *A player on the timbrel*:—Timpestera (*timpanestera?*) *tympanistrarum*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 26. [Cf. O. L. Ger. timpaniuna: O. H. Ger. tympinara; pl.] **timple**, an; f. *Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban fela tōwōla . . . flexlīnan, spinle . . . presse, pihten, timplean, wifte, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

tīn, tīen, tēn, tyn teā (*North*). **I.** as an adjective with a noun uninflected, except in the Northern specimens:—Tin dagas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24. Ðis is ðara tyn hīða bōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 316, 33. Mid tīen bebodum, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18. Tīen ceastro *Decapoleas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 14. Sume tēn gear, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Tyn þūsend (tēno þ teā ðūsendo, Lind.: tēn þūsende, Rush.) punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Gelic ðam tyn fæmnum (tēwm hehstaldum, Lind.: tēn fēman, Rush.), 25, 1. Mid tyn (tēum þ tēnum, Lind.: tēn, Rush.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Tyn (teā, Lind. Rush.) hreofe weas, 17, 12. Teā sīdum, Lind. 15, 8. Fram wintrum tēnum, p. 8, 4. Teā þ tēno breāfo, p. 9, 8. Of tēum hehstaldum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 16. Teā momma lātwu *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 19. **II.** used as a substantive and declined, *nom. -e, gen. -a, dat. -um*. (1) alone:—Ðā gebulgon ða tynne (tēno, Lind.: tēnu, Rush.) hī, Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Ða hildlatan, tynne ætsomne, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Tyna ealdor *decanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 4. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō fīfon, ne tō tynnum, ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Aldormonn ofer tēno *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 21, 19. (2) governing a genitive:—Gif ðær bōþ tyn rīhtwisra, Gen. 18, 32. Hæfde se ealwada engelcynna tynne getrymede, Cd. Th. 16, 24; Gen. 248. Nigon hūid wintra hæfde and tynne, 71, 3; Gen. 1165.

IIa. *a set of ten*:—Tynum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan *let them sleep by tens and twenties in one house*, R. Ben. 47, 7.

IIb. *the number ten*:—Dis tal under him hæfis oðer tal ðe tō tēnum wið forecyme (*a number that goes up to ten*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 20. Tele ðū ðæt ðū cume tō þritiga, eft . . . tele ðæt tynne (*count up to ten*), Lchdm. iii. 228, 2. [Goth. taihun: O. Sax. tehan: O. Frs. tian, tien: O. L. Ger. tēn, teiu, tian: O. H. Ger. zehan: Icel. tíu.]

tin, es; n. **Tin**:—Tin *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 10: 286, 71: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ðæt tin, ðonne hit mon mid sumum cræfte gemengþ and tō tīne gewyrþ, ðonne biþ hit swīde leāsīce on solufres hīewe. Suā hwā ðonne suā licet on ðære swīngellan, hē biþ ðam tīne gelic inne on ðæm ofne, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 2–5. Tinnes *stagni*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 69. Diss folc is geworden mē tō āre and tō tīne and tō iserne and tō leāde, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 17. Tin *stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. [O. H. Ger. zin: Icel. tin.]

tin *a beam*. v. tinn.

Tīna(-e?), an *the river Tyne*:—Be Tīnan ðære eā *juxta amnem Tīnam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 36: Chr. 875; Erl. 76, 35.

tīn-āmbre; adj. *Containing ten 'āmbra's*:—Genim tynāmberne cetel, Lchdm. ii. 86, 12.

tinan; p. de *To vex, annoy, irritate, provoke*:—Se wellwillenda man wyle forberan gif hine man āhwær tynþ, oððe him tale gecwyð, Basil adml. 4; Norm. 44, 18. Ða ða se ān (sunu) ðe tīne (cf. tīrige, l. 9), Homl. Th. ii. 30, 12. Hī yrsodon þ tynðon Moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16, 8: Blickl. Gl. Cd. Th. 153, 24; Gen. 2543. Ne tyn ðū ðīne neāhegūras *non memor eris injurie civium tuorum*, Lev. 19, 18. Ne ænig man oðerne ne tyrie ne ne tynne ealles tō swyðe, Wulfst. 70, 9. Ne āblinnan wē, ðæt wē Gode cwēmon and deofol tynan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 11. Ðæt hī ælþeodige men ne tyrian ne ne tynan, L. Eth. vi. 48; Th. i. 326, 28: Wulfst. 309, 5. Gebiddaþ for eowērum ehterum and eow tynendum *orate pro persecutoribus et calumniatoribus vos* (Mt. 5, 44), Homl. Th. ii. 216, 17. v. teonīan.

tīnclian; p. ode *To tickle*:—Nāht swā onāþl and tīnclāþ gecyndīma ðænne gemylt mete *nihil sic inflammat et titillat membra genitalia quam indigestus cibus*, Scint. 52, 5. Hē wiðstynt weorce se ðe tīncligendre nā gepwārleāþ *lustfullunge resistit operi qui utilitati non accomodat delectationi*, 88, 9. [In Wyckliif *tynclen* translates *tinnire*, i Sam. 3, 11: i Cor. 13, 1.]

tīnd, es; m. *A tine, prong, tooth of an implement*:—Tīndas *rostri, tindum rostris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 30, 28. Ðeāh āna gehwylc horn hæbbe .xii. tīndas fīrene, and āna gehwylc tīnd hæbbe synderlice .xii. ordas, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 25. [Tīndes *the rungs of a ladder*, A. R. 354, 20. Tynde *branch of a tree*, Allit. Pms. 3, 78. Tīndes of harowis, Alex. 3908. A tynde *cremale* (a hook); a tynde of a beste, Cath. Angl. 389 (*where see several instances*). Tynde, prekyt, tynde, pryke *carnica*; tyndyt with tyndys *carnicatus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. Cf. *tine* stocks, the short crooked handles on the pole of a scythe, Halliwi. Dict. M. H. Ger. zint *a spike, tooth*: Icel. tindr *a spike*; also, *a peak*.] v. following words.

tīndet. v. tīndiht.

tīndig; adj. *Having spikes or prongs*:—Östig gyrd *vel tīndig scorio* (*scorio* *genus flagelli, ex virgis nodosis confecti, vel scutia in modum scorpionis aculeata*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 17. v. next word.

tīndiht; adj. *Having spikes or teeth, beaked*:—Tīndicti (-ecte) *ros-*

tratum, Txs. 92, 868. Se cāsere hine (St. Romanus) hēt stingan mid frenum gyrðum tynðeðum, Shr. 115, 25. v. preceding words.

tindting (tending?, tihing?):—Tindtingce *suasionis, exhortationis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 66.

Tine. v. Tina.

tinen; *adj.* *Of tin*:—Tinen *stagnus*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ælc calic gegoten beó, gylden odde seolfren (odde) tinen, ðe man hūsl on hālgige, L. Edg. C. 41; Th. ii. 252, 21 note. Tynen, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, note 2. On tinum (=tinnum) fæte, Lchdm. ii. 236, 5. [With tynnen tonges, Pall. 152, 99. O. H. Ger. *zinn stannus*.]

tinend, es; *m.* *One who vexes, annoys, etc.* v. *tinan*:—Gebiddaþ for eowerum ehterum and tynendum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 16.

tín-feald; *adj.* *Tenfold*:—Tínfealde *deni*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 15. Tynfealdum odde twentfealdum *deni aut vicini*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 15. Preowa on teonfealdum *ter denis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 23. Feower sico teafald tal *quater denario numero*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 12.

tinga, tingan, tingece. v. in-tinga, ge-tingan, tynge.

tinn, e; *f.* (?) *A beam, rafter*:—Tin *tignum*, Txs. 101, 2023. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *zinna pinna*.]

tinnan *to stretch, extend*:—Blæd his blinnip . . . lustum ne tinneþ *does not joyously extend* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 32; Reim. 54. Tinde bogan *tetendit arcum*, Blickl. Gl.

tín-niht; *adj.* *Ten days old*:—On .x. nihtne mōnan bidde swā hwas swa ðū wylle, hyt ðe byoþ gere. Se .x. nihta mōna hē ys gōd tō standanne mid æðelum monnum, Lchdm. ii. 178, 19–21. Se ðe biþ æcenned on .x. nihtne ealdne mōnan, se biþ ðrowere, 160, 28.

tín-streng; *adj.* *Having ten strings*:—On tynstrengum *saltere in decacordo psalterio*, Ps. Spl. 91, 3; 143, 11. v. next word.

tín-strenged; *adj.* *Provided with ten strings*:—On tynstrengedum *saltere*, Blickl. Gl. Tynstrengedum, Ps. Lamb. 91, 4. Tynstrengdom, 143, 9. v. preceding word.

tintreg. v. tin-treg.

tin-treg, -terg, es; *n.*: tin-trega, an; *m.* *Torment*:—Ðær (*in heaven*) ne biþ nān besargum ðara mānfulra yrmde, ac heora tintrega becymþ ðam gecorenum tō mārnan blisse, Homl. Th. i. 334, 11. Nis ðær ne caru ne hreōh tintrega (cf. hreōge tintrega, Wulfst. 139, 30), Dōm. L. 261. Ðæt wæ helle tintreges mūþ *ipsum est os gehennae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 13. On ðam grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari*, 5, 14; S. 634, 25. Ic on corþan gebād tintregan fela, Cd. Th. 206, 4; Sat. 497. Mē genihtsumra ðæs tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 243, 26. Ðē sýn helle tintrega ontynd, Shr. 79, 11. On ðissa tintrega stowe *in locum hunc tormentorum*, Lk. Skt. 16, 28. For ðara tintregena mænigfýldnesse, Wulfst. 199, 6. Tintregena *tormentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 72. On tintregum gecripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Tintregum (tintregum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 23. Būton tintregum peah on helle-wite, Homl. Th. i. 94, 6. Wrecan heora teonræðenne mid tintregum on him, Jud. 15, 10; Exon. Th. 114, 33; Gū. 182. Ðonne hē ðara manna tintrego oferhæde, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 54, 27; Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 1; Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. On ða wyrstan tintregu, 239, 10. In ða ecan tintregu, Wulfst. 185, 11. Tintregu, Exon. Th. 141, 3; Gū. 621. In tintregu *in gehennam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 28. Hiē ealle worlðlice tintrega and ealle lichomlicu sār oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ðý læs ðe ðū þurh tintrega forwurde, Homl. Th. i. 432, 9. Ic geseo, ðæt ðū ðas tintregu gebysmerast, 426, 5. An deofol arihte ānum ancra ðara synfulra sallow tintregan and sūla, Wulfst. 146, 19. [Eorðlice tintreohen, O. E. Homl. i. 261, 16. Ne schal þe na teone ne tintreohre trukien, Kath. 403. Þu biþenche teonen and tintreohen, 1888. Cf. *Goth. us triğom ēk lūmms*, 2 Cor. 9, 7. *Icel. tregi grief, woe*.]

tintregend, es; *m.* *A torturer*:—Fram ðam tintregendum (*or ptepl.*?) *a tortoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 49.

tin-tregian, -tergian; *p.* *ode To torment, torture, afflict*:—Ða ðe hē ne mæg fram rihtan geleāfan tō him gebigan, ðonne tintregah hē ða on mænigfælde wisan, Wulfst. 197, 7; Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Philippus hī mclum tintrade (tintregade, MS. C.) and bismrade, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 25. Se kāsere hine tintregode mid unāsecegnðilcum wītum, Shr. 116, 1. Ða ðe tintregodon ðone hālgan wer, 73, 1. Hī tintregodon hine and forlōten hine sāmcucene *plagis impositis abierunt semivivo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Ða wifmen hiē swā tintredon, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 48, 13. Ðeah ðe ðæt fyr tintregide ða unrihtwisan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 3. Hēt swingan and tintregian ðone Godes andettere *caedi Dei confessorum a tortoribus praecepit*, Bd. i. 7; S. 477, 42. Tintregian, Shr. 76, 33. Tintrega *torquere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 29. Decius gewende tō tintregienne ða cristenan, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 19. Tō tintreinne *torquendus, cruciandus*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 35. Ðær hē tintregad weard; ærest hiene mon swong, ða sticode him mon ða eāgan ūt, and siþþan him mon slōg ða handa of, ða ðæt heafod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 3. [Heo eow tintraþ and heow iswenche, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 30. Cf. O. Sax. *tregan to trouble*: *Icel. trega*.] v. ge-tintregian; tregian.

tintreg-lic; *adj.* *Tormenting, torturing, of hell*:—Be fyrhto ðæs tintreglican (tintreganlics, MS. B.) wites *de horrore poenae gehennalis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16.

tintreg-stōw, e; *f.* *A place of torment*:—Hī (*the devils*) ðone hālgan wer gelæddon tō ðāni sweartum tintrestōwum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 4. Tintreg-þegn, es; *m.* *An officer who torments, an executioner*:—Tintreg[ge]ðegnum *lictoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 47. His dryhten hine salde tintregahþegnum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 34.

tintregung, e; *f.* *Torment, punishment*:—Tintregung *vel wite tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Hī ne mihton fram Gode þurh nāne tintregunga beón gebigede, Homl. Th. i. 544, 2.

tín-wintre; *adj.* *Ten years old*:—x. wintre cniht mæg bión piēfde gewita *a ten year old boy can be accessory to a theft*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Ða ða hē tynwintre on ylde wæs, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 28.

tír, es; *m.* *Glory, honour*:—Eow ys wuldorblæd torhtlic tōweard and tír gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Tír æt getohte, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. Nis hēr (*in hell*) eādiges tír ne worulde dræm, Cd. Th. 270, 20; Sat. 93. Ne biþ hira (*two twins*) tír gelic, Salm. Kmbl. 730; Sal. 364; Exon. Th. 448, 11; Dōm. 52. Biþ tír scæcen, eorþan blæðas, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. Tíres Wealdend (cf. wuldres Waldend, Cd. Th. 216, 27; Dan. 13) *the Deity*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tíres brytta, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Ðæt hý mōstum tíres blæð ečne āgan, Exon. Th. 74, 27; Cri. 1212; Andr. Kmbl. 210; An. 105. Tíres eāðige *abounding in glory*; reges, Ps. Th. 71, 10; Cd. Th. 91, 15; Gen. 1512; Judth. Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 272. Tíres tō tæcne *in token of glory gained*, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Hē benam his feond torhte tír, Cd. Th. 4, 23; Gen. 58. Is ðæs wuldres ful heofon and eorðe, and eall heahmægen tír getacnod, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Hwonne ūs liffræa ðæt týdre gewitt tír bewinde, Exon. Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Dryhten ðælep sumum gūpe blæð, sumum wyrp odde scyte, torhtlicne tír, 331, 18; Vy. 70. Ðē tír cýning and miht forgef, Andr. Kmbl. 970; An. 485. Hēr Æþelstan cýning and his brōþor ealdorlangne tír (*tír, one MS.*) geslōgon æt sæcce, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3. Gē dōm āgon, tír æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Æsca tír æt gūde, Cd. Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Hē mē tír forgef, wigspēd wid wraðum, Elen. Kmbl. 328; El. 164. Ða (*friends*) hyra tír and eād ýcaþ, Exon. Th. 409, 3; Rā. 27, 23. Ðū tírūm fæst nida Nergend *thou Saviour of men, gloriously firm*, Cd. Th. 235, 27; Dan. 312; Exon. Th. 354, 7; Reim. 42. [Pa kingges weoren deaðde, heore dugeðe todealde, here tír wæs atfallen, Laym. 4237. O. Sax. tír; see *too* tírlice *gloriously*: *Icel. tírr*. Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *ziar decus*.] v. æsc-tír, and words in which tír is the first component.

Tír, es; *n.* *One form of the name of the Runic T; it is also the name of the god corresponding to the Latin Mars, and apparently used also of the planet bearing his name; as Grimm notices, the Runic symbol resembles that used for the planet δ*:—Tír byþ tæcna sum, healdah trýwa wel wid æðelingas, ā byþ on færylde ofer nihta genipu, næfre swiþeþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 21–26; Rūn. 17. The other name of the rune is Tī, v. Tīw, the two forms Tír, Tīw may be compared with Icelandic Týr; *gen. Týrs* (cf. Dan. Tirsdag, Týr; *gen. Týs*.

tíran; *p.* *de To run with tears, to water* (of the eyes):—Mē tíraþ míne eāgan *lippio*, Ælf. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 9. Ðær biþ wōp and ða tēd cwacip, for ðan ðe ða eāgan tíraþ on ðam micclum bryne, and ða tēd cwacip on swiðlicum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 26. Wiþ ðon ðe eāgan tíren (cf. wid eallum tírednessum eāgena, 2, 6), Lchdm. ii. 32, 28. Gif eāgan tíren, 34, 1; 308, 19; iii. 4, 23. Wid tírendum eāgan, 4, 6; i. 374, 3. Wid tírende eāgan, i. 72, 14. v. teár, I. 2, tearig, II. **tír-æstige**; *adj.* *Glorious*:—Tíreáðig cýning (*the Deity*), Hy. 3, 2, 55; (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 207; El. 104. Elene, tíreáðig cwēn, 1206; El. 605. Tíreáðig and træg (*Judas and the devil*), 1906; El. 955. Tíreáðig cýning (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 56, 82. Se tíreáðga (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 205, 1; Ph. 106. Tíreáðigum men (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 4384; B. 2189. Torhte and tíreáðige (*the twelve apostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4; Andr. Kmbl. 4; An. 2; 1329; An. 665. Tíreáðige, hæleþ headurōfe on Brytene, Menol. Fox 26; Men. 13. Tíreáðge, Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. Þeóðen hæfde him álesen leóða dugede, tíreáðigra twā þúsendo; ðæt wæron cýningas, Cd. Th. 189, 13; Exod. 184. Gārberendra, gūðfremmendra, tíreáðigra, 192, 16; Exod. 232. [Cf. *Icel. tír-göfugr*, -sæll (*poetical epithets of a hero*).]

tír-fæst; *adj.* *Of assured glory, glorious*:—From treówe becwm tírfæst rice Drihten úre *Dominus regnavit a ligno*, Ps. Th. 95, 9. Cýning tírfæst cystum gecýþed, Beo. Th. 1848; B. 922. Tírfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 64, 2; Gen. 1044. Tírfæst hæled, bisceop se gōða . . . ðam wæs Cýneweard nama, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 7. Tírfæstne hæled (*Moses*), Cd. Th. 181, 19; Exod. 63. Hwær ic tírfæste treówe funde *ambulans in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 6; Exon. Th. 473, 7; Bo. 11. Ðæt tírfæste lond, 202, 14; Ph. 69. Ongietan tírfæst tæcen ðæt se torhta fugel þurh bryne beacnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. Fyrd, tírfæstra getrum, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Cf. blæð-, þrym-, wuldor-fæst.

tír-fruma, an; *m.* *The source of glory or the prince of glory, the Deity*, Exon. Th. 13, 21; Cri. 206.

tirgan, tirwian, tirigan, tirian; *p.* *tirgde, tirwede, tirigde To vex, irritate, provoke, exasperate*:—Ic tyrige læasso, Ælf. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 12. Tirhþ *irridet*, Kent. Gl. 508. Tyrweþ *improperabit*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 10. Ða tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, and hyra torn wrecap, Exon.

Th. 119, 23; Gû. 259. Ða ðe tyrwiah *qui exasperant*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 7; 67, 7. Hē tyride *exascerbavit*, i. *provocavit*, *adflavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 56. Tyrgide *exascerbavit*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 51. Ðæt wif cwæð, ðæt heo wolde done sunu ðe hī tirigde awyrrian, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 9. Hī tyrgdon (tyrigdon, Ps. Spl. 104, 26) *exascerbauerunt*, Blickl. Gl. Mē weras wordum tyrgdon, Andr. Kmbl. 1926; An. 965. Hī tyrgdon God mid gramlicum weorcum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 52. Tyrwedon, tyrwadon f gremedon, tyrwodan *exascerbauerunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 40, 41, 56. Hig mē tirigdon *ipsi me provocaverunt*, Deut. 32, 21. Hī hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 17. Earme ne tyrewiah *vex not the poor*, Wulfst. 50, 2. Ænig man ðerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne, 70, 8. Ðæt hī eldeðdige menn ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, 309, 4. Hē ðas leode mid here and mid ungyldre tyrigwende was, Chr. 1100; Erl. 320, 2. Mægþ tyriwenned *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8. [Tirgen to *get weary*, Misc. 12, 362. Tarien to *fatigue*, Chauc. Terren to *wrathpe provoke ad iram*, Wick. Deut. 4, 25. Terwyñ or make wery *lasso*, *fatigo*, terwyd *lassatus*, *fatigatus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. O. Du. tergen to *vex*: *Dan. tærge to exasperate, irritate*: *Ger. zergen*.] v. ge-tirgan.

tirging, tirwing, tiring, e; f. *Vexation, provocation, harassing emotion*:—Tyriging, tiring *zelus*, Blickl. Gl. [Terwyng *lassitudo*, *fatigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 489. Du. terging *provocation*.]

tiriaca, an; m. *A medicine, properly an antidote for poison*, cf. *tirinea* dreuc wyð ättrē, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 20:—Tiriaca is gōd dreuc wip eallum innodtȳdennessum, and se man se ðe hine swā begæþ swā hit hēr on segþ, ðonne mæg hē him miclum gehelpan . . . Nime āne lytne snēd ðæs tyriacian, Lchdm. ii. 288, 23–290, 3. [Low Latin *tiriaca* from Latin *theriaca*. In Mid. E. *triacle* = a sovereign remedy is common, see Skeat's note on Piers P. C. ii. 147.]

tirian, tirigan. v. tirgan.

tir-leās; adj. *Inglorious*:—Ðara ðe tirlēases (*Grendel's*) trode sceāwode, Beo. Th. 1690; B. 843. [Cf. *Icel. tīrar-lauss* *inglorious*.]

tir-meahhtig; adj. *Gloriously mighty*:—Tirmeahhtig cȳning (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 72, 1; Cri. 1166: 209, 24; Ph. 175. [Cf. *Icel. tīrar-stærkr*.]

tirwa, tirwe, an; m. f. *Tar, resin, gum*:—Tyrwa *bitumen*, tyrwan *bituminis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 78, 77. On swæce swylce tyrwe *smelling of resin*, Lchdm. i. 278, 2. Tirwan *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 4. Sumne ðæl tyrwan *modicum resinae*, Gen. 43, 11. Ðū clāmst mid tyrwan *bitumine linies*, 6, 14: Homl. Th. i. 20, 33; Ex. 2, 3. Croppas mid tyrwan gesodene, Lchdm. i. 224, 10. Hig hæfdon tyrwan (*bitumen*) for weallim, Gen. 11, 3. Teorwena, tyrwena *naptarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 29. Dō ðonne ða tyrwan on *put the gums in*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. v. eorþ-tyrewa; teorū. tirwan. v. ge-tirwan.

tirwen (?); adj. *Of resin*:—Tyrwene, stōrsæpes, hryseles *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

tirwian. v. tirgan.

tir-wine, es; m. *A glorious friend*, an epithet of the follower of a successful chief:—Se hlāford biþ to upāhæfen inne on mōde for ðæm anwalde ðe him ānra gehwile his tīrwina tō fultemaþ, Met. 25, 21.

tisge = disce:—In *tisge in cateno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 53. Cf. in *disce in cateno*, 74, 29.

tit[t], es; m. *A teat, pap, breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13. Titt *uber*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. Lege ofer ðone wynstran tit, Lchdm. i. 192, 17. Tittas *mamillas*, lxxiv, 24: Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 7; 283, 29; ii. 56, 28. Wid tittia sār wifa, Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Titto (tito, Rush.) f breosto *ubera*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27; Rtl. 4, 17. [Pa tittes ðæt þu sūke], Laym. 5025. Bi þan tittan (tittes, and MS.) anhon, 11936. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 5. Teon þe tittes awei of þine breosten, Kath. 2008. A fostre winman on was tette he sone auct lagt, Gen. and Ex. 2621. Tete *rimes with swete* (*I sweat*), Chauc. C. T. 3704; *with lete*, pp. of *leten*, Gow. i. 268, 3. Tete *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 489. O. Du. titt: *M. H. Ger. zitze*: *Ger. zitte*. The Teutonic form seems to have been borrowed by Romance languages, *Ital. tetta*, *zizza*: *Fr. tette*: *Span. teta*.]

tite-gār read (?) ategār:—Titegārū *phalarica*, *lanceis magnis* (cf. ategāra *falarica*, *hasta*, 521, 6), Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. v. æt-gār.

-titelian. v. ge-titelian, and next word.

titelung, e; f. *A giving of the titles or headings*:—Titelung *recapitulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 72.

tīp, e; f. *Grant, cession, concession*:—Tȳþ *cessio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 6; *concessio*, 136, 11. Hī wæron ðē biddende mīnra gōða and ðū him symble tīde forwyrndst *they were asking thee for my goods and thou didst ever refuse them the grant thereof*, Wulfst. 259, 11. Ne hæfde wit monig ðer hors ðæt wē mihton ðearfum tō tȳþe syllan *numquid non habuimus equos plurimos quae ad pauperum dona sufficerent*? Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. Mid tȳþe and mid gebafunge Eādgāres cynnges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 23. Fela wundra gelumpon æt ðæra apostola byrgenum dūrh ðæs Hælendes tīde, Homl. Th. i. 384, 19. Hyre ðæs Fæder on roderum tīde gefremede, Judth. Thw. 21, 5; Jud. 6. v. next two words.

tīpe, tīpa (-e, -a; masc.: -u, -a, -e; fem.: -a; pl.: in the phrases tīpe(-a) beon, weorpan to obtain one's request, to have granted the request for something (*gen.*):—Sōna wæs gelæred ðætte hē wæs from Drihtne tȳpe

ðære bēne ðe hē bæd *statim edoctus impetrasse se quod petebat a Domino*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 32. Myceles ðū (*masc.*) bæde, ac ðū bist tīða, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 284. Tȳða, 3, 513. Ðū (*Abraham*) ðæs tīða beo, Cd. Th. 142, 12; Gen. 2360. Hē ongann tō Gode wīsdōmes wylhian, and hē eac ðæs tīða weard, Wulfst. 277, 19. Ðū (*Lot*) scealt ðære bēne tīða weorðan, Cd. Th. 152, 28; Gen. 2527. Peaþ ðū (*Esther*) biddan wille healfne ðone anweald . . . ðū scealt beon tīpu ðæs, Anglia ix. 33, 185. Heo ābæd æt Gode Godes willan tō ðām ðæt heo sunu hæfde, and heo sōna wæs tīðu (*omni MSS.*) tīða, Homl. Ass. 38, 357. For swā hwæne swā heo biþ, heo biþ tīða simle, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 274. Ðæt ic (*a widow*) beo ðæs tīde ðe ic bidde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 15. Ealles ðæs ðe gē biddaþ gē beoþ tīða *omnia quaecunque petieritis in oratione accipietis*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 22. v. bēn-tīde; tīþ, tīþian.

tīþian, tīþgian; p. ode *To grant, concede*, (a) with gen. of that which is granted:—Bed Beorn ðæt he sceolde faran mid him tō ðam cȳnge . . . and hē ðas tīðode, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 10. Treowe and hylde tīðiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 7; Gen. 2516. Ðæt preosta gehwile fulluhtes tīðige, sōna swā man his girne, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 25. Nolde gē mē wæda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Hit is swīde geleāfīc, ðæt hē hyre myceles ðinges tīðian wylle, Homl. Th. i. 454, 2; Gen. 18, 3. Hē nāteshwōn hire ðæs tīðian nolde *qui nequaquam acquiescens operi nefario*, 39, 8. Ne hine mon on ðære wisan his bēne tȳþigean (tȳþgian, M. 220, 26) wolde *neque aliter quod petebat impetrare potuit*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. (b) with acc. (?) the case is probably determined by the Latin:—Se him fulum tīpaþ *qui eis adiutorium prestitit*, Anglia xiii. 391, 366. Wīsdōm lānende tī tīðiene *litlingum sapientiam praestans parvulis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 8. (c) with a clause:—Nolde se cȳning him tīðian ðæt Isrāel fērde ford ofer his gemæru *qui concedere noluit, ut transiret Israel per fines suos*, Num. 21, 23. (d) used absolutely:—Bonne ðū him tīðast, Hy. 7, 56. Drihten mē gehīrde and tīðode mē *exaudivit me Dominus*, Deut. 9, 19. Ða oferhogode hē ðæt hē him āfer dyde oþþe wiernde oþþe tīþade, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 22. Ic gelyfe ðæt he wille ðē tīðian, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 218: Homl. Th. i. 250, 2. Tō tīþienne is *praestanda est*, Wūlc. Gl. 251, 6. [Leafdi, tude me mine bone, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 31. God haueð herd þine bede and tided te bene *exaudita est oratio tua*, ii. 135, 7. Drihtin has þe tid (tidd, MS. G.) þi bon, C. M. 10966. All patt ned uss iss Godesd Gald uss tīpeþþ, Orm. 5365. O þing ich wolde bidde þe, þat þou me woldest tȳpe (*rimes with bliþe*), R. Glouc. 114, 18.] v. ge-tīþian; tīþ, tīpe.

tit-stricel, es; m. *A nipple of the breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, meolce breost *ubera*, tittstrycel *papilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13–15. v. stricel, II.

titt. v. tit[t].

titul a title, superscription:—Titul f merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. [O. H. Ger. also borrows titul in the same connection:—Screib titul Pilatus sīneru sahhu.]

Tiw, Tig, Ti, es; m. I. *The god Tiw*, a Teutonic deity to whom amongst the Latin gods Mars most nearly corresponded:—Tīg *Mars*, *Martīs*, Txs. 77, 1293. Tig. Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 56. Tuu (Tiw ?), 58, 40. Ðone Syxtum nēdde Decius se cāsere Tiges (*Martīs*) ðeðfolgyldre, Shr. 114, 9.

¶ The word occurs oftenest in the connection in which it remains—in the name of one of the days:—On Tīwes-dæg *tertia feria*, R. Ben. 38, 6; R. Ben. Interl. 49, 14: Wulfst. 180, 25. On Tīwes-niht, Lchdm. iii. 146, 23. II. *one form of the name of the Rune T*.

Ti is given as the name of the symbol Δ in some alphabets, see Kemble on Anglo-Saxon Runes in *Archæologia*, vol. 28, pp. 338, 339. The word is probably to be recognized in the form *tyz*, which is given as the name of the Gothic T in the Vienna MS. containing a Gothic alphabet, and from it a Gothic Tius may be inferred. O. H. Ger. *Ziu*(-o) *the name of a god* (preserved in *M. H. Ger. Zies-tag*), *the name of a letter*: *Icel. Týr the name of a god* (kept in *Týs-dagr*), *name of a rune*. See Grmm. D. M. c. ix.] v. Tīr.

tō; prep. adv. I. with dat. (1) with words expressing motion. (a) with verbs of coming, going, falling, etc., marking the end reached by that which moves, to, at:—Cōmon twēgen englas tō ðære birig, Gen. 19, 1. God him com tō, 20, 3; Mk. Skt. 5, 21. Hē fērde tō ðam munte, Gen. 19, 30. Fēran tō ðissum dimman hām, Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Bryne stīgeþ tō heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521. Conon gelende tō ðære byrig, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. Nēðan tō hilde, Cd. Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061. Ða feoll hē tō ðæs Hælendes fōtum, Lk. Skt. 8, 41; 5, 8. Hē feoll tō foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920. Biġan tō eorðan, Rood Kmbl. 84, Kr. 43. Nū sceal hē faran tō incre andsware, Cd. Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. (b) with verbs of bringing, bearing, drawing, sending, taking, etc., marking the end reached by that which is moved:—Mēce ðone ðin fæder tō gefeohte bæst, Beo. Th. 4103; B. 2048. Hī him tō nimap mæged tō gemæccum, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Him fetigean tō sprecan sīne, 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Hē hine lādde tō ðam hālgan hām, 300, 19; Sat. 567. Hē him tō sende āras sīne, 146, 15; Gen. 2422. Hē his ġingran sent tō ðīnre sprāce, 33, 6; Gen. 516. Sende se Fæder his sunu tō cwāle, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. Hē tō āwylte stān tō hīde ðære byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. (c) where the motion is directed to, but does not reach the object:—Hī tō ðam hādengilde bugon, Num. 25, 2. Ealle ābūgaþ tō ðē, Hy. 7, 10. Hīe onhniġon tō

ðam herige, Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. *Āhyld mē ðīn eāre tō inclina-*
ad me aurem tuam, Ps. Th. 70, 2. (1a) with words implying motion:—
 Hig woldon tō Basan *ascenderunt per viam Basan*, Num. 21, 33; Chr.
 1036; Erl. 164, 26. Hē hēht him Abraham tō he *summoned Abraham*
to him, Cd. Th. 112, 3; Gen. 1865: 249, 18; Dan. 532: Elen. Kmbl.
 307; El. 154. (2) where the motion is figurative, (a) with words
 denoting change of condition, marking that to which a thing is changed,
 what a thing becomes, to what a thing is brought:—Hē heora wæter
 wende tō blōde, Ps. Th. 104, 25; Cd. Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259. Heō alle
 forscēop Drihten tō deoflum, 20, 14; Gen. 309: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33.
 His gebed hweorfe tō fyrenum, Ps. Th. 108, 6. Forhweride tō sunum
 diōre, Met. 26, 87. Ðā weard hē tō deōfe, Homl. Th. i. 12, 22: Cd.
 Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Weorðan tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Ðū scealt tō
 frōfre weorpan leddum ðīnum, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. Weorðan tō
 wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hī weorþaþ tō nāhte, Bt. 21; Fox
 74, 36. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan? Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Ic
 tō nāwhte com gebēdig *ad nihilum redactus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17, 16.
 Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Swā is lār
 and ār tō spōwderne sprāce gelæded, Exon. Th. 139, 14; Gū. 593. Ðam
 yfelan men ne becymþ tō nānum gōde, gif hē ðæs hālgan hūles unwurde
 onbyrigh, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 4. (b) with words denoting attainment,
 reaching to an object:—Fōn tō rice tō *come to the throne*, Chr. 871; Erl.
 76, 3, and often. Ðē tō heortan gripeþ ādl, Cd. Th. 57, 30; Gen. 936.
 (c) with verbs of attracting, alluring, drawing, forcing, etc.:—On ðam
 weorce ðe hine nān willa tō ne spōn, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Ðone
 fultum ðe hē him tō āspanan mēhte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 10. Þurh
 lāre spanan tō gefeān, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Ðæt ða sinhiwan
 tō swylte geteāh, Exon. Th. 153, 10; Gū. 823. Tō ðam gebede
 gebædon, Cd. Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. v. ge-nyðan. (3) marking the
 end of extent, (a) marking the object reached:—Hī woldon witon hū heih
 hit wære tō ðam hefoue, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Ðanon wære tō helle
 duru hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. Th. 310, 8; Sat. 723. Sīō stōw ðe se weg
 tō ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2297; El.
 1150. Stræte tō englum, Cd. Th. 282, 17; Sat. 228. (b) marking
 degree:—Gē etap tō fylle, Lev. 26, 5. Seōð tō feorðan dæle, Lchdm. i.
 188, 22. Seō sunne āþýstrode tō sweartre nihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 11. Hē
 weard tō feore āfyrht *he was mortally afraid*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7: Homl.
 Skt. i. 7, 242. Fæsten tō berenan hlāfe *a fast when nothing better than*
barley bread should be eaten, Wulfst. 173, 10. Tō ānum mæle fæstende
fasting to the point of taking but one meal in the day, Homl. Skt. i. 20,
 42. Gif man ðæt fyr sceal tō āhte ācwæncan, Wulfst. 157, 9. Tō nāhte
not at all, 190, 18: 191, 3. Wæron hiē tō ðam gesārgode, ðæt hiē ne
 mehton Sūð-Seaxna lond ūtan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Wæter-
 seōcnys hīne ofereode tō ðan swīde, ðæt . . . , Homl. Th. i. 86, 10.
 Wela ne mæg hī hlāford gehæaldan tō ðon ðæt hē ne þurfe mārān ful-
 tumes, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 16. (c) marking result attained, effect
 produced, so as to produce or become, to (the satisfaction, etc.). (1) where
 the object is concrete:—Tōbreccan tō styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21.
 Ceorfan tō sticcon, Lev. i. 6. (2) where the object is abstract:—Ða ðe
 ealle gewitendlice ðing tō ðæra apostola efenlæcunge (*and so imitate the*
apostles) forseōd for intugan ðæs ecan līfes, Homl. Th. i. 398, 23.
 Hannibal æt ðære iō gewicade eallum Rōmānum tō ðæm mēstan ege
 (*which was the cause of very great terror to all the Romans*), Ors. 4, 9;
 Swt. 194, 8. Gemoex hē him tō wælfylle *he grew up to be a cause of*
destruction to them, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711: Salm. Kmbl. 747; Sal.
 373. Gif hē hwæt tō gōde gefremode, Homl. Th. i. 332, 5; 8, 9;
 Exon. Th. 297, 1; Crā. 61. Dryhtne tō willan tō please the Lord, Andr.
 Kmbl. 3280; An. 1643. Ðæs ðe gē him tō dare gedōn mōtan, Exon.
 Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672: 127, 36; Gū. 397. Tō wundre so as to produce
 wonder, wondrously, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 654. Tō þance, Andr. Kmbl.
 2225; An. 1114: Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 762; B. 379.
 Eal ða earfeþu ðe ic gefremede tō fæcne, Exon. Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497.
 (4) marking the end towards which an action or object is directed,
 (a) with verbs of looking, listening (lit. and fig.):—Beseoht tō mē *respite*
me, Ps. Th. 12, 3. Tō heofenum beseah, Elen. Kmbl. 166; El. 83. Ðā
 lōcode Petrus tō Paule, Blickl. Homl. 187, 34: Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654.
 Hī ðē tō hēraþ, Met. 4, 5. v. lōcian, hýran. (b) with verbs of point-
 ing, directing:—Se Dryhtnes dōm wísade tō nýfgedæle, Exon. Th. 129,
 4; Gū. 415. Tēcān tō, Cd. Th. 175, 22; Gen. 2899. (c) with verbs
 of urging, prompting, inciting, etc.:—Onbyrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl.
 Homl. 33, 23; Andr. Kmbl. 2237; An. 1120. Ūslic lust hwætþ tō
 ðærrre mārān byrig, 574; An. 287. (d) with words denoting destina-
 tion, intention, etc.:—Hē monige demde tō deāde, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El.
 500: Exon. Th. 247, 31; Jul. 87. Mec gesette Crist tō compe, 389, 3;
 Rā. 7, 2. His rice ðær wē tō gesceapene wæron, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 27:
 Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7. (e) with words denoting address:—Ða cwæð se
 Hælend tō him, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Ðæt hiē tō ðam beācne gebedu rærde,
 Cd. Th. 227, 23; Dan. 191. Ic clypige tō ðæ, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Wite-
 brōgan ðe ðū tō mē beotast, Exon. Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137: Bd. i. 27;
 S. 493, 30; 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Habbap wē tō ðam mārān ærende,
 Beo. Th. 545; B. 270. (f) with words denoting hostility:—Ðæt folc

mænde tō him Arone (*contra se et Aaron*), Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4:
 Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 5; Beo. Th. 5994; B. 3001: Ps. Th. 70, 22.
 Monige ðe tō mē feohtap *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Mē feōndas
 tō feohtap, 68, 17: 58, 1. (g) with words denoting preparation, apt-
 ness, readiness, or the reverse:—Fýsan tō rāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El.
 982: Cd. Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Hē ða leōde wenede tō wuldre,
 Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hēt hiē tō ðam sīde gyrtan, 1590; An.
 796. Late tō ðam orlege, 94; An. 47. Tō gefeohte gearu, Num. 21,
 33: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ealdordōm tō hwōnlīc tō swā micelre
 bodunge, Homl. Th. i. 38, 6. Gleāwast tō wīge and tō gewinne, Ors. 4,
 1; Swt. 154, 33. (h) marking the object of a feeling or operation of
 the mind:—Se ðe næfþ lufe tō Godes sceāpum, Homl. Th. i. 240, 18:
 334, 7. Ic hæbbe geleāfan tō Gode, Cd. Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544. Næs
 him tō ēdle wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2326; An. 1164. Ne biþ him tō hear-
 pan hyge, ne tō wīfe wyn, ne tō worulde hyht, Exon. Th. 308, 23–26;
 Seef. 44, 45. Abraham tō Gode cýððe hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12:
 558, 1: i. 10, 3. Cynegas ðe tō Gode lytelne ege hæfdon, Lchdm. iii.
 442, 24. Ða ðe tō ðe egsan āhtan *qui timent te*, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Nān
 neāt nyste nānne andan, ne nānne ege tō ðūm, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168,
 10. Ðæt hē hæbbe clāne heortan tō mannum, Wulfst. 239, 18. Hiē
 hæfdon ungeþwærnesse tō eallum folcum, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1: Homl.
 Th. i. 38, 14. Swā hwæt swā gē habbaþ on cōwrum mōde tō ænigum
 men, 266, 30. Sīō heānes ðe hiē tō hopiaþ, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 5;
 Met. 7, 44. Ðonne gelyfe ic tō Gode, ðæt hit ðam men gehelpe, Lchdm.
 ii. 290, 9; Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 16. Hī hogedan tō nīde, Ps. Th. 77,
 20. Tō ðam beteran hycgan and hyhtan, Fram. Kmbl. 82; Leas. 43.
 Tō swice þencan, Exon. Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 61: Beo. Th. 2281; B.
 1138. Tō reāfāce rād āþencan tō *devise counsel that has robbery for*
its object, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Se cýning bebōhte swīðost tō Arpelles his
 ealdormenn, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 20. (i) marking a purpose to be
 effected, an end to be served, to some end, for some purpose:—Hē āsende
 ðone sunu tō ūre ālysednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 9. Ðæt folc geðafode
 ðæt sume leofodon tō wudunge and tō waterunge, 222, 29. Ålesen tō lāre,
 Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286. Ofu onhætān tō cwale cnihta feorum, Cd. Th.
 229, 32; Dan. 226. Hē up āhōf bord tō gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 40;
 By. 131. Hiē tō gebede feollon *they fell down to pray*, Cd. Th. 48, 18;
 Gen. 777: Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Hē genam on eallum dæl
 æhtum sinum tō ðam gielde, Cd. Th. 90; Gen. 1501: 175, 6; Gen.
 2891. Hiē werod læsse hæfdon tō hilde a smaller band had they for
 battle, Elen. Kmbl. 97; El. 49. Tō ðam ic eom āsend *therefore am I*
sent, Lk. Skt. 4, 43. Tō hwan ys ðiss forspilled to what purpose is this
 waste? Mt. Kmbl. 26, 8. Tō hwan becōm ðū wherefore art thou come?
 50: Soul Kmbl. 34; Seel. 17. Tō ðam (ðon) ðæt in order that, to the
 end that, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 438, 19: Chart. Th. 436,
 26. (j) marking an object for the benefit or service of which anything
 is intended, for:—Hē onfeng lichoman gegyrelan tō his godcundnesse,
 Blickl. Homl. 9, 27. Hē hæfde xx elpeuda tō ðam gefeohte, Ors. 4, 1;
 Swt. 154, 30. Wēnen hī him mārān mēde tō . . . Gif hī him mārān
 mēde tō ne wēnaþ, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 12–13. Hē ðe worhte tō mē,
 Cd. Th. 50, 32; Gen. 817. Hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm opþe
 hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 5; Crā. 63. Hiē wæpna nāman tō ðon ðæt hiē
 heora weras wrecan þōhton *they took arms for this reason, that they*
intended to avenge their husbands (cf. Goth. du þē ei *pro eo quod*), Ors.
 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. (5) where position (lit. or fig.) is marked, (a)
 marking juxtaposition, next to, at, by, alongside:—Hī man bebyrige tō
 hyre were *she was buried by her husband*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 1: ii. 188, 5.
 Hē gesette ða hālgan rōde tō his heāhsæte swilce him tō gefēran, H. R.
 101, 10. Hiē setton him tō heāfdum hilderandas, Beo. Th. 2488; B. 1242.
 Mid ofendes hārum tō līce (*next the body*) gescryðde, Homl. Th. ii. 506,
 23: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 36. Wyrn tō fýre warm at the fire, Lchdm. i. 374,
 10: Exon. Th. 393, 36; Rā. 13, 11. Tō hire frēan sittan tō sit by her
 lord, Beo. Th. 1287; B. 641. Symle hī sæton ætsomne tō gereorde,
 Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22. Gesittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701:
 Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Hiera sūlgemāro liceap tō ðæm Reādan
 Sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 34: 16, 13. Seō forme India līþ tō ðæra Sil-
 heorwena rice, seō ðder līþ tō Mēdas, seō ðrinde tō ðam micclum gārsece,
 Homl. Th. i. 454, 12–13. Peāh ðe se Hālgā Gāst ne beō swutlīce
 genemmed tō ðam Fæder and tō ðam Suna *along with the Father and the*
Son, ii. 56, 29. (b) marking the place where an object is, in, on:—Ic
 cýðe ðam gerēfan tō gehwylcere byrig (*purh ealle mīne rice, other MS.*),
 L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 3. Hē gesette Iudas tō bisceope tō Godes
 temple, Elen. Kmbl. 2114; El. 1058. Tō horse on horseback, Exon. Th.
 298, 7; Crā. 81. (c) fig., marking position or condition in which an
 object is placed:—Tō gewælde in the power of, at the disposal of, Cd.
 Th. 112, 7; Gen. 1867: 132, 32; Gen. 2202: 290, 15; Sat. 415.
 (d) with verbs of joining, adding to, cleaving, etc.:—Gesamnian sallow
 tō līce, Met. 17, 12. Hē sælde tō sande scip, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917.
 Geðeōdde sum wer him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 22. v. cūfan, geþeodan,
 ican. (e) marking order, next to, after:—Tō mīnre mēder and geswys-
 trum ðū mē eart se leōfesta frēond *secundum matrem meam sororesque*
meas, accepiissime, Nar. 1, 12: Shr. 108, 20. Sēs Iohannes was ealra

manne se mæsta and se hālgosta tō Criste selum, 123, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 51; Cd. Th. 17, 3; Gen. 254: Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 32. Hē was bufan eallum dām de on dām rice wæron tō dām cyninge, 3, 11; Swt. 148, 5. Siō is mæst tō Babilonia byrig, Nar. 33, 17. Ðū bist se ðridda man tō mē on mīnum rice, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 5, 17. Hē is geendeyrd tō Petre, 522, 2. (f) marking the position occupied, the purpose fulfilled by an object, *to, as, for*:—Wē habbaþ ūs tō fæder Abraham *we have Abraham to our father*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8; Mt. Kmbl. 14, 4; Exon. Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. Hig hæfdon heom tō gewunan, dæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Ic hæbbe tō gewitnisse heofen and eorðan *testes invoco coelum et terram*, Deut. 4, 26. Hē hæfde Thesalium him tō fultume, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Hiē him dæt gold tō gode noldon, Cd. Th. 228, 5; Dan. 197. Hē is tō freōde gōd he is good as a friend, Exon. Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. Ic genam hig tō wife, Gen. 20, 12; Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24. Hi him tō gewunan nāman, dæt . . ., Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Hē Agustinum him tō geseþian funde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 7. Ic clipie mē tō gewitnyse heofonan and eorðan, Deut. 30, 19. Him brego engla lig tō wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584: 21, 2; Gen. 318. Hē sealde him tō bōte, dæs de hē his brýd genam, gangende feoh, 104, 21; Gen. 2718: 90, 24; Gen. 1500: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Eal folc fæste tō gemænlicre dædbōte, Wulfst. 180, 23. Hē is tō Cristes anlīcnesse āset *divina potius vice dispensat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 10. Hē gearwap ðīne innoð his suna tō brýðbūre, Blickl. Homl. 9, 10. Tō lēne as a loan, on loan, Deut. 15, 8; Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 7. Tō lāfe as a remnant, remaining. v. lāf. I. See also (j) below. (f1) with verbs of making, appointing, being, accounting, naming, and the like, where often the preposition now has no representative, though *to, as, for* are sometimes used:—Mē feōdas geworhton him tō wæfersýne *they made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. God ne geseoþ hine nā tō deofle . . . ac hē weard tō deofle *God did not create him a devil . . . but he became a devil*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 20. Hē him dyde bearn tō weorþeowum *he made them slaves*, Cd. Th. 220, 21; Dan. 74: 45, 6; Gen. 722: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27. Hig ne fundon hwæt hī him tō gylte dydon *they could not find what they could make a charge against him*, Lk. Skt. 19, 48. Ðam golde de hē him tō gode teode, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216: Exon. 255, 18; Jul. 215. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfwearde *constituit eum dominum domus suae*, Ps. Th. 104, 17, 16: 108, 5; Elen. Kmbl. 2111; El. 1057: Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. God hiue gesette manegum ðeodum tō fæder *a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5; Homl. Th. i. 92, 16. Hine gecēs tō fæder and tō hlāforde Scotta cyning, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14; Cd. Th. 19, 3; Gen. 285: Exon. Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. (v. also ge-hālgian, hālgian.) Beon tō tæcnum, tō mete, Gen. 1, 14, 29. Næs him se swēg tō sorge, Cd. Th. 232, 22; Dan. 264. Ða þeodlogan de taliap dæt tō wærscype, dæt . . ., Wulfst. 55, 15. Ne sete ðū him dās dæda tō synne, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 21. Heo hiē sylfe tō ðeowene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Hine tō sylfweale secgas nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. Ðeah mon anweald and genyht tō twēim þingum nemne, deah hit is ān, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. (g) marking the place at which anything is sought, obtained, etc., *at, in*:—Sēcan hilde tō Heorote, Beo. Th. 3984; B. 1990. Tō dūnscreafum drohtod sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. (h) marking the source from which anything is sought, desired, expected, deserved, obtained, etc., *of, from*:—Ælcum ðe mycel geseald is him man mycel tō sēcþ *cui multum datum est, multum quaeretur ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 12, 48; Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Wē sēcaþ fultum tō ðe (a Domino), Ps. Th. 7, 11. Hī tō Rōme him fultumes bādon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 22. Hē iōwan scolde dæt him mon tō āscap, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 2. Ðū wilnodest tō ūs dæs godes ðe ðū tō him sceoldest, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 3; Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24; L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 15; Wulfst. 277, 18. Girne hē tō Godes þeowum, dæt . . ., 180, 11. Swā ic ðe wēne tō as *I expect of you*, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396: 5836; B. 2922. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mægum ne nān man tō his wife ðecean tō ðam swýde, dæt him man æfter his forðsýþe tō ðam micel fore gedæle, dæt hī hine fram wītan ālsan *it is too much to expect of kinsmen or wife, that so much will be distributed for a man after his death as to release him from purgatory*, Wulfst. 306, 3. Ðonne mōte wē dæs tō Gode earnian bet we must better deserve it of God, 157, 2; Ps. Th. 7, 3; Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 33. Hē gecēaðe tō ðām senatum, dæt hiē ealle wæron ymb hiene twywyrdige, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 17. Tō eorðan ætes tilian, Cd. Th. 94, 5; Gen. 1557: 59, 31; Gen. 972. (i) marking the object on which an action takes effect, *to (in to do something to anything)*:—Hire man wōh tō ne dō, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 3; Cd. Th. 136, 28; Gen. 2265. Gūðræsa fela ðara ðe hē geworhte tō West-Denum, Beo. Th. 3161; B. 1578. (j) marking agreement, likeness, *according to, at, after*:—Hiē ūs lārdon tō ðam ðe hira willa wæs secundum voluntatem suam *erudiebant nos*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10; Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24: Homl. Th. i. 264, 23. Se ðe tō Godes bisene gesceapen is (cf. gesceapene æfter ðære bisene ūres Scippendes 17), Past. 36; Swt. 249, 22; Cd. Th. 92, 14; Gen. 1528: Gen. 1, 17. Uton wircen him sumne fultum tō his gelīcnisse *faciamus adiutorium simile sibi*, 2, 18. Ðū wāst dæt ic symle tilode tō lifigenne tō ðīnes mūþes bebode *nostī quia ad tui oris imperium*

semper vivere studui, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. Hī folgodon Cristes lāre tō ðære nīwan æ (*according to the new law*), Ælfic. Gen. Thw. 2, 23. Ðū ða unstillan gesceafta tō ðīnum willan āstyrast, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 9. Tō hwylcum gemete *after what manner*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 7. ¶ in adverbial phrases, equivalent to adverbs in *-like*; but see also (f):—Ic secge eow tō sōdum *ego autem dico vobis* (in v. 34 the same words are translated: Ic secge eow sōðlice), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Tō sōdum ic secge eow *amen dico vobis* (cf. sōðlice *amen*, 10, 15), 8, 11. Tō sōðan, Ælfic. T. Grn. 1, 6. Hwæt æt ðū tō sōðe? St. And. 28, 8. Tō wissan *praesertim*, tō sōðan f tō cūðan *pro certo, veraciter*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 40–43. Ic nāt tō gewissan hwær hē wunap nū *I don't know for certain where he lives now*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 31. (k) marking comparison, *compared to, in comparison with, beside*:—Ðes is ūre God, and nis nān oðer geteald tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 30. (l) in addition to, *besides*:—Ða sende hē æfter mārān fultum, tō ðam ðe ða burg ymbseten hæfdon (in addition to the troops that had besieged the town), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 23. Dæt is his audweorc dæt hē habban seal tō ðām tōlum, dām þrim geferscþum *biwiste that is his material, that he must have in addition to the tools, provision for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3. Candidus and Uitalis and fela oþre tō him (*many others besides them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 19. Tō ðam ðe ic on life geūde *besides what I granted in my lifetime*, Chart. Th. 563, 22. (m) marking price or equivalence, *for, at*:—Hū ne becþap hig twēgen spearwān tō peninge *nonne duo passeress asse veniunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29. Ðis mihte beon geseald tō myclum wurde (*multo pretio*), 26, 9. Geseald tō þrim hund penegum, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Ic sille eow hit, tō ðam wurde ðe ic hit gebohte, Ap. Th. 10, 2. Heofonan rice was ālætan Zachēo tō healfum dæle his æhta, and sumere wudewan tō ānum feorðlinge, and sunum mennu tō ānum wæteres drence, Homl. Th. i. 580, 22–26. Hiē hiē selfe tō nōhte bemetan *they valued themselves at nothing*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 37: 3, 9; Swt. 128, 4. Ðis es cwides hē geunm ðam hīrede tō ðam forwyrdan (*as the price of, in return for, the agreement*), dæt hī hine wel healdan, Chart. Th. 329, 29. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesān tō wuhte (*at any price, on any account*), Cd. Th. 52, 5; Gen. 839. (6) with the inflected infinitive, forming with the verb a phrase that is used (a) with a noun or its equivalent, (1) as a predicate expressing what shall or must be done to the object marked by the noun:—Mannes Sunu ys tō sylenne on manna handa *Filius hominis tradendus est in manus hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Se anweald ne se weorþscipe ne beoþ tō wēnāne, dæt hit seō sōþe gesæþ siē. Swā hit is nū hrædost tō secganne be eallum ðām woruldgesæþum, dæt ðær nānwuht on nis dæs tō wilnianne seō, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 27–31. (2) as attribute, (a) the verb having an active force:—Hē hæfþ anweald synna tō forgyfenne (*potestatem dimittendi peccata*), Mk. Skt. 2, 10. Ic hæbbe mihte ðe tō forlætenne (nde, MS. C.) *habeo potestatem demittere te*, Jn. Skt. 19, 10; Cd. Th. 18, 30; Gen. 280. Swā ūs neōð is tō dōnne, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Tid tō mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. (β) the verb having a passive force, the noun being the object of the action expressed by the verb:—Ic hæbbe ðone mete tō etanne ðe gē nyton *ego cibum habeo manducare, quem uos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. 4, 32. Ic hæbbe ðe tō segenne (anne, MS. A.) *sum dīng habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Gif Drihten sylþ mē hlāf tō etenne and reāf tō werigenne *si dederit Deus mihi panem ad vescendum et vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Dæt hē genōh hæbbe tō etanne *quantum sufficit ad vescendum*, Ex. 16, 12. Nim dæt ic ðe tō sillenne habbe, Ap. Th. 12, 2. Hē dæt feoh tō sellanne næfde *he had not the money to give*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 15. Tō for nāht taliende *parvi pendenda, ad nihilum iudicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 35. Suā sūa siō leasung simle deret ðām secgendum, suā dereþ eac hwiolum sumum monnum dæt sōð tō gehiērenne *it harms some men that the truth should be heard; audita vera nocuerunt*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 11. Ðām lāreowe is tō wietanne, dæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. (b) as object of a verb:—Hē ondrēð ðyder tō farende (faranne, MS. A.: farenne, Lind.: færan, Rush.) *timuit illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Ālyfe mē tō farenne and bebyrganne minne fæder, 8, 21. Ys ālyfed on restedagum wel tō dōnne (dōanne, Rush.) *licet sabbatis bene facere*, 12, 12. God geðafap Antecriste tō wyrrenne tæcna, Homl. Th. i. 4, 30. Ne bud ðū mē nā ælmesna tō syllanne, Ps. Th. 39, 7. Ūs gelustfullap tō spreccene be ðan hālgan were, Homl. Th. i. 360, 29. Hig begunnon ðis tō wircenne, Gen. 11, 6. (c) adverbially, (1) with adjectives, (a) where the verb has an active force:—Ðæs gescý neom ic wyrdē tō berenne *ejus non sum dignus calcemata portare*, Mt. 3, 11. Heora fēt beoð swīde hraðe blōd tō āgeōtanne *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Th. 13, 6. Fūse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805. (β) where the verb has a passive force, governing the noun qualified by the adjective:—Hwæder is ðære tō segenne? Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Dæt is nū hrædost tō segenne, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 14: 16, 3; Fox 56, 29. Deah heo gladu wære on tō lōcienne, 6; Fox 14, 27; Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 920. Langsumlic biþ ūs tō gereccenne and eow tō gehýrenne ealle ða deoþnyssa [*there seems here a mixture of two constructions, 'these things are tedious to hear' (tō gehýrenne), and 'to hear' (gehýran) these things is tedious*], Homl. Th. i. 362, 32. peah hē wyrdē ne siē tō ālætanne *though he deserve not to be pardoned*, Cd. Th.

39, 9; Gen. 622. (2) with verbs, where the verb in the phrase expresses an action that the subject of the main verb intends (a) to be done:—*Ūt eode se sǣdere his sǣd tō sǣwenne (ad seminandum)*, Mk. Skt. 4, 3. *Gesceasta ðe hē gesceop maunum tō ðeowianne*, Ps. Th. 18, arg. Ne com ic rihtwīse tō geceganne, Mt. Kmb. 9, 13. Mellitum hē sende tō bodianne (bodiende, 20, 19) fulluht, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 19. Tō ðōnne rehtwīsnisse *ad faciendas justificationes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 112. Tō ondetende *ad confitendum*, 141, 8. Gesend englas tō ontynenne mīne sefan and tō andsawende dyssum ārleasum, Nar. 40, 30. (β) to be suffered:—Cynīng tō gefulīane com tō Rōme *the king came to Rome to be baptized*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 26. (7) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which anything takes place, at:—Tō midre nihte *at midnight*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5; Mt. Kmb. 25, 6. Tō ðam ērdæge *at dawn*, Cd. Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. Ðā āxode hē tō hwylocn tīman him bet wære. And hī sǣdon him, Gyrstandæg tō ðære seofopan tīde se fefor hine forlēt, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Ðæt hē him tō tīde gemetlice gedæle ðone hwæte, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Scyld gewāt tō gesceaphwīle, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. (1 α) where the time is determined by that which takes place:—*Aswearc ūre mōd tō eowrum infærelde*, Jos. 2, 11. Tō ðýssere dæde weard ðæs cynges heorte ablicged, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 19. (b) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, in the course of, in, on:—*Gē etap næs tō ānum dæge*, ne tō twām, ne tō fīfon, ne tō tynum, ne tō twēntīgum, ac fullne mōnod, Num. 11, 20. Swā micel swā hē tō ðam dæge gedigcan mihte *as much as he could eat in the day*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 34; Lchdm. ii. 288, 26; Homl. Th. ii. 288, 7. Wē wæron tō dæge ealle on ānnesse gemedemode, Blickl. Homl. 139, 26. Tō sunnedæge *in sabbato*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Tō heora symbeldæge *(at that feast, A. V.)*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 15. Tō ðisse næhte *in ista nocte*, Rush. 26, 31. Tō niht (cf. on ðisse nihte, Lk. 12, 20) ðū scealt ðin lif lǣtan, Wulfst. 286, 23. Hē biþ tō geāre deað *he will die in the course of the year*, Shr. 83, 21. Nā tō geāre synd feowertýne epactas *in the present year there are fourteen epactas*, Anglia viii. 327, 10; 329, 36. Tō dæge *to-day*, at the present time, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 35. (c) marking a space of time during which something continues, for, during:—*Ðæt wæs tō suððe scortre hwile that was for a very short time*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10; Cd. Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tō langum fyrste *for a long while*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 18. Tō wyrcegne tǣcna tō feorþan healfan geāre *to work miracles for three years and a half*, 4, 31. Hē worhte his weorc tō seofon nihtum, ii. 356, 5. Syddan tō twelf mōndum ne cymþ ðær nān oðer scūr, Lchdm. iii. 254, 1. See also ealdor, feorh. (d) marking end of extent, to:—Hē frægn hū neāh ðære tīde wære . . . Ðā andswardon hī: ‘Nis hit lang tō ðon’, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5; Beo. Th. 5176; B. 2591; 5683; B. 2845. Is tō ðære tīde tǣlmet hwīle seofon and twēntīg nihtgerīmes, Andr. Kmb. 225; An. 113. Ðæt hit wære þrittīg þūsend wintra tō ðīnum deaðdæge, Soul Kmb. 73; Seel. 37. II. with gen. (1) marking the object to or towards which motion takes place, to, for:—*Gewāt him se ædelling tō ðæs gemeaces ðe him Metod tǣhte the prince departed for the appointed place, which the Lord had shewed him*, Cd. Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. Gewāt him Andreas gangan tō ðæs ðe hē gramra gemōt gefrægen hæfde oððæt hē gemette be mearcpeade standan stapul ærenne *Andrew went on his way towards the spot, where he had learned was the cruel ones’ meeting, until he found standing by the path a brazen pillar*, Andr. Kmb. 2120; An. 1061. Wōd hē tō ðæs ðe hē winreced wisse *thither he made his way, where he knew the hall was*, Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714; 3939; B. 1967; 4811; B. 2410. Tō ðæs gingran þider ealle urnon ðær se ēca was *thither ran all the disciples, to the place where the Eternal was*, Cd. Th. 298, 11; Sat. 531. Tō ðæs fōron Caldēa cyn tō ceastre fōrd ðær Israēla æhta wæron *thither marched the Chaldeans, on to the city, where were the possessions of the Israelites*, 218, 19; Dan. 41. Cōmon hildfreacn tō ðæs ða hæftas ær hearm þrowedon *they came where the captives had suffered*, Andr. Kmb. 2142; An. 1072. Tō hwæs hī gearwe bāron *whither they should bear their arms*, Cd. Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192. (2) marking position, in, at:—Hē wæs tō middes wætres *he was in mid stream*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 176. Hē him ðæs lēan forgeald tō ðæs ðe hē on reste geseah *Grendel licgan he paid him the reward for it, where he saw Grendel lying on the couch*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. See tō-middes, II. (3) marking purpose; see also (5):—Hīe tō ðæs hære samnodon, Andr. Kmb. 2248; An. 1125. (4) marking extent or degree, to the extent, to such a degree:—*Ðæt hē ðas hālgan tīde gehealde mid clānum fastene tō ānes mæles that he keep this holy time with a pure fast to the extent of eating only once*, Wulfst. 285, 1. Nā tō ðæs hwōn nequaqum, Deut. 13, 11. See se, V (b1). (5) forming with nouns adverbial or prepositional phrases:—Tō gyfes *gratis*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 20. Ic ðē tō lēanes ðinne noman mǣrsgie *in recompense I will magnify thy name for thee*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 27. Womma tō lēanes *in requital of sins*, Wulfst. 138, 23; 139, 2. God him sylþ tō mēdes ðæt ēce lif, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 139; St. Aud. 28, 20. Tō gefittes *certatim, strenue*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 54; Ap. Th. 10, 5. Ðū dwollice leofast swylce ðē tō gamenes *thou livest foolishly as if it were sport for you*, Homl. Ass. 6, 141. (6) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which something takes place:—*Etan tō middes dæges (meridie)*, Gen. 43, 16; Ps. Th. 36, 6;

Btwk. 216, 14. Tō middes mergenes, Lchdm. ii. 116, 7. Tō undernes, 194, 5. Tō nōnes, 290, 7. Tō hwilces tīman, Homl. Th. i. 78, 18. Gif preost tō rihtes tīman crisman ne fecce, L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 290, 3. Tō ðises now, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. (b) marking a limit, to, up to, until, till:—*Wæs hit ðā ān tīd tō æfenes it then was an hour to evening*, Nar. 13, 6. Tō æfenes *usque ad vespem*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1; Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ðæt hī fæston tō nōnes *(ad nonam usque horam)*, 3, 5; S. 527, 9. (c) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, at, in, on:—*Hī æton æne on dæg*, and ðæt wæs tō æfennes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ðæt mon hiora tīd boega geuueordīa tō ānes dæges tō Osulfes tīde *that the anniversary of them both be celebrated on the same day, on Osulf’s anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 6. III. with acc. (1) marking direction or motion (lit. and fig.):—*Hē lēat tō ðæs cāseres eāre*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Tō ða ride, ðon andlang ride, eft on sē, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 12, 21. Ða ðe hweorfan sceoldan tō ðis engle lond, Exon. Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Nō hý hine tō deað ðēman mōston, 135, 8; Gū. 521. (2) with the infinitive (cf. Gothic infinitive with *du*) with the same force as with the inflected infinitive:—*Micel is tō secgan eall æfter orde*, ðæt hē ādreag, Exon. Th. 134, 4; Gū. 502. Mæl is mē tō fēran, Beo. Th. 637; B. 316. Áfýsed biþ āgenne eard tō sēcan, Exon. Th. 217, 5; Ph. 275. Hād tō hebban (hāt tō hebbanne, Cd. Th. 236, 14; Dan. 321), 187, 27; Az. 37. Him sēlle pynceþ leahtras tō fremman, 266, 34; Jul. 408. Ne bisorgaþ hē synne tō fremman, 95, 13; Cri. 1556. Ðā ongan hē tō cweðan *coepit dicere*, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hē onsende worn ðæs werudes wōt tō fēran, Cd. Th. 220, 25; Dan. 76. Hē tiolaþ ungelic tō biōn (biōnne, Cott. MS.) ðam oþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7. Gié soecas mec tō cwellan (cwellanne, Rush.) *queritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Hē sende ðeagnas hīs tō geceiga (cēgan, Rush.) hīa sié gehladad misit *servos suos vocare invitatos*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 3. (3) marking time:—*Tō dæg hodie*, Ps. Th. 2, 7; Hy. 7, 76. Tō æfen *vespere*, tō morgen *mane*, Ex. 16, 12; Cd. Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. IV. with instrumental, (1) marking end or purpose:—*Hē com tō ðī ðæt hē wolde synna forġifan*, Homl. ii. 226, 9. See se, V. Tō hwi why, Mt. Kmb. 8, 26; 9, 4; 26, 65; Homl. ii. 134, 9. (2) marking end of extent (time):—*Næs lang tō ðý ðæt his brōþor dýses lēanan lifes tīman geendode*, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. V. used adverbially, where a noun governed by the preposition might be supplied from the context, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—*Of ðæs soþan gesǣlpe cunap eall ða oþre gōd*, and eft tō, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 17; 25; Fox 88, 29; 37, 2; Fox 188, 12. Gif twēgen men fundiaþ tō ānre stōwe and habbaþ emumicelne willan tō tō cunenne, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10. Lā leof, hē is deað; gang tō and ārār hine, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 10; Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Ðā ferdon hī tō, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 149. Seó éa on emtwā tōeode . . . , and seó éa eft tō arn, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 24. Hē tō ford gestop dračan heáfde neāh, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289; Byrht. Th. 136, 13; By. 150. Hē sende hys here tō *missis exercitibus suis*, Mt. Kmb. 22, 7. Hē tō somnaþ ða ðe út gewitan, Ps. Th. 146, 2. Tō nā geneālēc ne accesseris, Scint. 65, 15. Tō lētan *to admit*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 16. Wē tilien, ðæt wē tō mōten, Exon. Th. 313, 5; Seef. 119. Tō sculon clāne *to that place shall the pure go*, 450, 26; Dōm. 93. Hine se cynīng tō gelapode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 8. (2) with verbs of placing (lit. or fig.), adding, etc.:—*Ða ilcan studu tō gesette tō trymnisse*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 22. Sume ic tō fýte, pref.; S. 472, 30. Tō æýcean *superaddere*, 4, 30; S. 609, 33; 1, 27; S. 490, 22. Be ðam witan ðe witan tō lēdan, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 27; Chart. Th. 370, 15. Swā hwæt swā ðū mære tō gedēst, Lk. Skt. 10, 35. (3) where position is marked:—*Hū hié mid hīera wætrum tō licegaþ how they with their waters lie to one another*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5. (4) where direction is marked:—*Ðær hý tō sēgun*, Exon. Th. 31, 14; Cri. 495; Cd. Th. 232, 5; Dan. 255. Ðū ūre unriht āsettest ðær ðū sylfa tō eāgum lōcadest *posuisti iniquitates nostras in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. Wē beótiap tō, Blickl. Homl. 33, 27. (5) in addition, besides, too:—*Ða styriendan nētenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eac mære tō*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. Manegu oþru gōd tō eac ðam *many other goods too in addition to those*, 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Hæfde hē nigon hund wintra and hundseofontig tō, Cd. Th. 74, 18; Gen. 1224. Ne bæd hē nō ðæt hē hiene mid ealle fortynde mid gehæle wāge, ac hē bæd ðura tō *(he asked for a door to the wall)*, Past. 38; Swt. 274, 23. VI. adverb, with adjectives or adverbs, too:—*Hī sellap wið tō lytlum weorðe they sell for too small a price*, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 14. Of tō micelre fylle, Lchdm. ii. 60, 19. Tō manega of ðam folce, Num. 25, 1. Wæs ðæt wīte tō strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Ðone ðe tō micelne andan hæfþ, ðū scealt hātan leó . . . , and ðone sēnan ðe biþ tō slāw, ðū scealt hātan assa, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 18–20. Ðý læs hī hī tō up āhæbben, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 23; Past. 13; Swt. 79, 17; 65; Swt. 461, 28. Ða untruman mōd mon ne scyle tō heālice lēaran, 63; Swt. 459, 4. Ðū hæfst ðara wæpna tō hrape forġiten, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 21. Ne fare gē tō feort, Ex. 8, 28; 19, 12. Ðæt man mōte tō ford æfter luste libban and gýman ne ðurfe nā oferlice swýðe ðæs ðe bēc beódaþ *that living as a man pleases may be carried too far, and over much heed need not be taken of what books*

bid, Wulfst. 55, 17. [O. Frs. O. Sax. *tō*: Du. *toe*: O. H. Ger. *zu*: Ger. *zu*.] v. *hēr*-, *in*-, *pār*-*tō*.

tō-, a prefix denoting separation, division, like Latin *dis*-, *di*-. [It occurs as late as the Authorized Version, in Jud. 9, 53, to brake. Cf. Goth. *twis*:- O. Frs. *tō*-, *te*-, *ti*:- O. Sax. *te*-, *ti*:- O. H. Ger. *za*-, *zi*-, *zar*-, *zir*:- Ger. *zer*-.]

tō-*ætican* to increase:—Swelce eac *tō*ætēcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhts deaþ *auxit autem procellam huiusce perturbationis etiam mors Sæberhti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. v. next word.

tō-*æticoness*, e; f. *An increase, augmentation*:—*Tō*ætýcnys *augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. v. *tō*-*icness*.

*tō*an (?), *tōian* (?), *tōgian* (?) to grow tough:—*Tō*adan *lentescent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. *tōh*, *tēan*.

tō-*bæd* (? -*blæd*). v. *tō*-*blædan* *elevated, exalted*:—*Tō*bædne *†* *geuf-erodine elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Heo wyrd glæddice on hyre heortan *tō*bæd, Anglia viii. 324, 16.

tō-*beatan*; p. -*beot* To beat to pieces, destroy by beating:—Hig gebundon ðone byscop be ðam fōtum on sumne fear and ðone gegremedon, ðæt hē hleóp on unsmēde eorðan and ðam bysceope ðæt heafod *tō*beot, Shr. 152, 2. Com him swilc wind ongean, swilce nān mann ær ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle *tō*beot, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5. Scipia hēt ælcne hiēwestān *tō*beatan *omni murali lapide in pulverem comminuto*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 10. [Ure men hī tobetet they knock our men about, Laym. 3308. Me tobetet his cheoken, A. R. 106, 24. Euer euch man me tobetep, and hwanne heo habbeþ me ofslaze, O. and N. 1610.]

tō-*beotlende*. v. *beotian*.

tō-*beran*; p. -*bær*, *pl.* -*bæron*; *pp.* -*boren*. I. *trans.* To carry off in different directions, carry off:—Hī tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, *tō*beraþ ðec blōdgum lāstum (thy body will be torn to pieces), Exon. Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. *Þæt* sād ðe feoll be ðam wege . . . wegferende hit fortrædon, and fugelas *tō*bæron (birds carried it off in all directions), Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15. Lētan hī his lichaman ligan būtan ðære ceastre and woldon ðæt hine fuglas *tō*bæron, Shr. 32, 6. Ealle ða lichoman ðe wildeor ābiton, oþþe fuglas *tō*bæron, oþþe fixas *tō*slitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Sýn his bearn *tō*boren wide may his children be scattered far and wide; commoti amoveantur filii ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 10. [As he me in his fete tobere, Chauc. H. of F. ii. 60.] II. *intrans.* To move in different directions, separate:—Sió wund wile *tō*beran gif hió ne biþ gewriden the edges of the wound will get further apart, if the wound is not bound up, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 15. v. next word.

tō-*bereness*, e; f. *Difference; differentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 42.

tō-*berstan*; p. -*bærst*, *pl.* -*burston*; *pp.* -*borsten*. I. *to burst asunder, to break* (*intrans.*) in two, or in pieces, be rent asunder:—Ic *tō*-berste *crepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 5. Se heofon *tō*byrst from ðæm eastdæle oþ ðone westdæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22. *Tō*birstep, Exon. Th. 420, 7; Rā. 39, 7. Se scaeft *tō*bærst the shaft was shivered, Byrht. Th. 135, 51; By. 136. Seó byrne *tō*bærst the corslet was rent, 135, 66; By. 144. Sum man feoll on ise ðæt his earm *tō*bærst his arm was broken, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 34. Seó eorpe *tō*bærst and donan up wæs biernende fýr wið ðæs hefores *hiatu terrae flamma prorupit*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 7. Hē eode *tō* ðære burge wealle, and fleah út ofer, ðæt hē eall *tō*bærst, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Hē gefeol on ðone stocc and *tō*bærst on feówer dælas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. An hrider *tō*bærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Stānas *tō*burston *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. ða scittelas *tō*burston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. *Tō*burstenun bendum *ruptis vinculis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29.

II. *to break out*:—*Tō*berstaþ *erumpunt*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 8. [His brest tobreston, Chauc. Kn. T. 1833. O. Sax. *te*-*brestan*: O. H. Ger. *zar*-*brestan* *crepare, discrepare*: Ger. *zer*-*bersten*.]

tō-*berstung*, e; f. *Bursting*:—ðæs geswelles *tō*berstung, Lchdm. ii. 198, 10.

tō-*bigende decrepiti*:—*Tō*bígende *decrepito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 26: 70, 4.

tō-*blædan*; p. *de* To inflate, puff up:—Sóð lufu nā byþ *tō*blædd *caritas non inflatur*, Scint. 82, 10. v. next word.

tō-*blāwan*; p. -*bléow*; *pp.* -*blāwen*. I. *to blow in different directions, scatter by blowing, blow away*:—Hī beoþ duste geflican ðonne hit wind *tō*bléwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem prociect ventus a facie terrae*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. *Tō*drifen mid winde, swā weorþaþ axe giond eorþan eall *tō*blāwen, Met. 20, 106. On ðam (helle) fýre gē beoþ *tō*blāwene, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 139.

II. *to inflate, puff up, distend with wind, swell*, (a) lit. v. next word:—Gif se maga biþ *tō*blāwen, Lchdm. iii. 58, 13. [Himn wærenn fet and peos tobollenn and toblawenn, Orm. 8080.]

(b) fig. to cause the breast to swell with emotion:—*Tō*blāwen (*superbie tumore*) *inflatus*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084: Hpt. Gl. 423, 23. Murcningun *tō*blāwene *questibus inflati*, 421, 11. *Tō*blāwene mid *mōðignysse*, Scint. 84, 19: R. Ben. 124, 6. [Mid a lutel wind of a word toblowen and tobollen, A. R. 122, 16.]

tō-*blāwenness*, e; f. *Inflation, distension*:—Ungelýfendlic *tō*blāwenness his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13.

tō-*borstenness*, e; f. *A breaking out, abscess*:—Hý ðæra innoda *tō*dundennysse and *tō*borstennysse (*phymata*) gehælep, Lchdm. i. 322, 22. v. *tō*-*berstan*, I a.

tō-*brædan*; p. *de*. I. *to make broad, enlarge, extend, make great in size or number*, (a) of material objects:—Hig *tō*brædaþ hyra healsbēc *dilatant phylacteria sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. (b) of non-material objects, to make great, magnify, multiply, increase, improve the condition of a person:—Deah heora sý mycle mǎ ðonne ure, peah ðū ús *tō*brædest ongean hý, and wið hī gefriddast, Ps. Th. 11, 9. Ðū *tō*brædest heorte mine *dilatasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 32. *Tō*brēt *dilatat*, Kent. Gl. 648. Ðū nā *tō*brædest fýnd mine ofer mē, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 4, 1. Ðū ðin sōðfæst weorc *tō*brædest *multiplicasti justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða earfoðu minre heortan synd swýde *tō*bræd (*dilatata*), 24, 15.

II. *to expand, extend, spread out, open wide, distend*:—Gif ðū ðines scipes segl ongean ðone wind *tō*brædst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Mid hū miclum góðum willan Dryhten *tō*bræt (*expandit*) ðone greádan his mildheortnesse ongēn ða de tō him gecierap, Past. 52: Swt. 405, 9. Hē *tō*brædde (*expandit*) his federu, Deut. 32, 11. *Tō*bræd ðine handa swilce (ðū) sceát ástrece, Techm. ii. 122, 24. *Tō*bræd mūd ðin open thy mouth wide (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 80, 9. Ápened, *tō*bræd *distenta*, i. *extenta*, *tō*bræde *destentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 22, 23. *Tō*bræddum *apertis*, 5, 15. Wē sæton bōcum *tō*bræddon, Salm. Kmbl. 863; Sal. 431.

III. *to extend, spread abroad, diffuse*:—Deós wyrt wið ða eorðan hyre telgran *tō*brædeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. Tō hwon winlige gē, ðæt gē eowerne naman *tō*brædan ofer ðone tēpan dæl? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 25. Donne mæg hine scamian ðære brædinge his hlisan for ðam hē hine ne mæg furpum *tō*brædan (*tō*brædan, Met. 10, 15) ofer ða nearwan eorþan āne *brevem replere non valentis ambitum pudenti aucti nominis*, 19; Fox 68, 25. His naman *tō*brædan geond ealle eorþan, 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. God hafaþ his gemynd on heofonum and on eorðan *tō*bræd, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 18. Binnan ðæm feówer hyrum ðines middangeardes is *tō*brædd Godes folc *sancta ecclesia per quatuor mundi partes dilatata tenditur*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 4. *Tō*brædde *diffusa*, i. *sparsa, dispersa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 16.

III a. *intrans.*:—Of ðyson eahta deofles cræftan ealle unþeawas up áspringaþ and syððan *tō*brædaþ ealles tō wide, Wulfst. 68, 17. [O. H. Ger. *ze*-*breiten*.]

tō-*brædedness*, e; f. *Extent, an extensive place*:—On *tō*brædednesse *†* on brādnesse in *latitudine*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. On *tō*brædednesse in *latitudinem*, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 22.

tō-*brædness*, e; f. *Extent, breadth*:—On *tō*brædnysse in *latitudine*, Ps. Spl. 117, 5.

tō-*brecan*; p. -*bræc*, *pl.* -*bræcan*; *pp.* -*brocen* To break, break in pieces:—Ic *tō*brece *frango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 8: *rumpo*, 177, 4. *Tō*brocen *contrita*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67.

I. in reference to material objects, to break in two, to break to pieces, break up, to separate into parts by striking or pulling:—Hē (the patch of new cloth) *tō*brycþ hys stede on ðam reáte, and se slite byþ ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Ðū mē *tō*bræce (*disrupisti*) bendas grimme, Ps. Th. 115, 7. Hē ðone hláf *tō*bræc on twā, Blickl. Homl. 181, 16. Ða ærenan scytelas hē ealle *tō*bræc, 85, 7. Hē *tō*bræc hire (the lion's) ceafas mid his barum handum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Hī ða gymstānas *tō*bræcon, Homl. Th. i. 60, 28. Hie ða scipu eall oþþe *tō*bræcon oþþe forbærudon, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 25. *Tō*brec hira anlicnyssa *confringes status eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Lchdm. i. 370, 22. *Tō*brec ðinne hláf and syle ðone ðerne dæl hungrium men *break thy loaf in two and give one part to a hungry man*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 4. Man sceolde *tō*brecan his stef, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Ða wíldan hors scealden iornan and him ða limo allo *tō*brecan, Shr. 72, 2. *Tō* gehwylcum bryce, hundes brægen áléd on wulle and ðæt *tō*brocene *tō* gewrijen, Lchdm. i. 370, 19. Wiþ ealdre wunde *tō*brocene, ii. 92, 1. *Tō*brocen wærun sconco hiora *frangeruntur eorum crura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 31. Ða bytta beoþ *tō*brocene *rumpuntur uires*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 17. Heora scipu sume burh oferweder wurden *tō*brocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22.

II. *to overthrow, break down, ruin, destroy, put into confusion, rout*, (a) of material objects:—Ceaster heora ðū *tō*bræce (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. Se ðe *tō*bræc (*destruebat*) ðone tempei Godes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 40. Hyra setlu hē *tō*bræc (*evertit*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15. Wutun tiligen ðæt wē heora burh *tō*brecan mōton *accipiet in vanitate civitates tuas*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Ðæs ne wéndon witan Scyldinga, ðæt hit (the hall) manna ænig *tō*brecan meakte, Beo. Th. 1565; B. 780. Was ðæt beorhte bold *tō*brocen swíde, 1999; B. 997. Weard folc *tō*twémed, scyldburh *tō*brocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 58; By. 242. Áne *tō*brocene byrgenne *sepulchrum dirutum*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 4. Eal ðin carceri hē hafaþ *tō*brocen, Blickl. Homl. 85, 22. Hreósaþ *tō*brocene burgweallas, Exon. Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. (b) of persons, to destroy, crush:—Ic *tō*bræce hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 40. Ðū hie *tō*bræce *attrivisti eos*, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 3. (c) of non-material objects:—Hit eallum ðæm senatum ofþyncendum ðæt hē heora ealdan gesettnessa *tō*brecan wolde (would overthrow their old laws), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 17. Ðonne biþ se glencg āgoten and se þrym *tō*brocen, Wulfst. 263, 8. Hit ongeat ðæs wísdómes

lære swiþe tōtorene and swiþe tōbrocenne, Bt. 3. 1; Fox 4, 31.

to take by assault:—Tirus hē beset and siþþan tōbræc and mid ealle tōweap *Tyrum oppressit et cepit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 17. Ða gīgantas woldon tōbrecean ðone heofon *laccenses coelum gigantes*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 12. Hēr was tōbrocen Rōmāna burh fram Gotum, Chr. 409; Erl. 110, 10. On ðissum geāre was Bæbbanburh tōbrocen, 993; Erl. 133, 1.

IV. to break a promise, pledge, etc., to infringe, violate:—Swā hwā swā halt ðis write . . . hwā swā hit tōbreceþ, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 27. Man his riht tōbræc, 975; Erl. 126, 17. Twegen gebrōðra tōbræcen ðone regol, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 34. Gif hē his bebod tōbræce, Homl. Ass. 60, 217. Wed synd tōbrocene oft and gelōme, Wulfst. 161, 12.

V. to break, interrupt:—Wē tōbrecaþ ūre slæp and gebiddaþ for eow, Homl. Ass. 51, 39. [The verb remains in the Authorized Version 'all to-brake his scull', Jud. 9, 53. *O. Frs.* tō-breka (te-): *O. L. Ger.* te-brekan; *O. H. Ger.* ze-brechen *disrumpere, confringere*; *Ger.* zer-brechen.] *v.* tō-brocen, un-tōbrocen.

tō-brēdan, Met. 10, 15. *v.* tō-brædan, III.

tō-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -bræd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon (-brudon?); *pp.* -brogden, -brōden (-broden? in *O.* and *N.* *tobrode rimes with unsode*).

I. to separate (trans.) by a quick movement. (a) to pull to pieces (lit. and fig.):—Hū ænig mæg gangan in hūse stronges and fatu his tōbregdan (*diripere*), nymþe ær gebindap se stronge and ðonne hūs his tōbrægdeþ (*diripiat*), Mt. Kmb. Rush. 12, 29. Hē tōbræd (*dilaceravit*) āne leōn tō sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Metod tōbræd monna spræce *the Lord destroyed the unity of human speech*, Cd. Th. 102, 5; Gen. 1695. Hiē tōbrugdon blōdigum ceafum fira flæschoman, Andr. Kmb. 317; An. 159. Priē wulfas ānes deādes monnes lichaman stycemælum tōbrūdon (*cadaver sparsum membratim reliquerunt*), Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Ða nicoras tōbrūdon hiē, Nar. 11, 11. Hit ongeat his lare swiþe tōtorene and swiþe tōbrodene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31 note. Biþ se glencg āgoten and se prym tōbrōden, Wulfst. 263, 8 note. Ðæt hē wære from ðam hundum tōbrōden, Shr. 145, 4. (b) *to pull apart*:—Heora lima man ealle tōbræd ælc fram oðrum *their limbs were torn from one another*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 72. Ðā tōbræd Samson bēgen his earmas *Samson wrenched his arms apart*, Jud. 15, 14.

II. to separate (intrans.) by a quick movement, to break off, start from sleep, cf. Icel. bregða svefni to awake:—Slæpe tōbrægd folces weard, Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2665. Mid ðy heō ðā ðy slæpe tōbræd somno *excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5. Slæpe tōbrugdon searuhæbbende, Andr. Kmb. 3053; An. 1529. Ic gefæraġ hæled slæpe tōbrēdan (-on, MS.), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247.

III. to separate by making a quick movement with something (?):—Oft hý wordum tōweorpaþ ær hý bacum tōbrēden (*before they part and turn their backs on one another*, cf. *Icel.* bregða hendi, fōtum, etc.), Exon. Th. 345, 20; Gu. Ex. 192. [Hi etep flesch unsode swich wulwes hadde hit tobrode, *O.* and *N.* 1008. The fend him tobrayd *illum daemonium dissipavit*, Wick. Lk. 9, 42. He tobraide his clothes, Gow. ii. 53, 11.]

tō-brītan; *p.* te. *I. to break in pieces, crush, bruise (lit. and fig.)*:—Ic tōbrýte *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14: *confringo*, 28, 6; Zup. 176, 9. Ic tōbrýte hý *confringam eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 39. Ðū tōbrýst hig *confringes eos*, 2, 9. Tōbrýt (*confringent*) Drihten cederbeám, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5; 57, 7. Heō tōbrýt (*conteret*) ðín heáfod, Gen. 3, 15. Boga[n] tōbrýteþ, Ps. Spl. 45, 9. Tēþ sinfulra ðū tōbríttest (*contrivisti*), 3, 7. Folc ðū tōbríttest (*confringes*), 55, 7. Gewit of ðære leásan alcnýsne, and tōbrýt hī eall and hīre cræt samod, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 14. Tōbrýt (*contere*) earm ðæs synfullan, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 15. Flæsces tōbrýte (*terat*) mōðigne, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Ne ūs gedweld tōbrýte (*aterrat*), 17, 24. Ðæt God ūre helpe and tōbrýte ðisne here, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 350. Ic bebeode mīnum þeowum þæt hī hī (*the idols*) ealle tōbrýton, i. 5, 236. Tōbrýtendes *confringentis*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Tōbrýtendū (*conterentem*) deoful, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Boga heora biþ tōbrýt *arcus eorum confringatur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 16. Tōbrýt tōbrocen *contrita, contricta*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. Tōbrýt *contritus*, 515, 5. Tōbrýttes *attritae, violatae*, 474, 75. Tōbrýte tō oforene obruti, *contriti*, 506, 6. Tōbrētum *quassatis, contractis*, 421, 39. *II. to crush with feelings of sorrow, to make contrite*:—Heortan ða tōbrýttan *cor contritum*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 19. Ða tōbrýttan on heortan *contritos corde*, 146, 3. [Corineus heom tobrutte ban and heora ribbes, Laym. 1602.]

tō-britedness, *e*; *f.* *I. a bruise, breach*:—Hē gewrið tōbrýt-ednyssa heora *alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 3; 59, 4. *II. trouble, sorrow*:—Tōbrýtednys and ungesælignys *contritio et infelicitas*, 13, 3.

tōbrítend-líc; *adj.* *Breakable*:—Ða tōbrýtendlican *fragenda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 37.

tō-brítting, *e*; *f.* *Crushing, fig. destruction*:—Tōbrýttinge forestæpþ ofer-mōðignys *contritionem precedit superbia*, Scint. 82, 12.

tō-brocen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Suffering from eruptions*:—Wiþ innan tōbrocenum mūde, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

tōbroocen-líc; *adj.* *Frail, perishable*:—Ðysse worulde wela is hwyl-wendlic and feallendlic and tōbrocenlic *the wealth of this world is transitory and decaying and frail*, Wulfst. 263, 13.

tō-brýsan and -brýsian; *p.* ðe *To crush, break in pieces*:—Ic tōbrýse *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14 MS. T. Ealle ðín bān ic tōbrýsige, Nar. 41, 20. Se ðe fylþ uppān ðysne stān hē biþ tōbrýsed (*confringetur*); and hē tōbrýsþ (*conteret*) ðone ðe hē onuppān fylþ, Mt. Kmb. 21, 44. Ðū ealle mīne bān tōbrýsdest, Nar. 45, 5. Ealle his bān heō tōbrýsde, 44, 15. Tōbrýsiende *confringens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Gif hwā tōbrýsed sý if any one be crushed (convulsus), Lchdm. i. 122, 1. Tōbrýsede tigelan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 169. [3iff he wolde læppenn dun he munnde tobrisenn all himm selfenn, Orm. 12032. Al tobrisad bac and þe, Havel. 1950. Tobrusede *brake in pieces*, Wick. (2 Kings 18, 4).]

tō-brýtan. *v.* tō-brītan.

tō-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen. *I. to cut to pieces, cut in two, cut up*:—Hē tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Hī tōcurfon ðone lichaman on manugu sticce, Shr. 125, 10. Ða langnysse tōceorfan on pysena gelcnýsne, Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Rammes lungen smel tōcorfen, 356, 21. Tōcorfen *lacerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 32. Þeah ðe se beām beō tōcoruen, H. R. 105, 15.

II. to cut off:—Tōcearf him ða cæreliþþica *amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. [Til he wyste who coupe uche kyndam tokerve, Allit. Pms. 88, 1700. *O. Frs.* tō-kerva.]

tō-ceowān; *p.* -ceaw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew to pieces, break up by chewing, masticate*:—Ðæt hūsel biþ betwux tōdum tōcowen, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 33. [Deofen torended ham ant tocheowed ham euch groat, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 12. Hit tocheowed ant touret Godes milce, A. R. 202, 16.]

tō-cīnan; *p.* -cān, *pl.* -cīnon; *pp.* -cīnen *To break (intrans.) into chinks, split, crack*:—Tōcīnit, tecīnid *dehiscat*, Txs. 57, 653. Tōcīneþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 27; *dehiscit*, 27, 15. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tōcīne, tōsleah hwōn if it will not crack of itself, crack it slightly with a tap, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. Tōcīnan (-en?) *rimosa*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 10. Gemette hē be wege sumne licdrowere licgende eal tōcīnen (*the skin all cracked with the disease*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. [Hie drinkeþ þat hie toclineð, O. E. Homl. ii. 199, 32. Pe stan tochan, i. 141, 17. Þæ heorte tochan (-chon, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21235. Pe roche tochoon, Misc. 92, 77.]

tōcīr-hūs, *es*; *n.* *An inn; diversorium (di-vertēre = tō-cīran q. v.)*:—Tōcīrhūs *diversorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 10.

tō-cīrran; *p.* ðe *To turn in different directions, to part*:—Æfter ðon ðe wit nū tōcýrraþ and tōgāne beoþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. Hī mid mycelon unsehte tōcýrdon *they parted on very bad terms*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 320, 6. Cf. tō-gān, -hweorfan.

tō-cleofan; *p.* -cleaf, *pl.* -clufon; *pp.* -clofo *To cleave asunder*:—Ic tōcleofe (-clefe, MS. J.) *findo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 5. Ic tōclæfe, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 38. Gif ðū ænne stān tōclīst, ne wyrþ hē næfre gegaderod swā hē ær was, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 26. Tōclýfþ *findit*, i. *rupit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 63. Ðonne God ðysne middangeard tōcleofeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ða nýten synd clāne ðe tōcleofaþ heora clāwa, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 55. Tōcleaf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32. Se rēða kynning hine tōcleaf on twā, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 21. Tōcleofende *sulcans*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 21. Monnes cinbān gif hit biþ tōclofen, gesette mon .xii. sciif, tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 16. Ða sticcu ðæs tōclofenan hriddore, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. Oð ðone tōbroccenan beorg ðe ðær is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 251, 6. Æt ðam litlan tōclofoenan beorge, iii. 421, 9. Tōclofoenan, ii. 249, 26. [In later English the word is used transitively and intransitively. His ban tocluoen, Laym. 1920. Drihtin toclæf þe sæ, Orm. 14798. He smot and toclef þat heued, R. Glouc. 186, 3. Mine herte šal tocleve, Chauc. T. and C. v. 613. Þe holi goste heuene šal tocleue, Piers P. 12, 141. Þe shell tooclef, Alis. (Skt.) 1009.] *v.* un-tōclofen.

tō-clifrian; *p.* ode *To scratch or tear to pieces*:—Wæs tōclifrod *lania-tur*, Germ. 398, 174. Hē unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðam piccum brēmulum and þornum swā lange, ðæt hē eall tōclifrod ārās, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 30.

tō-cligend-líc; *adj.* *Of address or appeal*:—O is tōclypigendlic *alberbium*.

tō-clipung, *e*; *f.* *Invocation, appeal*:—Ælc man biþ gefullod on naman ðære Hālgan Drýnnysse and hē ne mōt nā beon eft gefullod, ðæt ne sý forsewen ðære Hālgan Drýnnysse tōclipung, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 3; Homl. Skt. i. 12, 143; Homl. Th. ii. 48, 15.

tō-cnāwan; *p.* -cneow; *pp.* -cnāwen *To discern, distinguish, know the difference between, understand*:—Tōcnāweþ *discernit*, Blickl. Gl. Tōcnāwen [beon] *discerni, intellegi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 30. (i) with acc.:—Wē geoseþ þurh ūre eāgan and ealle ðing tōcnāwaþ *by means of our eyes we see and distinguish all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 27. Ðurh ða ge-seaðwísnisse wē tōcnāwaþ good and yfel and geceosaþ ðæt gōd and æweorpaþ ðæt yfel *per discretionem virtutis eligimus, delicta reprobamus*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Ða scearpplancan witan ðe ðone twāðeledan wís-dóm hlútorlice tōcnāwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Him is neōd ðæt hē his āgene wōðnesse tōcnāwe it is necessary for him to discern his own madness, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. Cunne gē tōcnāwan heofones hīw faciem *coeli dijudicare nostis*, Mt. Kmb. 16, 3. Man mihte his lif tōcnāwan *potuit ejus vita dinosci*, R. Ben. 108, 15; Homl. Th. ii. 154, 25. Irre

oft āmirreþ monnes mōd, ðæt hē ne mæg ðæt riht tōcnāwan, Prov. Kmlb. 28 : Homl. Th. i. 108, 23. Geseon and tōcnāwan ægðer ge gōd ge yfel *to see good and evil and know the difference between them*, 18, 4. Heora nān ne cūde oðres sprāce tōcneon *not one of them could understand another's speech*, 318, 20. Heo ða mōð ðe geopenaþ ðīna frēonda and eac ðīna feōnda, ðæt ðū hiō miht swutele tōcnāwan . . . Mid hū micclan feō woldest ðū habban geboht, ðæt ðū swutele mihtest tōcnāwan ðīne frind and ðīne fīnd, Bt. 20 : Fox 72, 13–21. Hī cræftas and unpeiswas ne cunnon tōcnāwan *they cannot distinguish virtues and vices*, 36, 6 ; Fox 180, 30. Lēcas cunnon ælces medtrumnesse ongitan and tōcnāwan *medicus aegritudinis modum dignoscit*, 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 17. Priscianus segh ðæt man sceal tōcnāwan ælces dæles mihte and getācnunge and swā undergytan hwæt hē sý nā be ðære declinunge *Priscian says, that we must distinguish the force and signification of each part of speech, and in this way, not by the declension, understand what it is*, Ælf. Gr. 18 ; Zup. 111, 14. Nis nān ðing tōcnāwan on sōðre eāwfæstnesse, ðæt his lāreowdōm ne gestadelode. Homl. Th. i. 392, 18. (2) with acc. and appositive adjective :—Wē tōcnāwaþ his rice and fīre rice ðær āwritene, ðær wē ær swilce be oðrum mannun gerecednesse ræddon *we discern his kingdom and our kingdom there described, where before we read the account as if about other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 29. Ða tungelwitegan tōcneowon Crist sōðne mann *the astrologers discerned that Christ was really man*, i. 106, 33. (3) with a clause :—Gif wē gleāwlice tōcnāwaþ, ðæt se swym-menda arc getacnode Godes gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. On ðam mūðe wē habbaþ swæce, and tōcnāwaþ hwæder hit biþ ðe wered ðe biter ðæt wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29. Ðæt ðeos menig tōcnāwe, ðæt ðis hæðengylt deofles biggeng is, i. 72, 3. Hū mihte Adam tōcnāwan hwæt hē wære, 14, 4. Tōcnāwan ðæt ūs is twyfeald neōð, ii. 284, 23 ; Lchdm. iii. 236, 10 : Homl. Ass. 107, 150. Ðus ðū miht tōcnāwan, hwæne nama cymþ of worde, hwæne word of naman, Ælf. Gr. 36 ; Zup. 216, 5.

tō-cnawenness, e ; f. Knowledge, discernment, understanding, knowledge which appreciates the difference between things :—Ne sind hī drý Gōdas . . . ac seō Drýnnys is ān sōð God . . . Ðeos tōcnāwennys is ēce lif, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32.

tō-cnyssan ; p. te ; pp. ed *To crush to pieces, smash, shatter* :—Ne forþryte hē nā ðæt tōcnýsede hreōd (*arundinem quassatam*), R. Ben. 121, 6. [O. H. Ger. ze-cnussen *elidere*.]

tō-cumende ; adj. (ptcpl.) Coming to a strange place, strange, foreign :—Hē for Godes lufon eode tō reordum mid ðām tōcumendum mannun *for the love of God he took his meals with the strangers who came*, Shrn. 129, 27.

tō-cwæstedness, e ; f. Destruction :—Geswāc tōcwæstednys (-cwæstedness, Ps. Lamb.) *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Spl. 105, 29. [Cf. Goth. *kwestjan to destroy* ; *kweistains destruction* : *Dan. kvæste to hurt*.]

tō-cwepan ; p. -cwæp, pl. -cwædon ; pp. -cweden *To forbid, prohibit* :—Wē nallaþ seggan . . . for ðan ðe lyt tōcwædon ða wisan lāreowas, and . . . ða hālgan bōcēras forbodun tō segeanne, Homl. Ass. 24, 7. Tōcwedene *interdicta, prohibita*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 77. Wē forbeðað orðāl and āðas (orðāl and āðas æfre syndan tōcwedene, MS. B.) *freðolsdagum*, Wulfst. 117, 14. Orðāl and āðas and wifunga æfre sindan tōcwedene heāhfreðolsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25 ; Th. i. 320, 24 : v. 18 ; Th. i. 308, 24 : L. E. G. 9 ; Th. i. 172, 10. Cf. L. C. E. 17 ; Th. i. 370, 2.

tō-cwilman ; p. de *To afflict grievously, torment* :—Ða druncengeornan nā ðæt ān ðæt hī on ðam tōweardan life mid ēcum tintregum tōcwylmede synt, ac eac hý synt on ðisum andweardan life mid mænigfealdum untrumnyssum gewæhte, Homl. Ass. 146, 56.

tō-cwisan ; p. de *To shatter, break to pieces, crush, bruise* :—Ic tōcwýse quasso, Ælf. Gr. 24 ; Zup. 137, 10. Ic tōcwýse quatio, tōcwýsede quassi, tōcwýsed quassum, 28, 4 ; Zup. 169, 6. Ofer ðæne ðe hē fylþ hē tōcwýst (*comminuet*), Lk. Skt. 20, 18. Tōcwíesð, Ps. Lamb. 28, 6. Hē tōcwýseþ heāfðu *conquassabit capita*, 109, 6. Gymstānas tōcwýsan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 24. Ðā wolde hē ān eald hūs tōcwýsan *he wanted to demolish an old house*, ii. 510, 12. Ætslād se hālgā wer . . . swā ðæt hē forneān eal weard tōcwýsed, 512, 12. Sum cild bearn under ānum yrnendum hwēole and weard tō ðealde tōcwýsed, 26, 25 : 166, 20. Tōcwýsed hreōd *arundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmlb. 12, 20. Ðās gymstānas synd tōcwýsede for ýdelum gylpe, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6. ¶ The word seems used with a passive force in the following passage :—Feol se wāh uppan ðæs stuntan ræðboran, þæt hē æll tōcwýsde and sum oþer cniht samod, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 173.

tō-cwisedness, e ; f. Crushed condition :—Iohannes gegaderode ðæra gymstāna bricas . . . Ðā færlīce wurdon ða gymstānas swā ansunde, ðæt furdon nān hācen ðære ærran tōcwýsednesse næs gesewen *that not even a trace of their having been crushed was visible*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16.

tō-cyme, es ; m. A coming to a place, coming, approach, arrival, advent :—Uncer esenþeowa unceat scoolde út ālædan, and uncer hlāford ābād unces tōcymes, Homl. Ass. 206, 385. Ær ðære tīde his (an attack of convulsions) tōcymes, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. Ær Antecristes tōcyme, Wulfst. 156, 7. Foran tō ðon tōcyme dōmes dages, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. For Drihtnes cynedōmes tōcyme, 87, 5. Deāþ mid hī digelan tōcyme, Homl. Ass. 54, 98. Gif se hīrēdes ealdor wiste ðæs ðeofes tōcyme, 54, 100. Ðone tōcyme ðæs Hālgan Gastes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 12. Folc sceal

gefeon on ðone his (*John the Baptist*) tōcyme, 167, 14. Se mæssepreost, ðe se bisceop tō fundode . . . wyste his tōcyme, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 471. Hū hwōsta missenlice on mon become . . . Se hwōsta hæfþ maniglealdne tōcyme, Lchdm. ii. 56, 15. ¶ (1) *the coming of Christ to the world, the first or second Advent* :—Drihtnes tōcyme is his menniscnys. Hē com tō ūs ðā ðā hē genam fīre gecyrd tō his Ælmihtigan Godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Swā byþ marnes Suna tōcyme, Mt. Kmlb. 24, 27, 37, 39. Hwile tācn sī ðīnes tōcymes, 24, 3. Ðes niiddangeard ðe hē mid his tōcyme fram synnum gehælde, Homl. Ass. 47, 561. Ær Cristes tōcyme, Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Ða ðe Cristes tōcyme wiston, 81, 10. Ða hālgan witegan witegodon ægðer ge ðone ærran tōcyme on ðære æcennednysse, and eac ðone æftran æt ðam micclum dōme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 23. (2) *the anniversary of Christ's coming, Advent* :—Ðeos tīd ðōð midne winter is gecweden *Adventus Domini*, ðæt is Drihtnes tōcyme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Ðū scealt healdan ðone tōcyme mid ealre ārwurdnesse, Lchdm. iii. 226, 7. [Efter Cristes tōcyme, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 11.] v. *hider-tōcyme*. tō-dæl. v. tō-dāl.

tō-dælan ; p. de *To divide, separate, distribute*. I. in the following glosses :—Ic tōdæle infindo, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 49 : *discludo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 31. Ic tōdæle dispono, ii. 141, 45. Tōdælan findere, 37, 33. Tōdælene *discrepantes*, 25, 60 : *dirimentes*, 28, 52 : *diremtas*, 28, 32 : 27, 48. Tōdæled is *disperitus est*, 26, 35 : 73, 26. Sient tōdælede *dirimuntur*, 28, 53. Tōdælede *discretas*, 28, 33. Tōdældum *dilots*, 25, 49. Tōdældum, 106, 36. Tōscirid tōdæled *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12.

II. *to divide a whole into parts, (1) trans.* :—Hē tōdæleþ hyne *he shall cut him asunder* (A. V.) ; *dividet eum*, Mt. Kmlb. 24, 51. Ðonne tōdælaþ hī his feoh on fīf oððe syx, Ors. i. 1 ; Swt. 20, 27. Ðone āune noman (woruld) ðū tōdældest on feower gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 28. Hē Reādne Sæ tōdælede *qui divisit Mare Rubrum in divisiones*, Ps. Th. 135, 13. Hiē heora here on tū tōdældon *agmine diviso in duas partes*, Ors. i. 10 ; Swt. 46, 16. Stānas biōþ earfoþe tō tōdæleune, Bt. 34, 11 ; Fox 150, 24. On twā tedæled ys intinga tō syngienne *bipertita est causa peccandi*, Scint. 140, 13. Tōdældu wæteru *divisas aquas*, Past. 53 ; Swt. 413, 27. (2) *intrans.* :—Hēr tōdælede se forespreca here on tū, Chr. 885 ; Erl. 82, 19. ¶ figuratively, *to destroy unity, make dissension in*. v. tō-dæl, VIII. :—Ælc rice on hýt sylf tōdæled biþ tōworpen. Gyf Satanas is tōdæled on hine sylfne, hū stent his rice ? Lk. Skt. 11, 17, 18.

II a. *to divide a whole by assigning the limits of the different parts* :—Iosue ðone eard gewann and ealne tōdælede, Ælf. Th. Grn. 6, 8. Philippus and Herodes tōdældun Lysiam, and Iudeam feowfrecum tōdældun, Chr. 12 ; Erl. 6, 4. Ða wearþ ðæt rice tōdæled on v., 887 ; Erl. 86, 1 ; 709 ; Erl. 42, 29. II b. *to divide one number by another* :—Tōdæl ða twelf þurh fīf, Anglia viii. 328, 21 : 304, 40.

III. *to divide one thing from another, part, separate, (a) trans.* :—Ðonne se lichama and seō sāwul hī tōdæleþ, Guthl. 20 ; Gdwin. 84, 13. Ðonne se earma lichama and seō wērige sāwul hī tōtwæmaþ and tōdælaþ, Wulfst. 151, 11. Ongunnon ðæt monnes mēgas hycgan, ðæt hý tōdælden unc, Exon. Th. 442, 14 ; Kl. 12. Hī ne māgon beon tōgædere gemenede, ac hī ne beoþ næfre tōdælede, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 28. (b) *intrans.* :—Swā tōdæleþ se lichoma and seō sāwul, Wulfst. 149, 8. Næfre leofe ne tōdælaþ ne lāfe ne gemētaþ, 190, 2.

IV. *to scatter, disperse* :—Drihten hig tōdælede of ðære stowe geond ealle eorðan *the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth* (A. V.), Gen. 11, 8. Hē tōdælede ofermodan *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. i. 51. Tōdæl hiē *disperire eos*, Ps. Surt. 16, 14. Tōdælan heora geðeode geond ðas woruld wīde, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ealle his gefēran ðurh oþre stowe tōdælede *wæron omnes socii per alia essent loca dispersi*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 37 ; Gen. 10, 32. Wæron tōdælede *disparigerentur*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 2.

V. *to destroy* :—Ealle ðū his weallas wīde tōdældest *destruxisti omnes macerias ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 33. Ne tōdældun (hī) ðeode *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Surt. 105, 34.

VI. *to distribute, give away parts of a whole*. v. tō-dāl, VI. :—Ic tōdæle (do, Lk. 19, 8) healfne dæl mīnra gōða ðearfum, Homl. Th. i. 582, 2. Hē tōdælaþ his gifre mannun, ii. 204, 10. Hē tōdælaþ his herereaf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Sume ealle hyra þearfum Godes tōdælaþ *quidam omnia sua pauperibus Dei distribuant*, Scint. 58, 12. Tōdælan werum tō wiste fæges fæschoman, Andr. Kmlb. 303 ; An. 152. Tōdælendes *distribuentis* (dona), Kent. Gl. 673. Hī wæron tōdælene heora weoruldgōd syndrigum mannun, Bd. i. 27 ; S. 489, 19.

VII. *to divide into shares, to share* :—Siō sunne and se mōna habbaþ tōdæled butwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swīpe emne, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 5. VIII. *to divide, distinguish, separate, make a difference between* :—Hū wundorlice Drihten tōdælede ðæt Egiptisce folc and ðæt Israhēlīse folc, Ex. 11, 7. Beo nū leoht on ðære heofenan fæstnysse and tōdælon dæg and nihte, Gen. i. 14. Hit hafaþ hāt baþo ælcere ylðo and hāde ðurh tōdælede stowe gescreāpe (*per distincta loca accommodos*), Bd. i. 1 ; S. 473, 22.

IX. *to be different, be distinguished from*. v. tō-dāl, V. :—Sacerd nāht tōdæl fram folce *sacerdos nihil distat a populo*, Scint. 123, 19. Swā micelum swā tōdælan gewunaþ lif hyrdes fram hyrde *quantum distare solet uita pastoris a grege*, 120, 17.

X. *to separate with the mind, discern, discriminate, distinguish*. v. tō-dāl, IX. :—Gif gehanc yfel fram gōdum angytes mid gesceāde tōdælaþ *si mens mala a*

bonis intellectus ratione discernit, Scint. 141, 7. In gōman ðær mon ðone smæc tōdælep in *palato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 4. Nū tōdæle Petrus swutelice ðone sōðan geleāfan ða ða hē cwæð: 'Ðū eart ðæs lifigendan Godes sunu', Homl. Th. i. 366, 31. Ðæt hig cunnon fægere tōdælan hwæt byþ betwux *ab animali ad animale* and *ab inanimale ad inanimale*, Anglia viii. 313, 35. Tōdæled *discretus*, Scint. 123, 1. **XI. To give forth, utter (?)**:—Ealle ða gehāt ðe ic æfre hēr mid mīnum welerum tōdæle (cf. mīu gehāt ðæt mīne weleras hēr gedældan, v. 12, where Ps. Spl. and Ps. Surt. have tōdældan and the Latin is *vota quae distinxerunt labia mea*), Ps. Th. 65, 13. [O. Sax. te-dēlan: O. Frs. tō-dēla: O. H. Ger. ze-teilen *dividere, distribuire, dispartire, separare, spargere, scindere, distare*: Ger. zer-theilen: cf. Goth. dis-dailjan.]

tō-dæledlice; *adv. Separately, not in connection*:—Tōdæledlice *sigillatim*, Ps. Spl. 32, 15; *divise*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 9. Seō fīfte declinatio gebiþ hire genitivum on *e* and i tōdæledlice (*the e and i are pronounced separately*), 7; Zup. 21, 14. Tōdæledlicor *differentius*, i. *eminentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 14. v. tō-dæledlice.

tō-dælednesse, *e*; *f. Division, distinction, separation*:—Tōdælednesse *discrimine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 63. **I. a division**, (a) *one of the different kinds of parts into which a whole may be divided*:—Feōwertfne tōdælednyssa synd on ðam dæge . . . Oðer tōdælednyssse hātte *momentum*, þridde *minutum* . . . feōwertōða *mundus*, Anglia viii. 318, 35–42. (b) *one of the parts into which a whole is divided*:—Wē wyllaþ tōdælan ða abecedaria on twā tōdælednyssa, 333, 5.

II. division, separation, break of connection or of continuity, (a) *local*:—Fæder and Suna and se Hāliga Gāst būton ælcere tōdælednesse (-ennesse, MS.), Shrn. 167, 34. (b) *temporal, intermission, interruption*:—Fram Eāstron oð Pentecosten sý alleluia būtan tōdælednesse (*sine intermissione*) gecweden, R. Ben. 39, 14.

III. a division, dividing-point, break, pause:—Idus tōdælednyssa ðæs mōnðes, Ælf. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 6. *Cesuras*, ðæt synd ða tōdælednyssa on ðam verum . . . Ða tōdælednyssa on ðam verum synd feower, Anglia viii. 313, 38. **tō-dæledlic**; *adj. Divisible, separable*:—Swā tōdæledlic is lichama and sawle, Wulfst. 264, 26.

tō-dæledlice; *adv. Separably, distinctly*:—Ealle tōdæledlice singende *omnia distincte psallendo*, Anglia xiii. 371, 78. Seō fīfte declinatio gebiþ hire genitivum on *e* and i tōdæledlice, Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 21, 14 note. v. tō-dæledlice.

tō-dælness, *e*; *f. A division, distinct part*:—Tōdælnessa ðara wætera *divisiones aquarum*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 26. In tōdælnessen in *divisiones*, Ps. Surt. 135, 13.

tō-dāl, -dæl, *es*; *n. Division*. **I. a dividing into parts, partition**:—Mid þrynum tōdāle *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 217. **II. separation**:—Tōdāl *disraccio*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 35. Sume naman synd *dividun*, ða geatcniāþ tōdāl, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 12.

III. a part of a whole, separate portion, section:—Stælcraeft hæfþ þritig tōdāl (cf. sum ðara dæla is gehāten *nota*, 291, 9). Ðæt forme tōdāl is *vox stemn* . . . Sume tōdāl sindon *pedes*, Ælf. Gr. 50; Zup. 289, 15–290, 13. Tōdāl *divisiones*, Kent. Gl. 766. *Capitulas*, ðæt is tōdāla agin, R. Ben. 42, 1. Ðæra ægðer on þrim tōdālum wunap, Lchdm. iii. 440, 31.

IV. a mark which divides, dividing-point:—Tōdāl *comma*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 9. *Distinctiones*, ðæt sind tōdāl, hū man tōdælp ða fers on rædinge. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is gehāten *media distinctio*, ðæt is on middan tōdāl . . . *Distinctio* is tōdāl, Ælf. Gr. 50; Zup. 291, 2–7. Tōdālæ *commate, incisione*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 22. Þurh fīftan fōtes tōdāl *per penhemimerim*, 411, 12. Tōdāl *commata, incisiones, divisiones*, 411, 10. Tōdāla *incisiones*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 48.

V. distinction, difference. v. tō-dælan, **VIII, IX**:—Tōdāl *differentia, divisio, distantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 48. Nā byþ tōdāl mæpa *nulla erit distantia personarum*, Scint. 184, 1. *Differentia*, ðæt is tōdāl betwux twām þingum, Ælf. Gr. 50, 20; Zup. 293, 18. Micel tōdāl is betwux ðam gecyrrædum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 20; 48, 35. Tōdāles *differentiae, distantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 1. Tōdāl *distantiam*, 438, 28.

VI. distribution. v. tō-dælan, **VI**:—On rāpincle tōdāles (-dæles, Ps. Spl.) in *funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl. Dihtung *applicet tōdāles*, Scint. 227, 8. On tōdāle gyfa mislice onfōþ mislice gyfa in *divisione donorum diversi percipiunt diversa munera*, 133, 8.

VII. scattering, dispersing. v. tō-dælan, **IV**:—On tōdāle *effusione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 67. **VIII. dissension, want of union or peace**. v. tō-dælan, **II**. ¶:—For ðam ðe ic com sybbe on eorþan sendan; ne sece ic cōw, ac tōdāl (*separationem*), Lk. Skt. 12, 51.

IX. discretion. v. tō-dælan, **X**:—Nēðbehefes gerādes tōdāl *necessarie rationis discretio*, Anglia xiii. 375, 132. Fremfullum gescēades tōdāle, 369, 52. Mid tōdæle *cum discretionem*, Scint. 81, 2. v. under-tōdāl.

tō-dallice. v. un-tōdalllic.

tō-dēman; *p. de To judge between, distinguish; dijudicare*:—Tōscæc tōdēmep *dijudicat*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 1. Mihtig Freā eall manna cynn tōdælep and tōdēmep *the mighty Lord will divide and will distinguish in his judgement between all mankind*, Dōm. L. 20.

tō-dihtnian; *p. ode To dispose*:—Tōdihtnodon *disposuerunt*, Blickl. Gl.

tō-dōn; *p. -dyde*. **I. to put asunder, divide, separate**:—Ðæt wæter and seō eorde wæron gemengede oð ðone dritdan dæg; ða tōdyde

hī God, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Gif hwylc wif twēgen gebrōðra nimþ hire tō gemæccan, oþerne æfter oþrum, tōdō man hig (*separentur*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 11; Th. ii. 186, 10. Tōdō man hig on twā *separentur illi*, 19; Th. ii. 188, 27. **II. to undo, open**:—Tōdyde *solvit, disligat*, Germ. 402, 39. Hī tōdydon heora mūd ongeān mē *aperuerunt in me os suum*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. [Ðat deor tōdede (undude, 2nd MS.) his chæfles, Laym. 6507. Ic uulle mīne riche tōdon allen mīnen dohtren, 2945.]

tō-dræfan; *p. de To drive asunder, drive in different directions, drive away, expel, dispel, scatter, disperse*:—God ða hæðenan tōdræfþ (*disperdet*), Jos. 3, 10. Seō sunne tōdræfþ ða nihtlican þeostro, Lchdm. iii. 234, 30. Hāligra manna ðe tōdræfap ða leahtras and deofla heom fram, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 703. Hē is sōð leōht ðe tōdræfde ða þeōstra dises lifes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 7. Hī mynstra tōstæncan, and muneas tōdræfdon, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 22. Ðæt hē tōdræfe costnunga fram fīre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 156, 23. Fela weard tōdræfed Godes ðeōwa, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 12. Heora heriges was mycel ofslagen and eall tōdræfed *cunctus eorum caesus sive dispersus exercitus*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 36. Byþ seō heord tōdræfed *dispargentur oves gregis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. Beon ða scēp tōdræfede, Mk. Skt. 14, 27. [A lutel windes puf mei al todreven hit, A. R. 254, 1. Of þan folc þe wes todrefed, Laym. 330.] v. tō-drifan.

tō-dræfðnesse, *e*; *f. Dispersion, expulsion*:—Hē worhte āne swipe of rāpum and hī ealle ūt āsycne. Ðeōs tōdræfðednys geatcnode ða tōweardan tōworpenmyssse, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. On ðeōða tōdræfðednys in *dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. 7, 35. Tōdræfðednesse *dispersiones*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 2.

tō-dræfnisse, *e*; *f. Division, difference*:—Tōdroefnisse wæs him bituién ymb ðæt *schisma erat in eis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 16. **tō-dreōsan**; *p. -dreās; pl. -druron; pp. -dronen To fall to pieces, fall away, decay*:—Ðæt goldgeworc eall tōdreās, swā swā weax gemylt æt fīre, Shrn. 156, 15. [Hē schal todreosen so lef on bouh, Misc. 94, 48. Alle þe bones beoþ todore, 152, 182. Cf. Goth. dis-driusan.] Cf. tō-feallan.

tō-drifan; *p. -drāf, pl. -drifon; pp. -drifen To drive in different directions, drive away*. **I. to drive asunder, separate**:—Wit ætsomne on sē wæron fīf nihta fyrst, oþæt we afdō tōdrāf, Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545.

II. to scatter, disperse:—Se wulf tōdrifþ (*tōdrifed*, Lind. Rush.) ða scēap *lupus dispersit oves*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12. Wulfas tōdrifap ðine heorde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Ðū hī wide tōdrife *disperget illos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Hē hī wolde on ðam wēstenne wide tōdrifan *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, 105, 21. Wurde seō eorpe tōdrifren mid ðam winde swā swā dust, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8; Met. 20, 104. Lcgap æfter lande loccas tōdrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 2852; An. 1428.

III. to scatter, destroy:—Hē hī on heora fācne fæste tōdrifēþ in *malitiis eorum disperdet illos Dominus*, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ðū mīne feōnðas tōdrife *disperdes inimicos meos*, 142, 12.

IV. to drive away, send elsewhere:—Ðū ūs tōdrife *repulsi nos*, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Fram āswengde *vel tōdrāf excussit, i. deiecit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 18. Dryhten āwearp hine ða of ðam wuldre and wide tōdrāf, Salm. Kmbl. 928; Sal. 463. Se ðe æfter rihte wille æfter spyrian swā deōplice, ðæt hit tōdrifan ne mæg monna ænig ne āmerran ænig eorðlic þing *quisque vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille devius falli*, Met. 22, 3. Ða tōdrifenan *actos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 58.

V. to drive away, dispel, put an end to:—Gāte tord ða swylas tōdrifþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 1. Ða springas hyt tōdrifēþ, 7. Se hālgæ deofulgild tōdrāf and gedwolan fylde, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690. Tōdrif ðone mist ðe nū hangap beforan fīres mōdes *eāgum disjice nebulas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32; Met. 20, 264. Weard se hāta lig tōdrifren and tōdweaced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353. [Al he todrof þes kinges here, Laym. 549. Hiss stren all sholde ben todrifren and toskesþredd, Orm. 16397. O. Frs. tō-drīva: O. H. Ger. ze-triban *dispellere, dispergere, diverberare*.] v. tō-dræfan.

tō-dwæscan; *p. te To extinguish*:—Weard se hāta lig tōdrifren and tōdweaced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353; Exon. Th. 190, 2; Az. 67.

tō-dwīnan; *p. -dwān To vanish away, to burst and vanish*:—Seō eādiga fæmne hāl fram him gewænte and eall sticmælum tōdwan (-dwān? *but both þwīneþ and dwīneþ occur*, Lchdm. i. 84, 25; 82, 2) se draca ūt of ðan carcerne *the dragon burst all in pieces and vanished from the prison* (the Latin has: *Crux crevit in ore draconis et in duas partes eum divisit*. Cf. the later English version: *His (the dragon's) bodi tobarsst omidheppes*, Marh. 10, 22), Homl. Ass. 175, 200. v. dwīnan, for-dwīnan.

tō-eācan; *adv., prep.* **I. adv. In addition, besides**:—Hē beað his þegnum, ðæt hig lēdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc and fōrmete tōeācan (*datis supra cibariis in viam*), Gen. 42, 25. Ðū hæfst tōeācan eall ðæt ic ðe ær tealde, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 37. Oþre fīfe ic tōeāke gestriōnde *alia quinque superlucratum sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 20. Micel git hēr tōeācan, Wulfst. 165, 21.

II. prep. with dat. In addition to, besides:—Tōeācan ðæs landes scēawunge, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 35. Tōeācan hīere hwætscipe and hīere monigfealdum dugupum, i. 10; Swt. 46, 24. Ða breōsð tōeācan ðam boge *pectusculum cum armo*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 25. Tōeācan ðam dōmum, L. Ath. v. proem; Th. i. 228, 9. Tōeācan ðon ðe hine God sylf innan manode, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Tōeācan

ðam ðe hē hiēnende wæs his folc, hē wæs sinhyrstende monnes blōdes,
Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. v. þær-tōeacan; eāca,
tō-ēcness. v. tō-icness.

tō-efnes, -emnes; *prep. with dat. On a level with, abreast of, alongside, beside*:—Andlang wegēs ðō tōemnes ðære micelan ðic the boundary runs along the road until it comes on a level with the great dike, Cod. Dip. Knbl. ii. 251, 3. Ondlang brōces ðð hyt cymþ tōemnes ðæm ealdan læghryge, iii. 437, 17. See other instances under emn.

tō-endebyrðness, e; f. *Order, series, succession*:—Hē eallum mannum megena weorc mid wordum bodode. And tōendebyrðness his gesihpa ðam mannum ānum hit cýpan wolde, ðam ðe hine ācsodan for ðam lunde inbyrðness omnibus opus virtutum praedicabat sermonibus. Ordinem autem visionum suarum, illis solummodo qui propter desiderium compunctionis interrogabant, exponere volebat, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 20.

tō-fær, es; n. *A going away, departure, decease*:—Tōfær his excessum ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. v. next word, III.

tō-faran; p. -fōr; pp. -faren. *I. to go in different directions, go off separately, part*:—On sumera tōfōr se here, sum on Eást-Engle, sum on Nordhymbre, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 25. Ðā hiē tōgædere woldon, ðā com swā ungemellic rēn, ðæt heora nān ne mehte nānes wæpnes gesealdan, and for ðæt tōfōran, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 19. Tōfōran on fēower wegās æðelinga bearn they went off in four different directions, Cd. Th. 102, 8; Gen. 1697. Ær ðam ðe his Apostolas tōfārene wæron geond ealle eorðan tō lēranne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 4.

II. to disperse (intrans.), scatter:—Swelce se bitresta smic upp āstige and ðonne wide tōfāre, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 21. Ær seō mengo eft tōfāran scoolde, Cd. Th. 100, 15; Gen. 1664. Op his fird tōfāren was until his army was dispersed, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 21. Ðonne hiē gind ðæt lond tōfārene wæron, hiē ðonne hiē floccmælum slōgan, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 12; 3, 7; Swt. 116, 29.

III. to go away, pass off, depart, become extinct. v. tō-fær:—Style drincan . . . ðæt yfel tōfærþ, Lchdm. i. 118, 6. Style drincan on wine, eal ðæt āttor tōfærþ, 122, 18. [The folk . . . shall tofare on every clyve, Anglia iii. 546, 146. O. Sax. te-faran to disperse; to pass away: O. L. Ger. te-faran deficere: O. H. Ger. ze-faran dissolvi, praeterire, transire, perire, defluere.] v. tō-fēran, -gān, -gangan.

tō-feallan; p. -feoll; pp. -feallen *To fall to pieces, fall away, collapse, fall down*:—Ðā hiē æt hiora theatrum wæron, ðā hit eall tōfeoll (collapse est), Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. Ðā byðde seō eorðe, and stānas burstan, and stānwēallas tōfeollan, Shr. 67, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 216, 4. Him ða lima ealle tōfeollan all his limbs fell off, Shr. 62, 3. [Scullen stanwalles biuoren him tofallan, Laym. 18867. Alls þatt temple offerr hemm all tofelle, Orm. 16185. Per no guod red ne ys þet uolk toualp (populus corruet, Prov. ii. 14), Aeyen. 184, 11. O. Sax. te-fallan to fall down (of a house): O. H. Ger. ze-, zer-fallan cadere, concidere, diruere: Ger. zer-fallen.] v. tō-dreōsan; tō-fillan.

Tōfe-ceaster Towcester:—Mon worhte ða burg æt Tōfeceastre, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 26. [Cf. Tōfi, Tōfa, Scandinavian proper names.]

tō-feng (? : but cf. the expression fōn tō), es; m. *Taking, seizure*:—Se ðe ne sealde ūs on gehæfte tō fōncenge (tō fāncge?) tōdum heora qui non dedit nos in captiōnem dentibus eorum, Ps. Lamb. 123, 6.

tō-fēran; p. de. *I. to go in different directions, go off separately*:—Ær ūres Drihtnes leorningcnihtas tōfērdan, ealswā heom bebodan wæs (cf. Mk. 16, 15), Wulfst. 21, 5; Homl. Th. i. 318, 3. *II. to disperse (intrans.)*:—Ðā ðæt gafol glæst wæs, ðā tōfērde se here wide swā hē ær gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 27. Hī geswicen ðære getimbrunge, and tōfērdon geond ealne midangeard, Homl. Th. i. 22, 25; 318, 21. Hī tōfērdon tō fyrleum lande on swā manegum gereordum swā ðæra manna wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 12. [Ða apostoli er þon þet heo toferdon, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 8. O. H. Ger. ze-fuoren.] v. tō-faran, -gān.

tō-ferian; p. ede *To carry in different directions; differre*. *I. to remove, get rid of*:—Hit ðæt sār tōfereþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 3; 108, 8; 130, 19; 190, 8. *II. to put off*:—Swā oft gebiddene nā raþe beoþ gehýrede ūre ūs dæda on eágum wē tōfōran settan ðæt ðæt sylfe ðæt wē synd tōfērede nā godcundre byþ geteald rihtwisyse ac gyltes ūres quotiens orantes non cito exaudimur, nostra nobis facia in oculis proponamus, ut hoc ipsum quod differimur non divinae reputetur iustitiae sed culpe nostre, Scint. 35, 10.

III. to digest; digerere:—Ðæt seō dægēs jigen tōfēred sý . . . and se maga gelyht, ðæt hē ðe eād his wæccen healdan mæge ut digesti surgant, R. Ben. 32, 14.

tō-fesian; p. ede *To drive in different directions, disperse, scatter, rout*:—Gē eow tō gamene feonda āfillaþ oððe tōfesiaþ swā fela swā gē reccaþ, Wulfst. 132, 21. Gē tōfeseðe swiðe āfirhte oft litel werod earhlisce forbūgaþ, 133, 2.

tō-fillan; p. de *To cause to fall in different directions, to demolish, destroy, break to pieces*:—God heafðas feonda gescæneþ and hē tōfylleþ feaxes scādan ðe hēr on scyldum swārum eodon Deus conquassabit capita inimicorum suorum; verticem capilli perambulantium in delictis suis, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [Ger. zer-fällen.] v. tō-feallan.

tō-fleogan; p. -fleag, pl. -flugon; pp. -flogen. *I. to fly asunder, fly to pieces*:—Hē slōh ða næddran, ðæt heo on viiii tōfleah he struck the adder so that it flew into nine pieces, Lchdm. iii. 34, 26. *II. to*

fly apart, to crack, have breakings out (of a diseased body):—Wid hreofe and wid tōflogen lic for leprosy and for a body that has breakings out on it, Lchdm. i. 352, 18. [O. H. Ger. ze-fligon dissipari.]

tō-fleōn; p. -fleah, pl. -flugon; pp. -flogen *To flee in different directions, be dispersed in flight, flee away*:—Gif wæter on eāran swiðe gesigen sý, genim ðysse ylcan wyrtē seāw, drýpe on ðæt eāre; sōna hyt tōflýð (—fihð, MSS. H. B.) the water will run away directly, Lchdm. i. 188, 8. [Pa cnihtes alle weoren wide toflogen ut of þan wideruehte, Laym. 28668.]

tō-fleotan; p. -fleat; pp. -foten *To float in different directions, be dispersed by water, be carried away by water*:—Da brycge ðe forneah eall tōfotan wæs the bridge that was almost quite carried away, Chr. 1097; Erl. 24, 299. [Mid te fleotinde word tofleoetð þe heorte, so þ longe þer efter ne mei heo beon ariht igedered togederes, A. R. 74, 29. Forstopped ouwer pouhtes, ase ge wulled þ he nout ne touletten ȝeond te world, 72, 22. O. H. Ger. ze-fliozan defluere, liqui, faticere: Ger. zer-fliesen.]

tō-flōwan; p. -fleow; pp. -flōwen *To flow different ways, disperse in flowing, flow away*:—Ic tōflōwe defluo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 14. Tōflōewan t ūt urnan defluxerant, Hpt. Gl. 473, 37. *I. referring to material objects, (a) to flow in different directions, be dispersed*:—Iudas tōbærst on emtwā and his innoð tōflōw, nateshwōn gelōgod on nāne byrgene, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Him (the stream) on innan felp mutes mengestān . . . hē on tū siððan tōscēadan wyrð . . . brōc biþ onwended of his rihtyne rýðum tōflōwen, Met. 5, 20. (b) to melt away, be destroyed:—Swā hwæt swā ðeōs gesyhþ oþþe hrepeþ, hyt tōflēwþ swā ðæt ðær nānwihit belifeþ būton ða bān, Lchdm. i. 242, 26. Muntas swē swē wex tōflōwun (fluxerunt), Ps. Surt. 96, 5.

II. metaphorically, (a) of want of concentration in the mind, to wander, be drawn hither and thither, be distracted:—Nān wuht nis on ūs ungestæddigre ðonne ðæt mōd, for ðæm hit gewitt suā oft fram ūs suā ūs unnytte geðohtas tō cumað, and æfter ælcum ðara tōflēwþ nil in nobis est corde fugacius, quod a nobis toties recedit, quoties per pravās cogitationes defluit, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 13. Hiē nellāþ hiē gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd, ac hē lēt his mōd tōflōwan on ðæt ofdele giemelieste, 39; Swt. 283, 14. Gebyreþ oft ðæt hiē beoþ swā micle ungestæddedlicor tōflōwen on hiera mōde suā hiē wēnaþ ðæt hiē orsorgtran beon mægen quae tanto latius diffuunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant, 38; Swt. 271, 18. (b) to be separated, take different directions:—Hū ungelic spræc eode of ðissa tuēga monna mūde. . . ðeah heo an tū tēfleōwe, ðeah wæs siō æsprung siō sōðe lufu, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. (c) to spread:—Suā willaþ ða synna weaxænde tōflōwan gif hiē ne beoþ gebundne mid lāreowdome, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16. (d) to pass away, be dissipated, scattered, rendered useless, brought to nothing:—Ðæt wē gemundan ðæt ūre dæde and ūre geþohtas nalæs on ðisne wind on iðelnesse tōflōwan (tōflōwenne, Bd. M. 440, 24) ac tō dōme ðæs heān dēman ealle gehealdene beon ut meminimus facta et cogitationes nostras non in ventum diffuere, sed ad examen summi iudicis cuncta servari, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 27. Of ðære tīde ongan se hyht and mægen Angelcynes rīces tōflōwan and gewanod beon ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus regni Anglorum fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri, 4, 26; S. 602, 28. (e) to separate in confusion, become disconnected:—Ic ongite ðæt ealle gesceafta tōflōwun swā swā wæter, and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrðness ne heoldon, gif hī næfdon ænne God ðe him eallum stiorde, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 2.

tō-flōwendness, e; f. *A flowing, flux; fluxus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 1.*

tō-flōwende; adj. (ptcpl.) *Affluent, confluent*:—Ðæs tōflōwendan welan affluentibus prosperitatibus, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 11. Tōflōwendum confluentibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 62.

tō-foran; *prep. with dat., gen. Before*. *I. of place, in front of, in presence of, (a) preceding the case*:—Ealle þeōða beoþ tōforan (ante) him gegaderude, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 32. Hē ða hlāfas bræc and sealde his leorningcnihtum, ðæt hī tōforan him āsetton, Mk. 6, 41; 8, 6. Hē ðæt ylce gefastnode tōforan ðam pāpan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 19. (b) following the case:—Etaþ ðæt eow tōforan āset ys, Lk. Skt. 10, 8. Ic næbbe hwæt ic him tōforan lege non habeo quod ponam ante illum, 11, 6.

II. of time, previous to, (a) with dat.:—Tōforan eallum ðissum hig nimaþ eow ante haec omnia incient nobis manus suas, Lk. Skt. 21, 12. Tōforan ðam Eástron, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 8. Tōforan ðam mōðe Auguste, 1013; Erl. 147, 15. (b) with gen.:—Hit wæs tōforan dages, Nar. 16, 11. *III. marking degree, above, in a greater degree than*:—Synfulla tōforan eallum prae omnibus peccatores, Lk. Skt. 13, 2. Gē beoþ gebletsod tōforan eallum oðrum mannum, Deut. 7, 14; Homl. Th. i. 444, 30. Assa is stunt nýten and tōforan oðrum nýtenum ungesceádwis, 208, 12.

IV. marking position or status, superior to:—Ðæt hē sý tōforan oðrum mannum purh his glencege geteald, Homl. Th. i. 328, 29. *V. marking preference*:—Habbāþ eow tōforan eallum dingum ða sōðan lufe, Homl. Th. i. 606, 16; R. Ben. 55, 6. Tōforan eallum þingum wē myngiaþ, ðæt . . . 58, 7; Wulfst. 239, 17. Tōforon, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 12. *VI. marking excess, over and above,*

beside, beyond:—Tóforan dām *praeterea*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 9. Tóforan dām odde bütan dām *praeter illa*, 47; Zup. 270, 9. Eall hit byþ ofertlōwendnyss and idel tóforan dīsum (ðæt tóforan dīsum is) *quod supra fuerit, superfluum est*, R. Ben. 90, 5. Swā hwæt swā tóforan dām neaðbehefum belien byþ, 138, 16. Salomon forgeaf ðære cwēne swā hwæs swā heō grynð æt him, tóforan (*over and above*) ðære cynelican lāce ðe hē hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. For fela gewissungum ðe seó ān bōc hæfþ tóforan dām óðrum for many directions *which that one book has, and the others have not*, Ælf. T. Grn. 6, 40. [*Piers P. to-fore: Aenb. to-vore: O. Sax. te-foran: O. Frs. tō-fora.*] v. foran.

tó-forlæten; *ptcpl. Dismissed*:—Tóforlæten [is] *dimittitur*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 52. v. *next word*, and tó-lætan.

tó-forlætenness, e; *f. Intermission*:—Bütan tóforlætennesse *sine intermissione*, R. Ben. Interl. 45, 11: Homl. Th. i. 596, 15: ii. 382, 1.

toft. A word apparently of Scandinavian origin, *Icel. toft, tuft a piece of ground, messuage, homestead; a place marked out for a house or building; in the special later Icelandic sense a square piece of ground with walls but without roof: Dan. toft an enclosed home-field.* It does not occur often in the earliest English, but it is found as the second part of many place-names in districts which were affected by the Danes. v. Taylor's Names and Places. In the Prompt. Parv. toft renders *campus*; in *Piers Plowman* it means an elevated piece of ground: I seigh a toure on a toft, Prol. 14; while later, according to Kennett, it is 'a field where a house or building once stood.' In the following passages it may mean *the enclosed ground in which the house stood*:—Healf ðæt land æt Sūðhām, innur and útur, on tofte and on crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 317, 7. Næfre myntan ne plot ne plōh, ne turf ne toft, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7; Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. [Ic an] intō ðe tūnkirke on Mardingford .v. acres and āne toft and .ii. acres mēdwe . . . And mīne landsēden here toftes tō ōwen aihthe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 26–29. Alle mīne men frē, and ilk habbe his toft and his metecū and his metecor. And ic an þe prēstes toft intō þe kirke frē . . . And ic an Lēfūne fīfēne acres and ān toft . . . And Alfwold habbe, mid tōn þe hē her hauede, .xvi. acres mid tofte mid alle, Chart. Th. 580, 6–27. v. Gmm. R. A. 539.

tog, es; *n. Strife, contention*:—Ða fridgeorne, ða ðe heá būta ēg-hwoelcum flita and toge behaldan, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9 note. [Cf. (?) O. Frs. toga to treat with violence, pull about.]

-tog, v. lang-tog (-toh), scaft-tog.

toga a leader (only in compounds). [O. Sax. togo: O. Frs. toga: O. H. Ger. zogo: Icel. togi.] v. brest-, folc-, here-toga.

tō-gædere, -gædre, -gadore; *adv. Together*. I. marking union, association, joining, mingling, etc.:—Ealle ðū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 27: Met. 20, 56, 62. Gif ðū wið fyre foldan and lagustrēam ne mengdest tōgædere, 20, 112. Ðā com Godwine eorl and Swegen eorl and Harold eorl tōgædere, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 19: Ps. Th. 94, 1: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 430. Ða stānas feollon tōgædere, and wearp geworht tō ānum wealle swā, 27, 88. Ða yslan eft onginnaþ lūcan tōgædere, geclungne tō cleowene, Exon. Th. 213, 17; Ph. 225. Hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman, 363, 30; Wal. 61. In Danai ðære ié Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tōgædre ligap, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 11. Heofon and eorðe hreosaþ tōgadore, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. II. marking hostile meeting:—Þā hī tōgædere gān sceoldon ðā onstealdan ða heretogan ārest don heām when the battle should have been joined, the leaders were the first to fly, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15: 998; Erl. 134, 18: Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2630. Ðā hī tōgædere cōmon, ðā wolde se ealdorman beswicon done æþeling, and hī tōhwurfon būton gefeohte, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 14: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 14. Hī ðær fæste tōgædere fēngon they attacked one another fiercely, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 25: 1001; Erl. 137, 12. Hī fēngon tōgædere fæstlice mid wæpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 631. Hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron when they should cross weapons, Byrht. Th. 133, 48; By. 67. Ðā hī ārost tōgædere geræsdon ðā man ofslōh ðes Cāseres gerēfan at the first encounter Caesar's lieutenant was slain, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 7. III. marking continuity:—Féowertig daga and féowertig nihta tōgædere, Gen. 7, 4: Homl. Th. i. 22, 3. Fæste .ii. dagas tōgædere, gif him mægen gelæste, Lchdm. ii. 218, 2: 232, 19. [O. Frs. tō-gadera (-e).]

tōgædere-weard; *adv. In directions that will bring (people) together, will lead to meeting*:—Ða hwile ðe hīe tōgædereward fundodon while they were proceeding to meet one another; Ptolemaeus occurrere bello Perdiccae parat, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 5. Ðā hīe tōgædereward fōron ðā flugon Pēne swā hīe eft selfe sædon . . . ær hīe tōgædere genealæcten when the armies were marching to meet one another, the Carthaginians fled, as they afterwards themselves said, before they were near meeting; Ap. Claudius tam celeriter Poenos superavit, ut ipse rex ante se victum quam congressum fuisse prodiderit, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 22: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Hē (= hīe) hiera sundorspræce ðe hīe betux ðām folcum tōgædereward gespræcan tō unsibbe brohton and hīe tō gefeohte geredon their conference, which they (Scipio and Hannibal) held after going to meet one another between the armies, they brought to a hostile conclusion and prepared themselves for battle, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12.

tō-geagnes. v. tō-geagnes.

tō-gēlan; *p. de To profane, violate*:—Mīne rihtwisnessa gif hīg besniþaþ i tōgēlaþ si *justitias meas profanauerint*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 32.

tō-gēnan; *p. de To utter, pronounce*:—Hīg spelliaþ i hīg tōgēnaþ and spræcaþ unrihtwisnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Cf. gānian.

tō-gān; *p. -eode; pp. -gān*.

I. of living things, to go in two different directions, to part, separate:—Gif wif and wer æne tōgāþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 2. Apollonius and Hellenicus tōeodon mid dīsum wordum, Ap. Th. 8, 23. Mycel wæl feoll on ægdre healde, and ða heras him sylfe tōeodan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 20. Æfter ðon ðe wit nū tō-cyrraþ and tōgāne beoþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. II. of material things, to be sundered, to part:—Ic tōgā dehisce, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 23. Hē slōh mid ānre gyrdre on ða sē, and heō tōeode on twā, Wulfst. 293, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 194, 19. Seó eā on emtwā tōeode, 212, 22. Ðā tōeodon ða stānas, and geopenode ðæt get, H. R. 103, 22.

III. to go in many different directions, to disperse, go away:—Ða wæteru tōeodon and wanedon *aquae ibant et decrecebant*, Gen. 8, 5. [þe wlcne togað, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 25. þe rede se toeode, 141, 6. Hē smat Frolle uppen þæne hælum þa he atwa helden (tōgeode, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23980. O. H. Ger. ze-gān: Ger. zer-gehen.] v. tō-gangan, -gengan, -faran.

tō-gang, es; *m. Access, approach*:—His tōgang (-gan, MS.) biþ ðearle strang, Lchdm. i. 364, 10. Sý getýþod gebroþrum tōgang fyres *concedatur fratribus accessus ignis*, Anglia xiii. 307, 457. Nānne hæfþ tōgang heortan onbryrdnyss *nullum habebit accessum cordis compunctio*, Scint. 173, 5.

tō-gangan; *p. -gēng; pp. -gangen*.

I. to go in different directions, to part:—Æfter ðon ðe wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne (tōgangne, Bd. M. 372, 3) beoþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20. Ðā hīe betwih him tōgangen (-gangende, Bd. M. 372, 20) wæron *digredientes ab invicem*, S. 607, 36.

II. to go away, pass away:—Ne tōgongeþ gumena hwylcum eāþe ðæt ic ðær ymb sprice *what I speak of does not easily pass away from any man* (it is a bow that speaks, and the reference is to a wound from a poisoned arrow), Exon. Th. 405, 30; Rā. 24, 10. v. tō-gān, -gengan, -faran.

tō-geagn; *prep. adv. Towards, in the direction of an object*:—Tō-geagu iornap iūh monn occurrit uobis homo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. [Wes heom tozæn (asçin, 2nd MS.) þe kaisere, Laym. 9792. Du. tege: Ger. zu-gegen.] v. next word.

tō-geagnes, -gegnes, -geānes, -gēnes.

I. *prep.* (I) with dat. before or after it. (a) where there is motion towards the object governed by the word; (a) without idea of hostility, towards, so as to meet:—Sittas (the translator has read sed ite as sedite, and taken it as sedete) cuoæðað degum his ðætte tōgeānes (-gægnes, Rush.) læres iūh remain and tell his disciples that he will come to meet you, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 7. Foerdon tōgægnas him *processerunt obviam ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. Mann cūmende heom tōgēnes (tōgegnas him, Lind.) *hominem venientem obviam sibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Eode seó ceasterwaru tōgeānes (-gægnas, Lind.) ðam Hælande, 8, 34. 'Ne cōme gē nō tōgēnes (-geānes, Cott. MSS.) mīum folce ðæt gē meahton standan on mīnum gefeohte for Israhēla folce.' . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt hē fare tōgeānes Israhēla folce him tōd gefeoht-anne, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 17, 21. Ðā eode se cining him tōgeānes *egressus est rex in occursum ejus*, Gen. 14, 17. Symeon eode tōgeānes ðam cilde . . . Symeon eode hīe tōgeānes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 14, 34. Farap him tōgēnys (-geānes, MS. A.) *exite obviam ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Ðær him tōgēnes manige cōmon, Andr. Kmbl. 1313; An. 657. Bær man him tōgeānes ānre wydewan līc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 12; Blickl. Homl. 67, 7, 10. (B) with idea of hostility, against, to meet:—Hī ferdon tōgeānes ðam hæðen-um they marched to meet the heathens, Homl. Th. i. 504, 27. Ðā fyrdode hē him tōgeānes, and wið him feaht, Chr. 835; Erl. 65, 24. Him ðær com tōgeānes Byrhtnōd ealdorman mid his fyrde, and him wið gefeahrt, 993; Erl. 132, 5. Ða scipu fōran tōgēnes him, 911; Erl. 100, 21. (b) where there is motion of the object governed by the word; (a) without idea of opposition, in the way of, to meet the approach of, in readiness for, against the coming of:—Biþ hī eft him tōgeānes gehearden it shall be preserved against his coming, Blickl. Homl. 53, 14. Ðæt folc, ðæt ðær beforan fērde, streowodan heora hrægl him tōgeānes, 71, 8. Geseoþ ðæt hē ærest tō ðære sinopstowe cymþ and gesiteþ, and gif hē ariseþ tōgeānes eow ðonne gē cūmen (si vobis adpropinquantibus adsurrexerit), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 52, 13. Gāstum tōgeānes, Cd. Th. 146, 30; Gen. 2430. Gewit ðū āwyrda in ðæt witescræf, ðe is susl weotod gearo tōgeānes, 308, 15; Sat. 693. Gearwian is tōgēnes grēne stræte, 282, 15; Sat. 287. Tōgeānes, Exon. Th. 450, 21; Dōm. 91. Ðær biþ oft open eadgum tōgeānes heofonrices duru, 198, 17; Ph. 11. (B) with the idea of opposition, against, for the purpose of resisting:—Hēr com Olāf cyng intō Norwegum, and ðæt folc gegaderode him tōgeānes and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 1030; Erl. 163, 17. Hē forlēt his gīngan tōgeānes ðære ceaste he left his lieutenant to oppose the tumult, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 212. Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeānes seleward æsted, Beo. Th. 1336; B. 666. (c) marking the object towards or against which an action is directed:—

Ðá clypode se eádiga Godes deów him tógeánes *the blessed servant of God cried out addressing him*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 17. Hi biton heora tēd him tógeánes *they gnashed on him with their teeth* (Acts 7, 54), i. 46, 28. Hnigon mid heáfðum heofoncyninge tógeánes, Cd. Th. 16, 3; Gen. 238. Ðæt hē gewyrce deorum dædum deofle tógeánes, Exon. Th. 310, 18; Seef. 76. Ne underfēhþ hē nā gerýnu for him sylfum ac gecýðnyse tógeánes him sylfum, Homl. Th. ii. 276, 35. Hi cwædon gefeoht tógeánes ðære burhware *they declared war against the citizens*, i. 504, 13. (d) marking time, on the approach of, towards:—Tógeánes Eástron com dæs pápan sande *the pope's legate came towards Easter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 27. (e) marking comparison or contrast:—Hū mæg manna eádmóðnyse beón mycel gefūht tógeánes his eádmóðnyse ðe æmihhtig God is, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 288. (2) with acc.; instances of this government are rare, and the two following are doubtful:—Tógeánes his fýnd (feónd, MSS. C. U. W.: feónde, MS. D.) hē gæþ *adversum inimicum pergit*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 6. Ðá geopenode seó sǣ tógeánes Moysen (*the declaration of the word in the translation of Exodus is dat. Moise; acc. Moise*, Ex. 8, 8. Moises, 8, 25; 4, 27; 16, 2, etc.), Ælf. T. Grn. 5, 26.

II. *adv.* (1) *again, in return*:—Ic him óðerne (gár) eft wille sǣndan, fléogende fláne forane tógeánes, Lchdm. iii. 52, 25. Ðá hēt se widersaca onfōn ðæra hlāfa, and āgīfan ðam biscope tógeánes gærs . . . Basilius underfēng ðæt gærs ðus cweðende: 'Wē budon ðe ðæs ðe wē sylfe brūcāþ, and ðū ūs sealdest tō eðleáne (cf. ðū sealdest ūs tógeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 220) ungesceádwisa nýtena andlyfene' *then bade the apostate to take the loaves, and to give the bishop grass in return* . . . Basilius took the grass saying: 'We offered thee what we ourselves use, and thou hast given us as requital (thou hast given us in return) the sustenance of irrational beasts,' Homl. Th. i. 450, 2–8; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 215. Cūðberhtus him tógeánes cwæð Cuthbert said to them in reply, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34. Hió him andsware ænigne ne meahton āgīfan tógeánes, Elen. Kmbl. 333; El. 167. Him tógeánes ðā gleáwestan mældon *in reply the wisest said to him*, 1069; El. 536. (2) marking position or direction:—Heó grāp tógeánes she made a clutch at him, Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501. Hē áras tógeánes, Andr. Kmbl. 2021; An. 1013. [Laym. tógeánes, -jænes: Orm. to-jænes: Ayenb. to-yens: O. Sax. te-gegnes.] v. þær-tógeánes.

tó-gecorenness, e; f. *Adoption*:—Tógecorenisse gāst adoptionis spiritum, Rtl. 29, 28.

tó-gegenes. v. tó-geagnes.

tó-gehyt to fellowship:—Tóghlytto consortio, Rtl. 109, 31.

tó-geicendlic; *adj.* *Adjective*:—Ða óðre nauman syng *adjectiva*, ðæt synd tógeicendlice, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 4; 9, 18; Zup. 44, 4.

tó-geiht; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Added*:—Interpolares vel additi, ðæt synd ða tógeihte dagas, Anglia viii. 306, 44. v. next word.

tó-geihtness, e; f. *An addition, increase*:—*Adjectiones*, ðæt synt tógeihtnyssa, Anglia viii. 302, 32.

tó-geines, togenness. v. tó-geagnes, for-togenness.

tó-gengan; p. *de To go different ways, to separate*:—Hié tógengdon on ðone grēnan weald, sæton on sundran, Cd. Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. v. tó-gān, gangan.

tó-geótan; p. -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. I. *to diffuse, spread*:—Tógiót diffundet (*venena*), Kent. Gl. 914. Ðonne wē swiðe wide út tógeótāþ ða lāre quam exterius late praedicationem fundimus, Past. 48; Swt. 375, 10. Ær ðon sió yfele wāte, se ðe on wintra gesomnad biþ, hié tógeóte geond óþera lima, Lchdm. ii. 228, 9. Tógeton is geofu in weolodrum ðinum diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis, P. Surt. 44, 3. Mid ða Cristes cyricean, seó geond ealne middangeard tógoten is, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26.

II. *to pour away, to exhaust*:—Ádrugod and tógoten dried up and exhausted (said of an ointment), Lchdm. ii. 28, 7. v. tó-gotenness.

tó-gesceádan *to separate things from one another*; metaph. *to expound, interpret*:—Wæs ingunnen from Moysse and allum wítum tógi-sceóde him in allum gewriotum ða ðe of him wērun incipiens a Mose et omnibus prophetis interpretabatur illis in omnibus scripturis quae de ipso erant, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 27. v. tó-sceádan.

tó-gepeóð[d]; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Adjacent, contiguous, connected, adjoined*:—Ðæt eálonð tóscéaþ Wantsumo stréam fram ðam tógepeóðdan lande insula, quam a continenti terra secernit fluvius Wantsumu, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

tó-gepeóðende *adhering*:—Tógepeóðen(d)ne adhaerentem, Hpt. Gl. 485, 29.

togettan; p. *te* (*used impersonally*):—Togetteþ betweox sculdrum there are spasms between the shoulders, Lchdm. ii. 216, 22.

tó-gewegen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Applied*:—Ðæt se biscoep ðæt tógeweghe-ne fýr ðære cynelican burghes ouweg gewende ut episcopus admotum ab hostibus urbi regiae ignem amoverit, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 12.

togian; p. *ode To tug, drag, pull*:—Ða Godes widerwinnan ða fæmnan genámon, út of ðære byrig ungeráðelice hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 308. [Cf. toggen to toy, A. R. 424, 27; Marh. 14, 6. Toggyñ idem quod strogelyn, toggyñ or drawyn tractulo, toggyunge, drawyunge attractulus, Prompt. Parv. 495. O. Frs. toga to pull about, treat roughly:

O. H. Ger. zocchōn rapere; zucchen rapere: Icel. toga to draw, pull.] v. for-togian; togung.

tógian. v. tōan.

tó-ginan; p. -gān; *pp.* -ginen *To yawn, gape, open as the mouth does*:—Eorde tōgaan and eall forswealh Dathanes weorod aperta est terra, et deglutivit Dathan, Ps. Th. 105, 15. Se stān tōgān, stréam út áweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3044; An. 1525. Biþ ðæt heáfod tōhiiden, handa tōliðode, geaglas tōginene, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110.

tó-glīdan; p. -glād; *pp.* -gliden *To glide in different directions, glide away*. I. of a fluid:—Synt geárdagas forð gewitene, lifwyrne geliden, swā lagu tōglīdāþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. II. of smoke, cloud, or the like, to be dissipated, dispersed, dispelled, to disappear, vanish, pass away:—Ðā gedwinon his drycræftas, swā swā rēc ðonne hē tōglīdeþ, odde weax ðonne hit for fýre gemelteþ, Shr. 135, 3. Hit biþ gelic rēna scūrum, ðonne hit of heofonum swýðost dreósaþ and eft raðe eall tōglīdāþ, Wulfst. 149, 7; 264, 2. Ðæt wolcn tōglād, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 11; Chr. 979; Erl. 128, 7. Nihthelm tōglād, lungre leórde, Andr. Kmbl. 246; An. 123; Elen. Kmbl. 156; El. 78.

II. *a. metaph.* of pain, care, or the like:—Sele drincan, sōna ðæt sār tōglīt, Lchdm. ii. 356, 21. Ðenden him hyra torn tōglīde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gu. Ex. 182. Hyge weard mongum blissad, sǣwlum sorge tōglīdene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. III. *to fall to pieces, collapse*:—Grundweal gearone, se tōglīdan ne þearf, ðeah hit wegce wind, Met. 7, 34. IV. *to slip away*:—Ðeah ðe ðās cásara him hāton gewyrcean heora byrgene of marmastan and ūtan enifrætwian mid reádm golde, ðeahhwæðere se deáht hit eal tōdǣlþ; ðonne biþ ðæt gold tōsceacen, and ða gymmas tōglīdene (*the gems have slipped from their settings*), Wulfst. 148, 18–24; 263, 8. Gūðhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing hræas the war-helm slipped off, the aged Scylfing fell, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487. [Deo luue þat ne may her abyde . . . hit schal togliðe, Misc. 94, 43. O. Sax. te-glīdan to pass away, come to nought.]

tó-gotenness, e; f. *Diffusion, spreading, effusion*:—Wyp æwyrðlan ðæs lichoman ðe cymeþ of tógotennysse ðæs geallan, Lchdm. i. 262, 11; 270, 5. v. tó-geótan.

togung, e; f. *Spasm*:—Wið sina togunge, Lchdm. i. 136, 9, 19. v. togian.

tōh; *adj.* *Tough, tenacious, holding fast together*; lentus:—Tōh, tōch, thōch lentā, Txs. 73, 1198. Tōh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 64. Ðæm tōn lento, 62. Ðæm tōn ab lentis, 3, 48.

I. *tough, pliant*:—Tōh (tōch, thōh) geord lentum vimen, Txs. 75, 1207; Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 74. II. *tough, sticky, glutinous, clammy*:—Nim hwetstān brādne and guð ða buteran on ðæm hwetstāne mid copore ðæt heó beó wel tōh, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22. [Makeþ soure speres toge and strang, Laym. 5865. Mid tozen his mæine, 9319. Thei hadden towj cley for symet, Wick. Gen. 11, 3. Towhhe, not tender tenax, Prompt. Parv. 498. Du. taai pliant, tough, clammy, sticky: O. H. Ger. zāhi tenax: Ger. zāhe.] v. tōan, tēan, tōhlice.

tō-haccian; p. *ode To hack to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Sume hig wæron on feówer dǣlas tōhaccode, eall swā hig ðæs Hǣlendes tunecan on feówer tōdǣldon, Homl. Ass. 186, 166. [To smale peces ich hym wolde tohakke, R. Glouc. 141, 14. O. Frs. tō-hakkia: M. H. Ger. Ger. zerhacken.]

tō-heald; *adj.* *Inclined*:—Tōhald adclinis vel incumbens, Txs. 37, 74. Tōheald adclinis, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 74; ii. 4, 41. Þeah wuhta geuwluc wriap tōheald, swiðe onhelled, wið ðæs gecyndes ðe him cyning engla æt frymde getiøde, Met. 13, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. zuo-hald futurus, venturus.]

tō-heáwan; p. -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Se cásere cwæð þæt Basilla sceolde gebugān tō ðam cnihte, opþe hī man tōheówe mid swurde on twā, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 360. Mau sceolde ða scipu tōheáwan, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Wē synd ealle belēwde tō ure liflēaste, ðæt wē beón tōheáwene mid heardum swurdum, Homl. Ass. 99, 255. [Turnus feol mid mechen toheawen, Laym. 178. The helmes thei tohewen and toschrede, Chauc. Kn. T. 1751. To zenne ne ssel he weende ayen, þaz me ssolde hine al toheawe, Ayenb. 178, 7. O. Frs. tōhawa: M. H. Ger. zer-houwen: Ger. zer-hauen.]

tō-higung, e; f. *The word glosses affectus*, Rtl. 18, 32; 31, 40; 7, 27; effectus, 35; 37; 63, 20. v. higian.

tōhl. v. tōl.

tō-hladan; p. -hiōd; *pp.* -hladen *To disband, disperse*:—Ne meahthe hié (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) gewurðan weall forð timbran, ac hié earmlice heápum tōhlōdon hléodrum gedǣlde they could not combine to carry on the building of the wall, but, divided in speech, they miserably dispersed in troops, Cd. Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693. Cf. 235, 6; Dan. 302. tō-hlecan (p); p. -hlac; *pl.* -hlæcon; *pp.* -hlocen *To disjoin, pull to pieces*:—Tōhlocene (tōlocene? v. tō-lūcan; but see also hlec, hlecan. In the glosses among which the word occurs initial h before a consonant does not seem to be inserted elsewhere, though it is twice omitted, in lecum rimose, 400, 69, wisligendre sibilantis, 394, 278) diuulsa, Germ. 398, 112.

tō-hleótan; p. -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To divide into lots, to divide into parts for which lots are to be cast*:—Hý gedǣldan him mīn

hrægl and ðæt tōhlutan *diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Hié (*the apostles*) ðysne niiddangeard on twelf tǽnum tōhlutan, and æghwylc ǽnra heora in ðæm dæle ðe hē mid tǽn geode manige þeode ūrum Drihtne gestreōnde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 8.

tōh-lie; *adj. Tough, tenacious.* v. next word.

tōhlīce; *adv. Toughly, tenaciously*:—Tōhlīce, tōhlīcae, tōchtīcae *uscide, viscide* (*viscide fortiter*, Migne), Txts. 107, 2170. Tōlīce *huscide*, 69, 1033.

tō-hlidan; *p. -hlād, pl. -hliden; pp. -hliden* *To yawn, gape, open, crack* (*intrans.*), *split* (*intrans.*) *asunder*:—Tōhlād seō eorþe terra *dissiluit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 26. Tōhlād seō eorþe and wæs byrnende fȳr up of ðære eorþan *flamma scisso terrae hiatus eructata*, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 24; Lchdm. iii. 428, 3. Se beorg tōhlād eorðscræf egeslic *the hill yawned, an awful cave it grew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3173; An. 1589. Heofonas tōhliden, Blickl. Homl. 105, 13. Tōhlidan *dehiscente*, Germ. 400, 482. Biþ ðæt heafod tōhliden *the head shall be cloven*, Soul Kmbl. 213; Seel. 109. Hié gesāwon swelce se hefon wære tōhliden *coelum scindit velut magno hiatus visum*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 26. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tōbrocen . . . heorras tōhlidene *the hinges shewed gaping cracks*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Gimmas tōhlidene, Wulfst. 263, 8 note.

tōh-line, *an*; [*f. A tow-line*:—Tōhline *remulcum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 64; *remulcus*, 57, 5. [*f. Icel. tow a rope, line*: *Scott. tow a rope of any kind.*]

tō-hloocen. v. tō-hlecan.

tō-hlystend, *es*; *m. A listener*:—On ðara tōhlystendra heortan . . . Hē gȳðþ ða sprāce unnytte ðæm tōhlystendum, Past. 15; Swt. 96, 18.

tō-hnescian; *p. ode* *To soften away*:—Ðonne findest ðū ðæt hearde tōhnesced, Lchdm. ii. 250, 21.

tō-hopa, *an*; *m. Hope, expectation*:—Eādīg byþ se wer ðe his tōhopa byþ tō swylcum Drihtne *beatus vir cuius est nomen Domini spes ejus*, Ps. Th. 39, 4. Hwæt is mīn tōhopa *quae est expectatio mea*? 38, 9. On ðæs ȳll eare hǽl and ūre tōhopa *Domini est salus*, 3, 7. Wā eow wel-egum ðe eower lufu eall and eower tōhopa is on eowrum worldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 180, 24. Siō lufu and se geleāfa and se tōhopa *fides spes et caritas*, 21; Swt. 167, 19, 25; Shrn. 179, 1; Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Se tōhopa ðære wræce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23; Met. 25, 50. Ðū mē gesettest on tōhopan (*in spe*), Ps. Th. 4, 9; 15, 9. Ymbe ðone tōhopan ðe gē habbaþ on eow ðe ea, *quae in uobis est, spe*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 9. Ealne his tōhopan sette hē on God, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17. [Nimeþ tohope to helme *sumentes galeam spei*, O. E. Homl. i. 155, 8. O. L. Ger. tō-hopa.] v. tō-hyht.

tō-hopian. v. hopian (tō).

tō-hopung, *e*; *f. Hope, expectation*:—Wæs eall heora myne fæst on tōhopunge ðæs ēcean Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 155. v. tō-hopa.

tō-hreōsan; *p. -hreas; pl. -hruron; pp. -hroren* *To fall to pieces*. I. of buildings, *to go to ruin*:—Monige ðpre ceastre tōhrorene wæron *multis civitatibus conlapsis*, Bd. I, 13; S. 482, 8. Mynstru tōrorene *coenobia diruta*, Anglia xiii. 366, 12. II. of flesh, *to decay, rot away*:—Beoþ ða lichaman tōhrorene (*cf. gebrosnod*, 148, 24) and tō duste gewordene, Wulfst. 263, 9. Beoþ fingras tōhrorene, Soul Kmbl. 219; Seel. 112. [Portchestre, al heo gunnen tooreosn (todrese, 2nd MS.), mid fure and mid fette foruren, Laym. 9245. þus Portchestre toras (toreos, 2nd MS.), & nauere seodden heo ne aras, 9426.]

tō-hrēran; *p. de* *To shake to pieces, to destroy*:—Tōhrēre ðiruit, Hpt. Gl. 487, 75. Se grundweall ðara munta wæs tōhrēred *fundamenta montium conturbata sunt*, Ps. Th. 17, 7. Tōhrērede ðiruta, destructa, Hpt. Gl. 459, 50.

tō-hrician; *p. ode* *To divide, separate, cut up*:—Tōhricod secta, Germ. 398, 183; *dissipatum*, 399, 303. Tōhricedum *resectis*, 398, 100. Cf. Hrycigende *resulcans*, 398, 144.

tohte, *an*; *f. A military expedition, war, battle*:—Nǽron ða twēgen tohtan sǽne, lindgelāces, land Persēa sōhton sīðfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 150; Af. 75. Gē ðom āgon, tȳ æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Ðæt wif ðin heafod tredeþ mid fōtum sīnum ðū scealt fiersna sētan tohtan *the woman shall tread thy head with her feet, thou shalt lie in wait to attack her heels*, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 914. Æt sǽcce oferswīdan feōnda gehwylcne, ðonne fyrdhwite on twā hǽle tohtan sēcaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2358; El. 1180. [Cf. O. Frs. tocht-man a leader: Ger. zug a march: Dan. tog expedition, march; togt a cruise, expedition.] v. ge-toht, tyht, II, toga, teon, IV, and cf. fird.

tō-hweorfan; *p. -hwearf, pl. -hwurfon; pp. -hworfen* *To go in different directions, to part, separate*. I. of two persons or parties:—Ða cuningas cōmon tōgædere and heora frēondscipe gefestnodon . . . And hī tōhwurfon ðā mid ðisum sehte, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 5; 1091; Erl. 228, 8; 1093; Erl. 228, 39. II. of many persons, *to disperse*:—Eal seō fyrding tōhwearf, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 24. Ecgbyrht lædde fird wif Norþanhymbe, and hié him eāpmēdo budon, and hié on ðam tō-hwurfon, 827; Erl. 64, 9. Siendon wē tōwrecene geond widne grund, heāpum tōhworfene (*-hworfne*, Exon. Th. 186, 19; Az. 22) *we are scattered in exile through the wide world, dispersed in bands*, Cd. Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302. Cf. tō-cirran.

tō-hyht, *es*; *m. Hope, confidence, trust, glad expectation*:—Witena frōfur and eorla gehwam eādȳns and tōhyht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 10; Rūn. 4.

4. Dæg byþ myrgð and tōhiht eādȳm and earmum, 344, 12; Rūn. 24. Cf. tō-hopa.

tōian. v. tōan.

tō-icness, *e*; *f. Increase*:—Mid ðȳ ðā seō gesetenes ðæs heofonlican līfes dæghwamlice tōcnessne nom *cum vitae coelestis institutio quotidianum sumeret augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 226, 31. v. tō-ætiness.

tō-irnan; *p. -arn, pl. -urnon; pp. -urnen* *To run in different directions, run about*:—Pȳstru ðū gesettest on þearle niht on ðære ealle wildeor wide tōeornaþ *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox; in ipsa pertransibunt omnes bestiae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 103, 19. v. tō-rinnan.

tō-irrende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Running together*:—Ðā se Hǽlend geseah ða tōyrneudan menegu cum *videret Iesus concurrentem turbam*, Mk. Skt. 9, 25. tōl, *es*; *n.*

I. *that by which one makes things* (*cf. Goth. taujan to make, do*), *a tool, implement, instrument*, (*a*) *literal*:—Tōl *feramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 60. Tool *instrumentum*, 21, 37. Tōhl, ii. 49, 22. Mid tōle *instrumento, materia*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 47. Ðȳ læs hié mid ðȳ tōle (*a surgeon's knife*) ðæt hǽle líc gewierden, ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhǽle aŵeg æceofran, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 11. Gif ðū ðin tōl (*cultrum*) āhefst ofer hyt *if thou lift up thy tool upon it* (A. V.), Ex. 20, 25. Hwilon befoell ān sīde of ðam snāde intō ānum deopan seādē. Benedictus wolde gefefrian ðone wyrtan ðe ðæt tōl āmyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 12. Wiglice tōl *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Eower sūteres tōl *uestri sutoris instrumentum*, Ælfic. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 15. Mid læcnūdicum tōlum *instrumentis medicinalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 2. Ðā cōmon ða cēpan (*the soldiers at the crucifixion*) mid cwyllmǽrum tōlum, and ðara sceadēna sceacan tōlbrēcon, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. Be mynstres tōlum *de ferramentis monasterii*, R. Ben. 56, 2, 3. Sylle man ðam gebūre tōl to his weorce and andlāman tō his hūse, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 26. Ða nȳðþearfe . . . ðæt is mete and dync and clāpas and tōl tō swelcum cræfte swelce ðū cunne ðæt ðe is gecynde, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 6. Gif ðū nelle ānum olæcan, forlæt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wæda and tō swylcum weorcum tōl swylce ðū cunne, Prov. Kmbl. 80. (b) *metaph.*:—Hwæt is hit elles būtan getimbrunga and tōl hǽlīgra manna (*instrumenta virtutum*), R. Ben. 133, 9. Ðis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlices cræftes, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 17. Ðū wāst ðæt nān mon ne mæg nāne cræft cȳðan ne nēume anweald reccan būtan tōlum and andweorce . . . Ðæt biþ cyniges andweorc and his tōl mid tō rīcianne, ðæt hē hæbbe his land fullmannod; hē sceal hæbban gebedmenn and fyrdmen and weorcmen. Hwæt ðū wāst ðætte būtan ðisum tōlum nān cynyng his cræft ne mæg cȳðan . . . Ne mæg hē būtan ðisum (*provisions of various kinds*) ðās tōl gehealdan, ne būtan ðisum tōlum nān ðara þinga wyrcean ðe him beboden is tō wyrccene, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 28–60, 7.

II. *in a collective sense, tools, machinery, apparatus*:—Decius cwæð: ‘Æteowiaþ his gesiþðum eal ðæt wita tōl’ (*cf. eal ðæt pinungtōl*, 428, 18). Ðā wurdon hrædlīce for āborene isene clūtas, and isene clāwa, and isen bedd, and leādene swipa, Homl. Th. i. 424, 18. [*Icel. tōl; n. pl. tools, cf. Goth. taujan to do.*] v. pinung-, tow-, wite-tōl.

tō-lætan; *p. -lēt; pp. -læten* *To let go in different directions, to cause to go different ways, to disperse, release, relax*:—Tōlæte [þ] *relaxat*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 67. Gif mon sȳþ gārleac on henne brope and selþ drincan, ðonne tōlæt hīo ðæt sār (*costiveness*), Lchdm. ii. 276, 16. Hē forgiot hine selfne ðonne hē tōlætt and fægnaþ ongean ðara ðoerra word *oblitus sui in voces se spargit alienas*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 10. Tōlætenuum æddrum *laxis fibris*, Hymn. Surt. 102, 22. [*O. Sax. te-lātan to scatter, disperse* (*intrans.*): O. H. Ger. ze-lāzzan *desinere, deserere, liquefacere*: Ger. zer-lassen *to dissolve.*]

tō-lætteness, *e*; *f. Abandonment, a giving up*:—Ðeós wyrt ealle ealde and unlācnigendlice ādlu tōfereþ, swā ðæt hē byþ gelācnud þeáh hē ær his hǽle on tōlættenessse wære *the patient will be cured, though before he had been in despair of his health*, Lchdm. i. 262, 3.

tōlcelandice; *adv. Wantonly*:—Tolcendicor *petulantius*, Germ. 401, 41. v. following words.

tōleettan; *p. te* *To be wanton*:—Tolcetende t̃ fiardiende *infruticans, luxurians*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 36. v. next word.

tōleettung, tōlgettung, *e*; *f. An incentive, incitement*:—Tolgettunge, ontyndnesse *titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 32. Tolgettunge *titillationum, accensionum*, 457, 73. v. preceding words.

tō-leodian, -lësan. v. tō-liðian, -lisan.

tō-liogan; *p. -læg, pl. -lægon; pp. -legen*. I. *intrans.* of roads, rivers, etc., *to lie or run in different directions*:—Heō (*the Nile*) tōlȳ on twā ymb an igland ðe mon hæt Meroen *the stream runs in two channels round the island of Meroen*; *faciens insulam nomine Meroen in medio sui*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 32. Ic wille ðara preora landrica gemære gerecan hū hié mid hiera wætrum tōlicgaþ *I will describe the boundaries, in what different directions they run*; *ipsarum partium* (*the three divisions of the world*) *regiones significare curabo*, Swt. 10, 5. Nū hæbbe wē gesæd ymbe ealle Europe landgemæro hū hī tōlicgaþ. Nū wille wē ymbe Affrica secgan hū ða landgemæro tōlicgaþ *we have now told in respect to all the boundaries of the countries in Europe the several directions they take.*

Now we will tell of Africa how the different boundaries of the countries run, Swt. 24, 21-23. Ðær ða wegas tólícaþ where the roads run in different directions, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21.

II. trans. To lie between, to lie and part, to divide, separate:—Seo eá tólíþ Witland and Weonodland, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 6. Ælc ðæra spræca is tólæled on manega ðeoda, and ða sint tôlegena and tólælda mid sê and mid wudum and mid muntum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 34.

tó-lisan; p. de To unloose, undo, dissolve; solvere, dissolvere, exsolvere, resolve. **I.** to undo that which is bound, release from a bond, (a) literal:—Ðæt wif tólýsde hire feax, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 16. (b) figurative, (1) to release from captivity, difficulty, etc.:—Drihten tólýsþ gecypteð Dominus solvit compeditos, Ps. Spl. 145, 6. Hê was gehyhtende ðæt hê sôna ðæs ðe hine mon gefullade his lichoman tólýsde wære sperans quia mox baptizatus carne solutus esset, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 36. Tólésed wæran extricab[ur]tur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 25. (2) to do away with tension, relax, relieve:—Hyt tólýsþ ða blæðran and ða stânas forð gelædeþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 9.

II. to put an end to the connection between, to separate:—Tólýsan líc and sawle, Andr. Kmbl. 301; An. 151. Ða tólscæiden weard lig tólýsed then was the flame scattered, separated, Exon. Th. 277, 23; Jul. 585.

III. to dissolve, put an end to, dissipate, (a) of concrete objects:—Dysse wyrtle tólýsaþ gehwylce yfele springas and heardnyssa, Lchdm. i. 262, 9. Scadu sweþredon tólýsed under lyfte, Exon. Th. 179, 17; Gû. 1263. (b) of abstract objects:—Ðære militan sâr hyt tólýsþ, Lchdm. i. 270, 11. Tólýsþ leóna mægen Drihten molas leonum confringet Dominus, Ps. Th. 57, 5.

IV. to dissolve, relax, destroy the force of, weaken:—Ymhðignysa ofðriccaþ ðæt môð, and unlustas tólýsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 15. Mid dyð ðe hié dno drenc druncon, hraþe heora heorta was tólésed and heora môð onwened, Blickl. Homl. 229, 13, 18. Seo sâwul on flæsclicum lustum biþ tólýsed, Homl. Th. i. 408, 16. Wærun mîne ædra ealle tólýsde renes mei resoluti sunt, Ps. Th. 72, 17.

V. to desolate, destroy. **v. tólísedness**, -lísed, -lísedlic:—Nû syndon hî gewordene tólýsde quomodo facti sunt in desolatione, Ps. Th. 72, 15.

VI. to undo a bond, (a) literal:—Ða hêt se apostol tólýsan ða râpas, Homl. Th. i. 464, 21. Ðonne tólslupan ða bendas and tólýsede wæron sunt vincula soluta, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13. (b) figurative:—Deaþes bend tólýsþ liffruma, Exon. Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043.

VII. to discharge an obligation, to pay:—Ic tólýsde f ægeald exolvebam, Ps. Spl. 68, 6.

VIII. to break a connection:—Seo geþeodnes ðæs heafdes tóbocen and tólýsed was ut capitis junctura solveretur, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 25. Ða tólýsðan geþeodnesse dissolutam juncturam, S. 620, 13. [O. H. Ger. ze-lösen dissolvere, resolve, dividere, dirumpere.] **v. un-tólísede.**

tólísedness, e; f. Dissolution, desolation, dispersion:—Tólésednes dissolutio, dispersio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Monige ðara bigengena donan gewitan for ðære burhge tólýsednesse (ob desolationem), Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 35. On tólýsðynesse in desolationem, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19.

tólísend, es; m. A destroyer, desolator:—Wéstend, tólýsend desolator, vastator, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34.

tólísendlíc; adj. Destructive, desolating:—Mid glêdum tólýsendlicum cum carbonibus desolatoriis, Ps. Lamb. 119, 4.

tól-lising, e; f. **I.** dissolution, destruction:—Geleáfan tólýsinge, Lchdm. iii. 206, 20. **II.** release, redemption. **v. tól-lisan, l̥b:**—Ðætte hê salde sâwel his lénisne f tólésinc fore monigum ut daret animam suam redemptionem pro multis, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45.

tól-lisness, e; f. **I.** dissolution, destruction:—Sibbe tólésness, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. **II.** dissolution, death:—Seo ðt mînre tólýsnesse and mînre forþfôre is swýþe neáh, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21; 4, 9; S. 577, 16.

tól-lidian; p. ode To dismember, disjoint:—Ða tólíðode se engel ðæt cild on ðam disc, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 18. Biþ ðæt heafod tóhliden, handa tólíðode (-leophode, Exon. Th. 373, 16), Soul Kmbl. 214; Seel. 109.

toll, es; n. m. (?) Toll, tax, custom, duty, due. **I.** that which is paid to the state. See also **IV**:—Cynelic toll fiscale tributum, Hpt. Gl. 440, 43. Nim ðone weg, and syle tó tolle for mē and for ðē, Homl. Th. i. 512, 5. Æt hwām nimaþ cyningas gafol oððe toll reges terrae a quibus accipiunt tributum vel census? Mt. Kmbl. 17, 25. Ðæs cásere tolleras áxodon Petrus, ðá ðá hî geond ealne middangeard ðam cásere toll gegaderodon, 'Wyle eowér lareow ænig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 26-29. Se cyng ne rôhte nâ hû swiðe synlice ða gerefán hit begeátan of earne mannon . . . Hý árerodon unrihte tollas, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 15.

II. that which is paid to individuals:—Sumne men syllap cyrcan tó hýre swâ swâ wálcice mylna . . . ac hit ne gedafnaþ ðæt man dó Godes hús ánre mylne gelíc for lyðrum tolle, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 248-253. (Cf. multa pensitatio quam a vasallis exigit dominus pro frumenti molitura in molendinis suis, Migne.) Ðá hî nân þincg næfdon tó syllanne, ðá gýrnde hê ðæs wifes for ðam tolle (passage money, fare), ii. 30, 168.

III. taking toll:—Matheus áras ðærrichte fram his tolle, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 10. Hê hine geseah sittan æt tolle, 18. Óðer is ðæt man him ðurh fixnode bigleofan tilige, and óðer ðæt man ðurh toll feoh gadrigde it is one thing for a man to get his living by fishing, and another to get money together by toll-taking, 288, 20.

IV. as a technical

term in England. In this connection toll is used to denote not only an amount payable to the king, but also freedom from the payment of such amounts. The word occurs not unfrequently in charters along with sac, socn, teadm, and other terms (v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv). and in the Latin version of an English charter is explained as 'in unendendis et emendis mercibus a tolmeto immunitas,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 203, 4-5. In like manner in the Laws of Edward the Confessor it is said: 'Tol, quod nos vocamus theloneum, scilicet libertatem emendi et vendendi in terra sua,' Th. i. 451, 30. Toll could be claimed by the king (1) on sales:—Si in strata publica seu in ripa emporiali quislibet mercatur, thelon ad manum regis subeat; quod si intus in curte praedicta (the bishop of Worcester's) quislibet emerit vel uenderit, thelon debitum ad manum episcopi redatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 119, 7-12. Cf. the grant by Edward in 904 of 'villae mercimonium, quod Anglice ðæs tûnes cýping appellatur,' v. 158, 37; and that by ealdorman Æðelred and Æðelflæd of a half of 'ælc gerihta ðe tó heora hláforddome gebyraþ on ceápstowe,' 142, 33. The following passages give instances of the payment of toll:—Hêr kýð on disere bæc ðæt Leówine and his wif gebohton Ælfilde tó feowér and sixtuge penegon and Ælfríc Hals nam ðæt toll for ðæs kynges hand, Chart. Th. 635, 24; 631, 28; 639, 15; 636, 2. Alword portgeræfa and Alwine fangon tó ðam tolle for ðæs cynges hand, 636, 30. Ælslig bohte ánne wifmann and hire sunu mid healle punde, and sealde Ælslige portgeræfa and Maccosse hundredesmann .iiii. penegas tó tolle, 627, 14. Teolung gebohte Ælword and Ædwine tó .vii. mancon tó cêpe and tó tolle, and Ælword portgeræfa nam ðæt toll, 633, 2-7; 639, 20-24. Æilgyuu álysde Hig and Dunna and heora ofspring tó .xiii. mancon, and Æignulf portgeræfa and Godsuc námon ðæt toll, 638, 12-17. (2) from ships coming into port. For a list of such tolls see L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300; and for instances of tolls being remitted see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 94, where the toll (vectigal) on one ship entering the port of London is remitted to bishop Aldwulf; i. 101, where the king remits 'naus onustae transvectionis censum qui a theloneariis nostris tributaria exactione impetitur; ut ubique in regno nostrum libera de omni regali fisco et tributo maneat.' See also pp. 114, 116. In a charter of Cnut the tolls of Sandwich are the subject of grant: 'nullus homo habet aliquam consuetudinem in eodem portu exceptis monachis ecclesiae Christi. Eorum autem est nauicula et transfretatio portus et theloneum omnium nauium cuscumque sit et undecumque veniat,' iv. 21. (3) on transport by land or water. See the last passage: 'Eorum est transfretatio portus.' In another charter a grant of land carries with it 'theloneum aquarum,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 369, 25. In the charter inserted in the Chronicle under the year 963, se toll of certain streams is the subject of grant, Erl. 123, 2. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 73-78. [O. Sax. toll[1]: O. H. Ger. zoll[1]: Ger. zoll; m.: Icel. tollr; m.: Dan. told; m.] **v. scip-toll; toln, and following words.**

tollere, es; m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer:—Tollere telonearius, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: theolenarius, 74, 45. Matheus was tollere, Homl. Th. i. 324, 3; ii. 288, 17. God hine æwende of tollere tó apostole, 468, 15. Ðone se Hælend geceas of woruldlicum tollere tó gástlicum godspellere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 129. Ðæs cásere tolleras áxodon Petrus . . . 'Wyle eowér lareow ænig toll syllan?' Homl. Th. i. 510, 27. [Ryche Pers þe tollere, H. S. 5816. I seiþ tolleres in marketes, Piers P. prol. 220. Tollare or takare of tol telonearius, Prompt. Parv. 496.] **v. tolnere.**

toll-freo; adj. Free from toll, exempt from payment of toll:—Tollfreo ofer ealle Engeland, widinne burhe and wiðutan, æt gárescêpinge and on æfter styde þe wætere and þe lande per totam Angliam infra ciuitatem et extra, in omni foro et annuis rundinis et in omnibus omnino locis per aquam et terram, ab omni telonii exactione liberi sint, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 19.

toll-sceamol, es; m. A seat where a receiver of toll sits, a place for receiving contributions:—Hê geseah ænne man sittende æt tollsceamule (in teloneo), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 9. Ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on ðone toll-sceamul (in gazophilacium), Mk. Skt. 12, 41, 43. **v. toll-setl.**

toll-scîr, e; f. The office of taking toll, business of gathering taxes:—Matheus áras and forlét his tollscîre Matthew arose and gave up his occupation as tolltaker, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 25.

toll-setl, es; n. A toll-booth, custom-house:—Tolsetl teloneum, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 36. Ðá geseah hê sittan sumne mannan æt tollsetle (in teloneo; in a tolbothe, Wick. Mt. 9, 9), Homl. Th. ii. 468, 9. Matheus næfre æfter his gecýrrednysse æt tollsetle ne sæt, 288, 18. **v. toll-sceamul.**

toln, e; f. Toll:—Hê begeat mid his smêhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall drynunga æt Steorran, ðe ðá wæs ðæs kînges rádesman, ðæt him geward se bridda þænwig of ðære tolne on Sandwíc, Chart. Th. 339, 13; 340, 35. [Heore is ðæt scip . . . and se tolne of ealle scipen eorum est nauicula . . . et theloneum omnium nauium, 318, 1.] [O. Frs. tolen, tolne; f.; tolna to impose toll: O. Sax. tolna toll; M. H. Ger. zoln.] **v. next word, and toll.**

tolnere, es; m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer:—Tolnere telonearius, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56: exactor, Germ. 395, 48. [O. Frs. tolnere: O. H. Ger. zohnare, zollanari telonarius, publicanus: Ger. zöllner.] **v. preceding word, and tollere.**

tō-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locon *To tear to pieces, wrench asunder, dislocate.* I. literal:—*Ðæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, ðæt hit (he hall) manna ænig tōbreccan meahste, listum tōlūcan.* Beo. Th. 566; B. 781. *Fordōn ðe mīne innoþas on ðam fylle tōlocene wæron eo quod interanea essent ruendo convulsa.* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. *Sint mē leod tōlocen, lic sære gebrocen,* Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. *v. tōhlecan.*

II. figurative, *to root out, destroy*:—*lc hæbbe ðe gesetne ofer rice and ofer ðiōða ðæt ðū hī tōlūce and tōweorpe and forspilde and tōstence constitui te super gentes et super regna, ut euellas et destruas et disperdas et dissipēs,* Past. 58; Swt. 441, 31. [*Hwil þ Marherete spec þus, me toleac hire, swa þ te reue fir þe stronge rune of þ blodi stream me mahte for muchele grure lokin þiderweardes,* Marh. 7, 11. *Wā is us þ we iseoð þi softe lich toluken swa ladliche,* 6, 7. *3ef mi lich is toluken,* 6, 12. *Heo toluken þene king, and his leomen todrowen,* Laym. 2602. *Wilde ðor limmel toluken ham, & tolimeden eauer eucð lið fram þe lire,* Jul. 79, 5. *Ich schal leoten toluken þi flesh þe fuhes of þe lufte carnes volatilibus dilacerandas reiciam,* Kath. 2092. *O. H. Ger. zilochan, -lohhan devulsus, revulsus.*]

tō-lýsan, tom. *v. tō-lisan, tam.*

tōm; *adj.* Empty; figuratively, *free from.* Cf. leás:—*Ðæt hý mōstun mánweorca tōme lifgan and tīres blæd ēcne āgan* (cf. the man farid imu an gwald Godes tionion tōmīg, Hēl. 2490), Exon. Th. 74, 26; Cr. 1212. [*Tome saule (animam inanem)* he filled with fode, Ps. 106, 9. *Yee sal find þair tums tome (tume),* C. M. 17798. *Toom or voyde vacuus,* Prompt. Parv. 496; temyñ or maken empty *vacuo, evacuo,* 488. *Scott, toom, tome; Icel. tōmr: Dan. tom.]*

tō-mearcian; *p. ode To distinguish, describe*:—*Tōmearcode distinxit,* Ps. Spl. 105, 32. *Ðæt eall ymbelhyrft wære tōmearcod ut describeretur uniuersus orbis,* Lk. Skt. 2, 1. *v. next word.*

tō-mearcodness, *e; f. A description*:—*Ðeōs tōmearcodnes (descriptio) wæs æryst geworden fram ðam ðēman Cirino,* Lk. Skt. 2, 2. *v. preceding word, and tō-writeness.*

tō-meldan *to destroy peace by talebearing, by spreading reports*:—*Ðær is helle grund ðam ðe sibbe ful oft tōmældeþ mid his mūþe* (cf. Dante's Inferno, Canto 28, which describes the punishment of the sowers of scandal and schism), Exon. Th. 446, 22; Dōm. 26.

tō-middes; *prep. (adv.)* I. with dat. (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, amidst*, (a) preceding the governed word:—*Gewurde fastnis tōmiddes ðam wæterum fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum,* Gen. 1, 6. *Iosue hēt æhebban ððre twelf stānas tōmiddes ðam streāme (in medio Jordānis alveo),* Jos. 4, 9. *Tōmiddes eow stōd ðe gē ne cunnon medius uestrum stetit quem uos non scitis,* Jn. Skt. i. 26. *Hē stōd ðær āna tōmiddes eallum ðam folce,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 639. (b) following the governed word:—*Hē stōd him tōmiddes,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 617. *Ðær ic sylf beo him tōmiddes,* Homl. Th. ii. 284, 19. *Sticæþ him tōmiddes,* Salm. Kmbl. 1010; Sal. 506. *Holte tōmiddes,* Met. 13, 37; Cd. Th. 21, 15; Gen. 324. (2) marking motion, *into the midst of*:—*Hwæne ðū miht tō ðam folce becoman mid ealre ðinne fare tōmiddes Hierusalem,* Homl. Ass. 110, 259. *Hine ðanon ealle ātugan tōmiddes ðære cýpinge,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609.

II. with gen. (here, perhaps, *middes* should rather be taken as noun governing the following word in the genitive). (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, in the middle of*:—*Ðā fundon hiē hīene tōmiddes ðara wietena . . . ðā wæs hē gemēt sittende tōmiddes ðara lāreōwa inueniunt illum sedentem in medio doctorum . . . in medio doctorum sedens inuenitur,* Past. 49; Swt. 385, 21-25. *lc sette mīne hālgan stōwe tōmiddes eowre (in medio vestri),* Lev. 26, 11. *Tōmiddes hyra in medio,* Jn. Skt. 8, 3. *Ðær ic beo tōmiddes heora,* L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 27. (2) marking movement, *into the midst of*:—*Ðā hē hīene tōmiddes ðæs wēstennes hæfde gelædd in deserta perductus,* Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 17.

III. as adverb:—*Hē ahte gewæld ealles ðæs splottes ðær ðæt scræf wæs tōmiddes,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 416. *Sete on feower heafle ðæs ceāpes, and ān tōmiddes,* Lchdm. iii. 56, 9. *Ålegdon ðā tōmiddes mærne þeōden,* Beo. Th. 6273; B. 3141.

tō-nama, an; *m. A surname, cognomen*:—*His tōnama wæs Cambises gecweden,* Homl. Ass. 103, 25. *‘Huætd ðe tōnoma (or tō noma (dat.)?’; Rush. has noma) is?’* And cuoed tō him: *‘Here tōnoma mē is’ quod tibi nomen est? Et dicit ei: ‘Legio nomen mihi est,’* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 9. [*Ðes wimman hadde on toname Magdalene,* O. F. Homl. ii. 143, 13. *Nu þu ihærest of wuche gomen aras þer þe tonome . . . tonome arised ofte of litle þing þe long ilasted,* Laym. 9383. *God gyueht the riche folw townname* (v. Lk. 12, 20-21), Piers P. C-text 13, 211. *Ger. zu-name. Cf. Dan. til-navn.] v. next word.*

tō-namian; *p. ode To surname* [—*Simon ðone getōnomade (getonomade, MS.) stān Simonem quem cognominauit Petrum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 14]. *v. preceding word.*

tō-nemnan; *p. nemde To name separately, distinguish by name into parts*:—*Hiē ða þriē dēlas on þreō tōnemdon, Asiam, Europem, and Africam they distinguished the three parts by the three names, Asia, Europe, and Africa,* Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 4. *Norþ ðp ðone gærsecg is eall Scipþia lond binnan, þeh mon tōnemne on twā and on þritig þeōða north up to the ocean is all Scythia, though it is divided into thirty-two nations,*

each having its own name, Swt. 14, 22. *Swā þeah is tō gehencenne ðæt ða fif þing þeah hī tōnemde siēn mid wordum ðæt hit is eall ān þing ðonne hī gegaderode beoþ atqui necessarium est confiteri nomina quidem esse diversa, nullo vero modo discrepare substantiam,* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 11.

tonian; *p. ode To thunder*:—*lc tonige tono,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 3. [*From Latin.*]

tō-niman; *p. -nam, pl. -nāmon; pp. -numen.* I. *to take to pieces, divide*:—*Hæfde se cýning his fierd on tū tōnumen,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17.

II. *to take away, cf. æt-beran*:—*Tollite portas, principes . . . Ðæt byþ on Englisc: Gē ealdras, tōnymaþ ða gatu,* Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 8. *tonwinto?* The word occurs as a gloss to *adlido*, Txs. 39, 79.

topp, *es; m.* I. *a top, summit*:—*Helmes top apex, summitas galeae,* Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 1. II. *a lock of hair, tuft; and fig. a collection of rays of light (?)*, as in the tail of a comet:—*Se brōðor geseah eall ðæt hūs mid heofonlicre bryhto geondgoten, and hē ðær geseah fyrenne topp (a stream of light?)*; cf. *Cometa . . . men cweþaþ on Englisc, ðæt hit siē feaxede steorra, for ðæm ðær stent lang leōma of,* Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 19. But, perhaps, *torr* should be read, as the Latin has *turrin*; and the metrical version of the passage uses that word:—*Heofonlic leōma from foldan up swylce fyren tor ryht āræred,* Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285) up of ðære eorþan tō heofones heānnysse, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 88, 11.

III. *a top to play with (?)*:—*Mid gelædre handa hē swang ðone top mid micelre swiftnysse* (the passage is obscure, and perhaps the Latin original has been mistranslated. Thorpe, p. 41, note, cites two Latin versions, one of which has ‘accepto ceromate, cum docta manu circumlavit ei cum subtilitate’; the other ‘accepto cyramocco, docta manu circulauit eum’; in each case the rubbing after the bath seems to be meant. But *swingan* (q. v.) elsewhere seems always used with the sense of *striking*, and hardly fits in with the meaning of the Latin), Ap. Th. 13, 13. [In later English the word seems mostly used of the hair at the top of the head, or of that which has a similarity with it, e.g. the leafy top of a tree:—*Bi þone toppē (coppe, 2nd MS.) he hine nom,* Laym. 684. *Hongin bi þe toppē (teon bi þe top up, Bodi. MS.),* Jul. 28, 6; Piers P. 3, 139. *Top ouer tail,* Will. 2776. *En vostre chef vs auet toup (a top of heer),* Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 21 (13th cent.). *Ne rohthe he þez flockes were Imeind bi toppes and bi here,* O. and N. 428. *His heer was by his eres ful round isorn, His top was docked lyk a priest biforn,* Chauc. Prol. 590. *Top or fortop, top of the hed aqualium,* Prompt. Parv. 496. *Up to þe toppē from þe more,* O. and N. 1422: 1328. *A top of flux du lyn le toup,* Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 27. The word is used also of other things:—*Teon seiles to toppa,* Laym. 1339. *Top or cop of an hey thyngē cacumen, top of a maste carchesia,* Prompt. Parv. 496. It is found, too, as the name of a plaything:—*En la rue vus iuuetz a toup (a top of tre),* Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 25. *Top of chyldeys play irochus,* Prompt. Parv. 496. *Sweype for a top flagellum,* 482. *O. Frs. top a lock, tuft of hair: Du. top top, summit: O. H. Ger. zopfe; pl. cicinni, anciae: Ger. zopfi: Icel. toppr a tuft or lock of hair; a top of a mast: Dan. top a top, summit; a tuft, crest; a top to play with: Swed. topp a top, summit.* The word was taken from the Teutonic into the Romance languages.]

tor a tower; a rock. *v. torr.*

tōr; *adj. Difficult, hard.* *v. tōr-begete, -cirre* [& tat iss harrd & strang & tor and hefz lif to ledenn, Orm. 6350. *Erued (tor, MS. T.) for te paien,* A. R. 108, 9. *An honful yerden beoð erued for te breken* (arn tor to breken, MS. T.), 254, 2. *Tor for to telle,* Will. 1428. *Toor, 5066. O. H. Ger. zuor-, zuir-, zuur-, zūr: Icel. tor-].*

tōr-cirre; *adj. Hard to turn, hard to convert*:—*Ða ðe wæron ær swyðe hearðes mōdes and swyðe tōrcyrres tō Crystes geleāfan,* Shr. 99, 1. Cf. earfop-cirre.

torcul glosses torcular, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. [*O. H. Ger. torcul; n.; torcula; f. torcular.*]

tord, *es; n. A turd, dung*:—*Swines tord,* Lchdm. ii. 62, 22. *Gāte tord, 122, 5. Genim nīwe horses tord, 330, 27: 148, 13. Genim culfran tord, 322, 9. v. weorf-tord; tyrdlu, and next word.*

tord-wifel, *es; m. A dung-beetle; scarabæus stercorarius*:—*Ðær ðū gesē tordwifel on eorþan up weorpan, ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe,* Lchdm. ii. 318, 15. [*Icel. tord-yfill.*] Cf. scearn-wifel.

tō-rendan; *p. -rende To rend in two, tear in pieces*:—*Se hēh ðā sacerð tōslāt f tōrende woedo his summus autem sacerdos scindens vestimenta sua,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 63. *Wāghrægl temples tōre[n]ded (tōrended, Rush.) was in tuu velum templi scissum est in duo, 15, 38. Grin biþ tōrænded laqueus contritus est,* Ps. Th. 123, 7. [*Wurmes wullen todelen pine þermes, lifre and lihte tōrenden,* Fragg. Phlps. 6, 59. He is of þe tetore uolke, þet totored his olde kurtel, and tōrended þe olde pilche, A. R. 362, 29. Haue ruþe of þi faire bodi, þ me ne lete hit noyt þus tōrende, Marg. 28, 132. *O. Frs. tō-renda.]*

toren-ige; *adj.* *Blear-eyed*.—Gif hē wære torenige (-igge, Cott. MSS.) *fully, splendidly*:—Hē anlicnesse geseh torhte gefrætweð, wlitige geworhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1430; An. 715. [*O. H. Ger. zorahto evidenter.*]
torhtian; *p. ode.* In the first instance *to throw with turf at a person* (cf. stēnan), and then with stones or the like; so *Icel.* has *tyrfa* með grjóti ok með torfi, and *Swed.* *tyrva* med stenom. Afterwards in a more general sense *to throw*.
 I. *to throw at an object, strike with a missile, to stone a person*:—Seo clānnes ða fūlnesse mid flinte torfaþ *puccitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 a. Ða deoflu mē swiðe geggsiaþ and eac swylce torfiaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 424. Hī nāmon stānas, ðæt hī hine torfodon, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hī mid stānum torfodon ðone sōðfæstan Iacob, 300, 18. Hīg nāmon stānas tō ðam ðæt hīg woldon hyne torfian *tulerunt lapides, ut iacerent in eum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 59: *ut lapidarent eum*, 10, 31. Ða læsan gewitan hine ongunnon ærest tō torfienne, Homl. Th. i. 50, 15.

II. *to throw, cast*, (a) with acc. of thing thrown:—Hē geseah hū ðæt folc hyra feoh torfode on ðone tollsceamul, and manega welige torfodon *fale aspiciēbat quomodo turba iactaret aēs in gazophiliacium, et multi diuites iactabant multa*, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (b) without an object:—Ic torfige oððe sceōte iacio, Ælfsc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 16. Ða Francisce men torfodon tōwærd ðam weofode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17. [Samuel þe sticches toruede (taueden, 1st MS.) oueral þan strede, Laym. 16703. *Icel.* *tyrfa* tó pelt a person with something.] v. of-, tō-torfian; turf, and next word.

torfung, *e*; *f.* I. *a throwing of stones, stoning*:—Ðæt hine (a slave who had absconded) man lædde tō ðære torfunge, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. Cf. Si fur servus homo sit, eant sexaginta et viginti servi et lapident eum, iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13. v. Grmm. R. A. 693.

II. *a throwing, casting, hurling*:—Hīe his wæran swiðe ehtende ge mid scotum ge mid stāna torfungum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16.

torht; *adj.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry. It is, however, found not unfrequently as one of the components in proper names. v. Txs. 576: cf. *beorht* in the same class of words. See, also, *torhtness*.] *Bright, splendid*. I. of the brightness of light, literal or figurative, (a) referring to things in this world:—Æþelast tungla, torht tacen Godes *the sun*, Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Leōma leōhtade leōða mægþum torht, 15, 12; Cri. 235. Upheofon torhtne mid his tunglum *the firmament splendid with its stars*, 60, 13; Cri. 969. Heofon torhtne tungolgimnum, 71, 6; Cri. 1151. Heofanas torhte *the bright skies*, 58, 11; Cri. 934. Tungla torhtast *the sun*, Menol. Fox 219; Men. III. (b) of heavenly brightness:—Wæs mē swegles leōht torht ontýned, Exon. Th. 131, 19; Gū. 457. Wuldres leōht torht, 102, 17; Cri. 1674; Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614; Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557.

II. *of splendid appearance, bright, beautiful, splendid*, (a) of living creatures:—Se torhta fugel (*the phoenix*), Exon. Th. 236, 15; Ph. 574. Ða torhtan mægþ (*Judith*: cf. *ides ælþsciūn*, 21, 11; Jud. 14), Judth. Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 43. Englas ælþeorhte, trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. (b) of inanimate objects:—Ðē is neorxna wang, boldwela fægrost . . . torht ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. Ðæt torhte lond, Exon. Th. 199, 19; Ph. 28. Se torhta æsc, 429, 24; Rā. 43, 9. In ðære torhtan byrig, 34, 14; Cri. 542. Of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes, 12, 15; Cri. 186. Beām tāmum torhtue, 435, 17; Rā. 54, 2. Him hildeoðor hof torht getæhte, Beo. Th. 631; B. 313. Torhtæ *vitreos, claros (gurgites)*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 48. Tācna torhtost (*the cross seen by Constantine*: cf. ðæt wlitige treow, 330; El. 165), Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164.

III. *splendid, glorious, noble, illustrious, having splendid qualities or properties*. (a) of persons:—Se torhta (*the Deity*), Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Árās se wuldormago, spræc tō his onbehtþegne, torht tō his gesiþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Bearn Godes, torhtes tīrfuma[n], 13, 21; Cri. 206. Torhtne Drihten Hælend, Cd. Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Torhte and tīreāðige twelwe *the twelve apostles*, Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. (b) of things:—Wuldres blēd torht, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594. Seolf onfeng torhtum tācne (*circumcision*), 143, 6; Gen. 2375. Hē benami his feōnd torhte tīre, 4, 23; Gen. 58. Ða hālgan duru heofona rīces torhte ontýnan, Salm. Kmbl. 75; Sal. 38. Abraham wordum God torhtum cīgde, Cd. Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807. Noldan hī ða torhtan tācne (*Christ's miracles*) oncnāwan, Exon. Th. 40, 21; Cri. 642. Torhte frætwe, 211, 20; Ph. 200. In ðone torhtestan prýnesse þrym, 140, 29; Gū. 617.

IV. *of sight or voice, bright, clear*:—Blind sceal his eagna polian, oftigen biþ him torhtre gesiþe, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 40. Ðūhte him ðæt engel stīgan cwōme and stefne abeād, torhtan reorde, Cd. Th. 248, 10; Dan. 511. [*O. Sax. torht*: *O. H. Ger. zoraht clear, evident*.] v. frēa-, gear-, gold-, heaðo-, heofon-, hilde-, hlēor-, mære-, mere-, morgen-, roðor-, sig-, sigel-, swegel-, wlit-, wuldor-, torht-.

torhte; *adv.* I. *clearly*:—Frætwe mīne (*the swan's feathers*) swogaþ hlīde, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 9; Rā. 8, 8. Him torhte in gemynd his Dryhtnes naman dumba brohte, 440, 24; Rā. 60, 7. II. *beauti-*

fully, splendidly:—Hē anlicnesse geseh torhte gefrætweð, wlitige geworhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1430; An. 715. [*O. H. Ger. zorahto evidenter.*]
torhtian; *p. ode.* *To make clear, shew*:—Tācendi, torctendi index, Txs. 71, 1105. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. gi-ougozorhtōn manifestare.*]
torht-lic; *adj.* *Splendid*:—Eōw ys wuldorblæd torhtlic tōweard, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Dryhten eallum dælep . . . sumum torhtlicne tiir, Exon. Th. 331, 18; Vy. 70. [*O. Sax. torht-lik.*]
torhtlice; *adv.* *Splendidly*:—Ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, timbreþ torhtlice, Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. His mildheortnyss is ofer ūs torhtlice getrymed, Ps. Th. 116, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 3358; An. 1683. [*O. Sax. torhtlic.*]

torht-mōd; *adj.* *Glorious, illustrious*; an epithet of the Deity, Judth. Thw. 21, 4; Jud. 6: 21, 35; Jud. 93: of Noah, Cd. Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502.

torhtness, *e*; *f.* *Glory*:—Torhtnis, torctnis *luculentum*, Txs. 75, 1243. Torhtnes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 16. Gyf him þince (*seem in a dream*) ðæt his hūs byrnþ, micel blæd and torhtnes him byþ tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 10.

tō-rinnan; *p. -rann* *To run in different directions, disperse* (intrans.):—Suelce hit eall lytlum rīdum tōrīnne, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 13. [*O. H. Ger. ze-rinnan*: *Ger. zer-rinnen.*]

tō-ripan; *p. te* *To pluck in two, tear to pieces*:—Ðā hē fleah ðā tōrþrype hine ān brēmber ofer ðæt nebb. Ðā hē ætsacan wolde ðā sēde him mon ðæt tō tācne *when he fled, a bramble scratched him all over the face. When he wanted to deny (the charge brought against him), they told him this as a token*, Chart. Th. 172, 27. [*v. Goth. raupian to pluck*: *O. H. Ger. roufen vellicare, runcare*: *Ger. rauhen.*] v. ripan.

torn, *es*; *n.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry; see, however, *torn-wyrðan*.] *Violent emotion of anger or grief* (cf. *teran*, and *Goth. ga-taura a rent*; *ga-tauran to be torn*).

I. of anger, (a) where there is just cause, *anger, indignation, wrath*:—Gewāt torne gebolgen dryhten Geāta (*Beowulf when the dragon ravaged the country*), Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Ne mōton wyt on wærlugum wreacan Godes torn, Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530: 4, 24; Gen. 58: 151, 13; Gen. 2508. Mē ðæt cynn hafap sære ābolgen; nū mē Sethes bearn torn nīwīap, 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Līfes leōhtfruma leng ne wolde torn prowigean *would not restrain his wrath*, 146, 14; Gen. 2422. (b) *unrighteous anger, rage*:—Wæron teōsmīdas (*the evil spirits*) tornes fulle, cwædon ðæt him Gūðlāc earfeþa mæst āna gefremede, Exon. Th. 114, 22; Gū. 176. Beoþ ða gebolgne . . . and heora torn wreacap *will wreak their rage*, 119, 24; Gū. 259. Synfull yrsap tōþum torn þolap teōnum grīmetap *peccator irascetur, dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9.

II. of grief, *grief, affliction, trouble, distress*:—Cynīng eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceāwian; ðæt wæs torn were hefig æt heortan, Cd. Th. 60, 10; Gen. 979. Hý twēgen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan, ðenden him hyra torn tōglīde, forgietan ðara geōcran gesceafte, habban him gomen on borde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Ðær wæs wōpes hringorne bitolden, 34, 6; Cri. 538. Ðā wæs wōpes hring, hāt heāfodwylm, ofer hlēor gōten; nalles for torne teāras feollon, Elen. Kmbl. 2265; El. 1134. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teāras geōtan, Exon. Th. 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Inwidsorge ðe hiē ær ðrugon and polian scoldon, torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Torn geþolode wine Scyldinga, weāna gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, 297, 16; B. 147. Torn dreogan, Exon. Th. 131, 20; Gū. 458. Gristbitian mid tōðon torn þoligende *gnashing their teeth in despair*, Judth. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Abraham bæd him fultumes . . . cwæð ðæt him wære weorce on mōde, sorga sārōst. . . . Hiē Abraham treōwa sealdon, ðæt hiē his torn mid him gewræcon on wrāðum, Cd. Th. 122, 36; Gen. 2037. Ne sceal nāfire his toru tō ryccene beorn of his brēostum ācýþan, nemþe hē ær ða bōte cunne mid elne gefremman, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Torna gehwylces, Beo. Th. 4385; B. 2189. [*O. Sax. torn grief, affliction*: *Du. toorn anger*: *O. H. Ger. zorn commotio, zelus, fervor, ira, indignatio, dolor, molestia*: *Ger. zorn.*] v. gār-, lyge-torn, and nex: word.

torn; *adj.* *Causing violent emotions of grief or anger, grievous, distressing, bitter*:—Hī him ermpu gehēton tornum teōcnwīdum *they threatened him with misery in grievous words of insult*, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gū. 419. Ic sceal godscyld wreacan, torne teōcnwīde (*grievous blasphemies*), ðe ðū tēlīnissum wīþ ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, 254, 30; Jul. 205. Hī mē dædun (-m, MS.) torne tēlynisse, teōnan mænīge *detrahebant mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ðæt wæs Hrōdgāre hrēowa tornost *it was to Hrothgar the bitterest grief*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. [*O. Sax. torn bitter (tear).*] v. torne, torn-lic.

torn-cwīde, *es*; *m.* *A speech that causes grief, bitter, grievous, distressing words*:—Heora tungan torncwīdum serwaþ swā oīt nædran dōþ acuerunt linguas suas sicut serpentes, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Ongunnon gromheorte (*the evil spirits*) Godes orettan in sefan sweacan, swiþe gehēton, ðæt hē in ðone grimman gryre gongan sceolde . . . ; woldun hý geteōn mid torncwīdum in orwēnnisse Meotudes cempa, Exon. Th. 36, 25; Gū. 546.

torne; *adv.* *In a way that causes grief or distress, grievously, distressingly*:—Hē wise dōmas dēp (ðam) ðe hēr deorce ær teōnan manīge

torne geþoledan *facit iudicium injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Mē ys torne on mōde (cf. ys mē nū hige geómor, 22, 31; Jud. 87) *I am distressed in mind*, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Him ðæs wōpes hring torne gemonade, Exon. Th. 182, 22; Gū. 1314. Heó mec torne tæle gerahte (-ræhte?), 247, 3; Jul. 73.

torn-gemót, es; n. *A meeting intended to cause trouble or molestation, an attack upon an enemy*:—Gif hē torngemót þurhteon mihte if he could bring about a meeting with his foe, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140.

torn-geñiðla, an; m. *A malignant, grievous, fierce enemy*:—Hēton hine ofer landsceare teón torngeniðlan, swā hié hit frēmost findan meahdon, Andr. Kmbl. 2462; An. 1232. Heó wæron stearce, stāne heardran, noldon hire andsware ænige secgan torngeniðlan (*the Jews whom Eliene asked about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1132; El. 568. Hié (*the wicked after doomsday*) worpene beóp in helle grund torngeniðlan, 2609; El. 1306.

torn-ige, v. toren-ige.

torn-líc, *adj.* *Grievous, bitter*:—Ða hēr on tornlícum teárum (cf. wrēðan werk wōpu kúman, tornon trahnon, Hēl. 5525) sáwaþ, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [*O. H. Ger. zorn-līh turbidus, iratus.*]

torn-mōd, *adj.* *Having the mind excited to anger, having rage in the heart*:—Gē (*the evil spirits*) mec næfre mōtan tornmōde teón in tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 2; Gū. 621. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. zorn-muot turbor; zorn-muotig iracundus.*]

torn-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f.* *Anxious care*:—Tornsorgna ful cald ongon eaforan lēran, Exon. Th. 304, 27; Fā. 76.

torn-word, es; n. *A word that causes distress or grief, a contemptuous, scornful word*:—Hī mē hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, Exon. Th. 11, 17; Cri. 172. v. torn-wyrdan.

torn-wracu, e; *f.* *Grievous revenge*:—Gē hēr æteóp in ða tornwraçe (*the destruction with which the evil spirits threatened Guthlac if he remained in his hermitage*) sigelcāsne sið, Exon. Th. 120, 16; Gū. 272.

torn-wyrdan, p. de *To address abusive words to, to vituperate*:—Hiera wif him ongréan iernende wæron, and hié swiþe tornwyrdon, and æcedon, gif hié feohtan ne dorsten, hwider hié fleón woldon; ðæt hié óðer gener næfden búton hié on heora wif hrif gewiton (*the Latin, however, is: Uxores eorum obviam occurrunt, orant, in praelium revertantur: cunctantibus obscoena corporis ostendunt, quaerentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere*), Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 2. v. torn-word.

toroc a bung, stopper of a cask (?):—Toroc dolua, Wrt. ii. 141, 67. [*From Latin (?) trachium epistomium, dolii obturamentum*, Migne. Cf. (?), too, *French* douve *stave of a cask*. Another attempt at a meaning, however, may be suggested. Du Cange, who does not give *dolua*, gives *toroc* as a gloss for *gurgulio*; if this were the same word as that in the A. S. gloss, perhaps the latter is *tō-roc*; cf. ed-roc.]

torr, es; m. I. from Latin *turris*, a tower; the native word is *stipe*; q. v.:—Ðin nos is suelc se torr (*turris*) on Liwano ðæm munte, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 24; Exon. Th. 266, 23; Jul. 402. Tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2; Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285. Ða hēt hire fæder hī bewyrecean on ánum torre mid twelf ðeowenum, Shr. 105, 33. Æt torre at the tower (*of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Tō beácnē torr, 100, 19; Gen. 1666; Bt. 25, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monn getimberde torr (*turrem*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 1. Torr (tor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 28. Ástág Simon on ðone torr, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27. Hát ðū mē áne heáhnē tor of mycculm beánum getimbian, 183, 3. Hrófas sind gebrorene, hreóge torras, Exon. Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3; Andr. Kmbl. 1684; An. 844. Ceastre and torras (*farus*; v. fýr-torr) and strēta and brycge geworhte wæron, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. Mid ceastrum ða ðe wæron mid weallum and torrur (*turribus*) and geatum getimbrade, 1, 1; S. 473, 28; Ps. Th. 47, 11; 121, 7. On ðæs sæs waroþe tō sūþðæle ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom [hī] torras (*turres*) timbredon tō gebeorhge ðæs sæs, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bæron ða elpendas, Nar. 4, 16. O. Frs. thoer: O. H. Ger. turri, turra *turris*.] Cf. tūr.

II. from Celtic, a projecting rock, a tor:—Torr scopulus, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 20. Óð him (*the brook*) oninnan felp mantes mægenstán átrendol of ðæm torre (cf. micel stán wealwiede of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29) *resistit rupe soluti obice saxi*, Met. 5, 17. Ærest on mercecumb (*in Dorset*), ðonne on grēnan pytt, ðonne on ðone torr æt mercecumbes æwielme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 28, 32. On gyran torr (*in Devon*), iii. 412, 9. An horsa tor . . . on lytlan tor (*in Devon*), Cod. Dip. B. iii. 133, 10, 11. Stánrocca, torra scopulorum, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Torra scopulorum, 499, 68. Cf. Heáhtorra alpium, montium, 454, 42. v. fýr-, geat-, heáh-, mere-, seoh-, stán-torr.

torrebrande, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 44, read *torre brande*; cf. *torribus brandum*, 94, 56.

tō-rýpan, v. tō-rípan.

tō-sēlan, p. de; *impers. vb.* *To happen amiss to a person (dat.) in respect to something (gen.), to be lack of something for a person*:—Ne tōsælēp him gūþgemōtes siþþan ic þurh hylles hróf geræce he (*the dog*) will not want for fighting, when I (*the badger*) reach through the hill's roof, Exon. Th. 397, 26; Rā. 16, 25. Ic beom strong ðæs gewinnes gif ic stille weorþe gif mē ðæs tōsælēp hī beóp swiþþan ðonne ic I (*the anchor*)

am strong for the struggle if I keep still; if I fail in that they will be stronger than I, 398, 9; Rā. 17, 5. Tōsæle, Prov. Kmbl. 65.

tō-samne, -somne; *adv.* *Together*. I. with verbs of motion, where meeting takes place, (i) without hostility:—Ða cōman ðær tōsamne unārimedlico mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 191, 9. Ær hī tōsamne be-cōmun antequam convenirent, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Hēht tōsomne ða heó sēleste wiste tō ðære hālgan byrig cuman, Elen. Kmbl. 2401; El. 1202. (2) with hostility:—Ræde ðæs ðe hié tōsomne cōmon commissio praelio, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 11. Fōron tōsomne wrāde wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 19; Gen. 1982. II. with verbs implying collecting, assembling:—Beóp ealle sæfixas gegaderod tōsomne omnes pisces maris in unum congregabuntur, Num. 11, 22. Hī tōsomne eall werod clypedon convocant totam cohortem, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Leóde tōsomne bannan, Andr. Kmbl. 2188; An. 1095. Hēt ða tōsomne sīne leóde, Cd. Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469.

III. with verbs denoting joining, touching, mixing:—Tōsomne geræt congelaverat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 37. Tōsomne cnyllaþ conliserint, 134, 66. Se wyrn gebæah snūde tōsomne, Beo. Th. 5129; B. 2568. Ða stānas bióp earfoþe tō tōðællene and eác uneaþe tōsomne cunap, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 25. Hié him geblendon tōsomne drync unheóme, Andr. Kmbl. 66; An. 33; Exon. Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438.

IV. of action, in concert, at the same time:—Ða burston ða seofon weallas ealle tōsomne, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 31. Eall þrēo nimeþ fýres wælm tōsomne, Exon. Th. 60, 8; Cri. 966. Englas hlýdaþ tōsomne, 55, 14; Cri. 883; Hy. 3, 16. Ðæt gelāde leng ne mihton geseón tōsomne the foes could not longer see one another, Cd. Th. 190, 30; Exod. 207. V. of uninterrupted time:—Moyses fæste feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tōsamne, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 3. Tōsomne, 198, 13. Hē fæste hwilum twēgen dagas, hwilum þrý tōsomne, Shr. 52, 20. Hit ágan rīnan .xl. daga and .xl. nihta tōsomne, Wulfst. 216, 33. [Heo ferdon tōsomne, Laym. 1393. Tosumne (togadere, 2nd MS.), 61. O. Frs. tō-samene: O. Sax. te-samne: O. H. Ger. zi-samane: Ger. zu-sammen.]

tō-samnian, p. ode *To assemble, collect*:—Ða bæd hē hine ðæt hē sumne ðæl landes æt him onfenge, ðæt hē mihte myster on getimbian and Godes ðeówas tōsomnian he prayed him to receive from him a parcel of land, that he might thereon build a monastery and collect together servants of God, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 11.

tō-sāwan; p. seow *To sow broadcast, scatter seed*; fig. *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*, (a) of concrete objects:—Sume hī cwædon, ðæt se lichoma ðe æne biþ tō duste gewend and wide tōsāwon, ðæt hē næfre eft tōgedere ne cōme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 376. Of Noes sunum ys tōsāwen (*disseminatum*) eall mancynn ofer eorðan, Gen. 9, 19. Is micel ðæl ðæs mancynnes gehwær wide tōsāwen, Homl. Ass. 69, 94. (b) of abstract objects, to disseminate opinions, distribute favours, sow dissension:—Se manu ðe tōsāwēp ungehwærnyse betwux cristenum mannun, Homl. Th. i. 492, 14. Swā weorðlice wide tōsāwēp Dryhten hī dugupe, Exon. Th. 299, 31; Crā. 110. Tōsāwþ (*labia sapientium*) disseminabunt (*scientiam*, Prov. 15, 7), Kent. Gl. 511. Ða fýrmestan byðelas ðe Godes lāre geond ðas land tōsēcōwon, Homl. Ass. 56, 143. Se leāsē gesetnys ðe þurh gedwolen wide tōsāwen is, Homl. Th. i. 438, 1.

tosca (-e; *f.* (?); in the *Ritual* *feminines sometimes end in a*), an; m. *A frog*:—Sceomende (*the glosser* has taken rubeta as connected with rubeo) ða ðið is æcuoden toska rubeta illa quae dicitur rana, Rtl. 125, 27. Sette him heard wite hundes fleógan and hī ætan eác yfle tostan (toscan) þ; hæfdan hī callunga út áworpen immisit in eos muscam caninam, et comedit eos; ranam, et exterminavit eos, Ps. Th. 77, 45. Sende on heora eorþan toscan teónlice misit in terram eorum ranas, 104, 26. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. zusen to burn (so toska might refer to the venomous character of the animal), cf. (?) also, Swed. tossa a toad: Dan. tudse.]

tō-scādan, -scægde, v. tō-sceādan, -scecgan.

tō-scēnan; p. de *To break to pieces*:—Bān ne tōscaenas (-scēnas, Rush.) ī nī gebraecgaþ gē of him os non comminuetis ex eo, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Ða feoturo forbræc ī tōscaende (-sceānde, Lind.) compedes comminisset, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. Ne furdon ān bān næfde hē mid óþrum ac tōscaende ofer eall lāgon and tōworpene geond ða wīðan eorþan he had not even one bone along with another, but broken to pieces they lay in all directions and flung here and there throughout the wide world, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 496. [Hī þe totorvþ . . . and pine fule bon toscheneþ, O. and N. 1120. In Layamon the word is intransitive:—Þu scalt toscāne mid mire eaxe . . . Corineus smat in enne stane . . . þe stan al toscānde (pat þe ston al tobrac, 2nd MS.), 2309-15.]

tō-sceacan, -scacan; p. -sceóc, -scóc; pp. -sceacen, scacen. I. *to shake to pieces, shake violently, to disturb*:—Tōscaþ concutit, i. turbat, terreat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 47. Stefn Drihtnes tōscaende wēsten, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. II. *to shake off, drive away, disperse*:—Ic tōsceace discuto, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3. Hit ðæt áttor tōscaþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14 note. Hundes sceanca tōscaþeþ ðone fefor, 362, 27. Hē tōscecō ðone lig of ðam ofne, swā ðæt ðæt fýr ne mihte him derigan, Homl. Th. i. 570, 14. Hē tōscecō ða dwollican nyttennysse, 602, 35. Mōdes slāp tōscecac mentis somnum discute, Hymn. Surt. 7, 23; discisse, 19, 17. Biþ ðæt gold tōsceacen, Wulfst. 148, 23; 263, 9. [Gromes . . . þe totwiccheþ and toschakeþ, O. and N. 1647. A wilde bor . . . man and houndes

... wiþ his taskes he al toshok, Beves 742. With shaking shal be toshaken pees, Wick. Is. 24, 20. Wynde may the plantes bigge toshake, Pall. 52, 240. The word is used also intransitively:—All þe worlde shall toshake, Anglia iii. 546, 156.]

tō-sceācerian; *p.* ode *To waste, devastate, scatter*:—Nū is eall mīn heord tōsceācerod *nunc omnis grex meus vastatus est*; they were scattered (Ezek. 34, 5), L. Ecg. P. iii. 166; Th. ii. 202, 28. Ðā wurdon hī ealle ðearle āfyhte, and heora gesommunga ealle wurdon sōna tōsceācerode then (at the coming of the emperor Decius) they (the Christians) were all very frightened, and their congregations were at once scattered, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 23. v. sceācere.

tō-sceād, es; *n.* **I.** a separating, distinguishing, distinction:—Ne siē fram abbode hāda tōsceād on mystre gehealden *non ab abbate persona in monasterio discernatur*, R. Ben. 12, 7. Mid ðæs micelum dōmes tōsceāde *cum magna examinis discussione*, Anglia xiii. 375, 141.

II. the faculty of distinguishing objects presented to the mind, discrimination, discerning:—Se Hāga Gāst sylþ his gife ðām ðe hē wile. Sumum men hē forgiþ witgeung, sumum tōsceād gōdra gāsta and yfelra (to one is given by the Spirit prophecy; to another discerning of spirits (discretio spirituum), 1 Cor. 12, 10), Homl. Th. i. 322, 27.

III. difference, diversity:—Hū micel scyle biōn ðæt tōsceād & hū mislice mon scyle menn lāran mid ðam cræfte ðæs lāreowdōmes *quanta debet esse diversitas in arte praedicationis*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 12. Biþ tōsceād, swā swā se apostol sǣde: 'Stella ab stella differt in claritate,' Homl. Ass. 43, 486. Betwuh ðām þrim is swiþe micel tōsceād, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21. Dō sum tōsceād betwuh mē and unrihtwisum folce *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Th. 42, 1.

tō-sceādan, -scādan; *p.* -scēd, -sceād (in the Northern Gospels weak forms are found, and -sceādde occurs in Bede); *pp.* -scēaden.

I. to divide in two, separate one thing from another, (1) literally, of local relations:—Swā swā sweord ða wunde tōsceāt on tū, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 17. Se streām tōsceādeþ sūþfolc Angeldeōde and norþfolc *flumine meridiani et septentrionales Anglorum populi dirimuntur*, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 17. Neāh ðam sǣ ðe Engla land and Pehta land tōsceādeþ in *vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque determinat*, 4, 26; S. 602, 36. Hē tōsceādes hiā betwuh swā hiorde tōsceādas scīpo from tīegenum *separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 32. Ðætte God efne-gigedraþ monno ne tōsceādeþ (tōsceāda, Lind.) hē (separat), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 9. On ðæm dæge God tōscēd on twā eorðan and sǣ, Shrn. 63, 24; 62, 35. Ðæt Severus onfēng micelne dæl Breotone and ðone mid ðice tōsceāde fram ðrum þeodum *ut Severus receptam Britanniae partem vallo a caetera distinxerit*, Bd. i. 5; S. 476, 3. Ðæt God gegeadrade monn ne tōsliste t tōsceāda (separat), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. Tōscēadene segregans, Ps. Surt. 67, 10. Hē (the stream) on tū tōscēaden wyrd, Met. 5, 18. Tōscēaden, Wulfst. 26, 2. Ða syndon Temese streāme tōscēadene fram Centlande, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 16. Tōscēadenne mid Trēntan streāme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonibus Mercis*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37.

ii. tīr nōwīht miclum fæce betwuh him tōscēaden *quatuor ignes non multo ab invicem spatio distantes*, 3, 19; S. 548, 10. (2) figuratively, (a) to divide into parties, cause division or dissension among:—Hē tiolode hiē betwux him tō tōscēadene . . . swā hē tōscēd ðara ēhtera ānmodnesse and Paulus com gesund ðanon *inter semetipsos dividere studuit, quos contra se unitos vidit . . . facta in persecutorum unanimitate dissensio est, et divisa turba illaesus Paulus exiit*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1-8. (b) to separate contending parties or claims, judge, decide between:—God stōd godum on gemange, and hē hī on midle tōscēadeþ (discernit; he judgeth among the gods, A.V.), Ps. Th. 81, 1. Ic ne sēce mīn wuldor, is swā ðeah se ðe sēcþ and tōscēat (judicat, Jn. 8, 50), Homl. Th. ii. 232, 8. Tōscēd (sors inter potentes) *dijudicat* (Prov. 18, 18), Kent. Gl. 656. Tōscēād *decerne* (quod justum est, Prov. 31, 9), i. 1134. Tōscēād *discerne i. dijudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 62. (c) to make a distinction between things, to distinguish, treat or regard differently:—Sōð lufu ne tōscēat nǣnne be mæglicere sibbe *true love makes no distinction with respect to anybody on account of relationship*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 2. Se heofenlīca Fæder wuldraþ his bearn and tōscēat his wuldor fram ððra manna wuldre ðearle unwidmetulice *he distinguishes his glory beyond comparison from the glory of other men*, ii. 232, 9. Hwæt mǣnde Sanctus Paulus, ða hē his lāre swā cræftlice tōscēād (-scēd, Cott. MSS.) (gave such different counsel in the two cases), and ðone ðerne lārde, ðæt hē him anwald on tuge, ðerne hē lārde gedylf? Past. 40; Swt. 291, 20. Ða ða hē ðas eorðlican sibbe tōscēād (-scēd, Cott. MSS.) and ða hefonlican *cum terrenam pacem a superna distingueret*, 46; Swt. 351, 10. Ongiet georne hwæt sý gōd opþe yfel and tōscēād simle *understand thoroughly what is good or evil, and always distinguish between them*, Exon. Th. 302, 34; Fā. 46. Tōscēād intingan mīnne of ðeode unhālge *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. (d) to separate one thing from another with the mind, to discern, distinguish, discriminate:—Seō sǣwul is on bōcum maegum naman gecygd . . . Heō is ratio, ðæt is gesceād, ðonne heō tōscēat, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. God gesyhh ælces monnes gepanc, and his word and his dæda tōscēat

(cernit), Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1. Mid ðære nose wē tōsceādaþ (discernimus) stencas, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 20. Is micel niēddearf ðæt se reccere ða ðeawas and ða undeawas *cunne wel tōscēadan necesse est, ut rector animarum virtutes ac vitia vigilantī cura discernat*, 20; Swt. 149, 17. Mid hū miclan feō woldest ðū habban geboht, ðæt ðū swutole mihstet tōcnāwan ðine frind and ðine fynd? Ic wāt ðæt ðū hit woldest habban mid miclan feō geboht, ðæt ðū hī cūpest wel tōscēadan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 22. Se ðe gesceādwisnesse hæfþ, se mæg tōscēadan hwæt hē wilnian sceal and hwæt hē onscunian sceal, 40, 7; Fox 242, 18; Shrn. 167, 4. Tōscēadan *discriminare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 2. Mǣden ācenned (born on the first day of the moon) biþ rihtlice tōscēdende (-ne, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 184, 6. (e) to separate things from one another, to order, dispose, appoint:—Ic tōscēado (-scēodo, Rush.) iuh swā tōscēādde (-scēodo, Rush.) mē fæder mīn ðæt ric ego dispono uobis *sicut disposuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 29. Tōscēada *disponere*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 3. (f) to separate the parts of a confused whole, to expound, interpret, render intelligible:—Ðegnum his tōscēadade (disserebat) alle, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Tōscēadade *interpretabatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 27. Tōscēād (dissere) ūs bisen, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 36: edissere, 15, 15. (g) to discuss:—Tōscēadeþ *disputat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 18.

II. to send in different directions, to scatter, disperse. v. sceādan, I. 3:—Manna bān Drihten tōscēadeþ *Deus dissipat ossa hominum*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Tōscēado (scēodo, Rush.) iuh swā tōscēādde (-scēodo, Rush.) mē fæder mīn ðæt ric ego dispono uobis *sicut disposuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 29. Tōscēada *disponere*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 3. (f) to separate the parts of a confused whole, to expound, interpret, render intelligible:—Ðegnum his tōscēadade (disserebat) alle, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Tōscēadade *interpretabatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 27. Tōscēād (dissere) ūs bisen, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 36: edissere, 15, 15. (g) to discuss:—Tōscēadeþ *disputat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 18.

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237, 20; Dan. 340: Exon. Th. 189, 6; Az. 55. Engel ðæt fyr tōsceaþ, 276, 11; Jul. 504. (2) figurative, *to do away, remove*:—Hē mid ælmesan ealle tōscūfeþ synna wunde, Exon. Th. 467, 28; Alm. 8. Tōsceaþ (-sceof, Rush.) ða mæhtiga of sedle *deposuit potentes de sede*, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 52.

tō-senceðan, Gen. 9, 11. v. tō-stencan.

tō-sendan; *p. de.* I. *to send in different directions, send away, disperse, scatter*:—Ættru hit tōsend *venena diffundit*, Scint. 105, 9. Hē tōsende his gefēran geowde for hūntodes intingan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 104. Hē tōsende hī swiðe ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 232, 5: 462, 15. Ðara cnapan hundnigontig ðūsenda hī tōsendon tō gehwylcum leōdscipum tō ðeowte *ninety thousand boys they sent away to all nations to slavery*, 404, 15. Ehtatýne þýpum hundteóntig þýsenda hī tōsendon and wið feó sealdon wiðe intō leōdscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. II. *to destroy (?)*:—Nabochodonosor com tō Hierusalem and ðæt manncyn ofslōh and ða burh tōsende and ðæt tempel tōweap *destroyed* (the narrative in 2 Kings 25 or 2 Chron. 36 does not speak of the dispersion of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, but of the destruction of the city and the captivity of the inhabitants, so that *burh* seems to mean the city, not the citizens, and *tōsende* = destroyed: v. 2 Kings 25, 9, 10; 2 Chron. 36, 17–20) *the city and demolished the temple*, Ælf. T. Grn. 8, 17.

tō-seoðan; *p. se-æð; pp. -soden* *To boil to pieces*:—Seoð on cetele and wylle þp ðæt hió sié eal tōsoden, Lchdm. ii. 230, 8.

tō-settan; *p. de* *To prove*:—Drihten, ðu is sealdest gesceadwísnesse ðæt wē māgon tōsēðan and tōsēcādan good and yfel, Shrn. 167, 3. tō-settan; *p. te* *To set things apart from one another, to dispose; dispoñere*:—Se ðe tōsetteþ t gestiht spēca his on dōmne qui disponet sermones suos in iudicio, Ps. Lamb. 111, 5; Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 111, 5. Tōsette disposuit, 83, 6: 104, 8.

tō-sigan; *pp. -sigen* *To fall to pieces, to decay, get worn out*:—Næren tōsygene t forguðdene non extricabantur; ic tōsige t forguðde extricor, Hpt. Gl. 494, 36–39. Næs his reaf horig ne tōsigen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Binnon feówertig geára fæce næs nān man gelegerod on eallum ðam folce, ne heora reaf næs tōsigen (cf. vestimentum tuum nequaquam vetustate defecit, et pes tuus non est subteritus, en quadragesimus annus est Deut. 8, 4), ii. 196, 14. [Pe bodi schal tosie (*printed-fye*), Spec. 101.]

tō-sittan; *pp. -seten* *To sit at a distance from one another, to be placed apart*:—Ðæs landes is .XLIII. þeóða wiðe tōsetene for unwæstm-bærnesse ðæs londes *gentes sunt quadraginta duae, propter terrarum infœcundam diffusionem late obrantes*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 14, 18.

tō-slacian; *p. ode* *To relax, to make or to become remiss*:—Tōslacad (qui mollis et) dissolutus (est in opere suo, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 638.

tō-sleān; *p. -slōh, pl. -slōgon; pp. -slegen* *To strike to pieces, knock to bits*:—Tōslōg, tislōg concidit, Txts. 51, 516. Tōslōh, forheow concidit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 16. (1) of material objects, (a) *to demolish, knock down a building*:—Fūnor tōslōg heora hīhstan godes hūs aedes salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Swiðlic wind tōslōh ðæt hūs æt ðam feówer hwemnum a strong wind broke down the house at the four corners, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Ða hæþenan weras tōslōgon his glæsenne calic; ða gesomnode se bisceop ða brocu, Shrn. 114, 25. (b) *to divide in two by a blow or stroke*:—Hē tōslōh sē interrupt mare, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Gif hit (an egg) ne tōcīne, tōsleah hwōn if it will not crack, break it slightly with a blow, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. (2) of abstract objects, *to drive away thoughts*:—Ða yfian gepohtas ðe him on mōð becamap hē sceal sōna on Criste tōsleān . . . Ðonne hē hié tōslyhþ on Criste ðonne hē geðenceþ Cristes prouunge and his wundra and mid ðæm gepohtum aflymep ða yfian gepohtas cogitationes malas cordi suo aduenientes mox ad Christum allidere, R. Ben. 18, 2–6. [O. Frs. tō-slā: O. Sax. te-slahan: O. H. Ger. zi-slahan: Ger. zer-schlagen.] v. un-tōslegen.

tō-slīfan; *p. -slāf* *To split in two, cleave, cut to pieces*:—Tōslāf, tōcleāf findit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32: 93, 8. [Thai laidon on with swords clere, Helm and scheld that stronge were Thai gonne heim al toschlive, Gy of Warwike (in Halliwell's Dict.). See slīfan, where the later form of that verb is cited from Prompt. Parv. 459, but the reference is omitted.]

tō-slitān; *p. -slāt, pl. -sliton; pp. -sliuten* *To tear in two, tear to pieces, tear asunder*:—Ic tōbrece oððe tōslite rumpo, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 177, 4. Ic tōslite scindo, Zup. 178, 6: lacero, 36; Zup. 214, 10: laniō, Zup. 216, 15.

I. *to tear in two, in pieces, rend material, e.g. a garment, a bond*:—Ðæt nīua tōslītaþ the new maketh a rent, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 36. Se hēhsacerd tōslāt t tōrende (scindens) woedo his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63: Past. 3; Swt. 35, 20. Hē tōslāt (disrupisset) ða racetēga, Mk. Skt. 5, 4. Ne tōslite uē ðæt cyrtel non scindamus tunicam, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 24. Ðā hēt ic eald hrægl tōslītan and habban wið ðæm fyre jussi scissas uestes opponere ignibus, Nar. 23, 30. Ðæs temples währtyr weard tōsliten on twēgen dālas fram ufewardon oð nyfeward the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Tōslītan was ðæt nett rumpebatur retia, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 6.

Ia. *to give a torn appearance to anything, to serrate* (of leaves):—Ðeós wyrt is gehwædon leaful and tōslitenon, Lchdm. i. 290, 9. Ib. figuratively:—Hē ðone cræft briceþ

and ða ordancas ealle tōslīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 72. Gif ðe hwæt yfeles biþ, hrape hyt byþ tōslīten, swā was Abdias gyrdels ðæs witegan, Lchdm. i. 328, 2.

II. *to rend, cleave, break asunder* that which is hard or bulky:—Ðu tōslite wyllas and burnau tu dirupisti fontes et torrentes; thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 73, 16. Hē tōslāt stān dirupit petram; he opened the rock (A. V.), 104, 39. Hē tōslāt sē interrupt mare, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Stānas tōslīten t tōbrocen wēron petrae scissae sunt, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51.

IIa. figuratively:—Ðā ic ðære heortan heardnesse mid geornfullcere fandunge tōslāt cum cordis duritia studiosis percunctationibus scinditur, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 5.

III. *to tear the flesh, rend, bite, wound, lacerate*, generally of wounds made by animals, literally and figuratively:—Wurmas tōslītaþ heora lichaman mid fyrenum tōðum, Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Ða lichoman ðe wildeor ābiton, oþþe fixas tōslītan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Gif hund mon tōslīte oððe ābite, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Ðæt se werewulf tō swīde ne tōslīte, ne tō fela ne ābite of godcundre heorde, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Ðe læs hīg (porci) eow tōslīton (-slītas, Lind.) ne dirupant vos, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Tōslītan (-en, MS.) discerpere, dilaniare, Hpt. Gl. 423, 54. Ðam ðe tōslīten (bitten by a dog) sý, Lchdm. i. 362, 25: 370, 16. Se ðe tōslīten beó he that is bitten by a snake, Num. 21, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 240, 18.

Swā swā sceap fram wildeorum beoþ fornumene, swā ða earman ceasterwaran tōslītene wæron fram heora feoðum (discerpuntur ab hostibus), Bd. i, 12; S. 481, 26. Scīpo diowlica ne forlæt ðu onerninge ðætte wē sié tōslīteno oves diabolica non sinas incursione lacerari, Rtl. 36, 1. Gōman beoþ tōslītene, Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Ða tōslītanan wunda heó forþryceþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 14.

IV. *to tear asunder, part, separate* what has been joined, sever:—Mon eāpe tōslīteþ, ðætte næfre gesomnad was, Exon. Th. 380, 33; Rā. i, 18. Sibbe tōslītaþ siuhwan tū, 284, 16; Jul. 608. Ðæt God gegeardre monn ne tōslīte quod Deus conjunxit, homo non sepatet, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6.

V. *to pull to pieces, destroy the existence of an object, abstract or concrete, to destroy, dissipate*:—Ic undoe t tōslīto tempel ðis ego dissoluum templum hoc, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. Hý sælða tōslītaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Tōslāt destruit, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 16. Tōslīte ðe (eft gié tōslītas, Lind. Rush.) Godes bebod rescidentes uerbum Dei, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Rīc tōslīten biþ regnum desolabitur, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25. Wæs semninga heofones smyltnes tōslīten subito interrupta est serenitas, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 24. Ðurh ðæt wiert tōslīten (-slīten, Cott. MSS.) sió stīlnes hīera hiéremonna mōdes and biþ gedrefed sió smyltnes hīera līfes subditorum uitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 7.

VI. *to distract the mind*:—Hū oft sió bisgum ðæs rīces tōslīt ðæt mōð ðæs recceres quod plerumque occupatio regiminis soliditatem dissipet mentis, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 11.

VII. *intrans. To be different*:—Tōslītaþ discordat, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 8. [O. H. Ger. ze-slizan scindere, secidere, discerpere, lacerare, perdere, dissipare.]

tō-slite, es; *m. A rent, tear, laceration, wound made by scratching, cutting, or biting.* v. slītan, slite:—Gif hwā tōbrýsed sý, genim ðas wyrtē . . . Eac swylce tōslite heó gehæleþ, Lchdm. i. 122, 3. [O. H. Ger. zur-, zi-sliz discidium, repudium.]

tō-slītenes (?), es; *m. One who tears in pieces; metaph. one who causes dissension, a heretic*:—Tōslīterum (tōslītenum? v. slīten) hereticis, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 11. v. next word.

tō-slītness, e; *f. A tearing in pieces, rending in pieces*:—Ungeðredre leoma tōslītnysse wundaude inaudita membrorum descriptione lacerati, Bd. i, 7; S. 479, 14.

II. fig. dissension:—Tōslītnisse (-slītnisse, Lind.) t unsibbe dissensio, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 43.

tō-slūpan; *p. -sleap, pl. -slupon; pp. -slopon* *To slip apart or away, be relaxed, dissolved*:—Heó wæs tōlōsed t tōslopon dissoluebatur, collabebatur, Hpt. Gl. 502, 7. Tōslopon remissus, Germ. 393, 137: dissipatum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 31. Abogene, tōsloponē dimissa, i. humilia, 140, 31.

I. of that which is bound, to have the connection between several objects or that between the parts of the same object relaxed:—Gif hē hī ne bunde mid his unābindendicū racentum, ðonne tōslūpan hī ealle conjuncta naturarum ipsa diuersitas dissociaret atque diuelleret, nisi unus esset, qui quod nexuit contineret, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1: 34, 12; Fox 154, 3. Hæfþ God geheaporade ealle his gesceafta, ðæt heora ælc wræðeþ oþer, ðæt hié ne mōton tōslūpan, 21; Fox 74, 11.

Se godcunda foreþonc heaþerap ealle gesceafta ðæt hī ne mōton tōslūpan of heora endebyrdnesse providentia suis quaeque necit ordinibus, 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid wriþan gewripen grundweall nā byþ tōslopon lamento conligatum fundamentum non dissoluitur, Scint. 200, 9. Gif se ān gestæðtega cyning ne stapelode ealla gesceafta, ðonne wurdon hī ealle tōsloponē and tōstencete, and tō nāuhte wurdon ealle gesceafta quae nunc stabilis continet ordo, dissepta suo fonte fatiscant, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27.

Ia. *to be dissipated, destroyed*:—Smyre ða sār, hý tōslūpan, Lchdm. i. 268, 3. Mōtan sās tōslūpan, iii. 36, 27.

II. of that which binds, to be loosed, undone:—Ðonne tōslūpan ða bendas and tōlysede wæron sunt vincula soluta, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13, 22; 592, 7. Ðā wēnde heó ðæt seó snōð tōslupe, ac heó āfunde ða snōða mid eallum cnotum fæste gewriden, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 25. Gif hē ða (bridlas) læt tōslūpan hīe si frena remiserit, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 33; Met.

11, 80. Nū syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tōslōpene, Wulfst. 83, 9. II a. of illness:—Seó fæstnys (*costiveness*) tōslýpeþ (-slípeþ, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 164, 20. III. *to get relaxed*, (a) of material things:—Lípa tōslōpene límbz relaxed in sleep, Hymn. Surt. 2, 10. (b) of non-material things, *to be relaxed, get remiss*:—Donne mon læt tōslūpan ðone ege *nimta resolutione lenitatis*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 2. Ðæt ungeomfule mōd and ðæt tōslōpene *anima dissoluta*, 39; Swt. 283, 12. Ðænne gepanc orsorb byð āgyfen on slāwþe mōd byð tōslōpen *cum mens secura redditur, in torpore animus laxatur*, Scint. 92, 17. IV. *to get paralysed, get powerless*, (a) physically:—Ðær ða sina tōslūpaþ, Lchdm. ii. 280, 3. Ðā weard se lichama eal tōslōpen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 25. Sum mæden langlice læg on legerbedde seōc, tōslōpen on limum, sāmcucu gedūht, ii. 510, 25. Se læg seofon gear tōslōpenum limum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 255. (b) in reference to the mind:—Ðā weard heora heorte tōslōpen and heora gāst ne belāf on him *dissolutum est cor eorum et non remansit in eis spiritus*, Jos. 5, 1. tō-slūping, e; f. *Dissolution*:—Tōslūpingc lifes *dissolutio uitae*, Scint. 68, 8.

tō-smeāgan, -smeān; p. -smeāde *To examine in detail, enquire into the several parts of a subject*:—Betwuh ðām þrim is swīpe micel tōsceād. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculan smeāgan (tōsmeāgan, Cott. MS.), ðonne cume wit late tō ende ðisse bēc, oððe næfre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21.

tō-sniðan; p. -snāð, pl. -snidon; pp. -sniden. I. *to cut in two, cut in pieces, cut up*:—Hē geteāh his seax and genam his scioccl̥s ðe hē him on hæfde, tōsnāð ðā hine on twā, and healfwe sealde ðām þearfan . . . Ðā wæron ðær manige men ðe . . . hine bismrodon, ðæt hē his gegyrelan tō-sniðan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 5–10. Tōsnidenre hreāþemūse blōd, Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Uppan ðām sticeon ðe ðær tōsnidene beoþ *membra quae sunt caesa*, Lev. i. 8. II. *to cut away, cut off*:—Sum mon tō-snāð (*amputauit*) him ðone wærlipra, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 47. [O. Frs. te-snihta: O. H. Ger. za-sniðan *descendere, dirimere*.]

tō-sōcness and tō-sōcning *gloss adquisitio*:—In tōsōcnisse in *adquisitionem*, Rtl. 28, 35. Tōsōcning *adquisitio*, 81, 14.

tō-somme, -sominian. v. tō-samme, -sammian.

tō-spræc, e; f. *Speech addressed to a person, conversation*:—Hine God hiēwucðlicor on eallum ðingum innan lārde ðonne ðære menn mid his gelōmlicre tōspræce *quem* (Moses) *de cunctis interioribus per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 20. [O. H. Ger. za-spræcha *eloquium*.]

tō-spræðan; p. de *To spread out, extend, expand, spread in different directions*:—Seó henn tōspræt hyre fyðera and ða briddas gewyrp, Anglia viii. 309, 26. Heó tōspræt hire bōsm ðær ðær ða rēðan wuniaþ . . . and heó is genyrwed on ðone ende ðe ða gesceādwisian wuniaþ *she expands her bosom where the fierce duell . . . and is straitened in the quarter where the discreet dwell*, Homl. Th. i. 536, 18. Tōspræð ðine fingras, Techm. ii. 122, 25. Ðæs mannes sāwl biþ on Gode tōspræð, swā ðæt heó oferstīhþ middaneard, and eac hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 8. Strīc mid tōspræddum handum niðer ofer ðine breōst, Techm. ii. 119, 25. Wif tōspræddum loccum *a woman with dishevelled locks*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 10. [His holie lichame was tosprēd on þe holie rode, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 29. Tosprad, 205, 33. He tosprēt toward on his ermes, A. R. 402, 9. þe Brutones þat were tosprad here and þere, R. Glouc. 134, 15. With open hede . . . her hair tosprad, Gow. ii. 260, 4. O. L. Ger. te-spreidan *dispergere*: O. H. Ger. za-spreitan *spargere, expandere, dispergere*.]

tō-springan; p. -sprang, pl. -sprungon; pp. -sprungen *To spring asunder, fly to pieces, to crack, burst open*:—Tō ðām handum ðæt flæsc tōspringaþ for chapped hands, Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Se deófol wearp ænne stān tō ðære bellan, ðæt heó eall tōsprang *the bell flew all to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 10. Hī becōmon tō ðam isenian geate and ðæt tōsprang ðærrihte him tōgeānes *they came to the iron gate, and it burst open straightway at their approach*, 382, 12. Tōsprang dissilit, Germ. 399, 272. Tōspringe *crepet*, 398, 112. [Er him þe herte tospringe, C. L. 593. O. H. Ger. zi-springan *dissilire*: Ger. zer-springen.]

tō-spyrtting, e; f. *Instigation*. v. spyrttan, II b.

tōstan, Ps. Th. 77, 45. v. toscā.

tō-standan; p. -stōd; pp. -standen. I. *to stand apart, be distant; fig. to differ, be different*:—Swē micel tōstōndeþ eāstdael from westdaele *quantum distat oriens ab occasu*, Ps. Surt. 102, 12. Tōstent, Blickl. Gl. Hū micel tōstent seó godspellice sōðfæstnys fram sceade ðære ealdan æ. Homl. Th. ii. 70, 29. Tōstent dīsting, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 13. Tōstent discrepāt, 141, 25: *dispartire*. Tōstandaþ distent, i. separtent, 24. Tōstandendum mægna *distantes vires, i. discordes*, 26. II. *to stand aloof, not to be forthcoming*:—Be ðon ðe mon wif bycgge, and ðonne sió gift tōstande. Gif mon wif gebycgge, and sió gyft ford ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3–6.

tō-stencan; p. -stencste; pp. -stencend, -stencet. I. *to scatter the parts of a whole, disperse* a number of objects gathered together:—Ðū tōstencst hig *dissipabis eos*, Ps. Spl. 143, 8. Se wulf cymþ tō ðām sceapum, sume hē ābitt, sume hē tōstencþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 24; 238, 16. Ðinne lichoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hié tōstenceaþ, Blickl.

Homl. 237, 5. Ðū tōstencstest feónd ðine *dispersisti inimicos tuos*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11; 43, 13. Gif wind tō cōme, ðonne tōstencste hē ða lāc *sacrificium superveniens aura dispergeret*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 22. Se godcunda anweald hī (*the builders of Babel*) tōstencste, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24; Homl. Th. i. 318, 18. Tōsteng (*dissipa*) þeóða ðe gefeoht willaþ, Ps. Spl. 67, 34. Ða lāc tōstencean (*dispergere*), Past. 33; Swt. 219, 5. Tōstencud biþ ðæt ēde, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 27. Tōstencend, Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. Tōstencste *dispersae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 71. Ðā wæron tōstencste (*dispersi sunt*) ealle ða widerweardan gāstas, Bt. 5, 12; S. 629, 7; 1, 16; S. 884, 14; Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27; Homl. Th. ii. 244, 34.

II. *to destroy the integrity of a whole, dissipate, bring to nought, overthrow*:—Tōstencþ (*disperdat*) Drihten ealle weleras fācnulle, Ps. Spl. 11, 3. Drihten tōstencþ (*dissipat*) geþeaht deóða, 32, 10. Tōstencþ goldhord *dissipabit thesaurum* (Prov. 21, 20), Kent. Gl. 793. Se (*Edwy*) þurh his cildhādes nytenesse his rice tōstencste and his ānnesse tōðælde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 36. Tōstencston (*dissipaverunt*) unrihtwise æ ðine, Ps. Spl. 118, 126. Hī munucregol myrdon and mynstra tōstencston, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 21. Ofermōdignys seó ðe englas cūpe beswican, micela mā menn tōstencean (*dissipare*), Scint. 83, 13. Gif ys of mannun geþeaht ðis oððe weorc, si tōstencst (*dissoluetur, dissipabitur*); gif hit of Gode ys, gē ne māgon tōstencean (*dissoluere*) (Acts 5, 38, 39), 199, 2–4. Tōstencendes *dissipantis* (*sua opera*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 639. Ne biþ flōd tōstencende, (-sencende, MS.) ða eorðan *neque erit diluvium dissipans terram*, Gen. 9, 11. Se yfela willa biþ tōstencend, swā rēcl̥s beforan fyre, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtion ne mæg (*potuisse miserius est*) *sine quo voluntatis miserae langueret effectus*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Sint tōstente *dissipantur* (*cogitationes*, Prov. 15, 22), Kent. Gl. 530.

II a. *intrans. To perish*:—Hī tōstencston on ende *disperierunt in Endor*, Ps. Spl. 82, 9. v. next three words.

tō-stencendness, e; f. I. *dispersion*:—Drihten tōstencendnyssa (*dispersiones*) somnigende, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. II. *dissipation, destruction*:—Hit is micel mægna tōstencneanes (-stencendnes, MS. T.) *plurima destructio est*, R. Ben. 128, 6. Ungeþyld is ealra mægna tōstencendnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 6. Cometa, ðonne hē ætywþ, ðonne tæcnaþ hē hungor oððe cwealm oððe tōstencendnyss ðæs eardes, Anglia viii. 321, 22. v. tō-stencan.

tō-stencend, es; m. *One who dissipates or squanders, a prodigal*:—Tōstencend prodigus, Lchdm. i. lxi, 7.

tō-stencness, e; f. *Dispersion*:—Tōstencnisse *dispersiones*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2.

tō-stencian; p. ode *To stab to pieces, wound severely by stabs, destroy by thrusts*:—Funde hē hiene ænne be wege ligan mid sperum tōsticad healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum, confossum vulneribus et extrema vitae efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. [Cf. Ger. zer-stechen.] Cf. tō-stingan.

tō-stincan; p. -stanc, pl. -stuncon *To distinguish by smell*:—Ðurh ða nosu wē tōstincan, hwæt clāne biþ, hwæt fūl, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 30.

tō-stingan; p. -stang, pl. -stungon *To prick to pieces, break by pricking*:—Genim wulfes swýpre eage and hyt tōsting, Lchdm. i. 362, 2. Ðonne ðū ðæt geswel tōstinge oþpe snipe, ii. 208, 20. [Olde men nedden tōstugeþ (*sting them all to pieces, wound severely with their stings*), Misc. 152, 177.] Cf. tō-stician.

tō-stregdan, -strēdan. [For conjugation see stregdan.] I. *trans. To disperse, scatter, destroy*. The verb occurs mostly in glosses and renders the Latin verbs *spargere, aspergere, dispergere, disperdere, dissipare, distipare, destruere*:—Mildheortnisse mīne ic ne tōstregde (-strēde, Ps. Spl., -stregde, C.) *misericordiam meam non dispergam*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Ic tōstrēde, Scint. 230, 7. Tōstraigdes ī tōdrihtē *dispergit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 12. Tōstrēt (-straegðā, Lind.: -stregdes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 23. Tōstrigedē *disperdet*, Ps. Surt. 77, 38. Tōstrēdeþ *spargit*, Ps. Spl. 147, 5; *aspergit*, Blickl. Gl.: *disperdit*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Fægere weras tōstrēdaþ ðone lig ðæt hē ne mæg nā sceðjan ðisse fæmnan *fair men scatter the flame, so that it cannot harm this virgin*, Shrn. 130, 31. Ðū tōstrugde fūsc *dispersisti nos*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Tōstregdyt, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 13. Hē tōstregde *disperdit*, 111, 8. Tōstrægd, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 51; Rtl. 177, 15. Tōstregd hié *disperde illos*, Ps. Surt. 53, 7: *disperge*, 58, 12. Tōstrigden (-stregdyn, Ps. Spl. C.) *wē hié disperdamus eos*, 82, 5. Hē ne tōstrugde hié *ne disperderet eos*, 105, 23. Tōstrigden biþ *dispertiat*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 3, 25. Ne biþ forlēten stān ofer stāne se ðe ne sié tōstrogden (*destruatur*), 13, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Tōstrogden biðon (*dispargentur*) ða scipo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 27. Ða ðe ueron tōstrogden *qui erant dispersi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. Hié biōð tōstrogdne *dispergentur*, Ps. Surt. 58, 16: *dissipantur*, 67, 2. Tōstrōdne, 91, 10. Tōstrēde synd (*dispersa sunt*) ealle bān mīne, Ps. Th. 21, 12. Gepancu and geþeaht ðine tōstrēdde and tō nāht getealde beoū getācnaþ *the dream betokens that your thoughts and counsels will be dissipated and counted for nought*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. Scipa tōstrogdenra *ovium dissipatorum*, Rtl. 9, 38. II. *intrans. To be dispersed, not to keep within proper bounds*:—Ðonne ðæt mōð fīhþ ðæt ðæt hit sié gebunden mid ege and mid lāre, ðonne tōstrēt (-strēt, Hatt. MSS.) hit on yfelre and on unnytte wilnunga and hæfþ ðæs suīðe micelne hunger *ut, quo se per*

disciplinam ligare dissimulat, eo se esuriens per voluptatum desideria spargat, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 19.

tô-sundrian; *p. ode To separate*:—Hwanne hē tōsundrode bearn Adames quando separabat filios Adam, Cant. M. ad fil. 8. v. tō-sundrian.

tô-swāpan; *p. -sweóp To disperse by a sweeping movement, to sweep apart or away*:—Se done lig tōscēaf, tōsweóp hine and tōswende þurh ða swiðan miht he thrust back the flame on every side, swept and dashed it away by his strong might, Cd. Th. 237, 23; Dan. 342. Tōsweóp and tōswengde, Exon. Th. 189, 13; Az. 59.

tô-swellan; *pp. -swollen To swell out, grow big*:—Ic tōswelle turgeo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Tōswyllaþ grossescunt, intumescunt, Hpt. Gl. 447, 29. Se earm wæs swā swiþe grēat and tōswollen brachio in tantum grossescante, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. Wiþ fōtece . . . ðæt tōswollene lim fram ðære uferan heafle beþe, Lchdm. ii. 68, 13. Wæs ān cnapa swiðe tōswollen þurh wyrmes slege, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða tōswolnan turgida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 7. Of ðam tōswollenum fōtum (*feet swollen with dropsy*), Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. [Al ic æm toswollen, Laym. 17815. Heorte tobollen & toswollen, A. R. 282, 8. Toswelle intumescere, Wick. Jerem. 5, 22. Toswal; *p. Mand. F. O. H. Ger. zi-swollan tumida.*]

tô-swengan; *p. de To dash asunder, dispel by a stroke, drive apart*. v. tō-swāpan. [Cf. Mid sweorde toswungen (tohewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8026.]

tô-sweorcan to make dark:—Beóp tōsworcene i āþēstrede obscurantur, Hpt. Gl. 447, 36.

tô-swifan to move off in different directions:—Æghwile oþer ūtan ymbclyppeþ, ðý læs hi tōswifen each from without embraces other, lest they take their separate courses, Met. 11, 36. v. Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11 in tō-slūpan, I.

tô-syndrian; *p. ode To separate; fig. to distinguish*:—Mid him hē tōsyndraþ gif beteran oðrum wē beóp gemette apud ipsū discernitur si meliores aliis inueniamur, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 8. Ðū settest on foldan swiðe feala cynna and tōsyndrodest hig siddan, Hy. 9, 21; Btwk. 198, 6; Hy. 7, 65; Dom. L. 44, 65. Gescādene i tōsēndrede discretas, segregatas, Hpt. Gl. 411, 21. v. tō-sundrian.

tōt a projection (?):—Tot artura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 73. [Cf. þe eorpe aroos in þe manere of a tote (*in modum cumuli*), Trev. v. 163, 11 note. Tot, tote a tuft, Halliwell's Dict. Tute a jutting out, projection; tute to jut out, Jamieson. Icel. tota a protuberance; tūtna to be swelled up: Dan. tude a spout.] v. ge-tot; to-tida.

tō-talu, e; *f. Reputation*:—Fore ðassum tōtales intinge pro hac reputationis causa, Rtl. 102, 5.

tō-tellan; *p. -teled To distinguish in counting, count separately*:—Ān fglond ligþ ūt on gārsecg ðær nāngu biþ niht on sumera ne wuhte ðou mā on wintra dæg tōteled an island lies out in the ocean, where in winter no night can be distinguished in reckoning time, any more than in winter day, Met. 16, 15.

tō-teón; *p. -teah, pl. -tugon; pp. -togen. I. to pull to pieces, tear to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Se wrym ða tungan tōtýhþ, Soul Kmb. 234; Seel. 121. His æfterfolgeras feowertigne gear ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtōren (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 23. Ðam ðe is mid tōðum tōtōene woldan, Ps. Th. 123, 5. Biþ seó tunge tōtōgen (beóp hira tungan tōtōgenne, Soul Kmb. 222) on tyn heafle, Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. 115. II. to pull away:—Tōtoghene detracta, Hpt. Gl. 515, 14. [Me þe sculde nimen and al tōtōene mid horse, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. O. H. Ger. zi-ziohan distrahere, detrachere.]

tō-teran; *p. -tær, pl. -tæron; pp. -toren To tear to pieces*:—Ic tōtere lanio, Ælf. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 2. Tōteran discernere, Hpt. Gl. 520, 75. Beón tōtoren lacerari, 527, 55. I. lit. to tear to pieces a material:—Ðū tōtære (*conscidisti*) mīn hwīte hrægl, Ps. Th. 29, 11. Hē ðæs beara ceafas tōtær, Ælf. T. Grn. 7, 15. Hē ðone pistol tōtær, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 30. Hē tōtær his tunecan, 450, 21. Hi tōtōren heora reaf, 454, 11. Fýrene naddran ðæt folc tōtōren, Num. 21, 6. Swilce hē tōtære sum eadelfic ticcen quasi hoedum in frusta discernens, Jud. 14, 6. II. metaph. of violent feeling or action, to tear to pieces, to harass, distract, destroy:—Gýtsung ealle middaneardes ricu tōtyrþ auaritia uersa mundi regna discernperit, Sciint. 99, 8. Welan ða sallow tōteraþ mid pricungum mislicra gedohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22. His æfterfolgeras feowertigne gear ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtōren (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Be góde oþres nā sāriga ðū, for nānes gesun[d]fulnyse ðū si tōtōren de bono alterius non doleas, nullius prosperitate laceraris, Sciint. 77, 9. Hit ongeat his lāre swiþe tōtorene . . . se wiðdōm sēde ðæt his gyngnan hæfdon hine swā tōtorene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31–6, 2. [Wolde he teteren roted fleshs . . . auh tetered and tolimed cwiþe fleshs, A. R. 84, 5–8. Anne cūtel þe we swiðe totoren, Laym. 4994. Our lordes body they totore, Chauc. C. T. Group C. 474. Cf. Goth. dis-tairan.]

tōp; *gen. tōpes; dat. tēþ; inst. tōþe; pl. toed, tēþ, and tōpas; m. A tooth, tusk*:—Tōð dens, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 54. Tōþ, 282, 70. Forrotad tōð dens putridus, Kent. Gl. 966. Æt ðam feower tōðum fyrestum, æt gehwylcum .vi. scillingas; se tōð se ðanne bi standeþ .iv. scill.; se ðe ðonne bi ðam standeþ .iii. scill.; and ðonne siþpan gehwile scilling for knocking out the four front teeth, for each a fine of six shillings: the tooth that stands next must be paid for with four shillings; that which stands next to this with three shillings; and then each tooth afterwards with a shilling, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2–4. Tōð wið tēð dentem pro dente, Ex. 21, 24; Lev. 24, 20. Tōð fore tēð, L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 21. Sete on ðone sārān tōþ, and hwilum cēowe mid ðý sārān tōþe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 16; Exon. Th. 495, 9; Rā. 84, 5. Gif hē tōð tōð of āsleā, Ex. 21, 27. Tōð for tōð, Mt. Kmb. 5, 18. Tēð dentes, tōða fiāsc gingiuae, ða eahta forworden tēð betwux tuxum aduersi dentes, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 29–34. Wið tēð cildum būtan säre tēð wexen to make teething easy for children, Lchdm. i. 346, 13. Gif ða tēþ synd hole, ii. 310, 17. Oft mann smēaþ hwæder tēþ bēnene beón, Lchdm. iii. 104, 4, and see whole article. Heora tōpas wāron gelice horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24; Exon. Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. Mannes tōða beóp on eallum his life .ii. and .xxx., Salm. Kmb. 192, 13. Tōða sār, Lchdm. i. 72, 24. Tōþa wagung, 334, 9. Tōþa gristlung (*gristbittung tōðana, Lind. stridor dentium, Lk. Skt. 13, 28. Tōða gebitt, Homl. Th. i. 126, 20. Tōða geheāw, Cd. Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339. Būtan tōðum suader, Txts. 101, 1967. Hiē (walruses; so Icel. tōnn is used of walrus-tusk) habbaþ swiþe æþele bān on hiora tōþum; ða tēð hiē brohton sume ðæm cynigne, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 1. Hē tōðum gristbitaþ stridet dentibus, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ peccatos dentibus suis fremet, Ps. Th. 111, 9; Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Toed (tēþ, Ps. Spl.) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 3, 8; ii. p. 194, 19. Tēð, Deut. 32, 24. Tōð (tēð, Ps. Spl.: tōðas, Ps. Th.), Ps. Surt. 57, 7. Hi biton heora tēð him tōgeānes, Homl. Th. i. 46, 27. Tōpas, Exon. Th. 374, 5; Seel. 121; Salm. Kmb. 230; Sal. 114. [Goth. tunþus: O. Frs. tōth, tond: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. tand: O. H. Ger. zand: Icel. tōnn.] v. cweorn-, fiāsc-, fore-, grinde(-ig)-, wang-tōþ.*

tōp, tōþe toothed. [Icel. -tannr.] v. blōdig-tōþ, twisel-tōþe. **tōp-ece**, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Tōðæcce mē forwyrnde ælcere leornunga . . . Ic wāt ðæt manig broc byð mycle strengre ðonne tōðæce, ðeāh ic næfre nān strengre ne gedolode, Shrn. 185, 9–16. Lācedōmas wiþ ðam uferan tōðe ge wiþ ðam niþeran, Lchdm. ii. 50, 7; 52, 6, 7. v. tōp-wærc.

tōp-pegnung, e; *f. Administration*:—Tōþēnung amministratio, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085.

tōp-penedness, e; *f. Distension*:—Tōþenednyssum distentionibus, Hpt. Gl. 529, 1.

tōp-perscan; *p. -þærsc, pl. purscon To knock to pieces*:—Ðā com him swiðe wind ongeān, swilce nān mann ær ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tōbeōt and tōþærsc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5.

tōp-gār, es; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Dō medmicel on ða eāgan mid tōþ-gāre, Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. v. tōp-sticca.

tōp-pindan; *p. -þand, pl. -þundon; pp. -þunden To swell, grow big*:—Ic tōðinde tumeo, ðū tōðindst (-þinst, MSS. F. R.; -þindest, MS. U.; -þinst, MS. W.) tumes, hē tōðint tumet, Ælf. Gr. 16; Zup. 107, 8–9. I. in a physical sense:—Rif tōþand mæðenes alvus tumescit Virginis, Hymn. Surt. 44, 1. Tōþindende turgescens, intumescens (*in cumulum*), Hpt. Gl. 465, 11. Tōþunden gravis, Germ. 390, 142. II. in a metaphorical sense, to swell with pride, be puffed up, be arrogant:—Tōþint intumuerit, superbierit, Hpt. Gl. 423, 25. Gif heora hwylc tōðint and hine on mōðignesne onhefþ and hē on ðam leahre biþ onfunden si quisque ex eis inflatus superbia repertus fuerit reprehensibilis, R. Ben. 46, 16. Gif hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ tōþunden (*contumax*), 48, 3. Tōðunden oððe mōðig contumax, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 4. Is tōþunden (*inflammatum*) mīn heorte, Ps. Lamb. 72, 21. Tōþundenys gylpes tumentis iactantiae, Hpt. Gl. 527, 36. Gif ænig mid tōðundene mōðignesne si aliquis tumido supercilio inflatus, Chart. Th. 319, 13. Ofer-mōðigynse tōþundenre tōblāwen, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084. Hē hine mid tōðundenum mōðe forseah, Homl. Th. i. 330, 20; 450, 33. Tōþundenne and āstrehtne hneccan tumentem et erectam cervicem, Sciint. 83, 17.

tōp-leās; *adj. Toothless*:—Tōþlēasera edentularum, Germ. 394, 305. [O. H. Ger. zan(e)-lōs edentulus, edentatus: Icel. tann-lauss.]

tōp-mægen, es; *n. Strength of teeth or tusks*:—Eofof tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20.

tōp-rima, -reoma, an; *m. A gum*:—Tōþrima gingifa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 22. Tōðreoma ingua (*gingiva*?), i. 64, 55. Tōþriman gingifa, 282, 72. Wið tōþa säre and tōðreomena, Lchdm. i. 318, 1, 4. Wið tōþreomena geswelle, 370, 29. Gnid gelōne ða tōðreoman, 346, 14. Mid slitendum tōðreomum rabidis gingivis, Hpt. Gl. 423, 45.

tōp-pringan; *p. -þrang, pl. -þrungen; pp. -þrunge To press asunder, scatter by pressure*:—Hwilum ic wide tōþringe lagustreāma full hwilum lætes eft slūpan tōsōmne sometimes I (the storm) drive wide apart the cups of the floods (i. e. the clouds), sometimes let them again glide together, Exon. Th. 384, 34; Rā. 4, 37.

tōp-sealf, e; *f. A tooth-salve*:—Wyrc ðus tōþsealf: ofersæwisc rind and hunig and pipor, meng tōsōmne, lege on, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Tōþ-sealfa, 4, 5.

tôp-sticca, an; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Tôpſticca *dentile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. v. tôp-gâr.

tô-punden. v. tô-bîndan.

tô-pundenness, e; *f. I. physical, swollenness*:—Wip ðara innopa tôpundennysse, Lchdm. i. 282, 8; 198, 23. II. metaphorical, *pride, arrogance, contumacy*:—Mid ðam âwyrigdan gâste tôpundenesse tôblâwen *maligno spiritu superbie inflatus*, R. Ben. 124, 5. Gif hē on tôpundenesse þurhwunap *si contumax fuerit*, 131, 8. For geþances tôpundennysse *propter mentis tumorem*, Scint. 183, 13. Ða eadmodan ðe nāne tôpundennysse nabbap, Homl. Th. i. 550, 1.

tô-pundenlice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Tôpundenlice *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8. Gif hwylc cræftigra manna for ðæs cræftes þingon hine tôpundenlice onheþf, R. Ben. 95, 5.

tô-puniende *astonishing, amazing*:—Ðæm tôpuniendan *adtonito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 24. v. þunian.

tôp-wære, -wære, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Læcedômas wip tôdſwære, Lchdm. ii. 50, 6, 8, 10, 21, 24. Wid tôpſwære, i. 370, 26. v. tôp-ece. tôp-wînan. v. tô-dwînan.

tôp-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a tooth*:—Wid tôpſwære, gif wyrm ete ða tēd . . . Wid tôdſwymum . . . læt rēdan on ðone mūd, dō blæc hrægl under, ðonne feallaþ ða wyrm on, Lchdm. ii. 50, 10-20.

tōtîan; *p. ode To peep out, look*; Halliwell gives *toot*=to pry inquisitively, as a Northern word:—Se cēac oferhelede ða oxan ealle būton ða heafudu tōtōdon *it the basin covered the oxen entirely, except that the heads peeped out*; luterem boves portant, qui facie exterius eminent, sed ex posterioribus latent, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 5. [Ech man þe cūmed pleie to toten (*look at*) oðter to listen, O. E. Homl. ii. 211, 20. Is hit so ouer uel uor te toten (lokin, MS. T.) utward? . . . Tōten vt widuten uel ne mei nouder of ou, & nim zeme hwat uel beo icumen of totinge, A. R. 52, 2-11. Euer se recluses toted more utwardes, 92, 7. Asein kunde hit is, þe te deade totie, 50, 25. He bad me toten on þe tree, Piers P. 16, 22. He maketh him tote and pry, Gow. ii. 143, 6. He stod and totede in, Havel. 2106. Þanne totede y into a tauerne, Pl. Cr. 339. His bon toteden out, 425. See also note on totehylle, Prompt. Parv. 497, and tootere *speculator*, Wick. Is. 21, 6.]

tô-torflan; *p. ode I. to fling in different directions, to toss about*:—Wæs ðæt scyp of ðam yþum tôtorfod (*jaetabatur*), Mt. Kmb. 14, 24. Cf. tô-weorpan. II. to stone to pieces, destroy by throwing stones. [Me þe sculde al toteon mid horse, oðer þe al totoruon mid stane, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. Stones hi doþ in heore slitte and þe totorveþ, O. and N. 1119.]

tô-trægelian; *p. ode To pull to pieces, pull away, strip*:—Tôtræglicon *exuent*, Germ. 396, 267. v. trægelian.

tô-tredan; *p. -træd, pl. -trædon; pp. -treden To tread to pieces, trample upon*:—Tetritid *defecit*, Txts. 56, 344. Tetritid *desicit* (*deficit?*), 57, 654. Tetreþ *desicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 21. [Sum of þe sede werd totreden, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 22. Heo hit totreden mid hōrsen, Laym. 26771. Sixti hundred weoren totredene mid hōrsen, 27473. Wordliche þinges totreden & forhowien, A. R. 166, 22. Totrad *conculcavit*, Wick. Ps. 55, 2. O. L. Ger. te-tredan *conculcare*: O. H. Ger. zi-tretan: Ger. zer-treten.]

tot-rida, an; *m. That which swings on a projection, a swing (?) or a swinging figure (?)*:—Totrida *oscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 52. Totridan *oscille*, ii. 63, 56: *oscillae*, Txts. 83, 1466. [Cf. *scocga oscille*, Grff. vi. 416: *rita-scopha oscilla*, 458: ii. 540. See Schmeller's Dict. 3, 320 and Diefenbach's Appendix to Du Cange, p. 402.] v. tot, and ridan, III.

tô-twēman; *p. de To divide, separate, disjoin*:—Ic tôtwēme *disjungo*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 4.

I. to divide, stand between objects, separate one object from another:—Gewurde fæstnis tōmidde ðam wæterum and tôtwēme (*diuidat*) ða wæteru fram ðam wæterum. And God geworhte ða fæstnisse and tôtwēme (*diuisit*) ða wæteru, ðe wæron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðam ðe wæron bufan ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 6, 7.

II. to divide, part, dissociate, break the connection between:—Sume hē (*the devil*) þurh gramtan tôtwēmaþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 26. Ðonne se lichama and seō sāul hī tôtwēmaþ *when body and soul part*, Wulst. 151, 11. Wē nellap ūs nāfre tôtwēman *we do not wish to be separated*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 71. Hī siredon hū hī hiē tôtwēman mehten *Romani dolo diuisere hostes*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 7. Hiē eft tôtwēme wæron, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. Loth fērde fram eāstdæle, and hig wurdon tôtwēmede (*diuisi sunt*) heora ægder fram his brēder, Gen. 13, 11. Hī ne beoþ mid ænigum fæce fram him sylfum tôtwēmede; on eallum weorcum hī beoþ tōgædere, Homl. Th. i. 500, 5.

III. to disperse, scatter:—Seo sunne tôtwēmaþ ðære nihte þýstru mid hyre beorhtnysse, Anglia viii. 317, 6. Weard hēr on felda folc tôtwēmed, Byrht. Th. 138, 57; By. 241. IIIa. where the object is abstract:—Beo ðam hālgan tīdan eallum mannum sibb and sōm gemæne and ælc sacu tôtwēmed *let every cause of strife be removed*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 29; L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 11. IV. to divide with the mind, distinguish, discern:—Se apostol tôtwēmed ðæs gāstes naman and ðæs mōdes, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 189. Tôtwēam þ tōsceað intingan mīnne *discerne*

causam meam, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1. Tôtwēmendum (-þwæm-, MS.) *distinguente, dividente, ordinante*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 54. Ne gemengende hādas ne edwiste tôtwēmede *neque confundentes personas, neque substantiam separantes*, Ath. Crd. 4. [Pe eorde totwemede the earth *yauned*, Marh. 17, 28. Ure louerd totwemede his soule urom his bodie, A. R. 396, 20.] v. un-tôtwēmed.

tô-twēmedness, e; *f. Division, want of union*:—Âwyrgege gāstas beoþ his lātteōwas and his gefēran būtan ælcere tôtwēmednesse *accursed spirits will be his guides and comrades in close fellowship*, Wulst. 194, 22.

tô-tyhting, e; *f. Instigation, prompting, suggestion*:—Ðisses geāres ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan ofslōgan, and heom syddan his fæderau Dufenal tō cyngne genāmon, þurh ðes lāre and tōhtinge hē weard tō deāde bewicen, Chr. 1094; Erl. 231, 2.

tô-ward. v. tô-weard.

tow-cræft, es; *m. Skill in weaving or spinning*:—Heō (*the Virgin Mary*) weōx and weard fulfremed on gōdra mægna heānyssum, and heō ðā sōna gōdum toweræftum onfēng, swýðor ðonne ænig ðara ðe heora bearn wæron . . . Heō wolde beōn iram ðære priddan tide ðæt ða nigōþan tīd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 126, 339. Cf. 132, 545 sqq. According to the Protevangelion, when a new veil for the temple had to be made, it fell to Mary's lot to spin the true purple, c. ix. 4. v. tow-hūs, -lic.

tô-weard; *adj. I. used attributively, (a) in an indefinite sense, future, that is to come*:—*Praesens tempus* ys andwerd tīd . . . *futurum tempus* is tōwerd tīd, Ælf. Gr. 20; Zup. 123, 17. Big ðam ege ðæs tōweardan dōnes *de terrore futuri iudicii*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 15; Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Tôwurdre *future*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 48. Tô flēonne fram ðan tōweardan yrre *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmb. 3, 7. On tōweardre worulde *in saeculo futuro*, Mk. Skt. 10, 30; Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Hē nolde ongytan ðone tōwerdon deaþ (*death that sometime will come*), 195, 17. Ða misweaxendan bōgas of ascræddan, ðæt ða tōweardan ðeōdne beōn, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 13. Áwritan ðam tōwerdum mannum *to write for future generations*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 11. (b) of the near future, about to come, coming, at hand, approaching:—Se tōwarda winter *imminens hiems*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. On ðære tōweardan tīde ðe ða neālæhte nidda bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 30; Gen. 1283. Hwylc tōward yfel dū ðe on neāhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1.

II. used predicatively, (1) referring to future circumstances, toward as in Shakespeare, e.g. What might be toward, that this sweaty haste Doth make the night joint labourer with the day, Hamlet i. 1. (a) (*that is*) to happen or be some time or other, (*that is*) to come:—Se ðe æfter mē tōwerd ys *qui post me venturus est*, Mt. Kmb. 3, 11. Gif hē wiste on hwylcere tīde se þeōf tōwerd wære, 24, 43. Georne wiste se Scyppend, hwæt tōward wæs, Homl. Th. i. 112, 25. Hē nāt hwæt him tōward biþ *he knows not what is to happen to him*, Bt. II, 1; Fox 32, 13. Hē wiste ðæt wite ðæt him tōward wæs, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Hē ys tōward on micelre mægðe *futurus sit in gentem magnam*, Gen. 18, 18. Se ðe wæs tōward tō ðisum middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 24. Hē is tōward tō ðemne ðas world, Blickl. Homl. 81, 35. Ða þing ðe eow tōwearde synd and hū eower ælcou gebyred ær his ende *quae ventura sunt vobis in diebus novissimis*, Gen. 49, 1. Eallum mannum, ðam ðe nū sint and ðam ðe tōwearde sint, Deut. 29, 15. (b) about to happen, (*that is*) to come soon, imminent, impending:—Mid dý hē ongeat ðæt him ðeaples dæg tōward wæs *cum diem sibi mortis imminere sensisset*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 24. Tôward ys ðæt Herodes seþ ðæt cild tō forspillen, Mt. 2, 13. Ðonne wambād tōward siē *when the disease is coming on*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 19. Tācn hū siō ād tōward siē, 256, 21. Hī gesāwon ðæt ðær tōward wæs *they saw what was about to happen*, Lk. Skt. 22, 49. Eow ys wuldorblād tōward *glory is about to come to you*, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Noe sægde, ðæt wæs preālic þing þeodum tōward, Cd. Th. 79, 29; Gen. 1318. (c) where the time is fixed, to take place, come to pass:—On ðære nihte ðe ðæt gefeoht on merigen tōward wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 21. (2) marking motion, coming towards a place, approaching, about to come:—Se Hælend geseah ðæt ðær wæs mycel mennisc tōward (cf. se Hælend geseah ðæt micel folc com tō him *united ad eum*, Jn. Skt. 6, 5), Homl. Th. i. 182, 5. Ða ongeatōn hī ðæt se eādiga Michael ðær wæs tōward *they then perceived that the blessed Michael had come there (or had been present?)* (cf. hī undergeatōn ðæt Michæl ðæt tācen his andwerdnysse geswutelian wolde, Homl. Th. i. 506, 14), Blickl. Homl. 205, 2. (2a) without inflection (or not adjective? v. III. 1a):—Lōcian hwæþer hē ðæt land gecneōwe ðæt hī tōward wæron *speculari quam regionem teneret*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 3. (3) marking position, with the face towards a person, facing:—Geseoh ðæt hē siē tōward ðonne dū in gange, Lchdm. ii. 352, 19. III. used appositively, (1) referring to future events, (a) where the futurity is indefinite:—Ða hālgan ær Crises cyme hýne tōweardne *sægdon said he was to come*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31; Homl. Th. i. 354, 26, 32. Hē him ðæt rice tōwerd sēde *he told him that the kingdom was in store for him*, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 8. Hē forestihte ða

gecorenan tō ðam ēcan life, for ðan ðe hē wiste hī swilce tōwearde he knew they were to become such, Homl. Th. i. 112, 32, 34. Drihten ealle gōð him symle fremfullice tōwearde dyde the Lord ever had in store for him all good things to his advantage, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23.

¶ Sometimes the word occurs without the inflexion that seems required, v. also II. 2; but perhaps in these cases the word should not be considered adjective. v. next word:—Wigan hine tōweard sædon, Blickl. Homl. 71, 29. Ealle ða tæcno & ða forebeācno ða ðe ūre Drihten ær tōweard sægde, 117, 31. Hī geseoþ heora wuldor and heora wite and blisse hym tōweard, Wulfst. 238, 21. (b) of an immediate future:—Hēr is ūre sylfra forwyrd tōweard getācnod here is our own destruction shewn to be imminent, Judth. Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 286. Se engel him sigē tōweardne gehēht the angel promised them that victory should be theirs (on the morrow), Blickl. Homl. 201, 33; 117, 14. Aidan ðam scyppfarendum ðone storm tōwardne sægde (cf. sōna ðæs ðe gē on scyp āstigaþ ofer eow cymed mycel storm, 32), Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. Hē foreseah Godes mynstrum micle frēcnesse tōwearde monasteris periculum imminere prævidens, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Hē wiste heora forwyrd hræðlice tōweard, Homl. Th. i. 402, 12. (2) marking motion:—Ða lēode flugon ða hīe ðone here tōweardne wiston on ða burh Gerusalem the people fled when they knew that the Roman army was on the march to Jerusalem, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13. Hī gewunodon on gehwiltcere byrig, oð ðæt hī gāxodon ða apostolas tōwearde they stopped in every town until they learned that the apostles were on the way thither, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 2. [O. Sax. tō-ward.]

tō-weard; prep. Toward, in the direction of. I. with gen.:—Ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōweard ðæs heforncipes, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 19. Hē was hym syððan tōweard hys scyptes farende, Homl. Ass. 190, 258. II. with dat. or uncertain, (i) preceding the governed word:—Ðonne ærnap hī ealle tōweard ðam feo, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 36. Hī torfodon tōweard ðam weofode . . . and scotedon tōweard ðam hāligdōme, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17, 19. Crist was tōweard ðære rōde gelæd, Btwk. 214, 27. (2) following the governed word:—Hē eow onet tōweard mors propinquat, Met. 27, 8. (3) where tō precedes and weard follows (cf. to God ward, to us ward in A. V.):—Hē hine bær tō mynstre weard, Homl. Th. i. 336, 12; Wulfst. 302, 26. Hē went æfre ðone hricg tō ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 24. Tō scipan weard, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hī wendon him tō ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Hī wæron heom tō Lundene weard, 1052; Erl. 185, 4. Hē hēt ðæt hē biheoðe tō his Drihtne werd, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 78.

tō-weardes; prep. Out, towards. I. preceding the case:—Hī ferdon tōwardes Ou, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 31. II. following the case:—Mīne frýnd standað ongean mē and synt mē tōwardes amici mei adversum me appropinquaverunt et steterunt, Ps. Th. 37, 11. Deað eow tōwardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 27. Eow nealæcþ se deað tōwardes, Wulfst. 231, 34. [O. Sax. tō-wardes.]

tōweard-lic; adj. Future:—Mē þincþ ic stande and his āgene stefne gehýre swā swā hit tōweardlic is tō gehýranne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 831. Ðæt tæcnap tōweardlice firhto and brōgan, Lchdm. iii. 156, 10. God forgefē alle synne ðino ondwardlica and tōwardlica (futura), Rtl. 170, 11.

tōweardlice; adv. In the future, in time to come:—Hē forecwæþ ðæt hē tōwardlice biscop beon sceolde antistitem eum futurum esse prædixerat, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 21.

tōweardness, e; f. I. the time to come, the future:—Ðæt hē on tōweardness (in futuro sæculo) ecellice mid Criste ricsian mōste, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22. Swā ðū on ðisum andweardum life mā earfoða drīgast, swā mycclē ðū eft on tōweardnysse gefēhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. II. a future coming:—Ūre Drihten ðæt gefylde, ðæt hē burh his ða hālgan tōweardness gehēt, Blickl. Homl. 119, 28.

tō-weccan; p. -wehte To wake (trans.) up, stir up, arouse:—Hū ða folc mid him fæhþe tōwehton how they stirred up strife amongst themselves, Beo. Th. 5889; B. 2948.

tō-wegan; p. -wæg, pl. -wægon; pp. -wegen To disperse, dispel:—Heofones gim scineþ, beoþ wolcen tōwegen neu concreta nubes summo-veat radios solis, Exon. Th. 210, 11; Ph. 184.

toweht a basket for putting wool in (?):—The word occurs among terms connected with spinning and glosses calatum (= calathus? Calatum is explained in Du Cange by lignum piscatorum seu piscaria e lignis confecta, a meaning which seems not to belong to the word here), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 17; ii. 16, 35.

tō-wendan; p. de To overthrow, upset, subvert, overturn:—Hē tōwende evertit, Hpt. Gl. 459, 52. Tōwendum erutis, subversis, 433, 44.

I. with reference to material objects, (a) where the object is not of great extent, to overthrow, demolish:—Ðā tōwende se hālgā wer ðæt deofolgild grundlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 16. Ðā tōwende se biscop ðæt weofod, 508, 5. Hæfde se deofol tōwend ðone weall the devil had thrown down the wall, 166, 19. Heora deofolgild weard tōwend, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 158. (b) where the object is of great extent, to overthrow, destroy:—God ealne ðone eard tōwende Dominus subvertit omnem regionem, Gen. 19, 25. Ðā tōwende se cýning heora winsuman burh, Homl. Ass. 102, 8. Hī tōwendon ðæt tempel, 68, 83. Hig heora burga

tōwendon subversis urbibus, Num. 21, 3. Ðæt ic ða burh ne tōwende ut non subvertam urbem, Gen. 19, 21.

II. with reference to non-material objects, to destroy by changing, to repeal a law, abrogate, abolish, overthrow, destroy:—Crist tōwyrpþ ðās stōwe and tōwent ða gesetnysse ðe ūs Moyses tæhte, Homl. Th. i. 46, 3. Hī woldon tōwendon ealle ða gesetnysse ðe Domicianus hæfde ær geset, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32 note.

III. in a figurative sense:—Hāwa ðæt se inra wind ðe ne tōwende, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. [A suture þet hæued forloren his el, he towent euerich strea north he beo iūfunden, A. R. 324, 18. Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towended, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

tō-weorpan, -werpan, -worpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; p. -wearp, pl. -wurpon; pp. -worpen To throw in different directions, throw away, throw down, to scatter, disperse, destroy, overthrow:—Tōwearp discuit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 70. Tōwurpon destitutum, tōworpane destituta, 105, 81, 82. Tōwurpon, 25, 13. Tōworpenum eruta, 33, 16. Destituta, desertae, i. derelictae, vel tōworpane, 139, 11.

I. to scatter (lit. or fig.), disperse:—Se ðe ne gaderap mid mē, hē tōwyrpþ (spargit), Mt. 12, 30. Hē sendeþ his strælo and hī tōweorpeþ (dissipavit), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Ðū ūs tōdrife and ūs tōwurpe geond werþeōða, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Hē ðæt fýr tōsceaf and ðone lig tōwearp, Exon. Th. 276, 15; Jul. 566. Tōweorþ ðū ða ðeōða dissipata gentes, Ps. Th. 67, 28. Ðæt hē heora oferhýd tōweorpe ut superbiam eorum dissipet, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 24. Mid ðý ðe hē sceolde his gestreōn tōweorpan, mid ðý hē hīe gadrap, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 11. Ūre bān syndon tōworpane dissipata sunt ossa nostra, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ðætte suno Godes, ða ðe uoeron tōworpen (dispersi), gesomnade in ān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52.

I. a. to break in pieces, scatter the parts of a connected whole:—Hē heora beudas tōwearp vincula eorum dirupit, Ps. Th. 106, 13.

II. in a literal sense, to overthrow, (a) to overturn what is standing:—Hē āgeat ðara mynetera feoh, and tōwearp hyra mýsan (mensas subvertit), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (b) to throw down what is set up, destroy a building, demolish:—Gif eower godes miht ða cyrcan tōwurpan ne mæg, ic tōwurpe eower tempel, Homl. Th. i. 70, 30. Ðes tōwyrpþ (-wæpād, Lind.) Godes templ, and hyt eft getimbraþ qui destruebat templum Dei, et illud reedificabat, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his deposuisti maceriam ejus, Ps. Th. 79, 12. Ceaster heora ðū tōwurpe (destruxisti), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. God tōwearp (subvertit) ða burga, Gen. 19, 25; Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2. Hē tōwearp ðæt templ Titus templum diruit, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 20. Se godcunda anweald tōwearp ðone torr (the tower of Babel), Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Æþelburg tōwearp Tāntū ðe lne ær timbrede, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 27. Hī tōwurpon ða heargas destructis fanis, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 15. Englas ðæt hūs tōwurpon þurh gāstlicne craft, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 15. Ðý læs eower hūs windas tōweorpan, Exon. Th. 281, 22; Jul. 650. Hī mid æxum duru curfan, and teoledan ðæt hī mid adesan ealle tōwurpan (dejecerunt), Ps. Th. 73, 6. Tōwurpan (-worpan, MS. A.; -weorpan, Rush.; -worpa, Lind.) Godes templ destruerne templum Dei, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 61; Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Tōwurpon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Tōwyrpan hira geweorc, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ne bið hér læfed stān uppan stāne ðe ne beo tōworpen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2; Mk. Skt. 13, 2.

Weard Tirus se mære burg eall tōworpeni Tyrus excisa est, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 28. Æfter tōworpenum templan post deruta sacella, Hpt. Gl. 467, 56.

III. in a figurative sense, to overthrow, (a) where the object is a person, to destroy the power of a person, to destroy:—Hī tōweorþ destrue eos, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Ðæt ðū tōwurpe feōnd ut destruas inimicum, Ps. Spl. 8, 3. Hī wolde tōweorpan wuldres Aldor . . . ðæt hē hī ne tōwurpe geond werþeōða dixit ut disperderet eos . . . ne disperderet eos, Ps. Th. 105, 19. Swā sint tō teweorpanne ða ðe nān gōd ne dydon durh dreāunge qui nulla agere bona coeperunt, correctionis manu evertendi sunt, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 33. Ic wolde tōwerpan bearn Hēlendes, Cd. Th. 270, 4; Sat. 85. Noldan hī tōworpan þeode non disperdiderunt gentes, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Wutan hī tōwyrpan disperdamus eos, 82, 4. (b) where the object is not a person, to overthrow an institution, a practice, regulation, law, etc., to put down, put an end to, destroy, make void, break, dissolve:—Se ðe tōwyrpþ ān of ðysum bebodum qui soluerit unum de mandatis istis, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Hē ūre æt tōwyrpþ. Pilatus hym cwæð: 'Hwæt ys ðæt hē ðēþ ðæt hē mæge eowre æ tōwerpan?' Hī cwædon: 'On restedagum hē hælþ', Nicod. 2; Thw. i. 23–27. Hē com tō ðý ðæt hē wolde ælc yfel tōwurpan, and ælc good ærēran. Nū tōwyrpþ hē on ūs leahtras . . . Hē tōwyrpþ mōdignysse . . . and ealle undeāwas hē tōwyrpþ, Homl. Th. i. 144, 28–32. Se wind tōweorþ ðære rosan wite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19. Tōweorpeþ (-worpeþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Ða heargas ārdlian and tōweorpan fana profanare, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 40. Hē wile ūre witu tōweorpan he will put an end to the pains we inflict, Cd. Th. 289, 5; Sat. 393. Mīne ære tōweorpan honorem meum repellere, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Wutan symbeldagas Drihtnes on eordwege ealle tōwurpan comprimamus omnes dies festos Domini a terra, 73, 8. Nelle ge wēnan ðæt ic cōme tōwurpan (solvere) ða æ; ne com ic nā tōwurpan (-wearpan, MS. A.), ac gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Uton tōwurpan ðas gefitū dissolvamus has contentiones, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. Ælfhere hēt tōwurpon swýðe manig munucflī, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 5. Oft becymþ se anweald ðisse worulde tō swiþe gōdum

monnum for ðæm se anweald ðara yflana weorþe tōworpen *fit saepe, ut bonis summa rerum gerenda deferatur, ut exuberans retundatur improbitas*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 20. Ðone tōworpenan stal ðæs rices *destructum regni statum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 8. Ðý læs tōworpen sién fyrgewritu, Elen. Kmbl. 860; El. 430.

IV. to throw out. v. tō-worpniss, **II.**—Ðonne hió hié selfe tōweorþe út of hierie selfre *cum se extra semetipsam eiecit*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 24. [Ne bið naut his (*the wise man's*) lare fremful, 3if he mid wercan tōwerpð his bodunge, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 7. Patt temple wass all þurh hæþenn folc tōworppennu, Orm. 16277. O. Frs. tō-, ti-werpa; O. Sax. te-werpan to scatter, to destroy; O. H. Ger. zer-, ze-werfan dissipare, disjicere, dispergere, destruere, demoliri; Ger. zer-werfen.]

tō-weorpendlic, -wyrpendlic; *adj.* *Destructible*:—Tōwyrpendlicne *destructilem*, Germ. 394, 348.

tō-wesness, -wesenness, -wisness, e; *f.* **I. separation, dissolution, divorce**:—Tōwesnes vel tōlēsdesne *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Tōwesnisse *defortii*, Txts. 181, 41.

II. difference, disagreement, discord, dissension:—Hē sēwþ ðone sticel ðæs andan oððæt ðær of aewoþ tōwesnes, and of ðære tōwesnesse biþ ðæt fyr onæled ðære feoþunga . . . Se se ðæt wæter út forlæte wære fruma ðære tōwesnesse *seminantur stimuli, oriuntur rixae, accenduntur faces odiorum* . . . *Qui dimittit aquam, caput est iurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 9–13. Hū unāberendlic gylt sió tōwesnes (*discordia*) biþ, 46; Swt. 349, 15. Wæs tōwesnes geworden orta *dissensione*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 15. Ðā sōhte Colemanus dysse tōwesnesse (*wesennesse*, MS. B.) and dysse unsibbe læcedom *quaesivit Colmanus huic dissensionis remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ðonne hē him ondræt ða tōwesnesse *ūtane dum humana foras iurgia metunt*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 23. [Cf. ge-weorþan to agree; Goth. gawairthi *peace*.]

towettan; *p. te To associate with*:—Riht is ðæt mynecena ne towettan worldmannu ne ænige sundorcýðde tō heom habban ealles tō swide (*the other reading is næfre wið worldmen ænige gemānan worldlicre cýðde habban tō swide*), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 33.

tow-hūs, es; *n.* **A spinning-house**:—Towhūs of wulle *genitium* (= *gynaecium locus seu aedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant*). The women who worked were called *genicariae pensiles*, Migue), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 7. v. tow-cræft, -lic, -tōl.

tō-widere, -widre; *prep.* **Against**. **I.** with dat. *in reply to*:—Hū mæg ic andsware findan wrāþum tōwipere, Exon. Th. 12, 13; Cri. 185.

II. with acc. *in opposition to*:—Wig tōwipre, 341, 20; Gn. Ex. 129. [Ger. zu-wider.]

tow-lic; *adj.* **Pertaining to weaving**:—Towlic weorc *textrinum opus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 13; 82, 11.

tow-mýðreec, an; *f.* **A work-box, box for keeping materials connected with spinning or weaving (?)**:—An hrægclýst and an lytulu towmýðreec, Chart. Th. 538, 21.

tō-worpenness, -worpedness, e; *f.* **Desolation, destruction**:—Heora tōworpenness *the destruction of the Jews by the Romans*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 3. Ða onseconunge ðære tōworpennessse *abominationem desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Tōworpednyssse (*-worpennessse*, MS. A.), Mk. 43, 14. Ðeós tōdræfdnyss (*the driving the money-changers out from the temple*) getācnode ða tōweardan tōworpennessse ðurh ðone Rōmāniscan here, Homl. Th. i. 406, 9. Ðæt se Hælend bewoþe ðære caestre tōworpennessse, ðe gelamp æfter his ðrowunge, 402, 7; Homl. Ass. 46, 548.

tō-worpniss, -wyrpniss, e; *f.* **I. dispersion**. v. tō-weorpan, **I.**—On tōwyrpnissse hæðna *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 7, 35.

II. a throwing out, ejection. v. tō-weorpan, **IV.**—Salde him mæhte gēmnisse tō untrymmissum and tōworpnisse (*-wyrpniss*, Lind.) diówla *dedit illis potestatem curandi infirmitates et eiciendi daemonia*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 15. [O. H. Ger. zu-worfniss *desolatio*.]

tō-wreccan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræccan; *pp.* -wrecen **To drive in different directions, scatter, disperse**:—Weorðap tōwrecene wide ealle ða de unrihtes ætor worhtan *dispergentur omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 91, 8; 58, 15. Siendon wē tōwrecene geond widne grund, heapum tō-hworfene, Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301; Exon. Th. 186, 17; Az. 21; 16, 24; Cri. 258; Elen. Kmbl. 261; El. 131.

tō-writenness, e; *f.* **A detailed writing, a description**:—Se cāsere sette gebann, ðæt wære on gewritum asett eall ymbhwyrft. Ðeós tō-writennys (*descriptio*). v. tō-mearcodness) weard āræred fram ðam ealdormenn Cyrino, Homl. Th. i. 30, 2.

tō-wridan; *p.* -wrād **To twist different ways, to distort**:—Ic tōwride *distorqueo*, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 15.

tow-tōl, es; *n.* **An implement for spinning**:—Hē sceal fela tow-tōla habban, flexlinan, spinle . . . Anglia ix. 263, 10.

tō-wunderlic *glosses* admirabilis, Ps. Spl. 41, 4.

tō-wurpan. v. tō-weorpan.

tō-wyrð, e; *f.* **Occasion**:—Ðā wæron Seaxan sēcende intingan and tōwyrðe heora geðales wiþ Brittas *quaerentes occasionem divortii*, Bd. I, 15; S. 483, 37.

tō-wyrpan, -wyrpendlic, -wyrpniss. v. tō-weorpan, -weorpendlic, -worpniss.

Trāci, Trācia, Trāciana. v. Prāceas.

tract; trachtere, tractere. v. trahit; trahtere.

træf, es; *n.* **I. a tent, pavilion**:—Lædan ða torhtan mægð tō træfe ðam heán (cf. wæs seó hālige meówle on his búrgetelde, 2, 10; Jud. 57), Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 43; 25, 12; Jud. 255. Beornas stódon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf, 25, 19; Jud. 268. **II. a building**:—Tigelfāgan trafu, torras, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844. [Cf. (?) *Icel. traf a frunge, hem*: in mod. usage, a kermief.] v. hearg-, hell-, wearg-træf.

trægelian, træglian; *p. ode To pluck*:—Træglian *carpere*, Germ. 398, 84. Tō trægellenne *carpendum*, 399, 388. [Cf. (?) *Lat. tragula*.] v. tō-trægelian.

træppan, træppe. v. treppan, treppe.

træg; *adj.* *Evil, bad*:—Tō træg, Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57. Se feond and se freond, tīrædig and træg, synnig and gesælig, Elen. Kmbl. 1906; El. 955. Ðæt hió ðære cwene oncwædan meahon swā tiles swā trāges swā hió him tō sōhte, 649; El. 325. [O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. trāgi *iners, piger, segnis*; Ger. trāge: *Du. traag*. Cf. *earh for the double sense of slow and bad*.]

træg, e; trāgu; *indecl.*; *f. Ill, affliction*:—Hē wēnde him trāge hnāgre *he expected humiliating affliction for himself*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. [O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. trāgi *ignavia, torpor*.] v. preceding word.

tragan = dragan, Jn. Skt. Rush. 21, 8, 11.

trāge; *adv.* *Evilly, cruelly*:—Ðis is weorc ðara ðe oft wrāde mē trāge tældan *hoc opus eorum, qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. [O. H. Ger. trāgo *tarde, segniter*.] v. træg.

traht, tract, es; *m.*: e; *f.* **I. a text, passage; textus, tractus** (*tractus ecclesiastici cantus species, Migne*):—Æfter fyliaþ traht *sequitur tractus*: 'Eripe me, Domine,' Anglia xiii. 417, 743. Traht *tractus*: 'Laudate Dominum,' 425, 855. Mid trahte godspelles *cum textu euangelii*, 416, 723. Nū bidde ic eow ðæt ge beón geðyldige on eowerm gedance oððæt wē ðone traht oferrædan māgon *I pray you to be patient in your thoughts until we have read the passage* (the passage is then given), Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ðæt man ræde twā rædinga mid twām tractum and mid twām collectum, L. Ælfic. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 19. **II. a treating of a subject, an exposition, a commentary**:—Traht *expositio, i. tractatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 84. Ðes traht is langum eow tō gehýreame, ac wē willaþ nū úre sprāce hēr geendian, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 22; 70, 13; i. 248, 21. Trahte *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58; 94, 31. We ofer-ræddon ðis godspel . . . ac wē ne hreponon ðone traht nā swiðor ðonne tō ðæs dages wurdmynte belamp *we read the gospel, but we did not further touch the exposition (or text, under I?) than pertained to the honour of the day*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 6. Trahtas *commentariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 51. Ræde man ðære godcundan lāre bēc, and eac swā ða hāligan trahtas (*expositiones*) ðe fram namcūpum fæderum geworhte synt, R. Ben. 33, 20. Trahta *commenta, documenta*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 32. [O. H. Ger. trahta *tractatio*. From Latin.] v. godspell-, sealm-traht, and following words.

trahtap, es; *m.* **A commentary**:—Trahtadum *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58.

traht-bōc; *f.* **A book of exposition, a treatise, commentary**:—Gregorius gedichte manega hālige trahtbēc, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 15; i. 436, 10. Twā and hundseofontig bōca ðære ealdan æ and ðære niwan hē āwende . . . būton oðrum menigfealdum trahtbōcum ðe hē deopdancollisce āsmeāde, 15. **trahtere**, es; *m.* **One who treats a subject, an expositor, interpreter, commentator**:—Mē ða treahteras tala wisedon, Salm. Kmbl. 9; Sal. 5. Treahteras *commentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 41. Fram trehterum *a commentariis*, 7, 28. 'Of fitendum trachterum *a vitiosis interpretibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i. 14. [O. H. Ger. pi-trahtari.] v. stār-trahtere; trahtnere, trahtian; *p. ode*. **I. to expound, explain**:—Ðegnum his hē trahtade alle he expounded all things to his disciples, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Se āwergða gāst ongan Godes bēc trahtian, and ðā sōna leāh, Blickl. Homl. 29, 29. **II. to discuss**:—Ðā ongunnon wiþ treahhtigean, hwæðer mā mærlīcra ðæda gefremed hæfde, ðe Philipppus, ðe Alexander, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 3. [O. H. Ger. trahtōn *tractare, reputare*.] v. ge-trahtian; trahtnian, traht.

trahtnere, es; *m.* **An expositor, commentator**:—Gregorius se trahtnere, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 21. Se trahtnere cwið, ðæt ðæt gyflice hūs wæs dryfere, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorena manna, 70, 16; i. 338, 16. Hieronimus se wīsa trahtnere, Homl. Ass. 36, 296.

v. trahtere.

trahtnian; *p. ode*. **I. trans. To expound, explain**:—Hægmon trahtnaþ ðis gossell, Homl. Th. i. 510, 26. Gregorius trahtnode ðis godspel, ii. 550, 1. Ic wolde eow trahtnian ðis godspel, ðe mann nū beforan eow rædde, i. 166, 3. Ðes cwyde is swiðor tō ondræðenne ðonne tō trahtnigenne, 332, 4; ii. 90, 5.

I a. to give as explanation of (be) something:—Wē sprācon be ðam sēde ðe betwux ðam ðorum sprang . . . Drihten sylf trahtnode be ðisum ðæt ða sind ðc Godes word gehýraþ ac hī sind gebysgode mid heora welum *we spoke of the seed that sprang up among the thorns* . . . *The Lord himself gave as explanation of this, that they are those that hear God's word, but are occupied with their*

wealth, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 7.

II. with prep. *to treat of (be, ymbe)*:—Manega trahnedon ymbe dis angin *de hoc principio multi tractaverunt*, Anglia viii. 307, 7. Mid wære æwfastum trahtna (*tracta*) be hālignysse, Scint. 200, 14. Nū wille wē be dyssere freolstide trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 104, 9. Wē woldon gefyrn trahtnian be ðam lambe, ii. 278, 11. [Nimeþþ gom off þiss patt her iss trahtnedd, Orm. 11680.] v. ā, ge-, ofer-trahtnian; trahtian.

trahtnung, e; f. *Exposition, explanation, comment*:—Uton nū fōn on ðæs godspelles trahtnunges ðær wē hit forlēt on *his resume the exposition of the gospel, where we left it*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 35; ii. 72, 22. Ūs gedafenap ðæt wē mid ārfæstum geleāfan underfōn Drihtnes trahtnunges, 90, 4. Mid smeāpancelre trahtnunges *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 65. Traht(n)unge *commenta*, 479, 77. Mid gāstlicum trahtnungum *commentariis, explanationibus*, 410, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 2, 8.

trahtung, e; f. *Exposition, comment*:—Trahtunga *commenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 50. Fracþungum (*l. tractungum or trahtungum commentis, doctrinis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 16. [O. H. Ger. *trahtunga retractatio*.])

traise, *traisc* (?); *adj.* In the following passage this word is used to translate *tragicus*, which, however, seems to have been taken as an adjective formed from a proper name. In another passage the same word is rendered by *trōiese*, *trōise* (q.v.) Trojan, perhaps the same meaning is intended here:—Æfter ðon hē eall gear onwealh Norþanhymbra mægþe ahte nalas swā swā sigefæst cuning ac swā swā leódhata ðæt hē grimsigende forleās and hī on gelicnysse ðæs traiscan wæles wundade *dein cum anno integro provincias Nordanhymbrorum non ut rex victor possideret sed quasi tyrannus saeviens disperderet, ac tragica caede dilaceraret*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30.

tramet, es; m. *A page*:—Bōc *liber*, stæf *littera*, leāf *folium*, tramet *pagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 75–78: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 5. Lā hwylc tramet (*pagina*) is, odðe hwylc spræc ðæs godcundan lareōdūmes, āder oðþe ðære ealdan cýðnesse oþþe ðære nīwan, ðæt ne sý seó rihteste bysen ūran menniscan lifes, R. Ben. 133, 2. Tramod, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 2. Swā fela trameta *tot paginae*, swā fela leāfa *tot folia*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 117, 12. *Trametas paginas*, Germ. 398, 181.

trandan (?) *to roll, move hastily*:—Trondendi *praeceptis*, Txts. 89, 1668. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* *trandill* (as a nickname.)] v. *trendan*, *trendel*.

treaflice; *adv.* *Grievously, painfully*:—Eallum ðe deópe and ful treaflice teóðan *polian omnibus injuriarum patientibus*, Ps. Th. 102, 6. [Cf. (?) *Welsh* *traf stir, strain*; *trafu to stir, agitate*.]

treágian; *p. ode To repair, sew together*:—Treágiende *sarcientes, consuentes, componentes*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 73. Getreágede (*-ode*) *consuta*, 412, 38.

treahtere, *treahtheagan*. v. *trahtere*, *trahtian*.

treðan; *p. træð, pl. træðon; pp. treðen*. I. *to tread, tread down, trample upon* (lit. and fig.):—Ðū trides (*conculcabis*) león and dracan, Ps. Surt. 90, 13. Hē trit mid ðæm fēt *terit pede*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. Hwílum mec (*an animal's skin*) brýð triedeþ fōtum, Exon. Th. 393, 27; Rā. 13, 6. Mē man tredeþ *conculcavit me homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 1: Cd. Th. 56, 15; Gen. 912. Mē treðaþ feónðas mīne, Ps. Th. 55, 2: Exon. Th. 119, 23; Gū. 259. Ðā hēt ic ðone here ðæt hié mid fōtum ðone snāw trædon *calcare militem niuem jubeo*, Nar. 23, 18; Jos. 10, 24. Ða ðe mē træðan *conculcantes me*, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Ðæt hig hine træðun, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Træðun *proterunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 2. Fōtum *tredene*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15.

Ia. with prep.:—Anweald tō tredenne ofer snacan *potestatem calcandi supra scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. II. *to tread upon, step upon, walk upon*:—Ðonne ic hrūsan trede, Exon. Th. 389, 22; Rā. 8, 1. Hió grundbedd trideþ, 493, 3; Rā. 81, 24. Se ðe mōrland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Se fōtum tredeþ *fidru winda qui ambulat super pennas venturum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4. Ða ðe land treðaþ *those that move upon the earth* (Gen. i. 28), Cd. Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. Træðaþ, Exon. Th. 439, 5; Rā. 58, 5. Ðū flettpaðas mīne træðe, Cd. Th. 165, 12; Gen. 2730. Hē wræclastas træð, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Meodowongas træð, 3291; B. 1643. Mearh moldan træð, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Ford gān, faldweg tredan, Andr. Kmbl. 1550; An. 776. Gewāt him se hearda sēwong tredan, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964. Tredan *elpeóidigra foldan*, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29. Ic seah turf tredan *vi. gebrōðor*, 394, 10; Rā. 14, 1. Ðū (*the serpent*) scealt ðinum bréostum bearm tredan bráðre eorðan, faran fēðeleās, Cd. Th. 56, 4; Gen. 907.

III. in figurative senses, glossing Latin words:—Sāwl gefyllt trytt (*calcabit*; tret, Kent. Gl. 1015) beðbreáð *the full soul loatheth an honeycomb* (Prov. 27, 7), Scint. 50, 8. Tredaþ *terimus (otia temporum)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 12. [O. Frs. *treda*: O. L. Ger. *tredan*: O. H. Ger. *tretan*: *Icel.* *troða*. Cf. *Goth.* *trudan*.] v. ā, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-tredan; sin-tredende, and following words.

tredde. v. *win-tredde*.

tredðan; *p. de*. I. *to tread under foot, trample upon*:—Tredðun *proterunt*, Txts. 84, 749. II. *to investigate, examine*. v. ā-tredðan:—Weorð mē heorte forht ðær ic ðīn hālig word tredde *a verbis tuis formidavit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 118, 161. [O. H. Ger. *for-tratta proterit*; *trettenti terens*: *Icel.* *tratta*; *p.*; *traddr*; *pp.*]

tredðian; *p. ode To tread, step, walk*:—Rape æfter ðon on flōr feónð tredðode, Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725. Cuning of brýðbūre trydd ðe, 1848; B. 922. Hié of ðam grimman gryre tredðedon, Cd. Th. 243, 21; Dan. 439. Streámas ðū miht on tredðian eorðan *gelice flumina pertransiuit pede*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. [O. H. Ger. *trettōn calcare, conculcare*.]

trede; *adj.* *Firm to tread on, that may be walked on*:—Sē cýððe hwā hine gesette, tīrmeahhtig cuning, for ðon hē hine tredde him ongeán gyrede, ðonne God wolde ofer sīne yðe gān *ready for his coming the sea made itself firm for his tread, when God would walk over its waves*, Exon. Th. 72, 2; Cri. 1166.

tredel, es; m. *A step*:—Tredelas *vel stæpas bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. [Grece or tredyl or steyre *gradus*, Prompt. Parv. 209. Tredyl or grece *gradus, pedalis*, 501. A tredel *subpedium*, Wülck. Gl. 614, 14: *suspensum*, 615, 3: *liciatorium*, 592, 33.]

tredend, es; m. *One who treads*:—Tredend *calcatrrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 42.

trég (treg ?), *tríg* (cf. (?) *hég*, *híg hay*, for the form), es; n. *A tray, trough*:—Trég *aluelohum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 70. Nim ðæt reáde ryden, dō on tríg; hæst stānes swīpe hāte, lege on ðæt tríg innan, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5–6. [Bye us vessel . . . Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers, Rich. 1490.] Cf. *troh*.

trega, an; m. *Pain, grief, vexation, hurt, ill*:—Trega ī anda ðīnes hūses *zelus domus tuas*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 10. Tregan *injuriarum* (cf. *teónan*, R. Ben. 17, 11), R. Ben. Interl. 20, 10. Ic fleáh hlæðigian hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274. Ða twēgen tregan (cf. *ðyssa yfa hwæðer*, 41), Met. 5, 42. Weá was āræred, tregena tudðor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. [Mid ham is muruhde moniuhðe widute teone and treie, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 61. Alkyn sorow and treg and tene, Pr. C. 7327. Al that whilom was murthe is turned to treie and tene, P. S. 340, 380. *Goth.* *trigō*; us *trigōm ēk λύπης*, 2 Cor. 9, 7: O. L. Ger. *trego dolor*: *Icel.* *tregi difficulty*; *grief, sorrow*.] v. *hell-trega*, *tin-treg*, *-trega*.

tregian; *p. ode To vex, trouble, afflict, grieve*:—Gif gē on unriht ne tregiaþ ne earne ne tyrewiaþ (*if ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow*, Jer. 7, 6), Wulfst. 50, 2. Ða ðe tregiaþ *mē qui tribulant me*, Ps. Spl. T. 3, 1. [Eall þis was God mid tō gremienne and ðas arme leóde mid tō tregienne, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 40. Quæð Balaam: 'For ðu tregest me,' Gen. and Ex. 3975. Þai traied þe *exacerbaverunt te*, Ps. 5, 11. O. Sax. *tregan to trouble*: *Icel.* *trega to grieve*.] v. *tin-tregian*.

trehing (but *þrihing* in *Lamarde*. v. *Schmid*, A. S. Gesetz. 508). The form given in L. Ed. C. to the Scandinavian word, which in Icelandic appears as *þriðjungr* = the third part of a shire:—De treingis. Erant potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas vocabant, scilicet, terciarum partem provincie, et qui super ipsam dominabantur, trehing-gref . . . Et quod illi vocabant tria hundreda, vel iiiij, vel plura, isti (*those of Danish England*) vocabant trehing. Et quod trehing non poterat diffiniri, in scira servabatur, L. Ed. C. 31; Th. i. 455, 17–25. In Magna Carta, § 25, *trethingii* (*pl.*) occurs. The Anglicized form of the word probably began with þ, and Halliwell gives Thirdings as the term used of the Ridings. The present form, *Riding*, seems to have arisen from a confusion of the initial dental with the final sound of East, West, North.

trehtere. v. *trahtere*.

trem, trym *a step*:—Ic ðæt gehāte ðæt ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I vow that I will not flee hence one footstep* (cf. ðæt hē nolde fleógan fōtmæll landes, 139, 57; By. 275), Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. Fōtes trem, Beo. Th. 5044; B. 2525. The form is probably to be recognized in a gloss given Anglia viii. 33, 163 note, ægne trem *rendering pedetentim, for which perhaps fægge, tremmælum might be read*. Cf. Hpt. Gl. 477, 78, where the gloss for the same passage is fægge; fægge odðe fōtmælum *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 47; fōtmælum *pedetentim*, Txts. 90, 834; *stepmælum gradatim*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54. Cf. also: Ðonne widtremð hē and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocat*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27.

tremes, *tremesa*, *tremese*, *tremesse*. v. *trimes*.

tremian, *tremman to confirm*, *tremman to step*. v. *trymman*, *wid-tremman*.

trendan (?) *to turn, roll*. v. *sin-trendende teres*, but perhaps *sin-trendende should be read, see tredan = terere*. [Let hym rollen and trenden with inne hym self the lyht of his inward syhte in *se revolvat intimi lucem visus*, Chauc. Boet. 100, 2835. Chaucer also uses *bi-trenden*, and *un-trenden occurs elsewhere*. Cf. O. Frs. *trind*, *trund round*: *Dan.* *trind*.] v. *trandan*, *trinda*, and next word.

trendel, es; m. I. *a circle, ring*:—Ān wunderlic trendel (*mirabilis corona*) weard atēowéd ābūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 806; Erl. 60, 25. Gelden trendel *circulus aureus (in naribus suis)*, Prov. 11, 22), Kent. Gl. 373. Brevis *virgula (the mark for short quantity, i.e. ʊ)* ys ānes trendles dæl ðus licgende, Anglia viii. 333, 29. On trendle in *rota*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 2. Stric ðū mid ðinum scyfteingre, swilce ðū trændel wyrcce, Techm. ii. 129, 9. Trendla *circulorum* (the rings on a peacock's tail), Hpt. Gl. 419, 8. Ia. *a circle used in calculation*:—Ðās þing wē

geopeniaþ bet on ðissum trendle (cf. gŷm ðisses hwiðles; hyt ðe ætŷwþ call ðas mōnan ryne, 33: and: Ðas circulas synt behēfe preostum, 44), Anglia viii. 328, 38. I b. figurative:—Trendel (*benedicens*) coronam (*anni*), Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 64, 12. II. where a surface, plane or spherical, is denoted, a *disk, orb*:—Ðas mōnan trendel is symle gebæl, þeah ðe eall endemes eallunga ne scīne, Lchdm. iii. 242, 4: Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Ðære sunnan trendel, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 12. Trendles *sphaerae*, trendel *sphaera*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 22, 23. Scienendne trendel heofones, Hymn. Surt. 22, 17. Trendlum orbibus, Hpt. Gl. 490, 76. II a. a round place, a circus:—Trendles, hringsettes circi, Hpt. Gl. 488, 69. ¶ The word and the connected forms *trend*, *trind*, *trin* seem to occur in local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 343, 344. [Wick. trendil *sphaera*: *Prompt. Parv.* trendyl *troclea*. Trendel *giraculum*, Wülck. Gl. 586, 29: trendell *catantrum*, 571, 19. Halliwell gives *trindle*=wheel as a Derbyshire word.] v. sin-trendel; *adj.*, and following words.

trendeled; *adj.* Made round:—Tryndyld reaf *circumtectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 29. [Panter is blac mid wite spottes sopen al, wit and trendled als a wel, Misc. 23, 737.]

trendlian; *p.* ode *To trundle, roll*. [Lefdis letten teares treondlin (trendlen, MS. C.: trondlin, MS. B.), Kath. 2329. Þe3 appel trendli from þon treowe, O. and N. 135. Hit trendled doun, Allit. Pms. 2, 41. Be trendlid *volvi*, Wick. Jud. 7, 13. Trendelyñ a round thyng *trocleo*, *volvo*, *Prompt. Parv.* 502.] v. ā-trendlian; trendel.

treó. v. treów.

Treónta, Trénta, an; *The Trent*:—Andlang Tréntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. Man ofslōh Ælfwine be Tréntan, 679; Erl. 41, 10. On Trénton (Treóntan, Bd. M. 144, 14) streáme in *fluvio Treenta*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Mid Tréntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 240, 1) streáme *fluvio Treenta*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Be Tréntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 324, 15) ðære eá *juxta fluvium Treenta*, 4, 21; S. 590, 14. On Tréntan; of Tréntan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 20. Ða bryce ofer Treóntan, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10.

treóws, es; *n.* I. a tree:—Treów *arbor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 26. Iung treów *arbutum*, 41. Wudu *silva*, áhæwán treów *lignum*, 33, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 13. Ðæt treów was gōd tō etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Treów (trēu, Lind.) *arbor*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treów (trŷw, MS. B.: treó, Lind.), 7, 17. Hit weard mycel treów (on treó miclum, Lind.: on treu miclum, Rush.) *factum est in arborem magnam*, Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Sunnan trió ágefþ ondsware æt ðæm uponge. . . and ðæt mōnan triów gelice on niht dyde, Nar. 27, 16–19. Heó genam of ðas treówes wæstmē, Gen. 3, 6. Æppelbære treów wæstmē wircende, 1, 11. Tree *arborem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 6; 19, 4. Gif man oðres wudu heaþeþ unálifedne, forgielde ælc græt treów mid v. sciff, L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 5. Oftost beoþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 20, 14; Ps. Spl. 95, 12. Treówu, Scint. 56, 17; Ps. Th. 57, 8. Ða hālgan trió sunnan and mōnan. . . and oþre treów, Nar. 27, 26–29. Treów, 32, 13. Triów, 28, 11. Treó sceolon brædan, Exon. Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. Treó westmberu *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Of ðæra treówa wæstmē, Gen. 3, 2. Triówa heánnisse, Nar. 28, 1. Betwih ðæm rindum ðæra trió, 27, 25. Treá *lignorum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 5. Tréwna *arborum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 9. Ðæra treówa (trŷwa, MS. B.: tréuna, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treóna, Rtl. 95, 23. Of ðam treówum, Lind.: tréum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Sumu treówu hē watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4; Nar. 27, 21. Treówa, Gen. 1, 29. Behealdþ ealle trŷwu (treówa, MS. A.: treó, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 29. *The word occurs as the second part of many compounds, e.g. æppel-, ceder-, corn-, cwic-, cyrs-, ele-, fic-, gyr-, hwiting-, maðgala-, palm-, persoc-, pín-, plüm-, ulm-, win-, windel-treów; see also læd-, wudu-treów.*

II. a material, wood:—Hí worhton him anlicnyssa, sume of golde, sume of seolfre, sume of stānum, sume of treówe, Homl. Th. i. 22, 30. Hē hēt treómbrian cyrican of treówe, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40. Hē of treówe (treó, Bd. M. 138, 21) cyricæan getimbrede, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 26. Monige of ðam treówe (treó, Bd. M. 156, 5) ðas hālgan Cristes mæles spōnas nimað, 3, 2; S. 524, 30. III. in a collective sense, trees, a wood:—Ða behidde Adam hyne on niiddan ðam treówe neorxena wanges Adam *hid himself among the trees of the garden*; in medio ligni paradisi, Gen. 3, 8. Hē (*the Phenix*) sylf bierþ in ðæt treów innan torhte frætwē; ðær se wilda fugel ofer heánnē beám hēf getimbreþ (cf. hē heánnē beám on holtwuda wunað, 209, 15; Ph. 171), Exon. Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200.

IV. tree as in roof-tree, saddle-tree, a piece of wood, a beam, log, stake, staff, cudgel:—Scort sinewælt stān vel treów *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Ðonne seó sáwl hié gedæleþ wiþ done lichoman, hwylic biþ hē ðonne būton swylce stān oððe treów (a stone or a log), Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Of treówe *de stipite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 65. Gif mon mid treówe geslegen sié, Lchdm. ii. 8, 32; 94, 23. Ge ferdon mid swurdum and treówum mé gefōn, Mk. Skt. 14, 48. Gewyrcean tor of treówum and of mycculum beánum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12. Swā hwā swā getimbraþ ofer ðisum grundwealle gold, oððe seolfor, oððe treówa, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 25. Treówu, 590, 13. Hié nāmon treówu and slōgon on oþerne ende isene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 4. v. fugol-, teid-, wægn-treów.

IV a. tree as in

gallows-tree, tree used of the cross:—Hælandes treów, Rood Kmbl. 50; Kr. 25. Wuldres treów, 28; Kr. 14. Ðū ðe on rōde treów áhōfe, Anglia xii. 506, 4; Elen. Kmbl. 411; El. 206. Ðurh treów ūs com lif, ða ða Crist hangode on rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 22. v. gealg-, wulfheafod-treów, and rōd. [Goth. triu a tree; staff: O. Sax. trio a beam; the cross: O. Frs. trē; Icel. trē a tree; a beam; wood.]

treów, trŷw, e; f. The word is sometimes used in the plural with the force of the singular. I. *truth* to a promise or engagement, *faith* (as in good or bad *faith*, to keep *faith* with a person), *troth*:—Treów, sió geond bilwitra breost áriseþ, Exon. Th. 343, 21; Gn. Ex. 160. Hālegu treów seó ðū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 30; Gen. 2118. Wære gehealdan, treówe tacen, Andr. Kmbl. 427; An. 214. In swā hwylice tiid swā gē mid treówe (*truly*) tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ, and gē hellfrena geswicaf, Exon. Th. 366, 1; Reb. 5. On treówe gelæton (—en?) *fidei commissum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 76. His treówe (treówa, Bd. M. 130, 27) and his gehát wið ðe gehealdon. . . his treówe for feogýt-sunge forleósan, seó ðe dŷrwurpe wære eallum mǣpum *tibi fidem pollicitam servare . . . fidem suam, quae omnibus ornamentis pretiosior est, amore pecuniae perdere*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 34–41. Dŷ læs ic min gehát and mīne treówe forleóse *ne fidem mei promissi praeuaricer*, 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Ac fereþ gelome ofer ganotes bæd garsceg fandaþ hwæder ac hæbbe ædele treówe *oft fares the oaken vessel over the gamel's bath; ocean proves whether the oak keeps excellent faith*, i.e. whether the promise of safety, which its strength seems to give, is kept, Ruic pm. Kmbl. 344, 22; Rūn. 25. Ne Hildeburh herian þorfte Eótena treówe, Beo. Th. 2148; B. 1072. Til biþ se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Ðū ðær tirstæste treówe findest, 473, 8; Bo. 11: Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ðæt æfre on his dagum sceolde gewurðan swā lytle treówa, 13, arg. Mānum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhleán, fácu gylðan, Cd. Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. Ðū hæfst ougyten ða woclan trŷwa (treówa, Cott. MS.) ðas blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. Ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehátþ, fācenlice þencaf, Fragg. Kmbl. 47; Leás. 25. Tír healdeþ trŷwa wel wið æðelingas, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 22; Rūn. 17.

II. *truth* to a person, *fidelity, fealty, loyalty*. Cf. hold:—Ðas getreówan freóðnes, ðone mou lufaf for treówum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 35. David forbær ðæt hē Saul ne dorste ofsléan for ðæm ealdum treówum, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 3; 3; Swt. 37, 7. Cham ne wolde cŷðan hŷldo and treówa, Cd. Th. 96, 9; Gen. 1592. III. *the truth* of the stronger to the weaker, *grace, favour, help*. Cf. hold:—Treów was gecŷþed, ðætte Gúðlāce God leánode ellen mid árum, Exon. Th. 129, 11; Gú. 419. Treówe *latibulo* (protection, faithful care; the passage in which the word occurs refers to the entrusting of his mother by Christ to St. John's protection), Hpt. Gl. 415, 57. Git mē sibblufan and freónscipe cŷðaf, treówe and hŷldo tidiáf mē, Cd. Th. 152, 6; Gen. 2516: 34, 21; Gen. 541. Heó treówe gehēt *she promised God's favour*, 44, 25; Gen. 714. Hē treówa gehēt, his holdne hyge, 41, 8; Gen. 653.

IV. *an assurance of faith or truth, word* (in to give or pledge one's word), *a promise, an engagement, a covenant, league*:—Hū þearf mannes sunu mǣran treówe *what need has a son of man of a better assurance?* Cd. Th. 204, 26; Exod. 425. Ða eorlas ðe him treówe sealdon, 123, 17; Gen. 2046. Hē bæd hié ðæt hié gemunden ðara ealdena treówa *ad antiquorum jura foederum adhortatione persuadens*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 9. Se ðe his nŷhtan swereþ, and hine mid treówum ne beswicþ *he that swears to his neighbour, and does not deceive him with assurances of good faith*, Ps. Th. 14, 6. For ðam treówum ðe ðū genumen hæfdest tō Abrahame. . . Ðū him ðæt gehēte, ðæt. . . Cd. Th. 235, 26; Dan. 312. Se wæs ofslagen ofer ápas and treówa (or under I) *contra fidem jurisjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfréde cŷninge ápas geseald, and Eást-Engle foregísla vi; and þeh ofer ða treówa. . . fóron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ic eów treówa ðas mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 28; Gen. 1535: 12, 35; Gen. 2037. Ðū treówa selle, wæra ðina, ðæt ðū wille mē wesan freónd, 170, 23; Gen. 2817.

V. *faith* in something, *belief, trust, confidence*:—Treów in ðe (*the Virgin Mary*) weorðlicu wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 11; Cri. 82. Nō him for egsan earmra gæsta treów getweóde, 122, 25; Gú. 311: 134, 28; Gú. 515. Ðina ágna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tōhopa ðe ne lætaþ geortreowan be ðam écan life, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Ða bebodu ðe giet mǣran sint. . . ðæt is, ryht dōm, and mildheortnes and treówa (cf. Mt. 23, 23 *where geleáfa renders fides*), Past. 57; Swt. 439, 31. Ða beraþ Godes fatu ða ðe oðerra monna sǣula underfooþ tō læðanne on ða treówa hira ágenra gearmunga *Domini vasa ferunt, qui proximorum animas perducendas in suae conversionis fide suscipiunt*, 13; Swt. 77, 4. Ðū gelyfst ðinum hlaforde þe ðonne ðe selfum, and ðinum geférum æmuwel and ðe selfum; ðū ðest swiðe rihte, mid ðŷ ðæt ðū swā gooda treówa wit hi befst, Shrn. 196, 25. Hē (*Noah*) hæfde him on hredre hālige treówa, Cd. Th. 201, 3; Exod. 366. Hē his treówa seal, and his móðgeþone, mā up ðonne niþer habban tō heofonum, Met. 31, 18. [Goth. trigga a covenant: O. Sax. trewa (*often pl.*): O. L. Ger. treuwa *foedus*: O. Frs. triuwe, treuwe: O. H. Ger. triuwa *fides, foedus*.] v. heáh-, hyge-, un-, wine-treów, and next word.

treówa, trýwa, an; *m.* An assurance of good faith, a covenant. *v.* treów, IV.—Se éca treówa the perpetual covenant (cf. Ex. 31, 16), Wulfst. 210, 22. Nádor ne wé on done here faran, ne heora nân tō ūs, biſton man trýwan and gýslas betwýnan sylle tō wedde, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 156, 8. Cf. trūwa.

treówan, triéwan, triéwan, trýwan; *p.* de. I. to trust:—Irnaþ ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora ærnige tréwāþ those who have confidence in their powers of running, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10. Gehwylc hiora his ferhde treówe, ðæt hē hæfde mōd micel, Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166.

II. to prove one's self true, to clear one's self of a charge of untrue conduct. Cf. Icel. tryggva to make firm and trusty:—Gif hē (a person accused of plotting against his lord) hine selfne triówan wille, dō ðæt be cýniges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Treówan, 33; Th. i. 82, 8 note. Trýwan, 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. *v.* ge-treówan, -triéwan, -trýwan, -mítriéwan, or-trýwan, and treówian.

treów-bytt (?), *e*; *f.* A wooden vessel:—Flasce trinnubyttæ (triuu-? = treów-, cf. trýwen byt flasco, 149, 33), eadem et flascones, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 78.

treów-cynn, *es*; *n.* A kind of tree or wood, a tree, a wood:—Abies ðæt treówcyn, Nar. 8, 21. Treóccyn, Exon. Th. 472, 20; Bo. 2. Nim ælces treówcynnes dæl ðe on ðam lande sý gewexen, Lchdm. i. 398, 7. Hē ásméade be ælcum treówcýnne fram ðam heágan cederbeáme óð ðæt hē com tō ðære lytlan ysopan he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall (1 Kings 4, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Oftost on treówcýnne beóp ða treówa getealde feminini generis and se wæstm neutri generis, Ælf. Gr. 6, 9; Zup. 20, 14. Man worhte Noes earce of ðam treówcýnne ðe is genemned Sem, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 16; Nar. 10, 13. Ða ætýwde Drihten Moise an treówcýn and hēt dōn ðæt treów on ðæt wæter, Ex. 15, 25.

treówe, triéwe, trýwe; *adj.* True, faithful, trustworthy:—Wæs hiera sib ætgædere, æghwylc óðrum trýwe, Beo. Th. 2334; B. 1165. Hē spræc tō his onbehtþegne, tō his treówm geseþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Hie ne beóp nánum men getreówe (ne treówe, Bod. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Biſton hē habbe twēgra trýwra manna gewitnesse, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Man namige .ii. trýwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. His freónd se treówesta (getreówesta, Bd. M. 126, 30) fidissimus amicus illius, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 17. [Goth. triggws true, faithful: O. Sax. triuwi: O. Frs. triuwe: O. H. Ger. gi-triuwi: Icel. tryggr.] *v.* ge-, or-treówe (-triéwe, -trýwe).

treówen, triéwen, trýwen; *adj.* I. of a tree:—Hire hyrdeman sume ac ástáh, and his ofr læswode mid treówenum helme, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31.

II. of wood, wooden:—Treówen ligneus, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 14. Triéwen sceó coturnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 21. Trýwen byt flasco, ii. 149, 33. On treówenum mortere, Lchdm. ii. 180, 4. Trýwenan, i. 220, 11; 230, 10. On treówenre cyste, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 69. On treówenre rōde, Nicod. 34; Thw. 20, 6. Hyre goldfāgan treówenan cuppan, Chart. Th. 536, 18. Wirce treówene earce facies arcam ligneam, Deut. 10, 1. Godu treówene and stānene, 4, 28. On treówenum fatum, Ex. 7, 19. Treówenu fatu mon weorþige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. [Wick., C. M. treen. Goth. triweins wooden.] *v.* pin-treówen.

treów-fæst; *adj.* Faithful:—Tunge mīn triówfæst, Ps. C. 114. Treówfæst (treóufæst, Lind.) fidelis, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 17. Treówfæst (treow-?), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21. Wē on bōcum rēdaþ be sumum treówfæstum wīfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 179. Treófæsto, treófest fideles, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 11, 12. Wāron his bebodu ealle treówfæste fidelia omnia mandata ejus, Ps. Th. 110, 5. [Trowfeste men, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 29. Cf. Icel. trū-fastr: Dan. troe-fast.] *v.* un-treówfæst.

treów-fēging, *e*; *f.* A joining together of planks; commissioria, tabularum conjunctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 31.

treów-fugol, *es*; *m.* A tree-haunting bird:—Treófulga tuddor, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gū. 707.

treów-geþofsta, *an*; *m.* A faithful comrade, trusty companion:—Monig biþ uncūþ treówgeþofsta, Exon. Th. 469, 20; Hy. 11, 5. Treówgeþofstan (St. Matthew and St. Andrew), And. Kmbl. 2101; An. 1052. Ic mid mec gelædde mīne þriē ða getreówestan frýd, ða wāron mīne syndrige treówgeþofstan assumpsi mecum tres fidelissimos amicos, Nar. 29, 28. [Cf. Icel. trygg-vinr a trusty friend.]

treów-geweorc, *es*; *n.* A wooden structure:—Treówgeweorc on geclicnyse medniccles hūses geworht tumba lignea in modum domunculi facta, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 16.

treów-gewrid, *es*; *n.* A thicket of trees:—Ys on Bretone land sum fenn unnætre mycelnesse . . . Ðær synd . . . manige eáland and hreód and beorþgas and treówgewrido, Guthl. 3; Gdwin, 20, 7.

treówian, triéwian, trýwian; *p.* ode. I. to trust, confide:—Æghwylcum ðe him on treowāþ omnes qui confidunt in eis, Ps. Th. 113, 17. Ða ðe treówīaþ (confidunt) on Drihtne, Ps. Spl. 124, 1. On mannān tō treówianne confidere in homine, Ps. Th. 117, 8. On ealdor-men tō treówianne sperare in principibus, 9. II. to be true to a person:—Dōþ swā ic hāte ic eow treowige gif gē ðæt tācen gegāþ sōð geleátan do as I bid; I will be true (or gracious, *v.* treów, III) to you, if you use that sign (circumcision), true sign of belief (cf. sete tācn sōð

gif ðū wille on mē habban holdne freónd, 139, 17–22; Gen. 2311–2313), Cd. Th. 140, 7; Gen. 2324.

III. to prove one's self true, clear one's self from a charge of untrue conduct:—Gif hwa óðerne tíon wille . . . gif hē hine treówian wille, in .xii. ciricum dōt hē ðæt, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 8. Gif hē hine triéwian wille, ðæt hē tō ðære læne fācn ne wiste, ðæt hē mōt, 19; Th. i. 74, 7. [Þenne he þe treowede alre best, þenne beswikes tu heom, Laym. 3413. Him þ ha treowed on, Kath. 1327, note. Þeo luee . . . þu treowest hire, Misc. 94, 42. Putifar trewid his wifes tale, Gen. and Ex. 2037.] *v.* ge-treówian (-trýwian); treówan, treówsian, trúwian.

treów-leás; *adj.* I. faithless; perfidious:—Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole spracan tō ðissum treówleásan men (the sorcerer, Simon), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Simon cwæþ: 'Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mīne dæda mid heora wordum onwendan.' Ða cwæþ Neron tō Petre: 'For hwon wæron gyt swā treówleáse?' 175, 26. Treówleásra perfidorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 54; Wulfst. 186, 3. Ðara treówleásra (perfidorum) cýninga beboda, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 35. Trióleásra, Rtl. 59, 23. Triwleásra, 24, 21.

II. without belief, infidel; infidelis:—Se ðe ne gimp ðara ðe his beóp hē widsæcþ Godes geleátan and hē biþ treówleás qui suorum curam non habet, fidem negavit, et est infidelis deterior, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 3. [O. Sax. treu-lōs perfidus: Icel. trygg-lauss.] *v.* ge-treówleás. treówleásness, *e*; *f.* Faithlessness:—Treówleásnis (-lēsnis) perfidia, Txts. 85, 1533. Ðonne lærþ ūs Godes engel smeáunge ymbe Godes beboda . . . ðonne lærþ ūs se deófol treówleásnesse Godes beboda (un-faithfulness to God's commands), Wulfst. 233, 19. *v.* ge-treówleásness.

treów-lió; *adj.* True, faithful. [Icel. trygg-ligr trustworthy.] *v.* ge-treówlic, and next word.

treówlíce; *adv.* Faithfully, truly:—Ic ðo swýðe treówlíce ymb hý fiducialiter agam in eo, Ps. Th. 11, 6. [Ich leote ham treowliche luuien ham, Marh. 13, 32. Þe lue is treowliche iuestned toward him, A. R. 218, 13. Þow 3e be trewe of 3owre tonge and treowliche wyne, Piers P. i. 177. O. H. Ger. triulihho fideliter: Icel. tryggliga.] *v.* ge-, un-treówlíce.

treów-loga, *an*; *m.* One who fails to keep faith, one who fails in loyalty to his leader:—Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon týdre treówlogan ða ne dorston ær dareðum lācan on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe those laggards in fight relinquished the wood, pitiful false ones to plighted faith, who dared not with darts sport in their liege lord's great need, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. [The treulogo (Judah), Hēl. 4622.]

treów-lufu, *e*, *an*; *f.* Faithful love:—Wæs seó treówlufu (the love of the disciples to Christ after the ascension) hāt æt heortan, Exon. Th. 34, 7; Cri. 538.

treówness, *e*; *f.* Trust, confidence:—God ðū eart mīn frófer, mīn treównes, and mīn tōhopa, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. *v.* or-treówness (-trýwness).

treów-ræden[n], *e*; *f.* The state or condition of being faithful or true:—Swā ic ðē lære læst untre wele treówrædenne as I teach you, maintain our state of mutual faithfulness, Cd. Th. 139, 5; Gen. 2305. Cf. hold-ræden.

treówsian, trýwsian; *p.* ode. I. to engage, pledge one's self:—Him cōmon ongeán .vi. cýningas and ealle wid trýwsodon (wid hine getreówsodon, col. 1), ðæt hī woldon efenwý[r]hton beón on sē and on lande six kings came to meet him, and all solemnly engaged to co-operate on sea and on land, Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 2. Se munuc ðe mynster næbbe cume tō scire biscope and trýwsie (-ige) hine sylfne wið God and wið men ðæt hē þreó þing healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 7; vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 25.

II. to prove one's self to be true, to clear one's self from a charge of untrue conduct:—Gif hē hine trýwsian wylle, ðæt hē tō ðære læne fācn ne wiste, ðæt hē mōt, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7 note. [Pas weord ich wulle þe treosien purh mine god I will prove to thee the good faith of these words by an oath, Laym. 8489. Trouisen, 8315. The word also means to trust:—Þe king him treoused on, 9308.] *v.* ge-treówsian; treówan, treówian.

treów-steall, *es*; *n.* A place where trees are planted, a plantation:—Hit cýmþ tō Wulfþines treówstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 11. Óð ðæt treówsteall; ðonnon of ðan treówstealle, v. 297, 24. Óð Æðel-stānes treówsteal, 298, 12. Cf. wæter-steall, and next word.

treów-stede, *es*; *m.* A place where trees are planted:—Lung treów uel treówstede arbusta, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 8.

treów-teoru resin:—Tréuteru bapis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 58; bapys, 10, 76. *v.* teoru.

treówp, triéwp, trýwp, *e*; *f.* The word is used sometimes in plural with force of singular. I. truth, good faith, honour:—Ðær dydon þeah Rōmāne lytla triéwpa ðæt him ða wāron lāde ðe hiera hlāford beswican there, however, the Romans acted a little honourably (in hoc solo Romanis circa eum fortiter agentibus), in that those who had betrayed their lord were detestable to them, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 17.

II. fidelity:—Heora genynd purhwunaþ for heora trýwde wið God, Ælf. C. T. Grn. 1, 12. III. a covenant, an assurance of good faith:—Ðis ys ðære treówe blōd ðe Drihten eow behēt hic est sanguis foederis, quod pepigit Dominus vobiscum, Ex. 24, 8. In treówpe geþeóded gástlices

freóndscipes *spiritualis amicitiae foedere copulatus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 9. Mid ænigere treówdæ quolibet pacto, Hpt. Gl. 469, 34. Treówdæ foedera, pacto, 404, 9. Treófdæ foedera, 416, 47. Hié nánra treówþa him ne wendon búton ðæt hié mid ealle forweorþan sceolde they expected no terms for themselves, but that they must entirely perish; the Latin which this seems intended to translate is:—Non secus ac si capta esset, turbata civitas fuit, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ic gemunde mīra treówdæ ðe ic Abrahame behét recordatus sum pacti mei, Ex. 6, 5. Gif ge mīne treówdæ gehealdþ si custodieritis pactum meum, 19, 5. [O. H. Ger. ga-triuwida confidentia; missa-triuwida diffidentia, suspicio: Icel. tryggð faith, truce.] v. ge-, un-treówþ.

treów-præg, e; f. A season of good faith or trust:—Men leahtras oft geceósap treówpræg is tō træg men often prefer vice to virtue, the time when good faith is kept is all too short (?), Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57.

treów-wæstm fruit of a tree:—Treówwæstmas wurden ðære nihte þurh forste swīde fornumene, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 2. Þurh wæstma forweorpenesse, ægder ge on corne and eác on eallon treówwæstman, 1103; Erl. 239, 3.

treów-weorþung, e; f. Tree-worship:—Wē læraþ ðe preósta gehwīc forbóde treówwurpunga and stánwurpunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 30. Cf. Wē forbódaþ ælcne hæðenscipe . . . ðæt is, ðæt man weorðige . . . stánas oððe æniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17-21. v. Grmm. D. M. c. 21.

treów-wyrhta, an; m. A wood-wright, worker in wood, carpenter, joiner:—Treówwyrhta lignarius, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 10; 73, 29. Se Treówwyrhta seǵ:—Hwīc eówer ne notap cræfte mīnon, ðonne hūs and mistlice fata and scypa eów eallum ic wyrce? Se Smīþ andwyr:—Eálá Trýwyrhta, for hwi swá sprycð ðú?, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9-17. Ic hæbbe treówwyrhtan habeo lignarium, 30, 1.

treów-wyrm, es; m. A caterpillar:—Hē salde treówwyrme westmas heara dedit erugini fructus eorum, Ps. Surt. 77, 46. [A treowme terudo, trunos, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, col. 1.] v. leáf-wyrm.

trēpe (?), trype (?), trýpe (?), es; m. A troop, band:—Blóðige trēpas f werodu sanguineas acies, Hymn. Surt. 47, 18. [From Low Latin tropus or trupa (?); cf. Fr. troupe: Span. tropa: Ital. truppa.]

treppan; p. te. I. to tread:—Hē trepeþ terit, Kent. Gl. 144. [Cf. Halliwell's Dict. trap to tramp: Du. trappen to tread, trample: O. Frs. Ger. treppe a step.] II. to trap:—Hió [tr]e[p]te inretit, Kent. Gl. 211. v. be-træppan, and next word.

træppe, træppe (v. ?) colte-træppe (= colt-trap?) ramnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 47; an; f. A trap:—Ic beswice fugelas mid treppan decipio aves decipula, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. [O. H. Ger. trapo tenda. From this Low Latin trappa, hence French trappe, which perhaps helps to determine the form of the later English word:—To lacchenn þe þurh trapp, Orm. 12301. A mous caught in a trappe, Chauc. Prol. 145. A trappe brida, Wrt. Voc. i. 264, 8. Trappe for myce muscipula, decipula, trappe to take wythe beestys tenabulum, trappyd or betrappyd decipulatus, illaqueatus, Prompt. Parv. 499.]

trēu, trēw a tree, trēwan, trēwness, tribulaþ. v. treów, treówan, treówness, trifulian.

-trice in ge-trice (q. v.) tractable (?). [Cf. (?) Du. trekken to pull: Dan. trække.]

tridwet ? in getridwet spere hasta, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 40.

triéwan. v. treówan.

trifet, es; n. Tribute:—Trifetum tributis, Kent. Gl. 426. [O. H. Ger. tribut. From Latin.]

trifulian; p. ode To pound, grind, trivrate:—Se ðe pilap vel tribulaþ pilurus vel pistor, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. Gebærn tó ahsan, dō eced tō, trifula swīde, Lchdm. ii. 150, 3. Menge eall tógædere, and trifolige, 186, 10. [From Latin tribulare.] v. ge-trifulian, and next word.

trifulung, e; f. Grinding, pounding, threshing:—In trifelunge in tritura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 21.

trīg (trig?). v. træg.

trimes(-is), es; trimessa, an; m.: trimes[s], e; trimes[s]e, an; f.: primes; gender uncertain. I. as a weight, a drachm:—Genime ānes trymeses gewæge, Lchdm. i. 74, 21. Āne tremese (trymese, MS. H.) gewihte, 110, 9. Āne tremesse wæge, 72, 11. Genim āne (āne, MS. O.) trymesan gewæge, 78, 13. Nime āne trymessan fulle, 76, 6. Twēgra trymesa, 78, 24. Twēgra trymessa, 70, 15; 72, 26. .iiii. trymesan, 76, 22; 78, 8. Feówer trymessan, 76, 1, 10, 16. De ponderibus incipit. Solidos tres trymisas, Txts. 113, 80. II. as a coin, (a) not in England:—Trymes staterem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 27. Lidrine trimasas (trymsas) asses cortetas (correas), Txts. 38, 31. Lijperene trymsas asses cortetas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. (b) in England, a coin of the value of three pence. The gen. pl., brimsa, þrymsa, occurs several times in the section headed Nordleða laga, Th. i. pp. 186, 188. [O. H. Ger. drimisa (-issa), trimisa dragma. From Latin tremisiss, tremisia.]

trinda, an; m. A round lump, a ball:—Geóte tō trindan . . . wyrce tō trindan, Lchdm. iii. 14, 10, 13. [Cf. Onn heffness whel all ummbetrin (round about), Orm. 17563. O. Frs. trind, trund round: Dan. Swed. trind; omtrent about: Dan. trindes to grow round.] v. tredan, trendel.

trinnu-byttae. v. treów-byt.

triumpha, an; m. A triumph, the entry into Rome of a victorious general. The following explanation of the term was inserted by Alfred in his translation of Orosius:—Ðæt hié triumphan hēton, ðæt was ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercomen hæfdon, ðonne was heora þeaw ðæt sceoldon ealle hiera senátus cuman ongean heora consulas æfter ðæm g-feohte, siex mīla from ðære byrig, mid crætweāne, mid golde and mid ginstānum gefrætweðum, and hié sceoldon bringan feowfeofenes twā hwit. Ðonne hié hānweard fōran, ðonne sceoldon hiera senátus ridan on crætweānum widæftan ðæm consulum, and ða menn beforan him drifan gebundene ðe ðær gefongene wæron, ðæt heora mæraþa sceoldon ðý þrymlicran beón. Ac ðonne hié hwelc folc búton gefeohte on heora gewæld geniéddon, ðonne hié hānweard wæron, ðonne sceolde him man bringan ongean of ðære byrig crætweān, se was mid seolfre gegiered, and ælces cynnes feowfeofenes feós ān, hiora consulum tō mæraþe, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 22-35. The explanation is called forth by the passage: Heora ān consul forsóc ðone triumphan, ðe him mon ongean brohte . . . and sæde, ðæt hié hæfden bet gewyrht, ðæt him mon mid heáfe ongean cōme ðonne mid triumphau, 17-21. Hió nolde ðæt hié mon drife beforan ðæm triumphan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 29. Noldan hié dōn ðone triumphan beforan hiora consulum, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 1: 4, 10; Swt. 202, 24.

triwen. v. treówen.

trod, es; n.: trodu, e; f. A track:—Be trode gestolenes yrres. Gif mon trode bedriþ forstolenes yrres of stæde on oðer, ðonne befaeste mou ðæt spor landes mannum . . . Gif mon sege ðæt man ðæt trod āwōh drife, ðonne mōt se ðe ðæt yrfe āh trodaþ (trod ðæt ?) tō stæde lædan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 3-11. Gyf him hundred bedriþe trod on oðer hundred, L. Edg. 4, 5; Th. i. 260, 3. Secga ænigum ðara ðe tirlæses trode scæwode, hū hē on weg ðanon feorhlāstas bæst, Beo. Th. 1691; B. 843. [þe dunes underuod þe treden (trodes, MS. T.) of him suluen, A. R. 380, 26. Cf. treden, l. 18. Yf thou trowyde . . . That thi witt . . . Commys of thiselfe and noȝt of Gode, That es grett pryde and fals trode, R. Brunne. Of his trodus no sygne ther nasse, Chron. Vilodun. Halliwell, from whose Dictionary the last two passages are taken, gives trod=foot-path: see also E. D. S. Pub. Lincoln. Icel. tróð; n. a treading. Cf. þe þet trodðed wel and ofsechð wel ut his owne feblesce, A. R. 232, 17.] v. wīg-, wider-trod.

trog, es; m. I. a trough, tub, basin, vessel for containing liquids or other materials:—Trog albeus, genus vasis, Txts. 109, 1140: canthera, 49, 425; Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 7. Lege on hātne stān on troge, geot hwōn wāteres on, Lchdm. ii. 326, 5: iii. 30, 9. Dō on troh hāte stānas, ii. 68, 5. Hē sende ðæt wāter in trog (peluem), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 5. Man sceal habban trogas, Anglia xiii. 264, 14. v. wīn-trog. II. a trough-shaped thing, a cradle, a boat:—Cilda trog conabulum, Txts. 51, 492. Cf. ciltrog cune, 115, 154. Hē was biddende ānes lyles troges, ðæt hē mehte his feorh generian exiguo contentus latere navigio, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 15. III. a water-pipe, conduit. v. mylen-trog.

IV. a basin of water (?):—Of ðæm forða on ðone sætroh, of ðæm troge on ðone hæþenan byrgels, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 32. Tō trogan, 434, 15; 435, 11. [O. H. Ger. trog albeus, alveolus, collectaculum, canalis: Icel. trog.]

trog-hrycg a ridge where there is a trough of water (?):—On troh-hrycg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 17.

Trógia. v. Tróia.

trog-scip, es; n. Some kind of boat. The Latin words which it translates are littoraria and tonsilla; the ordinary meaning of the latter is, a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, so perhaps trogscip means a boat fastened to the shore, to which another was moored:—Trohscip littoraria vel tonsilla, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 29; littoraria, 48, 2; 64, 4.

troh, trōh. v. trog, þrōh.

Tróia, Trógia Troy:—Tróia, Grēca burg, āwæsted wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Trógia burg barn, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Tróia burg ofertogen hæfde lēga leóhtost, Met. 9, 16; 26, 20. [O. H. Ger. Tróia: Icel. Trója.]

Tróiana (-e ?); pl. The Trojans:—Alra tācna gehwylc swā Tróiana þurh gefeoht fremedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Ymb ealra ðara Tróiana gewin, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 13. Ðæt mære gewinn Grēca and Tróiana, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 9, 7; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 3. (In the corresponding passage of the metres, Met. 26, 12, Fox has Tróia gewin, while Grein gives Tróiana.)

Tróianise; adj. Trojan:—On ðæm Tróianiscan gefeohte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 2; 1, 11; 50, 24. [O. H. Ger. Tróianisc.]

Tróiesc, tróisc; adj. Trojan:—Hē gelife ðý Tróiescan (Tróiscan, Bd. M. 306, 20) wæle ealle ða landbigengan wolde út āmæran tragica caede omnes indigenas exterminare contendit, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [Of þan Troyscen monnen, Laym. 410.] v. traisc.

trondendi. v. trandan.

troper, es; m. One of the service books of the Church, that which contained the tropes (tropus cantus ecclesiastici genus); troparium. v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae, I. p. xxxvii:—i.

tropere, Chart. Th. 430, 10. Donne ðū tropere haban wille, ðonne wege ðū ðīne swi[þ]ra hand, and tyrn mid ðīnum swiþran scypteþing ofer ðīne brēost foreward, swilce ðū notian wille, Techm. ii. 119, 10-12. [A tropere *troparium*, Wüick. Gl. 617, 38: 755, 3. A tropery, 719, 34. A tropure, 648, 33 (all 15th cent. glosses).]

trūa. v. trūwa.

trucian; *p. ode*. I. to fail in doing something:—Ne trucaþ heora nān āna ðurh unmihte ac ðurh gecynde ānre Godcundnyse hi wyrcaþ ealle æfre ān weorc no one of them alone fails through want of power, but through the nature of one divinity they all work always the same work, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Cneow truciap the knees fail, Lchdm. ii. 242, 14. II. to fail a person (dat.), be wanting in duty to a person:—Hē undergeat ðæt his gesworene men him trucedan, and ægefon hera castelas him to hearme, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 32.

III. to fail, come to an end:—Trucaþ *periclitatur*, ic trucige *periclitur* (the passage is: *Propria manu perire non licet, absque eo ubi castitas periclitatur*; but the glosser seems to have taken the word to mean more than is endangered, and to have taken it as meaning *is lost*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 78-469, 1. [Him trucedo ealle his mycele cræftes, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 2. Him trukeþ his iwit, Fragm. Phils. 5, 38. Heo is afeled leste þeo eorðe hire trukie, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 15. Heo trukieð treoden to halden, Laym. 16861. Þa iseh Hængest þ his help trukede, 16416. Wærc þe nauere nulle trukien, 17171. 3if bileaue him trukede, A. R. 230, 19. Ne schal him neauer tintreohes trukien *incredulos supplicio dampnat eterno*, Kath. 1796: 403. Þis bold . . . neuer truke ne schal, Misc. 97, 122. Til domes dai ne sal ic token, Al middelerd ðerinne is loken, Gen. and Ex. 105.] v. ge-trucian.

trūgian. v. trūwian.

truht (trūht?) a trout:—Truht *tructa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 74: 77, 64. [From Latin.]

trull. v. turl.

trum; *adj. Firm, strong*; *firmus*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. I. of material things, lit. or fig.:—Hē is mē trum weall, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 127. Seō burh Asor wæs swiðe trum gefyrn and manega burga heafod Asor *antiquitus inter omnia regna haec principatum tenebat*, Jos. 11, 10. Trumre underwreþinge *firmo fulcumento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69. On trume stōwe in *locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Ealā wēran ða ancras swā trume and swā þurhwuniede, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. Trume and torhte tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 11; Cri. 934. Ofer ealla truma cestra . . . Hwæt geacniap ða truman cestra *super omnes ciuitates munitas* . . . *Quid per ciuitates munitas exprimitur?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 6. Weal ðy trumra, Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Biþ Drihten ure se trumesta stapol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Mid weallum and geatum and ðām trumestum locum *getimbrade muris, portis, ac seris instructa firmissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. II. of living things, (a) strong, sound, having physical health or strength:—Trum *validus* vel *ugetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 21. Gedafenap sacerðe, ðonne hē mannun fæsten scrifeþ, ðæt hē wite hwylc se man sig, trum þe untrum (*validus* an *invalidus*), L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. ðonne se mon his lichoman hālo forsihþ, ðonne ðonne hē wel trum biþ tō wyrceanne ðæt hē wile, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 5. Wæs eft swā ær on his lice trum, Andr. Kmbl. 2953; An. 1479. Heorot hornum trum, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Efor tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gu. C. 20. Ða truman (cf. hālan, l. 3) . . . ða untruman *incolumes* . . . *aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 5. (b) strong, able to resist, fortified against:—Wið eallum nædrum hē biþ trum, Lchdm. i. 92, 4. Wið eall næddercyn hē biþ trum, 244, 3. Trume wið deofla nifum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Sēcāp gē Drihten and gē beoþ teonān gehwylce ful trume, Ps. Th. 104, 4. (c) in reference to moral qualities, strong, steadfast, firm:—Ne biþ nān man trum ðurh God, būton se ðe hine undergyt untrumne þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Iacobus trum in brēostum, Menol. Fox 266; Men. 134. Læt mē on ðīnum wordum weorðan trumne *confirma me in uerbis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 28. God ēcne and trumne, Cd. Th. 297, 30; Sat. 525. Englas trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884.

III. of non-material things, firm, stable, strong:—Ðæt mōð ægðer ge trum ge untrum *animus et infirmus et fidelis*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 3. An strica ðære ealdan æ ne biþ forægged, 6t ðæt hi ealle gefyllde beon. Pus trum is seō ealde æ, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 2. Trum *ratum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 25. Gið ðu mid trumre heortan (*firmo corde*) gelyfse, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 43. Heo āhte trumne geleafan, Judth. Thw. 9; Jud. 6. Eower geleafa biþ þe trumra, gif gē gehyrap be Godes hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 27. v. med-, mis-, un-trum.

-trum. v. ge-trum.

truma, *an*; *m.* I. a troop of soldiers. v. trymman, I. 6, II. 2:—Truma *acies, exercitus*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13. Hē fērde mid fyrdicum truman and ða burh geodeo, Jos. 11, 10; Homl. Ass. 113, 356. Truman *aciem*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 69. Hē gesette ða meun on ænne truman, ðe mon hiora mægas ær on ðam londe slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. Hē hæfde eahta and eahtatig coortana, ðæt wē nū truman hātāþ, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 33. Ða isnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52. II. order of troops, array:—Hē ðæt folc būton truman lædde he led the army without keeping any order, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 14. III.

a support. v. wyrtr-truma. [Breken Modredes trume, Laym. 28352. Pat eadi trume of meidenes, H. M. 21, 33. Ðu (Jacob) and ðin trume ben . . . to me welcome, Gen. and Ex. 1829. Haelok was a ful god gome, He was ful god in eueri trome, Havel. 8.] v. fyrd-, ge-, scild-truma.

trumian; *p. ode* To become strong, recover from illness:—Ðā cwæþ hē ðæt gewunlice word ðara frēfrendra: Truma ðē hraþe and wel dicit *solito consolantium sermone: Bene convalescas et cito*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 9. Hine gestōd sumu untrymniis . . . sōna swā hē trumian (*convalescere*) ongau, 4, 1; S. 564, 46. v. ge-trumian.

truming, *e*; *f.* Gaining strength, recovery:—Cwydas ðon truminge getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 30.

trum-lic; *adj.* I. firm, strong, stable, (a) of material things, lit. or fig.:—Tæceþ ūs se torhta trumlicne hām, burhweallas beorhte scināþ, Cd. Th. 282, 30; Sat. 294. Ðā geseah ic gylðenne wingeard trumlicne and fæstlicne *vineam solidam auro miratus sum*, Nar. 4, 28. Columnan swiðe trumlice and fæste *columnae solidae*, 4, 21. (b) of non-material things:—Seō ealde gesetness ys eall swā trumlic, swā swā se Hælend sæde on his hālgan godspelle, Jud. 15; Thw. 159, 29. Kyne-wyrðe ræd and trumlic, Anglia viii. 308, 33. Ðæt oðer lif ðætte fæstre beon scolde and trumlicre (*stabilior*), Past. 52; Swt. 411, 1. II. hortatory, of exhortation:—Hē ðam cwyninge sende trumlic ærendgewrit, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 19 note. v. next word.

trumlice; *adv.* I. firmly, strongly, steadfastly:—Trumlice *firmiter*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. Ða gōðan weorc, ðeah ðe hiē beforan monna eāgum dycnen trumlice gedōn *etiam quae humanis oculis fortia videntur*, Past. 34; Swt. 237, 2. Ðæt leōd and lagu trumlice stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlicne cynedōm trumlice up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. Trumlicor *firmissus*, Rtl. 34, 26. Freōndscype trumlicust (*firmissime*) wunaþ, Sciut. 197, 18. II. in a way that encourages (?):—Ungeleāffullhise trumlice (*strongly* (?): but the Latin is *clementer*) gedreāð bið, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 13.

trumme. v. trymman.

trumnāp, *es*; *m.* Strengthening, confirmation:—Swilc God wyrceþ gæsta lifes tō trumnape, Exon. Th. 147, 18; Gū. 729.

trumness, *e*; *f.* I. firmness, strength, certainty:—Trumness *firmitatem*, Kent. Gl. 840. Dines geleafan trumnesses wē witon, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. Wē witon ðæt manega clericas nyton hwæt biþ quadrans, ac wē willaþ his mihta and his trumnyse hēr geswutelian, Anglia viii. 306, 28. II. health:—Ða truman sint tō manianne ðæt hiē gewilgnin mid ðæs licuman trumnesses ðæt him ne losige siō hālo ðæs mōdes ðy læs him ðy wirs siē gif hiē ða trumnesses ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ *admonendi sunt incolumes, ut salutem corporis exercent ad salutem mentis; ne, si acceptae incolomitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent, dono deteriores fiant*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 6-8.

III. confirmation, support:—Drihten trumnes mīn *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 24, 15: 72, 4. Ðæra apostola twēonung næs nā swā swiðe heora ungeleāffulnes, ac wæs ure trummys, Homl. Th. i. 300, 34. Hē tynðe tō Basilies tæcinge for his trumnyse, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 10. Ealle trumnyse blāfes hē forcnād *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. IV. a firm place, the firmament:—Bið trummys on lande on heāhnyssum dūna *erit firmamentum in terra in summis montium*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16. Weorc handa his bodap trumnyss[e] t stapol (*firmamentum*), Ps. Spl. 18, 1. v. trymness.

trus, *es*; *n.* Fallen leaves and branches or twigs as material for fuel:—vi. fōðra truses ælce geāre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 169, 10. [Icel. tros; *n.* leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel.]

trūd, *es*; *m.* A player on a trumpet, an actor, buffoon:—Trūd *liticen*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 7; Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 66 (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with amusements). Com sum trūd tō ðæs bisceopes hīrde, se ne gýmde nānes lencenes fæstnes, ac eode him tō kicenān, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 59. Trūpas *histriones*, gligmon *mimus, joista, scurra, pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 41-44. As an illustration of the character of the trūd see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. 3, §§ 4, 7, where one picture is given of dancers accompanied by trumpeters, and another of a dancing bear attended by a trumpeter. [Icel. trūd *a juggler*.] v. next word.

trūd-horn, *es*; *m.* The trumpet of a trūd, q. v.:—Trūdhorn *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Trūdhornes *salpistae* (the passage is: *Horrorem belli et classica salpistae metuentes*), Hpt. Gl. 422, 77.

trūw, *e*; *f.* Faith:—Ðū hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trūwa ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [O. H. Ger. trūa, trūwa *fides*: Icel. trū.] Cf. treow.

trūwa, trūa, *an*; *m.* I. (good) faith:—Heriaþ ūrne Drihten, se ðe ne forlēt on hine gelyfðende and ða ðe hihtap on his micclum trūwan, Homl. Ass. 112, 321. Ðam ānum ic healde mīune trūwan æfre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 56. II. faith, belief, confidence, trust:—Se trūwa (trūa, Cott. MSS.) micelre orsorgnesse *fiducia magnae securitatis*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 12. Be geleafan opþe trūwan *de fide*, Sciut. 126, 16. For ðam micclan geleafan and for ðam sōðan trūwan ðe heō symle hæfþ tō

Gode, Homl. Ass. 29, 125. Hē hine gefullode mid fullum trūwan ðæt hē geleāfful wære, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 9. Se ðe mid dyslicum trūwan and mid gylpe sum wundorlic ðing on Godes naman ðon wile, Homl. Th. i. 170, 28. For ðæs cræftes trūwan (trūan) *from confidence on account of that art*, R. Ben. 95, 6; 46, 16. Habbap Godes trūwan hāve *faith in God*, Mk. Skt. 11, 22; Sciint. 127, 1. Gif hopan trūwan wē nabbaþ *si spei fiduciam non habemus*, 33, 9. Habbap eow trūwan habete *fiduciam* (Mt. 14, 27), Homl. Th. ii. 388, 25. Hira godas on ðām hig trūwan hæfdon *dii eorum, in quibus habebant fiduciam*, Deut. 32, 37. Hig nefdon nāne trūwan tō nānum folce *they could not trust any people*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 24. Gif heo it swā gehylt, swā ic hīræ trūwan tō hæbbe *as I have confidence in her (that she will do)*, Chart. Th. 527, 34.

III. *a solemn assurance of good faith, a covenant, word*:—Se Frysa lēt hine faran on his trūwan, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 22. Ic sette mīn wedd on ecne trūwan (*in foedus sempiternum*), Gen. 17, 19. Ic behēt minne trūwan *pepigi foedus*, Ex. 6, 4.

IV. *faithful care, protection*:—Ic hine nam on minne trūwan *ego in meam hunc recepi fidem*, Gen. 44, 32. [O. Frs. trouwa: Icel. trúa.] v. ge-, ofer-trūwa.

trūwian; p. ode *To trust, confide*:—Ic trūwige *fido* . . . ic trūwige *confido*, ic trūwode *confisus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 204, 14–16.

I. with dat., *to trust to*:—Donne ða fortrūwodon him selfum tō suife trūwiap *dum protervi valde de se praesumunt*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 6. Ða ðe hyra weorcum trūwiap, Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. Ða ða ic him betst trūwode, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12; Beo. Th. 3991; B. 1993. Secgaþ ðæm welegum, ðæt hī tō wel ne trūwigen ðissum ungewissum welum (*spereare in incerto divitiarum suarum*), Past. 26; Swt. 181, 15. Heo ongan his wordum trūwian, Cd. Th. 40, 35; Gen. 649.

Ia. *to trust something to a person*:—Se Hælend ne trūgude hine sealfne him, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 24.

Ib. *to trust to a person for something (clause with ðæt)*:—Hygd bearne ne trūwode, ðæt hē wið ælfylcum eþelstōlas healdan cūðe, Beo. Th. 4370; B. 2370.

II. with gen. *to trust in*:—Geāta leod trūwode mōðgan mægnes, Beo. Th. 1343; B. 669. Hē his wīna trūwode, drohtes on ðære ædle, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Hwý hīe ðara gearunga hiora ðigelnesse (and ðigelnesse, Matt. MS.) and æuette bet trūwien ðonne ðære hū hīe ðodera monna mæst gehelpen *qua mente utilitati ceterorum secretum praepōnit sum*, Past. 5; Swt. 46, 2.

II a. with gen. and clause:—Hē widres ne trūwode ðæt hē sēmannum onscan mihte *he did not trust in resistance, that he should be able to repel the seamen*, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953.

III. with prepositions (be, on, tō), *to be confident about, trust in, on, or to*:—Ða ðe trūwiap on him *qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Spl. 134, 18. Ealle his wæpnu ðe hē on trūwode *universa arma in quibus confidebat*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ða burhware trūwodon tō ðam wealle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 446. Trūa on Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 34. Ðæt ure nān be him sylfum tō dystelice ne trūwige *that none of us be over-confident about himself*, 82, 26. Ne trūwige nān man be ælmesðædum oððe on gebedum, būtan ðære foresædan lufe, i. 54, 11.

IV. with a clause, *to trust that*:—Ic trūwige, ðeāh, ðæt sum wurde ābrīd þurh God, L. Ælfc. P. 3; Th. ii. 364, 17. [Muze we wel trowen a . . . he misfoð, O. E. Homl. i. 67, 209. þu ne woldest noht trowenn mine wordess, Orm. 214. Wan hīe þe trouep alre best, Laym. 3413 (2nd MS.). Mon þe he wel trowede on, 2351. Wile he trowe me, Havel. 1656. Chauc. Piers P. Wick. trowe. Goth. trauan: O. Sax. trūōn (with gen. or prep.): O. H. Ger. trūēn, trūwēn (same govt. as English) *confidere*: Icel. trúa *to trust, believe (dat. or prep.)*.] v. for-, ge-, or-trūwian; ofer-trūwod; treowian.

trūwung, tryccan, tryddian, trym, trymend-lic, trymeness, trymes, trymian, trymig. v. ge-trūwung, -trūgung, ge-tryccan, treddian, trem, tryrmend-lic, tryrmness, trimes, tryrmian, un-trymig.

trymman, trymian; p. trymde. I. *to make firm or strong*, (1) of material objects, *to construct strongly*. v. trum, I:—Ðæt hē trymde getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Gē ðone weall ne trymedon ymbe hira hūs *non opposuistis murum pro domo Israel*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 19.

(1a) of non-material objects:—Se ðe him hālig gæst wisap and his weorc trymaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 2; Gū. 333. Dagas syndon trymede *dies firmabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 15. (2) of physical health or strength, *to give strength to, strengthen*. v. trum, II a:—Hlāf trymeþ heortan mannes *panis cor hominis confirmat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Onlegen tō trymmanne ðone magan and tō bindanne æfter ūtsihtan, Lechdm. ii. 180, 24. (3) of mental or moral strength, *to confirm, establish, give strength to mind or heart*. v. trum, II c:—Sōð Metod ðīn mōð trymeþ, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2809. Hē trymede heora heortan mid Godes geleāfan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 21. Gæst, se his hyge trymede, Cd. Th. 249, 23; Dan. 534. Engel hine elne trymede, Exon. Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161.

Ðæt man Godes cyricean fæste tremede, ge lāwede men ge hādode, Blickl. Homl. 43, 6. Ðæt hē hiera geleāfan trymede, Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 19. Ægðer oðrum trymede heofonfries hyht, Andr. Kmb. 2104; An. 1053. Strangie man and trymme (trumme, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 4) hī mid wislicre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Hē ongon his sefan trymman, Exon. Th. 169, 4; Gū. 1089. On ðæm medwisan is tō trymmanne (trymmianne, Cott. MSS.) swā hwæt suā hīe ongietan mægen

ðæs godcundan wīsdōmes *in istis aedificandum est, quidquid de superna sapientia cognoscitur*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 10. (3a) as an ecclesiastical term, *to confirm*. v. un-trymed. (4) of abstract objects, *to corroborate, confirm* an agreement, a grant, testimony, statement, etc. v. tryrmend, II:—Ic, Berhtwulf, ðæs mīne gesalðnisse trymme and fæstna in Cristes rōde tæcne, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 5, 33; 47, 20. Gif ic cýðnisse trymmo *sic ę testimonium perhibeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Ðæt trymeþ sō hālige æ, ðær hīo cūað, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 12. Wē trymmap *adstipulabimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 28. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wordum trymede *seruavi testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðæt trymede sanctus Paulus, ða hē cūað ðæt . . . Past. 11; Swt. 73, 2. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāle, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. Trymmende (*confirmante*) spræce, Mk. Skt. 16, 20. (5) *to give as surety*:—Trymde *commendabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 22. Trymede, 15, 25. Hī geræddon ðæt nan tremede gīslas on ægðer heale, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 6. (6) *to trim, to set in firm order, array troops*. v. truma:—Hīe hīe būtan ðam geate angeān Hannibal trymedon, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 17. Ðæt hīe on morgenne hīe forð trymedan ongeān heora feōndum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35. Hī trymedon hī fæstlice ongeān, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Swylce ðær man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31. (6a) of abstract objects, *to settle, arrange*:—Hē ðær done wīter wundode and swā his sīpfæt trymede and tō Rōme com *ibi hiemem exigens sic Romam veniendi iter repetiit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. (7) *to strengthen with words, exhort, encourage, comfort*:—Hī hī mid wraðum wordum trymmap, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Drihten is swīðe mildheort, se ūs trymede and lærde; hē cwæþ: ‘Nelle ic ðæs synfullan mannes deað,’ Blickl. Homl. 97, 32; Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39; Andr. Kmb. 927; An. 463. Heahcýning spræce trymede tilmōðigne, Cd. Th. 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Gē hyra sefan trymedon on frōfre, Exon. Th. 83, 23; Cri. 1360. Swā hý hine trymedon, 110, 7; Gū. 104. Bēgen gebroþru beornas trymedon, wordon bādon, Byrht. Th. 140, 49; By. 305. Ðīne lārcwās, ða ðec tō gōde trymmen, Exon. Th. 301, 4; Fā. 14. Lēran sceal mon geongue monnan, trymman and tyhtan, 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46: 280, 33; Jul. 638. Wordum trymman, Andr. Kmb. 856; An. 428. Ða ongunnon hī hine geornlice trymman and lēran *coeperunt diligenter exhortari*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Trymian, Byrht. Th. 132, 17; By. 17. Ðū trymmende eard mec *exhortatus es me*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. Tremegende monens, R. Ben. 4, 15.

II. *intrans. (?) (1) to become strong*:—Monig sceal siþþan wyrnt onwæcnan; eac ðon wudubearas tānum tydraþ trymmap eordwelan *the woods teem with branches, grow strong (?) with the wealth of earth*, Exon. Th. 191, 7; Az. 84. (2) *to be arrayed*. v. truma:—Gāras trymedon, blicon bordhreōðan, býman sungon, Cd. Th. 187, 28; Exod. 159. Fōr fyrda mæst, fēðan trymedan, Elen. Kmb. 70; El. 35. v. getrymman.

trymmend, es; m. I. *one who strengthens or supports*:—Ðū mē wære trymmend *firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. II. *one who makes a formal agreement*. v. trymman, I. 4:—Trymmend *stipulatore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2.

trymmend-lic; adj. *Hortatory*:—Trymmendlic *exhortatorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 17. Hē mid trymme[n]dlice ærendgewrite hī gestrangode *epistola illos exhortatoria confortauerit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 15. Eac swylce ðæm cýninge hē sende trymmendlice (-lic, Bd. M. 146, 9) gewrit misit *regi literas exhortatorias*, 2, 17; S. 520, 19.

trymmian. v. trymman.

trymming, e; f. I. *a strengthening, confirming, establishing, edification*:—Se cýning ðæt mære hūs (the temple) Gode betæhte him and his folce tō trymminge and tō gescýldnyse wið ælces yfeles onscýte, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 22. Nū wylle wē eow segan sum ðing ðe eow mæge tō trymminge *that may serve for your edification*, Homl. Ass. 26, 50. Tō geleāfan trymminge *for the confirmation of belief*, 5, 111. Trimminge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8.

II. *that which strengthens or supports*, (a) material, *a foundation*:—Curs mōder āwyrtaþ trymminge *the curse of the mother rooteth out foundations (firmamentum)*, Eccus. 3, 9; Sciint. 174, 7. (b) non-material, *that which edifies*:—Wē wyllaþ sume oðre trymminge (*edifying matter*) be ðære mæran Godes mēder gereccan tō eowre gebetrunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 9. v. ge-, ymb-trymming.

trymness, trymeness, e; f. I. *firmness*. v. trumness, I:—Heora wītes ne biþ trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.) *non est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Hiora trymnesse liomana suorum *firmitate membrorum*, Rtl. 32, 15. II. *that which makes firm, a support, prop*, (a) literal:—Man ða ilcan studu ūtan tō gesette tō trymnesse (wraðe, col. 1) ðæs hūses (*in munimentum parietis*) . . . tō trymnesse (fultume, col. 1) ðæs hūses *in fulcimentum domus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 21–36. (b) figurative:—Drihten, ðū eart mīn trymenes (-nis, Ps. Surt.) *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 17, 1. Ðū eart mīn trymenes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.), 30, 4. (c) *a firm place, fastness*. v. trumness, IV:—Biþ trymenis (*firmamentum*; rodor, Ps. Lamb.) in eorðan in heānissum munta, Ps. Surt. 71, 16.

III. *a strengthening, a confirmation*, (a) of a statement, agreement, etc.:—Trymnes *confirmatio, assertio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 27. Tō trymnesse *testamento*, Rtl. 191, 33. Trymnessum *adstipulationibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 7; 3, 63. (b) of or in a purpose, belief, etc.:—Ðā wæs

gestrangod Agustinus mid trymnyse ðæs eādigan fæder *robortatus confirmatio beati patris Agustinus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 13. (c) *a strengthening by words, an exhortation*:—Trymnes *exortatio*, i. *monitio, doctrina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 77. Trymnes *exortationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 5. Mid stefne his hāligre trymenesse (trymnisse, Bd. M. 106, 26) and lāre *voce sanctae exhortationis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 18. Trymnyssum *exhortationibus*, 1, 7; S. 477, 3. Trymenessum, 5, 22; S. 644, 6. v. ge-, un-trymness. trymsas. v. trimes.

trymp, c; f. *Strength, support*:—Ealle getrymednesse † trymde hlāfes hē forgnād *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16. v. un-trymp.

tryndyled, tryw, trywa, trywan, trywe, trywen, trywian, trywsian, trywþ. v. trendeled, treōw, treōwa, treōwan, treōwe, treōwen, treōwian, treōwsian, treōwþ.

tū (two), tū (thou), tuā, tuāes. v. twēgen, þū, tweō, tweōgan.

tucian (or tucian?); in Piers P. (v. infra) *touked* occurs, but the form of the noun is *tokere* as well as *touker*, Prol. 100 A-text, and Halliwell gives *tucker* = fuller as a western word; p. ode *To treat ill, to afflict, harass, vex*:—Unrihtwise cyningas ðe ðis wērige folc wyrst tuciaþ (*quos miseri torvos populi timent tyrannos; ða unrihtwisan cyningas . . . ðe ðis earne folc heardost ondræt*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26–29), Met. 24, 60. Hē heora fela ofslōh and tō sceame tucode *percussit Philistiim ingenti plaga*, Jud. 15, 8; Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 11. Hī man swang and tō ealre yrmde tucode *they were scourged and treated to (afflicted with) every misery*, i. 23, 106. Hī man tō wæfersyne tucode mid gehwilcum wītum, ii. 28, 129. Swingan and tō ealre sorge tucigan, i. 23, 715. Noldon hī nā cweþan ðæt hit wære wīte . . . and noldan nænne þingere sēcan, ac lustlice hī woldan lētan ða rīcan hiē tucian æfter hiora āgnum willan *hec hos cruciatus esse dicerent, defensorumque operam repudiarent, ac se totos accusatoribus iudicibusque permitterent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 14. [Ure Louerd was on fele wise rewliche taked, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 32. He was so scheemliche ituked and so seorhfuliche ipined, A. R. 366, 3. Leccherie taked hire al to wundre & preat to don hire schome, H. M. 17, 10. Ha taked ure godes to balewe & to bismere, Kath. 551. Þu tukest wrope and uwele Hwar þu miht ofer smale fugele, O. and N. 63. Cloth with taseles crached, Ytoked and ytented, Piers P. 15, 447. Tuck to pinch severely, Devonshire: to smart with pain, Wilts., Halliwell's Dict. O. H. Ger. *zochōn rapere, diripere*.] v. ge-, mis-tucian.

tudor. v. tūdor.

tude, an (?); f. *A shield*:—Tude *parma*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 9. Tudenarda (tudena, randa (?), tuderanda (?)) *scutum*, 424, 5.

tūdor, tudor, es; n. *That which grows from another* (used of animals or of plants), *offspring, progeny, product, fruit*:—Tūdor oððe cyn *propago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 33. On ða tīd wās ofor eorþan tudres æþelnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 10. Hē tȳdreþ ælc tūdor, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10.

I. of human beings, (a) *a child*:—Tudder *pignus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 9. Bearn vel tudder *soboles vel proles*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 64: *foetus, i. fructus, partus, filius, soboles*, ii. 148, 35. 'Ðū cennest sunu.' Mid ðy ðe heō gehyrd ðone fruman ðæs godcundan tudres, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Tūdre *foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 34. Gyf hwylc wif hæbbe on hyre innode deaðboren tudur, Lchdm. i. 166, 4. Hyt ðæt tudder of ðam cwīdan glædeþ, 296, 2. Tudra *pignora*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 7. (b) in a general sense, *offspring, race, breed, family, children*:—Tudor *prospira*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 71. Tudder (*maternae generationis*) *propago*, Hpt. 522, 30. Wē oncneōwan ðæt ðæt tudur ne grōwan mihte of swylcum gesinscipe *didicimus ex tali conjugio sobolem non posse succrescere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5. Moncynnes tudur, Exon. Th. 86, 32; Cri. 1417. Fruma ælða tūdres, 151, 16; Gū. 796. Gōdes tūdres gesælig *bona sobole felix*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 34; 3, 18; S. 546, 39. Wæstm-bæmnyse tudres *faecunditatem sobolis*, 1, 27; S. 493, 8. Sunu gōdes tudres *filium bone indolis*, Scint. 177, 6. Åra ðinum earmum eorþan tūdre (cf. help ðinum earmum moncynne, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 11), Met. 4, 31. Tūdre fyllep eorðan, incre cynne, sunum and dohttrum, Cd. Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 92, 27; Gen. 1535: 107, 12; Gen. 1788: 169, 18; Gen. 2801. Tō teōnan manna tūdre to the hurt of mankind, Exon. Th. 270, 3; Jul. 459. Ðæs teāmes wæs tudor gefylled unlytel dæl eorðan gesceafsta, Cd. Th. 97, 16; Gen. 1613. Ðonne ðæt ðæsc nāht elles ne sēþ būton tūdre *nisi fructum propaginis non quaerere*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 5. God weorðap eorþan tudur, Exon. Th. 43, 13; Cri. 608. II. of animals:—Wōcor eorðan tūdres *every kind of animal*, Cd. Th. 79, 18; Gen. 1313: 86, 34; Gen. 1440. Setl ælcum eorðan tūdre, 79, 3; Gen. 1305. Deap spyrþ æfter æghwelcum eorþan tūdre, diōrum and fuglum, Met. 27, 10. Treofugla tudur cȳðdon eādges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gū. 707. Ðū seofone genim tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 29; Gen. 1336.

IIa. of human beings and animals:—Tudor bið gemāne incrum (*the woman and the serpent*) *orlegnīt*, Cd. Th. 56, 19; Gen. 914. Se egorhere eorðan tudur eall æcwalde, būton ðæt earce bord heold heofona frēa, 84, 24; Gen. 1402.

III. of plants:—Beorc byþ blæða leās, bereþ tāsas būtan tūdre, Runic pm. Kmb. 342, 29; Rūn. 18. Brengþ eorpe ælcne westm and ælc tūdor ælce geāre, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14; Met. 29, 58.

IV. metaphorical:—Weā wæs āræred,

tregena tudur, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. Ðonne mæg hē cennan ðæt tūdre ryhtes gedohtes (*prolem rectae cogitationis*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 8. Ōpre tuduru synna *cetera soboles peccatorum*, Scint. 112, 4. [Deor and fishes and fugeles and here tudur, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 17.] v. eorþ-, magu-, sige-tūdor, and next word.

tūdor (?); adj. *Prolific*:—Tudde *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 35. v. tūdor-full.

tūdor-fæst; adj. *Prolific, fruitful*:—Tūdor-fæstum *foetosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 15.

tūdor-fōster, es; m. *Nourishment of offspring*:—Æfter ðon tudor-fōstre vel of ðām sīþborenem *de post fetantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 81.

tūdor-full; adj. *Prolific, fertile, fruitful*:—Tudderfulle, teāmfulle vel tudde *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 34. On tudderfullum *foetosis, copiosis, fecundis*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 5, 7.

tūdor-spēd, e; f. *Abundance of offspring*:—Him engla helm tudor-spēd onlēac . . . lēt weaxan eft heora rīmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752.

tūdor-teōnde *producing offspring or fruit*:—Hēt sēs and eorðan tudortēōndra teohha gehwilec wæstmās fēðan, Cd. Th. 59, 5; Gen. 959: 201, 14; Exod. 372.

tulge; *cpve*. tylg; *spve*. tylgest; *adu*. *Strongly, firmly*; but the word undergoes a similar change to that which is seen in the case of *swīde* q. v., and is used with much the same force as that word:—Him beoþ under tungan tulge swearte *ædra he has under his tongue very black veins*, Lchdm. ii. 106, 23. Tylg *propensior* (-or from -us in Erfurt Gloss.), Txs. 84, 743. Ic bi mē tylgust scege ðis sārspell *I make this lament mostly about myself*, Exon. Th. 458, 5; Hy. 4, 95. [Nes þ naht wunderlic þ he þone deapes ged swa unforht abad, for þon þe hit nes deapes ged ac hit (his MS.) was tylg Drihtnes blisse ged, was not wonderful that he awaited the day of death so fearless, for it was not the day of death, but it was rather the day of the joy of the Lord, Anglia x. 145, 160. Se ealles tylgest romanisce þeawe song in Godes circean he sang chiefly after the Roman manner in God's Church, 142, 36. (These two passages are from a MS. of the first half of the 12th century.) O. Sax. tulgo very. Cf. Goth. *tuilgus steadfast*; *tuilgutha safety, a stronghold*; *tuilgan to confirm*.]

tumbere, es; m. *A tumbler, dancer, player*:—Gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra*, gligman *phantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 42–44. Tumbere oððe gligman *histrio*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 6. [The feminine form *tumbestre* occurs in later English: Herodias doȳter, that was a tumbestre, and tumblede byfore him, Halliwi. Dict. Than comen tombesteres Fetys and smale, Chauc. Pard. T. 477. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. v. § 3. Cf. A tumbler *saltator* (in a list headed *nomina jugulatorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 218, col. 1: *saltatrix*, 216, col. 2; and see *tumbellere saltatrix*, in the note. Tumlare, tumbalar *volutator, volutatrix*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Tumbelyster *tornatrix*, Wūlc. Gl. 616, 47.] v. next word.

tumbian; p. ode *To tumble, dance*:—Ðā tumbude (*saltavī*) ðære Herodidisecan dohtur beforan him, Mt. Kmb. 14, 6. Tumbode, Mk. Skt. 6, 22. [þe wenche þat tombede (*v. r.* tomblede), Trev. iv. 365. Cf. Tumblide, Wick. Mt. 14, 6. Tumlyñ *voluta, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Eroud swore to here that tumbled yn the flore, Halliwi. Dict.] v. preceding word.

tūn, es; m. I. an enclosed piece of ground, a yard, court:—Tuun *cors* (= *cohors*), Txs. 52, 281. Tūn *choors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 32; i. 291, 12. Yna (hýna) tūne tācen is ðæt ðū sette ðīne swȳþran hand brādliga ofer ðīne inoð, Techm. ii. 126, 15 (cf. gang-tūn). Harewyrft lytelu oftost weaþep on tūne (*in a garden*), Lchdm. ii. 132, 8. v. æppel-, apulder-, ber-, cafer-, cyric-, deor-, gær-, gang-, leāh-, lic-, wyrft-tūn.

II. as a technical English term, (1) in its simplest form, *the enclosed land surrounding a single dwelling*:—Gif man in mannes tūn ærest geirneþ .vi. scillingum gebēte; se ðe æfter irneþ .iii. scillingas; siþþan gehwylc scilling, L. Ethb. 17; Th. i. 6, 16. (2) where there were many dwellings, *a manor, vill*, 'an estate with a village community in villenage upon it under a lord's jurisdiction,' v. Seebohm's English Village Community, c. v. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. vii: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. town: Green's Making of England, c. iv: Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. p. xxxix; in the last its frequent occurrence in English local names is noted:—Ego, Plegrēd, aliquam terre unculam emi et Eðelmōde, hoc est ān healf tūn, que ante pertinebat tō wilburgewellan, ðet land healf and healfne tūn hiis terminibus circumcincta . . . hanc casam supranominatam ic, Eðelmōd, Plegrēde donabo, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 66, 27–67, 3. Ic wille ðæt man frīgæ hæzule mīne men on ælcum tūne for mīne sāwlæ, and ðæt man dēle æal healf ðæt yrue ðæt ic hæbbæ on ælcum tūne, iii. 273, 4–6. Gif in cynynges tūne man mannan ofslæ, x. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 5; Th. i. 4, 4. On eorles tūne, 13; Th. i. 6, 9. Æghwilec man æt ðam tūne, ðe hē tō hýre, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 30, 1. Beo hē on carcerne on cynynges tūne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. 60, 9; Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 14. Gif se gearfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx. sciff, and siē ðæt feoh gedæled ðæm þearfum ðe on ða[m] tūn[e] synd, ðe ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Hē wæs on ānum

ðæs cyninges tūne nōht feor fram ðære foresprecenan byrig forðon ðe hē ðær hæfde āne cyriccan and ān resthūs . . . ðæt eac swylce his ðeāw was on oþrum cyninges tūne tō ðonne erat in villa (in 544, 14 tūn translates *vicus*) regia non longe ab urbe de qua praefati sumus. In hac enim habens ecclesiam et cubiculum . . . quod ipsum et in aliis villis regis facere solebat, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 20–29. Cíólulf sealde Eánmunde his mēge ðisne tuun (cf. Ego Cíalulf dabo Eannunde cognito meo aliquam partem terre iuris mei, hoc est in Dorobernia ciuitate, id est in longitudo .vi. uirgis et in latitudo .iii., 87, 27–31), Cod. Dip. Kmlb. ii. 89, 10. ðis sind ðara feower tūna londgemæra, iii. 77, 32. ðær hē rād betwuh his hāmum oþþe tūnum (*villas*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 11. v. tūn-cyricc, -gebūr, -gerēfa, -incel, -land, -mann, -scīr, -steall, -stede; tūnes-mann, -tūningas.

II a. where the residential character of the tūn is the prominent one, the buildings or inhabitants being referred to:—Þā ongan se tūn bernan, ðā forburnon ealla ðara monna hūs ðe on ðæm tūne wæron, Shr. 90, 3–5. ðes tūn (*villa*) wæs forlāten, and oþer wæs getimbred, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 11. Hē eode tō ðære cyriccan ðæs tūnes (*villulae*), 5, 12; S. 627, 20. Hē hæfde ðæt biscefe .i. winst æt Scīreburnan, and his lic līþ ðær on tūne (or tūne = cyricctūne?), Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 20. Þone tūn ðe hē ofust on eardode gyt mon his naman cneodeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime habitare solebat usque hodie cognominatur*, 2, 20; S. 522, 23. Wæs in ða tīd ðeāu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt ðonne mæssepreost in tūn (*villam*) com, hi ealle gesomnodon Godes word tō gehýranne, 4, 27; S. 604, 16. ðæt cumende folc of eallum tūnum (*viculis*), 2, 14; S. 518, 9; 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Hē com tō ðām ymbgesetum tūnum (*circumpositas ad villas*), and ðām dwolendum bodade, 604, 13. Se ðe reafāþ man leóhtan ðæge, and hē hit kýpe tō prīm tūnan, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. Hē āslāt ða tūnas ealle ymb ða burh *discissis viculis in vicinia urbis*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 21.

III. referring to the towns of Roman Britain:—On Swalewan streāme se līgh be Ceterēht tūne (*vicum Cataractam*; the Roman station, Cataractonium), Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Hēr Cynewulf and Offa gefuhtun ymb Benesing-tūn, and Offa nam pone tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 2. Cūþwulf feaht wīþ Bretwalas and iiii tūnas genom, 571; Erl. 18, 13. (See Green's *The Making of England*, c. iii.) Ceāwlin monige tūnas genom, 584; Erl. 18, 24.

IV. in a general sense, a habitation of men:—Lengten-tīma gæð tō tūne on .vii. id. Feb. (cf. *sumor gæð tō mannum* on .vii. id. Mai, 25) *spring comes to our dwellings on the 23rd of February*, Anglia viii. 312, 19. Se mōnþ gæð on Sunnandæge on tūne (cf. *cymd se mōnd tō mannum*, 14: 8), 304, 12. Cymeþ on ðam ylcan ðæge ūs tō tūne forma mōnād, Menol. Fox 16; Men. 8: 69; Men. 34. Folcum bringð morgen tō mannum mōnād tō tūne Decembris drihta bearnum, 436; Men. 219. Yldum bringð sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tō tūne, 176; Men. 89. Bringð tīda lange ætra Līda ūs tō tūne, Iunius on gear, 214; Men. 108. Oft mon fereþ feor bī tūne (cf. *Icel. fara um tūn tō pass by a house*) ðær him wāt freodun unwirotodne often a man travels far, passing the dwellings of men, and knows that he has no friend for himself in them, Exon. Th. 342, 21; Gn. Ex. 146. Ær sumor on tūn gā, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1, 3. Hwylce ðæge ða mōndas gān on tūn, Anglia viii. 304, 5, 25. Cymeþ scīfan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Lencten on tūn geliden hæfde, 56; Men. 28. On folc fereþ October on tūn, 363; Men. 183. [The phrase is found in later English, e.g. *Elde cumid to tūne*, Misc. 133, 534.]

V. where the word is used to translate Latin forms, or refers to places not in England, (1) *the residence or estate of a single person, an estate, farm*:—Þīn tūn tua villa, Ælfsc. Gr. 15; Zup. 103, 7; Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 48. Hātan his tūn ðæs ānscōdan tūn ejus *habitaculum domum discalceati vocare*, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 17. Ðā sende hē hīne tō his tūne (*in uillam suam*; town, Wick.), ðæt hē heólde his swýn, Lk. Skt. 15, 15; Mt. Kmlb. 22, 5. Tūne ad prediolum suum, Anglia xiii. 36, 258. Neáh ðam tūne (*juxta praedium*; manere, Wick.) ðe Iacob sealde his suna, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Scall beón se læsta ðæl nýht ðæm tūne ðe se ðeāda man on līf, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33, 31. Wespasianus gefór on ānum tūne būton Rōme *Vespasianus in villa propria circa Sabinos mortuus est*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 29. Hē gefór on ðæm ilcan tūne (*in eadem villa*) ðe his fæder dyde, 6, 8; Swt. 264, 4; Blickl. Homl. 219, 8–9. On ðone tūn (*villam*; town, Wick.) ðe is genemmed Geze-mani, Mt. Kmlb. 26, 36. Ic bohte ænne tūn (*villam*; lond, Lind. Rush.): town, Wick.: ferme, Tindal), Lk. Skt. 14, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 372, 19–21. Iosep sealde his gebrōðrum tūn (*possessionem*), Gen. 47, 11. Fegerne tūn timbrian, Shr. 163, 16. Tūnas territorii, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 68. Hē gemenigafde his spēða ægðer ge on tūnum ge on landum (*tam in aedibus quam in agris*), Gen. 39, 5. Hī neimnaþ hiora land and hiora tūnas be heora naman *invoocabunt nomina eorum in terris eorum*, Ps. Th. 48, 10. (2) *a collection of dwellings, a village, town*:—Tuun vel drop *conpetum*, Txts. 54, 307. Tūn, prop. Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7 (cf. *compitum*, i. villa prop, 132, 55). Tūn pagus, i. 54, 2. Betfage se tūn, Blickl. Homl. 77, 15. In Bethania ðæm tūne, Mt. Kmlb. Rush. 26, 6. Of ðæm tuune (tūne, Rush.) on Galilēes mēgd a Cana Galilaee, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. Of Abian tūne (lond, Lind. Rush.) de uice (vico has been read?) Abia, Lk. Skt. 1, 5. Of ðæm tūne ðe Scariot hāite, Blickl. Homl. 69, 6; 211, 17; 221, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 54, 3. Hē eode on ðone tūn

ðe hātte Dadissus, and ðær wunode . . . Ðā bæd hē ðæs tūnes hlāford, ðæt hē mōste healdan heora æceras . . . His suna wæron āfēdde on oþran tūne, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 213–217. Se restep on uico longe, ðæt is on ðæm langan tūne, Shr. 76, 2. Ðeáh ðū on tūn (*uicum*; lond, Lind. Rush.) gā, Mk. Skt. 8, 26. Hē hēt ðone tūn (*uicum*) forbærnan, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 2. Bedriften on ānne tūn in *cujusdam villulae casam deportatus*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 292, 1. Tūnas oppida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 70. Com micel fýrbryne on Rōmeburg, ðæt ðærbinnan forburnon xiv tūnas *quatuordecim vicos flamma consumsit*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 21. Fare wē on gehende tūnas (*uicos*; lond, Lind. Rush.): townes, Wick.), Mk. Skt. 1, 38; villas, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. [Halliwell gives *town* = court, farm-yard, as a Devonshire word; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *town*, *town* = a farmer's steading, or a small collection of houses; a single dwelling-house. 'Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a town,' Waverley, c. ix. O. Frs. tūn a fence: O. L. Ger. tūn maceria: Du. tuin a fence; a garden: O. H. Ger. zūn sepf, maceria: Ger. zaun a hedge: Icel. tūn an enclosure within which a house is built; a farm-house with its buildings, homestead: Norweg. tun court, farm-yard.] v. burg, neáh, wíc-tūn; týnan.

tūn-cressa, an; m.: -cæsse, -cæse, an; f. *Town-cress* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *garden-cress, nasturtium*; *lepidium sativum*:—*Tuuncressa nasturtium*, Txts. 79, 1359. Tūncæsse, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 4, 64; i. 67, 70. Tūnkerse, 31, 50. Nim tūncersan sād, Lchdm. ii. 90, 18.

tūn-cyricc, an; f. *A church in a tūn (q.v.)*:—Habbe hē þat lond frē his day and his wīues, and after here bothere day intō þe tūnkerke, and þō men frē . . . þat lond schal intō tūnkerke . . . and þō men frē, Chart. Th. 572, 20–33. Intō ðe tūnkerke on Mardingford, 593, 2.

tūnece, an; f. *A tunic, coat*:—*Tunece tonica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 62. Tūnice, Scint. 144, 7. Tūnicæ tunica, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 71. Hit ys minnes suna tūnece, Gen. 37, 33; Exon. Th. 357, 1; Pa. 22. Hī nāmon his tunecan (*tunicam*; cyrtel, Lind. Rush.); seó tūnece wæs unāsiwod, Jn. Skt. 19, 23. Ðā dyde hē on his tunecan (cyrtel (-el), Lind. Rush.), 21, 7; Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðīne tunecan (cyrtel f hrazl, Lind.; ðīnne tonica, Rush.), læt him tō ðīnne wáfels, Mt. Kmlb. 5, 40. Ðā sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeān him on bismar, and eft hiē him sendon āne tunecan ongeān, ða ðe hiē tō gehēton, ðæt hē ealles būton ārūnge tō Rōme ne com (*the Latin seems to have been misunderstood, it is: Senatus sagum, hoc est, vestem moeroris deposuit, atque antiquum togæ decorum recuperavit*), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 21–24, 31. Ðæt hē ūs forgeāfe ða undeādlican tunecan ðe we forluron on ðæs frum-sceapenan mannes forgægdennysse, Homl. Th. i. 34, 29. Hiō becwið hyre betstan dunnan tunecan, Chart. Th. 537, 31. Hiō an Ceólðryþe hyre blacena tunecena, swā ðær hyre leofre beó, 538, 6. Se ðe hæfþ twā tunecan (cyrtlas, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 3, 11; Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. [O. H. Ger. tunihha tunica. From Latin.] v. ge-tunecod.

tūnes-mann, es; m. *A man living on a manor (tūn, q.v.)*:—Gif hwilc tūnesman ænigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrica ðone pænig and nime ænne oxan æt ðam man (cf. L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 9; L. Eth. ix. 10; Th. i. 342, 25 in which 30 pence is fixed as a fine for not paying the *heorð-penig* and *Römfeoh*, 30 pence being the value of an ox according to L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 7; v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1; v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31), L. N. P. L. 59; Th. ii. 300, 5. Tūnes-men, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 23. Cf. 8; Th. i. 274, 27. v. tūn-mann.

tunge, an; tung [? in the passage: *Ālēs sǿwle mīne fram tunge fācenfulre a lingua dolosa* (but in the next verse *linguam* is glossed by *tungan*, so that perhaps *tunge* is meant for nominative: O. L. Ger. and O. H. Ger., however, have strong as well as weak forms), Ps. Lamb. 119, 2], e; f.

I. *a tongue*:—*Tunge lingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 56. Gif monnes tunge biþ of heafde oðres monnes cæðum dōn, ðæt biþ gelfc and eāgan bōt, L. Alf. pol. 52; Th. i. 94, 20; Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. Ex. 115. His tungan (tungas, Lind.; tunga, Rush.) bend *vinculum lingue eius*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35. Hē his tungan (tunga, Lind. Rush.) onhrān, 7, 33. Rōmāne ðæm pāpan his tungon forcurfon, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13.

II. *tunge*, (1) as representing the person who speaks with the tongue:—Sió tunge bið gescedon on ðam lārīwdōme, ðonne hió oðer lārd oðer hió liornode, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 11. Seó tunge ðe swā monig hālwende word on ðæs Scyppendes lof gesette, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Mīn tunge mārde ðū weorc, Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ālys mīne sǿwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle. Hwæt bið ðe seald from ðære inwitfullan tungan? 119, 2, 3. Heora tungan sprecaþ fācn, 5, 10. Wæron hyra tungan tō yfele gehwam scearpe, 56, 5. (2) representing the words expressed by the tongue, words, speech, language:—Hī mid tungan heora fācenfullice dydon, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Mē inwit næs on tungan, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Fram swēsera tungan ūtoncumenre, Kent. Gl. 159. Ðā betēhte Ecgferd on hāltre tunge (*in plain language*) land and bōc Dūnstāne, Chart. Th. 208, 11; 272, 5. (v. hāl.) Wið andan and wið ða micelan mannes tungan, Lchdm. i. 384, 22. Mid ðæm sueorde hīra tungna tǿlinge, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 6. (2a) *a language, speech*:—Hī sprecaþ nīwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. (3) representing power of speaking:—Ic hæfde ðe lætran tunge, Exon. Th. 4, 10.

III. *a tongue-shaped thing*:—Heard is mīn tunge, Exon. Th. 489, 16; Rā. 78, 8. Hit hafāþ tungan lange, 439,

23; Rā. 59, 8. [*Goth. tuggō: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. tunga: O. Frs. tunge: O. H. Ger. zunga: Icel. tunga.*] v. under-tunge; ge-tynge.
tūn-gebūr, es; *m. A tenant in villenage, villein:—Tūngebūr inquilinus* (cf. *genaet inquilinus*, Txs. 71, 117; *geneat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 57; *bigenga tilia*, inbūend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, 134, 24), Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 56; i. 18, 50.

tungel. v. tungol.

tūn-gerēfa, an; *m. I. a reeve, steward, bailiff.* v. **tūn**, II:—*Tūngerēfa villicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 50: *villicus vel actor vel procurator vel rector*, 18, 48. Ðā eodon hī on sumes tūngerēfan gestærn and hine bādon ðæt hē hī onsende tō ðam ealdormen ðe ofer hine wæs . . . Ðā onfēng hī se tūngerēfa intraverunt hospitium cuiusdam villici, petieruntque ab eo, ut transmitterentur ad satrapam qui super eum erat . . . Suscepit eos villicus, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 19–28. Ðā com hē tō ðam tūngerēfan se ðe hīs ealdormen wæs *veniens ad villicum qui sibi praeerat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Ðā herede se hlāford ðære unrihtwisse tūngerēfan (*villicum*), Lk. Skt. 16, 8.

II. a praetor. v. **tūn**, V. 2:—*Ypolitus* wæs tūngerēfa on Rōme, Shr. 117, 9; 116, 9; Homl. Th. i. 422, 11. Hē hēt betācan ðone diācon ðam tūngerēfan Ypolite, 426, 35.

tunge-prum a ligament of the tongue:—*Tungedrum* (undertunge-prum, lxxiv, 9) *sublinguae*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9.

tung-full; *adj. Loguacious, talkative:—Tungfull mann linguosus homo*, Scint. 81, 9. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. zungal linguosus.*]

tungilsinwyrft *white hellebore* (Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 120, 2. Cf. *tunsing-wyrft*.

tungl, *tungla*. v. **tungol**.

tunglen; *adj. Of the stars, sidereal:—Seō tunglene heofon*, Anglia vii. 12, 109, 115. *Tunglenes ēþeles wlite sidereae patriae decus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 2.

tunglere, es; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:—Tunglera ī wiglera Chaldaeorum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 5. *Tunglera mathematicorum* (the passage is: *Genitilitas, quae vitam veritatis expertem fato fortunae et genesi gubernari juxta mathematicorum constellationem arbitratu*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 64; 56, 68.

tungol (nū, -el), *tungl*, es; *generally neuter, but pl. tunglas occurs: tungla*, an; *m. I. a heavenly body:—Tungel sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 54. Mæniġ tungol mārau ymbhwyrft hafap on heofonum, Met. 28, 20. Saturnes steorra wandraþ ofer oþrum steorrum ufor ðonne æniġ oþer tungol, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Swā heofenes tunglu *sicut astra coeli*, Deut. 10, 22. Sumre tunglu habbaþ scytran hwyrt ðonne sume habban, swā swā tunglu habbaþ ðe wē hātaþ wānes disla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–19, 22. Tungl, Met. 28, 6, 12. Men sēdon ðæt heofones tungol (*astra*) hiora yfel flugon, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 24. Tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934: 204, 12; Ph. 96. *Tunglan lumina*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 23: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 31. Pās tunglan haec sidera, Ælf. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 5. Tunglan nāron gesceapene ær on ðam feórdan dæge. On ðam feórdan dæge gesette se Ælmihtiga ealle tungla, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7–9. Saturnus yfemest is eallra tungla, Met. 24, 20. Se mōna is ealra tungla nypermest, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. *Astronomia*, ðæt ys tungla gang, Shr. 152, 14. Æpelast tungla (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93. Under tunglum on earth, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. Beheald ða tunglu ðæs heān heofnes, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25; Met. 29, 4. Tungl, 28, 5. Tungel, Cd. Th. 132, 8; Gen. 2190.

II. a heavenly body other than sun or moon, a star:—Seō sunne and se mōna and ealle tunglan (tungla, MS. R.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 23. Gewiteþ sunne and mōna and eal tungla leōht āspringeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Sunnan . . . mōnan . . . tunglena (*siderum*), Hymn. Surt. 22, 29. Fēran mid ðære sunnan betwux ðam tunglum, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. Sunnan leōma torht ofer tunglas, Exon. Th. 7, 26; Cri. 107.

III. a planet (including the sun and moon):—Ða seofon dweliganð tunglan (cf. *steorran*, 26) . . . Þone yfemestan hēton ða hāþenan Saturnus . . . Se feórdā is seō sunne . . . Se seofopa is se mōna, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29–38, 41. Tungel (*Saturn*), Met. 24, 23. Tungol (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69; Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. Ædele tungol (*Venus*), Met. 29, 32. Mōna, gæstlic tungol, Exon. Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699. Habbap ædele tungol emne gedæled dæg and nihte, . . . sunne and mōna . . . þa wilegan tungl, Met. 29, 35–39. Ða mæran tungl, 9.

IV. a fixed star:—Seō tunglena heofon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24, 28. **V. a group of stars, a constellation, division of the zodiac:—**Arthon hātte ān tungol on norðdæle, se hærf seofon steorran . . . ðone hātaþ lēwede menn carles wæn. Se ne gēd nāfre ādūne under dyssere eorðan, swā swā oðre tunglan (tungla, MS. R.) dōd . . . oðer tungel is on sūddæle dýsum gelic, Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15. Ðē hī cūð ðes mōnan færeld, on hwilcum tungle hē nū is oððe on hwilce hē ðanon gēd, Shr. 173, 1. Under ðam circule (*the zodiac*) yrnd seō sunne and se mōna and ða twelf tunglena tācna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 3. Hys gear is ðæt hē underyrne ealle ða twelf tunglan, 248, 21, 5. [*Goth. tuggl* (uf tugglam, Gal. 4, 3; cf. under tunglum, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2): *O. Sax. tungol: O. H. Ger. zungal: Icel. tungl and tungli* (*uk.*) *the moon: Swed. tungel the moon.*] v. æðel-, heofon-, rodor-tungol.

tungol-ē; *f. Astronomy:—Tungelē astronomiam, legem astrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 307.

tungol-bære; *adj. Starry:—Tungelbærum astriferis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 75: 493, 12.

tungol-cræft, es; *m. Star-craft, astronomy, astrology:—Astralo(g)ia*, ðæt ys tungolcræft, Shr. 152, 14. *Tungelcræft astronomia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 47. Hī hī on tungolcræfte (*astronomiae*) lēardan, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Wē ræðaþ on tungelcræfte, ðæt seō sunne biþ hwiltidum þurh ðæs mōnelcan trendles underscye āðýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 31.

tungol-cræfta, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:—Tungelcræftum Chaldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 33; 82, 6. v. next word.

tungol-cræftiga, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer:—Tungel-cræftigum? v. preceding word* caldeorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 28. Preō tungolcræftigan cōman fram eāstdæles mægðum tō Criste, Shr. 48, 17. Dreā tungelcræftig, Rtl. 2, 15. Ða tungolcræftiga (—kræftgu, Rush.) Magi, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 1. Tungulkræftigum Magis, Rush. 2, 7, 16. From drym ī tungulcræftigum, Lind. 2, 16.

tungolcræft-wise, an; *f. Astronomy:—Tungelcræftwisan astronomia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 4.

tungol-gesceād, es; *n. Astrology, astronomy:—Tungelgesceād astrologia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 308.

tungol-gimm, es; *m. A starry gem, a star:—*Heofon ongeat, hwā hine torhtne getremede tungolgimmum, Exon. Th. 71, 6; Cri. 1151.

tungol-witega, an; *m. One who prophesies by means of the stars, an astrologer:—Tungelwitega astrologus vel magus vel mathematicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 14: *mathematicus*, 60, 12. Ðā cōmon ða tungolwitegan (*Magi*) fram eāstdæle, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. Tungelwitegan, 2, 10: Homl. Th. i. 78, 5; Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 28. Tungelwitegana, steorglāwra *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 74. Æfter ðære tide ðe hē geāxode fram ðam tungolwitegam (*Magis*; drym, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16. Hē clypode on sunderpræce ða tungelwitegan, 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 78, 17.

tung-wōd; *adj. Tongue-mad, violent in speech:—Uppstige saudfull on fōtum forealdudes swā wif tungwōd menn stillum ascensus arenosus in pedibus ueterani, sic mulier linguata homini quieto*, Scint. 223, 13.

tunice. v. **tunece**.

tūnincel, es; *n. A small tūn, small farmstead or estate:—Tūnynceol butūncel*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 82. Tō hīs tūningclum *ad praediolum suum*, tūnincel *ad villam*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 63, 64.

-tūningas; *pl. m. People of a tūn (?)*:—Ōþ ealdingctūninga mearce oþ nīwantūninga mearce, and of nīwantūninga mearce to the mark of the people of Aldington, then to the mark of the people of Newington, and from the mark of the people of Newington, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 526, 7–8. Wudetūninga gearæro, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 10.

tuning-wyrft. v. **tunsing-wyrft**.

tūn-land, es; *n. Land of an estate or a farm:—Dis sindon ða lond-gemætra ðæra tūlounda ðe into Perscōran belimpaþ these are the boundaries of the lands forming the estate of Pershore*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 28.

tūn-lic; *adj. Of a village, rustic:—Tūnlic spæc comedia* (as if from *κώμη = vicus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13.

tūn-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a tūn:—Tūnman villanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 49. Furseus oncneow ða sāwle; se wæs his tūnman ær on life (*he had lived on the estate (tūn) belonging to Fursey's monastery*), Homl. Th. ii. 344, 18. v. **tūnes-mann**.

tūn-melde, an; *f. Orach; atriplex hortensis:—Tūnmelde crysolachan*, i. *aurum olus vel atriplex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 6.

tunne, an; *f. A barrel, cask:—Tunne cuba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 56; 17, 29: *cupa*, i. 24, 54; 83, 26: *cantarus, ubi aqua mittiur*, vel *ydris*, ii. 128, 11. Twā tunnan fulle hlūtes alōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8; Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. *Tunnena cuparum, modiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 73: *cuparum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 35. *Caupo* winbyrels oððe on tunnum, 21, 13. Nim fela tunnan, and dō hī ðær on innan . . . Hī wurdon ða gebrohte ealle tō ðam tunnum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 259–307. [*O. Frs. tunne: Du. ton: O. H. Ger. tunna ydris, crater: Ger. tonne: Icel. tunna: Swed. tunna: Dan. tønne*. There are both Celtic and Low Latin forms, *tunna*; from which the English is taken is uncertain.] v. **win-tunne**.

tunne-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a cask:—Tunnebotm* (cf. *byden-botm fundum*, in the same list 'nomina vasorum') *tympanum*, the bottom of a cask used as a drum? Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 55. [*Dan. tønne-bund the bottom or the head of a barrel.*]

tūn-rēd, es; *m. A town-council:—*Man beād ðam tūnræde ðe hīs suna on āfēde wæron ðæt man sceolde twēgen ceman gescypan *an order was given to the council of the town in which his sons had been brought up, that two soldiers should be equipped*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 297.

tūn-scoipe, es; *m. The inhabitants of a tūn:—*Cýpe hē hit ðonne hē hām cyme; and gif hit cuce orf biþ mid hīs tūnscepes gewitnyse on gemæne lāse bringe. Gif hē swā ne dēð ær fīf nihtum, cýpan hit ðæs tūnes men ðam hundredes ealdr, L. Edg. 8; Th. i. 274, 26. Hē hēt ðone tūnscepe eallne ofsleān and ðone tūn forbærnan *mittens occidit vicanos illos omnes, vicumque incendio consumpsit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 1. [*Gif twa men oþer hīs coman ridend to an tūn, al þe tūnscepe flugæn for heom*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 35.]

tūn-scír, e; *f. Stewardship:—*Ágyf ðine scíre ne miht ðú leneg tūn-

scīre bewitan . . . Donne ic besceird beó fram tūnscīre *redde rationem uilicationis tuae, jam enim non poteris uilicare* . . . Cum amotus fuero a uilicatione, Lk. Skt. 16, 2-4.

tunsing-wyrt, *e*; *f*. *White hellebore*:—Tunsingwyrt. Deós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album*, and ðótrum naman tunsingwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 21-23; iii. 302, col. 1. Tun[sing]wyrt, ii. 68, 25. Cf. tungil-singwyrt. [Tunsing occurs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 236, 15.]

tūn-steall, *es*; *m*. *A farmstead, farm-yard* (?):—Ober ðane ealdan tūnsteall, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 7. On ðone tūnsteall eástweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 14. Cf. hām-, mylen-steall, and *town-place*=farm-yard, which Halliwell gives as used in Cornwall.

tūn-stede, *es*; *m*. *A village*:—Tūnstede *pagi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 30.

tūn-weg, *es*; *m*. *A road on a tūn, a private road*:—Ealles hereweg *publica via*, tunweg *privata via*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 39-40. Tō tūnweges ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 21. Ðær tūnwegas ūt sceótāþ . . . þurh ðone tūn, vi. 235, 6.

tūr, *es*; *m*. *A tower*:—Intō ðam tūre on Lundene, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 31. Ðone weall ðe hī worhton onbūtan ðone tūr, 1097; Erl. 234, 27. Siē ginyhtsumnisse in tūrum ðīnum *fiat habundantia in turribus tuis*, Rtl. 176, 13. [Manega mynstras and tūras gefeðollon, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 21. The use of the word in the Chronicle would be due to the Norman French, but in the Ritual to Latin?] *v*. torr.

turf, *gen. dat. tyrf*; *pl. tyrf* and *turf*; *f*. *I. a turf, sod, piece of earth with grass on it*:—Turf *gleba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20. Deós wyrt of ānre tyrf manega bōgas āsendeþ, Lchdm. i. 290, 7. Hī ða flaxan gehýd-don under ānre tyrf, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 64, 16. Under āne (ānre ?) tyrf, 23. Ne turf ne toft *not a sod nor a field* (i. e. neither little nor much ?), Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. Tyrb *cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 69. Tyrf, 23, 18: *glebe*, 40, 37. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . drýpe on ðone stadol ðara turfa . . . bere ða turf tō circean and mæsse-preost āsinge feówer mæssan ofer ðan turf, and wende man ðæt grēne tō ðan weofode, and siþþan gebringe man ða turf ðær hī ær wæron . . . Nim ðonne ða turf and sete ðær ufou on, Lchdm. i. 398, 4-24. Turfum *glebulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 36: 80, 32. Turfum *glebulis, cespitibus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 35. Ða gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (cf. vallum . . . de cespitibus, Bd. 1, 5), Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. On tyrf in *cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 16. Ða wæstnibære tyrf *feraces glebas*, 147, 51. **II. turf**, *greensward, the grassy surface of the earth*:—Blōwendre tyrf *florei cespitis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 50. Sum stān mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *lapis obiectus cespiti tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brecaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. Of disse eorþan tyrf, 222, 15; Ph. 349: 423, 21; Rā. 41, 25. Ic seah tyrf tredan .vi. ge-brōðor, 394, 10; Rā. 14, 1. [O. Frs. O. L. Ger. turf: O. H. Ger. zurba *cespes, terra avulsa*: Icel. torf; *n*.; torfa; *f*. a turf, turf.] *v*. ēdel-, wang-turf; torfian.

turf-haga, *an*; *m*. *An enclosed space covered with turf, a grassy enclosure*:—Ongan hē eorðan ðelfan under turfagan (cf. wangstede, 1584; El. 794), Elen. Kmbl. 1656; El. 830.

turf-hleow, *es*; *n*. *A shelter built of turf* (?):—Æfter furan on risc-hrædig; of risc-hræde on turf-hleó; of turf-hleó æfter heafðan on Pydewyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 26.

turl, *trull a ladle, scoop, trowel*:—Turl, scof *trulla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 67. [A turlle *trulla*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 46. From Latin.]

turnian; *p*. *ode*. *I. to turn* (intrans.), *revolve round an axis or centre*:—Ða ārleásan turniā on ymbhwyrfe, Homl. Th. i. 514, 23. Seó firmamentum tyrnþ symle onbūtan ūs . . . and ealle ða steorran, ðe hyre on fæste synd, turniāþ onbūtan mid hyre, Lchdm. iii. 254, 16. Hwylces gecyndes is seó heofon? Symle turniende (*volubilis*). Gif heó turniende (*volubile*) is, hūmeta ne feald heó?, Anglia vii. 12, 108-110. Tyrning turniende liðeran *vertigo rotantis (volventis) fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 66. **II. of giddiness, to turn**:—Ad tornionem capitis. Þis ys se lācercræft be þan manne þat hym þing[þ] þ hyt turnge ābōtan hys heafod, Lchdm. iii. 90, 8.] *v*. tyrnan.

turnigend-lic; *adj. Revolving*:—Gif seó heofon turnigendlic (*volubile*) is, Anglia vii. 12, 109 note. *v*. preceding word.

turnung, *e*; *f*. *Turning, rotation*:—Turnunge *rotatu*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 14.

turtle, *an*; *f*. *but turtla, an*; *m*. *also is found*. *A turtle-dove*:—Turtlet *turtur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 33: 77, 43; Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Deós turtle hī *turtur*, 9, 22; Zup. 48, 16. Gemett turtla nest him *invenit turtur nidum sibi*, Ps. Lamb. 83, 4. Geoffra mē tō lāce sume turtlan and sume culfran sume *mihi turturem et columbam*, Gen. 15, 9. Bringan tō lāce āne culfran and āne turtlan, Homl. Th. i. 140, 2. Bringe hē twā turtlan, Lev. 5, 7, 11: 1, 14; Lk. Skt. 2, 24; Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *turtul-tūba turtur*. From Latin.] *v*. next word.

turtur, *es*; *m*. *turture, an*; *f*. *A turtle-dove*:—Speara gemoeted him hūs and turtur nest *passer invenit sibi domum et turtur nidum*, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Twēgen culfran briddas and twēgen turturan gemæccan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 24. [O. H. Ger. *turtur* (Notker, Ps. 83, 4).]

Tuu, tuu, tuwa. *v*. Tīw, twēgen, tiwa.

tuse, *tux*, *es*: *a wk. pl. tuxan occurs*; *m*. *A canine tooth or a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Tusc *genuino* (-um), Txts. 67, 961. Tux *caninus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 81. Monnes tux bið .xv. sciff. weorð *the compensation to be paid for knocking out a man's canine tooth is xv shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 12. Cf. L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16. Hundes tux, Lchdm. i. 370, 29. Se flæscōþ wýpstan ðone tux *gigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 9. Mannes tuxas *canini* vel *colomelli*, i. 43, 31. Tuxas *canini*, ii. 16, 50: 128, 21; Lchdm. iii. 202, 19. Wið tōþwæce, hundes tuxas, i. 370, 26. Tuscum *genuinis*, cweorntōðum *molaribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 39. Tuxum, 40, 44. Mid tuxum *ingenuis* (= *in genuinis* ?), 48, 50. Grindetōþum, tuxum *molaribus* (but see 76, 39 *ante*), 54, 46. Tuxum *ginguinis* þ *ginguinibus* (the passage is: *Ursorum gingivis carperentur*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 1. Tuxum *dentibus* (*porcorum*), 507, 52. Heora (*the evil spirits*) tōþas wæron geflice horses twuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24. Hý habbaþ eoferes tuxas *habentes aprorum dentes*, Nar. 34, 32. Tuxan ðara leóna *molas leonum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 7. [O. Frs. tusk.] *v*. hilde-tusc, and next word.

tussel, *tuxl*, *es*; *m*. *A canine tooth or a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Gefōh fox, āsleah of cucum ðone tuxl, læt hleápan āweg *catch a fox, knock out while alive the canine tooth, let the fox run away*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Hý heora bān gnaðaþ bryngnum tuxlum (cf. *byrnum* ðōðum, Wulfst. 139, 11) *lacerant ignitis dentibus ossa*, Dōm. L. 14, 211. Tuxlas (*molas*) leóna tōbrycþ Drihten, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. [Twey tuxlys out of hys mouth set as of a bore, Octov. 929.] *v*. preceding word.

twā. *v*. twēgen.

twādæg-lic; *adj. Lasting two days*:—Twādæglic (twydwæglic, Bd. M. 350, 32) fæsten is genōh tō healdenne *biduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. [Cf. Ger. zwei-tägig: Icel. tví-dægja *the name of a mountain desert taking two 'dægr' to cross*.]

-twæcceca. *v*. angel-twecca.

twæde; *adj. Doubled* (3), *containing two of three parts of a whole*; the word occurs mostly as substantive, *two thirds, two parts of three*:—Wylle ðþ siē twæde bewylled ðæs wōses (cf. bewyl ðþ þridan dæl, 120, 15) *boil till two thirds of the juice are boiled away*, Lchdm. ii. 38, 11. Wylle ðþ ðæt se wæta siē twæde on bewylled (cf. 266, 31) *boil till the liquor be boiled down to two thirds*, 332, 17. Dō twæde ðæs wines and þridan dæl ðæs huniges *put two parts of wine to one of honey*, 306, 26. Dō ðæs meluwes twæde and ðæs sealtes þridan dæl, 314, 5. Dō ðæs huniges twæde and ðære buteran þridan dæl, 316, 7. Dō ðæs sweles swilcan ðara wyrta twæde *to the quantity of sulphur put twice as much of the plants*, 78, 8. Se biscop and ða higen āhten twæde ðæs wuda and ðæs mæstes, Chart. Th. 70, 29. Se cuning āh twædne dæl (twegen dælas, MSS. B. H.) weres, þridan dæl sunu oþþe mægas, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. [O. L. Ger. *tuēdi half*: O. Frs. *twēde two thirds, also half*; *twēdnath two thirds*.] Cf. *twi-dæl*.

-twæfan. *v*. ge-twæfan.

twēman; *p*. *de To divide, separate, part, (1) to prevent the joining of objects*:—Dyple *signum in libris praesertim ecclesiasticis ad distinctionem oppositum*, Migne) . . . Pys tåken gesetton ða ealdan wriðeras on ciriclicum bōcum, ðæt hig twændon *odde ætywdon* ða gewitnyssa hāligra gewritra, Anglia viii. 334, 11. (2) *to part what has been joined*:—Man wite, ðæt hý þurh mægsibbe tō gelænge ne beón, ðe læs ðe man eft twæme ðæt man ær āwōh tōsomne gedeydon (cf. hī (*William* and *his wife*) wæron siððen tōtweamde for sibðren, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 20), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 10. (3) *to divide, cause dissension among*:—Ðæt wē ne lætan ūs deófol twēman, Wulfst. 272, 24. (4) *intrans.*:—Wē ne lāþ, Drihten, næfre fram ðē twēman, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 169. [Cf. uulle mine kineþeode twemen mine bearnen, Laym. 2948. His attente is uorte unestnen (tweamen, MS. C.) heorten, A. R. 252, 2. Ne mei unc nowder lif ne deað tweamin atwa, Marsh. 5, 17.] *v*. ge-, tō-twēman; tō-twēmedness, and next two words.

twēmendlice; *adv. Separately*:—Twēmendlice *singulatim, separatim*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 51.

twēming, *e*; *f*. *I. division, separation, severing the connection between objects*:—Nis seó godcundnys gemenged tō ðære menniscnyse, ne ðær nān twēming nys . . . Hē (*Christ*) þurhwunap on ānum hāde untōtwæmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 24-30. Ðær (*at the last day*) biþ seó twēming rihtwisra manna and ārleá-ra, 616, 28. Twēming (*separation of man and wife*) is ālyfð ðām ðe luþaþ swiðor ða heālican clānnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnysse, ii. 324, 3. Bið ūs sēle ðæt wē his flæsc-āwurpon, i. 516, 11. Ūre Drihten forbeað ða yfelan twēminge betwux twām æwum, ii. 322, 32. **II. separation, distinction**:—Hē cwæð 'ðæs lifigendan Godes' for twēminge ðara leásra goda *he said 'the living God' to distinguish him from the false gods*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 19.

twaltiga palma, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 14, apparently an error for palm-twig, *q. v*.

-twanc (?). *v*. ge-twanc.

twā-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—On twānihte mōnan far tō and bige land ðæt ðīne yldran āhton *when the moon is two days old, go and buy land that thy forefathers owned*, Lchdm. iii. 176, note 2.

twēgen (twegen) *In the later MSS. of the Gospels* twēgen and twegen

are found, but ei may represent earlier c, e.g. weig, Lk. i, 79, eige, 2, 9; or ē, e.g. wreigende, 23, 10, wreigeð, 23, 14: *Layamon* has twice, twice: in the *Ormulum* the form is *twēzen*; *m.*: twā, twuā; *f.*: tū, tuu, twā; *n.*: gen. twēga, twēga, twēga, twīga, twēgera, twēgra (later *Gospels* have *twēgre*, *twēre*); *dat.* twām, twām. Besides these West Saxon are the following forms, *nom. acc.* twāgen, twōgen, tuoegi, tuoēge, tuōge, tuoē, tuē; *m.*: *f.* tuoēge; *gen.* tuoēga, tuoē, twēgen, tuoēgara, tuoēgra, tuoēra. *Two.* I. used adjectively:—Tuēgen stridi *passus*, Txs. 85, 1510. Twēgen (twāgen, MS. E.) aldormen, Chr. 822; Erl. 62, 12. Twēgen englas, Gen. 19, 1. Öpre twēgen sealmas, R. Ben. 37, 11. Twēgen mine mēgas, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 310, 23. Twōegen gibrōþara, Txs. 127, 1. Middý wēron onfence fif hlāfo and twē fīscas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41. Brýða twā, Cd. Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Twā þeōða . . . twā folc, Gen. 25, 23. Sinhiwā twā, Cd. Th. 49, 9; Gen. 789. Ðæt twēga (twēga, Hatt. MS.) bleó godweb, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 14. Of ðissa twēga (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) monna mūde, 7; Swt. 48, 10. Twēgra gebrōðra bearn oððe twēga gesweostra sunu and dohtar, Bd. i, 27; M. 70, 4–5. Ðissa twēga yfela āþer, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 2. Ys deós wryt twēga (twēgra, MSS. B. O.) cynna, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Twēgra (tuoēgara, Lind.: twoēgara, Rush.: tweire, later MS.) manna gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 8, 17. Twōega nētra *duorum animalium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 6. Tuōera scyldigra, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 14. Hīe wārun on twām (tuām, i. 30) gefylcum, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16. His wifum twām, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090; Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191. His twām gebrōðrum, Gen. 9, 22; 19, 30. Twām (tuām, Lind.: twām, Rush.) hlāfordum þeowian, Mt. Kmb. 6, 24. On dysum twām behodum, 22, 40. On twām stycum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Ic hæbbe twēgen suna, Gen. 42, 37. Heó geseah twēgen (tuoēge, Lind.: twōege, Rush.) englas sittan, Jn. Skt. 20, 12; Lk. Skt. 10, 35. Twēgen (tuōge, Lind.: twōege, Rush.) briddas, 2, 24. Ymb twāgen mōndas, Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 28. Ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære stræte, Ex. 14, 22. Twā turtlan (tuoē, twōege, Rush.) turturas, Lind. *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 24. Hē gelærde twā mægpa, Shrn. 131, 26. Wē habbaþ twā (tuā, Hatt. MS.) bebodu, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 13. Twā eāgan (tuoē ēgo, Lind.) hæbbende, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 18, 9. Bring mē twā ða betstan tyccenn, Gen. 27, 9. Ofer tū folc, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. II. used substantively, (1) absolutely:—Twēgen of his leorningcnihtum, Jn. Skt. 1, 35. Twēgen of eow, Mt. Kmb. 18, 19. Ðær twēgen (tuoē, Lind.: twēge, Rush.: twēigen, later MS.) oððe þrý synt gegaderode, 18, 20. Twā (tuoēge i tuu wif *duae*, Lind.: twā, Rush.) beoð æt cwyne grindende, 24, 41; Lk. Skt. 17, 35. Tuu in lichome ānum, Rtl. 106, 32. Twēga sang *bicinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 4. On twēgra gewitnesse (in mūd tuoē witesa, Lind.: in mūpe twēgen gewitnesse, Rush.: twēige, later MS.) in ore *duorum testium*, Mt. Kmb. 18, 16. Ðā sende hī twēgen (tuoēge, Lind.: twēgen, Rush.) hys leorningcnihta, 11, 2. Ðara scipa tū (twā, MS. E.) hē genam, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 11. Ðæt wē twā (tuu, MS. T.) oþþe dreó gehýron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 28. (1a) distributively:—Hē sende hī twām *misit illos binos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē sende hī twām and twām, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 27; 530, 1. Ða wuniaþ twām and þrim ætgædere (*binī aut ternī*), R. Ben. 9, 15. Steorran of heofenan feollan, nāht be ānan oððe twām, ac swā piclice ðæt hit nān mann āteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Wit Adam twā *we two*, *Adam and I*, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. Wer and wif, hī tū beoþ in ānum lichoman, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 13. Hwēce twā synd wiperweardran ðonne gōd and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 6. Wurdon ðam æðelinge bearn āfēded, frēolicu tū, Cd. Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Uncer twēga, 110, 9; Gen. 1835; Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532. Ðonne him mon ðissa twēga (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) hwæder ondræf, Past. 27; Swt. 188, 9. Hwæder ðara twēgra (twēga, Cott. MS.) þincþ ðe miltigra? Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 15. Dyssa twīga mæst, Lchdm. iii. 28, 15. Mon dyde him twām ðone triumphan, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 25. Wið him twām, 6, 36; Swt. 294, 16. Betwih him twām, Bd. i, 13; S. 482, 1. Andreas was oþer of ðām twām (tuām, Lind.: twām, Rush.) erat *Andreas unus ex duobus*, Jn. Skt. i, 40. Be ðām neāstan twām is æfter tō cweþanne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Him twām *duobus ex eis*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Ðā gebletode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twā, fæder and mōder, Cd. Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. Hē drāf of wīcum dreorigmōd tū, idese and his āgen bearn (*Hagar and Ishmael*), 169, 24; Gen. 2804. (3) in particular phrases:—Oþer twēga, oððe . . . oððe *either . . . or*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26; 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. Ðeah heó an tū tefleowe, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11; Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141; Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. Tōsliþen on twā (tuu, Lind. Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On twā (tū, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 32. On twā (twuā, Cott. MS.), 38, 4; Fox 202, 27. Hī on twā fērdon *they parted*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 20. Ðæt wæter weard tō twā tōðæled *divisa est aqua*, Ex. 14, 21. III. used in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative:—Tū hund and þreó swylce þrittig eac wintra, Elen. Kmb. 3; El. 2. Twā hund, 1264; El. 634. Twā (tuu, Lind.: tū, Rush.), hund elna, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. On twēgura hundred penega wurpe, 6, 7. Mid twām hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 37. Twā þūsendo, Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. (b) added to the decades:—Twā (tuoēge, Lind.: tū, Rush.)

and hundseofantig *septuaginta duos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hundseofantig tuoegi, Rtl. 113, 22. Nāne ðara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (2) with ordinals:—Se twā and feowertigða sealm, R. Ben. 37, 14. Ðane twā and systigepan, 36, 16. On ðære twā and twēntigodan wucan, Mt. Kmb. 8, 14, rubric. Mōna se twā and twēntigode, Lchdm. iii. 194, 17. IV. with the force of an adverb:—Hē tōðæle hig twā *divisit ea per medium*, Gen. 15, 10. Ðær weaþ micel gefeoht twā (tuwa in *three MSS.*) on geāre, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 7. Tū swā lange swā ða oðru *twice as long as the others*, 897; Erl. 95, 12. Nymaþ twā swā micel feós *pecuniam duplicem ferie*, Gen. 43, 12. Selle nan him twā swylce swylce nan æt him nime, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Seó hell ys twā swā deóp, and heó ys ealswā wīd, Wulfst. 146, 10. Seóð dū hit twā swā swīde swā hit ær wæs, Lchdm. iii. 12, 21. [*Goth.* twai; *m.* twós; *f.* twa; *n.*; *gen.* twaddjē; *dat.* twaim; *acc.* twans; *m.* twós; *f.* twa; *n.*: *O. Sax.* twēne; *m.* twā, twō; *f.* twē; *n.*; *gen.* twēiō; *dat.* twēm; *O. Frs.* twēne; *m.* twā; *f.* twā; *n.*; *gen.* twēra, twēra; *dat.* twām; *O. H. Ger.* zwēne; *m.* zwā, zwō; *f.* zwei; *n.*; *gen.* zweio, zweio; *zweiero*; *dat.* zweim; *acc.* zwē; *m.* twēr; *f.* twau; *n.*; *gen.* tweggja; *dat.* tweim; *acc.* twā; *m.* twēr; *f.* twau; *n.*]

twelf, generally indeclinable if used adjectively and preceding the noun, but generally in other cases declined; *nom. acc.* twelfe; *gen.* twelfa; *dat.* twelfum. *Twelve.* I. adjectival:—Ða twelf ðīne þeowas sind gebrōðru, Gen. 42, 13. Wē twelf gebrōðru wāron ānes esnes suna, 32. Twelf (tuoelf altered from *tuelfo*, Lind.: twelf, Rush.) tīda ðæs dages, Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Twelf wintra tū, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Be twelf sealmum, R. Ben. 35, 6. Se tīreáða twelf siþum hine bibaþaþ, Exon. Th. 205, 2; Ph. 106; 202, 13; Ph. 69; Cd. Th. 285, 17; Sat. 339. Mid hys twelf leorningcnihtum (ðām twelfum ðegnum, Lind.: ðām twelf leorneras, Rush.), Mt. Kmb. 26, 20. Ymbe twelf mōnaþ *post annum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 224, 32. Tuoel ðegnas hē sendeþ, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 19. In the following instance the word is inflected:—Ān ðara twelfa Drihtnes dēgena, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 15. Ia. where the numeral follows the noun:—Ðā ongan hē sendan hālige weoras and geornfulle twelfe *holy men and diligent, twelve in number*; viros sanctos et industrios . . . erant numero duodecim, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 42. Hīe getealdon fēðan twelfe, Cd. Th. 192, 2; Exod. 225. Mine suna twelfe, Salm. Kmb. 30; Sal. 15. II. substantival, (1) absolutely:—Twelfe wāron ðædum dōmfæste, Apstls. Kmb. 8; Ap. 4. Hē twelfa sum æd sealde *cum undecim comparibus suis sacramentum fecit*, Chart. Th. 203, 1. Hē com twelfa sum (*cum duodecim militibus*), Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Gewāt xii.-a sum, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Lond twelfum hēra fædmrīmes *per bis sex ulnas eminet ille locus*, Exon. Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Wē gefrunon twelfe under tunglum *we have heard of twelve men beneath the stars*, Andr. Kmb. 3; An. 2. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Hī twelfe (tuoelfo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hig twelfe (ða tuoelfo, Lind.) sædon him, 9, 12. Hē dyde ðæt hī twelfe mid him wāron (ðætte hī wēre twelfo mid him, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hine āxodon ða twelfe, 4, 10. Ealra twelfa, Beo. Th. 6322; B. 3171. Eom ic ðara twelfa sum ðe hē gelufade, Exon. Th. 144, 20; Gū. 681. Hē wās ān ðara twelfa (ān of ðām twelfum, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 6, 71. Ān of eow twelfum (ðām twelfum, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 20. Hē ætýfde him twelfum (ðām tuoelfum, Lind.), 16, 14. Ðū ys twelfe trymmān ongunne, Andr. Kmb. 2837; An. 1421. Wē gesēgon eowre standan twelfe getealde, 1765; An. 885. In the following instance the word is not inflected:—Ðas twelf (twelfe, Lind.: twælf, Rush.) se Hælynd sende, Mt. Kmb. 10, 5. [*Goth.* twalf; *O. Sax.* twelf; *O. Frs.* twelf, twilif, tolef; *O. H. Ger.* zwelf; *Icel.* tólf. These forms are declinable as in English.]

twelf-feald; *adj.* *Twelve-fold*, (1) with a noun:—Hī gegaderodon twelf wīlian fulle. Ðæt twelffealde getel getācende ða twelf apostolas, Homl. Th. i. 190, 11; 542, 4. Twelffeald gepungennes *duodenus apex*, twelffealdum setle *duodeno solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 14, 13. (2) used substantively:—Be xii.-fealdum āgife hē ðone ciricsceat, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 11. Forgilde hē mid twelffealdan, L. Eth. ix. 11; Th. i. 342, 28; Wulfst. 311, 6. twelf-gilde; *adj.* *To be restored twelve-fold*:—Godes feoh and ciricean xii.-gilde *the property of the church, if stolen, is to be restored twelve-fold* (the word, however, might be a noun = a restoration of twelve times the amount stolen, cf. ān-gilde; or adverb (dat. ?), cf. ix-gylde forgyilde, 4; Th. i. 4, 3), L. Ethb. i; Th. i. 2, 4. twelf-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, of the rank for which the wergild was twelve hundred shillings; applied to the wergild, that must be paid for a person of such rank. As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twelfhynde man* was a *þegn*, and his importance, as marked by the wergild and otherwise, was six times that of the *ceorl*:—Ænig mægð, xii-hynde oþþe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 10. Be xii-hyndum men. Gif hē sié twelfhynde, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 14. Gif hió sié cirlic mid lx. sciif, gebēte . . . Gif hió sié xii-hyndexx. sciif, gebēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 15. Be twelfhyndes monnes wīfe forlegenum. Gif mon hæme mid twelfhyndes monnes wīfe, hundtwelf-tig sciif, gebēte ðam were . . . Cierlisum men feówertig sciif, gebēte,

10; Th. i. 68, 8-12. Twelfhyndes monnes burgbryce .xxx. scift . . . Ceorles edorbryce .v. scift, 40; Th. i. 88, 9-11. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelfhund scyllinga (cf. Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scift. ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 1. Twelfhindus est homo plene nobilis, i. thainus cuius wera est duodecies .c. sof., L. H. 76, 4; Th. i. 581, 17. Twelfhinde, i. thaini, 70, 1; Th. i. 572, 22. See also L. W. I. 8; Th. i. 470, 14; L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 13. Twelfhyndes mannes æt forstent .vi. ceorla æd; for ðam gif man done twelfhyndan man wreca sceolde, hē biþ fullurecan on syx ceorlan, and his wergylð biþ six ceorla wergylð, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19-22. xii-hyndum men twyfealdlice be ðæs syxhyndan bōte, L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan to monbōte .xxx. scift. . . æt twelfhyndum .cxxx. (cf. ad manbotam de twelfhindo, i. thaino .cxxx. sof., L. H. 69; Th. i. 572, 19; L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 14. Æt twelfhyndum were gebrypa twelf men to werberge, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 18, 24. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16: Chart. Erl. 229, 20. ¶ In the following passage where the word is used without a noun perhaps *wer* may be supplied:—Hū man sceal gyldan twelfhyndes man (=twelfhyndes weres man a man with a wergild of twelve hundred shillings), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 12. v. six-, twi-hynde.

twelf-niht; *adj.* *Twelve days old*:—On xii-niht[n]e mōnan byþ gōð tō fēranne ofer sǣ, Lchdm. iii. 178, 26.

twelfta; *ord. num.* *Twelfth*:—Se twelfta *duodecimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 19. Mōna se twelfta, Lchdm. iii. 190, 4. Hē wæs twelfta sylf, Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. ¶ Passages having reference to Twelfth-night, the twelfth day after Christmas, Epiphany:—Þæs (*the first of January*) embe fif niht fulwihtid ēces Drihtnes tō ūs cymeþ, ðæne twelfta dæg tīreādege hæleþ hātaþ on Brytne, Menol. Fox 25; Men. 13. Ðý twelftan dæge ofer Geohol *Epiphania*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Ðys sceal on twelftan dæg, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. On twelftan æfen, 2, 19. On Wōdnes dæg ofer twelftan dæg, 3, 13. Eādweard kincg com tō Westmynstre tō ðam middan wintre . . . And hē forðferde on twelftan æfen, and hyne man bebyrige on twelftan dæg on ðam ylcan mynstre, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 14-19.

twelftig. v. hund-twelftig.

twelf-wintre; *adj.* *Twelve years old*:—Ūre Hǣlend ðā hē wæs twelf-wintre, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 20; Lk. Skt. 2, 42. Tuelfwintro *duodennis*, p. 4, 4. Heo wæs twelfwintre erat *annorum duodecim*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Se was xii-wintre cniht, Shr. 118, 13. Hē hæfde āne dohtor nean twelfwintre *filia unica erat illi fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Man ne sparge nānan peofe ofer .xii. pēnigas and ofer .xii.-wintre mann *no thief shall be spared above .xii. pence and above a twelve-year old person*, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. 228, 13. Mon ne sparge nænne peof ofer .xii. winter (twelfwinterne, MS. B. L.) and ofer eahta pēnigas, 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Gyf hine hwā āfylle ofer twelfwintre (ofer ðæt hē biþ twelfwintre, MS. G.), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22. Ælc man ofer twelfwintre sylle done ād, ðæt hē nelle peof beon, 21; Th. i. 388, 6. Ælc man ðe beo ofer twelfwintre, Wulfst. 136, 17. *Perhaps in the last five passages ofer twelfwintre should be taken as a compound.* [Goth. twalib-wintrus.]

twengan; *p.* *de To pinch, squeeze, twinge*:—Gyf ðē gedrýptes wīnes lyste, ðonne ðō ðū mid ðīnum swýþran scytfingre on ðīne wynstran hand, swylce ðū tæppian wille, and wænd ðīne scytfingere ādūne and twængc hine mid ðīnum twām fingrum, swylce ðū of sumne dropan strican wylle, Techn. ii. 125, 19. Cyrsena tæc[n] is ðæt ðū sette ðīne winstran þūman on ðīnes lytlan fingres lið and twenge hine siððan mid ðara swýþran hande, 124, 23. Twenge ðū mid ðīne swýðran neopeweard þīne wynstran, 125, 1. [Pu havest clivres swiþe stronge, þu twengest þar mid so doþ a tonge, O. and N. 156. An holz stoc hwar þu be miht hude þat me ne twenge þīne hude, 1114. He twengde and schoh hire bi þe nose, P. L. S. ix. 81. O. H. Ger. zwengen *remordere, praestringere*.]

twēntig, twēntig; *num.* *Twenty*. I. used adjectivally, with the inflexions of the plural adjective in gen. and dat., but also with singular gen. (1) alone:—Dis synd ðara twēntiges hīda landgemǣra, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25. Mid twēntigum (twoeontigum, Rush.: tuentigum, Lind.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. On twēntigum fōtmǣlum, Elen. Kmbl. 1657; El. 830. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō twām . . . ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Intō ðýs twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) with other numbers, the inflection may be omitted if the noun does not immediately follow *twēntig*:—Nānne ðara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 2. Ðæt mæsten is gemǣne tō ðām ān and twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. Ymb twēntig . . . and fif nihtum, Menol. Fox 371; Men. 187. II. used substantively, (1) alone:—Gif ðæt beoþ twēntig rihtwisra, Gen. 18, 31. Ān twēntig is ðara bōca ðe Adeluold gescalde of the books that *Athelwold gave there is a score*, Chart. Th. 244, 21. Wæs ic mid ðe twēntig wintra, Gen. 31, 38. Næfde hē mā ðonne twēntig sceāpa and twēntig swýnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 14. Hē hæfde twām læs ðe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34. Twēntig (fife and twoeontig, Rush.: tuentig, Lind.) furlanga,

Jn. Skt. 6, 19. (2) with other numbers:—Hundteontig geāra and seofon and twēntig geāra, Gen. 23, 1. Seō menīgu wæs ān hund manna and twēntig, Homl. Th. i. 296, 18. Onbīd hēr seofon and twēntig nihta, Blickl. Homl. 231, 5. (3) distributively:—Týnum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan, R. Ben. 47, 7. [Goth. twai-tigjus: O. Sax. twēntig: O. Frs. twintege: O. H. Ger. zweinzug: Icel. tuttugu.] **twēntig-feald**; *adj.* *Twentyfold*:—Twēntigfeald getel *vicenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 3. Twēntigfealde *viceni*, 5; Zup. 13, 15. **twēntigōða**; *ord. num.* *Twentieth*:—Se twēntegōða (-tigōða) *uicesimus*, se ān and twēntegōða *uicesimus primus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 6. Mōna se twēntigōða . . . mōna se ān and twēntigōða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 5-9. Se fif and twēntigōða dæg þæs mōnþes, Nic. 1; Thw. I. 11. On ðære twā and twēntigodan wucan, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Ðý twēntigþan dæge, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 7. On ðone tū and twēntegðan dæge, Shr. 93, 1 (and often). On ðone fif and twēntigodan dæg, 96, 11. **twēntig-wintre**; *adj.* *Twenty years old*:—Oð hē sý twēntigwintre oððe gyt ylðra, Wulfst. 3, 1.

twoé, twý; *gen.* *twoén*, twýn; *m.* I. *doubt, uncertainty*:—Ðonne ðær ān twoé of ādōn biþ, ðonne biþ ðær unrīm āstyred *una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 18. 'Sum twoé mē hæfþ swiþe gedrēfed.' Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt is se?' *difficiliori ambiguitate confundor*. 'Quaenam,' inquit 'ista est?' 41, 2; Fox 244, 14. Ðū mē hæfst ārētna on ðam twoén ðe ic ār on wæs be ðam frēdōme, Fox 246, 12. Wē habbaþ litellne gearowitan būton twoén, 41, 6; Fox 254, 10. Ðonne scege ic eow būton ælcum twoén, 16, 1; Fox 50, 27. Ðæt hē ðæt on gehðu gespræce and twoén, Elen. Kmbl. 1332; El. 668. Tō twoén weorðan to become doubtful, Exon. Th. 310, 4; Seef. 69. Būtan twoén without doubt, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly; sine dubio, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 7; 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hwæðer wære twēgra būtan twoén strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 854; Sal. 426. Būton ælcum twoén beyond all question, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11; 21; Fox 72, 28; Met. 11, 1. Būton twýn, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 4; Homl. i. 190, 18. Būta tuā utique, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 18. Ic wāt ðæt hine wile twoégan . . . Ne mæg se cýning ðæne twoén eāðe gebetan? Wulfst. 3, 12. Ðær seō wīse on twoén cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21.

II. *a. where the subject of doubt is in the genitive*:—Nis ðæs nān twoé, ðæt . . . of this there is no doubt, that . . . Past. 6; Swt. 47, 10; Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 20. Nis ðæs nān twý (twoé, Cott. MS.), ðæt . . . 40, 1; Fox 234, 36. Ðām englum nis nān twēn nānes ðara dīnga ðe hī witon, 41, 5; Fox 254, 10. Ðæt hit heofopcýnings tǣcen wære, and ðæs twoé nǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 342; El. 171. Ðæt nǣre nǣnig manna ðæt mihte ðæra twēgra twoén (*the doubt about the two*, cf. 854; Sal. 426, given above) āsýrian, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434.

b. where the subject of doubt is expressed by a clause:—Nis nān twoé, ðæt ðæs andwearda wela āmerþa ða men, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Hit is nān twoé, ðæt . . . 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Nis nān twoé ðæt hē forgifnesse syltan nelle ðam ðe hié gearcian willaþ *there is no doubt about his not being ready to grant forgiveness to those that are ready to deserve it*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. Him twoé þūhte, ðæt hē Gode wolde geongra weorðan, Cd. Th. 18, 21; Gen. 276. Ðæt hālige gewrit, ðæt mē nis twoé ðæt ðū geara canst *sacra scriptura, quam te bene nosse dubium non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2; 4, 7; S. 575, 13. Him was on móde mycel twó, hwæt hié be ðære dorstan dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 10. Nā twý twý, ðæt . . . *non dubium est, quod* . . . Scint. 48, 10. Mid ðý sumum monnum com on twoén hwæder hit swā wære cum *hoc an ita esset quibusdam venisset in dubium*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26.

III. *hesitation, delay*:—Būta tuiā ðū onfīndes *sine mora reperies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 4. *a doubtful state of things, state of indecision*:—On ðam twoén ðe hié swā ungeorne his willan fulleodon ðā becom him Antigonus mid fīre on *this state of indecision, in which they carried out his will so reluctantly*, Antigonus fell upon them with an army; qui fastidiosus ducem in dispo-nendo bello audientes ab Antigono victi sunt, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. [O. Sax. tweho; O. H. Ger. zweho *dubium, ambiguitas*.] v. un-twoé; twoégan (twoén), twoén doubt.

twoe-. v. twi-

twoégan, twoén; *p.* *twoéde*. I. with impersonal construction, *to inspire doubt into a person (acc.)*, (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Wē witon ðæt nānne mon ðæs ne twoéþ, ðæt se seō strong on his magene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglic weorc wyrp, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ne twoéþ mē ðæs nāht, 36, 3; Fox 176, 16; Exon. Th. 117, 13; Gū. 223. Nānne mon ðæs twoégan ne þearf, ðæt ealle men geendiaþ on ðam deápe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34; 33, 1; Fox 120, 24. Twoégan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. (b) with a preposition:—Ymb ðæt ðe hiene twoéde, orn hē into ðam temple, and frǣgn ðæs Dryhten . . . Hié sculon, ðonne hié ymb hwæt twoéþ, cyrran tō hiera āgnum ingeðone, Past. 16; Swt. 102, 4-8. (c) with a clause:—Nānne mon ne twoéþ, ðæt God swý swā mihtig, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 4; 36, 3; Fox 176, 15. Ne ðe nāht ār ne twoéde, ðætte Gode weolde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 30. Ðēh ðe hié ār twoéde, hwæder hiene mon gefiēman mehte, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 15. And ðæt ðý læs twoéde, hwæder ðis sōþ sý, ic cýþe hwanan mē ðas spell cōman *ut occasionem dubitandi subtraham, quibus auctoribus didicerim*

intimare curabo, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 20. Hine wile tweógan, hwæðer heoð him sōð secge, Wulfst. 3, 7. Nænigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd geweorþan secal, Blickl. Homl. 83, 9. Tweógan, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 8. (d) absolute:—Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmenn tweógan, Met. 4, 51. II. *to feel doubt, to doubt, hesitate*, (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ne tweoþ ðæs nān (nānne, Cott. MS.) mon, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 5. Ne mæg ic ðæs nō tweógan (twiégean, Cott. MS.), 34, 9; Fox 146, 26; 35, 4; Fox 160, 18. Ðæs tweógan ne þearf ænig, Exon. Th. 147, 13; Gū. 726. (b) with preposition:—Ic nāt ymbe hwæt ðū tweošt, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. Gif gē tweogaþ be ðēam ælmesum, Blickl. Homl. 41, 20. Ne tweóge ðis folc (or acc.?) be hire untrumnesse, 143, 12. Be ðam nis tō tweógegne, ac is tō gelyfanne, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. (c) with an infinitive:—Hī ne tweodon fērende beón tō ðam ēcan life, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38. (d) with a clause:—Ic nāht ne tweóge ðæt ðū hit mæge gelēstan, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31. Ðū cwist ðæt ðū nāht ne tweóge ðætte God ðisse worulde rihtere siē, 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. (e) absolute:—Hē swýðor tweoþ ðonne se ærra, Wulfst. 3, 10. Se ðe cuoedas and ne tuāes f ne getuiga (ne twiās f ne twioge, Rush.) *qui dixerit et non haesitauerit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Gif gē ne twigaþ sī non haesitaueritis, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 21, 21. Tuiāde haesiabat, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 7. Sume tweodon *quidam dubitauerunt*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 28, 17. Twiōdon (twiādon, Lind.) *haesitabant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Ne tweóge non cunctante, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 49. Hē hine hēt ðæt hē ne tweóde, ac ðæt hē wære ānræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 7. Ðā ðæt folc ongan tweógan on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 143, 8. Tō tweóne *nutabundum*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 5. Tuigendi *anceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 40. Tweóge, 7, 2. Tweóge ðe mōd, Andr. Kmb. 1542; An. 772. Nænig tweóge ðe segend non *quibet dubius* relator, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Tweóge ðe cyningas *reges dubii*, 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Tweóge ðe *hesitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 22; 74, 19. [O. Sax. *twehōn*: O. H. Ger. *zwehōn dubitare, hesitare, cunctari*.] v. ge-tweógan, un-tweóge, -tweóne.

tweógend-líc; *adj.* *Doubtful, uncertain*, (1) where doubt is felt:—Tweógendlice (*sine*) *incipiti (ambiguitatis scrupulo veraciter credendum est)*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Hē on tweógendlican onbide wæs (*quem cunctantem*), hwæðer hē winnan dorste, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 28. (2) where doubt is caused:—Is tweógendlic ðysse worulde wela, Wulfst. 263, 11. Tweógendlicra gewrita *Apocryphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 48. v. un-tweógendlic.

tweógendlice; *adv.* *Doubtingly, doubtfully*:—Sume hī twiendlice be hī life spræcon, and ðæt cwædon, ðæt hī nyston hwæðer hē on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deofles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 16. v. un-tweógendlice.

tweóging, tweóging, e; f. *Doubt*:—Ðū mē hæfst gefrýlsod ðære tweóginge mīnes mōdes be ðære ācsunga ðe ic ðē ācsode, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 25.

tweohsn, tweoxn occurs in the place name *Tweoxneām=between streams*:—Done hām æt Winburnan and æt Tweoxneām (*Christchurch, in Hampshire*), Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 27. v. be-tweohsn; tweóne.

tweo-líc; *adj.* I. *doubtful, uncertain*:—Hit biþ twýlic, hwæðer hit on life æðolige, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 24. *Dubii generis*, ðæt is twýlices cynnes, Ælf. Gr. 6, 6; Zup. 19, 17. Ðær beoþ kende *homodubii*, ðæt beoþ twiíce, Nar. 36, 18; 35, 3 note. II. *ambiguous*:—Ðā and-wyrde hire se hāga mid twýlicere spræce, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 14. [O. Frs. *twi-lík (twi-?) doubtful*.] v. un-tweo-líc, and next word.

tweo-líc; *adv.* I. *doubtfully, uncertainly*:—Tweo-líc and unfæstlice hē ātiéfrēp ðæs ðinges onlícnesse on hīs mōde, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 13. II. *ambiguously*:—Ondwyrdon hē him tweo-líc *responso ambiguo*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 3. v. un-tweo-líc.

tweo-mann, es; m. *A creature about which it is doubtful whether it be human*:—*Homodubii* hý syndon hātene, ðæt beoþ twi-men, Nar. 35, 3. v. tweo-líc.

tweón doubt:—Nis nān twýn, ðæt eow ne beó forgolden *there is no doubt, but that you will be requited*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 10. Būton tweóne *without doubt*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 9. v. tweo.

tweón to doubt. v. tweógan.

tweóne. I. *two*; only in combination with the preposition *be*, either immediately following it (v. be-tweónum) or being separated from it by the governed noun, the two words together in either case having the force of *between*:—Be sām tweónum, ofer eormgrund, Beo. Th. 1721; B. 858; Exon. Th. 118, 10; Gū. 237. Be werum tweónum *among men*, Andr. Kmb. 1116; An. 558. Hē wealdeþ be sē tweónum *dominabitur a mari usque ad mare*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Cf. O. H. Ger. in *zwiseñ*, untar *zwiseñ*, in *later times* in*zwischen*, *zwischen*, for a *similar growth of adverb and preposition*. II. *double, not simple*:—Tweóne leóht *vel* *deocung twilight, a mixture of light and darkness, crepusculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 3. v. tweónol, and cf. O. H. Ger. *zwiseñ biceps*, non *simplex, binus*; so iz under *zwiseñ* *lichten* ist: *M. H. Ger. zwischenlicht*. [Goth. *tweihnai*: Icel. *tvinnr*.]

tweónian, twiñian, twýñian; p. ode. I. *impersonal with dat. or acc. of person, to cause doubt*, (a) absolute:—Mē twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. H.) *ambigo*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 13. Gyt mē tweónaþ,

Homl. Th. i. 72, 30. Gif híc giet ðær tweónaþ, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 9. Ðā twýnode (tweónode, MS. A.) him *haesiabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 7; Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Hwi twýnode ðē?, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ðý las ðe hwa twýnige ðysse gerecednysse, Homl. Th. i. 598, 31. Hū mæg ðē nū twýñian ðæs ēcan leóhtes?, 160, 19. (c) with a preposition:—Gif hwa twýnige be ðam gemænelicum æriste, Homl. i. 132, 27. (d) with a gerundial infinitive:—Hwæt twýnaþ ðē, opþe hwæt ondræst ðū ðē, ðone Hælend tō onfōnne?, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 13. (e) with a clause:—Ðē ne twýnaþ nān ðing, ðæt ðū sáwle hæbbe, Homl. Th. i. 160, 21. Hwi twýnode be hwa mē hī sēde *haesitantes de quo dicerit*, Jn. Skt. 13, 22. Ús ne þearf nā twýñian, ðæt wē gebýrian ne sceolon oððe heofonwarena cyninge oððe hellewites deofum, Wulfst. 151, 19. II. with nom. of person, *to feel doubt, to doubt*, (a) absolute:—Se ðe nā twýnaþ on heortan hīs ac gelyfþ *qui non hesitauit in corde suo sed crediderit*, Scint. 127, 1. Swā hwylc swā cwýþ . . . and on hīs heortan ne twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. A.), ac gelyfþ, Mk. Skt. 11, 23. Se is lytles geleáfan, se ðe hwæthwega gelyfþ and hwæthwega twýnaþ; se ðe mid ealle twýnaþ, hē is geleáfeas, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 17–19. Gif gē habbaþ geleáfan and ne twýnaþ (tweóniaþ, MS. A.), Mt. Kmb. 21, 21. Hwi twýnedest (tweónedest, MS. A.) ðū *quare dubitasti*?, 14, 31. Sume hig tweónedon *quidam dubitauerunt*, 28, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ða beoþ áwyrigde ðe ðis twýnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 107. Hē behātes twiñiende heofonlices *ille promissit dubius superni*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 7. (c) with a preposition:—Nā twýna ðū ábūtan ende non *dubites circa finem*, Scint. 27, 11. Ús is álfýðe be ðisum tō twýnnie, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. (d) with a clause:—Hē áras, on hīs mōde tweónigende hū heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. [Junge monnan mei tweonian hweder hī moten a libban, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 14. Þa wile þe heo tweonedon þus, Laym. 907.] v. ge-tweónian; tweógan.

tweónigend, es; m. *One who doubts or hesitates*:—Twýnigend hīc *et haec anceps*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9.

tweónigend-líc; *adj.* *Expressing doubt*:—Sume syndon *dubitativa*, ðæt synd twýnigendlice (tweóniend-, MS. H.), Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 16. Twýniendlice, 44; Zup. 261, 2.

tweónol, twýnol; *adj.* *Doubtful*:—Tweónul leóht *maligna lux vel dubia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 6. Swā swā hīs genýþerung ungewiss ys swā eác forgyfenys twýnol *sicut ejus damnatio incerta est, sic et remissio dubia*, Scint. 46, 1. Ðæt deorc ys opþe twýnol *quod obscurum est aut dubium*, 222, 3.

tweónum. v. tweóne.

tweónung, twiñung, twýnung, e; f. *Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*:—Ðam men biþ mōdes tweónung, Lchdm. ii. 194, 3. Ðæra apostola tweónung be Cristes æriste, Homl. Th. i. 300, 33. Ðam deofle wæs micel twýnung, hwæt Crist wære, 168, 10. Ðý las ðe ænig twýnung eow derian mäge be ðam liflican georde, ii. 262, 24. Tw(e)ónunge *ambiguitatis, dubietatis*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Went nū moncyn on tweónunga *men will be in doubt*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18. Hī būton ælcere tweónunge sceolon on ēcnesse forwurdan, Homl. Ass. 145, 37. Būtan twýnunge *absque ambiguitate*, Ælf. Gr. 272, 13: *sine dubitatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 12: *sine scrupulo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 24. Gyt mē tweónaþ; ac gif ðū ðas ðeādan scaðan āræst, ðonne biþ mīn heorte geclænsod fram ælcere twýnunge, Homl. Th. i. 72, 32. Twýnunge, twiñunge *scrupulum, dubitationem*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 77. Sume syndon *dubitativa*, . . . ðas getācniāþ twýnunge, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 2. Ic mid tweóningum oðrum monnum bigleofan gesette *cum aliqua scrupulositate a nobis mensura victus aliorum constituitur*, R. Ben. 64, 11. Hī ādræfdon ealle twýnunga fram ure heortan, Homl. Th. i. 302, 3.

tweóung, tweowa. v. tweóging, twiwa.

twi a *twig*. v. twig.

twi-, in composition with force of two. v. following words. [O. Frs. O. L. Ger. *twi-*: O. H. Ger. *zwi-*: Icel. *tví-*.]

twia. v. twiwa.

twi-bēte; *adj.* *Needing double compensation*; a term applied to an offence when from special circumstances the *bót* was twice that to be paid in an ordinary case:—Gif hwa nunnan mid hāmedþinge opþe on hire hrægl opþe on hire breost būtan hire leáfe gefó, siē hit twybēte, (twibōte, MS. B.: twybōte, MS. H.) swā wē ær be lāwdum men fundon (*in the case of a nun the bót for the offences referred to was twice that in the case of a lay woman*; the case of the latter is the subject of sect. 11; Th. i. 68, 13–70, 2), L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Gif hwa lengeten-bryce gewyre . . . þurh ænige heālice misðæda, sý ðæt twybēte (twibōte, MS. B.), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [O. Frs. *twi-bēte* (*with the same use as the English word*).] v. twi-bōte.

twi-bill, es; n.: *two-bile*, es; m. *A two-edged axe*:—Twibill *bipinnis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 52. Twybill *bipinnis*, i. 36, 5. Twilafte æx wel twi-bile *bipennis securis*, ii. 126, 28. Twybile (-bil, MS. W.) *bipennis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 9. Twibille *bipinnæ (=bipenne)*, Ps. Surt. 73, 6. Hē nam sum twi-bil mid ðan þry men tō deāde ofslōh, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Æcsa, twibilles (-as?) *bipennes f securis*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 2. [Twybyle (*printed* twybyl, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, 10) *bipennis* (in

a list 'nomina armorum'), Wülck. Gl. 654, 2. Twybyl *bisacuta*, 568, 21 (both 15th cent. glossaries). Twybyl, wryhtys instrument *bisacuta*, *biceps*; twybyl or mattoke *marra*, *ligo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. A twybylle *biceps*, *bipennis*, *bisacuta*, Cath. Angl. 398, and see note. The word remains in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Pub. West Somerset Dialect, under *two-bill*, and Halliwell's Dict. *twybil*.] v. next word.

twi-bille; *adj.* Double-edged:—*Bipennis* twibille *vel* stānæx (the double gloss seems to render the double character of the Latin word as adjective and noun; a little later (see preceding word) in the same glossary *bipennis* as noun is rendered by *twybill*), Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60.

twi-bleō; *adj.* Double-dyed:—Of twibleōm derodine *bis tincto cocco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 30. Twiebleōm (twiblfum, Cott. MSS.), Past. 14, 1; Swt. 83, 23. Tōeācan ðæm twiblfōn (-bleōn, Cott. MSS.) godwēbbe, Swt. 87, 18.

twi-bōt (?) *double* 'bōt.' Perhaps in the passages given under *twibōte*; *adv.* the word might be taken as a case of this noun. Cf. *twi-gilde*. [Cf. the Scandinavian law phrases, *liggi i tvebōte*, *tvābōtis drap*, v. Grmm. R. A. 653. *Swed.* *two-bōte a double fine*.]

twi-bōte; *adj.* Needing double compensation. v. *twi-bēte*:—Se ðe stalaþ on Gehhol oþþe on Eāstron oþþe on ðone Hālgan Ðunresdæg . . . ðara gehwēle (the offence in each of these cases) wē willaþ siē twybōte, swā on Lenctenfasten, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25. Gif ðisses hwæt gelimpe þenden fyrd ūte siē, oþþe in Lenctenfasten, hit siē twybōte, 40; Th. i. 88, 12. v. next word.

twibōte; *adv.* With double 'bōt':—Gif hē ōðswerian nylle, gebēte ðone mēan ad twibōte, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 13. ii-bōte gebēte, L. Ethl. 3; Th. i. 4, 2; Th. i. 2, 9. v. *twi-bōt*.

twi-brown; *adj.* (ptcpl.) Twice-brewed:—On twybrownnum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 120, 10.

twi-bytme (?); *adj.* Double-bottomed:—On ðæt twigbutme del; of ðam delle on beran del, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 19. v. *bytme*.

twicere, es; *m.* One who pulls to pieces:—Twicere *offarius* vel *particularis* (particularis minister in monasteriis, qui cibos per partes dissecat singulis monachis, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 20. v. next word.

twiccian; *p.* ode *To twitch*, *pluck*:—Twiccaþ *villicat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 14. Sume (*ants*) hiō twiccedan ða grasu mid heora mūde, Shrn. 41, 2. Teoh him ða loccas, wringe ða eāran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Twiccian *carpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 69. [Twykkyñ, twychyn *tractulo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. In *Mid. E.* the past is *twighte*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *zwechhōn carpere*; *M. H. Ger.* *Ger. zweichen*.]

twicen, e; *twicene*, an; *f.* A place where two roads meet:—Twicen *ambitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 46. On twyceanan (-cinan, MS. B.) in *binio*, Mk. Skt. II, 4. Of ðære mere on ða twycene; of ðære twyceanan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 4. On ða smalan twichenan; and swā andlang twichenan, 240, 20. Tō ðere twichenen; of ðere twichene, 201, 27.

twidæg-líc. v. *twādæg-líc*.

twi-dæl a double portion, two parts out of three:—Dō gegrunnenne pipor on, and cropleāc, hwætēnes melwes twidæl swilce ðæs pipores *twice as much wheaten meal as pepper*, two parts of meal to one of pepper, Lchdm. ii. 52, 22. Genim heortcrop and saluan, bewyl twydæl on wætre boil away two parts out of three, 50, 12. Cf. *twæde*.

twi-dælan; *p.* de. I. to divide in two:—Twidæledre *bifori*, twidæledu (v. Wülck. Gl. 194, 24) *bifida*, *bis divisa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 13, 16. ðone twidæledan wīsdōm, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gāstlicra wīsdōm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Ðas twidæledan *hanc bipartitam*, *divisam in duas partes*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 32. II. to differ:—Twydælþ *discrepat*, Scint. 125, 6. Hi cristenre lāre twydælþ *christianae doctrinae dissentiunt*, 129, 10.

Twide, *Twede*, an; or *indecl.* (cf. *Humbre for declension*); *f.* The *Twede*:—In ðfre *Twede* (Tuidon, Bd. M. 360, 29) strēams *in ripa Tuidi fluminis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 34.

twidig. v. *lang-twidig*.

twi-egge; *adj.* Two-edged:—Twiegece *biceps* (*gladius*, Prov. 5, 4), Kent. Gl. 87. Mid twyegcum *bipenne*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. Hæfde hē twiegece handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 12. Genim ðæt micle græte windelstrēaw twygece, Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. Sweord twiegece *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Surt. 149, 6. [O. H. Ger. *zwei-ekki*.]

twi-eggede; *adj.* Two-edged:—Twyeggede *anceps*, *biceps*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Sworde twyeggedes *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Spl. 149, 6. Hæfde hē twiegecede (twygece, MS. B.) handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. [Icel. *tví-eggjaðr*.]

twiendlice. v. *twөгөndlice*.

twi-feald; *adj.* Two-fold, double:—Twyfeald *duplex*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2; *geminus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 1; 44, 21; 41, 58.

I. as a multiplicative, *twice as much*, of *twice the amount*:—Gyt synd manega getel on mislicum getācnungum . . . *duplex* twyfeald, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 2. Ic ādreah mycel broc mid Petre; nū is min yfel twyfeald, nū Paulus ðæt ilce lāreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Twyfealdum gāste (*Helisaeus Heliae*) *duplo (dualis) spiritu*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 47. Twyfealdre gife *binō munere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 26; Blickl. Homl. 101, 23.

Be twyfealdum ic forgyld *duplum*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 17; L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 23; Homl. Th. ii. 562, 1. Hē him sylþ twyfealdne mete (*cibos duplices*), Ex. 16, 29. 'Nymaþ twā swā nicel feācs swā gē ær hæfdon' . . . Ða nāmon his twyfeald feoh 'pecuniam *duplicem ferte*' . . . *Tulerunt ergo pecuniam duplicem*, Gen. 43, 12–15.

II. *consisting of two items*:—Twyfealdre heolra *balance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 1. Nabbe gē mid eow twyfeald hræg (næbbe gē twā tunecan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10), Blickl. Homl. 233, 18.

II a. *consisting of two parts, containing two elements*:—Ðæt twiefalde (twyfealde, Cott. MSS.) gesuinc . . . ðæt is ðæt hiē ondrædaþ ðæt hi mon tælan wille . . . ðer is ðara gesuinc ðæt hi sēcaþ endelease lādunga, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 4–8. Twufald intinge *duplex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 10.

II b. *that belongs to one or other of two kinds*:—Ege is twyfeald, and ðeowdōm is twyfeald. Ånege is būtan lufe, ðer is mid lufe . . . Swā is eac ðer ðeowt neādunge būton lufe, ðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3–6. Wē tweofealdne deāþ drowiaþ, oþþe sticode beaht, oþþe on sē ādruncene orinurt *duo genera funerum*, aut *jugalumur*, aut *merginur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1.

III. *doubtful, irresolute*: v. *twi-fealdness*, II:—Hē ða yfelan and ða twyfealdan geþōhtas forlēt (cf. hē hine hider and þyder geþōmlice on his mōde cyrde, 28, 8; hē ðam twөгөndum geþōhtum wīsdōd, 18), and hine Scs Bartholomeus frērode, and hine hēt ðæt hē ne tweode, ac ðæt hē wære ānrād, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 3–7.

IV. *double* (as in double dealing), not straightforward, deceitful. v. *twi-fealdness*, III:—Dōmes dæg ārafaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan (twyfealdan, Cott. MSS.) heortan *corda duplicitatibus involuta dissolvit*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 22. Se ðe mid twyfealdum gedance tō mynsterlicre drohtnunge gecyrþ, and sumne dæl his æhta dælþ, sumne him sylfum gehylt, . . . hē underfēhþ ðone āwyrgeðan cwyde mid Annanian and Saphiran, ðe swicedon on heora āgenum æhtum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 28–33; ii. 410, 32. Ðæt is syndrig yfel twi-fealdra (twy-, Cott. MSS.) monna *est speciale duplicium malum*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 24. Unclænu and twi-feald mōd *impura corda*, Swt. 245, 12.

V. *double* (as in bent double), placed together:—Ælc wāg biþ gebieged twi-feald on ðam heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. Ðæt yfelwillende mōd gefeilt hit self twyfeald on innan him selfum, and siō twyfealdnes ðæs yfan willan hiene selfne twyfealdne gefeilt on innan him selfum *malitiosae mentis duplicitas sese infra se colligit*, 242, 6–9. [O. Frs. *two-fold*: *O. L. Ger.* *two-veld*, -fold; *O. H. Ger.* *zwei-falt*: *Icel.* *tví-faldr*.] v. un-twi-feald.

twi-fealdan. v. *twifildan*.

twi-feald-líc; *adj.* Double:—Twyfealdlic onbryrdnes eges and lufe, Homl. Th. i. 140, 16. Twi-fallico glædniso *geminata laetitia*, Rtl. 57, 2. Tu-fallice gāst *utriusque spiritus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 5. [Ðysra deað wæs heora fręodan twyfealdlic sār; ān, ðæt hi swā feārlice ðises lifes losedan; ðer, þā feāwa heora lichaman syddan fundena wæron, Chrs. 1120; Erl. 248, 12.] [O. H. Ger. *zweifalt-līh*: *Icel.* *tví-fald-ligr*.]

twi-fealdlice; *adv.* Doubly, (1) to twice the amount:—On ðam sixtan dæge hig gaderodon twyfealdlice *in die sexta collegerunt cibos duplices*, Ex. 16, 22; L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Gē gedōþ hyne helle bearn twyfealdlicor ðonne eow (*duplo quam vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 15. (2) *in two ways*:—Dis godspel mæg beon twyfealdlice getrahtnod, ærest be ludeiscum folce . . . eft siððan be ælcum nienn, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 5. Se biþ twyfealdlice ðe, se ðe on gōdnyse unwæstmære biþ, and on yfelnyse wæstmære, 406, 18.

twi-fealdness, e; *f.* I. *doubleness, doubling*. v. *twi-feald*, I:—Geedlicend twyfealdnys *iterata duplicatio*, Anglia viii. 331, 23.

II. *irresolution*. v. *twi-feald*, III:—Of ðære leōhtmōdnesse cymþ siō twi-fealdness and siō unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 3.

III. *duplicity, deceitfulness*. v. *twi-feald*, IV:—Siō twyfealdness ðæs yfan willan *malitiosae mentis duplicitas*, Past. 35; Swt. 242, 8. Ða ðe nān sceadu ne gediētraþ ðære twi-fealdnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitalis obscurat*, Swt. 243, 23. Se ilc getācnaþ ða twi-fealdnesse ðæs unclænnan mōdes ðe hit symle lytiglice lādaþ *ericii nomine impurae mentis seseque callide defendentis duplici*; *as designatur*, Swt. 241, 8.

twi-ferlede. v. *twi-fyrlede*.

twi-fere; *adj.* Having two ways, accessible by two ways:—Twifērum bilustris (cf. *færeltu lustra*, 53, 21, geoudfērende *lustraturus*, 53, 54; and see *un-fere inuius*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 22.

twi-fērlēcan; *p.* læhte *To dissociate*:—Ða ðe hī sylfe fram sōðre lufe twyfeārlēcaþ (-ep, MS.) *qui semetipso a caritate dissociant*, Scint. 6, 8.

twi-fēte; *adj.* Two-footed:—Twyfēte *bipes*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 11; 49; Zup. 287, 20. Sume biþ twiofēte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. [Icel. *tví-fættir*.]

twi-fildan; *p.* de *To double*:—Ic twyfyld (-fealde, MSS. J. O. T.: -felde, MS. D.) *duplico*, Ælf. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 12; 49; Zup. 287, 4. Twyfealdende mæssehacelan *duplicans casulam*, Anglia xiii. 406, 587. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *zweifaltōn geminare*: *Icel.* *tvífalda*.]

twi-fingre; *adj.* Two-fingers thick, term applied to the fat on swine:—Æt twyfungum (spic), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

twi-fiðerede; *adj.* Double-winged, shaped as if with two wings (?),

forked:—Twifyrede (twifyþerede, MS. C.: twiþeredere, MS. V.) *bisulcus* Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11.

twi-fyrclede; *adj.* Having two prongs, *forked*:—Twifyrclede *bifidus*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10 note. [Cf. Wæs gesæwen swilce se beám (the tail of a comet) onpeánweardes wið ðes steorran ward fyrclende wære as if the tail were dividing in two, getting forked (?), Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. Lat. furculus a fork with two or three prongs.]

Twi-fyrd, -ford *Twifyrd*, a place-name occurring more than once in England and meaning *double ford*:—On ðære stowe ðe is cweðen Æt Twifyrde in loco qui dicitur Ad Twifyrde, quod significat, ad duplex vadum, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 5. Æt Twifyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 33. Tō Twifyrde, iii. 203, 22. Of Twifyrde . . . æft on Twifyrde, v. 147, 28–148, 22. On Twifyrd; of Twifyrde, iii. 444, 7. ¶ In Latin charters:—His nuncupantur uocabulis, Twifyrde . . . , 153, 24. Apud Twifyrd, v. 130, 31. The form Twifyrd also occurs:—Of Twifyrde andlang Auene ðære eá swā ðæt mynstre stondeþ ofer Alne streām, vi. 220, 5. Cf. Circum fluuium Alne in loco qui dicitur Aet Tuiford, i. 29, 6. In loco qui Tuiforda appellatur, 74, 31.

twi-fyrede; *adj.* Two-furrowed; the word renders the Latin *bisulcus*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11. [Cf. O. H. Ger. zwi-furhi, -furhig *bisulcus*.] v. furh.

twig, twī, es; *n.* A branch, *twig*:—Twig *ramus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 80; *palmes*, Jn. Skt. 15, 6. Hys twig (twi later MS.) byþ hnesce, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Hs twī (twig, MS. A.: twi later MS.) biþ mearcu, Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Ic eom swā ðæt twig, ðæt biþ æcorfen of ðam treówe, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 191. Hē ðēþ ælc twig æweg, Jn. Skt. 15, 2. Of ðam twige (Abel's murder) ludon rēde wæstmē, Cd. Th. 60, 28; Gen. 988. Heó brohte an twig (*ramum*) of anum elebēame, Gen. 8, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Gē synt twigu (*palmites*), Jn. Skt. 15, 5. Him ða twigo pincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Twigu *arbuta* (twiggēs, Ps.), Ps. Spl. 79, 11: Blickl. Gl. Donne ða twigo forburston, ðonne gewitan ða sǣula niðer, ða ðe on ðæm twigum hangodon, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. Tān f twiga *vimina*, *virgulas*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. Twiga *asserum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 10. Eft spryttendum ðam twigum (*virgultis*) ðæs Pelagianiscan wōles, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. Swilce se wudubeām oferfēdmde ealne middangeard rwigum and telgum, Cd. Th. 247, 28; Dan. 504: 248, 18; Dan. 515. Sume twiga hē lehte mid wætere, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7. Hī nāmon palmtrýwa twigu (*ramos palmarum*), Jn. Skt. 12, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Sume seopāþ ðære readān netlan twigu, 218, 6. Twigo settende *propagines pastinans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 63. [Heo nomen þa twigga, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2. He swinged him mid smeale twige, 149, 1. Þe uerþe tuyg, Aynb. 22, 5. Twygge *virgula*, *ramusculus*, Prompt. Parv. 505; *vimen*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 27. O. H. Ger. zwig, zwī: Ger. zweig.] v. ele-, iſg-, palm-, wīn-twig; twigu, -twige.

twiga, twiga. v. twi-, twiwa.

twi-gærede; *adj.* Cloven:—Twygærede *bifidus*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. Cf. Bufan ðam hlince æt ðæs gæredan (*pointed, angular*) landes ende, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 251, 42. v. gār, gāra.

twige, twigea. v. twiwa.

-twige. v. line-, þistel-twige.

twi-gedeágod; *adj.* Double-dyed:—Twigedeágodre deáge *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 29.

twi-gilde (?), es; *n.* A double payment:—Hē ágife twygilde (or *adverb* (?)) v. passages under twigilde; *adv.*, where, however, the word might be taken as a case of the noun; cf. *án-gilde which is a noun*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 20. [O. Frs. twi-ielde, v. Rielthofen s. v. ield, and Grmm. R. A. 653.] v. next word.

twi-gilde; *adj.* To be paid double:—Cyrictfrid ii-gylde, m[ynster]frid ii-gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. ii-gelde seó mund sý, 76; Th. i. 20, 13. [Icel. tví-gildr of double value.] v. next word.

twigilde; *adv.* With a double payment:—Gif deós lād teorie, gylde twygylde (cf. gylde ángylde, l. 15), L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Gif þeow stelep, ii-gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his wer, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. Sió bót biþ twysceatte (twygylde, MS. B.) māre the bót shall be twice as much, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. v. two preceding words.

twigu (?), an; *f.*; the forms in the Northern specimens may also be taken as weak, *tuigge*, pl. *tuiggo* A branch, *twig*:—Stoola *cauliculus*, twigu *ramunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 84. Twigge f telge (telgra, Rush.) *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. De tuigga *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 6. Ða tuiggo (twigan late southern MS.) *palmites*, 15, 5. Telgo mīno and twiggo *ramos meos, et rami*, Rtl. 68, 32. Twigena ordum, Salm. Kmbl. 286; Sal. 142. In tyggum his in *ramis ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 32. Tuiggo *ramos*, 21, 8. Telgo f twiggo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 32: 11, 8. v. twig.

-twih (-twih?). v. be-twih. [Cf. Goth. tweihnai.]

twi-heáfðode; *adj.* Double-headed:—Twyheáfðede *anceps, biceps*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Twyheáfðede oððe se ðe hæfþ twēgen

lichaman *bicorpor*, 9, 21; Zup. 47, 17. [O. H. Ger. zwi-haupto *biceps*: Icel. tví-höfðadr.]

twi-heolor, e; *f.* A balance:—Tuiheolore *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 3. Twiwæge vel (twi)heolore, 126, 20.

twi-hiwe; *adj.* I. of two forms or shapes:—Twihiówe, swā swā biþ healf mon and healf fear *biformis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 31. Twihiwe *biformia*, 126, 12. II. of two colours:—Twihiwe *bicolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 34. Twihiwe godweb *coccum bis tinctum*, ii. 135, 44. Twi-

hiwe mid (twi)hiwum *bilustris*, 126, 22. v. next word.

twi-hiwede; *adj.* I. double-shaped, having two forms:—Twyhiwede *biformis*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 9. II. double-coloured:—

Twyhiwedum wurman *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 30.

twi-hiwan; *p.* ode To assume two shapes, to dissimulate:—Oððe hē nāt oððe hē twyhiwāþ aut ignorat, aut dissimulat, Scint. 44, 8.

twi-hlidede; *adj.* Double-lidded, having two openings:—Twyhlydede *bipates*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

-twihn (-twih?) in bi-twihn, Txts. 70, 546, bi-tuihn, 77, 1310.

twi-hweóle; *adj.* Two-wheeled:—Twiheóle *birotum*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 2.

twi-hwift, es; *m.* A double course, double period:—Twyhwiftum (*printed* -hwyrhtum) *bilustris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 40.

twi-hycgan (?) to think differently, dissent, disagree:—Twy iccende (=twyhycgende?) *dissentiendo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

twi-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, of a rank for which the wergild was two hundred shillings; applied to the wergild, that must be paid for a person of such rank. As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twihynde* man was a *ceorl*:—Twelhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund scift. (the article then deals with the case of the former, and concludes: Eal man sceal æt cyriliscum were be ðære mæðe dōu, ðe him tō gebyrep, swā wē be twelfhyndum tealdan. Cf. too: Ceorles wergild is . . . ii hund scift. Be twyhyndum were. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte . . . xxx. scift., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 12. Be twyhyndum men . . . Gif mon twyhyndne mon . . . ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5–7. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16. v. six-, twelfhynde.

twi-icce. v. twi-ecge.

twi-læpped; *adj.* Having two skirts or lappets:—Twilæpped scrūd *cinctus gabinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5.

twi-laſte; *adj.* Two-edged:—Twilaſte æx *bipennis securis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 27. Cf. (?) læppa or læfer.

twi-líc, twi-lí (-lí?) *adj.* Double, woven of double thread. Cf. *twill* coarse linen cloth:—Tuili *biplex, duplex*, Txts. 109, 1151. Aenlí *simplex*, tili *bilex*, 115, 156, 157. [O. H. Ger. zui-lih *bilex* (*tunica*), *bissina* (*tunica*), *biplex* (*pannus*): Ger. zwillich *tickling*.] Cf. þri-líc, and see *twilic*-brocen.

twi-líc, -lice, -mann. v. tweó-líc, -lice, -mann.

twilic-brocen; *adj.* Woven of double thread and parti-coloured (?) or embroidered (?) :—Hió becwid hyre twilíbrocenan cyrtel, Chart. Th. 537, 23. [Cf. (?) Swed. brokig: Dan. broget *parti-coloured*. Jamieson gives brocked, broukit, broked *variegated, having a mixture of black and white*. Cf. (?) Celtic forms Welsh brech *brindled*: Irish breacan a *plaid, tartan*; breacaim I chequer, embroider.]

twín; *adj.* Twin, double:—Twinnum sangum *geminis concentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 31. [An had off twinne (*double*) kinde, Orm. 1361. He spacc off hise twinne kindess (*two, twin, natures*), 17478. On ilc he brend twin der (Balaam offered on every altar a bullock and a ram, Num. 23, 2), Gen. and Ex. 4020. Iosep gaf ilc here twinne srud (to all of them he gave each man change of raiment, Gen. 45, 22), 2367. On twinne half, 3248. O. Frs. twiska tuine kindem: Icel. twinnr.] v. ge-twin.

twín, es; *n.* Linen:—Tuum (tuuin?) tuigin, tuín byssum, Txts. 44, 138. Twín, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 14. Twidræwen twín (*torta byssus*) . . . ðæt gedræwene twín, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18, 42: Swt. 89, 2. Of twispunnenum twíne línenum *torta bysso*, Swt. 83, 23. Mid geedþræwenum twíne cum bysso *retorto*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 70: Kent. Gl. 1145. Gescrydd mid twíne (mid línenum, Lind. bysso), Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [Later the word is used as in mod. English. A twines (twined, and MS.) præd, Laym. 14220. Twyne, threedde *filum torsum* vel *tortum*, Prompt. Parv. 505. Du. twiju *twine, twist*.] v. twínen.

twinclian; *p.* ode To twinkle:—Se spearca dara gōdra weorca ðe tuincpl beforan mannun cuncta, quæ coram hominibus rutilant, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Ic ðæt lytle leóht geseah twinclian, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 32.

twi-nebbe; *adj.* Having two faces:—Twynebbe *bifrontem*, Germ. 397, 448.

twínen; *adj.* Of linen, linen:—Bam (read ham, v. the corresponding gloss ham *subucula*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 30: at the same place byssina is rendered by línem) twínen *subucula bissina*, Anglia xiii. 37, 285. v. twín.

twing (twyng?) *what is pressed together* (?), a mass, lump:—Twinga *massas*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 70. v. next word.

twingan (?) ; *p.* twang; *pp.* twungen *To press, force*:—Se hrynd (tringaþ (twingeþ?)), MS. M.) *muntas qui tangit montes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. [I am twinged (twungen, MS. H.) and moked *incurbatus sum et humiliatus sum*, Ps. 37, 9. While þat twinges (*affligit*) me þe fo, 41, 10. Ger. zwingen.] v. twengan.

twinian. v. tveonian.

twi-nihtē; *adj.* Two days old:—Twynihtē grūt, Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. v. twā-nihtē.

twinn, twiung. v. twin, tveonung.

twīn-wyrm (twīn-?), es; *m.* The word glosses *buprestis* (= *βούρηστις* a poisonous beetle, which when eaten by cattle in the grass caused them to swell up), Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 35.

twio-fēte, twiōgan, twio-ræde. v. twi-fēte, tveōgan, twi-ræde.

twi-ræde; *adj.* I. *Of two minds, uncertain, undecided, irresolute*:—Gefenc be ðe selfum hwæder ðu ænig ðing swā fæste getiohhod hæbbe ðæt ðe þynce ðæt hit næfre ðinum willum onwended weorpe . . . Oððe hwæder ðu eft on ængum geþeahste swā twi-ræde sið ðæt ðe helpe hwæder hit gewyrpe þe hit nō ne gewyrpe *consider in your own case whether you have so firmly determined anything, that it appears to you, that it will never with your consent be changed . . . Or again, whether in any plan you are so uncertain, that it may help you, if it is carried out, or if it is not*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 5-9. II. *Of divided counsel, without unanimity*:—Ælc rice ðe byþ twyræde on him sylfum omne regnum *divisum contra se*, Mt. Kmbi. 12, 25. [Bruttes weoren alle twi-ræde, heore teone wes þa mare, Laym. 19416.] v. ān-ræde, and next word.

twirædnēs, e; *f.* *Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Sacu and twirædnēs (*strife, seditions*, Gal. 5, 20), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 26. ðæt swā hweþer swā hit wære swā sibb swā twirædnēs betwēonān Saxan and Myrcenum, ðæt ðæt mynster beo æfre on sibbe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 156, 16. Se ðe sibbe Drihtnes twirædnēsse mid hæthortnysse tōbrycþ *qui pacem Domini discordiae furore rumpit*, Sciint. 10, 2. God nā ys twirædnēsse (*dissensionis*) God, 134, 6. Be twirædnēsse ðe discordia, 133, 17. Se was for sumere twirædnēsse (*seditione*) on cwertern āsend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. Ða ðe ceāste and twirædnēsse styredon, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 11. Donne ge geseoþ gefeoht and twirædnēsse (*seditiones*), I.k. Skt. 21, 9. Twirædnēsse *dissensiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 109, 17. Twirædnēsse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 1124.

-twis, -twisa. v. ge-twis, -twisa.

twi-sceatte; *adv.* *To the extent of a double payment*:—Sið bōt biþ twysceatte mære the 'bōt' shall be twice as much, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. [O. Frs. twi-skette.] Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-scyldig; *adj.* *Liable to a double penalty*:—Gif se frigea sunnandæge wyrce . . . þolie his frēotes oþþe sixtig scilt, and preost si twi-scyldig, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 7. Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-seht; *adj.* *Discordant, at variance*:—Twysehte *discordes*, Sciint. 192, 13.

twi-sehtan (?) *to disagree, be at variance*:—Ūðwitan gesiþ twi-sehtan (?) *Cockayne prints* twyselican hēnde getācnaþ *if in a dream a man sees philosophers disagree, it betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 24.

twysehtness, e; *f.* *Discord, dissension, variance*:—Fram twysehtnysse yfele a *dissensionis malo*, Sciint. 6, 12.

twisel; *adj.* *Forked, double*. [Twisil tunge *double tongue* (Ecclus. 5, 14), Wick. O. H. Ger. der onocentaurus bizeichinōt die zuislen zungin der mennicken.] v. following words.

twisel-tōðe; *adj.* *Having the teeth forked or double*:—Twisel-tōðe *scinodens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 15.

twisla, an; *m.* *The fork* of a river, road, etc.:—Of ðam mere on ðan lace ðær ða brōcas twislaþ; ðanne of ðæm twislan, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. v. 198, 34. [Twissel, *twistle* that part of a tree where the branches separate, Halliwell's Dict. O. H. Ger. *zwisla furca*. Cf. *Icel. kvísl a fork; fork of a river*.]

twisled; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Forked*:—On ðone twisledan beám; of ðam twisledan beáme on ceorla geat; andlang mearce on ða twisledan æc, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 14, 1-4. Twisled corn *scandula* (*scandella genus annonae apud Italos, q. alii dicunt hordeum distichum esse, alii vero hordeum cantherinum*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 45. [Cf. *Icel. kvíslatr a forked tree; twi-kvíslatr two-pronged*.] v. next word.

twislian; *p.* ode *To fork, branch*:—Ðær ða wegas twisligað, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 409, 4; iv. 66, 15. Ðær ða brōcas twislaþ, v. 198, 34. [Tunge fele-twiselende *dispertite lingue*; cloven tongues (Acts 2, 3), O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 29. Cf. *Icel. kvísla to branch, of a tree, stream, etc.*]

twisliht; *adj.* *Forked, branched*:—In ða twislihtan biricean, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 391, 21. [O. H. Ger. *zwisilochti bifurcus*.]

twislung, e; *f.* *Forking, branching, partition*:—Se þurh his cildhādes nytenesse ðis rice tōstencten and his ānesse tōðæde . . . Æfter his forðsiþe Eādgār ealne Angelcynnes anweald begeat, and ðæs rices twislunge eft tō ānesse brōhte, Lchdm. iii. 436, 3.

twi-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj.* *Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnæcce *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Zup. 288, 11. (Cf. *Snek pessulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 2. *Snekke* or *latche clitorium, pessulum*, Prompt. Parv. 461. *Snekk obex, obecula*, Cath. Ang. 346 and see note. *Sneck a latch; a piece of land jutting into an adjoining field*, Halliwell's Dict. See also *Jameson's Dictionary sneck*.) v. next word.

twi-snæse; *adj.* *Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnæsūm *bisulcis*, Germ. 393, 73. v. snās, and preceding word.

twi-spræce, e; *f.* *Double speech, unfair speech, detraction*:—Fācon and ēswico and æstod and allo tuispræco *dolum et simulationes et inuidias et omnes detractones*, Rtl. 25, 25. [Sowen we ðefes sed . . . iwele word, hoker and scorn, . . . and cheat, and twispeche, and curs, and leasings, . . . and alle swikele speches, Rel. Ant. i. 129, 24.]

twi-spræce; *adj.* *Double-tongued*; *bilinguis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 7. With a metaphorical meaning, *deceitful in speech, false in speech*, (with pleasant words) *flattering*, (with envy) *detracting*:—Se ðe wære læssagol (twispræce, MS. E.), weorðe se sōðsagol (sōðspræce), Wulfst. 72, 16. Ne sýn wē tō tælende ne tō twigspræce *let us not be too free with calumnies and detractions*, 253, 6. Ne beo ðu nō tō tælende ne tō twespræce . . . ac beo leofwende, Exon. Th. 305, 19; Fä. 90. Twispræce a *flattering* (mouth, Prov. 26, 28); (os) *lubricum*, Kent. Gl. 1007. Word twispræces the words of a *talbearer* (Prov. 18, 8); *verba bilinguis*, 636. Twispræce mūd the *froward mouth* (Prov. 8, 13); os *bilingue*, 243. Gehega ðine eāran mid þornigum hege, ðæt ðu ne gehýre lustum móðe ðara twispræcena word, Wulfst. 246, 10.

twispræcnēs, e; *f.* *Falseness in speech, detraction*:—Bebeorh ðe wið twispræcnēs *cave tibi a biloquio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 10. Uton beorgan ūs wið tælness and wið twispræcnēs and wið gewitnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio et a falso testimonio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 32. Twispræcnēs, Wulfst. 290, 30. Ic onðette æfste, twispræcnēs and læsung, Anglia xi. 98, 26. Ic andette tælness and twispræcnēs, læsung and unriht gylp, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27.

twi-sprecan to murmur:—Hwisprendo t tuispreccendo *murmurantes*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *zwi-sprehho bifarius*.]

twi-spunnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-spun, twice spun*:—Of twispunnenum twīne līnenum *torta bysso*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. v. twi-brāwen.

twist a branch, fork (?) [The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste, Chauc. Squieres Tale, 442. A twyste *frons, ramus*, Cath. Ang. 399, and see note. *Twist the fourchure; a twig*, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel. kvist a branch*.] v. candel, mæst-twist; twisel.

twi-strengē; *adj.* *Two-stringed*:—Twistrengē *bifidus* (as if from *fides*), Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10.

twi-telged; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-dyed*:—Of twitælgedum *bis tincto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 31. Twitælgede *depplioide*, Ps. Surt. 108, 29.

twi-prāwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-twisted*:—Is beboden ðæt scyle beon twiðrāwen (-drāwen, Cott. MSS.) *twīn (torta byssus)* on ðæm mæsse-gierelan, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18. ðæt tweodrāwene (twiðrāwene, Cott. MSS.) *twīn*, Swt. 89, 2. v. twi-spunnen.

twiwa, tweowa, tuwa, tuwa, tuwa, tua, twiga, twigea, twige, twia; *adv.* *Twice*:—Hē hine twiwa (tuwa, MS. L.) mid fyrde gesōhte, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 37. ðæt heo on geāre twigea (twiwa, MS. H.: tuwa, MS. B.) blōwe, Lchdm. i. 320, 13. Hē gefeah t (tweowa, MS. C.) wið ðone cyning, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 9. Tweowa on ðæg bi in ðie, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Tuwa, Sciint. 80, 11. Hū ne mynegodest ðu mē nū tuwa? Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Tuwa (twiga, Bd. M.), Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Tuwa (twigea, Bd. M.) on geāre, 4, 5; S. 573, 6. Tuwa (tuiga, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30. Tua (tuwa, MSS. A. B. C.: twiga, Lind., Rush.), 14, 72. Ic fæste tuwa (tuigo, Lind.: twige, Rush.) on ucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Æne oðþe tua (tuwa, MSS. T. F.), R. Ben. 74, 20; Homl. Skt. i. 16, 80. Ofter ðonne tuwa (tuwa, other MSS.), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 20. Twiga *priga bis terque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. ¶ With numerals:—Sið gestōd tuwa seofon hund wintra . . . ; ðæt is iit c wintra and i m, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 6. Tuwa *fife binas quinquies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 25. Tuwa *fiftig bis quingentenum*, 11, 76. Twige, Hpt. Gl. 486, 77. Twia seofon beoþ feowertye, Anglia viii. 302, 45. Twia *fif beoþ tyn*, 328, 22. [A. R. *twie, twien, twies*; Laym. *twien* (twie, 2nd MS.): *Gen. and Ex. twie*: O. E. Homl. *twizen*, *twies*: *Orm. twizges*: O. Frs. *twia, tuia*.]

twi-wæg, e; *f.* *A balance*:—Twiwæge *balance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 20. [O. H. Ger. *zwi-wāga bilibris*.]

twi-weg, es; *m.* *A place where two roads meet*:—Twiweg *bivia* vel *bivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 57.

twi-wintre, -winter; *adj.* *Of two years*:—Twiwintre *biennis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 11: *binus*, i. *biennius*, 126, 23. Twywintr *biennis, bimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Twiwinter *bimul* vel *biennius* vel *bimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 58. Fram twywintrum cilde a *bimatu*, Mt. Kmbi. 2, 16; Homl. Th. i. 80, 16; 82, 11. Fram twiwintre fæce a *bimatu*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 19 note.

twi-wyrdig; *adj.* *Making contradictory or discordant statements, at*

variance in what is said:—Hié swā twywyrdige sindon *they disagree in what they say* (ille promisit futura meliora, isti asserunt meliora praeterita), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 8. Hē com tō Rōme and diégellice geceapēde ðæt hié ealle wæron ymb hiene twywyrdige *cum Romam ipse venisset, omnibus pecunia corruptis seditiones dissensionesque permiscuit*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 18. [Cf. *Icel. tví-mæli a dispute, a discordant report*, one saying this, another that.]

twuwa, -twux, twý, twy-, twycene, twy-iccende, twýn, twýnian, twýnigend-lic, twýnol, twýnþung. v. twiwa, be-twux, tweó, twi-, twicene, twi-hycgan, tweón, tweónian, tweónigend-lic, tweónol, tweónnung.

tý; *indic., imper. subj. of tyn to instruct.*

tycegen. v. ticcen.

týcgan; p. togde (?) *To move quickly, quiver, palpitate*:—Tolcetende, brottetende (v. brogdettan *palpitare, vibrare*), tícgende *infruticans*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 37. [Cf. O. H. Ger. zucchen; p. zuhta *rapere, eruere*: Ger. zucchen *to shrug, urithe, palpitate*: *Icel. tyggja to chew*: *Dan. tugge*.] Cf. togian, togung, togettan.

týd time, tydder-, tyddre, tyddrian, tyddrung. v. tíð, tíder-, tíðre, tíðran, tíðrung.

týðran, týðrian; p. ede *To propagate*:—Ic tyddrige (teddrige, MS. D.) *propago*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 14. I. *trans. (a) To bring forth, produce*:—Se godcunda foreþonc geednīwāþ and týðreþ (tíðreþ, Cott. MS.) ælc túðor and hit eft gehýt nascentia occidentiaque omnia per similes foetum seminumque renovat progressus, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. (b) *to propagate, nourish, foster*:—Ðin hand plantode and týðrede fīre foregengan plantasti eos, Ps. Th. 43, 3. Hēr seó gālnese týðrode (týðrode, MS.) hir[e] cyn on hire sylfne multitudinem vitiorum avaritia nigro lacte nutrit, Gl. Prud. 57 b. Ælces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelice wyrta týðrige (týðre, Cott. MS.); and hit swā ðeþ; friþaþ and fyrþraþ swiþe georne, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Wyrd seó swiðe . . . heó wile late áðreótan, ðæt heó lāhðo ne týðre it will be long before she is weary of fostering hate, Salm. Kmbl. 808; Sal. 448. Telgran tíðrian surculos pastinare (plantare, nutrire), Hpt. Gl. 433, 48. Týðriende pastināntem, riganāntem, 454, 13. Tyttriendum propaganda, Anglia xiii. 30, 75. Fācn wipnian tyddriende dolum intus alentes, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. II. *intrans. To be prolific, (a) absolute*:—Týmāþ and tíðdraþ, Cd. Th. 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan týðran and týmān, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. Melce and týðrende foetas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 32. (b) with dat. (inst.) of that in which anything is prolific:—Wæstmum týðreþ, Exon. Th. 493, 18; Rā. 81, 32. Wudubearwas tānum týðraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84. Wæstmē týðraþ cederbeāmas, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Týðdraþ, 64, 11. [Penne men michel tuderit . . . and here tuder swiðe wexed, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 16. Þeþre time wass al gan to tiddrenn and to temenn, Orm. 18307. Of hem ben tuderenn manig on, Gen. and Ex. 630.] v. ā-, on-týðran, ge-týddrian; týðred, un-týðrende, týðriend, túðor.

týðre weak, -týðre. v. tíðre, on-, un-týðre.

týðred; adj. (ptcpl.) *Provided with offspring*:—Heora sceāp wæron swylce týðred oves eorum foetas, Ps. Th. 143, 17. v. týðran.

týðrian to bring forth, týðrian to get weak. v. týðran, tíðrian.

týðriend, es; m. *One that brings forth*:—Týðriend (týðriende?) *fecundus, i. copiosus, fructuosus, vel habundans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 47. [Cf. (?) þe fule tuderende of flesliche lustes, O. E. Homl. ii. 55, 9.]

týðrung, e; f. I. *propagation*:—Uneacniendlicre tēdrunge *infecunda sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 61. Ic ongite ðæt ælc gesceaft winlāþ simle to biðne; ðæt is swiþe swital on ðære týðrung, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. [Cf. (?) þis worlde ebbet þenne hit þat tuderende widteod withholds its productivity, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 23.] II. *a branch*:—Tyddrung (týðrung, MS. T.: tiddrung, MS. V.) oððe bōh *propago*, Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 15.

tyge, tige (v. *double forms* togen, tigen, pp. of teón), es; m. I. *a pull, tug*:—Gange him tō minre byrgene and áteó āne hringan up, and gif seó hringe him folgaþ æt ðam forman tige, ðonne wāt hē ðæt ic ðe sende tō him. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, ðonne ne sceall hē ðinne sage gelyfian, Homl. Skl. i. 21, 43–48. Áreña tum remorum tractibus, Hpt. Gl. 406, 70. II. *a dragging*:—Valerianus hine hēt teón geond ðornas, and hē mid ðam tige his gást ágeaf, Homl. Th. i. 422, 35.

III. *leading, conducting*:—Ðone waterscype ðe hē into Niwan mynstre geteah, and him se tige sunie mylue áðilgade (*the diverting of the water had ruined his mill*), Chart. Th. 232, 7. Tiga aquae ductum, Hpt. Gl. 418, 49. IV. *a draught of drink*:—Hālwende tige drincan, Anglia viii. 321, 32. V. *a drawing of an inference, etc., a deduction*:—Wē wyllaþ embe ðone geleáfan swiðor sprecan, forðan ðe ðises godspelstraht hæfþ gōðne tige *much good may be drawn from an examination of this gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 248, 21. Ðis godspel hæfþ langne tige on his trahtnunge *the exposition of this gospel might be drawn out to a great length*, ii. 72, 22. Petrus áwrāt wēgen pistolas, hig hebbāþ langne tige tō geleáfan trimminge *much matter for the confirmation of belief may be drawn from them*, Ælf. T. Grn. 14, 8. [Ete nu enes o dai and drinke o tige atte mete, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 11. O. H. Ger. zug, zugi (in cpds.) ductus, motus.] v. of-, on-, wæter-tyge.

tyge-hōc, es; m. *A hook to pull with*, the word occurs in a list of implements:—Scafan, sage, cimbiren, tighōc, Anglia ix. 263, 2. tyge-horn, es; m. *A cupping-glass*:—Mid tighorne, Lchdm. ii. 120, 17.

tygel, es; m. *A strap to draw with, a trace*:—Tigel tractorium (cf. tractorium a trays, Wülc. Gl. 617, 7), Ælf. Gl. Zup. 314, 16. [Tigel tractorium, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 74. þe reines oþer þe tiels, Trev. 4, 77. O. H. Ger. zugil habena, lorum: *Icel. tygill a strap, thong*.]

tygele (?), an; f. *A lamprey*:—Tigle murenula (the word occurs in a list of the names of fishes; murenula is elsewhere glossed by æl, 66, 5: 281, 66; sǣ-æl, q. v.), Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 66. Cf. (?) preceding word.

tygele a tile, tyhhian. v. tigele, teohhian.

tyht, es; m. I. *way, manner of conducting one's self, usage, practice*:—Ic ðe giungne underfēng untýðne and ungelæredne and mē tō bearne genom and tō minum tyhtum getýðe . . . Ðū mē wære leof ær ðon ðe ðū cūpest minne tyht and mine þeawas *I received thee young, un-instructed and untaught, and took as my child and brought thee up to my ways* . . . Thou wast dear to me before thou knewest my way and my customs, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23–27. [Pat (moderation) is þeaw ant tuht forte halden, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 32. Cf. For þere ilke tuhtle (þinge, 2nd MS.) cnihtes weoren ohte, Laym. 24675. Elche untuhtle heo talden unwurde, 24655.] II. *motion, move, march*. v. teón, IV.

tohte, and see passages from Layamon under tyhtan, I:—Werod wæs on tyhte the army was on the march, Elen. Kmbl. 106; El. 53. Líg scriþeþ . . . brond biþ on tyhte, Exon. Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. Fýr biþ on tihte, 233, 16; Ph. 525. III. in ofertyht (?) *a covering, what is drawn over*. v. ofer-teón; and cf. Ger. über-zug:—Prong niht oferhiht londes fræwra night, the covering drawn over the land's decorations, pressed on, Exon. Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256. [Goth. us-tahts a carrying out, completion: O. H. Ger. zuht disciplina, eruditio, nutrimentum.]

tyhtan; p. te. I. *to draw, stretch*:—Oferbræðels onbūtan getint velamen in gyro tensum, Anglia xiii. 421, 806. [Tuhten is used in Layamon with the meaning of teón, IV:—Ure drihten heo bileað, and to Mahune heo tuhted, Laym. 27321. Troynise tuhten (toze, 2nd MS.) to þon Gricken, 810.] II. *but mostly in a metaphorical sense, to draw the mind to something, to incite, exhort, provoke, solicit, prompt, urge, persuade*, (1) where the construction is uncertain:—Ic tyhte ortor, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 144, 18: suadeo, 26; Zup. 155, 6. Tyhto sollicito, tyhteþ, tyhtit sollicitat, tyhtan sollicitare, Txis. 97, 1887–3–9. Hē tihte þersuadet, docet, Hpt. Gl. 491, 43: incitavit, 511, 28. Tyhton irrident, Txis. 73, 1152: Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 73. Tyctende (-i) adriente, Txis. 37, 70. Tyctendi inlex, 69, 1063. Tyhtende adridens, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 70: ii. 4, 39. (2) where the object to which a person (acc) is exorted, etc., is (a) marked by prep. on or tō:—Ne tyht nān mon his hiðremonna mōd ne ne bielt tō gæstlicum weorcum *nulla subditorum mentes exhortatio subleuat*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 10. Deðfol tiht ūs tō yfele, Homl. Th. i. 174, 31. Oðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lāreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 983; Sal. 493. Hī (devils) on teoso tyhtaþ, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. God selfa tyhte (suadente Deo) Moyses on ðone folgod, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 21. Heó hyre leofe bearn georne lārde and tō gōðe tihte, Lchdm. iii. 428, 29. Hine his ylðran tō woruldfolgaðe tyhton and lārðan his parents urged him to temporal service, Blickl. Homl. 211, 28. Hine tihtan tō his sǣwe þearfe eum hortari ad animae suae necessitatem, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 130, 40. Ðreátan and tihtan (tyhtan, Cott. MS.) tō gōðum ðeawum, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 8. Tyhtan and gremian tō spīwanne tō þrowite tō vomit, Lchdm. ii. 184, 1. (b) expressed by a clause:—Iohannes ðæt folc tihte, ðæt hī ufor eodon fram ðam deofles temple *John urged the people to go further away from the heathen temple*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 35. Ðā tihte (or III) heora sum, ðæt man ðæs cnapan líc smyrrian sceolde, ii. 28, 3. (c) not expressed:—Ðū on ūs sǣwe gestetst and hī styrest and tihtest, Met. 20, 178. Lārān sceal mon geongue monnan, trymman and tyhtan, Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 40. Ðæt se lāreow sceolde beón michtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 15. III. *to suggest, bring to the mind*:—Swā hwæt swā þurh unclāunyse on þeawum hit tiht (se suggerit), Hymn. Surt. 28, 31. Gif mid rican mannan wē wyllaþ sum pinc tihtan (suggerere), R. Ben. Interl. 53, 6. IV. *to instruct, teach*. v. ge-tyhtan. [þe deofel heom tuhte to þan werke, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 33. A þet wit cume forð ant tuhte ham þe betere, 247, 6. Tuhten and teachen, 267, 15. þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gult, A. R. 268, 21. Tihhtenn and turnenn folc to lefenn uppo Criste, Orm. 7048. O. H. Ger. zuhten, zuhtōn nutrire, erudire: Ger. zichten, züchtigen to chastise: Dan. tugte to chastise, discipline.] v. ā-, for- (fær-), ge-, leās-, mis-, on-tyhtan, and following words.

tyhten[n], e; f. *An incitement, inducement, allurements, incentive, enticement*:—Tyhten, tyctin, thyctin lenocinium, Txis. 73, 1199. Tyhtend (tyhtenn?) allectio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 38. Tyhtinne, tyctinnæ incitamenta, Txis. 69, 1074. Tyhtenne lenocinia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 14: incitamenta, 48, 70. Tihhtennum inlecebris, 48, 67. Tyctinnum, Txis. 68, 513.

tyhtend, tyhtiend, es; *m. One who exhorts, incites, instigates*:—Tychtaend, tychtend *inlex*, Txs. 68, 509. Tyhtend *incantor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 58; 44, 62; 83, 39; 94, 19. Tihitend *incantor*, *accensor*, *instigator*; tihitend *adjutor*, *fautor*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 67, 70. v. yfel-tyhtend, for-tihtigend.

tyhtend-lie; *adj. That serves for exhortation, encouragement, etc. (v. tyhtan), hortative*:—Wē wyllaþ sume tihitendlice spræce wið eow habban, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 20. Sume *adverbia* syndon *ortativa*, ðæt synd tihitendlice, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Sup. 227, 16. Hē mid tihitendlicum wordum heora gewæhtan mōd getrymde and gefrēfrode, Homl. i. 562, 1.

tyhtere, es; *m. An inciter, instigator*:—Tyhtere *incantor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 48. Tihtere *leno*, i. 50, 55.

tyhting, e; *f. Persuasion, exhortation, encouragement, incitement, instigation, allurement, suggestion*:—Tihiting *suasio*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 10. Deofles costnung biþ on tihitinge . . . Deofol tihit wōt to yfele, ac wē sceolon geniman nāne lustfullunge tō ðære tihitinge . . . Seō yfele tihiting is of deofle, Homl. Th. i. 174, 30–35; i. 226, 29. Crist mid ðysere tihitinge Petrum gehyrte, 374, 17. God hira mōd onliht mid his fandunga and eac his tiehtinge (tihitinge, Cott. MSS.), Past. 35; Swt. 243, 22. For lāre and for tiehtinge his āgenes firenflustes *persuasione luxurie*, 50; Swt. 393, 7. Mid godcundre tihitinge *divino instinctu*, Anglia xiii. 384, 266. Mid welwyllendre tihitinga myngiende *benevola intentione hortando*.

448, 1179; Scint. 34, 1. Se ðe his brōðor hataþ ðurh ðæs deofles tiehtinge, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Tihitinga *incitamenta*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 35. Tyhtingum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 3. Hē micclum mid his bēnum and tihitingum fylste *he helped much with his prayers and exhortations*. Homl. Th. ii. 126, 29. Se ðe ðerle tō leahtrum forspenþ, hē is man-slaða, ðonne hē ðæs oðres sǣwle forpærþ þurh his yfelum tihitingum, 226, 32. Gefapan ðæs deofles tihitinga, 546, 11. [Defles tuihting, O. E. Homl. ii. 29. Tihiting, i. 229, 19.] v. tō-tyhting.

tyhtle a charge, v. tihitlē.

tyhtness, e; *f. Instigation*:—Tyhtness *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 20. Tihitnesse, 46, 63; 80, 28.

tyld-syle. v. teld-sele.

Týle Thule:—Ān iǵlond . . . ðæt is Týle hāten (þe isle þat hyzt tile, Chauc. Boet. 3, 5. *This form is used also in Trevisa*, i. 325) *ultima Thule*, Met. 16, 15. [Icel. Tíle.] v. þýle (*the usual form*).

tylg, tylian. v. tulge, tilian.

tyllan; *p. tyld* *To draw, attract*. Found only in the compound *fortyllan*, but see the following passages from later English. [Mi liht onswere tulde him upon me, A. R. 320, 13. Ne tulde ʒe to þe ʒete none unkude harloz, 414, 5. As muche place as myd a þong ich may aboute tille, R. Glouc. 115, 18. Of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ, Misc. 188, 40. Ille felawes hafd maistri To tille this yong man to foli, Met. Homl. 113, 8. þe world tyll hym drawes And tilles . . . þam þat him knawes, Pr. C. 1183. To þe scale him for to till (tille), C. M. 12175. He haude . . . Al þe folk tillt intil his hond, Havel. 438. Also, like teón, *with sense of proceed*, go:—Twei leomes stode þere; The gryttre tyld Est . . . þe ober hadde branches . . . And westward thei drowe, R. Glouc. 151, 20; 152, 19. To gile ne to fraude wilde he neuer tille, R. Brunne 182, 20. Cf. also *tollen to draw, attract*:—þis tolled him towurd þe, A. R. 290, 5. Ha tolliþ togederes *they draw, come together*, Marh. 14, 6. (See instances quoted, p. 110.) Swa mai mon tolli him to Lule briddes, O. and N. 1627. To drawen or *tollen allicere*, Chauc. Boet. 2, 7. Tollyn or mevyñ *incito, provoco, excito*, Prompt. Parv. 496.]

tylp, tylung, týma, týman. v. tilþ, tilung, tíma, tíman.

tym-bor (?) *a revolving borer, an auger*:—Timbor *rotum vel taratrum*, bor *desile*, scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 9–11. [Cf. (?) *tumbian*: or (?) O. H. Ger. *tūmōn rotari*.]

tymbran, týme, tymian, týn *ten*. v. timbran, tíme, temian, tín.

týn; *p. týde*, týdde (týdde?); *pp. týd* *To instruct, educate, teach*:—Ic tý odde lāre imbua, Ælfic. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hē lārþ and hē týd heorde his *docet et erudit gregem suam*, Scint. 146, 7. Se wiððom ðe hit lange ār týde and lārde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Hē hine geomlice týde and lārde hū hē drohtian sceolde eum *erudire studuit qualiter conversari debuisset*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Hī mycelne dreat discipula on metercraefte and on tungolcraefte týdan and lārdan, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Lāreowas ðe hī (wudufinglas) týdan and temedon, Met. 13, 39. Swā hwilce men swā willnadan ðæt hī on hālgum leornungum týde wæron hī hæfdon gearuwe magistras ða ðe hig lārdon and tyddon *quicumque lectionibus sacris cuperent erudiri, haberent in promptu magistros qui docerent*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34; 4, 3; S. 569, 6. Lāreow ðū æpele þeāwas tý *doctor egregie morēs instrue*, Hymn. Surt. 106, 5. Se ðe ðone mæran noman abbodes underfihþ hē sceal mid twyfealdre lāre ða wyldan and týn ðe him underþeodde synt *cum aliquis suscipit nomen abbatis dupplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Hē scole gesette in ðære cneobtas tydde and lārde wæron *institut scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. v. ge-týan, -týdan (*in each case read -týn*), and teón, III. 1.

týnan; *p. ðe* *To teen, time* (v. Halliwi. Dict.), *close*. I. *to fence, enclose*:—Me mæig on sumera týnan, Anglia ix. 261, 11. Gif ceoilas

gærstūn hæbben gemæonne oþþe oðer gedálland tō týnanne, and hæbben sume getýned hiora dæl, sume næbben, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. II.

to close, shut a door, book:—Middý higna fæder týneþ ðæt duro *cum paterfamilias cluserit ostium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. ðonne týnde hē his bēc *clauso codice*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. Middý ða duro uferun týndo *cum fores essent clausae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19.

III. *to close a place, prevent entrance into a place, shut up*:—Gié týndon ric heofna *clauditis regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 13.

III a. *to prevent a person granting access to others* (?), *render a person inaccessible*:—Týne hine Dryhten ðam ðe sār sprece sǣwle minre may the Lord shut His heart to him that speaks evil against my soul, Ps. Th. 108, 20.

IV. *to close, conclude, bring to an end*:—Se hálga Willfrīþ æfter .xl. wintra ðæs onfongenān biscophādes ðone ýtemestan dæg týnde (*diem clausit extremam*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 43. [An ancre nule nout tunen hire eidorles azein dead of helle, A. R. 62, 17. þa zeten heo tunden uaste, Laym. 15320. Tynyñ *sepio*; tynyð or hedgydde *septus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. O. Frs. be-tēna: O. Du. tuinen: O. H. Ger. zāuen *sepire*: Ger. zāunen.] v. ā-, ē-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-, un-týnan; fore-týn(e)d; tūn.

týnan *to vex*, v. týnan.

týnen a barrel (?), *a bladder* (?):—Ðā gebeotode ān his ðegna ðæt hē mid sunde ða eā oferfaran wolde mid twām tyncenum, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30.

tyndeht. v. tindihit.

tynder, e; tyndren (-in), e (?); tyndre, an; *f.* I. *tinder, fuel*

(lit. and fig.):—Tyndir (-er) *napta, genus fomenti*, Txs. 80, 685. Gewæluð spoon vel tynder *fomes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 21. Tynder *fomes*, i. *incendium, astula minuta*, ii. 150, 4. Tyndriū, tyndirm (-in?) *isca* (= *esca fomes*, Migue; cf. *Span. yesca tinder*), Txs. 72, 562. Tyndre *isca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 21; *isca*, ii. 45, 74; *fomentam* (-um?), 40, 7. Tyndre gōdes cynnes *fomentum bone indolis*, Scint. 206, 17. Tindre *sica* (l. *isca* or *isca*), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 38. Wē habbaþ ðone mæstan dæl ðære tyndran ðinne hæle . . . nū ðū ne þearft ðe nūht ondrādan forðam ðe of ðam lytlan spearcan ðe ðū mid ðære tyndran gefēnge lifes leōht ðe onlihte *habemus maximum tue fomitē salutis . . . nihil igitur pertimescas; jam tibi ex hac minima scintilla vitalis calor illuxerit*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 9–14. Tyndri *isca*, Txs. 116, 179. Of gecyðelice tyndran *de ingenito fomite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 65. Tyndre *neptam*, 114, 59. Tynder, 60, 9. Tyndrum *fomitibus*, 33, 61. Deoful nā gewilunghe tyndran onæliþ *diabolus non concupiscentie fomenta succendit*, Scint. 210, 3.

II. *a burner, an implement which burns*:—Mearcferon vel tynder *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76. Tynder *furnus*, 149, 84. Tyndre *cautere*, Txs. 114, 100. Tund[e]ri, 111, 19. [He tindre nom and lette i þan rutescalen don and fur þer on brohte, Laym. 29267. Of ston mid stel in ðe tunder, Misc. 17, 535. Tondre, tunder, Piers P. 17, 245. Tundyr *fungus, napta*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Du. tonder: O. H. Ger. zuntra; *wk. f. fomes, isca*; M. H. Ger. zunder; *m. n.*: Ger. zunder: Icel. tundur; *n.*: Dan. tønder: Swed. tunder. Cf. Goth. tundnan *to be set on fire*.] v. tender, tendan.

tynder-cyn [n], es; *n. Combustibles*:—Tyndercyn *matteoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 66; 78, 9.

tyndre, tyndrin, -týne. v. tynder, ge-týne.

tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, rhetorical*:—Tingcum *rhetoricis, facundis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 41. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *zungal linguosus*.] v. ge-tynge.

týning, e; *f. A closing, fencing*. [Tynyñ or make a tynyng *sepio*, Prompt. Parv. 494.] v. be-, gafol-týning (-týning); týnan.

týnness, e; *f. An enclosed place, a prison*:—Tēnys (= *týnnyse*?) *prexwældum* (heō) tō geþeōdde *Anastasia lautomia liminibus haerescit*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65 (cf. l. 57 *lautomia cwearternes*). v. on-týnness.

týr, týran. v. tír, tíran.

tyrðlu, tyrðelu; *pl. n. Treddles* ('the droppings of sheep are called sheep's *tredles* in Somerset, *trattles* in Suffolk,' Lchdm. iii, Gl. *Tredde* excrement of rabbits, E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words. Halliwell quotes 'tak the triddils of an hare.' Tyrdyl schepys donge, Prompt. Parv. 494. Take scheps tridels or swynes muk, Rel. Ant. i. 53, 16):—Haran tyrðlu, Lchdm. ii. 214, 4. Genim gāte tyrðlu, 72, 16, 27. Tyrðelu, 282, 7. v. tord.

tyrf, tyrgan, tyrging, tyrian, tyriaca, tyring. v. turf, tirgan, tiring, tirgan, tiriaca, tiring.

tyrnan; *p. ðe*. I. *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* on an axis, round a centre:—Seō heofon tyrnþ onbūtan ūs swifere ðonne ænig mylenhweól, Lchdm. iii. 232, 18; 254, 11: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorran swā swā hweogel tyrnþ on eaxe, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnþ singallice and nænne færelde ne ðurhūþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Ða steorran ðe on ðam rodere standað tyrnþ æfre ābūtan mid ðām brāðan rodere, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 32. Hī tyrndon mid bodige and ðeora fōtýwylmas āwēdan ne mihton, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 19. Tyrn mid ðinum swiþran scyteingre *make circles with your right forefinger*, Techn. ii. 119, 11: 126, 1. Tyrnende *rotante*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 9. I a. *figurative*:—

Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8.

(trans.), *to cause to revolve*:—*Þā tyrndon ða hæðenan hetelice ðæt hwecwl, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 93.* [*O. H. Ger. turnen. From Latin.*] v. be-, ymb-tyrnan; turnian.

tyrn-geat, es; n. *A turn-stile*:—*Tō tyrngeate*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 4.

tyrning, e; f. *I. a turning round*:—*Tyrnincg turniendre liferan werlito rotantis fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 65. *II. roundness*:—*Sineualtre trendla tyrningce tereti circulo rotunditate*, 419, 9. v. turnung.

tyrwa (-e), tyrwan, tyrwen, tyrwian. v. tirwa (-e), tirwan, tirwen, tirgan. tysca, an; m. *A buzzard*:—*Glida milvus, tysca butzus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 22, 23. *Tysca bizus*, ii. 126, 39. Cf. (?) tusc.

tyslian; p. ode *To dress*:—*Íc secge ðe, bróðor Eádweard, ðæt gē dōþ unrihtlice ðæt gē ða Engiscan þeawas forlætþ ðe eowre fæderas heoldon and hæðenra manna þeawas lufað ðe eow ðas lifes ne unnon and mid ðam geswuteljaþ ðæt gē forseoþ eower cynn and eowre yldran mid ðam unþeawum ðonne gē him on teonán tysliap eow on Denisc æbleredum hneccan and æblendum eágum. Ne secge ic nā mære embe ða sceandlican tyslunga bûton ðæt is secgaþ hēc ðæt se beo amānsumod ðe hæðenra manna þeawas hylt on his life and his āgen cynn unwurþað mid ðam I tell you, brother Eadward, that you do wrong to forsake the English customs that your fathers held and to love the customs of heathen men, that did not give you life, and that thereby you show that you despise your race and your forefathers, when to their shame you dress in Danish wise with bared (cf. blere blurus, calvus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 13) neck and darkened (by hair falling over the eyes?) eyes. I will say no more about that shameful fashion of dress, but that books tell us, that he is accursed, who holds the customs of heathen men in his life and thereby dishonours his own race*, Wanley Cat. pp. 121–122; see also Engl. Stud. viii. 62. *Gedōnum tātne gān and hī mid dægþernum tyslian gescýfum facto signo eant et se diurnalibus induant calcamentis*, Anglia xiii. 383, 260.

tyslung, e; f. *Dressing*. v. preceding word.

týtān; p. te *To stand out, be conspicuous* (?):—*Ne týtāþ hēr tungol ac biþ týt scæcen stars shall not shine forth, but glory shall have departed*, Exon. Th. 447, 26; Dōm. 45. [Cf. (?) *Icel. tūta a teat-like prominence; tūtna to be blown up: Dan. tude a spout: Swed. tut: Du. tuit a pipe, pike.*] Cf. tot.

týþa (-e). v. týþe.

p

For the Runic þ, see þorn.

þā; adv. conj. *Then, when*. When the word stands at the beginning of a clause and may be translated by *then*, the verb generally precedes its subject; if it is to be translated by *when* the subject generally precedes the verb.

I. then, at that time:—*Íc ofstokke hyne. Swiþe þrýste ðū wære þā (tunc)*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. *Þā wæs ðæt Augustinus gelapode tō his sprāce Brytta bisceopas interea Augustinus convocavit ad sum colloquium episcopos Brittonum provinciae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 5. *Godes ðeðwas ðā nāne landāre hleoþan ne mōston*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 4. On anginne ðissere worulde menn mōston lybban be heora lustum ðā . . . wē ne mōton lybban be ūrum lustum nū, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 233. *Hit mæg eow nū fremian swā micclum swā hit ðā mihte*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 12. *Se stān ðe ðæt wæter dā of fleow, ii. 274, 1.* *Hē on fullubhte underfangen næs, forðan ðe Martinus ðā on neāwiste næs*, 504, 24: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 112. *On ðære tīde ðe Ehfrið and Æðelrēd wunnon, ðæt æt sumon gefeohte weard ān degen āfýlled*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24.

II. marking sequence, then, after that, thereupon:—*Þā cwæð hē: ‘Gā gē on mīune wīngearð.’ And hig þā ferdon*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. *Sum iunglung com mid gyrd tō mē, and wearp hī ðā tō mē*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. *Se engel mē lædde ðā furdor . . . Efnē ðā æteowdon ligas . . . Íc ðā beheold ðone ormætān lig*, 350, 15–21: 456, 24–26. *Eft ðā on ðære þriddan nihte middan hē gewat of ðisum life. þā cōmon eft englas and hine gelæddon*, 326, 2–5. *Hwæt ðā com sum man*, 286, 19. *Hwæt ða hæþenan þā hine bestodon*, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 104. *þā se bisceop dyde up ðone sanct*, i. 21, 139.

III. as adverbial connective, (1) of time, when:—*þā hē út eode embe under tide, hē geseah oðre fidele standan*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3; 3, 7. *Hwæt hē dyde, þā hine seó menego þreáde*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 11, 31: 5, 25. (2) of cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—*Hī hēton hine segan hwæþer hē cristen wære, þā hē wilnode þyllices*, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 106. *Hwā mæg āht oþres cweþan bûtan ðū wære se gesæligeſta, ðā ðū mē wære ær leof þonne cūþ*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 26.

III a. where the form is doubled, or combined with ðe; v. also IV. (1) marking time, when:—*Crist sylf gefæstnode his sprāce, þā ðā hē sprac tō ānum Samaritaniscan wære*, Homl. Th. i. 482, 24. *Þæt Drihten cwæde tō Nichodeme, ān ðara ealdra, ðā ðā hē his lāre sōhte*, ii. 238, 4, 9. *Þā ðe (cum) hē in āre wes*, Ps. Surt. 48, 21: 106, 6. (1a) where the two forms are separated:—*þā heo þā in tō ðære hire moddrian eode, sōna ðæt cild onsprang*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. (2) marking cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—*Þā cwæð hīs gefēra, ðæt hē gefyrn smeáde hwær hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ðā ðā hī ða fare*

fērdon bûton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 33. (3) marking condition, *when, if*:—*Þæt hit wære geðūht ðæs ðe mære gemynd ðæs fæder, ðā ðā se sunu, hīs yrfenuma, wæs geciged ðæs fæder naman*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11.

IV. in correlative combinations, then . . . when, when . . . then:—*Þā se cyng ðæt hīrde, þā wende hē hine west*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9: 90, 22–24. *þā (then) þū cýðdest ðæt þū nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, þā ðū wēndest ðæt steorlēase men wæron gesælige*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. *þā þā (cum) hē fæste feowurtig daga, þā ongan hyne syddan hingrian*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. *Þā ðā hē ealdode, þā clypode hē his yldestan cniht him tō*, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22: 286, 6: 390, 19–22. *þā hē ða út faran wolde, þā hēt hē beoðan*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 894; Erl. 90, 33. *Þā se wisdōm ðā þis spell āreht hæfde, ðā ongan hē giddian*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 19. *þā þe . . . þā sōna*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. *þā geseah Abraham Drihtnes dæg, þā þā hē ðas gerýnu tōcneow*, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22. *Se Frysa ðā, þā ðā hē hine gehæftan ne mihte, lēt hine faran*, 358, 22.

IV a. in combination with other demonstrative forms:—*Mid ðý ðe heo gehýrde ðone fruman, þā cwaþ heo þus*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. *þær ðū cýðdest ðæt ðū nýstest mid hwilcan gerece God wylt ðisse worulde, þā ðū sádest ðæt . . .*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. ¶ *See git, gita, gēn, gēna, nū for other instances of the word.* [*Chauc. Piers P. tho, thoo: O. Frs. thā: O. Sax. thō, thuo: O. H. Ger. dō: Icel. þā.*]

þaca, þeaca, an; m. *A covering, roof*:—*Þone song hē gehýrde tō him neālæcan, oð ðæt hē becom tō ðeacan ðære cyricean (ad tectum oratorii)*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Cf. *Bordþeaca, broðthaca testudo*, Txts. 101, 1099. *Bordþacan latrariis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 52. v. ge-þaca and þec.

þaccian; p. ode. *I. to pat, clap, strike gently, with the open hand or the like*:—*Wildu hors, ðonne wē hie æresð gefangu habbaþ, wē hie ðacciaþ and strāciaþ mid brāðre handa equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 10. *Þaccige hē hine selfne mid ðeīm fīdum hīs gedōhta cogitationum alis semetipsos feriant*, 64; Swt. 461, 17. *Ælc ðara manna ðe oðerne swiðe lufað, hine lyst bet þaccian and cyssan ðone oðerne on bæc lic, ðonne ðer ðær clādas beotweona beoþ*, Shr. 185, 31. [This carter thakketh his hors upon the croupe, Chauc. C. T. 7141. Nicholas had . . . thacked hire about the lendes wel, 3304.]

II. to clap, put one thing to another:—*Nim ða wyrra and wyrc tōgader . . . þacc yt þanne gelōmelice betwæ ðan scaldrun take the herbs and work together . . . clap the mixture often between the shoulders*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14.

þacian; p. ode *To thatch*:—*Me mæg in Agosto and Septembri and Octobri ðacian*, Anglia ix. 261, 17. [Thakkyñ howsýs sariatego, Prompt. Parv. 490. *M. H. Ger. Ger. dachen to roof.*] v. þeccan.

þadder; adv. *Thither, whither*:—*Dadder (ðider, Rush.) ðes færende is quo hic iturus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 35. [Perhaps a form due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. *Icel. þaðra there. But see þæder.*]

þæc, es; n. *I. a roof*:—*Þā gesegon hī ðone hræfn ða glofe teran uppe on ānes huses þæc . . . Wilfrid mid gyrd of ðas huses hrōfe ða glofe geræhte*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16–22: Ps. Th. 128, 4. *Gē þearfum forwyrndon, ðæt hī under eowrum þæce mōsten in gebūgan*, Exon. Th. 92, 6; Cri. 1504. *Se ðe on þæce siæ qui in tecto*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 17. *Hē mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræstrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on ðacum advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. *Bodigaþ on þacum prædicare super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 27. *Nam ic wyrde ðæt ðū gā under þacu minne (sub tectum meum)*, 8, 8.

II. the material of which a roof is composed, thatch:—*Þæs huses hrōf wæs mid ðæce beþaht culmen domus erat foeno tectum*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32. *Þa tær ðæt hors ðæt ðæc of ðære cytan hrōfe*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 16. [*Chauc. thacke (in houses of thacke) thatch: Prompt. Parv. thak for howsýs sariatectum: tectura, tegimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. i. *O. H. Ger. dah tectum, opertorium: Ger. dach: Icel. þak roof.*] v. fen-þæc; þaca.

þæcele, an; f. *A torch, light*:—*þæcile fax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 20. *Þecele facula*, ii. 77, 5. *Þa fýr feollon on ða eorþan swelce byrnende þecelle vise nubes ardentes de celo tanquam faeces decidere*, Nar. 23, 26: 14, 15. *Stōd se leoma him of swylce fýren ðecele (þecele, Bd. M. 476, 15) ongeān norðdæle portabant facem ignis contra aquilonem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. *Þæccilla (ðæcela, Rush.) lucerna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 21. *Þæccille (ðacella, Rush.)*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. *Þæccillaz (ðæcela, Rush.) lucernae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. *Dryhtnes ðecelan*, Salm. Kmbl. 838; Sal. 418. *Þæccillas lampades*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. *Mid brondum i ðæccillum cum facibus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. *Ælc beorn hæfde on heonde ane þechene bærninde*, Laym. 8084.] v. fæcele.

þæcen. v. þecen.

þæc-tigela, an; f. *A tile for a roof*:—*þæctigilum imbricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 56. [v. Halliwell's Dict. *thack-tiles*, and cf. Jamieson's Dict. *thack-stone*.]

þæder; adv. *Thither, whither*:—*Gā ðū and læde ðis folc þæder þe ic þe ær sáde tu vade et duc populum istum, quo locutus sum tibi*, Ex. 32, 34. *On mergen com se bisceop þæder*, Shr. 139, 35. *Hē þæder in*

eode, 156, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þaðra there: *Goth.* þaþrō thence.] v. þadder, þider, and next word; and cf. hwæder.

þædres; adv. *Thither*.—Hides ðædres (ðidres, Cott. MSS.) *hither and thither*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 13. v. preceding word.

þæge, þage; pron. pl. *They, these*.—þage twēgen dagas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5 margin. Sume ðæge wæron hæðene erant *gentiles quidam ex his*, Jn. Skt. 12, 20. Hē wyrcþ mārān ðonne þæge (þa, MS. A.) synt *majora horum faciet*, 14, 12. Saga mē hwanon wæs Adames nama gesceapen? Ic ðe secge, fram iiii steorūm. Saga mē, hwæt hāttōn ðage? Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 1. [Laym. þaie, þaye they, the (pl.), those.]

þæh though. v. þeah.

þēnan; p. de *To moisten*.—Gif tō stīð siē, þēn (*printed* þem; but see *geþēn* mid hunige, 144, 1) mid ðy hunige, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. þēnda smerwunga wyrc of ele make moist smearings of oil, 182, 16. [Halliwell gives *thean* moist, damp, as a Westmoreland word; and Jamieson has *thain, thane* with the same meanings.] v. of-þēnnan (*read -þēnan; the form of-þēne is subjunctive, not imperative*), þīnan, þwēnan, þān, þānian.

þēnian, þēnnan, þēnne. v. þānian, þēnnan, þanne.

þær, þār, þāra; adv. *There, where*. I. local, (a) with demonstrative force, (1) *there, in that place*.—Hig cōmon tō ðære stōwe, and hē gebræð hine þær (*ibi*) tō Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 18, 24. Gif ðū þær (ðēr, Lind.: ðær, Rush.) geþencgst ðæt ðin brōðor hæþ ænig þing ægēn ðē, læt þær (*ibi*) ðīne lāc besoran ðam altare, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23–24. Hē wæs āna þær (ðēr, Lind.: ðær, Rush.) *solus erat ibi*, 14, 23. Hē his bigleoþan þær feccan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Gif þær man ān bān findeð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 12. Hē fērde tō Bethania and lārde hī þær (þær, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 17. Gē gegearwīaþ ūs þāra (ðēr, Lind. Rush.) *illic parate nobis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 15. Ic næs þāra (*ibi*), Jn. Skt. 11, 15, 31. Swīpe earfoþhāwe ac hit is deāh þāra *very difficult to see, but still it is there*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. (2) *thither, to that place*.—Wæs Hæsten þær cumen mid his herge, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 16. Ne mæg þær inwītfūll ænig gefēran, Cd. Th. 58, 18; Gen. 948: Elen. Kmbl. 1467; El. 735. Ic ðær cwom tō ðam bringsele Hrōðgār grētan, Beo. Th. 4023; B. 2009. (b) with relative force, (1) *where, in which place*.—Nellen gē goldhordian eow goldhordas on eorþan, þær (þār MS. A.: ðēr t̄ huēr, Lind.: þær, Rush. ubi) om and modde hit forniþ, and þær (þār, MS. A.: ðēr, Lind.: þær, Rush.) þeoḥas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ: goldhordiaþ eow goldhordas on heofenan, þær (þār, MS. A.) nāðor om ne modde hit ne forniþ, and þær þeoḥas hit ne delfaþ ne ne forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–20. On wēsten þær ðær Adam forwearþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 18: 39, 5. On ðære byrig þær se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Sum feoll of oferscyligean þær hit næfde mycele eorðan, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. (2) *whither, to which place*.—Ic lārde on temple þār (þær, MS. A.: ðiddir, Lind.: ðider, Rush. quo) ealle Iudeas tōgædere cōmon, Jn. Skt. 18, 20. In ðam eðle ðær hē ær ne cwom, Exon. Th. 27, 26; Cri. 436. Tō ðam lande þær ðe lūst myneþ tō gesēcāne, Andr. Kmbl. 588; An. 294. (c) in correlative combinations, (1) *þær . . . þær there (where, thither, whither) . . . where (there, thither, whither)*.—þær (þār, MS. A.) ðiu goldbord is ðær (þār, MS. A.) is ðiu heorte *ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 21: 18, 20. Sceāwa þær ðæt and drýge bān, þær þær ðū ær gesāwe fægre leomu, Blickl. Homl. 113, 21. (2) where the two forms are not separated, and may be translated by *where*.—God gefilde mid flæsce þær þær ðæt ribb wæs, Gen. 2, 21. Mīn þēn biþ þær þær (þār þār, MS. A.) ic eom *ubi sum ego illic minister meus erit*, Jn. Skt. 12, 26. Man mōt hine gebiddan, beo þær þær hē beo, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 67. (d) with a demonstrative and relative force, as in modern *where, whither*.—Ðæt hī geworhten stānene weal ðær se cāsere hēt eorþwall gewyrcean, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 8. Ðæt hī woldan andlyfne nīman ðær hī hit findan mihton, i. 15; S. 483, 39. Se monica wunode þær hiē strāng begeat wīte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Hē nāenne ne mæg gebringan þær hē him gehēt, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Ðā becom hit þær se cyningc feoll, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 208: Beo. Th. 718; B. 356. Far þær ðū frēonda wēne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gú. 262. II. metaph. usages, (1) *there, in that case, then*.—þær ðū cýpðest ðæt ðū nýstest . . . þā ðū sǣdest ðæt . . . Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 2. Hū ne is se anweald þonne þær nāht is *not, then, power in that case nought?* 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Gedence hē ðæt hē biþ self suide gelic ðam ilcan monnum ðe hē ðær ðreafaþ, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16: 54; Swt. 425, 22: 12; Swt. 75, 13 (but see note on the last passage). (2) *þær þær then when, when, þær when*.—Ðý læs hiē selfe ācwelen ðær ðær hiē ðā ðōre lāniāþ *ne alios medendo ipsi moriantur*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 11. Ðær ðær ūs God forbeað *cum nos Deus prohiberet*, 59; Swt. 451, 5. Sīn ðīne suna and ðīne dohtra geseald oðrum folce þær ðū on lōcie (*videntibus oculis tuis*), Deut. 28, 32. Hī clumiaþ mid ceafum þær hī sceoldan clypian, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21. (3) *in case that, if*.—Ðær wē ūs selfum dēmden ðonne ne dēmdē ūs nō God *si nosmet ipsos djudicaremus, non judicaremur*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 5. Ðær mīn āgen folc mē hýran cūðan *si plebs mea audisset me*, Ps. Th. 80, 15: Bt. 32, 2; Fox 78, 1: 37, 3; Fox 100, 4: 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Geornor wē woldon beoð forsugiende, þær wē for eowerre āgenre gnornunge mōste,

Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 10: Exon. Th. 375, 20; Secl. 141: Cd. Th. 279, 7; Sat. 234. Ðær Moyses ne hulpe *si non Moyses stetitset*, Ps. Th. 105, 19: Past. 46; Swt. 355, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 24; Gen. 797: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Ðær ðū nū gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðe sǣde on ðære forman bēc, ðonne miht ðū be ðām wordum genōg sweetole onigan ðæt ðæt ðū ær sǣdest ðæt ðū nýstest *si superiora concessa respicias, ne illud quidem longius aberit, quin recorderis, quod te dudum nescire confessus es*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. III. preparing the way for the subject, *there*.—Ðā com þær rēn and þær (þār, MS. A.) blēowun windas *et descendit pluvia et flauerunt venti*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25, 27. þā æt sumum cirre cōmon þær sex scipu tō Wiht, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18. Eālā hwæt þær wæs fæger eadmōðnes gemeted on ðære ā clēnan fēman, Blickl. Homl. 9, 21. þær is mid Estum ān mægð, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13.

IV. in combination with suffixed prepositions the word has the force of a pronoun; see the forms given as compounds (though the attachment is rather slight, see e.g. þær-on) which follow. [Laym. þær, þare, þear: Orm. þær: A. R. þer: Gen. and Ex. ðor: Hav. þor, þor, O. Sax. O. L. Ger. thār: O. Frs. thēr: O. H. Ger. dār, dāra. Cf. *Go'h. Icel.* þar.]

þær-ābūtan; adv. *Thereabout, about that place*.—On Antiochian byrig and ðærābūtan gehwær, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 595. Tō ðām ðe ðærābūtan (onbūtan, MS. A.) stōdon *circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. 14, 69.

þær-æfter; adv. *Thereafter, after that*.—Gif se ternius gescyþ on sumon dæge ðære wucan, ðonne byþ se sunnandæg þæræfter Eūsterdæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 18. Hiē āhebbap hiē ofer hiera hiereōman, and ne ondræðap ðone dōm ðe ðæræfter fylgþ, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 9.

þær-æt; adv. *Thereat*.—His horsbær wæs fram his discipulum gehælden, and monige unfreme ðæræt hælo onfengon, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

þæran (ʔ þærtran) to dry, wipe. —Hē ðā hēt geotān wucan on mundleow and ongan his þegna fēt þweān and þæran (*other MSS. have þar an, þær ana; the Latin in Jn. 13, 5 is extergere*). The word intended seems to be one corresponding to Icelandic *þerra*, which, as well as the form *mundlaug*, the equivalent of the rather uncommon *mundleow*, the modern version in that language uses in this passage) mid ðy line, ðe hē wæs begyrðed, Homl. Ass. 155, 103.

þær-big; adv. *Thereby, by that* (person or thing).—Gif hwā gefare and nān bearn ne gestriene, gif hē brōðor læfe, fō se tō his wīfe. Gif hē ðonne bearn ðærbig(-biē, Cott. MSS., *by the wife*) gestriene, ðonne cenne hē ðæt ðam gefarenan brēðer ðe hiē ær æhte, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 14.

þær-binnan; adv. *Therein*.—Philippus þærbinnan ne melhte, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 36. Se biseop bebeað, ðæt hī heora lāc geoffrodon binnon ðam temple, and hēt hī ðærbinnon andbidigan, Homl. Th. i. 450, 25.

þær-bufan; adv. *Besides, over and above that*.—Hē cwæð: 'Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hē siē tǣlleās.' Ðærbufan (v. I Tim. 3, 2 sqq. *for the additional remarks referred to*) is geteald hwelc hē beoū sceal, gif hē untǣlwierde biþ, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

þærþ need, þærþ leavened, þærh. v. þærþ, þærþ, þærh.

þær-in; adv. *Therein, wherein*.—Hē wæs on Simones hūse, þærin geat ðæt wif ða deorwyrþan smerenisse on his heafod, Blickl. Homl. 73, 3.

þær-inne. v. þær-ūt, -ūte.

þær-mid; adv. I. *therewith, with that*.—Ðā geseah hē treow licgende, and ðæt lytel; ongan ðā þærmid delfan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 767.

II. temporal, *straightway, at the same time*.—Ðā forceaw hē his āgenan tungan and wearp hine ðærmid on ðæt neb foran, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25.

þær-nēht; adv. *Next to that*.—Godes grid is ealra grīða geornost tō healdanne, and þærnēht þæs cynges, L. Eth. vii. 1; Th. i. 330, 3.

þær-of; adv. *Thereof, of or from that*.—Genim ðās ylcān wyrtē, wyrce clyþan þærōf, Lchdm. i. 196, 23. Ðæt ic macige mete ðinum fæder þærōf ut faciam *ex eis escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9.

þær-ofer; adv. *Thereover, over that*.—Se flicbeām ofersceadaþ ðæt lond, ðæt hit under him ne mæg gegrōwan, ne hē self nānne wæstm ðærōfer ne biþeþ, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 12. Hig tōdǣldon hys reaf, and wurpon blot þærōfer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35.

þær-on; adv. I. *thereon*.—Hē com tō ðam treowe, sohte wæstm ðæron, and nāenne ne gemette, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 1. Se dēma hēt wyrcean āne hengene and hēt hōn done biseopcþeorn, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 253: Blickl. Homl. 71, 7. II. *therein*.—Hēr is ān lytele burg, ðær ic mæg mīn feorh on generian. Hiō is ān lytel, and ðeāh ic mæg ðæron libban, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 24. Ayrwtwala grǣdignysse of ðiure heortan, and āplanta þæron ða sōþan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 2. Segeþ þæron (*in the book*), ðæt sum rice man wære, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27.

III. *thereinto*.—Ðū ne cymst þæron *non ingredieris eam*, Deut. 32, 52. Ðā hēt hē gefeccan ænne ærenne oxan, and ðā hālgan ðæron dōn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 422.

IV. *thereof*.—And hē ne cūde nān þing þæron (cf. næs heora nān ðe þær ænig þing on cūde, 41, 24), Gen. 39, 23.

þær-onbūtan. v. þær-ābūtan.

þær-ongeān; adv. *There against, on the contrary; per contra*.—Englas cýðap ðīne dǣda beforan Godes gesihðe, and deofol āwrit þærongeān ealle ðīne misdǣda, Wulfst. 248, 21.

pær-oninnan; *adv. Therein, thereinto*:—Healreced gewyrcean, and þær on innan eall gedælan, *Beo. Th. 142*; *B. 71*.

pær-onufenan. *v. ufenan*.

pær-onuppan; *adv. Thereupon, thereon*:—Ða hæþenan byrnende glêða stræwodon, and ðæronuppan deofle offrodon, *Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35*; *13, 25*.

pær-riht; *adj. Straight*:—Þærrihtum strictis (*but the passage glossed is strictis mucronibus; the glosser seems to have given two senses of the word, as he gives evaginatis besides the English word*), *Hpt. Gl. 495, 50*. *v. next two words*.

pær-rihte; *adv. Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately*:—Þærrihte confestim, continuo, statim, protinus, *Ælf. Gr. 38*; *Zup. 229, 16–230, 1*; *mox, Zup. 241, 6*; *confestim, Scint. 236, 1*. Gê gemetap þærrihte (sôna statim, *Mt. Kmbl. 21, 2*) getigedne assan, *Homl. Th. i. 206, 10*; *494, 13*; *Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16*; *27, 51*. Ða cwæð hē: 'Geweorde leóht.' And leóht wæs þærrihte geworden, *Lchdm. iii. 232, 9*. Þærrihte æfter rehte sanctus Paulus paulo post subdit, *Past. 51*; *Swt. 395, 26*. Hē wæs hālig þærrihte, swā hraðe swā hē mann wæs, *Homl. Th. i. 200, 8*. Sôna ðærriht statim, *Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20*. *v. next word*.

pær-rihtes; *adv. Straightway*:—Þærrihtes protinus, *Hymn. Surt. 92, 37*; *113, 35*.

pærscan, pærsc-wald, -wold, þærst. *v. þerscan, þerscold, dærst*.

pær-tô; *adv. Theroeto*. (1) marking position or order, next, then:—Ðara is se forma Maximianus, ðærtô se ôþer Malchus, and se ðriðða þærtô Martinianus, *Homl. Skt. i. 23, 3–5*. (2) marking addition, besides:—Ic gesett hæbbe wel feowertig lārsPELLA and sumne eacan ðærtô, *Ælf. T. Grn. 14, 1*. Hē nōwihit āgnes hæfde būtan his cyricean and ðærtô feowur æceras, *Bd. 3, 17*; *S. 543, 32*. (3) marking association:—Ða stōð ðære sunnan cræt mid feowur horsum on āne heale; on ôðre heale stōð ðæs mōuan cræt and ða oxan ðærtô, *Homl. Th. ii. 494, 24*. Hē becwað his lāford his beste scip, and ða segelgeræða ðærtô, *Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 25*. (4) where movement, lit. or fig., is implied:—Ðæt hē ūs gebringa tō his ecan gebedscipe, se ðe ūs ðærtô gelaðode, *Homl. Th. ii. 378, 6*. Ða dædde se cāsere ðæt rice on feowur, and sette ðærtô feowur gebroðra, *i. 478, 20*. Ðone ôþerne ðe hine ðærtô neaðode, *Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 227*. (5) *thereto, for that end*:—Ūres Hælenðes gerip mænigleald is and fæawa wyrhtan þærtô, *Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 129*.

pær-tôeacan; *adv. Besides, moreover*:—Hē ūrum gyltum miltsap, and ðærtôeacan ðæt heofonlice rice behæt, *Homl. Th. ii. 84, 8*. On ðæt gerad ðæt se eorl him tō handan lēð Uscam, and þærtôeacan ðes cynges men sacleās beon mōston, *Chr. 1091*; *Erl. 227, 9*.

pær-tôgeānes; *adv. I. local, opposite*:—Ic ðærtôgeānes standende ego e contra stans, *Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 15*. Seô heofen . . . and seô corðe þærtôgeānes, *Homl. Skt. i. 13, 166*. *II. on the contrary*:—Se gōða man biþ ðæs Hālgan Gāstes templ. Swā eac ðærtôgeānes se forðna man biþ deofles templ, *Homl. Th. i. 262, 17*; *Wulfst. 59, 3*.

III. as an equivalent, as a set off, in return:—Wē habbaþ heom geunnen . . . and hī ūs þærtôgeānes gifep . . ., *Chart. Th. 436, 11–20*. Se cyng ðone castel æt Bures gewann . . . ðærtôgeānes se eorl gewann ðone castel æt Argentess, *Chr. 1094*; *Erl. 230, 9*. *IV. in reply, in refutation*:—Donne cwæðap hī: 'Hū maƿon ðās bān beon geedcucode?' Ac wē cwæðap þærtôgeānes, ðæt God mæg eal ðæt hē wile, *Homl. Th. i. 236, 8*; *Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 162*.

pær-under; *adv. Beneath*:—Ealle ða ðe ofer ôðre biþ heafða ðara ðe ðærunder biþ, *Past. 18*; *Swt. 131, 24*.

pær-uppan; *adv. Thereupon*:—Him wæs his myxen forlæten, ðæt hē þæruppan sittan mihte, *Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 200*.

pær-ūt; *adv. Thereout, outside*:—Moyes eft eode inn and ūt on ðæt templ, for ðæm hē wæs ðærinne getogen tō ðære godcundan sceawunga, and ðærūt (ðæruite, *Cott. MSS.*) hē wæs ābisgod ymb ðæs folces ðearfe, *Past. 16*; *Swt. 101, 25*.

pær-ūte; *adv. Without, outside*:—Nāhton hié nāþer ne þærinne mete ne þærite freond, *Ors. 2, 8*; *Swt. 92, 34*. *v. preceding word*.

pær-wip; *adv. I. therewith*:—Hī sint þærwip gemengde, *Bt. 33, 4*; *Fox 130, 29*. *II. in return, in exchange*:—Drifap hider eowre orf and ic sylle eow þærwip mete adducite pecora vestra, et dabo vobis pro eis cibos, *Gen. 47, 16*.

pær-yambe; *adv. About that*:—Hig tō lyt þæryambe penceap, *Wulfst. 273, 1*.

pær-ymbūtan; *adv. Thereabouts*:—Hē (the Roman name) com tō Parpum . . . hē wæs ðærymbūtan manegum folce swiþe egefull, *Bt. 18, 2*; *Fox 64, 13*. On gehwylce heafde ðærymbūtan circumquaque, *Bd. 3, 17*; *S. 543, 26*.

pæslæcan; *p. -læhte To agree, accord, fit*:—pæslæcan congruant, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 40*. pæslæcende congruentes, convenientes, *Hpt. Gl. 508, 5*. *v. ge-pæslæcan*.

pæslīc; *adj. I. suitable, seemly, becoming, fit, meet, congruous*:—Gehyþlic, pæslīc vel gesceape comodus, i. honestus, congruus, utilis, aptus, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 81*. Dæslīc (operae) pretium (*v. operae pretium, congruum neāðpearfīc*, *Hpt. Gl. 477, 38*), *Anglia xiii. 33, 163*. Gif līf his on wyrþscype sī wel pæslīc sī vita honore sit condigna, *Scint. 125, 5*.

Swiðe pæslīc anginn menniscra ālysednyse wæs ðæt se engel weard āsend fram Gode tō ðam mædene, *Homl. Th. i. 194, 27*. Hit nis nā gedafenlic ne pæslīc, ðæt ic ðe swā grimlice forworht eom, ðæt ic ðīne aulīcnysse sceawige, *Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 434*. Nāht pæslīces deaðe nihil dignum morte, *Lk. Skt. 23, 15*. Forbarn mid fyre pæslīcum (congruo), *Hymn. Surt. 29, 25*; *Hpt. Gl. 443, 15*. Ðæt hī Godes þēununge mid pæslīcere endebryrdnyse gefyldon, *Homl. Th. i. 508, 29*. Þurh pæslīce deaðbōte per dignam poenitentiam, *Scint. 40, 2*. Swā pæslīc folc and him swā gecwēme, *Lchdm. iii. 434, 8*. Ða gelimpican, pæslīc congrua, i. convenientia, *Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 39*. On pæslīcum tīman competentibus horis, *132, 66*. Pæslīcum congruis, aptis, opportunis, *Hpt. Gl. 437, 63*. Hwæt mæg beon pæslīce what can be more fitting? *L. E. I. 27*; *Th. ii. 424, 5*.

II. comely, fair, elegant:—Mid pæslīce getingnyse elegante (pulchra) sententia ī peritia, *Hpt. Gl. 528, 3*. Ðā geseah ic tyn geonge men genōh pæslīce on lichaman, *Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370*. *III. accordant, in agreement, in harmony*:—Ða cýðnessa næron pæslīce . . . And hyra cýðnys næs pæslīc convenientia testimonia non erant . . . Et non erat conveniens testimonium illorum, *Mk. Skt. 14, 56–59*. *v. ge-, un-pæslīc, and next word*.

pæslīce; *adv. I. in that way, so*:—pæslīce ita, *Hpt. Gl. 417, 8*. Hē ne dyde pæslīce ælcere þeode non fecit taliter omni nationi, *Ps. Lamb. 47, 20*; *Blickl. Gl.* Hīe ðæt gewinn ðā pæslīcst angunnan ðe hī hit ær ne angunnen they began the contest then just as if they had never begun it before; sic quasi ex integro nova bella nascuntur, *Ors. 3, 11*; *Swt. 150, 31*.

II. suitably, fitly, meetly:—Se deaðbōte pæslīce ðeþ se ðe gylt his bōte lahlicre beheofap ille poenitentiam digne agit, qui reatum suum satisfactione legitima plangit, *Scint. 46, 1*; *R. Ben. 70, 21*. Hē hlōd ða flōwendan lāre ðe hē eft pæslīce bealcette, *Homl. Th. ii. 118, 22*. Pæslīcor dignius, *Germ. 390, 33*. *v. un-pæslīce*.

pæslīcness, e; *f. Fitness, meetness, agreement with what is right*:—Ða hlāfordas hē manode ðæt hī milde wæron heora ðeowum mannum mid pæslīcnysse (*v. Col. 4, 1*: Domini, quod justum est et æquum, servis praestate), *Homl. Th. ii. 326, 27*. *v. un-pæslīcness*.

pæsmā, an; *m. Leaven*:—pæsmā godcundre rihtwīsnesse fermentum divinae justitiae, *R. Ben. 10, 18*. [*O. H. Ger. deismo fermentum: Du. deesem leaven.*]

pæt; *pron. v. se*.

pæt; *adv. After that, then*:—Ærest ymbe heora landgemæra: andlang Temese, ðæt (donne in other MS., *v. l. 8*) up on Legean, *L. A. G. 1*; *Th. i. 152, 18*. Ærest on Ucingford . . . pæt tō brocenan beorge; swā tō Wuduforda; pæt tō Luttes beorge; . . . pæt ðurh ðone mōr, *Chart. Th. 186, 3–12*. This use is very common in charters.

pæt; *conj. That*. *I. introducing substantive clauses*, (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Genōh byþ ðam leorningcnihte pæt (þætte, *Lind. Rush.*) hē sý swylce his lāreow, *Mt. Kmbl. 10, 25*. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehýred pæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beon gehæleð eall wifa cynn, *Blickl. Homl. 5, 23*; *Andr. Kmbl. 181*; *An. 91*. Hū mænige gear synt pæt ðū on dysum wēstene eardodest, *Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 513*. (b) where pæt or hit stands as subject in the main clause:—Hū hit beon mæg, pæt se Hālgā Gāst cumeþ ufan on ðē, *Blickl. Homl. 7, 35*. Pæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge, pæt hē cymeþ tō dēmenne cwicum and deaðum, *II, 3*; *Andr. Kmbl. 1147*; *An. 574*. Ðæt is gedafenlic, ðæt ðū Dryhtnes word healde, *Elen. Kmbl. 2334*; *El. 1168*. Mid ðæm cræfte ðe ða seondlicost wæs; pæt wæs, pæt hié from heora wicstōwum under ðære eorþan dulfon, *Ors. 2, 8*; *Swt. 90, 29*. Nis pæt feor heonon, pæt se mere standeþ, *Beo. Th. 2729*; *B. 1362*. Hit is seofon and feowertigum wintrum, pæt ic of ðære hālgan byrig ūt for, *Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 516*.

(c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ðæs gastes wæstmas synd ða gōðan ðeawas, pæt se man lufige God . . . and beo gesibsum, *Homl. Skt. i. 17, 53*. Wæs ðæt weatācen wīde gefrēge, pæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesōhton, *Andr. Kmbl. 2243*; *An. 1123*. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—God geseah pæt hit gōð wæs, *Gen. 1, 4*. Ic wāt ðæt ðū eart gecýðed, *Elen. Kmbl. 1627*; *El. 815*. (b) where it is in apposition to pæt or hit standing as object in the main clause:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sununu pæt begyen, pæt hē swā micle landes habbaþ, *L. Wg. 11*; *Th. i. 188, 23*. Wē leornodan æt him ðæt wē flugen . . . and eac ðæt, ðæt wē hī ege ūs ne ordren, *Past. 3*; *Swt. 33, 23*. Ic pæt wāt, pæt ūs gesceilde weoruda Dryhten, *Andr. Kmbl. 867*; *An. 434*.

(c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Helmstān ða undæðe gedýde, ðæt hē Æðerēdes belt forstal, *Chart. Th. 169, 19*; *Elen. Kmbl. 989*; *El. 496*. Ælc man sylle ðone āð, ðæt hē nelle þeof beon, *L. C. S. 21*; *Th. i. 388, 7*. Ic bebede wundor geweorðan, ðæt deós onlīcnēs eorðan sēce, *Andr. Kmbl. 1461*; *An. 731*. (2a) where the subject of the clause is omitted, and the clause taken with the accusative of the main clause is equivalent to the accusative and infinitive construction:—þeof ðone ðe wē geāxian, pæt ful sý, *L. Ath. v. 1*; *Th. i. 228, 13*. Woruldgeriht ic wille pæt standan on ælcum leódscipe, *L. Edg. S. 2*; *Th. i. 272, 23*. Se ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglice weorc wyrþ, *Bt. 16, 3*; *Fox 54,*

29: Homl. Th. i. 234, 3. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs þæt wære hlāford ofer ðære mýs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Ealle ða weoð ðe hē geseoð ðæt ðam æcerum derigen, 23; Fox 78, 23. Swā fela manna swā man wite þæt ungelýgne sýn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the genitive or dative. (a) where in the main clause is a verb, verbal noun, or adjective taking after it such a case, and (a) where the substantive clause stands as object:—Ænig ne wende, ðæt hē lifigende land begēte, Andr. Kmbl. 755; An. 378. Saga þonc ðæt ic his mōdor gearwærð, Exon. Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210. Is nū þearf micel þæt wē wīsfæstra wordum hýran, Andr. Kmbl. 235; An. 1169. Ic æbbe mine hand . . . þæt ic ne underfō ænne þwang *I lift my hand (in testimony of this) that I will not take a thing*, Gen. 14, 23. Ðonne hió geornast biþ þæt heo āfære fleogan, Ps. Th. 89, 10: Elen. Kmbl. 536; El. 268. (a 1) where the subject is omitted:—Ælc mynetere ðe man tihþ þæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. (b) where the main clause contains a case of a pronoun in apposition to the substantive clause:—Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wænen, þæt us wuldorcýring wille eard ālēfan, Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Nānne mon ðæs ne tweoþ, ðæt se seó strong, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Hié þæs ðone willan næfdon, þæt hié heora noman hié benāemdon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7. Gif þæs geweorde gestodcundne mannan, þæt hē unrihtthæmed genime, L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4; Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308. Ne magon wē þæs wrace gefremman, þæt hē us hafap ðæs leóhtes bescrede, Cd. Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. (c) where the clause explains the noun in the main clause:—Wolde ic ānes tō ðe cræftes neósan, þæt ðu mē getæhte hū . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Gē widsócon sode and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wære, Elen. Kmbl. 781; El. 391. (β) where the clause is equivalent to a phrase, preposition and noun, with adjectival force, (a) defining the noun in the main clause:—Hit was ða se tíma, þæt wíberian ripodon *now the time was the time of the first-ripe grapes* (A. V.), Num. 13, 21. Nis seó þráh micel, þæt ðe wærlōgan swencan mōton *the time of your affliction is not long*, Andr. Kmbl. 215; An. 108. Nis seó stund latu, þæt ðe wærlōwe wítum beleagap, 2423; An. 1213. Nū is se dæg cūmen, þæt ure mandryhten mægenes behofap, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2646: Val. 1, 9. (b) in apposition to a pronoun in the main clause:—Wæs seó hwíl þæs lang, þæt ic Gode þegnode *the time of my serving God was long* (or þæs = so?), Cd. Th. 37, 5; Gen. 585. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that*:—Sete ðine hand ofer hī þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) heo hāl sý *ut salva sit*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Ðær se biseceop oft wæs, þæt hē fullade ðæt folc, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Se deófol genam ðæt wif him tō gefylstan, þæt hē ðone hālgan wer ðurh hī geswice, Homl. Th. i. 454, 1. Hī cōmon him tō, þæt hī hine geseódon, 7. II a. with a negative, *that . . . not, lest*:—Ic ne underfō ænne þwang, þæt ðu ne secge eft (*ne dicas*): 'Ic gewelegode Abram', Gen. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 8, 12. Waciap and gebiddap þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) gē on costnunge ne gān (*ut non intretis*), Mk. Skt. 14, 38. Hig ne eodon into ðam dōmerne, þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hyg næron besmitene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Skt. 18, 28. III. introducing clauses denoting result, manner, kind, degree, (1) where no demonstrative word in the main clause is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that, so as* (with infn.):—Hū mihtest ðu sittan on middum gemænum rice, þæt ðu ne sceoldest ðæt ilce gepolian ðæt oðre men? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 522. Asyrie hæfdon lx wintra and ān hund and ān þūsend, þæt hit nā būton gewinne næs, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 4. Nis nānigū gecyrd, . . . ðæt hē ne sý fýres cynnes, Salm. Kmbl. 847; Sal. 423. Hē rād þæt hē wæs et Ceastre *he rode so that he was at Worcester*, Chart. Th. 71, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1576; An. 789: 1474; An. 738. Man gecwæman ne mæg twām hlāfordum ætsomme, þæt hē ne forseoð þone oðerne, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 220, 224. Þær is ān mægd þæt hī magon cyle gewercan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. Tō ðāin handum ðæt ðæt fel of gæþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 3. Hwylc man is þonne æfre, þæt hē wene . . . *whatever man is there (of such a kind), that he can suppose . . .*, Wulfst. 214, 14: Cd. Th. 227, 20; Dan. 189. Hyge wæs oncyrrad, þæt hié ne murndon, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. Gif mon sié dūm oppe deaf geboren, þæt hē ne mæge his synna andettan, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Æfter ðære gebysnunge wurdon āwærede muncelíf mid ðære gehealdsumnesse, þæt hī drohtnian on clānnesse, Homl. Th. i. 318, 8. Gewunige hē fæstende, þæt hē wite þæt seó mæsse sý gesungen *let him continue his fast so, that he may know the mass has been sung*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 438, 3. Gif ceorlisc man gepeoð, þæt hē hæbbe .v. hida landes, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 5; 10; Th. i. 188, 7. Ða Gotan lessan hwile hergedan, þæt hié þurh Godes ege þæt hié nāþer ne þa burg ne bærndon ne þæs þone willan næfdon . . . , Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 5. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nemme him mon .v. men, and begite þara .v. J., þæt him mid swerige, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Hwylc is manna þæt feores neote . . . oððe hwylc manna is þæt his āgene sǽwle generige, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Elen. Kmbl. 750; El. 375: Exon. Th. 273, 20; Jul. 519. (2) where the clause stands as relative to a preceding demonstrative word:—Hē lærde hig swā þæt (*ita ut*) hig wudredon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54. Þæt wite ðu tō þæs strang, ðæt æghweldc man sceolde mid sǽre on þæs world cuman, Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Swelc wæs

þeaw hira þæt hié æghwylcne ellþeodigra dydon him tō mōse, Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Swā is þære menigo þeaw, þæt . . . , 355; An. 178. Ðýn mægen is swā mære, mihtig Drihten, swā þæt ænig ne wāt eordbūende þa deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, ne þæt ænig ne wāt engla hādes þa heāhnisse heofena kyniges, Hy. 3, 31–35. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu þæt gepeoþ, þæt hī swā micel landes habban, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis nānig swā snotor, ne þæs swā gleaw, þæt āsecgan mæge, Cd. Th. 286, 12; Sat. 351. (See also se, V, swā.) IV. introducing clauses expressing cause, reason:—Hwæt þence gē betwux eow, þæt (fordon, Lind.: forþon þæt, Rush.) gē hlāfas nabbaþ *why reason ye among yourselves, because ye have brought no bread?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 8. Byþ ðe meorð, þæt ðu ús on lāde lifde weorðe, Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. V. where the main clause is not expressed, (1) in narrative:—Ærþon ðe seó heānnes ðæs walles gefylled wære, þæt se cýning oflegen wæs and þæt ylce geweorc Óswalde forlēt (some form equivalent to *it happened* appears necessary before þæt, which word there is nothing in the Latin to suggest: Prinsquam altitudo parietis esset consummata, rex ipse occisus opus idem Osualdo reliquit), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Ðā æt nýhstan mid fultime his freonda þæt hē gelyfde, 3, 22; S. 552, 26; 3, 24; S. 556, 21; 4, 27; S. 604, 32 (cf. 3, 9; S. 533, 16–19; 4, 3; S. 569, 1–3). And þæs embe āne niht ðæt wē Marian mæssan healdap, Menol. Fox 39; Men. 20 and often. Nō þæt ðin aldar wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, Cd. Th. 262, 34; Dan. 754: 288, 9; Sat. 378: 304, 24; Sat. 634. (2) in the titles of chapters:—Caput II. Ðæt se ærra Rōmwara Cāsere Breetene gesōhte, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 2 and often. (3) in exclamations:—Wā þæt ðes tōwýrþ Godes templi, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ealā þæt nān wult nis fæste stondendes weorces, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 9, 55; 18, 1. Ealā, mīn Drihten, þæt ðu eart ælmihtig, 20, 1. Ealā, þæt ic eam calles leās eam dremes, Cd. Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168. VI. where the construction is elliptical:—Þrý dagas tō lāfe syndon þæt hié þe willap acwellan *three days remain before the day comes on which they mean to kill you*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 26. [O. Sax. that: O. Frs. thet: O. H. Ger. daz: Icel. at.] v. þætte; conj. þætte (= þæt þe; v. se, IV. 3); þron. I. as a relative, *that, which*:—Ðæt ðu hyra frumcyn ican wolde, þæt æfter him cenned wurde, Cd. Th. 236, 9; Dan. 318: 245, 32; Dan. 472. Ðæt hē ne forleoðe his dremes blād and his daga rīm and his weorces wlite and wuldres leán, þætte heofones cýning sylp tō sigorleánum, Exon. Th. 97, 11; Cri. 1589. Metod fēt eall þte grōweþ, Met. 29, 70. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Wíslíce gē dyde, þte mannum bedigled wæs on eorðan þæt gē þæt on heofenas sohtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 1. II. combining antecedent and relative, *that which, what*:—On hire wæs gefylled þte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15. Dō ā þætte dūge, Exon. Th. 300, 10; Fā. 4. Wā ðam ðe gemonigfealdap ðæte (ðætte, Cott. MSS) his ne biþ, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 18. þætte (= þæt þe; cf. eac wæs ðæt ðe beforan ðam temple stōd eac, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1, and: Ða wæs þte scyttelas wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. þætte is used in the same way as þæt, q. v.) conj. That. I. introducing substantive clauses. (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Cūþ is þte Drihten fæste, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23: 87, 5. Weard undyrne cūð, gyddum geómore, þætte Grendel wan wið Hrōdgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. (a 1) where the subject of the substantive clause is omitted:—Nis eow forboðen, þte æhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 27. (b) where þæt or hit stands as subject in the main clause:—Hit is āwriten ðætte Dauid, ðā hē ðone læppan forcorfedne hæfde, ðæt hē slōge on his heortan, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 16. Is þæt þeodnes gebod, þte . . . , Exon. Th. 202, 13; Ph. 69. Ðæt gelimpan sceal, þætte lagu flōweþ, 445, 2; Dom. 1. Þæt gesýne weard, þætte wreccend lifde, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlíc þeaw . . . , þætte freoðwebbe feores onsæce leofne mannan, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Treow wæs gecýpð, þætte Gúðlāde God leánode, Exon. Th. 129, 12; Gú. 420: Cd. Th. 223, 3; Dan. 114. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—Hēr sagap se godspeller, þte Hǽlend wære lǽded on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 3: 41, 34. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen, þte is feor heonan æpelast londa, Exon. Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. (b) where it is in apposition to þæt or hit standing as object in the main clause:—Hī þæt ne gelyfdon, þte líffruma āhafen wurde, Exon. Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Bodan sægdon sōðne gefeán, þætte sunu wære Meotudes ācenned, Exon. Th. 28, 24; Cri. 451. Men gesēgon þeodwundor micel, þte corðe āgeaf ða hyre on lægun, 71, 15; Cri. 1156. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in genitive or dative:—Gode ælmihtigum sí ðonc, ðætte wē nū ænigne onstāl habbaþ lǽrēowa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. Se ðæs onsōce, þte sōð wære mære mihta waldend, Cd. Th. 244, 21; Dan. 451. II. introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that*:—Beforan ðam temple stōd æren eac, ðætte menn meahen hira honda

ðweán, Past. 16; Past. 105, 1. Sprec tó ðinum discipulum, þte sý geblissad heora heorte, and hié sýn ofergýtende disse sáwe ege, Blickl. Homl. 233, 36.

III. introducing clauses expressing result, manner, kind, degree. (1) where no demonstrative word is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that*, so *that*:—Hí wénaf þ hī mægen eall dās gōd gegadered tōgædere, *that* nāu būton ðære gesomnunga ne sié, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 3. Daniel sǣgde him wíslice wereda gesceafte, þte sōna ongeat cyning ord and ende dās ðe him ýwed wæs, Cd. Th. 225, 28; Dan. 161. Woldon hié feorhlēan fācne gýldan þte hē þ dægweorc dreōre gebohte so *that he should pay for that deed with blood*, 187, 14; Exod. 151. (1a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis ænig man þætte swā bereafod sié, Met. 22, 49. Nænig manna is þætte æreccan mæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1091; An. 546; Cd. Th. 210, 2; Exod. 509. (2) where there is a demonstrative form as antecedent:—Hē beōþ swā gepwāra, þætte nō þ ān þ hī magon gefēran beōn, ac dý furþor þ heora nān būton oþrum beōn ne mæg, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17. Ðær wæs swiþe swēte stenc swā þte ealle ða slēpan ðe dær wæron, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Þinne lichoman hié tōstenceaþ swā þte dīn blōd flēw of eorðan swā swā wāter, 237, 6. (2a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—þ nis nān man, þte sumes eācan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. IV. where the main clause is not expressed:—Donne hī niðer āstigaþ tō āðweāne hiera nihestna scýlda, hié beōþ onlicost suelle hī beren done ceāk . . . , *ðætte (the case is such, that) suā hwelc suā inweard higige tō gangean on ða dura dæs ēcean lifes, hē ondette ālce costunge*, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 14. Æfter ðam ðe Rōmeburg getimbreð wæs twā hunde wintra and niht, þætte (*it came to pass, that*) Gambis fēng tō Persa rice, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2; 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. And dæs embe fif niht ðætte fulwiht tīd ēces Drihtnes tō ūs cymeþ, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11, and often. Eāla þte dis moncyn wære gesellig, gif heora mōd wære riht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40. Ðætte oft dæs lāreōwdōmes dēnung biþ swiðe untēlwyrdlice gewinlad, Past. 7, arg.; Swt. 47, 20, and often.

-pafa. v. ge-pafa.

pafe[t]ere, es; m. One who agrees or consents, one who is remiss in allowing:—Þý læs se ðafetere, se ðe wile forgiefan ðæt hē wrecan sceolde, tō ēcum wītum geteō his hiéremenn ne rector remittendo quod ferire debuit ad aeterna supplicia subditos pertrahat, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 21. Ðæt hē swā stiere ðām ungedýldegum irsunga, swā hē ðone hnescan ðafetere on recelleste ne gebrenge sic ab impatientibus extingatur ira, ut tamen remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia, 60; Swt. 453, 25.

pañan; p. ode. I. to consent to, agree with, approve of, assent to, allow, permit. (a) with accusative:—Ic Beāgmund ðis ðeafe and wite, Chart. Th. 472, 22, 24, 28, 19, and often. Swā hwylc swā morþorslege þafaþ and hine man ðonne fremmeþ quicumque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Heō hine monede ðæt hē weoruldhād forlæte and munuchāde onfēnge. Ond hē ðæt well ðafode he readily consented to it, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3. Ðe sint tū gearu swā lif swā ðeād, swā ðe leofre biþ tū gecēasanne; cýð hwæt ðū ðæs tō þinge pañan wille say which alternative you mean to accept, Elen, Kmbl. 1213; El. 608. Nāfre ic ðæs þeōdnes pañan wille mægtrædenne I will never consent to marriage with the prince, Exod. Th. 249, 8; Jul. 108. (b) with dative:—Gē pañaf eower fædera weorcum consentitis operibus patrum uestorum, Lk. Skt. 11, 48. Ðafande woeron feh him tō seallanne pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare, Lind. 22, 5. (c) with a clause:—Gif hē þafaþ ðæt hē ūt gā of minstre si consenserit, ut egrediatur de monasterio, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 17. Þafodest ðū ðæt þe meōw-mennen drehte, Cd. Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Þafa ðæt ic ūt āðō ðæt mōt of ðinum eāgan sine eiciam festucam de oculo tuo, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4. Ða eorlas pañan gen woldon ðæt hī forlēton leōfne lāreōw, Andr. Kmbl. 804; An. 402.

II. to submit to, bear, suffer, endure:—Ðē þincþ se earmra se ðæt yfel ðēþ ðonne se ðe hit þafaþ miserior tibi injuriæ illator, quam acceptor esse uideretur, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 19. Sum gewaldendmōd þafaþ in geþylde ðæt hē seal, Exon. Th. 297, 20; Crā. 77. Eal ðæt hē for ūs þafode and ðolode, Wulst. 23, 2. Ða eāðigan martyras mænigfealde earfodnyssa ðafedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12, 89. Se þeōdcýning ðafian sceolde Eofores ānne dōm, Beo. Th. 5919; B. 2963. Þafigan, Cd. Th. 227, 22; Dan. 190. Ic seal þinga gehwylc þolian and þafigan on ðinne dōm I must suffer and submit to everything, as you decide, Exon. Th. 270, 16; Jul. 466. Hié derede ægðer ge þurst ge hæte, and ealne ðone dæg wæron ðæt þafigende, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 17.

III. to bear with, tolerate:—Hē ilde and ðafode ða scýlda and ðeah hē him gecýðde et dissimulavit culpas, et innotuit, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 22. [Non me demergat tempestas louerd ne þaue þu þat storm ne duue, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 15. 3ef ha ne lettē me nawt, ah þauied ant þolied, Marh. 15, 19. Ne mahe 3e nawt do me, bute þet he wule þeauen and þolien ow to donne, Jul. 19, 9. Þatt Gōd ne þole nohht ne þafe laþe gastess to winnenn oferrhandd off uss, Orm. 5457. Euerlic husfolc ðe mai ic ðaen on ger sep oder on kide hauen, Gen. and Ex. 3139. Was neuere non þat mouhte þaue Hise dintes, noþyer knith ne knaue, Havel. 2696.] v. gefaþian.

þafunge, e; f. Consent, permission:—Be biscopes þafunge cum consensu episcopi, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. Be his þafunge permissiōnem suam, R. Ben. Interl. 77, 6. Ðū wēndest ðæt seō weord dās

woruld wende būton Godes geþeahle and his þafunge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 32. Ne mæg se deōfol mannun derian būtan Godes ðaþunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 196. Þet weas mid Earnulfes þafunge (geþafunge, MS. A.), Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3. [Vlesches fondunge goð to uord upe me þurch min þafunge, A. R. 344, note.] v. ge-þafung.

þage, þāh though. v. þæge, þeah.

þametap;—Flōðas hafetaþ (þametap, MS. M.) handum flumina plaudant manu, Ps. Spl. 97, 8.

þan, þon; adv. I. then, from that time, after that:—Wæs wyrd ungemete neāh . . . nō þon lange wæs feorh æþelings flæsce bewunden, Beo. Th. 4838; B. 2423. [Goth. þan: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger. þan.]

II. so, as:—Wiþ ðæs ic wāt ðū wilt higian þon ær þe ðū hine ongitest towards it I know thou wilt hasten as soon as thou perceivest it, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. [Cf. O. Sax. than lango the hē mōsta is jugudi neotan, Hēl. 3498.]

III. with comparatives, in negative sentences. (a) with adjectives, (a) followed by ðonne or ðe, any:—Gif hī bearn gestricne, næbbe ðæt dæs ierles þon (þe, MS. H.) mære þe siō mōðor if she have a child, it shall not have any more of the property than the mother, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 20. On ðōdrum ærne ðæt næbbe þon mā ðura ðonne siō cirice, 5; Th. i. 64, 15. Ne eart ðū þon leofre, ðonne se swearta hreft thou art not any more dear, than the black raven, Exon. Th. 370, 4; Seel. 52. Nāfre hlisan āh meotud þan mārān þonne hē wīd monna bearm wyrceþ weldædum, 191, 10; Az. 86. Hē ne uþe ðæt ænig oþer man æfre mārða þon mā gehēdde, ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. (a1) where þon is preceded by wihte, any at all:—Ne mōt hē ðara hyrsta lædan of disse worulde wuhte þon mære ðonne hē hider brōhte (cf. ne lāt hē his nānwuht of ðis middanearde mid him mære ðonne hē brōhte hider, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15–17), Met. 14, 10. (β) where the comparative takes the dative after it:—Hē ðām ðe on scare mārān wæron on ðām mægnum eāþmōðnesse and hýrsumnesse mōhte ðon læssa was in respect to the virtues of humility and obedience he was not any less than those who were greater in the matter of the tonsure, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. (γ) where neither particle nor case follows the comparative:—Næs ðā wordlatu wihte þon mære þæt se stān tōgān then was there not any more delay at all in obeying the command, so that the stone split open, Andr. Kmbl. 3043; An. 1524. Nāhte ic ðinre nāfre miltse þon mārān þearfe never had I any greater need of thy mercy (than I now have), Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. (b) with adverbs, (a) followed by ðe:—Hē nāt hwæt him tōward biþ, þon mā þe ðū wistest he knows not what will happen to him any more than thou knowest, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 14.

Wē his ne gefrēðaþ, þon mā ðe mon his feax mæg gefrēðan būtan his felle, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 20. Him ðæt nō ne derede, ðon mā ðe ceald wāter, Shr. 83, 17; Exon. Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. (β) without ðe:—Ic ða word gehýrde and nōht ðon ær ðære ærninge blon ego audiens, nihilominus coepit institui uetitis, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15. Hē georne wiðsōc Iōsepes hūse ne þon ær gecēas Eflremes cynn he utterly refused the house of Joseph, nor any more readily did he choose the race of Ephraim, Ps. Th. 77, 67. Æfre ic ne hýrde þon cymlicor ceol gehladenne I have not ever heard of a vessel any more fairly laden, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361. Ðā ne wolde se pāpa ðæt geþaþgean ne ða burhwæ ðon mā etsi pontifex concedere uoluit, non tamen ciues Romani potuerit permittere, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33. Ne bewerede Penda ðon mā gif hwylce men woldan Godes word læron ðæt hī ne mōstan nec prohibuit Penda, quin etiam uerbum, si qui uellent audire, praedicaretur, 3, 21; S. 551, 23. Ne ðon mā se ðe gehāt gehāt, ne wēne hē ðæt hē sié ā ðý nēar hefornice, gif hē hine from went ðām gehātum nor any more let him that vows a vow suppose that he be ever the nearer heaven, if he turns from those vows, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ne biþ sond þon mā wið micelne rēn hūses hirde nor any more is the sand a guard for a house against much rain, Met. 7, 20; 8, 23; 11, 69. Būtan ðū ūsiþ þon ofostlicor hreddan wille if you do not save us any quicker, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. (β1) where āwīht or wuhte precedes þon, any at all:—Ðær nænig biþ niht on sumera, ne wuhte þon mā on wintra ðæt tōteled tīdum, Met. 16, 14; 20, 108. Āwīht þon mā, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [O. Sax. ni . . . than mēr the not . . . any more than. Cf. Goth. ni . . . þana mais: O. H. Ger. dana mēr.]

þān; adj. Moist:—þa þānan madentia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 71; 57, 12. [Thone, thoney = damp, is found as a word of E. Norfolk and of some Midland counties in Marshall's Rural Economy (1795–6), and in Ray's North-country words (1691); v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, B. 3, 5, 15.] v. þānian, þēnian.

þanan, þonan (-on, -un, -en); adv. I. with demonstrative force, thence:—þanan illic(-inc?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 55. Ðonan illic, 44, 54. (1) marking the point from which motion takes place:—Hē þanon (þonan, Rush.; þona, Lind. inde) eode, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. Þanon hē com on Iudēisce endas inde exurgens uenit in fines Iudaeae, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē wand up þanon, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Hē fōr þanon (þanon, MS. A.; ðonan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 1. Þanon (-en, MS. A.), 12, 9. Monige þonan gewitan, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 34. Þonan, Exon. Th. 235, 9; Ph. 554. Hē ða hālgan sāwla þonan ālædde, Blickl. Homl. 67, 19. Hāt min blōd þonan ādrýgan, 183, 27. (1a) followed by a relative particle, the two words together having force of relative:—þider cuman, þonan þe

hit ær com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 31. On ða rīcu, þanon þe hē ær sendeð wæs, Blickl. Homl. 9, 25. Þý læs hē æfalle ðanon ðe hē sæðlicost tō hopian scolde, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 11. (2) marking the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—Ðanon ðe hē blāwþ him byþ nama gesett from the quarter that the wind blows is a name made for it, Lchdm. iii. 274, 11. Ðæt flōd ys þanon tōdælēd on feower eān from that point the stream runs in four separate channels, Gen. 2, 10. Ðā hē on botne stōð, ðā him pūhte ðæt þanon wære tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla gemearcodes, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. Hē ðær rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, 177, 9; Gen. 2927; Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. God wæs mīn on ða swīðran, ðanon ic ne wende æfre tō aldre onson mine, Elen. Kmbl. 606; El. 348. Hē sæde ðæt ðæt land siē swīpe lang norþ þonan he said that from that point the country stretches very far to the north, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Seō burh is west þanon from ðære stōwe on ānre mīle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. (3) marking the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Nalles þanon (from hell) gehēran in heofonum hālgne drēam, Cd. Th. 284, 26; Sat. 327. Gesæt him be heafle . . . þanon bāsnode hwæt him gūðweorca gifede weard, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. Hiē ealle on yppan wunodon, þonen bīðende ðæs Hālgan Gastes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. God wunap on ðære ceastre his ānealdnesse; ðonan hē dēlþ manega gemetunga eallum his gesceaftum, and þonan (an, Cott. MS.) hē welt ealra, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 18–21. Þonan ān cýning rīcspā . . . ealra gesceafta waldeþ (cf. þær rīcspā ān cýning, se hæfþ anweald eallra oþra cýninga heic regum sceptrum dominus tenet, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 17), Met. 24, 31. (4) marking source, origin:—Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne sceat þanon (inde) begytaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3. Þanon wōc sela geōsceaftgāsta, Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Þonan Eómer wōc, 3925; B. 1960. Ðære wrānnesse wōðþræg . . . gedræfþ sefan ingehygd: þonan mæst cýmep unnetta sca, Met. 25, 43. (5) marking cause, reason:—Ne gehýrdest ðū Drihten cweþende, for þon þe ic eow sende swā swā sceap on middum wulfom? Þanon wæs geworden . . . ic bæd urne Drihten ðæt hē hine ætewode, and hraþe hē mē hine ætewode, and hē mē tō cwæð . . . 'Ic sende tō ðe Andreas', Blickl. Homl. 237, 30. Þonne God gangeþ for his folc . . . þanon eorde byþ onhrēd, Ps. Th. 67, 8. (6) temporal, from that time, after that:—Ðæt hē unæpele ā ford þanon wyrð, Met. 17, 28. Hē forlæt his æþelo, and ðonan wyrþ anæþelad oþ ðæt hē wyrþ unæþele, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22. Þanon forþ exhine, Anglia xiii. 393, 404: de cetero, 439, 1059. Ðanon forþ exinde, 444, 1130. Hē ða gefean ðæs heofonlices eðles þanon forð geseon ne mihte, Wulfst. 1, 6. Siddan ongon Cain ceastre timbran . . . þanon his eaforan ārest wōcan bearn from bryde on ðam burhstede. Se yldesta wæs Iared hāten āfterwards did Cain build a city . . . Not till after that were children born to his son (Enoch) in that town. The eldest was Irad (v. Gen. 4, 17, 18), Cd. Th. 65, 4; Gen. 1061: 210, 14; Exod. 515. II. with relative force, whence, (1) referring to the point from which motion takes place:—Ic gecýrre on mīn hūs þanon (unde) ic út eode, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 44. Cunnap fyr eft tō his eðle, ðanon hit æror cwom, Salm. Kmbl. 834; Sal. 416. Hē gewāt on Hibernia, ðonan hē ær com, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 13. Þonan, Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Hē tō ðam fæderlican setle eode, þonan hē næfre onweg ne gewāt, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. (2) referring to the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—On heofonas, þanon hē næfre won wæs, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17: 915. (3) referring to the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Hē hines sylfne hefep on heāne beām, þonan ýpast mæg sið bihealdan, Exon. Th. 205, 15; Ph. 113. (4) referring to source or origin:—Ðæt sum gestreou mē ic begyte þanon ic mē āfede ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquirem, unde me pascam, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 21. (5) referring to cause or reason:—Hē mā gewunode on his smiþpan sittan, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan. Ðonon him gelamp ðæt sume men gewuniap cweþan magis in officina sua residere, quam ad psallendum in ecclesia concurrere consuevit. Unde accidit illi, quod solent dicere quidam, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 18. III. in correlative combinations:—Ðæt mē þincþ wiferweard þing . . . ðætte þonan ðe hī teohiaþ ðæt hī scýlan eadigran weorþan, ðæt hī weorþaþ ðonan earmran, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24–27. Ðonon ðe hī útian biop āhælene, ðanon hiē biop innan āfællene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. [O. Sax. thanan: O. Frs. thana: O. H. Ger. danān inde, illinc.] v. next word, and þe, II. 1.

panane; adv. I. thence. (1) local:—Ne gæst ðū þanone (ene, MS. A.: þonan, Rush.) non exies inde, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26; Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ðā gewāt ic þanone, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 422. Ðanonne, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. (2) temporal, after that:—Rursum, dein vel þanone, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 63. (3) causal:—Ðonne mon læt tōslupan ðone ege . . . ðonne wierþ gehnescad ðonone sió ðreāung ðæs anwaldes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 3. II. whence:—Wigheard tō Rōme wæs onsended, ðonone hī hider onsendon gewrit, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 3. [O. L. Ger. thanana: O. H. Ger. danana.] v. preceding word.

panan-forþ. v. panan, I. 6.

panan-weard; adj. Moving thence:—Bebeað hē him, ðæt hē geara wiste, ðæt hē hine næfre underbæc ne besāwe, siþþan hē þononweard wære lex dona coirceat, ne dum Tartara liquerit, fas sit lumina flectere,

Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9. [Cf. þeone Godd warp hire (pride) sone se ha iboren wæs; & as ha nuste hwuch wei ha come þeneward, ne con ha neauer mare ifinden na wei againward, H. M. 43, 8.]

panc, es; m. I. thought:—On ðeostrom ne mæg þances gehygdum ænig wīslīcu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Pances gleāw begn, Andr. Kmbl. 1113; An. 557. Pances gleāw, Exon. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Þurh gemynda spēd, mōde and dædum, worde and gewitte, wise þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Ge þanc ge þeāwas, word and weorc georne gerihtan, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 16. Drihten, ure mōð gebig, þanc and þeāwas on ðin gewil, Hy. 7, 78. [Pu þi þanc (poht, 2nd MS.) al forhele, Laym. 4360. He put a swuc þonc in hire heorte, A. R. 222, 25.]

II. kindly thought, favour, grace:—Oft hē þearfendra bēne þance (graciously) gehýrde, Ps. Th. 101, 15. Ðis is landa betst, ðæt wit þurh unces hearran þanc habban mōston (cf. hie thuru ðes kēsures thank riki habba, Hēl. 66), Cd. Th. 49, 22; Gen. 796.

III. agreeableness, pleasure, satisfaction; in phrases, (a) æfter þance according to what is agreeable, agreeably, pleasantly:—Hē his lichoman forwyrnde worlðblissa . . . Him wæs Godes egsa mārā in gemýndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme æfter þance þegan wolde he refused his body worldly delights . . . There was too much fear of God in his mind for him to partake of human glory, following the dictates of pleasure, Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. (b) on þanc, tō þances, tō þance to the satisfaction of a person, so as to please, cf. O. Frs. to thanke: Icel. til þakka eins, i þökk við einn to one's liking: Ger. zu Danke:—Hiē nāuwuht gōdes ne magon Gode bringan tō ðances nullum boni operis Deo sacrificium immolant, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 8. Ðū hæfst tō þance þeþend ðinum hearan, hæfst ðe wið Drihten dýrne geworhte (cf. habba ira Drohtine gethionð te thanka, Hēl. 506), Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506; Beo. Th. 763; B. 379. Se bīscop ðæs getiðode on ealra ðera witenā þanc the bishop granted it to the satisfaction of all the witan, Chart. Th. 303, 2. Cūð dyde Nergend ðæt Noe ðæt gýld on þanc āgifen hæfde (the sacrifice had been well pleasing), Cd. Th. 91, 2; Gen. 1506. Him wif sunu on þanc gebæz to his delight his wife bore him a son, 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ic ðe on hlēofre hearpan gecwēme . . . Ic ðe on þanc mōte sealmas singan, Ps. Th. 107, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 3242; An. 1624. On þonc, Exon. Th. 402, 7; Rā. 21, 26. Hē of stānclice burnan leodum lædde on leofne þanc, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (c) on þance pleasing, agreeable, grateful, cf. thīn thionost is im an thanke, Hēl. 118: O. H. Ger. in thanke, danche gratias:—On ðonce mē syndon ðine word and ðin lufu gratias ago benevolentiae tuae, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 23. Mē is ðin cýme on myclum ðonce gratias mihi est multum aduentus tuus, 4, 9; S. 577, 21; Exon. Th. 387, 22; Rā. 5, 9. Ðonne wæron ægþer gōde, ge ða ærran ge ðas æfterran, and nāron nāðere an þance quid aliud colligi datur, nisi semper bona esse, sed ingrata? Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 10. Nænegum þūhte dæg on þonce gif sió ðimme niht ær egesan ne brōhte (cf. þancwyrþre biþ ðæs dāges leóht for ðære egeslican biostro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28), Met. 12, 16.

IV. thanks:—Gode ælmihtegum si ðonc, ðætte . . . Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 18. Him ðæs þanc siē, Cd. Th. 68, 13; Gen. 1116; Hy. 7, 58; Andr. Kmbl. 2000; An. 1453. Ðisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe, Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Swā gelærede biscepas, swā suē nū Gode ðonc wel hwær siendon, Past. prep.; Swt. 9, 4: 1; Swt. 27, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2302; An. 1152. Þa gesceafta nāron nānes ðonces ne nānes weorþscipes weorþe, gif hī heora unwillum hlāforde hērden, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 20. Hiē ða lāc þægōn tō þance (thankfully, gratefully), Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Hē him dæda leān gieldþ, ðām ðe his giefie willaþ þigcan tō þonce, Exon. Th. 109, 26; Gū. 96. Hiē on þanc curon æðelinges est they accepted Loð's kindness with thanks, Cd. Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. Þanc āgan, habban to have thanks, be thanked for something (gen., prep., or clause):—Ðæs āge þrynesse þrym þonc, Exon. Th. 37, 27; Cri. 599. Hafa ārna þanc, Cd. Th. 147, 6; Gen. 2435. Hæfþ se þeōwa ænigwe þanc, forþam ðe hē dyde ðæt him beþoden wæs, Lk. Skt. 17, 9. Þonc hafa, lofes, ðæt ic ða mōste oferwinnan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 27. Þanc cunnan, witan [cf. He cude him ðerof wel gret ðhanc, Gen. and Ex. 1659. Sche . . . can hem therefore as moche thank as me, Chauc. Kn. T. 950] to feel grateful, be thankful for something (gen.):—Ðām ðe þonc Gode wita ne cūþun, ðæs ðe hē on ðone hālgan beām āhongen wæs to those who felt no gratitude to God for his sufferings, for his being hung on the cross, Exon. Th. 67, 22; Cri. 1092: 74, 29; Cri. 1213. Ðū Waldende ðīnre ālysnesse þonc ne wisses, 90, 5; Cri. 1474: 85, 5; Cri. 1386. Ðū ðæs ealles ænigwe þonc ðinum nergende nýsses on mōde, 91, 29; Cri. 1498. God nele, ðæt him man his gifena þanc nyte, Wulfst. 261, 17. Þancas, þanc dōn to give thanks; gratias agere: þanca dæd gratiarum actio, Scint. 50, 5.—Hē Gode þancas dyde gratias agens, Mk. Skt. 14, 23; Lk. Skt. 22, 17. Ðē ic þancas dō, forðam ðe ic ne eom swylce oðre men, 18, 11; Jn. Skt. 11, 41; Scint. 50, 2, 3. Þanc ic dō, ðū gōða hyrde, forðon ðās scēfōd mē efenþrowiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Þanc gegildan [cf. Me him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, Aynb. 18, 6] to pay thanks, give from a feeling of gratitude, to reward a service:—Him God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād gelufade, sealde him snyttra, Exon. Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. Þanc, þancas seggan [cf. To zigge grat þanc, Aynb. 18, 17] to

express thanks for something (*gen., prep. clause*), *give thanks*:—Hē Gode his gōða ðanc sægde (*gratias agebat*), Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 26; Cd. Th. 16, 4; Gen. 238; Andr. Kmbl. 2937; An. 1471; Blickl. Homl. 103, 25; 217, 34. Ne sæggaþ ūs nenne þanc, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 332. Saga ēne þonc, ðæt ic his mōdor gewearp, Exon. Th. 13, 28; Cri. 209. Wē seculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eow, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. ¶ *Pances, genitive, used alone or in combination with noun or pronoun, and having adverbial force* (cf. O. L. Ger. *thankis gratias*: O. H. Ger. *danches sponte, ultro, gratis*). (1) *thanks to a person on whom a result depends, by (one's) grace, favour*:—*Þæt næs nā eowres pances ac þurh God it was not thanks to you but by God's will; non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate*, Gen. 45, 8. Sege mē hwæþer se ðin wela ðines pances swā deōre seō ðe for his āgenre gecynde *tell me whether that wealth of thine is so precious thanks to thee or from its own nature*, Bd. 13; Fox 38, 6. Hiē ricesdon næs deāh mīnes donces *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 14. Godes pances by God's grace, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29; 883; Erl. 83, 18. (2) *where there is voluntary or unforced action, of (one's own) accord, with (a person's) consent, willingly, voluntarily*:—Hē him hiera donces gestiēran ne meahthe *he could not restrain himself from them (his vices) of his own accord*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Gewilde man hī tō rihte pances oþþe unpances *let them be compelled to right whether they will or no*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 28. Hē nam sume mid him, sume pances, sume unpances *he took some of them with him, some willingly, others against their will*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 36. Ðā þancodon hī ðyses Gode and mē swyþe georne, and heom eall ðis swyþe wel līcode, and cwædon ðæt heora pances ðis on ēcnesse stānde *they said that they approve of the arrangement remaining in perpetuity*, Chart. Th. 117, 7. Ġifenes pances *sponte*, Germ. 395, 64; L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 22. Ġif hwa þeoþf gemēte and hine his pances āweg lēte būton hreāme *if any one come upon a thief and of his own accord let him get away without hue and cry*, 29; Th. i. 392, 14. Hwæþer ðe ðū hī forsoce and ðines āgenes pances hī forlēte būton säre ðe ðū gebide hwonne hī ðe sorgiendne forlētān *whether thou despise them and of thine own accord abandon them without a pang, or wait till the time comes when they abandon thee sorrowing*, Bd. 8; Fox 26, 12; 7; 2; Fox 18, 13. Donne sió sāl hire unidones gebædd wierð ðæt yfel tō forlētanne ðæt hió ær hire āignes donces gelyde, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 14. [Hi wenden alle fra þe king, sume here pankes and sume here unpankes, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 12. Bludeliche he wule herkieþ þet þe preost him leid on; ah þenne þe preost hine hat asafen þa ehte þon monne þet hit er ahte, þet he nulle iheren his ponkes he will not listen to that if he can help it, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Þe sulve mose hire þonkes wolde þe totose, O. and N. 70. Lordschipe wol not his thonkes han no felaweschipe, Chau. Kn. T. 768.] (3) *where there is uncontrolled or independent action, at (one's) pleasure or will*:—*Ðū wēdest ðæt seó wyrd ðas woruld wende heore āgenes pances būton Godes geþeahthe and his þafunge thou didst suppose that fate turned this world at her own pleasure without the counsel and consent of God*, Bd. 5, 1; Fox 8, 31. (4) *where there is independent condition, in or of itself*:—*Ġif se weorþscipe and se anweald āignes donces gōd wære*, Bd. 16, 3; Fox 54, 9. Se anweald his āgenes donces gōd næs, ðā se gōd næs ðe hē tō com, 16, 4; Fox 58, 19. (5) *for (one's) sake*:—*Wē biddaþ ðe ðæt ðū hit ūs ðines fæder pances forge we pray thee to forgive us it for thy father's sake*, Gen. 50, 17. Gedæle hē ðæt wurð Godes pances *pretium Dei gratia distribuat*, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 23; L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 11; L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 8; 9; L. Ath. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 8; Wulfst. 238, 28; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 200; Lechdm. i. 400, 9. Ic ann ðæs landes intō mynstre Sca Marian pances, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ungeniēdde mid eowrum āgenum willan ge seculon decean for eowre heorde Godes ðoncas nals na for fracedellcan gestreōnum *providentes non coacte, sed spontaneae secundum Deum, neque turpis lucrī gratia, sed voluntarie*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 20. Hiē ða miclan feorme þigedon Cristes pances ðe hiē ær þigedon deoþla pances, Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 22–24. [Go!h. thank fairhaitan χαρὸν ἔχειν, Lk. 17, 9; O. Sax. thank *grace, pleasure, thanks*: O. Frs. thank, *thank*: O. H. Ger. *danc, thank gratia*: Icel. þökk *pleasure, thanks*.] v. bealu-, fore-, ge-, hete-, hyge-, inge-, inwit-, nearu-, or-, searu-, un-þanc; unpances.

panc-ful[1]; *adj.* I. *thoughtful*:—*Mæden carful þancful nytwyrþe clæne a maiden born on the ninth day of the moon will be careful, thoughtful, useful, chaste*, Lechdm. iii. 188, 14. II. *spirited; animosus*:—*Cild æcenned (born on the thirteenth day of the moon), þancfull (animosus), þriste, reāful, ofermōd, him sylfum gelicigende*, Lechdm. iii. 190, 13. III. *pleasing, agreeable, cf. Icel. þekki-ligr handsome, pleasant*:—*Doncful gratiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 31. *Pancfulle idoneam*, ii. 44, 26. Wē hālsiaþ, God, ðæt þeoþ ðin cync ūre . . . tō ðe . . . þancfull mæge becumā quæsumus, Deus, ut famulus tuus rex noster . . . ad te . . . gratiosus valeat pervenire, Anglia xiii. 381, 228. Þancfullust hýrsumnyse wæstm *gratissimus obedientie fructus*, 371, 84. IV. *thankful, grateful*:—*Þæt folc weard swā fægen his cystignessa and swā þancful, ðæt hig worhtan him āne anlīcnesse of āre*, Ap. Th. 10, 10. Beoþ þancfulle *grati estote* (Col. 3, 15), Homl. Th.

i. 606, 18. Wesaþ þancfulle þon Hālande eowres andleofan, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. V. *content, satisfied*:—*Þancful contentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 6. Þancfull, 24, 66. ðæt hē ðonfull si stýre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditæ sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. Ælþeodige bisceopas sýn ðoncfulle (*contenti*) heora gæstlīþnesse and feorme, S. 573, 3. Scottas wæron ðancfulle (*contenti*) heora gemærum, 5, 23; S. 646, 36. [O. H. Ger. *un-dancfol ingratus*.] v. un-þancfull[1].

þancfullice; adv. *Thankfully, gratefully*:—*Ðā ongeat Eustachius ðæt seó foresæde costnung him ðā æt was, and þancfullice hī underfēng*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 144. v. searþ-þancfullice.

þanc-hygcende thoughtful:—*Hē, gumena nāt hwylc, þanchygcende ðær gehýdde deore mādmas*, Beo. Th. 4462; B. 2235.

þancian; p. ode. I. *to thank, give thanks, express in words or have in mind feelings of gratitude*, (1) *absolute*:—*Drihten ðaucode, ærdan ðe hē ða hlāfas tōbrāce*, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 16. Hē genam ðone calic þanciende *accipiens calicem gratias egit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 27. (2) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given:—*Ðē þanciaþ Cristes þegnas*, Hy. 7, 52, 49. Hī tō ðe cleopiaþ and ðe lofe þanciaþ *clamabunt et hymnum dicent*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hē Gode þanciaþ, Mk. Skt. 8, 6; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 454. Hē feoll tō his fōtum and him þancode *cecidit ante pedes ejus gratias agens*, Lk. Skt. 17, 16. Þearfan ic lārde ðæt hiē Gode þancodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Wē secolon him dancian, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 18. Hig ðone hlāf æton Drihtne þanciende, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. (3) with gen. of that for which thanks are given:—*Wē þanciaþ ðines weorðlican wuldrodræmes*, Hy. 8, 9. Hiē þanciaþ þrymmes þristum wordum, Cd. Th. 242, 26; Dan. 425. Ne sceal hē beón tō georn deádra manna feós, ne tō lýt þancian heora ælmeßan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. (4) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given, and (a) gen. of thing for which:—*Hī Gode þanciaþ blādes and blissa*, Exon. Th. 77, 14; Cri. 1256. Hē ðæs þancode Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 237. Hiē Gode þancudan ðas siges, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Danca Gode ðinre gesundfulnyse, Homl. Th. i. 400, 13. Þeah hī his ðe ne ðancien, Ps. Th. 4, 8. Scoelde hē his Drihtne þancian ðas leānes, Cd. Th. 17, 10; Gen. 257. (b) with gen. of a pronoun and clause stating cause of thanks:—*Se gomela Gode þancode ðas se man gespræc*, Beo. Th. 2799; B. 1397; Elen. Kmbl. 1921; El. 962. Heó Gode þancode ðas ðe hió sōð gecneow, 2276; El. 1139; Beo. Th. 1255; B. 625; Andr. Kmbl. 2022; An. 1013. Þancode, Exon. Th. 148, 25; Gū. 750. Hī Gode þancodon ðas ðe hī hyne gesundne geseon mōston, Beo. Th. 3257; B. 1626. Þancodon, 460; B. 227. (c) the cause of thanks given in a clause introduced by ðæt:—*Ic ðancige ðe, ðæt ic ne eom nā swilce oðre mannum*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 19. Hī þanceden þeodne, ðæt hit þus gelomp, Cd. Th. 298, 16; Sat. 534. Danca Gode, ðæt hē ðe gefultumode, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 8. (5) combining the construction of (2) and (3):—*Ic þancige Gode and eow eallum ðe mē wel fylston, and ðas friðes ðe wē nū habbaþ*, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 4. II. *to express thanks by action, shew gratitude*:—*Wē ðe freondlice wíc getæhton ðū ūs leānest nū unfreondlice fremena þancast as friends we assigned thee a dwelling, thou dost now unkindly requite us and shew thy gratitude for benefits*, Cd. Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689. Scoelde hē mid lāce his clānsunge Gode dancian *he should shew his gratitude to God for his cleansing by a gift*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 10. III. *to feel gratified, to rejoice*:—*Þancaþ ī blissað gratatur*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 60. Ðam ðe þanciaþ yfelum mīnum *qui gratulantur malis meis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 29. [O. Sax. *thankian*: O. Frs. *thunkia*: O. H. Ger. *danchōn satisfacere, benedicere, remunerare*: Icel. *þakka*.] v. ge-þancian.

þanc-metegung, deliberation. v. next word.

þanc-metung, e; f. Deliberation, consideration:—*Ġif hē mid ðancmetunge (-metegunge, MS. B.: þoncmetunge, Bd. M. 88, 4) and dreodunge gefapaþ si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23.

-pancness. v. nearu-pancness.

þancol; adj. *Addicted to thought, acute*:—*Cild æcenned (born on the sixteenth day of the moon) þancol (efficax; cf. searþþancfullice efficacior, Scint. 206, 14; and see searþþanclice), staplofast, Lechdm. iii. 192, 8. Saga, þancol mon, hwā mec bregde of brimes fæþmum*, Exon. Th. 382, 17; Rā. 3, 12. v. deoþ-, fore-, ge-, gearo-, hete-, hyge-, searþ-, searu-þancol; þancol-mōd.

-þancollīce. v. deoþ-þancollīce.

þancol-mōd; adj. *Having the mind addicted to thought, of acute mind, wise, intelligent*:—*Þancolmōd wer, þeawum hýdig*, Cd. Th. 102, 24; Gen. 1705. Seó gleāwe hēt hyre þinenne þancolmōde heāfod onwriðan, Jud. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 172. Ealle witen eorðbūende þancolmōde ðæt hī ðær ne sint, Met. 19, 14.

þanc-snot[t]or; adj. *Wise in thought, wise*:—*Poncsnottor guma breostgehygdom his bearn lārde*, Exon. Th. 301, 19; Fā. 21. Fore there neiddærae naenig uniuirht thonscnottura than him tharf sié, Txts. 149, 17.

þancung, e; f. Thanking, thanks, thanksgiving:—*Gode sié lof and wuldor and dæda þancung ealra ðæra gōða ðe hē ūs forigen hafaf*, Chart. Th. 136, 32. Sāwla þancung *thanksgiving by souls*, Hy. 9, 45. Ic ete mid micelre þancunge *manduco cum gratiarum actione*, Coll. Monast.

Th. 34, 29. Mid ealre þancunga, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. Hē underfēng ða lāc mid ðancunge, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 16. [Be] ðancunge ðēm ðe wið ðýfde fylstaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 3. Ongan se biscoep ðancunge dōn Drihte *episcopus gratias coepit agere Domino*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 31: 4, 23; S. 595, 19. Ðancunge, 5, 19; S. 641, 2. Ic ðæs þancunge dō Grēca herige, Nar. 2, 30. Þæs þancunga þīne scealcas ealle hæfdan *all thy servants gave thanks for this*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. Wyrpe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor and ðēda þancunga, Blickl. Homl. 75, 2. Ðē ic sylle þancunga *tibi reddo gratias*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 15. Ðæt is tō wundrianne, ðæt hi swā lytle þancunge wiston lōsepe ðæs ðe hē hi æt hungre āhredde *it is wonderful that they felt so little gratitude to Joseph for saving them from famine*; hunc Ioseph, quem constituit Deus Aegyptiis conservatae salutis auctorem, quis credat ita in brevi eorum excidisse memoriae, Ors. i. 5; Swt. 34, 32. v. þanc. IV.

panc-weorþ, -wurþ, -wirpe; *adj.* *Thankworthy, deserving thanks, acceptable*:—Þurh ðære þancweorþan Cristes gýfe *through the help of Christ's grace, which is deserving of all thanks*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 23. þancwurdre *gratuita* (*Christi gratia fretus*), Hpt. Gl. 420, 76. Úrum godum geoffrian ðancwurdre ousagednysse *to offer to our gods an acceptable sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 34. Bútan ðū him þancwyrpe lāc onsege, Exon. Th. 254, 17; Jul. 198. Ic eow seggan mæg þancwyrpe þing, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng muman on mōde, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. þancwurdre gifa *grata* (*accepta*) *libamina*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 7. Gecwēme (t) þancwurdre gife *grata munuscula*, 510, 71. þancwurdre *gratos, acceptos, caros*, 410, 51. Ða ðe ic ðām bigenum ðancwyrpe gelyfde *quae incolis grata credideram*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 38. Smylre weder biþ ðū þancwyrpe (*gratus*) gif hit hwēne ær biþ starce stormas . . . And þancwyrpe biþ ðæs dages lēht for ðære egeslican biostro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26–29. þancwurdra *gratuita*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 26. Hē gearcode him gebeorscipe on his hūse, ac hē gearcode him micle þancwurdan gereord on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 30. þancwul[de]ste *gratissimum, acceptissimum, amantissimum*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 66. v. un-þancweorþ.

þancweorþlice; *adv.* *Gladly, willingly, in a way that shews acceptance*:—Hi ðancweorþlice (*gratanter*) wæron fram him onfangene, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 2. Hē ðære gife ðancwyrlice (*gratanter*) onfeng, 4, 30; S. 609, 9. Gif hē ær ne gæstfode ðætte his brōður lāc wæron ðancweorðlicor onfongne ðonne his nīsi Cain *invidisset acceptam fratris hostiam*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 3. In Ju. Skt. 6, II þancwuldrice dōn *translates gratias agere*.

panc-worþ, es; *n.* *A word of thanks*:—Swā scrīfþene hweorfaþ gleōmen, þearfe seggaþ, þancword sprecgaþ, simle sumne gemetap geofum unhnēawne, Exon. Th. 326, 32; Vid. 137.

panēcan þe whenever, as soon as ever:—Ðonēcan þe heō ūtan behwerf sīe (cf. þonne hīo ærest siē ūtan behwerf, Met. 13, 77). Bt. 25; Fox 88, 34. Þeah hī nū eall hiora lif āwriten hæfdon, hū ne foreallododon ða gewritu þeah and losodon ðonēcan þe hit wære swā some swā ða wriðeras dydon and eac ða þe hī ynbe writon *though they indeed had written all their life, yet would not the writings have become antiquated and have perished, as soon as ever it was done, in the same way as the writers did, and those too about whom they wrote*; quamquam quid ipsa scripta proficiant, quae cum suis auctoribus premit longior atque obscura vetustas? 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Ac þonēcan (þan-, Bod. MS.) þe hē ðone anweald forlēt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysecan weorþ, 27, 1; Fox 94, 20. v. (?) ēce.

pānian; *p.* ode *To be or to become moist*:—Þānie mædo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 44. Ðāniap madescunt, 57, 39. v. þān.

panne, þanne, þonne; *adv. conj.* *Then, when*. Generally if the subject follows the verb the word is to be rendered by *then*, if the subject precedes the verb, by *when*. [Þanne and þā differ in force; the former is used where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found with the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past; the latter is used where a definite action has taken place. Cf. þonne farap hig on ēce susle, Mt. Kmb. 25, 46, with: Ðā ðæfe se ðc ða fif pund underfēng, 25, 16. þonne ðū fæste, smyra ðīn hēafod, 6, 17, with: þā þā hē fæste feowertig daga, 4, 2. Symle ic gehýrde, þonne heofones gim west onhyrde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185, with: þā hī ðis gehýrdon, hī fahnodon, Mk. Skt. 14, 11.] A.—demonstrative, *then*. I. of time, *then, at that time*:—Fōron hiē bi swā hwaþerre efes swā hit þonne (at the time of their going, whenever it was) fierleās wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. Ðæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge . . . þonne forthiaþ ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 11, 3: 95, 29; Exon. Th. 372, 21; Seel. 96. þonne hī clypiaþ tō mē, and ic hī ne gehýre, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 2. Se deofol ðe beswac ðone þeof ne nāht on his ende geðafian, ðæt hē þonne gecyrrre tō ðam Hælene, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 191. II. marking order or sequence, *then, after that*, (1) of time:—Swā hwylc swā morþ-orslege þafaþ, and hine man þonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Gang ær and gesybsuma wið ðīne brōðer, and þonne cum ðū syððan and bring ðīne lāc, Mt. Kmb. 5, 24. Būton hē gebinde ærest ðone strangan, and þonne hys hīs bereðfige, 12, 29. Nū wē farap tō Geru-

salem, and þonne beoþ gefylde ealle ða hālgan gewreotu, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8. Se ðe gōd onginneþ, and þonne āblinneþ, 21, 34. Ðam ðe for his synnum onsægd weorþeþ, and þonne ā tō ealðre orleg dreogeþ, Exon. Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Ealle ða hwile sceal beon gedync, oð ðone dæg ðe hī hine forbærnaþ. þonne ðý ylcan dæge ðe hī hine tō ðam āde beran wyllaþ, þonne tōðlaþ hī his feoh . . . Ðonne sceolon beon gesamode . . . menn . . . þonne ærnāþ hý ealle . . . ðonne cýnneþ . . . se ðæt swiftofte hors hafap tō ðam ærestan dæle, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 25–36. Ålcgaþ hī ðone mæstan dæl, þonne oðerne, ðonne ðæne þridan, Swt. 20, 31. Gē cwedaþ: 'Drihten, ātýn ūs.' þonne cwyð hē: 'Ne can ic eow.' Ðonne ongyrne gē cweþan . . . þonne segh hē . . . Lk. Skt. 13, 25–27. Gif gē þonne git (*after that still*) nellap eow wendan tō mē, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 169; Lk. Skt. 14, 32. Monige men syndon ðe cwepaþ ðæt hiē on God gelyfon, and þonne hweþere (*and yet after saying so*) nellap āblinnan from heora unrihtum geseotrēom, Blickl. Homl. 25, 5: 55, 21. (2) of place or position:—Æt ðām feowr tōðum fyrestum . . . se tōð se þanne bi standeþ . . . se ðe þonne bi ðam standeþ . . . and þonne siþþan gehwile, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 3–4. Is se ðridra Martinianus, þonne se feorða Dionisius . . . þonne ðæs sixtan Seraphun nama is, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 5–6. III a. marking addition, *yet, besides*:—Hwæt mære ðest ðū? Gewyslice þæne mære ic dō *certe adhuc plus facio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 35.

III. marking the succession of subjects treated of in narrative, *then, again*:—Næs ðæt þonne mæstost mægenfulluma, ðæt him lāh þyle Hródgāres and *then* (the helmet and byrnie having been already spoken of) *that was not meanest of aids that Hunferth lent him*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Ðæne (cf. And, 21; Men. 11; 33; Men. 19), Menol. Fox 46; Men. 23. IV. in a clause that is a qualification or contrast to a preceding clause, *then, yet, but*:—Feowertig daga, gif hit hyseald wære; gif hit þonne mæden-cild wære, . . . hundeathtig daga, Homl. Th. i. 134, 18. Ða ðe mihton ðurhteon sceoldon bringan lamb and culfran. Gif þonne hwylc wif tō ðam unspeðig wære, ðæt heo ðas ðing begytan ne mihte . . . 140, 2, 13; Homl. Skt. i. 13, 163. Lifes ic ðē geann, gif ðū gelyfst . . . Gif ðū þonne elles ðest, ðū scealt deapre sweltan, ii. 27, 73. Syndon ealle hæþene godu hildedeoful; heofenas þæne (*autem*) worhte Drihten, Ps. Th. 95, 5. Ðæt hālige gewrit ðæt cýpeþ . . . Ðonne is ðeaw ðas apostolican setles *sacra scriptura testatur* . . . *Mos autem sedis apostolicae est*, Bd. i, 27; S. 489, 5. Eac is swiðe micel þearf ðæt gē cyððon hū ungefohlicu scyld ðæt (*perjury*) is . . . þonne habbaþ wē geahsod ðæt hit sume men dōþ tō lytelre scylde; þonne nis hit nā swā, ac is ān ðæra mæstena scylda, L. E. i. 26; Th. ii. 422, 19–24; Blickl. Homl. 175, 34. Twegen beamas stōdon . . . oðer wæs swā wynlic . . . þonne wæs se oðer sweat, Cod. Th. 30, 34; Gen. 477. Þ-ah wē þillico wito witan, þonne hwæðere ne sceolon wē næfre geortrywan be Godes mildheortnesse, L. E. i. proem; Th. ii. 398, 42. Wē leorniaþ ðæt seof tū siē dēgol . . . wē witon þonne hwepe ðæt hit nis nō feor tō ðon, Blickl. Homl. 117, 29.

IV a. in an interrogative clause:—Wæs Cristes tōcyme ægðer ge hryre ge ærist. Hū ðonne? Homl. Th. i. 144, 27; Exon. Th. 446, 30; Dōm. 30. V. marking a conclusion, inference or result based on a previous statement, *then, therefore, consequently*:—Ðæt ðonne (*from the statements already made*) biþ ðæs recceces ryht, ðæt hē ðurh ða stemne his lāriowdōmes ætiewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican æðles, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 22; Blickl. Homl. 39, 23. Drihten cwæþ: 'Bringaþ gē eowerne teodan sceat.' . . . þonne sægh on dissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten sylf cwæde, ðæt ðis mennisce cýn ne sceolde āgimeleasian, ðæt hiē sealdon heora westma fruman for Gode, 41, 3. On ðone dæg hē sende ðone Hālgan Gāst. þonne forþon (*it may be inferred that on that account*) is hit swýðe micel cýn, ðæt gehwylc cristen man ðone dæg weorðige, L. E. i. 24; Th. ii. 420, 30; Blickl. Homl. 63, 7. Hē mæg cēgde . . . ðæt is þonne (*we may infer*) ðæt wē sceolon beon gelærede mid ðysse bysene . . . 19, 13; 23, 9. Gifeōn wē þonne (*for reasons contained in the preceding statement*) on þone genānan Godes and manna, 11, 4; 13, 24. Hæbbe ic geahsod, ðæt hē wæpna ne recceþ; ic ðæt þonne (*consequently*) forhige, ðæt ic sweord bere tō gūpe, Beo. Th. 874; B. 435; 3346; B. 1671. Ðū ūs wē dohtest. Gif ic þonne mæg ðīne mōðlufan māran tilian, ic beo gearo sōna, 3648; B. 1822. Hwylc beren mænde hē þonne elles būton heofona rice *what other barn can it be inferred that he meant, but heaven?* Blickl. Homl. 39, 27, 29. VI. marking a consequence dependent upon a hypothesis, *then, in that case*, (a) where the hypothesis is expressed in a clause introduced by *gif*:—Gif man frigne man gefō, þanne wealde se cýning . . . L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif wē willaþ on Drihten gelyfan, þonne beo wē sittende be ðam wege, Blickl. Homl. 23, 8; 13, 10; Mt. Kmb. 24, 50; Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. Gif wē deoplicor ymbe ðis sprecgaþ, þonne wēne wē ðæt hit wile ðincan ðām ungelæredum tō menigfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 24. Gif hwā cwyð ðæt hē lufige God, and his beboda ne hylt, hē biþ leās ðonne, 314, 31. Gif ðū wilt ðæt ðis feoh become tō ðīne sallow ðearfe, tōðæl hit ðonne ðearfum, 484, 32. Gyf þonne Frysna hwylc ðæs morþhetes myndgiend wære, þonne hit sweordes ecg swedrian scolde, Beo. Th. 2216; B. 1106. Ðonne wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan gepingea, gif ðū Grendles dearest bīdan, 1054; B. 525. (b) where

the hypothesis is otherwise expressed:—Se ðe wille anwald āgon (= *if any one desires to have power*), þonne seal ðe ærest tilian ðæt hē his selfes āge anwald, Met. 16, 1. Se ðe feohtan ne dearm mid Godes gewæpnumge ongean ðone feoðd, hē biþ þonne mid ðam deofellum bendum gewyld, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 18. (c) where the hypothesis is implied:—Wē sceolon ðone geleāfan mid gōðum ðædum gefyllan, þonne (*if we do so, then*) beo wē ūrum Hælende fylgende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Ic ðe lāre, ðæt ðū hospcwide ne fremme; ðonne ðū gearmaest ðæt ðe biþ ēce lif seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1049; El. 526. Weorþiāþ gē eowerne God . . . ; þonne gefyllēþ Drihten eowere beren, Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Lufian wē hine . . . ; þonne ne lēteþ hē ūs nō costian, 13, 8, 26. Hwæt mænðe hē elles, būton ðæt wē gefyllon ðæs pearfan wambe? Þonne (*if we do fill, etc., then*) ne hingreþ ūs næfre, 39, 30. 'Hwæt ðeostū gif ic tō mergen middeges gebide?' Hē cwæð: 'Sylf ic swelte þonne,' Homl. Skt. i. 3, 591. Ðes man is soþfæst, ac þonne hwæpere git sindon bigswicon this man is true, but yet (*if that be so*) then ye are deceivers, Blickl. Homl. 187, 30. VI a. in questions, and referring to a condition contained in another sentence, then, in that case:—Wilt ðū syllan þingc ðin hēr ealswā ðū hī gebohtest þær? Ic nelle. Hwæt þanne mē fremode gedeorf mīn? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 17. Hig beoþ tōðlede. Hū mæg þonne hys rice standan? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26; Salm. Kmbl. 715; Sal. 357.

B.—relative, when. I. of time. (1) of the time of a single action in the future:—Hwylc tacen biþ, þanne ealle ðas ðing onginnaþ beon geendud, Mk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðanne mannes sunu cymþ, gemēt hē geleāfan? Lk. Skt. 18, 8; 13, 28. Ðonne ic cume tō ðe tæc mē *quando veniam ad te, doce me*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 224, 7. Ðonne se hīrðes ealdor ingæð, gē standað þær ūte, Lk. Skt. 13, 25. Ðonne ðū for unc ondwyrdan scealt, Exon. Th. 372, 5; Seel. 88. Hwænne wylle gē singan æfen oþþe nihtsange? Þonne hyt tīma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Gefepne mē, þonne ðe ðin wise licie, Gen. 40, 14. Ic nāme þanne ic cōme *veniens ego recepissem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27. (2) referring to the times of an action which may occur an indefinite number of times, when, at such times as:—Þanne se yrplingc unscenþ ða oxan, ic læde hig tō læse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Būtan ðanne bises gebodan weorþe, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32. Eādige synt gē, þonne hī wyriap eow, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Þonne ðū ðīne ælmeßan sylle, ne blāwe man byman beforan ðe, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6. Symle hē seal singan, ðonne hē his sword geteó, Salm. Kmbl. 334; Sal. 166; Beo. Th. 46; B. 23; Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252; Exon. Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674. Saga ðū ðæt ðū sié sweostor mīn, þonne ðe leódweras frigen (*whenever you are asked*), Cd. Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ðæt wæron men fyrdhwate, þonne rond and hand helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Symle ic gehyrde, þonne heofones gim west onhyld, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185; 122, 11; Gū. 304; Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523. Ic ðonne (*dum*) mē hefe wærun, ic gegerede mec mid hēran, Ps. Surt. 34, 13. (3) where the order in time of two circumstances is to be marked, when, after:—Eallum geleāfullum mannum englas þegniāþ, þonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīpēd, Blickl. Homl. 35, 3. Ðīn āgen bearn frætwa healdeþ, þonne ðīn flæsc ligeþ, Cd. Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Hwæt dō wē, þonne hē unc habaþ geedbyrðed oþre siþe, Exon. Th. 372, 29; Seel. 100.

II. denoting a cause, when, since, seeing that:—Sindon monige tō ðreāgeanne, ðonne hī selfe nellap ongetian hīera scylda, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 17. Ealle clāne þingc ic etc. Swīpe waxgeorn cart ðū, þonne (*cum*) ðū ealle þingc etst, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31. Hī beoþ slītende wulfas, þonne hīe for feos lufian earmne forðenap būton scyld, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10; Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31. Wēn is ðæt hē wille bewitan his menn ge on life ge on deāde, þonne se lytla fugel ne befylþ on grin būtan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 188, 197.

IIa. in questions denoting the cause or reason for that not being done about which the question asks:—Hū lange wilt ðū bewēpan Saules sið, þonne ic hine āwearp, ðæt hē leng ne rixige *how long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning?* (A. V. I Sam. 16, 1) Homl. Th. ii. 64, 5. Hwā seal tō his rice fōn, þonne hē brōðer næfþ, ne hē bearn ne belæþ? 146, 19; i. 48, 12, 25. Hū mæg ic yman mid eow, þonne ic ne ārās of ðysum bedde nū for nigon gearum? Homl. Skt. i. 21, 344. Hwæt wille wē furðor seggan hū se cāsere his fyrdinge geendode, þonne hē forferde on ende, ii. 28, 118.

III. although:—Ðū gelyfðest on mē, þonne ðū mē ne gesāwe credidisti in me, *cum ipse me non uideris*, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 114.

IV. denoting condition, case, when, the case in which:—Iactantia, ðæt is yðel gylp; ðæt is ðonne se man biþ lufgeorn and mid licetunge færp, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 302. Oðer deófolgild is, . . . ðonne se man forsihþ his Scyppendes beboda, 17, 50. Mine eāgan synt ealra gelycast þonne esne biþ þonne his hlāforde hēreþ *my eyes are most like the case of the servant obeying his lord*, Ps. Th. 122, 2. Ealle wē syndon ungelice, þonne þe wē in heofonum hæfdon ærror wite we are all unlike *what we were when in heaven we formerly had beauty*, Cd. Th. 274, 8; Sat. 151. Ðonne se mōna weþeþ (*in its crescent condition*), hē biþ gelic ðæm gōðum men, Blickl. Homl. 17, 22.

C. correlative, þanne . . . þanne then . . . when, when . . . then:—Ðonne ðū ealle gedælede hæfst, þonne bist ðū ðe self wæda, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Ðonne eow misliciaþ ða metrumnessa ðe gē on oðrum monnum geseoþ,

ðonne gedence gē hwæt gē sién, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 13–14, 19–21; Blickl. Homl. 17, 2–3. Þonne se mōna wanap, þonne tæcnaþ hē ūre deāþlicnesse, 17, 24; 19, 14–15, 28–29. Þonne Godes gecorenan becumaþ tō deāde, ðonne gemetap hī yrfwyrdnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 29–30; Exon. Th. 83, 7–10; Cri. 1352. Ðætte ðonne, ðonne hīe ða untruman lāncian willaþ, ðætte hīe ær geseawien, Past. 48; Swt. 370, 9.

D. after comparatives, than. I. where the comparison is between different objects, (1) where the objects are expressed by single words or phrases:—Hē wæs ær þonne ic, Jn. Skt. i. 15. Gē synt sēllan þonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Ðe wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo þonne ðin sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921; Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430. Leófre ys ūs beón beswungen for lāre þænne hit ne cunnan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 20; 24, 23. (1a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Næf þ nān mann mārān lufe þonne ðeós ys, Jn. Skt. 15, 13. (2) where one or each object is expressed by a clause:—Sēle biþ æghwām, ðæt hē his freōnd wrece, þonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðe wære sēlle, ðær ðū wurde fugel, þonne ðū æfre mon gewurde, Exon. Th. 372, 1; Seel. 85. (2a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Nis nænig mære mægen, þonne hē ðone āwyrdan gāst oferswīpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Nyston beteran ræd þonne hīe ða behlidenan him tō lifnere gefeoredmedon, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091. (2b) in questions:—On hwam mæg se iunga rædran ræd gemittan, þonne hē ðīne wisan word gehealde? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Hwæs wære mē mære þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wære? Gen. 25, 22.

II. where the comparison is between the same object under different conditions:—Acumendlicre byþ Sodoma lande on dōmes dæg þonne þære ceastre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. Ic wylle cýpan hēr lufior þonne ic gebigce ðær (*the price is higher in one case than in the other*), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Sceolan wē beón geornran ðæt wē Godes bebodu healdan, þonne wē ūrne tēonān gewrecan *our zeal to keep God's commands must be greater than our zeal to avenge our wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 24. Næfre hlisan āh Meotud þan mārān, þonne hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldædum *the glory is never greater than when working benevolently*, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hē biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs geseaðen, þonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte, 449, 24; Dōm. 76.

III. where the comparative with þanne may be rendered by the positive preceded by too and followed by for with an infinitive or by an infinitive:—Seó is brāðre þonne ænig man ofer seón mæge it is too broad for anybody to be able to see across, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 19, 19. Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtigra wite wealdeþ, þonne hē him wið mæge (*one too mighty for him to prevail against*), Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. Him wæs Godes egsa mārā in gemyndum, þonne hē meniscum þrymme þegan wolde (*too much fear of God for him to wish for human glory*), Exon. Th. 112, 6; Gū. 139. Deóþlicor mid ūs ðū smeagst, þonne yld ūre anfōn mæge (*too deeply for our age to be able to take it in*), Coll. Monast. 33, 11. Se wæs mid his ðædum snelra þonne hē mægenes hæfde *he was too quick in his actions to have enough strength for them*; celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27.

IV. where the adjective is in the positive, and the comparative required by þanne must be inferred:—Gōd ys on Dryhten tō þenceanne, þonne on mannān wese mōd tō treówianne *bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8, 9. [O. H. Ger. danne.] v. þam; þā.

panon, panone, þar, þara, þarf, þariht, þar-riht, -rihte, þas, passer, passum. v. panan, panane, þær, þearf, þær-rihte, -riht, -rihte, þes.

pawenian. v. ge-pawenian.

pāwian (pawian?) ; p. ode To thaw (trans.):—Se þrida heáfodwind hātte zephirus . . . se wind tōwyrpþ and ðawap ælcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. [Thowes degelat (Deus), Wrt. Voc. i. 201, col. 2 (15th cent.). Thowyn or meltyn, as snowe resoluo, thowyn, as yce degelat, resoluit, thowe, of snowe or yce resolucio, liquefacio, Prompt. Parv. 492. Her names . . . were almost oftowhed so, that of the lettres oon or two were molte away, Chauc. H. of Fame, iii. 53. Cf. O. H. Ger. douwen, dewen, digerere, consumere : Icel. þeyja to thaw (intrans.).]

pe; indeel. participle. I. as relative pronoun of any number, gender, or case, (1) where the antecedent clause does not contain a demonstrative:—Ic hit eom, þe wið ðe sprece, Jn. Skt. 4, 26. Ðæt ðū ne sý gesewen fram mannun fæstende, ac ðīnum Fæder þe ys on dýglum : and ðīn Fæder þe gesyhhþ on dýglum hit āgylt ðe, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 18; Beo. Th. 5264; B. 2635. Iðesa scēnost þe on woruld cōme, Cd. Th. 39, 18; Gen. 627. Swýðe manega synt þe þurh ðone weg faraþ, . . . Swýðe feāwa synt þe ðone weg findon, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. Gē þe yfe synt cunnum gōde sylena syllan, 7, 11. Wið gehwylce yfelu þe on ðam innōðe dereþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 18. (2) where the antecedent clause contains a demonstrative:—Hē fōr tō ðæm iglande þe monn ðæt folc Mandras hæit (*the people of which are called Mandras*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 5. Habbe hē ðone ilcan dōm þe (*the same sentence as*) se þe ðæt fals worhte L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 22. For other instances v. se. (3) used in combination with the personal pronouns:—Saga hwæt ic hātte, þe ic lond reāfige, Exon. Th. 394, 6; Rā. 13, 14. Wē ðas word sprecap . . . þe wē in carcerne sittaþ, 2, 27; Cri. 25. Wē, þe ūs befaest is seó gýmning

Godes folces . . . *we, to whom is committed the care of God's people* . . . L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 9. Fæder ure ðu þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ðu þe reccest, ðu nū beheald *qui regis, intende*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðonne se scrift ongit ðas costunga ðe hē him ondetpē *when the confessor hears the temptations of the man who confesses to him*, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Ðære fæmnan tid þe hire (*whose*) noma wæs Sca Anatolia, Shr. 102, 34. Scæweras þe hira naman hēr sint awritene *uiros, quorum ista sunt nomina*, Num. 13, 5; Lev. 11, 3. Ða men þe mon hiora mægas ær slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. *For other instances see hē.* (4) where relative and antecedent are included in one form:—Eart ðu ðe tō cūmenne eart? Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Wēn ne bruceþ ðe can weāna lyt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rūn. 8. Tō middes eow stōd þe gē ne cunnon, Jn. Skt. 1, 26. Hēr syndon þe ðīne deōrlingas beōn sceoldon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 147. II. as adverb. (1) a relative adverb:—Ðonon ðe hī ūtan biōþ āhæfene, ðanon hīe biōþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. Ðæt ūre ende geendige on God, þanon þe ūs þæt angin com, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 8. On ðæs sēs waroþe, ðanon ðe hī sciphore on becom, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 11. Þider ðe Stephanus forestōp, ðider folgede Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 5. (2) before comparatives, (a) *any*. v. þan:—Ne ðearft ðu nō be ðēm gesceaftum tweogan þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā þe be ðēm oþrum *you need not doubt about those creatures any more than about the others*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 18; 34, 1; Fox 134, 15; L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 5; Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Nys mē ðynes weales hōrmed næfre þe leofre þe mē nādre tōslýte, Shr. 154, 22. Nis þeōs worlde ðe geliccre ðære ēcan worlde þe is sum cweartern leōhtum *ðage this world is no more like the eternal world than a prison is like bright day*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 18. Nære hit þe geliccre ðære ēcan myrðe, þonne biþ ðam menn þe sitt on cwearterne wið ðam menn þe færp frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 107. Gif hwylc gōd man from gōde gewite, ðonne ne biþ hē þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā fulllice gōd (cf. *Goth.* ni magt thana mais fauraggja wisan, Lk. 16, 2), Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 29. (B) = *þy, the*:—Swā biþ micle þe winsumre siō soþe gesælt tō habbenne æfter ðam eorpmum ðisses lifes, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30. Hē hæfde giet ðe mā unþeāwa þonne his eām hæfde *avunculi sui erga omnia vitia ac sceleris sectator, immo transgressor*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 28. Swā pinčp ānra gehwām siō sōðe gesælt þe betere and þy wynsumre, þe hē wita mā hēr ādreogeþ, Met. 12, 20. Symle bið þy heardra, þe hit sæstreāmas swyðor beataþ, Cd. Th. 80, 8; Gen. 1325. þe læs *lest*, Ex. 19, 21, 24; Mk. Skt. 4, 12; 13, 36. III. as conjunction. (1) introducing noun or adverb clauses, *that*, cf. þæt. (a) noun clauses:—Eāc wæs ðæt ðe beforan ðam temple stōd æren ceāc, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1. Heō ða fāhde wræc, þe ðu Grendel cwealdest, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Áras sceoldon wilspella mæst gesecgan, ðe ðæt sigor-beācen mited wære, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. Ðæt dysig is anlicost þe sum cild siē full hāl geboren . . . *such folly is most like, that (just as if) a child were born quite healthy* . . . Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. Hit is ðam gelicost þe ic sitte on ānre heāre dūne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 13. (B) adverb clauses:—Hwæt is se manna þe ðu him cýþan woldest *quid est homo, quod innouisti ei?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Hē wolde ðæt ða folc him ðý swiþor tō buge, þe hē hæfde hiera ealdhlāfordes sunu on his gewealde, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 32. Hē wæs sunðes þe sēnra, þe hinc swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436; Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rā. 48, 6. Hie ðæt gewinn ðæslicost angunnan, þe hī hit ær ne angunnen, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 31. (γ) in combination with other particles, where the combination may be rendered by a conjunction:—Ðeah þe . . . swā ðeah, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 106. Oþ þe (*until*) hyt eall alēd biþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 31; Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. See *peah*, oþ, and se, V. (2) *than*:—Hē hæfde twām læs þe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34; Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ne hī hiē selfe ðý beteran ne taligen, ðe ða oðre, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 18. See II. 2 a above, and þan. (3) *or*, (a) alone:—Ys hyt ālyfed, þe nā? Mt. Kmbl. 22, 17; Lk. Skt. 7, 20. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wifhādes þe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Hwæder wære twēgra strengra, wyrd ðe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. (B) þe . . . þe *whether* . . . or:—Hwyder hē gelæded sý, þe tō wite, þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Gē nyton hwænne ðas hūses hlāford cymþ; þe on æfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrēde, þe on mergen, Mk. Skt. 13, 35. (β1) hwæder (*pronoun*) . . . þe . . . þe:—Ðæt ic wite hwæder hit sig, þe sōð þe leās, ðæt gē secgaþ, Gen. 24, 16. Hwæper ðinčp ðe ðonne, ðæt ða ðing siēn, þe ðara sōþena gesālpa limu, ðe siō gesælþ self? Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 10. Hwæder is ðe leofre, þe ðu nū onfō ða costnunga, þe neār ðinum ende? Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 131. (γ) hwæder, þeah . . . þe *whether* . . . or:—Hwæper hē wacode ðe slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæder ðas landes folc cristen wære ðe hāden, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Ongitan hwæper hit hysecild þe mædenchild beōn wille, Lchdm. ii. 172, 17; Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307; Blickl. Homl. 117, 19. Ic nāt þeah ðu mid ligenum fare, þe ðu Drihtnes eart boda, Cd. Th. 34, 4; Gen. 532. [O. Sax. the.] þe = *se*, in *Northern Gospels*:—Ðe t̃ hē ipse, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 24. Ðe ilca ipse, 3, 4. Ðe ðe qui, 3, 2. Ðe Hællend, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 2, 6. þeā, þeaca, þealice, þeād, þeáf. v. þeow, þaca, þearlice, II, þeod, þeof.

peah, pāh, pāh, þeh; *adv. conj.* I. *yet, still, however, nevertheless*:—Ðeah (ðeh, MS. A.) ic scege inc *ueruntamen dico vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 22. Hē ðafode ða scylda, and ðeah hē him gecýfde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23; Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. Hiē hæfdon āpas geseald, and þeh ofer ða treowa fōron hiē, Chr. 194; Erl. 90, 4. Dydon swā hwæper swā hý dydon, ne dohte him nāwper; ðeah hī sceoldon ðæt feorh ālstan *let them do which they would, neither did them any good; they had nevertheless to lose their lives*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2. Wæron manige eac him þeh ic ða gedungnestan nemde *there were many besides me; however, I have named the chief*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6. Āgife hē ðone teōpan secat Gode, and ðæle þeah his ælmessean forþ of ðon nigeopan *dælon let him pay the tithe to God, and still go on distributing alms from the other nine parts*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 11. Ne magon ðis þeah ealle men ðon āll men, *however, cannot do this*, 37, 34; Cd. Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708. Hwæt is ðe deocrast þince hwæper þe gold, þe hwæt? Ic wāt þeah gold, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Gif ðu þeah minum wilt wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Hē ne wisse word ne angin swefnes sīnes, hēt him secgan þeah, 223, 28; Dan. 126. I. a. combined with other particles, *hwæðere, swā, se . . . þeah*:—Ðu ealle gesceafta ærest gesceōþe swiðe gelice, sumes hwæpre þeah ungelice, nemdest swā þeah mid āne noman ealle tō ðeðere, Met. 20, 52–56. Hwæper (hwæpre?) ic ðe scege þeah, ðæt . . . Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. Ac swā ðeah wise lareōwas tōdædon ðone praeteritum tempus, Ēlif. Gr. 20; Zap. 124, 1; 38; Zap. 226, 1. And ābād swā þeah (*nihilominus*) seofon dagas, Gen. 8, 12. Ic dēme swā þeah ða þeode *ueruntamen gentem ego iudicabo*, 15, 14. Ðæt ðas Hālgan Gāstes þeuning wære on ðære gyfe ðas fullwites swā þeah (*nihilominus*), nalles ðes mannes, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 3; H. R. 101, 8. Sceolde hwæðre swā þeah æpeling unwrecen ealdres liman, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. [Goth. swē þauh.] See *peah-hwæðere*, and *se*, weald. II. *though, although*, (1) in clauses which express no uncertainty:—þeah (ðæch, Lind.: ðeh ðe, Rush.) se Hællend ne fullode *quamquam Jesus non baptizaret*, Jn. Skt. 4, 2. Wæron Rōmware sōna geargawod, ðeah hī werod lasse hælðon tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 96; El. 48. Þeah hiē ær ðes ēcan lifes orwēne wæron, hiē synt nū swiþe bliþe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. (1 a) combined with *þe*:—Hī wæron ðas Hællendes gewitan, ðeah ðe hī hine ðāgyt ne cūdon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 4; 82, 33. Þeah ðe hē geong sý, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831. Ne beoþ gē tō forhte, þeh þe synnigra cynn swylt þrowode, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. (2) in hypothetical clauses, *though, if, even if*:—Ic ðe sylle swā hwæt swā ðu mē bitst, þeah (*licet*) ðu wylle healf mīn rice, Mk. Skt. 6, 23; Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 10. Hwæt fremap æne gum menn, þeah (ðāh, Lind.: ðeah þe, Rush.) hē ealne middaneard gestryne *si mundum uictrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. On hwan mæg se manna mōðigan, þeah hē wille on *what can man pride himself, even if he wishes?* Hom. Skt. i. 16, 371. Hwæt hæist ðu æt ðām gifum, ðeah hī nū ēce wæron? Bt. 13; Fox 38, 5. Nāt þeah ðu mid ligenum fare, Cd. Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. þeah, 281, 2; Sat. 265. Ðeh ðu þersce si *contuderis*, Kent. Gl. 1034. Þeah man āsette twēgen fætels full ealað oððe wæteres, hý gedōþ ðæt ægþer biþ oferfiroren, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 15. (2 a) in combination with *þe*:—þeah (ðeh, Lind.: ðeh, Rush.) þe ic scyle sweltan mid ðe, ne wiðsace ic ðe *etiamsi opportuerit me mori tecum, non te negabo*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35. Ðeah þe etsi, 26, 33. Þeah ðe (ðeh, Lind.: ðeh, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 29. Þeah ðe ðe man bere mete tōforan, hwōnlīce ðe fremap ðæt ðu hine geseo, būton ðu his onbyrige, swā eac ðe ne fremap, þeah ðe ðu ða hālgan lāre gehýre, būtan ðu hī tō gōdum weorcum āwende, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 2–5. III. in correlative clauses:—þeah (ðāh, Lind. *etsi*) ic God ne ondræde, þeah (*tamen*) ic wrece hig, Lk. Skt. 18, 4–5; Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Ac þeah ðu nū fier siē ðonne ðu wære, ne eart ðu þeah ealles of ðam earde ādrifen, 5, 1; Fox 8, 35; 7, 4; Fox 22, 26. Ðeah ðe hē wið ða scyldgiendan swugode, hē hit him ðeah suigende gesæde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23. Þeah þe man wāfige wundorlice mid handa, ne biþ hit þeah bletsung . . . Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151. Þeah læwedum mannum wif si ālyfed, swā ðeah hī āgan micle þearf, ðæt . . . Wulfst. 305, 17. Ðeah hē nāre fulllice gefulwad, hwæðre hē ðæt geryne ðe hālgan fulwithe mid gōdum dædum heold, Blickl. Homl. 213, 13. Hwæpre hē getrymede heora geleufan, þeah hiē ðæt word ne ongeaton, 17, 8. Ðeah ðe . . . hwæðre *quamquam . . . tamen*, Ps. Surt. 38, 7. Ðeah hwæðere, þeah hē synðerlice lōhaunes gýmmene betāht wære, hwæðere heō drohtnude gemænlice mid ðam apostolicum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31. [Goth. þauh: O. Sax. thōh: O. Frs. thāch: O. H. Ger. doh: Icel. þó.] þeah-hwæðere; *adv. conj.* *Yet, but, nevertheless, however*:—Ðeah-hwæðere (*ueruntamen*) ic scege eow, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 24; Lk. Skt. 10, 20. Ðeahhwæðere (*autem*) gang tō ðære sē, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Þeahhwæðere, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Monige sint ðe mon sceal wārlīce licettan, and ðeahhwæðere eit cýðan, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 13. And hwæðre him mæg wissefa wyrd gehwylce gemetigian, . . . ðeahhwæðere godcundes gāstes brūcan *and yet can the wise-minded man moderate every fate for himself*, . . . *yet can he enjoy the divine spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 883; Sal. 441. And þeahhwæðere *et tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 27. Þeahhwæðere, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. Þeahhwæpre, 93, 17.

Ac þeahhwæðere *sed tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 32; Chr. 1009; 9; Erl. 142, 26. Gyt þeahhwæðere *adhuc tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 9. Nyste þeahhwæðere hwæt hē him dōn sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 2. Gif hē nē ariſt forðam de hē his frēond ys, þeahhwæðere for hys onhrōpe hē ariſt, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. ¶ combined with swā:—And swā þeahhwæðere ðō done deað hē hine tintreġaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Ac swā ðeahhwæðere seð menniscnys wæs æfre forestiht, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 25. Nolde ic cwic æfre swā þeahhwæðere ðīne gewitnesse forlætan, Ps. Th. 118, 157.

peaht, *e*; *f*. *Counsel*:—Sum biſceop tō him fērde, efne swā swā hē wære mid heofonlice peahte gelæred, ðæt hē tō ðære spræce fērde ðæs Godes mannes, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 8. Hī ræddon ðæt man hine gebunde, and ðōd deað swunge. Nero, ðā ðā hē ðæs folces deaht geacode, weard tō feore āfyrht, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7. On mōdes peaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2482; El. 1242. *v*. ge-peaht.

-**peahta**, -**peahtend**, -**peahtendlic**, -**peahtendlice**. *v*. ge-peahta, -**peahtend**, -**peahtendlic**, un-gepeahtendlice.

peahtere, *es*; *m*. *A counsellor*:—On *v*. nihte mōnan gang tō ðīnum peahtere, Lchdm. iii. 170, 3. Ðæs cyninges peahteras *regis consilarii*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 25. Gē yfelan þeahteras ic næfre mē ne gebidde on eower god, Nars. 42, 6. *v*. ge-, ræd-peahtere.

peahtian; *p*. *ode To take counsel, to consult*:—Hiē smeageaþ and deahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrccanne, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 22. Hē mid his ealdormannum deahtode and sohte hwæt be ðyſsum ðingum tō dōnne wære *cum suis primatibus curavit conferre, quid de his agendum arbitrarentur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. Ðā peahtede þeðden ūre mōðgeþonce, hū hē ða mæran geſceaft eft geſette, Cd. Th. 6, 21; Gen. 92. Hī peahtodon hū hī mihton geniman mīne sǣwle *ut acciperent animam meam consiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 30, 16. Weras peahtedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1091; El. 547. Hī peahtedon ongēn hine, hū hī hine forðōn mihton *consilium faciebant aduersus eum, quomodo eum perderent*, Mk. Skt. 3, 6. Hī deahtodon embe ðæra apostola forwyrd, Homl. Th. i. 572, 30. Hē ða monndwærnesse de hē ær ðurhtogen hæfde eft deahtigende on yfel gewend *mansuetudinem, quam toleranties habuerunt, retractantes in malitiam vertunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 22. Ðā wæron ða hæþenan betwih him deahtiende and sprecende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 35. *v*. ge-, ymbe-peahtian; ræd-peahtede.

peahtung, *e*; *f*. *Counsel, consultation*:—Tō deahtunge *consilio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 7. Ðætung *consilium*, 28, 12. Ðæhtung, *p*. 16, 14; Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 6; 15, 1; Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 30. Ðæhtunge, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 6. *v*. for-, ge-, ræd-peahtung.

peāna (*combined with swā, se*); *adv. conj. Yet*:—Pāpa on Rōme swā peāna geſette *papa Romanus tamen statuit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 36. Life ne gielpeþ hlāfordes giūm, hýreþ swā peāna peōdne sinum, Exon. Th. 440, 6; Rā. 59, 13; 108, 32; Gū. 81. Nō God wolde ðæt seō sǣwl sār browade, lýfde se peāna ðæt hý him niid hondum hrīnan mōsten, 127, 3; Gū. 380.

pearf, *e*; *f*. *I. need*:—Wē sceolan beōn gemyndige Godes beboda, and ūre sǣwle pearfe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 27. Gemyndige ūre sǣula pearfe, 101, 16. God, ðe ælces monnes ðearfe wāt, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 25. Hē ealle can ūre pearfe, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Selepne ealle bewetode þegnes pearfe, Beo. Th. 3598; B. 1797. Gleōmen pearfe secgaþ, Exon. Th. 326, 31; Vid. 137. Ðæt hē ne agæle gæstes pearfe, 51, 17; Cri. 817; 298, 17; Crā. 86. Miltas ðū ūs, and gemyne ðū ūre pearfa, Blickl. Homl. 225, 21.

II. need for or of something, which is expressed (1) by a genitive (α) of a noun, or of a pronoun referring to a noun:—Hwylc ðearf is ðe hūles *quid opus est encharistia*? Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37; Cd. Th. 54, 19; Gen. 879. Him wæs manna pearf, Beo. Th. 405; B. 201. Nænges þinges mære pearf nære, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Nalas þý þe ūre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultores pearfe hæfde, 121, 13. Nāhte ic ðīne miltse þon mǣran pearfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. Drihten ðæs (*the ass*) āh pearfe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. (β) of a pronoun that represents a clause:—‘Ic biðde ðe, ðæt ðū nyme ðe lādmenn.’ Ðā cwæð hē: ‘Nys mē ðæs nān pearf’ (*non est necesse*), Gen. 33, 15. Hī bædon ðæt hī mōston on ðerne weg faran, and sǣdon ðæt him ðæs neōd wære and eac þearf, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 6. Hwæs wære mē mære pearf, þonne ic mid cilde wære *quid necesse fuit concipere*? Gen. 25, 22. Ðæs ānes ic āh pearfe, ðæt ðū mīn frēond sig and ic ðīne miltse hæbbe *hoc unotantum indigeo, ut inueniam gratiam in conspectu tuo*, Gen. 33, 15. Wē ðæs nāne pearfe nāgon, ðæt wē him æfre fram ābigan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 454. (γ) of a pronoun that refers to a gerundial infinitive; cf. (3):—Forþon nis mē ðæs pearf, cwæð Orosius, tō segenne, Ors. i. 11; Swt. 50, 15. (2) by a clause:—Him næs nān pearf (ðarf, Lind. *opus*), ðæt ænig man sǣde gewitnesse be men, Jn. Skt. 2, 25; 16, 30. ūs is eallum pearf, ðæt ūre æghwylc ðerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 41; By. 233. Is ðam weorce pearf, ðæt . . ., Exon. Th. i. 21; Cri. 11. ūs is mycel ðearf, ðæt wē teolian, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Him wæs pearf micel, ðæt . . ., Cd. Th. 123, 32; Gen. 2054. Ic wene ðæt hit siē nū ærest pearf, ðæt ic ðe gerece hwār ðæt hēhste gōd is *nunc demonstrandum reor, quoniam haec felicitatis perfectio constituta sit*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 3. Gē habbaþ micle ðearfe, ðæt gē simle wel dōn, 42; Fox 258, 26. Ic āh mæste pearfe,

ðæt ðū mīnum gæste gōdes geunne, Byrht. Th. 136, 61; By. 175. (3) by the gerundial infinitive:—Monige menn angiennaþ smeagean suōðor ðonne him ðearf siē tō begonganne *nonnulli se in quibusdam inquisitionibus plus quam necesse est exercentes*, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 4. ūs is mycel pearf tō witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5. Hwæt is ðæt ðām men sý mære pearf tō þencenne? 97, 19. Nis mē wihtas pearf bearan tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. (4) where that for which there is need is not expressed:—Gē ðone hlisan habban tiliaþ ofer þiōða mā, þonne eow pearf siē, Met. 10, 22. Hit is eow uucūðre, ðonne gē pearfe āhton *you have less knowledge on the point than you have need of*, Wulfst. 292, 8. Ic adræde, ðæt gē willan heora læs gýman, ðonne gē pearfa āhton, 297, 20.

III. needful things, what is needful:—Ðā hēt hē him heora ðearfe forgyfan *eis necessaria ministrari iussit*, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 29. Wē willaþ eow andlyfne syllan and eowre pearfe forgyfan *quae victui sunt vestro necessaria ministrare curamus*, S. 487, 15. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his pearfe, Blickl. Homl. 51, 15. Mē Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne pearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 24; Gū. 293.

IV. what is required of a person, duty:—Gif munuc wider-saca wurde mid ealle, hē sī āmānsumod æfre, biūton hē gebūge tō his pearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 33. Åfæstnie man symle georne on heortan godcunde pearfe (*duty towards God*), Wulfst. 75, 5. God sceawaþ sylf, mid hwylcum geþance man tō cyrican fare, and hwæt ðær man dreōge wordes oððe weorces. And se ðe ðær ðæt ðeþ, ðæt his pearfa beoþ, se gegladaþ God, 279, 1. Men forgymdon Godes laga swýðor, ðonne heora pearfa wæron, 292, 13.

V. use, service, behoof, good, advantage, *profit* [*v*. pearf-lic, *II*, and cf. *Icel*, þarfir *useful*: *Dan*, tarv. *behoof, good, benefit*: *O. H. Ger*. bi-darbi *utilis*].—Nyttung *vel* pearf *vel* gewuna *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 68. His wylla is, ðæt wē æa æfter ūre āgenre pearfe geornlice winnan *his will is that we ever strive diligently after our own profit*, Wulfst. 109, 8. For eowre pearfe mē sende God *pro salute vestra misit me Deus*, Gen. 45, 5. On ða gerād ðæt ðū ða eorþan sēcan wille for gōdra manna pearfe, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 8. Biſceopas āscādaþ ūt of cyrican for heora āgenan pearfe ða, ðe heālice hý sylfe forgyltan, Wulfst. 104, 11. Hē earfeþu gegolade fore pearfe þeōðbūendra, lāflicne deað leōdum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 15; Cri. 1173. Ðæs mīdes tunge sceal faran on ðara eārena ðearfe *ad usum suum auribus oris lingua concurrat*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 8. Andr. Kmbl. 3302; An. 1654; Beo. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Þonne wē biddaþ ongeān ūre āgenre pearfe þonne forwyrnþ God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceādwislice biddaþ *when we ask for what is opposed to our own good, God refuses us that which we ask indiscreetly*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 8. Ðæt hī sýn gewordene bysen tō forwyrde swýðor þonne tō pearfe *that they have become an example to perdition rather than to profit*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. ūre ælc scute .iiiii. pæng, tō ūre gemæn[r]e pearfe *each of us should contribute four pence to our common use*, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 16. Tō ðæs heres pearfe tō the service of the Danes, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32. Eallum þeōdsceipe tō pearfe for the good of the whole nation, 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Mann wiſdom sprecþ manegum tō pearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 27; Wulfst. 32, 9. ūre Drihten ðe eallum mancyne com tō ðearfe (helpe, MS. E.), 14, 17. Godes hīs sēce hē gelōme him sylfum tō pearfe, 73, 16. Hit weard mancyne tō mycelre pearfe, 23, 5; 119, 16. Tō pearfe *usefully, profitably*, 49, 2; Byrht. Th. 138, 38; B. 232; Menol. Fox 426; Men. 124. Se ðe ðæt ðeþ, hē ðeþ him sylfum mycle ðearfe, Wulfst. 113, 13; 119, 11; 303, 7. Frenmaþ gē leōða pearfe, Beo. Th. 5594; B. 2801. Ic wāt ðæt ðō sēct mīne ðearfe *I know that you seek my good*, Shm. 182, 32. Gif eall geferræden done ræd missrædaþ, and þeah feāwa witenā on ðam geferscipe beōn, ðæt ða pearfe wiſlicor tōcnāwan cunnon þonne sume, stande ðæra ræd ðe ða ðearfe geceōsaþ, R. Ben. 116, 20.

Va. a useful thing, profitable employment:—Ðæs hādes men ðe hwylum wæron nyttoſte and gewincfulleste on godcundan þeōwdōme and on bōccræfte, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, and ne swincaþ ā swīde ymbe ænige pearfe for Gode ne for worulde, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 22.

VI. need, distress, straits, difficulty:—Gif him þyslicu pearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5268; B. 2637; 2504; B. 1250. Mec pearf monaþ, micel mōdes sorg, Exon. Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. Gefultumend æt ælcere ðearfe *adjutor in opportunitatibus, in tribulatione*, Ps. Th. 9, 10. Swā ðæt se man ābrýð æt ælcere pearfe (cf. ābreōde on ælcere neōde, 59, 12), Wulfst. 53, 13. Gif ic æt pearfe ðīne scolde aldre liunan, Beo. Th. 2958; B. 1477. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan pearfe, 5691; B. 2849. Seō ecg geswāc þeōdne æt pearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Swylc sceolde secg wesān æt pearfe, 5411; B. 2709; Byrht. Th. 140, 52; By. 307. Þonne weorðe ic mid eow æfre æt ðearfe, and eow ne forlæte æfre æt neōde, Wulfst. 50, 5; Ps. Th. 62, 7; 70, 6. Ða ðe hine seōslige sōhtun on ðearfe, Exon. Th. 157, 30; Gū. 899. Wāst ðū hū ic gewand ymbe Creosos pearfe, ðā ðā hine Cirus gefangen hæfde? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 10. Hwæt miht ðū on ða tīc pearfe gewepān? Dōm. L. 176. Ðec nū for þearfum ðīn āgen geweorc bīdeþ, Exon. Th. 8, 3; Cri. 112. Wē ðec for þearfum and for þreānyðum ārena biddaþ, 186, 3; Az. 14. Ðonne hwā tō his scrifte cymeþ, on ða gerād ðæt hē wille his pearfa tō him sprecan and his synna andettan, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 9. [Gif hwa is swa sunful þet nulle his scrift ihalden, þenne segge ic eow, þet

nis hit nan þerf (*it is no use*), þet me her on þisse liue for his saule bidde pater noster, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Alle þatt hafðenn ned and þarffe to þin helpe, Orm. 12247. *Goth.* þarba *need, want*: O. Frs. therve: O. L. Ger. *therva opus*: O. H. Ger. *darba privatio*: *Icel.* þörf.] v. feorh-, firen-, heah-, nearu-, nīd-, ofer-, sāwel-, un-, wea-, weoruld-þearf; þurfan.

þearf. v. þurfan.

þearfa; *adj.* I. *destitute of, needing* (with gen.):—Hrægles þearfa ic wreo me wæda leasne, Cd. Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. [*Goth.* þarba (*with gen.*)]

II. the word is generally used substantively, a *needy, poor person*:—*Þearfa pauper*, wædla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 21. Ða sæt ðær sum þearfa æt ðæm burggate, Blickl. Homl. 213, 32. Ða sæt ðær sum blind þearfa, 15, 16. Nā ðæt ān ðæt hē wolde mann beon, ac eac swylce hē wolde beon þearfa for ūs, Homl. Th. i. 140, 10. Fela sind ðearfan þurh hafeneleaste . . . Sind oðre ðearfan on gaste . . . on ðas wisan wæs Abraham ðearfa, and David, se ðe hine sylfne geswutelode þearfan on gaste, þus cweðende: 'Ic eom wædla and þearfa.' Ða mōðigan rican ne beoþ þearfan ne þurh hafeneleaste ne on gaste, 550, 2-11. Nafa ðū nānes þearfan wedd mid ðē nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gefyllan ðæs þearfan wambe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 29. Mec mon biþeatt mid þearfan wædum (*with the garments of a pauper*), Exon. Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423. Se biscop nāre miltsiende nānum Godes þearfan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. Ða gästlican þearfan (ðærfe, Lind.) *pauperes spiritus*, Mt. Kmb. 5, 3. Eādige sind ge þearfan on gaste, Lk. Skt. 6, 20. Gener ðearfena *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9. ðearfena and earmra manna *inopum*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 17. Ic sylle ðearfum (*pauperibus*) healfē mīne æhta, Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Syllan þearfon (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Him gebyrode tō ðām þearfon (ðorfum, Lind.: ðarfum, Rush.), 12, 6. Ðæt hē ðælde þearfum and wædum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. þearfum *matriculariis* (*matricularius a poor person supported by a church*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 50: 57, 1. þearfum *pauperculis, miseris*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 13. Hē ðemep fyrhte þearfan swylce hē þearfena bearn hælpe *iudicabit pauperes, et saluos faciet filios pauperum*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. þearfan ic lārde, ðæt hiē heora wædle gefeān hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. Ic lāre ge ða welegan ge þa þearfan, 107, 12. ¶ Besides enjoining almsgiving the church directly assisted the poor by assigning a certain proportion of the tithes to those whom it called *Godes þearfan*. Thus in general terms it is said:—Wē willaþ myngian frēonda gehwylcne, ðæt hī Godes þearfan frēfrian and fēdan, L. Eth. vi. 46; Th. i. 326, 24; and in reference to tithe:—Þrida ðæl ðære tōdunge, ðe tō circan gebyrige, gā Godes þearfum and earmum þeowetlingum, ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9: in return the poor were exhorted to intercede for the people whose alms they received:—Wē lāraþ, ðæt preostas, þonne hī ða ælmesan ðeālan, ða þearfan georne biddan, ðæt hig for ðæt folc þingian, L. Edg. C. 56; Th. ii. 256, 11. From other sources the poor derived benefit: certain fines were devoted to their use:—Gebēte hē .xxx. scitt, and siē ðæt feoh gedæled ðæm þearfum, ðe on ða[ni] tūn[e] synd, L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Gif feohbōt āriseþ, ðæt gebyrþ rihtlice . . . tō þearfena hyðde, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. [*Ego egenus et pauper sum*, þet is: Ic em þarua and wrecche, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 8. *Goth.* þarba a *poor person*.] v. ofer-, weoruld-þearfa; þorfa.

þearfan; *p. de*; *pp. de To need, suffer need*:—Nū ðū ðæt swā openlice ongen hæfst, ne þearfe ic nū nāht swiþe ymbe ðæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. Ūre ceaster is þearfende . . . wē þoliaþ ðone heardestan hungor, Ap. Th. 9, 7. Ðū, þine þearfende *thou, needing food* (? v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ðæt ðū miltstige mē þearfundum, Exon. Th. 269, 13; Jul. 449. Ic ðē biddan wille miltse ðīnre mē þearfendre, Judith. Thw. 22, 29; Jud. 85. Wē ðearfende þearle syndon *pauperes facti sumus nimis*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Ða ðe hira hlāf sellap ðæm synfullum ðe ðearfende beoþ, nalles for ðæm ðe hiē synfulle beoþ ac for ðæm ðe hiē menn beoþ and ðearfende beoþ *qui indigenti etiam peccatori panem suum, non quia peccator, sed quia homo est, tribuit*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 8.

¶ The present participle, as adjective or as substantive, often occurs, (1) as adjective, *indigent, needy, poor*:—Hē sæde ðæt hē follic man wære and ðearfende *rusticus* se et *pauperem fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6. Widua ðiūs ðærfe[n]de (ðorfende, Rush.) *uidua haec pauper*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. On ðearfundum life and on earmlicum *in humili et paupere vita*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 23: 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Of ðearfundum folce *de paupere vulgo*, 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Ða ðearfundum lāfe Brytta *pauperculae Britonum reliquiae*, 1, 13; S. 481, 41. Ænig gemynd þearfendra manna, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Brec ðīnne hlāf þearfundum mannum, 37, 20: 75, 23: 109, 14. Ðæt hē sealde sum þing þearfundum mannum (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 13, 29. (2) as substantive, (a) a *poor person*; mostly in plural, the *poor*:—Ðone þearfendan ārecan *erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. Eādige biðon ða ðarfendo (ðorfendo, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20) *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 3. þearfendra bēne *orationes pauperum*, Ps. Th. 101, 15: 108, 30. Hleō ðarfendra *refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Hē þearfendra ehte *persecutus est hominem pauperem*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Se ðe his æhta þearfundum (*pauperibus*) gedæleþ, 111, 8. ðearfundum, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 20. ðarfendum *egenis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 5. þearfundum and ælpeōdigung

peregrinis et egentibus, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 5. Hē fēdde þearfende, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 53. Ða þearfendan Drihten gehyreþ, Ps. Th. 68, 34. (b) a *miserable person*:—Biþ ðæt þridde þearfundum (*the wicked*) sorg, Exon. Th. 79, 4; Cri. 1285. [*Goth.* ga-þarban matē *ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων*, 1 Tim. 4, 3: O. H. Ger. *darbēn carere*.] v. be-, mete-, weoruld-, wine-þearfende; þearfedness, þearfend-lic; þearfian.

þearfedness, e; *f. Poverty*:—On wilsunlice ðearfednesse *voluntaria paupertate*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 3: Anglia x. 145, 163. Mid ðearfednesse ge mid heora ungelærednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28. In ðearfednesse *in paupertate*, Ps. Surt. 30, 11.

þearfende. v. þearfan.

þearfend-lic; *adj. Poor*, (a) of persons, *indigent, destitute*:—Monnes bearn (*Guthlac in his hermitage*) swā þearfendlic, Exon. Th. 128, 11; Gū. 402. (b) of things, *scanty, insufficient*:—Ðæt ðū ne forgyte mīne þearfendlican gegiran (cf. se fiscere tōslāt his wæfels on twā and sealde Apollonige ðone healfan dæl, 11, 27), Ap. Th. 12, 8.

þearfian; *p. ode To be in need*:—Hē þearfigendra sǣwla gehæleþ *animas pauperum salvas faciet*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. [*Icel.* þarfa; *p.* þarfaði.] v. be-þearfaþ, ge-þearfian; þearfan.

þearf-leās; *adj. Without having need or reason to do something*. v. þearf, II, þurfan, II. 4:—Þearflēs hē syrwe ÿmbe Crist he plotted against Christ, but he had no need to do it, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ic ðearflēs (þearflēase, Job. Thw. 166, 22) hine geswencte *without having cause I afflicted him*, ii. 452, 16. [*Icel.* þarf-lauss *needless*.]

þearflēase; *adv. Needlessly, without cause*. v. preceding word.

þearf-lic; *adj. I. necessary*:—Lā hū þearflīc hit is *quanto magis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 6. Nēd ī ðarflic is *necesse esse*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 18, 7. ðarflic ī nēd is *necessarium est*, p. 13, 1. II. *useful, profitable*.

v. þearf, V:—Behōflic ī ðarflic *utile*, Mt. Kmb. p. 13, 6. Hēr is hālwendlic lār and ðearflīc lēwedum mannum, Wulfst. 134, 9. Ðæt is þearflīc gewuna, 104, 17: 108, 19: L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 18. On gōdum lāce biþ gelang þearflīc broces bōt, L. Pen. 9; Th. ii. 280, 13. Ðæt him ðearflīc nārē, ðæt hē ðæs hālgan hāse forhule his hlāforde *that it would not be well for him to conceal the saint's bidding from his lord*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 80. On gōðan þeāwan and on þearflīcan ðeāðan, Wulfst. 121, 2. Sēle ūs is and ðearflīc, ðæt wē ūre gyltas andetton, 136, 1. ðarflicro (ðarflicra, Rush.) *is utilis est*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 2. Swā swā him þincæ ðæt mē þearflīcūstþ sī, Chart. Th. 554, 36. [*Icel.* þarf-licr *useful*.] v. be-þearf-lic, nīdþearf-lic.

þearflīc; *adv. Usefully, profitably, with profit, to good purpose*:—Wē mih-ton ðās hālgan rāðinge menigfealdlicor trahtian, ac ūs twynāþ hwæder gē magon mārān ðeópnyse ðæron þearflīc tōcnāwan *whether you can with profit know the profounder parts of the subject*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 15. Angan listum ymbe þencean þearflīc hū hē jider meahthe Crēcas oncerran, Met. 1, 60. [*Icel.* þarfliða *usefully*.]

þearflīcness, e; *f. Poverty, neediness*:—þearflīcnys *paupertas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 60. þearflīcnys *mendicitas*, Kent. Gl. 950. On þearflīcnysse *in paupertate*, Ps. Spl. 30, 13: Sciut. 127, 18: 148, 2. þearflīcnysse hē ondrēt *paupertatem ueretur*, 179, 8. þearflīcnysse lufian *paupertatem diligere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 7.

þearl; *adj.* (1) of persons, *severe, strict*:—Se ðearla and se rīhtwīsa Dēma *districtus iudex*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 22. (2) of things, (a) pain, punishment, effort, and the like, *severe*:—Hē ðy wys meahthe þolian ða þrage, ða hiō swā þearl becom, Met. 1, 77. þreānyd þearl, Eln. Knbl. 1404; El. 704. Wæs seō ādl þearl, Exon. Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. And suā ðy ðearlan dōme hē forlēs his mennisc *ut districto justoque iudicio homo esse perderet*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 23. Heō þrowedon þearl æfterlēan, Cd. Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76. þreā wāron þearle, Exon. Th. 135, 4; Gū. 519; Ps. Th. 104, 12: 149, 7. Wēndon hiē wera cwealmes, þearla gepinga, Andr. Kmb. 3194; An. 1600. Ðirst and hungor and ðearle gewin, Salm. Kmb. 946; Sal. 472. (b) *utter, excessive*:—Þystru ðū gesettest on þearle niht (*night utterly dark*) *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox*, Ps. Th. 103, 19.

þearle; *adv. Severely, sorely, strictly, hard*. This word, as does *swiþe* (q. v.), tends to become an adverb of degree rather than one of manner or quality; where it qualifies words denoting pain, effort, or the like, it may be considered as keeping much of its old force, but even there it is used to translate Latin words marking degree; while in the case of words which do not convey such an idea, it becomes equivalent to *very, very much, exceedingly*, and the like. I. where there is the idea of pain, trouble, etc. (a) where the idea of manner is more prominent:—þearle ys mē nū ðā, heorte ys onhæted *matters go hardly with me now, my heart burns within me*, Judith. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Se ðe his þeōden ær þearl geræhte (*severely wounded*), Byrht. Th. 136, 29; By. 158. Hī fuhton ðearle *they fought hard*, Judith. Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 262; Chr. 937; Etl. 112, 23. Hī hungre wāron þearle gepreatod, Andr. Kmb. 2331; An. 1117: Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560: Rood Kmb. 103; Kr. 52. Dis is ðeōstræ hām ðearle gebunden fæstum fýrclommum, Cd. Th. 267, 15; Sat. 38. þearle hē ðemde *tantopere taxaverat*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 2. Us stalu and cwalu . . . derede swýde þearle *injured us very severely*, Wulfst. 159, 11. Ðæt hē him ðonne ðearlur (*districtus*) ðēman scyle,

Past. 53; Swt. 419, 5. (8) where the idea of degree is more prominent, *very, very much, exceedingly, excessively*:—Sáwl mín gedréfðes íðearle *anima mea turbata est valde*, Ps. Spl. 6, 3. Geeðmæt ic eom ðearle (*nimis*), 37, 8: Ps. Th. 78, 8. Pearle ic deorfe *nimum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Forþóht pearle (cf. swýpe unrót, Bt. I; Fox 4, 4), Met. I, 82. Ðæt folc weard pearle geswenet mid ðam sídfæte *tæde coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4: Ps. Th. 103, 8: Homl. i. 80, 14. II. where there is no idea of pain, trouble, etc., *very, to a great degree, very much, to a great extent, exceedingly*:—Gedancas pearle deópe *nimis profundae cogitationes*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Pearle mildheort *multum misericors*, 144, 8: Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Swíde gelyfed mann and ðearle eáwfast, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. Ðū eall geworhtest þing pearle gōd (cf. swýpe gōde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 22), Met. 20, 45. Bēhfe pearle *utilis valde*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27; 29, 31. Pearle deóplice *valde profunde*, 32, 9. Pearle swýpe to herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18: 438, 27. Hē geihte folc his ðearle (*vehementer*), Ps. Spl. 104, 22. Pearle fremap cræft mín eow *multum prodest ars mea vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 7: Judth. Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307. Ic ðē gemenigfildre swíde pearle (*vehementer nimis*), Gen. 17, 2. Drif swýpe pearle *dry very thoroughly*, Lchdm. i. 70, 10. Dis godspel belimph swíde pearle to ðære mēran frēolstide *this gospel belongs very specially to the great festival*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 10. Hig pearle eap *nimum comedunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 11. Gehwylc mē drincan sealde pearle *each gave me abundance to drink*, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rā. 71, 7. Drinc swýpe pearle *drink very largely*, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Hit on wolcnūm oft pearle punraþ, Met. 28, 25. v. for-pearle.

pearl-líc; *adj.* *Severe, hard to bear*:—Ðā ðæt Andrea earmlic þūhte, þeóðbealo pearlic to gepolianne, ðæt hē swā unscyldig ealdre sceolde lungre linnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Seceal se dæg weorpan, ðæt wē forð berap firena gehwylce; ðæt biþ pearlic gemōt (*a meeting that will be a severe ordeal for all*), Exon. Th. 447, 9; Dōm. 36. Deáþes cwealm, pearlic wite, 240, 25; Ph. 644. Þurh pearlic þreá, 283, 10; Jul. 678.

pearllice; *adv.* I. *severely*:—Ðonne sint eac ðām ilcan monnum suite ðearllice (dearlice, Cort. MSS.) to receanne ða godcundan cwidas *districte itaque contra illos divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 22. Fordon is nēd, ðætte sume mid woningum, sume pearlicor (dearlicor, Bd. S. 490, 11), sume lidelecor, synd gerehte uide *neccesse est ut quidam damnis, quidam districtius, quidam levius, corrigantur*, Bd. I, 27; M. 68, 5. II. *strictly, exactly, thoroughly*:—Drif swýpe pearle (pearlice (pearlice?), MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 70, 10.

III. *violently*:—Swā biþ be ðām heáclifum and torrum, ðonne hi hiliap feor up ofer ða oðre eorðan, hý ðonne feallan onginnaþ and full pearlice hreosan to eorðan (*come with a great crash to the ground*), Wulst. 262, 12. v. for-pearlice.

pearl-mōd; *adj.* *Of severe mind*, (1) in a bad sense, *stern, cruel*:—Hæfde his ende gebidene unswāelcne, swyrcne hē ær æfter worhte, pearlmōd þeoden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. (2) in a good sense, *severe in dealing with evil*. v. pearl, I:—Pearlmōd þeoden gumena (*the Deity*), 22, 34; Jud. 99.

pearl-wis; *adj.* *Severe, strict*:—Ierre ðæs ðearlwisan dēman *districti iram iudicis*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Beforan ðam ðearlwisan dēman *apud districtum iudicem*, 16; Swt. 105, 10: Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 36. Pearlwisere gýmene *districto regimine*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 61. God sylfa ðonne ne gýmpe nænges mannes hreówe, ac biþ ðonne rēþra and pearlwisa ðonne ænig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30.

pearlwis-líc; *adj.* *Severe, hard*:—Drihten hyne þreáde myd pearlwýslicere swingle *the Lord punished him with a severe flogging*, Shr. 98, 15.

pearlwislice; *adv.* *Severely, strictly*:—Drēage hē hine selfne ðearlwislice on his gedōhte se *districta animadversione corrigit*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 20. Hié ða scyldigan pearlwislice dēmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Ðý læs hié wyrden ðearlwislecor gedēmede *ne districtius puniantur*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 15.

pearlwisness, e; *f.* *Severity, strictness*:—Seó ðearlwisnes ðæs heardan liles *districtio vitae auctorioris*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hē hine was frignende mid ða apostolicam ðearlwisnesse *sciscitabatur apostolica districtione*, 2, 6; S. 508, 14.

pearne, es; *m.* *A gut, an intestine* [*Tharm*=guts washed for making hogs' puddings, is given as a Lincolnshire word in Bailey's Dictionary; with the meaning, 'material of which fiddle-strings are made,' it is given in E. D. S. Pub. Cumberland Glossary; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *tharm*, *tharme*=the intestines; a gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument]:—Pearne, *thearm intestinum*, Txs. 69, 1058. *pearma fibra*, 63, 870: Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55: *intestinum*, 44, 2. *pearma fibra*, *pearma fibarum*, *pearmas fibre*, 35, 39–41. Blind *pearne cecum*, 16, 59. Læcedōmas wiþ pearmes ūt gange, and gif men bilyhte sié ynib done pearne, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27. *pearmas fibras*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 16: *intestina*, ii. 49, 50: *exta*, Elic. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 10. *pearmas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 14. *Smæle pearmas ilia*, 44, 46. *pearma fibarum*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 62. *Darmaua*, Txs. 111, 27. *pearmas fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii.

38, 5: Hpt. Gl. 453, 14. [Pærmes (pærmes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 818. Pærmes, 18451. Pine pærmes þralinge, H. M. 35, 26. Thaarne or gutte *sumen, viscus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A tharme *trutum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, 5 (15th cent.). O. Frs. *thermar*; *pl.*: O. L. Ger. *thermī*; *pl. exta*: O. H. Ger. *darni fibra*; *pl. darma intestina, ilia*: Ger. *darm*; *Icel.* *þarmr*; *pl. þarmar*: *Dan.* *Swed.* *tarm gut*.] v. bæc-, smeoru-, snædel-þearm, smæl-þearmas, and next word.

pearne (e; *n.*? v. smæl-þearne) *the entrails*:—Tharme *viscera*, Txs. 107, 2140.

pearne-gewind, -wind, es; *m.* The words seem to mean 'that which enwraps the intestines,' cf. *plecta wæfsla*, gewynde, Hpt. Gl. 462, 64, but they are used to gloss *jugulum* (-um?), so should mean *the collar-bone, or the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone, or the throat*:—Gescyld ðearmgewind (*dearmwind*, lxxiv, 24), *breostbān*, *breost tege jugulum, pectusculum, mamillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 1.

pearne-gyrd *a belly-band, girth*:—Pearmggyrd *subligar* (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with horses), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 16. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *darm-gurtill cingula*.] Cf. forþ-gyrd.

peātre (*with declension like winter*?) *a theatre*:—Æt heora peātra, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2.

peáw, es; *m.* I. *a custom, usage, general practice of a community*:—Swā Iudēa þ[e]cáw (deáw, Lind.: deów, Rush.) ys to bebyrgenne *sicut mos Iudaeis est sepelire*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Hit was Iudisc peáw, Blickl. Homl. 67, 8. Feówertig daga hit was peáw (*mos*) ðæt man sceolde wépan ælcne deádnē mann, Gen. 50, 3. Siþþan was hiera (*the Amazons*) peáw, ðæt hié ælce gearle tósomne ferdon, Ors. I, 10; Swt. 46, 8: Beo. Th. 2497; B. 1246: Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Wæs in ða tid deáw Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt . . . Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 15. Gyf hit on lande deáw sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 24. Hwæt deáw deáw sý, 4; Th. i. 434, 34: 21; Th. i. 440, 21. Be ðære deáde deáwe ðe wē ðæne on wuniap, 440, 23. Para deóda peáwas sint swýpe ungelica, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Efenfela peóda and peáwa, Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Deóda ungelica ægþer ge on spræce ge on deáwum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29.

II. *mode of conduct, custom, manner, practice, way, usage of a class or kind*, (a) referring to human beings:—Ne bið swýlc cwenlic peáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Swā bið geóguðe peáw, Exon. Th. 127, 23; Gū. 390. Hýrena deáwe gē fleóp ye *flee after the manner of hirelings*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 14. Hē for ealxum gestōð Deniga frēan, cūpe hē dugude peáw, Beo. Th. 724; B. 360. (b) *referring to animals*:—Hiora deáwe suatim (cf. *suatim, suarum more*, 77, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 14. Dū (*Nebuchadnezzar*) ne gewittes wást būtan wildeóra peáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572. (c) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt mennisce mōd hæfþ wætres deáw (*aque more*), Past. 38; Swt. 277, 6. Ælces mannes mōd hæfþ scipes deáw (*more navis*), 58; Swt. 445, 10. Nū ðū wást hwelce peáwas ða woruldsælþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðē heora peáwas liciap, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 5–7. (d) referring to all created things:—God gesette unawendendlicne sido and peáwas eallum his gesceafum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 1; Met. 11, 12.

III. *a practice of religion, method of belief, way of thinking, legal usage*:—Gecynde riht *jus naturale*, peáw *vel wise solempnitatis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 32. Swýlc wæs peáw hyra *such was their religion*, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. *Annōde peáwes those who think alike*; *unius moris* (cf. un[ī]animes, Ps. Th. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 6. Se forlēt his fulluht, and leouode on hæðenum peáwe, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 40. Hē nænigne nýdde to Cristenum deáwe (*ad Christianismum*), Bd. I, 26; S. 488, 15. Tō reogollicum deáwe riþra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Pis folc æfter deáwe tō hūsle gange, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5. Heó done deáw ðæs Cristenan geleáfan (*ritum fidei*) healdan mōste, Bd. I, 25; S. 486, 34. Hæþennysse deáw forlātan *gentilitatis ritum relinquere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Ðone ealdan deáw . . . ðý apostolitan deáwe *inveteratam illam traditionem . . . apostolico more*, 5, 22; S. 644, 6–8. Hē hæfde beteran deáw, leóhtan geleáfan, Cd. Th. 256, 18; Dan. 642. Ða ðe on hæðnum peáwum dwelgende wæron, Blickl. Homl. 201, 20. Geset is on cyrclicum peáwum, Homl. Th. i. 150, 26. Hē áwrāt áne bōc be cyrclicum deáwum, ii. 84, 23. Onfēgon hi rihtgelyfede deáwas on tō lifanne *susceperunt ritus vivendi catholicos*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 23: Hy. 9, 28. Done naman ánne wē hæfdon ðætte wē Cristene wæron and swíde feáwe ða deáwas *we should have the name only of being Christians, and very few of the practices of Christianity*, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 8. Peáwas (*Epicuri*) *sectas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 67: Hpt. Gl. 503, 59.

IV. *a custom, habit, manner, mode of conduct of an individual*; the pl. often may be rendered by *conduct, behaviour*:—Deáw was ðam ylcen biscope, ðæt hē ðæt weorc mā ðurh his fōta gange fremede, ðonne on his horsa rāde *moris erat eidem antistiti, opus magis ambulando quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 31. Ælces gōdes peáwas wísdōm gefyllþ done, ðe hine lufað, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 2. Wā him ðæs peáwes, gif hi unrādes ne geswicap, Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rā. 12, 8. Hē wæs swýpe yfel monn ealra peáwa, būton ðæt hē wæs cēne *his conduct was very bad in every respect, except that he was brave*, Ors. 6, 14; Swt. 268, 27. Weorðe hē worda and dæda, peáwa and geponca, ðæt hē ne forlōse his dréames blād, Exon. Th. 97, 1; Cri.

1584. Ic geseð on eowres fæder þeawum ðæt hē nys swā wel wið me geworht, swā hē was gyrstandæg *I see by your father's behaviour that he is not so well disposed to me as he was yesterday*, Gen. 31, 5. Hē ongiet be sumum ðingum oððe ðeawum útanne ætiewdum eall ðæt hié innan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Wer gecorene on his ðeawum *uirum probum moribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Wæs hē swiðe geþungen on his ðeawum *he was most excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 7; Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129; Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369; 297, 14; Crā. 66. Þeawum gepancul *habitually thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462; Cd. Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Lifian rihtum þeawum *to live righteously*, 160, 4; Gen. 2646. Þeawum lifian *to live virtuously*, Exon. Th. 319, 13; Vid. 11; Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Ælc ðara ðe healdan wile hālige þeawas *every one who will maintain habits of holiness*, Cd. Th. 92, 20; Gen. 1531. [O. E. Homl. þeau, þeu: A. R. þeau: Laym. þeauwes, þewes, þawes; pl.: Orm. þæw: O. and N. Chauc. þewes; pl.: Prompt. Parv. thewe, maner or condycyon mos: O. Sax. thau: O. H. Ger. dau.] v. freoðo-, fulwiht-, leoð-, mann-, mynster-, regol-, un-þeaw; ge-þýwe, un-geþeawe.

þeaw a slave. v. þeow.

þeaw-fæst; adj. I. of good manners, of well-ordered life, moral, virtuous:—Loth hine fægre heold, þeawfæst and gefyldig, on ðam þeodscipe, Cd. Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942: (Abraham), 161, 8; Gen. 2662. Wunige hē mid þeawfæstum manum *maneat cum bene moratis hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 23. II. gentle:—Sumum hē syleþ monna milde heortan, þeawfæstne gefōht, Exon. Th. 299, 28; Crii. 109. v. un-þeawfæst.

þeawfæstness, e; f. Adherence to the rules of right conduct or method, discipline, obedience to rule:—þeawfæstnesse disciplinæ, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34. Be sealmanges ðeawfæstnesse *de disciplina psallendi*, R. Ben. 45, 2. Ða cild mid steore and þeawfæstnesse *(cum disciplina)* heora eudebyrdnesse healdon, 116, 9; R. Ben. Interl. 106, 12. On hālige þeawfæstnesse, Homl. Ass. 40, 406, 404: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 138. Þeningmen ðe þeawfæstnesse him geboðon (cf. þenas ðe his willan gefyllaþ, 65), Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. Regoles gehýrsumnesse and þeawfæstnesse *regule oboedientiam et disciplinam*, R. Ben. Interl. 103, 16. Ðu hatast ðeawfæstnesse *(disciplinam)*, Ps. 50, 17; Homl. Th. ii. 532, 2.

þeaw-full; adj. Moral, virtuous:—Oft hig (devils) beswicap þeawfule wasas (ða ðeawfullan, MS. A.), Wulfst. 250, 4. [Heo Godd thonkeden mid þeufulle (witfolle, 2nd MS.), worden, Laym. 1797. Mid þeawfule talen schurctu on, A. R. 422, 19. Ne beo þu nawt tu trusti ane to þi meidenhad wiðuten oðder god and þawfulle mihtes, H. M. 45, 4.] v. un-þeawfull.

þeawian to serve. v. þeowian.

þeawian to make (well) mannered. [Wel dewed, Gen. and Ex. 1914. So boner and þewed, Allit. Pms. 59, 733.] v. ge-þeawian. þeaw-leas; adj. Ill-mannered, ill-conditioned:—Swyn ðe cyrþ to meoxe æfter his ðweāle, þeawleas nýten, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. [For lust hath leve, the lond is theweles, P. S. 255, 19.]

þeaw-liç; adj. I. usual, customary:—Sum wif mid sealfre his fēt smyrode, swā swā hit þeawlic wæs on ðære þeode, Homl. Ass. 41, 439. II. moral, figurative:—þeawlic[re] spæce tropologiae, figurati sermonis, Hpt. Gl. 432, 13. þeawlicre spæce tropologiam misticum, moralem, 410, 43. Wē willaþ secgan hū ðas lāc tō ūs belimpaþ æfter ðeawlicum andgite, Homl. Th. i. 116, 33; ii. 110, 26: 210, 27; Wulfst. 234, 10. [O. H. Ger. dau-lith moralis.]

þeawlice; adv. In accordance with good manners, properly:—Gāþ þeawlice . . . and standap þeawlice *incedite morigerate . . . et state disciplinabiliter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 1–5. Ðā hē ðæt hæfde ðeawlice (rite) gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

þec. v. þū.

þeccan; p. þeahhte, þehte; pp. þeaht *To cover*, (1) *to cover* an object with something:—Ic wreō mē, leaþum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 29; Gen. 868. Ðu ðin sylf þecest lic mid leaþum, 54, 15; Gen. 877. Se ðe heofen þecceþ wolcnum *qui operit coelum nubibus*, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Mec (a horn) þecceþ mon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 2; Rā. 15, 1. Hē þeahhte bearn middangeardes wunnan wæge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Git eāgorstreām earwum þehton, Beo. Th. 1031; B. 513. Saga hwa mec þecce, Exon. Th. 381, 21; Rā. 2, 14. Mec ongon hold gewedum þeccan, 391, 13; Rā. 10, 4. Hine mid hrægle wryōn and sceome þeccan, Cd. Th. 95, 3; Gen. 1573: 58, 7; Gen. 942. Wæstmum þeaht, 115, 20; Gen. 1922. Hleowfedrum þeaht, 165, 31; Gen. 2740. Ypum þeaht, Exon. Th. 392, 7; Rā. 11, 4. Helmum þeahte, Cd. Th. 120, 3; Gen. 1899. (2) *to serve* as covering to an object. Earn ðecceþ (tegi) nest his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 31. Mec hrim þecceþ, Exon. Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ, 215, 7; Ph. 249. Ic gealgan þehte *I was stretched upon the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 1932; An. 968: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22. Ealne middangeard merefōð þeahhte, Exon. Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. Th. 8, 1; Gen. 117. Līca gehwic ðara ðe lifes gāst þeahhte *every body that had within it a living spirit*, 77, 28; Gen. 1282. On hwelcum hī (Weland's bones) hlāwa hrūsan þeccen, Met.

10, 43. Sió filmen biþ þeccende and wreōnde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 17. ¶ In the following passages Grein suggests that the form is quite a different word = *comburare*, and Cosijn (P. B. 8, 574) takes it to be connected with *þicgan* (but see *þecgan*); but, perhaps, the verb may be the same here as in the previous instances, and used with much the same force as *wrap* in such a phrase as *wrappt in flames*:—Byrneþ þurh fyres feng fugel (*the phenix*) mid neste . . . þonne broud þecceþ heore-dreōrges hūs, Exon. Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hine ād þecceþ, 223, 26; Ph. 365. Seó hyre bearn gesiþh broud þeccan, 330, 7; Vy. 47. Beāgas sceal brond feren, æled þeccan, Beo. Th. 6022; B. 3015. [To dryche and to thecche, Piers P. 19, 232. O. L. Ger. thekkan: O. Frs. thekka: O. H. Ger. decchen *tegere, operire, velare*: Icel. þekja *to cover*.] v. be-, (bi-), ge-, ofer-, un-þeccan; þeccend; þecian.

þecc-bryce, es; m. A tile:—þeccbrycum imbricibus, Hpt. Gl. 459, 42. Cf. þæc-tigele.

þeccend, es; m. One who covers or protects, a protector:—Ðu eart þeccend (*protector*) min, Ps. Th. 70, 5, 2.

þecel[1]e. v. þæcele.

þecen, e; f. A roof:—þecen vel rōf *tectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 34. Þæcen, 81, 9. Of daliscre þecene *dedale tecti*, ii. 139, 68; Exon. Th. 493, 21; Rā. 81, 34. Swā swā spearwa on ðecene (on efese f on þecene, Ps. Lamb.) *sicut passer in tecto*, Ps. Spl. 101, 8. Under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8; Lk. Skt. 7, 6; Homl. Th. i. 126, 30; Mk. Skt. 13, 15; Exon. Th. 431, 18; Rā. 46, 2. Hig þecena (getimbrena f þecena, Ps. Lamb.) *foenum tectorum*, Ps. Spl. 128, 5. [O. L. Ger. thecina.]

þecgan; p. þegde; pp. þeged *To take, consume*:—Hine þegeþ þurst *he is consumed by thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7: 74, 22. v. ā-, ge-, of-þecgan; þicgan.

þeoge (?), an; f. A receptacle (?):—On hærfeste man sceal ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 17. Cf. þicgan.

þede, þēdum, þēfel, þēfan-, þēfe-þorn. v. þeowan, þýfel, þýfe-þorn. þefian to pant, to be agitated:—Þefiendra anhelantium, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. þefian *aestuarie in animo*, Dial. 1, 9 (Lye). [Cf. (?) Icel. þefja *to smell*.]

þeffen. v. þyften.

þegan (this seems the regular strong form for the verb which usually has weak forms in the present, þicgan, q. v.) to take, accept:—Him was Godes egas nāra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde *there was too great fear of God in his thoughts for him to wish to get human glory*, Exon. Th. 112, 8; Gū. 140.

þegen, þegn, þegn, þēn, es; m. I. a servant, one who does service for another:—Þēn minister, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 24. Swā hwylc swā wyle betweox eow beōn yldra, sý hē eower þēn (*minister*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 26: 23, 11. Ðā bæd hē his ðeng (*ministerium*), ðæt hē him stōwe gegerwode. Ðā wundrade se ðeng, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 29. Geleaffull ðegn (esne, Rush.: þeow, W. S.) *fidelis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 45, 46. Ðā þenas ðe ðæt wæter hlōdon, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. II. where the service is of a public or official character, an officer, minister:—þegn lictor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 10: 52, 59. Ðe læs se ðēma ðe sylle ðam þēne (ðegne, Lind.: ðægne, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ða weorcgerfian and ða þenas (*praefecti operum et excoatores*) cwædon tō ðam folce: 'Pharao bȳt, ðæt eow mann ne sylle leng nān cef,' Ex. 5, 10. Ða þeowas and ða þegnas *serui et ministri*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18. Þegna lictorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 24: 52, 41. Abēad þeodcnyning þegnum sīnum, om-bihtscealcum, Cd. Th. 112, 12; Gen. 1869. Ða ealdras sendon hyra þenas, ðæt hig woldon hine gefōn, Jn. Skt. 7, 32. Sangeras and mæssepreostas and manigfealdlice ciricean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 32. III. a. figurative:—Deofolegieldum, ðam wýrrestum wites þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 29; Jul. 152. III. where the service is military, a soldier:—An Ueriatueses þegn *unus ex iis* (one of the victorious Lusitanians), Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 21. Þa þenas (ðegnas, Lind. Rush.) *milites*, Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Ðā hēt hē his ðegnas (*milites*) hine sēcan . . . 'Ðone forhygend ūra goda ðu mē helan woldest swýþor ðonne mīnum ðegnum (*milibus*) secgan,' Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7–20. Hī sealdon ðam þegnum (*milibus*) micyl feoh, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 12. Ic hæbbe þegnas (ðeignas, Lind.) under mē *habens sub me milites*, 8, 9. IV. a follower of a great man, a retainer:—þegn, gesiþa *cliens, i. socius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 70. Thegn, ðegn, þegn *adsaculam*, Txts. 42, 101. Þegn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 43. Ðæs ðegeles lof is ðæs hlāfordes wurdmynt, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Ðā wæs ðærinne Dauid mid his monnum. Ða cleopodon his ðegnas him tō and hine lērdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge *illic cum viris suis David inerat, cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Árás se rīca (*Beowulf*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna hēap, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þēna, cnihta, forspillendra þēna *parasitorum, incuhtum parasitus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 18–21. Þēnum *parasitis, incuhtum clientibus*, 514, 52–54. Þegnum *pedisequis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 75. IV. a. figurative:—Ðu wāst hwelce þeawas ða woruldsæla habbaþ . . . Gif ðu heora þegen beōn wilt, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. V. a follower of a teacher, a disciple:—Iohannes, se ðeora þegn, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. His þegnas

læddon him tō ðone eosol, 71, 5: 15, 13. On Sancte Petres naman, Cristes ðegnes, 205, 14. ðeignas his (his discipuli † his þegnas, Rush.) *discipuli ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 1. Cuēdon tō ðeignum his, 9, 11. ðegnum, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 19. V. a. in poetry,

borrowing the terms of war:—Sint geþræde þegnas mīne (*St. Andrew's disciples*), geonge gūdrincas, Andr. Kmbl. 782; An. 391. VI. *discipuli ejus*, a king's or queen's service, whether in the household or in the country, a *thane*. The word in this case seems gradually to acquire a technical meaning, and to become a term denoting a class (v. *þegen*-riht, -wer), containing, however, several degrees. To illustrate the wider sense in which the word could be used, when the *þegen* is spoken of in relation to the king, the following passages may be cited. In the Chronicle an. 897 'manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna' includes two bishops and three aldermen, as well as a cynges þegn and a cynges horsþegn. In a charter Cnut greets 'ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twiwynde' (*the twiwynde man is a ceorl*: cf. too, 'ealne his leōdscype, twelfhynde and twiwynde,' Chart. Erl. 229, 19), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 30. The word seems general, too, in the passage, 'Weorðscipes wyrpe ælc be his mæde, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeoden,' L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 13. The more limited sense seems to belong to the word in the following:—Gif þegen geþeah ðæt he weard tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Cf. §§ 2, 6; and see L. In. 45, L. C. S. 72, L. M. L. given below. In some cases, too, it will be seen that the term implies military service, as when de *militia regis juvenis* is translated *sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin* (see also other passages below from Bd. 4, 3, and 5, 13); in others, the service is that of the household, v. Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21, and bür-, disc-, hrægl-þegen; in others it is official work in the country. For the development of the class of thanes in England, see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. thegn; Kemble's Saxons in England, l. c. 7, II. c. 3; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. þegen. (1) where the word is used of other than Teutonic peoples:—Wæs his (*St. Martin's*) fæder ærest cyninges þegn, and geðeah ðæt he wæs cininges þegna aldorman, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. (Cf. His (*St. Martin's*) fæder wæs æðelboren, ærest cempa, and siddan cempa ealdor, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 25. *St. Martin's* father was a military tribune.) *Þegn satrapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 17. Xerxis þegn wæs hāten Mardonius, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 28. Wē sædon, ðæt he wære ryhtwisa ða ða he ðeng wæs ðonne he wære siddan he kyning wæs. Ða ða he ðegn wæs he his feond ne dorste ofslean *David rector fuit in servitio, quam cum pervenit ad regnum. Servus adversarium ferire timuit*, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 2-6. Tarcunius ðerne ðegn ongean sende, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 17. Pharaones þegnas *servi Pharaonis*, Ex. 10, 7. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas him ne mihton leng mid gewunian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Mænegum cyninges (*king of Egypt*) þegnum, Cd. Th. 111, 5; Gen. 1851. (1 a) where the Deity is the king served:—Metodes ðegn, Abraham, Cd. Th. 176, 6; Gen. 2907. Dryhtnes þegn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 22; Gū. 665. Ðu cyninges eart þegen þegun, Andr. Kmbl. 1055; An. 528. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, Cd. Th. 136, 31; Gen. 2266. Ðæt is micel wundor, ðæt wolde þeoden þolian, ðæt wurde þegn swā monig forlædd, 37, 30; Gen. 597. (1 b) figurative:—Fugas þringaþ ymbe æþelne (*the phoenix*), æghwylc wille wesan þegn and þeow þeodne mærum, Exon. Th. 209, 3; Ph. 165. (2) where the word applies to Englishmen or to other Teutonic peoples:—Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton uuip Walas and hiera þegn ān wearp ofslaegen, Chr. 465; Erl. 12, 23. Gest hine clānsne sylfes āde, swylce cyninges þeng, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 20. Lilla se cyninges ðegn him se holdesta *minister regi amicissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin de *militia ejus juvenis*, 4, 22; S. 590, 33. Ða ondrædde he andettan ðæt he cyninges ðegn wære, ac sæde, ðæt he folclic man wære, and ðæt he fordon in ða fyrd cōme, ðæt he sceolde cyninges ðegnum heora mete lædan *timuit se militem fuisse confiteri; rusticum se fuisse respondit, et propter victum militibus adferendum in expeditionem se venisse testatus est*, S. 591, 5-9. Hē sæge ðæt he wære cyninges ðeng *ministerium se regis fuisse manifestans*, 591, 38. Hē ðære ylcan cwēne ðeng (*minister*) wæs, 592, 13. Sum wer wæs on lēwedom hāde ðæs cyninges ðegn *vir in laico habitu atque officio militari positus*, 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Þegn, se ðe on handa ber ealowege, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494. Þegn Hrōdgāres, ēgweard, 475; B. 235. Eādwold cynges ðegen, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 28. Gif mon cyninges þegn betoð, gif he hine lāðian dyrre, dō he ðæt mid .xii. cininges þegnum. Gif man ðone man betyð de biþ læssa maga (māga?) ðonne se cyninges þegn, lādige he hine mid .xii. his gelicena and mid ānum cyninges þegne, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5-9. Gif cyninges þegn ætsace . . . gilde .x. healfmeare (cf. the next two sections), L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 7; S. 58; Th. ii. 300, 3; 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Burgbryce mon sceal bētan ealdormonnes .xxx. scitt., cyninges þegnes .lx. scitt., gesiðcundes monnes landhæbbendes .xxxv. scitt., L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 9. Eorles heregeata syndon . . . And syðþan cyninges þegenes (þegnas, MS. G.) ðe him nyhste syndon . . . And medemra þegna . . . And cyninges þegnes heregeata inne mid Denum ðe his sōcne hæbbe feower pund, And gif he tō ðam cyninge furdor cýðde hæbbe . . . L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4-20. ðegenes lagu is, ðæt he sý his bōcrites wyrde, and ðæt he dréo ðinc of his lande dō, fyrdfærelid and burhbōte

and brycgeweorc. Eac of manegum landum mære landriht ārist tō cyninges gebanne, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4-7. ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel (swā ceorles). ðonne biþ cynges ānfæld wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 2-5. Hiē (*the Danes*) sealdon (Ceólwulfe) ānum unwisum cyninges þegne Miercna rice tō haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 206, 23. Ðæs cyninges þegnas (cf. ða men ðe mid ðam cyninge wærun, Erl. 48, 31), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3, 9. Hē wæs hyre (*the queen's*) ðēna hire hūses and hire gefērsipes oferealdormonn erat *primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 21. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fyre mid his ðegnum (*ministris*), 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Wē willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcen wæpengetæce .ii. trýwe þegnas and ænne mæssepreost, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. In the two following passages, though translations, the ideas are probably English:—Cyningas ne magan nāenne weorpscipe forþ bringan būton heora þegna (*servientium*) fultume. Hwæt wille wē secean be ðam ðegnum (*familiaribus*; cf. folgerum, l. 10), Bt. 29, 1-2; Fox 104, 12-15. Mid miclon gefērscipe hiora þegna, and ða biþ mid fetlum and mid gyldeum hyltswordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrst, 37, 1; Fox 184, 4.

VI. a. a *thane* who served a bishop:—Wulfræ bisceopes ðegn, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 8. Ic Leófinc bisceop gebōcige sumne dæl landes mīnan holdan and getrēowan þegene, ðam is Ægelric nama, for his eādmōdre gehēsumnysse, Chart. Erl. 242, 11. Ic (Cnut) cýde, ðæt ic hæbbe geunnen him (*archbishop Æthelnoth*), ðæt he beo his saca and sōcne wyrde ofer his āgene menn and ofer swā feala þegna swā ic him tōlætan hæbbe, 233, 6.

VI. b. one engaged in the service of a republic:—Scipia, se betsta Rōmāna þegn (se besta and se sēlesta Rōmāna witena and þegena, MS. C.), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 24. VII. a. a person of rank, one of a class higher than the ordinary freeman (ceorl). v. þegen-boren:—Þegn *primas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 14. Þegn *optimas*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ðeah þræla hwyrc hlāforda æthlepe, and hit æfter ðam geweorde, ðæt wængewirxl weorde gemāne þegene and þræle, gyf þræl ðāne þegen āfylle, licge ægylde; and gyf se þegen ðāne þræl, ðe he ær āhte, āfylle, gylde þegen-gylde, Wulfst. 162, 5-10. Ælc dohtig man on Kænt and on Sūd-Sexan, on þegenan and on ceorlan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 11, 7.

VIII. a. a brave man, noble man, good warrior; vir fortis. v. þegen-lic, -lice, -scipe, III:—Gif gē swelce þegnas synt, swelce gē wēnaþ ðæt gē siēn, ðonne sceoldon gē lustlice eowre āguu brocu āræfnan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 7. Ðæt wæs swiðe sweotol, ðæt hiē ða wæron beteran þegnas ðonne hiē nū siēn, ðæt hiē ðas gewinnes geswiccan noldon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 32. VIII. a. in poetry the word is used, like *eorl*, as a complimentary term for man, warrior:—Swylc sceolde secg wasan, þegn æt beafre, Beo. Th. 5411; B. 2709. Se þegn (*St. John*) wæs on wyne, Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hō. 55. Þances gleaw þegn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 1114; An. 557. Ðam þegne (*Adam*) ongan his hige hweorfan, Cd. Th. 44, 7; Gen. 705. Scyle āscian deophyðig mon . . . ne sceal ðæs āpreotan þegn mōdigne, Exon. Th. 348, 1; Sch. 21. Ðæt micle mōrd menn ne þorfton, þegnas þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205. Ne sceolon mē on ðære þeode þegenas ætwitan (cf. stedefæste hæled, 139, 5; By. 249), 138, 15; By. 220. ¶ The word is applied to Christ:—Þegen mid preāte, þeoden engla, Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. [*O. Sax. þegan: O. H. Ger. degan masculus, herus, miles, defensor: Icel. þegn.*] v. ærn-, ambeht-, bed-, bür-, burh-, cyric-, disc-, duru-, ealdor-, forþ-, gum-, hand-, heah-, heal-, helle-, hrægl-, mægen-, mæsse-, magu-, mete-, scir-, scōh-, sele-, tintreg-, weofod-, weoruld-, wic-, wif-þegen (-þegn).

þegen-boren; adj. Of gentle birth. v. þegen, VII:—Sý he þegen-boren, sý he ceorlboren, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20. þegen-gilde, es; n. The wergild for a thane:—Gyf þræl þegen fullice āfylle, licge ægylde; and gyf se þegen þæne þræl, ðe he ær āhte, fullice āfylle, gylde þegen-gylde, Wulfst. 162, 10. [*Icel. þegn-gildi the wergild for a þegn.*]

þegen-hyse; pl. -hyssas; m. A follower, attendant:—Þegnyssas clientes (the passage in Aldhelm is: Ejusdem nefandae militiae tam calones et clientes . . . quam satrapae et proceres), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 73; 17, 74.

þegen-lagu, e; f. Thane-law, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane:—Se (*the priest*) ðe ðæs (concupinage) geswiccan wille and clānnesse healdan, hæbbe he Godes miltse, and tō woruldwurdscipe sī he þegenlage wyrde as regards worldly dignity let him rank as a thane, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16; Wulfst. 270, 32. v. þegen-riht.

þegen-lic; adj. Manly, brave, manful. v. þegen, VIII:—Andreas is gereht degenlic, Homl. Th. i. 586, 11. Māran lufe nimþ se heretoga on gefeohte tō ðam cempa, ðe æfter fleāme his wiðerwinnan ðegenlice oferwinþ, ðonne tō ðam ðe mid fleāme ne ætwand, ne ðeah on nānum gecampe nāht ðegenlice ne gefremode, 342, 5.

þegenlice; adv. Bravely, manfully, like a brave man, gallantly:—Beo ðu gehyrst and hicg þegenlice tu confortare et viriliter age, Jos. 1, 18; Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 248. Heo tō ðam þegnon cwæð: 'Dōð þegenlice and wel; ābeoðað mīne ærende tō ðam gemōte,' Chart. Th. 337, 36.

Gif hē ðegenlice earfoðnyse forberþ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 19 : Homl. Skt. i. 11, 3. Ealle þeōða spræcon hū ðegenlice hī fuhton, ii. 25, 324. Hē læg ðegenlice ðeōðne gehende he lay like a warrior close to his lord, Byrht. Th. 140, 26; By. 294. [O. H. Ger. thegenlico virilitat : O. H. Ger. thegan-, degan-lichō.] v. preceding word.

þegen-ræden[n], e; f. *The condition of being a þegen, service* :—þegurædenne oððe hīw-rædenne clientele, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 44. Hīr-ðelice þeūrædene familiaris clientelae, Hpt. Gl. 504, 46. Manige men of cyninges þegenrædene tō Cristes þeōwdōme gecyrdon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 17. Cf. þegen-scipe.

þegen-riht, es; n. *Thane-right, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane (e.g. Mæssepreōstes ād and worldþegenes is on Engla lage efendyre . . . Twelfhyndes mannes (a thane's) ād forstent .vi. ceorla ād, L. O. 12, 13; Th. i. 182, 14-19) :—Se mæssepreōst biþ þegenrihtes wyrdle, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 17; L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 306, 21; vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif ceorl geþeāh ðæt hē hæfde fulllice fif hīda āgenes landes . . . and sundernote on cynges healle, ðonne wæs hē ðononforþ þegenrihtes weorðe, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18. Gif massere geþeāh ðæt hē tērde þrige ofer wīdsā, se wæs þegenrihtes weorðe, 6; Th. i. 192, 10. v. þegen-lagu, -wer.*

þegen-scipe, es; m. *I. thaneship, the status of thane* :—Se ðēma ðe oðrum wōh ðēme . . . þolige hē his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. 266, 18; L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 13. *II. a body of thanes* :—Sēcē Adrianes wæs ðæs cāsere ðegenscipes ealdorman, ðe Maximianus wæs nemed, Shr. 59, 24.

III. bravery, manfulness, gallantry. v. þegen, VIII, þegenlic :—Beoþ nū gehyrte, and healdþ mid ðegenscipe ða hālgan Godes hē, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 258. Hē him eft hī rice tō forlēt for his þegenscipe (*ob testimonium virtutis*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 24. Alexander his ærestan ðegnscipe on ðon gecyþde, ða hē ealle Crēcas mid his snyttro on his geseald geniéðde, ealle ða ðe wīd hīene gewin uþ āhōfon Alexander primam experientiam animi et virtutis suae, compressis celeriter Graecorum motibus, dedit, Swt. 122, 32. *IV.* in that part of the Genesis which is thought to show Old Saxon influence, the word occurs with the meaning of *service to a lord*, like the Old Saxon *thegan-skepi* :—Nis mē on worulde nūð æniges þegenscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 33; Gen. 836. On þegnscipe þeōwian, 46, 15; Gen. 744. Hīe þegnscipe Godes forgyrdon, 21, 19; Gen. 326. [Icel. þegn-skapr honour (as in on one's honour); liberality; allegiance of a þegu.]

þegen-scolu, e; f. *A band of thanes, a following* :—Þegenscole clientele, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 1. **þegen-sorh**; -sorge; f. *Sorrow for the loss of thanes* :—Grendel on reste genam þritig þegna . . . Mære þeōðen þegnsorge dreāh, Beo. Th. 263; B. 131.

þegen-weorod, es; n. *A host of thanes* :—Ðæt wē tō ðam hīhstan hrōf gestigān, ðær is geþungen þegnweorod, Exon. Th. 47, 6; Cri. 751.

þegen-wer, es; m. *The wer-gild of a thane* :—Hē sý þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrdle, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 21; vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif weofodþen be bōca tæcninge his āgen lif rihtlice fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres and weorðscipes worð, ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 18. Cf. Mæsseþegnes and woruldþegnes wergyld is .ii. þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. þegen-riht.

þēgh, þegin, þegn, þegen. v. þeoh, þegen, þigen.

þegnest (? related to þegnian as O. Sax. thionost, O. L. Ger. thianust, thienest, O. H. Ger. dionōst, Icel. þjónusta are to verbs thionōn, dionōn, þjóna respectively; or (?) þēnest, þeōnest the English form corresponding to the nouns given above. The passage in which the word occurs separately refers to Germany, so perhaps the German form has been borrowed (?): where it occurs as the first part of a compound the form is þeōnest; in the same passage, which is late, eó is written where ē is the more regular form, as heót for hēt; perhaps, however, the Scandinavian form has influenced the English) *Service* :—Þæs ilcan gēres for Aldrēd biscop tō Colne ofer sē, and weard ðær underfangen mid mycelan weorðscipe, and him geaf ægðer þēneste ge se biscop on Colone and se cāsere, Chr. 1054; Erl. 189, 25. (This passage occurs in only one MS.) v. next word, and þegnisc.

þegnest-mann (?), es; m. *A thane* :—Þās (a number of bishops, aldermen and others, who are named) and feola oþre kyninges þeōnestmen (but cf. Icel. þjónustu-maðr a liegeman), Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 9. v. preceding word.

þegnestre, þēnestre, an; f. *A female servant* :—Þēnestran cultricem, ministram, Hpt. Gl. 438, 33. v. next word.

þegnian; p. ode; pp. od. *I.* to serve a person (dat.), do a person (dat.) *service, minister to, attend upon* :—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe ðenap ðe se ðe sitt cyþa major est, qui recumbit? an qui ministrat? Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On heāsetle siteþ self cyning (God), and ðiós sīde gesceaft þenap and þiowap, Met. 29, 77. Gif him ārlice esne þenap, Exon. Th. 430, 9; Rā. 44, 5; 403, 28; Rā. 22, 14. Þenap prosequitur, Hpt. Gl. 451, 57. Hē (a king) biop swiþe anlic ðara his þegna sumum ðe him þenap, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Gif hē nære sōþ God, nā him englas ne þegnodon. On ðisse bysene is gecyþed, ðæt eallum geleaffullum mannum englas þegnapi, ðonne hī habbaþ ðeóful oferswipad, Blickl. Homl. 35, 1-4. Ic geornlice Gode þegnade þurh holdne hyge, Cd. Th. 37, 7; Gen. 585.

Hē mē holdlice ðegnade mihi ministrabat, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ne com ic tō ðon on eorðan ðæt mē mon ðenode, ac tō ðon ðæt ic wolde ðegnian filius hominis non venit ministrari, sed ministrare (Mt. 20, 28), Past. 41; Swt. 301, 2. Iōsep hæfde mycele gife æt his hlāforde and þenode (ministrabat) him, Gen. 39, 4; 40, 4. Englas him þegnedan, Blickl. Homl. 27, 22. Þegnedon, 33, 34. Þēna mē ministrā mihi, Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Ælc wēnþ ðæt hē þenige Gode omnis arbitretur obsequium se prae-stare Deo, Jn. Skt. 16, 2. Se biscop and se mæssepreōst, gif hī mid rihte willap Gode þeōwian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian dæghwanlice Godes folce the bishop and the priest, if they desire to serve God aright, must minister daily to God's people, Blickl. Homl. 45, 30. Ne þūhte hit mē nāht rihtlic, gif him sceoldan þeōwe men þegnian (þēnian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. On ðam hūse hyra ðeaw wæs, ðæt hī ða untruman in lædan sceoldan, and him ætsomme ðenigeān, Bd. 4, 24; S. 538, 29. *I a.* where the instrument with which service is performed is given :—Mec lād-geotēdon prætedon; ic him þenode ðeoran sweorde swā hī gedēfē wæs I served my foes with my good sword, as was fitting, Beo. Th. 1125; B. 560. Ðās bōc Leófric gef Sēō Petro and eallum his æftergengum intō Exancestre Gode mid tō þēniene, Chart. Erl. 253, 12. *II.* to serve food, to supply wants, minister to necessities, provide. v. þegnung, V :—Ðæt ylce wæter eallum dyder cumendum his heofonlicre gife genihtsumnesse ðegnāp aqua sufficientem cunctis illo advenientibus gratiae suae coelestis copiam ministrat, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32. Seó wīf is seó bōclice lār, seó ðe ūs ðenap lifes hlāf, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 26. Martha gearwode ðam Hælene æfengereordu . . . Martha wæs geornful ðæt heó ðon Hælene tō gecwēmmesse þenode (þēnode, Lk. Skt. 10, 40) : heó him tō cwæþ : 'Hwý nelt ðū gēman ðæt mīn sweostor mē læt āne þegnian (þēnian, Lk. Skt.)?', Blickl. Homl. 67, 25-31. Malchus, ða þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte, heom geornlice þenode, ðæt hī be ðæle hī gercordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 240. Se him ða geryn ðenode (ministrare solebat) ðæs hālgan geleāfan, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 17. Hwanne gesāwe wē ðe hingrigendne oððe þyrstendne . . . and wē ne þēnedon ðē?, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 44. Eallum Godes ðearfum man sceall weldāða þēnian, Homl. Th. i. 514, 5. Hē him bigleofan ðēnian wolde, ii. 128, 29. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his ēstmetum, Homl. Ass. 110, 268.

III. to serve an office, administer, perform the duties of an office :—Ðā hē ða monig gear biscopphād ðegnade qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. Ðēnade, 4, 3; S. 566, 28, 40. Þegnade Willferþ ða biscopeðennege fif gear Viúfrid annos quinque officium episcopatus exercebat, 4, 13; S. 583, 14. Medomlice ðēnian ða ðenunga officium ministrare digne, Past. i; Swt. 27, 10. [Pe king him gon to þēnian, þe quene bar to drinken, Layn. 30786. A þusen cnihtes þeineden þan kinge . . . þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene to þan kinge, 24595.] v. ge-, under-þegnian.

þegnisc (? cf. -ska nouns in Icelandic (?); or see þegnest (?)) *service* :—Þat sǣwulgesceot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þēnisc ðōn for his willice hig āgon tō ðōne, Chart. Th. 609, 16.

-þegnsum. v. ge-þēnsum.

þegnung, e; f. *Service, ministration.* *I.* service, good office done by one to another :—Englas beoð tō ðegnunge gæstum fram Gode hider on world sendeð, Blickl. Homl. 209, 23. Ne mihte se mānfulla ðhere mid nānre ðēnunge ðam lytingum swā micclum fremian, Homl. Th. i. 84, 10. Þēnunge patrocinium (ut puellulas ad patrocinium vitae impendant, Ald. 69), Hpt. Gl. 519, 2. Ða Ebrēiscan wif cunnon þēnunga obstetricandi habent scientiam, Ex. i. 19. v. þigen. Hē bræð line on feala bleōna þurh ðeóles þegnunga he changed himself into many forms by the devil's good offices, Blickl. Homl. 175, 5.

I a. service rendered by things, use :—Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima ðēnunge benumen deficiente omni membrorum officio, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. In ðēnunge in use; in procinctu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 16. Hē him beað his recedes hleōw and þegnunge he offered them the shelter and use of his house, Cd. Th. 147, 19; Gen. 2442. *I b.* use made of things :—Nānig hī (the cups) hrīnan dorste, ne ne wolde, būtan tō his neoðfearflicre ðēnunge (ad usum necessarium), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. *II.* service to a lord or master :—Ā tō his (king Osuine) folgoþe and tō his ðēnunge ða æþelestan men cōman ad ejus ministerium viri nobilissimi concurrerent, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 12. Wuldres āras ðū tō þegnunge ðīnre gesettest, Elen. Kmbl. 1474; El. 739. Oþþæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge, tō ðære ðe ðū sendeð eart, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28. Pharao gebencþ ðīne þēnunga recordabitur Pharao ministerii tui, Gen. 40, 13. ðēnunga obsequia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 44. Gif him mon oftiþþ ðara þēnunga, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10, 14. Þegnunga, Met. 25, 24, 32. Ðara gumena ðē him mid þegnungum þringap ymbe ūtan, 25, 28. For ðý ða oþra gesceafta þeōwe sint, hī healdap hiora þēnunga, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 18. Þegnunga, Met. 11, 46.

II a. service, obedience, suit and service :—Ðæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum the very water showed itself to be at his command by retreating before his feet (cf. him gearu sōna þurh streāmraece stræt wæs gerymed, synble wæs dryg; folde fram fōðe, swā his fōt gestōp, Andr. Kmbl. 3157-; An. 1581-), Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. *III.* service of an official, official employment, ministry :—Ðæs lāreowdōmes ðēnung praedicationis officium, Past.

7; Swt. 47, 20. Hē wilnode ðære ðegnunga ðæs lāriowdōmes, Swt. 49, 15. Ðære clānan ðegnunga ðæs sacerdhādes, Swt. 51, 2. Gefylðum dagum his (*St. Augustine*) ðēnunga *completis diebus officii sui*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Gif ðū wāst ðæt ic unrihtlice biseopshāde onfēnge, ic lustlice fram ðære ðēninge (*officio*) gewite, 4, 2; S. 566, 6. Ic wæs gesett to fram ðære ðēninge (*officio*; office of cupbearer), Gen. 41, 13. Nānig sý mīnre þēnunga (*officio*; office of cupbearer), Gen. 41, 13. Nānig sý beladod fram ðære kycenan þēnunga *nullus excusetur a coquina officio*, R. Ben. 58, 14. Hē ðæs godspelleres þegnunga gefylde *he filled the office of evangelist*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 9. Ða eorðlican hlāfordas sint to ðæm gesette ðæt hiē ða endebryðnesse and ða ðegnunga hiora hiērēdum gebrytnige *terrenae domus dominus famulorum ordines ministeriaque dispartiens*, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 20.

IV. *the act of serving in an official capacity*:—Ðæt Leuius mægt stōde beforan him on þēnunga, Deut. 10, 8.

IV a. *a service, an official performance, a service of religion, an office of the church, a ceremonial or ritual service*:—Þēnung *officium*, onseging *immolatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48–49. Þēnunga *sacrificio*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 70. Ðis godspel belimpp to ðysses dages ðēnunga, Homl. Th. i. 104, 4. Byrginge þēnunga *sepulchrae officio*, Anglia xiii. 444, 1124. Nānigum heora ālyfed sī ānige sacerdlīce ðēnunga dōn *nulli eorum liceat ullum officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ðæt ge ða ðēnunga fulwihte (*ministerium baptizandi*) æfter ðeāwe ðære hālgan Rōmāniscan cyricean gefyllan, 2, 2; S. 503, 21. Ða clānan þēnunga *laula (supernarium) munia (rerum)*, Ald. 144, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 9; 52, 51. Ðegnange munia, 91, 32. þēnunga, 57, 8. Ðā his þēnunga dagas (*dies officii eius*) gefyllde wæron, Lk. Skt. i. 23. þēnungum *culturis, ministeris*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 27. Mānigfealdum þēnungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 79.

IV b. *a service, the formulas used in a service*:—Swiðe seāwa wæron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūden understandan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14.

V. *service of food, a meal, food served, food, provision*. v. þeguan, II, and cf. gēmung for similar specialization of a general term:—Ðā Drihtnes þēnung wæs gemacod *cena facta*, Jn. Skt. 13, 2. Hē ārās fram his þēnunga *surgit a cena*, 4. Gearwa ūre þēnunga ðæt hig magon etan mid mē *instrue convivium, quoniam tecum sunt comesturi*, Gen. 43, 16; Mt. Kmbl. 26, 17. Ic wolde ðīne ðēnunga sylf nū gearcian, gif ic mē mid fēðunge ferian mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 31. Malchus hæfde mid him eāpelcan fōðan, and com to his gefēran . . . and ða eādelican þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte heom þēnode, ðæt hī be ðeāle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 233–240. Ðonne man fæste, donne ðæle man ða þēnunga ðe man brūcan sceolde ealle Godes þearfan *when a man fasts, then let all the food that would have been distributed to the poor*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 26. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his āgenum þēnungum and his ēstmetum, ac heō nolde his sanda brūcan, Homl. Ass. 110, 269.

VI. *in a personal sense, a following, retinue, train, cf. folgaþ*:—Seō hell and se deað and heora ārleāsan þēnunga wæron āforhtode, Nic. 28; Thw. 16, 10. [Fer (werpð) manifest ðēninge *fire does service of many kinds*, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 26.] v. æfen, biseop, cyric, fulluht, gear, heāh, lic, mynster, tīd-, tō-, ūht-, weofod, wic-þegnung (-þēnung), and following words.

þegnung-bóc, e; f. *A service-book, a book giving the religious services that were to be performed*:—Leuiticus on Grēisc and ministerialis on Lȳden, ðæt ys þēnungbóc on Englisc, for ðam ðara sacerda þēnunga sind ðar āwritene, Lev. pref. Sume ūre ðēningbēc ongiunnaþ on Aduentum Domini, Homl. Th. i. 98, 26.

þegnung-fæt, es; n. *A vessel used in the service of the kitchen*:—Ðære kycenan wicþēnas . . . heora þēningfata clāne and hāle ðam hordere betæcen; se hordere eft ðære tōwardan wucan wicþēnum ða ylcen þēningfata betæce, R. Ben. 59, 6–12.

þegnung-gāst, es; m. *A ministering spirit*:—Englas beōþ to ðēning-gāstum fram Gode hider on worulde āsende, ðæt hī beōn on futlume his gecorenum (*nonne angeli sunt administratorii spiritus, in ministerium missi propter eos, qui haereditatem capient salutis*) Heb. 1, 14), Homl. Th. i. 510, 15.

þegnung-hūs, es; n. *A house in which an employment is carried on, a workshop*:—Þēninghūsum *officinis*, Germ. 394, 267.

þegnung-mann (þēning-, þēnig-), es; m. I. *in a general sense, a serving-man, attendant*:—Wæs amang ðām Malchus heora ðēnigmann, and ða eādelican þēnunga ðe hē ðider brōhte heom geomlice þēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 239. Árās Malchus heora þēningmann, and dyde eall swā his gewuna wæs, nam mid him sumne dæl feōs . . . ðæt feoh bær to porte, 472–486: 447. Se Hælend hēt ða ðēnigmen āfyllan six stānene fatu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 12.

II. *a servant of a lord or king, athane, minister*, (a) *in a general sense*:—Sint to manienne ða ðe mildheortlice sellap ðæt hiē habbaþ, ðæt hiē angieten ðæt hiē sint gesette ðæm hefen-cundan Gode to ðēningmannum to ðeālanne ðās lēnan gōd (*ut a coelesti Domino dispensatores se positos subditorum temporalium agnoscant*), Past. 44; Swt. 321, 7. An woruldcynning hælf fela þegna; hē ne mæg beōn wurðful cynning būton hē hæbbe swylce þēningmen ðe þeāwfæstnesse him gebeōdon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. (b) *as a technical English term*:—Mīne (*Alfred's*) ealdormenn and mīne þēnigmenn, Chart. Th. 490, 22. On cinges þēningmanna gemōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 80, 20. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 47; Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 186.

þegnung-weorod, es; n. *A body of attendants or serving-men*:—Manege of ðæs ealdormannes þēnungwerode, Shrn. 154, 26.

þegu, e; f. *A taking, accepting*. v. beāh-, beōr-, fōd(d)or-, bring-, sinc-, wil-, win-þegu; þiegan.

þeh = þec, þeh. v. þū, þeah.

þel (þell), es; n. *A thin piece of wood or metal, a plank, plate*:—Gylden þel āslægen *bratea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 42. Weel *planca* (þell? þele? *the line is*: Corpus virgineum natat ceu *plana carina*, Ald. 199), 95, 79. Þeah man gesette ān brād isen þell ofer ðæs fýres hrōf . . . and þeah man mid ðām hameron beōte on ðæt isene þell, Wulfst. 147, 2–7. Ða wāgas wæton gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ānægleda *fingeres picce auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 25. Wæp-enu mid gyldennum þelum bewyrcean *arma aureis includere laminis*, 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel. þili*; n. *a plank*.] v. benc-, ceōl-, wæg-þel; þel-brycg-, -fæsten; þelu; þiling, þille.

þel-brycg, e; f. *A bridge of planks*:—On herepaþ ðþ ðelbrycge, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 18. Of ðam brōcā in þelbridge; of þelbridge in hehrstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 21. Cf. stān-brycg.

þele. v. þyle.

þel-fæsten(n), es; n. *A fortress of planks* (Noah's ark):—Nolde seō culfure under salwed bord syððan ætýwan on þellfæstenne, Cd. Th. 89, 17; Gen. 1482.

þelma, an; m. *A trap*:—þelman *tendiculum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. Cf. (?) þel.

þelma (?), an; m. *Heat*:—Se þelma and sió hæto, Lchdm. ii. 82, 10. [Cockayne compares the word with *for-pylman*; but perhaps *welma* or *welm* should be read. The form *welm*, referring to the inflammation which 'þelma' denotes, occurs three times in the section.]

þelu. v. buruh-þelu; þel.

þén. v. þegen.

þencan; p. þōhte (þohite?) *To think*. I. *absolute, to meditate, cogitare, consider*:—Sceal scearp scyldwiga gescād witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 584; B. 289. Ða léasan men treōwa gehātaþ fægerum wordum, fācenlice þenceþ, Fragg. Kmbl. 49; Leās. 26.

Ðara sacerda ealdras þōhton ðæt hig woldon Lazarum ofslēan *cogitauerunt principes sacerdotum, ut Lazarum interficerent*, Jn. Skt. 12, 10; Blickl. Homl. 69, 26; 77, 8. Weras þeahædon and þōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 1094; El. 549. Ðā āgunnon þencan ða bōcerns *coeperunt cogitare scribae*, Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Ne mæg se flāschoma, ðone him ðæt feorg losaþ, mid hyge þencan, Exon. Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Hē eode ūt on ðæt land þencende *egressus fuerat ad meditandum in agro*, Gen. 24, 63. II. *where the thought is the object of the verb, to think, have in the mind*:—Secge hē hwæt ic þence *let him say what my thoughts are*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 7. Deāh hwā mæge ongiatū hwæt oþer dō, hē ne mæg witan hwæt hē ðenþ, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 7. Gedō ðæt hý nægen dōn ðæt yfel ðæt hý þenceþ and sprēcāþ *decidant a cogitationibus suis*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Weras ðe ðæt on geþōtum þenceþ: Wuton . . . 138, 17. Ealle ða geþōhtas ðe hī þōhtan *omnes cogitationes eorum*, 145, 3.

III a. *where the thought is expressed*:—Ðæt mæg beón, ðæt sume men þencan, 'hū mæg ic secān ðæt gāstlice leōht?' Blickl. Homl. 21, 18.

III b. *suppose, hold as an opinion or belief*:—Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse wel hwam þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 12; Mōd. 30. Nānig heora þōhte, ðæt hē ðanon scolde gesceācan folc, Beo. Th. 1386; B. 691.

IV. *to think of, consider, employ the mind on a subject*, (1) *where the subject of thought is in the accusative*:—Ic ðīne sōðfæstnesse þence *meditator in justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ðā þōhton hig ðis word, Lk. Skt. 9, 45. Him ðās þing þencendum *haec eo cogitante*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 20. (2) *where the subject of thought is in genitive*:—Hē ðenþ ðæs tīman hwonne hē hit wýrs geleānian mæge *deteriora, si occasio praebatur, quaerat*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 23. Ðenc ðara worda mīnra gebeda *intende voci orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 5, 1. Gif ðū ðone mon lācnian wille, þenc his gebæra *consider his gestures*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 13. Hiē nýllaþ ðæs ðencean, hū hiē mægen nyttweorduste beón hīera niéhstum, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Wē mōton ðæs þencan ðe egeslic on ðissum bōcum is gewriten, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 23. (3) *where the subject of thought is governed by a preposition, to think about, of, on a subject*:—Ic ymb siþ spræce and on lagu þence, Exon. Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. Mycelc swiðor wæs sceolan þencan be ðām gāstlicum þingum ðonne bē ðām lichomlicum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 13. Be ðan morgendæge þencan *de crastino cogitare*, 213, 23. Ongiunnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencan, Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sý mære þearf to þencenne ðonne embe his sāwule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 97, 19. Gōd ys on Dryhten to þenceanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. (4) *where the subject of thought is given in a clause introduced by an indirect interrogative*:—Hē þench hū hē hine ēpelicost beswīcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 21. Hē þōhte hū hē him stōl geworhte, Cd. Th. 18, 13; Gen. 272. Maria swigende ðōhte hwæt seō hālettung wære, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hiē þōhton hū hiē hine ācwellan meahton, 241, 18; Ps. Th. 72, 6. Is wēn ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum eðleāne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Smeāgean wē and þencan hwæt ðæt tæcnode, 19, 4. Smeāgan and þencan hwylce ðæs gōðan mannes weorc and his ðæda

wæron, 55, 12. (5) where the construction is uncertain:—*Dend excogitat* (de domo impii, Prov. 21, 12), Kent. Gl. 775. V. to direct the thoughts to an object, (a) to look to with attention, turn the thoughts to:—*Penc nū swīde geornlice tō ðam ðe ic ær sādē turn your thoughts very carefully to what I said before*, Shm. 177, 35. *Ðæm welwillendum is tō secganne*, ðonne hiē gesiōð hīera gefērena gōd weorc, ðæt hiē eac ðencen tō him selfum *dicendum est benevolis, ut, cum proximorum facta conspiciunt, ad suum cor redeant*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 11. Riht is ðæt muneacas dages and nihtes inweardre heortan ā tō Gode pencan and geornlice clypian it is right that monks day and night ever earnestly direct their thoughts to God and diligently cry to him, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 3. (b) to look to with trust, expectation, expect of. Cf. Ger. zu-denken:—*Næs heō swicol nānum ðara ðe hyre tō ðōhte*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. *Ðā seonde hē ðæt man sceolde ða scipu tōheāwan; ac hī ābrūdon ða ðe hē tō þōhte*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mægum ne nān man tō his wife ðencan tō ðam swyþe, ðæt him man æfter his forðsyþe tō ðam micel fore geðæle, ðæt hī hine fram witan alýsan, gif hē hēr hine sylfne forgyfme we need not expect so much of our kinsmen, and no man need expect so much of his wife, as that enough will be given for him after his death to redeem him from torment, if he neglected himself before, Wulfst. 306, 4. (c) where purpose or intention is implied, to turn the thoughts to action, to be bent upon something, have an intention to do something:—*Hī beoð gewæpnode on ða wisan*, ðe man hors gewæpnaþ, ðonne man tō wīra þencþ (*intends to go to war*), Wulfst. 200, 11. Feower þing synt calra þinga behefst ðam ārwyrðan men, ðam ðe þencþ tō ðam ecan life, 247, 12. Hē tō gymwraće swiðor þōhte ðonne tō sēlðe his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance than to voyage, Beo. Th. 2282; B. 1139. Hī tō swice þōhton, and þrymcynge peoðenstōles berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61. Gif hwylc mædenman mid gehādodum wunaþ, and heō tō ðam ylcān hādē þence si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habilet, et se eidem ordini destinet, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 10. VI. to think of something, where it is implied that effect will be given to the thought, to determine, devise, mean, purpose, intend, (a) with gen.:—*Ne þence wē nānes yfeles nec ullas molimur insidias*, Gen. 42, 31. Geheald mē, ðæt mē ne beswicce synwyrcende, ða ðe unrihtes æghwær þenceaþ custodi me a scandalis operantium iniquitatem, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ða ðe mē ðenceaþ yfeles qui cogitant mihi mala, 34, 5. Ealle mine fynd þōhton mē yfeles, 40, 8. Ðæt ic mæn fleo and mid rihteorðum rādes þence, 93, 14. Ne mæg ðin rice leng stonðan, būton ðū heora forwyrde ðe geornor þence, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. Ne þendū ne moliaris (amico tuo malum, Prov. 3, 39), Kent. Gl. 55. (b) followed by an infin., to think of doing something, intend to do:— *Ic his swiðran hand settan þence ponam manum ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22; 107, 8; 118, 109. Ic mē be heafle mīnum hlāforde licgan þence I mean to lie by the side of my lord, Byrht. Th. 141, 9; By. 319. Nō ic eow sward ongeān oððeran þence . . . ac ic mīnum Criste cweþman þence, Exon. Th. 120, 18–26; Gū. 274–277. Gif ðū ūre biðan þencest, 119, 26; Gū. 260. Se ðe wreac þenceaþ frēan, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258; Beo. Th. 3075; B. 1535; Cð. Th. 287, 9; Sat. 364. Ðonne wē tō hēhsele hnigan þenceaþ, 277, 22; Sat. 208. Mid ðý hī wreac þenceaþ ad faciendum vindictam, Ps. Th. 149, 7, 8. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ ut sagittent immaculatam, 63, 3. Ic hine wriþan þōhte . . . ic hine ne mihte ganges getwēman I meant to bind him . . . but I could not stop him, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964: 1483; B. 739. Hē ðæt gewreacan þōhte he determined to punish that, Cð. Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Hiē wyrcan þōhton Moyses mægum lofes siðes, 180, 27; Exod. 51. Hiē wæron wið ðæs fyres weard tō ðon ðæt hiē hit ācweccan þōhton ad extinguendum ignem concurrerunt, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 17; 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Se ðe gōð beginnan þence hē ðæt angin on him sylfum āstelle he who intends to begin reformation, let him make a beginning with himself, Lchdm. iii. 438, 32. (b1) with the gerundial infin.:—*Hī ðær swā longe ðōhton tō beonne*, Ors. i. 14; Swt. 56, 22. Se ðe ða āre þance tō þeofigenne oððe on oððre wīs on tō āwendenne qui quid illinc absteruli sive in alium usum converterit, Chart. Th. 177, 13. (b2) with infin. omitted:— *Ða Iudæs sōhton Iosep and ða twelf cnyhtas and Nichodemus . . . Ealle hig hig selfe bedýglodon . . . biðton Nichodemus sylfa . . . Com hē tō hym . . . Eall swā gelice Iosep æfter ðam hyne ætýwde, and heom tō com . . . Hig cwædon tō hym: ‘Oncnāw nū ðæt hyt ðē lyt sceal fremian ðæt ðū tō þōhtest’ (know that it shall benefit you little, that you have determined to come to us), Nicod. 12–13; Thw. 6, 14–38. Ðara ælces ðe ðæs wordes wære ðæt from Rōmebyrg þōhte of each one that should give expression to an intention of leaving Rome, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. (c) followed by a clause:— *Ða ðe swā þenceaþ, ðæt heō gehýden hælum mīne ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Heō ær þōhte ðæt heō Godes brýð wurpan wolde antea statuerat, quo Dei sponsa fieret, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 13. ‘Uton ārisan and ācwellan ða yder gān; þōhton ðæt hiē woldan ofsleān ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. (d) with an accus. to which a clause stands in apposition:— *His ðegna ðreāt ðe ðæt þence nū, ðæt hī his willan wyrcan georne ministri ejus, qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps.*

Th. 102, 20.

VII. to think of doing something with hope or expectation, to desire, seek:— *Ðurh ða rōde sceal rice gesēcan æghwylc sawl*, seō ðe mid Wealdende wunian þenceþ, Rood Kmbl. 240; Kr. 121. Hwærþe ðū ðonne ongite ðæt ælc ðara wuhta ðe him beoþ þencþ ðæt hit þencþ ætgædere beoþ gebāl undæled quod autem subsistere ac permanere appetit id unum esse desiderat, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 26. Ðara gesælða wunniāþ ealle ðeālpice men tō begitanne, ðeah hē ðurh mistlice wegās ðencan tō cumanne, 24, 2; Fox 80, 31.

VIII. to think, call to mind, originate in the mind:— *Hiē ðonne forhtiaþ, and fca þencaþ hwæt hiē tō Criste cwedan onginnen then will they fear, and few will think what to say to Christ*, Rood Kmbl. 228; Kr. 115. [Goth. þag(g)kjan; p. þāhta to think, consider, consult, debate: O. Sax. thenkian; p. þāhta: O. L. Ger. thenkan; thāhta: O. Frs. thanka, thenkia; p. thōgte: O. H. Ger. denchen; p. dāhta: Icel. þekkja; p. þātti to perceive, know.] v. ā-, be-, bi-, for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, under-, ymbe-þencan.

þencan in the following passage seems an error:— *Sum on bæle sceal brondas þencan (Thorpe would read þeccan; Grein suggests sumne on bæle sceal brond āswencan. Cf. ge-swencan)*, Exon. Th. 329, 33; Vy. 43. þēnda, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16. v. þēnan.

þende; conj. While:— *Ðendi hē ðæt þōhte engel Drihtnes ætēawde him haec eo cogitante angelus Domini apparuit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 20. Þende hē ða gesprac adhuc eo loquente, 17, 5. Þende wæs hē sprecende i ða hwile hē sprac adhuc ipso loquente, Lind. 26, 47. Ðende ðonne (mid þý þonne þende, Rush.) wæs ðe Hæled in Bethania cum autem esset Jesus in Bethania, 26, 6. Þende regente (perhaps here the word is the beginning of a rendering of the absolute construction, as in the previous passages; or it might be (?) a mistake for þeōðne), Germ. 403, 35. [Goth. þandē, þandē while, as long as; since: O. H. Ger. danta quia, ideo.] v. next word.

þenden. I. conj. While. (1) where the periods of the actions marked by the verbs in the conjoined clauses are co-extensive, as long as, (all the) while (that):— *Ic Drihtne singe þenden ic wunige on worlde-dreāmum psallam Deo, quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Byþ his sōþ-fæstnys mære þenden þysse worulde wunaþ ænig dæl justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi, 111, 3; 101, 10; Cð. Th. 93, 9; Gen. 1542: 56, 7; Gen. 908. Ne þearft ðū ðē wiht ondræðan, þenden ðū mīne lāre lāstest, 130, 33; Gen. 2169; Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Mon mæg gelæciuan, þenden of ðære lifre siō blōðscēawung geondgēt ealne ðone lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 222, 9. Heō wæron leof Gode, ðenden heō his word healdan woldon, Cð. Th. 16, 18; Gen. 245. Þenden, 73, 5; Gen. 1200: 194, 3; Exod. 255: 216, 17; Dan. 8: Beo. Th. 59; B. 30: 114; B. 57; Exon. Th. 157, 34; Gū. 901. Þendan, 37, 8; Cri. 590: 50, 14; Cri. 800. Þendon, Andr. Kmbl. 3422; An. 1715. Þynden, 2648; An. 1325. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 15; Th. 772; Ps. Th. 105, 5. (2) where the verbs of the conjoined clauses denote contemporaneous actions. v. II:— *Hý sceolon tæfle ymbstittan þenden him hyra torn tōglife they shall sit at their play, while their griefs slip away*, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. (3) where the period of the action of the verb in the first clause is included within that of the verb in the subjoined clause, while, at some time during the period when:— *Gif ic ænegum þegne peoðenmādmās forgeāfe, þenden wē on ðan gōðan rice sēton*, Cð. Th. 26, 22; Gen. 410. Hē fragn ða mænige hwæt hine gemætte, þenden reorðberend reste wunode, 223, 21; Dan. 123.

II. adv. Meanwhile:— *Heorot innan wæs frēoncūm āfylled, nalles fācnstafas peoð-Scyldingas þenden fremedon*, Beo. Th. 2043; B. 1019. Ðædum mildheort, þenden geðyldig, Ps. Th. 85, 14: 91, 13. v. preceding word.

þenedness, þeneness, þenest, þenestre, þeng. v. tō-þenedness, ā-peneness (denenis is given in Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 15, but ādenenes in Txts. 411, 48), þegnest, þegnestre, þegen.

þengel, es; m. A prince:— *Segncynning, manna þengel*, Cð. Th. 188, 24; Exod. 173. Hringa þengel (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 3018; B. 1507. [Icel. þengill a prince (only in poetry).] Cf. fengel, strengel.

þenian, þēnian, þēnis, þēning. v. þennan, þēgnian, þegnisc, þegnung. pennan, þenian; p. þenede.

I. to stretch, spread out, extend, bend (a bow):— *Ic mīne handa tō ðe hebbe and ðenige expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Bogan his ðeneþ arcum suum tetendit, Ps. Surt. 7, 13. Ic mīne handa tō ðe þenede expandi manus meas ad te, Ps. Th. 142, 6. Ða synfulan ðenedon (intenderunt) bogan, Ps. Surt. 10, 3. Þene (praetende) mildheortnisse ðīne weotendum ðec, 35, 11. Ðæne ðone swiðran earm swā hē swiþast mæge lēt him stretch out the right arm as hard as he can, Lchdm. iii. 22, 11. Swā hwider swā se cining his rice mihte pennan withersoever the king could extend his power, Anglia x. 142, 47. Hē ða fēmann hēt nacode pennan and mid sweopum swingan he bade stretch the maiden out naked and scourge her with whips, Exon. Th. 253, 29; Jul. 187. Þenian to stretch on the cross, Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Þennende ðū āðenes bogan ðīne tendens extendes arcum tuum, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 5.

II. to prostrate, overthrow:— *Ðæt hē þenede hig on wēstene ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 105, 25. III. to strain, make an effort, exert one's self, press on (v. Gothic):— *Ðæt geswinc his sýðfætes ne understandende*

mid hræðestan ryne þenigende arn (*he exerted himself in running*), for ðam ðe hē gewilnode hine gefeððan ðam ðe ðær fleah, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. [*Goth.* sik ufþanjan se *extendere* (Phil. 3, 14): *O. Sax.* sie netti thenidun, Hēl. 1155: *O. L. Ger.* thenan *intendere*, *extendere*: *O. H. Ger.* dennen *extendere*, *expandere*, *distendere*: *Icel.* þenja to *stretch*, *extend*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-pennan, -þennan.

penning, *c*; *f.* *Stretching, extension*:—Be Cristes earm[a] þenninge and his honda on rōde, Anglia xi. 172, last line.

þénsum, þénung, þéó. v. ge-þénsum, þegnung, se.

þeód, *c*; *f.* I. a nation, people:—Þeód winþ ongén þeóde *con-surgit gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Of ðam frumgárum folc āwæcniāþ, þeód un-mæte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Eást-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesóhte Ecgþryht cyning, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 24. Eal seó þeód ðe on Eást-Engla beóp, L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 3. Myrcena ðeód onfeng fulluht, Lchdm. iii. 430, 21. Þeós þeód (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 934; El. 468. Ða was þeód (*the citizens of Mermædonia*; cf. burhwaru, 2189; An. 1096) gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2108; An. 1100. Cham ys fæder ðære Cananéiscie þeóde, Gen. 9, 18. Ðær was micel unþeánes ðære þeóde (*the Northumbrians*) betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Mid ðæm ieldstan wítum múnre þeóde, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 6. Þiódce aldor, Dáuid, Ps. C. 146. In lond ðara ðeáde in *regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. Hēr Eðwine kynning was gefulwad mid his þeóde, Chr. 627; Erl. 24, 2. Ic ðeme ða þeóde (*gentem*, the Egyptians), Gen. 15, 14. Clánsie man ða þeóde, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Ealla ððræ Cristnæ ðiódæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 5. Of ðam frumgárum twá þeóda (*the Moabites and the Ammonites*) áwócon, Cd. Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. Þeóda gentes, Ps. Th. 65, 7. Þeóde, 78, 1: 113, 10. Manegra þeóda fæder *pater multarum gentium*, Gen. 17, 4. Oler þeóða gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Drihten, ðeóða waldend, Cd. Th. 238, 27; Dan. 361. Eardas rúme Meotud árðere for moncyne, efensfela þeóda and þeáwa (*i. e. each people has its own customs*), Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Þiódæ *gentium*, Ps. Surt. 17, 44: ii. p. 192, 17. On ðeódum *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 107, 3. Ofer ealle þeóde *super gentes*, 65, 6. Hí þreátiaþ ymb-sitende óþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. Læraþ ealle þeóda *docete omnes gentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 19.

Ia. where the general term is used, but only a part of the people is actually concerned:—Sió þeód geseah in Hierusalem, godwebba cyst ufán eall forbæst, Exon. Th. 70, 6; Cri. 1134. Inne on healle was ðeód on ælsum, Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. Heó ðæs áð lædde on ealre ðeóde gewitnesse to Æglesforda, Chart. Th. 202, 3. Æþelréd Norþanhymra cyning was ofslægen from his ágenre þeóde, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 5.

Ib. in pl. *the gentiles*:—Se þeóða lareow Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 96, 35: Shr. 58, 33. Para þeóða (ðeáda, Lind.) Galilea, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 15.

Ic. a race:—Giganta cyn... ðæt was fremde þeód ecean Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. Id. in a general sense, particularly in pl., *people, men*:—Gif ðú eádmóðne eorl geméte, þegn on þeóde (*among men*), Exon. Th. 318, 7; Mōd. 79, 176, 4; Gū. 1204. Ðæt wē siþþan forð ða sellan þing mōten geþeod on þeóde, 23, 31; Cri. 377, 8, 33; Cri. 127: 208, 23; Ph. 160. Cristes þegnias biddaþ God áre ealre þeóde; ðú him tífast, swá ðú eádmōð eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 55. Grécas... Egiptisce þeóða... Romani and Englesce þeóða, Anglia viii. 309, 19–21. Þeóða wlitáþ... hū seó wilgudryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. Hē þeóða gehwam (*to every one on earth*) heforrice forgeaf, Cd. Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641; Exon. Th. 429, 4; Rā. 42, 8. Gepola þeóða *prea endure men's oppression*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Se ðisne ár hider onsende þeódum to helpe (*to help people*), 3209; An. 1607. Is wíde cūð ðeódum, ceorlum and eorlum, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30. David was swíde gefancol to ðingienne þiódum sínum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7.

II. in a local sense, *the district occupied by a people, a country*:—Án hearpere was on ðære þeóde ðe Thracia hátte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 28. Se wæs on ðære ðeóde ðe hátte Babilonige, Cd. Th. 226, 16; Dan. 172. Ða beorgas onginnuþ in Narbonense ðære ðeóde, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 22, 20. In ðær ðeáde in *Galilaæm*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 45. Aulixis hæfde twá ðiódæ under ðam Kásere. Ða ðiódæ wæron hātene Ipacige and Retiæ, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4.

III. a language. v. ge-þeóde:—Þeáð ðe seofan men sittan on middanearde, and heó mih-ton sprecaþ on æghwylcere þeóde ðe betwux heofonum and eorðan wære, ðara is twá and hundseofontig, Wulfst. 214, 29. [*Goth.* þiuda a nation, people; pl. the gentiles: *O. Sax.* thiod, thioda a people; in pl. men: *O. L. Ger.* thiad gens, natio: *O. Frs.* thiade people, men: *O. H. Ger.* diot, diota gens, populus, plebs, natio: *Icel.* þjóð a nation, people; in a local sense, a land, country.] v. el- (æl-), eást-, gum-, heáh-, neáh-, norþ-, sig-, Swéc-, wer-þeód, irmen-þeóde; in-geþeóde.

þeód-. As the first part of several compounds (see below) *þeód* has the force of *general, great*; a similar use is found in *O. Sax.* and *Icel.* The form is also found in proper names, e.g. ðeód-bald, Bd. I, 34; S. 499, 33. ðeód-ric, Bt. I; Fox 2, 5. Þeód-Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 2042; B. 1019. Cf. regni-

þeóðan, þiédan, þidan, þýðan; *p.* de *To join* (trans. or intrans.), *attach*:—Be ðam ðe wið ða ðædbetendan ðeóðaþ *de is qui junguntur*

excommunicatis, R. Ben. 50, 9. Ðonne hý sume mid geficum wið ðone áne þeóðaþ and leásettaþ, sume wið ðone óþerne *dum adulantur partibus*, 125, 2. Ða worlðgesálþa hū hié simle to ðam góðum ne ðeóðaþ ne ða yfelan góde ne geðóð ðe hié hié ofstoft to geðeóðaþ *fortuna nec se bonis semper adiungit, et bonos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, non efficit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 33. Ða weóxon ða fyr swýþe and hī tógædere þeóðdon and samnedon óþ ðæt ðe hī wæron on áene un-mætte lēg geáneðe *crecentes ignes usque ad invicem sese extendunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 20. Nān bróðor wið óþerne ne þeóde, ne mid his geþeóðdræðenne ne lette on unþæslicum títan neque frater ad fratrem jungatur horis incompetentibus, R. Ben. 74, 23. Ðæt hē hiene nānwult ne áhebbe ofer his gelícan ne from hiera gefærræðenne ne ðiéde *quia per elationem se minime a proximorum societate disjungit*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 5. Þæt wē is georne to Gode þýðan *that we diligently attach ourselves to God*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 21. Mid cnotum (wære) þeód nexibus nodaretur, Hpt. Gl. 481, 31. Þiód subjugatae, subjunctae, 519, 4. [*Cf. Icel.* þýða to associate, attach.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, óþ-, under-þeóðan (-þiédan, -þidan, -þýðan).

þeód-bealu, wes; *n.* Great ill, grievous ill:—Þeóðbealu on þreó healfa (*referring to three elements in the misery of the lost*; cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-arbēdi, applied to the expulsion from Eden), Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Andrea þúhte þeóðbealo þearlic to gepolianne, ðæt hē swá unsceýlig ealdre sceolde liunan (*cf. O. Sax.* thiod-quālu, applied to the crucifixion, and to the agony in the garden), Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Cf. þeód-þreá.

þeód-büend[e]; *pl.* Those living in nations, mankind, men:—Hē (*Christ*) earfeþu gepolade fore þearfe þeóðbüendra, láðlicne deáð bündum to helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 16; Cri. 1173. Hē gedingaþ þeóðbüendum wið ðære swásne fæþpa mæste, 39, 3; Cri. 616: 84, 11; Cri. 1372.

þeód-cwēn, *c*; *f.* A great queen, an empress:—Þeódcwēn the empress (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 2310; El. 1156. v. next word.

þeód-cyning, *es*; *m.* I. the king of a whole nation, a monarch, an independent sovereign. [*Ei mā þā kalla þjóðkonunga er skattkonungar eru*, Edda. Ef hann (*Harold Fairhair*) vill leggja undir sik allan Noreg ok ráða því ríki jafnfrjálsliga, sem Eirík konungr Svíaveldi, eða Gormr konungr Danmörku, þā þykkir mér hann mega heita þjóðkonungr, Haralds Saga, c. 3.]—Þeódcyning (*the king of Egypt*; cf. folcfræa, 111, 7; Gen. 1852), Cd. Th. 112, 11; Gen. 1869. Þeódcyning (*Ongentheow*), Beo. Th. 5932; B. 2970. Se ðeódcyning (*Hrothgar*), 4294; B. 2144. Þiódcyning (*Beowulf*), 5151; B. 2579. Æt þearfe þeódcyninges, 5382; B. 2694. Ðæs þeódcyninges (-kynges, MS. D.) (*Edward the Confessor*), Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 15. Fore þrymme ðeódcyninges æniges on eorðan, Apstls. Kmbl. 36; Ap. 18. Gewiton hié feðwer þeódcyningas (*cf. Thadal rex gentium*, Gen. 14, 1) þrymme micle, Cd. Th. 118, 14; Gen. 1965. Ðær beóp þearfan and þeódcyningas (*paupers and monarchs*; *pauperque potensque*), Dóm. L. 161. Wē Gár-Dena in gearðagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, Beo. Th. 3; B. 2. Ond swá micel wundor and wæfersien wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse ofer ealle óþre þeódcyningas ðe in middangearde wæron *fuitque inter varietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum, qui ornatu pariter ac uiribus inter gentes eminebant*, Nar. 7, 19.

II. the king of all nations, the monarch of the world, the Deity:—Bútan ær þeódcyning (*cf. Exon. Th. 367, 25 which has here æce Dryhten*), ælmihtig God ende worulde wýrcan wille, weoruda Dryhten, Soul Kmbl. 24; Seel. 12. [*O. Sax.* thiod-kuning (*used of Christ and of Herod*): *Icel.* þjóðkonungr.] Cf. þeóden.

þeóðdon served. v. þeówan.

þeód-egesa, an; *m.* A terror that affects whole nations, a mighty, general terror:—Ðonne mægna cyning on gemót (*at the day of judgement*) cymeþ, þeóðegsa biþ hlūd gehýred, Exon. Th. 52, 16; Cri. 834.

þeóðen, *es*; *m.* I. the chief of a þeód [*cf. dryhten, dryht for connexion of þeóden, þeód*], a prince, king; the word is used almost exclusively in poetry, but occurs once in the Laws in an alliterative phrase:—Ælc be his mæðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 14. Eádmund cyning, Engla þeóden, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 7. Cyning, þeóden Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 3746; B. 1871. Gúdcyning, Wedera þeóden, 4661; B. 2336. Þeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. Hēr Eádgār wæs, Engla waldend, to cyninge gehálgod... on ðam xxx wæs ðeóden gehálgod, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 28. Se mon-dryhten, se eow mādmas geaf... hē oft gesalede helm and byrnan, þeóden his þegnum, Beo. Th. 5730; B. 2869; Cd. Th. 158, 34; Gen. 2627. Rice þeóden, 161, 31; Gen. 2673: 222, 24; Dan. 109. Mære þeóden, Beo. Th. 259; B. 129; 3434; B. 1715. Wealhþeow ðeóðnes dohtar, 4354; B. 2174: 3678; B. 1837: 2174; B. 1085. Þry wæron on ðæs þeóðnes byrig, ðæt hié noldon hyra þeóðnes dóm þafigan onginnan, Cd. Th. 227, 18; Dan. 188. Þeóðnes (*Constantine*) willan, Elen. Kmbl. 534; El. 267. Ásecgan suna Healfdenes, mærum þeóðne, mín ærende, aldre ðinum, Beo. Th. 695; B. 385; Cd. Th. 221, 25; Dan. 93. Þegnias þeóðne sægdon, 228, 20; Dan. 205. Þeóden mærne þegn, winedryhten his, wætere gefafede, Beo. Th. 5435; B. 2721: 5570; B. 2788. Leófine þeóden, rices hyrde, 6151; B. 3079. Mærne þeóden, hláford leófne,

6274; B. 3141.

II. a great man, a lord, chief:—Ūre peóden (*Byrhtnoth*) lif, eorl on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 138, 39; By. 232: 135, 18; By. 120. Prymfæst peóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 363. Peóden leófesta, Andr. Kmbl. 575; An. 285; (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 103, 1; Gū. 987. Þurh ðas peóðnes word, 174, 2; Gū. 1171. Eorl Beowulfes wolde freádrhtnes feorh ealgian, mæres peóðnes, Beo. Th. 1598; B. 797: 3259; B. 1627. Seó ecg geswác peóðne (*Beowulf*, not yet a king) æt pearfe, B. 1525. Hē læg ðe genlice ðeóðne (*Byrhtnoth*) gehende, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294. Mec ides fréan sealde, holdum peóðne, swā hió hāten wæs, Exon. Th. 479, 7; Rā. 62, 4. Hæled, peóðnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363.

III. referring to the Deity, (1) to God:—Wæs fréa eallum leof, peóden his þegnum, Cd. Th. 5, 31; Gen. 80: 37, 29; Gen. 597: 218, 4; Dan. 34. Peóden, rodera waldend, 73, 10; Gen. 1202. Fréa ælmihtig, mære peóden, 52, 34; Gen. 853. Swegles aldor, rice peóden, 53, 21; Gen. 864. Engla peóden, 205, 6; Exod. 431. Swegles ealdor, pearlinóð peóden gumeua, Judth. Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 91. Se þjóden, Met. 11, 80. Þegnas þrymfæste peóden heredon, Cd. Th. 2, 7; Gen. 15. (2) to Christ:—Lifes cápoðe peóden moncyne, Exon. Th. 68, 1; Cri. 1097. Se brego mæra tō Bethania, peóden þrymfæst, his þegna gedryht gefaðe, 29, 3; Cri. 457. Crist, cyninga wuldor, mære ðeóden, Menol. Fox 4; Men. 2. Se drihten, se ðe deáð for ūs gefrowode, peóden engla, Cd. Th. 306, 19; Sat. 666; Elen. Kmbl. 971; El. 487. [*Goth. piudans βασιλεὺς: O. Sax. thiudan (used of God and Christ, as also of earthly rulers): Icel. þjóðanu (poet.) a king, ruler; a great man.*]

peóðend-líc. v. under-peóðendlic.

peóden-geðal, es; n. The separation from a lord by his death:—Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe seal ðeógan dryhtenbealu, behyrgan peóðengeðal. . . se wāt his singiefan holdne biheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

peóden-hold; adj. Faithful to a lord, loyal:—Þegn peódenhold, Andr. Kmbl. 767; An. 384. Petrus and Paulus ðeódenholde ðrowedon on Róme, Menol. Fox 243; Men. 123. Wígend unforhte, peódenholde, Cd. Th. 189, 10; Exod. 182. Hē wígena fand æsberendra .xviii. and .ccc. eác peódenholdra (peonden, MS.), 123, 10; Gen. 2042. Hē mid wulde geweorðode peódenholde, 183, 5; Exod. 87. Cf. dryhten-hold, Cd. Th. 137, 32; Gen. 2282.

peóden-leás; adj. Without a lord, deprived of one's prince:—Hió hira beággýfan banan folgedon peódenléase, Beo. Th. 2210; B. 1103. Cf. hláforð-leás.

peóden-máðum, es; m. A treasure given by a prince:—Gif ic (*Satan*) ænegum þegne peódenmáðmas forgeáfe, Cd. Th. 26, 20; Gen. 409.

peóden-stól, es; m. The seat of a king, a throne:—Þrymcýning peódenstól berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 8; Mōd. 62. Ymb peódenstól hý þringaþ, 25, 7; Cri. 397: 319, 16; Vid. 13.

peóð-eorpe, an; f. The whole inhabited earth, the world:—Hwæt sceolden ðe (*the guilty soul*), peóðeorðan fylnes (cf. Exon. Th. 368, 7), fré ælnessa? Wulfst. 240, 15.

peóð-feónd, es; m. The arch-enemy:—Se peóðfeónd, Antecrist sylfa, Wulfst. 83, 16. Hē forðeþ ðæne peóðfeónd and on helle grund besenceþ, 86, 20; 85, 19; 54, 20.

peóð-fruma, an; m. A prince of a people, a lord, ruler:—Ðæt hí þjówien swileum þjóðfruman (hláforde, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 29), Met. 29, 94. Cf. land-fruma.

peóð-gestreón, es; n. A great treasure:—Brúc ðisses beáges, and ðisses hrægles neót, peóðgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2440; B. 1218. Nalazs hī hine læssan lācum teóðan, peóðgestreónum, 87; B. 44.

peóð-guma, an; m. A chief man of a people, a great man:—Ða peóðguman (cf. eorlas æscrófe, 26, 20; Jud. 337), Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332: 24, 26; Jud. 208. [*O. Sax. thiod-gumo: Thiodgumo, mārī mahtig Krist, Hēl. 2576. The word is also used of John the Baptist, 2748.*]

peóð-here; gen. -her(i)ges; m. The army of a nation, the military force of a people:—Peóðherga wæl the slain of the nations who fought, Cd. Th. 130, 15; Gen. 2160.

peóð-herpaþ (-æþ, -oþ), es; m. The highway, public road:—On ðæne peóðherpaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 2. Peóðherpoð, v. 157, 14, 16. On ðone peóðherpaþ west on herpaþ, Chart. Erl. 330, 5. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. diet-uuec via publica, Grff. i. 669: Icel. þjóð-braut, -gata, -leið, -vegr a high road.*] Cf. peóð-weg.

-peóðig. v. el- (æl-) peóðig. [O. Sax. eli-thiodig; O. H. Ger. eli-diotic.]

peóðiso; adj. Belonging to a people, gentile:—peóðisse gentiles, Anglia xiii. 37, 268. [Pa peodisce men (he Romanisse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5388. *O. L. Ger. thiudisca liudi germania: O. H. Ger. diutisk teutoniscus. Cf. Goth. piudiskō ēþnikūs, gentilitar.*] v. el- (æl-) peóðisc, and next word.

peóðisc, es; n. A language:—Deáh hit gebyrige ðæt ða ūtemestan ðiōða eowerne naman up āhebban and on manig peóðisc eow herigen licet remotas fama per populos means diffusa linguas explicet, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Þiōðisc, Met. 10, 26.

peóð-land, es; n.

I. an inhabited district, a region, country:—Fromcyne folde weorðeþ, peóðland monig, ðine gefylled, Cd. Th. 106, 4; Gen. 1766. Ða becom ic on Caspian ðæt lond; ða wæs ðær seó wæstmberendeste eorþe ðas peóðlondes, and ic swide wundrade ða gesælignesse ðære eorðan *Caspia portas peruenimus, ubi cum fertilissimarum regionum admirarar felicitatem*, Nar. 5, 21. Tō writanne be ðam peóðlonde Indie *scribendum de regionibus Indie*, 1, 15. Wē neálehtan ðam peóðlode (*regioni*), 26, 12. Hē forþfærde on Middel-Englum on ðam ðeóðlande (*regione*) ðe is nemned on Feppingum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 35. On ðam ðeóðlande (*regione*) ðe is gecýged Elige, 4, 19; S. 588, 1. Gotan geþrungon peóðlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Sculon āgan eforan ðine peóðlanda gehwile, Cd. Th. 133, 15; Gen. 2211. On Cantwara mægþe and eác on ðam ðeóðlandum ðe ðærtō geþeóðde wæron (*in contiguis eidem regionibus*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 26. Ða ferdon wē on oþer peóðlond India *in alias Indie profecti regiones*, Nar. 22, 2. Wē fram dæge tō oþrum geāxiap ungecyndelico witu geond peóðland (*throughout the world*) tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hē weard wide geond peóðland geweorðad, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 23; Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306.

II. the continent (?)—Fýr cýmp and hit gefealþ ærest on Sceotta land . . . and hit ðonne færþ on Brytwealas . . . and ðonne hit færþ on Angelcyn . . . Ðonne hit færþ súð ofer sē geond ðæt peóðland (on ða peóðland, 215, 18), and hit ðær forbærnþ ðæt mancyn, swā hit hēr ær dyde, Wulfst. 205, 13. [*Icel. þjóð-land a country.*]

peóð-líc; adj. Of a people:—Peóðlic nama gentile nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 45; Zup. 65, 6. [*O. H. Ger. diete-lih.*]

peóð-licettere, es; m. An arch-hypocrite:—Se peóðlicettere (*Antichrist*) hit gehiwaþ swā ðæt læst manna wāt, hū hē him wið ðone ðeóðfeónd gescýldan sceal, Wulfst. 54, 18.

peóð-loga, an; m. An arch-inpositor, a great liar:—Ða gōðan Godes þegnas sādān, ðæt hē (*Simon the sorcerer*) luge, and hý geswutelodon, ðæt hit eal léas wæs, ðæt se peóðloga sæde, Wulfst. 99, 23. Antecrist lærþ unsóðfæstnysse and swicolnesse . . . and swā dōð ða peóðlogan, ðe taliap ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt mau cunne lytelice swician and mid unsóðe sóð oferswīdan, 55, 15.

peóð-mægen, es; n. A tribal force:—Þridde peóðmægen (*the tribe of Simeon, which came third*), Cd. Th. 199, 21; Exod. 342. Cf. folcmægen for æfter oðrum, 199, 31; Exod. 347.

peóð-mearo, Cd. Th. 187, 33; Exod. 158, read peóð mearc.

peóðness, e; f. A junction, joining:—Gedafenlic peóðnys *habilis conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 60. Peóðnysse *copulam, conjunctionem*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 51. v. ge-, under-peóðness.

peóð-sceapa, an; m. A criminal against the community, a spoiler of the community, a great criminal or spoiler:—Wác biþ se hyrde, ðe nele ða heorde bewerian, gyf ðær hwylc peóðsceada sceadian onginneþ. Nis ðan swā yfel sceada swā is deófol sylf. Ðonne mōton ða hyrdas beón swiðe wacore, ðe wið ðone peóðsceadan folce sceolon scýldan, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22–28; Wulfst. 191, 6–13. Peóðsceada, fýrdraca, Beo. Th. 5369; B. 2688: 4545; B. 2278. Se peóðsceada (*famine*), Andr. Kmbl. 2232; An. 1117. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðas peóðsceadan (*Antichrist*) lifðagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. God biddan, ðæt hē ūs gescýlde wið ðæne peóðsceadan (*Antichrist*), 80, 6. Ðider (*to hell*) sculon þeófas and ðeóðsceadan, 26, 18: 165, 36; Exon. Th. 98, 20; Cri. 1610. Lācende lēg lāðwende men þreáþ, peóðsceapan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. [*O. Sax. thiod-skaðo (the devil).*] Cf. folc-, leóð-sceapa.

peóð-scipe, es; m. A people:—Him cierde tō eall se peóðscype on Myrcna lande *all the people of Mercia*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 25. Eal peóðscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng, 1013; Erl. 148, 36. Þes peóðscype *the English*, Wulfst. 163, 19. Se deóðscype *the Jews*, 14, 7. Cyning sceal geþeón and his peóðscipe eác swā, 266, 21. *Oratores* syndon gebedmen, ðe sceolon for ðæne cyng and for ealne peóðscipe þingian georne. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs, ðe eall peóðscipe big sceal lybban, 267, 10–15; L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 15; 4; Th. ii. 306, 33–36. Hí lēon ealles deóðscipes geswincg forwordan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12: 1048; Erl. 178, 23. An hē (*king Eadred*) his sǣwla tō anliésnesse, and his deóðscipe tō pearfe sixtyne hund punda, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 1. On ðam peóðscipe (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 116, 27; Gen. 1942. Wið peóðscipe Assiriæ, 15, 11; Gen. 231. Hí nimap ūre land and ūrne peóðscipe (*gentem*), Jn. Skt. 11, 48; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 11. Hēt se cyng ābannan ūt ealne peóðscipe, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 25. Hū heó rihtlicost heora peóðscipe gehealdan mehton, Chart. Th. 139, 22. Peóðscypas winnaþ heom betweógan, Wulfst. 86, 7. Fela mærra manna of manegan peóðscipan, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 24. Æfter sumum peóðscipum byþ ðes saltus on .xv. kl. Decembris, Anglia viii. 309, 18. Cf. folc-, leóð-scipe.

peóð-scipe, es; m. Connexion, association, fellowship. v. peóð-ness, peóðan:—Uton witan hwā hine ðæs wurdscipes cūðe ðe hē sceolde gestandan on ðam rímcraefte. Ic wāt gere, ðæt hē ys peóðscipes wyrðe *it is entitled to be connected with arithmetic*, Anglia viii. 308, 23. Ðæt wē gēsine ne sýn Godes peóðscipes, metodes miltsa *that we lack not fellowship with God, the Maker's mercies*, Cd. Th. 211, 19; Exod. 528.

Náfre ðú gefreást ðínnum beótum, ðæt ic þeódscepe ðínne lufie, Exon. Th. 253, 10; Jul. 178.

peód-scepe, es; *m.* **I. teaching, instruction**:—**Deódscepe** ðín hē mē lærde *disciplina tua ipsa me docebit*, Ps. Surt. 17, 36. **Ia. instruction, being taught**:—**Dū** fíodes **deódscepe** and **dū** áwurpe word mīn efer ðē oðisti *disciplinam et projecisti sermones meos post te*, Ps. Surt. 40, 17. **Ib. testimony**:—Foreboðan bið ðis godspell in **deódsceþ** t̃ cyðnisse (*in testimonium*) allum cynnum, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 14. **II. what is taught or enjoined, a rule, regulation, law, injunction**:—**Dū** him ærest ne sealdest, æfter ðam apostolican **deódscepe**, meolc drincan, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 33.

IIa. a collection of regulations, law, religion:—**Swā** swā bið ðan ealdan **deódscepe** ða úttran weorc wæron behealden, swā on ðam nīwan **deódscepe** . . . *sicut in Testamento (v. I b) veteri exteriora opera observantur, ita in Testamento novo* . . . , I, 27; S. 494, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe hālige men writon on ealdum oþþe on neóðum **deódscepe**, Blickl. Homl. 133, 2. **vii. gebroðor geprowoden deāþ for ðære ealdan æ beboðe** . . . **Dā** cwæþ se cniht (*the seventh brother*): 'Ic sylle mīnne lichoman for ūssa fædera **deódscepe**, swā mīne brōþor dydon,' Shrn. 111, 20. Ic geseah manige gōde and on Godes **deódscepe** wel heora lif lēðdon *alios fuisse narrabat veras religionis cultores*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 24. **Dū** hīne **deódscepe** ðínne lærest *de lege tua docueris eum*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. **III. discipline, a disciplinary regulation**:—On strengo **þeódscepes** and preā tō wlaec in *disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. **Æfæstnia** untrymisse hire mægne **deátscep[es]** *muniat infirmitatem suam robore discipline*, Rtl. 110, 3. On reogollice **deódscepe** *observatione disciplinae regularis*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hē mīcele gýminge hæfde mynsterlica **deódscepa curam** *non modicam monasticis exhibebat disciplinis*, 3, 19; S. 547, 28. Reogollicum **deódscepum** underþeóðed *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21; 3, 19; S. 547, 20. In cyrcilicum **deódscepum** and in mynsterlicum heālice intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, 5, 8; S. 621, 34. **Þætte** ūs fæstern gidī ðōhto ūsra heofonlicum gīlær **deádscepum** *ut nobis jejuniū proficiat, mentes nostras coelestibus instrue disciplinis*, Rtl. 14, 28. On mynstrum hē leornade gāstlice **deódscepas**, Shrn. 50, 26.

IV. (regular) custom, (proper) mode of conduct:—**Bēte** ðara æghwec mid ryhte **þeódscepe** ge mid were ge mid wite *let him make amends for each in the regular way both with wer and with wite*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. Wæs Godes lof hafēn þrymme mīcle oþ ðisne dæg mid **þeódscepe** (*with proper observance*)? or *among the people*? v. **þeódscepa** (*a people*), Exon. Th. 284, 10; Jul. 695. Hē wolde habban ða ðenunga **deáwas** and **deódscepe** tō lēranne, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 18. **Dā** men, ðe bearn habban, lēran hiē ðam rihtne **þeódscepe**, and hī tæcean lifes weg and rihtne gang tō heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Fæderas ic lærde, ðæt hiē heora bearnum þone **þeódscepe** lērdon Drihtnes egsan (*fathers, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord*, Eph. 6, 4), 185, 19. **V. learning, knowledge, understanding**:—Nis in him **þeódscepe** *non est in eius disciplina*; neither is there any understanding in them (Deut. 32, 28), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 41. Nis nū fela folca ðætte fýrgewritu healdan wille, ac him hyge brosnap, fīðap **þeódscepe** (*or under IV?*), Exon. Th. 304, 13; Fā. 69. Hē was on godcundlican **þeódscepe** getýd and gelæred (*sacris litteris et monasticis disciplinis erudiebatur*) . . . Hē was twā gēar on ðære leornunge, ðā hæfde hē his sealmas geleornode, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11. **Dū** mē **þeódscepe** lār ðínne tilne and wīsdōmes word *bonitatem et disciplinam et scientiam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Hē forget him selfne and ða lāre and ðone **þeódscepe** ðe hē geleornode, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 17. Heo hēht gefetigan forðsnotterne, and his lāre geceās ðurh **þeódscepe** (*on account of his learning*)? or *with a view to learning*? the Latin has: *convocans virum disciplinatum*, Elen. Kmb. 2331; El. 1167.

peód-stefn, es; *m.* **A stock, people**:—Betere is tō gebīðanne ānne dæg mid ðē, ðonne oðera on **þeódstefnum** þūsēnd mæla, Ps. Th. 83, 10. Cf. **leóð-stefn**.

peód-preā *a great calamity*:—**Hiē** wordum bēdon, ðæt him gāstbona geoce gefremede wið **þeóðpreām** (*the injuries inflicted by Grendel*), Beo. Th. 358; B. 178. Cf. **þeóð-bealu**.

peód-weg, es; *m.* **A highway**:—In þiódweg; æfter þiódwege, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 187, 30. On **deóðweg** nord ofer ðone weg, 42, 30. [*Icel.* þiód-vegr *a high road*.] Cf. **þeóð-herpā**.

peód-wiga, an; *m.* **A mighty warrior**:—Se **þeódwiga** (*the panther*) . . . ellenrōf, Exon. Th. 357, 33; Pa. 38.

þeód-wita, an; *m.* **I. one of the wise men of a nation, one whose knowledge fits him for a place in the councils of the nation, a senator**:—**Senatores**, ðæt synd **þeódwitan**, Jud. p. 161, 32. **Dā** wæron **þeódwitan** (leóð-, MS. H.) weorðscipes wyrde, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. Be **þeódwitan**. Cynningan and bisceopan, eorlan and heretogan, gerēfan and ðēman, lārwtan and lahwitan gedafenap mid rihte ðæt hi ānræde weorðan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 12. **II. a man of great wisdom or learning, a sage**:—**Wā** eow ðe taliap eow sylfe tō **þeódwitan** *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. **IIa. used of a poet**:—Se **þeódwita** Virgilius, Anglia viii. 320, 30. Oft ða **þeódwitan** ðus heora meterurus gewurðap, 332, 15. **IIb. used of a historian or philosopher or man of science**:—An **þeódwita** was on Britta tīðum, Gildas hātte, Wulfst. 166, 17.

Manega þing wē mih-ton of **þeódwitena** gesetnysse gefcefan, Anglia viii. 321, 24. [*Cf. Icel.* þjóð-skáld, -smið *a great poet, craftsman*.] Cf. **leóð-wita**, **þeód-wrecan** *to avenge thoroughly, take great vengeance for*:—Grendles móðor gegān wolde sorhfulue sīð, sunu **þeódwrecan** (*Ettmüller would read suna deað wrecan; but perhaps the force of þeód- here and its composition with a verb may be illustrated by the case of full-, which is compounded with verbs, and has the force of per-; see the verbs in the Dictionary. The parallel between full- and þeód- might be further illustrated from compound adjectives in Icelandic, e.g. full-gláðr and þjóð-gláðr, full-góðr and þjóð-góðr*), Beo. Th. 2561; B. 1278.

þeód-wundor, es; *n.* **A great wonder, mighty miracle**:—**Mēn** gesēgon **þeódwundor** micel, ðætte eorðe ágeaf ða hyre on lāgun, Exon. Th. 71, 14; Cri. 1155.

þeóf, es; *m.* **A thief** [the secrecy implied by the word is marked in the following passage from the Laws dealing with injury done to a wood: Fýr biþ **þeóf** . . . sio æsc biþ melda, nalles **þeóf**, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19–23. Cf. *Goth.* þiubjō *iv kprunrā*]—**þeóf fur**, *scapa latro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 23. Gýf se hīrēdes ealdor wiste on hwylcere tīde se **þeóf** (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) tōwērd wære, Mt. Kmb. 24, 43. Ealle ða ðe cōmun wæron þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind.) and sceapan (*fures et latrones*) . . . **þeóf** (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) ne cýmþ būton ðæt hē stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 8–10. **þeóf** ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872: 432, 10; Rā. 48, 4. **Þeóf** sceal gangan in dýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 543; Gn. C. 42. **Ðær** **þeófas** (ðeáfas, Lind. *fures*) hit delfap and forstelaþ, Mt. Kmb. 6, 19. On helle beóp **þeófas** and gītseras ðe on mannum heora æhta on wōh nimap, Blickl. Homl. 61, 21. Hēr syndan rýperas and reáferas and woruldstrúderas and ðeófas and **þeódscaðan**, Wulfst. 165, 36. **þeófum** *grassatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 35. Ealle niht ic (*the ox-herd*) stande ofer ða oxan waciende for þeófan (*propter fures*), Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. ¶ The passage last cited suggests a state of society in which property was not very secure, and the suggestion seems borne out by the many passages, dealing with thieves, that are to be found in the Laws. Thieving was so far common, that the law enacted: Gif feorrancumen man oþþe fræmde būton wege gange, and hē ðonne nāwder ne hýrme, ne hē horn ne blāwe, for **þeóf** hē biþ tō prōfianne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23; L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15; and on such a scale was it conducted that according to the numbers of the depredators acting together were different terms used of them: **Deófas** wē hātaþ oð .vii. men; from .vii. hlōð oð .xxxv.; sīþþan biþ here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. The frequency of this particular form of crime may also be inferred from the later enactment: Wē wyllaþ ðæt ælc man ofer twelfwintre sylle ðone að, ðæt hē nelle **þeóf** beón ne **þeófes** gewita, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 6. But far stronger measures than the exacting of such an oath were in force. The law made provision for the pursuit of thieves, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6, and imposed penalties on those who, being summoned, or hearing the hue and cry, neglected to take part in the pursuit, 3; Th. i. 258, 14; L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 17: while a reward was given to him who seized a thief: Se ðe **þeóf** gefēhþ, hē āh .x. scitt., L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 5. To let a thief go, when caught, was a crime, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14; so, also, to allow him, when discovered, to escape without raising hue and cry, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: to harbour a thief, except in those cases where the right of asylum might for three or nine days be extended to him, was to become liable to the fate of a thief, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 6; iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4: v. 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21; to fight for him was equally penal, v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23; v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. And the laws which affected the thief himself were very severe. Any one above the age of twelve, who was caught stealing property above the value of eight pence, was liable to capital punishment, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 15; according to other regulations, for a theft which, on conviction, rendered the thief liable to be slain, the limit of age was made fifteen years, L. Ath. v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 28, and the limit of value was twelve pence, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 12: v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 8. The extreme penalty was not in all cases exacted; but in case of repeated conviction there was to be no remission, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Cf. too the passages: Gesēce æbera **þeóf** ðæt ðæt hē gesēce, oððe se ðe on hlāfordsearwe gemet sý, ðæt hī nāfre feorh ne gesēcen, būton se cynning him searhgerenes unne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22; L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 390, 27. Sý hē **þeóf**, and þolige heáfdes and calles ðæs ðe hē áge, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. The kinds of death mentioned in L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, are throwing from a rock or drowning in the case of a free woman; in the case of a *servus homo*, stouing by slaves; in that of a *serva ancilla*, burning. Further a thief who was taken in the act, or taken in flight, or who resisted, instead of being handed over to justice (on cyninges bende, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 4: se cynning āh ðone **þeóf**, 28; Th. i. 120, 6), might be slain without the intervention of the law, and the death called for no 'wergild', L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13; L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 7: 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 6: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20; and in cases of flight or resistance the fact that the value of the stolen property was less than twelve pence was to be no bar to the slaying, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. He who struck down a thief in public was rewarded: Se ðe **þeóf** fylle beforan oðrum mannum, ðæt

hē wære of ūre ealra feó .xii. pænġ ðe betera for ðære dæda and don anġinne, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 22. Short of death were the punishments of selling into slavery, of imprisonment, fine, and mutilation: Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa geið, ðanne wealde se cýning þreora ānes: oþþe hine man cwele, oþþe ofer sǣ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālese, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hē deaðe oþþe his lif be his were man ālese, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Gif man þeóf on carcerne gebringe, ðæt hē beó .xl. nihta on carcerne, and hine mou ðonne ālyse fū mid .cxx. scift., L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 21. Cutting off the hand or foot of a 'cirlics þeóf' is mentioned, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. The same punishment is mentioned, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 10; and in aggravated cases the more severe sentence was passed, that the eyes were to be put out, and the nose, ears, and upper lip to be cut off, *ib.* An instance of punishment for theft, in which the eyes were put out and the ears cut off after (wrongful) conviction is given, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. If the thief managed to escape, he was declared an outlaw: Beó se þeóf fūlah wið eall folc, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. v. Grmm. R. A. 635 sqq.; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. Diebstahl. [Goth. þiubs: O. Sax. thiof; O. Frs. thiaf; O. H. Ger. diob: Icel. þjófr.] v. beó-, gold-, mann-, mūs-, regn-, sē-, stōð-, wergild-þeóf; infangene-þeóf; þiþ. þeóf, e; f. Theft:—Nā dōn þeófa non facere furtum, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 12. [O. H. Ger. diuba furtum.]

þeóf-denn, es; n. A thief's cave:—Andlang weges tō ðam þeófdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iii. 15, 28.

þeófund, þeófent, e; f. (the word seems to occur only in the plural) Theft:—Of hearte útgas . . . ðiófunta de corde exeunt . . . furta, Mt. Kmlb. Lind. 15, 19. ðiófunto (-ento, Rush.) furta, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 22. Wið þeófundum, Lchdm. iii. 58, 1. Ic heó tō þeófundum and tō gefittum stithe, Wulfst. 255, 11. Ne léasunga tō sæcganne, ne þeófenda tō begagenne, 253, 8. Ne ðoe ðu ðiófonto i stalo non facies furtum, Mt. Kmlb. Lind. 19, 18; Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 20. ðióf[]nto, Rtl. 103, 3. þeófe-porn. v. þiþe-porn.

þeóf-feng, es; m. Seizing of thieves; the Latin rendering of the term in Charters is *comprehensio* (or *captio*) *furis* (-um). I. The word seems to denote the obligation of one who holds land to arrest and bring to justice those who committed theft on that land, and occurs generally in connection with the burdens from which land, when granted, was relieved:—Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls tō ðære hālgan stowe æt Scireburnan, ðæt hit sý gefreóð ealra cynelica and ealra dōnlicra þeówdōma, ge þeóffenges ge æghwelcra [un]jēðnesse ealles worlðlices broces, nymde fyrde and byrceowenes, Chart. Th. 125, 11. ðæt hit (the monastery at Horton) sý gefreóð ealra cynelica and ealdordōmlicra þeówdōma, ge þeóffenges ge æghwylcere unecðnesse ealles worlðlices broces būton fyrdsōcne and burhgeweorce and byrggeweorce, 389, 28. Corresponding cases in Latin charters are the following:—Ego Ecgberhtus . . . hanc libertatem donabi ecclesiae . . . ut omnes agros sint libera ab omni regali seruitio (then follows a list of exemptions), . . . et ab omnibus difficultatibus regalis uel secularis seruitutis, cum furis comprehensione intus et foris, praeter pontis constructione et expeditione liberata permaneat, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. i. 288, 5. Terra predicta liber et securus omnium rerum permaneat, id est, regalium et principalium tributum, et ui exactorum operum siue poenalium causarum, furisque comprehensione, et omni saeculari grauidine, ii. 28, 22. Ui exactorum operum et penarium rerum, principali dominatione, furisque comprehensione, et cuncta seculari grauidine . . . securi et immunis, 65, 14. Omnium regalium debitorum et principalium rerum, caeterarumque causarum, furisque comprehensione, et ab omnium saecularium seruitutum molestia securi et immunis, 95, 33. Furum comprehensione, iii. 277, 4. Captio furum, iv. 2, 26. II.

In other passages, however, the word implies advantage, and seems to refer to the right to receive the fines which might be exacted in case of conviction for theft. For such emoluments cf. Gif frigan stelh . . . cýning āge ðæt wite and ealle ða æhtan, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Ealle witu (in cases of theft) sint gelice, .cxx. scift., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7; L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 108, 23. Gif þeow stele . . . hine man ālese .lxx. scift., L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Hine man his wergelde ālese, 26; Th. i. 42, 17; L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. These emoluments of the crown are made the subject of grant:—Concedo consuetudines, ut ab omnibus apertus et plenius intelligantur Anglice scriptas, scilicet, mundbryce, feardwītæ, fihwtīte . . . þiēfphang, hangwīte, grydbryce . . . toll et teām, aliasque omnes consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 384, 24. Terram liueram ab omni seruitute, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, cum furis comprehensione, et cum omnibus rebus quae ad ecclesiam Sancti Andreae pertinent, cum campis, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmlb. ii. 109, 21.

þeóf-gild, es; n. Payment made in the way of fine or compensation by one convicted of stealing:—Swerian hī ðæt him næfre ād ne burste, ne hē þeófgylð ne gulde (i. e. that he had never been convicted of stealing), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 13: iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 13; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 28. [Cf. Icel. þýf-gjöld fine for theft.]

þeófan (and þeófan? The Lindisfarne gloss has ðæt ðu ne forstele t þe forðiðe, Mk. 10, 19; the Kentish Glossary, ðiðofene furtiuus; but this might imply the form ðiðofan, cf. tǣnendi and tǣcnian: cf. also, for both

force and form of the participle styrende agitatam, Mt. Kmlb. Lind. 11, 7) to thief, steal:—Se ðe ða āre þence tō þeófigenne qui quid illinc abstulerit, Chart. Th. 177, 13. ðiðofende weteru stolen waters; aque furtive, Kent, Gl. 309. [O. H. Ger. thaz sie mit stalu nan nirziken noh inan thar githiuben, Ot. iv. 36, 12.] v. ge-þeófan.

þeóf-mann, es; m. A robber, bandit, brigand:—Ān hirde wæs Ueriatius hāten, and wæs micel þeófmōn Viriathus homo pastoralis et latro, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

þeóf-scip, es; n. A pirate-vessel:—Þeófscep (thēb-) mimopora (= myopora), Txs. 79, 1316: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 67.

þeóf-scolu, e; f. A gang or band of thieves:—Gif ðu wære wegferende and hæfdest micel gold on ðe, and ðu ðonne becōme on þeófscole (þiðfscole, Cott. MS.), ðonne ne wēndest ðu ðe ðines feores, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26.

þeóf-scyldig; adj. Guilty of theft:—Stent ðonne þeófscyldig se ðe hit on handa hæfþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16.

þeóf-slege, es; m. Thief-slaying:—Be ðeófslege. Se ðe þeóf ofslīhþ, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 6.

þeóf-sliht, es; m. Thief-slaying:—Be ðeófslihte. Se ðe þeóf slīhþ, hē mōt āde gecýðan ðæt hē hine fleódnue for þeóf slōge, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 4.

þeóf-stolen; adj. (ptcp.) Stolen, taken by thieves:—Swā ic sprāce ðrife . . . swā mē þeófstolen (forstolen, MS. H.) wæs ðæt of, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14; L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 12. Æt ælcon ðeófstolēan of, L. Ff. i. 226, 2. [Icel. þjóf-stoliinn. Cf. M. H. Ger. diep-, diup-stāle: Ger. dieb-stahl.]

þeóþ, þeóft. v. þiþ.

þeóf-wracu, es; f. Punishment for theft:—Gif hē eft ofer ðæt stalie . . . slea man hine on ða þeófwrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4.

þeóging, e; f. Profiting, thriving, progress, advancement:—Þeógingc ðin swutol sý eallum profectus iuus manifestus sit omnibus; that thy profiting may appear to all (A. V. i Tim. 4, 15). Scint. 203, 8. Þeógingc (profectus) mannes gyfu Godes ys, 132, 17. Swylcere þeógingce tanti profectus, Anglia xiii. 372, 94. Þeógingcum profectibus, Scint. 210, 1. [O. H. Ger. dīhunga provecus.] v. þeón.

þeóh; gen. þeós; dat. þeó; pl. þeóh; gen. þeóna; dat. þeón; n. A thigh:—Þeóh, thēgh coxa, Txs. 54, 295. Þeóh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 6. Þeóh femur, femoris, ys swā ðeah eft gecweden femer, feminis, Ælf. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 10. Inneweard þeóh femer, þeóh coxa, utanweard þeóh femur, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 60–62. Þeóh femur, þeóh coxa, hype clunis, 71, 46–49. Þeóh femor, inneweard þeóh femina, þeóhscauca coxa, 283, 63–65. Þeóh vel hype femur, ii. 148, 18. ðæt ðeóh getǣcnode his cynn, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 33. Gif þeóh gebrocen weorðeþ, .xii. scillingum gebēte, L. Eth. 65; Th. i. 18, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingð, stice gehwile .vi. scillingas, 67; Th. i. 18, 16. Gif monnes þeóh biþ pyrel, geselle him mon .xxx. scift. tō bōte; gif hit forad sié, sió bót eác biþ .xxx. scift., L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13. Ðā æthrān hē his sine on his þeó ietigitt nerrum femoris ejus, Gen. 32, 25. 'Hæbbe eower ælc his sweorð be his ðeó.' Donne mon hæfþ his sweorð be his ðið, ðonne . . . Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11; Exon. Th. 431, 2; Rā. 45, 1. Under min þeóh subter femur meum, Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29; Ps. Th. 44, 4. Bind on ðæt winstre þeóh up wið ðæt cennende lim, Lchdm. ii. 328, 22. Þeóh bathma, i. femora, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 26. Ðe eoþ (dyón, lxxiv, 3) bathma, Lchdm. i. lxx, 2. Gif men his ðeóh acen, 78, 23: ii. 66, 4. Hyre (the bee's) ða rūwan þeóh wurðað swýðe gehēfegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Bāna, þeóna coxarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 27; Lchdm. i. 208, 3. Ðæra ðeóna sār, 80, 2. On þeón in femoribus, Anglia xi. 117, 25. Smyre ða þeóh, sōna hý beóð hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 20: ii. 64, 26; Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 3. [O. Frs. thiach; O. L. Ger. thio femur: O. H. Ger. dioh femur, femer, coxa: Icel. þjó.]

þeóh-ecce, es; m. Thigh-ache:—Læcedōmas wiþ þeóhece, Lchdm. ii. 6, 6: 64, 26.

þeóh-gelæte, es; n. A thigh-joint, the meeting of the thigh with the part of the body above it:—Ersendu mid ðam ðeóhgelætum (þeóh-sconcum, lxxiv, 19) nates cum femoribus, Lchdm. i. lxx, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. lidi-gilaz artus, compago.] v. ge-læte.

þeóh-gewald; pl. n. Genitalia:—Ða þeóhgeweald mid ðeām þeóh-hweorfan genitalia cum genuclis, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 20. v. ge-weald.

þeóh-hweorfa, an; m. A knee-joint; geniculum (cf. cneow-wyrste geniculi, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 70). v. preceding word.

þeóh-sceanca, an; m. A thigh-shank, the upper part of the leg:—Earsendu nates, þeóh femur, þeóhscauca coxa, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 30–38: 283, 61–65. Ða hyrbān ða earsenda mid ðeām þeóhsconcum catacinas, nates cum femoribus, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. [O. Frs. thiach-schonk. Cf. Icel. þjó-leggr the thigh-bone.]

þeóh-seax, es; n. A short sword that could be worn on the thigh:—Þeóhsaex semispatium (= -spatium), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 26. Sweorð macheram, þeóhsaex senspatium, 96, 29. Cf. hup-seax.

þeóh-wære, -wraec, es; m. Pain in the thighs:—Wið þeóhwraece . . . smyre ða þeóh, sōna hý beóð hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 19.

þeón [from þīhan; and this from an earlier nasal stem, of which traces are preserved in the past forms, where g has replaced h by Verner's law:—Dunge pollesceret, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 40. Fród fæder freóbeorn lærde

wordum wísfæstum, ðæt hē wel þunge, Exon. Th. 300, 9; Fā. 3. See also the passages given under ge-þingan; ofer-þeón; ge-, heáh-, wel-þungen; on-þungan, Exon. Th. 497, 3; Rā. 85, 23 (omitted in its place); p. þāh and þeih, pl. þigon and þugon; p. pr. þiende and þeónde; pp. þigen and þogen To thrive, grow, flourish, prosper:—Þihþ cluit, pollet, viget, nobilitat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 75. Þāh pubesceret, 66, 22. Þeó viget, Wülck. Gl. 257, 17.

I. of persons in respect to either physical or moral growth. (1) absolute:—Se his yldrum dāh tō frōfre he grew up a comfort to his parents, Cd. Th. 67, 28; Gen. 1107. Sunu weox and dāh, 138, 30; Gen. 2299. Þāg, 167, 25; Gen. 2771. ðæt cynn þeáh, Wulfst. 13, 11. Heó dūrh mægðdāh mærlíce þeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 3. Cnæplingc weox f þeh puer pollesceret, Hpt. Gl. 466, 60. Hyhtful vel ðiendi indolis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 54. Þiōnde, 45, 58. (2) where that, in which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Se gæst þihd in þeawum, Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369. Sume on ægþrum þeóþ quidam in utrisque pollent, Scint. 221, 1. Hē weox under wolcnum, weorþmyntum þāh, Beo. Th. 16; B. 5. Se Hæland þeáh on wísdóme and on ylde Jesus proficiebat sapientia et aetate, Lk. Skt. 2, 52; Homl. Skt. i. 2, 23. Þeáh hwā þeáh on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31. Þeó, Met. 10, 28. Þeónde on cræftum virtutibus pollens, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 11. Þiōnde, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ðiende on wæstum proficiens incrementis, Rtl. 38, 41. (3) where that, in relation to which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Monge lifgaf gyltum forgiefene, nales Gode þigaf, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. Wæron hālige sacerdas Gode ðeónde, Homl. Th. i. 544, 11.

II. of things abstract or concrete:—Andgyt þýhd sensus uiget, Scint. 52, 8. Þýhd (virginitatis gratia) adolescit, Hpt. Gl. 436, 67. Ic þeh oppæt ic wæs yldra, Exon. Th. 485, 2; Rā. 71, 7. Se sid ne þāh ðam de unrihte inne gehýdde wræte the journey did not turn to the profit of him who unrighteously had hidden treasure within, Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058: 5665; B. 2836. Hine (him?) se cwealm ne þeáh, Exon. Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605. Þeáh, bleow (gratia) flourerit, Hpt. Gl. 441, 48. His wæstmas genihtsumlice þugon (uberis fructus ager attulit, Lk. 12, 20), Homl. Th. ii. 104, 15. Se lichama þeónde on strangum bréoste, on fullum limum and hælum, i. 614, 11. Ðās wanunge getācnāþ se wanigenda dæg his (John's) gebyrdtíde, and se ðeónda (increasing, lengthening) dæg ðas Hælendes æcennednyse gebicnāþ his ðeóndan mihte, 358, 4. Betweox oðrum mægenum bid ðeónde (þiōnde, Hatt. MS.) sío earnung ðæs geswenctan fāscēs inter virtutes ceteras afflictæ carnis meritum proficit, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 25; Hpt. Gl. 420, 37. Þeónde florentis (pudicitie), 511, 50. [Here tuder swíde wæxed and wel þied, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 18. He was þogen on wintre and on wastne, 127, 15. His welde deg, Gen. and Ex. 2012. Wexen he (they) and ðogen wel, 2542. So wex here erue, and so gan ðen, 803. So mot I the, Chauc. N. P. T. 156. Theen or thryvyn vigeo, Prompt. Parv. 490. Goth. þeihan: O. L. Ger. O. Sax. thīlan: O. H. Ger. dīhan proficere, pollere, florere, crescere, excellere.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-þeón.

þeón; p. þeode To do, perform, effect:—Wē ðæt æbylgð nyton, ðæt wē gefremedon, þeódon bealwa wið ðec æfre, Elen. Kmbl. 805; El. 403. v. ge-þeón.

þeón to press. v. þeowan.

þeonest-mann. v. þegnest-mann.

þeór, es (?), e (?), gender is uncertain: in the following passages, which might be decisive, the forms are doubtful:—Wiþ þeóre drenc, and eft wiþ þære (if þære refers to þeór the word would be feminine, but perhaps þeóre should be read; cf. the text: Wyrce góðne ðeódrrenc . . . Wiþ þeóre and sceótendum wenne, 324, 15–25) and sceótendum wenne and eft beþing wiþ þam (the þeþing is for þeór, v. 326, 3, so if þam refers to þeór the word is masc. or neuter) gif þeór gewunige on ānre stówe, Lchdm. ii. 300, 30. Drenc wiþ þeóráde . . . gif hē on þam innoppe biþ þonne ādrifþ hine ðes drinc út (hē and hine may, perhaps, be taken as referring to þeór, as ādl is fem.), 118, 1–12. The meaning, too, is doubtful. It seems to denote an inflamed swelling or ulcer; it is mentioned in connection with wens (Lchdm. ii. Bk. ii. § 30, 31); in reference to the eye it is said to be the same as 'fig' (ii. 38, 5), and is mentioned in close connection with the same disease (iii. 30, 3–16); the same prescription is good 'wið ðam micclan lice and wið oþrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride' (iii. 70, 28); þeórwyr is used against hreófl (ii. 78, 13); purgative and emetic drinks are used for its cure (ii. 115, 23), and bleeding (118, 21; 120, 12), cupping (120, 16), and fomentation (326, 3) are prescribed:—Gif þeór gewunige on ānre stówe, wyrce beþinge, Lchdm. ii. 326, 2; iii. 30, 6. Drenc gif þeór síe on men, ii. 354, 16; iii. 28, 13. Sealf wiþ þeóre . . . Wiþ þeóre on fēt, ii. 118, 12, 28. Wið ðeóre, iii. 20, 15; 28, 7, 19; 30, 3, 13. v. next word.

þeór-ādl, e; f. Some disease. v. preceding word:—Wiþ þeóráde on eágum ðe mon gefigo hæt, Lchdm. ii. 38, 5. Læccðodas wið þeórádlum . . . Drenc wiþ þeóráde, 116, 1, 13; 118, 1, 18; 172, 30. Drencas and sealfa wiþ þeórádlum, 12, 1, 3.

þeorcung, Anglia xiii. 398, 475: 400, 508. v. deorcung.

þeór-drenc, es; m. A drink for þeór-ādl, Lchdm. ii. 324, 18; iii. 28, 25. v. þeór-ādl.

þeorf; adj. I. unleavened, used substantively, unleavened bread:—Gehafen hlāf fermentacius panis, ðeorf azimus, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 15–16. Þeorf azimum, ii. 6, 8. Sýfernyse þearf sinceritatis azima, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31. Þeorfne hlāf ðū scealt etan vesceris azymis, Ex. 34, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 264, 16. Etāþ þeorf azima comeditis, Ex. 12, 15, 18. Doege ðara ðorofra (ðefra, Rush.) mæta ðie azymorum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 17. Lactuca hātte seó wyrte ðe hī etan sceoldon mid ðam þeorfum hlāfum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26, 18. On ðærfum biluinites in azymis sinceritatis, Rtl. 25, 19. Healdþa þeorfe mettas observabitis azyma, Ex. 12, 17. Hī worhton þeorfe heorðbacene hlāfas fecerunt subcinericis panes azymos, 12, 39; Lev. 8, 2; Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34; 264, 2.

II. of milk, fresh (as opposed to sour? cf. Icel. þjarfr, of water, fresh as opposed to salt), skim (? so Cockayne):—Dō on beór swā on wīn swā on þeorfe meoluc, Lchdm. ii. 270, 29. [Bræd all þeorff wiþþutenn berrme, Orm. 997. Þeufce kakez, Allit. Pms. 57, 635. Þeuf bred, Mand. 19, 1. Of þerf brede de azymo pane, Trev. v. 9, 6; Wick. Gen. 19, 3. Therf, not sowryd azimus, Prompt. Parv. 490. A^e tharf bred panis siliginus, sigalinus, Wrt. Voc. i. 198, 8, 9. O. H. Ger. derb brôt azymus; Icel. þjarfr unleavened; fresh (water).]

þeorf-dæg, es; m. A day on which unleavened bread was to be eaten:—Ðæt gerist præstom tō witanne hwæt beó betwyx Eástron and ðeorf-dægum. Eásterdæg wæs se forma dæg on ðære ealdan æ, þonne se mōna wæs .xiiii., and ða seofon dagas, ðe ðær æfter wæron, wæron geciged dies azimorum, Anglia viii. 330, 19.

þeorf-hlāf, es; m. A loaf of unleavened bread:—Hī æton þeorfhlāfas, Jos. 5, 11.

þeorfling, es; m. An unleavened loaf:—Deorflingas azimos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 32. [Þeorfling bræd iss clene bræd, forr þatt itt iss unnermedd, Orm. 1590.]

þeorffness, e; f. Unleavenedness; metaphorically, freedom from impurity, purity:—Donne wē būton yfelnysse beorman on ðeorfnyse sýfernyse and sōðfæstnyse faraþ, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 1. On ðeorfnyssum sýfernyse and sōðfæstnyse, 278, 25.

þeorf-symbol, es; n. The feast of unleavened bread:—Dū ytst þeorfsymbol, Ex. 23, 14.

þeór-gerid, es; n. The inflammation accompanying þeór (?):—Góðne morgendrænc . . . wið ðam micclan lice and wið oþrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride and æghwylcum āttre, Lchdm. iii. 70, 28. v. þeór; and cf. (?) O. H. Ger. rito febris.

þeorsewold. v. þerscold.

þeór-wære, es; m. The pain caused by þeór (q. v.):—Wiþ þeórwære, Lchdm. ii. 120, 7.

þeór-wenn, es; m. An inflamed wen, a carbuncle (?):—Wiþ þeórwenne, Lchdm. ii. 342, 16.

þeór-wyrm, es; m. A worm in a boil:—Wiþ þeórwyrme on fēt, Lchdm. ii. 12, 2; 118, 25.

þeór-wyr, e; f. Ploughman's spikenard; inula conyza:—Wiþ hreófle . . . þeórwyr, Lchdm. ii. 78, 13. Wyrce góðne ðeódrrenc . . . þeórwyr, 324, 20. Þyórwyr, iii. 28, 27.

þeóster-cofa, an; m. A dark chamber, used of the place where a person or thing is buried:—Under neólum niðer næsse gehýdde in þeóstorcofan, Elen. Kmbl. 1662; El. 833. Ðæt heó ðis bānfæt george bifæste, lāme bilūce loca orsāwe in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 29; Gū. 1168. v. þeóster-loc.

þeóster-full (þístre-, þrýstre-); adj. Full of darkness, dark, obscure:—Þeósterfull water tenebrosa aqua, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Ðīn lichama byþ þýsterful (tenebrosus), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Þéstreful tenebrosa, obscura, Hpt. Gl. 483, 53. Of þrýstrefule ðe latebrosa, tenebrosa, 458, 52. Se engel mē lædde tō ānre þeóstorfulre stówe . . . ealle ða ðeóstorfullan stówe, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 15–26. Hē geseah swíce ān ðeóstorful dene, 338, 5. Ðeósterfulle wununga, i. 68, 4. Þésterfulle ðimhwa latebrosa latibula, Hpt. Gl. 446, 5.

þeósterfullness, e; f. Darkness, obscurity:—Þéstrefulnyse latebras, tenebras, Hpt. Gl. 488, 33.

þeóster-lic; adj. Dark:—Ðæs munes enoll mid þeósterlicum genipum oferhangen wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 30. [Cf. þe clene of herte þet hier ssolle ysý him be byleawe, ac alnaway þiesterliche, Aynb. 244, 10.]

þeóster-loc, an; m. A dark enclosure, a tomb:—In byrgenne biðdene wæs under þeósterlocan, Elen. Kmbl. 967; El. 485.

þeósterness, e; f. Darkness:—Weard micel þeósterness ofer eallne middangeard tetra nox obducta terris est, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 16. Ðā com ðære nihte þýsternys, Homl. Ass. 203, 265. Þæsternes (cf. þióstro, Met. 21, 40), Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4. On ðýsternesse in obscuro, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. [A. R. þeosternesse: Orm. þeosternesse: Gen. and Ex-disternesse: Piers P. vesterne: O. L. Ger. thiusternussi.]

þeóstre darkness. v. þeóstru.

þeóstre, þeóster (-or-, -ur), and þiēstre, þístre, þýstre; adj. Dark. I. in a physical sense, without light:—Dis (hell) is ðeóstræ hām, Cd. Th. 267, 14; Sat. 38. Ðā hangode swíde þýstru wæter on ðām wolcnum tenebrosa aqua in nubibus, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Wæs se oðter beám eallenga

sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. þýstre genip, 9, 9; Gen. 139. Se þeóstra, Wulfst. 186, 4. Niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hit weard þýstre *tenebrae faciae erant*, Jn. Skt. 6, 17. On ópre heafle ys þýstre land, Shrn. 120, 20. Ða fúlnessa ðæs dýstran ofnes *foetorem tenebrae fornacis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. Under ðam scúwan ðære dýstran nihte *sub nocte per umbras*, S. 628, 15. Wæs heora sum dýstran onsyne (*tenebrae faciei*), 5, 13; S. 633, 3. In ðære sweartan niht and in ðære þýstran, Nar. 15, 1. In ðam þýstran hām (*hell*), in ðam neólan scrafe, Exon. Th. 283, 21; Jul. 683. þýstre land (*hell*), Cd. Th. 46, 1; Gen. 737. Sum ðara dýstra gāsta *quidam spirituum obscurorum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 40. Peóstrum nihtum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 28. Ðeóf sceal gangan in dýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gu. C. 42. Niht biþ wedera peóstro, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310.

II. metaphorically, of absence of spiritual or mental light, or of cheerfulness:—Gif ðin eage byþ deorc, eall ðin lichama byþ þýstre (ðiostro, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 34. Biþ seáð ðam fyrenfullan deóp áðolfen, deorc and dýstre, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Tódrif done þiccan mist, ðe wið ða eágan foran ússes módes hangode, hefig and þýstre, Met. 20, 266. On hū ðiostrom horaseáþe ðara unþeáwa, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. On ðas þeóstran weorulde, Exon. Th. 86, 18; Cri. 1410. Ðiostur (*caecatum*) habbas gē heorta iówre, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 17. Breost innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Elen. Kmbl. 623; El. 312. [Laym. þe þestre (bustere) niht: *Orm. þesterr: O. and N. bi þeostre nihte: Aenab. þiestre: O. Sax. thiustri: O. Frs. thiustere.*]

peóstrián, þestrian, þiastrian, þistrian, þýstrián; p. ode. I. to make dark or dim, to make the eye less capable of seeing, dim the sight:—Se dæg blent and ðiostriþ hiora eágan, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5.

II. to grow dark or dim:—His eágan þýstrodon *caligaverunt oculi ejus*, Gen. 27, 1; 48, 10. Ðýstroðan, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 19. Geseah ic onginnan dýstrián ða stówe *vidi obscurari incipere loca*, 5, 12; S. 628, 10. [þa þestrede þe dai, Chr. 1135; Erl. 260, 32. Steorren sculen þeostren, O. E. Homl. i. 143, 20. Heo þeostred (*make dark*) ham suluen, A. R. 94, 20. Aras a ladlich weder, þeostrede (þustrede, 2nd MS.) þa wolcne, Laym. 4575.] v. ā-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-þeóstrián (-þiostrian, -þestrian, -þiastrian, -þistrian, -þýstrián).

peóstrig; adj. Dark:—All lichoma ðin ðiostrig (*tenebrosus*) biþ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23; Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34. Ðiostrig f blind hearta *caecatum cor*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17. Ðurh driostíre wegass *per vias tenebras*, Kent. Gl. 21.

peóstru (*sometimes written þr- instead of þ-*) and þiostriu, þiþtru; f.: and þeostre, þýstre; n. [cf. O. Sax. thiustri; n.] Darkness (lit. and metaph.); dimness of sight (lit. or metaph.); like the Latin *tenebrae*, which it translates, it is often used in the plural:—Ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Leóht and þeóstru, Cd. Th. 239, 27; Dan. 376. Þiostro, Met. 21, 41. Gif ðæt léht, ðætte in ðe is, þeóstru sint, ðæt þeostre hū micel biþ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 23. On ðæt gemære leóhtes and þeóstru, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Mid þýstro genipum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 8; 209, 33. On dýstres onlicnisse . . . on leóhtes onlicnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 144, 30. For ðære egeslican þiostro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 29. Ne gæþ hē on þeóstro, Blickl. Homl. 103, 31. In þýstro, Exon. Th. 432, 10; Rā. 48, 4. Mid þýstro, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. Wið eágena þýstru and genipe, Lchdm. i. 366, 13. On þeostre, Exon. Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423; 94, 27; Cri. 1546. Þeóf ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, 54, 22; Cri. 872. Mid þýstre, 462, 20; Hō. 55: 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14. Þeóstru *tenebre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 48. Þeóstru wæron, Gen. 1, 2. Becðmon ðicce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 4. Swā ðōþ ða þeóstro ðinre gedrefednesse, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Beoþ þeóstra gewordene, Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Ðære nihte þiostro hī onlihtaþ, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Ðiostro, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 17. Gif ðæt leóht, ðe on ðe is, synt þýstru (ðiostre, Lind.: þeóstru, Rush.), hū mycle beoþ ða þýstru (ðiostro, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23; Lk. Skt. 11, 35. Ðæt þýstro eow ne befōn *ut non tenebrae nos compræhendant*, Jn. Skt. 12, 35: 1, 5. Æfter ðæm clamum helle þeóstra, Blickl. Homl. 83, 22; Exon. Th. 143, 28; Gū. 668. Se beorhta dæg tōdræþ ða dimlican þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte . . . Crist ū fram deofles ðeostum ālŷde . . . 'Uton āwurpan þeóstra weorc . . .', Homl. Th. i. 604, 1-5. Ðara þiostra disse worulde, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Þýstra (ðiostana, Lind. Rush.) anweald, Lk. Skt. 22, 53: 11, 36. Ðiostra dæg and mistes, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 5. On þýstra bealo, Exon. Th. 76, 32; Cri. 1248. Þýstru wræce, 37, 15; Cri. 593. Hē gedælde ðæt leóht fram ðam þeóstrum, Gen. 1, 4; Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127; Blickl. Homl. 65, 17. Þiostum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Ðýostum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 12. Mid ðæm ðiostum (ðiostum, Hatt. MS.) ðisses andweardan lifes . . . on ðæm ðiostum (ðiostum, Hatt. MS.), Past. 65; Swt. 64, 8, 12. Ðýstrum, Ps. Th. 106, 9.

¶ The acc. sing. and pl. are given together, as often the two cannot be distinguished:—God hēt ða þeostra niht, Gen. 1, 5; Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Ðeós India hæþf on ānre síðan þeóstru, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. On ða úttran þýstru (in þeostra ðæt ýttere, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Ðara deofla þeostro hē oforgæut mid his leóhte, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8, 21. Åweorpan ða ðiostro his mōdes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 26; Met. 24, 56; Rtl. 37, 9. On ða úttran þýstro (in ðiostre ðæt

ýtemæst f ýtterræ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 8, 12. Þýstro (ðiostro, Lind.: ðiostro, Rush.) *tenebras*, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Þiostro, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. Ðiostro, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Þýstru, Ps. Th. 103, 19. Þriostre senna, Hy. 8, 28. [Of þeóstran de tenebris, O. E. Homl. i. 131, 12. Hit luvēþ þuster and hateþ liht, O. and N. 230. O. Sax. thiustria; f.: thiustri; n.] v. carcarn-, hinder-þeóstru.

þeóstrung, þýstrung, e; f. Darkness, gloom, obscurity:—Hī on ðære þýstrunge hine swencton, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 14. Næhtes [ðió]strung *noctis caliginem*, Rtl. 182, 35.

þeótan and þutan; p. þeát, pl. þuton. I. to howl like a wolf:—Wulf ðýtt *lupus ululat*, Ælfic. Gr. 22; Zup. 129, 1. Hwilum hī ðuton eall swā wulfas, Shrn. 52, 29; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36. Sum hī tō wulfum wurdon . . . hió þiótan ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Ðeótende swā swā wulf, Homl. Th. i. 374, 9. Hwilum swā swā þeótende wulf, hwilum swā beorcende fox, Shrn. 141, 12.

II. of other sounds:—þeótende *murmurans*, Germ. 399, 417. Hlōwende, þütende *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 51. Ðære þütendan *bombos*, 11, 71. Him on gafol forlēt ferðfripende feowur wellan scīre scéotan on gesceap þeotan (or gesceap-þeotan. ? v. gesceap, III, and þeóte. The passage describes a calf sucking from its mother: if þeotan is an infinitive, it must refer to the sound made by the milk coming from the teat, but perhaps gesceap-þeóte may be a compound noun meaning the teat), Exon. Th. 420, 2; Rā. 39, 4. [Bigunnen to þeoten and to sellen alle þe untrume weren, Marh. 22, 29. Wummone wroð is wulvene . . . ne deð heo bute þeotēd, A. R. 120, 12. Zeinde zurinde & þeotinde wið reowfule reames *queruloso gemitu deplorantes*, Kath. 161. Giff mann wolde tælnn þatt, and hutenn hire & putenn, Orm. 2034. O. H. Ger. diozan *stridere, fremere, strepere, mussare: Icel. þjóta to whistle (of the wind, etc.), to howl (of a wolf), to rush: Dan. tude to howl. Cf. Goth. þut-haurn, -haurnan.*] v. ā-þeotan; ge-þeót, -þot, and next word.

þeóte, an; f. A pipe or channel through which water rushes:—Peóte canalis, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 17: fistula, 39, 56. Of þeótan (þeóte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 4, the passage glossed is the same) tubo, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Þeótan organa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 51: 97, 24. Þeótan, waterprūh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Ealle heofones þeótan wæron mid wætere gefylde, Wulfst. 206, 17. In stefne ðeótana (*cataractarum*) ðiura, Ps. Surt. 41, 8. Þeótum fistulis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 67: 35, 59. Hē wundorlice mid þeótum wæter út áteáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 32. Hē is ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, Blickl. Homl. 39, 31: 51, 11. [O. H. Ger. watar-dioza *cataractae*. Cf. Icel. þjótdandi the name of an artery.] v. lic-, water-þeóte, and previous word.

þeów, es; þeówa, an; m. A servant; often with the stronger sense of slave; servus, famulus, mancipium:—Ic Bēda Cristes ðeów and massepreost Baeda famulus Christi et presbyter, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 7. Se ðe wyle betweox eow beón fyrmest, sý hē eower þeów (ðeá f ðegn servus, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 27: 18, 26: 10, 24. Se Godes þeów the priest, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. Metodes þeów (Abraham), Cd. Th. 146, 29; Gen. 2429. Dryhtnes þeów (Guthlac), Exon. Th. 121, 8; Gū. 285. Þegn and þeów þeódne mærum, 209, 3; Ph. 165. Þeów mancipium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 31. Ðeówa servus, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 18. Þeówa, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 15. Cham biþ þeówana þeówa (*servus servorum*) his gebrōðrum . . . beo Chanaan Senes þeówa (*servus*), Gen. 9, 25-26. Wē synd ealle ðine þeówas . . . Sig se mīn þeówa, ðe done lærfyl forstel, and fare gē frige, 44, 17-18. Ðū gōða þeówa, Lk. Skt. 19, 17; Mt. Kmbl. 25, 23. Se ýfela þeówa, 24, 48. Se hlāford and se þeówa gelice clypaþ tō ðam heofonlican Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 28. Gif ðer wyle Godes þeówa beón if one wishes to enter a monastery, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 28. Biþ hē deofles ðeówa, Homl. Th. i. 172, 20. Hē biþ ðara ýhta ðeówa, 66, 7. Fram Gode hē is send, and hē is Godes þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 247, 19. Ðæs Godes þeówes synna, 49, 6. Moises gelica mīnes þeówes, Num. 12, 7. Ðæs þeówan hlāford, Lk. Skt. 12, 46. Ic cwede tō mīnum þeówe (þeua, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Gescoþ hū ðas men ðinum ðeówe ðōþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 23; Ps. Th. 118, 49. Gecum tō mīnum ðeówan Saulum, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19; Exon. Th. 157, 19; Gū. 894. Ðissum ðeá (*famulo*) ðinum, Rtl. 103, 13. Ðiosne ðeá hunc famulum, 97, 4. Sēc ðinne þeów, Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Ðone unnyttan þeówan, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30; Homl. Th. i. 64, 17: ii. 578, 26. Wit syndon Cristes þeówas, Blickl. Homl. 187, 32; Wulfst. 157, 19. Eálā gē mīne ðeówan beoþ getreówe o mea mancipia, estote fideles, Ælfic. Gr. 15; Zup. 102, 3. Ðeás servi, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 7. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Micel menigu Godes ðeówa (ðiowa, Hatt. MS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 11. Witniendra þiowa lictorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 77. Seó mycele menigo heora þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Ðæra þeówa (ðeána, Lind.) hlāfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 19. Án ðas bisceopes þeówana, Jn. Skt. 18, 26; Wulfst. 199, 22. Ðæm earmestan Godes þeówum, ðe ða cyrican mid gōcundum dreánum weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 26. Ða clypode hē his tyn þeówas, Lk. Skt. 19, 13. Ðeá ðino famulos tuos, Rtl. 100, 22: 170, 31. Ðiúwas (ða ðiowe, Rush.) ancillas, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 45.

¶ Slavery, which is mentioned by Tacitus (Germania, cc. 24, 25) as existing among the Germans, is recognized by the earliest English laws, and early traces of

it are to be found in the English slaves whom Gregory saw at Rome. It was a condition that was due to many causes. The fortune of war might put life and liberty at the disposal of another, as in the case of the Northumbrian, Imma, who, falling into the hands of a hostile Mercian, was by him sold to a Frisian, Bd. 4, 22. Kidnapping, to judge by Theodore's Penitential, was not unknown: *Si quis Christianus alterum Christianum vagantem reppererit, eumque furatus fuerit, ac venderit*, Th. ii. 50, § 5; and cf. Earme men beswicene and hreðwlíce besyrwde, and út of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tō gewearde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Freedom might be forfeited as the punishment of crime; e.g. *Gif hwā stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hiē ealle on þeowot .x. wintre cniht mæg biōn þiēfde gewita*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 107, 16; and cf. Wulfst. 158, 14. *Gif se frigea on Sunnandæg wyrce, þolie his frēoles, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6.* See also L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. v. wite-þeow. Again, the power which one relative had over another was at times exercised to enslave the latter. A child of less than seven years might, in case of need, be sold by its father: *Se fæder his sunu, gif him mycel neōd byþ, hē hine mōt on þeowet gesyllan ðæt ðæt hē biþ .vii. winter; ofer ðæt, būtan ðæs suna willan, hē hine ne mōt syllan*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17: L. Th. P. 19, 28; Th. ii. 19, § 28. Cf. L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. The sale of kindred is elsewhere, and not without occasion, denounced: *Gif hwylc cristen man his āgen bearn, oððe his nēstan mæg wið ānigum wurde sylle, næbbe hē nāne gemānan mid cristenum mannum, ær hē hine ālysed hæbbe of ðam þeowdōme*, L. Ecg. P. 26; Th. ii. 212, 8; cf. *Wē witan ful georne, hwær seōd yrmþ gewearð, ðæt fæder gesealde bearn wið weorde, and bearn his mōdor, and brōðor oþerne fremdum tō gewearde*, Wulfst. 161, 6. Further, slavery was at times entered into voluntarily; such cases seem contemplated in Theodore's Penitential: *Homo .xiii. annorum sese potest servum facere*, Th. ii. 19, § 29; and that such cases did occur may be seen from the following passage: *Geatfleda geaf frēols . . . ealle ða men ðe heō nam heora heāfod for hyra mete* (cf. On .xii. mōndum ðū scealt sillan ðinum þeowan men .vii. hund hlāfa and .xx. hlāfa, būton morge[n]metum and nōnmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 18) on ðam yflum dagum, Chart. Th. 621, 9. And besides the causes enumerated there was that which must have been the most efficient—birth; the child of slaves was itself a slave: cf. the phrase in the document last cited, in which freedom is given to certain persons and to 'eall heora ofspring, boren and unboren.' See also þeow-boren. The terms used in connection with the slave shew him to be the property of his master: *Gif þeūw stele and hine man ācwele, ðam āgende hine man healfne āgelde*, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. *Gif hwylc man his æht (servum) ofslýhþ*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9. *Weron ðær ðeow witeþeowe men būrbærde and ðreō ðeowberde; ða mē salde biscoop tō ryhtre æhta, and hire teām*, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Bought and sold like an animal, his treatment in other respects was that of an animal. Tacitus (Germania, c. 25) had remarked that the Germans often killed their slaves on the impulse of passion, and that it was done with impunity. The same might be said of the English: *Gif hwylc man his æht (servum suum) ofslýhþ, and hē nāne gewitnyse næbbe ðæt hē forworht sig, būtan hē hine for his hātheortnesse and for gýmleaste ofslýhþ*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9: L. Th. P. 21, 12; Th. ii. 23, § 12. *Gif hwylc wif for hwylcum lyprum andan hire wifman swinþ, and heō þurh ða swingle wyrð deað, and heō unscyldig biþ*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: L. Th. P. 21, 13; Th. ii. 24, 1. The inferiority of the slave is marked in many ways by the law. The price of redemption in the case of the þeow who stole was seventy shillings, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20; in the case of the free man it was 120 shillings, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. *Deowas wegreaf sē .iii. scillingas*, L. Ethb. 89; Th. i. 24, 16; in the case of the ceorl it is six shillings, 19; Th. i. 8, 1. *Gif þeow steleþ .ii. gelde gebēte*, 90; Th. i. 24, 17. *Gif frigan frēum steld, .iii. gebēte*, 9; Th. i. 6, 2. So, too, in the matter of punishments; where the freeman can pay a fine, the slave pays with his hide, i.e. is scourged; see L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 1: 8; Th. i. 172, 6: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 15: L. In. 13; 15; Th. i. 40, 7, 11. *Gif þeow man fūl wurde . . . swinge hine man þriwa*, L. Ath. i. 19; Th. i. 208, 22. Or mutilation was inflicted, where a freeman was fined, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 14. The manner in which the punishment of death was executed was an ignominious one—stoning by slaves, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13; v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. The slave could not be vouched to warranty, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5; and he was not allowed the holidays given to freemen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3. Three days, however, in the year were granted, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Michaelmas: *Sit omnis servus liber ab opere illis tribus diebus, quo melius jejunaie possit, et operetur sibiimet quod vult*, L. Eth. viii. 2; cf. Wulfst. 181, 18; and one of Alfred's laws speaks of fragments of time in which it was possible for the slave to earn something: *Æghwæt ðæs ðe ðeowum monnum ānig mon for Godes noman geselle, oþþe hiē on ānigum hiora hwilticcum gearnian mægen*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12. It was thus possible for a slave to acquire property, and the church endeavoured

to render his possession secure: *Ne biþ ālyfð æt ðam þeowan his feoh tō nimanne, ðæt hē mid his swynce begiteþ*, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6: L. Th. P. 19, 30; Th. ii. 19, § 30. Throughout the influence of the church seems to have been exerted in favour of the slave. The sale of slaves into heathen lands was denounced: *Gif hwā cristene man on hādendōm sylle, se ne biþ wurde ānigre reste mid cristenum folce, būtan hē gebycge eft hām ongean, ðæt hē út sealde*, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 20; see, too, L. Th. P. 42, 3, 4; Th. ii. 50, §§ 3, 4: L. Ecg. E. 150; Th. ii. 124, 2: and probably freedom was not unfrequently granted at the suggestion of the church. Cf. such expressions as: *Geatfleda geaf frēols for Godes lufa and for heora sǣwla pearfe*, Chart. Th. 621, 3. *Ða frēode Folcerd Agelwine his man and his ofspring Criste tō lofe and Sēa Maria, and his sǣwle āliēsdnisse*, 634, 20. Cf. too, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15, and L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. *Gif þeow mon wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlāfordes hæse, siē hē frioh*. To the same effect is L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 18: *Gif hlāford his þeowan frēolsdæge nýde tō weorce, þolie ðas þeowan, and beō hē syþpan folcfrig*. See on the question of slavery Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8, Andrews' Old English Manor, c. 3, Grimm's R. A., pp. 300 sqq. [*Goth. þius; pl. þiwōs; m.: O. H. Ger. deo: Icel. þý; n.: v. efen-, nīd-, under-, weorc-, wite-þeow; lād-teow, and following words.*]

þeow, e; þeowe, an; f. A female servant or slave:—Seō foresprecene Cristes þeowe praefta Christi famula, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 13: 4, 10; S. 578, 5: 4, 23; S. 592, 36. *Seō Cristes þeowe*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2. *An menen i þeowæ (dīua, Lind.) ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69. *Þine þeowan sunu filium ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 85, 15: 115, 6. On Marian ðine þeowan, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3. *Þiō famulam*, Rtl. 103, 40. *Þiōe, 104, 18. Ða wæron ða Cristes ðeowe út gangende of cyricean egressae de oratorio famulae Christi*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 3. *Ða hūs ðara untrumra Cristes ðeowna casulas infirmarum Christi famularum*, 3; S. 531, 33. *Ne gæð heō út swā þeowna gewuna ys ne egrediatur, sicut ancillae exire consueverunt*, Ex. 21, 7. *An from ðæm ðiowum una ex ancillis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 66. [*Goth. þiwi: O. Sax. thiū; thiwa; O. H. Ger. diu; diwa: Icel. þýr.*] v. þeowen.

þeow; adj. Servile, not free, bond:—Des ðeowa mann hic manceps, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 2. *Gif þeow monn wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlāfordes hæse, siē hē frioh*, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. *Þeow swān and ðeow beocere*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 19. *Deah hwā bebycge his dohtor on þeowenne, ne siē hi ealles swā þeowu swā ðoru mennenu*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. *Þeow mennen*, Agar, Cd. Th. 135, 22; Gen. 2246. On þeowum dōme i tō ðeowan was geseald in *seruum venundatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 17. *Se ðe slæh his āgene þeowne esne*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 12. *Feowertýnwintre man hine sylfne mæg þeowne gedōn (se servum facere)*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 27. *Hit þurh āenne þeowne mon geyped weard quadam ancilla indice*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 31. *Gif hē þeow oþþe þeow mennen ofstinge*, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3: Cd. Th. 134, 32; Gen. 2233. *Gif hwylc swiþe rice cyning næfde nānne fryne mon on eallon his rice, ac wæron ealle þeowe . . . Gif him sceoldan þeowe men þenigan*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 24–27. *Ealla gesceafta hē hæfde getiohd ðeowe (þeowu, Cott. MS.) būton englum and monnum, ða ðora gesceafta þeowe sint*, 41, 3; Fox 248, 16–18. *Gē giet tō dage wæron Somnium þeowe hodie Romani Sannio servirent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 12. *Þeowe men ða ðrig dagas beōn weorces gefreode*, Wulfst. 181, 18. *Seoþan þeowæ mæn*, Chart. Th. 163, 10. *Ne frēo ne þeowe*, Cd. Th. 166, 12; Gen. 2746. *Frēora and þeowra*, 166, 26; Gen. 2753. *Mine wealas eriaþ mea mancipia arant*, mīnra þeowra manna æceras *meorum mancipiorum segetes*, mīnum ðeowum mannum (*mancipis*) ic ðæle penegas, mīne þeowan men (*mancipia*) ic ðreage, fram mīnum þeowum mannum ic eom gefultumod, Ælf. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 19–102, 5. *Þeowe men manode se apostol . . . Ða hlāfordas hē manode ðæt hī milde wæron heora ðeowum mannum*, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 21–27. *Nelt ðū nān ðing yfeles habban . . . ne yfele cild, ne yfele ðeowe men*, 410, 16. [*Cuð ne 3ef þu arto foster of freo monne oder þeow wummon*, Marh. 4, 2. *Heo weren þeowe*, Laym. 334. *Þonge and olde, thewe and freo*, Al. 3. *O. H. Ger. frie getuon nals teue.*] v. wite-þeow, and preceding words.

þeowa. v. þeow; m.

þeowan, þewan, þiwan, þýwan, þýgan, þeón, þian, þýn, and þeowian, þiwan, þýwian; pres. ic þý, hē þýþ; p. þeowde, þeowde, þiowde, þýwde, þýgde, þeode, þýde; ppp. þýwene, þiende; pp. þēð, þýð. I. to press:—Hwylum mec (an animal's skin) wonfeax wale wegeþ and þýð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rā. 13, 8. [*Hē mec (a cup) finlgrum þýð*, 480, 24; Rā. 64, 6. *Þýde compressit* (the line in Aldhelm is: *Dulcia sed Christi compressit labra labellis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 33. *Þýde*, 19, 67. *Hē ða hit eft sette on ðæt ylce þýrh and þýde mid his fēt*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 72. *Hē sum fæc ðone swyle mid ðýgde (or middýgde?) mid þýde*, Bd. M. 382, 29) *aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. *Sceal mon ðam men mid ðriūm handum ða handa and ða fēt gniðan swiðe and þýn wið dry hands must the hands and feet be rubbed hard and squeezed for the man*, Lchdm. ii. 182, 9. *Þæs mannes fēt and handa man sceal swiþe þýn*, 182, 25. II. to

press on, urge on, drive:—Weard æt steorte wegeþ mec (*a plough*) and þýð, Exon. Th. 403, 10; Rā. 22, 5. Se mec on þýð æftanweardne, 480, 2; Rā. 63, 5. Hwílum ic (*a storm*) sceal tō stape þýwan (pyran, MS.) flintgrægne flōd, 383, 30; Rā. 4, 18. þēwende (? *perende*, MS.) *intruus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12.

III. *to press with a weapon, to stab, pierce*:—Ðā hēt hē him his seax āræcan, and hine sylfne hetelice dýde, Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Ðā dýde se cwellere hine bæftan mid átogenum swurde, ii. 478, 19. Se fear arm him tōgeānes and hine dýde, dæt hē his feorh forlēt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 73. Hī hine ufan mid isenum geafum dýdon . . . Hī mid heora forcum hine dýdon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5–11.

IV. *to press, threaten, rebuke*:—Seó mōðins on horse dýwd dæt folc *superbia in equo minatur turbis*, Gl. Prud. 31 b. Hē þýwþ (*arguet*) dýsne middaneard be synne, Jn. Skt. 16, 8. Hē ondræde ða þēowwraçe ðe Drihten purh his wítigan dýwd ðas cweþende *metuat prophete comminationem per quem dicit Deus*, R. Ben. 51, 14. Se ðe brimu bindeþ, brūne ýða þýð and preataþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. Hē ne þýwþ *non comminabitur*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 9. Hē dýwþ *me increpabit me*, 140, 5. Gif ic dæt gefricge, dæt ðec ymbstittend egesan þýwþ, Beo. Th. 3659; B. 1827. Hē hine þēowde tō ofsléanne, Homl. Ass. 112, 342. Ðiwdre, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 32. Dýwde, 308, 16. Seó ofermōðnes þýwde (*minatur*) dæt folc, Gl. Prud. 31 a. Ðū hine þíwe *comminis*, Scint. 114, 10. Næs se folccýning ymbstittendra ðe mec dorste egesan ðeón, Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. þēowigende, þēowende *minax*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 7. Ic gā út þýwende (*minando*) oxan . . . Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þýwende (*minantem*) oxan mid gādísene, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 27.

V. *to oppress, subjugate*:—*Þēde mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 70. Cf. *geðēdum subjugatis*, 121, 69. *Þēdum teste* (? the passage is:—*Teste tyranni (Holofernes) capite*), Hpt. Gl. 525, 53. [Þat he miþte þat lípere folc so þewe, P. L. S. 24, 57. *Goth. ga-þiwan to pierce; to subject; ana-þiwan to subject*: O. H. Ger. theuwe humilíat; gi-diota, -dieti *confracti*; M. H. Ger. diuwen to oppress: *Icel. þjá to constrain; chastise, afflict*.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, þurh- þēowan (-þēwan, -þiwan, -þeón, -þían, -þýan, -þýn) and see þýddan.

þēowan; p. þēowde, þēodde *To serve* (with dat.):—Ðæt sind ða gecostan cempa, ða ðam cýninge þēowþ, Exon. Th. 107, 22; Gū. 62. Hē Dryhtne þēowde, 146, 20; Gū. 712. Israhēla folc on hæftnēde Babiloniscum cýninge þēowde, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27; 66, 9. Hē Drihtne ðēowde *Domino seruiert*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 9. Ic him geornlicor ðēodde *illis impensius servire curavi*, 2, 13; S. 516, 9. Ic bebeád ðēowum mannun, dæt hī getrēowlice heora hlāfordum þēowdon, Homl. Th. i. 378, 33; Homl. Skt. i. 2, 85. Ða oðre beoþ frige, ðeáh ðe hī on life lange ær ðēowdon, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 33. Ðæt hiē þēowdon Godes ciricum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 29; Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 15. Ðēowdum *seruiert*, Ps. Surt. 80, 7. Hī hæþenuna bigangum ðēowdon *paganis cultibus provincia seruiet*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 5. Hī swā frige Drihtne gefeōnde ðeoddon (þēowdon, Bd. M. 240, 13) *sic liberi Christo servire gaudebant*, 3, 24; S. 558, 1. v. þēowian.

þēow-beócere. v. þēow; adj. þēow-boren; adj. *Slave-born, born of parents in slavery*:—Ne sceal hē (*the abbot*) done æþelborenan settan beforan ðane þēowborenan, gif se þēowborena ær on ðæm mynstre wæs, bítan hē for hwylcum gesceáde hit dō *non preponatur ingenuus ex seruitio convertenti nisi forte aliqua rationabilis causa existat*, R. Ben. 12, 13.

þēow-byrde, -berde; adj. *Of servile birth*:—Wéron ðær dreó wíte-þeowe men búrðærde, and dreó ðeowberde, Chart. Th. 152, 20.

þēow-cnapa, an; m. *A servant-lad*:—His ðeowcnapena ān weard pearle āwēd; ða sette Martinus his handa him onuppon, and se feónd feaþ forht for ðam hālgan, and se ðeowa síddan gesundful leofode, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 27.

þēow-dóm, es; m. *Service*; in an unfavourable sense *servitude, slavery, bondage, thralldom*:—Des þēowdóm *haec seruitus*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 60, 7. þēowdóm *mancipatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 57; *famulatus*, ii. 147, 35. þēowdómum *famulatus*, 34, 3. þēowdóm is twýfeald . . . Is oðer ðeówt neáðunge búton lufe, oðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenap Godes ðeowum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3.

I. in the more favourable sense:—For lufan ðæs godcundan ðeowdómes, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 31. Godes þēowdómes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 18. Ne þearft ðū nō wēnan, dæt ða wítigan tungal ðæs þēowdómes āproten weoðe, Met. 29, 40. Embichta ðeádómes *obsequium seruitutis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 3; Ril. 9, 13. Wyrta ðeowdóme manna, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Swā hwā swā ðæs wyrþe biþ, dæt hē on heora ðeowdóme beón mót, ðonne biþ hē on ðam hēlistan frēodóme, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. On Godes ðone soþan þēowdóm, Blickl. Homl. 45, 24; Elen. Kmbl. 402; E. 201. Hē hine sylfne on ðeowdóm (-dóm, Bd. M. 450, 29) gesealde ðara muneca *monachorum famulatus* se *contradens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 12. I a. *service of the church, divine service*:—On mynstre ðær lytel þēowdóm sý, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 22. Nū habbaþ hig dæt mynstre gesett mid preostan, and willaþ ðær habban þēowdóm eall swā man hæfþ on Paules byrig on Lundene, Chart. Th. 370, 22.

II. in the less favourable sense:—Gif se Godes þeow nulle ðære cyrican on riht þeowian, dæt hē ðonne mid læwedum mannun onfō ðæs heardestan þēowdómes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Se frēodóm ðæs

unārfnedlican þēowdómes *freedom from the intolerable bondage*, 137, 13. From ðeófes þēowdóme, 65, 33; 73, 8. Hī synd of miclum ðæle heora sylfes anwealdes, hwæþere of miclum ðæle hī syndon Angelcýnnes ðeowdóme betāhte (*Anglorum sunt seruitio mancipati*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. Nales dæt ān dæt men hiē mehten aliēsan mid feó of þēowdóme, ac eac þeóda him betweonum búton þēowdóme gesibsumne wæron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 34. Ealle ða men ðe hiē on ðeowdóme hæfdon, hiē gefreodon, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 31; L. Alf. prm.; Th. i. 44, 5. In nēðhērnisse í in ðeádóme ic bēgo in *seruitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9. þēowdóm þolian, Cd. Th. 135, 9; Gen. 2240: 136, 24; Gen. 2263. ðeádóm *captivitatem*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 16. [Heo woned inne þeowdóme (þeu-, and MS.), þrelwerkes doð, Laym. 454. I þeowwdom unnderr laferð, Orm. 3611. Leden ut of þeowdome (þeowedom, MS. C.), A. R. 218, 28. Leden in to þeowdom, H. M. 5, 5.] v. æfen-þēowdóm.

þēowdóm-hād, es; m. *Service*:—Monige hī sylfe and heora bearn mā gyrnaþ on mynster and on Godes ðeowdómhād tō sylланne ðonne hī synd bigongende woruldlíne campahð *plures se suosque liberos, depositis armis, salatung magis accepta tonsura monasterialibus adscribere votis, quam bellicis exercere studiis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 647, 8.

þeowne. v. þeow; f.

þeowen, þíwen, [n]e; þeowene, an; f. *A female servant or slave, a handmaid*:—Ic eom Drihtnes þeowen (*ancilla*, Lk. 1, 38), Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Ðā com tō hym ān þeowyn (-en, MS. A.) *accessit ad eum una ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69. Seó Godes ðeowen, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 14; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192. Nergendes þeowen (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Ic Luba eádmōð Godes ðíwen, Chart. Th. 475, 21. Hē sceáwode ða eáþmōðnesse his þeowne, Blickl. Homl. 7, 4. Swā eágan gáf earmre þeowenan (*ancillae*), ðonne heó on hire hláðdigeau handa lōcaþ, Ps. Th. 122, 3. Heó hiē sylfe tō ðeowene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 24. þeowene, 89, 12. Gif hwā áslēa his þeowe oþþe his þeowenne (-ene, MS. H.) dæt eáge út, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 24. þeowne (or adj.?) *bernani*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 24. ðeáh hwā bealygge his dohtor on þeowenne, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. Se fæder hire scealde āne þeowene (*servam*), Gen. 29, 29. Ðíowenne *famulum*, Rtl. 104, 2; 34, 10 (see Skeat's collation). Ðíowen, 25. Sā Affra and hire þeó ðeowena . . . Sío Affra wæs ærest forlegor wif mid hire þeowenum, Shr. 115, 3–5. Ðā hēt hire fæder hī bewyrcean on ānum torre mid twelf ðeowenum, 106, 1. þeowenna *bernas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 59; 12, 17. Ic hæbbe þeowas and þeowena (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 32, 5. v. efen-þeowen.

þeowene. v. preceding word.

þeowet (-ot, -ut), þeówt, [t]es; m. *Service*; in an unfavourable sense, *servitude, bondage, slavery*:—Is oðer ðeówt neáðunge búton lufe, oðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenap Godes ðeowum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 5.

I. of voluntary service:—Githro sáde dæt Moyse on dyslicum gesuincum wære mid ðæs folces eorðlican ðeowote *quod terrenis populorum negotiis stulto labore deserviat*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 14.

II. of forced service:—Ælc ðeówt biþ geendod on ðisum andweardan life, búton ðæra ānra ðe synnum ðeowiaþ; hī habbaþ eene ðeówt, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 30. Sī preora ān for his feore, wergild, ece þeowet, hengenwítung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Of þeowetes hūse *de domo servitutis*, Deut. 6, 12. þeowettes, 13, 10. Se synfulla ðeowap ðam wyrstan ðeowte *the sinner is a slave to the worst slavery*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 10. Of þeowte út álædan *de servitute eruere*, Ex. 6, 6. þeowette, Deut. 5, 6. Of þeowte gelædan, Ælf. T. Grn. 5, 19. Of þeowte állsan, 2, 11. On þeowte gebringan *to enslave*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 29. ðeowte, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 90. Tō ðeowte gelædan, 66, 34. Hē wolde dæt folc habban ongeān tō his lande tō his lādum þeowte, Ælf. T. Grn. 5, 26. Bige ús tō ðæs cýnges þeowette *eme nos in servitutum regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Tō þeowte beýcggan *to sell into slavery*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12 MS. H. On þeowte standan *to remain in bondage*, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. ðære wýlne sunu wunap eal his lif on ðeowte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 29. Drihtenes āre oððe ðeófes þeówt, Hy. 7, 98. Tōðælān fréot and þeówt *to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, i. e. between the free and the bond, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 10. On þeowot gangan, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. On þeowot sellan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 30. þeowet, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17. [Cf. Swa summ þu þeowwtest tin eorþlike laferd swa shall þin sune himm þeowwenn, butt iff he wurpe lesedd ut off hiss þeowwdomess bandess, Orm. 43–46.]

þeowet-dóm, es; m. *A service*:—Georne ymb ealle ða ðeowutdómas (ðíowot, Hatt. MS.) ðe hiē Gode dōn sceoldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 10.

þeowet-lic; adj. *Servile*:—þeowtlic (þeowet-, þeowot-) *servilis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1. þeowtlicum inhírede *vernacula clientela*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 71. Mid þeowtlicum móðe *seruili mente*, Scint. 63, 13. þeowtlicene lichoman *servile corpus*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 12. Gif wē ðeowtlicera weorca, dæt sind synna, geswicap, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 6. Ðæt Sunnandæg fréols beó fram þeowtlicum weorum, Wulst. 292, 7.

þeowetling, es; m. *A (poor) slave*; the diminutive form seems to be depreciatory in this case:—Quintianus was gráðig gitsere, ðeófes þeowetling *a miserable slave of the devil*, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 6. þeáh ðe hē brúce brádes rices hē is earm ðeowtling nā ānes hlāfordes *though he exer-*

cise extensive power, he is a poor miserable slave, and not of a single master, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 11. *Ælc hysecild ægðer ge æþelboren ge þeowetling*, i. 92, 1. *Ælces mannes þeowetlingas ða drý dagas weorces beon gefreðde*, Wulfst. 171, 19. *Be teodunge . . . þridða dæl gā þearfum and earman þeowetlingan*, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9. *þearfena helpian and þeowetlingan beorgan*, L. i. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. *þeowetlingum servulis*, Hymn. Surt. 25, 18. *þeowtlingas servulos*, 124, 13; 125, 5. v. *nīd-þeowetling*.

þeowetscipe, es; *m. Service*:—Hē ealle ðæs regoles bebodu and fulfremednyse ðæs munuclican þeowetscypes geheold, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26.

þeow-hād, es; *m. The condition of a servant, service*:—Heo hāligryfte onfeng and Godes deōwhāde she took the veil and accepted the condition of a servant of God; accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Hē Godes deōwhāde and scare onfeng accepta tonsura, 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

þeowian; *p. ode*. I. to serve (of animate or inanimate objects), be a servant or slave.

(1) in the more favourable sense, (a) absolute:—*Diós side gesceaf þenap and þiowaþ*, Met. 29, 77. *Gehersumendre stilnesse þ þeowíende quiete*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 20. (b) followed by dat. of the person or institution served:—*lc (an animal's skin) dryhtum þeowíge*, Exon. Th. 394, 9; Rā. 13, 15. *Him ānum dū þeowast (þeowíge, Rush.) illi soli servies*, Mt. Kmb. 4, 10. *Ðam (God) þeowíap ealle, ða ðe þeowíap . . . ge ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hie him þeowíap, ge ða ðe hit nyton*, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30-32; Exon. Th. 106, 34; Gū. 40. *Hū ne þeowode ic ðe for Rachele nonne þo Rachel serviui tibi?* Gen. 29, 25; Lk. Skt. 15, 29. *Hī ne mihton elles beon, gif hē ne þiowden hiora fruman*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30. *þiowoden*, Met. 29, 99. *Ða ðe fram cildhāde Gode þeowodon*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 17. *Him ānum dū þeowa*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 21. *Eall ðeors eorde Gode þeowíe*, Ps. Th. 99, 1. *Sume secgaþ ðæt se milte ðam sinum þeowíge*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 22. *Ðæt wē ðiweġen him ut serviuius illi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 26. *Ne mæg nān man twām hlāfordum þeowian (deowġan, Rush.)*, Mt. Kmb. 6, 24; Lk. Skt. 16, 13. *Drihtne on dædum þeowian*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. *Gif hī mid rihte willaþ Gode þeowian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian Godes folce*, 45, 30. *Ðære cyrican þeowian*, 49, 4. *Hē nolde Gode þeowian*, Cd. Th. 17, 24; Gen. 264.

¶ In special reference to the services of religion:—*þeowian his Drihtne swā wel swā hē (the monk) betst mæge*, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. *lc ðær Englisc scole gesette, ðe æfre for ure þeode Gode þýwian scolde*, Chart. Th. 116, 35. *þeowígende (ðió herde Gode, Rush.) on fæstenum and on hālsungum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. *Wæs heo Drihtne ðeowíende on ðam mynstre*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 15. *On ðam mynstre wæron fif bróþra opþe syxe Drihtne ðeowíende*, 4, 13; S. 582, 23. (c) with dat. of practice in which a person labours, to be devoted to, attend to, bestow pains on, work at:—*Hē was maod ðæt hē his ðam gewunelicam wæccum and gebedum geornlice ðeowode admonitus est vigiliis consuetis et orationibus indefessus incubere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 15. *Sealmsangum hig þeowian psalmodiis inserviant*, Anglia xiii. 373, 117. (d) with acc. (?) of service done, to perform a service:—*Ealle ða ðenunga ðe (acc. or dat.?) wē nū ðiowíap and wyrceap quod in actione servemus*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 10. (2) in the less favourable sense, (a) absolute:—*Eallā ðe ðeowān . . . ne ðeowíge gē to anýne*, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 24. *Gif dū þeow bigst, þeowíe hē six gēr and beo him freoh on ðam seofodan*, Ex. 21, 2. *Gilde hē, þeowíge hē whether he pay or serve (as a slave)*, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 19. (b) with dat. of that which is served:—*Hē biþ ðæra æhta ðeowa ðonne hē him eallunga þeowāp (he is entirely in bondage to them)*, Homl. Th. i. 66, 7. *Se synfulla ðeowāp ðam wyrstan ðeowte the sinner is a slave to the worse slavery*, ii. 228, 10. *Pharao āh ægðer ge eow and eower land . . . Hig cwædon: 'Wē þeowíap bliðlice ðam cyng'*, Gen. 47, 25.

II. to enslave, reduce to a state of slavery, deprive of freedom:—*Ðæt hē ūs þeowíge ut violenter subiciat servituti nos*, Gen. 43, 18. *Sý ælc cirice on Godes gride and on ðæs cynges and on ealles cristenes folces, and ænig man heonanfor cirican ne þeowíge*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27; vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26. [þa hwile þu þeowest þire sunne, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 1. *Heo hine beden þat he nomen heom to prallen & heo him wolden þiwen (hii him wolde be þeowe, 2nd MS.)*, Laym. 10015.] v. *ge-þeowian*, þeowan.

þeowincel, es; *n. A young slave, a slave*:—*Þiowincelu familici* (the word has been taken as if connected with *familis*), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 15.

þeow-lic; *adj. Servile*:—*þeowlic servilis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1 MS. W. [Ressted33 off alle þeowlike dede, Orm. 4177. O. H. Ger. deo-lih.]

þeowling, es; *m. A slave*:—*þeowlingas ða þry dagas ælces weorces beon frige*, Wulfst. 173, 23. Cf. *þeowetling*.

þeow-men[n]en. v. *þeow*; *adj.*

þeow-nīd, e; *f. Violence or force that enslaves or subdues, oppression, enslavement*:—*His subtriga (Lot) þeownīd polode*; bæd hē (Abraham) ða rincas ðæs rād ahiegan, ðæt his hylde mæg āhred wurde, Cd. Th. 122, 21; 2030. *Wē nū hædenra þeownēd (þreányd, Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28), 235, 18; Dan. 308; Elen. Kmb. 1536; El. 770. For þreām and for þeowūdum (for þearfum and for þreánydum, Exon. Th. 186, 4; Az. 14) on account of afflictions and oppression*, Cd. Th. 234, 19; Dan. 294.

þeowot, *þeowracian*, *þeowracu*, *þeowt*, *þeowut*. v. *þeowet*, *þeow-[w]racian*, *þeow-[w]racu*, *þeowet*.

þeow-weorc, es; *n. Servile work, work to be done by a slave*:—*Gif hwā freot forwyrce . . . sý hē ðæs þeowweorces wyrde ðe ðær tō gebyrige if any one forfeit his freedom . . . let him have such servile work assigned him as pertains thereto*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12. *Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hæse þeowweorc wyrce an Sunnanæfen (v. þeowet-lic, last passage)*, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18.

þeow-[w]racian; *p. ode To threaten*:—*Ne on ecnyse hē þeowracap neque in aeternum comminabitur*, Ps. Spl. 102, 9. v. next word.

þeow-, þiw-, þýw-[w]racu, e, an; *f. A threat, threatening*:—*Martianus hēt hī gebūgan tō his deofolgyldum, ðe læs ðe hī fordēmede wurdon; ac Iulianus ne rōhte ðæs rēðan þýwraçe (cared not for the cruel one's threat)*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 114. *Preāle oððe þeowracan[?] invectionis, inlationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. *Heo næs āfyrht for his þeowracan*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 87. *For ðeowracan swearra ðeofla*, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 32. *Hē ondræde ða þeowwraçe ðe Drihten þurh his witiġan ðýwþ meuat prophete comminationem*, R. Ben. 51, 13. *Basilus cyðde ðæs rēðan cāseres ðeowwraçe*, Homl. Th. i. 450, 17. *Uae getacnaþ hwilon wānunge, hwilon ðeowwračan (þeowwraçe, MS. D.: þiwrace, MS. C.: ðiwrace, MS. U.)*, hwilon wyrigunge, Ælf. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. *Þine ðeowwračan synd hwilwendlice*, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 100. *Mid menigfealdum ðeowwraçena teartnyssum gebrēgede*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27. *Hē ne mihte mid nānum þeowwračan ða cristenan geegsian*, 564, 2. *Mid þiwracum minis*, Scint. 63, 8. *þeowwračan minas*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 19. *Hī him ne ondrēdon hæðenra cyninga þeowwračan*, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 12. *lc forseo ðine þeowwračan*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 124. *lc gehýre hyra egeslican þiwracan*, 3, 432. v. *þeowan*, IV.

þeox a spear:—*Isum bārsperum þ þioxum ferratis venabulis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 68. [Cf. (?) *Thyxl ascia*, Prompt. Parv. 491, and see note there. *Thyxyllē*, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 18. *O. H. Ger. dehsa ascia*; dehsisen confortorium; dehsala ascia, ferrum confortorium; Icel. þexla an adze.]

þerende inruens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12, (se) þe rende (? from rennan), or (?) þewende. v. *þeowan*, II.

þerh. v. *þurh*.

þero p:—vii. hriðru and six weðeras and .xl. cýsa and .vi. lang þero and þritig ombra rūes cornes, Chart. Th. 40, 8.

þerscan; *p. þærsc, pl. þurscon; pp. þorscon To thrash*. I. to strike, beat, flog, scourge:—*Dū ðe rehtlice dærces synfullo qui iuste verberas peccatores*, Rtl. 43, 9. *Ða wēreġan neāt ðe man drifeþ and þirscþ*, Elen. Kmb. 716; El. 358. *Se ðunor ðæt deofol ðrysceþ mid ðære fyrenan æcxe, and hit drifeþ tō ðære irenan raceanteġe ðe his fæder on eardap*, Salm. Kmb. p. 148, 6. *Sume hiā durscun quosdam caedentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. *Hī þurscon (þurscun, MS. A.) his nebb percutebant faciem ejus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 64. *Ðā hēt hē hine mid stengum dýrscan*, Shr. 55, 10. *Onguniūn sume mid fýstum hine slā þ darsca (caedere)*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 65. *Þærscende hine stānum concidens se lapidibus*, Lind. 5, 5. *Swoelce lyft ðærscende (verberans)*, Rtl. 6, 7.

II. to thrash corn:—*Hē corn ðærsc and ðæt windwode*, Shr. 61, 19. *Mænige inweorc wýrcen, ðærscan, wudu cleofan*, Anglia ix. 261, 25. *Flōr on tō þerscenne area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. III. to pound, batter:—*Ðēh dū þerce . . . swā berecorn ðercede[n]dum si contuderis (stultum in pila) quasi pitanas feriente*, Kent. Gl. 1034-6. *Þærscap done weall mid rammum*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. [þin þrossenn corn, Orm. 1530. *Goth. þriskan triturare*: O. H. Ger. drescan triturare; Icel. þryskva (wk.) to thrash corn.] v. *be-, ge-, tō-þerscan*.

þerscel, es; *m. An implement for thrashing corn, a thrashie, threshel (v. Halliwell's Dictionary), a flail*:—*þerscel tritorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 36; 34, 49; bainus, ii. 115, 2. *Þerscel*, 12, 73. [O. H. Ger. discril tribula.]

þerscel-flōr, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—*Hē āfeormaþ his þýrscelflōre (aream suam)*, Mt. Kmb. 3, 12. v. *þirsc-flōr*.

þerscold, þerxold, þrexold, þersc-wold, -wald, es; *m. A threshold*:—*Oferslege oððe þerexwold (þræx-, þreox-, þerx-wold, drexold) limen*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 15. *Þrexwold*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. *Þerx-wold*, 290, 16. *Þerscold oððe duru*, ii. 52, 5. *Write on ðinum þerscolde (limine)*, Deut. 6, 9. *On ðam þerxolde*, Ex. 12, 22. *Fram ðeāþes ðreçswalde (þirsc-, Bd. M. 398, 23) ab ipso mortis limite*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 34. *Of ðæs portices dura ðærscwolde*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. *Ofer done ðerscold*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 22. *Þerscold*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 413. *Þerscold*, Shr. 141, 17. *Þeorscold*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. *þýrscwald*, Met. 11, 68. *þerxwold*, Lchdm. ii. 142, 12. *Þrexwaldum liminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 66. *Þærscwaldas limina*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 27. [Icel. þersköldr.]

þes, þæs; *m. Þeós, þíos, þiús; f. þis, þiss, þys; n. demons. pron. This*:—*Iste, þes (þæs, MS. F.)*, ys æteowíendlic, and ðær biþ, ðær man swā bīcnaþ be him; *ille*, hē, ne biþ ðær ætforan andwerd, ðær men swā be him clypaþ . . . *ille* hē, ipse hē sylf, iste ðes, hic ðes, Ælf. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 8-13.

I. used adjectivally. (1) alone with a noun:—*Eal þes middangeard, and þæs windas, and þæs regnas*, Blickl. Honil. 51, 19.

Þes eorl, Beo. Th. 3409; B. 1702. Þes Paulinus, Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 5. Ymbhwyrft þes, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rā. 41, 42. Þeós (ðiós, Lind., Rush.) sealf *unguentum istud*, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Þeós (ðiós, Lind.: diós, Rush.) stein *nox hæc*, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Þeós wundrung, Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Þiós eorðe, Met. 20, 118. Snyrtir ðiós *sapientia hæc*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 13, 54. Þis word *verbum istud*, Mt. Kmb. 28, 15. Þis (ðis, Lind.) godspel *hoc evangelium*, 24, 14. Þisses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 27, 17. Þisses lifes, Cd. Th. 68, 21; Gen. 1120. Þysse, Beo. Th. 397; B. 197: Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Þysse, 115, 5. Heofones þisses, Met. 24, 3. Þisse worulde *saeculi istius*, Mt. Kmb. 13, 22: Blickl. Homl. 17, 17. Þisse, 119, 9: Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Þysse eorðan *terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Þeosse wisan geweohtan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 121, 36. Weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. Þissum hyse, Andr. Kmb. 1099; An. 550: Blickl. Homl. 11, 28. Þyssum, 7, 13. Þyssum, 209, 4. Þisum, Mt. Kmb. 21, 21. Þysum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 35. Of ðæssum (þissum, Rush.) cynne *de hoc genimine*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 29. Tō dæge þissum, Cd. Th. 63, 13; Gen. 1031. On þisse meoduhealle, Beo. Th. 1280; B. 638: Blickl. Homl. 23, 3. Þisse, 139, 32. Þysse, 35, 33. On þysse (dasser, Lind.: þisse, Rush.) nihte *in ista nocte*, Mt. Kmb. 26, 31. On þissere (disser, Lind.: disse, Rush.) nihte *in hac nocte*, 26, 34. Tō dūne þissere, Rush. 21, 21. Þissere þeode, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 22, 27. Þisse ælþeodigan, Blickl. Homl. 247, 13. Þysne, 11, 8. Þysne, Elen. Kmb. 624; El. 312. Wingearde ðeosne *vineam istam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 15. Þās woruld ofigan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126: Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Þās, 117, 35. Þiós (þās, Rush.) *istam*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 15, 15. Ðæt folc þis wundor geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. On þys geære, 119, 2. Mid þisse sealf and mid þys drence, Lchdm. ii. 118, 17. Mid þys beacne, Elen. Kmb. 184; El. 92. Of þis middaneard, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Fram þis wiplegan, Byrht. Th. 141, 2; By. 316. Ealle þās gōd cumað, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Ðās men, 189, 28. Þissa leōða land, Andr. Kmb. 535; An. 268. Þysa, Met. 7, 54. Þeoassa, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnisse, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 3, 11. Worda þissa, Exon. Th. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Of þissum liodobendum, Cd. Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. Þyssum, Andr. Kmb. 175; An. 88: Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Þisum, Met. 20, 255. Þysum, 26, 98: Blickl. Homl. 145, 5. Þeoosum, 95, 11: 135, 31. Þioosum, Met. Einl. 4. Þās folc sléan, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Þās dæda, Blickl. Homl. 31, 20. Ðās word, 177, 33. Þās, 5, 30. (1 a) where objects are contrasted, *this* as opposed to *that*, *one* as contrasted with others:—Ðonne hī eow ehtaþ on þysse (ðissær, Lind.) byrig, fleoþ on ðdre, Mt. Kmb. 10, 23. Þis leoht we habbaþ wið nýtnu gemæne, ac ðæt leoht wē sceolan sēcan, ðæt wē mōtan habban mid englum gemæne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Άnra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gife of Gode, sume þās gife, sume ðdre gife, Homl. Ass. 34, 242. (2) with numerals or adjective forms used substantively:—Ðæt fasten þyses feowertiges daga, Blickl. Homl. 35, 5. On þysum feowertigum nihta, 35, 17. For ðissum (ðeoosun, Hatt. MS.) ilcan is gesæd, Past. 17; Swt. 120, 9. Ðioosun, Swt. 125, 6. Be ðys ilcan, 22; Swt. 168, 19. Þās þyllice mē tugon tō helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. Mon ðissa twēga hwaefær ondræft sūður ðonne ðdre, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 9. Menn þissa seofona hēddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 137. (3) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—Þes ealda man, Blickl. Homl. 43, 33: Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ðas andwearda wela, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Þeós swiðtre hand, Cd. Th. 195, 22; Exod. 280: Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Þiós, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Ðiós unstillle gesceaft and þeós (þiós, Cott. MS.) hwearfiende, 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Þis mennisce cynn, Blickl. Homl. 17, 14. Ne þyses lēanun welan, ne þysa eorþlica geofa, 21, 11. On ðissum andweardau dæge, 171, 3: Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Ðeoosum, 271, 20; Sat. 108. Þysum, Hy. 3, 53. Be þisse andweardan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Þeoosne andweardan dæg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 579. Þys uferan Sunnandæge, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Hwec þæs flæsclican gōd sién, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 28. (3 a) with a numeral used adjectivally:—Intō ðys twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 331, 1. On þys ylcum þrīm dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. II. used substantively, (1) pointing out a person or object:—Þes ys smides sunu, Mt. Kmb. 13, 55; Jn. Skt. i. 34. Nys þes lōses sunu? Lk. Skt. 4, 22. Hē wæs gehāten Zosinus. Ðes on ānum mynstre drohtnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 22. Æfter ðyses forðside, 25, 142. Hwanon ys þysum (ðissum, Lind.) þes wisdōm? Mt. Kmb. 13, 54, 56. Tō hwon læddest ðū hider þeoosne? Blickl. Homl. 85, 25; 87, 1. Wē þissa wundra gewitan sindon; eall þās geoodon in ūssera tīda fiman, Exon. Th. 147, 11; Gū. 725. Þysum (for these men) is tō geciganne ða rēpstan wīta, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 21. Ðeoosum ða *his qui*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. Þassum, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 8, 32. (1 a) *this, the present*:—Ær ðissum (ðysum, Cott. MSS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 16. Of þisson forð āwa tō worulde *ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Þyssum, 130, 5. Þysan, 113, 25. Óð diss (dis, Cott. MSS.) *hitherto*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 14. Þis, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 44. (1 b) where there is a contrast between two objects, *this* as opposed to *that* or *the other*:—Ðeós wyrt ys twēga cynna; þonne ys þeós reáð . . . ; þonne ys ðdre byrterre on byrgincge, Lchdm. i. 320, 15. Þeós . . . seó ðre, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489. Of þysum on þæt, Ps. Th. 74, 8. ¶ *Þis*, like *þæt*, is used with the substantive

verb in reference to a subject of any gender or number:—Þis is mīn se leofa sunu, Blickl. Homl. 29, 28. Þis ys se dæg, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Cd. Th. 195, 7; Exod. 273. Eart ðū þis, Drihten? 298, 22; Sat. 537. Þis is seó eorðe, 107, 10; Gen. 1787. Þis (ðiós, Lind. Rush.) is eówer tīd *hæc est hora uestra*, Lk. Skt. 22, 53. Þis is landa betst, Cd. Th. 49, 21; Gen. 795. Þiss wæron ealle Cræa leóde, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 13. Þis sint ða ðe sceolon standan *hi stabunt*, Deut. 27, 12; Jos. 12, 1. Þis synd ða bebodu and dōmas and laga *hæc sunt iudicia atque praecepta et leges*, Lev. 26, 46: Num. 3, 2. Þe þis sint hira naman *quorum ista sunt nomina*, 1, 5. Ne synt nā þis wōdes mannes word *hæc uerba non sunt daemonium habentis*, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Sint þis ða gōd and ðæt edleán ðe ðū gehēte? Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. (2) where the pronoun refers to that which has just been stated:—‘Ðū cennest sunu.’ Ðā cwæþ heó: ‘Hū mæg þis geworpan?’ Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Hwā ne wafað ðas donne se fulla mōna wyrp ofertogen mid þiostrum? oððe eft ðæt ða steorran scinap beforan ðam mōnan and ne scinap beforan ðære sunnan? Ðisses hī wundriap, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Þisses, Exon. Th. 15, 18; Cri. 238. Hwanun wāt ic þis? Lk. Skt. i. 18. Swā lange swā ge ðis dydon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21: Exon. Th. 39, 24; Cri. 627. For þis (þý, Cott. MS.) is se cwide sōþ for *this reason is the saying true*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 18. Þiss, Mt. Kmb. 28, 14. Wē diss (dis, Cott. MSS.) feawum wordum sædon, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 6: 22; Swt. 169, 3. Wē sculon ðissa ægder underdencan? 7; Swt. 49, 23. ¶ Referring to a circumstance which serves to mark time:—Æfter ðrim mōndum ðisses (*the circumstance just mentioned*), Homl. Th. ii. 496, 29. Æfter þisson, Jn. Skt. 11, 7. Betwux ðissum, Homl. Th. i. 480, 27. Æfter þioosum, Blickl. Homl. 239, 32. (2 a) where the pronoun refers to a statement immediately following:—Þis næs gecweden be Criste, ðæt his fōt æt stāne ðisþurne, Blickl. Homl. 29, 30. Þis þinceþ riht, ðæt ðū ðe áferige of þisse folcscære, Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476: 294, 2; Sat. 465. For ðeoosum wæs geworden . . . for ðam, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 26. [O. Sax. *thius; f.; thit; n.: O. Frs. this, thisse; m.; thius, thisse; f.; thit, thit; n.: O. H. Ger. dese; m.; desiu; f.; diz; n.: Icel. þessi; m. f.; þetta; n.*] **þéwan**, þi, þian. v. þéowan, þý, þéowan. **picce**, adj. *Thick*:—Picce *condensa*, i. *spissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 64. Picce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rā. 41, 36. I. of substances, (1) of liquids or moist materials, *thick, viscous*:—Gegufd on gewleced water, oþ ðæt hit sié swā picce swā huniges tear, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Nāne oþre wætan ðæt picce and stille sié, 138, 13. Oþ hit sié picce swā þynne brīw, 314, 3; 316, 24. Swā picce swā molen, 332, 18. Wyl on swiþum beore ðæt hit sié picce, 358, 19. Þat hē ūt hræcþ byþ swýþe picce, iii. 126, 11. Ðicce, ii. 262, 21. Tōsoden and picge geurnen, 230, 8. Mid piccere wætan, 280, 4. Ne drince hē picce wīn (cf. þynne wīn, l. 18), 254, 26. Of piccum *lento* (*defruto*), Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. ‘Wā ðem ðe gaderap an hine selfne ðæt hefige fenn (*densum lutum*)’ . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon gadrigde ðæt dicke (ðicce, Cott. MSS.) fenn (*densum lutum*) on hine, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 19. (2) of solid material, *dense*:—Sió eorpe is hefige and picce þonne oþra gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 19. Picre, Met. 20, 134. II. of air, cloud, darkness, etc., *thick, dense*:—Picce genip (*nubes densissima*) oferwēð done munt, Ex. 19, 16. Ær se picca mist þinra weorde, Met. 5, 6. Sió picce ærlyft *gravis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 74. Piccre *crassae, densae* (*noctis*), Hpt. Gl. 446, 25. Tōdrif ðone piccan mist, Met. 20, 264. Anlice swā ðe bærne þornas þyre picce fyre, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Ða ðýstru swā dicce wæron *tenebrae in tantum condensatae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Becōmon picce ðeostru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 3. III. where objects are placed close together, *thick, dense*:—Gif hær tō picce sié, Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Of piccum (*thickly planted*?) felde ðe *denso campo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59. Ðū læst mē on picne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. On piccon bearwum, Lchdm. i. 322, 25. Intō ðam wudu ðær hē piccost wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. In ðone piccestan wudu, Shr. 118, 16. III a. *growing thickly, abundant*:—Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tō genihste wæstmæ weorðlice and wel picce (or *adv.?*) *montem Dei, montem uberem; mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Seó eá (*Nile*) gedēþ mid ðam flōde swýþe picce eorþwæstmas, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 36. IV. marking dimension, (1) in a general sense, *thick, stout*:—Dō on ānne picne (þynne, MS. H.) līnne clād, Lchdm. i. 240, 21. Lege on þone piccestan clād oþðe on fel, ii. 200, 11. (2) of more exact measurement, *thick*:—Hī woldon witon hū heáh hit wære tō ðam hefone, and hū ðicke (picce, Cott. MS.) se hefon wære, oððe hwæt ðær ofer wære, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Se weall wæs .xx[x]. fōta ðicce is *locus murum triginta pedes latum habuit*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 30. Seó eá oferfléuw mid fōtes picce flōde, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. Ða wāgas wæron gylðne mid gylðnum þelum ānægðe fingres picce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 26. [O. Sax. *thikki: O. Frs. thikke: O. H. Ger. dicchi crassus, spissus, densus, torosus, grossus, frequens: Icel. þykkir.*] v. picness. **picce**, adv. I. marking closeness in the texture or composition of a whole, *closely*:—Picce gewefen hrægcl *pavidensis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 11. II. marking closeness of separate objects, *thickly, densely, closely*:—Ðā flugon ða lēgetu swylce fýtne strēlas tō ðam picce ðæt . . .

Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. Swā picce is þeo heofon mid steorrum aýfýlled on dæg swā on niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 31. Wæl picce gefýlled the corpses lying thick on the ground, Cd. Th. 130, 16; Gen. 2160. Swā picce hié áweóllon swā æmettan they swarmed as thick as ants, Nar. 11, 12. III. marking action that occurs with frequency or with little intermission:—Feónda feorh feóllon dicce, Cd. Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065. Hió sprac him picce tó she spoke to him again and again, 43, 1; Gen. 684. IV. marking abundance, thickly:—Lege ðæt dust swiþe picce on cláð, Lchdm. ii. 148, 15; 349, 21. Weard beám monig blóðigum teárum birunnen reáde and picce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. [O. Sax. thikko (mid thiodu gisetan): O. H. Ger. diccho dense, frequenter, saepe.] v. piclice.

piccet[t], es; n. A place where there is dense growth (v. picce, III), a thicket:—On pyccetum in condensis, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Stefn Drihtnes áwriþh piccettu (piccet, Ps. Lamb.) vox Dominis revelabit condensas, Ps. Spl. 28, 8. piccian; p. oðe Tó thicken (trans. and intrans.), to make or to become thick, of persons, to throng:—Ic diccige denso and denseo, Ælfic. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 8. piccaþ densescit, spissat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 74. Ðá piccðan þider semninga þa Ismahéli, Shrn. 38, 4. [Hit bicometh to a thikke blod . . . neosge dayes hit thicketh so, Wrt. popl. science 139, 3. Thykkyñ or make thykke, as wodys condense, thykkyñ or make thykke, as lycyrys spisso, in spisso, Prompt. Parv. 491. O. H. Ger. dicchen glomerare, grossescere, crebriscere.]

piccness. v. picnes. piccol(-ul); adj. Stout, corpulent:—piccol corpulentus, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 47. Piccul, 51, 13. pic-feald; adj. Dense, close:—picfealdum þreátum spissis cohortibus, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. v. next word. picfildan. v. ge-picfýldan (l. geþycfýldan densere, Germ. 401, 21). v. preceding word.

picgan; p. þah, þeah, and pigde, pigede, pl. þægón, þegón, and pigdon, pigedon; pp. þegen, and piged. I. to take, receive, accept:—Hé him bráð syleþ lond tó leáne, hé hit on lust pigep, Exon. Th. 331, 31; Vy. 76. Hié ða lác þegón tó þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Deáh hé mādmas þege, Elen. Kmbl. 2516; El. 1259. Ðæt hý beágas þegón, Exon. Th. 283, 29; Jul. 687. Heó hafap gefreóð ða men ðe heó pigede æt Cwæspatrike, Chart. Th. 621, 18. Welan picgan, Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61. Feoh picgan, 332, 7; Vy. 81. His giefe picgan tó þonce, 109, 26; Gú. 96. Láfe picgan, 498, 9; Rū. 87, 10. Ne gē ðæt ge-þýldum picgan woldan, 131, 12; Gú. 454. Se ædeling gehwílcan feoh and feorh beáð, and heó nænig picgan noldan, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 5. II. to take food, poison, medicine, etc., to eat or drink, consume:—Hú ðæt ne gemyt, ðæt se maga pigep, Lchdm. ii. 158, 16. Pigð, 186, 21. Fýr pigep lænne lichoman, Exon. Th. 213, 4; Ph. 219. Nō hé pigep mete, 215, 27; Ph. 259; 357, 28; Pa. 35. Of ðam mete ðe wē pigap, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 35. Ðonne hig mete pigcap cum panem manducant, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Hi hyra hláf pigap, Mk. Skt. 7, 5. Hē on his hūs eode and his swæsendo ðeah intravit epulaturus domum ejus, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Ðæt he næfre oftor swæsendo ðeah (reficeret), 4, 25; S. 600, 16. Swā ðæt he næfre mete onfēng ne swæsendo ðeah ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet, S. 599, 30. Wē medu þegón, Beo. Th. 5260; B. 2633; Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19. Hi wiste þegón, Andr. Kmbl. 1186; An. 593. Hié fira flæschoman þegón, 49; An. 25. Hi þegun æppel, Exon. Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402. Ðæt he mæte dygde ad prandendum, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Israhel digde ðæs lambes flæsc, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 18. Pigde consumeret, biberet, Hpt. Gl. 450, 32. Pigede, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 18; 5; Gdwin. 34, 7. Ðygede, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Wit eaples pigdon, Cd. 290, 7; Sat. 411. Hē sumum liéfde tó digcianne ðætte he nolde ðæt hi ealle digden, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 29. Pigedon, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 110, 1; 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Ðæt hi of his swæsendum mete ne ðygedon ne de cibis illius acciperent, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Ceorþ nygan penegas, and dige ða, Lchdm. iii. 8, 2. Næfre ge beóðgeorðe unárlíce eowre pigcap, Cd. Th. 91, 29; Gen. 1519. Ne he náht fúles ne picge (comedat), Jud. 13, 4. Wiþ þon þe mon pigce átor, Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Ðæt hi mōston oufōn and digean ða forestearynse hláfas ut panes propositionis acciperent, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 14; 5, 4; S. 617, 14. Nolde ic mid þam men minne mete diegean cum hoc simul non edebam, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Diegan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 244, 11; 40, 13. Syle done wyrtruman ðam seócan picgean . . . Gyf ðú ðás wyrt sylst picgean on strangon wíne, Lchdm. i. 172, 10–13. On drince picgean, 198, 25. Genim ðás ylcen wyrt, seóð on hunige, syle piggean (piggean, MS. H.: picgan, MS. B.), 150, 9. Symbol picgan, Beo. Th. 2025; B. 1010. Ðonne aliéþh he ðæm siócan eal ðæt ðæt hīne lýst ðo ðonne and tó digcianne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 25. Bið seóð an snáð sēle tó picgianne, Salm. Kmbl. 813; Sal. 406. Se forbeáð blóð tó picgenne, Ælfic. T. Grn. 4, 43. Diegendum (diccendum, Rush.) mid him and etendum discumbentibus cum eis et manducantibus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 18. [þet met on machel ne pigge on ete and on wete, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 3. But later the word means to beg:—He haueth me do mi mete to thigge, Havel. 1373. Beggn or thyggn

mendico, Prompt. Parv. 28. Cf. thyggynge or beggynge mendicacio, 490. Thiggand egenus, Ps. 39, 18. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Jamieson's Dict. O. Sax. thiggean (wk.) to receive, to ask: O. H. Ger. diggen (wk.) impetrare, petere, expetere: Icel. piggeja; p. þá, pl. þágu; pp. þeginn to receive, accept.] v. ge-picgan, þegan; þegu.

piclice; adv. Thickly, in great numbers, in quick succession:—Ðá hié gesáwan ða ðeáðan men swā piclice tó eorþan beran, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 25. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, náht be ánan oððe twám, ac swā piclice ðæt hit nān mann áteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1905; Elr. 231, 21. v. ful-piclice; picce.

picness, e; f. I. referring to the consistency of matter, thick-ness, viscosity. v. picce, I:—Cnca mid wíne on huniges picnysse, Lchdm. i. 126, 12. Gyf hwā mycelne hracan þolige, and he ðone hīn eáþelice fram bringan ne mæge for ðyncnysse, 284, 24. Seóþ oþ ðæt ðæt hæbbe huniges picnesse, ii. 190, 5. II. referring to the lack of transparency, thickness, obscurity, cloud, darkness. v. picce, II:—Genipu and picnæs nubes et caligo, Ps. Spl. 96, 2. Tegāne picnysse rupto tenebrarum situ, Germ. 388, 43. Of nyperheósende picnysse deciduo imbre, 390, 79. Wē ne magon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnyse and ðæra wolcna dicnysse and for ure eágena tyddernysse hī (heofenan) næfre geséon, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ða picnysa smices stigon upp the clouds of smoke rose up, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. III. a thicket. v. picce, III:—On dicnessum in condensis, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Dicnyssa condensa, 28, 9.

IV. referring to dimension, thickness, depth, a thick body. v. picce, IV:—Hreóflíce picnesse elephantina callositate, Hpt. Gl. 519, 31. Hit næfde eorþan picnesse non habebat altitudinem terrae, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. Sweftenum picnyssum sulphureis flammaram globis, Hpt. Gl. 499, 41. [O. H. Ger. diknissa densitas.]

pidan, piddan. v. þeóðan, þyddan.

pider, pider; adv. Thither, whither, where motion is expressed or implied.

I. as absolute demonstrative, thither, to that place:—Ne fæst ðú pider (illuc), Deut. 1, 37. Ða ðe hine pider læddon, Gen. 39, 1. Þyder (ðider, Lind.) faran illuc ire, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Hē com pyder (ðider, Lind.: pidera, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ðyder (ðider, Lind.: ðider, Rush.), 11, 8. Hi tó ðon ðider (illo) sende wæron, ðæt hi sceoldon ðæt gyldene mynet mid him geniman ðætte ðider (eo) of Kent com, Bd. 3, 8; S. 530, 40. Ða ferde he ðyder, Blickl. Homl. 225, 7. Nū þyder ingongap and mē ætstondap, 207, 2. Uton mid him þyder geond gān, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 748, 321. Ðæt gifede ðe ðone þyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086. Hit witenā nān pider (cf. þær, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9) ne sēþeñ no wise man goes thither to look for it, Met. 19, 8. pider wæron fūse, Cd. Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Hē þyder folc samnode, 230, 5; Dan. 228: Blickl. Homl. 67, 20. Se siþfæt is þyder tó lang, 231, 26. Ærende wē þyder habbaþ, 233, 11.

II. in an indefinite sense:—Ðæt hió on ænige healde ne heldeþ; ne mæg hió hider ne pider sīgan, Met. 20, 164. On healfā gehwær, sume hyder, sume þyder, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548.

III. as antecedent:—Ða ferede hine Godes hand pider, þær hine men siððan áredon, Shrn. 57, 5. Uton ácerann pider, þær he sylfa sit, Cd. Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217. Gīngan pider ealle urnon, þær se éca wæs, 298, 11; Sat. 531. pider cuman, þonan þe hit ær com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30.

IV. in correlative clauses, thither . . . whither:—Þider beccuman . . . dīeder ðe he wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Þyder ðe he sylfa tóward wæs æfter ðeápe, ðider he his módes eágan sende ær his ðeápe ubi erat futurus post mortem, ibi oculos mentis ante mortem misit, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 41. Þider ðe Stephanus forestop, ðider folgoðe Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 6.

V. where antecedent and relative are contained in the one form, to the place to which, whither:—Cuman þyder (ðider, Lind.) ic fare quo ego vado venire, Jn. Skt. 8, 21. Ðú mōst fēran pider ðú fundadest, Exon. Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671; Met. 26, 119; 13, 3. Ðæt heó mē gerihte þyder hire willa wære, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 509.

VI. as a relative, whither:—Tó heofenum, pider hié witon ðæt he ástāg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 29. Hē tó heofenum lócade, þyder his móðgeþanc á geseted wæs . . . tó Drihtne þyder he fēran sceal, 227, 17–22. v. þader.

pideres, pidres; adv. Thither:—Ðæt sió útterre ábisung ðissa world-ðinga ðæs monnes móð gedréðf and hiene scofed hidres ðidres, óððæt he áflþ of his ágnum willan quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsus a semetipso corrumpat, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13. Hidres pidres, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. Hē lange hyderes and þyderes sēcende fōr, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 730. v. þaderes.

pider-inn, -in; adv. Into that place, (I) where motion is expressed or implied:—Þeah hwā his ágen spere sette tó óðres mannes hūses dura, and he þiderinn (-in, MS. B.) ærende hæbbe, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. Ic mē þyderinn eode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 500. Hié þyderin wæron gesamnode they were got together into the place, Blickl. Homl. 207, 36. (2) of other relations:—Eal seó sócna ðe ðærto hēreþ and ðæt land þiderinn the land belonging to it, Chart. Th. 547, 2. Ic wille ðæt se cyng beó hláford ðæs mynstres and ðære landára ðe ic þyderinn beweden hæbbe (that I have bequeathed to the monastery), 547, 32. His bēc ealle he cwæð þyderin, 550, 23. Ósanig gange þyderin, 550, 19.

pider-leódisc; *adj.* *Of that people*:—Hē geleorde on Burgenda mæge, and he was bebyrged mid micle wōpe ge Angelcynnes monna ge piderleódiscra, *Shrn.* 134, 24.

pider-weard; *adv.* *Thitherward, in that direction, towards that place or point*:—Iosue fērde mid his fyrdre piderweard *ascendit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo*, *Jos.* 10, 7. Ðā hē piderweard seglode as he sailed towards that port, *Ors.* 1, 1; *Swt.* 19, 24. Ealle piderweard efeston all hastened towards the spot, *Guthl.* 1; *Gdwin.* 8, 20. Hié wæron floc-mælum piderweard they were flocking to the place, *Ors.* 4, 10; *Swt.* 200, 19; 5, 13; *Swt.* 246, 21. Ðā hē dyderweard was when he was on the way to it, *Homl. Skt.* ii. 30, 179; *Chr.* 1009; *Erl.* 142, 3. Beheold Abraham pyderweard Abraham looked in that direction, *Gen.* 19, 27. Beseah hē piderweard, *Homl. Skt.* i. 23, 499. Þinga gehwile piderweard fundað, *Met.* 13, 14. Wuhta gehwile wilnaþ piderweard, 20, 159.

piderweardes; *adv.* *Thitherwards*:—Wæs se cyng piderweardes on fere . . . þā hē þā wæs piderweardes and sió ðæru fierd wæs hāmweardes the king was on the march thither . . . When he was on the way thither and the other troops were on the road home, *Chr.* 894; *Erl.* 90, 32. Swā heó ær dyde pyderweardes as she did before when on the way to that place, *Homl. Skt.* ii. 23 b, 724. Ðā ongon hē sprecan swiþe feorran ymbūton, swilce hē nā þa spræce ne mænde; and tiorhode hit þeah piderweardes (towards that point), *Bt.* 39, 5; *Fox* 218, 12.

pidres, **piédan**, **piéfan**, **piéfe-feoh**, **piéþ**, **piéstru**. *v.* **pideres**, **þeódan**, **ge-þiédan** (*read* -þiédan), **piéfe-feoh**, **piéþ**, **þeóstru**.

piéfe-feoh stolen goods:—Gif piéfe-feoh (forstolen feoh, *MS. H.*) mon æt ciépan befó, *L. In.* 25; *Th.* i. 118, 13. [*Cf. Icel. þýfi; n. stolen goods.*]

piéfe, **þeófe**, **þéfe**, **þýfe**, **þéfan**-þorn, *es*; *m.* **Buckthorn**:—Deófedorn, thebanthorn *ramnus*, *Txts.* 93, 1710. Piéfeþorn, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 33, 43. Þéfeþorn, 68, 34. Þýfeþorn *ramnus vel sentis ursina*, 39, 23. Þéfanþorn, coltetræpe *ramnus*, 285, 47. Þéfanþorn, *Lchdm.* ii. 312, 15; 352, 12; 354, 24. Nim deófeþorn, iii. 56, 27. Þéfedorn *ramnus*, *Ps. Spl. T.* 57, 9. [Wicklif uses *thethorn* in the passage last cited, as also in *Jud. ix. 14*; see, too, *Ps. 57, 10*, and *Prompt. Parv. thevethorn tre ramnus*. Thief is given as a word for *bramble* in *E. D. S. Leicestershire Glossary. O. H. Ger. depán-dorn ramnus.*] *v.* **þúfe**.

piéfe ? :—*De-fruto* f felde f piéfe (þife ? *Cf. (?) theve, brusch, Prompt. Parv.* 490; or *þifele* (?). The passage glossed is *lento carent de-fruto*, in which the first word is glossed by *þiccum*, but in the margin by *of þiccum þéfele*. *Cf.* too *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 138, 59 *de lento fruto of þiccum felde*, *Hpt. Gl.* 408, 50.

þiþþ, **þiþþ**, **þýþþ**, **þéþþ**, **þéþþ**, *e*; *f.* **I. theft, act of thieving**:—Be áne nihtes (ninte, *MS. B.*) diéðde (þýfte, *MS. B.*; þýðte, *MSS. G. H.*). Gif hit bið nihtleald þýðt (þýft, *MS. H.*) if a day has elapsed since the theft was committed, *L. In.* 73; *Th.* i. 148, 10. Móna se syfoða . . . þýft gestraugaþ, *Lchdm.* iii. 186, 22. Gif hwā stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hirédes, gongen hié ealle on þéowot .x. wintre cniht mæg bión þiéðde (þýðte, *MSS. B. H.*) gewita (cf. wæron cradolcild geþéowode purh wæl-hreówe unlaða for lytelre þýðte, *Wulfst.* 158, 15), *L. In.* 7; *Th.* i. 106, 18. Betyngen þiéðde (þýðte, *MS. H.*), 37; *Th.* i. 124, 22. Be ðýðde betogenum. Gif hwā þiðde betogeu sý, *L. Ed.* 6; *Th.* i. 162, 16. Onsačan ðære þiéðde (þéððte, *MS. B.*), *L. In.* 46; *Th.* i. 130, 14. Se ðe þýðde forworht wære openlice, *L. Ath.* v. 1, 4; *Th.* i. 228, 25. Gif man leáð ofsléa an þéððte, licge bútan wyrgele, *L. Wih.* 25; *Th.* i. 42, 13. Be deófes onfenge æt diéðde, *L. In.* 28; *Th.* i. 120, 4; 37; *Th.* i. 124, 20. Þýðte, *L. Ath.* i. 3; *Th.* i. 200, 20. Æt openre þýðde, *L. C. S.* 26; *Th.* i. 392, 3. Ða geacode se biscop ðæt ða bæcc forstolene wæron, bæd ðara bóca geornlice . . . man gerehte ðam biscope ða forstolenean bæcc, and bóte æt ðære þýðde, *Chart.* *Th.* 265, 10. For þéððte oþþe for manslihte, *L. Wil.* ii. 1; *Th.* i. 489, 6. Gif hē ða þiéðde gedierne, *L. In.* 36; *Th.* i. 124, 17. Ðæt hý on heora mæge nāne þýðde (þéððte) nyston, *L. Ath.* i. 13; *Th.* i. 206, 2; *iv.* 4; *Th.* i. 224, 6. Man forðā þýðde (-a), *i.* 20; *Th.* i. 210, 3. Ealles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðām þýðtum, *v.* 8, 9; *Th.* i. 238, 20. Ðæncunge ðæm ðe wið ðýðde fylstaþ. Ic þancige Gode and eow eallum ðæs frides ðe wē nū habbaþ æt ðæm þýðtum, *L. Edm. S.* 5; *Th.* i. 250, 5. **II. what is stolen, theft**:—Tó ðý ðæt earm and eadig móte ágan ðæt hý mid rihte gestrynaþ, and þeóf nyte hwær hē þýðte (þéððte, *MS. C.*) befæste, þeah hē hwæt stele, *L. Edg. S.* 2; *Th.* i. 274, 3. [*O. H. Homl. Laym. A. R.* þeóðte: *R. Glouc.* þuþte; *Gen.* and *Ex.* ðeðte: *Ayenb.* þieþte; *Chauc.* thefte. *O. Frs.* thiufthe, thiufte: *Icel.* þýfð, þýft.]

þigap, *Exon. Th.* 130, 3; *Gū.* 432. *v.* **þeón**.

þigen, *e*; *f.* **I. the taking of food, partaking, eating or drinking**:—Ne sý him gemæne þigen mid gebróðrum geþafod non permittatur ad mense communis participationem, *R. Ben.* 69, 13. Ðæs hālgan hūses ðygen partaking of the eucharist, *Homl. Th.* i. 266, 17. Se frumscapena man weard ádræfed of neorxenawanges myrðte for ðigene ðæs forboðen bigleofan, 118, 25. Lactuca is bitter on ðigene lettuce is bitter in the eating, *ii.* 278, 27. Mid unalýfedre ðigene, 332, 1. Æt ðære ðigene (at the Passover), 280, 34. Sý hē áscyred fram gemæne ryisan þigene from eating at the common table; a mensa, *R. Ben.* 49, 15; 70, 4. Sý ā on

ðære þigene forhefednes let there ever be moderation in taking wine, 65, 3. Wid áttres ðigene, *Lchdm.* i. 150, 3. His gereordes þigene hē āna underfó refectioem cibi solus accipiat, *R. Ben.* 49, 6; *Wulfst.* 284, 25; *Homl. Th.* ii. 98, 30. Ðurh ðæs hālgan hūses þigene ūs beoþ ūre synna forgyfene, *i.* 266, 8. Ðurh ānes æpples ðigene through eating an apple, *ii.* 330, 33. Ða oferfrowendlican ðygene excessive eating and drinking, *i.* 360, 13.

II. what is taken, food, meat or drink:—Þigen *edulium*, *Hpt. Gl.* 513, 63. Ðæt seó dæges þigen tófered sý and seó hæte ðære þigene oferslegen ut digesti surgant, *R. Ben.* 32, 14. Ne sý him nāne oðtere þigene geþiðod let him have no other food given him, 69, 21. Werede ðigene *nectareum edulium*, *Hpt. Gl.* 413, 38. Ða hālgan ðigene (the eucharist) onfón, *Homl. Th.* ii. 280, 29. Heora þigene ge-hæaldan to retain their food, *Lchdm.* i. 90, 12. Þygne, 8, 6. Ðū ðās werðeode wræccan lāste freónda feásceaft gesóhtest þine þearfende (þine for þigene? needing food; or þine pron. (*v. þin, III*) thy men being in need), *Cd. Th.* 149, 25; *Gen.* 2480. Fram eallum ðām þigenum ðe hracan oþþe innop tó miclum luste getýhþ, *R. Ben.* 138, 14. Áwenden ūrne swacc fram unalýfedum, ðigenum, *Homl. Th.* ii. 374, 5. *v.* **blóð-þigen**; **þigan**.

þiging, *e*; *f.* **The taking of anything to eat or drink, eating or drinking**:—Of metta and of drincena þiging, *Lchdm.* ii. 244, 12.

þignan to eat:—Hý ðýnde depastus est eam, *Ps. Spl. C.* 79, 14.

þigen[n], **þinen[n]**, **þinnen[n]**, *e*; *f.* **I. a female servant, female attendant, handmaid**:—Þigen *pedisequa*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 116, 63. Þinen, *i.* 282, 15; *ancilla*, *ii.* 4, 12. Þinen, *wyln abra*, *i.* ancilla, *i.* 17, 26. Þýnen *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, *Hpt. Gl.* 498, 20. Sum þinen (þigen, *Lind.*) a certain maid, *Lk. Skt.* 22, 56. Sió ðigen (þegen, *Rush.*) durehaldend ancilla ostiaria, *Jn. Skt. Lind.* 18, 17. Ic eom Godes ðinen behold the handmaid of the Lord (*Lk.* 1, 38), *Homl. Th.* i. 200, 10; *Homl. Skt.* ii. 23 b, 237. Heó cwæð to him: 'Ic eom deófes ðinen, *Shrn.* 140, 18. Þinene *ancillae*, *Gen.* 35, 25, 26; *Scint.* 229, 6. Þinne, *Ps. Lamb.* 115, 6; 85, 16. Þinneire (-ne?), *Ps. Spl.* 85, 15. Þinnenne *abrā*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 87, 49. Seó abbudisse eode mid āne hire ðigenne (cum una sanctimonialium feminarum) . . . Ðā hēt heó hire ðinenne (ministram) gān, *Bd.* 3, 11; *S.* 536, 18–27. Þinenne, *Judth.* *Thw.* 24, 4; *Jud.* 172. Heó hæfde āne þinene (ancillam), *Gen.* 16, 1. Åne hire þinena unam e famulabus suis, *Ex.* 2, 5. Þinennum *pedisequis*, þinenna *pedisequas*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 67, 9, 10. Þinum *vernaculis*, *Hpt. Gl.* 523, 26. Þinenne *vernaculas*, 404, 56. Þinena *ancillas*, *Lk. Skt.* 12, 45; *Gen.* 33, 2; *Homl. Th.* ii. 478, 10.

II. used with the meaning of byrþ-þigen, a mid-wife:—Se cyning cwæþ to ðām þinenum ðe ðām Ebræisceaw wifun þenodon (obstetricibus Hebraeorum) . . . Ða þinena (obstetrices) him ondrædon God, *Ex.* 1, 15, 17, 20, 21. *v.* **beorþor** (written beorþor), **byrþ**, **duru**, **in-þigen** (-þinen).

þiht; *adj.* **Tight, firm, strong**. This word seems to be the second part in each of the two compounds found in the following charm:—Gewhær ferde ic me ðone mæran magapihtan mid ðysse mæran metepihtan ðonne ic me wille habban and hām gān, *Lchdm.* iii. 68, 17. [Thyht, hool fro brekynges integer, solidus; thyhtyñ or make thyht integro, consolido, *solido*, *Prompt. Parv.* 491. Halliwell gives *thiht* close, compact, as an Eastern counties word. *M. H. Ger.* dihte: *Ger.* dicht: *Icel.* þétrr.]

þihla (-e). *v.* **Thýle**.

þilian, **þillian**, **þillan** to plank, lay planks as in making a bridge:—Ðā hēt Maxentius oferbrigcian ða eā eal mid scipum, and syððan ðýlian swā swā oðre brige, *Homl. Th.* ii. 304, 22. Tó þillianne *planacas ponere*, *Cod. Dip. B.* iii. 659, 33. Tó þillianne, 5, 8, 10, 14. Tó þellienne, 26. Tó þillanne, 28. Tó þyllanne, 24. (The section is headed: Dis is ðære brige geweorc on Hrūceastre.) [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dillōn insternere (pontes): *Ger.* dielen to board, plank: *Icel.* þilja to cover with deals, to board, plank.] *v.* next two words.

þiling, *e*; *f.* **A boarding, flooring, something composed of planks**:—Breda þiling vel flōr on tó þersenne area, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 37, 59. Hig fæstniap ðone stepe purh ða þilinge (deck; cf. *Icel.* þiljur; *þl. the deck*), *Shrn.* 35, 15. *v.* **wāh-þiling**.

þille, *an*; *f.* **A boarding, flooring, floor**:—Dille *tabulata, tabulamen*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 122, 8, 10. Þille *tabulamen*, *i.* 290, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* dilla; *f.*; dil, dillo; *m.* planca, ima pars navis, pluteus, tabula parietis: *Ger.* diele: *Icel.* þilja; *f.* a deal, plank, planking.] *v.* **þel**.

þillio. *v.* **þyllic**.

þin; *pron. poss.* **I. attributive, thy, thine**, (i) with noun alone:—Tó becume þin (ðin, *Lind.*) rice. Gewurde þin willa, *Mt. Kmb.* 6, 10. Þines fæder God, *Gen.* 31, 29. Far of þinum lande and of þinre mæge and of þines fæder hūse, *i.* 2. Þinre dura belocenre, *Mt. Kmb.* 6, 6. (1 a) where the noun is to be inferred:—Ða ilcan ðe habbaþ nū heora āgnes pances forlétan, nales þines, *Bt.* 7, 2; *Fox* 18, 13. (1 b) strengthened by āgen:—Þin āgen geleāfa þe hæþ gehæledne, *Blickl. Homl.* 15, 26. Þurh þine āgene gemelēste, *Bt.* 5, 1; *Fox* 10, 1. Gif ðæt þine āgne (āgan, *Bod. MS.*) welan wæron, 7, 3; *Fox* 20, 17. (2) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—For þinum idlan þinra, *Blickl. Homl.* 31, 14. For þinum gōðan willan. . . Ða leān eallra þinra gōðena weorca, *Bt.* 7, 3; *Fox* 22, 14–16. Þurh þine æðelan hand, *Hy.* 7, 5. Ða mōd

ðinra getreōwra frēonda . . . nimaþ hī heora men mid him and lætaþ þine fēawan getreōwan mid þē, 20; Fox 72, 14-17. (3) where a demonstrative pronoun is used with the noun:—þes þin sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. þin se fægresta fæm that fairest bosom of thine, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Sege mē hwæper se þin wela swā deōre seō, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6; Met. 20, 29. Ales þine þa liofan geseft, Hy. 8, 33; Ps. Th. 90, 7. Hī ðæt þin fægere hūs forbærndan, 73, 7. Ðæt wē ðæt yrfe þin herige, 105, 5. (4) used in the genitive where the personal pronoun might be expected:—On þines silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Þurh þines sylfes gewæld, Exon. Th. 466, 26; Hō. 127. Þīnre sylfre sunu, 21, 23; Cri. 339. Mid þines ānes gepæhte with the counsel of thee alone, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 19; Met. 20, 40. ¶ In poetry the pronoun may be separated from the words to which it belongs:—Blæd is āræred geond widwegas, wine. mīn Beowulf, þin ofer þeōða gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Ðæt ic mægburge mōste þīnre rīm mīclīan, Cd. Th. 134, 6; Gen. 2220. Gewit þū þīnne eft waldend sēcan, 138, 16; Gen. 2292. II. used predicatively, thine:—Gīlpan ðæt heora fægernes þin siē, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22. Nān ðara gōða þin nis, 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Ealle mīne þing synt þīne (ðīno, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 15, 31. Hig wæron þīne (ðīno, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 17, 6. III. used substantively, thine:—Nis sceat ðæs ic þīnes āhredde not a penny of what I saved of thine, Cd. Th. 129, 16; Gen. 2144. Ðonne þū and þīne beoþ ālyse when thou and thine are released, Lchdm. i. 328, 25. Þū ðas werfeōde gesōhtest þīne þearfende (thy men being in need (?); v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ealle mīne synt þīne, and þīne (ðīno, Lind.) synt mīne, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. [Goth. þeins: O. L. Ger. O. Frs. thīn: O. H. Ger. dīn: Icel. þīnn.]

þīnan; p. þān; pp. þīnen To get moist or damp:—Dō on næsc, hæbbe him on, dý læs hit þīne, Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. v. of-þīnen; þēnan.

þīncan, þīnd. v. þīncan, ge-þīnd. þīndan; p. þānd; pp. þīnden. I. to swell up:—þīndeþ him se milt swells up, Lchdm. ii. 232, 11. Þīnt siō lifer, 198, 23. Gif innoþ þīnde, i. 354, 1. Þīndan, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rā. 46, 2. Se strēam ongan tō þīndenne ongeān swilce hit wære ān heāð ðin (ad instar montis intumescens), Jos. 3, 16. Hit biþ þīndende, Lchdm. ii. 210, 22. Gif ōmihte blōd and yfel wæte on ðam milte siē þīndende, þōnuc sceal him mon blōd lætan, 252, 25; 168, 11. II. figurative, to swell with indignation, pride, etc.:—Synful yrsaþ, tōþum torn þolaþ, þearle þīndeþ (in this and the next passage the Latin verb is *tumescere*, but *tumescere* seems in each case to have been read), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic þānd (I was angry) wið ðan ðe hī teala noldan þīnre sprāce spēd gehealdan, Ps. Th. 118, 158. Þīndende weleras *labia tumentia*, Kent. Gl. 1002. v. ā-, tō-þīndan; for-þīnde; ge-þīnd.

þīnen. v. þīgenen. þing, es; n. I. a thing, (1) a single object, material or immaterial:—Hweder ðū wēne ðæt ænig ðing on ðisse worulde swā gōd siē, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 6. Ðonne ða fif þing ealle gegadorade beoþ, ðonne beoþ hit eall ān ðing, and ðæt ān þing biþ God, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18. Ðæt ilce ðū miht gepencan be ælcum ðinge, ðæt nān þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs, siþþan hit wanian ongiuþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 9; Met. 20, 37. Æghwile þing ðe on ðis andweardan life licaþ, 21, 28. Ælc þing ðe lif hæfde, Gen. 7, 22. Ic seah sellic þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rā. 32, 3. Hefou and eorpe and sē and ealle ða þing ðe on ðām syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. Ðinga scæpend *rerum creator*, Rtl. 180, 9. Wē āgyltaþ þurh feower þing, þurh gepōht and þurh word and þurh weorc and þurh willan, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. (1a) of particular classes of objects, (a) a thing of value, property, a thing for sale; generally in pl., things, goods:—Him eallum wæs gemæne heora ðing, Homl. Th. i. 316, 9. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feower peniga weorð ne libbende ne ligende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 2. Breng ðing offer munus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Him eallum wæron heora ðing gemæne, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 18. 'Būton ðū mē sylle sum ðīnra þinga' . . . se apostol cwæð: 'Hafa mīnne staf', 416, 34. Hū Wulfgyð gear hīne þinga æfter hīre forðside, Chart. Th. 563, 3. Ðingum *muneribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 2; Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Ða teōþan sceattas ge on lande ge on oþrum þingum ge on oþrum gestreōnum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 8. Hiē mid mīclum þingum hāmweard fōran *ingentem prædām ad classem devexerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 27. Ðe ealle his þing bewiste *qui præerat omnibus quae habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ðinga f geafa munera, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 11. Ða felarīcan brōhton mīcele ðing, Homl. Th. i. 582, 14. Hē hæfde ær his ðing þearfum gedælede, ii. 500, 24. Hē bewæð his ðingc, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 211; 118, 414; 9, 41. Hē on swilce weorc āspende his ðing, ii. 31, 68. Wilt ðū syllan þing ðīne? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 15. (B) a thing to eat:—Eal ða wētan þing, and ða smerewigan, and eal swēte þing, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. Mid wýrmendum þingum swilce swā pipor, 62, 2; 82, 4, 15. (2) a thing that is done, an action, a proceeding, way of conduct:—Ān þing ðe is wana (one thing remains for you to do); gesytle eall ðæt ðū āge, Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Plyhtlic þingc hit ys gefōn hwæl, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Hē on axan and on duste ligce: gif ic eow oþres ðingc bysene onstelle ðonne āgylte ic, Blickl. Homl. 227, 15. Wes ðū gemýndig Marian þingc be *mindful of Mary's conduct*, 67, 33. Æfter þissum þingum hyra fæderas dydon ðām witegum in these ways their

fathers treated the prophets, Lk. Skt. 6, 23. Tō morgen dēd Drihten ðas þing, Ex. 9, 5; Mk. Skt. 11, 33; 7, 8; Ps. Th. 28, 4. Ealle ða þing ðe wē ofor his bebod gedgydon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16; 131, 33. (3) a thing that happens, an event, what takes place:—Nānges þinges mære þearf nāre ðonne his unrilt yppe wurde *nothing better could happen than that his wickedness should become manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Þas þing ealle geowerþan sceoldan, 109, 8; Homl. Th. ii. 538, 3. Ðara þinga (ðingana, Lind., Rush.) race ðe on ūs gefyllede synt, Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Æfter þeossum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. (4) where the word has much the same force as a cognate accusative, or where the meaning of the indefinite þing is determined by a verb:—Hē hine ælces þinges geclēnsode ðe him maun on sēde he cleared himself of every charge that was brought against him, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 37. Hū manigfeald þing Drihten geprowode *what manifold suffering the Lord endured*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 11. Ic sceal þinga gehwyle þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 15; Jul. 465. Hīne betellan æt ælc ðara þinga þe him man on lēde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Ealle ða þing ðe hālige men writon, Blickl. Homl. 133, 1. (5) a thing, circumstance; in combination with an adjective nearly the same as the circumlocution of the adjective used as substantive, or as an abstract noun formed from the adjective:—Is ðæt earmlic þing, ðæt his gebidan ne magon burgsittende, Met. 27, 16; 28, 53. Præalic þing, rēde wite, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Æfter sōðum ðingc according to the truth, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 14. Swā hit āgæð mid sōðum ðingc as it actually happens, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 109. Wundorlic ðinge, Lchdm. i. 112, 13. Manegu diglu ðing sindon tō smeageanum, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 13. On ðām sēlran þingum and on ðām gesundum in *secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Næs nō on gesundum þingum anum ac eac swylce on widearweardum þingum not only in prosperity but also in adversity, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7; 35, 33; Exon. Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. Tō ēcum ðingum to eternity, Homl. Th. i. 16, 18; 616, 21; 568, 25. Tō sōþan þingum truly, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 736. Mid unriltum þingum per fraudem, L. Ecg. P. ii. c. 13; Th. ii. 180, 23. Be fullum ðingum fully, Wulfst. 51, 11; 57, 8. (6) state, condition:—Ealles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðām þýðum the condition of the whole people will be the better in the matter of the thefts, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Sēna hine gelōme; his þing biþ sōna sēre, Lchdm. ii. 344, 19; Exon. Th. 378, 1; Deor. 9. Tō hwan ðīnre sāwle þing (sið, Exon. Th. 368, 11) siððan wurde, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20. Cýð hwæt ðū ðæs tō þinge þafian wille declare to which (life or death) thou wilt assent as thy condition, Elen. Kmbl. 1212; El. 608. (7) a thing, matter, subject of consideration or enquiry:—Ānes þinges ic ðē wolde æcsian, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5; Blickl. Homl. 117, 20. Uton ðas þing gepencean, 97, 1. (8) concern, affair:—Hē þearlendra þinga teolode he attended to the concerns of the needy, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Siō geornfulnes eorðlicra ðinga *terrena studia*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 15. Hē mīnre gedýlde þingum wealpe ab ipso est *patientia mea*, 61, 5. On menniscum ðingum in human affairs, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Hē wolde beon embe his þingc, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. (9) a cause, sake, account, reason; in the phrase for . . . þingum:—þingc causam, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 12. For hwylcum þingc ob quam causam, Lk. Skt. 8, 47. For ænegum þingc quacunq; ex causa, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 3. Āris tō mīnum þingc (in causam meam), Ps. Th. 34, 22. For hira þingc because of them, Deut. 28, 34. For ðan mīceles blōdes þingc, Lchdm. iii. 140, 30. For feōs þingc pecuniae causa, L. Ecg. P. addit. 20; Th. ii. 234, 30. Būton forlegennys þingc excepta fornicationis causa, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. For þisum þingum igitur, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 19. For ðām þingum for those reasons, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12. For þrīm þingum Hæland eode on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 29, 19. For monigra monna ðingum, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22; Ps. Th. 50, arg. For mīnes wifes þingc propter uxorem meam, Gen. 20, 11; 43, 30. For Iōsefes þingc, 39, 5; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 304. For his sceatta ðingon for the sake of his money, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 29. For ðæs ādes þingum propter juramentum, L. Ecg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 12. For mīnon þingon, for eowrum þingon propter me, propter vos, Jn. Skt. 12, 30; 11, 15. For mīnum ðingum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. For ðīnum þingum, 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. Þurh þon þingum ðū eart eadig on ēcnesse, Nar. 46, 23. Incan wel þing causas, res, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. (10) an object, a purpose:—Gode wē cýrican betæcþaþ tō ðām þingum, ðæt cristene meū ðærtō faran magan and ðær heora neōða tō Gode mēnan and synna forgi fenesse biddan, Wulfst. 278, 19. Hē weard man geboren tō ðām þingum, ðæt hē mid his āgenum feore mancynn ālyse of deofles gewælde and of helle wite, 16, 11. Þingum purposely, Exon. Th. 472, 10; Rā. 61, 14. (11) a relation, respect:—Hē ðone welegan wældum efnmārne gedēð ælces þinges in every respect, Met. 10, 32, 50. Unmæle ælces þinges, Exon. 21, 12; Cri. 333. Ne wēne hē nānes ðinges hine selfne beteran, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 16. Sōð hī sēdon sumera ðinga (in some respects), Homl. Th. i. 190, 16; 236, 11. Ðæt ic ðe geþeo þinga gehwylce, Hy. 4, 12. Gōð hīne gebletsode on eallum þingum, Gen. 24, 1. Wæs heō on eallum þingum þe eāpmōddre, Blickl. Homl. 13, 3. On ænigum þingum cræftig, 48. On eallum ðingum gehýrsum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 17. (12) a condition:—Hiē bādon frīdes, ac hit Scipia nolde him ālifēan wið nānum oþrum þingum būtan hiē him ealle hīera wæpeno āgeāfen, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. (13) a way, means, wise; mostly in phrases, every way, by no

means, in any wise, etc.:—*Dæt dæt nænig ðing ne gedafenade quia nulla ratione conveniat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 38. Ne mihte hine nān man þurh ænig þing (by any means) āteōn, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 194. Gif ge mīne lima þurh ænig þing gehælan magon, 5, 198; Wulfst. 49, 7. Þurh ælc þing by all means, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 13. Oeghwelce ðinga omni modo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 50. Ðā wolde hē ælce þinga dæt gylð ābreccan, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Hwæder wēn wære dæt wē ænige ðinga furþon dæt ealdond gescecan mihte si forte insulam aliquo conamine repetere possemus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 29. Ne hī his bēnum ænige ðinga gehafigan woldan nor would they in any wise assent to his prayers, 2, 1; S. 502, 14. Ne magon gē ænige ðinga lifes hlāfe onfōn nullatenus valetis panem uitae percipere, 2, 5; S. 507, 20; Beo. Th. 4738; B. 2374; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 721. Ðæt hē nāne ðinga dæt ryht tō suide ne bodige ut ne recta quidem nimie proferantur, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Hē nāne þinga beór ne drince, Lchdm. ii. 88, 11. Nænig þinga, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 406, 21. Nænige ðinga nequaquam, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 23; 5, 6; S. 619, 8; nullatenus, 1, 27; S. 495, 20. Hiē nænige þinga ongeān lōcian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12; Met. 10, 16. Mid nānum ðingum by no means, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 24. Mid ðam þingum by those means, Lchdm. ii. 208, 26. Oðero ðingo alioquin, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 32. (14) thing, as in something, anything, etc.:—Nān þing grēnes nihil vires, Ex. 10, 15. Gē ne biddaþ mē nānes þinges me non rogabitis quicquam, Jn. Skt. 16, 23. Mid ænige þing in aliquo, Chart. Th. 422, 28. Ge on mete, ge on hrægle, ge on æghwylcum þinge, Blickl. Homl. 219, 30. Nyste ic nān þing þises I knew nothing of this, Gen. 21, 26; I.k. Skt. 9, 36; Mt. Kmbl. 26, 72. Styrgendlices nān þing findan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 735. Sum ðing miccles gebēcnodon ða tungelwitegan Homl. Th. i. 118, 20; ii. 24, 19. Hæft se mann ealra gesceafa sum ðing, i. 302, 19. Canst ðu ænig þing seicst tu aliquid? Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 37. Beo dæt þinga dæt hit beo eal it what it may, Btwk. 222, 8. Hūru þinga praesertim, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 6. Ærost þinga first of all, Wulfst. 32, 9; L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 11. Raþost þinga at the earliest, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 14. II. a meeting, court:—An medle oþþe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Hē Freān gesiht faran tō þinge (the meeting held at the day of judgement), Exon. Th. 57, 32; Cri. 927. Þing gehēgan to hold a meeting, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157; 1859; An. 932. Þing sceal gehēgan frōd wiþ frōdne, biþ hyra ferð gelic, Exon. Th. 334, 19; Gen. Ex. 18. Ic wið Grendel sceal ān gehēgan ðing, Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. [O. Sax. thing res; thing-hūs court-house: O. Frs. thing res; meeting, court: O. H. Ger. ding res, substantia, negotium; concio, conventus, concilium: Icel. þing; pl. things, articles; þing an assembly, meeting; Norweg. stor-thing parliament.] v. breóst-, brýd-, cipe-(cýpe-), cyric-, ge-, woruld-þing.

þingan; *p. de To invite, address*:—Hē him thinget invitāt se, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 39. Þinge interpella, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. [Cf. O. H. Ger. dīngen; *p. dingta conducere, convenire; gi-dingen appellare.*] v. ge-þingan; un-þingend.

þingere, es; *m.* I. an advocate, intercessor:—Þingere advocatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 39. Þingere, 4, 48; interventor, Rtl. 79, 36. Beón ðingere for oðerra scyldie intercessor fieri pro culpis aliorum, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 20. Ðæs wordes (Paraclete) andgit is swā mon cwepe þingere, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Ðæt heo ūs sý milde þingere wið ūrne Drihten, 159, 33. Ic beo eower þingere tō Gode, Shrn. 155, 2; Homl. Ass. 137, 701. Mid ða gife his ðingeres gratia suo intercessori, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3. Mid þingere cum avvocato, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 56; avvocato, interpellatore, Hpt. Gl. 466, 72. Hī noldon nāenne þingere sēcān defensorum operam repudiarent, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13. Ða þingeras (oratores) þingiaþ nū ðām ðe læssan þearfe āhton, Fox 208, 25. Þingeras wið Drihten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 18; Wulfst. 240, 10.

II. a priest, who in his office intercedes for the people. v. þingian, I a:—Preóst vel þingere clericus, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24. [O. Frs. thingere: O. H. Ger. þingari advocatus.] v. cyrc-, fore-, ge-þingere.

þingestre, an; *f.* A female advocate:—Ðæt heo ūs beo þingestre tō ðam heofenlice mægendrymme, Homl. Ass. 137, 698.

þing-gemeare, es; *n.* Measuring (time) by events (? cf. other compounds of *gemeare*, e.g. *fōl-, gear-gemeare*, where the first part determines the character of the measurement, measurement by feet, by years; in the case of almost all such compounds it is an (adverbial) genitive that is found):—Ðā wæs āgangen tū hund and preo geteled rimes swylce þritig eac þing-gemeares wintra measuring by the events that had happened two hundred and thirty-three years would be counted as past, things had been going on for two hundred and thirty-three years, Elen. Kmbl. 6; El. 3. Ðā wæs first āgān þing-gemeares būtan þrin nihtum things had gone on till there remained only three days of the allotted time, Andr. Kmbl. 295; An. 148.

þingian; *p. ode*. I. to intercede, ask favour, supplicate, plead, intervene, (1) absolute:—Ðær Satanus þingiaþ, Cd. Th. 292, 28; Sat. 447. (2) to intercede for a person (dat. or for with dat. or acc.):—Ic for mīnes Godes hūse þingie, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðām ðe læssan þearfe āhton; þingiaþ ðām ðe man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðām ðe dæt yfel dōþ oratores pro his, qui grave quid perpessi sunt, misera-

tionem iudicum excitare conantur, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 26. Ic (Christ) eow þingade, ðā mē on beame beornas sticedon, Cd. Th. 296, 29; Sat. 509. Him (himself) ðingode David, and tō Drihtne gebæd, Ps. C. 26; Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Gif hē wyle him sylfum þingian si pro seipso supplicare velit, L. Ecg. P. iv. 62; Th. ii. 222, 25. Hwæder his mǣgas him fore þingian willon num amici ejus pro eo intervenire vellent, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 32. (3) to ask for (for with acc.) a person that some favour may be granted (clause):—Ðæt hē sceolde for hī ðingian (supplicatu obtineret) dæt hī ne dorftan fēran, Bd. i. 23; S. 485, 36. (4) to intercede, plead before a person:—Þinga for ðeodne ær ðam seo þrāh cyme, dæt hē dec āworpe of woruldrice, Cd. Th. 252, 33; Dan. 588. (5) to intercede for a person (dat. or for with dat. or acc.) to or with another (tō, mid, wið):—Ðā spæc ic him fore and þingade him tō Ælfrēde cinge. Ðā lyfde hē dæt hē mōste beon ryhtes wyrd for mīne forspæce, Chart. Th. 169, 30. Wære þearf dæt him mon þyngode tō ðam ricum, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Se ðe bitt ðone monn dæt him ðingie wið oðerne ðe hē biþ eac ierre cum is, qui displicet, ad intercedendum mittitur, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 12. Hū mǣg ænig man tō his hlāforde oðrum þingian, gif hē his hlāforde sylf hæfð ābolgen, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 5. Earmum ðingian tō ðam rīcan, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 2. Tō ðingienne þiódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. (6) to make intercession to (tō) a person that something may be granted (clause):—Þingode Daid tō Dryhtne, dæt . . . , Ps. C. 146. I a. referring to intercession to the Deity. v. þingere, II:—Ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hī þingiaþ for ða ðe dyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. Swā oðt swā hig clypiaþ tō Criste, and for folces neode þingiaþ, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4. Ic for ðe þingode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 416. Būton sum hālga mē þingie tō ðam Hællende, ii. 26, 255. Þingige, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 34. Hē cleopie tō Godes hālgum, and biðde dæt hig him tō Gode þingien, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 10. Hū ðearf hē ðingian oðrum monnum, and nāt hwæder him selfum gedingod bið quomodo aliis veniam postulat qui, utrum sibi sit placatus, ignorat? Past. 10; Swt. 63, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 388, 4; 528, 15; i. 174, 10; L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 6. For heora campwered gebiddan and tō Gode ðingian ad exorandum Deum pro milite, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 40. For hine ðingian and for sibbe his ðeode ad supplicandum pro pace gentis ejus, 3, 24; S. 556, 43. Ðæt hī for mīnum untrumnessum ðingian mid ða upplican ārfæstnesse ut pro meis infirmitatibus apud supernam clementiam intervenire meminerint, pref.; S. 472, 35.

II. to make terms, settle, (1) absolute:—Åge hē preora nihta fierst him tō gebeorganne, būton hē þingian wille, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. (2) to settle a dispute:—Sīððan ic ða sēhðe feo þingode, Beo. Th. 945; B. 470. Feorhbealo feo þingian, 315; B. 156. (3) to settle the terms of an agreement, to agree that . . . :—Būton hiora hwæder ær þingode dæt hē hit ānglyde healdan ne þorfte, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11. (4) to settle with (wið) a person, to come to terms, be reconciled. v. (6):—Heom man raþe ðæs wið þingode soon after people came to terms with them, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 32. Hē sceal þingian wið ðone ðe hē ābylgþ debet reconciliari ei quem offendebat, L. Ecg. P. addit. 19; Th. ii. 234, 27. (5) to make terms for:—Be ðām ðe for ordāle ðingiaþ. Gif hwa þingie for ordāl, þingie on ðam ceapglide, and nāht on ðam wite, L. Ath. i. 21; Th. i. 210, 15. Weorpe dæt neāt tō honda oþþe fore þingie let the beast be handed over, or terms settled for it, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 10. (6) to make terms for a person (dat. or for) with (wið) another, to reconcile. v. (4):—Gif gesiðcund mon þingiaþ wið cýning for his inhīwan, oððe wið his hlāford for þeowe, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 2. Þinga þe wið God concilia tibi Deum, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 17. Ðæt wē ūs beþencan and wið God sylfne þingian, Wulfst. 166, 35. (6 a) where the person with whom is not stated:—Ne siē him nō ðy þingode none the more shall the case be settled for him, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12.

III. to settle to do something, to determine. v. ge-þingan, geþingian, II:—Hū hē him on ðas world þingian ongan how he settled for himself to come into this world, Blickl. Homl. 105, 8.

IV. to speak, discourse:—Ðē ða wordcwydas wittig Drihten on sefan sende; ne hýrde ic snotorlicor, on swā geongum feore, guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3691; B. 1843. IV a. with geān, ongeān, wið, to address, accost. v. þingian:—Him brego engla geān þingade, Cd. Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009. Iudas hire ongū þingode, Elen. Kmbl. 1214; El. 609; 1330; El. 667; Exon. Th. 116, 208; Gū. 210. Hyre se wræcmærga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260; 268, 9; Jul. 429; Andr. Kmbl. 612; An. 306; 1264; An. 632; Elen. Kmbl. 154; El. 77. [Do we mid ure weldede þingen us wið ure helende, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 30. Tō þingenn us wiþþ ure Godd, Orm. 8997. O. Sax. thingōn: Hie gēng im wið thena heritogon mahlian, thingōn wið thena thegan kēsures, Hēl. 5725. O. Frs. thingia placitare: O. H. Ger. dingōn concionare, judicare, disceptare, pacisci: Ger. dīngen to bargain for, agree on: Icel. þinga to hold a meeting; to consult about, discuss.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, oþþ-þingian.

þingiend. v. fore-þingiend.

þing-leas; *adj.* Exempli:—Unscyldigo and ðingleáso from ðissum synne innocentes et immunis ab hoc crimine, Rtl. 114, 7. [O. Frs. thing-lōs.]

ping-ræden[n], e; f. *Intercession, advocacy, pleading, intervention, mediation*, (1) in a general sense:—*Da apostoli hi æstrehton æt ðæs ealdormannes fō:um, biddende ðæt ða hæðengildan næron for heora intingan ælcwæde . . . Ða cwæf se ealdorman: 'Wundor mē dīncþ eower ðingræden.'* Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. *God heora synne ðurh his (Job's) ðingrædene forgeaf,* 458, 4: 292, 1. *Gif ðu gefahan nelt þingrædene (pleading on behalf of a lower),* Exon. Th. 250, 13; Jul. 126. (2) of intercession to the Deity. v. **pingian**, I a:—*Mid ðīne (Stephen's) þingrædene tuo interuentu,* Hymn. Surt. 46, 24. *Pissere for þingrædene hīnus obtentu,* 139, 27. *Þurh his hāgena þingrædene,* Chart. Erl. 231, 28. *Þurh his mōder ðingrædene,* Homl. Th. i. 450, 26. *Pa þingrædene for ðam folce,* ii. 536, 11. *Mid ðīnum (St. Andrew's) þingrædenum tuis intercessionibus,* Hymn. Surt. 126, 8. *Þurh heora menigfealdan þingrædena,* Homl. Th. i. 556, 19. v. **fore-þingræden**.

ping-stede, es; m. *A place where a meeting (v. ping, II) is held*:—*On ðam þingstede (in the place to which Christ had summoned his disciples to speak with them for the last time. Cf. to Bethania þeoden his þegna gedryht geladade; hý ðæs lareowes word ne gehyrwdon, hyra singiefan,* 29, 2-9; Cri. 456), Exon. Th. 31, 17; Cri. 497. *Ic gefrægn leode tōsomne bannan . . . Ða wæs to ðam þingstede þeod gesamnod,* Andr. Kmbl. 2197; An. 1100. [An that hūs innan, thār Pilatus was an thero thingstedi, Hēl. 5307. *O. H. Ger. ding-stat forum, conciliabulum*: Icel. þing-staðr *place where a þing is held.*] v. next word.

ping-stōw, e; f. *A place of meeting, a public place*:—*Comptium, i. uilla vel þingstōw vel prop,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 55. *In spræc[stōw] t in ðingstōw in foro,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 3. *From ðingstōwe (-stōw, Lind.) a foro,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. **geþing-stōw**, and **preceding word**.

þingung, e; f. *Intercession, intervention, mediation*:—*Þingunge interuentu,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 28: 48, 76. *Hi on friþe wunodon þurh ðære cwēne þingunge,* Homl. Ass. 101, 313. ¶ Especially intercession to the Deity:—*Ðæt ic mid eallum ðeom wæstm ārfaestre ðingunge gemēte ut apud omnes fructum piæ intercessionis inueniam,* Bd. pref.; S. 472, 39. *Hē ðære eadigan Marian fulumes and ðingunge bæd,* Homl. Th. i. 448, 19. *Gif wē for synfullum mannum gebiddaþ and hī ðære ðingunge unwurde synd,* ii. 528, 12. *Biddaþ eow þingunge æt ðysum martyrum,* i. 88, 33: ii. 110, 30. *Eaðges Iohannes ðingcunge (intercessionem),* Rtl. 46, 30: 51, 16. *Us to þingunge,* Chart. Th. 240, 24. *Þurh ða brōþorlican ðingunge per intercessionem fraternam,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22: 5, 19; S. 640, 42: Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. *Ðær nænige þingunga ne beoþ,* Bickl. Homl. 95, 30. *Wē biddaþ þingunga æt hālgum mannum,* Homl. Th. i. 174, 9. *Mid hira ðingengum,* Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. *Þurh bisceopes eadiges ex episcopi interuentu,* L. Ecg. P. i. c. ix; Th. ii. 170, 17. v. **fore-ge-þingung**.

þinne, þiō *a slave*, þiō, *pron.* (Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 5), þio-, þiō-, þiōn. v. **þynne**, þeow, se, þeo-, þeō-, þeowen.

þir *a female servant*:—*Ðir t siō ðīgen (ðir t ðegen, Rush.) ancilla,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. [The Scandinavian form þyr?] *þirda*, þirding, þirel, þirlian. v. **þrida**, þridding, þyrel, þyrlan.

þirran, þirran *to dry, wipe*. [O. H. Ger. derren torrere, exsiccare; ar-derren arefacere: Icel. þerra *to dry, wipe dry*. Cf. Goth. ga-þairsan *to wither*.] v. **ā-þirran**.

þirsee-flōr *a threshing-floor*:—*Hig cōmon to ðære þirsee-flōre venerunt ad aream,* Gen. 50, 10. v. **þerscel-flōr**.

þirscwald, þis, þisl, þislīc. v. **þerscold**, þes, þisl, þyslic.

þistel, es; m. *A thistle*:—*þistel, thistil cardu[u]s,* Txts. 47, 384. *Þystel,* Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 56. *þistel carduus,* 31, 53. *Se onscunienda þystel carduus orrens,* ii. 22, 43. *Se unbrāda þistel scolimbos,* i. 69, 12. (Se unbrāde thistle, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. *Brād thistle erithius,* 302, col. 1.) *Þūfe þistel sow thistle,* Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. *Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran,* 314, 11. *Þistles blōstm thistle-down*; pappus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 23. *Þistlum card[u]is,* ii. 128, 63. ¶ The word is found in compounds which are names of places. *Þistel-beorh,* Cod. Dip. B. iii. 396, 33: *þistel-mere,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 15: *þistel-leah,* iv. 49, 2. [O. H. Ger. distil: Icel. þistill.] v. **þū**, wudu-þistel.

þistel-geblēd *a blister caused by the prick of a thistle*:—*Wit þorngeblēd, wit þys[te]lgeblēd,* Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

þistel-twige, an; f. *A goldfinch or some other bird that eats thistle-down*. [Lu E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 58, *thistle-finch* is given as a name of the goldfinch; Halliwell quotes: 'Carduelis a linnet, a thistle-finch' (1585). Cf. O. H. Ger. distil-finco carduelis: Ger. distel-fink a linnet: O. H. Ger. distil-ziu carduelis:—*Þisteltwige, distiltige cardella,* Txts. 47, 381. *Þisteltwige,* Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 19.

þistra, þistra *a trace (?)*, part of an animal's harness:—*þistra conjuncta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 34. *Þistra,* i. 16, 9. [For similar double form cf. þeōstru, for meaning cf. (?) Goth. þinsan: O. H. Ger. dīnsan trahere: 'Bavarian dūnsel a twisted withy or other thin branch, used to bind rafts of wood to the shore,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xlii; and see *Du Cange coniuncta*.]

þiustru, þiū (Mt. 24, 15). v. **þeōstru**, se.

þiustra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 18; according to form the word might

belong to þeōstru, but it glosses ambulas, the meaning of which, according to the dictionary, is endive or chicory.

þiwan, þiwen, þiwracan. v. **þeōwan**, þeowen, þeō[w]-wracu.

þixl, þisl, e; þisle, an; f. I. *a beam or pole of a waggon*; temo: used, also, like temo, to denote a constellation, the Bear:—*Wānes ðisl (wagne þixl (wagnes ?), 100, 72) archtoes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. *þixl temo vel arctoes,* i. 16, 24: themon (in a list 'de plaustris'), 284, 46. *þixle temo (Wülcker prints þixle themon,* Gl. 295, 14), 66, 53. *þixl argumentum,* Txts. 109, 1147. *Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wānes þixla,* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19. *Ān ðara tungla worldum hātaþ wānes þixla,* Met. 28, 10. *þixlum, ðixlum, ðislum temonibus,* Txts. 101, 2007.

II. *a pole (?)*:—*Of ðære āc in ða heortsole; of ðære sole in ða þixle; of ðære þixle eft in ða mýðan,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 6. [O. L. Ger. thīsla; f. wk. temo: Du. dissel axle-tree; dissel-boom beam or pole of a carriage: O. H. Ger. dīhsel, dīhsila, dīsala; f. temo: Ger. diechsel: Icel. þisl; Swed. tistel-stång coach-pole.]

þō, þōac. v. **þōhe**.

þocerian; p. ode *To run to and fro, run about*:—*þoceraþ cursat, currit, cursitat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 53. *þocerodan (vitae late praeconia) cursant,* 95, 19: 19, 65. *Sitte him ðin mōd on mīnum hrædwāne,* þocrige him on mīnne weg mea semita, meis vehiculis revertaris, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 174, 1. [Cf. Icel. þoka *to move*.]

þoddettan; p. te *To push, strike, batter*:—*Da deofu þoddetton ða earme sāwe and hēton hý tū faran of ðam lichaman,* Wulfst. 235, 15. *þoddetton þulsent,* Germ. 399, 264. v. **þyddan**.

þoden, es; m. *A violent wind, a whirlwind*; also, *a whirlpool*; turbo:—*þoden alcanus (l. altanus),* Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 3: altanus, i. 17, 34. *þoden turbo,* Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 10. *þoden ða nān ne tōcwise oþþe worigende tōwurpon windas turbo quam nullus quatit aut vagantes diruunt venti,* Hymn. Surt. 142, 26. *Comendum swā þoden to tōstancanne mē venientibus ut turbo ad dispergendum me,* Cant. Ab. 14. *Donne siō geornfulnes eorðlicra ðinga abisgaþ ðæt ondig and āblent ðæs mōdes eāgan mid ðære costunge ðam folce, suā suā dust dēd ðæs lichoman eāgan on sumera mid ðodene (ðodne, Hatt. MS.) dum pastoris sensus terrena studia occupant, vento tentationis impulsus ecclesiae oculos pulvis caecat,* Past. 18; Swt. 128, 17. *Hēr wæron rēde forebēcna cūmon ofer Northymbra land . . . ðæt wæron ormēte þodenas and ligrescas,* Chr. 793; Th. 101, 5, col. 1. *Þurh ðas windes blæs, ðe swýðlice ða heānnyssa ðæs roderes scecð mid his þodenum,* Anglia viii. 320, 34. *Lagefōdum þodenum ceruleis turbinibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 38. [Swa þode [þodde, 2nd MS.] on felde þenne he þat dust heze aþiueð from þere eorðe, Laym. 27645.]

þōe. v. **þōhe**.

þoft (?), e; þofte, an; f. *A rower's bench*:—*Scipsetl transtra,* þofta (þoftan ?) trastra vel juga, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 15. *þoftan transtra,* 56, 41: 63, 43. (All three occur in lists 'de navibus.') [Du. doft; f. a rower's bench: Icel. þopta; wk. f. a rowing bench. Halliwell gives thoft-fellow a fellow-oarsman.]

þofta, -þoftian. v. **ge-þofta** [Icel. þopti *a bench-fellow*], **ge-þoftian**. **þoft-ræden**[n], e; f. *Fellowship*:—*Ðū hopast ðæt ðū hæbbe ðoft-rædene to ðam āwrygedan deofle, ðonne ðū bæde ðæt hē ðe āsende his englas to mīnre dare,* Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. v. **ge-þoft-ræden**.

þoftscipe, es; m. *Fellowship*:—*Sum brōðor . . . se him wæs on gāstlicum (-re, MS.) þoftscipe geþeodēd,* Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 5: 14; Gdwin. 62, 2. v. **ge-þoftscipe**.

þōhe, þōe, þō; gen. þōn; f. *Clay*:—*Thōhae, thōae argilla,* Txts. 36, 3. *Þō,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 16. *þōe creta,* 136, 78. [Goth. þāhō πηλός: O. H. Ger. dāha argilla, testa: Ger. thon: Icel. þā muddy ground.] v. next word.

þōiht, þōiht; adj. *Clayey*:—*Ðōiht argillosa,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 15.

þōht, es; m. *Thought, mind*:—*Pund gefe of ðon is ðōht monnes pondus gratiae, inde est sensus hominis,* Rtl. 192, 23. *Suā lichomes suā ðōhtes (anime) hēlo,* 99, 13. *Hāles ðōhtes sane mentis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15. *Mid þōhtes wilunga besmiten desiderio cogitationis coinguinatus,* L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 15. *In alle ðōht ðīnne in tota mente tua,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 37. *In ðon ilco ðōcht in eundem sensum,* p. 9, 18. *Unstādofæstnis ðōhta instabilitas mentium,* Rtl. 192, 21. [Icel. þōht, þōtti.] v. **ge-þōht**.

þol. v. **þoll**.

þole-byrde; adj. *Bearing patiently, patient, long-suffering*:—*þolebyrde mann patiens homo . . . Wer þolebyrde vir patiens,* Scint. 13, 11, 13. [He beð þoleburde, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 25.]

þolebyrdness, e; f. *Patience, long-suffering, endurance*:—*Tō þolebyrdness þrowunga strange ad tolerantiam passionum fortes,* Scint. 3, 8. [On gifer þolebyrdness in patientia vestra, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 9.]

þole-mōd; adj. *Of a patient disposition, patient, long-suffering*:—*þolemōd longanimis,* Hpt. Gl. 437, 43. *Heō wæs þolemōd and gestād-þig on hire gebæran, and ne geseah hī nān man yrrē,* Homl. Ass. 127, 367. *þolemōd on wiferwearðum þingum patient in adversity,* R. Ben. 26, 18. *His mon fandige hwæðer hē þolemōd (þolo-, Wells Frag.) sý and gefyldig probetur in omni patientia,* 99, 4. *þolomōd patiens,* Scint.

8, 12, 14. Ðæt se mann beo geðyldig and ðolomôd (pol-, MSS. U. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 335. Gedyldig and ðolmôd, 17, 55. On ðære ecan worulde, ðe gewelgaþ ða þolmôðan, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 2. [Gordouille wes polemod, Laym. 3141. Katherine wes þuldi & polemod, Kath. 173. polemod is þe þet þudeliche abered wouh þet me ded him, A. R. 158, 4. Cf. Icel. þolin-môðr *patient*: Dan. taal-môð.]

pole-môd (?) *patience*:—*Patientia* ðæt is ðolmôd, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334, MS. D. [Habbe we edmodnesse and polemod, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 266.] v. next word.

polemôðness, e; f. *Patience, long-suffering, endurance*:—*Patientia*, ðæt is geðyld and þolmôðnys geewæden, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334. Se gehyldiga man mid his þolmôðnysse his sâwle gehyht, ii. 28, 146. Ða getreowfullau ealle lifes widerweardnesse forþyldigian scyln, be hiora þolemôðnesse (polo-, MS. T.) is þus âwriten, R. Ben. 27, 8, 13. Wurdigian ða gôðan þeawas . . . gehyld and þolemôðnysse, Guthl. 2, 8; Gdwin. 18, 16. [Polemôðnesse and edmodnesse, of mild and meek heart, A. R. 158, 2. Polemôðnesse, H. M. 41, 10; Aynb. 68, 4.]

polian; p. ode *To thole* (still used in some dialects), *suffer, endure*.

I. *to suffer* what is evil, punishment, reproach, illness, grief, etc.:—Hwilon forlidenesse ic polie *aliquando naufragium patior*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Polige, Exon. Th. 499, 18; Râ. 88, 17. Hē þreanýð þolaþ, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Þolaþ wē þreā on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Hī hosp þolaþ *contumeliam toleravit*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 25. Þū þoladest *ferres*, i. *sustinebas, contuleras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 55. Ðū þolades mægenearfeþu, Exon. Th. 86, 19; Cri. 1411. David his ēhtnesse ðolade, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Hē þeownýð þolode, Cd. Th. 122, 21; Gen. 2030. Hī bryne þolodon, Rood Kmbl. 296; Kr. 149. Ða ðe elþeodigra edwit þoledon, hēþenra hosp, Judth. Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215. Þoledan and þrowedan *hæban*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Þeþ dū drype polie, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957. Gif wif ðone flēwsan ðæs wætan poligen, Lchdm. i. 308, 2. Fela þinga polian fram yldrum *multa pati a senioribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. Poligean, Lk. Skt. 24, 26. Ðæt micle morð polian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Þeowdōm polian, 135, 9; Gen. 2240. Hýndō polian, 198, 18; Exod. 324. Torn polian, Beo. Th. 1669; B. 832. Witu polian, Andr. Kmbl. 2828; An. 1416. Ðæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tō polianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jud. 569. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teāras geotān, 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Syle ðam þoligendan ðigcean . . . dū hine gelæcnast wundorlice, Lchdm. i. 220, 17; 17: 188, 1. Mid tōðon torn þoligende, Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272.

IIa. *to suffer, undergo, submit* to discipline, treatment:—Se ðe ðysne læcedōm þolaþ, Lchdm. i. 300, 20. Ðæt wif ðe on blōdryne wæs fram manegum læcum fela þinga þolode, Mk. 5, 26. Tō ðeolneue ðinne willan, Ps. C. 90.

IIb. of things which are used to do hard work:—Seo ecg geswac þeodne æt þearfe; þolode ær fela hondgemōta, Beo. Th. 3055; B. 1525. II. *to suffer* a person, *bear with, tolerate* a condition of things, *let come to pass*:—Swā lange swā ic mid eow beo, swā lange ic eow þolige (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Polie (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Ðæt is micel wundor, ðæt hit God wolde polian, ðæt wurde þegu swā monig forlædd, Cd. Th. 37, 29; Gen. 597.

III. *to suffer* lack or loss of something (*gen.*), *to lose* what one has, *to fail* to get what one desires; in many cases the loss or failure is the result of wrong either done or suffered by the subject of the verb, *to forfeit, be (wrongfully) deprived of*:—Ic ðolige sumes ðinges *careo*, Ælfic. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 16. Ic ðolige mines feos *careo mea pecunia*, ðoligende his þinges *carens sua re*, 41; Zup. 250, 11. Þonne þolie ic ðus micles ðæs ðe mine foregengan hæfdon *in that case I shall be (unfairly) deprived of thus much of what my predecessors had*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 16. Gif ðu Drihten forgiust, dū ðolast ðære ecan mēde, Homl. Th. i. 140, 32. Ðolaþ *carebit (benedictione)*, Prov. 20, 21. Gē þolaþ ðæs ðe eow God behēt for eowre ungehifsumnisse, Deut. i. 40. Hý (evil spirits) hāma þolaþ, Exon. Th. 115, 22; Gū. 193. Ic þolade gōdes ealles, 457, 16; Hy. 4, 84. Hē fērde swā swā his forcūða fæder, and his lifes ðolode and his lēan rice, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 231. Hē (Job) hæfde his wif, þeāh hē his bearna þolode, ii. 30, 204. Þolade *caruerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 83. Ne forgit dū deað, dý læs dū þolie ðæs ecan lifes, Prov. Kmbl. 17. Þeāh God wille hwam hys willan tō forlætan, and hē ðæs eft þolige, Ors. i. 5; Swt. 34, 36. Þolige hē his wæpna and his ierfes, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 14; L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 15. Þolie se þeowa his hýde ofþe hýdgylde . . . þolie se frigea his freotes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4, 6. Þolige se dēma, ðe oðrum wōh dēma, ā his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 17; Chart. Th. 606, 30; Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33. Hefonrices þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 3; Gen. 633; Exon. Th. 402, 8; Râ. 21, 26. Blind sceal his eagna þolian, 335, 28; Gn. Ex. 39.

IIIa. with a preposition:—Þolige hē be healfre ðære bōte, L. Alf. pol. ii; Th. i. 68, 19. IV. *intrans.* *To hold out, exercise endurance, endure, not to give in*: of things, *to last, continue* to be serviceable:—Ic tō aldre sceal sæcce fremman, þenden ðis sword þolaþ, Beo. Th. 4992; B. 2499. Gif min (an anchor's) steort þolaþ *if my tail can stand the strain on it*, Exon. Th. 398, 16; Râ. 17, 8. G[esælig?] biþ ðæt, ðonne mon him

syll ne mæg wyrd onwenden, ðæt hē ðonne wel þolige, 459, 16; Hy. 4, 117. Æt ðearfe þolian, unwælicfe wæpna neotan, Byrht. Th. 140, 53; By. 307: 137, 45; By. 201. [Goth. þulan *to tolerate, endure*: O. Sax. tholian, tholon (*trans. acc. and gen., and intrans.*) *to suffer, endure, lose, hold out*: O. L. Ger. tholon *pati, sustinere*: O. Frs. tholia: O. H. Ger. dolēn, dolōn *pati, sustinere, tolerare, luere*: Icel. þola; p. þolði.] v. ā-, for-, ge-, mid-þolian.

þoligend, þoligendlic, þolibyrdness. v. mid-þoligend, un-þoligendlic, þolibyrdness.

poll, es; m. *A thole or thowl, a peg in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place*:—Poll *scalmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 79. Thol, ii. 120, 15. [Tholle, cartepynne *cavilla*, Prompt. Parv. 492. *Du. dol a thole*: Icel. þollr *a wooden peg*; esp. *the thole of a row-boat*: Dan. tol *a thole*; tolle-gang *a row-lock*.]

polle, an; f. *A frying-pan*:—Hwer i þollan *sartaginem*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 16. v. fýr-polle.

pol-môð, þole-byrde, þolo-môð, þon, þonan, þonc, þon-ēcan, þonne, þonon. v. þolo-môð, þole-byrde, þole-môð, þan, þanan, þanc, þan-ēcan, þanne, þanan.

Thomas Thomas:—Thōmas ān of ðam twelfon, Jn. Skt. 20, 24. Þōmas, 26. Þōmas, Exon. Th. 28. Thōmas genēðe, Apostl. Kmbl. 99; Ap. 50. Sē Thōmas týd ðæs apostoles, Shr. 155, 28. Nergend Thōmase forgeaf ēce rice, Menol. Fox 444; Men. 223. Cf. Hē sāde þōmē (thōmase, later MS.), Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Hē nýðde ðysne Thōmam, ðæt hē weorðode sunnan deofolgild, Shr. 156, 9; Mk. Skt. 3, 18.

poot, Txts. 64, 444. v. wōþ.

Þor the Scandinavian form of a name which in English is Þunor (-er), one of the gods, Thor:—Nū secgaþ sume ða Denisse men on heora gedwyde, ðæt se lous wære, ðe hý þor hātaþ, Mercuries sunu, ðe hī Oðon namaþ; ac hī nabbaþ nā riht: for ðan ðe wē rædaþ on bōcum, ge on hæþenum ge on cristenum, ðæt se betula lous tō sōðan is Saturnes sunu, Wulfst. 107, 8–13. Þor and Owden, ðe hæðene men heriaþ swiðe, 197, 19. Fled (heo?) þor (þ? þf, MS.) on fyrgen hæfde (fyrghenheafde?), Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. Þunor.

porch. v. þurh.

porfa; adj. *Destitute, poor*; used as a substantive, *a needy person*:—Of ðorfum ðe egenis, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [Icel. þurfi or þurfa *wanting, in need of*. Cf. Goth. ga-paurbs *continens*.] Cf. þearfa.

porfan; p. te *To need*:—Ne ðorfeþ (-æþ, Lind.) *non indiget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 10. Ne ðorfeþ ða ðe hālo sint tō lēce non egent qui sani sunt medico, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Cf. þearfan, and see next word.

porfend, es; m.: *porfende*; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. A needy person, a poor person*:—Wæs sum ðærfē i ðor[f]ond (*mendicus*) . . . wæs deað se ðorfendo (*mendicus*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 20, 22. Ofer armne and ðorfend *super egenum et pauperem*, Rtl. 175, 33. ðorfendo *pauperes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Eaðgo ða ðorfendo beati *pauperes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20. Ic sello ðorfendum ðo *pauperibus*, 19, 8; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 5. ðorfendum i næfigum (*darfendum*, Rush.) *egenis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Cf. þearfende, and see preceding and following words.

porfendness, e; f. *Poverty, destitution*:—In ðorfendnisse in *paupertate*, Rtl. 105, 11.

porf-fæst; adj. *Useful*:—Ne on eorðo ne in feltūne i on mixenne ðor[f]æst is neque in terram neque in sterculinum *utile est*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 35. ðor[f]æst *utilis*, Rtl. 192, 7. Siē ðor[f]æsta ūs *prosit nobis*, 91, 27. [Cf. All þatt hemm wæs þurffe, Orm. 9628. Icel. þurf-samr *helping*.] Cf. þearf, V, þearf-lic, II, and next word.

porf-leās; adj. *Useless*:—Ðe ðor[f]leāsa ðegn *inutilis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. ðor[f]leāse i sum oðer gefeolōn neh stræt *quaedam ceciderunt secus viam*, 13, 4. Esnas ðor[f]leāse (-leōse, Rush.) wē sindon *servi inutiles sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 10. Cf. þearf-leās, and preceding word.

porh. v. þurh.

porian (?) *to dare*:—Thorie *dosmui (domui?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 82. [Icel. þora *to dare*.]

porn, es; m. *A thorn, the prickle of a plant or a plant on which such prickles grow*:—Þorn *spina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 44; 80, 22; *tribulus*, 33, 45; *dumus*, ii. 25, 70. On ða þyrnan westeweardes, ðær se mycla þoru stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 13. Tō hafucðornæ; of ðam þornæ on ðone brādan stān . . . on hæltes þorn; of ðam þorne on ðone brōc, v. 348, 21. On weocan þorn; of ðam þorne, vi. 92, 3. Þornas *sentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 28. Þornas, i. 33, 41; 80, 19. Hī wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29; Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Of ðam hylle ðæt swā be ðām . . . þornan; of ðām þornan be ðām heāfulon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 31. Þornas and brēmelas *spinās et tribulos*, Gen. 3, 18. Sum feolōn on þornas; and ða þornas weōxon and forðrysmudon ða, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7; Mk. 4, 7. Swā dū bærne þornas fyre *sicut ignis in spinis*, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Alíó hef lande ða þornas and ða fyrsas and ðæt fearn and ealle ða weoð ðe hē gesio ðæt ðām æcerum ðerigen *liberat arva fruticibus, falce rubos filicemque resecat*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22; Met. 12, 3. [The word is found in many

local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 341.]

þ was þorn:—þ byþ þearle searp, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 13; Rún. 3. [Goth. þaurus: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger. thorn *spina*, *dumus*: O. H. Ger. dorn: Icel. þorn: a thorn; the name of the letter þ.] v. appel-, brémel-, gemætr-, hæg-, haga-, lús-, mætr-, pól-, pric-, set-, sláh-, þífe-þorn, and following words.

þorn-geblæd a blister caused by the prick of a thorn, Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

þorn-græfe, an; f. A thorn-copse:—Andlang ðære þorngræfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4.

þornig; adj. Thorny, full of thorns. v. þorn:—Se yrdling lufað ðone æcer ðe æfter ðornum and brémelum genihtsume wæstmas ágiþ swiðor ðonne hē lufige ðone ðe ðornig næs, Homl. Th. i. 342, 8. Gehega þine eáran mid þornigum hege, Wulfst. 246, 9. [O. H. Ger. dornig: Ger. dornig.]

þorniht; adj. Thorny, full of thorns (v. þorn) or briars:—Þorniht *senticosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 41. Tó ðam þornihtan heafðolande, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 32. On ðam þornehtan ðone, 421, 24. On ða þornihtan læge, v. 389, 14. Ðæm ðornihtum *senticosus* (velut *rosa senticosus* exorta surculis, Ald. 18, 14), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 47. [O. H. Ger. dornohiti *spinus*: Ger. dornicht.]

þorn-ræw, e; f. A row of thorn-bushes:—On ða þornræwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 28. On ða ealdan þornræwe, 199, 33, 34.

þorn-rind, e; f. The bark of a thorn-tree:—Hnutbeámes rinde and þornrinde gecnúa tó duste, Lchdm. ii. 52, 1.

þorn-stybb, -stubb, es; m. The stump of a thorn-tree:—Tó ðam þornstybbe; of ðam þornstybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 252, 28. Tó ðan þornstybbe, vi. 8, 33, 37. On ðonæ þornstubb, v. 291, 11. On ðone þornstybb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 169, 33.

þorof. v. þeorf.

þorp, þorp, es; m. Perhaps the idea at first connected with the word is that of an assemblage, cf. the use in Icelandic: Maðr heitir einnhver . . . þorp ef þrír ero, Skáldskaparmál; þyrpast to crowd, throng; þyrping a crowd: later the word may have been used of the assemblage of workers on an estate, and also of the estate on which they worked; all three ideas seem to be implied in one or other of the following glosses:—Tuun, þorp, *dorp* *conpetum*, Txts. 53, 557: Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7. *Comptum* i. villa vel þingstow vel þorp, 132, 56. *Prop fundus*, i. 37, 51. The idea of an estate belongs to the word in Gothic: þaurp ni gastaistald *ἀγρὸν οὐκ ἐκτρησάμεν*, Neh. 5, 16. In the end the meaning came to be hamlet, village, in which sense it remained for some time in English, e.g.: Ic Ædgar gife freedom Scē Petres mynstre Medeshamstede of kyng and of biscop, and ealle þa þorpes þe ðæro lin: ðæt is, Æstfeld and Dodesþorp and Ege and Pastun, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 4. He com to Bethgafe, swo hatte þe þorp, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 13. Ther stod a throp . . . in which that poure folc hadden her bestes and her herberge, Chauc. Cl. T. 199. Thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare *oppidum*, Prompt. Parv. 492. The word is now obsolete, but it remains in a great many local names, either alone or in composition; though, as such names are found mostly in those parts of England which were affected by the Danes, its occurrence in them may be due rather to Scandinavian than to English influence. v. Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, p. 43 sqq.; Taylor's words and Places, s.v. [Goth. þaurp: O. Frs. thorp, therp: O. L. Ger. thorp, tharp: Du. dorp: O. H. Ger. dorf villa, vicus, praedium, oppidum, municipium: Icel. þorp a hamlet, village.]

post, es; m. Dung, ordure: with this meaning *thoste* (according to a MS. glossary cited by Halliwell) is used in Gloucestershire:—Wyrre drenc of hwites hundes poste, Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Bærn hundes ðost and gnid smale, 7. Nim drigne hundes post, 11: ii. 48, 8. [Post, *thoste stercus*, Ps. 82, 11. An horse thoste, P. S. 237, 14. As a thost in the weite totreden, Wick. Ecclus. 9, 10. Ass uryne and swynes thost, Pall. 116, 348. Thoste or toord *stercus*, Prompt. Parv. 492. O. H. Ger. *dost stercus*, *coenum*.]

-pot. v. ge-pot. [Cf. Icel. upp-pot a great stir.]

poterian; p. ode To howl, wail, cry out:—Þotraþ clamat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 12. Gēwōmriende hell þoteriþ *gemens infernus ululat*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 34. Gē weþaþ and þoteriþ *plorabit* et *flebitis*, Scint. 167, 3. Hi ðotorodon swilce ððre wulfas, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 27. v. þeotan.

poterung, e; f. Howling, wailing, crying:—Stefn wæs gehýrd wōp and mycel þoterung (poterung, MS. A.) *vox audita est*, *ploratus* et *ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 18: Homl. Th. i. 80, 19. Ne áblinþ gránung and poterung (on helle), 68, 7. Geómerung and singal poterung, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hē weōþ swiðe bitlice and hē feoll tó lóhannes fōtum mid geómerunge and þoterunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 32. Hē symle clypode mid swiðlicere þoterunge: 'And wā dissere burhware,' Homl. Th. ii. 302, 12.

þóper (-or, -r), es; m. A ball, sphere:—Thóthr, thóthor *pila*, Txts. 87, 1584. Ðópor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 17. þóðer, i. 86, 6. þóþor, 287, 15. Ðóþer *pila* vel *sfera*, 39, 51. þóþer *ballum*, ii. 125, 14. Ðú leornodest ðone cræft ðe wē hātaþ geometrica; on ðam cræfte ðú leornodest onn ánum þóðere oðþe on æpple átēfred, ðæt ðú meahtest be

ðære tēfrunge ongytan ðises rodores ymbbehwírf . . . Ðú leornodest be ánre línan wæs áwriten anlang middes ðæs þóþeres . . . Ðú secgst ðæt ðú ymbe ða línan wite ðe on ðam þóðere átēfred wæs . . . Ic wolde witan hwæder ðú eác wite ymbe ðone þóðer ðe seó lýne on áwriten is, Shr. 174, 16–175, 1. Ðá ágan se cyngc plegan wið his geféran mid þóðere, and Apollonius yrneude ðone ðóðor gelæhte, Ap. Th. 13, 1–3.

Þhræceas, þræcie (?); pl. The Thracians:—Þrácia cyning, Met. 26, 22, 59, 7. Dorus Þhræcea cyning, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 3. In other passages Latin forms occur, Traci, Thraci:—Be westan ðære byrig sindon Traci, i. 1; Swt. 22, 8. Hé wæs farende on Thraci and hié tó him gebigde Thracas domuit, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 9: 4, 11; Swt. 204, 16. Another form is Tráciane; pl.:—Tráciana Traciarium (provincias, Ald. 64, 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 74. The name of the country is given as Thracia, Thracia:—On Trácia (Thracia, MS. C.) ðæm londe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 15. Lysimachus befēng Thraciam Thracia Lysimacho data, 3, 11; Swt. 142, 33.

þracian. v. á-, au-, on-þracian.

þracu; gen. þræce; f. I. not in a bad sense, power, force:—þracu (-a, MS.) wæs on ðre, heard handplega, hægstæld móðige, wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 198, 22; Exod. 326. Sigores tácn wið þeóða þræce a token of victory against the power of nations, Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Se cásere hēht bannan tó beadwe, beran tū þræce . . . wæron Rómware sōna gearwearð the emperor bade give the summōns to war, bade put forth their power (?) . . . At once were the Romans prepared, 90; El. 45. Geceōsan swā þrymmes þræce swā þrystra wræce to choose either the power of glory or the misery of darkness, Exon. Th. 37, 14; Cri. 593. Oft wē ofersēgon þeóða þeawas, þræce móðigra the power of the proud, 118, 12; Gū. 238. II. in a bad sense, violence:—Oft hī þræce rærdon . . . feōdscipe rærdon . . . hálge cweelmond . . . bærndon gecorene, Exon. Th. 243, 18; Jul. 12: 262, 16; Jul. 333. [O. Sax. móð-thraka.] v. ádl-, æsc-, bælg-, egec-, flān-, gār-, gūd-, hild-, holm-, lig-, móð-, wæpen-, wig-þracu; prece.

þræc. v. ge-þræc, and preceding word.

-þræc. v. on-þræc.

þræc-heard; adj. Brave in battle:—Þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123.

þræc-hwíl, e; f. A time of suffering, a hard time:—Ongan ðá hreōwcwearig sār cwānian . . . 'Ðú mec þrædes purh sārsege . . . ' Hine seó fēmnne forlēt æfter þræchwile, Exon. Th. 275, 22; Jul. 554. [Cf. Icel. þrækadr wearied, exhausted.]

þræc-róf; adj. Valiant, Cd. Th. 122, 22; Gen. 2030.

þræc-wig, es; m. Hard fighting:—Þurstige þræcwiges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182.

þræc-wudu, a; m. A spear:—Helm, byrne, þræcwudu, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246.

þræð, es; m. A thread:—Drēð filum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 59: i. 66, 28. Þræð, ii. 35, 44: i. 81, 65: fila, 282, 11. Se gyldna dræð bratea fila, ii. 89, 37: 12, 3. Þræð mē (a coat of mail) ne hlímmeþ, ne sēt mē hrisil scrípeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 18; Rā. 36, 6. Cnyte mid ánum dræðe, Lchdm. i. 218, 20. Mid ánum reáðum þræðe, 100, 19. Mid wýllen þræðe, ii. 310, 22. Him ne hangaþ nacod sword ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þræðe, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Þræða florum, Hpt. G. 494, 18. Áþræwenum dræðum contortis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 18. Webb byþ gefýlled mid þræðum tela consummatur filis, Scint. 216, 2. [O. L. Ger. thrād filum: O. Frs. thrēd: Du. draad: O. H. Ger. drāt: Ger. draht Icel. þrāðr: Dan. traad.] v. col-, gold-, hefled-, rihtung-, weall-þræð þrāwan.

þræft a quarrel, dispute, contention, chiding:—Siteþ symbolwlone searwum læteþ wine gewæged word út faran þræfte þringan þrymme gebymred ætæstum onæled oferhygda ful flushed with the feast he sits, affected with wine, wined he guilefully lets fare forth, crowd out with quarrel in their train, leavened as he is with pride, inflamed with ill-will, full of overweening, Exon. Th. 316, 1; Mōd. 42. [Icel. þrapt quarrel; þræfa to wrangle. Jamieson gives thräftly in a chiding or surly manner.] v. (?) þrafian.

þrægan (cf. Goth. þragjan, and for conjugation cf. plegan); p. de To run, proceed in a course:—Sumne tungul lesse gelidþ, ða ðe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende, oððe micle mære gefēraþ, ða hire midore ymbe þearle þrægeþ (-aþ) (cf. sumne tunglu habbaþ lengran ymbhwyrft ðonne sumne habban, and ða lengestne ðe ymb ða eaxe middeawære hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 24), Met. 28, 24. Ðær him coh fore mīlpaðas mæt, móðig þrægeð, Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Ic seah hors swiþe þrægan, Exon. Th. 400, 4; Rā. 20, 3.

-þræge. v. wæpen-þræge.

þræl, es; m. A thrall, slave, servant:—De yfle drael *malus servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. Allra dræl y esne omnium servus, Mt. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 44. Se ðe dōð synne dræl is synnes, Ju. Skt. Rush. 8, 34. Ne cweðo ic iōw drælas (drællas, Lind.), for ðon dræl (dræll, Lind.) nāt hwæt wyrceð hlāford his, 15, 15. We witan ðæt purh Godes gyfe þræl weala tō þegene, and ceorl tō eorle, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 8. Ðeah þræla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe and of cristendóme tó wicinge weorde, and hit

æfter ðam eft geweorde, ðæt wāpngeuwxl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle, gyf þræl ðæne þegen fullice āyille, lige ægyldre ealre his mægðe; and gyf se þegen ðæne þræl, ðe hē ær āhte, fullice āyille, gylde þegen-gylde, Wulfst. 162, 5-10. Oft þræl ðæne þegen, ðe ær wæs his hlāford, cnytt swýðe fæste and wyrp him tō þræle, 103, 1. Gebēte þræl mid his hīde, þegn mid .xxx. scillingan, 181, 9. Ðe hlāford ðræles ðe dominus servi illius, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 50. Ðræles (ðrælles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 46. Ic cuoede ðræle minum, Lind. 7, 8. Hē sende oðerne ðrael, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. Gif Englisc man Deniscne þræl ofslēa, gylde hine mid punde, and se Deniscra Engliscne eal swā, gif hē hine ofslēa, L. Eth. ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 24. Þrælas ne mōton habban ðæt hī āgon on āgenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, Wulfst. 158, 38. Antecristes þrælas, 55, 9. Ðonne beo gē ealle þrælas tunc eritis omnes servi, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. [From Icel. þræll.]

þræl-riht, es; n. Thrall-right; in pl. the legal rights and privileges which belonged to the thrall:—Frēoriht wæron fornumene and ðrælriht geneworde . . . Frige men ne mōtan wealdan heora swāfira, ne faran ðar hī willaþ, ne ātēon heora āgen, swā swā hī willaþ; ne þrælas ne mōton habban ðæt hī āgon on āgenan hwīlan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne ðæt ðæt heom on Godes ðe gōde men geuðon and tō ælmesgife for Godes lufan sealdon, Wulfst. 158, 15.

þræs a fringe, border:—Ðrēs, liste limbus, Txs. 75, 1228. Ðrēs, thrēs oresta, 85, 1455. Ðrēs, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 51. Þræs instita, i. 26, 10. Ðrēsi lyngo, Txs. 75, 1264. Liste oððe þræs lembum, listum oððe þræsum limbus(-is?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 68, 69.

þræscce, an; f. A thrush:—Þrostle trita, ðraesce truitius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 79. [Cf. Icel. þróstr; gen. þrastar a thrush.] v. þrysce.

þræscende. v. þræstan.

þræst. v. ðæst.

þræstan; p. te. I. to twist, writhe, roll about:—Ðæt hors on misenlice dælas hit wond and ðræste cum diversas in partes se torqueret, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. Hē misenlicum styrenessum ongan his limu ðræstan diversis motibus coepit membra torquere, 3, 11; S. 536, 15. II. to torture, torment, harass, plague, afflict:—Ænne of ðam mannun ðe hī on ðam fyre bærndon and ðræston unum de eis quos in ignibus torrebant, 3, 19; S. 548, 48. Ðætte Bryttas hīe sylfe ðræston (contriverint) on ingefeohtum, i. 22; S. 485, 11. Mē þræscende (þræstende?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 554. Hē grimme sære ongan ðræsted beon (torqueri), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 19. Ða unriman mænigeo ðræste wæron innumerabilis multitudo torqueretur, 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Misenlicum cwealmnysum ðræste diversibus cruciatibus torti, 1, 7; S. 479, 13.

III. to press, constrain:—Tō nirwienne þæt to þræstenne aritandum, constringendum, Hpt. Gl. 480, 32. [Is] þræst compellitur, coartatur, 469, 20. [In later English the word seems mostly used intransitively, to press in, on, out:—

Monie þurles, þer þet water þrest in, A. R. 314, 14. Þreaste smoke ut, Marh. 9, 6. He þreaste to þan fihthe, Laym. 27644. Moni þusenden þrasten ut of telden, 26318. Heo þrasten in uppon me irruerunt super me, A. R. 220, 31. Mine cnihtes scullen þrasten (þreaste, 2nd MS.) biforen me, Laym. 23373. He thruh the thikkeste of the throng gan threste, Chauc. Kn. T. 1754.] v. ā-, for-, ge-þræstan.

þræstedness, þræstness. v. for-þræstedness, for-, ge-þræstness.

þræsting, e; f. Torment, affliction:—Swā hē sceal etan ðætte hiene sió gewilung ðære giferðnesse of his mōdes fæstræðnesse ne gebrenge, ne eft sió ðræsting (ðræsting, Hatt. MS.) ðæs lichoman ðæt mōd ne āscrence mid upāhæfenesse ne aut illos appetitus gulae a mentis statu dejiciat, aut istos afflictia caro ex elatione supplantet, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 7.

þræxwold. v. þerscold.

þrafian; p. ode. I. to urge, press:—Ic ðrafige urgeo, Ælfic, Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Gif ic mine heorde tō swiðe þrafige on gance and swence hig ealle hig swelptaþ ānes dages si greges meos plus in ambulando fecero laborare, morientur cuncti una die, R. Ben. 120, 20. Mec min frēa þrafiaþ on þýstrum, hæst on enge, Exon. Th. 383, 1; Rā. 4, 4. Se biscop sceal þrafian ða mæssepreostas mid lufe ge mid lāþe, ðæt hīe healdan Godes æwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8.

II. to reprove, rebuke, correct. v. þrafung:—Se Hælend on manegum wīsum ðrafode and āfandode his gingran, and geedlāhte ðæt ðæt hē ær tæhte tō fulre lāre, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Drihten, ne þræ ðū me ne þrafa on ðīnum yrre Domine, ne in ira tua arguas me, Ps. Th. 37, 1. Hwīlum līdelice tō ðreātianne, hwīlum suīðlice and stræclīce tō ðrafianne aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Cf. Goth. þrafstjan to exhort, encourage, comfort.] v. (?) þraeft.

þrafung, e; f. Reproof, rebuke, censure:—Þrafunge argumenti (v. þrafian, II), Hpt. Gl. 487, 20. Ðæt is donne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge, ðæt mon openlice and unfowandodlice on oðerne ræse mid tælinge and mid ðrafunga ex mucrone quippe percutere, est impetu aperta increpationis obviare, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 13. Se Hælend ætēowde hine sylfe cucenne his gingrum æfter his æriste on manegum ðrafungum, Homl. Th. i. 294, 16. Hī (Job's friends) mid manegum ðrafungum hine (Job) geswencton, ii. 454, 21. v. nīd-þrafung.

þræg, þrāh, e; f. I. a time, season:—Ðonne seó þræg cymep wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 9; Gū. 1324. Wergendra tō lyt

þrong ymbe þeóden, ðā hyne sió þræg becwom, Beo. Th. 5759; B. 2883. Ær ðam seó þrāh cyme, ðæt hē ðec āworpe of woruldrice, Cd. Th. 252, 34; Dan. 588. Nis seó þrāh micel, ðæt hī ðe swencan mōton, Andr. Kmb. 214; An. 107. Ða æfterwritenan læcedōmas ne sculon on āne þrāge tō lange beon tō gedōne, Lchdm. ii. 186, 12. Nis ðæt eówer ðæt ge witan ða þrāge and ða tide non est vestrum nosse tempora vel momenta, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24.

II. having reference to the condition of things at any time, time as in good, bad, hard, etc. times:—Hū seó þræg (the happy time just described) gewāt, swā heó nō wære, Exon. Th. 292, 7; Wand. 95. Is ðeós þræg ful strong, ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, 270, 13; Jul. 464. Onwæcnaþ sió wode þræg ðære wrānnesse and geðríf hiora mōd libido versat avidis corda venenis, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18; Met. 25, 41. Ic mē þyslicre ær þræg ne gewende I did not expect such a time as I have had, Exon. Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Wēndon hīe þearla gehīga, þrāge hnāgran, Andr. Kmb. 3195; An. 1600. Oð ðæt rimgetal rēðre þrāge daga forð gewāt, Cd. Th. 85, 26; Gen. 1420. Hē ðý wyrs meahthe þolian ða þrāge, ðā hīo swā þearl becom (cf. Ðā hit gelomp ðæt hē on swā micelre nearunesse becom, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26), Met. 1, 77.

III. adverbial uses. Cf. hwil:—Þrāge interim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 76. Hē þrāge mid us wunode he dwelt with us for a time, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19; Exon. Th. 208, 24; Ph. 160; Ps. Th. 81, 5; 111, 4; Met. 20, 134. Tōðrif done mist ðe þrāge nū hangode hwýle, 20, 264. Hē þrāge siððan wīcum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 25; Gen. 1811: 74, 5; Gen. 1217. Hit þrāge sceal in sonðhofe siþpan wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 30; Gū. 1168. Swelge hē ða ðrāge ðe (while, as long as) hē mæge, Lchdm. ii. 284, 14. Gearndon hī sume ðrāge they raced for some time, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. Ealle þrāge all the time, Ps. Th. 101, 25; Exon. Th. 324, 2; Vid. 88; Judth. Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 237; Apstls. Kmb. 60; Ap. 30. Ðū sægdest ðæt ic sceolde lifigan lange ðrāge, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Bād sunu Lameches sōðra gehāta lange þrāge, Cd. Th. 86, 5; Gen. 1426: 153, 25; Gen. 2544: 252, 4; Dan. 573; Beo. Th. 108; B. 54; Andr. Kmb. 1580; An. 791. Wæran hī ær on hēþenra hæteclommum lange þrāge, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 17. Þēh mīn lichama lytle ðrāge on nīderdælum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Swā ic þrāgum (at times, sometimes) winne, hwīlum . . . hwīlum, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rā. 4, 67; 381, 1; Rā. 2, 4; 494, 6; Rā. 82, 4; Cd. Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112; Elen. Kmb. 2475; El. 1239. Wæter wynsumu mōnþa gehwam bearo geondfarap þrāgum (at appointed times), is ðæt þeodnes gebod, ðætte twelf siþum ðæt tīrfaste lond geondlāce lagufiōða wynn, Exon. Th. 202, 11; Ph. 68; Ps. Th. 138, 11. [Habben an alpi þrāge summe lisse, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 10. He tah hine azein ane prow, Laym. 640. God þrafhe a good while, Orm. 3475. Lat me nu habbe mine þroge (rimes with oje), O. and N. 260. Sume þroge for a while, 478. Or he reste hym on þrawe, Rich. 5062. Liþe me a litel þroge, Horn. 336. Þrawe, Havel. 276; R. Brun. 180, 11; Alis. 3836. Thi pynes lastes bot a thrawe, Met. Homl. 142, 2. Throwe, Ch. M. of L. T. 953. Many a throwe, Ch. Yem. T. 941. Any throwe, Monk's T. 3326. Throwe, a lytyl wyle momentum, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. earfoþ-, rýne-, treoþ-þræg.

þræg-bisig; adj. Occupied for a time (?), periodically employed (?):—Ic sceal þrægbysig þegne mīnum hýran georne, Exon. Th. 387, 6; Rā. 5, 1. The subject of the riddle is a millstone, and the Latin riddles on which the English one is based seem to suggest that the epithet might refer to running; Aldhelm has: Par labor ambarum . . . altera currit; Symposius: Non desinit ille moveri. v. Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. But the verse requires þræg, while the verb, þragan, has a short vowel; and þræg seems always (?) used in the sense of time.

þræg-mælum; adv. From time to time, at times, at intervals:—Ic wæs nýde gebæded, þræg-mælum geþreáð, ðæt ic ðe sōhte, Exon. Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Ne meahon hīo word forðbringan, ac hīo þræg-mælum þiōton ungunnon, Met. 26, 80. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, þræg-mælum eft ānforlæteþ (cf. hit hwīlum þunraþ, hwīlum nā ne ongiuþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 34), 28, 55. Ðræg-mælum, Andr. Kmb. 2461; An. 1232.

þrang (?) a throng, crowd:—Wæterberendra þrang[um] lixarum coetibus, Hpt. Gl. 427, 15. [Grete thrang of men, Pr. C. 4704. A þral in þe þrong, Allit. pms. 42, 135. Du. drang a crowd: M. H. Ger. dranc: Ger. drang: Icel. þröng.] v. ge-þrang; þringan.

þrawan; p. þreow; pp. þrawen To throw (v. throw, throw to turn wood, to twist; throwster one that throws or winds silk or thread; throwing-clay clay that will work on the wheel, Halliwi. Dict. See also, E. D. S. Pub. Holderness, Lincolnshire and Huddersfield dialects, throw, thrown: Jamieson's Dict. thraw.), twist:—Ic samod þrawe contorqueo, Ælfic, Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 16.

I. trans. To twist, rack, torture:—Hē hēt hī on hengene āstreccan and drāwan swā swā widdan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē hēt hine hōn on hengene, and mid hengene drāwan tō langere hwīle, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 31.

II. intrans. To twist, turn round, (1) to take a different direction:—Se lig sōna treow ðwýres wid ðæs windes the flame at once turned round in a contrary direction towards the wind, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 8. (2) to turn round, revolve:—Þrawende rotante (fusa, Ald. 175, 34), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 78. (3) to curl:—Þrawendum þ cyrpsendum loccum crinibus crispantibus, Hpt. Gl. 435, 9. [Haremarken þrawen

mid winde, Laym. 27359. *But Layamon uses the word intransitively also of movement*:—Of his horse he preou (cf. anan swa ich lihte of blonken, 793), 807. þa cheorles up þrowen (þrewen, and MS.) the churles started up, 12321. Prawn wyth a þwong, Gaw. 194. *The word, however, early gets the meaning of throwing*:—Horn þreu þe ring to grunde . . . 'Palmer trewe, þe ring þat þu þrew', Horn 1160-72. Ded he throw him to gronde, Alis. 2425. In fire saltou thrawe þam in igne deſicies eos, Ps. 139, 11. *O. L. Ger. thrāan rotare: Du. draaijen to turn, twist: O. H. Ger. drājan; wā. tornare, torquere: Gen. drehen.* v. ā-, be-, ge-, ge-ed-, þurh-prāwan; twi-prāwen.

prāwing-spinel, e; f. *A curling-iron, crimping-pin*:—þrāwincspinle f. hærnædla calamistro, Hpt. Gl. 435, 7: 513, 75: 526, 46.

preá, prawu; gen. preá; pl. preá; f. preá; gen. preán, also preás (?); m.; also neuter. I. rebuke, reproof, threat:—Thrauo, thrauu, trafu argutiae, Txs. 41, 200. Se ðe ge healdeþ eallum þeodum and his preá ne si ðær for áwiht qui corripit gentes, non arguet? Ps. Th. 93, 10. For ðinne preá ab increpatione tua, 75, 5. Hē mid heardre drēa hī on sprac aspera illos invectione corripbat, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Drēan aduersione, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 20. Ðēam scamleāsan ne wyrd nō gestiēred būtan micelre tælinge and miclum drēan impudentes ab impudentiae vitio non nisi increpatio dura compescit, Past. 31; Swt. 205, 23. For ðinum preán and for ðinum yrrē ab increpatione tua, ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae, Ps. Th. 17, 16. Ða him preá ðīne þearle ondrædaþ ab increpatione tua fugient, 103, 8. Hē for him preá geaf kynningum corripuit pro eis reges, 104, 12. Gē hlāfordas, dōð gē eowrum monnum ðæt ilce, and gemetgaþ ðæc drēan vos domini eadem facite illis, remittentes minas, Past. 20; Swt. 203, 1. Ne hī Augustinus lārum ne his bēnum ne his drēam (increpationibus) geþafigean woldan, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Drēa þeodum eāwan ad faciendas increpationes in populis, Ps. Th. 149, 7.

II. chastisement, correction, punishment, an infliction that has been deserved, justifiable severity:—Se egsan preá the pain caused by the terror of the day of judgement, Exon. Th. 65, 34; Cri. 1064. Seó lufu ðæt gemet ðære drēa (the punishment to be imposed for stealing) dihtaþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21. On strengo þeodscipes and preá to wāc in disciplinae vigore tepidus, S. 492, 18. Ðære upelean drēa swoepon supernae flagella districtionis, 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Æfter ðære drēa (flagello), 4, 31; S. 611, 1. Ðæt weorþe þeodum to preá, ðām ðe þonc Gode ne cūþun, Exon. Th. 67, 21; Cri. 1092. Ðoliaþ wē preá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Þurh egsan preá, Exon. Th. 83, 32; Cri. 1365. Næs ænig ðæt mec þus bealdlice bendum bilege, preám forþryce, 273, 22; Jul. 520.

III. an infliction (where no idea of correction is implied), evil, ill, pang, plague, calamity, affliction:—Tō ne geniólacæd to ðe yfel and drēa (flagellum) ne geniólacæþ getelde ðinum, Ps. Surt. 90, 10. Hī gesomnadon in mec drēa (flagella), 34, 15. Heó fleon gewāt preá (ill treatment, cf. Gen. 16, 6) and þeowdōm, Cd. Th. 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Gepola þeoda þear bear the ills inflicted on thee by the gentiles, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Swylt ealle fornōm . . . þurh þearlic preá death carried off all . . . by a terrible calamity (shipwreck), Exon. Th. 283, 10; Jul. 678. Preá wæron þearle, þegnas grimme, 135, 4; Gū. 519. Monge drēa (flagella) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 31, 10. Wē ðec for preāum and for ðeonydum (for þearfum and for þreánydum, Exon. Th. 186, 3) ārna biddaþ, Cd. Th. 234, 18; Dan. 294. Bonan mændon ðæt hý monnes bearn preām oferþunge and him to eardewum āna cwōme gif hý him ne meabte mārū sārū gylðan grynwæce the murderous spirits made moan, that a child of man would have surpassed them in afflictions (i.e. would have caused them greater miseries than they had done to him), and alone would have come to their distress, if they could not requite their misery on him with greater pains, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gū. 402. Preām forþrycced þurh ðæs þeodues word grievously oppressed by the prince's words (which announced his death), 174, 1; Gū. 1171. Hī beāg ymb mīn heafod preām (painfully or with reproaches?) biþrycton, 88, 26; Cri. 1446. Hē Godes ðeowdōm miccle swiðor lufode þonne ða fīdan þreās ðisse worlde he loved God's service much more than the vanities and vexations of this world, Bickl. Homl. 211, 27.

III a. in reference to inanimate things:—Sunne weard preām áþrysmēd the sun was miserably darkened (at the crucifixion), Exon. Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. Wind neazwe geheadroð, preām forþrycced the wind, straitly confined, strictly repressed, Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. [Hie nīmed swo bittere þrowes, þat hie ne mai hire mōd holden, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 2. A thrawe hire cam, Alis. 616. Wa geres us thol harð traues (thraues, MS. C.), Met. Homl. 36, 16. In his harðe þrowe, L. H. R. 150, 18. On his last þrow, Ass. B. 533. Throwe, womannys þronge erumpna, Prompt. Parv. 493. O. Sax. thrā (in thrā-werk): O. H. Ger. drauwa, drouwa, drōa animadversio, comminatio, mina; drōa passio: Icel. þrá a throo, pang.] v. brōh-, cwealm-, heah-, mōð-, þeod-preá, and next word.

preágan, preán, and prēawian (v. preáþian); p. preáde [in Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7 a form occurs that might be a strong past of preán, on the analogy of þweán, sléan:—Ðæt gewit wæs swiþe sorgiende for ðām erumpum ðe hī drōgan; cf. the rendering of the same passage in the metres: Ðæt mōð wæs swiðe sorgum gebunden for ðām earþum ðe him on sæton, Met. 26, 97. But, perhaps, dragon should be read, as

Latin is: Mens super monstra, quae patitur, gemit]; pp. preád. I. to reprove, rebuke, reproach:—Ic hine preáge (drēa, Lind.: drīa, Rush.) and forlæste corripam illum et dimitam, Lk. Skt. 23, 22. Ne preáge (drēgu, Surt.: preá, Spl. C.: þræwie, Spl. T.) ic eow non arguam te, Ps. Th. 49, 9. Preáge (drēu, Surt.: drēage, Spl.), 49, 23. Ðū drēast (drēades, Surt.: preádest, Spl.) ðeoda increpasti gentes, 9, 5. Gif ðū drēast (dreast, MS.) si corripueris, Kent. Gl. 714. Drēad corripit, 514: arguit, 290. Ðū oferhýdige preádest (drēades, Surt.) increpasti superbos, Ps. Th. 118, 21. Abraham preáde Abimelech mid wordum Abraham increpauit Abimelech, Gen. 21, 25; Andr. Kmbl. 3371; An. 1689. Hē drēade ðæne wind, Lk. Skt. 8, 24: 23, 40. Drēade corripit, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 20. Preádon increpabant, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 13. Ne preá ðū mē ne arguas me, Ps. Th. 6, 1: 37, 1. Preá hine openlice publice argue eum, Lev. 19, 17: R. Ben. 13, 9. Mē sōðfæst gerece (drēad, Surt.) and preáge (drēad, Surt.) corripit me iustus et increpabit me, Ps. Th. 140, 7. Drēagan redarguere, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. Hē ongan hine preágan (preágan, MS. B.) coepit increpare eum, Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Drēiga, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 22. Hē sceall stidlicor preán (arguere), R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1. Monige sindon suide lifelice to drēageanne nonnulla sunt leniter arguenda, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 24. Sindon monige suide suide to drēageanne ðæt lif gehiérán drēage of ðæs lāriowes mūde hū micle byrðenne hiē habbaþ on hiera scýldum nonnulla sunt vehementer increpanda, ut quanti sit ponderis culpa ab increpanti ore sentiat, Swt. 159, 16-18. Ðā andwyrd se oðter drēagende 'the other answering rebuked him' (Lk. 23, 40), Homl. Th. ii. 256, 12. Drēagende wer uir oburgans, 530, 28. Wæs hē fram ðām brōþrum drēad corripiebatur a fratribus, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10. Wē beoþ preád corripierum, Ps. Spl. 89, 12.

II. to punish one who deserves punishment, to chastise by way of discipline, with a view to amend, to chasten, correct:—Ða ðe ic lufige, ða ic drēage and beswinge, Homl. Th. i. 470, 26. God beswingð and preád ða ðe hē lufaþ, ii. 548, 18; Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024. Lēg preád þeod-sceapan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. Wē sculon men drēagean swā swā ða gōðan fæderas gewuniaþ heora bearn ða hī for heora synnum drēageaþ and swingeaþ and hwæðere ða sylfan ðe hī mid ðām wītum drēageaþ and swenceaþ lufaþ eác sic nos fidelibus tenere disciplinam debemus, sicut boni patres filiis solent, quos et pro culpis verberibus feriunt, et tamen ipsos quos doloribus adfugunt amant, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 15-18. Ðū mē preádes þurh sārleage, Exon. Th. 275, 7; Jul. 546. Drihten hyne preáde myd þearlwýslicere swinge for his ungehýrsumnyse, Shr. 98, 14. Hē hine sylfne preáge swiðe þearle mid forhæfnesse ætes and drinces, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 18. Synrust þweán, hīne sylfne preán, Exon. Th. 81, 10; Cri. 1321. Mid þýstrum preán, Ps. Th. 104, 24. Drēgende drēade mec Dryhten castigans castigauit me Dominus, Ps. Surt. 117, 18. Hē him eāwde mid hū miclum swingum hē drēad and wītnod wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 24. Hē (the man who will not give tithes) bið mid wītum preád after his ðeápe, Bickl. Homl. 49, 25. Synfulle (those in purgatory) beoþ preád, Elen. Kmbl. 2590; El. 1296.

III. of undeserved punishment, to torture, torment, afflict, distress, vex, oppress:—Seó wyrd preáð ða unscildig and náht ne preáð ðām scildigum fortuna premit insontes debita sceleris noxia poena, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Se hine mid miclum wītum preáde, ðæt hē Criste wiðsōce, Shr. 93, 33. Drēade, 118, 19, 21. 'Preá hig lōca hū ðu wylle.' Sarai hig ða geswenct, Gen. 16, 6. Ic hālsige ðe ðæt mē ne preáge (torques), Mk. Skt. 5, 7; Lk. Skt. 8, 28. Drēge urgeat, Ps. Surt. 68, 16. Ðā hēt hē hī áhōn be hire loccum and hī preágan mid missenlicum wītum, Shr. 75, 21; 104, 16. Swingan and preágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Cōme ðū ūs to preágenne (torquere), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 29. Drēagende torquens, Kent. Gl. 662. Mid sumre untrumnesse his lichaman drēad quadam infirmitate corporis arreptus, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 12. (Wē) biád preáde aporiamur (aporiare ad angustiam reducere, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 44: 7, 6. (Wæron) preád (cruciatibus) artabantur, stringebantur, Hpt. Gl. 484, 10.

III a. where the subject of the verb is not a person:—Seó langung hine preáde, Bickl. Homl. 113, 14. Gif strongra storm and genip swýþor drēade si procella fortior aut nimbus perurgeret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [Praghand castigans, Ps. 117, 18. What if pretty pryuande be þrad (punished), Allit. Pms. 60, 751. O. Sax. gi-prōon corripere (Lk. 23, 22, v. first passage in I above): O. H. Ger. drauwen, drouwen arguere, redarguere, increpare, minari, minitari.] v. ge-preán.

preágend, es; m. One who reproves or corrects:—Preágendes (vox) correctoris (amici), Hpt. Gl. 527, 48.

preáging, preáwung (v. preáþung), preáung, preáung, e; f. I. reproof, rebuke:—Preáunge castigacionis (censura), Hpt. Gl. 476, 48. For ðære strengre ðīnre preáunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Of preáunga (þræ-gunge, MS. T.: drēange, Surt.) ðīnre ab increpatione tua, Ps. Spl. 17, 18: 79, 17: 103, 8. Fram drēawunge (drēange, Surt.), 75, 6. Hū gescēad-wis se reccere sceal biōn on his drēaunga quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 5. Drēaunge correptionibus, Swt. 155, 5. Drēange increpationem, Ps. Surt. 37, 15. Drēangum increpationibus, 38, 12. Drēange increpationes, 149, 7.

II. a threat:—Ælc gléaw mōð hit gewarenap ægðer ge wīþ heora preáunga ge wið ólcunga prudentia nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse

blanditias, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24.

Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg and preáung (*castigatio*) min on dægræde, Ps. Spl. 72, 14. Ðæt ic idel heonone ne hwyrf mine synna on þeárgunge berende *that I may not go hence with nothing accomplished, bearing my sins to punish me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 672. III a. *correction*:—Ælter deáþe nán þeárginge ys leáf *post mortem nulla correctionis est licentia*, Scint. 48, 16. [O. H. Ger. *drowunga*, *dróunga animadversio, comminatio*.]

preahs. v. þreax.

preál, c; f. *Correction*:—preál *correctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 81. I. *correction by words, reproof, rebuke*:—Dreál *correctio*, Kent. Gl. 1061. Preále *invectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Hē (*John the Baptist*) ða heard-heortan ðeóde mid stearcce ðreále and stidre myngunge tō lifes wege gebigde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. II. *correction by acts, chastisement, punishment, discipline*:—Gif hē bētan nele underlicge hē rihtlice preále *si non emendaverit, discipline regulari subiaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 13. Ðū (*Belshazzar*) noldest ðē warnian purh ðines fæder ðreále, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 8. Mistlice preála gebyriþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas . . . L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 25. Hine man mid lichamlicum preáldum gewylde, R. Ben. 57, 12; 58, 10. Ðonne wurd seó heardnis stidmōðre heortan swiðe gehnescað purh grimlice steóra and heardlice ðreála, ðe ic on mancyn sænde, Wulfst. 133, 19.

preá-líc; adj. *Miserable, woeful, calamitous*:—Godes ágen bearn hēngon fæderas ússe; ðæt wæs preálic geþóht, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426. Wæs preálic þing (*the deluge*) þeóðum tōweard, rēde wite, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Ða apostolas þroweden folcbealo ðreálic, mærne martyrdóm, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

preán. v. þreagan.

preá-níd, es; u. e; f. *Force or compulsion that punishes or causes misery, affliction that comes from punishment*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hunge; is ðes hæft tō ðan strang, preánýd ðæs þearl *this imprisonment is so hard, so severe the pain of my punishment*, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Þrowigean preániéd micel fýres wylm tō suffer much torturing violence, the fervor of fire, Cd. Th. 229, 7; Dan. 213. Preánýd þolian, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284; Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28. Preánéd, 270, 12; Jul. 464. Blidheort wuode eorl in preánédum cheerful the man remained in his misery, Andr. Kmbl. 2530; An. 1266. Wē ðec for þearfum and for preánýdum árena biððað we pray thee for mercy on account of our needs and afflictions, 186, 4; Az. 14; Beo. Th. 1668; B. 832. Ðone feónð hē gefetrode fýrnum teágum, biþehte preánýdum (*with penal restraints*), 359, 11; Pa. 61. Preánédum beþeáht, Elen. Kmbl. 1764; El. 884.

preá-níðla, an; m. *Painful constraint, restraint of punishment, oppression*:—Bēc ámyrgaþ móðsefan of ðreánýðlan ðisses lifes books bring the mind to mirth from the painful pressure of this life, Salm. Kmbl. 481; Sal. 241. Ðonne wyrd and warnung winnaþ mid hira ðreánýðlan hwæðerne áðreóþeþ ær when fate and prudence strive, each with its own hard constraint, which of the two tires first? 857; Sal. 428. Nealles sylfes willum ac for preánédlan, Beo. Th. 4450; B. 2224. Hē þeóðra pegnas preániédum bond he bound the ministers of darkness with penal restraints, Exon. Th. 143, 29; Gú. 668.

preánið-líc; adj. *That entails painful violence, calamitous, afflictive*:—Micel is ðæt ongin and preániédlic ðíne gelican ðæt ðū forhyrce hláford fírne great is the undertaking and calamitous for the like of thee to despise our lord, Exon. Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128.

preáp (?) a troop, band:—preápum *commanipularibus, sociis* (*perhaps* *heápum should be read*, cf. *efenheápum conmanipularibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 27; or preátum; v. preát: *but preáp may have a double sense as preát has* (*see, too, preáþian, preátian*); *in later English it remains with the meaning strife, contest*, e. g.: Wituten threp (*ani enuy, alle chidyng*) or strijf, C. M. 13310. This prepe (*the siege of Troy*) for to leue, Destr. Tr. 9845: *perhaps, also, in sense of troop*:—An feondes trume . . . þe saules . . . awarief al a-prep (*in a troop? or = Ital. a gara*) al so wulwes doþ þe scép, Misc. 149, 85. Halliwell gives *thrap* to crowd, as an Essex word), Hpt. 477, 52; 487, 33.

preáþian; p. ode *To rebuke, reprehend*:—Oft gelimpeþ, ðonne hē tō swiðe and tō ðearlice ðreáþian (*dreáwian, dreátian*, Cott. MSS.) wile his hiéremenn, ðæt his word beoþ gehwyrfo tō unnytre oferspræce *plerumque contingit, ut, dum culpa subditorum cum magna invectione corripitur, magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. [Prepe *arguere*, Ps. 93, 10. Himm birþ þreáþenn wiþþ skill onnæþness alle sinness he must with discreiton contend against all sins, Orm. 5744. When þe ázens the prechur threpe when ye blame the preacher (quotation in Halliwell's Dict.). Ha preápeð azein þe, Kath. 1916. Biþat al þu wult, preap (*threaten*) þrefter inoh, 1499. In þraðdom to þrepe (*contend*) with þe weold, Destr. Tr. 12134. Þai þrappt with stormys, 2003. They threpiðe wyth the throstille, D. Arth. 930. See also Halliwell's Dict. *threap, thripe*; Jamieson's Dict. *threpe*. Cf. Al þet fortune may þreapny (*threaten*) an do, Aynb. 84, 20.] v. þrípel, and next word.

preápung, c; f. *Rebuke, reproof*:—Ðæt gedreátade móð bið swiðe

raðe gehwiefed tō fíounga gif him mon tō ungemetlice mid ðære ðreápunga (*dreáwunga*, Cott. MSS.) oferfylgd súður ðonne mon ðyrfe *correcti mens repente ad odium proruit, si hanc immoderata increpatio, plus quam debuit, affligit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 14. [Preþyng *strife*, Allit. Pms. 43, 183. Cf. Cheaste. Þes boþ him todeþþ ine. vij. oþre bozes . . . þe xizte þreapninge (*threatening*) . . . Efterward cometh þe þreapnynges and beginneþ þe medles and þe werres, Aynb. 65–66.] v. two preceding words.

preát, es; m. I. a troop, band, crowd, body of people, swarm, press, throng, (1) indefinite:—Preát turba, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 29. Dreát (*dreátt*, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 32. Dreót (*ðæt folc í dreátas*, Lind.) turbae, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 10. Menigo dreát (*monige dreátas*, Rush.) multa turba, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 7; 5, 21; Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Preát chorús, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 33; i. 291, 13. Se dreát (*caterva*) ðara Godes ðeówa, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. His ðegna dreát *ministri ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heofonengla preát, Exon. Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928. Witgena weorod, wifmouna preát, 462, 7; Hó. 48. Preátas classis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 78. Preáte examine, 32, 26. Gesomnadum dreáte (*coetus*) biscoopa, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12; Blickl. Homl. 95, 6. Se wæs on ðam dreáte preoteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4803; B. 2406. Cyning preáte fōr, herge tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 102; El. 51: Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. Hió þrungon on preáte they pressed in a crowd, Elen. Kmbl. 657; El. 329. In dreáte in choro, Ps. Surt. 149, 3; 150, 4. Hi gesomnadum mycelne dreát discipula congregata discipulorum caterva, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25. Wyrma preát, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Gif hē on preát cymeþ, Exon. Th. 380, 4; Rā. 1, 2. Ofer dreótt, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 2. Menigo í dreátas turbae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 2. Engla preátas, Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. Ealle ða mycclan preátas ðe him mid fērdon, 99, 35. Purh preáta geþræuc, Exon. Th. 417, 17; Rā. 36, 6. Mid engla dreátum ducibus angelis, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 12. Preátum festis choreis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 14. Weras dreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Meara þreátum, Exon. Th. 119, 19; Gú. 257. Dreátum turbis, Rtl. 95, 6. (2) in a more definite sense:—Dreát turma i. xxxii equites, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12 margin. Ðes dreát haec cohors, Ælc. Gr. 9, 44; Zup. 64, 12. Cohors, d. milites vel preát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 1. Preát falanx, multitudo militum, cohors, 147, 6. Of preáte ex falange, 29, 66. Dreóte, 107, 59. Ðes ðéman cempaþ gegaderodon ealne ðone þreát (*dreáð*, Lind. *cohortem*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Picfealdum preátum eóroða spissis legionum cohortibus, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1.

II. violence, compulsion, force, oppression, punishment, ill-treatment. v. preátend:—Is ðeós þræg ful strong, preát ormåte; ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 14; Jul. 465. Hē wæs gebunden fýre and lige; ðæt wæs fastlic preát (*a punishment that pressed on him without remission*), Cd. Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Gotan eástan scealdas læddon preáte (*by force or (?) with their army*) geþrungon þeóðlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Stóðan him ábútan swearte gástan and mid micclum dreáte (*with great violence*) him onsigon, Homl. Th. i. 414, 9. Ða ðe hæfdon sun þing lytles tō bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reáferas and of ðam múde him ábrudon unmåðlice mid preáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Mid swidlicum preáte, Ælc. Tr. Grn. 21, 12; Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 105; 29, 217. Godes ær forðægan for his gramlican dreáte, 25, 220. Ne forhtige gē for ðæs fýrnfullan preátum (*cruelties, or (?) troops*), 25, 260. Hié ealle worde weán and ealle preátas (*all the woes of the world and all miseries*) oferhogodan . . . hié ealle worldlice tintrega and ealle lichomlicu sár oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16. [Riden ut þriti þusend, þe þræt (*thrang*) wes þa mare, Laym. 9791. Listed wich preat (*punishment, trouble*, cf. God wile his swerd dragen, 22), David setted uppen us, O. E. Homl. ii. 61, 20. Þræt moste I þole and unþouk, Allit. Pms. 93, 55. 'Herekempen scullen þi lond wasten . . . þis iherde þe king, þræt (*threat*) has kaiseres, Laym. 22582. For scrið ne ðret neither for entreaty nor threat, Gen. and Ex. 2021. Ne recche ich noht of þine þrete, O. and N. 58. Grete wordis and moche grym þrete, Destr. Tr. 2595. Hire sire and hire dame þreþeþ hire to bete, nule heo forgo Robin for al heore þrete, Misc. 190, 84. M. H. Ger. dröz annoyance, molestation. Cf. Icel. þraut; f. a struggle, labour, hard task.] v. ā, beadu-, beorn-, eóred-, ge-, gūd-, here-, heofon-, íren-, mægen-, mearc-, sig-, wæg-þreát.

preátend, es; m. A violent person, one using violence or compulsion:—Ðæm ðreátende violenti, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Ðæm nēdeude í ðæm ðreátende volenti (i. violenti), 5, 42. Ðæm ðreátende angarianti, p. 14, 17. v. þreát, II.

preátian; p. ode. I. to urge, press:—Threátade urguet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 21. (1) to oppress, afflict, vex, trouble, exercise, harass:—Ðū ðreást ða ðeóða ðe ús ðreátegaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 5. Mec lādgeteónan þreátendon þearle my foes harassed me sorely, Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560. Wyrd . . . for ðý cymþ tō ðæm góðan, ðæt hió oþer twéga ðó, oððe hine þreátige tō ðon ðæt hē bet ðó ðonne hē ær dyde, oððe him leánige ðæt hē ær tela dyde fortuna . . . remunerandi exerdendive bonos causa deferatur, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 3. Preátende maceratus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 49; 55, 43. (2) to urge a person to something, press for something, force to do something:—For ðí ic ðreátige ðē tō úra goda ofstrunge, ðæt ðis folc, ðe ðū beþæhtest, forlētton ða idelnyse ðíne lāre, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31.

Seó wyrd ðe preátaþ ða yflan tó wítnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coarctet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25 note. Hē preátode hine tó hæþenscipe, Shr. 33, 10. Æghwylc hine preátode æfter ðam bōcum *every one tormented him for the books*, 123, 29. Ða cempa hine dreátodon ðæt hē his lāc offrīan sceolde *the soldiers urged him to offer his sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 27. Men dreátian and tihatan tó gōdum dreátowum for ðam ege ðæs wites *ad rectum supplicii terrore deducere*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7. Scolan ða biscepas men georne preátigean, and him bebedōan, ðæt hī Godes dōmas on riht healdan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 35. Ogan se cāsere hine dreátian tó hæðengylde, Shr. 121, 12. Ða fæmnan Simfronius ogan preátian his suna tó wīfe that *virgin (St. Agnes) Simfronius attempted to force to be wife to his son*, 56, 7. Geneádeð þ preátod coacta, Hpt. Gl. 508, 22.

II. *to reprove, rebuke*:—On wuda ðū wildeór wordum preátast *increpa feras silvarum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Geðence hē ðæt hē biþ sūde gelic ðam ilcan monnum ðe hē ðær dreátap and hēnd *aequales se ipsis fratribus, qui corriguntur, agnoscant*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16. Se ðe brūne yða preátap hē that *rebukes the waves* (cf. gedreáðe tó sae *increpavit mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26), Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. God preátode (*arguit*) ðē, Gen. 31, 42. Ða preátode (*increpavit*) se fæder hine, 37, 10. Ðonne se lāreow sēcð ðone timan ðe hē his hiéremen on dreátigean (dreágean, Cott. MSS.) mæge cum *tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 6. Lidelice tó dreátianne (dreátigeanne, Cott. MSS.) *leuiter arguenda*, Swt. 151, 11.

III. *to threaten*:—Hē preátap ðone earman mid his eágum *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Hī preátiaþ eall moncynn mid hiora þrymme ore *torvo comminantes*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6; Met. 25, 13. [In later English the forms from *þreátan* (e. g. *p. prete*) occur, though in the earlier time this form seems very rare. v. *þritan*. He gon þretien swiðe, þat al he wolde heom todrife, Laym. 17300. Mine þralles me þreátið (*threaten*), 493. Þe king þreáted Brutun, þat . . . 504. Summe þreáteden heore ueond, 27131. Oluhnen oðer þreaten, A. R. 248, 8. He þrette us for to smiten, 366, 16. He bigon to þreatin hire *vehementius aduersus eam in uocem erupit*, Kath. 2078. Preatin minari, 626. To þrete to complain (cf. *pleny*, 548), Allit. Pms. 17, 560. Þat þretes (*reproves*) þe of þyn unþryfte, 89, 1728. Eueruch man me mid stone þreteþ (*ill-treats*), O. and N. 1609. Sho was adrad, for he so þrette (*threatened*), Havel. 1163; Gen. and Ex. 2023. An canticle ðæt dreated (*rebuked*) ðo men, 4125. Ne threte (*arguis*) me, Ps. 6, 2. He wat3 þreted (*abused*) and þef called, Gaw. 1725. Of thralles y am thrat (*ill-used*), P. S. 158, 17.] v. *ā*-, *ge*-preátian; þritan; preátian; þreátung; preátan.

preát-mælum; *adv.* In troops, in erowds:—preátmælum *manipulatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 38.

preátian; *p. ode* To urge, force, compel:—For hwilcum ðingum neáðap se deófol eow ðæt gē cristene men to his biggengum dreátiaþ for what reasons does the devil compel you to force Christian men to his worship? Homl. Th. i. 424, 3. [Myd word he þreteþ] muche, and lute ðeþ in dede, R. Glouc. 457, 14. Discipulis thretenyden (*comminabantur*) to men ofringe, Wick. Mk. 10, 13.] v. *preátian*.

preátung, *c; f.* I. *compulsion, force, violence, oppression, ill-treatment*. v. *preátian*, I.—Hī bestungon him on mūþ mid mycelre dreátunge done fūlan mete, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 34. Pilatus hē hæfde on preátunge oþ hē hiene selfne ofstong *Pilatus tantis angoribus coarctatus est, ut sua se manu transverberauerit*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10. Hiē heora land to bismere ofhergeodan, and him ðæs nānige bōte dydon būton ofermōðlice wīg and preátunge they harried their land, and for that they made them no amends, but in their arrogance made war on them and harassed them, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24.

II. *rebuke, reproof*. v. *preátian*, II.—Mid dreátunge *correctionibus*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 5. Ðonne of ðære dreátunga gāþ to stidlico *cum de correptione sermo durior excidit*, Swt. 167, 10. Ðurh ðæt isern is getācnod ðæt mægen ðara dreátunga *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Swt. 163, 24.

II a. *correction*:—Tō ðam yflum cymþ rēþu wyrd to eðleāne his yfla oððe tó preátunge and tó lāre ðæt hē eft swā ne dō *fortuna aspera puniendi corrigendive improbos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 8.

III. *threatening*:—On ðam geāre gegaderade Eādward cyng mycele scypperde on Sandwic þurh Magnus gegaderode on Norwegon (v. Saga Magnūs gōða, cc. 37, 38; Magnūs konungr gerði sendimenn til Englands . . . en þat stōð á brefum . . . ‘Vil ek, at þū gefir upp ríktit fyrir mér; en at öðrum köstum mun ek sækja til með styrk hers’), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 25. [Ihorde þe king of pisse herde þreting, Laym. 22582. Vre Louerd hefde ifuld him of his preatunge *comminatione tua replesti me*, A. R. 156, 3. Þreting ne bene, Misc. 156, 17.]

preáung. v. *preátung*.

preá-weorc, *es; n.* Pain inflicted as a punishment, used of the misery of hell, as in O. Sax. the phrase *thrá-werk tholon*:—Wit hearmas, preá-weorc þoliap, and þýstre land, Cd. Th. 45, 35; Gen. 737.

preáwian, preáwung. v. *preágan*, preáwung.

preax, preahs *rottenness*:—Preahs caries, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 56. Swā swā forrotod preax, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

prece, *es; m.* Force, oppression; the result of oppression, weariness,

exhaustion:—Ðær synt tó sorge ætsonne gemenged se þrosma (*prosmiga*, Wulfst. 138, 26) lig and se þrece gicela *there to their sorrow are mingled together the stifling flame and the violence of cold*; frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis, Dom. L. 191. Hneppade sáwle mīn for drece *dormitavit anima mea prae taedio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28. [O. Sax. wāpan-threki force of arms: Icel. þrekr; *m.*; þrek; *n.* strength, fortitude; þrekinn enduring; þrekaðr wearied, exhausted.] v. þracu.

preeswald, þreiga, þremma, þreó, þreo-. v. þerscold, þreágan, þrymma, þri, þri-.

preodian, þridian; *p. ode*. I. *to deliberate, take thought*:—Hē on his móðe dōhte and dreodeð ðæt hē wolde eall Angolcyn of Breotone gemētrum alyfman *totum genus Anglorum Britanniae finibus erasurum se esse deliberans*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 28. Hē þreodeð and smeáde on his móðe, hwæt hē embe ðæt dyde, Homl. Ass. 124, 242. Ic frōð þrāgum þreodeð, Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Weras þeahtedon, þrydedon and þōhton, 1094; El. 549.

II. *to deliberate, hesitate*:—Þryðap hesitat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 35. Ne þreodeð hē fore þrymme ðeðdycniges æniges on eorðan, ac him ēce geceás lif he did not hesitate before the glory of any king on earth, but (at once) chose life eternal, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18. v. ymb-preodiende, and next word.

preodung, þridung, *e; f.* I. *deliberation*:—Þridung *discrepatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 63. Gif hē mid þancmetunge and dreodunge (*drydunge*, MS. B.) gefaþap si *ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23. II. *hesitation*:—Geseah hē sume earne sáwle út fundigende of hyre lichaman, ac heo ne dorste út gān, for ðam ðe heo geseah ða áwyrgedan gāstas beforan hyre standan. Ða cwæð ān ðara deofla tó hyre: ‘Hwæt is ðin þriding? hwi nelt ðú út gān?’ Wulfst. 140, 13. Tweógendlicere tweónunge þrydunge, *ancipiti ambigulatis scrupulo*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 34. v. ymb-preodung.

preohtig. v. þrohtig.

preohund-wintre; *adj.* Three hundred years old:—Hē wæs on ðisum life preohundwintre and lif-and-sixtywintre, Gen. 5, 23.

preó-niht; *pl.* Three days:—Hē preónihta (or ? preó nihta, þreó being undeclined after the manner of *feówer*, etc.) fæc swefeþ, Exon. Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38.

preosel-lic. v. þriæl-lic.

preótan; *p.* preát; *pp.* proten To weary:—Ic ðē bydde ðæt ðē ne dreóte, ne ðú ða sprēce ðær ne forlēte I pray thee that it may not weary thee, and that thou do not leave the conversation there, Shr. 188, 20. [Goth. *us-þriutan* to trouble, be troublesome to: O. H. Ger. *bi-, gi-, ir-driozan* to weary, trouble: Ger. *ver-driessen*: Icel. þrjóta to lack, want.] v. *ā*-preótan, un-āpreótende, ā-preotennes, -protrum; preát, preátian.

preó-teoða, preotteoða *thirteenth*:—Se preotteoða (*priot-, þret-, þreó-*) *tertius decimus*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 20. Se wæs on ðam dreáte preotteoða secg, Beo. Th. 4804; B. 2406. Paulus is se dreotteoða dýses heápes, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 30. Seó dreotteoðe mægið, i. 396, 4. On ðære þrytteoðan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20 rubc. On ðam preóteoðon geāre, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 33. Þrytteoðan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 272.

preó-tine *thirteen*:—Ðreótēno, Salm. Kmbl. 581; Sal. 290. Dreótýne, Menol. Fox 229; Men. 116. Þreóttýne *tredecim*, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 11; Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ðær syndon betweónan ðam twām mynstrum dreóttýne mīla ámetene, 4, 23; S. 596, 26. Preótiénun *terdenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 38.

preótime-geāre; *adj.* Thirteen years old:—Seó fæmne wæs .xiii. geāre, Shr. 153, 32.

preoxwold, þrēpel, þreswald, þrexweald. v. þerscold, þrēpel, þerscold. þri, þry, þrie, þreo; *m.*: preó, þrio, þrō; *f. n.* (dreá, driá, dreó, drió in North.); *gen.* preóra, þrióra (and dreána in North.); *dat.* þrim (þrim? driim in North., but cf. Goth. þrim), later þreom. Threé:—Tres þry gebyriap tó masculinum and femininum, tria preó tó neutrum, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 3.

I. used adjectively:—Þrié Scottas cūmon, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Ða þreó clystru ðæt sind þri dagas, Gen. 40, 12. Ða þri windlas ðæt sind þri dagas, 18. Ða bróðor þry, Cd. Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. Þreó godas, Hy. 10, 44. Ða þrē fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 31. Nū synt þreó (ðrió, Lind., Rush.) gēr, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Tō ðara dreóra burga ānre, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 17; Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 4. Þrióra, Swt. 4, 10. On þrim (ðriim, Lind.; ðrim, Rush.) dagon, Mk. Skt. 15, 29; Jn. Skt. 2, 19, 20. Ðrim, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 25; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63. On ðam þrim geārum on þrim folcgefeohum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 21. Of ðam þrim sunum, Anglia xi. 2, 37. On þýs ylcum þrim dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. Þreom nihton ær Candelmassan, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 28. Hié ða þrié dālas on þreó tōnemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3; Swt. 10, 3. Mīne þrié ða getreowestan frýnd, Nar. 29, 27. Hē gestrinde þri suna, Gen. 6, 10; Ex. 2, 2. Læn me þry (ðreó, Lind.; driá, Rush.) hlāfas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Þry (þreó, Rush.) dagas and þreó (þreó, Rush.) niht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Ymbe þreó mōnad, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 11. On drió wisan, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 20. Þrió mīla, Ors. 4, 10. Swt. 194, 7. Ymb þreó niht, 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19; Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833; Gen. 29, 2. Þreó eardungstōwa (dreá hūso, Lind.; dreó selescotu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 4. Dreá hūsa (driá hūs, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Þrió mydd bringa, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. Drió

gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3; 35, 6; Fox 168, 19. Gif he ðas þreo þing ne dæd, Ex. 21, 11. Þreo gær, Lk. Skt. 4, 25. II. used substantively, (1) absolutely:—Ðær twegen odde þrý (þreo, MS. A.: dreó, Lind.; þreo, Rush.) synt gegaderode, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 20. Beóð fife on anum huse tóðælede, þrý (drió, Lind.; driá, Rush.) on twegen and twegen on þrý (þreo, MS. A.: drió, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 12, 52. Ðæt ælc word stonde on twēgra odde þreóra (dreá, Lind.: þreo, Rush.) gewittnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Ðæt we twá odde dreó gehýron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 29. (1a) distributively:—Ða wuniaþ twám and þrim ætgædere, R. Ben. 9, 15. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Þa þrý cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Wē þrý, 242, 3; Dan. 413. Ða móðwatan þrý, 238, 21; Dan. 413. Cōmon þrý gelæde weras. . . hī ða ealle þrý tōgædere grēttan done cyngc, Ap. Th. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða þreo ðe ne lætaþ geortrēwan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Hwylc ðara þreóra (ðisra ðreána, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 36: Homl. Th. i. 288, 27. Of disum þrim Noes sunum, Gen. 9, 19. Of him þrim, Anglia xi. 2, 45. Betwuh ðam þrim, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 20. Se ðe ðas dreó hæfþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 26. (3) in the phrase on þreo:—On þreo tōnemnan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3. On dreó tōðælan, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 21. III.

in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative:—Þreo hund fæstma, Gen. 6, 15. Þreo hund wera, Jud. 7, 6. On þisum þrim hundrydum, 7. Wiþ þrim hundred (ðrim hundum, Lind.) penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. (b) added to the decades:—Þreo and twēntig, Ex. 32, 28. Þreo-and-hundehtatig-wintre, 7, 7. (2) with ordinals:—Se þreo-and-syxtigeda, R. Ben. 37, 16. Mōna se þri-and-twēntigoda, Lchdm. iii. 194, 21. [Goth. þrija; n.; gen. þrijē; dat. þrim; acc. þrim; n. f.; þrija; n.: O. Sax. thrie, threa; dat. thrim: O. L. Ger. thrie; m.; thriu; n.; dat. thrim: O. Frs. thrē; m.; thria; f.; thriu; n.; gen. thriira; dat. thrium, thrim, threm: O. H. Ger. dri; m.; driō; f.; driu; n.; gen. driō; dat. drim, drin: Icel. þrír; m.; þrjár; f.; þrjú; n.; gen. þriggja; dat. þrim(r), þrem(r); acc. þrjá; m.; þrjár; f.; þrjú; n.]

þria. v. þriwa.
þri-beddod; adj. Having three beds or couches:—Būr þrybeddod triclīnum, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 5.
þri-dæg-līc; adj. Lasting three days:—Þreodæglic fæsten jejunium triduanum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.
þri-dæled; adj. Divided into three parts, tripartite:—Þreodæledes tripartiti, Hpt. Gl. 511, 10. Þreodæled tripartitam, 438, 27. Þreodælede tripartitas, in tribus partibus diuisas, 451, 15. [Icel. þri-dældr.]
þridda, þirda (in Norh.) third:—Se dridda tertius, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 16. I. as an ordinal:—Se forma . . . se öder . . . se þrydda (ðirda, Lind.: þridde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. Se þridda (ðirda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 12, 21. Twegen men . . . mæg wæs his ägen þridda, hē feórda sylf, Cd. Th. 173, 29; Gen. 2868: Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855. Heofowaru and eordwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 95. Ðære þriddan eá nama, Gen. 2, 14. On anum heolstrum heofenan, opþe eorþan, opþe sæ þriddan, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 32. Ðý þriddan dæge (ðe ðirda dæg, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. On ðære þriddan (ða ðirda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.) wæccan, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Æfter ðon ðridan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2. Nān þridde be him sylfum ne lēt hē æc admitted no third hypothesis about himself, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 633. I a. marking degrees of relationship:—Þridde fæder proavus, þridde mōder proavia, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 55, 56. Þridde fæder abavus, 72, 21. Mines fæderan þridda fæder abpatrus meus, ii. 8, 24. Þridda sunu pronepus, 62, 36. II. fractional. v. twæde:—Bewyl op þriddan dæl, Lchdm. ii. 120, 15. Seopþe tō þriddan dæle, i. 98, 7. [Goth. þridja: O. Sax. thriddio: O. Frs. threda: O. H. Ger. dritto: Icel. þriþi (gen. þriþja).]

þridding (?), e; f. The doing of a thing for the third time (? Halliwell gives *thirthing* with this meaning as a Suffolk word):—Þirding (but the word has been altered to *dirde*. v. Skeat's collation) scipdrincende tertio naufragantem, Rtl. 61, 31.
þriding, þrie-, þrielig, þriétan. v. þreodung, þri-, þrilig, þriétan.
þri-ex; n. ?—On ðæt þri ex; of ðam þri ex, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 28.

þri-feald; adj. Threefold, triple:—Ic cwæþ ðæt sió sáwl wære þriofeald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 2. Þriefald, Met. 20, 183. Þrifald trinus, Rtl. 111, 8: Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 6. Þryfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 24. Þryfeald triplex, Ælf. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2; 49; Zup. 284, 17. From ðem þriefealdan (triplici) brægene, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 57. On þreofoealdum huse in triclīnio, 45, 80. Þreofoealdum fæce terna intercapedine, Hpt. Gl. 462, 76. Mid þreofoealdre lencge terna proceritate, 445, 7. Ðú þriefalde on ús sáwle gesettest, Met. 20, 176. Þryfealdne (þreo-, MS. B.) æð . . . þryfealde (þri-, MS. B.) lāde mid þryfealdan forāde, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 12–15. Ða þriefealdan sáwla, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Þrifaldo ternos, Rtl. 193, 33. [O. Frs. thri-fald: O. H. Ger. dri-falt: Icel. þri-faldr.]

þriefealdlice; adv. Triply:—Þriof[e]aldlice tripliciter, Kent. Gl. 839. Þriefealdlice (þry-, MS. B.: þri-, MS. H.), L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 83, 3.

þri-feoðor; adj. Triangular:—Þrifeoðor, driefedor, trifoedor triqua-drum, Txs. 103, 2052.

þri-fēte; adj. Having three feet:—Þryfēte tripes, Ælf. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 12; 49; Zup. 287, 20. Þriefēte ricelsæt cythropodes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. [Icel. þri-fætr.]

þrifildan; p. de To triple:—Ic þryfylde triplīco, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 4. [Icel. þrifalda.]

þri-fingre; adj. Three fingers thick:—Æt þryfingrum (spic is added in MS. B.), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

þri-fingre; adv. By a distance equal to the breadth of three fingers:—Gif se ord sió þreofiging ufor ðonne hindeward scaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Cf. Grmm. R. A. 101.

þri-flære; adj. Having three floors, three-storied:—Ðæt gyftlice hús wæs dryflære, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorena manna, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17.

þri-fōtede, -fōtad; adj. Three-footed:—Þrifōtede tripes, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 20 note. Þryfōtad fæt trisilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 30.

þri-fyrede; adj. Three-furrowed; the word renders Latin trisulcus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12 note.

þriga. v. þriwa.

þri-gērede; adj. Cloven into three parts, three-pronged:—Þrygærede (þreo-, þrio-) trifidus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. gær, gāra.

þri-geære; adj. Three years old:—Se ontēng fulwihite ða hē wæs þrigeære cniht, Shm. 119, 19. [Icel. þri-ær.]

þri-geære, es; n. A space of three years:—Þrigeære (þreóra geára ferst) triennio, Hpt. Gl. 519, 15. [Icel. þri-ær.]

þri-gilde; adj. To be paid threefold:—Cleroces feoh .iii. -gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. [Icel. þri-gildr of threefold value; þri-gilda to pay threefold.] v. twi-gilde; adj. and subst.

þri-gilde; adv. (or case of a noun þri-gilde. v. twi-gilde; subst. and adv.) With a treble payment:—Gif man inne feoh genimeþ, se man .iii. gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1. Gylde hē hit þrygyld, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11. Gange hē tō ænfealdum ordāle opþe gilde .iii. gylde, L. Ethb. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 15.

þri-heafde; adj. Three-headed:—Þryheafdede triceps, Ælf. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 11. [Icel. þri-höfðadr.]

þrihing (or ?) þriþing. v. trehing.

þri-hiwede; adj. Having three forms:—Þryhiwede triformis, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 10.

þri-hlidede; adj. Three-lidded, having three openings:—Þryhlidede tripatens, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

þri-hyrne; adj. Three-cornered, triangular:—Ðæt sæd byþ þreo-hyrne, Lchdm. i. 316, 10.

þri-hyrned; adj. Triangular:—Þryhyrned triangularus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 289, 4. [Icel. þri-hyrndr.]

þri-leäfe, -lēfe, an; f. Trefoil (cf. later, three-leaved grass, triple grass. v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Geāces sūre vel þrilēfe trifolium, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 24.

þri-len; adj. Woven with three threads:—Þrylen hrægcl trilicis vestis, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 19.

þrili. This word has the form of an i-stem adjective in the glosses drili trilex, Txs. 35, 29; drili triplex, 115, 158; and that þril- is the main part of the word seems suggested by þrilen (q.v.), by þrielig in þrielig hrægcl triligium, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53, and by later English þrile, e.g. An God, þrile in þreo hades, A. R. 26, note a; þrumnesse þreofald an anfalde, þrile i þreo hades, Marh. 11, 27. Þrille-hod trinity, C. L. 1239. Cf. too, O. H. Ger. drilero triplici (catena). On the other hand it might seem that the form is þri-li from comparison with æn-li simplex, Txs. 115, 156; cf. too, O. H. Ger. dri-lich drilex (tunica), dri-liha trilicem (tunicam): Ger. drillich ticking. Perhaps the word has been influenced by the Latin which it translates. v. twi-lic, and next word.

þri-lic; adj. Threefold:—Än myhtlyce and þrylic hædelice unus potencialiter trinusque personaliter, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13; 55, 13; 105, 15. Eálá ðú drilic godcundnyss, 133, 5. Ðē þrylicne and ænne, 146, 32. v. preceding word.

þrilig; adj. Woven with three threads:—Þrielig hrægcl triligium, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53. v. þrili.

þri-lide (?); adj. Having three months named Līda, a term applied to the year in which a fourth summer month was intercalated; the passage in which the Latinized form of the word occurs is as follows: Quotiescunque communis esset annus, ternos menses solares singulis anni temporibus dabant, cum vero embolismus, hoc est xlii mensium lunarium annus occurreret, superfluum mensem aestati apponebant, ita ut tunc tres menses simul Līda nomine vocarentur, et ob id annus thrilidus cognominabatur habens quatuor menses aestatis, ternos, ut semper, temporum cacterorum. Beda de temporum ratione, c. 13. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi.

þrimen a third:—Nim sealtēs þrymen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [O. Frs. thrimen (-in) amounting to a third; thrimenath a third part.]

þri-milce, es; m. (?) The early name for the month of May:—Se fifta mōnad is nemned on ūre geðeode Þrymylce, for ðon swylc genihtsumnes

wæs geó on Brytone and éac on Germania lande, of ðæm Ongla ðeod com on ðas Breotone, ðæt hi on ðam mōnde þriwa on dæge mylcedon heora neát (Bede's Latin is: Thrimilci dicebatur, quod tribus vicibus in eo per diem pecora mulgebantur; talis enim erat quondam ubertas Britanniae vel Germaniae, e qua in Britanniam natio intravit Anglorum, De temp. rat. c. 13), Shrn. 77, 37. Ðonne Drymelces mōnað bið geendod ðonne bið seó niht eahta tīda lang, 87, 28. Drymlyce mōnað, Chr. Erl. Introd. xxxi, margin.

prim-feald; adj. Threefold.—On ðam þrimfealdan (þry-, MSS. B. L.) ordále, L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 4. On ðam þrimfealdum (þry-) ordále, 6; Th. i. 202, 13. Æt þrimfealdre (þryfealdre, 17) spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 13. Be ænfældum *simpliciter*, be twyfealdum *duplum*, be þrimfealdum *triplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 18. [Cf. Ileaian on þa halga preomnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 99, 34. þe heuenlice þremnesse was mid him, ii. 137, 7. þrumnesse, A. R. 160, 10. þrimnesse, Orm. 11177. Cf. also O. Frs. thrim-dēl (threm-) a third.]

primsa, þrindende, Exon. Th. 431, 23; Rā. 46, 5. v. trimes, þindan (?), þrintan (?).

þrinen; adj. Threefold; trinus:—God ænfæld and samod þrynen (*trinus*), Hymn. Surt. 105, 3. Ðon þrynen and æn, 115, 37; 137, 31. Þrynenum gebede *trina oratione* . . . Mid þrynum tōdāle *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 214, 217. God ðæne drynneanne on ænnesse and ænne on drynnesse wē andettaþ *Deus quem trinum in unitate et unum in trinitate confitemur*, Wanl. Cat. 292, col. i. [Cf. Icel. þrinr.]

þring. I. a press, crowd. [Ufōren al þan dringe (þringe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14966. Amidden þan þringe (þringe, 2nd MS.), 27524. Cf. Among þe þringe of sipmen, 2229 (2nd MS.). Myd wel muchel þrynge, Misc. 86, 72. Cf. No þrung of folc, A. R. 162, 8.] v. efor-, ge-þring. II. (or þryng?) what presses or confines:—þryng *cannalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 5. [Cf. Icel. þrōng a strait, a narrow place.]

þringan; p. þrang, pl. þrunгон; pp. þrunge. I. trans. To press, crowd, throng:—Ðas meneges ðe dringap *turbæ te comprimunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 45. Ðæt folc hine þrang, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 17. Þrungeon *torquent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 56. Hi þrungeon (gedringdon, Lind.: on drungon, Rush.) *comprimebant illum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 24. Ðū gesyxt ðas menigū ðe dringende (dringende on ðec, Rush.) *uides turbam comprimentem te*, 31.

II. to throng, press round, upon, crowd together:—Hý ymb þeodenstōl þringap georne, Exon. Th. 25, 8; Cri. 397: 208, 30; Ph. 163. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heāpum þringap *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, 221, 18; Ph. 336. Gefisc sumum ðara gumena ðe him geornost mid þegnumum þringap ymbe ūtan, Met. 25, 28. Wergendra tō lyt þrong ymbe þeoden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2883. Ðā him ðæt folc swīðost an þrang *ubi se obrui a circumfusa multitudo persensit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 18. Dugud samnode, hildfreca heāpum þrungeon, Andr. Kmbl. 252; An. 126.

III. to press, move with violence, eagerness or hurry, press on, press forward, force a way:—On hū grund-leasum seāde ðæt mōð þringþ . . . hit þringþ on ða fremdan þīstro *tendit in externas ire tenebras*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7–10; Met. 3, 7. Sum on oferhygdo þryme þringe (þrymme þringeþ? cf. below Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781; Rā. 4, 61), Exon. Th. 314, 34; Mōd. 24. Hē on ðæt weorod þrong for ðon ðe him was leofre ðæt hiene mon ofslōge ðonne hiene mon gebunde *he pressed into the host (of the enemy), because he would rather be slain than made prisoner*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12. Se ðe mid gebeote and mid micclum þrymme þrang into ðam temple, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781. Him arn on lāst, þrang þýstre genip *dark cloud made its resistless way*, Cd. Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139; Exon. Th. 179; Gū. 1255. Wraecan þrungeon (*pressed forward*), 461, 28; Hō. 42; Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123. Hi þrungeon and urnon ongeāu ða ðeōðnes mægh, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Tō weallgeatum wīgend þrungeon, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205; Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960. Tō ðam swice men on healfa gehwone heāpum þrungeon, Exon. Th. 359, 24; Pā. 67. Hē lāteþ word ūt faran, þræfte þringan, 316, 1; Mōd. 42. Ic gewite þringan þrymme micle, 386, 13; Rā. 4, 61. Ne þurfon ge nō hogian on ðam anwealde, ne him æfter þringan, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 30. Hē lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 83, 2; Gen. 1373. Tō ðam wīcum hī cōwūm hlōpum þringan, Exon. Th. 156, 1; Gū. 868. Ðāongan ic nýðwærllice gemang ðam folce wīð ðas folces (temples?) þringan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 405; Judth. Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249. [1] Hi sporis he gyneþ in hors thryng, Alis. 2388. Companies thringen thee, Wick. Lk. 8, 45. Gif eiper ofer faste þringe, O. and N. 756. Tō noght he thrange (*redegit*) Israele, Ps. 77, 59. Liknes of þa to noght thryng saltou (*rediges*), 72, 20. I am to noghte thrungen, 22. (2) þe folc cūmþ fastlice and elce ðeje picce þringeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 29. A thousand of men thrungen toggyderes, Piers P. 5, 517. (3) Iudas him com þrynge, Misc. 42, 177. Into þe deulez prote man þrynges bylyue, Allit. Pms. 43, 180. Carras him on þrong (Carais to þrong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10652. Through her hert the swerd throng, Gw. iii. 262, 7. Þrungeon eucan biuoren ofer forte beo bihefde, Jul. 67, 11. Binnen heo þrungeon (alle in þronge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9421. O. Sax. thringan (*trans. and intrans.*): O. H. Ger. dringan *urgere, stipare*: Icel. þryngva. Cf. Goth.

þreihan.] v. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, ymb-þringan; ūt-þringan.

þri-nihte; adj. Three days old:—Gif hē biþ æcenned on .iii.-nihtne mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 20: 176, 22, and note 2. [Icel. þri-nættir.] v. twi-nihte.

þrinna. This seems a Scandinavian form [cf. Icel. þrennar *tylfir three twelves*; e.g. þrennar *tylfir* eigu at ðæma málit, Njála c. 144]:—Lāðige hē hine mid þrinna .xii., L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29.

þrinness, þrinness, e; f. Trinity, mostly in the special sense *the Trinity*:—Ðæs mannes sǣwl hæfð ðære hālgan þrynnysse anlicnyse; for ðan ðe heo hæfð on hire tēoð ðing . . . Is hwæðere se man æn man, and nā ðrynnys, God . . . þurhwunaþ on ðrynnysse hāða and on ænnyse ænre godcundnyse; nis nā se man on ðrynnysse wunigende, swā swā God, Homl. Th. i. 288, 17–35. Ðeós þrynnys is æn God, 10, 7. Is seó hālige þrinis on ðisum þrim mannum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 8. For ði is gecweden 'uton wyrcan,' ðæt wære geswutelod ðære hālgan þrynnysse weorc on ænnyse. Seó hālige þrynnys is undergiten on ðam worde 'uton wyrcan,' Boutr. Serd. 19, 12. Ðrines *trinitas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 23. Þrynes, Exon. Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Þrynis, 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þrynyse þrym, 37, 26; Cri. 599. Of ðæm mægene ðære hālgan þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 29, 12. On ðære hālgan þrynnysse, 249, 23. Mid þrym fingrum man sceall sēnian for ðære hālgan þrynnysse (ðrynnysse, MS. U.; v. *Middle English quoted under prim-feald*), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Clypung tō ðære hālgan ðrynnysse *invocatio ad sanctam trinitatem*, Hymn. Surt. 1, 1. Wē andettaþ . . . drynnesse in ænnesse and ænnesse on ðære drynnesse, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. For ða hālgan drinnesse, Rtl. 114, 17. Þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. [O. H. Ger. drinissa.]

þrintan; p. þrant, pl. þrunton; pp. þrunten To swell:—þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 1; Mōd. 24. v. ā-þrintan.

þriō, þriōstrig. v. þri, þeōstrig.

þripel, es; m. An instrument of punishment, a kind of cross:—*Eculeus vel þripel genus tormenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 25. Unhēh þripel *eculeus* (*equuleus patibulum, furca cui decollatorum martyrum cadavera affigebant*, Migne), i. 21, 18. v. þrēcāpian, and next word.

þripel-ūf (?) an instrument of punishment:—Wæzhrōd *vel þripelūf eculeus vel catasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 52. v. þripel.

þri-rēðre; adj. Having three banks of oars; used substantively trireme:—Ðā næfde hē mā scipa ðonne æn; ðæt was ðeah þrērēðre, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Þrērēðre ceol, Met. 26, 27. Æn .C. ðara miclena þrērēðrena *centum triremes*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 27: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 6. [O. H. Ger. dri-roodri.]

þrisece. v. þrysce.

þri-scoite; adj. Triangular, three-cornered:—Ispania land is þryscōfte *Hispania trigona est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1. Sicilia is dryscōfte *Sicilia tria habet promontoria*, Swt. 28, 2. On ðone þryscōftan crundel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 26. [Cf. Icel. þri-skeyta a triangle.]

þri-sel; adj. Divided into three. v. twisel, and next word.

þri-sel-lic; adj. Tripartite:—Ðær beoþ men æcende þreoscellices hīwes *nascuntur homines tripartito colore*, Nar. 35, 29. v. twisel.

þri-slite, -slitte (?) adj. Three-forked, three-pointed:—Hæfdon ða wyrmas þri-sliþ [te (a letter has been erased before the t, see note, and Anglia i. 510, iv. 151) *tungan cum trisulcis linguis*, Nar. 14, 12. Cf. next word.

þri-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; adj. Three-pointed, cloven in three:—Þrysnæce (-snæcce, -snæce) *tungan hæfþ seó næddre trisulcam linguam habet serpens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12. v. twi-snæcce.

þriste and þrist; adj. Bold, (1) in a good sense:—Mōna se sixta . . . se ðe bið æcenned, þriste, mære, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Ic ofstokio bār. Swiþe þrýste (*audax*) ðū wære ðā, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Þriste sceal mid cēnum, Exon. Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61. Gewāt hē (*Andrew*) þriste on geþance, Andr. Kmbl. 473; An. 237. Elepe, þriste on geþance, Elea. Kmbl. 533; El. 267. Eorl unforcōð, elnes gemyndig, þrist and þrothheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Þrist, þonces gléaw, Exon. Th. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Gepinga ūs þristum wordum, 21, 30; Cri. 342; Cd. Th. 242, 27; Dan. 425. Ic ænig ne mētte þristan geþōhtes, mægha cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. (2) in a bad sense, *bold, presumptuous, audacious, shameless*:—Ðýl læs hē tō ðriste sié for ðý underfenge his lāreowdōmes *ne doctrinam praesumptio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 23. Ðonne hē wilnaþ on his mōde ðæt hē sciele rīcian hē bið swiðe forht and swiðe behealden; ðonne hē hæfð ðæt hē habban wolde, hē bið swiðe ðriste *mens principari appetens fit ad hoc pavidā, cum quaerit, audax cum pervenerit*, 9; Swt. 57, 4. Māden ofermōðig, þriste on lichaman mid manegum werum, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. (Cf. māden mōðig, dyrstig, manega weras wilnigende, 25.) Ic (*the devil*) wēnde þriste geþonege, ðæt ic ðe meahthe būtan earfeþum aþwyrfan from hālor, Exon. Th. 264, 2; Jul. 358. Forhwon beoð swā ðriste ða ungelæredan ðæt hī underfōn ða heorde ðæs lāriowdōmes *ab imperitis pastoralis magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur*? Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. Ða ðe tō ðam þriste sýn, ðæt hig God oferseōð, Wulfst. 270, 23. Hié wærnon womma ðriste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Tō frece, swāra þriste, 155, 31; Gen. 2581. Wæron Sodomisc cynn synnum Jriste, 116, 13;

Gen. 1935. Wed gesyllan eallra unsnyttro, þristra geþonca, Elen. Kmbl. 2569; El. 1286. Ic þrista sum þeofes cræfte, Exon. Th. 486, 24; Rū. 72, 20. [If he were swa þriste, and he hit don durste, þ he heom wolde leaden, Laym. 356. Þer þe dusie mon bið þriste, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 23. Ne hepp noht þat þu beo so þriste, ich wolde fihthe bet mid liste þan þu mid alle þine strengþe, O. and N. 171. To uvele we beoþ al to þriste, P. L. S. 8, 10. O. Sax. thristi: Ger. dreist.] v. ellen-, gār-, un-, wīg-prīste(-þrist).

þriste; *adv.* Boldly, (1) in a good sense, confidently, without apprehension, fear, hesitation, reserve:—Hē þriste genēðde on oðre dālas, Apstls. Kmbl. 100; Ap. 50. Hē þriste bebead, ðæt hiē his lāre læston, Andr. Kmbl. 3303; An. 1654; Elen. Kmbl. 818; El. 409. Ne was ænig ðæt mē þus þriste hrinan dorste, Th. 273, 4; Jul. 511. Heo ne meahste þriste geþencan, hū ymb ðæt sceolde she could not think with confidence of the event, 378, 6; Deor. 12. Ic mundbyrd on ðe þriste hæfde in te confirmatus sum, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Ic ðin bebod þriste gelyfde, 118, 66. (2) in a bad sense, without sense of shame, presumptuously, audaciously:—Heo þriste ongan wið Sarra swiðe winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 10; Gen. 2240. Gē him þriste ofugon ye had no misgivings when ye refused them help, Exon. Th. 92, 18; Cri. 1510. (3) in the Psalms þriste seems used several times with an intensive force, much as swiðe is used:—þa þearfendan þriste Drihten gehyreþ holdlice hears attentively and graciously; exaudivit pauperes Domini, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Hē þearfena bearn þriste hæleþ completely saves; salvos faciet filios pauperum, 71, 4; Si. 4: 112, 6. Ealle hine peoða þriste heriaþ greatly praise; magnificabunt, 18. Þriste ongungan georne slēpan ða ðe on horsum wæron, 75, 5. Ðu mīne gedōhtas þriste oncneowe thou didst thoroughly know my thoughts; intellexisti cogitationes meas, 138, 2. Hē þearfendra driste ehte he persecuted the poor exceedingly; persecutus est hominem pauperem, 108, 16.

þrist-full; *adj.* Presumptuous:—Þristfulle presumptuosi, Anglia xiii. 369, 55.

þrist-hygcende; *adj.* (ptcpl.) Thinking or intending boldly, firm of purpose, having bold resolve:—Ðu gehōttest þristhygcende, ðæt ðu ðinne mæghdā Meotude sealdes būtan synnum, Exon. Th. 18, 24; Cri. 288. On peoðe geþeod, ðæt he wese þristhygcende, 336, 17; Gn. Ex. 50.

þrist-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj.* Bold-minded, courageous:—Þioden þrist-hýdig, Beo. Th. 5612; B. 2810. Nergend dristhýdigum Thōmasse forgeaf æc rice, bealdum beornwigan bletsunga his, Menol. Fox 443; Men. 223. Sum biþ æt þearfe þristhýdigra þegn mid his þeodne, Exon. Th. 298, 1; Crā. 78. [Cf. O. Sax. thrist-mōd thegan (Peter).]

-þristian. v. ge-þristian.

þrist-læcan; *p.* -læhte; *pp.* -læht To become bold, to dare, presume:—Wē þristlæcaþ biddan audemus rogare, Hymn. Surt. 111, 34. Hiē sint tō manianne ðæt hiē nō ðý swiður wið hiē ne driðlice (drisð-, Hatt. MS.) admonendi sunt, ne contra eos audaciores fiant, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 5. Be ðære ārfæstan Godes cennestran mildheortnysse þrýstlæcende, ic mē of ðære stowe āstyrede, ðe ic ðis gebæd, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 457. [Awah þet he efre wulle þristlechen oder biþenchen mid his fule heorte þe heo wulle underfon swa heþ þing swa is Cristes licome in his sunfulle buke, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 30.] v. ge-þristlæcan.

þristlæcness, e; *f.* Boldness, audacity, temerity, presumption:—Ic eom ondetta . . . driðlæcnesse mīna synna, Anglia xi. 98, 22. Gyf man þurh þrýstlæcnysse man fullaþ si quis ec temeritate aliquem baptizaverit, L. Ecg. P. addit. 30; Th. ii. 236, 34.

þristlæcness (þ), e; *f.* Want of boldness:—Ic eom andetta . . . þristlæcnysa mīna synna, Anglia xi. 101, 34. v. preceding word.

þristlice, þristelice; *adv.* Boldly, confidently, (1) in a good sense:—Hē spræc þristlicor mid hine confiderenter ait, Gen. 44, 18. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða underdiōðdan sint tō manianne ðæt hiē ðara undeawas ðe him ofergesette biōð tō swiðe and tō driðlice (driðlice, Hatt. MS.) ne eahtigen admonendi sunt subditi, ne praeceptorum suorum vitam temere judicent, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 1. Oft þeōf þristlice sorgleāse hæled forfēhð, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872. Ðū (the devil) þristlice þeode lērest, Andr. Kmbl. 2371; An. 1187.

þristling (?), es; *m.* A bold person; found in the local name which occurs in the following passage:—On þristlinga dene; of þristlinga dene ufewardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 28. v. þriste.

þristness, e; *f.* Boldness, presumption, temerity:—Drīsnas praesumptio, Kent. Gl. 1169. Mid þrýstnesse dystigere praesumptione temeraria, Anglia xiii. 383, 262. On þrýstnysse in temeritate, Sciut. 139, 3. Hē yfel þurh þrýstnysse gefremede malum per audaciam perpetravit, 40, 5.

þri-streng; *adj.* Three-stringed:—Þristrengre (þreo-, þrio-) trifidus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. twi-streng.

þritan; *p.* te. I. to weary:—Ðæt folc weard þrit and þearle geswenct mid ðam sifðate taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris, Num. 21, 4.

II. to urge, press, force:—Seo wyrd ðe þriþaþ (-eþ) ða yffian tō wītnianne fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coeret, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25. [Icel. þreytask to be exhausted; þreyttir tried, exhausted: Dan. træt wearied.] v. ā-, æ-þriētan (-þritan); þreātan.

þritig, þritig; *num.* Thirty:—Þritig, þritig triginta, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 17. I. used substantively as a neuter. (1) governing

a noun in the genitive, when the inflections are *gen.* -es, *dat.* -um. (a) alone:—Ðam sceal .xxx. sciift. tō bōte (cf. in next line: Ðam sculon .v. sciift. tō bōte), L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Hwat gif ðær beoð þritig? God cwæð: Ne dō ic him nā lād, gif ðær beoþ þritig rihtwisra, Gen. 18, 30. Þritig fædma biþ se arc on heāhnisse, 6, 15; Jn. Skt. 6, 19. Ymb þritig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ymb þritig wintergerimes, Met. 28, 25. Ymb þritig geargerimes, 29. Hē genam þritig þegna, Beo. Th. 246; B. 123. Dō hi ealle tōgædere, ðæt þritig seolfosticca, Anglia xi. 8, 19. Wintra drihtit (dritig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23. Hē was drihtiges geara eald, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 15. Þritiges mīla brād, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 29. Ðritiges heah elugemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 8; Gen. 1308. xxx-tiges manna magencraeft, Beo. Th. 764; B. 379. Ða hæþenan drihtigum sīþa mære weorud hæfdon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 22. (β) in combination with other numerals:—Þreo and þritig geara, Cd. Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Eahta and þritig (dritit, Lind.: dritig, Rush.) wintra, Jn. Skt. 5, 5. Hē rixode twā læs xxx geara, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Mid feower hunde scipa and þritigum, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 31. (2) as a plural with *gen.* -a:—Com se cyning þritiga sum (þritigum sum, MS. E.) ðara nomna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wæron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 20.

II. used adjectively, (1) alone:—Þritig þūsend wera, Jos. 8, 3. Þritigon siðon trices, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 2. Cf. þritig siðon seofon beoð twā hundred and tyn, Anglia viii. 303, 7. Þritig siðon twelf, 29. Þritigum sýþum hundteotig þūsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 25. Ða þryttig scyllingas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. (2) in combination with other numerals:—Ðæt is ealles .xxx. and vi. peningas, Anglia xi. 8, 18. Mid þrym and drihtigum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 128. Mid ðam āpelestum ceastrum ānes wana drihtigum civitatibus triginti et octo nobilissimis, Bd. i. 1; S. 473, 26.

¶ In the following passage the construction is unusual:—On þrýtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 26.

IIa. of age, thirty (years old):—Se Hælend was þritig ðā hine mann fullude, Anglia xi. 3, 77.

III. used in forming ordinals:—Se was fram Augusto driðde eic drihtigum tricesimus tertius ab Augusto, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 17. [Goth. þrins tiguns (acc.): O. Sax. thritig: O. Frs. thritich: O. H. Ger. drizug: Icel. þrír tigr.]

þritig-feald; *adj.* Thirty-fold:—Mid þritigfealdne hehnysse tricena altitudine, Hpt. Gl. 445, 8. Sum berð þritigfealdne wæstm, Homl. Ass. 21, 175; Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Þritigfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 20. Ða habbaþ þritigfealde mæde, Homl. Ass. 21, 179.

þritigoda; *num. adj.* Thirtieth:—Se þritigoda (dritigoda, þritteogoda, þreotteogapa) tricesimus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 10. Ðý drihtigopan geara, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29.

þritig-wintre, -wintra; *adj.* Thirty years old:—Iōsep was þritig-wintre triginta annorum erat Joseph, Gen. 41, 46; Lk. Skt. 3, 23; Homl. Th. i. 26, 3. Ðā ðā Crist was þritigwintra (or þritig wintra), Homl. Th. ii. 38, 25.

þriwa, þrywa, þreowa, þriowa, þriwa, þriga, þrige, þria; *adv.* Thrice, three times:—Þriwa (þreowa) ter, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 14: 38; Zup. 232, 7; Exon. Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144. Þriwa on gēre tribus vicibus per singulos annos, Ex. 23, 14: ter in anno, 17. Ne sint ðæt þreo godas þriwa genemned, ac is ān God, Hy. 10, 44. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: þriowa, Rush.) ter, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34. Þriuwa, Rush. 75. Þriwa (ðria, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30, 72. Þriwa (ðriga, Lind.: ðrige, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 61. Þriwa (þrywa, MS. A.), Jn. Skt. 13, 38; 21, 14. Þriga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. Ðriga, Bd. i. 13; S. 481, 42. ¶ With numerals:—Cweð þriwa nigon sīþan, Lchdm. i. 202, 11. Þriwa seofon beoð ān and twēntig, Anglia viii. 302, 43. Þriwa feower beoð twelf, 328, 21. [Þrie twenty sixty, H. M. 23, 29. Þrie he eode abuten, Laym. 17432. Þrie (þries, 2nd MS.), 26066. Þrien, 14352: þreoin, 14338. Þries, A. R. 106, 18. Þriess, Orm. 1149. Þriess, 5945. Þrie, Alis. 1263. Þrie, R. Glouc. 191, 14. Þries, Ayenb. 35, 11. O. Sax. thriwo, thriio: O. L. Ger. thrio: O. Frs. thria, thria.]

þri-wintre, -wintra, -winter; *adj.* Of three years, three years old:—Þriuintri (driuintri, Corpus Gl.) steor þrifeta, Txts. 86, 780. Þry-wintre (-wintra) triennis, trimus, Ælf. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Þri-wintre trimus, vel triennis, vel trimulus, Wrt. Voc. i. 217, 59. Þrywinter triennis, 23, 53. Wæs enihtcild sum ne was ylde donne drywintre erat puer trium circiter, non amplius, annorum, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27. Geoffra mē ān þriwintre hryðr and ænne þriwintre ramm and ænne þriwintre gāt sume mīhi vaccam triennem et capram trimam et arietem annorum trium, Gen. 15, 9. Hē æsende him tō ān drywintre cild, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. [Icel. þri-vetr three years old.]

þroe, es; *n.* I. a throck (v. E. D. S. Pub., Cheshire Gloss., where is quoted: 'The Throck is the piece of Timber on which the suck (share) is fixed.' Academy of Armory by Randle Holmes. Also spelt thruck):—Dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens sule reost vel proc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. (v. Wulck. Gl. 219, 4.)

II. a table:—Mynetera þroe hē tōbrac mensas nummulari-orum euerit, Mk. Skt. ii. 15. [Cf. O. H. Ger. druht; f. cippus, compes.]

þroegan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. v. þreagan.

þrōh glosses rancor:—Rancor thrōh (thrōch, Erfurt Gl.) vel invidia, vel odium (trōh rancor, Corpus Gl.), Txts. 92, 874. v. next word.

prōh; *adj.* *glosses* rancidus:—Of drōn æftancan *rancida invidia*, Anglia xiii. 33, 156. Swā drōgum *tam rancidis* (v. Hpt. Gl. 472, 61: *tam rancidis* [*feidis*, *amaris*, *s. inuisis*, *abominatis*]) prōn, biterum, mid swā biterum), 148. v. preceding word.

proht, es; *m.* *Oppression, affliction, hardship*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre, is des hæft to ðan strang, þreānyð ðæs pearl, and ðes proht to ðæs heard, Elen. Kmbl. 1405; El. 704. [Cf. *Icel.* þrōttir *fortitude*.]

proht; *adj.* *Oppressive, grievous*:—Him sorgendum sār oðclifeþ, proht þrōðbealu, Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Ellen þi sēlast ðam ðe oftoft sceal drēogan dryhtenbealu, deoþe behyrgan proht þeodengedal, 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

prohtheard; *adj.* I. *strong under afflictions, having fortitude or endurance in trouble*:—Ne gæld hē (Stephen) yfel yfele, ac his ealdfeōndum þingode prohtheard he requied not evil with evil, but strong to bear his sufferings he interceded for his foes, Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Blidheort wunode eorl unforcofð elnes gemyndig, þrist and prohtheard in þreānēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Hēton lædan ūt prohtheardne þegn, woldon ellenrōfes mōd gemitan; hit ne mihte swā, 2781; An. 1393. Þegnas prohthearde þaigan ne woldon, ðæt hiē forlēton lēofne læcōw, 803; An. 402. II. *grievously hard*:—Wæs se leōðhete prohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2279; An. 1141.

prohtig (?); *adj.* *Enduring, firm, persevering, laborious*:—Drōhtig (in the MS. e is written over o) *pervicax*, Txs. 87, 1556. Ic eom swifstre ðonne hē, þrāgum strengra, hē þreohtriga, Exon. Th. 494, 7; Rā. 82, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þrōttig *powerful*.]

prop, proslē, v. þorp, prostle.

prosm, es; *m.* I. *smoke, vapour*:—Se þeōstra prosm, Wulfst. 186, 4. On forsorcennesse sweartes prosmes and ðæs weallendan pices,

139, 1; Dōm. L. 199. Eft ātogenum ðara fyra drōsum . . . eac fūlnes wæs mid ðæs fyres drosme *retractis ignium vaporibus* . . . et foetor cum eisdem vaporibus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 24–26. Ða ðe prosmes beþeahte in þeōstrum sēton, Exon. Th. 8, 11; Cri. 116. Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Ða biteran rēcas, prosm and þýstro, Cd. Th. 21, 18; Gen. 326. Se prosmā (but see þrosmig) lig, Dōm. L. 191.

II. *darkness, a dark space*:—Sweart prosm onāslit *tetrum chaos inlabitur*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 36. Betwux ūs and eōw is gefæstnod micel drosm (*inter uos et nos chaos magnum firmatum est*, Lk. 16, 26), Homl. Th. i. 332, 17.

III. *in Germ.* 398, 230 prosm *glosses* chautērem, v. swefel-prosm; þrysmān. **prosmig**; *adj.* *Smoky, vaporous*:—Ðær synd sorhlice tōsomne gemencged se þrosmiga lig and se þrece gycela (*frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis*, Dōm. L. 25, 95), Wulfst. 138, 26.

prostle, proslē, an; *f.* *A throstle, singing-thrush*:—Drōstle trita, Txs. 103, 2062; *turdella*, 2068. Prostle, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 16: *merula*, 62, 45; 77, 19. Drōstle, ii. 55, 61. Prostle *merula vel plara*, i. 29, 57. An blāc prostle fīcorode ymbe his neb, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. Of ðam leā on prostlan wyl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* drostel.] Cf. þryscē.

-prot, v. æ-prot, ā-protsum.

prot-bolla, an; *m.* *The gullet, windpipe*:—Drōtbolla *gurgulio*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7; Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Protbolla, i. 43, 41; 64, 62; 282, 82: *centrum*, ii. 131, 1. Eal protbolla *chautrum*, i. 43, 42: ii. 22, 59. Gif monnes protbolla biþ þyrel, gebēte mid .xii. scift, L. Alf. pol. 51; Th. i. 94, 18. Drōtbollan *gurgulioni*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Protbollan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 45; Hpt. Gl. 490, 20. [Nu schal forrotien . . . þi protbolle þat þu mide sunge, Misc. 178, 173. And by the throtebolle he caught Aleyn, Chauc. Reeve's T. 353. The throtebolle *epygolotum*, Wüllic. Gl. 580, 21 (15th cent.). Throte bolle *frumen hominis est, rumen animalis est, ipogolotum*, Cath. Angl. 386.]

protu, an; *f.* *The throat*:—Protu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 39; Ps. Lamb. 5, 11; Scint. 97, 16; Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Þeōs drōtu *hoc guttur*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. On ðære drōtan, Lchdm. ii. 2, 18. On ða protan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30. Hē (*Judas*) gewrād ða forwyrhtan drōtan, seō ðe lytle ær belāwde Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 16. Woruld-cara forsmorīaþ ðæs mōdes drōtan, 92, 11. Protan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 52. [*O. H. Ger.* droza, drozza *gurgulio*] v. æsc-, efor-protu(-c).

-prowen in ā-prowen, read ā-drophen.

prowend, es; *m.* *A scorpion*:—Hf habbaþ tæglað ðām wyrnum gelice ðe men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 15. *Scorpius*, ðæt is prowend, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Se wyrn drōwend slihþ mid ðām tægla ðe deāde . . . Ondræd ðe ðone drōwend . . . Bið hiht geættrod mid ðæs drōwendes tægla, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4–11. Se ðe gegriþþ prowend (*scorpionem*), Scint. 86, 11; 225, 4. Þrowendra *regulorum, serpentum*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 17. Þrowende(-as þ); *pl.* *The Thronds* (?), people in North Norway [*Icel.* þrændir; *Norw.* Thrønder]:—Mid þýringum ic wæs and mid Þrowendum and mid Burgendum, Exon. Th. 322, 17; Vid. 64.

prowere, es; *m.* I. *a sufferer*:—Gif mann bið ākenen on .x. nihta ealdne mōnan se bið þrowere, Lchdm. iii. 156, 27. v. lic-prowere. II. *a sufferer for religion, a martyr*:—Ðe fruma drōwere *protomartyr*, Rtl. 197, 9. Drōweres ðines *martyris tui*, 75, 41. Ðæs þroweres gemynd Sēi Ypolyti, Shr. 117, 8. Sēe Ciricius tīd ðæs

þroweres, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Drōweres, Rtl. 50, 15. Drōwere *martyrem*, 2. Monge Godes þrowera, Exon. Th. 113, 5; Gū. 153: 111, 25; Gū. 132. Drōwara ðinra *martyrum tuorum*, Rtl. 63, 16, 34. Drōwerana, 44, 32. Wuldrigo drōwas *gloriosos martyres*, 75, 34.

prowian (þrōwian?), þreowian (þreōwian?); *p.* *ode To suffer*:—Ic drōwige *patior*, Ælfic. Gr. 29; Zup. 186, 9. I. *to suffer* as opposed to to act:—*Verbum* ys word . . . getācnienðe oððe sum ðing to dōnne oððe sum ðing to þrowigenne oððe nāðor, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 10.

II. *to suffer* what is painful. (1) with acc.:—Mid gewyrhtum ic ðās þrowige, Blicl. Homl. 89, 7. Ðū ne þrowast nānige þrowunge, 157, 14. Wif ācenþ beam and þrowaþ micel earfoþ, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. Hungor hī þrowiaþ *famem patientur*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 562; An. 281; Exon. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Hē ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721. Hē drepe þrowade, 3183; B. 1589; Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Hē for ælda lufan fela þrowade, 69, 10; Cri. 1118: Blicl. Homl. 23, 35. Hī ermða þrowodan, 17, 17. Drōwedon, Menol. Fox 244; Men. 123. Hī heora scyldē wite drōwedon *poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 14. Swā oft swā wē oht uneaþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, Blicl. Homl. 33, 22. Þæh þe ealle æswice þrowige on þē ic nāfrā þrowe si *omnes scandalizati fuerint in te, ego numquam scandalizabor*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 33. Hīra untrymnesse hē sceal drōwian on his heortan *ex affectu cordis alienae infirmitati computat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 16. Ece wite drōwian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14. Sceame þrowian, Soul Kmbl. 98; Seel. 49. Sār þrowian synna tō wite, Exon. Th. 77, 1; Cri. 1250. Wrace þrowian, biterne bryne, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 615. Wōþ drōwian, hæf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Torn þrowigean, Cd. Th. 146, 14; Gen. 2422. Þrowigean þreāniēð micel, fyres wylm, 229, 6; Dan. 213. Manega earlōðnesse fram Iudeum ic wæs drōwiende, Blicl. Homl. 237, 10. (2) without acc., generally to *suffer martyrdom*:—Ic þrowode, Cd. Th. 296, 17; Sat. 503. Mīn Drihten, āne tīd on rōðe ðū þrowodeð, Blicl. Homl. 243, 28. Godes sunu on rōðe galgan þrowode, 27, 28; Elen. Kmbl. 841; El. 421: Rood Kmbl. 165; Kr. 84. Drōwode, Menol. Fox 167; Men. 85. Þrowode *martyrizavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 14. His mæsseþreost þreowode mid him, Shr. 124, 1. Þrowedon *agonizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 6. Þreowedan, 81, 50. Hū Drihten wolde cuman tō ðære stōwe ðe hē on þrowian wolde, Blicl. Homl. 13, 5. Hē wolde þrowian for ealra manna hæle, 65, 32; 77, 13. Hiæ læddun hine ðæt hē þrowigan salde *duxerunt eum ut crucifigerent*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ys maunnes sunu fram him tō þrowigenne (þrowende bið, Rush.) *Filius hominis pasurum est ab eis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Tō drōwienne, Homl. Th. i. 82, 27. Drōuande *passurum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 9. Þrowigende *laturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 39; 52, 46. ¶ The past participle is used as if the verb were a causative = *to make to suffer, to crucify*:—Æfter ðonne ðe hē þrowad wæs *after he was crucified*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 44. Cf. Gedrowod under Pilate, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 15. Done gedrowodan Crist, 292, 13. (2a) with gen. of instrument inflicting death:—Hē sceolde deōfol-geldum geldan, oððe sweordes þrowian *suffer death by the sword*, Shr. 129, 3.

III. *to suffer* for something, *pay for, atone for*:—Ic drouuio *persolvio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 16. Drōwode *expe[n]disset*, throuadae *expendisse* [t], Txs. 61, 783. Þrowode *expendisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 63. Hē þrowade ðæs þeowes sleacnyse he suffered for the slowness of the servant, Shr. 43, 15. Poledan and þrowedan *luebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Ðū scealt þrowian ðinra ðæda gedwilt *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. Th. 57, 2; Gen. 921. Þrowgende *luendi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 51; 52, 65. [Crist þrowede ðeð, O. E. Homl. i. 17, 29. Þrowede, ii. 101, 9. Hwi walde he þrowin as he dude, Kath. 1135. He drōwode and ðolede, Gen. and Ex. 1180. O. H. Ger. drōen, druoen *pati*.] v. ā-, efen-, ge-þrowian.

þrowiend-lic, þrowigend-lic; *adj.* I. *capable of suffering*:—Ðā weard hē (*Christ*) gesewenlic on ūrum gecynde and þrowigendlic, Homl. Th. i. 120, 26; ii. 6, 32. Ðis is ðin gecynd ðus drōwigendlic, ðe ic of ðe genam, 256, 28. Hēlias wæs ūs mannun gelic, drōwiendlic, swā swā wē, 330, 16.

II. as a grammatical term, *passive*:—*Passiva verba*, ðæt synd þrowiendlice word, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Zup. 121, 1. Eal swā gād ða oðre drōwigendlican word, Zup. 161, 15. v. un-þrowi(g)endlic. **þrowing**, þreowing, e; *f.* I. *suffering* as opposed to doing:—*Verbum* is word, and word getācnaþ weorc oððe drōwunge oððe geþaþunge, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 3. Him (*the verb*) gelimþ *significatio*, ðæt ys getācnung, hwæt ðæt word getācnige, dæde oððe þrowunge oððe nāðor, 19; Zup. 119, 14.

II. *suffering* which is painful:—Ic geteoroðe on ðære þrowunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Ðū ne þrowast nānige þrowunge on ðinum lichoman, Blicl. Homl. 157, 15. Wæs monigu drōwunga from swiðe monigum lēcum *fuerat multa perpessa a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 26. Hē gelyrde heora þrowunga he heard of their sufferings (they had been struck blind), Blicl. Homl. 153, 35.

II a. as a medical term, *a painful symptom*:—Tācn ðæs ofercealdan magan, ðæt ða men ne þýrst, ne hī swōl gefellaþ on magan, and ne biþ him ænig wearm þrowing getenge, Lchdm. ii. 194, 13.

III. *suffering* that is undergone for the sake of religion, *suffering of persecution, cross* (in the phrase to take up one's cross):—Him

God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhad mōde gelufade, Exon. Th. 130, 22; Gū. 442. Lædæ ðrōunc his and fylge meh tollat crucem suam et sequatur me, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Ðrowung (drowunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23. Ðrōung (drowunge, Rush.), 14, 27. Se ðe in þrowungu þeodnes willan droweþ, Exon. Th. 125, 18; Gū. 356: 148, 26; Gū. 750. Gehfran heora þrowunga to hear of the sufferings of St. Peter and St. Paul, Blickl. Homl. 173, 2.

III a. *suffering which ends in death, passion, martyrdom*:—Ðrounges martyrii, Ril. 64, 18. Ðrōunges passionis, 50, 23. Ic, eower emneðowa and Cristes drowunge gewita, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 16. Se ðe biþ geinyndig Drihtnes þrowunge and his æriste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 14. Ða mōddru on heora cildra martyrdōme þrowodon . . . neod is ðæt hī beon efenhlyttan ðæs ecan edlænes, ðonne hī wæron gefēran ðære drowunge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 20. On hwæs timan hē drowunge underhigne in *whose time he had submitted to martyrdom*, ii. 506, 31. Ðæt hē tō drowunge becomē ad *martyrium pervenire*, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 12. Be Cristes drowunge de *passione dominica*, 4, 24; S. 598, 13. Drihten ūs mid his þrowunga alæde, ðā hē on rōde galgan āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 97, 10: 35, 7; 81, 31. Ðrowunge *passione*, Ril. 50, 4. Hē ongan ārweorþian ða drowunge hāligra martyra *honorem referre incipientis caedi sanctorum*, Bd. i. 7; S. 479, 1. Þurh his þrowunga, Exon. Th. 29, 29; Cri. 470: 69, 33; Cri. 1130.

III b. *the anniversary of a martyr's suffering*:—On ðone feowor and twētygodan dæg ðæs mōdes byð Scti. Crissosþones tȳd and þrowung, Shrn. 151, 17, 31. Preowung, 114, 21. [Vre drihtnes halie passium, þet is his halie þrowunge, O. E. Homl. i. 119, 26. Inntill þrowwinne and pine, Orm. 15205. Chosen er licomes hurt þen soule þrowunge, A. R. 372, 6. Widuten drowing and figt, Gen. and Ex. 1317. O. H. Ger. druunga *passio*.] v. following words.

prowing-ræding, e; f. *A martyrology*:—Sī rædd þrowungræding *legatur martyrologium*, Anglia xiii. 385, 286.

prowing-tīd, e; f. I. *the time at which a person suffered martyrdom*:—Fram disere worulde fruman oð Xþes þrowungtid, ðæt is six þūsend geāra and .c. geāra and lviij geāra, Anglia xi. 7, 18. Weorðian wē on ðissum andweardan dæge Sancte Petres þrowungtide, Blickl. Homl. 171, 4. II. *the anniversary of the time when some suffered*:—Ðeōs tīd fram ðissum andweardan dæge (*fifth Sunday in Lent*) oð ða hālgan Eāstertide is geweden Cristes drowungtid, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 19. On ælces geāres ymbryne ymbe his drowungtide, i. 564, 24.

prowing-tīma, an; n. *A time of suffering*:—Ðonne mīn drowungtīma cymþ, ðonne geswutelap seō menniscnys hire untrumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 2.

prūh (also **prȳh**, Bd. S. 580, 14); *gen. dat. prȳh, and dat. prȳh; f. dat. prȳge, m. n. Wood or stone hollowed out*. I. *a trough, pipe, conduit*:—Drūh, thruuch, thruch tub, Txs. 103, 2067. *prūh vel mylentroh canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16. Of prȳh tȳ peotan tub, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Of ðam brice in ðæt prȳh; of ðam þrūge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 3. Ðā gesomnodon ða sticceō hī in ða prūh, þurh ða ðe ðæt wæter fleōw; ðā ne meachte ðæt wæter flōwan, Shrn. 125, 12.

II. *a box, chest*:—*Fiſcella* spyrite prȳh, Germ. 400, 492. III. *a coffin, sarcophagus, tomb*:—*Prūh sarcophagum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 28. Ðūrh. 85, 78. Ðrūh oððe ofergeweorc *mausoleum*, 85, 76. Ðā gearwōdan hī his lichoman tō bebyrigeanne on stānenre drūh (byrgenne stānenne drūh, M. T.) . . . ðā wæs se lichoma sponne lengra ðære drȳh (ðonne seō drȳh, MS. B.) . . . Hī tōætȳcton lengeo ðære drȳh . . . Ðā ðōhton hī ðæt hī oþre drȳh (ðūrh, MS. B.) sōhton . . . Ðā wæs seō drȳh (prūh, Bd. M. 296, 28) geniēted gerisenlicre lengo . . . seō drūh wæs ðam lichoman lengre *cujus corpori tumulando praepraevarant sarcophagum lapideum . . . invenerunt hoc mensura palmi longius esse sarcophago . . . addiderunt longitudini sarcophagi cogitabant aliud quaerere locum . . . Inventum est sarcophagum illud congruae longitudinis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3-14. Wæs him drūh (loculus) gearwōd, 5, 5; S. 617, 39. Ðā stōd on ðære stōwe sum stānen drūh . . . Ðā lēdon ða þegenas ðone Hælend ðæron . . . Hī ða drūh geinnsegelodon, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 1-11. Prēh *sarcophagi*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 58. Of prȳh de tumba, 450, 73. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid of ðære drȳh . . . Crist mihte, belocenre drȳh, faran of middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 8-13. Hī gemēttōn nīwe drūh of marmstāne on cyrcan wison gesceapene . . . ðæt ðære hālgan prȳh sind getidode heofonlice lācnunga, 564, 19-31. On eallhwīte drȳh of marmstāne geworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 60, 21. Of ðære stānenan prȳh ðe stent widinnan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 22. On treowene drūh *ligno in loculo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21, 25, 31, 34. On ða stānenan drūh in *sarcophago*, S. 589, 40. Ða ðūrh (*loculum*) be him gesett, 5, 5; S. 618, 6. Hī his lic gedeydon on prūh, Blickl. Homl. 191, 33; Guthl. 20; Gdwīn. 84, 7, 14. Hē worhte āne drūh on hwītum seolfre tō ðæra apostola lice, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. ¶ The word seems left in local names, *Thrubrook, Thorougham*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 342. [Me lēde þene licome in þere pruh, O. E. Homl. i. 51, 5. Striked a stream ut of þ stanene pruh (*de sepulchro*), Kath. 2480. Ine stoneene pruh bichled . . . þeos pruh, A. R. 378, 12; Misc. 51, 511. In thrughes in *sepulchris*, Ps. 67, 7. Thurhwe stone, throwe or throwstone *sarcophagus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. A thrughe mau-

seolum, Cath. Angl. 386, and see note there. *Icel.* prō; *f. a trough*; *stein-prō a stone coffin*.] v. wæter-prūh.

prum, v. tunge-prum. [Thrumm of a clothe *filamen*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Throm *licium*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 5. O. H. Ger. drum, thrum *meta, finis*.] **prust-fell, es; n.** *A cutaneous disease, leprosy*:—Blæc thrustfel *biuligo*, Txs. 45, 296. [Goth. pruts-fill *leprosy*; pruts-fills *leprous*. Cf. *Icel.* þroti *a tumour*.]

prūtian; p. *ode To swell with pride or anger*:—Hē āsende his swordboran, Riggo gehāten, gescȳdne mid his cynelicum gȳrelum, swilce hē hit sylf wære. Ðā geset Benedictus forn ongeān ðam Riggon, ðe mid ðam læslicum getote inn eode ðearle drūtigende (*he entered in a very pompous manner*), Homl. Th. ii. 168, 16. Hē cwæþ hire þus tō mid þrūtigendum niōde (*angrily, passionately*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 273. [Cf. *Icel.* prūtinn *swoln*; reiði-prūtinn *swoln by anger*; prūta *to swell*.]

prūtung, e; f. *A swelling of the mind from anger, etc., angry emotion*:—Hē befrān mid mycelre drūtunge, hwæt se brȳdguma wære, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 76.

prȳ, prȳ-, prȳan. v. prȳ, prȳ-, ā-prȳan, ge-prȳde. **prȳccan; p.** *prȳcte, prȳhte; pp. prȳcced, prȳht*. I. *trans. To press, crush, oppress, repress, trample*:—Sittap mǣnfulle on heāhsellum and hālige under heora fōtum þryccap *perversi resident celso mores solio, sanctaque calcant colla*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 14; Met. 4, 38. Ðæt siō manung hiē ne drycte ne *admonitio eos concuteret*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 22. Ða gāstas ðe mē swenctan and drycton *qui me premebant spiritus*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 37. Drycce se magister ða belde *reprimatur praecipitatio*, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 21. Swā hiē se stān and seō eorþe prȳcce, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Hē mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes drycced wæs *mentis vesania premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. Untrumnesse drycced and hefigod *infirmilate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25.

II. *intrans. To press, force a way*:—Wē ðās wic magun fōtum āfyllan; folc in dricep meara þreātum and monfarum, Exon. Th. 119, 18; Gū. 256. [He wænde mid his crucehe us adun þrūcce, Laym. 19483. Pre at þe fyrst prast he þryst to þe erþe, Gaw. 1443. A þral þryst in þe þrong, Allit. Pms. 42, 135. *To thrutch* is still used in some dialects; see E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire and Cheshire Glossaries, where see also *thrutchings*=*why squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure*. O. H. Ger. druchen *premere, comprimere*.] v. bi-, ge-, of-, on-prȳccan.

prȳcness, e; f. *Oppression, affliction, tribulation*:—Biþ drycnisse micelu erit *tribulatio magna*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 21. In drycnisse in *tribulationem*, 9. [O. H. Ger. thrucnessi *pressura* (Ju. 16, 33).] v. ge-, of-prȳcness.

prȳdian, prȳdge, prȳdlíce, prȳdung, prȳh. v. preodian, prȳþig, prȳþlice, preodung, prūh.

dryhte, in Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31, seems an error for dȳ ryste which glosses clamyde in the same passage of the Lindisfarne Gloss.

prȳlen, prȳl-hūs, prȳm. v. prȳlen, prȳl-hūs, prȳmm.

prȳm-cyme, es; m. *A glorious coming*:—Ic (*Guthlac*) on mōde mǣd monna gehwylcne þeodnes prȳmcyme (*the coming of the angel* (wuldres wilboda) *each evening to Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 177, 20; Gū. 1230.

prȳm-cȳning, es; m. *The king of glory, the Deity*:—Bū, sigora waldend, þeōða prȳmcȳning, Met. 20, 205. Prȳmcȳning rīcne, Exon. Th. 317, 7; Mōd. 62; Elen. Kmbl. 986; El. 494. Cf. wuldor-cȳning.

prȳm-dōm, es; m. *Glory*:—Ðæt eorðlice mǣgn ðe tō dōme (prȳm-dōme, MS. D.) *cumen is*, Wulfst. 254, 14. v. prȳmness.

prȳmen. v. prȳmen.

prȳm-fæst; adj. *Glorious, majestic, illustrious, mighty*, (1) as epithet of the Deity:—Mægencȳninga Meotod, prȳmfæst þeoden, Exon. Th. 58, 31; Cri. 944. Se brego mǣra, þeoden prȳmfæst (*Christ*), 29, 3; Cri. 457; Andr. Kmbl. 645; An. 323. (2) in other connections:—Eorl untorcūd . . . þeoden prȳmfæst, Andr. Kmbl. 957; An. 479. Prȳmfæst þeoden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 263. Ic (*the cross*) prȳmfæst hlifige under heofonum, Rood Kmbl. 166; Kr. 84. Se wȳrm (*a book-worm*) forswalg prȳmfæstne cwide, Exon. Th. 432, 11; Rū. 48, 4. Þegenas prȳmfæste (*angels*), Cd. Th. 2, 6; Gen. 15. Þeōða prȳmfæste, 114, 22; Gen. 1908: 158, 10; Gen. 2615.

prȳm-full; adj. *Glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty*:—Nergendes þeowen drȳmfull (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Wære ðū (*the body*) ðē wiste wlone . . . prȳmful, Exon. Th. 369, 12; Scel. 40. Ic (*a storm*) āstige strong, stundum rēpe, prȳmful þunie, 380, 42; Rū. 2, 4; 386, 25; Rū. 4, 67. Ic bidde ðinne prȳmfullan cȳnescȳpe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 793. Þeodnas prȳmfulle, þegenas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. Þegenas prȳmfulle (*the disciples*), Exon. Th. 34, 12; Cri. 541.

prȳm-líc; adj. *Magnificent, splendid, glorious*:—Ða apostolas cwādon ðæt hit (*the temple*) wære prȳmlic geweorc and fæger, Blickl. Homl. 77, 32. Swiðe mycel cyrice and prȳmlic, 125, 20. Precwudu prȳmlic, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246. Lidweardas prȳmlice, Andr. Kmbl. 489; An. 245. Drȳmlic swāsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Swā hē ūs mǣrlīcor gifeþ, swā wē him mǣrlīcor þancian scȳlon; swā prȳmlicre ār, swā mǣre eādūðnes, Wulfst. 261, 21. Sceoldon hiē ða menn beforan him drifan gebundene ðe gefongene wæron, ðæt heora mǣrþa sceoldon dȳ prȳmlicran beon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30.

prymlice; *adv.* *Magnificently, splendidly, gloriously*:—Hū prymlice ðū (*God*) ðine gife ðælest, Andr. Kmbl. 1093; An. 547: Elen. Kmbl. 1558; El. 781: Exon. Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. Cynung prymlice of his heahsetle sciup, 232, 30; Ph. 514. Wæter wynsum bearo geondfarap prymlice, 202, 11; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. An and prytting geara hē rixode prymlice on Hierusalem, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 470.

prymma, *es*; *m.* *I. a host, great body of people, a force, multitude*:—Eall heofonlic prym (cf. ðæt heofonlice werod, l. 9) hire tōcymes fægrian wolde. Eac wē gelyfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeānes cōme all the heavenly host would rejoice at her advent. We believe, too, that the Lord himself would come to meet her, Homl. Th. i. 442, 13. Ðē þancjaþ þūsenda fela, eal engla prym ānre stefne, Hy. 7, 50: Cd. Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. Ealle ābūgaþ tō ðē, ðinra engla prym, Hy. 7, 11. Seō heā dugod and se engla prym, Exon. Th. 65, 33; Cri. 1064. Glād gumena werod, . . . heofonduguda prym, 101, 7; Cri. 1655. Hē wile cuman in wolcne and mid engla þrymme, Blickl. Homl. 121, 19. Hē āsende Rapsacen mid micclum drymme (*with a great army*, A.V. Is. 36, 2), Homl. Th. i. 568, 6: ii. 304, 6: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 531. Se ðe mid micclum þrymme (cf. hē com mid werode, 763) þrang intō ðam temple, 781. Se hundredes ealдор com mid mycclum þrymme, 841. Heora godas ne mihton hī gescyldan wið minne drymm (*host or power*?), Homl. Th. i. 568, 10. Hī forheowan Heaðbeardna prym, Exon. Th. 321, 21; Vid. 49: 461, 14; Hō. 35. Cynung (*God*) on gemōt cymep þrymma mæste, 52, 15; Cri. 834. Ðū (*Christ*) ær wære eallum geworden worulde þrymmum, 14, 10; Cri. 217. Of ðam engellicum þrymmum *from the angelic hosts (or glories?)*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 13: 21, 15. Weras and wif, wornum and heapum, ðreātum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Se ðe herga þrymmas on gewæld gebræc, Cd. Th. 127, 14; Gen. 2110. *II. a great body of water*:—Flōða prym (*the host of waters*) sealte sǣstreāmas sǣlde habbaþ commoveatur mare et plenitudo ejus, Ps. Th. 95, 11. Ypa drym the host of waves, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Swā wæres þrym ealne middangeard mæreflōð þeahte cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41: Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Wē þurh flōða þrym farap transivimus per aquam, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Com æfter niht lagustreāmas (=es?) wreah þrym mid þýstro night covered the great mass of water with darkness, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450.

III. force, power, might:—Ðær wæs mōðgra mægen forbēged, wīgendra þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3142; An. 1574: 6; An. 3. Clang wæteres þrym the water's might withered, i. e. the water was frozen, 2522; An. 1262. On ðære fyrce wæron fēowertig þūsenda and seofon þūsenda swyðe gewēpnode, and cōmon ðā mid þrymme tō Iudeiscum cynne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 334. Hie wið Drihtne ðālan meahdon wið werodes þrymme by the might of their band, Cd. Th. 2, 31; Gen. 27. Eall ðæt ða þeodguman þrymme (*by force or gloriously*?) geodon, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332. Se mec mæg ecan meahdon, geþeōn þrymme, Exon. Th. 427, 14; Rā. 41, 91. Bewyl þrimme (*strongly, thoroughly*) ðæt ealo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 14. Hē þrymmum (*mightily, with power*) cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Seraphinnes cynn unāþreōtendum þrymmum singaþ the seraphim with unwearying powers sing, Exon. Th. 24, 22; Cri. 388.

III. glory, majesty, magnificence, greatness, grandeur:—Min þrym is from easteweard middangeard ðe westanweardne majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem, Nar. 25, 24. Drihtenes þrym the majesty of the Lord, 274, 34; Sat. 164: Exon. Th. 37, 26; Cri. 599: Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Wæs him (*the fallen angels*) forbiðen þrym, wite gewemmed, Cd. Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: 306, 11; Sat. 662. Lof wide sprang, miht and mārdo, þrym unlytel, Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Þin heahsetl is þrymmes āfylled, Wulfst. 254, 18. Wuldres dēma, drymmes hyrde, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 60: Blickl. Homl. 65, 32. On done gefeān ðæs heofonlican þrymmes, 63, 27. Þremmes, 73, 34. Gif him (*a king*) geberede, ðæt him wurde otlogen þrymmes and wāda and þegnum, Met. 25, 32. Mið ðý cymep in drymme his cum uenerit in majestate sua, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26, 31: 21, 27; Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16: Exon. Th. 106, 22; Gū. 45: Hy. 8, 40. Babilon ðe ic self ātimbrede tō kyneostole and tō drymme Babylon quam ego aedificavi in domum regni, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 432, 32. Min werod fōran ymb mē ūton mid þrymme (*with magnificent array*), and herebeācen and segnas beforan mē læddon, Nar. 7, 16. Hē fōr mid drymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 658; El. 329: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7; Met. 25, 13. Ne þreodeode hē fore þrymme ðeōdēcyniges æniges, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18: Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. Hiā gesegon drymm (drym, Rush.) his uiderunt majestatem ejus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 32: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024: 234, 17; Ph. 541. Ðines mihtes þrym potentiam tuam, Ps. Th. 70, 18: Exon. Th. 349, 19; Sch. 48. Þone þrym and þa fægernes ðæs temples the magnificence and beauty of the temple, Blickl. Homl. 77, 30. Wē Gār-Dena in gearðagum þeōdēcyninga þrym gefrunon, hū ða æþelings ellen fremdon, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2. Þrymmas weōxon duguda drēam-hæbbendra, Cd. Th. 5, 32; Gen. 80: Menol. Fox 468; Gn. C. 4. Eallra þrymma God, Elen. Kmbl. 1036; El. 519. Cyninga setl þrymmum (*magnificently*) gefrætawad, Wulfst. 253, 22. Heāgum þrymmum most

gloriously, Cd. Th. i. 16; Gen. 8. Hē hiē ālāde of helle grunde on ða heān þrymmas (*the high glories*) heofona rices, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22.

IV. denoting a glorious, magnificent person or object:—Ealra cyninga þrym (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 45; Elen. Kmbl. 1629; El. 816. Ealra þrymma þrym, Exon. Th. 45, 28; Cri. 726. Rodera þrim, heofona heahfrēa, 26, 28; Cri. 423. Wuldres þrym, 6, 13; Cri. 83. Ðū ðe sist of engla drymm (*qui sedes super cherubim*, Is. 37, 16) (or (?) drymm = host), Homl. Th. i. 568, 15. Mec (*a hurricane*) þrymma summe one of glorious things, Exon. Th. 383, 2; Rā. 4, 4. [Her throne fourti thousand men thai founde (quoted in Halliwell). A god man on þat throm, C. M. 7423. Cf. Heo folc funden feowur þrumferden (fouruald ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1356. O. Sax. heru-thrummi in mid heruthrummeon violently: Icel. þrymr an alarm, noise (post. of battle); used, too, in cpds. denoting a warrior.] v. cyne-, ēdel-, god-, heah-, heofon-, here-, hilde-, hyge-, mægen-, ofer-, wuldor-þrymm.

þrymma, *an*; *m.* *A strong or great man, a warrior*:—Þrymman sceōcan, mōðige maðpegnas, mōrdres on luste, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. [Cf. Icel. þrymr glorious; and the poet. cpds. in þrym-, denoting a warrior.] v. hilde-þrymma.

þrymness. v. heah-, mægen-þrymness; and cf. þrym-dōm.

þrym-ric, *es*; *n.* *A glorious kingdom, heaven*:—Drihten wolde cuman of ðam cynestole and of ðam þrymric hider on ðas world, Blickl. Homl. 105, 11.

þrymsa. v. trimes.

þrym-seld, *es*; *n.* *A throne*:—Ofer drymseld super thronum, Ps. Surt. 9, 5: 88, 30. Þrymseld thronos, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 22.

þrym-setl, *es*; *n.* *A throne*:—Heofon ys Godes þrymsel (*thronus*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. On Godes þrymsel, 23, 22. Se cāsere feoll of his drymssetle, Shrn. 76, 31. Beforan þrymssetle Cristes ante tribunal Christi, Anglia xiii. 387, 311: Blickl. Homl. 101, 29. Þroni sind þrymssetl, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34. Gē sitton ofer þrymssetl (*thronos*) dēmede twelf mægða Israhēl, Lk. Skt. 22, 30: Blickl. Homl. 31, 8. [Þrymssetles troni, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 10.]

þrym-sittende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Dwelling in glory, inhabiting heaven*:—Seō þrynis þrymsittende, Exon. Th. 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þegn þrymsittendes wuldorecyniges, Andr. Kmbl. 834; An. 417: 1056; An. 528. Siē ðe þrymsittendum þanc, Elen. Kmbl. 1618; El. 811: Exon. Th. 239, 19; Ph. 623. Ecne God þrymsittendne, 268, 20; Jul. 435.

þrym-wealdend; *adj.* *Glory-ruling, ruling heaven*:—Seō Hālige Þrynnys ðe is þrymwealdend God, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4. Þrimwealdend, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Se ðrimwealdenda Scyppend, Homl. Th. i. 112, 10. Wē sceolon biddan ða hālgan ðæt hī ūs þingion tō ðam þrymwealdendum gode, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 288.

þrynen, þryness, þryng, þrýpel. v. þrinen, þrinness, þring, þrýpel.

þryscan to press. v. ge-, of-þryscan.

þryse, *an*; *f.* *A thrush*:—Þryssce strutio, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 2. Þrysse trutinus, 281, 23. [Þrysc and þrostle, O. and N. 1659. Þryshe mauscus, Wülc. Gl. 595, 20. O. H. Ger. drosca.] v. þræsc, þrostle.

þrysced, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. v. þerscan.

þrysmān (*-ian*); *p.* *de, ode To choke, stifle, suffocate*; *fig. to keep in subjection*:—Alexander .xii. gear ðisne middangeard under him þrysmde and egsade Alexander per duodecim annos tremeitem sub se orbem ferro pressit, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 22. [O. Frs. thresma, tresma to choke, stifle, strangle.] v. ā-, for-, of-þrysmān (*-ian*).

þrýste, þrýstig, þrýstru, -þryt, -þrytness. v. þríst, þyrstig, þeóstru, æ-þryt, æ-þrytness.

þrýp, *e*; *þrýpu* (?) *indecl.* v. mōd-þrýpu; *f.* *Force, power, strength*; the word seems to occur only in the plural, forces, troops, hosts:—Of ðam stāne wæter cwōman swýþe wynlice wætera þrýde (*the waters' forces*); eduxit aquam de peira, et eduxit tamquam flumina aquas, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra dryðe *the waters' forces guard heaven above*, 103, 3. Sōna wærun geworht wætera dryþe, 148, 5. Wætra þrýþe stille stondaþ, Exon. Th. 210, 12; Ph. 184. Eorlas fornōman asca þrýþe, wæpen wælgifru hosts of spears, weapons ravenous for slaughter, have swept off the men, 292, 15; Wand. 99. Þrýþa ðæl some forces (?), 481, 15; Rā. 65, 4. Eōredciestum hī faraþ, folca þrýþum, 220, 27; Ph. 326. Beornþreāt monig faraþ folca þrýþum, eōredcystum, 358, 26; Pa. 51. Æfter him folca þrýðum sunu Simeones sweotum cōmon, Cd. Th. 199, 18; Exod. 340. Wæteregea stōd þreāta þrýðum the terrible waves stood in battalions, Andr. Kmbl. 751; An. 376. Egea þrýðum with hosts (or force?) of swords, 2298; An. 1150.

¶ Þrýþum vehemently, mightily, fiercely, greedily:—Teonlēg þrýþum bæneþ preō eal on ān, grimme tōgædre, Exon. Th. 60, 15; Cri. 970. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle þrýþum gefprungne, 495, 3; Rā. 84, 2. Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb was þrýþum āprunten, 419, 7; Rā. 38, 2. Þrýðum dealle, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494.

¶ Þrýþ is used in the formation of many proper names. v. Txs. 638. [Icel. Þrúðr the name of a daughter of Thor and Sif; it is used in the formation of proper names.] v. hilde-, hyge-, wæter-þrýþ; mōd-þrýpu.

prýp-ærn, es; *n.* *A splendid house, a palace*:—Næfre ic ænegum men ær alýfde dryþærn (cf. heáhsele, 1298; B. 647) Dena. Hafa nú hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 1318; B. 657.

prýp-bearn, es; *n.* *A mighty youth*:—Ic æfre ne geseah ænigne mann, prýdbearn hælēd, ðē gelīcne, steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 987; An. 494.

prýp-bord, es; *n.* *A strong shield*, E'en. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. [Cf. Icel. prýð-hamarr the mighty hammer of Thor.]

prýp-cýning, es; *m.* *A mighty king (the Deity)*, Andr. Kmbl. 872; An. 436. Cf. prým-cýning.

prýp-full; *adj.* *Mighty, strong, powerful*:—Fóron æfter burgum þegnas prýðfulle, oft hī þræce rærdon, Exon. Th. 243, 17; Jul. 12. Ic (the devil) bebeóde bearnum mínum, þegnum prýðfullum, ðæt hié ðē hnægon, Andr. Kmbl. 2659; An. 1331.

prýp-gesteald, es; *n.* *A splendid abode*:—Þeóðnes prýðgesteald (heaven), Exon. Th. 22, 19; Cri. 354. Cf. wuldor-gesteald.

prýpian. *v. ge-prýpian.*

prýþig (?) *adj.* *Mighty, powerful, strong*:—Hæled onetton móðum þryðge (þryðge?), Cd. Th. 119, 28; Gen. 1986. [Icel. prýðigr doughty; and cf. prýð-móðigr heroic of mood.] *v. prýþlice for d instead of ð, and next word.*

prýþ-lic; *adj.* *Mighty, powerful*:—Rinc manig, þryðlic þegna héap, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þryðlic, 3258; B. 1627.

prýþlice (?) *adv.* *Mightily*:—Bissexus ðe on gewunan hæþf ðæt hē binnan ðam feórdan gear ealle ðære wucan dagas þryðlice (þryþlice?) æthrine, Anglia viii. 302, 14. Hē oft gesalede healsittendum helm and byrnan swylce hē þryðlicost (?) óhwær fer odde neah findan meachte he often gave to his followers helm and corslet such as for greatest strength anywhere far or near he could find (cf. for similar use of the adverb: Hē sóhte, hū hē sárlīcast meachte feorhwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571; Beo. Th. 5731; B. 2869. [Or, perhaps, þryðlice=deliberately, might be read. *v. proodian.*])

prýþ-swīþ; *adj.* *Exceedingly powerful*:—Mære þeóðen unblīde sæt, þolode dryðswýð, þegnsorge dreáh the great prince sat cheerless, he, mighty, suffered, grief for his thanes' loss he endured, Beo. Th. 262; B. 131. Þryðswýð beheóld, mæg Higeláces, hū se mánscada gefaran wolde, 1477; B. 736. [Cf. the proper names Æþel-swīþ, Beorht-swīþ.]

prýþ-weorce, es; *n.* *A splendid, mighty work*:—Þryðweorce (a statue; *v.* the description: Wærlīce wundorágræfen anlīcnes engla . . . torhte gefrætweð, wlitige geworht . . . anlīcnes engelcýnna ðæs brēmestan, 1423-35; An. 712-8; Andr. Kmbl. 1546; An. 774.

prýþ-word, es; *n.* *A brave word, noble speech*:—Ðā wæs eft swā ær (cf. word wæron wynsume, 1228; B. 612) inne on healle þryðword sprecen, ðeód on sēlum, sigefolca swég, Beo. Th. 1290; 643.

pū; *pers. pron. Thou*. *I.* alone:—Dis land ðe þū geseht, Gen. 13, 15. Hwæt eart þū þe þýn ansýn is swylce ánes sceapan, and hwæt ys ðæt tacen þe þū on uppan þýnum exlum byrst? Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19. Gewit þū, Abraham, fēran . . . þū scealt Isaac mē onseccan, Cd. Th. 172, 24; Gen. 2849; Andr. Kmbl. 1899; An. 952. Ic áscige ðē, dū Boetius, hwī þū swā manigfeald yfel hæðstef? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 12. Eā lā þū mín Drihten God, hwæt gīst þū mē? Ger. 15, 2. Westū gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Scealtū ceól gestīgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Hié woldon þín onbīdan, Blickl. Homl. 233, 27. Se ðe nīd þē (ðec mid, Lind. Rush.). wæs quāt tecum, Ju. Skt. 3, 26. Ne biþ þec mælmēte, nympe mōres græs, ne rest witod, Cd. Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. Þū gesyxt þās menīgu þē (ðec, Lind.: on ðec, Rush.) ðringende, Mk. Skt. 5, 31. Se hálga gást on þē (ðeh, Lind.: ðec, Rush.) becymþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 35. Þec Sarre āh, Cd. Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Ne forlæte ic þē, 136, 10; Gen. 2256.

Ia. used reflexively:—Ne ondræð þū þē, Gen. 15, 1; Lk. Skt. 1, 30. Ðū hafast þē on fyrdhe eorles ondsware, Andr. Kmbl. 1013; An. 507. Nim þē þis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ásend þē (ðeh, Lind.: þec, Rush.) nyþer, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 6. Þonne þū þē gebīde, 6, 6.

II. strengthened with *self* or *āna*:—Þū sylf ne gesyht þæne beām on þýnum ágenum eágan, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Þū (Juliana) sylfa meahst gecnāwan, Exon. Th. 262, 32; Jul. 341; Cd. Th. 36, 12; Gen. 570. Ðū eart seolfa geong, Andr. Kmbl. 1010; An. 505. Þū meahst þē self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Þæt þū þa beorhtan ys sunnan onsende, and þē sylf cyme, Exon. Th. 8, 8; Cri. 114. Hwī swīngst þū āna? . . . Ne miht þū āna hit ácuman, Ex. 18, 14, 18. Þū āna canst ealra gehygd, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Þē wæs leófra his hyldo, þonne þín sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921. Lufa þínne nehstan swā þē sylfne (ðec seolfne, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19.

III. combined with *þe* to express the relative:—Fæder úre þū þe eart on heofenum Pater noster, qui es in coelis, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Drihten þū þe mīne fæderas on þýne gesehpe eodon, God þū þe mē fæddest Deus, in cuius conspectu ambulauerunt patres mei, Deus, qui pascit me, Gen. 48, 15; Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Wē þē panciaþ, þe þū hafest on gewældum biofen and eorþan, Hy. 8, 12. Eā lā þū Hælend þurh þýne þrowunga þe þū getuge to þē ealle ða sáwla, H. R. 15, 3. [Goth. þu; gen. þeina; dat. þus; acc. þuk: O. Sax. thu; gen. thín; dat. thī; acc. thik: O. Frs. thu; gen.

thín; dat. acc. thī: O. H. Ger. dū; gen. dín; dat. dír; acc. dih: Icel. þú; gen. þín; dat. þér; acc. þik.] *v. gē, git.*

pūf, es; *m.* *A tuft*. *I.* applied to foliage:—Þúfum crinibus (the passage is: Dum virgus steriles atque superfluas flammis de fidei palmitē concremant, ut concreta vagis vinea crinibus silvosi inluviem poneret idoli), Germ. 402, 71. *v.* þūf-bære, and following words. *II.* the crest of a helmet (?). *v.* Lydus de magistrat. :—καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὰς οἱ μὲν ῥωμαῖοι ἰούβας, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τοῦφας. *v.* next section.

III. a kind of standard, made with tufts of feathers:—Illud genus vexillī, quod Romani Tufam (tufa genus vexillī ex confertis plumarum globis, *v.* Du Cange s. v.), Angli vero Tuuf (*v.* ll. thuuf, thuf, Txts. 137, 1), ante emē ferri solebat (the A.-S. version has only:—Him mon symle ðæt tacen beforan bæp, Bd. 2, 16. Ðā wæs þūf hafēn, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 246; El. 123. Sunu Simeones sweótum cōmon, þūfas wundon ofer gárfare, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Hié gesáwon þūfas þunian, 187, 32; Exod. 158. *v.* sige-þūf.

pūf-bære; *adj.* *Bearing foliage, leafy*:—Bóh þūfbæres píntréowes frondentis pini stipilem, Hpt. Gl. 458, 67.

pūfe; *adj.* *Tufted, having leaves in tufts* (?), bushy:—Þūfe þistel sow thisle, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. *v.* ge-þūf, þūfe-þorn, and preceding and following words.

pūfian; *p.* *ode* *To become leafy or bushy*:—Þūfap and wridap frutescit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13.

pūfig; *adj.* *Full of leaves, with thick foliage*:—Þūfigum frondosis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 14.

pūft, es; *m.* *A place full of bushes*:—Gewrid opþe þūftas fructea, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 25. *v.* þýfel.

pūhsian, þux[s]ian; *p.* *ode* *To make misty, dark*:—Eall upheofon biþ sweart and gesworcen and swýðe geþūhsod (cf. Dōm. L. 8, 105, which has gepūhsad), deorc and dimhīw and dwolma sweart, Wulfst. 137, 9. [Cf. Icel. þoka fog, mist.]

pūllīc. *v.* þus-lic.

pūma, an; *m.* *The thumb*:—Ðūma, thūma, thūmo pollux, Txts. 89, 1617. Swā greáte swā dín þūma, Lchdm. iii. 18, 25. Ic com mid handa on ðone stān drifan, and se ðūma gebrocen wæs, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. Gif se pūma biþ of áslægen, ðam seal .xxx. sciift tō bōte. Gif se nægl biþ of áslægen, ðam sculon .v. sciift. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Gif man þūman of áslæhþ, .xx. sciift. Gif þūman nægl of weorþeþ, .iiij. sciift. gebēte, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 9. Hē æthran his swīðran þūman (pollicem manus ejus dextrae), Lev. 8, 23. Þūman pollices, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 48; Ex. 29, 20. [Mid te þūme, A. R. 18, 14. Þe naye of þe þoume, Aeyn. 43, 14. To the thowme, Rel. Ant. i. 190, 22 (end of 14th cent.). Thombe, Chauc., Piers P. Thowmbe, Prompt. Parv. 492. In other glossaries of 15th cent. it is spelt thome, Wrt. Voc. i. 184 (where also thombe): 207, col. 2: thowme, 186, col. 1: thombe, 179: 247, col. 2: (in same glossary also) thumb, 246, col. 1. O. Frs. thūma: O. L. Ger. thūmo: O. H. Ger. dūmo: Dan. tomme: Swed. tumme.] *v.* þýmel.

pūmle entrails:—Tharme, thumle viscera, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 72.

punca, -þunca, þundende, þune-lic, þuner. *v.* æf-punca, be-þuncan, þunian, þunor-lic, þunor.

pung, es; *m.* *A poisonous plant, (vegetable) poison*; the word is used to translate *aconitum*, *eleborus*, *mandragina*, as well as the more general term *toxa* (cf. letali toxa=mortali veneno, Hpt. Gl. 427, 54):—Þung, woederberge eleborus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 12: 29, 21. Þung mandragina, 59, 42: aconita, i. 31, 58: aconitum, 67, 16: toxa, 68, 26: coxa (r. toxa), 67, 15. Þung toxa or toxicum (printed toxi pang), 289, 52. Gif mon þung ete, áþege buteran and drince; se þung gewit on ða buteran. Eft wiþ ðon, ásléa him mon fela scearpēna on ðam scancan, ðonne gewit út ðæt áttor þurh ða scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 154, 1-4. Sealf wiþ ðam niclan lice . . . þung . . . , 78, 25. Ámber fulne holentinda and æscrinda and þunges, 332, 16. Nim ðone niclan þung, 154, 14. Thungas, þungas aconita, Txts. 36, 23. Þungas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 20. *v.* cluf-þung; *f.*

punge, -þungen. *v.* þeón, ful-, ge-, heah-þungen.

pungenness, e; *f.* *Excellence, virtue*:—Mid hū monigum mēdum mín fæder and mín móder mē [wæron] biddende, ðæt ic forlæte mīne (ge-?)pungenesse (the speaker wished to become a monk), Shr. 36, 26. *v.* ge-pungenness.

punian; *p.* *ode*. *I.* to stand out, be prominent, be lifted up, stick up:—On ðam formau dæge on ðam middangeard þunap gesceapeu primo dierum quo mundus extat conditus, Hymn. Surt. 4, 4. Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles brōf may much s'rive be lifted up for it above the top of its wall; circumdabit eam super muros ignis iniquitas, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Hié gesáwon fyrd wegan . . . þūfas þunian they saw the host march . . . saw the standards lift their tops above the ranks, Cd. Th. 187, 32; Exod. 158. Þindan and þunian, þecene hebban, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rü. 46, 2.

Ia. fig. to be lifted up, be proud, cf. colloquial to be stuck up:—Wære ðū (the body) ðe wiste wlanc, þrymful ðunedest, Soul Kmbl. 79; Secl. 40. *v.* on-þunian, and cf. þennan.

II. to make a noise, to sound, resound, creak:—Ic

(a storm) ástíge strong, þrymful þunie, Exon. Th. 380, 42; Rā. 2, 4. Sundwudu þunede the ship's timbers creaked, Beo. Th. 3817; B. 1906. Þunode odde hleðprede increperit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 14. Dynedan and þunedan crepitabant, 21, 17. Dære thunderdan (thuniendan? but cf. (?) Icel. Þundr a name of Odin; þund the name of a mythical river) bombosae (vociis mugitum), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 59. v. tō-þuniende, þunung, ge-þun, þunor, and cf. Lat. tonare, tonitrus.

þunor (-ar, -er, -ur), es; m. I. *thunder* (implying not only sound but also striking); tonitrus, fulmen:—Þunor tonitruum vel tonitrus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 45; 76, 34; Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Þunor (þunor, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 29. Þunor byð hlūdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. Þunor cymd of hætān and of wætān . . . seó hēte and se wæta winnaþ him betweōnan mid egesclicum swēge, and ðæt fyr ābyrst ūs dūrh liggett . . . Swā hāttra sumor, swā mārā ðunor and liget on geāre. Ða þuneras (þunras, MS. R.) . . . on Apocalipsis . . . ne belimpāþ tō ðam ðunere (þunre, MS. R.) ðe on dyssere lyfte oft egesclice brastlāþ. Se byþ hlūd for ðære lyfte brādnyssse, and frecenfull for ðæs feres sceōtungum, Lchdm. iii. 290, 2–15. Þunor tōslōg heora godes hēdes Aedus Salutus ictu fulminis dissoluta est, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18. Ān þunor tōslōg hiora Capitolium fulmine Capitolium ictum, 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Hiene ofslōg ān þunor fulmine ictus interiit, 6, 29; Swt. 278, 17. Ðunres bearn filii tonitruī, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Þunres slege a clap of thunder, Nicod. 23; Thw. 13, 3. Þunres slege fulgura, Ps. Spl. T. 6, 4. Stefne ðunres micles, Rtl. 47, 22. God āsende rēn mid ðunore, and manega menn mid ðam ðunore swulton, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 93. Beoþ mycele þuneras on heofum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ðā sceolde hē sendan ðunras and lygetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. II. *one of the Teutonic gods, to whom, among the Roman, Jupiter seems to have been considered most nearly to correspond*; hence Jupiter is translated by þunor:—Þunor odde Ðūr Joppiter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þunor, 93, 59. Þunor Jovem, 112, 5.

III. *a* it is mostly in connection with the fifth day of the week that the word occurs:—On ðam fiftan dæge ðe gē Ðunres hātāþ, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 23. Ðunres-dæges nama is of Iove, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On ðone Hālgan Ðunres-dæg, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Tō ðam hālgan Þunres-dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 621. Gang on Þunres-æfen (Wednesday evening), Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. It is found also in local names, e.g. Ðunres-feld, Ðunres-leah, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Þa Þunre heo 3iuen þunres dæi (þoris dai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13920.]

III. *a* *thane of king Egbert of Kent*:—Ermenrēd gestrynde twēgen sunu ða syððan wurðan gemartirode of Ðunore, Chr. 640; Erl. 26, 4. See for more details of the event thus recorded, Lchdm. iii. 422 sqq., and the Latin charter, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 236. [O. L. Ger. Thuner:—Ec forschoch Thuner ende Uuōden: O. Frs. thuner, tonger; Thunres-dei: O. H. Ger. donar; Toniris tac: Icel. Þórr. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.] v. þör, þör.

þunor-bodu *a* *gillhead* (a kind of fish):—Ðunor bodu sparus, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 71 (in a list 'nomina piscium').

þunor-clāfre, -clāfre, an; f. *Bugle*; ajuga reptans (cf. Þundre clovere consolida media, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 68, and consound in E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Þis is seó ædeleste eāhsealf . . . Genim . . . ðunor-clāfran blōsman, Lchdm. iii. 4, 7. Ðunorclāfran, i. 374, 4.

þunor-líc, adj. *Thunderous, of thunder*:—Þune[r]licum cirme tonitruali fragore, Hpt. Gl. 451, 47.

þunor-rād, e; f. *Thunder, a peal of thunder*:—Ne biþ þær liget . . . ne þunor-rād (þunor, Wulfst. 139, 31) non fulmina, . . . tonitru, Dōm. L. 16, 263. Ðā com þunorrād and lēgetslēht and ofslōh ðone mæstan dæl, Shrn. 57, 35. Ðā wæs geworden mycel þunorrād, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðonne þunorrād biþ, ne scepð ðam men ðe ðone stān (agate) mid him hæfð, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30; iii. 374, col. 2. From stefne ðunor-rāde (þunorāde, Spl.) a voce tonitruī, Ps. Surt. 103, 7: 76, 19. Þunor-rāde ðinre tonitruī tui, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hió āhōf ðæt heāfod of ðære mýsan somod mid ðære þunorāde, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Biddaþ Drihten, ðæt his þunor-rāda (tonitrua) geswicon, Ex. 9, 28, 33, 34. Gif ligette and ðunor-rāde (tonitrua) eorþan and lyfte brēgdon, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Þunor-rāda, Hpt. Gl. 509, 22. Ðunor-rāda hlynn, Wulfst. 186, 3. Mycel mægen liēgetslēhta and þunor-rāda, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Gōd wið ligetta and wið þunor-rāda, ii. 290, 16. Hē worhte þunor-rāda on heofonum intonuit de caelum Dominus, Ps. Th. 17, 13; Ex. 9, 23. [Cf. Icel. reið a clap of thunder, from the notion of Thor driving through the air. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.]

þunor-rād-líc, adj. *Thunderous, of thunder*:—Of þunor-rādlican cirme tonitruali fragore, Hpt. Gl. 451, 46.

þunor-rād-stefn, e; f. *A voice of thunder*:—Wæs þunor-rād-stefn strang on hweōle vox tonitruī tui in rota, Ps. Th. 76, 14.

þunor-wyrð, e; f. *Thunder-plant* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), house-leek; sempervivum tectorum:—Nime þunorwyrð, Lchdm. ii. 118, 2. [On plants that were a protection against thunder, see Grmm. D. M. pp. 167, 1147.]

þunres dæg. v. þunor, II a.

þunrian; p. ode *To thunder*:—Hē is mægenþrymmes God and hē þunraþ ofer manegum waterum Deus majestatis intonuit, Dominus super

multas aquas, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Hit ðunraþ tonat, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 17. Hit hwilum þunraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 44, 34; Met. 28, 55. Seó menio sædon ðæt hyt þunrode (tonitruum factum esse), Jn. Skt. 12, 29. Þuneroðe of heofonum Drihten intonuit de coelo Dominus, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 15. [O. H. Ger. donarōn.]

þunring, e; f. *Thundering, thunder*:—Swā stōr þunring and lægt wes, swā ðæt hit ācwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22.

þunung, e; f. *A creaking, a rattle*:—Þunung crepitum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 25. Þununga crepidiorum, 23, 64.

þun-wang, e; -wange, -wenge, an; f. (and n.?) *Wange, wenge are both found neuter, though also the plurals wangas, wangan occur* A temple:—Þunwang timpus, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 50. Þunwange tempus, 64, 32. Þunwenge (-wenge, -wange) timpus, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 5; 298, 2. Gif ic on þunwange gereste si dederō requiem temporibus meis, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Bušan his þunwangan supra tempus capitis ejus, Jud. 4, 21. Þunwonge tympora, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 44. Þunwonga sār dolor temporum, ii. 143, 34; Lchdm. i. 156, 22. Þunwongena timporum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 61. Þunwangenā, Anglia xiii. 37, 291. Þunwængum (-wengum, Spl. C.) timporibus, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5. Ðunwoengum, Rtl. 181, 13. Þunwange malas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 30. Smire done man mid on þa þunwonge, Lchdm. ii. 334, 15. Smyre ða ðunwonga, i. 216, 8. Gnid on ða þunwunge, 380, 15. Smire ða þunwangan mid, ii. 20, 8. Þunwangan, 306, 2. [Þungana, Lchdm. ii. 292, 22. Lay on the foryerd and on the thunwanges, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 26, 43 (quoted in Halliwell's Dict.). Thunwouge of mannys heede tempus, Prompt. Parv. 493. Thunwange tempus, Cath. Angl. 387, and see note. Thunwangnes, Wrt. Voc. i. 185, col. 2 (15th cent.). O. H. Ger. dun-wengi; Icel. þunn-wangi; m.; þunn-wengi; n.] v. (?) þynne and wange.

þūr, es; m. *Thor*, the god who most nearly corresponded to Jupiter; hence Jupiter is translated by þūr:—Þunor odde Ðūr Joppiter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þūres mōdur Latona, 53, 4. On Galienus dagum ðæs kāseres hēt Necetius Rōme burge gerēfā hī lēðan tō Þūres deofulgeldum, Shrn. 128, 9. Ðys godspel sceal on þūres-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 7, 40. On þūrs-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 5, 30. The word is found also in local names, e.g. Ðūres-leah, Ðūrgártūn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [A. R. þurs-dei.] v. þunor, þör.

þuren. v. ge-þuren.

[**purfan**]; prs. ic, hē þearf, ðū þearft, pl. wē þurfon; p. þorfte; subj. prs. ic þurfe, þyrfe, pl. þurfen, þyrfen; prs. ptopl. þurfende, þyrfende To need.

I. *to be in need, have need of something*, (1) absolute:—Gif ðū clāþa þe mā on hæfst, þonne ðū þurfe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 15. Ðū gaderast niāre, þonne ðū þurfe (þyrfe, Cott. MS.), 14, 2; Fox 44, 8. Nis hit gōð, ðæt hiē siēn on ðam lāde leng, þonne ðū þurfe, Cd. Th. 243, 3; Dan. 430. Sam hī þyrfon, sam hī ne þurfon, hī willaþ þeah, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 30. Ða þurfende pauperes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 3. Þyrfendra egentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 69. (2) with gen. of thing needed:—Beo ðē be ðinum, and læt mē be mīnum; ne gyrne ic ðīnes, ne ðū mīnes ne þearft (ðærft, Lchdm. iii. 288, 9), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 16. Ne ðearf hē nānes þinges būton ðæs, ðe hē on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8; Cd. Th. 204, 27; Exod. 425. Hwæt ðurfe (ðurfu, Lind.) wē leng gewitnisse quid adhuc egenus testibus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 65. Ða þurfon swiþe lytles, ðe mārān ne willniþ þonne genōges, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Ne ðorftē hē nā mārān fulsumes, 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hī his sume ðorfton, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 16. Ðæm ðe micles ðorfton . . . ðæm ðe lytles ðyrfe, 44; Swt. 325, 5–7. Swā welig ðæt hē nānes þinges mārān ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. (3) with acc.:—Mūþa gehwylc mete þearf, Exon. Th. 341, 12; Gn. Ex. 125. Mete bygeþ, gif hē mārān (or gen.?) þearf, 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111.

II. *to need to do something*. (1) where a want has to be satisfied, a purpose to be accomplished, or the like:—Ðū meahst ðē self gesēon, swā ic hit ðē seggan ne þearf, Cd. Th. 38, 24; Gen. 611. Gif hit siē sumor, ðō wermōdes sēdes dust tō; gif hit siē winter, ne þearft ðū ðone wermōd tō ðōn, Lchdm. ii. 180, 29. Hē ne ðearf nā faran fram stōwe tō stōwe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 4. Hwæt ðurfon (þurfe, Bod. MS.) wē nū mā sprecan? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 22. Hī witan, hwær hī eāscas sēcan þurfan (where they must seek them, if they are to find them), Met. 19, 25. Syle mē ðæt wæter, ðæt mē ne þyrste, ne ic ne ðurfe hēr seccan, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Ðý læs wē leng sprecn ymbe ðonne wē þyrfon (wē ne þyrfen, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 14. (2) where the need is based on grounds of right, fitness, law, morality, etc., to be bound to do something because it is right, etc.:—Nō ðū minne þearft hafelan hýðan the duty of burying me will not fall upon you, Beo. Th. 895; B. 445. Gif hē gewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf hē ðæt geldan (he is not bound by law to pay), L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 3. Ne þearf hē him onfōn, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 4. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ðelean þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290. Ðæt ðū ne wēne, ðæt ðū ludeā leásungum gelyfan þarfe that you may not think, that you are bound to believe the Jews' false tales, Blickl. Homl. 177, 35. Hē suðor his mōð gebint tō ðæm unnyttan weorcum, ðonne hē ðyrfe (more than is fitting for him), Past. 4; Swt. 37, 21. Ðonne mon mā fæst, ðonne hē ðyrfe (more than religion requires), 43; Swt. 313, 2. Gif ða gyltas tō ðam hefelicē beoñ, ðæt hē tō bisceopes dōme tæcan þurfe (he must do it because the church has prescribed such a course), L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176,

30. Gedón hi ðæt hira synna ne ðyrfen (*need not, because of the divine ordinance*) biōn gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dōme, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 16. (3) with the idea of compulsion, or where the inevitability of a consequence is expressed; in some cases the word might be taken almost as an auxiliary, of much the same force as *shall*; to be obliged, be compelled by destiny:—Gē ne þurfon hēr leng wunian *you shall not be obliged to stop here longer*, Ex. 9, 28. Nis ðæt þonne nænig nian, ðæt þurfe ðone deōpan grund ðæs hātan lēges gesēcan, Blickl. Homl. 103, 14. Næs him ænig þearf, ðæt hē sēcan þurfe *there was no need to force him to seek*, Beo. Th. 4984; B. 2495. Feallaþ ofor ūs, ðæt wē ne þurfon ðysne ege leng þrowian, Blickl. Homl. 93, 34. Þý læs gyt lād Gode weorðan þurfen *lest the inevitable consequence, your becoming hateful to God*, follow, Cd. Th. 36, 26; Gen. 577. Þý læs ða týðran mōð ða gewitnesse wendan þurfe, Exon. Th. 147, 21; Gū. 730. Nāht ðæs ðe hē ondrēde, ðæt hē forlēōsan þorfte (*should be obliged to lose*), Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hwý him on hige þorfte (*should necessarily follow*) ā þý sēl wesān, Met. 15, 9. Hū hē ðisse worulde wylna þorfte læstas brūcan *how he should be least under the necessity of enjoying the delights of this world*, Exon. Th. 122, 20; Gū. 308. Ðæt ðæt micle mōrd menn ne þorfion þolian *that men would not necessarily have to suffer that great perdition*, Cd. Th. 40, 17; Gen. 640. (4) to have good cause or reason for doing something:—Ðū sorge ne þearf beran on ðinum brēostum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic ðē scylde, ne þearf ðū forht wesān, 131, 5; Gen. 2171: Blickl. Homl. 191, 18; Beo. Th. 3353; B. 1674. Ðū ðec sylfne ne þearf swiþor swencan, gif ðū Gode lufast, Exon. Th. 245, 18; Jul. 46. Ðæt is genōg swēotol, ðæt nānne mon ðæs tēgeogan ne þearf, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: Blickl. Homl. 41, 36; 83, 9. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, 101, 13; 109, 30. Ne ðarf mon nā ðone medwisān lēran, ðæt hē ða lotwrencas forlāte, forðonde hē hiē næf, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 15. Ne þearf hē gefeōn *he will have no cause to rejoice*, Cd. Th. 92, 4; Gen. 1523; Exon. Th. 449, 9; Dōm. 68: Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006. Mē witan ne ðearf Waldend, 5475; B. 2741: Cd. Th. 105, 7; Gen. 2728. Ne ðurfe wē ceorian, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 27. Ne þurfān gē nōht besorgian, hwæt gē sprecan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 18. Ne þurfe gē beōn unrōte, 135, 24. Ne þurfūn gē wēnan, Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Ne þurfōn mē hælēd ætwitan, Byrht. Th. 139, 4; By. 249. Ic eow secgan mæg, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Sume him ondrādāþ earfoþu swiþor þonne hý þyrfen, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 24. Gif hē nāne æhta næfde, ne þorfte hē nānne feōnd ondrādān . . . Gif ðū swelces nānuht næfdest ne þorfst ðū ðē nānuht ondrādān, 14, 3; Fox 46, 23–28. Nō hē ðære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026: 2147; B. 1071. Hwær hē ðara nægla swiðast wēnan þorfte *where he had most reason to expect that he should find the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Nō wē þus swiðe swencan þorfstan, þær ðū freōnda lārum hýran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 19; Gū. 423. Ne þorfston hī hlūde hlīhhan, Cd. Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hī gearowe wēron ðeāde sweltan, gif hī ðorfston (*if the occasion demanded it*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 5. (5) where the need arises from an advantage to be gained, or purpose to be served, to be used, to be good for a person to do something:—Ne þearf ic yrfeōstōl bytlian *it is no good or use for me to build an hereditary seat*, Cd. Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176. Ne þearf ðū sace rāran, Elen. Kmbl. 1876; El. 940.

III. to owe, cf. sculan, I:—Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð; ac eal ic him gelæste ðæt ðæt ic him scolde, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. [Goth. þarf, pl. þaurbum; þrs.; þaurfa; p.; þaurbands; þrs. þicpl.: O. Sax. tharf, pl. thurbun; þrs.; thorfita; p.: O. Frs. thurf, thorf, pl. thurvon; þrs.: O. H. Ger. darf, tharf, pl. durfun, thurfun; þrs.; dorfta; p.: Icel. þarf; þarf, pl. þurfum; þrs. þurfti; p.; þurfandi; þrs. ptepl.] v. be-þurfan; þearfan, þearfian, þorfan.

purh, þurg, þuruh, þorh, þorch, þerh, þerih, þærh; prep. Through. A. with acc. v. also C. I. local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—þorh (dorh, ðorh) ludgaet *per pseudoterum*, Txs. 84, 741. Ðurh ða duru wē gād in *per hostium intramus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 18; Cd. Th. 20, 8; Gen. 447. Gangāþ inn þurh (ðerh, Lind.) ðæt nearwe geat, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13; Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Syllan drincan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rā. 71, 7. Ðā fērde hē þurh (ðerh, Lind.) hyra myden, Lk. Skt. 4, 30. Wē þuruh fyr farap and þuruh flōða þrym *transivimus per ignem et aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Hē wæs on brēostum wund þurh ða hringlocan, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145. (1a) where the preposition follows the governed word:—Duru, ðe ic wæs þurh hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. (2) marking motion over or in, cf. geond:—Hē fērde þurh ða ceastre and ðæt castel bodiende, Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hē āstryaþ ðis folc, lārēnde þurh ealle lūdeām, 23, 5. Hē hlēpōrede þurh hātne lig, Exon. Th. 185, 4; Az. 2. Ic þurh ðin hūs middan eode *perambulabam in medio domus mee*, Ps. Th. 100, 2. Ðæt fyr nimeþ þurh foldan gehwæt, Exon. Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. II. temporal, marking continuity, through, for, during:—Ðurh twēgen dagas *per bīdium*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 2. Þurh ealne dæg *tota die*, Ps. Th. 73, 21. Þurh 87, 9. Ðorh syndrie neht *per singulas noctes*, Ps. Surt. 6, 7. Þurh scīrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15; Rā. 59, 4. Þurh lytel fæc, 115, 6; Gū. 185. Þurh ælða tīd, 152, 11; Gū. 807. Þurh

ealra worulda woruld, Ps. Th. 71, 5. III. other relations, (1) marking the agent, through, by:—þorch (dorh, ðorh) byrgeras *per vispelliones*, Txs. 86, 760. Ðerih, 151, 6. Wā ðam menn þurh ðone ðe (ðe ðorh hine, Lind.) byð mannes Sunu belāwed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 24; Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 8. Hiē hiē wendon ealla ðurh wise wealhstōdas on hiora āgen geðiode, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. Seō hergung wæs ðurh Alaricum gworden, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hē ða biseop ðēninge ðurh hine sylfne (*per se*) ðēnian ne mihte, 4, 23; S. 594, 27. Wiste Cūðberhtus eal be ðam wīfe, and wolde þurh hine sylfne hī geneōsian (*would visit her in person, the visit should be made by himself*), Homl. Th. ii. 142, 11. Gif hwā ymb cyniges feorh sierwie þurh hine oþþe þurh wreccena feornunge (*by his own direct acts or by the harbouring of criminals*), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. (1a) preposition following case:—Wā ðam ðe hig þurh (ðerh, Lind. Rush.) cumāþ *uae illi per quem ueniunt*, Lk. Skt. 17, 1. (2) marking the means or instrument, through, by, by means of, by use of:—Swā hē spræc þurh hys hālegra witegena mūd (*per os sanctorum*), Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Hē ðurh ðæra wealhstōda mūd ðam cýninge bodade, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 21; 148, 12. Ic þurh mūþ sprecem mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rā. 9, 1. Þurh his syltes mūd, 464, 6; Hō. 83; Andr. Kmbl. 1301; An. 651. Tōðæl þurh seofon divide by seven, Anglia viii, 304, 41. Cnuca hý þurh hý selfe *poindit it by itself* (*per se*), Lchdm. i. 130, 4; 192, 17. Wē ðæt gehýrdon þurg hālige bēc, Apstls. Kmbl. 126; Ap. 63. Þurg witegena wordgeýno, Elen. Kmbl. 577; El. 289. Hiē lufodon wīsdōm and ðurh ðone hīe begehāton welan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 14. Hē gefēre þurh feōndes cræft, Cd. Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453; 1, 21; Gen. 11: Blickl. Homl. 17, 11. Þuruh, Ps. Th. 70, 1. Hē hiē tō hēofona rice laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc and þurh ða godspellican lāre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 9; Andr. Kmbl. 1019; An. 977. Ðæt hī heora synna wītnade and bētte ðurh fæsten and ðurh wōpas and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. Wē witon unfrim ðara monna ðe ða ēcan gesādes gesōhtan nallas ðurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wīlonod ðas lichomlican geðeald ac eac manegra sālfrīca wita hiē gewīlonod wīd ðan ēcan life *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciiisque quaesitis*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. Gif hine mon gefyllige mid slege oþþe mid bende oþþe þurh wunde, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 4. (3) marking the efficient cause or reason, through, in consequence of, as the result of, by reason of, on account of:—Heofonrices duru belocen standeþ þurh ða ārestan men, Blickl. Homl. 9, 2. Wæs micel unfrīd þurh sciphere, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Gif seō hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 47; Ps. Th. 64, 11. Ðurh Æþelredes hāse (*jubente Edilredo*) Wīlfrīþ hine tō bīscope gehālgode, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29; Andr. Kmbl. 3038; An. 1522. Ic þurh his willan āsend wæs *Dei voluntate missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8; Exon. Th. 194, 3; Az. 133. Þurh clāne gecýnd in consequence of a pure nature, Hy. 9, 11; 7, 24. Ðā mihte heō wīde gesēon þurh (*in consequence of*) ðæs lādan lēn, Cd. Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601; 39, 25–27; Gen. 631–2. Þurg, Apstls. Kmbl. 25; Ap. 13. Hē ðurh his gýlt on ðām inrum þeōstrum befeōl, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 20; Cd. Th. 21, 29, 30; Gen. 331–2. Þurh ða eadmōðnesse mid geleāfullum hē gefylde ðysne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 11, 7. Hine mætte, and hē rehte ðæt his brōðrum; þurh ðæt hig hine hatedon ðe swīdor (*quae causa majoris odii seminarium fuit*), Gen. 37, 5. Hit weard gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hāfde micelne scyrcraeft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7; Wulfst. 161, 1. Weard ðær āfre ðuruh sum þing fēam āstīht, Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 19. Þurh hwæt ðū ðus hearde ūs eorre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 799; El. 400. Man þurh ælc þinge rihtwīnesse lufige, Wulfst. 266, 18. (4) marking motive or feeling that prompts action, through, from:—Ðurh (ðerh, Lind.: ðærh, Rush.) andan hine sealdon ða heāhsacerdas, Mk. Skt. 15, 10. Se forhātene spræc þurh feōndscipe, Cd. Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610. Ic Gode þegnōde þurh holdne hyge, 37, 7; Gen. 586; Ps. Th. 77, 38. Hyre þurh yre āgeaf andsware fæder feōudlice, Exon. Th. 249, 25; Jul. 117. Gif wē þurh eāpnōðnesse eall āræfnāþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 91. Hī fricgaþ þurh fyrwet, Exon. Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. (5) marking the circumstance which renders state or action possible or right, through, in virtue of, by right of:—Ðæt Martinus wære wyrde ðæs hādes, and ðæt folc gesālig ðurh swelcne bīscop *that Martin was worthy of the office, and the people happy in such a bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 9. His blōd āgeāt God on galgan þurh his gāstes mægen in virtue of his spirit's strength, Cd. Th. 299, 16; Sat. 550. Hē fæste feowertig daga þurh his mildsa spēð, 306, 23; Sat. 668. Heō hit þurh monnes geþeath ne sceāwode, 38, 12; Gen. 605. Him bearn Godes ðēman wille þurh his ðæda spēð, 304, 2; Sat. 623; 301, 30; Sat. 589. (6) marking manner, state, in, by, in the character of, by way of:—þorch (dorh, ðorh) obst *per anticipationem*, Txs. 84, 757. Ðurh endebýrdnesse singan *per ordinem cantare*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ðæt fyr ābyrst it ðurh ligett in the shape of lightning, Lchdm. iii. 280, 6; Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Accened in middangeard þurh mennisc heō born into the world in human shape, 12; El. 6. Onsfne þurh cnihtes hād visible in the form of a youth, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hnīgan mid heāfdum þurh geongordōm to bow the head as vassals, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743. Ne can ðara ideas ōwder þurh gebēdscipe beorna neāwest, 148, 35; Gen. 2467. Hē ðolode ðurh wīte (*as punishment*) ða ýttran

blindnyss . . . Hē ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 19–21. Wundorgiefie þurh goldsmiþe *wondrous gifts in the goldsmith's art*, Exon. Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73. Stóð him sum man at ðurh swefen (*per somnium*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11; Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635: 160, 21; Gen. 2653. Him synna brytta þurh slæp (*in sleep*) oncwæð, 159, 28; Gen. 2641. (7) marking accompanying circumstances of an action, *in, with*:—Ðū scealt þurh wōp and heaf on woruld cennan, þurh sār micel, sunu and dohtor, Cd. Th. 57, 4–7; Gen. 923–4. Līg þurh lust geslōð micle mære ðonne gemet wære, 231, 19; Dan. 249. Ðara ðe hyra lifes þurh lust brūcan, Exon. Th. 127, 19; Gū. 388. Ða wācan ðās woruld healdap, brūcaþ þurh bisgo, 311, 6; Seef. 88. (8) marking aim, *with a view to*:—Hē Drihten mid hondum genom þurh edwīt (*with a view to disgrace him*), Cd. Th. 307, 17; Sat. 681. Heo his lāre geceās ðurh þeōdsceipe (*with a view to instruction* (?), *in order to be instructed*; or *on account of his learning* (?)), Elen. Kmb. 2331; El. 1167. (9) with verbs of swearing, adjuring, etc., *through, by, in*:—Sume syðt *juratiua*, ðæt syðt swerigendlice, *per* ðurh: *juro per Deum* ic swerige ðurh God, Ælc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Ðæt gē ne swerion ne þurh heofon . . . ne þurh eorðan . . . ne ðū ne swere þurh ðīn heafod, Mt. Kmb. 5, 34–36; Cd. Th. 205, 10; Exod. 433; Elen. Kmb. 1369; El. 686. Ðū deoþe æðe þurh ðīnes sylfes sōð benemdest, Ps. Th. 88, 42. Ic ðec hālsige þurh gæsta weard, Exon. Th. 174, 14; Gū. 1177. Hý þurh minne noman bæðan, 92, 12; Cri. 1507. Eallum ðēm ðē mē gecēgaþ þorh ðīnne noman, Shrn. 105, 6. Ic ðē hāte þurh ða hēstan miht, Cd. Th. 308, 18; Sat. 694. (10) marking extent:—Hwī is ðis fasten þus geteald þurh feowertig daga *why is this fast reckoned at forty days?* Homl. Th. i. 178, 19. B. with dat. v. also C. I. local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Englas flugon swilce ðurh ānre ðūna into ðære heofenan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 6. Gif ðær biþ ān hwem open forlētēn, ðæt se here þurh ðam infær hæbbe, 432, 5. Ðerh middum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 30. (2) marking motion over or in:—Ic wæs getogen þurh ðisse ceastre lanum, Blickl. Homl. 243, 29. II. in other relations, (1) marking means or instrument:—Geuferd þurh lārēwlicum basinge *exaltatus melote*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 71. Heo wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mōð getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10; 448, 27. Ðurh ðinum ðrycraeftum, 414, 4. Þurh ðam eārplættum, 248, 25. Þurh twām gewritum, Wulfst. 230, 3. Ðerh mūðe hāligwara, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. (2) marking cause:—Hē næs ācweald ðurh ðam healfcan fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 19. Seo geladung syl weaxende þurh ācennedum cildum and waniende þurh forðfarenum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 2. (3) marking manner, state:—Hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā ðurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde (*more on foot than on horseback*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Ðā com ure Drihten þurh wolcnum (*in clouds*), Blickl. Homl. 145, 35. C. in the following passages both acc. and dat. are used:—Ðā āxode se ealdorman ðone hæstfling, hwæðer hē ðurh ðrycraeft oððe ðurh rūnstafulum his bendas tōbræce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10–11. Hī sume þurh frēodna fultum and ælmesaðum, and swiðost þurh hālige mæssan beoð ālyseðe, 352, 25–27. Ðurh ða treowu and ðam streāwe and ðam ceafe sind getācnode leōhtlice synna, 590, 12–14. D. with gen.:—Wē beoð gecleāsnode þurh ðæs hālgan hūselganges, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 23. E. as adverb; see also the following compounds:—Hē sæ tōslāt and hī fōran þurh, Ps. Th. 77, 15. Ðær wæs fleohnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, ðæt se bealofulla mihte wītan ðurh, and on hyne nēnig monna cynes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. [O. E. Homl. þurh, þureh; Laym. þurh, þorh: *Orm.* þurh; *A. R.* þurh, þuruh; *Gen. and Ex.* ðurg; *Havel.* þoru; *R. Glouc.* þoru, þow; *Chauc.* thurgh; *Piers P.* þorow; *thorw*; *Goth.* þairh; *O. Sax.* thurh, thuru; *O. L. Ger.* thurh, thuru(-o); *O. Frs.* thruch; *O. H. Ger.* durh, duruh (-ah, -eh).]

purh-. With words expressing motion the prefix signifies *through, over*; in other cases it implies *thoroughness, completeness, continuity*; with adjectives of quality it has an intensive force. It is often a rendering of the Latin prefix *per-*; sometimes of *trans-*.

purh-beorht; *adj.* *Very bright, splendid*, (1) lit.:—Heora nebwilte ongann tō scīenne swilce seo þurhbeorhte sunne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 820. (2) fig.:—Swā micle mārān eādmōdnyss ðū sý þurhbeorht (*perspicuous*), swā micle swā mārān wurpnyss foresett ðū eart, Scint. 22, 17. Yrfweardnes mīn þurhscīnendlic ī þurhbeorht (*praeclara*) is, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6.

purh-bitter; *adj.* *Very bitter, exasperating*:—Þweor mægþ and tyrwiende ī þurhbitter *generatio prava et exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8.

purh-blāwen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Inspired*:—Mid forewitigum þurhblāwen gaste *presago afflatus spiritu*, Anglia xiii. 370, 65.

purh-borian to bore through, perforate:—Ðā wolde ic witan hwæðer ða gelicnissa wāron gegotene ealle swā hē sæde; hēt hiē ðā þurhborian *simulacra quae an solida essent scire ego cupiens omnia perforavi*, Nar. 20, 1. [O. H. Ger. durh-porōn *perforare, terebrare*.]

purh-brecan to break through:—Wordes ord breoðstord þurhbrec, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. [O. H. Ger. durh-brehhan *dissecare*.]

purh-brengan to bring through:—Hē tōslāt sē and hē þurhbrōhte (*perduxit*) hig, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. [O. H. Ger. durh-bringan *perferre*.]

purh-brogden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Transported*:—Ðorhbrogden *trajectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 63.

purh-brūcan to enjoy thoroughly:—Hwylc manna þurhbrýcþ (*perfruitur*) mettum būton swæcce seales, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15.

purh-burnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly burnt, burnt through*:—Bern swā ðæt hit sī þurhburnen, Lchdm. iii. 40, 11.

purh-clēnsian to cleanse thoroughly:—Þurhclēnsaþ (*derhclēnsade*, Lind. *permundavit*) he will thoroughly purge, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 3, 12.

purh-croepan to creep through:—Swā swā mon melo sift, ðæt melo ðurhcrýpþ (*purg.*, Cott. MS.) ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2.

purh-delfan to dig through, bore through, pierce:—Ic ðurhdelfe *perfodio*, Ælc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Þurhdelfeþ, Ps. Th. 79, 15. Hý þurhdulfor (*foderunt*) mine handa and mine fēt, 21, 15. Þurhdol[en] *confossa, transfixa*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 29.

purh-droegan to carry through, perform, pass time:—Ārisende oþre þurhdroegan *urgentes cetera peragant*, Anglia xiii. 423, 825. Nihte þurhdroegan *noctem peragere*, 394, 420.

purh-drifan. I. to drive through, pierce, transfix:—Him man ægðer þurhðrāf mid isenum næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 22, 21. Þurhðrifon hī mē mid næglum, Rood Kmb. 91; Kr. 46. Hē lēt hine sylfne bindan and him ægðer þurhðrifan mid næglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 110, 15; Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110. Dolgbennum þurhðrifan, Andr. Kmb. 2793; An. 1399. Mīne handa mid næglum þurhðrifene, Homl. Th. i. 220, 17. Þurhdryfene, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 30. I. a. fig. to penetrate, permeate, imbue:—Deāh ic ær mid dysige þurhðrifan wære, Elen. Kmb. 1410; El. 707. II. to drive violently; percellere:—Word spearcum fleāh, ðonne hē ūt þurhðrāf (*when he sent out his words vehemently, exclaimed vehemently*), Cd. Th. 274, 33; Sat. 163. [He let þurhðriuen þe spaken mid gadien, Kath. 1920. Wes mon þurhðriuen upon þe rode *homo cruci affixus est*, 1198.]

purh-dūfan to dive through:—Hē wæter up þurhdeāf, Beo. Th. 3243; B. 1619.

purh-etan to eat through, eat out:—Se wyrm ða eāgan þurhetep, Soul Kmb. 236; Seel. 122. Āholad, þurhetan (-en?) *exesum vel comessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 76. Swyrd ōmige, þurhetene, Beo. Th. 6090; B. 3049.

purh-fær, es; n. *An inner, secret place*:—Ælc synful on his þurhfærum (*penetrabilibus*) byt bedīgloð, Scint. 39, 2. v. þurh-fære, -farenness, -faran, IV.

purh-fæstnian to transfix:—Ðorhfæstnadon *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 37.

purh-faran. I. to go through or over, to traverse; pertransire, (1) *trans.*:—Burnan þurhfōr (t-færþ) sǣwa fīre wēnunga þurhfōr sǣwa fīre wæter *torreniem pertransiuit anima nostra, forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam*, Ps. Spl. 123, 4. Hē ðæt land eall þurhfōr, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 8; 1097; Erl. 233, 38. (2) *intrans.* To pass:—Mid ðī ðe ðū þurhfæst (*pertransires*) on wēstene, Ps. Spl. 67, 8. On anlīcnysse þurhfærst man in *imagine pertransit homo*, 38, 9; 102, 15. Ðær scipu þurhfærþ (*дорhfearþ*, Surt.) *illic naves pertransibunt*, 103, 26. II. of a weapon, to pierce, pass through:—His swurd ðīne sǣwle þurhfærþ, Lk. Skt. 2, 35. Isen þurhfōr sǣwla his, Ps. Spl. 104, 17. III. to pass beyond, transcend:—Hefonas hē ðurhfōr (*transcendit*), Past. 16; Swt. 99, 23. IV. to penetrate:—Siō stefn ðæs lāriōwes ðurhfærþ ða heortan ðæs gehfrendes *illa vox auditorum cor penetra*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 9; 21; Swt. 155, 11; Bt. 13; Fox 38, 27. Deāh ðū ðæt hēhste ðurhfære cum *summa penetras*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 1. Þurhfære *penetret*, Anglia xiii. 378, 192. Ðæt word ðære lāre ne mæg ðurhfaran ðæs wæðlan heortan *egentis mentem doctrinae sermo non penetra*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 6. Þurhfārende *penetrans*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 9. [O. H. Ger. durh-faran *transire, permeare, penetrare*.] v. þurh-fēran.

purh-farenness, e; f. *An inner, secret place*; penetrare:—On þurhfarennyssum cýninga heora in *penetrabilibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 28. v. þurh-fær, -fære, -faran, IV.

purh-fēran. I. to pass through or over:—Ðæt geðyld ðurhfērde ðara leahtra truman *patientia medias acies transit*, Gl. Prud. 26 b. Hē þurhfērde hæðene þeode eard, Shrn. 155, 34. Hī þurhfērðon ealle ða land . . . oððæt hī cōmon ðær hē wunode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 231. Þurhfērðene (*humida cum siccis pervadens coerulea plantis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 38. II. to penetrate, get into:—Hēr Rodla ðurhfērde (*penetravit*) Normandi mid his here, Chr. 876; Th. i. 145, col. 3. [He þe þurhfērde deað, Kath. 1142.] v. þurh-faran.

purh-fēre; *adj.* *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious*:—Geat þurhfēre *porta pervia*, Hymn. Surt. 112, 9. *The neuter used substantively translates penetrare*:—On þurhfērun in *penetrabilibus*, Mt. Kmb. 24, 26. v. þurh-fær.

purh-fleōn to fly through:—Cume ān spearwa and hræðlice ðæt hūs þurhfleoð *adueniens unus passerum domum citissime pervolaverit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18.

purh-fôn to get through, penetrate:—Heo ðone fyrdhom þurhfôn ne nihte lāpan fingrum, Beo. Th. 3013; B. 1504.

purh-gán. I. *to go over or through*:—Fixas purhgād (*perambulant*) padas sēs, Ps. Spl. 8, 8. Ic wille durhgān orsorgh done here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 11.

II. *of a weapon, to pass through, pierce*:—Hē sette his swurdes ord tōgeānes his innode, and feol him on uppon, dæt him durheode (or him durh eode, *under purh*, B. I (1), Homl. Th. ii. 480, 15. His swurd sceal durhgān ðine sǣwe, i. 146, 8.

III. *to penetrate, permeate, pervade*:—Seo eorde byð mid ðam winterlican cyle purhgān, Lchdm. iii. 252, 7. [Heo þurheoden Francene þeode, Laym. 5217. Læten heom purhgon al þa duzeðe, 19645. Þe33 sholdenn all þurhgan þiss middellærd, Orm. 12860. *Goth.* þairh-iddja; *p.*: O. H. Ger. durh-gān *pertransire, penetrare*.] v. next word.

purh-gangan. I. *to go over or through, perambulate*:—Þurhgāgende *perambulante*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. II. *to pierce*:—Ne forhtast ðu ðe on dæge flān on lyfte, dæt ðe þurubangan gāras on deostrum, Ps. Th. 90, 6. [*Goth.* þairh-gagan; O. H. Ger. durh-gangan.]

purh-gefoeht, es; *n.* War:—Þorhgefeht, þorgifect *perduellum*, Txts. 85, 738.

purh-geotan. I. *to pour over, cover by pouring* (lit. and fig.):—Ðu þurhgate hine gedrefednyse *perfundisti eum confusione*, Ps. Spl. 88, 44. Ic mid ða liffastan ȳpe durhgoten wæs *itali unde perfusus* sum, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 18. II. *to fill, saturate*:—Donne se sacerð gehālgodine tapor in dæt wæter dēð, ðonne wyrd dæt wæter mid ðam hālgan gāste durhgoten, Wulfst. 36, 6.

III. *to fill, imbue, inspire*:—Gleāwnysse þurhgoten, Elen. Kmb. 1920; El. 962. [O. H. Ger. durh-giozan *perfundere*.]

purh-glēded; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly furnished with burning coals*:—Wæs se ofen onhæted, isen eall durhglēded, Cd. Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244.

purh-hælan *to heal thoroughly*; *persanare*:—Falle ða þincg, ðe on ðæs mannes lichoman tō lāde æcnenede beoþ, heo durh-hælep (þur-, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 124, 22.

purh-hælig; *adj.* *Very holy*:—Þurh-hæligere gerde *sacrosancti viminis* (Moses' rod), Hpt. Gl. 409, 70. Þurh-hæliges blōdes *sacrosancti cruoris*, 503, 46. Tō ðam þurh-hæligum hālgdōme Drihtnes lichaman and blōdes ad *sacrosanctum sacramentum corporis et sanguinis Domini*, Wanl. Cat. 79, 4.

purh-hefig; *adj.* *Very heavy*; *prae-gravis*, Dial. 2, 3 (Lye).

purh-hwit; *adj.* *Very white*:—Þurhhwit candidus, Wulfc. Gl. 163, 6 (omitted in Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 30).

purh-irnan *to run through*:—Þurharn cucurrit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 60. Ðæt swurd ðe ðara cildra lima þurharn, Homl. Th. i. 84, 18.

purh-læran *to persuade*:—Nele God wreacan yfelnyse se andettan gyttas þurhlærþ non uult *Deus ulcisci malitiam, qui confiteri delicta persuadet*, Scint. 38, 12.

purh-læred; *adj.* *Very learned*:—Þurhlæred *vel* gleāw *expertus*, i. *multum peritus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 35.

purh-lāð; *adj.* *Very hateful, odious*:—Þurhlāð *odiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 66.

purh-leóran *to pass through*:—Ðorh-leórdun *pertransierunt*, Ps. Surt. 76, 18.

purh-lōcung, e; *f.* *A looking through or over, a preliminary examination* (?) of a book; but the word glosses *prohemium*:—Ðurhlōcung *prohemium*, forespæc *praefatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 38. [Cf. Ille an ferris to þurhlokenn offte, Orm. dedjc. 68.]

purh-ræsan *to rush through*:—Hwīlum ic þurhræse, Exon. Th. 384, 31; Rā. 4, 36.

purh-sceotan *to shoot through, transfix, pierce*:—Þurhscēt *transfigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 3. Hē his byrnsweord geȳhþ, and ða lichoman þurh-sceoteþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ðær weard Alexander þurhscoten mid ānre flān . . . hē þurh dæt folc geprang dæt hē ðone ilcan ofslōg ðe hiene ær þurhscēt in *eo praelio sagitta trajectus eatenus pugnauit, donec eum, a quo vulneratus esset, occideret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 22-27. Besyrian ðone earman and þurh-sceotan ða unscædfullan heortan, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Ða wurdon hī mid deofles flān þurhscotene, Homl. Th. i. 62, 28. [O. Frs. thruch-skiata; O. H. Ger. durh-sciozan.]

purh-scoine; *adj.* *Transparent*:—Þurhscýne stān *specularis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 30. [Cf. O. Frs. thruch-skīnīch.]

purh-sceinendlic; *adj.* *Splendid*; *praeclarus*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6. v. þurh-beorht.

purh-scripan. I. *of physical movement, to pass through, glide through*:—Synd twelf tǣcna on ðam foresprecenan circule ðe seo sunne þurhscrid, Anglia viii. 298, 18. II. *to go through a subject, examine, consider*; *perlustrare*:—Ælc ðara ðe wyle ða eāsterlican blisse mærsian, ne sceal hē nāder ne ðæs lambes flæsc hreāw etan, ne gesoden, ac gebræd; dæt ys, dæt hē ne sceal þurh menniscnyse wisdōm þurh-scriðan ða hālgan flæscennysse ȳres Drihtnes (*he shall not by the aid of human wisdom examine*?) our Lord's nature according to the flesh), ne on him gelyfan swylce hē sý ānefeld man būton his godcundnyse, ac wē sceolon gelyfan dæt hē ys sōt man and sōðlice God, Anglia viii. 324, 1. [Al þa londes ic scal þurhscriden (þorhride, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10887.]

purh-scyldig; *adj.* *Very guilty*:—Hī (*the Jews who plotted against Christ*) synd þurhscyldige for heora syrwnge, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 321.

purh-sēcan. I. *to make search for, seek out*:—Þurhsēcende *conquirens*, Scint. 209, 3. [II. *to search through, examine* (?), as in later English:—He þurhseced al þe soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 28. Twa Goddspellless uss birþ þurhsekenn, Orm. 242. He hefde al þe lond ouergan and þurhsoht *peragratu provincie finibus*, Kath. 519. Þe poyson þe weynes so þorwsoupte, R. Glouc. 151, 11. O. H. Ger. durh-suohhan *to search through*.]

purh-seōn *to see through, see into, penetrate with the sight* (lit. or fig.):—God geseoþ and þurhscōþ ealle his gesceafsta, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 11. Þurhsyþ, Met. 30, 16. Gif hwā biþ swā scearpsene, dæt hē mæge hine (*Alcibiades*) durhseōn, swā swā Aristoteles sēde dæt deor wære, dæt mihte ælc wuht þurhseōn . . . gif ðonne hwā wære swā scearpsene, dæt hē mihte done cniht durhseōn, ðonne ne pūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger, swā hē ūtan pūhte *si, ut Aristoteles ait, lynceis oculis homines uterentur, ut eorum visus obstantia penetraret, nonne introspectis uisceribus, illud Alcibiadis superficie pulcerrimum corpus, turpissimum uideretur*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116. 19-25. Wē sceolon gleāwlīce þurhseōn ūsse heþercofan heortan eāgum, Exon. Th. 81, 24; Gri. 1328. [He þurhsihð elches mannes þanc, O. E. Homl. ii. 222, 90; i. 165, 90. Þe blake clod is wurse to þurhseon, A. R. 50, 16. O. H. Ger. durh-sehan *visu penetrare*.]

purh-seōn *to strain through, penetrate*:—Ealle ða füllnessa ðæs füllan ofnes and ðæs beóstran ðe mec ær durhseah *omnem foetorem tenebrasae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 430, 6.

purh-sleān. I. *to smite through, strike through* (lit. and fig.):—Hē his byrnsweord geȳhþ and ðas world ealle þurhslyþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 34. Hire swiora næs þurhslagen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 235. Ða weard heo mid micelre sārnyse durhslagen, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 21. II. *to smite*:—Ic derhslæ t þrino done hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 27. [O. Frs. thruch-slā; O. H. Ger. duh-slahan *percutere, pulsare*.]

purh-smēagan. -smēan *to search through, inquire into, examine into, investigate*:—Ða ðe mid carfulre gýmne gāstlice bebodu þurhsmēageaþ *qui solerti cura spiritalia precepta perscrutantur*. Ða hē ða seofon cræftas ealle hæfde þurhsmēade, Shr. 152, 18. Hē rixade ofer Englēland, and hit mid his geāpsceipe swā þurhsmēade (*made such a thorough inquisition*), dæt næs ān hīd landes innan Englēlande, dæt hē nyste hwā heo hæfde, odde hwæs heo wurd wæs, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 10. Þurh-smēagan *perscrutari*, Scint. 32, 11.

purh-smūgan. I. *of movement* (lit. or fig.), *to creep through, move slowly through*:—Se wyrn ða tungan tōȳhþ, and ða tēd þurh-smȳhþ, Soul Kmb. 235; Seel. 121. Ðæt gēr, ðe man hāt solaris, þurhsmīhþ *Zodiacum* ðone circl on þrim hund dagum and fif and systigum, Anglia viii. 303, 22. II. *to go carefully through a subject, go over the details*:—Hē sceal snotorlice smēagan and georne þurhsmūgan ealle ða ðing ðe hlāforde magan tō rāde *he must prudently consider and diligently go over in his mind all those matters which may be to his lord's advantage*, Anglia ix. 259, 18. Nū wille wē ȳre sprāce āwenden tō ðam iungum munecum ðe heora cildhād habbaþ ābisgod on cræftigum bōcum . . . Hig habbaþ āscrutnod Serium and Priscianum, and þurhsmogun Catus cwydas *they have gone carefully through Cato's Disticha*, Anglia viii. 321, 28.

purh-spēdig; *adj.* *Very wealthy*:—Ðær eardode sum þurhspēdig mann (cf. *of the same person* sum rice man and for worlde æhtspēdig, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27), Homl. Th. i. 502, 8.

purh-stician *to stick through, pierce, transfix*:—Ðorhsticadun *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 37. [Cf. Heo þurhstihten Isboset adun into þe schere (*percusserunt eum in inguine*, 2 Sam. 4, 6), A. R. 272, 12. O. Frs. thruch-steka; O. H. Ger. durh-stehan *confodere, transfigere*.]

purh-stingan *to stab through, pierce, thrust through*:—Gif man þeoþ þurhstingð *if the thigh is thrust through*, L. Ehbh. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. þurhstind; 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Hē durhstong ðone cynynges deng and ðone cynyng gewundade *tanta vi hostis ferrum infixit, ut per corpus militis occisi etiam regem vulneraret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Þurhsting his eāre *perforabis aurem ejus*, Deut. 15, 17. Ðæt hē hine selne ne durhstinge mid ðý sweorde unrythmēdes *ne luxurie se mucrone transfigant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 8. Hē hēt hine mid sweorde þurstingan, Shr. 131, 33. Þurhstungen *confosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 42. [Weren his fet mid irene neiles þurhstungen, O. E. Homl. i. 147, 32.]

purh-swimman *to swim through or over, pass by swimming*:—Ðorhsuimmaþ *tranant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 74.

purh-swīdan *to prove very strong*:—Hē þurhswīdde on fīdelnesse *praevaluit in vanitate*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9.

purh-swōgan *to press through, penetrate, pervade*:—Ealle ða füllnessa ðæs dýstran ofnes ðe nrē ær durhswēogh(-swēg, Bd. M. 430, 6 note) *omnem foetorem tenebrasae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 620, 21.

purh-teón. I. *to carry through, get a proposal accepted, a request granted*:—Ða hē dæt (*his proposal*) uneāpe durhteah *quod dum*

aegre impetraret ab ea, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 17. Lucius bæt ðæt hē cristen gedōn wære, and hē purhteāh ðæt hē bæd (*by a later hand this is turned into him wærd tīpod ðæt hē bæd*), Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. II. *to carry out a plan, orders, etc., give effect to an intention*:—Bīd oft synlēas yfel gedōht ðæm gōdom, ðonne hī hit mid weorcum ne ðorhtioð, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4. Hē nōhwæper ðyssa (*neither of these plans*) gefremede ne ðurhteāh ne *aliquid horum perficeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 23. Mennisclic is ðæt mon on hī mōde costunga ðrowe on ðæm luste yfes weorces, ac ðæt is ðeōfullic ðæt hē ðone willan ður[h]teō, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15. Gif hē ðæt purhtioð, ðæt hē getihhod hæþf, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 4. Cweþan ðæt siō godcunde foretiohhung getiohhod hæfde ðæs de hiō ne purhtuge, 41, 3; Fox 248, 21. Hī nōhwæpere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteon magan in *neutro cupitum passivum obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3; Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. ðæt hē ðæt mihte mid ðy mārān ealdorlicnesse ðurhteon and gefremman, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 30. III. where continuous action is implied, *to carry through, carry on to a (successful) end, to accomplish, perform*;

of evil actions, *to perpetrate*:—Se cwyrynstān ðe tyrnd singallice and nēanne færelde ne ðurhtioþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Micel tōscēad is betwuh ðære synne, ðe mon longe ymbisreð, and ðære ðe mon færllice ðurhtioð, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 6. Hī ðæt yfel purhtioþ (*purhtioð*, Cott. Ms.) *scelus perficiunt*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 34. ðurhteāh *pertraverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 51. Ða scyldo ðe se him self ær nyste se hiē purhteāh *culpam, quam nescit ipse etiam, qui perpetravit*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 14. Silla wið Marius heardlice gefeaht purhteāh (*fought and won*) and hiene gefiēmede *Sulla Marium gravissimo paelio tandem vicit*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 21. Ðonne gē ymb ðæt ān gefeoht alneg ceorīad ðe eow Gotan gedeydon, hwý nyllaþ gē gefencan ða monegan ærran ðe eow Gallie oftræðlice bismirlice purhtugon *the many former fights that the Gauls often fought and won against you to your disgrace*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 9. Hī lærdan hine ðæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *they persuaded him to perform (perficere) the journey*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Ðæt ðæt mōd ðurhtuge swelce synne, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4. Ne mag se ælmihtiga Wealdend purhteon ðæt hē ðo his ðeowān rice *cannot the almighty Ruler accomplish the enriching of his servants?* Homl. Th. i. 64, 17. Wē ne magan for ðre tyddernysse þyllic fæsten purhteon *we cannot on account of our weakness accomplish such a fast*, Wulfst. 285, 27. purhtion (*purg-*, Cott. Ms.) ðæt yfel ðæt hī lyst cupia *perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 28, 32. purhtion nāwouth goodes (cf. nān gōd dōn, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 27), Met. 25, 59. Ðæt hiē nāne mildheortnesse purhteon ne mehtan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 17. Ða weard eft lanas duru andōn, þēh ðær nān gefeoht purhtogen ne wurde *though no battle had actually been fought*; nulla bella sonuerunt, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 19. Ne biþ ðær sin ðurhtogen *peccatum perpetratum non est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 21; Exon. Th. 128, 1; Gū. 397; 270, 1; Jul. 458. purhtogen *conlatum* (v. purhtogenness), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41. Mid ðy ðurhtogenan weorce, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 12. Ða ðe ða ðurhtogenan (cf. geworhtan, 53; Swt. 413, 3) synna weþaþ *qui peccata deplorant operum*, 23; Swt. 176, 22. III a. of continuous but uncompleted action, *to carry on, continue*:—Hē swā six and twēntig daga ðæt færelde purhteāh swilce hē tō sumum menn mid gewisse fōre *so for six and twenty days he continued the journey, as if he were with certainty travelling to some one*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 159. IV. where a result is marked, *to bring to a successful issue, to achieve, bring about, bring to pass*:—Gif hē tornemōt purhteon mihte if he could bring about a meeting, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140. His sige tō tæcne ðe hē ðurhteon þōhte *as a monument of the victory that he thought to achieve*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 5. On Criste ānum is ealles siges fīynes purhtogen in *Christ alone does the fullness of all victory come to pass*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 7. V. *to afford*:—Hit wæs geset on ðære ealdan æ, ðæt ða ðe mihton ðurhteon sceoldon bringan ānes geāres lamb, and āne culfran . . . Gif hwylc wif tō ðam unspeðig wære, ðæt heō ðas ðing begytan ne mihte . . . , Homl. Th. i. 138, 35. Åne feorme swā gōde swā hī bezte purhteon magon *a refection as good as ever they can afford*, Chart. Th. 531, 15. Gif hwā ne inage ðurhteon ða spēða ðæt hē gesewenlic lāc Gode offrige *if any man cannot afford such means, that he may offer a visible gift to God*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 2. Sý him gefultumad and frōfor purhtogen *solacia accomodentur eis*, R. Ben. 85, 18. VI. *to go through, undergo*:—Swā swā wif ācenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu æfter ðam ðe heō ær micelne lust purhteāh, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 3. Hefge geswincu wē purhteon, ðæt wē tō heofenan āstigan magan, Scint. 101, 11. Gif hē ða beþinge purhteon ne mæge, Lchdm. ii. 340, 10. VII. *to draw, drag*:—On witu helle mann gālnys purhtioþ in *poenas tartari hominem libido pertrahat*, Scint. 89, 5. Ða ðe oþre tō unrihtwīsnysse lærende purhteod (*pertrahunt*), 192, 4.

purh-peowan, -þian, -þýgan, -þýn *to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*:—lc ðurhþý (-þýge, MS. J.) *perforatio*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Seó clānnys ðurhþýð (*transfigit*) ða gālnysse mid swurde, Gl. Prud. 13 b. Hē siwode scōs and þurhþide his hand, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 24. ðurhþýde, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. Hī þurhþýdon (*ðurhþýgdon*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17) mine handa *foderunt manus meas*, ii. 16, 23. Dauides

þagnas line (*Absalom*) þurhþýdon, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 223. Ðā wolde hē þurhþýn hī mid swurde, 12, 225. þurhþiende *transverberans, transfigens*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 66. þurhþed *confossa, transfixa*, 501, 29. Mīn bān bið mid sāmnyse þurhþýð os *meum perforatur doloribus* (Job 30, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 12. Oþre wæron mid stengum þurhþýde, i. 542, 28. v. peowan, and þurh-þyddan.

purh-prāwan *to twist through* [:—Se wæte of hūse droaþ on stān . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ and þurhþreawþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11.]

purh-þyddan *to thrust through, pierce through*:—Ða com sum cenpa swiþe gewæpnod, and hýne sōna þurhþýdde, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 273. v. þyddan, and þurh-peowan.

purh-þýn. v. þurh-peowan.

purh-þýrel; adj. *Pierced through, perforated*:—Gif hrif wund weorðeþ, .xii. sciff. gebēte. Gif hē þurhþýrel weorðeþ, .xx. sciff. gebēte, L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 7. Gif siō lendenbræde biþ on bestungen, geselle .xv. sciff. tō bōte; gif hiō biþ þurhþýrel (-þýrl, MS. B.), ðonne sceal ðær .xxx. sciff. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 67; Th. i. 98, 3. Cf. þurh-wund.

purh-þýrelian, -þýrlīan *to pierce through, make a hole through, perforate*:—[Se wæte of hūse droaþ on stāne . . . and ðane stān þurhþurleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11.] 'Ðurhþýrela ðone wāg.' Ðā ic ðone wāh ðurhþýreludne hæfde 'fode parietem.' *Cum fodissem parietem*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 17. Ðæt mon ðurhþýrelige ðone weall. . . Hē cūað: 'Ðā ic hæfde ðone weall ðurhþýrelod, Swt. 155, 1-3. þurhþýrlige his hlāford his eāre dominus perforabit aurem ejus (Ex. 21, 6), L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Wæron ða eāran him þurhþýrelode *perforatis auribus*, Nar. 26, 30.

purhtogenness, e; f. *A religious feeding in monasteries, especially after meals; collatio*:—purhtogennessa and gesetnessa heora lifes *conlationes patrum et instituta vite eorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 7. Cf. þurh-togen *conlatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41.

purh-trymman *to confirm thoroughly, corroborate*:—Werc cýðnisse ðerhtrymmaþ of mē *opera testimonium perhibent de me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 10, 25.

purh-ūt; prep. adv. *Throughout, quite through*:—Ðæt spere him eode þurhūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55. Hē fōr þurhūt Eoferwīc, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [Mid helle sweordes al sneedin ham þurhut, A. R. 212, 23. He saheð hire þurhut, Marh. 22, 11. Ðis lond ðurgut he charen, Gen. and Ex. 3704. Åne stræte þurhut al þis kinelond, Laym. 4826. Sunne þurhut foreleten, O. E. Homl. i. 23, 10. þurhut gode and þurhut clene on mode, O. and N. 879. Ger. durch-aus.]

purh-wacol; adj. *Very watchful, vigilant*:—Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, ðurhwacol *pervigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 3. Þurhwacol, 75, 66. Þurhwacol *pernox*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 65; Zup. 71, 15. (1) in reference to persons:—Þurhwacol emhīdignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 51. Hē ābād on ðam legere . . . Þurhwacol on gebedum, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Wē hālsiaþ eow ðæt gē beon on gebedum þurhwacole *hortamur vos orationibus pervigiles existere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 36. Hī on heora gebedum wunodon þurhwacole oð midde niht, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 44. Hī ealle ða niht mid hālgum sprācum ðæs gāstlican lifes ðurhwacole āspendon, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 14. Hī heom weardas setton, þurhwacole mienn, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 147. (2) in reference to time, *very wakeful, quite sleepless*:—Hīne gedrehte singal slæpeāst, swā ðæt hē þurhwacole niht būton slæpe ādreāh, Homl. Th. i. 86, 17. [Cf. Goth. þairh-wahan *pernoctare, vigilare*: O. H. Ger. durh-wahhēn; durh-wacha *pervigilium*.]

purh-wadan. I. *to pass through*:—Ða hyssas þry wylm þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. II. of a weapon (lit. or fig.), *to pierce through, penetrate*:—Ðæt swurd þurhwōd wýrm, ðæt hit on wealle æstōð, Beo. Th. 1785; B. 890; 3139; B. 1567; Byrht. Th. 140, 31; By. 296. For ðām naglum ðe ðæs Nergendes fēt þurhwōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1066. Swýlce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ða syngan flæsc, scandum þurhwaden, 78, 32; Cri. 1283. [O. H. Ger. durh-watan *pertransire*.]

purh-wæccendlic; adj. *Very vigilant*:—Mid þurhwæccendlican mōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43.

purh-werod (?); adj. *Very sweet*:—Hwylc manna þurhwærodum (*dulcibus*; perhaps þurh is an error of the scribe brought about by the þurh of the following word) þurhbrýcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Wrt. Voc. i. 9, 21.

purh-wlitan *to look through, penetrate with the sight*:—Glæs ðæt mon mæg eall þurhwlitan, Exon. Th. 79, 2; Cri. 1284. Wē ne magun hygeþonces ferd eāgum þurhwlitan, 82, 1; Cri. 1332.

purh-wreacan *to thrust through*:—Sumne heō mid sweorde ofslōðen, sumne mid spitē betwēdon felle and flæsce þurhwreacan, Homl. Ås. 171, 39. Oð hīelt þurhwreacen (*ense*) *capulo tenus (per utraque latera) adacto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 69.

purh-wunian; adj. *Wounded by a weapon which has passed quite through*:—Gif mon biþ on hrif wund, geselle him mon .xxx. sciff. tō bōte; gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehwederum mūde .xx. sciff., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96, 11. [Cf. Sinness þæt stīngenn and þurhwundenn all þatt bodig and tatt sawle, Orm. 17443.] Cf. þurh-þýrel.

purh-wunian. I. *to continue, last, not to come to an end, not to*

pass away:—Godes ege þurhwunaf á worlda world *timor Domini permanens in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. His rice þurhwunaf on écnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 16. Hús rihtwísa þurhwunaf (*permanebit*), Scint. 73, 2, 16. Heora gemynd þurhwunaf á tō worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. God, se ðe æfre þurhwunode būton ælcum anginne, 2, 3. Þurhwunedan *duraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 58: Wulck. Gl. 256, 2. Ure nā þurhwunedan fæderas *nostri non mansere parentes*, 6. Þa leornian on eorþan ðæra ūs cýþ þurhwunige on heofenum *illa discere in terris quorum nobis notitia perseveret in coelis*, Scint. 218, 13. Lang mid þingum ūrum þurhwunian (*durare*) wē nā magan, 183, 4. Adl þurhwunigende *languor perseverans*, 153, 17. II. *to continue* in a place, with a person, *to remain, not to leave*:—Ic þurhwunode (*perseveravi*) on ðam munte feówertig daga and feówertig nihta, Deut. 9, 9. Gē synt ðe mid mē þurhwunodon (ðerhwunadon) (*un*) *permanistis*, Lind., Rush.) on minum gewincum, Lk. Skt. 22, 28. Þurhwunedan munecas on Xþes cyrican monks *have continued to live* (*permanerunt*) in *Christchurch*, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 29. Þæt hē symle on ȝe eardige, and wē on him þurhwunian (*permanemus*), Scint. 16, 11. Ðæt gē þurhwunian lange on ðam lande, Deut. 4, 40. Eálā wēran ða ancras swā trume and swā þurhwuniende, ðonne mihte wē ðý ēþ gepolian swā hwæt earfoþnessa swā ūs on becōme hæreant ancoras, *precor; illis namque manentibus, utcumque se res habeant, enatabimus*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. III. *to continue* in a condition, *not to change*; where purpose or effort is implied, *to persevere, persist, hold out*, (1) absolute:—Se þurhwunaf (ðerhwunaf) t̃ ðerhwunia wælla, Lind.) ðd ende, se byþ hāl *qui perseveraverit usque in finem, hic salvus erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22: Scint. 90, 2: Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Se ðe ðd ende þurhwunaf (*sustenerit*), Mk. Skt. 13, 13. Nā ongyunendum mēd ys behāten ac þurhwunigendum (*perseverantibus*) ys gescald, Scint. 91, 3, 1. (2) where the condition is given by a complementary noun or adjective:—Æfre hē biþ ānes mōdes, and glæd þurhwunaf, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25. Heó þurhwunode mæden, 24, 27. Heó ouwealg on hieere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *manet adhuc et regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 24. Heó ā clāne þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 3, 18. Hē þurhwunode unspeccende and mihtealas forð ðd ðone Ðunresdæg, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Is rihtost ðæt hē ðananforð wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. (3) where the condition is given in a phrase:—On gōde on ðam hē ongan ðþ ende hē þurhwunaf *in bono quo coepit usque in finem perdurat*, Scint. 227, 15. Gyt git þurhwunaf on incre ānwilnesse *ye still persist in your obstinacy*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 33. His (*Adam's*) bendas wēron onlȝsde . . . Eua ðāgyt on bendum þurhwunode, 89, 6. Hiē þurhwunian on rihtum geleafan, 77, 19. Hē nolde þurhwunian on ðære sōðfæstnisse ðæs sōðfæstan Godes sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 41. Se ðe on ðam gesællum ðurhwunian ne mōt, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 15. IV. *to continue* an action, *persevere* with or in, *not to desist* from, *not to leave off*:—Eua ðāgyt on wōpe þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Hiē forþ on heora yfelum þurhwunodon, 79, 8. Ðā hig þurhwunodon (*perseverarent*) hine āxsiende, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. On ðam gewinne þurhwunian, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: Met. 25, 70. Þurhwunian on fulfremmedlicum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 77, 19. Þurhwunian his bēne *persistere petitioni sue*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 16. Hē þurhwunigende mid gebedum wæs Drihtnes lōf singende, Blickl. Homl. 231, 9. Drihten eallum mannum þurhwunigendum on sōpre andettesse cwæþ, 171, 15. [An lond þer he mihte þurhwunian (wonic, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1384. þu wið Godd þurhwunest in alre worlde world, Kath. 663. Cf. *Goth. pairh-wisan manere, permanere*.]

þurhwunigendlice; *adv. Perseveringly, persistently, continuously*:—Þurhwunigendlice begýman hit gedafenaf mōd ūre *perseveranter intendere oportet animum nostrum*, Scint. 33, 18. *þurh-wunung*, e; f. I. *continued dwelling, residence*:—Óper cyn is muneca, ðæt is wēstnesetan, ðe feor fram mannum gewitap. . . geefeulðecende Ælian and Ióhannem, ða þurhwununge on wēstnes innoþe heoldon, R. Ben. 134, 14. II. *perseverance, persistence, constancy*:—Be þurhwununge . . . Mægen gōdes weorces þurhwunung ys *de perseverantia* . . . *Virtus boni operis perseverantia est*, Scint. 90, 1–14. Gif hē behæt stadlofæste þurhwununge si *promiserit de stabilitate sua perseverantiam*, R. Ben. 97, 20. *þurruc*. I. *a small ship*:—Þurruc *cumba vel caupolis* (the word occurs in a list of names for different kinds of ships), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 30. II. *the bottom part of a ship* (?):—Se æften-stenn *puppis*, þurruc *cumba* (cf. *scipes botm cimba vel curina*, 56, 32), bytme *carina*, *scipes flōr tabulata navium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37–40. In this instance the word seems to mean rather part of a ship than the whole, and in this sense it is used later. It occurs in the *Persones Tale*: ‘Smal dropes of water, that enteren thurgh a litel crevis in the *thurrok*, and in the botom of a ship.’ Tyrwhitt in explanation quotes the following: ‘Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottome of a shyppe, wherin ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe, and it is called in some contre of this londe a *thorrocke* . . . Some calle yt the *bulcke* of the shyppe.’ See also *thurrok* of a shyppe *sentina*, Prompt. Parv. 493. *þurs-dæg*. v. þūr.

þurst, es; m. *Thirst* (lit. and fig.):—Ne biþ ðær hungor ne þurst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19: Exon. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beoð ðe hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 118, 27; Gū. 246. Hungor se hāta ne se hearde þurst, 238, 33; Ph. 613. Se hāta þurst, 430, 6; Rū. 44, 3. Ne biþ se ðurst gefyllend heora gitsunga, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðū woldest ūs ofsléan mid þurste (*siti*), Ex. 17, 3. On ðurste mium hī drencton mē mid ecce, Ps. Spl. 68, 26: 103, 12. On hungre and on þurste hē biþ afæded, Blickl. Homl. 59, 35: Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Drihten æsent hungor on eow and þurst and næcde, Deut. 28, 48. Deoð wýr þyrstendon ðone þurst gelifigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 12. [*Goth. þaurstei; f.: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. thirst: O. H. Ger. durst: Icel. þorsti.*] v. ungemet-þurst, þyrst.

þurstig; *adj. Thirsty* (lit. and fig.):—Hē sylfa þursti wæs *ipse sitiens*, Nar. 8, 4. Þurstig wyll *bibulus fons*, Scint. 13, 12. Swā swylg seó gitsung ða dreosendan welan, for ðam hió hiora simle biþ ðurstege, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 14. Swā hwā swā sylþ ceald wæter drincan ānum þurstigan menn, Homl. Th. i. 582, 24: ii. 106, 15: Wulfst. 287, 20. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðe þuristine? 288, 21. Þurstige mōde, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Þurstige þræcwiges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182. Heolfres þurstge, Exon. Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. [*O. H. Ger. durstig.*] v. þyrstig.

þuruh. v. þurh. *þus*; *adv. Thus, in this manner, degree, etc.* I. where the manner, etc., is determined by what precedes, (1) with verbs:—‘Mín Drihten, gestranga mīne heortan. Ðus gebiddende ðam hālgan Andra Drihtnes stefn wæs geworden, Blickl. Homl. 245, 3: Exon. Th. 236, 6; Ph. 570: 43, 9; Cri. 886. Ðus (*sic*) unc gedafnap ealle rihtwiness gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15: Lk. Skt. 24, 46. Hū mæg ðis ðus geweorpan? Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Ðās ðāda þus gedōne from Drihtne, 31, 20. Cucler fulne þus geworhtes drincan, Lchdm. ii. 182, 23. Lētaþ þus sinile usque huc, Lk. Skt. 22, 51. (2) with adjectives:—Ðis wif wæs āfūndun on unrihton hāmede. Moyses ūs bebeað ðæt wē sceoldon þus gerāde mid stānum oftorfan, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32. Þus gerādum āde, Anglia xiii. 434, 995. Þus manige men, Beo. Th. 679; B. 337. Ic næfre ðe gemette þus mēdne, Exon. Th. 163, 3; Gū. 988: 376, 19; Seel. 376: 447, 4; Dōm. 34. (3) with adverbs:—Nō wē ðe þus swide swencan þorftan, Exon. Th. 129, 18; Gū. 423: 268, 16; Jul. 433: Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. II. where the manner, etc., is determined by what follows, (1) with verbs:—God spræc þus: ‘Ic eom Drihten þin God,’ Ex. 20, 1. Se engel þus cwæþ: ‘Wes ðū hāl,’ Blickl. Homl. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 124; An. 62: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 5. Þus sindon hāten fæder and mōdur, ðes wē gefragen habbaþ . . . Maria and Ioseph, 1371; An. 686. Sōðlice þus wæs Cristes cneores *now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise*, Mt. Kmbl. i. 18. Ic wene þus, ðæt . . . Exon. Th. 468, 8; Phar. 4. Ðū ða sǣwle þus gesceope, ðæt hió hwearfan on hire selfre (cf. swā ðū gesceope ða sǣule, ðæt hió sceolde hwearfan on hire selfre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11), Met. 20, 205. Þus, Gen. 2, 16. (2) with adjectives:—Ic wene ðæt ðū næfre tō ðus mycles mænes læcedōnum becōme swylcum swā ic gefregn ða ðe fram Æscolapio ferdon, Lchdm. i. 326, 5. III. used in place of a definite expression:—Ðā cwæð Petrus: ‘Beceapode gē ðus micel landes?’ Heó andwyrd: ‘Geā, leof, swā micel’ *Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much* (Acts 5, 8), Homl. Th. i. 316, 32. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. thus.*]

þüsend. I. as a numeral noun, neuter and fem. (v. Ps. Th. 118, 72, and cf. cognates), *a thousand*; *gen. þüsendes, pl. þüsendu* (-o, -a, -e); also *þüsend* sometimes in the multiples, *though, perhaps, in these cases the whole number is to be considered as singular*, e. g. *Tele ða lenge ðære hwile wid tēn þüsend wintra . . . Tele nū ðæt tēn þüsend geāra wid ðæt ēce lif*, Bt. 18, 3: Fox 66, 6–10. Was þreo þüsend ðæra leóda ālesen, Elen. Kmbl. 569; El. 285: Blickl. Homl. 119, 3. v. under (2) other examples. (1) without other numerals, (a) governing a genitive:—Þüsend wintra biþ swā geostrau dæg *mille anni sicut dies hesternæ*, Ps. Th. 89, 4: Exon. Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. Fealleþ ðe on ða wystran wergra þüsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Mænigfeald þüsend mōðbliissenda *millia laetantium*, 67, 17. An þüsend manna, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Deāh hē erige his land mid ðüsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Erigan æcera þüsend, Met. 14, 5. Ðd ðæt hē þüsende disses lifes wintra gebedeþ *postquam vitae jam mille peregerit annos*, Exon. Th. 208, 5; Ph. 151. Hē ofslōg fela þüsend monna, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 17. Hē heora monig ðüsend ofslōg, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33. Þurh ðās bodunge gelyfdon fela ðüsend manna, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Manega ðüsenda engla, 334, 16. Heora fela ðüsenda gefongen wæs, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 11. Ic ðe þüsenda þegna bringe, Beo. Th. 3662; B. 1829. (b) where the genitive of the objects numbered is not given:—Hwæper ðis þüsend sceole beon scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Ðæt forme þüsend, ðæt ys seó forme yld, Anglia viii. 335, 45. Þüsendes ealdr *ciliaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 10. Æfter ðam þüsende biþ se deofol unbunden, Wulfst. 243, 23. On þüsende ðære cneorisse in *mille generationes*, Ps. Th. 104, 8. Hiē ðone here gefliēmdon and his fela þüsenda ofslōgon, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 28; Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 8; Cd. Th. 289, 23; Sat. 402: 290, 26; Sat. 421. Hē tōr mid monegum þüsendum, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 19. Ic mē nā ondræde þüsendu folces *non timebo millia populi*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Betere ðonne mon mē geofe ðüsende goldes and seolifes *super millia auri et*

argenti, 118, 72. (2) with other numerals as multipliers, (a) alone:—*Twā þūsend*, *Ælfc. Gr.* 49; *Zup.* 282, 12; *Ors.* 2, 4; *Swt.* 76, 30. *iii þūsend monna*, 2, 5; *Swt.* 80, 13. *v þūsend wera*, *Chr.* 508; *Erl.* 15, 18. *Syx þūsend oflenda*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 458, 18. *Wæs Rōmāna eahta þūsend ofslagen*, *Ors.* 4, 1; *Swt.* 158, 11; 4, 9; *Swt.* 192, 24. *Týn þūsend punda*, *Mt. Kmb.* 18, 24. *Tēn þūsend*, *Ps. Surt.* 90, 7. *Endlefan þūsend monna*, *Ors.* 2, 5; *Swt.* 78, 24. *Feowertýne þūsend sceāpa*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 458, 17. *xvi þūsend punda*, *Chr.* 994; *Erl.* 133, 27. *Ðæt wære þritig þūsend wintra*, *Exon. Th.* 369, 5; *Seel.* 36: *Salm Kmb.* 544; *Sel.* 271. *cxi þūsend*, *Chr.* 71; *Erl.* 9, 2. *Ān hund þūsend manna* and *hundeatig þūsend*, *Homl. Skt.* i. 18, 403. *Ðæt wæron fiētiēne hund þūsend monna*, *Ors.* 3, 9; *Swt.* 128, 22. *Twā þūsendo*, *Mk. Skt.* 5, 13; *Cd. Th.* 189, 14; *Exod.* 184. *Twā þūsendu swīna*, *Chart. Th.* 481, 5. *Twā þūsenda*, 471, 22; *Jos.* 7, 3. *Ðā ferdon þreō þūsenda feohentendra wera*, 7, 4. *iii þūsendo* (-a, *MS. E.*) *londes*, *Chr.* 648; *Erl.* 26, 16. *Āgefē hē feower þūsendo*, *Chart. Th.* 471, 24. *v þūsendu wera*, *Chr.* 508; *Erl.* 14, 17. *Fif þūsendo*, *Andr. Kmb.* 1181; *An.* 591. *Hē him gesealde seofon þūsendo*, *Beo. Th.* 4397; *B.* 2195. *Týn þūsendo*, *Ps. Th.* 90, 7; 67, 17. *Tēno þūsendo* (*þūsende*, *Rush.*), *Mt. Kmb.* Lind. 18, 24. *Geselle et fēam londe .x. þūsenda*, *Chart. Th.* 465, 30. *Cantwara him gesealdon xxx þūsenda*, *Chr.* 694; *Erl.* 43, 21. *Ðær wæs ofslagen eahtatig þūsenda*, *Ors.* 5, 8; *Swt.* 232, 2. *Hundeatig þūsenda*, 2, 5; *Swt.* 78, 17. *Ān hund þūsenda gehorsedra*, 3, 9; *Swt.* 124, 34; *Cd. Th.* 310, 9; *Sat.* 723. *Hund þūsenda landes* and *locenra beāga*, *Beo. Th.* 5981; *B.* 2994. *cxi þūsenda*, *Chr.* 71; *Erl.* 8, 2. *Done sang de nān mon elles singan ne mæg, būton ðæt hunde-teōtig and feowertig and feower þūsendo*, *Past.* 52; *Swt.* 409, 10. *Weard tū hund þūsenda ofslagen*, *Ors.* 2, 5; *Swt.* 78, 28. *Ðā com him ongeān twā hund þūsenda monna*, 3, 9; *Swt.* 132, 30. *His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda*, 2, 5; *Swt.* 78, 10. *viii c þūsenda*, *Swt.* 80, 4. *Ðæt wæs nigon x hund þūsenda*, *Swt.* 84, 29. *þūsend þūsenda ðenodon him*, *Homl. Th.* i. 348, 2. *Tō twēm þūsendum*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* *Rush.* 5, 13. *Tēn þūsendum*, *Ps. Surt.* 67, 18. *Mid týn þūsendum cumian āgēn done ðe him āgēn cymþ mid twēntigum þūsendum*, *Lk. Skt.* 14, 31. *Fif hund þūsend quinquagenis milibus*, *Hpt. Gl.* 426, 11. (b) in combination with hundreds, tens, units:—*Twā þūsend wintra* and *twā hund* and *twā* and *feowertig geāra gerīmes*, *Anglia viii.* 336, 1. *Feower þūsend wintra* and *feower hund* and *twā* and *hundeatig*, *Ors.* 1, 14; *Swt.* 58, 9. *Wæron āgān .v. þūsend wintra* and *.cc. wintra*, *Chr.* 11; *Erl.* 7, 2. *v. þūsend wintra* and *cc. and xxvi*, 33; *Erl.* 7, 10. *Gersones hīrēdes wæron seofon þūsenda and fif hundredu* . . . *Gaathes hīrēdes wæron eahta þūsendo and six hundredu* . . . *Meraries hīrēdes wæron six þūsendo and twā hundredu* . . . *ðā wæron hira twā and twēntig þūsenda*, *Num.* 3, 21–39. *Rōmāna wæs ān c and ān m ofslagen Romanorum mille centum periere milites*, *Ors.* 4, 6; *Swt.* 176, 14. *Ðæt wæs v hund monna and ān m*, 5, 12; *Swt.* 240, 34. **II.** as an adjective indecl.:—*þūsend* getýme oxena and *þūsend assan*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 458, 18. *Mid þūsend gemetum mille modis*, *Wülck. Gl.* 254, 44. *On hund þūsend wintrum* . . . *on syx þūsend wintrum*, *Anglia viii.* 335, 46–336, 20. *On six þūsend wintrum*, *Wulfst.* 244, 2. *Tēn þūsend siðan hundfealde þūsenda*, *Homl. Th.* i. 348, 3. **III.** the word is sometimes used of value without expressing the unit (cf. the Icelandic use of *hundrað*); see the passages (quoted above), *Chr.* 648; *Erl.* 26, 16; 694; *Erl.* 43, 21; *Beo. Th.* 4397; *B.* 2195; 5981; *B.* 2994; *Chart. Th.* 465, 30; 471, 22, 24; *Ps. Th.* 118, 72. [*Goth. þūsundi; f. n.: O. Frs. thūsund; O. L. Ger. thūsint; O. Sax. thūsundig; O. H. Ger. dūsunt, tūsunt; f. n.: Icel. þūsund; f. (later f. and n.)*]

þūsend-ealdormann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—*þūsend-ealdormen chiliarcho*, *Hpt. Gl.* 515, 76.

þūsend-feald; *adj. Thousand-fold, a thousand*:—*Ðæt þūsendfeald getæl is fulfremed*, *Wulfst.* 243, 26, 23. *þūsendfealde gegaderunge millena congerie*, *Hpt. Gl.* 416, 63. *Ðæt wæron þūsendfealde onsægednyssa*, *Homl. Th.* ii. 576, 8. *Ongæñ þūsendfealde deriende cræftas contra mille nocendi artes*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 135, 30; *Hpt. Gl.* 424, 45. [*Mid þūsendfeld wrenches he þe herte towended per mille meandros agit quieti corda*, *O. E. Homl.* ii. 191, 26.]

þūsend-gerim, es; *n. Numeration by thousands, counting with the unit a thousand*:—*Þrīa dreótēno þūsendgeīmes thirty-nine thousand*, *Salm. Kmb.* 582; *Sal.* 290.

þūsend-getel, es; *n. The number a thousand*:—*þūsendgetel biþ fulfremed*, and ne āstihþ nān getel ofer ðæt, *Homl. Th.* i. 188, 34.

þūsend-hiwe; *adj. Of a thousand shapes*:—*þūsendhiwe milleformes*, *Coll. Monast. Th.* 32, 29.

þūsend-lic; *adj. Numbered by thousands*:—*Þūsendlicre milleno*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 57, 40. *Ðæt hē is gescylde wiþ ða þūsendlican cræftas deofles costunga*, *Blickl. Homl.* 19, 16.

þūsend-mæle (þ); *adj. A thousand each, a thousand*:—*Þūsendmæle mellena*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 58, 19. *Betere is tō gebēdanne āne dæg mid ðē ðonne ðēra on þeodstefnum þūsendmæla*, *Th.* 83, 10.

þūsend-mælum; *adv. In thousands*:—*Weras and wif somod wornum and heāpum þrunge and urnon þūsendmælum*, *Judth. Thw.* 23, 40;

Jud. 165; *Cd. Th.* 190, 8; *Exod.* 196; 304, 18; *Sat.* 632. *Him ymb āugon engla þreātas þūsendmælum*, 300, 23; *Sat.* 569; 279, 11; *Sat.* 236; 296, 28; *Sat.* 509; *Andr. Kmb.* 1744; *An.* 874.

þūsend-mann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—*Gesete of him þūsendum and hundrydmen rulers of thousands and rulers of hundreds* (*A. V.*), *Ex.* 18, 21, 25.

þūsend-rīca, an; *m. A ruler of a thousand men*:—*þūsendrīca mil-lenarius*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 18, 9.

þū-slic, *þullic*; *adj. Such*:—*Nāfre adeāwde ðuslic* (*swylc*, *W. S.*), *Mt. Kmb.* Lind. 9, 33. *Þuslic tale*, 18, 5. *Mæhto ðullico uirtutes tales*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 6, 2. *Þuslicra is rīce Godes talium est regnum Dei*, 10, 14. *Of ðuslicum cnæhtum ex hujusmodi pueris*, 9, 37. *Mid dullucum* (*ðuslicum*, *Rush.*) *monigum bīspellum talibus multis parabolis*, 4, 33. *Þuslicum fultumum*, *Rtl.* 64, 33. *Þuslico* (-u, *Rush.*) *monigo giē dōas hujusmodi multa facitis*, *Mt. Skt. Lind.* 7, 13. *De fader ðullico* (*ðuslico*, *Rush.*) *soecað pater tales quaerit*, *Jn. Skt. Lind.* 4, 23. [*Of þulliche wepenen*, *O. E. Homl.* i. 255, 15. *Peos and swuche* (*þullich*, *MS. C.*) *opre*, *A. R. 8*, 7. *Gon and iseon swuch* (*þullich*, *MS. C.*), 10, 13. *Of swuche* (*þullic*, *MS. C.*), 82, 3. *Swuche* (*þulliche*, *MS. C.*), *men*, 84, 20. *Þulli*, *Marh.* 7, 27; *H. M. 9*, 25. *Þullich*, *Kath.* 847. *Þellich*, *Ayenb.* 6, 12.]

þūtende. *v. þeotan.*

þū-pistel, es; *m. Sow-thistle*:—*þūðistel* (-pistil) *lactuca*, *Txts.* 73, 1179; *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 50, 57. *Cf. þūfe.*

þuuf, *þuxsian*. *v. þuf, þuhsian.*

þwæle (or -a?; *m.*), an; *f. A band, fillet*:—*Þwaelum taenis*, *Txts.* 101, 1991. *Thuēlan vittas*, 107, 2120. From its form the word, apparently, should mean *towel*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* *dwahila*, *dwehila*; *f. mantile*, *mappula*, *manutergium*; *M. H. Ger.* *dwehele*, *dwēle*; *Du.* *dwaal* *a towel*; *a shroud*.

þwænan; *p. de To soften by moisture, ointment, etc., to soften*:—*Rysele opþe gelyndo wiþ gārleac gemeged and on ālād done swile þwænp*, *Lchdm.* ii. 72, 5. *Ðæt (the ointment) ða āhearddon swilas bēt and þwænp*, 246, 17. *Ðā hē ðam feaxe onfēng ðæs hālgan heāfdes ðā wæs hē monad ðæt hē tō gesette and sum fæc done swyle mid dygde and dwēnde* (*ðwænde*, *MS. B. T.*) *admonitus, cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit, et aliquandu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere ac mollire curabat*, *Bd.* 4, 32; *S.* 611, 41. *Sceal mon mid tūymendum drencum āteon ūt ða horhehtan wætan*. *þwæne* *mid dy ārest*, *Lchdm.* ii. 222, 26. *Gif ðū wylle mannes wambe þwænan*, i. 82, 11. *v. ā-*, *ge-þwænan*, and *cf. (?) þænan*.

þwære, an; *f. An instrument for beating or stirring*:—*Thuære, thuærae, thuære tudicla, tudica*, *Txts.* 103, 2072. *v. þweran.*

þwære; *adj. Gentle, agreeable*:—*Sēs Arculfus sēde ðæt ðær hangade ūpmæte leōhtfæt and ðwære (a lamp giving an agreeable light ?)*, *Shrn.* 81, 17. [*Gif hē on Tīwesdæg biþ ācenned, se biþ æwerd on his life and biþ mæn and ðwære (effeminate ?), but perhaps maupwære should be read, the text is late*], *Lchdm.* iii. 162, 11. *v. efen-*, *ge-*, *mann-*, *un-þwære*.

þwærian. *v. ge-*, *mid-þwærian*; *þwārian*.

þwærlæcan; *p. -læhte To consent*:—*þwærlæhte consentiret*, *Hpt. Gl.* 465, 63. *v. ge-þwærlæcan*.

þwærness, e; *f. Agreement*:—*Hī him ðær eadmædo budon and þwærnessa* (*geþwærnessa*, *MS. A.*), *Chr.* 827; *Erl.* 65, 7. *v. ge-þwærness*.

þwang, es; *m.: e; f. A thong, strip of leather*:—*Þwangc corrigia*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 84, 2. *Grēne hyde, þwanges recentis corii*, *Hpt. Gl.* 483, 31. *Ic ne underfō āne þwang (corrigiam caligae)*, *Gen.* 14, 23. *Mid ðuogum* (*ðwongum*, *Rush.*) *sandalis*, *Mk. Skt. Lind.* 6, 9. *Ðæs ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ic his sceōna þwanga* (*ðuogas*, *Lind.*; *þwongas*, *Rush.*) *būgende uncnytte ejus non sum dignus procumbens soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, *Mk. Skt.* 1, 7. [*Orm. Laym.* *þwang*, *þwong*; *R. Glouc.* *þong*; *O. H. Ger.* *dwang frenum*.] *v. bridel-*, *ōl-*, *scōhþwang*; *þweng*.

þwārian; *p. ode To bring into agreement, make harmonious*:—*Hē gemetgaþ ða feower gesceasta, ða hē þwāraþ and gewlitegaþ* (*geþwēraþ* and *wlitegaþ*, *Cott. MS.*), *hwilum eft unwlitegaþ and on ðrum hiwe gebrengh and eft geedniwaþ elementa in se inuicem temperat, et alterna commutatione transformat*, *Bt.* 39, 8; *Fox* 224, 9. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* *twārōn misceri*.] *v. þwārian*.

þwarm. *v. þwearm*.

þwāstriān (= ? *hwāstriān*, *q. v.*) *to murmur, speak low*:—*Þis ic spece nū gyt mid swā miccle ege ðæt mē þinceþ ðæt mē sió tunge stormige nis hit gyt forðun ðæt ic þwāstriān durre I dare not yet even speak low*, *Shrn.* 42, 35.

þweāl, es; *n. m.*

I. washing:—*Þhuechl, thuachl delumentum*, *Txts.* 55, 641. *þweāl*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 61, 20; ii. 25, 18; *delumentum*, i. *lavatio*, 138, 52; *lustramentum*, *Hpt. Gl.* 483, 20. *Deāh swīn ādwægen siē, gif hit eft filþ on ðæt sol, ðonne biþ hit fūle ðonne hit ær wæs, and ne forstent ðæt ðweāl nāht*, *Past.* 54; *Swt.* 421, 3. *Hwæt forstent him ðæt ærre ðweāl (lavatio)*, 21. *Ðæt wæter her bāna ðweāles aqua lavari*, *Bd.* 3, 11; *S.* 536, 6. *Clānsunge ðweāles and bæpes lavari purificationem*, 1, 27; *S.* 495, 16. *Be weres þweāle de viri lotione*, *L.*

Ecg. C. xxvi. tit.; Th. ii. 130, 10. Æfter fōta ðweále *post pedum lavationem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 392: R. Ben. 83, 23. For ðæs reāfes þweále, 91, 4. Swyn ðe cyrþ tō meoxe æfter his ðweále, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. Se Hælend hī þwōh mid þweále, 242, 29: Blickl. Homl. 147, 22. Mid þweále ðæs hālgan fulluhtes, Lchdm. iii. 434, 2. Eādig ðū eart ðe onfenge ðone þweāl mīnre gife, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 111. Þweālu clānes wēles *lavacra puri gurgitis*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. Þweāla (þweālu, MS. A.) *calica baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. [Forhabbe hē hyne wyð ælc þweald, Lchdm. iii. 134, 25.]

II. *what is used in washing, ointment.* (Cf. *Icel. þvāl a kind of soap, þvæla to wash with soap: Swed. twāl hard soap.*) v. þweán, II:—Pund ðuahles *librum unguenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. [Goth. þwahl; n. *lavacrum*: O. H. Ger. dwahal.] v. fōt-, hand-, heáfod-þweál.

þweán; p. þwōh, pl. þwōgon; pp. þwāgen, þwāgen, þwāgen, þwōgen.

I. *to wash.* (1) with object of that which is to be cleansed:—Petrus cwæð tō him: 'Ne þwyhst (ðwōas, Lind.: ðwās, Rush.) ðū næfre mīne fēt.' Se Hælend cwæþ: 'Gif ic ðē ne þweā (aðōa, Lind.: ðwā, Rush.), næfst ðū nānne dæl myd mē, Jn. Skt. 13, 8. Ðū ðwehst (ðwēs, Surt.) mē *lavabis me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 9. Hē his handa ðwehþ (ðwēð, Surt.), Ps. Th. 57, 9. Ne þweād (ðwās, Lind.: thuād, Rush.) hī hyra handa, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Gif ic þwōh (geðuog, Lind.: ðwōg, Rush.) eōwre fēt, Jn. Skt. 13, 14. Ic þwōh (ðwōg, Surt.), Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic in ða eā āstāh and of ðam watere mīne handa þwōh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 502. Hē hire fēt mid his tēarum þwōh, 744. Hē þwōh Aaron and his suna, Lev. 8, 6. Heō hī ðwōhþ, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Ðæt sylfe wæter ðæt hī ða bān mid ðwōgan, 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Ðæt wæter wæs gedrefed, ðonne ðær micel fōc hiera fēt and honda on ðwōgan, Past. 16; Surt. 105, 22. Þwōgan, Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Þwōgon, Gen. 43, 24. Þweah (ðuah, Lind.: þwah, Rush.) ðīne ansyne, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Ne þweh ðū nā mīne fēt āne, Jn. Skt. 13, 9. Þweād eōwre fēt, Gen. 19, 2. Ne beðearf būton ðæt man hīs fēt þweā (aðōa, Lind.: ðwā, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 13, 10. Būton hī hyra handa þweán, Mk. Skt. 7, 3. Scealt ðū ðweán (gedōas, Lind.: ðū mē ðwoege, Rush.) mīne fēt, Jn. Skt. 13, 6. Heō wolde hī þweán æt ðam watere, Ex. 2, 5. Hē underfēhð ðæt fenn ðara ðweāndra, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 24. (2) with object of that which is to be cleansed away:—Mid hī micle elne æghwylc wille synstrut þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321.

II. *to anoint.* v. þweál, II:—Ðuah heáfud ðīn *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 17. [Goth. þwahan: O. Sax. thwahan: O. H. Ger. dwahan: Icel. þvā.] v. ā-, be-, ge-þweán.

þwearm, es; m. (?) *A cutting instrument*:—Thuearm, duæram, þuarm *scalprum*, Tsts. 94, 891.

þweān. v. þweānan.

þweng, es; f. (?) *A band*:—Duengru (þwænge, Rush.) *philacteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 5. [Icel. þvengr *a thong*.] v. þwang.

þweora, an; m. *Crossness, peevishness*:—Ælc ðweora and ælc ierre and unweorcsipe . . . sē ānūmen fram eōw *omnis amaritudo, et ira, et indignatio . . . tollatur a vobis* (Eph. 4, 31), Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8. His mūd hē sceal from ælcum þweoran (or adj. 9 v. L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33) and yflum wordum gehæaldan *debet os suum a malo vel pravoloquio custodire*, R. Ben. 18, 7. [Cf. Goth. þwairhei *indignatio* (in the verse just given): Icel. þver-leikr *crossness*.] v. þweorh, III.

þweores, þwires, þwyres. I. *across* as opposed to along, *athwart, transversely, crosswise* as opposed to lengthways:—Lege bred þweores ofer ða fēt *lay a board across over the feet*, Lchdm. ii. 342, 6. Ðonon þweores ofer ðone beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 353, 16. Adam was on længe fīf and hunduigontiges fingra længe ofer þweoras ða fingras (i. e. *taking the breadth, not the length, of the fingers*), Anglia xi. 2, 28. Andlang ðære þorngræfan þwyres ofer Hysseburnan on gōsdæne; ðonne andlang ðæs weges ðe lif andlang gōsdæne þwyres ofer in waldes weg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4-7. Þwyres ofer þry crundelas; ofer ða strēt; þwyres ofer ða dūne, 13, 32; vi. 226, 15. Hē hēt ænne weall þwyres ofer eall ðæt lond asettān fram sē þwæ, Ors. 6, 15; Swt. 270, 13. Binnan ðam dīce ðe wē gemynegodon ðæt Severus hēt ðwyr ofer ðæt eāldon gedician *intra vallum quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. i, 11; S. 480, 19. Ðā wolde hē þurhþyn hī þwyres mid ðam swurde *then he wanted to thrust her through, from one side to the other, with the sword*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 225. Hī wurdon āworpene intō ðam byrnendum ofne gebundene ðwyras (bound across, with their arms bound to their sides), Homl. Th. ii. 312, 1. II. *on the flank*:—Ðā hēt hē ðæt here (the serpent) mon mid ðām palistas þwyres on wurpe. Ðā weard here mid ānūm wierpe nā ribb forod, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 10. Hē gesette twā fōlc ðiegellīce on twā heālfā . . . and bebedād ðām twām fōlcum, . . . ðæt hīe on Regulēs fird on twā heālfā þwyres on fōre (that they should attack Regulēs's army on both flanks), 176, 3. Hannibal him com þwyres on, 4, 8; Swt. 188, 15.

III. *perversely, wrongly*:—Godes wipwinnan ðe willaþ æfre þwires, Jud. Thw. 157, 30. Se ðe his næxtan hataþ, se bið gehāten ðæs āwyrgeðan deōfles bearn, ðe wyle æfre ðwyras, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 14. [O. H. Ger. *tweres oblique*; cf. Ger. *quer*, *quer über*: Icel. *þvers*, *þvers um across*: Dan. *tværs*, *tværs over across*.] v. next word.

þweorh, þwerh, þwyrh; adj. I. *crooked, cross*, (1) for the literal sense see *þweores*. (2) fig.:—Ðuer wig *perversa via*, Kent. Gl. 772. On ðweorum wige in *via peruersi*, 812. Þwuru (þweoru, MS. A.) beōþ on gerichte *erunt pravi in directa*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. II. *adverse, opposed* (cf. *Icel. þver-ūð discord*). v. þweorian, þweor-lic, II:—Þwyr oððe widerræde *adversus*, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Gif gē beoð þwyre tō ðisum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 94. Ungeþwære and þwyre him betwýnan *at variance among themselves*, 13, 236.

III. *cross, angry, bitter*. v. þweora:—Ðām þweorum (þweorum, Wrt.) *rancidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 59. v. þrōh. IV. *perverse, wrong, evil, depraved, froward*:—Heorte ðuerh (þweor, Spl.: þweorr, Lamb.) *cor pravam*, Ps. Surt. 100, 4. Cyn ðuerh (þweor, Spl. Lamb.) *genus pravam*, 77, 8. Þwyr geþanc *prava mens*, Scint. 68, 3. Mann þwyr homo *peruersus*, 134, 11. Þwyr mōð *proterius animus*, 19. Hē wæs þwyr on dædum, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. Seó hīwraðen is swīde ðwyr domus *exasperans est*, ii. 530, 29. Decius se þweora heold rice, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12. Eālā þwyre (þweóre, MS. A.) *cneores O generatio peruersa*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 171. Þwure (þweore, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Seó ðwyre sáwl, Homl. Th. i. 408, 13. Ðæt ðwyre mōð, 410, 21. Ðwerre heortan *peruersi cordis*, Kent. Gl. 612. Mid þweorum (ðý ðweoran, Surt.) *cum peruerso*, Ps. Spl. 17, 28. Hē eall ðurh his unrihtðæde mid ðweorum life þýstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. On þwerre spræce in *locutione peruersa*, Confess. Peccat.

Ðweoran *peruerso*, Kent. Gl. 142. On bogon þweorne (ðone ðweoran, Surt.) *in arcum pravam*, Ps. Spl. 77, 63. On óðre wísan siut tō manienne ða bilwitan on óðre ða ðweoran and ða lytegan *quomodo admonendi simplices et versipelles*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 5. Ða ðweoran hī ofslōgon, Homl. Th. i. 232, 7. Ða ðwyrān beón gedreáde, ðæt hī tō Godes rihte gebūgan, ii. 96, 5. On þweorra (ðwyrā, Wells Frag.) *manna (pravorum)* gewit, R. Ben. 119, 13. Ðwyrā, Homl. Th. i. 552, 35. Ðweorum *pravis*, Wülc. Gl. 251, 13. Mid þweorum ðeawum, Homl. Th. i. 302, 30. From þweorum and yfelum wordum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Gedýldig wið ðwyrum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11. Ða ðwyrān *improbos*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 10.

¶ On þweorh *wrongly, evilly*:—Ðæt hī ðý mære wite hæbben ðe hī gere witon ðæt hī on ðweorh dōð, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 9. Hē ongeat ðæt hē hæfde on ðweorh gedōn, ðæt seó mægþ wæs būtan biscope, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 22. Ðonne hig eow tela tæccan, and him sylf on ðweorh dōð, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 7. Hīe on þweorh sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. [Goth. þwairhs *angry*: O. H. Ger. *dwerah transversus*; in *duerh in transversum*: Icel. *þvert cross, transverse*.] v. ire-þweorh.

þweorh-furh (p) *a cross furrow, a rough place*:—Þuerhfyri *salebrae* (cf. O. H. Ger. *furihi salebras; sulcos*), Tsts. 95, 1761. Ða unsniþpan ðwerfur *salebrosos (complanans) anfractus* (Ald.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 26. Þwyrhero *anfractus* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Errabundis anfractibus exorbitans), 83, 6. Ðweorhfyro, 2, 20. See also þwyres fura *salebroso* (the passage is: Genus explanat salebroso pagina versu), 90, 60.

þweorian, þwyrān; p. oðe *To be opposed, adverse to (wid), to be at variance.* v. þweorh, II:—Ic ðwyrige oððe ic widerige *adversor*, Ælfic. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. On sibbe is fulfremednyss ðær ðær nān ðing ne þwyrāþ (there are no conflicting elements), Homl. Th. i. 552, 21. Ic com sōðfæstnys, ac ðas ðweorigaþ wið nē *these men are opposed to me*, 380, 8. Ne mæg ðeós ofrring beón on ðære heortan ðe mid gýtsunge oððe andan gebysgod bið, for ðan ðe hī ðwyrāþ wið ðone gōðan willan *they are adverse to the good will*, 584, 20. Oððe hī his fēt gesōhton, him and Gode gehýrsumigende, oððe gif heora hwylc ðwyrde (if any one of them was adverse), hē his andweardnysse forlæah, 560, 10. Ða heáfodmen wiðcwædon and symle ðwyrodon *ever proved adverse*, ii. 260, 2. Widersaca[n] ðan f þw[r]eredon *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 50. Ðā ongunnun Pharisei him betwýnan ðwyrān the Pharisees began to be at variance among themselves, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 28.

þweor-lic, þwyr-lic; adj. I. *reversed, contrary, opposite*:—Ða word, ðe synd *passiva*, beoð *activa* gif se r byþ āweg gedōn; . . . twā ðæddlice word synd ðe habbaþ þwyrlice getacnunge; ðæt ðe geendāþ on o getacnaþ þrowunge, and ðæt ðe geendāþ on o getacnaþ ðæde, Ælfic. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 17. Bið swīde þwyrlice, ðæt ðearfa beó mōdig *it is quite reversing the proper order of things for a needy person to be proud*, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 123.

II. *adverse*. v. þweorh, II:—Antecrist is gereht ðwyrlic Crist, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. III. *perverse, evil, depraved*:—Hē wæs ācenned būton synne, and næs nān ðing ðwyrlice on him, Homl. Th. i. 176, 5. Fram þwyrlice spræce *a pravo eloquio*, R. Ben. Interl. 21, 9. Gesamnodon gehwylce ðwyrlice widercoran, Homl. Th. i. 468, 5. Ðonne ðwyrlica manna heortan beoð geemuode, 362, 26. Þwyrlica *pravorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 107, 11.

þweorlice; adv. I. *awry, askew, in reversed order*:—Þwyrlice færd æt ðam hūse ðær seó wylh bið ðære hlæfdian wissigend and seó hlæfdige bið ðære wylne underdeōdd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 10. II. *in a way that offers opposition, obstinately, flatly* (of refusal):—Hē wiðcwæð þwyrlice (flatly; cf. Icel. *synja*, *neita þverliga*; or *angrily*, v. þweorh, III) and hī mid gedrefedre ðebligynsse him fram áðraf, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 29. III. *perversely, evilly*:—And suā ðeah hē mid wōn

weorcum hit tō ðweorlice ne fremef ðeah hē hit on his mōde forlātan ne mæge *et quamvis prava non exerceat opere, ab his tamen non evellitur mente*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 13. *Enervatus, i. debilius sleaclice*, pweorlice; *enerviter*, wāclice, *turpiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 55. *Þwyrlice* lybbende *prave uiuendo*, Scint. 45, 18.

pweorness, *e*; *f.* **I. crookedness** (fig.) *v.* pweorh, I. 2:—

Þwyrnysa beoð gerihte, Homl. Th. i. 362, 22. **II. opposition.**

v. pweorh, II, pweorlice, II:—*Aduersus* ongan mid þwyrnysse (*i. discordia*, MS. W.), Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 14. Ða sceorede ðagyt se yldesta hæðengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused most flatly*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 10. **III. perversity, iniquity, evil, depravity**:—Mycel is seó þwyrnes (cf. *abundabit iniquitas*, 8), Wulfst. 82, 17. Fram þwyrnysse a *prauitate*, Scint. 32, 3. For heora lifes ðwyrnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 24. Forbeoðe lið ða þwyrnesse hyra ungeþeahes *prohibeat pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 119, 9. Hræðlice bið se Dēma tō ūrum bēnum gebīged, gif wē fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum beoð gerihtlæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 35; Lchdm. iii. 276, 18. Manna þwyrnysa *hominum prauitates*, Scint. 44, 9.

pweorscipe, *es*; *m.* *Perversity, iniquity, depravity*:—Se bið ðam isene gelic inne on ðam ofne, se ðe for ðære suingellan nyle his ðweorscipe forlātan, ac ofan his nihtan his lifes, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 6. **pweor-timbre** (?), *adj.* *Cross-grained* (?), *stubborn*:—Ic wāt ðæt ic ær ne sið ænig ne mētte þristan geþohites ne pweorhtimbran (*Grein suggests -timbran, v. next word*) mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 15; Jul. 550.

pweor-time; *adj.* **I. given to opposition, contentious.** *v.* pweorh, II:—Ðone rēþan, ðe biþ pweortēme, ðū scealt hātan hund, nallas mann ferox, *atque inquires linguam litigiis exercet? cani comparabis*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 102, 16. **II. given to evil, wicked, depraved**:—And ðeah ðonne hē ongiote ða scylda ðara ðweortēmena, ðonne geðence hē ðone ealdordōm his onwealdes *cum pravorum culpa exigit, potestatem sui prioratus agnoscat*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 12. Ðēm gōðum hē sceal mid wordum stýran and ðām pweortýmum mid swingellum *honestiores animos verbis corripiat, improbos autem verberum castigatione*, R. Ben. 13, 20.

pwer. *v.* pweorh. **pweran**; *p.* þwær, *pl.* þwærou; *pp.* þworen, þuren:—*To twirl, stir*. [O. H. Ger. dweran; *p.* dwar; *pp.* dworan *miscere*.] *v.* ā-, ge-þweran; þwírel.

þwīnan; *p.* þwān, *pl.* þwīnon; *pp.* þwīnen *To get less, dwindle, be reduced* (of a swelling):—Beþe ða fēt and smyre, ðonne þwīnaþ (-ep, MS.). hý sōna (*the swelling goes down*), Lchdm. i. 84, 25. Ðonne þwīnaþ ða āswollena sina, ii. 282, 8. Tāc ðæt se swile þwīnan ne mæg, ne ūt yran on ðære life, 162, 3; 212, 9. Cf. dwīnan.

þwírel; *es*; *m.* *A stick for whipping milk*:—Meolc lac, flíete *verberatum*, molcen lac *coagolatum*, þwírel *verberaturum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 26–30. [O. H. Ger. dwírl; *M. H. Ger.* twírel, twírl; *Ge. querl*, quírl *a twirling-stick*; querlen *to beat up*; *Icel.* þyrell *a whisk* to whip milk; flauta-þyrell *a stick for whipping milk*; þyrla *to whirl*; cf. þwara *a stick used to stir up a cauldron*.] *v.* þweran.

þwíres. *v.* pweores. **þwítan**; *p.* þwāt, *pl.* þwíton, þwéoton; *pp.* þwíten *To thwite* (still in some dialects, e. g. Lancashire), *to cut, cut off*:—Þwíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 50; Reim. 63. Monige of ðam treowe ðæs hālgan Cristes mæles spōnas and sceafþan nimað (spōnas ðwítaþ, MS. B.) *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31. Monige of ðære ilcan styþe spōnas ðwéoton and sceafþan nōmou (ðæt geþwit nāman, MS. B.) *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, 3, 17; S. 544, 44, col. 2 (sprýtan ácurfon, col. 1). Genim ðone wyrtruman, delf up, þwit nigon spōnas on ða winstran hand, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [Telwyñ or thwytyñ *abseco, rescio*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *To thwyte dolare*, Cath. Angl. 388, and see note. Cf. *Icel.* þveita *a small axe*, þvita *a kind of axe*, þveit, þveiti *a cut-off piece, a parcel of land*.] *v.* ā-, for-þwítan; ge-þwit.

þwur, þwyr, þwyr-, þwyre, þý, þýan. *v.* pweor, pweor-, pweores, þe, þeowan. **þý-dæges**; *adv.* *On that day, then*:—Gif ðær byð ān ofer ða seofon, ðonne tæcnaþ ðæt ðæt se mōnd gæð on Sunnanæg on tūne; gif ðær beoð ofer ða seofon twā oððe þreō, feowor oððe fite oððe syxe, wite ðū tō sóðe ðæt ðýdæges cymð sē mōnd tō mannum, Anglia viii. 304, 13; 310, 39.

þyddan; *p.* de *To strike, thrust, push*:—*Impingere* on besettan (*in margin* on þidden, ic on þyðde), Hpt. Gl. 505, 46. Ðā ðýðde Æfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælðearme ðæt hē was deað *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine, et transfodit eum, et mortuus est*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 17. Se assa þidde his hlāfordes fōt þearle tō ðam hege *juxxit asina se pariet* et *attrivit sedentis pedem*, Num. 22, 25. Ðā ábræð Aoth his swurd and hine hetelice þidde swā ðæt ða hiltan eodon in tō ðam innode Aoth tulit sicam, *infixitque eam in ventre ejus, tam valide, ut capulus sequeretur ferrum in vulnere*, Jud. 3, 21. Ðæt is ðæt mon mid hindewearde sceafte ðone ðýðde ðe him oferfylge *aversa hasta persequentem ferire est*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 14. [Penne þudde ich in

þam luueliche þohtes, Marh. 14, 7. þa þudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot, 12, 17. He þudde (þraste, and MS.) frommard his breoste, Laym. 189, 8.] *v.* þurh-, wip-þyddan; þoddettan; see also þeowan.

þýder, þýfe. *v.* þider, þife.

þýfel, *es*; *m.* *A bush; a thicket; a leafy plant*:—*Frutectum, i. arborum densitas vel ramus (ramus?) þýfel, frutices, ramos (ramos?) þyrne, frutex, frutecta* þýfel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 42–45. *þýfel frutex, i. 33, 42. Þýfel, 80, 20. Þýfel spartus, 32, 40; spina, sentrix, 33, 47. Of piccum þefeþe*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. On ðone hundes þýfel; of hundes þýfele forþ on ðone þorn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 425, 29. Andlang paðes on ðone hyndes þýfel; of ðam þýfele andlang weges, vi. 36, 4. *þýfelas frutecta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 9. His þýfelas t twygu *arbusta ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 11. *þýfela vel boxa belsarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 44. Genim ðysse wyrte, ðe wē león fōt nemdon, fif ðýfelas būtan wyrtruman, Lchdm. i. 98, 16. [Smale fūzele þat fleoþ bi grunde and bi þuwele, O. and N. 2?8.] *v.* brēmel-, rýsc-, sceald-, widig-þýfel; þūf.

þýflen (?), *adj.* *Bushy*:—*þýflen (printed rýpleu) sparteus* (cf. *þýfel spartus*), Germ. 399, 457.

þýften, *e*; *f.* *A female servant*:—*þýften verna, famula, servus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 9. *þeftan vernacula, servula, ancilla*, 461, 56. [þe ofer is ase lefdi; þeos is ase þuften, A. R. 4, 11. Mi lauerd biseh his þuftenes mekelec *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, H. M. 45, 12.] *v.* ge-þofta.

þýgan. *v.* þeowan. **þýhtig**; *adj.* *Strong, firm*:—*Sweord ecgum þýhtig*, Beo. Th. 3121; B. 1558. *v.* hyge-, un-þýhtig.

þýle; *pron.* *Such*:—þes þýlc fela spýcð *iste talis multum loquitur*, Scint. 80, 19. Gif hē áwiht þýlces dó *si tale quid fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 27. *þýlces fela his similia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Áne þýlicne lytling *unum parvulum talem*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Hwæt is þes þe þam ic þýlc gehýre *de quo audio ego talia*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Manega ópre þýlce (þýllice, MS. A.) *geð dōt alia similia his facitis multa*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. Féawa synd ða þýlce gebedu habban *pauca sunt qui tales orationes habeant*, Scint. 33, 3. [Laym. Chauc. þýlk: *R. Glouc.* þýlk: *Icel.* þvi-likr.]

þýl-cræft, *es*; *m.* *Rhetoric*:—*þelcræft rethorica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 55. *v.* þýle.

þýld *patience*:—On ðýlde iówre settas gē sáwle iówre *in patientia uestra possidebitis animas uestras*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 19. [þild to þolenn unnsceolþe, Orm. 2603. *þild patientia*, Ps. 9, 19. O. H. Ger. dult.] *v.* ge-þýld.

þýldig; *adj.* *Patient*:—Strong and ðýldig *fortis et patiens*, Rtl. 101, 8. [þuldi and þolemōd, Kath. 174. O. H. Ger. dultig *patiens*.] *v.* ge-, un-þýldig.

þýldigian; *p.* ode *To endure*:—Wel þýldigende hī beoð *bene patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. *v.* ā-, for-, ge-ðýldigian (-þýlgian).

þýle, *es*; *m.* *An orator, spokesman*:—Gelæred þýle fela spæca mid feawum wordum *geopenað doctus orator plures sermones paucis verbis aperit*, Scint. 119, 3. *þýlas oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 1. *As a proper name þýle is found* in Exon. Th. 320, 5; Víd. 24:—*þýle weold Rōnding*.

¶ In Beowulf the *þýle* of the Danish king is mentioned:—Hünferþ þýle, Beo. Th. 2335; B. 1165. *þýle Hrōdgāres*, 2917; B. 1456. In two passages it is noted that he sat at his lord's feet:—Hünferð mæloðe ðe æt fōtum sæt frēan Scýldinga, 1002; B. 499; 2335; B. 1165. He is the only one of the courtiers who is actually stated to have addressed Beowulf, so that the duty of leading the conversation seems to have fallen to him. If a gloss in Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 31—*descarris* hof-ðelum—may be read *de scarris* of ðelum (= ðýlum) or hofðýlum, perhaps his function was something like that of the later court jester, and the style of his attack on Beowulf hardly contradicts the supposition. [*Icel.* þulr; cf. þýlja *to say, chant*.] *v.* þýl-cræft.

þýle, *Thila Thule*, some of the islands in the north-west of Europe:—Be westan-nordan Ibernía is ðæt ýtemeste land ðæt man hæf *Thila (insula Thule)*, and hit is feawum mannum cūð for ðære oferfýrre, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Ðæt iland ðe wē hātaþ *Thýle*, ðæt is on ðam norþwestende ðisses middan-geardes *ultima Thule*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. *Thýle* hātte ān ígland be nordan þýsum íglande, syx daga fæf ofor sē, Lchdm. iii. 260, 2. *v.* Týle.

þýlian, þýlic, þýl-lic, þýlman. *v.* þilian, þýlc, þýs-lic, for-þýlman.

þýmel, *es*; *m.* *A thumbstall, fingerstall, thimble*:—Wip scurfedum nægl . . . wyrç þýmel tō, and lege eald spic onufan ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 6. [Themyl *digitale*, Wülc. Gl. 578, 29 (15th cent.). The-melle, thymbylle, thymle *digitale, parcipollex, pollicium*, Cath. Ang. 383, where see note. Thymbyl *theca*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *Icel.* þumall *the thumb of a glove*.]

þýmel; *adj.* *A thumb thick*, applied to the fat of swine:—Æt þýmelum, L. lu. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

þýn *to press*. *v.* þeowan.

þyncan; *p.* þýhte. **I. to seem, appear.** (1) where the subject of the verb is expressed:—Þyncþ him swiðe leoht sió byrden ðæs lircōwdōmes *pondus magisterii leuius aestimat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 9. Mē ðeós (rōð) heardra þýnceþ, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489; 383, 14; Rā. 4, 10; Met. 12, 8. Þincþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25; Met. 12, 18. Þis

þinceþ riht micel, dæt . . . , Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Mē dæt riht ne þinceþ, dæt . . . , 19, 11; Gen. 289. Þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1218; An. 609. Hī ne wundriāþ mæniges þinges de monnum wunder þynceþ, Met. 28, 82. Ðæs de mē þynceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 944; An. 472: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Hý wyrde þinceaþ, Beo. Th. 742; B. 368. Lytel þūhte ic leóða bearnum, Exon. Th. 87, 14; Cri. 1425. Ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger swā hē ūtan þūhte. Þeah ðū nū hwam fæger þince, ne biþ hið nō ðý rapor swā, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 24. Hē ðūhte him selfum suðe unlytel se *parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. Hire þūhte hwite heofon and eorde, Cd. Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603: 111, 4; Gen. 1850: Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842: Met. 12, 15. Tō lang hit him þūhte, hwænne hī tōgðere gāras bēron, Byrht. Th. 133, 47; By. 66. Him ðæt wræclíc þūhte, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Ðæt wundra sum monnum þūhte, dæt . . . , Exon. Th. 133, 13; Gū. 489: 169, 27; Gū. 1101. Hie ðam were geonge þūhton men, Cd. Th. 146, 27; Gen. 2428. Ealle brimu blōðige þūhton, 214, 20; Exod. 572: Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440: Beo. Th. 1737; B. 866. Ðý ðe hý him sylfum sellan þūhten, Exon. Th. 455, 24; Hy. 4, 54. Hē þenceþ dæt his wise welhwam þince unforcūþ, 315, 13; Mōd. 30. Þeah hit lang þince, Met. 10, 66. Hwæt eow sēlest þynce, Elen. Kmbl. 1062. Hie wilniāþ dæt hie ðyncen ða betstan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 18. Hwelc wite sceal ūs tō hefig ðyncan? 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hī woldon mē swiþe bitere þincan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 19. Swā hit þincan mæg, L. i. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 36. (2) where the subject is not expressed, as in *methinks*:—Swā mē ðincþ, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21: 36, 3; Fox 176, 30. Swā ðe ðyncþ, 38, 2; Fox 196, 22. Hū þincþ eow *quid vobis videtur*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Þincþ him genōg on ðam ðe hī biinnan heora ægenre hýde habbaþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. Dēm ðū hī tō deāþe, gif ðe gedafen þince, Exon. Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. Ðeah monnum swā ne þince, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 17. (2a) where the verb is followed by a clause:—Mē þincþ dæt hit hæbbe geboht sume leāslicre mæþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ne þynceþ mē gerysne, dæt wē rondas beren, Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hwæt þincþ ðæt dæt ðū sýþ, Jn. Skt. 8, 53. Þynceþ him dæt hē næbbe genōg, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 4. Him selfum þincþ dæt hē nænne næbbe, swā swā manegum men þincþ dæt hē nænne næbbe, 29, 1; Fox 104, 8. Wræclíc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan, Exon. Th. 414, 11; Rā. 32, 18. Þinceþ ðe miht ðū libban *potes vivere*? Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 40. Ðūhte heom dæt hit mihte swā, Cd. Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Ne þūhte gerysne rodora wearde, dæt Adam leng āna wære, 11, 9; Gen. 169. Ðeah ūs þince dæt it on wōh fare, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 20. Higesnotrum mæg þincan, dæt . . . , Met. 10, 8. II. *to seem fit*:—Swā mycel swā ðe þince as much as to you seems good, Lchdm. ii. 74, 2. Dō swā ðe þynce, gif ðū frygnen sié, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. [*Goth. þug[g]kjan: O. Sax. thunkian: O. H. Ger. dunchan: Icel. þykkja.*] v. ge-, mis-, of-, on-þyncan.

þynceþ[u]; f. *Honour, dignity, rank*:—Suā suā hē on ðyncdum (ge-ðyncdum, Cott. MSS.) bið furdur ðonne oðre *sicut honore ordinis superat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 23. v. ge-þingþu.

þýnde. v. þignan.

þyng, es; m. (?) *Growth, progress, profit*:—Mid ðynge *proficiendo*, Rtl. 83, 40. v. ge-þynge.

þyn-hlæne; adj. *Wasted, shrunk*:—Ða gescruncenan and ða þyn-hlænan *marcida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 23.

þynne; adj. *Thin*:—Ðæt ic reccan mōste þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rā. 41, 36. Ic dō sum ðing ðiure *tenuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 9.

I. of dimension, (1) *thin, lean, the opposite of fat or stout*:—Þynne monn *galbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 11. Ne mæg him se lichoma batian, ac bið blac and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 206, 11. (2) *thin, the opposite of thick*:—Mīc ðynre tyrf bewigen *obtectus cepite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Hē hæfde midnycle neosu ðynne *vir naso pertenui*, 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Seóþ þurh þynne hrægl, Lchdm. ii. 290, 4. Seó wyrt hafaf þynne leáf, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. (3) *thin, the opposite of broad*:—Ðæt seó ðynneste dolhswaþo ætywde *ut tenuissima cicatricis vestigia parerent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19.

II. of density, (1) where the parts of a whole are not close together, *thin*:—Of ðinnum rēnscurum flēwd seó eorde, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. In sceagan ðær hē þynnest is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 15. (2) applied to liquids, air, etc., *thin*:—Sum ūtgang biþ þynne, sum mid þiccum wætum geondgoten, Lchdm. ii. 276, 24. Hit sié þicce swā þynne brīw, 314, 4. Lyft is lichamlíc gesceaft, swýðe þynne, iii. 272, 17. Þynne win, ii. 254, 18. Snāw cymd of ðam þynnun wætan, iii. 278, 23. Hē elles ne ðeah nemne medmicl hlāfes mid ðynre meolce *lac novum in phiala ponere solebat, et post noctem ablata superficie crassiore, tpsē residuum cum modico pane bibebat*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ær se þicca mist þynra weorde, Met. 5, 6.

III. fig. (1) *thin, weak, feeble*:—Hwilec sié sió gecynd ðæs lichoman, hwæder hió sié strang ðe heard . . . ðe hió sié hnesc and mearwe and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Ðynre þynge ānre ætywde dæt hē lifes was *hālitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. (2) *delicate, fine*:—Andgyt þēunige gearwige Gode þýð symle and þynne hit byð *sensus officium exhibens Deo uiget semper et tenuis fit*, Scint. 52, 9. [*O. H. Ger. dunni tenuis: Icel. þunnr.*]

þynness, e; f.

I. *thinness, slightness of density*. v. þynne, II. 2:—Metta melting and þynnes, Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. II. *weakness*. v. þynne, III. 1:—Hit gehæld ða þynnysse ðære gesihde, Lchdm. i. 134, 27 (see note).

þynnian; p. ode *To make or to become thin*:—Þynnade *obtenuerat*, Txs. 182, 80. Ðæt þicce horh ðū scealt mid ðim læcedōmum wyrman and þynnian, Lchdm. ii. 194, 22. [*O. H. Ger. gi-dunnōt attenuatus; dunnēn rarescere: Icel. þynna to make thin.*] v. ā-, ge-þynnian.

þynnol(-ul); adj. *Lean, meagre*:—Þynnul *macilentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 16.

þynnung, e; f. *Thinning, making thin*:—Læcedōmas ðe þynnunge mægen hæbben and smaluþe, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

þyn-wefen; adj. *Thin-woven*:—Thynwefen hrægl *levidensis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 17.

þyrel (from þyrhel, v. þurh), þyrl, es; n. *A hole made through anything, an aperture, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūd vel ðyrl *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57. Ic borige *terebro*, ðyrl *foramen*, 84, 65: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 16. Is on ðam wāge ðyrl geworht *est foramen in pariete*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 17. Gif ān þyrl (*foramen*) open byð forlæten, ðanon fram feōdum beó inn āgan, Scint. 140, 6. Ðæt wære ðyrel on middum ðæm hwēole, Shrn. 81, 13. Geryme dæt ðæt þyrel (*the aperture made by a lancet*) tō nearo ne sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 25. Stōl niþan ðyrelce, 76, 22. Ðæt isen (*a scythe*) becom swymmende tō ðam snæde and tō ðam ðyrl ðe hit ær of āscæt, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 14. Swā swā mon mēlo siþt; dæt mēlo ðurhcrýþþ ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Þurh nædle þyrel (ðyrl, Lind.) *per foramen acus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Þyrl, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 25. Gif wyrn þyrl gewyrce . . . drype on ðæt þyrel, Lchdm. ii. 114, 14. Drincan syllan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rā. 71, 7: 397, 18; Rā. 16, 21. Ne furþon ān þyrl (*foramen*) būton cræfte minon (*the smith's*) ðū ne miht dōn, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 17. Hē dæt isen sette on ðæt ylce þyrl, and hit fæste stōd, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 71. Þyrel *foramina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 73. Þyrlum *finistris*, 148, 60. Þyrelum *foraminibus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30, col. 2. Þurh ða ðyrl, 544, 32, col. 1. Ic hēt hié þurhborian . . . hēt ic eft ða ðyrel, mid golde forwyrcean, Nar. 20, 3. [*A. R. þurl a window: Aenb. þerle.*] v. eāg-, ears-, hūn-, næs-, nos-, teol-þyrel (-þyrl, -þerl), and *next word*.

þyrel; adj. *Perforated, having a hole or holes, pierced through*:—Gif eāre þyrel weorðþ, iii. scitþ, gebēte, L. Ethb. 14, 1; Th. i. 14, 6: 49; Th. i. 14, 15. Þyrel, 45; Th. i. 14, 10. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel (þyrl, MS. B.), L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13: 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif se wāh bið ðyrel if *the wall have a hole through it*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 17. From ðyrelan stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 2. On ðone þyrlan stān, iii. 406, 11. Þyrlan, 436, 34. Se ðe mēdscættas gaderap, hē legeþ hié on ðyrelne polchan (*in sacculum pertusum*), Past. 45; Swt. 343, 20. Gif degna hwelc ðyrelne kulle brōhte tō ðýs burnan, bēte hine georne, 65; Swt. 469, 10. Heāfodwunde tō bōte. Gif ða bān beóð būti þyrel (þyrl, MSS. B. H.) . . . Gif dæt ūterre bān bið þyrel . . . , L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 14. Gif būti þyrelce sién, L. Ethb. 47; Th. i. 14, 12. Hē eowap ūs his þyrlan handa, Wulfst. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger. durchil pertusus.*] v. þurh-þyrel.

þyrelian, þyrlan; p. ode. I. *to make a hole through, pierce through, perforate*:—Þirle his hlāfor his eāre mid ānum æle *dominus perforabit aurem ejus subula*, Ex. 21, 6. Þirlige, Lev. 25, 10. II. *to make hollow; fig. to make vain*:—Áldlie ð þyrlie *obunco* (þ obunco is glossed by ymbclipe, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31), Engl. Stn. i. 66, 66. Þyrliaþ *cavantur, evacuantur*, hol eava, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 62. [He lette þyrlen his scheld, A. R. 392, 24. To þyrlen godes side wið spere ord, Jul. 41, 14. With a spere was thirled his breastbon, Ch. Kn. T. 1852. To hem þat his herte þirled, Piers P. i. 172. Thyrlýn (thyrlyl) or peercyū *fenetro, terebro, perforo*, Prompt. Parv. 491.] v. þurh-þyrelian.

þyrelung, e; f. *Perforation, piercing through*:—‘Durhdyrela done wāg’ . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung ðæs wāges ‘*fode parietem*.’ . . . *Quid est parietem fodere?* Past. 21; Swt. 153, 25. [In his side þyrlunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 13.]

þyrel-wamb; adj. *Having the stomach pierced*:—Þyrelwombue, Exon. Th. 490, 13; Rā. 79, 11.

þyrfende. v. þurfan.

þyringas; pl. *The Thuringians*:—Wōd weóld þyringum, Exon. Th. 320, 17; Vid. 30: 322, 16. Mid Eást-þyringum, 323, 30; Vid. 86. Maraora habbaþ bewestan him þyringas, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 11. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxii.

þyrl, þyrlan. v. þyrel, þyrelian.

þyrl-hūs, es; n. *A turner's shop*:—Þyrlhūs *tornatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 45.

þyrn-cin, es; n. (?) *A small prickly plant* (-cin *diminutive suffix*?), *a thistle*:—Cwyst ðū gaderap man winberian of þornum oððe ficæppla of þymcinum (*tribolis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16.

þyrne, an; f. *A thorn-bush*:—Þyrne, thyrnæ *dumus*, Txs. 57, 710. Þorn ofþe þyrne *dumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 70. Þyrne *frutices, ramos*, 151, 44; *dumus*, i. *spina, spineta*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 23. Hē gescah dæt seó

þyrne (*rubus*) . . . næs forburnen, Ex. 3, 2, 3. On ða þyrnan westewarde ðær se mycla þorn stōð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 12. On ða rūgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on ða brēmbeþyrnan, 419, 12. On gāte þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on blace þyrnan, vi. 2, 5. On ða blacan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, 220, 20. On ða ealdan þyrnan, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 25. Þyrnan *dumos*, þyrnan *dumis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 43, 44. [Cf. *Icel.* þyrnir *a thorn*.] v. brēmle-, brēr-, mār-þyrne.

þyrnen; *adj.* *Of thorns*:—Hē hæfde fīþru swylce þyrnen besma, Shr. 120, 28. Hi mid þyrnenum helme his heāfod befeūgon, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26. Þyrnenne helm (þyrnenne bēg, Lind., Rush.) *spineam coronam*, Mk. Skt. 5, 17; Jn. Skt. 19, 5. Þyrnenne cynhelm (sigbēg of ðornum, Lind., Rush.) *coronam de spinis*, 2. Þyrnenne beāg, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Þyrnenne, Exon. Th. 69, 27; Cri. 1127. Ðone þyrnenan helm, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 10. Þyrnenan, Wulfst. 124, 5. [O. Frs. thornen: O. H. Ger. *durnin spinus*.]

þyrne[ti], es; n. *A place full of thorns, a thicket of thorn-bushes*:—Þirnetum *spinetis*, of ācynnedeicūm † fexedum þyrnetum *de spinetis nascentibus* (*gignentibus*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 32–36. Of þiccum þyrnetum *senticosis, spinosis*, 436, 47.

þyrniht; *adj.* *Thorny, prickly*:—Ðeós wyrt hafaf leāf . . . þyrnyhte, and heō hafaf sumne sineweahtne crop and þyrnyhte, Lchdm. i. 282, 14–17. Þyrne leāf and ða hwōnlīce þyrnihte, 288, 17. [O. H. Ger. *dornicht spinosus*: Ger. *dornicht*.]

þyrrian. v. þyrrian.

þyrre; *adj.* I. *dry, lacking water*:—On þyrrian mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 5. II. *lacking sap or moisture*:—Þornas þyre (þyre? but cf. O. L. Ger. *thiori holt*), Ps. Th. 117, 12. III. as a medical term, *dry*:—Hine dreceþ þyrre hwōsta, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Eallum þyrnum lichomum hāmedþing ne dugon ac swīpost þyrnum and cealdum; ne dereþ hit hātum and wætum, 222, 28–30. [Goth. *þausrus dry, withered*: O. H. Ger. *durri aridus, siccus, torridus*: *Icel.* þurr: O. L. Ger. *thurritha dryness*.]

þyrrian(-an?) *to make or to become dry*:—Corfen, sworfen, cyrred, þyrred, Exon. Th. 410, 25; Rā. 29, 4. [Cf. Goth. *thaurseith mik I thirst*: O. Sax. *thorrōn to be withered up, consumed*: O. H. Ger. *dorrēn arescere*: dorrēn *arefacere*.] v. for-þyrrian.

þyrs, es; m. *A giant, an enchanter, a demon*:—Þyrs, heldiōbul *Orcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 64. Þyrs seal on fenne gewunian āna innan lande, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42. Þyrsas *Caci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 62. Þyr[ses] *colossi*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 2. Gehēgan ding wiþ þyrse (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. Ealdum þyrse (þyrre, MS.), Exon. Th. 425, 29; Rā. 41, 63. Þyrse oððe wyrmgaler *Marsorum*, þyrsas † wyrmgaleras *Marsi*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 13–15. Cf. Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 9. Ānige þyrsas *Cyclopes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 37. Þyrse *Cyclopum*, 21, 72. [Com þe þurs Maxence, Kath. 1858. Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle, Marh. 11, 7. Thykke theefe as a thursse, Halliwell's Dict. Ther shal lyn lamya (satyr, A. V.), that is a thirs (thrisse), or a beste hauende the bodi lic a woman and horse feet, Wick. Isaiah 34, 15. O. H. Ger. *durs Dis, daemonium*: *Icel.* þurs *a giant*.] v. ore-þyrs.

þyrseol, þyrseowlod, v. þerscel, þerscold.

þyrstan; p. *to thirst*. I. used impersonally, (1) with acc. of person:—Mē þyrst (ic dýrsto, Lind., Rush.) *sitio*, Jn. Skt. 19, 28. Ne þyrst ðone næfre ðe on mē gelyfd (se ðe gilēfed(-es, Lind.) on mec ne dýrsted(-es, Lind.) āfre, Rush.) *qui credit in me non sitiet unquam*, 6, 35. Mine sǽwle þyrst *sititui anima mea*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. Ða men ne þyrst, Lchdm. ii. 194, 12. Mē þyrste (mec þyrste, Rush.) *situi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Mīnne þegu þyrste and mīnne here, Nar. 8, 11. Hine dýrste, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 16. Ðæt mē ne þyrste (þ ic ne dýrste(-o, Lind.), Rush.) *ut non sitiam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Cume tō mē se ðe hine þyrste (se ðe dýrsted, Lind.: gif hwelc dýrste, Rush.) *qui sitit ueniat ad me*, 7, 37. Ongan ðone oferhýðgan þyrstan on deāþ, Shr. 130, 1. Drihten ealle ða gefylde, ða ðe hiē on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 159, 17. (1a) with acc. of person and gen. of object of thirst:—Ðeah ðæt folc dýrste ðære lāre, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 7. (2) with dat. of person:—Þyrste sǽwle mīnre *sititui anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 41, 2: 62, 2. Swā hwam swā dýrste, cume tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 274, 3. II. with nom. of person suffering thirst; see also extracts from Northern Gospels in I. (1) absolute:—Mīn sǽwl on ðe þyrstēþ *sititui in te anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. Þyrstēþ sǽwl mīn, Ps. Surt. 42, 3: 62, 2. Hwæne gesǽwe wē ðe þyrstende, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37, 44. Heō þyrstendon done þyrst geflīgaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 11. (2) with gen. (or acc.?) of object of thirst:—Flæsc ðonne hit God þyrst *caro tunc Deum sitit*, Scint. 54, 6. Eādige ða ðe þyrstāþ rihtwisnesse (*iustitiam*), 49, 17. Ða ðe rihtwisnesse þyrstāþ (lāt hig þyrstan, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Ðū ðe þyrstende wære monnes blōdes, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 33. Hiō dýrstende was on symbol mannes blōdes, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. [O. Sax. *thurstian* (impers.): O. H. Ger. *dursten* (pers. and impers.): *Icel.* þyrsta (impers.), cf. Goth. *þausrian* (impers.) *to thirst*.] v. ge-þyrst, of-þyrsted, sin-þyrstende; þyrre.

þyrstig; *adj.* *Thirsty*:—Ic was dýrstig *situi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. Þýrstende † dýrstig (þýrstigne, Rush.) *sitientem*, 37. v. þurstig.

þys, es; m. *A storm*:—Seō orsorhnes gēþ scýrmælum swā þæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam uideas ventosam*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5 note. [*Icel.* þyss *uproar, tumult*; þysja *to rush*.]

þys-lic, þyl-lic; *pron.* *Such*. I. used adjectively, (1) qualifying a noun:—Gif him þyslic þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5267; B. 2637. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðe ānum þyllic (þellecu, Cott. MS.) hwearfung and þillic (þillicu, Cott. MS.) uurōtnes on becumen, and nānum oþrum mōde swelc ne on becōme, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 35. Ic mē þyslice þrāge ne gewēnde, Exon. Th. 269, 20; Jul. 453. Þyslicne þegn, 316, 7; Mōd. 45; Elen. Kmbl. 1087; El. 546. Ða ðe dýllicne gylt þurhteōð, Homl. Ass. 148, 122. Ðāongan hē forð sendan þyllice stemne and þw cwæð . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 190. Ðyllice, 204. Þislic ārende se pāpa eft onsende and ðas word cwæð . . . , Blickl. Homl. 205, 22. Ne gecēas ic nō ðis fæsten, ac dýllic fæsten ic gecēas: brecc ðam hyngriendum ðinne hlāf, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 13. Ðæt mōð þillic sār cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Mid þyslice preāte hlāford fergan, Exon. Th. 32, 23; Cri. 517. Þyllicu þing syndon gereht, Homl. Ass. 199, 142. Ðyllecum unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Þyslice gife and swā mycle *tanta taliaque dona*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13. Ðyllica giefra, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 13. Ðyllice gyltas, Homl. Ass. 149, 132. Ðyllice weorc, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 28. Manega oþre þyllice ðing *alia similia his multa*, Mk. Skt. A. 7, 8. (2) predicative:—Ðæt seō onwrihnes dýslic wære *revelationem huiusmodi esse*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 37. Ðýslic mē is gesewen ðis lif *talīs mihi uidetur uita*, 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Ðonne ðis tācen dýslic ðe tō cume, 2, 12; S. 514, 22. Siō onsyn biþ þyslicu, Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Þyllic bið se ende ðæs lichoman fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 59, 21; Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Þyllic byð ðæt cyn *haec est generatio*, Ps. Th. 23, 6. Ic næfre ðe þyslicne gemētte, þus mēðue, Exon. Th. 163, 2; Gū. 987. Þās tācno þyslico syndon, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Ða ðe dýllice beoð, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 20; Homl. Ass. 146, 63. II. used substantively:—Þes þyllica sý gemyngod *hic ammonetur*, R. Ben. 48, 6. Gif oðwiht þislices gelimpe *si huius simile quid acciderit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 144, 2. Ðises hī wundriāþ and manies þyllices, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 32; Ps. Th. 9, 31; Homl. Th. ii. 158, 2; Homl. Skt. i. 12, 275; ii. 28, 106. Ymb dýllic is tō geðencenne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 21. Þyllic, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 119. Sege hwænne ic āfre ær þillic ðe gedýde *dic, quid simile unquam fecerim tibi*, Num. 22, 30. Næfre wē ær þyllicne gesāwon *numquam sic uidimus*, Mk. Skt. 2, 12; Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 3. Hwam beoð ðas dýllecen gelicra *quibus isti sunt similes*? Past. 33; Swt. 226, 23. Ðas dýllice bringaþ gestreōn, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 35; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. For dýllecum næs hē geunrōtsod, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 8. Mid þyllicum and mid manegum þyllicum, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða ðe heora lustum folgaþ and dýllice ādreōgaþ, Homl. Ass. 196, 45. Wē gehýrdon þyllice gereccan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 184, 189. [O. E. Homl. Kath. A. R. H. M. þullich: *Aynb.* þellich.] Cf. þus-lic.

þýster-, þýstre, þýstrian, þýstru, þýstrung. v. þeoster-, þeostre, þeostrian, þeostru, þeostrung.

þýpel, Ps. L. 79, 11, -þýtþ, þýwan, þýwen. v. þýfel, ā-þýtþ, þeowan, þeowen.

U

For the Runic U, see ūr.

u the letter u:—*Mortuus* on twām uum, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Zup. 197, 16. ūðer an ūðder, a breast:—Of ūður *uberibus*, Kent. Gl. 203. [Iddyr or uddyr of a beeste, pappe *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 258. O. Du. uder, uyder: Du. uijer: O. H. Ger. ūtar, ūtiro *uber*: M. H. Ger. iuter, ūter: Ger. euter: *Icel.* jūgr: Dan. yver: Grk. *oûber*.]

ūf, es; m. *An owl*; the word also glosses *vultur*:—Uuf *bubo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 28. Ūf, i. 29, 45. Ðes ūf *hic uultur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 48, 17 note. [O. H. Ger. ūuo *bubo*: *Icel.* ūfr *some kind of bird*.] v. hūf; þrīpel-ūf?

ūf, es; m. *The uvula*:—Mūðes hrōf *palatum*, ūf *sublingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 59. Cf. *Undertungan sublinguae*, 282, 79. [From *Latin* uva?] v. hūf.

ufan; *adv.* I. *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—God him sende ufan græte hagolstānas *Dominus misit super eos lapides magnos de coelo*, Jos. 10, 11; Blickl. Homl. 51, 12. Him feoll ufan flæsc *pluit super eos carnes*, Ps. Th. 77, 27. Seō lyft týhð ðone wætan tō hyre neodan and ða hætan ufan, Lchdm. iii. 280, 3. Ic eom engel Godes ufan sīþende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. Hine ufan neósade Meotud, 159, 24; Gū. 931; Beo. Th. 3005; B. 1500. Se ðe ufa cuom *qui desursum uenit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Se Hāiga Gāst cumeþ ufan on ðe, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Ic on andwiitan sīgan lāte wællregn ufan wiðre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350. Hē ða eāgan þurhteþ ufan on ðæt heafod *it eats its way through the eyes down into the head*, Exon. Th. 374, 7; Seel. 122. Ic fērde tō foldan ufan from eðle, Cd. Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Hi feollon ufan of heofonum, 20, 11; Gen. 308. Ufan cumeðe of heānisse *oriens ex alto*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 40; Cd. Th. 248, 7; Dan. 509. Of roderum ufan onsended, 237, 14; Dan. 337; Exon. Th. 368, 20; Seel. 27. (2) where an action is directed from a higher

to a lower point:—Seó sunne lōcaþ ufan on helle, Salm. Kmbl. p. 200, 2. Ufan engla sum cýðge . . . ufan of roderum wuldergást mælde, Cd. Th. 176, 7-16; Gen. 2908-2911. Ðæt eow ne bið ufan álýfed, Exon. Th. 138, 31; Gū. 584. Ámet ufan tō grunde *measure from top to bottom*, Cd. Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703. Godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 13; Cri. 1138. II. marking position, *above, at the top*:—Synd ðær þry porticas . . . fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhryfde. Seó cyrice is ufan open . . . and þeah ðe ðæt hūs ufan open sý, hweþre hit biþ ā þurh Godes gife ufan wiþ æghwile ungewidro gescýlde, . . . and næfre nænig man ða læstas ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 24-35; 19, 27; Exon. Th. 219, 17; Ph. 308: 446, 14; Dōm. 22. Æscholt ufan græg, Beo. Th. 665; B. 330. Hæfdon hī Dryhtnes leóht ufan (*above, in heaven*) forlēten, Cd. Th. 269, 7; Sat. 69. Hēr is fýr micel ufan and neodone, 24, 9; Gen. 375. On ælcere stōwe hē is hire emneah ge ufan ge neopon, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. ¶ Associated with prepositions:—Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ufan oþrum steorrum, Met. 24, 24. On ðam ufan stōdon scyftan, Nar. 4, 15. On ðam seāde ufan hē hūs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9. Ðā gefeoll hē on his earm ufan, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. [*Ícel. ofan from above; ofan ā uþon: O. Sax. bi-oban.*] v. be-, on-ufan; ufane, ufanan.

ufan-cund; adj. *Heavenly, celestial; supernus*:—Segnþora ðæs ufan-cundan kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Ufancundes engles word, Exon. Th. 169, 19; Gū. 1097. Engel ufancundne, 176, 26; Gū. 1216. Ufancundne ege *fear from heaven*, 143, 8; Gū. 658. Ðonne hē ongiete ðone ufancundan willan *cum superna voluntas agnoscitur*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 8. Áras ufancunde *celestial messengers*, Exon. Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503.

ufane(-en(n)e); adv. I. *from above, down, (1) where motion is expressed or implied*:—Hié sædon ðæt hit ufane of ðære lyfte cōme, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 30. Hē dēd ðæt fýr cymð ufene, Wulfst. 97, 21. Steorran hreosáþ ufene of heofonum, 93, 8. (2) where an action is directed from a higher to a lower point:—Ufone sceal ðæt heafod gíman ðæt ða fēt ne ásliden *caput debet ex alto providere, ne pedes torpeant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Clypþigende ufenne, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 25. Ia. *from above, from heaven*:—Ic eom ufane *ego de supernis sum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 23. Óð gē sýn ufene (*ex alto*) gescrýfde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49.

II. marking position, *above*:—Ne hire on nāne ne mót neár ðonne on oðre stōwe gestæppan, striceþ ymbūtan ufane and neodane efenneah gehwædr, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax. obana from above: O. H. Ger. obana desuper, superne, super, supra.*] v. ufan.

ufan-weard; adj. The word may be translated by *top of* (the noun with which it agrees):—Sōna wæron wit on his heānesse on ðam wealle ufanweardum *statim fuimus in summitate ejus* (i. e. muri), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 18. On dysse dūne ufanwearde *in hujus (montis) vertice*, 1, 7; S. 478, 25. Ðā gesawon wē westan ðone leóman sunnan and se leóma gehrān ðam treowum ufanweardum *videmus ab occidente jubare fulgentibus Phebi radisque percussa arborum cacumina*, Nar. 28, 25. [*Ícel. ofan-verðr. Cf. O. Sax. oban-wardan; adv.*] v. ufe-weard.

ufemest. v. ufer and ufor.

ufenan. I. *adv. From above*:—Se ðe ufanan com *qui desursum venit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Hē dēd ðæt fýr cymð ufenon, Wulfst. 97, 21 note. Seó landfýrd com ufenon and trymedon hig be ðam strande, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 24.

II. *prep. with acc. Above, besides*:—Ufenan eall ðis *insuper*, Dom. L. 10, 144; 18, 271. Ufenon eal ðis, 14, 212. Hē ða bōc hire tō lét . . . and ufanan ðæt hire ād sealde, Chart. Th. 203, 1. ¶ *þær on ufanan thereupon*:—Hē cwæð, ðæt ān culfre him fluge wið ðæt heafod, swilce heo ðær on ufanan settan wolde, Homl. Ass. 198, 112. [*þe munt þe Vther wes ufanan (þar Vther laf ouenan, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18337. Swa dēd ælc witer mon þa neode cumeð uenan, 28501. He smat hine uenen (ouenan, 2nd MS.), þat hæued, 18090. þe eotend smat þer an ouenan (ouenan, 2nd MS.), 26051. þe smat in enne stane þer Locrin stod uenan, 2314. O. H. Ger. obenan.*] v. ufene.

ufene. v. ufane.

ufer(r)u; cpve. ufemest; *spve.* I. local, *upper, higher; upmost, highest*:—Ufe scrīd an *upper garment*; ependeton, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 52. Ðæt uferre hriif, Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. On ðam uferan dæle ðæs heafdes *in superiore parte capitis*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Ðone wisdōm ðara uferrena gasta *superiorum spirituum scientiam*, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 13. Ðam uferum (uferrum, Ps. Surt.) *superioribus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Ða uferan (uferran, Ps. Surt. 103, 3) *superiora*, Blickl. Gl. On ðam ufemystan windle *in uno canistro quod erat excelsius*, Gen. 40, 17. On midne dæg bið seó sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stīgende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 18.

II. temporal, *later, after.* v. uferian, II, ufeward, II:—Oððe eft uferan dōgore oððe ðonne *either at a later day or at the time*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 12. Hē ðe teóþan dæge him ðone Hālgan Gást onsende . . . on ðas hālgan tīde ðe nū ðýs uferan Sunnandæge bið he sent them the Holy Ghost on the tenth day . . . at the holy time which will be on the Sunday after next, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Ðý læs hit monn uferan dōgore wræce *ne quis eum unquam ulcisci meditatur*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 6. Gif eowre bearn eow befrinaþ eft on uferum dagum *quando interrogauerint vos filii vestri cras*, Jos. 4, 6. On uferan

dagum, Wulfst. 88, 20; Chart. Th. 356, 7. Uferan dōgrum, Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200: 4773; B. 2392. On uferum tīdum, Lchdm. iii. 438, 15. On uferan tīdan, Wulfst. 89, 1. [*þe uferu (ouere, 2nd MS.) hond habben of þan kinge, Laym, 1520. An uwere daze (þar after, 2nd MS.), 27794. þe huemeste bou, O. E. Homl. ii. 219, 15. O. H. Ger. obero, oberoro: Ícel. efri upper; of time, later.*] v. yfemest.

uferian; p. ode. I. *to elevate, make higher*:—Ufered (uffred, MS.) *sublimatus*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 42.

II. *to make later, to delay.* v. ufera, II:—Mín bláfuð uferað hys cyme *moram facit dominus meus venire*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48; Lk. Skt. 12, 45. [*O. H. Ger. obarōn differre.*] v. ge-ufarian.

ufe-weard, uf-weard; adj. I. local, *upper*; generally may be translated by *upper part of* (the noun which it qualifies); used substantively, *upper part*:—Is se hals grēne niopoward and ufeward *the lower and upper parts of the neck are green*, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. Ufeward swer *epistilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 29. Ufeward eāre *pinnula*, i. 282, 62. Ufeward eāre, 43, 15. Ufeward lippa *labium*, nidera lippe *labrum*, 43, 24-5. Ufeward exle ðæs æftran dæles ola, 43, 46. Eal ufeward nosu *columna*, 43, 18. Up tō ānre dūne tō ufewardum ðam cnole *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. Ða eāgan biðd on ðam lichian forewardum and ufewardum *oculi sunt in ipsa honoris summi facie positi*, Past. i; Swt. 29, 13. Preó stōdon æt ufewardum ðam mūdan, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 23. Fram his hnolle ufewardan, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Hē geseah Drihten on ufewardre ðære hlædre *vidit Dominum innixum scalae*, Gen. 28, 13. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufewardre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 19. Fram ufewardon oð nyfeward *ad summo usque deorsum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51; Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On ufewardum *at the top*, Gen. 6, 16. On ufewardan, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Fram ufewardan oð neopewardan, ii. 496, 26. Būtan ðam heafde ufewardum *except the upper part of the head*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 353. Of ufewardum bergum *de vertice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 74. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman ðam triowum ufewardum, Nar. 30, 8.

II. temporal, *later, latter part of a time.* v. ufera, II:—On forewardne sumor and eft on ufewardne hærfest *in the early part of the summer and again in the latter part of autumn*, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

ufon. v. ufan.

ufor; cpve. ufemest; *spve. adv. Higher; highest*:—Ufor *superius, ufemest supreme*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 10.

I. local, (a) *at or to a greater height*:—Seó sunne stīgþ ufor and ufor, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Saturnus wandraþ ofer oþrum steorrum ufor ðonne ænig oþer tungol, 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Seó sunne is micle ufor (furþor, Bt. 25) ðonne se mōna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 11. Nāþor ne ufor (ufror, MS. R.) ne nydor, 254, 17; 266, 18. Swā hī ufor fērdon, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 15. Gif se ord sié ufor ðonne hindewearde scaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Se earn flýhð ealra fugela ufemest, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 198. (b) where distance rather than height is marked (cf. to go *up country*), *farther from a coast, from a spot*:—Hēr fōr se here ufor on Fronclond *in this year the Danes made their way further inland in France*, Chr. 881; Erl. 82, 4; Beo. Th. 5895; B. 2951. Ðā hēt ic hī hwæthwega ufor gān *I bade them retire somewhat from the spot*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 22; i. 70, 35. (c) of position, *higher, at or to a more honourable place*:—Lā freond site ufor *amicæ ascende superior*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10.

II. metaphorical, *higher*:—Hē bið suā micle sēl gehiērd suā hē ufor gestent on his lifes gecarmungum, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 17. Nabbap hī nān gōd ofer ðæt tō sēcāne, ne hī nānwuht ne magon ne ufor ne ūtor findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16; Exon. Th. 427, 8; Rā. 41, 88.

III. temporal, *later.* v. ufera, II:—Fif nihtum ufor *five days later*, Menol. Fox 355; Men. 179: 68; Men. 34. Ðonne ymb .iiij. niht gesēcān hiom sēmend, būton ðam ufor leofre sió ðe ða tihltan *æge then after three days let them seek themselves an arbitrator, unless the pro-ecutor would liever do it later*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. [All þiss icc se33de her ufer mar, Orm. 1715. Ícel. ofarr higher up; of time, later.]

uf-weard, uht. v. ufe-weard, wíht.

ūht, es; m. *The time just before daybreak*:—Ðā hit wæs foran tō ūhtes *antelucanum demum tempus*, Nar. 15, 31. Gang eft tō ðonne dæg and niht furþum scade on ðam ilcan ūhte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 14. [*O. Sax. adro an ūhta primo mane* (Mt. 20, 1).] v. next word.

ūhta, an; m. I. *the last part of the night, the time just before daybreak*:—þis wæs on ūhtan eall geworden ær dægrēde, Cd. Th. 294, 2; Sat. 465. On ūhtan mid ærdæge, Beo. Th. 252; B. 126: 2nd MS. Kmbl. 469; An. 235: 2775; An. 1390; Elen. Kmbl. 209; El. 105. Syle drincan ær ūhton, Lchdm. iii. 20, 2. Cymð on ūhtan eāsterne wind, Cld. Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315: 289, 31; Sat. 406; Exon. Th. 443, 24; Kl. 35. On ūhtan *very early in the morning*; ualde mane (Mk. 16, 2), ualde diluculo (Lk. 24, 1), Exon. Th. 459, 17; Hö. i. 460, 14; Hö. 17. ūhtna gehwylce, 287, 3; Wand. 8: 471, 24; Rā. 61, 6.

II. as an ecclesiastical term, *the time at which the earliest of the seven canonical services was held, the time of nocturns*:—De nocturna *celebratione*. On ūhtan wē sculon God herian, ealswā Ðauid cwæð: 'Media nocte surgebam ad confitendum tibi,' Btwk. 220, 17. Hit gedafenaþ ðæt gehwylce cristene men on Sæternesdæg cume tō cyrcan, and ðær

æfensang gehýran, and on ūhtan ðone ūhtsang, L. E. G. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Eallum cristenum mannum is beboden ðæt hī ealne heora lichoman seofon sifum gebletsian mid Cristes rōde tæcne, ærest on æmemorgen . . . seofon sife on ūhtan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 19. [Godess engell comm himni to onn uhtenn þær he sleppte, Orm. 2484. Hi slozen and fuzten þe nist and þe uzten, Hom 1376. Ruddon of þe dayawe ros upon uzten, when merk of þe mydynst mozt no more last, Allit. Pms. 64, 893. *Goth.* air ūhtwōn *πρωὴ ἐννυχα* *λαλ*, Mk. i. 35. *O. Sax.* adro an ūhtan *primo mane*, Mt. 20, i. *O. H. Ger.* uohta *diluculum*: *Icel.* ötta *the last part of the night*.] v. mæsse, sunnan-ūhta; ūht, and following words.

ūhtan-tīd, e; f. *The time of early morning*:—Ūhtan(-en, MS.)-tīd *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 7. On ūhtan-tīde *matutinis horis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. On ūhtu-tīd (ūhte-, Liud.) *galli cantu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 35. [Crist ras onn uhtennatid, Orm. 5832. *Icel.* öttu-tīðir *matins*.] v. ūht-tīd.

ūhtan-tīma, an; m. *The time of nocturns*:—On ūhtan-tīman, Btwk. 194, 14.

ūht-cearu, e; f. *Care that comes in the early morning*, Exon. Th. 442, 4; Kl. 7.

ūht-floga, an; m. *A creature that flies in the early morning*:—Ðæs wyrmes denn, ealdes ūhtflogan, Beo. Th. 5513; B. 2760.

ūht-gebed, es; n. *A prayer repeated in the early morning, matins*:—Ūhtgebed *vel p̄uung matutinum officium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 29. Se eadiga wer his ūhtgebedum befeal, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 12.

ūht-hlem[m], es; m. *A din made in the early morning* (the noisy conflict of Beowulf and Grendel; cf. dryhtsele dynede . . . reced hlynsode . . . swēg up āstāg, 1540–1569; B. 767–782), Beo. Th. 4019; B. 2007.

ūht-līc, adj. I. *of early morning*; *matutinus*:—Tō ðeām ūhtlicum *ad matutinum*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 6. On ūhtlicum *in matutino*, 100, 9.

II. *of matins*:—Fram ðære tīde ðæs ūhtlican lofsanges *a tempore matutinae laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23; 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Tō ūhtlicum lofsangum *ad matutinales laudes*, Anglia xiii. 382, 243.

ūht-sang, es; m. *One of the services of the church, nocturns or matins*:—Hū fela sealma on nihtlicum tīdum tō singenne synt. On wintres tīman is se ūhtsang þus tō beginnenne . . . *quanti psalmi dicendi sunt nocturnis horis. Hiemis tempore premissio in primis versu* . . . R. Ben. 33, 7. Seofon tīdsangas hī gesetton . . . Se forma tīdsang is ūhtsang mid ðam æftersange ðe ðeāt tō gebirap, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 376, 5; L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Of ðære tīde ūhtsanges *ex tempore matutinae synaxeos*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13; Shr. 94, 32. Hwā āweap ðe tō ūhtsange (*ad nocturnos*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 27. Tō ūhtsange, tō æftersange *ad nocturnam, ad matutinam*, Anglia xiii. 396, 449; 401, 523. Ðæt ðære nihte tō lāfe sī æfter ðam ūhtsange *quod restat post vigiliās*, R. Ben. 32, 17. From Eāstron oð ða kalendas Nouenbris sī se ærest ðæs ūhtsanges swā gemetegad, ðæt lytel fæc gehælden sī betwyh ðeām ūhtsange and ðeām dægredsange, and upāsprungenum dægriman dægredsang sī begunnen *a Pasca usque ad kalendas Nouenbris sic temperetur hora vigiliarum agenda, ut parvissimo intervallo custodiōt mox matutini, qui incipiente luce agendi sunt, subsequentur*, 32, 19–33, 1; 34, 7. Ða þeñunga ðe wē habbaþ on Godes þeowdome tō messan, and tō ūhtsange, and tō eallum tīdsangum, L. Ælf. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 34. Ic sang ūhtsang *cantavi nocturnam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25; Anglia xiii. 380, 220. Ūhtsang singan *nocturnas laudes dicere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. On ūhtan ðone ūhtsang gehýran, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Tīd ūhtsanga *hora vigiliarum*, R. Ben. Interl. 37, 12. Be nihtlicum ūhtsangum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, 46, 9. [Ure Leafdi ultsong siggeð opisse wise, A. R. 18, 19. Uhtsong bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer iþe dawunge, 20, 19. Dazsang and uhttenussang, Orm. 6360. *O. H. Ger.* ūht-sang *orgia*: *Icel.* öttu-söng *matins*.] v. next word.

ūhtsang-līc, adj. *Of nocturns*:—Ūhtsanglic *lof nocturna laus*, Anglia xiii. 436, 1014.

ūht-sceapa, an; m. *One who robs in the night or early morning*:—Eald ūhtsceada . . . nacod niðdraca nihtes fleogeþ, Beo. Th. 4534; B. 2271.

ūht-þegnung, e; f. v. ūht-gebed.

ūht-tīd, e; f. *Early morning time, the time before daybreak*:—Ūhttid *vel beforen dæge matulinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 64. On ūhttīde *in matutino*, Ps. Spl. 48, 15. Moyses bebead eorlas on ūhttid folc somuigeān, frecan ārisan, Cd. Th. 191, 17; Exod. 216. v. ūhtan-tīd.

ūht-wæcce, an; f. *A nightly vigil*:—Be ðām ūhtwæccum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, R. Ben. 40, 10.

ūle, an; f. *An owl*:—Ūlæ *cavanni*, Txts. 47, 378; *ulula*, 107, 2150. Ūle *noctua*, *ulula*, 81, 1382; *ulula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 7; ii. 62, 35; *noctua*, i. 281, 6; ii. 60, 35; *noctua vel strinx*, i. 77, 41; *strix vel cavanna vel noctua vel ulula*, 29, 11. Ne ete gē ūlan (*noctum*), Lev. 11, 16. Ūlena *cavannarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 69; 19, 20; Hpt. Gl. 526, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* ūwila, ūla *noctua*, *ulula*, *bubo*; *Icel.* ugla.]

ulm-treow, es; n. *An elm-tree*:—Ulm-treow *ulmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 63. [Wicklif uses ulmtree, Is. 41, 19.]

uma, *huma*, an; m. I. *a weaver's beam*:—*Uma scapus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 25; *scapus*, 282, 8 (in each case the word occurs in a list of terms connected with weaving). *Huma scapus*, Corpus Gl. ed. Hessels 106, 206 (the word is omitted by Wright in Voc. ii. 120, 26, and in Txts. 97, 1832). II. *the name of some plant*:—Genim *uman*, and medmicelne bollan fulne ealat; bewyl ðæt calo on ðære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12.

umbor, es; n. *A child*:—Hwæt wit tō willan umbor wesendum ær ārna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ða ðe hine forð onsendon æune ofer yðe umbor wesende, 92; B. 46. Meotud āna wāt hwær se cwealm cymeþ ðe heonan of cýþþe gewiteþ umbor ýcep ða ær ādl nimeþ dý weorþeþ on foldan swā fela fira cynnes *the Lord only knows what becomes of the pestilence that departs away from the land. He increases the children then, before disease carries them off* (a great many children are born before pestilence returns to a country), so it happens that there are so many of mankind on earth, Exon. Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Cf. cniht-wesende.

un-. *The prefix* (1) *expresses negation*; (2) *gives a bad sense, as in un-dæd, un-dōm, un-lagu, un-læce*; (3) *reverses an action, as in un-bindan, un-dōn*; (4) *is intensive* (?) v. un-hār.

un-ābeden; adj. *Unbidden, unasked*:—God beād mancynne ðæt hī hine biddan sceoldon, and hē wile syllan unābeden ðæt ðæt wē ūs ne wendon þurh fīre bēne, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16; L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-āberendlic; adj. *Unbearable, intolerable*:—Unāberendlic gyhða, Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. On ðam ne eardap nān eorðlic manu for ðam unāberendlicum (unāberieudan, MS. R.) bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23 note. Unāberendlice *intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Unāberendlice broc, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Dyslicu gehāt and unāberendlicu *vota stulta et intoleranda*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 33.

un-āberendlice; adv. *Unbearably, intolerably*:—Ðæt hē ðæt ryht tō suife and tō ungemetlice and tō unāberendlice ne bodige *ne recta nimie et inordinate proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 18. Ðæt hī tō unāberendlice ne beoden *ne plus justo jubeant*, 28; Swt. 189, 19. Wē wæron unāberendlice fornumene, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

un-āberende. v. un-āberendlic.

un-ābigendlic; adj. *Inflexible*:—Unābēgendlicre *inflexibili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 23.

un-ābindendlic; adj. *That cannot be unbound, indissoluble*:—Hine gebindap ða wōn wilnunga mid heora unābindendlicum *racentum quem vitiose libidines insolubilibus adstrictum retinent catenis*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18; 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. v. un-onbindendlic.

un-āblinn, es; n. *A not ceasing*:—Ic geseo ða mǣnfulan smæunge ðīnre heortau; manna kynnes costere hafap ācenned on ðe ða unāblinnu (-blinnunge?) ðæs yfelan gepōhtes *I see the wicked device of thy heart; the tempter of the race of men hath begotten in thee those incessant recurrences of* (that never ceasing from) *that evil thought*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 10.

un-āblinnende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Unceasing*:—Mid unāblinnende stemne *incessabili voce*, Hymn. ad Mat. 4.

un-āblinnendlic; adj. *Unceasing, incessant*:—Ðær wæs unāblinnendlic stapolfæstnys Godes herunge āghwylcne dæg and eac nihtes, Homl. Skt. ii. 236, 86.

un-āblinnendlice; adv. *Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing, without intermission*:—Unāblinnendlice *incessanter*, Rtl. 3, 17; 23, 32; *insiderenter*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20. Heo ðurh syx singal gear ðære ylcan hefignesse ādle unāblinnendlice won *per sex continuos annos eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18; Homl. Skt. i. 19, 9; ii. 23 b, 328, 155. Hī gebiddap unāblinnendlice, i. 5, 446; Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. Gnættas āgþær ge ða men ge ða nýtemu unāblinnendlice pīniende wæron *ciniphes nusquam evitabiles*, Ors. i. 7; Swt. 36, 31.

un-ābrecedndlic; adj. *Inextricable*:—Ða unābrecedndlican *inextricabilem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 69.

un-ācenned; adj. *Unbegotten*:—Ðū eart unācenned Fæder, hē is Sunu of ðe æfre ācenned, Homl. Th. i. 464, 34.

un-ācnyceendlic; adj. *Not to be knocked off* (of bonds), *indissoluble*:—Unācnyceendlicre sibbes bende *insolubili pacis vinculo*, Rtl. 108, 21.

un-ācumenndlic; adj. *Unbearable, intolerable, impossible to be borne, excessive*:—Be unācumenndlice (-endlice, 8, 24) ðinga gebode. Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelicnes and unacumenndlice beboden sī sī fratri *impossibilia jubentur. Si cui fratri aliqua gravia aut impossibilia* (unācumenndlice, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 5) *injunguntur*, R. Ben. 128, 9–11. Ða widercoran unācumenndlice hætu prowiap, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. Unācumenndlicum *inextricabili, infatigabili, inextinguibili*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 68. Unācumenndlicum *hagelum inexhaustis* (*inconsummatis, investigabilibus*) *imbribus*, 414, 63.

un-ācumenndlicness, e; f. *Unbearableness, impossibility to be borne*:—Unācumenndlicnesse *impossibilitatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 9.

un-ācwencedlic; adj. *Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On helle unācwencedlices fýres in gehennam *ignis inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 45. On unācwencedlicum fýre, Lk. Skt. 3, 17. On unācwencedlic fýr, Mk. Skt. 9, 43.

un-ádrugod; *adj.* *Undried*:—On níwne weall unádrugodne and unástidodne, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ádrysendlic; *adj.* *Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysendlic *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43; Rush. 9, 45. v. next word.

un-ádrysende; *adj.* *Not to be quenched or extinguished*:—Mid dæccille his unádrysende *cum lampade sua inextinguibili*, Rtl. 106, 10.

un-ádrysendlic; *adj.* *Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unádrysendlic *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 45; Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17 (unádrysenlic, Rush.). v. preceding word.

un-ádwæsed; *adj.* *Unquenched, unextinguished, never extinguished*:—Pār bið unádwæsed fyr there shall be fire that is not quenched, Homl. Ass. 168, 115, 129.

un-ádwæsedlic; *adj.* *That is not quenched or extinguished*:—On ðæt unádwæsedlic fyr into the fire that is not quenched, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 17. Of ðæm unádwæsedlicum ligum, Th. ii. 396, 5.

un-ádwæsendlic; *adj.* *Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On middel dæs unádwæsendlican liges in medium flammaram inextinguibilium, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. On unádwæsendlicum fyre, Mt. Kmb. 3, 12; Homl. Th. i. 526, 22; Homl. Skt. i. 17, 32.

un-æmetta, -æmta, an; *m.* *Want of leisure for doing something, occupation, business*:—Unæmetta negotia (unemotan negotio, Ep. Gl. 680), Txs. 81, 1371. Gif hit sið se ðe ðæt land hæbbe ðæt he ðis forgyrneleasie būton hit hæres unæmetta sið, ðonne . . . if it happen that he who has the land neglect this arrangement, unless occupation in connection with the Danes be the cause of the neglect, then . . . , Chart. Th. 159, 7. Gif man hwylc metrum cild to mæsseprōste bringe, ðonne fullie he hit sōna, and for nænigum unæmtan ne forlæte [ðæt] he hit ne fullie if any sick child be brought to a priest, let him baptize it at once, and do not let him be prevented by any occupation from baptizing it, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 22. Gif hwā mid hwylcum unæmtan genyð sý, ðæt he to ðære mæssan cunian ne mæge, 39; Th. ii. 438, 1. Misenlice intingan and unæmtan oft gelimpan ðær diuersae causae impediunt, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

un-æmtig(i)an to prevent a person being at leisure, to deprive of leisure:—Ne lyste ðe wifes de ðe on nānum þincgum ne abysige ne ðe ne unæmtige to ðinum wyllan do not you desire a wife that may worry you in nothing, and may not prevent you being at leisure to follow your own will, Shrn. 183, 12.

un-æt, es; *m.* *Excessive eating, revelling*:—Hē begæð unætas and oferdriecas and galscipe comessationibus vacat et luxuriae atque conviviis, Deut. 21, 20.

un-æpelboren; *adj.* *Not nobly born, not of noble birth*:—Gif se æpelborena ðone unæpelborenan oferþyð, sý he gemedamad furdur be his gearcunungum ðonne se unæpelborena, R. Ben. 12, 15-17. Ealle cristene men, ægðer ge rice ge heāne, ge ædelborene ge unædelborene, and se hlāford and se ðeowa, ealle hi sind gebrōðra, Homl. Th. i. 260, 20. [Æpelboren [nobi] (v. 85, 60), unæpelboren ignobilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 16.]

un-æpele; *adj.* *I. of persons, not noble, (1) as regards birth*:—Gedence he simle, sið suā ædele suā unædele, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 15. Hwī ofermodige gē ofer ðpre men for eowrum gebyrdum, nū gē nānne ne magon mētan unæpele, ac ealle sint emnædele, gif gē willaþ ðone fruman sceafte geþencan, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16; Met. 17, 17. Sume beoþ swiðe æpele and widcūpe on heora gebyrdum, ac hi beoþ mid wædle ofþrycte, ðæt him wære leofre ðæt hi wæran unæpele ðonne swā earme, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 1. Æpele and unæpele nobiles, ignobiles, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ge æpele ge unæpele tam nobiles quam privati, 5, 23; S. 647, 7. Frige and þeowe, ædele and unædele, Ap. Th. 12, 20. Unædila (-sa, MS., ædila, Ep. Erf.) gregariorum, Txs. 67, 993. Unæpela, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 7. Leofre mē is ðæt he (the king) mē to deāpe gesylle ðonne unæpela (ignobilior) man, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. (2) as regards character:—Wæs se cuning æpela gebyrde ðeah ðe he on dæde unæpele wære erat rex natu nobilis quamlibet actu ignobilis, Rd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Ælc mon ðe allunga underþeged hwi unþeawum . . . wyrþ unæpelad ðp ðæt he wyrþ unæpele (degener), Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22; Met. 17, 28. II. of things, ignoble, mean, infamous:—Unæpela ædle degeneri languore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 33. Mid ðy unæpela gidde cum infami eulogio, 87, 40; 19, 16; 137, 42.

un-æpellice; *adv.* *Ignobly*:—Ic cūpe sumne brōpor . . . wæs he geseted on æpelum mynstre, ac he unæpellice his lif lifede noui fratrem . . . positum in monasterio nobili, sed ipsum ignobiliter viventem, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 9.

un-æpelness, e; *f.* *Ignobility*; ignobilitas, infamia, Dial. 2, 23.

un-ætspornen; *adj.* *That is not hindered*:—Unætspornenum fōtum inoffensis pedibus, Dial. 1, 9.

un-æwise; *adj.* *Modest, bashful*:—Unæwise pudicus, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 1.

un-áfandod; *adj.* *Untried, unproved*:—Ic wolde witan hū ðu ðæt ongytan woldest, hwæðer ðe ðu woldest unáfand(o)des geleafan ðe áfand witan, Shrn. 181, 2.

un-áfæhtendlic; *adj.* *Not to be overcome*:—Unáf(e)htendlic ineluctabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 52. Unáfæhtendlic inexpugnabile, Rtl. 92, 18.

un-áfunden; *adj.* *I. not found out, undiscovered*:—Hē hæfde ænne hēðrowere belocen on ānum clyfan, and hine ðær áfædde unáfunden ðð ðæt, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 482. II. not tried:—Unáfundenum inexpertu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 28.

un-áfyled; *adj.* *Undefiled*:—Unáfylede wegās inpolluta via, Ps. Lamb. 17, 31.

un-áfylledic; *adj.* *Insatiate*:—Hī (hell and avarice) habbaþ unáfylledlice græðignysse ðæt hī fulle ne beoð næfre, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 285.

un-áfyllendlic; *adj.* *Insatiable*:—Ic hæfde unáfyllendlice gewilnunga, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. [Unáfyllendliche gredinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 17.]

un-áfyllendlice; *adv.* *Insatiably*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 329.

un-āga, an; *m.* *One without possessions, a poor person*:—Hē of eorðan mæg ðone unāgan weccan suscitans a terra inopem, Ps. Th. 112, 6.

un-āgæledlice; *adv.* *Unremittedly*:—Hiē sceoldan mancynne bodian; swā ðæt cūp gewearþ ðæt hiē ðæt seoppan dydon unāgæledlice, Blickl. Homl. 121, 5.

un-āgān; *adj.* *Not lapsed, with the time of its lease not run out*:—Ego Ealdulf . . . quondam ruris particulam . . . cuidam militi nomine Leofenað . . . largitus sum . . . et post uitae suae terminum duobus tantum haeredibus immunem derelinquat; quibus defunctis, ecclesiae . . . restituitur. ðis is seof geræðnes de Ealdulf hæfð gerād to setnesse, ða hwile ðis land unāgān sē as long as the lease of the land runs, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 295, 22-33. Nū gewrite ic Cyneswite ðæt dreōra hīda lond on dreōra monna daeg . . . and ec ic hire lēte to . . . ðæt twēga hīda lond . . . ða hwile hit unāgān seō, ond Cyneswīt hit to nāngum oðrum men ne lēte ða hwile hit unāgān sē, būton to hire bearna sumum . . . Ond ic biðdu ðæt ðis dreōra hīda lond and ec ðæt twēga, ðonne hit āgān seō (when its lease has run out), ðæt hit sē āgefen into Clife; and ec ic and all hīgen hālsigaþ ūsse æfterfylgend, ðæt heora nānig ðæt gefe gewonige, ær hit swā āgān sī, swā hit on ðissum gewrite stondeþ, ii. 100, 12-29.

un-āgen; *adj.* *Not one's own, not in a person's possession or under his control*:—Gehiēren ða eadmōðan hū ēce ðæt is ðæt hiē wilniap, and hū gewitende and hū unāgen ðæt is ðæt hiē onscuniap audiant humiles, quam sint aeterna, quae appetunt, quam transitoria, quae contemunt, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 9. Gif man widuwan unāgne (a widow of whom he is not the guardian) genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13, and see note. Hiē sculon suā micle estelcor dælan suā hiē ongietaþ ðæt him læne and unāgne bið ðæt hiē ðær dælaþ tanto humiliter praebeant, quanto aliena esse intelligunt, quae dispensant, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 9.

un-āgifen; *adj.* *Not given up, not repaid*:—Nolde Sigelm to wigge faran mid nānes mannes scette unāgifnum Sigelm would not go to battle with the money owing to any man unpaid, Chart. Th. 201, 24.

un-āgunnen; *adj.* *Not begun, without a beginning*:—On unāgunnenre Godcundnyse and on ongunnenre menniscnyse of Divinity without beginning and of humanity with beginning, Homl. Th. iii. 292, 16.

un-ālifed; *adj.* *Unallowed, illicit, unlawful*:—Be unālīfedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unālīfedlic swin gemēte, L. In. 39; Th. i. 132, 11. Unālīfedre willunge inlicitae concupiscentiae, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Ne sceal he nāht unālīfedes dōn, ac ðæt ðette oðre menn unālīfedes dōt he sceal wēpan qui nulla illicita perpetrat, sed perpetrata ab aliis deplorat, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 14. Eall ðæt hiē unālīfedes ðenceap, 21; Swt. 155, 12. Unālīfedne gescynsige inlicitum coniugium, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 25. ðone unālīfedan bryne mīnra leahtra, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 331. Wipscaþ ðām unālīfdum gestreōnum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Unālīfedre geþōhtas cogitationes illicitas, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 21.

un-ālifedlic; *adj.* *Not allowable, unlawful, illicit*:—Unālīfedlic þing hoc nefas, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2. Swýnen flæsc Iudēum unālīfedlic ys to etanne, Ps. Th. 16, 14; Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. Hī ne mōstan for him nāht unālīfedlices begangan, Shrn. 65, 11. On hūs gehwyrft unālīfedlicra scylda in inlecebrarum cubilia conversae, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14.

un-ālifedlice; *adv.* *Unlawfully*:—Ne sceal mon unālīfedlice gelustfullian non concupiscere, R. Ben. 16, 19. Unālīfedlice illicite, Dial. 2, 2.

un-ālifedness, e; *f.* *What is not allowed, licence, licentiousness*:—Išcomlicre unālīfednesse corporalis inlecebre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 83. Ūrum licumlicum unālīfednessum ðeowigeude carnis inlecebris servientes, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 37; 5, 6; S. 618, 39; 5, 14; S. 634, 5. Hī ðis lif forsoðd and ealles ðysse lifes unālīfednessa, R. Ben. 136, 31.

un-ālifendlic; *adj.* *Unallowable, illicit*:—Unālīfendlicum illecebris, inlicitis, Hpt. Gl. 505, 42. From unālīfendlicum ab inlecebrarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 12; 44, 13.

un-ālifendlice; *adv.* *Unallowably, unlawfully*:—Unālīfendlice inlicite, Scint. 141, 4.

un-ālisendlic; *adj.* *Not to be remitted or forgiven, without remission*:—Bið hīs scyld unālīsendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 500, 18.

un-āmānsumod; *adj.* *Unexcommunicated, relieved from sentence of excommunication*:—Ðā wæron ða āmānsumedan mynecena bebyrigede

... Benedictus hēt mæssian for ðām mynecenum; cwæð ðæt hī siððan unāmānsumode wæron, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 28.

un-âmelt; *adj.* *Unmelted*:—Unāmaelte (-melti, Erf.) smeoruue *pice*, *saewo*, Txs. 87, 1581.

un-âmeten; *adj.* *Unmeasured*. (1) *not having determined limits*:—Unâmeten is se Fæder, unâmeten is se Sunu, (unâmeten is se Hālgā Gāst) ... Ne synt þrý unâmetene ... ac is ān unâmeten *immensus Pater, immensus Filius, immensus Spiritus Sanctus* ... *Non tres immensi ... sed unus immensus*, Ath. Crd. §§ 9, 12. (2) *very great, immense, boundless*:—God unâmetenre ârlæstnyssse *Deus immense pietatis*, Anglia xi. 112, 2. Nis ūs nān gemet on ðām ærran bebode, forðan ðe wē sceolon ūrne Scyppend lufian mid unâmetenre lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 12: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254.

un-anbundenlic. v. un-onbundenlic.

un-andcýðignesse; e; *f.* *Ignorance*:—Scyld unondcýðignesse mīne *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Surt. 24, 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ant-kundig *expertus*.]

un-andergilde; *adj.* *Not to be paid back* (?), *that may be retained* (?):—Gedenc nū hwæt dīnes āgnes seó ealra ðissa woruldæhta and welenā, oddē hwæt ðū ðæron āge unandergildes, gif ðū him sceādwiðlice æfter spyrast. Hwæt hæfst ðū æt ðām gifum ðe ðū cwiðt ðæt seó wyrd eow gife, and æt ðām welum, ðeah hī nū ēce wæron? *age enim, si jam caduca et momentaria fortunæ dona non essent, quod in eis est, quod aut vestrum unquam fieri queat, aut non perspectrum consideratumque uilescat*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1-5. v. andergilde.

un-andet; *adj.* *Unconfessed*:—Ænig man mid unandettan heáfod-leahrum hūsles ne ābyrige, ac andette and bēte, Wulfst. 71, 7.

un-andgítfull; *adj.* *Not intelligent, without understanding*:—Unondgítfullē *insensati*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 11. ðæt ða andgytfullan mid worda lāre tō Godes willan gemyngde sýn and ða unandgytfullan mid gōdum ðædum getrymede ut *capacibus discipulis mandata Domini uerbis proponat, et simplicioribus factis suis diuina precepta demonstret*, R. Ben. 11, 16. ðæm unandgytfullum (*infirmis intellectibus*) ðæt gāstlice angyt is earfope tō understandenne, 66, 19.

un-andhēfe; *adj.* *Insupportable*:—Byrþenne hæfige and unandhoife *onera gravia et inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. ant-heffen *sustentare*.]

un-andweard; *adj.* *Not present*:—Drihten nolde lichamlice siðian tō ðæs cynynges untruman bearne, ac unandweard mid his worde hine gehælde, Homl. Th. i. 128, 17.

un-andwendlic; *adj.* *Immovable, unchangeable*; *immobilis*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16 note. v. un-awendendlic.

un-andwis; *adj.* *Inexperienced*:—Unandwis *inexpertus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 13; 46, 76. Ðý unandwisān *inexperto* (the passage, however, is in *experto terrore*, Ald. 34), 79, 39.

un-ânæðness, e; *f.* *Inconstancy*:—Hē (*the devil*) nænige mehte wið ūs nafap, būton hwylc man þurh ða unânæðnessse his mōdes him wiðstandan nelle, Blickl. Homl. 31, 34.

un-anwendenlic. v. un-onwendendlic.

un-âpinedlice; *adv.* *With impunity*:—Unâpinedlic(e) *inpune*, Rtl. 113, 36.

un-âr, e; *f.* *Dishonour*:—Tō unâre tō the *dishonour* (of God), Anglia xi. 98, 45. Hē wēpnde mænde ða unâre ðe him mon būton gewyrhton dyde *deplorans injurias suas*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 9; Ps. Th. 68, 7. [O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. un-êra *dedecus, contumelia, damnum*.]

un-âræfned; *adj.* *Intolerable, insupportable*:—Ða unâræfnodan wurp-āþ tōbrocenne *quæ non toleranda sunt, dirimantur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 4. Þurh ða wæðlan stōwe wætres and þurh ða unâræfnodan lond wildeora and wyrma *per immania et egentia plerumque aquarum, per aliquot serpentium ferarumque loca*, Nar. 26, 8.

un-âræfnedlic; *adj.* *Intolerable, impossible to bear*:—Būton hit un-âræfnedlic sý tō ofercumenne ða þing ðe ūs synd fram ðē forestihtode *unless it be beyond our powers of endurance to overcome the things that are fore-ordained for us by thee*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 133. Seó unâræfnedlice byrþen synna, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Se frēdōm ðæs unâræfnedlican þeowdōmes, 137, 13. Mid unâræfnedlice þurste geswencte, Nar. 9, 17; 8, 21. Wæter unâræfnedlic *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Iamb. 123, 5. Þurh ða lond ðe ða unâræfnedlican cyn nædrena iu wæron in *excrabilia serpentum genera*, Nar. 6, 22.

un-âræfnendlic; *adj.* *Intolerable*:—Unâræfnendlic *intolerabile*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Unâræfnendlice fūlnes *foetor incomparabilis*, S. 628, 25. Weter unâræfnendlic *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Surt. 123, 5. Be ðām tintregum unâræfnendlicum (*intolerabilibus*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 5. Grimme hergunge and unâræfnendlice *acerbas atque intolerabiles irruptiones*, 3, 24; S. 556, 5.

un-âræccendlic; *adj.* *Not to be related, indescribable*:—Unâræccendlic blis *inenarrabile gaudium*, Scint. 26, 15.

un-âræht *undiscussed, not expounded*:—Nū hæbbe wē gereht be welan and be anwealde, and ðæt ilce wē magon reccan be ðām þrīm ðe wē unâræht (unreht, Cott. MS.) habbaþ *similiter ratiocinari de honoribus, gloria, voluptatibus licet*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 21.

un-ârian *to dishonour*:—Se unârade sēs Georgies anlīcnyssse, Shr. 73, 13. v. ge-unârian.

un-ârimed; *adj.* *Unnumbered, numberless, countless*:—Unârīmed mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Seó unârīmede menigo, 87, 18. Mid ðý unârīmedan weorode, 25, 35. Mid hū mielan feó woldest ðū habban geboht ...? Ic wolde mid unârīmedum feó gebycgan *quantū aestimabis* ...? *Infiniti*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 11. Unârīmede untrumnessa, Blickl. Homl. 209, 13. Unârīmedum *numerosis*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 67; Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Be ðæm unârīmdum cynnum *de innumeris generibus*, Nar. 1, 17.

un-ârimedlic; *adj.* I. *innumerable, countless*:—Se cāsere gegaderode unârīmedlice fyrdē ... seó fyrd was unârīmedlic ðe hē gegaderad hæfde, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 21-24. Seó unârīmedlice menigo hālgira sūla, Blickl. Homl. 87, 6. Be ðære unârīmedlican mengeo his weoredes, ðæs was būton unârīmedlican fēpum ... *de innumerabili exercitu, in quo fuerint permultae pedum copiae* ... Nar. 4, 10-12. Cōman tōsamue unârīmedlic mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9. Hī genāmon unârīmedlico herereaf, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26; 584; Erl. 18, 25. II. *boundless, infinite, shown in countless instances*:—Ðæt mid Drihtne sig unârīmedlicu mildheortnys *quod apud Dominum sit innumerabilis misericordia*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 14. Hē bæð hiē ðæt hie gemunden ðæs unârīmedlican frēondscipes ðe hiē hæfdon on ealddagum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 19.

un-ârīmedlice; *adv.* *Innumerably*:—Ða geswinc ðe hē fela wintra dreōgende was unârīmedlice oft (*times without number*), Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 29.

un-ârlīc; *adj.* I. *dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful*:—Ðin mōdor gewitēþ of weorolde þurh scōndlice deað and unârlīcne and heó ligeþ unbebyrged in wege fuglum tō mete and wildeorum *mater tua miserando turpissimoque exitu sepultura carebit, iacibique in uia praeda auim ferarumque*, Nar. 31, 29. Sægde Lameh unârlīc spel (*a tale of shame*): 'Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme,' Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 102. II. *unkindly*:—Unârlīce ytrebēc *a will in which nothing is left to nearest relatives*; *inofficium testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17.

un-ârlīce; *adv.* I. *disgracefully, shamefully*:—Mē þeowmennen drehte ðædum and wordum unârlīc, Cd. Th. 135, 29; Gen. 2250. II. *mercilessly, cruelly*:—Næfre ge mid blōde beōdgereordu unârlīce eowre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 28; Gen. 1519.

un-ârodsceipe, es; *m.* *Inactivity, spiritlessness*:—Oft mon bið sūðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and sūðe lætræde, and wēnaþ men ðæt hit sió for suarmōðnessse and for unarodsceipe, and bið ðeah for wiðdōme and for wærscipe *sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

un-ârweorþian *to dishonour*:—Ic ârwurðige (-weorðige, Jn. Skt. 8, 49; MS. A.) minne Fæder and gē unârwardiaþ (-weorðodon, Jn. Skt. MS. A.) mē honorifico *Patrem meum et uos inhonoratis me*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 21.

un-ârweorþness, -wirþness, e; *f.* *Disrespect, irreverence*:—Unârwyrdnyss *irreverentia*, Scint. 224, 1.

un-âsaedde. v. un-âsedd.

un-âscended; *adj.* *Unharmed, not to be harmed*:—Unâscended fruma *incorruptibile principium*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unâscendedo *interos*, Rtl. 114, 7. Unâscendado, 101, 36; 172, 3; 179, 1.

un-âseoirigendlic; *adj.* *Inseparable*:—Ðære Hālgan Þrynnysse is ān godcundnyss, and ān gecynd, and ān willa, and ān weorc unâscyrigendlice (*inseparabile*; or *inseparably*?), Homl. Th. i. 326, 27.

un-âseirod; *adj.* *Not separated*:—Unâscyroð *inremota*, s. *inseparata*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 3.

un-âscruncen; *adj.* *Unwithered, unfading*:—Unâscryuncan *immarecessibilem*, Rtl. 24, 32.

un-âseogende; *adj.* *Not to be told, unspeakable, ineffable*:—Mid unâseogende swētnysse *cum ineffabili dulcedine*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 3.

un-âseogendlic; *adj.* I. *implying greatness, beyond the powers of language to describe, unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable*:—Hwæt wundor is, gif se ælmihtiga God is unâseogendlic? Homl. Th. i. 286, 26; 322, 9; ii. 232, 5; Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33; Elen. Kmbl. 929; El. 466. Unâseogendlic clāne giryno *ineffabile sacramentum*, Rtl. 33, 8. Unâseogendlic, 35, 15. Ðæt unâseogendlice wræc, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Unâseogendlice, 65, 21. Ðæt was unâseogendlic ænigum menn hū mycel ðæs folces wæs it was impossible for any man to say how much people there was, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 14. God unâseogendlicere mildheortnesse *Deus inestimabilis misericordia*, Anglia xi. 112, 1. Wundriende ðære unâseogendlican gesælignesse ðæra manna, ðe him God forgiþ ealle heora scylda, Ps. Th. 31, arg. Æfter his unâseogendlicum foreþence, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 2. Unâseogendlicum *inenarrabili*, Rtl. 38, 5. Unâseogendlicum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 21. Mid unâseogendlicere wurðmynte, Ap. Th. 10, 21. Hē hæfde fulneāh unâseogendlicne sige, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 1; Homl. Th. i. 532, 1, 2. Hī nāmon unâseogendlice herehūde, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 1. Ða unmætan tytregu and ða unâseogendlican wita, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 35. Hē nam of hire eall ðæt heó āhte on golde and on seolfre and on unâseogendlicum þingum (*things innumerable*), Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 21. Unâseogendlicum *costum ineffabilibus modis*, Rtl. 108, 27. II. *not proper to tell, not to be told*:—Ða unâseogendlican *nefastas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 40.

un-āsecgendlīce; *adv.* *Unspeakably, in a way that cannot be told, ineffably*:—Hāligne Gāst forþleðrendne of Fæder and of Suna unāsecgendlīce (*inenarrabiliter*), Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 14.

un-āsedd; *adj.* *Unsat*:—Unāsaedde (-seddae) *inopimum*, Txts. 71, 1102. Unāsedde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 81.

un-āseolcendlīc; *adj.* *Eager, energetic, vehement*:—Of geornum subnixis, unāseolcendlīcum (-seolcendlīcum, MS.) menegungum hortamentis (the whole passage is: Puberem subnixis precibus et inauditis blandimentorum hortamentis flectere nitebantur, Ald. 46), Hpt. Gl. 485, 50. v. un-āsolcendlīce, ā-seolcan.

un-āseowod; *adj.* *Unsewed, without seam*:—Seō tunece wæs unāsiwod (-seowod, MS. A.) erat tunica inconsutis, Jn. Skt. 19, 23.

un-āsedēndlīc (-sedēndlīc? v. sēdan); *adj.* *Insatiable*:—Unāsedēndlīc insaturabilis, Kent. Gl. 471. Unāsedēndlīc insatiabilis, 522: 1031: insaturabilis, 1087.

un-āsmēagendlīc; *adj.* *Unsearchable, past finding out, inscrutable*:—Seō godcundnys is unāsmēagendlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33. Ðīn myldheortnys is swīde mycel and unāsmēagendlīc, 3, 548. Ðære sǣwe brōgan, unāsmēagendlīc yrmðu (*misery beyond the power of man to explore*), Wulfst. 249, 19. Hē mē ge-frætweode mid unāsmēagendlīca wurðfulnesse, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 31. Ða ððre heofenan, ðe bufan hyre synd and beneoðan, synd mannum unāsmēagendlīce (*are beyond the reach of men's investigation*), Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. His lāra and his drohtnunga sind ūs unāsmēagendlīce, Homl. Th. i. 392, 23.

un-āsolcendlīce; *adv.* *Not lukewarmly, heartily, energetically, with vigour*:—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unforhtlice and unsealclice and unāsolcendlīce si quod jubetur non trepide, non tarde, non tepide efficiatur, R. Ben. 20, 19.

un-āspringende; *adj.* *Unfailing*:—Geunne mē ðæt ðis wæter sý mē tō fulwihtes bæp unāspringende (*fiat mihi haec aqua fons baptismi indeficiens*), Homl. Ass. 217, 326), Nar. 46, 9.

un-āspyrigendlīc; *adj.* *That cannot be investigated, that cannot be learnt by inquiry*:—Unāspyrigendlīc in[un]stigabilis, Kent. Gl. 91. Unāspyrigendlīc, Dial. 2, 16.

un-āstīðod; *adj.* *Not made firm*:—Gif mon on nīwne weall unādrugodne and unāstīðodne micelne hrōf and hefigne onsett, ðonne ne timbreþ hē nō healle ac hyre quod structuris recentibus necdum solidatis, si tignorū pondus superponitur, non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-āstyrigendlīc; *adj.* *Motionless*:—Ic fōr of ðūne on ða eorðan, and forneāh eallunga unāstyrigendlīc būtan gāste læg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 576. Beon hig unāstyrigendlīce (*immobiles*) swylce stān, Cant. M. 16 (Ex. 15, 16).

un-āstyrod; *adj.* *Unmoved*; inmotus, Hymn. Sort. II, 4.

un-āsudrodlic; *adj.* *Inseparable*; inseparabilis, Rtl. 122, 10: 109, 13.

un-āswundenlīce; *adv.* *Not languidly, not slowly, promptly*:—Ða ðōhte hē ðæt hē sceolde weorulde wiþsacan, and ðæt unāswundenlīce swā gedýde (*non hoc segniter fecit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 23. Heo ðæt weorc unāswundenlīce gefylde opus non segniter implevit, 4, 23; S. 593, 36.

un-ātalodlic; *adj.* *Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Gyltingum unātaladlicum delictis innumerabilibus, Rtl. 124, 42.

un-āteald; *adj.* *Uncounted*:—Gif se dæg bið forlæten unāteald, ðærrīhte āwent eal ðæs geāres ymbrene ðwyres, Boutr. Scrđ. 28, 32. v. un-teald.

un-ātellendlīc; *adj.* *Innumerable*:—Seō fyrd wæs unātellendlīc ðe hē gegaderod hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 23. Hī bereāfedan hī æt eallon ðan gersaman ðe heo āhte; ða wæron unātellendlīce, 1043; Erl. 168, 34. Ðam se fæder becweð gersuman unātellendlīce, 1086; Erl. 221, 8. Mine unātellendlīce (*innumerabilia*) beon ic uncnāwe gyltas, Anglia xi. 118, 62.

un-ātemed; *adj.* *Untamed, unsubdued*:—Severus micelne dæl Breotone mid dīce tōscedde fram ðþrum unātemedunu deodum, Bd. I, 5; S. 476, 3.

un-ātemedlic; *adj.* *Untameable*:—Fordon ðe ða men wæron unātemedlice and heardes mōdes and elleorodes eo quod essent homines indomabiles et durae ac barbarae mentis, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 25.

un-āteoriende; *adj.* *Unwearying, indefatigable*:—Unāteoriendum þēnungum indefessis (*infatigabilibus*) famulatus, Hpt. Gl. 463, 8.

un-āteorigendlīc; *adj.* I. *indefatigable, unwearied*:—Mid unāteorigendlīce strenynsse indefessa instantia, Hpt. Gl. 434, 22. II. *that shall not fail, unending, imperishable*:—Hī befaeston Godes lāre heora underþeodum tō unāteorigendlīcum gafele, Homl. Th. i. 544, 18. Wē habbaþ unāteorigendlīce sāule, 96, 18. Wē ðe sind ēce on ūrum sāwum, and eac beoþ on lichaman unāteorigendlīce æfter ðam gemæne-līcum æriste, ii. 462, 30.

un-āteorigendlīce; *adv.* I. *indefatigably*:—Unāteorien[d]lice infatigabiliter, Hpt. Gl. 424, 17. II. *unceasingly, without failing*:—Unāteoriendlīce incessabiliter, R. Ben. Interl. 22, 13. God ðe wē unāteorigendlīce (*incessanter*) ondræden, Chart. Th. 316, 33.

un-āteorod; *adj.* *Unwearied, unexhausted, unfailing*:—Unāteorodne inexhaustam (*indefessam, indeficientem*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 18.

un-āpreotende; *adj.* *Unwearying, inexhaustible*:—Hī unāpreotendum þrymum singaþ, Exon. Th. 24, 21; Cri. 388.

un-āproten; *adj.* *Unwearied, persevering*:—Sindon tō sēceanne stronge and unāðrotene lāreowas and ðurhwuniende, fortes perseverantesque doctores quaerendi sunt, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 9.

un-āprotenlīce; *adv.* *Unweariedly, unceasingly*:—Hī siut tō manienne ðæt hī unāðrotenlīce ða gedōnan synna gelæden beforan heora mōdes eāgan admonendi sunt, ut incessanter admissa ante oculos reducant, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 14. Ealne ðīne andweardan welan hī swīpe unāprotenlīce sēcaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 21: 39, 13; Fox 234, 7.

un-ātweogendlīce. v. un-tweogendlīce.

un-āwæscen; *adj.* *Unwashed*:—Unāwæscen wull lana succida vel sucilenta, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 8. Unāwaxen wul lana sucida, ii. 54, 6.

un-āwegendlīc; *adj.* *Immovable, unshaken*:—Seō gefestnung staðel-fæst and unāwegendlīc mid þurhwuniende rihte beo gefæstned confirmatio stabilis et inconcussa perseverantissimo jure consolidetur, Chart. Th. 319, 9.

un-āwemmed; *adj.* *Unstained, undefiled, immaculate*:—Unāwoemmed immaculatus, Rtl. 24, 42: 29, 11, 15. Unāwemmed eunuchi, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

un-āwemmedlic; *adj.* *Incorruptible, immaculate*:—Eādignisse unāwoemmedlicum beata immortalitate, Rtl. 33, 12.

un-āwemmedness, e; f. *Incorruption*:—Crist gewāt of deaðe tō līfe, and of brosnunga tō unāwemmednysse, and of wīte tō wuldre, Anglia viii. 330, 10.

un-āwend, -āwended; *adj.* *Unchanged, unaltered*:—Hlāfordes rihtgifu stande æfre unāwend (-āwended, MS. B.), L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 17. Ic wille ðæt se frēols stonde unāwend, 219, 20.

un-āwendelīc, -āwendlic; *adj.* *Unchangeable, fixed, invariable*:—Ðū ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tō ðīnum willan āstyrast and ðū self simle stille and unāwendelīc ðurhwunast gif stabilis manens das cuncta moveri, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 10. Unāwendelīce, unāwendlice fixa, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17 note. v. un-āwendelīc.

un-āwendende; *adj.* *Unchanging*:—Se ūs gesette sido unāwendendne, Met. II, 13. v. next word.

un-āwendendlic; *adj.* *Unchangeable, unalterable, invariable*:—Heora nān næfre of ðam hāde ðe hē is ne āwent, forðan ðe God is unāwendendlic, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 27: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 4. God is ealra ðinga reccend and hē āna unāwendendlic wunaþ and eallra ðara āwendendlice welt rerum orbem mobilem rotat, dum se immobilem ipsa conservat, 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Siō godcunde foretoehung is āneald and unāwendendlic (simplex immobilisque), 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. God gesette unāwendendlicne sido, 21; Fox 74, 1. Eorþan ðū sealdest unāwendendlice terram dedisti immobilem, Hymn. Surt. 19, 33. Gif hī beoþ þā participia, ðonne beoþ hī . . . mobilia; gif hī beoþ naman, ðonne beoþ hī . . . fixa, ðæt is unāwendendlice, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17. Ða habbaþ ða ēcean reste and unāwendendlice welan, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 219.

un-āwendendlice; *adv.* *Unalterably, without possibility of change*:—Ic nāt hwaþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unāwendendlice, ðæt hē wāt and getioldh hæfþ. Ða cwæþ hē: 'Ne þearf hit nō eall geworþan unāwendendlice; ac sum hit sceal geweorþan unāwendendlice, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30-250, 2.

un-āwidlod; *adj.* *Uncontaminated, undefiled*:—Lombes unāwidlades agni incontaminati, Rtl. 24, 40. Erfeueardnisse unāwidlad hereditatem incontaminatam, 32.

un-āwired; *adj.* *Uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Unāwerded incorruptibilis, Jn. Skt. p. I, 12. Unāwoerdedo inlaesos, Rtl. 102, 31.

un-āwriten; *adj.* *Unwritten*:—Thomes ðrowunge wē forlætāþ unāwritene, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 9. Unāwriten cautionem, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6.

un-bældo. v. un-bildu.

un-banden; *adj.* *Released from bonds*:—Æfter ðam þūsende byð se deofol unbanden (-bunden?), Anglia viii. 336, 15.

un-beald; *adj.* *Not bold, not confident, irresolute*:—Oft gebyreþ ðam manðwæran, ðonne hē wierd rice ofer ððre men, ðæt hē for his manðwærnesse āslawaþ and wierd tō unbald (-beald, Hatt. MS.), forðem siō unbield and siō manðwærnes bið swiðe anlice nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. On ððre wisan sint tō manianne ða ānealdan stræcan, on ððre ða unbealdan . . . Ðæm unbealdum is tō cýðanne hū giðmeleāse hiē biðð ðonne hiē hiē selfe tō swiðe forsiðð aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes . . . istis intimandum est, quod valde se desipientes negligunt, 42; Swt. 305, 12-16. Wende ic ðæt ðū ðið wærta weorþan sceolde, and ðý unbealdra, Exon. Th. 268, 4; Jul. 427. [Laym. un-bald.]

un-bealu; *gen.* -beal(u)wes; n. *Innocence*:—Mid unbealuwe ealre heortan in innocentia cordis mei, Ps. Th. 100, 2.

un-bealufull; *adj.* *Innocent, harmless*:—Of unbealafullum feoh gerēcan, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 26; Wulfst. 83, 13.

un-beboht; *adj.* *Unsold*:—Hē hæfde tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 10.

un-bebyriged; *adj.* *Unburied*:—Dīn mōdor ligeþ unbebyriged *mater tua sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 30; Shr. 40, 4. Heora lichaman ligeaþ unbebyrigde (-byrige, MS. f.), Wulfst. 199, 10. [Uniburiat *inhumatus*, Kath. 2243.]

un-beceās; *adj.* *Not giving occasion to litigation, indisputable, incontestable*:—Bide hē ða hond ðe ðæt ierfe hafaþ, ðæt hē him gedō done ceāp unbecēas (*that he shew the chattel to be his by incontestable right*), L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7.

un-beorafod; *adj.* *Not subjected to claims*:—Dær se bōnda sæt unbeforafod *where the husband dwelt without having had any claims made upon him*, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 22. v. un-crafod.

un-becweden; *adj.* *Unbequeathed, not left by will*:—On ælcum þingum ðe ðær unbeweden bið, on bōcum and an swilcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 538, 24. Ðæt land æt Sendan and æt Sunnanbyrg unbewedene and unforbodene wið ælcne man, 208, 38.

un-beden; *adj.* *Unbidden, unasked*:—Sume preostas . . . unbenede gaderiaþ hi tō ðam life, swā swā grædige ræmmas ðær ðær hi hold geseoð, L. Ælfic. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2. [Toc Crist unbedenn and unbenedd to mæleñ, Orm. 17081.]

un-befangelic; *adj.* *Incomprehensible*:—God is unāscegendlic and unbefangelic, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27.

un-befiten; *adj.* *Uncontested, undisputed*:—Ða wæs hīgen and hlāforde lond unbefiten eghwæs and seodðan ā ðō his daga ende, Chart. Th. 48, 1; 481, 14; 483, 3.

un-befohten; *adj.* *Unfought, unopposed*:—Ða wende se here . . . ðæt hiē mehten faran unbefohtene ðær ðær hiē wolden, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 23; Byrht. Th. 133, 28; By. 57.

un-befōndlic (?). v. un-beseōndlic.

un-begān; *adj.* I. *uncultivated*:—Unbegānum *incultis* (arvis, Ald. 200), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 2; 47, 38. Ðeōs wyrt byþ cenned on dūnum and on unbegānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 230, 4; 238, 17. II. *unadorned*:—Unbegān *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 26.

un-begripendlic; *adj.* *Incomprehensible*:—Se myccla mægenþrym and se unbegripendlic, Blickl. Homl. 179, 9. Unbegripendlic and ungesýnelic God, 185, 31.

un-begunnen; *adj.* *Without beginning*:—Sum ic eom is edwistlic word and gebyraþ tō Gode ānum synderlice, forðan ðe God is æfre unbegunnen and ungedend on him sylfum and ðurh hine sylfne wunigende, Ælfic. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 9; Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 1; Homl. Th. ii. 204, 12; Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16; Homl. Asa. 25, 25. Hē wæs æfre unbegunnen Scyppend, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3.

un-beheāfdod; *adj.* *Unbeheaded*:—Ic eow læte unbeheāfdod, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 185.

un-behēfe; *adj.* (or subst.?) *Unsuitable, inconvenient, unprofitable*:—Unbehēfe *incommodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 35. [Al þat ure sowle and ure lichame beð unbiheue, O. E. Homl. ii. 7, 30. Also *subst.* Hie turuden fro him hem seluen to unbihefe, 121, 26.] Cf. un-bryce.

un-behelendlice; *adv.* *Without the possibility of concealment*:—Ðæt bið eallum open unbhelendlice, ðæt man ær hæl, Wulfst. 138, 3.

un-behelod; *adj.* *Uncovered, naked*:—Hē læg on his getelde unbhelod (*nudatus*), Gen. 9, 21, 22.

un-behreōwsigende; *adj.* *Unrepenting, impenitent*:—Se ðe mid unbhreōwsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mǣndædum, Homl. Th. i. 500, 15.

un-belimp, es; *n.* *Mischance, accident*:—Of unbelimpum (*fortuna*) *casibus* (oppressos, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 25.

un-beorhte; *adv.* *Not brightly*:—Ealle steorran weorþaþ gebirhte of ðære sunnan, sume þeah beorhtor, sume unbeorhtor (*less brightly*), Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 6. Sume beorhtor, sume unbyrhtor, 33, 4; Fox 132, 21.

un-bereāfigendlic; *adj.* *Not to be taken away*:—Syle mē ðæt unbereāfigendlic gebæd ðiure fulfremednyse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 242.

un-berende; *adj.* I. *not bearing, barren, sterile*:—Elizabeth wæs unberende (-berend, Lind. *sterilis*), Lk. Skt. i. 7. Unbeorendu (*sterilis*) cende monige, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 17. Ne biþ mid eow nān þing unberendes ne on manum ne on nýteum, Deut. 7, 14. Ðæt unberende treō hē genimes *palmitem non ferentem fructum tollet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 2 margin. Unbeorende *sterilem*, Ps. Surt. 112, 9. Eāðige syndon ða men ða ðe wæron unberende, Blickl. Homl. 93, 30. Unberende telgan *spadones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 58. II. *unbearable*:—Byrdenna unbærende onera importabilia, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [Goth. un-bairands barren.]

un-berendlic; *adj.* *Unbearable, intolerable*:—On ðam ne eardap nān eordlic mann for ðam unberendlicum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23.

un-berendness, e; *f.* *Barrenness, sterility*:—Unberendness *sterilitas*, Rtl. 118, 1. Unbeore[n]dnisse *sterilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 34, 12.

un-besacen; *adj.* I. of persons, *unmolested by litigation*:—Dær se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbeforafod, sitte ðæt wif and ða cild on ðam ycan unbesacen, L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 23. II. of things, *not made the subject of litigation, uncontested*:—Ðæt ðæt land swā

unbesæccen gange intō ðære cyrican swā hit ða on dæg wes ða hit man him tō læt *that the land pass into the possession of the church as uncontested as it was on the day when it was let to him*, Chart. Th. 159, 24. Ða sealde hē Æpelrige unbesacen land on hand, ðæt hē þanonford sylþan ðæron ne spræce *he gave the land up to Æpelrige uncontested, so that thenceforth he would not lay claim to it*, 289, 31. Hiō ðæt land hæbben unbesacen wið ælce haud (*not liable to suits from any side*) ða hwile ðe hiō lifgean, and gif Ælfw leng siō, ðonne sý hit hyre unbesacen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 22–25; L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 21. Hē him gedō done ceāp unbesacene let him make the chattel secure from being the subject of litigation, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 7 note. v. un-forboden.

un-beseāwod; *adj.* *Inconsiderate, heedless*:—Se ðe unbesceāwud ys tō speccenne hē ongytt yfele *qui inconsideratus est ad loquendum sentiet mala*, Scint. 78, 7. Unbesceawad, Kent. Gl. 433. Unbesceāwode *inprovida vel inconsiderata*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 13.

un-beseāwodlice; *adv.* *Inconsiderately, heedlessly*:—God swýþor tō yrsunge unbesceāwudlice forþclypian ðænne foresceāwudlice tō synna forgyfenysa innlapiān *Deum potius ad iracundiam inconsiderate pronocare quam provide ad peccaminum uniam inuitare*, Anglia xiii. 370, 76.

un-bescoren; *adj.* *Unshorn, without the tonsure*:—Sume sidfeaxe gāþ, ðæt seō bescorene hālignes ne sý weorþre ðenne seō unbescorene, R. Ben. 135, 29.

un-besenged; *adj.* *Unsunged, unscorched, unburnt*:—Se bið swýðe clāne ælcere synne, se ðe ðæne bryne ðurhfærd unbesenged (-sæged, MS. C.), Wulfst. 25, 19.

un-beseōndlic; *adj.* *Incomprehensible*:—God on ðrymme unbesēōndlicne (-fōndlicne?) *Deum majestate incomprehensibilem*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 16.

un-besmiten; *adj.* *Undefiled, unpolluted, unsullied, pure*:—Unbesmiten weg *impolluta via*, Ps. Spl. 17, 32. Gif hēow unbesmiten (*impolluta*) tō him cyrre, L. Ecg. Addit. 12; Th. ii. 234, 6; Nar. 41, 11. Ðæs unbesmitenan lichaman fires Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 113; Blickl. Homl. 155, 32; 3, 15; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 69; 23 b, 503. Healdap eowre handa unbesmitene (*innoxias*), Gen. 37, 22.

un-besorh; *adj.* *Not the object of care, that one does not care about*:—Ða hēt se cýning clypian him tō unbesorge men (*men that he didn't care about*), Homl. Th. ii. 486, 9. v. be-sorg.

un-beted; *adj.* *For which amends has not been made*:—Næning bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbeted, Exon. Th. 80, 25; Cri. 1312.

un-bepōht; *adj.* *Unreflecting, inconsiderate*:—Micle brædficor hī wæren āðwægene ðæra scylda mid ðære hreōwsunga, gif hī fælcere syngoden unbepōhte *citius delicta poenitendo abluerent, si in his sola praecipitatione cecidissent*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2.

un-bepirfe. v. un-biþirfe.

un-beweddod; *adj.* I. *unbetrothed*:—Gif hwā lifð mid unbeweddudre fæmnan *si quis dormierit cum virgine necdum desponsata*, Ex. 22, 16. Gif hwā fæmnan beswicde unbeweddode and hire mid slæpe, L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Unbeweddod mæden *puellam virginem, quae non habet sponsum*, Deut. 22, 28. II. *unmarried*:—Unbeweddod *innuba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 35. Mæden seō ðe unbeweddod ys *uirgo quae innupta est* (I Cor. 7, 34), Scint. 69, 3. Gif Maria unbeweddod wære and cild hæfde, ðonne wolde ðæt folc mid stānum hī otforian, Homl. Th. i. 196, 11.

un-bewilled; *adj.* *Not boiled away*:—Seoþ on wætre oþ ðæt ðæs wætres siþ pridda[n] ðæl unbewilled, Lchdm. ii. 248, 18.

un-biddende; *adj.* *Not praying, without praying*:—Gif hē nele biddan ðæs ecan leōhtes, hē sitt ðonne blind be ðam wege unbiddende, Homl. Th. i. 156, 4.

un-bildu(-o); *indecl. f.* *Want of boldness, weakness, irresolution, inconstancy*:—Siō unbieldo and siō mandwærnes biōð swiðe anlice *weakness and gentleness are very much alike*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. Of ðære leohtmōdnesse cymd siō twiefældnes and siō unbieldo *inconstancia ex levitate generatur*, 42; Swt. 307, 3. Siō unfoesðrædnes and siō unbieldo ðara gedōhta *cogitationum inconstantia*, Swt. 308, 5. Ðonne hiē of unwisdōme oððe of wæcmōdnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse mōdes oððe lichoman gesyngap *cum sola ignorantia vel infirmitate delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 159, 1. Ða lytelmōdan and ða unðristan ðonne hiē ongietaþ hiera unbieldo and hiera unmiehte *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, 32; Swt. 209, 7.

un-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bunden; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, untie*:—Ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ic unbinde (*solum*) his sceoþwang, Jn. Skt. i. 27. 'Æfter his behāte ic ðe unbinde' . . . Se engel hine ða unband, Homl. Th. i. 466, 31. Swā hwæt swā ðū unbinst (*solveres*) ofer eorðan, ðæt byð unbunden (*solutum*) on heofonum, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 19; 18, 18. Ðæs fæder tungan his nama unband, Homl. Th. i. 352, 31. Alseðe f unband *solvit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 20. Unband *dissoluit*, Cant. Abac. 6. Hiā onfundun fola gibundenne, and unbundun hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 4. Seac se lāreow hine unbundan fram ðam ecum wite, swā swā ða apostoli lichamlice Lazarum ālýsdon, Homl. Th. i. 234, 14, 9. Ær ðan God heō ðæs wræces unbundan wolde, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Æfter þusend geaurm bið Satanas unbunden *post mille annos soluetur Satanas*, Wulfst. 83, 6. Beon unbunden *dissolui* (a peccato), Scint. 38, 12. Hi wurdon

unbundene, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 8. From synna bendum unbundeno a *peccatorum vinculis absolutus*, Rtl. 7, 13. [Cf. *Goth.* and *bindan*: *O. Sax.* ant-*bindan*: *O. H. Ger.* int-, in-*bindan*.] v. on-*bindan*.

un-birnennde; *adj.* Without burning, without being on fire, Beo. Th. 5089; B. 2548.

un-bisop[e]opod; *adj.* Unconfirmed:—Wē lēraþ . . . ðæt ælc cild sý gefullod binnon . . . nihtum, and ðæt ænig man to lange unbiscopod ne wuorde, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 28. Unbisopod (-biscopod, MSS. C. E.), Wulfst. 120, 15. Wē secgaþ eow, ðæt ælc cild sceall beon binnon þryttigum nihtum gefullod . . . Ne nænne man ne lāte unbiscopod to lange . . . And witan ða ðe cildes onfōn æt fullahte oððe æt bisceopes handum, ðæt hī hit on rihtum geleafan gebringan, 300, 16–30. [Longe beon unbishoped, A. R. 204, 29.]

un-bipirfe; *adj.* Useless, vain, unprofitable:—Dū hafast unbipyrfe ofer witenā dōm wisan gefongen you have taken an unprofitable course contrary to the judgement of wise men, Exon. Th. 248, 18; Jul. 97. Ða (*false gods*) sind geāne gōða gehwylces, iðle, orfeorme, unbipyrfe, ne ðær fremē mēteþ fira ænig, 255, 21; Jul. 217. [O. Sax. un-bitherbi: *O. H. Ger.* un-biderbi *inutilis, vanus, inanis*.]

un-blanden; *adj.* Unmixed:—Unblonden non *mixtum*, Rtl. 68, 30.

un-bleoh; *adj.* Not coloured, clear, bright, splendid:—Is mīn land foremære and mē swýðe unleoð hæreditas mea præclara est mīhi, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwæt mæg beon heardes hēr on life wið ðam dū mōte gemang ðam werode eardian unbleoh on ēcnesse (*but there is no corresponding word in the Latin, which is: Quid durum saeculo consetur in isto, utque illas inter liceat habitare cohortes?*), Dōm. L. 302. Cf. un-gebleoh.

un-bletsung, e; *f.* Cursing:—Fela is ðæra ðe . . . embe bletsunga oððe unletsunga leotlice lætaþ, and nā understandaþ . . . 'Quodcumque benedixeritis et cetera', L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36.

un-blinnendlice; *adv.* Incessantly:—Unblinnendlice dōn wæs incessabiliter acta est, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 26.

un-bliss, e; *f.* Unhappiness, grief, sorrow, misery:—Mycel is mē unbliss mīnra dýrlinga miss, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 271. Nū wē beoð bliðe, and eft on micelre unblisse, Homl. Th. i. 184, 3. Manege unblissa and micelre sorga becōmon ðām Iudeiscum æfter Cristes slege, Homl. Ass. 79, 179.

un-bliðe; *adj.* I. sad, sorrowful, grieved:—Unbliðe tristis, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 19, 22; Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Gíomormōð, unbliðe, 4529; B. 2268. Wæs hē swýðe unbliðe . . . Ðā geseah Gūðlāc ðone brōþor sārīg, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 6. Beon in unblidum mōde moestus esse, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 26, 37. Ðām unblidum (*tristibus*) sint to cýðanne ða gefeān ðe him gehātene sindon . . . Gehiðren ða unbliðan (*tristes*) ða leān ðæs gefeān ðe hiē to hopiaþ . . . Monige beoð ðeah bliðe and eac unbliðe (*laeti vel tristes*) for ðæs blōðes styringe, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 16–24; 61; Swt. 455, 10. Hū blinde hī (*the envious*) beoð, ðonne hī beoð unrōte for ððerra monna gōðan weorcum and for hira ryhtum gefeān beoð unbliðe *quantae caecitatis sint qui alieno propectu deficiunt, aliena exultatione contabescunt*, 34; Swt. 231, 17. Hý āswindaþ vel heo beoþ unbliþe *contabescunt, i. exsiccant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 74. Weorod eall āras, eodon unbliðe, weðllon teāras, Beo. Th. 6054; B. 3031; Cd. Th. 223, 29; Dan. 127. Gemynd hē ða ungelimp ðe hē hælede on his wrec-side and ne byt þeah nā ðe unbliðre (*not less glad*), Shrn. 204, 11. Ðonne hwylcum men gelimpeþ ðe his leoð fæder gefarþ, ne mæg ðæt nā beon ðæt ða bearn ðe unbliðran ne sýn *it cannot be that the children are not the sadder*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25.

II. unkind, shewing ill-will or displeasure, stern, angry:—Gif ego ðan unbliðe sē si oculus tuus nequam fuerit, Mt. Kmb. 6, 23. Ðā weard unbliðe Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeowe, wrāð on mōde, heard and hrēde, Cd. Th. 136, 16; Gen. 2259. Him unbliðe andswarode wulfheort cyning, 224, 10; Dan. 134.

III. unquiet, not peaceful:—Gidreāð ðe unbliðo corripite inquietos, Rtl. 11, 37. [O. H. Ger. un-blið *tristis*.]

un-bliðemōede; *adj.* Sadhearted, sorrowful:—Unbliðemōede moestus, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 37.

un-blōðig; *adj.* Bloodless:—On unblōdium gefeohte *incruento prelio*, Germ. 395, 16.

un-boht unbought, free:—Unboht t unceapēd *gratis*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 8. Sacleās t unsynnig t unbocht *gratis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25.

un-boren; *adj.* Unborn:—Se ðe unborenum cildum lif sýlð, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 429. Ða unborenan bearn, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 20. [Goth. un-baurans.]

un-brād; *adj.* Not broad, narrow:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, ac heo þingð ūs swýðe unbrād, Lchdm. ii. 236, 8. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbo*s, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 12. On brāðe, ðar hit brāðste is, fíf geurda, and ðær hit unbrāðste is, āne geurde, Chart. Th. 156, 29. Ðær ðæt land unbrāðste is, ðær hit sceol beon eahtatýne fōta brād, 236, 8.

un-bræce; *adj.* Unbreakable, indestructible:—Flint unbræcne, Exon. Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6. Tīr unbræcne, Apsls. Kmb. 172; Ap. 86.

un-brice, un-brice. v. un-bryce, un-bryce.

un-brocheard; *adj.* Tender, delicate:—Unbrocheard vel sēfta *delicatus*,

i. tenerus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 39. Hwī ne miht ðū ongitan, ðætte ælc wuht cwices biþ innanweard hnescost and unbrocheardost *quid, quod mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6.

un-brosnigendlic; *adj.* Incorruptible, imperishable:—His lichama wæs grāpigendlic, and ðeahhwæðere unbrosnigendlic; hē æteowde hine grāpigendlicne and unbrosnigendlicne, Homl. Th. i. 230, 26; 300, 10; Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 146. Ðū unscrýðdest ðe ðone brosnigendlican mann and ðe gescrýðdest ðone unbrosnigendlican mann, 30, 114; Homl. Ass. 45, 521. On ðam gemænelicum æriste beoð ūre lichaman geedcennede to unbrosnigendlicum lichaman, Homl. Th. i. 394, 33.

un-brosnung, e; *f.* In corruption:—Beoð ūre lichaman geedcynnede to unbrosnunge, ðæt is to ēcum dingum, Homl. Th. i. 394, 27. Åwende fram brosnunge to unbrosnunge, ii. 206, 2.

un-bryce; *adj.* Unbroken, inviolate, uninjured:—Hwæpre his meahta spēð hālig wunade, dōm unbryce, þeah hē ðeahes cwealm ræfian sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. Hyre wæs mægen unbrice, 256, 22; Jul. 235.

un-bryce; *adj.* (or subst. ?) Useless, unprofitable:—Unbryce, unbryce, unbrycc *incommodum*, Txts. 69, 1050. Unbrièce *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Nyle hē ða ðærstan him dōn unbryce *faex ejus non est exinamita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. [But caltheþ hym yn the gospel ryche, As unkynde and unbryche, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* unbrūkjai skalkōs *servi inutiles*, Lk. 17, 10.] Cf. un-behefe.

un-bryde. v. next word.

un-brygd (?), es; *m.* A not unfair turn, fair dealing (?):—Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, ðe to syllanne āhte, unbryde and unforboden, and ic hit āgnian wille to āgenre æhte so I have it, as he gave it, who had the right to give, without fraud and unforbidden, and I mean to possess it as my own property, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 4. Cf. brægd, brygd (bryd). Or, perhaps, unbryde = un-brigde without liability to be reclaimed; cf. *reclaim a right to reclaim*, chiefly of landed property.

un-bunden; *adj.* Not bound:—Nelle ic (*a bow*) unbunden ænigum hýran nymþe searosæled, Exon. Th. 406, 10; Rā. 24, 15. Gif hē hine bescire unbundenne . . . Gif hē hine gebinde and ðonne bescire, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7.

un-burh (?). v. un-býing.

un-býed; *adj.* Uninhabited, desert:—Unbýed is styd *disertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 35. Wéstig t unbýed *deserta*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 23, 38. In unbýedum londæ *in deserto*, p. 9, 14.

un-býing (?) a solitude:—Unbyrgo (-bý-ingo ? or -byrego, from -burh ? Cf. un-lond) *solitudines*, Rtl. 1, 17.

un-byrged; *adj.* Unburied:—Se cāsere bebead ðæt hine man forlæte unbyrgedne, Shrn. 57, 1.

unc; *dat.* : unc, uncel (-it), *acc.* : uncer; *gen.* *Us two, me and thee, me and him.* (1) alone:—'Hwæt wylle gyt ðæt ic inc dō?' Ðā cwædon hī: 'Syle unc ðæt wit sitton, ān on ðīne swýðran heale and oþer on ðīne wynstran,' Mk. Skt. 10, 37. Hē sæde unc eall, Gen. 41, 13. Ðū mē behēte hāl ðæt ðæt ðū mē sealdest, on ða gewitnesse ðe unc ða mid wæs, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 24. Unc is his hyldo þearf, Cd. Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664. Æfter ðon ðe wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne beþ, ne geseo wit unc ofer ðæt in ðysse weorlde, Bd. 4, 19; S. 607, 20. Beforan unge, 5, 12; S. 628, 15. Mid ðý ic unc wende ingangende beon, S. 629, 39. Wit unc werian þōhton, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Gif hē forhigeþ uncet fyrenfulle, Shrn. 42, 27. Ðā sende hē uncerne efenþeowan mid unc, ðæt hē uncet sceolde út ālædan . . . ðā ne mihte hē unc gesiōn, 43, 1–5. Sege mīnum brēðer ðæt hē ðæle unc æhta wið mē, Lk. Skt. 12, 13. Wit be unc ærdædum onfōð, 23, 41. Ðū hæfst yfele gemeacod uncet sylfra sið, Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Mid unc ægene sworde, Shrn. 39, 35. Wit gerehton bi ealne uncet fōre, 43, 34. Uncet lāþette ægder oðer, 39, 22. Ne næfre uncet āwper his ellen cýðde, Exon. Th. 496, 29; Rā. 85, 22. (2) with numeral forms:—Ic wið ðe sceolde for unc ānum twām ærendspræce ābeoðan, Exon. Th. 472, 12; Rā. 61, 15. Unc mæran twām, 496, 6; Rā. 85, 10. Bismærædu ugket men bā ætgadre, Txts. 126, 8. Hwæder uncet twēga, Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532; Cd. Th. 110, 9; Gen. 1835. Ic ræd sprece bēgra uncet, 115, 4; Gen. 1914. (3) with the name of the person who is associated with the speaker:—Sceolde unc Adame (*for me and Adam*) yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrice, Cd. Th. 25, 1; Gen. 387. Is ðæt land healf ðæs cinges, healf uncet Brentinges, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 422, 11. Uncet Grendles of me and Grendel, Beo. Th. 4009; B. 2002. [Laym. *Marh. Gen.* and *Ex. unc*: *Orm.* unnc baþe: *Kath.* bituhten unc tweien (*us twa, v. r.*): *Laym. O. and N.* hwaðer unker. *Goth.* ugkis; *dat.*: ugkis, ugk; *acc.*: ugkara; *gen.*: *O. Sax.* unk; *dat. acc.*: unkerō; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* unker (*zwcio*); *gen.*: *Ice.* okkr; *dat. acc.*: okkar; *gen.*] v. wit, uncer.

un-cāfscipe, es; *m.* Inactivity, sluggishness; ignavia:—Ðā fēng Nero tō rice; se æt næxtan forlēt Brytene īgland for his uncāfscipe (cf. se nāht fromlicnes ongan on ðære cynnewisan, ac . . . hē Breotona rice forlēt *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est* . . . *Britanniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20), Chr. 47; Etl. 7, 26.

un-campróf; *adj.* *Unwarlike, not bold in battle*:—Uncamprófes *inbellis*, Germ. 399, 420.

un-capitulod; *adj.* *Not provided with titles to the several sections*:—Hyt is tó witanne hwi deós feorþe bōc sig uncapitulod nū þa ætran bēc synt gecapitulode *sciendum est, quare liber hic quartus sit sine capitulis, cum priores libri capitulis instructi sint* (v. pp. 170, 180, 194, where the titles to the sections of bks. I, II, III are given), L. Ecg. P. iv; Th. ii. 204, 1.

un-ceáped. v. un-boht, and cf. un-cípe.

un-ceápunga; *adv.* *Without payment or recompense; gratis*:—Nó ic wif feohscattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas, ac ðe unceápunga orlæg secge, Cd. Th. 262, 18; Dan. 746.

un-ceás, -ceást, es (*but ceás and ceást are both fem.*) *Absence of quarrel, inhostility*:—Se ðe þeóf slíð hē mōt āde gecyðan ðæt hē hine feōndne for þeóf slōge, and ðæs deaðan mægas him swerian unceases (-ceastes, MS. H.) *ād the kinsmen of the dead man shall swear to the slayer an oath that they will have no quarrel with him*, L. M. 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Cf. the similar phrase in reference to the seizing of a thief: Ða mægas him (*the captor*) swerian āðas unfæhða, 28; Th. i. 120, 6.

un-cenned; *adj.* *Not begotten*:—Wuldor Fæder ðam uncennedan gloria Patri ingento, Hymn. Surt. 120, 13.

uncer; *pron. poss.* *Of us two, our* (of two persons):—Uncer hlāford hiōld hiora oflendu and ābād unceres tōcymes . . . wit gesegon ðæt uncer efenþeow was forworden . . . and se uncer hlāford ābād unceres tōcymes . . . sió lío forswealh uncerne hlāford . . . Wit gesægon unce feōnd forwordene, Shrñ. 43, 2–21. Unceres gewinnes, Exon. Th. 254, 1; Jul. 190. Of uncerum wege, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 18. Of uncerum feō, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Uncerne hwelp, Exon. Th. 380, 31; Rā. 1, 16. Crist wāt uncer clænnyse, Shrñ. 40, 20; 42, 3; Cd. Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Unce eagan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 33; Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 374. Mid uncerum sōtum, Shrñ. 42, 1; Gen. 31, 16. For uncera sāule, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 33. [O. Sax. unka: Icel. okkarr.]

uncet. v. unc.

un-cípe; *adj.* *Given without payment, gratuitous*:—Sió uncýpe gratuita (*Dei gratia*, Ald. 78), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 9. [Cf. Icel. ú-keypis *gratuitously*.] v. un-ceáped.

un-clæmod; *adj.* *Rough-cast, unsmoothed*:—Unclæmodum *impolitis*, Germ. 398, 258.

un-clæne; *adj.* I. in a physical sense, *unclean, foul, filthy*. v. un-clænness, clæne. I. a. as applied to animals or things, *unclean, not fit for food*:—Seó æ monig ðing bewereþ tō etanne swā swā unclæne (*immunda*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 33. Hwæt gif hit unclæne (*immundi*) beoþ fixas? Ic wyrpe ða unclænan üt, and geuime mē clæne tō mete, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 15. Ða oðre synd unclæne (*polluta*), Lev. 11, 12. Be swýnum and be oðrum unclænum nýtenum *de porcis et de aliis impuris animalibus*, L. Ecg. C. 40, tit.; Th. i. 130, 31.

II. in a moral sense, *unclean, impure*:—Unclæne incestus vel *impurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 13; *incestus*, 51, 35; 72, 13. Se unclæna (*immundus*) gāst, Mk. 1, 26. Woruldmonna seó unclæne gecyrd, Exon. Th. 63, 9; Cri. 1017. Besmitene mid ðem unclænan firewulste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 8. Wæs sum man unclæne (*immundum*) deófol hæbbende, Lk. Skt. 4, 33. Unclæne ingeþoncas, Exon. Th. 80, 33; Cri. 1316. Unclænra *inpudicarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 14.

un-clænlic; *adj.* *Uncleanly, impure*:—Cunnunga ða unclænlico gifið *contactus illicitorum fugat*, Rtl. 110, 1.

un-clænlice; *adv.* *Impurely*:—Swā hwile man swā Godes weorc clænlice wirceþ, hē bið ecelice gehealden. Se ðe hit unclænlice wyrceþ, hē bið āwyrgeð into helle, Homl. Ass. 168, 121. Wē wilniþ mid ūrum hlāforde clænlice sweltan, swiðor ðonne unclænlice mid eow lybban, Homl. Th. i. 432, 26.

un-clænness, e; f. I. in a physical sense, *uncleaness, impurity, foulness, squalor*:—Suæ huæd in hūsum ðās yð eft āstregde beuærlē unclænness *quicquid in domibus hæc unda resperserit careat immunditia*, Rtl. 121, 36. Fūle unclænnessa oloids (*ergastulorum*) *squalores*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 75.

II. in a moral sense, *uncleaness, impurity, obscenity*:—Lād unclænness *delectanda obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 74. Se recere sceal beón sinle clæne on his gedōhte, ðætte nān unclænnes (*immunditia*) hine ne besmīte, Past. 13; S. 75, 20; Rtl. 97, 29. Wrænre unclænnyse *lasciue obscenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 38. Hwā unclænness līf ālīde, Exon. Th. 448, 31; Dōm. 62. Unclænnyse *spurcitia*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 8.

un-clænsian; *p. ode* *To defile, pollute*:—Unwyrtrumias t̃ unclænsias *eradicetis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. Unclænsia *inquinare*, p. 17, 12. v. ge-unclænsian, and next word.

un-clænsod; *adj.* *Not purified*:—Ðý læs ænig unclænsod dorste on swā micelne hāligdōm fōn ðære clænan degenga ðæs sacerdhādes *ne non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 1. v. un-ge-clænsod.

un-clænu(-o); *f.* *Uncleaness, impurity*:—Fulle sint unclæno *pleni sunt immunditia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25. Fulla sint all t̃ ēghucl unclænne *plena sunt omni spurcitia*, 27.

un-cnyttan; *p. te* *To unknot, untie*:—Ðæs ne com ic wyrðe ðæt ic

his sceōna þwanga būgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens solvere corrigam calciamentorum eius*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7; Lk. 3, 16. (Wæron) uncnytte (*vinculorum ligamina*) *enodarentur, solverentur*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 59.

un-coðu, e; f.: -coda, an; *m. Disease*:—Ūs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfwealm and uncōða (*Murrain and disease*) derede swýðe pearle, Wulfst. 159, 10. Gē gehwilce uncōðe gehældon, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Hē mid isene ðone uncōðan (ða uncōðe, v. rr.) āceorfe, R. Ben. 52, 19. Orfwealm oþðon mancwealm þurh færlice uncōða, Wulfst. 170, 2.

un-cræft, es; *m.* *An evil art, ill practice*:—Gif hē þurh gedrinco oððe þurh oðerne uncraeft man ācwele si *ex ebrietate vel alia prava arte hominem occiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 28. Gyf hit geweorde ðæt man mid tyhtlan and mid uncraeftum sacerð belegec, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Utan sume getrywða habban ūs betwecnan būtan uncraeftan, Wulfst. 167, 5.

un-cræftig; *adj.* *Powerless*:—Se earma flýhð uncraeftiga slæp sléac mid sluman slincan on hinder *sonnus torporque gravis, desidia pigra cessabit*, Dōm. L. 239.

un-crafod; *adj.* *With no claim made upon one*:—Se ðe sitte uncrafod on his āre on life, ðæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne sprece after his dæge *he that dwells on his property without any claims being made on him in his lifetime, that no man shall bring an action against his heir after his death*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. v. un-becrafod.

un-cristen; *adj.* *Not Christian*:—Deað hē hī ðægta uncristene wæron *thought they were not yet Christians*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 9 note.

un-cumlīde; *adj.* *Inhospitable*:—Se Hælend sprac tō sumum weligum men, ðe . . . him was lād þearfendum mannum mete tō sylenne, and hē wæs uncumlīde, Wulfst. 257, 14.

un-cūp; *adj.* *Unknown*; *incognitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 10. I. *unknown, strange*:—Wæs Breotone ealond Rōmānum uncūþ (*incognita*), Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 3; Beo. Th. 4434; B. 2214. Gif men uncūð swyle on gesitte, Lchdm. i. 194, 27. Ðæt wære gelaht ān uncūð geong man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 613; Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 22. Heō on wēstenne gewunade eallum monnum uncūð, Shrñ. 107, 24. Mon uncūþes andwlitan and uncūþes gegyrlan *hominem vultus habitusque incogniti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 35. Firum uncūþ, hwi . . . Met. 4, 39. Word āres uncūþes, Exon. Th. 175, 5; Gū. 1190. Nis ðæs nān tweoð. Ac ic wolde nū ðæt ðū mē sædest hwæthwegu uncūþes, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 24; Beo. Th. 1757; B. 876. Ne fyligeaþ hig uncūþum (*alienum*), for ðam ðe hig ne geceowun uncūðra (*alienorum*) stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 5. Uncūðum gode deo *ignoto*, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 23. Be uncūðum yrfe (cf. *ignotum pecus*, L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 7), L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 21. Ða ālēde ic mīnne kynegyrylan and mē mid uncūþe hrægle gegerede (*I went incognito*), Nar. 18, 2. Hwā gifþ ðam uncūðan līfes fultum, Ap. Th. 11, 15. Gehýrde hē oðerne sang swilce uncūðne, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 16. Uncūðne weg, Met. 13, 58; Cd. Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58; Beo. Th. 2825; B. 1410. Drihten sent uncūðe þeode ofer eow ða ðe gē ne cunnon *ducet te Dominus in gentem, quam ignoras*, Deut. 28, 36. Geopenigan uncūðe wyrd, hwær hē dara nægla wēnan forfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2202; El. 1102. Nīne man uncūþ sēd æt ælmesmannum, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Uncūð ādle *pestilentiae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 7. Cf. Se hwita stān mæg wif eallum uncūþum (*unknown*, and so caused by witchcraft?) brocnum, Lchdm. ii. 290, 11. Ðær him folcweas fremde wæron, wine uncūðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ðæm folce seldsiene and uncūðe wæron wines dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Mīnra fīrna ðe mē uncūðe wæron *delicia ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðās ðe sint uncūðo *haec ignoras*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 10. Hiō uncūðra ængum ne willaþ feores geunnan *they will grant no stranger life*, Andr. Kmbl. 355; An. 178; Cd. Th. 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Se fītancomena munuc ðe of uncūðum eardum cymd si *quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 109, 4. Gif wē sconiap ðæt wē tō uncūðum monnum (*men we do not know*) suels sprecen, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 6. Of ic nū miscyre cūde spræce, and þeah uncūðre ærhwīlum fond, Met. 2, 9.

II. *unknown, not understood*:—God sealde heora ælcum synderlice spræce, ðæt heora ælcum wæs uncūð, hwæt oðer sæde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11.

III. *unknown, uncertain*:—Ðære tide ðe ūs uncūþ is *ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Heora sylfa forþfore ðære tid[e] is uncūþ *suum exitum, cuius hora incerta est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 21; Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Ūs is swīpe uncūþ hwæt yfe yrfewearðas getreowices dōn willon, 51, 35; 119, 7. Clypiap gyt hlūdor uncūð þeah ðe hē slæpe (*cry aloud . . . peradventure he sleepeth*, 1 Kings 18, 27), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 119. Monig biþ uncūþ treowgeþofa teoraþ hwīlum wāciap wordbeot many a *thing is uncertain, trusty comrade sometimes fails, weak prove words of promise*, Exon. Th. 469, 19; Hy. 11, 4. Fægere word ðis synd ðe gē brōhton, ac hī nīwe syndon and uncūþe *pulchra sunt verba quae adfertis, sed nova sunt et incerta*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Ðonne cuman færlīce on uncūðum tīdum tō mynstre *cumap incertis horis supervenientes hospites*, R. Ben. 85, 9.

IV. *ungentle, unkind, hostile, harsh, unfriendly*. v. un-cūþlice:—Brōga cwom egeslic and uncūð, ealdfēonda nīð, Exon. Th. 110, 23; Gū. 112. Mōna

se ehtoda . . . cild æcenned uncūð (*unfriendly?*), strang, Lchdm. iii. 188, 3. Wē genēddon eafōð uncūþes (*Grendel*); ūþe ic swiþor, ðæt ðū hine seilne geseōn mōste, feōnd fylwēigne, Beo. Th. 1924; B. 960. Sceapa eāwep uncūðne nīð, 558; B. 276. Mec ongon brēowan ðæt mīn hondgeweorc on feōnda gewēald fēran sceolde, sceolde uncūðne eard cunnian, sār sīþas, Exon. Th. 86, 34; Crī. 1418. [*Goth.* un-kunþs *ignotus*; *O. H. Ger.* un-kund *ignotus*, *cognitulus*, *peregrinus*, *agrestis*, *incertus*; *Icel.* ū-kunnr *unknown*.]

un-cūþlice; *adj.* *Unknown, strange, uncanny*:—Ða stānas sint ealle swīde gōde of tō drincanne wīþ ealle uncūþlice ping, Lchdm. ii. 290, 14.

un-cūþlice; *adv.* *Unkindly*:—Ðam elþeōdigan and ūtancunnan ne læt ðū nō uncūðlice wið hine ne mid nānum uncrīhtum ðū hine ne drece (*peregrino molestus non eris*, Ex. 23, 9), L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 21. [He spacc till hiss moder þuss unncuplīz (v. Jn. 2, 4), Orm. 14341. *Icel.* ū-kunnliga *like a stranger*.] v. un-cūþ, IV.

un-cwaciende; *adj.* *Without shaking or tottering*:—Ða ðe ne magon uncwaciende gestandan on emnum felda *qui in planis stantes titubant*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 7.

un-cweden; *adj.* *Unsaid, revoked*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc *ruptum testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 42.

un-cwepende; *adj.* *I. not having speech*:—Ðeāh ðe gesomnod sý eal ðætte heofon oððe hel oððe eorðe æfre æcende, and ānra gehwylc ge ðæra cweðendra ge ðæra uncweðendra hæbbe gylðene bīman on mūðe, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 9. **II.** *not having a voice, inanimate*:—Hwep̃er ðū ongite ðæt ða uncwependan gesceafta wilnodon tō biōnne on æcnesse swā ilce swā men gif hī mihton *ea quae inanimata esse creduntur, nonne quod suum est quaeque similī ratione desiderant*? Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 17. [Cf. Waldandes dōð unqueðandes sō filo antkennian scolda . . . erða . . . bergōs . . . stēnōs, Hēl. 5663.]

un-cwīd[ā]; *adj.* *Undisturbed by charges, in undisputed possession*:—Se ðe sitte uncwīdd and uncrafod on hī āre on life, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 9. Ðær se bōnda sæt uncwīdd (-cwīdd, MS. G.) and uncwafod (cf. ubi bunda manserit sine calumpnia, L. H. i. 14, 5; Th. i. 526, 3), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-kvīðinn *unconcerned*.] v. cwīdan.

un-cwisse; *adj.* *Speechless*:—Ðære tungan onstyrenesse beswicade (*linguae motu caruit*). Ðā wæron drý dagas and dreó niht fulle ðæt heó wæs uncwisse, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 18.

un-cyme; *adj.* *Mean, paltry, poor*:—On uncymre byrigenne geseted *ignobili traditus sepulturae*, Bd. i. 33; S. 499, 7. Wæs his æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorðan. Ðā bādon hīne his discipulas ðæt hié mōstan hīru sume uncyme streōwesse him under gedōn for hī untrumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. Ne hæfde wit monig oðer uncymran hors *nunquid non habuimus equos viliores plurimos*? Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

un-cynde; *adj.* *Unnatural*:—Nim swā wuda swā wyrt of ðære stōwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne and sette on uncynde stōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðær nāht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. uncgynde.

un-cynlic; *adj.* *Unsuitable, improper*:—Ðæt wære uncynlicre, gif God næfde on eallum hī rice nāne frige gescaft, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28 note.

un-cyn[ā]; *adj.* *Unnatural, unfitting, improper*:—Ðæm ne is uncynn mæht bið sald *cui non inmerito potestas datur*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3.

un-cýpe. v. un-cípe.

un-cyst, e; -cyste, an; *f.* *A vice, defect, fault*. **I.** of the body, *a disorder*:—Wið wīfa earfoðnyssum; ðas uncyste Grēcas hātaþ hystern cepnizam, Lchdm. i. 334, 18. Tō eallum uncystum ðe on gōmum beōð æcenned, 348, 12. **II.** of diction, *a fault, solecism*:—Ðære uncyste syllocismi, laudacismi, ða uncyste barbarismi (the passage is: Inter Scillam soloecismi et barbarismi baratrum . . . scopulosas lautacismi collisiones, Ald. 80), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 27–33; 52, 49.

III. of morals, *a vice, fault*:—Ðæt on ūs ne sý gemēted nānīgu stōw æmetig gāstlicra mægena, ðæt ðær mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. Ðeōs deāþberende uncyst (*envy*), 65, 13. Hē bær ða wætan ðære uncystan (-cyste, Bd. M. 82, 13) in ðam telgan *portat in ramo humorem vitii*, Bd. i. 27; S. 495, 26. Ða uncyste ðære ānwīlnesses *vitio obstinationis*, Past. 6; Swt. 47, 16. Gif ðū nān gōð dōn nelt Gode tō wurdmynte, ðonne geswutelast ðū mid ðære uncyste ðīne yfelnysses, Homl. Th. i. 142, 2. Fýr ælþ uncyste, Exon. Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526: 81, 27; Crī. 1330.

Gif hwylc uncysta on biscopum gemētte sýn *si qua sunt in episcopis vitia*, Bd. i. 27; S. 492, 17. Ða unsýferynsses uncysta *rudera uitiorum*, 4, 3; S. 569, 32: i. 27; S. 495, 32. Uncysta *passionum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 33. Ða men ðe ðyssum uncystum (*covetousness, envy, lust*) fylgaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Hwā ongyt hī uncysta *delicta quis intelligit*? Ps. Th. 18, 11. Sume wealdap ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 35.

III a. the vice of avarice, *niggardliness, parsimony, want of liberality*. v. un-cystig:—Dises mannes (*the rich man who gave nothing to Lazarus*) uncyst and upāhefdnys hine besenete on cwicsūle, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22. Spærnesses f uncyste *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 66. Ne hē uncysta nā begange *nec avaritie studeat*, R. Ben. 55, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kust *vitium, scelus, dolus*. Cf. *Icel.* ū-kostr *a fault*.]

un-cystig; *adj.* *Niggardly, parsimonious, not liberal*:—Uncystig *frugus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 18: 36, 5: *frugi vel parcus*, i. 47, 37: *parcus*, Ælic. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 13. Uncystig oððe spærhynde *frugi*, 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Fæsthafof oððe uncystig *tenax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 5. Ne sēde ðæt hālige godspel (Lk. c. 16) ðæt se rīca reāfere wære, ac wæs uncystig and mōdegode on hīs welum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 19. ‘Gē noldon him on mīnum naman tīdian’ . . . Ðonne farap ða uncystigan intō ēcere cwicsūle, ii. 108, 30: Wulfst. 289, 8. Ða uncystgan hē cysta lære, swā hē ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe; ond swā eft ða rūmmōðan fæsthafofnesses lāren, swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneāwesse ne gebrengen *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut tamen prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur; sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus periturarum rerum custodia non angeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kustig *rudis, impurus, dolosus, improbus*.]

un-cýdig; *adj.* *Ignorant, unacquainted*:—Wittende *sciens* . . . uncýdig f unwittende *ignorans*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 18. Ðā wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hū hē swā geleāful on swā lytlum fæce ond swā uncýdig æfre wurde gleāwnysse *she wondered at the man's wisdom, how in so little space and (previously) so ignorant he should ever become so full of belief, saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1918; El. 961. Elnes uncýdig *ignorant* (i. e. *devoid*) of strength, Exon. Th. 175, 23; Gū. 1199. [*Icel.* ū-kunnigr *unacquainted*; *Ger.* un-kundig.] v. on-cýdig; un-and-cýdigness.

un-cýððu(-o); *indecl.*: -cýðð, e; *f.* **I.** *ignorance*:—Ne spræc hē (*Moses*) hit nō forðýðe hīs mōð aht genierwed wære mid ðære uncýððe ðæs sīðfates *neque enim Moysi mentem ignorantia itineris angustabat*, Past. 41; S. 304, 17. Mīn seal of līce sāwul on sīðfæt, nāt ic sylfā hwider, eardes uncýðþu (*in ignorance of the land to which it is bound*), Exon. Th. 284, 22; Jul. 701. **II.** *a country not one's own, a strange land*:—Sīþpan se ēþel ūðenge weard Adame and Euan . . . ðā hý on uncýððu scofene wurdon, on gewinrowl, Exon. Th. 153, 18; Gū. 827. [Pe soule is her in uncudde . . . and nout ecene hwuch heo schal wuorden in hire owune riche. þet fleshe is her et home, A. R. 140, 17–20.]

un-dæd, e; *f.* *An ill deed, evil action, a crime, misdeed*:—On yfelan gedance and on undæde, Wulfst. 165, 5. Ðā Helmstān ða undæde gedýde ðæt hē Æðerēdes belt forstel *when Helmstan committed the crime of stealing Æthered's belt*, Chart. Th. 169, 19, 28. Yflo uerco f undēdo *mala opera*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 3, 19. Scýldig and mānful mid undædum eall gesýmed *sceleratis impius actis*, Dōm. L. 58. Man deōfol georne forbūge and hīs undæda ealle oferhogie, Wulfst. 68, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-tāt *delictum, macula, flagitiosum*; *Ger.* un-that.]

un-dæftelice. v. un-gedæftlice.

un-dæled; *adj.* *Undivided, not separated*:—Hit þencþ ætgædere beón gehāl undæled, forþam gif hit tōdæled biþ, ðonne ne biþ hit nō hāl, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. Ða hwīle ðe seō sāwl and se lichoma undælede beoþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 5.

Undalan; *pl.* *The name which remains as Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire*:—Ferde hē forþ on hīs nynstre ðe hē hæfde on Undalan mægþe (*in provincia Undalum*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 16. On ðære mægþe seō is gecýged In Undalum *in provincia quae vocatur In Undalum*, S. 636, 43. Wilferd biscop forðfærde in (on v. r.) Undalum, Chr. 709; Erl. 45, 1. In Latin charters the form is Undale:—Uillam Undale . . . de ipsa uilla Undale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 93, 1, 8. Uillam de Undale, v. 6, 22. In later English it is Undela:—Ic gife done tūn ðe man cleopeþ Undela, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 4.

un-deaded; *adj.* *Not deadened*:—Wiþ springe ge ādeadedum ge undeadedum, Lchdm. ii. 8, 7.

un-deaðlic; *adj.* *Immortal, undying, imperishable, endless*:—God hālig and undeaðlic (*immortalis*), Rtl. 169, 17. Hē wunaþ undeaðlic, se ðe wæs deaðlic, Homl. Th. i. 150, 22. Se mann wære æfre undeaðlic, gif hē hīs Drihtne gehýrsumode, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 27. Undeaðlic, wyrtm *the worm that never dies*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 385. Tō onfōnne ðæs undeaðlican gegyrlan on neorxwa wange, Homl. Ass. 142, 105. Hī wæron gehātene ealle *immortalis*, þæt sindon undeaðlic, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 31. Þurh undeaðlice worulda *per immortalia secula*, Anglia xi. 119, 77. v. un-deaðlice.

un-deaðlicness, e; *f.* *Immortality*:—Ūre æhta sind ēce on hoofenum, ðær ðær undeaðlicnys rīcsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 28. Hyht hiora undeaðlicness (*immortality*) full is, Rtl. 86, 22: Homl. Th. i. 544, 3. Hæfde God ðæs mannes sāwle gegōð mid undeaðlicnysse . . . wē ne forluron nā ða undeaðlicnysse, 20, 1–4: Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 4: 3, 21; S. 551, 3. v. un-deaðlicness.

un-dearnings(-unga), -deornunga; *adv.* *Without secrecy or concealment, openly*:—Elene for eorlum spræc undearnings, ides reordode hlūde for herigum, Elen. Kmbl. 809; El. 405: Fins. Th. 45; Fin. 22. Undearnunga, Elen. Kmbl. 1237; El. 620. Ðū ofer ealle undearnings ðīne bearn sprecest and healde cwyst *locutus es in aspectu filiis tuis et dixisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 16. Ic seah wyhte twā undearningsa plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 9; Rā. 43, 2. Gekýþe hē ðæt hē ðæt feoh undeornunga hīs cūðan ceāpe in wīc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 10.

un-deáplíc; *adj.* *Immortal*:—Se lichoma bið ðonne undeáplíc, þeah hē ær deáplíc wære, Blickl. Homl. 21, 31. Se ðe com deádlíc tō ðissum middangeard . . . hē āras undeádlíc, Homl. Th. i. 222, 12, 18. Wē sprecaþ ymbe God, deádlíce be undeádlícum, 286, 8. Monna sáwla sint undeáplíce (undeádlíca, Cott. MS.) and éce, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. v. un-deádlíc.

un-deáplíce; *adv.* *Immortally, to immortality*:—Ūre Drihten on ðam ðriððan dæge undeáplíce of deáde āras, H. R. 5, 24.

un-deáplícness, *c*; *f.* *Immortality*:—Bið ūre deádlíca lichama āwend tō undeádlícnyſse, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 4. v. un-deádlícness.

un-deāw; *adj.* *Without dew*:—Gewyrce ða wyrt on morgenne ðonne hiō gedeāw siē, sume beōð undeāwe, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15.

un-declīnigendlic; *adj.* *Indeclinable*:—Nihil nāht indeclinabile, ðæt is, undeclīnigendlic, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 6: 38; Zup. 223, 1: 44; Zup. 258, 1. *Indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd, undeclīniendlice, 9, 78; Zup. 75, 3.

un-deōgollíce. v. undīgellíce.

un-deōp; *adj.* *Not deep, shallow* (lit. and fig.):—Nis ðæt rādlíc ðing, gif swā hlātor wāter hlūd and undiōp tōðfōwep æfter feldum oð hit tō fenne werð, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 6. Ðý læs mon mā geōte on ðæt undiōpe mōð ðonne hit behabban mæge ðæt hit ðonne ofērflōwe ne cum angusto cordi incapabile aliquid tribuitur, extra fundatur, 63; Swt. 459, 14. [Sume hi diden in crucetuss ð is in an cæste þat was scort and nareu and under, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 9.]

un-deōppancol; *adj.* *Not given to think deeply, shallow*:—Nū smeāt sum undeōppancol man hū God mæge beōn æghwær ætgædere, and nāhwær tōðæled, Homl. Th. i. 286, 29.

un-deōr-(deōre?); *adj.* *Not dear, cheap, common*:—Undeōr hit is *vile valet*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 63. Gā seō wæge wulle tō .cxx. þ. and nān man hig nā undeōr ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 4. Ðæt sý undeōr geseald ðonne hit worldmānum gewunelic sý *vilius detur quam ab aliis secularibus*, R. Ben. 95, 17. Swylce mon undeōrest bigcan mæge *quid vilius comparari potest*, 89, 17.

un-deornunga. v. undearnunga.

under; *prep. adv.* *Under*. I. with dat. (1) local, without motion to bring one object under another, (a) where one object has another vertically above it:—Ða wæteru ðe wæron under ðære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 7. Under heofenum, 6, 17. Heō ālēde ðone sunu under sumum treowe, 22, 15. Ic geseah ðe ða ðū wære under ðam fīctreowe, Jn. Skt. i. 48. (a1) where one object is supported by another:—Mearh under mōðegum, Elen. Kmbl. 2383; El. 1193. Ðæt scip was yrnede under segle, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 19, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Wædera leōð heard under helme, Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Cwom Wealhþeow gān under gylðum beāge, 2330; B. 1163. (b) where one object is at the lower part of another, *under, at the foot of*:—Wæs bāt under beorge, Beo. Th. 427; B. 211. Ða com of mōre under misthleopum Grendel gongan, 1425; B. 711. Under weallum, Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. v. neopan.

(c) where an object is surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another, *under, within*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum under loðum, Cd. Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. Under lindum, 192, 7; Exod. 228. Under gyrðelse, Exon. Th. 436, 34; Rā. 55, 11: 431, 3; Rā. 45, 2. Under heolstorlocan biðan to wait in prison, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144; Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. Heō under breōstcofan bearn ācende, Hy. 10, 16. Hwæþer him yfel þe gōd under wunige *whether evil or good dwell within the mind*, Exon. Th. 82, 4; Cri. 1333. (d) where an object is surrounded by others, *among*:—Ne mehton ða senātus nāenne consul under him findan, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 10. Sang se wanna fugel under deored-secaftum, Cd. Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984. (2) local, where motion is implied:—Mec mīn frēa sendeþ under sēlwouge, Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rā. 4, 2. (3) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc.:—Sete hig under Aarone, ðæt hig þēnigean him . . . Beōn hig þēnas under Aarone and his sunum, Num. 3, 6, 9. Ða ðe under Alexandre fyrmiest wæron, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 17. Aulixes hæfde twā ðiōða under ðam Kāsere, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4; Met. 26, 5. Under Rōmwarum, Hy. 10, 26. Burga fife wæran under Norðmannum gebēgde, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 15. Ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mē, Kmbl. 8, 9. Ealle ða rīcu ðe him under beōð, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Būtan ðam dæle ðe under Dena onwalde wæs, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 23. Under hæþenra hyrða gewældum, Exon. Th. 44, 19; Cri. 705. Eaðmōdgāþ eow sylfe under ðære mihte Godes handa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. Oðer tīd is seō ðe wæs under æ; seō ðriðde . . . is gecweden under Godes gife, Homl. Th. i. 312, 31. Cild ic eom

under gyrde (*sub virga*) drohtniende, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 21. (b) marking protection, shelter:—Under mundbr[d]e *sub prelextu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 84: 84, 15. Under wealla hleoð, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. (c) marking pretence:—Under intingan *sub obtentu* (Mk. 12, 40), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 43. (d) marking exposure, suffering:—Hū se mǣnscada under færgripum gefaran wolde, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738. Under stormum, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Fela ðæs ðe hē ādreāg under niðgysta nearwum clomnum, 134, 21; Gū. 511. Under Godes egas, 146, 2; Gū. 703. (e) marking rank, degree:—Under hire selfre hiō biþ ðonne, ðonne heō lufað ðæs eorþlican þing, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 17. (f) marking circumstances or conditions under, among, or during which something takes place:—Be ðam men ðe bið hūsl forboden and under þam (*interim*) forðfærd, L. Ecg. P. i. 13, tit.; Th. ii. 170, 25: *interea*, 13; Th. ii. 178, 15; Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 12: 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Hē him gehēt ðæt hē his rice wið hiene dælan wolde and hiene under ðam ofslōg *Titum, mox ut in societatem regni adsumpsit, occidit*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 12. Under ðæm ðe hē him onwinnende was *while he was warring upon them*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Under ðæm gewinne hiē genāmon friþ in the course of the struggle they made peace; pace armis quaesita, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 7. Swā wæs ðæt hiē under ðære sibbe tō ðære mæstan sace beōme, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28: 4, 12; Swt. 210, 10; Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Wē sceolan under ðæm feowerte[gl]oþan gerime sylan ðone teoþan dæl ūre worldspēda *we must during that forty days give the tithe of our worldly wealth*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 18. (g) marking manner:—Under earhfære bannau tō beadwe to *summon to war by sending round an arrow* (v. Grmm. R. A. 162), Elen. Kmbl. 87; El. 44. II. with acc., (1) local, where motion is expressed or implied, (a) where one object comes to have another vertically above it:—Ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ðū gā under mīne þecene, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Sume steorran gewitāp under ða sē, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Hiō ðæt ic ætær under firgenstrām, 4263; B. 2128. Ðā nāmon hig ānne stān and lēdon under hine, Ex. 17, 12. Lād under earce bord eaforan ðīne, Cd. Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Under helm drepen biteran stræle, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. ¶ Combined with on:—Lecgan uppan ðone stān and on under, Lchdm. iii. 38, 18. (b) where one object comes to the lower part of another:—Weorod eodon unblīde under Earna næs wundur sceāwan; fundon on sande sǣwulcāsne ðone ðe him hringas gawaf, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031. (c) where one object comes to be surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another:—Hē gelædde brýð under burhlocan, Cd. Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537; Andr. Kmbl. 1879; An. 942. Under heolstorhofu hreōsan, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764. In under eoderas, Beo. Th. 2068; B. 1037; Cd. Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445. Under sceāt, 124, 17; Gen. 2064; Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rā. 55, 4. (d) where extension under a surface is implied:—God under roderas feng wolde ðæt eorde geseted wurde worldscæfte, Cd. Th. 6, 33; Gen. 98: 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Under heofenes hwealf, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576: 4033; B. 2015. Under swegles begong, 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773; An. 415; An. 208. Siððan æfenleōht under heofenes hādor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light had died out everywhere beneath the sky*, Beo. Th. 832; B. 414. (2) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc.:—Under hand hæðenum ðēman in *subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. Gewāt him Abraham under Abimelech hēhte lēðan, 158, 22; Gen. 2621. Under ānes meahðe ealle forlētān, Exon. Th. 294, 30; Crā. 23. Hī wæran geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. (b) marking exposure, suffering:—Se eow in hæft bedrāf, under nearowe clom, Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gū. 570. (c) in various other senses:—Ne þurfon gē wēnan ðæt gē ðæt orcæpe sellon, ðæt gē under Drihtnes borh syljaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 13. Hī him his forwiernðon and hit under ðæt lādeðon for ðon ðe hēæt ðæm oþrum cirre sige næfde *they refused him the triumph, and sheltered themselves under the excuse, that he had not on the other occasion been victorious*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Under monnes hiw in *human form*, Exon. Th. 144, 22; Gū. 682. Ne swerigen gē næfre under (cf. þurh, Ex. 23, 13) hǣdene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. Se king swōr under God ælmihtne and under ealle hālgan dārtō, Chart. Th. 340, 2. Symle byt under dæg and niht feower and xx^{ti} tīda, Lchdm. iii. 260, 12. Ðū āhst tō fyllene ðīne seofen tīdsangas under dæg and niht, Wulfst. 290, 18. III.

adverbial; see also the compound forms given below. (1) where one object has another vertically above it:—Ān treow ðæt mæge .xxx. swīna under gestandan a tree so big that thirty swine can stand beneath, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 3. His hors weard under ofscoten his horse was killed under him, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 25. Sume crupen under some crept beneath, 1083; Erl. 217, 22. Hē hēt fyr under bētan, Homl. Th. i. 4, 393. Ðær ðæs Hǣlendes fōlāstas syndon under, Shra. 81, 29. (2) where relative height is marked, *below, beneath*:—Hē funde wynlēāsne wudu, wæter under stōð, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416. (3) *down* as opposed to up:—Wið ðone ðe him mete under ne gewunige if his food do not remain down, Lchdm. ii. 190, 1: 198, 23. [Goth. under; O. Sax. under; O. Frs. under; O. H. Ger. under; Icel. undir.] v. þær-under.

under-āgenlíc; *adj.* *The word glosses subnixus in*: Underāgenlicum beadam *subnixis precibus*, Rtl. 182, 33.

under-andfönd glosses *susceptor in*: Underondföendo *susceptores*, Rtl. 193, 11.

under-bæc; *adv.* I. where there is motion of a person in the direction towards which the back is kept turned, *backwards*, (a) approaching an object:—Sem and Iafeth eodon underbec *Shem and Japhet went backward*; *incedentes retrorsum*, Gen. 9, 3. (b) motion from:—Ða eodon hig underbæc *they went backward*; *abierunt retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. 18, 6. Hwílum ic underbæc bregde nebbe, Exon. Th. 498, 5; Rā. 87, 8. Feallan underbæc *to fall backwards*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 8: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Sceofan underbæc, 14, 88: 18, 345: Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15.

II. marking retreat, where there is motion of a person in the direction to which his back has been turned, *back*:—Diabolo non dicitur: 'Uade retro me,' sed: 'Uade retro' . . . Crist cwæð tō ðam deofle: 'Gā ðū underbæc.' Deofles nama is gereht, nyðerhroesende. Nyðer hē āhrsas and underbæc hē eode ðā ða hē wæs āscryd fram ðære heofonlican blisse, Homl. Th. i. 172, 30–35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 70. Nū næfð Israhēl nānne stede wið his fynd ac fihð underbæc *nec poterit Israel stare ante hostes suos, eosque fugiet*, Jos. 7, 12. Underbæc cyrran *to turn back*, Exon. Th. 405, 2; Rā. 23, 17: Ps. Lamb. 34, 4. (Under bæce, Ps. Spl. 34, 5.) Ðū gehwyrðst mīne fynd underbæc *in convertendo inimicum meum retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 9, 3.

III. where an action is directed towards a point behind the agent's back, *behind, back*:—Ðū forwurpe mīn word underbæc fram ðe *projectisti sermones meos postea*, Ps. Th. 49, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 532, 3. Ne beseoh ðū underbæc *noli respicere post tergum*, Gen. 19, 17: Cd. Th. 154, 28; Gen. 2562: Jos. 8, 20. Ða beseah hē hine underbæc wið ðæs wifes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14. Hāwian underbæc *respicere retro* (Lk. 9, 62), Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. IV. where the point from which something proceeds is behind the recipient:—Ðin eāran gehiraþ underbæc *thine ears shall hear a word behind thee* (Is. 30, 21); *aures tuæ audient verbum post tergum monentis*, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 26: 407, 12. v. next word.

under-bæcling; *adv. Back*:—Ðonne gecerraþ mīne fynd underbæcling *tunc convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 10. Underbæcling, Blickl. Gl.

under-beginnan *to attempt*:—Nū pinç mē ðæt ðæt weorc is swiþe pleofic mē opþe ænigum men tō underbeginnenne, Ælf. Gen. Thw. I, 14. v. under-ginnan.

under-beran glosses *supportare, sustinere, subsistere*:—Underbearaþ *subportantes*, Rtl. 13, 35. Underbær *sustinuit*, 27, 31. Underbeara *subsistere*, 7, 38. Underberende *supportantes*, Scint. 24, 1.

under-bigan *to subject*:—Underbēged *subjectus*, Rtl. 125, 25: Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. v. under-būgan.

under-brædan glosses *substernere in*: Underbræddon *egerelo substernebant uestimenta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36.

under-bregdan *to spread under*:—Oþer eāre hī him on niht underbregðaþ and mid ððran hī wreōd *unam aurem sibi noctem substernunt, de alia se cooperiunt*, Nar. 37, 12.

under-būgan *to submit*:—Paulus underbeāh swurdes ege, Homl. Th. i. 382, 6. Ure Hælend rōðehengene underbeāh, ii. 600, 7.

under-burh *a suburb*:—Of Gomorra underburgum *de suburbis Gomorrhæ*, Deut. 32, 32.

underburh-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of a suburb*:—Of underburh-warem *de suburbis*, Cant. M. ad fil. 32. v. preceding word.

under-cirran glosses *subvertere in*: Undercerrende *subvertentem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 2.

under-crammian *to stuff full below*; *sufficere*:—Hī mid byrnuendum glēdum ðæt bed undercrammodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 4.

under-croēpan *to enter surreptitiously*; *sutrepere*:—Ða wæs ðæs witegan cnapa mid gitsunge undercropsen *avaricie crept into the heart of the prophet's servant*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 16. Ðæt ne feōnd ūs undercroēpe (*but the Latin is subripiat*), Hymn. Surt. 12, 28.

under-cuman glosses *subvenire, succedere in*: Undercwom *succedente*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 9. Undercyme *subveniat*, Rtl. 66, 35. Undercymende *succedente*, 37, 35.

under-cyning, es; *m. A dependant, tributary king, one who rules under another*. Cf. peōd-cyning:—Cyning rex, lytel cyning oððe undercyning *regulus*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 19. Kyning *basileus*, undercyning *regillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 47. Sum undercyning wæs *erat quidam regulus*, Jn. Skt. 4, 46, 49: Homl. Th. i. 128, 5. Ic Offa, Myrcena kining . . . Ic Aldrēd, Wigraceastres undercyning (*subregulus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 186, 13. Grifin swōr āðas ðæt hē wolde beōn Eādwearde kinge hold underkinge, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Tiberius hæfde anweald ofer eall Rōmāna rice, and him wæs undercyning Herōdes, Nicod. 1; Thw. I, 8. Ðe Hælend stōd befar ðone undercynige (*praesidem*), and gefrægn hine ðe undercynig (*praeses*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 11, 21. Tō undercyniungum *ad praesides*, 10, 18; Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Ic ðær gemētte Tȳtum and Vespasianum ðȳne (*Tiberius*) getȳwestan undercynigas, Homl. Ass. 191, 285. [*Icel. undir-konungr.*]

under-delf glosses *suffossus*, Ps. Spl. 79, 17. v. under-holung.

under-delfan *to dig under, undermine, dig out* (lit. or fig.):—Ic underdelfe *subfodio*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Æt dura hē under-

delfeþ (*suffodiet*) fōtwylmas ðine, Scint. 196, 8. Ðū beswice oððe underdulfie (*supplantasti*) onārīsende on mē under mē, Ps. Lamb. 17, 40. Seāþ hē geopnode and hē underdealf ðæne *lacum aperuit et effodit eum*, 7, 16. Hē nolde gefaigan ðæt man hys hūs underdulfie *non sinneret perfodi domum suam*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. 12, 39. Hē nolde gefaigan ðam þeofe nāteshwōn ðæt hē underdulfie ðigellice his hūs, Homl. Ass. 50, 13. Ne beoþ underdolfene f ne beoþ forscræncte stæpas his *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 31. ¶ underdelfian glosses *suffocare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 7, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 7, 19.

under-diācon, es; *m. An under-deacon, a sub-deacon*:—Underdiācon *subdiaconus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 26: Rtl. 194, 9. Subdiaconus is sōðlice underdiācon, se ðe ða fatu byrd fōrd tō ðam diācone, and mid eādmōð-nysse þēnaþ under ðam diācone æt ðam hālgan weofode mid ðam hūseltum, L. Ælf. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 9.

under-dōn *to put under*; *subjicere*:—Done wudu ðe man ðæt fyr sceal underdōn *ligna quibus subjiciendus est ignis*, Lev. 1, 12.

under-dreancan glosses *suffocare in*: Underdrencdo *suffocati*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13.

under-drifenness glosses *subjectio in*: Of underdrifenise diōwla *de subjectione daemonum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 16.

under-etan *to eat away below, to sap*; *subedere*:—Ðæt mennisce mōd bið undereten and āweged of his stede ðonne hit se wind strongra geswiuca āstyroþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17.

under-fang glosses *susceptor*, Ps. Spl. 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7: 143, 2.

under-fangelnes glosses *susceptor in*: Underfangelnes *heāfdes mīnes susceptor capitis mei*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 9.

under-fangeness, e; *f. Undertaking, assumption*:—Mid underfang-enysse menniscnysse *assumptione humani*, Ath. Crd. 35.

under-feng, es; *m. Undertaking, acceptance*:—Ðylæs hē for ðȳ underfenge (*the undertaking the office of teacher*) his eādmōðnesse forlæte, oððe eft his lif siē ungelic his ðenunga, oððe hē tō ðriste and tō stūð siē for ðȳ underfenge his lāreōwdōmes *ne aut humilitas accessum (ad culmen regiminis) fugiat; aut perventioni vita contradicat; aut uitalum doctrina destituit; aut doctrinam praesumptio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 22.

under-flōwan *to flow under*:—Wæs ic neoþan wætre, flōde under-flōwen *beneath had I water, the flood flowing under me*, Exon. Th. 392, 3; Rā. II, 2.

under-folgop, es; *m. An office under a superior*:—Hē (*Julian*) sæde ðæt nān cristen man ne mōste habban nānne his underfolgopa (*sunder-folgepa*, Swt. 286, 5), Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 24.

under-fōn; *p. -fēng, pl. -fēngon; pp. -fangen*. I. *to receive, to have given, to get*:—Ne underfō ic nāne beorhtnesse æt monnum *claritatem ab hominibus non accipio*, Jn. Skt. 5, 41. On ðam laude ðe ðū underfēht *in the land which the Lord giveth thee* (A.V.); *in terra quam acceperis*, Deut. 28, 8. Eālā ðæt hit is gōd ðæt mon micelne welan āge, nū se nēfre ne wyrþ orsorg ðe hine underfēhþ *O praecleara opum mortalium beatitudo, quam cum adeptus fueris, securus esse desisti*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 34. Hū micelne unweorþscipe se anweald brengh ðam unmedem-an, gif hē hine underfēgh, 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Mid ðam casu (*ablative*) byð geswutelod, swā hwæt swā wē underfōd æt oðrum . . . *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepti fram disum men ic underfēng feoh*, Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 7–11. Ða Godes þeōwas ðe ða sceattas underfōd ðe wē Gode syllāþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 15. Ða underfēng Iudas ðæt folc æt ðām biseopum, Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ne cwæð hē nū, 'ðū hēte mē,' ac 'forgeāfe mē'; mid ðam worde is seōu gif geswutelod ðe hē on ðære menniscnysse underfēng. Seō menniscnys wæs underfangen fram ðam godcundum worde, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 11–14. Hī heora mēde underfēngon, 80, 2: i. 68, 30. Ðæt hē ne cnytte ðæt underfongene feoh on ðam swātlīne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13.

II. *to receive, submit to a rite, etc.*:—Godes deōw, se ðe hād underfēhd *God's servant, who takes orders*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 31. Ða wē fulluht underfēngan, Wulfst. 167, 1.

III. *to receive a person, (1) to receive for the purpose of entertaining, sheltering, harbouring, etc.*:—Florus fērde him tōgeānes and ða æðelan Godes menū underfēng tō him, and forescāwode him wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 138. Ðæt nān man nānne man ne underfō nā leng ðonne þreō niht, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 9. Ðæt nāðor ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn oðres wealh, ne oðres þeof, ne oðres gefān, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. (2) *to receive for safe conduct, custody, etc.*:—Ða underfēngon ðæs dēman campu ðone Hælend on ðam dōmerne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Nām tō farenne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land būtan gesettan landmen, se hine sceal æt stæðe underfōn, and eft ðær būtan fācne gebriegan, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 25. (3) *to receive as a servant or dependant*:—Be ðon ðe oðres mannes man underfēhd būtan læāfe. Ne underfō nān man oðres mannes man būtan ðæs læāfe ðe hē ær fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 14: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 18. 'God underfēng his cnapu Israhēl.' Mid ðam naman syndon gefācnode ealle ða ðe Gode gehȳrsumiaþ, ða hē underfēhd tō his werode, Homl. Th. i. 204, 13. (4) *to receive, admit into a society*:—Hē sī underfangen on gegaderunge *suscipiat in congregatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 4. (5) *to receive as a master, to submit to*:—Gif se anweald of his āgenre gecynde gōd wære,

ne underfenge hē nāfre ða yfelan ac ða gōðan, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 23. (6) *to receive, admit the claims of*:—Se ðe eow underfehð, hē underfehð mē, and se ðe mē underfehð, hē underfehð ðone ðe mē sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 40. Ic com on mīnes Fæder naman and gē mē ne underfēgon. Gyf ðoder cymþ on his āgenum naman, hyne gē underfōð, Jn. Skt. 5, 43. (6a) *to receive, admit the force of a person's words, accept testimony*:—Hē cȳð ðæt hē geseah and gehȳrde, and nān man ne underfehþ his cȳðnesse, Jn. Skt. 3, 32. Se ðe mīne word ne underfehð, hē hæfþ hwā him ðēme, 12, 48. Ne underfōð ealle menn ðis word, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11.

IV. *to receive what is offered, to accept*:—Drihten gebed mīn hē underfēng (—fang, MS.) *Dominus orationem meam suscepit*, Ps. Spl. 6, 9. Hē nolde nāne frēfrunge underfōn noluit consolationem accipere, Gen. 37, 35. V. *of things, to receive, serve as a receptacle for*:—Underfō receptet (the passage is: Cadaver nequaquam sepulchri sarcophagus acceptet, Ald. 52), Hpt. Gl. 496, 11.

VI. *to receive or accept an office, a duty, etc., to take upon one's self, to undertake a labour, task, etc.*, (a) where the object of the verb is a word implying action or effort:—Regulus underfēng Cartaina gewinn *Regulus, bellum Carthaginiense sortitus*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 1: 2, 2; Swt. 66, 13. ðæt ilce (ða ðegnunga ðæs lāreowdōmes) ðæt hē untālwērdlice ondrē to underfoonne, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 19. Sió giēmen ðæs underfangenan lāreowdōmes *suscepta cura regiminis*, 4; Swt. 37, 13. Ða hiē gewin hæfdon underfongen *bella suscepta*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 29. Ær hē hābbe godcunde bōte underfangen, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. Underfangenre andwealhnyssae *adeptae integritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 70. (b) where the object of the verb denotes that in respect to which action or effort is needed:—Gif wīfman hīwædene underfehð *si mulier familiam suscepit*, L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 272, 7. Ðonne hiē monna heortan underfōð to lāronne, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 12. Hig underfōð ðis folc mid ðe ut sustentent *tecum onus populi*, Num. 11, 17. On ða ricu ðe hē underfangen hæfde, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 8.

VII. *to receive what is burdensome, undergo, bear*:—Gē underfōð eowere unrihtwisnissa (*ye shall bear your iniquities*, A.V.), ðæt gē witon mīne wrace *recipietis iniquitates vestras, et sciatis ultionem meam*, Num. 14, 34.

VIII. *to take surreptitiously, to steal*:—Gyf feoh sȳ underfangen (or ? underfangen), Lchdm. iii. 286, 4. [O. E. Homl. Laym. Kath. Gen. and Ex. under-fon: Orm. unnderr-fon; A. R. under-vou: Piers P. under-feng; p.: Ayenb. onder-ving: O. H. Ger. untar-fāhan.] v. under-niman.

under-fōnd glosses *susceptor*, Ps. Lamb. 3, 4: 53, 6: 90, 2.

under-fōndlic; adj. *To be received*:—Se underfōnlīca *suscipiendus*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 8.

under-fylgan glosses *subsequi in*: Underfylgdon (—fyligdon, Rush.) *subsecutae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 55.

under-gān *to undermine, ruin*:—Gif hwylcne man deoful tō ðam swiþe undergān hæbbe sȳ *diabolus hominem aliquem adeo perdidit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 14; Th. ii. 208, 12. Ne sȳ nān eorðcund cȳning mid gitsunge tō ðam swiþe undergān, Lchdm. iii. 444, 3. [Ðis maidenes reddan . . . hu he migten undergon (*deceive*) here fader, Gen. and Ex. 1147.]

under-gangan *to undergo*:—Ic undergange *subeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 217, 17. [Me birr] beon fullhtnedd att tin haund þin bletsingn tunndergaungenn, Orm. 10661.]

under-geoc; adj. *Accustomed to the yoke, tame*:—Ofer ðone fola suna undergeocas (cf. on folan sunu ðare teoma, Rush.) *super pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 5.

under-gerēfa, an; m. *An under-officer*:—Gerēfa *consul*, undergerēfa *proconsul*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 5. Se undergerēfa *the pro-prefect*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 332, 7, 216.

under-geþeðoded *subject*:—Nēnig ealdormonna ne ūs undergeþeðodedra (—endra, MSS. B. H.), L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 11. v. under-þeðdan.

under-ginnan; p. -gann; pl. -gunnon; pp. -gunnen *To begin, attempt*:—Ic gedyrstlāhte ðæt ic ðās gesetnyssae undergaun *I ventured to attempt this work* (the translation of a Latin work), Homl. Th. i. 2, 27. Gregorius ūs trahnton ðyses godspelles digelnyssae ðus undergynnende: 'Drihten ūs gewilnaþ . . . etc.', 608, 9.

under-gitan; p. -geat, pl. -geāton; pp. -giten *To understand, perceive, know*:—Ic gefrēde oððe undergyte *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 11. Ic undergyte *perpendo*, 28, 7; Zup. 181, 6. Gif folces man syngaþ purh nȳtenys[e] and his gylt undergīt (*et cognoverit peccatum suum*), Lev. 4, 28. Fram hyra wæstmum gē hī undergytaþ (*cognoscetis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. Ða Samson heora syrwrunga undergeat and āras, Jud. 16, 3; Homl. Th. i. 62, 30. Ða undergeat Noe, ðæt ða wæteru wæron ādrūwode ofer eorðan, Gen. 8, 11. Ða Ulfcytel ðæt undergeat, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 25. Ða Eādwine eorl and Morkere eorl ðæt undergeāton, 1066; Erl. 198, 39; Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 26. Hig ne undergēton (—geāton, MS. A.) ðæt hē tealde him God to fæder *non cognoverunt quia patrem eis dicebat*, Jn. Skt. 8, 27. Ne undergēton (—geāton, MS. A.) (*cognoverunt*) hys leorningcnihtas ðās þing ārest, 12, 16. Gif hwaun gelustfullaþ tō witanne hwæt sȳ *quadrans*, ðonne undergite hē ðæt *quadrans* byð se feorða dæl, Anglia viii. 298, 10. Understandan

capere, intelligere, undergite capiat, Hpt. Gl. 437, 28. Undergiteende heortan cor *intelligens*, Deut. 29, 4. Beon undergiten *colligi, cognosci, intelligi*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 13. Þe beoð undergitene *noscuntur, intelleguntur*, 430, 11.

under-hebban glosses *accipere, sustollere, sublevare in*:—Onfoeng f underhōf *accepit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. Genom f underhōf *sustulit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 9. Underhōf *subleuasset*, 6, 5. Underhebbendum egum *subleuatis oculis*, Lind. 17, 1. ðæt uē sió underhefen *sublevari*, Rtl. 80, 1.

under-hlystan renders *subaudire in*: *Subaudio* ic underhlyste, *subaudis* ðū underhlyst, *subaudit* hē underhlyst, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 2-4.

under-hlystung renders *subauditio in*: *Subauditionem et personam*, ðæt ys, underhlystunge and hād, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 1.

under-hnigan; p. -hnāh; pl. -hnigon; pp. -hnigen. I. *to descend beneath, go lower than a place*:—Grundum ic hrīne, helle underhnige, heofonas oferstige, Exon. Th. 482, 23; Rā. 67, 6. Hwīlum yða ic sceal underhnigan, 386, 29; Rā. 4, 69.

II. *to submit to what is laborious or painful, be subjected to evil, undergo punishment, etc.*, (a) with acc. of that which is undergone:—Donne hī ða scandlican lustas ðisses middangeardes mid hira mōdes willan underhnigaþ *cum turpi hujus mundi desiderio humane mentis voluntas subvertitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 3. For iutingan hērsumnesse ic hāten gefafode ðæt ic ðone hād underhnāh (—nāgh, S. 566, 8) peah ðe ic unwyðe wære *obedientiae causa jussus subire hoc quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; M. 260, 8. Hī underhnigon ðone hwilendican deāþ *mortem subire temporalem*, 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Hē underhnige menniscne þeowdōm *se humano servitio subicit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 18; Th. ii. 234, 24. Ic eom nȳðed ðæt ic sceal hraþe deāþ underhnigan *ad articulum subeunda mortis compellor*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. Beheāfdunge underhnigan *capitalem sententiam subire*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 74. (b) with dat.:—Sixtus underhnāh swurdes ecge, and his twēgen diaconas samod, Homl. Th. i. 420, 17. Hē ðam deaðe underhnāh and ðone deofol oferswȳðde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 115.

Regolifore stȳre hē underhnige *discipline regulari subiaceat*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 1. Ðonne sceal hē underhnigan ðære steore regollice lāre, R. Ben. 16, 4. Hī sceoldon underhnigan nacodum swurde, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 28. Hēt se rēða cwellere hīne underhnigan swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 428, 8. (c) case uncertain:—Hē sāres wite underhnihð *doloris poenae succumbit*, Scint. 12, 9. Ðū galgan underhnige, Anglia xii. 506, 1. Nyste heora nān on hwæz tīman hē ðrowunge underhnige, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 31.

under-holung glosses *suffossum in*: Underholunga *suffossa*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 17.

under-hwitel, es; m. *An under-whittle*; ragana, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 28. [Migne gives *racana* vētement déchiré, de peu de valeur.]

under-hwrædel. v. under-wrædel.

under-īcan glosses *subjungere in*: Underȳcende *subjungentes*, Anglia xiii. 385, 292.

un-derigende; adj. *Harmless, innocent*:—*Nocens*, derigende, is nama and *participium*, and *innocens*, underigende, of ðam gefēged ys æfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 16. Underigende handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Hīo mid wiflice nīðe wæs feohtende on ðæt underiende folc, Ors. i. 2; Swt. 30, 19.

un-derigendlic; adj. *Harmless, innoxious*:—Se Hālgā Gāst hī ealle onælle mid undergendum fȳre, Homl. Th. i. 298, 6.

under-irnan *to under-run, run beneath*:—Hē underȳrnþ ealle ða twelf tācna, Lchdm. iii. 248, 1. Ðonne seō sunne hī hæfð ealle underurnen, 246, 10.

¶ As a gloss of *succurrere*:—Underiorn *succurre*, Rtl. 43, 17.

under-lāðteow, es; m. *A subordinate ruler*, applied to the consuls in comparison with the kings:—Him ða Rōmāne æfter ðæm lāðteowas (underlātteowas, MS. C.) gesetton ðe hiē consulas hēton ðæt heora rice heolde ān gear ān monn *igitur regibus urbe propulsis, Romani consules creaverunt*, Ors. 2, 2; Zup. 68, 2.

under-lāded glosses *subductus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 11: *sublatus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10.

under-leegan. I. *to underlay, support*:—Ic underlecge *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Ða bæd hē hī ānre sylle, ðæt hē mihte ðæt hūs mid ðære underlegan, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 33. Ðeah hit mid nāne anwald ne siē underlēd *cum nulla potestate fulcitur*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 25. Ðonne bið se elnboga underlēd mid pyle and se hnecca mid bolstre *pulvillo cubitus vel cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, 19; Swt. 143, 17. II. *rendering supponere, subternere, etc.*:—Ic underlecge *subpono*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 167, 17: 47; Zup. 276, 9. Underlegdon *substernebant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Of underlēddum brandum *suppositis torribus*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 6. [O. H. Ger. unter-leccen *fulcire*.]

under-liogan *to be subject, submit, yield*:—Ne mæg se preōst mannum ðingian, gif hē synnum underlīd, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 21: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 155. Ne underlicga wē synnum *ne succumbamus vitiis*, Rtl. 82, 25. Underlicge hē preāle *discipline subiaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 12. Ða underdiēddan mion sceal lēran ðæt hī him eādmōðlice underlicgen *subditi*

admonendi sunt ut humiliter subiaceant, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 20. [O. H. Ger. *unter-ligan subjaere*.]

under-lihtan glosses *sublevare in*: Uē underlihtad siē sublevemur, Rtl. 51, 23. Dætte uē siē underlihtado sublevi, 72, 3.

underling, es; *m.* (the word seems to occur only in late texts) *An underling, a subordinate, a subject*:—Heō (*the Jews*) sydden æfre unwurde wæron on heora lifdagan and get synden underlinges, Homl. Ass. 194, 50. Eādward kyng grēt Harald eurl and alle his underlynges (*omnes meos ministros*) in Herefordshire, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 14. [Leir king scal beon eouwer lauerd . . . & Aganippus ure king scal beon his underling, Laym. 3657. Inobedience, þet is . . . underling þet ne buhð nout his prelat, A. R. 198, 18.]

under-lūtan; *p.* -leāt, -lutan; *pp.* -loten *To stoop beneath* something in order to raise or support it, *to support, bear, submit to*:—Ða ðe beoð mid hira ægnum byrðennum ofdrycte, ðæt hiē ne magon gestondan, hiē willaþ lustlice underfōn oðerra monna, ond unniēdige hiē underlūtaþ mid hira sculdrum oðerra byrðenna qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, *humerum liberet opprimendis ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 25. Hē ārās underleāt ðæt bē eode ille surrexit sublato grauato abiit, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 12. Eālā ofermodan! hwī ge winliges ðæt ge underlūtan mid eowrum swiran ðæt deāþlice geoc quid o superbi colla mortali iugo frustra levare gestiunt? Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26. Hwī eow ā lyste mid eowrum swiran selfra willum ðæt swære gioc underlūtan, Met. 10, 20.

undern, es; *m.* *The third hour of the day, nine in the morning*; in later English (*v. infra*) it is used of the *sixth hour*, a use it seems to have in *undern-rest*, *q. v.*:—Undern *tertia*, *midnaddag sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 11. Undern is dages þridde tid, Btwk. 214, 33. Ðæs hīrdes ealdor gehyrde wyrhtan on ærnerigen, eft on undern . . . Se ærnerigen wæs fram Adam oð Noe, se undern fram Noe oð Abraham, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7–19. Tō undernes, Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. Byð seō sceadu tō underne and tō nūne seofon and twēntigopan healfes fōtes the shadow at nine and at three is twenty-six and a half feet long, ii. 218, 3, and often. Æt underne . . . ær underne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22, 36. Ær undern . . . ofer undern *mane . . . vespere*, Lev. 6, 20. On ða þridan tid dages, ðæt is on undern, Shr. 79, 35. Wē ētaþ on ðam Sunnandagum on undern and on æfen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 3. Sele drincan on þreo tīda, on undern, on middeg, on nūn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. Fram hancrēde oð undern, Homl. Th. i. 74, 21; Chr. 538; Erl. 16, 2. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Healle tid ofer undern, 540; Erl. 16, 4. Oð heāne undern *usque ad tertiam plenam*, R. Ben. 74, 11. [Abuten undern deies . . . abute swucke time also me singed messe (from prime oðet midnaregen, hwenne preostes singeð heore messen, MS. C.), A. R. 24, 11. So ha dede at undren and at midday also (Mt. 20, 3), Misc. 33, 22. At þon heye undarne (Acts 2, 15), 56, 657. It was the thridre our (that men clepen undrun), Wick. Mk. 15, 25. The time of undern of the same day, Ch. Cl. T. 260. *But the word sometimes denotes a later hour*:—Bi þis wæs undren (under, undrin) on þe dai (*the sixth hour*, Lk. 23, 44), C. M. 16741. Undorne, 19830. The our was as the sixte or undurn, Wick. Jn. 4, 6. An orendroñ, ornedrone *meredies*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *See also the later English forms given under undern-mæl, -mete, -tīd*. O. Sax. undern *the third hour*: O. Frs. und, unden (*and see Richtihofen Wtch.*); O. H. Ger. untarn *midday*: Icel. undorn *nine o'clock A.M. or three o'clock P.M.*; a meal. Cf. Goth. undaurni-mats *ἀπιστον*. As in the case of *mæl*=meal, the word seems to have come to denote the eating that takes place at the time, which at first the word denoted. *v.* Halliwell's Dict. *aundorn*, and see the forms in other dialects in Cl. & Vig. Icel. Dict. s.v. undorn.] *v. compounds with undern*.

un-derne. *v.* un-dirne.

under-neopan, -nypan; *prep. adv.* *Underneath*:—Þurhscoten mid ānre flān underneofan oðer brōost sagitta sub mamma trajectus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Ðū nymst cealfes blōd mid ðinum fingre on ðæs weofodes hyrnan and gīst ðæt oðer undernyðan (*reliquam sanguinem fundes iuxta basim altaris*), Ex. 29, 12. [Þet fotspure þe wæs undernæn his fote, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8.] *v.* neopan.

under-neopemest *lowest*:—Eorde stōd ealra gesceafta underniþemæst (under niþemæst? Cf. siō eorde is niþor ðonne ænig oðru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20), Met. 20, 135.

under-gereord, es; *n.* *A morning meal, breakfast*:—Underngereord *prandium*, æfengereord *cena*, nōumete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 12. Æt his underngereorde ær hē tō ðæm gefeohte fōre, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 34. Gif wē fæstaþ and ðæt underngereord tō ðam æfengisle healdað, ðonne ne bið ðæt nān fæsten, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii. 436, 28. Heora underngereordu and æfengereordu hiē mengdon tōgædere, Blickl. Homl. 99, 22.

undern-gif, es; *n.* *Food eaten in the morning, breakfast*:—Ðonne ðū hæbbe gegearwad undern-gifl (-giefl, Hatt. MS.) oððe æfengifl *cum facis prandium aut coenam*, Past. 44; Swt. 322, 19.

under-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen. *I. to take surreptitiously, to steal*. *v.* under-fōn, VIII.:—Gif feoh sý undernumen (under numen?), Lchdm. i. 392, 8. *II. in figurative senses, (1) to*

take into the mind, receive what is said, taught, etc.:—Gehādede men hit sceolon him āsecgan, undernimð se ðe wile, Wulfst. 305, 20. Hē deoþlice undernam Drihtnes lāre æt him, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 76. Abraham undernam hefiglice ðas word *dure accepit hoc*, Gen. 21, 11. Ðis sind ðara apostola word, undernimað hī mid carfullum mōde, Homl. Th. i. 236, 4; H. R. 7, 29. Ne underfōd ealle menn ðis word . . . Undernyme se ðe undernyman mæge (cf. ne underneomēd (uod, MS. B.) nawt þis ilke word alle . . . Hwase hit me underneomen, underneome, H. M. 19, 27) *non omnes capiunt verbum istud . . . Qui potest capere, capiat*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11–12. Man mæg swiðe eāde witan, se ðe hit underniman wile, ðæt hit riht nis . . ., Wulfst. 305, 1; Homl. Ass. 26, 53. [Hire fader hefde iset hire to lare and heo undernom (-ueng, MS. R.) hit wel, Kath. 117.] (2) *to take upon one's self*:—Gif ðū ðe leornian wille hū ðæt gewurðan mæge, ðonne undernim ðū leorningcūhtes hīw, Homl. Th. i. 590, 20. [We þis feht habbeoð undernumen buten Arðures rede, Laym. 26734. To poure iheorted eni heih þing to undernimen ine hope of Godes helpe, A. R. 202, 6. Hardy to greate þinge undernime, Aycen. 83, 19.] (3) *to blame, resent (?)*:—Ðā undernam Godwine eorl swýðe ðæt on his eorlðōme sceolde swile gewcordan, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 16. [He cometh not to the light, that his workis be not undirnumen *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Wick. Jn. 3, 20. Impacient is he that wil not ben itaught ne undernome of his vices, Chauc. Pers. T. Whoso undernymeth me hereof, Piers P. 5, 115. Underneme *reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo*; undernemyng *deprehensio, reprehensio*, Prompt. Parv. 511.]

under-niþemæst. *v.* under-neoþemest.

undern-mæle, es; *n.* *Morning-time*:—On undernmæl, Beo. Th. 2860; B. 1428. An undermæl, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319. [Ther walkith noon but the lymytour himself in undermæles and in morwenynges, Chauc. W. of B. T. 19. Undermele *postmeridies, postmessimbria, merarium*, Prompt. Parv. 511. Cf. In an undermele tyde *meridiano tempore*, Trev. v. 373, 9. See also Nares' Dict. *undermeal*.]

Undern-mete, es; *m.* *Food eaten in the morning, breakfast*:—Undermete *prandium*, æfenmete *cena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 65. Uton brīcan disses undernmetes swā ða sculon ðe hiora æfengifl on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tamquam apud inferos coenaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 1. Undernmete *prandium*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 4. [An orendroñ mete, ordrone mete *merenda*; to ete orendroñ mete *merendare*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. Goth. undaurni-mats *ἀπιστον, prandium*.]

undern-rest, e; *f.* *Rest in the morning*:—Ðā hē ārās on dæge of undernræste (*postquam de meridiana quiete surrexerunt*, Bede's Vita Cudberti, c. 35), Shr. 64, 7.

undern-sang, es; *m.* *The service at the third hour of the day, tierce*:—Undersang *tertia*, R. Ben. 39, 19; 40, 6; L. Ælfc. C. 19, Th. ii. 350, 6. Underunges gebed *tertie oratio*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 10. Æt æten-songe and æt undersonge, Chart. Th. 137, 34.

undern-swæsendu; *pl.* *Breakfast*:—Ðæt hē mid ðý biscope sate æt his undernswæsendum (*ad prandium*), Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 13.

undern-tīd, e; *f.* *I. the third hour of the day, nine o'clock A.M.*:—Ðā wæs underntīd eart hora *tertia*, Mk. Skt. 15, 25; Homl. Th. i. 314, 22 (see Acts 2, 15). Ures andgites merigen is ure cildhād, ure cnihthād swylce underntīd, on ðam āstīhð ure geogōð, swā swā seō sunne deðt ymbe ðære ðridan tīde, ii. 76, 15. From underntīde (underne tīde, S. 592, 7), ðonne mon mæssan oftost singeþ *a tertia hora quando missae fieri solebant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 328, 32. Embe underntīde *circa horam tertiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Ærest on ærnermorgen, oþre siþe on underntīd, Blickl. Homl. 47, 17; 133, 27. *II. the service at the third hour*:—Wē sungon underntīde and dydon mæssan *cantavimus tertiam et fecimus missam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 31. [Hit is underntīd (Acts 2, 15), O. E. Homl. i. 91, 2; Mk. Skt. 15, 25, col. 2. Þe soðe sunne iðe underntīd wæs istien on heih, A. R. 400, 15. Þan was it underntīde (undrin-, undir-) o þe dai *about the sixth hour* (Acts 10, 9), C. M. 19830.]

undern-tīma, au; *m.* *The third hour of the day, nine o'clock A.M.*:—On undern wē sculon God herian, forðam on underntīman Crist wæs tō deaþe forðmed . . . And eft com se Hālgā Gāst on underntīman ofer ða apostolas, Btwk. 214, 26–30. [Godess Gast com i fress onnlicnesse an daz3 att unnderntime, Orm. 19458.]

under-plantian glosses *supplantare in*: Ðū underplantedest *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. 17, 41. Dysig byð underplantud *stultus supplantatur*, Scint. 169, 2.

under-sceotan; *p.* -sceāt, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten. *I. to move to a place beneath, to intercept*:—His (*the moon's*) trendel underscýtð ðære (ða, MS. R.) sunnan tō ðam swiðe ðæt heō eall aþeostraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 20. *II. to under-prop, support*:—Hī ne beoð mid nānre sylle underscotene ðæs godcundican magenes *nullis fulci virtutibus*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 17. Cf. *under-stingan*.

under-scyte, es; *m.* *Intercepting, intervention*:—Se mōna mæg þurh his underscyte ða sunnan aþeostrīan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 25. Wē rædaþ on tungelcræfte ðæt seō sunne bið hwiltidum þurh ðæs mōnelican trendles underscyte *adystrōd*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

under-sēcan; *p.* -sōhte *To investigate*; *discutere* (cf. *discutiens*, i.

judicans, querens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 42) :—Dæt is dæt hié ðara ðing ðe him underdióðde bióð for ðam ege ánum ðæs inneccundan dēman under-sēce stē subjectorum causas pro sola internū iudiciis intentione discutere, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 8. Ðæm lāreōwe is swiðe smēalīce tō undersēceanne be ðæm weorcum ðara ofertrūwedena subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum, 32; Swt. 209, 12. [Huo þet heþ þise yefþe, he onderzekþ þe redes þet me him yefþ, Aynb. 184, 23. Ger. unter-suchen.]

under-serc, es; *m.* An under-garment :—Undersyr *colophium* (= *colobium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 45.

under-singan renders *succinere in* : Ic undersinge *succino*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 181, 2.

under-sittan renders *subsidiere in* :—Ic undersitte *subsideo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 5.

under-smēagan glosses *subrepere*, *subripere in* : Undersmēage *subripiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 6. Undersmēage *subrepat*, 72, 9. v. next word.

under-smūgan; *p.* -smēah, *pl.* -smugon; *pp.* -smogen *To creep under, come upon unawares, surprise* :—Idelysse underþeóðde gālscepe under-smūhð otio deditos luxuria subripit, Scint. 89, 8. Ne undersmūge gātsunge yfel non subripiat (but other MS. *subrepat*) avaritie malum, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 7. Ðæt ænig þinc ne undersmuge on wege gesyðhe ne quid forte subripuerit in via visus, 113, 11. Swā hý næfre mid oferfyllre undersmogene aud beswicene ne weorðan ne subrepat satietas aut ebrietas, R. Ben. 64, 19.

under-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. **I. to understand, have insight into** :—Dū genōh wel understēstst dæt ic ðē tō sprece, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1. Se godcunda foreþonc hit understent eall swiþe ryhte . . . wē ne cunnon dæt riht understandan, 39, 8; Fox 224, 19–21. Gecýðnessa ðine ic ongeat I understōd testimonia tua intellexi, Ps. Lamb. 118, 95. Understand dās gesihde intellige visionem (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðam men is gemāne mid englum dæt hē understande i. 302, 22. Eal dæt syndon micle and egeslice dæda, understande se ðe wille, Wulfst. 161, 9. Understande se ðe cunne, 162, 12. Snotornys, þurh ða seó sáwel sceal hyre Scippend understandan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Ðæt wē magon understandan ða þing ðe ðū speest ut possimus intelligere quae loqueris, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 15. Swā clāne hió (*learning*) wæs oðfeallenu on Angelycune dæt swiðe feáwa wæron behonnan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūden understandan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. Gehwā ðe his āgene þearfe wille understandan, L. Eth. vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 9.

Ia. with prep. ymbe :—Ne mæg nān gesceaft fulfremedlice smēagan ne understandan ymbe God . . . Englas ne magon fulfremedlice understandan ymbe God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 2–5.

II. to understand, perceive, know certainly :—Understand be ðam hū se ælmihtiga God hī ealle geseóp būtan antimbre know certainly concerning them, how that the almighty God created them all without matter, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 178. Understandaþ eac georne, dæt deofol ðas þeóðe dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 7. Understanden (beón) deprehēndi, Hpt. Gl. 526, 18 : *conijci*, 469, 30. [I do gowe to understanden ego notifico nobis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 15.]

III. to understand in such and such a sense, to conceive of, consider :—Ne understand ðū hit mē tō unrhtwisnesse do not consider it as unrighteousness in me, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Gif ic eadmōðlice mē sylfne ne understōde, ac mīn mōd on mōðignesne anhōfe si non humiliter sentiebam, sed exaltavi animam meam, R. Ben. 22, 18.

III a. with prep. be :—Æwifestlice understandende be ūre ealra æriste piously conceiving of the resurrection of us all, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 472.

III b. to accept as correct :—Ðis ylce understand be ðam oðrum dagum take the same rule as applicable in the case of the other days, Anglia viii. 304, 29. **IV. to observe, notice, consider** :—Understand (or I) rædere, hwæt seó ræding cwyð, Anglia viii. 309, 1. Understand mine spræce animadverte sermonem (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðæt tō understandenne ealle gedēmonð hoc attendendum cuncti decreuerunt, Anglia xiii. 371, 90. Ðæt geswinc his sýðfætes ne understandende hē mid hræðestan ryne arn, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. On dehter nā understandendre in filia non aduerfente se, Scint. 225, 7.

under-standennesse glosses *substantia in* : Understondennisse *substantia*, Rtl. 31, 40.

under-standing, e; *f.* Intelligence :—On andgyte inran under-standinge sensu interioris intelligentie, Scint. 221, 13.

under-stapplan glosses *supplantare in* : Understappla I forscraenc hine *supplanta eum*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 13.

under-stapolfæst. v. under-stapolfæst.

under-stingan to under-prop, support :—Understungen and āwreðed mid ðýs hwilendlican onwalde *fultus temporali potentia*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 11. Cf. under-sceótan.

under-stregdan to under-strew :—Hē wæs nacod and on carcern onsēdend, and ðær wæs understregd mid sēscellum and mid scearpum stānum he was stripped and sent to prison, and there had sea-shells and sharp stones strewn under him, Shrn. 51, 13.

under-þegnian glosses *subministrare in* : Underþēnaþ *subministrat*, Scint. 5, 6.

under-þencan to look into, consider :—Wē sculon swiðe smēalīce ðissa ægðer underþencean *hoc in utrisque subtiliter intuendum*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 23.

under-þeóð; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) used substantively. *Subject, subordinate* :—On oðre wisan sint tō manianne ða underþiódðan, on oðre ða ofer-gesetan. Ða underþiódðan (-þiódðan, Cott. MSS.) mon sceal lēran dæt hie elles ne sién genæt aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati. Illos ne subjectio conterat, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 14. Donne dæt mōd ðara underþiédra (-þiédra, Cott. MSS.) hwæthwugu ryhtlices ongitan mæg subditorum mens cum quaedam recte sentire potuerit, 19; Swt. 147, 1. On his (*the abbot's*) underþeóððra mōðum in discipulorum mentibus, R. Ben. 10, 18. Se lāreow sceal ærest on him sylfum ælcne leahter ādwæscan, and siððan on his underþeóððum, Homl. Th. i. 320, 30. Landfranc wæs gehāde on his āgenum biscopsetle fram eahte biscopum his underþiódðum, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 5. [Prost scal spenen among al his underþeode, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 14.] v. next word.

under-þeóðan, -þiédan, -þiðan; *p.* de. **I. to subject, subjugate, render subject**, (1) with dat. :—Se lichoma hine him (*the devil*) underþiéd mid ðære lustfulness . . . Swā swā sió nædre lārde Euan on wōh and Eue hī hire underþiód[d]e mid lustfulness, swā swā lichoma caro se delectatione subjicit . . . Unde et ille serpens prava suggesti, Eva autem quasi caro se delectationi subdidit, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 24–27. Hī hī underþiódap unþeawum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. God ðū ðe mē sealdest dæt ic meahthe swylc wite dōn mīnum feóðum, and mē swylc folc underþýdes (-þeodes, Ps. Surt.) Deus qui das vindictas mihi, et subdidisti populos sub me, Ps. Th. 17, 45. Hē ūs underþeóðde ūre folc *subjecti populus nobis*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 46, 3. Claudius Orcadus Rōmāna cynedōme underþeóðde, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. Dū mē folc mægning underþeóðdest *subiciens populum meum sub me*, Ps. Th. 143, 3. Tō ðara hlāfodra dōme ðe hē hine ær underþeóðde (-þiódde, Met. 25, 66), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 29. Ic mīne sáwle wylle Gode underþeóðan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1 : Met. 25, 63. Hī druncennesse and oferhýdo . . . wæron heora swiran underþeóððende (*subdentes*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 27. Reogollicum ðeóðscipum underþeóðed *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21. His anwealde underþeóðed, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15. Ælc mon ðe underþeóðed (-þiéded, Met. 17, 23) bið unþeawum, 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. Underþeóð (-þýded, Met. 16, 4), 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Næs him nō ðý læs underþeóð eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Hē wæs him underþeóð (-þióded, Lind., Rush.) erat subditus illis, Lk. Skt. 2, 51. Underþeóð (-þýd, Th. : -þióded, Surt.) beó ðū Drihtne *subditus esto Domino*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6 : *subjecta*, 61, 5. Him se mæsta dæl weard underþiéded, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Gif hē widcweðe dæt hē nære underþiédð (-ðidd, Hatt. MS.) his Scippende *si auctoris imperio obedire recusaret*, Past. 7; Swt. 50, 13. Him wesun underþýded, Exon. Th. 138, 13; Gū. 575. Syndan mē fremde cynu underþeóðed mīhi *allophihi subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. Deofolseócnassa ūs synt underþeóðde *daemonia subiiciuntur nobis*, Lk. Skt. 10, 17. Ealle ðas mægepe Æþelbalde on hýrsumnesse underþeóðde syndon *hae omnes provinciae Ædilbaldo subjectae sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Ðam ánum ðe Gode underþeóðde syndon mid myclum hādum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22. Swæsum wordum underþeóðde (*dediti*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. Ða ðe him underþiédde (-ðide, Cott. MSS.) bióð *subjecti*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7. Wē ealle ðære hnesnesse ūres flæsces beóð underþiédde (-ðide, Cott. MSS.) *cuncti corruptionis nostrae infirmitatibus subjacemus*, 21; Swt. 159, 6. Eall ða ðing ðe hire underþiéd sint, sint underþiéd ðam godcundan foreþonce, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 20. Ða ealdormen beóð Gode underþýded, Ps. Th. 46, 9. (2) with a preposition :—Dū underþeódest folc mīn under mē *subdis populum meum subter me*, Ps. Spl. 143, 3. Gē underþiódap eowre hēhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyþemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quaeque detruditis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. Dū underþeóðdest folc under mē *subdis populos sub me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 49. Ne wæs æfre ænig cyning dæt mā heora landa him tō gewælde underþeóðde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 23. Underþeóðende folc under mē *subiciens populos sub me*, Ps. Surt. 143, 2. (3) where that to which there is subjection is not stated :—Donne hē underþiódð *quando summissit*, Kent. Gl. 1004. Ðæt hit ungedafenlic sig, dæt se dædbēta hine nā on ða wisan ðissa woroldlicra þinga ne underþeóðe *quod indecorum sit, poenitentem in re mundanorum horum negotiorum se non cohibere*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 25. Ūs is tō gelyfenne dæt se Hæland þyder cōme, næs nō genēde, ne underþeóðed, ac mid his willan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Underþeóð *dedito*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 62.

II. to subject, cause to endure, render liable :—Hefigan scylde and hefigan wítum hē hine underþiédð *poenae gravioris culpa se subjicit*, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 6. Ðā hēt se cāsere ðone diácon miclum wítum underþeóðan, Shrn. 56, 34.

III. to subjoin, add :—Hē underþeóðde and him sæde dæt se dæg swiþe neáh stōde his forþfore *subjunxit diem sui obitus jam proxime instare*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 15.

IV. to support :—Underþiód *subnixā, suffulta*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 21. Underþeóðne *subnixum*, 507, 57.

under-þeóðendlic renders *subjunctivus in* : *Subjunctivae*, dæt ys underþeóðendlic, Ælf. Gr. 15; Zup. 98, 23. *Subjunctivae*, dæt sind underþeóðendlice, 46; Zup. 267, 7.

under-peóðness, *c*; *f. Subjection, submission*:—For ymþo ðære underpeóðnyse ob aerumnam subjectionis, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 41. Wite hē ðæt hē micle eadmōðra beon seal on regoles underdeóðnyse sciens se multo magis discipline regulari subditum, R. Ben. 112, 1. Micle swýþor is tō hālsienne Drihten mid ealre eadmōðnesse and mid ealre underpeóðnyse (cum omni humilitate), 45, 18. Him gehýrsumiaþ óðra engla werod mid micelre underdeóðnyse, Homl. Th. i. 342, 3; 346, 34; Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 31. Hī him gehētan eáþmōde hýrnysse and singale underpeóðnyse subjectionem continuam promittebant, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 27.

under-peów, *es*; *m. One reduced to slavery, one who serves under or is subject to another, a slave, servant*:—Hē geniēdde Arhalaus ðone látteow ðæt hē wæs his underpeów, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 2. Ða burgware bædon ðæt hie mōsten beon hiera underpeowas ðā hī hié bewerian ne mehton petentes, ut quos belli clades reliquos fecit, saltem servire liceat, 4, 13; Swt. 212, 5; 2, 8; Swt. 92, 23. Ealle wurden Iulise underpeowas Caesar omnes ad deditionem compulsi, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 27.

under-pídan, -piédan, -þýdan. *v. under-peóðan.*

under-tóðál renders subdistinctio in: Subdistinctio, ðæt is undertóðál, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Zup. 291, 5.

under-tunge glosses sublingua in: Undertungan sublinguae, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 79.

under-tungeþrum. *v. tunge-þrum.*

under-weaxan glosses succrescere in: Underweaxþ succrescunt, Scint. 104, 8.

under-wed[d], *es*; *n. A pledge, security*:—‘Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd (arrhabonem), óð ðæt ðū mē sende ðæt ðū mē behæstst’... ‘Hwæt wilt ðū tō underwedd (pro arrhabone) nyman?’... Iudas sende ān tyccen wið his hirde, ðæt hē fette ðæt underwedd, Gen. 38, 17–20. Gylde hē ðæt yrfe oþþe underwed lecege, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 8; 8; Th. i. 356, 10.

under-wendian glosses subvertere in: Hē underwende subuertat, Scint. 196, 6.

under-wrēdel glosses subfibulum vel subligaculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 61.

under-wreðian, -wreodian, -wridian *to support, sustain*:—Ic underwreðige (-wreodige, MSS. F. O.) fulcio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Underwreðige, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 34. Ðū underwreðdes sustentas, Rtl. 45, 9. Underwreðað his untrumnesse sustentat inbecillitatem suam, Kent. Gl. 644. Ealle stōwa Drihten ymbfēhþ and neopan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 21. Man ða ræftas tō ðære fyrste gefæstnaþ and mid cantlum underwridaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 10. Hē mid cricum his fēðunge underwreðode, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 25. Hī underwreðedon his handa sustentabant manus ejus, Ex. 17, 12. Ðæt hī underwreþigen ut leuent, Germ. 390, 173. Ða ðe bet cunnon, sceolon gýman óðra manna, and mid heora fultume underwryðian, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 2. Sceancan mine mē tō underwreðigenne on yfel strange wæron crura mea ad me sustinendum in malum fortes fuere, Anglia xi. 117, 23. Mid góðum weorcum underwreðed bonis actis fulsus, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 228; Hpt. Gl. 430, 36; Rtl. 76, 3. Treow wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Underwreþoþ æghwanone circum fulsus undique, Hymn. Surt. 46, 12. Hyt ys underwryðed mid þrim swerum, Anglia viii. 301, 37. Mid tyn rihtingum underwridode, 304, 32; Homl. Th. i. 444, 35. Underwreðedo suffulti, Rtl. 71, 17.

¶ **The word glosses supponere in**: Drihten underwridaþ i [under]set handa his Dominus supponet manum suam, Ps. Lamb. 36, 24. **under-wreðung**, *c*; *f. Support, sustentation*:—Underwreþung lichaman sustentatio corporis, Scint. 56, 10. Trumre underwreþinge firmo fulcumento, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69.

under-writan to subscribe, sign:—Wē ealle mid Cristes rōdetācn fæstnedon and underwritan nos omnes subscripsimus, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

under-wriðian. *v. under-wreðian.*

under-wyrtwalian glosses supplantare in: Ðū underwyrtwæledæst supplantasti, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 41.

un-digollice; *adv. Not secretly, openly, clearly, plainly*:—Se digla Dēma him swite undigelfice (-degollice, Hatt. MS.) (aperte) geondwyrd, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 19. Þus spræc God gefyrn, hit is swā ðeah swā gedón swýðe neáh mid us... and undigollice, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 177.

un-dilegod; *adj. Not blotted out, not effaced*:—Swā se writere, gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ær wrāt, ðeah hē næfre mā nāht ne write, ðæt bið ðeah undilegod, ðæt hē ær wrāt neque enim scriptor, si a scriptione cessaverit, quia alia non addidit, etiam illa, quae scripserat, delevit, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 33.

un-dirne, -diørne, -dyrne; *adj. Not hidden, discovered, revealed, manifest*:—Gif mon æfelle on wuda wel monega treowa and wyrd eft undierne (-dyrne, MS. B.), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 20; 44; Th. i. 130, 3. Ðæt weard underne eorðbeundum, ðæt Meotod hæfde miht, Cd. Th. 265, 1; Sat. I. Wide weard wyrd undyrne, Apstls. Kmb. 84; Ap. 42. Ðā wæs Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne, Beo. Th. 255; B. 127;

4004; B. 2000. Bið him synwraçu andweard undyrne the punishment of sin shall stand revealed before them, Exon. Th. 94, 16; Cri. 1541. Nū is undyrne werum, hū ða white hātne sindon, 429, 19; Rū. 43, 15. Ic wordum wemde wyrd undyrne, Andr. Kmb. 2959; Au. 1482. Ic gearwe wāt ðæt ðē (God) siendian ealle wisan (printed wifan) undierne and cūde ðinne ðære hālgan þryrnes, Anglia xi. 97, 7. Nuncupatio est undyrne yrfeþē, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 24.

un-dirne; *adv. Openly, clearly, plainly*:—Weard ylda bearnum undyrne cūð ðætte Grendel wan wið Hrōdgār, Beo. Th. 303; B. 150; S25; B. 410.

un-dōm, *es*; *m. Unjust judgement*:—Wā ðam ðe ræreþ unrhiht tō rihte and undōm dēmep earmum tō hýnde vae qui condunt leges iniquas; et scribentes, injustitiam scripserunt; ut opprimerent in iudicio pauperes (Is. 10, 1–2), Wulfst. 47, 26; 128, 10; 268, 1. Se ðe unlage rære oþþe undōm gedēme for lædde oþþe for feohfange, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Hī geūtlageden ealle Frencisce men ðe ær unlage rærdon and undōm dēmdon and unræd ræddon, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. We cýðað dēman and geretan, ðæt hig āgan þearfe, ðæt hī unrithes geswican and nāhwār þurh undōm for feo ne for freondscipe forgyman heora wisdōm, Wulfst. 267, 28. Weard ðes ðeodscipe swiðe forsingod þurh undōmas, 130, 4.

un-dōmlice; *adv. With bad judgement, indiscreetly*:—Hyrd oþþe unbindan undōmlice ondræde oþþe gewriþan pastor vel absolueri indiscrete timeat uel ligare, Scint. 202, 14.

un-dōn; *p. -dyde*; *pp. -dōn To undo*. I. *to undo that which is closed, to open*:—Ðā heo ðone windel undyde aperiens fiscellam, Ex. 2, 6. Ðā undyde hira ān his sacc aperto sacco, Gen. 42, 27. Hē undyde his mið, Homl. Th. i. 548, 14. Ðā undydon wē ure saccas aperimus saccos nostros, Gen. 43, 21. Ðæt hē undō his eāgan, Anglia viii. 317, 5.

II. *to undo that which is bound, to release*, (1) *literal*:—Beon þreō niht ær man ða hand undō, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4. (2) *figurative, to release, absolve*:—From allum úsig synnum undō ab omnibus nris peccatis absolve, Rtl. 42, 3. Ða ðe synna racentēg gifæstnigaþ mīlsa ðinra ærfæstnisse undōe quos delictorum catena constringit miseratio tuae pietatis absoluat, 40, 23. Ðæs on ix. nihton ðæt wed undō hē mid rihtan gylde nine days after let him release the pledge by lawful payment, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9.

III. *to undo that which closes, to open a door, etc.*:—Undōð mē duru sōðfæstra aperite mihi portas iustitiae, Ps. Th. 117, 19; 23, 7. Undōðne reserando (valvam), Hpt. Gl. 478, 11. Ðā wearþ eft lānes duru undōn (andōn, Swt. 254, 17) apertus est janus, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 25. Undōnum remmingum apertis obstaculis, Hpt. Gl. 489, 73.

IV. *to undo that which binds or fastens, to undo a bolt, a knot, etc.*:—Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 26. Ic ne am wyrd ðætte ic undōe (soluam) his ðuong scōes, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Undōn (undōa, Lind.) i loesan þwongas soluere corrigam, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7.

V. *to undo what has been done, to abrogate, destroy*, (1) *where the object is material*:—Ic undōe tempel dis ego dissoluam templum hoc, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. (2) *where the object is not material*:—Ðet hyra uān næ undō ðet ic tō ðām hāligum mynstrum gedōn hebbe, Chart. Th. 232, 28. Ne mæg undōa ða gewriota non potest solui scribura, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 35. Nællas gié woenæ forðon ic cuom tō undōenne (soluere) ae, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 17. Ðætte ne sē undōen ae ut non soluat lex, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 23. *v. on-dōn.*

un-drēfed; *adj. Untroubled, not made turbid*:—Gē gedrēfdon hiora water mid iowrum fōtum, ðeah gē hit ær undrēfed druncen, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 3.

un-drifen; *adj. Not driven*:—Ælc ceápscip frið hæbbe, ðe binnan mīðan cuman[mæg?], þeh hit unfridscyp sý, gyf hit undrifen bið (si non sit abacta tempestatibus (Lat. vers.)). For the fate of what was driven, cf. such a grant as the following:—Ic cýðe eow ðæt Urk habbe his strand... and eall ðæt tō his strande gedryuen hys, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 221, 5–8), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 21.

un-druncen; *adj. Not drunk, sober*:—Hē suā micle bet his āgen dysig oncnēw suā hē undruncenra wæs he recognized his own folly so much better as he was more sober, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 8. [Icel. ú-drunkinn.]

un-drysnende inextinguishable; inextinguibilis, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 3, 12.

un-dyrne. *v. un-dirne.*

un-eacniendlic; *adj. Unproductive, sterile*; infecundus, Hpt. Gl. 430, 57.

un-earh; *adj. Undaunted, intrepid, fearless*:—Unærh impavidus, intrepidus, Hpt. Gl. 502, 61. Sum cāsere wæs on ðam dagum unearh on gefeohtum, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 47. Gif mann bið æknedd on .xxii. nihta ealdne mōnan se bið unearh fihhting, Lchdm. iii. 158, 11. Ðær mihton geséon Winceastre leóðan rancne here and unearhne, ðæt hī be hyra gate tō sē eodon, and mæte and mādmas ofer .i. mila him fram sē fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. Wendon ford wlanca þegenas, unearge men, Byrrht. Th. 137, 54; By. 206.

un-earhlic; *adj. Intrepid, dauntless*:—Hē cwæð tō ðam cāsere unearhlicere stemme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 164.

un-eáðe and **un-iéðe** (-éðe, -íðe, -ýðe); *adj.*

is not easy to do, *difficult, hard*:—Nis ðæt un-eáðe calwealdan Gode tō gefremmanne, *Andr. Kmbl.* 409; *An.* 205. Hē sáðe ðæt se crafst un-iéðe wære tō gehealdenne *praedicit quia difficile capitur*, *Past.* 52; *Swt.* 409, 20. Hit is un-iéðe tō geseccen hū monege gewin wæron, *Ors.* 1, 12; *Swt.* 52, 8.

II. of that which is not easy to bear, *troublesome, unpleasant, grievous*:—Se lichoma on ðone fūlostan stenc bið gecyrrd . . . and hē byð un-eáðe ælcon men on neáweste tō hæbbenne, *Blickl. Homl.* 59, 15. Un-eáðe mē is ðis I am in a great strait (2 *Sam.* 24, 14). *Homl. Skt.* i. 13, 247. ðæt folc hine hæfde swā yfele swā hē sumes þinges scyldig wære . . . and him was swā un-eáðe amang ðam, and him ða eágan floterodan, and bitere téaras áleton, 23, 654. For hwý sceal ænigum menn dýncan tō rēðe oððe tō un-iéðe ðæt hē Godes suingellan geðafige *cur asperum creditur, ut a Deo homo toleret flagella*? *Past.* 36; *Swt.* 261, 20. Seó wise was mīne (in mē, *v.l.*) on twā healfa un-þeþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, *Nar.* 9, 23. Him bið un-þeþe þurst getenge *he will be oppressed by troublesome thirst*, *Lchdm.* ii. 174, 23. Wamb ungewealden and un-þeþe, 242, 5. Un-þeþe molestus, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 56, 12. Swā oft swā wē ðht un-þeþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, *Blickl. Homl.* 33, 22. Hē Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hē him forgeaf, ægðer ge yðran ge unyðran, L. E. I. 29; *Th.* ii. 426, 11. Hē was underfange[n] of ðam hādesmannum ðe him ealra un-æpest was, ðæt was clerican *he was received by those of the clergy that it was most distasteful to him to be received by, that is by the secular clergy* (cf. *Apelwold* drāf út ða clerca of þe biscoprice, 963; *Th.* i. 220, 19), *Chr.* 995; *Th.* i. 244, 6.

III. of that which is not readily done, to which one is not easily moved, and so is little done:—Dū gionga, bió ðe un-iéðe tō cliþianne and tō læranne *do not let it be an easy matter to you to call and to teach*; adolescens loquere *vix*, *Past.* 49; *Swt.* 385, 10. [þe] him be un-eáðe ne sal nafre eft Crist þolien deað for lesen hem of deaðe, O. E. *Homl.* ii. 225, 183. Corineus was un-eðe and wa on his mode, *Laym.* 2259.]

un-eáðe; *adv.* **I.** where a thing is not easily done, *with difficulty*:—Se weliga un-æþe (-eáðe, *Lind.*) gæþ in heofuna rice *dives difficile intrabit in regnum coelorum*, *Mt. Kmbl. Rusl.* 19, 23. Swiðe un-eáðe (-eáða, *Lind.*) † hefige, *Mk. Skt. Rusl.* 10, 23; *Lk. Skt. Lind.* 18, 24. Hē un-eáðe áwæig com, and him ðær micel forfærde, *Chr.* 1052; *Erl.* 181, 18. Swiðe strang gylt, ðæt man hit un-eáðe ácom, 1040; *Erl.* 166, 21. Ða lufe mon mæg swiðe un-æþe oððe nā forbeóðan, *Bt.* 35, 6; *Fox* 170, 11. Ongit hē swā micle mārān sige on him selfum swā hē un-iéð wistōð *he will feel so much greater victory in himself as he had greater difficulty in withstanding*, *Past.* 52; *Swt.* 407, 26. Ðisse áðle fruman mon mæg yþelice gelācnian . . . and æfter un-eð, gif hió bið un-wislice tō lange forlāten, *Lchdm.* ii. 232, 17. Cum-aþ æalle tō ánum hlāforde, sume æðe sume un-eð, *Shrn.* 187, 15.

II. where a thing is not easily borne, *grievously, hardly*:—Sume un-æþe gedrycnede (gedrehte, *MS. C.*) áweg cōman *turpi macie exinanitis adfectioles pestilentia dimiserit*, *Ors.* 3, 3; *Swt.* 102, 10. Ric heofna un-eáðe geðolas *regnum caelorum vim patitur*, *Mt. Kmbl. Lind.* 11, 12.

III. where a thing is not readily done, *unwillingly, hardly*:—Ða gefafedon ðæt un-æþe ða his gesacan *quod cum adversarii inuiti concederent*, *Bd.* 2, 2; *S.* 502, 24. Ða underfeng hē hig un-eáðe *vix fratre compellente suscipiens*, *Gen.* 33, 11.

IV. with a force only slightly removed from a negative, *hardly, scarcely, only just*:—Un-æþe cwiç ætberstende *vix vivus evadens*, *Coll. Monast.* Th. 27, 3. Un-eáðe Isaac geendode ðas sprāce ða com Esau *vix Isaac sermonem impleverat, venit Esau*, *Gen.* 27, 30. Hē un-æþe ðurh hine sylfne oþþe árian oþþe gangan mihte *vix ipse per se exsurgere aut incedere valeret*, *Bd.* 4, 31; *S.* 610, 19. Un-æþe ic mæg forstandan ðine ácsunga and cwist þeah ðæt ic ðe andwyrdan scyle *vix rogationis tuae sententiam nosco, ne dum ad inquisita respondere queam*, *Bt.* 5, 3; *Fox* 12, 15. Ic hit mæg un-æþe mid wordum gereccan *sententiam verbis explicare vix queo*, 20; *Fox* 70, 27. Un-æþe ænig com tō ende ðære sprāce *ad rem . . . cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit*, 39, 4; *Fox* 216, 16. Un-eáðe (*pretium scorti*) *vix* (est *unius panis*, *Prov.* 6, 26), *Kent. Gl.* 163. Ungæþe (un-æþe, *Cott. MS.*) *Bt.* 35, 3; *Fox* 158, 28. [It was till ennde brohht un-næþe and all wiþþ ange, *Orm.* 16289. þu me hauest rose igramed þat ic mai un-eaþe speke, O. and N. 1605. Cf. He spac unedes, so e gret, *Gen.* and *Ex.* 2341. *Chauc.* unnethe, unnethes, and *v. Halliwell's Dict. unnethe.*]

un-eáðelice; *adj.* **I.** difficult to do, *impossible*:—Un-eáðelice ðæt ys mid mannum *apud homines hoc impossibile est*, *Mt. Kmbl.* 19, 26. Un-æþelice, *Mk. Skt.* 10, 27. Lig fyres on ceafa yruende æthabban ys un-æþelice *flamman ignis in paleas currentem retinere est impossibile*, *Scint.* 57, 7.

II. difficult to bear, *grievous, troublesome*:—Ne héo (a sin) næfre ne þince eow tō ðan hefig ne tō ðan un-eáðelice ne tō ðam fracollic, ðæt ge æfre læton ænig ðing ungeandett, *Wulst.* 135, 12. Un-æþelice wæterbollan a *grievous dropsy*, *Lchdm.* ii. 204, 13. Ðas onfōað un-eðelice (-eðlice, *Lind.*) *dōm hi accipiet prolixius iudicium*, *Mk. Skt. Rusl.* 12, 40.

un-eáðelice; *adv.* **I.** with difficulty:—Mid ðý wit ðæt un-þeþelice ðurhtugan ðæt hē ðæs geþafa beón wolde *cum hoc difficulter impetraremus*, *Bd.* 5, 4; *S.* 617, 17. Hē geseah ðæt hē un-þeþelice (*difficuller*)

mihte ða heánnesse ðæs cynelican mōdes tō eádmōðnesse gecyrran, 2, 12; *S.* 512, 27.

II. with trouble or inconvenience, *under difficulties*:—Hē un-þeþelice æfter wudum fōr and on mōrfæstenum, *Chr.* 878; *Erl.* 78, 33. Ða scipu wurdon swiðe un-eðelice áseten *the ships were stranded in a most inconvenient manner*, 897; *Erl.* 95, 29.

un-eáðelice, e; f. *Difficulty*:—Ða was mycel un-þeþelices ge-worðen be his byrignesse *facta difficultate tumultandi*, *Bd.* 4, 11; *S.* 580, 8.

un-eáðlācn [e?], -lācne; *adj.* *Not easily cured*:—Biþ ðonne se milte un-æþlācne, ðonne ðæt blōð áheardaþ on ðeum æðrum, *Lchdm.* ii. 250, 5. Cyrcelu un-eáðlācnu, 240, 21. Ða dolh beoþ un-eáðlācnu, 242, 10. Un-eáðlācno, 242, 3. Seó wæte wyrç un-æþlācna áðla, 226, 15.

un-eáðlāce; *adj.* *Not easily cured*:—Gif hit biþ of yfele inwætan hit biþ ðe un-æþlācra, *Lchdm.* ii. 258, 27.

un-eáðmilte; *adj.* *Not easily digested, indigestible*:—Sió melt mete wel, swiþost ða ðe hearde beoð and un-eáðmylte, *Lchdm.* ii. 220, 23.

un-eáðness, e; f. **I.** uneasiness of mind, anxiety, trouble, grief, difficulty:—Hē ealle ða word gehýrde, and æfre was his un-eáðness wexende, *Homl. Skt.* i. 23, 621. Ne biþ ðær sār ne gewinn, ne nānig un-þeþes, ne sorg ne wōþ, *Blickl. Homl.* 103, 35. Hē swýþe wéofode and mid mycelre un-eðness his eágosþind mid teárum leothe. Ða fréfrode hine Gúthlāc and him cwæð tō: 'Ne beó ðú nā geunrōtsod, forþon ne bið mē nānig un-eðness ðæt ic tō Drihtne fare, *Guthl.* 20; *Gdwin.* 82, 2–8. Hī on wōpe wæron and hit on un-eáðness sprācon, *Homl. Skt.* i. 23, 247. Ðú manigfeald yfel hæfdest and micle un-þeþnesse on ðam rice, *Bt.* 27, 2; *Fox* 96, 13. Ealle angnyss and un-eáðness, *Lchdm.* iii. 156, 13. Gif hit geberige ðæt hē ða un-ætness áðidan scel, *Chart.* Th. 509, 33. Hwæt wyrt ðú tō mēde gesyllan ðam ðe ðe fram ðissum un-eðnyssum ályseþ? *Shrn.* 16, 29. Ðú canst mīne yrmþa, ðú mē wære synble on futlume on mīnum un-ýðnyssum, *Guthl.* 21; *Gdwin.* 94, 11.

II. severity, harshness:—Ða ðe ðær gefongne wæron hié tawedan mid ðære mæstan un-eðness; sume ofslōgon, sume ofswungon, sume wid fē gesældon, *Ors.* 4, 1; *Swt.* 154, 8.

Unecunga? The word occurs in a list of territorial names:—Unecung(a)?ga (Ynetunga, p. 415; Unecung-ga, p. 416) twelf hund hýða, *Cod. Dip. B.* i. 414, 26.

un-efn, -efen, -emn, -emme (?); *adj.* *Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, diverse, irregular*:—Hū ðær was unefen racu un gemāne, ic onfeng ðin sār ðæt ðú mōste gesālig mīnes eþelices neotan, *Exon. Th.* 89, 20; *Cri.* 1460. Dysigra monna mōð bið swiðe unemn and swiðe ungelic . . . Ac ðara monna mōð bið swiðe unemn, for ðam hit gedēð hit self him selfum swiðe ungelic for ðære gelōmlican wendinge, for ðam hit næfre eft ne bið ðæt hit ær was *cor stultorum dissimile erit . . . Cor vero stultorum dissimile est, quia, dum mutabilitate se varium exhibet, nunquam id, quod fuerat, manet*, *Past.* 42; *Swt.* 306, 12–18. Sume word synd gehātene anomala oþþe unequalia. Anomalus is unemme, *inequalis* ungelic, *Ælfsc. Gr.* 32; *Zup.* 199, 3. Ða unefne † ungelico burna woegas *diversos rivulorum tramites*, *Mt. Kmbl.* p. 2, 9.

un-eþne; *adv.* *Unequally, diversely*:—Swā unefne is eorþe þicce *sicut crassitudo terrae*, *Ps. Th.* 140, 9.

un-eþnlic; *adj.* *Unequal, diverse*:—Unefenlicra *diversarum*, *Mt. Kmbl.* p. 7, 5.

un-enðebyrdlice; *adv.* *In a disorderly manner, without order, irregularly*:—Gif hē un-enðebyrdlice onet mid ðære sprāce *si inordinate ad loquendum rapitur*, *Past.* 15; *Swt.* 93, 18. Ðonne ðæt mōð bið forlāten and onstýred and tōðæled ungedafenlice and un-enðebyrdlice on un-eðawas *si inordinatis dimissa motibus mens vitis dissipatur*, 43; *Swt.* 315, 7. Un-enðebyrdlice *inordinate*, *Scint.* 101, 14; 191, 3.

un-ered; *adj.* *Unploughed*:—Unered land rus, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 37, 49.

un-éðe, un-éwisc. *v.* un-eáðe, un-æwisc.

un-fæcne, -fācne; *adj.* *Without deceit, without fraud*:—Unfaecni, -fēni *non subseivum*, *Txts.* 81, 1386. Unfæcne (*printed* -sæcne), *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 60, 16. Gif man mægð gebigeþ ceápi, geceápod sý, gif hit unfæcne is, *L. Ethb.* 77; *Th.* i. 22, 2. Gif man mannan ofsléa, unfæcne féo gehwilce gelde (there should be no fraud as regards anything given in payment of the wergild), 30; *Th.* i. 10, 4. Ic Heaþbeardna hyldo ne talige Denum unfæcne, fréondscepe fæstne, *Beo. Th.* 4143; *B.* 2068. Hæbbe hē him twēgen oþþe þreó unfæcne ceorlas tō gewitnesse, *L. H. G.* 16; *Th.* i. 34, 4.

un-fæderlice; *adv.* *In an unfatherly manner*:—Saturnus wæs swā wælhreow, ðæt hē forðyde his ágene bearn ealle būtan ánum and unfæderlice macode heora lif tō lyre, *Wulst.* 106, 6.

un-fæge; *adj.* *Not fey, not appointed to die*:—Mæg unfæge eáðe gedigan wean and wræcsid, se ðe Waldendes hyldo gehealdeþ out of misery and exile may easily come one not appointed to die, who possesses God's favour, *Beo. Th.* 4571; *B.* 2291. Wyrd oft nereþ unfægne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh, 1150; *B.* 573. [*Icel.* ú-feigr not fey.] *v.* un-fæglic.

un-fæger; *adj.* *Not fair, not beautiful, foul, ugly, horrid*:—Sió gefrēðnes mæg gefrēðan ðæt hit lichoma biþ, ac hió ne mæg gefrēðan hwæþer hē biþ ðe blac ðe hwit, ðe fæger þe unfæger, *Bt.* 41, 4; *Fox* 252, 12. Þincð his (a dead man's) neáwist hlāflico and unfæger, *Blickl. Homl.* 111, 30. Him of eágun stōð lige gelicost leóht unfæger from

Grendel's eyes there shot a horrid light like flame, Beo. Th. 1459; B. 727. Se unfægera larbata (cf. hreöfe larbatos, 86, 64; egißgríma larbula, 112, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 68. [Goth. un-fagrs ingratus: Icel. ú-fagr ugly.]

un-fægere; *adv.* Unpleasantly, ungenially, terribly, cruelly:—Hē ðæt un-fægere wera cneōtrissum gewrecaþ þōhte, Cd. Th. 77, 11; Gen. 1273. Gripon un-fægre under scēat werum scearpe gāras, 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Sampson hewis doun of þa hirdis, hurtis þam unfaire, Alex. (Sk.) 1224, [and see Glossary.]

un-fægerness, *e*; *f.* Foulness, ugliness, abomination:—Unfegernis slitnesse abominatio desolationis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15.

un-fæglic; *adj.* Not indicating impending death:—Ðæt is tǣcn ðínre hǣle; swā swā læca gewuna is, ðæt hē cweþaþ ðonne hiō seōcne mon gesiōþ, gef hē hwelc un-fæglic (un-fæglic, Cott. MS.) tǣcn (a symptom which does not indicate that a disease is mortal) him on geseōþ; mē þincþ nū ðæt ðín gecynd fite swiþe swiþlice wiþ ðam dysige id, uti medici sperare solent, indicium est erectae jam resistentisque naturae, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. un-fæge.

un-fæhð, *e*; *f.* Absence of hostility; the word refers to the abstention from the prosecuting of the feud, which under certain conditions it would be allowable for the kinsmen of a man to follow up:—Se ðe þeōf gefēhð, hē āh .x. sciſt. . . and ða mǣgas him swerian āðas un-fæhða (cf. unceāses āð, 35; Th. i. 124, 8, the circumstances in the two cases being similar), L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 6. v. un-fāh.

un-fæle; *adj.* Evil, ill, bad:—Unfæle (printed -sæle), gemāh improbus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. (1) applied to living objects:—Hī wendon ðæt hit un-fæle gāst (phantasma) wære, Mk. Skt. 6, 49. Satiri vel fauni vel selini vel fauni ficiarii unfæle men, wudewāsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Unfæle men satyri vel fauni, wudewāsan ficiarii vel inuii, 60, 23-4. [Gif þe unfele man his wille folged, and tēd him to unwenches, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 27. þe lape gast cwelleþ hemm þurh his unufæle þeowwess, Orm. 8034. Idisse wuderlense beoð monie wuele bestes (un-fæle bestes monie, MS. T.), A. R. 108, 2. 3ef heo is abtroide þenne heo is unfele and forbrode, O. and N. 1381.] (2) applied to inanimate objects:—Ofet unfæle (the forbidden fruit), Cd. Th. 45, 7; Gen. 723. Unfæle dira (the passage is: dira vinculum lignamina, Ald. 44), Anglia xiii. 34, 178. [þat water is unfele, Laym. 22018. þat lond is grislich and unfele, þe men beoþ wilde and unisele, O. and N. 1003. þe stude (hell) is swiþe unfele (primes with hele = heal), Misc. 73, 45. Cf. A seolcud mere . . . mid uniele þingen, Laym. 21744.]

un-fæst; *adj.* Not firm, unstable, unsteady, weak:—Hū ne is ðe nū genōh sweotole gesæd ðæt seō wyrd ðe ne mæg nāne gesæþla sellan, for ðam ðe ægþer is unfæst ge seō wyrd ge seō gesæþl manifestum est, quod ad beatitudinem percipiendam fortunae instabilitas aspirare non possit, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 21. Hwæt getǣcnāþ ðonne ðæt flæsc biūton unfæst weorc and hnesce . . . ? Oft ðeah gebyrþ ðætte sume on monegum weōrcum unfæste beoð ongietene quid per carnes nisi infirma quaedam ac tenera acta signantur? Et plerumque contigit, ut quidam in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 14-17. Ðonne ðæt mōd bið on monig tōðæled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðe unfæste impar quisque invenitur ad singula, dum confusa mente dividitur ad multa, 4; Swt. 37, 15. [O. H. Ger. un-festi infirmus.]

un-fæstende; *adj.* Not fasting:—Ðæt ænig un-fæstende man hūsles ne ābirige, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 1.

un-fæstlice; *adv.* Not firmly, uncertainly, vaguely:—Ðonne mon smēað on his mōde ymb hwelc eorðlic ðing, ðonne ðeð hē swelce hē hit ātīfre on his heortan, and swā twēolice and un-fæstlice hē ātīfreþ ðæs ðinges onlicnesse on his mōde ðe hē ðonne ymb smēað, Past. 21; Swt. 156, 13.

un-fæstræd[e], -rād; *adj.* Infirm of purpose, inconstant, unstable, weak:—Unfæstræd inconstans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 4. Ða ongon hē æresed herigeon on him ðæt ðæt hē fæstrædes wiste and sōna æfter ðon suðe līðlice hierd[d]e ða ðe hē unfæstrāde (un-fæstrādes, Cott. MSS.) wisse prius in eis, quae fortia prospicit, laudat, et caute monendo postmodum, quae infirma sunt roborat, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 9. Ða ungestæddegan and unfæstrāðan inconstans, 23; Swt. 177, 4; 42; Swt. 305, 11.

un-fæstræðness, *e*; *f.* Instability, inconstancy, levity:—Hiē wendon ðæt hē nyste hiera leohimōðnesse and hiera unfæstræðnesse dum de ipsa levitate motionis praedicatori suo se incognitos crederent, Past. 32; Swt. 214, 2. On heora wandlunga hiē gecyþdon heora unfæstræðnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 32 note.

un-fāh; *adj.* Not regarded as a foe, used of the kinsmen of a criminal when not involved in the feud which their kinsman's guilt occasioned:—Gif hwā heonanforð ænigne man ofsleā, ðæt hē wege sylf ða fæhðe . . . Gif hine seō mǣgð forlæte . . . ðonne wille ic ðæt eall seō mǣgð sý un-fāh, būtan ðam handðædan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2-7. [O. Frs. un-fāch.] v. un-fāhþ.

un-fealdan; *p.* -feold To unfold, unroll:—Unfealdap replicant, i. revolut, Scint. 140, 2. Hē ða bōc unfeold reuluit librum, Lk. Skt. 4, 17. un-feferig; *adj.* Not feverish:—Syle drincan on wine, gif hē unfeferig sý; gif hē on feferie sý, syle drincan him on wætere, Lchdm. i. 164, 19.

un-félende; *adj.* Unfeeling, callous:—Yfele swilas unfélende, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13.

un-feor[r]; *adv.* Not far off. I. marking position, at no great distance off, (1) where the point from which the distance is measured is given by an adverb:—Ðær wæs unfeorr (-feor, MS. A.) ān swyna heord erat non longe ab illis grex porcorum, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ða gesæh hē ðeofol ðær unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) with dative:—Ða hē wæs unfeor ðam hūse cum non longe esset a domo, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Ðæt is unfeor ðære byrig Neapoli quod est non longe a Neapoli, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 30; Cd. Th. 125, 22; Gen. 2083. Unfeor herge haud procul a delubro, Hpt. Gl. 493, 36. (3) with dative and adverb:—Se rinc him ðær rom gesæh unfeor þanon standan, Cd. Th. 177, 9; Gen. 2927. (4) with preposition:—Hī wæron unfeor fram lande non longe erant a terra, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Fram ðam mynstre unfeor wæs ðære abbudissan mynster a quo (monasterio) non longe illa monasterium habebat, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 1. (5) where the point from which distance is measured is implied:—Wutað ðætte unfeorr siē scitote quod in proximo sit, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 29. II. with verbs of motion, (to) no great distance:—Hig wendan unfeorr út on Wealas they marched a short distance into Wales, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 12.

un-feormegende inexpressible:—Ðā onhrān mīn mōð hǣlo andgit mid mē sylfne þencende ðæt mē ðone ingang belucen ða onfeormeganda mīra misdæda the inexpressible circumstances of my misdeeds had closed the entrance for me, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 426. v. feormian, III.

un-fēre; *adj.* Incapacitated, disabled, infirm, feeble:—Se wæs Æpel-stānes biscope gespelia syððan hē unfēre wæs, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 21. [þa iwærð þe king unfere. Swa þe king seoc læi . . . ne mihte he þer of beon hæl, Laym. 6780. Al unfer he it (Moses's leprous hand) fond, Gen. and Ex. 2810. þat licour for to dele unto þe unfeore, L. H. R. 115, 277. See also Halliwell's Dict. Icel. ú-færr disabled.]

un-flitme; *adv.* Without dispute:—Fin Hengeste elne unflitme ādum benemide ðæt hē ða wealāfe ārum heolde (Fin confirmed with oaths the terms he made with Hengest, and there was no dispute about the terms which were settled), Beo. Th. 2198; B. 1097.

un-forbærned; *adj.* Unburnt, not burnt up, not consumed by fire:—Ðær is ðeaw, ðonne ðær bið man deað, ðæt hē līd inne unforbærned mid his mǣgum and freōdum mōnað, . . . hwilum healf gear ðæt hī beoð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 19-24. Gyf man ān bān findeþ unforbærned, hī hit sceolan miclum gubetan, Swt. 21, 12. Tiburtius eode ofer ða byrnendan glēda unforbærnedum fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 380.

un-forboden; *adj.* Unforbidden, not prohibited, free from any moral or legal hindrance:—Ðæt hī mōston him beran unforboden flæsc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 91. Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, ðe tō syllanne āhte, unforboden (no one had a right to forbid the entering into possession of the property), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Unforboden and unbesacan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 234, 20. Gebohte se arebiseop æt Ælfhēge ðæt land æt Sendan mid .xc. pundum, and æt Sunnanbyrg mid .cc. mancussan goldes, unbewedene and unforbodene wið ælcne man tō ðære dægtide; and hē him swā ða land geāgnian dær, swā him se sealde ðe tō syllenne āhte, Chart Th. 208, 38.

un-forbūgendlic; *adj.* Unavoidable, inevitable:—Unforbūgendlic inevitable, Hpt. Gl. 440, 40.

un-forbūgendlice; *adv.* Without turning aside, constantly, fixedly:—Ic cwæð tō hire geornlice and unforbūgendlice behealdende and cweðende: Eālā . . . Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 431.

un-forburnen; *adj.* Unburnt, not consumed by fire:—Se wind ābær ðone lig tō ðæs cyninges botle, swā ðæt him ne belæfde nān þing unforburnen, and hē sylf earfodlice ðam fyre ætberst, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 7.

un-foreūþ; *adj.* Not despicable, not ignoble, not wicked, honourable, noble, good:—Ic eom heard and strong, forðsīdes from, freān unforcūð, Exon. Th. 479, 22; Rū. 63, 2. Hēr styt unforcūð eorl ðe wile gealgian æpel dysne, Byrht. Th. 133, 16; By. 51. Eorl unforcūð elnes gemyndig, Andr. Kmbl. 2527; An. 1265. Nāfre ic sælidan sēlan mētte . . . ic wille ðe, eorl unforcūð, biddan, 949; An. 475. Degn unforcūð, Menol. Fox 338; Men. 170. Hē þenceþ ðæt his wise þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 14; Mōd. 31. Cweðan ealle ðæt unforcūðe ðe him on standeþ egsa Dryhtnes dicant qui timent Dominum, Ps. Th. 117, 4.

un-foreūþlice; *adj.* Nobly, excellently:—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth unforcūðlice, swā him from yldrūm ædelu wæron, Cd. Th. 103, 9; Gen. 1715.

un-fordytt[t]; *adj.* Unobstructed, unstoppered:—Ða unfordytan gemānesse obstinatum importunitatem (garrulitatem), Hpt. Gl. 491, 24.

un-forebyrdig; *adj.* Impatient; impatient, Scint. 8, 13.

un-fored. v. un-forod.

un-foresceawod; *adj.* Unconsidered, hasty, without due consideration:—Næs hit nā færlíc geðōht oððe unforesceawod rād, ðæt se ælmihtiga God dysne middangeard geseoþ, ac wæs æfre æt fruman on his ecum ræde, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5.

un-foresceawodlice; *adj.* Hasty, inconsiderate, rash:—On scyteræs oþþe on færfyll, unforesceawodlice in preces, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 44. v. un-foresceawodlic.

un-forfeored (un-forfored (?). v. un-forodlic; also ungebrocenre *extricabili*, 33, 7; perhaps in each case *inextricabilis* should be read, cf. untösliten *inextricabilis*, 110, 60); *adj.* *Unbroken*; *extricable*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 22. v. forod.

un-forgifen; *adj.* I. *unforgiven*:—Ealle scylda ðe wið God beoð ungebetta beoð unforgifene on dömes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17.

II. *not given in marriage* (cf. *Goth. fra-gifts espousal*; *Icel. ú-geffinn unmarried*):—Unforgifenum *innuppi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 19.

un-forgitende; *adj.* *Not forgetful, mindful*:—Ðinra gewinna and earfoða ic eom unforgitende, Guthl. 19; Gðwin. 76, 22.

un-forgolden; *adj.* *Unremunerated, not paid for*:—Nafa ðū āne niht unforgolden ðas weorc ðe ðe wirce do not leave unpaid for a night the work of him that works for thee, Lev. 19, 13.

un-forhæfedness, e; f. *Incontinence*:—Gýfemyss móder ys unforhæfednysse (*incontinentiae*), Scint. 89, 14. Unforhæfdnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 36.

un-forhladen; *adj.* *Unexhausted*:—Unforhladenum *inexhaustis*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 39.

un-forht; *adj.* *Not frightened, not afraid, fearless, intrepid*:—Ðæt gedyld stent unforht betwænan ðara leahtra truman *patientia inter acies victorum intrepida stat*, Gl. Prud. 17 b. Hwæt eart ðū, ðū ðe swā unforht is tō eart cumen? Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 33; Homl. Skt. i. 18, 262; Cð. Th. 199, 7; Exod. 335; Exon. Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601; Rood Kmb. 218; Kr. 110. Se Hælend unforht āxode, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 13; Exon. Th. 255, 5; Jul. 209. On wicge sæt ombeht unforht, Beo. Th. 579; B. 287. Him seof unforhte āgeaf andsware, Exon. Th. 251, 18; Jul. 147. Unforhte mōde hē genealdhæte ðære stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Se man hýwaf hine sylfne mihtne and unforhtne, Wulfst. 53, 15. Wigend unforhte, Cð. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180; Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Hī unforhte and blīpe underhnigon deap mortem laeti subiere, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Ðæt hī ðý baldran and ðý unforhtan wæron (ðæt heora compweorodes mōd ðý unforhtre beon sceolde, col. 2) *sperantes minus animos militum trepidare*, 3, 18; S. 546, 24.

un-forhte; *adv.* *Fearlessly*:—Hē wille leode etan unforhte, Beo. Th. 892; B. 444.

un-forhtigende; *adj.* *Not fearing, fearless*:—Hē wolde leodum bodian on fyrrenum lande unforhtigende, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 29.

un-forhtlice; *adv.* *Fearlessly, without fear*:—Unforhtlice non *trepide*, R. Ben. 20, 18. Hē unforhtlice ða stræle ðara āwerigdra gasta him fram āsceaf, Guthl. 6; Gðwin. 42, 24. Twā swalewan hī setton unforhtlice on ða sculdra Gūðlāces, 10; Gðwin. 52, 9; Homl. Th. i. 508, 1; ii. 558, 30. Hē ðý unforhtlicor ðone deap āræfode, Shm. 129, 21.

un-forhtmōd; *adj.* *Fearless*:—Ic unforhtmōd ðæs drenches onfō, Homl. Th. i. 72, 17. Sixtus unforhtmōd tō his preostum clypode: 'Mine gebrōðra, ne beo gē āfyrhte, and eower nān him ne ondræde ða scortan tintregunga,' 416, 6.

un-forlæten; *adj.* *Not left*:—Unforlætna *non relicto*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 20.

un-formolsniendlic; *adj.* *Undecaying, incorruptible*:—Unforwurd-enlicne f̃ [unfor]molsniendlicne (or [un]molsniendlicne?) *incorruptam, immarcescibilem*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 37.

un-formolsnod; *adj.* *Undecayed*:—His lichama līð unformolsnod, Th. An. 124, 4.

un-formolten; *adj.* *Unconsumed, undigested*:—Se witega wæs gechealden unformolten on ðæs hwæles innode, Homl. Th. i. 488, 7.

un-forod(-ed); *adj.* *Unbroken, inviolate*:—Werige hine se Frāncisca mid unforedan āpe, L. W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Wē sceolon healdan ðone brōðerlican bend unforedne, Homl. Th. i. 260, 29. v. next word.

un-forodlic; *adj.* *Indissoluble*:—Unforedlicre racent[e] āgæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 9. Unforedlicum bende *inextricabili (indissolubili) repagulo*, 462, 73. Unforadice *inextricabile (vinculum)*, 521, 75.

un-forrotigendlic; *adj.* *Not liable to decay, imperishable, incorruptible*:—Beo hī calic of clānum antimbre geworht unforrotigendlic, gyliden oððe seolfem oððe tinen, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Unforrotiendlic, 36; Th. ii. 360, 42.

un-forrotodlic; *adj.* *Not liable to decay, incorruptible, imperishable*:—Unforrotedlices *immarcescibilis, imputribilis*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 45.

un-forseawodlice; *adv.* I. *unexpectedly*:—Op ðæt ðe hig (wildeor) cuman tō ðām nettan unforseawodlice usque quo *perveniant ad retia improvise*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17.

II. *without forethought, without consideration*:—Ne getimode Thōme unforseawodlice ðæt hē ungeleāful wæs, ac hit getimode þurh Godes forseawunge, Homl. Th. i. 234, 19. Gif hē hit āne and unforseawodlice gedyde si *semel et inconsiderate fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 24. v. un-forseawodlic.

un-forswæled; *adj.* *Unburnt, unscorched*:—Ic geseo feower wasas gangende onmiddan ðam fyre ungewemmene and unforswælede *ego video quatuor viros . . . ambulantes in medio ignis, et nihil corruptionis in eis est* (Dan. 3, 25), Homl. Th. ii. 20, 15.

un-forswigod; *adj.* *Not passed over in silence, not omitted*:—Ān

weorc hē hæfde unforswigod . . . ðæt wæs sealmsang *one work he never allowed to pass in silence . . . that was psalmsinging*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 35.

un-forswiped; *adj.* *Unconquered*:—Ic ðas þoncunge dō ðæm unforswýpðum ūrum weorode ago *gratias inuicto exercitui nostro*, Nar. 2, 31.

un-fortrēdde *not destroyed by treading*; a name given to a plant that can grow in trodden paths, *knot-grass*; polygonum aviculare:—*Polygonus et sanguinaria* ðæt is unfortredde, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 66. Unfortrædde. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man *proserpinacam* and oðrum naman unfortredde nemneþ, heō bið cenned gehwār on begānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 112, 4-7. [Cf. way-grass, E. D. S. Plant Names: *O. H. Ger. wege-trat centenodia*; *umbi-trat serpinacia*; *ana-tret proserpinaca*.] v. next word.

un-fortreden; *adj.* *Not destroyed by treading*:—Unfortreden wyrt *appolligonius (=polygonum)*, Lchdm. iii. 299, col. 2. v. preceding word.

un-forwandigendlice; *adv.* *Unhesitatingly, freely, without regard to fear or shame*:—Gif ðū wundrige ðæt swā scamfæst fæmne swā unforwandigendlice ðas word āwrat, ðonne wite ðū ðæt ic hæbbe þurh weax ābōden, ðe nāne scame ne can, ðæt ic silf ðe for scame seggan ne mihte, Ap. Th. 21, 9.

un-forwandodlice; *adj.* *Undeterred by fear or shame, fearless, free*:—Ðæt hē wiðstande mid his sprēce ðām unryhtwillendum ðe dyses middangeardes waldaþ mid freore and unforwandodlice stefne *voce libera huius mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 23. Ðonne wenap hie ðæt hie sprecen for unforwandodlice and orsorglice ryhtwisnesse *se credunt loqui per libertatem rectitudinis*, 41; Swt. 302, 5.

un-forwandodlice; *adv.* I. *without suerwing, directly*:—Fordrihte, unforwandedlice *indeclinabiliter, inevitabiliter* (ad destinatum *indeclinabiliter* dirigit locum, Ald. 2), Hpt. 406, 4.

II. *unexpectedly, suddenly*:—Unforwandedlice *ex improviso, extemplo, subito*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 35.

III. *with a disregard of fear, unhesitatingly, freely, fearlessly*:—Ne durron ryht freolice læran and unforwandodlice sprecan *loqui libere recta pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12; 41; Swt. 302, 2. Ðæt mon openlice and unforwandodlice on ðerne ræse mid tælinge *impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, 40; Swt. 297, 12. Æghwylc cristen man dō swā him þearf is . . . unforwandodlice his synna gecýpe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 6; Wulfst. 180, 6; Homl. Ass. 141, 69.

IV. *rashly, recklessly, inconsiderately, heedlessly*:—Unrædlice, unforwandedlice *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57; 509, 64. Ðær bið dæghwomlice wōp . . . and eadeleas cwymling, tō ðam Egeas onet unforwandodlice, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17.

un-forwealdod; *adj.* *Unwithered, undecayed*:—Bringan Drihtne unforwealdod wæstm gōðra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 73, 25.

un-forwordenlic; *adj.* *Undecayed, uncorrupt*:—Unforwurd-enlicne *incorruptam*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 36.

un-forworht; *adj.* *Not criminal, innocent*:—Wæron earne men beswicene and ūt of ðisan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tō gewæalde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Ūre hlāfordes geræðnes is ðæt man cristene menn and unforworhte of earde ne sylle, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Se ðe hit āwende æt unforworhtum þingum *he who sets aside the grant when there is no criminality on the part of the grantee* (cf. the phrase frequent in Oswald's charters: Gif hwā būton gewyrhtum hit ābreacan will, iii. 21, 30, and often. See also, in another of Oswald's charters: Si quid præfatorum delicti præuariatantis causa defuerit iurum, præuariatantis delictum secundum quod præsulis jus est emendat, aut illo quo antea potitus est dono et terra careat, vi. 125; and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 311), Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 408, 5. [O. Frs. un-forwrocht *not forfeited*.] v. for-wyrcan.

un-forworht [different from preceding word. v. for-wyrcan (l. for-), and cf. O. H. Ger. furi-wurchen *obstruere*]; *adj.* *Unobstructed, without hindrance, free*; the term is used of land that after several lives was to revert to the grantor, and seems to render the word *immunis* in the Latin charters:—On ða gerād, weorce hē ðæt hē weorce, ðæt ðæt land seō unforworht intō ðære hālgan stōwe (the Latin previously in the same charter is: Ad usum primatis in Weogornaceastre redeat immunis. See also the passage: Tellus episcopali restitatur cathedra absque ullius controversiae obstaculo, iii. 232, 24), Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 396, 33; 397, 29; 384, 22. (The formula is common in Oswald's charters. See Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. xxxiii, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 312.)

un-fracodlice; *adv.* *Not dishonourably, honourably, virtuously*:—Ic wilnode anddweorces tō ðam weorce ðe mē beboden wæs tō wyrcanne, ðæt wæs, ðæt ic unfracodlice and gerisenlice mihte steōran and reccean ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs *materiam gerendis rebus optauimus, quo ne virtus tacita consensceret*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27.

un-frætewod; *adj.* *Unadorned, unpolished*:—Unfratewode *inculta*, Germ. 396, 180.

un-fremful; *adj.* *Unprofitable, not advantageous*:—Unfremful bið ðæt folc beō būtan steore oððe būtan æ him eallum tō hearne, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 126. Unfremful *imperfectum* (incomplete, not of use), Hpt. Gl. 524, 66.

un-fremu, e; *f. Hurt, loss, damage, detriment*:—Hū nyt bið ðæt, ðeah ðū ðē ealne middancard and ealle eorðan wille gestrynan, gif ðū ðinre sǣwe unfreme and forelrenesse gewyrst? Anglia xi. 8, 29. Ðū blæda nāme on treowes telgum, and mē on teonan æte ða unfreme, Cd. Th. 55, 12; Gen. 893. [Ðe man noted wel his siepshiþe, þe birged him seluen wid his æzene soule unfreme, and erved after his soule freme, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 9.]

un-freondlice; *adv. In an unfriendly manner*:—Wē ðē freondlice wic gæhtōn, ðū ūs lēanest nū unfreondlice, Cd. Th. 162, 30; Gen. 2689.

un-friegende *not questioning*:—Mē sægde ðæt wif hire wordum selfa unfrigendum the woman of her own accord told me without my asking, Cd. Th. 160, 12; Gen. 2649.

un-frip, es; *n. I. absence of peace, hostilities*:—Hēr wæs micel unfrid on Angelcynnes londe purh sciphere, and wel gehwær hergedon and bærdon in this year there were constant hostilities in England through the Danes, and they harried and burned pretty well everywhere, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 1. Hēr aspōn Ædelwald done here to unfride, ðæt hiē hergedon ofer Mercna land in this year Ethelwold enticed the Danes to hostilities, so that they went across Mercia harrying, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Hē behēt ðæt hē næfre eft to Angelcynne mid unfride cumon nolde he promised that he would never again come and disturb the peace of England, 994; Erl. 133, 33. Se cyng bæd Godwine eorl faran into Cent mid unfrida, ac se eorl nolde nā gedwærian ðære infare, forþan him wæs lād to āmyrenne his āgenne folgað, 1048; Erl. 178, 8. For unfride on account of hostilities, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26. Hiē ne dorston forþ bi ðære eā siglan for unfripe; for ðæm ðæt land wæs eall gebūn on ðpre heafle ðære eās they durst not sail on past the river for fear of being attacked; for the land was all cultivated on the other side of the river, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 22. II. referring to the king's peace, the state of being out of the king's peace:—Fare se ealdorman to; gif hē nelle, fare se cyning to; gif hē nelle, lige se ealdordōm on unfride (the old Latin version renders this: adeat aldremanus; si nolit, rex; si nolit, sit pars illa praeter pacem), L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 34. [Membris heafde inomen grid, ah sone he made unfrid, Laym. 2557. O. Frs. on-frede, un-fretho: O. H. Ger. un-fridu: Ger. un-friede: Icel. ū-fridr.]

unfrip-flota, an; *m. A hostile fleet*:—Se[o] unfridflota wæs ðæs sumeres gewend to Ricardes rice, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 5. **unfrip-here**, es; *m. A hostile army, an army that is carrying on hostilities*:—Com se ungemetlice unfriðhere to Sandwic, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 16. On ðissum geāre wæs ðæt gafol gelæst ðam unfriðhere, 1007; Erl. 141, 13.

unfrip-land, es; *n. A hostile country, a country with which hostilities are being carried on*:—Gyf Æðelrēdes cynges fridman cume on unfriðland (terram hostilem, Latin version), and se here ðærtō cume, hæbbe frid his scip and ealle his æhta, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 7.

unfrip-mann, es; *m. A man of a country not at peace with another, a man of a hostile country*:—Gif hē his æhta bere geman[ɡ] ðara unfriðmanna æhta into huse, polie his æhta si pecuniam suam inter pecuniam unfridmannorum, i. e. pacem non habentium, in domo mittat, perdat pecuniam suam (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 11. [O. Frs. unfreth-monni.] *v. preceding word.*

unfrip-scip, es; *n. I. a ship which is carrying on hostilities*:—Ðam cyngc com word ðæt unfriðscipa lægen be westan and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. II. a ship belonging to a hostile country:—Ælc ceāpscip frid hæbbe ðe binnan mīðan cumen(-e?), þēh hit unfriðscyp sý, gyf hit undrifen bið omnis ceāpscip, i. e. navis institoris, pacem habeat, quae in portum veniet, licet navis sit inimicorum, si non sit abacta tempestatibus (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 21.

un-frōd; *adj. I. not old*:—Ðā wæs gegongen guman(-ū, MS.) unfrōdum (cf. geongum, 5712; B. 2860) earfōdlice, ðæt hē on eorðan geseah ðone leofestan bleātne gebæran, Beo. Th. 5635; B. 2821. II. not wise, ignorant, rude. [Goth. un-frōps foolish: Icel. ū-frōðr ignorant.] *v. next word.*

un-frōdness, e; *f. Ignorance, rudeness*:—Unfrōdnysa (cf. edwitu, R. Ben. 97, 7) geþyðlice beran difficultatem patienter portare, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 14.

un-from; *adj. Not strong, feeble, weak*:—Ðæt hē sleac wære, ædeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4382; B. 2188. Eāgan ðine gesawon ðæt ic ealles wæs unfrom on ferþe imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

un-ful; *adj. Not foul, good; but the word glosses insulsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 50.

un-fulfremed; *adj. Imperfect*:—Praeteritum imperfectum, ðæt is unfulfremed forðgewiten, Ælc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 3. Ðæt hi didon unfulfremed (imperfectum) forlētende, R. Ben. Interl. 24, 1. Ða ðing ðe hē unfullfremed gemette ea quae minus perfecta reperit, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 2.

un-fulfremedness, e; *f. Imperfection*:—Ðæt hi murkien for hira unfullfremednesse ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant, Past. 65; Swt.

467, 13. Unfulfremednisse mīne (imperfectum meum) gesēgun ēgan ðin, Ps. Surt. 138, 16.

un-fulfremming, e; *f. Imperfection*:—Unfulfremmingce mīne imperfectum meum, Ps. Lamb. 138, 16.

un-füende; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Unfüliendre clānnysse imputribilis pudicitiae, Hpt. Gl. 467, 46.

un-füliendlic; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Unfüliendlicere gecynde imputribilis naturae, Hpt. Gl. 419, 36.

un-fulod; *adj. Unbaptized*:—Swā hwylc mæssepreost se ðe wite ðæt hē unfulod sý, fullige man hine omnis presbyter, qui noverit quod non sit baptizatus, baptizetur, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 23. Be unfulodon mæssepreoste, Th. ii. 128, 17.

un-fulworht; *adj. Unfinished, uncompleted, imperfect*:—Ða ðe . . . swā hwylce bysiga swā hý on handa hæðan unfulworhte lætiþ ex occupatis manibus quod agebant imperfectum relinquentes, R. Ben. 20, 3.

un-fyrn; *adv. I. of past time, not long ago*:—Weorþodan wē nū unfyrn for tēn nihtum ðone symbeldæg foran to ðyssum ondweardan dæge not long ago now, ten days from to-day, we celebrated the festival, Blickl. Homl. 131, 9. II. of future time, before long:—Secgas mīne gearwe sindon; ða ðē unfyrn faca feorh ætþringan, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Nū ic fundige to ðe of ðisse worulde; nū ic wāt ðæt ic sceal ful unfyr[n] faca, Exon. 454, 32; Hy. 4, 42. [Cf. Icel. ū-forn not old.] Cf. un-gefyrn, -geāra.

un-gænge, ungc, un-geæhtendlic. *v. un-genge, unc, un-geæhtendlic, un-geæwed*; *adj. Unmarried*:—Uniawedan innuptis, Hpt. Gl. 525, 17.

un-geandet[t]; *adj. Unconfessed*:—Ðæt gē næfre ne læton ænige synne ungeandet . . . ðæt gē læton ænig ðing ungeandett . . . ðæt se deofol eow nāge nāht on to bestellenne ungeandettes, Wulfst. 135, 9-32.

un-geāra; *adv. I. of past time, not long ago, lately*:—Ic wæs ungeāra on niht abyssgod on wæccum nuper occupatus noctu vigiliis, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 39. Ðæt wæs ungeāra, ðæt ic ænigra mē weāna ne wende bōte gebidan, Beo. Th. 1868; B. 932. II. of the future, before long, soon:—Ðone egesfullan dōnes dæg, se cumeþ nū ungāra, Blickl. Homl. 101, 28. Ungeāra nū, Cd. Th. 289, 9; Sat. 395; Beo. Th. 1209; B. 602. Ðū ungeāra deāþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 8; Jul. 124. Cf. un-fyrn.

un-gearu; *adj. I. not ready, not prompt, indisposed to act*:—Se sixta leahter is accidia gehāten, ðæt is slæwd on Englice, ðonne ðam menn ne lyst nān gōd dōn and hē bið æfre ungearu to ælcere dugude, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 299. [Ungearu to elchere dugede, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 28.] II. not ready, not in a fit state for use:—Ðý læs siō eare sif ungearu to beranne ut ad portandum arcam nulla mora praepedit, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 11. Ðý læs hine ænig wuht gælde ungearowes (-ewes, Cott. MSS.), ðonne mon ða earce beran scolde ut, cum portari arcam opportunitas exigit, portandi tarditas nulla generetur, Swt. 171, 23. IIa. of land, uncultivated:—Gūðlāc ðæs wīdgillan wēstnes ða ungearawan stōwe ðær gemette, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. III. not ready, not prepared for attack:—Wē ðe beoð holde, gif ðū ūs hýran wilt, oþþe ðe ungearu (-geāra ?) eft gesēcaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 9; Gū. 252. Hē on ungearone ðone Ōsric mid his fyrdre becom and hine mid ealle his weorude ādygode Osricum erumpens subito cum suis omnibus imparatum cum suo exercitu delevit, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 26. Ælc here hæfð dý læssan cræft ðonne hē cymð, gif hine mon ær wāt, ær hē cume; for ðæm hē gesiht ða gearwe ðe hē wende ðæt hē scolde ungearwe findan. Him wære ðonne iedre ðæt hē hira ær gearra wende, ðonne hē hira ungearra wende, and hi gearuwe mette dum contra ictum quisque parator redditur, hostis, qui se inopinatim credidit, eo ipso, quo praeventus est, enervatur, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 27-31. Peof forfēhð slæpe gebundne eorlas ungearwe, Exon. Th. 54, 27; Cri. 875. Andra besierede ðæt folc ðe hiē ymbseten hæfde on ānre niht ungearwe exercitum incautum Andro oppresserat, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2. Hiē fōron ūt nihtes and cōmon on ungearwe men, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Hē nihtes on ungearwe hī on bestæl ex improviso aggreði et insperatas circumvenire maluerit, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Hiē on Ahtēne ungearwe becōman and hiē gefliēndon Agesilaus improvisus bello superuenit, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 15. Ðæt hē on ða burgware on ungearwe becōme quibus repente incautam urbem opprimeret, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 32; 4, 10; Swt. 196, 25. Hē on ungearwe on Ahtēne mid firde gefōr, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. [O. H. Ger. un-garo imparatus.]

un-gearwyrð; *adj. Not honoured, not respected*:—Ungeārwyrd imemerata, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 25.

un-geāpe=un-eāpe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28.

un-geaxod; *adj. Unasked*:—Hē ungeaxod clypode: 'Ic eom cristen,' Homl. Th. i. 428, 6.

un-gebeard[e?], -bierde, -bird (-byrd); *adj. Beardless, young*:—Ungebyrd investis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 28; 92, 54. Ungebarde hyse effeþo hircitallo (cf. beardleās hyse, Hpt. 487, 78), ii. 82, 32. Ða ungebyrdan heāpas investes catervas, 44, 41. [O. H. Ger. un-giparta sine barba, impubis.]

un-geboorhlíce; *adv. Not safely, rashly (?), intemperately (?)*:—

Lufiaþ, gē weras, eowere wif on æwe; ne beo gē bitere him ungebeorhlice (*nolite amari esse ad illas*, Col. 3, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 26.

un-gebēt[t]; *adj.* I. of things, *unamended, uncorrected*; in reference to sin, *not amended through the penance prescribed by the church*:—Scylde ðe an hiera ealra gewitnesse gedōn was and ðægiet ungebēt (-bēt, Hatt. MS.) *culpam quae apud eos et perpetrata fuerat, et incorrecta remanebat*, Past. 32; Swt. 210, 7. Gyf hē ænigne gylt ungebēt hæfð, L. Ælc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 29. Ealle scylda, ðe wið God beoð ungebēta, beoð unforgifne on dōmes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17.

II. of persons, *unatoned* because 'bōt' has not been made:—*Ðā wæs hē disse spæce, ægðer ge on life and æfter, ungelādod ge ungebēt he was, both when alive and afterwards, uncleared from this charge and unatoned* (i. e. neither was his innocence proved nor was the case settled by the payment of 'bōt'), Chart. Th. 540, 4. [*Icel. ū-bætrr unatoned*]

un-gebierde. v. *un-gebearde*.

un-gebīged; *adj.* *Unbent*:—Unbīgedre inflexi, Hpt. Gl. 476, 23.

un-gebīgendlīc; *adj.* *Inflexible*; in grammar, *indeclinable*:—Ungebīgendlīc inflexibile, Hpt. Gl. 475, 34. Ðās naman synd indeclinabilia, ðæt synd ungebīgendlīc . . . nugas is ungebīgendlīc on declinunge, Ælc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2-6.

un-gebleoh; *adj.* *Of different colours, unlike*:—Ungebleoh discolor, Ælc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 16; discolor, i. dissimilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 79. un-gebleotsod; *adj.* *Unblessed*:—Sume ic funde būtan Godes tæcne, gýmeleáse, ungebleotsade, Exon. Th. 271, 34; Jul. 492.

un-geblýged; *adj.* *Undismayed*:—Him tæringa ađl in gewōd; hē on elne swā þeah ungeblygd bād beorhtra gehāta bliþe in burgum, Exon. Th. 158, 23; Gū. 913. [Cf. þa iward þat folc swiðe abluied (*stupebant omnes*, Acts 2, 7), O. E. Homl. i. 89, 31. O. H. Ger. plüchheit diffidentia: M. H. Ger. er-blügen to frighten: Icel. bljúgr shy: Dan. bly: Swed. blyg. See also Dieffenbach's Gothic Dict. i. 307, § c.] Cf. ā-blicgan.

un-geboden; *adj.* *Unsummoned, unbidden*:—þreō mōtlæþu ungeboden on .xii. mōnþum the tenant attended three courts without summons in the year, Chart. Th. 433, 22. Perhaps the word is to be found in the phrase de placito ungebodro (ungebendeo, MS. R. = ungebodene?), L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 21. Cf. Tribus principalibus mallis, qui vulgo ungebodro ding vocantur . . . tria plebscita, quae dicuntur ungeboden . . . tria iudicia per annum, quae dicuntur iudicia non indicta, Grimm. R. A. 823.

un-geboht; *adj.* *Unbought*:—Ic hēr on sōðre gewitnesse stande, unabēden and ungeboht, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-geboren; *adj.* *Unborn*:—Ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, L. A. G. proem.; Th. i. 152, 6.

un-gebrocen; *adj.* *Unbroken*:—Ungebrocne extricabili, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 7. v. *un-forfeorod*.

un-gebrocod; *adj.* *Unafflicted, uninjured*:—Ðonne wē manna lichaman derigaþ, būton wē ðære sáwle derian magon, ða lichaman þurhwuniaþ on heora áwyrðnyse . . . Ðonne hī gelyfaþ ðæt wē godas sind . . . wē forlætaþ ðone lichaman ungebrocodne, and cēpaþ ðære sáwle, Homl. Th. i. 464, 6.

un-gebrosnendlīc; *adj.* *Incorruptible*:—Ða ungebrosnendlīcan limo incorrupta membra, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 29.

un-gebrosnod; *adj.* *Unruined, undecayed*:—Ungebrosnad incorruptus, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Ðā wæs heo swā ungebrosnad gemeted swā heo ðý ilcan dæge wære forðfēred, Shr. 94, 36. His handa siondan ungebrosnod in ðære cynelican caestre, 114, 1; Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11; Homl. Th. ii. 568, 24.

un-gebrosnung, e; *f.* *Incorruption*:—Ungebrosnunge onfehð incorruptionem recipit, Scint. 71, 2.

un-gebunden; *adj.* *Unbound*:—Sume syndon absolutiuae, ðæt synd ungebundene, Ælc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 13.

un-gebyde, un-gebyrd. v. *un-gebyrde*, un-gebearde.

un-gebyrde; *adj.* *Not natural, uncongenial*:—Ælc gesceaft fliþ ðætte him wiþerward biþ and ungebyrde (?-byde, Fox) and ungelic, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 23.

un-gebyrēdlīc; *adj.* *Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungebyrēdlīc incongruum, Rtl. 179, 34.

un-gecirred; *adj.* *Unconverted*:—Ðý læs ðe ænig ungecyrrēd woroldman mid ungewitte regulas geboda ábræce, Lchdm. iii. 442, 1.

un-geclānsod; *adj.* *Uncleansed, unpurified*:—Swā hwā swā ungeclānsod byð, hē gefrēt ðæs fyres æðm, Homl. Th. i. 616, 23; L. E. I. 44; Th. ii. 440, 21. v. *un-clānsod*.

un-gecnāwen; *adj.* *Unknown*:—Hē fela þinga forðteah ðe ðam folce ungecnāwe[n] was and ungewunelic, Ap. Th. 17, 13.

un-gecnirdness, e; *f.* *Negligence, want of diligence*:—Menige sind ðe durh ungecnirdnyse ðisum ðeowan (*the slothful servant in the parable*) geefenlēcāþ, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 35.

un-gecoplice; *adj.* *Unfit, inconvenient, troublesome*; importunus:—Saca mid ungecoplicum quarrels with rude fellows, Lchdm. iii. 200, 18. v. *un-gedafenlic*.

un-gecoplice; *adv.* *Unsuitably, unseasonably*:—Ongecoplice importune, Scint. 80, 14.

un-gecoren; *adj.*

I. *unchosen, unselected*; used in reference to those who swore along with another, when they were not selected by the party making oath from a number of persons named to him, as was the case in the *cyre-æd*, q. v.:—Ðæt hē ðone ađ funde, gif hē mæhte, ungecorene, ðe se onspeca on gehealden wære. Gif hē ðone ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men and begēte ðara syxa ænne æt anum brýðere, i. e. if he could bring those to swear with him, that the claimant was satisfied with, there was no need to nominate persons from whom he was to choose; if he could not, then six men were to be nominated and from them he was to get one for every ox (or its equivalent) that was in dispute, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. Ðonne mōt hē syxa sum ungecorenra, ðe getrywe sýn, ðone ađ syllan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 12.

II. *reprobate, evil*:—For ðissum lēan life ic sylle ðæt unlæne, for ðyssum ungecorenum ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ða burhwære (of Jerusalem) him (Christ) wæron for heora ungelēafan and mǣndædum swiþe forhogde and ungecorene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. [*Goth. un-gakusans áðókμpos, reprobos. Cf. Icel. ū-kjörliǥr wretched.*] v. next word.

un-gecost; *adj.* *Bad, evil, vicious*:—On ungecostum ðeawum moribus improbis, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1. v. *un-cyst*, and *preceding word*.

un-gecwēme; *adj.* *Unpleasant, disagreeable*; ingratus, Scint. 38, 15.

un-gecýd[d], -gecýded; *adj.* *Undeclared*:—Gif cēap ofer .v. niht ungecýd on gemænre læse wunap, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 1.

un-gecynde; *adj.* *Unnatural*:—Nim swā wuda swā wyrt of ðære stowe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne, and sette on ungecynde stowe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðær nāht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27 note. Hié hæfdun hiera cýning áworpenne Ósbryht and ungecyndne (*not of the royal race*; cf. 'non de regali prosapia progenitum,' Asser.) cýning underfengon, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 10. [We scullen of londe driuen unicunde (*foreigners*), Laym. 18429.] v. next word.

un-gecyndelic; *adj.* I. *unnatural, not in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Ungecyndelic is ælcra wuhte, ðæt hit wilniþe deáþes, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 7.

II. *not natural, supernatural*:—Ungecyndelic fyr cýmð færrunga on eowre burga, Wulfst. 207, 13.

III. *unnatural, contrary to nature, monstrous*:—Hit is ungecyndelicu ofer-mōdgung ðæt se monn wilniþe ðæt hine his gelīca ondræde *contra naturam superbire est, ab aequali velle timeri*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 11. Swiþe ungecyndelic yfel, ðæt ða bearn siredon ymbe ðone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Gecyndelīca synna oþþe ungecyndelīca, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 24; Anglia xi. 98, 19. On ungecyndelicum þingum *in rebus naturae contrariis*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7; Anglia xi. 3, 78. Wē fram dæge tō oþrum geāxiaþ ungecyndelīco witu and ungecyndelīc (-cýnelic, MS.) deáþas tō mannun cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hwæt wære ungecyndlicre, gif God næfde on eallum his rice nāne frige sceaft under his anwealde, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28.

un-gecyndelīc; *adv.* *Unnaturally*:—And sǣ hē dēð beoð ungemetlice and ungecyndelīc swiþe ástyrode, Wulfst. 196, 3.

un-gedæftlice, -gedæftelīc; *adv.* *Unseasonably, unsuitably*:—'Ðæt ðū lære ægðer ge gedæftlice ge ungedæftlice (-dæfte-, Cott. MSS.).' Ðeah hē cuðde un[ge]dæftelīc, hē cuðð deah ær gedæftelīc 'ista opportune, importune.' *Dicturus importune praemisit opportune*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 16.

un-gedæftness, e; *f.* *Importunity, unseasonableness*:—Ðonne sió ungedæftnes hitne cann eft gedæftan si habere importunitas opportunitatem nescit, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 19.

un-gedafenlic; *adj.* *Unbecoming, unseemly, unmannerly*:—Ungedafenlic indecens, Ælc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Ðæt hit ungedafenlic sig quod indecorum sit, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 22. Ðæt man into circan ænig þingc ne lōgige, ðæs ðe dǣrtō ungedafenlic sī, L. Edg. C. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. Mid ungedafenlicre and unwærlicre oferspræce loquacitatis incauta importunitate, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 19. Saca mid ungedafenlicum quarrels with unmannerly fellows (v. *un-gecoplic*), Lchdm. iii. 204, 20. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlicre wisan smeágeaþ, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 22. Gif preost on circan ungedafenlicre þingc gelōgige, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 26; Th. ii. 294, 12.

un-gedafenlic; *adv.* *Unbecomingly, unseasonably, inordinately, in an unseemly manner, indecently*:—Óder ðara irsunga bið tō ungemetlice and tō ungedafenlicre átyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian seall illa ira in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 13. Ðeah hwelc man ungemetlice and ungedafenlicre wilniþe ðæt hē scile his blisan tóbrædan, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 20. Boda Godes word ægðer ge gedafenlic ge ungedafenlic preach God's word both in season and out of season, Homl. Ass. 12, 306. Be ðam men ðe ungedafenlicre hǣmð de homine qui turpiter fornicatur, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 9.

un-gedafenlicness, e; *f.* *Inconvenience*:—Ungedafenlicnyssum importunitatibus, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. v. *gedafenlicness*.

un-gedafniendlīc; *adj.* *Unseemly, indecent*:—Unidafniendlīc fulnes indecens obsemitas, Hpt. Gl. 492, 60.

un-gedēfe; *adj.* *Troublesome, disagreeable*:—Cild æcenned ungedēfe, ofermod, felasprecol, Lchdm. iii. 192, 22. Hēr ys seó bót hū ðū meah ðine æceras bētan, gif hī nellap wel wexan oþþe ðær hwilc ungedēfe þing on gedōn bið, i. 398, 2. Mannun ungedēfum hominibus importunis,

Scint. 38, 15. Ungeþéawfæstan and ða ungedéfan þreán *indisciplinatos et inquietos arguere*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1.

un-gedéfelice; *adv.* *Unfitly, in a way that ill suits the conditions of a case*:—Wæs ðam yldestan ungeðéfelice mæges dædum morþorbed stréd . . . Hæðcyn his mæg ofscēt, bróðor ðoderne for the eldest unfitly, by a kinsman's deeds, was the death-couch spread . . . Hæthcyn with his arrow slew his kinsman, brother slew brother, Beo. Th. 4862; B. 2435.

un-gedered(-od); *adj.* *Unhurt, uninjured*:—Ic bidde ðe, u ca peruca, . . . ðæt ðu mē geearwie, ðæt ic sý ungedered fram áttum and fram yrsunge te *precor*, uica peruca, ut ea mihi prestes, ut a uenienis et ab iracundia interus sim, Lchdm. i. 314, 10. Hē æfter ðam drence ansund and ungederod ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 574, 12. Ne sceal hē ungederod ðæs ecan lifes brūcan, ii. 336, 20. Hē wuode betwux eallum deorcynne ungederod, i. 486, 35; Homl. Ass. 71, 169. An man mihte faran ofer his rice mid his bōsum full godes ungederad, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 5. Dære ungederadan inlibatae, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 16. Seó leó heold ðæt cild ungederod, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 183.

un-gedrehtlice; *adv.* *Unweariedly, indefatigably; infatigabiler*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

un-gedyrstig; *adj.* *Faint-hearted, diffident*:—Ða unmōdigan and ða ungedyrstigan wēnaþ ðæt ðæt suife forsewenlic sié ðætte hié dōd and forðon weorðað oft ormōde *pusillanimes vehementer despecta putant esse, quae faciunt, et idcirco in desperatione franguntur*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 10.

un-geahtendlic; *adj.* *Inestimable*:—Mid ða sylfan mycelnyse ðes ungeahtendlican (ungeendelic and [un]geahtendlican, MS. B.) gerynes *ipsa inestimabilis mysterii magnitudine*, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 11.

un-geendigendlic; *adj.* *Indefinite, infinitive*:—Gif ic cweðe: *Nescio, quis hoc fecit*, ðonne byð se *quis infinitivum*, ðæt is, ungeendigendlic, Ælfic. Gr. 18; Zup. 113, 16; 116, 14. Ðæt fife gemet is *infinitivus*, ðæt is ungeendigendlic, forðan ðe ðær ne byð nān spræc geendod, 21; Zup. 126, 7.

un-geendod; *adj.* *I. endless, without end, not coming to an end*:—God is æfre unbegunnen and ungeendod, Ælfic. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 10; Homl. Th. i. 8, 27; Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16. Ðær is ðæt ece blis and ðæt ungeendode rice, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30, 24. Gif ðu getælest ða hwile disses hwilendlican wið ðæs ungeendodan lifes hwila, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. Swā ecum life swā ungeendodan wite *sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 14. Geond ungeendode worulde, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Ðæra gesælda ðe him ungeendode becuman sculon *felicitas, quae sine transitu attingitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 30. *II. infinite, very great in number, extent, etc.*:—Se hine slōh on ðæt næsþyrl, ðæt ðær ut fleow ungeendod blōd, Shr. 112, 31. Ungeendodre lengo *infinitae longitudinis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Ungeendodum forbæcnum *infinitis prodigiis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 67.

un-geendodlic; *adj.* *Infinite*:—Nis nō tō metanne ðæt geendodlice wiþ ðæt ungeendodlice *infiniti atque finiti nulla poterit esse collatio*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 13. v. un-geahtendlic.

un-gefæglic, un-gefærum. v. un-gefæglic, un-gefære.

un-gefandod; *ptcpl.* *Not tried, not experienced*:—Sint tō manigenne ða ðe ðonne giet ungefandod habbaþ fæstlicra scylda *admonendi sunt peccata carnis ignorantibus*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 19; 409, 16, 22.

un-gefaren; *adj.* *Untravelled, without a road*:—On ungefarenum and on wætergim in *inwio et in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 62, 3; 106, 40). v. un-gefære, gefæred, gefærne.

un-gefælice; *adv.* *Joylessly, miserably*:—Beornræd fēng tō rice and lytle hwile heold and ungefælice, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 3.

un-gefège; *adj.* *Unsuitable, absurd; ineptus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 38. [Ferde he hauede inoh, muchel and unifeie (onimete, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5573. O. H. Ger. un-gifōgi importunus, enormis.] v. un-gefōg.

un-gefēle; *adj.* *Without feeling, without sensation, insensible*:—Ða læcedōmas ðe wē lærdou ðæt mon dyde tō ðære ungefēlan heardnesse ongunne on ðære life, Lchdm. ii. 212, 15.

un-gefēled; *adj.* *Not possessed of feeling, insensible*:—Ðonne seó ungefēle ðe heardung ðære life tō langsum wyrð, Lchdm. ii. 210, 3. Gif ðæt lic tō ðon swiþe ædeðige, ðæt ðær nān gefēles on ne sié, ðonne scealt ðu eal ðæt deaðe and ðæt ungefēle of æsnfan, 82, 27.

un-gefēre; *adj.* *I. lit. impassable*:—Ungefēre *vel wegileas* pæð *inwio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. On ungefērum in *inwio*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 40. Mid wēstenum and ungefērum londum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. *II. fig. impervious, impenetrable*:—Ða mōd ðe Dryhtne ungefēru siut *mentes Deo impenetratae*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 23.

un-gefēre; *adv.* *Impassably*:—Ungefēre [im]pervie, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 61; 69, 17.

un-gefēred; *adj.* *Unapproached, inaccessible*:—Feldas and wudu and dīna, ða wæron monnum ungefērede for wildeðrum and wyrnum, Nar. 20, 11. In ān nearo fæsten micel ungefēredra mōra in *angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. v. un-gefaren.

un-gefērendlic (?); *adj.* *Inaccessible, difficult of access*:—Fōran wē þurh ða ungefērendlican (-fērend?) eorþan, Nar. 17, 7.

un-gefērlīc; *adj.* *That cannot be united or that separates*; applied to war in which those, who naturally should be comrades, are opposed, *civil*,

social:—Wearþ ofer ealle Italia ungefērlīc unsibb *socialē bellum tota commovit Italia*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 232, 31; 5, 10 tit.; Swt. 5, 31. Ungefērlīc *dissociabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 39. v. next word.

un-gefērlīce; *adv.* *In civil war*:—Hē v. gefeoht ungefērlīce (wel cynelīce gefeoht and, MS. C.) þurhteáh *bella civilia quinque gessit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 25. v. preceding word.

un-gefērne; *adj.* *Impassable*:—In ungefoernum in *inwio*, Ps. Surt. 106, 40. In ðæm ungefoernan, 62, 3.

un-gefēpered; *adj.* *Unfeathered*:—Ungefēperedne *inplumem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 21.

un-gefōg(-fōh); *adj.* *I. immense*:—Hī nāmon sceattas genōge sylfene and gyldene ungefōge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 199. *II. in a bad sense, intemperate, immoderate excessive*:—Seó þwyre sǣwul on hwilwendlicum bricum biþ ungefōh, Homl. Th. i. 408, 15. Hefigtýme leahter is ungefōh fyrwitnys, ii. 374, 3. Hē wæs mid ungefōhre gýtsunge ohtend, i. 414, 5. [He sloh þer unioze, moni and inoze, Laym. 21793. Noldest þu nefre ben inouh, buten þu hefdest uniofouh, Fragg. Phlps. 7, 23. O. Frs. un-efōg.]

un-gefōge; *adv.* *Immensely, exorbitantly*:—Ðær beoð ða swiften hors ungefōge dýre, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 21, 6.

un-gefōglic; *adj.* *Immense, enormous, (I) in a physical sense*:—Ungefōhlic hreám *immensus clamor*, Greg. Dial. i. 9. Ymbūtan ðone weall is se mǣsta dīc, on ðam is iernende se ungefōglecesta streām *fossa extrinsecus late patens vice amnis circumfluit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 18. (2) in a moral sense:—Is swiðe micel þearf ðæt gē georne mænra āða stýran, and eowrum hýremnonnum cýðon, hū ungefōhlicu scyld ðæt is, L. E. l. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20.

un-gefōglice; *adv.* *Excessively, intemperately, immoderately*:—Hī ongann ungefōhlice swētan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12. Hī mid eorþlicum teolungum ungefōhlice hī gebysgaþ, 524, 14; Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

un-gefērge; *adj.* *Unheard of*:—Ungefērge *inauditum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 66; 80, 60. [Cf. Icel. ū-frægr not famous.]

un-gefēræglic; *adj.* *Unheard of, unusual, extraordinary*:—Gyf hyra (*gallinarum*) hwylic man æthrineþ, ðonne forbærnaþ hī sōna eall his lic; ðæt syndon ungefēræglicu (unge færlīc, un ge frærlīc, MSS. v. Anglia i. 332) lyblāc, Nar. 34, 3. Ða deor habbaþ eahta fēt, and wækyrian eāgan, and twā heāfa . . . ðæt syndon ungefēræglicu (-færlīc, MS. T.) deor, 34, 8.

un-gefēræglice; *adv.* *In an unheard of manner, to an unheard of extent, unusually, extraordinarily*:—Catulus swā ungefēræglice forcwæð Nonium *Catullus Nonium strumam appellat*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Swiþe ungefēræglice upāhafen on his mōde, 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Se herepere wæs swiþe ungefēræglice gōd, 35, 6; Fox 166, 29.

un-gefērætrod; *adj.* *Unadorned*:—Ungefērætrod *incompta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 3.

un-gefērdelīc; *adv.* *With insensibility, callously*:—Hié beoð tō ðrægeanne and tō swinganne mid swā micle mǣran wite swā hié ungefērdelīcor beoð æheardode on hiera undeawum *tanto acriori invectione feriendi sunt, quanto majori insensibilitate duruerunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 16.

un-gefremed; *adj.* *Not accomplished, not done*:—Ungefremed *infec-tum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 36. Ungefremed, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13.

un-gefellod, gefulwad; *adj.* *Unbaptized*:—Gif ungefullod cild færlīce bið gebrōht tō ðam mæssepreoste, ðæt hē hit mōt fullian sōna, ðæt hit ne swelte hæðen, L. Ælfic. C. 26; Th. ii. 352, 15; Homl. Th. ii. 50, 20. Ðeah ðe hē ungefullod gyt farende sý, 500, 35. Hine swā færlīce deað fornam, ðæt hē ungefullad forðfære, Ða Sanctus Martinus ðæt geseah . . . him wæs ðæt swiþe myccle weorce ðæt hē swā ungefulwad forðfæran sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18–23.

un-gefellod; *adj.* *Unfulfilled*:—Ðære bēne ungafullodre, Exon. Th. 441, 7; Rā. 60, 14.

un-gefylled; *adj.* *Unfilled, unsatisfied*:—Ic eom getogen tō fremdum þeawum ðurh ða ungefylan (-gefylledan, Cott. MS.) gitsunge worldmonna *nos ad constantiam, nostris moribus alienam, inexplata hominum cupiditas alligabit*? Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26.

un-gefylledlic; *adj.* *Insatiable*:—Ðam ungefylledlican *insatiabili*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5; Nar. 42, 12.

un-gefylledlic; *adj.* *Insatiable; insatiabilis*, Scint. 50, 8; 110, 16. **un-gefynde**; *adj.* *Not to be found or provided as food (?)* (cf. (?) *the phrase mete findan to provide food*):—Se æcer ðe stent on clānum lande, and bið unwæstmābære oððe ungefynde corn bringð oððe deað *terra, quae exculta sterilem segetem gignit*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 19.

un-gefyrn; *adv.* *At no distant date, before long, soon*:—Ðū āfindst his mihte ungefyrn on ðe sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 153. Eallum folce ðæs swiðe ungefyrn (*very soon after that*) hē geswutelian wolde hwæs gehwā gelyfan sceolde, i. 23, 405. v. un-fyrn.

un-gegearwod, -geged; *adj.* *Not dressed*:—Ungegearwod woede *non vestitum veste*, Rtl. 108, i. Ungegearadne, Mt. Knibl. Rush. 22, 11.

un-gegrēt; *adj.* *Un greeted*:—Hē wolde tō ðam mynstre faran and his gebrōðra grētan, forþan hē ær fram heom ungegrēt gowāt, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 20.

un-gehádod; *adj.* *Not ordained, not in holy orders*:—Be ungehádodan mædene, Gif hwylc mædenman mid gehádodum wunap, and heó tó ðam ylcan hāde pence . . . ne biþ heó nā wið God unscyldig, þeah heó ungehádod wære *de puella non ordinata. Si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habiet, et se eidem ordini destinet . . . non erit insons coram Deo, etiamsi non sit ordinata*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 180, 19–188, 9–12. Gewilycs ungehádodes wifes tacen is . . . , Techm. ii. 129, 18. [Artu ihoded oþer þu curset al unihoded, O. and N. 1178.] v. un-hádod.

un-gehæledlic; *adj.* *Incurable*; insanabilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 21.
un-gehælendlic; *adj.* *Incurable*; insanibilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 17.
un-gehæmed; *adj.* *Unmarried*:—Ungehæmed *innupta*, Hpt. Gl. 434. 37. v. un-hæmed.

un-gehæplic; *adj.* *Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungehæplic (-geþæslíc, Wrt., but see Anglia viii. 452) *incongruus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39.

un-gehālgod; *adj.* *Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—On ungehālgedum Cristes mæle in cruce non consecrata, L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 36. Mid wine ungehālgudum, Anglia xiii. 422, 818. Ungehālgod fyr *ignem alienum*, Lev. 10, 1. v. un-hālgod.

un-gehāten; *adj.* *Not promised*:—Ðæt ungehāten is sceal beón geendod, Blickl. Homl. 189, 27.

un-geheáfod; *adj.* *Not come to a head*:—Gif se slyte blind bið and mid ðam geswelle ungeheáfod, ðonne lege ðú ða wyrte ðærtó, sōna hit sceal openian, Lchdm. i. 92, 26.

un-gehealdsum; *adj.* *Incontinent*:—Se ðer heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger odðe gālyss, ðæt is ðæt se man ungehealdsum sý on hāmede, and hnesce on mōde tō flæscflicum lustum, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Ðæt gē (*maidens*) wislice lybbon and wel geþeāwode beón . . . nā tō ungehealtsome (-head-, in one MS.), Homl. Ass. 47, 575.

un-gehealdsumlice; *adv.* *Incontinently*:—Ðæt cald wif sceole ceorles brīcan ungehealdsumlice, Homl. Ass. 20, 159.

un-gehealdsumnesse, e; *f.* *Incontinence*:—Hī (*a widow or widower marrying again*) sculon dædbōte dōn for heora ungehealdsumnesse, L. Ælfic. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 34. Ðes þeodscype þurh ungehealdsumnesse āwyrð is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 7.

un-gehende; *adv.* *Not near, at a distance, far off*:—Se ðe tō ðam ungehænde sý, ðæt hē daghwamlice his circan gesēcan ne mæge, Homl. Ass. 144, 8.

un-gehendness, e; *f.* *Remoteness, distance*:—Sume naman syndon *localia*, ðæt synd stōwlice, ða geswuteliaþ gehendnysses oððe ungehendnysses, Ælfic. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 19.

un-geheort; *adj.* *Disheartened, without courage*:—Ðā ðā hī gesāwon swā mænigfealde oðan on mistlicum wītum, ðā wurdon hī sōna ungeheorte (*they lost heart*), and deofle ofroddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 62. v. un-gehirt.

un-gehired; *adj.* *Unheard of*:—Ungehiredre leoma tōslitnysses wundade *inuidia membrorum discipulone lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13.

un-gehirness, e; *f.* *Hardness of hearing, deafness*:—Wīþ eāgwærce and wīþ ungehýrnesse, Lchdm. ii. 316, 1. Wīð eāgena dimnessa, wīð eārena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse, iii. 70, 23.

un-gehirsum; *adj.* *Inattentive to what is said, unsubmissive, disobedient*:—Hū lange wylt ðú beón ungehýrsum *usque quo non vis subjici mihi?* Ex. 10, 3. Odðe hē bið ānum gehýrsum, and oðrum ungehýrsum *aut unum sustinebit, et alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. Ðis is uncir ungehýrsūma sunu, hē forhoþaþ ðæt hē hīre uncir lāre *filius noster iste protervus et contumax est, monita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Ne forlæte hē ða ungehýrsūman (-hýr-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 12; Swt. 74, 16. v. un-hýrsum.

un-gehirsumness, e; *f.* *Want of submission, disobedience*:—Mōðignys ācend forsewennysses and ungehýrsumnysses, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. [Þane ðese þe se deofel of hafel þurh unihersamnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 30. Cf. O. H. Ger. un-gihōrsamī *inobedientia*.] v. un-hýruss.

un-gehirsumod; *adj.* *Not subject, disobedient*:—Ungehýrsumode *inobedient*, R. Ben. Interl. 12, 8. v. ge-hýrsumian, II. un-hýrsumness.

un-gehirt; *adj.* *Disheartened, cowardly*:—Ða ungehyrtan of heora wege āfýman, Wulfst. 192, 24. v. un-geheort.

un-gehiwod; *adj.* *I. not formed, without form*:—On ðam ungehiwodum antimbre ðe hē ða gesceafa of gesceop in materia informi creauit omnia, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 15. Tō gescippenne ðæt ungehiwode antimber *ad formandam informem materiam*, 19, 3. II. *not feigned, unfeigned*:—Unihīwidre (*gloriosa*) non fictae (*puritatis palma*, Ald. 24), Hpt. Gl. 447, 46.

un-gehleōpor; *adj.* *Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswēga *vel* [un-]gehleōpre *vel* ungerāde *dissona*, i. *discordantia, incongrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 37. v. ge-hleōþ (*read*-hleōpor).

un-gehpod; *adj.* *Untouched, intact*:—Ne þorfite Adam deādes on-byrian, gif ðæt treow mōste standan ungehpod, Homl. Th. i. 18, 25. God wolde ðæt hī ungehpode on ðam scrāfe slēpon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 317.

un-gehrinen; *adj.* *Untouched, intact*:—Seoð studu ungehrinen (*intacta*) fram ðam fyre āwunede, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 36.

un-gehwæde; *adj.* *Not slight, considerable, much*:—Gif mete sý āwyrð and ungehwæde mylcan, Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

un-gehwærness, -gehýrness, -gehýrsum, -gehyrt. v. un-geþwærness, -gehýrness, -gehýrsum, -gehirt.

ungel, es; *m.* (f) *Fat*:—Ungel *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 11. Mid ungle 1 mid fætnysses lamba *cum adipē agnorum*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Beo mīn sāwul gefýlled swā swā mid rýsle and mid ungele *sicut adipē et pinguedine repletur anima mea* (Ps. 63, 5), Homl. Th. i. 522, 35. [Du. ungel; *m. suet*.]

un-gelācnod; *adj.* *Uncured*:—Næs nænig untrum ðæt hē ungelācnod fram him fērde, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 16. v. un-lācnod.

un-gelādod; *adj.* *Not acquitted, uncleared of a charge*:—Ðā wæs hē ðisse spēce, ægðer ge on life ge æfter, ungelādod ge ungebētt, Chart. Th. 540, 4.

un-gelæccendlic; *adj.* *Irreprehensible*; inreprehensibilis, Scint. 119, 11.

un-gelæred; *adj.* *Untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilled*:—Ungelæred *idiota*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 48. Swiðe eāde mæg on smýltre sē ungelæred sciptstiera genōh ryhte stieran *causato mari recte navem et imperitus dirigit*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Ceahbetung swā swā ungelæredes folces *cachinum quasi vulgi indocti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Dysine and ungelæredne ic ðe underfeng, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 9. Tō hwon ðu sceole for wihit ðysne man habban ungelæredne fiscere (*St. Peter*) Blickl. Homl. 179, 14. Ungelærede wē syndon *idiotae sumus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Forhwon beoð æfre suā ðriste ða ungelæredan ðæt hī underfōn ða heorde ðæs lāriowdōmes *ab imperitis pastoralis magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. v. un-læred.

un-gelæredlice; *adv.* *Without instruction, ignorantly, in an undisciplined manner*:—Swiþe unwislice and ungelæredlice (*indocte*) gē dydon, ðæt gē sceoldan on feowerniht mōnan blōd lētan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 13. Ungelæredlice (*indisciplinate*) nā geþwærlice mūþ ðin, Scint. 136, 2.

un-gelæredness, e; *f.* *Uninstructedness, ignorance, inexperience, rudeness*:—Monige sindon mē swiðe onlice on ungelærednesse *sunt plerique mihi imperitia similes*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 8. Hē hiē ðreāde for hira ungelærednesse *pastorum imperitia increpatur*, 1; Swt. 27, 24. Mid dearfednesse ge mid heora ungelærednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate* suā, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28.

un-gelaðod; *adj.* *Uninvited*:—Drihten nolde gelaðod sīðian tō ðæs cynings bearne . . . and hē wæs gearo ungelaðod tō sīðigenne mid ðam hundredes ealdre, Homl. Th. i. 128, 18.

un-geleāf; *adj.* *Unbelieving*:—Ne magon ðær eard niman ungeleāfe *meini qui non credunt inhabitare in eo*, Ps. Th. 67, 19. [Cf. þu art unlef mine worde *non credidisti uerbis meis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 125, 24.]

un-geleāfa, an; *m.* *Unbelief*:—Hē wundrode for heora ungeleāfan (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 6, 6; Blickl. Homl. 77, 27. Ungeleāuon, Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 21. For ungeleāfa heora, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 58; 17, 20. [O. Sax. un-gilōbo; O. H. Ger. un-giloubo. Cf. Goth. un-galaubeins.]

un-geleāfful[1]; *adj.* *Unbelieving, incredulous*:—Ne beo ðu ungeleāfful (-full, MS. C.) *noli esse incredulus*, Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Eālā ungeleāffulle cneōrys, Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Eālā gē ungeleāffulle cneōrys, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 17. Hē ungeleāfful wæs Cristes āristes, Homl. Th. i. 234, 20. Ne sý mē nān man tō ungeleāfful be ðam þingum wīrtende ðe ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. Ða deofolgyldan ðe ðāgyt ungeleāffulle wæron, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24. Tō beswicenne ungeleāffulra manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 189, 8. Hē æteowde ða wunda ðæm ungeleāffullum mannum, 91, 2.

un-geleāffullice; *adv.* *I. unbelieving, incredulous*:—Gif hwā ðises ne gelyfð hē ys ungeleāffulic, Jud. 15, last line. II. *unbelievable, incredible*:—Ic wāt ðæt hit wile ðincan swýðe ungeleāffullice ungelæredum mannum, Lchdm. iii. 270, 7. v. un-geleāfic.

un-geleāffullice; *adv.* *Incredibly*; incredibiliter, Scint. 54, 9; Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

un-geleāffulness, e; *f.* *Unbelief, incredulity*:—Gefýlst mīnre ungeleāffulnysses (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 9, 24. Ne dō ðu æfter heora ungeleāffulnesse, Blickl. Homl. 237, 9. Ungeleāffulnesse, 241, 34. For hyra ungeleāffulnysses, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 58; 17, 20. Hē tædde hyra ungeleāffulnesse, for ðam ðe hī ne gelyfðon ðam ðe hine gesāwon of deāþe ārian, Mk. Skt. 16, 14.

un-geleāffio; *adj.* *Incredible*:—Ðæt ān þing wære ungeleāffio on ðære race geset, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleāffio eallum ðæm ðe ða stowe on uferum tīdum geseoð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14; Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 9.

un-geleāfsūm; *adj.* *Unbelieving, infidel, not Christian*:—Se ðe ðam suna is ungeleāfsūm ne gesyhþ hē hīf *qui incredulus est filio non uidebit vitam*, Jn. Skt. 3, 36. Ða ungeleāfsūman ðeðde gesēcan *incredulam gentem adire*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Gif hī ungeleāfsūme (*infideles*) wæron, hē hī lapede ðæt hī onfengon ðam geryne Cristes geleāfan, 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Manige hæþne men ungeleāfsūme, Blickl. Homl. 129, 24. Ðām ungeleāfsūmum (*infidelibus*) nōht biþ clāne, Bd. 1, 27; S.

494, 40. Hē ungeleáfsma (*incredulos*) tō Cristes geleáfan getrymede, 3, 19; S. 547, 10.

un-geleáfssumness, e; f. *Unbelief, infidelity, heathenism*:—Monige on Angeldeode, mid dý hī dāgta on ungeleáfssumnisse (*infidelitate*) wæron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22.

un-gelíc; *adj. Unlike, different, dissimilar, diverse*:—Ungelíc *dispar*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 2: *dissimile*, Kent. Gl. 512. Ðē is ungelíc wite siddan dū læstes mine lare you have a different beauty, since you followed my teaching, Cd. Th. 38, 26; Gen. 612: 222, 29; Dan. 112. Ðonne is ungelíc be don ecan life now with the life eternal it is different, Blickl. Homl. 97, 28. Ungelíc is ús our lots are different, Exon. Th. 380, 5; Rā. 1, 3. Hē tiolaþ ungelíc tō biōnne ðam óþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7: Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hit is ungelíc úrum gecynde, Met. 20, 33. Unilícum hāde *dispari sexu*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 5. Ungelíc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 41. Hē reorde gesette eorðbūendum ungelice, Cd. Th. 101, 21; Gen. 1685. Se ðe biþsell secgan wolde, ne sceolde fōn on tō ungelíc biþsell ðære spræce ðe hē ðonne sprecaþ wolde *cognatos, de quibus loquimur, rebus oportere esse sermones*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Syndon dryhtgumau ungelice, Exon. Th. 314, 32; Mōd. 23. Wē syndon ungelice ðonne ðe wē in heofonum hæfdon wite we are different from what we were when we had beauty in heaven, Cd. Th. 274, 7; Sat. 150. Hē cwæþ ðæt hē gesāwe ungelice bæc him berende beon ðurh ða gōðan gāstas oþþe ðurh ða gālan *quod codices diversos per bonos sive malos spiritus sibi uidit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 24. Hī wilniþ purh ungelice earnunga cuman tō ānre eādigneþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 9. Ealle gesceafra dū gesceōpe him gelice, and eac on sumum þingum ungelice, 33, 4; Fox 128, 26; Met. 20, 55.

un-gelica, an; m. *One not like another*:—Ic hæbbe oðerne lufend, ðinne ungelican (*a very different person from you*), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 28. [Ever ich am þin unlike, O. and N. 806.] v. ge-lica.

un-gelice; *adv. Not in like manner, differently, diversely*:—Hwæder dū mæge gemunan ðætte Ælces monnes ingeþanc wilnaþ tō ðære soþan gesæleþe tō cumenne, deah hē ungelice hiora earnige *meministine intentionem omnem voluntatis humane, quae diversis studiis agitur, ad beatiitudinem festinare*? Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 21. Ða strengas se hearpere suife ungelice styreþ, and mid dý gedæd ðæt hī nāwult ungelice ðæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ. Ealle hē grēt mid ānre honda, deah hē hiē ungelice styrige *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibi metipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat. Chordae uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7–10. Is hām sceapan ungelice englum and deoþum, Exon. Th. 56, 11; Cri. 899: 56, 34; Cri. 910: 83, 29; Cri. 1363: 283, 31; Jul. 688. Bið ðam óþrum ungelice willa geworden, 77, 28; Cri. 1263. Biþ ðam óþrum ungelice, se ðe on eorþan eadmōd leofaþ, 317, 18; Mōd. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 2611; El. 1307: Exon. Th. 380, 14; Rā. 1, 8.

un-geliclice; *adj. Unseemly, improper*:—Ne hē cnihtlice gālnyse næs begangende, ne ungeliclice oðlacunge, ne leaslicetunge, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 17.

un-geliclice; *adv. Improperly*:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungeliclice lyste, Lchdm. ii. 160, 7.

un-gelicesness, e; f. *Difference, dissimilarity, diversity*:—Ic cwæð ðæt æghwæl mon wære óðrum gelic æcenned, ac sió ungelices hiera earnunga hiē tihþ sume behindan sume . . . Hwæt ðonne ða ungelicesse ðe of hiera unedawum forðcymep, se godcunda dōm geðencd omnes homines *natura aequalis genuit, sed variante meritum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit. Ipsa autem diversitas, quae accessit ex uitio, divino iudicio dispensatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 106, 18, 22. For ðære ungelicesse ðara hiéremonna sculun beon ungelic ða word ðæs lareowes, 23; Swt. 175, 2.

un-gelifed; *adj. Not possessed of belief, unbelieving, infidel*:—Se ungelýfeda Valens genam Godes circean of ðam Godes peowum, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 318. Hī ofslōgon swiðe ða hæðenan, ðæt ðær nān ne beláf ðæra ungelýfedra cucu, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 33. Paulus spræc swiðe egleslice ungelýfedum mannun; hē cwæð: ‘Ða ðe Godes æ ne cunnon, and biūton Godes æ syngiaþ, hī eac biūton Godes æ losiaþ,’ 52, 22: i. 460, 26; Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Ungelýfedum, 55, 32.

un-gelifed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit*:—Ðurh ungelýfedne willan *per illicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

un-gelífedlic; *adj. Incredible, marvellous*:—Swā ðæt nān wundor [nis] ne eac ungelýfedlic pingc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 39. Nis nān tō ðam ungelýfedlic spel, gif hē hyt segð, ðæt ic him ne gelífe, Shr. 196, 18. Ðæs wealles micelness is ungelífedlic tō secgenne *mirorum ejus uix credibilis relatu magnitudo*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 14. Hit is ungelífedlic tō secganne *incredibile dictu est*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. Ungelífedlic is ænigum menn ðæt tō gesceggene *pene incredibile apud mortales erat*, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 7. Hē hæfde fane swiðe wlitige dohter ungelífedlice fægernyse, Ap. Th. 1, 9. For ðam ungelífedlican wite ðæs mæðenes, 3, 12. Hē ungelífedlicne micelne weg on ðæm dæge gefōr, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 27. v. un-gelífendlic.

un-gelífend, es; m. *An unbeliever*:—Se ðe ungelífend (-en, Lind.) is *qui incredulus est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 36: 20, 27.

un-gelífendlic; *adj. Incredible, extraordinary*:—Ungelýfendlic tō-

blāwennys his innod geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. Ic ðē mæg tæcan óþer ðing ðe dysegum monnum wile ðincan get ungelífendlice (-læfed-, Cott. MS.) *hoc quod dicam, non minus mirum videatur*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 198, 30.

un-gelífness (p), e; f. *Unbelief*:—Fore ungeléáflunisse t ungeléfenisse hiora *propter incredulitatem illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58.

un-geligen. v. un-geligen.

un-gelimp, es; n. *Misfortune, mishap*:—Ælc ungelimp cymð of deoþe *omne infortunium venit a diabolo*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. Ðonne mē hwylc ungelimp becymð, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Him cymð ege and ungelimp, 13, 9. Wæs swiðe hefelic gear and swiðe sorhfull gear . . . and swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā man nāht æðelice gepencean ne mæg, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wæpan swylces ungelimpes? 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðæt miue fynd ne gefeōn miues ungelimpes, Ps. Th. 34, 23, 24. Hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe, 34, 15. Wē sceolon ægder ge on gelimpe ge on ungelimpe cweðan: ‘Ic herige minne Drihten on ælcne tīman, Homl. Th. i. 252, 13; Homl. Skt. i. 16, 251. Ic andette mīne scylda and seofige mīn ungelimp, Ps. Th. 21, 2: Homl. Th. i. 584, 5. Ðā geāxodon þry cyningas eal his ungelimp, ii. 454, 6. Wependlic tid wæs ðæs geāres, ðe swā manig ungelimp was forðbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23. Gif ús ungelimpas on æhtum geimniþ, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 27. Fela ungelimpa gelimpð dysse þeode, Wulfst. 162, 12. Him becōmon fela yrnða on eallum ungelimpum, Ælf. Th. Gr. 20, 43. Ðæt se man geuorōtsige ongēan God for ungelimpum ðises andweardan lifes, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 17. On ungelimpum . . . on gesældum, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 348. Hē gefaþaþ ðæt ða gōðan habban unsēlaþa and ungelimp on mæwegum þingum *bonis dura tribuat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 4. Hē (*Job*) ða ungelimp geāxod hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 30.

un-gelimplice; *adj. Unseemable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Ungelimplice slāpolnys *lethargia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 63. (Cf. 46, 1 where two entries seem confused, v. next word.) Ungelimplice gewyderu, Wulfst. 172, 18. Ða ungelimplican *inepta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 53. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt āriseþ þeod wiþ þeode and ungelimplice gefeoh (*unhappy wars*) on wōlicum dædum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28.

un-gelimplice; *adv. Unseemably, unhappily*:—Ungelimplice slāpol lethargus vel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 62. Hēr is ðære lyfte fægetung ðurh mislice stormas ðe ungelimplice becumaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

un-geligen; *adj. Not lying, true*:—Būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . oþþe oðres ungeligenes (-lig-, v. l.) mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 19. Ungeligenes, i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10 note. Ðæt hē hæfde ungeligenes gewitnesse . . . ðæt hē gelædde ungeligne gewitnesse, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16, 19. Swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungeligne sýn. . . And sién heora āðas ungeligenra manna be ðæs feós wyrde, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10, 13. Hæbbe hē ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe oðera ungeligenra manna ðe man gylfan mæge, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 12. Ðū tehtest mē swā ungeligena gewitnesse swā ic nān oðer dōn ne mæg būte ic næde scall hym gelifan, Shr. 201, 17. v. un-lygen.

un-gemaca, an; m. *Not a match, not an equal*:—Ungemaca *impar*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 1: Germ. 389, 76. [Þæ drake elches wurmes unimake *unlike all other serpents*, Laym. 17961.]

un-gemæc[e]; *adj. Unlike, unequal, dissimilar*:—Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 19. [O. L. Ger. un-gimac *infestus*: O. H. Ger. un-gimah[h] *dispar*.]

un-gēmæn. v. un-gīmen.

un-gemæte; *adj. Immeasurable, immense*:—Weard þurh ðæt ungemæte orfwealm, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 17. [Unimete festen and to michel forhefednesse, O. E. Homl. i. 101, 29: 253, 11. Þe ferde wes swa muchel, þat heo wes unimete, Laym. 4964. Her is chele and hete and hunger unymete, Misc. 73, 50. In his unimete blisse, A. R. 40, 13. O. H. Ger. un-gimāzi *inaequalis*.] v. un-mæte, and next words.

un-gemæte; *adv. Immeasurably, immensely*:—Mid ungemæte micle ege geslægene *timore immenso percussus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14 note.

un-gemætlic; *adj. Immense, excessive*:—Mid ungemætlicre gewilunge anwaldes *dominationis libidine*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 27. [Cf. Swa unimeticelhe þu swanc, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 18. Unimeticelhe and unendliche more, A. R. 398, 25.]

un-gemeaht (p); *adj. Weak*:—Hū micle unmihtegan (ungemihtan, Bod. MS.) hī wæron, gif hī his nān gecynde næfdon, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. v. meah; *adj.*

un-gemēde; *adj. Disagreeable, discordant, adverse*, Exon. Th. 315, 2; Mōd. 25. [Cf. O. H. Ger. un-gimōt *dispendium, damnum, contumelia, injuria*.] v. un-gemōd, and next word.

un-gemēdnness, e; f. *Adversity, calamity*:—From ungiemoednisum ðætte wē sié ālēsado ab *adversitatibus liberari*, Rtl. 63, 29. [O. H. Ger. un-gimōtnissi *humilitas*.]

un-gemeltness, e; f. *Indigestion*:—Gebeorh ðæt hiē ungemeltness ne þrowian, Lchdm. ii. 184, 11.

un-gemenged; *adj. Unmixed, unmingled*:—Hit is gecynd ðære godcundnesse ðæt hió mæg beon ungemenged wið oþre gesceafra biūton oþerra gesceafra fultume ea est *divinae forma substantiae, ut neque in*

externa dilabatur, nec in se externum aliquid ipsa suscipiat, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 5. v. un-menged.

un-gemet, es; *n.* I. *immensity, an immense number*:—Ealles his heres wæs swelc ungemet ðæt mon eáðe cwēpan mehte ðæt hit wundor wære hwær hiē wæteres hǣðen ðæt hiē mehten him þurst of ādrincan *ut exercitui immensaeque classi vix ad potum flumina sufficisse memoratur sit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 7. Hē heora ungemet ofslōg; be ðæm mon mehte witan, ða hē and ða consulas hiē ætellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta ipse consul ostendit; qui numerum explicare non potuit*, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 29.

II. *immoderation, excess*:—Of ungemete ælces pinges, wiste and wæda, wingedrinces, Met. 25, 38. ðæt hē ne wilnige wynsumran wyrdre ðonne hit gemetlic siē, ne eft tō rēpre; for ðæm hē ne mæg nāþres ungemet ādriōhan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22.

III. *adverbial uses of cases, ungemetes, (mid) ungemete, ungemetum, to excess, without measure, excessively, immensely, very*:—Ungemetes wel, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Wese ðin esne on ðe ungemete biðe *servus tuus laelabitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27; 115, 2; 141, 7; 143, 17; Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Ic biðde ðinne ansýne ungemete georne, mid ealre gebyrde heortan mīnre *deprecatus sum faciem tuam in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 58; 108, 3; 115, 1. Ungemet neáh, Beo. Th. 4832; B. 2420; 5450; B. 2728. Hió wile weahsan mid ungemete *sine mensura dilatatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 17. Mid ungemete (cf. ungemetlice, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25), Met. 26, 62. Se mid ungemete gernde anwalda ofer ðpre *ardens cupiditate dominandi*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 29; 4, 5; Swt. 166, 25; 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Ða folc bütū on feferáðle mid ungemete swulton *gravissima pestilentia uterque exercitus angebat*, 4, 10; Swt. 198, 35. Ða ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan, 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 230. Ungemetum rēðe, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 2; Rūn. 3; 341, 15; Rūn. 11. Ungemetan fæste mid cludum wimbweaxen *mirae asperitatis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. Ungemetum georne, Ps. Th. 118, 107; 142, 1. Ungemetum swiðe, 118, 67. Eágan ungemetum wēpan, Dóm. L. 12, 193. [From mesure into unimete, A. R. 74, 28. O. H. Ger. un-gimez.]

un-gemet. *Where the word seems to be used with an adjective or with an adverbial force, it is given, as in the case of ungemet-hleahor, as part of a compound*: cf. O. Sax. un-met (with adjectives): O. H. Ger. un-mez, Grff. ii. 898–9. Cf. ungescead-micel.

ungemet-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*:—Winter bringeþ weder ungemet-cald, Met. 11, 59.

un-gemete, un-gemetegod, un-gemetegung, ungemetelice. v. un-gemet, II a. un-gemetgod, un-gemetungung, un-gemetlice.

un-gemetfæst; *adj.* I. in a moral sense, *immoderate, immodest, intemperate*:—Ða forseah se Catulus hine, for ðam hē hine wiste swiþe ungesceadwisne and swiþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5. Ðam monnum ðe beoþ neátenum gelice, ðæt beoð unrihtwise and ungemetfæste, 14, 1; Fox 42, 4.

II. in reference to physical things, (1) *immoderate, excessive*:—Hwilum cymd of ungemetfæstre hæto, hwilum of ungemetfæstum cyle, Lchdm. ii. 56, 16. Hwilum of ungemetfæstre hæto, hwilum of ungemetfæstum cyle, hwilum of ungemetlice wætan, hwilum of ungemetlice drignesse, iii. 72, 29. (2) applied to the stomach, *irretentive*:—Ðas hātan magan ungemetfæstan tǣcn sindon, ðonne hē bið mid ðm omum geswenced, ðam men bið þurst getenge, Lchdm. ii. 192, 25; 160, 4. [O. H. Ger. un-gimezfast immoderatus, immodestus.]

ungemet-fæst; *adj. Extremely firm*:—Ðær hē mæge hīndan eáðmētta stān ungemetfæstne, grundweal gearone (cf. on ðam fæstan stāne eáðmētta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22), Met. 7, 33.

un-gemetfæstlic; *adj. Irretentive*:—Ðis sint tǣcn ðæs hātan magan ðmihitan ungemetfæstlican, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. v. un-gemetfæst, II. 2. **un-gemetfæstness**, e; *f. Intemperance*:—Ðū wilt cwēpan ðæt wrānes and ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte *sed transversos eos libido praecipitat, sic quoque intemperantia fragiles*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2.

ungemet-geneahhie; *adv. Extremely*:—Mē fyrenfulra rāpas ungemetgeneahhie oft beclyptan, Ps. Th. 118, 61.

ungemet-gimen[n], e; *f. Excessive care*:—Se rēþa rēn, sumes ymbhogan ungemetgemen (cf. se rēn ungemetlices ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 28.

un-gemetgod; *adj. Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, indiscreet*:—Ðonne sió ðreáung bið ungemetgod *cum increpatio immoderate accenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 105, 18. Sió ungemetgode swiþe *indiscretum silentium*, 15; Swt. 89, 9. Ne durre wē ðas boc nā miccle swiðor gelengan, ði læs ðe heó ungemetgod sý, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 4. Ungemetgod lufu, 220, 6; Homl. Skt. i. 16, 276. Tunge ungemetgod-(ad) *lingua immoderata*, Scint. 78, 10; Kent. Gl. 507. Mid ðære ungemetgodan smeáung, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 8. Ða ungemetgodan spræce *immoderatam locutionem*, 38; Swt. 281, 1. His ungemetgodan lufe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 363. Beweðp se ylca apostol ungemetgodra manna lif, ðus cwedende: 'Heora wamb is heora god,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 27.

un-gemetung, e; *f. Want of moderation, excess, intemperance*:—'Coða becumaþ.' Efne hēr is foresæd manna lichamana ungemetung and geswenceduys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 30. Ðý læs ðæt innegeðonc siē gebunden ðære heortan for ðære ungemetunge ðæs ymbhogan ðæra

uttra ðinga (*per moderatam cordis intentionem non impeditur*), Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8.

ungemet-hleahor, es; *m. Immoderate laughter*:—Hū micle mā wēnestū ðæt hē mid yrra ða út áweorpe of his temple, ðe mid unnyttum gespræcum and mid ungemetleahthrum ða stowa, ðe tō Godes þeowdome gehalgode wæron, fylap and besmýtaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 32.

ungemet-lange; *adv. Excessively long*, Cd. Th. 20, 23; Gen. 313.

un-gemetlic; *adj.* I. *immoderate, inordinate, excessive, too great*:—Ungemetlico forgnifnis . . . ungemetlicu irsung *inordinata remissio . . . effrenata ira*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 9–11. Ungemetlicu spræc *immoderata loquacitas*, 43; Swt. 309, 2. Se rēn ungemetlices ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19; 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlice wrānnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. For ungemetlicum cyle, 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Mid ungemetlice gitsunge *intemperans cupido*, Txts. 180, 1; Ors. I, 2; Swt. 30, 28. Of ungemetlice drignesse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 17. Ungemetlice, iii. 72, 30. Of ðam ungemetlican geregerlan, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. Hē onsent ofer hig ungemetlice hæto ðære sunnan, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða hiē angeátan ðæt hē ungemetlic gafol wið ðam friþe habban wolde *cum intolerabiles condiciones pacis audissent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24. Ungemetlica metesócna and ungemetlice unlustas, Lchdm. ii. 174, 27. Ða ungemetlican hleahtas, Bickl. Homl. 59, 18.

II. *immense, very great*:—Ungemetlic *immane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 25. Gif hit full ungemetlic wind gestic, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15. Ungemetlic moncwealm *incredibilem morborum pestis*, Ors. 6, 23; Swt. 274, 11. Wæs ungemetlic wæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 15. Ða com se ungemetlica unfridhere, 1009; Erl. 142, 16.

III. *not of the same measure, diverse*:—Ungemetlica *diversarum*, Mt. Kmb. p. 7, 5. v. un-metlic.

un-gemetlice; *adv.* I. *immoderately, beyond measure, excessively, too (much)*:—Se ðe wile ungemetlice gesceádwis beón, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 6. Tantalus ðe ungemetlice gifre wæs, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 33. Gē wilniþ eówerne hlisan ungemetlice tō gebræðrande, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Ne nān preost ne drince ungemetlice, L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 28. Hū ungemetlice gē bemurciap, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Ongan hió hīne lufian, and hiora ægþer óþerne swiþe ungemetlice, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25. Ðæt hē ðæt rýht tō swiðe and tō ungemetlice (*nimie et inordinate*) ne bodige, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Ðæt hió tō ungemetlice ne forweaxen *ne immoderatus excrecant*, 18; Swt. 141, 6; 21; Swt. 167, 14.

II. *immensely, exceedingly, very greatly*:—Ða weard Cain ungemetlice yrra *iratus est Cain vehementer*, Gen. 4, 5. Seó wæs ungemetlice micel *serpens mirae magnitudinis*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 4. Sió eá hæfde ungemetlice ceald wæter *praefergidus amnis*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 29. Ic eom swiþe ungemetlice ofwundrod *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 4. Isaac wundrode ungemetlice swiðe *Isaac ultra quam credi potest admirans*, Gen. 27, 33. [O. H. Ger. un-gimezlihho hyperbolice.] v. un-metlice.

ungemet-lytel; *adj. Exceedingly little*:—Ðæt ðeós corðe sié eall for ðæt óþer ungemetlytel, Met. 10, 9.

un-gemetness, e; *f. Extravagance*:—Ungemetnisne *dementiam*, Txts. 180, 3.

ungemet-scearp; *adj. Excessively sharp*:—Wæron hyra tungan ungemetscearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

ungemet-purst, es; *m. Excessive thirst*:—Se hāta maga ungemetþurst þrowaþ, Lchdm. ii. 160, 4.

ungemet-wæce, an; *f. Excessive wakefulness*:—Monige áðla . . . on unmóde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

ungemet-wæl, es; *n. Very great carnage*:—Ðær wæs ungemetwæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 14.

ungemet-wilnung, e; *f. Excessive desire*:—Ungemetwilnung ætes and slæpes, Dóm. L. 30, 44.

un-gemidlod; *adj. Unbridled*:—Swá swá módig hors, ðe ungemidlod byð, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 22. Seó ofermóðnes ungemidledum (-odon) horse fleáh *superbia effreni volitat equo*, Gl. Prud. 29 a. v. unmidlod.

un-gemilt; *adj. Undigested*:—Heald georne ðæt se mete sí gemylt . . . for ðan ðe se ungemylta mete him wyrcð mycel yfel, Lchdm. ii. 284, 4.

un-gemóð; *adj. Disagreeing, contentious, at variance; discords*:—Ðæm ungesibsuman is tō cýðanne ðæt hié wíten ðætte swá lange swá hié beoð from ðære lufe áðied hiera niéhstena and him ungemóðe beoð . . . *admonendi sunt dissidentes, ut noverint, quod . . . quamdum a proximorum caritate discordant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 7. Ða ungemóðan . . . ða gemóðan *discordes . . . pacati*, 23; Swt. 177, 9.

un-gemóðignesse, e; *f. Dissentiousness*:—Ðæt wæs ungerím, ðæt þurh ðeóflies ungemóðignesse intō helle behréas, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. next word.

un-gemóðness, e; *f. Contentiousness, indisposition to agree*:—Ða ungesibsuman sint tō manianne ðæt hié wíten ðæt hié nō on tō ðæs monegum góðum cræftum ne dióð ðæt hié æfre mægen gástlice bión gif hié ðurh ungemóðness ægiemeleasiap ðæt hié ánmóde bión nýllap on rýhte and on góde *discordes admonendi sunt, ut sciant, quia, quantislibet*

virtutibus polleant, spirituales fieri nullatenus possunt, si uniri per concordiam proximis negligunt, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 9.

un-gemolsnod; *adj.* *Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Hē healdeþ ða deādan lichoman ungemolsnode under eorðan, ǝþ ðæt hī eft cuce ārisaþ, Shr. 82, 21.

un-gemunecod; *adj.* *Not made a monk*:—Unhādod man and ungemunecod homo non ordinatus nec monachus, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 4.

un-gemynd *distraction or confusion of mind, dementedness*:—Wiþ ungemynde and wið dysgunge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 1, 4; 14, 16. Wiþ deōfle and ungemynde, 352, 7. Wiþ heāfoðece and wiþ ungemynde and wiþ ungehýrnesse, 314, 25. Cf. gemynd-leās.

un-gemyndig; *adj.* *Unmindful, forgetful*:—Ungemyndig immemor, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 14. Ne byð æfre God ungemýndig ðæt hē mihtige manna cynne numquid obliuiscetur misereri Deus? Ps. Th. 76, 8. Swā hwā swā ungemýndig (immemor) sié rihtwínesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10; Met. 22, 55. Hē wæs ungemýndig ðæs hālgan gewrites, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ungemyndig oblitum, Germ. 388, 36. Ungemyndigne, 388, 24. Hī wurdon ðæs treōwes ungemýndige, ac God wæs his gemyndig, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 2.

un-gemyndum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38, un-genēd. v. un-gímende, un-genid.

un-geuge; *adj.* *Impracticable, useless, vain*:—Gē ungænge gedydon bebod Godes irritum fecistis mandatum Dei, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 6. [Icel. ð-gendr not fit to walk on. Cf. Ger. un-gangbar not current, impracticable.]

un-genid[d]; *adj.* *Unforced, uncompelled*:—Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wult ongiht . . . ðe ungenid lyste forweorþan nihil inuenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, abijciat manendi intentionem, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 14. Ðæt ealle gesceafta hiora āgnum willum ungenēðe him wæron underþeððe, 35, 5; Fox 164, 29. Ungeniðde (niðde, Cott. MSS.) mid eowrum āgnum willan geþ sculon ðencean for eowre heorde providentes non coacte, sed spontanee, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 19; Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 14.

un-geocian to unyoke:—Ic ungeocige oððe tótwaeme disjungo, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3.

un-georne; *adv.* I. *unwillingly, reluctantly*:—Ðā on ðæm tweōn ðe hié swā ungeorne his willan fulleodon qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. II. *without diligence, negligently*:—Ðæt hē tō ungeorne bewiste hwæt hē on þeostum dyde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 23. [O. H. Ger. un-germo: Ger. un-gern: Icel. ð-gjarna unwillingly.]

un-geornful[1]; *adj.* *Not diligent, negligent, careless, remiss*:—Ðæt ungeornfulle mōð hyngreð anima dissoluta esuriet, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 11. Ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelāde on ealles tō miclre hætheortnesse, oððe eft sió ānealdnes hine tō ungeornfulne gedoo tō ongiætanne, ðý læs hē weorðe besolcen quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam caleant, nec ab intellectu studio ex seipsum fulmine torpescant, 35; Swt. 239, 2. Hyne nāu man geseah ungeornfulne tō Cristes þeowdōme, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 19.

un-gerād; *adj.* I. *stupid, rude, unskilled, foolish, ignorant*:—Walah siue ungerād barbarus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Gif se sacerð bið ungerād ðæs lāreowdōmes sacerdos si praedicationis est nescius, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 24. Sum ungerād mann . . . nolde gān tō ðām axum on ðone Wōdnes-dæg, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 41. Dysig bið se wegferēnda man, se ðe nind ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislæt . . . Swā eac wē beoð ungerāde, gif wē lufiaþ ða hwilwendiscan lustas, Homl. Th. i. 164, 10. Ða dwollice bēc rædaþ ungerāde menn, ii. 444, 25. Deað ða dysegan and ða ungerādan his gelýian nýllan, Wulfst. 305, 14. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum stýrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5.

II. *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*:—Ungerāde dissona (sermonum procacitate, Ald. 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 20; 26, 69. Næles ungerāde non dissona (sententia, Ald. 65), 86, 12; 60, 69. Dissona .i. discordantia, incongrua, ungeswēga vel ungerāde, 141, 37. Simle biop ða gōðan and ða yfan ungeþwære betwyh him, ge eac hwilum ða yfan biop ungerāde betwuh him selfum ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27; Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Ða lāteowas wæron Agustuse ungerāde, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 18. Donne se abbod and se prāfost ungerāde beoð and him betwyx sacaþ dum contraria sibi inuicem abbas prepositusque sentiunt, R. Ben. 124. Ic sceal nū mid ungerādum wordum gesettan, peah ic geobhwilum gecoplice funde carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi, moestos cogor inire modos, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7.

un-gerād, es; *n.* I. *stupidity, folly, unreason*:—Fela dyslice dæda ðerap mancynne oððe for ānwylhy-se oððe for ungerāde; swā swā sume menn dōð, ðe dyslice fæstaþ ofer heora mihte . . . Nū gesettan ða hālgan fæderas ðæt wē fæstou mid gerāde, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 92. II. *discord, disagreement, variance*:—Ðætte ān sibb Godes lufe būtan ælcum ungerāde is suide fæste gebinde tunc sola nos in aedificio concordia caritatis liget, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22.

un-gerādness, e; *f.* *Disagreement*:—Gyf hyne mēte, ðæt hē

āwihit beran geseo, ðæt byð ungerādnes, Lchdm. iii. 170, 20. v. un-gerādness.

un-gerēd (p); *adj.* *Stupid*:—Ungerēd[e?] insipidus, stultus, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 42. (The MS. has ungeræd, v. Wülck. 165, 16.)

un-gerēdelice; *adv.* *Roughly, rudely*:—Ða Godes widerwinnan ða fæmnan genāmon, út of ðære byrig ungerēdelice hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 307. [þe weregede gastes hine unireðlice (or see un-gerýdelice?) underfanged mid stearne swupen, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 10.]

un-gerēdness, e; *f.* *Discord, disagreement, variance*:—Betux Agathocle and his folce weard ungerēdnes in exercitu Agathoclis orta est seditio, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 15. Sōna swā hié him betweonum ungerēdnesse up āhōfon swā forwurdon hié ealle discordia exitio fuit, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 19; 6, 6; Swt. 262, 14. For his feondum gebide hē, mid ðām ðe wið hyne ungerēdnysse hæbben, L. E. i. 21; Th. ii. 418, 15.

un-gerec[c], es; *n.* *Disorder, tumult, violence*:—Ungerecc (-rec, Rush.) tumultus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 5. Ungerece impetu (cf. O. H. Ger. Mit mihhilu ungirethu magno impetu, Mk. 5, 13), Rush. 8, 32. Hē ðerne cyninges þegn in ðæm ungerecce ācwealde in ipso tumultu alium de militibus peremit, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 24. [O. H. Ger. un-gireh tumultus, seditio, impetus, inquietudo, passio.]

un-gereccan to repel a charge from, to clear:—Gif hit man him on gerecce, and hē hine ungereccan ne mæge, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 4. **un-gereclīc**; *adj.* *Disorderly, tumultuous, ungovernable*:—Seo meuge tæcnoðe ða flæsclican willan and ða ungereclīcan uncysta, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6.

un-gereclīc; *adv.* *Without order, tumultuously, without restraint*:—Se ðe ungereclīc liofaþ and his gecyrd nyle healdan, ne biþ se nāht est enim quod ordinem retinet, servatque naturam; quod vero ab hac deficit, esse etiam derelinquit, Bt. 46, 6; Fox 182, 21. Ic ongiðe ðæt ealle gesceafta tōðeowon swā swā wæter and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrdnesse ne heoldon, ac swiþe ungereclīc tōslupen and tō nāhte wurden, gif hī næfdon ænne God ðe him eallum stiorde and racode and rædde vel ad nihilum cuncta referuntur, et uno veluti vertice destituta, sine rectore fluitabunt, 34, 12; Fox 154, 3.

un-gerēdelice. v. un-gerýdelice.

un-geregnod; *adj.* *Unornamented*:—Massehakele þæt is ungerēnad, Chart. Th. 515, 26.

un-gereord; *adj.* *Not having an intelligible language*:—Ungereord barbarus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 22.

un-gereordelīc, -gereordlic; *adj.* *Insatiable*:—Ungereordelīcne (-gereor[r]dlicne, Ps. Spl. C.) insatiabili, Ps. Surt. 100, 5.

un-gereordod; *adj.* *Unfed, not having had a meal*:—Se dēma un-gereordod sāt būtan ælcere ðēnungde unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 91.

un-gerian. v. un-girwan.

un-gerim, es; *n.* *A countless number, an immense number or quantity*:—Feala oðra gōðra þegna and folces ungerim, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 23. Ðara wæs ungerim, Shr. 48, 31. Ðara ys forneān ungerim, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 18, 3. Ðæt hē gegaderige ungerim ðissa welena, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13. Hire oloedas bāron ungerim godes, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 11. Ungerim feos syllan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Cf. un-rim.

un-gerim; *adj.* *Countless, numberless, innumerable, incalculable, immense*:—Ðær is ungerim fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorðon, Lchdm. iii. 254, 12. Ðæt wæs ungerim (ungerimlic, MS. E.), ðæt into helle bchreas, Wulfst. 8, 15. Cōmon ða hæðengildan mid ungerimfum folce, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 16. S. Anastasius, sēs Basilius and ungerime oðre, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 30; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 46, 14. Oðre ungerime, 9, 37; Zup. 62, 5; 9, 38; Zup. 63, 8. Tō gefremminge ungerimra tæcna, Homl. Th. i. 310, 17. Ungerimfum innumeris, Wülck. Gl. 255, 14. Se deofol . . . wyrcð ungerima wundra, Homl. Th. i. 4, 16. Ungerime hūde numerosas praedas, Hpt. Gl. 522, 20. [Mikell folle and ungerim iss onn erþe, Orm. 18993.] Cf. un-rim; un-getel.

un-gerimed; *adj.* *Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Mid ðære ungerimedan mænigo innumerabilis multitudo, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4 note.

un-gerimedlic; *adj.* *Innumerable*:—Ðā geseah hē ða mycelan and ða ungerimedlican ferde his feonda, H. R. 3, 15.

un-gerimlic; *adj.* *Innumerable, incalculable*, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. un-gerim.

un-geripod; *adj.* *Immature, premature*:—Uniripedes (deāþes) imaturae (mortis), Hpt. Gl. 507, 38. On ungeripodum freodōme and unstaððigum þeawum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 12. Hē forfleaþ ungeripedan deað, Homl. Th. i. 390, 31.

un-gerisende; *adj.* *Unbecoming, indecent*:—Ungerisendre æfesne indecens obscenitas, Hpt. Gl. 492, 59.

un-gerisene, -gerisne; *adj.* I. *unsuitable, inappropriate*:—Ungerisenu indecens (est stulto gloria, Prov. 26, 1), Kent. Gl. 977. Nis ungerisue ðæt wē ān wundor of monegum āsecgan nec ab re est unum e pluribus miraculum enarrare, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. II. *unseemly, indecent*:—Ðý læs hē oðwihit unwyrþes oððe ungerisenes dyde mid his mūþe ne aliquid indignum suae personae vel ore proferret, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 26. Ungerisne bysene ðū hātest hié wituian you order them to be punished

in a way that inflicts indignity upon them, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Un-gerysene æfna indecens obscenitas, Hpt. Gl. 492, 62.

un-gerisene, es; n., or un-gerisenu; indecl. f. I. inconvenience, disagreeableness:—Hit ðe biþ odde ungetæse odde fræcnlic, eall ðæt ðu ofer gemet dæst . . . seó oferfing ðe wurþ oþþe tō ungerisenum oþþe tō plio, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wið scurfendum næglum, gebærned hundes heafod and seó acce ðæron gedon; ða ungerisnu hyt on weg alyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 10.

II. unseemliness, indignity, disgrace:—Tō æwisclicum bismir i. ungerisne ad infame dedecus, Hpt. Gl. 507, 8. Hē teah hienne ðæt hē his ungerisno spræce he accused him of speaking unbecomingly of him; velut sui proditorem, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29. Wege hē ða ungerisnu (contumeliam, Latin version), L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 7. Gif min gerēfa ungerysena gebýt ðader oþþe tūnes-mannum oþþe heora hyrdon, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 27. Him is leofre ðæt hē leofge ðonne him mon ænigra ungerisna tō wēne eligit falsa de se jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 16. Bið ðæt sæd āgoten tō unclænnesse and tō ungerisnum ad immunditiam semen effundit, 15; Swt. 97, 11.

un-gerisenlic; adj. Unseemly, dishonourable, base:—Is ðæt ungerisenlic wuldor ðisse worulde and swiþe leās gloria quam fallax, quam turpis est, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 30. Deah ðe ful monige mid gerisenlicum weorcum ārisen from eorðan, mid ungerisenlicum gewilnungum ðissa woroldþinga hiē hiē selfe ālecgeaþ on eorðan etsi honesta actione nonnulli quasi a terra se erigunt, ambitione tamen inhonesta semetipsos ad terram deponunt, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 8. Adō of his mōde ungerisenlice ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Hwæt ungerisenlice siē ðonne ðæt quo quid turpius excogitari potest? 30, 1; Fox 108, 6.

un-gerisene; adv. In an unsuitable, unseemly or unbecoming manner, with indignity, dishonourably, basely:—Ungerisenlice inconuenienter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 64. Hē sceal tilian ðæt hē ne siē tō ungerisenlice underþeod his unþeawum, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. For ðære gewilnunga woroldgelpes hē onlýt ungerisenlice tō ðissum eorðlicum, suā ðæt neat for giferensse onlýt tō ðære eorðan, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 2. Daid, ðā hē ðone læppan forcorfenne hæfde, suide suiflice hreowsade ðæt hē him (Saul) æfre suā ungerisenlice (-risen-, Cott. MSS.) gedēnigan, sceolde, 28; Swt. 199, 18. Hē beþæhte hī into his būre, and hī man ðærinne ofslōh ungerisenlice (they were basely slain), Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 1.

un-gerisenness, -gerisness, e; f. Unseemliness, shame:—Unirisnyssede dedecus, Hpt. Gl. 507, 35.

un-gerýde; adj. Rough, violent:—Se egeslica swæg ungerýdre sæs, Wulfst. 137, 7. [Unride duntēs wid mealles istelet, O. E. Homl. i. 253, 12. Cf. An unrude raketehe, 249, 24. Unseollþe unride inoh for to drehenn, Orm. 4784. Oferrumenn wiþþ nan unride strennþe, 12527. ðis fis (the whale) ðat is unride (rimes with wide), Misc. 16, 505; 20, 631: (rimes with side), 646. A kowel ful unride (rimes with shride = scrýdan), Havel. 964. Þe unrideste wunde þat men may see, 1985. Þen rewis þe king of unride (-rode) werkis, Alex. (Sk.) 871. Þou has ragid with unryd gestis, 460. See also Halliwell's Dict. unride.] v. following words.

un-gerýde, es; n. A rough place:—Ungerýdu beoð on smēde wegās aspera erunt in uias planas, Lk. Skt. 3, 5.

un-gerýdelice; adv. Violently, with impetus:—Cwæst se Hælend: 'Ic geseah ðone sceoccan swā swā scinende liget feallende ādūn dreorig of heofonum, for ðam ðe hē ābreās ungerýdelice, Hexam. 10; Norm. 18, 7. Ða felga biþ fyrrest ðæe eaxe, for ðæm hī faraþ ungerýdelicost (-rede-, Cott. MS. v. (?) un-gerýdelice), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21. [Þe meiden reat him mitte raketehe unrudeliche, Jul. 54, 1. Hā þe dintede unrideli o rag, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 27. Þer as þe rogh rocher unrydely wat3 fallen, Gaw. 1432. If any of his feris ragid with him unridly, Alex. (Skt.) 638. Þen rekils it unruydrly, & raynes doune stanyes, 566. And ofer warp þær i þe flor unnridellig þe3re bordess, Orm. ii. p. 419.]

un-gerýdness, e; f. Violence, tumult:—Ungerýdyness and gewinn tumultus et conculcatio, Scint. 82, 2.

un-gesadelod; adj. Not saddled:—Eahte hors, feower gesadelode and feower ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.) . . . feower hors, twā gesadelode and twā ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 5-10.

un-gesælhp, e; f. Unhappiness, misery:—For ungesælhde ðissere earman þeode, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 26. v. next word.

un-geselig; adj. Unhappy, unfortunate:—Ungeselig infelix, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 30. Ðæs ungeseligan infausti, ii. 47, 56. I. of persons, unhappy, (a) suffering, misfortune, calamity, etc.:—Ne meht ðu cweðan ðæt ðu earm se and ungeselig (te existimari miserum), Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. Ðæt is seó mæste unsæld ðæt mon ærest weorþe geselig and æfter ðam ungeselig in omni aduersitate fortunæ infelicitissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem, 10; Fox 26, 31. Gif ðu gesiht hwylcne swiþe ungeseligne mon and ongitst ðeah hwæthwegu godes on him, hwæþer hē siē swā ungeselig swā se ðe nānwuht godes næfþ . . . ac hū þyncþ ðe þe ðam ðe nānwuht godes næfþ, gif hē hæfþ sume eacan yfeles; se ðu wilt secgan siē ungeseligra ðonne se oðer si miseriae cuiuspiam

bonum aliquid addatur, nonne felicius est eo, cuius pura ac solitaria sine cuiusquam boni admissione miseria est? . . . Quid si eidem misero, qui cunctis careat bonis, praeter ea, quibus miser est, malum aliud fuerit annexum, nonne multo infelicius eo censendus est, cuius infortunium boni participatione releuatur? 38, 3; Fox 200, 14-20. Sedechias se ungesælga kining, ðe man gelædde on bendum tō Babiloniam birig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 11. Ða unþeawas næfre ne biþ unwitnode . . . ða yfelan biþ simle ungesælige, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 26; Met. 27, 18. Ungesælige, Exon. Th. 75, 4; Cri. 1216. Wā lā wā ða ða ungeseligan menn ne magon gebidon hwonne hē (death) him tō cume, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Åra mē, ungesæligost ealra wifa, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. (b) suffering want of moral good:—Deofol sæwd unwisdom and gedēð þurh ðæt, ðæt ungeselig man wisdōmes ne gýmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27 note. Se ungeseliga gýtsere wile mære habban ðonne him genihtsumað, ðonne hē furdon orsorð ne bricð his genihtsumnysses, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33. Hiē beoð suide ungesælige ðonne hiē yfeliaþ for ðæm ðe oðre menn gōdigap . . . Hwā mag beon ungesæligra quantae infelicitatis sint, qui melioratione proximi deteriores fiunt . . . Quid istis infelicius? Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18-22. Hi synt earmran and dysigran and ungeseligan ðonne ic hit āreacan mæge, 32, 3; Fox 118, 28; Met. 19, 42. (c) causing unhappiness:—Ungeselig infelix (a son that bringeth reproach, Prov. 19, 26), Kent. Gl. 716.

II. of things, (a) unfortunate, calamitous:—Dis ungesellice gear infaustus ille annus, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 32. (b) unprofitable, evil:—Se ungesellice gewuna belāf of hæðenra manna biggenge, Homl. Ass. 146, 47. Preo āreleasa scylda wē gehýrdon—ungesælige mærsunge his (Herod's) gebyrtide . . . Wē ne mōton ure gebyrtide tō nānum freolsdæge mid idelum mærsungum āwendan, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. [Laym. A. R. un-iseli.] v. un-sælig.

un-gesæliglice; adv. I. unhappily, miserably:—Hē (Judas) hine sylfne āhæng and swā ungesæliglice tō ecan dæde was geniderad, Homl. Ass. 158, 164. Hē him seluan ēce hellewite ungesæliglice getilaþ, Chart. Th. 117, 23. II. wickedly. v. un-gesælice:—Swā ungesæliglice Iudas ðam lareowe deað sætade, swā him eall his lif tō ungesældum weard, Homl. Ass. 161, 225.

un-gesæligness, e; f. Unhappiness, calamity, misery:—Ungesælignyss infelicitas, Ps. Spl. 13, 7. Seó ungesælignyss becom on ðæt folc, ðæt hig ðone Hælend gefengon and on rōde āhængon, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 12. Wæs se dōm oncyrrad Euan ungesæligness, ðæt heo cende on sære and on unrottnesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Hē ða deode fram langre wōnesse and ungesælignysses (infelicitate) ālysde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 10.

un-gesælice; adv. Unhappily, miserably, wickedly; improbe:—Hæfð se yfela gāst ungifa . . . and ða hē dæld ðām mannun ðe ungesælice him gehýrsumiaþ, Wulfst. 52, 12. [His sune ðe uniseliche (onselliche, 2nd MS.) luuede, his deden weoren forcuðe, Laym. 7022.] v. un-sæle.

un-gesælp, e; f. I. unhappiness, illfortune, calamity:—Ealle ðas ungesældas ūs gelumpon þurh unrædes, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1. Biþ simle ða eowre gesælþa on sumum þingum ungesælþa (unsælþa, Cott. MS.), Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 20. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ægðer ge gesælþa ge ungesælþa ælces monnes, 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Ne meah ðu nō mid sōþe getælan ðine wyrd for ðām leasum ungesælþum (unsælþum, Cott. MS.) ðæt ðu browast, 10; Fox 28, 2. Eall his lif tō ungesældum and tō ermdum weard, Homl. Ass. 161, 226. Åfyr fram ðe ða unnettan ungesælþa and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33.

II. unhappiness which consists in absence of moral good:—Ða yfelan habbaþ drió ungesælþa (unsælþa, Cott. MS.); ān is ðæt hī yfel willaþ, oþer ðæt ðæt hī magon, þride ðæt hī hit þurhtiþ triplici infortunio necesse est urgeantur, quos uideas scelus uelle, posse, perficere, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 33. Nān man ne deat for ārwyrðnesse ðæs ānsetlan leahtras tælan; him synt eac ða ungesælþa leofran, ðæt hē hý nyte, ðenne hē hī lācnige, R. Ben. 135, 18. [Þurh him (Adam) ded com in þis middener and oðer uniselde, O. E. Homl. i. 171, 197. For heora uniselde (wickedness), Laym. 2545.] v. un-sælp.

un-gesawen. v. un-gesewen.

un-gesceād, es; n. Indiscretion, unreason:—Ða ðe on ðām sylfum cildum ðan ungesceāde gehætheortap qui in ipsis infantibus sine discretionē exarserit, R. Ben. 130, 7. Hē on ānum dæge mid ungesceāde forspild preora daga andifene, Homl. Ass. 145, 30; Lchdm. iii. 442, 32. un-gesceād; adj. Indiscreet, unreasonable, irrational:—Hwā is manna tō ðam ungesceād and ungewittig, ðæt hē ðæm cýninge his āre ætrece for ði ðe his gerēfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 7.

un-gesceādlic; adj. Indiscreet, irrational:—Ungesceādlic swigea indiscretum silentium, Scint. 213, 13. Mid ungesceādlicum þinge in re irrationali, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 10.

un-gesceādlice; adv. Unreasonably, excessively:—Ungesceādlice (-sceāde-) irrationabiliter, R. Ben. 54, 13 note. Tācn ðæs ungesceādlice cealdan magan (cf. ðæs ofercealdan magan, 192, 25; 194, 11), Lchdm. ii. 160, 4. v. next word.

ungesceād-micel; adj. Excessively great:—Æled wæs ungesceād-micel, Cd. Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Cf. un-gemet-, and see preceding word.

un-gesceādwis; adj. I. not acting according to reason, un-

reasonable, irrational, unwise, foolish:—Hé hine wiste swiþe ungesceádwisne and swiþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 4. Ic wundrige hwī men sién swā ungesceádwise ðæt hié wēnan ðæt dis andwearde lif mæge ðone monnan ðōn gesǣligne, 11, 2; Fox 34, 36; 39, 9; Fox 226, 9. Ðeah ungesceádwisum monnum swā ne þince, 39, 8; Fox 224, 16.

II. not possessed of reason, irrational:—Ælc gesceaft, ægðer ge gesceádwis ge ungesceádwis, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Ic eom ofwundrod hwī eow þince ðære ungesceádwisan gesceafte gōð betere ðonne eower ægen god, 13; Fox 40, 5. On ðara ungesceádwisa niétēna gesibsumnesse, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 24. Hé hine gehwyrfe to ungesceádwisum neátum in *irrationalē animal hunc vertit*, 4; Swt. 39, 22.

un-gesceádwislíc; *adj.* *Indiscreet, imprudent, unreasonable, extravagant*:—Ðette hē ne ðōhte nāwūht ungesceádwislíces ne unnetlíces *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 12. Gif wē hwæt ongietap on him ungesceádwislíces gedoon si *qua ab eis inordinate gesta sunt*, 32; Swt. 211, 22. v. un-sceádwislíc.

un-gesceádwislíce; *adv.* *Indiscreetly, unreasonably, foolishly*:—Ða ðe hiora ægen ungesceádwislíce healdap *qui sua indiscrete tenuerunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 11. Se gitsere and se ðe woruldwean lufap ungesceádwislíce, Swt. 331, 8. Ðonne wē biddap ongeán ūre ægenre pearfe, ðonne forwyrnd God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceádwislíce biddap, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 9. Ungesceádwislíce *irrationabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 61, 11.

un-gesceádwisness, e; *f.* *Unreasonableness, foolishness*:—Hwæt segst ðú ðæt sié forcūþre ðonne sió ungesceádwisnes? hwī gefapiap hī ðæt hī biōð dysige? hwī nyllap hī spyrgan æfter cræftum and æfter wiðdōme? *quid enervatus ignorantiae caecitate? an sectanda noverunt?* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 31, 35. Hē læt his mōð tōflōwan on ðæt ofdele giémeliēste and ungesceádwisnesse æfter eallum his willum *anima neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 15.

un-gesceapen; *adj.* **I. unshapen, unformed**:—*Interfectio* is ān dæl spræce getaciende ðæs mōdes gewilunge mid ungesceapenre stemne (*voce incondita*), Ælf. Gr. 48; Zup. 277, 17. Hē is sōð Scyppend, ðe ða ungesceapenan eáhhringas (*the eyes of the man who was born blind*) geopenode, Homl. Th. i. 474, 8.

II. uncreated:—Ungesceapen (*increated*) is se Fæder, ungesceapen is se Sunu, and is ungesceapen se Hālgā Gāst, Ath. Crd. 8.

un-gescended; *adj.* *Uninjured*:—Ungiscended *inlessa*, Rtl. 146, 23.

un-gescepped; *adj.* *Uninjured, entire*:—Wæs his lichama gemeted ungescepped *corpus inventum est inlesum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 11.

un-gescreþe, -gescreþe; *adj.* *Inconvenient, unfit, useless*:—Unbriēce, ungescreþe *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Æghwylcre menniscra eardunge ungescreþe *humanae habitationi minus accommodus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20.

un-gescreþness, e; *f.* *Inconvenience*:—Seó ungescreþnes ðæs sāres fram heora eāgan gewāt *doloris incommodum ab oculis amoverent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 37.

un-gescreþu, -o; *f.* or *un-gescreþe*; *n.* *Inconvenience, an inconvenient thing*:—Mid ðý ða se foresprecena brōþor langre tīde dyllic ungescreþo woon (*dyllic ungescreþo woon?*) *cum tempore non paucio frater praefatus tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22.

un-gesegnod, -gesenod; *adj.* *Not marked with the sign of the cross*:—Gif ðæt deofol mēþep ungesenodes mannes mūd and lichoman, and hit ðonne on forgitenan mannes innelfe gewēþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 10.

un-gesēne. v. un-gesīne.

un-geseōnde; *adj.* *Not seeing, blind*:—Gyf ðū on foreweardon sumera piġest hwylnce hwelpen ðonne gyt un-geseōndne, ne ongitest ðū ænig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26.

un-gesewen, -gesawen; *adj.* *Unseen, invisible*:—Ðā ðā ða tungel-witegan ðone cýning gecyrdon, ðā weard se steorra him ungesewen, Homl. Th. i. 108, 29. Ðone ungesewenan (*invisibilem*) engel, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 8. Óðre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āðe gewyrdan, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6.

un-gesewenlic; *adj.* *Invisible*:—Seó eorde wæs æt fruman eall ungesewenlic, for ðam ðe heó eall wæs mid fūdm oferdeht, Hexam. 5; Norm. 10, 17. Heora (*angels*) ungesewenlic gecynd, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28. Se ungesawenlica feōnd, Wulfst. 52, 8. Unisawenlicere mihte *invisibili potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 69. God menniscum eāgum ungesewenlicne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 17. Ða óðre heofenan synd un-gesegenlice, Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. Mid ðære gewilunge ðara ungesewenlica ðinga, Past. 16; Swt. 98, 3; Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30; Met. II. 5. Wið mīnum wiþerwinnam ungesewenlicum and ungesewenlicum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 11. Hē offrige ða ungesewenlican lāc, Homl. Th. i. 584, 3.

un-gesewenlice; *adv.* *Invisibly, without being seen*:—God cymð ungesewenlice to geswāstre heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4.

un-gesib[b]; *adj.* **I. not related, strange**:—Hē bið fremede Freān ælmihtigum, englum ungelic (ungesibb, MS. B.) āna hwearfap, Salm. Kmbl. 69; Sal. 35. Ic (*the cuckoo*) under sceāte ungesibbum weard eācen gēste, Exon. Th. 391, 20; Rā. 10, 8. **II. not at peace, at variance**:—Ða twā mæġþa ða ðe betwih him unġewwāre and ungesibbe wāron *provinciae quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S.

528, 32; Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. [Cf. *Betere weare sæhte þene swulc unisibbe*, Laym. 9845.]

un-gesibsum; *adj.* *Prone to discord, quarrelsome*:—Lōcahwylc cristen man sý ungesibsum, man āh on ðam ðage hine to gesibsumianne, Wulfst. 295, 4. On óðre wisan sint to manigenne ða gesibsuman, on óðre ða ungesibsuman *aliter admonendi sunt discordes, atque aliter pacati*, Past. 46; Swt. 345, 6. Ðēm ungesibsumum is to cýðanne *admonendi sunt dissidentes*, Swt. 348, 5.

un-gesibsumness, e; *f.* *Proneness to discord, quarrelsomeness, discord*:—Wē magon gecwānan on ðara ungesceádwisa niétēna gesibsumnesse hū micel yfel sió gesceádwislíce gecynd ðurh ða ungesibsumnesse geíremep si solertes *aspicimus, concordando sibi irrationalis natura indicat, quantum malum per discordiam rationalis natura committat*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 1.

un-gesilt; *adj.* *Unsalted*:—Swīnen smeru ungesylt, Lchdm. i. 146, 20. v. un-silt.

un-gesīne; *adj.* *Invisible*:—Ungesēne wearp *disparuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 43.

un-gesīnelic; *adj.* *Invisible*:—Seó ungesīnelíce sāwl, Blickl. Homl. 21, 25. Ungesīnelícne God, 185, 31. Flæsclice men ða ungesīnelican ne magon angytan, Wulfst. 2, 4.

un-gesoden; *adj.* *Unsodden*:—Nim ðū ða ylcan wyrtē ungesodene, Lchdm. i. 92, 29.

un-gesom; *adj.* *At variance*:—Æfter sumum fyrste wurdon hī un-gesōme, Philippus and Arethe, Homl. Th. i. 478, 25. [Hit itit þat wif and were beoþ unisome, O. and N. 1522.]

un-gestæddig; *adj.* *Instant, unstable*:—Ðæt ungestæddige folc *mobile vulgus*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. Ðam ungestæþþegan and ðam gālan ðū miht seggan ðæt hī biþ gelicra unstillum fugelum ðonne gemet-tæstum monnum *levis atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, 37, 4; Fox 192, 22. Ða gesceaftas ðe wē embe spreap, ðæt heó ūs þince ungestæþþie, hý habbaþ sumne dæl gestæþþinesse, Shr. 168, 30. Ða ungestæþþegan and unfæstðrædan *inconstans*, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 3. Nānwūht nis on ūs unstīle and ungestæddigre ðonne ðæt mōð *nīl in nobis est corde fugacius*, 38; Swt. 273, 11.

un-gestæddiglice; *adv.* *Unsteadily, without stability*:—Ðonne mon ða fæstræðnesse his mōdes innan forlist, ðonne bið hē hwīlum swīde ungestæddiglice āstýred fūtane on his limum *qui statum mentis perdidit, subsequenter foras in inconstantiam motionis fluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 7. Hié beoð swā micle ungestæddelīcor tōflōwene on hiera mōðe swā hié wēnaþ ðæt hié stīlan and orsorgan beón mægen *quae tanto latius diffiunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 17.

un-gestæddigness, e; *f.* *Unsteadiness, levity, want of firmness*:—Se hæft singalne sceabb se ðe næfre ne blīnd ungestæddignesse *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 70, 3. Gif hē eallunge forberan ne mæg for hira āgnum unfeāwum and for hiera ungestæddignesse *qui pro infirmitate sese abstinere vix possunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 9.

un-gestreón, es; *n.* *Ill-gotten treasure*:—Ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and seolfre and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 9.

un-gestroden; *adj.* *Not subjected to forfeiture or confiscation of goods*:—Swāse mæn ciriclicas gemānan ungestrodyne þoligen *natives shall forfeit the communion of the church but without being subjected to forfeiture of goods* [cf. *gestrod proscritionem* (the passage in Aldhelm is: *Proscritionem rerum et patrimonii jacturam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 67], L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3.

un-geswēge; *adj.* *Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswēge *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 51. Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 34. Ungeswēge *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 76. Ungeswēga *vel unglehōþre dissona*, i. *discordantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 36. Ungeswēgium *absonis*, Germ. 392, 12.

un-geswencedlic; *adj.* *Unwearied, indefatigable*:—Mid ungeswencedlice luste heofonlicra gōða *infatigabili coelestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35.

un-geswicendlice; *adv.* *Unceasingly, incessantly*:—Ungeswicendlice *indefinenter*, Scint. 28, 7: *incessanter, fugiter*, 131, 8: *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. 19, 4 note.

un-geswuncen; *adj.* *Unlaboured*:—Ungeswuncenre *inelaborate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 59.

un-gesynelic. v. un-gesīnelic.

un-getæse; *adj.* *Inconvenient, disagreeable, troublesome, obnoxious*:—Ungetæse *infestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 46. Óððe hit ðe ðerap óððe hit ðe unwynsum biþ, óððe ungetæse (-getæse, Cott. MS.) óððe frēcnlice *aut injucundum, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Gilpes ðū ġirnest ac ðū hine ne miht habban orsorge, for ðam ðū scealt habban simle hwæt-hweg wiþerweardes and ungetæses (-getæses, Cott. MS.) *gloriam petis? sed per aspera quaeque distractus, securus esse desistis*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. Ða cýningas ðe æfter Rōmuluse rīcsedon wāron forcūðran ðonne hē wære, and ðām folcum lāðran and ungetæsrān, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 26.

un-getæse, es; *n.* *An inconvenience, a trouble*:—Gif hē ðām gehiēr-

suman mannum næfde geteohchad his eðel tō sellanne, hwiē wolde hē hiē mid ænegum ungetæsum læran? nisi correctis hæreditatem dare disponerit, erudire eos per molestias non curaret, *Past.* 36; *Swt.* 251, 24. Mid hū monigfaldum ungetæsum and mid hū heardum brocum ūs swingaþ and dreagaþ ūre worldcunde fædras quam dura carnales filios disciplinæ flagella castigant, *Swt.* 253, 24.

un-getæslīce; *adv.* Inconveniently, incommodiously:—Ðonne ðæt scyp ungetæslīcost on ancre rit, *Shrn.* 179, 17.

un-getæssness, *e*; *f.* Inconvenience:—Ungetæssnesse incommoditate, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 44, 30.

un-getel; *adj.* Innumerable:—On þisum and on manegum and on ungetelum (ge)þrum intingan ic syngade in istis et in multis atque innumeris aliis causis peccavi, *Confess. Peccat.* Cf. un-gerim.

un-getemed; *adj.* Untamed:—Se wilda fola hæfde getācnunge ealles ðres folces, de was dāgyt hæden and ungetemed, *Homl. Th.* i. 208, 23. Tigan tō ungetemdra horsa swuran, 432, 33.

un-getemprun, *e*; *f.* Rough weather; intemperies, *Anglia* xiii. 397, 461.

un-geteón, *es*; *n.* Foul injury:—Wid nētāna ungetiōnu . . . Engel se ðe æsseted is ofer nēto ūsra gihalda ða ðætte ne mæg diól onrād ða (*ut non poterit diabolus inequitare illa*), *Rtl.* 119, 15.

un-geteorindlice; *adv.* Indefatigably:—Dis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlices cræftes, gif hig from ūs dāges oððe nyhtes ungeteorindlice begongenne beoð . . . *L. E. I.* 21; *Th.* ii. 418, 18.

un-geteorod; *adj.* Unwearied, unfailing, unexhausted:—Ungeteorodne goldhord on heofenum thesaurum non deficientem in caelis, *Lk. Skt.* 12, 33. Ungeteorodne, *Homl. Skt.* ii. 23 b, 92. Ungetyradne *inexhaustam*, *Hpt. Gl.* 463, 19.

un-getese. *v.* un-getese.

un-geþeslic; *adj.* Unfit, unsuitable, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 61, 39. *v.* un-geþæplic. un-geþanc, *es*; *m.* *n.* Evil thought:—Būtan hē mid fulre dædbōte his ungeþanc geþeð, *R. Ben.* 21, 6. Åfrysiaþ of miure gesyhte ða ungedanc eowra heortena auferte malum cogitationum vestrarum ab oculis meis, *Wulfst.* 48, 20.

un-geþancfull; *adj.* Unthankful, ungrateful:—Ðū man, tō hwan eart ðū mē swā ungeþancfull minra gifuena? *Wulfst.* 259, 1: 241, 4.

un-geþeah, *es*; *n.* Evil counsel:—Forbeode hē and ælcega ða dwyrnunge heora ungeþeahtes prohibeant pravorum prevaleare consensum, *R. Ben.* 118, 10.

un-gepeahntendlice; *adv.* Inconsiderately, unadvisedly:—Nalæš hē sōna and ungepeahntendlice ðam gerýnum onfōn wolde ðæs Cristenan geleafan non statim et inconsulte sacramenta fidei Christianae percipere voluit, *Bd.* 2, 9; *S.* 512, 6.

un-geþeawe; *adj.* Not in accordance with one's habits:—Se biscop bæd ðone hālgan wer ðæt hē scolde tō gereorde fōn mid him; and hē swā dyde, peah hit his life ungeþeawe wære, *Guthl.* 17; *Gdwin.* 72, 27.

un-geþeawfæst; *adj.* Illregulated of conduct:—Ungeþeawfæstan indisciplinatus, *R. Ben. Interl.* 14, 16. *v.* un-þeawfæst.

un-geþeod; *adj.* Separate, disjoined:—Tōfōran ða (after the confusion of tongues) on feower wegās æðelinga bearn ungeþeode (cf. hý beoð geþeode þeodscipum on gemang betwux heahfæderas and hālige witegan vaticinis junctos patriarchis atque prophetis, *Dōm. L.* 18, 282), *Cd. Th.* 102, 11; *Gen.* 1698.

un-gepinged; *adj.* Undetermined, unsettled:—Se egeslica dæg, se cymd ofer ealle eorðwarian ungedinged (the time is not fixed and known beforehand; repentina dies illa), *Past.* 43; *Swt.* 317, 12. *v.* un-pinged.

un-geþungen; *adj.* Vile, base, ignoble:—Ðū ungeþungenia hund, *Nar.* 42, 12.

un-geþwære; *adj.* I. not in harmony, at variance, discordant, not in agreement:—Ungeþwæra discordator, discors, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 140, 77. Simle biop ða gōðan and ða yflan ungeþwære betwux him, ge eac hwilum ða yflan biop ungerāde betwux him selfum, ge furlum ān yfel man bið hwilum ungeþwære him selfum ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire, *Bt.* 39, 12; *Fox* 230, 26–29. Gōð and yfel biop simle ungeþwære betwux him and simle on twā willaþ bonum malumque adversa fronte dissideant, 37, 3; *Fox* 190, 13. Fýr and wæter and manega opra gesceafta ðe beoþ ā swā ungeþwæra betwux him swā swā hī beoþ, 21; *Fox* 74, 16. Ða twā mægþa, ða ðe betwux him ungeþwære and ungesibbe wæron provinciae, quae ab invicem discordabant, *Bd.* 3, 6; *S.* 528, 31: *Blickl. Homl.* 225, 6. Ðā wæron ungedwære preostas on ānum his mynstra; ða hē wolde sibbian . . . Se biscop ða ungedwæran preostas dreāde, *Homl. Th.* ii. 516, 4–15. Ðæt ic mōste ofercuran ða peoda ðe mē ungedwære wæron, *Ps. Th.* 15, 2.

II. given to discord, quarrelsome:—Ðætte on oðre wisan sint tō manianne ða geðwæran (cf. ða gesibsuman, 6) on oðre ða ungedwæran (cf. ða ungesibsuman, 6) quomodo admonendi sunt discordes et pacati, *Past.* 46; *Swt.* 344, 5.

III. disagreeable, troublesome, vexatious:—Hē sum fæc ðone ungeþwæran swyle dwēnde aliquamdiu tumorem illum infestum mollire curabat, *Bd.* 4, 32; *S.* 611, 40. Ðū hine ongeat on eallum þingum unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, swiþe sceamleāsne and ungeþwærne (ungewærne, *Bd. MS.*) būton ælcum gōðum þeawe (the Latin

is: Cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae respiceret), *Bt.* 27, 2; *Fox* 96, 19. *v.* un-þwære.

un-geþwære, *es*; *n.* A disturbance, dissension:—Ðýles ungerec ʒ ungeþwære in ðæm folce gewyrde ne forte tumultus fieret in populo, *Mt. Kmbl. Rush.* 26, 5.

un-geþwærian; *p.* ode To disagree, be at variance, differ:—Ic ungedwærige dissentio, *Ælfc. Gr.* 30; *Zup.* 190, 13. Andra fram gōðan willan ungeþwæregap invidia a bona voluntate discordat, *Scint.* 143, 3. Hē ongeat ðæt hī on monegum ðingum Godes cyricean ungeþwæredon vitam ac professionem minus ecclesiasticam in multis esse cognovit, *Bd.* 2, 4; *S.* 505, 22. Ungeþwærudon discordarent, *Anglia* xiii. 367, 34.

un-geþwærlice; *adv.* Ungently, crossly:—Ðā andswarode heo hire ungetwærlice: 'Deað ðe God ðinne wer æt ðe genāme, hwæt sceal ic ðæs dōn?' *Homl.* *Es.* 121, 153.

un-geþwærness, *e*; *f.* I. discord, dissension, disagreement, division, quarrel:—Ungeðwærnes discordia, *Wülck. Gl.* 255, 17. Seó ungedwærnes wundode ða geðwærness discordia vulnerat concordiam, *Gl. Prud.* 77: 78. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermetta and ungeþwærnes (cf. þonan mæst cymeþ . . . unnetta saca, *Met.* 25, 44), *Bt.* 37, 1; *Fox* 186, 19; *Homl. Th.* ii. 220, 32. Ungeðwærnis vecordia, *Rtl.* 163, 1. Ungehwærnys (= þwærnys) simultas, *Hpt. Gl.* 495, 59: 522, 16. Ungeþwærnes was geworden on ðære menigeo for him dissensio facta est in turba propter eum, *Jn. Skt.* 7, 43: 10, 19. On ðisum geare aras seó unghwærnes on Glæstingabyrig betwux ðam abbode and his munecan, *Chr.* 1083; *Erl.* 217, 1. Ðýlæs ænegu ungeþwærnes on his āgnum rice āhafen wurde prius quam adversa fama novas res domi moliretur, *Ors.* 2, 5; *Swt.* 82, 30. Ne mihte hē mid ðone cyning . . . sibbe habban; ac swā mycel ungeþwærnys and unsibb betwux him aras (ingravescitibus causis dissensionum), ðæt hī heora fýrd gesomnedon, *Bd.* 3, 14; *S.* 539, 35. Be ungeþwærnysse wid his nēhstan de discordia cum proximo suo, *L. Ecg. P.* ii. 27 tit.; *Th.* ii. 182, 1. Sii his wunung on hellewite mid ðām ðe symle on ælcere ungedwærness blissiaþ, *Cod. Dip. Kmbl.* iii. 129, 27. Se swicola feond sǣwd ungedwærnysse betwux mancynne, *Homl. Th.* ii. 318, 19. Ða hwile ðe hē ænige ungeþwærnysse hæbbe on his heortan wid his ðone nēhstan quamdiu simulatam ullam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet, *L. Ecg. P.* ii. 27; *Th.* ii. 192, 28. Bilewite cild ne hylt langsume ungeþwærnysse tō ðam ðe him derode, *Homl. Th.* i. 512, 15. Hie ægþer hæðdon ungeþwærness ge betwecnum him selfum ge tō eallum folcum they were at variance both among themselves and with all nations, *Ors.* 6, 3; *Swt.* 258, 1. 'Peod ārist ongean peode.' Mid ðisum wordum hē foresæde manna ungedwærnyssa, *Homl. Th.* ii. 538, 26, 17.

II. trouble, disquiet. *v.* ungeþwære, III:—On hū grundleásu seáde ðæt mōð þringþ, ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwærnessa (terrenis flatibus aucta crescit in immensum noxia cura), *Bt.* 3, 2; *Fox* 6, 9. *v.* un-þwærness.

un-geþyld, *e*; *f.* *es*; *n.* [v. ge-þyld] Impatience:—Hū mycel Godes geþyld is, and hū mycel ūre ungedþyld is, *Blickl. Homl.* 33, 26. Ungeþyld impatientia culpa, *Past.* 43; *Swt.* 309, 2. Sió ungedþyld, *Swt.* 311, 21: 33; *Swt.* 220, 66. For ðæm unwrænde ðære ungedþyld . . . for ðæm undeáwe ðære ungedþyld per vitium impatientiae, 33; *Swt.* 214, 20, 23: *Swt.* 224, 2. Mid ungedþyld (-gedýlde, *Hatt. MS.*), 43; *Swt.* 310, 15. Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþyld cum dederit impatientia manus, *Bt.* 11, 1; *Fox* 32, 33. Ðætte ðæt mōð ne beræse on ungedýld ne ad impatientiam spiritus erumpant, *Past.* 43; *Swt.* 313, 21. Þurh ungeþyld per intolerantiam, *Scint.* 150, 1. [O. H. Ger. un-gidult, -gidult; *f.* impatientia.]

un-geþyldig; *adj.* Impatient:—Ðæt was ungeþyldig heretoga . . . hē wæpn gegrāp mid tō campienne, ær ðon ðe hē tō his lichoman leomum becōme, *Blickl. Homl.* 165, 33. Se ðe dysne læcedōm þolaþ, hē sceal upweard licgean, ðý læs hē ungeþyldig (if he is impatient) in ða strengde dysse lāncnunge ongite, *Lchdm.* i. 300, 21. Se ðe biþ ungeþyldig, and ceoraþ ongeān God on his untrumnyssa, *Homl. Th.* i. 472, 8. Se dysgea ungedýldega all his ingedonc hē geypt, *Past.* 33; *Swt.* 220, 9. Swā ungeþyldige ðæt hī ne magon nān earfoþu geþyldelice āberan, *Bt.* 39, 10; *Fox* 228, 2 note. On oðre wisan sint tō manianne ða ungedýldegan (-gedýldegan, *Hatt. MS.*) and on oðre ða gedýldegan . . . Ðæm ungedýldegan (impatientibus) is tō sæcgeanne, *Past.* 33; *Swt.* 214, 3–6. Se ðe ung-rādum oððe ungedýldigum sýrð, *Homl. Th.* i. 306, 5. Æghwelc monn bið onfunden swā micle læs geclæred ðonne oðer swā hē bið ungedýldega tanto quisque minus ostenditur doctus, quanto minus convincitur patiens, *Past.* 33; *Swt.* 216, 3.

un-geþyldiglice, -geþyldelice; *adv.* Impatiently:—Ðā scýlde hē ongeān swiþe ungeþyldelice, *Bt.* 18, 4; *Fox* 68, 1.

un-geþyre; *adj.* Dissentient (?):—Ungeðyre discensor, *Txts.* 57, 684. Cf. (?) ge-þuren, *pp.* of geþweran, and un-geþwære.

un-getímu; *f.* or un-getime, *es*; *n.* Mishap, misfortune:—On ðæm dagum wæron ða mæstan ungetina (cf. (?) un-geteón: ungetima is the reading of the other MS. here and in the following passages) on Rōmānum, ægðer ge on hungre ge on moncwealme duo vel maxima omnium malorum abominamenta, fames et pestilentia, fessum urbem corripere, *Ors.* 2, 4; *Swt.* 70, 7. Ðæt hellefýr wæs geswidrad, swā ealle ungetina (-getima, *MS. C.*) wæron Sicilia requiem malorum, nisi nunc, nescit, 2, 6; *Swt.*

90, 2. Hwælc ungetīna (-getīna, MS. C.), ægðer ge on monslitum ge on hungre ge on scigebroce ge on mislicre forscapunge, I, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

un-getogen; *adj.* *Uneducated*:—Fisceras and ungetogene menn geceās Drihten him tō leorningcnihtum, and hī swā geteāh, ðæt heōra lār of-stāh ealne woruldwisdom, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hē geceās siððan woruldlice fīðwitan, ac hī mōdegodon, gif hē ær ne gecure ða ungetogenan fisceras, 578, 14.

un-getreōw, -getreōwe, -getriwe, -getrywe; *adj.* *Untrue, unfaithful, faithless*:—Wærlas mon and ungetreow, Exon. Th. 343, 27; Gn. Ex. 163. Ungetreowe *infidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 31; ii. 91, 58; 47, 25; *infidelis*, i. 74, 28. Se ðe sý folce ungetrywe (-getriwe, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 14; L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 29, 30. Gyf hwylc man sý swā ungetrywe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21. Be ungetreowum mannum. Gyf hwylc man sý ðe eallum folce ungetrywe sý, 33; Th. i. 396, 13. Ungetrywan (-getreowan, MS. B.) men ceose man āfældne āð, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Hit is ungelēaful cyren and ungetreowe bearn *generatio perversa est et infideles filii*, Deut. 32, 20. Mē āblendan ðās ungetreowan woruldsælpa, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Hē sett hī dæl mid ðām ungetreowum (*infidelibus*), Lk. Skt. 12, 46. [O. H. Ger. un-gitriumi *infidelis*.]

un-getreōwness, e; *f.* *Unfaithfulness, infidelity*:—Se ðe forlæt ðone cele ungetreōwnesse *quisquis amisso infidelitatis frigore vivit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 6.

un-getreōwþ, e; *f.* *Bad faith, breach of good faith*:—Hēr sýn on lande ungetrywða (-treowða, MS. B.: -triwða, MS. C.) micle for Gode and for worulde, Wulfst. 160, 6.

un-getrum; *adj.* *Infirm*:—Manige men biōþ ungetrume (untrume, Cott. MS.) ægþer ge on mōde ge on lichoman, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 36.

un-getryð; *adj.* *Untaught, unskilled, rude*:—Ðæt ungetryðe folc (*rudis ille populus*) nolde gelifian, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 33. Æt ðam ungetryðum folce *apud imperitum vulgus*, 48; Swt. 365, 22. Ðæt hiē ne scolden forhyrgean ðone geterscipe ðara synfulra and ðara ungetryðra, 16; Swt. 105, 15. v. ge-tyñ (-tyfan).

un-getryðd; *adj.* *Untaught, unskilled*:—Seō bōc wæs yfele gehwryfed and gyt wyrs sumum ungetryðdum (*a quodam imperito*) gerihted, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. v. ge-tyðan.

un-getrygne; *adj.* *Unapt of speech, not eloquent*:—Ic eom ungetrygne on spræce *incircumcissus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 12. v. next word.

un-getrygfull; *adj.* *Ineloquent*:—Ungetrygfullum *infantissimo, ineloquentissimo*, Germ. 392, 3.

un-gewæpnod; *adj.* *Unarmed*:—Ungewæpnad *inermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 13. Ðā hēt se cyning healdan Martinum, ðæt hē wurde āwopenan ungewæpnod ðam here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 14. Ðā geseah Ælfelrīð heora sacerdas sunder stondon ungewæpnade, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

un-gewær (?) ; *adj.* *Incautious, inconsiderate* (v. un-geþwære, III). v. un-wær.

un-gewæld *impotence, inability to control*. The word occurs only in the genitive, with the force of an adverb. I. where an action is done without the actor's intending it, *unintentionally, not wilfully, involuntarily*:—Hē wræc his ungewældes on ðære byrig hiora misdæda, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 2. Gif hwa his cild ofslīht tō ðeāde ungewældes (*praeter voluntatem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 21; L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1; L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Ungewældes, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 1. Suelce hē hit ungewissas oððe ungewældes doo *agit velut nesciens*, 33; Swt. 215, 11. Ðonne hē of yfelum willan ne gesyngað, ac of unwilldome and ungewissas oððe ungewældes *cum non malitia, sed sola ignorantia, delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. Se ðe hine nēdes ofslōge oððe unwillum oððe ungewældes, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 23. Gif man unwillas oððe ungewældes ænig þing misdēð, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. Eōwre synna ðe gē geworhton gewældes oððe ungewældes, Wulfst. 135, 30. II. where something happens that is not controlled or brought about by a person:—Ūre gāst biþ swīpe wide farende ūrum unwillum and ūres ungewældes . . . ðæt biþ ðonne þonne wē slāpāþ *our spirit wanders far independently of our wishes or control* . . . that is when we sleep, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Is ðām tō cyððanne ðæt hī hiē warenig ægðer ge wið ða ungemetican blisse ge wið ða ungemetican unrōtnesse, for ðæm hira ægðer āstyreþ sumne undeaw, ðeah hī ungewældes cuman of ðæs lichoman meduymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 3. Gif him gewældes gebyrige oððe ungewældes ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoð ðe wið hī willan siē, 28; Swt. 199, 22. [Purh uniweald *per impotenciam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 63, 6. O. Frs. un-ewald.]

un-gewælden; *adj.* *Not under control, disordered* (?) :—Ðonne for miclum cele wamb siē ungewælden (cf. Læcedōmas tō wambe gemetlicunge, 164, 3), Lchdm. ii. 228, 23. Wamb ungewælden and unyþe . . . tunge ungewælden and unsmeþe, 242, 5-9. Ðonne se man mete þigð, ðonne āwrypð hē eft and hæfð ungewældene wambe and ða micgean, 204, 10.

un-gewæxen; *adj.* *Ungrown, not grown up*:—Ungewæxenra deāþ *acerva mors* (i.e. the death of the young), Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 31.

un-geweder, es; *n.* *Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Se stranga winter

mid forste and mid snāwe and mid eallon ungewederon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 33. Hefigtýme gear on ungewederan, ðā man oððe tilian sceoldon oððe eft tilda gædærian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. v. un-weder.

un-gewemmed; *adj.* I. physical, *unspotted, immaculate, uncorrupted, uninjured*:—Se lichoma was gemeted ungebrosnod and ungewemmed *corpus incorruptum inventum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 38. Hē ungewemmed of ðam hātum bæde eode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 28. Seó hālgæ stōð ungewemde wite, Exon. Th. 277, 33; Jul. 590. Eall ða hrægl ungewemmed (*intemerata*) wæron, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 40. v. un-forswæled.

II. moral, *undefiled, unstained, inviolate, immaculate*:—Ungewæmmed ic beó *immaculatus ero*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. Ungewæmmed *inviolata*, Hymn. Surt. 54, 25; *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Uniwemmedes *inlaesae (virginitatis)*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 53; *inlibatae*, 511, 47. Uniwemmedes *immunem*, 507, 49. On ungewemmedum mægðeade, Homl. Th. i. 58, 8. Hē hī wif mid betæhte ungewemmed, Gen. 20, 14.

III. uncertain:—Ungewemmid *infractus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 36. [O. H. Ger. un-giwemmit *immaculatus, inlibatus*.] v. un-wemmed.

un-gewemmedlic; *adj.* *Incorruptible*:—Uniwemmedlicre clānnysse *immarcescibilis (impuribilis) pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 47.

un-gewemmedlice; *adv.* *Uncorruptly, purely, inviolably*:—Ðæt ða dōmas and ða gesetnysse, ða ðe fram hālgum fæderum ārædde and gesette wæron, ðæt ða fram eallum ūs ungewemmedlice (*incorrupte*) healdene wæron, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 19.

un-gewemmedness, e; *f.* *Purity*:—Rihtlic is mē swā besmitenre fram ðære clānan ungewemmednesse beón āscirod, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 438.

un-gewemness, e; *f.* *Freedom from pollution*:—Uniwemnysse *imunitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 28.

un-gewendendlic; *adj.* *Unchangeable, invariable, chronic* (of disease):—Peah man sý on hwylcre ungewendendlicre (-dedlicre, MS. H.) ādle, Lchdm. i. 328, 20.

un-gewēnēd; *adj.* *Unexpected*:—Se here wæs cumende ungewēnēde tīde on herfeste *legio inopinata tempore autumnu adueniens*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 41. Of ungewēnēdum *ex improviso*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 23. Of ungewēnēdum, 204, 19. [O. H. Ger. un-giwānit *inopinatus*.] v. un-wēnēd.

un-gewērigod; *adj.* *Unwearied*:—Ungewērigadre geornfullnysse *infessus instantia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 14.

un-gewid(e)re, es; *n.* *Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Hit biþ wip æghwylc ungewidro gesceyld, ðæt ðær næfre nānig dæl regnes ne ungewideres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31-3. Gif ðe þince ðæt ðū oþerne mārān læcedōm dōn ne durre for ungewiderum, Lchdm. ii. 254, 2. Is ðeōs woruld on stormum and on ādlum and on ungewyderum, Wulfst. 273, 9. Mycel orfes wæs ðæs geāres forfaren ægðer ge þurh mistlice coða ge þurh ungewyderu, 1041; Erl. 169, 9; Lchdm. iii. 210, 26. [Bið hīs erd ihened eider 3e on herjunge 3e on hungre 3e on cwalm 3e on uniwidere, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 36. O. Sax. un-giwideri (wið ungiwidereon allun standan, Hēl. 1813): O. H. Ger. un-giwitiri *tempestas, procella, hiems, ventus*.] v. un-widere.

un-gewiderung, e; *f.* *Bad weather*:—Syððan com, þurh ða myccan ungewiderunge ðe cōmon, swyðe mycel hungor ofer Engeland, ðæt manig hundred manna earmlice deāde swulton þurh ðone hungor, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33.

un-gewild; *adj.* *Unsubdued, unsubjected*:—Ungewyld *indomita, ineffrenata*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 49. Ungewyldre æwnunge *effrenatae jugalitati*, 434, 25. Ungewyldre *indomitos*, 457, 76. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan).

un-gewilde; *adj.* *Not in subjection*:—Heora gecynd was him ungewylde *their nature was not in subjection to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 2. Gif ænig leōdscepe wæs ungewyldre ðam Cāsere, ðonne send hē him tō swā fela eōroda ðe mihton gebigan ðæt mennisc him tō, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 35. Hē underþiēdde him sellum monege peōda ðe ær wæron Rōmānum ungewilde, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 6. v. ge-wilde (-wyld).

un-gewirdelic; *adj.* *Not to be subdued, unyielding*:—Hæbbe se mann heardheortnysse and ungewirdelic mōd . . . ðonne forsearþ swiðe hraðe ðæt hālgæ sēd on hīs heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 2.

un-gewil(l); *adj.* *Displeasing, not with the good will of a person*:—Se arcebisceop leāfe æt ðam cýnge nam, ðeah hit ðam cýnge ungewill wære, ðæs ðe men lēton, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 16. [Peah hit ðam arcebiscope swyde ungewille wære, 1120; Erl. 248, 21. Cf. Halde we us from uniwil, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 264.]

un-gewintred; *adj.* *Not adult*:—Be ungewintredes wifmannes nēd-hæmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wifmon tō niédhæmde geþreátige, sié ðæt swā ðæs gewintredan monnes bōt, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16.

un-gewirded; *adj.* *Uninjured*:—Ne mæg him bitres wiht sceððan, ac gesceyld ā wunap ungewyrðed þenden woruld stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181.

un-gewis; *adj.* *Uncertain, unknown*:—For ðam ðe him cūþ forþfōr tōward wære and ungewiis (ungewiss? q. v.) seó tīð ðære ylcan forðfōre *eo quod certus sibi exitus, sed incerta ejusdem exitus esset hora futura*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16.

un-gewislġ; adj. *Uncertain, unknown, uncommon*:—Wēnst ðū ðæt hit hwæt niwes siē odde hwæthwugu ungewislices ðæt ðe on beumen is *novum credo aliquid inusitatumque vidisti*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 27 note. **un-gewisness, e; f.** *Uncertainty, ignorance*:—Ða ðe ðurh ungewisnysse (*per ignorantiam*) synne fremmaþ . . . ða ðe him ne ondrædaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 36. Swā hwæt swā on hyre unclænnyssde þurh ungewisnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gelumpe, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gewis, es; n. **I.** *uncertainty, ignorance, unconsciousness*:—Se ðe his sylfes blōd on spātī mid ungewisse forswelge *qui sanguinem proprium inscius cum saliva sorbuerit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Gif eall folc syngaþ þurh ungewiss (*through ignorance* (A. V.)); *per imperitiam*, Lev. 4, 13. Swā hwæt swā wē þurh ungewis odde þurh hwylce dysynesse gedōn habban, Homl. Ass. 143, 136. ¶ Ungewisses in *ignorance, unintentionally, unconsciously, unwittingly*:—Ða scylda ðe ic ungewisses geworhte ne gemun ðū; ðæt synt ða ðe ic wēnde ðæt nān scyld nāre *delicta ignorantia meae ne memineris*, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Swelce hē hit ungewisses odde ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Ðonne hē of unwise dōme and ungewisses odde ungewealdes gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25.

II. *what is uncertain or unknown*; *incertum*:—Ðā gebende ān scytta his bogan and āscēt āna flān swylce on ungewis (cf. O. H. Ger. in un(i)uis a casu) *vir quidam tetendit arcum, in incertum sagittam dirigens* (1 Kings 22, 34), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 220. Ðæt hiē on swā micle nēpinge and on swā micel ungewiss ægðer ge on sēs fyrhto ge on wēstennum wildeora ge on þeōda gereordum, ðæt hiē hiene æfter fripe sōhton *that they ventured upon so much that was hazardous and so much that was unknown in respect to both the terrors of the sea and the deserts with their wild beasts and the languages of nations to seek him and get peace*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. Ungewissu and diglu wīsdōmes ðīnes ðū swutelodest mē *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae manifestasti mihi*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. next word, **II. a.** **III.** the word also glosses *ignominia*. v. next word, **III.**:—Gefyl ansýne heora of ungewisse *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Spl. 82, 15; Blickl. Gl.

un-gewiss; adj. *Uncertain*:—Ungewiss *incerta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 17.

I. of persons, *not having knowledge, ignorant*:—Gif hē hit nāt, hwelce gesēlþa hæfþ hē æt ðam welan, gif hē biþ swā dysig and swā ungewiss ðæt hē ðæt witan ne mæg si *nescit, quanam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate*? Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26. Ungewiss com se deōfol to Criste, and ungewiss hē code āweig; for ðan ðe se Hēlend ne geswutelode nā him his mihte, Homl. Th. i. 176, 9–11. Ðā ðā ic ðær lange stōd ungewis mīnes færelde, ii. 350, 26.

II. of things, (a) *not known, of which there is not certain knowledge*:—On ðīnes lifes ryne ðe ðe is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. Ungewisse þīngc and dýgelnyssa wīsdomes ðīnes *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 8. (b) *not conveying certain knowledge*:—Ðū stunta, on hwilce wisan sceole wē ðæt gelyfan and ðīnum ungewissum wordum? Homl. Skt. i. 23, 697.

III. *ignominious*. v. preceding word, **III.**:—Ungewiss *ignominiosus*, Kent. Gl. 715. [O. H. Ger. *un-giwiss incertus, inexpertus, fortuitus*.]

un-gewitendlice; adv. *Without passing away, permanently*:—Gehiēn hī ðæt ðas andweardan gōd biōd for ælcere lustfulnesse swiðe hræðlice gewitende and swā ðeah siō scyld ðe hī ðurh ða lustfulnessse ðurhtiōd ungewitendlice bið ðurhwiniende mid wræce *audiant quod bona praesentia et a delectatione citius transitura sunt, et tamen eorum causa ad ultionem sine transitu permansura*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 21.

un-gewitfastness, e; f. *Madness*:—Him cymð brægenes ædd and ungewitfastnes him bið hē will be out of his senses, Lchdm. ii. 222, 3.

un-gewitfull; adj. **I.** *foolish, insensate*:—Eālā gē ungewitfullan Galata, hwā gehēfegode eōw *O insensati Galatae, quis vos fascinavit*? Past. 31; Swt. 207, 14. Welan and weorþscipes hī willniap, and ðonne hī hine habbaþ, ðonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulla ðæt hī habban ða sōþan gesēlþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30.

II. *mad, insane, not in one's senses*:—Ða wōddrāga ðæs ungewitfullan monnes se læce gehēld *furor insanorum ad salutem medico reducitur*, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21. Sume ða untruman wæron dumble, sume ungewitfulla, Homl. Ass. 180, 364.

un-gewitfulness, e; f. *Madness, insanity*:—Saules ungewitfulness (-full, Hatt. MS.), Past. 26; Swt. 185, 1.

un-gewitlice; adj. *Senseless, foolish*:—Ungewitlice word, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

un-gewitnigendlice; adv. *With impunity; impune*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6 note.

un-gewitnod; adj. *Unpunished*, (1) of the person to whom punishment might be given:—Ne beō gē on nāure læasre gewitnysse, for ðon ðe se lāsa gewita ne bið hē nāfre ungewitnod, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 1: Homl. Ass. 148, 10. Ne wēn ðū nā be ðe ðæt ðū ungewitnod beō, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 159. Wē beōð nīd Gode swā micle suīðor gebundne swā wē for monnum orsorglicor ungewitnod syngiaþ būtan ælcere wræce (*quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*), Past. 17; Swt. 117, 23. (2) of the fault for which punishment might be given:—Ðæt him biþ un-

witnode hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 28. v. **un-witnod**.

un-gewit[t], es; n. **I.** *madness, insanity*:—Nān unhāl cild, ne deāf, ne blind, ne ungewittes, Homl. Ass. 179, 322. Hiē sindon swā micle wærlcor tō oferbūganne swā mon ongiot ðæt hiē on mārān ungewitte beōð *tanto caute declinandi insuti, quanto et insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 22. Gif hwylc man of his gewitte feolle . . . Gif man hine ofslēa on ðam ungewitte, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31.

Se yfela gāst on ungewitte his (*Saul's*) mōd āwende, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 11. Sende ðe Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et coecitate*, Deut. 28, 28.

II. *folly, stupidity*:—Ðý læs ðe ænig ungecyrrad worldman mid nyttnesse and ungewitte regules geboda ābræce, and ðære tale brūce, ðæt hē misfenge ðý hē hit sēlre nyste, Lchdm. iii. 442, 2. Hī mid heora gedwolspræce eall folc āmyrdon. And Theodosius, ðā hē swilce ungewitt ælce dæge gehýrde, hē weard sārīg, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 370. [O. H. Ger. *un-giwizzi insipientia*.]

un-gewittig; adj. **I.** *mad, insane*:—Ic wāt ðæt gē wēnaþ ðæt ic ungewittige mōde (*insana mente*) sprece, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 1.

II. *foolish, senseless*:—Gif cinges gerēfena hwylc gyltig biþ, hwā is manna tō ðam ungesceād and ungewittig, ðæt hē ðam cynyngne his āre ætrece for ði ðe his gerēfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 8.

III. *not having reason, irrational*:—Hī (*the innocents*) wæron gehwāde and ungewittige ācwealde, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21. Beōð ða ungewittigan cild gehældene on ðam fulluhte þurh geleāfan ðæs fæder and ðære mēder, ii. 50, 35. Ða yfelan men ne magon cumau jider, ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta wiliap tō ðe cūenne, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 3. [O. Sax. *un-giwittig unwise*.]

un-gewittiglice (-witte-); adv. *Unwisely, foolishly; stolidly*, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

un-gewittigness, e; f. *Foolishness; stultitia*, Gr. Dial. 2, 31.

un-gewitlig; adj. *Not bright, not brilliant*:—Ealle ða ðing ðe beorhte beōð ðonne seō sumne hym on scinap, hī lýhtaþ ongeān; and ða ðe ungewiligige (-witlige?) beōð, ða ne lýhtaþ nāwīt ongeān ða sunnan, þeah heō hym on scīne, Shr. 180, 15. v. **un-witlig**.

un-gewitligian to disfigure, deform, deprive of beauty:—Hē gewilitegaþ and gegeraþ æalle gesceafta and æft ungewiliteaþ, and ungeraþ, Shr. 198, 12. v. **un-witligian**.

un-geworht; adj. **I.** *not made*:—Gif Hē geworht wære, ne wurde Hē nāfre ælmihtig God . . . Hē wæs æfre ungeworht, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 69.

II. *not finished*:—Ungeworht *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 17.

un-gewriten; adj. *Unwritten*:—Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 41; ii. 49, 20. v. **un-written**.

un-gewuna, an; m. *A bad custom, evil practice*:—Se eorðlica gefērscepe hīene tīehð on ða lufe his ealdan ungewunan *ad vetustatem vitae per societatem secularium ducitur*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 9. Ða ðe ðone ungewunan hæfdon, ðæt hī heora wif glengdan swā hī weofoda sceoldan, geswīcan ðæs ungewunan, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 20. Se bið siwenige ðonne his mōd and his andgit ðæt gecyrd āscirpð and hē hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan and wōm wilnungum *lippus est, cuius sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 9. Æt ðam unpeāwe ðe dysige men on ungewunan healdap (*which foolish men observe as a custom, and a bad one it is*), Wulfst. 305, 9.

un-gewuna; adj. *Unaccustomed, unused*:—Micel gedāl is on ðam mægene ðæs ðe siē gewin (-wun?) þrowungum and ðæs ðe siē ungewuna swelcum þīngum, Lchdm. ii. 84, 19. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *un-giwon inusitatus, insolens, novus*.]

un-gewunelic; adj. **I.** *unusual, unwonted*:—Ðæs wundredon men, for ði ðæt hit wæs ungewunelic, Homl. Th. i. 184, 30. Fela fægera þīnga ðe ðam folce ungewunawe[n] wæs and ungewunelic, Ap. Th. 17, 14. Hwilum gebyrede swiþe ungewunelic and ungewyndelic yfel, ðæt ða bearn sīeredon ymbe ðone fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Hwæthwugu ungewunelices *novum aliquid inusitatumque*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 27. Ðā geseah hē ealle ða cytan mid heofonlice lehte gefylde. Hē ðā wæs forhtlice geworden for ðære ungewunelican gesihþe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 23.

II. *unfrequented, uninhabitable*:—Sō stōw wæs swā wēsten and swā dīgle, ðæt nās nā ðæt ān ðæt heō wæs ungewunelic, and eac swilce uncūd ðām landleōdum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 106. Ān ðara dæla is ungewunelic for ðære sunnan neāweste; on ðam ne eardap nān eorðlic mann for ðam unberendlicum byrne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21 note. v. **un-gewynelic**.

un-gewunelice; adv. *Unusually, in an unwonted manner*:—Cometae synd gehātene ða steorran ðe færlīce and ungewunelice æteōwiap, Lchdm. iii. 272, 4. Ðære sē gemengednyssa and ðara yða swēg ungewunelice gyt ne āsprungon (*it has not been unusual for them to occur already*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 12. [O. H. Ger. *un-giwonalihho insolite*.]

un-gewuni[g]endlic; adj. *Uninhabitable*:—Ān ðara dæla is ungewunendlic (-wunig-, MS. P.: unwunendlic, MSS. L. R.) for ðære sunnan neāweste; on ðam ne eardap nān eorðlic mann, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. v. **un-wuni[g]endlic**.

un-gewyld, -gewylde. v. **un-gewild, -gewilde**.

un-gewynelic; *adj.* *Unusual, unwonted*:—Mid ege ungewynelicum *timore insolito*, Anglia xiii. 411, 651. v. *un-gewunelic*.

un-gewyrht in the phrases be ungewyrhtum *undeservedly, not according to one's deserts*; gratis, Ps. Surt. 34, 7, 19: 68, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 2: 118, 161.

un-gifede; *adj.* *Not granted*:—Ūs wæs ā syddan milts ungyfede, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2921.

un-gifre; *adj.* *Harmful, unfortunate*:—Ær gā scone fremmen, ungifre yfel ylda bearnum, Cd. Th. 149, 5; Gen. 2470. v. *gifre*.

un-gifu, *e*; *f.* *An evil gift*:—Hæst se yfela gāst hērongean seofonfealde ungifa... ða yfelan ungifa ðæs ārleāsan deōles syndan ðus genamode insipientia, stultitia... Wulfst. 52, 7–20: 58, 14.

un-gild, -gilde, *es*; *n.* *An improper or excessive tax*:—Hē æfre ðas leode mid here and mid ungyde tywigwende wæs, for ðan ðe on his dagan ælc riht āfeoll, and ælc unriht up āras, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2. ðis wæs swiðe geswincfull gear purh manigfeald ungyld, 1098; Erl. 235, 11. Ūngylda swiðe gedrehton, Wulfst. 159, 12. ðis wæs swiðe heāgtyr gear... on ungyldan ða næfre ne āblunnon, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25.

un-gilda, *an*; *m.* *One who is not a full member of a guild*:—Æt ælcon rihtgegyldan āne byrdene wudes and twā æt ðam ungyldan (cf. *for a difference between those in the same guild*, Hæbbe ælc gegilda. ii. sesteras mealas, and ælc cniht āne, 613, 32), Chart. Th. 606, 16.

un-gilde; *adj.* *Not entitled to wergild*:—Gif se fridman fleo oppon feohte, and nelle hine cýpan, gif hine man ofslea, liceg ungyld, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 14. Homo qui aliquem innocentem affliget in via regia, si jaceat, jaceat in ungyldan ækere [as the technical name of the crime here referred to was *forsteal* (cf. si in via regia fiat assaltus super aliquem, forestel est, L. H. I. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2), the passage seems to be a Latin equivalent for the following: Gif hwā forsteal gewyrce, ... gif hē sylf gewyrce ðæt hine man āfyll, liceg ægilde, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21–24; so that the phrase *licgan in ungyldan æcere* seems to be equivalent to *licgan ungyld*], L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 23. [Icel. ū-gildir for whom no wergild is to be paid.] v. *æ*-, or-gilde.

un-gimen[n], *e*; *f.* *Carelessness*:—Purh ungemænne syune (ðurh gýmeleste, col. 1) *per culpam incuriae*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 24, col. 2: 2, 7; S. 509, 19. Ungýmenne, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. Ðurh ungýmenne *per incuriam*, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gimende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Careless, negligent*:—Ða ðing ðe se Dryhtnes wer geseah nales eallum monnum suongrum and heora lifes ungemendum [ungemýndum for (?) ungýmendum, Bd. S. 630, 38] sæcgan wolde *haec quae viderat idem vir Domini non omnibus desidiis ac vitae suae incuriosis referre volebat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 434, 5. v. preceding word.

un-gin[n], *adj.* *Not ample, contracted*:—Ā sceal ðæs heānan hyge hord onginnost, Exon. Th. 346, 18; Gn. Ex. 206.

un-girwan, -giran; *p.* -girwde, -gired *To strip, divest*:—Hē gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ ealle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ and ungeraþ, Shr. 198, 13. Gūðlāc hine sylfne ungyrede, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 16. Hē hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymnes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 2. Hiā ungeredun (*exierunt*) hine and gegearwadun (*induerunt*) hine his āgene wēde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ðeodoricus wæs ungyred and unscōd, Shr. 85, 32. v. *un-girwan*.

un-glæd; *adj.* *Dull, cheerless*:—Swā eac se sūþerna wind hwīlum miclum storme gedrēfēþ ða sē ðe ær wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtra on tō seōonne; ðonne heō swā genegedyd wyrð mid ðan ýdum, ðonne wyrþ heō swiþe hraðe ungladu, þeāh heō ær gladu wære on tō lōcienne si mare volvens turbidus Auster misceat aestum, vitrea dudum, parque serenitas unda diebus, mox, resolutio sordida coeno visibus obstat, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26. [Godes glam to hym (*Jonah*) glod, þat hym unglad made, Allit. Pms. 94, 63. Icel. ū-gladr.]

un-glædic; *adj.* *Stern, implacable*:—Stið, grimn, unglædic inmitis, atrox, implacabilis, Germ. 392, 33. v. *glæd*, III.

un-glædnes glosses *imperia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25, but *un-glæwnes* perhaps should be read: v. *un-glæwness*.

un-glæw; *adj.* I. of persons, *without understanding, without skill, not sagacious, ignorant, blind* (fig.):—Unglæw imperitus, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 49. Ungleu caecus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 14. Synt gē þus unglæwe (*inprudentes*)? Ne ongyte gē ðæt...? are ye so without understanding? Do ye not perceive that...? Mk. Skt. 7, 18. Unglæwe inertes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 32. Hit ne biþ seō ylce ādl, þeāh ðe unglæwe lēcas wēnan ðæt ðæt seō ylce healfdeāde ādl sī, Lchdm. ii. 284, 24. Ia. where that in which there is want of skill is expressed:—Ðā wæs ic unglæw ðæs geþeodes ðara Indiscra worda... ða rehte hit mē se biscoep, Nar. 29, 14. Wē ðæs londes unglæwe and unwise (*imprudentes*); but the Latin is not literally translated; wæron, 10, 6.

II. of things:—*dull, not apt for service*:—Sweord gebræd gōd gūdcýning, gomele lāfe, ecgum ungl[e]āw (*dull of edge*; cf. siō ecg gewāc, bāt unswiðor ðonne his ðiōdcýning hearfe hæfde, 5148–; B. 2577–), Beo. Th. 5121; B. 2564. [Icel. ū-glöggt not clever.]

un-glæwlice; *adu.* *Without understanding, without sagacity, un-*

wisely, imprudently:—On his heortan cwæð unhyðig sum unglæwlice ðæt God nāre dixit insipiens in corde suo, Non est Deus, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Gif hē ðære styringe ne wiðstent, ðonne gescent hē ða gōðan weorc ðe hē oft ær on stillum mōde ðurhteā, and suā unglæwlice for ðam scyfe ðære styringe suīðe hrædllice tōwierpð ða gōðan weorc ðe hē longe ær forecūðenne timbrede *qui, dum perturbationi suae minime obsistunt, etiam si qua a se tranquilla mente fuerant bene gesta, confundunt, et imprudens impulsu destruunt, quidquid forsitan diu labore provido construxerunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 17. [O. H. Ger. un-glauiltho insolenter.]

un-glæwness, *e*; *f.* *Want of understanding, unskillfulness, foolishness, blindness* (fig.):—Unglædnes (-glæwnes?) *imperia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25. Siō unglæwnes biþ on ðē selfum, ðæt ðū hit ne canst on riht gecūāwan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 33. Onglæwnis *imperia*, Scint. 5, 5. [Un]glæwnysse *rusticitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 16. Hē nāfre for his unglæwnesse (unglæwness, MS. T.) and for his unsearpenesse ða ðēnunga on riht geleornian mihte *nullatenus propter ingenii tarditatem potuit ministerium discere*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7. Of unglæwnesse *imperia* (os stultorum pascitur *imperia*, Prov. 15, 14), Kent. Gl. 520. Unglæwnisse heartæs *caecitatem cordis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5.

un-glæwscipe, *es*; *m.* *Want of understanding, foolishness; imperitia*, Scint. 83, 16.

un-glenged; *adj.* *Unadorned*:—Unglenied *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 25.

un-gnide; *adj.* *Not scanty, liberal, abundant*:—Monigfealde sind geond middangeard gōd ungnýde (-gnyde, MS.) ðe ūs ðælep tō feorhære Fæder ælmihtig manifold and abundant are the goods which for our life's support the Father almighty gives on earth, Exon. Th. 359, 31; Pa. 70. v. *gnēad*.

un-gōd; *adj.* *Not good, evil, bad*:—Seldan hē bið eald; ungōðan deaðe hē swytl, Lchdm. iii. 184, 23. On ylde ungōðum deaðe heō swytl, 188, 28. [Dede ungod and unclunne, Orm. 16739. O. H. Ger. un-guot: Icel. ū-gōðr.]

un-gōð, *es*; *n.* *Evil, ill*:—Wā eow ðe taliap ungōð tō gōðe and gōð þing tō yfele vae qui dicitis malum bonum, et bonum malum, Wulfst. 47, 6. Heō firenāþ mec wordum, ungōð gælep, Exon. Th. 402, 25; Rā. 21, 35. [Nis þing so god þat ne mai do sum ungod, O. and N. 1364.]

un-grāpigende; *adj.* *Not handling, that does not handle*:—Hī habbaþ ungrāpigende handa manus habent, et non palpabunt (Ps. 115, 7), Homl. Th. i. 366, 27.

un-grēne; *adj.* *Not green*:—Folde wæs ðāgyt græs ungrēne, Cd. Th. 7, 36; Gen. 117.

un-grīð *violation of peace, hostility* (Lye). [Forr sware unngrīþþ þatt heþenn folc þær wrohhte, Orm. 16280.]

un-grund; *adj.* *Bottomless, boundless, immense*:—Ðæs heriges hām eft ne com ealles ungrundes ænig of that host, all boundless as it was, not one came home again, Cd. Th. 209, 32; Exod. 508. [Cf. Icel. ū-grunnr not shallow; ū-grynni; *n.* boundlessness, in phrases like ū-grynni hers, liðs, manna.]

un-grynde; *adj.* *Bottomless, deep*, Exon. Th. 354, 21; Reim. 49. v. preceding word.

un-gyld, -gyld, *v.* *un-gild*, -gilde.

un-gyltig; *adj.* *Innocent*:—Hit God wræc on him, swā oft swā hiē mid monnum ofredan, ðæt hiē mid hiera cucum onguldon, ðæt hiē un-gyltige cwealdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 9. [Ua-gilti innoxius, Wick. Gen. 37, 22. Ongylty *immutis, innocens*, Prompt. Parv. 365.]

un-gýmen[n]. *v.* *un-gimen*[n].

un-gyrdan; *p.* *de To ungird*:—Se cýning ungyrde hine ðā his sweorde *rex discinxit se gladio suo*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 35. Se cāsere hēt hine ungyrdan and bewæpnian, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 409. Gif him pince ðæt hē sý ungyrd, broc ðæt biþ, Lchdm. iii. 172, 12.

un-gyrian. *v.* *un-girwan*.

un-hadian; *p.* *ode To deprive of orders*:—Sf hē unhādod *ordine suo priuher*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 22. Sume wyllaþ ðæt hē sig eft unhādod *nonnulli uolunt ut denuo ordine caveat*, 3; Th. ii. 136, 36. [He him plithe he wolden unhadien Costanz... þe abbed unhadede his broder, Laym. 13169.] *v.* *un-hadian*.

un-hādod; *adj.* *Not ordained*:—Unhādod man homo non ordinatus, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 3. *v.* *un-gehādod*.

un-hādung renders *exordinatio in*:—Unhādunge *exordinationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 110, 8.

un-hæil, *un-hælan*. *v.* *un-hælu*, *ge-unhælan*.

un-hælp, *e*; *f.* *Bad health, sickness, weakness, infirmity*:—Lichaman unhæld ormaētes mægenu sāwele tōbyrcd corporis debilitas nimia uires anime frangit, Scint. 54, 17: 107, 11. Ne beþurfon lāces ða ðe hāle synd, ac ða ðe unhælpē habbaþ (*qui male habent*), Lk. Skt. 5, 31. [Ne elde ne unhelde, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 6: Misc. 108, 113.]

un-hælu; *indecl.*: *un-hæl*, *e*; *f.* I. *bad health, disease, sickness, infirmity*, (a) of persons:—Se oferdrenc fordēð ðæs mannes gesundfulnyse and unhæl becymð of ðam dreuce, Ælf. T. Grn. 21, 38. Ofteryll bið ðæs lichaman unhæl, Wulfst. 242, 4. Būton ðe unhæl oðer ylð derige, 247, 34. Ða diōfla gelærdon hiē, ðæt ða ðe on unhæle wæran, ðæt hiē

håle for hié cwealdon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 17. Gif ðū wile hāl beón, drinc ðe gedeflice; ælc oferfyl fēt unhælo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Unhælo *languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23; *crucem*, 16, 24. Ðam ðe under hý miġaþ . . . ða unhæle heo gehælp, Lchdm. i. 360, 9. Ðas unhæle (*blotch*), ii. 76, 16. Untrymniise f unhælo *infirmities*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. (b) of animals, *unsoundness*:—Gif mon hwelne ceap gebygeþ and he ðonne onfinde him hwelce unhælo on binnan .xxx. nihta, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 11. [Licome unhele, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 23. Un-hæle and ælde, Laym. 11546. Unhāl purh unriide unnehele, Orm. 4779. O. H. Ger. un-haili *insania*. Cf. *Goth.* un-haili; *n. ill-health*.] II. *misfortune, mishap*:—Sorge ne cūdon, wonseafst wera, wiht unhælo, Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. [Envye that sory is of other mennes wele and glæd is of his sorwe and unhele, Chauc. Doct. T. 116. *Icel.* ū-heill *mishap*.]

un-hæmed; *adj.* *Unmarried*:—Unhæmedo *innuba* (*voluit dotales linquere pompas*, Ald. 195), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 50. v. un-gehæmed.

un-hāl; *adj.* *In bad health, sick, weak, infirm, unhealthy, unsound*, (a) in reference to persons:—Ðær ðæt heafod bið unhāl *languente capite*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 7. Ic eom unhāl *infirmus sum*, Ps. Th. 6, 2. Unhāl *debilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43. Ðe unhāla *languidus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 7; Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Ne mæg se unhāla ðam hālan gelice byrdene ahebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. Ðy læs hié mid ðy tōle ðæt hāle lic gewierden ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhāle āweg æceorfan *dum per hoc in se sana perimunt, per quod salubriter abscedere sauciata debuerunt*, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 12. Eāgan mē syndon unhāle *oculi mei infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 9; 108, 24. Fēt mīne unhāle (*inbecilles*), Anglia xi. 116, 22. Sume habbaþ bearn geuōge, ac ða beoþ hwilum unhāle oþþe yfele and unweorþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 8. Ða hālan . . . ða unhālan *incolumes* . . . *aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 4. Ðara unhāla f æðlra *languentium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 3. For hwī se gōða læce selle ðām unhālum, sumum līpne drenc, sumum strange *cur aegri quidam lenibus, quidam vero acerbis adiuvantur*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Alle unhāle *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16; Homl. Skt. i. 21, 155. Ealle ða unhālan, Mk. Skt. i. 32, (b) of animals:—Gif man āfandep his æhte, syððan hē hit gebohte hafeþ, unhāl, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 21. Ðæt hors blon fram ðām unhālum (*insanis*) styrennessum ðara leoma . . . and sōna ārās hāl and gesund, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 38. [Adam bicom unmiht and unhāl, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 9. *Laym.* *Orm.* un-hal; *Goth.* un-hails; *O. H. Ger.* unheil *insanus*.]

un-hālgod; *adj.* *Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—Fela dropena unhālgodes eles, Lchdm. i. 380, 5. Gif preost on unhālgodon hūse mæssige, L. N. P. L. 13; Th. ii. 292, 16. v. un-gehālgod.

un-hālig; *adj.* *Unholy*:—Of unhāligre þeode *de gente non sancta*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1.

un-hālwendlic; *adj.* *Incurable*:—Fyll unhālwendlic *casus insanabilis*, Scint. 80, 8. Þeah man sý on hwylcere unhālwendlicre ādle, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hira win is dracena gealla and nāðdrena āttor unhālwendlicre *fel draconum vinum eorum et venenum aspidum insanabile*, Deut. 32, 33.

un-handworht; *adj.* *Not made with hands*:—Ic unhandworht tempel getimbre *ego templum non manu factum aedificabo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* un-handuwarhts.]

un-hār; *adj.* *Very grey* (*un- seems to have here the unusual force of an intensive*):—Hrōdġar, cald and unhār (cf. the epithets elsewhere applied to him, gamlofeax, 1220; B. 608: blondenfeax, 3586; B. 1791), Beo. Th. 719; B. 357.

un-heah; *adj.* *Not high, low*:—Unhēh (*printed* unhela, but see Anglia viii. 450) þrēpel *eculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 18. Unhēge sceōs *talares*, i. 26, 23. Farap tō feldlandum and dūnlandum and tō unheheran landum *venite ad campestria aque montana et humiliora loca*, Deut. 1, 7. Hwær se weall unhehst sý, Homl. Th. i. 484, 10.

un-heānlice; *adv.* *Not in an abject manner, gallantly*:—Hē unheānlice hine werede *he defended himself gallantly*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. un-hearmgeorn; *adj.* *Inoffensive*:—Se Hālga Gāst com ofer Criste on culfran hīwe for ði ðæt hē wolde getācian mid ðam ðæt Crist wæs on ðære meuniscnyse swiðe līde and unhearmgeorn, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 20.

un-hēge, un-hela. v. un-heah.

un-helian; *p. ede To uncover, reveal*:—Nis nān þing oferheled ðe ne beo unheled *nihil opertum est quod non reuelatur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 2. [God dede, þet wule adeaden, forworpeþ hire riide, þet is, unheled hire . . . þe figer . . . schal adruwien rindeleas, þurh þet hit is unheled, A. R. 150, 8–20. Hire hede unhelid was, Alex. (Skt.) 3450. If his hous be unheled (*-hiled*), Piers P. 18, 319.]

un-heóre, -heorlic, -hère. v. un-hīre, -hīrlīc, -hīre.

un-hered; *adj.* *Unpraised*:—Þeah hē seo ānum gehered, ðonne biþ hē oþrum unhered, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 15.

un-herigendlic; *adj.* *Not praiseworthy*:—Se bið unherigendlic ðe unnyt leofaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17.

un-hērsum, un-hière, -hiorde, -hióre. v. un-hīrsum, un-hīre.

un-hīre, -heóre, -hère, -hière, -hióre, -hīre; *adj.* *Fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful*:—Unhière *carolios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19,

59. Unhēre (*printed* unkere), 94; 36: *carolios, atrox, inobediens*, 129, 17. Unhēre, scepðende *caustica, nocens*, 130, 12. Wælgrim, unhēre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, 151, 64. Unhýri, unhióre *drux*, Txts. 100, 983. Unhýre *funesta, i. scelesta, criminosa*, Wulck. Gl. 245, 1. Ðas unhióran *cruentae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 34. Ða unhióran *infestos*, 47.

(1) of living creatures:—Weard unhióre (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4818; B. 2413. Grendes mōdor . . . wif unhýre, 4247; B. 2120. Se (*Ismael*) ðas unhýre, orlægggīfre, widerbreca wera cneorissum *hic erit ferus homo, maris ejus contra omnes* (Gen. 16, 12), Cd. Th. 138, 5; Gen. 2287. Ne gēnde hē nā swā swýðe hū hē āræfnede ðæs unhyran cweles hand, Shr. 129, 9. Ða unhióran *torvam* (*gypsum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 12. Hió hyne scyldeþ wið unhýrum nihtgengum and wið egeslicum gesihðum, Lchdm. i. 70, 5. (2) of things:—Egl unheóru a cruel talon, Beo. Th. 1978; B. 987. Weder unhióre *hard weather*, Met. 29, 65. Him geblendon drýas drync unheórne, se onwende wera ingeþanc, Andr. Kmbl. 68; An. 34. [*O. Sax.* un-hiuri; *O. H. Ger.* un-hiuri, -hiur *dirus*; *Icel.* ū-hýrt *unfriendly-looking, frowning*.]

un-hīre, -hióre; *adv.* *Fiercely*:—Hē lōcaþ unhióre, swiðes wingeþ, gilleþ geómorlice, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 265.

un-hirédwist renders infamiliaritas, Scint. 203, 13.

un-hīrlīc; *adj.* *I. fierce, savage*, (1) of living creatures:—Mera mengeo on onsióne mārān and un[hý]rlīcan ðonne ða elpendas, Nar. 11, 1. (2) of things:—Ða cwm ðær swiðe micel wind and tō ðæs unheorlic se wind geweoþ ðæt hē ðara fira getelða monige āfylde *tum euri uenti tanta uis flantis exorta est, ut omnia tabernacula nostra euertiret*, Nar. 22, 28. Unhiérlic storm of ðæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7.

II. *dismal, doleful*:—Ic forht and unrōt ðās unhyrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange *carmina prae tristi cecini haec lugubria mente*, Dóm. L. 11. [Leper mas bodi ugli and lathe and unherly, Metr. Homl. 129, 26. O. H. Ger. un-hiurlīcha *eumenides*; *Icel.* ū-hýrligr *frowning*.]

un-hīrsum; *adj.* *Disobedient, inattentive*:—Wæs hē nāwiht unhyrsum his yldrum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 14. v. un-gehrisum.

un-hīrsumlice; *adv.* *Disobediently*:—Ic ne dyde ārleáslice ne unhyrsumlice wið mīnne Drihten *nec impie gessi a Deo meo*, Ps. Th. 17, 21.

un-hīrsumness, e; *f.* *Disobedience*:—Ðurh gewyrht sumre unhyrsumnesse *per meritum cuiusdam inobedientiae*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 38; S. 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Eæt ðæs ærestān mannes unhyrsumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 86, 31. For heora unhyrsumnesse Godes beboda, 95, 8. Gefrida mē wið ðises folces unhyrsumnesse *eripies me de contradictionibus populi*, Ps. Th. 17, 41. Hē ðeð unhiérsumness Gode, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 32. v. un-gehrisumness.

un-hirwan *to speak very ill of, calumniate*:—Ne ænig man oþerne bæftan ne tæle ne hyrwe (unhyrwe, MS. C.), Wulst. 70, 15.

unhipy. v. un-hýpig.

un-hīwe; *adj.* *Formless*:—Unhīwe *informia*, Germ. 399, 259.

un-hīwed glosses discolor, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 19.

un-hleówe; *adj.* *Chill*:—Unhleówan wæg *the chill wave*, Cd. Th. 209, 4; Exod. 494.

un-hlidian; *p. ode To uncover, to remove the lid or covering from something*:—Fēng se portgerēfa tō ðære tēge and hē hī unhlidode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 765. Seó byrgen wæs open geworden and unhlidod, Wulst. 214, 19.

un-hlis[e?]; *adj.* *Of evil repute, disreputable*:—On unhlisum wige *infami via*, Kent. Gl. 475.

un-hlisa, an; *m. Ill-fame, evil report, discredit, infamy*:—Unhlisa *infamia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 3. Gode swā gecwēme þurh hālige drohtnunge, ðæt him nān unhlisa ne fylge þurh ænigne fracodscipe, R. Ben. 141, 4; L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 24. Ðæm hādum ðe mon nānes unhlýsan æt wēnan ne þorfte, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 9. Ða cwæð Eugenia, ðæt heo eāpe mihte ðæs forligeres unhlisan hī belāðian, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 205. Tō unhlisan *infamiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 48. Sume swiðe yfele ferdon . . . and yfele geendodon on heora unhlisan, Ælf. T. Grn. 8, 10. Ða wif ðe heora æwe healdap wið unhlisan, Homl. Ass. 39, 376: 108, 208.

un-hlisbóre; *adj.* *Disreputable*:—Tō ðæm unhlisbærum *ad infame*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 19.

un-hlisēadig; *adj.* *Disreputable*:—Ðæs unhlisēadgan *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49.

un-hlisful; *adj.* *Disreputable*:—Unhlisful *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 2.

Unhlisfullum gydde *infami elogio*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 76. Unhlisfullest *infamis*, 505, 12.

un-hlisig; *adj.* *Disreputable*:—Unhlisie *infames*, Kent. Gl. 24.

un-hlytm an *ill-sharing* (?):—Hengest wunode mid Finne . . . unhlitme (ännel unhlitme, MS.) *Hengest dwelt with Fin and his lot was not a happy one* (? v. hlytm, and cf. *Icel.* ū-hlutr, -hluti *harm, hurt*), Beo. Th. 2262; B. 1129.

un-hneaw; *adj.* *Not niggardly, liberal, bounteous*, (1) *giving liberally*:—Sumne hī gemētaþ geofum unhnēawne, Exon. Th. 326, 36; Vid. 139. Ælfwine hæðde heortan unhnēaweste hringa gedāles, 323, 3; Vid. 73. (2) *given liberally, abundant*:—Geofum unhnēawum, 43, 10; Cri. 686. [*Icel.* ū-hnōgr.]

un-hoga; *adj.* *Unwise, foolish*:—Unhogo (-hogu, Rush.) *inprudentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 18. Cf. wan-hoga.

un-hold; *adj.* *I. unfriendly, hostile*:—Dæt dyde unhold mann *inimicus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Kmb. 13, 28. Hē āstealde swīde strang gylt . . . and him wæs ðā unhold eall dæt his ær gyrnde, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 22. Weard rīces ðeoden unhold þeoden ðam ðe æhte geaf, Cd. Th. 218, 4; Dan. 34. Hē him ða sætunge gewearode ðæs unholdan cyninges *regis sibi infesti insidias uitavit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 12. Ealle his æhta unholde fynd, rīce rēde mann gedæle, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Hē mē ālsýde of huntum unholdum, 90, 3. *II. unfaithful, disloyal*:—Se unholda ðeowa, Homl. Th. ii, 556, 18. [Monies monnes sare iswinc habbet oft unholde, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 36. Unholde uorureten þe strence of his soule *alieni comederunt robur ejus*, A. R. 222, 10. *O. Sax.* un-hold *unfriendly, hostile*: *O. H. Ger.* un-hold *inimicus, unholde*; *pl. eumenides*.] v. next word.

un-holda, an; *m. A fiend*:—Hē his āras hider onsendeþ, ðī læs unholdan wunde gewyrce, Exon. Th. 47, 29; Cri. 762. [*Goth.* un-hulpa; *m.*; un-hulþō; *f. an evil spirit*: *O. L. Ger.* un-holdo *a devil*: *O. H. Ger.* un-holda *diabolus*: *Ger.* un-hold *a fiend, devil*.]
un-hredspræce; *adj.* *Not ready of speech*:—Ic eom unhrædspræce *incircumciscus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 30.

un-hreoflig; *adj.* *Not leprous*:—Ne gedyde se sacerð ðone man hreoflige oððe unhreoflige, Homl. Th. i. 124, 24.

un-hrōr; *adj.* *Not stirring*:—Unhrōrum neatum *immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* un-gi[h]rurig *immobilis*.]

un-hūfed; *adj. (ptcpl.) With the head made bare, with the head shaved*:—Unhūfed *decalvata* (the passage is: *Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur et per publicum decalvata traheretur*, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 13. v. hūfian.

un-hwearfiende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Unchanging, immutable*:—Nānwuht woruldlices fæstes and unhwearfiendes beon ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11.

un-hwilen; *adj.* *Not temporary, eternal*:—Him is symbol and dreām ēce, unhwīlen, Exon. Th. 352, 13; Sch. 97. Unhwīlen, Elen. Kmb. 2461; El. 1232. Ðær bið symle gearu frēond unhwīlen, Andr. Kmb. 2309; An. 1156. Ic mē sylfum wāt æfter lices hryre leān unhwīlen, Exon. Th. 167, 27; Gū. 1066. Hē him ēce geceās langsumre lif, leōht unhwīlen, Apstls. Kmb. 40; Ap. 20.

un-hydgig; *adj. Foolish*:—On his heortan cwæð unhydgig sum ungleāwlice *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Hwī nære ðū genōg earm and genōg unhydgig (-hýdgig?), þeah ðe þūhte dæt ðū welig wære, ðonne ðū oþer twēga oððe hæfst dæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdst dæt ðū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30 note. Cf. wan-hydgig.

un-hyldu(-o); *f. Disfavour, unfriendliness*:—Ða habbaþ his unhyldo ðe hit him byrtian sceoldon *iram merentur, qui dispensatores sunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 4. Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, Cd. Th. 45, 20; Gen. 729. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte ðe mid heora ræde on ðes cynges unheldan (=hyldum?) wæron (*who were hostile to the king*), Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-huldi: *O. H. Ger.* un-huldi.]

un-hýre, un-hýrsum. v. un-híre, un-hísum.

un-hýdig; *adj.* *Without that which is advantageous or beneficial, unhappy*:—Hwī nære ðū ðonne genōg earm and genōg unhýpi (*printed* -hýpi; -hydig, Cott. MS.), þeah ðe þūhte dæt ðū welig wære, ðonne ðū oþer twēga oððe hæfst dæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdst dæt ðū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30. Gewāt beorn unhydgig (*Guthlac's disciple when he had just lost his master*), Exon. Th. 181, 32; Gū. 1302. Hié un-hýdigge gecgyrdon luste belorene lādspell beran, Andr. Kmb. 2157; An. 1080.

un-inseglan; *p. ode To unseal*:—Hí (*a casket*) nān man ne unisæglode ær hī ealle pyder cōmon . . . Se portgerēfa hī unisæglode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 762. Hig unisæglodon dæt loc and cægan, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 11.

un-íde, un-kere. v. un-eáðe, un-híre.

un-íþian; *p. ode To disquiet, molest*:—Ðonne mē unýþgiende wæron *cum me molesti essent*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 15.

un-lācnigendlic; *adj.* *Incurable*:—Unlācnigendlice ādlu, Lchdm. i. 262, 1.

un-lācnod; *adj.* *Uncured*:—Hē hæfst on his nebbe opene wunde un-lācnode, Past. 9; Swt. 61, 4. v. un-gelācnod.

un-lēce, es; *m. An unskilful physician*:—Hū unlēcas (cf. unwīse lēcas, 232, 8) wēnaþ ðæt dæt sié lendenād, Lchdm. ii. 164, 8.

un-lēd, -læde; *adj.* *I. poor, miserable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Unlæde bið and ormod se ðe ā wile geómrīan, Salm. Kmb. 699; Sal. 349. Óðer bið unlæde on eorðan, óðer bið eádig, 731; Sal. 365. Him mæg eádig eorl eáðe gecōsan mildne hlāford; ne mæg dōn unlæde swā, 784; Sal. 391. Lōcāþ fram ðam unlædan hlāford *his lord turns his looks from the unhappy man*, 765; Sal. 382. *II. in a moral sense, poor, miserable, wretched*:—Mē pīncd swīde dysig man and swīde unlæde ðe nele hys andgyt æcan ða hwīle ðe hē on ðisse weorulde byð, Shr. 204, 24. Unlæde bið on eorðan, unnyt lifes se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmb. 41; Sal. 21. Ræd biþ nyttost, yfel

unnyttost, dæt unlæd nimeþ, Exon. Th. 341, 3; Gn. Ex. 120. Helle gæst, earm and unlæd, 279, 19; Jul. 616. Se unlæda (-e, MS.) Iudas, se ðe hine tō deápe belæwed hæfde, Wanl. Catal. 134, col. 1. Swā heó ðæs unlædan (*Holofernes*) eápost milhte wul gewældan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 102. Ða þrowunga ðe hē ádreág æt ðam unlædan folce Iudæa, Blickl. Homl. 97, 16. Dæt wite, dæt ðon unlædon geteoohod biþ; him wære betere dæt hē næfre geboren nære, 25, 24. Ða unlædan (*the chief priests who wished to kill Lazarus*, Jn. 12, 10), 77, 9. Gesælige beoð ða ðe ðam fyliaþ, and unlæde beoð ða ðe ðam wīdsacāþ, Wulst. 264, 21. Gē sind unlæde earm[r]a gepōhta, Andr. Kmb. 1487; An. 745. Unlædra (*the cannibals*) eafod, 59; An. 30: (*evil spirits*), 283; An. 142. Hē æt ðam unlædum Iudæum manig bysmor geprowade, Blickl. Homl. 23, 30; 85, 1. [þo unlede (þese wikkede, MS. V.) fode, Al. (T.) 333. Hu he is unlede (*miserable*) þat foleweþ quene rede, Misc. 122, 337; O. and N. 1644. *Goth.* un-lēds *poor*.] v. un-lædlíce.

un-læde; *adj.* *Stray (?)*:—Ðā forstæl hē ða unlædan oxan, Chart. Th. 172, 21.

un-lædlíce; *adv.* *Miserably, wretchedly*:—Hē (*Judas*) hine sylfne swīde earne and unlædlíce of ðære gemānan ealra Godes gecorenra ādligode, Homl. Ass. 153, 48. Hē hine sylfne swīde unlædlíce āheng and swā ungesæliglice tō eacan deáde wæs geniderad, 158, 163.

un-lægne. v. un-ligne.

un-læne; *adj.* *Not transitory, permanent*:—For ðissum lænan life ic sylle dæt unlæne, Wulst. 264, 18.

un-læred; *adj.* *Untaught, unlearned, ignorant*:—Gelaered oððe unlæred *doctus vel indoctus*, Mt. Kmb. p. 1, 6. Hū mæg unlæred ðema ðerne læran? L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 32. Ðætte unlærede (-lærede, Hatt. MS.) ne dyrron underfōn lāreowdōm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1; Swt. 24, 14. Tō ðon dæt unlærede sýn gælærede *ut indocti doceantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 24. Ðū ongytst dæt hié syndon unlærede men, Blickl. Homl. 183, 7. Hwā unlæredra ne wundraþ . . . ? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15; Met. 28, 1. v. un-gelæred.

un-læt; *adj.* *Not slow, quick, ready, active*:—Unlæt *non pigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 61. Wiga, unlæt lāces (*death*), Exon. Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. Hærd and unlæt, 436, 9; Rā. 54, 11.

un-lāf, e; *f. A child not left by a father at his death, a child born after the father's death, a posthumous child*:—Unlāb *posthumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 67. Unlāf, 69, 2; 93, 70.

un-lagu, e; *f. I. violation of law, illegality, injustice*:—Mid unlage *contra justitiam*, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 198, 15; 224, 11. Ðeah ðe Harold dæt land mid unlage út nam, 274, 29. Ic nelle geðatian ðat man hym ænige unlage beoðe *nec impune feram quod aliquis ei injuriam inferat aut molestiam*, 196, 27; vi. 187, 22. Se ðe unlage rære oppe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9; Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Dæt man rihte lage up ārære and ælce unlage áfyll, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 11. Fela unrihta and yfelra unlaga árysan, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 30. Æt unlagum *unlawfully* (cf. *Icel.* at úlögum *in a lawless manner*), L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 18. Swicollice dæda and lādlice unlaga áscunige man, dæt is, false gewihta . . . and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 13. Dæt man rihte laga up ārære, and æghwylce unlaga georne áfyll, vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26; L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 8; 11; Th. i. 382, 7; Wulst. 156, 13. Hē ne rōhte ná hū manige unlaga hí dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 13. *II. a bad law*:—Man beháteþ, ðonne man fulluhtes gyneþ, dæt man aa wile deofol áscunian, and his unlāra forbūgan and ealle his unlaga áweorpan, Wulst. 144, 10. Cradolcild wæron geþeowode þurh wælbreowe unlaga for lytelre þýfde, 158, 14. [*Icel.* ú-lög; *pl. lawlessness, injustice*.]

un-land, es; *n. What is not land*:—On ðam fītan dæle healfum londas and unlondas (*sea, marsh, etc.*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Tō ðam unlonde (*the whale, by whose side seamen, 'deeming him some island,' moor their bark*), Exon. Th. 361, 3; Wal. 14.

un-landāgende; *adj.* *Not owning land*:—Gesīdcund mon unlandāgende, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 9.

un-lār, e; *f. Evil teaching, incitement to evil*:—Ða ðe nū deofle fyligaþ and his unlārum, Wulst. 19, 17; 37, 12. Se ðe gehealt Godes beboda, and forbūhd deofles unlārum, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 330, 28. Dæt hē forsace and forbūge deofles unlāra, Wulst. 32, 15; 144, 9.

un-leahtorwirpe; *adj.* *Unblameable*:—Godes æ is swīde unleahtorwyrde *lex Domini inreprehensibilis*, Ps. Th. 18, 7.

un-leānod; *adj.* *Not repaid*:—Ic wille, gif ic ænigum menn ænig feoh unleānod hæbbe, dæt mīne māgas ðæt geleānian, Chart. Th. 491, 5.

un-leās; *adj.* *Not false, true*:—Unleās *non frivola, non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 21. Se bið unleās forscrended ðe his leahtas forscrend, Homl. Th. i. 586, 23. Wē willaþ eow gereccan oðres mannes gesihðe ðe unleās is, ii. 332, 26. Gelyf hys hālgum, for ðam hí wæron swīde unleāse gewitan, Shr. 199, 14. Unleāsra manna sǣgena, 195, 29. Hweder ðe ðince Honorius wīstra oððe unleāsra ðonne Crist, 196, 27. Wīsan and unleāsran ðe gnas, 197, 8.

un-leāslíce; *adv.* *Not falsely, truly*:—Heó geseah dæt his bodung unleāslíce gefylled wæs, Homl. Th. i. 42, 29. Gif wē dæt gedýld on úrum móde unleāslíce healdāþ, ii. 546, 1. Hē cwæð ðis unleāslíce, 386,

10. Mid ánfæaldnysse sprece hē æfre unleáslice, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 5.

un-leóf; adj. *Not dear, not beloved, odious, hateful*:—Sodomware, Gode unleófe, Cd. Th. 148, 6; Gen. 2452. Gigantmæcgas, Gode unleófe, Metode lāde, 77, 1; Gen. 1268. Wíglaf seah on unleófe (*the followers who had failed Beowulf in his need*), Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. [Al þat is on unlef and unqueme, hit is þat oðer iqueme, O. E. Homl. ii. 180, 25. *Goth.* un-liubs *not beloved*: O. H. Ger. un-liup *insuavis, non optatus*.]

un-leopuwāc; adj. *Inflexible, intractable, implacable*:—Unliopuwāc (—lidouuac, —liuduūac) *intractabilis*, Txts. 60, 1079. Unlipewāc (in-MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. Ðā was mīn hlāford in miclre hātheortnysse, and hē was swīde unliodewāc geworden wīd mē, and hē gebregd his swurd and wolde mē ofslean, Shr. 39, 14. [O. H. Ger. un-lidoweih *inivulsus, implacabilis, implacabilis*.]

un-leopuwācniss; e; f. *Inflexibility, implacability*:—Unliopuwācniss *infestatō*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 65. Unleopuwācniss, 45, 42.

un-libbende; adj. *Not living, dead*:—Se dyde monig wundor ge lybbende ge unlybbende, Shr. 127, 22. v. un-lyfingende.

un-ličhamlic; adj. *Incorporeal*:—Seō sǣwul is unličhomlic, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 176. Unličhamlice *incorporalia*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 19: 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2.

un-liēwirpe; adj. *Unpleasing, disagreeable*:—Nimaþ mē mid eow; ne beo ic nā eow unliēcwyrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 374.

un-lifed; adj. *Unallowed, illicit*:—Unliēfede illicitum, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 30. Sió unliēfde byrden pondus illicitum, Swt. 401, 5. Fleōn ðone unliēfedan bryne ūres ličhoman *illicita carnis incendia declinare*, Swt. 397, 36. Ða ðe ðæt unliēfde herigaþ *qui illicita laudant*, 55; Swt. 427, 11.

un-lifes; adv. *Not alive*:—Hē is nū unlifes, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 203.

un-lifigende; adj. *Not living, dead, defunct*:—Unlifigendes fēt and folma, Beo. Th. 1492; B. 744. Heāfod Holofernus unlyfigendes, Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 180. Unlifigendes, Elen. Kmbl. 1754; El. 879. Siteþ eorl oðer oðrum unlyfigendum (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5809; B. 2908. Ðæt biþ drihtguman unlyfigendum æfter sēlest, 2782; B. 1389. Hē aldorpegn unlyfigendne, deādne wisse, 2621; B. 1308. Fore gileāffullum unlyfigendum *pro fidelibus defunctis*, Rtl. 173, 37. Fore deādm þ unlifendum, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. On heora ealdfēoðum unlyfigendum, Judth. Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 316. v. un-libbende.

un-ligne; adj. *Not to be denied or rejected, incontrovertible*:—Biscopes word and cyninges sié unliagne būton āde *a bishop's word and a king's is to be accepted without an oath*, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Pissa ealra ād sié unliagne, 21; Th. i. 42, 1. v. lignian, and cf. O. H. Ger. *lougengig negativus*.

un-lisan; p. de. I. *to unloose, undo*:—Ic bidde ðē ðæt ðu mē unlyse ða inseglunge, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 537. II. *to release*:—Hē beād ðæt man sceolde unliēsan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wæron, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 38.

un-līpe; adj. *Ungentile, harsh, severe, cruel*:—Ðē tō heortan hearde gripeþ ādl unlipe, Cd. Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Gelidewāca ðisne unliðan cyle, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 192. Scearpnyssa beoð āwende tō smēðum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd and unlipe gecyrraþ tō mandwærnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30.

un-lofod; adj. *Unpraised*:—Ne lāt ðū unlofod ðæt ðū swutele ongite ðæt licwyrde sý; ðær ðē āht twoēge, lofa ðæt gemetlice, Prov. Kmbl. 62.

un-lūcan; p. *leac To uncloze, open*:—Godes engel unleac ðæt cweart-ern, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 839. *Hostiarius* is ðære cyrcan dūwered, se sceal ða cyrcan unliēcan geleāffullum mannum, and ðām ungeleāffullum belūcan wiðūtan, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. Nān man ne dorste ða duru unliēcan, Homl. Ass. 113, 360.

un-just; es; m. I. *absence of desire, disgust, disinclination*. (a) *want of appetite*:—Læcdōm gif men unlust (cf. Ger. *Unlust* zum Essen) sié getenge, Lchdm. ii. 16, 15; 150, 17. Wīþ metes unluste, 184, 15; 28, 5. Wīþ unluste and wlatan þe of magan cymð, 158, 12. Wīþ sære and unluste ðas magan, se ðe ne mæg ne mid mete ne mid drincan beōn gelācnod, 158, 17. Hié priowiap ormætnne þurst and metes unlust, 230, 19. Ungemetlica metesōcna and ungemetlice unlustas and cīsnessa, 174, 28. [þi mahe wið unlust warped hit (*food*) eft ut, H. M. 35, 31. *Icel.* ū-lyst *a bad appetite*.] (b) *disinclination to action, listlessness*:—Hē (*the slothful servant*) ðolaþ neādunge þeōstra ðurh wrace, se ðe ær lustlice forþær his unlustes (*or under III?* cf. 552, 12) þeōstra, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 22. [æn unlust and forswundenne 330, Orm. 4562. He doth alle thing with slaknes and excusacioun, and with ydelnes and unlust, Chauc. Pers. T. (de accidia). *Goth.* wairþan in unlustau *ἀσθυμειν*.] II. *want of pleasure, joylessness, weariness*:—For unluste prae taedio, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 28. Hē wylleþ hine on ðam wite, wunaþ unlustum (cf. lustum, on lustum), Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sam. 268. [O. H. Ger. un-lust *taedium, fastidium*.]

III. *an evil pleasure, lust*:—Ne unlust on hire mōd ne becom, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 10. Ðā gestōd hine micel ličhamlic costung . . . hē āwende ðone unlust tō sārnyse, 156, 32. Unlusta

voluptatum, Scint. 106, 10. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylf-wylles on dyssum life, oððe unþances æfter dyssum life, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Þurh unlustas *libidiniibus*, L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 15. Winnan wið leahtras and unlustas forseōn, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 19.

un-lustian. v. *ge-unlustian*.

un-lybba (and un-lybbe; an; f., or un-lybb; dat. *-lybbe; n.?*), an; m. I. *poison*:—Sumum men was unlybba gesæld, ac hit ne mihte hine ādyðan, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 11. Unþeāwas weaxaþ on yfel, swa swa ātres unlybba on men; swā hē leng ðas ātres þigene bediþaþ, swā wyrð his untrummes mære, R. Ben. 135, 16. Unlybba *deletera* (*deletera?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 55. Hī ræddon ðæt hī mid āttre hine ācwealdon; gemengdon ðā unlybba tō his drence, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 15. Hē dygde unlybba on his mete, 504, 14. Hē ðone unlybba hālsode, and hine ealne gedranc, i. 72, 24, 19; L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6; 6; Th. ii. 280, 2; Wulfst. 150, 5. Wīþ unlybbum, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. II. *poison* used for purposes of witchcraft, *witchcraft, sorcery*:—Gif wif drý-cræft and galdor and unlybba wyrce . . . Gif heo mid hire unlybba man ācweleþ si mulier *artem magicam, et incantationes, et maleficia exerceat* . . . si maleficiis suis aliquem occiderit, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 8–11. Ðæs flāscs weorc . . . hǣðengild oððe unlybba (*veneficia*, Gal. 5, 19), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 25. Ðinre mōðor fela unlybba *matris tuae veneficia multa* (2 Kings 9, 22), 18, 333. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lyfjan *poison*.] v. *ge-unlybba, lybb, and next word*.

unlyb-wyrhta; an; m. *A poison-maker, one who prepares poisons for purposes of witchcraft, a sorcerer*:—Unlyb-wyrhta *veneficus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 39. Wyccan and wælcyrrian and unlyb-wyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 19. Antecrist hǣfd mid him drýmen and unlyb-wyrhtan and wīgleras and ða ðe cunnan galdor āgalan, 194, 18. Unlyb-wyrht[en]ja wiccecræft *maleficorum (venenificorum) necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 62.

un-lyft; e; f. *Bad air, malaria*:—Rōmāne and eall sūðfolc worhton him eorþhūs wið ðære unlyfte, Lchdm. ii. 16, 2. **un-lygen; adj.** *Unlying, truthful*:—Ceāpige man on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe oðres unlygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10. [Cf. ū-lygiinn. Cf. O. H. Ger. *lugin mendax*.] v. *un-gelygen*.

un-lyt; n. *No little, much*:—Gē mānes unlyt wyrceþ, Ps. Th. 61, 9. **un-lytel; adj.** I. *of size, extent, not little, great*:—Wē magon tōcnāwan be hyre leóman ðæt seó sunne unlytel is, Lchdm. iii. 236, 11. Wolcen unlytel, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Unlytel dæl foldan, Cd. Th. 154, 4; Gen. 2550. Unlytel dæl corþan gesceafta, 97, 17; Gen. 1614. Unlytel leádes clympe, Exon. Th. 426, 17; Rā. 41, 75. Hē geseah sweras unlytel, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. II. *of quantity, amount, number, not little, not few in number, much*:—Tō miclum bryne seal wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 9. Menigo, folc unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 1740; El. 872; 565; El. 283; Andr. Kmbl. 2542; An. 1272; Beo. Th. 1000; B. 498. Se eorl com mid unlytlan weorde, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 10. Mycel feoh and unlytel *summa pecuniae non parvam*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 20; 4, 5; S. 571, 35. Micle lāc and unlytle ælmesnan, Wulfst. 278, 5. Ic him gestrynde unlytel folc, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31. Hyre wer lāfde unlytle æhta on lande and on feó, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 155. III. *of quality, degree, not little, great, (a) of persons*:—Hē ðuhte him selfum suide unlytel and suide medeme se *parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. (b) *of things*:—Storm, cirm unlytel, Andr. Kmbl. 2476; An. 1239. Dōm unlytel, Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885; Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Wundor unlytel, Cd. Th. 250, 26; Dan. 522. Unlytel spell *a tale of serious import*, 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Wundur unlytel *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lyttill.]

un-lytel; es; n. *No small amount, much*:—Eft weard folces unlytel, Wulfst. 10, 17. Hē lāfde þære wudewan unlytel on feó and on oðrum æhtum, Homl. Ass. 108, 200; Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14.

un-mæg; es; m. *One who is not a kinsman, an alien; or a bad kinsman*:—Unmæg, Wald. 102; Vald. 2, 23.

un-mæge; adj. *Not of kin, not related, alien*:—Ic wæs unmæge gyst mōðor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meae*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

un-mægness; e; f. *Inability, weariness*:—Æþrot, unmægnes, æmelnes *fastidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 46. v. *un-maga*.

un-mæplic. v. *un-mæþlic*.

un-mæle; adj. *Spotless, (1) in a physical sense, without marks or spots*:—Æt ānes heowes cý, ðæt heó sý eall reað oððe hwit and un-mæle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 14. (2) *in a moral sense, immaculate, virgin*:—Un-mælo *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 75. Ðurh ðingunge his ðære eādigan n-ēder ðære un-mælan fæmnan Sca Marian *per intercessionem beatae suae genetricis semperque virginis Mariae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Hāt un-mæle mon gefeccean swigende ongeān streāme bealfne sester yrnendes wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 10, 31. þē (*the Virgin Mary*) un-mæle ælces þinges, Exon. Th. 21, 11; Cri. 333. Hē on fæmnan āstāg, mægeð un-mæle, 45, 18; Cri. 721.

un-mæne; adj. I. *free from evil, pure, (1) of persons*:—Peaþ þe þū welig beo þū nā byst un-mæne fram gylte (*immunis a delicto*), Scint. 179, 10. Sancta Maria, ides un-mæne, Hy. 10, 14. Fram ealre synne un-mæne *ab omni peccato immunis*, Scint. 67, 20. (2) *of an oath, without*

perjury:—Se æp is clāne and un-mæne, L. O. 6; Th. i. 180, 18. II. *free from, exempt from, not sharing in*:—Alyfede fram bende ælces mennissces dōmes, fram ælcere gæstuman woruldlicra brūcunga clāne and un-mæne *nexu humane conditionis exuti, ab omni munere secularum functionum immunes*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 16. [O. Frs. un-mēn *unperjured*: O. H. Ger. dhiu unmeina magad Maria: Icel. ū-meinn *harmless*.]

un-mære; *adj.* *Not illustrious, inglorious*:—Þeáh hē on ðam lande seó mære ðonne biþ hē on oþrum un-mære *fit, ut quem tu aestimas gloriosum, pro maxima parte terrarum videatur inglorius*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 16.

un-mærlic; *adj.* *Ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðe þynce unweorþ and un-mærlic seó gegaderung obscurum *hoc, atque ignobile censet esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29.

un-mæte; *adj.* *Immense, enormous, excessive*:—Þeod un-mæte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Side herigeas, folc un-mæte, Andr. Kmbl. 1305; An. 653; Menol. Fox 11; Men. 6. Gebrec un-mæte, Exon. Th. 59, 18; Cri. 954. Ðæt un-mæte gestreōn golde and seolfres, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Ðæt un-mæte sār weox *augescens dolore nimio*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32; A. 25; S. 599, 43. Micelne swēg un-mætēs wōpes *sontium immansissimi flatus*, 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Ðæt mægen ðære un-mætān (*immensi*) hēto . . . on middel ðæs un-mætān (*infesti*) cyles, S. 627, 41, 42; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Bōc un-mætē (*enormis*) micelnesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 5; Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1. Mid un-mætān here, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 21. Mid un-mæte ege geslægene *timore immenso percussus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. On ænne un-mætne lēg geāneud in *imensam adunati flammam*, 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Giefe un-mæte, Exon. Th. 273, 16; Jul. 517. Ðæt synd un-mæte mōras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 4. Ðær synt ða un-mætān tyntregu, L. E. i. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 34. Ic wæs on un-mætum costnungum winnende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. [Mid un-mete drunche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 9. O. H. Ger. un-māzi *imensus, ingens*.]

un-mæp, e; *f.* *Transgression, wrong*. v. mæp, IV:—Ða discipulas wæron on heora mōdgebance swiðlice āfyrhte and gedrēfde, swā hit nēnig fyrten wæs (un-mæp næs, MS. F. i. e. *it was perfectly right that they should be troubled*), Homl. Ass. 162, 234. [Min is be guld and þe un-mep, Fl. a. Bl. 675. Evrich þing mai leosen his godhede mid un-mep and mid overde, O. and N. 352.]

un-mæplice; *adj.* *Not in due measure, immoderate, excessive*:—Of gitsunge beoð æccnede . . . leās gewitnyss and un-mæðlic neadung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 11. [So hit un-mæðluc is, wunnen aþean þe uestluc, A. R. 238, 17.]

un-mæþlice; *adv.* I. *immoderately, out of measure*:—Seó wyde we mænigfealde sceattas hyre un-mæðlice beað (*was immoderate in her offers*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 147. Hē hēt ðone biseop unscrýdan and un-mæðlice (or II) swingan, ii. 29, 231. II. *inhumanely*. v. mæþlice:—Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles to bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reafæras and of ðam mūde him ābrudon un-mæðlice mid þreāte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Ælc læhte of oðrum ðone mete of ðam mūde swiðe un-mæðlice, Ælfic. T. Grn. 21, 11. [For lute ich mei makien to muchelin un-mæde-liche, zef me hut hit, Marh. 15, 9. 3eieð luddre and un-mæðluc, A. R. 266, 1.]

un-mæðlic; *adj.* *Immense*:—Laforas un-mæðlicre micelnisse *capri ingentis forme*, Nar. 15, 2. [O. H. Ger. un-māzlih *incomparabilis*, Cf. Icel. ū-mātaliga *immoderately*.]

un-mætnesse, e; *f.* *Immenseness, excess*:—Fore un-mætnysse ðæs gewinnes ob *nimitatem laboris*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 31. Mid un-mætnesse micelnes stormes *tempestatis impetu*, 5, 12; S. 627, 40. Ða cwom micel snāw . . . ða ic ða un-mætnisse and micelnisse ðæs snāwes geseah, ða ðūhte mē ðæt ic wiste ðæt hē wolde ealle ða wicstōwe forfeallan *cadere mox . . . immense ceperunt nives quarum aggregationem metuens ne castra cumulerentur*, Nar. 23, 14.

un-maga, an; *m.* un-magu; *f.* I. *a person without means, a needy person*:—Se maga and se un-maga ne beoð nā gelice, ne ne magan nā gelice byrdene ahebban . . . and ðy man sceal gescādlice tōscādan . . . welan and wæðle, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 16; L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 6. Ðis is miltiges mannes and freōndspēðiges dædbōðlithinge, ac ān un-maga ne mæg swilc geforðian, L. P. M. 4; Th. ii. 288, 22. Ðū ne scealt næfre gelice dēman . . . ðam stragan and ðam un-magan, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 25. Ðearfan and un-magon *pauperem et inopem*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. II. *a person who cannot maintain himself, one who is dependent upon others*:—Mardocheus hæfde Hester for dohtor, for ðan hire deað wæs ge tæder ge mōdor, ða ða heo un-magu (-maga, v. l.) wæs, Homl. Ass. 94, 86. Gif hwā oðrum his un-magan oðfæste, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 4. [On-mawe, Fer. i. 2658. O. H. Ger. un-mag *segnis, dissolutus; parvulus*: Icel. ū-magi *one who cannot maintain himself, e. g. a child*.]

un-manig; *adj.* *Not many, few*:—Æfter un-monegum geārum *post aliquot annos*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 9; 5, 18; S. 636, 18. Un-monegum dagum *non multis diebus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 12. Ymbe un-manige dagas, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 26; 3; Gdwin. 22, 17; 5; Gdwin. 34, 13.

Unmonige *paucos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 7. Unmonige *fiscas paucos pisciculos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 34. [O. H. Ger. un-manig.]

un-mann, es; *m.* I. *a bad man, an inhuman person*:—Swā fela ðūsend engla mihton eāðe beverian Crist wið ðām unmannum (*those who came to seize Jesus*), gif hē ðrowian nolde sylfwilces for ūs, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 30. [Cf. O. H. Ger. un-mennisc: Ger. un-mensch: Icel. ū-mannan *a person fit for nothing*.] II. *one who is not a mere man, a hero*:—Ðā gemunde hē ða strangan dæda ðara un-manna (*perhaps iumania should be read: the Latin is: Valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens*. v. geō-, iū-mann) and ðara woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27.

un-meagol; *adj.* *Feeble, insipid*:—Unmeagol *emellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 30. *Inspidum, quod saporem non habet, hoc est unmeagle sine æmelle*, 49, 37.

un-meahht, -meht, -micht, -miht, e; *f.* *Weakness, lack of power*:—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swiðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Biþ geond fingras cele and cneōwa unmeht, Lchdm. ii. 258, 14. Gif ðe þince ðæt ðu maran læcēdom dōn ne durre for unmihte ðæs mannes, 254, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 13, 21. Ða ogran ic þencan ðæt mē ðæt gelompe for ðære wiflican unmihte, ii. 23 b, 411. Ðurh unmihte, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Hiē ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmihte (-mihte, Cott. MSS.) *infirmittatis suae sunt consilii*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 8. Hū nagan ða cuningas forhelan hiora unmihte, ðonne hī ne magan nānne weorþscipe forþbringan būton heora þegna fulume? Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 13. Oð unmihte, Ps. Th. 106, 17. Ne biōð ðæt nāne mihta ðæt mon mæge yfel dōn, ac beoþ unmihta, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 28. Hiō his unmehta hine gemyndgaþ *infirmittatis memoriam ad mentem revocat*, Past. 65; Swt. 465, 32. Wurpaþ hig þurh ðæs nettrumān unmihta beswicene, Wulfst. 285, 11. [Monnes unmihte *hominis infirmitatem*, Kath. 1022. Gōth. un-mahts: O. H. Ger. un-maht *inbecillitas, inpotentia, infirmitas*: Icel. ū-māttir.] v. mōd-unmeahht.

un-meahht; *adj.* *Impossible*:—Nāniht un-maht bið iūh *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. [Un-maht *impotent*, A. D. 297.]

un-meahhtelic (-mihte-, -miht-); *adj.* *Impossible*:—Eōw ne byð ænig þing unmihtelic *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20; Lk. Skt. 1, 37. Unmihtlic is *impossibile est*, 17, 1. Ða þing ðe mannum synt unmihtliche, 18, 27. [O. H. Ger. un-mahtlih *impossibilis*: Icel. ū-māttir-*ligr impossibile*.] v. un-meahhtiglic.

un-meahhtig, -mehtig, -mihtig; *adj.* I. *not mighty, weak, impotent, of little power or means*:—Unmihtig *inpos*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 2; *inpotens*, 14; Zup. 87, 13. Ys Drihtnes hand unmihtig (*invalida*)? Num. 11, 23. Gif ic beo bescoren, ðonne beo ic unmihtig (*recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam*), Jud. 16, 17, 19. Mannes fulum is unmihtig and idel *vana salus hominis*, Ælfic. T. Grn. 11, 41. Ðē læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his āgenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 27. Tō ānum mædene unmihtigum tō wige, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 257. Ðy læs mon unmihtigne man tō feor for his āgenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Ongit hū unmihtige ða yfelan men beoþ *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 2; 29, 1; Fox 104, 12; 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. Unmehtige, Met. 24, 62. Ne beþæce nān man hine syllice, ðæt hē secge, ðæt ænig hād sý unmihtigra ðonne oðer, Homl. Th. i. 284, 17. Swā hwæt swā unmihtige bið, ðæt ne bið nā God, 228, 27; Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 7, 5. Hū micle unmihtegan hī wæron, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. II. *impossible*:—Ðis un-meahhtig is *hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 26; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 27. Un-meahhtigo (-meahhte, Rush.) *impossibilia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. [Adam bicom unmihti, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 8. Pilke unmysty tyrant, Chauc. Boet. 13, 241. Gōth. un-mahtes *weak; impossible*: O. H. Ger. un-mahtig *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillis*: Icel. ū-māttir *weak, infirm*.]

un-meahhtiglic; *adj.* I. *weak*:—Hē biþ unmehtiglic, Lchdm. ii. 60, 8. Unmihtiglic, iii. 74, 23. II. *impossible*:—Un-meahhtiglic (-iclic, Lind.) *impossibile*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 37; 17, 1. Suife un-meahhtiglic, Lind. 18, 24. v. un-meahhtelic.

un-meahhtignesse, e; *f.* *Weakness, impotence*:—Sume men secgeaþ, ðæt heo him unmihtignesse and untrumnysses on gebrincge, Lchdm. i. 248, 23. Heo fremah wið ða unmihticnysses ðæs miðtan and wið ðara innoda āstyrunga, 272, 16.

un-medume (-ome, -eme); *adj.* *Unmeet, unfit, unworthy*:—Se ðe him ondrædan sceal ðæt hē unmedome (-eme, Cott. MSS.) siē hōc *indignus pertimescat*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 21. Him ðūhte selfum ðæt hē wære swiðe unmedome *parvulum se in suis oculis viderat*, 17; Swt. 112, 11. Ic swiðe unmedodum nēdde tō Dryhtnes lichoman, Anglia xi. 99, 70. Hwylc ðæt unmedome gōd wæs *quae sit imperfecti boni forma*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5. Drihten, ðū ðe eall medemu geworhtest and nāht unmedemes, Shrū. 165, 31. Hāt mē unmedemre ða duru beon untýfede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 447. Ongitan hū micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Ða ðe unmedome biōð tō ðære lāre for un-wisdomē *quos a praedicatione imperfectio prohibet*, Past. 49; Swt. 375, 18. Gestifan ðære wilunge nāht unmededom, ðæt hiera nān ne durre grīpan on ðæt rice *ne imperfecti culmen arripere*

regiminis audeant, 4; Swt. 41, 5. Ða ðe hē unmedume gemētte ðes Godes geleāfan, Anglia x. 141, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-metamī *in-temperies*.]

un-medumlice; *adv.* *Unmeetly, unworthily*:—Is swīde frēcendlic ðæt ðam hūsle hwā ungelcānsod and unmedumlice onfool, L. E. G. 44; Th. ii. 440, 22. Mīnne hād ic hæbbe unmedumlice gehealden, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 10. Unmedumlice, Anglia xi. 99, 60.

un-meltung, *e*; *f.* *Indigestion*:—For unmetlung, Lechdm. ii. 254, 1. **un-menged**; *adj.* *Unmixed*:—Se unmengeda non mixta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 78. Hē (Adam) of ðære eorðan selfre unmængedre gesceapen wæs, Anglia xi. 1, 9. *v.* un-gemenged.

un-mennislic; *adj.* *Inhuman*:—Wē hērdon on caldum spellum, ðæt sum sunu ofslōge his fæder, ic nāt hūmeta, būton wē witon ðæt hit unmenislic (-licu, Cott. MS.) dæd wæs nimis e natura dictum est, nescio quem filios inuenisse tortores, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 16.

un-met[t], *es*; *n.* *Excess*:—Of ðam unmetta and ðam ungemetlican gegerelan, of ðam swētmettum and of mistlicum dryncum (cf. of ungemete ælces pinges, wiste and wāda, wingedfrines, and of swētmettan (-mettum?), Met. 25, 38), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-mez:—In quotis unmeze in luxuria.] *v.* next words.

un-met[t], *mete*; *adj.* *Without measure, immense, excessive*:—Wæs seō ēhtnysse unmetre callum ðam ærgeðonum quae persecutio omnibus anteactis immanior fuit, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mez, -mezzi *immensus, ingens*.]

un-metlic; *adj.* *Immoderate, excessive*:—Hī swā unmetlicre (-um?) ege fōron, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 3.

un-metlice; *adv.* *Immensely, exceedingly*:—Ða columnan wæron unmetlice græte heāhnisse upp columnae in genti grossitudine atque altitudine, Nar. 4, 22. *v.* un-gemetlice.

un-micel; *adj.* *Not great, little*, Greg. Dial. 2, 15.

un-midlod; *adj.* *Unbridled, unrestrained*:—Unmidled *effrenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 60. Ða upāhæfenan weorðap unmidlode and āðundene geeniðde mid hiera upāhæfenesse elatos *effrenatio impellit tumoris*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Swā ða ofermodan ne weorðden unmidlode *ut superbis non crescat effrenatio*, 60; Swt. 453, 21. *v.* un-gemidlod.

un-miht, *un-mihtan*, *v.* un-meaht, ge-unmihhtan.

un-milde; *adj.* *Gentle, harsh, rude*:—Gif hē is unmilde and oferhyðig si inmitis et superbus est, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 7. [Hæpennod iss unniæoc and all unniæoc, Orm. 9880. Þu (*the owl*) art unmilde, O. and N. 61. *Goth.* un-milds *astropys*: *O. H. Ger.* un-milti *inmitis*: *Isel. ū-mildr.*]

un-mildheort; *adj.* *Hard-hearted, merciless, pitiless*:—Se dēma betæcþ ða unrihtwisā ðam unmiðdheortan wītere, Homl. Ass. 8, 203. Ðe unmiðdheortne welige *inimiseriordem diuitem*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. Mē cōman tō Silhearwan . . . hī wæron unmiðdheorta, and mē tugon tō ðære sweartan helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 289.

un-milts, *e*; *f.* *Sternness, wrath*:—Hæbbe hē Godes unmiht se may the wrath of God abide on him, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 2: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 315, 21.

un-miltsigendlic; *adj.* *Unpardonable*:—Hwī wæs ðæs heāhengles syn unmihtsigendlic, and ðæs mannes mihtsigendlic? Btwk. Scrd. 17, 21.

un-miltung, *e*; *f.* *Want of consideration, impiety towards God, pitilessness towards men*:—Gif hiē gemunan willap hiora ieldrena unmihtungne ðe hiē tō Gode hæfdon, ge eac him selfum betwēdonum *if they will remember their forefathers' impiety to God, and pitilessness among themselves*; recolat majorum suorum tempora sceleribus execrabilia, dissensionibus foeda, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 16.

un-mirigp, *v.* un-myrhp.

un-mōd, *es*; *n.* *Despondency, dejection*:—Of ðæs magan ādle cumap monige ādla . . . on unmōde and on ungemetwæccum, Lechdm. ii. 176, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-muot *perturbatio*: *Ger.* un-muth.]

un-mōdig; *adj.* *I.* in a depreciatory sense, *without courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—On ðære wisan sint tō manianne ða mōdgan, on ðære ða unmōdgan and ða undrīstan (*pusillanimes*) . . . ða unmōdgan and ða ungedyrstigan wēnād ðæt ðæt suife forsewelic siē ðætte hiē dōd, and forðon weorðap oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 1–12. *II.* in a good sense, *not proud, diffident, humble*:—Geclæusa mē ða hwile ðe ic on disse worulde si, and gedō mē unmōdigne, Shrn. 171, 1.

un-mōdignesse, *e*; *f.* *Pride, arrogance* (un- giving a bad sense):—Ic ondette ofermetto and unmōdennesse (*nesse is written above mōden*), Anglia xi. 98, 33.

un-molsniendlic, *v.* un-formolsniendlic.

un-murn; *adj.* *Untroubled*:—Hī slæp hiora [swæfon?] sylfum un-murne dormierut onroum suum, Ps. Th. 75, 4. [Cf. Aylmar azen gan turne wel modi and wel murne, Horn. 704. *O. H. Ger.* morna *moeror*. *French* morne. *See also* murcen.] *v.* next word.

un-murnlice; *adv.* *Carelessly, without compunction, without anxiety*:—Broud ællep ældgestreōn un-murnlice, Exon. Th. 51, 9; Cri. 813. Blōðig wæl etep ælenga un-murnlice, Beo. Th. 903; B. 449. Se ðe un-murnlice mādmas dælep, egesan ne gýmeþ, 3516; B. 1756.

un-myndlings; *adv.* *I.* where an act is not intended or expected

by the doer of it, *undesignedly, without meaning to do something*:—Nis hit nān wundor ðeah hwā wēne ðæt swylces hwæt unmyndlinga gebyrige, þonne hē ne can ongan for hwī God swylc gehapap nec mirum, si quid ordinis ignorata ratione, temerarium confusumque credatur, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 9. Gif hē unmyndlunga (*without having previously intended to do it*) ceāp ærðige ūt on hwylcere fare, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. Maurus arn uppon ðam stræme unmyndlunga (*unaware of what he was doing*), swilce hē on fæstre eorðan urne . . . undergeat æt næxtan ðæt hē uppon ðam wætere arn, and ðæs micclum wundrode, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 9. Hī unmyndlinga (*unintentionally*) swīde fæst-hæaldne weorcestan upp āhwylfōdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 423.

II. where an act is unexpected by the object of it, *unexpectedly*:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga (*de insperato*) mid here becōme, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 8. Būtan hit swā limpe ðæt hwylc cuma unmyndlunga cume, R. Ben. 67, 12. Gif him æfre unmyndlinga geberede ðæt . . . Met. 25, 30. [Hire wone is to cumen bi stale, ferliche and un-mundlunga hwen me least wened, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. Þe zeape wastlare mid þen ilke turn mei his fere unmunlunga aworpen, A. R. 280, 10.]

un-mynegod; *adj.* *Undemanded*:—Gif preost geārgerihta unmyne-gode læte *if a priest leave the yearly dues without payment asked*, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15. *v.* mynegian, *II c.*

un-myrhp, *e*; *f.* *Sadness, misery*:—On unmyrhde his lif geendian, Wulfst. 148, 9.

un-myrige; *adj.* *Unpleasant, unfair*:—Unmyrge *plega collidum* (=collodium; cf. collodium, turpis ludus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 35, 643), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 72. [Ne beo þe song never so murie þat he ne schal pinche unmuric 3ef he ilesteþ over unwill, O. and N. 346.]

unna, *an*; *m.* *unne*, *an*; *unn*, *e*; *f.* *I. grant, allowance, permission*:—Ic cyðe eow ðæt hit is mīn fulla unna, ðæt heō becweðe hire land *I declare to you that she has my full permission to bequeathe her land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 27: 223, 24. Hit is mīn unna and mīn fulle læfe ðæt hē dihte privilegium, vi. 203, 23. Mid unnan Godes and his hālgæna . . . mit unnan hīrēdes, ii. 58, 23, 25. Se was tō Eofer-wicceastre be cinges unnan and ealra his wītena tō ærcebisceope gehālgod, Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 36. Habban hī ðone feorðan pening be mīnre unnan *omnem quartum nummum fratribus reddendum censeo*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 61, 16. Be mīnre unne and gife habban hī and wealdan *meo concessu et dono habeant et possideant*, iv. 200, 7. Hē mid his unne tō Scotlande fōr, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 20. Būtan hē ðas abbodes unnan begite nisi ea abba jubeat, R. Ben. 94, 9. Hē eow sige forgeaf þurh unnan ðæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Th. i. 506, 27; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 556.

II. willingness to give, pleasure in doing something:—Gelæste hē Gode his teodunga mid ealre blisse and mid eallum unnan . . . Gif hē hit mid unnan and fulre blisse dōn wolde, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 2, 13.

III. a grant, what is given:—Se ðe ðas gyfu and ðisne unnan wille Gode and sancte Petre ætbrēdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 276, 31.

unnan; *prs.* ic, hē an[n], *pl.* wē unnon; *p.* ūde. *I. to grant a person (dat.) something (gen.), to give, allow*:—Gē gehīrap hwæs ic Gode ann, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 14. Ic an Eādwearde ðæs laudes, Chart. Th. 487, 18, 32. Ic ðe an tela sincgestreōna, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. ðæs steāpes onfehð ðe hē ann he receives the cup to whom God gives it, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Gif mē Waldend an lengran lifes, Cd. Th. 110, 18; Gen. 1840. Hæfde gefohten foremærne blæd, swā hyre God ūpe, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 123. Gif ic mīnum eāgum unne slæpes si dederō *somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. ðæt mē unne Gode ecan dreames, Exon. Th. 454, 13; Hy. 4, 32. Eal folc gecceās Eādward tō cýnge; healde ða hwile ðe him God unne, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5. On ða gerād ðe gē mē unnan mīnes, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 1 note. Gif hē him ðæs rīces ūpon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17. Ic feores ðe unnan wille, Exon. Th. 254, 4; Jul. 192; Andr. Kmbl. 292; An. 146. Hē ða bōc unnenre handa hire tō lēt *librum bona voluntate dimisit*, Chart. Th. 202, 36. Bōc and land betæcan unnenre heortan, 376, 5. Unnenre mōde, 126, 22.

IIa. with dat. of person and clause:—Him God ūde, ðæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc, Beo. Th. 5741; B. 2874. Þenden lifes weard unnan wolde, ðæt hē blædes hēr brūcan mōste, Exon. Th. 158, 2; Gū. 902.

II. *to wish something (gen.) to a person (dat.)*:—Ða ðe mē yfeles unnon *them that wish me evil* (A. V.); qui cogitant mihi mala, Ps. Th. 39, 17. Ne dyde ic, ðæs ic ðe weān ūde (*because I wished you woe*), Cd. Th. 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Gewearð ðætte Perse gebudan frid eallum Crēca folce, næs nā for ðam ðe hiē him ænigra gōða ūpen (*non quod misericorditer fessis consuleret*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 31. [Gledieð alle wið me, ðæt me god unnen, Marh. 21, 22. Þine feond þe þe ufel unnen, Laym. 28117. He mire dohter wel on, 11928. Þu hit (*sorrow*) myht segge swyhc mon þat [hit] þe ful wel on, wypute ehere ore he on þe muclehe more (he wolde þad þu heuedest mor, 2nd Text), Misc. 116, 238].

III. *to wish something (gen.) for a person (dat.), to like a person to have something*:—Se arcebisceop wēnde ðæt ðæt bisceoprice sum oðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wýrs truwode and ūde (*somebody else, that he would have been worse pleased should have it*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesælep ðæt his æhta weorþap on ðes

onwealde ðe hē ær on his life wyrrst ūpe it often happens that his property gets into the power of the man that when alive he would have been least pleased should have it, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. III a. with dat. of person and a clause:—Dæt is, dæt hwā fære mid his nōðe æfter his niēhstan, and him unne dæt hē tō ryhte gecierre that is, that a man go in spirit after his neighbour, and be glad that he turn to right, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 14. IV. to like a condition of things, to be pleased:—

Hē ne ūpe, dæt ænig oþer man mærdā mā gehēdde ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503. Ūpe ic swiþor dæt ðū hine selfne geseōn mōste I should have been much better pleased, that you could have seen the creature himself, 1925; B. 960. Ne meahthe hē, ðeah hē ūde wel, on ðam frumgāre feorh gehealdan he could not keep life in the prince, though he would have been well pleased to do it, 5703; B. 2855. [Hwer ich habbe iwiket, ich on wel þ 3e witen, Kath. 1744. O. H. Ger. unnan: Icel. unna.] v. ge-, of-unnan.

unne. v. unna.

un-neāh; adj. Distant, far:—In lond unnēh in regionem longinquam, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 13; 19, 12.

un-neāh not near. I. as adv. far:—Syndan ealle hī fram æ ðīnre unneāh gewiten a lege tua longe facti sunt, Ps. Th. 118, 150. II. as prep. far from:—Ōþlæ unneāg, Txs. 127, 1.

un-nēdige, un-nēh, un-net. v. un-nidige, un-neāh, un-nytt. unnend, es; m. One who grants:—Unnend ī forgefend prestabilis, Rtl. 5, 10.

un-nidige; adv. Without compulsion, willingly:—Ða ðe beoð mid hira āgnum byrdennum ofdrycte dæt hiē ne magon gestondan, hiē willaþ lustlice underfōn oðerra monna, and unniēdige hiē underlitaþ mid hira sculdum oðerra byrdenna tōeācan hira āgnum qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submitit alienis, Past. 7; Swt. 52, 25. Oft hit gebyrþ ðætte manige men biōþ swā ungetrume ægþer ge on mōde ge on lichaman dæt hī ne magon ne nān god dōn, ne nān ytel nyllaþ unniēdige, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 1.

un-nidunga; adv. Without necessity or compulsion:—Hē ðurh his āgene geornfulnesse gesyngaþ unniēdenga desiderio peccator, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 12.

un-nīping, es; m. Not a rascal, an honest man:—He beað dæt ælc man ðe wære unniðing sceolde cuman to him, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 2.

un-nytt[t]; adj. Useless, vain, idle, unprofitable:—Unnytt spræc fabula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 64. Nān brōdor ymbe iðelnesse and unnette spræce (unnytte spræca, v. l.) beo . . . ne biþ hē nā him ānum unnytt ne fraer vacet otioso et fabulis . . . non solum sibi inutilis est, R. Ben. 74, 15–18. Unlāde bið on eorðan, unnytt līes, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Knbl. 42; Sal. 21. Nis him nān wuht unnytt dæs ðe hē geseoþ, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 17. Ðes wida grund stōð iðel and unnytt, Cd. Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106; Beo. Th. 830; B. 413. Unnet gelp, Met. 10, 17. Aðo of his mōde fela ðara ymbhogona ðe him unnet siē (cf. ungerisullice ymbhogon, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 19), 16, 6; 22, 10. Hit wæs unnet gebod, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 32. Se unnytta and forhogoda inrita, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 65. His word beoð gehwyrfoðe tō unnyttre oferspræce, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. Ðý unnyttan nugaci, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 69. Gehæft mid ðære unnyttan lufe ðisse middangeardes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 25. Unnyttne gefeān, Met. 5, 27. Unnyttne andan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Unnetne, Met. 28, 52. Hwærþer dæt siē tō talianne wālcic and unnytt num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Ðone iðelan hlīsan and ðone unnyttan gilp, 19; Fox 68, 21. Ðone unnyttan þeowan inutiliter servum, Mt. Knbl. 25, 30. Hī luiaþ dæt hī sýn iðle and unnytte inutilis facti sunt, Ps. Th. 13, 4. Unnetta saca vain disputes, Met. 25, 44. Heora hæþenan gild wæron iðelu and unnytt, Blickl. Homl. 223, 2. Åfyr fram ðe ða yfelan sēlpa and ða unnettan, and eac ða unnettan ungesēlpa, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 32. Ðonne dæt mōð bið on monig tōðæled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðý unnyttre . . . Oft ðonne mon forlēt ða fæstrādnesse . . . hine spænd his mōð tō swiðe monegum unnyttum weorce . . . Hē swiður his mōð gebint tō ðæm unnyttan (-nyttan, Hatt. MS.) weorcum ðonne hē ðyrfe, Past. 4; Swt. 36, 14–21. Rād biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 2; Gn. Ex. 120. Ðæs hāðes men ðe hwyllum wæron nyttoste . . . syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 21. [O. E. Homl. unnit, -net, -nut: A. R. un-nut, -net: Orm. un nitt: Goth. un-nutis inutilis: O. H. Ger. un-nuz[x] inutilis, cassus, otiosus, ignavus: Icel. ū-nytr.] v. next word.

un-nytt[t], es; n. I. a vain thing, vanity, frivolity:—Ne geriseþ ænig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 30. Ðū hātodest ða ðe beoðon iðelnesse and ða ðe unnytt worlton odisti observantes vanitatem supervacue, Ps. Th. 30, 6. Wē læraþ dæt man æt circwæccan ænig unnit ne droege, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 13; 26; Th. ii. 250, 5; 65; Th. ii. 258, 12. Ðonne mæg hē ongitan dæt yfel and dæt unnet, dæt hē ær on his mōð hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Hwý gē ymb dæt unnet swincen? Met. 10, 21. Hwī smeagaþ hī unnytt quare meditati sunt inania, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Unnyttu ī iðelnyssa spræcon ānra gehwile vana locuti sunt unusquisque, Ps. Lamb. ii. 3. II. an evil thing, iniquity:—Hī unnytt sæcgeaþ loquuntur iniquitatem, Ps.

Th. 93, 4. [On unnet in vain, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 3. He isihð and iherð oðerhwile unnut, and speked umbe hwile, A. R. 352, 28.]

un-nytt[t], e; f. Ill use, disadvantage, hurt:—Gif hiē ða trunnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnytte (-nytte, Hatt. MS.) gehweorfap si incolumitatis graviam ad usum nequitiae inclinent, Past. 36; Swt. 246, 8. Ic andette eal dæt ic æfre mid eāgum geseāh tō gitsunge oððe tō tælnesse, oþþe mid eārum tō unnytte gehyrde, oþþe mid mīnum mūðe tō unnytte gecwæð, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 264, 1–2. Lā hwæt fremap cyrichatan cristendōm on unnytt see what Christianity can do to the disadvantage of the church's foes, Wulfst. 67, 19. v. nytt.

un-nyttlic; adj. Useless, unprofitable:—Ðysse wyrte wyrttruma is unnyttlic (-net-, v. l.), Lchdm. i. 258, 4. Ðætte hē ne ðohte nāht ungesceādwislices ne unnyttlices (-net-, Hatt. MS.) nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet, Past. 13; Swt. 76, 12. [O. H. Ger. un-nuzlīh inusitatus.]

un-nyttlice; adv. I. uselessly, vainly, to no purpose:—Unnyttlice inaniter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 43; nugaciter, 80, 33; 60, 62. Ðý læs hiē unnyttlice forweorpen dæt ðæt hī sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse ne præcipatione hoc, quod tribuunt, inutiliter spargant, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 17; 15; Swt. 95, 24. Unnyttlice wē swincaþ, gif wē his nabbaþ ðý mārān ðanc, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. II. to ill purpose:—Suā hiē egeleāslīcor and unnyttlicor brūcaþ Godes giefe quo bonis Dei male uti non metunt, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 10.

un-nyttlicness, e; f. Uselessness, unserviceableness:—Wið ðæra eārena unnyttlicness, and wið dæt man wel gehýran ne mæge, Lchdm. i. 212, 3; 214, 20.

un-nyttness, e; f. Uselessness, frivolity, vanity, triviality:—Unnyttis nugacitas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Unnyttness, 60, 24. Ærendwrecan unnyttnesses nugigerelus, 60, 21. Hī on unnyttnesses gewordene synt inutilis facti sunt, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 4. Ðæt on ðam hālgan Sunnandæge nān man hine tō unnyttnesses tō swiðe ne geþeodde, Wulfst. 227, 6. Wē forbeoðap ægder ge gefiutu, ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwelce unnyttnesses in ðam hālgan stōwum tō ðonne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 23.

un-nytwirde; adj. Not fit for use, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable:—Hē nis dæt ān him unnyttwurde non solum sibi inutilis est, R. Ben. Interl. 83, 9. Wē beoð gehātene yfele þeowan and unnyttwyrde, Homl. Ass. 57, 150. Unnyttwyrþe gewordene hig synt inutilis facti sunt, Ps. Lamb. 52, 4.

un-nytwirdlice; adv. Uselessly, vainly, to no purpose, unprofitably:—Ðæra widercorenra wite tiht oft beora mōð unnytwirdlice tō lufe, Homl. Th. i. 332, 29. Ågyldan geseað ealra ðæra yðelnyssa ðe hī unnytwirdlice ū begað, ii. 220, 31. Se forlýtst ða gife ðe hē unnytwirdlice underfeng, 556, 16.

un-ofercumen; adj. Unsubdued:—Unobercumenre (-ofaercumenrae, -ofercumenrae) indigestae, Txs. 71, 1097. Unofercumene indigeste, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 52.

un-oferfere; adj. Not to be crossed, impassable:—Unoferfoere intransmeabili, Txs. 73, 1144. Unoferfere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 68.

un-oferhræfed; adj. Not roofed over:—Seo cirice is ufan open and unoferhræfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 31.

un-oferswiðed; adj. Unconquered:—Unoferswiþed hiht invicta spes, Hymn. Surt. 123, 34. Ðin geþyld wē cunnon unoferswiþed, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 19. Ðū unoferswiðda Alexander in gefeohtum invicte belli Alexander, Nar. 29, 9.

un-oferswiðedlic; adj. Unconquerable:—Sume men wæron unoferswiþedlice, swā dæt hī nān ne mihte mid nānum wīte oferswiþan quidam supplicis inexpugnabiles, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. un-oferswiðendlic.

un-oferswiðende; adj. Unconquerable, invincible:—Geoffra ðīne lāc ðam unoferswiðendum Apolline, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 35.

un-oferswiðendlic; adj. Invincible:—Unoferswiþendlic weorud invincibilis exercitus, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16.

un-oferwinnende (p); adj. Not to be overcome:—Ða unoferrinnene (-winnende (?), -wunnene (?). v. un-ofewunnen) ineluctabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 54; 46, 78.

un-oferwinnendlic; adj. Invincible, unconquerable:—Unoferrwinnendlicne (-wunnendlicne, v. l.) here invictissimum exercitum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 7. Unoferrwinnendlice halsbearga loriam inextricabilem (inexpugnabilem), Hpt. Gl. 424, 34.

un-oferwrigen; adj. Not covered over:—Ða sceame mīnes lichaman hæbbende unoferrwigene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 208.

un-oferwunnen; adj. Unconquered:—Ic ða mōste oferwinnan ðe ær wæron unoferrwunnen qui ante hac invicti fuere viri, hos ego in pugna vici, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 28.

un-ofslegen; adj. Unslain:—His brōdor geendode his lif on sibbe unofslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 31.

un-onbindendlic; adj. Not to be unbound, indissoluble:—Mid un-abindendlicum racentum irresoluto nexu, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 6. v. un-abindendlic.

un-onwendedlic; adj. Unchangeable:—Ne wyrð seo burh næfre onwend, ða hwile ðe God byð unonwendedlic on hire midle, Ps. Th. 45, 4.

un-onwendendlic; adj. *Unchangeable, immutable*:—God āna unwendendlic wuniaþ se *immobilem conservat*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9 note: Met. 20, 17: 24, 43.

un-onwendendlice; adv. *Unchangeably, immutably, without variability*:—Dæt hī gedencen hū hrædlice se eordlica hlisa ofergæd, and hū unanwendendlice se godcūda dūrhwunaþ *ut pensent, humana judicium quantā velocitate evolvant, divina autem quantā immobilitate perdurant*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 30. Ic nāt hwæper hit eall gewyrpan sceal unanwendendlice, dæt hē getiohhod hæfþ, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30 note: 250, 1, 2 note. Se wisa mon eall his lif lēt on gefeān unonwendendlice, 12; Fox 36, 24.

un-orne; adj. *Simple, plain, poor, mean, humble*:—Dunne, unorne ceorl, Byrht. Th. 139, 18; By. 256. [Crist warp] unorne and wrecche and usell child forr þatt he wolde uss alle maken riche, Orm. 3368. He warp an unorne and wrecche mann, 4884. Crist wass unncūp þet, and unnwurp, and unnorne, 16163. Heo beo ful unorne, oðer of feir elde, A. R. 424, 5. 3ef hire laved is forwurpe and unorne at bedde and at borde, O. and N. 1492. Horn nis noyt so unorn; Horn is fairer þane beo he, Horn. 330. He brohte hine uppen unorne mare, þet bitacned ure unorne fleis, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 3. Hiss (*John the Baptist*) fode wass unorne, forr nass nan esstemete þær, Orm. 828: 11548. Unnorne mete and wæde, 6337. Þet heo ne grucchie uor none mete, ne uor none drunche, ne beo hit neuer so unorne, A. R. 108, 2. Ower clodes beon unorne, and warme, and wel iworhte, 418, 17. Mi stefne is bold and noht unorne, heo is ilich one grete horne, O. and N. 317. Swa (*as Nichodemus did*) to felfenn uppoun Crist wass riht unorne læfe, Orm. 16809.] v. next word.

un-ornlic; adj. *Poor, plain, mean*:—Hī nāmon him ealde gescy and unornlic scrūd *they took old shoes and mean apparel*; tulerunt calceamenta perantia, induti veteribus vestimentis, Jos. 9, 5. [Archelaus flæh intill oþer land, and tære he wass unorneliz (*in mean estate*), Orm. 8251. Cf. Lætenn swiþe unorneliz and litell off þe selfenn, Orm. 3750: 7525: 4886. Me wore leuere i wore lame, þanne men . . . him oune handes leyde unornelike, or same seyde, Havel. 1941.] v. preceding word.

un-pleōlic; adj. *Not dangerous, without risk*, (1) as regards physical hurt:—Unpleōfice hit bið on lytlum scipe and on lytlum wætere, ðonne on miclum scipe and on miclum wætere, Prov. Kmb. 29. (2) as regards moral hurt:—Augustinus cwæð, dæt unpleōlic sý þeah hwā læcewyrte ðige; ac dæt hē tæþl þo unalýfðlicere wiglunge, gif hwā ða wyrta on him becnitte, būton hē hī to ðam dolge gelece, Homl. Th. i. 476, 3. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoðlice mæg būton synnum begān. Petrus hæfde unpleōfice teolunge, and hē būton pleō to his fīxnoðe gecyrd, ii. 288, 25. Ðas tæcna sind ðigle and unpleōfice, i. 306, 30.

un-pleōlice; adv. *Without danger, without risk, safely*:—Ða oðre apostoli be Godes hæse leofodon be heora lare unpleōfice; ac ðeah hwæðere Paulus āna nolde ða ālyfðan bigleočan onfōn, ac mid āgenre teolunge his neode foresceawode, Homl. Th. i. 392, 20.

un-ræd, es; m. I. *evil counsel, ill-advised course, bad plan, folly*:—Scippa sæde, dæt hit (*the building of a theatre*) wære se mæsta unræd and se mæsta gedwola *dicens, inimicissimum hoc fore bellatori populo ad nutriendum desidiam. lasciviaeque commentum*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 1. Eadríc gewende ðone cýning ongan. Næs nān mæra unræd geræd ðonne se wæs *Eadricus per dolum fecit exercitum Anglorum redire. Non fuit pejus concilium factum in Anglia de tali re*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 22. Ðæs unrædes (*the building of the tower of Babel*) stīðferhð cýning steóre gefremede, Cd. Th. 101, 15; Gen. 1682. Gif ðu unrædes ne geswicest, Exon. Th. 249, 31; Jul. 120: 393, 14; Rā. 12, 10: 410, 6; Rā. 28, 12. Hī geacnodon heora yfel and God mid weorcum gegremedon . . . swā dæt hīg Eglione þeowodon for heora unræde, Jud. 3, 14: Thw. p. 162, 29. Hý ferdon on unriht and unræde fylgdon *ambulaverunt post vanitatem* (Jeremiah 2, 5), Wulfst. 49, 9. Absalon ferde forð mid his unræde, and wolde his āgenum fæder feores benāman, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 215. Ðæra hālgena lic woldon hī besencan on flode, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend wiðslōh ðam unræde. Sum wif wæs ðe wiste heora unræd, ii. 29, 324. Tō his (*Lucifer's*) unræde gefæstnod, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 44: 4, 10: Cd. Th. 43, 33; Gen. 700. Hē intō Engelande mid mārā unræde ferde ðone him behōfoðe, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 3. Wæs gesæd dæt hē wære on ðam unræde, dæt man sceolde on Eást-Sexon Swegen underfōn, Chart. Th. 539, 27. Agathocles gedýde untréowlice wið hiene . . . On ðære hwile ðe hē ðone unræd purhteāh, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 13. Ne wend ðu ðe on ðæs folces unræd and unriht gewil *non sequeris turbam ad faciendum malum* (Ex. 23, 2), L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 6. Ðæs engles mōð ðe ðone unræd (*rebellion against God*) ongan ærest fremman, Cd. Th. 3, 3; Gen. 30. Hyra freā ærest unræd (*the setting up of the image*) efnde, 227, 13; Dan. 186. Hī þegun æppel unrædum (*ill-advisedly*), Exon. Th. 226, 9; Ph 403. Ealle ðas ungesæþpa ūs gelumpon þurh unrædas, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 22. II. *disadvantage, prejudice, hurt*:—Ic andette . . . ælcne glæwge ðe tō mīnes lichaman unræde æfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7, 2. Hī 262, 28: Anglia xi. 98, 28. Hē helle ontýneþ ðam ðe lices wyne fremedon ou unræd, Exon. Th. 364, 14;

Wal 70. Hī drugon heora sylfra æcne unræd, Cd. Th. 116, 16; Gen. 1937. [*Laym, un-ræd ill-counsel*.] Þat child his unred to rede wend, O. and N. 1464. Iacobus sunes deden unred, Gen. and Ex. 1906. O. H. Ger. un-rāt: Icel. ū-rād; n. *bad counsel, an ill-advised step*.]

un-ræden[n], e; f. *An ill-advised action*:—Hē ða unræden folmum gefremede, ofslōh brōðor sinne, Cd. Th. 60, 16; Gen. 982. [Cf. Icel. ū-rāðan *an ill-advised step*.]

un-ræðfestlice; adv. *Unadvisedly, without heeding good counsel*:—Twā gear hē rixode unræðfestlice, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 456.

un-ræðlic; adj. *Ill-advised, foolish, vain*:—Hié hæfdon plegan and oforgedrinc, and dyslice and unræðlice hālsunga. Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. [O. H. Ger. un-rätlich *inconsultus*: Icel. ū-räðligr *inadvisable, inexpedient*.]

un-ræðlice; adv. *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately*:—Unræðlice *inconsulte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 78: 44, 79: *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Hē begann tō lufienne leahtras tō swiðe mid his cnihtum, ðe unræðlice ferdon on heora iðelum lustum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 14. On ðam ænglum ðe unræðlice mōdegodon, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 183. Ūs gedafenap dæt wē hit wēnon swiðor ðonne wē hit unræðlice gesēpan, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. [O. H. Ger. un-rätlich *inconsulte*: Icel. ū-räðliga.]

unræd-sip, es; m. *A foolish, unprofitable way*:—Ic unrædsipas ðþrum stýre nyttre fōrc, Exon. Th. 393, 2; Rā. 12, 4.

un-reht not treated, un-reht wrong. v. un-æreht, un-riht.

un-reordian (þ) *to speak ill of, to abuse*:—Swā firenfulle fācnūm wordum heora aldorðægn unreordadon (ou reordadon? v. on, B. III. 5), Cd. Th. 269, 1; Sat. 66.

un-rētan. v. ge-unrētan.

un-rēde; adj. *Not fierce, gentle*:—Wē rædaþ be ðære culfran gecynde, dæt heo is unrēde on hire clawum, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 25.

un-rētu (-o); f. *Anxiety, disquiet*:—Ðā bædon mec mīne gefēran dæt ic on swā micelre mōdes unrēto and nearonisse mec selfne mid fæst-enne ne swencete *rogantibus amicis ne me anxietate et jejunio conficerem*, Nar. 30, 23. v. un-rōt.

un-riçe; adj. *Not rich or not powerful, poor, humble*:—Ða ðe unriçe synd and hafenlæse þearfan *pauperiores*, R. Ben. 104, 7. Mīn gerēfa oþþe ænig oðer man riçere oþþe unriçere, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 26. Ic wāt dæt ðu hefst ðone hlāford ðe ðu treowast bet ðonne ðu silfum, and swā hefd eac manig ðara ðe unričan hlāford hefd ðonne ðu hefst, Shr. 196, 11. [Icel. ū-rīkr.]

un-riht; adj. *Wrong, evil, bad, unjust, unlawful, depraved, perverse*:—Ic eom gefaþa dæt hit nāht unriht wære dæt mon ða yfelwillendan men hēte nētenu *fateor nec injuria dici video vitiosos in bellus mutari*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 17. Ic gelēfe ðætte ælc unriht wītnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit ðep, næs ðæs ðe hit þaþa *apparatus, illatam culibet injuriam non accipiens, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Unreht, 37, 2; Fox 188, 7. Se yfla, unrihta willa wōhðætetes *voluptas*, Met. 18, 1. Of unrihtum wege *de via iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Gif hwā genié sié oþþe tō hlāfordsearwe oþþe tō ængum unryhtum fultume, L. Alf. pol. i. 60, 5. Unryhtre æc *unlawful marriage*, Exon. Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. Hē gedwolan fylde, unrihte æc *idolatry*, Elen. Kmb. 2081; El. 1042. Ic wundrige for hwi swā rihtwīs ðema ænigle unrihte gife willa forgiftan, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 10. Tuoege wōhfulu t̃ unrehto duo *nequam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. Unræhto (-rehte, Rush.) t̃ wōh *prava*, 3, 5. Ða unrihtan men, Blickl. Homl. 231, 10. Åblinnan fram heora unrihtum gestreōnum, 25, 5. Cýnewulf benam Sigeþryht his rices for unryhtum dædum, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Mid hiera unryhtum bisenum *per exemplum pravi operis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 18. Fram sumum unrihtum lareowum *a quibusdam perversis doctoribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 30. Unrihte wegas ealle *omnem viam iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 104. Unrihte gemeta and wōge gewihta *æweorpe* man, Wulfst. 70, 3. Ða unrehtan *iniqua*, Ps. Surt. 9, 24. [O. Frs. un-riucht: O. Sax. un-reht: O. H. Ger. un-reht *improbis, injustus, iniquus, vitiosus*: Icel. ū-rētrr.] v. following words.

un-riht, es; n. I. *wrong, evil, iniquity, injustice*:—Unriht *injuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 26. Hira unriht (*iniquitas*) wearð untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5: Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Hwylc unryht mæg biōn mæra *quae potest iniquior esse confusio*? Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 28. Unrihtes feala *iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Gē ðe unrihtes wyrceap *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 52, 5: 58, 2: 70, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes þenceap, 140, 11: Blickl. Homl. 111, 1. Ðēm mannū ðe heora synna and unrihtes geswicap . . . and næfre tō unrihtum ne gewendaþ, 193, 22: Elen. Kmb. 1029; El. 516. Ic him ðæs unrihtes (*seeking to destroy Jesus*) andsec fremede, 941; El. 472. Ðæt hý bealodæde, ælcas unryhtes gescomeden, Exon. Th. 80, 5; Cri. 1303. Ða ofcrhýdegan, ðe mē unrihte (*or adv.*) grētan *injuste iniquitatem fecerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: Cd. Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Full mid unrehte *plenum iniquitate*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Mid unryhte *wrongfully*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 55, 1: 68, 28: Andr. Kmb. 3116; An. 1561. Ne ðem nān unriht non *injuste judicabis*, Lev. 19, 15. Ðonne gē unriht wyrceap *quando feceritis malum*, Deut. 31, 29. Eallum ðe unriht wyrceap *qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps.

Th. 58, 5. Hí wyrceaþ unriht (*injustitiam*), 93, 4. Unriht dōn, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 12; Cd. Th. 217, 16; Dan. 23. Grendel unriht æfnde, Beo. Th. 2512; B. 1254. Unryht fremian, Exon. Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291; Ps. Th. 118, 51. Unriht (*iniquitatem*) spreca, 72, 6; 62, 9; Homl. Th. ii. 452, 6. Hē mid listum speōn idese on ðæt unriht (*taking the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 37, 13; Gen. 589. Hit wæs mid unriht him of genumen, Chr. 1072; Etl. 211, 8. Heo on unriht þōhtan *injusta cogitatio eorum est*, Ps. Th. 118, 118; Beo. Th. 5471; B. 2739; Elen. Kmb. 1161; El. 582; Wulfst. 158, 10. Ðý læs hiē on unryht hēmen *propter fornicationem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14; 51; Swt. 397, 19. Ne gemune ðū ealdra unrihta *ne memineris iniquitates antiquas*, Ps. Th. 78, 8; Wulfst. 156, 10. Babylonie mid monigfealdum unryhtum and firenlustum libbende wæron, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 7. Unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10; Blickl. Homl. 109, 20; Cd. Th. 259, 2; Dan. 685. Him gyldeþ God ealle ða unriht (*iniquitates*) ðe hī gearnedan, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ær man æweoðige ða unriht and ða mænweorc, Wulfst. 243, 19.

II. a defect:—Ða ðe mid unrihte heora gecynde beoþ geuntrumade *quae naturae suae vitio infirmantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 21. [O. Frs. un-riucht; O. Sax. un-reht; O. H. Ger. un-reht *iniquitas, injustitia, injuria, nefas.*]

unriht-cyst, e; f. Vice, excess:—Ic andette . . . unrihtgylp and ídel word and unrihtcysta and ælcne glænge (cf. ic ondette . . . unnyttes gilpes bigong and ídle glengas, uncyste . . . Anglia xi. 98, 27) ðe tō mīnes lichaman unræde æfre belime, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28.

unriht-dæd, e; f. Evil-doing:—Hē eall ðurh his unrihtdæde aþfýrde *universa prave agendo obnuclavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. God wyle ðæt Sunnandæg frēols beo fram eallum unrihtdædum and þeowetlicum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7. Cf. yfel-dæd.

unriht-dæde; adj.: unriht-dæda, an; *m. Evil-doing; an evil-doer:*—Se synfulla and se unrihtdæda *peccator et iniquus*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 3. Cf. yfel-dæde, -dæda.

unriht-dēma, an; m. An unjust judge:—Ða unrihtdēman, ðe dēmaþ æfre be ðam sceattum and swā weaðaþ wrang tō rihte, Wulfst. 203, 25; 298, 19.

unriht-dōm, es; m. Wrong, iniquity:—Hiē for ðam cumble on cneowum sæton, efnodon unrihtdōm, swā hyra aldor dyde . . . hyra frēa unræd efnde, Cd. Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183.

unriht-dōnde; adj. Evil-doing: substantive, *an evil-doer*—Him wæs beboden ðæt hī sceoldan ðæm unrihtdōndum stēran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12. Cf. yfel-dōnde.

un-rihte; adv. Not rightly, unjustly:—Unrihte wē dydon *injuste egimus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 6; 118, 78. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incidunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. [O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. un-rehto *injuste, improbe.*]

unriht-feoung, e; f. Evil hatred, unjustifiable hate:—Hwý gē æfre scylen unrihtfeoungum eower mōd drēfan? Met. 27, 1. v. feoung.

unriht-gestreon, es; n. Unrighteous gain:—Ða ðe heora sylfra sūla forhyccgaþ for feōs lufan, and unrihtgestreōn lufaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 8.

unriht-gewil (? or unriht gewil). v. first passage under gewil.

unriht-gewilnung, e; f. Evil desire:—Ða ðe swiðe hræðlice beoð oferswiðe mid sumre unryhtgewilnunge (cf. l. 33: ða ðe mid færllice luste bið oferswiðe mid *repentina concupiscentia superantur*) *qui subito motu peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 30.

unriht-gilp, es; m. n. Vainglory:—Ic andette unrihtgilp and ídel word, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27. Cf. ídel, leás-gilp.

unriht-gisung, e; f. Greed, covetousness:—Ða welan, and ðæt mycele gylp, and seō unrihtgisung, and ðæt man ðæm earman forwyrne, ðæt is eal swiþe mycel synn beforan Gode, Blickl. Homl. 53, 21; Wulfst. 290, 26. Hē woruldsæþa ðe onlænde æfter his bebodum tō brúcenne, nallas ðinre unrihtgisunga gewill tō fulfremmanne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ðæt wē gescildan ús wiþ ða eahta heáhsynna . . . ðæt is morþor and stala, máne ápas and unrihtgisunge . . . Engl. Stud. viii. 479, 96.

unriht-hēman; p. de To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery or fornication:—Hē dēd ðæt heō unrihthēmd; and se unrihthēmd ðe forlætene genimð *facit eam moechari; et qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat*, Mt. Kmb. 5, 32. Se unrihthēmd *moecharum*, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Heō unrihthēmd, Mk. Skt. 10, 12. Ne unrihthēmd ðū ne adulteris, 10, 19; Homl. Th. ii. 208, 15. Ne unrihthēme ðū *non moechaberis*, Deut. 5, 18; Mt. Kmb. 5, 27. Fram unrihthēmdum mæssepreoste a *fornicante presbytero*, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 29.

unriht-hēmdere, es; m. An adulterer:—Mid unrehthēmdrum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Surt. 49, 18. v. unriht-hēmdend, -hēmere.

unriht-hēmed, es; n. Unlawful cohabitation, illicit intercourse, adultery, fornication:—Cwēna geligt *vel unrihthēmed adulterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 33. Forlrig fāssces unrihthēmed is *fornicatio carnis, adulterium est*, Scint. 87, 14. Unrihthēmed wifes *fornicatio mulieris*, 86, 15; Met. 9, 6. Mid ðý sweorde unryhtthēmedes (-hēmdes, Cott. MSS.) *luxuriae mucrone*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 9. On ðæt hnesce bedd ðæs gesinscipes, næs on ða heardan eorðan ðæs unryhtthēmdes, 51; Swt. 397, 23. Ne ða unfæstdrādan ðe ne magon hira unryhtthēmdes geswican *neque*

adulteri, neque molles, neque masculorum concubitores, Swt. 401, 28. Se yfela willa unrihtthēmedes (*voluptas*) gedrēfð fulneáh ælcas monnes mōd . . . sceal ælce sáwl forweorðan æfter ðam unrihtthēmede, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24; Met. 18, 10. On unrihtthēmede in *adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Be mōnadāðles hēmede and be oþrum unrihtthēmede (*de alio pravo coitu*), L. Ecg. C. 16, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 26; Shrn. 99, 4. Monige hiē gehealdap wið unryhtthēmed *multi scelera carnis deserunt*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 7. Hē onscunede unrihtthēmed *recusabat stuprum*, Gen. 39, 10. Gif wer unrihtthēmed fremep wiþ oþer wif, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Unrihtthēmedu *adulteria*, Mt. Kmb. 15, 19; Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

unriht-hēmed; adj. Adulterous:—Unrihtthēmede mæn tō rihtum life mid synna hreōwe tō fōn, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18. Mid unrihtthēmedum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.

unriht-hēmend, es; m. An adulterer:—þeōfūm and mǣnswarum and unrihtthēmendum, Blickl. Homl. 63, 13.

unriht-hēmere, es; m. An adulterer, a fornicator:—Unrihtthēmere *adulter*, Kent. Gl. 169. Se ðe wifaþ on ðam forlætenum wife bið unrihtthēmere gehāten fram Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 35. Unrihtthēmeras *adulteri*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11; Wulfst. 298, 16; Homl. Th. ii. 324, 7; Homl. Ass. 147, 94; *fornicarii*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 38.

un-rihtlice; adj. Unrighteous, unjust, wicked, wrongful:—Unryhtlicu iersung, ðæt is ðæt mon iersige on ðerne for his gōde (*on account of his prosperity*), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 8. Hiē him andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālic wære and unryhtlice ðæt swā oferwenced cýning sceolde winnan on swā earm folc *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes summisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 11. Gif ælcas mannes lif æfre sceole swā gān ðæt hē mage forþūgan bysморlicre dæda, ðonne bið unrihtlice ðæt ða unrihtwisā onfōn wītnunge for heora wōhnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 231; Homl. Th. i. 292, 5. Ne lufa ðū gitsunga ne unrihtlice welan . . . Beo ðe swiðe aþfremed ælc unrihtlice gesreōn, Basil adrn. 9; Norm. 52, 18–21. For ðīnum gōdan willan ðū wēndest ðæt ðe nānwuht unrihtlices on becuman ne mihte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 15. Þing unrihtlice *rem injustam*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3. Hē ne mag ðurhteōn ðæt unryhtlice weorc *nequaquam usque ad opus nefarium rapitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 6. Mē egleþ swýðe ða unrihtlican gefeoht ðe betwux ús sylfum syndan, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 24. Be unrihtlicum hāmedum *de pravis coitibus*, L. Ecg. C. 21, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 4. [O. H. Ger. un-rehtlich; Icel. ú-réttligr.]

un-rihtlice; adv. Unrighteously, unjustly, wickedly, wrongfully:—Unrihtlice *injuste*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6; 118, 78. Nōht unryhtlice *non injuste*, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 3. Gē unrihtlice libbaþ *inique agitis*, Deut. 31, 29. Wē syngodon, wē dydon unrihtlice, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 26; Wulfst. 160, 4; Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Unrihtlice hī mē hatiaþ *odio iniquo oderunt me*, Ps. Th. 24, 17. Se wæs unrihtlice ofslagen ofer ápas and treōwa, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Se wæs unrihtlice ádræfed, Chr. 1022; Etl. 161, 36. Hē nænigne man unrihtlice forðeme, Blickl. Homl. 223, 32. Se ðe unwærlice and unryhtlice gewilnige *qui incaute expetit*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 15. For ðam sceatte ðe hē lufode unrihtlice, Basil adrn. 9; Norm. 54, 15. Ælc ðe hāmd biūon rihte æwe, hē hāmd unrihtlice, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. [O. H. Ger. un-rihtlich; Icel. ú-réttliga.]

unriht-lust, es; m. Improper desire:—Ðū eart scyldigra ðonne wē for ðīnum āgnum unrihtlustum, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 7.

unriht-lyblāc, es; n. M. Sorcery:—Ne galdorsangas ne unrihtlyblāc wē onginnen, Wulfst. 253, 11. v. lyb-lāc.

un-rihtness, e; f. Iniquity, injustice, wrong:—Unrehtness *iniquitatis*, Rtl. 42, 27. Unrehtnesses, 174, 10. Ðū heardeste strēl tō æghwilece unrihtness, Blickl. Homl. 241, 4. Ða ðe wyrcaþ unrihtness (*injustitiam*), Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Unrehtnesses *iniquitatem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 27.

unriht-weore, es; n. Improper work:—Be Sunnandages unrihtweorcum *de profanis operibus die Dominico*, L. Ecg. C. 35, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 25.

unriht-wif, es; n. A woman of bad character:—Godwine hæfð gelæd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwife ðe Leofgār bisceop hine tihte, Chart. Th. 373, 32.

unriht-wifung, e; f. Unlawful matrimony:—Hē forlēt ða unrihtwifunge *abdicato connubio non legitimo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 30.

unriht-willend, es; m.: or -willende *adj. (pipl.) An ill-disposed person, an unrighteous person:*—Ðæt hē wiðstande mid hī sprāce ðām unryhtwillendum ðe ðyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatis contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22.

unriht-wilnung, e; f. Improper desire, cupidity, concupiscentia:—Åra gehwylces unrihtwilnung (*cupiditas*) on ðysum fyre byrneþ, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. Ða ðe mid sumere unryhtwilnunga beoð færinga ofersuðede *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*, Past. 23; Swt. 179, 2.

un-rihtwis; adj. Unrighteous, unjust, evil:—Unrihtwis *injustus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 70. Unrihtwis dōm ðæt se hāga wer swā drowode, Homl. Th. i. 596, 24. Se ðe ys on lytlum unrihtwis (*iniquus*), se ys eac on mǣran unrihtwis (-rehtwis, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 10. Se unrihtwis *injustus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Se unrihtwis dēma *judeus iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 18, 6. Se unrihtwisā cāsere Neron, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 2; 28; Fox 100,

25; Met. 15, 1. Of handa unrihtwises (*iniqui*), Ps. Spl. 70, 5. Cýðeras unrihtwise *testes iniqui*, 26, 18. Unrihtwise *injusti*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Ða unrihtwisan *impii*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 12. Ða unrihtwisan tælaþ ða rihtwisan *justus tiliit crimen iniqui*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Ða unrihtwisan cyngas tyranni, 37, 1; Fox 186, 26; 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Ic hatode ða gesamunge unrihtwisa (*malignorum*), Ps. Th. 25, 5. Se áwyrgeða gäst is heafod ealra unrihtwisa dæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon deofles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hē wæs mid unrihtwisum (*-rehtwisum*, Lind.: *-rehtwisum*, Rush. *iniquis*) geteald, Mk. Skt. 15, 28. Be ðam ofermodum and ðam unrihtwisum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1; Met. 25, 2. [*Icel. ð-réttwís.*]

un-rihtwis[u] (P): *-rihtwise* (?), an; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity*:—*Árftest eallum unrihtwisum (iniquitatus) dñnum*, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. [*Icel. ð-réttvísi; f. unrighteousness.*] *v. riht-wís* (?); *f.*

un-rihtwislice; *adv. Unrighteously*:—*Ic cwæð tō ðæm unrihtwisum: 'Ne dō gē unrihtwislice' dixi iniquis: 'Nolite inique agere,'* Past. 54; Swt. 425, 21. [*Icel. ð-réttvísliga.*]

un-rihtwisness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity, injustice*:—*Nis nān unrihtwisnys (injustitia) on him*, Jn. Skt. 7, 18. Unrihtwisnys (*iniquitas*) riẏaþ, Mt. Kmb. 14, 22. Unrihtwisnys, Ps. Spl. 7, 3; 35, 3. Ðonne hwæm hwæt cymþ mære ðonne ðe þinẏ ðæt hē wyrþe siē, ne biþ siō unrihtwisness nō on Gode, ac siō ungleāwnes biþ on ðe selfum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 32. Siō duru ðære unrihtwisnesse *janua iniquitatis*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 22. Unrihtwisnesse (*-rehtwisnesses*, Lind.) tūngerēfa *vilicus iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 16, 8, 9. Ðū āgilst fædera unrihtwisnesse (*iniquitatem*) hira bearnum, Ex. 34, 7; 20, 5. Ða ðe unrihtwisnesse wyrceaþ *qui faciunt iniquitatem*, Mt. Kmb. 13, 41; Blickl. Homl. 89, 16. Árftest eallum mīnum unrihtwisnessum, 89, 3. Unrehtwisnissum *iniquitatus*, Rtl. 169, 29. God hæfd ārasod ūre unrihtwisniissa, Gen. 44, 16; Blickl. Homl. 87, 29.

unriht-wrigels, es; *n. A veil of error*:—*Hie wæron stænenre heortan and blindre, ðæt hie ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hie ðær gehýrdon, ne ðæt oncuāwan ne mihton, ðæt hie ðær gesāwon; ac God āfyrd him ðæt unrihtwrigels* (cf. done unrihtan wrigels, Wulfst. 252, 4) of heora heortan (cf. their minds were blinded; for until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the old testament; which veil is done away in Christ . . . The veil is upon their heart. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the veil shall be taken away, 2 Cor. 2, 14–16), Blickl. Homl. 105, 30.

unriht-wyrceand, es; *m. : or -wyrceand; adj. (ptopl.) An evil-doer, or evil-doing*:—*Ic ne inedeo on ðæt geþeaht unrihtwyrceandra cum iniqua gerentibus non introibo*, Ps. Th. 25, 4. Mid ðæm unrihtwyrceandum *cum operantibus iniquitatem*, 27, 3. Belocen ðæm synnfullum mannun and ðæm unrihtwyrceandum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 11.

unriht-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, a worker of iniquity*:—*Gewitaþ fram mē ealle unrihtwyrhtan (operarii iniquitatis)*, Lk. Skt. 13, 27. Unrihtwyrhtan, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 23. Unrihtwyrhtan *iniqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 86.

un-rīm, es; *n. A countless number, an incalculable number or amount*, (1) without a following genitive:—*Ðonne ān tweof of āðon biþ, ðonne biþ unrim āstýred ut una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. (2) with a genitive plural:—*Ðær is unrim on ealra cwycra illie reptilia, quorum non est numerus*, Ps. Th. 103, 24; Shr. 65, 24. Hie in ðære eā āweollon swā āmettan, swilc unrim heora wæs, Nar. 11, 14. Him com unrim wildeora ðærtō, Shr. 118, 16; Met. 20, 190. Him gelyfde leóda unrim, 26, 40. Reced weardode unrim eorla, Beo. Th. 2480; B. 1238. Ðæt is herga māest, eādige unrim, Exon. Th. 352, 3; Sch. 92. Mid unrim pegna and eorla, Met. 25, 7. Peaþ hē āge āhta unrim, 14, 4. Betwuh operra unrim āwyrðleana *inter alia detrimenta innumera*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21; Andr. Kmb. 1408; An. 704. Hē gehēt unrim māþma *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8; Exon. Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Wē witon unrim monna *multos scimus*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2. Hē ofslōh unrim Walana, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 26; Cd. Th. 194, 15; Exod. 261; 220, 13; Dan. 70; Exon. Th. 270, 23; Jul. 409. Wita unrim, Cd. Th. 22, 4; Gen. 335; 48, 15; Gen. 776. (2a) with the verb in the plural:—*Beoð ðe āhylded fram wita unrim, grimra gyrna ðe ðe gegearwad sind*, Exon. Th. 252, 33; Jul. 172. (2b) in the following the construction is peculiar, the word seeming indeclinable; *v. next word*, ¶:—*Nales mid ānes mannes geþeahte, ac mid gesegene unrim geleāfflura witenā non uno quolibet auctore, sed fidei innumerosum testium adsertione*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Būtan oprum læssan unrim ceastra *praeter castella innumera*, 1, 1; S. 473, 28. (3) with a sing. gen. of word implying multitude:—*Unrim heriges*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 31. Cnōses unrim, Exon. Th. 430, 15; Rā. 44, 9. Ðæt hit (*of that race*) unrim ā in wintra worn wordan sceolde, Cd. Th. 236, 21; Dan. 324. Eac ðam wæs unrim oðres mānes (cf. ðæt wæs tō-eācan oprum unārimedum yflum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11), Met. 1, 44. Ðær wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen, āghwæs unrim, Beo. Th. 6261; B. 3135. Siō hālige cirice unrim folces befehð mid ānefealde geleāfan *innumeros sanctae ecclesiae populos unitas fidei contegit*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 7; Exon. Th.

36, 1; Cri. 569. Hē geaf him gūðgewæda āghwæs unrim, Beo. Th. 5241; B. 2624. [*O. Sax. un-rīm (engilō).*] *v. un-gerim, and following words.*

un-rīm and un-rīme; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable, not to be numbered*:—*Unrim getæl ingens numerus*, Nar. 9, 13. Folc unrim (*or pl.?*) þrymfæste twā þeóða āwōcon, Cd. Th. 158, 9; Gen. 2614. Werod, mægen unrim, Elen. Kmb. 121; El. 61. Hyra fromcynn swā unrimfe weorðan sceolde, Exon. Th. 188, 4; Az. 40; 187, 26; Az. 36. Ðær is mādma hord, gold unrimfe, Beo. Th. 6016; B. 3012. Mid ða unriman mænigeo *innumeras multitudi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Wæron on ðýssum felda unrimfe gesominge *erant in hoc campo innumera conventicula*, S. 629, 24. Monige sindon geond middangeard, unrimfe cynn, Exon. Th. 355, 38; Pa. 2; 389, 5; Rā. 7, 3. ¶ In the following passage the word seems indeclinable, unless *unrim-gōd* = an immense, incalculable good, may be taken as a compound; cf. *unrim-folc*, and see preceding word (2b):—*Se symle leofaþ gehwær on unrim gōdum qui innumerus semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. *v. un-gerim; adj.*

unrim-folc, es; *n. An innumerable people*:—*Gif hē underfēnge ðone ealdordōm swelces unrimfolces būton ege si ducatum plebis innumerae sine trepidatione susciperet*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 12. Cf. *sīd*, *wīd-folc*.

un-rīpe; *adj. Unripe, immature*:—*Unripe deað immatura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 20. Ða unripan *immatura*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 22. [*O. H. Ger. un-rifi immaturus.*]

un-rōt; *adj. I. sad, sorrowful, troubled, gloomy*:—*Unrōt tristis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 1; 83, 37. Hē ongann beon unrōt (*moestus*). Ðā sæde se Hælynd: 'Unrōt (*tristis*) is mīn sáwl,' Mt. Kmb. 26, 37, 38. Unrōt *contristatus*, Ps. Th. 37, 6; Exon. Th. 73, 2; Cri. 1183; 166, 3; Gū. 1037. Geómormōð, earg and unrōt, eallum biðæled dugelcum and dreāmum, 86, 14; Cri. 1408. Hwæder ðū æfre āht unrōt wære ðā ðā ðū gesælgost wære *inter illas abundantissimas opes nunquam ne animam tuam concepta ex qualibet injuria confudit anxietas?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 21. Ða andsworde ðæt unrōte mōð, 3, 4; Fox 6, 18. Se Hælend hine unrōtne geseah *uidens illum Jesus tristem factum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 24; Exon. Th. 177, 28; Gū. 1234. Ða unrōtan *mestiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 42. Wæron hig swiðe unrōte (*tristes*), Gen. 40, 6; Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Middaneard geblissaþ, and gē beoð unrōte *mundus gaudebit, vos autem contristabimini*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20; Blickl. Homl. 135, 15, 25. Ne beoð gē unrōte, ac gefeoþ mid mē, 191, 2; 225, 14. Higum unrōte mōðceare mændon, Beo. Th. 6288; B. 3148. Ða men (*men with pain in the spleen*) beoð mægre and unrōte, Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. On oðre wisan sint tō manianne ða gladan (blīðan, l. 14), on oðre ða unrōtan (*tristes*), Past. 27; Swt. 186, 13. Hē geseah ða men ealle unrōte (*moestos*) ðe him æt wæron, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 6. II. *displeased, harsh, angry*:—*For hwig syndon gē swā unrōte ongēan mē? Is hyt for ðam ðe ic ābæd ðas Hælendes lichaman æt Pilate?* Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 29. *v. þurh-unrōt.*

un-rōtīan. *v. ge-unrōtīan.*

un-rōtlic; *adj. Gloomy*:—*Unrōtlic heofon triste coelum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 16, 3. *v. next word.*

un-rōtlice; *adv. Gloomily, sadly*:—*Reaðaþ unrōtlice ðe heofun rutilat triste coelum*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 16, 3. Unrōtlice dōþ *exterminant* (but perhaps the word is adjective, as the passage to which the gloss belongs is Mt. 6, 16; Nolite fieri sicut hypocritae tristes: exterminant facies suas), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 21; 30, 64.

unrōt-mōð; *adj. Sad at heart*:—*Hē for ðære geómrunge ðæs opres deaþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte; ac hē unrōtmōð of his cýþþe gewāt*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 12.

un-rōtness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrow, trouble, gloominess*:—*Unrōtnys tristitia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 42. Ðætte siō unrōtnes, ðe hē for ðam yflan weorcum hæbbe, gemetgefe ðone gefeān ðe hē for ðæm gōðan weorcum hæfde, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 3. Unrōtnys (*tristitia*) gefylde eowre heortan, Jn. Skt. 16, 6. Eower unrōtnys (*-rōdtnis*, Lind.) byð gewend tō gefeān, 16, 20. Nis ðær ænig sār gemēðed, ne ādl, ne ece, ne nænig unrōtnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 31. Ic hit wiste be sumum dæle, ac mē hæfde diōs unrōtnes āmerredne, ðæt ic hit hæfde mid ealle forġiten; and ðæt is eac mīne unrōtnys se mæsta dæl, ðæt . . . *eaque mihi etsi ob injuriarum dolorem nuper oblita, non tamen ante hac prorsus ignorata dixisti; sed ea ipsa est vel maxima nostri causa moeroris; quod* . . . Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 2–4. Se fifta leahtor is *tristitia*, ðæt is disere worulde unrōtnys; ðæt is ðonne se man geunrōtsaþ ealles tō swýðe for his æhta lyre . . . Twā unrōtnysa synd; ān is deōs yfele, and oðter is hālwende, ðæt is ðæt se man for his synnum geunrōtsige, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 289; Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16; Wulfst. 68, 15. Ðē is frōfre mære dearf ðonne unrōtnesse *medicinae tempus est, non querelae*, Bt. 3, 3; Fox 6, 15. Hi weorþaþ gerēfte mid ðære unrōtnesse and swā gehæfte *moeror captos fatigat*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21; Met. 25, 48. Gefeā būton unrōtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 18; 85, 33. On wōpe and on unrōtnesse and on sære his lichoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1; 3, 9. Hē hig funde slæpende for unrōtnesse (*prae tristitiam*), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Se heora unrōtnesse ealle gewrīðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th.

146, 3. Hē hiene on unrôtnesse oððe on ormôdnesse gebringð, Past. 21; Swt. 166, 12. Of ðæs magan ædle cumað . . . micla murrunga and unrôtnessa būtan þearfe, Lchdm. ii. 174, 26. Mid inanegum unrôtnessum David wæs ofdrýcced on Sawle, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Ðæm oferblidum is tō cýððanne ða unrôtnessa (*tristia*) ðe ðæræfter cumað, and ðām unblidum sint tō cýððanne ða gefeán (*laeta*) ðe him gehātene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15.

un-rôtsian; *p. ode*. I. *to be sad, to be sorrowful*:—Hē unrôtsade *contristatus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5. Ðā unrôtsodon helwære, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 292. Ðæt gehwā for his synnum unrôtsige mid sôðre dædbôte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 20. Ðū lærdest ðæt wē ne unrôtsodon, þeah ūre spēða wanodon, Shrn. 167, 12. Hē ongann unrôtsian *coepit contristari*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37. Hiā ongumnan unrôtsia (-rôtsiga, Rush.) *illi coeperunt contristari*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Unrôtsande wæs *contristatus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 9. II. *to make sad or sorrowful*:—Alle gidroefde ð unrôtsade (unrôtsad ð gestýred, Lind.) wērun omnes *conturbati sunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 50. v. ge-unrôtsian.

un-rūh; *adj. Not rough, smooth*:—Cyrtil unrūh ð smoeðe *tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23.

un-ryne, *es*; *m. An ill-running, diarrhoea*:—Gif ðū ðās wyrte sylst þigean on strangon wine, heó ðæs innodes unryne gewið, Lchdm. i. 172, 13.

un-sac (-sæc?); *adj. Free from any charge*:—Unsaç hē wæs on life *no charge was brought against him while alive*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. v. sac, on-sæc, and cf. *Icel. ū-sekr not guilty*.

un-sædelod. v. un-gesædelod.

un-sæð; *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiable*:—Unsædre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Th. 100, 5.

un-sæd, *es*; *n. Bad seed*:—Ealle unþeawas æweallaþ of deofle, and hē ðæt unsæd sæweþ tō wide, Wulfst. 40, 23.

un-sægd, -sæd; *adj. Unsaid*:—Wē hit lætaþ unsæd, Wanl. Cat. 6, 13. un-sæl, *es*; *m. Unhappiness*:—Ða deoflu wæron on miclum unsælum (v. sæl, IV. ¶), and ða englas wæron on swiðe micelre blisse, Wulfst. 236, 26. [Unsel him wes on mode, Laym. 30541. Sum unsel heom is iðende, O. and N. 1263. Þer heo þoleþ al unsel, Misc. 146, 90. A drahte of unsele an *unfortunate draught*, i. e. poison, Alex. (Skt.) 1106. On unsele oðer an *untime at an improper season or time*, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 43. Cf. *Icel. ū-sæla unhappiness*.]

un-sēlan; *p. de To untie, unbind, loose*:—Git moeteþ æsul gesælde and folan mid hire, unsælþe (*soluite*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2. Onlæsed, unsælde *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29. Unmidled *vel unsælde effrenus*, 142, 60.

un-sēle; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Unsēle, gemāh *improbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. [Crist warrþ unnonne and wrecche and usell child, Orm. 3668. Holde ich non mon for unsele (*miserable*) oðerwhyte that he fele sum-thing that him smerte, Rel. Ant. i. 113, 13. *Goth. un-sēls novnþos*: *Icel. ū-sell unhappy*.]

un-sēlig; *adj.* I. *of persons, unhappy, unblest, miserable* as being evil:—Deofol sæwð unwisdom, ðæt unsēlig man wisdomes ne gýmþe, Wulfst. 52, 27. Ðū miltsgie mē (*a devil*), ðæt unsēlig (ic) ne gýrweorþe, Exon. Th. 269, 14; Jul. 450. Hī (*the good*) fore gōd-dædum blissiaþ, ða hý (*the wicked*) unsēlige ær forhogdon tō dōnne, 79, 9; Cri. 1288. Hæled unsēlige (*the unbelieving Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1122; An. 561. II. *of things, unhappy, bringing misery*:—Æppel unsēliga (cf. Milton: the fruit whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe), Cd. Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. [Þe unseli Semei, A. R. 174, 1. Hwa se is swa unseli, þat he þis soð schunie, Kath. 1793. Unseliz mann ammi ic wurppenn, Orm. 4812. Ðat folc unseli (*the people of Sodom*), Gen. and Ex. 1073. Unseli wrecche, Chauc. second N. P. T. 468. O. H. Ger. un-sālig *infelix*.] v. un-gesēlig.

un-sēlp, *e*; *f. Unhappiness, misfortune, misery*:—Ðæt is seó mæste unsēld on ðis andweardnan life, ðæt mon ærest weorþe gesēlig and æfter ðam ungesēlig in omni *adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, Bt. 10, 4; Fox 26, 30. Him wære calra mæst unsēlp ðæt, ðæt se fyrst wære oþ dōmes dæg *licentiam infelicissimam, si esset eternā*, 38, 4; Fox 204, 16. Hwelc mæg him mære unsēld becumian *quid eorum mente infelicis*? Past. 45; Swt. 340, 4. Hiē wilniap oþera manna unsēlþa and him cymð sylfum ðæt ylce *infelicitas in uis eorum*, Ps. Th. 13, 7. Hē hwilum selþ ða gesēlþa ðæm gōdum and ðæm yflum unsēlþa. . . hwilum hē eft gefuþaþ ðæt ða gōðan habbaþ unsēlþa and ungelimp and ða yfelan habbaþ gesēlþa *qui saepe bonis iucunda, malis aspera, contragat bonis dura tribuat, malis optata concedat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1-5; 10; Bt. 28, 8. [He fleh mid mucchele unsēlde, Laym. 4748. Al for hire onselþe (*wickedness*), 2ud MS. 2545. To poleni ille unselþe, Orm. 1561. Unseollþe, 4811. Sum unselþe heom is iðende, O. and N. 1263. Ðo wex unselde on hem . . . dolc, sor, and blein, Gen. and Ex. 3026. O. H. Ger. un-sāliða *infelicitas, dementia*.] v. un-gesēlp.

un-sæpig; *adj. Not sappy, sapless*:—Treowa gif hī beoð on fullum mōnan geheawene, hī beoð heardan to getimbrunge, and swiðost gif hī beoð unsæpige geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 102, 24.

un-samwræde; *adj. Not united, opposed, contrary*:—Gif ða gōðan ðonne simle habbaþ anweald, ðonne nabbap ða yfelan næfre næune, for ðam ðæt gōð and ðæt yfel sint swiþe un-samwræde *nam cum bonum malumque contraria sint, si bonum potens esse constituerit, liquet imbecillitas mali*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 2. v. sam-wrædness.

un-sār; *adj. Not sore, without soreness or pain*:—Se teter būtan sære hē ofergæð ðone lichoman . . . se gieða bið swiðe unsār, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 19. Gnid mid ða tōðreoman, hī beoð clæne and unsære, Lchdm. i. 346, 15. Ðæt geswel wyrð unsære *the swelling becomes more free from pain*, ii. 208, 4.

un-sāwen; *adj. Not sown*:—ii. æceras, oðerne gesāwene, and oðerne unsāwene, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

un-sceapfull, -scæþþig, -scæþþende. v. un-sceapfull, -scæþþig, -scæþþende.

un-scead[e]lice; *adv. Unreasonably*:—Gif hwylc brōðor un-sceadlice hwæs biððe *si quis frater aliqua irrationabiliter postulat*, R. Ben. 54, 13. v. un-geseadlice.

un-sceadwislic; *adj. Unreasonable, irrational*:—Gif wē ða un-sceadwislican styrunga on stæððignysse æwendap, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. un-geseadwislic.

un-sceamfæst; *adj. Shameless, impudent*:—Un-sceamfæst *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 57. Un-sceamfæst *impudens, inuerecundus, sine pudore*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 37. [Un-sceamfæst *impudens, inuerecundus, effrons*, Prompt. Parv. 367.]

un-sceamfulness, *e*; *f. Shamelessness, immodesty, lasciviousness*:—Un-sceamfulness (*-scomfulness, Rush.*) *impudicitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21. un-sceamiende *not being ashamed*:—Ðæt hē mæge fore eāgum eorðbūendra un-scomiende ēðles brūcan bysmerleās, Exon. Th. 81, 17; Cri. 1325.

un-sceamig; *adj. Not to be confounded, unabashed*:—Is on mē sweotul ðæt ðū un-scamge æghwæs wurde on ferþe frōd *in me is it plain, that thou, O woman not to be confounded! hast become in everything sagacious in mind*, Exon. Th. 275, 18; Jul. 552. [O. H. Ger. *scamig confusus, erubescens*; un-scamge ze uuerdenne *not to be put to shame*.]

un-sceamlic; *adj. Immodest, shameless*:—Ic hī āstýrede mid fūllicum gespræcum. Hī mīne un-scamlican gebæra gescoðe mē on heora scip nāmon tō him, Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 377. [O. H. Ger. un-scamaliþ *impudens*.]

un-sceamlíce; *adv. Shamelessly*:—Ðæt [hiē] mid ðām hæledum hēman wolden un-scomlice, Cd. Th. 148, 19; Gen. 2459. [O. H. Ger. un-scamaliþo *impudenter*.]

un-sceandlice (P); *adv. Shamelessly*:—Ic mē un-sceandlice [*the unhas been erased (properly. v. sceandlice) in one MS.*], swā swā ic gewuna wæs, tōmidde heora gemeugde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 372.

un-scearp; *adj. Not sharp*:—Un-scearp wīn, Lchdm. ii. 212, 4. v. scearp, II.

un-scearpness, *e*; *f. Want of sharpness, dullness*:—For his ungleāw-nesse and for his un-scearpness *propter ingenii tarditatem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7.

un-scearpsīne; *adj. Not sharp-sighted*:—Ealdes mannes eāgan beoþ un-scearpsīno . . . þus mon sceal un-scearpsīnum sealfie wyrcean tō eāgum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 27-32, 1.

un-sceapfull (-scæþ-, -sceþ-); *adj. Innocent*:—Se ðe æfter ðæm higap ðæt hē eādig siē on ðisse worlde, ne biþ hē un-sceapful (-full, Cott. MSS.) *qui festinat ditari, non erit innocens*, Past. 44; Swt. 331, 15. Hē ðe un-sceðful bið mid his handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. Un-sceðfull wið ða un-sceðfullan, 17, 25; 24, 19. Ða wegās ðæra un-sceðfulra *uias immaculatorum*, 36, 17. Ða un-sceðfullan heortan *rectos corde*, 36, 13. [Shep iss all un-skaþefull, Orm. 1176.]

un-sceapfullice; *adv. Innocently*:—Ða ðe un-sceadfullice (-sceð-, Cott. MSS.) libbaþ *qui innocenter uiuunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 7.

un-sceapfulness, *e*; *f. Innocence*:—Se ðe gehielt his un-sceadfulness and his gōðan willan *si mentis innocentia custoditur*, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 22. Ðý læs hī forlætan hiora un-sceapfulness (-sceð-, Cott. MS.) *desinet colere forsitan innocentiam*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 5. Un-sceadfulness *innocentiam*, Ps. Surt. 17, 25. Un-sceadfulness, 7, 9; 40, 13; 100, 2.

un-scealleht. v. un-sceilliht.

un-scende, -scynde; *adj. Without disgrace, honourable, noble*:—Ælfheres lāf (*a coat of mail*) golde geweorðod, ealles unscende, ætðlinges reaf, Wald. 06; Vald. 2, 20. Gife unscynde a noble gift (the nails from the cross), Elen. Kmbl. 2400; El. 1201: 2492; El. 1247. Eów Dryhten geaf dōm unscyndne, 730; El. 365. Se him dōm forgeaf, unscyndne blād, Cd. Th. 263, 16; Dan. 763. [O. H. Ger. un-scant *non ignominiosus*.]

un-scended; *adj. Unharmed, uncorrupted*:—Erfeweardnisse un-scended *hereditatem incorruptam* (v. 1 Pet. i. 4), Rtl. 24, 32. Un-scendede hond manum inlesam, 102, 37.

un-scendende; *adj. Innocent*:—Un-scendende ic am *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24.

un-sceód. v. un-scóg(i)an.

un-sceótan *to open*:—Unsceót *vel* geopena *exentera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 13. v. an-sceótan.

un-sceppende; *adj.* *Innocent, harmless*:—Unsceppende ic eam *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 27, 25. Onföh mine säwle, for ic wæs unscæppende and clæneheort, Shrn. 139, 22. Ða bilehwitnyse ðæs unscæppendan (*innocentis*) lifes, Bd. i, 26; S. 487, 40. Ðæt hē ðære unscæppendan (*innocuae*) ylde cilda ne ārede, 2, 20; S. 521, 25. Ðone mildheortan and ðone unscæppendan *Christi*, Blickl. Homl. 3, 11. Hī ða unscæppendan (*innociam*) ðeðde forbergodon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 6. Unscæppendura forðmednesse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, i, 6; S. 476, 25. Ðæt hē mæge forðon ða unscæppendan *ut interficiat innocentem*, Ps. Th. 9, 28.

un-sceppig, -scæppig; *adj.* *Innocent, harmless*:—*Innocens* unscæddig (-scæddig) is æfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 153, 16. Beo se cristena man unscæddig and bilewite, Homl. Th. i. 142, 10. Hēr com Ælfrēd se unscæddiga æþeling, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 25. Hys ðæt synnige blōd wæs āgeton on ða wrace hyre ðæs unscæddian blōdes, Shrn. 155, 8. Hē sæde ðæt ān gehwāde wolcūn upp āstige mid ðære unscæddigan (*not threatening storm*) lyfte, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 150. Cain his āgenne brōðor rihtwīse and unscæddigne ācwealde, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 41. Būton hī wæron swā eadmōde and swā unscæddige swā ðæt cild wæs, Homl. Th. i. 512, 12. Culfran sind swiðe unscæddige fuglas, i. 142, 8. Hī ða deor swā getemedon, ðæt hī mid him unscæddige (*harmless*) wunodon, ii. 492, 14. Betwuh ðām unscæddigum *inter innocentes*, Ps. Th. 25, 6; Homl. Th. i. 88, 33. [He ne wolde noht unshapig winmann wrezhenn, Orm. 2889.] **un-sceppignesse**, e; *f.* *Innocence, harmlessness*:—Æfter gerisenre āre heora unscæppignisse *juxta honorem innocentibus congruum*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7. On unscæddignisse heortan in *innocentia cordis*, Ps. Spl. 100, 2. Gyt hē hyt his unscæddignisse *adhuc retinens innocentiam*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 15; 210, 29. Habban ða unscæddignisse on heora mōde ðe cild hæfd, i. 512, 18. Ne funde hē on him nāne synne ac unscæddignisse, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 25. Unscæddighnisse, Ps. Spl. 36, 39. [Menn þatt cweumden God þurh unshapignesse, Orm. 58.]

un-sceillht; *adj.* *Not shell* (of fish):—*Fixas* unscellehte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. **un-sceirped**; *adj.* *Not dressed*:—*Monno* unscirped *hominem non vestitum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 11.

un-scōd. v. next word.

un-scōg[i] *an to unshoe, take off the shoes*:—Unscōgient hī gebrōþor *disceat se fratres*, Anglia xiii. 413, 683. Donne bið us suife fradodlice oðer fōt unscōd *quasi unius pedis calcamentum cum dedecore amittit*, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 14. Hē wæs gelæded and ungyred and unscōd, Shrn. 85, 32. Nynne ðæt wif his gescy of his fōtum, and nemne hine ælc man unscōða (*disceat*), Deut. 25, 10. Unscōðe *disceat*, Anglia xiii. 416, 735. Unscōðum fōtum, Wulfst. 170, 16.

un-scoren; *adj.* *Unshorn, unshaven*:—*Locc* unscoren *coma vel cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 45. Hī beon unscorene *sint intrasi*, Anglia xiii. 408, 609. Hī lange tīd eodon ealle unscorene and sīdfeaxe, Ap. Th. 6, 12. [*Icel.* ū-skoriun.]

un-scorrende; *adj.* *Not failing, not running short*:—Striōn unscortende *thesaurum non deficientem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33.

un-scrýdan; *p.* *de To undress, strip, divest*:—Unscrýdde *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. Byþ unscrýdd *exuitor*, Scint. 226, 9. Unscrýdde *exuitos, nudatos*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 52. Unscrýdde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 146. (1) with acc. of person:—Badiendra manna hūs, ðær hī hī unscrýðap inne *apodystrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 6. Hine man sōna unscrýde and ða reaf nime ðe hē ær notode *mox exuatur rebus propriis quibus vestitus est*, R. Ben. 101, 22. Hē hēt hine unscrýdan, Homl. Th. i. 432, 3; 424, 12. Gif hwā his fōrstæle, nolde hē hine unscrýdan, 220, 8. (2) with acc. of person and dat. of garment:—Hē hine unscrýðde ðam healfan scicelse, Ap. Th. 12, 22. Hī unscrýddon hyne hys āgenum reafe, Mt. Kmb. 27, 28, 31; Mt. Skt. 15, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 252, 24, 29.

un-sceyld, e; *f.* *Innocence*:—For unscyld *propter innocentiam*, Ps. Spl. 40, 13. [*O. Frs.* un-skelde: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculd *innocentia*.]

un-sceyld, e; *f.* *A grievous fault*:—Gif mine fynd ne ricsiāp ofer mē, ðonne beo ic unwehme, and beo geclēnsod fram ðām mæstum scyldum; ac gif hī mē ābysgīan, ðonne ne mæg ic smeaġan mine unscylda, Ps. Th. 18, 12.

un-scyldig; *adj.* *I. innocent, guiltless*:—Unscyldig *insons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Zup. 63, 16. Mid werum unscyldigum unscyldig (*innocens*) ðū bist, Ps. Spl. 17, 27; Andr. Kmb. 2275; An. 1139. Hēr weard Ecgbriht abbud unscyldig ofslagen, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Ne cweþe ic nā ðæt ðæt yfel siē ðæt mon helpe ðæs unscyldigan (-scyldigan, Cott. MS.), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4. Sward besyled on unscyldigum (-scyldigum, Met. 9, 59) blōde, 16, 4; Fox 58, 18. Se ðe unscildigne man belæwe *qui percutit animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Unscildigne and rihtwīse ne ofseh ðū *insonem et justum non occides*, Ex. 23, 7. Ðū woldest ðone besmītan ðe ðū nānwīht yfles on nystem, Tō hwon læddest ðū ðeodne frēone and unscildigne hider? Blickl. Homl. 87, 1; Exon. Th. 143, 11; Gū. 659. Unscildigne, synna leāsne, Elen. Kmb. 990; El. 496. Hū ne is se yfelwillende and yfelwyrrende ðe ðone

unscyldgan wītnoþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 11, 15. Ne syle ðū unscyldigra sǣwla deorum ðe ðe andettaþ *ne tradas bestiis animas confitentes tibi*, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðām wære mære þearf ðe ða oþre unscyldige yfelap, ðæt mon bæde ðæt him mon dyde swā micel wīte swā hī ðām oþrum unscyldigum dydon, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 30; Met. 4, 36. Hī unscyldige scottian þenceap *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Seó wyrd þreap ða unscildigan (*insones*), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. I a. *innocent* of a crime, charge, (1) with gen.—Ðæt hē wæs unscyldig ðæs ðe him gelēd wæs, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 20. Unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, Elen. Kmb. 845; El. 423. (2) with preposition:—Ic eom unscyldig, ægðer ge ðæde ge dihtes, æt ðære tihltan ðe N. mē tihlt, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 15. Sind mænige rihtwīse unscyldige wið heafodleahtras, Homl. Th. i. 342, 9.

I b. *guiltless* in relation to (*wið*) a person. v. un-scyldigne:—Ic eom unscyldig wið ðas mine fynd *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Th. 25, 1. Ðū ne bist unscyldig wið mē gif ðū on idelnesse cīst minne noman *ne habeat insonem Dominus eum, qui assumperit nomen Domini frustra* (Ex. 20, 7), L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 8. II. *innocent, not accountable for an ill result, not responsible*:—Gif oxa ofhnite wer oþþe wif, ðæt hiē deāde siēn . . . Se hlāford bið unscyldig (*the owner of the ox shall be quit*, A. V. Ex. 21, 28), gif se oxa hnitol wære . . . and se hlāford hit nyste, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 29. His hlāford bið unscildig *dominus bovis innocens erit*, Ex. 21, 28. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwisan blōde *innocens ego sum a sanguine justii hujus*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 24. Ne ofseh ðū unscildigne mannan . . . ðis ic dyde mid bilewitisnesse *num gentem ignorantem et iustum interficiet*? . . . in simplicitate cordis mei feci hoc, Gen. 20, 4. [*O. Sax.* un-skuldig: *O. Frs.* un-skeldech: *O. H. Ger.* un-sculdig *innocens, indebitus, nil meritis*: *Icel.* ū-skyldigr *not due*.]

un-scyldiglic; *adj.* *Innocent, not obnoxious, unobjectionable*:—Ungerisne bysene ðū hātest biū wītnian, ah mē þynceþ unscyldigfice ðæt him man heafod of æceorfe būton oðrum wītum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 32. **un-scyldignesse**, e; *f.* *Innocence*:—David sang ðisne sealm be his unscyldignesse wið (v. un-scyldig, I b) his sunu, Ps. Th. 25, arg. Æfter unscyldignesne mīnre *secundum innocentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 9; Rtl. 48, 40.

un-scynde. v. un-scende.

un-seald; *adj.* *Ungiven*:—Seó sēleste gyrd is gyt unseald, Homl. Ass. 131, 495.

un-sealt; *adj.* *Without salt, insipid*:—Gif ðæt sealt unsealt (*insulsum*) biþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Unsaltara *insulior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 6.

un-sefuntig, -seofuntig (= hund-seofontig) *seventy*:—Unsefuntig *septuaginta*, æfter unseofuntigum *post septuaginta*, Mt. Kmb. p. 2, 3, 11; Lk. Skt. p. 6, 15. Unseofuntigum, p. 6, 14. [*Cf. O. Sax.* ant-sibunta.]

un-seht; *m. f. n. Disagreement*:—Hī macodon mæst ðet unseht betwéonan Godwine eorle and ðam cyng, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. [Mæst þis unsehte wæs forþan þe se cyng fylste his nefan, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 29. He mid unsehte fram þam cyngre fōr . . . Hī mid unsehte tohwurfon, 1106; Erl. 240, 20, 25. For þære unsehte þe he hæfde wið France, 1112; Erl. 243, 32. For þes cynges unsehte of France, 1117; Erl. 246, 6. Mid unsehte, 1123; Erl. 250, 26. *Icel.* ū-sätt, -sætt *disagreement*.] v. seht, and next word.

un-seht; *adj.* *Not in agreement, in hostility, at variance*:—Eādríc cild and ða Bryttas wurdon unsehte and wuonon heom wið ða castelmenn on Hereforda *Eadric and the Welsh broke out into hostility* (against William. v. Florence of Worcester, who says that Edric summoned two Welsh kings to help him and laid waste Hereford. The same writer, under the year 1070, notes that Edric was reconciled with William) and fought with the garrison at Hereford, Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 40. Sōna ðæræfter wurdon unsehte se cyng and se eorl *directly after the king and the earl fell out*, 1102; Erl. 238, 6. [Heo weren unsaht and heo weren unsome, Laym. 3930. Þou and his sone woxen unsaht (*fell out*), and þou sloug him þere, Jos. 433. Folk that were unsaht toward her king (*at variance with their king*) for his pillage, Gower iii. 153, 26. *Icel.* ū-sátt *disagreeing, unreconciled*.] v. seht; *adj.*

un-seldan; *adv.* *Not seldom, frequently*:—Ðone sang wē sungon un-seldon mid heom, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 264. Oft and unseldan, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9; Btwk. 222, 2. Oft and unseldon, L. Pen. 2; Th. ii. 278, 5. [*Icel.* ū-sjaldan.]

un-sepe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. v. un-sōþ.

un-settan *to displace, put down*:—Tō unsettanne (-setanne, Rush.) *ad deponendum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 36.

un-sewenlic (P); *adj.* *Invisible*:—Hwæt wēnst ðū be ðære unsewenlicran wyrde (Cott. MS. has unweñlicran, and the Latin is: *Quid reliqua, quae, cum sit aspera*), Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24. v. un-gesewenlic.

un-sib[b], e; *f.* *I. unfriendliness, unkindliness, enmity*:—Unsisb *simulas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 62. Swā mycel ungeþwærns and unsibb āras *ingravescens causis dissensionum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Ðæt drinne is unsibbe fyr, ðonne wē ne forhtgaþ ðæt wē ða mōð ābylgean fura ðara nýhtena *tertium dissensionis, cum animos proximorum offendere non formidamus*, 3, 19; S. 548, 17; Anglia xi. 101, 37. Unsibbe *simultate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 11. Unsibbe *simultatem*, 83, 38. God ūs

lærd sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deofol ūs lærd unsibbe and wrōhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 112: Cd. Th. 281, 13; Sat. 271. Ic andette mīnes mōdes mōrdor and unsibbe and ofermōdīgnesse, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32. Oferlyf ne murneþ ne for fæder ne for mēder, ne for nānum gesibban men. Ealle unsibba hit wyrcð, Wulfst. 242, 8.

II. strife, hostilities, war :—Gif hiē gemunan willaþ hiora ieldreana wōlgewinna and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15. Hiē ðæt heōldun mid micelre unsibbe, and tū folgefōht gefuhton, and ðæt loud oft forhergodon, and æghwæper ðorcelraðlice ūt drāfe, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 10. ðæt hi wæron unsibbe and gefeoht fram heora feōndum onfōnde *quia bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. His ii suua ymb ðæt rice wunnon, and ða unsibbe mid gefeohte drēgende wæron, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 17. Æfter hū monegum wintrum siō sibb gewurde ðæs ðe hiē æ[re]st unsibbe wið monegum folcum hæfdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 18.

III. division, variance, disagreement, disunion :—Unsibb (*dissenso*) āuorden wæs in ðær menigo fore hine, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 43. Unsibb *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 30. Forlætāþ ða ūttran sibbe, and habbaþ ða innerran fæste, ðætte eower unsibb gēeādmēde ðæs synigan mōd (*ut peccantis mentem uestra discordia feriat*), Past. 46; Swt. 357, 9. Ða sōhte Colemanuss ðysse unsibbe (*dissenso*) læcedōm, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Hē hīra sundersprāce 16 unsibbe brōhton *their colloquy led to no agreement*; infecto pacis negotio, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 13. [Betere his sahte þaue onsibbe, Laym. 9845, 2nd MS. *Goth. Un-sibja iniquitas*: O. H. Ger. un-sippe *seditio*.]

un-sibbian; *p. ode To disagree* :—Unsibbaþ *desidet*, i. *discordat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 20. Unsibbade *desidebat*, 25, 16.

un-sibsumness, *e*; *f. Want of tranquillity, anxiety* :—Mid unsibsumnise gedroefede *anxietate turbati*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1.

un-sidefull; *adj. Immodest* :—Unsidedful *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33; O. E. Homl. i. 300, 29, 30.

un-sidefulness, *e*; *f. Immodesty, immorality* :—Se fifta unþeāw is ðæt wif beō unsidedfull. Unsydefulnys bið sceamu for worlde, and ðæt unsydefulde wif bið unwurd on life, O. E. Homl. i. 300, 30.

un-sidu, *a*; *m. A bad habit, vicious custom, mal-practice* :—Sōð is ðæt ic secge, ārære man unlaga on lande oððe unsida lufige tō swiðe, ðæt cymd ðære þeode tō unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 8. Nis eāc nān wundor, þeah ūs mislīmpa, forðam wē witan ful georne, ðæt . . . weard þes þeodscipe swiðe forsyngod . . . þurh hāþene unsida, Wulfst. 164, 2. Åne misdæda hē dyde þeah tō swiðe, ðæt hē ælþeodige unsida lufode, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 1. [*Icel. G-sidr*.]

un-sigefæst; *adj. Not victorious, unsuccessful* :—Ða ðe God wurðodon sigefæste wæron synle on gefeohte; ða ðe fram Gode bugon tō bysmorfullum hæðenscipe wurdon gescynde and ā unsigefæste, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 44.

un-silt; *adj. Unsilted* :—Unsilte (-silt, MS.) smeoro sæw, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 45. Unsylt smeoru, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. *v. un-gesilt*.

un-sip, *es*; *m. I. an evil, ill-advised expedition* :—Weard ofslagen Ecgfridu on his unsīde, ðā ðā hē on Peohtum begann tō feohtanne tō dystrellice ofer Drihtnes willan (cf. Ecgfrid, cum temere exercitum ad vastandum Pictorum provinciam duxisset, multum prohibentibus amicis, extinctus est, Bd. 4, 26), Homl. Th. ii. 148, 16. **II. a mishap, misfortune** :—Heō ðurh wōdnysse micclum wæs gedreht . . . heō ær ðon eāwfæst leofode, ðeāh ðe se unsīd hire swā gelumpe, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 12. [Þu (*the owl*) ne singst never þat hit nis for sume unsīpe (*mishap*), O. and N. 1164.]

un-slæc, -slæc; *adj. Not slack, not lazy, strenuous, active, diligent* :—Unslæc *impiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 30; 93, 15; Kent. Gl. 140. [*Icel. ū-slakr*.]

un-slæclīce; *adv. Not slackly, not languidly, strenuously* :—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremmed unsleclīce (*non tarde*), R. Ben. 20, 18.

un-slæpīg; *adj. Sleepless* :—Unslæpīge *insomnes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 20.

un-slæwð, *ad*; *Sw. 341, 4, seems an error for un-sæld, the reading of the Cott. MSS.*

un-slāw, -slāw, -slēaw; *adj. Not slow, not sluggish, active, ready, quick* :—Unslāw *impiger* vel *praepes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 34. Unslēaw *impiger*, 74, 34. Hē hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeowōdm æscrōf, unslāw, Elen. Kmbl. 403; El. 202. Se ðe wære full slāw, weorðe se unslāw tō cyrican, Wulfst. 72, 15. Ðone ðe him on weorcum gecwēmda elne unslāwe, Exon. Th. 159, 7; Gū. 923. Wigan unslāwe (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Hī slōgon tōgædere unslāwe mid wæpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 375.

un-slāwlice; *adv. Not slowly, not sluggishly, actively* :—Hiē sculon gehiēran ðætte is gehāten ðæm monnum ðe lustlice and unslāwlice lēarap ðæt ðæt hiē ðonne cunnon (*qui in hoc, quod jam obtinuit, corporis vitio non tenetur*), Past. 49; Swt. 381, 1.

un-sleac, -slēaw, -slit. *v. un-slæc*, -slāw, -silt.

un-slipeð; *adj. (ptcpl.) Unloosed* :—His tungan bend weard unslīpeð *solutum esse uinculum lingue ejus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35.

un-sliten; *adj. Unrent* :—Ðæt cyrtel wæs unslitten, . . . Cuodon: Ne tōslite (*scindamus*) uē hiā the coat was unrent . . . They said: Let us not rend it, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. [*Icel. ū-slittinn*.]

un-slopen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Unloosed* :—Æfter þūsend gearum bið Satanas unbunden . . . and nū syndon Satanases bendas swiðe tōslope (unslovene, MS. H.), Wulfst. 83, 9.

un-smeorwig; *adj. Not fatty or greasy* :—Genim unsmerigne healfne cýse, Lchdm. ii. 292, 23.

un-smēpe; *adj. Not smooth, rough, uneven* :—Unsmēde *scabra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 13. Unsmēde hrægel *birrus*, i. 40, 25. Eoh bið ūtan unsmēde trēow, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 27; Rūn. 13. Tunge unsmēpe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 10. Wē habbaþ hrepunge, ðæt wē magon gefrēðan hwæt bið smēde, hwæt unsmēde, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 33. His unsmēðan (*leprous*) lices, 512, 6. Ne unsmēdes wiht, Exon. Th. 199, 15; Ph. 26. Unsmoedi *scabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 24. ðære unsmēðan *elefantinosā*, 142, 82; 31, 8. Hē hlēop on unsmēde eorðan, Shr. 152, 1. Ða unsmēðan tungan smirewan, Lchdm. ii. 238, 25. Deōs wyrt bið cenned on unsmēðum stōwum, i. 160, 18. Ða unsmēðan *salebrosos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 25. [Unsmēpe þurh bannkes and þurh græfess, Orm. 9209.]

un-smēpness, *e*; *f. Roughness* :—Unsmēðnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36; 82, 54. Unsmēðnes, 127, 55.

un-smōpe (-smōþ? *but see sōfte*; *adj.*) :—Unsmōþi *aspera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 15. Unsmōðe, 7, 33. *v. smōþ*, un-smēpe.

un-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Unwise, foolish* :—Unsnotor *insipiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 15; Ps. Lamb. 91, 7. Unsnotor *inprudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 13. Se unsnotera t se unwita *insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Se unsnotera t se dysega, 48, 11. Ðæt biþ swiþe dysig man and unsnotor on his life, se þe lufað ðas eorþlican welan and ne lufað God ðe hit him eal sealde, Blickl. Homl. 195, 24. Fū dysega man and ðū unsnottra, 49, 35. Unsnottora *insipientum*, Rtl. 86, 14. Unsnoterum *insipientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21; L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 2.

un-snotorlice; *adv. Unwisely, imprudently*; *imprudenter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15; 228, 10.

un-snotorness, *e*; *f. Folly* :—Tō unsnotornysse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 3. Þurh unsnotornesse, Wulfst. 166, 25.

un-snyterness, *e*; *f. Folly* :—Tō unsnyternesse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 2. *v. snytre*.

un-snytro (-u); *f. Folly* :—Gefyllid mid unsnytro *repleti insipientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Hosp unwisum t unsnytro ðū sealdest mē *opprobrium insipienti dedisti me*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 12. Worda eallra unsnytro ær gespreccena, Elen. Kmbl. 2567; El. 1285. Hē his selfa ne mæg for his unsnytrum ende geþencean, Beo. Th. 3472; B. 1734; Met. 9, 11. Hē unsnytrum (*foolishly, unwisely*) Andreas hēt āhōn, Exon. Th. 260, 35; Jul. 308. Unsnytrum, 251, 14; Jul. 145; 153, 25; Gū. 831; Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 947.

un-soden; *adj. Unsodden, unboiled* :—On unsodenan hunige, Lchdm. iii. 40, 6. Sceāpes hōhscancan unsodenne, ii. 38, 8. Genim ða ylcan wyrt unsodene, i. 198, 15; Exon. Th. 488, 18; Rā. 76, 8.

un-sōfte; *adv. I. not at ease, in discomfort. v. sōfte, II* :—Gif men fērlīce wyrde unsōfte, Rtl. 114, 24. **II. not gently, hardly, severely** :—Hwær mon unsōfte getilap on forewearde ða ādle in case severe treatment is used in the early stages of the disease, Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Ða ðe hiue unsōfte ādle gebundne gesōhtun, Exon. Th. 155, 10; Gū. 858; 83, 16; Cri. 1357. Hī wrehton unsōfte ealdgeniþlan, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 228; Blickl. Homl. 203, 18. **III. hardly, with difficulty, with trouble** :—Wē hit unsōfte mid longscæftum sperum ofscotadon *vix ipsi defixa est venabulis*, Nar. 15, 28. Ic ðæt unsōfte ealdre gedigde, Beo. Th. 3314; B. 1655; 4287; B. 2140; Elen. Kmbl. 263; El. 132; Exon. Th. 168, 20; Gū. 1080. [Per is þe sunfulle unsōfte t beon, Misc. 91, 25. O. H. Ger. un-samto *difficiliter, aegre*.]

un-sōftlice; *adv. Ungently, hardly* :—Ualerianus āwēd hrymde: ‘Eālā ðū, Laurentius, unsōftlice tihst ðū mē gebundenne mid byrneudum racenteāgum,’ Homl. Th. i. 434, 7.

un-sōm, *e*; *f. Disagreement* :—Gyf hyra ænig wið ænigne mon ænige unsōme hæbbe, ðæt hē wið ðone geþingie . . . Man sceal ælce unsōme and ealle gefyttu gestyllan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 2-7.

un-sorh; *adj. Without care, without anxiety, secure* :—Ðā ongeat hē ðæt ðær wæs godcundlic mægen onweard, and hē ðære mildheortnesse unsorh ābād, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

un-sōp, *es*; *n. Untruth, falsehood* :—Mid unsōðe sōð oferswiðan, Wulfst. 55, 16. Leāslicc hīwian unsōð tō sōðe, 128, 9. Ic nelle secgan unsōð on mē sylfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 195.

un-sōp; *adj. Untrue, false* :—Unsōpe (Wright gives *unsōpe*, but Wülcker Voc. 243, 15 *unsōpe*) sage (-a, Wülcker) *falsa dicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. [*Icel. ū-sannt untrue*.]

un-sōpfæst; *adj. I. untruthful, unvaracious* :—Ic silf geseah ðæt ðæt mē unsōðfæstran men sēdon, ðonne ða wæron ðe ðæt sēdon ðæt wit ymb sint, Shr. 204, 12. **II. unjust, unrighteous** :—Unsōðfæstne wer *uirum injustum*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Wē unsōðfæste ealle wæron *injuste egimus*, 105, 6. Sōðfæst fore unsōðfæstum *justus pro injustis*, Rtl. 21, 32.

un-sōpfæstness, *e*; *f. Unrighteousness, injustice* :—Unsōðfæstnys *injustitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Ðes sōðcōued is and unsōðfæstnise in ðæm ne is hic verax est, et *injustitia in illo non est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18.

un-sópiān. v. ge-un-sópiān.

un-sópsagol; *adj.* *Speaking falsely, lying, mendacious*:—Unsóðsagol *falsidicus* vel *falsiloquus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 47. Unsóðsagol *falsidicus*, 76, 20. Se smið ne dorste seggan dās gesihð ænigum menn, nolde beón gesewen unsóðsagol (-ol) boda, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 58.

un-spannan; *p.* -speónn *To unclasp, unfasten*:—Unspeón *exfibulat*, i. *exsoluit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. [Cf. Seint Iohan ine his iborenesse unspennede his feder tunge into prophecie, A. R. 158, 14.] v. on-spannan.

un-spéd, e; *f.* *Want, indigence, penury*:—Unspéde *inopiae*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27. For unsépda *prae inopia*, 87, 9. Diós of unspeod (unspoeodum, Rush.) hire alle ða ðe hæfde sende *haec de paenuria sua omnia quae habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. [It fel to mikel unspede it turned out very unfortunate, C. M. 15420. O. Sax. un-spód *disadvantage*: O. H. Ger. un-spuot.]

un-spédig; *adj.* I. *without means, poor, indigent*:—Ðes and ðeós and ðis unspédig *hic et haec et hoc inops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 1. Gif hwylc wif tō ðam unspédig wære ðæt heó dās ðing begytan ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 140, 3. Generigende unspédig *eripiens inopem*, Ps. Spl. 34, 12; Blickl. Gl. Hē geendebyrde ðone unspédigan fiscere ætforan ðam rican cásere, Homl. Th. i. 578, 9. Eáðge biðon ða ðaerfe, ðæt is unspoeðge menn *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða rícostan men drincaþ myran meole, and ða unspédigan drincaþ medo, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 17. For yrmde unspédig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðonne ðu geséo geongran man ðonne ðu sý, and un-wisran, and unspédigan, Prov. Kmbl. 31. Peáh hý sýn on ðyson woroldæþlon ða unspédigan, Ors. i, 2; Swt. 30, 4. II. *barren, poor, unproductive*:—Hié gesæton sorgfulre land, eard and eðyl unspédigan fremena gehwylcre, Cd. Th. 59, 12; Gen. 962. [O. H. Ger. un-spuotig.]

un-spiwol; *adj.* *Not emetic*:—Unspiwol drenc, Lchdm. ii. 274, 11, 20. Unspiule drencas, 170, 11.

un-spreccende; *adj.* *Not speaking, unable to speak, without speech, speechless*:—Unspreccende *cild infans vel alogos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 41; 73, 11; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Zup. 61, 7. Hē (*Christ in Simeon's arms*) ða gyt on ðære menniscnyse unspreccende wære, Homl. Th. i. 142, 26. Færinga sáh hē niðer spræce benumen, and þurhwunode swā unspreccende, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Unspreccende *foetnan almost speechless*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða unspreccendan *cild*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 14; 50, 15.

un-stæfwis; *adj.* *Illiterate*:—Unstæfwis *illiterata*, Germ. 393, 82.

un-stæddig; *adj.* I. *not steady, remiss, irregular*:—Sum munuc wæs unstæddig on Godes lofsangum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19. II. *unstable, inconstant, fickle*:—Wē sceolon fyligan ðrum Heáfe fram ðisere unstæddigan worolde tō his staðfestan rice, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 21. Ðises lifes gewinnung gelæt ða unstæddian tō manegum leahtrum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 67.

III. *unsteady, unstaidd, not sober, light, wanton*:—Weard hē gegripen mid ðære gálhnyse his unstæddigan heortan, Homl. Ass. 110, 247. Hē his sylfes gewewold on ungeripedom freóðdome and unstæddigum þeawum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Ða unstæddigan hleáþunge dæs mædenes (*the daughter of Herodias*), Homl. Th. i. 480, 35.

un-stæddignesse, e; *f.* I. *unsteadiness, instability, inconstancy*:—Sun munuc mid gemálgicum bēnum gewinode ðæt hē móste of ðam munuclife . . . Ða weard se hálga wer geháhyrt ðurh his unstæddignesse, and hēt hine áweg faran, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18. II. *want of sedateness, levity, wantonness*:—Of gálhnyse cumað ungemetedg lufu and eágena unstæddigniys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 7. Se grimlica deófol lærd dystignisse and gebringd réceleáse men on unstæddignesne wordes and weorces, Wulfst. 54, 3. Mid módes unstæddignisse, 60, 1.

un-stapolfest; *adj.* I. *unsettled, not remaining in one place, not stationary*:—Ða twām and þrim dagum geond missenlicra monna hūsum wuniaþ, æfre unstapolfæste (*numquam stabiles*) and woriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. II. *unsettled, desirous of change*:—Sum munuc weard unstadoflest on his mynstre, and gewinode ðæt hē móste of ðam munuclife, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 14.

III. *not steadfast, unstable, not enduring, easily moved*:—Unstadoflest weorc *opus instabile*, Kent. Gl. 369. Hí nabbaþ wyrt Truman on him ac beóð unstadoflæste *non habent radicem in se sed temporales sunt*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Understapolfæste (unstapolfæste? cf. ðæt ungestæddige folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) *mobile vulgus*, Met. 28, 69.

IV. *unsettled in mind, wavering*:—Ðone unstadoflæstan bróðor and done twoéngendan *fratrem fluctuantem*, R. Ben. 51, 3. [pe twafalde mon is unstapolfest (*inconstans*) on alle his weies, O. E. Homl. i. 151, 29. Unstadoflest bileaue, A. R. 208, 16.]

un-stapolfestnesse, e; *f.* *Instability, inconstancy*:—Wolcnes pund, ðanon him wæs his módes unstadoflestnesse geseald, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 11. Unstadoflestnis dóhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. Se hálga wer swiðe mid wordum dreáde his unstadoflestnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 17. v. preceding word.

un-stedefull; *adj.* *Unstable, apostate*:—Mid englum unstyðfullum *cum angelis apostaticis*, Rtl. 121, 21.

un-stedefulness, e; *f.* *Instability*; but the word glosses *infestatio*:—

Ælc unstyðfulnis dæs unclænes gastes *omnis infestatio inmundi spiritus*, Rtl. 122, 24. v. on-stedefulness.

un-stene, es; *m.* *A bad smell, stench*:—Hý mid nosan ne magon náht geswæccan bútan unstenes ormætnesse *foetor ingenti complet putredine nares*, Döml. L. 207. Náht elles gestincan bútan unstenica ormæt-nessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

un-stillan. v. ge-unstillan.

un-stille; *adj.* *Not still, unquiet*:—Unstille *inquiet*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 4. I. of motion, *not at rest, moving*:—Ðæt wæter unstille æghwider wolde tōscriþan, ne meahthe hit on him selfum æfre gestandan, Met. 20, 92. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swift wæs on fóre, dreag unstille winnende wēga, 434, 24; Rā. 52, 5. Eall diós unstille gesceaft, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Ðæt unstille hweól (*velox rota*) ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ða unstillan woruldgesceaft, Met. 11, 19. Ðara unstillena gesceafta stýring ne mæg nō weorþan gestilled, ne eác onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Ðu ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tō ðinum willan ástyrast *qui dā cuncta moveri*, 33, 4; Fox 128, 9; Met. 20, 14.

II. *liking movement (lit. or fig.), unquiet, restless*; in a bad sense, *unruly*:—Hē cwæð ðæt sió tunge wære unstille yfel *lingua, inquietum malum*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 7. Eh byð unstýllum æfre frófur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 9; Rūn. 19. Ða unstillan (*inquietos*) hē sceal þrægean, R. Ben. 13, 12. Nānwuht nis on ús unstilre and ungestæddigre ðonne ðæt mōd nī in nobis est *corde fugacius*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 11. III. *unquiet, disturbed*:—Ðæt mæden hæfde unstille niht, Ap. Th. 18, 27. IV. *not at peace, troubled*:—Hē wæs fram ðam áwyrgeðdan gæste unstille; and swā swýþe hē hine drehte, ðæt hē his sylfes nænig geniynd ne hæfde, Guthl. 13; Gdwin. 60, 12. [O. H. Ger. un-stilli *inquiens, vacillans, inquietus*.]

un-stillian. v. ge-unstillian.

un-stillness, e; *f.* I. *absence of rest, motion*:—Unstillnis *agitatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 55. II. *disturbance, noisiness, clamour*:—Gif hē ðurhwunap cuucigende, ðonne árist se hīrēdes ealdor for dæs óðres on-ðrope, and him getiðap ðæs ðe hē bitt, nā for freóndrædene, ac for his unstýllnisse, Homl. Th. i. 248, 33. Lærd ús se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlice hleahtras, and unnytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 18.

III. *tumult, bustle, commotion*:—Hē ne mihte ða unstilnesse ðara onfeallendra meunige áberan *tumultus inruentium barbarum non ferret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32. IV. *disturbance, breach of peace*:—On dæs wifes gebærum onfundon dæs cýniges þegnas ða unstilnesse (*the king had been attacked and killed*), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Læcedemonie hæfdon mārān unstilnesse ðonne hié mægenes hæfdon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 34. V. *restlessness, unruliness*:—Hē geseah ðæt hig niowredon mid fastenum and mid gebedum biora līchāman unstilnesse, Shr. 37, 3. VI. *disquietude, disturbance of mind, trouble*:—Se ðe his bróðor hataþ, hē hæfd unstilnesse and swýðe drófi mōd, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 16.

un-strang; *adj.* *Not strong, weak, feeble*:—Unstrang *invalidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 22; 83, 57. Heó (*Judith*) wæs lytel and unstrang, Homl. Ass. 114, 411. Hwæt is se intinga ðæt ān þūsend manna ðē ne magon ástyrān, swā unstrang swā ðu eart? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 110. Á sceal man ðam unstrangan men lifelīcor ðēman ðonne ðam strangan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 4. Hyra handa wæron unstrange hine tō ácwellanne, Shr. 117, 31. Hē (*Peter*) mid his gange getácnode ægðer ge ða strangan ge ða unstrangan on Godes folce. Cristes gelaðung ne mæg beón búton strangum, ne búton unstrangum. Ðá ða him twýnode, ðæt getácnode hē ða unstrangan. Hwæt sind ða unstrangan? Ða sind unstrange ðe slāwe beóð tō gódom weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 15-25. Ðæt ða unstrangan (*infirmi*) ofersýmede heora þeowdóm ne forlfeón, R. Ben. 121, 23. Sý fultrum geseald ðam wácmódom and ðam unstrangum *inbecillibus procurantur solacia*, 58, 18. Hæla ða unstronga *sanare infirmos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 2. Ðeah hwā anweald hæbbe, gif oþer hæfþ mārān, beþearf se unstrengra dæs strengran *fultimes si quid est, quod in ulla re imbecillioris valentiae sit, in hac praesidio necesse est eget alieno*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 18. Hwæt is unstrengre ðonne se mon ðe bið tō ungemetlice oferswýpeð mid ðam tēðran flæsce, 36, 6; Fox 182, 3; Homl. Th. ii. 370, 16. Oþ ðæt hié (*inflammations*) unstrangan worþan, Lchdm. ii. 178, 14. Hú ne miht ðu geseón ælce ðæge ðæt ða strengran nimap ða welan of ðam unstrengum, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 15. v. strang, and next word.

un-strengre; *adj.* *Weak*:—Paulus cwæð: ‘Wē strange sceolon beran ðæra unstrengra byrdene’ *debemus nos firmiores imbecillitates infirmorum sustinere* (Rom. 15, 1), Homl. Th. ii. 390, 26. v. strengre.

un-styðfull. v. un-stedefull.

un-styri[g]ende; *adj.* *Not moving, unmoving, stationary*:—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swā scylfiscas sint . . . Ða styriendan nētenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác mære tō . . . For ðam sint dās sceafta ðus gesceapene ðæt ða unstyriendan hī ne áhebben ofer ða styriendan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 20-31.

un-styrigendlíc; *adj.* *Not to be stirred, not to be carried*:—Byrdenna unstyrendelico *onera inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4.

un-sūr; *adj.* *Not sour*:—Eala forǵa and meoloc þicge unsūre, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. [*Icel.* *ū-sūrr.*]
un-swēs; *adj.* *Unpleasant, disagreeable*:—Settan mē ðær mē unswēsost (or *adv.*?) *was posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. [*Icel.* *ū-svást veðr bad weather.*]

un-swæse; *adv.* *Unpleasantly*. v. preceding word.
un-swæslíc; *adj.* *Unpleasant, ungenile*:—Hē hæfde his ende gebidenne unswæslíce, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65.

un-sweƿen, es; n. *A bad dream*:—Sing ðis ylce gebed on niht ær ðú tō ðinum reste gā, ðonne gescylt ðe God wið unswefnum ðe nihter-nessum on menn becomað, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22.

un-sweotol; *adj.* *Not evident, not to be seen, not discernible*:—Nān ðara gesceafta ne mæg biðon būton ðerre, ðeah hió unswetol sié on ðære ðerre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26. Ne mæg hira ænig būtan ðþrum biðon, þeah hi unswetole (or *adv.*?) somod eardien, Met. 20, 146.

un-swēte; *adj.* *Unsweet*, (1) of taste, *bitter, sour*:—Hi mē geblendon bittre tōsomne unswēte drync eceades and geallan, Exon. Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. (2) of smell, *offensive, fetid*:—Donne ne biþ se þost tō unswēte tō gestincanne, Lchdm. ii. 48, 14. [*O. Sax.* *un-swōti* : *O. L. Ger.* *un-swōti molestus* : *O. H. Ger.* *un-swōzi*.]
un-swice, es; m. (or *un-swic*, es; n.?) *Good faith, absence of deceit or treachery*:—Ðā gyrnde hē grides and gisla, ðæt hē mōste unswican intō gemōte cuman and út of gemōte hē required safeconduct and hostages, *that he might come to the meeting and go from it without treachery*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. [*Cf. Icel.* *verða fyrir svikum to be exposed to treachery.*]

un-swicende; *adj.* *Not failing in duty to others, faithful, loyal*:—Ic (*Cnut*) cýðe eow ðæt ic wylle beón hold hláford and unswicende tō Godes gerihut and tō rihte woroldage, Chart. Erl. 229, 22. Heo āpas swōron and gislas saldan ðæm cyngde and ðæm eorle, ðæt heó him on allum þingum unswicende beón woldon, Chr. 1063; Erl. 195, 17. v. next word.

un-swici[g]ende; *adj.* *Unfailing, that does not deceive, loyal*:—Griffin swōr āðas ðæt hē wolde beón Eadwearde kinge hold underkingc and unswicende, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Ðæt ðú wið Waldend heólde fæste treowe; seó ðe freoðo secal weorðan āwa tō aldre unswiciendo, Cd. Th. 204, 25; Exod. 424.

un-swicol; *adj.* *Not false, not treacherous, honest*:—Unswicol *non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 24. Uton beón eadmōde and sōðfæste and unswicolc and rihtwise, Wulfst. 109, 13. [*Icel.* *ū-swikull guileless.*]

un-swip; *adj.* *Not strong, weak*:—Gif drenc sié tō unswip, Lchdm. ii. 270, 15; iii. 18, 22. v. swip, I. 2 a. a.

un-swīde; *adv.* *Not strongly, weakly*:—Sió ecg bāt unswīðor ðonne his ðiódcyning þearfe hæfde, Beo. Th. 5150; B. 2578.
un-sýrferlic; *adj.* *Impure, uncleanly*:—Sume synna beóp swīpe un-sýrferlice, ðæt se man wandap ðæt hē hi æfre āsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* *un-sūbarlih squalidus.*]

un-sýrferness, e; f. *Impurity, uncleanness* (physical or moral):—Se ðe forǵymelæsigge gehālgod hūs, ðæt him sig un-sýrferness (*sordes*) on, L. Ecg. P. iv. 44; Th. ii. 216, 18. Ðær un-sýrfernes on ne sý ne clænnes, L. E. i. 15; Th. ii. 406, 1. Fulla bāna deaðra and æghwīlcne un-sýrferness (*omni spurcitia*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 27. Monige wiþ-sōcan ðære un-sýrferness deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriæ*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 21. Fram un-sýrfernyssum ðara ærrena mōna, 3, 23; S. 554, 27. On un-sýrfernyssum betwið deófolgyldum in *sordibus inter idola*, 3, 30; S. 562, 18; 3, 1; S. 523, 23; 5, 19; S. 639, 23. Ða unsefernessa ðe ðær beóp sió lifer awyrpþ út and ðæt clæne blōd gesomnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 5.

un-sýfre; *adj.* *Impure, unclean, foul* (physically or morally), (1) *physical*:—Gif hió swiþor un-sýfre weorpe (weorþe?), clænsa mid hunige, Lchdm. ii. 210, 2. Wic un-sýfre (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2622; An. 1312. Un-sýfra *olidarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 15. (2) *moral*:—Forþwan ðu ðæt selegescot, ðæt ic mē on ðē gehālgode, þurh firenlustas fūle synne un-sýfre (or *adv.*?) Cf. *O. H. Ger.* *un-sūbro sordide*) besmite, Exon. Th. 90, 34; Cri. 1484. Synfulra weorud, swā fūle swā gæt, un-sýfre folc, Exon. Th. 75, 35; Cri. 1232. Ær se un-sýfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwōce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Be ðam sacerdote ðe hine sylfne besmīt þurh un-sýfre spræce (*impuro sermone*), L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 14. Þurh un-sýfre spræce *per turpilcquium*, 5; Th. ii. 138, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* *un-sūbar, -sūbiri fedus, immundus, sordidus.*]

un-synnig[n], e; f. *Not guilty, not crime*:—Ne hūru Hildeburh herian þorfe Eótena treowe; unsynnig (*with no faults on her part, undeservedly; gratis*). Cf. *un-synnig*, II) weard beloren leofum æt ðam lindplegan, bearnum and brōðrum, Beo. Th. 2149; B. 1072.

un-syngian; *p.* *ode To exculpate, prove innocent*; *purgare*:—Hine mōton his mægias unsyngian, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8.

un-synnig; *adj.* *Innocent, guiltless, without sin*:—Sacleás f unsynnig, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Crist symle unsynnig wunode, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 35. Ne ðuhte him tō huxlice, ðæt hē mid gescæde hine betealde unsynnigne, 226, 12. Daid milcūn his āgenes herges pleah, ðær hē ymb his getreowne ðegn unsynnigne sieder, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 8.

Gif esne ðerene ofsleá unsynnigne, L. Ethb. 86; Th. i. 24, 11; L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6; 35; Th. i. 84, 2; Beo. Th. 4185; B. 2089. Unsynnigne *insontem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 22. Ūs men secgaþ, ðæt hi unsynnigne beón, ðeah ðe hi mettias him on mūd bestingou on swilcum fæstendagum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 30; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða unsunnig *innocentes*, 12, 7.

II. undeserved:—Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen, Shrn. 93, 13. [*O. Sax.* *un-sundig* : *O. H. Ger.* *un-suntig insons, innocens, inculpabilis* : *Icel.* *ū-syndigr.*]

un-tæle; *adj.* *Blameless, without reproach*:—Ðeah ðe næfre ne wurde syððan mancynne gemiltod, ðeah wære Godes rihtwísnys eallunga untæle, Homl. Th. i. 112, 19. Sió wiperweardnes biþ simle untælu and wracu āscirred mid ðære styringe hire āgenre frēcennesse *videas adversam fortunam sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5. Ic ða leode wāt æghwæs untæle, Beo. Th. 3734; B. 1865. Sýn hý swā gecorene, ðæt hý untæle sýn and sacerdhādes þurh ealle gōde cysta wyrpe, R. Ben. 140, 6. Heó hæfd twā ðing untæle for Gode, sinscipe and eadmōdnyss, Homl. Ass. 40, 399.

un-tæled; *adj.* *Unblamed*:—Ðý læs hié forlæten untæle ðerara monna yfele undeáwas *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 20.

un-tællíce; *adv.* *Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Donne bið se sacerð suife untællíce āwriten ðara fædra naman on his breóstum, ðonne hē singalíce gedencð hiera lifes bisene, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 17; 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hi wæron rihtwise and heoldon Godes beboda untællíce *erant justi incedentes in omnibus mandatis Domini sine quærella* (Lk. 1, 6), Homl. Th. i. 200, 35. v. untællíce.

untælwirðe; *adj.* *Not blameable, irreprehensible, praiseworthy*:—Is geteald hwelc hē beón sceal, gif hē untælwirðe bið *quæ sit irreprehensibilis ipsa, manifestat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 11. Æew Dryhtnes untælwirðe (*irreprehensibilis*), Ps. Surt. 18, 8. Ðæt hē gecnawe ðerara monna weorc untælwirðe (-wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) *ut laudabilia aliorum facta cognoscant*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 5. Ðæt hié ðæs ðe untælwyrðan wæren, 32; Swt. 215, 1.

untælwirðlice; *adv.* *Blamelessly, laudably*:—Ðætte oft ðæs lareowdōmes ðeunung bið swiðe untælwyrðlice (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) gewinlad, and eac swiðe untælwirðlice (*laudabiliter*) monige beóð tō genióðe, Past. 7; Swt. 47, 20. Ðæt ilce ðæt hē untælwyrðlice (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) ondrð tō underfōnne, ðæt ilce se ðer swiðe hergeondlice (*laudabiliter*) gewinnode, Swt. 49, 18.

un-tala. v. un-tela.

un-tállíce; *adv.* *Blamelessly, without reproach*:—Hē ealle ðæs regoles bebodu untállíce geheold, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26. v. untællíce.

un-tamed, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. v. un-temed.

un-tamlic (p); *adj.* *Untameable*:—Untamlic (*printed untamcul*) *indomabilis*, Germ. 397, 11.

un-teala. v. un-tela.

un-teald; *adj.* *Uncounted*:—Gyf se dæg byð forlæten unteald, ðær-rihte awent eall ðæs geāres ymbryn þwyses, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12.

un-tealt; *adj.* *Steady*:—Ðā hēt Ælfred cynung timbrian lange scipu ongean ðas asceas; . . . ða wæron ægðer ge swifran, ge untealt[tran], ge eac heāran, ðonne ða ðōru, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 1, col. 2. v. tealt.

un-tela; *adv.* (*but in some cases it seems a noun*?) *Not well, ill, badly*:—Ða scamleásan nyton ðæt hié untela dōð, būton hit mon him sæcge *impudentes se delinquere nesciunt, nisi a pluribus increpantur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 1. Swā micle hi onlōð ðær mære wite, swā hi hēr gearor witon ðæt hi untela dōð, and [hit] ðeah nyllað forlætan *tanto illie graviora tormenta percipiat, quanto hic malum non deserit, etiam quod ipsa condemnat*, 55; Swt. 429, 19. þeah hine hwā āhsode, for hwi hē swā dyde, ðonne ne nihte hē hit nā gereccan, ne gefaþa beón nolde, ðæt hē untela dyde *requiritur delictum ejus, nec invenietur*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Hwæt ðæt hē untela dēð *faciant quæ non fuisse gerenda decernant*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 29. Getimige ūs tela on lichaman, getimige ūs untela, symle wē sceolou ðas Gode ðancian, Homl. Th. i. 252, 15. Wiþ ðon ðe men miete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wātan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 5. Ne forsuwa ðū nā ðæt unteala gedón sý, Prov. Kmbl. 44. Hwæt ðo untala dyde hē (hwæt dyde untale, Rush.) *quid mali fecit*? Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 23. v. tela.

un-temed; *adj.* *Untamed, wild*:—Untemed (*Wright prints untamed, but see Wülker 226, 14*), wilde *edomitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. Untemed hors, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 17. [*Wick.* *un-timid.*] v. temian.

un-teorig; *adj.* *Untiring, unceasing*:—Rodor recene scriþeþ, sūðheald swiþeþ swiþ, untorig, Met. 28, 17.

un-teoðod, -tiogodad; *adj.* *Untithed*:—Gē tiogodiap eowre mintan and eowerne dile, and lætaþ untiogodad ðætte diorwyrðre is cōwra ðōra æhta, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 29.

un-þæslíc; *adj.* *Unsuitable, unseemly, unbecoming, unfit*:—Undæslíc *indecens*, Ælfic. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Ne gedafenap biscope ðæt hē beó on ðædum folces mannung gelic. Geswic swā undæslíces plegan, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 13. Ūs ne gedafenap ðæt wē ūrne lichaman, ðe Gode is gehālgod on fulluhte, mid unþæslícum plegan gescyndan, i. 482, 9. On

unþæslícum tíman *horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Tó ðan unþæslícum *ad ineptias*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 35. Unþæslíce miðlára *inportunas suggestiones*, Scint. 33, 19.

un-þæslíce; *adv. Unsuitably, in an unseemly manner*:—Ðæt nān þing unþæslíce ne gelympe on nānes limes þēunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 204.

un-þæslícness, *e*; *f. Unseemliness, impropriety*:—Menn dæftaþ heora hūs, gif hi sumne frēond onfōn willaþ tō him, ðæt nān undæslícny nīm ne dūfe derian, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 8.

un-þæslícu; *indecl. f. Incongruity, absurdity*:—Eāþe is tō under-standenne of hwylcum antimbre deōs unþæslícu āsprincd ðisse miclan tōþundenesse *quod quam est absurdum facile aduertitur, quia materia ei datur superbiendi*, R. Ben. 124, 13.

un-þanc, *es*; *m. I. disfavoured, displeasure, anger, ill-will*:—Oft ða unwarān lāreōwas for ege ne durren cleopian, ondrædaþ him sumra monna undōnc *saepe rectores improvidi humanam amittere gratiam formidantes loqui pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12. Hine on undanc R. eorringa gesēceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 197; Sal. 98. II. *an unpleasing act, a displeasure, an offence, annoyance*:—Cwede gē ðæt ic eow dide æfre ænigne unþanc? Ap. Th. 26, 3. Nū ic wolde ðe ðone unþanc mid yfele leānian, Gen. 31, 29. Hē brac ðane palant æt Neomagan and eac fela ðōtra unþanca hē him dyde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 22. Hē wolde geofan him ðone castel, ðæt hē mihte syððan dæghwamlice his unwinan unþancas dōn, 1075; Erl. 212, 16.

III. *not thanks, displeasure expressed in words*:—Ðā āgeaf hē ðæt feoh tō undānces *(he gave back the money without getting any thanks)*, and his eac hæfde micelne *deum talentum cum sententia damnationis amisit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 9. Ðā wæs Hannibale æfter hiera hædeniscum gewunan ðæt andwyrde swiþe lād and him unþanc sæde ðæs andwyrces *abominatus dictum Annibal*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 7. ¶ The word occurs most frequently in the genitive, with adverbial force, where something is done without a person's consent or good-will, (1) absolute, *unwillingly, without consent, on compulsion*; *ingratis*:—Niman hī unþances *(without the person's consent)* ðone teoðan dæl, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1. Hē ðone deofol adræfde of ðam preoste . . . Se deofol, ðe hine ær undānces forlēt, hine sōna gelæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 11. Ðū miht forleōsan undānces ða ðing ðe āteorian magon, ac gif ðū sylf for Gode gōd byst, ðæt ðū ne forlȳst næfre undānces, 410, 26–28. Far ðe frig; nis nā ūre gewuna ðæt ænig man undānces tō Gode gecyrrē, 416, 32. Se cyning sende æfter Amane, and hē unþances com, Homl. Ass. 99, 247; Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 92. Ealle hyra unlastas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwylles on dyssum life, oððe unþances æfter dyssum life, Homl. Th. i. 148, 28; Homl. Skt. i. 17, 31. Se mæghðad sceal beōn geoffroð be his āgenum cyre, ðæt seō lāc beō leofre ðonne hē wære, gif hē unþances wære, Homl. Ass. 33, 237. Gewilde man hī tō rihte þances oððe unþances, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 38. Hē nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 37. (2) with noun or pronoun, *without (a person's) consent, not of (one's own) accord, against (one's) will*:—Ðā gerād Æþelwold ðone hām æt Winburnan ðæs cynges unþances (būtan ðæs cynges leāfe, MS. A.), Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 12. On ðam castelan ðe hī ær ðes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, 1091; Erl. 227, 10. Ðā weard hē gecristnod his māga unþances, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 24. Scealt ðū ðīnes unþances ðone hord āmeldian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 716. An his manna wolde wician æt āwes būndan hūse his undānces, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. Þeah him ðæt word ofscute his unþances *licet verbum illud improviso exprimerit*, 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðonne siō sālū hire undonces gebædd wierð ðæt yfel tō forlætanne, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 12. Dis folc ðe ūre unþances faran wyllaþ, Ex. 14, 5. Hī heora undānces hiē begeāton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27. Unþonces, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 21. Unþances, Jud. 11, 33. [þat him wes mucelles undōnc (mid mōchel onþong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22370. Hit is þe an undōnke, 11769. Seoruwe uor lue of eie worldliche þinge, oðer uor eni undōnc, A. R. 202, 12. For þeft and for þrepyng onþonk may mon haue, Allit. Pms. 43, 183; P. S. 327, 90; Chauc. T. and C. 5, 699. Unthank come on his heed, Reeve's T. 162. Hy wyteþ and zyggeþ onþank, Ayeub. 69, 15. A king of Britaine haude heo bewedded al hire undonkes, Laym. 4502. Betre iss to þe mann to don all hiss unþanckess god þan ifell hiss þanckess, Orm. 7194. O. H. Ger. un-dankes *ex necessitate, invile*. Cf. *Icel. ū-þökk; f. reproach, censure*.]

un-þancful[1]; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ic wæs micles tō undōncful Gode mines gewittes and minre hæle and ealra ðara gōða ðe ic on lifde, Anglia xi. 99, 67. Hē is gōd ofer unþancfulle (undōncfullum, Lind.) *benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35. v. þanc-ful[1]. un-þancweorþ-, *wirþe; adj. Ungrateful; ingratius*. (1) *not agreeable, unacceptable*:—Gemāgnys is ðan sōðan Dēman gecwēme, þeah ðe heō mannum undancwurde sý, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 3. (2) *thankless*:—Wē wæron undancwurde, and wendon ūs fram Criste, ac hē ūs gesōhte, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 5. God, se ðe dæghwomlice geðīaþ weldæda undancwurðum (cf. *ipse benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. 6, 35), Homl. Th. ii. 418, 23.

un-þearf, *e*; *f. Disadvantage, hurt, harm, detriment*:—Gif ðū heora untreōwa onscunige, oferhoga hī and adrīf hī fram ðe, for ðam hī spanaþ ðe tō ðīne unþearfe sī *perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abjice pernicioso ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Ðæt wyrd ðære þeode eall tō unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3, 9; Wulfst. 267, 30. Deofol mā and mā manna forlærde and getithe tō heora āgenre unþearfe, 10, 4. Ðū lutodest on ðam lādum cristendōme ðām godom tō teōnan and mē tō unþearfe, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 414. Hē gegaderode his folc tō ðæs cynges unþearfe, ac hē wæs gelet (hē gaderode his folc þan cyngce tō unþearfe hē þōhte, ac hit weard heom seolfan tō myccelan hearne, MS. D.), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 17. Hē ferde for his brōðer unþearfe into Normandige he (William) *went to Normandy on account of the injury his brother had done him* (see Henry of Huntingdon), 1091; Erl. 227, 5. Nū hæfd se yfela gāst seofontrealde ungifa, ðæt sýn unþearfa manegra manna, Wulfst. 52, 9. [*Icel. ū-þörf harm*.]

un-þearf; *adj. Needless, useless*:—Undærfe ðing nequequam, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6. [*Icel. ū-þarf useless, bad; ū-þarfí needless*.]

un-þearfes; *adv. Needless, without cause*:—Heora fēt beoð swiðe hraðe blōd tō āgeōtanne unþearfes for yfum willan, Ps. Th. 13, 6. v. þearf-leās.

un-þeāw, *es*; *m. A bad habit, an evil practice, a vice, fault*:—Mēd-sceattas āwendap wōlīce tō oft ða rihtan dōmas, and seō yfelnyss becymd ofer eallum folce ðær ðær se unþeāw orsorhlice rīxaþ, Ælf. T. Grn. 20, 34. Ðæt is ðara monna unþeāw ðæt hī nyton hwæt hī send *sese ignorare hominibus vitio venit*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 8. Nān hæfignes ðæs lichoman, ne nān unþeāw ne mag callunga āteōn of his mōðe ða rihtwīsesse . . . ðeah siō swærnes ðæs lichoman and ða unþeāwas oft ābisegien ðæt mōð mid ofergiotulnesse, 35, 1; Fox 154, 29. Mā dæreþ-monna gehwylc-mōdes unþeāw ðonne mettrymnes lānes lichoman, Met. 26, 112. Suā ðū meah ælcne undeāw on ðæm menn ārest be sumum tæcnum ongieta . . . Siddan bið siō duru ðære unrihtwīsesse ontýned *unius-cujusque peccati prius signa forinsecus, deinde jamua aperta iniquitatis ostenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 19. Mon sceal ðone unþeāw of mystre āwrytwalian, ðæt nænig ne gedyrstlæce ænig ðing tō sylenne būtan ðæs abbodes hāse *hoc vitium amputandum est de monasterio, ne quis presumat aliquid dare sine jussione abbatis*, R. Ben. 56, 16. Hwæt is sāwla hælo būte rihtwīsnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes būte unþeāwas? *quid aliud animorum salus uidetur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam uita?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 19. Ne siē hē tō ungerisenlice underþeod his unþeāwum *nec victa libidine colla foedus summittat habenis*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 19; Met. 16, 4. Hē wæs swiþe geýllid mid unþeāwum and fienlustum *homo flagitiosissimus*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 23; Ps. Th. 7, 13. Wē sceolon faran fram undeāwum tō gōdum ðeāwum, gif wē willaþ faran tō ðam ecan life, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 23. On undeāwum *in abusione*, Ps. Spl. 30, 22. Luife mon ðone man, and hatige his unþeāwas, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 8; Met. 27, 32; Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27; Met. 16, 24. Ýdel bið seō lār ðe ne gehæld ðære sāwle leahtras and undeāwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Ðā wolde hē forbūgan ða undeāwas ðe menn begað, ii. 38, 4; 154, 12; Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 31. Ðý læs hiē forlāten untældē oððera monna yfele undeāwas (yfele ðeāwas, Cott. MSS.) *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 21. Gē ða Engliſcan þeāwas forlætāþ ðe eowre fæderas heōdon, and hæðena manna þeāwas lufap, and mid ðam geswutelap ðæt gē forseoð eowre cynn and eowere yldran mid ðām unþeāwum, ðonne gē him on teōnan tysliap eow on Denice ābleredum hneccan and āblendum eāgum, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 4. [þat unþeāw . . . þat ilke unhende flesches brune, H. M. 9, 27. Sparuwe cheatered euer and ehirmed . . . Moni ancre haueþ þæt ilke unþeāw, A. R. 152, 23. He þaht hit weren for undeawe, þe hē hire weore swa unwourd, Laym. 3064. To hatenn all þatt Godd iss lef and luffenn alle unþeāwess, Orm. 17782. Him is loþ everich unþeāw, O. and N. 194.]

un-þeāwfæst; *adj. Of bad habits, vicious, ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Hit is bysmorlic dæd, ðæt ænig man æfre swā unþeāwfæst beōn sceole, ðæt hē ðone mið ufau mid mettum āfylle, and on oðerne ende him gange ðæt meox ūt, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 15. Onþeāwfæste *indisciplinaturum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 75. Hwam becumaþ wunda oððe eāgena blindnyss būton ðām undeāwfæstum ðe wōdlīce drincaþ, and heora gewitt āmyrraþ? Homl. Ass. 6, 144. v. un-geþeāwfæst.

un-þeāwful[1]; *adj. Undisciplined, ill-conditioned*:—Unþeāwfulra *indisciplinaturum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 10; 87, 75.

un-þeccan; *p. -þehte To uncover*:—Hiā undehton ðæt hūs nudauerunt *tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4.

un-þeod;—Ne lyste ðe fægeres wifes and wel gelēredes and seō ðīnum willum and wel unþeod (underþeod? *subject*), Shr. 183, 10.

un-þinged; *adj. Uninvited, sudden, unexpected*:—Ðý læs iōw gemēte se rēða and se egeslica dæg, se cynud ofer ealle eorðwaran undinged, swæ swæ grin et *superueniat in vos repentina dies illa. Tamquam laqueus superueniet in omnes, qui sedent super faciem omnis terrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 12. Hī ofercome unþinged deað, āstigon heō on helle lifigende *ueniat mors super eos, et descendant in infernum viventes*, Ps. Th. 4, 14. Dol biþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ; cymeþ him se deað un-

pinged, Exon. 312, 8; Seef. 106: 335, 18; Gn. Ex. 35. v. un-ge-pinged.

un-pingod; *adj.* *Unatoned, unsettled*:—Swā eác se ðe ðóðrum bismere cwid, oððe dēð, ðeah hē geswice, and hit næfre eft ne dō, ðeah hit bið gedōu, ðæt hē dyde, and undingad, gif hē hit ne bēt *neque qui contumelias irrogat, si solummodo tacuerit, satisfecit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 35.

un-polemōdness, e; *f.* *Impatience*:—Þurh unðolemōdnesse *per impatientiam*, Confess. Peccat.

un-poligendlic; *adj.* *Intolerable*:—Nāht unþoligendlicre *nihil intolerabili*, Scint. 208, 14.

un-þorfæst; *adj.* *Useless, needless*:—Undor[fi]æst bidda *ineptum rogare*, Rtl. 179, 34. v. þorfæst.

un-þriste; *adj.* *Timid, diffident, faint-hearted*:—Ða unmōðgan and ða undristan (*pusillanimes*) . . . Ða lytelmōðan and ða undristan, ðonne hiē ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmihte, hiē weorðað oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 5-8. Ða undristan (-ðristan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 211, 15.

un-þrowi[g]endlic; *adj.* *Incapable of suffering, impossible*:—Se ðe is undrowigendlic on his godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 116, 27: 120, 25. Seō Godcundnys ne mihte nān ðing þrowian, for ðan ðe heō is undrowigendlic, ii. 6, 30. Undrowigendlic, 270, 32.

un-þurhsceotendlic; *adj.* *Impenetrable*:—Mid ðý unþurhsceotendlicre gescyldnesse gescyld mē *impenetrabili tutela me defende*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 5.

un-þurhtogen; *adj.* *Not carried through, not performed*:—Hwæt wēne gē hwæt siō ðurhtogene unrihtwises gearnige, nū siō undurhtogene ærfæsnēs swā micel wite gearnaþ *quid meretur injustitia illata, si tanta percussione digna est pietas non impensa*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 14.

un-þwære; *adj.* *At enmity, not in agreement*:—Gif ðū gemanst ðæt ðin brōðor sig unþwære wið ðē si *recordatus fueris quod frater tuus similitatem tecum habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 194, 1. v. un-geþwære.

un-þwærian. v. ge-unþwærian.

un-þwærness, e; *f.* *Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Ðær wæs micel unþwærnes (-ðwærnesse, MS. E.) ðære þeode betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Undwærnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 155.

un-þwægen, -þwægen, -þwægen, -þwogen; *adj.* *Unwashed*:—Ða hwile ðe hig unþwogene beoð, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 14. Unþwogenum (-þwagenum, MS. A.; -ðwægnum, Rush.; -ðwægenum, Lind.) *handum manibus non lotis*, Mk. Skt. 7, 2. Unþwogenum (-ðwænum, Lind.; -ðwægenum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 20. Undwænum, p. 17, 11. [Goth. un-þwahans.]

un-þyhtig; *adj.* *Weak*:—Undyhtge (-þyotgi, -dyctgi) ēgan *vitiatu oculo*, Txts. 107, 2133.

un-þyldig; *adj.* *Impatient*:—Hī biōþswā unþyldige ðæt hī ne magon nān earfoþa gefyrdlice āberan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2. [O. H. Ger. un-dulig *impatiens*.]

un-þyldlicness, e; *f.* *Difficulty*:—Ðā wæs mycel unþyldlicnes geworden be his byrignesse *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8 note.

untid-fyll[u]; *f.* *Unseasonable repletion, excessive drinking at improper times*:—Be oferfyllle. *Ve, qui consurgitis mane ad bibendum, etc.* Wā eow, hē cwæð, ðe lufiaþ untidfylla and ær on morgen oferdrenc dreogaþ, Wulfst. 46, 14.

untid-gewidere, es; *n.* *Unseasonable weather*:—Dises ylcan geāres wæron swiðe untidgewidera, and for ði geond eall ðis land wurdon eorðwæstmas eall to medemlice gewende, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 35.

untidlic; *adj.* *Unseasonable*:—Untidlic *intemporalis*, Germ. 394, 316. Nā, swā hit gewuna is, of untidlican gewideran, ðæt is, of wæturn sumerum and of drygum wintrum and of rēdre lencen hæte, and mid ungemætre hærfestwætan *non, ut adsolet, temporum turbata temperies, hoc est, aut siccitas hiemis, aut repentinus calor veris, aut humor aestatis, vel autumnii diuinit indigesta illecebra*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [O. H. Ger. un-zitlih *inportunus*.]

untidlice; *adv.* *Unseasonably, at a wrong time*:—Eall ðæt mon untidlice ongiþ, næþ hit nō æltæwne ende, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 27. [O. H. Ger. un-zitlich *immature*.]

untidre; *adj.* *Not weak, firm, strong*:—Him wæs hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2506; An. 1254.

untid-spræc, e; *f.* *Unseasonable speech*:—Unnytte dæde and untid-spræca forhogian, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 10.

untid-weore, es; *n.* *Unseasonable work, work done at a wrong time*:—Geswican untidweorces (*work done on Sunday*), Wulfst. 209, 27. Geswican untidweorca, 221, 19.

un-tigan; *p.* *De to untie, unbind, loose*:—Ic unbinde oððe untige *soluo*, Ælf. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 7. Ne untigē (*soluit*) eower ælc on restedæge his oxan oððe assan fram ðære binne? Lk. Skt. 13, 15. Gyt gemetaþ assan folan getiged . . . untigaþ hyne. Gif inc hwā āhsaþ hwī gyt hyne untigeaþ . . . Ðā hig hine untigdon, ðā cwædon ða hlāfordas: 'Hwī untige gē ðæne folan,' 19, 30-33; Mk. Skt. 11, 2-4. Petrus ðone ryddan untigde, Homl. Th. i. 374, 2. Ðā sende God his apostolas to

gebundenum mancynne, and hēt hī untigfan. Hū untigdon hī ðone assan? 208, 4-6. Untýgaþ hī, 206, 11. Hwæt dō gyt ðone folan untigende? Mk. Skt. 11, 5. Se ðe gesyhð assan clipiende oððe untigende (-týgjedne?) yrnan, Lchdm. iii. 198, 12. ðonne wē sind gelaðode, ðonne sind wē untigede, Homl. Th. i. 210, 7, 9.

un-tilod; *adj.* *Without provision made*:—Se ðe his ær tide ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tid untiald *who makes no provision for himself beforehand, for him will there be no provision made when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3.

un-tima, an; *m.* *I. a wrong time, an improper time*:—Se læce ðonne hē on untiman læcnaþ wunde, hiō wyrmsceþ and rotaþ *secta imature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 2. Hē wilnaþ hælo to late and on untiman, ðonne hē ær nolde hiē gehealdan, ðā ðā hē hī hæfde *salus infructuose ad ultimum quaeritur, quae congruo concessa tempore utiliter non habetur*, 36; Swt. 249, 8. Ælc ðara manna ðe yt oððe drined on untiman on ðam hālgan lencene oððe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76; Anglia xi. 113, 26.

II. a bad time, an unhappy condition of things, a mishap (cf. *French malheur*):—Ic æsende ofer eower land ælcne untiman, ðæt bið egeslice græt hagol, se forðe eowre wæstmas, and unæsegendlice punras . . . Wulfst. 297, 7. [Continencia, þat is, þat man þe spuse haved, his golliche deden witeo, swa hit be untine, Rel. Ant. i. 132, 18. Vres misseide, oðer in untine, A. R. 344, 3. A man schulde not ete in untynne, Chauc. Pers. T. In vntyme ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, Piers P. 9, 186. Icel. ð-tíma *a wrong time* (koma í tíma *to come too late*); *an evil time, mishap*.]

un-tíme; *adj.* *Unhappy, unfortunate, ill-timed*:—Se dysiga dranc bútan bletsunge and eode him út. Man slætte ðā ænne fearr, and se fear arn him tōgeānes, and hine ðýde ðæt hē his feorh forlēt, and gebohte swā ðone untiman drenc, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 74. v. un-tíma, II, un-tímness.

un-tímede; *adj.* *Not productive, barren*:—Saraí wæs untýmende (*sterilis*); næfde heō nān bearn, Gen. 11, 30; Jud. 13, 2; Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Hit is swiðe ungedafenlic ðæt forwerode menn and untýmende gifa wilnian, ðonne gifa ne sind gesette for nānum ðinge búton for bearnteāme, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 12. Eādige synd ða untýmendan *beatae steriles*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. timan, I.

un-tímness, e; *f.* *Misfortune, unhappiness*:—Ic sende on eowrum hūsum cwealm and hungor and untímness and fýr, ðæt forbærnd ealle eowre welan, Wulfst. 207, 18. v. un-tíma, II, un-tíme.

un-tiogodad, un-tiogig, un-tiþe. v. un-teoþod, un-teorig, un-tygþa.

un-tōbrocen; *adj.* *Not broken in pieces*:—Gif gē ðone bend healdað soðre brōðerrædene untōbrocenne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 5. Hē sum þing hæfde untōbrocen, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 258.

un-tōclofen; *adj.* *Uncloven*:—Ða ðe synd gehōfode on horses gelicnysse untōclofenum clawum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 45.

un-tōdæled; *adj.* *Undivided, unseparated*:—Is ðæt full gōð ðæt eall ætgædere is untōdæled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 28. Hē biþ āneald untōdæled, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18, 21. Se God is simle on ānum untōdæled, 34, 6; Fox 142, 22; Wulfst. 21, 19. Willnade se cynyng ðæt se wer him syndriglice untōdælede geferscipe (*individuo comitatu*) lārcow wære, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 3.

un-tōdæledlic; *adj.* *Indivisible, inseparable*:—Āneald and untōdæledlic *simplex indivisumque natura*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 10: 34, 7; Fox 144, 19. Hī ðrý ān God untōdæledlic, Homl. Th. i. 150, 15: 248, 9: 500, 29. ðære Hālgan Drynnysse weorc is æfre untōdæledlic, 498, 35. *Littera* is se læsta dæl on bōcum and untōdæledlic . . . beoð ða stafas untōdæledlice, Ælf. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 19-5, 3. Ðæt gecynd gefeþþ ða friend tōgedre mid untōdæledlice lufe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2.

un-tōdæledlice; *adv.* *Indivisibly, inseparably*:—Seō ðe hæfð ðas dreō ðing on hire tōgædre wyrcente untōdæledlice, Homl. Th. i. 288, 25: 500, 14: 368, 2.

un-tōdæledness, e; *f.* *Undividedness*:—*Indivisio*, ðæt is untōdælednys, Anglia viii. 318, 17.

un-tōdállig (-dæl-); *adj.* *Indivisible, inseparable*:—Tōdæl ða twā, ðonne biþ ān tō lāfe; ðæt ys untōdállig, Anglia viii. 318, 30. Untōdállig[re] *inseparabili, indivisibili*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 50.

un-tōlētendlice; *adv.* *Unremittingly*; *inadesinenter*, Gr. Dial. 2, 8.

un-tōlisen; *adj.* *Inextricable*:—Ðý untōlysenum *inextricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 70. Untōlisen *inextricabilem*, 76, 48.

un-tōsceacen; *adj.* *Undisturbed, undestroyed*:—Swā lange swā God wolde ðæt Cristen geleāfa mid Engolcynne untōsceacen weōxa, Chart. Th. 127, 11. Swā lange swā God wylle ðæt Cristen geleāfa mid Angolcynne untōsceacan wurde, 390, 35.

un-tōslegen; *adj.* *Not beaten to pieces*:—Þeah ðæt scyp sí ūte on ðære sæ on ðam ýðum, hyt byð gesund untōslegen, gyf se streng āloþaþ, for ðam hys byð se oðer ende fæst on ðære eorðan and se oðer on ðam scype, Shr. 175, 22.

un-tōsliten; *adj.* *Not torn asunder*:—Untōsliten *inextricabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 60: *inima* (?), 45, 37. Hī heoldon his tunecan untōslitene, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Untōslitenum *indisruptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 31: 47, 13.

un-tōsprendlic; *adj.* *Ineffable*:—Rīcsiendum ūrum Dryhtne, ðæm

hiéhstan and ðæm untōsprecendlican (cf. regnante Domino nostro, summo et ineffabili rerum Creatore omnium, 106, 19) ealra þinga and ealra tīda Scippende, Chart. Th. 124, 8: 388, 24.

un-tōtwæmed; *adj.* *Undivided, unseparated*:—Nis Cristes godcundnys gerunnen to ðære menniscnysse, ac hē þurhwunap þeah ā on ēcnysse on ānum hāde untōtwæmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 30. Ðara weorc is symle untōtwæmed, ii. 366, 20.

un-trāglice; *adv.* *Well, honestly*:—Āsēcap ða ðe snyttro mid eow hæbben, ðæt mē þinga gehwylc þriste gecyðan untrāglice, ðe ic him to sece, Elen. Kmbl. 819; El. 410.

un-treow, *e*; *f.* *Bad faith, faithlessness, perfidy, fraud*:—Mē ðas woruldsælpa blindne on ðis dimme hol forlæddon, and mē ða berýpton rādes and frōfre for heora untreowum, Met. 2, 13. Gif ðū heora untreowa onscunige, oferhoga hī, and ādrif hī fram ðe, for ðam hī spanap ðe to ðīne unþearefe si *perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abice pernicioso ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Heo ðæt leóht geseah ellor scridan, ðæt hē hire þurh untreowa tācen iēwde, Cd. Th. 48, 10; Gen. 773. [O. Sax. un-trewa: O. H. Ger. un-triuwa *fraus*.]

un-treowe, *trýwe*; *adj.* *Untrue, not faithful*:—Gyf hwylc man sý untrýwe ðam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21 note. [Goth. untriggws *iniquus*: Icel. ú-trygg *faithless, untrustworthy*.]

un-treowfæst; *adj.* *Unfaithful, untrustworthy*:—Untrýwfæst *flecti facilis*, Germ. 401, 27. Hī cwædon to ðam Hælede: 'Wē wyton ðæt ðū of forlygere wære ācenned; and oðer ys, ðæt ðýn cynn ys on Bethleem swýþe untreowfæst; and þrydde ðæt ðýn fæder and ðýn mōdor flugon of Egiptan lande for ðam ðe hig neidon nānne trūwan to nānum folce,' Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 22.

un-treowlice; *adv.* *With bad faith, perfidiously*:—Agathocles gedýde untreowlice wið hiene, ðæt hē hiene on his wārum beswāc and ofslōg *per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus, occisus est*, O. S. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 9. Ða bæd hē ðæt mon dyde beforan him ðone triumphan. Ac him Rōmāne untreowlice his forwiernodon, and hit under ðæt lādedon for ðon ðe hē ær sige næfde, 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31.

un-treowsian; *p. ode*. I. *to defraud*:—Ne untreowsige gē nō eow betweoxn *nolite fraudare invicem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14. II. *to offend*:—Ðonne beoð manega untreowsede *tunc scandalizabuntur multi*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 10 note. v. ge-untreowsian.

un-treowp, *e*; *f.* *Bad faith, perfidy*:—Ða Dænescan, ðe wæs ærur geteald eallra folca getreowast, wurden āwende to ðære mēste untrīwde and to ðam mæsten swiðdome ðe æfre mihte gewurðan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 7. Antigones forlēt ðæt setl. Ac Umenis him wēnde from Antigones hāniferelte micelra untreowða *Antigonus ab obsidione discessit. Sed nec sic Eumeni spes firma ut salus certa*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 21. Adam týhð mē untrýwða, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Agathocles gedýde untreowlice wið hiene . . . Gif hē ða ða āne untreowþa ne gedýde, from ðæm dæge hē mehte būtan gebroce Cartaina onwald begietan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 11. [Icel. ú-trygð *falseness, faithlessness*.]

un-trum; *adj.* *Weak, sick, ill, infirm*:—Untrum *infirmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 45. Untrum ic eom *infirmus sum*, Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36. Næs ðara leóða ænig untrum non erat in *tribus eorum infirmus*, Ps. Th. 104, 32. Þeowa untrum *servus male habens*, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Se ðe ær untrum wæs *qui languerat*, 7, 10. Ða weard hē untrum on feorāðle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15. Nænig næs to ðæs untrum, ðæt hē sōna hālo ne ofungde, 223, 23. Ðæt flæsc is untrum *caro infirma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Man hwylcne dæl his hrægles to untrumman men brōhte, ðæt hē weard hāl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 25. Untrume ealle wæran *infirmi sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Wæs ðær on neāweste untrumra manna hūs, on ðam hyra ðeāw wæs ðæt hī ða untrumman in læðan sceoldan *erat in proximo casa, in qua infirmiores induci solebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27. v. ge-untrum.

un-trumian; *p. ode*. I. *to make weak, weaken*:—Ic untrumige *infirmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zap. 276, 7. II. *to be or to become weak*:—Nā ic untrumge non *infirmabor*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ðæs brōder untrumade *cujus frater infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 2. [Pa wæs þe king swide untrummed, Laym. 15037.] v. ge-untrumian; un-trymman.

un-trumlic; *adj.* *Weak*:—Hwæder ðæt landfolc sī to gefeohte stranglic odde untrumlic *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20.

un-trumness, *e*; *f.* *Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity*:—Freneticus se ðe þurh sléapleaste āwēt, *frenesis* seo untrumnys, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 61. Untrumnys *egritudo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18; *infirmitas*, 3, 12; S. 537, 12. Ða gestōð his wif untrumnes on hire eāgan *ingrante oculis caligine subita*, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Lichomlicre untrumnesse dreyced *corporea infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. Of untrumnysses (*infirmitate*) ðæs gecyndes, 1, 27; S. 494, 13. Mid his mōdes untrumnesse (*infirmitate*), Past. 54; Swt. 423, 21. Hēr Eādsige forlēt ðet biscoprice for his untrumnisse, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 23. Mid ðære untrumnesse (*fever*) swide gewesenced, Blickl. Homl. 227, 8. Mihtig ælce untrumnesse to hēlenne, 223, 22. Underweoðap his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Gemæniġfylde synd untrumnyssa (*infirmitates*) heora, Ps. Spl. 15, 3: 102, 3. On manegum gemietum ġeucōap God

manna sāwla . . . hwiltīdum mid untrumnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 410, 28. On feorāðle and on mislicum ðþrum untrumnessum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 11. v. un-trymness.

un-trymed; *adj.* *Unconfirmed*:—Se ðe him biþ unfulloð oððe untrymed *qui ipse non baptizatus vel non confirmatus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 19.

un-trymig, *-trymmig*; *adj.* *Weak, sick, infirm*:—Lichoma is untrymig (*infirmus*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 38. His sunu untrymig is *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46: 11, 2. Untrymig is *infirmatur*, 11, 3. Untrymmig *infirmus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36, 43. Ða ðe wærun untrymige (*-trymig*, Lind.) *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. Of untrymigum *super aegrotos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 18. Fore untrymigum *pro infirmis*, Rtl. 177, 19.

un-trymig[ī]an *to become weak, sick, infirm*:—Ða ðe untrymigdon *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 2.

un-trymigu(-o); *f.* *Weakness, sickness, infirmity*:—Ðæt heā gegēme all unhæl and all untrymigo *ut curarent omnem languorem et omnem infirmitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1.

un-trymman, *-tryman*; *p. ode* *To be or to become weak, sick, ill, infirm*:—His sunu untrymede (untrymade, Lind.) *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 46. Ðæs brōder untrymade, Lind. 11, 2. Hē ongann untrymmia *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 14.

untrymness, *e*; *f.* *Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity*:—Hwæt is sāwla hælo, būte rihtwisnes? oððe hwæt is biora untrymnes būte unþeawas? *quid vero aliud animorum salus uidetur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vita?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 18. Ðe untrymnes ādle gongum bysgade, Exon. Th. 163, 7; Gū. 990. Of untrymnesse mōdes oððe lichoman *infirmate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1: 56; Swt. 435, 15. In untrymnesse wæs ðū lēcedōme in *infirmate sis medicina*, Rtl. 105, 11. Hē hælde æghwilec ādle and æghwilec untrymnesse (*infirmitate*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 1. Ða untrymnesse hiera heortan ic wolde getrymman *cordis infirmitatem munimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 4: 10; Swt. 61, 16. Untrymnesse, Rtl. 49, 30. Se ðe ne mægi gidrouia untrymnoissum *ūsum qui non possit conpati infirmitatibus nostris*, 91, 7. Lēcedōmas wið eallum untrymnessum heāfdes, Lchdm. ii. 2, 1. v. untrumness.

un-trymp, *e*; *f.* *Weakness, sickness, infirmity*:—Heora unmiht and heora untrymd is swiðe gemanfealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Gif hwylc wif setep hire bearn ofer hrōf oððe on ofen for hwylcere untrymde hælc (*alicujus morbi sanandi causa*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 36.

un-tweo; *gen.* *-tweon*; *m.* *Not doubt, certainty*:—Bið untwoe (*-tweo*, MS.) ðæt ðær Adames cyn cwīþeþ gesārgad *there is no doubt that Adam's race will lament afflicted*, Exon. Th. 59, 31; Cri. 961.

un-tweoð; *adj.* *Not inspired with doubt, unwavering*:—Hē hāfde him on innan ellen untwoēdne, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244.

un-tweoġende, *-tweoġe*; *adj.* *Undoubting, unhesitating, unwavering, certain*:—Gif wē hærðon ænigne dæl untwoiġendes andġites swā swā englas habbaþ *si divinae iudicium mentis habere possemus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 7. Hī ðþ heora līfes ende untwoēġende mōðe þurhwunodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 13. Hē næfð gearone willan untwoēġendne to ðæm weorce, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 26. Hyht untwoēdne, Elen. Kmbl. 1592; El. 798. Ðæt wē ðý untwoēġendran be ūs ġelyfden ðæt wē be ðæm leorniaþ, Shr. 67, 24.

un-tweoġendlic; *adj.* *Certain*:—Untuēndlic sind *certi sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6.

un-tweoġendlice; *adv.* I. *without feeling doubt, certainly, unhesitatingly*:—Ic hit untwoēġendlice ġelyfde in to ġesettanne *eam indubitanter inserendam credidi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 30. Eallum mannun þurhwunġiggend in ittreugum untwoēġendlice, Blickl. Homl. 171, 16. Hiē untwoēġendlice wēndon ðæt heora hlāford wære on heora feōnda gewearde, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 27. Æġðer ðara folca wēnde untwoēġendlic ðæt hiē sceoldon on ða eorpan besincan, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ðætte hiē ðý fæstlicor and ðý untwoēġendlicor ġelīfden ðara ēcena dīnga *ut ad aeternorum fidem certus roboretur*, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 35. Þēh hý ġelyfdan be his seġewe, ðe hit ær geseah, untwoēġendlicor (*-ætwoēġendlicor*, MS. C.), ðoune ða heora seġene eft ġelyfdon, ðe æfter heom ācende wæron, Wulfst. 2, 12.

II. *so as not to cause doubt, unequivocally, indubitably*:—Hē his ærendracan āsende to ðære ðeode, and him untwoēġendlice seġan (*say in a way that should leave no room for doubt*) hēt, ðæt hiē oðer sceolden, oþþe ðæt loud æt him ālesan, oþþe hē hiē wolde mid gefeohte forðon *missis legatis qui hostibus parendi leges dicerent*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 8. v. twoēġendlic.

un-tweoġic; *adj.* *Undoubted*:—Untweoġicere *indubitata*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 38.

un-tweoġice; *adv.* I. *undoubtedly, indubitably, certainly*:—Smyre ðone seōcan; untwoēġice ðū hyne ālysest, Lchdm. i. 302, 4. Hē ġriþd untwoēġic ðæt behātene rice, Homl. Th. i. 360, 25; Homl. Ass. 97, 184. Heo ġetācende untwoēġice ða hālgan ġeladuġe, 114, 412. Untwīlice, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 39. Se Sunu is ġāst and hālig untwīflice, Homl. Th. i. 282, 30. Untwīflice ðū līst, 378, 6. Ða unġeleāffullan

untwýlice forwurdaþ on écnesse, ii. 60, 15; 110, 27; Basil admn. 4; 49. Norm. 44, 12; 5; Norm. 46, 18. II. *without feeling doubt, with certainty*:—Ealle ða geleáfullan fæderas sædon untwýlice and geþwærlehton on ðam ánum, ðæt God gescypp ælces mannes sáwle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 85.

un-twýnigende; *adj.* *Not to be doubted, indubitable*:—God untwýnigende mildheortnesse *God of mercy which must not be doubted* (but the Latin is: *Deus inestimabilis misericordie*), Anglia xi. 115, 45.

un-twifæald; *adj.* I. *not double* (v. *twi-fæald*, IV), *simple, sincere, honest, pure*:—Nis nán scild trunra wið ðæt twi-fæald gesuinc ðonne mon sié untwifæald (-twý-, Cott. MSS.) *nil est ad defendendum puritate tutius*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 10. Se untwifæalda willa biop to telleme for fullremod weorc, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. Ne magon wē nēstre gereccan ðone yfelan mon clænne and untwifæaldne *malos esse, pure atque simpliciter nego*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 18. Gif hī gōde beoþ and hlāfordholde and untwifæalde *si probi sunt*, 14, 1; Fox 42, 24. Hī untwifæalde treowa gehealdap, Met. 11, 95. II. *not double, united, without division*:—Deah hē hwelcne wæstm forð brenge gōdes weorces, gif hē ne bið of gōdum willan and of untwifæalde (-twý-, Cott. MSS.) lufan ongunnen, ne bið hē nāwuht *qui etsi boni operis fructus in suis actionibus proferunt, profecto nulli sunt, quia non ex unitate caritatis oriuntur*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 17. [O. H. Ger. un-zwifalt.]

un-twīlice, -twýlice, un-twýnigende. v. un-tweōlice, un-tweónigende.

un-týd; *adj.* *Ignorant, uninstructed, unskilled*:—Dysig bið se læce and untýd ðe winlāp ðæt hē oðerne mon gelācnige, and nāt ðæt hē self bið gewuondad *improbus et imperitus est medicus, qui alienum mederi appetit, et ipse vulnus, quod patitur, nescit*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 6. Ic ðē giungne underfeng untýdne and ungelāredne, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24.

un-týdre, es; *m.* *An evil growth, evil progeny, a monstrous birth*:—Ðanon untýdras ealle onwōcon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas, swylce gigantas (cf. Milton: *Where nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, P. L. Bk. 2*), Beo. Th. 222; B. 111.

un-týdrende; *adj.* *Not propagating*:—Swines blādran untýdrendes, ðæt is gylte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 23.

un-tygpa(-e), -týpa(-e); *adj.* *Unsuccessful in obtaining a request*:—For ðæm ne meahste Balaam gecearnian ða Godes giefte ðe hē biddende wæs, ðā hē Israhēla folc wirgeaw wolde and for hine selfne gebiddan, for ðæm hē weard untýgða ðe hē hwierfde his stemne nales his mōð *huius corruptionis donum idcirco Balaam non obtinuit, quia ad maledicendum pergens vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 18. v. tīpe (where read tygfe(-a), týpe(-a): cf. O. Sax. tugiðōn).

un-týnan; *p. de.* I. *to uncloze, open*:—Euphs bæc Cristes godspel in fōðre . . . Ðā untýnde Eplius ðæt Cristes godspel, Shr. 116, 33. An ðara cempa mið spere sidu his untýnde (*aperuit*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 34. Hē untýnde ealle ða bernu, Gen. 41, 56. Hī untýndon heora goldhordas (*aperitis thesauris*), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Gif hwā ædelie wæterpyt oþþe betýnedne untýne, and hine eft ne betýne *si quis aperuerit cisternam, et foderit, et non operuerit eam* (Ex. 21, 33), L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, note. Untýne insigloe *aperire signaculum*, Rtl. 29, 17. Gié gescād ðæt heofon untýned (*aperitum*), Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 51. Hāt ða dru beu ðaron untýnedne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 448. Untýned bōc *aperto codice*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 1. Byrgenna untuende (-týned?) † untýned wēron, Lind. 27, 52. II. *to disclose, lay open*:—Untēnd *aperiet* (*stultitiam*), Kent. Gl. 452. Hira unriht weard eall untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5.

III. *the word is used to gloss solvere and inhiare in the following*:—Se ðe untýnes † tōslittes (*solverit*) ēnne of bebodum ðissum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 19. Hē untýnde (*solvebat*) ðone Sunnadæg, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 5, 18. Ðætte eardlīco lusto wiðsæcgende giliorniga wē untýna (*inhiare*) heofonlico, Rtl. 34, 20. v. on-týnan.

un-týned; *adj.* *Unfenced*:—Ceorles weorðig sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hē bið untýned . . . , L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14.

un-wāclīc; *adj.* *Not mean, not poor, noble, splendid*:—Gegiredon ād unwāclīcne, Beo. Th. 6268; B. 3138.

un-wāclīce; *adv.* I. *not weakly, resolutely, without faltering*:—Ðæt hī æt hearfe polian sceoldon, unwāclīce wæpna neotan, Byrht. Th. 140, 54; By. 308. Ic beo gearo sōna unwāclīce willan dīnes, Exon. Th. 245, 25; Jul. 50. II. *not meanly, nobly, splendidly*:—His afeard ead bryttedon unwāclīce, Cd. Th. 258, 12; Dan. 674.

un-wēdeð; *adj.* *Not clothed*:—Monno unwēdeð mið wēde *hominem non vestitum veste*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-wær; *adj.* I. *not on one's guard, unware, unprepared*:—Gif ðe man scolap tō, ðū gescylst ðē, gif ðū hit geshst; gif ðū unwær bist, ðū bist ðe swiðor geswenct, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 11. Hī cweþap ðæt tō worde, ðæt se biþ on gepance wæraest and wisast, se ðe oðerne can raðost āsmēagan and oftoft of unwæran sum ðing gerācan, Wulfst. 55, 26. Perpena on ðone cyning ungearone (unwærne, MS. C.) becom *Perperna Aristonicum improviso bello adortus*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 26. Ðý læs ðe se smic derige ðām unwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 5. II. *unwary, heedless, incautious, inconsiderate*:—Mōðignys is endenēxt gesett, for ðan ðe se unwæra on ende oft mōðegap on gōdum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Þencð se unwara eall swā deofol hine lērd, Wulfst. 298, 32. Unware weorude, Exon. Th. 363, 25; Wal. 59.

Deofol wile beswīcan ðone unwaran, Homl. Th. i. 16, 22; Blickl. Homl. 55, 23. Hig forðrencton ðone unwæran Loth, Gen. 19, 35. Ða unwaran *indociti et praecipites*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 12. Ða unwaran lāreowas *rectores improvidi*, 15; Swt. 89, 10. His word beoð gōde geðūhte unwaran (-warum, MS. C.) mannum, Wulfst. 54, 17. Deofol ðēd swýde lytelice, ðær hē ongyt unwære (-ware, MS. C.) menn, 11, 16. Unware *inexpertos, incautos*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 67. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangap and unwære men beswicap, Blickl. Homl. 61, 24. Uuware, 185, 2. Unuware *incautos*, Kent. Gl. 902. Tō forðonne ða unwaran, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 30. Oft ðonne se hirde gæð on frēne wegās, sió hiorð ðe unwære bið gehrist *cum pastor per abrupta graditur, ad praecipitium grex sequitur*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 1. III. *adverbial uses*:—Hī unwares (unawares, unexpectedly) cōmon, and hē fyrst nāfeð, ðæt hē his fyrde gegadrian mihte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 21. Unwares, 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ðā com Harold heom ongan on unwaran (cf. *Icel. at úvörum unexpectedly*), 1066; Erl. 200, 38. Ðā com Harold on unwær (cf. *Icel. koma á úvart to take by surprise*) on ða Normenn, Erl. 201, 26; 202, 7; 1043; Erl. 168, 32. Hī cōmon unwær on heom, 1050; Erl. 175, 32; 1067; Erl. 205, 25. [He wes to unwær, Laym. 7810. Sunnen sleað þeo unwære soule, A. R. 274, 5. *Icel. ú-varr.*]

un-wæres. v. un-wær, III.

un-wærlic; *adj.* *Unwary, incautious, heedless*:—Suā suā unwærlicu and gēmeleaslicu spræc menn dwelep *sicut incauta locutio in errore pertrahit*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 8. Oft ðæt nāgen ðære lāre wierð forloren, ðonne mon mid ungedafenlicre and unwærlicre oferspræce ða heortan gedweleþ ðara ðe ðærtō hlystaþ *saepe dīctorum virtus perditur, cum aqūd corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur*, Swt. 95, 19. Deah ðū fela unwærlicra worda gespræce, Exon. Th. 254, 6; Jul. 193. [*Icel. ú-varlig unwary.*]

un-wærlice; *adv.* *Unwarily, incautiously, without caution, heedlessly*:—Ic lāre ðæt hira nān ðara ne wilnie ðe hine unwærlice begā; and se ðe hī unwærlice gewilnige, ondrāðe hē ðæt hē hī æfre underfenge *ut haec, qui vacat, incaute non expectat; et qui incaute expectat, adeptum se esse perimessat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 14. Geðence se lāriow ðæt hē unwærlice (*incante*) forð ne rāse on ða spræce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. Gif sió wund bið unwærlice gewriden *cum fractura incaute colligatur*, 17; Swt. 123, 18. Se ðe ðone wuda unwærlice (*incaute*) hiēwð, 21; Swt. 167, 15. Ðā eode hē on ise unwærlice *dum incautus in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Ða ðe unwærlice and gēmeleaslice Gode hýraþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22; 57, 9; Exon. Th. 363, 34; Wal. 63; L. Ælf. P. 7; Th. ii. 366, 13. Him com ongan Hanno unwærlice, and ðær ofslagen weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 4; Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 9. Þæmne gyltas unwærlice [we] forgyfaþ *dum culpas incaute remittimus*, Scint. 149, 8. [Ne ne wite hie a wiche halue ne a wiche wite he hem wile bisette, þanne he hem unwærlice (*expectedly*) his dintes giued, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 32. *Icel. ú-varliga unwarily.*]

un-wærness, e; *f.* *Heedlessness, want of caution, imprudence*:—Þurh ðas unwærness hē gebringð hine on helle, Wulfst. 299, 7.

un-wærsceipe, es; *m.* *Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, imprudence*:—Ða gē forlorun þurh unwærscipe, Homl. Th. i. 68, 4.

un-wæscen; *adj.* *Unwashed*:—Nim sigelhwæorfan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 24.

un-wæstm, es, e; *m. f. n.* I. *an evil growth, a bad plant, a tare, weed*:—Unwæstm (ða weoð, Rush.) *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Huona hafes unwæstm (ðæt weoð, Rush.) *unde habet zizania*? 13, 37. Gié geadrias ðæt unwæstm, 13, 28. Ða unwæstma *zizania*, 13, 30, 40. Þara wunwæstma *zizaniarum*, 13, 36. II. *bad growth, failure of crops*:—Eow unwæstm þurh unweder gelōme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 6. Gyf hit geweorðe ðæt on þeodscype beume heālic ungelim, unwæstm oððon unweder, orfwealm oþðon mancwealm, 170, 1. Gif hwæt færlīces on þeode becymð, beon hit miswyder oððon unwæstmas, 271, 3. Ūs unwidera for oft weoðdon unwæstma, 129, 5; 159, 13.

un-wæstmþære; *adj.* *Unproductive, barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmþære eleabem *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 19. On ðisum dage ācende se ðe unwæstmþære mōder ðone mārān witegan, Homl. Th. i. 356, 4. Se ðe on gōdnysse unwæstmþære bið, ii. 406, 19. Se ðe eard setep unwæstmþære *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Th. 112, 8. Unwæstmþære tēdrunge *inftructuosa (infecunda) sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 56. Hī woldon mē gedōn unwæstmþærne, swā swā se ðe būtan ælcum yfrewearde byð, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Unwæstmþære wif *sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 8. Ic wyrc ðin land unwæstmþære, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 34. Sume treowu hē cearf, ðý læs hié tō ðæm forweoxen ðæt hié forseareden, and ðý unwæstmþærān wæren, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7.

un-wæstmþærness, e; *f.* *Unproductiveness, barrenness, sterility*:—Unwæstmþærness *sterilitas vel infecunditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 45. Unwæstmþærness *sterilitas*, 76, 79. On hungre is geswetolod ðære eorðan unwæstmþærness, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 31. For unwæstmþærness ðæs londes *propter terrarum infecundam diffusionem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18. On hī ācennednysse hē ætbrād ðære mēder hire unwæstmþærness, Homl. Th. i. 352, 30.

un-wæstmberendlīc; *adj.* *Barren, sterile*:—Seo stōw is unwæstmber-

endlicu for ðara næddrena mænigeo *loca illa sterilia sunt propter multitudinem serpentium*, Nar. 34, 28.

un-wæstmberendness, e; f. Barrenness, sterility:—Mē mine fynd āscufon fram ðære hālgan onsegdnyse for mīnre unwæstmberendnyse, Homl. Ass. 126, 329.

un-wæstmfæst; adj. Barren, sterile:—Unwæstmfæst ðara godcundra mægena, Blickl. Homl. 163, 6.

un-wæstmfæstness, e; f. Barrenness, sterility:—Sōna seō unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleah, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

un-wæterig; adj. Without water, dry:—On unwæterium inaquoso, Ps. Lamb. 62, 3. On unwæterige stowe, 77, 17. Þurh unwæterige (-wæterie) stōwa *per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. 11, 24.

un-wandiende; adj. Unhesitating:—Ða ðe unwandiende ðara scyldegena gyltas ofslōgen *qui delinquentium scelera incunctanter ferirent*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 25.

un-warnod; adj. Unwarned:—Gif preost ðerne unwarnode læte ðæs ðe hī wite ðæt him hearmian wille, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 25.

un-wealt; adj. Not given to roll, steady:—Ða scipu wæron ægder ge swiftran, ge eac unwealtran, ge eac hiæran ðonne ða oðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14 (v. note, p. 320). v. wiltan.

un-wearnum; adv. Without hindrance:—Hē slæpendne rinc slāt unwearnum, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741; Exon. Th. 309, 27; Seef. 63. v. wearn.

un-weaxen; adj. Not grown up, young:—Him be heafle stōd hyse unweaxen, cniht on gecampe, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Cild unweaxen, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5. Ðus mē fæder mīn unweaxene (*when a boy*) wordum lærde, Elen. Kmbl. 1055; El. 529. Se eorl wolde sléan eafaran sinne unweaxene (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 204, 1; Exod. 412. Isaac bearn unweaxen, 173, 34; Gen. 2871. Hē hēt ealle ārisan geonge . . . Ða upp āstōdon eaforan unweaxne, Andr. Kmbl. 3252; An. 1629.

un-weder, es; n. Bad weather, tempest:—Nū cwēðað sume men ðæt se mōna hine wende be ðan ðe hīl wuderian seal on ðani mōnde; ac hine ne went næfre nāðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde is, Lchdm. iii. 268, 4. Ðær ne cymð storm ne nān unweder ðæt ðam corne derie, Homl. Th. i. 526, 30. Heālic ungelimp, unweastm oððon unweder, Wulfst. 170, 1. Hī synd genæðode mid stormum ðæs unwederes (-wedres, MS. F.) *tempestibus acti*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 260, 12. Hē gedreūde ðæt wind and hroednise f unwoder ðæs wætres *increpavit ventum et tempestatem aquae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24; p. 5, 18. Eōw unweastm þurh unweder gelōme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 7. Ūs unwedera for oft weōðan unweastma, 159, 12. Eall ðæt gear wæs swiðe hefigtyme on unwoderum, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. [Unweder (*the plague of hail*), Gen. and Ex. 3058. *Icel. ū-veðr bad weather, storm.*] v. ungeweder, un-widere.

unwederlice; adv. In a way that indicates bad weather, threateningly:—Tō ðæg hit byð hreoh weder; ðeōs lyft scīnd unwederlice hodie *tempestas, rutilat enim triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3.

un-wegen; adj. Unweighed:—Ðera ðōdera wyrtta ælces healues peuniges gewihta, and vi pipercorn unwegen, Lchdm. i. 376, 7.

un-wemlic; adj. Spotless, pure, virgin:—Mid ðam unwemlican cāgan *virgineo clauē*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 75.

un-wemme; adj. I. of concrete objects, spotless, without blemish, without defect, uninjured:—Lamb unwenime *agnus absque macula*, Ex. 12, 5; Lev. 9, 2, 3. Se æþela wong æghwas onsuð wið fyðfare gehealden stōd hreōra wæga unwenime ille locus, *cum diluuium mersisset fluctibus orbem, exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 25; Ph. 46. Hē eft mid his unwennum lichaman hine gegyrede, Blickl. Homl. 89, 35. Hē gelædde ðæt folc ealle unwenime ofer ða Reaðan sē he led the people all of them uninjured over the Red Sea, Btwk. 196, 2.

II. of abstract objects, uninjured, inviolate:—Cyninges handgrīd stande unwenime, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21 (cp. L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 25). Godes cyrican wē sculan æfre lufian and næfre derian wordes ne weorces, ac grīðian hī symle and healdan unwenime, Wulfst. 67, 17. Hī eodon of ðam fyre feorh unwenime, Exon. Th. 197, 7; Az. 186.

III. in a moral sense, undefiled, pure, immaculate, perfect:—For ði ic weorde unwenime (*immaculatus*) beforan him, Ps. Th. 17, 23; 18, 12. Siē heorte mīn unwenime, Ps. Surt. 118, 80. Se Hæland betwux synfullum unwenime fram ælcere synne ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 356, 14. On unwennum (ðæm unwenman, Surt.) wege in *via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Unwenime weg, Ps. Surt. 17, 33. Flæsc unwenime, Exon. Th. 26, 18; Cri. 418. Hiē scoteden ðone unwenman, Ps. Surt. 63, 5. Unwenime synt ðine wegās *impolluta via ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 29. Ða ðe unwenime (*immaculati*) on hiora Dryhtnes æ gangaþ, 118, 1. Weagas unwenma, Ps. Surt. 36, 18. Unwenime, Ps. Th. 17, 31. Ðæt wē ūrne lichaman and ūre sǣwle swā unwenime him āgeofon on dōmes dæg, swā hē hine āf geseoþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 22.

IIa. of virginity, pure, immaculate:—Unwenime *immunis (carnali spurcitia, Ald. 21)*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 5; Homl. Skt. i. 7, 59. Fram unwenime fæmnan ācneud, Blickl. Homl. 167, 21. Æt Sancta Maria ðære unweniman fæmnan, 105, 20. Heō lufode ðone Hæland ðe hī heoð unwenime, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 18; Exon. Th. 19, 13; Cri. 300. Unwenime *immunes, incon-*

taminati, Hpt. Gl. 447, 43. Hēr syndon inne unwenime twā dohtor mīne, ne can ðara idesa oððer gietā þurh gebedscepe beorna neāwest, Cd. Th. 148, 30; Gen. 2864. [Goth. *un-wammis sine macula, immaculatus*: O. Sax. *idis un-wamma; acc.*] v. next word.

un-wemmed; adj. Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate:—Ðū wære symle fæmne oncnāwen, and ðinne lichaman hæbbende clāne and un-wemmed (-wæmme, MS. G.), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 437. On wege un-wemmedum in *via immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 100, 1, 7. Unuoemedo *immaculatam*, Rtl. 104, 18. [A. R. Orm. Ps. Chauc. *un-wemmed.*]

un-wemming, e; f. Incorruption, immortality:—Ðām unwemmīnce sēcendum his *incorruptionem quarentibus* (Romans 2, 7), Scint. 41, 10.

un-wemness, e; f. Purity:—Ðæt ða clānan and ða unwenman hira clānnysse and hiora unwennessse ford gehioldan, Homl. Ass. 207, 422. [Cf. Goth. *un-wammei sinceritas.*]

un-wendness. v. ge-unwendness.

un-wēne; adj. I. hopeless, not having hope or expectation. Cf. *or-wēne*:—Wæs ðær ān cnapa geāttrod þurh hæddran, swiðe tōswollen þurh ðæs wyrmes slege, unwēne his lifes, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7. Hē gehæðle ānre wyðewan sunu ðe unwēne læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 103. Hē fond hlingendne, fūse on forðsiþ, frēan unwēne, Exon. Th. 171, 4; Gū. 1121. **II. not hoped for, unexpected**:—Gyf him þince ðæt hē æt forðgewitenum men āhtes onfō, of unwēnum (*ex improviso*; v. un-gewēned) hym cympeð geseotrēn, Lchdm. iii. 170, 7. Fordon hiā unwoene (unwoen, Lind.) sint mæhte in him *propterea inopinantur uirtutes in illo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 14. [Icel. *ū-vænn hopeless, not to be expected*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *un-wān desperatio.*]

un-wēned; adj. Unhoped for, unexpected:—Ic him eft his rice āgeaf, and ða ðære unwēndan āre ðæs rices (ðe hē him seolfa næniges rices ne wēnde) ðæt hē ðā mē eall his goldhord æteowde *regna Poro restitui, qui, ut ei insperatus honor donatus est, mihi thesauros suos manifestavit*, Nar. 19, 23. On unwēnedum forþsiþe hē beoð gegripene *inproviso exitu rapiuntur*, Scint. 181, 12. v. un-gewēned.

un-wēnlic; adj. Not giving grounds for hope, unpromising:—Ðā ðū ðe selfum ðūhtest unwēnlic *when you did not seem to yourself to have much chance of success*; cum esses parvulus in oculis tuis, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 9. Hiē oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwēnlicum (*a slight foundation and one that gave little hopes of success*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Hwæt wēunst ðū be ðære gōðan wyrde, ðe oft cymþ tō gōðum monnum on ðisse worulde, hweder ðis folc mæge cweþan ðæt hit siē yfel wyrd? . . . Hwæt wēunst ðū be ðære unwēnlican wyrde ðe oft þriætāþ ða yflan tō wītunianne, hwæder ðis folc wēne ðæt ðæt gōd wyrd siē? *quid vero iucunda fortuna, quae in praeium tribuitur bonis, num vulgus malum esse decernit? . . . quid reliqua, quae, cum sit aspera, justo supplicio malos coerces, num bonam populus putat?* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24 note. [Magad unwānlik, Hēl. 4959. *Icel. ū-vænliqr leaving little hope of success.*]

un-wēnunga; adv. Unexpectedly:—Men cwædon ðonne him hwæt unwēnunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wære weās gebyred, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4. [Goth. *un-weniggo repentine.*]

un-weōd, es; n. A noxious weed (lit. or metaph.):—Seō eorðe ūs wind wið, ðonne heō forwyrneþ eorðlices wæstmes and ūs unweōða tō fela āsendeþ, Wulfst. 92, 19. Man seal ælc unriht mid rihte bētan and unweōð āweōðian and gōd sǣd āræran, 73, 2.

un-weorlic; adj. Unsuitable for work:—Seō niht hafāþ seofon tō-ðælednysa . . . seō feorðe is *intempestivum*, ðæt ys mid niht oððe un-worlic tīma, Anglia viii. 319, 30.

un-weorþ, -wurþ, -wyrþ, -wierþe, -wyrþe; adj. I. of no value:—Mid deorwyrþum reafum ne beoþ hý gescryðde, ac mid unweorþum, R. Ben. 137, 9. Ðæt heora heortan mid wācum mettum and unweorþum ne sýn ofersýmede, 138, 11. **II. of no dignity, little esteemed**:—Gif munuc eādhyðle bið, þeah hine man wācne and unweorðne talige *si omni uilitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 3, 6. Gif munuc hine sylfne yftran and unweorðran talah ðonne ænigne oðerne *si omnibus se inferiorem et uiliorem credat*, 29, 11. Æt ðæm feorðan cirre hiē sendon Hannan heora ðone unweorðestan þegn, and hē hit ābæd *novissime Annonis, minimi hominis inter legatos, oratione meruerunt*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 13. Nime gē ða ðe unweorþuste siēn them who are least esteemed (1 Cor. 6, 4), Past. 18; Swt. 131, 7.

III. unworthy, not of sufficient merit:—Ic ðone hād underhūaþ, ðeah ðe ic unwyrþe wære *quamvis indignus consensu*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 8. Nenne God mē earmum and unwyrþum (*misero mihi et indigno*) gemildsian wylle, 3, 13; S. 538, 35. Sum ungesceādws man hine sylfne āhēng. . . Martinus hine unwurðe of deāte āræde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 1.

IIIa. with gen. of that of which one is unworthy:—Ðý læs ænig lāreowdōm underfōn durre ðara ðe his unwierde siē ne temerare *sacra regimina, quisquis his impar, audeat*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 8. Ic am unwyrdē micles hērnisse *ego sum indignus tanti officii*, Rtl. 98, 16. Mānsceada, feores unwyrde, Exon. Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Saul āresð feah ðæt rice and tealde hine selfne his suife unwierðne (*indignum se prīus coniderans*), Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Ðū hine ongeāte unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. Hiē woldon selfe fleōn ða byrðenne swā micelre scylde, ða

de his unwierde wæron *indigni quique tanti reatus pondera fugerent*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 15. Hié woldon habban góðne hisan, þeah hī his unwyrpe sién, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 26. Gif anweald becymþ tō ðam men ðe his ealra unweorþost biþ, 16, 1; Fox 48, 34.

IV. worthless, bad, contemptible, despicable, ignoble:—Hwæper ðe þynce unweorþ and unmielc seó gegaderung? *obscurum hoc atque ignobile censere esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29. Ðu wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and æcorene, and wilt ðe sylf beón wælcic and unward, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. Unward scop *tragicus vel comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 9. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi vel comedi*, 39, 39. Hī syndon æwice on lichoman and unweorðe *sunt publicato corpore et inhonesto*, Nar. 38, 13. Summe habbaþ bearn genóge, ac ða beoþ yfele and unweorþ *alius prole laetatus, filii filiaeve delictis moestus illacrymat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 9. Gefenc uū hwæper ænig mon beó ā ðý unweorþra ðe hine manige men forsióp. Gif ðonne ænig mon ā ðý unweorþra biþ, ðonne biþ ælc dysi man ðe unweorþra ðe hē mære rice hæfþ ælcum wísum men. . . Se anweald ne mæg his wealdend gedén uð ðý weorþon, ac hē hine gedēþ ðý unweorþan (wyrstan, Bod. MS.) *si eo abjector est, quo magis a pluribus quisque contemnitur, . . . despectiores potius improbos dignitas facit*, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8–14. Se eallra wyrresta and se eallra unweorþesta mon *pessimus*, 14, 3; Fox 46, 21.

IV a. with dat. of person by whom one is considered worthless:—Xersis wearþ his ágenre þeode swiþe unweorþ *Xerxes contemibilis suis factus*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 23. Ælcum wísum lāþ and unweorþ *omnibus inuisus*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28; Met. 15, 6. Se idela gylp ús beó æfre unward (-wyrð, MS. U.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 367. Philippus him dyde heora wýf unweorð *Philip made light of their fighting power*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 3. Bisceopum gebyreþ, ðæt hī æghwylc gefeard heom unward lētan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 28. Romulus and ealle Rómware ðerum folcum unweorðe wæron, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 16.

V. ignominious, dishonouring:—Mid ealre ðare unward[r]este scame beó hē gescænt *ignominiosissima confusione subsannetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 34. [Unward of no value, A. R. 94, 4. Uvel strengþe is lutel wurþ, Ac wisdom ne wurþ never unward, O. and N. 770. Crist was unward (*little esteemed*), Orm. 16163. He bið unward, þe mon þe litul ah, Laym. 3464. Þu maht to þi were iwarden þe unwardere, H. M. 33, 12. Yhealde for uyl and onward, Ayenb. 132, 24. O. H. Ger. un-werd *ignobilis, contemibilis, obscurus, dejectus*: Icel. ð-verðr un-worthy.]

un-weorpe; adv. Unworthily:—Unwardre *indigne*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 14; 14, 4. Gif hē ðæs hālgan hūsles unwardre onbyrigð, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 5. [Cf. Goth. un-wairþa *unworthily*.]

un-weorþian; p. ode. I. to dishonour, disgrace:—Hū ne unweorþast ðu ðe selfne, ðæt ðu wínd wiþ ðam hlāfordscipe ðe ðu self gecure? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Seó cwēn, ðe ðín word forseah, ne unwardode ðe éenne, ac ealle ðine ealdormenn *non solum regem laesit regina, sed et omnes principes* (Esther 1, 16), Homl. Ass. 93, 53. Gē unwardadun mec uos *inhonoratis* me, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 49. Ðæt hē God ne unwardige, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 86. Ðæt man unwardige ða ðe godcunde lāre wyrdan, Wulfst. 168, 7. Unwardian *dehonestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 15; 26, 40. Ða swelcan monn sceal unwardian mid ælcere unweorðesse *sine designatione designandi sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Forsewen and geunwardþod, Homl. Th. i. 24, 4. **II. to become dishonoured:**—Unwardiþ *vilescent*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 53. Unwardie *vilescat*, 420, 13. [We unwardude ure Drihten, wurdþe þe deuel, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 29. He shameþþe be and unwardþeþþ, Orm. 18285. To onworþi, Ayenb. 22, 18. Icel. ð-virða to slight.] v. ge-unweorþian.

un-weorþlice; adv. I. of little value or importance, humble:—Ða hlāfordas and ða reccearas scoldon ðencean ymb ðæt hēlicuste and ða underðióðdan scoldon ðón ðæt unweorðlice *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 10. **II. that has little honour, not famous or splendid, poor:**—Hié lange wæron ðæt dreógende ær heora áder mehte on ðþrum sige geræcan, ær Alexander late unweorðlice sige (*a by no means famous victory*) geræhte *commissioque praelio diu anceps pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. **III. ignoble, disgraceful, infamous:**—Mid ðý unæþelan gyðde uel unweorþlican *cum infami eulogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 43. God ða mæstan ofermetto genifrode mid ðære bismelric-estan wrace and ðære unweorðlicostan (*tormenta turpia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 5. [Jif þu art unwardlich (*of little account*), H. M. 33, 11. Þe man þoleþ þet he by uouliche ydrage, and ase persone onworþlice (v. unweorþ, II), Ayenb. 132, 35. Icel. ð-virðiligr contemptible.]

un-weorþlice; adv. I. unworthily, in an unsuitable manner:—Him is micel ðearf ðæt hē geornlice gedencen ðæt hió tō unweorþlice ne ðælen ðæt him befæst bið *neceste est, ut solliciti perpendant, ne commissi indigni distribuant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 14. Unwardlice, Cd. Th. 28, 23; Gen. 440. **II. with indignity, with contempt, ignominiously:**—Hē weard self unweorðlice ofslagen *Domitianus interfectus est; cujus cadaver ignominiosissime sepultum est*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 15. Hē heora ærendracean swā unweorðlice forseah, ðæt hē heora self onseón nolde *legatos ad se missos injuriosissime etiam a conspectu suo abstinuit*, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 7; 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Hī heóldon ðæt gold unwardlice

they held the gold in contempt, Homl. Th. i. 326, 24. **III. with indignation:**—Ða se Hælend hī geseah unwardlice (-weorð-, MS. A.) hē hit forbæd *quos cum uideret Iesus indignae tulit*, Mk. Skt. 10, 14. Summe hit unwardlice (-weorð-, MS. A.) forbæron *erant quidem indignae ferentes*, 14, 4. [Unworthy þou wrought . . . when þou was bowne with a brande my body to shende, Alex. (Skt.) 869. O. H. Ger. un-werdlicho *indifferenter, indigne*: Icel. ð-virðiliga scornfully.]

un-weorþness, e; f. Indignity, contempt, disgrace:—Mid unweorðnesse *designatione*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Hē his rice mid micelære unweorðnesse and mid micelre unweorðnesse gehæfde, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 1. Hē his onfeng mid micelre unweorðnesse *a quo arrogantissime exceptus est*, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Ða wón wyrd ægþer ge on ðara unriht-wisra anwolda heánesse, ge on mīnre unwardnesse and forseuwnesne, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 22. [Onwardnesse (*despit*) is wel grat zenne, Ayenb. 19, 35. O. H. Ger. un-werdnissa contempt.]

un-weorþscipe, es; m. I. dishonour, disgrace:—Hweþer ðu nū mæge ongitan hū micelne unweorþscipe se auwald brenþ ðam unmedeman? *uidesne quantum malis dedecus adiciant dignitates?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 9. **II. indignation:**—Ierre and unweorðscipe *ira et indignatio*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 10. v. next word.

un-weorþung, e; f. I. disgrace, shame:—Sýn gescrýdde mid gescendnyss and unwardþunge ðe yfel spreac ofer mē, Ps. Spl. 34, 30. **II. indignation:**—Hit bið unnyt ðæt mon unweorðunga forlæte *frustra indignatio tollitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 12. [Icel. ð-virðing disgrace.]

un-wered; adj. Unprotected:—Wit baru standað unwered wædo; nys un wuht beforan tō scúrscade, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812. **un-wérig; adj. Not weary, fresh:**—Æt nixtan wurden hī ealle ge-teorde, and hē āna unwérig him æfter fyligde, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 34. Gif mon on mycelre ráde weorðe ge-teorad, nime betonican . . . ðonne bið hē sōna unwérig, Lchdm. i. 76, 8. Hē hēt ðæt mon ðæt fæsten bræce and on fuhte dages and nihtes, simle ān legie æfter ðerpe unwérig *cum alias aliis legiones dies noctesque succedere sine requie cogeret*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 9.

un-werod; adj. Not sweet:—Wæter ðý unwerodre tō drincanne, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 19.

un-widere, es; n. Bad weather, tempest:—Ūs unwidera weóldon un-wæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4; 159, 12 note. [O. H. Ger. un-witari *tempestas*.] v. un-weder, -gewidere.

un-widlod; adj. Unpolluted:—Unwidlad *inpollutus*, Rtl. 90, 34.

un-wil[1], es; n. Absence of good will, dislike, despite, repugnance, reluctance: the genitive, with adverbial force, against one's will, not willingly, without one's consent, without intention, involuntarily, is (almost) the only case used. (1) alone:—Gif hē hit dide unwilles *si praeiter voluntatem id fecerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 13. Unwilles wē magon forleósan ða hwilwendlican góð, ac wē ne forleósaþ næfre unwilles ða écan góð, Homl. Th. i. 576, 7–9; Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Gif ðu mē unwilles gewemman ðest, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 87. Hē ðær wunode ða niht unwilles, se ðe sylfwilles nolde, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 13; L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. (2) with pronouns:—Þeah ðu mē geoffrige mines unwilles, ic beó þeah unscyldig, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 87. Hire unwilles *inuita ipsa*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 15, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 27. Heó was hire unwilles from him ab eo *inuita aberat*, 15; Th. ii. 186, 29. Heora unwilles, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 5. [Ich mot nede, ant neodeles min unwill hit is to dou al þi ti wil is, Marh. 13, 3. Ha wes him ihondsald þah hit hire unwill were, Jul. 7, 12. Heo wes ihondsald al hire unwilles, 6, 5.] v. next word.

un-willa, an; m. What displeases, displeasure, what is not desired:—Nafa ðu tō yfel ellen, ðeah ðe sum unwillan on becume; oft brincð se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Hē drýhð deóðles willan and Godes unwillan, Wulfst. 12, 13. ¶ The word occurs mostly in dat. (sing. or pl.) with adverbial force, unwillan, unwillum against one's will, unwillingly, not voluntarily, without one's consent, in despite of one. (1) alone:—Se ðe monnan nēdes ofslóge, oððe unwillum, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. Hī sealdon unwillum áþas, Met. 1, 24. Róð ðe ic unwillum on beom gefæstnad, oðer ðe ic gestāg willum mīnum, Exon. Th. 91, 12; Cri. 1491: 360, 11; Wal. 4. Se ðe mid his willan bið besmiten . . . Se ðe onwillan (*inuitus*) bið besmiten, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 7. (2) with pronouns:—Dec ðín sáwl sceal mīnum unwillan (-willum, Soul Kmbl. 125) eft gesečan, Exon. Th. 370, 22; Seel. 63. Ic áscige ðe, forhwí ðu ðæt rice ðínum unwillan (-willum, Cott. MS.) forlæte? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 14. Sæton ða Gotan on lande, sume be ðæs cásere willan, sume his unwillan, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 298, 5. Hē for ðam ege his unwillum ðonan wende, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 8. Nis nān syn þeah man his unwillum blódes byrige of his tóðum, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 27. Ūre gäst biþ swiþe wide farende ūrum unwillum (*independently of our will*), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Godes anweald nære full eádiglic, gif ða gesceafta hiora unwillum him hērden, 35, 4; Fox 160, 19; Ps. Th. 44, 16; Ors. 6, 13 tit.; Swt. 6, 3. Heora bēgra unwillum, Shrn. 204, 6. [He wuned on wanrede and poled his unwillie, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. O. Sax. un-willeo:—An Godas unwillieon, Hēl,

2460. *O. H. Ger.* un-willo *nausea*; *sinen unwillen against his will*: [*Icel.* *ú-vili*, at *úvilja* eins *against one's will*.] v. preceding word.

un-willende; *adj.* *Unwilling, not desiring or intending*:—*Ic hit unwillende dō*, Homl. Ass. 180, 353. *Ðæt hī ne hlīpen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif undeāwa per multa, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 7. [*Icel.* *ú-viljandi unwillig, not intending*.]

un-wilsumlīce; *adv.* *Against one's will, not of one's own accord*:—*Se sceal nýde on helle duru unwilsumlīce genīper ðæt gelæded beoð necesse habet in janua inferni non sponte damnatus introduci*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 20.

un-windan; *p.* *wand, pl.* *-wundon*; *pp.* *-wunden* *To unwind, unwrap* what is wrapped up:—*Ðā hēt hē unwindan ðæs cuihtes lic*, Homl. Th. i. 66, 24.

un-wine, *es*; *m.* *An unfriend, enemy*:—*Ðæt hē mihte his unwinan unþancas dōn*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 16. *Gif ic ongēn ne cume, þat þū it nēfre ne lēt weldon mine unwinan æfter mē þe mid unrichte sitted ðeron and nyttað it mē ēuere tō undanke*, Chart. Th. 584, 10. [Wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1628. For to beon intempted of þe unwine of helle, A. R. 178, 27. *Eð were ure lauerd to awarpen his unwine (diabolus)*, Kath. 1221. *Herode wass unawine wiþþ Filippe*, Orm. 19838. *Icel.* *ú-vinr an enemy*.]

un-wis; *adj.* *I. unwise, foolish, stupid*:—*Unwis insipiens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 11; Ps. Spl. 91, 6; Ps. Th. 73, 17; Deut. 32, 6. *Se unwisa*, Ps. Spl. 13, 1; 52, 1. *Ðū wāst ðæt ic eom unwis hyges tu scis insipientem meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 6. *Unwis glebo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 81. *Hie sealdon anum unwisum cýnings þegne Mierca rice tō haldanne*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. *Unwise on folce and dysige insipientes in populo et stulti*, Ps. Spl. 93, 8; Ps. Th. 73, 21; Blickl. Homl. 59, 22; Homl. Skt. i. 17, 70. *Monige men biōð ðe noldon ðone hlīsan habban ðæt hie unwise (-wiēse, Hatt. MS.) siēn sunt nonnulli, qui aestimari hebetes nolunt*, Past. 11; Surt. 66, 3. *Earfōðtæcne unwisa gehwæm* (cf. dysgum monnum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28), Met. 20, 148. *Peah hio unwisum wigel þince*, 10, 10. *Neatum ðæm unwisum jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Surt. 48, 13; Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. *Ic lære ge snottre ge unwise*, 107, 12. *On ðæs unwisestān lāre*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 8. *Gē ðe on folce unwise ealra syndon qui insipientes estis in populo*, Ps. Th. 93, 8.

II. ignorant:—*Gif hē hit nāt, hwelce gesælpa hæþ hē æt ðam welan, gif hē biþ swā dysig and swā unwis ðæt hē ðæt witan ne mæg? si nescit, quanam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate*? Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26 note. *Unwise lāreōwas cumaf for ðæs folces synnum*. *Fordon oft for ðæs lāreōwas unwise dōme misfarþ ða hīeremenn, and oft for ðæs lāreōwas wise dōme unwisum hīeremennum bið geborgen*. *Gif ðonne ægðer bið unwis pastorum saepe imperitia meritis congruit subsectorum: quia quamvis lumen scientiae sua culpa exigente non habeant; districto tamen iudicio agitur, ut per eorum ignorantiam hi etiam, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1; Surt. 29, 3–6. *Wēnaþ unwise lācas ðæt ðæt siē lendenād, ac hit ne bið swā*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 8. *Unwisum ignaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 23; *imperitis*, Mt. Kmb. p. 2, 1.

II a. with gen. *ignorant* of something:—*Hē wæs ðære godcundan æfestnyse unwis ðivinae erat religionis ignarus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 22; 2, 20; S. 521, 22, 4, 13; S. 582, 18. *Wē ðæs londes ungleāwe and unwise wæron*, Nar. 10, 7. [*Goth.* *un-weis idiota*; *un-weis bi ignorant of*: *O. Sax.* *un-wis foolish*: *O. H. Ger.* *un-wis insipiens, brutus, hebes, fatuus*: *Icel.* *ú-viss foolish*.] v. on-unwis.

un-wisdōm, *es*; *m.* *I. folly, stupidity*:—*Unwisdōm stultitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 22. *Insipientia*, ðæt is unwisdōm, Wulfst. 52, 17. *From osiēne unwisdōmes (insipientiae) mines fra face of mine unwisdome* (Ps), Ps. Surt. 37, 6. *Tō unwisdōme ad insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. 21, 2. *Mid unwisdōme gefyllede*, Lk. Skt. 6, 11. *Hit com of ðæs abbotes unwisdōme, ðæt hē misbeād his munecan on fela þingan*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. *Se ðe samnaþ ungemætlice weolan, for his unwisdōme (stultitia) sylle hē ðone priddan dæle þearfum*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 7; Th. ii. 232, 24. *Se wisdōm is ðæs Hālgan Gastes gifu; deōfol sēwā ðær tōgeānes unwise dōm*, Wulfst. 52, 26.

II. ignorance:—*Unwisdōmes blenduise ignorantiae caecitate*, Rtl. 38, 9. *Sōna swā hī heora mōd āwendaf from Gode, swā weorþaf hī āblende mid unwisdōme ubi oculos a summae luce veritatis ad inferiora deiecerint, mox inscitiae nube caligant*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 31. *For ðæs lāreōwas unwisdōme pastorum imperitia*, Past. 1; Surt. 29, 4. *Hē of yfelum willan ne gesygaþ, ac of unwisdōme (non malitia, sed sola ignorantia)*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. [We habbet idon unwise dōm, Laym. 3383. *Bihold i þine soule two þinges—sunne and ignorance*; þet is, unwise dōm and unwitenesse, A. R. 278, 7. *O. H. Ger.* *un-wistuom ignavia, insipientia*.] v. on-unwisdōm.

un-wislic; *adj.* *Unwise, foolish*:—*Ðera unwislicra geþanca*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 526. [*Icel.* *ú-visligr foolish*.]

un-wislice; *adv.* *Unwisely, foolishly*:—*Unwislice insipienter*, Past. 15; Swt. 93, 21; Elen. Kmb. 586; El. 293. *Ðā beseah Lothes wif unwisele underbæc*, Gen. 19, 26. *Disse ædle fruman mon mæg yfelice gelæcian, and æfter uned, gif hio bið unwisele tō lange forlæten*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* *un-wislicho immature*.]

un-wisness, *e*; *f.* **I. ignorance**:—*Swā hwæt swā ic for un-wisnesse āgylte quicquid ignorantia deliqui*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29. *Hī þurh unwisnesse (per ignorantiam) gesyngodon*, 1, 37; Bd. 491, 29. **II. wickedness**:—*In ðærfum yfelgiornisse and un-wisnesse in fermento malitiae et nequitiae*, Rtl. 25, 19.

un-wita, *an*; *m.* *A foolish, stupid, witless person, a fool*:—*Se unwita insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. *Eorþ unwita*, Exon. Th. 433, 21; Rā. 50, 11. *Gebif fram unwitan (insensato)*, and ðū nā wīperast on stuntnyss his, Scint. 188, 11. *Wē lāræþ ðæt preosta gehwilt tō sinode gefædne man tō cnihte and nēnigne unwitan ðe disig luþe*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. *Gif hit unwitan ænige hwile heaðaf būtan hæftum, hit ðurh hrōf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru*, Salm. Kmb. 821; Sal. 410. [*Gif eni unweoste acsed ou of hwat ordre ze beon*, A. R. 8, 22. *Ordre þurh wiccheftes biþulid unweoten (-witen, MS. R.)*, Kath. 1054. *Unweoten buten wit*, Marh. 6, 11. *O. H. Ger.* *un-wizzo inscius, ignavus*: *Icel.* *ú-viti an idiot, a witless person*; *ú-vita senseless, insane*.]

un-witende; *adj.* *Unwitting, not knowing, not aware of what is done, unconscious*:—*Hē monig tācen self gedyde, þēh hē hie unwitende dyde*, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 14. *Hē oft unwitende slōg mid his hæfde on ðone wæg*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. *Gelcost ðam ðe hē hiene selfne unwitende (witende? the Latin is: Ut voluntariam sibi conscivisse mortem putaretur) hæfde āwierged*, 6, 36; Swt. 294, 11. [*Nyme oþre manne þinges onwyntinde and wypute wylle of þe lorde (without the knowledge or consent of the owner)*, Ayenb. 37, 5. *Unwitting this preest of his false craft*, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 1320. *O. L. Ger.* *sō ik it uitandi dādi, sō unuitandi*: *Icel.* *ú-vitandi not knowing, unconscious, not intending*.]

un-wīperweard; *adj.* *Not adverse, not in opposition*:—*His folgeras, swā hie unwīperweardan and gemōðran beōð, swā hie fæstor tōsomne beōð gefēgde tō gōdra monna hīende sequaces illius, quo nulla inter se discordiae adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47; Swt. 361, 20.

un-wīpmetenlic; *adj.* *Incomparable, not to be compared*:—*Is his eadmōdnyss un-wīpmetenlic*, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 119. *Ðis hālige mæden, Godes mōdor, is un-wīpmetenlic eallum oðrum mæðenum*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 29. *Hire geðincðu oðra hālgena un-wīpmetenlice sind*, 446, 5.

un-wīpmetenlice; *adv.* *Incomparably, beyond compare, indescribably*:—*Un-wīpmetenlice incomparabiliter, inenarrabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 29; Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. *Ðes symbeldæg oferstihð un-wīpmetenlice ealra oðra hālgena massedagas*, 442, 27; ii. 232, 10.

un-witnigendlice; *adv.* *Witnigendlice*:—*Un-witnigendlice oððe būtan wite inpune*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6.

un-witnod; *adj.* *Unpunished*:—*Hī wēnaþ ðæt ðæt siē siō mæste gesælþ, ðæt men seō ālēfed yfel tō dōnne, and ðo ðæd him mōte beon un-witnod vel licentiam, vel impunitatem scelerum putant esse felicem*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 8. *Ða ðe him biþ un-witnode eall hiora yfel on disse worulde habbaþ sum yfel hefige ðonne ænig wite siē, ðæt is, ðæt him biþ un-witnod hiora yfel improbi cum supplicio carent, inest eis aliquid ulterius mali, ipsa impunitas*, 38, 3; Fox 200, 25–28. *Ða unweāwas nēfre ne biōþ un-witnode*, 36, 1; Fox 172, 25. *Hē gefafade ða scyde un-witnode*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 6. v. un-gewitnod.

un-witnung, *e*; *f.* *Impunity*:—*Gyltes un-witnung sceleris impunitas*, Scint. 235, 5.

un-witod, *-witod*; *adj.* *Uncertain*:—*Un-witod incertus*, Rtl. 6, 5; 106, 15. *Wel mon sceal wite healdon on wega gehwylcum; oft mon fereþ feor bi tūne, ðær hī wāt frēdun unwitodode (where he cannot look for a friend)*, Exon. Th. 342, 23; Gn. Ex. 146.

un-wittig; *adj.* *Without wit or understanding*, (I) not in a bad sense:—*Ge weras, ge wif and ða un-wittigan cild*, Homl. Ass. 29, 122. (2) in a bad sense:—*Wel ðeð se ðe un-wittigum stýrð mid swinglum, gif hē mid wordum ne mæg*. *Hit is āwriten: 'Ne bið se stunta mid wordum gerihlæced'*, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. *Peowian unclēnum deōflum and ðam un-wittigum heargum*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 52. [*þat nan ne beo so wilde, nan swa un-witti, þat word talie ær he ihere minne horn*, Laym. 786. *Stew pine un-wittige wordes*, Marh. 6, 2. *O. H. Ger.* *un-wizzig insipiens, inprovidus, insanus*.] v. un-gewittig.

un-wittol; *adj.* *Ignorant*:—*On manegum beo ðū swylce un-wittol in multis esto quasi inscius*, Scint. 80, 12.

un-wit-weorc, *es*; *n.* *A work of folly, foolish work*:—*Wē habbaþ nēðþearfe ðæt wē tō lange ne fylgeon un-wit-weorcum*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 2.

un-wlite, *es*; *m.* *Disgrace*; *dedecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35; 26, 70; 85, 28.

un-wlitig; *adj.* *Not beautiful, ugly, foul*:—*Un-wlitig deformes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 68. *Un-wlitig swile tumor deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. *Hū fægerne and hū wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe ātæfed, swā un-wlitig wriðere swā swā ic eom pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. *Ðes and deōs un-wlitige hic et haec dedecor*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 15. *Simle ðæt un-wlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige ever does the fair make fair the unfair*, Shrn. 165, 34. v. un-gewlitig.

un-wlitigian; *p.* *ode*. **I.** *to make ugly, deprive of beauty*,

disfigure:—*Da hē gewlitageþ; hwilum eft unwlitageþ*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9.

II. to become ugly:—*Se wæta āstigd tō ðam lime, donne āsuld hit and ahefeag and unwlitageþ humor ad virilia labitur, quae cum molestia dedecoris intumescent*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 10. v. *ge-unwlitigian*, *un-gewlitigian*.

un-wlitigness, e; f. Ugliness, disfigurement:—*Semninga gehrān hē his eāgan; dā gemæte hē hit swā hāl swā swā him næfre nænig swyle odde unwlitiges on ætywde (ac si nīl unquam in eo deformitatis ac tumoris apparuisse)*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 7.

un-wlitigung, e; f. Disfiguring:—*Siō unwlitegung deformatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 62.

un-wrēne; adj. Not lustful:—*Læcedōmas gif man tō wrēne siē oþþe tō unwrēne*, Lchdm. ii. 14, 25: 144, 20.

un-wrēst, -wrēste; adj. Weak, poor, sorry, miserable, wretched:—*Forcūdlīc ⁊ unwrēste absurdum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 50. *Eālā hū leās and hū unwrēst is dysses middaneardes wela*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 40. *Hē weard him on ānum unwrēstum (unwrēste, Th. 321, 10) scipe (cf. unweāde ætburstan, p. 320, col. 2) and fērde ofer sǣ*, Chr. 1051; Th. 319, 3. *Hī hī selfe lēton ægþer ge for hēane ge for unwrēste*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. [*Gif þær wære hure an unwreste wrenc (a miserable trick) þe hē mihte get beswican anes Crist*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 4. *Ur lif was unwreast . . . his lif was halige*, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 12. *Ðe unwreste herde iners pastor*, ii. 39, 17. *Þenne þat hæfd is unwræt þe hælþ (hap? heop, and MS.) is þe wurse*, Laym. 16307. *Þatt tu unornelīc oþ þe sellenn læte, and halde þe forr unwræstas*, Orm. 4889. *Giff þu tellesst all þin witt unnwreoste*, 4909. *Ge muwen icnowen þet he is eruh and unwrest*, A. R. 274, 16 (cf. *Heo beoð to woke and tō unwreoste iheorted*, 268, 7). *Hwet nu, unwreoste men and wære þen eni wake quid vos ignavi et degeneres*, Kath. 1260. *To binden faste upon an asse swiþe unwreaste*, Havel. 2820. *Hit schal beo a thyng unwreoste, heved of cok, breost of man, crop as best*, Alis. 620.] v. next word.

un-wrēstlice; adv. Weakly, absurdly:—*Dys hīw ealde ūdwitan gesettan āgēn ðam þingum ðe Zenodotus unwrēstlice gesette*, Anglia viii. 334, 17. [*Gif þu werest te erest wocliche (unwreastliche, MS. T.)*, A. R. 294, 5.]

un-wreccen; adj. I. of a person, unavenged:—*Sceolde æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan*, Beo. Th. 4877; B. 2443. **II. of crime, unpunished**:—*Gif hī ðæs wiliap, ðæt him hiora yfel unwrecen siē be ðæs gyltes andefne*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7.

un-wrenc, es; m. I. an evil trick, a malicious wile, a wicked artifice:—*Disne unwrenc (the device practised by Potiphar's wife) heō geþohte*, Gen. 39, 16. *Hē (Antichrist) bið eal unwrenca full*, Wulfst. 97, 16. *Mid ðām unwrencan bið Antecrist eal āfylled*, 54, 15.

II. an evil practice, a vice:—*For ðam unwrence ðære ungedylde per impatience vitium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 19. [*He teð him to unwrenches (evil practices) to stele ofer refoec . . .*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 28. *Þet is his unwrench (artifice) . . . he egged þe to a þing. þet punched god*, A. R. 268, 16. *Ne spedestu noht mid þine unwrenche (your vile tricks)*, O. and N. 169.]

un-wreōn; p. -wrāh, -wreāh, pl. -wrigon, -wrugon; pp. -wrigen, -wrogen *To uncover* (lit. or fig.) *what is covered, to reveal*:—*Hē unwriþ piccetu reuelabit condensa*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 9. *Ðæt mæden unwreāh hire heafod*, Ap. Th. 26, 14. *Hē unwreāh his rihtwisnesse reuelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 2. *Hī unwreogon ðæt hīs nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4. *Ða licmen his neb unwrugon*, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 31. *Unwreōh (revela) Drihtne weg ðinne*, Ps. Spl. 36, 5. *Nāwiġ gedegled ðæt ne sē eft unwrigen (nihil opertum quod non revelabitur)*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. *Unwrigen retectum, discoopertum*, Germ. 389, 11. *Ūre misdæda biōþ ealle opene and unwrigene beforan ūs*, Wulfst. 225, 23. *Unwrogene (revelata) synd staðolas ymbhwyrftes eorðana*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16. *Ða deōpan þing beoð unwrogene*, Anglia viii. 334, 7. v. *on-wreōn*.

un-wrigedness (-wrigeness?), e; f. *A revelation*:—*Of unwrigednesse (lectio) de apocalipsi*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 16. v. *on-wrigeness*.

un-writen; adj. Unwritten:—*Ne lēt ic ðæt unwriten*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 26. *Hī for heora slāwþe foretōn unwriten ðara mouna þeāwas and heora dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. v. *un-gewriten*.

un-writere, es; m. A bad, incorrect writer:—*Mycel yfel dēð se unwritere, gýf hē nele his wōh gerihtan*, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 24.

un-wriþan; p. -wrāþ; pp. -wriðen *To untwist, unwind* (lit. or fig.):—*Unwriþan distringere*, Scint. 232, 2. v. *on-wriþan*, and next word.

un-wriðen; adj. Not bound:—*Ðæt hē mid ungemetlice grimsunge his hiéremonna wunda tō suide ne slite, ne eft for ungemetlice mild-heortnesse hē hiē ne læte unwriðena ut neque multa asperitate exaceretur subditi, neque nimia benignitate solvantur*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 16.

un-wunden; adj. Not wound:—*Unwunden gearm glomus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 36.

un-wundod; adj. Not wounded, Cd. Th. 12, 10; Gen. 183.

un-wuni[g]endlic; adj. Uninhabitable:—*Beoð twēgen dālas on twā*

healfa ðam gemetegodum dæle unwuniendlice, for ðan ðe seō sunne ne cymð him næfre tō, Lchdm. iii. 262, 2. v. *un-gewuni[g]endlic*.

un-wurp. v. un-weorþ.

un-wynsum; adj. Unpleasant:—*Deōs woruld hwiltfdum is myrige on tō wunigenne, hwilon heō is swiðe styrlic, and mid mislicum þingum gemenged, swā ðæt heō bið swiðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne*, Homl. Th. i. 184, 1. *Hit ðe unwynsum (injudicandum) bið*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. *Ælc wyrd, sam biō siē wynsum, ða hī siē unwynsum omnis fortuna vel jucunda vel aspera*, 40, 1; Fox 236, 2. *Rēþu wyrd and unwynsumu*, 40, 2; Fox 238, 2. *Hē hine gegryde mid hārenum hrægle swiþe heardum and unwinsumum*, Blicl. Homl. 221, 24. [*O. H. Ger. un-wunnisam incultus, invenustus*.]

un-wynsumness, e; f. Unpleasantness:—*Se stenc weard āwend tō wynsumum bræde, and eall seō unwynsumnyss him weard tō blysse*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 215. *Se mann gewyrðeþ tōswollen and tō stence āwend mid unwynsumnyss*, Basil admin. 8; Norm. 50, 23.

un-wyrcan; p. -worhte *To undo, destroy*:—*lc þurh manslihtas mē scyldigne dyde wið ðe, mīn Hælend, ða ða ic ðīn handgeweorc unwyrcan dorste*, Anglia xi. 113, 34.

un-wyrd, e; f. Bad fortune, misfortune:—*Gyf him þince ðæt hē leād habbe, sum unwird him byð tōweard*, Lchdm. iii. 170, 5. *Ðæt mē nū þyncþ ðætte ic ðās unwyrd ārefnan mæg ðe mē on becomen is ut jam me imparem fortunae icibus non arbitrer*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 13.

un-wyrp. v. un-weorþ.

un-wyrttrumian; p. ode *To unroot, pluck up by the roots, root up*:—*Ðý læs giē unwyrttrumias (eradicetis) ðone huæte*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29.

un-ymbwendedlic; adj. Unmoved, unalterable:—*Unymbwoendedlic inmotus*, Rtl. 164, 34.

un-ýpe, un-ýþian. v. un-eāþe, un-íþian.

up (ūp?), upp; adv. Up. I. where motion takes place, (a) from a lower to a higher point, (a) from the (earth's) surface to a point above it:—*Hī eodon up tō ðære dūne ascenderunt verticem montis*, Num. 14, 40. *Hē āstāh ofer sunnan up ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. *Gewende se engel up*, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 100: i. 21, 56. *Hē geseah windum ðone rēc up ofer ðære burge wallas āhefenne*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. *Ða genam hine God mid sǣwe and mid lichaman up in ðone heofon*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 182, 14. *Āteō hē āne hringan up of ðære þrýh . . . Gif seō hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 44, 47. (b) to the (earth's) surface from a point beneath it:—*Seō burh, ðær sunne up on morgen gād*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 4. *Oð ðæt seō sunne eft become ðær heō ær up stāh*, Lchdm. iii. 236, 5. *Niwe steorra was eft ymrynde*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. *Se mōna up eode*, Nar. 30, 7. *Hī delfaþ gold up of eorþan*, Nar. 35, 8. *Wolde ðæt se hālgā wer wurde up gedōn*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 136, 138, 140: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24. *Nime hē upp his mæg let him take his kinsman up from the grave*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 266, 10. *Ða ancras upp teōn*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. *Wið ðon ðe men biōð upp wealle þurh his mūd*, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. *Beforen his fōtum was wyl upp ymrende*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 27. (a1) where the motion is from sea to land:—*Mid ðý we upp cōman tō lande, and fýr sceap scywele fram ðām ýpum up ābēron cum euentes ad terram, naviculam quoque nostram ab undis exportaremus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10. *On ðissum eālonde com upp Augustinus in hac insula adplicit Augustinus*, i. 25; S. 486, 22. *Com hē ārest upp on Westseaxum primum Gessivorum gentem ingrediens*, 3, 7; 529, 9. *Hē wæs ādrifen ðæt hē com up on Frysena land pulsus est Frestiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. *Be cēpeomonna fōre up (upp, MS. H.) on londe*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11 note. *Hī cōmon up on Limene mūþan mid .ecl. scipa*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. *Hī up cōmon æt Leptan ðam tūne ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 9. *Ðā wē up cōmon when we landed*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 325; Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 25. *Þēh ða menn up ætberstan intō ðære byrig*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 2. *Se here hiene on niht up bestel*, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 34. *Cnut com tō Sandwīc, and lēt ðær up ða gislas*, 1014; Erl. 151, 9. *Hēt ðā up beran æþelinga gestreōn*, Beo. Th. 3844; B. 1920. (a2) marking arrival, or coming into notice (cf. colloquial to turn up). Cf. a. B.:—*Ðæs ymb .iii. niht ridon .ii. eorlas up*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6. *Up ābrecaþ erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 7. (a3) up a river, against the stream:—*On ða eā hī tugon up hiora scipu oþ ðone weald*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31. (b) where a body remains in the same place but moves in an upward direction:—*Ðā ārās hē upp*, Jn. Skt. 8, 7, 10. *Hē upp āsæt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. *For hwý ðæt fýr fundige up*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. *Gæð seō eā up, and oferflett ðæt land*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 24. *Up hleapende exoriens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 9. *Hī (the plants) up sprungon*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. **II.** marking direction, (a) of physical action:—*Abraham beseah upp*, Gen. 18, 2. *Dīnes brōðor blōd clypaþ up tō mē of eorðan*, 4, 10. *Hē lōcade upp on heofon*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 20. *Lōciāþ nū ealle up*, Nar. 28, 26. (b) of mental action:—*Langaþ ðē āwūht up tō Gode*, Cd. Th. 32, 2; Gen. 497. (c) marking measurement:—*Habbe hē his strand upp of sē and ūt on sē*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 7. **III.** marking position, (a) up, on high:—*Hī (beams) man mæg up fēgean (lignum ad summa levatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 3.

Wæron ða wealdledr swā up gefiged, swā swā hig urnon tō heofenum up, Shrn, 156, 12. Iosue hī up āheng on fif wācum bōgum *Iosue suspendit eos super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. Heō stōd upp on ānre upflōra, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 341. .vii. upp hangene bella, Chart. Th. 430, 4. Lyft up gesweare, Cd. Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Ða tānas up æpla bæron, 495, 7; Sat. 482. Up in heofonum, 284, 26; Sat. 327; Exon. Th. 281, 11; Jul. 644. In roderum up, 22, 17; Cri. 353. (b) *up, erectly*:—Āhō on up standende twig, Lchdm. i. 332, 15. Up standende herebæcan *pira*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 43. (c) *up, to a high point*:—Gif se mōna urne swā up swā seō sunne dēd, Lchdm. iii. 248, 6. Hiō cymþ swā up swā hire yfemest gecynde bið, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27.

IV. marking separation, as in to cut up, break up:—Up ālīdode *evulsum, absconsum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 36. Hē ða eā upp forlēt an feower hund eā and on lx . . . and æfter ðæm Euftrate hē eac mid gedelfe on monige eā upp forlēt *fluvium per magnas concisum deductumque fossas in quadringentis sexaginta alveos comminuit . . . etiam Euphratem derivavit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 1-5.

V. in figurative expressions:—Ðū āhefst upp mīn heafod *exaltans caput meum*, Ps. Th. 3, 2. Ðæt hī hī upp ne āhōfen for heora welum, 48, arg. Āhafen up *elevatus in sublime*, Kent. Gl. 1118; Bt. 16, 1; Fox 44, 29. Ðe lās ðē God up brēde ðone god-spellican cwide *lest God bring up the words of the Gospel against thee*, Wulfst. 248, 9; 249, 3. Ðær bær Godwine eorl up his māl *Earl Godwine brought his case up or forward*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Syppan up cymð deofles costnung orta *tribulationi*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Se waz up cymen in Palestina mægðe *he was a native of Palestine*, Shrn. 141, 6. Ne hebbe ge tō up eowre hornas, Past. 54; Swt. 425, 22. Se mann āna gēþ uprihte; ðæt tæcnaþ ðæt hē secal mā þencan up ðonne nyþer, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30; Homl. Skt. i. 1, 58. Eahta sweras rihtlice cnyednūm up wegap, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. up: O. Frs. up, op; Icel. upp: O. H. Ger. ūf, cf. Goth. iup.] v. uppe.

up, upp; *adj. That is above, that is on high*:—Neoman ūs tō wyne weoroda drihten, upne ēcne gefeān, Cd. Th. 277, 4; Sat. 199. Gē synd uppe godu (uppe-godu? v. up-godu), ealle upheā and æðele bearn *dii estis et filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. v. up-ness.

up-āhafeness, e; *f. Uplifting, elevation*. I. literal:—Up-āhafenes hauda mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 2. Seō symbelnyse ðære hālgan rōde upāhafennyse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 309.

II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Drihten ys mīn upāhafeny Dominus *exaltatio mea*, Ex. 17, 15. His mōd bið āfēdd mid ðære smeāunga ðære wilnunga ðērra monna hiernesne and his seltes upāhafenesses, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 6. (b) *exultation*:—Welerum upāhafennyse *labitis exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 62, 6. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Hwæt is ðonne forcūðre ðonne siō upāhafennes (-hafenes, Hatt. MS.)? . . . Hwæt mæg hiērre biōn ðonne siō sōðe eādmōðnes? *quid elatione dejectus . . . Quid humilitate sublimius?* Past. 41; Swt. 300, 18. Ða wæs gehroren siō upāhafenes Paulus, . . . and sōna æfter ðam hyrre ðære upāhafenesses hē ongan timbran eādmōðnesse, 58; Swt. 443, 29. Hēr is ūres mōdes upāhafennes; ac ðær is ðære þýstro dymnes, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 304, 12. Elc upāhafenes *omnis arrogans* (cf. 242), Kent. Gl. 547. Ðonne ðæt mōd ðenceþ gegripan him tō upāhafenesses (-hef-, Hatt. MS.) ða eādmōðnesse, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 12. For gilpe and for upāhafenesses *elationis intentione*, 9; Swt. 55, 21. For his (*Haman*) upāhafennyse, Homl. Ass. 96, 135. Ða upāhafenesses (*Nebuchadnezzar's*) God getælde, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Upāhafennyse *insolentiam, superbiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 73. v. up-āhefedness, -hefness.

up-āhefedlice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Upāhefedlice *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8.

up-āhefedness, e; *f. Elevation*. I. literal:—*Exaltatio sancte crucis*, ðæt is on Engliscre spræce upāhefednyss ðære hālgan rōde, for ðan ðe heō wæs āhafen on ðam dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 140.

II. metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Purh ðās clypunge is gesweotolad, ðæt ælc upāhefednes āsprinced of mōðignesse cyneune *ostendit nobis omnem exaltationem genus esse superbie*, R. Ben. 22, 13. (b) *exultation*:—Up-āhefnes mīn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 7. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—*Disces mannes (Dives) uncynt and upāhefednyss*, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22; ii. 560, 20; Homl. Skt. i. 16, 163. Aman weard gehýnd for his up-āhefednyss, Homl. Ass. 101, 322. Hē (*Lucifer*) was forðon purh ða miclan upāhefednyss, Homl. Th. i. 12, 21. Upāhefednesses forlēcōn *elationem vel jactantiam fugere*, R. Ben. 18, 23; L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 12. v. up-āhafeness.

up-āspringness, e; *f. Uprising*:—Upāspringness *† eāstdæl ortus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

up-āspringness, e; *f. Uprising, origin*:—Ymbe ðises bissexus upāspringnysses wē wyllaþ rūmlicor iungum cnihtum geopenian, Anglia viii. 306, 14.

up-āstignesse and -āstignesse, e; *f. An ascent, (1) a going up, an ascension*:—Be ðisse drihtenlican upāstignesse, Blickl. Homl. 117, 6. Æt ðære upāstignesse, 121, 13; 171, 9; Shrn. 78, 10; 79, 29; Nar. 30, 14. Ða hālgan upāstignesse on heofonas, Blickl. Homl. 119, 36. Upāstignesse, 81, 11. (2) *a means of going up*:—Ic on ðam wealle

nānige duru ne eāghýrl ne uppāstignesse geseōn mihthe, Bd. 5, 12; S. 620, 15. Ðū ðe setst geuipu upāstignesse ðinne *qui ponis nubem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Stapas *† upāstignesse ascensiones*, 83, 6.

up-cund; *adj. Supernal, celestial*:—Onæled mid ðý upcundan leóhte *illustratus superno lumine*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 24. Cuman tō ðam upcundan æþelan rice, Exon. Th. 17, 10; Cri. 268. Ðæt wē magon upcund rice gestigan, 348, 27; Sch. 34. Upcundra ceastergewarena *supernorum civium*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 5. Upcundra eādegum setluin *sedibus superum beatis*, Dōm. L. 303. [In Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40 for upcundne swēg read uppe cūðne swēg; v. Bd. M. 340, 5.]

up-cyme, es; *m. Up-coming, rising, up-springing*:—Upcyme wylla the springing up of the fountains, Cd. Th. 240, 12; Dan. 385. From sunnan upcyme a solis ortu, Ps. Surt. 49, 1; 106, 3. Naechte upcyme *noctis exortum* (l. exortu, v. Hymn. Surt. 2, 21), ii. p. 202, 1. Ic monnum secal ýcan upcyme eādignesse *for men I shall increase the upspringing of happiness*, Exon. Th. 413, 3; Rā. 31, 9.

up-earð, es; *m. A dwelling on high*:—Ic eom stipes fūs upearð niman, Exon. Th. 166, 31; Gū. 1051.

up-ende, es; *m. The upper end, top end*:—Se steorra Ursa is swiþe neāh ðam upende ðære eaxe *summo vertice mundi flectit rapidos Ursa meatus*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 33; Met. 29, 18. At ðas akeres upende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 434, 2. Oð ðære forýrde upende, 419, 33.

up-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*:—Upengla fruma, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Upengla weard, Menol. Fox 417; Men. 210.

up-færeld, es; *n. (m.?) A journey up, an ascension*:—Eal heofonwaru wundrode dysre fæmnan upfæreldes, Homl. Th. i. 444, 1.

up-feax; *adj. Having hair at the top, bald in front*; recalus, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 57.

up-flēring, e; *f. I. an upper floor*:—Seō upflēring tōbærst under his fōtum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 3. II. *an upper chamber*:—Hī āstigon upp on āne upflēringe (*coenaculum*, Acts 1, 13), Homl. Th. i. 296, 9; 314, 7.

up-flōr, a, e: -flōre, an; *f. es; m. An upper floor or story, upper chamber*:—Upflōr *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 31. Heō hæfde hig behid on hire upflōra (*solario domus suae*), Jos. 2, 6. Gesamnodon hī on sumre upflōra (*de tecto et solario spectantes*) ealle ða heafodmen, Jud. 16, 25. Wunigende on ānre upflōra (*in coenaculo*), Homl. Th. i. 314, 5; ii. 184, 26; 164, 2; Homl. Skt. i. 10, 58, 64, 81; 18, 341; ii. 27, 31, 67. Seō wudewe wunode on clānnysse æfter hire were on hyre upflōre, Homl. Ass. 108, 204. Ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeōllan of ānre upflōran (*solario*), Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 10. Sume fērde upp on ðone upflōre, 1083; Erl. 217, 18.

up-gang, es; *m. I. a going up, rising of a heavenly body*:—Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortus solis solstitialis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 20. Ær sunnan upgange, Lchdm. ii. 306, 17. Æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 27, 17. Fram sunnan upgange oð hīre setlgang, Ps. Th. 49, 2; 112, 3. Uppgange, 106, 3. Tōforan mōnan upgonge, Nar. 13, 9. Hī (*the constellations of the zodiac*) gefyllaþ twā tida mid hyra upgange oððe nyðergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8.

II. *a going up, (a) to land from sea, a landing*. v. up, I. a:—Hī forwerndon heom ægðer ge upganges ge wæteres, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 5. (b) *from the coast inland, an incursion*:—Hī nāmon him wintersettl on Temesan . . . Ða æfter middan wintra hī nāmon ænne upgang út þurh Ciltern and swā tō Oxneforda, 1009; Erl. 143, 9.

III. *a way of going up*:—Hiē gerymðon ðone upgang and geworhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 17. [O. H. Ger. ūf-gang *ortus*; Ger. auf-gang; Icel. upp-gangr; Dan. op-gang *ascent*; stairs.] v. next word.

up-gange, an; *f. Landing*. v. up-gang, II. a:—Hī bædon ðæt hī upgangan āgan mōston *they asked for leave to land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 20; By. 87. [Icel. upp-ganga; *f. a going ashore; a landing-place*.]

up-gemynd, es; *n. Mindfulness of what is above, thought directed heavenward*:—Hē hæfde hlūttre lufan, ēce upgemynd engla blisse, Andr. Kmbl. 2129; An. 1066.

up-godu(-o); *pl. n. The gods above*:—Uppgodo *superi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 19.

up-hafeness, e; *f. Elevation*:—Uphefenes honda mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. up-āhafeness.

up-heāfod, es; *n. A top end (?)*:—Tō crofte tō ðan upheāfdan (*to the croft, to the top end of it?*); of ðan upheāfdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 79, 10. v. heafod.

up-heāh; *adj. I. tall, lofty*:—Wæs hē .x. fōta upheāh *pedum non amplius decem statura altior*, Nar. 26, 28. Ða triō meathe beōn hundteōngtes fōta upheāh *he pedum centum alte erant arbores*, 27, 28. Sindon dūna upheā, Exon. Th. 443, 15; Kl. 30. Wæron hiē swā greāte swā columnan, ge eac sume upþýrran (*procurores*), Nar. 14, 5.

II. *fig. lofty, noble*:—Ealle upheā and æðele bearn *filiu excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6.

III. *upright*:—Ða genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa and upheāh ārædre, Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Ðām treðwum ðe him gecynde biþ upheāh tō standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22. [Icel. upp-hār *high, tall*.] v. up-lang.

up-heald, es; *n.* *Upholding, support, maintenance*:—*Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald*, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. iv. 232, 7. [*Crist, Hælennde and hellpe and god upphald*, Orm. 9217. *Icel. upp-hald; n. support, maintenance*: *Dan. op-hold*.]

up-hebbe, an; *f.* *A coot* (so called because it lifts up its tail when moving over the water, Grein):—*Uphibbean hūs fullice domus*, Ps. Th. 103, 17.

up-hebbing, e; *f.* *Uplifting, uprising*:—*Uphebbing ortum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8.

up-hefness, e; *f.* *Exaltation*:—*Gästlice uphefness extaseos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 70.

up-heofon, es; *m.* *The heavens, the sky*:—*Eall upheofon bið sweart and gesworcen*, Wulfst. 137, 8. *Beofaþ ealbeorhte gesceaft . . . dyneþ upheofon*, Exon. Th. 448, 25; Dóm. 59. *Eálá middanearð . . . eálá upheofon*, Cd. Th. 275, 6; Sat. 167. *Ðū geworhtest eorþan fræwte and upheofen*; ðæt is heaþ geweorc handa ðinra *terram tu fundasti; et opera manuum tuarum sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 101, 22. *Eorðan ic bidde and upheofon*, Lchdm. i. 400, 3; Exon. Th. 60, 12; Cri. 968; Andr. Kmpl. 1596; An. 799. *Se gäst upheofon gesöhte spiritus aspra petit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. [*Cf. O. Sax. up-himil: O. H. Ger. ūf-himil: Icel. upp-himinn*.] *Cf. up-rodor*.

up-hūs, es; *n.* *An upper chamber*:—*Uphūses cenaculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 67.

up-lang; *adj.* *I. tall, high*:—*Wæron hié nigon fōta uplonge pedum alti ix.*, Nar. 22, 6. *II. upright*:—*Ongeán sunnan upweard licge hē . . . ðonne uplang āsitte*, Lchdm. ii. 18, 16; iii. 2, 12. *Sāweall uplang gestōð*, Cd. Th. 197, 7; Exod. 303; Beo. Th. 1523; B. 759.

Uplong, Exon. Th. 495, 16; Rā. 85, 4. *v. up-heah*.

up-legen, e; *f.* *A hair-pin*:—*Uplegen discriminale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 1. *Uplegene vel feaxpreuas discriminale*, i. 17, 2.

up-lendisc; *adj.* *Uplandish, country* (as opposed to town), *rural, rustic*:—*Uplendisc forensis* (forensis qui foras est, Migne), Germ. 389, 41. *Eft begann sum uplendisc mann egescie hrýman tō ðam ārleásum burhwarum . . . Ðā arn se ceorl geond ealle ða stræt hrýmende*, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4–8. *Wē wyllaþ ðisne circul āmearkian, ðæt se uplendisc preost* (cf. Chaucer's: *Poure persoun dwellyng upon lond*) *wite his naman; mæg beón ðe glædre his heorte ðe hē sum þing hērof undergyte*, Anglia viii. 317, 38. *Ic wēne, lā, uplendisc preost, ðæt ðū nyte hwæt beo atomos*, 318, 14. *Ðū byst uppan lande mid winnumannum ofor ðonne ic beo . . . Ic hit gehýrde segcan, ðæt ðas uplendiscan wif wyllaþ oft drincan*, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 12. *Wē witon ðæt ðas þing þincþ clericum and uplendiscum preostum genōh mænigfealde*, Anglia viii. 321, 25. [*Oplondysch men wol lykne hamsylf to gentilmen . . . The Saxon tonge ys abide scarslyh wið feaw oplondysch men*, Trev. i. c. 59. *Oplondysche mann villanus*, Prompt. Parv. 512, where see note.]

up-líc; *adj.* *I. on high*, (1) referring to this world:—*Ðonne bið gefylled eall uplic lyft ætrenum lige*, Wulfst. 138, 5. *Ūre Drihten gescēop . . . ða uplican heofenan . . . and ðæt uplice lyft*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 20–24. (2) referring to heaven:—*Ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican eðles supernae patrias gloriā*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 23. *Tō gefeān ðære uplican ceastre*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 15. *Iu ðam uplican eðle*, Exon. Th. 225, 20; Ph. 392. *Uplícne hām*, Cd. Th. 287, 5; Sat. 362. *Ðara uplicra burhwaru geferscipe*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 16.

II. lofty, sublime:—*Upplican anagogen*, uplic andgt *supernum intellectum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 17–19. *Uplícum andgtite anagogen*, Anglia xiii. 28, 15. (*Cf. Anagogen, celsissimo intellectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 37. *Gástlecum andgtite anagogen*, i. 10. *Ðæm godcundan heahstan anagogen*, 9, 7.) *God mid ðæm uplicum and mid ðæm diégelum ðingum hira mōd onliēht mid ðæm scíman his giefre*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 20.

III. celestial:—*Se uplica Dēma*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 33; Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. *Gif hine gecist sió uplice gifu quem superna gratia elegit*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 4. *Cuæð sió uplice stemn tō Moyse*, 11; Swt. 63, 23. *Seó uplice ārfaestnyss*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 31. *Mid ðam uplican mihte gepreāð*, 1, 7; S. 478, 40. *Sprecan be ðam uplican dōmum Godes*, 5, 19; S. 640, 34. [*O. H. Ger. ūf-līh supernus*.]

up-lyft (*for gender see lyft*) *the air above*:—*Ðū wealdan miht eorðan mægen and uplyfte*, wind and wolcna, Btwk. 196, 29; Hy. 9, 6. *Ðū geworhtest heofonas and eorðan, eardas and uplyft*, 198, 4; Hy. 9, 19.

up-ness, e; *f.* *Height*:—*Ðū ðe oferwriht mid wæterum hīre upnessa qui tegis aquis superiora eius*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. *v. up*; *adj.*

upon; *adv.* *From above*:—*Swā fæger dropa ðe on ðas eorðan upon dreōpaþ sicut stillidicia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

upp. *v. up*.

uppan (-on); *prep. dat. acc.* *I. dat.* (1) where there is rest or motion on a surface, *upon, on*:—*Moises was lange uppan ðam munte*, Ex. 32, 1. *Gā uppan Sinai dūne and stand uppan ðære dūne ufewearde*. *Ne cume nān mann uppan ðære dūne*, 34, 2–3. *Hē bæð æt Gode ðæt hē him sealde wæter uppan ðære dūne*, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 112. *Geoffra hyne uppon ānre dūne offeres eum in holocaustum super unum montium*, Gen. 22, 2. *Hē ætstōð uppon ānum beāme*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 11. *Hē rit upp .a tamre assene sedens super asinam*, Mt. Kmpl.

21, 5. *Ðā weard Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeōran uppon heora Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 38. *Hē bæð his tunecan, and ālēde uppon ðam twām deādm*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 2. *Ðū byst uppan lande (up country, in rural districts; cf. Chaucer's 'poure persoun dwellyng upon londe'; and see uplendisc) ofor ðonne ic beo*, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 9. *To ælcne cyrcenan uppe land*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 36. (2) marking relative height, *above*:—*Him uppan was rōd āræred*, Elen. Kmpl. 1768; El. 886. *Ðonne bist ðū ofor uppan rodere* (cf. *ðonne bist ðū bufan ðam rodore*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15), Met. 24, 27. (3) of time (the case is doubtful in some instances), (a) *upon, at*:—*Hē Ansealme uppon Pentecosten his pallium geaf*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 30. *Uppon Scē Michaelēs mæssan ætýwde ān selcūð steorra*, 1097; Erl. 234, 9, 19, 32. (b) *after*:—*Ðys sceal on Sunmandæg feōwertýne nyht uppan Eāstron*, Jn. Skt. 10, 11 rubc. *On ðisum geāre wæron Eāstron on viii kal. Apr.*, and *dā uppon Eāstron on Scē Ambrosius mæsseniht, ðæt is ii. non. Apr.* . . . Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 17. (4) marking object of attack:—*Ða hæðenan men hergodan uppon ðam Xþenan mannan*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 11. (5) marking ground of trust, *upon trust, honour, etc.*:—*Se cyng him nāfer nolde ne gislas syllan ne uppon trywðan geunnon ðæt hē mid gride cumon mōste and faran*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 24.

II. acc. (1) where there is motion on to a surface, *upon, on to*:—*Ðū gistst ðæt blōd uppan ðæt weofod fundes sanguinem super altare*, Ex. 29, 20; Mt. Kmpl. 26, 7. *Se ðe fylð uppan ðysne stān*, 21, 44. (2) of time. *v. I. 3.* (3) marking object of attack, *upon, against*:—*Hē for uppon heora brōðer and uppon ðone eorl wann*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 8–10. *Se cyng his fyrde beað, and uppon ðone eorl tō Northymbran for*, Erl. 231, 26. *Heora ægðer uppon ðerne tūnas bærnde*, 1094; Erl. 230, 12. *Hī ealne ðone bryce uppon ðone cyng tealdon they laid all blame for the breach upon the king*, Erl. 230, 4. (4) marking addition:—*Ða bodan cýðdon ðæt his brōðer grid and forewarde eall æftercwæð, būtan se cyng gelæstan nolde eall þet hī on forewarde hæfdon ær gewroht, and uppon ðæt (in addition to that, on the top of that) hine forseworne clypode, būton hē ða forewarde geheólde*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 31. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. O. and N. uppen: O. Sax. uppan: O. Frs. uppa: O. H. Ger. ūfan*.] *v. on*, þær-uppan.

uppan = *ypan in uppende proferens*, Anglia xiii. 423, 836. *v. gepupped*.

uppe; *adv.* *I. up, above, on high*:—*Ðāh hē uppe seó*, Cd. Th. 281, 2; Sat. 265. *Salte sǣstreāmas and swegl uppe*, Andr. Kmpl. 1498; An. 750. *Hræfn uppe gól*, Elen. Kmpl. 104; El. 52. *Upe ofer rodere* (cf. *bujan ðam rodore*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 15), Met. 20, 124. *Weard ætýwde uppe on roderum steorra on stadole*, Chr. 978; Erl. 126, 23. *Hē geseah āne hlædre standan æt him on eorðan*. *Ofor ðene was uppe on hefenum*, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 19. *Saul hine wolde sēcean uppe on ðæm munte*, 28; Swt. 197, 13. *Wæron ða lāc forbærnu uppe on ðæm altære*, 33; Swt. 222, 24. *Upe on ðam eaxlegespanne*, Rood Kmpl. 17; Kr. 9. *Fugel uppe sceal lācan on lyfte*, Menol. Fox 536; Gn. C. 38. *Mynster tō timbrianne on heānum mōrum uppe (in montibus arduis ac remotis)*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 20.

Ia. referring to heavenly bodies, up:—*Ōþ ðæt sunne uppe siē*, Lchdm. ii. 346, 22. *Næs se mōna ðægty uppe quum luna erat oritura*, Nar. 29, 22. *On winterlice tide hī (the Pleiades) beoð on niht uppe and on dæg ādūne*, Lchdm. iii. 272, 2.

II. b. where there is motion from the sea up to the land. *v. up, I. a 1*:—*Gif hē his scip uppe getogen hæbbe*, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 8. *Be cipeomonna fore uppe on londe*. *Gif cipeomon uppe on folce ceāpie*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11. *Wæron ða men uppe on londe of āgāne*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 24.

Ic. marking arrival. *v. up, I. a 2*:—*Ðā se cyng geāxode ðæt se here uppe was when the king learned that the Danes had appeared upon the scene*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 13.

I d. referring to heaven:—*Hī wiston Drihten ēcne uppe*, Cd. Th. 227, 31; Dan. 195. *Eādige ðær uppe sitaþ*, 305, 16; Sat. 647. *Ys ūre se hālga God on heofondreame uppe mid englum Deus noster in coelo sursum*, Ps. Th. 113, 11; Cd. Th. 273, 25; Sat. 142; Exon. Th. 24, 19; Cri. 387; 239, 30; Ph. 629; Fram. Kmpl. 86; Leās. 45. *Wē mid englum uppe wæron*, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. *Ne uppe on heofone ne nider on eorðan neque in coelo sursum nec in terra deorsum*, Deut. 4, 39. *Wē syngodon uppe on earde*, Cd. Th. 279, 1; Sat. 231. *Upe on roderum mid englum*, Exon. Th. 90, 4; Cri. 1468; Hy. 3, 30.

II. marking discovery. *v. yppan*:—*Hē hī gemartiode swā hē dyrnlicost mihte, and hē geðōht hæfde ðæt hī ðær nāfre uppe ne wurdan*, ac ðurh Godes mihte hī ðanon gecýðde wurdon, Lchdm. iii. 424, 31.

III. marking effectual action. (*Cf. Icel. uppi vera to take place*).:—*Ðara ðe wile ānra hwylc uppe bringan (bring it to pass), ðæt ðū ðære gylðnan gesiht Hierusalem weallas blīcan*, Salm. Kmpl. 466; Sal. 233. [*Her uppe*, Orm. 1169. *Þer uppe*, A. R. 94, 12. *Upe on*, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2; Laym. 17495. *O. Sax. uppa (-e), thār uppa an: Icel. uppi, uppi ā, uppi i.*]

uppe-godu (P); *pl. v. up*; *adj.*

uppe-land, es; *n.* *Up-country, country* as opposed to town, *rural districts*:—*Ðæt ælc man ðe wære unniðing sceolde cuman tō him of*

porte and of uppelande, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 3. v. up-lendisc, uppan, I. last two passages.

uppe-weardes; *adv.* *Upwards*:—Nim mid ðinum twām handum uppeard[n]es, Lchdm. iii. 38, 10. v. up-weardes.

uppiān; *p.* *ode To mount up, rise*:—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit miclaþ and uppāþ and fundað wið dæð ðe hit ær from com *ad superiora colligitur*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 7.

uppon. v. uppan.

up-riht; *adj.* I. *upright, erect*:—Ic uppriht āstōd, Beo. Th. 4191; B. 2092. Mannum hē gesealde uprihtne gang, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4.

II. *lying with the face turned upwards*. Cf. *up-weard*:—Uppriht āstreht supinus, Hpt. Gl. 457, 33. [O. H. Ger. *ūf-reht erectus*: *Icel.* *upp-rétrtr*.]

up-rihte; *adv.* I. *uprightly, erectly*:—Mē þūhte ðæt mīn sceaf ārise and stōde uprihte, Gen. 37, 7. Mann āna gæþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 57. Ðā ārās se cnapa and uprihte eode, 6, 41. II. *right up, exactly overhead, in the zenith*:—Gæð seō sunne uprihte (uppr, MS. P.) on ðam sumerlican sunnsteode on middæge, Lchdm. iii. 258, 15.

up-rodor (-er), -rador, es; *m.* I. *the firmament on high, the visible heavens, the sky*:—Wolde hē ðæt him eorde and uproder and sid wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte, Cd. Th. 7, 1; Gen. 99. Ðās woruld, eorðan ymbhwyrft and uproder, 179, 10; Exod. 26: 205, 2; Exod. 429. Eorðan sceatas and uproder, Exon. Th. 312, 6; Seef. 105. Eorðan and uproder, 69, 32; Cri. 1129: Cd. Th. 182, 15; Exod. 76. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uproder, Elen. Kmbl. 1459; El. 731. Hwīlum cereþ on uproder ælþeorhta lēg, Met. 29, 51. II. *heaven*:—Wæs Gūðlāces gæst gelæded in uproder fore onsyne ēces Dēman, Exon. Th. 148, 34; Gū. 754. Hē lædeþ eādige gāstas on uproder, Cd. Th. 212, 25; Exod. 544. In uproder, 177, 33; Exod. 4. Cf. *up-heofon*.

up-ryne, es; *m.* *A coming up, rising of a heavenly body, coming of day*:—Wip hire (the sun's) uprynes, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Fram sunnan upryne *a solis ortu*, Ps. Spl. 106, 3. Uprine, 112, 3. Æfter sunnan setlgange ær mōnan upryne, Lchdm. i. 330, 18. Ymb dæs dæges uppyrne *circa exortum diei*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 11.

up-spring, es; *m.* I. *an upspringing, rising of a heavenly body, coming of day or night*:—Upspring *ortus (solis)*, Ps. Spl. 103, 23. Fram ðære sunnan upspringes angine *a solis ortus cardine*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 2. Fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Anglia viii. 317, 10. Uprspringe, Ps. Spl. 49, 2. Eāsterne wind, *subsolanus* gehāten, for ðan ðe hē blæwd fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Lchdm. iii. 274, 15. Nihte of upspringe *noctis exortu*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 20. Nā manega dagas, ac ān, se nāt nāne upspring ne nāne geendunge, Homl. Th. i. 490, 18. Þurh dæs steorran upspring, 108, 5. II. *a rising of water, breaking forth*:—On upspringe (diluuii) *inruptionem*, Anglia xiii. 32, 124. III. *birth*:—Hē gestrynde Cainan. Æfter dæs upspringe (*post ejus ortum*) hē leofode eahthundgeare and fiftene gear, Gen. 5, 10. IV. *what springs up*:—Liglocode upspringas *flammicomos ortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

up-sprungenness, e; *f.* *Defect*; in reference to the sun, *eclipse*:—*Eclipsis solis*, ðæt is sunnan āsprungennysse (uppsprungennes, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10.

up-stige, es; *m.* I. *ascension, mounting*:—Nis būtan tweon tō understandenne se upstige and se niþerstige (the ascending and descending on Jacob's ladder) on nāne ðære wisan, būtan ðæt heofona rices upstige mid eadmōðnesse gearnod bið and mid ofermettum forwyrht, R. Ben. 23, 6-9. Hē becom tō ðæm heahsetle ðære rōde; on ðæm upstige (by the ascent of the cross) eall ūre lif hē getremede, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Seō dūn stent . . . twelf mīla on upstige fram ānre byrig there is an ascent of twelve miles from the town to the hill, Homl. Th. i. 502, 6. ¶ especially the ascension of Christ to heaven:—Ðone mætron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11; Exon. Th. 41, 13; Cri. 655. Æfter upstige ēcan Dryhtnes, 44, 31; Cri. 711: 38, 31; Cri. 615: Blickl. Homl. 137, 23; Blickl. Th. i. 324, 31. Æfter Cristes upstige tō heofonum, 58, 24: ii. 380, 24: H. R. 3, 4. Uppstige on heofonas, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 23. II. *an ascent, a way of ascending*:—Uppstige sandfull ascensus arenosus, Scint. 223, 13. Se seteþ wolcan upstige his *qui ponit nubem ascensum suum*, Ps. Surt. Lamb. 103, 3. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *ūf-stic ascensus*: *Icel.* *upp-stiga*.]

up-stigend, es; *m.* *One who ascends*:—Ða gecoreno upstigendo *electos ascensores*, Rtl. 193, 33.

up-wæstm *growth upwards, stature*:—Se cýningc hæt bringan isenne scamol; se was emnheah dæs mannes upwæstm; ðæt was twelf fædma lang *jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Artifices tulerunt mensuram ejus quæ erat cubitorum duodecim*, Anglia xvii. 113, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* *up-vöxtr growth, tallness*.]

up-waras (-an, -e); *pl.* *The dwellers above, the celestials*:—Tō up-warum *ad superos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 67.

up-weard; *adj.* I. *turned upwards*:—Ongeān sunnan upweard licge hē *let him lie on his back with his face to the sun*, Lchdm. ii. 18, 13: iii. 2, 10. Licge hē upweard æfter don gōde hwile, ii. 318, 14. Hē

seal upweard licgean, i. 300, 20. Mon on bedde dæges upweard ne licge, ii. 26, 19. Alege ðone man upweard, 342, 5. Hē mid bām handum upweard (with his face turned upwards? or adverb? he stretched his hands up. v. upweardes) plegade, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806. Nis ðæt gedafenlic ðæt se mōðsefa monna æniges niþerheald wese, and ðæt neþ upweard, Met. 31, 23. Hē æsette his sword upweard and ðā hyne sylfne ofstang he placed his sword with the point up, and then stabbed himself, Shrn. 132, 10. Niopan upweardne on nearo fēgde, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rā. 62, 6. For ðam gelōmlicum ðeawē his gebeda, swā hwær swā hē set, ðæt his gewuna wæs ðæt hē his handa upwearde hæfde ofer his cneowa ob crebrum morem orandi, semper ubicumque sedens, supinas super genua sua manus habere solitus sit, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 25. II. *moving upwards*. v. up, I. a. ß:—Ðæt leōht ðe wē hātaþ dæggrēd cymð of ðære sunnan, ðonne heō upweard bið, Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. v. up-heah, -lang, and next word.

up-weard; *adv.* *Upwards, up*. (1) of motion, (a) from a lower to a higher point:—Ðā gewende eal se sang upweard tō heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806 (? v. preceding word). (b) *up into a country*. v. up, I. a. 1:—Swegen wende intō Humbran mūðan, and swā upweard andlang Trēntan, Chr. 1013; El. 147, 18. (2) of reckoning, in the calendar, *upward, backward*:—Swā fela daga tell ðū fram Martius mōndes ende upweard . . . Rīm swā fela daga upweard fram pridie Kl. Martii, and ic ðē scege tō gewissum, ðonne ðū cymð tellende tō .vii. id. Martii, ðonne gemetst ðū ðær lunam primam, Anglia viii. 327, 9-13. Tellap preo and twēntig daga fram æftewearðum Martium upweard, 329, 28. [Cnihtes eoden upward, cnihtes eoden adonward, Laym. 15244. Kasten upward (*sursum*) . . . drahen dune-wardes, Kath. 1964. To climben upward, A. R. 72, 20. Ha biheold uppard, Jul. 74, 14. Reccnedd uppward (back) and dunward, Orm. 2056.]

up-weardes; *adv.* *Upwards*:—Hē onginþ of ðām wyrtrumum, and swā upweardes grēwþ þþ ðone stern, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hē biþ upweardes (cf. swā sprincþ hē up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24), Met. 13, 54. Hiō stihþ ā upweardes, 13, 62. Hē hæfde his handa upweardes, Blickl. Homl. 227, 16. Hē his handa wæs upweardes brādende wið dæs heofones manus *ad coelum tendens*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 19.

up-wearp. [*Icel.* *up-varp*.] v. sæ-upwearp.

up-weg, es; *m.* *The way to heaven*:—Wæs Gūðlāces gæst gelæded on upweg, Exon. Th. 180, 15; Gū. 1280: 184, 6; Gū. 1340: Andr. Kmbl. 1069; An. 832. Ht dōm hlutan, eādigne upwæg, Menol. Fox 383; Men. 193. [O. Sax. *up-weg*.]

up-yrne. v. up-ryne.

ur (occurring only as it is represented by the U-rune); *adv.* *Formerly*:—Ū (= ur) wæs geāra (cf. iū (geō) . . . geāra) geōgōdhādes glām; nū synt geārdagas forð gewitene, lifwyrne geliden, Elen. Kmbl. 2530; El. 1266. Ū wæs longe lagulōðum bilocen lifwyrna dæl, feoh on foldan, Exon. Th. 50, 25; Cri. 806. v. or.

ūr, es; *m.* *A kind of ox, a bison*; *urus*: also the name of the U-rune:—Ūric (Ū) byþ ānmōd and oferhýrned, feohteþ mid hornum mære mōrstapa, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 7; Rūn. 2. (The rune is written without representing a word, Exon. Th. 284, 32; Jul. 706.) [Goth. *ūraz* name of the U-rune: *Icel.* *ūr* a kind of ox; *ūr* the name of the U-rune: O. H. Ger. *ūr*-ohso: Ger. *auer-ochse*.]

ūre; *gen. pl. of personal pronoun of first person. Of us*:—Adam can yfel and gōð, swā swā ūre sum (*quasi unus ex nobis*), Gen. 3, 22. Ūs is eallum þearf, ðæt ūre æghwylc þerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 42; By. 234: Beo. Th. 2776; B. 1386. Ūre ealra bliss eardhæbbendra *laetantium omnium nostrum habitatio*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Weorð ðū ūre gemyndig *memor fuit nostri*, 113, 21. Gemiltsa ūre *miserere nostri*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4. Gif ðū ūre biðan þencest, Exon. Th. 119, 26; Gū. 260. ¶ used as a possessive, *our*:—Wē sceolan syllan ðone teoþan dæl ūre worldspēda, and wē sceolan ūre daga ðone teoþan dæl on forhāfðnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 19, 20. Gepencean ūre sāula þearfe, 95, 24. Ūre synna forgiðnessa, 97, 14. Fram ðam heahsetle ūre Gescyppendes, 11, 29. v. ūs.

ūre; *adj. pronoun*. I. *our*:—Ūre noster, Ælfic. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17. Ūre Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 11, 21. Fæder ūre (ūrer, Lind.) *Pater noster*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ūre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10.

Tō ūres Drihtnes mēder, 5, 2. On naman Godes ūres, Ps. Spl. 19, 5. Beorhtnes biðan Drihtnes ūres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Se rihteste bysen ūran (ūres, MS. F.) menniscan lifes, R. Ben. 133, 4. Ða blindnesse ūre ælþeodignesse, Blickl. Homl. 23, 2: 77, 14. Mid eallre ūre heortan megalnesse, 65, 23. Ūrum Hælande fylgende, 23, 11. Deore Drihtne ūrum, Cd. Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261. Mid ūre ānre sāule, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16. Ūrne dæghwamlican hlāf, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Alēse wē ūre sāule, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10: 33, 13. Ge wē ge ūre fæderas, Gen. 46, 34. Siō ān ræst eallra ūrra (ūra, Met. 21, 14) geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Be ðære hælo ūrra sāwla, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 26; Gū. 848: Blickl. Homl. 131, 1. Ūra synna forlætnesse, 35, 36. Ūrum fæderum, Deut. 5, 3. Forgyf ūs ūre gyltas, swā swā wē forgyfaþ ūrum gyltendum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12. II. *predicative, ours*:—Ðonne bið ūre seō yrfeweardnes, Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Ðonne wē ðæm ðearfum

hiera niéddearfe sellap, hiera ægen wē him sellap, nalles ðre, Past. 45; Swt. 335, 18.

III. where in place of an inflected form of the adjective the genitive *ûre* might be expected:—Nis dæt mīn miht ne nēniges ðres, Blickl. Homl. 151, 29. Gē habbaþ gecyðted dæt gē ðres nānes ne siendon *ye have shown that ye are of no one of us*; nullius vos esse monstratis, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 14. Gif hwelc forworht monn cymd and bitt ðinne hwelcne, 10; Swt. 63, 1. ðrum sceal sword and helm . . . bām gemæne, Beo. Th. 5312; B. 2659. v. *ûser*.

ûre-lendisc; *adj.* Of our country:—*ûre-lendisc nostras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17.

ûrer. v. *ûre*; *adj.*

ûrig-feþera; *adj.* Wet-feathered, with dewy plumage:—Earn ðrig-feþera, Judth. Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210. ðrigfeðera earn, Elen. Kmbl. 57; El. 29. ðrigfeðra, 221; El. 111. ðrigfeþra, Exon. Th. 307, 17; Seef. 25. [Cf. *Icel.* *ûr drizling rain*; *ûrig wet*; *ûrig-toppi dewy-mane* (epithet of a horse in a verse).] v. *deáwig-feþere*.

ûrig-lást; *adj.* Making a dewy track, walking the wet earth:—Sum sceal on feþe on feorwegas nýde gongan, and his nest beran, tredan ðrig-lást elþeódigra frécne foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29.

ûs; *dat.*: *ûs*, *ûsic*; *acc.*: *ûser*, *usser*; *gen.*; *pron. pl. first person.* *To us, us, of us*:—Wel ðs wæs on Egipta laude *bene nobis erat in Aegypto*, Num. 11, 18. Wē habbaþ ðs to fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. ðs ys betere *expedit nobis*, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. ðs nis nā ālyfed, 18, 31. ðs neod is, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Hæle ðs (*ûsic*, Lind. Rush.) *salua nos*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 25. Ne gelæd ðu ðs (*ûsih*, Lind.) on costnunge, ac ālys ðs (*ûsih*, Lind.) of yfele, 6, 13. Gif ðu ðs (*ûsig*, Lind.: *ûsic*, Rush.) ðt ādrift, āsende ðs (*ûsig*, Lind.: *ûsic*, Rush.) on ðas swina heorde, 8, 31. Hē ðs ālæde of deofles þeowdome, Blickl. Homl. 73, 7; Cd. Th. 25, 8; Gen. 390; Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. *ûsic*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10; Ps. Th. 64, 3; Cd. Th. 162, 4; Gen. 2676; Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30; Beo. Th. 5270; B. 2638. þeáh ðe ðser feá lifgen, 188, 8; Az. 42. Hē cwom ðser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Geóca ðser, Cd. Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Helpe usser, Ps. Th. 67, 20. [gen. used as a possessive (v. *ûre*), *our*:—*ûser* yldran, Cd. Th. 234, 26; Dan. 298. [*Goth.* *uns*, *unsis*; *dat. acc.*; *unsara*; *gen.*: *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* *ûs*; *dat. acc.*; *ûser*; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* *uns*; *dat. unsih*; *acc.*; *unsar*; *gen.*: *Icel.* *oss*; *dat. acc.*] v. *wē*, *unc*, *ûre*, and next word.

Ûse, *Wuse*, *an*; *Ûs* (or *Ûse*; *indecl. ?*), *e*; *f*. The name of several rivers in England, *Ûse*:—Andlang ðsan dæd hī cōmon to Bedanforda, Chr. 1019; Erl. 143, 33. Of ðsan up on Wilbalðes feot . . . On ðsan; andlang ðsan (the charter refers to Northamptonshire), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 14–25. Landgemære æt Ollanæge . . . In on ðse; andlang ðse, 170, 22–31. Tō ðse stæde (cf. *vulgare prisco usu nomen imposuerunt* Use, l. 2), v. 226, 14. Up on ðsan ðd Wætlinga-stræt, L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 10. Eall hira land betwuh ðicum and Wûsan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 20. Betwyx ðsan and Trēntan, 1069; Erl. 207, 16. See, too:—In ðsanmere *Ousemere* (in Warwickshire), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 9. In provincia *Usmerorum* (some part of *Worcestershire*), i. 154, 20. In aliis multis locis; hoc est . . . aet Stūre in ðsmērum, 173, 18, 34. Of ðsmere . . . on ðsmere, vi. 68, 14.

ûser, *usser*; *adj. pron. Our*:—Nergend ðser, Cd. Th. 34, 11; Gen. 536. Drihten ðser, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Drihten usser, 54, 8; Cd. Th. 53, 3; Gen. 855. *Usses* Dryhtnes rōd, Exon. Th. 67, 7; Cri. 1085. Endelāf usses cynnes, Beo. Th. 5619; B. 2813. Mōdes usses, Met. 21, 12. Ne meahð ðu in usse mægþe ne on ussum gemānan wunian, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. On eallum ussum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ussum mōde, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Mid usse lichoman, 47, 14; Cri. 755. Hlāf ðserne (*ûserne*, Lind.) *panem nostrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11. Frēan ðserne, Beo. Th. 5997; B. 3002; Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. ðsa ðserne (*ûse* ð *ûsera*, Rush.) *nostrum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 11. ðsra (*ûserne*, Rush.) *nostram*, 10, 24. Hālna dō kyningc ðserne, Ps. Lamb. 19, 10. Usserne *God Deum nostrum*, Ps. Th. 98, 5. Ōþ usse tide, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 37. Wē usse gesihþ upp āhōfan, 5, 1; S. 613, 32; Exon. Th. 464, 23; Hō. 91. Usse yldran, 160, 20; Gū. 946. Ðæt ussa (*ûre*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18) tida wēren swylce, Met. 8, 40. Usse sāula, 21, 35. In ussara tida tīman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 725. Mildsa sāulum ussa leōda, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Goda ussa gield, Exon. Th. 251, 16; Jul. 146; 279, 26; Jul. 619. Godum ussum, 252, 26; Jul. 169. On ussum sāwlum, 80, 29; Cri. 1314. Tō ussum wæpnum, Nar. 21, 19. Forgef ðs scylda ðsra, swæ uoe forgefōn scyldgum ðsum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Heó beswæc yldran usse, Exon. Th. 226, 31; Ph. 414. Ussa sāula, Met. 23, 11. [*Goth.* *unsar*: *O. Sax.* *ûsa*: *O. Frs.* *unse*, *ûse*: *O. H. Ger.* *unsar*.] v. *uncer*.

ûsic. v. *ûs*.

ût; *adv.* **I.** where there is motion, lit. or fig., *out, beyond the bounds within which a thing is enclosed*, (1) with verbs of going. (a) without words determining whence or whither motion proceeds:—Hē læteþ word ðt faran, Exon. Th. 315, 35; Mōd. 41. Uton gān ðt egrediamur foras, Gen. 5, 8; 27, 3; Cd. Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461. Ða eodon hig ðt ān æfter ānum *post unum exierant*, Jn. Skt. 8, 9. Cume ān spearwa ðurh ðpre duru in, ðurh ððre ðt gēwite, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18.

(a 1) *out* on an expedition:—Wæs Eādmund cyng gewend ðt, and gerād ða West-Seaxan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 13. (a 2) *out*, in the sense of leaving a place:—Be ðām ðe ðt farap, hwæðer hī mon eft underfōn scyle, R. Ben. 53, 6. (a 3) *out* to the closet:—Gif mon ne mæge ðt gegān, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12; 230, 21, 23. v. *ûte*, II. 1 a. (a 4) of the passage of time, *out*, with the idea of coming to an end:—Ût gangendum ðam mōnþe ðe wē Aprelis hātaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14. (8) with words denoting whence motion proceeds:—Ût āfaren of ðines fæder eþele, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 29; Cd. Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6. Lēt of brēostum word ðt faran, Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. In tō gemōte cuman, and ðt of gemōte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. Fleōgan of hūse ðt, Cd. Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Gangan ðt of earce, 89, 29; Gen. 1488. Ða ðe ðt gongaþ of mūþe, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 34. Moyses oft eode inn and ðt on ðæt templ, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 24. Ic of ðē ðt siððe, Soul Kmbl. 110; Seel. 55. Ðær ic ðt swīcan ne mæg non egrediebar, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hionan ðt witan, Met. 24, 52. (γ) with words denoting whither motion proceeds:—Ic wæs ðt ācymen on ælþeódig land *advena fui in terra aliena*, Ex. 2, 22. v. *ût-ācumen*. Fleah cāere ðt on Crēcas, Met. 1, 21. Hē eode ðt on ðæt land, Gen. 24, 63. Cnut wende him ðt þurh Buccingahāmscīre into Beadaforðscīre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 6. (1a) with verbs that imply going:—Ic ne mæg ðt āreðian, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Heó forlēt hyre hæstingas ðt, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Word ðe hē ðt forlēt, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Gif mec se mǣnsceada of eorðsele ðt gesēceþ, Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Hī bedicodon ða burh ðton ðæt nān mann ne mihte ne inn ne ðt, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Heó wolde ðt þanon feore beorgan, Beo. Th. 2589; B. 1292. (2) where motion (lit. or fig.) is caused, with verbs of bearing, casting, driving, releasing, etc.:—Geōte man ðone wætan ðt *liquor effundatur*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 7. Hwæthugu of cyricean ðurh stale ðt ābregdan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 5. Deofolseōcnassa ðt tō ādrifanne, Mk. Skt. 3, 15. Ða landbigengan ðt āmāran, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. ðt tō anyðenne *expellendum*, Scint. 210, 13. Hē ðt āwearp ða scamolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic mægenbyrðenne hider ðt ætþar, Beo. Th. 6176; B. 3092. Hiē ne mehton ða scipu ðt breggan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 10. Ðone æpeling ðe hē ðt flēmdre, Chr. 725; Erl. 45, 31. Ālād mē ðt of ðyssum bendum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 34. Sum lytel cniht swært teah ðone brōðor of ðære cirican ðt, Shrn. 65, 18. Ne mæg nān man of mīnre handa ðt ālinnan, Deut. 32, 39. God bebead ðæt hī sceoldon ālysan hysecild ðt mid fif scyllum, Homl. Th. i. 138, 16. Hē hine of earfodum ðt ālysdre, Ps. Th. 90, 15. Ðæt land eode eft into ðære stowe ðe hit ðt ālāned wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 267, 6. Deah ðe Harold ðæt land mid unlage ðt nam, 274, 29. Nænig mon his gefōht openum wordum ðt ne cýðe *nemo palam pronunciet*, Nar. 28, 30. Hit nænig mon ðt cýþan ne mōste *no man might spread the news of it abroad*, 32, 17. ðt mēran, 32, 22. (2 a) figurative, as in to carry out, to an end, marking completeness. v. *ût-cwealm*. (3) *out, forth*, as in to break out:—Se wielm ðæs innopes ðt ābiersd, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Streām ðt āweoll, Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Wip ðt āblegnedum ðum, Lchdm. ii. 10, 5; 98, 25. Ðær blōd and water ðt biwōman, Exon. Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. Geseah streām ðt donan breacan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5084; B. 2545. Ðette seó wæte ðt fleowe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Hī of mīnre siðan swāt ðt guton (gotun, MS.), Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. Cleopaþ se alda ðt of helle, Cd. Th. 267, 7; Sat. 34. (4) with the idea of removal from the place in which a thing is fixed, to knock out, pull out, etc.:—Ic ðt āðelfe *effodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Þafa ðæt ic ðt āðō (*egiciam*) ðæt mot of ðinum eāgan . . . Āðō ārest ðt ðone beām of ðinum āgenum eāgan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4–5. ðt āstingan, Chr. 797; Erl. 59, 43. Ðu ðe ðt ātuge (*extraxisti*) mē of innode, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. Āteon ðt ða wætan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 25. Gif hwā slea hī weales eage ðt oððe hī his wylne, læte hig frige for ðam eāgan ðe hē ðt ādyde, Ex. 21, 26; L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. Ða sticode him mon ða eāgan ðt *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. (5) with verbs of summoning:—Hē hine ācigde ðt, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. Āban ðu ða beornas ðt of ofne, Cd. Th. 242, 34; Dan. 429. ðt *from this world*, Salm. Kmbl. 962; Sal. 480. (5 a) summoning to service:—Ða hēt se cyng ābannan ðt ealne þeodscipe of West-Seaxum, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. Hēt se cyning bannan ðt here . . . Ða hī þider ðt cōmon (cf. *done here ðe ðam cyngre mid wæs*, Erl. 181, 8), 1048; Erl. 180, 1; Exon. Th. 120, 12; Gū. 270. (6) *out, away from home, abroad*:—Gif hē unmyndlunge ceap āredige ðt on hwylcere fare, būton hē hit ær cýðde ða hē ðt rād, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. (7) *out, away from land*:—Hwæðer gē eower hundas and eower net ðt on ða sǣ lædon? Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 4; Met. 19, 19. Hiē ðt ððreowon, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. ðt feor on Wendelsǣ, Met. 26, 30. Wit on garsecg ðt aldrum nēddon, Beo. Th. 1079; B. 537. Guman ðt scufon wudu, 436; B. 215; Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Nacan ðt āþringan, Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39.

II. where there is not motion, *out*. (1) *outside*:—Ne beoð hī ðt fram ðē ātýnde non *excludantur*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. (1 a) *not within doors, not in the house, abroad*:—Niman hī him wif and heora andlyfene ðt onfōn *sortiri uxores debent, et stipendia sua exterius* (not in a monastery) *accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 18. v. *ût-wæpnedmann*. (2) *on the surface*:—Byrgennum ðt hwitum *monumentis dealbatis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. (3) *out, away from land*:—Orcadas ða

eáland, ða wæron ūt on gārsecge būtan Breotone *Orcadas insulas ultra Britanniam in oceano positas*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13; Ps. Th. 96, 1; Met. 16, 12. (4) figurative, externally:—Se ðe ūt wel lærd mid his wordum, hē onfehð innan ðæs ingeðonges fætnesse *qui exterius praedicando benedicit, interioris augmenti pinguedinem recipit*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 4. [Goth. *O. Sax. Icel. ūt*: *O. H. Ger. ūz*.] v. þær-, þurh-ūt.

ūt-ācumen, -cymen[e]; *adj.* *Stranger, alien, foreign*:—Dēmaþ ælcon men riht, si hit burga man, si hit ūtācymene (*peregrinus*), Deut. 1, 16. Se ūtācymena (*ūtācūmena*, v. l.) munuc ðe of uncūðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 108, 4. Gē wæron ūtācymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Lev. 19, 34; 25, 23. Fallum and māgum and ūtācymenum omnibus et *propinquis et extraneis*, Scint. 3, 14. ūtācymene and ælþeodige *advenas et peregrinos*, 137, 16. ūtācymene *peregrinos*, Lev. 23, 22. Wraecan ūtācūmenan *advenas*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 9. v. ūtan-cumen, -cymene.

ūta-cund (ūta=ūtan or ūte; v. innan-, inne-cund); *adj.* *Foreign, alien, strange*:—Ūtacund cynn *alienigena*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 8. Des ūta-cunda, Lind. 17, 18. On ūtacund in *alieno*, 16, 12. Ūtacund *alienum* . . . ðara ūtacundra *alienorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 5. From ūtacundum *ab alienis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25; Rtl. 168, 13.

utan *let us*. v. witon.

ūtan (-on); *adv. prep.* **A. adv.** **I.** *from without*:—Weard mē on hige lēothe ūtan and innan, Cd. Th. 42, 21; Gen. 677. Gif ðū wēst ðæt him āhwonan ūtan cōmon ða gōd ðe hē hæfþ, ðonne wære ðæt þing betere, ðe hit him fram cōme, ðonne hē, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 26. Ælfrēd com ūtan (ūton, MS. E.) mid ferde, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 23. Æghwylcne ellþeodigra ðara ðe ðæt eáland ūtan sōhte, Andr. Kmbl. 56; An. 28. Cūmaþ of eálandum ūtan kynincgas, Ps. Th. 71, 10; 79, 13.

II. *without, on the outside*. (1) where action, stated or implied, may be thought of as operating on an object from without:—Hāt wæs him ūtan wráðlic wite, Cd. Th. 23, 6; Gen. 354; 285, 23; Sat. 342. (1a) with *ymb*, *be*, as prepositions or prefixes of verbs:—Pontius hæfde ðone consul mid his folce ūtan befangen, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 22; Met. 13, 7. Æghwylc oþer ūtan ymbcylpeþ, Met. 11, 35; Exon. Th. 423, 2; Rā. 41, 15. Hī hine ūtan ymbdringþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. (2) where action takes place outside an object:—Hī beðicodon ða burh ūton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Hē ðone būr ūtan beceode, 755; Erl. 48, 30. Land beligan ūton, Cd. Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Besittþ hie ūtan, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 4; Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 9; 918; Erl. 104, 1. Hie hine ðær ūtan besetton, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Ðæt nān neod sý ūtan tō farene *ut non sit necessitas vagandi foris*, R. Ben. 127, 7. Se ðe sceal healdan folc ūtan wið feoðnum, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Se fugel ymbsetþ ūtan lic hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 121, 3; Ph. 204. Ūtan ymbstandne mid unriþe pegna, Met. 25, 7. Ūton, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 3. Cyrican wyrcan ymb ða cyrican ūtan ðe hē ær worhte, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 30. (3) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Ūtan (*a foris*) wlitige, innan fulle deaðra bāna, Mt. 23, 27; Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 26; Rūn. 13; Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðæt treow biþ ūton gescyrcd mid ðære rinde, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 7; Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Ūton tō gesett tō trymnesse ðæs huses, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 35; Exon. Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. Ūton hie wæron elpenðānum geworhte, Nar. 5, 5; Exon. Th. 474, 31; Rā. 41, 47. Beāmas ūtan ofates gehlædene, Cd. Th. 30, 3; Gen. 461. On dysse eorðan ūtan *on the face of the earth*, Ps. Th. 64, 6. Innan and ūtan eorðan lifne gefæstnod, Cd. Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322; Beo. Th. 1552; B. 774; Exon. Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005; 219, 2; Ph. 301. (3a) figuratively, *outwardly*:—Gē ætywāþ mannum ūtan (*a foris*) rihtwīse, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Ðeah hē fæger word ūtan ætywē, Fram. Kmbl. 32; Leas. 18. (4) with *ymb* or *be* and verbs of motion or rest, *about, round*:—Ðæt hē hine æghwonon ūtan ymb sāwe (cf. behealde hē on feower heafte, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), Met. 10, 4. Ūtan behwerf, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35; Met. 13, 77, 78. Hē ælce dæg ūton ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, 39, 3; Fox 214, 16; Met. 28, 4, 13. Hie ne mehton Sūt-Seaxna lond ūtan berowan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9. Ætywdon twegen steorran ymb ða sunnan ūtan, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. (5) *out, away from land*:—Eáland ūtan, Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334.

B. prep. with gen. *Without, outside of*. v. ūtan-bordes, -landes. [O. Sax. ūtan: O. H. Ger. ūzān *foras*, *a foris*: Icel. ūtan *from outside*; *outside*.] v. be-, on- (Lchdm. ii. 292, 27), wiþ-, ymb-ūtan; ūtane, and compounds with ūtan as prefix.

ūtan-bordes, *adv.* *Abroad*:—Man ūtanbordes wīsdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte *people abroad came hither in search of learning*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 11. [Icel. ūtan-borðs *overboard*: Dan. uden-borðs. Cf. Goth. ūtana (*with gen.*): O. H. Ger. ūzān (*with gen.*): Icel. ūtan (*with gen.*).] v. ūtan-landes.

ūtan-cumen, -cymen[e]; *adj.* *Come from without*. **I.** *from another land, foreign, alien, strange*:—Ūtāncuman *advena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 64. Ðær nān ūtāncymen (ūtāncumen, Cott. MS.) mon cuman ne dorste, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 1. Se ūtāncūmena munuc ðe of uncūðum eardum cymð, R. Ben. 109, 4. Ðam elþeodigan and ūtāncūmenan (ūtāncūmenan, MSS. G. H.) ne læt ðū nō uncūðlice wið hine, L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. Ne hyrwe gē ūtāncymenne man (*advenam*), Lev. 19, 33. Ælþeodige men and ūtāncūmene swýðe ūs swencaþ, Wulfst. 91, 19. Gē

wæron ūtāncūmene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Deut. 10, 19. Ūtāncūmenra *exteriorum* i. *peregrinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 62. þurh ūtāncūmen[r]a goda naman þe *utrumque nomen exteriorum deorum*, Ex. 23, 13. Ūtāncūmene and elþeodige ne geswenc ðū, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14.

II. *belonging to another*:—Gif ūtāncūmene (*alienus*) oxa

ōðres oxan gewundap, Ex. 21, 35. v. ūt-ācumen.

ūtane (-one, -ene); *adv.* **I.** *where there is motion (lit. or fig.) to an object, from without*:—Ūtēne *extrinsecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 21. Him biþ se wela ūtane cūmen, and hē ne mæg ūtane nāht āgnes habban, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7, 8. Ic nolde ðæt ðū wēndest ðæt Gode āhwonan ūtane cōme his gōðnes, 34, 2; Fox 136, 23; 34, 7; Fox 144, 20. Ðý læs ðonne hie oferhyggaþ ðæt hie siēn oferreachte ūtane mid oðerra manna lārum hie siēn innan gehæfte mid ofermetum *ne dum aliorum suasionibus foris superari despicitur, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 6. Him mon ūtane of oðrum londum an wann, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28.

II. *where there is not movement to an object*. (1) *outside*:—Se here ða burh ūtone besetton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 14. Se rodor hine hælfþ ūtane (cf. se rodor ðas rūman gesceaft ūtan ymhwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. Ðætte wē scylen beon on ðisse ældeodigesse ūtane beheāwe mid suingellan, tō ðam ðæt wē siēn gefēged tō ðæm gefōgsiānum on ðære Godes caestre *quia nunc foris per flagella tundimur, ut intus in templum Dei postmodum disponamur*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18. (2) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Se wielm ðæs innodes ūt ābersð, and wierd tō sceabbe, and moniga wunda ūtane wyrcð, Past. 11; Swt. 171, 10. (3) *out, at sea*:—Ðā gerædde se cyng ðæt man gegaderode scipu . . . and hī sceoldan cunnian gif hī muhton ðone here āhwær ūtane betræppen, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 27. (4) *outwardly, externally*:—Ðonne hē ongīt be sunum ðingum oððe ðeawum ūtone (-anne, Hatt. MS.) ætiēwdum (*signis exterius apparentibus*) eall ðæt hie innan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Ūtane, 28; Swt. 195, 22. Gif munuc inne on his heortan eadmōd bið, and nā ðæt ān, ac eac swylce ūtene mid his lichoman eadmōðnesse gebýcnige, R. Ben. 31, 3. (5) *with ymbe, about*:—Ðā ymbe ðæt ūtene forðferde Decius *about that time Decius died*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 348. [O. H. Ger. ūzana.] v. ūtan.

ūtan-landes, *adv.* *Abroad, in distant countries*:—Þeoda ðe eard nymaþ ūtanlandes *gentes qui habitant fines terrae*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. [Cf. In outenland in *terra aliena*, Ps. 136, 4. Utenerdes in *foreign lands*, Gen. and Ex. 956. Laban ferde for Caram into utenstede, 1741. Icel. ūtan-lands, -lendis *abroad*; ūtanlands-maðr, -siðir *a foreigner, foreign customs*.] v. ūtan-bordes.

ūtan-weard, *adj.* *Outside, exterior*; may be translated, *the outside of the noun with which it agrees*:—Ūtanweard þeoh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 62. Fram ðæm mūþan ūtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Hlāw ymbhearf ūtanweardne, Beo. Th. 4583; B. 2297. Ūtaward fingers *extremum digiti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. ¶ *adverb*:—Ūtaword *de foris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25, 26; Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. [Icel. ūtan-verðr.] v. ūte-, ūt-weard.

ūt-cwealm, *es*; *m.* *Utter destruction*:—Ūtucalm *internicium bellum dicitur, quo nullus remanet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 83.

ūt-cymen. v. ūtan-cumen.

ūt-dræf, *e*; *f.* *Ejection, expulsion*:—Ðā onscunode se Eādsige Aðel-wuld, and ealle ða muncas ðe on ðam mynstre wæron, for ðære ūt-dræfe ðe hē gedyde wið hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85.

ūt-dræfere, *es*; *m.* *One who drives out*:—Ūt-dræfere *exterminator*, ūt ādrifen *exterminatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 45.

ūte; *adv.* *Outside, without*. **I.** *where there is motion to the outside*:—Ne com se here ofter eall ūte of ðæm setum ðonne tuwra, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19. Ðæt hē up heonan ūte mihte cuman, Cd. Th. 27, 10; Gen. 415. Mōste ic ūte weorþan, 23, 34; Gen. 369.

Ia. *fig.* with the idea of degradation, *out, from one's position*:—Būtan ðām ānum ðe for heora leathrum of hyra endebyrdenesse ūtor (uttor, Wells Fram.) āscofene synd *exceptis his quos abbas degradaverit*, R. Ben. 115, 9. **Ib.** *out, into another's possession*:—Weard ðæt land ūte and hæfdon hit cyneegas *ablatus est in manibus regum*, Chart. Th. 271, 27.

II. *on the outside*:—Ic eom ūte *ego foris sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 242, 5. (1) *outside a house, any enclosed place, etc.*:—Petrus sæt ūte (*foris*) on ðam cafertūne, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69; Lk. Skt. i. 10. Tō ðam wiggendum ðe ðær unrōte ūte (*outside the tent*) wæron, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Gē standap ðær ūte (uuta, Lind. *foris*), Lk. Skt. 13, 25; Jn. Skt. 18, 16; 20, 11; Bt. 2, 12; S. 513, 30; Blickl. Homl. 201, 18; 217, 35. His lichoma wæs ūte bebyriged nēh cyricean *positum corpus ejus foras juxta ecclesiam*, 2, 3; S. 504, 31. Mycel menigu ymb hine sæt, and tō him cwædon: 'Hēr is ðin mōdor ūte (*foris*)', Mk. Skt. 3, 32.

(1a) in a special sense. v. ūt, I. i. a. 3:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe, ðæt ðone seocan monnan lystþ ūtanges, and ne mæg ðonne hē ūte betýned bið (*when he is at the closet*), Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (1b) *out, not residing in a place*:—Ðæt munece gehwylc, ðe ūte sý of mynstre . . . gebūge into mynstre, L. Eth. 5, 5; Th. i. 306, 2. (1c) in reference to persons:—Ðæt mōd mæg findan on innan him selfum ealle ða gōd ðe hit ūte sēcþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 25. (1d) where the locality is non-material:—Ðam ðe ūte synt ealle þing on bigspellum gewurþaþ, Mk.

Skt. 4, 11. Nū sind wē ūte belocene fram ðam heofenlican leōhte, Homl. Th. i. 154, 13. Ðæt was Euan wōp ūte betýned, Blickl. Homl. 7, 14. (2) *outside, on the outer side*:—Gē ðæt ūte is calices geclēnsiaþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. (3) *out, out of doors, in the open air*:—Se cyng hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean rex, *residens sub divo*, Bd. i, 25; S. 486, 38. Hī slēpon ūte on triowa sceadum, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12; Met. 8, 27. Gnættas cōmon ofer eall ðæt land, ge inne ge ūte, Ors. i, 7; Swt. 36, 30. Ic seah wyhte twā ūte plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rā. 43, 2. (4) *out, away, at a distance*:—Ūtor *exterius*, Ælfrc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 7; Exon. Th. 426, 35; Rā. 41, 84. (4a) *out, away from habitations, in open country*:—Hē ne mihte on ða ceastre gān, ac beon ūte (*foris*) on wēstum stōwum, Mk. Skt. i, 45. On burgum beoþ blōstum fægere, swā on eorðan hēg ūte on lande, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Hē genam hēt ūte eowde ūte be sceapum, 77, 69. (4b) *out, from home on service*:—Hiē wāron simle heafle æt hām, heafle ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 18. Hī lāgon ūte ealne ðone herfest on fyrdinge, 1006; Erl. 140, 9. (4c) *out, not in one's own country, abroad*:—Him leofre was ðæt hē ūte wunne ðonne hē æt hām wære, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 30. (4d) *out, away from land*:—Ān igland ðæt is ūte on ðære sē, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Ðā sæton hiē ūte on ðam iglande, 918; Erl. 104, 11. Gefeah Scipia wið Hannibal ūte on sē, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 36. (5) *marking degree or extent*:—Hī nānuht ne magon ufor ne ūtor (*beyond*) fiodan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16. Ðām ðe him ðas woruld ūttor lētan, ðonne ðæt æce lif, Exon. Th. 109, 28; Gū. 97. [O. Sax. O. Frs. ūta: Icel. ūti.] v. þær-ūte; ūt, ūtan.

ūtera; *cpve.* ūtemest, ūtmost; *spue.* adj. *Outer, outmost.* I. of position or order:—Seo ūtre wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 21. Gif ðæt ūtere (ūttere, MS. B.: ūtre, MS. H.) bān bið þyrel, L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 15. Hiē forgeātan ðara ūtera gefeohte *they forgot the foreign wars*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. Wurpaþ hyne on ða ūttaran (ūtteran, MS. A.: ðæm ūtmostum, Lind.) þýstro *mitiute um in tenebras exteriores*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13; 25, 30 (wūtmostum, Lind.). Ōð tō ūtmeste *usque ad extremum*, Lk. 55, 36. Ða ūtmostan ðiōða *the most distant nations*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 29. In ūtmostum in *extremis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 23. II. *external, not of the inner man*:—Ūre mann ūttara *noster homo exterior*, Scint. 53, 20. Hū se lāreow ne sceal ða inneran giemnenne gewanian for ðære ūttaran ābigsunge (*exteriorum occupatione*), ne eft ða ūttaran ne forlæte hē for ðære inneran . . . ðý læs hē siē gehæft mid ðam ūttaran ymbhordan, Past. 18; Swt. 127, 8–14. For ðære ūttaran geornfulnesse woroldfira dæda *pro industria exteriori*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðætte wē swā lufigen ðisne ūttaran and ðisne eorðlican fultum, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 2. Ða ūttaran weorc wōran behalden *exteriora opera observantur*, Bd. i, 27; S. 494, 30; Scint. 60, 4. Peah hē mē ðara ūttarena gewinna gefreode, peah winnaþ wið mē ða innan unrihtlustas, Ps. Th. 15, 7; Past. 18; Swt. 139, 23. Ðara ūttara weorca, Swt. 127, 12; 141, 8. Peah ðe ic næbbe ða ūttaran lāc, ic gemete on mē sylfum hwæt ic legge on weofode ðinne herunge, Homl. Th. i. 584, 15. [O. Frs. ūtera: O. H. Ger. ūzéro.] v. innera.

ūter-mere, es; *m.* *Outer-sea, open sea*:—Hiē forfōron him ðone mūðan on ūtermere, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 22. [Cf. Icel. ūt-sjár.]

ūte-weard; *adj.* *Outward, extreme*; may sometimes be translated on the *outside of*, at the *extremity* of the noun to which it refers; sometimes is used substantively, the *outward part, extremity*:—Ūte-weard (dæl) *crepus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 27. Se munt is mycel ūte-weard *the hill presents a large surface*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 26. iiii mīla fram ðæm mūðan ūte-weardum *four miles from the outside of the mouth*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Ðā gefēgon hiē ðara þreora tū æt ðæm mūðan ūte-weardum, 897; Erl. 95, 26. Hē sý onfangen on ūte-weardre endebyrðnesse in *ultimo gradu recipiatur*, R. Ben. 53, 11. Hē ðencð on ðam oferbræðelse his mōdes . . . Ac on ūte-weardum his mōde hē liēht him selfum, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 18–24. Heo hafaþ langne wyrtruman and ðone ūte-weardre sweartne *it has a long root, and that black on the outside*, Lchdm. i. 304, 2. Ðū smitst his blōð ofer ūte-weard Aarones swýðre eāre *sanguinem ejus pones super extremum auriculæ dextræ Aaron*, Ex. 29, 20. Ūte-weard nosterle *pinnulæ*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 22. Smyra ða eāgan ūte-warde, Lchdm. i. 374, 10. ¶ With preps. forming prepositional or adverbial phrases:—Ðes eard (*England*) nis swā mægenfæst hēr on ūte-weardan ðære eorðan brādnyse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 107. Gif munuc eādhyrde biþ, peah hine man wācne and unweorðne talige and an ūte-weardum forlæte and tō ūte-weardum medemige *si omni uilitate vel extremitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 4. [O. Frs. ūta-werd.] v. ūtan-, ūt-weard.

ūt-fær, es; *n.* *A going out, egress, exit*:—Ūtfær *egressio*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 7. On ūtfære in *exitu*, 73, 5. Ðæt wē symle ðone mæran gylt forfleon þurh ūtfære ðæs læssan, Homl. Th. i. 484, 8. Ðeah heo nān ūtfær ne gemet, 410, 10. On ūtfærum heora in *egressibus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13.

ūt-færelð, es; *n.* *A going out*:—*Exodus* on Grēcisc, *exitus* on Lýden, ūtfærelð on Englisc, Ex. Thw. tit. Ūtfærelð his fram Fæder *egressus ejus a Patre*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17. Hī ær Moysce and hys folce ðæs ūtfærelðes wyrndon, Ors. i, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Ūtfærelð *exitum*, Ælfrc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 8. Ne fare hē ūt tō gefeohte ne him nān man ūtfærelð beoðe (*he is not to be called upon to leave home*), Deut. 24, 5.

ūt-faru, e; *f.* *A going out, going abroad or out of doors*:—Ðæt nān neoð ne sý munecum ūtan tō farene, for ðý ðe seo ūtfaru nān þing ne framap hira sālulum *ut non sit necessitas monachis vagandi foris quia omnino non expedit animabus eorum*, R. Ben. 127, 8. [Icel. ūt-för.]

ūt-för, e; *f.* *A going out from the body, an evacuation*:—Be drencum and ūtförum, Lchdm. ii. 14, 30.

ūt-fūs; *adj.* *Ready to sail*:—þær æt hýðe stōð bringedstefna ūtfūs, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33.

ūt-gang, es; *m.* *A going out, exit, egress*:—*Exitus, finis, effectus, terminus*, *egressus* ūtgong, endestæf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 83. Ūtgang *egressio*, Ps. Spl. 18, 6; *exitus*, 118, 136. (1) *a going out of a place, egress, exit*:—Nā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rýnde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Be ūtgonge (*egressu*) folces of Ægypta lande, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Ðū mē ne dēst tō ūtgonge ic ne mæg you will not make me go out, and I cannot, Shr. 141, 21. Ūtgang ðinne and ingang Dryhten gehealde *Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Þurh earmlicne deap and þurh sārlicne ūtgang ðæs mǣnfullan lifes, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 21. Ūtgong heonan, Exon. Th. 282, 10; Jul. 661. (1a) *the right of egress*:—Ingong and ūtgong, Chart. Th. 578, 26. (2) *a coming out from a position within a body*:—Læcedōmas wið þearmes ūtgange, and wið bæcþearmes ūtgange, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27, 29. (2a) in a special sense, *evacuation of the body*:—Sum coþu is ðære wambe ðæt ðone seocan monnan lysteþ ūtganges, Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (3) in reference to time, *the going out of a period, the conclusion, end*:—Se æresta Mōnandæg æfter ūtgange ðæs mōnþes Decembris *the first Monday after December has gone out*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 18. (4) *a place by which anything comes out, an exit, passage*:—On ūtgange burnan in *exitu aquarum*, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Næfð ūtgang sió stōw, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. (4a) in a special sense, of part of the body:—*Viscera in ilve, meatis ūtgang, anus bæcþearm*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 59. Ða swylas ðe beoð on mannes handum oððe on oþrum limum oððe ymb ðone ū gang, Lchdm. i. 356, 17; 364, 20. (4b) *a privy*. Cf. forþ-gang:—In ūtgong f in feltūn (innun ūtgongum, Rush.) in *secessum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. (5) *what comes out of a body, an evacuation*:—Sceawige mon hwylc se ūtgang siē þe micel þe lytel, Lchdm. ii. 218, 12; 200, 1; 220, 6. Gesceawa ælce dæge ðæt ðin ūtgong and micge siē gesundlic, 226, 20, 22. Be ðære cope ðe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūð him fram weorpe, 236, 12. Næs þurh ða micgean āne ac eac þurh oþerne ūtgang, 250, 11. [O. Frs. ūt-gong: O. H. Ger. ūt-gang *exitus, egressus, eventus*; *diarrha, dysenteria*: Icel. ūt-gangr, -ganga *a going out; a passage*.] v. ūt-geng.

ūt-garseog, es; *m.* *The ocean at the horizon, the ocean at a distance from land*. v. ūt, II. 2:—Tungol (*the sun*) on æfenne ūtgarseoges grundas *þæp the sun at even holds its way beneath the depths of utmost ocean*, Exon. Th. 350, 29; Sch. 70. [Cf. Icel. ūt-haf.]

ūt-gefeoh, es; *n.* *Foreign war*:—Ðætte Bryttas some tīd gestildon fram ūtgefohte *ut Brittones, quiescentibus ad tempus exteris bellis*, Bd. i, 22; S. 485, 11.

ūt-gemære, es; *n.* *An extreme boundary*:—Of eorðan ūtgemærum *a finibus terræ*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. Ōp ðýsse eorðan ūtgemæru *ad terminos orbis terræ*, 71, 8.

ūt-geng, es; *m.* (or? -genge, an; *f.* v. genge) *An outlet, exit*:—Tō ūtgungum weogas *ad exitus viarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 9. [Cf. Icel. ūt-ganga; *wk. f.*] v. ūt-gang.

ūt-healf, e; *f.* *The outside, exterior*:—Ūthealf ðæs beddes *sponda* (v. *sponda*, est exterior pars lecti, 242, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 28. [Cf. Icel. ūt-hálfa *the outskirts*.]

ūt-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m.* *A foreign army*:—Se here fērde swā hē sylf wolde, and seo fyrding ðære ðære landeode ælce hearm, ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne ðyðere, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13. Ða scipu sceoldan ðisne eard healdan wið ælcne ūthere, 1009; Erl. 141, 25.

ūpgendra. v. next word.

ūp-genge; *adj.* *Fugitive, transitory, not to be retained, passing out of one's possession*:—Se eþel ūdgenge weard Adame and Euan, eardfca cyst beorht oðbrōðren *that country could no more be held by Adam and Eve, the choicest realm was taken away from them*, Exon. Th. 153, 12; Gū. 824. Ðær was Æschere feorh ūdgenge *there life fled from Aschere*, Beo. Th. 4253; B. 2123. Ðæs eðel wære ece tō gelyfanne on heofonum, nales on eorþlice frætweadnyse, on gewitendre and on ūpgenge *cujus sedes aeterna non in vili et caduco metallo, sed in coelis esset credenda*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Ðæt hiē ne āstigan on ofermedu, ne ūpgendra (-gengra?) welenā tō wel ne truwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. [Cf. Goth. unþa- in unþa-pliuhan *to escape*.]

ūt-hleap, es; *n.* *The fine for allowing a culprit to escape* (cf. L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14):—Ūðleap, Chart. Th. 411, 30; 359, 3 (printed -leaw). The word occurs in a list of privileges granted by the king.

ūp-mæte; *adj.* *Immense, very great*:—Ðær hangade ūpmæte leohð-fæt, byrnende dages and nihtes ofer ðara Drihtnes fōta swaða (cf. Hangap ðær eac bufan ðæm lāstum geregnod swiþe mycel leohðfæt . . . and bið ā dages and nihtes byrnende, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29), Shr. 81, 17.

ūp-wita, -weota, an; *m.* *A person distinguished for wisdom or learning in general or in a special branch, a philosopher, scribe, geo-*

- metrician*, etc.:—Se gomola, eald ūdwita (cf. frōd fæder, mōdsnottor, 300, 4; Fā. 1), Exon. Th. 304, 6; Fā. 66. Ūdweota a councillor, senator, Andr. Kmbl. 2211; An. 1107. Ūdweota *philosophus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 24. Cato was openlice ūpwita, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 8; Met. 10, 50. Epicurus se ūpwita, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 21. Ūre ūpwita Plato, 33, 3; Fox 126, 35, 1; Fox 156, 9; Met. 22, 54. Ūdwita *sophista*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 8. Gleāwuni ūdwitum and getincgum *gymnosophistis* et *rhetoribus*, ūdwita *gymnosophista*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 6–9. An swiþe wis mon ongan fandan ānes ūpwitan and hine bismērode, for ðam hē hine swā orgellice up āhōf and bodode ðas ðe hē ūdwita (*philosophus*) wære; ne cyððe hē hit mid nānum cræftum . . . Ða wolde se wisa mon his fandan, hwæder hē swā wis wære swā hē self wende ðat hē wære, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27–33. An ūdwutta *unus scriba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 19. Ūdwitan *sophista*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 46. Ða clypode se apostol ðone ūdwitan Graton, Homl. Th. i. 60, 31. Ðæs ðe ūs secgaþ bēc, ealde ūdwitan (*historians*), Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 18; *astronomers*, Menol. Fox 329; Men. 166. Ūpwitan (*philosophers*) secgaþ ðæt siō sāwul hæbbe driō gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3; Met. 20, 184; Homl. Skt. i. 1, 96. Ūdweotan (*the Jewish scribes and elders*), Elen. Kmbl. 943; El. 473. Ūdwutta *scribae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 1. Ūduta (-wutu, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 22. Ūdwutto (-wuta, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 66. Swā swā ūpwitena gewuna is *ut geometrae solent*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Sum of ūdwutum (-wutum, Rush.) *quidam de scribis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1. Wæ iūh uuðutum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 29. Ic sende tō iūh wito and snote menn and ūdoto (*scribas*), 23, 34. Ūdwiotan his *seniores suos*, Ps. Surt. 104, 22; 118, 100. [Magy wærenn upwites swiþe wise, Orm. 7083.]
- ūp-witian**; *p.* ode *To study philosophy*:—Ic ūdwitige oððe ic smēage embe wisdōm *philosophor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 2.
- ūp-witigunge**, *e*; *f.* *The study of philosophy, philosophy*:—Ðæt heō on woruldwysdōme wære getogen æfter Grēciscra ūdwitigunge . . . Heō þeāh on wisdōme and on ūdwitigunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20–23. Befæst tō woruldlice lāre and tō ūdwitigunge, 4, 185. Hē cwæð him tō: 'Nū ic hæbbe ðe oferðogen on ūdwitigunge.' Se biscop him andwyrd: 'God forgeāfe ðæt ðū ūdwitigunge beoðdest,' Homl. Th. i. 448, 34; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 210.
- ūp-witlic**; *adj.* *Philosophical*:—Ðære ūdwitlican *acathemice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 10. Ðære ūdwitlican, 9, 13. Ða ūpwitlican *gymnica*, 91, 21; 41, 39. Ūpwitlicum *gimnicis artibus*, 42, 34.
- ūtian**; *p.* ode *To put out*. (1) *to put a person out of a place, to expel, remove*:—Ðæt ænig man cīcīþen ne ūtīge būton bīscopes geþehte, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28. Gif man preōst of circan on unriht ūtīge, L. N. P. L. 22; Th. ii. 294, 2. (2) *to put a thing out of one's possession, to alienate*:—Gif preōst cīcīþinge ūtīge, L. N. P. L. 27; Th. ii. 294, 14. Ūtīge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 10. [O. Frs. *ūtia*: O. H. Ger. *ūzōn* to put out.] *v.* ge-ūtian.
- ūt-irrende**; *adj.* *Running out of the body*. (1) *of medicine, purging, purgative*:—Wyrtdrenc ðe ne bið ūtīrnende, Lchdm. ii. 282, 9; 170, 25. Sele him wyrtdrenc ūtīrnende, 280, 17. Ūtīrnendne, 336, 1. Mid swelcum ūtīrnendum drencum, 222, 25; 82, 17. (2) *of a disease, diarrhoeic*:—Ðisse ādle fruman mon mæg gelācnian on ða ilcan wisan ðe ða ūtīrnendan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. (3) *of persons, suffering from diarrhoea or dysentery*:—Hū mon ða ūtīrnendan men scyle lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 278, 16. *v.* ūt-ryne, and next word.
- ūt-irning**, *e*; *f.* *A flux*:—In ūtīrninge (ūtīornende, Rush.) blōdes *in profusio sanguinis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25.
- ūt-lād**, *e*; *f.* *Carriage out of a place, the right to carry things out of a place*:—Mid inlāde and mid ūtlāde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5.
- ūt-lāss**, *we*; *f.* *Out-pastures, pasture-land away from the house*:—Seō ūtlāss, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 14, 21.
- ūt-laga**, *an*; *m.* *An outlaw*:—Ūtlaga *exlex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 62; Zup. 70, 5; *exul*, 9, 10; Zup. 39, 14; Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 58; 74, 26. Hē scel beōn ūtlaga wid mē, Wulfst. 296, 10. Ūtlagen (-an? -ne?) *extorrem*, Hpt. 412, 73. Se ðe Godes ūtlagan hæbbe on gewælde, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 1. Wē beoðað ðæt ūtlagan Godes and manna of earde gewitan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Riht is ðæt ða ūtlagan weorpan, ðe tō Godes rihte gebūgan nellan, Wulfst. 269, 5. Ūtlagan *exules*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 25. [Icel. *ūt-lagi*.] *v.* ūt-lah.
- ūt-lagian**; *p.* ode *To outlaw, banish, proscribe*:—Ūtlagode mann Ælfgār eorl, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3; 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Northymbra ūtlagodon heora eorl Tostig, 1064; Erl. 194, 14. Wið ðam ðe hī æfre ælcne Denisc [n]e cnyning ūtlagode of Engelande gecwædon, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. [Icel. *ūt-lagja* to banish.] *v.* ge-ūtlagian.
- ūt-lagu** (P), *e*; *f.* *Outlawry*:—Ūtlaga, L. C. S. 13 tit.; Th. i. 382, 17. Æt eallan ūtlaga (-an? *v.* ūt-lah, III) þingan *de omnibus ularie rebus*, W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 20.
- ūt-lah**; *adj.* *Out-lawed*; substantively, *an outlaw*. I. of a person in respect to his own country:—Gif hē man tō deāde gefylle, beō hē ūtlah, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10; L. Edg. H. 3; Th. i. 258, 19; L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 15; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11; Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3. Sý hē ūtlah (-laga, MS. B.), L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 400, 18. Se ðe ūtlages weorc gewyrce (cf. Icel. *göra ūtlaga verk*), 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Gif hīwā āmānsodne opþe ūtlahne (āmānsūmōdne opþe ūtlagene, MS. B.) hæbbe and healde, 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Se cnyng cwæð hine ūtlage and ealle his suna, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 10. I. a. where it is stated with respect to whom one is an outlaw:—Beō hē ūtlah wið God and āmānsūmōd fram eallum Cristendōme, Chart. Erl. 231, 15; Wulfst. 271, 24. Sý hē ūtlah (-laga, MS. B.) wið God and wið menn, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Beō se þeōf ūtlah wið eall folc, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. II. of a person in respect to a country not his own:—Hī æfre ælcne Deniscne cnyng ūtlah of Engelande gecwædon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 33. Ælc ðara landa ðe ænigne frīdige ðæra ðe Ænglaland hergie beō hit ūtlah wið ūs and wið ealne here, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 18. Gif heora menn sleān ūre æhta, ðonne beoð hý ūtlage ge wið hý ge wið ūs, ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 10. III. calling for outlawry:—Gif se Englica beclypaþ Frēnciscne mid ūtlagan þingan *si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria*, W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 22. [Icel. *ūt-lagr*, ūt-laga.]
- ūt-land**, *es*; *n.* I. *a foreign country*:—Hē ðīne gemæru gemiclade, ðū on ūtlandum āhtest sibbe *qui posuit fines tuos pacem*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. II. *out-lying land*. *v.* in-land. [Outlands *foreign lands*, Mand. F. 3212; Icel. *ūt-lönd foreign countries; the outlying fields*.]
- ūt-lenda**, *an*; *m.* *A foreigner, stranger, not a native*. *v.* in-lenda:—Ūtlenda *extorris, alienus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 76; *exul*, i. *peregrinus, alienus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 27. *Exterres*, i. *exules, peregrini* ūtlendan, *extranei* wreccean, 146, 5. *v.* next word.
- ūt-lēnde**; *adj.* *Foreign, strange, not native*:—Ūtlēnde ic eom and ældeōdig *advena ego sum et peregrinus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 17. Iacob ūtlēnde (*accola*) wæs on eorðan Cham, 104, 21. Hē mænde be his feōndum ægðer ge inlendum ge ūtlendum, Ps. Th. 2, arg. [O. H. Ger. *ūz-lenti exul*: Icel. *ūt-lendr foreign*.]
- ūt-lēndisc**; *adj.* *Outlandish, foreign*; substantively, *a stranger*:—Sī hē landes man, sī hē ūtlēndisc (*peregrinus*), Lev. 24, 22. Ðær ūtlēndisc man inlēndiscan derie, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Ūtlēndisc *exul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 15. Ūtlēndiscum *extraneo*, Scint. 193, 16. Hig noldon ðæt ūtlēndiscum þeōdum wære ðes eard purh ðæt ðe swiðor gerýmed ðe hī heom sylfe ælc oðerne forfōre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 31. Hē ūtlēndisc hider in tihte, 959; Erl. 121, 3. [Icel. *ūt-lēnzkr foreign*.]
- ūt-līo**; *adj.* *External, foreign*:—For ermþo ðære ūtlecan underþeōðnesse (*subjection to those without*), Bd. 4, 16; M. 308, 30. Hē his ðeōde fram ūtlīce hergunge (*ab externa invasione*) ālýsde, 4, 26; S. 603, 20.
- ūt-mest**, *uton*, *ūton*. *v.* ūtere, witon, ūtan.
- ūt-ryne**, *es*; *m.* *A running out*:—Ūtīrene (*excursus*) tō helle, Hymn. Surt. 44, 21. Ðæs blōdes ūtīryne, Lchdm. i. 294, 17. Is se ūtīryne (*what runs out*) swilce blōdig wæter, ii. 202, 1. Ūtīryne *exitum*, Scint. 224, 6. Ūtīrynas *exitus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 106, 33. Ūtīrynas, 106, 35. [O. Frs. *ūt-rene*.]
- ūt-scyte**, *es*; *n.* *An out-shoot, outlet, place where a stream or road runs into another*:—Be brōce ðð Pīpelriðiges ūtsyte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 330, 20. 'Farap tō wega ūtscytum' . . . Ūtsctas ðara wega sind āteorung woruldlicera weorca, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11–14.
- ūt-scytling**, *es*; *m.* *A stranger*:—Mid ūtsctytinge ne dō ðū rād *cum extraneo ne facias consilium*, Scint. 200, 4.
- ūt-siht**, *e*; *-sihte*, *an*; *f.* *Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Ūtsiht *diarrha*, blōdig ūtsiht *dysenteria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 52, 53; ii. 141, 3. Wið ūtsiht, Lchdm. i. 114, 6; iii. 18, 1; 46, 13. Wið ūtsiht; dysne pistol se āngel brōhte tō Rōme ða hý wæran mid ūtsiht micclum geswæncte, 66, 6. Tācn be ūtsiht, ii. 170, 18. Gyf hē on ūtsiht sý, i. 260, 24. Westpasianus gefōr on ūtsiht *Vespasianus profluvio ventris mortuus est*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 28. Æfter ūtsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 25. For ūtsihtan, 254, 3; 276, 22. Purh ða wambe ūtsihtan, 224, 5. Wið ūtsiht and wið ðas innodes āstyrunge, i. 254, 7; iii. 294, 7. Hē bið gōd wið lengenāðle and wið ūtsiht (*contra dysenteriam et diarrhoeam*), L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 23. *v.* mete-ūtsiht.
- ūtsiht-ād**, *e*; *f.* *Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Siō ūtsihtād cymð manegum of tō miclum ūtgange, Lchdm. ii. 278, 7. Wið ūtsihtādle, 320, 11.
- ūt-sīþ**, *es*; *m.* *A going out* (lit. or fig.); *excessus*, Ps. Lamb. 115, 2; *exitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 84; Hpt. Gl. 503, 35. Gæst ūtsīþes georn *the spirit eager for departure from this world*, Exon. Th. 178, 9; Gū. 1241. Nāgon hwyrft hē swice, ūtsīþ æfre ða ðær in cymaþ *those who come in there never have return or escape, never egress*, 364, 31; Wal. 79.
- ūt-wēpnedmann**, *es*; *n.* *A stranger, outsider*:—Hī ūtwēpnedmonna frēondscipes *ceāpiarū externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18.
- ūt-wære**, *es*; *m.* *Dysentery, painful evacuation*:—Se ūtwære, Lchdm. ii. 278, 4. Wyrd ðæt tō ūtwære, 278, 15. Wiþ ūtwære, 174, 1; 234, 30; 276, 20.
- ūt-waru**, *e*; *f.* *Defence away from home*:—Gif ceorlisc man geþeō ðæt hē hæbbe *v.* hīda landes tō cnynges ūtwære, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 6; L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 21.
- ūt-weald**, *es*; *m.* *An outlying wood*:—An ūtwalda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 36.

ūt-weard; *adj.* *Outward, tending to the outside*:—Eoten wæs ūtweard, Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Dynt mid honde utearde *alapam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. Wæs gesyne ðæt ða swado wæron ærest ūtwearde ongunnen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 12. [*O. Frs. ūt-ward.*] v. ūtan-, ūtweard, and next word.

ūt-weardes; *adv.* *Outwards, towards the outside*:—Suā bið siō costung æresd on ðæm mōde, and ðonne fereþ ūtweardes tō ðære hýde, 6d ðæt niō ūt āsciet on weorc, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5.

ūt-wicing, es; *m.* *A foreign pirate*:—Hugo eorl weard ofslagen innan Anglesge fram ūtwikingan, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 6.

W

wā. **I.** *adv.* *Woe, ill*:—Ða mē grame wæron and mē wā dydon (cf. *Goth. wai-dēdja*), Ps. Th. 118, 38. (1) with dat. of person:—Ðē byþ æfre wā *it shall be ever ill with thee*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12; Beo. Th. 369; B. 183; Exon. Th. 444, 25; Kl. 52; Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Him biþ æt heortan wā, Salm. Kmb. 210; Sal. 104. Him wæs æghwær wā, Cd. Th. 285, 24; Sat. 342. Bið ðam men full wā, 40, 5; Gen. 634. Hi ne mihton āsecgan, hū wā ðām sǣwlum byð, Wulfst. 147, 17. Ðæt him næfre ær næfre swā wā swā him ða wæs, 235, 19. Ne weorde ðe næfre tō ðæs wā, ðæt ðū ne wēne betran andergilde, Prov. Kmb. 41. (2) with gen. of the source of ill:—Wæs gehwæperes wā, Met. 1, 25. (3) with dat. of person, and (a) gen. of source:—Ðam folce wæs æghwær wā, ge ðæt . . . ge eac ðæt . . . Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 31. Him wæs gehwædres wā, ge . . . ge . . . Elen. Kmb. 1253; El. 628. (b) with a clause:—Him bið wā on his mōde, ðæt ge swā ānræde beoð, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 167. Ða wæs ðam deofle wā on his mōde, ðæt se man sceolde ða myrðe gecarnian, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 22.

II. *interj.* (1) *woe, alas*; *vae*, (a) with dat. of person:—Wā (wæ, Lind. Rush.) ðam menn *vae homini illi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 21. Wā cōw ðe hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 22. Wā mē forworhtum, Exon. Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Wā iēow welegum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 23. (b) with dat. of person and (a) gen. of cause of ill:—Wā ðæs gestreones ðam ðe his mæst hafaþ, Wulfst. 45, 19. Wā heom ðæs wæscipes, 268, 19; Hy. 2, 6; Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rā. 12, 8. Wā mē (*heu mihi*) ðære wyrde, Ps. Th. 119, 5. (β) with preposition:—Wā mǣnfullan (*ve impio*) for his misdædan, Wulfst. 45, 15. Wā (wæ, Lind.) dysum middangearde þurh swiðdōmas *vae mundo a scandalis*, Mt. Kmb. 18, 7. [*Combined with lā, wā lā, wā lā wā.*] (1) *well-a-way, well-a-day* (*Laym. wa la wa: A. R. O. and N. wo la wo: Chauc. wai la wai*):—Wā lā! āhte ic mīnra handa gewæld, Cd. Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wā lā ðære yrmde and wā lā ðære world-scafe, Wulfst. 163, 3. Wā ūs lā, Blickl. Homl. 153, 26. Wā lā wā *ehue*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 44. Wā lā hū ic greow . . . wā lā on hū micelre genihtsumnysse ic hwiłum wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 189–193. Wā lā wā ðæt is sǣrlíc *heu, proli dolor*! Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Wā lā wā ðæt ða ungesæligan menn ne magon gebidon hwonne hē him tō cōme, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. (2) expressing anger or contempt, *ah*; *vah*:—Wā lā wā *euge, euge*, Ps. Lanib. 39, 16. Wā ðæt ðes tōwyrp Godes tempel, Mt. Kmb. 27, 40. Wā lā (wæ, Lind. Rush.) se tōwyrp ðæt tempel *wa qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. [*Goth. wai vae: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. wē: Icel. vei.*] v. wei; wāwa, wēa.

waa, waac, waad, waar. v. wā, wāc, wād, wār.

wāc; *adj.* **I.** *yielding, not rigid, pliant, fluid*:—Waac *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 35. Wæter, wāc and hnesce (cf. ðæt hnesce and flōwende wæter, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 3), Met. 20, 93. Wāc hreōð ðe ælc hwiða windes mæg āwecgan, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 6. Gerd wāc f bifiende (hreāð ðæt wagende, Rush.) *harundinem quassalam*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 12, 20. Byrhtnōð wand wācne æsc (*the pliant ash-shaft*), Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. Iosue hī up āhēng on fif wācum bōgum *Iosue eos suspendit super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26.

II. *weak, feeble, wanting mental or moral strength, wanting courage*:—Wāc bið se hyrde funden tō heorde, ðe nele ða heorde ðe hē healdan sceal mid hreāme bewerian, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22. Wāc bið ðæt geðanc on cristenum men, gif hē ne cann understandan þurh rihte geleāfan ðene ðe hine gescōp, Wulfst. 20, 9; Cd. Th. 40, 34; Gen. 649. On gewitte tō wāc, Andr. Kmb. 423; An. 212. Ne tō wāc wiga, ne tō wanhýdig, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Ðæt wæs wiglic werod: wāc ne gretton in ðæt ringetæl rāsran herges, Cd. Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Ic, Ælfric, munuc and mæssepreost, swā þeah wāccre ðonne swilcum hādum gebyrige, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Hæfde hire wācran hige Metod gemeacod, Cd. Th. 37, 16; Gen. 590. Sume lāteowas sindon beteran ðonne sume; sume sind wāccran, swā swā wē beoð, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 17.

III. *poor, mean, not of great value or in high esteem*; *vilis*. v. wāc-lic, -ness:—Mid wāces oflendes hārum gescryðde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23. Ðone wācan assan hē gecēas, i. 210, 15. ii forealdode rādingbēc swiðe wāke, and .i. wāc mæssereāf, Chart. Th. 430, 31. Hē ðis force lōret, lif ðis lāne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 31; Exon. Th. 53, 25; Cri. 856. Swā tealte beoð eorðan drēamas, and swā wāce syndan ēhta mid mannum, Wulfst. 264, 4. Ða wācan fugelas, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 25. Hwī forgið God

ðām wācum wyrtrum swā fægerne wlite, 464, 16. Hwī ðest ðū ðe sylfe ðurh wāce þeāwas swilce ðū wyn sý, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 44. Hit is on worulde ā swā leng swā wāc; men syndon swirole, and woruld is ðe wyrse, Wulfst. 83, 10. Seō stōw (*Abingdon*) nās wāccere ðonne (*inferior to*) formænig ðara ðe his ylðran ær gefyrþredon, Lchdm. iii. 438, 11. Ælc man sylð on forandæge his gōðe win, and ðæt wāccre ðonne ða gebeorās druncniap, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 26. Gedroren is ðeōs dugud eal, wuniap ða wācran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Fyrmest manna *primas*, wācost manna *infimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ne eart ðū wācost (*minima*, Mt. 2, 6) burga, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. On reāfe wāccust *habitu vilissimus*, Scint. 21, 7. Hwī wēnst ðū, ðonne nū ða wācestan gesceafta eallunga ne gewitaþ, ðæt seō seoleste gescaft mid ealle gewite? Shr. 108, 19. [*O. Sax. wēk: O. H. Ger. weih lentus, mollis, liquens, imbecillus, debilis: Icel. veikr.*] v. leopu-, wund-wāc.

wāc, es; *n.* *A weakness*:—Nyste ic on ðām þingum ðe ðū ymbe spect fūl ne fācn, ne wāc ne wom tō ðære dæigtide ðe ic hit ðe sealde, ac hit ægðer wæs ge hāl ge clāne būton ælcou fācne, L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3.

wacan; *p. wōc: pp. wacen* *To wake*; but occurring mostly in the sense *to come into being, be born, spring*:—Siō mærgburg ðe ic æfter wōc *the family from which I sprang*, Exon. Th. 401, 34; Rā. 21, 21. Abrahame wōc bearn of brýde *to Abraham a child was born of his wife*, Cd. Th. 167, 10; Gen. 2763; Beo. Th. 3925; B. 1960. Of ðam eorle wōc unfrim þeōða, Cd. Th. 99, 15; Gen. 1646; 98, 29; Gen. 1637; Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Ðam feower bearn in worlde wōcun, 119; B. 60. Wōcon, Cd. Th. 131, 31; Gen. 2184. Panon his eaforan wōcan, bearn from brýde, 65, 5; Gen. 1061. Ær him sunu wōce, 70, 25; Gen. 1158. [*He awoc (woc, 2nd MS.) of slæpe, Laym. 25566. Ðe king woc, Gen. and Ex. 2111. Aboute þe middel of þe niht wok Ubbe, Havel. 2093.*] v. ā-, on-wacan.

wacan *a watch*. v. wacen.

wāce; *adv.* *Weakly*. (1) *feebly, faintly, without boldness*:—Ic mīnum gewyrhtum wāce trūwige *I have feeble trust in my own merits*, Anglia xii. 502, 9; Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. (2) *feebly, inefficiently, without energy, remissly*:—Nū syndon cyrcan wāce gegriðode *churches are very inefficiently protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11. Wē tō wāce hýraþ ūrum Drihtne *we are too remiss in obedience to our Lord*, Wulfst. 91, 13; Exon. Th. 50, 13; Cri. 799. Wē rihte getrywða healdap tō wāce *we are too remiss in keeping good faith*, Wulfst. 91, 17. Hi mīne heorde wāce begimdon, 190, 21. Ic wāccor hýrde Dryhtne ðonne mīn rēd wære, Exon. Th. 453, 18; Hy. 4, 16. Gif hē wāccor hý behwyrð ðonne ðæt hē him tō āgenum teleþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. [*O. H. Ger. weicho enerviter.*]

wacen (-an, -on, -un), e; *f.* **I.** *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Ðone intingan ðīnre unrōtnisse and ðīnre wacene (wacene, Bd. M. 128, 23) *tuæ moestitiae et insomniorum causam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41. **II.** *a watch, vigil*:—Wel ðū ðest ðæt ðū nalæz ðe slæpe forgeāfe, ac mā woldest wācan (weacenum, Bd. M. 354, 7) and gebedum ætfeolan. Cwæþ hē: 'Ic wāt ðæt mē ðæs is micel dearf, ðæt ic hālwendum weacenum ætfeole,' Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1–3.

III. *a watch, a division of the night*:—Diū feōrða waccen (feorþe ðære wacene, Rush.) *quarta uigilia*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 14, 25. Ymb ða feārða wacene (wacan, Lind.) *circa quariam uigiliam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On ða æfterra wacene (waccane, Lind.) *in secunda uigilia*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. **IV.** *a watch, guard*:—Haldende wacene (wacana, Lind.) *noctes custodientes uigilias noctis*, 2, 8.

V. *a rousing, an incitement*:—Wacana mæгна incitamenta virtutum, Rtl. 63, 36. v. on-wacan; *f.*; wacen.

wacian; *p. ode* *To watch, wake*:—Ic wacige wūlon, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 245, 10. (1) *to remain awake, not to sleep*:—Gif wē tō lange waciaþ, wē āteoriaþ, Homl. Th. i. 488, 34. Ic waccade uigilaw, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Hwæder hē wacode ðe slæpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. On middere nihte gewurdon on slæpe Pictauiensisce bepæhte, ðæt of ealre ðære menig ān man ne wacode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slæpe swundon, oþþe tō synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inert, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 12. Seæl se man wacyan ealle ða niht, ðe ðone dreuc drincan wille, Lchdm. iii. 6, 4. (1a) *of the eye, to be freed from obstruction, to open*:—Gif eūgan forsetene beoð, genim hræfnes geallan . . . dryp on ðæt eage . . . ðonne wacap ðæt eage (*the eye opens again*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 24. (1b) *to be alert*:—Se slāwa ongit hwæt him ryht bið tō ðonne, swelce hē ealneg wacige, and swā ðeah hē āslāwaf, for ðam ðe hē nāwult ne wyrcð *piger enim recte sentiendo quasi uigilat, quamvis nil operando torpescat*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 7. Hē wecð hine selfne, ðæt hē wacie on ðære geornfulnesse gōðra weorca (*ut studio bonae actionis euigilet*), 64; Swt. 461, 14. Wacige, 461, 16. Ðæt heō mihte beoū ācenned, and wacian, and ārisan, and faran of stōwe tō oþerre, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. (2) *to keep one's self awake or alert* because there is special need of attention, *to watch, be on the watch, be on guard*:—Ic ðē tō wacie (wacico, Ps. Surt.) *ad te uigilo*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. In idelnisse wēciaþ ða haldap hiē in *vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Gif hē wiste hwæone se þeof cuman wolde, witodlice hē wacude (*uigilaret*), Lk. Skt. 12, 39. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gū. 86. Wacodon menn,

swā swā hit gewunelic is, ofer ān deād líc, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 290: Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Geheald hūsa sēlest, . . . waca wið wāpūm, Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660. Waciaþ (*vigilate*) and gebiddaþ eow, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Wacigaþ, 24, 42. Hē beoðe ðam durewearde, ðæt hē wacige, Mk. Skt. 13, 34. Is micel ðearf ðæt se reccere geornlice wacige (*solertier invigile*), Past. 19; Swt. 141, 13. Ic bidde eow, ðæt ge wacian mid mē, Blickl. Homl. 139, 20. Ne mihtest ðū āne tīde wacian, Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Wacigean, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Man sceal wacigean and warnian, Wulfst. 90, 2. Tō wacene ađ *vigilandum*, Rtl. 85, 1. Ic stande ofer hig waciende (*vigilando*) for þeofan, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. Hē wæs waciende on gebede *erat p̄nocians in oratione*, Lk. Skt. 6, 12. Se þeow ðe hlāford fīnt wacigenne (*uigilantem*), Scint. 116, 9. Hyrdas wæron waciende and nihtwæccan healdende ofer heora heorda, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. (2a) in a bad sense, to *watch*, be on the *watch* to injure:—Wacaþ se ealda, Fragin. Kmbl. 61; Leas. 32. [þe herdes þe wakenen ouer here oref . . . were herdes wakiende and wittende here oref, O. E. Homl. ii. 31, 22–27. Ðus ægan alle gode herdes to wakegen gostliche, 41, 5. Festen, wakien, A. R. 6, 8. His cnihtes wakenen alle nihte, Laym. 9859. Þat haweth fele nihtes waked, Havel. 2999. His liche was waked, Gen. and Ex. 2516. Þet uolk þet late louieþ to soupi, and to waki be niȝte, Aeyenb. 52, 18. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. wakōn: O. H. Ger. wakhōn. Cf. Goth. wakan: O. H. Ger. wakhēn: Icel. vaka.] v. ā-, be-, morgen-, ofer-, þurh- (v. Blickl. Homl. 227, 7) wacian.

wácian; *p. ode*. I. of persons, to be or become weak, want resolution or courage. v. wác, II:—Donne se heretoga wacaþ, ðonne biþ eall se here swiðe gehindred, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 12. Be ðam mihte man oncūwan, ðæt se cniht nolde wácian æt ðam wige, Byrht. Th. 132, 2; By. 10.

II. of things, to be or become weak, not able to endure, to fail:—Ne waciaþ ðas geweorc, Exon. Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Teoriaþ hwilum, waciaþ wordbeot, 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. III. to become poor or mean. v. wác, III:—Waciaþ *vilescent*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 52. [þa ældeþ þe king and wakede an adelan (failede his mihte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2938. Heo weoren swa drunken, þe wakenen heore sconken, 13466. Bruttes wokeden (*lost heart*) þa, 26996. His heorte gon to wakien, 19798. Þi strengþe wokeþ, Misc. 101, 15. Piers P. wakie, wokie to soften: O. H. Ger. weihhēn, weihhōn *infirmari, emarcescere*.] v. ā-, ge-wácian; wēcan.

wác-líc; *adj.* Poor, mean, of little dignity or worth, paltry. v. wác, III:—Wáclic *vilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 64: Hpt. Gl. 523, 74: *inutile, contemptum*, 470, 22. Ðū wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and ācorene, and wilt ðe sylf beon wáclic and unwurd, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20: 372, 8. Hwæþer ðæt nū sió to talianne wáclic and unnyt ðætte nytwyrþost is eallra ðissa woruldþinga? *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus æstimationem est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse præstantius*? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Wē mihton eow segan āne lytle bysne, gif hit tō wáclic nære, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. Wáclic bið him swā lytel tō sendenne, 400, 20. Hi wāðliende on ānum wáclicum wæfelse fērdon, 62, 29. Him þūhte tō wáclicre ðæde, ðæt hē forðyde hine ænne, Homl. Ass. 96, 142. Ðæt gecynd ðe hi ær wáclic tealdon, Homl. Th. i. 38, 30. Manega Lazaras gē habbaþ. . . Ðeah ðe hi sýn wáclic geðūte, 334, 30. Wudehunig and oðre wáclicre ðigena, 352, 8. Sume men syllað cyrcan tō hýre swā swā wáclicre mylna, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 249. On wáclicum ðingum wícian to *perform merial offices*, ii. 170, 25. Wáclicum *foedis*, Germ. 395, 78. Hī unrāðlice fērdon on heora ídelum lustum and wáclicum gebærum, Ælf. T. Grn. 17, 16. [Icel. veik-ligr *vilis*.] v. un-wáclic.

wáclice; *adv.* I. weakly, feebly:—Wáclice *enerviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 32: *enerviter, turpiter*, 143, 56. II. poorly, meanly, cheaply:—Eower reaf ne beo tō ranclice gemacod, ne eft tō wáclice, ac werige gehwā swā his háde tō gebyrige, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7. Gehwam sceamaþ, gif hē gelaðod bið tō woruldlicum gyftum, ðæt hē wáclice gescrýd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 23. Wáclicor *vilis*, R. Ben. Interl. 92, 4. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlice . . . bene wel, and of ðam is *belle* nā ealles swā wel, *bellissime* ealra wáclicost, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 231, 4. [Gif þu werest te woeliche, A. R. 294, 5. The poure pat beoð wacliche iȝeouen and biset nuele, H. M. 9, 18. O. H. Ger. weihlich *enerviter*.] v. un-wáclice.

wác-mōð, *adj.* I. of weak disposition, morally weak:—Ða hnescan (*vel wácmod, written above the line*), ðæt synd ða ðe nāne stiðnyse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. II. faint-hearted, pusillanimous:—Gif yrmð getimaþ wácmod nā wuna ðū *si calamitas contigerit, pusillanimitis non existas*, Scint. 172, 6. Crist lærde ðæt man tō wácmod (cf. Mt. 24, 6; Mk. 13, 7) ðonne ne wurde, Wulfst. 89, 6. On oðre wisan sint tō monianne ða ofermōðan, on oðre wisan ða earmheortan and ða wácmodan (*pusillanimites*), Past. 32; Swt. 209, 3. Beo hit eal mid gemete ðe læs ðe ða wácmodan beon ormōde *omnia mensurate fiant propter pusillanimites* (for ðam wácmodum, R. Ben. Interl. 82, 7), R. Ben. 74, 1. Sý fultum geseald ðam wácmodum and ðam unstrangum, ðæt hī mid unrōtnesse ða hýrsumnesse ne dōn *imbecillibus procurantur solacia, ut non cum tristitia hoc faciant*, 58, 17. Secgaþ ðam wácmodum, ðæt hī beon gebyrte, and nāning ofrædde say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not (Is. 35, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 16, 15. [O. Sax. wēk-mōð.]

wácmodness, *e; f.* I. *weakness of character, moral weakness*:—Ðý læs sió scyld, ðe hiene costað, for his luste and for his wácmodnesse hine ofersuðe *ne vitium, quod tentat, molliū delectationis subigat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 22.

II. *faintheartedness, want of courage, pusillanimity, cowardice*:—*Ignavia*, ðæt is wácmodnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Se fitta leahtor is unrōtnys ðissere worulde. Of ðam bið æcenned wácmodnys, . . . and his sylfes orwēnnys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 19. Of wácmodnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse mōdes oððe lichoman *infirmilate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1. Gedrēfde mid wácmodnesse *pusillanimitate turbatos*, 32; Swt. 213, 6. For wácmodnesse from want of courage, 40; Swt. 289, 3. Ongeán mōðstadolnysse and mōdes strence se deofol sendeþ wácmodnesse and lyðerne earhscepe, Wulfst. 53, 12.

III. *weakness, feebleness*:—*Si foresceawod wácmodnys (inbecillitas)*, nateshwōn heom (*old men and children*) stiðnis regoles nā sī gehealdan on fōdum, R. Ben. Interl. 68, 14. Untrumera wácmodnesse, 72, 3. [Cf. O. H. Ger. weih-mōtū *pusillanimitas, teneritudo*.]

wácness, *e; f.* Meanness of condition, mean estate; vilitas, v. wác, III:—Horsþēnes wácnyss (*printed wænyss*) *mulionis vilitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 70. Mid ealre wácniisse hyldo *omni vilitate contentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 33, 14. Hwī forgiðt God ðam wácum wyrtum swā fægterne wlite, . . . būton for ðan ðe wē sceolon mid wácnyssse and sōðre eadmōdnysse ða heofenlican fægernysse geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 18. Hī bædon, ðæt ða gymstānas (*gems which had been pebbles before a miraculous change*) āwendon tō heora wácnyssse, i. 68, 19. [þat te strengde of þe helpe mi muchele wacnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 273, 14. þe ueond þurh hire (*Eve's*) word understond hire wocnesse, A. R. 68, 6.]

-wacnian. v. ā-, on-wacnian; wēcan. **wacol** (-ul, -el); *adj.* Watchful, vigilant:—Wacol *vigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 64. Wacol *vigil* vel *vigilans*, 46, 2. Ðes and ðeós wacole (-ele) *hic et haec uigil*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 3. Ða ðe cariaþ mid wacelum mōðe hū hī oðra manna sǣwla Gode gestrynan, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. Gewinn wið ðone wacolan feond, 560, 28. Wacole (-ole) beoū on gōdum weorcum, Homl. Ass. 53, 86. Wacule (-ole), R. Ben. 2, 7. Mōtan ða hyrdas beon swiðe wacole, Wulfst. 191, 12. *Uigilantius*, ðæt is on Englic wacole, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 13. [O. H. Ger. wachal *uigil*: Icel. vökull.] v. ær-, þurh-wacol.

wacollīce; *adv.* Watchfully, vigilantly:—Hē (Gregory) wæs swiðe wacol on Godes bebodum, and hē wacollīce ymbe manegra ðeōða þearfe hogode, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15.

wacōn. v. wacen.

wacor; *adj.* Watchful, vigilant:—Se ðe wære slāpol, weorde se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 14. Beo ðū wacor *esto uigilans*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 20. Sint tō manienne ða ðe hiera synna onfunden habbaþ, ðætte hié mid wacore mōðe (*vigilanti cura*) ongieten . . . 52; Swt. 405, 8. Ðonne mōtan ða hyrdas beon swiðe wacore, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27; L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 27. [Uigilauī, ich was waker, seið David, A. R. 142, 25. Wyþ þeowes þu most beo waker and snel, Misc. 97, 150. Waker þerwigil, Prompt. Parv. 514. O. H. Ger. wachar *uigil, perwigil*: Icel. vakr *watchful, alert; nimble*.] v. ead-wacer; wæccer.

wacorlīce; *adv.* Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully:—Sint tō lēranne ða oferspræcan ðæt hié wacorlīce (*vigilanter*) ongieten . . . Past. 38; Swt. 277, 4. Ðonne ðæt mōð wacorlīce stiereþ ðære sǣwle cum *mens vigilanter animam regit*, 56; Swt. 433, 4. Is ūs swiðe wacorlīce tō geðenceanne *vigilanti consideratione pensandum est*, 49; Swt. 385, 24.

wacsan. v. wāscan.

wác-sceipe, *es; m.* Remissness:—Ðæt hī stýran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelæste and mīna witenwa wed ābreacan mid ænigum wácsceipe wille, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 7. Cf. wāce (2).

wacu a waking, wake, watch. [Heo hefde ileaned one wummonne to one wake on hore weaden, A. R. 314, 27. Heo haveþ daies care and nihtes wake, O. and N. 1590.] v. niht-wacu.

wād, *es; n.* Woad, a plant much used for dyeing, which circumstance may account for the appearance of the word as a gloss to some of the following Latin words:—*Dis wād hic sandyx*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 69; Zup. 72, 14. Wyrð oððe wād *sandyx* (the passage to which this gloss belongs is Vergil Eclogae. iv. 45, quoted by Aldhelm), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 33. Wād *sandyx*, i. 32, 6; 68, 70; 79, 42. Wād *fucus*, 32, 7. Dolhsealf. Genim wādes croppan, Lchdm. ii. 94, 11. Of wāde I hāwenre deāge *ex hyacintho* (cf. wāde *iacincto*, Anglia xiii. 29, 52. Cf. O. H. Ger. weitin *iacinctus*), Hpt. Gl. 431, 26. Wād bryne, wād wyl on buteran, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1, and see i. 174, 1–5. Man mæg on hærfešte wād spittan, Anglia ix. 261, 16. ¶ The growth of woad seems marked by the occurrence of the word in such forms as *wād-beorh, wād-denu, wād-lond* in charters:—Of ðære dīc on wādbeorgas; of wādbeorgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 15. Æt wādbeorhe, 82, 29. On wādbeorh; of wādbeorhe, 232, 36. On wādðene; andlong wādðene, vi. 137, 12. Ðæt wādland, iii. 390, 17: 381, 5. [O. Frs. wēd: O. H. Ger. weit *sandyx*.]

wadan; *p. wōd, pl. wōdon; pp. waden* To go, pass, proceed. I. of actual movement, (a) absolute:—Wōð wiges heard, . . . and wið ðæs beornes stōp, Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: 139, 13; By. 253. Brimmen wōdon, 140, 29; By. 295. Ða com hæleða þreāt wadan, Andr. Kmbl.

2543; An. 1273. Gesiōn wadan wægflotan, Elen. Kmb. 491; El. 246. (b) with prepositions:—Hit dūrh brōf wadeþ, Salm. Kmb. 824; Sal. 411. Ic wōd ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Waud. 24. Wægn ne be grunde wōd, 404, 29; Rā. 23, 15. Hit ofer eall wōd and eode, Nar. 15, 22. Ðæt feorðe cyn wōd on wægstream, Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311. Hē wōd þurh ðone wælrēc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661. Hē wōd under wolcnum, 1432; B. 714. Wōdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, ofer scīr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. Ðis leōhte beorht cymeþ ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wægas, Exon. Th. 350, 9; Sch. 61. Gewāt him se ædeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. On sē wadan, 51, 22; Gen. 830. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. (c) with acc. of the way traversed:—Gē wadaþ widlāstas, Andr. Kmb. 1353; An. 677. Hē wōd (wōd, MS.) geōcrostne sīd, Cd. Th. 254, 23; Dan. 616. Wadan wræclāstas, 272, 17; Sat. 121; Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. II. fig.:—Ða ðe on eallum dīngum wadaþ on hiora ægenne willan, and æfter hiora lichoman luste imað, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 23. Ða men ðe on eallum þīngum wadaþ on heora ægenum willan, and on heora lustum heora lif āspendaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 239. Ðæt seō wyrd on ðīnne willan wōde, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 19. [O. Frs. wada: O. H. Ger. watan: Icel. vaða.] v. an-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, þurh-wadan.

wād-sēd, es; n. *Woad-seed*:—Līnsēd sāwan, wādsēd eac swā, Anglia ix. 262, 11.

wād-spītel a *woad-spade*, Anglia ix. 263, 6. v. spītel.

wadung, e; f. *Going, traveling*:—Ūs sceamaþ tō secgegne calle ða sceadican wīgunga ðe gē dwāsmenn drīfaþ oððe on wifunge oððe on wadunge (see, for instance, Lchdm. i. 328, 330, where the virtues of various parts of a badger in case of journeying are stated, and 102, ii. 154 for similar passages in reference to mugwort. Cf. also: Sind manega mid swā miclum gedwyde befangene, ðæt hī cēpaþ be ðam mōnan heora fær, Homl. Th. i. 100, 23), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102.

wæ, wæbb, wæbbung. v. wā, web, webbung.
wæcan; p. wæhte; pp. wæht, wæced To *weaken, afflict, oppress*:—Se foresprecena hungur Bryttas swýþe wæhte Brittones *fames praefata magis magisque adficiens*, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 16. Ðý læs his yrrē ūs ymþum swence and wæce ne ejus ira nos damnis affligat, 4, 25; S. 601, 40. Scealt ðū ðīnne lichaman þurh forhæfdnysse wæccan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 9. Ðā hē mid swinglum and tintregum wæced wæs cum tormentis afficeretur, Bd. i. 7; S. 477, 45. Mid ðý seō mægt wæced wæs mid wæle *provincia cum clade premeretur*, 3, 30; S. 561, 37. Mid ða ādle wæced and swenced *quo affectus incommodo*, 4, 31; S. 610, 20; Exon. Th. 410, 27; Rā. 29, 5. Ða men beoþ mid hīrþingum swīpe strangum wæcede, Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. [O. H. Ger. weihen; p. weihta *mulcere, enervare*.] v. ā-, ge-, on-wæcan; wācian.

wæcca. v. hālig-wæcca.

wæccan; p. wæhte To *watch, wake*, except in the Northern specimens the verb seems to occur only in the present participle, *wācian* (q.v.) being used elsewhere:—Wæccaþ (-as, Lind.) gē *uigilate*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 24, 42. Wæcceþ (waccas, Lind.), 26, 41. Waccas, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 37. Ðæt hē wæcce (gewæhte, Lind.) *ut uigilet*, Rush. 13, 34. Suā huoeðer wē woaca t wē slēpa *sive uigilemus sive dormiamus*, Rtl. 28, 37. Wæcca hē walde (hē wæcende beon walde, Rush.) *uigilaret*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 24, 43. Walde wæcce (waca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. For hwon hē wæcende sæte *quare pervigil sederet*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 38. Cd. Th. 191, 12; Exod. 213; Beo. Th. 1420; B. 708. Hē wæcende ða niht on hālgum gebedum āwunode, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 14. Of scōndlicum geþōhte ðas wæccendan (*uigilantis*) up cymeþ seō bysmrung slēpēdes . . . ðæt hē wæcende ðōhte, ðæt hē nō witende āwæfnode, Bd. i. 27; S. 497, 5-9. Heō wæs wæcende dæges and nihtes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 22. Mid wæccendre gýmen[ne], L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 31. Se fand wæccende wer, Beo. Th. 2540; B. 1268. Wæccende, 5674; B. 2841. Hē hēt mec wæcende wunian, Exon. Th. 422, 18; Rā. 41, 8. Ðæt gē wæccende wearde healden, 282, 13; Jul. 662. Ða þeowas ðe se hlāford wæcende (-o, Lind.: wæcende, Rush. *uigilantes*) gemēt, Lk. Skt. 12, 37; Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. [þ heo weccinde ham werien, Marh. 15, 33.] v. ge-wæccan; þurh-wæccende, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12.

II. *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Gif men siē micel wæce getenge, popig gegnīd, smire ðīnne andwlitan mid, . . . raþe him biþ siō wæcce gemetgōd, Lchdm. ii. 152, 12-14. Wæccā, 16, 19. Dæges and nihtes ic swanc on hætān and on wæccan *die nocturne aestu urebar, fugiebatque somnus ab oculis meis*, Gen. 31, 40. Tō slæpe. Gāte horn under heafod gelæd, weccan (wæccan, MS. B.) hē on slæpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21. Hī singale wæccan þrowiaþ, ii. 258, 7. Hū micel sār, and hū nīcele wæccan, and hū mīcle unrōtnesse hē hæfþ, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 30.

III. *where the wakefulness is intentional, watching, watchfulness, a watch, vigil*:—Wæcce *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 65; *excubia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 28. Gē sceolon witan, ðæt twā wæccan synd; ān is ðæs lichaman, oðer ðæs mōdes. Ðæs lichaman wæcce is ðonne wē waciap on cyrcan æt ūrum ūhtsange, ðonne oðre men slāpaþ . . . Ðæs mōdes wæcce is mīcele betere, ðæt se man hogie hū hē gchealden beo

wið ðone deōfol, Homl. Ass. 51, 35-49; R. Ben. 35, 2. Man wacap tō oft on unnyt . . . ; and mīcle betere is ælcum cristenum men, ðæt hē nāne wæccan æt cyrcan næbbe, ðonne hē ðær wacyge mid ænigan gefeorde. Ac se ðe rihtlice his wæccan healdan wylle, . . . wacie hē and gebidde hine georne, ðonne fremað him seō wæcce, Wulfst. 279, 11-17. Gif hwelc mon fæste oþþe nytte (*Cockayne alters to nihte, but this is unnecessary; see beginning of preceding passage*) wæccan ðō, Shrn. 104, 29. Tō wæccum ad *excubias, vigilias*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 37. On hālgum wæccan *uigiliis sanctis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. Wæccum, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Wæccan *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 48. Weardsetl oððe wæccan, 30, 11. Gif hwā his wæccan (*uigilias*) æt ænigum wylle hæbbe, oððe æt ænigre oðre gesceafte, būton æt Godes cyricean, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. III. *a division of the night, a watch*:—Drihten com tō his leorningcnihtum on ðære feorðan wæccan. An wæcce hæfð þreō tīda; feower wæccan geiylad twelf tīda; swā fela tīda hæfð seō niht, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 13. On ðære æfteran wæccan in *secunda uigilia*, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Embe ða feorðan wæccan, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. [Nōðing ne maked wilde uleschs tommure þen ðæt mucche wecce; vor wecce is ine hollie write ipreised. . . Ure Louerd tehte us wecce, A. R. 144, 1-9. Temien hire fleschs mid weccen, 138, 6. Wiþþ fassing, and wiþþ wecce, Orm. 1451. O. H. Ger. wacha: Icel. vaka.] v. cyric-, niht-, ūht-, ungemet-wæcce; wacen.

wæccend (?) es; m. *A watcher, watchman*:—Ne mæg hī cynlice wæccend . . . weard gehealdan in *vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Th. 126, 2.

wæccendlic. v. þurh-wæccendlic.

wæccer, wæcer; adj. *Vigilant, watchful*:—Þurh niht wæcer (*printed wæter*) *pernoctans* (Lk. 6, 12), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 42. Mid wæccere (wæccere, Bd. M. 84, 2) mōde is tō smeageanne *uigilanti mente pensandum est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 496, 2. v. wacor.

wæcen, e; f. *A waking, watch*:—Wecen *vigilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 4. Wæccen *uigilias*, Ps. Surt. 76, 5. v. wacen.

wæcer, wācian, Wæclinga ceaster, Wæclinga stræt. v. wæccer, wācian, Wætlinga ceaster, Wætlinga stræt.

wæccnan; p. eode To *waken, arise, spring*:—Ne wæs hit lenge, ðæt se egehte (secg hete, MS.) æfter wæhlīde wæccnan scolde, Beo. Th. 171; B. 85. Of ðese biþ eafora wæccned, Cd. Th. 144, 20; Gen. 2392. [Pat ther walde wakenen of wif and weres somnigne worldes weole, H. M. 31, 5. Þu art walle of waisdom, ant euc wuone wakened ant waxed of þe, Marh. 11, 1. He began to wakne, Havel. 2164. Ther wakeneth in the world wondred ant wee, P. S. 152, 17. Also *transitive*:—Itt iss wæccned off slæp þurh þatt te fæder stireþ itt and wacneþ, Orm. 5845. Thai wakned Crist, Met. Homl. 134, 9. Goth. ga-waknan to become awake: Icel. vakna.] v. ā-, on-wæccan, and next word.

wæccnian. v. ā-, on-wæccnian, and preceding word.

wæd, es; n. *A ford, shallow water, water that may be traversed* (cf. *wadan*, and the forms *wade, wath* in place-names, e.g. Biggles-wade, Longwathby); poet. *a body of water, sea*:—Bi wædes ofre, Exon. Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9. Wyllelm king lædde scyptefer and landfyrde tō Scotlande . . . him sylf mid his landfyrde fērde inn ofer ðæt wæd (æt ðam gewæde, MS. E. Cf. *wath a ford*, Jamieson's Dict.), Chr. 1073; Erl. 211, 25. Wit on sē wæron, oþ ðæt unc fild tōdrāf, wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546; 1166; B. 581. Sæholm oncwēw ðæt ðū gife hæfdes . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmb. 1066; An. 533. Wē on sæbāte ofer waruðgewinn wada cunnedon farodrīcende, 878; An. 439; Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. Ðonne ic (*a swan*) wado drife when I trouble the waters (i.e. swim), Exon. Th. 389, 24; Rā. 8, 2. [A *wathe vadum, flustrum*, Cath. Angl. 410, and note: O. H. Ger. wat, furt *vadum*: Icel. vað *a ford*.] v. ge- (geueada *vada brevia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 17), mearc-, seolh-wæd.

wæde, e; f. wæde, es; n. I. referring to the dress of human beings. (I) *a weed* (as in palmer's, widow's weeds), *an article of dress, a garment*:—Martinus mē bewæfde mid ðyscere wæde, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. Ne cume hē būton his oferslīpe, ne hē þénige būton ðære wæde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 11. In wæde (*vestimentum*) ald . . . from wæde (*vestimento*), Mt. Kmb. Lind. 9, 16. Gebrān woede (wædum, Rush.) his *teligit uestimentum ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 27. Ungigearuad woede *gimungalicum non vestitum veste nuptiali*, Rtl. 108, 1. Woede hāluoede *uestimentum salutare*, 103, 22. Hē næþ ða neōðpearfe āne, ðæt is wist and wæda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Woedo *uestimenta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Ic wæs nacod, nolde gē mē wæda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Wæda leāsne, Cd. Th. 53, 27; Gen. 867; 256, 2; Dan. 634; Met. 25, 32. Ðū wæda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Of ungemete wiste and wæda, Met. 25, 39. Hē hine gescrypte mid eallum dām wlitegestum wædum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26; Cd. Th. 58, 5; Gen. 941. Hī hine wædon bereafodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 2. Gif dynt sweart siē būton wædum if a blow cause a part not covered by the clothes, L. Ethb. 59; Th. i. 18, 3. Binnan wædum in a part covered by the clothes, 60; Th. i. 18, 5. Ofer wæda mīne *super vestem meam*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17; Cd. Th. 52, 20; Gen. 846; Met. 8, 23. Forlæt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wæda, Prov. Kmb. 80. Mið ðý gewearp woedo

(giwēdo, Rush.) his *proiecto uestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. 10, 50. Hē sette uoedo (giwēdo, Rush.) his *ponit uestimenta sua*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 4; Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. Wit baru standap unwered wædo, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812. Sylle mon him wist and wædo, Exon. Th. 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 336. (2) in a collective sense, *clothing, dress*:—Lichoma forðor is don wæde *corpus plus est quam vestimentum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 25. Ðæt gād ne wære wiste ne wæde, Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Ðæt gebyrēþ tō wæde and tō wiste dām ðe Gode þeowian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Heo wæscēþ his warig hrægl and him sylēþ wæde nīwe, Exon. Th. 339, 25; Ga. Ex. 99. II. of other covering, equipment, or dressing.

v. ge-wædian:—Wæde *matata* (cf. *stræl vel bedding matata vel conductum vel stramentum*, i. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 28. Wæde *antenne* (= *sail? rigging?* v. wæde-rāp; and cf. *Icel. vād sail* (poet.)), 100, 29. Strengas gurrōn, wædo gewætte, Andr. Kmb. 749; An. 375. Se wælisa wædum and dædum his ætgiefan eadmōð weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 25; Vy. 90. Wuldres treow wædum geworðene, Rood Kmb. 29; Kr. 15. [O. Sax. O. L. Ger. wādi; n. *clothing*: O. Frs. wēde, wēd; n.: O. H. Ger. wāt; f. *amictus, vestimentum, vestis, vestitus*: *Icel. vād*; f. a piece of stuff; a garment.] v. heađu-, here-, lim-, lin-wæd; ge-wæde.

wæd-brēc; *pl. f. Breeches, a covering for the loins*:—Wædrbrēc *perizonata vel campestia vel succinctoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 62; *perizonata vel campestia*, 81, 64. Hig siwodon ficleáf and worhton him wædrbrēc (*perizonata*), Gen. 3, 7.

-wæde-, wæded. v. æ-wæde, un-wæded.

wædelness, *c. f. Poverty, want, indigence, penury*:—Wædlness *inedia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 50. For wæpelnysse (wædelness, Bd. M. 298, 25) woruldgōða *prae inopia rerum*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 9. Ðurh wæpelnysse (wædelness, Bd. M. 68, 4) *ex inopia*, i. 27; S. 490, 9. Of wædlnessse (wædelness, Ps. Surt.), *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 41; 87, 10. On wædl-nysse (wædelness, Ps. Surt.) *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Ðonne ðæs sellendan mōd ne cann ða wædelnessse (*inopiam*) gedolian, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Wædelness, Ps. Surt. 43, 24. v. wæter-wædelness; wædl.

wæde-rāp, *es; m. A stay, halyard; pl. rigging*:—Segelgyrdas *antennas*, wæderāpa (wæderāp, Wrt.) *rudentium* (the passage is: Antennas solvens de parte rudentum, Ald. 213), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 30. Untōslitenum wæderāpum (the passage is: Quod nostrarum carbas antennarum *indisruptis rudentibus* feliciter transfretaverint, Ald. 80), 88, 32. [O. H. Ger. wāt-reif rudens.]

wædian *to clothe, dress*. [O. Sax. wādian *to clothe*: O. H. Ger. wāten *vestire, induere*: *Icel. væða*.] v. ge-wædian.

wædl (v. P. B. viii. 535), *e. wæde, an; f. Poverty, want*:—Wædl *penuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 2. I. *poverty, indigence, want, penury*:

—þār þar word synd fela gelome ys wædl (*egestas*), Scint. 78, 9; Dōm. L. 265; Wulfst. 139, 31. Seō mennisse wædl, ðe næfre gefyllend ne biþ wilnaþ ælce dæg hwæthweg ðises woruldwan, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 2. Wædel, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 212. Of wædle wean ðe *inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40; Exon. Th. 201, 12; Ph. 55. þearfan ic lærde ðæt hiē heora wædle gefeān hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Hi wilniāþ ða heafene ðysse gestreōnfullan wædle, R. Ben. 136, 1. Hiē for wædle weorden on murcunga, ðæt hiē eft ongiengen gełtsian for hiera wædle *ad murmurationem prorunt, sed cogente se inopia usque ad avaritiam devolvuntur*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 2-4; Ps. Th. 87, 9. Wære ðu on wædle, sealdest mē wilna genihit, Soul Kmb. 284; Seel. 146. Mid wædle and mid hēnþe ofsprycte *angustia rei familiaris inclusi*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 33. Ðæt hē hlāfes ne gýme, gewende tō wædle and ða wiste wiðsæce (*choose want as his portion and refuse the food*), Elen. Kmb. 1230; El. 617. Ðonne hiē gefyliden and gebeten ða wædle hiera hiereommona *dum subjectorum inopiam satiant*, Past. 18; Swt. 132, 24; Swt. 325, 11; Bt. 13; Fox 38, 32. Ðu tilast wædle (*indigentiam*) tō fiōnne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Ða hreōs-danelan welan ne magon eowre wædle (*indigentiam*) eow fram āðon, ac gē ēcap eowre ermde (wædle, Cott. MS.) mid ðam ðe hiē eow tō cumap, 26, 2; Fox 94, 8-10. Hē wilnaþ welan and fiht ða wædle (*penuriam*), 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. Ðe læs ðe purh wædle and hæfenlēaste ðære æfestnessse welm āwlacige, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19. Wædle *egestatem*, Kent. Gl. 316. Ðær is wyrma slite and calra wædla gripe, Wulfst. 114, 24. ¶ Weak forms:—Gē þeowiaþ eowrum feōndum and Drihten āsent hungor on eow and purst and næcde and ælce wædlian *servies inimico tuo, quem immittet tibi Dominus, in fame et siti et nuditate et omni penuria*, Deut. 28, 48. Man sceal gescæddice tōscædon ylde and geōgode, welan and wædlian, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. Ia. with gen. of that which is wanting:—Wædl hlāfes, Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hit tācnaþ nýtena wædla, Lchdm. iii. 180, 21. II. *unproductiveness, barrenness*:—Cumap seofen swiðe wæstmþære gear and swiðe welige . . . and ðæræfter cumap ððre seofene mid swā micelre wædle (*tantae sterilitatis*) and hungre, ðæt man forgitt ða ærran gear, Gen. 41, 30. Hē ðæs landes wæstmþærnessse ðara sylfan geara sēde, and ðara ððra sylfan geara wædle (*agrorum sterilitatem*), Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 10. [Al þat god of þisse londe we sculen leden mid us, and heo bilæwen wrecches, and wædle (=wædle) heom scal fulien, Laym. 1002. O. H. Ger. wātali *egestas*.]

wædla. I. as adjective, *poor, needy, indigent*:—Wædla *egenus*,

Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 54; 74, 22. Oehtendē wes mon ðearfan and wædlian *persecutus est hominem pauperem et mendicum*, Ps. Surt. 108, 17. Ia. with gen. of what is wanting, *wanting*, (1) of persons:—Ne geseah ic his sād, ðæt wære hlāfes wædla *non vidi semen ejus egens panem*, Ps. Th. 36, 24. Wurdon menn wædlian hlāfes, 104, 14. (2) of things, *deficient in, poor in*:—Wæs seō stōw ge wæteres wædla ge corþwæstma *erat locus et aquae et frugis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 18. Purh ða weallendan sond and purh ða wædlian stōwe wæteres and ælcere wætan *per ferventes arenas et egentia humoris loca*, Nar. 6, 9; 26, 8.

Ib. *begging*:—Hē sæt blind wið ðone weg wædla (*mendicans*), Mk. Skt. 10, 46. II. as predicative adjective or substantive, *poor, needy; a poor, needy person*:—Ic eom wædla (wædla, Ps. Surt.) *egenus sum*, Ps. Th. 85, 1; *egens*, 87, 15. Hē weard wædla *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 14. Ða hē wædla (*mendicans*) wæs, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Se welega nāt ðæt hē is wædla, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 27. Ðonne se mon wædla biþ, hē wilnaþ welan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 32; Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. Se se on his gæste bið wædla, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 14. Ða ðe ðæs welan gitsiāþ, hi bið symle wædlian and earmingas on hyra mōde, Prov. Kmb. 50. Gif eall þises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hi ne wæron ðonne ealle ððre men wædlian? . . . Ðonne ðu ealle gedælede hæfst, ðonne bist ðu ðē self wædla, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 20-35.

III. as substantive, *a poor, needy person, a beggar*:—Sum welig man wæs . . . and sum wædla (*mendicus*) wæs . . . Se wædla forðferde, Lk. Skt. 16, 19-22. Se reóflia wædla, Homl. Th. i. 330, 10. Ðearfa and wædla hergaþ noman ðinne *pauper et inops laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 21. Gedeatht wædlian (wædlian, Ps. Surt.) *consilium inopis*, Ps. Spl. 13, 10. Hē hine on wædlian hýwe ætewode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 221. Hiē nānne mon geweligian ne magon, biūton hiē ððerne gedōn tō wædlian (*sine ceterorum paupertate*), Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1. Ic gewirce eow tō wædlian *visitabo vos in egestate*, Lev. 26, 16. Ðý læs hwā him self weorde tō wædlian, Past. 44; Swt. 325, 7. Hē ālyseþ ðæne wædlian (wædlian, Ps. Surt.) *liberavit inopem*, Ps. Th. 71, 12; (wædlian, Ps. Surt.) *egenum*, 34, 11. Sōna swā ðu geseō nacodne wædlian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. For yrmðum ðæra wædlena (wædlena, Ps. Surt.) *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Th. 11, 5. Dēd Drihten dōmas ðe wædlum weorðað *faciēt Dominus judicium inopum*, 139, 12. Hē ðone welegan wædlum efmærne gedēd, Met. 10, 31. [Scullen þe wædlen alle iurðen riche, Laym. 5872. þa weolegen and ða weadlen, 427. Riche men and wedlen, 497. Wrecche and wædle and usell mann, Orm. 5638; 7732; 7770; 7889; O. H. Ger. wātāl, wādāl *egens*.] v. nīd-wædla.

wædlian; *p. ode*. I. *to be poor, indigent, needy, in want*:—Ic wædlige egea, Ælf. Cr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Hē wædlaþ egebit, Kent. Gl. 835. Se ðe wædlat *qui indiget*, 333. Ða welegan wædledon (wæd-ladon, Ps. Surt.) and eodon biiddende *divites eguerunt*, Ps. Th. 33, 10. Beoð welige hwilwendlice, ðæt gē ēcelice wædlian, Homl. Th. i. 64, 16. Ða wurdon hi dreōrige on mōde, ðæt hi wædligende on ānum wāclifum wæfelse ferdon, 62, 28. Ia. *to be in want* of something, *to lack, not to have enough*:—Leādes ða men wædliap, and godes genihtsumiāþ *plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4. Wædliende hlāf *egens panem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 25.

II. *to beg*:—Se ðe sæt and wædlode *qui sedebat et mendicabat*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Mē sceamaþ ðæt ic wædlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Hi wædlian (wædlian, Ps. Surt.) *mendicant*, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. Sum blind man sæt wið ðæne weg wædligende (*mendicans*), Lk. Skt. 18, 35. Wædliende, Blickl. Homl. 17, 31, 34. Hē wædlat *mendicabit*, Kent. Gl. 731. [Pe king wællien (wædlien? *to go as a beggar*) agon wide þeon þas þeoden, Laym. 28880. O. H. Ger. wādālōn *evagari*.]

wædlig; *adj. Poor, needy, destitute*:—Hē wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wædlian hreóflian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 486. Hē on mislicum yrmðum mannum geheoþ, wædligum and wanscýddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wædlness. v. wædelness.

wædlung, *c; f. I. poverty, indigence, want*:—Ðār is geómerung and wædlungc, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hine (Lazarus) geswencte seō wædlung, and æfeomode; ðone ððerne (*Dives*) gewelgode his genihtsummys, and beþæhte, Homl. Th. i. 332, 9. Of wædlunga *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. 106, 41. On wædlunga *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. þearfan hē lērde ðæt hi on lifes wædlunge gefyldige beón, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 15. Ne ðu ne wēu nāt ðæt ic āht underfenge for æneugum welan, ac symle on wædlunge lyfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341.

II. *begging*:—Hē ða wanspēdigan cristenan ne gefafoðe ðæt hi openre wædlunge underdeóðde, ac hē gemanode ða rican ðæt hi ðæra cristena wædlunge mid heora spēdum gefseofodon *he would not allow the destitute Christians to be subject to public begging, but admonished the rich to succour with their wealth the poverty of the Christians*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 26.

wæfan; *p. de To wrap up, clothe*:—Utan wæfan nacode, Wulfst. 119, 6. [Goth. bi-waibjan *to clothe*. In later English the verb expresses motion:—þe ivele gost weuēd wide and wandred (*uadiit*, v. Mt. 12, 43), O. E. Homl. ii. 85, 33. Ich smet of Modred is hafð þat hit wond (weilde, 2nd MS.) a þene wold, Laym. 28049. þa cnihes wefdon up þa castles sæte, 19003. Cf. O. H. Ger. za-weiben *dispergere*; weibōn *fluere, fluitare, agitari*: *Icel. veifa to wave, vibrate*.] v. be-, ymbe-wæfan, and next word.

wæfels, es; *m. A covering, wrap, cloak, veil*:—Wæfels *tegmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 1. Wæfelses *† scýtan sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Wæfel(se), *basinque chlamide*, 456, 46. Under wæfelse *velamento, indumento*, 457, 24. Mid gewefenum wæfelse *consuta plectra*, 462, 63. Hi wædligende on anum wælicum wæfelse ferdon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 29. On wæfelse (*tegmene*) fypera dīnra, Ps. Spl. 35, 8. Oferbrædels *† wæfels opertorium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðine tunecan, læt him tō ðinne wæfels (*pallium*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40; Gen. 39, 12: 24, 65; Ap. Th. 11, 27. Ælmesgedal ðæle man gelōme, mete ðam ofhingedum, wæfels ðam nacedum, Wulfst. 74, 4. Wæfels *pallium*, Kent. Gl. 968.

wæfer-gange, an; *f. A spider*:—Wæfyrgange (gongewæfre, Ps. Surt.) *arana*, Ps. Spl. 89, 9. *v. gange-wifre.*

wæfer-geornness, *e*; *f. Eagerness to see sights*:—Mæssepreostas ne sceolon fremdra manna tūnas, ne hūs, for nānre wæfereornnyse sēcan, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 19.

wæfer-hūs, es; *n. A theatre, amphitheatre*:—Hē lādde hī tō ðam wæferhūse, ðær ða deor wunodon, beran and leōn, ðe hī ābitan sceoldon, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 49.

wæfer-līc; *adj. Of a theatre*:—Wæferlice glencgu *theatralis pompas*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 42. *v. wæfor-līc.*

wæferness, *e*; *f. Public exhibition, display, show*:—On wæfernyse *† wæfersēne per publicum* (the passage is: *Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur, et per publicum decalvata traheretur*, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 11.

wæfer-sīn, -sīen, -sīn, -seōn, *e*; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfersīn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Ðæt ic him wæfersīn wære *factus sum illis in parabolam*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Ond swā micel wundor and wæfersīen wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse *fuitque inter uarietates spectacularum in conspiciendo talem exercitum*, Nar. 7, 18. Wæfersēne *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 28. Wæfersīne, 487, 47. Wæfersēne *spectaculo*, 412, 1. Mid wundorfulre wæfersēne *stupendo spectaculo*, 470, 76. Wæfersīne, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 38: 5, 12; S. 628, 8. Hē bebed ðe folce ðæt hī tō ðyssere wæfersīne (*a man trying to fly*) cōmon, Homl. Th. i. 380, 15. Eall wered ðe æt ðisse wæfersīne wæron, Lk. Skt. 23, 48. On wæfersēne (*v. wæferness*) *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 12. Hī woldon ða gymstānas tōcwīsan on ealles ðæs folces gesihde tō wæfersīne, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: 542, 32. Hī mē geworhton him tō wæfersīne, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Wē for ūrum synnum tō swylcere wæfersīne synd, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 158. Wæfersēne *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49: 501, 46. Se ðæg mē ætywde swīde mīcele wæfersīne, Shr. 41, 15. Tō ðissum wæferseōnum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 15. [*O. H. Ger. wabar-siuni spectaculum.*]

wæfer-stōw, *e*; *f. A place for spectacles, an amphitheatre*:—Wæferstōwa *amphitheatrum*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 9. *v. wafung-stōw.*

wæfre; *adj. I. flickering, wavering, quivering*:—Wylm ðæs wæfran līges (*cf. Icel. waf-rlogi*), Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241.

II. *fig. wavering, languishing*:—Him wæs geōmor sefa, wæfre and wælfūs, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420. Hē ne meahte wæfre mōd forhabban in hrepre, 2305; B. 1150. III. *active, nimble* (? *cf. the force of the old adjective quiver*):—Weard him tō handbanan wælgast wæfre, Beo. Th. 2666; B. 1331. [*Cf. Uten uorsien bīse midelard and his wouernesne (instability?)*, Anglia i. 31, 18. *M. H. Ger. waberēn vacillare*: *Icel. wafra to hover about.*]

v. wafian.

wæfs. *v. wæps.*

wæfp, wæft, *e*; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæft ðel wæfersīn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Hwā mæg forbaran ðæt hē swylcere wæfte ne wundrige, ðætte æfre swylc yfel gewyrþan sceolde under ðæs ælmihtigan Godes anwealde *quae fieri in regno potentis omnia Dei nemo satis potest admirari*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 14. *v. wafian.*

wæg a way, wæg a wall. *v. weg, wāg.*

wæg, es; *m. I. movement, cf. Goth. wēgs motus (in mari)*:—Ðū hīs yþum miht āna geseōran, ðonne hī on wāge wind onhrēp *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8.

II. *a wave, water, the wave, sea*:—Fāmīg winneþ wæg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rā. 4, 20. Wīðfædne wæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Þurh wāges wylm, Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680: Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Wāges weard, Andr. Kmbl. 1263; An. 632. Wāges weard, 1201; An. 601. Yð wīð lande winneþ, wind wið wāge, Met. 28, 58. Staþelas wīð wāge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 8; Cri. 981: 351, 23; Sch. 84. Oft ic (*an anchor*) seal wiþ wāge winnan and wiþ winde feohtan, 398, 1; Rā. 17, 1. Mec upp āhof wind of wāge, 392, 19; Rā. 11, 10: 405, 10; Rā. 23, 21. Wiht (*an ice-floe*) cwom efter wāge līpan, 415, 22; Rā. 34, 1. Feowertýne gewiton mid ðý wāge in forwyrd sceacan, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Wonnān wāge with the dark wave, 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Wæg *aquam*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 28. Hīe scufon wyrn of weallclif, lēton wæg niman, fōd fædmān frætwa hyrde, Beo. Th. 6256; B. 3132. Sum fealone wæg stefnan steorþ, strēamrāde con, Exon. Th. 296, 19; Crā. 53. On sealtne wæg, 361, 30; Wal. 27: Cd. Th. 236, 19; Dan. 323. Gewāt se fugel earce sēcan ofer wonne wæg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Windas

wēoxon, wāgas grundon, Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373: 911; An. 456: 3088; An. 1547. Hreō wāgas, salte sǣstreāmas, 1496; An. 749. Wonne wāgas, Cd. Th. 8, 4; Gen. 119. Wīð yðfare gehealden hreōra wāga, Exon. Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Wraclīce syndon wāga gangas, ðonne sǣstreāmas swīðust flōwaþ *mirabiles elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Wāga *gurgites*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 76. Fēran ofer wāga gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1863; An. 934. Ealle ða ðe onhrēp hreō wāgas on ðam brāðan brime, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Wadan ofer wāgas, 350, 9; Sch. 61. Flōd, fealewe wāgas, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Fealwe wāgas (wegas?), Exon. Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46. [*Goth. wēgs a wave*: *O. Sax. wæg*: *O. Frs. wēg*: *O. H. Ger. wāg liquor, gurges, vorago, pontus, aequor, lacus, fretum*: *Icel. vāgr a wave, sea.*] *v. fiæl-, mōdig-, sǣ-wæg.*

wæg (see also wāge), *e*; *f. I. a weight, (a) as a general term*:—Byrden oððe wæg *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17 note. Genim ðære ylcan wyrtne ānre tremesse wāge, Lchdm. i. 72, 11. Genim twēga trymnessa wāge, 70, 15. Preōra trymnessa wāge, 72, 26: 74, 4. Habbaþ emne wāga *aequa sint pondera*, Lev. 19, 36. (b) *as a definite weight, a wey*:—Ān wæg spices and cēses, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 312, 8. Selle mon uuege cēsa, 293, 11. I. wēge cēsa, i. wēge species, 296, 35. II. wēga spices and cēses, 299, 18. III. wēga, 311, 3. (c) *fig.*:—Ða gewunelicān wāge (*pensum*) heora ðeowdōmes hig nāteshwōn forgīmeleāsion, R. Ben. 78, 11.

II. *an implement for weighing, a balance*:—On wāge beoð āwēgene *statera ponderabuntur*, Scint. 97, 7. Weh on wāge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. Gelicere wāge *aequa balance*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 76. Tō wēge tō ðisse ad mensam, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23. Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sǣwle on ða wāge, Wulfst. 240, 1. Wāga *trutina* . . . lytle wāga *momentana* vel *statum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 38, 42. [*Nicodemus brought an hundred weien of mirre and of aloes*, A. R. 372, 7. Sevene waxpund makiet onlewe ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, Rel. Ant. i. 70, 22. A weye of Essex chese, Piers P. 5, 93. Seint Austīn ðeð þeos two bode in one weie, A. R. 60, 10. Me ssel weze þet word er hit by yzed . . . Zoþnesse halt þise rihtuolle waye . . . þis waye ne ssel hongī of þis half, ne of yend half, Ayenb. 256, 6–10. *O. H. Ger. wāgi (dat.) pondere*: *wāga pondus, libra, statera, lanx, trutina*: *Icel. vāg a weight*; *vāgir*; *pl. scales, a balance.*] *v. penīng-, pund-, twī-, wull-wæg*; *wāge-tunge.*

wēgan; *p. de To vex, harass, afflict*:—Hē hēt hī swingan, wītum wēgan, Exon. Th. 251, 10; Jul. 143. Ðæt gē mec tō wundre wēgan mōtūn (*cf. erlōs skulun wēgian mi te wundrun, dōt mi wities filu, Hēl. 3088*), 124, 22; Gū. 341. [*O. Sax. wēgan*: *O. H. Ger. weigen vexare, afflicere, affligere, exagitare.*] *v. ge-wēgan.*

wēgan; *p. de To deceive, delude*:—Ne gewurde hit ðæt ic on ðam hālgum gerecednyssum wāge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 18. Bepāhst wē wāgest *deludis*, i. *decipis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 53. Uuegið *fellit*, 108, 4. Wāgeþ *fellit*, i. *eludit*, 35, 28. Wēgd *mentitur*, Kent. Gl. 414: *fallit*, 933. Gif hwylc brōðor wāgd and mīsefōh on bodunge sealma oðþe tādīncege *si quis dum pronuntiat psalmum fallitur lectionem*, R. Ben. 71, 5. Gesuīcas tō wāges *mentientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. Wāgde wēl bepāhte *fellit*, i. *delusit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 27. Ne hine nōwīht hīs geleāfa wāge, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 3. Weleras wāgendes *labia mentientis*, Scint. 95, 4. Wāgendre gesālignesses *vel bepācendre fallentis fortunae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 73. Wāgende welere *labium mentientis*, Kent. Gl. 596. Wāged *delusus* (*v. Mt. 2, 16*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 57: 26, 29. Wāged wæs *deluditur*, 95, 63: 27, 26. Wēged *ludificatus*, 86, 22. *v. ā-, be-, ge-wēgan.*

wēg-bora, an; *m. A wave-bearer, a creature that lives beneath the waves*:—Wundorlic wēgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440.

wēg-bord, es; *n. A wave-board, a plank of a vessel*:—Ðū of eorðan wæstmum wiste under wēgbord (*cf. læd under earce bord*, 80, 23; Gen. 1333; be ūtan earce bordum, 81, 33; Gen. 1354) gelæde, Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340.

wēg-deor, es; *n. A sea-beast*:—Wāgdeōra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 21; Cri. 988.

wēg-dropa, an; *m. A wave-drop, a salt tear* (?):—Hē hāte lēt teāras geōtan, weallan wēgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030.

wēge (see also wāge), an; *f. I. a weight, (a) as a general term*:—Byrden oððe wāge *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17. Hæbbe ælc man rihte wāgan and rihte gemetu *pondus habebis justum et verum et modus aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. (b) *as a definite weight, a wey*:—Gā seō wāge (wæg, MS. G.) wulle tō .cxx. þ., and nān man hig nā undeōror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3.

II. *an implement for weighing, a balance, scale*:—Deōs wāge oððe scalu *lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Zup. 73, 10. Wāge *trutina*, 36; Zup. 215, 18: *statera*, Scint. 81, 12: 110, 12. *Libra*, ðæt is pund oððe wāge, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Gelicere wāgan in *equilibrium*, 234, 5: 238, 26. Ælc ðara ðinga ðe man wīht on wāgan, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 3. Āwēgene on ānre wāgan, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 23: 436, 12. On wāgum (wēgum, Ps. Surt. Spl.) in *stateris*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 10. *v. efen-wēge.*

wāge, wæg[e], es; *n. A cup*:—Wēgi *poculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 82. Sume ic geteāh, tō geflite fremede . . . beōre druncne; ic him byrlade wrōht of wāge, ðæt hī in wīnsele þurh sweordgripe sǣwle forlētan of fīaschoman, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Fæted wāge, dryncfæt deore,

Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253. Hē mandryhtne bær fæted wæge, 4553; B. 2282. [O. Sax. wāgi, wēgi a vessel. Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. bah-weiga; f. ferculum, discus, lanx; Icel. veig; f. strong drink.] v. bæde-, deāp-, ealo-, līp-wæge (-wēge, -wæg).

wægen. v. wægn.

wæge-tunge, an; f. The tongue of a balance:—Wægetunge (or wæge tunge, v. wæg, II) examen, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 41. [Ger. wage-zunge.]

wæg-fær, es; n. A sea-journey:—Ic ðe ongitan ne meahte on wæg-fære, Andr. Kmbl. 1845; An. 925.

wæg-fæt, es; n. A water-vessel, a cloud:—Won wægfatu, lagustreāma full (cups), Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rā. 4, 37.

wæg-faru, e; f. A sea-passage, passage through the sea (the passage through the Red Sea):—Nū se āgend up āræde reāde streāmas in randgeorh, syndon ða foreweallas fægre gestēpte, wrætlīcu wægfaru, oð wolcna hrōf, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exon. 298.

wæg-flota, an; m. A wave-floater, a ship:—Hū ðū wægflotan sund wīse, Andr. Kmbl. 973; An. 487. Gesiōn breacan ofer bædweg brimwudu myrgan, sēmearh plegan, wadan wægflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246; Beo. Th. 3818; B. 1907.

wæg-hengest, es; m. A sea-steed, a ship:—Hē bāt gestāg, wæg-hengest wræc, Exon. Th. 181, 34; Gū. 1303. Hī gehlōdon hildescrum wæghengestas, Elen. Kmbl. 472; El. 236. [Cf. Icel. vāg-marr a ship.]

wæg-holm, es; m. The billowy sea:—Gewāt ofer wægholm flota fāmīgheals, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217.

wæg-līpend, es; m.: -līpende; ptclp. A sea-farer; sea-faring:—Wēnaþ wæg-līpende, ðæt hī on eālonð sum eāgum wīten, Exon. Th. 360, 26; Wal. 11. Ne mōstōn wæg-līdendum wātres brōgan hrīnon, ac hiē God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 9; Gen. 1395; Beo. Th. 6297; B. 3159. Hæled langode, wæg-līpende, hwonne hiē of nearwe stæppan mōsten, Cd. Th. 86, 17; Gen. 1432. [O. Sax. wāg-līdand.]

wægn, wægen, wæn, es; m. A waggon, wain, carriage, vehicle:—Wægn vehiculum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 40. Wæn plaustrum, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 51; 284, 43; plaustrum vel carrum, 16, 19; 85, 69. Mid dý hē ðā se wæn (wægn, MS. T.) com ðe man ða bān on lēdde cum venisset carrum in quo ossa ducebantur, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 17 note. Hē ofer wæg gewāt, wæn æfter ran, Runic pmi. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rūn. 22. Wægnes hwēol rotam, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Wānes weð (swæð? pæð?) orbita, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 47. Ānes wānes gangweg actus, 37, 37. On wānes eaxe hwearf ða hweol, and siō eax byrþ eallne ðone wæn, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 27; 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Wāne carruca, Hpt. Gl. 438, 67. Mid dý ðe hine mon bere oþþe on wāne ferige, Lchdm. ii. 30, 29. Stigan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 17; Rā. 23, 9. Hī gegearwodon wægen (carrum) and on āsetton ða fāmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Wæs gold on wæn hladen, Beo. Th. 6260; B. 3134. Twēgra wāna gangweg via, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 38. Twēgra uuegna gang (v. wægn-gang), Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. On wænūm in curribus, Ps. Spl. 19, 8. ðæt hig nymon wēnas (plaustra), Gen. 45, 19, 27. ¶ with special reference to what is carried, in the phrase wægnes, wagna gang, the going to fetch wood, v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71:—ii. wēna gang mid cynynges wēnum tō Bleān ðem wiada (cf. iii. carris transductionem in silba regis sex ebdomades a die Pentecosten, hubi alteri homines silbam cedunt, 122, 8), Chart. Th. 119, 16. An ic twēga wāna gang on clētic tō wudurēðenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 36, 15. [Twege waine gong wudes, iv. 282, 15. Tō wayne gong tō wude, 282, 28.] ¶ referring to the constellation Charles' wain. v. carles wæn:—Wānes ðisl (wægne[s] þixl, 100, 72) archtoes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wānes ðisla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19; Met. 28, 10. [O. L. Ger. reidi-wagan currus: O. Frs. wain, wain; O. H. Ger. wagan plaustrum, carra, carrum, vehiculum: Icel. vagn.] v. fyrd-, hors-, hræd-, ræd-, rync-, scrid-, wīg-wægn (-wæn).

-wægnan. v. be-wægnan.

wægnere, es; m. A driver of a carriage, a waggoner, charioteer:—Scridwisa wel wēnere auriga, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38. Wēnere, ii. 4, 57.

wægnere, es; m. A deceiver:—Sponera, wægnera lenonum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42. v. wægñian.

wægne-pīxl. v. wægn.

wægn-faru, e; f. A chariot-journey:—Fiscalis reda (=rheda) gelbellicum wæg[n]fearu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 64. Fiscalis ræde gæfellicum wānfare, 35, 56.

wægn-gehrado a waggon-plank:—Wānghehrado tabula plaustrī, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 53.

wægn-gerēfa, an; m. A wain-reeve, one who has charge of carriages:—Wāngerēfa carpentarius, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 44; ii. 16, 66.

wægn-gewēde, es; n. A waggon-cloth, covering for a waggon:—Man sceal habban wāngewēadu, Anglia ix. 264, 4.

wægñian. v. ge-wægñian.

wægn-scilling, es; m. A toll of a skilling on each waggon standing to be loaded at a salt-pan:—Se wægñscilling and se scāmpending gonge tō ðæs cynges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwic (cf. sine aliquo tributo dominatoris gentis praedictae, id est statione siue inoneratione plaus-

trorum, 125, 30–32), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 70. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71, 329.

wægn-poll, es; m. A cart-pin:—Wāndoll aries, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 72. v. poll.

wægn-treōw, es; n. A perquisite of a log of wood from each load to the labourer loading and leading the waggon (? cf. wægn-scilling):—On sumere þeode gebyrep . . . æt wudulāde wāntreōw, æt cornlāde hrēcopp, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27.

wægn-weg, es; m. A cart-road, carriage-road:—On ðone wānweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 8, 37. On ðone brādan wānweg, iii. 37, 26.

wægn-wyrhta, an; m. A wain-wright, cart-wright, carriage-maker:—Wānwyrhta carpentarius, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 9; 66, 50; ii. 128, 68.

wæg-pundern a steel-yard, weighing-machine:—Ælc burhgeniet and ælc wæg-pundern beo his (the bishop's) dihte swīde rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 20. Hē sceal habban wæg-pundern, Anglia ix. 263, 9. Cf. pundern perpendiculum, Hpt. Gl. 476, 77, and pundar.

wæg-scealu, e; f. The scale of a balance:—Wægscala lances, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 7.

wæg-stæp, es; n. A shore, bank:—Cwom .lxx. monna tō wægstæpe rīdan, Exon. Th. 404, 3; Rā. 23, 2.

wæg-streām, es; m. The sea:—ðæt feorþe cyn wōd on wægstreām (the Red Sea), Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 33, 11.

wæg-sweord, es; n. A sword with wavy ornamentation (v. Woor-sae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40):—Wrætlīc wæg-sweord, Beo. Th. 2982; B. 1489.

wæg-pel, es; n. A wave-plank, a ship:—Hē ālædde of wægpele (the ark) wrādra lāfe, Cd. Th. 90, 16; Gen. 1496. Nōe tealde ðæt se hrefu hine sēcan wolde on wægpele, 87, 9; Gen. 1446. On wægpele on board, Andr. Kmbl. 3418; An. 1713. Under earce bord eaforan lēdan, was on wægpele, Cd. Th. 82, 6; Gen. 1358.

wæg-prea the chastisement by the waters (the deluge), Cd. Th. 90, 5; Gen. 1490.

wæg-preat, es; m. A wave-host, the waters of the deluge:—Ic wille mid wægpreate æhta and āgend eall ācwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 29; Gen. 1352.

wæl, es; n. I. in a collective sense, the slain, the dead, a number of slain, (a) generally of death in battle:—Wæl feol on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126; 140, 45; By. 303. ðæs wæles was geteald six hund manna mid ðām fýrenum flānum ofiscetene of those who died they counted six hundred shot with the fiery arrows, Homl. Th. i. 506, 6. ðā hē his brōðor slege ofāxode, ðā fērde hē tō ðam wæle his līc sēcende, ii. 358, 6. ðā gelæhton his gebrōdra his līc of ðam wæle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 673. ðā sōhte hē on ðam wæle his līc, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 17. Hē on wæle lāge, Byrht. Th. 139, 65; By. 279; 140, 39; By. 300. Hit nās nā gesæð hwæt Pírruses folces gefeallen wære, for ðon hit nās þeaw ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða healf rīme ðe wieldre was (mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 21. Ær hē ðæt wæl bereafian mehte, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 9; Beo. Th. 2429; B. 1212; 6047; B. 3027. On wæl feallan to die in battle, Cd. Th. 123, 2; Gen. 2038. On wæl fyllan to kill in battle, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 24. ¶ as object of verbs of slaying:—ðær wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hond many were killed on both sides, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 11; 833; Erl. 64, 20. Ne weard wæl mære folces gefyllend, 937; Erl. 115, 14. ðær wæs ungemetlic wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume bütan, 867; Erl. 72, 15; Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26. Hī him mycel wæl on geslōgan magnam eorum multitudinem sternens, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 30. Hiē ðær ðæt mæste wæl geslōgon on hæþnum herige ðe wē secgan hiērdon oþ ðīne andweardan dæg, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 4. Hē menigteald wæl felde and slōh, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 7. (b) in other connections:—ðā geāt mon ðæt āfter fīt on ðone sǣ, and rāpe ðæs ðær com upp micel wæl deādra fīscas, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 17. II. a single corpse, a slain person:—Hē mē habban wile dreore fāhne, gif mec deað nimeþ, byrþe blōdig wæl, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. ðonne walu feollon, 2089; B. 1042. Crungon walo, Exon. Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26. III. in an abstract sense, (a) of destruction in war, slaughter, carnage:—Wæl on gefeohte strages, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Mycel wæl (wælfīll, MS. A.) gewearð on Brytene æt Wōdnesgeorge, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Hē hī on gefīcnysse ðæs trāiscan wæles (caedis) wundade, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30. Mid grimme wæle and herige saeva caede, 4, 15; S. 583, 26. Of wæle strage, occisione, Hpt. Gl. 427, 60. (b) in other connections, destruction:—Com mycel wæl and monncwyld godcundlice gesended supervenit clades divinitus missa, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10. Hē hī fram ðam mǣnfullan wæle (clade; destruction by famine) generede, 4, 14; S. 582, 27. Wæle strage, occisione (destruction of the soul by sin. v. Ald. 7), Hpt. Gl. 415, 22. [þat wæl (heap, 2nd MS.) was þe more, Laym. 4111. He lette al þæt wæl weorpen an eadich, 6427. Ic heo wulle biwinnen oder an wæle ligger, 9497. O. Sax. wal (in wal-dæl), O. H. Ger. wal strages, clades: Icel. valr the slain.] v. ecg-, ungemet-wæl.

wēl, es; m. n. A weel (e.g. Mode weel (wheel), Lanc.), a deep pool, gulf, deep water of a stream or of the sea:—Wæl gurges, deópny

abyssus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 34; 80, 65. Some weriaþ on gewitlocan wísdomes stráem, ðæt hē on unnyt ūt ne tōflōweþ, ac se wæl wunaþ on weres brēostum dióp and stille, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 4. *Hic gurgis dis* (dis with e over i, MS. F.: des, MSS. D. O.) wæl, ðæt is, deóp wæter, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 9. Wæles stæd alwei (the Nile) *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 70. Scymriendes wæles *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. Wē æthrynon mid ūrum ārum ða ȝðan ðas deópan wælis, we gesāwon eác ða muntas ymbe ðære sē straude, Anglia viii. 299, 38. Þwēálu clānes wæles (*gurgitis*), Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. On wæle fūlum þwēan, sume wrōhte getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 206, 10. Fugel uppe sceal lācan on lyfte, leax sceal on wæle mid sceóte scriðan, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Of wæle getogen *gurgite ductus*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 27; 25, 6. Aðuah in ðær uēle (*nataforia*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 7. In ðæt uoel f in ðæt fiscpōl in *piscinam*, 5, 4. On wælum ādrenctum *profundis pelagi flustris suffocato* (Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 22. Weálu (*rubicundi oceani*) *gurgites*, 409, 64. Ðū gedrēfest deópe wælas *conturbas profundum maris*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. [With weel of þi liking *torrente voluntatis tuas*, Ps. 35, 9. Þai sink in þat wele (v. l. pitt), þar neuer man sank þat was o sele, C. M. 2903. Wel (*rimes with sel*), Misc. 149, 89. v. Jamieson's Dict. s. v. wele. O. L. Ger. wāl abyssus.]

wælan; *p. de To vex, torment, afflict*:—Ðæt hý his lichoman leng ne mōstan wítum wælan, Exon. Th. 127, 34; Gū. 396. Dogter mīn is yfle from deófe wæled *filia mea male a daemonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 22. Hē is yfle wælid *male torquetur*, 8, 6. [Cf. *Icel. veill diseased, ailing*; *veilindi disease*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-wælan.

wæl-bed[d], es; *n. The bed of the slain*:—Ic hine heardan clammum on wælbedde wriþan þōhte *I had thought to bind him on the couch of the slain* (i. e. to kill him), Beo. Th. 1932; B. 964. Hwæt befealdeð ðū folcum ðinum on wælbedd brōðor ðinne? Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. v. wæl-rest.

wæl-ben[n], e; *f. A wound inflicted by the sea*, v. wæl:—Gārsecg wēdde . . . egesan stōdon, weollon wælbenna (wæl-?) (*the reference is to the death of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491.

wæl-bend, e; *f. A deadly, mortal band*:—Wælbende handgewriþene *deathband hand-twisted* (i. e. death at a person's hands), Beo. Th. 3876; B. 1936. v. wæl-clamm.

wæl-bleat; *adj. Causing mortal weakness, deadly, mortal*:—Benne, wunde wælbleate, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725.

wæl-ceald; *adj. Deadly cold*:—Hē him helle gescōp, wælcealde wíc (cf. *Ðær in hell*) cymð forst fyrnum cald, Cd. Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316), wintre bedehte, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468.

wæl-ceasiga, an; *m. A chooser of the slain, a raven*:—Wonn wælceasiga, Cd. Th. 188, 6; Exod. 164. v. wæl-cyryge.

wæl-clam[m], es; *m. A fatal bond*:—Forgif mē mennen ðe ðū āhreddest wera wælclommum (*captivity in which they might have been slain*?), Cd. Th. 128, 17; Gen. 2128. v. wæl-bend.

wæl-cræft, es; *m. A deadly power, power which causes death*:—Donne mīn hlāford wile lāfe picgan ðara ðe hē of life hēt wælcræft[tum] āwrecan (*of those whom he has ordered to be slain*), Exon. Th. 498, 11; Rā. 87, 11.

wæl-cwealm, es; *m. A death-pang, pain of violent death*:—Rēcas stīgaþ ofer hrōfum, hlin bið on eorþan, wæl-cwealm wera, Exon. Th. 381, 8; Rā. 2, 8.

wæl-cyryge, -cyryge, -cyrie, an; *f. A chooser of the slain*. According to the mythology, as seen in its Northern form, the Val-kyrjur were the goddesses who chose the slain that were to be conducted by them to Odin's hall—Val-halla: 'þær riða jafnan at kjósa val.' Something of the old idea is still shewn in the following glosses, in which the word renders a Fury, a Gorgon, or the goddess of war:—Uualcyrge *Tisifone*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 34; *Eurytis*, 107, 43. Walcyrige *Herinis*, 110, 34. Wælcyrge, 43, 2; *Bellona*, 94, 15; 12, 12. Wælcyrige *Allecto*, 5, 72. Wælcyrige *Tisiphona*, i. 60, 21. Ða deór habbaþ wælcyrrian eāgan hae bestie oculos habent *Gorgoneos*, Nar. 34, 6. But elsewhere it is used apparently with the sense of *witch or sorceress*:—Wyccan and wælcyrrian and unlyb-wyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 18. Wiccan and wælcyrrian, 165, 34. Wiccean and wælcyrrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. [Clerkes out of Caldye . . . wycheþ & wælcyrries . . . deuinores of demorlaykes . . . sorsers & exorsismus, Allit. Pms. 85, 1577. *Icel. val-kyrja*.]

wæl-cyrging, es; *m. One that belongs to the race of the wælcyrigan*:—*Gorgoneus*, ðæt is wælcyrging (-cyrgine, v. l.), Nar. 35, 6.

wæl-deaþ, es; *m. A violent death*:—Hiē wældēad (*death at Grendel's hands*) fornam, Beo. Th. 1395; B. 695.

wæl-dreór, es; *m. The blood of the slain*:—Wæter wældrēore fāg, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Eorðe wældrēore (*the blood of Abel*) swealh of handum ðinum (*Cain's*), Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016. Ic fylde mid folcum orðbanan Abeles, eorðan sealde wældrēor weres, 67, 9; Gen. 1098.

wæl-fēhþ, e; *f. Deadly feud, hostility that leads to slaying*:—Hē wælfēhða dæl, sæcca gesette, Beo. Th. 4061; B. 2028.

wæl-fædm, es; *m. A deadly embrace*:—Brim wælfædmum sweoþ,

fāge crungon (*of the overwhelming of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.

wæl-fāh; *adj. Deadly hostile* (?):—Wælfāgne winter (*winter when the earth seems dead*), Beo. Th. 2260; B. 1128.

wæl-feall, es; *m. (?) The fall of the slain, destruction*:—Tō wælfealle and tō deaðcwalum Deniga leódom, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711. [*Icel. val-fall*; *n. strages*.] Cf. wæl-fill.

wæl-fel; *adj. Cruel to the slain* (?) or very cruel. Cf. wæl-hreow:—Hræfen uppe gōl, wan and wælfel, Elen, Kmbl. 105; El. 53.

wæl-feld, es; *m. The field of the slain, the battle-field*:—Hi on wælfelda plegodan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17.

wæl-fill, es; *m. Slaughter, carnage*:—Wælfill cedes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 67. Wælfyl *statis* (*stragis*, v. Ald. 173, 3), 93, 52. Hēr micel wælfill was æt Wōddesbeorge (Wōdnes, MS. E.), Chr. 592; Erl. 18, 30. Blōdgyte, wælfyll weres, mord mid mundum, Cd. Th. 92, 11; Gen. 1527. Heó underbæc beseah wið ðas wælfylles (*the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 29; Gen. 2563.

wæl-fūs; *adj. Ready to be slain*; referring to Beowulf before the fight in which he was mortally wounded:—Him was geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfūs, wyrd ungemete neáh, se sceolde sēcan sáwle hord, sundur geðælan lif wið lice, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420.

wæl-fyll, e; -fyllu(-o); *indecl. f. Abundance of slain*:—Grendel on reste genam þritig pegna; ðanon eft gewāt tō hām faran mid ðære wælfylle, Beo. Th. 250; B. 125.

wæl-fýr, es; *n. I. A fire that slays, deadly fire*:—Beorges weard (*the fire-drake*) wearp wælfýre, wide sprungon hilde leóman, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582.

II. A fire that burns the slain, a funeral pile:—Hēt Hildeburh hire selfre suna on bæl dōn . . . wand tō wolcnum wælfýra mæst, Beo. Th. 2243; B. 1119.

wæl-gæst (-gæst?), es; *m. A deadly guest* (*spirit*?), a murderous guest:—Wælgæst (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 3994; B. 1995: (*Grendel's mother*), 2666; B. 1331.

wæl-gār, es; *m. A deadly spear*:—Wælgār sliteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 46; Reim. 61. Ðær wæs heard plega, wælgāra wrixl, wigcyrm micel, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990.

wæl-gifre; *adj. I. eager to slay*, (a) of persons:—Ðā com hæleda præat (*those who wished to kill St. Andrew*) wadan wælgifre, Andr. Kmbl. 2543; An. 1273. Deað, wiga wælgifre, Exon. Th. 231, 8; Ph. 486; 162, 7; Gū. 972. (b) of things:—Wæpen wælgifru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. **II. eager to prey on the dead**:—Se græga mæw wælgifre wand, Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Se wanna hrefn, wælgifre fugel, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Wulfum tō willan, and eác wælgifrum fuglum tō frōfre, 25, 37; Jud. 296.

v. wæl-grædig.

wæl-gim[m], es; *m. The word seems to be an epithet for the sheath of a sword, which is called in the riddle the sword's byrne*:—Byrne is mīn (*a sword's*) bleofāg, swylce beorht seomad (-d, MS.) wīr ymb ðone wælgim, ðe mē waldend geaf, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rā. 21, 4.

wæl-grædig; *adj. Greedy for the slain* (an epithet of cannibals):—Hæfdon hiē āwriten wælgredige wera endestæf, hwænne hiē tō mōse metepearfdnum weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 269; An. 135. v. wæl-gifre.

wæl-grim[m]; *adj. Cruel, destructive*:—Wælgrim, unhære funestus, *crudelis, perniciosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 63; *violentus*, Germ. 399, 467. (1) of living things, *bloodthirsty, cruel*:—Hwæt standest ðū (*the devil*) wælgrim (the MS. breaks off here) . . . ? *quid astas cruenta bestia*? Blickl. Homl. 227, 26. Wælgrim wiga, Exon. Th. 396, 21; Rā. 16, 8. Heó wæs æyrst hæðen and wælgrim, Shrn. 139, 5. Ðone Iacobum se wælgrimma hyrde (*Herod*) ācwealde mid swardo, 108, 23. Hi wælgrimme wyrmas slitaþ, Wulfst. 139, 10; Dōm. L. 210. (2) of other than living things, *cruel, dire, destructive*:—Hunger se hearda, wælgrim werum, Cd. Th. 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Nið was rēde, wælgrim werum, 83, 23; Gen. 1384. Hē geseah wide fleógan wælgrimme rēc (*the smoke from the burning cities of the plain*), 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Wælgrimme wyrd (*the fall of man*), 61, 12; Gen. 996. Ðe sind heardlic, wundrum wælgrim (wel-, MS.) witu geteohhad, Exon. Th. 258, 12; Jul. 264. Gefylstan of ðām wælgrimmum tintregum, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 396, 4. Polian wælgrim witu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. Wæs ðis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðām ærgeðodnum *strages cunctis crudeliores prioribus*, Bd. i. 12; S. 481, 24. Cf. wæl-hreow.

wæl-grimlice; *adv. With the utmost bitterness*:—Hi wælgrimlice gefuhton. Ðær wæs se mæsta blōdgyte on ægðere healf, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31.

wæl-gryre, es; *m. The terror that comes from danger of falling in battle*:—On fyrd hyra (*the Israelites*) færsPELL (*the tidings of the approach of the Egyptian army*) becwom; egsan stōdan, wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137.

wæl-here, (ig)es; *m. A slaughtering host*:—Fōron tōsomne wrāde wæherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983.

wæl-hlem[m], es; *m. A deadly onslaught*:—Hyne Wulf wæpne gerēhte, ðæt him for swenge swāt æðrum sprong . . . ; næs hē forht

swāðeh, ac forgeald hraðe wælllem ðone, Beo. Th. 5931; B. 2969. Cf. hilde-blenc.

wæl-hlenca or **-blence**, an; *m.* or *f.* *A slaughter-link, a link of a coat of mail*:—Wridene wælhencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. Gūðweard gumena grīmhelm gespeon, . . . [h]wælhencan sceoc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176.

wæl-hreow, -hreaū, -reow, -ræw; *adj.* *Cruel, barbarous, blood-thirsty*:—Wælhreow *crudelis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 12; *atrox*, 9, 66; Zup. 72, 1; *trux*, 9, 67; Zup. 72, 9. Wælhreowe *crudeli*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 23, 22. Ða wælhreowan *funestam*, 38, 20. (1) of living beings:—Wælhreow werod, Cd. Th. 219, 11; Dan. 53. Hē (Nero) wælhriow wunode, Met. 9, 38. Hē was wælhreaw cwellere cristenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 4. Wælhriow *crudelis*, Kent. Gl. 367. Irtacus wælhreow cuning, Apstls. Kmbl. 137; Ap. 69. Wælhreow wiga a warrior who would not spare his foe, Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Hē wunap wælræw deofol, Homl. Th. i. 192, 21. Se wælhreowa Antecrist, 6, 16. Se wælhreowa cuning, Deodric, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24. Wælhreowes (Nero's) gewēd, Met. 9, 5. Ne læt ðū on ðæs wælhreowan hond (*crudeli*) ðin gēar, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 11: Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. Ne mæg ic minne feond lufian, ðone ðe ic wælhreowe tōgeānes mē gesēo, 54, 31. Ðone wælhreowan feond ðisse menniscan gecyud[e], Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Ðē wælhreowe wūtm belegaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2423; An. 1213; Exon. Th. 380, 10; Rā. 1, 6. Ða wælhreowan wypercian Annas and Caiphas, Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. Earn beheold wælhreowra wīg, Elen. Kmbl. 223; El. 112. Wælhreowra (-e, MS.), *carnificum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 60. Ða āne ætwundon ðinum wælhreawum handum, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 25. Hwæt is wælhreowe betwux næddercynne ðonne draca? i. 486, 31. Ðū wælhreowasta wīmann, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 182. (2) of things:—Ðæt wif gelyfde his wælhreowum gedæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15. Mid wælhreowre † deoflice mihte *tyrannica potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 3. Mid wælhreowre grimmysse *crudescente atrocitate*, 515, 23. On þysum wælhreowan cwearterne, Nicod. 26; Thw. 15, 1. Forgripen mid wælhreowe (*crudeli*) deaþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 24. Tō þrowienne wælhreowne deað, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 117. Mid wælhreowum dædum, 11, 354. Geþeowode þarh wælhreowe unlaga, Wulfst. 158, 14. [þa welreowen (*those who seized Christ*), O. E. Homl. i. 229, 25.] *v.* wælgim.

wælhreowlice; *adv.* *I. cruelly*:—Se wælhreowlice (*crudeli caede*) was ofslægen, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 14. Æt ðæm cirre wurdon Ahtēniese swā wælhreowlice forslagen *quam pugnam atrociterum fuisse ipse rerum exitus docuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 22. Hī woldon habban ðone hālgan Eāsterdæg geblōðegode wælhreowlice (wel-, *v. l.*) mid ðæs Hālenes blōde, Homl. Ass. 68, 62. Swā ðæt hē wælhreawlice wūrde āhangen, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 22. Hē ðæt suife wælhreowlice (*crudeliter*) gecyðde on Urias slæge, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 23. Ðæt hē ne weorde wælhreowlice (-reowlice, Cott. MSS.) (*crudeliter*) gefangen mid ðæm grinum uncysta, 43; Swt. 313, 12. Wælhreowlice swingan, Homl. Th. i. 424, 12. Hī āxodon, hwi hī swā wælhreowlice dydon, ðæt hī freonda ne rōhton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 44. *II. horribly, atrociously*:—Ðæt cild wolde wyrian wælhreawlice Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 10.

wælhreownesse, *c.* *f. Cruelly*:—Wælhreownysse *crudelitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 12; Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23 (wæll-, Bd. M. 48, 28). Ðara cuniuga wælhreownes wæs tō ðam heard, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 33. Weard Iulianus for his wælhreownysse ofslægen, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 419. Wē sceolon ðēman mildheortlice būtan wælhreownysse, Homl. Ass. 9, 222. Seæl his steor beon mid lufe gemetegod, nā mid wælhreawnyse oferðon, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Wē witon hwelce wælhriownessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

wæl-hwelp, *es*; *m.* *A dog that slays, a dog for hunting*:—Ic (a badger) mē siþpan (after getting to my hole) ne þearf wælhwelpes wīg wiht onsihten, Exon. Th. 397, 21; Rā. 16, 23.

Wælice, wæll-. *v.* Wilisc, wæl-.
wæl-līc (?); *adj.* *Deep (of water)*:—On deopum † in welicum (= wælicum. *v. wæl*) grunde sæwe in fundo maris, Hpt. Gl. 452, 23.

wælm. *v.* wilm.

wæl-mist, *es*; *m.* *A mist that covers the bodies of the slain*:—Hreām was on yðum, wæter wæpna ful, wælmist āstāh (*the passage refers to the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 206, 12; Exod. 450. Sum seæl on galgan ridan . . . hē, blāc on beāme, bideþ wyrde bewegen wælmiste, Exon. Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42.

wæl-net[t], *es*; *n.* *The net of destruction* (?), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202.

wæl-nīp, *es*; *m.* *Deadly hate, mortal enmity*:—Ðæt ys sió fēhðo, and se feondscepe, wælnīf wera, Beo. Th. 5992; B. 3000. Æfter wælnīde, 170; B. 85. Åwehte ðone wælnīf Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 218, 28; Dan. 46. Weallaþ wælnīdas, Beo. Th. 4136; B. 2065.

wæl-not, *es*; *m.* *A fatal mark, a mark that brings death, a rune that brings death*, *v.* Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28, p. 336. See for baleful influence of runes, Egils Saga, c. 75; Grettis Saga, c. 81; see also Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. i. pp. 40, 41, for the virtues of runes:—Hwīlum hié (*fiends*) gefeteraþ fāges monnes handa, gehēfegaþ ðonne

hē æt hilde sceall wið lāt werud lifes tiligan; āwritap hié on his wæpne wælnota heap, bealwe bōcstafas, Salm. Kmbl. 324; Sal. 161.

wæl-pīl, *es*; *m.* *A deadly dart, death-pang*:—Wæs his mondryhtne enddōgor, . . . āwrecen wælpīlum wlō ne meahhte orōð up geteón, Exon. Th. 171, 15; Gū. 1127.

wæl-ræs, *es*; *m.* *A deadly attack, an attack in which men are slain*:—Wæs sió swātswaðu Sweóna and Geāta, wælræs wera, wide gesýne, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Æfter wælræse wunde gedýgan, 5055; B. 2531. Æfter ðam wælræse (*the fight in which Grendel was mortally wounded*), 1652; B. 824. Mē ðone wælræs wine Scýldinga leānode, 4208; B. 2101.

wæl-ræw. *v.* wæl-hreow.

wæl-rāp, *es*; *m.* *A rope that binds the deep, a rope with which frost binds the water*:—Donne forstes bend Fæder onlæteþ, onwindeþ wæl-rāpas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. *v.* wæl.

wæl-reaf, *es*; *n.* *I. what is taken from the slain, spoil taken in war, spoil, prey*:—Wælreaf (wael-, uel-reab) *manubium*, Txs. 77, 1277. Wælreaf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 44; *manubia* (the passage is: *Vesperis dirimens manubias* (*v.* Gen. 49, 27), Ald. 26), 78, 48. Hē under segne sinc ealgode, wælreaf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Ic sceal langne hām āna gesēcan, læt mē on lāste līc eorðan dæll wælreaf wunigan weorcum 16 hrōðre, Apstls. Kmbl. 189; Ap. 95. Hē (*the phoenix*) gebringeþ ædes lāfe (*what is left after it is burnt*) eft ætsomne and ðæt wælreaf (*exuvias suas*) wyrtrum biteleþ, Exon. Th. 216, 24; Ph. 273.

II. as a technical term, *robbing the slain*:—Wælreaf is uifðinges dæde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Cf. *Qui aliquem quocunque modo perimit, videat ne weliref faciat. Weliref dicimus, si quis mortuum refabit armis aut vestibus, aut prorsus aliquibus, aut tumulatum aut tumulandum*, L. H. I. 83, 2; Th. i. 591, 12, and see two following sections. [O. H. Ger. wala-raupa (*de vestitu mortuorum, quod walaraua dicimus*): *Icel. val-rauf spoils; val-rof the plundering the slain on the battle-field*.] Cf. here-ræaf.

wæl-rēo, *es*; *m.* *Deadly reek*:—Mē is leofre ðæt minne lichaman glēd fæpmie' . . . Wōd ða þurh ðone wælreoc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661.

wæl-regn, *es*; *m.* *A deadly rain* (the rain that caused the Flood):—Ic on andwlitan siġan læte wælregn ufan wīde eorðan; fæhðe ic wille on weras stēlan, and mid wægpreate eall ācwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 24; Gen. 1350.

wæl-reow. *v.* wæl-hreow.

wæl-rest, -ræst, *e*; *f.* *The rest or bed of the slain*:—Wælræste wunian *to be dead*, Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902; Exon. Th. 184, 10; Gū. 1342. Wælræste ceōsan *to die*, Cd. Th. 99, 8; Gen. 1643; Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Seæl fāge fāschoma foldarne bipeht wunian wælræste (*inhabit the grave*), Exon. Th. 164, 3; Gū. 1006. Sió rōd foldan getýned wunode wælræste (*lay buried*), Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724.

wæl-rūn, *e*; *f.* *The secret of approaching slaughter*:—Fyrdeleōð āġol wulf on walde, wæl-rūne ne mād (*proclaimed the coming carnage*), Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28.

wæl-sceaft, *es*; *m.* *A deadly shaft*, Beo. Th. 801; B. 398.

wæl-sceol slaughter, the slain:—Cirdon cynerōfe wiggend on wiþertrod wælsceol oninuan, reōcende hræw, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. *v.* scealle.

wæl-seax, *es*; *n.* *A war-knife, a sword or dagger used in fight*:—Hē wælseaxe gebræd, ðæt hē on byrnan wæg, Beo. Th. 5400; B. 2703.

wæl-sliht, -sleat, *es*; *m.* *Slaughter in battle, slaughter, carnage*:—Hēr was micel wælsliht (-sleht, MS. E.) on Lundenne, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 16. Ðær wearþ micel wælsliht on gehwære hond, 871; Erl. 74, 32. Wæpna wælslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Gemyndig wælslehta, Exon. Th. 286, 27; Wand. 7: 291, 32; Wand. 91. Wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn, Fins. Th. 57; Fin. 28. [Grickes hit (*Troy*) biunnon mid heora wælslahte (bitter slahtes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1369.]

wæl-slitende; *adj.* *Corpse-rending, that rends the dead*:—Ðæt līc dār (*in the grave*) tō fūlnesse weorðeþ and ðām wælslitendum wyrtrum weorðeþ tō æte, Wulfst. 187, 14. On helle mid deoflum and mid dracum and mid wælslitendum wyrtrum, 241, 12.

wæl-spere, *es*; *n.* *A battle-spear, spear with which slaughter is to be wrought*:—Oft hē gār forlēt, wælspere windan on ða wicingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. Syx smidas sētan wælspera worhtan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 31. [Forwundend mid wælspere brade, Laym. 28577.]

wæl-steng, *es*; *m.* *A spear*:—Feower scoldon on ðam wælstenge weorcum geferian Grendles heafod, Beo. Th. 3280; B. 1638.

wæl-stōw, *e*; *f.* *The place of the slain, (1) a battle-field*:—God āna wāt hwā ðære wælstōwe wealdan mōte God only knows who shall be master of the field, Byrht. Th. 134, 36; By. 95; Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051; 5960; B. 2984; Cd. Th. 121, 4; Gen. 2005. Ða Deniscan āhton wælstōwe geweld, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 9; 871; Erl. 76, 7. Æpel-wulf cuning gefeaht wiþ . . . sciphlæsta, and ða Deniscan āhton wælstōwe geweld, 840; Erl. 66, 19. Hié ðær nān licgende feoh ne mēiten, swā hié ær bewuna wæron ðonne hié wælstōwe geweld āhton, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 33. On here crincgan, on wælstōwe wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 24; By. 293; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9. (2) any

place where there is slaughter:—Him Loth gewāt of byrig (*Sodom, about to be destroyed*) gangan, wælstōwe fyrr, Cd. Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wal-stal: *Dan, val-plads battle-field, beholde valpladsen to remain master of the field.*]

wæl-stræ̃l; *m. f. A fatal shaft*:—Bād se ðe sceolde endedōgor āwrecen wælstrẽlum (*the pangs of mortal disease*), Exon. Th. 179, 11; Gū. 1260.

wæl-streām, *es; m. A destructive stream*:—Donne wælstreāmas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceadum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301.

wæl-sweng, *es; m. A murderous stroke*:—Æfter wælswege (*the stroke which killed Abel*), Cd. Th. 60, 25; Gen. 987.

wælt apparently some part of the thigh, a sinew (?):—Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, .iij. scillingas gebēte, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. (The preceding section deals with wounds to the thigh. As regards the form of the word, it might be compared with O. H. Ger. walza *decipula, pedica.*)

wæltan. *v. wiltan.*

wæl-wang, *es; m. A plain of slaughter*:—Ðær wæs secg manig on ðam wælwange (*the place at which were assembled those who maltreated St. Andrew*) wīges oflysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2453; An. 1228.

wæl-weg (= hwæl-weg or wæl-weg) *the sea*:—Hweteþ on wælweg ofer holma gelagu, Exon. Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63.

wæl-wulf, *es; m. I. as an epithet of a warrior, a war-wolf, one who is as fierce to slay as is a wolf*:—Wōdon wælwulfas, wīcinga werod, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. II. as an epithet of a cannibal, a fierce cannibal, one who preys on the dead like the wolf:—Wælwulfas bānhringas ābreacan þōhton, tōlȳsan līc and sāwle, and ðonne tōððelan werum tō wiste fægēs flāschōman, Andr. Kmbl. 297; An. 149.

wæm[m], wēman. *v. wem[m], wēman.*

wæmbede; *adj. Having a great belly; ventriculosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45: 37.

wæmn, wæn, wæn[n], wānan, wænge, wænian, Wænte, wænys (Hpt. 438, 70), wæpan. *v. wæpan, wægn, wen[n], wēnan, wenge, wenian, Wintan-ceaster, wācness, wēpan.*

wæpen, wæpn, *es; n. I. a weapon*:—Steng oððe wæpen *clava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 63. Mē sceal wæpen niman, ord and fren, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Dis (*the bridle into which the nails from the cross were put*) bið unoferswīðed wæpen, Elen. Kmbl. 2375; El. 1189. Ælces wæpnas ord *muco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Swurdes ord oððe oðres wæpnas, 84, 22. Wæpnas ecge, Cd. Th. 109, 30; Gen. 1830. Gehealdan heardne mēce, wæpnas wealdan, Byrht. Th. 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hē folcgemōt mid wæpnas brýðe ārære, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Be ðam monnum ðe heora wæpna tō monsyhte lēnaþ. Gif hwa hīs wæpnas oðrum onlēne ðæt hē mon mid ofsléa, 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Wæpnas spor a wound, Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623. Āwritap hīe on hīs wæpne wælnota heap, Salm. Kmbl. 323; Sal. 161. Ic ðý wæpne gebræd, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Hē ðæs beran ceaflas tōter būton ælcum wæmne, Ælfic. T. Grn. 7, 16. Gif man wæpn ābregde ðær mæn drincan, L. H. E. 13; Th. i. 32, 11. Ðeah hwa hīs āgen sear sette tō oðres mannes huses dura . . . oþþon gif man oðer wæpn lege . . . and hwilc man ðæt wæpn gelece, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6. Hē wæpen hafenede be hiltum, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Nolde ic sward beran, wæpen tō wyrme, 5031; B. 2519; 5367; B. 2687. Gif swordhwita oðres monnes wæpn tō feornunge onfō, oððe smid monnes andweorc, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Sum mæg stýled sword, wæpen gewyrcean, Exon. Th. 42, 29; Cri. 680. Hē wæpen up āhof, bord tō gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 39; By. 130. Wæpnu arma, Ælfic. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 15. Wæpna arma, wæpna hūs armamentarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 1, 2. Eorlas fornōman wæpen wælgifru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. Wēpen arma, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Se hælga hēht hīs heordwerod wæpna onfōn, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Hē ne mihte wæpna gewæaldan, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509; Byrht. Th. 139, 50; By. 272. Wæpna wyrpum, Exon. Th. 35, 28; Cri. 565. Wæpna wundum, 119, 15; Gū. 255. Wæpna wælslihts, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Seó wæpna lāf those whom the sword spared, 121, 5; Gen. 2005; 220, 20; Dan. 74. Se helm hafelan werede . . . hine worhte wæpna smid, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Ða fōr hē mid eallum hīs folce and mid eallum hīs wæpnum omnis equitatus Pharaonis, currus ejus et equites, Ex. 14, 23. Gif man mannan wæpnum bebyrep ðær ceas weord, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. Ðæt folc com mid wæpnum (woepnum, Lind.: wēpnu, Rush.) *venit cum armis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2140; An. 1071. Gegearwod wæpnum, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Wæpnum geweorðad, Beo. Th. 505; B. 250; 667; B. 331. Ælc þing ðe ordode, hē ācwealde mid wæpnum omne, quod spirare poterat, interfecit, Jos. 10, 40. Wæpnum āswebban, Apstls. Kmbl. 138; Ap. 69. Leothum wæpnum (*leubus armis*) gegyrwan, Nar. 10, 27. Scearpum wæpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 30; Rā. 4, 52. Mid gæstlicum wæpnum, 112, 24; Gū. 148. Gescyldend wið sceadan wæpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1298; Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775. Hī wurpon hyra wæpen of dūne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. Wæpen and gewædu, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Wæpen healdan, mēce, gār and gōd sword, Byrht. Th. 138, 45; By. 235. Wēpen and sceldas arma et scuta, Ps.

Surt. 45, 10. Ealle hīs wæpnu (woepno, Lind.: wēpeno, Rush) hē him āfyrð, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Hē āwearp hīs wæmna, Ælfic. T. Grn. 18, 31. Hīe him ealle hīera wæpeno āgeāfen arma traderent, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 21. Hīe wæpna nānan arma sumunt, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Nīmaþ eowre wæpn ponat *vir gladium super femur suum*, Ex. 32, 27. Gegrip (gefōh, Ps. Th.) wæpn (wæpen, Ps. Surt.) and scyld apprehende arma et scutum, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Uoepeno, Rtl. 168, 1. Ðeah ðe hī wæpen ne beran *quavis arma non ferant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Hē ða gæstlican wæpnu ne mæg āberan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 27. II. membrum virile:—Teors weretrum, teors, ðæt wæpen wēl lim calamus, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 56. Wæpen, gecynd (*printed wepen-gecynd; but see gecynd, II*) weretrum, 44, 58. [Whiles þow art zonge, and þi wepne kene, wreke þe with wyuynge, Piers P. 9, 180.] *v. wæpen-lic, -mann, wæpned.* [Goth. wēpna; *pl. arma*; O. Sax. wāpan: O. Frs. wēpin: O. H. Ger. wāfan gladius, framea, telum, falx, scutum: Icel. wāpn.]

v. beadu-, camp-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, sige-, weoruld-, wīg-wæpen. wæpen-berend, es; m. An armed man:—Se stronga woepenberend (wēpend-, Rush.) gehealdaþ caefertūn hīs fortis armatus custodit atrium suum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21; p. 7, 5. [O. Sax. wāpan-berand.] wæpen-bora, *an; m. One who bears arms, a warrior*:—Wæpnbora armiger, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 17; Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 14. Wæpenbora, 35, 9; bellator, ii. 125, 35. Wæpenboran pugiles, gladium portantes, gladiatores, Hpt. Gl. 424, 15.

wæpen-geþæc, -tak, *es; n. A wapentake, a term used in northern England where in the south hundred was used*: 'Quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus (counties northward from Northamptonshire) vocant wapentagium', L. Ed. C. 30; Th. i. 455. The word, which seems of Danish origin (cf. Icel. wāpna-tak, though this is used in a different sense), is thus explained in the document above cited: Cum quis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus, secundum morem, foedus accipiebat: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice vero arma vocantur wapen, et tacere confirmare, quasi armorum confirmatio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus wapentac, i. e. armorum tactus: wapen enim arma sonat, tac tactus est. Quomobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur wapentac, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confederates sunt. On this explanation see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 99 sqq.:—

Wē willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcen wæpengetæce .ii. trýwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. Ælc ðara ceāpa ðe hē biggece oððe sylle āder oþþe [on] burge oþþe on wæpengetæce, L. Edg. 5, 6; Th. i. 274, 14. On wæpentake, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 8; iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 3, 8.

wæpen-geþræc [?], *es; n. A weapon*:—Ofsend uoepengidæcc (uoepen, gidæcc?) effunde frameam, Rtl. 168, 5. Cf. Geþrece apparatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 24; 76, 53; Hpt. Gl. 424, 77. Geþrece, 512, 9.

wæpen-gewrixl, -gewrixle, *es; n. A passage of arms, an exchange of blows, a conflict, fight*:—Gif hit geweorde, ðæt wæpungewrixl weorde gemæne þegene and þræle, Wulfst. 162, 7. Ðæt heo beaduweorca beteran wurdon on campstede, gærmittinge, gumena gemotes, wæpungewrixles, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17. [Cf. Icel. wāpna-skipti, -viðskipti.]

wæpen-hete, *es; m. Armed hate, hate that resorts to arms*:—Ædele sceoldon ðurh wæpenhete weorc þrowian the noble ones were to be slain by their foes, Apstls. Kmbl. 159; Ap. 80.

wæpen-hūs, *es; n. An armoury*:—Wæpenhūs armamentarium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 17. [O. H. Ger. wāfan-hūs.]

wæpen-leās; *adj. Without arms, unarmed*:—Ðam wæpenleāsan menn ne mihton ða wælhreowan mid wæpnum wiðstandan, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 175. Fram wæpenleāse fēman e virgine inermi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 38. Gelwicelce wæpenleāse inermes (sine armis) quosque, Hpt. Gl. 423, 48. [Icel. wāpn-lauss.]

wæpen-lic; *adj. Male, masculine*:—Ðæt wæpenlice lim calamus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 58. Ða wæpenlican limo preputia, 68, 60; 69, 16.

wæpen-mann (wæp-), *es; m. A male, a man*:—Wæpmanu mas, Anglia xiii. 366, 23. Eghuelc hē f woepenmon (wæpmanon, Rush.: wæpned, W. S.) omne masculinum, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Wer oððe wæpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Ðes wæpman hie mas, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 15. Ne scrīde nān wif hig mid wæpmannes reāfe (veste virili), ne wæpman (vir) mid wifmannes reāfe, Deut. 22, 5. Woepenmon f hee masculinum, Mkt. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hē woichte wæpman (woepenmon masculinum, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4. Synna wið wæpman oððe wifman, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 23. Riht is ðæt ānige wāpman on mynecena beoðerne ne etan ne drincan, Wulfst. 269, 9. Wēpmen (wæpned-, *v. l.*) ge wifmen, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wēpmen, Homl. Ass. 27, 73. xx m wifmanna and wæpmanna (wæpned-, *v. l.*), Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 30; Homl. Th. i. 442, 1; Ælfic. Gr. 6; Zup. 24, 5. Mægðhād is ægðer ge on wæpmanum ge on wifmanum, Homl. Th. i. 148, 14. [O. E. Homl. wap-man *vir*: Laym. wap-, wep-mon: A. R. wep-, weop-man: Orm.

wep-mann: *Kath.* wep-man: *O. and N.* wep-mon: *Gen. and Ex.* wap-man.] v. wæpen, II, wæpned, wæpned-mann.

wæpen-stræ̃l, es; *m.* An arrow to be used as a weapon:—Synd me manna bearn mihitgum tōdum wæpenstræ̃las filii hominum dentes eorum arma et sagittae, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

wæpen-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f.* Force of arms:—Hine monige on winnaþ mid wæpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138, 12; Gen. 2290. Hē hēht wigend weccan and wæpenþræce, Elen. Kmb. 212; El. 106. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wāpan-threki.]

wæpen-þræge arms (?):—Sum mæg wæpenþræge (-þræce (?), cf. (?)) wæpen-geþræc, wige tō nytte, mōdcraftig smid, monige gefremman, ðonne hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm oððe hupseax, oððe heaþubyrnan, scirne mēce, oððe scyldes rond fæste gefēgan wið flyge gāres, Exon. Th. 296, 34; Crā. 61.

wæpen-wifestre, an; *f.* A hermaphrodite; hermafroditus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28.

wæpen-wiga, an; *m.* An armed warrior:—Ic wæs wæpenwiga (wæpen wigan? the subject of the riddle is a horn), nū mec heceþ geong hagostaldmigon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 1; Rā. 15, 1.

wæp-mann, wæpn. v. wæpen-mann, wæpen.

wæpned; *adj.* Male; used substantively, a male, a man:—Ælc wæpned gecyndlim ontýnende omne masculinum adaperiens uulnam, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Micel gedāl is on wæpnedes and wifes lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 84, 16. Se ðe mid wæpnedum men hæme qui cum viro coierit, L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wæpned and wif geworhte hiæ God masculinum et feminam fecit eos, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 19, 4. Wif and wæpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195: 166, 9; Gen. 2745. Wifes meoluc ðe wæpned fēde, Lchdm. ii. 338, 8. v. wæpen, II, and following compounds.

wæpned-bearn, es; *n.* A male child, a boy:—For wæpnedbearne . . . for wifilde pro masculo . . . pro femina, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 14.

wæpned-cild, es; *n.* A male child, a boy:—Tō ðam ðæt wif cenne wæpnedcild, Lchdm. i. 344, 22: 346, 3. Ða þīnra heoldon ða wæpned-cild (mares), Ex. 1, 17: pueros, 1, 18.

wæpned-cyn[n], es; *n.* The male kind or sex:—Wæpnedcyn masculinum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 4. Ælc þing wæpnedcynnes omne generis masculini, Ex. 34, 19: Cd. Th. 139, 19; Gen. 2312: 142, 35; Gen. 2372: 189, 21; Exod. 188. Wīn ðon ðe mon oððe nýten wyrn gedrince; gyf hit sý wæpnedcynnes . . . , Lchdm. iii. 10, 11. Hwylce wihta beoð oððe tid wifcynnes, and oððe tid wæpnedcynnes, Salm. Kmb. p. 202, 13; Exon. Th. 419, 22; Rā. 39, 1. Ðæt hī mā of ðam wifcynne him cýning curan ðonne of ðam wæpnedcynne ut magis de feminea regum prosapia quam de masculina regem sibi eligerent, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22.

wæpned-hād, es; *m.* The male sex:—Swā hwæt swā wæpnedhādes beo æcenned quidquid masculini sexus natum fuerit, Ex. 1, 22: Num. 1, 2. Efreward wæpnedhādes, Chart. Th. 483, 17.

wæpned-hand, a; *f.* The male side, male line:—Hý fōð tō mīoum ðe ic sylan nōt swā wifhanda swā wæpnedhanda, swaðer ic wylle, Chart. Th. 491, 32.

wæpned-healf, e; *f.* The male side:—Ðonne is mē leofast, ðæt hit gange on ðæt [bearn] strýnend ða wæpnedhealf, ða hwile ðe ænig ðæs wyrde sý, Chart. Th. 491, 16.

wæpned-mann, es; *m.* I. a male, a man:—Þriwa on gēre ælc wæpnedman (omne masculinum tuum) ætýwð beforan Drihtne, Ex. 23, 17: Num. 34, 23. Wæpnedman (-men?) mares, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 50. Se cýning wæs gōð wæpnedman rex erat vir bonus, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 39. Ðū (Eve) scealt wæpnedmen wesan on gewearde, Cd. Th. 56, 29; Gen. 919. Wæs se gýrre lassa efne swā micle swā bið wiggýrre wifes be wæpnedmen, Beo. Th. 2573; B. 1284. God hī geworhte wæpnedman and wímmān (wæpman and wífman, MS. A.: wæpned and wímmān, MS. B.: wæpnedmenn and wífmen, Rush.) masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Heo eode tō ðære wæpnedmanna stōwe (ad locum virorum), Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 19. xx m wífmonna and wæpnedmonna viginti millia puerorum ac foeminarum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 31. Ðara manna eallra, mid wífmannum and wæpnedmannum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19. Hiora wíf ofslōgan ealle ða wæpnedmen ðe him on neāweste wæron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 1, 6, 8.

II. of plants, a male:—Gif man scyle mugewyrht tō lēcedōme habban, ðonne nime man ða reādan wæpnedmen and ða grēnan wífmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 20. v. wæpen-mann.

wæpnian; *p.* ode To provide with weapons, to arm:—Ic wæpnige ðe armo te, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 16: 36; Zup. 215, 16. Ic wæpnige sumne man armo, 43; Zup. 257, 12. Uoepuedum armata, Rtl. 99, 20. [Wepne pine cnihtes, Laym. 17945. He hæhte wepnien (wepni, 2nd MS.) his uole, 20347. Heo wepneðe hire mid bileaue, Kath. 188. Itt þatt wæpnedd iss wiþþ trowwe on Criste, Orm. 677. O. Frs. wēpened: O. H. Ger. wāfenen armare: Icel. wāpna.] v. be-, ge-wæpnian.

wæpnung, e; *f.* Armour, arms:—[Gastl]cere wæpnunge spiritalis armaturae, Hpt. Gl. 423, 65. Ymbscrýðað eow mid Godes wæpnunge induite uos armaturam Dei (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nānre wæpnunge, 248, 3. Goliath gearu tō ānwige

mid ormēttre wæpnunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 21. Iudas com mid ðām cwealmbærum mid ornatere wæpnunge (with an immense amount of weapons), Homl. Ass. 74, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4.

wæps, wæsp, es; *m.* A wasp:—Wæfs fæspa, Txs. 63, 859. Wæfs vel hurnitu (uæps, Erf. Gl.) crabro, 55, 603. Wæps wæspa, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 66: f[e]s[pa], ii. 35, 27. Wæsp, 148, 17: wæpsis, i. 281, 37. Wæps wæspa, 77, 49. Uuæfssas (wæfssas, Ep. Gl.) wæspas (uuaeps wæspa, Erf. Gl.), Txs. 105, 2098. [O. H. Ger. wafsa, wefsa.]

wær; *adj.* I. ware, aware, having knowledge of something which is to be guarded against:—Ðā wurdon ða landlōde his (a band of Danes) ware and him wiþ gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 17. Hē eode nihtes, ðæt hē his life gebuge, ac ða hæðenan wurdon wære his fare, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 230.

II. ware, prepared for, on guard against something that might be hurtful, (a) absolute:—Beo gē wære uos estote parati, Lk. Skt. 12, 40. Ūs is mycel þearf, ðæt wē geornlice wacian and wære beon, Btwk. 220, 27. Se Hæleud ūs warnode, for ðam ðe hē wyle, ðæt wē wære beon, Homl. Ass. 55, 113. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, ðæt man geara weorde . . . , Leofan men, utan beon ðe wærran, Wulfst. 90, 10. (b) with gen.:—Ūs is micel þearf, ðæt wē wære beon ðæs egeslican tīman, ðe nū tōwærd is, Wulfst. 191, 25. (c) with preposition:—Wes ðū giedda wis, wær wið willan, Exon. Th. 302, 26; Fā. 42. Sōna wyrd deofol inne; is micel þearf ðæt manna gehwylc wið swyle wær sý, Wulfst. 280, 11. Ðæt wē geornlice wacian and ā wære beon wið deofles costnunga, Btwk. 220, 35. Woruldmenn wæron wære wið heora fynd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150. Wosas gē wære faran monnum caueat ab hominibus, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 17.

III. ware, careful to avoid something, on guard against doing something, (a) with gen.:—Wende ic ðæt ðū ðý warra weorþan sceoldest swylces gemōtes, Exon. Th. 267, 34; Jul. 425. (b) with preposition:—Beo wær æt ðam, ðæt ðū næfre minne sunu hyder ne læde cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc, Gen. 24, 6. (c) with a clause:—Mīn bearn, beo ðe wær ðæt ðū ne drince of ðam wīne, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 17. Wærne ðe beon, ðæt ðū nāht unrihtes ne gōtæcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 25.

IV. ware, observant of, attentive to a warning:—Ðæt hī wære beon ðæs cwydes, Wulfst. 7, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 330, 2.

V. wary, cautious, sagacious, prudent, cunning:—Wær cautus, i. sagax, prudens, acutus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 5. Wær geāpnis argumentum, 125, 1. Hē bið scarp and biter and swiðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Hē wær (printed þær) weorde worda and dæda, Exon. Th. 96, 32; Cri. 1583. Deofol gedēð, ðæt unsælig man wiðdomes ne gýmep, and gyt gedēð, ðæt hē talap hine sylfne wærne and wisne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Beo gē swā wære swā nāðran estote prudentes sicut serpentes, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 20. Hig sint wære and cunnon þēnunga, and hig cennap ær ðam ðe wyt cunnon tō him ipsas obsterdicandi habent scientiam, et priusquam ueniamus ad eas pariant, Ex. i. 19. Se wiðdōm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse and wære, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Werra bið astutior fiet, Kent. Gl. 509. Gielpaþ hiō suelece hī sien micle wærran and wisran ðonne hiē quasi praestantius ceteris prudentes se esse gloriantur, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 25. Ðæt se bið on geþance wæraest and wisast, se ðe oðerne can radost āsmægean, Wulfst. 55, 21. Se þincð nū wærrest and geāpest ðe oðerne mæg beswican, Shr. 17, 23. [Goth. wars wisan to be ware: O. Sax. war wesan widar: O. H. Ger. gi-war providus, solers, gnarus, intentus, adtentus, vigilans: Icel. varr.] v. ge-, un-wær.

wær the sea:—Wē ðissa leōða land gesōhton wære bewrecene, Andr. Kmb. 537; An. 269. Hū ðū wægflotan, wære bestēmdan, sæhengeste, sund wisige, 974; An. 487. [Icel. wer; *n.* (poet.) the sea.]

wær, e; *f.* A covenant, compact, agreement, pledge:—Wær is æt-somme Godes and monna, gæsthælig treow, Exon. Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. [Gewemne]dre wære violati foederis (pacti), Hpt. Gl. 496, 3: Cd. Th. 186, 18; Exod. 140. Wære gemyndig, 143, 1; Gen. 2372. Wære (cf. Icel. use in pl.) foedus, i. pactum, conjunctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 43. Clam oððe wed oððe wæra clasma, 21, 2. Wæra foedera, i. pacta amicitiae, certa amicitia, 148, 38. Ðære sibbe wære (cujus foedera pacis) betwyh ða ylcan cýningas and heora rice āwunod, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25. Bedweddedum wærum pactis sponsalibus, Hpt. Gl. 439, 19. Se cýng mid his folce hiene gesōhte. Ac Agathocles gedyde untreowlice wið hiene, ðæt hē hiene on his wærum (MS. L. has warum) beswāc and ofslōg rex pactus est cum Agathocle communionem belli. Sed postquam in unum exercitus junxerunt per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus occisus est, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10. Wære genōman foedus fecerunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 25. Ðæt ic ða wære forlāte ðe ic tō swā myclum cýninge genom ut pactum, quod cum tanto rege inii, ipse primus irritum faciam, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Wære trume fæstnīe pactum firmum feriat, Txs. 172, 8. Ic ðe wære mīne selle, Cd. Th. 132, 33; Gen. 2202: 171, 22; Gen. 2832. Ic ðe bidde, ðæt ðū treowa selle, wæra ðīna, 170, 24; Gen. 2818. Gewriþ sibbe wære ið wedd asstringe pacis federa, Hymn. Surt. 29, 3. Pehta cýnn hafap sibbe and wære mid Angeldeōde Pictorum natio foedus pacis cum gente habet Anglorum, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 34. Haldende wære servantes pactum, Ps. Surt. 118, 158. Utan wē ða drihtenlican wæra gehæaldan, Wulfst. 253, 3. Wære healdan, Cd. Th. 216, 22; Dan. 10. Wið Waldend wære healdan, fæste treowe, 204, 19; Exod. 421: Andr.

Kmbl. 426; An. 213; Elen. Kmbl. 1643; El. 823; Exon. Th. 339, 28; Gu. Ex. 101. Hē ða wære and ða winetreowe læstan wolde, 475, 19; Bo. 50: 172, 17; Gū. 1145: Cd. Th. 93, 8; Gen. 1542: 139, 10; Gen. 2307: 142, 23; Gen. 2366. Ðæt ænig mon wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Heo his (*Joseph's*) mægwinum morðor fremedon, wære fræton, Cd. Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. Hē lyt wære ge-wonade, Exon. Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Wē sceolon ūs geearnian ða siblecan wæra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3. [O. H. Ger. wāra *foedus*; *Icel. vǫrar*; pl.] v. freoðo-, friðo-wær.

wær (p); *adj. True*:—Ic gelyfe ðæt hit from Gode cōme, brōht from his bysene, ðæs mē ðes boda sægde wærum wordum, Cd. Th. 42, 31; Gen. 681. [The word, found here only, if at all, occurs in that part of the Genesis, which seems to show Old Saxon influence, and the phrase *wærum wordum* may be the equivalent of that found often in the Heliand, e. g. Gumon, thea ūs godes so filu gehetun fon hebankuninge wārun wordun, 569. But perhaps *wærum* (v. wær, V; and see last passage under *wær-lic*) might be read. Cf. Heo geleafan nom ðæt hē ða bysene from Gode brungen hæfde ðe hē hire swā wærlife (= O. Sax. wārliko; or? wærlife *cunningly*) wordum sægde, iēwde hire tācen, and treowa gehet, Cd. Th. 41, 5; Gen. 652.] [O. Sax. wār: O. Frs. wër, weer: O. H. Ger. wār, wāri *verus*, *verax*: Lat. *verus*.]

wærc, *wræc*, es; *m. Wark* (in Northern dialects), *ache, pain*:—Mē sār gehrān, wærc in gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Seō reādes and bryne ðæs swyles and wærces *rubor tumoris ardorque*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Wið magan wærces... Wið wambe wærces, Lchdm. ii. 318, 4, 15: 356, 19, 22. From wærc deātes *a dolore mortis*, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 3. Wærcō fā ðāla *dolorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 8. Wærcō, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. *The word occurs mostly in compounds*, v. bān- (Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 83), blæðer- (Lchdm. ii. 320, 3), breōst- (Lchdm. ii. 4, 23), ceol- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 2), cneō-, eāg-, eār-, felle-, fylle-, fōt-, heafod-, heals- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 5), heort-, lenden-, lifer-, lip-, milte-, rysel- (Lchdm. ii. 318, 15), sculdor-, sid-, stic-, sweort-, tōp-, þeoh-, þeōr-wærc (-wærc). [On eðelich stiche, oder on eðeliche eche (oder warch, M.S. T.), A. R. 282, 12. For evel and werke in bladder, Rel. Ant. i. 51, 34: *Icel. verkr*: *Dan. værck*.]

wærc (p):—*Cuneus wecg*... *cunicellus* lytel wærc (wæcg?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 28-31.

wærcan; *p. wærhte*. I. (used impersonally) *to pain*:—Gif hine innan wærces, Lchdm. ii. 272, 11. Gif ða þeoh wærces, 312, 7. Ðonne monnes wambe wærces oððe ryls, 318, 20. II. *to suffer pain* (?), *be troubled*:—Ic werhte eom *exercitatus sum* (if werhte can be taken as the past tense of the verb, eom is *superfluous*), Ps. Spl. 76, 3. [v. Jamieson's Dictionary, wark, werk to *ache*: M.S. T.), A. R. 282, 12. For evel and werke in bladder, Rel. Ant. i. 51, 34: *Icel. verkr*: *Dan. værck*.]

wærc-sār, es; *n. Pain*:—Fruma wærcsāre *initium dolorum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 8.

-wære, -wæred, wærelife. v. on-wære, ge-wæred (Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 37), wearglice.

wær-fæst; *adj. Faithful*, (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Waldend gemunde wærfæst (*faithful to his covenant*) Abraham ārlice, Cd. Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Ūs Hælend God wærfæst onwrah *Jesus, faithful to the covenant, has revealed God to us*, Exon. Th. 24, 13; Cri. 384. Wærfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 79, 33; Gen. 1320: 175, 23; Gen. 2900. (2) of men:—Se cādega Loth, wærfæst, Waldende leof, Cd. Th. 156, 29; Gen. 2596. Hālig, wærfæst (*Juliana*), Exon. Th. 256, 27; Jul. 238. Wærfæst (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2621; An. 1312: (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 1091, 7; Gen. 1819. Fæder Abrahames, wærfæst hæle, 104, 24; Gen. 1740. Ne læt ðū (*Abraham*) ðe ðīn mōd āsealcen, wærfæst willan mīnes (*faithful in observing my will*), 130, 31; Gen. 2168. Wærfæstne rinc (*Abel*), 62, 9; Gen. 1011. Wærfæstne hælēd (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2548; An. 1275. Ða (*the three children*) wæron wærfæste, wiston Drihten ēcne, Cd. Th. 227, 29; Dan. 194. Wærfæstra wera (*Abraham and Lot*), 113, 34; Gen. 1897. (3) of things:—Ðær sceal lufu uncer wærfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163.

wærg, wærgan, wær-geāpnis (Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 1), wær-genga, wærg-olness, wærgþu, wærht. v. wearg, wirgan, wær, V, wer-genga, wearg-olness, wirgþu, wearrht.

Wæring-wic Warwick:—On ðison geāre wæs Wæringwíc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Th. i. 189, col. 2. Æt Wæringwicon (-um), 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2, 187, col. 1.

Wæringwic-scir, Wæring-scir, e; *f. Warwickshire*:—Tō Wæringwicscīre (Wæring-scīre, p. 277, cols. 1, 2), Chr. 1016; Th. i. 276, cols. 1, 2.

-wærlēcan. v. ge-wærlēcan.

wærlan; *p. de To wend, turn*:—Ðona foerde f mid ðy wærlde *præteriens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 1. v. bi-, ge-, ymb-wærlan.

wær-leās; *adj. Faithless, false*:—Wærlēas mon... and ungetreow, Exon. Th. 343, 24; Gn. Ex. 162. Se feōnd, wræcca wærlēas, 263, 17; Jul. 351: 267, 26; Jul. 421. Wærlēas werod (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 5, 5; Gen. 67. Wærlēasra weorud (*the wicked at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 98, 27; Cri. 1614: (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2139; An. 1071.

wær-lic; *adj. Cautious, prudent, wise, circumspect*:—Wærlīc *cauta, sollicita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 70. Wærlīc bið ðæt man æghwīlce geāre sōna æfter Eāstron fyrdscīpa gearwīge, L. Eth. vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 3. Wærlīc mē pīncep ðæt gē wæccende wið hettendra hildewōman wearde healden, Exon. Th. 282, 12; Jul. 662. Wīsdōmes beþearf, worda wærlīca, and witan snyttro, se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrdre gifan, Elen. Kmbl. 1083; El. 544. [*Icel. var-ligr*.] v. ful-, un-wærlīc.

wærlīce; *adv.* I. where there is danger of receiving hurt, *warily, cautiously, circumspectly*, (1) *in a way that guards against surprise*:—Farap eow wærlīce, ðe læs ðe eow gemēton ða ðe eow æfter rīdon, Jos. 2, 16. Nimap and læðap hine wærlīce (*caute*), Mk. Skt. 14, 44. Ðæt man Malchum swīde wærlīce heōlde, ðæt hē ne ætburste, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 644. Åhyld hit wærlīce, ðonne gesiht ðū hwæt ðæroninnan stīcap, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 18. Wē mōtan swīðe wærlīce ūs healdan, gyf wē ūs sculan wið deofol gescyldan, Wulfst. 38, 3. Wē sculan wið ðam færsceyte symle wærlīce wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 5; Cri. 767. Hiē sindon swā mīcle wærlīcor tō oferbūganne swā mon ongiæt ðæt hiē on mārān ungewitte beoð *qui tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 21. Hū hý ðam deofle wærlīcst magan wīstðandan, Wulfst. 80, 3. (2) *in a way that guards against an ill result, safely*:—Nāmon hī tō ræde, ðæt him wærlīcor wære, ðæt hī sumne dæl heora londes wurdas æthæfdon *they came to the conclusion, that it would be safer for them to keep back some part of the price of their land*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 23. Wærlīcor bið se man geherod æfter life ðonne on life there is less danger of mistake in praising a man after his death than while he is alive, ii. 560, 14.

II. where there is danger of doing wrong, *carefully, heedfully, prudently*:—Hwīlum bið gōd wærlīce tō miðanne his hiēremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 8. Behalde hē hine geomlice ðæt hē wærlīce sprece *sub quanto cautela studio loquatur, attendat*, 15; Swt. 93, 18. Ðætte siē wærlīce gehealden siō ānmōdnes ðæs godcundan geleafan *ut unitatem fidei cauta observatione teneatis*, Swt. 95, 14. Wærlīce ic mē heold *caute me tenui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 9. Mæst þearf is ðæt æghwēlc mon his āð and his wed wærlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3; Wulfst. 167, 4. Cristendōm wærlīce healdan, 78, 8. Is swīde mīcel ðearf ðæt hē swā mīcle wærlīcor hine healde wið scyðle *neccesse est, ut tanto se cautius a culpa custodiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. [Wærlīce to biwiten ūs seoluen wið þe unwiht of helle, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 17. Pa cheorles warlice heom hudden, Laym. 12300. Temien hire fleschs wisliche and warliche, A. R. 138, 8. Ha heold hire hīrd wisliche and warliche *familiam pervigili cura gubernabat*, Kath. 82. O. Sax. waraliko: *Icel. varliga*: O. H. Ger. gi-waraliche *vigilanter, diligenter, solerter*.] v. un-wærlīce, and next word.

wærlīce truly; or *wærlīce cunningly*. v. wær true.

wærlīcness, e; *f. Caution, care, carefulness*:—Ūs is mīcel wærlīcnys getācnad and ætēowed on ðære onfangennysse ūres Drihtnes lichaman, Homl. Ass. 163, 263.

wær-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his covenant, a faithless, perfidious person*:—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude on ðam dōme standeþ, bið se wærloga fýres āfylled, Exon. Th. 95, 25; Cri. 1562. Hām Eormannrīcs, wrāþes wærlogan, 319, 8; Vid. 9. Ðone wærlogan, lādne leodhatan (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 71. Hēr syndan wed-logan and wærlogan *in this land are men false to their pledges and to their covenants*, Wulfst. 105, 37. Wærlogan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 141; An. 71: 215; An. 108. Wærlogona (*the people of Sodom*) sint fīrena befige, Cd. Th. 145, 22; Gen. 2409. On wærlogum wreacan torn Godes, 152, 33; Gen. 2530. Mid dyssum wærlogan, 151, 4; Gen. 2503. On wærlogan (*the people before the flood*) wīte settan, 76, 32; Gen. 1266. Hē sceal wedlogan and wærlogan hatian and hýnian, Wulfst. 266, 29.

¶ applied to spirits:—Se atola gāst, wrāð wærloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299. Hiē hýrdon tō georne wrāðum wærlogan, 1225; An. 613. Wīcæt ðam wærlogan *a dwelling with the devil*, Exon. Th. 362, 15; Wal. 37: 269, 24; Jul. 455. Hwīlum cyrdon mānsceaþan on mennisc hīw, hwīlum brugdon āwyrgde wærlogan on wyrmes bleoð, 156, 31; Gū. 883: 120, 9; Gū. 269: 139, 18; Gū. 595. Hē sceoþ ðam wærlogan (*the apostate angels*) wræclīcne hām, Cd. Th. 3, 16; Gen. 36. [This Dragon of Dissait (*the devil*)... þis warloghe... with wīlis synoghe mannes saule to dissait, Destr. Tr. 4436-45. A warlow (*a monster*), Alex. (Skt.) 1706. Snakis and oþire warlases wild, þat in þe wod duelled, 3795. To þe way of wīclīcnes be warlazes (*devils*) gūtt, 4425. He warded þis wrecch mau (*Jonah*) in warlowes guttez, Allit. Pms. 99, 258. Paa warlaus (*v. ll. devils, fendes*), C. M. 23250. The foule warlawes of helle, Halli. Dict.]

wær-lot, es; *n. Craft, cunning*:—Wærlores astus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 33. wærmīng, wærna. v. wirmīng, wrænna.

wærness, e; *f. Prudence, circumspection, caution*:—Mid wærnyssa (*cautela*) in gangende, ðæt oþre gebiddende hē nā gelette, Anglia xiii. 378, 188. Hæfde hē mīcle lufan and ealle wærness tō ælcum men (*he was very considerate to everybody*),... and ðeah ðe hē on læwdeum hæde beon sceolde, hwæðre hē tō ðon wærness hæfde on eallum dīngum (*he was so circumspect in all things*), ðæt hē munuclīfe swīþor lifde ðonne

læwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6-11. [*Wick. warnesse prudentia.*] v. un-wærness; wær-scipe.

wærness cursing, wærnian, wærnung, wærriht. v. weargness, warenian, wirnung, wærriht.

wær-sagol; *adj.* *Cautious in speech, careful of what one says*:—Se ðe wære læussagol, weorde se sôðsagol; se ðe wære bæcslitol, weorde se wærsagol; se ðe wære stuntwyrd, weorde se wiswyrd, Wulst. 72, 17.

wær-scipe, es; *m.* *Prudence, caution, circumspection, wisdom*, in a bad sense, *cunning, astuteness*:—Wærscipe *cautela*, i. *astutia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 77. Ðæt hié geifen ða gôð hira ânfealdnesse mid wærscipe, and suâ tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ânfealdnesse ðætte hê ðone ymbendon ðæs wærscipes ne forlæte . . . Ðære culfran biliwitnesse sceal gemetgian ðære næðran wærscipe, ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelæde on tō micle hætheortnesse *on simplicitatis bono prudentiam adjungant, quatenus sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant . . . Debet serpentis astutiam columbae simplicitas temperare, quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 15-24. Wiðdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and hæþf on him feower ôþre cræftas; ðara is ân wærscipe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: 34, 6; Fox 140, 35; Shr. 175, 27. Å gerist bisecepm wiðdōm and wærscype, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 28. Se swicola hæfð ēce wite, for ðan ðe his wærscype ne dohte, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 177. Þūhte wīstas se ðe wæs swicolost . . . ac wā heom ðæs wærscipes, Wulst. 268, 19. Hý lætaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt hý ôðre magan swicollice pæcan, 55, 2, 15. Mid micelum wærscype lufan cum magna cautela diligere, Anglia xiii. 374, 125. For wiðdōme and wærscipe consilio, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 16. Būton wærscipe *unadvisedly*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. Mid mārān fultume and mid mārān wærscipe *circumspectiore cura ac magis instructo adparatu*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 25. Hē hæfde Ýrlānde mid his wærscipe gewunon, and wiðūtan ælcon wærpon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. Ongiet minne wiðdōm and minne wærscipe (*prudentiam*), Past. 38; Swt. 273, 9. Ðes sunderhālgas hæfde opene cāgan tō ælmesdædum, ac hē næfde nænne wærscipe ðæt hē ða sôðan eadmōðnyse on his weldædum gehōlde (*he had not the wisdom to observe true humility in his benefactions*), Homl. Th. ii. 432, 1. [Belin wæs swide wis, and wærscipe him folweden, Laym. 5603. Dumbes bestes habbed þeos wærscipe, þet hwon heo beaþ asailed, heo þrunged alle togederes, A. R. 252, 6. Wærscipe aȝaines unþeawas, H. M. 41, 7. Warsipe and wisdom wið deul, Misc. 14, 426.] v. un-wærscipe.

wærst-líc, wærtere. v. wærst-líc, weardere.

wærpu(-o); *indecl. f.* *Sagacity, cunning, cleverness*:—Gif him lifes weard of mōde ábrif ðæt micle dysig ðæt hit oferwigen mid wundode lange, þonne ic wāt ðæt hī ne wundriþ mæniges þinges ðe monnum nū wærþo and wunder þyuceþ (*many a thing that now seems very clever and wonderful*) cedat inscitiae nubilus error, cessent profecto mira uideri, Met. 28, 82. v. wær, V.

wær-word, es; *n.* *A word of caution, forewarning*:—Wærwordum *ante-fatis* (as if from *ante-fatus* = spoken before, cf. *antefata* forewyrd, 100, 28; but the Latin is *ante-fatis*. Cf. Hpt. Gl. 529, 40 *fatis* gewyr[dum]). Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 34: 5, 42.

wær-wyrde; *adj.* *Cautious of speech, prudent in speech, careful of one's words*:—Wærwyrd sceal wīstas hæle bréostum hycgan, nales breahme hlūd, Exon. Th. 303, 22; Fā. 57. Cf. hræd-wyrde.

wæsc washing:—Reáfā wæsc *uestimentorum ablutio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085. v. ge-wæsc.

wæscan, wacsan, waxan, wacxan, waxsan; *p.* wōsc, wōcs, wōx, weōx; *pp.* wæscen, wacsen, waxen *To wash*:—Heō wæscþ his hræg, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 99. Ðæt man clāðas waxe, Wulst. 296, 7. Wicþēnas on ðone Sætresdæg ægder ge fata þweān, ge wæterclāðas wacsan (waxsan, waxan, v. ll.). R. Ben. 59, 7. Waxcon hig hira reáf, Ex. 19, 10. Waxan hig ðæt innowerde, Lev. 1, 9, 13. Ðā hig hira reáf wōxon (*lavissent*), Ex. 19, 14. Ðæt hi heora hrægel weōcsan and clānsodon, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 5. Hē wolde his reōwan and hwitas on sē wacsan (wæscan, MS. T.), 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Linene clāðas waxan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 29. Hī sculan waxan sceāp, Chart. Th. 145, 13. [*O. E. Homl. waschen, waschen; p. wosch, wesch; Laym. wascen; O. m. waschen; p. wesch; A. R. waschen; p. weosch; O. L. Ger. wascan; p. wōsc; O. H. Ger. wascan; p. wuosch; Icel. vaska; p. vaskaði.*] v. ā-, ge-wæscan (-wacsan); un-wæscen, un-awæscen.

wæsc-ern, -ern, es; *n.* *A wash-house*:—Wæscern *lauorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 22.

wæsce, an; *f.* *A washing-place*. v. sceāp-wæsc.

wæscing (P) *washing* in weascing-weg *a road leading to a sheep-washing place* (?):—Tō weascingwege niðewearðun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

wæser P:—Wæser *bulimus* (? *bulinus*; cf. *bulimus vermis similis lacertae in stomacho hominis habitans*, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 26, 209), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 62.

wæsmā P, wæsp. v. here-wæsmum, wæps.

wæstling, es; *m.* *A coverlet*:—Wæstling *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 34: *stragula*, 25, 46. Wæstlinge, 81, 58. Bedreáf: genihtsumiāþ hwitel

and weslinc (*lena*) and heáfudrægel, R. Ben. Interl. 93, 3. Wæstlinga *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. [*Cf. Goth. wasti clothing.*]

wæstm (-em, -im, -um), es; *m. n.*: e; *f.* *Growth, increase*:—Wæstm *crementum*, i. *augmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 65. I. *growth, produce*, (1) *fruit of the earth or of a vegetable* (lit. or fig.), *plant, fruit*:—

Wæstm *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 1. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, ii. 151, 31. Ræðripe wæstm *praeconus fructus*, i. 39, 22. Ofstōt on treowcenne beoð ða treowa gealde *feminini generis*, and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Zup. 20, 15. Beo ðines landes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Se ðæs wæstmes (*the fruit of the tree of knowledge*) onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470. Ðæs wæstmes yrþ *illius frugis seges*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38. Būtan wæstmne *sine fructu*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Weastme, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Ða beāmas wæron gewered mid wæstmne, Cd. Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. Treow wæstm (wæstm, v. 12) *wircende lignum faciens fructum*, Gen. 1, 11. Seō eorðe wæstm bereþ *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hē geseah geblōwen treow wæstm berende, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8. Sume sealdon wæstm (wæstm, MSS. A. B., Lind.: wæstem, Rush.) *alia dabant fructum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Ælc treow ðe gōðne wæstm (woestim, Rush.) ne bringeð *omnis arbor, quae non facit fructum bonum*, 3, 10. Dōð medemne wæstm (wæstm, MS. A., Lind.: wyrþe westem, Rush.), 3, 8. Wæstm gōðne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 9. Beāmas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eorðe salde westem his *terra dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Surt. 66, 7. Ðæt fctreow, on ðam hē nānne wæstm ne funde; ðæt getacnaþ ða synfullan ðe nabbaþ nānne wæstm gōðra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Wæstm *frumentationem*, Blickl. Gl. Ða wæstmas beoð þurh āgne gecynd eft ācende, Exon. Th. 215, 19; Ph. 255. Fægre land ðonne ðeas folde seō, ðær wæstmās scīnaþ beorhte, Cd. Th. 277, 34; Sat. 214. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, eorðan wæstmā, 154, 10; Gen. 2553. Cumāþ (-eþ?) eādlic wæstm on wangas, weorðlic on hwætum *convallibus abundabant frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Of ðam twige lūdwe, rēde wæstmne, Cd. Th. 60, 31; Gen. 990. [Dec] wæstm (wæstmne?) weorðian *let earth's fruit honour thee* (cf. *beneficite universa germinantia in terra Domino*, Hym. T. P. 76), Exon. Th. 190, 28; Az. 80. Weastma (wæstmā, MSS. A. B., Lind., Rush.) *tūd tempus fructuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 34. Wæstmā, Ex. 23, 15: Met. 20, 101. Hig æton of ðæs landes wæstmum (*de frugibus terrae*), Jos. 5, 11. Welig on wæstmum and on treowum *opima frugibus atque arboribus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13; Cd. Th. 81, 3; Gen. 1339. Eōwres landes wæstmās (*fruges*), Deut. 28, 42: 1, 25. Westmas, 32, 13: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. Wæstmās (wæstmō, Lind.) *fructus*, Lk. Skt. 12, 17. Him eorðe syleþ æþele wæstmne, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 67, 15, 16. Ðū Adame sealdste wæstmne, ða inc wæron forbodene, Cd. Th. 55, 13; Gen. 894. (2) *fruit of the body, offspring, progeny*:—Beo ðines innodes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod and ðinra nýtena wæstm, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Innodes wæstm (wæstem, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Se wæstm ðines innodes is gebletsod, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Ic com būton westme, ne furdum ān spearca mīnes cynrenes nis mē forlætan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 205. Hē weorðlicne wæstm gesette, ðe of his innade āgenum cōwōme, ofer ðin heahseil *de fructu ventris tui ponam super sedem meam*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ic his cynn gedō brād bearna tūdre wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mōðor ne bið wæstmum geacnod þurh weres frige, Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341. Wæstmās fēdan, Cd. Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. (3) *including the two preceding meanings*:—Sceāwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wite and his wæstmā blād nýra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 24; Gen. 207. (4) *fruit of action, result*:—For hwan gæst ðū būton wæstmne ðines gewinnes? Blickl. Homl. 249, 5. Mīnra gewinna wæstm gefullian, 191, 23. Of wæstmum weorca ðinra *de fructu operum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. (5) *fruit, that which may be enjoyed*:—Hine Metod mundbyrde heold, wilna wæstmum, and woruldgedum, lufum and lissum, Cd. Th. 117, 3; Gen. 1948. Ic lisse selle, wilna wæstmne, ðām ðe ðe wurdiaþ, 105, 24; Gen. 1758. (6) *produce of money, usury*, v. wæstm-sceatt:—Of wæstmne *ex usuris*, Ps. Spl. 71, 14.

II. *growth, growing*, (1) *of the growth of plants*:—Seō sunne tempraþ ða eorðican wæstmās ge on wæstmne ge on rīpunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 18. (2) *growing as opposed to diminishing, increase*:—Seō sē and se mōna beoð gefēran on wæstmne and on wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 102, 27; Anglia viii. 327, 26. (3) *growth, thriving*:—Mannum becymd rēn ofer eorðan eow tō wæstmne (*that you may thrive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 64.

III. *growth, condition reached by growing, stature, form*; the plural is sometimes used when a single person is referred to:—On ealdlicum geārum bið ðæs mannes wæstm gebiged, Homl. Th. i. 614, 13. Ūre fulfremeda wæstm is swā swā middæg, ii. 76, 17. Se man āna gæð uprihte . . . hē sceal smēagan embe ðæt ēce lif . . . swiðor ðonne embe ða eorðican þing, swā swā his wæstm him gebicnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 61. Ðē weord wæstm ðý wiletra, Cd. Th. 33, 14; Gen. 520. Swā wynlic wæs his wæstm, ðæt him com from Drihtne, 17, 5; Gen. 255. Cniht, stranglic on wæstmne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Ða beoð on wæstmne fiftýne fōta lange and on bræðe tyn fōt mēla *hominis longi pedum .xv. lati pedum .x.*, Nar. 37, 10 note. Hī (*the Innocents*) wæron gehwæde ācwealde, ac hī ārisaþ mid fullum wæstmne, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22. On gedungenum wæstmne, ii. 76, 26. Ðæt feax

æfealleþ, ðe ær was fæger on hîwe and on fulre wæstmæ, Wulfst. 148, 5. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlicran, Exon. Th. 413, 13; Rā. 32, 5. Ðe is ungelic wite and wæstmæs, siddan ðu mînum wordum getrîwodest, Cð. Th. 38, 27; Gen. 613. Wê gesāwon of ðam eacynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma (*proceræ staturæ*), Num. 13, 34. Wundriap weras wite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332. Hê was lytel on wæstumum *statura pusillus erat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 3. Oðer was idese onlicnes, oþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352; Exon. Th. 214, 11; Ph. 237. Sum bið wlitig on wæstumum, 295, 18; Crā. 35. Se ðe hê oft ær mid wite and mid wæstumum fægerne gesah, Blickl. Homl. 113, 17. [Fæla untimæ on corne and on ealle westme, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 33. Westmes jorð ucle waderas scal forwurðan, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. Westmes and wederes sele, Laym. 32108. Brohhte þho þe wasstme forþ oþ wambe, Orm. 1937. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, O. E. Homl. ii. 127, 16. Marherete schan of wite ant of wustum, Marh. 2, 34. Hire wlitu westum *vultus ipsius claritas*, Kath. 310. On westme fæir, Laym. 15698. O. Sax. wustum *fruit, growth, stature, form*. Cf. Goth. wahstus: Icel. vöxtr: O. H. Ger. wahsmo *fructus, statura*.] v. bere-, eorð-, fold-, frum-, hwæte-, lim-, 6, on-, treow-, un-, up-wæstm.

wæstm-bære; *adj.* Fruitful, fertile, productive:—Wæstm-bære *ferax*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 5; *frugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 31. Wæstm-bæru *fecunda*, 38, 22. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt wæstm-bære land *campi uberes*, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 2. Scēawiaþ ðæt land, hwæder hit wæstm-bære si *considerate terram, qualis sit, bona an mala, humus pinguis an sterilis*, Num. 13, 19. Land ðe ys wæstm-bære ægder ge on hunie ge on meoluce *terram fluentem lacte et melle*, Ex. 33, 3. Eletreow westembære *oliva fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 51, 10. Eorðan westembære *terram fructiferam*, 106, 34. Sāwan wæstm-bære land *serere ingenium agrum*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 21; Met. 12, 1. Treow westembæru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Wæstm-bære tyrf *feraces glebas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 51. Hwæt bið wæstm-bære ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. (2) referring to living creatures:—On hire is wæstm-bære mægðhād, Homl. Th. i. 438, 25. (3) figurative:—Se bið cwealmbære, se ðe on yfelnyssæ æfre grōwende and wæstm-bære bið, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 20. Uton beon wæstm-bære on gōdum weorcum, 408, 26. v. un-wæstm-bære.

wæstm-bærian. v. ge-wæstm-bærian *fecundare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 48. **wæstm-bærness**, e; *f.* Fruitfulness, fertility, productivity:—Wæstm-bærness *fertilitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 80. Wæstm-bærness *fertilitas*, i. *habundantia*, ii. 147, 77. Wæstm-bærness[s] *ubertas*, 151, 33. Wæstm-bærness *fertilitas*, Txs. 180, 19. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Wæstm-bærness on eorþan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 162. Hî hēton secgan ðysses landes wæstm-bærness (*insulæ fertilitatem*), Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 15; Homl. Th. i. 286, 19. Wæstm-bærness, Ors. i. 5; Swt. 34, 9. (2) referring to living creatures:—Nis on nānum oðrum men mægðhād, gif ðær bið wæstm-bærness, ne wæstm-bærness, gif ðær bið ansund mægðhād, Homl. Th. i. 438, 27. Hê him gehēold wæstm-bærness tuddres (*fecunditatem sobolis*), Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 8. v. un-wæstm-bærness.

wæstm-bæro (-o); *indecl. f.* Fertility:—Ðas eorþan ealle hieræ wæstm-bæro hê gelytade *terra hæc sterilitate suorum fructuum castigatur*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 20.

wæstm-berende; *adj.* Fruit-bearing, fertile, fruitful, productive, (1) referring to inanimate things:—Se dæl se ðæt flōd ne grētte ys gyt wæstm-berende on ælces cynnes blædum, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Seō wæstm-berendeste (*fertillissima*) eorþe, Nar. 5, 20. (2) referring to living creatures:—Mid ðy ne is ænig syn wæstm-bærendes (-beorendes, M. 74, 24) lichoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 2. (3) figurative:—Hê was gefultumiende ðæt heora lār wære wæstm-bærende *ipse prædicationem ut fructificaret adjuvans*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 38. Ðone æþelan Albanus seō wæstm-berende (*fecunda*) Bryton forþbereþ, i. 7; S. 476, 34. Weostmberende *fructiferum*, Rtl. 34, 14. Ðā wæron ða wæstmberendan breōst ðæs eadigan weres mid ðam lareowdōme ðæs heān magistres Godes gefyllede, Guthl. 2; Gðwin. 18, 8.

wæstm-berendlic. v. un-wæstm-berendlic. **wæstmberendness**, e; *f.* Fertility, fecundity:—Mid ðy nis ænig synn wæstmberendness lichoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. i. 27; M. 74, 24 note. v. un-wæstmberendness.

wæstm-bæst, -fæstness. v. un-wæstm-bæst, -fæstness. **wæstmian**; *p.* ode To bring forth fruit (lit. or fig.), *fructify*:—Eorðo wæstmiaþ (wæstmas, Rush.) *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. Ic wæstmæde *fructificavi*, Rtl. 3, 20. Manig yfel wê geāxiaþ wæstmian, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

wæstm-leās; *adj.* Without fruit (lit. or fig.):—Ðæt word westm-leās geweorðæd *verbum sine fructu efficitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22. Ði læs ðe se Hlāford ys wæstmleās gemēte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 27. [Itt liþ uss wasstmeleas off alle gode dedess, Orm. 13858.]

wæstm-līc; *adj.* Fruitful:—Wæstmlic *fructuosus*, Rtl. 18, 25. **wæstm-sceatt**, es; *m.* Usury, interest:—Wæstm-sceat *usura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 71. Westm-sceat, Ps. Surt. 54, 12. Wæstm-scettes *fenoris*, Germ. 389, 45. Se ðe his feoh tō unrihtum wæstm-sceatte (tō westm-scette *ad usuram*, Ps. Surt.) ne syleþ, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Of westm-sceattum *ex usuris*, Ps. Surt. 71, 14.

wæt; *adj.* I. *wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture*:—Ðæt wæter is wæt and ceald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35; Met. 20, 77. Hyra blōd byð wæt and wearm, Anglia viii. 299, 29. Ðu ðam wættære wæium and cealdum foldan tō flōre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Mid wættære rude *roseo (purpurei cruoris) rubore* (Ald. 61), Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Gecyrræd on wættære deāw, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 441.

II. *wet, moist, having moisture*:—Siē lyft is ægder ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35; Anglia viii. 299, 28. Se wæta wong *rosida tellus*, Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rā. 36, 1. In wætan sihtan; of ðam wætan sice; . . . in ðæt wæte sicc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10-16. *Loca humientia*, ðæt beoð wæte stōwa, Wulfst. 249, 17. On smēþam landum and on wætum, Lchdm. i. 90, 4. On watum (*v. ll. wætum*) stōwum, 222, 18. Wætum *udis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 42; Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 1. Næfre hē his ða wætan hrægel and ða cealdan āsettan wolde *nunquam ipsa vestimenta uda atque algida deponere curabat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 24.

III. *a. referring to the humours or juices of bodies*:—Ðonne siō wamb swiðe wætre gecyndo biþ, ne þrowaþ seō þurst ne hefigness metta, and gefihð wætum mettum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 19-21. Be (wambe) cealdre and wætre gecyndo . . . and ðæt hāmmedþing ne scepeþ hātum lichoman ne wætum, 162, 17-20; 222, 1, 2. Eal ða wætan þing and ða smerewigan sint tō forbēodanne, 210, 27; 246, 3.

III. *b. of weather, wet, rainy*:—Lengtentima ys wæt, Anglia viii. 299, 27. Of untidlican gewideran, ðæt is, of wætum sumerum and of drygum wintrum, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [O. Frs. wēt; Icel. vātr.]

wæt, es; *n.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hæto, and ðæt wæt wiþ ðam drygum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33; Met. 20, 74.

II. *liquor, drink*:—Hē āna gereorde, and be dæle æt and wæt gewaund *sý reficiat solus, sublaia ei portione sua de uino*, R. Ben. 69, 14. Hē ne mæg ætes oððe wætes brūcan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Hē fæste, swā ðæt hē ne onbyrige ætes ne wætes on eallum ðam fyrste, 166, 11; ii. 490, 11; Wulfst. 103, 1. Nān ðing tō ðigenne ne on æte ne on wæte *nec quicquam cibi aut potus presumere*, R. Ben. 69, 19; 76, 18; Homl. Th. i. 360, 13; ii. 590, 21. Būton æte and būton wæte, H. R. 11, 27. [Þis halwende wet (*the blood of Jesus*), O. E. Homl. i. 187, 31. Giferness ðeð þet mon to machel nimeð on ete oðer on wete, 103, 7. Lokein himm fra lufsumm æte and wæte, Orm. 7852.] v. next word.

wæta, an; *m.* wæte, au; *f.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Wæta *humor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 78. Hwilm fliht se wæta ðæt dryge, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11; Prov. Kmbl. 71. Seō lyft sýcð ælcne wætan up tō hyre, . . . se wæta gæð up swylce mid miste, and gyf hit sealt byð . . . hit byð . . . tō ferscum wætan āwend, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7-12. Ðā foiscranc ðæt sæð, for ðan ðe hit næfde nānne wætan. Swā dōð sume meum . . . se wæta ne fæstnode heora wyrtruman, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30-35. Wæte *humor* vel *mador*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 44. Snāw cymð of ðam þynnum wætan, ðe byð up ātogen mid ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Hit wætan næfde *non habebat [h]umorem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 6. Hwilm ðæt drige drifð ðone wætan, Met. 29, 48. Hî feallan lætaþ seāw of bōsme, wætan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 21; Rā. 4, 48. Wætum hē (*snow*) oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga geatu, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305.

II. *a liquid*:—Wynsum wæta (*water*) ūt flōwende, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Æfter sōðum gecynde ðæt wæter is brosnieðlic wæta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Wolde ðæt folc ðæt fyr ādwæscan, gif hit ænig wæta wanian mihte, 140, 17. Hit was mid wætan (*blood*) bestēmed, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22.

II. *a. a liquid that may be drunk or used in cookery, medicine, etc., liquor, drink*:—Wæta *liquor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 49 (in a list 'de generibus potionum'). Mete *cibus*, drenc *potus*, wæta *liquor*, 82, 47. Ūre wæta was oflenda miolc, Shrn. 38, 18. Dō on hunig and on wīn . . . dō ðæt se wæta mæge oferyman ða wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 306, 27. Gesamna tū āmbra hrýþra micgean . . . wylle oþ ðæt se wæta sið twæde on bewylled, 332, 17. Ægru sint tō forgāne, for ðon ðe hira wæte bið fæt and mārān hæto wyrct, 210, 23. Gedricge ðæs wætan (*hot water and wine*) preō full fulle, i. 76, 25. Peāh hý him wætan bæðan, drynces gedreahce, Exon. Th. 92, 14; Cri. 1508. Wæs glæsen fæt ðæt ðæs wynsuman wætan onfeng. Þær was gewuna ðam folce, ðæt hiē tō ðam fæte āstigon and ðære heofonlican wætan onbyrigdon, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4-9. Wætan (byrele) cf. win-byrele *caupo*, 21, 13; or brytta? cf. win-byrele *cauponibus* *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 81. Wætan heō ne swelgeþ, ne wiht iteþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rā. 59, 10. Tō leohtum drenc (*a number of plants then follow*), tō wætan (*for liquor*) healf hāligwæter, healf eala, Lchdm. ii. 274, 4. Gif mon siē mid wætan forbærned, 324, 14. Gif lytel fearh æfealle on wætan (*liquorem*), and cucu sið upp ātogen, sprengre man ðone wætan mid hāligwætere, and picge man ðone wætan; gif hit deað sig, and mau ne mæge ðone wætan gesyllan, geōte hine man ūt, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3-7. Nānne wætan hî ne cūþon wið hunige meagan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Ne hē cealdne wætan ne picge, Lchdm. i. 190, 2; 238, 9. Drince wucan æfter ðon beoðbrod and mænige (nānige?) oþre wætan; oþre wucan . . . and nāne oþre wætan . . . þridðan wucan . . . nāne oþerne wætan, ii. 216, 11-15. Ða wyrt ðe ðone wætan gemenceg, drince ðonne, iii. 18, 20. Ne dranc hē wīnes drenc, ne nan ðæra wætena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 18.

III. *moisture in an animal body, humor*:—Ðonan cymēþ siō mettrymmes ðæm healedum,

ðe se wæta ðara innoða (*humor viscerum*) āstfgd tō ðam lime, Past. II; Swt. 73, 9. Ðonne bið se deaðbæta wæta (*humor mortiferus*) on ðam menn ofslægen mid ðam biteran drenc, 41; Swt. 303, 16. Gif ðū wille ðæt yfel swyle and æternō wæte út berste, Lchdm. ii. 16, 14. Gif sió wamb biþ winðes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlaere wætan; sió cealde wæte wyrpð sār an, 224, 24. Wið ealle gegaderunga ðæs yfelan wætan of ðam lichoman, i. 236, 18. Gifernes ārist of ðæs hores wætan ðe of ðam magan cymð, ii. 196, 3. Of yfelum wætan slitendum ðone magan, . . . gif se seóca man āspiwð ðone yfelan bitendan wætan āweg, 60, 20–23. Of yfelre wætan slitendre, 4, 30. Wiþ yfum wætan and swile . . . hit eal ðæt worms and ðone yfelan wætan ādrifþ, 72, 12–15. Hyt ealne ðone wætan (*dropsical humour*) út ātýþ, i. 204, 3. III a. *water, urine*:—Genim eoferes blæðran mid ðam micgan, āhefe upp, and ābid 6þ ðæt se wæta of āfōwen sý, Lchdm. i. 360, 6. IV. *moisture of plants, juice, sap*:—Nim ænne sticcan . . . forbærn ðone 6derne ende, ðonne gæð se wæta (*v.l. wæte*) út æt ðam 6ðrum ende, Lchdm. iii. 274, 5. Sæp ī wæte succus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 13. Hē bæð ða wætan ðære uncystan in ðam telgan ðone hē getýþþ ær of ðam wyrtrum *portat in ramo humorem vitii, quem traxit ex radice*, Bd. I, 27; S. 495, 26. [Hē poled hwile druie, and hwile wete, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. Hwo þet bere a deorewude licur, oder a deorewude wete in a feble uetles, A. R. 164, 14. Ifulled mid attere, weten alre bitterest, Laym. 19769. *Icel. wæta wet, rain.*] v. hærfest-wæta.

wætan; *p. te To wet, moisten*:—Ic ðweá lauo, lauas: ic wæte lauo, lauis, Ælif. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 6. Ic mīn bedd wæte (wetu, Ps. Surt.) mid tæarum *lacrymis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Wæteþ ingurgitat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 59; 47, 19. Ne is ðæt wīn tō þicgenne ðætte hēteþ and wæteþ ðone innop, Lchdm. ii. 346, 5. Mec (an animal's skin) brýð wæteþ in wætre, Exon. Th. 293, 34; Rā. 13, 10. Heó genam ðæs gehālgodan sealtas, and wætte, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Wæt ðæt gewrit on ðam drece, Lchdm. ii. 350, 15. Wæt wulle mid bicecan hlondre, i. 362, 17. Wæt ðæt līf mid ecede, ii. 134, 9. Wæt mid ðīnum scytetfingre, Techm. ii. 126, 2. Hī ða lifre wæten, Lchdm. i. 346, 23. Hē wylle mid ðam seáwe his eāgan hreppan and wætan, 128, 13. Wætan rigare, humectare, Hpt. Gl. 421, 54. Wæteþde humectans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 28; Lchdm. ii. 156, 20. Wætendum *rorantibus, tingentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 55. [*Icel. wæta to wet.*] v. ge-wætan; wætian. wæte. v. wæta.

wæter, es; *n. (the word seems to be feminine in on disse wætere, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25; see also Ps. Th. 17, 11: and a weak genitive plural wæterena is found in Ps. Th. 31, 7.)* I. *water*:—Wæter aqua, hlūtor wæter limpha, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 17, 18. Wæter limphale, ii. 52, 19. Ðæt wæter is brosnienðlic wæta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Blōð flēow ofor eorðan swā swā wæter, Blickl. Homl. 237, 6. Byrneþ wæter swā weax, Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Blōð and wæter ætsomme út bicwōman, 68, 33; Cri. 1113. Ealle gewitap swā swā wolcn, and swā swā wæteres strēam, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Ūre lichoma wæs gesceapen of feówer gesceaftum, of eorþan and of fyre and of wætere and of lyfte, 35, 13. Hī forweorðan wætere gelicost, ðonne hit ymende eorðe forswelgeþ, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Þegn winedryhten his wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722. Wætre, 5700; B. 2854. Ðætte hē gewæte his ýtemestan finger on wætre, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 7. Wætre gelicost, Andr. Kmbl. 1906; An. 955.

II a. *water for drinking*:—Ðæt wæter āscortode ðe wæs on ðam buturuce, Gen. 21, 15. Anne drinc cealdes wæteres (wætres, Lind.: wættres, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Wæteres (wætres, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 41; Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22. Hē gehālgode wīn of wætere, 1173; An. 587. Wætre, Ps. Th. 123, 3. Hwæt drincst ðū? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, opþe wæter, gif ic næbbe calu, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 11.

II b. *water in the sky, rain*:—Ðā hangode swiðe þýstru wæter on ðam wolcnum, and on ðære lyfte, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ne wæter fealleþ lyfte gebysgad *nec cadit ex alto turbidus humor aquae*, Exon. Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61. Hit wæron mīne wæter, ða ðe on heofenum wæron, Wulfst. 260, 4.

II. where a considerable volume of water is referred to, *water* of a river, sea, etc.:—Ic sleá ðisses flōdes wæter and hyt byð geworden tō blōde, Ex. 7, 17. Hē funde wynleásne wudu; wæter under stōð, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416; Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Farap geond ealle eorðan sceátas emne swā wiðe swā wæter bebūgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 666; An. 333. Sid wæter ocean, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Sealt wæter, 13, 6; Gen. 198. Åðo mē of deópe deorces wæteres ðe læs mē besenen sealtē flōðas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ofor wæteres hrycg across the sea, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres æht, 1037; B. 516. Hē stilde wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. Wætres swēg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Wætres (*the Deluge*) brōgan, Cd. Th. 84, 10; Gen. 1395; Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41. Ic hine of wætere genam, Ex. 2, 10. Hē āstāh of ðam wætere (wætre, Lind.: wættre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. Gestreōn bewrigen wætere oððe eorðan, Met. 8, 59. Wið wēge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. Ðū ðam wættre foldan tō flōre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Geot ðæt blōd on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Se ðe gæð on deóp wæter, Salm. Kmbl. 448; Sal. 224. Deóp wæter ocean, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Ofor wið wæter, 4937; B. 2473. Swā wē on lagufōde ofor cald wæter liðan, Exon. Th. 53, 17; Cri. 852;

Andr. Kmbl. 401; An. 201.

II a. *water as in Derwentwater, a body of water, a stream, lake, sea*:—Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere (*in flumine*) and hyre mēdenū eodon be ðæs wæteres ofre (*per crepidinem alvei*), Ex. 2, 5. Hē becom tō Iordanes ofrum ðæs wæteres he came to the shores of the river Jordan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 664, 678: (*the Danube*), Elen, Kmbl. 119; El. 60. On wætere in amne, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Hē geseah ofor ðam wætere hārne stān, Blickl. Homl. 209, 31. Ðæs ðe on ðis wætere (*a flood*) syndon eft hié libbaþ . . . Ða ðe on ðisse wætere syndon, 247, 21, 25. Eāstreāmas feówer wæron āðælede ealle of ānum wætre, Cd. Th. 14, 17; Gen. 220. Hyra (*the Egyptians*) wæter wurdon tō blōde, Ors. I, 7; Swt. 36, 25. Ða þreow wæter, Cd. Th. 133, 16; Gen. 2211. Swā swā ealle wæteru cumaþ of ðære sæ, and eft ealle cumaþ tō ðære sæ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 23. Wætera lāsticum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 17. Hē tō Iordane becom ealra wætera ðam hālgestan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 63. Sæas and wætra heá holmas, Exon. Th. 193, 16; Az. 122. Fiscwylum wæterum *fluvii multum piscosis*, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 15. Hī witon on hwelcum wæterum hī sculun sēcan fīscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. Ðæt folc fōr betwux ðām twām wæterum (*the two parts of the Red Sea*), Wulfst. 293, 16. Seó eorðe wæs wætrum weaht, lagostreācum leoht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. Mid brigum ofor deópe wæteru, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Læt forð ðine willas and tōðæl ðīn wætru æfter herestrætum, Past. 48; S. 373, 13, 15. Åþene ðīne hand ofor ealle Egipta wætro and flōðas, ge ofor burnan ge ofor meras and ofor ealle waterpyttas, Ex. 7, 19.

II b. in plural, *waters*, implying abundance or great extent, *waters* of a great river, of a sea, etc.:—Ða fixas ðe synd on ðam flōde ācweþa, and ða wæteru fortoatiþ, Ex. 7, 18. Ðær wæron manega wætro (wætro, Lind.: wæter, Rush.) there was much water there, Jn. Skt. 3, 23. Ðē wæter sceāwedon and ðē gešāwon sealte ýpa . . . was swēg micel sealtera wætera, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Swā ær wæter flēowan, flōðas āfýsde, Exon. Th. 61, 16; Cri. 985; Andr. Kmbl. 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt lēg mīclade, and him nēnig mon mid wætra onweorþnes wipstondan meahste, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20. Ofor wætera gedring, ofor hwæles eðel, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21; Exon. Th. 351, 13; Sch. 351. Ýða gelaac, wið gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Ðæt flōð ðara myclena wæterena, 31, 7. Wætrum bisencte, Exon. Th. 271, 9; Jul. 479; Cd. Th. 88, 4; Gen. 1460. Ða sciran wæter liquidas lymphas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 11. Hāt mē cuman tō ðē ofor ðæs wæteru (wætra, Lind.: ðæt wæter, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. Hū heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. Wætru, 684. Hē gegaderode eall sē wætru (*aquas maris*), Ps. Th. 32, 6.

II c. in reference to the surface of water:—Ðæt hié næren .x. fōta heá bufan wætere *decem pedum altitudine a mari aberant*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11. Under wætere, Beo. Th. 3316; B. 1656. [O. Sax. watar: O. Frs. weter: O. H. Ger. wazzar. Cf. Goth. watō: *Icel. vatn*.] v. font- (fant-), hālig-, hreōð-, nēah-, weorold-, wille-wæter; wæter-ordāl.

wæter-ād, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Se ðe him seó wæterād, Lchdm. i. 354, 8.

Wið wæterādle . . . seó wæterād, út āfōweþ, 364, 19–20, 11. v. wæter-seócness.

wæter-ædre, an; -æder, e; *f. (in the first passage given the word is made neuter). A vein of water, a spring*:—Gewemmed wæterædre uena corrupta (Prov. 25, 26), Kent. Gl. 973. Hē hēt ða heardnyse holian onmiddan ðære flōre, and ðæt wæterædre ða wynsum āsprang, werod on swæce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. An lamb bīcnode mid his swýðran fēt, swilce hit ða wæteræddran geswutelian wolde. Clemens cwæð: 'Geopeniaþ ðæs eorðan' . . . Æt ðam forman gedelfe swēgde út ornæte wyllspring, i. 562, 10. Ealle wyllspringas and eán purh hig (*the earth*) yrnap. Swā swā æddran līgeap on ðæs mannes lichaman, swā līgeap ðæs wæteræddran geond ðæs eorðan, Lchdm. iii. 254, 23. On stemme wæterædræna (-ædrana, Ps. Lamb. *cataractorum*) ðīnra, Ps. Spl. 41, 9; Blickl. Gl. Wæterædra, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Wæteræddrum *cataractis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 63. Seó gýtsung hyre gold betweoð ða wæterædran *ræt avaritia aurum inter arenas legit*, Gl. Prud. 55.

wæterælf-ād, e; *f. Some form of illness*:—Gif mon biþ on wæterælfæde, ðonne beoþ him ða handnæglas wonne and ða eāgan teārige, and wile lōcian niþer, Lchdm. ii. 350, 21; 304, 8.

wæter-ælfen[n], e; *f. A water-elf, water-nymph*:—Wæterælfenne nymfae, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 31.

wæter-berend, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Wæterberendra *lixarum (mercenariorum qui aquam portant)*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 14. v. next word. wæter-berere, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Mid wæterbererum *cum lixarum (coetibus, Ald. 13; the passage is the same as that glossed in the preceding word)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 74; 18, 2. Wæterberere (-a?) *lixarum*, 52, 73.

wæter-bōg (-bōh), es; *m. A bough with moisture in it*:—Wæterbōh surculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 16.

wæter-bolla, an; *m. Dropsy*:—Of ðære ādle cymð ful oft wæterbolla, Lchdm. ii. 202, 5; 206, 11. Wiþ wæterbolla, 108, 4; 10, 17; 204, 13.

wæter-brōga, an; *m. Terror caused by water, the terror of the deep*:—Engel ðīn can sealte sēastreāmas, waroðfaruða gewinn and wæter-brōgan, Andr. Kmbl. 394; An. 197; 912; An. 456. Cf. wæter-egesa.

wæter-būce, es; *m. A pitcher*:—An man mid wæterbūce *homo am-*

phoram aquae portans, Lk. Skt. 22, 10. Gedeon hēt heora ælcne geniman āne ðæntigne sester oððe ænne wæterbūc *Gedeon dedit in manibus eorum lagenas vacuas*, Jud. 7, 16.

wæter-bucca, an; *m. A aquatic insect, a water-spider*:—Wæter-buc[c]a vel [wæter]gāt *tipula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 14.

wæter-burne, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Ic āna sæt innan bearwe . . . ðær ða wæterburnan swēgdon and urnon, Dōm. L. 3.

wæter-byden, e; *f. A water-cask*; *dolium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 76.

wæter-clāp, es; *m. A towel*:—Dære kycenan wiçēnas wæterclādas waccan, ðe hý heora handa and fēt mid wipedan *linthea, cum quibus sibi fratres manus aut pedes terunt, lavet*, R. Ben. 59, 7; R. Ben. Interl. 66, 1.

wæter-crōg, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Watercrōg *lagenam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 28.

wæter-crūce, an; *f. A water-pot*:—Wætercrūce *urciolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 19.

wæter-del[1], es; *n. m. (?) A dell in which there is water*:—Nord tō wæterdellæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 126, 14.

wæter-denu, e; *f. A valley with water in it*:—Andlang wæterdene west tō ðære deópnan dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 365, 33.

wæter-furh; *f. A trench*:—On ða wæterfurh innan smalan brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 105, 17.

wæter-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by water*:—Wæteregesa sceal līdra wyrdan the terrors of the deep shall lose their force, Andr. Kmbl. 870; An. 435. Wæteregsa, 750; An. 375. Grendles mōðor wæteregesan wunian sceolde, cealde strēamas Grendel's mother must live among the dreadful waters, the cold streams, Beo. Th. 2524; B. 1260. Cf. wæter-brōga.

wæter-fæsten[n], es; *n. A place protected by water*:—Hē gewicode ðær ðær hē niçht rýmet hæðe for wudufæstenne ond for wæterfæstenne he encamped as near to the Danes as the wood and water, which protected their position, would allow him to find sufficient room, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 10.

wæter-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for water, a water-pot*:—Wæterfæt *ydría*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 4; *ydría vel soriscula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 12. Ðæt wif forlēt hyre wæterfæt (*hydriam*), Jn. Skt. 4, 28. Ðær wæron āset six stānene wæterfatu (*hydriæ*), 2, 6; Homl. Th. ii. 56, 5, 21. Ða six wæterfatu getācnodon six ylða ðýssere worulde, 58, 1. Ða hira wæterfatu fulle wæron *impletis canalibus*, Ex. 2, 16. [O. H. Ger. wazzar-faz *hydria*.]

wæter-flasce, -flaxe, an; *f. A water-flask, a pitcher*:—Sum man berende sume wæterflaxan *homo lagenam aquae baulans*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13.

wæter-flōd, es; *m. n. A flood, deluge*; in plural, *floods, waters*. Cf. wæter, II b:—Swilce oððer wæterflōd swā fleow heora blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 74. On ðæs Ambicionnes tide wurdon mycele wæterflōd (*inluuius aquarum*) geond ealle world, Ors. I, 6; Swt. 36, 7. Hine storm ne mæg āweggan, ne wæterflōdas breccan brondstæfne, Andr. Kmbl. 1006; An. 503. Hī mē ymbsealdan swā wæterflōdas (*sicut aqua*), Ps. Th. 87, 17. On wæterflōdum in *aquso*, 62, 2.

wæter-full; *adj. Dropsical*:—Wæterfull *hydropicus* (v. Lk. 14, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 57; 43, 21.

wæter-fyrhtness, e; *f. Fear of water, hydrophobia*:—Wæter-firhtnys *ydrofobam vel limphatici*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 25.

wæter-gāt. v. wæter-bucca.

wæter-geblād a blister with water in it (?); or a blister made by boiling water (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wæter-gelād, es; *m. A water-way, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelāda *aque ductum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 16.

wæter-gelāt, es; *n. A water-course, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelāt *colimbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 69. v. wæter-peōte.

wæter-gewæsc, es; *n. Land formed by the washing up of earth*:—*Circumlutus locus* mid wæter ymbtyrind stede, *alluvium* wætergewæsc, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15, 16.

wæter-grund, es; *m. The bottom of the sea, the depth of the sea*:—On wætergrundum in *profundo*, Ps. Th. 106, 23.

wæter-gyte, es; *m. A pouring of water, a water-course*:—Endlyfta is *aquarius*, ðæt is wætergyte (-scyte, MS. R.), oððe se ðe wæter gýt, Lchdm. iii. 246, 4.

wæter-hæferm, es; *m. A water-crab*:—Genim wæterhæferm gebernedne, Lchdm. ii. 44, 19.

wæter-hālgung, e; *f. Blessing or hallowing of water*; *aquae benedictio*:—Wæterhālgung, Rtl. 117, 1.

wæter-ham[m], es; *m. Land surrounded by a ditch (?)*:—Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on waterhammes; of ðan hamman on grēnan beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 31. Cf. flōdhammas, i. 289, 18.

wæter-helm. v. wegan, III (1).

wæterian; *p. ode To water, supply with water, (1) to water animals, give drink to living creatures*:—Hē wæterode hig *adaquavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 18. Hē wæterode hire heorde *adaquavit gregem*, Gen. 29, 10. Hī heora orf wæterodon *refectis gregibus*, 29, 3. Orf wæterian, Ex. 2, 16. Oxan wæterian, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. Ðā hēt ic wætrigan ūre hors

and ūre niéteno, Nar. 12, 12. Tō wætranne, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 15; p. 8, 15. (2) *to water plants*:—Se man ðe plantap wyrta, hē hī wæteraþ, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26. Sumu treðwu hē watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4. (3) *to water land, to irrigate*:—Hē land wæteraþ *arua rigat*, Scint. 118, 14. Ða feower eán ealne ðisne embhwyrft wæteraþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 177. Án wýll ásprang of ðære eorðan wætriene (*irrigans*) ealne ðære eorðan bráðnyse . . . Ðæt flōd . . . tō wætriene (*ad irrigandum*) neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 6, 10. [Cf. *Icel. vatna to water*.] v. ge-wæterian.

wæterig; *adj. Watery*:—Wæterig æcer *alluvius ager*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 52. Gif se ūtgang sié windig and wætrig and blōdig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 7. Seó wamb ðe bið wæterige gecyndo, 220, 26. On wæterigum in *aquso*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 62, 3. Mid ðam wæterian bleó, Scrd. 21, 27. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10; Lchdm. i. 98, 26. v. un-wæterig.

wæter-leás; *adj. Without water, dry*:—Hig dydon hine on ðone wæterleásan pytt *miserunt eum in cisternam, quae non habebat aquam*, Gen. 37, 24. Hē gād ðerh stōwa (-e, Rush.) wæterleása (-e, Rush.) *perambulabat per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 24. [O. H. Ger. wazzar-lōs *sine aqua*.]

wæter-leást, e; *f. Want of water*:—Ðæt folc weard geangsumod on mōðe for ðære wæterleáste, Homl. Ass. 108, 177.

wæter-lic; *adj. Aquatic*:—Wæterlice *aquatiles*, Germ. 394, 243. [O. H. Ger. wazzar-līh *aquaticus*.]

wæter-mēle, -mæle, es; *m. A water-cup*:—Wætermēle *pelvis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 15. Wætermēle *pulvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 68.

wæter-nædre, an; *f. A water-snake*:—Wæternædre *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 21; i. 285, 3; *salamandra*, 289, 29. Wæternædrum [*h*]ydriis, ii. 97, 2. [A watrynedyre *hic idrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, 2. A wateradder *agguis*, 255, 4. Wateradder *vipera*, 177, 37 (all 15th cent.). O. H. Ger. wazzar-natra *natrix, ydrus*.]

wæter-ordāl, es; *n. The ordeal by boiling water*:—Hæbbe se teónd cyre, swā wæterordāl swā ysenordāl, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Cf. Ælc tiónd áge gewæld swā hwæðer hē wille swā wæter swā isen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. See ordāl.

wæter-pund. v. pund, III.

wæter-pyt[t], es; *m. A water-pit, well*:—Of ðam wege on ðone wæterpytt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 186, 19. On ðone wæterpytt; of ðam wæterpytt, iii. 359, 15. Heó gesaħ sumne wæterpytt *videns puteum aquae*, Gen. 21, 19. Ðone wæterpytt *puteum illum* (cf. wýllspring, v. 7), 16, 14. Gif hwā æðelfe wæterpytt (*cisternam*, Ex. 21, 33), oþþe betýðne oþtýne, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6. Ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Hig dulfon wæterpyttas *they dug for water*, 7, 24.

wæter-rīpe, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Wæterīpan *laticem*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 25.

wæter-sceāt, es; *m. A napkin*; *mappa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 1. v. wæter-scite.

wæter-scipe, es; *m. A body of water, a piece of water, water*:—Gif hī beón mæg, swā sceal mynstra beón gestapelod, ðæt ealle neáðbehefe þing ðær binnan wunien, ðæt is wæterscipe, mylen, wýrtūn (*aqua, molendinum, ortus*), R. Ben. 127, 5. On ðære neáwiste næs nān wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 8. Ðis is se wæterscipe, ðe ūs God tō frōfre gehēt . . . ðæs wæterscipes welsprunge is on hefonrice, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 28. Wæterscipes hūs *colimbus*, i. *aqueductus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 56. Ðā cwómon ðær scorpiones swā hié ær gewunlice wæron ðæs wæterscipes *scorpiones consuetam petentes aquationem*, Nar. 13, 11. Ðæt monnum wære ðý ēpre tō ðæm wæterscipe tō ganganne *ut facilius aquatoribus esset accessus ad flumen*, 12, 20. Wæs swīpe wynsum wæta ūt flōwende . . . Wæs ongeán ðýssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. Wæs ðam gebrōðrum micel fræcednys tō ástigenne tō wæterscipe, and cōmon tō ðam hālgan were biddende ðæt hē ða mynstra gehendor ðam wæterscipe timbrian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29-31. Hē heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, Anglia x. 94, 172. Ðone wæterscipe ðe hē into Nīwan mynstre be ðes cinges leáfan geteāh, Chart. Th. 232, 3. Hwalas . . . ða ðe lagostreāmas, wæterscipe wecgāþ, Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Ūre Drihten gesceóþ ealle wæterscypas and ða wiðgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24.

wæter-scite, an; *f. A towel*:—Hē weard bewēfēd mid ānre wæter-scytan (*linteo*, Jn. 13, 4), Homl. Th. ii. 242, 25. v. wæter-sceāt.

wæter-scyte, es; *m. A rush of water*. v. wæter-gyte.

wæter-seaþ, es; *m. A water-pit, well, reservoir*:—Ðā wæs ðær on oþre sidan ðæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterséað wære, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Wæterséaðes *cisternae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 27. [Myrige wæterséaðes ðær ābūten stāndeþ, Shr. 13, 17.]

wæter-seoce; *adj. Dropsical*:—Ðā wæs sum wæterseoce man *homo quidam hydropicus erat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 2; Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Wæterseoce *lymphaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 30. *Hydropicus* byð se wæterseoca, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 3. Wæterscoeces mannes þurst gecēlan, Lchdm. i. 146, 13. Hit fremiaþ ðam wæterscoecan, 204, 2. Wæterseoce *hydropicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 3. Heó gehnæceþ ða aginnu ðam wæterscoecum,

Lchdm. i. 272, 15. Hē ða wæterseocan gedriȝeþ, 284, 2. [O. H. Ger. wazzar-siuh *hydropicus*.]

wæter-seocness, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Deós wæterseocnyss *hic ydrops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 2; Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Wið wæterseocnyss, Lchdm. i. 122, 19; 144, 21; 202, 19; 234, 5; 272, 13; 276, 13; 322, 5. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wazzar-siuh *hydrops*.] v. wæter-ādī, -bolla.

wæter-slæd, es; *n. A valley with water in it*:—On wæterslædes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 11. On ðæt wæterslæd, iii. 394, 17. v. slæd. wæter-spring, es; *m. A springing up of water*:—Upcyme, wætersprync wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386.

wæter-steal[1], es; *m. Standing water, a pool*:—Ðær synd unsmæte mōras, hwilon sweart wætersteal, hwilon fūle eārīpas yrnende (sometimes black stagnant water, sometimes foul streams running, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5).

wæter-stefn, e; *f. The voice or sound of water*:—Fram wæterstefnum widra manigra a uocibus aquarum multarum, Ps. Th. 92, 4.

wæter-stream, es; *m. A stream of water*:—Hē wæterstreamas wende tō blōde conuertit in sanguinem flumina eorum, Ps. Th. 77, 44. [Wæterstræm, Orm. 18092.]

wæter-peōte, an; *f. A water-channel, conduit*:—Wæterpeōte aquagium (aquagium aqueductus, canalis, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 23; canalis vel colimbus vel aqueductus, 61, 22. Ðære heofenan wæterpeōtan wæron geopenode cataractae coeli apertae sunt, Gen. 7, 11; 8, 2; Homl. Th. i. 22, 4. On stefne wæterpeōtana ðūira in uoce cataractarum tuarum, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. [Wæterpeotan of þer mycele niwelisse, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 23. O. H. Ger. wazzar-dioza cataracta.]

wæter-þīsa (þ), an; *m. A water-rusher, what rushes through the water, applied to a ship and to the whale*:—Hē wæghengest wræc, wæterþīsa (-þīswa, MS., but the w is marked for erasure) iōr snel, Exon. Th. 182, 1; Gū. 1303. Hē (the whale) hafap ðīre gecynd, wæterþīsa wlone, 363, 7; Wal. 50. [Cf. Icel. þeysa to rush, storm; þeysir a rusher, stormer.] Cf. mere-þysa.

wæter-prūh a water-pipe, conduit:—Uueterprūh, uua[e]terthrūch, naeterthrouch caractis, Txs. 47, 367. Wæte[r]prūh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 1. Peōtan, wæterprūh cataractae, 13, 15. Wæterdrūm canalibus, 102, 68.

wæter-prýpe; *pl. f. Water-hosts, great waters*:—Ða ðe wyrceap weorc manig on wæterdrýpum qui faciunt operationem in aquis multis, Ps. Th. 106, 22.

wæter-tyge, es; *m. An aqueduct*:—Wætertige aquaeductus, canalis, Hpt. Gl. 418, 50.

wæterung, e; *f. Watering, providing with water, (1) providing water for people*:—Sume ða hæðenan on heora ðeowte leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge (as hewers of wood and drawers of water), Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. (2) watering of plants:—Syððan ða wyrtas grōwende beoð, hē geswýc ðære wæterunge, i. 304, 27.

wæter-wæðness, e; *f. Poverty of water, lack of water*:—For ðyses wæstenes wæterwæðness, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 538.

wæter-weg, es; *m. A water-way, a channel connecting two pieces of water (?)*:—Wæterweg tramites, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 43. Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on wæterhammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 30. [Water-vey meatus, Prompt. Parv. 518.]

wæter-will, es; *m. A spring of water*:—Ðæt man weordige wæter-wyllas oþþe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20.

wæter-write, es; *m. (or ? -write, an; f.) A vessel measuring time by the running of water*:—Wæterwrite clepsidra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 12.

wæter-wyrt, e; *f. Water-fennel*:—Wæterwyrt callitriche, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 18; gallitricum, ii. 42, 38; gallitricum, Wülck. Gl. 298, 25 (omitted by Wright). Wæterwyrt. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man callitricum (gallitricum, MS. V.) and oðrum naman wæterwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 4-6.

wæter-wýp, e; *f. A wave of water, a wave*:—Beorh wunode on wonge wæterýdum neah, Beo. Th. 4477; B. 2242.

wæð, -wæða, wæðe. v. wæð, here-wæða, wāþ.

wæðan; *p. de To hunt*:—Ic wiht (a rake) geseah . . . seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ, hafap fela tōpa . . . wæþeþ geond weallas, wyrte sēceþ aa, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rā. 35, 5. Winde gelicost, ðonne hē hlūd āstigeþ, wæðeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Brim wīde wæðde, wælfædmum sweóp, Cd. Th. 208, 8; Exod. 480. Hwæþer gē willen wæþan mid hundum on sealtne sǣ (cf. hwæþer gē eower hundas út on sǣ lædon, ðonne gē huntian willaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14), Met. 19, 15. [O. H. Ger. weidōn uenari, errare, pascere; Icel. veiða to hunt.] v. wāþ.

wæðe-burne (?), an; *f. A fishing-stream (?)*:—Of ðæm geate on wæðeburnan; andlang wæðeburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 27. [Cf. Icel. veiði-vatn a fishing-lake; O. H. Ger. weida piscatio.] v. preceding word.

wættian; *p. ode To become wet*:—Ðāniap and wættigaþ madesunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 39. v. wættan.

wættung(-ung), e; *f. Wetting, moistening*:—Ðara breōsta biþ deawig wættung (v. wættian), swā swā sié geswāt, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Mid wættungum (v. wættian) and mettum gelācnian, 222, 8.

wætla, an; *m. A bandage*:—Ðonne ðū hit sniþe, ðonne hafa ðe līnne wætlan gearone ðæt ðū ðæt dolh sōna mid forwiðe; and ðonne ðū hit eft mā lætan wille, teoh done wætlan of, Lchdm. ii. 208, 20-23. Cf. wætel.

Wætlinga-ceaster, e; *f. St. Alban's*:—Wæs hē ðrowigende se eādiga Albanus dý teoþan dæge Kalendarum Iuliarum neah ðære ceastre ðe Rōmāne hēton Verolanium, seó nū fram Angeldēode Werlameceaster oþþe Wælingaceaster (uætlingacæstir, -cester, uetlinguaceaster, Lat. versions, Txs. 133, 13-14) is nemned, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 5. Neah ðære ceastre ðe Bryttwalas nemdon Uerolanium and Ængla þeod nemnaþ nū Wætlingaceaster, Shr. 94, 3. Uerulamium, quod nos uulgariter dicimus Wætlingaceaster, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 248, 31. In loco qui solito æt Uueatlingaceastre nuncupatur uocabulo, 297, 7.

Wætlinga-stræt, e; *f. Watling Street*, the Roman road running from Dover, through Canterbury, Rochester, London, St. Alban's, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, Wroxeter to Chester. [From Douere in to Chestre tillep Watlingestrete, R. Glouc. 8, 1. According to Trevisa it went 'besides Wrokecestre, and then forth to Stratton, and so forth by the myddell of Wales unto Cardykan, and endeth atte Irisshe see.' Polychron. bk. i. c. 45. Florence of Worcester, in his Chronicle under the year 1013, gives a mythical explanation of the word, that it was the road which the sons of King Weatla made across England]:—Dis sint ða landgemæra ðara landa tō Baddanbyrig (Badby) and tō Doddanforða (Dodford) and tō Eferdūne (Everdon) (all three places are in Northamptonshire, a little to the west of Watling Street) . . . Sūd on gerihthe andlang Wætlinga stræt on ðone weg tō Weddūninga gemære (Weedon), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 7; iii. 421, 29. Dis sint ða landgemæro intō Stōwe (Stowe in Bucks). Ærest of ðam hālgan wyllas forða sūd andlang Wætlinga stræte, 443, 4. Hii sunt termini hujus terrae [land at Teobanwyrd (Tebworth, Beds.)] Ðær se dīc sceot in Wætlinga stræte; andlanges Wæxlinga stræte . . . æfter dīce in Wæxlinga stræte, v. 187, 21-31. Dis syndon ða landgemæra tō Hāmstede. Of Sandgatan . . . west tō Wætlinga stræte, vi. 106, 1. On Wæclinga stræt (the place is the same as in the first passage given), 213, 22. Ðonne on gerihthe tō Bedanforða, ðonne up on Ūsan oð Wætlinga stræt, L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 10. Hē com ofer Wæclinga stræte, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 6. ¶ In one charter the word occurs in boundaries of land 'æt Eāstūn,' which Kemble places in Hampshire, the gift of the land being made at Glastonbury. If this identification is correct the word seems to have been used of more than one road:—Of ðære stræte in Ebban mōr . . . in ðone dīc on Uppinghāma gemæra (Uppham? Hants); andlang dīces on Wætlinga stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 18. [In later English the word was applied to the Milky Way:—The Galaxy, which men clepeþ the Milky Wey . . . and sonime callen hit Watlinge Strete, Chauc. H. of Fame, ii. 431. Wætelynge strete lactea, galaxias vel galaxia, Cath. Angl. 410, and see note.]

wætness, e; *f. Wetness, moisture*:—Ôder ne hæbbe wætnisse aliud non habebat umorem, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 6.

wætri[g]an. v. wæterian.

wæwærdlic; *adj. Good (?)*:—Semis ys swýðe wæwærdlic tō ongytanne, swā hit geræð ys on ðære bōc ðe ys Exodus genemned: 'Habuit arca testamenti duos semis cubitos longitudinis.' Hēræfter wē wyllaþ geopenian uplenscum preostum ðæra gerēna æfter Lýdenwara gesceade, Anglia viii. 335, 30. v. next word.

wæwærdlice; *adv. Well, successfully (?)*:—Of ðissum syx tīdum whist se quadrans swýðe wæwærdlice, and forð stæpð wið orglice swylce hwylc cyng of his giþbūre stæppe geglenged, Anglia vii. 298, 34. Nū þincð ðe wærra and micle ðe snoter, se ðe can mid læsūngan wæwærdlice (-werdlice [e from æ], -wyrdlice, v. ll.) werian, and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīdan, Wulfst. 169, 1.

wæx. v. weax.

wafian; *p. ode To look with wonder, be amazed, (1) absolute*:—Ic wafige stupeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 13. Wafede obstupuit, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Hæleð wafedon, Cd. Th. 182, 20; Exod. 78. Ða wunode hē wundriende and wafende cum quasi adtonitus maneret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ðæt ðū gange wafende for hira þinge and ege sis stupens ad terrorem eorum, Deut. 28, 34. Ðæt folc wafigende him sǣh onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Wafendre wæfersēne theatrali (visibili) spectaculo, Hpt. Gl. 411, 77. Hi swīde wundredon and wafende cwædon, Lchdm. iii. 436, 7. (2) with gen. to wonder at, be amazed at:—Hwā ne wafaþ ðæs, ðonne se fulla mōna wyrt ofertogen mid þiostrum? . . . Dises hī wundriap, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Heora dysige men wafaþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 3. Eōwre fynd wafaþ eōwre stupebunt super ea inimici vestri, Lev. 26, 32. Ealle men wafedon his ānes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Ða ðe Sīmones wundordæða wafadon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. Hwā ne mæge wafian ælces steorran? Met. 28, 44. Hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges, ðæt ic his wæs swýðe wafende cum me stupentem carminis mulcedo defixerat, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. (2a) case uncertain:—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gē wafaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 25; Cri. 89. (3) with prep. v. wafung, II:—Dugud wafade on ðære fæmnan white, Exon. Th. 252, 13; Jul. 162. (4) with a clause:—Þeóða wlitap, wundrum wafaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wilðue weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph.

342. Wafian was, dæt . . . 493, 24; Rā. 81, 86. Hwā is dæt ne wafige dæt . . . Met. 28, 18. Hwā is dæt ne wafige (cf. hwā ne wundrap dæs, dæt . . ., Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25) hū . . ., 28, 31.

wafian; *p. ode To wave*:—Wafa mid ðinum wadum, Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. Peāh ðe man wafuge wundorlice mid handa, ne bið hit peāh bletsung būta hē wyrce tǣn ðære hālgan rōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151.

wafor-lic; *adj. Spectacular, theatrical*:—Hī heora waforlican plegan forleton and heora baða belucon, Ap. Th. 6, 12. *v. wæfer-lic, wæfer-sin, wafian, and following words.*

wafung, *e*; *f. I. glossing spectaculum. v. two following words*:—Wafung *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. On openre wafunge (the passage is: Martyres in Circi *spectaculo* cuparum gremiis includuntur, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 71. Wafunge *spectaculum* (mirum mundo *spectaculum* exhibuit, Ald. 62), 509, 33. **II. amazement, wonder, astonishment**:—On ðære gesihde hine gestōd wundorlic wafung . . . eall hē was ful wundrunge and wafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 501–509. Him an gefōr swiðlic wafung on swā wuldorfastan wuldre, ii. 23b, 691. Ða arn dæt folc tō for wafunge, i. 12, 206. Hit hī mid swā mycelre fyrhto and wafunge (*tanto stupore*) geslōh, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Hī sceawodon dæt heafod mid swiðlicre wafunge, Homl. Ass. 112, 331; Jud. 16, 25. God hæfþ geæced minne ege and mine wafunga *stuporem meum Deus exaggerat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1. *v. webbung.*

wafung-stede, *es*; *m. A place for spectacles (v. wafung, I), a theatre, an amphitheatre*:—Wafungstede *theatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 45. Syne-weald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1.

wafung-stōw, *e*; *f. A place for spectacles, a theatre, an amphitheatre*:—On plegstōwe oððe on wafungstōwe, Lchdm. iii. 206, 16. *v. wæfer-stōw, and preceding word.*

wāg (-h), wæg, *es*; *m. A wall, mostly of a building*:—Wāh *paries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 8; 290, 7; Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 12. Ælces hūses wāh biþ fæst ægþer ge on ðære flōre ge on ðæm hrōfe, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 12. Him ne wiðstent nān ðing, nāder ne stānen weall ne brýden wāh (*a wattled wall*; cf. wāga *cratium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 55, and *next passage*; and *v. brēden*), Homl. Th. i. 288, 4. *Graticium wāg flecta* (cf. *flecta* hyrdel, 149, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Wāg, Exon. Th. 476, 18; Ruin. 9. Ælc wāg (*paries*) bið gebiēged twiefald on ðæm heale, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. *Durhðyrela ðone wāg (wāh, Cott. MSS.). Ða ic ðā ðone wāh ðurhðyreludne hāde . . . Ealle ða hearga wæron ātiēfrede on ðæm wæge? . . . Hwæt is sō ðyrelung ðæs wāges? 11; Swt. 153, 17–25. On āne studu ðæs wāges (*the wall of the hall*), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29; (*the wall of a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 16. Seō wāgstudu ðam wāge (*the wall of the church*) tō wræpe geseted was, Bt. 1, 17; S. 544, 24, 32. Hē wende hine tō wāge (*the wall of the chamber*), Homl. Th. i. 414, 19. On ðinre healle wāge, ii. 436, 10; Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723; Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714; Beo. Th. 3328; B. 1662.

Wāge, Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rā. 14, 4. Hē slōg mid his heafde on ðone wāg, ðonne hē on his setl sæt, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Wāh, Ps. Th. 61, 3. Ða wāgas (*the walls of a church*) nēaron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18; (*the walls of a palace*), Nar. 4, 24. Ne mē ne lyst mid glase geworhtra wāga, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 17. Ne beo wē tō weallum oððe tō wāgum geworhte on ðære gāstlican gebytunge, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 14. Web æfter wāgum, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Ðæt cyricgrīd stānde æghwær binnan wāgum, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 338, 35. On wāgum ðara hūsa ðe wið ðūna standap, Lchdm. i. 124, 16. Wið wāgas, 116, 21. Hī heora heafdu slōgan on ða wāgas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5; Homl. Th. i. 106, 14.

[Wahes, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 17. Pare halle wah, Laym. 25887. Wages (*walls of temples*), wowes (2nd MS.), 10182. Wah (*chapel*) oðer wah, A. R. 104, 5. Widinnen þe uour woawes, 172, 21. Fra wah to wagh, Orm. 1015. Twezzenn waghess, 6825. Wowes, O. and N. 1528. Wo3, Aynb. 72. Woughe, Wyck. Ps. 61, 4. Wowes, Picis P. 3, 61. O. Frs. wāch: *Goth. waddjus*; *Icel. veggr*.] *v. cyric-, grund-, sūþ-wāg (-wæg).*

wāg a balance. *v. wæg.*

wāg-hrægel, *es*; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil (of the temple)*:—Wāghrægl (-hrægl, Rush.) *temples velum templi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 38. Wāghræl (-hrægl, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 45. Wāghruhel, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. Bitwih wāghræle (wāghrægle, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 51. *v. wāg-rift.*

wagian; *p. ode To move (intrans.)*. **I. to wag, wave, shake, move backwards and forwards**:—Hē mihte hearpan dæt se wudu wagode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Ða wudubeāmas wagedon and swēgdon, Dōm. L. 7. Wagedan būta, Exon. Th. 436, 25; Rā. 55, 6. Hreād ðæt wāgende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. **II. of that which threatens to fall, to shake, totter:—Hornsalu wagiap, weallas beofiap, Exon. Th. 383, 10; Rā. 4, 8. Wagiap, āslād and gefioll labat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 62. Weagat, 112, 43. Wagiende *nutabunda*, 77, 75; 60, 57. Ðy wagiendan *nutabunta*, 83, 71. **III. to shake, be loose. v. wagung**:—His tēd ne wagedon *nec dentes illius mott sunt*, Deut. 34, 9. Wið tōpa sāre and gyf hý wāgegen (wagigan, wagion, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 126, 15. [Ðe se is eare wāgende, O. E. Homl. ii. 175, 19. Deor gunnen wāgezen (pleoye, and MS.), Laym. 26941. O. H. Ger. wagōn *to be moved*.] *v. wegcan, wegan.***

wāg-rift, *es*; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil (of the temple)*:—

Wāgrift *curtina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 68; 15, 57. Wāgrift ðes *temples velum templi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 203, 17. Wāhrift, Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Wāhryft (wāg, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51; Lk. Skt. 23, 45; Homl. Th. ii. 258, 3. Wāhrift *velum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 2. On ðæs temples wāhrift *contra velum sanctuarii*, Lev. 4, 6. Godweb tō wefanne of seolce wāhrift tō ðam temple, Homl. Ass. 132, 548. Ðær synt eac wāhriftu, sum ðe hyre wyrde bið, Chart. Th. 538, 29. Wāgrifta *curtinarum, uelorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 11; 18, 6. Wāhrefta, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. Hē hæfd ðiderynu gedōn . . . ii. wāhræft, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [An wāzherift wass spredd fra wah to wæhze, Orm. 1014.] *v. heall-wāhrift.*

wāg-piling, *e*; *f. Wall-planking, wainscoting*:—Wāhpyling *tabulatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 15. [Cf. *Icel. vegg-pili wainscoting*.]

wāg-pyrel (P) *a door-way*:—Swā swā wāge t wāgpeorles āhyldum *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 4.

wagung, *e*; *f. Shaking, looseness. v. wagian, III*:—Wið tōpa sāre and wagunge, genim ðās ylcan wyrte, syle etan fæstendum, heo ða tēp getrymep, Lchdm. i. 210, 11; 334, 6.

wāh *a wall. v. wāg.*

wāh; *adj. Fine*:—Genim wah mela hæses oþþe alres, āsift ðonne ful clæne tela micle hand fulle, Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. wāhi:—Uuāhes *protes laboratae cereris*.]

wāl (P) *some part of a helmet* [cf. *M. H. Ger. wæl, wæle contrivance for fastening the crest of a helmet*]:—Ymb ðæs helmes hrōf heafodbeorge wirum bewunden wāl an ūtan (walan utan, MS.) heold ða ðe helm's top a 'wāl' *wire-girt guarded on the outside the head's defence* (i.e. the helmet), Beo. Th. 2067; B. 1031.

wala (P), *an*; *m. A root* (?):—Ad (æt?) walan *to the root of a matter, to certainty*; ad liquidum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 46. *v. weall-, wyrw-wala.*

wala, walas, walca, walch, walc-spinl, wald-, walde, wald-mora, wale. *v. wela, wealh, wealca, wealh, wealc-spinl, weald-, willan, wealh-more, weale.*

waled; *adj. Coloured* (?):—Waledra *histriatarum* (*histriatus histriis sculptus uel depictus*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 14. *v. (?) walu.*

walh. *v. wealh.*

wā-lic; *adj. Woeful, miserable*:—Is ðes wālic hām (*hell*) wites āfyllad, Cd. Th. 271, 3; Sat. 100. [O. H. Ger. wē-līh *miser, dirus, atrox*.] *v. weā-lic.*

Waller-wente; *pl. The Celtic inhabitants of Cumbria*:—Nime hē his māga .xii. and .xii. Wallerwente, L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 8. *v. Wente.*

walu, *e*; *f. The mark left by a blow, a wale*:—Walu *vibex*, wala *vibices*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 59. Wale *vibice, livore*, 516, 16. Wala *vibices*, 510, 41. Stifra wala swipa *asperae invectionis mastigias*, 527, 26. [Wale or strype *vibex*, Prompt. Parv. 514. A wale *vibix*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 16.]

walu, *e*; *f. A ridge, bank* (?):—In stān wale; andlanc ðære wale on ðone portweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 98, 28. Of ðam beorge sūþ on ða ealdan wale . . . sūþ be wale on ðære dīce hyrnan, 31, 2–4. [Wale of a schyppe *ratis*, Prompt. Parv. 514.] *v. dic-, stān-walu.*

walwian, *wam. v. wealwian, wamm.*

wamb, *e*; *f. I. of living things, (a) a belly, stomach*:—Wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 21. Seō inre wamb *alvus*, 44, 38. Seō ūtre wamb *venter*, 45, 21. Gif siō wamb wund bið, Lchdm. ii. 162, 13. Is seō womb (*of the Phenix*) neopan wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307. Be wambe coþum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 1. Be wambe missenlicre gecyndo, 14. Wiþ wambe wærce, 318, 15. Wiþ wambe heardnesse, 358, 3. Be windige wambe, 162, 23. Ic wiht (*a sow*) geseah fēran, hæfde feowere fēt under wombe, Exon. Th. 418, 11; Rā. 37, 3. Eall dæt on ðone mūd gæð, gæð on ða wambe (womb, Lind.: wombe, Rush. *ventrem*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17; Lchdm. ii. 186, 23. Wambe gefyllan *ventrem implere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 16; Exon. Th. 494, 22; Rā. 83, 5. Hē hæfd āne wambe and þūsēd manna bigleofan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 1. Be cilda wambum and oferyll, and gif him mete tela ne mylte, Lchdm. ii. 240, 12. (b) where there is reference to the bringing forth of young, a *womb*:—Westem wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C.) *fructus ventris*, Ps. Surt. 126, 3. Ðū ātuge mē of wombe (*ventre*) . . . Of wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C. *ventre*) mōður minre, 21, 10–11. Ða wombe (wombo, Lind. *ventres*) ða ðe ne ācendun, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 29.

II. of inanimate things:—Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb was on hindan, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rā. 38, 1. Hī (*clouds*) feallan lǣtaþ seāw of bōsme, wætan of wombe, 385, 21; Rā. 4, 48. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle, 495, 2; Rā. 84, 1.

III. in the following passage giving the boundaries of some land, Kemble takes the word to mean *a hollow*:—Ondlong ðære hegerēwe; dæt on Ondon-cilles wombe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 52, 14. [*Goth. wamba γαστήρ, κοιλία, venter, uterus*: O. L. Ger. wamba *venter, uterus*: O. Frs. wamme: O. H. Ger. wamba *venter, ventriculus, uter, vulva*: *Icel. vömb belly*.]

-wamb; *adj. v. pyrel-wamb.*

wamb-ādil, *es*; *f. Disease of the stomach*:—Hēr sint tǣn be wambe coþum and ādum, and hū mon ða yfelan wætan ðære wambe lācnian sicle. Ðonne wambādil tōward siē, ðonne beoþ ða tǣn . . ., Lchdm. ii. 216, 19.

wamb-hord, *es*; *m. A womb-hoard, used of the weapons contained in a fortified place*:—Mē (*the fortified place*) of hrife flēogap hyldē pilas; hwilum ic sweartum swelgan ogingne brūnum beadowæpium; is mīn innaf til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 12; Rā. 18, 10.

wamb-seoc; *adj.* *Diseased in the stomach*:—*Ða wambseocan men þrowiaþ on ðam bæcþearme and on ðam niþerran hrife*, Lechdm. ii. 232, 12; 164, 10.

wamm, *es*; *m. n.* **I.** in a physical sense, (a) *a spot, mark, blot, stain*:—*Wam livor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 17. *Wommum nevis*, 61, 39. (b) *filth, impurity, corruption*:—*Wyrms odde wom lues*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 27; *Zup.* 53, 7. *Cwealmbærne wom letiferam luem* (gipsae crudelitas, quae letiferam civibus luem inferbat, Ald. 69), Hpt. 518, 41. *Wom illuviem, immunditiam* (carceris, Ald. 48), 488, 31. *Gold ðæt in wylme bið womma* (woman, Kmbl. *but MS. has woma*) gehwylces geclænsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2618; El. 1310.

II. *fig.* (a) *a blot, disgrace, damage, hurt*:—*Wom dispendium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 40; 28, 11. *Dispendium, i. damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum æwerdla*, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hēnþa, 140, 68. *Wæs him ful strang wom and witu* (cf. *O. Sax.* al getholōian wities endi wammes, Hēl. 1536), Cd. Th. 278, 24; Sat. 227. *Wam maculam* (qui arguit impium, sibi maculam generat, Prov. 9, 7), Kent. Gl. 292. *Helibendum fæst, wommum gewitna* (grievously punished), Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073. (b) *moral stain, impurity, uncleanness, defilement*:—*Idese mid wide and mid womme besmitan*, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. *Fram wæmme leahtra a labe crimum*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 5. *Womme labe* (qui genitus mundum miseranda labe resolvit, Ald. 182), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 43; 52, 63. *Wom newum* (moribus castis vivunt, ut spurcum vitare pectore nevm, Ald. 168), ii. 92, 82. *Synrust þwean and ðæt wom ærran wunde hēlan*, Exon. Th. 81, 11; Cri. 1322: 94, 23; Cri. 1544. *Op ðæt hafap ældes leoma worldwides wom forbærned*, 62, 25; Cri. 1007. (c) *evil, sin, shameful word or deed*:—*Næfre wommes tæcn in ðam eardgearde eawed weorþeþ*, ac ðe frina gehwylc feor aþugeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. *Eorl ðærne mid teonwundum tæpe behindan*, spreceþ fægere beforan . . . *Byð ðæs wommes gewita weoruda Dryhten*, Fragm. Kmbl. 12; Leas. 7. *Genere mē fram ðam were ðe wom fremme a uiro iniquo eripe me*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. *Wom dydon yldran usse, ðin bebodu bræcon*, Exon. Th. 186, 10; Az. 17: Cd. Th. 234, 25; Dan. 297: Exon. Th. 68, 4; Cri. 1098. *Of ðam welerum ðe wom cweðen a labiis iniquis*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. *Heoð mē wom spreceþ, fīrenap mec wordum*, Exon. Th. 402, 22; Rā. 21, 33. *Nænig bihealan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbeted, ðær hit ða weorud geseoð*, 80, 25; Cri. 1312. *Wer womma leas*, Cd. Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283: Menol. Fox 415; Men. 209: Exon. Th. 89, 4; Cri. 1452. *Clæne, womma lease*, 12, 19; Cri. 188: 450, 27; Dōm. 94. *Womma clæne*, 103, 26; Cri. 1694. *Ne ic culpan in ðe æfre onfunde womma geworhta, and ðu ða word spricest, swā ðu sīe synna gehwylcere gefylled*, 12, 1; Cri. 179. *Hiē wæron womma ðriste, inwitfullc*, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. *Ðu tō fela synna gefremedes; wē ðe nū willap womma gehwylces leān forgielðan*, Exon. Th. 137, 15; Gū. 559. *Apweah mē of sennum, sāule fram wammum*, Ps. C. 38. *Ic eom dædum fah, gewundod mid wommum*, Cd. Th. 274, 20; Sat. 157. *Riht ægyldan ealles ðæs ðe hē on worlde tō wommum gefremede*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 4. *Widgong wif mon wommum bihið, hæled hif hospe mænþa*, Exon. Th. 337, 16; Gu. Ex. 65. *Mānsæða, wommum āwyrgeð*, 95, 24; Cri. 1562: Cd. Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532. *Unriht dōn, wommias wyrcean*, 217, 17; Dan. 24. *Se ðe warnap him wommias worda and dæda*, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fā. 79. [*Goth.* wammē; *gen. pl. macularum*: *O. Sax.* wamm *evil, wrong*: *O. Frs.* wamm *a blemish*: *O. H. Ger.* wamm *damnum*: *Ælf.* wamm; *n. a blemish*.] *v. mæn, white-wamm.*

wamm; *adj.* **I.** *foul*:— *Ic under eorpan sceāwige wom wræscrafu* (? wrad-, MS.) wrāþra gēsta, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rā. 41, 41. **II.** *evil, wicked*:—*Nā ðu be gewyrhtum, Wealdend, fūrum, wommum wyrhtum woldest ūs dōn non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [*O. Sax.* wamm (dād): cf. *Goth.* ga-wammis communis; un-wammis immaculatus, sine macula.]

wamm-cwide, *es*; *m. Evil speaking, reviling, slander, blasphemy*:—*Him (the devils) wæs wrād geworden for womcwidum*, Cd. Th. 282, 6; Sat. 282. *Ne wite ic him ða womcwidas, þeah hē his wyrde ne sīe tō ālætanne ðæs fela hē mē lādes spræc*, 39, 7; Gen. 621.

wamm-dæd, *e*; *f. An evil deed, a misdeed, trespass, crime*:—*Swā swā wē forlætap leahtras on eorðan ðām ðe wið ūs oft āgytāþ, and him womdæða witan ne þencap ‘as we forgive them that trespass against us,’ Hy. 6, 25. Him (David) sāwla Neriend seggan hēt ymb his womdæða Waldendes dōm*, Ps. C. 19: Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. [*O. Sax.* wam-dād: Ef gī ne willeat weron wamdād ālātan, Hēl. 1624.]

wamm-freht, *es*; *n. Divination*:—*Ða ðæt womfreht rēniap ariolorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 8. *Womferht*, 5, 16. Cf. frihtere, frihtung.

wamm-full; *adj. Evil, guilty, criminal, flagitious*:—*Ær se unsýfra (Holofernes) womfull onwōce*, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 77. *Synfultra here . . . womfulra scolu*, Exon. Th. 94, 5; Cri. 1535. *Womfulle, scyldwyrcende (the fallen angels)*, Elen. Kmbl. 1519; El. 761.

wamm-lust, *es*; *m. A foul pleasure, an allurements, seduction*:—*Womlustas lenocinia*, Anglia xiii. 28, 19.

wamm-sceapa, *an*; *m. An evil-doer, a sinner, criminal*:—*Åwyrgeð womsceaða (the devil)*, Exon. Th. 255, 8; Jul. 211. *Womsceapan (the wicked, at the day of judgement)*, 75, 23; Cri. 1226: 96, 7; Cri. 1570.

Åwyrgeðe womsceaðan, leāse leóðhatan, ārleāsra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2595; El. 1299. [*O. Sax.* wam-skaða.]

wamm-scyldig; *adj. Sinful, criminal*:—*Ne mæg ðær (paradise) inwitfull ænig gefēran, womscyldig mon*, Cd. Th. 58, 20; Gen. 949.

wamm-white, *es*; *m. A wound on the face*:—*Swā hwylc man swā ðōtrum womwlite on gewyrce, forgyldo him done womwlite, and his weorc wyrce oð ðæt seó wund hāl sig quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 18. *v. white-wamm.*

wamm-wyrcende working iniquity:—*Ðæt weorþeþ þeódom tō þreá, ðām ðe þonc Gode, womwyrcende, ne cūpan ðæs ðe hē on ðone hālgan beám ahongen wæs*, Exon. Th. 67, 23; Cri. 1093.

wan *wan*. *v. wann.*

wan, *es*; [*n.* (?) cf. *Ælf.* vant (*neut. of vanr*) with *gen.*] *Want, lack*:—*Ne byð mē nānes gōdes wan nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Th. 22, 1. *Hī habbaþ æghwæs genōh, nis him white won*, Exon. Th. 352, 9; Sch. 95. *On ðām ðingum ðe hī won hæðon in eis quae minus habuerat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 15. *v. wana*; *m., and next word.*

wan; *adj.* **I.** *wanting, absent*:—*Ðā getreowde hē in godcundne sultom, ðær se mennisca wan wæs confidens in divinum, ubi humanum deerat, auxilium*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. *Him won (wona, MS. Ca.) ne wæs seó monung ðære godcundan ārfæstnesse non defuit admonitio divinae pietatis*, 4, 25; S. 599, 23. *Ne wiht mē wonu bið nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Surt. 22, 1: 33, 10. *Ær ðon ðe Drihten on heofenas āstige, þonon hē næfre won wæs purh his godcundnesse miht*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17. **II.** *lacking, not possessed of*:—*Wē tīres wone ā būtan ende sculon ermpu dreógan*, Exon. Th. 17, 15; Cri. 270.

III. *with numerals (v. les), less.* Cf. *wana*; *adj. IIIa.*:—*Ðæt rice hē hæfde ānes won ðe twēntig wintra*, Bd. 4, 1; M. 252, 9. *Ānes won ðe syxtig wintra*, 3, 24; M. 238, 2. *Ānes won ðe twēntig wintra*, 5, 1; M. 386, 25. *Gewurpad mid ðām æwlestum ceastrum ānes won ðe ðrittigum*, i, 1; S. 473, 26 note. [*Goth.* wans wanting (Tit. i, 6): *O. Sax.* wan: *O. Frs.* won: *O. H. Ger.* wan wesan deesse: *Ælf.* vanr.] *v. wana*; *adj.*

wana, *an*; *m.* **I.** *want, lack, absence*:—*Mē ys feós wana deest mihi pecunia*, Ælf. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 12. *Hlāfes wæs wana panis deerat*, Gen. 47, 13. *Donne wana (wona, Hatt. MS.) bið ðæs ðe hiē habban woldon hae cum desunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 126, 22. *Hit nān mon ne mæg eall habban, ðæt him ne sīe sumes pinges wana*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 19. *Ðū mænst gif ðe ānies willan wana biþ*, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22: 29, 1; Fox 102, 18. *Donne is sum gōd full ælces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana*, 34, 1; Fox 134, 27: Homl. Th. i. 272, 13: ii. 400, 11; Ps. Th. 33, 9; Shrn. 202, 11. *Gif hwam ðara twēgra hwæðeres wana biþ*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. *Ðam bið gomenes wana ðe ða earfæða dreógeþ*, Exon. Th. 183, 17; Gū. 1328. *Mē is wana æt ðam scýrgeseatte ðu micelys ðe mine foregangan hæfdon*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4. *Swā ic feós bið ðe swā ic wanan hæbbe ðæs ðe mē N. behēt (I have not got what N. promised me)*, L. O. 10; Th. i. 182, 7.

Ia. *in connection with numerals.* *v. wana*; *adj. IIIa.*:—*Hire daga rīm gefylled wæs, ðæt is ānes geāres wana sixtigra wintra (there wanted one year of sixty; undesexaginta annorum)*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6 note. **II.** *want of necessities, lack, want, defect*:—*Dispendium, i. damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum æwerdla*, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hēnþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. *Wanan inopiam* (cum panis copia plebis inopiam refocillantes, Ald. 53), Hpt. Gl. 497, 26. [*Þet ich purh to muche wone ne falle i fulde of sunne . . . ðet ich mote underuon boðe wone and weole þe ine cwemnesse*, O. E. Homl. i. 213, 28–32. *And tah þu wone hefestoder drechdest ani derf*, H. M. 29, 8. *Uor wone of wisesne*, A. R. 68, 8.] *v. for-wana*; *wan.*

wana; *adj. generally indeclinable.* **I.** *wanting, lacking, absent*, (a) *with substantive verb, wana wesan to be wanting*:— *Ic eom wana of ðam getele desum*, Ælf. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 11. *Ān þing ðe is wana (wona, Lind., Rush.) unum tibi deest*, Lk. Skt. 18, 22: Mk. Skt. 10, 21. *Wæs eow ænig þing wana? numquid aliquid defuit uobis?* Lk. Skt. 22, 35. *Hwæt ys mē gyt wana (gwona, Lind.: woen, Rush.)? quid mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 20. *Ðæt ic wite hwæt wana (wone, Ps. Surt.) sý mē*, Ps. Spl. 38, 6: Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 20. *Ðam biþ anweald wana (anwaldes wana, Cott. MS.)*, 36, 3; Fox 176, 13. *Mē wana is ægþer ge spadu ge mattuc*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. *Synn wana nā byð peccatum non deerit*, Scint. 78, 4; Kent. Gl. 335. *Wana sīe absit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 57. *Mē synd wana penegas desunt mihi nummi*, Ælf. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 13. *Ne heora martyrhāða wona wæron heofonlicu wundru nec martyrio eorum coelestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4. (b) *in connection with numerals, wanting for the completion of a number*:—*Ðæs hærfest cymþ ymb oðer swylc būtan ānre wanan after one less than the same number of days comes autumn*, Menol. Fox 280; Men. 141. *.X. gear būton .xv. wucan wanan (fifteen weeks were wanting to complete the ten years)*, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 17.

II. *wanting, destitute of, without something*:—*Se ne ongytēþ ða þeostra his āgenra synna, wite hē ðæt hē bið wana ðæs ecan leohtes*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36.

III. *wanting, not complete, deficient*:—*Gif nān wuht full nære, ðonne nære nān wuht wana; and gif nān wuht wana nære, ðonne nære*

nân wuht full; for ðý biþ ænig full þing, ðe sum biþ wana, and for ðý biþ ænig þing wana, ðe sum biþ full, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 20-23. Genôg sweotol hit is ðæt ðæt full gôð wæs ær ðam ðe ðæt wana omnia perfecta minus integris priora esse clauerunt, 34, 2; Fox 136, 12. III. a. with numerals, *wanting, save* (cf. *Goth. fidwôr tiguns ainamma wanans*, 2 Cor. 11, 24). v. wana; m. I. a. wan; *adj.* III. As appears especially in the first of the following passages, the word and the numerals which precede and follow it as much form a compound as do the words which give the number they express in modern English:—Hē wæs æne-wana-xxx-wintre (xxix wintra eald, col. 3), Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 1. Ænes wana fiftig, Andr. Kmbl. 2079; An. 1040. Ænes wona sixtig wintra *undesexaginta annorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. Gewurp mid ðam ædelestum ceastrum anes wana drittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26. Ðæt rice hē hæfde ænes wona .xx. wintra (ān læs ðe twēntig, MS. B.), 4, 1; S. 563, 15. Hē Norþanhymbra ðeode ænes wana .xx. wintra fore wæs *genti Nordanhymbrorum decem et novem annis præfuit*, 5, 1; S. 614, 21. [Ful telc þer wæs wone, þat Corineus nas ouercome, Laym. 1905. Him ne schal beo wone nouht (no þing, v. l.) of his wille, Misc. 104, 57. Hem was ðat water wane, Gen. and Ex. 3353. Wane or wantyng *absens, deessens*, Prompt. Parv. 515. ¶ *with numerals*:—On wane of an hundred ninety-nine, Gen. and Ex. 1028. Twa wone of twenti *duo de viginti*, Kath. 67.] v. wan; *adj.*

wana-beām. v. wanan-beām.

wan-æht, e; *f. Scant possession*:—Nāh ic fela goldes . . . ic mē sylf ne mæg fore minum wonæhtum willan ādreogan, Exon. Th. 458, 19; Hy. 4, 103. Cf. wan-spēd.

wanan-beām, es; *m. A spindle-tree* (v. English Plant Names, E. E. T. S. Pub., and cf. *O. H. Ger. spinnel-boum fusarius*):—Wananbeām (uanan-, uuonan-) *fusarius*, Txs. 65, 935; Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 5. Wanabeām *fusarius*, 36, 58; *f. fusarius*, i. 286, 3.

wanool; *adj. Unstable, uncertain, fickle, fluctuating*:—Hió hit gecyþ self mid hire hwurfulness ðæt hió biþ swiþe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 35. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ða wancan (wouclan, v. l.) treowa ðæs blindan lustes *deprehendisti caeci numinis ambiguus uultus*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [Ðis wunder (the mermaid) wuoc in wankel stede, Misc. 18, 566. This world is wondur wankille, Halliw. Dict. *O. Sax.* wankol (hugi): *O. H. Ger.* wanchal *lubricus, infidelis*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wankil-heidi *fluctuatio*.]

wand; e, f. *9* a mole:—Wond (wand, uuond) *talpa*, Txs. 101, 1973. v. wande-weorpe.

-wand. v. ge-wand.

wande-weorpe, an; *f. A mole* (cf. later English mold-werp, still used in some dialects: *O. H. Ger.* mu-werfo *talpa*, Grff. i. 1040; *M. H. Ger.* molt-wurf, *Ger.* maul-wurf; *Icel.* mold-varpa):—Wondeuweorpe (uandæuui[o]rpa, uuondæuweorpe) *talpa*, Txs. 101, 1975. Wandewurpe *talpa vel palpo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 60; *talpa*, 78, 19. v. wand.

wandian; *p. ode*. I. *to turn aside from something (gen.)*:—Ne beforan manegon sôdes ne wanda *nec in iudicio plurimorum acquiesces sententiae, ut a vero devies*, Ex. 23, 2. II. *to turn aside from a task, purpose, duty, etc., to hesitate, shrink, flinch*, (a) absolute:—Ic wandige (āwandige, v. l.) *ureor, Elfc. Gr. 27*; Zup. 162, 2. Hē wandode ðā gît (*dissimulante illo*); ac hig gelæhton hys hand and his wifes hand and gelæddon hig út of ðære byrig, Gen. 19, 16. Wandode se wisa (Daniel), hwæte ðe wode cwæð tō ðam ædeling, Cd. Th. 250, 24; Dan. 550. Hē ne wandode nā æt ðam wīgplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 42. Ne mæg nā wandian se ðe wreacu þenceþ freān, 139, 22; By. 258. Oft mon bið swiðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and swiðe lætræde *agendi tarditas*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 14. (b) where the grounds for turning aside are given, *to care for, be influenced by*:—Dū ne wandast for nānon menn *non est tibi cura de aliquo*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Ðū for nānon men ne wandast *non accipis personam*, Lk. Skt. 20, 21. Ne wandap hē for ricum ne for heānum *qui personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. For hira feonda yrrc ic wandode *propter iram inimicorum distuli*, 32, 27. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hātan lēges *nec ignium tardatus ardoribus*, Nar. 15, 20. Ne wanda ðū for ricum ne for heānum ne for nānum scette *non accipies personam nec munera*, Deut. 16, 19. Nō wandige hē for ðan yflan willan *non consideret malam voluntatem*, R. Ben. 92, 11. (c) where that which is turned aside from is given, (a) by a clause:—Sume synna beoþ swiþe unsýrfele, ðæt se man wandap ðæt hē hi æfre āsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Ðonne ðū behāt behæst, ne wanda ðū ðæt ðū hit ne gelæste *cum uolum uoveris, non tardabis reddere*, Deut. 23, 21. Ne wanda ðū, ðæt ðū ðinum frýnd ne helpe, 15, 10. (B) by the dat. infin.:—Hī ne wandiaþ tō liggenne on stuntnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 2. Hē ne wandode nā him metes tō tyllenne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (d) with the constructions of (b) and (c. a.):—Ðæt hyra nān ne wandode ne for mīnan lufan ne for minum ege, ðæt hý ðæt folcriht ārehton, Chart. Th. 486, 23. Ne wandige nā se mæssepreost nō for rices mannes ege, ne for feoð, ne for nānes mannes lufon, ðæt hē him symle riht ðeme, Blickl. Homl. 43, 9. (e) with the constructions of (b) and (c. B.):—Ða bydelas ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ænigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, Wulfst. 191, 6. III.

to turn aside from punishing, injuring, etc., to refrain from, spare a person or thing (dat.). (a) absolute:—Ðæt man nāne ne slôge . . . būton hē fleon wille oþþe hine werian; ðæt man ne wandode ðonne, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Suele hē hine wandigende ofersuðe *quasi parcendo superare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 15; 295, 12. Næs wandigendre ðonne hit gedafenlic siē *non plus quam expediat, parcens*, 17; Swt. 127, 4. (b) with dat.:—Ne wandode ic nā minum sceatum ða hwile ðe eow uufrið on handa stôð *I did not spare my treasures while you had hostilities on hand*, Chart. Erl. 229, 27. Ða ðe heora Drihtne wiðsacan nolden, ðam man nān þinge ne wandode, ac hī tō ealre ymde getucode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 71. Ne wanda ðū nān ðing ne āra ðū nānum rice *non parcat oculus tuus ulli regno*, Anglia x. 88, 47. Se wilnaþ suifur ðæt mon lufge sôðfædsnesse ðonne hine selfne, se ðe wilnaþ ðæt mon nāne ryhtwisnesse fore him ne wandige *ille se ipso amplius veritatem desiderat amari, qui sibi a nullo vult contra veritatem parci*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 17. (c) with a clause:—Sanctus Paulus geliefde, ðæt hē swā micle unscealdigra wære his nihestena blôdes swā hē læs wandode ðæt hē hira undeāwas ofslôge *Paulus eo se a proximorum sanguine mundum credidit, quo ferendis eorum uitis non pepercit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 11. [Love wol love—for no wight wol hit wonde, Ch. L. G. W. 1187. Wolde I wonde for no sinne, Gow. i. 332, 7. For us ne schalt þou wonde, Jos. 399. To love nul i noht wonde, Spec. 29. Sche wold for no man wond, that sche no wold to him fond, Am. and Amil. 550. He wonded no woþe of wekked knaueþ, þat he ne passed þe port, Allit. Pms. 63, 855. For to speke alle vilanie nel nu no kniht wonde for shame, P. S. 335, 262. Lust whi ihc wonde bringe þe Horn to honde, Horn 337. Þon her son sche wolde nought wonde, Rich. 228.] v. ā-, for-wandian; un-wandigende.

-wandigendlice. v. un-forwandigendlice.

wandlung, e; *f. Changing, mutation*:—Hiē beheoldon on ðē heora āgen gecynd, and on heora wandlunga hiē gecyþdon heora fæstrædsnesse *servavit circa te propriam in ipsa sui mutabilitate constantiam*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wandelunga *mutatio*, cf. *O. L. Ger.* wandlōn *to change*.]

-wandodlic, -lice. v. un-forwandodlic, -lice.

wandrian; *p. ode To wander, rove, roam*:—Wandriendu *ludivaga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 26. I. in a physical sense:—Se steorra (Saturn) wandraþ ofer oþrum steorran, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13; Met. 24, 23. Wandraþ *vagatur*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 56. Hī maciaþ cal be luste, woriaþ and wandriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Hraefen wandrode, Fins. Th. 69; Fin. 34. Wandrigende pucan *uagantes demonas*, Germ. 388, 37. II. figurative. (a) *to leave one's proper work*:—Ðonne gæð Dine út sceāwian ða eldiðigan wif, ðonne hwelces monnes môd forlæt his ægne tilunga, and sorgaþ ymb oðerra monna wisan, ðe him nāht tō ne limpð, and færd swā wandriende from his hæde and of his endebyrdnesse. Sihhem geniædde ðæt mæden ðā hē hiē gemette swā wandrian Dina, *ut mulieres videat extraneae regionis, egreditur, quando unaquaque mens sua studia negligens, actiones alienas curans extra habitum atque extra ordinem proprium vagatur. Quam Sichem opprimit; quia inventam in curis exterioribus diabolus corrumpit*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 19-23. (b) *to proceed without plan, follow an uncertain course*:—Swā ða sylestan men swiþor ðæs eorþlican ðing forseoþ, swā hī læs rēccaþ hū sió wyrd wandrige, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 25. Ðiós wandriende wyrd ðe wē wyrd hātaþ, 39, 6; Fox 220, 5. [*M. H. Ger.* wandern.]

wandung, wan-fāh, -feax, -fôta, -fýr. v. for-wandung, wann-fāh, -feax, -fôta, -fýr.

wang, es; *m*. I. the word, which is almost confined to poetry, may be rendered by words denoting the surface of the ground taken in their most general sense, *field, plain, land, country, place*:—Wonge (wongc?) *arvum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 51. Mec se wæta wong wundrum freorig of his innape cende *rossida me genuit gelido de viscere tellus* (Ald.), Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rā. 36, 1. Se wong seomap eadig and onsuð. Is ðæt æpele lond blōstnum geblōwen, beorgas ðær ne muntas steāpe ne standap . . . ne dene ne dalu illic *plancities tractus diffundit apertos, nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Wlitig is se wong . . . ænlic is ðæt iglond, 198, 8; Ph. 7. Wynsum wong, wealdas grēne, 198, 20; Ph. 13. Se hālgwa wong *Paradise*, 227, 5; Ph. 418. Brūcan wonges, . . . neotan londes frætwa, 268, 1; Ph. 149. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (cf. londes wyn, 130, 15; Gū. 438) swedrað *whether the land grew less delightful to him*, 123, 15; Gū. 123. Ic ða stowe ne can ne ðæs wanges (the place where the cross was buried) wiht ne ða wisan cann, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. On ðam wange, ðær hē sorge gefremede on the scene of his wrong-doings, Beo. Th. 4010; B. 2003. Hī gesēgon wyrm on wonge licegan *he saw the serpent lying on the ground*, 6070; 3039. On wonge, wæterfūðum neāh, 4476; B. 2242; Cd. Th. 113, 4; Gen. 1882; Exon. Th. 485, 21; Rā. 72, 1. Næs ðær hlāfes wist werum on ðam wonge (the island of *Medmonia*), Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Hē sceal ðý wonge (the island in the fens where *St. Guthlac's hermitage* was) wealdan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gū. 674. Hý ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, 130, 34; Gū. 448. Hē wang sceawode fore burggeatum *he reconnoitred the place*, Andr. Kmbl. 1678; An. 841:

Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413: 4809; B. 2409: 6139; B. 3073. Hī on wang stigon they landed, 456; B. 225. Oīer wong faran to go across country. Exon. Th. 481, 10; Rā. 65, 1. Hryre wong gecrong the ruin sank to earth, 477, 30; Ruin. 32. Done wlitigan wong Paradise, 228, 16; Ph. 439. Wangas blōstmum blōwaf fields bloom with flowers, Menol. Fox 178; Men. 90. Wangas grēne, 410; Men. 206. Dās foldan bearm, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 482, 21; Rā. 67, 5; Cd. Th. 100, 1; Gen. 1657. Wangas, eorðe ælgrēno, Met. 20, 77; Exon. Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811: 451, 32; Dōm. 112. Him wic curon, dær him wliteborhte wongas gefihton, Cd. Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804: Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Sum con wonga bigong, wegas widgielle one knows the world, ways wide-spreading, Exon. Th. 42, 30; Cri. 680. Dæg se georstenlica God besceāwode on wangum dies hesternā Deum conspexit in arvis, Hymn. Surt. 47, 10. On sumeres tid stincap on stōwum, wynnum æfter wongum wyrta geblōwene, Exon. Th. 178, 24; Gū. 1249. Cumap wæstm on wongas weorðlic on hwætum conualles abundabunt frumento, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Ic foldan slite, grēne wongas, Exon. Th. 393, 18; Rā. 13, 2. Wide geond wongas, 491, 8; Rā. 80, 11.

II. the earth, the surface of the earth:—Ic (creation) eorpan eom æghwær brædre, and widgelra ðonne ðes wong grēna (cf. O. Sax. grōni wang the earth), Exon. Th. 426, 34; Rā. 41, 83. Cýpan werum on wonge, 414, 2; Rā. 32, 14: 439, 11; Rā. 59, 2. Seó heá miht on dýsne wang ástæg, Blickl. Homl. 105, 14. Dū eorðan wang ealne gesettest, Hy. 10, 3. Se Ælmihtiga eorpan worhte wliteborhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Gangan ofer foldan wang, Menol. Fox 225; Men. 114.

III. fig. of any surface:—Ic (a cup for cupping) eom stīd and steap wong, stol was in þā wyrta wlietorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rā. 70, 2. [Casteles and tunes, wodes and wonges, Havel. 397. Wonge of londe territorium, Prompt. Parv. 532. Goth. waggs paradisus (2 Cor. 12, 4): O. Sax. wang field, plain, country: O. H. Ger. holz-wang campus nemoreus: Icel. vandr (poet.) field.] v. beadu-, deað-, fold-, freodo-, gras-, grund-, medu-, metud-, sæ-, sæl-, sige-, stān-, stol-, stede-, wæl-, wil-wang, neorxna wang, and wang-turf.

wang, es; m.: wange, wænge, wenge, an; n. A cheek, side of the face:—Dæt wange wid ða ceocan ufan maydibula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 3. Dæs wonges locfeax cesaries, 22, 57. Smire dæt hāle wonge mid, Lchdm. ii. 338, 9. Bind on dæt wænge, 20, 10. Smyre dæt weige, 20, 18. Gif hwa ðe slea on ðin swýðre wenge (gewenge, v. l., wonge f. cæke, Rush.) si quis te percuterit in dextera maxilla tua, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Benedictus slōh ðone munuc under dæt weinge mid anre handa, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 10. T him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 192; Sal. 95. Ic ða wongas mid tearum ofergeát, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 556. [Wete weoren his wongen, Laym. 30268. I wette my wonges, Jos. 647. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. wanga; wk. n. maxilla: Icel. vangi; wk. m.] v. þun-wang, -wange, -wenge, ge-wenge.

wang-beard, es; m. A whisker:—Teoþ him ða loccas, and wringe ða éaran, and done wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13.

wange. v. wang a cheek.

wangere, es; m. A pillow, bolster:—Wangere cervical (v. Mk. 4, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 29: 17, 53: i. 25, 45: capitale, ii. 128, 44. Bolster vel wongere cervical, i. capitale, 130, 26. Fram dæle dæs heáfdes mihte wongere (cervical) betwiþ geseted beoþ, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 16. [His helm was his wonger, Chauc. Sir Th. 2102. Goth. ana waggaria super cervical, Mk. 4, 38: O. H. Ger. wangari; m. plumatium.]

wang-stede, es; m. I. a place in open country, a place:—Forlæt of ðam wangstede (cf. stōpon to ðære stōwe, on ða dūne up, 1428; El. 716) rēc ástigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1584; El. 794: 2205; El. 1104. Stenc út cymeþ of ðam wangstede (cf. hē sēcþ dýgle stōwe under dūn-scráfum, 357, 31; Pa. 37). Exon. Th. 358, 13; Pa. 45. On ðam wongstede (the place of the last judgement) wering biðan, 50, 18; Cri. 802. Hwæðer hē cwíne gemette in ðam wongstede (cf. wong, 4809; B. 2409) Wedra þeodon, Beo. Th. 5565; B. 2786. Se dās wongstedas grōf æfter golde (cf. se ðe ða eorþan ongan delfan æfter golde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 23), Met. 8, 56.

II. a town on a plain (wang)?—Hē eode in burh hraðe, . . . stōp on stræte . . . swā him nænig gumaen ongan ne mihte; hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede (cf. hē wang scēawode fore burggeatum, 1678; An. 841. But perhaps wangstede = wang, and the passage means that St. Andrew was unseen as he passed across the space (wang) between the sea and the town. Cf. stede-wang) wære betolden leofne leodfruman . . . Hæfde ða se æðeling in geþrunge carcerne nēh, Andr. Kmbl. 1975; An. 990.

wang-tōp, es; m. A wang-tooth (in northern dialects. v. e.g. Lancashire Gloss. in E. E. D. S. Pub.), molar tooth:—Gif mon ðorm tōd of áslæc, gif hit siðe se wongtōð geselle . . . sciff, tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 11. Wangtēð molares vel gemini, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 32. Wongtoed (-tēþ, Ps. Spl. C.) molas, Ps. Surt. 57, 7. [Wangeteth les messelares, Wrt. Voc. i. 146, 22. Out of a wangtooth sprang a welle (v. Wick. Jud. 15, 19, where the word is used), Chauc. M. T. 3234. Wangetotho molaris, Prompt. Parv. 515. Wangtoth geminus, Cath. Angl. 407. Waynetotho geminus, maxillaris, 406 (see note). Wongtothe utelararis, Wrt. Voc. i. 207.]

wang-turf; gen. -tyrf; f. Turf, grass-land:—Dæt ic mōte ðis gealdor

tōðum ontýnan . . . wlitigan dās wancgturf (cf. the beginning of the article: Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðu meath ðīne æceras bētan gif hī nellap wel wezan, 398, 1, Lchdm. i. 400, 7).

wan-hæfelness. v. wan-hafulness.

wan-hæfenness, e; f. Want, need:—Wanhæfænyse and metelæste famis inedia, Hpt. Gl. 480, 33.

wan-hæle; adj. Having bad health:—Ealle ða ðe wonnhæle wæron, healtte and blinde, dumble and deafe, Nar. 48, 31. [O. H. Ger. wan-heili semianimis, debilis, mancus.] v. wan-hāl.

wan-hælp, e; f. Defective health, weakness, sickness:—Þurh wanhæilde per inopitiam, Scint. 54, 19. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wana-heili debilitas.] v. wan-hālness.

wan-hafa, an; m. A poor person:—Wanhafa and þearfa ic eom inops et pauper sum ego, Ps. Spl. 85, 1.

wan-hafness, e; f. Poverty, want:—Nis wanhafnes (inopia) ondræðendum hine, Ps. Spl. 33, 9.

wan-hafol; adj. Need, destitute:—Him embe stōdon wēpende wyde-wan and wanhafele þearfan, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 65. Widewena bigleofa and wanhafolra manna, ii. 23, 765. Gehelp wanhafolum mannum mid ðinum āgenum spēdum, i. 21, 363.

wan-hafulness, e; f. Need, want, destitution:—Nis wanhafolnes (inopia) ondræðendum hine, Ps. Lamb. 33, 10. Ūre wanhæflesnes inopie nostrae, 43, 24.

wan-hāl; adj. Imperfect as regards health or soundness of body, weak, sick, maimed, infirm, unsound:—Wanhāl inbecillis, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 23. Betere ðe ys dæt ðū gā wanhāl (debilis) oððe healt tō life, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8; Mk. Skt. 9, 43. Hī God mætsodon swā oft swā ænig wanhāl mann wurde gehæled, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 229. Dæt wanhāl wæs and alēwed, dæt gē āwurpan quod debile erat proiebat, R. Ben. 51, 15. Dý las ðe ān wannhāl scēp ealle ða eowde besmīte, Homl. Th. i. 124, 32. Swā hwylc man swā on gecynde oðerne wanhāle (debilem) dō, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 17. Ða ðe limseðe wæron, wering, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wanhāle, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Næs ðær wīnes drenc būton wanhālum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 202. Hē wolde gehelfan þearfum and wanhālum, 26, 276: Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Clypa þearfan and wanhāle and healte and blinde uoca pauperes, debiles, clodos, caecos, Lk. Skt. 14, 13, 21. [Icel. wan-heill unsound, disabled, ill.] v. wan-hæle.

wan-hālian; p. ode To weaken, impair the health or soundness of something:—Þurh ðisne drync beoð ægdær ge ða sǽwle ofslagene ge ða lichaman gewanhālode, Homl. Ass. 146, 51. [O. H. Ger. wana-heilen debilitare; ka-wanaheilit debilitatus.]

wan-hālness, e; f. Weakness, sickness, unsoundness, infirmity:—Ðæm abbode is ā tō bechealdenne heora (fratrum infirmorum) wanhālness (inbecillitas), R. Ben. 75, 11. Wanhālness (debilitate) ealles lichaman, Scint. 38, 7. Dysig æfter untrumnyse his ongyt, and æfter wanhālness (inbecillitatem) gecyudes his wāt, 97, 15. Brōþor se untruma gif hē gefrēt hys weaxan wanhālness (inbecillitatem), Anglia xiii. 442, 1102. Cf. wan-hælp.

wan-hlyte; adj. Not having a share in something, destitute of:—Wanhlytne expertem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 8. [Cf. Icel. van-hlyta; adj. unfairly dealt with; van-hlyrt an unfair share.] v. or-hlyte.

wan-hoga, an; m. One who is wanting in understanding, a foolish, imprudent person:—Hī lifiaþ him in māne, heahgestreōn healdap georne, . . . and wēnaþ wanhogan dæt hý wile God gehýran, Salm. Kmbl. 639; Sal. 319. Ic ðīne weogas wanhogan lārde, dæt hiē ārleāse eft gecerdan tō hiora sǽula hiorde, Ps. C. 105. v. un-hoga, and following words.

wan-hygd, -hygdu(-o) [cf. ofer-hygd] want of mind, folly, rashness, recklessness, imprudence:—For wlenca and for wonhygdum hī ceastre worhton, and tō heofonum up hlæðræ rærdon, Cd. Th. 100, 33; Gen. 1673. Grendel for his wonhyðum wæpna ne rēceþ; ic dæt ðonne forhigce dæt ic sword bere, Beo. Th. 872; B. 434. [Cf. Icel. van-hygga want of forethought.]

wan-hygdig, -hýdig; adj. Foolish, imprudent, thoughtless, careless, reckless:—Wonhyðig wer vir insipiens, Ps. Th. 91, 5; Exon. Th. 95, 14; Cri. 1557: 343, 25; Gn. Ex. 162. Ne sceal wita nō tō hātheort, ne tō hraðwyrdne, ne tō wāc wigne, ne tō wanhyðig, 290, 19. Ne mid swifran his nele brýsan wanhyðig gemōd Wealdend engla, ne ðone wlcacan smiocan wāces flāscres wætere gedwæscan, Dōm. L. 50. Wonhyðige (the apostate angels), Elen. Kmbl. 1522; El. 763. [Cf. Icel. van-hugaðr ill-considered.]

wanian; p. ode.

I. trans. (1) To make less, lessen, diminish, curtail:—Hī sculon ælce dæg eacan dæt mon ælce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Symble hē bið gyfende, and hē ne wanaþ nān þing his, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 46: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. Hwæt tō bōte mihte æt ðam færcwealme ðe his leōdscepe swýðe drehte and wanode, Th. i. 270, 10. Hē leōde mīne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. (The last two passages might be taken under (3).) Wirceap ealle ða þing ðe Drihten eow bebeað, and ne fce gē nān þing ne ne waniaþ (nec addas quidquam nec minuas), Deut. 12, 32. Ne sý dæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan, gif hī ne wanige se dās woruld teode, Exon. Th. 335, 15;

Gn. Ex. 34. Ne ȳcē gē nān þing . . . ne gē wanion *non addetis . . . nec auferetis*, Deut. 4, 2. Godes dōmas nāwþer ne nā wanian ne ne ēcan, Blickl. Homl. 81, 4. (2) to bring within narrower limits, to abate, check, reduce. v. (4):—Wona dæt ondsprynisse minne *offendiculum*, Rtl. 11, 13. Wē sceolon ða fūlan gālrysse synne wanian, Homl. Th. i. 96, 22. Dæghwomlice wē sceolon ūre synna wanian; for ðan ðe hī beoð gegaderode tō micelre hýpan, gif wē hī weaxan lætaþ, ii. 466, 6. Ðā wolde dæt folc dæt fȳr ađwæscan, gif hit ænig wæta wanian mihte, 140, 17. (3) to weaken, impair, injure. v. wanung, I. (3):—Windas blāwþa brecende, weccaþ and woniaþ woruld mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Hē bebeað dæt mon nāenne mon ne slōge, and eac dæt man nānuht ne wanide ne ne yfelade dæs ðe on dæm ciricum wære dato *praecepto*, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inuolatos securosque esse sinerent, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. (3a) to weaken, reduce by medical treatment. Cf. wanung, I. (3a):—Læcas lærdon dæt nān man on ðam mōnþe ne drenc ne druce, ne āhwær hī lichoman wanige, būtan his nȳðpearf wære, Lchdm. ii. 146, 12. Manega nellāþ heora ðing wanian on Mōnandæg (cf. þrȳ dagas (the last Monday in April, the first Mondays in August and January) syndon on dām for nānre neode ne mannes ne neutes blōd sȳ tō wanienne . . . Se ðe on dȳsum dagum hī blōd gewanige, sȳ hit man sȳ hit nȳten, dæs ðe wē secgan gehȳrdan, dæt on ðam forman dæge oþþe ðam feorþan dæge hī lif geandþa, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–22), Homl. Th. i. 100, 25. (4) to cause to cease or fail, to bring to nought, destroy, frustrate:—Ic wile ābelge, wonie hyre willan, Exon. Th. 402, 21; Rā. 21, 33. Mon scel ðone unþeaw of mynstre wanian and mid ealle āwȳrtwalian *hoc vitium radicatus amputandum est de monasterio*, R. Ben. 56, 16. (5) to put in an inferior position:—Ðū wanodest (*minuisti*) hine lytle læs fram ænglum, Ps. Spl. 8, 6.

II. *intrans.* (1) To wane, become less, decrease, diminish:—Ne weox hī welena (wela nā?), ne eac næfre ne wanāþ, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 29. Hī wered wanode æfre ðe leng ðe swiðor, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Ða wæteru wanodon *aquae decrebescant*, Gen. 8, 5. Þeacū ūs ūre spēda wanodon, Shr. 167, 13. Dæt sword ongan wanian . . . hit eal gemealt, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607. Ða wæteru begunnon tō wanigenne *aquae coeperunt minui*, Gen. 8, 3. (1a) of the moon's phases:—Ðonne se mōna wanāþ, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. Dæghwamlice dæs mōnan leōht byð weaxende and waniende, Lchdm. iii. 242, 7. Dās wȳrte ðū scealt niman on wanigendum mōnan, i. 320, 3. (2) to wane, become inferior, decline, decay:—Ðes middangeard wanāþ and weaxþ, Fragu. Kmbl. 60; Lēas. 32. Hit gebyraþ dæt hē weaxe and dæt ic wanige *illum oportet crescere, me autem minui*, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Wanige hī weorðscipe, L. Ath. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 23. Gesiðð hē ða dōmas wonian and weandan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Nān þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs siððan hit wanian onginþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 9. Ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bið wanigende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 21. [O. Frs. wania: O. H. Ger. wanōn: *Icel.* vana to diminish; to spoil, destroy.] v. ā-, ge-wanian; wan; adj., wana; adj.

wānīan; p. ode To lament, deplore, (1) absolute:—Dæt synfulle mancȳnn wēpaþ and wāniāþ, Wulfst. 183, 2. Ðonne grāniāþ and wāniāþ ða ðe hēr blissedon and fægnedon, 245, 3; Anglia viii. 336, 41. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wānende, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Ða wānigendran welras (wāniendan, Wulfst. 139, 8) os *lugens*, Dōm. L. 208. (2) with reflexive dative:—Hē wānode him sylfum: 'Wā is mē earmum . . .', Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. (3) with acc.:—Sār wānigean, Beo. Th. 1579; B. 787. Wānian, Exon. Th. 166, 22; Gū. 1046. Ogan hē sār cwānian, wȳrd wānian, wordum mælde . . ., 274, 24; Jul. 538. (4) with reflex dat. and (a) acc.:—Hē him wæs wāniende ægder ge his āgene heardsælþa gealles dæs folces *ipse nunc suam, nunc publicam infelicitatem deflet*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20. (b) a clause:—Hē him wæs wāniende dæt hē tō him cūcan ne com, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 4. [Heo weop for hire weisid, wanede hire sides, Laym. 25847. Weape and wony (weinen, 1st MS.), 25827. Wepenn and wanenn for hiss sinne, Orm. 5053. Hit cumeþ weopinde and woniende iweiteþ . . . þeo moder greoneþ and þ̅ bearn woaneþ, Fragu. Philps. 5, 32–41. Heo woneþ and greoneþ day and nyht, Misc. 152, 187. Scholde eac mon woni and grede, O. and N. 975. O. H. Ger. weinōn *flere, lacrymare, ejulare, vagire*: *Icel.* veina to wail. Cf. *Goth.* wainags unhappy.]

wanigend, es; m. One who diminishes, weakens, impairs, injures, spoils, etc. v. wanian:—Gȳf him þince dæt hē on reāðum horse riðe, dæt byð hīs gōða wanigend (wanung, MS. T.) if he dreams that he is riding on a bay horse, that means there will be a spoiler of his goods, Lchdm. iii. 172, 29.

wani[gend]-lic; adj. Diminutive (as a grammatical term), expressing diminution:—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, dæt synd waniendlice, ða geswutelīaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 17. *Diminutiva* synd waniendlice. *Clam* is digellice and of ðam is wanigendlic *clanculum* hwōnlīcor digellice, 38; Zup. 231, 1–3.

waniht. v. wanniht.

wann; adj. Dark, dusty, sable, lurid, livid:—Wann bruntus, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 40. Wonn, ii. 12, 58. Won, 127, 23. Ða sweartan lurida, wan

and flæc *luridus*, 53, 16. Ða wannan *libida* (but the Latin is *livida* (*vibex*), Ald. 77–8), 88, 3: 50, 33. Ðære wannan *cerula*, 24, 58. Ða wonnan aetrian *livida toxica*, 112, 63: 50, 80. Ða wonnan *lividas*, 53, 1. (1) blue-black, livid:—Ðonne se dæl dæs lichoman sið gewend blæc oþþe won oþþe swilces hwæt, Lchdm. ii. 82, 12. Gif dæt blōd swiðe reað sið oþþe won, 254, 10. Swearte f̅ wan[ne] wale *caerulea* (*nigra, tetra, tansa*) *vibice* (*livore*), Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Gif ða ðmihtan wannan þing oþþe ða reāðan sȳn ūtan cumen, Lchdm. ii. 82, 21. (2) of the colour of living creatures, swarthy, dusty, dark-hued:—Se wonna þegn, swearn and saloneþ, Exon. Th. 433, 8; Rā. 50, 4. Bið se wærloga (*the wicked at the judgement day*) won and wileteas, hafap weriges bleo, 95, 30; Cri. 1565. Deoful ætȳwde wann and wileteas, hæfde weriges hīw, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171. Hræfen gōl wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53. Se wonna hreft, Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Wanna, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206; Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Bearg won, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rā. 41, 107. (3) of the colour of material, dark, dingy:—ȳs mīn bæc wonn, Exon. Th. 496, 13; Rā. 85, 14. Wonnun hyrstum gefrætwed, 436, 1; Rā. 54, 7. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wæddum, and mec on þeostre ālegde biwundenne mid wonnun clāþum, 87, 12; Cri. 1424. (4) as a (poetical) epithet of shade, cloud, night, etc.:—Gif him (*the stars*) wan fore wolcen hangap (cf. ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22) ne mægen hī leoman ansendan *nubibus atris condita nullum fundere possunt sidera lumen*, Met. 5, 4. Sceadu wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. Seo deorce niht won gewiteþ, Exon. Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99: 292, 23; Wand. 292. Ðā se æþela glām setlgong sohte, swearc noitdodor won under wolcnum, 178, 34; Gū. 1254. In ðisse wonnan niht, 163, 30; Gū. 1001. On waure niht scriðan, Beo. Th. 1409; B. 702. Hē geseah deorc gesweorc semian swearn, wonn and wæste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. Ða wonnan niht mōna onlihteþ (cf. se mōna liht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25), Met. 11, 61. Færeþ sunne in dæt wonne genip under wætra gefring, Exon. Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Wolcnu wann, Cd. Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. Sceadu sweoderodon wonn under wolcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839. Wan, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651. Won, Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rā. 4, 37. Wonnun nihtum, 496, 3; Rā. 85, 8. (5) as a (poetical) epithet of water (cf. Myn is the drenching in the see so wan, Chauc. Kn. T. 1598):—ȳðgeblond āstigeþ won tō wolcnum *the troubled waves mount dark to heaven*, Beo. Th. 2752; B. 1374. Wonn, Exon. Th. 383, 34; Rā. 4, 20. Hē þeahte bearn middangearde wonnan wæge *he covered earth's children with the dark wave*, Cd. Th. 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Gewāt se wilða fugel ofer wonne wæg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Hē wolde dæt wanne wæter tō wine āwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 16. Sweart wæter, wonne wælstreāmas, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301: 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Gārsecg þeahte swearn synnihte wonne wægas *black everlasting night covered ocean, the dark waves*, 8, 4; Gen. 119. (6) as a (poetical) epithet of fire. v. wann-fȳr:—Nū sceal glēd fretan, wȳrdan wonna lēg, wigena strengel, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Se wonna lēg, Cd. Th. 309, 24; Sat. 715. v. brūn-wann.

wann-fāh; adj. Dark-hued:—Wonfāh wale, Exon. Th. 435, 11; Rā. 53, 6.

wann-feax; adj. Dark-haired, with raven-black tresses:—Wonfeax wale, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rā. 13, 8.

wann-fōta, an; m. A bird with dark feet (?):—Stāngella vel wanfōta *pelicanus* (cf. porphyronis, pelicanus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 94, 498), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20.

wann-fȳr, es; n. Lurid fire:—Woufȳres wælm, se swearta līg *lurid fire's glow; the dark flame*, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966.

wann-hæwe; adj. Dark-blue, blue-black:—Ða wonhæwan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66.

wannian. v. ā-wannian.

wanniht; adj. Livid:—Ða wan[n]ihtan *lividas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 32. v. wann.

wann-sælig; adj. Unblest, miserable, evil:—Grendel, wonsælig wer, Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Wineleas, wonsælig genime him wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. In ðisse wonsæligan worulde life, 158, 33; Gū. 919. Weras wonsælige mē (*Christ*) slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1925; An. 965. Wonsælige, Elen. Kmbl. 953; El. 478. Frōde sace sēmaþ, sibbe gelæraþ, ða ær wonsælige āwegen habbaþ, Exon. Th. 334, 24; Gn. Ex. 21. Werum wonsæligum (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 1952; El. 978.

wann-sceaft, e; -sceafte(-a; m. ?), an; f. I. misfortune, misery, unhappiness:—Hī sorge ne cūdon, wonsceaft wera, wiht unhælo, Beo. Th. 240; B. 120. Ic ne wrecaþ meahthe on wigan feore wonsceaft mīne, ac ic ealle polige, Exon. Th. 499, 16; Rā. 88, 16. Lāð biþ æghwær fore hīs wonsceaftum wineleas hæle, 329, 10; Vy. 32.

II. some form of disease:—Hū mon sceal ða wætan and wonsceafta (ða wonsceaftan in the section, 246, 6, where no other malady than ða wætan is referred to except ða āheardodan swilas) ūtan lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 166, 22. [Cf. O. Sax. than wōpiat thār wanskefti thie hēr ē an wunnon sind, Hēl. 1352.]

wan-scrȳd[d]; adj. Imperfectly clothed, ill-clad:—Hē wæs swiðe

geswæs eallum swincendum, and on mislicum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wæðligum and wanscrýddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wan-seóc; *adj.* *Epileptic, having the falling sickness, frenzied, lunatic*:—Wanseóce comitiales, lunaticos, Hpt. Gl. 519, 43. *v.* bræc-, fylle-, gebræc-, mónap-seóc; bræc-copu.

wansian; *p. ode* [*the word seems to occur only late, and perhaps is due to Scandinavian, cf. Icel. vansi want: wanian is the usual word*] *To diminish*:—Swá hwá swá úre gife ðuþer ððre gödene manne gýfe wansiaþ, wansie him seó heofenlice iateward on heofonrice, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 17. *The compound a-wansian also occurs*:—If áni man ðis ilk forward breke and áwansige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 243, 6. [Marcthes nahltes wansenn and Marcthes dazhes waxenn, Orm. 1901. Wordes catel wacset and wansit as te mone, P. R. L. P. 234, 7. Wansoñ, wansyn evaneo, decreasco, Prompt. Parv. 515.]

wan-spéð, *e*; *f.* *Poverty, indigence*:—þurh wanspéðe *per inopiam*, Sciint. 226, 6. On ðæm gefeohte was ærest anfunðen Scipþia wanspéðe *ea res primo fidem inopie Scythice dedit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 34. Cf. wan-æht.

wan-spéðig; *adj.* *Poor, indigent*:—Sum æhta onlíht; sum bið wanspéðig, Exon. Th. 295, 11; Crá. 31. Ðin wanspéðiga mæg *attenuatus frater tuus*, Lev. 25, 25. Ðás læssan lác, ðe wæron wanspéðiga manna lác, Homl. Th. i. 140, 6. Uton ðón þearfum and wanspéðigum sume híðde úre góða, ii. 100, 35. Se gýttere berýpð ða wanspéðigan, i. 66, 11.

wanspéðigness, *e*; *f.* *Indigence, poverty*:—Of neóðe opþe wanspéðignesse *ex necessitate uel indigentia*, Sciint. 198, 5.

wanung, *e*; *f.* *I. a making less, (1) diminution*. Cf. wanian, *I. (1)*:—Some naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18. Ða word habbaþ hwilon *sincopam*, ðæt ys, wanunge: amauisti vel amasti, hēr ys se uī āwege, 25; Zup. 146, 17. (2) *abatement, reduction, checking*. *v.* wanian, *I. (2)*:—Hwæt getācnap ðæs fylmenes ocyrf on ðam gesceape būtan gālnysse wanunge? Homl. Th. i. 94, 33. (3) *a weakening, an impairing, hurt, injury*. *v.* wanian, *I. (3)*:—Wouung *detrimētum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 29. *Dispendium*, *i. damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerða, wonung, wom, wana, wēl hēþa, 140, 68. Gýf him þince ðæt hē hæbbe rūh lic, ðæt byð his góða wanung, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24. Góða wanigend (wanung, MS. T.), 172, 29. Wanunge *dispendio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 37. Ðæt nāðar ne þā ne ūs God ne þurfa uncunnan for ðære wanungum on ūrum dæge *quatinus nec tibi nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem debus nostris actam*, Chart. Th. 163, 26. Nales būtan mycelre wonunge his weoredes *non sine magno exercitus sui damno*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 7. Is nýð ðæt sume mid wonunge heora woruldæhta synd gerihte *neccesse est ut quidam damnis corriganur*, i. 27; S. 490, 10. Hē mycle wonunge and æwyrðlan wæs wýrcende ðære mærgan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesie cremenitis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Mid ðām hefigestum wonungum his rices fram his feóðnum geswenced *gravissimis regni sui damnis ab hostibus adfectus*, 3, 7; S. 530, 18. (3a) *a weakening, reducing the strength of something*. Cf. wanian, *I. (3a)*:—Flæscs wonunge *carnis maceratione*, Rtl. 14, 33.

II. a growing less, (1) a decrease in number, size, etc. *v.* wanian, *II. (1)*:—Dæghwamlíce geleáfullu men nimap ðæt sand, and ne biþ nēnig wonung on ðæm sande, Shr. 81, 6. Sýmle bið hālgira manna getel geacnóð þurh árleása manna wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 25. (1a) *waning of the moon*. *v.* wanian, *II. (1a)*:—Æfre seó sǣ and se mōna beóð geféran on wæstmē and on wanunge, Lchdm. iii. 268, 13; Homl. Th. i. 102, 28. (2) *decline, decay*. *v.* wanian, *II. (2)*:—Donne se mōna wanap, ðonne tǣcnap hē ðisse worlde wanunge, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. *III. a lack, want, defect*:—Wanunge *defectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 43.

wānung, *e*; *f.* *Wailing, lamentation*:—Wānung *threnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 20. Ðær (in hell) is wānung and grānung and ā singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. Hæðenra grānung and reāfera wānung, 186, 13. Wōp and wānung and heofung and endealeas cwylling, Homl. Th. i. 592, 16. Geórnung and wānung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 104. Se lǣce cyrfð oððe bærnd, and se untruma hrýmð, þeahhwæðere ne miltspā hē ðæs oðres wānung, Homl. Th. i. 472, 16. Uæt getācnap hwilon wānung, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12. Gesac ðæt wānung (*tumultum*) and weopende and mǣniende, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 38. Se āfunde his hlāford licgan heāfoðleāsne and hē ðā mid wānunge wende ūt ongeān *videns cadaver absque capite Holofernis exclamavit voce magna cum fletu*, Anglia x. 101, 365. Mid hreowifere wānung, Homl. Th. i. 466, 33. [Hevi is his greening and seorful is his waning, Fragn. Philp. 5, 35. Wanung and wow, O. E. Homl. i. 173, 231. After al þis cuned of þat bearn iboren þus wanunge and wepunge, H. M. 37, 9. Per wes muchel waning, heortne graning, Laym. 17796. Wop and wonyunge and bymenynge, Mirc. 74, 55. þu telst . . . al mi (the owl's) reorde is woning, O. and N. 311.]

wan-wegende; *adj. (ptēpl.) Waning*:—On wanwegendum mōnan, Lchdm. i. 100, 20. Wanwægendum, 98, 17.

wāpe(-a þ m.), *an*; *f.* *A cloth, rubber* (?cf. wipian):—Gif ðu scéat habban wile oððe wāpan, ðonne seate ðu ðine twā handa ofer ðinum bearme and tōbræð hī swilce scéat āstrece, Techm. ii. 122, 23. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* veipa a woman's hood.]

wapol (-ul, -el) *foam*:—Wapol *famfaluca* (cf. faam, læsung *famfaluca*, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 20: 35, 4 (cf. læsung oððe fām *famfaluca*, 24, 75). *v.* next word.

wapolian; *p. ode* *To foam, bubble up, pour forth (intrans. and trans. ?)*, *abound, swarm*:—Wapolā ebullit (os fatuorum ebullit *stultitiam*, Prov. 15, 2), Kent. Gl. 505. Wapolode *vaporat*, Germ. 398, 220. Up ābræcan, wapeladan *ebulliebant, emergebant* (cadavera horrida *vermium examina ebulliebant*, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 11. Wapedah I up ābræcan *bullirent, exundaverunt* (cum Ethnae montis incendia favillis *scintillantibus* bullirent, Ald. 55), 499, 46. Ingā forrotdedns on bānum mīnum and under mē heo wapelige *ingredietur putredo in ossibus meis et subter me scateat*, Cant. Habac. 16. *v.* preceding word.

wār. *I. sea-weed, waur* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, in which other forms are given, *ware, woare, woore, ore*: see also Jamieson's Dict. *ware*):—Waar, uar, uār *alga*, Txs. 39, 120. Wār, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 46: i. 285, 12.

II. sand, strand. Cf. *sondhyllas alga*, Txs. 39, 125: i. 285, 12. Strēmas weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stāne and sande, wāre (or under I?) and wēge, Exon. Th. 382, 8; Rā. 3, 8. Wāra *sablonum*, strand *sablo* (mentis *fundamina nequaquam arenosis sablonum glareis ultro citroque nutabundis subdidurat*, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 76: (*printed wasa*) 465, 8. Wārum *sablonibus*, 449, 30. *v.* sǣ-wār.

wara, *an*; *m.* *An inhabitant*. *The word is used mostly in the plural, and as the second part of compounds; but the singular in composition is found in ceaster-wara civis, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 32 (cf. ceaster-gewara civis, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 16), and the independent word in the following instances*:—Heofenlicra warena *supernorum civium (habitorum)*, lpt. Gl. 498, 23. Hiē here samnodon ceastre (*printed ceaster*) warena, Andr. Kmbl. 2251; An. 1127. Warum *civibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 40. *In composition both -waran and -ware occur* (cf. Seaxe and Seaxan), and also -waras, v. Sigel-waras. *The forms are united with common nouns, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-waran, -ware; or with proper names, native or foreign, e.g. Lunden-, Rōm-waran, -ware, Bæx-warana land* (cf. Bex-leá, 13), Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 5, Cant-ware, Wiht-ware, Sodom-ware, Syr-ware: see also Up-ware. Cf. *the Icelandic Rōm-verjar, and Latin forms like Angri-varil*. *v.* -waru.

-ware. *v.* preceding word.

warēnian, warnian, wearnian; *p. ode*. *I. intrans. (1) To take heed, beware, be on guard*:—Warniaþ and waciaþ *uideite, vigilate*, Mk. Skt. 13, 33. Hē wolde warnian on ær *he would take precautions*, Gen. 6, 6. Man sceal wacigean and warnian sýmle, Wulfst. 90, 2. (2) *to take heed of, guard against, abstain from* (cf. *Icel.* varna við *to abstain from*):—Warniaþ fram beorman Fariseōrum *cavete a fermento Phariseorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6, 11, 12. Warniaþ fram bōcerum *cavete a scribis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 38. Warniaþ (warnigeap, v. l.) wið Fariseā lāre *attendite a fermento Phariseorum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Ðæt man wið leahtras warnie (warnige, v. l.), Wulfst. 68, 14. (3) *to take heed that something is not done, does not happen* (expressed in a clause):—Warna ðæt ic ðē leng ne geseó cave ne *ultra videas faciem meum*, Ex. 10, 28. Wara ðæt leóht ðe ðē on is ne sýn þýstru *vide ne lumen quod in te est tenebrae sint*, Lk. Skt. 11, 35; Homl. Th. i. 120, 16. Warniaþ (*uideite*) ðæt gē hyt nānum men ne scegeon, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30: 18, 10. Warnigeap ðæt gē ne beón gedrēfede, 24, 6. Se man mōt geornlice warnian, ðæt hē eft ðām yfelum ðædum ne geedlǣce, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 23. Hē mē warnian hēt, ðæt ic on ðone deaðes beām bedroren ne wurde, Cd. Th. 33, 29; Gen. 527. Is mycelum tō warnienne ðæt man . . . menn blōd ne lǣte, Lchdm. iii. 152, 33. (4) *to take heed that something does happen*:—Wel is eac tō warnianne ðæt man wite, ðæt hý þurh mǣgsibbe tō gelænge ne beón, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9.

II. trans. (1) To put on guard, to warn:—Būtan ic eow warnige, ic sceal āgyldan gescéad mīnre gýme-lǣste, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. Ðæt wyrreste þinge ðu ðidest, ðæt ðu mē warnodest, Ap. Th. 8, 15. Se Hǣlend ys warnode ðus, for ðan ðe hē wyle, ðæt wē ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 112. Wē āgan pearfe, ðæt wē wið swylcne ege wære beón and eac ða warnian, ðe swylc nyton swylc tōwerd is, Wulfst. 101, 11. Men ða leofestan, wē willaþ eow warnian, and ūs sýlfe ālýsan, Homl. Ass. 144, 18. Ðā sende Ælfric and hēt warnian ðone here, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 31. (1a) where no object is expressed:—Swefnu beóð onwrigene tō warnienne, Lchdm. iii. 196, 24. (1b) *to warn against something, give notice of something*:—Benedictus warnode ða gebrōðra wið ðæs deofles tōcýme, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 17. Ðæt hý Godes folc warnian wið ðone egegan, ðe mannun is tōwerd, Wulfst. 79, 14. (1c) where the matter to which the warning refers is given in a clause:—Ic eow warnode, ðæt gē wíglunge mid ealra forlǣtan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 68. Wē āgan pearfe, ðæt wē godcunde heorda warnian, hū hý Antecriste wǣrlīcast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 2. (2) used reflexively, *to be on one's guard, to look to one's self, take heed to one's self, take warning*:—Þurh gýtsunge forlýst oft se árleása his lif, ðonne hē gewilniap ðara æhta, and ne warnap hine sýlfne, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 2; Cd. Th. 40, 6; Gen. 635. Gif ðu ðin āgen myrrne, ne wít ðu hit nā Gode, ac wara ðe silfne, Prov. Kmbl. 51. Warniaþ eow sýlfe *uideite vosmetipso*, Mk. Skt. 13, 9, 23. Ðē is micel þearf ðæt ðu ðē warnige, for ðam ðe ðu eart forðmede, Ap. Th. 8, 1. Utan warnian ūs

georne, Wulfst. 101, 21. Ðū noldest ðē warnian purh ðīnes fæder ðreāle *thou wouldst not take warning by thy father's punishment*, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 7. (2a) *to guard, be on one's guard* against something:—Gif hē hine ne warenaþ wiþ ða unþeāwas, Bd. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27. Wærnaþ (warenaþ, Cott. MS.) hē hine wiþ ðæt weder, 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. Hiē oft gesyngiaþ giet wys on ðæm ðæt hī hī wareniaþ wið ða lytlan scylda ðonne hī ðon on myclum scyldum; for ðæm ðe hī licettaþ hiē unscyldge, ðonne hī hī wareniaþ wið ða lytlan, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 18–20. Ic mē [wið] hī hēte berh and wearnode (warnode, v. l.: warenode, Bd. M. 128, 9) *hostium uitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Warniaþ eow wið oferfylle, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 16. Is ðæm tō cýððanne, ðæt hī hiē warenigen ægðer ge wið ða ungemetlican blisse ge wið ða ungemetlican unrōtnesse. . . Is micel niédþearf ðæt mon hiene wið ðæt irre and wið ða ungemetlican sǣlda warenige (warnige, Cott. MSS.), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 1–6. Ic bidde ðæt ælc mann hine sylfne georne wið ðīne curs warnige, Chart. Th. 445, 8; Wulfst. 101, 16. Utan warnian ūs wið his unlāra, 80, 4. (2b) *where what is to be guarded against is expressed in a clause*:—Warnode hē hine ðý læs hī on hwyrc hūs tō him in eodan *caverat ne in aliquam domum ad se introirent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39. Hē hēt hine warnian (or I. 3), gif hē wolde libban, ðæt hē nēre on ðam mynstre næfre eft gesewen, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 211. (3) *to keep something from a person, to ward off* (cf. *Icel.* varna einum eins *to deny a person something*):—Snytttra bruceþ ðe fore sǣwle lufan warniaþ him womnas worda and dæda *he uses wisdom, that for love of his soul wards off from himself* (avoids) *sins of word and deed*, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fā. 79: 305, 9; Fā. 85. Ic mē warnade hyre onsýne *I avoided seeing her, denied myself her presence*, 173, 6; Gū. 1156. Ðōt æp hē geseah his gehýrend ðone Eástordæg onfōn, ðone hī symle ærðan wearnedon (warenedon, Bd. M. 474, 20) *donec illum in Pascha diem, suos auditores, quem semper antea uitabant, suscipere videret*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 44. Eall hē wearnige (weornige, MS.) swā fyr (syr, MS.) wudu wearnie (weornie, MS.) *let him avoid it all, as wood avoids fire*, Lchdm. i. 384, 13. [O. H. Ger. warnōn *munire, prospicere, admonere, instruere, attendere*: *Icel.* varna (see I. 2, II. 3 above); cf. *varan a warning; shunning*.] v. be-, ge-warenian (-warnian, -wearnian), un-warnod; wirnan; warian.

warenung, warnung, wearnung, e; f. I. *a taking heed, caution*. v. warnian, I.:—Hwæder wære strengra wyrd ðe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. II. *a putting on guard, a warning, admonition*. v. warnian, II.:—Hit ys Godes spræc and his warnung and seó ðit cymð hræðlice, Gen. 41, 32. Wisdōmes bigspell and warnung wið disig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hēr is rihtlice warnung and sōðlice mynung ðeóde tō ðearfe, gýme se ðe wille, Wulfst. 167, 26. Ðæt mæg wites tō wearnunga, ðam ðe hafap wísne gepōht, Exon. Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922. [O. H. Ger. warnunga *munimentum, defensio, munimentum*.]

warian; p. ode I. *intrans. (or uncertain) To beware*:—Warat cavel, Kent. Gl. 364. Wara cave, Germ. 393, 136. Warige (warnige, v. l.) hē ðæt hit nā forealdige, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 6. II. *trans. To make ware, (1) to warn*:—Mid ðæm wordum hē ūs warode and lārde quibus verbis pastoribus præcaveatur, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 21. Mōtan ða hyrdas beón swiðe wacole, ðe wið ðone þeóðscadan fole sculon warian, Wulfst. 191, 13. (2) *used reflexively, (a) to be on one's guard, guard against evil*:—Forlæraþ ðone ðōne beám, wariap inc wið ðone wæstm, Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Hē gelære ðæt hý hī wið ðæt warien, ðæt hý hær ne cumen, Shr. 203, 3. (b) *to be careful to do what is necessary, take a precaution*:—Warige hine se ðe his āgen befōð, ðæt hē tō ælcen teime hæbbe getrywne borth, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6. III. *to guard, hold*:—Min hord waraþ feōd, Exon. Th. 499, 27; Rā. 88, 22; 414, 17; Rā. 32, 21. Hē hæden gold waraþ, Beo. Th. 4543; B. 2277.

IIIa. *to hold a place, occupy, inhabit*:—Hiē dýgel lond warigaþ, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358. Hē wæsten warode, 2534; B. 1265. Goldsele Grendel warode, 2511; B. 1253. IIIb. *to take possession of* (cf. gisehan thana helagōn gēst enigan man warōn, Hēl. 1003):—Waraþ hine wraclæst, nales wunden gold, Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32. IV. *to ward off*. v. warenian, II. 3:—Ðæt wit unc wite warian sceolden, Cd. Th. 49, 33; Gen. 801. [They bad him the scholde wayre (be on his guard), Alis. 4083. Heo mot warien hwon me punt hire, A. R. 418, 1. Iosep cuðe him biforen waren, Gen. and Ex. 2154. Ware the what thou do, Gow. ii. 388, 27. Ware þe fram wanhoþe, Piers P. 5, 452. O. Sax. warōn: O. Frs. waria: O. H. Ger. bi-warōn: *Icel.* vara *to warn*; varask *to beware of, be on one's guard against, shun*.] v. be-, ge-warian; werian, warenian.

warian; p. ode *To remain, continue*:—Ne him gāst waraþ gōinum on mūde *neque est spiritus in ore ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Waraþ hē windes full, Salm. Kmbl. 49; Sal. 25. [O. Sax. warōn *to last, continue*.] v. werian *to remain*.

wārig; adj. *Stained with sea-weed, dirty*:—Bīþ his ceól cumen and hyre ceorl tō hām, and heo hine in laðaþ, wæsecþ his wārig hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24; Gn. Ex. 90. [Hu maht þu iseon þine sceadewe in worie watere, O. E. Homl. i. 29, 4. Schir heorte . . . wori heorte, A. R. 386, 7.] v. next word.

wāriht; adj. *Full of sea-weed*:—Wārihtum ārena flum *algosis remorum tractibus* (Ald. 3), Hpt. Gl. 406, 68; Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 14; 4, 63. **warnian**, warnung. v. warenian, warenung.

waroþ (-uþ, -aþ, -eþ), wearoþ, weroþ, warþ, es; m. *A shore, strand*:—Ic geseah men standende be ðam warode (werode, v. l.), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. Bī warade (nēh warde *secus littus*, Lind.) sittende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 48. Seó mænigeo stōd on ðam warode (waraþe, Rush.: wearde, Lind. *litore*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 2; Shr. 150, 20. Ðū gemetst scip on ðam warode, Blickl. Homl. 231, 30; Andr. Kmbl. 525; An. 263. On ðæs sæs waroþe, Bd. I, 12; S. 481, 11. Feówer swulung ond ān læs on warode gebyreð inn tō Raculfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16. On warode, Andr. Kmbl. 479; An. 240. Hē geseah scip on ðam warþe, Blickl. Homl. 233, 1. On ðam warde (worde, Rush.) *in litore*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Gewāt him tō warode ridan þegn Hrōdgāres, Beo. Th. 473; B. 234. Ða lichoman cōman tō ðam warode, Shr. 54, 23. Ðōt ðone mæran wearoð (*of Sicily*), Met. 1, 14. Nænig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearoð (-od, MS.) *nec nova littora uiderat hospes*, 8, 30. Weroþ, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Ðær (*at the Red Sea*) wæron ða waredas drife, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Of warode geweorp, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Weroþum, Lchdm. i. 390, 11. Sæwong tredan, wiðe warodas, Beo. Th. 3934; B. 1965. [Pe whal wenðe; and a warþe fyndeþ, Allit. Pms. 102, 339. At vche warþe ofer water, Gaw. 715. O. H. Ger. warid, werid *insula*.] v. sǣ-waroþ. **wároþ**, es; n. *Sea-weed*:—Ic eom wyslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla oððe ðis wároð, ðe hēr āworpen ligeþ in corþan, Exon. Th. 424, 34; Rā. 41, 49. v. wār.

waroþ-faroþ, es; m. *A shore-wave, a breaker*:—Waroðfaruða gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 393; An. 197.

waroþ-gewinn, es; n. *The strife of waves near the shore, the surge*:—Wē on sǣbāte ofer waruðgewinn wada cunnedon faroðridende, Andr. Kmbl. 877; An. 439.

waru, e (*but acc. waru*, Ps. Th. 118, 17); f. *Watchful care, (1) observance, keeping of a command, etc.*:—Ic on lifdagum lustum healde ðiura worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. (2) *where need for caution is implied, heed, care*:—Ða widerwinnan wurdon oferswiðde purh ðæs engles gewinne and ware, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 2. Antiochus giemde hwæt hē hæfde monna gerimes, and ne nom nāne ware hūlice hiē wæron, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 22. (3) *care for the safety of others*:—Se hýra ne bið nāðor ne mid ware ne mid lufe āstyred, Homl. Th. i. 240, 28. Paulus ne ehte geleāfulra manna ðurh andan, ac ðurh ware ðære ealdan æ, 390, 6. (4) *safe-keeping, custody, keeping from injury, guard*:—Stōd se grēna wong in Godes wære, Exon. Th. 146, 32; Gū. 718: 143, 17; Gū. 662; Andr. Kmbl. 1048; An. 825. Ðē God hæfde ware bewunden *God kept thee on every side*, 1069; An. 535. Wære betolden, 1976; An. 990. Him Scyld gewāt on Freán wære, Beo. Th. 54; B. 27. In Godes wære, Menol. Fox 79; Men. 39. Hē s gāst ageaf on Godes wære, 432; Men. 217. Hēr Eádward kingc sende sǣwle tō Criste on Godes wære, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 23. (5) *defence, protection against attack, guard*:—Geisnedum belāðendlicre ware [scilðe] wiðpyddende leásere wrōhte arwan ferrato *apologeticae defensionis clypeo retunders strophosae accusationis catapultas*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Tō ware ad tutelam (*defensionem*) (leo ad tutelam virginis Dei nutu dirigitur, Ald. 45), 484, 49. Nān man ne dorste for ðara deóra ware ðām hālgum geneālēcān, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 56, 60. Sealt ðū for ware ūra goda wita drowian *for the protection of our gods thou shalt suffer punishments*, Homl. Th. i. 594, 4. Cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sý on ware and ou wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. Hiē ealle ongeān hiene wæron feohte and ðone weg lētan būtan ware (*they left the road unguarded*), ðæt seó fier þær purhfōr in se omnes pugnando convertit, *donec exercitus angustias transiret*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 22. Hiē wæron ða burg hergende and sléande būton ælcere ware (*without any defence being offered*), 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. Ware f gescildnyssse *defensionem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 61. Ðū mē behēte fulle wære (ware, v. l.) wið æfter-spræce *thou didst promise complete protection against claim*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23. Hý ðæs wære cunnon, healdap hine twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 518; Sal. 258. His ware munitiones ejus, Blickl. Gl. [To habbe som gret cite or castel me to ware (*for my defence*), R. Glouc. 115, 9. Goth. wære astutia: O. Sax. wara heed (wara niman); safe-keeping (wara Godes sókean): O. Frs. ware: O. H. Ger. wara (wara neman, tuon) heed, care.] v. niht-, üt-waru.

waru, e (*but the declension seems partly u-stem*); f. *Ware, merchandise*:—Mangere mercator, waru merx, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 73. Hi wurpon heora waru oforbord *they cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea* (Jonah 1, 5), Homl. Th. i. 246, 2. Ðā gelamp hit æt sumum sǣle, swā swā gyt for oft ðeð, ðæt Englisce cýpmenn brōhton heora ware tō Rōmāna byrig, and Gregorius eode be ðære stræt tō ðām Englisum mannun heora ðing sceāwigende. Ðā geseah hē betwux ðām warum cýpcnihtas gesette, ii. 120, 14–18. [Chapmen bunden heore ware, Laym. 11350. Pe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to zeien his's soþe, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware, A. R. 66, 19. Ðe chapmen into Egipte ledðen ðat ware, Gen. and Ex. 1990. O. Frs. were: *Icel.* vara; f.]

-**waru**, a form occurring only in compounds with a collective force, *the inhabitants of a place*. It is used with common nouns, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-, land-waru; and with proper names, native or foreign, e.g. Lunden-waru, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 22: Hierosolim-waru *Hierosolyma*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5; Sychem-ware *Sicinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 66. v. wara.

waru wearing?, waru, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16, warum, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10. wása. v. scrūd-waru, waroþ, wær a *covenant*, wudu-wása.

Wascan; *pl. m. The Gascons*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 22, 32, 34. [O. H. Ger. *Wascun Uacea*.]

Wascan. v. wæscan.

wāse, an; *f. Ooze, mud, slime*:—Wāse *caenum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 2; 13, 35. *Cenum*, i. *luti vorago*, vel *lutum sub aquis feidum*, i. wāse *vel fæn*, 130, 75. Wāsan *cenī* (squalentis *cenī* contagia, Ald. 49), 82, 63; 18, 39. ¶ The word occurs in several charters dealing with land in the north of Berkshire, and seems to refer to a marsh or stagnant piece of water:—On Wāse; of Wāsan (the Ock, the Thames, and Fyfield are mentioned in this charter), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 466, 17. On Wāsan; andlang Wāsan (with mention of the Ock and Fyfield), v. 386, 33. Ongeān ða dic ðe scýt tō Wāsan; siððan andlang Wāsan (with mention of the Thames and Appleton), 275, 15. Of ðære mēde út tō Wāsan; of Wāsan út tō Eā (with mention of Buckland), 392, 32. Eāst tō Wāsan (with mention of Sandford), vi. 9, 7. On Wāse; of Wāse (with mention of the Thames and Cumnor), 84, 24. [William . . . stombled at a naye, into the waise he tumbled, R. Brun. 70, 16. A waise, wayse *alga*, Cath. Angl. 409, and see note. Alle we byep children of one moder, þet is of erþe; and of wose (or v. wōs?), Ayeub. 87, 22. As weodes wexen in wose (v. l. muk) and in donge, Piers P. C. 13, 229. Wose, slype of the erthe *glutene, bitumen*, Prompt. Parv. 532, and see note. O. Frs. wāse *mud, slime*: *Icel. veisa a pool of stagnant water*.] v. wāse-scite.

wāsēnd, es; *m. The weasand, gullet*:—Wāsēnd *rumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 43; 64, 61; 282, 81: *ingluvis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 11. Wāsēnde *ingluvie*, 464, 15. Læcedōmas wið gealhswele and þrotan and wāsēnde, Lchdm. ii. 44, 8: 46, 7. In ðære wāsēnd *ingluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 30. [Waysande *isophagus*, Wülck. Gl. 590, 40. Waysande, 635, 19. Wes-aude, 676, 24. Wesawnt, 748, 19. O. Frs. wāsēnde (-ande): O. H. Ger. weisont (-unt) *arteriae*.]

wāse-scite (cf. (?) scītan), an; *f. or -scyte (-scite?)*, es; *m. The cuttle-fish*; or *the liquid ejected by the cuttle-fish*:—Cudele *vel wāsescite sepia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 6. v. scyte, wāter-scyte, and other compounds of scyte.

watel, es; *m. A wattle, interwoven twigs*:—Watul *teges*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 13. Hē mycelne aad gesomnode on beānum and on ræstrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on ðacum *adwexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, ut tecti fenel*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Ðā āstigon hig uppan ðære hrōf þurh ða watelas (*per tegulas*) and hine mid ðam bedde āsendon, Lk. Skt. 5, 19. [v. wattle (*subst. and vb.*) in Baker's Northants Gloss.: wattle tō tīle, Halliwell's Dict.: wattled, Piers P. 19, 323.]

wāp, e; *f. I. wandering, roving*:—Deōra gesið of wāde cwom, Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 257, 26; Dan. 663. Fēðan sēton, reste gefegon, wērige after wāde, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Ic (*a storm*) beāmas fylle. . . wrecan on wāpe wende I fell trees . . . *sent driving a-wandering far* (cf. Aldhelm's *Ego rura peragro*), Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rā. 2, 11. Hý sið tugin, wide wāde, lyfilācende, 110, 29; Gū. 116. Hē siðfæt sægde sinum leodum, wide wāde, ðe hē mid wilddēorum āteah, Cd. Th. 256, 33; Dan. 650. Hý of wāpum wērgē cwōman, restan rynecpōgum, Exon. Th. 115, 1; Gū. 183. Wāpum strong, fuell feþrum wēlran, 204, 18; Ph. 99: 208, 26; Ph. 161. II. hunting:—Deað, egeslic hunta ābit on wāde, nyle hē ānig swæð æfre forlætan *death, dread hunter, persists in his hunting, never will he abandon any track*, Met. 27, 13. [Myght we not fynde flor to wyn as for waihte, Destr. Tr. 2350. Here is wayth fayrest þat I seþ þis seuen jere, Gaw. 1381. O. H. Ger. *weida venatio, piscatio*: *Icel. veiðr hunting, fishing*; *fara á veiðar to go a-hunting*.] v. gamen-wāp; wæðan.

wapem(-um), es; *m. A wave, billow*:—Ic þonan wōð ofer wapema gebind I crossed the band of billows, Exon. Th. 288, 1; Waud. 24. Wadema streām, sincalda sē, Cd. Th. 207, 24; Exod. 471. v. next word.

wapema(-uma), an; *m. Moving water, wave, flood*:—Ðā cwom wopes bring út faran, weoll waduman streām, and hē worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 2561; An. 1282. Tungol beoþ āhýðed, gewiten under wapeman westðelas on, Exon. Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97.

wāpōl (v. wāp); *adj. Wandering*:—Scýneþ ðes mōra wāpōl under wolcnum (cf. *wandering* as an epithet of the moon in Shakspeare), Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. [Grein takes wāpōl=*full moon*. v. Grimm. D. M. 674-5.]

wāwa, an; *m. Woe, misery*:—On ðære wæron āwritene heofunga and leoð and wāwa (*scriptae erant in eo lamentationes et carmen et uae*) . . . se wāwa geācnaþ ðone ecan wāwan, ðe ða habbaþ on hellewite, ðe nū God forseoþ, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 1-8. Ðonne sceal eow weaxan tō hearne wæðl and wāwa, Wulfst. 133, 3. Ceosan godes and yfeles,

welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. On ælcum wāwan hī wæron geþyldige, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 130. *Uae* geācnaþ wāwan, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Sum hī wyrcaþ heora wōgerum sumne wāwan, ðæt hī hī tō wīfe habbon, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 158. Ðæt gē swā earne eow sylfe forðoþ on witon and on wāwon, 23, 186. Hī gesāwon ða mænigfealdon wāwan ðe Cristes ða gecorenan þoledon, 23, 124. [To þolien wawe mid doulen, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 11. For ðon muchele wawen þet hī idoleden, 87, 12. Of þan wowe alse of þe wele, ii. 197, 8. Mochel wowe (seorwen, 1st MS.), Laym. 6268. Polemod azean alle wowes, A. R. 198, 26. To þolenn alre wawenn, Orm. 13349. Al þat heo singeþ hit is for wowe, O. and N. 414. O. H. Ger. *wēwo*; *m.*; *wēwa*; *f. dolor, poena, malum*.] v. weā.

wāwan; *p. weōw*; *pp. wāwen* To blow, be moved by the wind:—Hnescre ic eom micle halsrefre, seō hēr on wāden wāweþ on lyfte, Exon. Th. 426, 30; Rā. 41, 81. [Mine lokes . . . me wes lef to showen, þe wind hem wolde towowen, Anglia iii. 279, 89. Goth. *waian to blow* (of the wind): O. H. Ger. *wājan* (wāen) *ventilare, spirare*.] v. bi-wāwan.

waxan to wash, wax-georn. v. wæscan, weax-georn.

wē; *pron. We*. I. used of more than one person, (1) dual:—Ic and ðæt cild gād unc tō gebiddenne and wē syððan cumað eft tō eow, Gen. 22, 5. Wē willaþ ðæt ðū ūs dō swā hwæt swā wē biddaþ (cf. *wyt magon*, v. 39), Mk. Skt. 10, 35. (2) plural:—Hwī fæste wē (woe, Lind.)? Mt. Kmbl. 9, 14. Wē þonne synt ðe fylgeaþ it is *we that follow*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 33. Wē men sculon, Exon. Th. 46, 33; Cri. 746. Wē selfe cūpen, 147, 7; Gū. 723. Wē calle wæron ðe fylgende, and ðu eart ūre calra fulsum ða ðe on ðē gelyfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 20. Uton wē ealle ynsulum on Drihten, wē ðe his æriste mærsiaþ, 91, 8. Getiþa ūs ðæt ðe wē ðe ætforan āgyltan . . . *anue nobis ut que (qui has been glossed) te coram delectumimus* . . . Hymn. Surt. 124, 30; Exon. Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25. (2a) used by a king in reference to himself and his counsellors:—Wē (*Ine and the witan*) bebedoþ, L. In. 1; Th. i. 102, 14. Wē (*Alfred*) læraþ, L. Alf. pol. i. 2; Th. i. 60, 2. Wē (*Athelstan*) cwædon, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 5. Wē (*Cnut*) willaþ, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 5. II.

used of one person, (1) by a writer or speaker:—Nū hæbbe wē scortlice gesæð (cf. *scortlice ic hæbbe nū gesæð*, 10, 3). Ors. i. 1; Swt. 14, 26; 22, 1; 24, 23. Swā wē ær cwædon (cf. *swā ic ær cwæþ*, 8, 14), 24, 32. Wē mihton ðas rædinge mænigfealdlicor trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 556, 13. Hwæt wille wē eow swiðor segan be ðisum symbeldage, ii. 444, 13. Blickl. Homl. 115, 28. (2) by a prince:—Beowulf mapelede: 'Wē ðæt ellenweorc fremedon,' Beo. Th. 1920; B. 958: 3308; B. 1652. [Goth. *weis*: O. Sax. O. Frs. wī: O. H. Ger. *wir*: *Icel. vēr*.] v. ūs, wit.

weā, an; *m. I. woe, misery, evil, affliction, trouble*:—Genōh dæge weā his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 34. Weā wæs āfæred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 65, 26; Gen. 987. Mec ðin weā æt heortan gehreāw, Exon. Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1493. Weā biþ wundrum clibbor, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. Weān on wēnum in *expectation of evil*, Cd. Th. 63, 4; Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213; Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deor. 25; Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. Ne ic ðe weān ūde *nor did I wish you ill*, 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Nysses ðū weān ænigne dæl you *knew nothing of misery*, Exon. Th. 85, 3; Cri. 1385. Ne læd ðū ūs tō wite in weān sorge, Hy. 6, 27. Hē þearfende of wādle weān ālfsde *adjuvabit pauperem de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Gif ðe ānig mid weān grēþeþ if *any man afflict thee*, Cd. Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. Hē heold his āhta him tō weān, Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Biþ hē on ečne weān be-dripen, 95, 5. Ðæt ða yfelan biōþ micle gesæligran ðe on ðisse worlde habbaþ micelne weān and manigfeald wite for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða siēn ðe nāne wrace nabbaþ *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla iustitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 3. Hī mē weān [ibton, cf. 77, 31] mīnra wunda sār *super dolorem vulnerum meorum addiderunt*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Weān, sār and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74: 267, 22; Sat. 42. Ic fleah weān wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 11; Gen. 2272: 109, 7; Gen. 1819. For hwon wāst ðū weān, gesylst sorge, 54, 12; Gen. 876. Gedigan weān and wræcstīð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. Gesamna ūs of widwegum, ðær wē weān dreogaþ, Ps. Th. 105, 36; Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. Hē for wlenco weān āhsode, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. Wyrd wōp weceþ, heō weān hlaðeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Eal sār and sace, hungor and þurst, wōp and hreām, and weāna mā ðonne æniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hīe āfīman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Fela ic weāna gebād, heardra hilda, Fins. Th. 51; Fin. 25. Wēn ne bruceþ, ðe cau weāna lyt, sāres and sorge, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rūn. 8. Weāna dæl a *deal of trouble*, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deor. 34; Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150. Ic ðe wið weāna gehwam wreōd, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170; Beo. Th. 2796; B. 1396. Ic ænigra mē weāna ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, 1870; B. 933. Hīe calle worlde weān oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Weallende weān, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gū. 587. II. *evil, wickedness, malice*. v. weā-dæd:—Næfre on his weorþige weā āspronge, mearce mā scyte mæn inwides *non defect de plateis ejus usura et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Weā bið in mōde, sofa synnum fāh, gefylled mid fācne, Fragg. Kmbl. 27; Leas. 15. Ðæt gelamp for weān and for yfelnesse ðara eardiendra (*a malitia inhabitantium*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22. Hý magon weāna tō fela geseon on

him selfum, synne genōge, Exon. Th. 77, 30; Cri. 1264. [Hu stont ham þæt beoð þere ase alle wo and weane is, A. R. 80, 11.] v. wāwa, weō. weacen. v. wacen.

weā-cwānian; *p.* ode *To lament, wail*:—Deōfla weācwānedon mǎn and mōrdur, Cd. Th. 284, 12; Sat. 320. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-fairhwjan ejulare: *Ger.* weh-klagen.]

weā-dæd, *e*; *f.* *A deed of woe, an ill-deed*:—Hē (Stephen) bœd þrymcynig dæt hē him ða weādæd tō wræce ne sette (cf. Domine, ne statuas illis hoc peccatum, Acts 7, 60), Elen. Kmbl. 987; El. 495. Årisap weādæda, Fins. Th. 15; Fin. 8. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-dēda a malefactor.]

weā-gesip, *es*; *m.* *A companion in misery or in wickedness*:—Tō ðam symle sittan eodon ealle his (*Holofernes'*) weāgesipas, Judth. Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 16. Hē ðone deōfol on helle mid his weāgesidum ofþrihte, Wulfst. 145, 4. Ða deorcan and ða dimman stōwe helle tintrego, ðe deōfol an wunap hāw his weāgesipum and mid ðam āwerġdum sāulum, 225, 33.

weal a wall; weala. v. weall; weala, wealh.

weā-lāf, *e*; *f.* *A remnant spared by calamity, those who remain after evil times, the survivors of calamity*:—Land hȳ āwēstap and burga for-bærnap and æhta forspillap and eard hȳ āmirap. And ðonne land wurðe for sinnum forworden and ðæs folces duguð swiðost fordwineþ, ðonne fēhð seō weālāf sorhful and sārġmōð synna bemāpan erit terra uestra deserta et ciuitates uestre destructe. Et, cum deserta fuerit terra propter peccata populi, et ipsi, qui remanserint tabescentes pronuntiabunt peccata sua, Wulfst. 133, 13; Met. 1, 22. Ðæt hē ða weālāfe ārum heōlde, Beo. Th. 2200; B. 1098: 2172; 1084.

Wealas, wealand, -wealc. v. wealh, wealh-land, ge-wealc.

wealca, *an*; *m.* *I. a roller, a wave, billow* (cf. *fretum*, i. *feruor maris* a walke, Wülck. Gl. 584, 36). v. ge-wealc:—Strēam ūt æwōll, fleow ofer foldan, fāmige walcan eorðan þehton, miclade merefōð, Andr. Kmbl. 3047; An. 1526.

II. *a garment that may be rolled round a person, a muffler, wrap, veil*. v. wealcian:—Ða dyde heō of hire wydeowan reaf and nam hire walcan (*theristum*), Gen. 38, 14.

wealcian; *p.* weōlc; *pp.* wealcen *To roll, toss*. I. of the movement of water; v. wealca, *ġ.* ge-wealc. (1) *trans.*:—Se fisc getācnap geleāfan, for ðan ðe his gecynd is, swā hine swiðor ða yða wealcaþ, swā hē strengra bið, Homl. Th. i. 250, 17. (2) *intrans.*:—Wealcynne eā fluctus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 28. Hē gehyrde dæt gebrec ðara storma and ðæs wealendes (*v. l.* wealcendau) sēs audito fragore procellarum ac feruentis oceanī, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wealcendre sē flōdas feruentis oceanī frustra, Hpt. Gl. 464, 59.

Ia. *fig.*:—Hē hine sylfne betweox ðises andweardan middaneardes (wēlum ? *v.* wēl) weōlc and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. of other movement, (a) *literal*:—Hagl hywrt of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scūras, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. (b) *metaph.* (1) of action:—Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lāgon onġean swā hī lengost mihton, ac hī ne mihton nān þing onġean wealcen (*another MS. has hī nāht nā gespēddan Earl Godwin and the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could put no obstacle in the way*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 3. (2) of thought, (a) *trans.* *To turn over in the mind, to revolve, consider*:—Ða getyðde munucild dæt heom betweōnan oft wealcaþ, Anglia viii. 314, 35. Hē hine beþōhte and ða helican pinunge on his mōð weōlc, Homl. Th. i. 448, 17. Ðæt ēce lif on his mōðe hē wealce *vitam aeternam animo suo reuoluat*, R. Ben. Interl. 29, 2; Hymn. Surt. 121, 9. Wē witon ðæt iunge clericas ðas þing ne cunnon, beāh ða scolieras ðisra þinga ġymon and ġeolmlice heom betwux wealcun, Anglia viii. 335, 44. Hī nellap on heora mōðe wealcen ðæm Hælendes beboda, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 53. For ðæra ġælædrea manna þingum, ðe ðas þing ne beþōfiap betweox heom tō wealcynne, Anglia viii. 300, 4. (β) with a preposition:—Wealce hē on his mōðe imbe dæt ēce lif *vitam aeternam animo suo reuoluat*, R. Ben. 24, 3. (γ) *intrans.*:—Ða inġedoncas ðe wealcaþ in ðæs monnes mōðe *quando cogitationes uoluntur in mente*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. (3) *to turn over, deal with*:—Peāh ðe hī Moyses æ on heora mōðe wealcen, and nellap understandan būtan dæt steafice andġit, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 72. [Hi walkeð (*toss*) weri uþ and dun se water deð mid winde, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 240. He walkeþ and wendeþ and woneþ . . . on his bedde, Fragm. Philps. 5, 33. Ða scipen þeond þa sē weolcen, Laym. 12040. Ðat folc was walkende (*going*) toward Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 13. He (*Christ*) weolc bi mōng men; Kath. 914. Weik, Pr. C. 4390. Ihc habbe walke wide, Horn. 953. An hundred winter welken (*rolled by*), Gen. and Ex. 568. *O. H. Ger.* ge-walchen *concretus*.] v. and-, ge-, on-wealcen; wealcian, wealcol.

wealc-basu. v. wealh-basu.

wealcere, *es*; *m.* *A walker* (*v. E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire Gloss. s. v. walk-mill*), *a fuller*:—Wealceres fullones (*-is?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 3. [Fullere or walkers of cloth, Wick. Mk. 9, 3. A walker *hic fullor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 212, col. 2 (cf. *walking lanugo*, 238, col. 1. *To walke cloth* *fullare*, Cath. Angl. 406, where see note. *Cloth ytookend* (*v. l.* ywalkend), Piers P. 15, 447). *O. H. Ger.* walchare *cogitator, compressor*: *Ger.* walker *a fuller*; *walchen to full*.]

wealcian; *p.* ode *To roll up, muffle up*:—Hefelðþrædum liða weal-

cedon *licis articulos obvolverent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 56. [þe sipes in see walkede, Laym. 12040, 2nd MS. *Generally the word = to walk, go*:—Hu me schal ligen, slepen, walkien, A. R. 4, 8. Ðe desert he walkeden ðurg, Gen. and Ex. 3882. Ihesu walkide in to Galilee, Wick. Jn. 7, 1. I haue walked ful wide, Piers P. 5, 537. *Icel.* valka (*wk.*) *to roll*.] v. wealcen.

wealcol; *adj.* *That turns or rolls easily*:—Wealcol mobilis, Germ. 399, 441.

wealc-spinel, *e*; *f.* *A curling-iron, crimping-pin*:—Walcspinl cala-mistrum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 75. Cf. þrawing-spinel, and see wealcen.

weald, *es*; *m.* *High land covered with wood* (*v.* weald-genga), *wood, forest*. [The word is left in the phrase the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, the earlier woodland character of which district is shewn by its local names (*v.* Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 244-5); and in *wold*, e. g. the *wolds* of Lincolnshire, *Cotswold*, though from the changed condition of the country this word no longer implies the presence of wood; in Bailey's Dictionary *wold* is defined 'a down or champion ground, hilly and void of wood.' See, too, the examples from Mid. English given below]:—Se weald Pireni *Pyrenaei saltus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10. Gif hī (*birds*) ðæs wuda benugen . . . þincþ him wynsumre dæt him se weald oncwēpe, and hī gehīran ðpera fugela stemne si nemorum gradat uiderit umbras . . . siluas tantum moesta requirit, silvas dulci uoce susurrat, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20; Met. 13, 92. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, wealtes ne wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Wealdes treow (*the cross*), Rood Kmbl. 34; Kr. 17. An wind of Calabria wealde *de Calabria salubris aura*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 8. Se Limene mūpa is on eāstewardre Ceut, æt ðæs miclan wuda eāstende ðe wē Andred hātāþ . . . seō eā lif ūt of ðam wealda. On ða eā hī tugon up hiora scipu ðp ðone weald iiii mīla fram ðæm mūpan ūtanwardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 26-32. On wealda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 4. In Limenwero wealdo and in burhwaro unualdo, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 10, 11. Wulf on wealde, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28; Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206.

* Utan ġan on ðysne weald, innan on ðisses holtes hleoð. Hwurfon hiē . . . on ðone grēnan weald, Cd. Th. 52, 6-10; Gen. 839-41. Ðæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grēne, rūme under roderum, Exon. Th. 198, 21; Ph. 13. Gewāt him se æþeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886.

¶ Using the name of the whole for a part:—Hī heora lichoman leāfum bepeanton, wæredon mid ðy wealde, 52, 19; Gen. 846. [He is bicumen hunte and flihd ouer bradne wæld (*feld*, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21339. Pe wald þe is ihatan Hedfeld, 31216. Fluzen ouer þe woldes (*feldes*, 2nd MS.), 20138. Liden heo bi straten and bi walden, 12832.

Willde deor þ on þeos wilde waldes (*forests*) wanied, Marh. 10, 4. Elpes togadde ġon o wolde, Misc. 19, 606; O. and N. 1724. On ðe munt quor men Aaron in biriele dede . . . ðor hē lif doluen on ðat wold, Gen. and Ex. 3892. Pe holy got hyne lode up into þe wolde for to beon yuoned of sathanas, Misc. 38, 27. Y^o walde *alpina*, Cath. Angl. 406. O. Frs. O. Sax. wald wood: O. H. Ger. walt, wald *silva, saltus, nemus, eremus*: *Icel.* völr *a field, plain*.] v. ūt-, wudu-weald.

weald power:—Se was on his wealde (gewealde, MS. L.), Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 23. [He haueð his soule weald, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 14. A neuere nane walde ne mihte swa mochel folc halde, Laym. 5253. Underr þe deofless walde, Orm. 38. Hine þet alle þing haueð on wealde, Anglia i. 31, 186. To don swilc dede adde he no wold, Gen. and Ex. 2000. O. Frs. wald: *Icel.* vald.] v. ān-, and-, ge-, on-(an-) weald; wealdes, and next word.

weald; *adj.* *Powerful, mighty*:—Mid ðære wealdestan [lufe] *feruentissimo amore*, R. Ben. 117, 5. [v. ān-, eal-(al-) wealda; *adj.* O. Sax. ala-, alo-waldo: O. H. Ger. al-walto.] v. on-weald, wealda; *m.*; wilde.

weald is *used as the second part of many proper names*. Cf. *Icel.* -valdr, e. g. Ås-valdr = English Æs-wald. v. for a list of such names, Txts. pp. 491-3.

weald; *adv.* *conj.* I. in independent clauses, *with* beāh, *perhaps, may be*:—Nyte ġē ða micclan deópnyse Godes ġerȳn; weald beāh him beō ālyfed gyt behreōwsung, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 9. Ðis godspel ðincð dysegum mannun sellic, ac wē secgaþ swā ðeah; weald ðeah hit sumum men licige, 466, 10. Wēn ys dæt hē sig on gaste up āhafen, and on-uppan nuntum geset; ac uton ða muntas eoudfaran; weald beāh wē hyne ġemētan magon, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 25, 31.

II. in dependent clauses, *with* indefinite pronouns or adverbs (cf. *gif*), *in case*:—Bið nū wiðlicor dæt gehwā ðis wite and cunne his ġeleāfan, weald hwā ða myccelan yrmde gebidan sceole *in case any one have to experience that great misery*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 19. Biscceopum gebyreþ dæt mid heom wunian, welġeþuġene witan . . . dæt heora ġewitan beōn on æġhwylcne tīman, weald hwæt heom tīde *in case anything befall them*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Hī nāmon tō ræde, dæt him wælicor wære, dæt hī sumpe dæl heora landes wurdas æthæfdon, weald [hwæt?] him ġetīmode, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, dæt man ġeara weorde tō ðam dōme, weald hwæune hē us tō cyme; wē witan mid ġewisse, dæt hit ðær tō neālæcð *people ought to watch and be ever on guard so that they may get ready for the judgement, in case any time it come to us*; we know with certainty that we are getting near to it, Wulfst. 90, 3.

wealda, an; *m. A ruler.* v. *án, an, Bret, bryten, eal-wealda.* [*O. Sax. ala-waldo; O. H. Ger. walto; Icel. valdi.*] ¶ as a proper name (?):—Innan Wealdan hricg on Eádrices gemære, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 9. [*O. H. Ger. Walto, Waldo; Icel. -valdi in cpd. names.*] v. weald; *adj.*

wealdan; *p. weöld, pl. weöldon; pp. wealdon To have power over:—*Wealdeþ *imperitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 43. *Ælc mon biþ wealdend ðæs ðe hē welt; næþ hē nāne anweald ðæs ðe lē ne welt quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17.

I. *to control the movements of that which is moved, to regulate, wield a weapon, (a) with gen.:—*Sió eax welt ealles ðæs wānes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Ða hwile ðe hī wæpna wealdan mōston, Byrht. Th. 134, 13; By. 83, 139, 50; By. 272. Wæpnes wealdan, 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hē his wordcwiða wealdan mehte, Exon. Th. 171, 26; Gū. 1132. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Swā hē selfa bæd, penden wordum weöld wine Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Se ðe wætrum weöld þeahhte bearn middangeardes woman wæge, Cd. Th. 83, 9; Gen. 1377. Penden hié ðām wæpnum wealdan mōston, Beo. Th. 4083; B. 2038.

II. *to control that which moves itself, to have control of a person, an emotion, &c., to govern, (a) with gen.:—*Be cnihtum, on hwylcere yldo hī mōton hyra sylfra wealdan (*se ipsos gubernare*), L. Ecg. C. 27, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 12. (b) with acc.:—Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtas on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 34.

III. *of the control exercised by one in authority, to rule, govern, have dominion over, bear sway, wield power, (a) with gen.:—*Penden ic wealde wīdan rices, Beo. Th. 3722; B. 1859. Dryhten, ðū ðe ealle gesceafta gesceōpe, and heora welst þu *mundum gubernas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6, 24. Wealdeþ, Met. 20, 7, 50. Waldest, Hy. 3, 5. Ðū heora wylst *reges eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Wealdeþ (*dominabitur*) God manna cynnes, 58, 13. Waldeþ, Met. 29, 77. Se ðe waldeþ ealra oðra eorðan cyninga, 24, 35. Hē welt (*wilt, v. l.*) ealles, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 23. Welt, 25; Fox 88, 3. Wylt, 5, 3; Fox 14, 3. Wealt, 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. Wealt (*welt, v. l.*), 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. Wealt (*wylt, v. l.*), 35, 3; Fox 158, 19. Ðām ðe dyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatis*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22. Ealdormeun wealdaþ hyra þeóða *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25; Lk. Skt. 22, 25. Hē him ealles ðæs anwaldes weöld Macedonia rices, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 24; Cd. Th. 258, 19; Dan. 678. Wiöld, Met. 9, 38. Hī heora weöldan *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Þeah hē ðæs ealles wealde, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 25; Met. 16, 16. Gelēfst ðu ðæt seó wyrd wealde ðisse worulde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 2. Abbod, ðe ðæs wyrdes sý, ðæt hē mynsteres wealde *abba, qui presse dignus est monasterio*, R. Ben. 10, 9. Walde, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. Hē was tó ðam swýðe upáhafen, swýlce hē weölde ðæs cynges and ealles Engla-landes, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 25; Homl. Th. i. 488, 14; Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25–27. His fæder ne wolde him lætan waldan his eorlðomes, Chr. 1079; Erl. 216, 21. God ne beþearf nānes oþres fultumes his gesceafta mid tó wealdanne, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 15. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Ðū waldest (*wyldest, Ps. Spl.*) mæhte sæs tū *dominari potestati maris*, Ps. Surt. 88, 10. Hē eorðricum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18; 75, 9. Waldeþ, Met. 25, 15. Hū hē welt eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21, tit.; Fox xiv, 3. Ic weöld folce Deniga, Beo. Th. 935; B. 465. Hē eallum súdmæggum weöld *cunctis australibus provinciis imperavi*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Hē weöld Walum and Scottum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 28; Exon. Th. 319, 26; Vid. 18; Beo. Th. 4747; B. 2379. Hié burgum weöldon, Cd. Th. 216, 19; Dan. 9. Wiöldon, Met. 1, 48. (c) with acc.:—Ðū wealdan miht eall eorðan mægen, wind and wolcu; wealdeþ ealle on riht, Hy. 9, 5–7. Hē welt ealle gesceaftu, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 22. (d) with a preposition:—Se ofer deóðum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765. Se ofer mægna gehwylc waldeþ, Exon. Th. 255, 32; Jul. 223. (e) absolute:—Wylt *presidet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 45. Wealdendum *imperantibus* (*Valeriano et Gallieno*, Ald. 67), Hpt. Gl. 515, 45.

III a. *fig. where the subject is an abstract noun, (a) with gen.:—*Ðý læs min ðeunig unriht wealde *non dominetur mei omnis injustitia*, Ps. Th. 118, 133. Sió gesceadwisnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan, Met. 20, 198. (b) with acc.:—Unsóðfæstnys ealle wealde, Ps. Th. 54, 9. (c) with a preposition:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6.

IV. *to have power over things, to possess, be in possession of, have at command, be master of, (a) with gen.:—*Hē sæs wealdeþ *ipsius est mare*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Hī wealdaþ eorðan *possederunt terram*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 4. Þonne wealdaþ hý heom sylfum weorðscypes *then shall they command for themselves respect*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 23. Manigra folca gestreōnes hié wiöldon *labores populorum possederunt*, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 4. Hī wiöldon wælstōwe *they were masters of the field*, Beo. Th. 4108; B. 2051. Wælstōwe wealdan, 5961; B. 2984; Byrht. Th. 134, 37; By. 95; Ps. Th. 90, 11. For worulde weorðscypes wealdan *to command the respect of the world*, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 4. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Hē sceal ðý wonge wealdan; ne mægon ge him ða wic forstundan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gū. 674. Ðara ðe life weöldon *of those who lived*, 118, 14; Gū. 239. Beahhordum leng wyrn wealdan ne mōste, Beo. Th. 5647; B. 2827; Vald. 2, 31. (c) with acc.:—Heofonas ðū wealdeþ *tui sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. Habban hī and wealdan Hornemerer hunted on hyre ágenre andwealde *habebant et possideant hundredum de Hornemerer*

in sua propria potestate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 7.

V. *To have power to decide or choose what shall take place, to determine, ordain, have the deciding or control of matters, (a) with gen.:—*Se ðe lifa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he that determines the length of every life*, Exon. Th. 133, 2; Gū. 483. Wealde se cyning þeóða *ænes (the king shall have power to ordain one of three courses)*; oþ þe hine man cwele, oþþe ofer sē selle, oþþe hine his wergele ðeále, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 16. Se ðe fílagas weorc gewyrce, wealde se cyning ðæs frides, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Sume scegaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ægþer ge gesælþa ge ungesælþa *ælces monnes*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Ðæt hī ne gefapiān, gýf his waldan magan, ðæt ðær ænig unriht up áspringe, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 36. Gif hī ðæs wealdan mihton, Wulfst. 185, 3. (b) with dat. or inst.:—Seó weöld hyra (*two buckets*) síþe, Exon. Th. 435, 12; Rā. 53, 6. Segl síþe weöld, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Ðær hē ðý fyrste wealdan mōste, Beo. Th. 5141; B. 2574. (c) with a clause:—Petre ðæne ealdorscipe hē betæhte, and hēt, ðæt hē weölde be manna gewyrctum, hwā ðæriu mōste and hwā nā ne mōste, Wulfst. 176, 16. Wē ðe magon sære gelæran, ær ðū gūde fremme, weald hū ðe sære (*decide thou how it shall happen to thee*) æt ðam gegnslege, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1537. (d) absolute:—Ðæt ne gefapdon ða ðe micel weöldon on ðisan lande (*hit him ne gefapdon* Godwine eorl, ne ec oþre men ðe mycel mihton wealdan, col. 1) *those who very much had the control of affairs in this land would not allow that*, Chr. 1036; Th. i. 292, col. 2. Gif lād forberste, bisceop ðonne wealde and stíðlice ðeame, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Gif man wealdan mæge (*if it can be managed*), ne ðýde man næfre on Sennandages freóse ánige forwyrhtne, L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 13; L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10; Anglia ix. 260, 11. Binnan cirictūne ænig hund ne cume, ðæs ðe man wealdan mæge, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt, leóde etan, Beo. Th. 889; B. 442. Ne beóð wē leng somed, gif ic wealdan mōt, Cd. Th. 168, 22; Gen. 2786.

VI. *to have power that brings something to pass, to cause, be the cause, author, source of something, (I) of persons, (a) with gen.:—*Ðæs ðū wealdeþ *this is thy doing*, Elen. Kmbl. 1517; El. 761. Hē minre gedýlde wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Gif hwelc folc bið mid hungre geswenced, and hwā his hwæte gehýt and oðhielt, hū ne wilt hē hiera deaðes? *si populus famem attereret et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores procul dubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 9. Syndon cyrcan wæce gegriðode . . . wā ðam ðe ðæs wealt, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 14. Ðæs ic seolfa weöld, Cd. Th. 281, 21; Sat. 275. Gif ðū hwæt on druncen misð, ne wít ðū hit ðam ealode, for ðam ðū his weölde ðe silf, Prov. Kmbl. 39. Ðæt hē sigora gehwas āna weölde (wolde, MS.), Exon. Th. 276, 7; Jul. 562. Ic wille wealdan eow blisse and micelre lisse, Wulfst. 132, 23. (b) with dat. or acc.:—Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtra wite wealdeþ, ðonne hē him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. (2) of things, with gen.:—Ūs unwidera for oft weöldon unwæstmā, Wulfst. 129, 4. (3) of motives:—Mid ðý se willa mā waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse, Bd. i. 27; S. 495, 38.

VII. *to have power to do, be able:—*Būton hī hit gebeton, ðæs ðe hī wealdan magon (*as far as lies in their power*), Wulfst. 301, 20. Þeah fýr wið ealla sié gemenged weoruldgesceafta, þeah waldan ne mōt ðæt hī ænige forðo (cf. ðeah ne mæg nāne ðara gesceafta ofercuran, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 17), Met. 20, 129. [To walden (welde, 2nd MS.) kineriche, Laym. 2666. Wealden *possidere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 11; H. M. 39, 20. Welden, O. E. Homl. i. 163, 55. Goth. waldan *gārda okkoðemoreiv*: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. waldan *dominari*: O. Frs. walda; O. H. Ger. waltan *dominari, regnare, protegere*: Icel. valda *to wield, rule; to cause.*] v. ge-, oferwealdan; wealdende, ge-wealden; wealdian.

weald-bære, es; *n. A place where trees grow affording mast for swine:—*Ad hoc terram pertinent in diuersis locis porcorum pastus, id est uealdbaera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 184, 1. v. den-bære.

wealdend, es; *m. I. one who exercises power over persons or things, a controller, master:—*Ælc mon biþ wealdend ðæs ðe hē welt, næþ hē nāne anweald ðæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus: quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 17. Hī hine heom for god hæfdon, and hý sædon ðæt hē wære ealles gewines waldend (cf. hans (*Odin's*) menn tridu þvi, at hann ætti heimilan sigr i hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Ors. i. 6; Swt. 36, 21. Wē witon hē fýre wæs wealdend *we knew he was master of us*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 18. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sý, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 22. Ðū wēndest ðæt steorlæsse men wæron gesælige and wealdendas ðisse worulde *nequam homines potentes felicesque arbitraris*, Bt. 8, 3; Fox 14, 1. Hē wolde ðætte ealle men wæran ealra oþra gesceafta wealdendas *ille genus humanum terrenis omnibus praestare uoluit*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 33.

II. *one who exercises dominion, a ruler, governor, sovereign:—*Des and deós wealdend *hic et haec praesul*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 12. Cum mid ūs for ðun ðe ðū eart fýre waldend, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Eádgār, Engla waldend, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 9. Eáðweard, hæleða wealdend, 1065; Erl. 196, 27. Englaendes wealdend, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 3. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas eowres geleáfan *non dominamur fidei vestrae*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 24. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas ðisses folces *non dominantes in clero*, Swt. 119, 24. Ðeóða kyningas beóð ðæs folces

waldendas *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Swt. 120, 3. Hié wëron seolfie wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 18; Sat. 24. Wealdendras *imperatores*, Scint. 215, 9. Ealdormen and þeode wealdendras, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 25.

II a. applied to the Deity:—*Ān sceppend is and se wealdend heofones and corþan and ealra gesceafta*, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29; 35, 3; Fox 158, 25; 39, 12; Fox 232, 11. Wealdend Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Ure fæder, ealles wealdend, cýning on wuldre, Hy. 7, 1. God ðe is wealdand and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13. *Ān is ēce cýning, wealdend and wyrhta ealra gesceafta*, L. i. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2. Se is waldend winde and godes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 30. Wit Waldendes word forbræcon, Cd. Th. 49, 26; Gen. 798. Ðæt hē Wealdende, ēcean Dryhtne, geþulge, Beo. Th. 4648; B. 2329.

III. a *possessor, master, lord*:—*Gewit dū (Hagar) ðinne waldend sēcan; wuna ðæm ðe āgon.* Heó gewāt engles lārum hire hlāfordum, Cd. Th. 138, 17; Gen. 2293. Se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðý weorþon, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13; 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Se wela and se anweald nāht ānes gōdes nabbaþ, ne nāht þurhwunendes heora wealdendum sellan nā magon, 27, 4; Fox 100, 22. [*Creatorem celi et terre* scuppende and waldende of heouene and of orde, O. E. Homl. i. 75, 26. Wealdende, ii. 17, 32. Godd, domes waldend, Laym. 2805. Waldende (weldende, 2nd MS.), 25568. *Goth. gardawaldands oikodeopónrns*: O. Sax. waldaud (*used of the Deity*): O. H. Ger. Waltant (*proper name*): *Icel.* valdandi.] v. eal[li]- (al-), ofer-, þrym-wealdend, and next word.

wealdende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Ruling, powerful*:—*Mihtig God*, . . . waldende God, Exon. Th. 62, 34; Cri. 1011: 71, 27; Cri. 1162. Se wealdenda Drihten, Homl. Th. i. 328, 11. Se anweald ne mæg gedōn his wealdend wealdende, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Hwæþer dū nū wēne ðæt ðæs cýninges geferræden and se wela and se anweald ðe hē gifþ his deórflingum mæge ænigne mon gedōn weligne oððe wealdendne? *an uero regna regumque familiaritas efficere potentem ualent*? 29, 1; Fox 102, 4. Waluendne, 29, tit.; Fox xvi, 2. Nis under mē ænig oþer wiht waldendne, ic eom ufer ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 427, 6; Rā. 41, 87. v. eal[li]-, ge-, þrym-wealdend[e]; wealdan.

wealdend-god, es; *m. The Lord God*:— *Ic cleopige tō Heāhgode and tō Wealdendgode ðe mē wel dyde clamabo ad Deum altissimum, et ad Dominum qui bene fecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Se is wealdendgode wellicendlic *beneficentum est Deo*, 67, 16. [O. Sax. waldand-god.]

wealdes; *adv. Of one's own accord, purposely, voluntarily*:—*Gif him wealdes (gewealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebryrige oððe ungewealdes*, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22. [þu forschuppest selfwilles and waldest in to hare cunde, H. M. 27, 2. Heo suneged deadlice ide bruche, 3if heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26.] v. ge-wealdes.

weald-genga, an; *m. A weald-goer (v. weald), bandit, brigand*:—*Hē wolde beōn yldest on ðam yfelan floce, and geworhte his gefēran tō wealdgengum ealle on widgillum dūnum*. . . *Hē is geworden tō wealdgengan and ðæra sceadena ealdor, ðe hē him sylf gegaderode, and wunap on āure dūne mid manegum sceadum*. . . *Ðā æstōd se wealdgenga*. . . and āwearp his wænna, Ælfsc. T. Grn. 17, 30–18, 31. [Cf. wald-scaðe (wode-scape, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25859; the same creature is referred to in these previous lines: *Isihsþ þu þe munt and þene wude muchele, þer wuned þe scaðe inne, þa scenda þas leode*? 25689–92.]

wealdian; *p. ode To rule, command*:— *Ic wealdige wel ofer bebeode imperio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52. [O. Sax. gi-waldōn.] v. wealdan.

weald-leder, es; *n. A rein*:—*Hi ne mōton swiþor styrian ðonne hē him ðæt gerūm his wealdlederes tō forlæt*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Se gemetgaþ done bridel and ðæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorfes heofenes and corþan *orbis habenas temperat*, 174, 19. Ðā gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleder fæste, Ælfsc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Heó wæs on gylðenum scryd, and æt ðam wæron gylðene hors, and on ðam wæron ða wealdleder swā up getiged, swā swā hig urnon tō heofenum up, Shr. 156, 12. v. ge-weald-leder.

weald-more. v. wealh-more.

wealdness, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—*Walðnis ðin dominatio tua*, Ps. Surt. 144, 13.

weald-stapa, an; *m. A grasshopper, locust*:—*Waldstapan locustas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. i, 6.

weald-swapu, e; *f. A forest-track*:—*Lāstas wæron æfter waldswapum wide gesýne the steps were to be seen far along the forest-tracks*, Bco. Th. 2810; B. 1403.

weale, wale, an; *f. A female slave, servant*:—*Wonfeax wale*, . . . mennen, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rā. 13, 8. Wonfah wale weold hyra (*two buckets*) sipe, 435, 11; Rā. 53, 6. v. wealh.

weale-wyrt. v. wealh-wyrt.

wealg; *adj. Nauseous* (þ Halliwell gives *wallow*=flat, insipid; *wallowish*=nauseous):—*Se wearna weld on gōdum cræftum, ðý læs hē sié wealg for wælçennesse, and for ðæm weorðe út āspiwen (ne uomatur tepidus)*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. [þi muð is bitter and walh al þat tu cheowest, and hwit mete se þi mahe hokerliche undorfeð, þat is wið unlust, warped hit eft ut, H. M. 35, 30. *Walhwe swete supra in bytter swete*, Prompt. Parv. 515. *Icel.* vālgr, volgr *warm, lukewarm*.]

-wealg (-wealh). v. on-wealh.

wealh an implement that rolls things over (?), a harrow:—*Wealh occa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. Walh, 62, 63. [Cf. *Goth.* us-walgunjan *periþeþeiv*: O. H. Ger. bi-walagōn *volutare*.]

wealh; *gen. weales; m.* I. a *foreigner, properly a Celt* (cf. the name *Volcae*, a Celtic tribe mentioned by Caesar):—*Wealh barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Ic (*an axle-tree*) sifade widdor, mearcþaþas wala (walas, MS.) træd, mōras pædde, Exon. Th. 485, 7; Rā. 71, 10. [*Icel.* Valir; *pl. the Celtic people in France*.] ¶ wealh is found in many proper names. v. Txs. 489. See also the compounds in wealh-. I a. a *Celt of Britain*; the word occurs mostly in pl., *Wealas; gen. Weala, Walena, the British, the Welsh, or Wales*:—*Wealh gafolgelda .cxx. scitt.* . . . *Weales hýd twelfum*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Wealh, gif hē hafap fif hýða, hē bið sixyhynde (cf. for relative importance of the Celt and the Englishman, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15–18), 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Gif þeow Wealh Engliscne monnan ofslíhð, 74; Th. i. 148, 14. Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas (cf. Brettas, l. 17) . . . and ða Walas flugon ða Englan swā fyr, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26. Hēr Æðelfríd ofslōh unrim Walena (-ana, v. l.), and swā weard gefyld Augustinus witegunge, ðe hē cwæð: ‘Gif Wealas nellap sibbe wið ús, hī sculan æt Seaxana handa farwurpan.’ Ðar man slōh .cc. preosta, ða cōmon ðyder ðæt hī scoldon gebiddan for Walena here, 607; Erl. 20, 29. Hī ofslōgon .ii. þūsendo Wala (Walana, v. l.), 614; Erl. 20, 37. Wala (Weala, v. l.) cýning, 710; Erl. 44, 4. Hēr wæs Wala (Weala, v. l.) gefeoht and Dfena æt Gafulforda, 823; Erl. 62, 14. Wiþ ðæs laudes gewirce ðe on Wealum is æt Pendiþig *pro commutatione alterius terre que sita est in Cornubio, ubi ruricolle illius pagi barbarico nomine appellant Pendiþig*, Chart. Erl. 192, 5. Hī ofslōgon monige Wealas (Walas, v. l.), Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31. ¶ the word is found as part of place-names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. v. Bret- (Bryt[ti]-), Corn-, Norþ-, West-Wealas (-Walas).

I b. a *Roman*:—*Weala sunderríht þis Quiritum* (cf. *Rómwara sundorriht*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11, reht *Rómwala*, Rtl. 189, 13, which translate the same phrase), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 64. [O. H. Ger. *walah Romanus*.] II. a *slave, servant*. Cf. the derivation of *slave* from the name of a people:—*Mín weal sprecc meum mancipium loquitur*, mines weales snu, mínum weale ic timbrige hūs, mínne weal ic beláðige, eá lá ðū mín weal, sáw wel, fram mínum weale ic underfeng fela gód, mine wealas (*mancipia*) eriap, mína þeowra manna (*mancipiorum*) æceras, Ælfsc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 13–21. Des swa weal (*mancipium*), 6, 4; Zup. 19, 8; 6, 3; Zup. 18, 16. Ðæs weales (v. ll. weles, wiesles; ðræles, Lind. esnes, Rush.) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50; Shr. 154, 22. Ðrittegem geārum ne gestilde næfre stefen ceaciendes wænes ne ceoriendes wales for thirty years the sound of creaking wain and chiding thrall never ceased, Lechdm. iii. 430, 34. Ne hý ne wē ne underfōn oðres wealh ne oðres þeof, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. Wealas *serui*, Gen. 21, 25. Ðis folc ðe úre wealas syndon, Ex. 14, 5. Wē ðe næron wurde beōn his wealas gecigde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Weala wín *crudum vinum*, . . . hlāforda wín *honorarium vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 55, 57. Genam Abimelech wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14. Ic (*a skin which furnishes things*) fæste binde swearte wealas (*slaves or strangers, captives*; Aldhelm's riddle has: *Nexibus horrendis homines constringere possum*), hwiþum sellan men, Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rā. 13, 4. [Ælc þrel and ælc wealh wurde iuroed, Laym. 14852.] v. hors-, hund-, scip-wealh; weale, wilh.

II a. a *shameless person*. v. wealian, wealh-word:—*Walana proteruorum*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 22.

wealh-hāt. v. wealh-hāt.

wealh-basu(-o) *foreign scarlet, vermilion*:—*Wealhbaso vermiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 21. Wealhbasu, Anglia xiii. 29, 56. [*The passage glossed in both is Ald. 15. In glossing the same passage wealbasewere (weolc-?) v. weoloc-basu; but cf. wealc-stōd for wealh-stōd, 463, 42) occurs*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 32.]

Wealh-cyn[n], es; *n. The Celtic race*:—*Ða land ðe ic on Wealcynne (the Celts of the south-west) hæbbe bûtan Triconscire*, Chart. Th. 488, 26. Hig gegaderadan mycle fyrde mid Walcynne (*the Celts of Wales*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 33. Griffia wæs kyning ofer eall Wealcyn, 1063; Erl. 195, 12. v. Norþ-Wealhcynn.

Wealh-færeld, es; *n. A 'Welsh' expedition, a term applied to forces defending the Welsh Marches* (?):—*Liberabo monasterium (Blockley, Worcestershire) a pastu et refectione illorum hominum quos Saxonice nominamus Walhfæreld and heora fæsting*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 60, 29. v. next word.

Wealh-gefēra, -gerēfa, an; *m. A count of the Welsh Marches* (?), the commander of the Wealh-færeld (?):—*Ðý ilcan gēre forðfērde Wulfric cýnges horsðegn; se wæs eác Wealhgefēra (other MSS. have -gerēfa. Kemble, taking the latter reading, says: 'I am disposed to believe that he was a royal reeve to whose care Alfred's Welsh serfs were committed, and who exercised a superintendence over them in some one or all of the royal domains,' Saxons in England, ii. 179. See the first passage under Wealh-cyn), Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 17, and note.*

wealh-hafoc, es; *m. A foreign hawk, a gerfalcon; herodius (v. erodius*

gerfawcune, Wrt. Voc. i. 188, col. 2: jarfawkon, 220, col. 2):—Walh-habuc *falc(o)*, Txs. 61, 826. Walchhabuc, uualhhaebuc, uualh[h]ebuc, uualchfuc *herodius*, 67, 1016. Gôshafuc *accipiter*, wealhhaef *herodius*, spearhafuc *alietum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 18–20: ii. 42, 67. Wealhbafores hūs *herodii domus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. Ða fugelas *nocticores* hættan wæron in wealhbafores gefinessce (*vulturibus similes*), Nar. 16, 13. Wealhhafece *falconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 68: 37, 23. [O. H. Ger. waluchapuh *herodius*.]

wealh-hnutu; *gen.* -hnyte; *f.* A foreign nut, walnut:—Hnutbeām odðe walhnhutu *nux*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 23. [On a walnut withoute is a bitter barke, Piers P. II, 251. Walnote *avelana*, Prompt. Parv. 574. A walnote *auellannum*, a walnott-tree *auellanus*, Cath. Angl. 407 (see note). Walnot *auelena*, Wülck. Gl. 647, 25. Walnottre *auelana*, 646, 15. A walnutte and the nutte *avelana*, 715, 26. A walnote *moracia*, 596, 38. Cf. A walshenote shale, Chauc. H. F. 1281. *Icel.* val-hnot.]

wealh-land, es; *n.* I. a foreign land:—Æghwær eorðan ðær wit earda læas mid wealandum wunian (winnan, MS.), sceoldon (cf. *mē* ellpeðigne, l. 20), Cd. Th. 163, 30; Gen. 2706. II. Normandy (cf. *Icel.* í Vallandi er síðan var kallat Nordmandi):—Com Eaðweard hider to lande of Weallande (fram beogendan sæ, v. l.), Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 27. [O. H. Ger. Walho-lant *Gallia*.]

wealh-more(-u), -mora, an; *f. m.* A foreign root, carrot, parsnip:—Walmore, uualhmora *pastinaca*, Txs. 85, 1502. Wealmore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: i. 286, 27: Lchdm. i. 120, 8. Wealmora, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 58: *daucus*, 31, 43. Waldmora *carioia*, 31, 46. v. wilisc.

wealh-sāda (P), an; *m.* A noose for binding a captive or slave (? cf. Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rā. 13, 4, given under wealh, II):—Forhýddan oferhyrde mē inwitgyrene, wrādan wealsādan *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

wealh-stod, es; *m.* An interpreter:—Wealhstod *interpres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 60: *Elfc.* Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 14. I. one who serves as a medium between speakers of different languages:—Se cuning gerehte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde ðæs biseopes bodunge, and wæs his wealhstod, for ðan ðe hē wel cūpe Scyttysc, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 67. Walhstod, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 2. Hē (*Jerome*) is se fyrresta wealhstod betwux Hebrēiscum and Grēcum and Lēdenwarum, Homl. Th. i. 436, 16. Se hālga biscop hine hādode to messpeorste, and his wealhstod to diācone, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 525. Nōman hī him wealhstodas (*interpretes*) of Franclande, Bd. i. 25; S. 486, 23; Homl. Th. ii. 128, 19. II. an interpreter of written language, a translator:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod disse bēce, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 1. Ðæra hundseofontiga wealhstoda gesetnyssa, Anglia viii. 336, 4. Wealcstoda *interpretum* (*praestantissimus*, *Hieronymus*, Ald. 33), Hpt. Gl. 463, 42. Hiē hiē (*books*) wendon ðurh wise wealhstodas on hiora āgen gedioðe, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4.

III. an interpreter of a subject, an expounder:—Wealhstod *interpres* (*divinae legis*, Ald. 64), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 79: 47, 2. Lifes wealhstod, Cd. Th. 211, 7; Exod. 522. IV. a mediator:—Se wealhstod Godes and monna, ðæt is Crist *Dei hominumque mediator*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 11.

V. the word occurs as a proper name:—Ðām folcum ðe earðap þe westan Sæferne is Wealhstod biscop *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant*, Valchstod (Uual-, v. l.) *episcopus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21.

Wealh-peoð, e; *f.* The Welsh people:—Dis is seó gerāðnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeode rāðboran gesetton, L. O. D. proem.; Th. i. 352, 1.

wealh-word, es; *n.* A wanton word:—Ic eom ondetta ðæt ic onfēng on mīnne mūd wealworda, Anglia xi. 98, 37. v. wealh, II a, wealian.

wealh-wyr, e; *f.* Wall-wort, dwarf elder; the word glosses *ebulum* and *intula*:—Walhwyr, uualhwyr, ualwyr *ebulum*, *elleus*, Txs. 59, 714. Wealwyr *ebulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 75. Walwyr, i. 30, 58. Wealwyr t ellenwyr *ebule t ebulum*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Wælwyr *vel* ellenwyr. Genim ðas wyrte ðe man *ebulum* and ðorum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eac some men wealwyr hātāp, i. 202, 3–6. Uualhwyr *intula*, Txs. 69, 1075. Wealewyr, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 71. Walwyr, Wülck. Gl. 299, 8 (*this gloss is omitted by Wright*): Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. Wealwyr, ii. 64, 27: 70, 2. Wælwyr, iii. 30, 13. Wealwyrte wyrtruman, ii. 108, 7. Wealwyrte moran, 264, 20. Wælwyrte, i. 354, 13. Genim wealwyr, 66, 14. Nime wealwyr niopoweard, 118, 2. Wælwyr, 38, 17. [Walwort *ebulum*, Wülck. Gl. 555, 10. Walwort *ebulus*, 579, 33. Walworte *ebulus*, 712, 24. Walworte *ebula*.]

wealian; *p.* ode To be impudent, bold, wanton. v. wealh, II a:—Hē wealode mid wordum, and sæde ðæt hē wolde his wifes brūcan on ðām unālyfedum tīman, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 48.

weā-līc; *adj.* Miserable:—Sumum ðæt gegongeþ, ðæt se endestæf weālic weorþeþ; sceal hine wulf etan, Exon. Th. 328, 4; Vy. 12. v. wā-līc.

wealg, v. welig.

weall, es; *m.* I. a wall that is made, wall of a building, of a town, side of a cave:—Weal *murus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 35; Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Of wealles hrōf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Wealles rihtunghrēd *perpendicularum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64. Seó heānes ðæs walles (*parietis*), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Heora gewinnan tугan hī āðūn of ðam

wealle (*de muris*) . . . Hig ðā forlētān ðone wall (*relicto muro*), I, 12; S. 481, 22. Andweorc to wealle *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 27. Tō wealle *ad moenia*, Kent. Gl. 287. Hē æfter recede wlat, hwearf be wealle, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573. Ofer mīre burge weall (*murum*), Ps. Th. 17, 28; Cd. Th. 101, 3; Gen. 1076: Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 161. Wīd ðone weall *murōtenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. Wīd ðas recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Wall iserne, Cd. Th. 231, 15; Dan. 247. Tō hwý tōwurpe ðū weal (*maceriam*) his, Ps. Spl. 79, 13. Ðā gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (*vallum*, v. Bd. i, 5) and brēd weall ðær onufan, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. Weallas *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 62: *muri*, Jos. 6, 20. Ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa ðære stræte swilce twēgen hēge weallas *erat aqua quasi murus*, Ex. 14, 22. Under wealla hleoð, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. Binnan ðære ylcan cyricean weallum (*muris*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 43. On ceastre weallum beworhte in *civitatem munitam*, Ps. Th. 59, 8; Cd. Th. 145, 21; Gen. 2409. Ofer ðære burge wallas (*muros*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Ðū hī betweoñum wætera weallas læðdest, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ealle his weallas *omnes macerias ejus*, 88, 33. Uallas *menia*, Rtl. 124, 3.

II. a natural wall, a steep hill, a cliff. v. weall-cliff (cf. O. Sax. :—Hwō sie ina fan enūmu klībe wurpin, oðar enna berges wal, Hēl. 2676. Fan themu walle nīdar werpan, 2684. Sie an hōhan wal stigun, stēn endi berg, 3117):—Munt is hine ymbūtan, geāp gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Owom wundorlicu wiht (*the sun*) ofer wealles hrōf (*over the mountain top*), Exon. Th. 412, 1; Rā. 30, 7. Draca beorges getrūwode, wīges and wealles (*the cliff in which the fire-drake's cave was*), Beo. Th. 4635; B. 2323. Nord-Denum stōd egesa, ānra gehwylcum ðara ðe of wealle wōp gehýrdon (*to each that heard the cry coming from the hill on which the hall stood* (?)), 1574; B. 785. Nō wyrn on wealle leng bīdan wolde *the serpent would not longer wait in the hill, in its cave*, 4604; B. 2307. Geseah hē mādðumsigla fela, gold glitinian grunde getenge, wundur on wealle, 5511; B. 2759. Se ðe inne gehýdde wræte under wealle, 6112; B. 3060: 6197; B. 3103. Æt wealle, 5045; B. 2526. Geseah be wealle stondan stānbogan, strēam ūt þonan brecan of beorge, 5077; B. 2542: 5425; B. 2716. Of wealle (*the sea-cliff*) geseah weard, se ðe holmclifu healdan scolde, 463; B. 229. Winneþ wæg wīd wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rā. 4, 20. Æniges monnes wig forbūgan odðe on weal fleoñ (*flee to the hill*) līce beorgan, Vald. 1, 15. Weallas him wīpre healdap, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Ic sēnnessas geseoñ mihte, windige weallas (*wind-beaten cliffs*), Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: Cd. Th. 214, 19; Exod. 571. Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah, seó wæþeþ geond weallas (*among the hills* (?)), wyrte sēceþ, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rā. 35, 5. [O. Sax. O. Frs. wal a wall. From *Latin* vallum.] v. bord-, brēost-, burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, fore-, grund-, holm-, port-, sæ-, scīd-, scild-, stæd-, stān-, strēam-weall.

weall, e; *f.* Fervour:—Wealle, wylm *fervorem*, *ardorem* (*devotionis fervorem*, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. v. weall-hāt.

weall, es; *n.* (?) Boiled or mulled wine:—*De frutum*, i. *vinum* medo geswēt wel weall (cf. gesoden wīn *de frutum vinum*, i. 27, 62. *Coerin de frutum*, cyren odðe āwylled wīn *dulcisapa*, ii. 25, 10, 69. *Asodenes wines careni*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 42), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 24. Nīwes t gesodenes wealles *de fruti t medoni*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 1. Wealle *de fruto, vino*, 520, 38.

weallan; *p.* weoll, *pl.* weollon; *pp.* weallan. I. of water, &c. issuing from a source, to well, bubble forth, spring out, flow:—Ic wealle *bullio*, *Elfc.* Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. Of ðam neahmunte wealleþ hlūter wæter, ðonne drīncaþ ða menn ðæt cadente *riuo puram ex vicino monte potant aquam*, Nar. 31, 7. Of ðēm beorgum wlat seó eā Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates de radice montis effusus*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 14, 10, 29. Ðær hió (*the Nile*) ærest ut wīeld *prope fontem*, Swt. 12, 24. [Ðæt treow ðæt man on heorpe leges, for ðare mycele hæten ðe ðæt treow barned beoþ, þære wylþ ūt of ðan ende water, Lchdm. iii. 128, 6.] Rēcel of ðæra treowa telgan weol, Nar. 26, 22. Swāt fūdm weoll *the blood welled out in streams*, Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693; Andr. Kmbl. 2552; An. 1277: 2482; An. 1242. Weol, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. Wīþ ðon ðe men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūd, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Hē lēt tearas geotan, weallan wægdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030; Andr. Kmbl. 3005; An. 1505. Mon geseah weallan blōd of eorþan *sanguis e terra visus est manare*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 6. Geseah ic balzaman of ðēm treowum ūt weallan *video opobalsamum arborum ramis manans*, Nar. 27, 23.

II. of the source, to well with, flow with, (I) with a noun:—An wīelle weol blōde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Flōr āttre weol, Cd. Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Flōð blōde weol, Beo. Th. 2848; B. 1422. Weoll, 4282; B. 2138. Wīd ðon ðe mon blōde wealle þurh his mūd, Lchdm. iii. 44, 22. Wæs on blōde brim weallende, Beo. Th. 1699; B. 847. (2) absolute:—Benna weallaþ wounds bleed, Andr. Kmbl. 2810; An. 1407. Hit ongan rīnan . . . and seó eorde weoll ongeān ðam heofonlican flōde it began to rain . . . and the earth sent forth its waters to meet the waters of heaven, Wulfst. 206, 21. Weollon wælbenna, Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491. III. implying abundance, (1) to swarm, exist in large numbers:—Him weollon maðan geond ealne ðone lichaman, Homl. Th. i. 472, 30. (2) of production in large numbers or great quantity, to swarm with, flow with:—Land ðe weoll meolce

and hunie *terra quae lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 13. His gesceapu madan weollon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 212. Weallende *scaturiens (vermibus, Ald. 70)*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 34; *scatens (vermibus, Ald. 202)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 7.

IV. of violent movement, to boil, rage, heave:—Geofon ȳpum weol wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515. Holm storme weol, 2267; B. 1131. Hreder ædne weol his breast heaved, 5180; B. 2593. Ða ȳpa weollan and weððan ðæs sæs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39, 42. Brim weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3147; An. 1576. Ðæt gebrec ðæs weallendes (*feruentis*) sæs, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546.

V. of movement in liquids caused by heat, to boil (intrans.), to be hot:—Ðo ofer ȳr, awyl; ðonne hit wealle, sing iiii Pater noster, Lchdm. ii. 358, 11. Scenc fulne weallendes wæteres, 130, 1. Seoð on weallendon wætere, i. 204, 23. Mid weallendum ele, Homl. Th. i. 58, 27; Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 16. Weallende wæte *feruida flumina*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 51.

Va. used of a vessel in which a liquid boils:—Seoð ærene gripu ofer glæda gripe gifrast wealleþ (-aþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 98; Sal. 48. Bæð hæte weol, Exon. Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581.

VI. of other than liquids, to be hot, burn, blaze, rage:—Wið ðone weallendan bryne ðe wealleþ (-eþ?) on helle, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 13. Him on breostum weoll ættor, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. An ðara ðæla is weallende (*the torrid zone*), Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. Se wallenda lēg *furens flamma*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Hē hæfþ weallendene lēg, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Weallende ȳr, Cd. Th. 153, 22; Gen. 353. Weallendum līgum *flammis feruentibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 37. Weallende axan, Lchdm. i. 178, 6. þurh ða weallendan sond *per feruentes sole arenas*, Nar. 6, 9.

VII. figuratively, of persons, passions, emotions, to be fervent, to burn, rage, to be strongly moved:—Ic wealle *ferueo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. Weld *feruet*, Kent. Gl. 665. Hē weld on gōdum cræftum in *uirtutibus inardescit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. Hē metta mid cystignesse weald *aescarum largitate feruescit*, Scint. 56, 2. Hyge hearde wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. Wyrd bið wended hearde, wealleþ (*is zealous*) swiðe geneahhe, 872; Sal. 435. Feondsceipe wealleþ *hæted burns hot*, Exon. Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. Wealleþ weallendas, Beo. Th. 4136; Beo. 2065. Brandhāta nið weoll on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 1537; An. 770. Hreder innan weoll, beorn breostsefa *their hearts burnt within them*, Exon. Th. 344, 9; Cri. 539; Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Breost innan weoll þeostum geþoncum, 4652; B. 2331. Weoll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. Th. 23, 4; Gen. 353. Se ðe nyle wearmian oð hē wealle (*ut ferueat*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 8. Suā sculon ða hierdas weallan ymb ða geornfulnesse ðære inneran ðearfe his hiæremonna *sic pastores erga interiora studia subditorum suorum fervant*, 18; Swt. 137, 11. Hire oninnan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeah, Cd. Th. 37, 15; Gen. 590. Weallende *furibundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 37; *feruidus*, 147, 84; Lchdm. iii. 188, 25. Se mæra wæs lāten weallende wulf (cf. ?) Wōden), Salm. Kmbl. 423; Sal. 212. Lēg, weallende wiga, Exon. Th. 61, 15; Cri. 985. Hē wæs weallende on geleāfan (*fide fervens*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 17. Weallende spelboda, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Manegum wæs hāt æt heortan hyge weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Deōs gitsunc weallende byrñ, Met. 8, 45. Mid weallendre lufe, Wulfst. 286, 11. Sorge weallende, Beo. Th. 4919; B. 2464. Weallende weān, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gū. 587. Hē geseah ealle witon on þeawum scūnende and on gāste weallende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 86.

VIII. trans. (= willan?) To roll, turn:—Hine on lyfte lifigetwinnan sweopum seolfrenum swiðe wealleþ, oð ðæt him bān blicap, blēdaþ æðran, Salm. Kmbl. 288; Salm. 143. [O. Sax. wallan to well; to boil, burn (fig.): O. Frs. walla: O. H. Ger. wallan scatere, bullire, fervescere: Icel. vella to boil; to swarm.] v. ā-, be-, ge-weallan; heoru-weallende, for-weallan.

weall-clif, es; n. A steep cliff:—Hī scufon wrym ofer weallclif, lēton wæg niman, Beo. Th. 6255; B. 3132. v. weall, II.

weall-dīc (p), e; f. A walled ditch (?):—Andlang ðære wealdīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 346, 21, 22. Cf. Usque la diche walle; et sic per fossatum, iii. 408, 10.

weall-dor, es; n. A door in a wall:—Ðū eart ðæt wealldor; þurh ðe Frēa on ðas eorþan ūt sīðade, Exon. Th. 21, 1; Cri. 328.

weall-fæsten[n], es; n. I. A walled stronghold, a fortress:—Ða gescēadap ðæt land westan and eāstan oð ðæt weallfæsten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 27. Hē ongan ceastre timbran, ðæt wæs weallfæstenna ærest, Cd. Th. 64, 31; Gen. 1058.

II. a wall for defence, a bulwark:—Forhwan ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his? *quid deposuisti maceriam ejus?* Ps. Th. 79, 12. Wicon weallfæsten, wægās burston, Cd. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. Wyrceþ wæter weallfæsten (*erat aqua quasi murus a dextra eorum et laeva*, Ex. 14, 22), 195, 27; Exod. 283.

weall-geat, es; n. A gate in a wall:—Hīe gegān hæidon tō ðam weallgeate they had reached the city's gate, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 141. Tō weallgeatum, Andr. Kmbl. 2407; An. 1205.

weall-gebrec, es; n. A breaking down of a wall:—Hīe noldon ðæs weallgebreces geswicān *donec perforatis muris*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30.

weall-geweorc, es; n. Wall-work, (1) wall-building:—Gang tō ðinum weallgeweorc (a monastery was being built), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 173. Sī hit ælces þinges freoh būtan ferdfare and walgeworc (cf. burh-bōt) and

brycgeworc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 5, 13. Hē gesette hī tō his weallgeweorcum, ðæt hī worhton his burga (*in aedificationibus urbium suarum*), Anglia x. 91, 96. (2) the destruction of walls:—Aries byð ram betwux sceapum and ram tō wealgeweorc, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 5. v. weall-weorc.

weall-hāt; adj. Boiling hot, red-hot:—Æcēle ðū wealhāt isen ðonne hit furpum siē of ȳre ātoġen on wine, Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [He bed bringen forð brune wallinde bres, and healden hit se walhat up on hiie heued, Jul. 31, 4. Wipþ wallhat herrtess lufe, Orm. 14196.]

weallian to wall. v. ge-weallod.

weallian; p. ode. I. to wander, roam:—Wealleþ swā niēten feldgangeude, feoh būtan gewitte, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist gerhian, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22.

II. to go as a pilgrim:—Of earde weallige hē wide and dædbōte dō æfre ða hwile ðe hē libbe a patria longe peregrinetur, et poenitentiam usque agat, quādiu uiuēt, L. M. i. 44; Th. ii. 276, 31. Deoþlic dædbōt bið ðæt læwede man his wægpan ālecege and weallige bærfōt wide, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 18. Oferbecumendum wealligendum þearfum se abbud mid gebrōþrum gearwian hȳrsumnysse *supervenientibus peregrinis pauperibus abbas cum fratribus exhibeat obsequium*, Anglia xiii. 439, 1060. [O. H. Ger. wallōn errare, ambulare, meare, pervagari: Ger. wallen to travel; wall-fahrt pilgrimage: Icel. vallari a tramp, vagrant.]

weall-līm, es; m. Mor/ar:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān and tyrwan for wealllīm *habuerunt lateres pro saxis et bitumen pro caemento*, Gen. 11, 3.

weall-stān, es; m. A stone for building:—Ðū eart se weallstān ðe ða wyrhtan wiðwurpon tō weorce (*lapidem, quem reprobauerunt aedificantes*, Mt. 21, 42), Exon. Th. i. 2, 2; Cri. 2. Wrætlīc is ðes wealstān *marvelous in this masonry*, 476, 1; Ruin. 1. Ceastra, wrætlīc weallstāna geweorc *cities, wondrous works of stones*, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3.

weall-steall, es; m. A place where there are buildings:—Ðisne wealsteal *this spot where the walls stand* (cf. weallas stondaþ, 291, 3; Wand. 76), Exon. Th. 291, 26; Wand. 88.

weall-steap; adj. I. high as regards its walls or buildings, with lofty walls:—Hīe on weallsteape burg (cf. seō steape burh on Sennar, 102, 15; Gen. 1700) wlitān meahton, Cd. Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. II. with lofty cliffs, lofty. v. weall, II:—Hīe oferfōran weallsteapan hleoðu, Cd. Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803.

weall-stellung, -stilling, -stilling, e; f. The putting a wall in order, repairing of a wall. v. burh-bōt:—Tō ānes æceres bræde on weallstillinge (cf. weall-geweorc) and tō ðære wære gebirgeaþ xvi. hīda; gif ælc hīd byþ be ānum men gemannod, ðonne mæg man gesettan ælce gyrd mid feower mannun. Ðonne gebyreþ tō twēntigan gyrdan on weallstillinge hundehtig hīda, and tō ðam furlange gebyrgeaþ oþer healf hund hīda and x hīda . . . Tō fif furlangum gebyrþ ymbganges eahta hunda hīda on weallstillinge . . . Tō eahta furlangum ymbganges weallstillinge hund eahtig hīda and .xii. hund hīda for one acre's breadth (22 yds.) in the matter of repairing a wall and for the keeping of it 16 hides are requisite; if each hide is assessed at one man, then four men can be appointed to each pole. 80 hides are requisite for the putting in order of twenty poles of wall and for the furlong 160 hides . . . For a circuit of five furlongs 800 hides are necessary . . . For a circuit of eight furlongs 1280 hides, Hiccs' Diss. p. 109.

weall-præd, es; m. A plumb-line:—Waldræd *perpendicular*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 68. v. rihtung-præd.

weallung, e; f. I. agitation:—Se drænc is gōd wið heafodece and wið brægenes hwyrfnesse and weallunge *the poison is good against headache and against giddiness and cerebral excitement*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

II. fervour:—Wyrðelice wallunge lufes *digno fervore fidei*, Rtl. 64, 26.

weall-wala, an; m. A wall-foundation (?):—Hygerōf gebord weallwān wīrum wundrum tōgædere, Exon. Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 21.

weall-weg (p), es; m. A walled road (?):—On ðane ealdan walweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17; 138, 4.

weall-weorc, es; n. Wall-work, building:—Ða gebrōðra eodon tō ðam weallweorc, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 14, 25. v. weall-geweorc, and next word.

weall-wyrhta, an; m. A wall-wright, a mason, builder:—Wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 15; 85, 27. Fram wealwyrhtan (-wyrhtum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 6=a cementario, Ald. 31) a *cimentario*, Anglia xiii. 32, 106. Wealwyrhtan *cimentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 83.

weal-more(-u, -a), wealowigan to fade, wealowigan to roll, weal-sāda, -wealt [Icel. valtr], -wealtian, -weālu. v. wealhi-more, wealwian to fade, wealwian to roll, weal-sāta, seonu-, un-wealt, seonwealtian, wæl.

wealwian; p. ode To fade, wither (Halliwell gives wallow=to fi de away, as a Somerset word):—Hæfð se Ælmihtiga ðæt gewrixle geset, ðe nū wunian sceal, wyrta grōwan, leāf grēnian, ðæt on hærfest eft hrēst: nd wealuwaþ (cf. fealuwaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23), Met. 11, 58. Ðær ðær hit gefrēt ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg and latost wealowigan (wealowian, Cott. MS.) *ubi quantum eorum natura queat, cito exarescere atque interire non possint*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. [Welewen marcescere,

Wick. Is. 19, 6. Man welewith as flouris of hay, P. R. L. P. 173, 56. Al welwed and wasted þo worpelych leues, Allit. Pms. 106, 475. See also *welwed* in Halliwell's Dict.] v. un-forwealwod.

wealwian; *p. ode To wallow, roll* (intrans.):—Donne tyht hiē dæt ierre dæt hiē wealwiþ on ða wēdenheortnesse *impellente ira in mentis uesaniam deuoluntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Hē wealwode on ðam gedrofum wætere in *lutosa aqua semetipsum voluit*, 54; Swt. 421, 8. His hors feōl wealwigende geond ða eorðan . . . mid ðam ðe hit swā wealwode, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðam spācan, þeah hi eallunga wealowigen on ðære eorþan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 14. Ðæt hors ongan walwian and on gehwære sidan gelōnlice hit oferweorpan (*in diuersum latus uicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Micel stān wealwiende of ðam heāhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28. [Hie seched to þe fule foddri and þaron walewed, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 27; H. M. 13, 34. They walweden as pigges in a poke, Chauc. Reeves T. 358. Þe grete wawas walweth (walketh, *v. l.*), Piers P. 8, 41.] v. be-wealwian; wilwian.

weal-word, -wyrht. v. wealh-word, -wyrht.

weā-mēt[t], e: -mētto(-o); indecl. *f. Anger, wrath, passion, irascibility*:—Se feōrða heāfodleahter is weāmēt, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 21. Se feōrða leahtor is weāmēt, dæt se man nāge his mōdes geweald, ac būton ælcere foresceawunge his yrsunge gefremaþ, 220, 12. Wē sceolon oferwinnan weāmētte mid wiślicum gedylde, 222, 21. Ne gerisaþ heom hraðe weāmētta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. Heo weore god 3if heo neore to wamed. Anan se he wes wrad wið eni he hine wolde slæn, Laym. 6368.]

weā-mōd; *adj. Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate*:—Se ðe wære weāmōd, weorde se gelydmōd, Wulfst. 70, 7. Ne rēce ðū nā weāmōdes wifes worda *you are not to care for an angry woman's words*, Prov. Kmbl. 48. Ða weāmōdan and ða grambrādan *iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 4; Wulfst. 40, 17. Weāmōdom *turbulentis*, Germ. 395, 13. [Ne beo þu wemod ne ouermodi, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 26. Pellican is a leane fowel, so weamod and so wredful þet hit slead ofte uor grome his owne briddes, A. R. 118, 8.]

weāmōdness, e; *f. Anger, passionateness, irascibility*:—Se feōrða leahtor is *ira*, dæt is on Englisc weāmōdnyss, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 286; Wulfst. 68, 15. Donne hiē beræsaþ on sulce weāmōdnesse hi sindon tō oferbūganne *qui in eodem furoris impetu declinandi sunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 20. Forlǽst se yrsigenda wer his āgene sāwle þurh weāmōdnyss, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 149; Anglia xi. 113, 32, 38. Ðære sāwle miht is dæt heō sylf beō gedylid and ælce weāmōdnyss fram hire āwyrpe, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 38, 27. [*Ira*, þet is on Englisc wemodnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 19.]

wear. v. wearr.

weard, es; *m. I. a guard, warder, watchman, sentinel*:—Ðara wearda sum geseah dæt of heofonum com ān lās feōwertig wuldorbeāga . . . ða gecerde se weard tō Criste, Shr. 62, 5-8. Weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmcifu healdan scolde, Beo. Th. 464; B. 229; Ps. 126, 2. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*), Cd. Th. 58, 21; Gen. 949. Ða weardas *custodes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 4, 11. Ða weardas heōldon ðas cwearternes duru, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Snelle gemundon weardas wiglēōð, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gū. 86. Ða byrgene besetton mid wacelum weardum (*custodibus*), Homl. Th. ii. 262, 8; Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66; Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, dæt wæs mid syxtigum werum, 11, 16. Hē sette him weardas ofer, Jos. 10, 18; Homl. Skt. i. 11, 210. *Ia. fig.*:—Him oninnan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ, ðonne se weard swefeh, sāwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. Geāc, sumeres weard, Exon. Th. 309, 8; Seef. 54. Bānhūses weard *the mind*, Cd. Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523. *II. a guardian, protector, lord*:—Ðære cneōrisse wæs Cainan aldordēma, weard and wisa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðū (*Nebuchadnezzar*) hæledum eart āna eallum eorðbūendum weard and wisa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Engla weard (*Lucifer*), 2, 20; Gen. 22. Cyning, beāhhorda weard, Beo. Th. 1847; B. 921. Rices weard, 2784; B. 1390. Folces weard, 5019; B. 2513. ¶ The term is often used of the Deity:—Weard *seruatorem* (*animae tuae*, Prov. 24, 12), Kent. Gl. 932. Roderd weard, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Lifes weard, 9, 20; Gen. 144. Sigores weard, Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Wuldres weard, 33, 17; Cri. 527. Heofonrices weard, Andr. Kmbl. 104; An. 52. [*Goth. daura-wards*: O. Sax. ward a guard, a guardian: O. H. Ger. wart custos: Icel. vörðr.] v. bāt-, bott-, brego-, brycg-, burh-, carcern-, cwearternes, dæl-, drihten-, duru-, edisc-, eorþ-, ēdel-, fore-, forþ-, freodu-, gold-, gūþ-, hæg-, heāfod-, healf-, hearg-, heofon-, hof-, hord-, hýð-, irfe-, land-, lāst-, leāc-, leāctūn-, lid-, mearc-, mere-, mylen-, niht-, regn-, regol-, scip-, sele-, stig-, stōc-, wudu-, wyrht-weard; also such proper names as Æpel-weard, Eād-weard.

weard, e; *f. I. ward, guard, watch*:—Gefangen on hergiunge oþþe æt wearde *utrum explorantem an in praelio captus*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 5. Healdap wearde dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte manebitis obseruantes custodias*, Lev. 8, 35. Weras wæccende wearde heōldon, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 142; Beo. Th. 616; B. 305. Wið wrād werod

wearde healdan, 644; B. 319; Exon. Th. 48, 6; Cri. 767; 282, 16; Jul. 664. Weardum *excubiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 12. Lux et tenebre ðe ðas werpeða weardum healdap, Exon. Th. 192, 5; Az. 101. Wærda *excubias*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 29. *Ia. a watch, a body of men keeping watch*:—Hi besetton his birgene mid wearde, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 12. *II. guardianship, protection, keeping*:—Heora feorh generede nihtig Metodes weard, Cd. Th. 230, 18; Dan. 235. Cristenum cyuinge gebyraþ dæt hē sý on fæder stæle cristenre þeode, and on ware and on wearde Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. [O. H. Ger. warta *speculatio, cura, custodia, excubiae*: Icel. vörðr; *m. ward, watch, protection*.]

v. æg-, fird-, flōd-, fore-, heāfod-, hors-, leōd-, sǣ-weard; or-wearde. **weard**; *adv. Ward in to-ward*; the form occurs in combination with tō (v. tō-weard; *prep. II. 3*) and wiþ (v. wiþ, *IX*):—Hiē wæron wið ðas fýres weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 16. Hē wið Rōme weard farende wæs, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9, 15, 21. Ða ongan seō leō fægrian wið ðas ealdan weard, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 778. Heō tēah hyne wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. v. east-, for-, forþ-, hām-, hider-, hindan-, norþ-, sūþ-, jider-, west-weard.

-weard the second component of many adjectives denoting position or direction. v. æf-, æftan-, æfte-, æfter-, and-, easte-, for-, fore-, forþ-, fram-, from-, heonon-, hider-, hinde-, hinder-, innan-, inne-, midde-, neoþan-, neoþe-, niþer-, norþ-, norþan-, norþe-, on-, ongeān-, sūþe-, þanan-, tō-, ufan-, ufe-, up-, ūtan-, ūte-, westan-, weste-, wiþer-weard. [O. Sax. -ward: O. H. Ger. -wart. Cf. *Goth. -wairþs*: Icel. -vörðr.]

wearda (þ), wearde (þ), an; *m. or f. a watchman or a watch*:—Ōð weardan hylle; fram weardan hylle (*the beacon-hill*? Cf. Icel. varða a beacon; varð-berg a look-out place: O. H. Ger. wart-perg), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 191, 34. Cf. On weardas beorh, 291, 23; 112, 32. Weardan *excubiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 16. [*Goth. wardja a guard*: O. H. Ger. warto.] v. next word.

weard-dūn, e; *f. a beacon-hill* (cf. weardan hyll. v. wearda):—On wearddūne, ðær dæt Cristes mæl stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 465, 31.

weardere, es; *m. One who holds a country, an inhabitant*:—Columba com tō Pyhtum; dæt synd wæternas be nordum mōrum Columba came to the Picts; they are the people who hold the country to the north of the hills (cf. Bd. 3, 4: Venit Columba Britanniam praedicatorum verbum Dei provincis Septentrionalium Pictorum, hoc est, eis quae arduis atque horrentibus montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestratae), Chr. 565; Erl. 16, 37. [O. H. Ger. wartari *custos*.] v. weardian, *IV*. **weardes**; *adv. Wards in to-wards*:—Ðā smeorode heō wið his weardes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 590. Swā eode heō wið his weardes, 684. Ða arn se ealda wið hire weardes, 599. v. east-, from-, hām-, niþer-, norþ-, ongeān-, sūþ-, hider-, tō-, up-, ūt-weardes.

weardian; *p. ode. I. to guard, keep, defend*:—Æðele getrym eorðan weardap erit firmamentum in terra, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Heofon weardiap ufan wætra dryðe tegis in aquis superiora coeli, 103, 3. Hý (*Seraphim*) mid hyra sifrum Freān ælmihtiges onsýne weard (weardiap? v. Isaiab 6, 2), Exon. Th. 25, 5; Cri. 396. [Se heahengel geong weardode (*I. geondweardode presented*) ðære eādgian Marian sāwle beforan, Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 157, 9.] *Ia. with gen.* (cf. O. Sax. wardōn *with gen. to have charge of something*):—Ða Englisc men ðe wærdedon ðære sǣ the Englishmen that had charge of the sea, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. *II. to act as guardian to, to rule*:—Him on lāste Seth weardode, ēpelstōl heōld, Cd. Th. 68, 36; Gen. 1128. Nabochodonossor weardode wīde rice, heōld hæleda gestreōn, 257, 29; Dan. 665. Rice gerēfa rondburgum weōld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 33; Jul. 20.

III. to keep, have charge of:—Būton hit under ðæs wifes cæglocan gebrōht wære, sý heō clāne; ac ðara cægēan heō sceal weardian, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. *IV. to hold a country, to occupy a place, inhabit*. v. weardere:—Done wudu weardap fugel *hoc nemus avis incolit*, Exon. Th. 203, 16; Ph. 85; 208, 25; Ph. 161; 209, 10; Ph. 168. Hwīlum hygegēomor healle weardap (*keeps the house*), Salm. Kmbl. 762; Sal. 380. Donne færd se deofol intō his mōder innoðe, and ðær hē hine healt, and weardap inne, Wulfst. 193, 10. Hē heāne beām wunap and weardap, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. In ðam hālgē wīc weardiap, 228, 34; Ph. 448. Him fērend on fæste wuniap, wīc weardiap, 361, 27; Wal. 26. Hi dreām weardiap, 100, 15; Cri. 1642. Frýnd sind on eorþan, leger weardiap, 443, 23; Kl. 34. Ealle ða ðe on feldum eard weardiap *omnia quae in campis sunt*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ðær sylfiētan eard weardigap, ēdel healdap, Andr. Kmbl. 351; An. 176. Fifelcynnes eard wer weardode, Beo. Th. 211; B. 105. Reced weardode unrim eorla, 2479; B. 1237. Heō gefylled wæs wīsdōmes gife; hālig gāst hreðre weardode, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145; Exon. Th. 169, 30; Gū. 1102. Wē sele weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Sume stede weardedon ymb Danābie, Elen. Kmbl. 270; El. 135. Þenden wē on eorðan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 16; Cri. 772. Ðær hig ænne sculan eard weardian *habitare in uivum*, Ps. Th. 132, 1; Exon. Th. 356, 13; Pa. 11. Eard weardigan, ān lond būgan, 473, 19; Bo. 17; Andr. Kmbl. 1198; An. 599. Wīc weardian, Exon. Th. 248, 7; Jul. 92. Stapol weardian, 496, 19; Rā. 85, 17. *IV a. in the phrases*

lāst, swade weardian *to keep a track, (I) to follow*:—Hýrde ic dæt ðām

frætſum feower mearas lāst weardode *I heard that four steeds followed in the train of these equipments*, Beo. Th. 4335; B. 2164. (2) *to remain behind*:—Hē onweg losade, hwæpre him siō swiðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorde *he escaped, yet his right hand remained behind in Heorot*, Beo. Th. 4203; B. 2098. Cyning ūre gewāt . . . ðær hƿ tō sēgun, ða ðe leofas ða gēn lāst wearddon *(those who still remained where he had been)*, Exon. Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten līfe bilidene lāst weardian wiste *he who knew that his dead lord remained behind*, 182, 19; Gū. 1312. Hē his folme forlēt lāst weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Sāula sculon eft tō ðe, seal se lichama lāst weardigan eft on eorþan, Met. 20, 241. [Sicnesses warded togein þeo sunnen þet weren touwardes, A. R. 182, 14. Wel heo wardith heom bothe, Alis. 909. Þilke tyme þat Samuel þe prophete warded *(ruled)* þat folc of Israel, R. Glouc. 27, 16. O. Sax. wardōu to guard, to have charge of: O. Frs. wardia: Icel. varða to guard, defend. Cf. O. H. Ger. wartēn.] v. ā-, be-weardian; ge-wardod.

weard-mann, es; *m. A guard, watchman, keeper*:—Nyte wē hweper se weardmann wære æfre gefullod, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 293. Ealle ða weardmenn wæron geswefode būton heora anum, 11, 200; 4, 419. Ða weardmenn ðe bewiston Cristes līc, Homl. Ass. 79, 175. Hē geseah ðæra sceapena fær and tō ðam weardmannum becom. Ða gelahton ða weardmen his wealdleðer, ðæt hē mid flæme ne burste, Ælf. C. T. Grn. 18, 15. Wylsce menn geslōgan mycelne dæl Englesces folces ðæra weardmanna, Chr. 1053; Ir. 188, 10. Nyntudum ðam weardmannum ic ārīse clam custodibus surgo, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 272, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 217: Homl. Ass. 78, 152: Anglia x. 99, 311. Hē heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, 94, 172. **weard-seld**, es; *n. A guard-house*:—Weardseld excubias, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 1.

weard-setl, es; *n. A place where guard is kept: those who keep watch, a guard*:—On weardsel; of weardselle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 11. Andlang herpaðes tō weardselle, 284, 23. On weardsel, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 24. Seofon weardsel wacodon ofer ðone cāsere. . . Ða fērde his gāst and mid wæpne ðone Godes feōnd ofstang, his weardselum on lōcigendum, Homl. Th. i. 452, 13–31. Æt ðam weardselum *ad excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 16. Weardsel excubias, 81, 20; 30, 11: 71, 11. Hī oferodon ða twā weardsel transeuntes primam et secundam custodiam (Acts 12, 10), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 11.

weard-steall, es; *m. A watch-tower*:—Weardsteal specula vel conspicium, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 42: spectacula, 39, 35.

weard-wite, es; *n. A fine for neglecting to keep guard*, Chart. Th. 411, 31.

wearf. v. hwearf.

wearg(-h), es; *m. I. of human beings, a villain, felon, scoundrel, criminal*:—Wearg fureifer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 66. Wearh, 152, 2. Wearh seal hangian, fægere ongilðan ðæt hē ær fācen dyde manna cynne, Menol. Fox 572; Gu. C. 55. Hī hēton mē *(the cross)* heora wergas hebban, Rood Kmbl. 62; Kr. 31. II. *of other creatures, a monster, malignant being, evil spirit*:—Under ðam stāne wæs nicra eardung and wearga, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34. Wē sceolon þrowian wean 7 *(and; prep. ? or = on)* wergum, nalles wul[ð]res blēð habban in heofnum *we must suffer woe with accursed ones, not have glorious honour in heaven*, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42. [Þe wari of þeos wordes ward wærð, Marh. 4, 12. Ic am unward as weri *(v. l. wari)* þet is anhonged, A. R. 352, 21. Ich wulle hinc anhon haxst alre warien, Laym. 28215. Goth. launawargs an unthankful person: O. H. Ger. ubiles, palowes warc tyrannus: der warch diabolus: Icel. vargi a wolf; an outlaw. Graff quotes the latinized form wargus = *expulsus, latrunculus*. See Grmm. R. A. p. 733.] v. heoru-wearh, and next word.

wearg, werg, werig, wyrig; *adj. Evil, vile, malignant, accursed*, (1) of human beings:—Sum seal on galgan ridan . . . bið him werig noma, Exon. Th. 329, 31; Vy. 42. Ðū *(the body)* werga *(weriga)*, Soul Kmbl. 43, 368, 15; Seel. 22. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlice wrænnesse. Ac ðe willaþ ðonne forseōn Godes þeowas, for ðam ðe ðīn werige flāsc hafaf ðīn anweald . . . Hū mæg mon earmlicor gebæron, ðonne mon hine underþeode his wergan flāscce *voluptariam vitam degas. Sed quis non spernat vilissimae fragilissimaeque rei, corporis, servum?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 20–24: Met. 26, 14. Bearn Godes brýða on Caincs cynne sēcan, wergum folce, Cd. Th. 75, 34; Gen. 1250. Gē dyslice dēð gefremedon, werge wræmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Werige, Andr. Kmbl. 1229; An. 615. Fealleþ ðe on ða wynstan werga þūsēd, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Ðū mē āwerdest wyriga gemōtes *protestisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2. Weriga, Cd. Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Werigum wrōhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86. Hē gelædde werge weorod *adducto maligno exercitu*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 40. (2) of evil spirits:—Ðū *(the serpent)* sealst werg ðīnum brēostum bearm tredan brād[r]e eorðan, Cd. Th. 56, 3; Gen. 906. Se werga gæst, Exon. Th. 129, 16; Gū. 422. Se werga, 268, 8; Jul. 429. Siō werge sceolu *(the fallen angels)*, Elen. Kmbl. 1523; El. 763. Se weriga gæst *serpens*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14: *malignus spiritus*, 497, 19, 26. Se weria feōnd *hostis malignus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Hafaf werges blēo, Exon. Th. 95, 31; Cri.

1565. Weriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2340; An. 1171. Lāst wergan gāstes *(Grendel)*, Beo. Th. 266; B. 133. Wergan gāstes *the devil's*, 3499; B. 1747. Ðam wergan gāste wiþstondan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11. Werigan, Cd. Th. 309, 17; Sat. 711. Wið ðone wergan gæst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Wergan, Cd. Th. 306, 24; Sat. 669. Hī sculon werge wihta wræce þrowian, Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Werige, Cd. Th. 6, 18; Gen. 90: 304, 15; Sat. 630. Wergan gāstas, Exon. Th. 23, 4; Cri. 363. Ða werigan gāstas *spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36, 40: Cd. Th. 310, 23; Sat. 731. Manna cynn and eac weriga gāsta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. (3) of things:—Ðone werigan sele *that occurred hall (Hell)*, Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. [O. Sax. warag *(applied to Judas)*.] v. preceding word.

wearg-berende; *adj. Villainous, rascally*:—Ða weargeberendan *furciferi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 1.

wearg-bræde (wearge- [wearg-ge- (?)], wearh-, an; *f. Some form of disease; the word translates impetigo, ulcus, carcinoma*:—Wearhbræde *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 62. Weargebræde, ii. 45, 39: *nevum*, 62, 29. Werhbræde, i. 61, 16. Gif hwylcum weargbræde (wearh-, MS. B.; *the Latin has ulcus*) weaxe on þām nosum oððe on ðam hlēore, Lchdm. i. 86, 1. Wið ðæt wearhbræde *(the Latin has carcinomata)* hwam on nosa wexe, 116, 11. Gif nægl siē of handa and wiþ wearhbrædan *(probably πρετύριον, Cockayne)*, nim hwætecorn, meng wið hunig, lege on þone finger, ii. 80, 20, 24.

wearg-cwedol, -cwidol; *adj. Given to evil speaking or cursing*:—Ðeah ðe wyrgcwidole (wærgcweodole, Bd. M. 356, 26) Godes rice gessitan ne magon, hwæpere is gelyfð ðæt ða ðe be gewyrthum wyrgede wæron for heora ārleasnyss, ðæt hī hraðe durh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wite ðrowedon *quoniam maledixit regnum Dei possidere non possint, creditum est tamen quod hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur, oculus Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Ðæt hī nō āfyrhte ðæt gewin ðas siþfates ne wyrgcwydola (wyrgcweodula, Bd. M. 56, 14) manna tungan ne brēge *nec labor vos itineris nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant*, 1, 23; S. 486, 1.

wearg-cwedolian; *p. ode to curse, speak evil*:—Wergcweodlade mec *maledixit me*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 183, 27. Gif feōnd mīn wergcweodlade mē si inimicus meus *maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Surt. 54, 13.

wearg-cweodolness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Lufade wergcweodolnisse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Surt. 108, 18.

wearg-cwepan; *p. -cwæþ, pl. -cwædon To curse*:—Wergcweoðaþ *maledicent*, Ps. Surt. 108, 28. Wergcweoðen *maledicebant*, 61, 5. Wercweoðende *maledicentes*, 36, 22.

wearg-līc (werig-); *adj. Vile, mean, wretched*:—Sint ðæt werilīce welan disses middangeardes, ðonne hī nān mon fullīce habban ne mæg, ne hiē nānne mon geweligan ne magon, būton hiē oþerne gedōn tō wæðlan *O! igitur angustas, inopesque diuitias, quae nec habere totas pluribus licet, et ad quemlibet sine ceterorum paupertate non veniunt*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 36. v. next word.

wearglice; *adv. Vilely, meanly, wretchedly*:—Gif ðū ðe wilt dōn manegra beteran and weorþran, ðonne scealt ðū ðe lætan ānes wyrsan. Hū ne is ðæt sum dæl ermpa, ðæt mon swā wærelīce (werelīce, v. l.) scyle culpiun tō ðam ðe him giþan scyle qui *praere ceteros honore cupis, poscendi humilitate vilescis*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15. v. preceding word.

weargness (werg-, werig-, wirig-, wyrig-), e; *f. Evil*:—Wel mæg ðam dæg werignisse his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. Feala wyrgnessa wrāðe feōndas ðīnum ðam hālgum hefige brohtan *quanta malignatus est inimicus in sanctis*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. v. wearg, wirgness a curse.

weargol; *adj. Evil*:—Dis is seō wyrt ðe wergulu *(the crab apple; pinus malus, Cockayne)* hātte, Lchdm. iii. 34, 14.

weargolness, e; *f. A curse*:—Ic syngede swiðe þurh ādsware and þurh weargolness *ego peccavi nimis per iuramentum et maledictiones*, Confess. Peccat.

wearg-rōd, e; *f. A gallows, gibbet*:—Wærgrood *furcimen*, Txts. 65, 930. Uergroð, uærgroð *furca*, 62, 409. Wearhroð, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 68; 70, 24: 152, 1: *eculeus vel calastia*, i. 55, 52. We[r]g[r]roð *calastia*, ii. 22, 23. Of ðam þorne on ða wærhrōða; of ðam rōdun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. v. wearg-trēow.

wearg-træf, es; *m. A house of the accursed*:—Of ðam wearhtreafum ic āwecce wið ðe oðerne cyning *from the tents of the accursed (hell)* I will raise up against thee another king, Elen. Kmbl. 1850; El. 927.

wearg-trēow, es; *n. The accursed tree, a gallows, gibbet, cross*:—Tō ðe waritroe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 25. [Nu raise þai up þe rode; setis up þe warhtreo, O. E. Homl. i. 283, 9. Doð up and waritreo, þer on heo scullen winden (hongy, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5714. Me ledde him uorte hongen o waritreo, A. R. 122, 8. Let heom don adun of þe waritreo, Misc. 51, 491. Icel. varg-trē a gallows.] v. wearg-rōd.

wearh-, wearht. v. wearg-, wearht.

wearm; *adj. Warm*:—Swā swā ðæt cealde ærest onginð wlacian, ær hit ful wearm weorðe, swā eac ðæt wearne wlaçap, ær hit eallunga ācealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore*

per teporem reditur ad frigus, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 5. Wedercondel wearm the sun, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187: 179, 25; Gū. 1267. Siē lyft is ægðer ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 36. On sumera hit biþ wearm, 21; Fox 74, 23; Exon. Th. 340, 19; Gn. Ex. 113. Wearm weder, 198, 30; Ph. 18. Deað ðe wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. For ðære wearman *pro aprico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 62; 9, 23. Swā weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearnum neah fyre gefastnad, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Wring on wermōd wearne, Lchdm. ii. 310, 10. Ða sceolon beon wearne *offerent eam calidam*, Lev. 6, 21. Wearne wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. Sumor æfter cymeþ, wearm gewideru, Met. 11, 61. Wearne gewyderu, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. [O. Sax. O. Frs. warm: O. H. Ger. warm (waram) *calidus*, *apricus*: Icel. varmr.] v. cū-wearm.

wearne; *adv.* Warmly:—Genim þreo snæda, gerest æfter wearne take three slices, go to bed afterwards and keep warm, Lchdm. ii. 52, 23. Bewreoh ðe wearne wrap yourself up warmly, 116, 20; 118, 10. Bebinde þonne genoh wearne, 270, 9. Beþe ðæt heafod swā wearne use as warm fomentations as possible for the head, 154, 18.

wearnian; *p. ode* To get warm:—Ic wearnige caleo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 3. Caleo ic wearnige and of ðam caleoso ic onginne tō wearnigenne, 35; Zup. 212, 2. Gif wund æcolod sý . . . lege on ða wunda, heo cwicap sōna and wearmaþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 26. Wyrta wearmaþ, Exon. Th. 212, 20; Ph. 213. Wearmode ī gehæt wæs ī āhātode heorte mīn concaluit cor meum, Ps. Lamb. 38, 4. Hī (the clothes which he wore while standing in the river) on his lichaman wearmodon, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 20. Se ðe nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan and wearman oð hē walle quisquis nequam tepore superato excrecit, ut ferueat, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 7. Se cealda dencð tō wearnianne, 447, 17. v. ge-wearnian; wirman.

wearm-līc; *adj.* Warm:—Wearmlīc wolcna scūr the warm rain from the clouds, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350.

wearmness, *c*; *f.* Warmness, warmth:—Hē wolde hine baðian on þam wlacum wætere, ac hē gewāt sōna swā hē ðæt wæter hrepode, and weard seow wearman him āwend tō deaðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 160.

wearn, *es*; *m.* (?) *A multitude, a great number or quantity, a great deal*:—Þunic (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hrōf and heom on midle wese mæn and inwit circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, et labor in medio ejus, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Þeāh ðe ða ealle ðe mē āfēodon wordum wyrigen and wearn sprecan si is, qui oderat me, super me magna locutus est, 54, 12. Hio innwit feala fywdan on tungan, and mē wraðra wearn worda spræcon locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa, et sermonibus odii circumdederunt me, 108, 2. Ic on unriht oft lōcæde and widercwyða wearn gehyrde vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem, 54, 8. Hī his wundra wearn gesāwon on wætergrundum ipsi viderunt mirabilia ejus in profundo, 106, 23. Þeāh ðe eow wealan tō wearnum flōwen divitiæ si affluant, 61, 11. Hē synfulle tōdrifeþ wearnum ealle omnes peccatores disperdet, 144, 20. Ful oft mon wearnum (or from wearne; *f.*) tihð eargne ðæt hē elne forleose full often the coward is freely (or with difficulty) accused of losing his courage, Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. v. wearn-mælum, and cf. worn.

wearn, *e*; *f.* I. a hindrance, obstacle, difficulty. v. wearn-wislice;—Wearne ī remmincego obstaculo, impedimento, Hpt. Gl. 455, 48. Ðæt mōd hæfð fulfremedeð willan tō ðære wearnesse būtan ælcere steore and wearne ejus animus voluptate luxuriæ sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 8. Gif hē gehyrdlice forbyrd ægðer ge hosp ge edwitu and on ðære wearne þurhwunap þeah and eadmōðlice bit, ðæt him mon infæres tīfige, sý hē underfangen si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur et ingressus, R. Ben. 97, 7. II. a refusal. v. wirnan:—Hý bēnan synt ðæt hiē wið ðe mōton wordum wrixlan, nō ðū him wearne geteoh ðinra gegnweða they are petitioners that they may exchange words with thee, give them not a refusal of thy words in reply, Beo. Th. 738; B. 366. [Icel. vörn a defence.] v. un-wearnum.

wearnian, wearnung. v. warenian, warenung.
wearn-mælum; *adv.* In flocks, in crowds:—Wearnmælum gregatim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 9.

wearn-wislice; *adv.* With difficulty:—Wearnwislice difficile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 47; 25, 53.

wearop. v. warop.

wearp, *es*; *n.* I. the warp, thread stretched lengthwise in a loom:—Wearp stamen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 34; i. 59, 32; 66, 21; 282, 4. Līnen wearp linostema, 40, 8. Be cumbum wearpe de stuppe stamineo (de stuppae stamine, Ald. 51 and v. Hpt. Gl. 494, 1), ii. 83, 15; 26, 62. Of wearpe de stamine, Hpt. Gl. 494, 1. Wundene mē ne beoð wefe, ne ic wearp (uarp, Txts. 151, 5) hafu, Exon. Th. 417, 16; Rā. 36, 5. Wyllene warp lanea stamina, Hpt. Gl. 417, 28. Wearpum stamina, 430, 74.

II. a pliant twig that may be used in basket-making. v. warp-fæt:—Wearp wimen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 73. [Warp, threde for webbynge stamen, licium, Prompt. Parv. 517. O. H. Ger. warf, waraf stamen: Icel. varp a casting.]

wearp-fæt, *es*; *n.* A wicker-basket:—Corbis vel cofinus wylige, sportella tænel, cartallum windel, calathus (cf. warp, II, and Ovid: Calathos e vimine textos) wearplæt, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2-5; 40, 42. [A warpefatte alveolus, Cath. Angl. 409.]

wearr, *es*; *m.* A piece of hard skin (particularly on the hands or feet), callosity:—Wear callus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 12. War, i. 291, 8. Wær callositas, Hpt. Gl. 490, 33. Ða wearras and ða swylas ðe beoð on mannes handum oððe on oðrum limum, Lchdm. i. 356, 16. Wiþ weartum and weartum on lime, ii. 148, 26; Homl. Skt. i. 5, 139. Fram þysum heardum weartum, 5, 198. Weorras wel ill callos, Txts. 49, 400. Uarras, 111, 13; callos, tensam cutem, 114, 93. Wearras, ilas callos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 48; calces, 127, 45. Wiþ wearras and wiþ swylas, Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Wearras and weartan on weg tō ðonne, 362, 17; ii. 150, 1. [Warre or knobbe of a tre vertex, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wearr, *es*; *m.* A cup, bowl:—Clæfran seāwes .ii. lytle bollan fulle mid lytle hunige gemengde, dō wear fulne gehættes wīnes tō, sele drincan þrý dagas, Lchdm. ii. 214, 12.

wearrig; *adj.* Callous:—Hē gelōme ðingode for ðæs folces gyltum, biðende his cneowu on gebedum symle, swā ðæt him weoxon wearrige ylas, on olfendes gelicynsse, on his liðegum cneowum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26.

weariht; *adj.* I. of living beings, having hard skin, leprosy:—Wærrichte ī hreoflige elephantinosā, leprosa (elephantinosa corporis incommoditas, Ald. 28), Hpt. Gl. 455, 35. Hreofe oððe wearihtum callosi (corpore calloso venere leprosi, Ald. 175), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 72; 19, 53. Ða wearihtan callosa (calloso corpore leprosi, Ald. 201), 96, 6; 20, 2. Wearhte callosa, 127, 53.

II. of trees, gnarled, knotted:—On ðonæ wearihtan stocc, Cod. Dip. Knbl. iii. 176, 4; v. 221, 4. In ða wæriht æc; of ðæt wæriht æc, iii. 390, 16. v. wearr.

wearihtness, *e*; *f.* Hardness of skin, roughness of skin as in leprosy:—Rih warhitnys callositas, wearihtnys, rih warhitnys scabredo (leprosi, quos dira cutis callositas elephantino tabo deturpans, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 33-36. Unsmēðnes oððe wearihtnes callositas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36. Wearihtnes, 127, 54.

wearte, *an*; *weart* (?), *e*; *f.* A wart:—Uearte, uertae, uertae berruca, Txts. 45, 288. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 4; 126, 2. Wearte, ueartae, uerte papula, Txts. 83, 1485. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 73; ii. 67, 57. Wearte, ueartae, uertae verruca, Txts. 105, 2088. Wearte verruca . . . weartena (-e, MS.) heap satiriasis, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7, 9. Wearte vel býl furunculus, ii. 151, 75. Wearte (pl. ?), býle frunculas (-us ?), 151, 34. Wið weartan, genim dyse wyrte meolc, dō tō ðære weartan, hit ða weartan gehæleþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 6-8; 130, 20-21. Wiþ weartum . . . dō on ða weartan, ii. 148, 26; 322, 12. Wiþ weartan . . . lege tō ðam weartan, hē hý forniþeþ, i. 256, 1-2. Wearras and weartan on weg tō ðonne . . . wrid on ða weartan and on ða wearras, 362, 17. Wið scurfedum nægle, nim gecyrnadne stican, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta (-au ?), ii. 150, 5. [O. H. Ger. warta; *f.* verruca, papilla (the word has both strong and weak forms): Icel. varta a wart.]

weas; *adv.* By chance, by accident, fortuitously:—Weas casu, Txts. 181, 54. Ic his wundrode micle ðý lās, gif ic wiste ðæt hit weas gebyrede būton Godes willan and būton his gewitnesse minus mirarer si misceri omnia fortuitis casibus crederem, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 32; 214, 6; 39, 3; Fox 216, 3; Met. 28, 72. Witan hwæt wyrd siē, and hwæt weas gebyrige de fati serie, de repentinis casibus quaeri, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30. Ic wolde witan hwæþer ðæt aht siē ðæt wē oft gehiorað ðæt men cweþaþ be sumum þingum ðæt hit scyle weas gebyrian. . . Hit nis nāht ðæt mon cwip ðæt ænig ðing weas gebyrige; for ðam ælc þing cymþ of sumum ðingum, for ðý hit ne biþ weas gebyred; ac ðær hit of nāhte ne cōme ðonne wære hit weas gebyred quæro an esse aliquid omnino, et quidnam esse casum arbitrare. . . Nihil est, quod vel casus, vel fortuitum jure appellari queat, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13-30. Men cwædon ðonne him hwæt unwēnunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wære weas gebyrede quoties aliquid cujusdam rei gratia geritur, aliudque quibusdam de causis, quam quod intendebatur, obtingit, casus vocatur, 40, 6; Fox 242, 5, 9. Gif him weas gebyreþ, ðæt him wyrþ sume hwile ðara þēnunga oftohen, 37, 1; Fox 186, 13; Met. 25, 31. Gif him weas (wealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoo, ðe wið his willan siē siguando contra eos lingua labitur, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22.

weasing. v. wæsing.

weas-gelimp, *es*; *n.* What happens by chance, accident, chance:—Mid weasgelimpe fortuitu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 35.

weá-spell, *es*; *n.* A tale of woe:—Æfter weáspelle (the news of Æschere's death), Beo. Th. 2634; B. 1315.

weá-tācn, *es*; *n.* A sign of misery, a woeful signal:—Nis þær on ðam londe, ne wōp ne wracu, weá-tācn nān, yldu ne yrmðu, Exon. Th. 201, 5; Ph. 51. Wæs ðæt weá-tācn geond ða burh bodað, ðæt hiē ðæs cnihtes cwealm-gesōhton, Andr. Kmb. 2239; An. 1121.

weá-pearf, *e*; *f.* Grievous need:—Ic mē fēran gewāt folgað sēcan, wineleas wræcca, for mīnre weápearfe, Exon. Th. 442, 10; Kl. 10.

weax, *es*; *n.* Wax:—Weax cera, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 33; cerea, 284, 32.

Āsoden weax obrizum metallum, ii. 65, 14. Swā weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fyre gefæstnad *sicut cera liquefacta*, Ps. Th. 57, 7; 67, 2; Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Swā swā eles gecynd bið ðæt he beorhtor scīneþ þonne weax on scafte, Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. Ða fōtlāstas wæron swutole, swā hiē on wexe wæron āfyde, 205, 1. God hēt wæpen wera weaxe gelicost formetan, Andr. Kmbl. 2292; An. 1147. Mon ðæt weax āgefē to cirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 20. Ontend .iii. candella, drȳp ðæt weax, Lchdm. i. 392, 11. On gemelt weax gedōn, ii. 72, 7. Ic gefrægn weax (*dough?*) nāt hwæt þindan and þunian, Exon. Th. 431, 16; Rā. 46, 1. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. wahs: O. Frs. wax: Icel. vax.*]

weax-æppel, es; *m. A wax apple, a ball of wax*.—Se Pater Noster mæg āna ealla gesceafta on his ðære swīðran hand on ānes weaxæpples onlicnisse gedȳn and gewringan, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 33.

weaxan, weacsan, weahsan, weaxhan, weaxan, wehsan; ic weaxe; ðū wyxt; hē weaxeþ, weaxþ, weaxt, weaxit, weaxst, weaxeþ, weaxþ, wixt, wihst, wihxþ, wyxþ, wyxt, wyxst, wycxþ; *p. weōx, weōcs, weōds, pl. weōxon, weōhsan, weōxson; pp. weaxen To wax, grow.* I. glossing the following Latin words:—*ic weaxe glesco, weaxeþ glescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 60, 57. Weaxð *gliscit*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 6. Waexit *surgit*, Txs. 99, 1955. Weacsap *pullulant*, Kent. Gl. 1163. Weōx *maturesseret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 40; *fluerit*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 63; *pollaceret*, 466, 59. Wehsan *crescere*, Wulfc. Gl. 252, 39. Weaxende *pubescentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 64; 66, 20. Wexende, Hpt. Gl. 491, 15: *crebrescens*, 499, 13. Mid wexendre *praepollente*, 459, 30.

II. *to grow, be produced*, (1) of animals or plants:—Of ðam weaxeþ wȳrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri*, Exon. Th. 213, 29; Ph. 232. Deōs wyrt wihst (cf. deōs wyrt bið cenned, 96, 13, and *often*) on begānum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 6. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 9. Wexþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 9; Rūn. 15. (2) of other things, (a) concrete:—Ðæt land ðær ðær gold wixt *terra, ubi nascitur aurum*, Gen. 2, 11. Hwæder gē nū sēcan gold on treowum? . . . Ealle men witon ðæt hit ðær ne weaxt, ðe nā ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wingeardum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 8–11. Wexð, Met. 19, 8. Him wyxþ wind on ðære heortan, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. (b) abstract:—Of ðissum syx tīdum wihst se quadrans, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Of irsunge wyxt seofung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ and widaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Of mistlicum dȳncum onwæcnaþ (cf. weaxaþ, Met. 25, 40) siō wode þræg ðære wrænnesse. . . Þonne weaxaþ (cf. þonan cymeþ, Met. 25, 43) ða ofermetta and ungeþwærnes, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19. Seō gāhnyss weōhs on him, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Him weōxon ofermetto, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 6. Ðonne sceal eow sōna weaxan to hearne wæld and wāwa, sacu and wracu, Wulfc. 133, 2. Hē hēht geond ðæt rædclæse hof weaxan witebrōgan, Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45. Ne sceolon unc betwēonnan teōnan weaxan, 114, 11; Gen. 1902.

III. *of growth in animals or plants, to grow, grow up*:—Hē (*the phoenix*) on sceaðe weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Þonne hit wyxð (wexþ, Rush.), hit is ealra wyrtas mæst cum *creverit, majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Seō wyrt weōx, and done wæstm brōhte, 13, 26. Ðæt cild weōx and weard gewened, Gen. 21, 8; Cd. Th. 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cild swiðe weōcs, Jud. 13, 24. His feax weōx swā swā wīmunanna, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 8. Sumu hē cearf ðonne him dihte ðæt hiē to swiðe weōxen (weōhsen, Hatt. MS.). . . Sumu hē leahte mid wætre, ðonne hiē to hwōn weōxon (weōhsan, Hatt. MS.), Past. 40; Swt. 292, 5–8. Ða þornas weōxon (wōxon, Lind.: wēxon, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Swā elebeāmas weaxen, Ps. Th. 127, 4. Lētaþ ægþer weaxan (weaxan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Ðine teōðan sceattas gongendes and weaxendes āgyf ðū Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 32.

IV. *to grow, increase, wax*:—Se mōna dēd ægþer, ge wyxð ge wanaþ: healfum mōnde hē bið weaxende, healfum hē bið wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Ðes saltus lune wyxst wundorlice æfter bōcraefte, Anglia viii. 308, 24. Gif ðæt ne wexð ðæt hiē tiohhaþ to ðonne, ðonne wanaþ ðæt ðæt hī ær dydon, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 8. Æghwelces lāreōwes lār wihst (wihxð, Hatt. MS.) ðurh his gedȳlde, 33; Swt. 216, 1. Weasþ and weaxaþ ealle werpeode, lifgaþ bi ðām lissum, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. Weōx and wriðade mægburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 18; Gen. 1702. Seō ādl dæghwamlīce weōx, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 25; 5, 12; 627, 12. Weōx wæteres þȳm, Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Æðelinge weōx rice, Elen. Kmbl. 24; El. 12. Windas weōxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Wægās weōxon, 3088; An. 1547. Wex and beō gemænigfyld on þeōða and mægþa, Gen. 35, 11. Weahxap and beoþ gemenigfyld, 9, 1. Wexaþ, Cd. Th. 13, 1; Gen. 196. Weaxaþ, 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Weaxe siō bōt be ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 70, 2; L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14. Gif ðū gesihst timbrian hūs ðīn, feoh ðīn weaxan hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 33. Siō gitsung wile weahsan mid ungemete, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Hē lēt weaxan heora rimgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 28; Gen. 2754. Sceał weaxan wonna lēg, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Ne tæce wē nā ðæt hē leahtras fyrdrige and weaxan (wehsan, v. L.) læte, ac ðæt hē hā simle wanige *non dicimus, ut permittat nutriri vitia sed ea amputet*, R. Ben. 121, 8. Gif siō ādl siē git weaxende, Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Weaxende spēd, Cd. Th. 100, 7;

Gen. 1660.

IV a. *to grow in honour, grow great, flourish, prosper*:—Ic gedō ðæt ðū wyxt *faciam te crescere*, Gen. 17, 6. Ðes middan-geard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragg. Kmbl. 60; Leas. 32. Hit gebyraþ ðæt hē weaxe and ðæt ic wanige, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Þeāh hwā wexe mid micelre æpelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeō on eallum welum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Se hīsa ðæt wære sum ancra, ðæt missenlicum mægnum for Gode weōhse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 14.

V. *to be productive*:—Ær ðon eowre treowum telgum blōwe, wæstmum weaxe *priusquam producant spinæ vestrae rhamnos*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. Hēr ys seō bōt hū ðū meahst ðine æcceras bētan, gif hī nellaþ wel weaxan, Lchdm. i. 398, 2. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Th. 106, 33.

VI. *to grow, take shape*:—Hyre weaxan ongon under gyrðelse, ðæt oft gōde men mid feō bigaþ, Exon. Th. 436, 21; Rā. 55, 10. [*Goth. wahsan: O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. wahsan: O. Frs. waxa: Icel. vaxa.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, ofer-, under-weaxan; ful-, un-weaxen.

weax-bereðde bearing a wax candle; the word (in the form *wæx biorende*) glosses *cerarius* in the passage: Accoluthus grece, cerarius ad recitandum evangelium (cf. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candelē oððe tapor byreþ þonne mann godspell ræt, Ælic. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4), Rtl. 195, 16.

weax-bred, es; *n.* I. *a table, tablet for writing on*:—Ðā wrāt hē gebedenum wexbrede (wæx-, Lind.) *postulans pugilarem scripsit*, Lk. Skt. i. 63. Sȳn gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neaðbehefe þing, ðæt is . . . græf, . . . weaxbreda *dentur ab abbate omnia quæ sunt necessaria, id est . . . gravium, . . . tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 4. God āwrāt ða ealdan æ on ðām stæneum weaxbredum. . . Ða stænenan weaxbredu getācnodon ðæra ludeiscra manna heardheortnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 1–13. Wex-bredu, 196, 32. Wexbreda *tabulas*, Ex. 31, 18. Ne bōc, ne weaxbreda, ne græf, R. Ben. 56, 20. Ðonne ðū græf habban wille, ðonne sete ðū ðine þri fingras tōsomne, swilce ðū græf hæbbe, and stȳra ðine fingras swilce ðū wripte. Gyf ðū gehwæde wæxbreda habban wille, ðonne strece ðū ðine twā handa, and sete hȳ neofan tōsomne and feald tōgedære and feald tōgedære swilce ðū weaxbreda fealde. Ðonne ðū micel weaxbred habban wille. . . , Techm. ii. 128, 6–12.

II. *a table, list*:—Seō forme abecede ys būtan pricon, and seō oðer ys geþricod on ða swȳðran heafle, and seō þrydde on ða wystran heafle, swā ūs hēr æfter gelustfullaþ tō ānearkianne on þissum æfterfyligendum wexbredum, ðe se ārwurða Bēda gesette, Anglia viii. 332, 45. [God wrate þas lage in stanene wax-bredene, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 27. Cf. O. H. Ger. wahs-tavala *tabula: Icel. vax-spjald*.]

weax-candel[1], e; *f. A wax candle*:—Waexcondel *funalia, cerei*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 45. Weaxcandel, 36, 2. Weaxcandel *cereus*, 130, 16; *funalia, i. candelabra*, 151, 56. Genim ācmela and beolonan sēd and weax, meng tōsomne, wyrc tō weaxcandle, and bærn, Lchdm. ii. 50, 18.

weax-georn, *adj. Eager to grow (?)*, eating much with the desire of growing (?):—Swiþe waxgeorn cart ðū (*the boy*) ðonne ðū ealle þingc estst ðe ðe tōforan gesette *valde edax es, cum omnia manducas quæ tibi opponuntur*, Coil. Monast. Th. 34, 31.

weax-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of wax, due to a church*:—Swā hwæt swā witan tō ðearfe geræðan, hwilum weaxgescot, Wulfc. 171, 1. [*O. Frs. wax-skot, -schot. Cf. Icel. vax-tollr a tithe in wax, payable to a church. See Grimm R. A. 315.*]

weax-hlāf, es; *m. A cake of wax*:—On weaxhlāfes wisan on ālēd, Lchdm. ii. 46, 2. Dō ðonne weax on ðæt ele ðætte ðæt eall weorde to hnescum weaxhlāfe, 234, 10; 82, 14. [*O. H. Ger. wahs-leip formella (formella cerea circulus cereus, eadem origine qua caseus formella dicitur, quod nempe in forma struat, Migne).*]

weaxhlāf-sealf, e; *f. A salve consisting of a cake of wax*:—Wið weaxhlāfsealf gemeng, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. v. weax-sealf.

weaxness, e; *f. Growth, increase, waxing*:—Gyf man mēte ðæt hē his hūs timbrie, ðæt byð his weaxnes (cf. 214, 33), Lchdm. iii. 170, 12. Ðonne ðas sæes flōdes weaxnes biþ *quando rheuma oceani in cremanto est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hē mycle wonunge and æwȳrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære marwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae cremantis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 38. v. ge-weaxness.

weax-sealf, e; *f. A salve made of wax*:—Wexsealf *cerotum, unguentum de cera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 41. Weaxsealf wiþ wȳrm; weax-sealf; butere, pipor, hwīt sealt, meng tōsomne, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 124, 11.

weaxung, e; *f.* I. *waxing, growing, increase*:—Ðonne se mōna beō tȳn nihta eald, and nā ðenne his lecht beō ārest on weaxunge, Anglia viii. 323, 5. Nū hæfst se eādiga wer ūs gepenod ymbe ðæs saltus weaxunge, 308, 40.

II. *increase of prosperity*:—Eormas strange habban wexinge hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 32. On hūse his offrian wexinge oððe blisse hit getācnaþ, 202, 21; 210, 4.

web(b), es; *n. A web, woven stuff*:—*Web telum, webbe, uweb texitrina*, Txs. 101, 2004, 2005. *Web texitrina, telum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 72; *texitrina*, 66, 9; *tela vel pepulum*, 82, 5; *peblum*, 59, 30. Lang web *tela*, 59, 20. Webb byþ gefyllled mid þrædum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint.

216, 2. Webbes *pepli*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 26. Goldfäg scinon web æfter wāgum *shot with gold shone the work of the loom along the walls*, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Webbum *peplis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 12. Webbu swā hwile swā wyfð, and blisse gesihð, gōð ærende getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. [O. Sax. webbe: O. H. Ger. weppi *tela*, *lodix*: Icel. vefr; m.] v. god- (gode-) web, ā-, 6-web.

webba, an; m. *A weaver*:—Webba *textor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 48. Hēr kyf on ðissere bēc ðæt Willēm cwæð sacces Wulward ðane webba, Chart. Th. 648, 3. [The webbes an the fullares (of *Flanders*), P. S. 188, 14. *Chauc.* webbe: *Piers P.* webbe a (*female*) weaver.]

webbe, an; f. *A female weaver*. v. freodu-webbe, and see preceding word.

web-beām, es; m. I. *a weaver's beam*:—Lorh *vel* webbeām *liciatorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 19: 281, 73. II. *the treadle of a loom*:—Webbeāmas *insubula*, 59, 43: *insubuli*, ii. 49, 56. [A webbeame *laciatorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 3 (15th cent.). O. H. Ger. weppi-boum *liciatorum*.] Cf. web-scaft.

webbestre, an; f. *A female weaver*:—Webbestre *textrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 49. [Webstere *texens*, Wick. Job 7, 6. Webstere *textor*, Wülck. Gl. 629, 1: 652, 23. Webster, 685, 29: *textrix*, 692, 26: 795, 8. Webster *textor*, *textrix*, Prompt. Parv. 519 (all 15th cent. glossaries).]

webbian; p. ode *To weave, contrive*:—Hē wrōht webbade, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gē inwitpancum wrōht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beo inwit tō leof, ne wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. [Webboñ or webbe clothe of lynnynne *lanifico*, webboñ clothe of wulle *lanifico*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbung.

webbung, e; f. *A spectacle*:—Unebung *scena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 13. Gereōnedes geltes webbunges Arsenius geypte *concinntati sceleris scenam Arsenius prodidit (ostendit)*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 65. Cf. wafian, wafung, and epds. of wæfer-.

webbung, e; f. *A weaving, contriving, plot*:—Webbung (*printed* hwebbund) *conspiratio, conjuratio*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 20. [Webbynge of wullyne clothe *lanificium*, webbynge of lynnynne *lanificium*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbian.

web-gerōþru (-o)? The word occurs in lists of terms connected with weaving, and glosses *tala, tara*:—Webgerōþro *tala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 9. Webgerōþru *tara*, 59, 45: 66, 26. v. next word.

web-gerōdes glosses *tala*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 9. v. preceding word.

web-geweorc, es; n. *Weaving*:—Hiō (*the Virgin Mary*) on hyre mægdēnhað dyde *fela* wundra on webgeweorc, Shr. 127, 16. Heō wolde beon fram ðære þridan tide oð ða nigōþan tid ymbe hyre webbeweorc, Homl. Ass. 127, 348.

webgian. v. webbian.

web-hōc, es; m. *Some implement used in weaving, a tenter-hook (?)*:—Webhōc *apidusius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 41: 66, 24: 282, 7: ii. 7, 70.

web-lic; adj. *Of weaving*:—Weblic *gewurc texturum opus*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 4. ðæt weblice *texturum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 17.

web-scaft, es; m. *A weaver's beam*:—Webscaft *liciatorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 10. Cf. web-beām.

web-tawa *thread for weaving*:—Webtawa *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 11. Cf. next word.

web-teāh, -teag, e; f. *Thread for weaving*:—Wæbteag *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 4.

webung. v. webbung.

web-wyrhta, an; m. *A fuller*:—Webwyrhta *fullo*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 33. Swylcne gerelan swylcne nænig fulwa, ðæt is nænig webwyrhta, ðæt mihte dōn, Shr. 56, 10. ðone iacobum ludæa leorneras ofslōgan mid webwyrhtan rōde, 93, 12.

weccan; p. weahte, wehte; pp. weht, weht *To wake, waken*. I. *to rouse from sleep*:—Geseh hē beornas swefan on slæpe; hē sōna ongan wigend weccan, Andr. Kmbl. 1699; An. 852.

II. *to rouse from the sleep of death*:—Byman weccaþ of deaðe eall monna cynn, Exon. Th. 55, 21; Cri. 837. Ic gæ ðætte of slæpe ic wecce hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 11. Ne hūru wundur wyrceaþ deaðe; oþfe hī læceas weccan *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia; aut medici suscitabunt*? Ps. Th. 87, 10.

III. *to rouse from unconsciousness or torpor, to enliven, stimulate, refresh*:—Hē wehte hine wætre, Beo. Th. 5700; B. 2854. Ealdes mannes eāgan beoþ unscearpsyno; þonne sceal hē ða eāgan weccan mid gnidingum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 28. Seō wæs wærum weaht and wæstmum peah, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922.

IV. *to rouse from repose, to excite, stir up*:—Se kok, ær ðam ðe hē crāwan wille, heft up his fīdrū, and wecd hine selīne, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 14. Drihten windas weceþ *Dominus ventos excitat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Biþ sē smilte þonne hý wind ne weceþ, Exon. Th. 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Ne bið ðe rest witod, ac ðec regna scūr weceþ and wreceþ, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Windas weccaþ woruld mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Nalles sceal hearpan swēg wigend weccan, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024.

V. *to raise what is depressed*:—Hē of eorðan mæg done unāgan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6.

V. *to give life to, to cause, give rise to, produce, raise*:—Feorl-eacno cynn,

ða ðe flōd weceþ, Cd. Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204. Wyrd wōp weceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 873; Sal. 436. Sunnan glæm on lenctenne lifes tācen weceþ, Exon. Th. 215, 17; Ph. 255. Ðās windas and ðās regnas ða ðe eorþan wæstmās weccaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21: Exon. Th. 38, 20; Cri. 609. Hī æled weccaþ *they kindle a fire*, 361, 18; Wal. 21. Wec ðū clēne hiortan in mē *cor mundum crea in me*, Ps. C. 50, 88. ðæt his brōðor nime his wif and his brōðor sæd wecce (*resuscitabit*), Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Wæcce, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 24. Unræð fremman, wefan and weccan, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31: Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046. Bælfyra mæst weccan, 6279; B. 3144. Weccan, Cd. Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. [Goth. us-wacjan: O. H. Ger. weccen: Icel. vekja.] v. ā-, tō-weccan; wacan, wacian.

weccend, es; m. *One who rouses, incites*:—Weccend *incitator*, Germ. 393, 67.

wece-drenc, es; m. *An emetic*:—Wecedrenc . . . sele ðæt lytlum sūpan . . . oþ ðæt hē spiwe, Lchdm. ii. 268, 31: 170, 8.

wecen. v. wæcen.

wecg, es; m. I. *a wedge*:—Wæcg *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 70. Wecg, 15, 49: 137, 29. Treōwes on ošte nægel odde wecg on tō fastnigenne ys *arboris nodo clauus aut cuneus infingendus est*, Scint. 103, 10.

II. *a mass of metal*:—Ælces cynnes wecg *vel* ora oððe clyna *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Wecg *metallum, massa*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 20. Hætte ðær wære ðæt hēhste gōð, ðær ðær ða gōð ealle gegaderode biōþ, swelce hī siēn tō ānum wecge gegoten, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 145, 20. Hī behwyrðon heora āre on sumum gyldenum wecge, and ðone on sē āwurpan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Berende on wecga ðrum, āres and isernes, leādes and seolfres *venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi, et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seō eorde is cennende wecga ðran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. On smætum goldfōrum 1 (gold-?) wecgum in obrizum *auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. Nis nā Godes wununge on ðām grægum stānum, ne on ærenum wecgum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 136. Læt ðis āmyltan ða sylfrenan gōdas and eac swylce ða gyldenian, ðælan siððan wæðligum ða āmoltenan wægga, 5, 234.

III. *a piece of money*:—Nim ðone ærestan fisc . . . ðū hinst ænne wecg (*staterem*) on him, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27: Homl. Th. i. 512, 4. [O. H. Ger. wecki *cuneus*: Icel. veggr.]

wecgan; p. de, ede *To wag (trans.), move, shake*:—Hwīlum mec wonfeax wale wegeþ and þyð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rā. 13, 8: 403, 10; Rā. 22, 5. Hī wecgaþ heora heafū *mouerunt caput*, Ps. Th. 21, 6. Wecgeaþ, 43, 16. Hwalas and hefonflugas lyftlācende, ða ðe lagoon streamas wecgaþ (cf. *fiscas* and *flugas*, ealle ða ðe onhrēaþ hreo wægga, Exon. Th. 194, 18; Az. 141). Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Hwý gē æfre scylen unrihtōngum eower mōd drēfan, swā swā merefōðes ýpa hrēaþ iscalde sē, wecgaþ for winde (cf. swā ýpa for winde ða sē hrēaþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25), Met. 27, 4. Hig wegðan, hrēðan heora heafod *mouerunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hī wegedon mec of earde, Exon. Th. 485, 30; Rā. 72, 5. ðonne ðū antiphoniam habban wille, ðonne wege ðū ðine swiþran hand, Techm. ii. 119, 3, 5, 10, and often. Wege ðū medemlice ðin reaf mid ðinne handa, 119, 19: 120, 3. Tācn ys ðæt mon wecge his hand, 119, 7. Wæge, 121, 9. þeah hit wege (cf. *astyrod*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19) wind, Met. 7, 35. [Swā þe hæze wude þenne wind weied hine, Laym. 20137. Goth. *wagjan agitare, mouere*: O. H. Ger. *wegen agitare, mouere, vibrare, quatere*.] v. ā-wecgan; wagian, wegan.

-wēd. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *wuoti insania*: Icel. æði.] v. ge-wēd.

wed[d], es; n. I. *a pledge, what is given as security*:—Wed vel ælweud feoh *pignus*, gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona vel arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 5-7. Wed *pignus*, ii. 82, 25. þeōs gerýnu is wedd and hīw; Cristes līchama is sōðfæstnyss. ðis wed wē healdþa gerýnelice oð ðæt wē becuman tō ðære sōðfæstnyss, and ðonne bið ðis wed geendod, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6-8. Hīe onfēngon fulwite and freoduwære, wuldres wedde, Andr. Kmbl. 3260; An. 1633. Ic ða wære gelæste ðe ic ðe sealde frōfre tō wedde, Cd. Th. 139, 13; Gen. 2309: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Ða ylcan his dohter Criste tō gehālgianne ðam biscope tō wedde gesealde, ðæt hē ðæt gehāt gelæstan wolde *in pignus promissionis implenda, eandem filiam suam Christo consecrandam episcopo assignauit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 39; Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. Gif man hræg tō wedde selle, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. Gif hwa þeof clānsian wylle, lece ān .c. tō wedde, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Se Hālgā Gāst wæs onsendod tō wedde ðæs heofonlican ēþles, Blickl. Homl. 131, 14. Nafa ðū nānes þearfan wedd (*pignus*) mid ðe nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gif ðū wed nime æt ðinum nāhstan *si pignus a proximo tuo acceperis*, Ex. 22, 26. Genime mon .vi. sciift. weord wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Æt cynges spāce lece man .vi. healfmarc wedd, æt eorles .xii. ðran wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25-6. Heora ælc sylle .vi. healfmarc wedd, L. Th. i. 294, 7. Wed undōn tō *redem a pledge*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Wed *pignora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 20. I. *a dowry*:—Wed, gifu *vel* fæðren feoh ðos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 80. Mid wedde *dote*, 27, 18. I. *b. fig.*:—Worda wedd gesyllan (v. the same phrase in the passages from the laws), eallra unsnyttro ær gesprečna *to be responsible for all that has been said before*, Elen.

Kmbl. 2566; El. 1284.

II. a pledge, solemn promise, engagement, covenant, compact:—Wed oððe wāra clasma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 2. Ða stānenan bredu, on ðām was ðæt wedd ðe Drihten wið eow gewcæð *tabulis pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. Ðis ys ðæt wedd (*pactum*), ðæt gē healdan sceolon betwux mē and eow, Gen. 17, 10. Ðis bið ðæt tæcen niðnes weddes *hoc signum foederis*, Gen. 9, 12, 13, 15. Se ðe ðæs wendes waldend sƿ, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 21. Beo mīn wedd (*pactum*) on eowrum flæsce on eum wedde (*in foedus aeternum*) . . . hē āldode mīn wedd (*pactum*), Gen. 17, 13–14. Hī mid wedde and mid āpum frȳþ gefæstnod, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 44: 1016; Erl. 159, 4. Mid worde and mid wædde, 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Trymme hē eal mid wedde ðæt ðæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. On (in) wedde[ge]syllan to give on covenant, to engage to do:—Ðā cwæð ic ðæt ic him wolde fylstan on ða gerāða ðæt hē his mē ūde, and hē mē ðæt in wedde gesealde . . . Hē mē ða bōc āgeaf swā hē mē on ðon wedde ær geseald hæfe *then I said that I would help him on condition that he would make a grant of the land to me, and he engaged to do that . . . He gave me the deed, as he had before covenanted in the engagement*, Cod. Dip. Knibl. ii. 134, 9–20. Hæfdon Eoforwīcngas hyre gehāten, and sume on wedde geseald, sume mid āpum gefæstnod, ðæt hī on hire rædinge beon woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 29; L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. Hī sædon, and on wedde sealdon, hwæt hī hyre syllan woldon *they stated what they would give her, and engaged to pay it*, Homl. Ass. 196, 24. God behet ūs wedd *Deus pepigit nobiscum foedus*, Deut. 5, 2. Ic sette mīn wedd tō ðe *ponam foedus meum tecum*, Gen. 6, 18. Ic sette mīn wedd tō eow *ego statui pactum meum vobiscum*, 9, 9. Hīg slōgon heora wedd ægðer tō oðrum, ðæt hīg æfre wurdon gefrȳnd *perusserunt ambo foedus*, 21, 27. Geþence hē word and wedd ðe hē Gode betāhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5. Sealde God his wedd Abrame *pepigit Dominus foedus cum Abram*, Gen. 15, 18. Uton syllan wedd *inimus foedus*, 31, 44: Chart. Th. 485, 37. Ðæt ða witan ealle sealdan heora wedd ðam arebiscowe, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 34: v. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. Be āfum and be weddum. Ðæt æghwæl mon his āf and his wed wærlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 1–3; L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1; Wulfst. 113, 1. Hī wið ðone cyning hī getreowodon, and binnan litan fæce hit eall ālūgon, ge wed ge āðas, Chr. 947; Th. 118, 14: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12. Gif hwā hī āf and his wæd brece, ðe eal peoð geseald hæfð, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Ðæt man āðas oððe wedd tōbrece, Chart. Erl. 231, 6. Gif gē eðð mīn wedd for nāht *si ad irritum perducatis pactum meum*, Lev. 26, 15: Deut. 31, 16. Ælc gerfa nāme ðæt wedd on hī āgenre scire, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1: v. 11; Th. i. 240, 15. Ða āðas and ða wedd and ða borgas synt ealle oferhafene and ābrocene, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 14. Hī ðæt mid hīra weddum (cf. cum se exsecrationibus devovissent, sacramentisque obstruxissent) gefæstnod hæfdon, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 23: L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 7: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 30. [Ic wille settan mī wed betwux me and eow, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 28. Mī lond ich wulle sette to wedde, Laym. 25172. Him pet leid hī wed ine Giwerie, A. R. 394, 3. To legge a wedde, Piers P. 5, 244. His nekke līp to wedde, Chau. Kn. T. 360. Wedde or thyng leyyd yu plegge *vadium, pignus*, Prompt. Parv. 519. Gothe wadi *pignus*: O. Frs. wed: O. L. Ger. weddi *pignus*: O. H. Ger. wetti *pignus, pactum, stipulatio*: Icel. vedð. v. an-, underwed[d].

wēdan; p. de To be mad or furious, to rage, rave:—Ic wēde sæuio and insanio, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. *Furo* ic wēde macaþ *insanui* of insanio ic wēde, 33; Zup. 203, 9. Ic wēde grasso, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 44. Wēt sæuio, Wūlk. Gl. 255, 16. Wēt *furi*, *irascitur*, 245, 19. Wēdende *funeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 65. **I. to be mad, out of one's senses:**—Cwæþ se cyning: 'Ne wille ðū swā spræcan; gess.oh ðæt ðū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic (*non insanit*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Deofof is on him, and hē wēt (*insanit*), Jn. Skt. 10, 20. Se man wēt ðe wyle habban ænig þing ær anginne, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 17. Ðā wēndon hī ðæt hē tela ne wiste, ac ðæt hē wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Woedendi *limphaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 75: *lymphaticus*, 113, 36. Wēdende, 53, 56. Ðone wēdendan *insanum*, 48, 1. Hwā mæg ðam wēdendan gýtser (*dives qui sese credit egentem*) genoh forgifan? Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 33. **II. to act with violence, be furious, rage, (a) of persons:**—Ðonne se deofof ðis wēt, Wulfst. 198, 5. Hē wēt swiðe and wynd on ða Cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 225. Heo geseah hū Decius wēdde and hrȳmde dages and nihtes ær ðon hē deað wære, Shr. 139, 6. Hē wēdde on gewitte swā wilde deor, Exon. Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Hī wēddon pearle and tōtōren hī sƿfe mid heora āgenum tōdum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 194. Hē (*Antichrist*) ongind deoflice tō wēdanne, Wulfst. 200, 1. Wēdende *debachatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 21: 26, 74. Scō wēdende meniu ofslōgon ðone Victor, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 113. For wēdendre heortan ðæs leodhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesaniam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Uuoedende *bachantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 52. Hī (*the Jews*) tō Criste hosplice word wēdende spræcon, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 31. Wroht-smidas (*evil spirits*) wēdende swā wilde deor, Exon. Th. 156, 23; Gū. 8, 9. (b) of animals:—Leon wēdan (gesihð), gestic ge (tācnaþ), Lchdm.

ii. 206, 32. Wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wulfas woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. (c) of things, abstract or concrete:—Gýtung openlice wēt *avaritia palam saeuio*, Scint. 99, 17. Wēdde stūdes *exarsit acerbitas*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 15. Gārsecg wēdde, Cd. Th. 208, 27; Exod. 489. Ða ƿða wēdallan and wēddan ðæs sæs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39. Peah ðeos woruld wēde and windige ehtnyse āstyrige ongean Cristes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. Ðonne wind wēdende færeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274. Mid wēdencum and egislicum gehlǣde *bacchanti et furibundo strepitu*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 75. Wēdende reohnyse *tumentem insaniam*, 465, 20. Wēdende ƿða *fremetes (furentes) fluctus*, 464, 74. Hyt ða wēdendan bitas gelhǣleþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 14. [Bigimmed þe deoffen to wēden, A. R. 264, 9. As mon þ̅ bigon to wēden and to wurdan ut of hī ahne witte *indignatus cum furore nimio*, Kath. 1257. Fra þatt grediðnesse þatt doþ þe mann to wēdenn riht to winnenn erpic ahhte, Orm. 14140. Þe kyng ferde for wraþpe as he wolde wēde, R. Glouc. 53, 10. O. Sax. wōdian: O. H. Ger. wuoten *furere, grassari, insanire, bacchari, fremere*: Icel. æðak: k to become furious.] v. ā-, ge-wēdan; wōd.

wed-brōðer; m. One who is pledged to act as a brother to another, a confederate:—Ðā luuede Wulfere hit swiðe for his brōðer luuen Peada, and for his wedbrōðeres luuen Oswi, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 1. Cōman bēgen ða cyningas tōgædre and wurdon feolagan and wedbrōðra, and ðæt gefæstnadan ægðer mid wedde and eac mid āðan, 1016; Th. i. 284, 1, col. 1. [Send after mine sune Octa, and æfter Eibissa his wedbrōðer, Laym. 14469. Icel. vōð-brōðir. Cf. eið-brōðir.]

wed-bryce, es; m. Breach of a pledge or engagement:—Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sƿ tō gelæstanne, and ðæt ālcoge . . . bēte ðone wedbryce swā him hī scrift scrife, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6–21. Eac syndan wide þurh ādbrycas and ðurh wedbrycas and ðurh mistlice læsunga forloren and forlogen mā ðonne scolde, Wulfst. 164, 7. Wedbrycas, 130, 6. [Cf. Wið wedbrek cum adulteris, Ps. 49, 18.]

wedd. v. wed[d].

weddian; p. ode To engage, covenant, undertake:—Weddodon *pepigere*, Germ. 396, 137. **I. to engage to do something, (a) with gen. of that for which the engagement or pledge is given:**—Be ðon ðe ordāles weddigap. Gif hwā ordāles weddige *if any one engage to undergo an ordeal*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 25. Gif hē ðæs weddie, ðe hym riht sƿ tō gelæstanne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6. Is tō witanne hwam ðæt fōsterleān gebyrige, weddige se brȳdum eft ðæs let *the bridegroom engage to furnish this*, L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 9. Ðæt se slaga mōte sƿf wares weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 17. (b) with gerundial infin.:—Hīg him weddedon feoh tō sylleune *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lk. Skt. 22, 5. **II. in reference to either taking or giving in marriage, to wed, betroth, espouse:**—Gif hī ælces þinges sammāle beon, ðonne fōn mǣgas tō and weddian heora mǣgan tō wīfe and tō rihtlice ðam ðe hire girnde, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 20. Gif man mǣðan ofpe wif weddian wille, 1; Th. i. 254, 2. [þat mǣiden he weddede, Laym. 4432. Wifmann to weddenn, Orm. 10407. Weddedd wiþ an weppmann, 1942. He moste weddy wyf, R. Glouc. 331, 13. I wedde myne eres, Piers P. 4, 146. Goth. ga-wađjōn *despondere*: O. Frs. weddia to promise, pledge: Icel. veđja to wager.] v. be-, for-, ge-weddian.

wedduing, e; f. Betrothal, espousal:—Eā cwæþ Pilatus tō ðam folce, ða ðe sædon ðæt hē of forligere wære ācenned: 'Ðeos spræc nys nā sōþ ðæt ge spræcaþ, for ðon seō wedduing was beweddod, eal swā eowre āgene deoða secgaþ,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 31. [Or men wimman to loured giue for wedding or for morgengiwe, Gen. and Ex. 1428.] v. be-wedduing.

wēde; adj. Furious, in a rage, mad, fierce. v. wēdan, **II:**—Nelle ðū mē woede (cf. gram, W. S. version) wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7. Woedo (gram, W. S.) was mē ðiō wiðia *molesta est mihi haec uidua*, 18, 5. Wið wēdes (wēde, MS. B. v. wēde-hund) hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 362, 23. Cf. wōde.

wēde-berge, an; f. A plant that is used against madness, hellebore:—Woedeberge, woedibergē *eleborus*, Txts. 59, 736. Woediberge *helleborus*, 67, 1017. Wēdeberge, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 21: 32, 30. Ðeos wyrt ðe man eleborum album . . . and eac sume men wēdeberge hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 23.

wēde-hund, es; m. A mad dog:—Gif wēdehund man tōslite, Lchdm. i. 86, 13. Wið wēdehundes (cf. wōdes [printed woden] hundes, 4, 8) slite, 78, 17: 92, 12: 138, 13: 198, 8: 370, 12, 15: ii. 144, 9. Hē rēpignmōd ræst on gehwīlcne wēdehunde (printed reðe hunde, but cf. wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelicost, Met. 25, 18. v. wēde.

wēden-heort, es; n. Madness, frenzy, fury:—Lācedōmas wið feoūd-seoocum men . . . and wiþ bræcseoocum men, and wiþ wēdenheorte, Lchdm. ii. 14, 7: 138, 14. Drenc wiþ wēdenheorte, 356, 4: 304, 15. Ðæt hryðr him þūhte on wēdenheorte *the beast seemed to him mad*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 11.

wēden-heort; adj. Mad, frenzied, furious:—Wēdenheortra synua *furiarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 30. v. next word.

wēdenheortness, e; f. Madness, frenzy, fury:—He gelōmlice mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes dryccð *was crebra mentis vesania premebat*, r.

Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 3. Wif wēdenheortnesse Macedones *contra vesaniam* Macedonit, 4, 17; S. 585, 45. For wēdenheortnesse ðæs leódhatan *propter vesaniam tyrannidem*, 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Hi ongumnon ðæt hi his wēdenheortnyse gestildon *motus ejus insanos comprimere conati*, 3, 11; S. 536, 22. Hið wealwip on ða wēdenheortnesse in *mentis vesaniam devoluntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Wēdenheortnessum *furiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 50. In woedenheortnisse leāse in *insanias falsas*, Ps. Surt. 39, 5.

weder, es; *n.* **I. weather, condition of the atmosphere**:—Uweder *temperies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 27. Gif hit sið gōd weder, Lchdm. ii. 182, 10. Hyt byð smylte weder *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2; Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Donne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 8; Ph. 182. Hreōh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Rēn, swylce hagol and snāw, weder unhiore, Met. 29, 65. Hit wæs ceald weder, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 31; Met. 26, 28. Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379. Wearm weder, Exon. Th. 198, 30; Ph. 18. Rēniug weder, 380, 18; Rā. i, 10. Wederes blāst, hādor heofon-leōma, Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Līpes wedres, Met. 12, 13. Wedere gefelcof . . . on sumeres tid, Cd. Th. 237, 34; Dan. 347. Ða sē ðe wæs smylte wedere glāshlūtu, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24. Þeāh hine (*a sick man*) mon on sunnan lēde, ne mæg hē be ðy wedre wesān (*he can't stand the weather*), þeāh hit sý wearm on sumera, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Hē ūs giefeþ weder līfe, Exon. Th. 38, 12; Cri. 605. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetceald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. On sumera ðonne ða hāstotan weder synd, Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Weder cōledon heardum hægescūrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136. Wedera cealdost, 1097; B. 546. Wedera cyst, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Niht bið wedera þeōstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. Ðeōf sceal gangan in ðýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gn. C. 42. Hwý hī ne scīnen scīrum wederum, Met. 28, 45. Holmegum wederum, Cd. Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118. **Ia. good weather.** v. *weder-dæg*:—Hine ne went nāðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 3. Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cumān, sumor swegle hāt, 338, 12; Gn. Ex. 77. Wedres on luste, 361, 28; Wal. 26. Rēn cymð, ðonne eōwre wæstmas wederes beforhtan, Wulfst. 297, 11.

II. wind, storm, breeze, air:—Weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 43; 52, 59. Smylte wedere *aura tenuis*, ii. 4, 56; 6, 20. Blōstme fægerust raþe to leohtum forscrinþ wedere *flus pulcherrimus cito ad leuem marcescit auram*, Scint. 70, 3. Wedre gesomnad, Exon. Th. 412, 19; Rā. 31, 2. In wedr in *auram*, Blickl. Gl. Weder, Ps. Surt. 106, 29. [Wurdon ormētlīca wædera mid þunre, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 15.] Wintregum wederum *cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Styrmdenum wederum, 7, 3; Fox 22, 5.

IIa. in reference to sailing, weather (as in wea-her-bow, -bound), wind. v. *weder-læst*:—Ða gestōð hine heāh weder and storm sē, weaþ ða forðrian on ān iglond *wela Neritii ducis eurus appulit insulae*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Ða him weder com, and Godwine and ða ðe mid him wæron wendan to Brycege, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 19. Weaþ ðæt wæder swiðe strang, ðæt ða eorlas ne mihton gewitan hwet Godwine eorl gefaren hæfde, Erl. 183, 3. Hē ðæs wederes abād, 1094; Erl. 229, 36; 1097; Erl. 234, 20. Hē weaþ þurh weder gelet, Erl. 233, 34. Gōd sciptýra ongīt micelne wind on hreōre sē ær hit geweorfe . . . warenþ hē hine wiþ ðæt weder, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 17. [O. Sax. *wedar weather, storm*: O. Frs. *weder*: O. H. Ger. *wetar*: Icel. *veðr*. v. *ge*, ofer-, un-weder, un-geweder.

Wederas; *pl.* The Geats, a tribe of southern Scandinavia:—Wedera leōde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wedera leōd (*Beowulf*), 687; B. 341. Wedra ðeoden, 5305; B. 2656. v. *Weder-Geatas*.

weder-blāc; *adj.* Weather-pale, pale from exposure to wea-ther (?). Cf. *fiód-blāc*:—Wederblāc *palus*, healfhār *semicanus*, fulhār *canus* (these glosses are omitted after Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34), Anglia viii. 451.

weder-burh; *f.* A town exposed to storms, a weather-beaten city:—Him Dryhten beabēað, ðæt hē ða wederburg wunian sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3390; An. 1699.

weder-candel; *f.* The candle of the open air, the sun:—Wedercandel swearc, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Wedercandel wearm weorodum lýhteþ, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187. Cf. heofon-, swegl-candel.

weder-dæg, es; *m.* A day of fine weather, a fine day. v. *weder*, **Ia**:—Beorht sumor, wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. [Cf. Icel. *einn góran veðrdag one fine day, once on a time*.]

weder-fæst; *adj.* Weather-bound:—Ða gewendon hī west tō Peuenes-eā and lægen ðær wederfeste, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 6. [Icel. *veðr-fastr*.]

Weder-Geátas; *pl.* The Geats:—Weder-Geáta leōd (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 289; B. 1492; 3229; B. 1612. Hē Weder-Geátum weöld, 4747; B. 2379. v. *Wederas*.

wederian; *p.* ode *To be (good or bad) weather*:—Cweðaþ sume men, ðæt se mōna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian (wedrian, wīdrian) sceal on ðam mōiude; ac hine ne went nāðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam ðe him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 2. [Icel. *v.ðra to be such and such weather*.] v. *ge* *wederian*, *wederung*.

weder-līce. v. *unweder-līce*.

Weder-mearo, e; *f.* The district occupied by the Wederas:—Op ðæt eft byreþ ofer lagustreamas leófine mannan wudu wundenheals tō Weder-meare, Beo. Th. 602; B. 298.

weder-tācen, es; *n.* A sign of fine weather. v. *weder*, **Ia**:—Eāstan cwm dæggrēdwōma, wedertācen wearm, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267. [Cf. Ger. *wetter-zeichen prognostic of a storm*.]

wederung, e; *f.* Weather:—Ðæs ilcan geāres wæs swiðe hefelic gear . . . swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā man nāht æþelīce gefeance ne mæg; swā stōr þuning and lægt wes, swā ðæt hit ācwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. [Gif 3e mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eon rihte widerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 17. We shul preyen . . . for alle trewe shipmen, þt godd 3eue hem wederyng . . . ; for þe fruyte of þe londe and þe wederyng, E. G. 23, 18, 20. Wederynge of þe eyre *temperies*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. *wederian*.

weder-wolcen, es; *n.* A fine weather cloud. v. *weder*, **Ia**, *weder-dæg*, tācen:—Hæfde wederwolcen (*the pillar of cloud*) eorðan and uprodor efne gedæled, Cd. Th. 182, 13; Exod. 75. [Cf. Ger. *wetter-wolke a tempestuous cloud*.]

wed-fæstan; *p.* te *To pledge*:—Geuuetfaestae *subarrata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 52.] [Cf. Icel. *veð-festa a pledge*.]

wēding, e; *f.* Madness, frenzy:—Wēding *frenesis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 10. [O. H. Ger. *wuotunga furor*.]

wed-lāc, es; *n.* **I. a pledge, security**:—Wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona vel arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7. Wedlāc *arrabo*, 50, 31. **II.** in reference to marriage, v. *weddian*, **II**, *wedlock, espousals*:—Wedlāc widsacende *pacta sponsalia refutans*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 44. [The latter is the usual sense in Middle English:—Under wedlac iboren, Laym. 395. Bute one ine wedlake, A. R. 206, 14. Wass soþ weddalc haldenn, Orm. 2499. In lele wedlayk born, Pr. C. 8261. Heo þat her wedlac brekeþ, Misc. 150, 105. Þei wroust wedlokes azein goddis wille, Piers P. 9, 152. Wedlock *matrimonium*, Prompt. Parv. 520. Wedloke *maritagium*, Wulck. Gl. 595, 5.]

wed-loga, an; *m.* One who is false to a pledge or engagement:—On dison gēre swāc Hardacnut Eādulf eorl under his gride, and hē wæs ða wedloga, Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 33. Ic ðe eom andetta mīnra synna . . . ic eom wedloga, Anglia xii. 501, 19. Ðæt gē ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10; 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal wedlogan and wærlogan hatian and hýnan, 266, 29. [Pu (*the body*) were wedlowe and monsware, Fragg. Philps. 7, 27.]

wedrian, weel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 79, -wef. v. *wederian*, þel, ge-, ð-wef.

wefan; *p.* wæf, *pl.* wæfon; *pp.* wefen. **I. to weave a web**:—Ic wefe *texo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 47. Ðū wyfst and wæda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Ðin wylh wefd tui *ancilla textit*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 13. Webbu swā hwylc swā wyfd, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. Hi smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Ða of ðæs treowes leāfum and of his fýse spunnon and swā eac tō godewebbe wæfon and worhtan *gens foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 19. Ða onfēng Maria hwit godweb tō wefanne . . . Ða sprācon hī: 'þū eart iure gingast, ðe miht wefan ðæt hwite godeweb', Homl. Ass. 132, 550. Wefen wæs *ordiretur (colobium de stuppage stamine)*, Ald. 51, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 18. From ðam weofendan *a texente*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 34. Fram wefendum wīfe, Cant. Ez. 12. **II.** in a more general sense, lit. or fig. *to weave, construct, put together, arrange, plan, contrive*:—Swā ðæt wuldor wīfeþ, Exon. Th. 493, 8; Rā. 81, 27. Ðus ic frōd wordcraeft wæf and wudrum læs, Elen. Kmbl. 2473; El. 1238. Ic wef *intexui (fimbriis lectulum meum)*, Prov. 7, 16, Kent. Gl. 199. Wefan *contexere (coronam)*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 68. Wefan *texuisse (oraculorum seriem)*, 442, 39. Ðæs engles mōð ðe done unræð ongan ærest fremman, wefan and weccan, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31. Ðonne seó þrag cymeþ wefan wyrðstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 10; Gū. 1325. [O. H. Ger. *wefan*: Icel. *wefa*. Cf. Goth. *bi-waibjan to wind about*.] v. *ā*-, be-, ge-wefan; þyn-wefen.

wefl, e; wefle (-a; *m.*?), an; *f.* **I. weft, woof, thread which crosses the warp**:—Wefl wef ðwefl, uwefl *cladica, caldica*, Txts. 51, 482. Cladica wefl oððe ðwefl oððe *claudica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 43. Wefl wef ðwefl *cladica*, 131, 59. Wefl *cladica*, 16, 31; i. 66, 13; 281, 76. Uwefl *panuculum*, ii. 116, 29; *titica* (cf. O. H. Ger. below), 122, 33. Wefan *panniculae* (the passage is: Nisi *panniculae diversis colorum varietatibus fucatae inter densa florum stamina ultro citroque decurrant*, Ald. 15), Hpt. Gl. 430, 69. Wefan *pancula* (this is a gloss to the same passage as the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 13. Wundene mē (*a coat of mail*) ne beōð wefle (weflz, Txts. 151, 5), ne ic weaþ hafu *the threads of the woof* are not twisted for me, nor have I a warp, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rā. 36, 5. Wæfa *pannicularum* (*colobium cum sine pumputa pannicularum varietate ordiretur*, Ald. 51), Hpt. Gl. 494, 9. Wefum *panniculis* (*panuculis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 61, in a gloss to the same passage: *Lanea florum stamina ex glomere et panniculis revoluta*, Ald. 8), 417, 30. **II. an implement for weaving** (-l suffix in words denoting implements, cf. *scōfl*), a shuttle (?):—Hē sceal habban fela towtoia . . . pihten, wefte,

wefe (or under I 9), wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [O. H. Ger. wefal (-el, -il) *datica, subtemen, stamen.*] v. next word.

wefta, an: weft, es; m. *Wefl, woof*:—Wefla vel weft *deponile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 38. Wefla, 66, 14: 281, 77. Wefla *deponile*, uueftan *depoline*, Txts. 55, 642. Wefla *depo[nile]*, weftan *deponile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 85, 86. Wefla *depoline*, 25, 19: *clatica*, 131, 68. [Wefl *subtegmen*, Wick. Ex. 39, 3. A wefte *trama*, Wulck. Gl. 696, 21. *Icel*. weftir, viſta.] v. preceding word.

wefung, e; f. *Weaving*:—Weofung *textura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 12. **weg** (wig, Kent. Gl. 207: 475: 772; pl. *weogas*, 21), es; m. *A way*.

I. of the direction in which motion (lit. or fig.) takes place:—*Da tangelwitegan* dūh ōderne weg tō heora earde gecyrdon. Ūre eard is neorxnawag, tō ðam wē ne magon gecyrran ðas wegēs de wē cōmon, Homl. Th. i. 118, 20–23. Þonne riðeþ ælc hys wegēs, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 21, 4. Hi weudon him sūðweard ōðres wegēs, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 15. Wægēs, 1006; Erl. 140, 22. Hē mē eft lādde ðy sylfan wegge de wē æt tō cōman, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 41. Hig gewendon him ofer langne weg, ðæt hig ðæt land embferdon, Num. 21, 4; Cd. Th. 35, 13; Gen. 554: 43, 13; Gen. 690. Hiē ofer feorne weg ceolum lācaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 504; An. 252: 2348; An. 1175. Fōre gefremman on feorne weg, 382; An. 191. Nān man ne mihte faran þurh ðone weg (woeg, Lind.: wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Sceaawas, ðæt cyððon ūs, on hwilcne weg wē faran sceolon (*per quod iter debeamus ascendere*), Deut. i. 22. Ðū weg nimest geond deop wæter, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wærun wegās ðīne on wīdne sē in mari viae tuae, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Onbūgan of ðæs gewælde, de mē wegās tæcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rā. 4, 16. Tōfōran on feower wegās æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 102, 9; Gen. 1697.

Ia. with the idea of access or passage:—*Dā gesette God æt ðam infære engla hydrædene and fyren swurd tō gehealdenne ðone weg tō ðam lifes treowe*, Gen. 3, 24. Ic mē weg ryhtne geryme, Exon. Th. 479, 24; Rā. 63, 3. Hē sceolde gearcian and dæftan his weig, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Wegas syndon dryge, haswe herestræta, Cd. Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283.

II. a road (lit. or fig.) made for passengers, a path commonly used:—*Weg via*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 56. On eāstan ealles folces weg, and an sūðan se weg se de lið tō ðam ilcan lande, Cod. Dip. B. i. 586, 15. Swā swā se weg lið, wē farap via regia gradieumur, Num. 21, 22. Ðæt geat is swyðe wīd, and se weg is swīde rūm, de tō forspillednesse gelæt, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. On ðam wege, de lið tō Euphrate in via, quae ducit Euphratē, Gen. 35, 19. Se assa eode of ðam wege. Hwæt ða Balaam beoæt ðone assan, wolde ðæt hē eode innan ðone weg asina avertit se de itinere et ibat per agrum; quam cum verberaret Balaam et vellet ad semitam reducere, Num. 22, 23. Sum saceret ferde on ðam ylcan wege (woege, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 31. Gif feorrancumen man oþfe fræmde būton wege gange, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23. Gif ðū wyrist on wege rihtum up tō ðam earde, Met. 24, 44. Gif ðū cymst on ðone weg and tō ðære stowe, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 21. Hē leode lārde on lifes weg, Andr. Kmbl. 340; An. 170: 3357; An. 1682. Sume feollon wīd weg (æt stræt tō woeg, Lind.: bi wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4. Wegas, enta ærge-weorc, stræte stānfāge, Andr. Kmbl. 2470; An. 1236. Næron Metode ðā gyt wīldond ne wegās nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Betýfðan wegā gelætan *competia clausa*, wega gelætum *competis, terminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 52: 19, 55. Ðæt wīf, de æt ðæra wega gelæte sæt *mulier, quae sedebat in bivio*, Gen. 38, 21. Tō wega (ðære wegara t̃ ðæra wegana, Lind.: weogas, Rush.) gelætum ad exitus *uiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 9. Wega gemittung *comphum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 8. On wega gemōtum in *competis*, li. 46, 12. Eadgifu gefreode Ælfride on feower wegās (v. Earle's note, p. 468, on manumission at four cross-roads), Chart. Erl. 255, 20: 254, 29. Ungerydu beoð on smæde wegās (woegum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Gōdige hē folces fæm mid brigum ofer deoþe wæteru, and ofer fūle wegās, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Ðuili driðstrie weogas *per vias tenebrosas*, Kent. Gl. 21.

IIa. of what resembles a path, as in Milky Way. v. *Irings weg*. **III.** space to be traversed, a journey:—*Eadfære weg ier vel ius*, lang and stearc weg *itiner*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 35, 36. Gif se weg swā lang beo, ðæt ðū ðīne þing bringan ne mage, Deut. 14, 24. Hig hæfdon sumne dæl wegēs gefaren *processerant paululum*, Gen. 44, 4: *aliquantulum itineris confecerunt*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Mē wæs Rachel deað be wege *mortua est Rachel in itinere*, Gen. 48, 7. Hē tō ðam cýng gewænde. Ðā com Sparhafoc be weg[e] tō him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Fela þūsenda be wæge forfōran, 1096; Erl. 233, 21. Heo forðferde be Rōme wege (*in itinere Rome*), 888; Erl. 87, note 10. Mid ðy ðe ðæt mīn werod gestilled wæs, ða ferdon wē forð ðy wege ðe wē ær ongunnon *quae res quum anime quietiorem fecisset exercitum, ceptum iterum institui*, Nar. 8, 18: 17, 5. Gif mon fram longum wege geteorod siē, Lchdm. ii. 150, 19, 16, 16. Aris and et, ðū hæfst swyðe langne weg, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 168. On eallum ðām wegum ðe gē fōron, Deut. i. 31.

IV. in reference to conduct, action, practice, manner, mode, method, plan:—*Gerihit mīnne weg* (se wege is mīn weorc), Ps. Th. 5, 8. Ealle his wegās sint dōmas, Deut. 32, 4. Gehwelci wega (uuaega, uuegi) *quocumque modo*, Txts. 91, 1700. Hē his wegās dyde cūde *notas fecit vias suas*, Ps. Th. 102, 7. Unrihte wegās, 118, 104.

V. way, in al-way, -ways:—Under

his tungan byð ealne weg ōþera manna sār, Ps. Th. 9, 28. Ðæt ealcān ðe ðū ealne weg gehēte, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. Ealne weg (symle, Met. 8, 18) hi æton æne on dæg, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ic wāt ðū wēne ðæt hi on heora āgenre cyþþe ealne weg mægen *inter eos, apud quos ortae sunt, num perpetuo perdurant* ? 27, 4; Fox 100, 11: 29, 1; Fox 102, 10. Ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan ðīnes georn on mōde, Andr. Kmbl. 129; An. 65. Wel mon sceal wine healdan on wega gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 342, 19; Gn. Ex. 145.

VI. in the plural, in some compounds, the word has the sense of parts, regions. Cf. *Icel*. -vegir, v. east-, north-, south-, wide-wegas. [Goth. wigs: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. weg: O. Frs. wei: *Icel*. vegr.] v. ā-, ærne-, bap-, beām-, burh-, dīc-, east-, corþ-, fæ-, feor-, flōd-, flot-, fold-, forþ-, gang-, here-, hīg-, holm-, hors-, horu-, hrycg-, hwæt-, hwyrft-, lif-, mæ-, mid-, mold-, norþ-, on-, or-, riht-, sīd-, sīdliſ-, sīþ-, stān-, stapol-, sūþ-, sūþ-, tūn-, twi-, þeod-, up-, wægn-, wæl-, wæter-, weall-, west-, wīd-, wīl-, will-weg; ealne.

weg (wei, wī) lā; *interjection*:—Weg lā, weg lā *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Weg lā weg t̃ wā lā wā t̃ ealā, ealā *euge, euge*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wī lā wei (wei lā wei, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12. [Cf. *Ital.* via.] wēg a wave. v. wæg.

wegan; p. wæg, pl. wægōn; pp. wegen. **A.** trans. **I.** to move, bear, carry, bring, transport:—*Ic wege oððe ic ferige ueho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 4. (Scip) wist in wigeþ, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rā. 33, 11. Ðone (a dog) on teon wigeþ feond his feonde, 433, 28; Rā. 51, 3. Hām wegaþ *advehunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 5. Hē ða frætwæ wæg ofer yða ful, Beo. Th. 2419; B. 1207. Hē com tō ðam forwundodum, and wæh hine hām tō his inne, Homl. Ass. 47, 559. Mec wægūn fedre on lifte, feredon mid liste, Exon. Th. 409, 19; Rā. 28, 3. Micel mænigeo elpenda ða ðe gold wægōn and læddon *elephanti qui aurum uehebant*, Nar. 9, 6. Mīn weorod golde micel gemet mid him wægōn and læddon, 7, 1. Wāgon, Judth. Thw. 26, 14. Gesawon hiē weallas standan. . . . Þurh ða heora beadoscero wægōn, Cd. Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. Wægōn, Byrht. Th. 134, 43; By. 98. Gūdspell wegan to carry news of the war, Cd. Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097. Wegan on wægne, Exon. Th. 403, 15; Rā. 22, 8.

Ia. fig. where the object is abstract, to bring, cause:—*Geap stæf wigeþ biterne brōgan*, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124.

II. to bear, support:—*Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlicne cýnedōm trumlice up wegaþ*, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20.

III. to bear, carry, (1) to have as part of one's equipment, bear arms, wear:—*Siggyrd ic mē wege*, Lchdm. i. 388, 15. Ic (a sword) sinc wege, Exon. Th. 401, 4; Rā. 21, 6. Se ðe gold wigeþ he that wears golden ornaments, 484, 12; Rā. 70, 6. Mec (a lance) . . . on fyrd wegeþ, 486, 21; Rā. 72, 18. Hē heregeatowe wegeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Mec (a horn) folcwigan wigeþ wegaþ, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rā. 15, 14. On ðam hrægle, de hē on his brēostum wæg, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 15. Wæs feower gear, ðæt hē worold-wæpno wæg. Bliccl. Homl. 213, 4. Hæfde hē and wæg mid hine twigegede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15; Beo. Th. 5402; B. 2704. Hē līgegesan wæg, 5554; B. 2780. Rincas randas wægōn, Cd. Th. 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Gyf him hīnce ðæt hē wæpen wege, ðæt byð orsorb, Lchdm. iii. 174, 13; Beo. Th. 4497; B. 2252. Ne wæs ālyfð, ðæt hē mōste wæpen wegan (*arma ferre*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. Th. 123, 13; Gen. 2044. Is sceal brycgian wæter helm wegan (*water must wear a helm of ice*), Exon. Th. 338, 5; Gen. Ex. 74. Wegan mādðum to wear a jewel, Beo. Th. 6023; B. 3015. Ic nolde wegan ðīu wynsune geoc, Anglia xi. 112, 22.

(1a) fig., where the object is abstract:—*Sume him ðæs hādes hlisan willaþ wegan on wordum and ða weorc ne dōð some are ready to bear the reputation of being of the elect, as far as words go, and do not do the works*, Exon. Th. 105, 32; Gū. 32. (2) to have as part of or within one's self:—*Fela geofona, ða ða gæstherend wegaþ in gewitte*, Exon. Th. 293, 18; Crā. 3. Ðone lichoman de heo (the soul) ær louge wæg, 367, 21; Seel. 11. Ðæt lāmfaet ðæt hiē (the soul) ær lange wæg, 375, 5; Seel. 133. Tīr unbræcne wægōn on gewitte wuldres þegnas, Apstls. Kmbl. 173; Ap. 87. Ðū scealt wegan swātīg hleor, Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934. (3) to be under the influence of pain, joy, etc., have such and such feelings, bear a grudge:—*Ic ðæs tacen wege sweetol on mē selfum*, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Hē lust wigeþ, Beo. Th. 1203; B. 599. Hē on brēostum wæg byrrende lufan, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 14. Grendel hetenīdas wæg, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152. Mōðþrýðo wæg cwēn, 3867; B. 1931; Cd. Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238. Ic wæg mōðceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777. Wedera helm heortan sorge wæg, 4919; B. 2464; Exon. Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 182, 13; Gū. 1309; Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61: 1307; El. 655. Lifge Ismael and ðē þanc wege, heard-rædne hyge, Cd. Th. 141, 20; Gen. 2347. Ða ðe ā wegen egsan Dryhtnes *qui timeant Dominum*, Ps. Th. 113, 20.

IV. to bear, submit to consequences:—*Ne bið ængum gōdum gnorn ætýwed, ne nægum yfum wel; ac æghwæper āncælde gewyrht andweard wigeþ*, Exon. Th. 66, 23; Cri. 1578. Gylde hē ðæs cýnges oferhyrnisse, and wege ða uirgerisnu, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 6. Gif hwā ænigne man ofsleā, ðæt hē wege sylf ða fæhðe, L. Edm. S. i; Th. i. 248, 2, 9. **V.** to weigh, (1) to put something in a balance:—*Ic wege trutinō*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 18. Ælc ðæra ðinga, ðe man wihð (wehð, v.l.) on

wēgan, 13; Zup. 84, 2. Man sett ða synne and ða sǣwle on ða wāge, and hȳ man wegeþ, swā man ðēd gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Weh on wāge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. (1 a) fig.:—Teóðige on Godes est eal ðæt hē āge, and wege hine sylfne swā hine ofstot tō onhagige, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 23. Wegendre tō ðāles f gescādes āpinsunge *discretionis lance librantis (ponderantis)*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 71. (2) to be equal to a certain weight:—Ælc ān hægelsān wegeþ sif pund, Wulfst. 228, 7. Se sester sceal wegan twā pund, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. **B. intrans.** To move:—Ymb hine wāgon wīgend onforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Frætwed wāgun (-m, MS.) wīg[ig] ofer wongum, Exon. Th. 353, 2; Reim. 6. [Heo wege (beore, 2nd MS.) on heore honde feowur sword, Laym. 24471. To teche an beore to wege boþe scheld and spere, O. and N. 1022. Cheping þe me shule meten ofer weien, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 34. To weien swuder his sunne þen he þurfte. Weien hit to lutel is ase vuel, A. R. 336, 22. *Goth. ga-wigan to shake: O. L. Ger. wegan to weigh: O. Frs. wega, weia to move, weigh: O. H. Ger. wegan mouere, vibrare, mutare, librare, trutinare, ponderare, pensare: Icel. veiga to move, carry, weigh.*] v. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, tō-wegan; sweord-, wan-wegende; un-wegen.

wēgan to delude, wēgan to bend. v. wāgan, ge-wēgan. **weg-brāde**, -brāde, an; f. *Way-bread* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Wegbrāde, uuegbrāde, uegbrāde *arnaglossa*, Txts. 43, 213. Uuegbrāde *plantago*, uuegbrāde *plantago vel septenerbia*, 87, 1601. Wegbrāde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 21. Wegbrāde *arnaglosse*, i. 67, 10. Wegbrāde, 286, 22; ii. 8, 37, 48; Lchdm. i. 80, 8 (cf. title, 4, 14. Wegbrād (-brāde, -brāde, v. ll.). Wegbrāde *plantago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 40. Wegbrāde, 79, 32: *cinoglossa vel plantago vel lapatium*, 30, 50. Ðū wegbrāde, wyrra mōdor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 5. Wegbrādan scāw, i. 80, 12. Wegbrādan sād, 82, 6. Of ðære rūwan wegbrādan, ii. 106, 13. Genim ða rūwan wegbrādan niopowearde, 292, 10. Ða smēþan wegbrādan, 350, 7. [O. H. Ger. wege-breita *centinodia, plantago.*]

wēge. v. wāge. **weg-farende**; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*:—Sum wegfarende (-fērende, v. l.) man fērde wið ðone feld; ðā weard his hors gesicclod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Seó nædre ligeþ on ðam wege, and wyle ða wegfarendan mid hire tōðum slitan, Wulfst. 192, 23. [*Icel. veg-farandi.*] v. following words.

weg-fērend, es; m. *A wayfarer, a traveller*:—Se nacoda wegferend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Stunt wegferend *stultus viator*, Scint. 187, 6. Wiferend *viator*, Kent. Gl. 137. v. next word.

weg-fērende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*; used subst. *a wayfarer, traveller*. I. *travelling, on a journey*:—Gif ðū wære wegferende, and ðū becōme on þeofscole, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 25. Se wegferenda man, se ðe nimð ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislæt, Homl. Th. i. 164, 7. Ånes wegferendes mannes nȳten gehæled wæs *jumentum cuiusdam uianitis curatum est*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Wē sind hēr swilce wegferende menn, Homl. Th. i. 248, 15. Se rica and se ðearfa sind wegferende on ðisse worulde, 254, 28. I. a. used substantively:—Swā swā wegferende þyrstende *sicut uiator sitiens*, Scint. 225, 10. Wiferend, Kent. Gl. 137. Wegferende ðæt sād fortrædon, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 45. Se ðe ænig ðissa dō . . . būton wegferende; ða mōton for neode mete ferian, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. Nȳhtlic leht wegferendum (*uianitis*), Hymn. Surt. 6, 14.

II. *going a way, passing by*:—Hī genȳddon sumne wegferende *angariauerunt praeteruentem quempiam*, Mk. Skt. 15, 21. Ða wegferendan (*praeteruentes*) hyne bysmeredon, Mt. Knbl. 27, 39. [Sein Iulianes in, þet weuerinde men þeorne seched, A. R. 350, 16. Þe pilgrimes, and oþre wayuerinde men, Aenb. 39, 3.] v. preceding words. **weg-for**, e; f. *A wayfaring, going away*:—On wegfore in *profectione* (= *profectione*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 29.

weg-gedāl, es; n. *A place where a road divides*:—Weggedāl *diffortium*, Txts. 57, 672: *compitum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 60.

weg-ge-lāte, an; f. -ge-lāte, es; n. (v. ge-lāte) *A place where roads meet*:—Wegge-lāte *compitalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 27. Æt ðære wegegelāton, Cod. Dip. Knbl. v. 297, 29. Weggelāton *trivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 58. Wegge-lāta *compita*, 37, 45.

weg-gesipa, an; m. *A companion or attendant on the road*:—Wæg-gesidan *satellites*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 68.

wēgi. v. wāge.

weg-leās; adj. I. *without a road, impassable*:—Ungefēre vel weglēas pæd inuiv, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. Weglāsa beara *auaria, secreta nemora*, 39, 11. II. fig. out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable:—Welise (= wīlase? cf. wig = weg, and wī-fērend = weg-fērend, both in the same glossary) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. Gedwelde mid weglēasum *errore devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 13. [Cf. *Icel. vega-laus out of the way, lost in the woods.*]

weg-leāst, e; f. *Want of road*:—Dwelian hē dyde hig on weglēaste and nā on wege *errare fecit eos in inuio et non in via*, Ps. Spl. 106, 40. v. next word.

weg-lisu (P); f. *Want of road*:—Welise (= wīlase?) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. [Cf. *Icel. vega-leysi want of roads.*] v. preceding words.

weg-nest, es; n. *Food for a journey*:—Weard uncer wegnyst āfūlod,

Shrn. 42, 4. Him siþþan sȳ wegnestes gefiðad, and swā mid wegneste hām cyrran, R. Ben. 103, 21. Ðā genāmon wit twēgen buccan, and wit hig ācwealdon, and gehioldan hiora fēsc unc tō wāgnyste, Shrn. 41, 30; 36, 31. ¶ The word is used of the sacrament administered to the dying:—Gif se man on his ȳtemestan dæge grynep Cristes lichaman tō underfōrne, ne wyrne him man nā, . . . ðæt bið his wegnyst (*viaticum*), and ælces ðara manna ðe tō Godes rice becymd, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 20. Heó onfeng wāgnyste ðære hālgan gemāsumnysse, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27. Hē būtan hālo wegnyste of worulde gewāt, 5, 14; S. 634, 33. Hē wæs hine trymmende mid ðȳ heofonlicum wegneste, 4, 24; S. 599, 2. [O. H. Ger. wega-nest (-nist) *cibaria, viaticum: Icel. veg-nest.*]

weg-reáf, es; n. *Booty taken on the high road, robbery done on a road*:—Gif wegreáf si gedōn, .vi. scillingum gebēte. Gif man ðone man ofslæhd, .xx. scillingum gebēte, L. Æthb. 19, 20; Th. i. 8, 1-2. Ðeowās wegreáf se .iii. scillingas, 89; Th. i. 24, 16. Cf. wæl-reáf.

weg-twislung, e; f. *The forking of a road*:—Wegtwislung (*spelt* -twiflung) *diuerticulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 6.

wegures, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 47. v. wig-gār.

wei lā wei. v. weg lā.

wel, well. I. *adv. Well*, (1) with verbs, (a) marking the success or excellence of the action of the verb:—Ðæt hiē heora fulwihthādas wel gehæaldan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Wel hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668. Swiþe wel ðū mīn hæfst g-holpen, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. (a1) *well, prosperously*:—Se man wæs wel dōnde on eallum þingum *erat vir in cunctis prospere agens*, Gen. 39, 2. (b) marking the rightness, fitness, etc. of an action:—His nama wæs gereht 'Godes strengo.' Wel ðæt wæs gecweden, for ðon ðe se hælde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 14. Wel ðū sprecest *bona res est, quam vis facere*, Deut. i. 14. Wel ðū cwāde *bene dixisti*, Lk. Skt. 20, 39. Hē lim wel (wool, Lind.) andswarode, Mk. Skt. 12, 28. Hī nāles wel dydan *non observauerunt pactum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57; 118, 126. Welan āh in wuldre se nū wel penceþ, Exon. Th. 452, 12; Dōm. 119. Suifeð wel Dryhten ðræde ludās, Past. 21; Swt. 15, 19. (c) marking kindness or goodness:—Gyf gē wel dōð ðam ðe eow wel dōð, Lk. Skt. 6, 33. Tō Gode ðe mē wel dyde *ad Dominum qui benefecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Giē magon him woel dōe (wel dōa, Rush.) *potestis illis bene facere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Wese ðū mildheortnis well ofer ūs, Ps. Ben. 32, 18.

(d) marking degree, *well, much, thoroughly, freely*:—Gecnuu wel, Lchdm. ii. 322, 26. Læt gestandan wel *let it stand a good while*, 326, 19. Syle him ðās ylcan wyrrte wel drincan on wætere, i. 148, 19. Se cyng him eac wel feoh sealde, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 32. Dō wel sealtas on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 17. Ðe ðissa woruldsælda tō wel ne lyste, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 24. Ungemetes wel randwigan restan lyste, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Ðæt bið welena tō wel ne trīwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Eal swā wel behōfaþ ðæt heafod ðara oðera lima, swā swā ða lima behōfaþ ðæs heafdes, Homl. Th. i. 274, 7. (e) marking favourable condition, absence of hindrance:—Hē his wel gewæald āhte on ðæm scræfe, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 5. Ealā gif hē wolde, ðæt hē wel meahthe ðæt unriht him eac ðe forbiðdan, Met. 9, 53. Hiē wel meahthon libban on ðam lande, gif hiē wolden lāre Godes fremman, Cd. Th. 49, 3; Gen. 786.

(f) marking fitness of circumstance, *well, properly*:—Hȳ mihton wel habban wif on ðam dagum, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 7. (f1) with verbs that denote fitness:—Wel ðæt gerās, ðæt heó wære eadmōð . . . Wel ðæt eac gedafenap, ðæt hē tō eorþan āstige, Blickl. Homl. 13, 16-19. Hine man byrigde, swā him wel gebyrede, ful wurðlice, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 34. (g) marking happy, pleasant, agreeable condition:—Lif ædreógan *we to pass life pleasantly*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Ðæt mē wel sig for ðe *ut bene mihi sit propter te*, Gen. 12, 13; Num. 11, 18; Exon. Th. 66, 32; Cri. 1080. Ne bið ðær ængum gōðum gnorn ætȳwed, ne nāngum yflum wel, 96, 20; Cri. 1577. Ðām bið wel, ðe ðara blissa brūcan mōton, Andr. Knbl. 1770; An. 887. Is ðæt lā wel *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Wel lā wel is ūrum mōdum *euge, euge animae nostrae*, 34, 33. Ðē wel weorðep on wynburgum *bene tibi erit*, 127, 2. (g1) exclamatory, without a verb expressed:—Wel hym ðæs geweorces, Hy. 2, 11. Wel ðam, ðe ðonne ne āwacaþ, Wulfst. 89, 19; 124, 8. Wel ðære heorde, ðe gefolgaþ ðam hyrde, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 12. (2) with adjectives, *well, very, quite, thoroughly*:—Strange cyningas and wel cristene, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31; Wulfst. 29, 6; 39, 15; 127, 2. Glæsfaet wel micel, Lchdm. ii. 252, 8. On wine wel scearpum, 180, 16; Ps. Th. 67, 15, 16; 104, 37. Dagas wel manige, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15; 225, 10. Wyrra swiþe wel clāwe, Lchdm. ii. 336, 5. (3) with numerals:—Hē ðær þurhwunode wel twā gear *he stopped there quite two years*, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 37. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feowertig lārspella, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. (4) with adverbs, *very, quite*:—Wæs be eāstan ðære ceastre wel nēh erat *prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem ecclesia*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wē wel neah stōdan ðam bearwum, Nar. 28, 31; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 19. Wel wīde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. II.

interjection, well, ah:—Wel lā heu, Germ. 388, 11. Hē cwæð mid wōpe; wel lā, Basilus, gif ðū sylf noldest, nære ðū git forðfaran, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 627. Wel lā, mīn Drihten, hwæt ic hēr nū lreowlice hæbbe

gefaren, 23, 575. Wel lá (cf. *elá*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10), *dú* éca sceppend ára monna cyune *O! jam respice terras*, Met. 4, 29. Wel lá, monna bearn, 21, 1. Wel lá, men, wel, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel gā heia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 30. Weol gā, weol gā *euge, euge*, Ps. Surt. 69, 4. [*Goth. waila: O. Sax. O. Frs. wel: O. H. Ger. wela, wola: Icel. vel.*] v. for-wel, and compounds with wel as first component.

wēl a pool. v. wæl.

wela, weola, weala, an; m. I. *wealth, riches*:—Wela, hord, feoh *gazoflaciun*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 24. Wuldur and wela *gloria et divitiæ*, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Gedenc nū hwæt ðines āgnes seó ealra ðissa woruldæhta and welena . . . hwæt hæfst ðū . . . æt ðam welum? Sege mē nū hwæþer se ðiu wela (*divitiæ*) ðines þances swā deore seó . . . ða welan beoþ leofþælan ðonne ðonne hié mon selþ, ðonne hié beon ðonne hié mon healt . . . Gif nū eall ðises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wæron ealle oþre men wæðlan? Genoh sweotol ðæt is, ðætte gōd hīsa biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1-24. Ælc seolc wela *opes*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 16. Ðæt unniæte gestreow golde and seolfes, oþþe eal se wela, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. Eal eorþan wela, 51, 30. Wala *divitiæ*, Rtl. 81, 18. Welan *patrimonii*, welan, spēdigness *opulentiæ*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 7-9. Ne biddan wē ðerne Drihten ðes læsan welan, ne ðyssa eorþlicra geofa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. Of ðisse worulde welan (wælon, Lind.) *de mamona*, Lk. Skt. 16, 9. Ure ieldran begætan welan, and us læfdon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 15. Se man āhte mycelne welan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 30. Æhte sīne, beāgas and botigestreow, welan, wunden gold, Cd. Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61: Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302. Welan byrtian, Cd. Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Weolan, Chr. 1005; Erl. 197, 26; Ps. Th. 16, 9. Gif ðæt ðine āgne welan wæron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18: Blickl. Homl. 53, 21; 99, 24; 113, 25. Wealan (weolan, Surt.) *divitiæ*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Ægðer ge ðinra welona ge ðines weorþscipes *opum dignitatumque*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 4. Ðæra welena f walana (weolan, Rush.) *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Walana f weala (willana, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19. Wipsacaf ðam læsum welum . . . and ðam unalýfðum gestreowum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Hē weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29; Andr. Kmbl. 1509; An. 756. Weolum *divitiis*, Nar. 4, 7: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Welum (walum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Ða welan ðealan earnum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32.

Ia. *abundance, wealth*:—Hærfest eymþ, wæstmum hladen, wela byð geyped, Menol. Fox 282; Men. 142. Welan neotan, londes frætwa, Exon. Th. 208, 2; Ph. 149. Mid wuldres welan *cum gloria*, Ps. Th. 72, 19. Mid welan bewunden, Cd. Th. 27, 19; Gen. 420: 42, 2; Gen. 668. Bedð ðines wifes welan geflice swā on win-gearde weaxen berigan *uxor tua sicut uitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Būwa eorðan and fēd ðē on hyre welum (weolum, Surt.) *inhabita terram, et pasceris in divitiis ejus*, 36, 3. II. *weal, prosperity, happy estate*:—Bið him se wela owend, and wyrd him wite gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431. Wæs him beorht wela, þenden ðæt folc mid him hiera fæder wære healdan woldon, 216, 20; Dan. 9: 96, 32; Gen. 1603. Ðo hiā onweardlic gefeāga uale *fac eos praesentis gaudere prosperitate*, Rtl. 70, 1. Onceōsan gōdes and yfcles, welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. Hi mōton him ðone welan āgan ðe wē on heofonrice habban sceoldon, rice mid rihte, 27, 24; Gen. 422. Hē peōða gehwam heofonrice forgeaf, wīðbrādne welan, 40, 22; Gen. 643. God sealde welan swā wite, swā hē wolde sylf, 256, 23; Dan. 645: Exon. Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1385. [O. E. Homl. Laym. O. and N. wele, weole: A. R. weole: Gen. and Ex. wale: Pr. C. Chauc. Piers P. Gow. wele: O. Sax. welo: O. H. Ger. wela, wola, wolo *riches, prosperity*.] v. æht-, ær-, æt-, ār-, blād-, bold-, boit-, burg-, ead-, eorþ-, fōddur-, fold-, grund-, hord-, land-, lif-, mādum-, nāwihit-, weoruld-wela.

Weland, es; m. *A character in old Teutonic legends celebrated for his skill as a smith*. Allusion to him is found in Middle English poetry: 'My sword . . . throw Weland wrought yt wase,' Torrent of Portugal, ed. Halliwell, i. 428 (v. preface, pp. vii sqq.), and a trace of the legend is preserved in the name *Wayland Smith's Cave*, in Berkshire (v. infra). Perhaps, too, the same may be said of the river-name Weland (but see Weolud), which occurs in Latin charters as *aqua de Uesland*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 78, 10, *aqua de Uesland*, 304, 6: ii. pp. 90, 281, 416:—Weland him wrāces cunnade, earfoþa dreag, Exon. Th. 377, 9; Deór. 1. Welandes geworc ne geswicþ monna ænigum, Wald. 2; Vald. 1, 2. Welandes bearn, 74; Vald. 2, 9. Beaduscruða betst, Welandes geworc, Beo. Th. 914; B. 455. Hwær sint nū ðæs foreniæran and ðæs wisau goldsmides bān Welandes ubi *nunc fidelis ossa Fabricii* (cf. *faber jacens*? Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Welandes, Met. 10, 33; 35, 42. ¶ in local names of England:—Ðis sint ðæs landes gemære æt Cumtūne (*Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire*) . . . hit cymd on ðæt wite geat be eāstan Welandes smiddan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. Andlang stræte on Welandes stoc (*boundaries of land at Princes Risborough, Bucks*), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 13. [O. H. Ger. Wielant, Wiolant: Icel. Völundr.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 420 sqq.; Stephens' King Waldere's Lay, pp. 35 sqq.; Grimm. D. M. 350.

wel-besceawod; adj. *Considerate, prudent*:—Welbesceawod *consideratus, cordatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 71. Sý hē ā foregeāw and welbesceawod *sit providus et consideratus*, R. Ben. 121, 15.

wel-boren; adj. *Well-born, noble*:—Welboren *nobilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 43. Monn sum welboren homo *quidam nobilis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 12. Ic nam wise menn and welborene (*nobiles*), Deut. 1, 15.

wel-dæd, e; f. I. *a good deed*:—Wē sceolon on ūrum weldædum blissian mid sōðre eadmōdnyse, and ūrum Drihtne ðancian his gife, ðæt hē ūs geūde, ðæt wē mōston his willan gewyrcau þurh sume weldæde. Ne mæg nān man nāht tō gōðe gedōn būton Godes gife, Homl. Th. 234, 21; Ph. 543. Sprecc oþter ymb ðores monnes weldæða ðonne ymb ðine āgene. Prov. Kmbl. 10.

II. *a benefit, favour, kindness*:—Weldæd *benefitum*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 19. Hē ūs gelæde tō his fæder, ðe hine sealde for ūrum synnum tō deaðe. Sý him wuldor and lof ðære weldæde, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 27. Weldædum *beneficiis*, Scint. 16, 5. Uton brūcan godcundum weldædum, 133, 6: Anglia xiii. 370, 74: Homl. Th. i. 562, 7. Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldædum (*acts beneficently*), Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Wē ðinum weldædum wurdan āhafene *in beneficiis tuis exaltabitur cornu nostrum*, Ps. Th. 88, 14. Nele God ūs wītnian for his weldædum, oððe his milde mōd mannum āfyrrian, 76, 7. Weldæða wites *merita (beneficia) martyrii*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 50. Ūs God mære weldæða getiðaf *nobis Deus magna beneficia prestat*, Scint. 16, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 298, 12: 418, 23. Wē ne magon āsecgean his weldæða on ūs, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 3. Hē oþergeatan weldæða (dæða, Surt.) his obliit *sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Surt. 77, 14.

III. *an office, service*:—Be reāfācum fremedum wēlmyssan ðōn nys weldæd miltswoge *de rapinis alienis elemosinam facere non est officium miserationis*, Scint. 159, 16. His eðhyld weldæde *suo contentus officio*, 133, 3. Cumþlipyse and mancipes weldædum underpeōdde *hospitalitatis atque humanitatis officiiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 38. [Weldede *good deeds*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 1. Heo cunnen us andone for ure weldede (*the good we do them*), Laym. 3306. Heom (*the gods*) wurdan for heore weldæde (*benefits*), 8052. Leueþ to writen in wyndowes of sowre weldedes, Piers P. 3, 70. *Goth. waila-dæds beneficium: O. H. Ger. wola-tat beneficium, meritum: Ger. wohl-that.*]

wel-dōn tō satisfy, please:—Hē walde ðam folce weldōn (*satisfacere*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 15.

wel-dōnd, -dōend, es; m. *A benefactor*:—For weldōndum *pro benefactoribus*, Anglia xiii. 370, 72: 394, 411. Weldōndan, 384, 275. Fore weldōendum mīnum, Rtl. 125, 9.

wel-dōnde; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Doing well, acting rightly*:—Hū se reccere sceal biðn ðæm weldōndum monnum for eadmōðness gefēra *ut sit rector bene agentibus per humilitatem socius*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 5.

wel-dōnness, e; f. *Kindness, benignity*:—Weldōnnis *benignitas*, Rtl. 13, 33.

weled. v. wilwian.

weler (-ur, -or), weolor (-ur, -er), es; m.: e; f. *A lip*, (1) masculine or uncertain:—Weler labium, Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 48. Wæler labrum, 64, 53. Welor labium, 282, 69; ii. 51, 67. Neotera welor album, 7, 79. Weolere labio, Lchdm. i. lxx, 4. Weleras labia, Ps. Spl. 11, 2, 4: 65, 12; Ps. Th. 62, 5: 65, 12: Kent. Gl. 1002. Weleras (weloras, Cott. MSS.), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. Weleras (welras, v. l.), R. Ben. 2, 22. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Welera labiorum, Ps. Spl. 20, 2. Welerum labiis, 62, 6: 119, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8: Mk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 26: labellis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 68. Welerum labiis, Rtl. 174, 17. Walerum, 179, 11. Welrum buccis, buccellis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 66: labellis, Hpt. Gl. 507, 46. Weolorum labiis, Ps. Th. 11, 2: 20, 2. Wiþ sārūm weolorum, gesmire mid hunige ða weoloras, Lchdm. ii. 54, 20. Weleras labia, Ps. Spl. 11, 3: Homl. Th. i. 568, 33: Exon. Th. 363, 15; Wal. 54. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 11, 3. (2) in Ps. Surt., and occasionally elsewhere, the word is feminine:—Wēgende welere *lying lips*; labium mentions (cf. [wele]ra labium, 418), Kent. Gl. 596. Welure labia, Ps. Surt. 11, 3. Weolure, 62, 6: 65, 14: 70, 23. Weolere, 30, 19: 62, 4. Weolre, 11, 5: 118, 171. Weolera labiorum, 20, 3: 58, 13. Weolorum labiis, 58, 8: 118, 13: 119, 2: 139, 3. Weolure labia, 11, 4. Ic ne wirne mīne welora labia mea *non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 10. Gif mannes nið sār sié, genim betonican . . . lege on ða weolore, Lchdm. ii. 48, 29. [*Goth. wairlō.*]

wel-frem[m]ende; adj. *Beneficent*:—Welfremmende (-fremende, Rush.) geceiged biðon *benefici vocantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 25.

wel-fremming, e; f. *A well-doing, benefit, kindness*:—Uelfremming *beneficium*, Rtl. 187, 39.

wel-fremness, e; f. *A benefit*:—Uelfremmis *beneficiis*, Rtl. 58, 31. Uelfremnisse *beneficia*, 39, 19. Uoelfremnisse, 73, 3: 77, 41.

wel-gecwēme glosses *beneficulus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 108: 146, 12.

wel-gecwēmedlō glosses *beneficulus*, Ps. Spl. 149, 4.

wel-gecwēmnness, e; f. *Well-pleasingness; good pleasure*:—In

welgecuoemniſe (*beneflacito*) āncendes bearnes dīnes, Rtl. 174, 33: 173, 25.

wel-gedōn *well done*:—Gif hwæt welgedōnes bið *si qua bene gesta sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 3. Sūiðe sūiðe wē gesyngiāþ, gif wē ōðerra monna welgedōna cēða ne lufigaþ *valde peccamus, si aliena bene gesta non diligimus*, 34; Swt. 231, 1. *The word also glosses beneficium*:—Welgidoeno *beneficium*, Rtl. 23, 7.

wel-gehwær; *adv. Everywhere*:—Hī welgehwær hergedon and bærndon, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. v. wel-hwær.

wel-gelēred; *adj. Well-instructed*:—Larwas † welgilārde Godes *docibiles Dei*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

wel-gelicoð *glosses* *beneficium*:—In welgelicoðum heara in *beneficitiis eorum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 5.

wel-geliciwīrþe *glosses* *beneficatus*, V. Ps. 118, 108.

wel-geliciwīrþniss *glosses* *beneficium*, V. Ps. 140, 7.

wel-geþungen; *adj. Of great excellence*:—Welgeþungene witan, I. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. v. wel-þungen.

welgian. v. welgian.

wel-hāwen; *adj. Beautifully blue*:—Ðæt blēoh ðæs welhāwnan iacintes bið betera ðonne ðas blācan carbuncules *coerulei coloris hyacinthus praefertur pallenti carbunculo*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 28.

wel-hwā; *pron. Every one, every thing*:—Mē ðas woruldsēlda wel-hwas blindne (*altogether blind*) on ðis dimme hol forlēddon, Met. 2, 10. Hē þenceþ ðæt his wīse welhwam þince eal unforcuþ, Exon. Th. 315, 13; Mōd. 30. Weōdmōnað on tūn welhwæt bringeþ, Menol. Fox 274; Men. 138.

wel-hwær; *adv. Everywhere, generally, commonly*:—Welhwær *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 22: *vulgo*, 79, 36. Unriht gewuna welhwær is ārisen, Bd. i, 27; S. 493, 33. Swā gelārede swīcepas, swā swā welhwær (well-, Cott. MSS.) siendon, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4. Wās wīde and welhwær Waldendes lof āfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Wiōd ða ðe willaþ welhwær derian clānum hwāte, Met. 12, 4. Mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder welhwær þyncþ, 28, 82. v. ge-welhwær.

wel-hwile; *pron. Every*:—Hit (*reason*) nānig hafaþ neāt . . . hæfð ða wilnunga welhwile nēten, Met. 20, 191. Hine gearwe geman wītena welhwylc, Beo. Th. 537; B. 266. Welhwylc gecwæð ðæt hē fram Sigemunde seegan hýrde, 1753; B. 874. Se ðe eow welhwylcra wilna dohte, 2692; B. 1344. v. ge-welhwile.

welig (-eg); *adj. Wealthy, rich, opulent*, (1) of persons, in respect to material or non-material riches:—Welig *dives*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 18: *pecuniosus*, 54, 53. Sum welig man was *homo quidam erat dives*, Lk. 16, 19. Sum weli (welig, MS. A.: wælig, Lind.) mann, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 57. Hē wās swīde welig (weolig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 18, 23. Sum welig mon *uir quidam, privatus opibus reipublicae vires superans*, Oros. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 24. Hē wās swīde welig þearfum, and him sylfum swīde hafeneāus, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 33. Swīde welig cn golde and on seolfe and on orfe and on geteldum, Gen. 13, 5. Forseō ðisse worulde wlenco, gif ðū wille beōn welig on ðinum mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Ðes and ðeōs welega *hic et haec dives*, Ælfic. Gr. 6, 2; Zup. 18, 12. Earfoðlice se welega (-iga, Rush.) gēaþ on Godes rice, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 23; Ps. Th. 71, 12; Blickl. Homl. 51, 2. Se welega man, 197, 28. Weliga, Exon. Th. 245, 1; Jul. 38. On ðæs rīcan neāwaste and ðæs welegan, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Hwæt bið ðam welegan (welgan, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 12) woruldgīscere ðe bet, Met. 14, 1. Ðam welgan, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 24. Welige *dites, divites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 46. Manega welige (wealigo, Lind.: weolge, Rush.) torfudon fela, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. Weolie, Ps. Surt. 33, 11. Ða welegan, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 3. Gongan tō byrgenne weliga manna, Blickl. Homl. 99, 13. Wā iuh weligum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Geceōsan welige yldrau, Blickl. Homl. 23, 25. Ge ða welegan ge ða þearfan, 107, 12. Ne clypa ðū ðīne welegan (weligo, Lind.: wealigo, Rush.) nēhheburas, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ða welegan (weligo, Lind.: weolige, Rush.), 21, 1. Swā mycele swā se mann biþ weliga on ðisse worlde, swā him se uplica ðēma tō sēcþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 32. Weolegram *ditiores*, Kent. Gl. 834. Weliogran (=wiolegran) *ditiores*, 377. Welegost, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 7. (2) of places where wealth is accumulated:—On ðære welegan byrig (*Rome*), Met. 1, 37. Wīcstece weligne, Beo. Th. 5207; B. 2607. Hē wolde oferwīnan sume welige burh, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 532. Næron ða welige hānas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4; Met. 8, 8. Setl wuldorspēdum welig, Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87. Babylonla ðe ða welegre was ðonne ænigū ōþeru burg *Babyloniam, urbem tunc cunctis opulentiorē*, Oros. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 26. Sidonem, seō wās welegast (*opulentissima*) on ðām dagum, 3, 5; Swt. 104, 30. (3) of places or things which produce abundantly, of seasons in which there is abundance:—Ðæt wiole *opimum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 64. Eorðan ðū gefyllest ēceum wæstmum, ðæt heō welig weorþeþ *multiplicasti locupletare terram*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Hit is welig, ðis eālonð, on wæstmum and on treðwum *opima frugibus atque arboribus insula*, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 12. Hwæder hit nū ðīnes gewēaldes siē ðæt se harfest siē swā welig on wæstmum *an tua in aestivos fructus intumescit ubertas*? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 28. Wæstmbære geār and welige *uberatis anni*, Gen. 41, 26. Swīde wæstmbære geār and swīde welige *anni fertilitatis*,

41, 29. (3 a) fig.:—Mid ðam gelāredan biscope hē wunode on weligre lāre tō langum fyrste *with that learned bishop he continued for a long time, engaged in learning which was rich in results*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. [Laym. weoli: C. M. weli: O. L. Ger. welag *ditis*: O. H. Ger. welac *ditis*.] v. folc-, mōd-welig.

welig, es; m. A *willow*:—Welig *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 62. Weliges leāf, Lchdm. ii. 156, 1. Welies, 154, 22. Ærest on ðone welig; of ðam welige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 223, 23. Tō ðam grēatan welige, 438, 3. On ðone ealdan myl[en] ðær ða welegas standaþ, ii. 250, 10. On welgum in *salicibus*, Blickl. Gl. [Chauc. wilwe: *Prompt. Parv.* wylowe, wilwe. Welogh *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 228, col. 2 (15th cent.).] v. willht.

weligian; p. ode. I. *to make rich, enrich*:—Ic weligie beo, ic welegode beavi, Ælfic. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 1. II. *to become rich or abundant, to abound*:—Tīr welgade, Exon. Th. 353, 58; Reim. 34. v. ge-weligian.

welig-stedende; *ptcpl. Making rich*:—Uoeligstydende (*printed* uoelig-) *locupletans*, Rtl. 98, 18. Cf. stede.

Welisc, well, wellcumian, welle, wellere. v. Wilisc, will, wilcumian, wille, wellyrge.

wel-libbende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Of good life, living aright*:—Ðæt mynster hē gelógode mid wellybbendum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 16. Ongeān ða gōðan and ða wellibbendan *bene viventibus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 14.

wel-licung, e; f. *Well-pleasing*:—Welligunga *beneficiti*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 16.

welling. v. willung.

wellyrge, wellere *are glosses of sinus*:—Wellyrgae (*uellyrgae sinus, sinus, Ep. Erf.*) *smus* (for *sinus*), Txts. 97, 1876. Wellere *sinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 34. [The form wellyrgae looks as if taken from a Latin form *velluria* (?).]

welm, welode. v. wilm, wilwian.

wel-rūmlice; *adv. Kindly, benignantly; benigne*, Rtl. 41, 11: 46, 14: 109, 4.

wel-rūmmōð; *adj. Kind, benignant*:—Uelrūmmōðo *benigni*, Rtl. 12, 39.

wel-stincende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Fragrant, sweet-smelling*:—Wyrta swīde welstincenda *olera bene olientia*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 33.

wel-swēgende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Melodious, sonorous*:—Heriaþ hine on cimbalum welswēgendum *laudate eum in cymbalis bene sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. 150, 5.

weltan. v. wiltan.

wel-pungen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Well-thriven, able, good, proficient, excellent*:—Hygd wās swīde geong, wīs, welþungen, Beo. Th. 3858; B. 1927; Menol. Fox 309; Men. 156. v. wel-geþungen.

weluc. v. weloc.

welwan (þ) *to seize*:—Wyleþ (*printed* wylcþ; but see Lchdm. iii. 373, col. 1 *under* wylan, where also Cockayne notes that the Latin is captat, not raptat) *captat* (*printed* raptat), Germ. 389, 42. [Goth. wilwan; p. walw to seize.]

wel-weorþ; *adj. Of high esteem, of great account*:—Hē swā wuldorfulle and Gode swā welweorþe (wel weorþe? v. weorþ, III a) leōde gencōsian wolde, Lchdm. iii. 432, 31.

wel-willedness, e; f. *Benevolence, kindness*:—Māre ys welwyllednys ðænne ðæt ys geseald . . . nys sōðlice mildheortnys ðær nys welwillednys *maior est benivolentia quam quod datur . . . non est enim misericordia ubi non est benivolentia*, Scint. 160, 4-6.

wel-willende; *adj. (ptcpl.) I. of good will, benevolent, benignant, kind*:—Welwillende *benivolus*, Ælfic. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 17. Ic ðē hālsie, ðū ārfæsta, welwilende and welwyrrende Dryhten, Shrn. 169, 19. Swā him gewissode se welwillenda God, Jud. 6, 14; Homl. Ass. 55, 122. Se welwillenda bisceop Æðelwold (cf. Adelwoldus *benevolus et venerabilis presul*, Homl. Th. i. 1, 3), Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 1. Se welwillenda man wyle eāde forberau gif hine man āhwær týnd, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Hē hit þearfum dæðle mid welwillendum mōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Tō ðam welwillendan Hālene, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11; Homl. Ass. 80, 186: 101, 329. Wynsum ūs byð ðæt wē welwyllende beōn, 10, 267. Gebyrþ ðætte sume, ða ðe welwillende beōð, on monegum weorcum unfæste beoð ongetiene *contigit, ut quidam cum cordis innocentia in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 17. Ða welwillendan *benevoli*, Swt. 229, 10. II. *of right will, right-minded*:—Ðā Dauid ðysne sealm sancg, ða gealp hē and fægnode Godes fultumes wið his feōndum; and swā ðeð ælc welwillende man, ðe ðisne sealm singeð, Ps. Th. 4, arg. [þe dol, þet God 3eþ to his welwylnde . . . þet is to alle guode herten, Aynb. 112, 11. Welewyllynge or of god wylle, welwyllyd *benevolus*, Prompt. Parv. 521.]

welwillendlice; *adv. Benevolently, kindly*:—Wellwillendlice dō, Drihten *benigne fac, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 20. Wōpas welwillendlice underfōh *fletus benigne suscipe*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 17. Wolde se heofenlica læce ðæt geswell heora heortan welwillendlice gelācnian, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 64; Wulfst. 295, 2.

welwillendness, *c*; *f. Benevolence, benignity, kindness*:—God wolde for his welwillendness ys earmingas ālysan, Hexam. 18; Norm. 26, 27. Se cyngc blissode on his dohtor welwillendness, Ap. Th. 16, 11. On ðinre welwillendness, Homl. Th. ii. 598, 17. Ofer welwillendness *super benignitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 5; Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 44; Anglia xi. 114, 94. Wellwillendness, 84, 13; Basil admin. 9; Norm. 54, 16. Wellwillendness, 5; Norm. 44, 22.

welwilness, *c*; *f. Good will, kindness, goodness*:—Welwilnes, Shrn. 175, 28. Ðū ūs gescyldst mid ðam scyld ðinre welwilnesse *ut scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13. Hym ic mē befeste and hys welwilnesse ic mē bebedde, Shrn. 189, 34.

wel-wyroende well-doing:—Ic ðe hālsie, dū ārfasta, welwilende and welwyrrende, Shrn. 169, 19. Ēlcum welwyrrendum God nyd beō midwyrhta, 179, 29. Se freddōm ðæs deōfollican onwaldes wæs seald eallum welwyrrendum, Blickl. Homl. 137, 14.

wēman; *p. de To allure, attract, persuade, entice*, (1) in a good sense:—Ða gesetednessa ðe tō hālgum mægenum wēmaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 24. Hine mon georne wēme ðæt hē wununge healde *sualetur ut stet*, R. Ben. 109, 22. Ðæt wē tō ālcān rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 6. Hwær ic findan meahthe ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wēman (wenian? *q. v.*) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða teolunga ðe hine fram Gode wēmaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 24. Hī (devils) dugude beswicāþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dæda, wēmaþ on willan, ðæt hý sēcen frōfre tō feōndum, Exon. Th. 362, 11; Wal. 35. *v. ge-wēman.*

wēmere, *es*; *m. One who allures or entices, a pander*:—Wēmere vel tihtere leno, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 55.

wem-lic, *v. un-wemlic.*

wem(m) (p) *a spot*:—Wid wemme (cf. 34, 9 *which has wenne*) on eāgum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 8. [*A. R. Chauc. Piers P. Wick. wem.*]

wemman; *p. de*. *I. to spot, mar, spoil, disfigure*, (a) lit.:—Unwlitig swile and atelic his cāgan bregþ wyrdre and wende tumor *deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. (b) fig.:—Ic hāliges lāre wordum wemme (*I have not given a good account of the saint*), Andr. Kmbl. 2958; An. 1482. Wordum wemman *to reproach, blame* (cf. *Goth. ana-wammjan vituperare*):—Stefn æfter cwom, wordum wemme, Andr. Kmbl. 1479; An. 741. Ðec (*the body*) ðīn sēal scaw oft gesēcan, wemman mid wordum (cf. nemnan ðē mid wordum, Soul Kmbl. 127), Exon. Th. 370, 24; Seel. 64.

II. to defile, pollute, profane:—Gyf rihtwisnys miu hī wemmaþ *si iustitias meas profanaverint*, Ps. 81, 38, 31. Gif hē ððres ceorles wilf wemme (*maculaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 12. [Ho of hire meidenhad nawiht ne wemme, O. E. Homl. i. 83, 8. 3ho ne sholde noht ben wemmedd, Orm. 2326. He wolde þys tendre þyng wemmy foule, R. Glouc. 206, 1. Wemmed *maculatus*, Wick. Deut. 12, 15. *Goth. ana-wammjan to blame*: O. H. Ger. bi-, gi-wemmen.] *v. ge-wemman*; *un-wemmed.*

-wemme, -wemmedlic, -wemmedlice, -wemmedness. *v. un-wemme*, ge-wemmedlic, ge-wemmedlice, ge-wemmedness.

wemmend, *es*; *m. A fornicator, adulterer*:—Wemmend *scortator, adulter, fornicator*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 61. *v. ge-wemmend.*

-wemmendlic, *v. ge-wemmendlic.*

wemming, *c*; *f. Pollution, defilement*:—Wemmingce (wēminge? *v. wēman*) *lenocinii, seductionis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 20. [Widute wem-munge, H. M. 13, 24.] *v. ge-*, *un-wemming.*

wemness, *c*; *f. Pollution*, Shrn. 183, 21. *v. ge-*, *un-wemness.*

wēn, *c*; *f. I. supposition, opinion, thought, idea*:—Hī flōd swā hrædlice swā is wēn ðætte hī flēogen longe *fugiant quasi putes eos volare*, Nar. 37, 15. Ðū (*Joseph*) fæder cweden woruldend bi wēne (cf. *Jesus erat, . . . ut putabatur, filius Joseph*, Lk. 3, 23), Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. Woeno *opiniones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6; Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7.

II. hope, expectation:—Hiē cwædon ðæt heō rice āgan woldan . . . Him seō wēn geleah, Cd. Th. 4, 5; Gen. 49: 87, 10; Gen. 1446; Andr. Kmbl. 2150; An. 1076; Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323. Ðæs ic wēn hæbbe as *I hope*, 772; B. 383. Wēna mē dīne (*the unsatisfied hopes of seeing thee*) seoce gedeydon, dīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 25; Rā. i. 13. Sibbe ofyste, wynnum and wēnum, 464, 4; Hō. 82. Wēnum *hopefully, expectantly*, 380, 17; Rā. i. 9.

IIa. with gen. of what is hoped for or expected:—On ðam is godcundnesse wēn ðe manna ingehygd wāt *divinity may be expected in him who knows men's hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 25; Exon. Th. 302, 21; Fā. 39. Wistfylle wēn, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734. Is leódum wēn orleghwile, 5813; B. 2910; Exon. Th. 384, 16; Rā. 4, 28. Mē ðæs wēn næfre forbirstep, ðe ic gefeān hæbbe, 236, 1; Ph. 567. Him wæs bēga wēn, Beo. Th. 3751; B. 1873. Wēan on wēnum in *expectation of misery*, Cd. Th. 63, 4; Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213: 163, 18; Gen. 2700: Andr. Kmbl. 2176; An. 1089. Ðīn on wēnum, Exon. Th. 474, 12; Bo. 28. Bēga on wēnum, endedōgores and eftcymas, Beo. Th. 5783; B. 2895.

III. likelihood, probability, chance:—Nū is wēn micel ðæt heō mec eft wille gehýnan *there is now a great probability that she will again humiliate me*, Exon. Th. 280, 21; Jul. 632. Is mē on wēne gepūht ðæt ðe untrymnes bysgade *it seems to me in all likelihood that*

sickness has troubled you, 163, 6; Gū. 989. Wēn ic talige, gif ðæt gegangeþ, ðæt se gār nimeþ ealdor ðīne *I reckon there is likelihood, if that comes to pass, that the spear will carry off thy prince*, Beo. Th. 3695; B. 1845.

IIIa. in phrases such as wēn is (ðæt) = perhaps, perchance, may be, probably:—Wēnunge, wēn is *forsitan*, i. *forsan, fortasse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 24. Gyf gē mē cūþon, wēn is ðæt gē cūþon minne fæder *si me sciretis, forsitan et patrem meum sciretis*, Jn. Skt. 8, 19; Ps. Th. 123, 2, 3. Gif dū wistes, dū uoen is (woen is *māra*, Rush.) gif ðū gegiuodes *si scires, tu forsitan petisses*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10. Cum mid ūs, ðý læs wēn is hī ūs eft genimon *come with us, lest haply they take us again*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Ðý læs wēn siē ðæt hine God gefreōlsige, 243, 19; 247, 2. Wēn is ðæt ic gefyrenode *perhaps I have sinned*, 235, 32; 239, 29; Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Ne biþ his lof nā ðý læsse, ac is wēn ðæt hit siē ðý mære *his praise will not be the less, but may be the greater*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 11. Him bið forboden ðæt hē offrige, forðæm hit is wēn ðæt se ne mæge ððerra monna scylda of āðueān, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 17. Hit is jēh wēn ðæt feala mauna þence hwylcum eðleāne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Hwæder hyt wēn siē ðæt ðū sig se ylca Hælend ðe Satan ūre ealdor ymbe spæc? (*perhaps thou art that Jesus of whom Satan spoke*, Gospel of Nicodemus 17, 12), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 35. Māra woen is *quanto magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11; 12, 12; Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 13 (Māra woen, Lind.). Māra woen *alio quin*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 22. Nys hit næfre sōþ ðæt wē gelyfan sceolon dāin cempn . . . ac ys bet wēn ðæt (*more likely*) his cnyhtas cōmon and heom feoh geāfon (*perhaps his disciples gave them money*, Gospel of Nicodemus 10, 29), Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 13. Hū mæg ic hit gefaran? ac mā wēn is ðæt ðū onsende ðīne engel *how can I do the journey? but more likely thou mayst send thine angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Nimde wēn wære *ni forsān*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 3. Cōmon hī tō Eald-Seaxna mægþe gif wēn wære ðæt hī ðær ænige ðurh heora lāre Criste begitan mihte (*si forte aliquos ibidem prædicando Christo acquirere possent*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 13. [Of pine kume nis na wene (*expectation*), Laym. 28141. Hit bið a muchele wæne *it is very doubtful*, 13503. Wren iss þatt (*probably*) he wass forðredde, Orm. 7152. Efter monnes wene as *men suppose*, A. R. 390, note e. *Goth. wēns spes*: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. wān hope: O. Frs. wēn opinion: O. H. Ger. wān opinio, existimatio, aestimatio, suspicio, spes: Icel. vān hope, expectation.] *v. next word.*

wēna, *an*; *m. I. supposition, opinion, thought, idea, imagination*:—Se leāsa wēna and siō ræðelse ðara dysigna monna *hominum fallax opinio*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. Swā sume wēnaþ, ðæt siō sunne dō, ac se wēna nis wuhte ðe sōþra, Met. 28, 35. Gewyrd nis nāu ðing būten leās wēna. . . . Gē habbaþ nū gehýred þe ðau leāsān wēnan, ðe ýðele men gewyrd hāþaþ, Homl. Th. i. 114, 13-34. Sumen wēnaþ, ðæt . . . ac gif heora wēna sōþ wære, ðonne . . . 124, 18. Se ðe wæs Crist geteald mid ungewissum wēnan, 358, 3. Be wēnan (*as a matter of opinion*) hī healdap God ælmihtig, R. Ben. 135, 24. For dysiges folces wēnan *falsis vulgi opinionibus*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 4. Hē ongeat ðæt hiē wæron onstyrede mid ðam wēnan ðæt hī ðæs endes swā neūh wēndon *commotos eos vicini finis suspicione cognoverat*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 23. Ðæt hiē ne læten hiera geðeāt and hiera wēnan swā fōre beforan ealra ððerra monna wēnan *nequaquam cunctorum consilia snæ deliberationi postpōneret*, 42; Swt. 306, 1-2. Gif ðæt ondgit ongiet ðæt hit self dysig siē, ðonne gegripð hit ðurh ðone wēnan ðæt andgit ðære incundan byrhto, 11; Swt. 69, 21. Hit is betere, ðætte ælc mon ādryge of ððerra monna mōde ðone wēnan be him ālcēs ýfeles *cum prava aestimatio ab intuitum mente non terguitur*, 59; Swt. 451, 23. Ðā befrān hē, hū woruldmenn be him cwyððeðon . . . hē wolde ādwæscan ðone leāsān wēnan dwelgendra manna, Homl. Th. i. 366, 8. Wēnena *suspicionum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 26. *II. hope, expectation*:—Ne weorde ðe næfre tō ðæs wā, ðæt dū ne wēne betran andergilde; for ðam ðe se wēna ðe næfre læt forweorðan, Prov. Kmbl. 41. Ætes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165: 119, 25; Gen. 1985; Elen. Kmbl. 1165; El. 584; Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deor. 25. *v. preceding word.*

wēnan; *p. de*. *I. to wēn, suppose, think, imagine, opine, believe*, (1) absolute:—Ic wēne *autumo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 68. Wēnd *opinatur*, 62, 53. Hē wēnd *estimāt*, Kent. Gl. 870. Hwllum ic gewite, swā ne wēnaþ men (cf. *Aldhelm's riddle*: Cernere me nulli possunt), Exon. Th. 381, 24; Rā. 3, 1. Wēnde *metitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 31. Wēndan *autumant*, 95, 69. Ne meahthon hī, swā hī wēndon ær, Elen. Kmbl. 954; El. 478. Wēnde *arbitraretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 36. (2) with accusative:—Hwæt wēnst dū? hwæt is ðes? *quis putas est iste*? Mk. Skt. 4, 41. Hwæt wēne gē? *quid putatis*? Jn. Skt. 11, 56. Ðæs ðe hē wēnde *according to his belief*, Chart. Th. 140, 7. Ūs gedafenap ðæt wē hit wēnon swidor ðonne wē unrædlice hit gesēpan ðæt ðe is uncūð būton ālcere fræcednysse *it befits us to hold this as an opinion, where absence of certain knowledge is without any peril, rather than to assert it unadvisedly*, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. Nis ðæt nō lichomlice tō wēnāne, ac gāstlice *that is not to be estimated corporeally, but spiritually*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. (2a) with acc. pron. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæt wēnde and witoð tealde, ðæt ic ðe meahthe āhwerfan, Exon. Th. 263, 29;

Jul. 357. (3) with genitive:—Ne wēne ic his nō, ac wāt geara, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 13. Gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 29. Hiē ðæt fæge þegon, þeah ðæs se rica ne wēnde, Judth. Thw. 21, 16; Jud. 20. Onstyrede mid ðem wēnan ðæt hī ðæs endes suā neāh wēndon *commotos vicini finis suspicione*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 24. Hī wēndon his beteran ðonne hē wære, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 5. Hwær ðū wēne ðæt ænig mon siē swā andgetfull, ðæt hē mæge ongitan ælcne mon on ryht hwelc hē siē, ðæt hē nāþer ne siē ne betera ne wyrsa ðonne hē his wēne? *num ea mentis integritate homines degunt, ut quos probos improbos censuerint, eos quoque, ut existimant, esse necesse sit?* 39, 9; Fox 226, 3. (3 a) with gen. and *tō*:—Donne scencd hē ða scyld ælcum ðara ðe him ænges yfles tō wēnd. For ðæm hit gebyreð oft, ðonne hwā ne rēcð hū micles yfeles him mon tō wēne . . . *cunctis mala credentibus culpa propinatur. Unde plerumque contigit, ut, qui neglexer de se mala opinari permittunt . . .* Past. 59; Swt. 451, 24–27. Him is ðeah leofre ðæt hē leoge, ðonne him mon ænigra ungerisna tō wēne *eligat bona de se uel falsa iactari, ne mala possit uel minima perpeti*, 33; Swt. 217, 16. Ðæs ilcan is tō wēnne tō eallum ðam gesældum ðe scō wyrd biengd *de cunctis fortunæ muneribus illud etiam considerandum puto*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 24. (3 b) with gen. pron. and appositional clause:—Wē ðæs wēnaþ, ðæt ūs God mæge bringan tō beoð ge gearwad *numquid poterit Deus parare mensam?* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Wēnaþ ðæs sume, ðæt ic on seāð mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *aestimatus sum cum descendentibus in lacum*, 87, 4. Ic ðæs wēnde, ðæt ic ongitan mihte *existimabam ut cognoscerem hoc*, 72, 13. Wēnde ðæs formonni man, ðæt wære hit ūre hlāford, Byrht. Th. 138, 52. Ne wēne ðæs ænig, ðæt ic lygewordum leod scōmnes, Exon. Th. 234, 26; Ph. 546. Ne þurfan wē nā ðæs wēnan, ðæt hē ūs nolde ðara leāna gemānian, Wulfst. 261, 18. (4) with a clause, (a) introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic wēne, ðæt nān mon ne siē *neminem esse hominum arbitror*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 13. Hwam wēne (woeno, Lind.) ic ðæt hit beo gelic? *cui simile esse existimabo?* Lk. Skt. 13, 18, 20. Wēn ic, ðæt . . ., Beo. Th. 681; B. 338; 888; B. 442. Hig wēnaþ (woenas, Lind.: woenaþ, Rush. *putant*), ðæt hī sīn gehýrede, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. Ðonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulle, ðæt hī habban ða sōpan gesælaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30; Met. 19, 34; Exon. Th. 360, 25; Wal. 11: Cd. Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Wēndes ðū, ðæt ðū āhtest alra onwald, 268, 22; Sat. 59. Ðā wēnde hē (*suspiciatus est*), ðæt hit wære sum mylstyste, Gen. 38, 15; Blickl. Homl. 175, 6; Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 21; Cd. Th. 44, 20; Gen. 712. Nalles hē wēnde, ðæt hī hit wiston, 249, 14; Dan. 530. Wēndun gē and woldun, ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelice wesān, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 635. Hī wēndon, ðæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *arbitrati sunt quod plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Wēndon (woendon Lind.: woendun, Rush.) *putauerunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 49; Jn. Skt. 11, 13; Lk. Skt. 3, 23. Wēndon, ðæt hē on heora gefēre wære *existimantes illum esse in comitatu*, 2, 44. Wēndan, Exon. Th. 460, 8; Hō. 14. Ne wēne gē, ðæt . . . *nolite arbitrari quia . . .* Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Ðeah gē nū wēnen and wilnian, ðæt gē lange libban scylan *si putatis longius uitam trahi*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 14; Met. 10, 63. Nelle gē wēnan (woena, Lind.), ðæt . . . *nolite putare quoniam . . .* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Ne þurfon gē wēnan, ðæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 41, 12; Met. 29, 39; Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Nis tō wēnne ðætte wolde God hiora gasta mid him gýman *non est creditus cum Deo spiritus ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 10; Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 28. (b) not introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic wēne (*arbitror*), ne mihte ðes middaneard calle ða bēc befōn, Jn. Skt. 21, 25. Ic wēne (woeno, Lind., *aestimo*), se ðe hē māre forgef, Lk. Skt. 7, 43. Ic wēne, wit sýn oferswipede, Blickl. Homl. 181, 29. Wēne wē, sý ðis se? 85, 16. Wēnst ðū hwæt is ðes? *quis putas hic est?* Lk. Skt. 8, 25. (5) with acc. and infin.:—Wēn calle uferan beoð ðe *aestima omnes superiores esse tibi*, Scint. 22, 2. (6) with a preposition:—Ðā ongan ic ofer ðæt georne wēnan *I began to make conjectures on the circumstance*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 420. II. *To hope, expect, look for*, (1) absolute:—On ðam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnd (woenas, Lind.) *in die, qua non sperat*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Ðonne hý læst wēnaþ (wēnaþ, Ctt. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Ðe læs ðe wē forweorðan, ðonne hý læst wēnan, Wulfst. 76, 1. (1 a) with preps. marking the direction of the expectation or hope:—Gepylð hafa, swā ic ðe wēne tō, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396. Swā wē wēnaþ *as si sicut sperauimus in te*, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (2) with acc. of what is hoped for or expected and dat. of person for whom:—Ic wēne mē, and eac ondræde, dōm dý rēþran, Exon. Th. 49, 22; Cri. 789. Ic mē beþtran hām æfre ne wēne, Cd. Th. 268, 5; Sat. 50. Hē wile syllan unābeden ðæt, ðæt wē ūs ne wēndon, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16. (3) with gen. of what is expected, (a) alone:—Ic ðær headufýres hātes wēne, Beo. Th. 5038; B. 2522. Ðin lif geendaþ, ðonne ðū his ne wēnest, Wulfst. 260, 24. Hwæs wēneþ se, ðe nyle gemunan? Exon. Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Ðær wē ūres feores ne wēnaþ *where we despair of our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 28. Ðeah hē ðær ne siēn, ðær hē heora wēnaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 9. Ðā fōr hē (*Saul*) fōrd bi ðæm scrafe ðæt hē (*David*) oninnan wæs, and hē his ðær nō ne wēnde, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 14. Hē ðæs mældægnes ne wēnde, Cd. Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2340. Far ðær ðū frēonda wēne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gū. 262. Geworpenne on l.fēw, ðær hiora gemynde

men ne wēnan *projecti in monumentis, quorum non meministi amplius*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. Hwonon hiē ðæs wēnan sculon, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 2. Nū swýde raðe his (*Antichrist*) man mæg wēnan, Wulfst. 19, 5. Lifes ne wēnan, Exon. Th. 98, 22; Cri. 1611. Ne wē ðæte wyrde wēnan þurfon, 6, 9; Cri. 81; Blickl. Homl. 63, 2; Cd. Th. 62, 31; Gen. 1023. Ne hī eðcerres æfre mōtan wēnan, 293, 8; Sat. 451. Hwær hē ðara nægla swiðost on ðam wangstede wēnan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Ðēh ðe hē wēnende wære anwealdes, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 22. (b) with appositional clause:—Ðæs ne wēndon witan, ðæt hit manna ænig tōbreca meahste, Beo. Th. 1560; B. 778. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, ðæt hine oþer mon mæge a'ēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13; 109, 30; Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Frōfre ne wēnaþ, ðæt gē wræcsida wyrpe gebiden, Exon. Th. 132, 28; Gū. 479. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan ðæs weorces, ðæt hē wiðsōm mæge wið ofermetta gemengan, Met. 7, 7; 13, 24; 26, 114. (c) with dat. of object for which something is expected:—Ne wēndest ðū ðe ðines feores *thou wouldst despair of thy life*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26. Him mon ðæs lifes ne wēne *proximus mortui fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 32; Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 39; 5, 3; S. 616, 9. Hē wēnde him þræge hnāgre, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Hiē sendon æfter fultume, ðær hiē him æniges wēndon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 23; 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13; 6, 13; Swt. 268, 13. Wēnaþ eow ælcere blisse, Homl. Th. i. 554, 30. Ðær ðū ðe hleahtres wēne, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin, 4, 8. Ær hē hym ðæs feferes wēne, Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Ne mæg ic mē nānes oðres wēnan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 576. (d) with preposition marking direction of expectation, *to look to* a person for something:—Wēne ic tō ðe wyrsan geþingea, Beo. Th. 1054; B. 525. Ne ic tō Sweoðeode sibbe oððe treowe wihte wēne, 5838; B. 2923. Hē sæcce ne wēneþ tō Gār-Denum, 1205; B. 600. Ne wēndon hī nānes feāmes tō unc, Shr. 40, 29. Nānig wihta wēnan þorfte beorhtre bōte tō banan folcum, Beo. Th. 317; B. 157. (e) where (c) and (d) are combined:—Wēne ic mē wrate tō ðe *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Ða dysegan nānwuht nyllaþ onginnan ðæs ðe hī him āwper mægen tō wēnan oððe lofes oððe leāna, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 11. (f) where (a) or (d) is accompanied by a clause [v. (4)]:—Hig ðæs ædelinges eft ne wēndon, ðæt hē sigehrēdig sēcān cōme nārne þeoden, Beo. Th. 3197; B. 1596. Ne þorfian ða þegnas tō ðam frumgære feohgestealde wēnan, ðæt hý beāgas þegon, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. (4) with a clause:—Ic wēne mē hwenne mē Dryhtnes tōd gefetige, Rood Kmbl. 268; Kr. 135. Wistcon and ne wēndon, ðæt hī heora winedrihten gesāwon, Beo. Th. 3212; B. 1604. (5) with infinitive:—Ic ænigra mē weāna ne wēnde bōte gebidan, 1870; B. 933. [*Goth. wēnan sperare: O. Sax. wānian to suppose, hope (with gen., infin., and clause): O. Frs. wēna: O. H. Ger. wān[n]en opinari, putare, censere, arbitrari, suspicari, aestimare, credere, sperare (with gen., clause, infin., acc. and infin., preposition): Icel. væna to suppose, hope for.*] v. ā-, ge-wēnan; un-wēned.

wen-byl or -byle some kind of boil:—Wiþ wenbylē, Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Læcedōmas tō wenbylum, 12, 19; 128, 6.

wencel, wincel, es; *n. A child*:—Gif his hlāford him wif sylle and hig suna hæbbon and dohra, ðæt wif and hire winclo (*liberi*) beoð ðæs hlāfordes. Gif se wiel cwit: 'Mē ys mīn hlāford leof and mīn wif and mīne winclo,' Ex. 21, 4, 5. Se eordlica kempa bið æfre gearo, swā hwyrder swā hē faran sceal tō gefeohte mid ðam kininge, and hē for his wīfe ne for his wencum ne dearr hine sylfne belāðian, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 20. Weodewum (and) wencelum hē wel onfēhð *pupillum et uiduam suscipiet*, Ps. Th. 145, 8. [3uw iss borenn an wencnell patt iss Iesu Crist, Orm 3356. Men and wummen and children (*v.l.* were and wif and wenchel). A. R. 334, 25. Quelæn þa wifmen, quelen þa wanclen, Laym. 31834. *The later form is wench, e.g. Wicklif, Mt. 9, 24.] wencge. v. wang.*

wend *a course, an alternative, a case*:—Ðonne gerecce hē, gif hē mæge, oþer twēga, oððe ðara spella sum leās oððe ungelic ðære spræce ðe wit æfter spyriap; oððe þridde wend (*a third course or alternative*) ongite and gelēfe ðæt wit on riht spirien, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Gif hit gebirde ðæt Alhmud swā ða frēondrēdene healdan nolde, oððe hine mon ofiercte ðæt hē ne mōste londes wyrde beoñ, oððe þridda wend, gif him ær his ende gesælde, Chart. Th. 141, 13. [Cf. A pryve went a *secret passage*, Chauc. T. and C. ii. 738. *O. Frs. wend a case.*] v. ed-wend.

wendan; *p. de To turn. I. trans. (1) To cause to move, alter the direction or position of something (lit. or fig.):—God on gesyhðe wæs . . . mīn on ða swiðran, ðanon ic ne wende onsoni mīne*, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Swā hwā swā his mōd went tō yftum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Ic āwyrge fram mē wende and cyrde, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðam ðe slīhþ on ðū gewenge, wend oðer āgen *qui te percudit in maxillam, trahebat et alteram*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Wendaþ mīn heafod oððūne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2. Byd his horn wended on wuldur *cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Wyrd bið wended hearde *the course of fate is hard to turn*, Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. (2) *to turn round or over*. Cf. wending, I:—Ðæt wērige mōd wendaþ ða gyltas swiðe mid sorgum *caeca scelorum mergit vertigine mentem*, Dōm. L. 244. Se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rā. 60, 5. Tō eahsealfe . . . wende man ælce dæge (*let the paste be turned every day*), Lchdm. iii. 16, 24. Wend-

ende *convolutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 27. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wyrted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rā. 60, 19. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter, convert*:—Hē wendeþ stān on wīdne mere *convertit solidam petram in stagnum aquae*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. God ū ēce biþ, ne wendaþ hine wyrdra, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne merse, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde *convertit aquas eorum in sanguinem*, 104, 25. Hī wendan unriht tō rihte, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 23. Wend ðas stānas tō hlāfum, Homl. Th. i. 168, 22. Ða yldu wendan tō life, Exon. Th. 211, 2; Ph. 191. Ða gewitnesse wendan *to pervert the testimony*, 147, 21; Gū. 730. Ðæt hē hit wendan (-en, MS.) mehte *if he could have changed it*, 276, 23; Jul. 570; Elen. Kmbl. 1955; El. 979. God giet settende is and wendende ælice onwaldas and ælc rice tō his willan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 2. Hī beoð wended *mutabuntur*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Wese heora beoð wended on grīne *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. (3a) *to turn* from one language to another, *to translate, interpret*. v. wendere:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bēc and hīe of beclēdene on Englisc wende, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 2. Ic ðē scege worda gerýnu, ða ðū wendan (*or alter?*) ne miht, Cd. Th. 262, 21; Dan. 747.

II. reflexive, (1) *to move one's self, take one's way, go, proceed, wend* (lit. or fig.):—Ic wende mec on wæteres hrieg, Salm. Kmbl. 37; Sal. 19. Wendeþ hē hine under wolcnum, wīgsteall sēcþ, 207; Sal. 103. Ða innopas hī wendaþ mid heora hefignesse, and on ða sidan feallap ðe hē on liceap, Lchdm. ii. 258, 11. Hē wende hine lythwōn fram him and weop, and wende eft tō him *auertit se parumper et fleuit; et reuersus est ad eos*, Gen. 42, 24. Se cýning hine west wende, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 5. Hē wende hine ðanon, Cd. Th. 31, 31; Gen. 493: 34, 33; Gen. 547. Hē wende hine of worlde he departed *this life*, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Wend ðē fram wyne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. (2) *to turn, direct the attention*:—Ic wolde ðæt wit unc wendon tō ðisses folces sprāce, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 11.

III. intrans. (1) *To wend, go, proceed* (lit. and fig.):—Se ðe bið on æcere, ne went hē on bæc quā fuerit in agro, *non redeat retro*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Went nū fulneah eall moncyn on tweōnunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17; Met. 13, 55. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan all the world goes *well with him*, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. For hwī hit swā went swā hit nū oft ðēp *why things go as now they often do*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 26. Ðā wende hē on scype āgen ascenden *nauem reuersus est*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Se here eft hāmweard wende, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 25. Hē grundscēat sōhte, wende tō worlde, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650. Ða bōceras ðe wendon (*descenderant*) fram Hierusalem, Mk. Skt. 3, 22. Hig wendon tō Hierusalem *regressi sunt in Hierusalem*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hī wendon ðā tō horsum . . . Hī wendon him fram, and heora wæpna āwurpon, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 425, 435. His feōnda wæmna wendon on hī sylfe, Jud. Thw. 162, 9. Ðær wendon forð wlanca þegenas, Byrht. Th. 137, 52; By. 205. Ūre ylðran swultan and ūs fram wendan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 27. Ðæt ic hām sīðe, wende fram wige, Byrht. Th. 139, 10; By. 252. Ær hē hionan wende ere he depart, Met. 18, 11. Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. Wendan (*of depart from*) woruldryhte, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Ðæt his scīperes woldon wendan fram him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. (1a) with reflexive dative:—Cnut wende him ūt, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 5. Hī wendon him tō ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 177, 40. (2) *to turn round*:—Swylce ex wendende *quasi axis versatilis*, Scint. 97, 4. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter*:—Hī on widermēde wendan and cyrdan *conuersi sunt in arcum peruersum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57; Exon. Th. 73, 7; Cri. 1186. Hē gehālgode wīn of wætere, and wendan hēt on ða beteran gecynd, Andr. Kmbl. 1174; An. 587. Ðæt wile wendan on wæterbollan, Lchdm. ii. 248, 7. (4) *to change, shift, vary, be variable*:—God ne went nō swā swā wē dōþ, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Wendeþ, Exon. Th. 379, 13; Deor. 379. Geseah ic ðæt beācen wendan wæddum and blēom; hwilum hit was mid wētan bestēmed, hwilum hit since gegyrwed, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22. [Goth. wandjan: O. Sax. wendian: O. Frs. wenda: O. H. Ger. wenten: Icel. vanda.] v. ā-, be-, ed-, ge-, mis-, on-, ǫp-, tō-, under-, ymb-wendan; un-āwendende, un-āwend(-wend); wīndan.

wendan (? or wannan? Cf. winnan); p. de *To labour*:—Ðā wende (other MSS. *have wann*, wonn) hē swýþe, ðæt hē ða ðe mid hine cōman gehēolde *laborauit multum, ut eos qui secum uenerant, contineret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. [Cf. Icel. vanda *to take pains in a work*.]

-wende. v. hāl-, hāt-, hwil-, lād-, leof-, luf-wende.

-wendedlic, -wendedlicness, -wend(ed)ness. v. ā-, on-wendedlic, ā-wendedlicness, ā-, and-, on-wendedness, ge-unwendness.

Wend(e)las (-e?); a; pl. *The people of Vendil* (the northern part of Jutland, Icel. Vendill?) the Vandals?—Wulfgār mapelode, ðæt wæs Wendla leof, Beo. Th. 702; B. 348. Mid Wenlum ic wæs and mid Wærnum, Exon. Th. 322, 6; Vid. 59. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 332 sqq.; P. B. xii. 7.

Wendel-sē (generally masc.) the Mediterranean. In Alfred's Orosius the word is used to translate several Latin terms denoting the Mediterranean or parts of it:—Andlang Wendelsēs (*mare Nostrum, quod Magnum*

generaliter dicimus), Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 12. Wendelsē mare Nostrum, 12, 14; 26, 28; 8, 23. Ōp ðone Wendelsē, 10, 36. Se Wendelsē mare Magnum, 24, 26. On ðam Wendelsē *per totum Magnum pelagus*, 28, 24. Seó ūs tyrre Ispania, hyre is be westan gārsecg, and be nordan Wendelsē *Hispania ulterior habet a septentrione Oceanum, ab occasu Oceanum*, 24, 8. Se Wendelsē ðe man hāt Atriatium, 22, 14; 28, 9. Andlang ðæs Wendelsēs is Dalmatia on norðhealde ðæs sēs *Dalmatia habet a meridie Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 12. Hió hælf be nordan ðone Wendelsē, ðe man hāt Adriaticum *habet a septentrione mare Siculum vel potius Adriaticum*, 26, 7. Se Wendelsē mare Tyrrenum, 8, 25; 28, 15; 24, 3. Italia land belif Wendelsē ymb eall ūtan būton westannorðan *Italia habet ab Africo Tyrrenum mare, a borea Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 18. Be sūðan Narbonense is se Wendelsē (*mare Gallicum*), 22, 29, 20. Wendelsē ðe man hāt Libia *Æthiopicum mare Libycum*, 26, 1. Begeondan Wendelsē *citra Pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 52. Fēng Carl tō allum ðam westrice behenian Wendelsē and begeondan ðisse sē, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 11. On ān gīglond ūt on ðære Wendelsē, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 11. Æt Wendelsē on stæde (*the Italian shore*), Elen. Kmbl. 462; El. 231. On Wendelsē ðær Apollines dohtor wunode, Met. 26, 31; Salm. Kmbl. 406; Sal. 203. [O. H. Ger. Wentil-sēo oceanus. Cf. wendel-meri oceanus.]

-wenden. v. ed-wenden.

wendend, es; m. *That which turns round*:—Wendend *vertigo* (teres vertigo coeli, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 32. Cf. hweorfa.

-wendendlic, -wendendlice. v. ā-wendendlic, ā-wendendlice.

wendere, es; m. *A translator, interpreter*. v. wendan, I. 3a:—Wenderum *translatoribus, interpretes*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 32. [O. H. Ger. misse-wendari.]

wending, e; f. *Turning*.

I. *a turning round, revolution*. Cf. wendan, I. 2:—On ānre wendinge, ða hwile ðe hē (*the firmament*) æne betyrnd, gæð forð feowor and twēntig tīda, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 30.

II. *a turning up or over*:—Gif ðær sié ðæs hrires wending *if the stomach be upset* (?), Lchdm. ii. 228, 24.

III. *changing, mutation*:—Ne wyrd ðisses næfre nān wending *non mouebor de generatione in generationem*, Ps. Th. 9, 26. Wendingc, 29 6. Earfoðe ys færlīc wendingc *difficilis est subita permutatio*, Scint. 63, 20. Hit gedēð hit self him selum suife ungelīc for ðære gelōmlican wendinge *mutabilitate se varium exhibet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 17. Orsorg lif lædāþ worldeum wīse būton wendinge (cf. unonwendendlice, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. [Dyap is a wendinge, and þet ech wot, Aenb. 70, 34. At the wendingy at the turn (versura), Pall. 44, 12.] v. ā-wending.

wēne; adj. I. *hopeful*. v. or-, un-wēne. II. *fair, beautiful*. v. wēn-līc:—Wēne (? wende, MS.) *formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. [Icel. vænn *hopeful; fair, beautiful*.]

wenge. v. wang.

wenian; p. ede *To accustom*. I. *to accustom, train, prepare, fit*, (1) with prep. tō marking the end of the training:—Lærde hē ða leode on geleāfan weg, wenede tō wuldre weorod umzæte, tō ðam hālgan hām, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hiē lærdon hira tungan and wenedon tō leāsunga *docuerunt linguam suam loqui mendacium*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 19. Ðæt ælc cristen man his bearn tō cristendōme geornlice wænige, L. Edg. C. 17; Th. ii. 248, 9. Wenian tō gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 571. Tō ælcian rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 5. Godes folc wenian tō ðam ðe heom þearf sý, 154, 13. (1a) with prep. tō, and mid marking the means used:—Ðæt ēce lif gearmān ðe hý ūs tō weniap mid lāre and mid bysene gōdra weorca *to merit that life eternal, to which they are training us by teaching and by the example of good works*, L. Edg. S. i; Th. i. 272, 22. Man mæg ylpas wenian tō wige mid crafte, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 10. Utan ūs sylfe mid gōðan geþence wenian tō rihte, Wulfst. 76, 2. (2) with prep. in, marking end attained by training:—Leorna lāre, wene ðec in wīsdōm *train yourself so that you may be wise*, Exon. Th. 303, 32; Fā. 62. (3) with instrumental:—Dō ða ðette duge . . . wene ðec ðý betran (cf. Icel. venjask *with dat.* *to be accustomed to do a thing*) *always choose the better part*, Exon. Th. 300, 17; Fā. 7.

II. *to draw, attract*, (1) *to draw to*:—Ðæt æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu dōgra gehwylce Dene weorode, Hengestes heap bringum wenede (*he should attach them to himself by presents*), eīne swā swīde swā hē Fresena cyn byldan wolde, Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wenian (wēman? q.v.: *but* cf. Sulik folk læððian, wennian mid willeon, Hēl. 2818) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) *to draw from*:—Wene and teoh ðæt blōd fram ðære ādeāðedan stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 84, 3. Hū mon ðæt deāde blōd āweg wenian scyle, 8, 15. (2a) *to wean*; ablactare:—Swā mōðor ðēþ hyre bearn, donne hió hit fram hire brēosta gesoce weneþ, R. Ben. 22, 21. [O. Sax. wenian, wennian; O. H. Ger. wennen *assuefacere*: Icel. venja *to accustom* to (*dat.* or *við*).] v. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, mis-wenian; for-, ofer-wened.

wēning, e; f. I. *supposition, doubtful thought, doubt*:—Se Godes man ne sceolde be ðan morgendæge þencean, ðý læs ðæt wære, ðæt hē purh ðæt ænig ðara gōða forlyde, ðe hē ðonne ðý dæge gedōn mihte, and

(purh) ða wēninge hwæðer hē eft ðæs mergendæges gebidan mōste the man of God ought not to think of the morrow, lest it should come to pass, that through it he should put off any of the good that he might do then on the day, and through the doubt whether he may live to see the morrow, Blickl. Homl. 213, 24.

II. hope, expectation:—Bæd heo swiþe lange ðone cyninge, ðæt hē hī forlæte on mynstre Criste þeowian, ðæt heo ða wēnunga æt nýstan ðurhteah [so that at last her hope was realized], Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 39.

III. chance:—In woenunga forte, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 13, 29. [Above understandinge and wenyng (imagination), Ayenb. 113, 6. It is a wrongful wenyng (opinion), Chauc. Boeth. 172, 28. O. H. Ger. ana-wānunga existimatio; bi-wānunga deliberatio.] v. wēnunga.

weninga. v. wēnunga.

wēn-lic; adj. **I. fair, handsome, comely:**—Stranglic on wæstm and wēnlic on nebbe, Ælf. T. Grn. 16, 41. Heo wæs swiðe wlitig and wēnlics hīwes erat eleganti aspectu nimis, Homl. Ass. 108, 205.

II. the word glosses conveniens in the following passages:—Ne wæs woenlic (þæslic (q. v.), W. S.) gecyðnisse hiora non erat conveniens testimonium illorum, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 59. Woenlica (weonlice, Rush.) gecyðnisse convenientia testimonia, 14, 56. [Swo ward iturn þat folc of ateliche to wēnliche ita facta est Ninive speciosa que prius turpis existerat, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 9. Hwu hie mai hire seluen wenlucet makien, 29, 12. Þe mon þe on his 3ouþþe 3eorne leornþ wit and wisdom, he may beon on elde wēnliche lorþeu, Misc. 108, 105. O. Sax. wān-lik fair: Icel. vān-ligr hopeful, promising, fine.] v. un-wēnlic.

wēnlice; adv. **Fairly, in comely fashion:**—September and December mid heara seofon gefērum gladiap wēnlice swyðe, Anglia viii. 302, 4. [O. Sax. wān-liko beautifully: Icel. vānliga.]

wenn, es; m. **A wen:**—Eāgan wenn impetigo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 39; i. 43, 62. Wid wenn (τῶλος) on eāgon, Lchdm. ii. 34, 9. Wenne, 34, 3. Wiþ sceotendum wenne, 324, 25. Gif men synd wēnnas gewunod on ðæt heafod foran oððe on ða eāgan, iii. 46, 21. Sealf wid wennas, 12, 22. Wid wennas æt mannes heortan, 40, 4. v. þeow-wenn.

-wēnness. v. or-wēnness.

wen-sealf, e; f. **A salve for wens:**—Wensealf, Lchdm. ii. 128, 13, 19. Dās wyrt sceolon tō wensealf, i. 382, 15; ii. 128, 6; 12, 19.

wen-spring (-spring), es; m. **A mole:**—Wensprunga nevorum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50.

Wente; pl. **I. the people of Gwent** (the district comprising Monmouth and Glamorgan):—Ealle ða cyngas ðe on ðysum īglande wēron hē (Aithelstane) gewylde; ærest Huwal West-Wala cyning, and Constantin Scotta cyning and Uwen Wenta cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 43.

II. the same as Waller-wente q. v.—Nemue man him ealswā micel Wente swā cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 11; 53; Th. ii. 298, 14. v. Went-sæte.

wēnp (?) beauty. v. wēn-lic:—Wēnde cum formosior, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. v. wēne.

Went-sæte; pl. **The inhabitant's of Gwent:**—Be Wentsætum and Dūnsætum. Hwilon Wentsæte hýrdon intō Dūnsætian, ac hit gebyrþ rihtor intō West-Sexan, Jyder hý scylan gafol and gīslas syllan, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 17–20. v. Wente.

wēnunga (-inga); adv. **Perhaps, haply, by chance:**—Wēnunga (-a) forsan, forsitā, fortassis, fortasse, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 1; Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 23. Wēnunga forsitā, Ps. Spl. 80, 13. Wēnunga hine hig forwandiaþ, ðonne hig hine geseoþ forsitā cum hunc uiderint uerebuntur, Lk. Skt. 20, 13. Ne hit næfre næs tō geopenigenne bûton wēnunga hwile munuc it fōre unless it happened that a monk had to go out, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 104. Ðe læs wēnunga ne forte, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. Nymde mē Drihten gefultumede, wēnunga nūn sāwl sōhte helle nisi quia Dominus adjuuasset me, paulominus habitauerat in inferno anima mea, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Woenunga forte, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 13; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 13. Woenunge, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2; forsitā, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 46. Woeniga, Ps. Surt. 123, 4; 138, 11. v. un-wēnunga; wēning.

wen-wyrt, e; f. **The name of some plant supposed to be good for wens** [two kinds are mentioned, seō clufithe wenwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 128, 17; 336, 3; 128, 7; 266, 26; and seō cneōhte wenwyrt, ii. 140, 8]:—Wyrc sealf of wenwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 52, 4. Gesmire mid wenwyrt, 62, 27. Wensealf; ontire, reāde netlan, twā wenwyrtā, 128, 14.

weo the upper part of the throat:—Tunge lingua, weo faus, mūðes hrōf palatum, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 57. Cf. (?) weohlan.

weo, ōn (?) ; f. **Woe, misery:**—Daropas wæron weo (wea?) ðære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rā. 57, 5. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wēwa; f. dolor, pena, supplicium.] v. wea, wāwa.

weo-bed, -bud. v. wīg-bud.

weoþe, an; f. **The wick of a lamp or candle:**—Weoþe licinius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 19. Leohtfæt lucernarium, candelsnytels enunciorium, weoþe papirus, i. 26, 56. Weoþan (papyrus) settan to put a wick to a lamp, Lchdm. iii. 348, col. 1. Ðonne ðū blācernes beðōfge . . . wæt mid ðinum scytfeling-e on midden, swylce ðū weoþan settan wylle, Techm. ii. 126, 3. Riscene weoþan fila scirþea, Germ. 391, 15.

Weoþan accendilia, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 46; cicindilia, 284, 26. Wiðcum cicindilibus, stuppulis, Hpt. Gl. 470, 77. Weoþum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 43; 131, 13. [Wex on þe candelē sene, þe wueke wiðinnen unsene in candelā cera exterius, luminulum interius, O. E. Homl. ii. 47, 32. As wex and a weke were twywed togideres. . . And as wex and weyke. . . Piers P. 17, 204, 206. Weyke of a candel lichinus, weyke of a lampe ticendulum (l. cicendulum. v. Cath. Angl. 412). Prompt. Parv. 520. The weke of a candelē lichinus, Wülck. Gl. 592, 30; 721, 43. M. Du. wieke: M. H. Ger. wieche licinia. Cf. O. H. Ger. wioh lucubrum.] v. candel, clāþ-weoþe.

weoþe-steall. v. wīg-steall.

weoð, es; n. f. (?) **A useless or injurious plant, a weed:**—Æceres weoð, ðæt ðe bið on ofen æsūd faenum agri, quod in clibanum mittitur, Mt. Kmb. 6, 30. Hwonan hæfð hit ðæt weoð (zizania)? Mt. Kmb. Rush. 13, 27. Is æwriten ðæt hē sēwe ðæt weoð on ða gōðan æceras, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 17. Ðā æteawde ða weoð, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 13, 26, 25, 29, 30. Mōtan ealle weoða nū wyrtum āspringan, Lchdm. iii. 36, 26. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmāre land, atō færest of ealle ða weoð ðe hē gesið, ðæt ðam æcerum derigen, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 23; Met. 12, 4, 28. [Forgrouwen mid brimble, and mid þornes, and mid iuele wieses, O. E. Homl. ii. 129, 25. Wo þat mygte weoden abbe and þe roten gnawe, R. Glouc. 404, 11. Weed or wyid herb herba silvestris vel herba nociva, Prompt. Parv. 519. O. Sax. wiod.] v. un-weoð.

weoð, e; f. ?—Wid cneowærce genim weoðe wisan, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16. weodewe. v. widuwe.

weoð-hōc, es; m. **A weed-hook, a hoe:**—Uueoðhōc (ueoð, Ep. Erf.) sarculum, Txs. 95, 1764. Weoðhōc (printed weodhocl sarcum), Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 2; Anglia ix. 263, 5. [þe wydhoc of þe gardine, þet worþe al þet kucade gers, Ayenb. 121, 27. Weedhook, Wick. Is. 7, 25. A weodehoe sarculum, Wülck. Gl. 609, 22. Wedhoc, 724, 30 (both 15th cent.).]

weoðian; p. ode **To weed, clear the ground of weeds:**—Me mæg on sumera . . . weoðian, Anglia ix. 261, 12. [Wede corne or herbys runco, sarculo, Prompt. Parv. 519. To wede sarrio, Wülck. Gl. 609, 24. To wedy vello, 618, 31.] v. ā-weoðian; weoðung.

Weoð-mōnaþ, es; m. **August:**—Augustus mōnaþ on ūre gefeōde wē nemnaþ Weoðmōnaþ, for ðon ðe hī on ðam mōnþe mæst geweaxaþ, Shrn. 110, 33; 124, 14; Menol. Fox 273; Men. 138.

weodu-binde. v. wudu-binde.

weoðung, e; f. **Weeding:**—Weoðung runcatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 12. weoduwe, weofung, weogas. v. widuwe, wefung, weg.

Weogorna-, Weogora-ceaster, e; f. **Worcester.** The first part of the name is found in the following forms:—Weogorna, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 131, 14; 100, 8; i. 35, 21. Weogerna, 114, 15; 152, 7; ii. 150, 4. Weogurna, i. 315, 27. Wiogorna, 176, 5. Wiogorna, 279, 11. Wiogerna, iii. 166, 7; 186, 4. Wiogerne, 261, 5. Wiogurna, 50, 18; ii. 384, 17. Wiogurnae, iii. 49, 29. Wiogurne, 36, 6. Wegorne, i. 171, 13; 259, 32. Wegerna, 38, 17; 171, 33. Wegrinan, 109, 21. Wegrin, 201, 4. Wigorna, 108, 5; ii. 111, 36. Wigornae, i. 185, 33. Wigerna, 150, 32; iii. 91, 33; iv. 235, 28; Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 38. Wigurna, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 385, 14; iii. 52, 3. Wigeran, ii. 108, 37; iv. 234, 27. Uigran, i. 80, 14. Wigrinan, 154, 15. Wygera, iii. 260, 33. Wygerne, 262, 6; 263, 7. Wygoran, vi. 215, 7. Weogerie, ii. 405, 26. Wiogora, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, tit. Wiogre, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 405, 5. Wigerā, iv. 137, 21; 262, 21; Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 37. Wihgera, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 263, 14. Wigra, iii. 95, 28; vi. 126, 25. Wigra, Wygra, Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 30, 31. Wigre, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 168, 15; 186, 9. Wihgra, iv. 72, 22. Wigar, Chr. 959; Th. i. 219, col. 3. Cf. also Wiricestria, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 161, 25, and the Latin adjective forms, which shew the same variety, e.g. Weogernensis, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 99, 29; Wiornocensis, iii. 366, 26; Wigorcetrensis, i. 167, 18; Wigorcensis, v. 142, 16.

Weogornaceastre-soir, e; f. Worcestershire:—On Wigeraceastre-scire, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 138, 1. Wigraceastrescire (Wihracetrescire, v.l.), Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 10. Wigercestrescire, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iv. 192, 2. Wigceastrescire, 263, 4. Wireceastrescire, 56, 8. Wirceastrescire, 193, 4.

weohlan; pl. **The jaws:**—Tuxlas ī geahlas (weohlan, MS. T.) leōna tōbyrde Drihten molas leonum confringet Dominus, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. weo.

weohlere, weoh-steall, weola, weolc. v. wīgler, wīgsteall, weala, weoloc.

weole (? weolcen); adj. **Scarlet, purple:**—Twigedeagade deāge ī weolcere (weolcenre?) ī wealcbasewere bis tincto cocco, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. v. next word.

weolcen-reāð; adj. **Scarlet, purple:**—Se wolcenreāda wāfels the scarlet robe, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 4. Hī scrýddon hyne mid weolcenreādam scyccele, Mt. Kmb. 27, 28. Wolcnreāð, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 25. Gif eowere synna wæron wolcnreāde si fuerint peccata vestra ut coccinum, 322, 10. Wolcnreādam deāhum conchiliis, Hpt. Gl. 524, 57. Ðeōs wyrt hæfð wolcnreāde blōstman, Lchdm. i. 244, 5. v. weoloc-reāð.

weoler. v. weler.

weolma, an; m. *Desire* (?), *what of its kind is most to be desired* (?), *what is best*. Cf. cyst:—Sippan hē Marian, mægða weolman (*best of maidens*), mætre meowlan, mundheals gecceas, Exon. Th. 28, 12; Cri. 445. Cf. wil.

weoloo, es; m. *A kind of shell-fish, a whelk, cockle*; also *the dye obtained from such fish*:—*Wioloc coccum*, Txs. 55, 594. *Uuuluc, uuluc involucus*, 71, 1115. *Weoloc*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 56: *cochlea*, i. 65, 72. *Weoloc*, 281, 50: ii. 16, 29; *conquiliu*, i. 291, 27. *Wurma*, *weoloc murice*, ii. 56, 62. *Weluc murice vel conchyleum*, i. 56, 8. *Weoloces scyll conquiliu*, 34, 11. *Fiscdeah*, *weoloces conchilii*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 19. *Lytle snaglas vel weolocas cocleas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 45. Hēr beop swyþe genihtsume weolocas, of dām biþ geweorht se weolocreāda tælhig sunt et cochleae satis superque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 19. *Uuiolocas, uuylocas cocleas*, Txs. 53, 542. *Wilocas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 81.

weoloc-basu; adj. *Purple*:—*Uuylocbaso purpuram*, Txs. 113, 66. v. wealh-basu.

weoloo-read; adj. *Of the red colour that is got from the weoloc, scarlet, purple*:—*Wiolocread*, *wilocreād coccum bis tinctum*, Txs. 51, 496. *Weolocreād*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 43: *cocco*, 77, 20. *Weolcreād coccum*, 14, 57: *coccum rubicundum bis tinctum*, i. 34, 10. *Weol[c]ræd coccinea*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 33. *Weolocas*, of dām biþ geweorht se weolocreāda tælhig cochlene, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 19. *Wolcreādum coccineo*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 77: *Anglia xiii*, 29, 53. *Weolocreāde coccinea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 30. *Wolcreāde*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 55: Lchdm. i. 244, 5, note. v. weolen-read.

weoloo-scill, e; f. *A shell-fish, a whelk, cockle*:—*Wilocscel* (*uuluc, uuyloc*) *conquiliu*, Txs. 51, 499. *Wiolocscel* (*but Ep. Erf. have ilugsegg*) *papilius*, 83, 1487. Hēr beop oft numene missenlicra cynna weoloscylle and muscule *exceptis variorum generibus conchyliorum, in quibus sunt et musculae*, Bd. i, 1; S. 473, 17.

weoloo-tælg, es; m. *The scarlet dye got from the weoloc*:—*Wioloc-tælgas conquiliu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 41.

Weolud *the river Welland*:—Him cirde tō þurferþ eorl and ða holdas and eal se here ðe tō Hāmtūne hiēre norþ oþ Weolud, Chr. 921; Eri. 107, 29. v. Weland.

weóningas (P); pl. m. *Bindings for the legs*:—*Weóningas* (*meóningas* P. v. meo) *fascellas* (*fascella*=*fasciola*=*fasciae* crurales, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 53.

Weonod-land, es; n. *The country of the Wends*:—*Weonodland* him wæs on steorðorð, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 19, 34. *Weonodland*, Swt. 20, 4, 6. Of *Weonodlande*, 7. Of *Winodlande*, 11. [*Icel. Vind-land.*] v. Winedas.

weor *bad*. v. weorr.

weorce, es; n. *Work*; opus. I. *work, operative action, operation*:—*Godes willa* is *weorc* *God's will is operative*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 24. *Ðæt Godes weorc* (*uoerc*, Lind.: *werc*, Rush.) wære geswutelod on him, Jn. Skt. 9, 3. *Gesweotula þurh searocraft ðin sylfes weorc*, and sōna forlēt weall wið wealle, Exon. Th. i, 17; Cri. 9.

II. *working, doing, performance*:—*Be rihtes weorce* *between Wealum and Englum concerning the doing of justice between Welsh and English*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14. v. Va, Vb.

III. *in a collective sense, work, doings, actions*, (1) *what a person does*:—*Se ðe oþrum forwyrne* *wlitigan wilsipes*, gif his weorc ne deāg, Exon. Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21. *Weorc ānra gehwæs* *beorhte bliþe* in ðam bliþan hām, 238, 3; Ph. 598. *Ðæt hē ne forlēas* *his weorces* *white*, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. *Hē getrymeðe* *heora geleāfan* *mid ðon heofonlicum weorce*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 8. *Ðis* *is wæstm* *wises and goodes* *ðe his sōðfæst weorc symble læste*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. (2) *what happens*:—*Ðæs dæges weorc* *byð egesfull callum gesceaftum*, Wulfst. 182, 7.

IV. *work, labour, occupation, employment, any form of long-sustained or habitual activity*:—*Weorc opus, cræfta opifex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 37. *Towlic weorc* *weaving*; *textrinum opus*, 26, 13; 82, 11. *Hī mōtan* *bletsian* *eal Cristen* *fle, and him godeunde lāc forebrigan* . . . *dis weorc* *biþ deoflum se mæsta teōna*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. *Hē næfre* *Godes weorces* *ne āblou*, ah hē ealle niht þurhwacode on hālgum gebedum, 227, 6. *God geswāc* *hys weorces* (*the work of creation*), Gen. 2, 3. *Weorces* (*the building of the tower of Babel*) *wisan*, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. *Ut færd* *man* *tō weorce* *his*, Ps. Spl. 103, 24. *Hī sōhton* *weras* *tō weorce* (*building*), Cd. Th. 100, 30; Gen. 1672: Exon. Th. i, 4; Cri. 3. *Ðū leōða* *feala forlærdest*, nū leng ne miht gewealdan ðý weorce, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367. *Yrþlinge*, hū begæst ðū weorc ðin? Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. *Sum mæg* *wrætlíce* *weorc āhygean* *heāhtimbra gehwæs*, Exon. Th. 296, 1; Cri. 44. *Weorc* *gebannan*, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74.

IVa. *a particular act of labour*:—*Wirc* *six dagas ealle ðin weorc*, Ex. 20, 9. *Gif hý* *út an acere wurc* (*v.l. weorc*) *hæbben* *si opera in agris habuerint*, R. Ben. IVb. *work-manship*:—*Wæs* *ðæt hīs hwemdragen*, *nalas æfter gewunan* *menlices weorces*, *ðæt ða wāgas wæron rihte*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18. V. *a work, deed, any action*:—*Ðed* *t̃ werc opus*, Jn. Skt. p. i, 6. *Hwæt* *dō wē* *ðæt wē wyrce* *Godes weorc* (*uerc*, Lind.: *werc*, Rush.)? Ða

andswarode se Hælend: Ðæt is Godes weorc (*uerc*, Lind.: *werc*, Rush.), *ðæt gē gelyfan* *on ðone ðe hē sende*, 6, 29. *Wenan* *ðæs weorces*, *ðæt hē wiðmōd mæge wið ofermetta gemengan*, Met. 7, 7. *Hý weorces* (*taking the forbidden fruit*) *onguldon*, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gū. 829. *Wērig* *ðæs weorces*, 436, 20; Rā. 55, 10. *Tō hwon syndon gē dýses weorces swā hefige?* *gōd weorc* *heo wæs wyrce* *on mē*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. *Nis eow* *ðæs weorces þearf*, *ðæt gē ða cricecan hālgian*, 205, 36. *Wræclīne* *hām weorce* *tō leāne*, Cd. Th. 3, 18; Gen. 37. *Ða ðe dý worce gefægon*, 232, 31; Dan. 268. *Mon mæg* *ðý ilcan weorce* (*ipso facto*) *cweþau* *ðæt nētenu send gesælige*, gif man cwip, *ðæt ða men sēn gesælige*, *ða heora lichoman lustum fylgip* *to say that those men are happy, who follow their body's lusts, is at the same time to say that beasts are happy*, Bt. 31, tit.; Fox xvi, 9. *Ān weorc* (*uoerc*, Lind.: *werc*, Rush.) *ic worhte*, Jn. Skt. 7, 21: Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. *Hē Godes eorre þurh his sælfes weorc āfunde*, Ps. C. 25. *Gif hē ðonne gif mære weorc geworht hæbbe* *if then he have committed a greater crime*, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 12. *Hwylce* *ðæs gōðan mannes weorc* *and his dēda wæron*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 13. *Weorcum opera*, Scint. 20, 19. *Wæstm* *gōðra weorca*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 36: Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. *Eargra weorca*, 80, 8; Cri. 1304. *Deðm* *georn*, *wis* *in weorcum*, 185, 7; Az. 4: 159, 4; Gū. 921. *Weorcum fāh*, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1246. *M-d ælmešsan* *and mid mildheortum weorcum*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19; 73, 16. *Leānigan* *æfter his weorcum* *and dædum*, 123, 34. *Ne dō gē nā æfter heora worcum* (*v.l. weorcum*: *wærcum*, Rush.) . . . *Ealle heora worc* (*v.l. weorc*: *werca*, Lind.: *wærc*, Rush.) *hig dōð*, *ðæt menn hī geseōn*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 3–5. *Weorc* (*uoerc*, Lind.: *werc*, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 9, 4. *Uoerc*, Lind. 10, 32. *God gesihþ ealle ure wirc* (*weorc*, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 1. Va. *where action is contrasted with speech or thought*:—*Gif hwā hæðendom weordige* *wordes oððe weorces*, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. *Ic dō swā ic ne sceode*, *hwile mid weorces*, *hwile mid worde*, Hy. 3, 44. *Ðonne* *on ūrum mōde bið ācenned* *sum ðing godes*, *and wē* *ðæt tō weorce āwendap*, Homl. Th. i. 138, 23. *Ðam synfullan nāuht* *ne helþap* *his gōjan gedōhtas*, *for ðam ðe hē hæfd gearone willan* *tō ðæm weorce*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 27: 11; Swt. 73, 4. *Bid* *siō costung āresod* *on ðæm mōde*, *ðonne fereþ ūtweardes* *tō ðære hyde*, *oððæt hio ūt āsciet* *on weorc*, Swt. 71, 8. *Sinra weorca* *white* *and worda gemynd*, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. *Gescād* *witan* *worda* *and worca*, Beo. Th. 583; B. 289. *Worðum* *ne worcum*, 2204; B. 1100. *Worðum* *and weorcum*, Cd. Th. 278, 17; Sat. 223. *Wercum*, 267, 34; Sat. 48. *Mid wordum oððe mid weorcum cýðan*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 21. *Se ðe dās æ* *mid spræcon* *and mid wordum gefylð* *and nele* *mid worcum*, Deut. 27, 26. *Swilce* *hē mid weorcum hī gespræce*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 2. *Sume* *him ðæs hādes hlisan willap* *wegan* *on wordum*, *and ða weorc* *ne dōð*, Exon. Th. 105, 33; Gū. 105.

Vb. *of action that gives effect to anything*:—*Hwæder* *hig gefyllap* *mid weorce* *done* *hream*, *oððe hit swā nys*, Gen. 18, 21. *Hwæder* *mīn word* *beo* *mid weorce* *gefilld*, Num. 11, 23. *Hwī* *hē nolde* *gehýrsumian* *his hæsum* *mid weorce*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 61. *Hē wolde* *his gebeot* *mid weorcum gefremman*, 25, 621. *Ðæt ðū* *mid weorcum gefille* *ealle ða æ*, Jos. 1, 7. *Se ðe mægna gehwæs weorcum* (*actually, indeed*) *wealdep*, Exon. Th. 121, 3; Gū. 283. *Ðin gewitnes* *is weorcum geleāfum*, Ps. Th. 92, 6.

VI. *a work, what is wrought*:—*Weorc machina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 53. *Ðā* *wæs geforðad* *ðin fægere weorc*, Hy. 9, 24. *Nānwuht* *nis fæste* *stondendes weorces ā* *wuniende*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21: Met. 6, 17. *Bisiuiddi* *uuerci* (*uerci*, *werici*) *opere plumario*, Txs. 80, 699. *Weorce fabrica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 35. *Is* *ðam weorce þearf*, *ðæt se cræftga cume*, *and gebēte*, Exon. Th. i. 21; Cri. 11. *Com* *God* *wera weorc* *scēawigan*, *beorna burhfæsten* *and ðæt beācen somod*, Cd. Th. 101, 9; Gen. 1679. *Se* *wæland* *ðe* *ðæt weorc* (*the universe*) *staðolade*, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800; Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. *Mē* *glieweod* *wrætlíce* *weorc smiþa*, 408, 18; Rā. 27, 14. *Mycel wærun* *ðine weorc*, Ps. Th. 103, 23. *Ðā* *scēawode* *Scyppend* *ūre* *his weorca* *white*, Cd. Th. 13, 23; Gen. 207: 239, 2; Dan. 364: Met. 20, 21.

Via. *a strong building, fortress*:—*Babylonia* *ðe ær* *wæs ealra weorca fæstast* *and wunderleacast* *and mærastr*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. *Bewrigene* *mid weorcum*, Cd. Th. 218, 24; Dan. 44.

Vib. *work, what is done, effect produced*:—*Ða flæsclican* *willan cumap* *oft þurh deofles sceōnessa* *ær* *tō manna heortan*, *ær* *Drīhtnes weorc* *ðær wunian mōte*, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8.

VII. *pain, travail, grief*. v. weorcum:—*Ðæt* *ðam weligan* *wæs weorc* *tō þolianne*, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. *Ðæt* *wæs weorc* *Gode*, Cd. Th. 217, 18; Dan. 24. *Ne* *hiē* *sorge* *wiht*, *weorces* *ne* *wiston*, 49, 2; Gen. 786: Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. *Wæs* *hē* *tō dæs āriæst*, *ðæt* *him* *wæs* *on* *weorce*, *ðæt* *hē* *leng* *from Cristes onsýne wære*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 28. *Hē* *ðæs weorc* *gehlæt*, *fricne wite*, Cd. Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745. *Hē* *ðæs gewinnes weorc* *þrowade*, *leodbealo longsum*, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721: Apstls. Kmbl. 160; Ap. 80: Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79. *Ic* *weorc þrowade*, *eafroða dæl*, Exon. Th. 485, 12; Rā. 71, 12. *Worc*, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296.

VII. *pain, travail, grief*. v. weorcum:—*¶ the instrumental or da'ive is used in the phrase* *weorc* *wesan* *with the dative of the person* *= to be painful to a person* (cf. *torne*; *adu.*):—*Mē* *næs* *se* *hrædlice* *ende mīnes lifes swā miclum weorce*, *swā* *mē* *wæs* *ðæt* *ic* *læs mærdō* *gefremed hæfde*, *ðonne*

mīn willa wære, Nar. 32, 27. Him wæs on mōde mycclē weorce (cf. on weorce, 225, 28 *supra*) and mycel twēð, hwæt hiē be ðære dorstan dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. Him wæs ðæt swiþe mycclē weorce, ðæt hē swā ungelufwud forðfēran sceolde, 217, 22. Ðā wæs him ðæt swiþe sār and mycclē weorce, 219, 14. Mē ða fracedu sind on mōðsefan mæste weorce, Exon. Th. 247, 2; Jul. 72. Ne mē weorce sind witebrōgan, 250, 30; Jul. 135. Wæs Abrahame weorce on mōde, ðæt hē on wræc driþe his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 168, 31; Gen. 2791. Denum callum wæs weorce on mōde tō gepolianne, Beo. Th. 2841; B. 1418. [O. Sax. werk *work*, *pain*: O. Frs. werk: O. H. Ger. werah *opus*, *operatio*, *fabricatio*, *materia*, *opera*: Icel. verk.] v. æcer-, and-, beadu-, bōc-, cræft-, dæd-, dæg-, ellen-, firen-, frum-, fyrr-, ge-, gūð-, hand-, heah-, heaðo-, here-, in-, irre-, lād-, mægen-, mætr-, mæn-, mis-, niþ-, niht-, ofer-, orleg-, sigor-, stān-, lāw-, brēa-, brýþ-, unriht-, unfid-, unwit-, weall-, weorold-, wic-, wundor-weorce.

-weorce; *adj.* weorcan. v. mæn-weorce, wyrcan.

weorce-dæd, e; f. *A working, operation*:—Uoercedō deaðberendo *operationes mortiferas*, Rtl. 125, 35.

weorce-dæg, es; m. *A work-day, any day, not a 'freolstid', of the week but Sunday*:—Weorcdæg *feria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 4. Sealm tō weorcdæge (*ad feriam*) gebyrigende, Anglia xiii. 402, 532. Ðam syxtan weorcdæge *sexta feria*, 404, 563. Wordcæge, 389, 348. Būton drihtenlicum and freolsum hālgira weorcdagas þeāwe gewunelicum beon haldene *exceptis dominicis et festiuitatibus sanctorum feriales more solito teneantur*, 396, 451. Freolstdæg *festiuitas*, weorcdagas *fasti*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 14. Hū dægtrēdsangas on weorcdagum (*priuatis diebus*) tō healdenne sýn (v. the whole chapter, and cf. the title of the previous one: Hū dægtrēdsangas on freolstidum tō healdenne sýn), R. Ben. 37, 4, 5. [3if hit is werkedei . . . 3if hit is halidei . . . A. R. 20, 7. 3ure wuke gifcþ 3uw sexe werkedazhess, but iff þatt aniz messeda33 . . . , Orm. 11315. Workday *feria*, Prompt. Parv. 522. Icel. verk-dagt *a work-day*.]

weorce, weorcean. v. weorce, VII ¶, wyrcan.

weorce-full glosses gestuosus:—Wif weorculf *mulierem gestuosam*, Scint. 169, 1. [Worculf *active*, Aenb. 199, 9.]

weorce-gerēfa, an; m. *An overseer of work*:—Ða weorcgerēfan *praefecti operum*, Ex. 5, 10, 13. Sidrac, Misac, and Abdenag, ðe Nabochodonossor gesette him tō weorcgerēfan, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 5.

weorce-hūs, es; n. *A workshop*:—Weorchūs *officina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 23. *ergasterium* vel *operatorium*, 59, 6. Werchūs *ergasterium*, 34, 54. [Werkehowse *artificina*, *opificium*, Prompt. Parv. 522. A shoppe or a werkehowse *operatorium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 11.]

weorce-liu; *adj.* Working, busy. [O. L. Ger. werk-lik *operosus*: Icel. verk-likr *working*.] v. un-weorclic.

weorce-mann, es; m. *A workman, labourer*:—Wercmonn *operarius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. Woercmonn (werc-, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 7. Wercmenn *operarii*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 37. Woercmenn, 20, 1; Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2. Ælc riht cynestōl steut on þrým stapelum . . . laboratores syndon woercmenn, Wulfst. 267, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban gebedmen, and fyrdmen, and weorcmen, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. [O. H. Ger. werah-man *operarius*: Icel. verk-maðr.]

weorce-ræden[n], e; f. *Work, labour*:—Of Dyddanhamme gebyreþ micel weorc-ræden (*the work is then defined*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31.

weorce-sige, es; m. *Success in work*:—Sigegyrð ic mē wege, wordsige and worsesige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

weorce-stān, es; m. *I. stone for building*:—Ne bið ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ænigum weorcstāne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 14. Hī man mid weorcstāne on æghwilec heale ealle cuce ðærinne forwyrce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 322.

II. A stone for building, a large stone:—Weorcstān *saxum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 20. Hēt hē cāsere āhōn ānne weorcstān on hyre swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 389. Ðā geseah hē hwær ða weorcstānas (cf. 322 *supra*) lāgon ofer eall, 23, 490. On ðam fenlande synd fēawa weorcstāna, 20, 77. Hē hēt ðas scræfes ingang mid weorcstānum forwyrcan, 23, 316. Mid ormætum weorcstānum, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 27. Hē spræc nā tō ðam weorcstānum (*the stones of Jerusalem*) oððe tō ðære getimbrunge, i. 402, 10; Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 106. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe miccle weorcstānas (*saxa ingentia*), Jos. 10, 18, 27.

weorce-sum; *adj.* *Grievous, noxious*:—Deaðes beāmes weorcsumne wæstm, Cd. Th. 37, 23; Gen. 594. v. weorce, VII.

weorce-þeow, es; m.: e; f. *A slave who works, a bondman, a bondwoman, a slave, a thrall*:—Ðā weard unblide Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeowe, Cd. Th. 136, 18; Gen. 2260. Nabochodonossor him dyde Israēla bearn, wæpna lāfe, tō weorcþeowum (*si quis euaserat gladium, ductus in Babylonem seruiuit regi*, 2 Chron. 36, 20), 220, 21; Dan. 74. Ðā Abimeleh Abrahame his wif āgeaf, sealde him gangende feoh and weorcþeōs (= þeowas; cf. (?) *Northumbrian forms* under þeow: *MS.* has feos. The passage in Genesis is: Tulit Abimelech oves et boves et seruos et ancillas et dedit Abraham, reddiditque illi Saram uxorem suam, 20, 14), 164, 25; Gen. 2720. [Cf. Icel. verk-þræll.]

weorce-wisung, e; f. *The direction of work*:—Bisceopes dæg-

weorce . . . weorcwisung be ðam ðe hit neod sý, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 22.

weorð, weored. v. wyrd, weorod.

weorð, es; n. *A young ass*:—Weorð *asellus*, assa *asinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 45. Be ælces nýtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gylðan mid .xxx. scift. . . wilde weorð mid .xii. scift., oxan mid .xxx. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Ungewylde weorð, nýten t hors *indomitos subjugales*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 1. v. next word.

weorð-tord, es; n. *Dung of beasts*:—Hē mæg of worufterode ðone þearfendan āreccan ðe *stercore erigenus pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. v. preceding word.

weorh, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3 read dweorh, cf. i. 364, 13.

weorlð, weorm, weorn *a multitude*. v. weorold, wyrm, worn.

weorn (wearm?) *an admonition* (?):—Hēt ða of ðam lige lifgende bearn Nabocodonossor neār æt gangan; ne forhogodon ðat ða hālgan, siþþan hī woruldcyninges weorn gehýrdon, Exon. Th. 197, 5; Az. 185. Cf. warenian, warenung.

weornian; p. ode *To wither, fade, pine away*:—Ic eom hēge gelíc ðam ðe hrafe weorniaþ, ðonne hit byð āmōwen, Ps. Th. 101, 4, 9. Ða blōstman blōwaþ ðonne oþre wyrtas scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Ic weornede *tabescebam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 158. Seo wlitige fægernes heora geōgoðhades weornode and wanode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 127. Weornodon, Cd. Th. 294, 9; Sat. 468. Wurniende *marcescens*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 62. Seo sāwul, gif heo næfð ða hālgan lāre, heo bið weornigende and mægenleās, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. v. for-weornian; wisnian.

weorod (-ud, -ed, -ad), werod (-ud, -ed), worod (-ad), word, es; n. *I. a host, troop, band, multitude, crowd*:—Weorod *agmen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 58. Werod, 6, 42. Werod *cetus*, i. *congregatio, conventus, multitudo*, 130, 79. Ðæt æfterfylgende weorod *the multitudes* (turbae, Mt. 21, 9) *which followed*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 14. Ða cwom ðær micel mængeo elpenda of ðam wudo ungemetlic weorod ðara ðiōra *uenire e siluis elephantorum immensos greges*, Nar. 21, 19. Engla þreāt, weorod wlitescýne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Leode, weorod willhrēdig, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. Ðær gewyrð ðurh Godes mihte raðe tōscāden ðæt werod (-od, v. l.) on twā, Wulfst. 26, 2. Eall werod (-ed, v. l.) ðas folces *omnis multitudo populi*, Lk. Skt. i. 10. Ðā com ðæt werod (*turba*), 22, 47. Mycel werod (*later MS.* werd) his leorningcnihta, 6, 17. Ðæs welegan mannes ungeoended word and unārimed niengeo on hryðrum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Ðā com hæleða þreāt weorodes brehtme, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. Se Hælend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðam weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Mid ðý unārimedan weorode hālgira martyra, 25, 35. Weorode, Exon. Th. 57, 2; Cri. 912. Mid engla weorode *cum agmine angelorum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 1. On weorode in *coetu*, Kent. Gl. 785. Ðær hit ða weorud geseð, Exon. Th. 80, 26; Cri. 1312. Stōdon twā heofenlice werod ættoran ðære cytan dura, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 10. Weredu *examina*, Germ. 396, 180. Lytle worado *pauci*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 23. Weoroda heāp, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872; Exon. Th. 66, 11; Cri. 1070. Hē ofer weoruda gehwylc scineþ, 82, 7; Cri. 1335. Wereda, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. Ðæm englicum weorodum, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19. Fore weorodum *before the multitudes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1471; An. 737: Apstls. Kmbl. 109; Ap. 55. Weorodum, 121; Ap. 61. Weorodum, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Mycelum weredum (*turbis*) him embe standendum, Lk. Skt. 12, 1.

II. a people:—Ðæs weorodes (*the Mermedonians*) ða wyrrestan, Andr. Kmbl. 3182; An. 1594. Werodes aldr, Cd. Th. 74, 33; Gen. 1231. Werodes ræswa, Babilonne wearð, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Werodes weard, 250, 25; Dan. 552. Ðam werode (*the Jews*), 216, 28; Dan. 13: 217, 23; Dan. 27. Hē sægde him wereda gecseafte, 225, 27; Dan. 160. Farap geond ealne yrmenne grund, weorodum bodiaþ, 30, 22; Cri. 482.

III. where numbers are associated for a special purpose or arranged in regular order. (1) in military matters, *a host, army, troop, band*. v. weorod-list:—Werod oððe here *exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 4. Ða wearþ snella werod gegearewod tō campe, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199: Cd. Th. 184, 1; Exod. 100. Ðæt werod gefōr, 218, 25; Dan. 44. Werud, 190, 24; Exod. 204. Werod *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 49. His wered wanode æfre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Fram ðam monnum ðas feondlican weorodes *a viris hostilis exercitus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 3. Mycelnes heofonlices werydes (-edes, v. l.) *multitudo coelestis militiae*, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Man ofslōh Theodbald mid eallan his weorode, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 15. Little weorode, 937; Erl. 112, 34. Mid ealle his weorode *cum suo exercitu*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 27. Weorede, 1, 9; S. 479, 40. Werode, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 31. Hē (*king Alfred*) lytle werode uniþelice æfter wudum fōr, 878; Erl. 78, 33. Wærede, 823; Erl. 63, 18. Side worude (worulde, *MS.*), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Hiō sceoldan ðæt hæþene weorod gefýman, Blickl. Homl. 221, 30. Hē gesamnode weorod (werod, v. l.), Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 5. Weored, 449; Erl. 13, 10. Heora feonda werod (warod, v. l.), 999; Erl. 134, 34. Werod (-ed) *cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Werod *manum* (the reference is to the Gothic host), Hpt. Gl. 513, 10. Ðegna uorod *cohortem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. Weredu *castra*, Ps. Spl. 26, 5.

Wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137. Ðū cāsere . . . hyt byþ gōd ðe and ðinum weorodum (werodum, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 330, 11. Hī ofslōgon . . . werad (mī werā, feower werod, *v. l.*), Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 28. ¶ In epithets applied to the Deity, *the Lord of hosts*:—Weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 345; An. 173; 869; An. 435. Weorada. Ps. C. 17; Hy. 8, 1. Drihten weoroda, Cd. Th. 301, 14; Sat. 581; Exon. Th. 27, 10; Cri. 428. Weoroda ealdor, 15, 1; Cri. 229. Weoroda God, 332, 31; Vy. 93. (*The passage is printed weorod and God . . . monna cræftas; Mr. Bradley suggests that nes is merely an alternative inflexion for the na of monna, and written above it.* v. Academy, 1893, p. 83.) Weoruda God, 293, 19; Cri. 3: 126, 5; Gū. 366: 273, 13; Jul. 515. Weoruda, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Weoruda helm, byrnwiggendra, Elen. Kmbl. 446; El. 223. Weoruda waldend, Exon. Th. 96, 6; Cri. 1570: 137, 28; Gū. 566; Andr. Kmbl. 775; An. 388. Sigora waldend, weoruda wilgiefra, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465; Andr. Kmbl. 123; An. 62: 2565; An. 1284. Weoruda wuldorcynning, Exon. Th. 10, 32; Cri. 161. Weroda, Cd. Th. 213, 4; Exod. 547. Wereda, 1, 3; Gen. 2. Weoruda wuldorgeofa, Elen. Kmbl. 1358; El. 681. Wereda, Hy. 10, 48. (2) where a large number is arranged in regular companies:—Hē gesceop tyn engla werod, ðæt sind englas . . . seraphim. Hēr sindon nigon engla werod . . . Ðæt teode werod ābreāð, Homl. Th. i. 10, 12–18. (3) *a body of servants, retainers, followers, associates*:—Ðis is hold weorod, Beo. Th. 586; B. 290. Gif se getihtloda man mārān werode beo ðonne twelfa sum, ðonne beo ðæt ordāl forad, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Ðā geāscode hē ðone cýning lytle werode (wyrede, *v. l.*) æt Merantūne, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29. Reste hē ðær mæte weorode, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 124. Ðā gesamnodan hie (Peter and Paul) heora weorod wiþ Simone, Blickl. Homl. 173, 9. Ðā gesamuode hē mycel weorod his manna, 199, 12. Hwýder gewiton ða mycelan weorod ðe him (*the rich*) ymb ferdon and stōðan? 99, 25. Oft wæron teonān weredum (*the servants of Abraham and those of Lot*), Cd. Th. 114, 1; Gen. 1897. (4) *a company, assembly*:—Wealhþeow fore ðam werode (*the company in the hall*) spræc, Beo. Th. 2435; B. 1215. Werode sinagoge, Kent. Gl. 101. (5) *a crew of a ship, ship's company*. v. scip-weorod:—Sum streāmraðe con, weorodes wisa ofer widne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 22; Cri. 55. [He jescop tyn engle werod oðer hapas, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 9. Niene englene ordres (weoredes, *v. l.*), A. R. 30, 19. Heouene riche wordes, Marh. 22, 25. Bruttene weored (ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19922. Engel wrid agen him cam, als it were wopne here, Gen. and Ex. 1786.] v. burh-, eorl-, eorþ-, fird-, flet-, hell-, heofon-, heorþ-, leod-, lind-, man-, scip-, þegen-, þegnung-, wuldor-, wyn-weorod.

weorod, weorod (-ed); *adj.* Sweet:—Werod (word, *v. l. late*) *dulcis*, Ælfsc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wæter . . . werod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Hwæder hit bið ðe wered ðe biter ðe digcaþ, 372, 29; Ex. 15, 25. Werode *mulsæe*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 40. Pūh werode *pro dulci*, 462, 66. Weredre *vel* wynsumre *dulcisona*, i. *blanda*, weredum beōbreāde *vel* swæsūm *dulci fawo*, Wulfc. Gl. 225, 17, 20. Werode ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38: *mulsūm*, 417, 56. Werode *mulsæ*, 408, 32: *dulcisa*, Kent. Gl. 179. Ða leāf beōð werode on swæcce, Lchdm. i. 302, 21. Heō is werode (*rather sweet*) on byrninge, 108, 2: 276, 10. Ælcum men þincð huniges biobread ðy weorodra, gif hē hwēne ær biteres onbirigh, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Weorodran ofer hwiug *dulciora super mel*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. v. þurh-, un-weorod, and next word.

weorod, werod, es; *n.* *A sweet drink*:—Hē scencte scīr werod, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. v. *preceding word*, and *weorod-ness*.

weorodian; *p. ode* *To grow sweet*:—Hē is swiðe biter on mūþe, and hē ðe tirþ on ða ðrotan, ðonne ðū his ærest fandast; ac hē werodaþ (-edaþ, *v. l.*) syðþan hē innap, and biþ swiþe liþe on ðam innope (*interius recepta dulcescant*), Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30.

weorodlæcan. v. ge-weorodlæcan.

weorodlice; *adv.* Sweetly:—Uton singan werodlice *canamus dulciter*, Hy. Surt. 7, 38. Werodlice *dulcisona*, Anglia xii. 427, 887.

weorod-list, e; *f.* *Want of troops*. v. weorod, III. 1:—Rōmwara cýning rices ne wēnde for werodliste, hæfde wigena tō lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 125; El. 63.

weorod-ness, e; *f.* *Sweetness*:—Deōs werodnys (weorodnes, *v. l.*) *hoc nectar*, Ælfsc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 7. Weorodnys *dulcedo*, Hy. Surt. 98, 17. Werodnes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 10. Werodnes, Ps. Lamb. 30, 2. Werodnesse *dulcedinem*, Anglia xiii. 369, 48. Him ne licaþ on his gecorenum nāne lustfullunga oððe werodnyssa ðyscere worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 3. [Salt jineð mete wordnesse (smech *v. l.*), A. R. 138, 12.]

weorold (-uld), weorold, worold (-uld, -eld), world, e; *f.* (*but* se woruld, Prov. Kmbl. 40: woroldes, Lk. Skt. 1, 70: ðissum worulde, Met. 10, 70) *A world*:—Ealra worulda scippend, Hy. 3, 23. I. *the material world*:—Deāh ðū ealle gesceafta āne naman genemde, ealle ðū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, and þeāh ðone ānne naman ðū tōðældest on feower gesceafta; ān ðæra is corþe, oþer wæter, þridde lyft, feowrþe fyr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28; Met. 20, 57. Weoruld, 20, 62, 171. Hire þūhte eall ðeōs woruld wlitigre, Cd. Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604. Þenden standeþ woruld under wolcnum, 56, 22; Gen. 916; Exon. Th. 203, 25;

Ph. 89. Deōs world eall gewiteþ and eac ðe hire on wurdon ātyðrede, Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Weorulde sceatūm, Met. 20, 251: 24, 34: 30, 14. Worulde, Cd. Th. 13, 9; Gen. 199. Ofer worulde hrōf, 241, 20; Dan. 407. Worolde dælas, Beo. Th. 3469; B. 1732. Eall ðætte grōweþ, wæstmas on weorolde, Met. 29, 71. Hē grundsceāt sōhte, wende tō worulde *he came to the earth*, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650: Cd. Th. 30, 20; Gen. 420: 32, 29; Gen. 510. Næron geond weorulde welige hāmas, Met. 8, 8. Ðū weorulde geworhtest, 20, 24. Weoruld, 28, 26: 31, 14. Geond ðās wīdan weoruld, 8, 41. Worulde, 11, 45. Woruld, 13, 65; Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565. Wuldres wyrhta woruld stapelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Ðū woruld gesceōpe, Met. 20, 4. Swearc nōrdrodor, woruld miste oferteāh, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Ofer ealle woruld, Hy. 9, 34. Wurdon mycele waterflōd geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. I. a. *earth* as opposed to heaven:—Ic wæs on worulde wælda, ðæt ðū wurde welig on heofonum, Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. II. *a state of existence*, (1) *the present state*, (a) with reference to time. v. VI:—Ær woruld wære *ante secula*, Ps. Th. 73, 12. World, 89, 2. Worulde (woruldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) endung *consummatio saeculi*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39, 40. Woruldes, Lind. 24, 3. From fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192. Ðone forman dæg ðyscere worulde (*seculi*), Lchdm. iii. 238, 16. Se æftera worolde dæg, Shr. 63, 4. Of worlde frymde (from weorolde, Rush.) *a saeculo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ær worolde (worlde, Cott. MSS.) *ante secula*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 13. Æfteran worulde, Ps. Spl. 54, 21. God behēt gefyrn worulde Abrahame, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 23. Se cāsere ðe ðū embe axast, hē wæs gefyrn worulde, and swiðe fela geura synd nū āgāne syððan hē gewat of ðysan life, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 727. On worulde ær, Elen. Kmbl. 1118; El. 561. (b) as the state of existence of all men:—Hiē ne dooð him nān gōd ðisse weorolde *eis necessaria praesentis uitae non tribuit*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 5. Ðisse weorolde (worlde, Hatt. MSS.) *praesentis saeculi*, 1; Swt. 27, 2. Ælc wite tō ende onetp ðisse weorolde lifes, Blickl. Homl. 57, 29. Worulde, Beo. Th. 4675; B. 2343; Exon. Th. 158, 5; Gū. 904. Tēlisse weorolde *aerumnas saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Worulde, Cd. Th. 270, 22; Sat. 94: Exon. Th. 122, 19; Gū. 308. Moncyn winþ on ðam yðum ðisse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: 33, 4; Fox 132, 28; Met. 4, 56. Worulde geðalð *death*, Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Worulde brūcan *to live*, 2129; B. 1062. Gād worolde wilna, 1904; B. 950. Worlde geweorces, 5415; B. 2711. Hē unæpele ā ford þanan wyrð on weorulde, Met. 17, 29. Worulde, Cd. Th. 35, 7; Gen. 551: 160, 25; Gen. 2655. Hē on weorolda (worulda, *v. l.*) hēr wunode þrægæ, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 23. Hēr on worulde, Cd. Th. 30, 29; Gen. 474. Ðin mōðor gewiteþ of weorulde þurh scōndlicne deað and heō ligeþ unbebyrged *mater tua miserando exitu sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 29. Worulde, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Seō þurh lericho mid hire seofon weallum getacode ðās æteorigendlican woruld, ðe tynm on seofon dagum, and hī symle geedlæcaþ, oð ðæt seō geendung eallum mannum becume, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Hī ðær hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *ibi prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 27. Woruld, Cd. Th. 137, 35; Gen. 2284. On woruld cenned, 12, 20; Gen. 188: 57, 5; Gen. 923. In woruld wacan, Beo. Th. 119; B. 60. Worold oflætan, 2371; B. 1183. Ðās woruld þurh gāst geðalð ofgyfan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126. Hē woruld ofgeaf, 71, 21; Gen. 1164. ¶ where the present state is contrasted with the future, where the temporal is contrasted with the eternal:—Ðysse worulde (weorlde, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) bearn . . . Ða ðe synt ðære worulde (weorlde, Rush. *heaven*) wyrde, Lk. Skt. 20, 34, 35. Se ðe ða ecan āgan wille gesælða, hē sceal swiðe flōn ðisse worulde wite, Met. 7, 31. Ne byð hyt hym forgyfen, ne on ðisse worulde (worold, Lind.: weorlde, Rush. *saeculo*), ne on ðære tōweardan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 32. Forgyfe ðe Dryhten willan on worulde, and in wuldre blæð, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356: 1895; An. 950. Se eca deaþ æfter ðisse worulde, Met. 10, 70. Ðæt God ðe on worlde (*in mundo*) ðine synna forgyfe, and æfter worulde (*post mundum*) ece reste, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 18. Ðās dagas tæcniap ðās onweardan weorlde, and ða Eusterlican dagas tæcniap ða ecan eadiguesse, Blickl. Homl. 35, 31. Ðam ðe him willaþ ðās woruld úttor lætan ðonne ðæt ece lif, Exon. Th. 109, 27; Gū. 96. On ðās þeostan weorulde . . . æfter hingonge hreōsan in helle, 86, 18; Cri. 1410. (c) of temporal things as distinguished from spiritual:—Ðisse worulde (woruldes, Lind., *saeculi*) bearn synd gléawran ðises leōhtes bearnum, Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Nō ic eow sword ongeān oððeran þence, worulde wæpen, Exon. Th. 120, 21; Gū. 275. Hē ðās woruld forhogde, 146, 22; Gū. 713. ¶ in the phrases æfter, for worlde according to the standard of the world, in respect to temporal matters:—Wæs sum cempaena ealdorman æfter worulde swiðe æþelborn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 3. Mon monþwære and for weorulde gōð *uir summae mansuetudinis et civilitatis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. For weorulde wis, Met. 1, 51. For Gode oððe for worulde gyltig, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Ðæt folc wolde hine āhebban tō cýninge, ðæt hē wære heora heafod for worulde, Homl. Th. i. 162, 5. Ða forlēt hē eal ða ðing ðe hē for worulde hæfde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 33; Exon. Th. 276, 22; Jul. 570. Gif hē rēcþ æniges weorþscipes hēr for worulde, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 15; Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. Ðær ðū gemunan woldest hwylra burgwara ðū wære for worulde, oþþe æt gāstlice hwilces geferscipes ðū

wære on ðinum mōde, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 4; Homl. Skt. i. 21, 87. Hē ne mæg gedýldgian ðæt hē for ðisse worlde (worulde, Hatt. MS.) sié forsewen *despici in mundo hoc non patitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 7; Exon. Th. 457, 5; Hy. 4, 79. (2) *the next world, the future state*:—Fæder ðære tōwardan worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 8. v. (1b ¶). III. *men, people*:—Woruld is onhræd, Exon. Th. 104, 16; Gū. 8. Ic ðæt for worulde gepolade, lytel þūhte ic leóda bearnum, 87, 13; Cri. 1424. Hī biddaþ God ære ealre þeode, ðonne ðu him tifað, swā ðu eadmod eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 57. Hē woruld alyfseþ, eall eorðbūend, Exon. Th. 45, 14; Cri. 718; Eleu. Kmbl. 607; El. 304.

IV. *earthly things, temporal possessions*:—Ne won hē æfter worulde, ac hē in wuldre aþof mōdes wyne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gū. 370; 109, 34; Gū. 100. Lamech woruld bryttade, Cd. Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. Hié woruld bryttedon, sinc ætsomme, 103, 27; Gen. 1724.

V. *men and things upon earth*:—Wuldorcýning worulde and heofona, Cd. Th. 242, 31; Dan. 427. Cyningas ðe weoruld heóldan, Ps. Th. 135, 19. Him God sealde gumena rice, worlde to gewearde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608. Wéndes ðu ðæt ðu woruld ahtest, 268, 23; Sat. 59.

VI. *an age*:—Weoruld *seculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 50. Woruld, 52, 67. Hī gesáwon ðæt beorhte leóht æfter ðære langan worolde (*the time between Adam's death and Christ's descent into hell*), Shrn. 68, 15. Fram worulde of old (?); a *saeculo*, Gen. 6, 4. Worulde *secla*, Wülc. Gl. 255, 21. Wē sind ða ðe worulda geendunga on becomon *in quos fines saeculorum deveniunt* (1 Cor. 10, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 372, 10. God ær ealle worulda, 280, 13. ¶ in expressions equivalent to *for ever*:—Oð on weorulde *usque in saeculum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 52. Stændan tō worulde, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Tō worulde *in saeculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 51, 7. A weoruld *in secula*, 43, 10. On worulda woruld *in saeculum seculi*, 78, 14. On ealra weorulda weoruld, 110, 5.

VIIa. *used to give emphasis, as in 'what in the world.'* Cf. *what-ever*:—Nænig wæs weorð on weorulde, Met. 8, 37. Ne gehýrde wē nāfre on worulde a *saeculo non est auditum*, Jn. Skt. 9, 32. Nis mē on worulde mōd æniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 32; Gen. 835; 32, 16; Gen. 504; Ps. Th. 71, 12. Eall ðæt heo on weorulde hæfde *omnia quaecumque habuerat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 10. Hwā is on weorulde, ðæt ne wundrige? Met. 28, 40, 18. On hwam mæg æfre ænig man on worolde swidor God wurdian ðonne on circan? L. Eth. vii. 25; Th. i. 334, 25.

VII. *a person's lifetime*:—Gif gē mægen on eallre eowerre worulde gearnian, ðæt gē habban gōðne hlisan æfter eowrum dagum, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 3. Gē winnaþ eowre woruld *ye labour all your life*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Hē swinþ ealle his woruld æfter ðam welan, 33, 2; Fox 124, 1. Ða eldran gnorniaþ ealle heora woruld, 11, 1; Fox 32, 10. Hī winnaþ heora woruld æfter ðam, 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. Hī būton wærscipe heora woruld aðreogþ, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. VIII. *a person's world, conditions of life*:—Hwæðer Boetie eall his woruld licode ða hē gesælgost wæs, Bt. 26, tit.; Fox xiv, 18; 26, 1; Fox 90, 23. Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed, Cd. Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Fremdre worulde, Met. 3, 11.

IX. *the course of human affairs*:—Him eal woruld wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3481; B. 1738. Nafa ðu tō yfel ellen, ðeah ðe sum unwilla on become; oft brinced se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Onwendeþ wyrdra gesceaft weoruld under heofonum, Exon. Th. 292, 31; Wand. 107. [O. Sax. *weorold world; men; lifetime*: O. Frs. *worlt*, wrald; O. H. Ger. *weralt mundus, orbis, terra, seculum, aevum*: Icel. *veröld*.] v. ær-, gewin-, wræc-, wundor-weorold, and following compounds.

weorold-æht, e; f. *Worldly property, worldly possession or good*:—Is nýf ðæt sume mid wouunge heora worulðæhta synd gerihte *neesse est ut quidam damnis corriganter*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Ðone teóðan ðeal his worulðæhta gesyllan, Wulfst. 283, 20; Bt. 13; Fox 38, 2. Ðæt hī þolian worulðæhta (world-, v. l.), L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 13. Hē mōt hīs fæstan alyfsan mid his worlðæhton (*mundanis suis possessionibus*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 27; 63; Th. ii. 224, 13. Micclode God his worulðæhta, Homl. Ass. 119, 59. [Weoreldahstess spedd, Orm. 1207, 9.]

weorold-afol (-el), es; n. *Worldly power*:—Ænigne man ðe hē (*the priest*) tō bōte gebigan ne mæge oþþe ne durre for worlðafole, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 246, 2. Entas and strece woruldmen ðe mihtige wurdan on worulðafelum, Wulfst. 106, 1.

weorold-ār, e; f. I. *worldly honour*:—Durh ða wilnunga ðære woroldāre (world-, Hatt. MS.) *per concupiscentiam culminis*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 9. Ða ðe woroldāre wilniap, 50; Swt. 387, 1. Hē wilniap micle woroldāre habban, 1; Swt. 27, 5. Gif hē worldāre hæbbe, 9; Swt. 55, 16. Woruldāre, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Woroldāre, Beo. Th. 34; B. 17. Gewonie him God his weoroldāre ond eac swā his sǣwle āre, Chart. Th. 483, 31.

II. *worldly property, property not belonging to the church*:—Ðæt mon alles ðises freðles āre æfre for āne hide werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes ār æfre freogre beón sceal ðonne ænig woruldār, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 113, 35. [O. H. Ger. *weralt-ēra populares honores*.]

weorold-bearn, e; n. *A child of earth, a man*, Exon. Th. 493, 9; Rū. 81, 27.

weorold-bisegu; f. *Worldly, secular business*:—Ða þrig dagas ðe man fæste, forlæte man ælce worlðysga, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 30.

¶ Riht is ðæt munecas hý symle āsyndrian fram worulðbysegan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5.

weorold-bisegung, e; f. I. *worldly occupation*:—Nys nānum mæssepreoste alyfted, ne diacone, ðæt hī ymbe nāne worlðysgunge ābysgode (*mundano negotio ullo occupati*) beón, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21.

II. *care of this world, anxiety of this life*:—Ða strongan stormas weoruldþisgunga, Met. 3, 4.

weorold-bismere, es; n. m. *Worldly reproach*:—For worolðbismere ānum *per contumaciam*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 10.

weorold-bliss, e; f. *Worldly bliss, earthly joy*:—Hē his lichoman wyuna forwyrnde and worulðblissa, Exon. Th. 111, 32; Gū. 135.

weorold-bōt, e; f. 'Bōt' prescribed by the secular power in contrast with 'godcund bōt,' that prescribed by the church:—Ða woruldbōte hig gesetton . . . swā hwār swā man nolde godcunde bōte gebūgan mid rihte tō bisceopa dihte, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 16.

weorold-broc, es; n. *Worldly affliction, trouble of this life*:—Ðæt sār ðære suingellan dissa woruldbroca (world-, Hatt. MSS.), Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2.

weorold-broc, es; n. *Use for secular purposes*:—Ðes pāpa gesette ðæt mæssepreostas and diāconas ne sceoldon brūcan gehālgodra mæsse-hræga tō nānægum woruldbroce, ne nō būton on cyrcean ānre, Shrn. 112, 20.

weorold-būende; pl. *The dwellers in this world, men*:—Ne furþum wundne wer weoruldbūende gesāwan under sunnan, Met. 8, 35. God is wiðmōd and æ woruldbūendra, 29, 83; Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 82. Ðætte rinca gehwylc oþrum gulde weore be geweorhtum weoruldbūendum, Met. 27, 27.

weorold-camp, es; m. *Worldly warfare*:—Godes þeowas nāgon mid wigge ne mid worlðcampe tō faren[n]e, ac mid gāstlican wæpnan campian wið deofol, L. Ælf. P. 51; Th. ii. 388, 4.

weorold-candel[1], e; f. *This world's candle, the sun*:—Woruld-candel scān, sigel sūðan fūs, Beo. Th. 3935; B. 1965.

weorold-cearu, e; f. *Worldly care, care about things of this world*:—Worlðcara and welan and flæsclice lustas forsmoriaþ ðæs mōdes drotan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 10. Beoð wære ðæt eowere heortan ne beón gehiefegode mid worlðcarum, 22, 19. Twā mynecena wæron . . . ðam gewinode sum eāwfæst wer on worlðcarum, 174, 7. Aidan ealle worlðcara āwearp fram his heortan, nānes þinges wilnigende būtan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 55; L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35.

weorold-cempa, an; m. *A warrior of this world, an earthly (not a spiritual) soldier*:—Se worulðkempa werap worulðlice wæpna ongeān his gelican, ac ðu habban scealt ða gāstlican wæpna ongeān ðone gāstlican feond, Basil adma. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Worulðcempa, 36, 17. Se worulðcempa sceall winnan wið fīre fýnd, and se Godes þeowa sceall symle for ūs biddan . . . Nū ne sceolon ða worulðcempaþ tō ðam worulðlicum gefeohte ða Godes þeowan neāðian fram ðam gāstlican gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 820–8.

weorold-cræft, es; m. *A secular craft or art*:—Ne sī nān man swā dysig, ðæt hē ðās gelicnysses tō ænigum hālgum þinge āwende, for ðan ðe ðis (*grammar*) is worulðcræft (weorld-, v. l.), Ælf. Gr. 41; Zup. 246, 2. Ðē gebletsige worulðcræfta wite and weorca gehwile, Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364. Warniaþ ðæt gē beón wisran on eowrum gāstlican cræfte . . . ðonne ða worlðmen sindon on heora worlðcræftum, L. Ælf. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15. Ðæt him God onsende wise geþōhtas and worulðcræftas, Exon. Th. 294, 29; Crā. 22. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *weralt-kraft ciliarchus, tribunus*.]

weorold-cund; adj. I. *earthly, temporal*:—Fæder woruldcund an *earthly father*, Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. On ðās tīd wē sceolan habban godcunde blisse and eac worldeund, Blickl. Homl. 83, 20. Mid hū heardum brocum ūs swingaþ fīre worldeunde fædras, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 25. Ðonne hié ealliga āgiēmeleasiaþ ðone ymbhongan woruldcundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia funditus negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Hlæfdige wuldorweorodes and worl[d]cundra hāda under heofonum and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 18; Cri. 285. Ðætte gē fore ueorolde sién geblistsade mid ðēm weoroldcundum gōdum, and hiora sǣula mid ðēm godcundum gōdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 35.

II. *secular, profane* as opposed to sacred:—Gelæred ge on godcundum gewritum ge on weoruldcundum *litteris sacris simul et saecularibus instructi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 24.

III. *secular* as opposed to ecclesiastical:—Dis is seō woruldcunde (weorld-, v. l.) gerāðnes, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 2. Worldeunde (world-, v. l.), L. C. S. proem.; Th. i. 376, 4. Hwelce wutan wæron geond Angelkynn ægðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 3. Worldecundra, Chart. Th. 132, 2.

weoroldcundlice; adv. *In a worldly manner*:—Hē brýcð ðære godcundan ære worldeundlice (*seculariter*), Past. 9; Swt. 57, 7. Ðeah hié worldeundlice drohtigen *cum terrena agunt*, 18; Swt. 135, 17.

weorold-cýning, es; m. I. *an earthly king*:—Ān woruldcýningc hæfð fela þegna, Homl. Skt. i. p. 6, 59. Of ðam leóðfruman ārisaþ rices hyrdas, woruldcýningas, Cd. Th. 140, 29; Gen. 2335. Woruldcýninga ðam sēlestan, Beo. Th. 3373; B. 1684. Woruldcýninga, 6343; B. 3181.

II. *a king of all the earth, a supreme monarch*:—Woruld-

cyninges (cf. him God sealde gumena rice, world to gewælde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608), Exon. Th. 197, 4; Az. 185. [Weoroldking (world-lich king, 2d MS.), Laym. 6328. *O. Sax. weorold-kuning an earthly king, a powerful king: O. H. Ger. weralt-kuning an earthly king.*]

weorold-dæd, *e; f. A worldly deed, a deed which is concerned only with affairs of this world:—Hē hyne sylfne ægder ge wið worlðspræce ge wið worlðdæda warnige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38. [O. H. Ger. weralt-tāt seculi actus.]*

weorold-deað, *adj. Dead as far as this life is concerned, dead as regards the body:—Hī mē on deorce stōwe settan, samed anlice swā ðū worlðdeāde wrige mid foldan collocavit me in obscuris sicut mortuos seculi, Ps. Th. 142, 4.*

weorold-dēma, *an; m. A secular judge:—Be eorlum. Eorlas and heretogan and dās worlðdēman āgan nýðþearfe ðæt hī riht lufian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 20. Biscoep sceall saca sehtan mid dām worlðdēman ðe riht lufian, 7; Th. ii. 312, 15, 36.*

weorold-dōm, *es; m. A secular judgment, judgment by a secular court:—Sum wer was betogen ðæt hē wære on stale, and hine man gelæhte and æfter worlðdōme dydon him út ða eāgan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 267.*

weorold-dreām, *es; m. Joy of this life:—Hē worlðdreāma brēc, Cd. Th. 74, 10; Gen. 1220: 180, 9; Exod. 42. Þenden ic wunige on worlðdreāmum quamdiu ero, Ps. Th. 103, 31; Exon. Th. 184, 1; Gú. 1337.*

weorold-dryhten, *es; m. The Lord of the world, the Deity:—Gif ðū wilnige weorolddryhtnes heāne anwald ongitan si vis celsi jura tonantis cernere, Met. 29, 1.*

weorold-dugup, *e; f. Worldly good:—Wilna brytta and worlðduga ða brōðrum sūnum, Cd. Th. 97, 30; Gen. 1620. Wilna wæstmum and worlðdugum, lufum and lissum, 117, 4; Gen. 1948.*

weorold-eaſeþe, *es; n. Labour or trouble of this life:—Strong wind worldearfoþa, Met. 7, 26, 35, 49.*

weorold-ege, *es; m. Worldly fear, fear of the world:—Hý sculan Godes ege habban on gemynde and ne eargian for worlðgealles tō swýðe, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 20.*

weorold-ende, *es; m. The end of the world:—Ðæt hē lēte hyne licgan ðær hē longe wæs, wicum wunian oð worlðende, Beo. Th. 6159; B. 3083. [O. H. Ger. weralt-enti.]*

weorold-ægernes, *e; f. Earthly fairness:—Seo hine lærde ðæt hē næfre Godes geleāfan forlēte, and ðæt nænig worlðægernes æfre his gedōht oncerde, Shr. 59, 31.*

weorold-feoh, *gen. -feōs; n. Worldly wealth, this world's goods:—Nis worlðfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wile sceat ne seilling (I will not take from a thread even to a shoe-latchet, Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 12; Gen. 2142.*

weorold-folgop, *es; m. A worldly service, service with an earthly lord:—Sceolde Sanctus Martinus nēde beon on ðære gefērdenne ciniges ðegna . . . Næs nā ðæt hē his willan on ðæm worlðfolgaðe wære . . . Ðā hē wæs tynwintre, and hine hys yldran to worlðfolgaðe tyhton, ðā fleah hē to Godes ciricean, Blickl. Homl. 211, 22-29. Ðā forlēt hē done worlðfolgað, and ðā gewāt to Sancte Hilarie ðæm biscope, 217, 1.*

weorold-fræt[e]wung, *e; f. Worldly ornament, earthly decoration:—Ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, ne mid nænigre worlðfrætung, Blickl. Homl. 125, 36.*

weorold-freōnd, *es; m. An earthly friend:—Weoroldfrýnd mīne, Met. 2, 16. Wē witan ðæt ús forlætāþ and nide sculan ealle úre worlðfrýnd, Wulfst. 127, 31. Ealle úre weoroldfreōnd, 122, 7.*

weorold-frip, *es; n. Peace that is maintained by the temporal power. Cf. cyric-frip:—Ðæt worlðfrif stande betweox Æðelrēde cynges and eallum his leódscepe, and eallum ðam here ðe se cyng ðæt feoh sealde, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 9.*

weorold-fruma, *an; m. One of the world's great men:—Ðā gemunde hē ða strangan dæda ðara unmannas (iumannas?) and ðara worlðfrumena valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 28.*

weorold-gālness, *e; f. Desire for worldly pleasures:—Ðara bōcra ðe nallaþ godspel sæcgan Godes folce for hiora gēmeleāste and for weorold-gālness, Wulfst. 129, 14.*

weorold-gebyrd[ū], *f. Birth (natural not spiritual):—Hē wæs on his mōde æþelra ðonne on worlðgebyrdum erat animo quam carne nobilior, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Wæs heo æþele in weoroldgebyrdum, ðæt heo wæs ðæs cyniges nefan dohtor nobilis natu erat, hoc est, filia nepotis regis, 4, 23; S. 593, 2. v. ge-byrd.*

weorold-gedāl, *es; n. Parting from the world, death:—Tō worlðgedāle, Elen. Kmb. 1159; El. 581.*

weorold-gefeoh, *es; n. An earthly fight:—Sigefæste on worlðgefohtum, Shr. 61, 29.*

weorold-gefit, *es; n. A secular dispute:—Gif him þince ðæt hē æt worlðgefitum st, ðæt tæcnaþ him ādl tōwerd, Lchdm. iii. 174, 19.*

weorold-geræðness, *e; f. A secular ordinance:—Weoroldgeræðnes (Eādgar's cyniges geræðnes, MS. D.), L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 1.*

weorold-geriht, *es; n. A secular or civil right:—Worlðgerihta ic wille ðæt standan on ælcum leódscepe swā gōðe swā hý mon on betste æredian mæge . . . And ic wille ðæt worlðgerihta mid Denum standan be*

swā gōðum lagum swā hý betst geceōsan mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23-31.

weorold-gerisene, *es; n. Worldly propriety:—Æfter Godes rihte and æfter worlðgerysum as religion and the world require, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 5; L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 4. Worlðgerysum, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 336, 38.*

weorold-gesælig, *adj. Blessed with this world's goods, prosperous:—Wis ealdorman, worlðgesælig, Byrht. Th. 138, 13; By. 219. [Cf. O. H. Ger. weralt-sālig abundans in seculo.]*

weorold-gesælpa, *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings:—Eālā! hwæþer gē men ongitan hwelc se wela siē, and se anweald, and ða worlðgesælpa, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36: 16, 3; Fox 54, 16. Ða getreowan treōnd, ic secge seo ðæt deorweordeste dyng eallra ðissa worlðgesælpa, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Tō upāhafen for worlðgesælþum, Met. 5, 34. Ðeah hý sýn on hysum worlðgesælþon ða unsþegestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. Ælc ðara ðe ðas worlðgesælpa hæþf, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. v. weorold-sælpa.*

weorold-gesceaft, *e; f. I. the created world:—Óð ðæt ðeos worlðgesceaft þurh word gewearð wuldorcyniges, Cd. Th. 7, 23; Gen. 110.*

II. created things, creatures:—God wolde ðæt him eorde and uproder and sid water geseted wurde worlðgesceafte on wrādra gield, Cd. Th. 7, 4; Gen. 101.

III. a creature of this world, an earthly creature:—Ða unstillan worlðgesceafta, Met. 11, 19, 101. Hē waldeþ worlðgesceafta, 29, 78. Worlðgesceafta, 11, 84. Fægerst worlðgesceafta (the sun), Menol. Fox 227; Men. 115. Weroda Waldend, worlðgesceafta, Cd. Th. 237, 4; Dan. 332: 53, 19; Gen. 863. Ðæt fýr is yfemest ofer eallum ðissum worlðgesceafum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 39. Wið ealle weorlðgesceafta, Met. 20, 129.

weorold-gestreōn, *es; n. Worldly gain, this world's wealth:—Wendest ðū, gif ðū mē sealdest oðwiht ðines, ðæt ðe donne wære ðin worlðgestreōn eall gelytlað? Wulfst. 260, 19. Ðas worlðgestreōn, Exon. Th. 106, 15; Gú. 41. Sum her ofer eorþan æhta onlihd, worlðgestreōna, 295, 10; Crā. 31. Ofegradige worlðgestreōna (cupidi, 2 Tim. 3, 2), Wulfst. 81, 14. Hē brēc mondreāma her, worlðgestreōna, Cd. Th. 71, 27; Gen. 1177. Swiðan worlðgestreōnum, 164, 19; Gen. 2717. Eādge eorðwelan . . . and heora worlðgestreōn, 112, 32; Gen. 1879; Exon. Th. 215, 18; Ph. 255. Feor lā si ðæt Godes cyricge . . . weorlðgestreōn sēce (lucra quaerere), Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 26.*

weorold-geswino, *es; n. Worldly labour or toil:—Sið fridstow æfter ðissum weorlðgeswincum, Met. 21, 18. Ðyncð him gesuinc ðæt hē bið būtan worlðgesuincum (worldgeswincum, Hatt. MS.) labore deputant, si in terrenis negotiis non laborant, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 1.*

weorold-geþōht, *es; m. A worldly thought:—Cristes pegnas ðeossa wordan nān ongeotan ne mehton, ac hiē wæron him beðiglede, for ðon ðe hiē wæron ðāgyt mid worlðgeþōhtum bewrigene, Blickl. Homl. 15, 14.*

weorold-geþyngþ[u], *f. Worldly dignity:—Ælc heah ār hēr on worlde bið mid frēcnessum embescaled; efne swā ða worlðgeþyngþa (-geþyngþa, v. l.) beoð mārān, swā ða frēcnessa beoð swiðran, Wulfst. 262, 3.*

weorold-gewinn, *es; n. Earthly war:—Hit bið swýðe derigendlic, ðæt Godes þeowan drihtnes þeowdōm forlætān, and tō worlðgewinne (weorold-, world-, v. l.) būgan, ðe him nāht tō ne gebyraþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 832.*

weorold-gewritu, *pl. n. Profane literature:—On weorlðgewritum gelæred saeculari literatura instructus, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Ðā lārde se hyne godcunde gewritu, ðā forlēt hē ða worlðgewritu, Shr. 152, 20.*

weorold-gewuna, *an; m. The custom of the world:—Hē āsmēade ðæt godcunde be worlðgewunan he considered the religious question from a secular standpoint, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15.*

weorold-gifu, *e; f. A gift of temporal things:—Sende se eādiga pāpa Gregorius Æðelbyrhte cynynges worlðgife monige, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 20. Worlðgīua, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 17.*

weorold-gilp, *es; m. Worldly glory:—Ðām upāhæfenum is to cýðanne hwelc nāwuh ðes worlðgielp (worldgilp, Cott. MSS.) is elatis intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 6. For ðære gewinlūnga worlðgielpes and gietsunga appetendis lucris temporalibus honoribusque, 21; Swt. 157, 2. Wē ðurh ða ne winiaþ worlðgielpes per eam humanas laudes assequi minime ambimus, 48; Swt. 375, 11. Largitas . . . ðæt is ðæt man wislice his æhta āspende, nā for worlðgylpe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 327, 330. [For weorlðjelpe, worldjelpe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 14, 13.]*

weorold-gimenn (P). v. weorold-sorh (last passage).

weorold-gitsere, *es; m. One who is covetous of this world's goods:—Hwæt bið ðam welegan worlðgitsere (cf. gitsere, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13) on his mōde ðe bet, peah hē micel āge golde and gimma and gooda gehwæs, Met. 14, 1.*

weorold-gitsung, *e; f. Greed for this world's goods, covetousness:—Ne mæg fira nān wisdōm timbran, ðær ðær worlðgitsung (cf. gitsung, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12) beorg oferbræþeþ, Met. 7, 12. Hī cumað on worlðgitsunga, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 15.*

weorold-gleNG, es or e; *m. or f. Worldly pomp*:—Se blinda ne bæd goldes, ne seolfres, ne worldglenga, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6. Se snotera wær ne gewilnaþ ðara woruldgenga, ne ðæs lichaman wite, ac gewilnaþ ðære sawle, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 14. Heora yldran ou worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlanca þurh woruldglenga, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 334, 4. Ða forlēt hē ealle ðas woruldglenga, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 18.

weorold-gōd, es; *n. A temporal good, worldly good*:—Eowre woruldgōd *vestra bona*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 40, 1. Ða getreowan freond ne sint tō woruldgōdum tō tellanne, ac tō godcundum, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Eall ða woruldgōd ðe him fram cynyngum and fram weligum mannum ðæs weorolde gegyfnē wæron *cuncta quae sibi a regibus vel diuitibus saeculi donabantur*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 24.

weorold-hād, es; *m. A secular, lay condition*:—In weoruldhāde drohtende in *saeculari habitu conversata*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42. In weoruldhāde geseted, 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Weoruldhād forlētan, 598, 2; 4, 23; S. 593, 7.

weorold-hlāford, es; *m. An earthly master, a temporal lord*:—Se ðe gyfð ge ðas worldhlāfordes freodscype ge his āgenne, Shr. 177, 6. Se esne ðe ārendaþ his worldhlāforde wifes, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 2. Beo manna gehwylc hold and getrywe his worldhlāforde, Wulfst. 74, 9. Hī ic wille wryðian swā swā man worldhlāford sceal, Shr. 196, 32. Woruldhlāfordas mōstan ðære fihbōte onfōn, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 7. Beoð gē underðeode eowrum woroldhlāfordum *obedite dominis carnalibus*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 21. Wē lēraþ þæt Godes þeowas beon geomlice Gode þeowigende . . . and ðæt hī beon ā heora ealdrē holde and gehyrsume . . . and ðæt hī beon heora worldhlāfordum eac holde and getrywe, L. Edg. C. 1; Th. ii. 244, 5.

weorold-hlisa, an; *m. Worldly fame, earthly renown*:—Habbon hī ðone woruldhlisan ðe hī sohton, nā ða ecan mēde ðe hī ne rōhton, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 6.

weorold-hyht, es; *m. Earthly joy*:—Ðū lættest wæter wynlico tō woruldhyhte of clife clānum, Exon. Th. 194, 10; Az. 136.

weorold-irmp[ū]; *f. Misery of this life*:—Wē nū gehyraþ hwær ūs hearmstafas onwōcan, and woruldrimōd, Cd. Th. 58, 3; Gen. 940. Hī hēton eft Iōhannes gebringan æt his mynstre, fram ðam woruldyrmþum ðe hē hwile on wæs, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 36.

weorold-læce, es; *m. A physician for the body*:—Nis se woruldælce wælhreow, ðeah ðe hē ðone gewundodan mid bærnette gelācnige, Homl. Th. i. 472, 13.

weorold-lagu, e; *f. -laga, an; m. Law relating to secular matters, civil law as distinguished from ecclesiastical*:—Woruldacunde bōte sēce man be woruldage, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 22. Hlāfordes searwu æfter woruldagu is bōtleas þing, Wulfst. 274, 24. Wise woroldwitan ðe gesettan tō godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 22. Leofan meun, lagiap gōde woroldlagan, Wulfst. 274, 7.

weorold-lēan, es; *n. Worldly reward*:—Ða ðe Godes þances hwylcne cuman underfōn, ne wilnigen hig ðær nānra woruldleāna, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 13.

weorold-līc, adj. **I. worldly, earthly, temporal, mundane**:—Nāht woruldlices fæstes and unhwearfendes beon ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11 note. Ne seó eorþe ānigre woroldlice frætwnesse onfōn wolde, seopþan hire ða hālgan fēt ūres Drihtnes on stōdan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 3. On woruldlicum wuldre scēnende, Homl. Th. i. 62, 27. Tō forsewennyse woruldlice āhta, 60, 25; Exon. Th. 126, 20; Gū. 374. Hē sceolde woruldlicum wæpnum onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 213, 2. Ðæt hwā woruldlice spēða forhogige, Homl. Th. i. 60, 32. Woruldlice tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ealle woruldlicu þing, 109, 3. Gewilnian ða woruldlican þinge, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 44.

II. natural, physical:—Nis ðeas woruldlice niht nān þing būton ðære eorþan sceadu, Lchdm. iii. 240, 18. For ðam ungewunan woruldlices geseaðes, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28. Woruldlice fūdwitan *natural philosophers*, 18, 25; Lchdm. iii. 240, 20.

III. in contrast with religious or ecclesiastical, worldly, secular, civil:—From woruldlicum luste hearte his giscilde *a seculari desiderio cor ejus defendat*, Rtl. 96, 11. Neādian preostas tō woruldlicum gecampe, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 834, 827. Woruldlicra weorca on ðam hālgan dæge geswic man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12. Woruldlicra, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 18. Se ðe Gode sceal þeowigan ne sceal hē hyne nā ābysgian woruldlicra bysgunga *qui Deo vult servire, non debet occupari mundanis negotiis*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. i. 174, 27. Bōt æt woruldlican þingan, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [O. H. Ger. weralt-lih *mundanus, secularis, carnalis, civilis*.]

weoroldlice, adv. **I. secularly, civilly**:—Ne sind ealle cyricean nā gelicre mæde weoroldlice wurdsipes wyrde, þeah hig godcundlice hālgunge habban gelice, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16. Woroldlice, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 26. **II. after the manner of this world**:—Weoroldlice and wislice gē dyde ðætte mannum bedigled wæs on eorðan ðæt gē ðæt on heofenas tō Gode sohtan *ye acted with worldly wisdom in seeking in heaven of God what was hidden from men on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. [O. H. Ger. weraltliho *carnaliter*.]

weorold-lif, es; *n. I. life in this world, life on earth*:—Ðæt ðū mē forgyfe ðæt mīnes worldlices bletsung anstande *ut tu mihi condones*

ut mundanae meae vitae benedictio permaneat, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Ða ðe unrihtes on weoroldlice worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Nis him onwendenes on woruldlice *non est illis commutatio*, 54, 20; 114, 7; 118, 92; Cd. Th. 222, 12; Dan. 103; Exon. Th. 172, 11; Gū. 1142; 294, 15; Crā. 15; Wulfst. 258, 15. Hē self lifde on gneadum woroldlice he (bishop Lupus) *lived a very frugal life on earth*, Shr. 110, 5. Ðæt hió ne wunian on woruldlice *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33; 61, 12; Exon. Th. 427, 7; Rū. 41, 87.

II. the period of the world's duration, the while the world lasts:—Ealle on weoroldlice weorþaþ geðrēfde *conturbentur in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Nele God wið ende æfre tō worulde his milde mōd mannum āfyrnan on woruldlice wera cneorissum *numquid Deus in finem misericordiam suam abscondit a seculo et generatione?* 76, 7. Ðū eart āna God ðe āghwylc miht wundor gewyrecean on woruldlice, 76, 11.

III. worldly life, secular life:—Hē mynsterlif ðam weoroldlice forbær *monasticum saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 8. Hē oþer lif mā lufode ðonne ðæt woruldlif, S. 638, 7. [Þiss weoroldlif iss wel þurh niht bitacnedd, Orm. 2978.]

weoruld-lufu, e, an; *f. Love of the world, love of worldly things*:—Wē nēllaþ būgan fram ðyssere andweardan woruldlice, Homl. Th. i. 580, 3. Se cwyrcstān, ðe tyrnd singallice, and nāenne færelde ne ðurhtihð, getācnaþ woruldlice, ðe on gedwylдум hwyrfflaþ, and nāenne stæpe on Godes wege ne gefāstnaþ, 514, 21. Se man ðe ānrædlice wile his synna gescwican, ðæle on Godes ðes eal ðæt hē āge, and forlæte eard and eðel and calle ðas woruldifu, L. Pen. 17; Th. ii. 284, 19.

weoruld-lust, es; *m. Worldly pleasure, pleasure that comes from things of this world*:—Hū ne is ðe genōg openlice geeowad ðara leāsena gesēlpa anlicnes; ðæt is ðonne āhta and weorlðscipe and anweald and woruldlust. Be ðam woruldliste Epicurus sæde . . . ðæt se lust wære ðæt hehste gōd *habes igitur ante oculos propositam fere formam felicitatis humane, opes, honores, potentiam, voluptates. Quae considerans Epicurus sibi summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19–23; 24, 4; Fox 86, 29. For ðam ðe hē mæg ðurh ðæt tō anwealde cuman oððe tō sumum woruldliste *vel potentiae causa, vel delectationis*, 24, 3; Fox 82, 34. [O. Sax. werold-lust: O. H. Ger. weralt-lust *terrena concupiscentia*.]

weorold-mæg, es; *m. A kinsman according to the flesh*:—Mē æfter sculon mine woruldmāgas welan byrtian, Cd. Th. 131, 18; Gen. 2178.

weorold-mann, es; *m. I. in a general sense, a man upon earth, a man*:—Orsorg lif lēdaþ woruldmenn wise (cf. se wisa mon, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. Ān ðara tungla woruldmenn hātaþ (cf. wē hātaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19) wānes þisla, 28, 10. Weoruldmen (cf. folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) wēnaþ, 28, 72. Hū yfele mē dōþ manege woruldmenn . . . ic eom getogen tō fremdum þeawum ðurh ða ungefylðan gitsunge woruldmonna (*inexpleta hominum cupiditas*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19–26. Hwā is weoruldmonna ðæt ne wafige (cf. hwā ne wundraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 31. Woruldmonna seó unclāne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 8; Cri. 1016. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmenn tweekan geond foldan sceāt būton feā āne (cf. went nū ful neah eall moncyn on tweekunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52.

II. a man employed, or interested, in worldly affairs; a man of the world:—Se Hælend befrān hū woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . Drihten ða befrān: 'Hwæt secge gē ðæt ic sý? swylce hē swā cwæde: "Nū woruldmenn ðus dwollice mē oncunawþ, gē ðe godas sind, hū oncunāwe gē mē," Homl. Th. i. 366, 5–14. Hē hine wið eallum ðeām wæpnum geheold, ða ðe woruldmenn fremmaþ on menniscum ðingum, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Ðonne hē from woruldmōnnum (world-, Cott. MSS.) bið onigen suelle hē siē ældiedig on ðiosum middangearde, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18. Ða hēþenan fēngon tō wurdiene mistlice entas and streece woruldmenn, ðe mihtige wurdan on woruldafelem, Wulfst. 105, 34.

II a. a man engaged in secular, as opposed to ecclesiastical, affairs, a layman:—Nalæs ðæt ān ðæt ðas ðing dyden weoruldmenn (*saeculares viri*), ac eac swylce ðæt Drihtnes eowde, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Ða lāfe ðas georcedes, ðæt sind ða deopnyssa ðære lāre ðe woruldmenn understandan ne magon, ða sceolon ða lāreowas gegaderian, Homl. Th. i. 190, 6. Munuclif wæron gehældene, and ða woruldmenn wæron wære wið heora fynd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150; 20, 120. Woruldmanna gebeorðscypas *secularium conuiuia*, Anglia xiii. 375, 133. [For nane weorlðmōnne for *no man on earth*, Laym. 28131. Þe wisdom of þeos wise worlðmen *sapientia sapientum*, Kath. 486. O. H. Ger. weralt-mann *a man*.]

weorold-mēd, e; *f. Worldly recompense*:—Ne sceal nān man woruld-mēde wilnian æt ðam cuman, for ðam ðe him is gehāten ēce gefeā fore on Godes rice, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15.

weorold-nīd, -neod, e; *f. Secular need, need in worldly matters, temporal necessity*:—Se cyngc beoðeþ eallum his gerēfan, ðæt gē ðam abbodan æt eallum worulðneodum beorgan swā ge betst magon, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 30. [O. H. Ger. weralt-nōt *tribulatio*.]

weorold-nytt, e; *f. Use in this world, temporal advantage*:—Āweccan ðas wæstmas ūs tō worulðnytte, Lchdm. i. 400, 6; Cd. Th. 59, 7; Gen. 960; 62, 18; Gen. 1016.

weorold-prýt, -prýd, e; *f. Worldly pride*:—Næs heó, swā nū æðel-borene men synt, mid ofermettūm āfyllled, ne mid woruldprýdum, Lchdm. iii. 428, 32.

weorold-ræden, *c*; *f*. *The rule or way of the world*:—Hē ne forwyrnde woroldrædenne, *Beo. Th.* 2289; *B.* 1142.

weorold-rica, *an*; *m*. *A man of great worldly power or wealth*:—Gif him ænig heāfodnan hwiles pinges forwyrnde . . . him sōna getidode his Scyppendes ārīastnys dæs de se woruldrīca him forwyrnde on ær, *Homl. Th.* ii. 514, 17. Ne cyning ne woruldrīca, *Lehm.* iii. 442, 36. Unrihtwīse dēman and gērfan and ealle ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and scollfe and godwebbum and eallum ungestreōnum, *Wulfst.* 183, 8. *v.* next word.

weorold-ric; *adj.* *Having worldly power or wealth*:—Sum dýre bið woruldrīc men, *Exon. Th.* 295, 26; *Crā.* 39. Nænigum woruldrīc men ne cininge sylfum, *Blickl. Homl.* 223, 27. Woruldrīc men, ðe āhte on dýsse worlde mycelne welan and swiðe mōdelico gestreōn and manigfealde, 113, 5. Woruldrīca manna deāþ, 107, 29.

weorold-ric, *es*; *n.* *I. the kingdom of this world, this world*:—Ne þearf ic ænigre ære wēnan on woruldrīc, *Cd. Th.* 62, 32; *Gen.* 1024: 67, 33; *Gen.* 1110: 99, 4; *Gen.* 1641. Eorðcyninga se wīstesa on woruldrīc, 202, 25; *Exod.* 393: 201, 1; *Exod.* 365. Bibeād ic eow ðæt gē brōþor mīne in woruldrīc wel ārēten, *Exon. Th.* 91, 32; *Cri.* 1501: 275, 12; *Jul.* 549: 290, 14; *Wand.* 65: 442, 16; *Kl.* 13. Hū wolde ðæt geweorðan on woruldrīc? *Elen. Kmbl.* 910; *El.* 456. In woruldrīc, 2095; *El.* 1049. Hē hēt ðæt on woruldrīc wunian ēce fundavit eam in secula, *Ps. Th.* 77, 68. Ne beo nænig man hēr on woruldrīc on his gēþohte tō mōdig, *Blickl. Homl.* 109, 27. For hwar winneþ ðis wæter geond woruldrīc? *Salm. Kmbl.* 785; *Sal.* 392.

II. a kingdom of this world, an earthly kingdom, earthly power:—Nāht woruldrīcs fæstes beon ne mæg, *Bt.* 8; *Fox* 26, 11. Ic ongite ðætte ælces gōdes genōg nis on dīsum woruldwelan, ne æltæwe anweald nis on nānum woruldrīce *video nec opibus sufficientiam, nec regnis potentiam posse contingere*, 33, 1; *Fox* 120, 3. Hē hine (*Nebuchadnezzar*) āscēad of ðam woruldrīce (world-, *Cott. MSS.*), *Past.* 4; *Swt.* 39, 21. Woruldrīc, *Cd. Th.* 253, 2; *Dan.* 589. Ðū woruldrīcūm wealdest eallum, *Ps. Th.* 144, 13. On woruldrīcūm, 77, 2. Geond woruldrīc, 113, 9. [Wha wolde wenen a pissere weorlde, *Laym.* 15179. Þe lapa gast himm bæd all weoreldrichess ahte, *Orm.* 11800. *O. Sax.* weorold-riki the world; *earthly power*: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-riki orbis terrarum.]

weorold-riht, *es*; *n.* *I. right in worldly matters, civil or secular law*:—Wylle wē ārest, ðæt Godes riht forf gā and woruldrīht syððan, *Wulfst.* 274, 20. Beo on ðære scīre bisceop and se ealdorman and ðær ægðer tæcan ge Godes riht ge woruldrīht, *L. Edg.* ii. 5; *Th. i.* 268, 5. *II. the law that should govern the world*:—Drylten sceāwaþ hwær ða eardien ðe his æ healden; gesið hē ða dōmas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, ða hē g-sette, *Exon. Th.* 105, 25; *Gū.* 28.

weorold-sacu, *c*; *f.* *A dispute about worldly matters*:—Ælce wīg-wæpna and æghwylce woruldsaca læte man stille, *Wulfst.* 170, 9. [*O. Sax.* werold-saka a worldly matter: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sahha mortalis res.]

weorold-sælpa; *pl. f.* *This world's goods, earthly blessings*:—Eālā hwæper ge nētenlican men ongonon hwelc se wela sið and se anweald and ða woruldsælpa? *Bt.* 16, 2; *Fox* 50, 36 note. Nis ðe nāht swiþor ðonne ðæt ðū forloren hæst ða woruldsælpa ðe ðū ār hæfdest (*fortuna prioris affectu tabescis*). Ic ongite ðæt ða woruldsælpa ðlecaþ ðam mōðum ðe hi willaþ beswīcan, 7, 1; *Fox* 16, 8–12: 8; *Fox* 26, 5, 8. Mē āblendan ðas ungetreowan woruldsælpa *dum levibus maleficiis bonis fortuna faveret, paene caput tristis merserat hora meum*, 2; *Fox* 4, 9; *Met.* 2, 10. Se ymbhoga dýssa woruldsælpa, 7, 54. Woruldsælpa, *Bt.* 12; *Fox* 36, 29. Swā hi mōð ær swiðor tō ðam woruldsælpm gewunod wæs, 1; *Fox* 4, 1. Ic wolde ðæt wit mære sprecan ymbe ða woruldsælpa *vellem pauca tecum fortunae ipsius verbis agitare*, 7, 3; *Fox* 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-sālida fortuna, terrena felicitas.] *v.* weorold-gesælpa.

weorold-scaeft, *c*; *f.* *A creature of this world, an earthly creature*:—Wuldres Waldend and woruldscaefta, *Exon. Th.* 188, 20; *Az.* 48. Woruldscaefta wuldor, 190, 16; *Az.* 74. *v.* weorold-gescaeft.

weorold-sceam, *c*; *f.* *Worldly shame, disgrace among men*:—Wāla ðære woruldsceame, ðe nū habbaþ Engle. . . Oft twēgen sēmen oððe prý drīfaþ ða drāfe cristenra manna fram sē tō sē . . . ūs eallum tō woruldsceame, *Wulfst.* 163, 3–7. Ða ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ænigre woruldsceame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, 191, 5. For woruldsceame, *L. P.* 12; *Th.* ii. 320, 22. Gif wif be oðrum were forlicge, and hit open weorde, geweorde heo tō woruldsceame hire sylfre, *L. C. S.* 54; *Th. i.* 406, 7. Tō woruldsceame, *Wulfst.* 168, 14. [Æfter muchel woruldsceame (worliche same, and *MS.*) wurdscipe, *Laym.* 8323.]

weorold-scipe, *es*; *m*. *A worldly affair, an affair of this life*:—Ne scyle nān Godes deow hine selfne tō ungemetlice bindan on woruldsceapum (world-, *Cott. MSS.*), ðý læs hē mislicge ðam ðe hē ār hine selfne gesceald *nemo militans Deo implicat se negotiis secularibus, ut ei placeat, cui se probavit*, *Past.* 18; *Swt.* 131, 2. [Himm þatt ledenn shall þiss lif, himm birp all weoreldshipe fien, *Orm.* 6322.]

weorold-snotor; *adj.* *Wise in earthly matters*:—Ægelwīg se woruldsnotra abbot on Eofeshame, *Chr.* 1078; *Erl.* 215, 29. Woruldsnotte nien (*naturalists*) secgaþ, ðæt ða fīscas sýn on sē hūndteontiges cynna and dreō and fiftiges, *Shru.* 65, 31. Weoruldsnottrum *gymnosophistis*, *Wrt.*

Voc. ii. 81, 52. Ne weorþeþ on worulde ænig woruldsnotera (woruld-, *v. l.*) þonne hē wyrcþ *there shall be none in the world that has more worldly cunning than he (Antichrist) has*, *Wulfst.* 54, 21.

weorold-sorh; *gen. -sorge*; *f.* *Worldly care, care of this life*:—Hwonon wurde ðū mid dīssum woruldsorgum ðus swiþe geswenced? . . . Gewitaþ nū, āwīrgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegenes mōðe, *Bt.* 3, 1; *Fox* 4, 20–23. Ðæt gemearr ðære woruldsorga *civitarum secularium impedimentum*, *Past.* 51; *Swt.* 401, 21. Bæd heo ðæt heo mōste weoruldsorge and gýmne forlætan *postulans ut saeculi curas relinquere permitteretur*, *Bd.* 4, 19; *S.* 587, 38.

weorold-spēd, *c*; *f.* *I. worldly wealth*; generally in plural, *this world's goods*:—Syllan ðone teoþan dæl ūre woruldspeða, *Blickl. Homl.* 35, 20. Mid hire æhtum and woruldspeðan *possessionibus suis et mundanis opibus*, *L. Ecg.* P. ii. 16; *Th.* ii. 188, 3. Weoroldspēdum, *Bd.* 1, 27; *S.* 489, 27. Ða ðe habbaþ weoroldspēde *habentes subsidia*, *S.* 490, 8. Hē him weoroldspēde and æhte (*locus facultatis*) forgeaf, 3, 24; *S.* 556, 42. Ðē Dryhten geaf welan and wiste and woruldspeða, *Andr. Kmbl.* 636; *An.* 318. Ðonne hiē winiaþ ðæt hiē hira woruldspeða (world-, *Cott. MSS.*) īcen ðonne weoðað hiē bedælede ðæs ēcean æðles ūres Fæder *dum hic multiplicari appetunt, illic ab aeterno patrimonio exheredes fiunt*, *Past.* 44; *Swt.* 333, 5. On ðara mǣnfulra forþforlætenesse on ðas woruldspeða, *Bt.* 5, 1; *Fox* 10, 23. Nolde hē him gecōasan welige yldran, ac ða ðe hæfdon lytle woruldspeða, *Blickl. Homl.* 23, 26; 37, 36.

II. worldly success:—Syndon ðīne willan on woruldspeðum rihte, *Cd. Th.* 234, 11; *Dan.* 290; *Exon. Th.* 185, 20; *Az.* 10.

weorold-spēdig; *adj.* *Rich in this world's goods, wealthy*:—Se ðe winiaþ ðæt wolde on ðam angienne his lifes woruldspeðig (woruld-, *Cott. MSS.*) weorðan *qui in principio hereditari festinat*, *Past.* 44; *Swt.* 333, 2.

weorold-spræc, *c*; *f.* *Worldly speech, conversation on worldly matters*:—Ne forlæte preost his godcundnyse, ne ne fō tō woruldspræcum, *L. Ælf.* C. 30; *Th.* ii. 354, 2. Gē luþaþ woruldspræca, 34; *Th.* ii. 356, 20. Hine sylfre ægðer ge wið woruldspræce ge wið woruldspræc wariþ hē and healde, *L. E. I.* 21; *Th.* ii. 414, 38.

weorold-steor, *c*; *f.* *A secular penalty*:—Gif for godbōtan feolibōt āriseþ . . . ðæt gebyrþ . . . næfre tō woruldrīcan īðelan glengan, ac for woruldssteor tō godcundan neodan, *L. Eth.* vi. 51; *Th.* i. 328, 9.

weorold-strengu; *f.* *Physical strength*:—Mec feōda sum feore besnyþe, woruldsstrenga binom, *Exon. Th.* 407, 30; *Rā.* 27, 2.

weorold-strūdere, *-strūtere*, *es*; *m*. *A spoiler of this world's goods*:—Ne mōt mid rihte nān preost beon gītsiende mangere, ne woruldsstrūtere on gereðscipe, *L. Ælf.* P. 49; *Th.* ii. 386, 7. Tō helle sculan gītersas, rýperas and reāferas and woruldsstrūderas, *Wulfst.* 26, 17; 105, 36. Cristen cyning sceal rýperas and reāferas and ðas woruldsstrūderas hatian and hýnan, *L. P.* 2; *Th.* ii. 304, 19.

weorold-stund, *c*; *f.* *Time spent in this world*:—Mē ne woldon folc oncnāwan, deāh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum (*in the hours I spent on earth*) wundra gefremede, *Elen. Kmbl.* 725; *El.* 363. [*O. Sax.* weorold-stunda.]

weorold-pearf, *c*; *f.* *What is needed for the life of this world*:—Swā swā hē gehēt him andlyfne and heora weoruldtearfe forfegan, eac swylce lýfnesse scealde ðæt hī mōstan Cristes geleāfan bodian eis, ut promiserat, *cum administratione victus temporalis, licentiam quoque praedicandi non abstulit*, *Bd.* 1, 25; *S.* 487, 19.

weorold-pearfa, *an*; *m*. *One who is needy in the matter of this world's goods*:—Ic eom wædla and worldepearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, *Ps. Th.* 69, 6.

weorold-pearfende; *adj.* *Deficient in this world's goods, needy*:—Earme men, worldepearfende, *Exon. Th.* 83, 4; *Cri.* 1351.

weorold-peawas; *pl. m.* *Conduct in the affairs of this world*:—Se was on woruldeawum se rihtwīstesta in the conduct of his life he was most righteous, *Bt.* 1; *Fox* 2, 13.

weorold-þegen, *es*; *m*. *A secular thane*:—Mæssepreostas ād and woruldeþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendýre, *L. O.* 12; *Th.* i. 182, 14; *L. Wg.* 5; *Th.* i. 186, 10.

[**weorold-peowdōm**, *es*; *m.* *Secular service*:—Hī hit frēodon wið ealle weoruldpeodum, *Chr.* 963; *Erl.* 121, 31.]

weorold-ping, *es*; *n.* *A worldly thing, matter, affair*:—Ne sý nān sacerdhādes man ðe durre geþristlæcan, ðæt ænig ðara fata, ðe tō godcundum bigonge gehālgod bið, tō ænigum woruldpinge dō (*put it to any secular use*), *L. E. I.* 18; *Th.* ii. 412, 30. Mid ungerisenlicum gewilnunge dīssa worulddinga (world-, *Cott. MSS.*) *ambitione inhonestā*, *Past.* 21; *Swt.* 157, 9. Sió ūterre ābigunge dīssa worulddinga ðæs monnes mōd gedreift *cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsim*, 22; *Swt.* 169, 13. Worulddinga, *pref.* *Swt.* 5, 3. Hē wæs hwōn giernende dīssa worulddinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, *Ors.* 6, 30; *Swt.* 280, 29. Hwæder ðæt nū sió tō talianne wāclic and unnyt, ðætte nutwyrþost is ealra worulddinga, ðæt is anweald? *num imbecillum, ac sine virtutibus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius*?

Bt. 24, 4; *Fox* 86, 17. Ðonne hē lægnaþ ðæt hē sió ābigod mid worulddingum *dum se urgeri mundanis tumultibus gaudet*, *Past.* 18; *Swt.* 129, 3. Freom in weorulddingum in saeculi rebus strenuus, *Bd.* 4,

2; S. 566, 18. On woruldþing, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 17. Of wurdfulre mægde æfter woruldþingum of a family honourable from a worldly point of view, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 14. Wē forlētton ealle woruldþing nos dimisimus omnia (Mk. 10, 28), Homl. Th. i. 392, 32, 28. Ðā ðā his geōgod æfter gecynde woruldþing lufian sceolde, ii. 118, 23, [3if he forleasð þas lenan woruldþing, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 30. He hadde michel of wereldþinge, ii. 127, 16. To geornenn æfter weoruldþing, Orm. 2966.]

weorold-wæpen, es; *n.* A weapon used in this world's warfare:—Ðā was fēower gear ær his fulwithe, ðæt hē woroldwæpno wæg (he bore this world's arms), Blickl. Homl. 213, 4.

weorold-wæter, es; *n.* An ocean:—Saga mē, hū fela is woroldwætra? Ic ðe secge, twā sindon sealte sæ, and twā fersce, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 24.

weorold-wela, an; *m.* Worldly wealth, worldly good:—Se woroldwela (pompa) his frætewunga āweorpende fleah, Gl. Prud. 52 a. Sume mægon habban ælles woroldwelan geōg hūc census exuberat, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30. Hē wilnā þwæthweg ðises woroldwelan, 26, 2; Fox 94, 3. Hī geleafan ceōsaþ ofer woroldwelan, Exon. Th. 230, 30; Ph. 480. Ne weard ænig eorðlic cyning mærra ðonne Salomon weard þurh āghwylene woroldwelan, Wulfst. 277, 23. Ða woroldwelan synt gesceapene to biſwice ðām monnum ðe beoþ neātenum geſice, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 2. Swylcra fela woroldwelen (cf. ealne ðisne andweardan welan, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 20), Met. 19, 26. Waa iēow welegum, ðe iōwer lufu eall and tōþopa is on eōwrum woroldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 24. Ðiossum woroldwelum, 45; Swt. 239, 6. Ðas land beoð neāh ðām burgum ðe beoð eallum woroldwelum gefyllt hīc est ciuitas uicina diues, omnibus bonis plena, Nar. 34, 33. [Gif þu best ahteles . . . ac gef þu hauest woroldwelle . . . , O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 28. O. Sax. werold-welo: O. H. Ger. weralt-wolun; pl. mammona.]

weorold-weorc, es; *n.* I. worldly work, secular occupation:—Ðām tidum þonne gē ða rædinge hālgira bōca forlætan and ða gebeda, þonne sculon gē on sum nytlic weoroldweorc fōn, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 10. Nænig mon ne gefriſtlæce on ðone hālgan dæg on nān weoroldweorc befon, 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. II. in a special sense, mechanics:—Mechanica, ðæt ys weoroldweorces cræft, Shr. 152, 16.

weorold-weorþſcipe, es; *m.* Worldly honour, civil dignity:—Hæbbe hē (the priest) Godes miltse, and to woroldweorþſcipe ðæt hē sý þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrde (his civil status is that of a thane), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Tō woroldwurdscipe sī hē þegenlage wyrde, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16; Wulfst. 270, 32.

weorold-widl, es; *n.* Worldly pollution, defilement contracted in this life:—Ðæt fyr georne ælcere eorðan sceatas, oþþæt eall hafap æodes leoma woroldwides wom wæſene forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 25; Cri. 1007.

weorold-wig, es; *n.* The warfare of this world:—Ne gebyraþ him (the priest) nādor ne tō wīfe ne tō woroldwige, L. Edg. C. 60; Th. ii. 256, 35. Woroldwige, L. Eth. ix. 30; Th. i. 346, 23.

weorold-willa, an; *m.* A worldly good:—Monige habbaþ ælces woroldwillan geōg, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30 note.

weorold-wilnung, e; *f.* Worldly desire:—Ðæt lif ðara gesinhwena, ðeāh hit ful wundorlic ne siē on mægenum weoroldwilnungum tō wiðſtandanne, hit mæg ðeāh biōn orsorglic ælcra wita, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 21. Fram weoroldwilnungum hine sceal gehwā fremdian a seculi actibus se facere alienum, R. Ben. 17, 4.

weorold-wis; *adj.* I. worldly wise, having knowledge of the ways of the world:—On ðōre wisan mon sceal manian ða woroldwisan (cf. ða ðe ðisse worulde lotwreacas cunnon and ða lufgeaþ, 30; Swt. 203, 5), on ðōre ða dysegan aliter huius mundi sapientes admonendi sunt, aliter hebentes, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 16. Ðonne hē gesyhd ða welegan and ða weoroldwisan sweltan cum uiderit sapientem morientem, Ps. Th. 48, 8.

II. having secular knowledge, learned:—Ðone hys yldran befaſton on hys cnythāde sumum woroldwysan men, ðæt hē æt ðam leornode ða seofon cræftas, Shr. 152, 11. Hēton woroldwīse menn wordsāwere ðone æðelan lārcow Paulus ab huius mundi sapientibus prædicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4. [þe king sende æfter witen, æfter woroldwīse monne, ða wisdom cuden, Laym. 15496. O. H. Ger. weralt-wis mundi sapiens, gymnosophista, maleficus.]

weorold-wiſdōm, es; *m.* Secular knowledge, science, learning:—Ða dohtar befaste se fæder tō lāre, ðæt heo on woroldwysdōme wære getogen æfter Grēcistre ūdwytgeunge and Læðenre getingnyse, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20. His fæder and his frynd hine befaſtan tō lāre tō woroldwiſdōme, 3, 5. Ða ðe woldon woroldwiſdōm gecneorðlice leornian, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27. Ungetogene menn gecæðs Drihten him tō leorningcnihtum, and hī swā geteuh, ðæt heora lār oferstāh ealne woroldwiſdōm, 576, 30. Ða seofon cræftas on ðam beoþ gemeted ealle weoroldwysdōmas, Shr. 152, 12. [O. H. Ger. weralt-wistuom sapientia.]

weorold-wise, an; *f.* What is usual in the world, a fashion of the world:—Hē bæd ðæt Godes yrra ofer hī ne cōme, ne him wære hwæs (hwæt?) gneades ne oþpera woroldwīse. Ðā com stefn of heofonum and seō cwæð: . . . 'Gif hwile man on micelre neāðþearfnesse bið ðin gemyndig . . . ic gefremme ðas mannes neāðþearfnesse' he prayed that God's anger should not come upon them, nor that aught of penury or of other

ills that are fashions of this world might be theirs. Then came a voice from heaven, and it said: . . . If any man in great need shall be mindful of thee . . . I will perform that man's need, Shr. 77, 1-9.

weorold-wita, an; *m.* A secular or lay counsellor:—Gif feohbōt ariſeþ, swā swā wise woroldwitan tō steore gesettan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Wise eac wæron woroldwitan ðe ærest gesettan tō godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. Worldwitan, ix. 348, 13.

weorold-wite, es; *n.* I. a punishment suffered in this world, a punishment on earth:—Forgield me ðin lif, ðæs ðe ic ðe mīn þurh woroldwite weorð gesælde, Exon. Th. 90, 22; Cri. 1478.

II. a secular (in contrast with an ecclesiastical) punishment, secular penalty, money-fine:—Sunnandaga cýþinga forbeode man georne be fullan worldwite, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 8. Gif hæðen cild binnon .ix. nihton þurh gimeliste forfaren sī, beþan for Gode biþton woroldwite; and gif hit ofer nigan niht gewurde, beþan for Gode and gilde .xii. ōr, L. N. P. L. 10; Th. ii. 292, 7.

weorold-wlenou (-o); *indecl.* -wlenc, e; *f.* Worldly pride, worldly pomp:—Bisceopum gebyreþ, ðæt hī woroldwlence ne hēðan tō swýðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Hī læccaþ of manna begeatum lōc hwæt hī gefōn magan . . . Syððan hī hit habbaþ, hī glencgaþ heora wif mid ðam ðe hī weofoda sceoldan, and maciaþ eall heom sylfum tō woroldwlence, 19; Th. ii. 328, 9. Ða mon sceal swā micle mā hātan ðonne biddan swā man ongiæt ðæt hīe for ðissum woroldwlencum (worldwlencium, Cott. MSS.) biōt suður upāhafene and on ofermettum ādundene talibus rectum tanto rectius iubetur, quanto in rebus transiortis altitudine cogitationis intumescunt, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21.

weorold-wrenc, es; *m.* A worldly wile, a trick of this world:—Ða ðe woroldmonnum dinceaþ dysige, ða geciesð Dryhten, for ðām ðæt hē ða lytegan, ðe mid ðissum woroldwrencium biōt upāhæfene, gescende quae stulta sunt mundi, elegit Deus, ut confundat sapientes, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 24.

weorold-wuniend, es; *m.* or -wuniende; *adj.* A dweller in this world; or dwelling in this world:—Biþton moncynne, ðara micles tō feola woroldwuniendra wiñd wið gecynde, Met. 13, 17.

weorpan (wurpan, wyrpan); *p.* wearp, *pl.* wurpon; *pp.* worpen. I. to cast, throw, fling. (1) with acc. of what is thrown:—Heō wearp twēgen feorðlingas misti duo minuta, Mk. 12, 42. Hē wearp wundenmæl, ðæt hit on eorðan læg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Hī wurpon tūn betweox him, Homl. Th. i. 246, 3. Swā swā mid unmaētnesse micles stormes worpen beon quasi tempestatis impetu jactari, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40. (1 a) where further the direction or end of throwing is marked, (a) by the dative:—Weorpaþ hit hundum, Ex. 22, 31. Nī nā gōð ðæt man nīne bearna hlāf and hundum weorpe (worpe, *v.l.*), Mk. Skt. 7, 27. Ðā hēt hē hine wurpan deorum, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 245. (β) by prepositions or adverbs:—Ic wyrpe max mīne on eā, and angl ic wyrpe . . . Ic wyrpe ða unclēnan ūt, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 9-17. Hira tū sē on lond wearp, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9; 1009; Erl. 142, 6. Se deofol wearp ænne stān tō ðære bellan, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 9. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord, i. 246, 2. Hig tōðældon hys reaf, and wurpon hlot ðær ofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hī wurpon hine on ðone bāt, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 17. Ofen esnas wurpon wudu oninnan, Cd. Th. 231, 10; Dan. 245. Hī wurpon hyra wæpen ofðūne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. 'Wurp (projice) hig on eorðan.' And hē wearp, Ex. 4, 3. Wurf hym mete tōforan, Lechdm. i. 246, 3. Weorþ hit ūt, Mt. Skt. 9, 47. Worp ðone beām of ego ðin, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Weorþ (wurp, *v.l.*) ðinne angel ūt, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Wurpaþ hit ūt on ðæt wæter, Ex. 1, 22. Ðæt hē wurpe his cynhelm and gecneowige æt ðas fiseres gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 578, 6. Hwile eower sī sylneās weorpe (wurpe, *v.l.*) stān on hī, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Be ðære cope þe se mon his ūtgang þurh ðone mūd him fram weorpe, Lechdm. ii. 236, 13. Swylce mon wurpe (worpe, MS. A.; worpað, Lind.; worpes, Rush., jaceat) gōð sēd on his land, Mk. Skt. 4, 26. Ic hēt hit weorpan on fyr, Ex. 32, 24. Hēt twelf weras nymtan twelf stānas . . . and habban forð mid eow to eowere wicstowe and wurpan hig ðær praecipie eis, ut tollant . . . duodecim lapides, quos ponetis in loco castrorum, Jos. 4, 3. Worpende ða scillingas in temple projectis argenteis in templo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. Heora lichoman on ða eā worpene wæron, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 6. (2) with dat. of what is thrown. Cf. Icel. verpa with dat.:—Hē teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Georges weard wearp wælfyre, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582; Exon. Th. 478, 11; Ruin. 39. (2 a) where the direction or end of throwing is marked:—Streāmas weorpaþ on stealchleopa stāne and sonde, Exon. Th. 382, 5; Rā. 3, 6.

I a. to throw (as in to throw open):—Mycel wynd wearp upp ða ðuru, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 347. II. where a (forcible) change of a person's place or condition is made (lit. or fig.), to cast into prison, cast off, out, throw into a form, drive out:—Ic ne weorpe (wyrpe, wurpe, *v.l.*) ūt ðone ðe tō mē cymð, Jn. Skt. 6, 37. Gif ðū worpes ūsig si eicis nos, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 31. Ðū wurpe þeode ejecisti gentes, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Hē wearp lōsep on cweartenn, Gen. 39, 20; Cd. Th. 20, 7; Gen. 304. Hē wearp hine on ðæt morder innan, 22, 18; Gen. 342. Hē wearp hine of ðam heān stōle, 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hē wearp hine

on wýrnies lic, 31, 26; Gen. 491. Hē ūt weorpe earme þearfan *ejiciantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Men sædon dæt hiō sceolde mid hire drýcræft weorpan men an wildeðeora lic, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hiē worpene beōd in helle grund, Elen. Kmbl. 2606; El. 1304. III. *to move a thing from one position to another, in the phrase weorpan tō handa to hand over*:—Weorpe hē done ceap tō handa, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12; L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 74, 19; 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Scal se ðe hine āh weorpan hine tō handa hlāforde and mægum, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15.

IV. in metaphorical senses:—Drihten ādrīfð fram eow ælc yfel and wyrdp ongēn eowere fynd *auferet Dominus a te omnem languorem, et infirmitates pessimas non inferet tibi, sed cunctis hostibus tuis*, Deut. 7, 15. Ðonne hiō wyrdp (wirpð, Cott. MSS.) on dæt geðōht hwæthugu tō bigietenne *dum adipiscenda quaeque cogitationi obicit*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 22. Ne andswarast ðū nān ðing āgēn dæt ðas ðe on weorpaþ (wurpaþ, v.l.) *non respondis quicquam ad ea quae tibi obiciuntur ab his?* Mk. Skt. 14, 60. Him man wearp on, dæt hē wæs ðes cynges swica hē wæs charged with being a traitor to the king, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3. Ðý læs æfre cwæðan oðtre þeodā: 'Hwær com eower God?' and ūs dæt on eāgum worpen þær manna wese mæst atgæder *nequendo dicant in gentibus: 'Ubi est Deus eorum?' et innotescant in nationibus coram oculis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 10.

V. *to reach an object by throwing, to throw and hit, to strike with something, (1) with gen. of what is thrown*:—Hē hine ongon wæteres weorpan hē *threw water upon him*, Beo. Th. 5575; B. 2791. (2) with a preposition:—Gif men cīðaþ and hira oðer hys nēxtan mid stāne wirpð oððe mid fýste slied si *risati fuerint uiri et percusserit alter proximum suum lapide vel pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. Seō clāmnys wirpð ða gālŋysse mid stāne *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 b. Seō sýfernes mid stāne wearp ða gālŋesse on ðone mūd *sobrietas lapidem iacit et percutit os luxuriae*, 48 a. [O. E. Homl. werpen: Laym. weorpen, werpen, worpen; 2nd MS. werpe, weorpe: Orn. werppen: A. R. weorpen, worpen: Gen. and Ex. weipen: O. and N. werpe, worpe: Goth. wairpan: O. Sax. werpan: O. Frs. werpa: O. H. Ger. werfan: Icel. verpa.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-, wið-, ymb-weorpan; weorpan.

weorpe. v. wande-weorpe, seale-weorpan (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 15.

weorpere, es; m. A thrower (cf. *to throw* as a wrestling term):—Ic (mead) eom weorpere, efne tō eorpan ealne ceorl (cf. Aldhelm's riddle: *Pedum gressus titubantes sterno ruina*), Exon. Th. 409, 27; Rā. 28, 7.

weorpness. v. on-weorpness.

weorr; adj. Bad, grievous:—Ðæt wæs ðam weorode weor tō gepoliŋenne (cf. sār tō gepoliŋenne, 3375; An. 1691), Andr. Kmbl. 3317; An. 1661. v. wirsa.

weorras, weorþ a place. v. wear, worþ.

weorþ, weorþe, worþ, wurþ, wyrþ, es; n. I. *worth, value, (1) of things*:—Underwēd dæt sý ðas ories oðer healf weorð a security that is half as much again as the value of the cattle, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Be ðas ceāpes weorðe (wyrðe, v.l.), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 16. Be ēwes weorðe (wyrðe, v.l.), 55; Th. i. 138, 6. Be his wliŋes weorðe . . . swā man dæt weorð up āwæran mihte, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 6-10. Gilde ðas pyttes hlāforð ðara nýtena wurð, Ex. 21, 34. (2) of persons, *worth, worthiness*:—Ðæt be ðære cennendra gefyrhtum ðas bearnes weorþe ongyten wære, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27.

II. *price of anything sold, amount paid for purchase or redemption*:—Hig cwædon: 'Hyt is blōdes weorð' (v.l. wurð, word, Lind.: weorð, Rush., *praetium sanguinis*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6, 7, 9. Noldon hig nānes wurðes onfon, ac forgeafon him ða birgene, Gen. 23, 6. Hi sumne dæl heora landes wurðes æthæfdon, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hire innoþ ðū gefyldest mid ealles middangeardes weorþe (cf. Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120 infra, and next passage), Blickl. Homl. 89, 19. Hē āhongen wæs fore moncytnes mænforwyrhtum, ðær hē līfes ceāpode mid ðý weorðe, Exon. Th. 68, 3; Cri. 1098. Hē monige mid weorþe ālýsde hē redeemed many by purchase, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 15. Gebycge hē ða lond æt hire mid halfe weorðe let him buy the lands of her at half price, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 120, 28. Giboht worðe miclum, Rtl. 27, 1. Ðū becýppest folc ðīn būton weorðe, Ps. Spl. 43, 14; Ps. Surt. 43, 13. Geseald tō miclum weorðe (wurðe, wyrðe, v.l.), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 9. 'Ic sille eow hundteontig þūsenda mittan hwætes tō ðam wurðe ðe ic hit bebohte' . . . Ðæt wyrð ðe hē mid ðam hwæte genam hē āgeaf āgēan tō ðære ceastre bōte, Th. Ap. 10, 1-9. Fæder gesealde bearn wið weorðe (wurðe, v.l.), Wulfst. 161, 7. Mon āceorfe ða tungan of, dæt hiē mon nā undeorran weorðe mōste lēsan ðonne hiē mon be ðam were geeahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. Syle ðū hig wið wurðe and bring dæt wurð tō ðære stōwe, and bige mid ðam ylcau feō swā hwæt swā ðe līcige, Deut. 14, 25-26; 24, 7. Ðæt hē dæt weorð āgife tō ālýsnesse his sāwle *pretium redemptionis animae suae*, Ps. Th. 48, 7; Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 14. Ālēsan wē ūre sāule ða hwile ðe wē dæt weorþ on ūrum gesealde habban, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10. Tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ (cf. Blickl. Homl. 89, 10 supra), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120. Forgelde hē dæt lond, and dæt worth gedaele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 234, 33. Wurð, Ex. 21, 35; Homl. Th. i. 62, 3; 316, 11. Him man his weorð āgefe let the price of the chattel be

returned to him, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 11. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feower peninga weorð (*that costs more than fourpence*), L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Þēh ðe hē hiē sume wið feō gesealde, hē dæt weorð nolde āgan dæt him mon wið sealde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 17. Ðæs hwætēs wurð ðe hē ðe sealde, Gen. 44, 2. Weorð, Exon. Th. 90, 23; Cri. 1478. III. *amount to be paid in compensation*:—Mid weorðe forgelde man, L. Ethb. 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Gif esne oðerne oflēa, ealne weorðe forgelde, 86; Th. i. 24, 11. Gif esnes eāge and fōt of weorðeþ āslagen, ealne weorðe hine forgelde, 87; Th. i. 24, 14. IV. *worth, as in penny-worth, amount of a certain value*:—Nabbaþ hē genōh on twēgēra hundred penega weorðe (wurþe, v.l.) hlāfes *ducentorum denariorum panes non sufficiunt eis*, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Sceōte man æt āghwilece hīde þænig oððe fāniges weorð, Wulfst. 181, 8; L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 10. Ðæt hyra ægðer hæbbe .lx. penenga wyrð . . . dæt sý .xxx. penega wyrð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 23, 24. [Goth. wairpa galaubanna usbahtai pretio empti: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. werð; n.: O. H. Ger. werð; n. pretium, aestimatio: Icel. verð; n.] v. mann-, or-, pening-weorþ; wirþa.

weorþ, worþ, wurþ, wirþ, wyrþ, wirþe, wierþe, wyrþe, weorþe; adj. I. *worth, of value, (1) referring to saleable things*:—Ewe bið mid hire giunge sceāpe scift. weorð, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Oxan horn bið .x. peninga weorð, 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Hū mycel feōs hið wiære wurð, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 33. Nās ān hīd landes, dæt hē nyste hwæs heōd wurð wæs, 1086; Erl. 222, 11. Ðæt yrfe dæt wære .xxx. penig wyrð, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Genime man .vi. scift. weorð (wurð, v.l.) wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Āgife man ān ram weorðe .iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 7. (2) in other cases where money is to be paid:—Gif mon oðrum wongtōd of āslēa, geselle .iiii. scift. tō bōte. Monnes tux bið .xv. scift. weorð, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 13. Ðæt man finde of ðam yrfe æt Ceorlatūne healfes pundes wyrðne sāl-sceat, and healfes pundes sālscet fram Cynnuc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 11-14. (3) in cases where a scale expressed in money can be fixed:—Pundes weorðne ād, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 2. Wurdne, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 17.

II. *possessed of honours, honourable or noble as regards position, great*:—Swā weorð man wine druncen *quasi potens crapulatus a vino*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Wyrdro ðec *honoratio te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 8. Ða gislas ðe on ðam here weorþuste wæron, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 10. Ðara monna ðe in ðam here weorþuste wæron, 878; Erl. 80, 21. III. *honoured, highly thought of, held in esteem, valued, dear*:—Nānig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan ongeat yfelne (cf. yfelwillende men nānne weorþsne næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17), Met. 8, 37. Ic næfre ne geseah nānne wīne mon ðe mā wolde biūn wrecca and earm and ælþiōdig and forsewen, ðonne welig and weorþ and rice and foremære on his āgenum earde, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17; Lchdm. iii. 156, 24. Ðīn word unwāþ weorþ on heofenum, Ps. Th. 118, 89. His noma wæs ā seopþan weorð and mære weorðen, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4. Deofolgild ðe mid ðām hādsum mannum swiðe weorð and mære wæs, 221, 7. Weorðiaþ his naman forðon hē wyrðe is (*quoniam suavis est*), Ps. Th. 134, 3. Unwīs folc ne wāt ðīne wyrðne naman, 73, 17. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wyrðe lufade, 118, 119. Hē ðām bātwearde swurde gesealde, dæt hē syðþan wæs mājme ðý weorþa (*he was the more thought of (or v. IV?) for having such a treasure*), Beo. Th. 3809; B. 1903.

IIIa. with dat. of person to whom a thing seems honourable, *precious to, dear to, prized by, held honourable by, honoured by*:—Hē eallum ðisse worulde ealdormonnum wæs leof and weorð *omnibus principibus saeculi honorabilis*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 23; Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Mōyses se ðe wæs Gode swā weorð, dæt hē oft wið hine selne spræc, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 11; Lchdm. iii. 162, 1. Weorð Denum, Beo. Th. 3633; B. 1814. Twā ðing mæg se weorþsear and se anweald geðon, gif hē becýpþ tō ðam dysgan; hē mæg hine geðon weorþne oþrum dysgum. Ac þonēcan ðe hē ðone anweald forlæt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne biþ hē ðam dysgean weorþ dignitates *honorabilem cui proveniunt redditu*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18-22. Ic (mead) eom weorð werum, Exon. Th. 409, 14; Rā. 28, 1. Nis hē nā Gode wyrð, Wulfst. 52, 5. Synd mē wīc ðīne weorðe and leofe *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Gē wyrðe wæron wuldorcýninge, Dryhtne dýre, Elen. Kmbl. 581; El. 291. Ne beó gē mē heononforð swā wurðe ne swā leofe swā gē ær wæron, ac fram mē gē beoð āsýrede, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 181. Næron hý ðý weorþan witenā ānegum, Met. 15, 12. Wurdan, Cd. Th. 27, 23; Gen. 422. Ðæt hē siō his gefērum weorþost *reuerendi civibus suis*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Ðū, seō dýreste and seō weorþeste wuldorcýninge, Exon. Th. 257, 16; Jul. 248. Ys mē ðīn gewitnes weorðast and rihtast, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Mid ðam craefte ðe ða scōndlicost wæs, þēh hē him eft se weorðesta wurde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29.

IV. *worthy, honourable, noble, excellent*:—Wæs hē mid clēnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mætre *erat abstinentiae castigatione insignis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 39. On weorcum ælmesdæda weorþ and mære, 4, 29; S. 608, 16. Ālsiaþ hwā si wyrðe (*dignus*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Mine gewitnesse weorðe and getrōwe *testamentum meum fidele*, Ps. Th. 88, 25. Habban ða mid wyrðne weorðe blisse ða ðe sēcan Drihten *exultant et laetantur qui quaerunt te*, 69, 5. Ða ðe geladode

wæron ne synt wyrde (*digni*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 8. Hwelc geseceadwis mon mihte cweþan ðæt he a þý weorþa wære, þeah he hine weorþode *quis illos putet beatos, quos miseri tribuunt honores?* Bt. 28; Fox 100, 31. Eard wæs ðý weorþa ðe wit on stóðan, hyrstum ðý hýra, Exon. Th. 495, 20; Rið. 85, 6. Se anweald and se wela ne mæg his wealend gedon nō ðý weorþon, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13.

V. *worthy of something, deserving of*, (1) with gen.:—Seal bām gelic, mon tō gemæccan, mǣppum oþres weord (*one gift deserves another in return*), Exon. Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Mīn unrihtwisnyse is mære ðonne ic forgiþenisse wyrde *sý major est iniquitas mea, quam ut veniam merear*, Gen. 4, 13; Cd. Th. 81, 19; Gen. 1347. Se wyrhta ys wyrde hys metes (*dignus cibo suo*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 52. Heo nis nānes lofes wyrþe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24; 24, 4; Fox 86, 10; Lchdm. iii. 162, 5. Hwæs bið ðæt unwæstmære treow wyrde būton sceapre æxe? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 16. For his cræftum he bið anwealdes weorþe, gif he his weorþe biþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 25. Ne onnum ðū mē nāne āre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 183, 1. Dæs cynedōmes Crist God weorðne munde, Ps. C. 155. Ða ðe ic ðær tō geladode nāron his wyrde, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11. Ða lāreowas beoþ dōmes wyrþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 23; Met. 10, 56. Hwæþerne woldest ðū dēman wites wyrþan? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 15. (2) with infin. forms:—Wē ðe nāron wurde beon his wealas gecigðe, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Ða ðing ðe weorðe sindon in gemyndum tō habbanne, Nar. 4, 9. (3) with a clause:—Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldr, Blickl. Homl. 75, 1. Dæt his lār nāre wyrþe, ðæt hī mon gehýrðe, 41, 3. Deos woruld nāre wyrde, ðæt man tō hire lufe hæfde tō swiðe, Wulfst. 273, 13. Ic neom wyrde, ðæt ic beo ðin sunu nemned *non sum dignus uocari filius tuus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 19. Se bið wurde, ðæt hine man ārwurðian, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 10. Dæt gē weorðe (wurde, *v.l.*: wyrðo, Lind.: wyrde, Rush.) sýn, ðæt gē ðas tōwerdan þing forfleon *ut digni habeamini fugere ista omnia quae futura sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 36. (4) with gen. and clause:—God is ðæs wyrde, ðæt hine werþeð and eal engla cynn hergen, Exon. Th. 281, 8; Jul. 643. (5) with gen. and dat. infin.:—þeah he his wyrde ne siē tō alēttanne, Cd. Th. 39, 8; Gen. 621. (6) with other constructions:—Hine man byrigde ful wurdlice, swā he wyrde wæs, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 36. He nāt hwæder he wurde is into ðam ecan rice, Homl. Th. i. 532, 25.

VI. *fit, meet, becoming, proper*:—Wē sculon simle seggan Gode ðoncas for eow, brōður, swā swā hit wel wierde (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) is (*ita ut dignum est*), Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. Wyrcaþ wæstni wydrie tō hreownisse, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 8.

VII. *worthy of, fit for or to, properly qualified for*, (1) with gen.:—Ðæt Martinus wære wyrde ðæs hædes, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 8. Ne fleah he ðý rice ðý his æwig mon bet wirde (wyrðe, Hatt. MS.) wære, Past. 3; Swt. 32, 17. (2) with dat. or inst.:—Templ God weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 163, 14. Nys he mē wyrde *non est me dignus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 37. Dæt he wære his biscopphæde wel wyrþe, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Ic mē sylfne nāre ðý hæde wyrþe (wyrþne, *v.l.*) dēnde, 4, 2; S. 566, 7. (3) with dat. infin.:—Hālig treow ðe wyrþe (wurde, *v.l.*) wære tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 119. Ne am ic wyrde tō ubiundane ðuogas scecea his *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calcamentorum eius*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 16. (4) with a clause:—Ne eom ic wyrde, ðæt ðū in gange under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8. Ne eom ic wyrde, ðæt ic his sceōwa þwanga uncnytte, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Se man ðæt can rihtne geleafan, þonne biþ he wyrde, ðæt he fulluht underfō, Wulfst. 33, 6; 155, 12. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hē bið ðære tīde hrowne hē ðæs wierde (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) siē, ðæt he hine besufcan mōte *aptum deceptionis tempus inquit*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 12. His weorc sceolon beon ðas weorðe (wierde, Cott. MSS.), ðæt him 6ðre menn onhyrien *si imitabilem ceteris in cunctis, quae agit, insinuat*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. Swā hwā swā ðas wyrþe biþ, ðæt he on heora ðeowdōme beon mōt, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. Hwā is ðas wyrde, ðæt āstige on Godes munt *quis ascendet in montem Domini?* Ps. Th. 23, 3. Ne eom ic ðas wyrþe, ðæt ic swā on rōde gefæstnod beo, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Ða ðe ðas wyrde beoþ, ðæt hiē heofonfæning on heora heortum beran, 79, 32. (5a) with impersonal construction:—Wæs ðæt ðas wyrde, ðæt seō stōw swā fæger wære it was fitting that the place should be so fair, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 23. Ðæt is ðas wyrde, ðætte werþeode seggen Dryhtne þonc duguda gehwylcere, Exon. Th. 38, 1; Cri. 600. For ðon is ðas wyrde, ðæt ðū ðæs weres frige ne forlæte, 248, 29; Jul. 103.

VIII. *mostly in a legal sense, (1) having a right to, entitled to, properly qualified for, possessed of*, (a) with gen.:—Gif ceorl geþeah, ðæt he hæfde fif hīda . . . ðonne wæs he þegenrihtes weorðe (wyrðe, *v.l.*), L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18; 5; Th. i. 192, 8; 6; Th. i. 192, 11. Se wæs sýþþan mæde and munde swā micelre wurde, swā ðam hæde gebirede mid rihte, 7; Th. i. 192, 14. Siē he feores wyrde and folcgyrhtre bōte, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 24; L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Ne beo he aþes wyrde *he shall not have the right to make oath*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 7. Ða hwile ðe God wille ðæt ðeara ænig siē ðe londes weorðe siē and land gehaldan cunne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 10; 311, 17. Ich quede eou ðæt ich wille ðæt Gyse biscop beo ðisses biscopriches uorde *significamus uobis nos uelle quod episcopus Giso episcopatum possideat*, iv. 198, 6. Ic bidde mīne hlāford ic mōte beon mīnes cwydes wyrde *I pray my lord that I may*

have the right to dispose of my property by will, iii. 293, 29. Ðæt heo mōte beon hyre cwydes wyrðe, 359, 34. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde . . . and abiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte . . . sciff. and binnan . . . vii. nihton gedō him ryhtes wierðne (wyrðe, *v.l.*) (*let justice be done him*), L. In. 8; Th. i. 108, 2. Forlæt mē mīnes wyrde (weorðe, *v.l.*) wesan ðæs ðe ic mē sylf begiten hæbbe *leave me in undisturbed possession of mine own, that I myself have got*, Wulfst. 254, 21. Ne hyne micles wyrðne Drihten gedon wolde, Beo. Th. 4377; B. 2185. Ðæt hī rihtes wyrðe lēte ðone leodscipe, Met. 1, 67. Ðæt hī mōstan heora ealdrhta wyrðe beon, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9; Met. 1, 37. Wē synt ālðes lifes wyrðe *nos liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Gedō ðis ðas wyrðe *make us partakers of glory*, Exon. Th. 3; 2; Cri. 30. (b) with gen. and clause:—Nime se hlāford twēgen þegenas and swerian, . . . būton he ðone gefēran hæbbe ðe ðas wyrðe sý ðe ðæt dōn mæge (*a reeve properly qualified for doing it*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 14. (c) with acc. (?):—Behēt man him ðæt he mōste wurde beon ælc ðara þinga ðe he ær ahte, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 1. Hī gerndon tō him ðæt hī mōston beon wurde ælc ðara þinga ðe heom mid unrihte of genumen wæs, 1052; Erl. 185, 8. (2) *deserving of punishment, etc., subject to, liable to* (with gen.):—Ðæs ilcan dōmes siē he wyrde *simili sententiae subiacebit* (Ex. 21, 31), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3. Ðæt hý siþpan ādwyrðe nāron ac ordāles wyrðe *that afterwards they might not make oath but had to submit to the ordeal*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21. Sý he ðas beowweorces wyrðe, 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Wē cwædon hwæs se wyrðe wære ðe ðōtrum ryhtes wyrðe, 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Beo se lēasa gewita ðæs ilcan wyrðe ðe he wolde ðæt se oðer wære *reddent ei, sicut fratri suo facere cogitavit*, Deut. 19, 19. Gif hý swā ne dōn, ðonne sýn hý ðas wyrðe ðe on ðam canone cwæð, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 12. [*Goth. wairps: O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger. werth: O. H. Ger. werd: Icel. verðr.*] *v. ā-, āþ-, bōt-, deor-, fyrd-, mōt-, rōde-, tæl-, þanc-, un-, un-leahtor-, wel-weorþ(e), -wirþe.*

weorpan (wurpan, wyrþan); *p.* wearp, *pl.* wurdon; *pp.* worden. I. absolute, (1) *to come to be, to be made, to arise, come, be*:—Gif bānes blice weorþeþ, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4. Gif bānes bite weorð, 35; Th. i. 12, 5. Ende nāfre ðines wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Hwā wæs æfre, oþþe is nū, oððe hwā wyrþ get æfter us? Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 24. Hlynn weard on ceastrum, Cd. Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hwi ne wundriap hī hwi ðæt is weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ðe læs tō mycel styrung wurde on ðam folce *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. 26, 5. Hēht lifes weard on merefēðe middum weorðan hyhtlic heofontimber, Cd. Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. (2) *to come to pass, to be done, to happen, to take place, befall, come, be*:—Ðæt weorþeþ for dysses folces synnum, ðæt ealle ðas getimbro beoþ tōworþene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 35. Daga egeleafast weorþeþ in worulde, Exon. Th. 63, 21; Cri. 1023. Huu wordes ðis *quomodo fiet istud?* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 34; 23, 31. Ðær wearp micel gefeoht, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 7; 868; Erl. 72, 28. On ðam gemotan, þeah rādðice wurðan on namcūðan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 17. Hwæder æfre wurde þus gerad þing *si facta est aliquando huiusmodi res*, Deut. 4, 32. Ealā ðæt hit wurde, ðæt . . . Met. 8, 39. Seceal se dæg weorpan, Exon. Th. 447, 5; Dōm. 34. Þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde, Beo. Th. 6129; B. 3068. Ðætte rices gehwas sceolde gelimpan, eorðan dréamas ende wurðan, Cd. Th. 223, 6; Dan. 115. Seceal feorhgedāl æfter wyrðan, Andr. Kmbl. 364; Ass. 182; 430; An. 215. (2a) when the object affected by what happens is given:—Ne wyrð him nāu orne, Lchdm. iii. 16, 4. Ic wāt ealre dyssse worulde worðeþ *ende omni consummationi uidi finem*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Dōmas ðe wæðlum weorðap, 139, 12. Tācnu wurðap on eow erunt in te signa, Deut. 28, 46. Hwæt weard eow? Andr. Kmbl. 2685; An. 1345. Ðæt ðe sceates ðearf ne wurde, Cd. Th. 32, 16; Gen. 504. Uuc sceal weorðan swā unc wyrð geteod, Beo. Th. 5045; B. 2526. II. *to become, be made, be*, (1) with predicative substantive:—Ða hwile ðe he ðær stōð, he wearp færinga geong cniht, and sōna eft eald man, Blickl. Homl. 175, 2. On ðam dæge wurdon Herodes and Pilatus gefrýnd; sōðlice hig wæron ær gefrýnd, Lk. Skt. 23, 12. Wā heom ðas sides ðe hī meo wurdon, Wulfst. 27, 4. Weorðan his bearn steopclid, and his wif wyrðe wydewe fiant filii ejus orphani, et uxor ejus uidua, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Ðæt wē ðas mordes mieldan ne weorðen, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. (2) with predicative adjective, *to get, grow*:—Gif ðū lārna ðīra este wyrdest, Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. Gif eāre þirel weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6. Gif he healt weord, 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Ðē weorðan on ðīnum breostum rūm, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. Gif ða cearwylmas cōlran wurðap, Beo. Th. 570; B. 282. Ða deaðe ne weorðap (*v.l.* wurðap) *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Lk. Skt. 9, 27. Ða weorð he druncen *inebriatus est*, Gen. 9, 21. Ðæt wif weard wrāt ðam georcan cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti*, 39, 10. Weard he swiðe yre *iratus est valde*, 39, 19. Hwelc siddan weard herewulfa sūt, Cd. Th. 121, 23; Gen. 2014. Ða fixas wurdon deaðe *piscis mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21. Mierce wurdon cristine, Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Mē milde weord *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1; 66, 1. Monigfalge worde *habundaverit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 20. Nānges þinges mære þearf ðonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Ealā ðæt ure tīda nū ne

mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Sæne weorðan, Andr. Knibl. 408; An. 204. Wyrðan, 874; An. 437. Wurdan, Cd. Th. 27, 8; Gen. 414. Wæs ððere æghwilec worden mægburh fremde, 102, 3; Gen. 1694; 135, 2; Gen. 2236. Weard hē acol worden, 223, 24; Dan. 124. Eal cristen folc is purh geleāfan geleāful worden, Wulfst. 279, 30. Ða dysegean sint wordene blinde, Met. 19, 29. (3) with prepositional phrase:—Heo weard mid cilde, Homl. Th. i. 24, 26. Ðæt ic tō ðinum willan weorþan mōte *that I may be to thy liking*, Ps. C. 104. (4) with adverb, (a) where the subject is given:—Heo wyrð glādlice on hyre heortan, Anglia viii. 324, 16. Op ðæt ðin fōt weorde fæste on blōde *ut intingatur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. 67, 22. (b) with impersonal construction:—Weard mē on hige leōhte, Cd. Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Ða wearþ hyre rūme on mōde, Judth. 22, 39; Jud. 97. Gif men fērlīce wyrde unsōfīe, Rtl. 114, 24. III. with prepositions (see also IV), (a) weorþan of *to come from, be caused by, be produced from or by*:—Wiþ geswelle ðam ðe wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 72, 22. Hwī ðæt is mæge weorþan of wætere, Met. 28, 60. (b) weorþan on, (1) *to get into a state of being, feeling, to become the adjective connected with the noun, get*:—Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *if he gets impatient*; cum dederit impatientiae manus, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Weorþe (-aþ, MS.) oft on wōn se sīdo *in hoc hominum iudicia depugnant*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Ða wearþ Holofernus on gyesālūm *he grew merry, as the wine flowed*, Judth. Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 21. Wurdan gesweoru on seledreāme *exultaverunt colles*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Hiē weorðen on ungedylde, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (2) *to get into a state of action, to come to be doing something, to fall to an action, to take to*:—Hē wierð (wird, Hatt. MS.) swīde hræde on felle *cilius corruit*, Past. 39; Swt. 286, 17. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hwēol, ðonne hit on rync wyrþ *(when it gets a-running)*, mæge oncyrran *tu volentis rotæ impetus retinere conaris*? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Hē on fylle wearð, Beo. Th. 3093; B. 1544. Hē wearð on fēāne, Andr. Knibl. 2771; An. 1388. Hē wearð on slæpe, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 161. Hī on slæpe wurdon, 23, 249. Hīg wurdon on fēāme *terga verterunt*, Jos. 7, 4. Hiē weorðen on murcunga *they fall a-crumbling*; ad murmuratiōnem prouert, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (3) *to come to be something, become, turn into*:—Mē weorð on God þeccend and on trume stōwe *esto mihi in Deum protectorem, et in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Ðæt heo on sealtstānes wurde anlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 154, 32; Gen. 2564. Hē mē ys worden on hēlu *factus est mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. (c) weorþan tō, (1) of change in material condition, *to become, turn to*:—Ðū eart dust, and tō duste wyrst *pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*, Gen. 3, 19. Weorðe tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Tō wætere weorðeþ, 147, 7; Met. 28, 63. Se wyrm wyrð tō eorþan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 16. Weorþ ðīne girde beforan Pharaone, and heo wīrd tō næddran (*vertetur in colubrum*), Ex. 7, 9. Seó eá ðær wyrþ tō miclum sēd, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 12, 28. Weorðeþ hig tō acxan *fatiscunt in cinerem*, i. 3; Swt. 32, 15. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, Cd. Th. 154, 8; Gen. 2552. Sume wurdon tō wulfan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36; Met. 26, 79. On eorþan gangan and tō eorþan weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 10. Seó eá ne mæg weorþan tō æwelme, ac se æwelme mæg weorþan tō eá, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 15. (2) of the state or condition to which things come, of the event of matters, *to become, have as issue, come to*:—Ælc þing wyrþ tō nāhte, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 13. Hi weorþeþ him selfe tō nāhte, 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwan weard hondræs hæleþa *what was the event of the combat*, Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Ðonne hiē ne giemþ tō hwon oðerra monna wise weorde *when they do not care to what a state other men get*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Hē ðōhte ðæt hē hine ofslōge, wurde siddan tō ðæm ðe hit meakte (*be the event what it might*), 34; Swt. 235, 10. Lyt ðū geþōhtes tō hwon ðīne sawle sīd sippan wurde, Exon. Th. 368, 12; Seel. 20. Hī bidon tō hwon hī ðing weorþan sceolde *quem res exitum haberet expectantes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 32. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan *what is to become of us*? Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Eall mīn mægen is tō nāhte worden, Ps. Th. 21, 11. (3) where a character or function is taken by anything, *to become, turn, turn to*:—Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrādra sum *some fell one will become the destroyer of my life*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Hē wierð tō ðæs anlīcnesse ðe āwriten is *usque ad ejus similitudinē ducitur, de quo scriptum est*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 21. Ne wyrð nān tō lāfe none *shall become a remnant, i. e. none shall be left*; non remanebit ex eis ungula, Ex. 10, 26. Gif þegen geþeah ðæt hē wearð tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Se tō deofle wearð, Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Ic tō meldan weard *I turned informer*, Exon. Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Weard hē Heaðolāfe tō handbanan, Beo. Th. 924; B. 460. Hwonne liffrēa weorde ðissum mōde tō mundboran, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Deāþ þrēla hwylic of cristendōme tō wīcinge weorde, Wulfst. 162, 6. Ðy læs sió upāhafenes him weorde tō wege micelre scylde *ne elatio via fiat ad foveam gravioris culpae*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 11. (4) where a result is brought about, *to become, prove a source of*:—Seó ofering ðe wurþ tō sære, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hit him wyrþ tō teōnan, Blickl. Homl. 51, 9. Ðū wurde mē tō hēlu *factus es mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 27. Hió weard mongum tō frōfre, Exon. Th. 421, 17; Rā. 40, 18. Tō blisse, Blickl. Homl. 123, 2. Tō aldorceare, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 905. Hē manegum weard mannum tō hrōðre, wer-

þeodum tō wræce, Elen. Knibl. 30; El. 15. Ða byrig, ðe ær gafol guldun, wurdon Cīruse tō monegum gefeohtum *civitates, quae tributariae erant, a Cyro defecerunt*; quae res Cyro multorum bellorum causa et origo exstitit, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 54, 14. Ðe læs ūre deāþ ūrum feōndum tō gefeān weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 33. Tō hleo and tō hrōþer hæleþa cunne weorðan, Exon. Th. 73, 31; Cri. 1198. Tō frōfre weorþan, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. (5) *to become, be an object of*:—Ic eom worden mannum tō leahtrunge and tō forsewennesse *ego sum opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Th. 21, 5. IV. implying movement, change of position, (1) literal, *to come, get*, (a) with prepositions:—Ðonne hē (*the moon*) betwux ūs and hire (*the sun*) wyrþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2. Of ðære sē cymþ ðæt wæter innon ða eorþan; cymþ ðonne up æt ðam æwelme, wyrþ ðonne tō brōce, ðonne tō eá, ðonne andlang eá, op hit wyrþ eft tō sē, 34, 6; Fox 140, 17–20. Se regn ðæt deofol on ufan wyrðeþ, Salm. Knibl. p. 148, 5. Swā swā wē of ðisse weorlde weorðeþ, Shrū. 202, 4. Gif hī on ðam wuda weorþeþ *if they get in the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Gif hī on treowum weorþeþ, Met. 13, 36. Hē weard him on ānon scipe *he got him (reflex.) on board a ship*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 13. Sebastianus geseah hū ða Godes cempa ongunnon hneaxian, and weard him tōmīddes (*he came amongst them*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 52. Gif nægl of honda weorde *if a nail come off the hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7. Ðū mihtest ðe fēran betwux ðam tunglum, and ðonne weorþan on ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. On ðæm rodore ufan weorþan, Met. 24, 18. (b) with adverbs:—Gif eāge of weorð *if an eye comes out*, L. Ethb. 43; Th. i. 14, 8. Gif fōt of weorðeþ *if a foot comes off*, 69; Th. i. 20, 1; 70; Th. i. 20, 2; 72; Th. i. 20, 5. Hē weard him āwege *he went away, got off*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 228. Hiē sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 14. Mōste ic āne ðite ūte weorðan, Cd. Th. 23, 34; Gen. 369. (2) figurative:—Adames cynn onfehð fēāscce, weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *Adam's race shall receive flesh, shall come to the end of its rest in earth*, Exon. Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029. Būton monnum and sumum englum, ða weorþeþ hwilum of hiora gecynde *except men and some angels, who sometimes depart from their nature*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 8. His æhta weorþeþ on ðæs onwealde ðe hē wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 3. Ic nō ne wearþ of ðam sōþan geleāfan *nec unquam fuerit dies, qui me ab hac sententia depellat*, 5, 3; Fox 12, 6. Hwī ðæt is for ðære sunnan scīman tō hīs āgnum gecynde weorþe, 39, 3; Fox 216, 1. Ðæt gē of feōnda fædme weorðen *that ye get out of the foes' grasp*, Cd. Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Ðæt ne loc of heāfde tō forlore wurde *that not a hair from the head should come to destruction*, Andr. Knibl. 2846; An. 1425. V. as an auxiliary with participles, (1) present:—Gif him hwile yfel gelimpð, ic wurde syððan geōmriende, Gen. 42, 38. (2) past, (a) of transitive verbs, forming a passive voice:—Eow weorþeþ forgihten hwæt ge sprecaþ, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Ne weorþeþ sió mægburg gemicledu eaforan mīnum, Exon. Th. 401, 31; Rā. 21, 20. Hē him ābolgen wurdeþ, Cd. Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Hū wurþ hē elles gelæred *how else shall he get taught*? Bd. pref.; S. 471, 18. Hi weorþeþ bereáfode ælcra ære, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 16. Ða weard Faraones heorte gehæfegod *ingravatum est cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 32. Ða him gerymed weard, ðæt hē wælsōwe wealdan mōstan, Beo. Th. 5959; B. 2983. Swā hīs mandrihten gemæted weard, Cd. Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. Ðy læs hiē eft weorðen (wyrðen, Hatt. MS.) gedēmda, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 15. Seó burh sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrðan ðæt hīs engyl ongan ofemōd wesān, Cd. Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðē sunu weorðeþ cūmen, Cd. Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Ða geongan leoþu geloden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6. Hē sōna weard hāl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 26; Cd. Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124. Denum weard willa gelumpen, Beo. Th. 1851; B. 823; 2473; B. 1234. Ða weard āfeallen ðæs folces ealdor, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202. Ða weard se lichama tōslopan, Homl. Th. i. 86, 24; Jos. 5, 1. Ðæt hī forwordene weorðen *ut intereat*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. [Goth. wairþan: O. Sax. werdan: O. Frs. wertha: O. H. Ger. werden: Icel. verða.] v. for-, ge-, mis-weorþan.

weorþ-apulder. v. worþ-apulder.

weorþe; subst. or adj.: weorþe; adv., weorþe-lice. v. weorþ; subst. or adj., un-weorþe, weorþ-lice.

weorþere, es; m. *A worshipper*:—Godes uordare Dei cultor, Ju. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. Sōdo uordares ueri adoratores, 4, 23.

weorþ-full; adj. I. *having worthy, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent*:—Beó preost, swā hīs hāde gebyraþ, wis and weorðful, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 17. Būton gē ondrēdon Drihtnes wuorðfullan naman nisi timueris nomen ejus gloriosum, Deut. 28, 58. Wurpfulle gegedriende honesta colligentes, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Wurdfulleste praestantissimus, dignissimus, sublimissimus, Hpt. Gl. 463, 44. Hē manna wæs wīgend weorðfullost, Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. II. *having honour with others, held in honour, honoured, esteemed, prized, dear*:—Se bið on eallum þingum wurpfull (cf. weorþ mannum, 162, 1), Lchdm. iii. 158, 3. Ða hālgan weras, ðe gōde weorc beoodon, hī wurpfulle wæron on ðissere worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. i. 9. G. Ðe læs sum weorðfulra (wurd-, v.l.) sig yn gelaðod fram hym *ne honoratior te sit inuitatus ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8.

II a. with dat. of person to whom another seems honourable:—

Daniel wunode on Chaldēa wurdfull dām ciningum, *Ælf. T. Grn. 9, 43.* His wellwillende mōd, and Gode swiðe wurdful, *Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 20.* **III. *having honours, worshipful, noble, illustrious, magnificent:***—*Ān woruld cynincg . . . ne mæg beon wurdful cynincg, būton hē hæbbe ða gepincede ðe him gebryaþ, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60.* Se cyng Willelm ða gepincede wīs man and swiðe rice, and wurdfulre and strengere ðonne ænig his foregengra wære . . . He hæbbe swiðe wurdful; þriwa hē bæc his cynehelm ælce geāre, *Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 14–27.* **IV. *worthy, suitable, fitting:***—*Beon wurdful wunung dæs Hālgan Gāstes, Homl. Th. ii. 600, 17.* Muncenas hē gestapolode tō weorȚfulre þēnungu Hælandes Cristes, *Lchdm. iii. 440, 13.* [Helyas was an wurȚful prophete, *Orm. 5195.* His wundri werkes and wurdful, *Kath. 1017.* 3æt he is wurȚful and aht man, *O. and N. 1481.* Of prede þe dýeul begyleþ þe riche and þe wyse and þe hardi and þe worȚuolle, *Ayenb. 10. 33.*]

weorȚful-līc; adj. *Noble, magnificent:*—*Hwæt rūmedlīces oððe micelīces oððe weorȚfullices hærf se eower gīlþ quid habet amplum magnificumque gloria?* *Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21.*

weorȚfullice; adv. **I. of moral worth, *worthily, honourably, excellently:***—*lc winode weorȚfullice tō libbanne ða hwile de ic lifede, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 15.* **II. *nobly, in a way that is highly esteemed:***—*Swā swā men wurdlicor lybbað ðonne treowu, swā hý eac weorȚfullicor ārisaþ on dōmes dæge, Shr. 168, 26.* **III. *in a way that shews respect, with honour:***—*Ðā onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weorȚfullice a Diocletiano plurimo honore susceptus est Galerius, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 19.* **IV. *in a fitting manner, worthily, properly:***—*Wyrdfullice hē gebete Gode digne satisfaciāt Deo, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 6.*

weorȚfulness, c; f. *Nobleness, magnificence:*—*Gesceawode se ān engel de ðær ænlicost was, hū fæger hē silf was, and hū scinende on wuldre, and him wel gelīcode his wurdfulniss, Ælf. T. Grn. 2, 34.* For swā mīceles frēolres wurdfulnesses ob tante festivitatis honorificentiam, *Anglia xiii. 401, 522.* Brōhton Rōmāne ðone triumphan angeān Pompeius mid micelre weorȚfulnesses (wyrd-, *v.l.*), *Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 29.*

weorȚ-georn; adj. *Desirous of honour, noble-minded, excellent:*—*Se wisa and se weorȚgeorna and se fæstræda folces hyrde . . . Caton, Met. 10, 48.* Hý weorȚgeornra sælða tōsliþaþ, *Salm. Kmbl. 696; Sal. 347.* Lā wisan menn, gāþ on ðone weg de eow læraþ ða foremæran bisna ðara gōdena gumena and ðæra weorȚgeornena wera ðe ār eow wæron (*ite nunc fortes, ubi celsa magni ducit exempli via*). Eāla gē eargan and idelgeornan . . . hwý gē nellan ācsien æfter dām wīsum monnum and æfter dām weorȚgeornum . . . ðe ār eow wæron . . . hī wunnon æfter wyrȚscipe on ðisse worulde, and tīledon gōðes hlisan, *Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 28–240, 5.* Ða menn ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste and weorȚgeornoste wæron *clarissimos suis temporibus viros*, *18, 3; Fox 64, 36.*

weorȚian, wurȚian, wyrȚian; p. ode. **I. to set a value upon, (1) of money value:**—*Be ðam ðe se man hit weorȚige ðe hit āge according to the value the owner may set upon it, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 232, 26.* (1 a) to fix interest on a loan (?), to lend at interest (?):—*WiorȚigende foenerator, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 10.* (2) in other cases, to value, esteem, hold in honour, venerate:—*Wæs ðær gild ðe ða hæþenan men swiðe weorȚodan (held in the highest honour), Blickl. Homl. 221, 20.* Uton rihtne cristendōm geornlice weorȚian, and ælcne hæðendōm mid ealle ofherogian, *L. Eth. ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 11.* Wēnst ðū ðæt se anweald and ðæt genihþ seō tō forseōnne, oððe eft swiȚor tō weorȚianne ðonne oþre gōð (*rerum omnium veneratione dignissimum*). Ða cwāþ ic: Ne mæg nænne mon dās tweogān, ðætte anweald and genihþ is tō weorȚianne, *Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22–25.* Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor ðær ðonne weorȚod bið and oftost æteowēd, *Blickl. Homl. 209, 21.*

II. to honour, shew honour to, treat with reverence or respect:—*Ðū weorȚasð ðīne suna nū ðonne nīe honorasti filios tuos magis quam me, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7.* Ðis folc mē mid welerum weorȚað (*wurȚað, v.l.: wordas, Lind.*) *populus hic labitis me honorat, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8.* WeorȚas (*wordias, Lind.*), *Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 6.* Gē ne weorȚiaþ (*wurȚiaþ, v.l.: wordiges honorificauit, Lind.*), fæder and mōdor, *Mt. Kmbl. 15, 6.* Ic lisse selle ðam ðe [ðe] wurȚiaþ, *Cd. Th. 105, 25; Gen. 1758.* Hī hine weorȚodan swā cinige gerisep, *Blickl. Homl. 69, 31.* Wurdodan, *Chr. 975; Th. i. 227, 13.* Weorða (*wurða, v.l.: wordig, Lind.*) ðīnne fæder honora *patrem tuum, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4.* Worda, *Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10.* Cyning wyrȚiaþ *regem honorifice, Scint. 64, 10.* Ðæt hī Godes þeowas werian and weorȚian, *L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23.* Hē gesieð ða weorȚigau (*weorȚian, Cott. MSS.*) ðe ār wel ongūnon, ða ðā hē idel wæs *eorum palmas respiciant, in quorum nunc laboribus otiosi perdurant, Past. 34; Swt. 229, 21.*

IIa. in reference to subjects divine or sacred, (1) of honour shewn to a god, to worship, adore:—*Næfre ðū gelærest ðæt ic deōfolgieldum gaful onhāte, ac ic weorȚige wuldres ealdor, Exon. Th. 251, 30; Jul. 153.* Gif ðū wordas (*wordias, Lind.*) bifora mec si *adoraueris coram me, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 7.* 'Gif ðū feallast tō miē, and mē weorȚast.' Eāla sōþlice se āfealleþ, se ðe deōfol weorȚeþ . . . Ðæt mǎnfulle wuht wolde ðæt hē (*Christ*) hine weorȚode . . . hine

(*Christ*) ealle hālige weorȚiaþ . . . Swā wē sceolan hine mid wordum weorȚian, *Blickl. Homl. 31, 1–11.* Hig mē weorȚiaþ (*wurȚiaþ, v.l.: colunt me, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9.* Wordiaþ (*wordas, Rush.*), *Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 7.* Ða ðe weorȚiaþ wuldres aldor *adorabunt coram te, Domine, Ps. Th. 85, 8; Ps. Surt. 71, 11; Exon. Th. 150, 1; Gū. 772.* Menn ūs wurȚiaþ for godas, *Homl. Th. i. 462, 28.* Ða þing ðe hig wurȚiaþ *ea quae colunt Aegyptii, Ex. 8, 26.* Gāst is God, and ða ða wordigas (*adorant*) hine, in gāste gidæfnaþ tō wordanne (*uordia adorare, Lind.*), *Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 24.* Wyrdode *oraret, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 56.* Gē wurdodon ðæt cealf for god, *Deut. 9, 16.* Ðām godum ðe hira fæderas ne wurdodon (*coluerunt*), *3d, 17.* WeorȚodon, *Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 26.* Wurdodon, *Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182.* Hiora cyningas hī weorȚodon for godas, *Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16; Met. 26, 45; Wulfst. 98, 24.* Hý wurdodon him for godas ða sunnan and ðone mōnan, *105, 13.* Ða tungelwīgtan cuōmon tō ðon ðæt hī Crist weorȚodon (*wurdoden, v.l.*), *Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 29.* Nānes cynnes andlīcnysse ne wurða (*non adorabit et non coles*), *Deut. 5, 9.* WeorȚa ðīnne Drihten God, *Blickl. Homl. 27, 20.* WeorȚian wē Drihtnes godcundnesse, *Blickl. Homl. 33, 36.* WeorȚian Waldend, *Exon. Th. 25, 1; Cri. 394.* Wig weorȚian, *Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48.* Wurdigean, *Cd. Th. 228, 24; Dan. 208.* Hī hine man wurdian scyle *ritum colendi, Ex. 18, 20.* Ic ðone Dēman wille weorȚian wordum and dædum, *Exon. Th. 139, 10; Gū. 591.* Gif ðū fallas tō wordenne f tō wordianne mec si *cadens adoraueris me, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9.* (2) of reverence shewn to sacred things, to worship, adore:—*lc ðīn tempel weorȚige adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum, Ps. Th. 137, 2.* Heō on cneow sette, lāc (*the cross*) weorȚade, *Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137.* Ðæt ic mōte ðone sig-beām weorȚian, *Rood Kmbl. 255; Kr. 129; Blickl. Homl. 97, 13.* (3) of reverence shewn to holy persons or religious seasons, to celebrate, commemorate, (a) of persons:—*On ðisum dæge wē wurȚiaþ on ūrum lofsangum and on frēolse ðone mæran apostol Iacobum, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 18.* Se (*St. Michael*) ðe is tō weorȚienne and tō wuldrienne, *Blickl. Homl. 197, 6.* (β) of seasons:—*Be ðære ārwyrdnesse ðisse hālgan tide, de wē nū weorȚiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 115, 30.* WeorȚiaþ, *Menol. Fox 349; Men. 176.* Ðæt hīe weorȚeden ðone mæran dæg, *Elen. Kmbl. 2442; El. 1222.* Eal folc wurȚodon symbolnysse, *Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 152.* WeorȚian wē nū tōdæg ðone tōcyme dæs Hālgan Gāstes, *Blickl. Homl. 131, 11; 171, 3.* Be ðisse hālgan tide weorȚunga ðe wē mærsian sceolan and weorȚian . . . ūs is ðes dæg swiȚe tō mærsienne and tō weorȚienne, *161, 5–8.* Ða dagas ðe gē sceolan Drihtne hālgian and wurdian *feriae Domini, quas uocabis sanctas, Lev. 23, 2.* Ðære abbudissan gemynddæg on myclum wuldre weorȚað is *cujus natalis solet in magna gloria celebrari, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 40.* (4) used intransitively, to celebrate (a service):—*Se bīscop ðær gesette circean þegnas, ða ðær dæg hwamlice mid gelimpciere endebyrdnesse weorȚode, Blickl. Homl. 207, 33.*

III. to honour in words, speak in honour of, magnify, praise, celebrate, glorify:—*lc Drihten wordum weorȚige in Domino laudabo sermonem, Ps. Th. 55, 9.* Hē wæs Drihtne fylgenda, and hine herede and weorȚode, *Blickl. Homl. 15, 28.* Hē Dryhten herede, weorȚade wordum, *Andr. Kmbl. 2537; An. 1270.* Wyrdode, *109; An. 55.* Wyrdode, *1076; An. 538.* Se eādga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorȚade, *Cd. Th. 113, 13; Gen. 1886.* Hæleð hālgum stefnum cyning weorȚodon, *Andr. Kmbl. 2112; An. 1057.* Wordum weorȚodon, *1611; An. 807.* Wurdodon, *Cd. Th. 232, 15; Dan. 260.* WeorȚiaþ his naman *psallite nomini ejus, Ps. Th. 134, 3.* Wē naman ðīnne weorȚien *honorifico nomen tuum, 85, 11.* Ūre Hæland wæs weorȚod and hered from Iudēa folce, *Blickl. Homl. 67, 4.* Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorȚað, *71, 33.*

IV. to honour, pay respect to, heed, attend to (cf. *Icel. virða to give heed*):—*Hē hēt mē his word weorȚian and wel healdan, læstan his lāre, Cd. Th. 34, 13; Gen. 537, 21, 24; Gen. 329.* Wurdian, *23, 3; Gen. 353.* Heō his dæd and word noldon weorȚian, *20, 16; Gen. 310.* **IV a. to pay court to a person:**—*WeorȚiaþ colunt (multi colunt personam potentis, Prov. 19, 6), Kent. Gl. 671.* **IV b. to bestow labour upon, take pains with:**—*Ðam gelicost ðe siēn gyldeu fatu and sylfrenu forsewen, and treowenu mon weorȚige si vilia vasa colerentur, pretiosa sordescerent, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 20.*

IV c. to care about:—*Hē mistlice fugela sangas ne wurȚode swā oft swā cnihtlicu yldo begæð he did not care about the various songs of birds, as often is the usage of such a boyish age; non varium volucrum diversos crocitus, ut adsolet illa ætas, imitabatur, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 18.* **V. to honour, bestow honour upon, grace:**—*Swā hē his weorc weorȚað, Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691.* Gif se abbod his gearneungu swylce ongyte, hē hine mōt be suman dæle furȚor weorȚian (*wyrȚian, v.l.*), and him inuor tæcan stede and setl, *R. Ben. III, 4.*

V a. to honour with something, (1) where the subject is inferior to the object:—*Godes þeowum ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dræamum weorȚiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27.* WeorȚiaþ gē eowerne Drihten God mid gedafenlicum þingum *honora Deum de tua substantia (Prov. 3, 9), 41, 9.* Heō hēt mē fremdne god welum weorȚian, *Exon. Th. 247, 9; Jul. 76.* (2) where the subject is not inferior to the object, to grace, favour, honour by bestowing something:—*God geofum unhnæawum, cræftum weorȚað eorȚan tudor, Exon. Th. 43, 12; Cri. 687.* Hē

weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29. Drihten his folc wurdode mid ðara Egiptiscan gestreone *Dominus dedit gratiam populo coram Aegyptiis, ut commodarent eis*, Ex. 12, 36. Hē hine miclum and his gefēran mid feo weorðude, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 25. *Æt feohgyftum hē Dene weorþode*, Beo. Th. 2185; B. 1090. Ic ðine leode weorðode weorcum, 4198; B. 2096. Is gesýne ðat ðū dyssum hysses hold gewurde, and hine geofum wyrðodest, Andr. Kmbl. 1102; An. 551. Hē hi welum weorðode, 1509; An. 756. Ðam werode ðe hē wurdode wlite and wuldre, Cd. Th. 3, 14; Gen. 35. Hē hi wolde swiþe weorþian mid ēce rice, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 11. VI. *to make worthy, to ennoble*:—Weorða ðe selfne gōdum dædum, Wald. 1, 40; Vald. 1, 22. [God wurþian, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 26. Sunneðe wurþien, 45, 36. Wurdien (weorþ, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9510. To lofenn Godd and wurþenn, Orm. 208. He wurdode ðe ton . . . ðe was wurdū wurdod to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1010. *Goth. wairþōn to fix the value of*: O. Sax. gi-weirðōn: O. H. Ger. werdōu *appretiare, venerari*: Icel. virða *to fix the value of*] v. ā-, ā-, ge-, nis-, un-weorþian.

weorþig. v. worþig.

weorþing. p.—Andlang streāmes in wiððan weorðing (weording, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 19), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 41, 2.

weorþ-leās, *adj.* Worthless, of no value.—Wurðleās *depretiatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 59.

weorþ-lic; *adj.* I. *of value, valuable*:—*Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlic byð*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Weorðlic reaf gedælan *dividere spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. II. *worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid*:—Gif ðū ænigne mon cūþest ðara ðe hæfde ælcas þinges anweald, and ælcne weorþscipe . . . geþenc hū weorþlic and hū foremærlíc ðe wolde se mon þincan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34. Bið him weorðlic setl *sedes ejus sicut sol*, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Weorðlic wlitres dīnes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Wæs his rice brād, wið and weorðlic, Exon. Th. 243, 11; Jul. 9. Treow in ðe weorðlicu wunade, 6, 12; Cri. 83. Ðin heahstel is heah and mære, fæger and wurdlic, Hy. 7, 40. Wē ðe þancian ðīnes weorðlican wuldorðreāmes, 8, 10. Hī mid weorðlican weorode and wýnsaman ðreāme hine feredan, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 26. Drihten hine mid weorðlice wlitte gegyrede *Dominus praeinxit se virtute*, Ps. Th. 92, 1; 103, 2. For ðam wyrðlican *propter dignitatem innocentiae palmam*, Ald. 72), Hpt. Gl. 521, 64. Weorþlice sige *vere laudandum victoriam*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Ðam folce ðe on clænnum felda weorðlicne sige gefeohtah *his, qui per fortitudinem in campo victores sunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 25. Weorðlice wæstm, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Hī worhton wurdlice cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 143. Hē wurdlic lāc geoffrode; ðæt wæs ān gylden calic on fif marcon swiðe wundorlices ge-worces, Chr. 1058; Erl. 193, 21. Cumah wæstm on wangas weorðlic on hwætum *convales abundantly frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hī ðam wurdlicum godum nāne lāc ne offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 297. Ða weorðlican godas, 23, 302. Ðū selest weorðlica ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Weorþlice, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 19. Gebeorh Godes bringeþ to genihte wæstm weorðlice and wel picce *montem Dei, montem uberem: mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Wundor ðīn weorðlic mirabilia tua, 70, 16. His weorðlice weorc *opera Dei*, 77, 9. Fæla þinga weorþlicost and mærlīcōst *omni celebratū clarissimum*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. III. *worthy, meets, fit, becoming*:—Heom bið weorðlic, ðæt hī ā habbon āwurde wisan on eallum heora fæawum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 33. Wyrðelicum tōhigunge *digno effectū*, Rtl. 35, 37. Wyrðelicum gimērsiga oeste *digna celebrare devotione*, 81, 31. Dād weorðlice dædbōe wæstmas *facite fructus dignos poenitentiae*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. [Ðu ert wel don man and parto wurdlich, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 16. Wurdliche wepen, Laym. 28923. Hwite wurdliche men *viros dealbatos, quorum vultus inspicere pre claritate non poteram*, Kath. 1576. O. H. Ger. werd-lich *celeber, munificus*: Icel. virði-licr *noble, splendid*.] v. ā-, or-, un-weorþlic (-wirþ-, -wurþ-).

weorþlice, weorþelice; *adv.* *Worthily, honourably*:—Ðe weorðelīcor dignius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 8. I. *nobly, excellently, splendidly, magnificently, gloriously*:—Weorþlice geþyð on Giēcice gereorde *Græcae linguae peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Hī brāde weorðan weorðlice wiðe greowan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ðū ymb ðīnne esne dydest wel weorðlice *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, 118, 65. Swiðe mycel cyrice . . . geworht swā lægre and swā weorþlice swā hī men on eorþan fægrost and weorþlicost geþ-nean meahton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 22; Rood Kmbl. 33; Kr. 17. Swā weorðlice, wiðe tōsāwep Dryhten his dugupe, Exon. Th. 299, 30; Crā. 110: 121, 27; Gū. 295. Fægere, weorðlice, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Eleutherios onfēng biscopdōm and ðone wurþlice (cf. wuldorfæstlice, 8, 14) xv winter gehēold, Chr. 167; Erl. 9, 20. Hē his singcyfan wurdlice wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Ne gefrægn ic næfre wurdlicor sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebæran, Fins. Th. 74; Fins. 37: Cd. Th. 126, 12; Gen. 2094. Men wurdlicor lybbap þonne treowu *the life of men is more excellent than that of trees*, Shr. 168, 24. Swā hit weorðlicost foresnotre men findan mihton, Beo. Th. 6304; B. 3162. II. *in a way that shews honour to a person, honourably, with honour*:—Ða onfēng Dioclitianus Galerius weorðlice (*plurimo honore*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 16. Hī swiðe weorðlice hine

of heora gryðe sendon, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 33. Hī mīd mycclan þrymme and blisse and lofsange ðone hālgan arcebiſcop feredon, and swā wurdlice intō Cristes cyrcan brōhton, 1023; Erl. 163, 30. Hīne mau byrige ful wurdlice, 1036; Erl. 165, 35. III. *in a fitting manner, worthily*:—Wē willaþ offrian wurdlice ūrum Drihtne, Ex. 10, 9. [þo þu isele þine sune . . . so wurdlice stien to his blisse, A. R. 40, 7. Wel and wurþlike gemmde, Orm. 1033. O. Sax. werd-liko: O. H. Ger. werd-lichho: Icel. virði-lica.] v. ā-, or-, un-weorþlice.

weorþ-mynd (-mynt), *es; m. e; f.*: -myndu (-o); *indecl. f. Honour*:—*Favor, i. fama, honor, laus, laetitia, testimonium laudis* wyrþmynd, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 13. I. *honour, respect* shewn to an object, *celebration of an event*:—Sý ūrum Drihtne lof and wuldor and weorþmynd, Blickl. Homl. 65, 25. Wurdmynd, Homl. Th. i. 76, 23. Ðam ānum is ēce weorðmynd, Exon. Th. 240, 10; Ph. 636. On weorðmynde ðara twelfa apostola, Lchdm. ii. 138, 22. Ðære dæde tō weorðmynte *in honour of the deed*, Ors. 6, 25; Swt. 276, 15. Freolsiāþ ðone seofodan dæg Gode tō wurdmynte, Ex. 35, 2. Gode tō lofe and ðam hālgan arcebiſcōpe tō wurdmynte, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 35. Gē weorðmyndu Dryhten gieldaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 7; Gū. 434. Eodan hiē him tōgeānes mid blōwendum palmtwigum heora siges tō wyrþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 67, 11. Seō mære burh ðe ic geworhte tō wurdmyndum *Babylon magna quam ego edificavi in gloria decoris mei* (Dan. 4, 27), Cd. Th. 254, 12; Dan. 610. Hwæt wit tō willan and tō wurdmyndum ārna gefremded, Beo. Th. 2377; B. 1186. II. *honour* bestowed on an object, *favour, grace*:—Seō mennisce gecyrd mæg ðam Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara āra and ðara weorþmenda ðe Drihten mancynne forgeaf . . . Hū mihte mannum māra weorðmynd geweorþan, donne him on dyssum dæge gewearþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 3-15. Wurdment *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68. Ic hæfde gemynt ðe tō āwurðenne on æhtum and on feol, ac Gode ðe benæmde ðæs wurdmintes *decreveram magnifice honorare te, sed Dominus privavit te honore disposito*, Num. 24, 11. For synderlicum wurdmente *propter privilegium (singulare honorem)*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 31. Frumgife ī wurdmente *praerogativam*, 457, 29. Hit nān wundor nys ðæt sē hālgā cyningc untrummysse gehæle, nū hē on heofonum leofaþ . . . hæfð hē ðone wurdmynt (*the privilege of healing sickness*) for his gōðnesse, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 277. Syndrige wyrðmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 2. Ic wāt hwā mē wyrðmyndum (*graciously*) on wudubāte ferede ofer fōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1809; An. 907. III. *honour, decoration, ornament*:—Uueorðmynd *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 66. Weorþmynd *infulus*, 43, 60. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlic gerela hwelc weorþmynd siē (*pulcrum variis fulgore vestibus putas?*), ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðam wyrhtan ðe hiē worhte, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Yr byð æðelīnga gehwās wýn and wyrðmynd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 31; Rūn. 27. Hē gesaþ sigeæðig bil, wigena weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 3122; B. 1559. Wel bið ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ rūme heortan, ðæt him biþ for worulde weorðmynda mæst, Exon. Th. 467, 18; Alm. 3. IV. *honour, glory, fame*:—Byð ðe weorðmynd (wurdmynd, *v.l.*) beforan midsittendum *erit tibi gloria coram simul discumbentibus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. Ðæt hiē witen ðæt mīn þrym and mīn weorðmynd mārān wæron ðonne ealra ðpra kyninga, Nar. 33, 4. On his winestran handa wære wela and wyrðmynd (*gloria*) . . . Hē mæt ðone welan and ðone wyrðmynd tō ðære winestran handa, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 17-19. Wæs Hrōðgāre herespēd gyfen, wiges weorðmynd (*glorious success in war*), Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Ðý læs hiē ormōde wæron, and ðý sænran mīnes willan and weorðmyndo (*he slower to do my will and promote my glory*), Nar. 32, 24. Ic (*Eve*) wæs mid weorþmende on neorxnā wange *I lived glorious in Paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Hē heold ðone arceſtōl mid mycclan weorðmynte, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 16. Siō eādmōðnes iernd beforan ðam gilpe, and hiō cymd ær ær ða weorðmyndu (wyrðmyndu, Hatt. MS.) *gloriam praece-dit humilitas*, Past. 41; Swt. 298, 16. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf, mærpē on moldan rice, Judth. Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 343. Wē hæfdon wlite and weorðmynt, Cd. Th. 274, 10; Sat. 152. Him God sealde weorðmynda dæl, Beo. Th. 3509; B. 1752. Hē wæs for weorulde wīs, weorðmynda georn, Met. 1, 51. Ðæt ðū gefeoð in ðam fromscipe mīnes lifes, and eac blissige in ðam weorðmyndum, Nar. 32, 32. Hē weorþ-myntum þāh *he thrrove gloriously*, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. V. *honour, dignity, honourable position or office*:—Ne gedafenā þā munuce ðæt hē æniges wurdlicres wyrðmyntes gyrne *non convenit monacho mundanum quemquam honorem desiderare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 198, 30. Ða weorðmynde cynchādes hē fleah *rex fieri noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 20. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38. Tō weorð-myndum *ad fasces*, 99, 35; 4, 47. Wyrþmyndum *titulis*, 95, 47. Ne biðde wē nā leāse welan ne gewitenlice wurdmyntas, Homl. Th. i. 158, 26.

VI. *dignity, nobleness*:—Seō wlitige, weorðmynda full, heāh and hālgig heofuncund þrynes, Exon. Th. 24, 2; Cri. 378. Āra mē for hire wuldres weorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. Wolde reordgean rices hyrde hālgan stefne, werodes wīsa wurdmyndum (*nobly, with dignity*) spræc, Cd. Th. 194, 10; Exod. 258. [Habban þene eche wurdment mid Gode, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 21. Ilæstren scal is wurdmynt (me wole of him telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18851. Si Drihtin wurþmīnt and loff and wulderr, Orm. 3379. 3ef þu hit sulde to his wurdmynt þe scheop

þe, Kath. 216. Cf. He cweð þet he wolde hit wurdmiuten and arwurden, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 3.]

weorpness, e; f. I. *worthiness, honourable character*:—For his geearnunge wurþys[se] (wyrðnesse, Bd. M. 194, 34) hē wæs fram callum monnum lufad ob *meritorum dignitatem ab omnibus diligebatur*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 10. Tō lifes wyrþnyse ad *vite honestatem*, Anglia xiii. 368, 48.

II. *dignity, nobility, honourable or honoured condition*:—Werdnes dignitas, Kent. Gl. 582. Æþele æfter dysse worulde wurþnyse ad *saeculi huius dignitatem nobilis*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 2. Ðū ðe menisc gicnd bufa frames frumcendnisse eft boetest wyrðnisse *qui humanam naturam supra prime originis reparas dignitatem*, Rtl. 35, 13.

III. *dignity, honourable office*:—Hælde se cyning efenhlētan dære cynelican wurþnyse (*regiae dignitatis*), Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 30. IV. *dignity, state, imposing show*:—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid micelre weorþnesse, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 28.

V. *honour* shewn to an object:—On wurþnyse ðīnre in *honore tuo*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ne is witgeabūta wordnis (*sine honore*) būta on oedle his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 4. v. un-weorþness.

weorpscipe, es; m. I. *worship, honour* shewn to an object:—Gif hwa biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod, hū ne belimþs se weorpscipe tō ðam ðe hine geweorþað; ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlicor si *quod ex appositis luceat, ipsa quidem, quae sunt apposita, laudantur*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. Ða dysende wēnaþ ðætte ðæt ðing siē ælces weorpscipes betst wyrpe ðætte hi medemæste ongiton magon labuntur *hi, qui quod sit optimum, id reverentiae cultu dignissimum putant*, 24, 4; Fox 86, 10.

Nys nān witega būtan weorpscipe (wurd-, v. l.) (*sine honore*), būton, on his earde, Mt. Kmb. 13, 57; Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Hi wunnon æfter weorpscipe (wyrþ-, v. l.) on disse worulde, and tiledon gōdes blisan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 5. Ealne ðane bysnon wē gylðað mid weorpscipe ðām ðe is scendað, Wulfst. 163, 10. Mid wurdscipe underfōn, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 19; Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 26. Him cōmon lāc tō wurdscipe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 32. Yfelwillende mea nāenne weorpscipe nāfōn, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Uordscip, Lind.: wurdscip, Rush., *honorem*, Jn. Skt. 4, 44.

II. *honour, honourable or honoured condition, dignity, honours*:—Se weorpscipe and se anweald, gif hē becymþ tō ðam dysigan, hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne *dignitates honorabilem, cui provenerint, reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18. Benumen ægher ge ðīnra welona ge ðīnes weorpscipes, 7, 3; Fox 20, 5. Welan and weorpscipes hi willnāþ *opes, honores ambiant*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 29; Met. 19, 44. Hwæt mæg ic ðe mære secgan be ðam weorpscipe and be ðam anwealde disse worulde . . . Gē ne ongitað ðone heofoncundan anweald and ðone weorpscipe, se is eower āgen . . . Hwæt se eower wela and se eower anweald ðe gē nū weorpscipe hāþaþ, gif hē becymþ tō ðam eallra wyrestan men *quid de dignitatibus potentiaque disseram, quas vos, verae dignitatis ac potestatis inscii, coelo exaequalis? quae si in improbiissimum quemque ceciderint?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 27–34. Mann ðā ðā hē on wurdscipe (*in honore*) wæs, Ps. Spl. 41, 21. Hē (*Joseph*) heold his fæder on fullum wurdscipe ðær mīd eallum his brōðrum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 7.

III. *honour, glory*:—Mīne fynd mīnne weorpscipe tō duste gewyrren *inimicus gloriam meam in pulverem deducet*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. IV. *honour, state, magnificence*:—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid mycelum wurdscipe, Chr. 855; Erl. 69, 18. V. *dignity of behaviour*:—Mōderlicere stæddynisse tō wurdscipe *materna gravitate t dignitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 38.

VI. *worthiness, excellence, nobleness*:—Weorpscipe *vel* geþungennes *dignitas*, i. *honestas, excellentia, fastigium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 25. Sittende hē tæhte; ðæt belimþ tō wurdscipe lāreowōdnes, Homl. Th. i. 548, 25. Hiē ālfsde for his weorpscipe Eādmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18.

VII. *an honour, a dignity, an honourable office or position*:—Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hehstan wurdscipas *fascēs, bisceplic wurdscipe flaminus honor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 53, 54. Swelce wræccan woldon underfōn ðone weorpscipe and eac ða byrdenne *infirmus quisque, ut honoris (plebium ducatus) onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 23. Se ðe wel þēnaþ, hē gōdne wyrðscipe him sylfum gestrynd *qui bene ministraverit, gradum bonum sibi acquirit*, R. Ben. 54, 18.

VIII. *pl. Dignities, persons in office(?)*:—Wyrþscipas *comitia* (cf. weorþung-dæg), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 65. VIII. *an honour, ornament, decoration*:—Wurdscipe *insula*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 24. Gifu gumena byð gleg and herenys, wraðu and weorpscipe, and wraena gehwam ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmb. 340, 25; Rūn. 7. Mid twām wurdscipum geglānge se ælmihtiga Scyppend ðæs mannes sallow; ðæt is mid ēcnyse and eādignysse, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 150.

VIII. *a. honour, cause of an object being honoured or honourable*:—Hit gewearð ðæt ðam wīsan men com tō lōfe and tō wyrðscipe ðæt se unrihtwisa cyning him teohhōde tō wite *ita cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 26.

IX. *what is honoured or prized, an excellent thing, a good*:—On swelcum and on þrum swelcum lānum and brēodendum weorpscipum (*riches, fame, power, etc., have been enumerated*; cf. ðam lānum gōdum, l. 1), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 21. v. un-, weorold-weorpscipe.

weorþung, e; f. I. *honouring, shewing of honour to an object, honour, reverence*:—Ðem is simle wuldor and weorþung, Blickl. Homl. 169, 28. Ne is witga būta wordunge (*sine honore*), būta on oedle his, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 4. For ðīnre weorþunge in *honore tuo*, Ps. Th.

44, 10. Gif hē on rīce becymþ, for ðære weorþunge ðæs folces hē bið on ofermēttu awended and gewunaþ tō ðam gielpe *si ad regiminis culmen eruperit, in elationem protinus usu gloriae permutatur*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 12. Leohftæt bið ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Wē habbaþ on Godes naman weorþunge bisceop gebletsode, Wulfst. 176, 2. Hē bið on gōðre weorþunge *he will be highly respected*, Leohm. iii. 158, 10. Ia. in religious matters, (1) *worship of a god, divine worship, religious service*:—Tidsangas *canonica*, weorþung *canor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 27. Dægredsanges weorþung is þus tō healdenne *matutinorum solemnitas ita agatur*, R. Ben. 37, 5. Ne dear man forhealdan lytel ne mycel ðæs ðe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weorþunge, Wulfst. 157, 14. Drihtne tō wurdunga, Lev. 2, 2. Idola wurdunge, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. (2) *honouring of a person, thing, or season, celebration, commemoration, festival*:—Mycel is þeós weorþung ðæs hālgan Sancte Iōhannes gebyrde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 13. On ðam dæge ðe seó tīd bið and his (*S. Michael*) weorðung, 209, 17. Be ðisse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē tō dæg mærsian sceolan and weorþian, 161, 4. Be dyses dæges (*Pentecost*) weorþunga, 133, 12. Æt eallra hālgra weorðunge at the *feast of All Saints*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. Hē ða weorþunge Eāstrena on riht ne heold ne nyste de *observatione Paschae minus perfecte sapiebat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. Weorðunga, Blickl. Homl. 137, 8. Hi tō Hierusalem faran woldon for ðære hālgan rōde wurdunga, de man æfter nāht manegum dagum wurdian sceolde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 350.

II. *nobleness, glory, excellence*:—Ðæt wuldres bearn on dysne middangeard āstāg, and seó heofencunde weorþung ðone fæmlican bōsm Sancta Marian gelyfde, Blickl. Homl. 165, 27. Mycel is se hāligdōm and seó weorþung Sancte Iōhannes, ðæs mycelnesse se Hæled sylfa tāc sǣge . . . Hē on his mærgenes weorþunga oferswīþ ealra oþerra martira wuldor, 167, 16–25. Him wile God miltisan for heora mægena weorþunga, and for eorþlicra manna gebedum, 47, 8. Næs riht on ðære stōwe æligne tō ācwellanne for ðære stōwe weorþunge, Nar. 30, 3. Apostola ðīnra worðunge folc ðīn giwynsumia *apostolorum tuorum Petri et Pauli honore plebs tua exulet*, Rtl. 59, 33. Ðæt hē Sanctus Iōhannes līfes weorþunga gesecgan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 163, 36.

III. *ornament, decoration*:—Crist com tō wliugnese and tō weorþunge his brýde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 31. Godwebba cyst, ðæt ðam hālgan hūse sceolde tō weorþunga weorud sceāwian, Exon. Th. 70, 11; Cri. 1137. [Pat folc sungen heore leofsong ure Helende to wurdunge, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 10. Godes laze bit ec mon wurdie his feder mid muclehere wurþunge, 109, 27. Ðe, God, to wurdunge, Gen. and Ex. 33. O. H. Ger. wurdunga *solemnitas, celebratis, dignitas*: Icel. virðing *worship, reputation, honour*.] v. brēost-, dæg-, hāls-, hām-, hord-, hring-, mann-, neóð-, sinc-, stān-, sundor-, tīd-, treów-, un-, wīg-, will-weorþung.

weorþung-dæg, es; m. I. *a day for the bestowing of honours or offices*:—Árdagas *vel* weorðungdagas (weorðung-, Wrt.) *comitiarum dies, honorum dies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 29. [II. *a day for worship or celebration*:—Setteres ðe wes heore Sunedei, and bet heo heolden heore wurdungeþe pene we doð, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 9.]

weorþung-stōw, e; f. I. *a place for worship*:—On ðære hālgan wurdungstōwe de *tabernaculo testimonii*, Lev. 1, 1.

weorud, weoruld, weosan, weosend, weosnian, weosule, weota, weotan, weodo-bān, weodo-bend, weotian, weotuma. v. weorod, weorold, wasan, wesend, wisanian, wesle, wita, witan, wiþo-bān, wiþo-bend, witian, wituma.

weoxian; p. ode tō wiþe, make clean:—Ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, Anglia ix. 261, 18. Hūs gōdian, rihtan and weoxian, 262, 19. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wisken *tergere*.]

wēpan; p. wēop, wēp (wēpde, Lind.), pl. wēoþon, wēpon; pp. wōpen To weep, wail, mourn, lament:—Ic wēpe fleo, ðū wēpst (wēpst, v. l.) fles, ic wēp fleui, gewōpen fletum, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 152, 18. I. intrans. (1) of persons:—Maria stōd and wēop (hremēnde tō uoepende *plorans*, Lind.); and ða heó wēop (gewāp fletet, Lind.), heó ábeáh nyder . . . Ða englas cwædon tō hyre: 'Wif, hwī wēpst (uoepas, Lind.: woepes, Rush., *ploras*) ðæt?' Jn. Skt. 20, 11–13. Hē geseah mycel gelyfd wēpende (*fletes*) . . . Hē cwæþ: 'Hwī wēpaþ (*ploratis*) gē?' Mk. Skt. 5, 38, 39. Beornas grēþaþ, wēpaþ wānende wērgum stefnum, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Hē wēop (*ploravit*) bitrylice, Mt. 26, 75; Andr. Kmb. 2799; An. 1402. Hē wēop (geweāp fletit, Lind.) ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 19, 41. Wē heofdon and gē ne wēoþon (wēpde gié *plorastis*, Lind.), 7, 32. Ne ceara ðū ne ue wēp, Blickl. Homl. 143, 4. Wēpan *ploramus*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Wēpan wē and geþencan hū Drihten cwæð: 'Eāðige weoþ ða ðe nū wēpaþ (*lugent*, Mt. 5, 5),' Blickl. Homl. 25, 19. Gif ðū wistest hwæt ðe tōward is, ðonne weoþe ðū mid mē, Homl. Th. i. 404, 27. Ðā ongan hē wēpan (woepa fletre, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 72. Mid wēpendre bēne *lacrymosis precibus*, Bd. i. 12; S. 480, 26. Mid wēpendre stefne *flebili voce*, 480, 37. Wēpendre, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26, 8. Drihten hýrde mīne wēpendan stefne (*vocem fletus mei*), Ps. Th. 6, 7. Ða ðe wēpende (*fletes*) sæton, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. Heofendum and wēpendum (wēpendum *fletibus*, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 16, 10. Hē gemette swiþe manige wēpende, and wæron cwēpende: 'Wā ūs lā . . . And ða him swā wēpendum, ða com ðara sacerda ealdorman, Blickl. Homl.

153, 25-33. Hī ofslōgon weras and wifmen and ða wēpendan cild *interfecerunt omnia a viro usque ad mulierem, ab infante usque ad senem*, Jos. 6, 21. (2) of other than human beings:—Wēop æl gesceaft, Rood Kmb. 110; Kr. 55. I a. where tears are shed:—On mīnum bedde ic sīce and wēpe *lavabo lectum meum*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Hē sægde ðæt ða hālgan triōw swiðe wēpan and mid micle sære instyred wæron (*uberibus lacrimis commoueri*), Nar. 28, 11. Hē ongan wēpan hlūttrum teārum. Ða fræng hine his mæssepreost for hwon hē wēoþe *cœpit ad lacrymarum profusionem effici. Quem dum presbyter suus, quare lacrymaretur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3-5. Hē wæs wēpende mid teārum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 20; Andr. Kmb. 117; An. 59.

II. trans. (a) with accusative, to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore, (1) of persons:—Hē wēop his sunu *lucens filium suum*, Gen. 37, 34. Hit wæs þeāw, ðæt man sceolde wēpan ælcne deādne man; and ðæt folc hyne wēop (*flevit eum Aegyptus*) hundseofontig daga, 50, 3. (Hī) wēopan wyrde (*prolis luxerunt fata parentes*, Ald. 176), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 5; 51, 34. Ne wēp ðone wræcstīd, Andr. Kmb. 2861; An. 1433. Wræcstīd wēpan, Exon. Th. 166, 23; Gū. 1047; 443, 30; Kl. 38. Ðæt ðætte ððre menn unāliefedes dōt hē sceal wēpan sūa sūa his āgne scyld *illicita perpetrata ab aliis ut propria deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 15. Ðā hē hine ealle wēpðe gesæh *when he saw all mourning him*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 22. Wōþene *lamentatae*, Blickl. Gl. (2) of other than human beings:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se græga, Exon. Th. 343, 2; Gn. Ex. 151. (b) with gen. to mourn for, be grieved at:—Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 40. [O. E. Homl. wēp; p.: A. R. weop; Laym. weop, wep; Will. wep, wepte; Chauc. weep, wepte; pp. wopen; Piers p. wept; Goth. wōþjan; p. wōþida to cry; O. Sax. wōþian; p. wōþ, wēp to mourn; O. L. Ger. wōpan; p. wēp; O. Frs. wēpa; O. H. Ger. wuofan; p. wiof flere, plorare, plangere, lacrimari, deflere; wuofen; p. uoofa plorare, flere, lugere; Icel. æpa; p. æpta to cry, scream.] v. be-, ge-wēpan.

wēpendlic; adj. *Lamentable, mournful*:—Reōwlic and wēpendlic tīd wæs ðæs geāres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wes forðbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 22. Wēpendlice *flebiles* (and wēpendlic *febilis*). v. Wūlc. Gl. 240, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 41. [O. H. Ger. wuofant-līh *luctuosus*.] v. be-wēpendlic.

wēpendlice; adv. *Lamentably, mournfully, grievously*:—Wēpendlice tō bewēpenne synd *flebiliter deplorandi sunt*, Scint. 77, 3.

wer, es; m. I. a man, a male person:—Wer oððe wēpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Wer wintrum geong (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 174, 34; Gen. 2888. Wifstæt wer a married man, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Se Godes wer Sanctus Martinus, Blickl. Homl. 213, 36. Se eādiga wer, 215, 31. Se weor (wer, Rush.) *uir*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. Woer (wer, W. S., Rush.), 9, 38. Of ðæs weres (vīr) handa ic ofange ðæs mannes (*hominis*) lif, Gen. 9, 5. On weres hāde, Elen. Kmb. 144; El. 72; Apstls. Kmb. 53; Ap. 27. Ðæs weres tid sī Symforiani, Shr. 119, 17. Gelfic ðam wisan weres (*uiro*), Mt. Kmb. 7, 24. Ic ænigne wer (*uirum*, Lk. i. 34) ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Wundne wer (cf. gewundodne monn, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 16), Met. 8, 35. Gē Galileiscan weras *uiri Galilei*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 20. Ninietiscas weras (*weras vīri*, Lind.), Mt. Kmb. 12, 41. Tyn hreōfe weras (*weras*, Lind.: *wearas*, Rush. *uir*), Lk. Skt. 17, 12. Fiftig rihtwisra weras *quinquaginta iustos*, Gen. 18, 26. Wælræs weora, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Fīf ðūsendo wæro f wæra (weorona, Rush., *uirorum*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Ymbset ðam syxtigum werum ðæm strengestum ðe on Israhēlum wæron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 17. Hālige weoras *uiros sanctos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 41.

Ia. in conjunction with words denoting a woman:—Oðer wæs idese onlicnes, oþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352. Ðeōs bið geciged fæmne, for ðam ðe heō ys of were genumen *haec vocabitur uirago, quoniam de viro sumpta est*, Gen. 2, 23. Gif wif be ðdru were forlice, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Gif oxa ofhnite wer oþþe wif (*uirum aut mulierem*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27; Exon. Th. 225, 24; Ph. 394. Weras mid wifum, Cd. Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. Weras, wif samod, Andr. Kmb. 3330; An. 1668. Weras and wif, Exon. Th. 448, 26; Dōm. 60. Weras and idesa, 176, 7; Gū. 1205. Eall wifa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24; Beo. Th. 1990; B. 993. Twā hund and eahta and feōwertig wera, and nigon and feōwertig wifa, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Bletsung gemæne werum and wifum, Exon. Th. 7, 14; Cri. 101. Ge weras ge wif, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. ¶ in the plural the word seems sometimes to include women as well as men:—Hē wolde for wera synnum eall æāðan, Cd. Th. 77, 23; Gen. 1279. Folddryht weras, sāwla gehwylce, Exon. Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Wera endestæf (cf. Blickl. Homl. 239, 14 *supra*), Andr. Kmb. 270; An. 135. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gū. 1186. In wera life, 26, 13; Cri. 416. Wera cneōrissum, 347, 4; Sch. 7. Ðū ne wilnast weora æniges deād, Ps. C. 54. Feōwertig daga nīd wæs wællgrim werum, Cd. Th. 83, 23; Gen. 1384; 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Lencten on tūn geliden hæfde werum tō wīcum, Menol. Fox 58; Men. 29. Næs ðær hlāfes wast æwum, Andr. Kmb. 43; An. 22. Fæhfte ic wille on weras stēlan, eall æwclan ða beutan beōð earce bordum, Cd. Th. 81, 28; Gen. 1352.

II. a man, a male that has reached man's

estate:—Ðā āworden ic am uoer ic giðlade ða ðe uoeron lytles *quando factus sum uir, euacuavi quae erant paruuli*, Rtl. 6, 19. Fīf þūsenda wera (*wearana*, Lind.: *weora*, Rush., *uirorum*) būtan wifum and cildum, Mt. Kmb. 14, 21. Ic mægen wera (*uirorum*) eom, and hlitincgas nellap forþigean mē, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Weras and wifmen and ða wēpendan cild, Jos. 6, 21.

III. a being in the form of a man:—Grendel, wonsælig wer (cf. 2708; B. 1352 *supra*), Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Twēgen weras (*weras*, Lind.: *wearas*, Rush., *uir*) Mōysēs and Hēlias, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Abraham geseah þif weras standende him gehende, Gen. 18, 2.

IV. a married or a betrothed man, a man (as in man and wife), a husband. v. wer-leās:—Swā micel swā ðæs wifes wer (*maritus mulieris*) gifuþ, Ex. 21, 22. Hererīc hire wer (*uir ejus*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 44. Be ðon ðe rīhtgesamhīwan bearn hæbben, and ðonne se wer gewite, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 2. Wer and wif beōð in ānum lichoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13; Exon. Th. 327, 11; Vy. 2; Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ðæt hē hī healdan wille swā wær his wif sceal, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 7. Iōsep hyre wer (*uir*), Mt. Kmb. 1, 19. Weard seō mōðor gegremod æfter hire weres forðsīde fram hire cilde, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 4. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian æfter hire weres forðsīde, L. Ælf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Heō leofode mid hyre weres seofan gē of hyre fæmnhāde, Lk. Skt. 2, 36; Cd. Th. 134, 1; Gen. 2218. Gif mon hāme mid monnes wife, gebēte ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 9; Exon. Th. 153, 6; Gū. 821. Gif wuduwe binnan geāres fæce wer geceose, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8. Wær, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 16. Iōsep, Marian wer (wær, Rush., *uirum*), Mt. Kmb. 1, 16. Hēa noldan heora wera ræstgemānan sēcēan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Heora wif him sædon, ðæt hīe him woldon oðerra wera ceōsan (*sobolem se a finitimis quaesituras*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 22. Wif ic lārde ðæt hīe heora weras lufedan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 23.

V. a male, (1) of human beings:—Wer and wif hē geseoþ hī masculum et feminam *creauit eos*, Gen. 5, 2. (2) of plants:—Ys ðeōs wyrt twēga cynna, ðæt is wer (wær, v. l.) and wif, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Ðeōs wyrt is twēga cynna, oðer ys wif, oðer wer, 252, 20. Va. in grammar, masculine gender:—Participia belimpap tō þrīm cynnum, tō were and tō wife and tō nāðrum cynne, Ælf. Gr. 39; Zap. 243, 19. [Orm. O. and N. Gen. and Ex. were; Laym. were (dat.): Goth. wait; O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. wer; Icel. verr; Lat. vir.] v. dryht-, folc-, hūsel-, leod-, riht-wer.

wer and were, es; m. [The word seems to be interchangeable with wer-gild (q. v.), e. g.:—Gif hē geþeō ðæt hē hæbbe hīwisc landes . . . þonne bið his wer-gild . . . sciff; and gif hē ne geþeō būton tō healfre hīde, þonne sī his wer (were, v. l.) . . . lxxx. sciff, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14. Wergildes (v. l. weres) . . . Se wer, 1; Th. i. 186, 3, 4. Bið cynges ānefald wer-gild . . . þegna wer (wer-gild, v. l.), L. M. L. 1; Th. i. 190, 4.] The price set upon a man according to his degree:—Be fullan were, sī swā boren swā hē sī, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund sciff. . . Eal man sceal æt cyriliscum were be ðære mæðe dōn ðe him tō gebyreþ, swā wē be twelfhyndum tealðan, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 13-14, 176, 3. Gif wylisc mon hæbbe hīde londes, his wer bið . . . sciff; gif hē hæbbe bealde, . . . lxxx. sciff; gif hē næwig hæbbe, . . . lxx. scillinga, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9 (cf. Wealh, gif hē hafap fīf hīða, hē bið syxhynde, 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Wealh gafolgelda, . . . sciff; his sunu, . . .; ðeōwne, . . .; somhwelcne, fīteftum, 22; Th. i. 118, 3).

I. when a person was wrongfully (for other cases v. æ-gilde) slain, the wer of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer (cf. wer-gild, I), who was bound to furnish security for the payment, and the date for the first instalment of such payment was fixed. According to a law of Cnut the slain man may have been in a hundred and in a titling to make the claim for the wer valid:—Gif man ofslāgen weorðe, gyldne hine man swā hē geboren sī. And riht is ðæt se slaga, siþþan hē weres beweddod hæbbe, finde ðærtō wærborh . . . be ðam ðe ðærtō gebyrige; ðæt is æt twelfhyndum were gebyriap twelf men tō werborge, . . . iiii. fæderenmægðe, and . . . iiii. mēdenmægðe. Ðonne ðæt gedōn sī, ðonne rære man cyngines munde. (Then at intervals of twenty-one days heals-fang, manbōt, fyhtwite respectively were to be paid.) Ðes (the payment of fyhtwite) on . . . xxi. nihtan ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld, and swā forð ðæt forgolden sī on ðam fyrste ðe witan geræden, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15-29. Be fæhðe. Ærest æfter folcrichte slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca mægum, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mægðe. Ðonne syþþan gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga mōte mid grīde nyr and sylf weres weddian. (The proceedings are then as in the preceding extract, with the exception that fyhtwite is not mentioned; so that the first payment of wer is made twenty-one days earlier), L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12-21. Wē wyllap ðæt ælc frēo man beō on hundrede and on teōðunge gebrōht ðe lāde wyrðe beōn wylle oþþe weres wyrðe, gif hine hwā āfyle ofer . . . wintre, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Be swā ofslāgenes monnes were. Gif non ðæs ofslāgenan weres biðde, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3-4. Gif mon twyhyndum mon unsynnigne mid hlōde ofslēa, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta siē wer . . . Gif hit siē syxhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hē siē twelfhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hlōd ðis gedō . . . ealle forgielðen ðone wer gemæmum

hondum, L. Alf. pol. 29-31; Th. i. 80, 6-17: 36; Th. i. 84, 13, 14. Gif mon beforan cyninges ealdormen on gemôte gefeohte, bête wer and wite swā hit ryht sið, and beforan ðam .cxx. sciðf. ðam ealdormen tō wite, 38; Th. i. 86, 14.

Ia. of those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wer* the following passages speak; see also *wer-gild*, Ia:—Se *wer* (a king's) gebiraþ mǣgum, L. Wg. i; Th. i. 186, 4; L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 8. Gif mon elþeodigne ofsléa, se cyning āh twædne dæl weres, þriddan dæl sunu oþþe mǣgas. Gif hē mǣgleās lē, healf kyninge, healf se gesið, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Se ðe dearnenga bearn gestrieneþ and gehileþ, nāh se his deaðes wer, ac his hlāford and se cyning, 27; Th. i. 120, 3. Se forspeca sceal mǣgum on hand syllan, ðæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǣgde, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15.

Ib. those concerned in the payment of the *wer* are referred to in the following:—Gif fædrennǣga mǣgleās mon gefeohte and mon ofsléa, and ðonne gif hē mēdrenmǣgas hæbbe, gielden ða ðæs weres þriddan dæl, þriddan dæl ða gegyldan, for þriddan dæl hē fleoð. Gif hē mēdrenmǣgas nāge, gieldan ða gegyldan healfne, for healfne hē fleoð, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 22.

Ic. of the form in which payment might be made see the following; see also *wer-gild*, Ib:—En la were purra ið rendre cheual pur .xx. soð, e tor pur .x. soð, e uer pur .v. soð, Wil. I, 9; Th. i. 470, 16.

II. in cases other than death the whole or part of the injured person's *wer* could be claimed:—Gif se hund mǣ (more than three) misdæda gewyrce, and hē (the owner) hine hæbbe, ðe be fullan were, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. Gif mau æt unlagum man bewǣpigne . . . and gif hine man gebinde, forgilde be healfan were, L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 20.

III. in case of certain crimes the *wer* of the criminal was exacted as a penalty; see also *wer-gild*, II:—Æt nānum bōtwyrðum gylte ne forwyrce man mǣre ðonne his wer, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif mon sið weryhtlan betogen . . . bide mon . . . oþ ðæt se wer gegolden sið, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Gif hwā æt þeofe mēdsceatt nime, and ððres ryht āfyle, beo hē his weres scyldig, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16. Gif hwā flyman feormige, sý hē his weres scyldig, būtan hē hine lāðian durre be ðæs flyman were, ðæt hē hine flyman nyste, 20; Th. i. 210, 12. Gielde hē hine (the fugitive) his āgenum were, L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. Gif hwā ænigra godcundra gerihtra forwyrne . . . and gif hē wigie and man gewundie, beo his weres scyldig, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 9. Gif hwā cristendōm wyrde oþþe hæðendōm weordige, wordes oþþe weorces, gylde swā wer swā wite swā lahslitte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2; L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Ða bæd Byrherfd ealdormann Ædelstān his wer for ðam tēmyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 3.

IIIa. to whom, and by whom, the *wer* was paid is seen in the following:—Gif hē fūl wurde bēte ðam hlāforde his were . . . Gif hē ūt hleāpe, . . . gilde se borh ðam hlāforde his were (if the lord had a share in the escape, the *wer* went to the king: Fō se cyning tō ðam were) . . . Gif hē (a lord's man) ūt oððleāpe, gylde se hlāford ðæs mannes were ðam cyninge . . . Gif him (the lord) seo lād byrste, gilde ðam cyninge his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21-282, 14; L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 7-23. Beo hē his weres scyldig wið ðone cyning, and gif hē hit eft wyrde, gylde tuwa his were, L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 10. Ðæt hē (manslaga binnon ciricwāgum) his āgenne wer gesylde ðam cyninge and Criste, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Ic āgife ðinne wer ðam cyninge, Chart. Th. 207, 11, 33; 208, 28.

IIIb. the payment of the *wer* is in some cases an alternative; see also *wer-gild*, IIa:—Gif þeof sið gefongen, swelte hē deaðe, oþþe his lif be his were man aliēse, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Sý hē (a false accuser) his tungan scyldig, būtan hē hine mid his were forgilde, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 26; L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2.

IV. the *wer* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated; see also *wer-gild*, III:—Cyninges geneát, gif his wer bið twelf hund sciðf., hē mōt swerian for syxtig hida, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 10. Būtan hē hine lāðian durre be ðæs flyman were, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Be his āgenum were gelādige hē hine, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Hē hine be his were geswicne, 15; Th. i. 112, 3. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō mounbōte .xxx. sciðf.; æt .vi. hyndum, .lxxx. sciðf.; æt twelfhyndum, .cxx. sciðf., 70; Th. i. 146, 13. Gielden ealle ān wite, swā tō ðam were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 18. Gif hē (a thief) ða hand lēsan wille, . . . gelde swā tō his were belimpe, 6; Th. i. 66, 6. Weaxe sið bōt be ðam were, 11; Th. i. 70, 2; L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 15. v. *beġen-wer*, *wer-gild*.

wer (were?), es; *m. n.* (?) *a guard* (cf. *werian*, *waru*), *a troop*, *band*:—Were manipulo (coelestis militie manipulo, Ald. 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 2: 56, 75. In ic wæs cempna lāreow, and mid myccclum were ymbseald, nū ic eom āna forlāeten, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 195.

wer, es; *n. i. a weir, a dam*:—Salomon sǣde ðætte suife deop pōl wære gewered on ðæs wisan monnes mōde, and suife lytel unnyttis ūt fleowe. Ac se se ðe ðone wer bried, and ðæt water ūt forlæt, se bið fruma ðæs geflites dicitur: 'Aqua profunda verba ex ore viri,' Prov. 18, 4. Qui ergo dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 16.

II. often the *wer* is connected with fishing, and the word seems sometimes to be used of the water that is kept in by the dam:—Captura (captura locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces, Migne), detentio, captio hæft vel wer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 31. Ðis is ðæs hagan bōc on Winceastre and

des healfan weres æt Brægentforda and ðæs æcersplottes ðe ðærtō lifð (cf. dimidium cuiusdam piscarii uadum ad capturam piscium æt Bræge decur- rentem, ad Uetus monasterium pertinentem, cum unius iugeris sibi adjacentis portione, 134, 31-34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 136, 11. Hē wundrude and ealle ða ðe mid him wæron on ðam were (in captura) ðara fixa, Lk. Skt. 5, 9. Terram cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus rebus necessariis hoc est, in siluis, in campis, in captura etiam piscium quae terrae illi adjacet, ubi sunt scilicet duo quod nostratum dicitur waeres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 64, 10. Æt ælcum were, ðe binnan ðam .xxx. hīðan is, gebyreþ æfre se oðer fisc ðam landhlāforde, iii. 450, 25. Andlang ūse tō Kekan were; of Kekan were andlang ūse tō Caluwan were, 170, 31. Mid were and mid mylene, 243, 10. Be eā tō Brihtwoldes were; of ðam were tō ðære dīc, 424, 19. On Eādmundes were; of Eādmundes were, vi. 31, 14, 34. [Ic gife þa landes and þas watres and meres and fennes and weres, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 5. Ic gife þa twa dæl of Witlesmere mid watres and mid wares and feornes, 903; Erl. 122, 15. He set in weres (dam, v.l.) of watres wildernes posuit desertum in stagnum aquae, Ps. 106, 35. M. H. Ger. wer: Ger. wehr a weir, dam. Cf. Icel. vörr; f. a fenced-in landing-place; ver; n. a fishing-place.] v. cyt-, fisc-, ford- (Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 11), hæc-, mylen-wer.

wer-bære, es; *n. A weir where fish are caught*:—Se mylenstede and ðæt land ðæt ðe ðærtō hýrd . . . and ða werbæra and seo mæd be norðan eā, and ða hammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 383, 17. Tō Cranemere, and ðære gebyraþ tō six wærbære, iii. 344, 2.

wer-beām, es; *m. A strong man, warrior*:—Ða slōh mid hālige hand heofonrices weard werbeāmas (the Egyptians in the Red Sea), wlanca ðeode, Cod. Th. 208, 20; Exod. 486. Cf. the epithets derived from words denoting trees which are applied to men in Icelandic poetry. v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, ii. 476.

wer-bold, es; *n. Weir-building*:—Se gebūr sceal his riht dōn . . . tō werbolde .xl. mǣra oððe ān fōder gyraða, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 37.

wer-borh; *gen.-borges*; *m. A security for the payment of the wer*. v. first two passages under *wer*, I.

were glosses nanus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 45; 71, 36. [Elsewhere nanus is rendered by dweorh, for which *were* is perhaps wrongly written. Or (?) *were* might be for wearh. v. wearġ.]

were, *wercan*, *wer-cweþan*. v. *weorc*, *wyrcean*, *wearg-cweþan*.

wer-cyn[n], es; *n. Mankind*:—World wendeþ . . . wercyn (wen-, MS.) gewiteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 45; Reim. 61. Cf. *wer-peod*.

werdan. v. *wirdan*.

werde glosses opes, Kent. Gl. 864. (For *præde* ? cf. *opes superbe* ofermodē *præde*, 249.)

were, *wered* a troop, *wered sweet*, *were-mōd*. v. *wer*, *weorod* a troop, *weorod sweet*, *wer-mōd*.

were-wulf, es; *m. A wer-wolf, a fiend*:—Ðæt se wōðfreca werewulf tō swýðe ne slite, ne tō fela ābite of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30; L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 30; Wulfst. 191, 16.

wer-fæhp, e; *f. Slaying, in pursuing the feud, under circumstances that call for the payment of wer* [cf. L. Alf. pol. 42: Be fæhdum . . . Gif hē (a man's foe) wille on hond gān and his wæpenu sellan, and hwā ofer ðæt on him feohte, gielde swā wer swā wunde, swā hē gewyrce, Th. i. 90, 19]:—Be werfæhde tyhtlan. Se ðe bið werfæhde betogen, and hē onscan wille ðæs sleges mid āde, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 9-11. Ælc mon mōt onscan werfæhde gif hē mæg oþþe dear, 46; Th. i. 132, 1.

werg, *wergan* to defend, *wergan* to curse, *wergend* a protector, *wergend malignans*. v. *wearġ*, *werian*, *wirgan*, *weriend*, *wirgend*.

wer-genga, *an*; *m. A stranger who seeks protection in the land to which he has come*:—Deora gesið, wildra wærgenga, Nabochodonossor the beasts' comrade, the stranger that sought shelter among wild beasts, Nebuchadnezzar, Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Gif eow Dryhten Crist lýfan wylle, ðæt gē his wergengan (Guthlac, who had Christ's protection in the wilderness. Cf. Ic mē frid wille æt Gode gegyrnan . . . mec Dryhtnes hond mundað . . . hēr sceal mīn wesan eorðlic eþel, 117, 23-30; Gū. 228-232. Nū ic ðis lond gestāg . . . mē frīde healdeþ . . . se ðe mæġna gehwæs wealdeþ, 120, 28-121, 3; Gū. 278-283) in ðone lāðan lēd lēðan mōste, Exon. Th. 137, 29; Gū. 536: 144, 28; Gū. 685. [The Latinized wargangus occurs in the Lombard laws: Omnes wargangi, qui de exteris finibus in regni nostri finibus advenierint. And wargangus among the Franks: Si quis wargangum occiderit. v. Grff. iv. 103; Grmm. R. A. 396. Cf. also Icel. verð-gangr (ver-) going about asking for food (verðr).] v. *waru*, *werian*.

wergian to curse, *wergian* to grow weary. v. *wirgan*, *wërgan*.

wer-, *were-gild*, es; *n.* [The word seems interchangeable with *wer* (q.v.), which in the later laws is the more frequent form.] The price set upon a man according to his degree:—Twelfhyndes mannes wergylð bið six ceorla wergylð, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Ceorles wergylð (were-gild, l. 20) is .cc. and .lxxvi. þrimsa, ðæt bið .ii. hund sciðf. be Myrcna lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11. Norðleoda cynges gild .xxx. þüsend þrimsa, fiftene þüsend þrimsa bið ðæs wergildes (wergild, l. 16); 1; Th. i. 186, 2. (The wergilds for other ranks are given in the sections of this article.)

Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. sciff. ðegnes wergild is syx swā mycel, ðæt bið .xii. hund sciff. Ðonne bið cynges āneald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, ðæt is .xxx. þūsend sceatta, and ðæt bið ealles .c. punda. Swā mycel is ðæs wergildes on folces folcriche be Myrcna lage, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 2-7. Cyniges horswealh, se ðe him mæge geærendian, ðæs wergild bið .cc. sciff, L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 14. I. when a person was wrongfully slain the *wergild* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer. Cf. wer, I.—Gif man leuð ofslæ an þeofde, licge būtan wyrgele, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Se .vii. nihta mōna is gōd on tō fixianne, and æðeles monnes wergild an tō manianne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 14. Ia. for those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wergild* see wer, Ia, and the following:—Gif man his mæn freolse gefe, . . . freolsgefa āge his erfe ænde wergeld, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. (See also the cases quoted under IV.) Ib. as to the form which the payment might take see wer, Ic, and the following:—Mōt hē gesellan monnan and byrnan and sword on ðæt wergild, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. (Cf. for similar payment: Mid .lx. sciff. gebete . . . and ðæt sið on cwiçæhtum, and mon wænigne mon on ðæt ne selle, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.) Tō ðam ðæt hið hyre brōðra wergild gecure on swylcum þingum swylce hyre and hire nýstan freōdnum sēlost licode. And hiō ðā swā dyde ðæt hiō ðæt wergeld geceās on ðam iglande ðe Teneid is nemned, ðæt is hundeathtig hīda landes ðe hiō ðær æt ðæm cyniunge onfeōng, Lchdm. iii. 426, 16-21. II. in case of certain crimes the criminal's *wergild* was exacted as a penalty, v. wer, III:—Gif frī man wið frīes mannes wif geligeþ, his wergelde āþige, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Forgielde hē hine selfa be his wergilde, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12. IIa. the payment of the *wergild* is in some cases an alternative, v. wer, III b:—Sī þreōra ān for his feore . . . wergild, ēce þeowet, hengenwīnung, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 42, 17. Hē hine be his wergilde āliēse, oþþe be his were geswicne, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2. Hē bið feorhscyldig, niuþe him se cyning ālyfan wille ðæt man wergyld ālysan mōte, L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 15. II b. of the uses to which *wergild* paid as a fine in religious matters (cf. L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1-3) could be applied see the following:—Gif for godbōtan feohbōt āriseþ, ðæt gebyreþ rihtlice . . . tō godcundan neōðan (these are enumerated in the section); hwilum be wite, hwilum be wergilde (at times the feohbōt is in the form of wergild), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4-10. III. the *wergild* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated, v. wer, IV:—Se ðe on ðære fōre wære ðær mon monnan ofslōge, getriewe hine ðæs sleges, and ða fōre gebete be ðæs ofslegenan wergelde. Gif his wergild sið .cc. sciff, gebete mid .l. sciff, and ða ilcan riht dō man be ðām deōrborennum, L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 1. Twelfhyndes mannes ād forstent .vi. ceorla ād, for ðam . . . his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Gif hē hine selfne triōwan wille, dō ðæt be cyniges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 2. Gif hē lāðian wille, dō ðæt be ðæs cynges wergilde, oþþe mid þryfealdan ordāle, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 7. Gylde ðam cyniuge be his wergilde (wer-, v.l.), L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17. In the following case the *wergild* seems to have suggested the amount of a bequest to the church:—Hiō (the testator's wife) gebrenge at Sancte Petre mīn twā wergild, gif ðæt Godes wille seō ðæt heō ðæt færeld āge, Chart. Th. 481, 10. IV. instances of the payment of *wergild* are the following. The two young princes Æþelred and Æþelbriht were slain by Thunor, and to their sister eighty hides of land was given as *wergild*, Lchdm. iii. 424-6. In the war between Ecgrif and Æþelred the former's brother was slain. Theodore brought about peace between them 'ðæt næniges mannes feorh tō lore wearþ, ne mære blōdgyte was for ðam ofslæganen cyniges brēðer, ac hē mid feō wip hine gepingode, ðæt heora sib was,' Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 24. In 687 Mul, Ceadwalla's brother, was burnt in Kent: in 694 'Cantware gepingodon wip Æne, and him gesalodn xxx mī, for ðon ðe hie ær Mul forberndon, Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15. [O. Frs. wer-geld, -ield: O. H. Ger. wer-, wergelt *fiscus*, *pretium*. Cf. *Icel.* mann-gjöld; *pl.*] Cf. leōd, leōd-gild; and see Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i. c. x, Grmm. R. A. 650.

wergild-peōf, es; m. A thief whose wergild was paid as a punishment for his crime [cf. Gif þeōf sið gefongen, swelte hē deāde, oþþe his lif be his were man āliēse, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8].—Be wergeldpeōfes forefonge. Gif mon wergildpeōf gefēhð, and hē losige dý dæge ðam monnum ðe hine gefōt, þeah hine mon gefō ymb niht, nāh him mon mære æt ðonne ful wite, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 5-8. At omni tributo publicum rerum et ab expeditionibus causis et a cunctis operibus uel regis uel principis sit terra in perpetuum libera, ita ut nec pontem nec arcem facere debeant, nec de furtis aliquam poenam soluere, nec etiam fures illos quos Saxonicæ uergeldtheous alicui foras reddant; sed si capiantur, in illorum dominio sunt habendi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 172, 7: 14. ¶ The word is also used to denote the right to receive the wergilds paid in cases of theft; cf. the preceding passage:—Huic libertati concedo additamentum, in qua, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligatur, nomina consuetudi-

num Anglice praecepti ponere: scilicet, mundbryche, . . . slymena fyrmðe, wergeldpeōf, ūtleap (cf. wer, III a), . . . fyrdwite . . . aliasque omnes leges et consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 411, 26-34.

wergness, wergulu, wergum, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42, wergþu, wergung. v. weargnes, wirgnes, weargol, wearh; m. (?), wirgþu, wirgung. wer-hād, es; m. *The male sex*:—Werhād odde wifhād *sexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 78, 16; Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 7: 70, 19. Werhādes man *masculus*, 70, 17. Ælc werhādes man *omne masculinum* . . . se werhādes man *masculus*, Gen. 17, 12, 24. Ealle werhādes men *omnes viri*, 17, 27. Werhādes and wifhādes hē gesceop hig *masculum et feminam creauit eos*, i. 27. Werhādes men ongunnon ðone dræam, and wifhādes men him sungon ongeān, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 11. ðæt hī heora clænnesse healdan be heora hāde, swā werhādes swā wifhādes, swā hwæðer swā hit sý, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 11.

werh-bræde, werhte, weria. v. wearg-bræde, wærcan, wearg.

werian, wergan; p. ede. I. to hinder, check, restrain:—Stān sēpte sacerdas sweotolum tātum, witig werede, and worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Egesan stōdon, weredon wælnet (*deadly toils hampered* (?)), Cd. Th. 190, 20; Exod. 202. Ic wylle ðæt ælc man hæbbe symle ða men gearowe on his lande, ðe lāden ða men ðe heora āgen sēcan willen, and hý for nānum mēdsceattum ne werian, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. Ia. to dam water. v. wering:—Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wisdōmes stream, welerum gehæstaþ, ðæt hē on unnyt ūt ne tōflōweþ, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 2. II. to keep off, drive away:—Wereth abiget, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 18. IIa. to keep off something from a person (*dat.*), to keep a person (*dat.*) from something (*acc.*). v. warian, IV:—Ic minum fōtum fæcne sīdas werede *ab omni mala via prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ægðer ðrum trymede heofonrices hyht, helle witu wordum werede (cf. gihēt im hebanriki endi hellceōgethwing werida mid wordun, Hēl. 2082), Andr. Kmbl. 2107; An. 1055. III. to defend, resist attack upon:—God geseah his (St. Paul's) geðanc, ðæt hē ēhte geleaffulla mauna ðurh ware ðære ealdan æ, and hine gespræc:—Saulc . . . ic eom seō sōðfæstnys ðe ðū werast, Homl. Th. i. 390, 8. Hē unheānlīce hine werede, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. His rice hē heardlice werode ða hwile ðe his tima wæs, 1016; Erl. 155, 6. Hū his seō mycle hand on gewindæge werede and ferede *qua die manus ejus liberavit eos de manu tribulantis*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Hē under segne sinc ealgorde, wæleāf werede, Beo. Th. 2414; B. 1205. Wē on orlege hafelan weredon, 2658; B. 1327. Hī cēne hī weredon, Byrht. Th. 140, 5; By. 283. Dā hē (Peter) his drihten werian wolde, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 22. Gif hē hine werian wille, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20: v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 29; 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Utan lif and land ealle werian, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 22; Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 8. Burh werian, Blickl. Homl. 79, 16. Wigsteal wergan, Exon. Th. 315, 31; Mōd. 39. Ealle ða ðe hiē wergan noldon, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 4. III a. to defend against, (1) with dat.:—Ðonne hand wereþ feorhord feōdum, Wald. 99; Vald. 2, 21. Hī woldon burh wraðum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Wergan ēþelstol Ætlan leōdum, Exon. Th. 325, 34; Vid. 121. (2) with prep. *wið*:—Dā hī fæstlice wið ða fynd weredon, Byrht. Th. 134, 11; By. 82. Wit unc wið hronfīxas werian þōhton, Beo. Th. 1086; B. 541. Breōstnet were wið feōd folnum wergian, Cd. Th. 192, 26; Exod. 237. III b. to defend at law:—Se ðe on gemōte mid witerihtum hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Se Engliſca hine werige mid orneste oþþe mid frēne . . . Gif se Engliſca nele hine werian mid orneste oþþe mid gewitnesse, hē lāðige hine mid frēne, L. W. ii. 2; Th. i. 489, 13-19. Werige hine se Francisca mid unforedan āpe, 3; Th. i. 489, 24. Se ðe can mid leāsungan wæwerdlice werian, and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, Wulfst. 169, 1.

III c. in the phrase *werian land* the word refers to the performance of services that might be demanded from the holders of land:—Werige (the Latin version has *adquietet*) se cotsetla his hlāfordes inland, gif him man beōde, æt sēwearde and æt cyniges deōrhege and æt swilcan ðingan swilc his mæð sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 323. ¶ The phrase commonly occurs where an assessment is made for a smaller number of hides than those actually held, and is retained in Domesday Book in the Latin *defendere pro* (a certain number of hides):—Hē geuðe ðæt man ðæt land on eallum þingum for āne hīde werode, swā swā his yldran hit ær gesetton and gefreðdon, wære ðær mære landes, wære ðær lesse . . . Ealles ðæs landes is ān hund hīda: ac ða gōðan cynegas . . . ælc æfter ðōðan, ðæt ylce land swā gefreðdon Gode tō lofe and his þeowan tō bryce intō fōst-riande, ðæt hit man æfre on ende for āne hīde werian sceolde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 112, 5-24. Nū wille ic ðæt hit man on eallum þingum for āne hīde werige . . . sý ðær mære landes, sý ðær lesse (there were 578 hides), 203, 16. Hē werige for twā hīda, iv. 262, 15. Ic wylle ðæt Ædelnōð arcebisceop werige his landāre nū, ealswā hē dyde ær Ægelric wære geræfa, vi. 187, 19. ðæt mon ælles dises freōlkes āre æfre for āne hīde werian scolde; for ðam ðe Godes ær æfre freogre beōn sceal ðonne ænig woruldār, v. 113, 33. IV. to protect, guard from wrong or injury, (1) of persons:—God, se ðæs fyrd wereþ, Cd. Th. 195, 10; Exod. 274. Gif man ofslæ ðeorne for neðde ðær hē his hlāfordes ceap werige *si quis alium occiderit ex necessitate*,

ubi rem domini sui tuebatur, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 5. Ðæt hæ (a king) Godes cyrcan weorþige and werige, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 26. Ðæt hī Godes þeowas symle werian and weordian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hý sculan cyrcian wyrðian and werian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 25; Th. ii. 338, 30. Manig strec man wyle, gif hē mæg and mōt, werian his man swā hwæder him þincd ðæt hē hine eād æwarian mæge, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. (1a) with dat.:—Ðū mē weredest wrāþum feondum, ðe mē woldon yrre on æcyðan, Ps. Th. 137, 7. (2) of things:—Beaduscrūða betst, ðæt mīne brēost wereþ, Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. Se hwīta helm hafelan werede, 2001; B. 1448. V. to hold, occupy. v. warian, IIIa. —Ða ðe onhæle eardas weredon, Exon. Th. 123, 32; Gū. 322. [Ich wolle ðæt Gyso bisschop werie (*possideat*) now his lond also his forgenge aforen hym er dūde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 195, 14.] [Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 20. I compe hine werien, Laym. 8288. Weorien heom mid wepnen, 21289. þu miht werenu þe fra þeþm, Orm. 1406. Scheld to werien ham mide, A. R. 52, 5. Were þe agean me, 400, 7. Foyne if him lust on foote himself to were, Chauc. Kn. T. 1692. *Goth. warjan prohibere*: O. Sax. werian: O. Frs. wera: O. H. Ger. werien *prohibere, cohibere, inhibere, resistere, defendere, vetare, abnuere, abigere*: Icel. verja to defend.] v. ā-, be-, ge-werian; un-wered; warian.

werian; *p. ede, ode.* I. to clothe with a garment:—Líc ðæt hē ær werede mid wædum, Exon. Th. 374, 14; Seel. 126. Hie heora lichama leafum beþeahdon, weredon mid ðy wealde, Cd. Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Hwæt sindon gē searohæbbendra byrnum werede, Beo. Th. 481; B. 238: 5052; B. 2529. Hī lifgaþ ā leohthe werede, Exon. Th. 237, 26; Ph. 596. II. to wear a garment, wear or bear a weapon, etc.:—Ðæt hālie reaf, ðæt Aaron wereþ *uestem sanctam, qua utetur Aaron*, Ex. 29, 29. Se woruldempa werap woruldlice wæpna, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Ðe mā ðe se wer werap wimmanna gyrlan, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 10. Hit næs þeaw mid him ðæt ænig oþer purpuran werede biþton cynigum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 35; 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Heo wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Ðæt reaf, ðæt se Hælend werede, Homl. Ass. 189, 249. Seo cwien werode cynhelm on heafode, 93, 38. Ða purpuran alegean, ða hī weoredon, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 21. Ðam folce was gewunelic, ðæt hī weredon byman on ælcum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 16. Deoplice dædbōt bið ðæt læwede man . . . wyllen werige, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Werige gehwā swā his hāde tō gebyrige, ðæt se preost ne werige munucscrūd, ne læwede manna, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7-9. Ne preost wæpna ne werige, 30; Th. ii. 354, 3. Ne mōt preost wæpnu werian mid rihte . . . Nū secgaþ sume preostas ðæt hī for neode wæpna mōton werian, L. Ælf. P. 50, 51; Th. ii. 386, 13-21. Gyldene hring werian, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 15. Gyrlan werian, Homl. Ass. 115, 427. Wæpen wegan (werian, v. l.) *arma ferre*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Reaf tō werigenne *vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Hragl tō werianne, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. IIIa. in reference to the hair, to wear a beard, etc.:—Leofgār . . . Haroldes eorles mæssepreost werede his kenepas on his preosthāde oð ðæt hē was biscop. Se forlēt . . . his gästlican wæpna, and feng tō his spere and tō his sweorde æfter his biscop-hāde, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 24. [The verb is weak in Chaucer and Wiclif. *Goth. wasjan to clothe*: O. H. Ger. werien *vestire*: Icel. verja to clothe.] v. ge-werian; for-, scif-, swegel-wered (-od).

werian; *p. ode To remain, continue, live*:—Ic cyðde eow, ðæt ic wylle ðæt Giso biscop weyge on his lande æt Chyw ælswō hys forenenga æfteren him ær dyde *sciatu me uelle quod Giso episcopus possideat terram suam apud Chyw sicut fecerunt praedecessores sui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 196, 24. (Cf. *werian to defend*, V.) [O. L. Ger. werōn *esse, subsistere*: O. H. Ger. werēn *manere, remanere, subsistere, durare*: Ger. wahren.] v. warian to remain; wesan.

weriend, werigend, es; *m. A defender, protector*:—Ic eom ðin wergend *protector tuus sum*, Gen. 15, 1. Utan lufian ure cyrcian, for ðam heo bið ure friendiend and werigend, Wulfst. 239, 7. Hig woldon sumne weriend habban, ðe hī geheolde wið ðæt hæðene folc, Ælf. T. Grn. 6, 43. v. be-werigend.

werig. v. wearg.

wërig; *adj.* I. physical, weary, tired, exhausted, fatigued:—Ða hē wæs wërig (uoerig, Lind.: woerig, Rush.) gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Skt. 4, 6; Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 10. Sesirra aru oð ðæt hē wërig becom tō ānum wifmen æt nehstan, Jud. 4, 17; Cd. Th. 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Wërig seal se wif winde rowep, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187: 307, 26; Seef. 29. Ne forlēt ðū ðæs blōdes tō fela on ænne sif, ðy les se seoca man tō wërig (*exhausted*) weorde oððe swylte, Lchdm. ii. 208, 19. Wægedora gehwylc wërig swelþe, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Mōyses willa ne æteorode, ac se wëriga lichama, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 40. Mōises handa wæron wërige (*graves*), Ex. 17, 12. Fēðan sæton, reste gefegon wërige æfter wæde, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Wërges, Exon. Th. 115, 2; Gū. 183. Limseoce, wërige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wërges, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Ða wërgan neāt ðe man driþeþ and þirsecþ, Elen. Kmbl. 714; Ecl. 357. Ia. where the source of weariness is given, (1) with gen., *weary of or from doing something*:—Wërig ðæs weorces, Exon. Th. 436, 20; Rā. 55, 10. Sipes

wërig, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sides wërgum, feorrancundum, 3593; B. 1794. (2) with dat. inst., *exhausted* by suffering:—Iserne wund, beadoweorca sæd, ecgum wërig, Exon. Th. 388, 5; Rā. 6, 3. Wundum wërig, Andr. Kmbl. 2557; An. 1280. Witum wërig, Cd. Th. 274, 30; Sat. 162: 291, 9; Sat. 428. Witum wërige, 285, 25; Sat. 343. Wigend cruncan wundum wërige, Byrht. Th. 140, 44; By. 303. Wundum wërges, Beo. Th. 8866; B. 2937. II. *weary at heart, sad, grieved*:—Ne mæg wërig mōd wyrd wistdondan, ne se hreō hyge helpe gefremman a soul that is sad may not stand against fate, nor the mind that mourns minister help, Exon. Th. 287, 16; Wand. 15. On wërigum sefan, 74, 18; Cri. 1208. Sendan wëriges sefan, 289, 33; Wand. 57. Hē hafap wilde mōd, wërige heortan, Salm. Kmbl. 756; Sal. 377. Woldan wërigu wif wōpe bimānan æþelinges deað, Exon. Th. 459, 23; Hō. 4. Wëriga waruþ, 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Eālā ðū ðe eart siō hēhste frōfer eallra wërigra mōða *O! summum lassorum solamen animorum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 9. III. *that expresses sadness, weary, grievous*:—Hē wëpene wëregum teārum his sigedryhten sārgan reorde grētte, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Beornas wēpaþ wërgum steffnum, heāne, hygegeōmne, Exon. Th. 61, 32; Cri. 993. IV. *weary, impatient of the continuance of anything painful*:—Sunu mīn, ne āgiemeleāsa ðū Godes suingan, ne ðū ne beō wërig for his ðreāunge (*neither be weary of his correction*; neque fatigeris, cum ab eo argueris, Prov. 3, 11), Past. 36; Swt. 253, 3. [O. Sax. *sif-wōrig weary with travel*: O. H. Ger. *wōrag crapulatus*.] v. ādl-, deāþ-, drinc-, ferhþ-, fyl-, gūþ-, headu-, hrā-, lid-, lim-, medu-, mere-, rād-, sæ-, slāp-, symbol-, un-wërig.

wërig(e) *an to curse, wergend.* v. wirgan, weriend.

wërig-ferhþ; *adj.* *Weary-hearted, disconsolate, depressed*:—Ongan geōmormōd tō Gode cleopian . . . weoþ wërigferð, Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hī hreōwigmōde wurpon hyra wergend of dūne, gewitan him wërigferhþe on fleām sceacan, Jud. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 291. Wërigferde . . . reōnigmōde, Exon. Th. 361, 14; Wal. 19.

wërgian; *p. ode To grow weary, get exhausted*:—Ðonne ðæt deofol swiðe wërgaþ, hit sēcþ scyldiges mannes nýten, oððe unclāne treow, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 8. Hingrian, ðyrstan, hātian, cēlan, wërgian (wærgian, Bd. M. 78, 22), eall ðæt is of untrumnyse ðæs gecyndes *esurire, sitire, aestuare, algere, lassescere, ex infirmitate naturae est*, Bd. i. 27; S. 494, 15. Ða ongan his hors semninga wërian (wërgian, Bd. M. 178, 19) and gestandan *equus subito lassescere et consistere coepit*, 3, 9; S. 533, 31. Hwēriende *aegrolantibus, infirmantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 37.

wërig-līc, -lice. v. wearg-lic, -lice.

wërig-mōd; *adj.* *Weary in spirit*:—Ic wërigmōd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2732; An. 1368; Beo. Th. 1692; B. 844: 3090; B. 1543. Mīn frēond siteþ under sānhlīde, . . . wine wërigmōd . . . dreōgeþ se mīn wine micle mōdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 18; Kt. 49. Gewiteþ wërigmōd, wintrum gebysgad, 227, 24; Ph. 428. Gewitap āwyrigde, wërigmōde, 117, 19; Gū. 226.

wërigness, e; *f. Weariness, lassitude*:—Mōyses wërignyss (v. Ex. 17, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 44. Gehwær is on ūrum līfe æteorung and wërigness, Homl. Th. i. 490, 7. Ðæt hors ðy gewunelian þeawe horsa æfter wërignyss (*post lassitudinem*) ongan walwian, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 39. Hwæt elles is tō secanne wiþ wërignyss nympe reste, i. 27; S. 494, 17. **wëring**, e; *f. A dam*:—Ðæt water, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit fundap wið ðæs ðe hit ær from com . . . Ac gif siō pynding wierd onpennad, oððe siō wering wirt tōbrocen, ðonne tōfēwð hit eall, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 8. v. werian, Ia; be-werung.

wer-lād, e; *f. A 'lād' (q.v.) in which the number of those who supported the accused by their oaths is determined by the 'wer' of the accused.* [See passages under *wer*, IV, *wer-gild*, III, and L. H. I. 64, 4; Th. i. 566, 18: Si quis de homicidio accusetur, et idem se purgare velit, secundum natale suum perneget, quod est werelada.]—Būton hē gelādige hine mid werlāde, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 400, 1. ¶ The equivalent Latin forms *werelada negare* or *pernegare* occur several times in L. H. I.; see 12, 3; Th. i. 523, 7; 66, 1; Th. i. 569, 4; 74, 1; Th. i. 578, 22; 92, 14; Th. i. 604, 14. Other instances of the Latinized form *werelada* are:—*Werelada fiat*, 85, 4; Th. i. 592, 17; 88, 9; Th. i. 595, 35. *Triplacem wereladam habere*, 64, 1; Th. i. 566, 3.

wer-leās; *adj.* *Without a husband.* v. *wer*, IV:—Sitte ælc wydewe .xii. mōnað werleās; ceose syþþan ðæt heo sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 3; vi. 26; Th. i. 322, 3; L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6; Wulfst. 271, 20.

wer-līc; *adj.* I. marking sex, *male*. Cf. *wer-hād*:—*Wer uir, werlic uirilis*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Of werlicum folman *sine uiri uola*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 72. Hie æghwelcum cnichtlice ymbsnidon ðæt werlice lim, Shr. 47, 20. Ða werlican *uirlia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 54. Ia. marking gender, *masculine*:—Æfter gecynde syndon twā cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, ðæt is werlic and wiflic. Werlic cyn byð hie uir ðes wer. Gemæne cyn, ðæt is ægder ge werlic ge wiflic . . . *Neutrum* is nāðor cynn, ne werlices ne wiflices, Ælf. Gr. 6, 1-3; Zup. 18, 5-15.

II. marking age, *that has reached man's estate*. v. *wer*, II:—Ða hē wæs in werlicre giuguðe in his early manhood, Shr. 119, 20. III. marking married condition, *of a husband, marital*:—

Werlicere wrænnyse *maritalis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Tō werlicum gemānan *ad maritalē consortium*, 502, 23; 442, 74. Werlice beclyp-pinge *maritali complexu*, 442, 75.

werlice, *adv.* I. *after the manner of a male*:—Se ðe ðis werlice dēd *qui hoc virili modo fecerat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18.

II. *like a man, manfully*:—Wer uir, werlice uiriliter, Ælsc. Gr. 232, 16. Werlice dō ðū uiriliter age, Ps. Spl. 26, 20; Ps. Surt. 26, 14. Ðær wæron getealde æt ðam gereorde fīf ðūsēd wera; for ðon ðe ða menn, ðe tō ðam gāstlican gereorde belimpaþ, sceolon beon werlice geworhte, swā swā se apostol cwæð: 'Beoð wacole, and standað on geleafan, and ongninnað werlice (*quit you like men*; uiriliter agite, I Cor. 16, 13). Ðeah gif wifmann bið werlice geworht, and strang tō Godes willan, heo bið ðonne geteald tō ðam werum ðe æt Godes mýsan sittap, Homl. Th. i. 188, 28–34; 360, 13; 542, 25. [*Goþ. wairaleikō taujaþ āwōpi* (εἰσε, I Cor. 16, 13.) v. eal-werlice.

wēr-loga, v. wār-loga.

wer-mæg, *c. f.* A *tribe or family of men*:—Of Cames cneorisse wōc wer-mægða fela, Cd. Th. 98, 30; Gen. 1638: 101, 29; Gen. 1689. Cf. wer-peod.

wer-met, *es; n.* A *man's measure, stature of a man*:—Tō wermete *ad staturam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 23; 8, 70. (In both cases *staturam* is printed; but the former is a gloss on Mt. 6, 27. v. Wülck. Gl. 479, 23.)

wermōd, *es; m.* *Wormwood*:—Wermōd (uermōd, uermōdae) *absinthium*, Txts. 37, 35; Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 11; i. 79, 29. Wermōd, 67, 23. Ic com wrāþe ðonne wermōd sý, Exon. Th. 425, 23; Rā. 41, 60. Wermōd. Ðeas wyrt ðe man *absinthium* and oþrum naman wermōd nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 216, 17. Se fūla wermōd, i. 312, 18. Driges wermōdes blōstman, 250, 3. Gif hit siē sumor, dō wermōdes sades dust tō . . . gif hit siē winter, ne þearft þū ðone wermōd tō dōn, 180, 27. Grēne wermōd odde drigue, 206, 24; 296, 13. Wring on wermōd wearmne, 310, 10. Nim wermōd niþowearde, 326, 10. Wermōd, i. 206, 10. Wurmōd, iii. 50, 17, 20. Sūþerne wermōd (*artemisia abrotanum*), ii. 34, 27; 178, 26. Ðone sūþernan wermōd, ðæt is prutene, and oþerne wermōd, 236, 20. Twēga cynna wermōd, i. 374, 6. Wurmōd, iii. 4, 9. Wermōd drincan sace hefge getācnap *to drink wormwood in a dream betokens grievous strife*, 198, 24. [*Wermōd absinthium*, Wülck. Gl. 554, 11 (13th cent.): 560, 12 (15th cent.). Wormode, 645, 35 (15th cent.). Wormwod, 711, 24 (15th cent.). Wick. wermōd: *Pall. wermode*: O. H. Ger. wermuota (*weri*) *absinthium*: O. L. Ger. wermuode.]

werna, v. wrænna.

wer-nægel, *es; m.* A *worm* or *wormil*. [Bailey's Dictionary gives '*worm* worms, worms on the backs of cattle within the skin'; and in Johnson's Dictionary, ed. Latham, is quoted the following: 'In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wormils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.' Halliwell explains *wormil* as 'the larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.']:—An æþelboren wif weard micclum geswenet mid langsumere untrumnyse, and hire ne mihte nā læcceræft fremian. Ðā lārde hi sum man ðæt heo nāme ænne wer-nægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tō ānum hringe mid hire snōde, and mid ðam hī tō nacedum lice begyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 17.

wernan, *werod* a *band*, *werod sweet*, *werōd catasta*, *werold*, *werp*, *werrest*, *wersa*, *wer-scipe* *prudence*, *werta*. v. wirnan, *weorod* a *band*, *weorod sweet*, *wearg-rōd*, *weorold*, *wirp*, *wirrest*, *wirsa*, *war-scipe*, *wyrhta*

wer-scipe, *es; m.* *Married state, estate of matrimony*:—Gebodene werscipe *oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 60.

wer-stede, *es; m.* A *weir-sted*, *place where there is a weir*:—Of ðam wege on ða eā, and se werstede be sūðan hreōðbricge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 105, 11.

wertacen *p*:—Sagap Scs. Iōhannis sōðum wordum wīslīce and wærlīce swā se wertacen (*a later rendering of the passage has swa se wyrhte cann*, 476, 66, *as if the word*=werhta *cann*), Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 75.

wer-peod, *c. f.* I. *a people, nation; pl. nations, men*:—Wē ðe frēondlice on disse werpeode wic getæhton, Cd. Th. 162, 26; Gen. 2687; Elen. Kmbl. 1283; El. 643. On ðære werpeode, Andr. Kmbl. 273; An. 137. Ðū ðas werpeode gesōhte, Cd. Th. 149, 21; Gen. 2478; 171, 2; Gen. 2822. In ðære folcscare geond ða werpeode, Elen. Kmbl. 1934; El. 669. Ongunnet wercan werpeoda (cf. *leāse men*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) spell, Met. 26, 73. Werpioda, 29, 28. Werpeode, Cd. Th. 211, 1; Exod. 519. Ðæt is ðas wyrde, ðætte werpeode secgen Dryhtne þonc, Exon. Th. 38, 2; Cri. 600; 281, 9; Jul. 643. Walend werpeoda, 45, 4; Cri. 714; Cd. Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Hē nianegum weard geond middangeard mannum tō hrōðre, werpeodum tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Werpeodum Filistina, Salm. Kmbl. 424; Sal. 212. Se ðe waldeþ giond werpioda ealra eorþan cynyng, Met. 24, 35. Wutun hī tōwyrpan geond werpeoda *disperdamus eos ex gente*, Ps. Th. 82, 4; 105, 19; 59, 1; Cd. Th. 61, 2; Gen. 991. Geond war-deoda, Menol. Fox 252; Men. 127. Geond ealle werdeoda, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Geond ðas werpeode *in omnibus gentibus*, 66, 2. Ofer werpeoda, 104, 6. Ge neh ge feor is ðin nama hālig ofer werpeoda, Andr. Kmbl.

1086; An. 543. Wide geweorðod ofer werpeoda, Apstls. Kmbl. 30; Ap. 15; Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899; Exon. Th. 243, 12; Jul. 9; Lchdm. iii. 36, 24. Werpiode, Met. 9, 21. Ofer ealle werpeode *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. II. *men, the world, cf. weorold*, VI a:—Hū mihte ðæt gewyrðan in werpeode (*how in the world did it happen?*), ðæt ðū ne gehyrde Hælendes miht? Andr. Kmbl. 1146; An. 573. ¶ Wer-deode glosses *nixu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 73. [*Icel. ver-þjóð mankind, men*].

wer-tihtle, *an; f.* A *accusation where the crime of which a person is accused involves the payment of the war; the crime itself*:—Be wertyhtlan. Gif mon siē wertyhtlan betogen . . . biðe mon mid ðære witerædne ðp ðæt se wer gegolden siē, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 1–4.

werud, *werud*, *werung*. v. weorod, weorold, wering.

wēsa, *an; m.* A *soaker, one that drinks intemperately*:—Wēsan oþþe eteras *commensatores* (Prov. 28, 7), Kent. Gl. 1044. v. wēsan; ealo-wōsa.

wesan; *p. wæs, pl. wæron* *To be*:—Wesan and beon *fore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 61. I. as an independent verb, (1) denoting existence *to be, exist*:—Wesendum, beoendum *existentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 63. (a) of animate objects, *to exist, live*:—Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werpeode, lifgaþ bi ðam lissum ðe ūs Dryhten sette, Exon. Th. 192, 30; Az. 113. On frymde wæs word, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. God ðe ær worulde wæs, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ða hwile ðe hē wæs *while he lived*, Chart. Th. 167, 9. Manige hālgæ wītan wæran ær Sancte Iōhanne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 12. Ðæt hē his mōste brūcan, ða hwile ðe hē wære, Chart. Th. 140, 30. Swader uncer leng wære (cf. swader uncer leng lifede, 38), 485, 29. Swilce hē āwār wære, ær ðan ðe hē geboren wære, ac . . . him betere wære, ðæt hē næfre nære, ðonne hē yfele wære, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19. Ne mæg ic hær leng wasan, Beo. Th. 5595; B. 2801. Hē bið ā wesende, Blickl. Homl. 19, 26. (b) of inanimate objects:—Him is eall andweard, ge ðætte ær wæs, ge ðætte nū is, ge ðætte æfter ūs bið, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 28. Ær woruld wære, Ps. Th. 73, 12. Seo þræg gewāt, swā heo nō wære, Exon. Th. 292, 9; Wand. 96. Hē him tō frōfre lēt forð wasan hyrstedne hrōf, Cd. Th. 58, 33; Gen. 955. (2) where an object exists, and so may be found; where in modern English *there* precedes the verb:—Wes ðara manna . . . endleofan sīpum hund teontig þūsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 17. Wæron monge, ða ðe Meotude gehyrðun, Exon. Th. 228, 24; Ph. 443. Ðā wæron monige ðe his mæg wridon, Beo. Th. 5956; B. 2982. Him þūhte ðæt ðanon wære tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. (3) denoting presence, stay of longer or shorter duration, *to be, stand, have place, dwell*:—On ðære gesihde wesaþ ealle gleafufule, Blickl. Homl. 13, 28. Ic wæs (*I have been*) sixtigne sīðum on sēbāte, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. Ic onigen hæbbe ðæt ðū on faroðstrāte feor ne wære, 1796; An. 900. Wære ðū mid ðinum fæder? Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Wōp wæs wide, Cd. Th. 180, 8; Exod. 42. Ðæt hē lēte hyne licgan, ðær hē longe wæs, Beo. Th. 6157; B. 3082. Ðæt word wæs mid Gode, Jn. Skt. 1, 1. Heo wæs mid twām werum *she lived with two husbands*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Ðonne wæs hē mid his āgnūm cynne, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 10. Wē mid englum uppe wæron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ða ðe ðær ær inne wæron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. Ða ðe him on neawæste wæron, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ðær manna wese mæst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Wese ūs beorhtnes ofer, 89, 19. Wesan hī wið Drihtne, 108, 19. Wære ðær hē wære, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 9, 10; Elen. Kmbl. 317; El. 159. Gelimplic wæs ðæt ða ætgædere wæron on ecre stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 24. Ðæt hīe ongienon mīn mægen on ðē wasan, 241, 15. Ðara cynna monige hē wiste on Germanie wasan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Ne mæg hē ðē wedre wasan *he cannot stop in the open air*, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Gōd is ūs hēr tō wossanne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 4; Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Wossanne (wosane, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33; Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 5. (4) where motion takes place:—Ðā wæron wit twēgen on ānum ofensde þurh ðæt rūme wēsten, and wit unc simble ondrēdon hwonne wit sceoldon feallan of ðam ofensde, Shrn. 38, 14. Hī wæron heom tō Lundene weard, Chr. 1052; Erl. 185, 4. (5) denoting condition, (a) nature of persons, *to be, live*:—Ne wosas gē swā lēgeras, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. Him betere wære ðæt hē næfre nære, ðonne hē yfele wære, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. Ðonne gē fæston, nellon gē wasan (wosa, Lind.) swylce lēase licceteras, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. (v. III c.) (b) condition or state of things:—Se hālgæ heap wæs spreccende mid eallum gereordum; and eac, ðæt wunderlicor wæs, ðā ða heora ān bodade mid ānre spræce, ælcum wæs gepūht, ðe ða bodunge gehyrde, swilce hē spræce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Wese swā, Ps. Th. 71, 20; 88, 45. Lætaþ ðis ðus wasan, Blickl. Homl. 69, 17; 75, 31. (6) *to be, to be done, come to pass, happen*:—On ðæm dagum wæs ðæt Liber Pater oferwan Indēa ðeode, Ors. i. 6; Swt. 36, 17. On ðære tide wæs sio ofermycelo hēto, 1, 7; Swt. 40, 3. On ðam geāre ðe ðiss wæs, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 17; Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 19. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt hē tō cynynges simbla gelaþod wære, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2; Blickl. Homl. 11, 23; Wulfst. 9, 11; 12, 14. Hwæt wille gē nū hwæt ic hire doo? . . . Wese hit nū ðe eowrum dōmum, Blickl. Homl. 157, 7. Ðý læs ðæt wære, ðæt hē ænig ðara gōða forlyde, 213, 23. Tō wossanne ongninnap *fieri incipient*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 7. (7) *to be, have result, turn*

out (v. wā, I).—Se hālgā gebæd for ðæt seoce cyld, and him wæs sōna bet (*it was better with him at once, i.e. he was better*), Homl. Skt. i. 3, 311. Nāmon tō ræde, ðæt him wærlfor wære, ðæt hī sumne dæl heora landes wurdas æthældon *they resolved that keeping back part of the price of the land would turn out more safely for them*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hē ðōhte hine hīm tō yrfeuarde gedōn. Ac ðæt hwæpere swā wesan ne mihte, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 23. (8) with dat. of person, (a) to belong to, for a person to have something:—Him wæs beorht wela, Cd. Th. 96, 32; Gen. 1603; 216, 20; Dan. 9. Ðam wæs Crist nama, Andr. Kmbl. 2646; An. 1324. Ne him wese ænig fultum, Ps. Th. 108, 12. Wesan him dagas deorce and feāwe, 108, 8. Ðæt ðam gengum gād ne wære wiste ne wæde, Cd. Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102. (b) to affect, be the matter with:—Ða frægō hē hine hwæt him wære, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32. II. with a predicative noun or pronoun, to be:—God wæs ðæt word, Jn. Skt. i. 1. Ðæt wæs gōd cýning, Beo. Th. 22; B. 11. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Ðæt mon mæg gesiōn ðæt hī giō men wæron, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 3. Wes ūs frēond, Cd. Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725. Ic mæg wesan god, 18, 35; Gen. 283. Se ðe wæs leorningcniht on hāde ongan wesan lārow on martyrdōme, Homl. Th. i. 50, 6. Hwæt wile ðis wesan? Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Sæde hē ðæt hē hine cniht wesende gesāwe *quod fanum se in pueritia uidisse testabatur*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 36; Exon. Th. 320, 34; Vid. 39. On ðam cniht wesendum ðā ðis hālo wundur geworden wæs *in quo tunc puero factum erat hoc miraculum sanitatis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Umbor wesendum, Beo. Th. 3278; B. 1187. Ic hine cūde cniht wesende, 750; B. 372.

III. with a predicative adjective or participle:—Hē edgeong weseþ, Exon. Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373. Ðū ðe wære reōd, and ic mē wæs blāc; ðū wære glād, and ic mē wæs unrōt, L. E. l. proem; Th. ii. 308, 14. Se beāg wæs of þornum geworht, Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Peōd wæs ofhysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1115. Cýning wæs afryhted, Elen. Kmbl. 112; El. 56. Ðā wæs gesýne ðæt sige forgef cýning ælmihtig, 287; El. 144. Wes ðū behýdig and genýndig, Blickl. Homl. 67, 32. Hāl wæs ðū aue, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. Hāl westū, Blickl. Homl. 143, 17. Westū gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Hāle wese gē (wosap gié, Lind.) *anete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Wesaþ hāle *ualete*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 61. Wesaþ þancfulle, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. Wisfæsto wossaþ gié *perfecti estote*, Rtl. 13, 19. Wese hē hrægle gelíc, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Hit nās gesēne hweder hē seoc wære (*had been*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 259. Ðæt Adam leng āna wære, Cd. Th. 11, 5; Gen. 170. Ofemōd wesan, 17, 20; Gen. 262. Uossa oestig *esse devota*, Rtl. 15, 21. Giscroepo uossa *aptas fieri*, 117, 14. ¶ used impersonally:—Ðā wæs on ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 31; Dan. 346. Settan mē ðær mē unswæost wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Ðær him leofost wæs, Byrht. Th. 132, 29; By. 23. Swā him gemēdost wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. (In the last three passages the superlatives might be taken as adverbs. Cf. I. 7.)

IIIa. with a predicative genitive:—Ðā sōna wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 10. Wæs seō eorla gedriht ānes mōdes, Cd. Th. 197, 10; Exod. 340. His þegnas wæron flæsclīces mōdes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 5. IIIb. with prepositional phrases, (1) prep. and noun:—Ic wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange, and ic ðæt ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Ðā wæs cýning on hreōn mōde, Beo. Th. 2617; B. 1307. Sōna wæs hē on sunde, 3240; B. 1618. Ðū on æslum wæs, 2345; B. 1170. Wesan him on wynne, Cd. Th. 23, 29; Gen. 367. ¶ used impersonally:—Ðā wæs ofer midde niht, ðæt hē frægō *cum jam mediae noctis tempus esset transcensum, interrogavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. (2) with gerundial infinitive:—Ne wæs ðæt tō wundrianne, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Hwæt him be ðam tō dōnne wære, Homl. Th. i. 502, 24; 506, 24.

IIIc. with a clause:—Hē wæs ðæt hē wolde wyrcan æghwylc ðara weorca ðe ðam óðrum bróðrum wæs heard and hefig, Shr. 145, 18 (cf. I. 5a).

IV. with participles, (1) with present participles:—Swā ic him segende wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1898; An. 951. On æfenne ðære nihte ðe hē of worulde gangende wæs *nocte qua de saeculo erat exiturus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. Wæs se engel sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Hē wæs Drihtne fylgende, 15, 28; Beo. Th. 321; B. 159. Hē in byrgene biðende wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484. Se hālgā wer hergende wæs Metodes miltse, Cd. Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Hī ðær stonde wæron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 23. Hī on ðæt folc winnende wæron, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 6; 44, 19. Woeron (wæron, Rush.) sprecende *erant loquentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Hwæder sincende *sæfōdā* ðā gyr wære, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438. Wriðende sceal mægðe ðinre monim wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1763. (2) with past participles, (a) of transitive verbs forming the passive:—Ðonne wesaþ ðine handa sōna gedneowode, and beoþ swā hiē ær wæron, Blickl. Homl. 153, 11. Wær ðū gewurð, Cd. Th. 127, 7; Gen. 2107. Hwær āhangen wæs rodera Waldend, Elen. Kmbl. 409; El. 205. Ðeōs geofu on heora heortan ālēgd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 137, 4. Ealle ping wæron geworhte (*facta sunt*) ðurh hyne, and nān ping nās geworht biþan him, Jn. Skt. i. 3. Ða ðe ðurh geleāfan gehælede wæron *qui credendo saluati sunt*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. Wesaþ gē fram Gode gebetsade *benedicti vos a Domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 23. Ðæt ic wese gelæded *quis deduct me?* 107,

9. Wese heora beōd wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. Wesan ealle gedrēfē *turbabuntur*, 67, 5. Ne wesen hī mid sōd-fæstum āwritene *cum iustis non scribantur*, 68, 29. Ðæt wæron ālysede leofe ðine *ut liberentur dilecti tui*, 59, 4. Se magoric sceal wesan Ismahēl hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286. Forgifen weosan, Bd. 4, 22; M. 330, 16; 4, 23; M. 340, 15. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðū wære geworden . . . cild æcenned, Exon. Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Ðā wæs ðæs folces fela on ān fæsten oþflogen (*confugerant*), Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 12. Ðā wæs forð cumen geoc æfter gyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Ðā wæs first āgan, 293; An. 147; Elen. Kmbl. i. 1; El. i. Ðā wæs geworden ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 15, 15. Giwēdo his giwordne wærun scinende, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 3. Gif ic ðæs sægde, ðæt mīn sylfes fōt āsiden wære *si dicebam: 'Motus est pes meus'*, Ps. Th. 93, 17. [Goth. wisan: O. Sax. wesan: O. Frs. wesa: O. H. Ger. wesan: Icel. vera.] v. fore-, ge-wesan, nesan; efen-wesende.

wesan; p. de. I. to sleep, soak; inficere, conficere:—Genim grēne rudan, cnuca smale and wēs mid doran hunige, Lchdm. iii. 4, 24. Heoretres sceafepan of felle āscafen mid pumice and wēse mid ecce, 44, 11; ii. 100, 15; 246, 13. v. ge-wesan; wēse, wēsing. II. to ooze, suppurate:—Ðonne ærest ongine se healsgund wēsan (wesan?), Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. [Wese, N.P. 65. See Halliwell wese, and Jamieson weese, weeze to ooze, distil gently.] v. wōs.

wēse; adj. Soaked, moist with soaking:—Sý crocca āsett on eorþan, and ðas wyrta sýn gedōn innan ðam croccan; onuppan ðam sý gedōn wæta, ðæt hī þearle wāde beōn, Lchdm. iii. 292, 6. v. wōs, and preceding word.

wesend, es; m. A bison, buffalo, wild ox:—Wesend, uesend, wesand bubalis, Txts. 47, 337. Wesend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 40: bubalus, 126, 60; urus, i. 22, 45. [O. H. Ger. wisunt (-ant, -ent, -int) bubalus: Icel. vísundur.] v. next word.

wesend-horn, es; m. A buffalo-horn:—Ælfwolde hyre twēgen wesend-hornas, Chart. Th. 536, 1. v. preceding word.

-wesenness. [Cf. O. L. Ger. ge-wesannussi substantia.] v. tō-wesness.

wēsing, e; f. Soaking, steeping:—Wēsing, gemangcennys t mencing confectio, Hpt. Gl. 450, 28. Wēsing t gemang confectio, 449, 61. v. wēsan.

wesle, an; f. A weasel:—Uneosule, uesulae mustela, Txts. 79, 1345. Wesle, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 57; 78, 18; ii. 56, 53; 71, 25; Ælíc. Gr. 6, 5; Zup. 19, 14. Gif on hwylcne mycelne wētan mūs oððe wesle (mustela) on befaelle, and ðær deað sig, sprengre mid lāligwætere and þyge, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 11; 40; Th. ii. 166, 6, 9. [O. H. Ger. wisala (-ula, -ela, -ila) mustela.]

wesline, -wesness. v. wæstling, ge-, tō-wesness.

[west; spve. weste]mest; adj. Westerly, situated in the west:—Rōmāna onwæld, se is mæst and westmest, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 19. On ðam siþmestan onwalde and on ðam westmestan, Swt. 254, 2. Ðis sindon ðas landes gemæra ðe gebyriap into ðære westmestan hīde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 18. On ðone westmestan mylengear . . . eft on ðam westmestan mylengear, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23-30.

¶ westan in combination with prepositions, governing dative or adverbial:—Be-westan Hai ab oriente habens Hai, Gen. 12, 8. Ðām folcum de eardiap be-westan Sæferne eis *populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Be-westan Sealwuda, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 19; 709; Erl. 42, 28; Ors. i. 1; Swt. 22, 7, 12, 26. Ðonne heold man fyrde be-westan (cf. wonyng fer by weste, Chauc. Prol. 388), Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 5. On-westan ðære cyrican ad occidentale ecclesiae partem, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 29. Is on-westan medmycel duru, Blickl. Homl. 127, 8. [Icel. vestari; cpve.; vestrast; spve. more, most westerly.]

west; adv. West, westward, to the west, in a westerly direction, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Hēr fōr se here west ðe east gelende, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 24; 918; Erl. 102, 23; Cd. Th. 219, 12; Dan. 53. West fēran, 220, 25; Dan. 76; Exon. Th. 412, 7; Rā. 30, 10. Hē west gewiteþ, 208, 27; Ph. 162. Wōdon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, Byrht. Th. 134, 41; By. 97. Ðā wende hē hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Se sciphre sigelede west ymbūtan, 877; Erl. 78, 17. Ðonne heofones gim west onhyde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. (2) marking relative position:—Seō burh is west ðonon from ðære stōwe on ānre mīle the town is a mile to the west of the place, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. Ðonne se æfensteorra biþ west gesewen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34; Met. 29, 28. Hē wið ðone here ðær wæst ābisgōd wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 9. Sūd, east and west, Met. 9, 42; 14, 7. Ðæt hē west and norð trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 18; Gen. 275. Ðæt is drittiges mīla lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Wes[t]mest ān iġlond ligð ūt on gārsec, Met. 16, 11. [Cf. O. Sax. westor: O. Frs. wester: Icel. vestr westwards.] v. norþ-, sūþ-west.

westan; adv. From the west, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Ðæm fultūne de him westan com, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15. Monige from eāstan and westan (weosta, Lind.) cumap, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Cymeþ westa (woesta, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Fērde se æðeling wæston, Chr. 1052; Erl. 152, 6. Westan brōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 2030; El. 1016. Somnaþ sūpan and norþan, eāstan and westan, Exon. Th. 220,

24; Ph. 325. Se þridða heáfodwind hǽtte *zephirus*; se blǽwð westan, Lchdm. iii. 274, 20; Cd. Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806. Donne blǽwð sūpan and westan wind, Met. 6, 8. Swinsiaþ sūpan and norþan, eástan and westan, Exon. Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Gesáwon wē westan ðone leóman sunnan, and se leóma gehrán ðæm treódmu ufonweardum, Nar. 28, 23. (2) marking the direction of measurement:—Is seó stōw æghwanon mid sǽ ymbseald būtan westan *est locus ille undique mari circumdatus praeler ab occidente*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 10. Se cyng hæfde funden ðæt him mon sēt wið on sūþhealf Sæfernmūpan westan from Wealum eást ðp Afene mūpan, Chr. 918; E.rl. 104, 4. [O. Sax. westan: O. Frs. westa: *Icel.* vestan.] v. norþan-, sūþan-westan; westane.

wēstan; p. te *To lay waste, devastate, desolate*:—Hine wilde deor wēstaþ and frettaþ *singularis ferus depastus est eam*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hī his wīcstede wēstan *locum ejus desolaverunt*, 78, 7. Hiē wæron ðæt lond herigende and wēstende, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 20. [Heo westen þat lond, Laym. 1754. O. Sax. ā-wōstian: O. H. Ger. wuosten *vastare*.] v. ā-, ge-, ðn-wēstan.

wēstane; adv. *From the west, in the west*:—Ða beorgas onginnap wēstane fram ðæm Wendelsæ in Narbonense ðære ðeode, and endiaþ eást in Dalmatia ðæm lande æt ðæm sǽ *Alpes a Gallico mari exsurgentes, primum Narbonensem fines, deinde Galliam Rhetimque secludunt, donec in sinu Liburnico defigantur*, Ors. 1, 1; S. 22, 19. Dioclitianus and Maximianus bebudon ehtnesse cristenra monna, Dioclitianus eástane, Maximianus wēstane (*in occidente*), 6, 30; Swt. 280, 18. [O. Sax. westana: O. H. Ger. westana *ab occidente*.] v. westan.

westan-norþan. I. adv. *From the north-west*. Cf. westan (2):—Hit (*Italy*) belid Wendelsæ ymb eall tūan būton westannorðan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 18. II. in phrases (or compounds) marking position, *to the north-west*:—Be-westannorðan ðære byrig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5.

westan-sūpan in be-westansūpan *to the south-west*:—Be-westansūdan Corinton, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 10, 24, 27.

westansūpan-wind, es; m. *A south-west wind*:—Westansūdanwind austrum, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 30.

westan-weard; adj. *Westward*:—Mīn þrym is from eástewearde middangearde ðp ðæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem*, Nar. 25, 25.

westan-wind, es; m. *A west wind*:—Hē bād westanwindes and hwōn norþan, and siglde ða eást, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15.

West-Centingas; pl. m. *The people or the district of West Kent*:—Hī forneáh ealle West-Kentingas (Weast-Centingas, v. l.) fordydon, Chr. 999; E.rl. 134, 28.

west-dæl, es; m. I. *a western part, the extreme western point*:—Westdæles *Hesperiae*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 67. Manega cumap fram eástdæle middangeardes, and fram westdæle to heofenan rice . . . Þurh ða twegen dælas, eástdæl and westdæl, sind getacnode ða feower hwenmas ealles middangeardes, Homl. Th. i. 130, 17–21. Ðin ofspring byð fram eástdæle ðð westdæle, Gen. 28, 14. Se heofon tōbyrst fram ðæm eástdæle ðp ðone westdæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 23; Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27. Hē gesealde him westdæl middancardes, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 18. Ne se steorra gestfigan wile westdæl wolcna, Met. 29, 13. Tungol beoþ gewiten under wafeman westdælas on, Exon. Th. 204, 14; Ph. 97. II. *the west*:—Be-heald . . . tō westdæle *vide . . . ad occidentem*, Gen. 13, 14; Deut. 3, 27. God sende wind fram westdæle, Exod. 10, 19. Se steorra ne cymþ næfre on ðam westdæle, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 30. Breoton is geseet byð norþdæle and westdæle *Britannia inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 9.

III. *a. with special reference to the sun's setting*:—On westdæle geendap se dæg, Homl. Th. i. 130, 27. Se ðe āstāh ofer westdæl (*super occasum*), Ps. Spl. 67, 4. [Wesdale off all þiss werelld is Dysiss, Orm. 16406. Cf. O. H. Ger. wester-teil.]

West-Dene; pl. m. *The West-Danes*:—Tō West-Denum, Beo. Th. 771; B. 383; 3161; B. 1578.

wēste; adj. I. of open country, *waste, uncultivated and uninhabited, desert*:—Ðara Terfina land wæs eal wēste, būton ðær huntan gewīcodon, opþe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29; 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Deós stōw ys wēste *desertus est locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 15. Is sǽd ðæt ðæt land wēste (*desertus*) wunige, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Eall (*all of the earth*) ðæt on eallum ðeodum wēstes ligeþ, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 15. On wēstere (wēstre, v. l.) stōwe, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. On wēstum lande in *terra deserta*, Deut. 32, 10. Hē fērde on wēste stōwe, Mk. Skt. 1, 35; 6, 31, 32; Lk. Skt. 4, 42; 9, 10; Exon. Th. 209, 12; Ph. 169. Hē sealde him wēste land, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Hē ne mihte on ða ceastre gān, ac beón ūte on wēstum stōwum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Of ðissum wīdum, wēstum mōrum a *desertis montibus*, Ps. Th. 77, 6. II. *waste, empty, unused*:—Seo grundlease swelgend hæfþ swīpe manegu wēste holu on tō gadrianne, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32.

III. *waste, useless, unproductive*:—Hē geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart under roderum, wonn and wēste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. IV. of habitations, *waste, deserted, desolate*:—Byð cōwer hūs eow wēste (*deserta*) forlæten, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 38. Wese wīc heora wēste (woestu, Ps. Surt.) and ídel, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Wēste (wōstu, Ps. Surt.), 108, 7. Hiē gedydon on ānre

wēstre ceastre, Chr. 894; E.rl. 93, 5. Hē gesyhd wīnsele wēstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. On wēste wīc, Cd. Th. 128, 25; Gen. 2132. Babylonia, seó ðe mǽst wæs and ærest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23.

V. *waste, spoiled*:—Donne eall ðisse worulde wela wēste stondeþ, Exon. Th. 290, 33; Wand. 74. VI. *deprived, devoid* (with gen.):—Bīd on eorðan wēste (wēde, v. l.) wīsdōmes, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 43; Sal. 22. [O. Sax. wōsti: O. Frs. wōste: O. H. Ger. wuosti *solus, desertus, solitarius, vastus*.]

westemest. v. west; adj.

wēstenn, wēstenn[n], wēstenn (*in northern dialect*), es, e; m. f. n. A *desert, wilderness*:—Wēstenn *desertum* vel *heremus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 62. Wēstenn, 80, 35. Wīd is ðes wēstenn, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gū. 267. Andlang ðæs wēstennes, Jos. 8, 16. Wēstennes (on wēstenne, v. l.) weard, Salm. Kmbl. 167; Sal. 83. Woesternes *extremi*, Rtl. 86, 18. Hig cōmon tō ðam wēstene (*in solitudine*), Gen. 21, 14. On wēstenne, Cd. Th. 137, 17; Gen. 2275. Tō Sīnai wēstene in *solitudine* Sīnai, Ex. 19, 1. On wēstenne, Cd. Th. 178, 7; Exod. 8: 185, 15; Exod. 123.

Tō ðam wēstene Sin in *desertum* Sin, Num. 20, 1. On wēstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) in *solitudine*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. On ðissum wēstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) wīdum and sīdum in *deserto*, 77, 20. On wēstenne, 77, 40. On ðam wēstene (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 1. Wēstene (wēstinne, Rush.), 3, 3. On ðissum wēstene (woesterne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) in *solitudine*, Mk. Skt. 8, 4. On ðis wēstene (wēstenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) in *deserto*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Tō wēstenne, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3; 169, 4. Se hrefen fēdde Hēliam, ðani eode hē tō ðam wēstene (-ne?), and him þenode, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 9. On woesterne, Rtl. 56, 27. Ofer wēstenne (*chaos*), Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. On ðæt wēstenn in *desertum*, Ex. 4, 27; in *solitudine*, 5, 3. On āu wēstenn, 15, 22. On wēstenn (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) in *desertum*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 1; Blickl. Homl. 35, 6. Hē wæs geond ðæt wēstenn sundorgenga, 199, 5. Wīldeora wēstenn, Cd. Th. 225, 10; Dan. 622. Þurh wēstenn *per devia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 76. On ðæt wīdgille wēstenn, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 729. Ofer ða wēstene (-u, v. l.), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 35. Mid mistlicum wēstenum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. On wēstenum, Exon. Th. 107, 2; Gū. 52. Þurh wēstena, Ps. Th. 77, 52. Geond wēstena, 67, 8. Geond wēstenu, 10, 1. On ða wēstenu middangeardes in *desertis orbis terrarum solitudines*, Nar. 6, 5. Gynd wēstnu *per aua*, Germ. 391, 40. [A wēstene in the wilderness, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 5. O. Sax. wōstun (*dat.* wōstunni); wōstunnia (-innia); f.: O. L. Ger. wōstinna; wk. f.: O. Frs. wōstene, wēstene: O. H. Ger. wuostinna (-unna); f.] v. wudu-wēstenn.

wēstenn; adj. *Desert*:—Seó stōw wæs swā wēstenn and swā dīgle, ðæt næs nā ðæt ān ðæt heó wæs ungewunelic, ac eac swilce uncūð ðam landleodum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 105. Hē fērde him ðanon tō ānum wēstenum earde, Homl. Ass. 66, 24; 71, 166.

wēstend, es; m. *A waster, destroyer, devastator*:—Wēstend, tōlfsend *desolator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34. Wēstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator*, 145, 64. v. ā-wēstend.

west-ende, es; m. *The west end, western extremity* of anything:—Hīre on westende is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ðæt hire æwīelme siē on westende Africa, Swt. 12, 21. Hīne man byrigeð æt ðam west-ende, ðam stýple ful gehende, Chr. 1036; E.rl. 165, 37. Æt ðam westende, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 30. v. riht-westende.

wēstenn-gryre, es; m. *The terror of the wilderness, terror inspired by the wilderness*, Cd. Th. 185, 4; Exod. 117.

wēstenn-setla, an; m. *A dweller in a wilderness, a hermit, an anchorite*:—Wēstennsetla *eremita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 28; 72, 2. Wēstennsetla (*printed*—seda) *eremita, anachoreta*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 24. Sum wēstennsetla on ðæm eálande ðe Liparus is nemned, Shrn. 85, 27. Wē willaþ wrytan be sumum wēstennsetlan (*solitarius quidam*), Homl. Ass. 195, 1. Oþer cyn is muneca, ðæt is wēstennsetlan, ðe feor fram mannun gewitaþ, and wēste stōwa and ānwunung gelufiaþ . . . Swilce wēstennsetlan . . . on wēstennes wunung gelustfulliaþ, R. Ben. 134, 11–16. Oþer cyn is ancrena, ðæt is wēstennsetlena, 9, 5. [O. H. Ger. wuostan-sedalo *solitarius*.]

wēstenn-stapol, es; m. *A waste place, a deserted place*:—Wurdon hyra wīgsteal wēstennstapolas, Exon. Th. 477, 22; Ruin. 28.

westerne; adj. *Western*:—Ðā āstāh westerne wind and bleów *flante favonio*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 635, 20 note. Com Æþelmēr ealdorman þider and ða westeran (westenan, v. l.) þægnas, Chr. 1013; E.rl. 148, 16. [O. Sax. O. H. Ger. westroni: *Icel.* vestrænn.] v. sūþ-, sūþan-westerne.

weste-weard; adj. *Westward, west, western* part of the noun to which the word refers:—Se westsūþende Eurōpe landgemirec is in Hispania westeweardum and ðæm garsege *Europae in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ðā ðā hē wæs on eásteweardum ðissum middangearde, ða from him ondréðan ðe wæron on westeweardum . . . Him ða swīpe hiene ondréðan ðe on westeweardum ðisses middangeardes wæron, 3, 9; Swt. 136, 6–23. On ðone westmestan mylengear westewardne, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23. Eall ðes middangeard from eásteweardum ðð westewardne, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 11; 29, 3;

Fox 106, 22. From *eástewardan* ðisses middangeardes 6ð *westewardne*, 18, 2; Fox 62, 1. Gehegade Ecgbryht cýning on West-Walas fram *eástewardum* 6ð *westewardne*, Chr. 813; Erl. 62, 2.

west-healf, *e*; *f*. *The western side*:—On *westhealfe ab occasu*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: *ad occidentem*, Num. 3, 23. On *westhealfe* ðære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 10. [O. H. Ger. *west-halba*. Cf. *Icel*. *vestr-hálfa*.]

wéstig; *adj*. *Waste, desert, desolate*:—Of Angle se *ā syððan stōd wéstig* (*desertus*, Bd. 1, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 16. **Wéstig** is *stōw desertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35. **Wéstig** (*woestig*, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. **Woestihg** (*woestig*, Rush.), 14, 15. On *woestigum stōwe*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 42. In *wéstige stōwe*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 35. **Woestig**, 6, 32.

west-lang; *adj*. *Lying in a westerly direction*:—On *ðone westlangan hline*; of *des westlangan hlines ende*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 25. *ða westlangan dic*, v. 334, 22. *v*. next word.

west-lang; *adv*. *With the length measured in a westerly direction*:—Se *wudu* is *eástlang* and *westlang* *hundtwelftiges mila lang the length of the wood measuring east and west is one hundred and twenty miles*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Se *pridda sceāta* is *ān hund and syfan* and *hundsyfantig mila westlang*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 9. *v*. preceding word.

westnēst. *v*. *west*; *adj*.

West-mōringas; *pl. m*. *The people of Westmoreland*:—*Westmōringa land*, Chr. 966; Erl. 125, 2.

West-mynster, *es*; *n*. *Westminster*:—Hēr *fordfērde* Harold cýning, and hē wæs bebyrgd at *Westmynstre*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 13. *Willelm com tō Westmynstre*, and *Ealdred arcebisop* hīne tō cynges gehālgode, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. Hēr man *wræge ðone biscop Ægelric* and sende hīne tō *Westmynstre*, 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Icc habbe gifen *Sainte Petre* intō *Westmynstre*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 190, 12, 26. *ða gebrōðere on Westmynstre*, 192, 5. The word occurs often in charters of Edward the Confessor. The Latin form *Westmonasterium* is found in a doubtful charter of the reign: *Locum qui dicitur Westmonasterium quod a tempore sancti Augustini institutum, multaque ueterum regum munificentia honoratum, propter uetustatem et frequentes bellorum tumultus pene uidebatur destructum*, 176, 1. The place is mentioned in a (doubtful) charter of Offa of the year 785: *In loco terribili, quod dicitur æt Uestmunstr, i. 180, 3*.

wēstness, *e*; *f*. *Desolation*:—*Woestenisse hire desolatio ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. *v*. *ā-wēstness*.

west-norþ; *adv*. *North-west*:—*þonan westnorð* is *ðæt lond ðe mon Onge hāt*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 6.

westnorþ-lang; *adv*. or *adj*. [Cf. *west-lang*] *With the length lying north-west (and south-east)*:—*þonne* is *Italia land westnorðlang and eást-síðlang Italiae situs a circio in eorum tenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 17.

westnorþ-wind, *es*; *m*. *A north-west wind*:—*Westnorðwind circius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 4: 24, 26. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *westernort-wint chorus*.]

west-riçe, *es*; *n*. *A western kingdom or empire*:—*ða ðæt eástrice* in *Asiria gefeól*, *ða eāc ðæt westrice* in *Rōma ārās*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 8. *ðý ilcan geāre fēng Carl tō ðam westrice*, and tō allum ðam westrice behienan *Wendelsæ* and *begondan ðisse sæ*, swā hit his *pridda fæder hæzde*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 10. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *westar-riçi occidens*.]

west-rihte; *adv*. *Due west*:—*Seó stōw* is *týn mīlum westrihte fram Cetrihtworþige locus est a uico Cataractone decem millibus passuum contra solstitialem occasum secretus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 41. *Seó* is fram *Cantwarabyrig* on *feówer .xx. mīlum westrihte (ad occidentem)*, 2, 3; S. 504, 26. *Scýt se sēæarm of ðam sē westrihte*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4. *Westryhte*, Swt. 14, 9.

west-rodor, *es*; *m*. *The western heavens*:—Fram *upgange sunnan* 6ð *ðæt heó wende on westrodur a solis ortu usque ad occasum*, Ps. Th. 112, 3. *Heó gewiteþ on westrodur*, 106, 3. *Westrodor*, Exon. Th. 350, 24; Sch. 68.

west-sē; *f. m*. *A west sea, sea on the west coast of a country*:—Hē (*a Norwegian*) *būde* on *ðam lande norþewardum wīþ ða westsē*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. Hī (*the Saxons in Britain*) *hergodon fram eástsē 6ð westsē (ab orientali mari usque ad occidentale)*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 40. Fram *eástsē 6ð westsē a mari ad mare*, i. 12; S. 481, 8.

west-sceāta, *an*; *m*. *A western angle or promontory*:—*Sicilia* is *ðrýscýte . . . ðone westsceātan man hēt Libēum Sicilia tria habet promontoria . . . tertium, quod adpellatur Lilybaeum, dirigitur in occasum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 5.

West-Seaxe, -Seaxon (*Wes-*); *pl. m*. *The West-Saxons; Wessex*:—Hēr *cuōmon West-Seaxe* in *Bretene*, Chr. 514; Erl. 14, 20. Of *Eald-Seaxon cōmon Eást-Sexa and Sūd-Sexa and West-Sexan (-Sexa, v.l.)*, 449; Erl. 12, 11. *West-Seaxon*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. *West-Seaxon*, 5, 18; S. 635, 15. *West-Seaxna biscop*, S. 635, 22. *West-Seaxna rice*, *lond*, Chr. Erl. 2, 9, 10. *West-Seaxna (-Seaxena, v.l.) cýning*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. *Wes-Seaxna*, Chr. Erl. 2, 18, 23; 4, 20. *Wes-Seaxena kyning*, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 2. *Wast-Seaxna*, Chr.

836; Erl. 65, 23. *West-Sexena landes* is *hund þusend hīda*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. On *Wes-Seaxum (Weast-, v.l.)*, Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 24. Hēr *Birinus biscop* *bodude West-Seaxum (Weast-, v.l.) fulwuht*, 634; Erl. 24, 9. Hēr *cuom* se here tō *Reádingum* on *West-Seaxe*, 871; Erl. 74, 5.

westsūp-ende, *es*; *m*. *The south-west extremity*:—Se *westsūpēnde* *Europē*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23.

westsūp-wind, *es*; *m*. *A south-west wind*:—*Westsūdwind affricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 51: 6, 40: *favonius*, 35, 6: *faonius*, 108, 22. *Westsūpwind*, 39, 7. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *westersunder-wint affricus*.]

West-Wealas; *pl. m*. *The Celts of Cornwall; Cornwall*:—*Huwal West-Wala cýning*, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 42. *ðý geāre* *gehegade Ecgbryht cýning* on *West-Walas*, 813; Erl. 62, 1. Hēr *cuom micel sciphere* on *West-Walas (Wast-Wealas, v.l.)*, 835; Erl. 64, 24.

west-weard; *adv*. *Westward, in a westerly direction*:—*Sume (adverbs) synd localia . . . westward occidentem uersum*, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 10. *Fōr se here of ðam eástrice westward*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 22: 105; Erl. 183, 15. *ða hē ða hāmweard tō ðære ie com*, *ðe hē ær westward (when marching westward)* hēt *ða ofermātan bryce ofer gewyrcan*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. *ðās seofon tunglan gād æfre eástweard ongeān ða heofenan*; *ac seó heofen[e]* is *strengre and ábrēt hī ealle under-bæc westward mid hire ryne*; and is *for ði mannum gepūht swilce seó sunne and ða foresæðan tunglan gangon westward*. *Sóð ðæt* is *westward hī gād unþances*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 39-42. *ða seofon steorran . . . gangende eástan westward*, Lchdm. iii. 270, 26. *Africa ongind eástan westwerd (starting from the east and coming westward)* fram *Egyptum æt ðære eé ðe man Nilus hāt*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 32.

west-weardes; *adv*. *Westwards*:—Hē man *geseah westweardes on ðæt wēsten efstan*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 174.

west-wegas; *pl. m*. *The west*:—*Eástan ne cymeþ gumena ænig*, *ne of westwegum neque ab oriente, neque ab occidente*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. [Cf. *Icel*. *vestr-vegir the West (the British Isles)*.]

West-Wille (-as?); *pl. m*. *The people of some district in England*:—*West-Willa landes* is *syx hund hýða*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 29.

west-wind, *es*; *m*. *A west wind*:—*ða bleow westwind flante favonio*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 20. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *wester-wint favonius*.]

West-Wixan; *pl. m*. *The people of some district in England*:—*West-Wixna landes* is *syx hund hýða*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wēpan; *p*. *de To make calm, gentle, mild*:—*Blīpe weorðað ða ðe brimu wēpaþ lætati sunt quod (fluctus) silverunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. *v*. next word.

wēpe; *adj*. *Sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant*:—*ðone swēg ðæs swētan (wēpan, MSS. O. T.) sanges sonum cantilenae dulcis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. *ðone scýnan witte*, *wēðne mid willum*, Exon. Th. 57, 9; Cri. 916. *Wegas wēpe pleasant paths*, 102, 15; Cri. 1673. [Goth. *wōþeis sweet (savour)*: O. Sax. *wōdi*.] *v*. *wēpness*.

wēðel. *v*. *wēðl*.

wēper, *es*; *m*. *A wether, a ram*:—*Weþer uervex vel manto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 56. *Weðer aries*, ii. 10, 42. *ða habbaþ swā micle hornas swā weðeras habentes cornua similia arietibus*, Nar. 34, 19. *Tū eald hrideru odde .x. weðeras*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18; Chart. Th. 40, 7. *Weðras*, 468, 25. *Is nū irfæs ðæs ðæs stranga winter læfæd hæfð nigon ea d hridu . . . and fiftig wæþra*, 163, 4. *Weðera uervicum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 17. His *bigleofa wæs ælce dæg . . . hundteontig weðera (centum arietes, i Kings 4, 23)*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 33. [Goth. *wīþrus (Guþs) agnus (Dei)*: O. L. Ger. *wither aries*: O. H. Ger. *widar aries, uervex, multo*: *Icel*. *veðr*.]

wēpness, *e*; *f*. *Sweetness, gentleness, mildness*:—*Biluitnisne and uoed-nisse mansuetudo et lenitas*, Rtl. 100, 13. *ða miclan geniht ðīnre wēðnesse (suauitatis tue)*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. *v*. *ge-wēpness*.

wex, *wexen*. *v*. *weax*, *wixen*.

wī=weg. *v*. *weg* lā, *weg-fērend*, *weg-leās*.

wibba, *an*; *m*. *A worm or beetle*:—Se *glisigenda wibba the glow-worm*; *cicindela*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 77. *v*. *scearn-wibba*; *wifel*.

wī=bed, *wibil*, *wic cariscus*. *v*. *wig-bed*, *wifel*, *wice*.

wic. The word is generally neuter, but as it is often used in the plural where a singular might express the meaning, the similarity of neuter plural and feminine singular accusatives seems to have caused the word to be taken sometimes as feminine, e.g. *tō ānre wic*, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. A weak form also seems to be used, Chart. Th. 446, 29. *I. a dwelling-place, abode, habitation, residence, lodging, quarters*:—Hē tō him *wilniende wæs ðætte heó him funden swylce londære swylce hē mid ārum on beón mehte*, and his *wic* *ðær* on *byrig* *beón mihte* on his *līfe*, Chart. Erl. 69, 23. *In locum qui dicitur cynges uufc (cf. in villa regali qui dicitur Werburging-wic, i. 275, 3)*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 8. *Wundun sume digol wic (mansio quaedam secretior)* mid *wealle* and mid *bearuwe ymb-sealde . . . habbaþ ða wic* *gebedhūs*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. *Synd mē wic ðīne (tabernacula tua)* *leofe*, Ps. Th. 83, 1. *Beóð him wic gestaþelad in wuldres byrig*, Exon. Th. 230, 19; Ph. 474. *Sindon bitre burgtūnas*, *wic* *wynna leās*, 443, 18; Kl. 32. *Sceldes forðas boec and ðeara wica* on *byrg*, Txs. 443, 10. *Londbēc mīnra wica*, 458, 8. Hē *gewāt hām* *faran*, *wica neósan*, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: 2255; B. 1125. Hē *wæs*

on ðām foresprecen wīcum (*in praefata mansione*) wuniende, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 15, 33. Hi hine nēnige ðinga of his wicum and of his stōwe tō him gelapian mihton *nequaquam suo monasterio posset erui*, 4, 28; S. 606, 9. Ðæt nān biscop ne nān mæssepreost næbbe on his wīcan ne on his hūse wunigende ænigwe wīfan, L. Ælf. p. 31; Th. ii. 376, 21. Of Lambhyrste tō huntan wīcan (*huntsman's lodge*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 9. On ðām wīcan his fæder Abrahames feorh gesealde, Cd. Th. 104, 21; Gen. 1738: 94, 17; Gen. 1563. Hē drāf of wīcum idese of earde, 169, 23; Gen. 2804: Ps. Th. 77, 55; Menol. Fox 48; Men. 24. On ðām wīcum (*in Heaven*), Exon. Th. 238, 28; Ph. 611. Wunian in wīcum, 316, 9; Mōd. 46: Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Ræsbora wīcum wunode, 108, 26; Gen. 1812: Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. Ða ðe on carcerne hlēoleāsān wīc wunodon, Andr. Kmbl. 261; An. 131: 2621; An. 1312. Ic wīc būge, Exon. Th. 396, 22; Rā. 16, 8: 120, 10; Gū. 269. Wīc eardian, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589. Hē brōhte wīf tō hāme, ðær hē wīc āhte, Cd. Th. 103, 21; Gen. 1721. Ðonne ic ðās fīcan wīc ge-æce, 144, 23; Gen. 2394. Hē him wīc geceās fædergeardum feor, 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 164, 29; Gen. 2722: Ph. 448. Fērend fæste wuniap, wīc weardiap, Exon. Th. 361, 27; Wal. 26: 228, 34; Ph. 448. Hē him helle geceop wælcalde wīc, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468. Ic him selle on mīnum hūse and binnan mīnum wealle wīc (*locum*), Past. 52; Swt. 407, 35. Hē him synderlice wīc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Heo hire ðær wīc āsette ðæt heo Gode in lifede *ibi sibi mansionem instituit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 26.

II. a place where a thing remains:—Heo (*Lot's wife*) sceal on ðām wīcum wyðe biðan, Cd. Th. 155, 9; Gen. 2570. III. a collection of houses, a (small) town, a village, a street. v. wīc-gerefa:—Wīc vel lytel port castellum, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 34: 84, 42: *vicus*, 36, 27. Seo gelapung fēde of ðære byrig tō ānre wīc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. Hi cōmon tō ānre wīc *processerunt vicum unum* (Acts 12, 10), ii. 382, 13. Tæmne hē tō wīc tō cingæs sele . . . gekyþe hē . . . ðæt hē ðær feoh in wīc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6–10. Andlang ðære eā tō ðære wīc; fram ðære wīc tō ðære cortan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 217, 6: 148, 24. Hē lādde hine būtan ða wīc (*extra vicum*), Mk. Skt. 8, 23. 'Gāþ on ða wīc (*castellum*, Mt. 21, 2) ðe beforan inc stondeþ' . . . Hwæt Drihten ða cynelican burh forhogodlice naman nemde; for ðon oft wīc beoþ on monegum stōwum medmēcyge gesette, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22–24. On wīcum *in vicis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 2. Gā on ða strāta and on wīc disse ceastre *exi in plateas et uicos ciuitatis*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21. Far geond ðās strāta and wīc, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 26. Hē begeat . . . Penhly and Grimanleah and .ii. hīna wīcan, Chart. Th. 446, 29. IV. a temporary abode, a camp, place where one stops, station:—Ðā wæs feorðe wīc, randwigena ræst, be ðan Reoðan Sæ, Cd. Th. 186, 4; Exod. 133: 183, 6; Exod. 87. Ic hēt ða fyrd ðær wīcan . . . wæron ða wīc (*castra*) on lengo .i. furlanga long, Nar. 21, 10. Wæs in wīcum wōp, Cd. Th. 190, 16; Exod. 200: 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hē fōr of ðām wīcum, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12. Restap incit hēr on ðissum wīcum (cf. *expectate hic cum asino*, Gen. 22, 5), Cd. Th. 174, 20; Gen. 2881. Onmiddan ða wīc in medio castrorum, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Tō ðon ðæt hīe on ða ūre wīc feohtan *ad expugnanda castra*, Nar. 21, 21.

¶ the word occurs in local names, some of which are still found shewing *-wīc* or *-wīck*:—In Lunden-wīc, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3. Tō ðam porte ðe is nemned Cwento-wīc *ad portum cui nomen est Quantawic*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 45. In loco qui vocatur Hremping-wīc, et alia nomine Hafingseota, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 211, 11. Hēr wæs Wærinc-wīc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Erl. 103, 19. Æt Wæring-wīcan, -wīcum, 913; Th. i. pp. 186, 187. Hēr wæs Gypeswīc gehergod, 991; Erl. 130, 19. Æt Gipeswīc, 1010; Erl. 143, 17. Cf. too: On geribte tō hreodwīcan on ða ealdan stræt; andlang stræt tō nordwīcan; of nordwīcan eft andlang stræte tō Billesham, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 14–17. In loco qui dicitur Childesuicuwon (cf. *Cildesuicouque*, 75, 13), i. 66, 6. Iuxta marisco qui dicitur biscopswīc, 104, 2: v. 46, 13. [Of æuereliche huse þat husbonde wunode and his biweddede wif weore on pere ilke wike, Laym. 31960. Fra wic to wic i tune, Orm. 8512. þar was wonand witan a wike tua men, C. M. 7917. Canntrybery, that noble wyke, Rel. Ant. ii. 93, 1. Ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 604. O. Sax. wīk: O. Frs. wīk; f.: O. H. Ger. wīch; m. *wicus*. From Latin.] v. deap-, eard-, fird-, here-, hræ-, sceap-, sealt-, stoc-, wipig-wīc.

wīcan; p. wāc, pl. wicon; pp. wīcan To yield, give way:—Wicon weallfæsten, wægas burston, nulton meretorras, Cod. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. [O. Sax. wīkan: O. Frs. wīka: O. H. Ger. wīchan *cedere*: Icel. vīkja.] v. ge-, on-wīcan.

wīc-bora. v. wīg-bora.

wīca, an; m. A wizard, soothsayer, sorcerer, magician:—Wicca *ariolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 40: 60, 30. Drēas and wīcan *arioli et conjectores* (in similitudinem *arioli* et *conjectoris*, Prov. 23, 7), Kent. Gl. 869. Drymen and feondlice wīcan and ðdre wīgleras, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28; Wulfst. 27, 1. Be wīccum, wīglerum, etc. Gif wīcan oþþe wīgleras . . . L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wīccum a *pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 66. Hi āxodon æt wīccum and æt wīsum drym, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 108. Ða fæmnan ðe

gewuniap onfōn wīccan, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 10. Ne āxa nāne wīcca [n] rādes *nec sit qui pythones consulat nec divinos*, Deut. 18, 11. [Symon þe wīche *Simon Magus*, Jul. 40, 9. Ðe wīches the *magicians*, Gen. and Ex. 3028. Uor ane wychche þet hette Symoun, Ayenb. 41, 28. Somme saide he was a wīche, Piers P. 18, 69. Wytche, wyche *magus, sortilegus*, Prompt. Parv. 526. Wyche *hic sortilegus*, Wūlc. Gl. 652, 12 (15th cent.).] v. next word, to which perhaps some of the passages given above might belong.

wīcce, an; f. A witch, sorceress:—Wycce *phytonysa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 42. Nū cwyð sum wīgler, ðæt wīccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit āgæð . . . Nū secge wē . . . ðæt se deofol . . . geswutelap ðære wīccan hwæt heo secge mannum . . . Ne sceal se cristen befrinan ða fūlan wīccan be his gesundfulnysse, þeah ðe heo secgan cunne sum ðing þurh deofol, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108–126. Ānimap ða rēðan wīccan, seo ðe ðus āwent þurh wīcceræft manna mōd, 7, 209. Wīccan *pythonissam*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 70. Wīccan and wægryrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. Wīccan, Wulfst. 165, 34. Wīccena *parcarum*, Anglia xiii. 31, 104. v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wīcce-cræft, es; m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic art:—Wīcceræft *neeromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 66. Ða heofodleahtras sind . . . hæðengyld, drycraeft, wīcceræft, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 7. Se cristen ma ðan ðe hāðle sēcan wyle æt unālýfedum tilungum, oððe æt wrygedum galdrum, oþþe æt ænigum wīcceræfte, ðonne bið hē ðām hēðenum mannum gelic, i. 474, 22: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Be wīcceræfte (*veneficio*) ðær man corn bærnð, L. Ecg. C. 32, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 20. Be wīfes wīcceræfte ðe *veneficio mulieris*, 33, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 22. Se man ðe begā wīcceræft *vir in quo pythonicus vel divinationis fuerit spiritus*, Lev. 20, 27: Wulfst. 71, 2. Hæðenscipe bið ðæt man . . . wīcceræft (wīccan cræft, v. l.) lufge, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. Wīcceræft ālegan, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 36. Seo wīce ðe āwent þurh wīcceræft manna mōd, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 210. Fēower nān ne āxie þurh ænigwe wīcceræft be ænigum ðinge, 17, 26. Ne gýman ge galdra ne fīdelra hwata ne wīgelunga ne wīcceræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Be wīcceræftum. We cwædon be ðeām wīcceræftum and be liblācum . . . gif man ðær ācweald wære, and hē his ætsacan ne mihte, ðæt hē beo his feores scyldig, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 9–12. Wīcceræftas *prestigias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 25.

wīcce-dōm, es; m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic:—Næfre nān man ne geþristlæce ænigwe deofles bigencg tō dōnne, ne on wīglunga, ne on wīccedōme, ne on ænigum idelum anginne, Homl. Ass. 143, 123.

wīccian; p. ode To practise witchcraft:—Gif hwā wīccigeymb æniges mannes lufe, and him on æte sylle, oððe on drince, oððe on æniges cynnes gealdorcræftum, ðæt hyra lufu for ðon ðe mære beor scyle . . . Gif hit bið cleric . . . si quis *veneficiis utatur, alicujus amoris gratia, et in cibo dederit, vel in potu, vel per alicujus generis incantationes, ut eorum amor inde augeatur* . . . Si clericus sit (cf. Com a modi clares, to mi douter his love beed, . . . he ne mihte his wille have . . . Thenne bigon the cleric to wiche, An. Lit. 11, 3–8), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31: L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 31. [Pe steven wīccand (wīccand, v. l.) *vocem incantantium*, Ps. 57, 6. Wycthon (wycthon, wyctchyn) wythe sorcerye *ariolor, fascino; wyctchyn or charmyr incanto*, Prompt. Parv. 527.] v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wīc-cræft. v. wīg-cræft.

wīccung, e; f. Witching, witchcraft:—Gif hwylc wīf wīccunga begā si mulier aliqua *veneficia exerceat*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 26. [Oðer unriht inoþ, wīccing and swikedom, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 15.]

wīccung-dōm, es; m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic:—Hē hēt tōsomne sīnra leoda ða wīccungdōm wīdost bæron (*praeceptis rex, ut convocarent arioli, et magi, et malefici, et Chaldaei*, Dan. 2, 2), Cd. Th. 223, 17; Dan. 121.

wīc-dæg (wīcu-, wūce-), es; m. I. a day of the week:—Ðam æfteran dæge (*the day after Sunday*), on oþrum wītodlice wūcedæge *die sequenti, secunda uidelicet feria*, Anglia xiii. 387, 319. Ðæt hit ðý feorþan wīcdæge and ðý syxtan (*quarta et sexta Sabbati*) fæston, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Ðý drihtenlican dæge and ðý fīftan wīcdæge *die dominica et quinta sabbati*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30: 600, 17.

II. a week-day, a day on which business may be done:—Wīcdaga *nundinarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 63. [O. H. Ger. wehha-tag: Icel. vīku-dagr.]

wīce (and wīc?), es; m. A wick-elm:—Cuīcebām, uīce *cariscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 65. Wīce, 13, 21: i. 285, 45 (at 42 *uīrecta* is glossed by *wice*, but perhaps *wice* should be read, cf. *uīrecta* quīcae, ii. 123, 62). Wīc vel wīcebām *cariscus*, ii. 129, 7. Tō ðam wīc . . . of ðam wīce tō ðære hapuldte . . . of ðam alre tō ðām twām wīcan standap on gerwe eal swā ðæt gemære gæð; swā up tō ðam wīce stynt beneoðan bæzles wæge; of ðam wīce . . . ā be hege tō ealdan wīcan tō ðam wealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 5–30. Genim . . . wīce, æc, bīrcan . . . and ælces treowes dæl, ðe man begitan mæg, Lchdm. ii. 86, 7. ¶ perhaps the word is found in the place name occurring in the following:—Uno in eo loco cui uocabulum est æt Griman laeg . . . Tertio æt Wīcan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 407, 22 (cf. Ðis syndon ðara halfe hīde londgemæru æt Wīcan, iii. 464, 2). Ad villam quae uocatur Uīcan, i. 153, 27 (cf. Ðis

synd ða langemæra intō Wican, iii. 382, 4. [Wyche *ulmus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.]

wice, an; *f. An office, a duty, function*:—Ic dō ðæt gē (hyrdas) geswicaþ ðære wican (*cessare faciam eos (pastores) ut ultra non pascant gregem*, Ezech. 34, 10), Homl. Th. i. 242, 13. Byðle gebyraþ ðæt hē for his wýcan sý weorces friga ðonne oðer man, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. Ðā hēt se cāsere lætan león and beran tō ðam cynegum . . . and betæhte ða wican ðam wælhreowan Ualeriane, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 31. Ne gedyrstlæce nān lāwede man ðæt hē wissunge oððe caldordom healde ofer Godes ðeowum. Hū dear ænig lāwede man him tō geteōn Cristes wican? Homl. Th. ii. 592, 28. Þonne hig bysega nabbon on heora wicum *quando vacant*, R. Ben. 84, 19. [Stiwardas and burþenas and byrlas and of mystlican wican, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 10. Don wiken *to do good offices*, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 11. Inne here muðes wike (*officio*), ii. 91, 19. Hie here wiken hem binimede ðe hie ar noteden, 183, 1. Ure archebisop mid wurdscipe mucle halded his wike, Laym. 29752. He me (*the prefect*) walde warpen ut of mine wike, Jul. 24, 6. No beggeris blod brynge on hygh wyke, Bote he wolde him seolf bysawyke, Alis. 4608. Ich can do wel gode wike, For ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 603.] v. wician.

wíc-eard, es; *m. A dwelling-place*:—Hē on wēstenne wíceard gecceās, Exon. Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907.

wicelþ:—Wicelre (*micelre? the next article is*: Gif ðū lytel drencefæt habban wylle) bledetācen is ðæt ðū ārære up ðīne swýþran hand and tōspræð ðīne fingras, Techm. ii. 125, 9.

wice-weorc. v. wic-weorc.

wíc-freoðu; *f. Peace among dwellings*:—Geriseþ gārniþ werum wíg tōwipre wicfreoþa healdan *the strife of the spear bessems men to meet war and keep peace among their dwellings*, Exon. Th. 341, 21; Gn. Ex. 129.

wiog, es; *n. (a poetical word) A steed*:—Bið se hwæteðdig (de) ðæt wicg byrd, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. Wycg, Exon. Th. 395, 10; Rā. 15, 5. Wicge ī meare cornipeðe, equo, Hpt. Gl. 406, 21. Wicge wegan, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rā. 15, 14. Wicge ridan, Beo. Th. 474; B. 234. Hē on meare rād, on wlancañ ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240; Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rā. 78, 7. On wicge sittan, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286; Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 1; Rūn. 27. Gūðbeorna sum wicg gewende, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Ongunnon siġan on wægn weras and hyra wicg somod, Exon. Th. 404, 18; Rā. 23, 9: 405, 11; Rā. 23, 21. Onweald wicga and wæpna, Beo. Th. 2094; B. 1045. Wicgum ridan, Exon. Th. 404, 4; Rā. 23, 2. Beornas cōmon wiggum gegangan, on mearum mōðige, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. Priō wicg, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. [He (*Jesus*) sende after þe alre unwurpste wig one to rideñ, and þat is asse, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 15. O. Sax. wigg: *Icel. vigg* (poet.).]

wicga, an; *m. Some kind of insect*:—Wicga blatta (*elsewhere blatta is glossed by nihtbutterflēoge, and eārwigga*), *lucifuga*, lytel wicga brauinus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 11, 32. Genim hwætēnes meluwes smedman and wiccgan innelwe, gnid tōsomme, Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. v. eār-wicga.

wicg-cræft, es; *m. Steed-craft, skill in connection with horses*:—Sum bið meares glēaw, wiccræfta wís, Exon. Th. 297, 18; Crā. 70.

wic-gerēfa, an; *m. The reveue of a wic*. v. wic, III. From the Latin words which are translated by *wicgerēfa*, it seems that the official so denominated was concerned in collecting taxes, and from a passage in the laws that it was one of his duties to act as witness at sales. As a *wic-gerēfa* of Winchester is mentioned in the Chronicle, *wic* cannot be confined to small towns:—*Wicgerēfa publicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 47. Se (*St. Matthew*) was *teloniaris*, ðæt is gafoles monieud and wicgerēfa, Shr. 131, 24. Beornulf wicgerēfa (*so three MSS., the fourth has wic-gefera*; *Florence of Worcester has praepositus Wintoniensium*, on Wintanceastre, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 175, 30. Gif Cantwara ænig in Lundenwíc feoh gebycge, hæbbe him twēgen opþe þreō uifacne ceorlas tō gewitnesse, opþe cynynges wicgerēfian . . . gekýþe hē mid his gewytena anum, opþe mid cynynges wicgerēfian, ðæt hē ðæt feoh in wíc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3–10. *Uuicgeroebum teloniaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 28. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. p. 175.

wic-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road to a wic* (q.v.):—Be ðam yrdlande oð hit cynið tō ðam wicherpaðe, ðonne andlang ðæs wicherpaðes tō ðam stānenan stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 27. Cf. wic-weg.

wician; *p. ode*. I. *to lodge, take up one's quarters*. v. wíc, I. —Eallum ūs leofre ys wíkan (*hospitari*) mid ðam yrplinge þonne mid ðe; for ðam se yrpling sylþ ūs hláf and drenc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. An his manna wolde wícan æt ānes bñndan hūse, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. II. *to camp, encamp*. v. wíc, IV. (1) *to stop in the course of an expedition or march*:—Hē āstyrede his fyrdwíc ford tō Iordanen and wícode þreō niht mid ða eā muot castra, *ueneruntque ad Jordanem, et morati sunt ibi tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1; Elen. Kmbl. 130; Erl. 65. Hif fōron fram Sochoþ and wícodon æt Etham (*castrametati sunt in Etham*), Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27; Jos. 4, 19. Wícedon, Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Ðū cans eal ðis wēsten and wāsd hwæt wē wícian magon *tu nosti, in quibus locis per desertum castra ponere debeamus*, Past. 41; Swt.

304, 16. Ðā hēt ic mīne fyrd restan and wícian *ego iuxi castra poni*, Nar. 8, 26. Ðā com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne . . . Wæs seō wunung þær swýþe wynsum on tō wícenne, and his geteld wæron gehende hire wununges geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. (1a) of an object that moves:—Nihtweard (*the pillar of fire*) nýde sceolde wícian ofer weredum, Cd. Th. 185, 3; Exod. 117. (2) *to occupy a position for a time*:—Ðā wícode se cyng on neāweste ðære byrig ða hwile ðe hié hiera corn gerypon, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 5. Hē wícode ðær ða hwile ðe man ða bryr worhte, 913; Erl. 102, 6. Tō ðām monnum ðe on eāsthealf ðære ē wícodon, 894; Erl. 92, 30. Seō eorþe tōbærst ðær ðær hī wícodon mid wífum and mid cýldum on heora geteldum, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 226.

III. *in case of travel by water, to land*:—Þyder hē cwæð ðæt man mihte gesegian on anum mōðe, gyf man on niht wícode . . . and ealle ða hwile hē sceal segian be lande, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 19, 13. Ðā hī ofersegledon, hī cōmon tō Genesar and ðær wícedon *cum transfretassent, peruenerunt in terram Gennesareth, et applicuerunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 53. [Wikien se scullen here (wonieþ nou here, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18102.] v. ge-, ymb-wícian.

wicing, es; *m. A pirate, sea-robber*:—Wicing (*wicing, v.l.*) oððe scegðman *pirata*, Ælfic. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9: *pirata vel piraticus vel cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wicing oððe flotman *pirata*, 73, 74: *archipirata*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 35. Yldest wicing, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 60. Philippus scipa gegerode and wicingas wurdon, and sōna ān .c. and eahtatig ceāpsca gefēngon *Philippus, ut pecuniam praedando repararet, piraticam adgressus est. Captas centum et septuaginta naves mercibus confertas distraxit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 3. Metellus fōr on Belearis ðæt lond, and oferwan ða wicingas ðe on ðæt land hergedon *Metellus Baleares insulas bello peruagatus edomuit, et piraticam infestationem compressit*, 5, 5; Swt. 226, 23.

¶ In passages dealing with English affairs the word refers to the Northmen:—Ðeah þrēla hwylic hlāforde æthlēape and of cristendōme tō wicinge weorde (*become a pirate, go over to the Danes*), Wulfst. 162, 6. Hē stang wlancañ wicing, Byrht. Th. 135, 56; By. 139. Ða flotān, wicinga fela, 133, 60; By. 73: 134, 40; By. 97. Ðý geāre gegerode ða hlōþ wicinga (*-inga, v.l.*), Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Ðā mēttōn hié .xvi. scipu wicinga (*-inga, v.l.*), 885; Erl. 82, 28. Gegerode micel here hine of Eāst-Englum, ægðer ge ðæs landheres ge ðara wicinga ðe hié him tō fultume āspanen hæfdon, 921; Erl. 107, 15. Weard wicingum wiprēlān āġifen, Byrht. Th. 135, 10; By. 116. Ðæt mynster æt West-byrig weard þurh yfele men and wicingas eall āwēst (cf. berēafode þurh Denisce men, 446, 6), Chart. Th. 447, 8. [*Icel. víkingr*. Cf. O. Frs. witsing, wising.] v. sē-, ūt-wicing.

wicing-sceapa, an; *m. A pirate*:—Uuicingsceadan *piraticum*, Txts. 84, 736. Wicingsceapan, sēsceapan, æscmen *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 12. v. next word.

wicing-sceape (?), an; *f. Piracy*:—Wicingsceadan (*the Erfurt Glossary has uicingsceadae*) *piraticum*, Txts. 87, 1579.

wicnere, es; *m. An officer, a minister, steward, manager*:—Wicnere *dispensator*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 47. Be ðam men ðe ðone wíman fram his hlāforde āspaneþ, ðe his wicnere (*uillicus*) bið, L. Ecg. P. ii. 14, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 25. Hē clipode him tō his yldestan gerēfan (*seruum seniore domus suae*), ðe ealle his þing bewiste . . . Ðā cwæð se wicnere (in v. 9 gerēfa is again used, in v. 10 wicnere), Gen. 24, 5. Ðā cwædon hig tō ðam wicnere (v. gerēfan, v. 16; in each case the Latin is dispensatore), 43, 19. Setton him ðā ænne wicnere getreuwne . . . æt ðam wæs gelang eall heora fōða; se heom on ealre hwile metes tilian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 217. Nys nānum mæssepreoste ālfýf, ne diācone, ðæt hī gerēfan (*praefecti*) beōn, ne wicneras (*procuratores*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. Ic nelle ðæt ænig mann āht ðær on teó būton hē (*the archishop*) and his wicneras (cf. the similar document of Henry II: Mine agene wicneres (*ministri*) . . . hi and heara wicneras (*ministri*) ðe hi hit betechan willað, 347, 1–4), Chart. Erl. 233, 7. Se cyngc beoðeþ his gerēfan, ðæt gē ðām abbodan beorgan, and flistan heora wicneran, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 32. An woroldcynning hæfd fela þegna and mislice wicneras, Homl. Skt. i. pref. 60. [He king was and his wikenares chæs, Laym. 18175. He sende word bi his beste wukeneren (one of his cnihtes, 2nd MS.), 6704.] v. next word.

wician; *p. ode* *To perform an office (wíce), to serve, minister*:—Se geatweard, gif hē fultumes behōūge, sý him gingra brōðor betæht, ðe him mid wicnige, R. Ben. 127, 3. Sum æðelborn cniht heold leóht ætforan his mýsan, and ongann mōðigian ðæt hit on swā wālicum ðingum him wician sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. v. ge-wician.

wicnung, e; *f. Discharging of an office, service, stewardship*:—Be gehādodra manna wicnungum *de ordinatorum hominum procuracionibus*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 32. v. wicnere.

wic-sceawere, es; *m. A harbinger*:—Ðæs Cristes wicsceawere (*John the Baptist*), Blickl. Homl. 163, 12.

wic-steall, es; *m. A camp*:—Leóde ongēton, ðæt ðær cwom weroda Drihten wísteal metan, Cd. Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92.

wic-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place, habitation*:—Þūhte him eall tō rūm, wongas and wícstede, Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Hē gemunde ða āre, wícstede weligne, 5207; B. 2607. Hī his wícstede wēstan *locum ejus*

desolaverunt, Ps. Th. 78, 7. Ic ēþelstól hæleþa hrēre, hornsalu wagiap, wera wicstede, weallas beofiaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 11; Rū. 4, 9.

wic-stōw, e; f. I. *a dwelling-place*:—Dis ða wyrtā sind, ða se wilda fugel somnaþ tō his wicstōwe, ðær hē nest gewyrceþ, Exon. Th. 230, 6; Ph. 468. Ðā hē geseah ða wicstōwa ðara ryhtwīsenā Israhēla *justorum tabernacula respiciens*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 13. II. *a camp, an encampment*; both singular and plural forms are used to translate *castra*:—Hē nēnide ðære stōwe nanan Manaim, ðæt is wicstōw (*castra*), Gen. 32, 2. Ðā hēt ic ða fyrd wīcian; wæs seō wicstōw on lengo xxes furlongā lung, Nar. 4, 15. Hē of ðære wicstōwe āfor, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 13. Būtan ðære wicstōwe *extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21; 8, 17; Num. 11, 32; 12, 15; Ex. 33, 11. Būtan hīra wicstōwe, 33, 7. Būtan wicstōwe, Lev. 10, 4. Ceōsaþ eōw wicstōwe *castra ponetis*, Ex. 14, 2. On ðæm wicstōwum *in castris Persarum*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 5. Ær hē ða wicstōwa bereāfian mehte, Swt. 128, 9. Siþþan hē wicstōwa nāme, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 10; Num. 11, 31.

wic-pegen, es; m. *A brother in a monastery who performs the duties of an office for a week*:—Wicpegen *betica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 45. Be wicþeunum (*de septimanariis coquino*). Gebrōðru gemænlice heom betwyh þēnien, and nænig sý belādod fram ðære kycenan þēnunge. . . . Ðære kycenan wicþēnas on ðone Sætredæg ægðer ge fata þwean ge wæterclādas wacsan. . . . þwean on ðan sylfan dæge calra gebrōðra lēf ægðer ge ðære wucan wicþēnas ge ðære tōweardan. . . . Ða wicþēnas (cf. ða wucan þegnās *septimanarii*, R. Ben. Interl. 66, 6) ānre tīde ēr gemænnum gereorde gān tō hlāfe. . . . Æfterfylige ðære tōweardan wucan wicþēn, R. Ben. pp. 58–60. Se diācon wucþēn *diaconus hebdomadarius*, Anglia xiii. 415, 721. Fram mæssepreōste wucþēne *a sacerdote ebdomadario*, 395, 435. Gebrōðru wucþēnas *fratres ebdomadarii*, 391, 375. Ða wucþēnas *ebdomadarii ministri*, 415, 714.

wic-pegnung, e; f. *Service which lasts for a week*:—Se ðe ða ærran wicþēnunge geendod hæbbe, þonne hē ūt of ðære wicþēnunge fære, cweþe ðis fers. . . . and swā mid bledunge of ðære wicþēnunge fære. Æfterfylige ðære tōweardan wucan wicþēn, and þus cweþe. . . . and swā mid bletsunge his wicþēnunge beginne, R. Ben. 59, 21–60, 8.

wic-tūn, es; m. *A court*:—Hine weorðiaþ on wic-tūnum mid lofsangum *intrate atria ejus in hymnis*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Ingangap on his wic-tūnas (*atria*), 95, 8. [Par beoþ þeos gode wicketunes, O. and N. 730.]

wicu, wucu, an; f. *A week*:—Wucu *ebdomada*, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 17; Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 56; *ebdomada vel septimana*, 53, 19. On ðam seofodan dæge God geendode his weorc and seō wucu wæs ðā āgān, Lechdm. iii. 234, 16; Anglia viii. 310, 23. Seō wucu on Grēisc hātte *ebdomada* and on Lȝden *septimana*; seofon daga ryne ys seō wucu, and sefower wucan wyrcaþ ānne mōnd, 319, 3. Ān wucu ðæs fæstenes *una quadragesimae septimana*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 3. Ðeōs wucu is geteald tō ānum dæge, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 27. Ymb fyrst wucan būtan ānre niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Hē ælcere wucan dæg mid nihte ætgædere āfæste *in omni septimana diem cum nocte jejuniis transiret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12. On ðære seofodan wiccan (wucan, v. l.) ofer Eāstron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Tuwa on ucan (wucan, v. l.: wico, Lind.: wica, Rush.) *bis in sabbato*, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ða fullan wican (wucan, v. l.) ēr Sēta Marian mæssan, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. Ymb wucan *after a week*, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465: 167, 21; Gen. 2769. On ðam geāre synd getealde twā and fiftig wucena, Lechdm. iii. 246, 12. Hīe fela wucena sæton on twā heafle ðære ē, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 25. v. wicum (wucan, v. l.) ēr hē forþfēde, 887; Erl. 84, 35. Wucum, 901; Erl. 98, 6; Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Ðæs ymb .i. wiccan (wucan, v. l.), Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 19. Wucan, 941; Erl. 116, 5; Menol. Fox 30; Men. 15. [Goth. wīkō: O. L. Ger. wika: O. Frs. wike: O. H. Ger. wehha, wohha; Icel. vika.] v. Eāster-, fæsten-, gaug-, lencten-, palm-, ymbren-wicu (-wuce).

wicu-bōt, e; f. *A week's penance*:—Mōt tō bōte stīdlic dædbōt, and hit man mōt sēcan be ðæs mannes mihtum, sumon geārbōte. . . . sumion wicubōte, sumon mā wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 13.

wic-wege, es; m. *The road to a wic* (q. v.):—Tō ðæm midlestan wic-wege; ondlong ðæs weges eft tō ceastergeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 11. Cf. wic-herpaþ.

wic-weorc, es; n. *Weekly work, work done for the lord by the tenant so many days a week*:—On sumen lande is ðæt hē (the gebūr) seal wyrcan tō wicweorce .ii. dagas swile weorc swilc him man tæcð ofer geāres fyrst ælcere wucan, and on hærfest .iii. dagas tō wicweorce, and of Candel-mæsse oð Eāstran .iii., L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5–8. Consetutudines in Dyddanhamme. . . . Se gebūr seal his riht dōn; hē seal erian healfre æcer tō wicweorce. . . . Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. Cf. Hēr synd gewriten ða gerihta ðe ða ceorlas sculan dōn tō Hysseburnan. . . . Hī sculan ælcere wucan wircen ðæt hī man hāte būtan prim, ān tō middanwintra, oðera tō Eāstran, þridde tō gangdagan, v. 147, 26. v. Seeböhm's English Village Community, s. v. week-work.

wid; adj. I. in reference to the dimensions of an object, *wide*, of (a certain) width:—Se arc wæs fiftig sǣdma wid. Boutr. Scrd. 21, 4. Fær gewyrce fiftiges wid, ðrittiges heah, þreo hund lang elngemeta, Cd.

Th. 79, 7; Gen. 1307. Wite ðū hū wid and sīd helheoðo dreorig, and mid hondum āmet, 308, 29; Sat. 699. Is ðār on ðære myclan ciricean geworht emb ða lāstas ūtan, hwēne widdre ðonne byden, fæt up ðþ maunes breōst heah, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. II. where there is a considerable distance between the extremities or sides of an object, *wide*, of great width, broad:—Wid stræt platea, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 33. Ðæt geat is swýðe wid and se weg is swýðe rūm *lata porta et spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl.

7, 13. Se mereweard (*the whale*) mūd ontýneþ, wide weleras. . . . hī ðær in farap, ðþ ðæt se wida ceaf gefyllid bið, Exon. Th. 363, 13–27; Wal. 53–60. Hī deōþne seāð dulfon wīdne, Ps. Th. 56, 8. Oþ ða wýðe-stræte, sūd andlang stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. III. of great surface, *wide*, vast, spacious, broad, ample:—Des wida grund, Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Yða gelaac, wid gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Wīd is ðes wēsten, wræcsetla fela, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gū. 267. Wæs his rice brād, wīd and weorðlic, 243, 11; Jul. 9. Þenden ic wealde wīdan rice, Beo. Th. 3723; B. 1859. On andwlitan wīde eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 25; Gen. 1350. In ðære wīdan byrig, 258, 10; Dan. 673. On egeslicere stōwe and on wīdum wēstene *in loco horrois et vastae solitudinis*, Deut. 32, 10. Ofer wīdne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 23; Crā. 55. Ofer wīd wæter, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2473. Geond ðās wīdan weoruld, Met. 8, 41. Ic hæbbe wīde wombe, Exon. Th. 399, 20; Rā. 19, 3. Hī gesetton Sennar wīdne and sīdne, Cd. Th. 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Setl wīde stōdan, 6, 12; Gen. 87. Of ðissum wēstum wīdum mōrum, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Hæfde wederwolcen wīdum fædnum eorðan and uprodor gedæled, Cd. Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75.

IIIa. of that which is spread over a wide surface. Cf. wide-folc:—Wē ne magon rīm witan; ðes wīde sind fugla and deōra wornas wīdsceope, Exon. Th. 355, 42; Pa. 4.

IV. *wide*, having no limit near, open, cf. wide-sē:—Sume hī wæron on wīdne sē besencte, Homl. Th. i. 542, 29. V. fig. not confined within narrow limits, of far-reaching power:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorde his wuldres word wīdtra and sīdtra ðonne befeāman mæge eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427.

VI. of travel, that traverses many lands, distant, far and wide:—Seal ic wreclāstas settan, sīdas wīde, Cd. Th. 276, 16; Sat. 189. Wīde sīdas, 55, 36; Gen. 905; Beo. Th. 1759; B. 877.

VII. of the duration of time, long, lasting long, in phrases equivalent to *ever*, always. v. wide-feorh, -ferþ:—Gē sceolon ādreōgan wīte tō wīdan ealdre, Exon. Th. 92, 27; Cri. 1515; Cd. Th. 62, 16; Gen. 1015. Tō wīdan ealdre, ēce mid englum, Andr. Kmbl. 3439; An. 1723. Ā tō wīdan feore sý ūrum Drihtne lof, Blickl. Homl. 65, 24; 103, 29. Ða ðe geworudn wīdan feore from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 33; Jul. 508. Wīdan feore as long as life lasts, 301, 23; Fā. 23. Ne seah ic wīdan feorh *never in all my life have I seen*, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Ðū scealt wīdan feorh ēcan ðīne ymdu, Andr. Kmbl. 2766; An. 1385. [O. Sax. O. Frs. wīd: O. H. Ger. wīt *amplus, latus, vastus, spatiosus, capax*; Icel. wīðr.]

wīdan; adv. *From (far and) wide*, from a distance:—Hē his wītan wīdan gesomnod hæfde. . . . Ealle ða ðegnas ðe ðær wīdan gegaderode wæron, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 315, 9, 36. Oðer sinod wæs eft oðer healf hīd bīscopa wīdan gesamnod. . . . Se feorða sinod wæs six hund bīscopa and .xxx. sacerda swýðe wīdan gegaderode, L. Ælf. P. 26, 28; Th. ii. 374, 7, 22. Ðæt wæs hāligdōm se mæsta of gehwīlum stōwum wýðan and sýðan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23.

wīd-brād; adj. *Wide-spread, far-spreading, ample*:—Hē þeōða gehwam hefonrice forgeaf, wīdbrāðne weal (cf. hwō man himilrīki gehalōn skoldi, wīdbrāðne weal, Hēl. 1841), Cd. Th. 40, 22; Gen. 643. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wīt-preiten *spargere*.]

wīd-cūþ; adj. *Widely known, well known*, (1) of persons, noted:—Wīdcūþes wīg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1042. Hūferð, wīdcūðne man, 2983; B. 1489. Sume beoþ swýðe æþele and wīdcūþe on heora gebýrdum *hunc nobilitas notum facit*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 32. Twēgen becōmon tō ūs, wīdcūðe ðurh heora ymde, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 30. (2) of things:—Mid ðý ðe se cýninge gehīrde ðæt Apollonius ðone rāðels swā rihte ārædde, ðā ondrēd hē ðæt hit tō wīdcūð wære, Ap. Th. 5, 2. Ðæt gesýne weard, wīdcūþ werum, ðæt wrecend ðā gyt lifde, Beo. Th. 2516; B. 1256. Wīdcūðne weán, 3986; B. 1991.

wīde, an (widu); *indeel.*? cf. brādū, lengu, and O. H. Ger. wītī; f. *Width*:—Heora wīde (*longitudo*) is .cc. mīla, Nar. 36, 28.

wīde; adv. I. where there is measurement, *widely*, far:—Bearwas wurdon tō axan efne swā wīde swā ða wītelac gerāhton, Cd. Th. 154, 11; Gen. 2554. Swā wīde swā wæter bebūgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 665; An. 333; 2469; An. 1236. II. with the idea of a great space between extremities, *widely*, to a great width:—Mūd ic ontýnde mīnne wīde, Ps. Th. 118, 131. Hý tōðælden unc ðæt wit gewīdost (*very far apart*) in woruldrice lifdon, Exon. Th. 442, 15; Kl. 13.

III. where there is the idea of diffusion, distribution, *widely*, in different places, on all sides:—Wīde *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 75. Wel wīde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. Fela oðra deofles manna wīde wæran, Wulfst. 100, 20. Manncewalmas beoð wīde geond land *erunt pestilentiae per loca*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Fāh ic eom wīde, Exon. Th. 401, 24; Rā. 21, 16. Ða moldan men wīde geond eorþan lēdaþ tō reliquium, Blickl.

Homl. 127, 15; Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: 6190; B. 3099. Tōfērde se here wide swā hē ær gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 8. Ðā cōman tōgædere þreohund biscopa and eahtatýne biscopas wide gesamnode, L. Ælfc. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 28. Ic ðýsne sang fand, samnode wide, Apstls. Kmb. 4; Ap. 2. Ic eom wide funden, brungen of beawum and of burghleoþum, of denum and of dūnum, Exon. Th. 409, 15; Rā. 28, 1. Ic geondfēre fela londa . . . folgade wide (*I have served in many a land*), 321, 29; Vid. 53. Ehtatýne sýpum hundtēontig þūsenda hī tōsendon, and wið feo sealdon wide intō leodscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. Hī tōweorþ wide *disperde eos*, Ps. Th. 53, 5; Exon. Th. 16, 24; Cri. 258. Wide tōsāweþ Dryhten hīs daguþe, 299, 31; Crā. 110. Hī brāde weoxan, wide greōwan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Leād wide sprong, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Wæs on Myrceon wide and welhwær Waldendes lof āfýlled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Hē geseah drige stōwe wide ætēowde, Cd. Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. Ðū meahst swā wide ofer woruld ealle geseōn, 36, 1; Gen. 565. Ðær is wōp wide gehērd (*heard on all sides*), 285, 6; Sat. 333; Andr. Kmb. 3107; An. 1556. Ðæt was wide cūþ, hū hē hīs dagas geendode, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 24; Cd. Th. 170, 17; Gen. 2814. Ða eā geond folc monig weras Eufraten wide nemnaþ, 15, 17; Gen. 234; Met. 8, 51. Ða wide springaþ *crebrescent*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Gif deōs spræc tō wýde spryngþ Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 17. Woruldcyungas wide mære, Cd. Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2335. Hīs lof secgaþ wide under wolcnum wera cneōrisse, 117, 7; Gen. 1950. Is se apostolhād wide geweordod ofer werpeōda, Apstls. Kmb. 29; Ap. 15. Wide geond eorðan, Menol. Fox 350; Men. 176. Dreām gerist wel wide gehwær, 118; Men. 59. Se ðe hīs wordes geweald wide hæfde, Beo. Th. 159; B. 79. Hē wide (*in all his ways, in all things*) bæst herewōsan hige, Cd. Th. 255, 23; Dan. 628. Swā hit beorna mā uncre wordcwidas widdor ne mænðen, Exon. Th. 472, 17; Rā. 61, 17. IV. where a great distance is traversed, *widely, far, to a distance*:—Fior t wide *longiuscule*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 3; Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 31. Wide *longius*, 50, 39. Hig fērdon swā wide landes swā hig taran mihton, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 20. Him fēran gewāt geond ða folcscære Abraham wide, Cd. Th. 106, 36; Gen. 1782. Bana wide scrād, 180, 3; Exod. 39. Wide āsent *relegatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 42. Ic lāstas sceal wide legcan, Cd. Th. 63, 5; Gen. 1027. Lāstas wæron wide (*for a great distance*) gesýne ofer myrcan mōr, Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403. Seō culufre wide fleah, Cd. Th. 88, 45; Gen. 1465. Wide rād ofer holmes hrincg hof sēste (*the ark*), 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Mec wide wolca strengu ofer folc byrþ, Exon. Th. 390, 3; Rā. 8, 5. Hrā wide sprong, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ic sceal hweorfan ðý wíðor, wadan wræclastas, Cd. Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. Ic widdor meahste sipas āsettan, Exon. Th. 391, 25; Rā. 10, 10; 485, 6; Rā. 71, 9. Ða ðe wræclastas widost lecgþ, 309, 15; Seef. 57. IVa. of degree, *far*:—Peah gē eow eac gewyrce wíðor sæc, Exon. Th. 120, 14; Gū. 271. Hē hēt tōsomne sinra leōða ða wiccungdōm wíðost bæron, Cd. Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. ¶ where the word occurs with words of similar meaning:—Feor and wide (*longe lateque*) gemærsoðe, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2; 4, 27; S. 604, 2; 5, 12; S. 628, 3. Hē fērde feorr and wide geond middangeard, Shr. 90, 23. Side and wide *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59; Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118; Exon. Th. 230, 5; Ph. 467. Ðā gesamnodon weras wide and síde, Andr. Kmb. 3273; An. 1639; Ps. 6, 6, 13; Exon. Th. 25, 2; Cri. 394: 155, 3; Gū. 854. Wide oððe síde, Hy. i. 7. [O. Sax. wído: O. H. Ger. wito *spaciose, late, passim*: Icel. víða.]

wide-feorh *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever*. v. wíð, VII:—Wē sceolon leānum hlēotan, swā wē wíðfeorh (*through all time*) weorcum hlōdon, Exon. Th. 49, 11; Cri. 784. Á ford heonan wíðferh *for ever*, 36, 28; Cri. 583. Swā āwa sceal wesnan wíðferh, 142, 12; Gū. 643: 350, 1; Sch. 57: 255, 32; Jul. 223. Ic him wille wíðferh wesnan underþýðed, 138, 12; Gū. 375: 420, 23; Rā. 40, 8: 421, 20; Rā. 40, 21. Wíðferg, 270, 19; Jul. 467. Ðonne hē gást ofgifeþ, sýþþan hine gærstbedd sceal wunian wíðfyrh (*so the MS.*; -fyrh (?) as *Thorpe reads*), Ps. Th. 102, 15. v. next two words.

wíðfeorh-lic; *adj. Perpetual, eternal*:—Wíðfeorlic *vel æce æwum vel aetas perpetua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 60.

wíðfeorhþ, -ferþ, *long life, an age*; the word occurs only in the accusative, alone or with *eall*, with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever, for all time*:—Heora noma leofaþ wíðfeorhþ in ēcnesse *nomen eorum vivet in generationes et generationes*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 29. Mihtig God manna cynnes weold wíðfeorhþ, Beo. Th. 1408; B. 702. Híe ne wēndon ðæt hīe wíðfeorhþ landgeweorc beweredon, 1879; B. 937. Ðū scealt wíðfeorhþ ðinum breostum bearn tredan eorðan (*super pectum tuum gradiaris cunctis diebus vitae tuae*, Gen. 3, 14), Cd. Th. 56, 2; Gen. 906. Ðæs ðe hīe wíðferd wýrnan þōhton, 180, 26; Exod. 51. Ðū wunast wíðferd mid waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Hafast ðū gefēred, ðæt ðe feor and neah ealne wíðfeorhþ (*through all time*) weras ehtigaþ, Beo. Th. 2448; B. 1222. Wese swā, wese swā þurh eall wíðfeorhþ (*through all ages*), Ps. Th. 105, 37. v. two preceding words.

-wíðere, wíðerian. v. ge-, mis-, un-, unge-wíðere, wēderian.

Wíðeriggas; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Wíðerigga (Wíðerigga, 416, 11) landes is syx hund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 28.

wíð-fæðme; *adj. Broad-bosomed*:—Wíðfæðme wæg, Andr. Kmb. 1065; An. 533. Wíðfæðme scip, 480; An. 240. [Icel. víð-faðmr; víð-fæðmr a name of one of the heavens.] Cf. síð-fæðme.

wíð-farende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Wide-faring, wandering*:—Ðone wíð-farendan læd on ðín hūs *vagos induc in domum tuam*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 14. v. wíð-férende.

wíð-férende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Wide-journeying, far-travelling*:—On ðam (*the ocean*) wuniaþ, wíðférende síðe on sunde, seldlicra fela, Exon. Th. 193, 32; Az. 130. Ne magon ðær gewunian wíðférende, ne ðær elpeōdige eardes brūcaþ, Andr. Kmb. 558; An. 279. v. wíð-farende.

wíð-floga, an; *m. A wide-flier, one that takes wide flights*:—Se wíð-floga (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5652; B. 2830. Oferhogode fengel ðæt hē ðone wíðflogan weorode gesōhte, 4681; B. 2346. [Cf. Icel. víð-fleygr.]

wíð-folc, es; *n. A wide-spread folk*:—Of ðam wíðfolc, cneōrim micel, cenned wæron, Cd. Th. 98, 31; Gen. 1638. Cf. síð-, unrim-folc.

wíð-gal; *adj. Wandering, roving*:—Se mē wíðgalum wisaþ hwílum sylfum tō ríce, Exon. Th. 401, 1; Rā. 21, 5. v. wíð-gil[1], and next word.

wíðgalness, e; *f. I. vastness, extensiveness*:—Be ðære wíðgalnisse hīs síðfata and hīs fóra ðe hē (*Alexander*) geond middaneard fērde, Nar. 1, 6. II. *discursiveness, wandering*:—Wíðgalnys mōdes *vagatio mentis*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. v. wíðgílness.

wíð-gangol; *adj. Rambling, roving, wandering*:—Wíðgongel wíf word gesprinceþ, oft hý mon womum bilihð, hæled hý hospe mænþa, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Ðonne wē sittap innan ceastre, ðonne wē ús betýnaþ biunan ðæm locum úres mōdes, ðý læs wē for ðolspræce tō wíðgancle weorðen in *civitate consedimus si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus, ne loquendo exterius evagemur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 7.

wíð-gil(l), -gíel, -gel, and -gille; *adj. Wide-spreading, spacious, vast, broad*:—Wíðgil *passiva, vasta*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 52. Peah ðeōs eorde unwisum wíðgel (cf. rúm, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23) þince, Met. 10, 10. Ðæt is suðre rúm weg and wíðgille *lata et spatiosa via est*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 20. Ðæt fenn mid menigfealdan bignyssum wíðgille and lang þurh-wunaþ on norðsæ, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 8. Sió wíðgil *passivus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 55. Wíðgilles *fæces spatiosae intercapedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 46. Wíðgilles embhwerfes *vasti orbis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 7. Ðæs wíðgillan wēstenes ða ungearwan stōwe, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. On stōwe wíðgylre in *loco spatioso*, Ps. Spl. 30, 10. Tō gōðum lande and wíðgillum in *terram bonam et spatiosam*, Ex. 3, 8. Hwider arn ðæt wæter of ðam wíðgillan flōd . . . Wēn is ðæt ðæt wæter gewende tō ðære wíðgillan niwelynisse, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 13-14. Tō ānre wíðgillan byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 82. On ðam wíðgillan lande, Num. 21, 25; Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. Geond ðone wíðgillan muot, Blickl. Homl. 199, 12; Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Ða wíðgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ofer ðæt wíðgille wēsten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 40; Jos. 11, 16. Behealde hē hū wíðgille ðæs heofones hwealfa biþ (hū wíðgil sint heofones hwealfes, Met. 10, 6) *late patentes aetheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Wíðgille *passivos*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 64. Sum con wonga bigong, wegas wíðgille, Exon. Th. 42, 31; Cri. 681. Ic eom bræðre and wíðgíelra ðonne ðes wong grēna, 425, 4; Rā. 41, 51. Wíðgíelra, 426, 33; Rā. 41, 83. v. wíð-gal.

wíðgílness, e; *f. Vastness, spaciousness, vast expanse*:—Hī him menigfeald þing sædon be ðære wíðgílnesse ðæs wēstenes, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 16. Seō eorde stōð mid manegum wudum on hire wíðgílnisse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5. Ða dīgílan wíðgílnisse *abstrusam vastitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 70. Behealdap ða wíðgílnesse and ða fæstnesse and ða hrædfērnesse ðisses heofenes *respice coeli spatium, firmitudinem, celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Wē beðð ful swýtte tō farene gealle wíðgílynssa (*vast expanses*) Godes rices, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 34. v. wíðgalness.

wíð-herian, -hergan; *p. ede To celebrate, spread abroad the praise of a person*:—Ðeah hī for micel gōð ne dōn, hī wílniaþ ðæt hī micel dýcen, and hī mon wíðherge *quamvis implere maxima praetermittant, ea tamen minima observant, quae humano iudicio longe lateque redolent*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 34. Cf. wíð-mærslan.

wíðl fílh, *pollution*:—Ælc wíðlil *omnis pollutio*, Rtl. 98, 24. Idese mid wíde and mid womme besmítan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Wíðl and fúl *inluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 53. Geseah síde sælwongas synnum gehladene, wíðlum gewemde, Cd. Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294. v. weorold-wíðl.

wíð-land, es; *n. I. broad land, the face of the earth*. Cf. wíð-sæ:—Næron Metode wíðlond (*or under II*) ne wegass nytte, ac stōð bewrigen folde mid flōde, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Ic on middangeard næfre egorhere eft gelæde, wæter ofer wíðland, 92, 33; Gen. 1538: 85,

9; Gen. 1412: Andr. Kimbl. 395; An. 198. Hē ūs giefeþ welan ofer widlond, Exon. Th. 38, 11; Cri. 605. II. *a broad, spacious land*:—Geaf ic welan ofer widlonda gehwylc, Exon. Th. 85, 2; Cri. 1385. [Cf. *Icel. við-leindr having broad lands.*] Cf. *sid-land*.

wid-lāst, es; *m. A track that stretches far, a wanderer's track*:—Wulfes ic mīnes wīdlāstum (*far wanderings*) wēnum dogode, Exon. Th. 380, 16; Rā. 1, 9. Gē (*the apostles*) sindon earme ofer ealle menn, wadað wīdlāstas (*wide are your wanderings*), weorna gefēraþ earfodsīða, Andr. Kimbl. 1353; An. 677.

wid-lāst; *adj. Making a track that stretches far, wide-wandering*:—Ðū (*Cain*) flēma scealt wīdlāst wrecan (*vagus et profugus eris super terram*, Gen. 4, 12), Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. (Wer) wīdlāst ferede rōfne hafoc, Exon. Th. 400, 8; Rā. 20, 6.

wīdlīan; *p. ode To defile, pollute, violate, profane*:—Ne ðæt ingaas in mūt wīdlas (*coinquinat*) ðone monno, Mt. Kimbl. Lind. 15, 11. Measpreostas sunnadæg wīdlas (*violant*), 12, 5. Ðas yflo wīdlad (wīdlas, Rush., *communicant*) ðone monno, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Hī (*the apostate angels*) heofon wīdledan (wīd lædan, MS.), Exon. Th. 317, 4; Mōd. 60. Se ðe āwīht piȝe ðæs ðe wesle wīdlige (wīd lige, MSS.) *qui comederit aliquid de eo quod mustela inquinaverit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 7. Se ðe mid ænige unclæne piȝe sý besmiten . . . bēte hē be ðes wīdlodes mæde (*juxta pollutionis gradum*), L. Ecg. P. addit. 10; Th. ii. 234, 2. v. ā-, ge-wīdlīan; un-wīdlod.

wīd-mēran. v. ge-wīdmēran, and next word.

wīd-mēre; *adj. Far-famed, famous, celebrated*; in a bad sense, *notorious*. (1) of persons:—Sume teobhīaþ ðæt ðæt betst sý, ðæt mon seof foremēre and wīdmære quibus optimum quiddam claritas uidetur, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 10. Wīdmære wer . . . hē moncynnes mæste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. Th. 98, 14; Gen. 1630. Wīdmære cynn, 158, 16; Gen. 2618. (2) of things:—Ān wuondorlic tæcn gelamp, swā wīdmære ðæt feāwa wæron on ðære neāwiste ðe ðæt ne gesāwe, oððe ne gehyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 35. Hū Caudenes Furculus sio stow wearp swiȝe wīdmære for Rōmāna bismere, Ors. 3, 8, tit.; Swt. 3, 10. Wīdmære gewin (*the war of the apostate angels*), Exon. Th. 317, 1; Mōd. 59. Wīdmære blæst (*the fire that shall consume the world*), 60, 27; Cri. 976. Swā gē sweetolran and wīdmærran gedōð eowre tælworðlicnesse *tanto foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15. Hafaþ se cantic wīdmærost word, Salm. Kimbl. 101; Sal. 50. [O. H. Ger. wīdmāri insignis.]

wīd-mērsian; *p. ode To spread abroad the knowledge or fame of an object, to proclaim, publish, celebrate*:—Ðā spræc man ofer eall and wīdmærsude, ðæt Iōsepes brōðru cōmon to Pharaone *auditus est et celebri sermone vulgatum in aula regis: Venerunt fratres Joseph*, Gen. 45, 16. Hē ongan bodian and wīdmærsian ða spræce ille *coepit predicare et diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Heo nolde wīdmærsian Cristes dīgelnesse, Homl. Th. i. 42, 18. Wīdmærsiende *crebescens*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 21. v. ge-wīdmærsian.

wīd-mērsung, e; *f. Proclamation, publication*:—Openung mūȝes his wīdmærsung (*infamatio*) ys he openeth his mouth like a crier (Ecclus. 20, 15), Scint. 96, 11.

wīdness, e; *f. Width*:—Heora wīde (wīdnes, v. l., v. Anglia i. 335) is .cc. mīla *longitudo eorum .cc. stadia sunt*, Nar. 36, 28. Ðæs temples længe wæs syxtig fædma, and seo wīdnes wæs twēntig fæȝma, and his heāhns wæs þrītyȝ fæȝma, Anglia xi. 9, 27. Ðæt tempel wæs . . . on wīdnyse twēntig fædma . . . Ðæt eāstportic wæs on lenge twēntig fædma be ðæs temples wīdnysse, and wæs tȝn fædma wīd, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 10-13.

wīd-nett, es; *n. A drag-net*:—Wīdnyt (wīd nyt?) *funda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 21.

wīdo-bāne, wīdrian. v. wīȝo-bān, wederian.

wīd-rynig; *adj. Wide-streaming*:—Hāteȝ heofona cȝnyng ðæt ðū forð onsende wāter wīdrynig, geofon geotende, Andr. Kimbl. 3012; An. 1509.

wīd-sæ; *f. m. Open sea, ocean*:—Deoðs wīdsæ *pelagus*, Ælf. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 21; 13; Zup. 84, 1: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 14. Him wæs ā wīdsæ on ðæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 27; 19, 26. Fæmendre wīdsæ *spumantis pelagi*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 69. Wīdsæs *cataclismi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 75. On wīdsæwes grund, Shr. 54, 21. Mid his fōtum gangan on wīdsæ, 111, 28. Wurpan on wīdsæ, 57, 4. Gif massere gepeāh, ðæt hē ferde þrīȝe ofer wīdsæ, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Hē lēt him calne weg ðæt wēste lond on ðæt steorbord, and ða wīdsæ on ðæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10.

wīd-scofen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Pushed far, extreme*:—Weā wīdscofen, Beo. Th. 1876; B. 936.

wīd-scop, -scep; *adj. Widely distributed (?)*:—Fugla and deōra wornas wīdscope swā wāter bibūȝeȝ, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 8.

wīd-scrip (-el, -ul); *adj. Wide-wandering, roving, rambling*:—Hlūd and wīdscriðel *garrula et vaga*, Kent. Gl. 188. Ðæt feorðe muneca cyn is wīdscripūl (wīdscripel *gyrovagum*, R. Ben. Interl. 10, 16) genæm-ned, R. Ben. 9, 21. Hit is yfel, ðæt sume (munecas) synd tō wīdscripōle, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 13. Fīfte cyn muneca is wīdscripela hleāpera,

ðe under muneces gegyrīlan æȝhwyder scriȝaȝ; ða þurh nānes mannes sande ne faraȝ, faraȝ peāh geond missenlice þeōða, nēfre staȝolfeste, nēfre wunīdene, nāhwār sittende, R. Ben. 135, 20. Wīdscripōle renas tunglena *vagos recurros siderum*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 29.

wīd-sīp, es; *m. A far journey, long travel*:—Mōdor ne rādaȝ, ðonne heo magan cenneȝ, hū him weorde geond woruld wīdsīd sceapeȝ, Salm. Kimbl. 744; Sal. 371. Wērig wīnneȝ, wīdsīd onȝīneȝ, Exon. Th. 354, 26; Reim. 51. ¶ The word occurs also as a name for one who has travelled much:—Wīdsīd maðolade, se ðe mæst mæȝpa ofer eorȝan, folca geondfērde, Exon. Th. 318, 19; Wīd. 1.

wīdu. v. wudu.

wīduwa, an; *m. A widower*:—Ðæt bið rihtlic lif ðæt cniht þurh-wunīge on his cnihtāde, oð ðæt hē on rihte mædenæwe gewīfīȝe; and habbe ða syððan, ða hwīle ðe seo libbe: gif hire ðonne forðsīð gebyrige, ðonne is rihtost ðæt hē þananforð wīduwa þurh-wunīge, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. [Zaynte Paul zayp to wodewon (*non nuptis et uiduis*): Huo þet guod is, he him hwealde ine þe stat of wodewehoh; and ȝef hit him naȝt ne lykeȝ, he him wyui, Aȝenb. 225, 14. O. H. Ger. wītowo celebs.] v. next word.

wīduwe, wīdewe, weoduwe, weodewe, wuduwe, wudewe, wīdewe, wīdwe, an; *f. A widow*. v. wīf, IIIa:—Wudewe (wuduwe, v. l.: wīduwe, Rush.; wīduia, Lind.) *widua*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Wīdewe, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 15. Weodewe, Gen. 38, 11. Wydewe (wudewe, Ps. Spl.: weoduwa, Ps. Lamb.: wīdwe, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 108, 9. Wīdwe, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 37; 18, 5. Anna seō hālige wuduwa, Lchdm. iii. 428, 19. Paula wæs gehālgod wīdewe, Homl. Th. i. 436, 9; Shr. 112, 31. Sī ælc wīdewe (wuduwe, v. l.) on Godes grīde and on ðæs cȝnynges; and sitte ælc .xii. mōnād werleās; ceose syȝpan ðæt heo sylf wīle, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 1. Be wīdewan . . . Sitte ælc wuduwe werleās twelf mōnād . . . Ne hāȝige man æfre wīdewan tō hrādlice. And gelæste ælc wuduwe ða heregeatu binnan twelf mōndum, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 3-17. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorīlan æfter hire weres forðsīde, L. Ælf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Mund ðære bestan wīdewan eorlcundre, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Ðīnes wuduwan hādes *uiduitatis tue*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 12. Wīdewan gīerela *uiduitatis theristrum* (Ald. 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 46. Wīf gif hire forman were forðsīð gebyrige, be leāfe heo nīme oðerne, gif heo ðæt ceōsan wīle; and gif heo ðone oferbȝt, wūnige heo ā syððan on wīdewan hāde, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 6. Iudith þurhwanode on hire wīdewan hāde, Homl. Ass. 114, 399. Hīȝ ne mōstun nā wīfian on nānre wuduwan, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Būton earmre wuduwan, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Gif man wīdewan unāȝne genīmeȝ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13. Gif hwā wīdewan nȝdnæme, gebēte ðæt deōpe, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25. Wæs geset ðæt se ðe wīdewan nāme, oððe āworpen wīf, ðæt hē ne wūrde nāfīre syððan tō nānum hāde genumen, L. Ælf. C. 8; Th. ii. 346, 13. Heora wīdwan (wīdwan, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 77, 64. Fæmnan and wīdewan, Cd. Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Wydywyna (wīdewena, v. l.: wīduena, Lind.: wīdwa, Rush.) hūs, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. Weodewena (wīdewena, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 5. Wīdewum, Deut. 27, 19. Weodewum, Ps. Th. 145, 8. Wīdewum, 67, 5; Blickl. Homl. 45, 1. Ða wīdewan (wydewan, wydwan, v. l.), L. Alf. 34; Th. i. 52, 16. Earne wīdewan, Cd. Th. 128, 27; Gen. 2133. [Goth. wīduwō: O. Sax. wīdowa: O. Frs. wīdwe: O. H. Ger. wītawa (-ewa, -uwa, -wa).]

wīd-wegas; *pl. m. Distant regions, regions lying far and wide*:—Ūs gesamna of wīdwegum *congrega nos de nationibus*, Ps. Th. 105, 36. Hē synfulle tōdrīfeȝ geond wīdwegas *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Faraȝ geond calne yrmenne grund, geond wīdwegas, bōdīaȝ geleāfan (*euntes in mundum universum praedicate evangelium*, Mk. 16, 15), Exon. Th. 30, 21; Cri. 482. Fērdon folcetogan feorran and neān geond wīd-wegas, Beo. Th. 1684; An. 840. Blād is āræred geond wīdwegas, ofer þeōða gehwylc, 3412; B. 1704. Cf. *sid-wegas*.

wīel, wīelm, wīergan, wīers, wīeta, wīetan. v. wīlh, wīlm, wīrgan, wīrs, wīta, wītan.

wīf, es; *n. I. a woman, a female person*:—Wīf wīlm, wīf ðe wer hæfð *uxor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 12, 14. Wīf ðe hæfð ceorl *uxor*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 8. Ald *uidus anus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 38; i. 73, 17: *anula vel uetula*, 50, 48. Ðæt wīf (*mulier*) wæs gehæled, Mt. Kimbl. 9, 22. Gif hwylc wīf (*mulier*) hire wīfman (*ancillam suam*) swīȝed, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32. Cwēn Hrōdgāres, frēolīc wīf, Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Wīdgongel wīf word gespringeȝ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Wæs sum wīf, seo ðæt wīf dīo *mulier quae*, Lind.) hāfde untrumnesse gāst, Lk. Skt. 13, 11. Wæs sōna gearu wīf, swā hire weoruda helm beboden hæfde, Elen. Kimbl. 445; El. 223. Sāde ðæt wīf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 10; Gen. 2648. Wīfes sceoðs *baseae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 20. Ðæt hī nāȝan nīd rihte þurh hāmmedȝing wīfes gemānan, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 19. For ðære synne ðæs ārestan wīfes, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Frēa wīf āweahte, and ða wrade sealde leofum rīnce, Cd. Th. 11, 12; Gen. 174. Ðæt ædele wīf (*Eve*), 294, 19; Sat. 473. Ðær wæron manega wīf (wīfo, Lind., *mulieres*), Mt. Kimbl. 27, 55; Lk. Skt. 8, 2; 24, 22. Betȝwȝ wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Kimbl. 11, 11. Betuȝ eall wīfa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Rīccra

(-æ, MS.) wífa (-e, MS.) wáfels *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Seó ærest wífa (*feminarum*) is sæd in Norþanhymra mægeþe ðæt heo munuchæde onfenge, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 22.

II. *a being in the form of a woman*:—Wif unhýre (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 4247; B. 2120. Ðær ða mihtigan wif hyra mægen beræddon, and hý gyllende gáras sændan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 21.

III. *a married woman, a wife*:—His wif sua uxór, Ælf. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 2. Cáseres wif *imperatrix* vel *Augusta*, 42, 10. Abram and Nachor wífudun; Abames wif hátte Sarai, and Nachores wif Melcha, Gen. 11, 29; 16, 1; Cd. Th. 167, 30; Gen. 2773. Gúð sceal in eorle gewexan, and wif geþeón leof (lof, MS.) mid hyre leóðum, leóhtmód wesan, rúne healdan, rúmheort beón, Exon. Th. 338, 28; Gn. Ex. 85. Se man geþeot hine to his wife (*uxori*), Gen. 2, 24; Mt. Kmbl. 19, 5. Se cyning mid his wife and twám sunum, Homl. Th. i. 468, 1. Æt his mæder ðe wære to æwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 29. De wif hæst *uxoratus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 44. Ceorl ðe wif hæst *maritus*, 73, 13. Ðanon ic me æfede, and mún wif and mífne sunu, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 23. Ða ða he mann wolde beón, hē ne gecēas nā him wif to mæder, ac gecēas clāne mæden, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 34. Sume tiliaþ mid micelre gecnufnesse wífa, for ðam ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 26. Wóhðmæd mid óþerra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 15. His wífum twám sægde Lameh, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090. Hī him wif curon, 76, 1; Gen. 1250. Hié hæfdon wif and cyfesa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20.

¶ The following passages will illustrate some points connected with the position of women in relation to marriage:—Be ðon ðe mon wif bycgde, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3. Wé læraþ ðæt ænig cristen mann . . . ne gewífne . . . on ðæs wifes nēdmāgan ðe hē sylf ær hæfde . . . hē nā mā wífa ðonne ān hæbbe, and ðæt beo his beweddode wif, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 304, 21–28. Wer mót his wífe on fulwithe onfón, and ðæt wif ðam were, L. Ecg. C. 18, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 31. Gif ceorl bûton wifes wislóm deóflum gelde . . . Gif bûtwú deóflum geldaþ, sión hió healsfange scyldigo, L. Wið. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. Gif hwā stalie swā his wif nyte and his bearn, geselle .lx. scifl, to wite. Gif hē stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeowot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Gif ceorl ceap forsted . . . ðonne bið se his dæl synnig, bûtan ðam wífe, forðon heo sceal hire ealdore hīeran, 57; Th. i. 137, 17. Ðæt ða (*criminals*) ealle beón gearwe mid him silfum and mid wífe and mid ærfe to farenne þider ic wille, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 6. Gif be cwicum ceorle wif hig be óðrum were forlicge, and hit oþen weorðe . . . heo þolige nase and earena . . . , L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Mon mót feohtan orwige, gif hē gemetēþ óðerne æt his æwum wífe, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26. Gif frī man wif frīes mannes wif geligēþ . . . óðer wif (hē) his āgenum scaette begete and ðam óðrum gebrenge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Gif ceorl acwyle be libbendum wífe and bearne, riht is ðæt ðæt bearn mēdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3; L. In. 33; Th. i. 126, 3. Gif hwā cwydeleas of dyssum life gewite . . . beo be ðæs hlāfordes dihte seó æht gecyft swýðe rihte wífe and cildan and nēhmāgon, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. Ðær se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbearfoð, sitte ðæt wif and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, 73; Th. i. 44, 23.

III. *a woman who has been married and lost her husband* (by death or divorce):—Lāf vel forlāten wif *derelicta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 46. Wífan on nānre wuduwan, ne on forlātenum wífe, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Ælc man ðe his wif forlæt . . . se ðe ðæt forlātene wif nimð, se unrihtmæd, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Gif man mædan oþþe wif (cf. the old Latin version: *virginem vel viduam*) weddian wille, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Ne nyðe man nāðer ne wif ne mæden to ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislicge (cf. *passages from the Laws under widuwe*, and L. H. I. 1, 3; Si, mortuo marito, uxór ejus remanserit, . . . eam non dabo marito, nisi secundum velle suum, Th. i. 499, 15), L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 20.

IV. *a female*. v. wer, V:—Ælcne mon, ge wif ge wāpned, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 27. Ða forman twā, fæder and mōder, wif and wāpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195. IV a. as a grammatical term, *feminine*. v. wer, V a. [O. Sax. O. Frs. wif: O. H. Ger. wíp: *Ioel*. wif (*poet.*)] v. aglæc-, gesiþ-, hāmed-, mere-, riht-, sig-, sif-, unriht-wif, and next word.

wífa (p), an; m. *A woman*:—Gif rice wif and earm ācennap tōgædere, gangon hī āweig, nāst ðu hwæðer bið ðæs rican wífan (-es?) cild, hwæðer ðæs earman, Homl. Th. i. 256, 14.

wif-oid, es; n. *A female child*:—For wāpnedbeorne sceolde cennende wif hī āhatban fram Godes hūse ingange dréo and drittig daga, and for wífdile (*femina*) syx and syxtig daga, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 16.

wif-cyn[n], es; n. I. *woman-kind, women*:—Ðæt hī of ðam wífcyne him cyning curan ut de *feminea regum prosapia regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. i. 1; S. 474, 22. Ðu eart geblotsod betuh ealle wífryn (*in mulieribus*, Lk. i. 28), Blickl. Homl. 143, 18. [Widuten wífin and childre *besides women and children*, Gen. and Ex. 656.] II. *female sex*:—Óþer ðara is wāpnedcynnes, sunnan trió, óþer wífkynnes, ðæt mōnan trió *quarum lignum virile est solis, alterum est femineum lune*, Nar. 25, 18. Hwylce wihta beóð óðre tid wífkynnes, óðre tid wāpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12; Lchdm. iii. 10, 12.

wif-oyþ[p], e; f. *A visit to a woman, familiarity with a woman*:—

Ða geāscode hē done cyning on wífcyþþe (-cyððan, v. l.), Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29.

wífel, es; m. *A weevil, a beetle*:—Wíbl *panpila*, Txs. 85, 1498. Wífel *papila*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 59. Wíbil, uíbil *cantarus*, Txs. 49, 398. Wífel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 47. Wífel *cantarus (animal)*, 128, 11; *scarebius*, i. 281, 43. Is ðæs gores sunu gonge hrædra, ðone wé wífel nennap, Exon. Th. 426, 13; Rā. 41, 73. Æfter ðam wífele, Lchdm. ii. 320, 2. Weorp ofer bæc ðone wífel (tordwífel, l. 15) on wege; beaheld ðæt ðu ne lóçige æfter, 318, 19.

¶ The word seems to occur in several local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 352. [Weyyl, wywyl or malte boode (bowde) *gurgulio*, Prompt. Parv. 523 and 531. O. L. Ger. gold-uívil *ciendela*: O. H. Ger. wíbil *scarabæus, cantarus*: Ger. wiebel: *Ioel*. tord-yfíll.] v. scearn-, tord-wífel.

wífel, wífer an arrow, dart, javelin:—Gafeluca t wíbere *jaculo, sagitta*, catat t wífele *spiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 45, 53. Gāra *jacidorum, gāluas capatullas, sagittas*, wífera *sagittarum*, gāras *spicula*, 405, 52–55. [Wyfle, wepene *bipennis*, Prompt. Parv. 526, and see note.]

wí-férend, -wífestre. v. weg-férend, wāpen-wífestre.

wif-fæst; adj. *Married*:—Gif wífæst wer (*uxoratus*) hine forlicge be his āgenre wyne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Cf. wif-leās.

wif-feax, es; n. *A woman's hair*:—Wífex *scaries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 43; ii. 16, 46.

wif-gál; adj. *Incontinent, licentious*:—Swā læren hī ða wíf-gálan gesinscipe, swā hī ða forhæbbendan ne gebrenge on unryhtmæde *sic incontinentibus laudetur conjugium, ut tamen jam continentes non reuocentur ad luxum*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 30.

wif-gehrine, es; m. *Contact with woman*:—Gif ðíne geféran beóð clāne from wífgehrine (*femineo contactu*), Nar. 27, 8.

wif-gemæðla, an; m. *A woman's fury*:—Wíp wíf-gemæðlan; geberge on neaht ræðices moran, ðý ðæge ne mæg ðe se gemæðla sceþpan, Lchdm. ii. 342, 10. v. ge-mæðan.

wif-gemāna, an; m. *Mulieris consortium*:—Wíf-gemānan to āwecanne . . . ðæt āwecēþ wíf-gemānan lūst, Lchdm. i. 336, 15–17.

wif-geornness, e; f. *Incontinence*:—Uíf-giornis *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19.

wif-gifta; pl. f. *Nuptials, marriage*:—Wæs se weliga ðara (-e, MS.) wíf-gifta geom on móde, ðæt him mon fæmnan gegryde brýd to bolde, Exon. Th. 245, 2; Jul. 38.

wif-hād, es; m. I. *womanhood*:—Wé sprecaþ be ðære heofonlican cwēne æfter wífhāde we *speak of the heavenly queen as woman*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 14. II. *female sex*:—Wífhād *femininum sexus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 19. Wífhādes man *femina*, i. 70, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 10, 12; 94, 30. Se ðe handlaþ wífhādes mannes lic, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 50, 11. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wífhādes oððe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Se dréat ðara Godes deowa in wífhāde *ancillarum Dei caterua*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. [O. H. Ger. wíp-heit *sexus*.] See other instances under *wer-hād*.

wif-hand, a; f. *The female side, female line*:—Mín yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða speredheale, næs on ða spinheale; ðonne gif ic gesalde ænigre wífhand ðæt hē gestrynde, ðonne forgyldan míne mágas . . . for ðon ic cweðe ðæt hī hit gyldan, for ðon hý fót to mínum ðe ic sylan mót swā wífhand ða wāpnedhand ða swāðer ic wylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 16–24. v. next word.

wif-healf, e; f. *The female side, female line*:—On ða gerād ðæt hī gecuron heora kynecinn aa on ða wífhealfa, Chr. Erl. 3, 16. (Cf. wíf-cynn, I.) v. preceding word.

wif-hearpe (p), an; f. *A woman's harp*:—On gligbeāme (owíf-hearpan = on wífhearpan? MS. C.) in *tympano*, Ps. Spl. 150, 4.

wífan; p. ode *To take a wife, to marry*, (1) without an object:—Nān wer ne wífaþ, ne wif ne ceorlaþ, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Is geset swíðe micel dædbót swýlcum mannum to ðónne, ðe eft wífaþ; and eac is ælcum preoste forboden, ðæt hī beón ne mōton on ða wísan ðe hī ær wæron æt ðām brýdlācum, ðær man óðre síðe wífaþ. Be ðam man mæg witan, ðæt hit riht nis, ðæt wer wífige oððe wif ceorlige oftur ðonne ænt, Wulfst. 304, 28–305, 3. Ne wífaþ hig, ne hig ne ceorlaþ *neque nubent, neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 30. Ne wífaþ hī, ne ne gyftigeaþ, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Bysse worulde bearn wífaþ and beóð to gífum gesælde, Lk. Skt. 20, 34. Hī ne wífaþ, ne hī beóð hāmbrāhte, Hpt. Gl. 436, 40. Ðæt se cniht heólde hine sylfne clāne óð ðæt hē wífode, Homl. Ass. 20, 149. Abraham and Nachor wífudun (*duxerunt uxores*), Gen. 11, 29. Wífoðon, Lk. Skt. 17, 27. Wífan *nubere*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 72; Homl. Skt. i. 4, 6. Mē is gesæd ðæt eower ancor sægð, ðæt hit sý álfyfed ðæt mæssepreostas wel mōton wífan, Homl. Ass. 13, 6. Ne fremap nānum menn to wífenne (wífge, Lind.) *non expedit nubere*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 10. Wífigende and gyfta sylfende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, 24, 38. (2) with an object governed by *on*:—Be ðam men ðe wífaþ on twām gewystrenum *de homine qui duas sorores in matrimonium ducit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 11, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 18. Be ðam men ðe on his mágan wífaþ *de homine qui inter cognatas suas uxorem ducit*, 18, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 30. Se ðe wífaþ on ðam forlātenum wífe, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 34. Tó his áðum ðe woldon wífan on his dohtron (*qui accepturi erant filias ejus*),

Gen. 19. 14. Hē ne mōste būtan āne wifigan, ne hē ne mōste on wyde-
wum wifigan, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 5. Wifian, L. Ælfc. P. 39;
Th. ii. 380, 16. Is nýd ðæt cristene menn on ðære drittan cneorisse
odde on ðære feorþan him betwih wifian sceole *neceste est ut tertia vel
quarta generatio fidelium licenter sibi jungi debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8.
Iudas wiuode o Thamar, A. B. 308, 13. To late here sones wydd, R.
Glouc. 35, 9. To wyui *nubere*, Aenb. 225, 17. Wyvyn or weddýn a
wyfe *uxoro*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. ge-wifian.

wif-lác, es; n. *Intercourse with women*:—Gif hwā openlice Lengeten-
bryce gewyrce . . . þurh wiflác (*concupitum*, Lat. vers. Cf. qui in Quadri-
gesima aute Pascha nupserit, i. annum peniteat, L. Ecg. E. 108; Th. ii.
113, 3. Eác is gesynscipum micel þearf, ðæt hi hig on ðas hālgan tīd (*Lent*)
clænlice healdan, būtan ālces hāmedes besmytennysse, L. E. I. 43; Th.
ii. 440, 2), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Ealle synodas forbudon āfre
ālc wiflác (v. wifung) weofodþenum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 12;
Wulfst. 270, 21.

wif-leás, adj. *Without a wife, unmarried*:—Gif hwylces weres forme
wif bið deað, ðæt hē be leáse oðer wif niman mōte, and gif hē ða oferbýt,
wunige hē ā syððan wiflécas (*coelebs*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3.
[Wyffles or not weddyd *agamus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.] See also next
word.

wif-leást, e; f. *Lack of women*:—Menn hæfdon on frymðe heora
māgan tō wife, and swā wel mōsten for ðære wiflécaste, Homl. Skt. i. 10,
216.

wif-lic, adj. I. *womanly, of a woman, female, feminine*:—
Wiflic *muliebris*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Wiflices *femineis*, Wrt.
Voc. ii. 148, 20. Wiflicum licome of woeres ðū saildest lichome fruma
femineo corpore de viri dares carne principium, Rtl. 109, 15. Būtan
wiflice bysunge *without an example among women*, Homl. Th. i. 198, 5.
Mid wiflice niðe *with all a woman's hate*, Ors. i. 2; Swt. 39, 18. ðæt
hē ne forðon wiflice hāde ārede *ut ne sexui quidem muliebri parceret*,
Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 24. Åwyrp mē hyder ðinne scyccels, ðæt ic mæge
ða wiflican tyðdernesse oferwreðon, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 211. I. a.
as a grammatical term, *feminine* (gender):—Æfter gecynde syndon twā
cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, ðæt is werlic and wiflic;
wiflic cyn byð *haec femina* ðis wif. . . *Neutrum* is nāðor cynn, ne
werlices ne wiflices, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 18, 5–15. II. *wifely*,
matronly:—Wiflice *matronalis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 36. Wiflicere, 520, 2.
ða wiflican, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 22. [O. H. Ger. wip-lih *muliebris*,
femineus.]

wiflice, adv. *Like a woman*:—Wiflice *muliebriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38;
Zup. 232, 17; Hpt. 504, 30. Ðū wunodest æfter ðinum weres wiflice on
clænnyssse *after your husband's death you continued in womanly purity*,
Homl. Ass. 114, 392.

wif-lufu, an; f. *Love for a woman*:—Se hālgā wer ðære wiflufan (*the
love of Herod for Herodias*) wordum stýrde, unryhtre ā, Exon. Th. 260,
12; Jul. 296. Ingelde weallap wælbiððas, and him wiflufan cōlran weorðap,
Beo. Th. 1437; B. 2065. Cf. wif-myne.

wif-mann (wīm-, wim-?), es; m. (*but* seó wifman occurs). I.
a woman:—Wē lērap ðæt ænig wifman neah weofode ne cume ða hwile
ðe man mæssige, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 3. Ðara manna sum wæs
bescoren preóst, sum wæs lāwede, sum wæs wifmon (*femina*), Bd. 5, 12;
S. 628, 35. Minutia hātte ān wifmon, ðe on heora wisan sceolde nunne
beon. Seó hæfde gehāten . . . ðæt heó wolde hiera lif on fēmhāde ālibban
Minucia, virgo vestalis, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 15. Seó wifman (seó wīm-
man, vv. 18, 22) *fahel*, Jud. 4, 21. Wifmannes loccas *crines*, Wrt. Voc.
i. 42, 49. Wifmannes innoð *matrix, uterus*, 44, 39. Ne scrīde nān
wāpman mid wifmannes reāfe (*veste feminea*), Deut. 22, 5. Be wifmannes
beweddunge, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254. Be ungewintredes wifmannes
nēdhāmde. Gif mon ungewintredne wifmon tō niēdhāmde geþreāte,
L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16. Nū cwede gē ðæt gē ne magon beon
būtan wifmannes þēnungum, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 19. God
geworhte ðæt ribb tō ānum wifmen (*in mulierem*), Gen. 2, 22. ðæt
bisceop . . . næbbe on his hūse nāenne wifman, būton lit sý his mōdor . . .
L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 13. Gif hwā wille wið wifman (*cum
muliere*) unrithlice hāeman, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 274, 10. Þeówne
wifman *ancillam*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 18. God hi geworhte
wāpnedman and wifman (wifman, v. l. hīu f wifmon, Lind.: wifmenn,
Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Wēpmen
ge wifmen *virī ac feminae*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wifmenn, Exon. Th.
460, 12; Hō. 16. Hæleþa gemōt, witgena weorod, wifmonna preāt,
fela fēmnena, folces unrim, 462, 7; Hō. 48. Wāpmanna sang and
wifmanna sang, Homl. Th. i. 442, 1. Wæs micel ege from ðām wif-
monnum (*the Amazons*), Ors. i. 10; Swt. 46, 27. I. a. *a serving-
woman*:—Gif hwylc wif (*mulier*) hire wifman (*ancillam suam*)
swingð, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deað . . . fæste seó hlēdiðige
(*domina*). viii. gear, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32; ii. 4, tit.; Th.
ii. 180, 6. Hēo frēode Hægelflēde hire wifman, Chart. Erl. 253, 16.
God gewitnode ealle his wifmen (*uxorem ancillasque suas*), Gen. 20,
18. II. applied to plants, *female*:—Gif man scyle mugewyrð tō
lācedōme habban, ðonne nime man . . . ða grēnan wifmen, Lchdm. iii.

72, 21. [Laym. wifmon, wimmon; Orm. wifmann, wimmann; A. R.
wummon; Aenb. wyfman.]

wif-myne, es; m. *Love for a woman*:—Drihten weard Faraone yrrē
for wifmyne (*love for Sarah*), Cd. Th. 111, 25; Gen. 1861, Cf.
wif-lufu.

wifre, v. gange-wifre.

wif-scrūd, es; n. *Clothing for a woman, woman's dress, female
attire*:—Ic geann minre yldran dehter . . . ānes wifscrūdes ealles. And
minre gyngnan dehter ic geann ealles ðas wifscrūdes ðe tō lāfe bið, Chart.
Th. 530, 14–25.

wift, e; f. *Some implement used in weaving*:—Hē sceal habban
fela towtōla . . . pihten, timplean, wifte, wefe, wulcamb, Anglia ix.
263, 12.

wif-pegen, es; m. *A pander; leno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 31; 284, 14;
ii. 51, 63.

wif-ping; pl. n. *Matters connected with women, marriage, inter-
course*:—Tō wifpingum foxes tægles se ytemæsta dæl on earm āhangen;
ðū gelyfest ðæt dis sý tō wifpingum on bysmær (*irritamentum ad cotium*)
gedōn, Lchdm. i. 340, 22; 368, 16. Wifping, gifa, hāmed *hymeneos*,
Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 13. Be ðam men ðe gelōmlice wifping begēð *de homine
qui crebras nuptias conciliat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 32.
[He wedded þat mæiden, and nom heo to his bedden; þer wes wifding
riche, Laym. 31128.] Cf. brýð-ping.

wifung, e; f. I. *taking a wife, marriage*:—Be gehādodra
manna wifunge (*matrimonio*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 25;
Gen. 24, 9. Ūs sceamaþ tō sceggenne ealle ða scandican wiflunga ðe
ge wāsmenn drifaþ on wifunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102. Se dritta
cwæð: 'Ic hæbbe gewifod . . .' Þurh ða wifunge sind gelācnode ðæs
lichaman lustas, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 19. Åðas and wifunga sindan tō-
cwedene heahfrēolsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24. Ðas sindoðas
forbudon ālce wifunga āfre weofodþenum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374,
35. II. in plural, *wives; matrimonia*:—Eów preðstum pingð, ðæt
eów nān sin ne sý ðæt gē mid wifungum swā libban swā lāwede men,
L. Ælfc. P. 32; Th. ii. 376, 28. v. frum-, unriht-wifung.

wig a way, wig an idol. v. weg, wih.

wig, es; n. I. *fight, battle, war, conflict*:—Wig odde gefeoht
mavors, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 37. Ðonne wig cume, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23;
5737; B. 2872. Wig ealle fornam, 2165; B. 1080; Exon. Th. 291,
11; Wand. 80; Elen. Kmbl. 262; El. 131. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wig wile
gesýne, nearofāges nið neān and feorran, hū se gūdsceaða Geāta leóde
hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4621; B. 2316. Ful oft ðær wig ne ālæg
there was constantly war, Exon. Th. 325, 30; Vid. 119. Wiges on
wēnum *expectant of battle*, Cd. Th. 188, 30; Exod. 176. Wiges biðan,
Beo. Th. 2541; B. 1268. Se wyrm getrūwode wiges and wealles *the
dragon trusted to battle (or under it?) and bulwark*, 4635; B. 2323.
Him wæs hild boden, wiges wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 37; El. 19; Andr. Kmbl.
2709; An. 1357; Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. Sumum wiges spēð hē
giefeþ æt gūþe, 42, 16; Cri. 673. Wæs Hrōdgāre herespēð gyfen, wiges
weorðmynd, Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Hē hafaþ wigges leān, blād būtan
blinne, Elen. Kmbl. 1647; El. 825. Sum bið wiges heard, beadocræftig
beorn, Exon. Th. 295, 27; Crā. 39; (*Ulysses*) Met. 26, 13; (*Sigemund*)
Beo. Th. 1776; B. 886; (*St. Andrew*) Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841.
Wiges oflysted, 2454; An. 1228. Wiges hrēnige, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8.
Wiges sæd, Erl. 112, 20. Him wige forstōð fæder frumsceafta, weard
him seó feohte tō grim, Exon. Th. 317, 14; Mōd. 65. Heald mē here-
wāpnum wið unholdum, and wige belūc feóðum *effunde frameam, et
conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3. Wigge, Beo. Th. 3545; B. 1770.
Wigge under wātere, 3316; B. 1656. Æt wige cringan, 2679; B. 1337.
Æt wige sigecempa, Ps. C. 9. Æt wigge spēð, sigor æt sæcce, æt
gefeohthe frīð, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hē mid wige ācwealde
ðone cýning and ðæt folc *perccussurunt urbem et omnes habitatores ejus*,
Jos. 10, 30. Hī mid wige ācwealdon eall ðæt hī ðær fundon *perccussit in
eos gladii universas animas, quae in ea fuerant*, 10, 37. Gif hwā mid
wige godcundra gerihtha forwyrne . . . Gif hē man gewundige . . . Gif hē
man āfylle . . . Gif hē gewyrce ðæt man hine āfylle, L. C. S. 49; Th. i.
404, 6–12. Hē gewann mid wige done eard *cepit omnem terram*, Jos.
11, 23; Homl. Th. ii. 216, 1. Seó burhwaru heoldan mid fullan wige
ongean, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hū him speów ægðer ge mid wige
ge mid wisdōme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Giefe on wige, Exon. Th.
299, 25; Crā. 107. Hē on wigge (*in bello*) āfealan wæs, Chart. Th.
201, 27. Cēne tō wige, Jud. p. 162, 30. ðæt folc wurdon gewexene
tō wige ful strange, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 18. Man beōnn ealle Cant-
ware tō wigge, Chart. Th. 201, 21. Æghwylc oþerne bylde tō wige,
Byrht. Th. 138, 44; By. 235. Tō wige faran, Chart. Th. 201, 22.
Hiē giredon hiē tō wige, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 17. Wigge, Elen. Kmbl.
95; El. 48. Hē sende twelf þūsenda gewāpnedra manna tō ðam wige
(*ad pugnam*), Num. 31, 6. Hi beoð gewāpnode on ða wisan ðe man
hors gewāpnaþ, ðonne man tō wige þencð, Wulfst. 200, 11. Hiē heo-a
land oferhergodan, and him ðæs nāenige bōte dydon, būton ofermōðlice
wig and preātunge, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. Abraham sealde wig tō wedde,
nalles wunden gold, Cd. Th. 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Oft ic (*a shield*)

wig seô, frêne feohtan, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rū. 6, 3. Wælhwpes wig, 397, 21; Rū. 16, 23. Gesēcan wig, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. Wig gefeohtan, 2170; B. 1083. An wig gearwe, 2499; B. 1247. II. *fighting force* (abstract or concrete), *valour*; *troops*:—Wæs his mōðsefa manegum gecyðed, wig and wīsdōm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Næfre on ðre læg widcūpes wig, ðonne walu feollon, 2058; B. 1082; Exon. Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. On Mōyses hand weard wig gifen, wigena manieo, Cd. Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Hē mid ðam ðrum floce to ðære birig ferde beoðlice mid wige ascendit cum senioribus in fronte exercitus, vallatus auxilio pugnantium, Jos. 8, 10. Ðanon hē gewende mid wige to Lebna and oferwann ða burh transiuit cum omni Israel in Lebna et pugnabat contra eam, 10, 29. Offōr hiene (Philip) ððere Scipie mid lytelre firda . . . Philippus him dyde heora wig unweorð (made light of their force), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 2. Ne hē him ðæs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, eafod and ellen, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. [He scheldede his scalcen al se heo to wise solden, Laym. 4728. Com mid mucle wize (a great force) Irtac, 23365. To wercen wi to fight, Gen. and Ex. 3220. O. Sax. wig: O. Frs. wich: O. H. Ger. wic (ch, g) bellum, proclium, pugna, militia: Icel. vig; n. Cf. Goth. waihjo pugna.] v. ān-, and- (Exon. Th. 112, 22; Gū. 147), camp-, fēde-, præc-, weorold-wig; or-wige. The word is found in proper names. v. Txs. p. 631.

wig (?); adj. v. wig-heofola.

wiga, an; m. I. one who fights, a (fighting) man, a warrior:—Wiga heros, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 57, 11. Wiga oððe wigstrang bellipotens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45. lung wiga tyro, i. 18, 16. Wiga wintrum geong, Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Wælreow wiga (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Wiga elleurow, Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Wac wiga, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Wigan wigheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75; Cd. Th. 189, 22; Exod. 188. Wigan unforhte, mōðige twēgen, Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Wigan on gewinne, 140, 42; By. 302; Cd. Th. 197, 23; Exod. 311; 219, 22; Dan. 58. Ðær wigan sitaþ on beoðsele blide ætsonne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 4; Rūn. 14. Wigena æsberendra, Cd. Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Wigena manieo, 216, 12; Dan. 5. Wigena strengest (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 3091; B. 1543. Hī sendon mārān sciphre strengān wighena mittitur classis prolixior armatorum, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16. Wigum and wæpnum, Beo. Th. 4779; B. 2395. ¶ In phrases denoting a chief or leader:—Wigena hlāford (Byrhtnoth), Byrht. Th. 135, 49; By. 135. Wigena baldor (Holofernes), Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. Daud cyning, wigena baldor, Elen. Kmbl. 688; El. 344. Wigena hleo . . . wigena weard (Constantine), Elen. 300–306; El. 150–153. Wigena strengel (Beowulf), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115. Similarly the Deity is called wigena wyn, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. I. a. used of that which destroys:—Wiga wælgifre (death), Exon. Th. 162, 7; Gū. 972; 231, 8; Ph. 486. Wiga unlet læs, 164, 4; Gū. 1006. Fyr swearta læg, weallende wiga, 61, 15; Cri. 985. Wiga (a dog? fire?) is on eorpan wundrum æcnedd, 433, 23; Rū. 51, 1. II. a noble, strenuous man:—Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, wiga weorþlice, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Wigan unslāwne (St. Andrew), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Wigena tid (the day of St. Simon and St. Jude), Menol. Fox 370; Men. 186. [Gau. Allit. Pms. wyse; pl. wywes: Alex. (Skt.) wee; pl. wees, wies: Piers P. wy, wywe. Cf. O. H. Ger. Wigo (proper name).] v. æsc-, beorn-, byrn, cumbol-, folc-, gār-, gūð-, lind-, ord-, ræde-, rand-, rid-, scild-, wæpen-, beoð-wiga.

wigan [p. wāg, pl. wigan; pp. wigen] to fight, do battle:—Nū sceal hond and heard sword ymb hord wigan, Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509. Mōises getealde ðæs folces meniu wīgendra manna numerauit Moyses omniū summam filiorum Israel a viginti annis et supra, Num. 26, 1. Six hund þūsenda wīgendra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 14; Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 367; Homl. Ass. 103, 54. [Goth. weihan (weigan? v. Lk. 14, 31); p. waih to fight: O. H. Ger. wihantero bellantium. Cf. Icel. vega; p. vā to fight.] v. ofer-wigan, wīgend, wigan.

wī-gār. v. wīg-gār.

wīg-bære; adj. Warlike, martial, eager for fighting:—Wīg-bære bellicosus, pugnantū cupidus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 36.

wīg-bealu, wes; n. War-bale, harm caused by war or the calamity of war:—Wīgbealu weccan to kindle the wasting flame of war, Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046.

wīg-bed, wī-bed, wīo-bed, -bud, wīe-bed, weo-bed, -bud, weofod (-ed, -ud), weofod, es, also -beddes; n. (generally, but se weofod, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 21, and pl. wībēdas, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 42) An altar [from wīg (wih) and beoð; some forms, e.g. wīgbeddes, weoðedd, suggest that the word was thought to be derived from bed]:—Weofod altar vel ara, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 51. Hē scolde ðone Godes alter habban uppan āholodne, ðæt hē meathe on healdan ða lāc ðe mon brōhte to ðæm weoðude; for ðæm, gif se weofod ufan hol nære, and ðær wind to cōme, ðonne tōstēnce hē ða lāc. Hwæt elles geteacnāþ ðæt weoðud būton ryhtwīsa monna sāula? . . . Wæs eall siō ofrunn uppe on ðæt wīeðod (wīoðud, Cott. MSS.) brōht, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 19–25. Ðæt weoðud, 219, 3. Wīg-bed, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Ðæt weofud (-od, MS. A.: wīgbed, Lind.: wībēd, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Wīgbedes hornas cornu altaris, Ps.

Th. 117, 25; Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Tō wīgbedes ðēnunge, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9; 5, 10; S. 624, 34. Wīgbedes (weofodes, col. 1), 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Weofodes (wīgbeddes, Lind.: wī-bedes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. i. 11. Weofodes þēn, Homl. Ass. 22, 206. Weofodes (weofodes), R. Ben. 55, 2. On wīgbede tō hālsienne ariolandi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 15. An ðæl ðam wībēde (wīgbede, v. l.), L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18; Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 14. Tō wībēde, Ps. Surt. 42, 4. Tō weofode (wīgbed, Lind.: weofod tō wībēde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23. On wīgbed ðin, Ps. C. 138. Tō wīgbed (beforan ðæt weofud tō wībēd, Rush.) ad altare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 24. Ic ymbgaga wībēd ðin, Ps. Surt. 25, 6; Cd. Th. 107, 18; Gen. 1791; 108, 14; Gen. 1806; 113, 5; Gen. 1882. Weoðedd, 172, 8; Gen. 2841. Uppan ðæt weofod, Ex. 24, 6; 29, 20. Lege under weofod, Lchdm. ii. 138, 28; 142, 8. Wīgbedu (wībēd, Surt.: weofod, Spl.: wībēd, Spl. T.) ðin altaria tua, Ps. Th. 83, 4. Tō wīgbedum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Wībēdum (v. l. weofodum), i. 15; S. 484, 1. Tō Godes weofedan, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 30. Tō hālgum weofodum, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 5. Ðæt tempel and ða weofode (wīgbede, Bd. M. 136, 18) . . . ða wīgbed and ða heargas templa et altaria . . . aras et fana, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33–39. Ða wīgbed (v. l. weofode), S. 517, 18. Hē wībēdas sette, 5, 20; S. 641, 42. Wībēdu arulas, Germ. 394, 259. Paulus scēawode ða weofoda, ðp ðæt hē funde ān weofod ðe ðis gewrit on stōd: Deo ignoto, ðæt is on Engisc, 'Uncūðum gode is ðis weofod hālig,' Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 21. Hig ðær gedrydon twā weofode, Blickl. Homl. 205, 15. [Laym. weofod (weof, 2nd MS.), weofod; dat. wæfde (weife, 2nd MS.): A. R. Kath. weofed: Ps. R. Glouc. weved: Aeyen. wiewed.] wīgbed-bōt, e; f. A fine paid to the bishop for the injury done to the church by doing wrong to one in holy orders:—Gif man preost gewundig, gebēte man ða wyrdlan, and tō weofodbōte for his hāde sylle .xii. ðr.; æt diacōne .vi. ðr. tō weofodbōte, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4–6. Gif man preost ofslēa, forgilde man hine be fullan were, and biscepe feowur and .xx. ðr. tō weofodbōte; æt diacōne .xii. ðr. tō weofodbōte, 24; Th. ii. 294, 7–9. Gif hwā gehādode man beude oððe beate ofþfe swyðe gebysmriga, bēte wið hine swā hit riht sý, and biscepe weofod-bōte be hādes mæðe, L. C. S. 42; Th. i. 400, 23. In the laws of Henry I it is called emendacio altaris, 11, 8; Th. i. 521, 7; 66, 3; Th. i. 569, 13.

wīgbed-heorþ, es; m. The altar-hearth, the part of the altar where the offering is burnt:—Hē genom on ðam wībēdheorðe ðæs dustes dæl, Lchdm. iii. 364, col. 1.

wīgbed-hrægol, es; n. An altar-covering:—Hē sende ða ðing eall ða ðe tō cyrican ðēnunge nýðþearflico wæron, hūselfatu and wīgbed-hrægol (-bed-, Bd. M. 90, 2) (vestimenta altarium), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9.

wīgbed-sceat, es; m. An altar-cloth:—Bewindan ða mages ðæs cildes hand on ðæs altares weofodsceate (in palla altaris), R. Ben. 103, 14. Ðis syndon ða cyrican mādmas on Scīrburnan. Ðær synd . . . ii. mæsse-rēaf and iii. mæssehakealan and ii. weofedsceatas and ii. overbrāðels, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 33. Hit gedafenlic is ðæt his (the priest's) rēaf ne beoð horig, and his weofedsceatas beon wel behworfene, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 21. Hē hæfð diderynn gedōn . . . v. wellene weofedsceatas and .vii. oferbrāðelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Gif hwā wyle wyrcean weofodsceatas oððe ððre rēaf of his ealdum clāðum, gessylle ða ealdan, and geceapige nīwe, Homl. Ass. 35, 284. v. next word.

wīgbed-sceāta, an; m. An altar-cloth:—On weofodsceātan in palla altaris, R. Ben. Inter. 99, 10.

wīgbed-steall, es; n. The part of the church where the altar stands:—Wē læraþ ðæt mæssepreosta ænig ne cume binnan weofodstealle būton his oferslīpe, ne hūru æt ðam weofode ðæt hē ðær þēnige būton ðære wæde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9 note. v. wīg-steall.

wīgbed-pegen, es; m. A minister of the altar, an ecclesiastic who performs service at the altar:—Gif weofodþēn, ðæt is, biscop oððe mæssepreost oððe diacōn, gewifode . . . hī forbodon ælc wīflāc weofodþēnum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 3–13; Wulfst. 270, 21. Gif weofodþēn his āgen lif rihtlice fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres wurde, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Be gehādode mannum. Gif weofodþēgen manslaga wyrðe, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gif man freōndlēasne weofodþēn mid tihltan belece, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18; L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Weofodþēna mæðe medemige man for Godes ege, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9.

wīgbed-þegnung, e; f. Service at the altar:—Wē forbeoðað ðæt ænig preost ððre[s] cirican nāder ne gebiege ne gebiege, būton hine hwā mid heafodgylte forwyrce, ðæt hē weofodþēnunge wyrðe ne sī, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

wīgbed-wiglere, es; m. One who divines from the sacrifices, a diviner, soothsayer:—Wīgbedwiglere ariolus (as if from ara), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 11.

wīg-bil[1], es; n. A battle-blade, a sword:—Ðæt swordongan æfter heafoswāte hildgeicelum, wīgbił wanian, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607.

wīg-blāc; adj. Splendid with warlike equipment:—Werud wæs wīg-blāc (cf. beran beorht searo, 191, 23; Exod. 219. Wīgborð scinon, 207, 14; Exod. 466), Cd. Th. 190, 24; Exod. 204.

wīg-bora, an; m. A belligerent:—Wīg-bora belliger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 16.

wig-bora, an; *m.* *An image-bearer*:—Wicbora (wiðbora, Anglia xiii. 35, 214) *signifer*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 71. v. wib.

wig-bord, es; *n.* *A shield*:—Hē hēht him gewyrcean eallfrenne wig-bord; wisse hē gearwe, ðæt him holtwudu helpan ne meakte, lind wið lige, Beo. Th. 4667; B. 2339. Wigbord seino, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466.

wig-cirm, es; *m.* *The din of battle*:—Ðær wæs wigcym micel, hlūd hilde swef, Cd. Th. 120, 6; Gen. 1990.

wig-cræft, es; *m.* *I. war-craft, military skill*:—Pirrus wæs gemærsad ofer ealle ðære cýningas, ægðer ge mid his miclan fultume, ge mid his ræðpeahunge, ge mid his wigcræfte Pyrrhus in se, ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque, summam belli nomenque traduxit, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27. Hý him grimme forguldon ðone wigcræft ðe hý æt him geleornodon *vincere, dum vincitur, edocuit*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 7. Hē hæfde Higelādes hilde gefrunen, wlonces wigcræft (or II?), Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. *Ia. a warlike art, a warlike engine*:—Hý wurdon gerāde wigcræfta, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 6. Mid scotum, ge mid stāna torfūngum, ge mid eallum heora wigcræftum *vis magna telorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16. Wigcræftum *machinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 33. *II. warlike force, military power* (abstract or concrete):—On Thessali hē ðæt gewinn swiþost dyde for ðære gewilūnge ðe hē wolde hī him on fultum geteōn for heora wigcræfte, for ðon hiē cūþon on horsum ealra folca feohtan betst *Thessaliam ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiserit, invasit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 3. Hē (Christ) mihte, gif hē wolde, wigcræft habban sōna genōhne (cf. Mt. 26, 53), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 34. Ða beþōhtan hiē ealle heora wigcræftas Exantipuse *Xanthippum, cum auxiliis accitum, ducem bello praefecerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 30.

wig-cræftig; *adj.* *Strong in war*:—Hē ðone gūdwine (*a sword*) gōðne tealde, wigcræftigne, Beo. Th. 3626; B. 1811.

wigend, wiggend, es; *m.* *I. a fighting man, a warrior, soldier*:—Wigend weorðtullost (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. Ðæm wigende (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 1964; El. 984. Ðone wiggend (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 258. Wigend cruncon wundum wēige, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302; Beo. Th. 6279; B. 3144. Wigend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180. Wigend, cēne under cumbulum, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205. Wiggend, Judth. Thw. 22, 20; Jud. 69; 23, 26; Jud. 147. Wigendra scolu (*Ulysses and his men*), Met. 26, 31. Wiggendra, Andr. Kmbl. 2191; An. 1097. Hē ðæt word æcwæþ tō ðām wiggendum, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 283. Wigend weccan, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024; Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. *II. a noble, strenuous man*:—Se wigend, Nergendes þegen, Mathias, Menol. Fox 49; Men. 24. Ða wigend, cempa coste (*St. Andrew and St. Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2108; An. 1055. Wuldres wynn, wigendra þrym, 1774; An. 889. Wigend (*St. Andrew's disciples*), 1699; An. 852. Gelædde ða wigend (*those in the ark*) weroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 85, 7; Gen. 1411. ¶ *In the phrase wigendra hleo = a lord, chief*:—Wigendra hleo, fræwīne folca (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 863; B. 429; (*Sigemund*), 1803; B. 899; (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506; (*St. Andrew*), 1792; An. 898. Ðū eart weoroda God, wigendra hleo, helm alwihta, Exon. Th. 25, 31; Cr. 409. Wiggendra hleo, Eādmund cýning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. wigand; O. H. Ger. wigant bellator, puginator, mars, armatus*] v. burg-, byrn-, gār-, lind-, rand-, sword-wigend (-wigende).

wigende; *adj.* (*ptēpl.*) *Fighting, able to fight*. v. wigan.

Wigere-ceaster. v. Weogorna-ceaster.

Wigestas (-e?); *pl. m.* *The name of some people in England*:—Wigesta landes is nygan hund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wig-freca, an; *m.* *A warrior*:—Wyrstan wigfreca, Beo. Th. 2428; B. 1212; 4985; B. 2496.

wig-fruma, an; *m.* *A leader in war, a chieftain*:—Wigfruma (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1332; B. 664. Æfter wigfruman *after the chieftain's death*, 4514; B. 2261.

wig-gār, es; *m.* *A lance*:—Wigār lancea, wegures (wigāres?) gewrið amentum, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 46-47. Cf. wig-spere.

wig-gebed, es; *n.* *Prayer to an idol (?)*:—Wiggebed (wigg-bed?) ara, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 43. v. wig-bed.

wig-getawa (-e); *pl. f.* *War-equipments*:—On wiggetawum, Beo. Th. 741; B. 368.

wig-gild (wih-), es; *n.* *An idol*:—Hiē onhnigon tō ðām herige, hæðne þeode wurdodon wihgyld, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Cf. deofol-gild.

wig-gryre, es; *m.* *Terror caused by war*:—Wiggryre wifes the terror inspired when a woman makes war, Beo. Th. 2572; B. 1284.

wig-haga, an; *m.* *A phalanx*:—Hē mid bordum hēt wyrcean ðone wihagan, and ðæt werod healdan fæste wið feōndum, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102.

wig-heafola (p); —[Hē] wōð þurh ðone wælrēc wig[heaf]folan bær frēan on fultum, Beo. Th. 5316; B. 2661. *Hea* is the reading of Thorkelin's transcripts, but now the MS. shews only quite uncertain traces of *h*, and *ea* is entirely gone (Zupitza). Wig-heafola is taken to mean *a helmet* by some editors: Grein suggests wigheafol = *umbonem*

bellicum i. e. *clypeum*. Could the reading be wigne afolan? Cf. *Icel.* *vigr* in fighting state, serviceable for fighting, and *afi strength*; so that the passage would mean he had or brought strength that might serve to help his lord in battle.

wig-heāp, es; *m.* *A war-troop, a band of warriors*:—Is mīn fletwerod, wigheāp gewanod, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477.

wig-heard; *adj.* *Stout in fight, hardy*:—Wigan wigheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75. [*Icel.* *vig-harðr* (*poet.*).]

wig-hete, es; *m.* *Hate that leads to war*:—Sunu deāþ fornam, wighete Wedera *death took off her son, the Weders' hate that found its vent in war*, Beo. Th. 4246; B. 2121.

wig-hryre, es; *m.* *Fall in fight*:—Se ðe æt sæcce gebād wighryre wrādra *he that in strife had lived to see the fall in fight of fierce foes*, Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619.

wig-hūs, es; *n.* (in Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41 it is masc.) *A war-house, a tower, fortification*:—Dis wighūs haec arx, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 75; Zup. 73, 14; 3; Zup. 7, 9. Se hihsta wighūs arx, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41. Wighūs *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 61. On ælcum ylpe wæs an wighūs getimbrod, and on ælcum wighūse wæron þritig manna, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Wighūses *turris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 28. Wighūs *propugnacula*, i. 36, 40. Wighūsum *turribus*, ii. 91, 25; Ps. Th. 47, 11; Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5. Se weall is mid stānenum wighūsum (*habituaculis defensorum*) beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 21. Menn wyrcaþ wighūs him (*elephants*) on uppan, and of ðām feohtaþ, Hex. 9; Norm. 16, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* *wic-hūs turris, propugnaculum*.]

wig-hyrst, e; *f.* *The trappings of war*:—Beorn monig goldbeorht wighyrstum sēan, Exon. Th. 478, 3; Ruin. 35.

wigian; *p.* *ode To fight*:—Gif hē wigie and man gewundie, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 8. [*Cf. Goth.* *waihiþ strife*.] v. wigan.

wigle (wigle?), es; *n.* *Divination, heathen practice*:—Wiglum ceremonias (the passage is: Ad tortas simulacrorum ceremonias, Ald. 41), Anglia xiii. 33, 162. [Purh Merlines wigel (craft, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19250. He (a devil) maked þe unbilefulle man to lewen swidlice wigeles, swo ich ar embe spac, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 27. His (the devil's) wigeles and his wrenches, A. R. 300, 5. Wieleles, 92, 21; Fragn. Philps. 8, 54. Wihelles, Marh. 13, 9.] v. steor-wigle; wiglere.

wig-leóp, es; *n.* *A war-song, the trumpet's summons*:—Gemundon weardas wigleóp . . . býman gehyrdon flotan, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221.

wiglere (wiglere?), weohlere, es; *m.* *A diviner, soothsayer, augur, sorcerer*:—Wiglere augur, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 37. Ðes and deús wiglere *hic et haec augur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 2. Nū cwyð sum wiglere, ðæt wiccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit ægæð mid sōðum ðincege, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108. On gelfcýnysse wigleres and ræðendes (*arioli et coniectoris*), Scint. 75, 12. Wigleras *auspices*, Germ. 398, 79. Be wiccum, wiglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oððe wigleras, opþe mordwyrhtan . . . L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20; L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccan opþe wigleras, scincræftigan . . . L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20. Wiccan and wigleras (*wigleras, v. l.*), Wulfst. 27, 1. Drymen, and wiccan and oðre wigleras beoð tō helle bescofene for heora scincræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28. Wigleras *magorum, hariolorum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 51. Tunglera i wigllera *Chaldaeorum* . . . wihlera (? *printed wicena*) *hariolorum*, 483, 5-10. Donne man tō wiccan and tō wigleran tilunge sēce æt ænigre nōðe, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hē wiccan forðyde, and wigleras æfligde, and dryrcræft tōwearp, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 464. [Wielare *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 20. þe wielare (the devil) maked a swote smel cumen, ase þauh hit were of heouene, A. R. 106, 2. *M. Du.* wijcheler.] v. fugel-, gebyrd-, wigbed-wiglere (-weohlere), and next word.

wiglian; *p.* *ode To practise divination or sorcery*:—Wigliaþ stunte men menigfealde wigelunga on ðisum dæge æfter hæðenum gewunan, swylce hī magon heora lif gelengan, opþe heora gesundfūlnysse, Homl. Th. i. 100, 19. Ne sceal nān cristen mann nān þincg be ðām mōnan wiglian, Lchdm. iii. 266, 17. [*M. Du.* wijchelen. v. Grmm. D. M. 985.] v. wiglung; wigol.

wig-līc; *adj.* *Warlike, martial*:—Ðæt wæs wiglic werod, Cd. Th. 192, 17; Exod. 233. Wiglic *bellica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 42. Wiglice tōl *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Wiglice *bellicosas*, 425, 7. Wēpna wiglice *arma bellica*, Hymn. Surt. 135, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* *wic-līh bellicus, bellicosus*; *Icel.* *wig-ligr*.]

wiglice; *adv.* *In a warlike manner, by fighting*:—Bellatores syndon wigmen, ðe eard sculon werian wiglice mid wēpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 37; Wulfst. 267, 16. v. ān-wiglice.

wiglung, e; *f.* *Divination, soothsaying, sorcery, augury*:—Wilung *divinatio*, Kent. Gl. 554. Wē gehýrdon secggon, ðæt nān mann ne leofode gif hē gewundon wære on ealra hālgena mæssedæg. Nis ðis nān wiglung, ac wīse menn hit āfunden þurh ðone hālgan wīsdōm, Lchdm. iii. 154, 5. Gif treōwa beoð on fullum mōnan gehéawene, hī beoð heardran, and langfærran tō getimbrunge . . . Nis nān wiglung, ac is gecyrdelc ðinceg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 25. Hleōtan man mōt būtan wiccecræfte . . . gif hī hwæt ðeālan willaþ; ðis nis nān wiglung, ac bið wissung for oft, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Wigelunge *divinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 69. Deofles bigengc, ne on wiglunge ne on wicedōme, Homl. Ass. 143, 122. Ðæt

hē tæld tō unalýfedlicere wíglunge, gif hwá ða wyrta on him becnitte, bûton hē hī tō ðam dolge gelece, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. Se ðe gelyfd wíglungum oððe ðe fuglum, oððe ðe fñorum, oððe ðe horsum, oððe ðe hundum, ne bið hē nā cristen . . . Se ðe hwider faran wille . . . clypige hē tō his Dryhtne . . . and sýðige orsorh þurh Godes gescýldnysse bûtan ðæra sceocena wíglunga. Ûs sceamaþ tō segenne ealle ða sceandlican wíglunga ðe gē dwæsmenn drifaþ, oþþe on wíflunge, oððe on wadunge, oððe on brýwlæce, oððe gif man hwes bitt, ðonne hī hwæt onginnaf, oþþe him hwæt bið æcnedd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 88–104. Ne gýman gē galdra ne ídelra hwata, ne wígelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Gē cēpaþ dagas and mōndas mid ýdelum wíglungum (Gal. 4, 10), Homl. Th. i. 102, 19, 11, 15: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Hē sum þing hærfe ðe his hæle hremde þurh rēde wíglunga (wígelunga, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 259. [King scall wicheckreft aleggan and wízelunge ne geman, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 22. Monies godes monnes child heo (*incubii demones*) beccaræd þurh wígelung, Laym. 15791.] *v. gē, lic-, steor-wíglung; wíglan.*

wig-mann, es; *m. A man of war, a fighting man, soldier:—Bellatores* syndon wígmēn ðe eard sculon werian wíglíce mid wæpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 36: Wulfst. 267, 15. [O. H. Ger. *wic-mann puginator, pugil, bellator: Icel. wig-madr.*]

wignop (P), es; *m. Warfare:—Wignopes* (? *printed-robes*), *dugude militiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 18. *v. wíglan.*

wigol; *adj. Adapted to augury:—Wigole* fugelas *oscines aves*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 8. [Cf. (?) O. H. Ger. *whil, wigil alciones.*] Cf. *wíglan.*

wig-plega, an; *m. The game of war, battle:—Hē* ne wandode nā æt ðam wíglegean, Byrht. Th. 139, 43; By. 268: 141, 2; By. 316. Hē sumum ðæleþ gūþe blæd, geweldenne wíglegean, Exon. Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69.

wig-ræd (P), e; *f. A war-road, road along which an army passes:—*Gewāt him Abraham on ða wígrōde (—*rāde? -trode?* *v. wig-trod*) wíder-trod seón lādra monna Abraham betook himself to the way where the foe had gone and saw the track of their retreat, Cd. Th. 125, 24; Gen. 2084.

wig-ræden[n], e; *f. Warfare*, Wald. 39; Vald. 1, 22.

wig-sigor, es; *m. Victory in battle:—Hē* hæfde wísgigor, Cd. Th. 121, 1; Gen. 2003. Hālig God geweoð wísgigor (cf. Oðinn ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554.

wig-sip, es; *m. A warlike expedition:—Næfre* mon lytle werede ðon wurdlicor wígsið ætæh, Cd. Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094.

wig-smip, es; *A war-smith, war-maker, warrior, a man* (poet.):—Engle and Seaxe, wlanca wígmíðas, Wealas ofercōfman, Chr. 937; Eri. 115, 21: Exon. Th. 314, 14; Mōd. 14. Ic wígmíðum sægde, ðæt Sarra mīn sweostor wære, Cd. Th. 163, 24; Gen. 2703.

wig-smip, es; *m. An idol-smith, a maker of idols:—Deofulgild* . . . ða hēr menn worhtan, wígmíðas mid folnum simulacra . . . *opera manum hominum*, Ps. Th. 113, 12.

wig-spéd, e; *f. Success in war, victory:—Hē* mē tīr forgeaf, wígspeð wíð wráðum, Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165. Him Dryhten forgeaf wígspeð gewiofu, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

wig-spere, es; *n. A war-spear:—Wígspere falarica vel fala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 48.

wig-steall, es; *n. A defensive position, a bulwark, bastion, defence:—*Wigsteal *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 17: 530, 3. Hē læteþ inwitflig breacan ðone burgweal, ðe him bebeað Meotud ðæt hē ðæt wigsteal weargan scealde, Exon. Th. 315, 30; Mōd. 39. Hē wigsteall scep, heolstre behelmed, Salm. Kmbl. 208; Sal. 103. Wurdon hyra wigsteal wēsten-stapolas, brosnade burgsteal, Exon. Th. 477, 21; Ruin. 28. Wigstealla *propugnacula*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 73.

wig-steall, es; *n. The part of a church where the altar stands:—*Weoesteall *absida*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 6. Wē lēraþ ðæt mæssepreosta oþþe mýnsterpreosta ænig ne cume innan weohstealle (weofodstealle, *v. l.*) bûton his oferslipe, ne hūru æt ðam weofode, ðæt hē ðær þenige bûton ðære wæde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9.

wig-stræt, e; *f. A high-road, public road:—An* ðara wístræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *heri-strāza via publica.*] Cf. *here-paþ.*

wig-strang; *adj. Powerful in war:—Wigstrang bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45.

wig-telgode for *twig-telgode*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 28. *v. twi-telged.*

wig-træcu, *gen. -þræce; f. Violence of war, warfare:—Hwær* ðæt lālige troc beheold weorde æfter wígræce (the violent death of the crucifixion), Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430. Wē ða wíggþræce (the Trojan war) on gewritu setton, 1312; El. 658.

wig-præst, es; *m. A military troop:—Dæs* hiofenlican werodes wígræatas *coelestis exercitus militiae*, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 8.

wig-prist; *adj. Bold in battle, daring:—Dū* mē saga hū ðū wurde þus wígrist, ðæt ðū nec þus fæste fetrum gebunde, Exon. Th. 268, 14; Jul. 432.

wig-trod (P), es; *n. -trodu* (P *v. wig-rād*), e; *f. A war-track, the road along which an army has passed:—Witrod* (= wígtrod) gefeól heah of heofonum handweorc Godes on to the track where the host of Israel had passed forth from the heavens the lofty walls raised by God's hand

(cf. se ægend up ārædre reáde streámas . . . syndon ða foreweallas gestépte ðð wolcna hróf, 196, 28; Exod. 298), Cd. Th. 208, 31; Exod. 491.

wig-wægn, es; *m. A war-chariot:—*Se kýningc Pharon hæfde syx hund wígwægna (*curruum*), Ors. i. 7; Swt. 38, 24, 35.

wig-wæpen, es; *n. A weapon of war:—Ælce* wígwæpna and æghwylce worlðsaca læte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 8.

wig-weorþung, e; *f. Honour to idols:—Bûton* ðū forlæte ða læsinga, weohweorðinga, and wuldres God ongyte gléawice, Exon. Th. 253, 14; Jul. 180. Hwílum hié gehēton æt heargtrafum wígweworþunga, Beo. Th. 353; B. 176.

wih (wih?), weoh; *gen. wíges* (weós?); *m. An idol:—*Hié gecwædon ðæt hié ðæs wíges (*the golden image*) ne rōhton, ne hié tō ðam gebede mihte gebædon hæden heriges wisa, Cd. Th. 228, 12; Dan. 201. Hié ne willaþ ðysne wíg wurdigean, 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hē (*St. Bartholomew*) ne wolde wíg weorðian (cf. *the account* in Shr. 120, 17–32), Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Hē hæþengield ofer word Godes, weoh gesōhte, Exon. Th. 244, 6; Jul. 23. Wōden worhte weós, 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. [Cf. O. Sax. *wih a temple: Icel. vé: Goth. weihs holy: O. H. Ger. wih holy.*] *v. wig-bed, -bora* (*signifer*), -gild, -smip, -steall, -weorþung.

wihgena, Wihg(e)ra-ceaster, wih-gyld. *v. wiga*, Weogorna-ceaster, wig-gild.

wiht, e; *f. es; n. I. a wight, creature, being, created thing:—*Nis nān wuht (cf. nān gesceaft, 22) ðe mæge oððe wille swā heagum

Gode wipcweþan . . . Ne wēne ic ðæt ænig wuht (cf. gesceaft, 24) sið ðe wipwinne non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obistere. Non . . . arbitror, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 29. Manig wyht is mistlice fērende geond eorþan *quam variis terras animalia permeant figuris*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 23. Ælc uht, ðæs ðe hio (*an asp*) ābitt, scel his lif on slæpe geendian, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 27. Ic (*a leather bottle*) eom wunderlicu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rā. 19, 1 (the word occurs often in the riddles). Ūr . . . is mōðig wuht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rūn. 2. Nānre wuhte lichoma ne beoð tēðerra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. Se hrycg færd æfter ælcere wuhte, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 14. Wipweardnes wuhte gehwelcre, Met. 11, 78. Dære wihite, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rā. 57, 5. Ne næg ic nāne cwica wuht (*animalia*) ongitan,

ðara ðe wite hwæt hit wille, oððe hwæt hit nylle, ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan, for ðam ælc wuht (*animal*) wolde biōn hāl and libban, ðara ðe mē cwica ðincþ; bûte ic nāt be swylcum gesceafum swylce nāne sāwle nabbaþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13–17. Sōð is æghwylc ðara ðe ymb ðas wiht wordum bēcneþ; ne hafaþ heō ænig lim, leofaþ se þeāh, Exon. Th. 421, 30; Rā. 40, 26. Hī gesēgon syllicran wuht, wyrm on wonge, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. Ic ða wihite geseah . . . heō wæs wundrum gegierwed, Exon. Th. 483, 5; Rā. 68, 1. Hwylce wihita beoð ðdre tite wífcyynes, and ðdre tite wæpnedcyynes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12. Ic geseah ða anlicnessa ealra creōpendra wuhta (*reptilium*) . . . ða creōpendan wuhta getācniþ . . . , Past. 21; Swt. 155, 14. Swilca wuhta (fléogan, gnættas, loppe) him deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 14. Manega wuhta (*animalia*), Met. 31, 2. Ðe sculon moldwyrmas ceowan, slitan swearte wihita (wihite, Exon. Th. 371, 10), Soul Kmbl. 146; Seel. 73. Þine wihite *animalia tua*, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða wihite twā, Exon. Th. 429, 38; Rā. 43, 16. Flæsc lytelra wuhta, smæla fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Wihita Wealdend, Cd. Th. 272, 25; Sat. 125. Ne meahthe ðær drincan wihita ænig, Ps. Th. 77, 44. Ealra wihita gehwam *omne animal*, 144, 17. Wuhta gehwylc, Met. 11, 52. Earmost ealra wihita, ðara ðe cenned wære, Exon. Th. 421, 7; Rā. 40, 14. Wihita gehwylce, deóra and fugla, 61, 10; Cri. 982. Cynna gehwylc cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd fēðaþ, feoh and fuglas, Cd. Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Dreām cwica wihita, Exon. Th. 411, 5; Rā. 29, 8. Ðeós lyfte byrcþ lytle wihite, 438, 26; Rā. 58, 1.

II. a of evil beings:—Yfel wihit *phantasma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26; Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 49. Wihit unhælo (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 241; B. 120. Werge wihita (*devils*), Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Unfæle men, wudewāsan, unfæle wihitu *satiri vel fauni*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Ðas fūlan wuhta (*wizards*) ðū sceoldest āwurpan of ðinum rice, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 12.

III. a whitt, thing; ænig wihit *ought, anything*, (a) without a negative:—Ðær hī ænige wuht āignes gōdes an heora anwealde hæfden, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Ic eom swiðe gefiōnde ðæt gē æfre woldon ænige wuht (ænig-wuht?), Hatt. MS.) eow selfum witan, ær ic hit eow wite, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. (b) with a negative, *ought*. See also III. (1) alone:—Ne bið him wihit tō sorge, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 611. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wihit (or *acc.*) dreceþ, ādl ne yldo, 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9. Nis ðæt onginn wihit, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Nō hē him ðæs wyrmes wīg for wihit dyde, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. (2) with a genitive:—Ne bið wihit forholen monna gehygd, Exon. Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ne him wihit gescoð ðæs ðe hý him tō teōnan þurhtogen hæfdon, 127, 35; Gū. 396. Ne ðær hleonaþ unsmædes wihit, 199, 15; Ph. 26. Ne magon wē geleānian him mid lādes wihite, Cd. Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Ne dyde ic for feōdscipe, ne for wihite ðæs ic ðe weān fūde *I did it not from enmity, or from aught of ill will*, 163, 2; Gen. 2692. Hē nele lāpes wihit gefefian, Exon. Th. 357, 22; Pa. 32; Cd. Th. 16, 13; Gen. 242. Ic ðinra worda ne mæg wuht

oncnāwan, 34, 8; Gen. 534. Wiht, Elen. Kmb. 1364; El. 684. Wonhýdig wer dæs wiht ne cann *uir insipiens non cognoscet*, Ps. Th. 91, 5. Hi nane wuht ongitan ne cunnon dāra gæstleca beboda, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 23.

III. cases (with or without preps.) with adverbial force, (a) without a negative:—Gif wē hit mægen wihte (*anyhow*) āþencan, Cd. Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400. Gif hit cōwer ænig mæge gewendan mid wihte, dæt hiē wode Godes forlæten, 27, 35; Gen. 428. Ne wē wēnaþ, dæt hē wihte mæge dīs folc āfēdan, Ps. Th. 77, 22. (b) with a negative:—Nis mē wihtæ þearf (*there is no need at all*) hearran tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. Hiē dæs wiges wihte ne rōhton, 228, 13; Dan. 201. Ic dē bād dæt dū done wælgast wihte ne (*in no wise*) grētte, Beo. Th. 3995; B. 1995; Andr. Kmb. 3320; An. 1663. Næs wordlatu wihte (*at all*) dōu mære, 3043; An. 1524. Wuhte, Met. 14, 10; 16, 14. Næs him wihte dē sēl it was not a *whit* the better for him, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Nāt ic hit be wihte (*at all*; cf. be dæle in part), Exon. Th. 468, 7; Phar. 4. Ic mid wihte (cf. mid ealle) ne mæg of dissum liodōbendum *I am utterly unable to escape from these bonds*, Cd. Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Wit dūs baru ne magon wesan tō wuhte (*at any rate*), 52, 5; Gen. 839. Ic ne forhtige wiht (*or under II (b)*) *non movebor amplius*, Ps. Th. 61, 2; 113, 13. Him wiht ne spēow they did not at all succeed, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Him wiht ne sceod grīm glēda nid, Cd. Th. 245, 17; Dan. 464. Nō hē wiht fram mē fleotan meakte hrapor on holme, Beo. Th. 1087; B. 541. Ne beoð winter dīn wiht dē sēmran anni tui non deficient, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hwæt wilt dū cweþan, gif hwa wuht nylle wiþwinnan, ac mid fullan willan forlæt ælc gōd and fulgēþ dām yfele, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Hē holdon beon ābisgode nāne wuht on eordlicum dīngum *rebus exterioribus nullatenus occupantur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 1. [Goth. waihts; f. res; h. waiht nihil: O. Sax. wiht; m. a thing, wihit; wihit, pl. evil spirits: O. H. Ger. wiht; n. substantia, animal, res: Icel. vættir; f. a being; especially a supernatural being.] v. ā-, ænig- (?), hel-, nā-, nān-, sē-wiht; æl-, eall-wiht.

wiht (e; f. ?) weight:—Wihit pondus, Kent. Gl. 344. Wihite pondere, Wulck. Gl. 237, 27. Genim æghres gelice micel be wihte (gewiht, v.l.), Lchdm. i. 146, 20. Mā hundred punda seolfres; dæt hē nam be wihte, and mid mycelan unrihte, Chr. 1086; Th. i. 355, 31. Genim of ælcere dīstre wyrte .xx. penega wiht, Lchdm. i. 374, 21. [For his æfne wiht of golde, Laym. 30835. Wiþþ fife wehhte of sillferr, Orm. 7812. Aenb. wizte; Chauc. wighthe, weichte, weizte: Piers P. wezt, weght: Icel. vætt; f.] v. ge-wiht.

Wiht, Wiht-land, Wiht (Wihte) eiland the Isle of Wight:—Seo mæid dē nū eardap on Wiht, Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1; Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 431, 16, 24; v. 82, 19; vi. 106, 8. Cōmon sex scipu tō Wiht, Chr. 897; Th. i. 176, 7. Into Wiht (Wihthlande, v.l.), 1006; Th. i. 257, 2. Tō Wiht (Wihthlande, v.l.), 1022; Th. i. 286, col. 1. On Wihthlande, 998; Th. i. 246, 24. Into Wihthlande, 1001; Th. i. 250, 13. Hē on Wiht gehegode, 661; Th. i. 54, 24. Hiē Wieht (Wiht, v.l.) forhergode, 681; Th. i. 62, col. 1. Hēr Cerdic and Cynric genāmon Wihte ealand (Wihthland, Wiht dæt ealand, v.l.), 530; Th. i. 26, 33. Hiē sealdon hiera nefum Wiht ealand (Wihte ealand, Wiht dæt ealand, Wihthland, v.l.), 534; Th. i. 28, col. 1. Ymbe Wiht dæt iġland (Wihthland, v.l.) Vectae insulae, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 14. Seo deod dē Wiht dæt ealand (Wihthland, v.l.) onearþaþ gens gæce Vectam tenet insulam, 1, 15; S. 483, 22. [From Latin Vecta or Vectis.]

Wiht- in proper names. v. Txts. 512.

Wihthgāras; pl. m. The name of some people in England:—Wihthgāra (Wightgōra, 416, 7) landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 22.

Wihthgāres (-as) burh, Wihthgāra burh Carisbrooke:—On Wihthgāras (-gāra, v.l.) byrg, Chr. 530; Th. i. 26, col. 1. Wihthgāra (-gāras, -gāres, v.l.) byrg, 544; Th. i. 28, col. 1.

Wiht-land. v. Wiht.

Wihthmæres wyrst spoonwort (?):—Wihthmæres wyrst niopowearð, Lchdm. ii. 32, 10. [Wihthmæres wyrst f. heaven hindele brittannica, iii. 300, col. 2.]

wiht-meare, e; f. A weight-mark, a plumb-line:—Of punder, of wihthmeare perpendicularo, Hpt. Gl. 476, 75. v. pundar.

Wiht-sætan, -sæte; pl. m. The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight:—Of Geāta fruman syndon Wihthsætan (Victuarii), dæt is seo deod dē Wiht dæt ealand onearþaþ, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 22. v. next word.

Wiht-ware; pl. m. The people of the Isle of Wight:—Cantware and Wihthware (-wara, v.l.), Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1. Hē brōhte Wihthwarum (-an, v.l.) fulwihit ærest, 661; Th. i. 54, col. 1. v. preceding word.

wiise. v. wýsc.

wil. v. wil[li].

wil a wile, a device. [He wolde þurh his micle wiles ðeor beon, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 14. To lokenn himm fra þeþre lape wiless, Orm. 10317. Þe wrenchful feont wið his wiles, Kath. 891. Þe world ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. Wyle or sleythe cautela, astucia, Prompt. Parv. 528.] v. flige-wil.

wil-beo a stream of misery (?):—Wuniendo wær wilbec biscær, Exon. Th. 353, 42; Reim. 26. [Cf. Icel. vil misery, wretchedness; vil-stigr a path of misery.]

wil-boda, an; m. A welcome messenger:—Mec meahlig Meotudes þegn (an angel) gesōhte, and mē sara gehwylc gehæide, wuldres wilboda, Exon. Th. 176, 34; Gū. 1220. Of wil-spell.

wil-cuma, an; m. One whose coming is pleasant, a welcome person (or thing):—Mē is dīn cyme on myclum ðonce, and dū eart leof wilcuma gratus mihi est multum aduentus tui, et bene uenisti, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. Leof wilcuma Frysan wīfe, Exon. Th. 339, 17; Gn. Ex. 95. Hē wilcuman (Christ come to hell) grētte: 'Dē dæs þonc siē, dæt dū ū sēcan woldest', 462, 26; Hō. 58. Þegnas cōwān, gesēgon wilcuman heofones Waldend, 35, 7; Cri. 554. Gē sind wilcuman, Cd. Th. 303, 22; Sat. 617; Beo. Th. 794; B. 394. Hiē synt wilcuman Deniga leodum, 782; B. 388; 3792; B. 1894. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumenā fela (many welcome things) wōþe mīnre, Exon. Th. 391, 4; Rā. 9, 11. [Wulcume (welcome, 2nd MS.) ært þu, swiðe leof þu ært me, Laym. 8528. His lauerd alse wilcume wra he weoren his sune, 4901. Cum æzean, wilcume schaltu ðeon me, A. R. 394, 17. Ich am hire wel welcome, O. and N. 1600. Ðu and dīn trume ben to me welcome, Gen. and Ex. 1830.] v. next word.

wil-cume (-a); interj. Welcome:—Wulcume evax, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 29. Wilcymo euge, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 25, 23. ['A!'] seid wāschipe, 'Welcome liues lue!' O. E. Homl. i. 259, 11. O. H. Ger. Heilo aut willicomo osianna.] v. next word.

wilcuman; p. ode To welcome, bid welcome, greet, salute:—Gyf gē dæt ān dōð, dæt gē cōwre gebrōðra wylcumiap (welcumiad (later version); hælo beadas f. wilcuma, Lind.), si salutaveritis fratres vestros tantum, Mt. Kmb. 5, 47. Dæt folc . . . welcumiap Fēnix, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 45. Basilus sende him tōgeānes, and hine wylcumode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 507. Hine wylcumede se cācere, and cwæð him tō mid blisse, 7, 339. Wilcuma (wilycmogie (wilycmo giē? v. preceding word), Lind.) f. groeta salutari, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. [He wilcumede hine to londe, Laym. 10957. To wulcumen Marlin, 17098. Þe lilie wolcumeþ (wel-, v.l.) me, O. and N. 440. Faiger welcumede he Eliezer, Gen. and Ex. 1396.] v. ge-wilcuman, and preceding word.

-wild. v. ge-wild.

wil-dæd, e; f. An acceptable deed, favour, benefit:—Mōna se ændlesta, wyldæda (wel-? v. wel-dæd) biddan nytlic is, Lchdm. iii. 188, 24.

wil-dæg, es; m. A welcome day:—On ðam wildæge, Exon. Th. 29, 7; Cri. 459. [Mucel wes þa murde þe þat folc makode, and heo Godd thonkeden þat heo heora wildages wælden weoren, Laym. 1798.]

wildan; p. de. I. to tame, subdue:—Wylde domuit, i. vicit, mitigavit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 74.

II. to make submissive, have dominion over, rule, control:—Hit is swytol, dæt man tō hwōn wyldre (wilde, gewilde, v.l.) and woruldlice stýrde dām ðe ofstot for Gode syndgodon and scendan dās þeode, Wulfst. 168, 2. Wille ic dæt . . . ic and mīne þegnas wyldan ūre preostas tō ðan ðe ūre sāula hyrdas ūs tēcaþ, dæt syndon ūre bisceopas, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 17. Se ðe done mæran noman abbodes underfehð, hē sceal mid twyfealdre lāre ða wyldan and tyn, ðe him underþeodde synt qui suscipit nomen abbatis duplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis, R. Ben. 11, 12. Gyf mīn hē ne beoþ wyldde si mei non fuerint dominati, Ps. Spl. 18, 14.

III. to take into one's power, to seize:—Ne dýde man on Sunnandæges freolse ænigwe forwyrhtne man . . . ac wyldre (wyldre man hine, v.l.; the old Latin version has captiur) and healde, dæt se freolssdæg āġan sý, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12; L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan), wilding.

wild-cyrfet bryony; brionia, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 17. v. wilde.

wild-deor, wildeor, es; n. A wild animal, wild beast:—Wilddeor fera, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 39. Ðis wilddeor (wildeor, v.l.) well fremap, Lchdm. i. 330, 7. Wildeor fera, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 76. Ne mæg hit wæter ne wildeor beswican, Salm. Kmb. 571; Sal. 285. Wildiōr leana, Kent. Gl. 989. Wildeor bestiae, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 24; Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Swā hwæt swā wilddeor ābiton, Gen. 31, 39; 37, 20.

Wilddeor, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16; Ex. 22, 13. Wildeor bestiae agri, 23, 11. Ealra wuda wildeor omnes ferae sylvarum, Ps. Th. 49, 11; 103, 19.

Wilddeora ferarum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 32. Wilddeora holl and denn lustrā, i. 59, 10; Soul Kmb. 164; Seel. 82. Wilddeora þeaw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572; 255, 10; Dan. 622. Uildear (-deara? -dera?) bestiarum, Rtl. 117, 4. Anweald ofer wilddeorum, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 16. Hē mid wilddeorum (cum bestiis) was, Mk. Skt. i. 13; Cd. Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650. Wilddeorum, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gū. 713.

Wildiōrum gelican ðonne monnum, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 208, 1. Ic āfyrre yfel wilddeor (malas bestias), Lev. 26, 6. Ealle yfele wilddeor, Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Wildeor, Lev. 26, 22; feras, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Nētena oððe wildeor, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 18. Hwylce wildeor (feras) swýpōst gefehst dū? Ic gefō heortas, and bāras, and rāgan, and hwilon haran, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 29. Wyrmas and wildeor, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430.

v. wilde-deor, and following words.

wild-deoren; adj. Of wild beasts:—Mid wilddeorennum tōþum cum feralibus dentibus, Scint. 99, 7.

wilddeor-lic; adj. Wild beast-like, brutish, brutal, bestial:—Se wisdom is eorðlic and wilddeorlic (-diōr-, Hart. MS.) est ista sapientia terrena, animalis, Past. 46; Swt. 346, 25. Seo wildeorlice arleisnus Bretta

cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7. Ða wildeórlícan *ferinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 10. Hié be sumum dæle wildi-
líce (*bestiales*) bióð, Past. 17; Swt. 108, 23. v. *wilder-líc*.

wildeórlíce; *adv.* After the manner of wild beasts, *brutishly*:—
Ðær ær wildeór oncardodan, oþþe men gewunedon wildeórlíce (*bestialiter*)
lifian, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 25.

wilde; *adj.* Wild:—*Wildæ agrestis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 53; i. 17, 41.
Wilde *indomitus*, ii. 111, 78. Untamed, wilde *edomitus*, 142, 40.
Wudulíce odde wilde *agrestes*, 4, 61. As in this gloss the word seems
used in wylde (or cf. weald?) elsen *hamadryades* (cf. *feldelfenne amadryades*,
ii. 8, 14), i. 60, 17).

I. in reference to animals, *wild, not domestic, not tamed, not broken in*:—*Rēþra þonne ænig wilde deór*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31: Homl. Th. i. 486, 28: Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 46. Wilde *bār aper*, tam *bār verres*, 22, 70. *Assa asinus*, wilde *assa onager*, 23, 27. Se getemeda *assa* . . . Se wilða fola, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20–22. Wilde goos *cante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 68; *gente*, 109, 63. Wilde *gōs cante*, 14, 21. Wæs sum wilde hrem, Homl. Th. i. 162, 21. Se wilða fugel (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 211, 21; Ph. 201. Hafuc seal on glofe wilde gewunian, wulf seal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 495; Gn. C. 18. Sió wilde beó, Met. 18, 5. Seó leó gemonð dæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Sum seal wilde fugel ætman, Exon. Th. 332, 14; Vy. 85: 222, 3; Ph. 343. Hālig feoh and wilde deór, Cd. Th. 13, 13; Gen. 202. Eoferas and wilde deór *aper et singularis ferus*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Wildu diór, Met. 27, 20: Cd. Th. 91, 22; Gen. 1516. Wildu deór and neáta gehwylc, 240, 20; Dan. 389. Cōmon wilde beran and wulfas, Homl. Th. i. 244, 18. Wildra deóra dæt grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 28; Seel. 82. Wildera deóra tēd *dentes bestiarum*, Deut. 32, 24. Hyre dæl ðera wildera (*not broken in*) horsa, Chart. Th. 538, 33. Wildra, 548, 10. Wildu hors *equos indomitos*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 9. Fiówer wildo hors, Shrn. 71, 34. Ða stælhranas beóð swýðe dýre mid Finnun, for ðæm hý fōð ða wildan hrānas mid, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 12.

Ia. *not under restraint, uncontrolled*:—Ðā wæs culufre eft sended wilde, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465.

II. in reference to plants, *wild, not cultivated*:—Wilde cyrft *colochintida*, hwit wilde wingearð *brionia*, wilde (v. Wülck. Gl. 133, 12) wingerð *labrusca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 12–15. Wilde popig *salinunca*, . . . wilde nap *nap silvatica*, 31, 8, 27. Wilde nap *diptamnus vel bibulcus*, . . . wilde lactuce *sarrabum*, 32, 5, 24. *Oleastrum* dæt is wilde clebeām, Lehdn. ii. 90, 20. Wildre maghan wyrtruman, 206, 15. Wildre mealwan seāw, 214, 14. Unwæstm f wilde fōter *zizania*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 13, 27.

III. of places, *wild, uncultivated, uninhabited*:—Licgaþ wilde mōras emnlange ðam býnum lande, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 27. Ðone eard (*East Anglia*) iii mōnþas hī hergodon and bærnodon, ge furdon on ða wildan fennas hī fērdon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 27. Com se biscop tō ðære mynstre (*Peterborough*) . . . ne fand ðær nān þing būton ealde weallas and wilde wuda, 963; Erl. 121, 28.

IV. of fire, *wild, that spreads over a country* (like a prairie fire) [cf. *Icel. villi-eldr*]:—Hēr wæs se drīa sumor, and wilde fýr com on manega scīra and forbærnde fela tūna, and eac manega burga forburnon, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 36. On ðissum geāre atýwde dæt wilde fýr, ðe nān mann æror nān swylc ne gemunde, and gehwær hit derode on manegum stōwum, 1032; Erl. 164, 1. Hēr wæs swiðe mycel mancwealm and ofrcwealm, and eac dæt wilde fýr on Deorbýscīre micel yfel dyde, and gehwær elles, 1049; Erl. 173, 19.

IV a. figurative of a disease:—Wylde fýr *erisipilas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 3. [v. *wildfire* in Halliwell's Dictionary, and cf. *Germ.* das wilde feuer *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*.] V. in a moral sense, *wild, turbulent, ungoverned*:—Hē geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mōð, Salm. Kmb. 755; Sal. 377. [*Goth.* wilþeis: *O. Frs.* wilde: *O. L. Ger.* *O. H. Ger.* wildi: *Icel.* villr.]

wilde; *adj.* Having power, powerful, strong:—Hit næs þeāw dæt mon ænig wæl on ða heafle rīnðe ðe ðonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Beó ða seó mildheortnys wylðre ðonne se rihta dōm *semper superexaltet misericordiam iudicium*, R. Ben. 118, 27. Ðæt dæt gesceād beó wylðre ðonne seó yfele gewilnung, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 40, 3. Utancumene men beóð wilðran ðonne gē and eow genydrīaþ *advena ascendet super te eritque sublimior; tu autem descendes et eris inferior*, Deut. 28, 43. Hié wilðran wæron ðonne hié, and hié mid ealle of ðæm earde adrīdon *urbem suo generi vendicant, patrimonia dominorum sibi usurpant, extorres dominos procul abigunt*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 18: Blickl. Homl. 151, 3. [Free of heorte, of wisdom wilde, Misc. 96, 94. þet þe mon lete his iwit weldre þene his wredde, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 19.] v. weald.

-wilde. v. ge-wilde (-wylde), wildan.

wilde-cyn[n], es; n. *A wild species*:—Wildecynnes hors *equifer* (cf. *hic equiferus* a wylð hors, 187, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 4.

wilde-deór, es; n. *A wild beast*:—Weorpan hī an wildedeóra líc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hē wæs mid wildedeórum *erat cum bestiis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. i. 13. [*Icel.* villi-dýr.]

wilder (—or? cf. *wildor-líc*. v. next word) (*and wild?* cf. þa men tuhten to þan deoren, and duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla, Laym.

1129. At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde, Gaw. 1150. Went we to wod the wilde for to cacche, Destr. Tr. 2347. *O. H. Ger.* wild; *dat. pl.* wildiran; *and the declensions of* lamb, cild, es; n. *A wild beast*:—þurh dæs wildres (*the panther's*) mūd, Exon. Th. 358, 10; Pa. 43. Ðæt flæsc, dæt wildro ābiton *carnem, quae a bestiis fuerit praegustata*, Ex. 22, 31. Weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 76; Exon. Th. 356, 10; Pa. 9; Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Spēðig man on wildrum, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 9.

wilder-líc (P); *adj.* Wildbeast-like, *brutish*:—Hié be sumum dæle wildorlice (*wildiōrlíce*, Cott. MSS.) beoð *ex qua parte bestiales sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 23.

wild-gōs, e; f. *A wild goose*:—Wildgoos *gente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 60. **-wildian**. v. ā-wildian.

wilding, e; f. *Dominion*:—On ælcere stōwe wylddingce his *in omni loco dominationis ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 22. Wylding, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 22.

wildness (P), e; f. *Wildness, licentiousness*:—Gātre wild[nesse?] *petulantis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 10.

wildor, wildro; wilege, wile-wise. v. wilder; wilige, wilig-wise.

wil-fægen; *adj.* Having one's desire, satisfied, glad:—Wilfægen *voti compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 59; *compos*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 1. Wilfægen (*l.-fægen*) *voti compos*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 96. Ongan hē wilfægen æfter ðam wuldres treó eorðan delfan, dæt hē funde behelede, Elen. Kmb. 1652; El. 828. On eallum ðām mid ðý hē wilfægen wæs gefremed, hē eft hwearf tō godcundre lāre *in quibus omnibus cum sui voti dominos esset effectus, ad praedicandum rediit*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 40. Mid eadigum wilfægene *com beatis compos*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 30. Crist ius ēcum gefeānum dō beon wilfægene *Christus nos sempiternis gaudiis faciat esse composites*, 123, 11. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* wille-vagunge *satisfactio poenitentiae*.] v. wil-hrēmig, -hrēpig, -tygþe.

wilfullíce; *adv.* Willingly, voluntarily, with a good will:—Wilfull[ig]ice *sponte*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 66. [Alle þet for þi luec pouerte wilfullíce þolien, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 8. þe ournemen of bozannesse ys þet me bouce wiluollice, Avenb. 140, 19. Wylfully *voluntarie, spontanea*, Prompt. Parv. 528.]

wil-geat, es; m. *A desirable, welcome guest*:—Godes āgen bearn, wilgest on wīcum, Exon. Th. 313, 28; Mōd. 7. Cf. wil-cuma.

wil-gebrōþor; *pl. m.* Brethren pleasant in their lives:—Frēoðicu twā frumbearn, Cain and Abel . . . willgebrōðor, Cd. Th. 59, 30; Gen. 971. Cf. wil-gesweostor.

wil-gedryht, e; f. *A glad band*:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ *turba prosequitur munere laeta pio*, Exon. Th. 222, 2; Ph. 342. Wes ðū, Andreas, hāl mid ðas wilgedryht, Andr. Kmb. 1828; An. 916.

wil-gehlēpa, an; m. *A pleasant comrade*:—Hwilum ic (*a horn*) tō hilde bonne wilgehlēpan, Exon. Th. 395, 9; Rā. 15, 5.

wil-gesip, es; m. *A pleasant companion*:—Wilgesīpas, Beo. Th. 45; B. 23. Willgesiddas, Cd. Th. 120, 31; Gen. 2003.

wil-gesteald, es; n. *A desirable possession*:—Ðý læs ðū eft cweðe dæt ic wurde willgestealdum (*-gesteallum*, MS.; but cf. the pairs of words (*as here*) æht-gesteald, æht-gestreón; feoh-gesteald, feoh-gestreón) eadig on eorðan *argestreónum ne dicas: Ego ditavi Abram* (Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 20; Gen. 2146.

wil-gesweostor; *pl. f.* Gracious sisters:—Idesa, willgesweostor (*Lot's daughters*), Cd. Th. 157, 16; Gen. 2607. Cf. wil-gebrōþor.

wil-geþofsta, an; m. *A pleasant associate*:—Ðæt inwitspell Abraham sægde frēodnum sīnum, bæd him fultumes willgeþofstan, Cd. Th. 122, 14; Gen. 2026.

wil-gifa, -gífa, -geofa, an; m. *A giver of what is desirable, a giver of good*, (1) as epithet of an earthly prince:—Wilgeofa Wedra leóða, dryhten Geāta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5792; B. 2900. Ðæs wilgifan (*Constantine's*) word, Elen. Kmb. 441; El. 221. (2) as an epithet of the Deity, the giver of all good:—Sigora Waldend, weoruda wilgífa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465. Bearn Godes, weoroda wilgífa, Elen. Kmb. 1626; El. 815. Dryhten God, weoruda wilgeofa, Andr. Kmb. 2565; An. 1284. Gumena brego, weoruda wilgeofan, 123; An. 62. God, hyra wilgifan, Exon. Th. 34, 4; Cri. 537. Willgifan, Elen. Kmb. 2221; El. 1112.

wilh (wiel); *gen.* wiles; m. *A slave, servant*:—Gif se wiel (*servus*) cwit: 'Mé is mīn hlāford leof', Ex. 21, 5. Ne wilna ðū dīnes nēhstan wyles, 20, 17. Ðæs wiles (wiles, weales, v. ll.) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmb. 24, 50. Se ðe his wiel (*servum*) slicð mid girde, odðe his wylne, Ex. 21, 20, 32. v. wealh.

wil-hrēmig; *adj.* Having one's desire, satisfied, exultant:—Wil-hrēmig (*printed* -hranig, but see Wülck. Gl. 376, 26) *compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 69. v. wil-fægen, and next word.

wil-hrēpig; *adj.* Satisfied, exultant:—Weorud willhrēdig sægdon wuldor Gode, Elen. Kmb. 2231; El. 1117. v. wil-fægen, and preceding word.

willian to roll, wilie. v. wilwan, wilige.

wilige (and -a; m. ?), an; f. *A basket*:—Wilige *cophinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 3. Wilige *vel* leāp, 55, 37. Wylige odðe meoxbearwe *corbis vel cofinus*, 86, 2. Wylige (*wilige, v. l.*) odðe windel *corbis*, Ælf. Gr. 9,

28; Zup. 55, 13. Wiligan corbes, wiliga corbis, Hpt. Gl. 497, 41. On wylegan in cophino, Ps. Spl. 80, 6: Blickl. Gl. Hi hine on anre wilian (in sporta, Acts 9, 25) ælæton ofer done weall, Homl. Th. i. 388, 9. Hū fela wyligena (-egena, v. l.) quot cophinos, Mk. Skt. 8, 19, 20. Wylegena, Mt. Kmbi. 16, 9, 10. Wiligum corribus, Hpt. Gl. 468, 27. Seofon wilian fulle septem sportas plenas, Mt. Kmbi. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 182, 22. Wyliau, ii. 396, 6: Jn. Skt. 6, 13.

wilig-wise, an; f. *Basket-wise*:—Seo cyrice is sinhwyrfel on wilewisan geworht, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21.

wilht; *adj.* Having willows:—On wylhte mædwan (the meadow with willows in it); of wylhte mædwan, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 235, 16.

wilincel (-uncel), es; n. A (young) slave:—Wiluncel mancipium, Germ. 401, 30. v. wealth, and next word: cf. þeowincel.

wilisc; *adj.* I. foreign, not English:—Wylisc moru carrot (cf. wealth-moru) = Englice moru parsnip, Lechdm. ii. 312, 16–21. Wælisc opratun (= abrotun, cf. sūperne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 46. Se wælisc (heafoc) (cf. wealth-hafoc), Exon. Th. 332, 24; Vy. 90. Ðā hæfdon ða welisce menn gewroht ænne castel . . . Ðā wæron ða wælisc men (quidam de Normannis; cf. Icel. Valskr Norman) æfteran mid ðam cyng, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 15, 24.

Ia. referring to the Celts of England, Welsh:—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc man hæbbe hīde londes, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9. Englisc . . . Wilisc, 46; Th. i. 130, 16: L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13. Nāh nader tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðe māl, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Tremerin se Wylisc (Wylsca, v. l.) biȝcop (bishop of St. David's), Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 11. Cōmon upp on Wylisc Axa .xxxvi. scypa

and ðær abūtan hearnas dydon mid Gryfines fulturne ðæs Wæliscan cynges, 1050; Th. i. 310, 19. Welscau (Wyliscan, l. 36), 1052; Erl. 186, 17. Ðæt ylce ðe man ðam Wyliscan þeȝfe dyde, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 13. Ðone Wyliscan cining, Chr. 1056; Erl. 191, 22. Witc-þeȝwne monnan Wyliscne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. .xii. lahen scydon riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan, .vi. Englisc and .vi. Wylisc, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 10. Wylisc menn geslōgan mycelne dæl Englisces folces, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 9. Ðā Wylisc menn hī gegaderodon, and wið ða Francisce ðe on Walon wæron gewinn up aȝōion, 1094; Erl. 230, 32.

Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiȝ Walas, and .xii. Wilisce (Wylisc, v. l.) aldormenn ofslōgon, 465; Erl. 12, 22. ¶ The word is used of some kind of ale:—xii. āmbra Wilisces ealāp, .xxx. hūttres, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Twā tunnan fulle hlūtes aloð and cumb fulne lides aloð and cumb fulne Wilisces aloð, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. i. 203, 9. .xxx. āmbra gōdes Uwelesces aloð ðæt limped tō .xv. mittum, 293, 13. Wælscas, ii. 46, 27. Geworht of Wiliscum ealād, Lechdm. ii. 78, 23. Drence on Welscum ealād, 136, 1. Dō ealle ðās wyrtan on Wylisc ealo, 120, 6.

II. servile:—Hē on dreō tōwearp ða cneō[d]nesse, ðæt wæs wælisc (the race of Ham; cf. Onwōcon of Chaine .xxx. theōða mycelra, and eac ðæt cynn wæs gescaeld ðam ðrum cynnum twām on heafneac and on þeōwōdm, 2, 51), and on cyrlisc cynn, and on gesȳdcund cyran, Anglia ii. 3, 62. [O. H. Ger. Walahisc romanus, latinus: Icel. Valskr foreign, esp. French.] v. wealth.

will[1], es; n. I. will, pleasure:—Se cyng geseah ðæt hē nān þing his willes ðær geforðian ne mihte the king saw that he could carry out nothing of his purpose, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 6. Hē nolde his willes (of his own accord) heora geferrēdnesse forlētan, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 25; Ap. Th. 4, 5. Wylles, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 7. Gif hwā hine sylfne besmīte his āgenes willes (sua sponte), L. M. I. P. 36; Th. ii. 274, 20: Homl. Ass. 62, 255. Gif þeȝwa and þeȝwen hyra bēgra wylles hī gesomnigon si servus et ancilla mutua voluntate se conjunxerint, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 15. Be ðinum āgenum wille ðū ferdest tō ðines fæder hīwradene ad tuos ire cupiebas et desiderio erat tibi domus patris tui, Gen. 31, 30. Hī mōston ðes cynges wille folgian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 33. Ne fornime ineer nōder oðer ofer will būtan gefaȝunge nolite fraudare invicem, nisi ex consensu, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hē genam ðæt wiȝ ofer ðæs cynges wil, Chr. 1015; Th. i. 276, 4, col. 2.

II. a pleasant or desirable thing:—Willa (wilna? v. willa, VI a) spēdum, dūgeða ghwilcere stēpan, Cod. Th. 142, 18. Gen. 2363. [Þin aȝen wil, O. E. Homl. i. 61, 119. Lides wil and eche pleie, 193, 62. Þe onnesse of o luue and of o wil, A. R. 12, 7. Al his wil to don, Laym. 2793. Ðu wurchest mi wil, Kath. 2108. Þat wil, Shor. 16. Icel. vil; n.] v. ge-, self-, un-wil[1], willes; willa.

will, well, wyl, es; m. A well, spring, fountain (lit. and fig.):—Well fons, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 29. An wyl (fons) āsprang of ðære cordan, Gen. 2, 6. Ðær wæs lacōbes wyl (wyl, v. l.). Se Hælend sæt æt ðam wylle, Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Bið on him wil (wyl, v. l.) forðræsendes wætres, 4, 14. Wyl, Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 27. Hio āweoll of ānum wille (welle, Cott. MSS.) non a diverso fonte emanavit, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. Læt forð ðine willas (wylas, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðætte se lareōw ærest sceal self drincan of ðam wille his āgenre lāre deriverunt fontes tui foras . . . Rectum est, ut ipse prius bibat, 48; Swt. 373, 14. Of ðam geate tō wille; fram ðan wille, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 172, 37. Åpweah ða eāgan on clānum wylle, Lechdm. ii. 32, 16. Hwilum ghehataȝ hī ælmesnan tō wylle (wille, welle, v. ll.), Wulst. 12, 3. Gif ghwylc man his ælmesnan

gehāte oððe bringe tō hwyllcon wylle (ad fontem aliquem), . . . fæste .iii. geār on hlafe and on wætere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif hwā his wæccan æt ænigum wylle hæbbe, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 12. Hlūt-erra wella wæter hī druncon potum dabat lubricus amnis, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Wylia, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386. Willas fontes, Ps. Spl. 103, 11. Wylas, 73, 16. Ne weorðian gē wylas, Wulst. 40, 15. [Cnihtes þane wel ðette, Laym. 19812 (2nd MS.)] v. wæter-wyl; willa, willa, willa, wylia, an; m. A well, spring, fountain (lit. and fig.):—Wæs ðær wælla (fons) . . . ðe Hælend sæt ofer ðam wælla, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 6, 14. In ðam wælla, 9, 7. Tō ðe ðam willan ealles wīsdōmes ad te fontem omnis sapientiae, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 3. Mid ðam willan fulluhte bæȝes fonte baptismatis, 5, 7; S. 620, 33. Bīosne pytt f uælla puteum, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 12. [Heo ȝeoten i þau welle (wille, 2nd MS.); þa wes þa welle mid attre bigon, Laym. 19771.] v. willa, will.

willa, an; m. I. will, the faculty of willing:—Gē hwæthwega godcundlices on eōwerre sāule habbaȝ, ðæt is andgit and gemynd and se gesceadwīscra willa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 26. Sāwul is voluntas, ðæt is wylia, ðonne heō hwæt wyle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. Ðæs mannes sāwl hæfð on hire . . . gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Of ðam willan cunap geȝōhtas and word and weorc, æȝder ge yfele ge gōde . . . þurh ðone willan heō wile swā hwæt swā hīre licap, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–30. Se willa sceal beōn æfre frig, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 200, 2. Mid ðinum āgenum willan and mid ðinum āgenum anwealde ðū ealle ðing geworhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12.

II. in case of one who has authority, will, purpose, design, command:—Gewurde ðin willa fiat voluntas tua, Mt. Kmbi. 6, 10. Hē eall gedēð, swā his willa byð omnia, quaecumque voluit, fecit, Ps. Th. 113, 11. Bið ðam ðrum ungelisce willa geworðen God's will will turn out very differently for the others, Exon. Th. 77, 29; Cri. 1264. Hæfde se heorde, se ðe of heofonum cwom, feōðas āfyrd. Hwylc wæs fægerra willa geworðen? what fairer instance of God's will taking effect has there been? 147, 3; Gū. 721. Gebēte hit God elmihtiga, ðonne his willa sȳ, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 24. Gecyrron wē tō Drihtnes willan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 35. Hwyrder magon gyt gangan from minum willan? 187, 25. Him eal worold wendeȝ on willan, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. Ðās tīf andgitu gewisseȝ seō sāwul tō hire wylan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 201. Willan nutum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 26: 61, 5. Ic þurh his willan hider āsend wæs Dei voluntate hinc missus sum, Gen. 45, 8. Ðæne þeȝw ðe his hlāfordes willan (voluntatem) wiste, and ne dyde æfter his hlāfordes willan, Lk. Skt. 12, 47. Hē Drihtnes willan sōhte, Blickl. Homl. 225, 30. Ic dō willan mines Drihtnes, 243, 22: Cd. Th. 9, 15; Gen. 142. Hī his willan wyrcan qui faciunt voluntatem ejus, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heō Alwaldan bræc word and willan, Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600. Mid gebedum ealne deōfles willan oferswīȝan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Ic tō him gebeah and his willan gecceās I submitted to him and swore allegiance to him, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 9. Wið ðam ðet heō his willan gecceōse on condition of her becoming his wife, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 12. Syndon ðine willan rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 10; Dan. 290.

III. a, with reference to the disposition of property:—Ic Abba cȳde and wītan hāte hū mīn willa is ðæt mon ymb mīn ærfe gedōe æfter minum dage. Ærest ymb mīn lond . . . is mīn willa, gif mē God bearnes unnan wille, ðæt hit fōe tō londe æfter mē, Chart. Th. 469, 27: 470, 3.

III. will, determination, resolution:—Hwīlc anwilnys and geortrūwād wylia, þurh ða deōs fægere geȝoȝad nū forwurðan sceall, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 310.

IV. will in contrast with power or performance, intention, purpose, desire to act:—Twā ðing sindon ðe ælces monnes ingeȝanc tō fundap, ðæt is willa and anweald dū sunt, quibus omnis humanorum actuum constat effectus; voluntas scilicet, ac potestas, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Þeah hī ðæt weorc ne mægen fulfremman, hī habbaȝ ðeah fulne willan, and se untweofealda willa biȝp tō tellenne for fullfremd weorc . . . Þeah willaȝ ða yfelan wyrcan ðæt, ðæt hī lyst, . . . ne forleōsaȝ hī eac ðone willan, ac habbaȝ his wīte . . . Se yfela willa hiora welt, 36, 7; Fox 184, 23–29. Se yfela willa biȝ tōstenced, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtion ne mæg, 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Ic næfre ne teolade sittan on ānum willan mid ðam ārleasum cum impiis non sedebō, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Arn hē inn mid sceandlicum willan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Oðerne rād wyrsan tō his willan oðer counsel worse for his purpose, 19, 206. Se Hælend hæfde ðone gōðan willan tō ðam fōstre, and ða mihte tō ðære fremminge, Homl. Th. i. 184, 22. Ūs æteȝwan his mihte and his willan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Wē āȝyltaȝ þurh weorc and þurh willan, 35, 14. Se man se ðe wylle oȝerne ofslēan, and ne mæg his wylan þurhtēon, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 14; Past. 11; Swt. 71, 14.

V. will, desire, wish:—Ic læs mæroð gefremde hæfde þonne min willa wære, Nar. 32, 29. Wē witon ðæt ðæt is ðines mōdes willa, ðæt ðū mōte ðās world forlētan, Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ic beȝ gearo sōna willan ðines I will consent to your wish, Exon. Th. 245, 26; Jul. 50. Hē cwæȝ ðæt ðæt idel wære ðæt hī wilnedon, ac æt nȳhtan mid ānmōðe willan monigra hē wæs oferswīȝed, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 3. Tō willan (ad votum) ðes weres heō eardigendlic wæs geworden, 4, 28; S. 605, 20. His heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan, Cd. Th. 44, 30; Gen. 717. Hie ðæs done willan nāfdon, ðæt hie heora noman hiē benāmon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7; Cd. Th. 36, 9; Gen. 569. Hī forlētō ðone willan tō āgenne, Homl. Th. i. 394, 5. Se

cyning gefafode ðam þegne his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 224; Beo. Th. 1274; B. 635. Ðæt mē God gefylle feores ingeþanc, willan mīnne, Elen. Kmbl. 1359; El. 681. Willum ic wilnade *desiderio desideravi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 15.

Va. *desire* in an unfavourable sense:—Nýtenu . . . heora willa tō nānum oþrum þingum nis āpenod būton tō gifernesne and tō wrānesne *pecudes* . . . *quorum omnis ad expellendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 7. Weres willa, Lohdm. i. 358, 18. Siō hātheortness ðæt mōð gebringd on ðæm weorce ðe hine ār nān willa tō ne spōn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Fæste for ðam nrihtan willan *pro illa prava cupidine jejundet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 10; Th. ii. 206, 20. Ic him in onsende in breōstsefan bitre geþoncas þurh mislice mōdes willan, Exon. Th. 266, 31; Jul. 406. Ða fæslīcan willan, ða cumap þurh ðeofles sceōnessa tō manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6.

VI. *pleasure, delight*:—Willu *uoluptas*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 44. Se willa ðæs lichoman *uoluptas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 19, 21. Ða cwæþ hē: 'Mē bið willa gif ðū miht' *multum delector, si potes*, S. 616, 30 note. Se yfela willa unrihthæmedes *uoluptas*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24; Met. 18, 2. Wē spræcon ār ðe ðam fif gesēlpum, ðæt is . . . willa (cf. fife beoþ seó blis, 33, 1; Fox 122, 6), Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 19, 22: Wulfst. 11, 7. Hire se willa gelamp, ðæt heō on ænigne eorl gelyfde, Beo. Th. 1257; B. 626; 1653; B. 824. Hwý ne miht ðu geþencan gif on ænegum ðissa eorþlicena gōða æniges willan and æniges gōdes wana is, ðonne is sum gōð full ælces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana *si est quaedam boni fragilis imperfecta felicitas, esse aliquam solidam, perfectamque, non potest dubitari*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 24–27. Ðæt wif onfehð ðæs (from that) willan on ðæm hēmede, Lohdm. i. 350, 11. Ðū tīres mōst, willan brūcan, Andr. Kmbl. 212; An. 106; Exon. Th. 151, 24; Gū. 800. Gif ðæt mōð ðæm willan ne wiðbritt *dum in cogitatione uoluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Hē hine on ðæm willan gehielt ðæt hē mid ealre æstfulness lufað ðæt ēce lif *sub aeterna ejus beatitudine tota devotione continetur*, 50; Swt. 389, 15. Se wer ðe his beboð healdeþ mid willan *the man that delighteth in his commandments*, Ps. Th. 111, 1. Deah ðe hē lēte wæter on willan, wynnum flōwan, 77, 21. Ne weoð hē him tō-willan, ac tō-wællfille and tō deaðcwalum, Beo. Th. 3426; B. 1711. Tō willan and tō wordmyndum *to please and honour him*, 2376; B. 1186. Nafast ðū tō manna mægene willan *non in viribus equi voluntatem habebit*, Ps. Th. 146, 11. Þurh ungelýfedre willan *per illicitam uoluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29. Forfige ðe Dryhten willan on worulde and in wuldre blæd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356. Heō wide hire willan sōhte, nō hwædere reste fand, Cd. Th. 87, 28; Gen. 1455. Ða willan and ða geiāsu ðe him on ðisse worulde becumaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 15. Hwær cumap his willan and his fryenlustas? Blickl. Homl. 113, 1. Ða ðe ðisses middangeardes wilna and weleni wiliap, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 7. Mid walum and willum lifes *diuitiis et uoluptatibus uitae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 14. Willum neótan, Exon. Th. 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Hē brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, 208, 1; Ph. 149. Willum biscyrede, 93, 3; Cri. 1520. Tō hira willum *ad suos libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 10. Willan *libitos, luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 60.

VIa. *a pleasant, desirable thing, a good, what gives pleasure, what is desired*:—Ic eom æþelinges æht and willa, Exon. Th. 488, 19; Rā. 77, 1. Nānes willan wana, nāper ne weorþscipes, ne anwealdes, ne foreniāernesne, ne blisse, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 30. Gif ðe æniges willan wana biþ, ðeah hit lytles hwæt siē, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22; 26, 1; Fox 90, 22. Næron hī biscyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Siððan hē ðæs welan full biþ, ðonne þincþ him ðæt hē hæbbe ælne willan, gif hē hæbbe anweald, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 10. Oft bringd se woruld ðone willan ðe bið eft time often brings the unattained desire, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Gif man mægðman nēde genimeþ, ðam āgende .l. scillinga, and æft æt ðam āgende sinne willan (the object he had desired i.e. the maiden) ætgebiece, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Losewest willana *deceptio diuitiarum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Wilna brūcap, āra on eorðan, Cd. Th. 92, 22; Gen. 1532. Wilna geniht, 113, 21; Gen. 1890. Wilna brytta, 97, 29; Gen. 1620. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spēd, 100, 6; Gen. 1660. Wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 12; Gen. 2272. Hiē læddon eorðwelan, wif and willan and heora woruldgestreōn, 112, 31; Gen. 1879.

VII. *will, disposition*:—On eowrum fæstendagum bið ongieten cōwer willa in diebus jejuniorum vestrorum *inveniuntur voluntates vestrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 3. 'Sý on eorðan sibb ðam mannun ðe synd gōdes willan.' Ne bið nān lāc Gode swā gecwēme swā se gōða willa . . . Hwæt is gōð willa būton gōdnys . . . Hwæt is ænig lāc wið ðisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 582, 33–584, 10; Hy. 8, 6. Hē (Titus) was swā gōdes willan ðæt hē sægde ðæt hē forlure ðone dæg ðe hē nōht on tō gōde ne gedyde, Ors. 6, 8; Swt. 264, 2. Mid gōðum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27; 97, 27. Gode underþeōde on gōðum willan, 79, 32. On fæstendagum bið gesýne hwilcne willan gē habbaþ, L. E. i. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. Nænig was weorð, gif mon his willan begeat yfelne, Met. 8, 37. Gelfcnyssa willena *qualitates affectionum*, Scint. 28, 18.

VIIa. *good will, favourable disposition*:—Swā micel beón scyl gebiddendes embe God willa *tantus esse debet orantis erga Deum affectus*, Scint. 33, 8. Willa belimpd tō

blisse simle *voluntas ad laetiliam pertinet*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 5. Se Hālgā Gāst is willa and sōð lufu ðæs Fæder and ðæs Suna; sōðlice willa and lufu getācniaþ ān ðing, Homl. Th. i. 282, 2–4; 228, 24. In ārfæstnesse willan in *devotione pietatis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 25. Gē earne men willum onfēngun, on mildum sefan, Exon. Th. 83, 5; Cri. 1351.

VIII. in reference to voluntary or to permitted action, *will, accord, consent, pleasure*:—Gif ðam Pāpan ðæt līcōde and ðæt his willa wære and his leāf si *Papae hoc ut fieret, placeret*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 32. Gif beweddod mæden nele tō ðam ðe heō beweddod bið, and wæs hire willa si *puella desponsata cum eo esse nolit, cui voluntate sua desponsata erat*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 148, 29. Selfices willan *spontaneae voluntatis*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 76. Āgnes willan hē bið gebunden, Homl. Th. i. 212, 16; 224, 23. Ða yfelan neallþ heora willan gehýran Godes beboda, L. Ēlfc. P. 4; Th. ii. 364, 20. Be willan *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Wæs siō fæmne mid hyre fæder willan biweddad, Exon. Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32; Met. 24, 54; Andr. Kmbl. 2802; An. 1403. Eallra gesceafta āgnum willan (–um, Cott. MS.) God rīcsaþ ofer hī, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 12. Hwæðer ænig gesceaft seó, ðe hire willan (–um, Cott. MS.) nylle ealne weg biōn, ac wile hire āgnum willan (–um, Cott. MS.) forweorþan, 34, 9; Fox 148, 11. Mid fullan willan *volens*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 7. Nō genēded, ac mid his willan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 16. Mid hyra bēgra willan *cum consensu amorum*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 20. His āgnum willan (willum, v.l.) hē com tō rōde gealgan, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 19. Ungeñēdde, mid eowrum āgnum willan (willum, Cott. MSS.), 18; Swt. 137, 20. Be his āgnum willan, Homl. Th. i. 228, 30. Mid his sylfes willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Mid nænigum nēde gebæded, ac mid his sylfes willan, Blickl. Homl. 83, 32. Hē genam ðæt wif ofer ðes cynges willan, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 5. Hē ofer willan gióng he went against his will, Beo. Th. 4810; B. 2409; Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rā. 30, 10. Him nānuht wið his willan ne siē, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hē mid ðara wietena willum ðæm cynedōme ne mehte tō cuman, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 26. Ic gestāg willum mīnum, Exon. Th. 91, 16; Cri. 1493. Ðæs ðe ðū næfre þinum willum alātan woldest, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 13. Ðæt ænegu þeod oþre here willum friþes bæde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 29. Gif hiē hira willum fīs tō noldon si *voluntate sua nolent procedere*, Nar. 10, 23; L. Wih. i; Th. i. 36, 16; Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 29; Ps. Th. 17, 43; 44, 16. Hannibal his āgnum willum hine selfne mid ātre ācwealde *Annibal veneno sese necavit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 30; Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 30. Hī hiora āgnum willum hī sylfe unþeāwum underþeodap, 40, 7; Fox 242, 29; 35, 4; Fox 160, 16. Hī sēcap sylfra willum hāmas on heolstrum, Exon. Th. 107, 4; Gū. 53. Oðer hiene his selfes willum gebæd, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 3. Mid his sylfes willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15.

IX. *sake, account* (cf. *Ger. meinewillen*):—Hē āscade hiō for hwý hiē nolden geþencan ealle ða brocu and ða geswinc ðe hē for hira willan and eac for hira niēðpearfe fela wintra dreōgende wæs, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 28. Hē æfre wan for willan ðæs Ēlmihtigan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 683.

X. *will, one's own way*:—Saga mē hwæt ðam men si leofust on his life and lāðost æfter his deāde. Ic ðe secge his willa, Salm. Kmbl. p. 204, 44. Ic hī lifian hēt æfter hiora willum *ibunt in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [Goth. wilja: O. Sax. willio: O. Frys. willa: O. H. Ger. willu voluntas, volutus, affectus, affectio, votum, placitum, intentio, nutus, propositum, arbitrium, mens, anima, ratio: Icel. wili.] v. hyht, un-, weorold-willa; wil[!].

willan; prs. ic, hē wille, wið, ðū wilt, pl. we willaþ; p. wolde, walde; part. prs. willende *To will, wish*:—Volo ic wylle, uis ðū wylt, uult hē wyle, uolunus wē wyllaþ . . . *utinam uellem* ealā gyf ic wolde; *utinam uelim* ealā gyf ic wylle gyt . . . uelle willan, Ēlfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 14–200, 6.

I. *to will, exercise the faculty of willing*:—Ic undergyte ðæt ic wylle undergytan and gemunan, and ic wylle ðæt ic undergyte and gemune; ðær ðær ðæt gemynd bið, ðær bið ðæt andgyt and se willa, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 120. Þurh ðone willan seó sǣwul wile swā hwæt swā hire līcap, Homl. Th. i. 288, 29. Ēlc mon hæfþ ðone friðdōm, ðæt hē wāt hwæt hē wile, hwæt hē nele *ipsi inest volendi, nolendi libertas*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 20.

II. where the will of the subject determines his own action, *to will, purpose, think, mean, intend*, (a) with an infinitive:—Ic wille mid flōde folc ācweallan, Cd. Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296. Ic reste on ðē āgan wylle, 254, 16; Dan. 612. Ic ðec for sunu wylle freōgan, Beo. Th. 1899; B. 947. Hwýder wilt ðū gangan? Ic wille gangan tō Rōme, Blickl. Homl. 191, 16. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurpan, Cd. Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291. Hē wile eft gesettan heofona rice, 25, 20; Gen. 396; 176, 30; Gen. 2919. Wē hine willaþ ācweallan and fīs tō mete ðone, Blickl. Homl. 231, 14. Hū geaward ðe ðæs, ðæt ðū sǣbeorgas sēcan woldest mǣðmum bedǣled? Andr. Kmbl. 616; An. 308. Wolde hē hiene selfne on ðæm gefeohte forspillan *mori in bello paratus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6; Cd. Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905. Ne wellaþ (willaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 64) cwepan *ne uelitis dicere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 9. Hwī forcwit hē . . . būton hē cuedan wille (wille, Cott. MSS.), ðæt hē ne lufige ðone Hlāford, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 7. Hwæpre him Alwada wille wyrpe gefremman, Beo. Th. 2633; B. 1314. Ðæt ðū for sunu wolde hererinc habban, 2355; B. 1175. Ðū him ðæt gehēte, ðæt ðū hira frumcyn ican wolde, Cd. Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. (b) with an accusa-

tive:—God symble wyle gôð, and næfre nân yfel, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. From ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Ðæt heôð hi frûne hwæt hî sôhton, oppe hwæt hî ðær woldon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39. (c) with a clause:—Wendun gē and woldun, ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan geflice wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 636. Wendon and woldon, ðæt hiē on elpeôdigum æt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2145; An. 1074. (d) absolute, (1) of purpose to go:—Nū wille ic ðam lige nēar, Cd. Th. 47, 14; Gen. 760. Ðā hē him from wolde, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 19. Gif hē eow æxle hwæder gē willon (*quo vadis?*), Gen. 32, 17. Ðā hî tō scipan woldon, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Ðā salde se here āpas ðæt hiē of his rice uoldon, 878; Erl. 80, 17. Ðā woldan hiē on ēnecse hæle and trume wið deofla nūm, and wundorlice deap geprowodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Mið ðæm ðe hî hē getrymed hæfdon, and tōgædere woldon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 28. (2) of purpose to do:—Hē cyððe his syrewunge, hū hē ymbe wolde (*how he had intended to act*), Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. (3) of things, to tend:—Hwæder ðū nū ongite hwider diôs spræce wille? Ðā cwæp ic: Sege mē hwider hiô wille *jamne igitur uides, quid hæc omnia, quæ diximus, consequatur? quidnam?* inquam, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 234, 32.

III. where the will of the subject determines the action of another, to will, ordain, order, command, (a) with an accusative:—Se ealdorman gewat ðā ðā hit wolde God, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 13. Ðā ðā hē wolde ðæt ðæt hē wolde, Met. 11, 15. Hwæper wē ænigne frýðom habban, ðe siô godcunde foretiohhung oppe siô wyrd ys nēde tō ðam ðe hî willen, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 16. (b) with a clause:—Ic wylle (uillo, Lind.: willo, Rush.) ðæt hē wunige ðus, Jn. Skt. 21, 22. Wyltū (wylt ðū, v.l.) wē secgaþ ðæt fyr cume of heofene, Lk. Skt. 9, 54. Hē wolde ðæt ða cnihtas crafst leornodon, Cd. Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83. Hē wolde ðæt him coras gesead wurde, 6, 35; Gen. 99; Met. 11, 16. (c) absolute:—Hē cunian wolde his Drihtnes wyllan, hū hē wolde be him (*what he would have him do*) . . . Cwæð se Hælend, ðæt hē sceolde underfôn mæden, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 7–13.

IV. to will, wish, want, desire, (a) with infinitive:—Ic wille heora cýpan hēr luficor ðonne ic gebegge ðær, Wulfc. Gl. 97, 2. Wilt ðū, gif ðū mōst, wesan aldordema? Cd. Th. 149, 26; Gen. 2480. Ðē wile beorna sum him geāgnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Se ðe wyle sôð sprecan, Beo. Th. 5721; B. 2864. Ðē sæliden segan willaþ, ðæt wē fundiaþ Higelað sēcan, 3641; B. 1818. Wē willaþ beon bylewite *volumus esse simplices*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ic ðine bebodu wolde gegān *concupivi mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. Swā fela swā hē habban wolde, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 24. On hwilce heafde ðū wille hwyrft dōn, Cd. Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918; 139, 20; Gen. 2312. Gescegan mid hū micle elne æghwylc wille synstru þwean, Exon. Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Se biscop ðe wile onfōn Godes mildheortnesse, Blickl. Homl. 45, 7. Gif ænig man wolde heora ôðrum fylstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 56. (a1) where an infinitive may be supplied from the context:—His nēxtan be his mihte gehelpen, and ofer his mihte wyllan to *help his neighbour according to his power, and to wish to help him beyond his power*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 9. (b) with an accusative:—Ðæt ðæt ðū wylt, ðæt ðū lufast, Homl. Th. i. 282, 5. Hwæt wille gē? Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 23; Blickl. Homl. 155, 35. For ealle ðe willaþ ðæt hē wile, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 20. Hē cwæp: 'Hwæt wilt ðū ðæt ic ðe do?' Næs ðæt nā ðæt hē nyste hwæt se blinda wolde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Hig dydon ymbe hynes swā hwæt swā hig woldon (waldon, Lind.: waldun, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Bide mē swā hwæt swā ðū wille (wilt i wælle, Lind.) . . . ic ðe sylle swā hwæt swā ðū mē bitst, peah ðū wille healf mīn rice, Mk. Skt. 6, 22, 23. Behreowsunge mā wyllan ðenne deað *penitentiam malle quam mortem*, Anglia xi. 119, 66.

¶ the present participle used with force of Latin forms in -*us*:—Gefeān ðære willendan gesynto *cupiæ sospitatis gaudia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. (c) with a clause:—Wilt ðū ðæt ic ðe secge? Salm. Kmbl. 506; Sal. 253. Wilt ðū ðæt ic gelyfe? Blickl. Homl. 179, 35. Æghwylc man wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, 51, 15. Hū hē wolde ðæt man him miltsode, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Hē walde ðæt hî wæren gedrēfde, 58; Swt. 443, 11. Wolde, Exon. Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203. Wē woldun ðū gesāwe ðæt . . . 130, 16; Gū. 439. Hî woldun, ðæt . . . 123, 17; Gū. 324. Hî willen ðæt him Dryhten tō hyra earfeða ende geryme, 115, 25; Gū. 195. For ðy ic wolde ðæt hiē ealne æt ðære stowe wæren, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 5. For ðon hē ðis dýde ðæt hē wolde ðæt hiē ne wæron gedrēfde, Blickl. Homl. 17, 1.

IV a. to like (where there is an expressed or implied condition):—Ic wolde ðe ācsian hwæper wē ænigne frýðom habban, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 13. Wolde ic freondscipe ðinne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 956; An. 478. Wolde ic ānes tō ðe crættes neosan, 966; An. 483. Gif hælpea hwone hlisan lyste, ðonne ic hine wolde biddan, Met. 10, 3. Wolde ic, ðæt ðū funde ða, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080. Eall þing habbaþ æne willan, ðæt is ðæt hî woldon ā biōn, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 29.

V. to will, be willing to do something, (a) with an infinitive expressed or implied:—Gyf ðū wylt, ðū miht mē geclæusan . . . Ic wylle; beo geclæusan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2–3. Gif ðū peah mīnum wilt wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Wylt, Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Ne wylt ðū ofergeottul weorðan *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Th. 102, 2; 118, 31. Ne wile Sarraan gelyfan wordum mīnum, Cd. Th. 144, 11;

Gen. 2388; 161, 7; Gen. 2661. Gif wit him geongordōm læstan willaþ, 41, 27; Gen. 663. Gif git ðæt fasten fyre willaþ forstanðan, 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Wille gē beon beswungen on leornunge? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gif ðū woldest myltsian, and swā peah ne mihtest . . . ðæt ðū ne mæge myltsian, peah ðū wille, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 184–188. Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēan, ðæt wuldorcýning æfre wille eard ælfean, Cd. Th. 272, 7; Sat. 116; 281, 25; Sat. 277. Ne willaþ eow andrædan, 194, 25; Exod. 266. Ic nū suna mīnum syllan wolde (*should be ready to give*) gūdgewædu, ðær mē gifede ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde, Beo. Th. 5452; B. 2729. Ðær ðū fromlice frēonda lārum hýran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 22; Gū. 425. Hiē geheton ðæt hiera kýning fulwithe onfōn wolde, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 18. Hē cwæð ðæt hē wolde ðam wīfe gemyltsian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 179. Hē getrūwode ðæt hiē his giongorscipe fylgan wolden, Cd. Th. 16, 27; Gen. 249; 46, 15; Gen. 744. Nymde hiē frides wolde wilnian, 229, 9; Dan. 214. Ðær hý hit tō gōðe ongietan woldan *if they had been willing to understand it aright*, Exon. Th. 68, 22; Cri. 1107. Gif ðū mīnum wilt, wif, willende wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 25; Gen. 560. ¶ along with negative forms of the verb:—Saga him swā hē wille, swā hē nelle, hē sceal cunian *dic illi quia, velut nolet, debet venire*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wē sceolon, wylle wē, nelle wē, ārisan, Homl. Th. i. 532, 7. Wē sceolon beon nēde gebafan, sam wē willan, sam wē nýllan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Se brym hine bæð, wolde hē, nolde hē, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 20. (b) with accusative, to allow, permit, grant, consent to:—Ne willaþ hiē rūmior unlandriht heora, Cd. Th. 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Se cāsere hine ðreatade ðæt hē Criste widsōce. Ðā hē ðæt ne walde, Shrn. 71, 33. Ne ðæt wille God, Cd. Th. 114, 13; Gen. 1903. (c) with a clause:—Nō God wolde, ðæt siô sālwið sēa prowade, Exon. Th. 126, 29; Gū. 378.

VI. to be disposed, to have such and such a will:—Ðæt man his Scyppend lufige and ða men ðe wel willaþ (*the men that are of good will*), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254. Ðæt hē wiðstonde ðæm ðe on wōh wiellen (cf. ðam unryhtwillendum, 89, 22), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 1. Ðæt hē geornlice fylste ðam ðe riht willan, and ā hetelice stýre ðam ðe þwýres willan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17.

VII. of habitual action:—Ða ingeðoncas ðe wealcap in ðæs monnes mōðe, ðe æfre willaþ licgean on ðæm eorðicun gewilnungum *quando cogitationes voluntur in mente, quæ a terrenis desideriis nunquam levantur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. Hē wolde æfter ūhtsange oftost hine gebiddan and on cýrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 114. Hwæper gē willen on wuda sēcan gold? Met. 19, 4. Ðæt se lærow sceolde beon miehtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre, and eac tō ðreame ða ðe him wiðstondan wiellen *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana, et eos, qui contradicunt, arguere*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 16.

VIII. to will, profess, claim:—Hē wæs swā upahafen, ðæt hē wolde beon god . . . wolde rēnas wyrcan, swylce hē sylf god wære, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 27–33. IX. as an auxiliary for the future, will, shall, to be about to:—Gif hē mē cūð ne bið, ic wille him suide ræde andwyrdan (*protinus respondemus*), Past. 10; Swt. 63, 4. Hwæt wille ic ðissum widersacan geandwyrdan? Homl. Th. i. 378, 11. Hē wæs cweþende: 'Ic mē wille nū onhwyrfan tō ðisse bære . . .' Ðā wæs hē gongende, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. Ic mīne sālwe wylle Gode underþeodan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea*? Ps. Th. 61, 1. Gif ðū ūre unriht wilt behealdan *si iniquitates observaveris*, 129, 3. Gif ðū æfre cymst tō ðære stowe, ðonne wilt wīt ðu cweþan (*dices*), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22; Met. 24, 48. Se ðe wyle sprecan *loquatur*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 15, 11; 248, 6. Gif hiera ne bið sōna gestiēred, hiô wille weahsan mid ungemetre (*sine mensura dilatatur*), Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Ðæt wile þincan ungeleāfic callum ðæm ðe ða stowe on uferum tīdum geseoð, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14. Hwæper hit hysecild ðe mæðencild beon wille, ii. 172, 18. Hē wyle naman ðinne herian *laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 73, 20. Hwā wyle mē gelædan? *quis deducet me?* 59, 8. Hwæt wille wē cweþan be ðīnum sunum? *quid dicam liberos?* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 30; Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 117; Homl. Th. ii. 448, 13. Hit wolde dagian *the day was about to break*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 123. Hī æfnian wolde, 23, 245. His ādumum ðe woldon wilian on his dohtron *generos suos, qui accepturi erant filias ejus*, Gen. 19, 14. Wāt ic ðæt ðū wile gilpan, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Hwæt God mælan wille *quid loquatur Deus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmen tweogan (cf. went eall noncýn on tweoŋunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17), Met. 4, 51. Ne hē sôðfæste læteþ ðæt hî tō unrihte wiellen handum ræcean *ut non extendant iusti ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. Wēn is ðæt hî ūs lifigende wyllen forsewoigan *forstiter vivos deglutissent* nos, 123, 2. Swā ic ær sægde ðæt ic dōn wolde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 29. Ðeah ðū onsōce ðæt ðū sôð godu lufian wolde, Exon. Th. 254, 10; Jul. 195. Ðā Darius geseah ðæt hē oferwonnen beon wolde *Darius cum uinci suos uideret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6; Blickl. Homl. 15, 34. Hū wolde ðæt geworðan? Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Wēn is ðæt hî ūs woldan gestipan *forstiter absorbuissent* nos, Ps. Th. 123, 3.

IX a. without an infinitive:—Hwæne ðū mē wylle tō *quando venies ad me*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Ær him se fefer tō wille, Lchdm. ii. 134, 24, 22.

IX b. as optative:—Wolde hūre se earning hine sylfne beþencan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 161. [Goth. wiljan; p. wilda: O. Sax. willian, wellian; p. welda: O. Frs.

willā, wella; *p.* wilde, welde, wolde: *O. H. Ger.* wellan, wollan; *p.* wolta: *Icel.* vilja; *p.* vilda.]

willan; *p.* de. **I.** *to boil* (trans.):—Wyl (wel, *v.l.*) on wætere . . . wyl on ealdan wine, Lchdm. i. 72, 7, 23. Wel on buteran, ii. 22, 25. Wel, i. 374, 8. Wæll, 378, 3. **II.** *fig. to torment, agitate, with violent feelings* (cf. *figurative uses of weallan and seópan*):—Hē wylleþ hine on ðam wite, wunaþ unlustum *he gives himself no peace in that pain, lives unpleasantly*, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. [Pe caliz þet was imelt ide fure and stroncliche iwelled, A. R. 284, 20. A chetel of iwelled bras, Jul. 82, 54. Welled led *mollen lead*, H. R. 59, 501. *Icel. vella to boil* (trans.).] *v.* ā-, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-willan (-wellan, -wyllan).

wille, es; *m.* *A well, spring, fountain*:—Se wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29 note. Hē is se libbenda wylle (-a?) *fons vivus*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. An tudeles þorn, and an hrōces wylle; . . . þonne an lawernwylle . . . On hrōces wylle, þanne up on ðære weg . . . ; þanon on oden wille . . . ; þanon on eabbingwylle, þanne on riscbrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 54, 6-15. On ðone fūlan wylle; of ðam wylle, vi. 213, 16-23. *v.* wīþig-wille; will, and next word.

wille, wille, welle, wylle, an; *f.* *A well, spring, stream, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—An wille weōl blōde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Welle *fontana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 79. Ðær com upp wætres welle, Shr. 93, 36. Seō wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 29. Is sæd ðæt wylle (ān welle, *v.l.*) (*fons*) āweōlle, seō wæter geōþe, 5, 10; S. 625, 23. Lifes wylle (wælle, *Ps. Surt.*) *fons vitae*, Ps. Th. 35, 9; Basil adm. 4; Hex. 42, 16. Ealle ða nāmon ðendor wylle and Cisone clæne hlimme, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Wælle lēhtes *fons luminis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 200, 35. Uælle *fons*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 6. On saltere wellan; of saltere wellan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 31. In fūle wellan; of ðære wellan, 366, 31. Swā culfre ðonne heō baðað hī on smyltum wætre on hlūttere wællan, Shr. 85, 22. Ða hālwendan wellan (*fonte*) fulwihetes bæþes, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17. Wyllan, 3, 22; S. 552, 35; 4, 13; S. 582, 13. Hī druncon burnan wæter, calde wellan *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Met. 8, 29. Of dennum yrnaf ðeōpe wyllan (*waellan fontes*, *Ps. Surt.*), Ps. Th. 103, 10. In stōwum ðær ðe hlūttere wyllan (*lucidi fontes*) urnon, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4. Tō wællum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 41, 2. On cwicu wæteres wellan *in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Hē him forlēt feower welan sceōtan (*the reference is to the milk from a cow's udder*), Exon. Th. 419, 26; Rā. 39, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wella *fluctus, unda*: *Icel.* vella *boiling heat*.] *v.* ed-, sealt-wille. [The word is also found in place-names.]

-wille (cf. wille a well). *v.* cwic-, deað-, fisc-, lif-wille.

-wille (cf. willa will). *v.* ān-, druncen-, on-, self-wille.

-Wille. *v.* Eást-, West-Wille.

wille-burne, an; *f.* *A bubbling burn, running stream*:—Lago yrnende, wylleburne, Cd. Th. 14, 1; Gen. 212. Drihten lēt willeburnan on woruld þringan of ædra gehwære, 83, 1; Gen. 1373.

wille-cæsse, an; *f.* *Well-kerse* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *water-cess*:—Wyllecyrse *foenum graecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 76. Willecæsse *britia*, 286, 28. Wyllecæsse *fenegrecio*, ii. 38, 77. Seōð mid wyllecærsan (-cersan, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 140, 12. Nim wyllecærsan (-en, MS.), iii. 134, 2. [Were me leuere lyue by willecasses (ete watercresses, *v.l.*), Piers P. C. 7, 292.]

-willedness, -willend, -willende. *v.* wel-willedness; riht-, unriht-willend; un-, wel-, yfel-willende, and willan, IV b, V a.

willendlice; *adv.* *Diligently*:—Willendlice *diligenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 41. [In the following passage the better reading is hwilwendlice:—Hē cwæp ðæt hē gehyhte swā swā hē on his ðeode willendlice (hwilwendlice, M. 248, 22) ricsode, ðæt hē swā on tōwardnesse ēcelice mid Criste ricsian mōste *sperans ut sicut in sua gente regnat, ita et cum Christo in futuro conregnare*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22.] *v.* welwillendlice.

-willendness. *v.* yfel-willendness.

willes; *adv.* *Willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Be ðam men ðe willes man ofslīhð *de homine qui voluntate aliquem occidit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 1. Ne scylan hyg ænig unriht willes gefaþan, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 18. Hē willes deað þrowade, R. Ben. 26, 15. Geacōað tō ānre mīle gange, gang wiles twā, 28, 3. Hwīlum willes, hwīlum geacōaðe, Homl. Ass. 145, 45. Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man un-willes oþþe ungewealdes ænig þing misdēd, nā bið ðæt nā gelic ðam ðe willes and gewealdes sylfwilles misdēd, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 22; L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26; L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 6. [Gif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26. þu þat forschuppes te self willes and waldes, H. M. 27, 2.] *v.* self-willes, un-wil[l], wil[l].

wille-stream, es; *m.* *A bubbling, running stream*:—Ðær se eādga (*the Phenix*) mōt neōtan wyllestreāma wuduholtrum in, Exon. Th. 223, 19; Ph. 362. Se æþela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ wyllestreāmas, 204, 30; Ph. 105. [In ane wallestream, Laym. 2849.]

wille-wæter, es; *n.* *Spring-water*:—þweah mid wyllewætre, Lchdm. ii. 308, 11. Wyrce ðæt bæþ of ðam ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre, 74, 27. Seōðe on yrnendum wyllewætre, i. 330, 14. [Pe ter þet mon wepð for laðe of jisse liue is inemned wellewæter (*aqua fontis*), for he welled of þe horte swa doð water of welle, O. E. Homl. i. 159, 12. Cæld wellewæter (welles water, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19792.]

will-flōd, es; *n.* *The waters of the deluge*:—Willflōd ongan lytligan, Cd. Th. 85, 10; Gen. 1412. Cf. wille-burne.

will-gespryng, es; *n.* *A spring*:—Deōs eorþe is berende missenlicra fugela and sēawihtra and fiscwylum wæterum and wyllespryngum *avium ferax terra marique generis diversi, fluvis quoque multum piscosis, ac fontibus praelata copiosis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Of ðam wilsman wyllespryngum beorgeþ *e vivo gurgite libat aquam*, Exon. Th. 205, 8; Ph. 109.

willian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to will*:—Gode willigende *Deo volente*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 20. **II.** *to desire*, (a) with a genitive:—Mæg snottor guma his gæste forð weges willian, Exon. Th. 104, 15; Gū. 8. Ne sceolde nān wīs man willian (wilnian, *v.l.*) sēftes lifes, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. (b) with infinitive:—Hwec is mon se wile lif and willaþ gesiān dægās gōðe? *quis est homo qui vult vitam et cupit videre dies bonos*? Ps. Surt. 33, 13. Gē wylladon (wiliñāþ, *v.l.*) ūs ða ðing gemænsuman *ea nobis communicare desiderastis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 13. (c) with gerundial infin.:—Ongit hū unmihtige ða yfelan men beoþ, nū hī ne magon cuman þider ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta willaþ (wiliñāþ, *v.l.*) tō tō cumenne *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas, qui ne ad hoc quidem pervenire queunt, ad quod eos naturalis ducit, ac pene compellit intentio*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. (d) with a clause:—Ic willio and wille ðæt hió sion getrymed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 23. (e) absolute:—Wer se ðe in bibodum his willaþ (*cupiet*), Ps. Surt. 111, 1. [He wyllede mest of alle þynge to hym enlyance, R. Glouc. 12, 18. Naht ne willeþ more þanne uor to by uorlore to þe worde, Ayenb. 142, 15. þu willest of briddes to knowe, Piers P. 12, 221. *O. H. Ger.* wil-lōn *desiderare*.] *v.* ge-willian; willung.

wil-lic; *adj.* *From a fountain or well*:—Willican *fontona* (*fontana* flumina, Ald. 161), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 10. Wylican, 37, 30; 149, 79.

willice; *adv.* *Willingly, voluntarily*:—Oþre gehwylce ða wyllice wē onfēngon *cetera quae uoluntarie suscepimus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 138. [*O. L. Ger.* willico *voluntarie*.]

wilnian, willnung. *v.* wilnian; willung.

will-spryng and -spryng, es; *m.* *A well-spring, fountain, source* (lit. and fig.):—Welspreng *latex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 30. Seō sōðe lufu is wylspring and orðfruma ealra gōðnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 52, 12. Ðæs water-scipes wylspringe is on hefornice, Past. Swt. 467, 31. Welspringes *fontis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 43. Mid dæwigun wylspringe *rosicidis fontibus*, 421, 67. Ðas synd ða feower eān of ānum wylspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 3. Wylspringas ðære micelan niwelisse *fontes abyssi magnae*, Gen. 7, 11. Wylspringas, 8, 2. Wæs ðæt wæter and ealle wylspringas gehālgode þurh Cristes lichaman, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 28. Wylspringum *fontibus*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 18. Tō wylspringum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 2. [An angel tagte hire (*Hagar*) ðor a wellepring, Gen. and Ex. 1243.]

will-sum. *v.* wil-sum.

willung, e; *f.* *Desire*:—Durh unrihte willunge *per ambitionem*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 11. [My willing is as ye wole, Chauc. Cl. T. 319.] *v.* ge-willung; willian.

willung, e; *f.* *Boiling, heat*:—Wyl[1]inc *fervor* (*autumni*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. *v.* samod-willung.

wil-weorþung, e; *f.* *Worship paid to springs*:—Wē lēraþ ðæt preōsta gehwile ælcne hæðendōm ādwæse, and forbede wilweorþunga (cf. Hæðenscipe biþ . . . ðæt man weorðige hæðene godas, and sunnan oþþe mōnan, fyr oþþe flōd, wæterwylas oþþe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. See also will), L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. See Grnm. D. M. c. 20.

wilm, wielm, welm, wælm, wylm, es; *m.* **I.** *that which wells*. *v.* weallan. (1) of fluid, a *fount, stream, water that surges or boils, that moves in waves*:—Wæs ðære burnan wælm heaðofyrm hāt *the burn's surging stream was hot with fierce fires*, Beo. Th. 5086; B. 2546. Fisca welm, wildeōra holt *the fishes' flood, the wild beasts' wood*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ne foldan stān, ne wæteres wylm, ne wudutelga, 843; Sal. 421. Geofon yþum weōl, wintres wylm (*the boiling flood of winter*), Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Ic ðæs wælmes grundhyrde fond, 4276; B. 2135. Hē drincð of ðam wielme his āgnes pyttes *bibit sui fluentia putei*, Past. 48; Swt. 373, 10. Of swēttestum wylne (wylme?) *de dulcissimo fonte*, Scint. 18, 3. Gān ofer flōdes wylm *to go over the tossing waves of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 734; An. 367. Ofer yða wylm, 1726; An. 865. Hī stæde wicedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm (*by the surge of the sea*), Elen, Kmbl. 77; El. 39. In ðæs leādes wylm scūfan *to thrust into the boiling font of lead*, Exon. Th. 277, 20; Jul. 583. Heortan wylmas *veins, blood-vessels* (?), Beo. Th. 5008; B. 2507. (2) of fire, *surging fire, flames*:—Won fyres wælm, se swearta lig, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966. His bān brondes wylm forþpylnde, 217, 21; Ph. 283. In ðæs wylmes grund befæsted, Elen, Kmbl. 2596; El. 1299. Gold ðæt in wylme bið geclēnsod, 2617; El. 1310; 1527; El. 765. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. God wylme gesealde Sodomān, sweartan lige, Cd. Th. 115, 26; Gen. 1925. Gedūfan in ðone deōpan wælm, 266, 31; Sat. 30. Helle, grundlēasne wylm, Exon. Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46; Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Hātan oñes wylm

þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. In fȳrbaðe, wælmum bi-wrecene, Exon. Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. II. *heat, fervent heat, fiery heat*:—Wylm *fervor*, i. *calor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 82. Gif sumeres welm (wylm, v. l.) tō swiðlic bið *si aestatis fervor nimius fuerit*, R. Ben. 65, 20. Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran liges, Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ðæs unmetan wylmes ðære sunnan hæto, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Wylme and bryne *fervore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 42. Flōr is on welme, Cd. Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Prowigean frēne fȳres wylm, 229, 8; Dan. 214. ¶ fig.?:—Oððæt deaðes wylm hrān æt heortan *until the hot touch of death was at the heart*, Beo. Th. 4531; B. 269.

II a. *boiling, roasting*:—Wylm *vel* hystung *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Gif hit wæter sȳ, hæte man hit ðæt hit hlēowe tō wylme, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. On welme weorðan *fervere*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 9.

II b. *inflammation*:—Se wilm ðæs innoðes ūt ābersd and wierd tō sceabbe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Ðæs wilmes sār on ðære lifre, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. Æfter āðle welme . . . of ðara ōmena welme, 82, 2, 20. Ða wilmes ða ðe beoþ gehwær geond ðone lichoman, 204, 14.

III. *violent movement, violence, raging, tempestuous movement of water*:—Oððe fȳres feng, oððe flōdes wylm, Beo. Th. 3533; B. 1764. Gestilde seō sē fram ðam wylme *pontus suo quievit a fervore*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 3. Him ðæs endelcān þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1693; Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680. Hi feorh ālēton þurh ædra wylm (*by the surging of the blood from the veins*), 271, 6; Jul. 478. Hē yðum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmb. 903; An. 452.

IV. of mental emotion, (1) *fervour, ardour*:—Hiē wenaþ ðæt hiera undeāw sið sumes ryhtwises andan wilm *his suum vitium quasi virtus fervens videtur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 20. On ðam welme ðære sōþan lufan Godes, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Wylme, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 3. Wylme *fervore, ardore*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 56. Wælm lufu ðinre *fervore dilectionis tuae*, Rtl. 95, 27. Seō hālige cyrice sum ding ðurh wælm (*per fervorem*) recep, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 30. Wylm, Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. (2) *heat, fury, rage, passion*:—Wrædo ðū and wælm (*furor*) ðīn, Rtl. 11, 1. In uælm ðīnum *in furore tuo*, 183, 2. Mid ðam welme ðære hāthortnesse, Bd. 3, 17; Fox 186, 20: Met. 25, 46. Mid miclum wylme and yre onstýred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Of lufe nales of wylme, 1, 27; S. 490, 13. Yrre ne læt ðe wylme besmītan, Exon. Th. 305, 8; Fū. 85. [Fouwer walmes of wætere sprungun ut, O. E. Homl. i. 141, 17. In the walmes ben founde stones, Map. 355, 14.] v. æ-, bæ-, brēst-, brim-, bryne-, ceap-, ed-, ege-, flōd-, frum-, fȳr-, heafōd-, heaðo-, holm-, hyge-, sār-, sē-, sorg-, stream-wilm (-wælm, -wylm).

wilm-fȳr, es; n. *Pierce fire, flaming fire*:—Fore Dryhtne særeþ wælmfȳra hāst, hlenneþ hāta lēg, Exon. Th. 58, 7; Cri. 932.

wilm-hæt; adj. *Burning hot*:—Him brego engla wylmhāte lig tō wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 5; Gen. 2584. [He het fecchen a ueat, and wið pich fullen, and wallen hit walmhæt, Jul. 69, 20.]

wilm, e; f. *A maid-servant, a hand-maid*:—Min wylm (wilm, v. l.) *mea ancilla*, minre wylme *meae ancillae*, mine wylme *meam ancillam*, mine wylma *meae ancillae*, minra wylma *mearam ancillarum*, Ælf. Gr. 15; Zup. 100, 20-101, 7. Wylm *ancilla, serva, abra, dula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 14; 73, 2. Þinen, wylm *abra*, i. *ancilla*, 17, 26. Heo sȳ ðīn wylm (*ancilla*) under ðīne handa; þrēa hig lōca hū ðū wylle, Gen. 16, 6. Seō sāwl is ðæs flāsces hlāfdige, and hire gedafnaþ ðæt heo simle gelywde ða wylne, ðæt is ðæt flāsc, tō hyre hæsum. Pwyrlice færd æt ðam hūse ðær seo wylm bið ðære hlāfdian wissigend, and seo hlāfdige bið ðære wylne underðeðd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8-12. Oft on ānre tīde ācend seo cwēn and seo wylm . . . and ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his lif on ðeowte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27; Gen. 21, 13. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nēstan wylne, Ex. 20, 17. Gif wiffast man hine forlicge be his āgenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Ado ðas wylne (*ancillam*) heonan, Gen. 21, 10: Ex. 21, 20, 32. Hē genam wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14; Lev. 25, 44. v. wealh.

wilnian; p. ode. I. of animate objects, (1) *to desire, ask for* (the source from which marked by *tō*), (a) with gen. or uncertain:—Wilniþaþ monige men anwealdes . . . Se ealra forciþesta wilnaþ ðæs ylcan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 27. Hwī wilniþe wē ænigre oþre sage? *quid adhuc egemus testibus?* Mt. Kmb. 26, 65. Ða nēttenu, and eac ða oþre ge-seafta, māl wilniþaþ ðæs ðe hī wilniþaþ for gecynde ðonne for willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ealle tō ðē ætes wilniþaþ *omnia a te expectant*, ut *des illis escam*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Wuhta gehwile wilnaþ tō eorðan, sume nēðpearfe, sume neodfræce, Met. 31, 14. Ealle þider wilniþaþ oþþe ðæs ðe hī lyst, oþþe ðæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 47, 6; Fox 254, 29. Heo hiere feores tō him wilnāde (*pro uita precans*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 33. Ðæt wæter ðe hē tō Gode wilnāde *aquam quam a Deo petierat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 28. Hē wilnode him tō Gode sumre frōfre *he asked of God for some comfort for himself*, Ps. Th. 15, arg. Helpan nānum ðara ðe tō him ære wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 3. Ne wilna ðū ðīnes nēstan hūses ne his wifes non *concupiscas domum proximī tui nec desiderabis uxorem ejus*, Ex. 20, 17. Hwelc fremu is ðē, ðæt ðū wilniþe ðissa and-weardena gesēlþa ofer gemet? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8. Þonne hī tō his hūse hlēowes wilnian, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Tō ðam heahengle ðæt hiē him

fultomes wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 28. Frīdes wilnian, Andr. Kmb. 2258; An. 1130. Wilnian (wilnian, v. l.) ðæs ðe hē næþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 12. Him wilnian lofes *to desire praise for himself*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 26; Exon. Th. 119, 28; Gū. 261. Tō Rōmānum frīþes wilnian *a Romanis pacem petere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 7; Cd. Th. 229, 10; Dan. 215; Exon. Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. Wylnian, Wulfst. 277, 19. (b) with accusative:—Ðū ne wilnast weora æniges deað (cf. *nolo mortem impij*, Ezech. 33, 11), Ps. C. 54. Ða æþelings wilniþaþ, Exon. Th. 433, 14; Rā. 50, 7. Eall hwet hī wilniþaþ hī begitaþ, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 22. Ðæt sāwul mīn wilnaþ (*concupiuit*), ðæt ic ðīn word mōte healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 20. Ealle hiē ðæt wilnodan, ðæt hiē his word gehýran mōstan, Blickl. Homl. 219, 35. Hwæt (hwæt, v. l.) hē wilnian sceal, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 18. (c) with infinitive:—Ða ðe wilniþaþ fretan mīn folc, Ps. Th. 13, 9. Wilniþaþ ealle þurh mistlice pāpas cuman tō ānum ende *diverso calle, sed ad unum finem nititur pervenire*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Hē wilnode hine geseōn *erat cupiens uidere eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Gif ðū wilniþe oncnāwan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Gif ðū wilniþe ongitan *si vis cernere*, 3, 13; Fox 232, 24. Wilniþe, Met. 29, 1. Gebida wilnādo *petere volentes*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 12. (d) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðæt hiē wilniēn (wilniēn, Cott. MSS.), tō wietanne ðæt ðæt hiē nyton ut *appetant scire, quae nesciunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 8. (e) with genitive and gerundial infinitive:—Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes godes tō begitanne *est mentibus hominum veri boni inserta cupiditas*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 32. Hī wilniþaþ welan and weorþscipes tō gewinnanne *opes, honores ambiant*, Met. 19, 43. (f) with a clause:—Gif ðū wilnast ðæt ðū mæge oncnāwan, Met. 5, 24. Wilnaþ God tō ælcum men ðæt hē siē oððe wærm oððe ceald ut *calidus quisque esse, aut frigidus quaeritur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15. Hē wilnode ðæt his licraest sceolde beon æt Cridantīne, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 37. Heo ealle tō mē wilnodan ðæt ic hine læte æt mē ðæt land begeotan, Chart. Th. 167, 38. Hiē wilnedon tō him ðæt hiē mōsten on his rice mid frīde gesittan, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 20. Nis nān gesceaft ðara ðe ne wilniþe ðæt hit þider cuman mæge, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. Wilniē, Met. 13, 69. Ðeah hī wilniēn (wilniēn, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hiē andryscne siēn, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 18. Tō Sancte Michaelē ðæt hiē wilnodan ðæt God gecȳþde ðæt mannum bemīðen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 32. Wilniēnde ðæt hī ælcum gewinne oðflogen hæfdon *credentes quod se a congressu totius humanae habitationis abstraherent*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21. Wæs hē wilniēnde tō Gode, ðæt hē æghwylcum gemildsode, Wulfst. 278, 12. (g) absolute or uncertain:—Hē hī ne gewemde, eal swā heo tō Gode wilnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 221. Wilniþ for mē ðætte ðū wilt pete *a me quod vis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Tō wilnāne *ad concupiscendam*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 5, 28. Ān ðære sāwle gecynda is ðæt heo biþ wilniþende, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Wilniþendum *flagitante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 23. ¶ present participle with force of Latin form in *-dus*:—Uilnēnde ginyhtsumise *desideratam abundantiam*, Rtl. 73, 32. (2) *to desire to go*:—Ðū wilnast ofer wīdne mere, Andr. Kmb. 565; An. 283. Swā heort wilnaþ tō wætre *sicut cervus desiderat ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 41, 1. Wuhta gehwile wilnaþ þiderweard, ðær his mæðge bið mæst ætgædere, Met. 20, 159.

II. of inanimate objects, *to tend to an end (gen.)*:—Swiðe lytlum sicerāþ ðæt wæter on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeah hit wilnaþ ðæs ylcan ðe siō hlūde yð ðēð *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens*, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 14. Sege mē hwelces endes ælc angin wilniþe *dic mihi, quis sit rerum finis, quoque totius naturae tendat intentio*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 19. Ðū cȳþdest ðæt ðū nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, Fox 12, 35. [Laym. wilniēn: A. R. wilnen: Orm. wilnenn: Aenb. wilni: Piers P. wilne: Icel. vilna.] v. ge-, yfel-wilnian.

-wilni[g]endlic. v. ge-wilniþendlic.

wilnung, e; f. *Desire*:—Uþwitan secgaþ ðæt siō sāwul hæbbe ðriō gecynd. Ān ðara gecynda is ðæt heo biþ wilniþende . . . Twa ðara gecynda habbaþ nētenu; . . . oþer ðara is wilnung . . . Seō gesceādswines sceal wealdan ðære wilnunga, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3-10: Met. 20, 186. Worldlice wilnung *desiderium mundanum*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 10. Fram gebrosnunge licumlicre wilnunges clāne *a corruptione concupiscentiae carnalis immane*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36. Unālȳfedre wilnunge mōð biþ geþeodet, 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Unrihtes wilnunge *cupidine voluptatis*, 495, 33. Sum hlāw, ðone men for feōs wilnunga gedulon, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ābisgod on ðisse worulde wilnunga (wilnunga, v. l.), Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 31. For ðære wilnunge (gewilnunge, v. l.) ðe hē wolde hȳ him on fultum geteōn *ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiserit*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 14. Hī nōhwære heora wilnunge habban ne ðurhtode magan *in neutro capitum possunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 2. Drihten gehȳrd ða wilnunga his þearfena *desiderium pauperum exaudivit Dominus*, Ps. Th. 9, 37. Willniungum *petitionibus*, Mt. Kmb. p. 14, 20. [þurh wilnunge of hereword, A. R. 148, 20. Worsipe hawe þou for þine wilninge, Laym. 3160.] v. ge-, ungemet-, unriht-, weorold-wilnung.

Wil-sētan, -sæte; pl. *The people of Wiltshire*:—Ðā mētte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsætum, . . . and Wilsētan (-sæte, v. l.) nāmon

sige, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6-9. Sumorsæte alle and Wilsætan (Willsæte, v. l.), 878; Erl. 80, 10.

wil-sele, es; *m. A pleasant hall*:—Weorðeþ his hūs (*the nest of the Phenix*) onhæted, willsele stýmeþ, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213.

wil-síp, es; *m. A desired journey, a wished for, welcome journey*:—Eádgas eowes, wilitigan wilsípes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Ðæs sæs smyltnys eow blípe on eowerne wilsíp hām forlæteþ *serenitas maris vos cupito itinere domum remittet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 36. Gewāt Mathews menigo lædan on gehyld Godes, weorod on wilsíd (*he was leading them out of prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2093; An. 1048. Elene ne wolde ðæs sif-fetes sǣne weorðan, . . . ac wæs sōna gearu wif on wilsíd, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sunnan wilsíd, Exon. Th. 2, 29; Cri. 26.

wil-spell, es; *n. Welcome news, glad tidings*:—Wæs him frōfra mæst æt ðam willspelle (*the news of the finding of the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1985; El. 994. WilsPELL mæst geseccan, 1965; El. 984. [A steor-snan ham talde wilspele, þ he spaine isæih, Laym. 1350. O. Sax. wil-ham.]

wil-sum; *adj.* **I. desirable, pleasant**:—Ðam bið gæst Godes āgen bearn, wilsum in worlde, Exon. Th. 318, 11; Mod. 81. Eorðan wilsume *terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Surt. 105, 24. Ðæt willsume weorc onginnan *desideratum opus inire*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Wilsum *desiderabilia*, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. Of ðam wilsuman wylgesprungum *from the pleasant self-springs*, Exon. Th. 205, 7; Ph. 109.

II. willing, voluntary, spontaneous:—Wilsumne regn *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Th. Sp. 67, 10; Blickl. Gl. Ðone wilsuman *spontanum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 65. Him (*a child whose father is dead*) man an his fæderingmāgum wilsumne (*willing, ready to undertake the guardianship; or under I (?)*), *desirable, suitable, sufficient* berigan geselle his feoh tō healdenne, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. Mid selfwillum tō wilsuman *ultroneis, voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. Wilsum mūdes mīnes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 108.

III. devout, devoted:—Gode se wilsuma *wer* *Deo devotus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 5. Gode seō willsume fæmne, 4, 26; S. 603, 5. Gode willsumra wifnionna lǣrow, 4, 6; S. 574, 16; 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Hē sylfa wæs se wilsumesta (*devotissimus*) lǣstend, 5, 22; S. 644, 4. v. ge-, un-wilsum.

wilsum-lic; *adj.* **I. desirable, pleasant**:—Wilsumlic *desiderabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 18. Mon willsumlicre ylðo and fægernesne *juvenis amantissimae aetatis et venustatis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 32. Hē monig ðing ge egeslice ge willsumlice (*desideranda*) geseah, 5, 12; S. 627, 29.

II. voluntary, spontaneous:—Hē geleornade ðæt Cristes ðeowdōm sceolde beōn wilsumlic, nales genedlic *didicerat servilium Christi voluntarium, non coactitum esse debere*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18. On wilsumlicre ðearfednesse *voluntariae paupertatis*, 4, 3; S. 569, 2. Wilsumlice mūdes mīnes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 108.

wilsumlice; *adv.* **I. willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously**:—Hē wilsumlice (*sponte*) hine geþeodde tō ðam cyninge, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 44. Se ðe ne wyle crycean duru wilsumlice (*sponte*) geeādmōded ingangan, se sceal nýde on helle duru unwillsumlice geníperad gælæded beōn, 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wilsumlice (*voluntarie*) ic onsecc[e] ðe, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. **II. devoutly, devotedly**:—Lífde se man his lif Gode swýpe wilsumlice *ducens vitam multum Deo devotam*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 29. v. un-wilsumlice.

wilsumnesse, *e; f.* **I. devotion, devoutness**:—Byrnedne wilsumnes mōdes *ardens devotio mentis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. Hī ānre wilsumnesse wæron *erant unius devotionis*, 5, 10; S. 624, 14; 5, 20; S. 642, 14. Hē smyltre wilsumnesse (*tranquilla devotione*) Drihtne ðeowde, 4, 24; S. 599, 9. On wilsumnesse (*devotioni*) hāligra gebeda gecneord, 4, 28; S. 606, 33.

II. a vow:—Wilsumnessa *votorum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 8.

wiltan; *p. te To roll (trans.)*:—Se ðe welt *qui voluit (lapidem)*, Kent. Gl. 1006. Hē wylte (tōwælte, Lind.: āwælte, Rush.) ānne stān tō ðære byrgenne dura *aduoluit lapidem ad ostium monumenti*, Mk. Sct. 15, 46. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rū. 60, 19. [Wallas he welte downe, D. Arth. 3152. *M. H. Ger. welzen: Ger. wälzen: Icel. velta. Goth. waltjan to roll (intrans.)*.] v. ā-, ge-wiltan (-wæltan, -wyltan); wealt, and *next word*.

-wiltē in *ēd-wiltē that rolls or moves easily*:—Ēdwiltum *versatili, volubili, mobili*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 69. v. preceding word.

wil-pegu, *e; f. A grateful repast*:—Tōlysān lic and sǣwe, and þonne tōðlāan werum tō wiste and tō wilþege fāges flāschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 306; An. 153.

Wil-tūn, es; *m. Wilton* in Wiltshire:—Ælfrēd cynyng gefeah wipalne ðone here lytle werede æt Wiltūne, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Hēr forðfērde Ælfgār cinges māg on Defenum, and his lic rest on Wiltūne, 962; Erl. 120, 3. Swegen lǣdde his here into Wiltūne, 1003; Erl. 139, 14. Hiō becwid ān pund tō Wiltūne ðām hīwum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 1.

¶ The name occurs in several Latin charters.—In uilla regali qui appellatur Wuilūn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 320, 15. In uico regio æt Wiltūne. iii. 278, 32. In palacio nostro quod dicitur Wiltūn, ii. 15, 13.

In monasterio quod dicitur Wiltūn, 306, 30. Ad monasterium sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae quod dicitur Wiltūne, v. 214, 14. Venerabili collegio Christicolarum in illo celebri loco qui dicitur Wiltūn ad ecclesiam Sanctae Mariae, 227, 6. Ad usum sanctimonialium in Wiltūne degentium, iii. 23, 15. v. next words.

Wiltūnisc; *adj. Belonging to Wilton*:—Wiltūnisc *Wiltuniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 5.

Wiltūn-scīr (Wiltūnes-), *e; f. Wiltshire*:—Æperēd Wiltūnscīre biscop weaþ gecoren tō ærcebiscoppe tō Cantuareberi, Chr. 870; Erl. 74, 4. Ædelm Wiltūnscīre ealdorman, 898; Erl. 96, 18. Fēng Ælfric Wiltūnscīre biscop tō ðam ærcebiscoprice, 994; Erl. 134, 2. Ānes scīpes Ælfric ærcebiscop gefūde ðam folce tō Cent and oðres tō Wiltūnscīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 18. Ða gaderode man swīde mycele fyrde of Wiltūnscīre, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5; 1011; Erl. 144, 29; 1015; Erl. 152, 12. On ðam ylcan geāre forðfērde Ælfstān biscop on Wiltūnscīre, 981; Erl. 128, 18. Sum ungerād mann wæs mid Ælfstāne biscoppe on Wiltūnscīre on hīrde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 42. Brihtwold biscop fēng tō ðam rīce on Wiltūnscīre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Hēr gefōr Brihtwold biscop on Wiltūnscīre, and man sette Hereman on his setle, 1046; Erl. 171, 23. Hereman biscop forðfērde; se wæs biscop on Beornscīre and on Wiltūnscīre and on Dorsætan, 1078; Erl. 215, 32.

wil-tygpe, -týþe; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wiltíde *voti compos*, i. laetos t̃ hilares, Hpt. Gl. 458, 62. Wiltíde *voti compotes, hilares*, 490, 47. v. wil-fægen.

wiluncel, wilung. v. wilincel, wílung.

wilwan, wilwian, wilian; *p. wilwede, wílede*. **I. to roll (trans.)**:—Ic āwende oððe wylewige (wylwige, v. l.) *uoluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 9. Hē wylode ðone stān fram ðære byrgenne duru, Blickl. Homl. 157, 8. Hē wylode hine sylfne on ðām þornum and netelum, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 28. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe mīcele weorcstāns *praecipit*:

'Volvite saxa ingentia ad os speluncae', Jos. 10, 18. Hē hī swā nacode hēt wyltan on ðam fyre, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 170.

II. to join, compound, compose:—Byð wylýd ealswā middangeardes boga, Lchdm. iii. 82, 18. [Welwyñ or rollyñ al thyngys þat may not be borne *volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 521. *Goth. walwjan to roll (trans.)*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-wilwan; wealwian.

wil-wang, es; *m. A pleasant plain, pleasant land*:—Ðone wudu weardaþ fugel (*the Phenix*) . . . eard bihealdaþ . . . nǣfre him deaþ sceþe on ðam willwonge, Exon. Th. 203, 24; Ph. 89.

wil-weg, es; *m. A pleasant way, a desirable way*:—Syndan wē nū eft āmeacode tō ðam gefeān neorxnawanges; ne gelette ūs ðæs sīdes se fācna feōnd, ne ūs ne forwyrne ðæs wilweges, ne ūs ða gata ne betýne, ðe ūs opene standað, Wulfst. 252, 17. Ðæt hī ðe hōldan, ðæt ðū wilwega wealdan mōstest *ut custodiant te in omnibus viis tuis*, Ps. Th. 90, 11.

wim-(wim)-man. v. wif-mann.

wimpel, winpel, es; *m. An article of woman's dress, a wimple*:—Wintel *vel ori ricinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 1. Wintel *anabala* (cf. *anaboladium amictorium lineum feminarum, quo humeri operiuntur*, Migne), 26, 1. Wimple goldgewefenum *cyclade auro texta*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 63. Wimplum *cycladibus*, 480, 71; 486, 41; *mafortibus, i. velaminibus*, 526, 52; Anglia xiii. 37, 293. [Sum seic þ hit lipped tō ene wummon cundeliche forte were wimpel. Nai: wimpel. . . ne nemned hali write, ah wriheles of heuet. . . Wrihen, þe Apostel seic, naut wimplin, A. R. 420, note a. Hyre body wyþ a mantel, a wympel aboute her heued, R. Glouc. 338, 4. Ful semely hire wympel ipynched was, Chauc. Prol. 151. O. H. Ger. wimpal *theristrum*: Icel. vimpill a hood, veil.]

win. v. winn.

win[n] (?), *e; f. Pasture*:—Of ðære ðic tō wyne mæduan be ðære stræt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 29. [Goth. winja *pasture*: O. H. Ger. winne *pastum*: Icel. vin a meadow.]

wīn, es; *n. Wine*:—Wīn *vinum, merum*, geswēt wīn *mellicratum*, nīwe wīn *mustum*, ālcēs kynnes gewring būtan wīne and watere *sicera*, ðæt sēleste wīn *falernum*, weala wīn *crudum vinum*, geolo wīn *succinacium vinum*, hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, gewyrto wīn *compositum vinum vel conditum*, gesoden wīn *defrutum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 36-62. Āwilled wīn *dulcisapa*, geswēted wīn *defrucatum*, 290, 56, 58. Ðonne win hwetþ beornes brōstsefan, breahtme stígeþ cirm on corþe, Exon. Th. 314, 23; Mōd. 18. Wæron hī (*the Danes*) swýðe druncene, for ðam ðær wæs gebrōht wīn sūðan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 15. Wīn *Bachus*, wīnes *Bachi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 25, 36. Wīnes *defruti*, 27, 32; *meri*, 87, 13. Wīnes god *Bachus*, 61, 6. Ðam folce (*the Scythians*) seldsícne and uncūðe wæron wīnes drenças . . . Hīe būton gemetgunge ðæt wīn drincende wæron oð hī heora selfra lytel gewæld hǣrdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 11-19; Homl. Th. i. 352, 6; ii. 298, 18. Wære ðū (*the body*) ðe wiste wlonc and wīnes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 11; Seel. 39. Wīnes glæd, 449, 28; Dōm. 78. Wīne *temeto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 42.

Ne gemunde hē ðæt hē ær gespræc, wīne druncen, Beo. Th. 2938; B. 1467. Wīne gewægd, Exon. Th. 315, 34; Mōd. 41. Hē ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencne mid wīne, Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. Wer sæt æt wīne, Exon. Th. 431, 25; Rā. 47, 1. Wīn nectar, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 31. Hē brōhte hlāf and wīn, Gen. 14, 18. Hwile þinc gelædst ðū *(the merchant)* ūs? Wīn and ele, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. Hwæt drincst ðū *(the boy)*? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu. Ne drincst ðū wīn? Ic ne eom swā spēdg ðæt ic mæge bigean mē wīn; and wīn nys drenc cilda, ne dysgra, ac ealdra and wīra, 35, 9–22. Ðonne ðū wīn habban wille, ðonne dō ðū mid ðīnum twām līngnum swilce ðū tæppan of tunnan ontoēa wille, Techm. ii. 120, 9. Byrelas sealdon wīn of wundorfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162. [The word made its way into all Teutonic speeches from Latin.] v. æppel-, mæsse-wīn.

wīn-ærn, es; n. I. *a place where wine is stored*:—Wīnærn *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6. v. wīn-hūs. II. *a place where wine is sold and drunk, a tavern*:—Wīnærn *taberna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 3. Wīnærn, i. 290, 52. III. *a hall where wine is drunk, where there is feasting*.

Cf. wīn-ræced:—Grētte Hrōdgār Beowulf, and him hæl ābeād, wīnærnes gewæald: 'Nāfre ic ænegum men ær ālfyde dryþærn Denia . . . Hafa nū and geheald hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654.

wīn-beām, es; m. *A vine-pole*:—Wīnbeām *partica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 4; *trabs uinee*, Wūlk. Gl. 245, 20.

wīn-beger, es; n. *A grape*:—Ðæt wīnbeger *uam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Wīnbeger *uvas*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 7, 16. Wīntrog, ðær monn tred ða wīnbegera *torcular*, Lind. 21, 33.

wīn-belg, es; m. *A wine-skin, wine-bottle*:—Ne menn geōtāþ wīn niðwe in wīnbelgas *(utres)* alde, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 9, 17. [*Icel.* wīn-belgr.]

wīn-berige, -berie, -berge, an; f. *A grape*:—Wīnberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 72. Wīnberge te hunige āwylled *medus*, ii. 59, 34. Hīre wīnberie ys gealla *ua eorum uva fellis*, Deut. 32, 32. Ne hig wīnberian *(uam)* on gorste ne nīmāþ, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Gesoden[*e*] wīnberigan (-en, MS.) *fecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 63. Hit wæs dā se tīma, ðæt wīnberian rīpodon *erat autem tempus, quando jam praeconque uuae uesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21; Scint. 154, 2. Wīnberigena *baccinorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 21. Genim dās ylcan wyrt mid wīnberian (-berium, -bergan, v. l.), Lchdm. i. 282, 9. Wīnberigen *uvas*, Gen. 40, 9. Ic nam dā wīnberian and wrang on ðæt sæt, 40, 11; Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Wīnberian (-bergan, v. l.) *uvas*, Mt. Kmb. 7, 16. [Ofte druic sprintles bereð wīnberien?] A. R. 276, 12. *Goth.* weina-basi; n. *O. Sax.* wīn-beri; n. *O. H. Ger.* wīn-beri(-peri); n. *Icel.* wīn-ber; n.]

wīn-bōh; gen. -bōges; m. *A branch of a vine*:—Wīnbōga *palmitum*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 17; 496, 74; Homl. Th. ii. 74, 6. Of ðām wīnbōgum mid berium mid callum *palmitem cum uva sua*, Num. 13, 24.

wīn-brytta, an; m. *A wine-dealer, wine-seller, vintner, tavern-keeper*:—Tappere, wīnbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 10. Wīnbryttum *cauponibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 79; 18, 21.

wīn-burh; f. I. *a town where wine is drunk, where there is feasting, where a prince feasts his followers, a chief town*. Cf. medu-burh, wīn-ærn, III.:—Wīnburge cyning *(the king of Babylon)*; cf. Belshazzar's feast), Cd. Th. 255, 11; Dan. 622. Wuna in ðære wīnbyrig salu sinc-hroden, Andr. Kmb. 3340; An. 1674. Wīnburh wera *(Jerusalem)*, 219, 21; Dan. 58. Geond ða wīnburg *(the town of the Mermedonians)*, Andr. Kmb. 3272; An. 1639. Se ðe wīnburga gewæald āhte, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Vid. 77. Wlonec wīgsmīþas wīnburgum in sittāþ æt symble, 314, 15; Mōd. 14: 247, 23; Jul. 83. II. *a walled vineyard*:—For hwan ðū tōwurpe weallfæsten his? wealpeð his wīnbyrig eall, ðæt on wege færd ut quid *deposuisti macerium ejus; et vindemiant eam omnes, qui transeunt viam?* Ps. Th. 79, 12.

wīn-byrele, es; m. *A vintner*:—Wīnbyrele *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 13. [*Icel.* wīn-byrlr *a cup-bearer*.]

wince, an; f. *A winch*:—Wince *gigrellus* (= *gigrellus*; cf. *gigrellus* a reel, Wūlk. Gl. 586, 30), Wrt. Voc. 42, 29.

-wince, Wīn-ceaster, wīncel. v. blæpe-wince, Wīntan-ceaster, wīncel. wīncel (?) *a corner*; cf. place-names, e.g. Wīncel-cumb, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 33; Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 354; and modern *Aldwinkle* (Northants).

[*O. H. Ger.* wīnkil *angulus*. The word is found in place-names. v. Graff. i. 721.]

wīncettan; p. te *To wink*:—Ða ðe mē hatiaþ būtan scylde and wīncettāþ mid heora eāgum betwuh him *qui oderunt me gratis, et annunt oculis*, Ps. Th. 34, 19.

wīncian; p. oðe. I. *to wink, make a sign*:—Ic wīncie *annicto* vel *annuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 27. II. *to close the eyes, blink*:—Ic wīncige *conniveo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 14; Ælf. C. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 14. Se ðe āgīmeleāsāþ ðæt hē dence ær ðæm ðe hē dō, se stæpð forð mid ðām fōtum and wīncap mid ðām eāgum *qui negligit considerando praevidere, quod facit, gressus tendit, oculos claudit*, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 16.

Lamena hē is lāce, lōht wīncendra (wīncindra, v. l.), dumbra tunge, Salm. Kmb. 156; Sal. 77. [Waryn wisdoma wīnked upon Mede, Piers P. 4, 154. Or mans eghe may open or wynk, Pr. C. 4970.]

Twynkyū wythe the eye, or wynkyū *conniveo, nicito, nicto*, Prompt. Parv. 505. Wynkyū *conniveo*, 530. *O. H. Ger.* winchen *nutare, nictare, oculo annuere*.]

wīn-clyster, es; n. I. *a bunch of grapes*:—Wīnclyster *botrus*, Scint. 154, 2. II. *a row of vines*:—Wīnclystra *antes*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 3.

wīn-cōle, an; f. *A tub into which the juice pressed from the grapes runs*:—Wīnmere *sive wīncōle lacus ubi frugum liquor decurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 13.

wīnd, es; m. I. *wind, air in motion*:—Seō lyft, þonne heō āstýred is, byð wīnd. Se wīnd hæft mīstlice naman on bōcum . . . Feower heafodwīndas synd. Se fyrnista is eāsterne wīnd . . . Dās feower heafodwīndas habbaþ betweox him on ymbhwyrife oðre eahta wīndas, æfre betwux ðām heafodwīnum twēgen wīndas . . . Is ān ðæra eahta wīnda *aquilo* gehāten . . . ealne ðone cwyld ðe se sūðerna wīnd *auster* ācænd, ealne hē tōdræfd, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10–276, 8. Sæge mē, huona geblāwāþ wīnd? ðæt is of Serafin, of ðon is ācweden Serafin wīndana, Rtl. 192, 33. Gif hūs full ungemetlic wīnd gestic, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16. Swift wīnd, Met. 7, 20. Se stearca wīnd, 12, 14. Wīnneþ wīnd wīd wæge, 25, 58. Ðonne wīnd styreþ lāf gewīrd, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374. Ðonne wīnd līgeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 7; Pr. 182. Biþ sē smilte, ðonne hý wīnd ne weceþ, 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Nō wægfliotan wīnd ofer yðum sīdes getwæfde, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Bærn eal tōsōme on ða heafde ðe se wīnd sý, Lchdm. iii. 56, 7. Se wīnd strongra geswīnca . . . se wīnd ðara earfoþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18, 28. Wæs mycel yst wīndes geworden, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Hwyrft hægel of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ bið wīndes scūra, Runic pm. Kmb. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Holm storme weol, won wīd wīnde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Wīnde gelicost, ðonne hē hlūd āstīgeþ, wædeþ be wolcnum, wēdende færeþ, and eft semninga swīge gewyrdeþ, Elen. Kmb. 2542; El. 1272. Wīnde biwāune weallas, Exon. Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. Wērig sceal se wīþ wīnde rōweþ, 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Wīnde gefýsed flota, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Ðā sende Drihten micelne wīnd, Ex. 14, 21. Ðū ðe ða treowa purh ðone stearcan wīnd norþan and eāstan on hærfeostid heora leāfa bereāfast, and eft on lencten oþru leāf sellest purh ðone smyltan sūþanwesternan wīnd *quas Boreae spiritus auferit, reuehat mitis Zephyrus, frondeis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5–8. Purh ðone lādran wīnd, Met. 4, 24. Theodosius hæfde ðone wīnd mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mæstra ælcne heora flāna on hiora feōdnum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. Ðær blēowun wīndas, Mt. Kmb. 7, 25. Wederandel swearc, wīndas weoxon, Andr. Kmb. 745; An. 373. Swōgaþ wīndas, blāwāþ brencende bearhtma mæste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Hē fleah ofer wīnda fīderu, Ps. Th. 17, 10. Hē bebýt ge wīndum ge sē, Lk. Skt. 8, 25.

II. *wind, flatulence*. v. wīndig, II.:—Gif sōk wamb biþ wīndes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlacre wætan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 23. Wambe wīnd, 168, 20. III. *wind, breath*:—Ic *(a horn)* wīnde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 28; Rū. 15, 14. [*Goth.* wīnds; *O. Sax.* *O. Frs.* wīnd; *O. H. Ger.* wīnt; *Icel.* wīndr; *Lat.* ventus.] v. eāstan-, eāstansūþan- (*under eāstan*), eāstnorþ-, heafod-, norþ-, norþan-, norþaneāstan-, norþanwestan-, sūþ-, sūþan-, sūþaneāstan-, sūþanwestan-, west-, westan-, westansūþan-, westnorþ-, westsūþ-wīnd.

wīnd, es; m. *Winding, wrapping*:—Gif preost ordāl misfadiþe, gebēte ðæt, Gif preost searwāþ be wīnde, gebēte ðæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt'*. *If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal* (cf. in the descriptions of the proceedings at the ordeal: Insegile man ða hand, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. Beon preo niht ær nian ða hand undō, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4), *let him make 'bōt'*, L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. [*Icel.* wīndr *a winding*.]

wīndp?—Uwīnd *solabrum*, Txs. 97, 1841. Wīndum *slabris*, 181, 72. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wīnta *flabrum, ventillabrum*; or (?) *O. H. Ger.* wīnta; *Ger.* wīnde *a pulley, reel*.] Cf. wīndung.

wīnd-ædre, an; f. *A windpipe*:—Gōma *palatum*, sweora *collum*, hracan *fauces*, wīndæddran *arteriae*, þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 35–39. [*Icel.* wīnd-æð.]

wīnd-dæg. v. wīnn-dæg.

wīndan; p. wand, pl. wūndon; pp. wunden. I. *intrans.* (1) of motion that results from a blow, swing, or other impetus, *to fly, leap, start*:—Siō æcs wīnt of ðam hīelfe and eac ūs of ðære handa . . . Siō æcs wīent of ðam hīelfe *securis manu fugit* . . . *Ferrum de manubrio prosilit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 7–9. Sum oðer hine wolde slēan mid isene, ac ðæt wæpen wand āweg mid ðam slege of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 22. Ðā slōg hē ānes monnes hors mid his sweorde, ðæt him wand ðæt heafod of *ad unum gladii ictum caput desecuisset*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 24. Slōh ides ðone hæþenan hund, ðæt him ðæt heafod wand forþ on ða flōre, Judth. Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 110. Bærst sum sagol intō ānes beateres eigan swā ðæt his eāge wand ūt mid ðam slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 144. Heō weard mid swurde gewundod, ðæt hire wand se innoð ūt, 9, 127; Jud. 3, 22. (2) *to fly, wheel, spring*. Cf. wendan. (a) of the movement of living things:—Sume fōtum foldan pedþaþ, sume fleōgende wīndaþ (-eð, MS.) *under wolcnum sunt quibus alarum leuitas vaga* . . .

liquido longi spatia ætheris enatet volatu, Met. 31, 12. Hē wand him up þanon, hwearf him þurh ða healdora, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Ðā wand se of his swuran he sprang from his neck, Homl. Th. i. 336, 17. Hornfisc plegode, and se græga nǣw wælgifre wand (*flew circling round*), Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Hremmas wundon, Byrht. Th. 134, 59; By. 106. Hē mid federhoman fleogon meathe, wundan on wolcne, Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. (b) of inanimate things:—Dægscealdes hleo (*the pillar of cloud*) wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Mid ðam worde wand fyr of heofonum at those words fire flew from heaven, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 249. Wand to wolcnum wælfyra mæst, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Ða spearcan wundon wið dæs hrōfes the sparks flew whirling towards the roof, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 229. Hē forlēt wælsperc wundan on ða wicingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. (c) of abstract subjects:—Siō æcs wint of ðam hieffe, and eac fīs of ðære honda ðonne ðonne siō lār wint on rēdnesse securis manu fugit, cum sese increpatio in asperitatem pertrahit, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 8. (3) of twisting, rolling movement, (a) of living things:—Hē wand swā swā wurm he writhed like a serpent, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Hwīlum nacode men windaþ (winnāþ, MS.) ymbe wyrmas (cf. Canto xxv of the Inferno), Cd. Th. 273, 13; Sat. 136. Hē wearp hine ðā on wyrmes lic, and wand him ymbūtau ðone deaðes beám he twined round the tree of death, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 491. (b) of inanimate things:—Pūfas wundon ofer gārfare the banners fluttered above the battalions, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Streāmas wundon the waters rolled, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Stapelas wið wæge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. (4) fig. to waver. Cf. wandian:—Gearo was Gūðlāc; hine God fremeode on ondsware and on elne strong; ne wond hē for worde (he did not waver on account of what was said to him), Exon. Th. 120, 1; Gū. 265. II. trans. (1) to twist, roll:—Ðæt hors on misenlice dælas hit wond and dræste cum equus diversas in partes se torqueret volutando, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. (2) to brandish, wave:—Hē wand wācne æsc, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. (3) to twist, plait, weave:—Wundun intexunt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 74. Hī wundon cynehelm of þorum plectentes coronam de spīntis, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29; Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Windan plumemus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 78. Wiundan manigne smicne wæn, Shr. 163, 15. Windende plectentis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 32. Wuundene mē ne beoð weffe, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rā. 36, 5. Wundne loccas, 428, 7; Rā. 41, 104. Wundnum rāpum fōtas gefestman, Ps. Th. 139, 5. (4) to twist, give a curved form to (mostly as an epithet of gold made into ornaments; cf. O. Sax. wundan gold):—Bunden, wunden (applied to a winecask), Exon. Th. 410, 26; Rā. 29, 5. Him was wunden gold geeawed . . . hringas, healsbeāga mæst, Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193; 6259; B. 3134; Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32; Cd. Th. 124, 30; Gen. 2070. Beāgas, welan, wunden gold, 116, 4; Gen. 1931; 258, 9; Dan. 673. Wunden gold, . . . feoh and frætwa, 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Wunden gold (the ornament of a sheath), Exon. Th. 437, 6; Rā. 56, 3. Ic ðe leānige ealdgescrēum, wundnum golde, Beo. Th. 2768; B. 1382. Wundnan golde, Exon. Th. 326, 16; Vid. 129. [Pat we mosten ower se winden mid seile (away wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 20818. Stanes heo letten winden, 27461. He smat an Arðures sceld, þat he wond (fleh, 2nd MS.) a þene feld, 23964. Þe sparke þet wint up, A. R. 296, 13. Gif dust windet up, 314, 8. In to reste his sowe wond, Gen. and Ex. 4136. 3ho wand himm i winndeclut, Orm. 3320. Goth. bi-windan involvere; us-windan plectere: O. Sax. windan to fly; to roll; to plait: O. H. Ger. wintan torquere; rotari: Icel. vinda to twist, wind; to thrust; to hurl; to turn.] v. ā-, æt-, be- (bi-), ge-, on-, oþ-, un-, ymb-windan; un-wunden.

wind-bland tumult of winds:—Windblond gelæg, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146.

wind-cyrice, an; f. A round church (? cf. seonu-wealt, I):—Ic Eadwider cinig beagat æt Deuulfre bisepe on Wintecastre ða windciran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 163, 12.

winde (p); adj. Curly:—Winde loccas (windeloccas?) cincinni, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 43; 14, 27; 104, 6. [Cf. Icel. vindr awry, twisted.] v. windan.

-winde. [Cf. O. H. Ger. winta: Ger. winde: Icel. vinda a hank.] v. ed-, gearn-, næder-, wudu-winde.

-winde; adj. v. ge-winde.

windel, es; m. A basket:—Windil cartellus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 42. Windel, 13, 9; cartellus, fiscella, 128, 78; cistella vel cartellum, i. 24, 56; cartallum, 86, 4. Wylige oððe windel corbis, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 13. Ða hlāfas on ðam windle (canistro), Ex. 29, 32. Ic geseah swefen, ðæt ys, ðæt ic hæfde þrī windlas (canistra) ofer mīn heafod, and on ðam ufemystan windle (canistro) wære manegra cynna gebæc, Gen. 40, 17. Ðā nam heó ānne riscenne windel (fiscellam scirpeam) on scipwisan gesecepenne, Ex. 2, 3, 5, 6. Man sceal habban wilian, windlas, systras, sādleap, Anglia ix. 264, 12.

windel-stān, es; m. A tower with a winding staircase:—Windelstān coelea, gewind circuitus ascensus (the word occurs in a list of names of buildings), Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 3. [O. H. Ger. wentil-stein cochlea, turris in qua per circuitum scanditur.]

windel-streaw, -streow, es; n. Windle-straw, some kind of coarse grass or reed (v. windle-straws, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Eār spica, egle aresta, windelstreow calum, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 22; ii. 16, 74. Genim ðæt micle græte windelstreaw twyecge, ðæt on worþium wið, Lechdm. ii. 44, 4. v. windel.

windel-treow, es; n. A wild olive:—Windeltreow oleaster, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 74; ii. 64, 6. v. windel.

wind-fana, an; m. A cloth for winnowing with, a fan:—Windfona scabellum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 71; i. 289, 22. His fone f windfona (fonnae f windgefonnae, Lind.) in honda his and clānsaþ bereflōr his cūjus uentilabrum in manu ejus et purgauit aream suam, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. [Cf. Ventilabrum . . . a sayle or a wynde clothe. A wyndowe clothe uentilabrum, Prompt. Parv. 529, note 5. See also Cath. Angl. 419, note 3.]

wind-filled; adj. Wind-felled, blown down by the wind:—Wudu-wearde gebrycþ ælc windfyllad treow, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 10.

wind-gerest, e; f. A windy resting-place (?), a hall open to the winds (?):—Hē gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, windgereste (wind gereste, MS.: windge reste, Grein) he sees the hall deserted, the resting-place of men open to the winds (? For the hall as a sleeping-place, cf. Monig snellīc sēarinc selereste gebeah, 1385; B. 690), Beo. Th. 4904; B. 2456. Cf. wind-sele.

wind-hladen; adj. Wind-laden, windy, Lye.

wind-hreose (p), es; m. A storm of wind:—Swā swā gōd scipstýra ongit micelne windhreose ær ær hit weorpe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Cf. wind-ræs.

windig; adj. I. windy:—Ðā com windi (wyndig, v.l.) yst descendit procella uenti, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Windig sumer, Lechdm. iii. 162, 30. Windig lengten, 164, 5. Wæs on ðam ofne, ðær se engol becom, windig (breezy, airy) and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Ðes windiga sele (Hell), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Heora wyrturma bið swā swā windige ysla (ashes blown by the wind, sic radix eorum quasi favilla erit, et germen eorum ut pulvis ascendit, Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Torras stōdon, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1685; An. 845. Windige holmas, Exon. Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Ic sēanæssas geseon mihte, windige weallas, Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572; 2721; B. 1358. Swā side swā sē bebūgeþ windige eardweallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 2452; B. 1224. I. a. fig.:—Ðeah ðeos weoruld wēde, and windige ēhtnyse āstryge ongean Cristes gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. II. windy, flatulent. v. wind, II:—Gif se ūtgang siē windig and wætrig, Lechdm. ii. 236, 6. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Wiþ windigre āþundenesse, 166, 25; 188, 22. Wiþ ða þing ðe windigne æþm on men wyrren, 214, 3. [Icel. vindugr.]

Windles-ōra, an; m. Windsor:—Æt Windlesōran, Chr. 1061; Erl. 194, 3. Wæs se cyng on Windlesōran, 1095; Erl. 231, 22. Dis writ was gemæcæt at Windlesōren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 27. Ic habbe gefegan Criste and Sancte Petre intō Westmynstre Windlesōran and Stāne, 227, 6; 178, 19.

wind-ræs, es; m. A storm of wind:—Windræs procella, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 37.

wīn-drenc, es; m. Wine:—Windrenc (-dred, l. 10, -drend, l. 12, MS.) winum, R. Ben. Interl. 72, 10, 12. Ða cempa him budon drincan gebitrode windrenc, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 16. v. wīn-drync.

wīn-druncen; adj. Drunken with wine, drunken:—Windruncen winolentus, R. Ben. Interl. 20, 13. Windruncen gewit, Cd. Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Windruncenes temulentī, Kent. Gl. 985. Windruncene winolentae, ebraie, Germ. 394, 250. [Gumen weoren windruncen (dronge of wine, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8126. O. H. Ger. wīn-trunchan temulentus: Icel. vīn-druckinn.]

wīn-drync, es; m. Wine:—Heortan manna must and wīndrinc myclum blissað winum laetificet cor hominis, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Wē peah rēðað ðæt munecum tō wīndrince (-drynce, -drence, v.l.) nāht ne belimpe licet legamus uinum monachorum non esse, R. Ben. 64, 21. [Icel. vīn-drykk.] v. wīn-drenc, -gedrinc.

wind-scoff, e; f. A fan:—Winds(c)obl uentilabrum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 66. [Cf. O. L. Ger. wind-scüfla uentilabrum; O. H. Ger. wint-scüvala uentilabrum.] v. windwig-scoff.

wind-sele, e; m. A windy hall:—Wide geond windsele (Hell; cf. Ðes windiga sele, 273, 14; Sat. 136), Cd. Th. 284, 11; Sat. 320; 288, 23; Sat. 386.

wind-swingla, an; m. A fan:—Windswingla pala vel uentilabrum, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 36.

windu-mær. v. wudu-mær.

windung, e; f. Something woven or plaited, a hurdle (cf. plecta hyrdle, Hpt. Gl. 497, 70):—Windunge plecta (cf. gewind plectas, 68, 71; plecta quilibet nexu ex virgulis, vel papyro, vel carecto, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 77.

windung, winnung, e; f. What is winnowed, chaff, straw:—Ða winnunga zizania, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Wynnunga, 26. Wynnung, 25. Ða halm f ða windungo (winnunge, Rush.) paleas, Lk. Skt. Lind.

3. 17. Bisu of winnuncum *parabolam de zizaniis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 4. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *wintōn ventilare*; Goth. *winþi-skauro ventilabrum*.] Cf. next word.

windwian; *p.* ode *To winnow*; *ventilare*, (1) literal:—Hē corn ðærse and windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. (2) figurative:—Fiond ūre wē windwīaþ *inimicos nostros ventilauimus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 6. Ic windwade (*ventilabam*) in mē gāst minne, 76, 7. [God wule windwin þet er wes iporschen, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 22. Ane wummon windwede hweate, A. R. 272, 20. Drihtin windwēð his hweate, Luf. 79, 15. Windell forr to windwenn, Orm. 10483. Windewe, winewe, Wick. Jer. 49, 36. Wynwyū *ventilo*, Prompt. Parv. 530.] v. ā-, ge-windwin; and cf. *preceding word*.

windwig-ceaf, es; *n.* A *husk winnowed from the grain*:—Windwig-ceafum *paleis* (the passage is: Non te hordeo alam, sed paleis et fame conficiam, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 464, 3.

windwig-scofi, e; *f.* A *winnowing-fan*:—Windwiscoful (windui-? = windwig-) *ventilabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. wind-scofi.

windwig-sife, es; *n.* A *winnowing-sieve*:—Windwigsife *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 44.

wine, es; *m.* A *friend*. (1) applied to an equal:—Wine mīn, Hūnferð, Beo. Th. 1065; B. 530. Hē ongan winas manian, frýnd and geféran, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. (2) applied to one who can help or protect, a *friendly lord*, a (*powerful*) *friend*:—Wine fród... Geared lǣfde land and leódweard (cf. Geared gold brittade..., his frēdmāgum leóf, 72, 8; Gen. 1183), Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. Ne þurfon mē hæled ætwtan, nū mīn wine (*Byrhtnoth*) gecranc, ðæt ic hlāfordleās hām sīðe, Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250. Wine Scyldinga, leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 60; B. 30; 298; B. 148. Wine Scyldinga, rices hyrde, 4057; B. 2026. Meaht dū, mīn wine (*my lord*), mēce gecnāwan, 4100; B. 2047. Wine Ebrēa (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 170, 20; Gen. 2816. Efter wines (cf. frēan ūserne, leofne mannan (*Beowulf*), 6206; B. 3107) dædum, Beo. Th. 6184; B. 3096. Hē sōhte holdne wine (*Hrothgar*), 758; B. 376. Wine Deniga, frēan Scyldinga, 706; B. 350. Ne sint mē winas (*friends who will protect*) cūðe eorlas elpeōdige, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Ðær him folcweas fremde wæron, wine uncūðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ic fela fela gesōhte, wina uncūðra, 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Hē (*Pharaoh*) hēht him (*Abraham*) wine (*or sing.?*) ceōsan, ellor æðelingas, ðdre dugede, 112, 8; Gen. 1867. Ne ceara incit duguda ellor sēcān, winas uncūðe, ac wuniaþ hēr, 165, 19; Gen. 2734. (3) used of a husband or lover:—Mīn frēond sīþe, wine wērigmōð... Dreoðeþ se mīn wine mīc mē (*Eve*) ceare, Exon. Th. 444, 15–22; Kl. 47–51. Dū meaht hit mē (*Eve*) wītan, wine mīn, Adam, Cd. Th. 51, 10; Gen. 824. Wine *amatore* (the passage is: Ab alio *amatore* (*Christ*) *praeventa* sum, qui me annulo fidei suae subaravit, Ald. 60), Hpt. Gl. 506, 55. (4) applied to an inferior or subordinate, one to whom favour or protection may be shewn:—Hrōdgār mapelode: 'Wine mīn, Beowulf...,' Beo. Th. 919; B. 457; 3413; B. 1704. Se eadga wer (*Guthlac*) āgeaf andsware: 'Hwæt, dū (*the disciple*) mē, mīn wine, frignest,' Exon. Th. 175, 25; Gū. 1200. Ða gāstas ðus done lichoman grētaþ: 'Wine leofesta,' Soul Kmbl. 266; Seel. 137; Andr. Kmbl. 614; An. 307; 2862; An. 1433. Drihten wine sinne (*St. Andrew*) grētte, 2026; An. 1466. Wine leofestan (*Guthlac's disciple*), Exon. Th. 166, 1; Gū. 1036. Winiga (wunga, MS.) hleo (*Guthlac*), 184, 4; Gū. 1339. Winia bealder (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Winigea (or under I?) leasum, 3332; B. 1664. [Brutus þe wes mi deore wine, mi drihlice laeder (mi loured deore, and MS.), Laym. 2289. Og eorlic wurden studefast his wine, Misc. 12, 374. O. Sax. wini: O. H. Ger. wini *amicus, sodalis, dilectus*: Icel. vinr.] v. frēa-, frēo-, gold-, gūð-, iu-, mæg-, sundor-, un-wine.

win-geard. v. win-geard.

Winedas; *pl. m.* The *Wends*:—Wineda lond, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 16, 9. Se port Hæþum stent betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, Swt. 19, 23. Mid Winedum, Exon. Th. 322, 8; Vid. 60. Winedas and Burgendan, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 16, 30. [O. H. Ger. *Winidā Vandalī*: Icel. *Vindir the Wends*.] v. Weonod-land.

wine-dryhten, es; *m.* A *friendly, gracious lord*. v. wine (2):—Ongan his magu frignan: 'Hū gewearð ðe ðus, winedryhten (*Guthlac*) mīn, fæder, frēonda hleo?' Exon. Th. 162, 32; Gū. 984. Se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes leofes lārcwidum forþolian, 288, 27; Wand. 37. Ongon hē tō his winedryhtne mæðlan: 'Ic ðec hālsige, hāleða leofost, 174, 9; Gū. 1175. Winedrihtne, Beo. Th. 726; B. 360. Ðæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge, 6332; B. 3176; 5437; B. 2722; Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Hē winedryhten (*the Deity*) frægn, Andr. Kmbl. 1838; An. 921. Hié winedrihten wiht ne lōgon, glædne Hrōdgār, ac was ðæt gōd cýning, Beo. Th. 1728; B. 862. Hié wiðseton and ne wendon, ðæt hié heora winedrihten selfne gesāwon, 3213; B. 1604; Byrht. Th. 139, 3; By. 248.

wine-geómor; *adj.* *Sad for the loss of friends*:—Ealle hié deað fornām, and se ān leōða dugude, se ðær lengest hwearf, weard wine-geómor, Beo. Th. 4470; B. 2239.

wine-leās; *adj.* *Friendless*. v. wine:—Lād biþ æghwær fore his wonsceaftum wineleās hæle, Exon. Th. 329, 11; Vy. 32. Wineleās

wonsælig mon genimeþ him wulfas tō geféran, 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. Earm biþ se ðe sceal āna lifgan, wineleās wunian, 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. Wineleās guma, 289, 9; Wand. 45. Ic mē fēran gewāt folgaþ sēcān, wineleās wræcca, 442, 9; Kl. 10. Ānhoga leōdwywna leās, wineleās wræcca, 457, 27; Hy. 4, 90. Cain gewāt gongan Gode of gesyblde, wineleās wrecca, Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Wreccan wineleāsūm bana, Beo. Th. 5219; B. 2613. Se ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) wineleāsne on wræc sendeþ (*they shall drive thee from men*, Dan. 4, 25), Cd. Th. 251, 25; Dan. 569. [Icel. *win-lauss friendless*.]

wine-mæg, es; *m.* A *loving kinsman*:—Him his winemāgas georne hýrdon, Beo. Th. 131; B. 65; Byrht. Th. 140, 50; By. 306; Elen. Kmbl. 2029; El. 1016. Hē winemāga lyt, frēonda hæfde, Cd. Th. 158, 31; Gen. 2625. Winemāga hryre, Exon. Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7; 184, 2; Gū. 1338. Winemægum bidroren, 306, 31; Seef. 16. Flēma, winemægum lād, Cd. Th. 62, 29; Gen. 1021. [Wreke we ure wine-mæies, Laym. 5831.]

wine-scipe, es; *m.* *Friendship*:—Winescipe *collegio* (the passage is: Inseparabili angelicæ sodalitatē collegio perfui, Ald. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 10; 18, 5. Læst wære and winescipe, word ða wit spræcon, Exon. Th. 172, 17; Gū. 1145. [Icel. *vin-skapr friendship*: Dan. *ven-skab*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *wine-scaft*, -scaft *amor, foedus*.]

winestra; *adj.* *Left*; the feminine form is used substantively = *left hand*. v. swiþ, II:—Ðæt sió winestre hand ne scyle witan hwæt sió suifde dō, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 14. 'Drihtnes winestre hand is under minum heafde.' Sió winestre hand Godes, hē cwæð, wære under his heafde... Eft wæs gecueðen ðætte on his winestran handa wære wela... Godes fiond, deah hī on ðære winstran handa biōn gedigene, hī beoð mid ðære swiðran tōbrocne, 50; Swt. 389, 10–25. Him wæs gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre... Ða ābræð Aoth his swurd mid his wynstran handa, Jud. 3, 15, 21. Nyte ðin wynstre (winstra, Lind.: se winstrae hond, Rush., *sinistra*) hwæt dō ðin swýðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Wiþ ðære winestran sīðan sære, Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. On ðam winestran earne, 254, 5. Gif dū fæst tō ðære winstran hæfde, ic healde ða swiðran heafde, Gen. 13, 9. On his wynsteran (wynstran, v.l.: on ða winstran heafde, Rush.: of winstrum, Lind., *a sinistra*) heafde, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 33. On ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 28; Cri. 1228. Wynstran, 83, 31; Cri. 1364; Gen. 48, 14. On ða wynstran heafde *ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. Fealleþ ðe on ða wynstran þused, Ps. Th. 90, 7. On ðæt wynstre weorud, Exon. Th. 449, 22; Dōm. 75. [O. Sax. *winistro*: O. Frs. *winistera*: O. H. Ger. *winistero*, *winistro*, *winstro*: Icel. *vinstri*.] v. Grimm. Gesch. D. S. c. xl.

wine-pearfende; *adj.* *Friendless*:—Hē (*Guthlac's disciple*) ne mād fægges (*Guthlac's*) forsið winepearfende, Exon. Th. 183, 2; Gū. 1321. Andreas winepearfende mælde: 'Næbbe ic gold... ðæt ic ðe mæge lust āhwettan,' Andr. Kmbl. 599; An. 300.

wine-treow, e; *f.* *Faith between friends (between husband and wife*; cf. wine (3)):—Ðæt hē (*the man*) ða wære and ða wine-treowe be him lifigendum læstan wolde, ðe git on ærdagum oft gespræcon, Exon. Th. 475, 20; Bo. 50. [Læste thu (*Joseph*) inka winitrewa, hald inkan frundskepi, ne lāt thu sie (*Mary*) thi thiū lēðaron, Hel. 321.]

wine-wincla (-e; *f.* ?), an; *m.* (?) A *periwinkle*:—Sæsūæl vel wine-winclan *chelio, testudo*, vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Winewinclan *torniculi*, 6, 21. (v. Lchdm. ii. 240, note 1, for these two passages.) Cwice winewinclan gebærnde tō ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 25. Picgen hié ostran and winewinclan, 254, 23. Sæ-winewinclan gebærnde and gegnidene, 240, 4.

win-fæt, es; *n.* A *wine-vat*:—Winfæt *enophorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 5; *apotheca*, ii. 100, 54; 6, 6. [O. H. Ger. *win-faz vas vinale*: Icel. *vin-fat*.]

win-gāl; *adj.* *Flown with wine, wanton with wine*:—Onwōc wulf-heort, se ær wingāl swæf, Cd. Th. 223, 8; Dan. 116. Wlonec and wingal 'flown with insolence and wine,' Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29; 478, 2; Reim. 35.

win-geard, -eard, es; *m.* I. a *vineyard, a place where vines grow, the vines growing in such a place*; vinca:—Hē ūt eode āhýrian wyrthan on his winegeard (-eard, v.l.)... Hē āsende hig on hys winegeard (-eard, v.l.)... Ða sādse se winegeardes (ðære winegeard, Lind.) hlāford, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 1, 2, 8; 21, 40. Sum man hæfde ān ficitreow geplantod on his winegeard (-georde, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 13, 6. Dō swā on ðinum winearde and on ðinum elebeāmon *ita facies in vinea et in oliveto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. Hē gesette him wineard *plantavit vineam*, Gen. 9, 20. Winegeard, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558. Winegeord, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 1. Dū sealdest ūs landāhta and wineardas *dedisti nobis possessiones agrorum et vinearum*, Num. 16, 14. I. a *place where other plants than vines grow*:—Winegeardes *palmeti* (cf. the gloss of same passage in Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77: *Palmbeowes palmeti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 62. II. a *vine*; vitis, vinca:—Elebeām *oliva*, winegeard *vinea*, winberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 71. Gescreáded winegeard *sarpta vinea*, 54, 65. Hwīt wilde winegeard *brionia vel ampelos leuce*, winegerd *labrusca*, blac winegeard *brabasca vel ampelos male*, 30, 14–16. Hwīt winegeard *brionia*, 32, 17; *aminea vitis*, 39, 1. Ic com sōð wineard (*vitis*), Jn. Skt. 15,

1, 5. *Deós wyrt hafap leáf swylce wíngearð, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wíngearðes twiga, ii. 190, 11. Of dīses wíngearðes (-cardes, v.l.) cygne de generatione vitis, Lk. Skt. 22, 18. Swā on wíngearde weaxen berigean sicut vitis abundans, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Of wíngearde de vite, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 53. Se gesibsuma wer byð ðam wíngearde gelic ðe byrd gōde wæstmas, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 24. Ðū ūt ālāðdest wíngearð (vineam) . . . and his wyrtuman settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Ic geseah wíngearð (vitem), on ðam wæron þreō clystru, Gen. 40, 9. On sumum stōwum wíngearðas (vineae) grōwāp, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14; Ps. Th. 104, 29. Wíngearða hōcas ðe hi mid bindað ðæt him nēst bið capreoli vel cincinni vel uncinuli, wíngearða hringa[s] corimbi, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59-60. Wíngearða gewind capreoli, 39, 10. Ðe mā ðe gimmas weaxap on wíngearðum nec vitis gemmas carpitis, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 11; Met. 19, 9. [He plantede winiard, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 19. Wíngearðes vineae, A. R. 294, 29. Winyard, Misc. 33, 20. Goth. weina-gards: O. Sax. win-gardo: O. H. Ger. win-gart, -garto: Icel. vin-garðr.] v. following words.*

wíngearð-bôh(-g), es; m. A vine-tendril:—Wíngearðbōgas capreoli, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 15. v. win-geard, II, and next word.

wíngearð-hocgas (for wíngearð-bōgas, v. preceding word; or wíngearð-hōcas, cf. wíngearða hōcas capreoli, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59) caprioli dicti quod capiant arbores, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 61.

wíngearð-hring, es; m. A cluster of grapes:—Wíngearðhringas (cf. Wíngearða hringa[s] corimbi, i. 38, 60) vel bergan vel corras corimbi, i. viti racemi vel botriones vel circuli, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 74.

wíngearð-seax, es; n. A pruning-knife:—Wíngearðseax falx, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 76.

wín-gedrin, es; n. Wine-drinking, wine:—Hié wlenco onwōd and wíngedrync, Cd. Th. 155, 28; Gen. 2579. Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wāda, wíngedrynces, Met. 25, 39. Wíngedrinne neclare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 32. Hié tō ðam symle sittan eodon, wlance tō wíngedrin, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 16. v. win-drync.

wín-getred, es; n. A place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes:—Wíngetred foris, ubi uva calcatur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 66.

wín-hāte, an; f. A feast:—Gefrægn ic Olofernus wínlātan wyrcen, and eallum wundrum þrymlic girwan up swāsendo; tō ðam hēt se gumena baldor ealle ða yldestan pegnas (the Latin is: Holofernes fecit cenam servis suis, Judth 12, 10), Judth. Thw. 21, 6; Jud. 3.

wín-horn, es; m. A wine-horn, drinking-cup:—Gyf ðū wínhorn habban wille, ðonne ðū ðū mid ðínum swiðran scytfingre on ðíne wynstran hand swilce ðū tæppan teón wille, and rær up ðíne scytfinger be ðínum heofede, Techn. ii. 120, 11. [In Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6 apotheca wínlæt, wínlærn ho is written above ærn. v. Wülck. Gl. 348, 2.]

wín-hūs, es; n. A wine-house:—Wínhūs apotheca, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 18. Wínhūsūm apothecis, Hpt. Gl. 46S, 40. Ne mōt mid rihte nān preōst drincan æt wínhūsūm ealles tō gelōme, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 8. [Icel. vin-hús.] Cf. win-ærn.

wínian; p. ode To gather grapes:—Hiā wínigap uindemiant, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44.

wining, es; m. A band for the leg:—Winingc fascia, wyncgas (= winingcas?) vallegias, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 7, 9. Ðonne ðū wynyngas habban wille, ðonne ðū ðū mid ðínum twām handum onbūtan ðíe sceancan, Techn. ii. 127, 10. [Cf. ? O. L. Ger. winding: O. H. Ger. wintung fascia, fasciola, fasciale: Icel. vindingr strip wound round the leg instead of hose.]

wín-leáf, es; n. A wine-leaf:—Wínleáf pampinus, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 73.

wín-líc, adj. Of wine:—Hé wæter āwende tō wínlicum drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 37. Hé gemēt ðæt wæter tō wínlicum swæcce āwend (cf. I. 16), Homl. Th. ii. 58, 31; 64, 29.

wín-mere. v. win-côle.

winn, es; n. I. labour:—Nēddarf woerces þ ðæs wynnes necessitas laboris, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 8. Ðæt hi gemæne win (v.l. gewin, M. 98, 18) onfēnge godcunde lāre tō lāranne on Angeldeode ut communem evangelizandi gentibus laborem suscipere, Bd. 2; S. 502, 9. In wynn (giwinne, Rush.) hiora in laborem eorum, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 38.

II. strife, conflict:—Hē ongan him winnu up āhebban wið ðone hēhstan heofones wealdend, Cd. Th. 17, 14; Gen. 259. [þa be ledden here lif in werre and in winne, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 246. Devel wecchēd among hem flite and win, Rel. Ant. i. 128, 32. þar aros wale and win, Laym. 404. De watres win, Gen. and Ex. 598. 3eolpen for þere winne (of þan winne, 2d MS.) to boast of the gain, Laym. 12072. Pin rihte swiunkes winn (gain), Orm. 6118.] v. ge-, wiþer-winn.

winna, an; m. An opponent:—Ða þeōða ðe hyra winnan (wiþer-, ge-winnan, v.l.) wæron, Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 130, 44. v. ge-, wiþer-winna.

winnan; p. wann, pl. wunnon; pp. wunnen. A. intrans. I. to labour, toil, work:—Swā ic þrymful þeow winne, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rā. 4, 67. In idelness winnaþ ða timbriþ ða in vanum laborant qui aedificant eam, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Hē mid his handum wonn and worhte ða ðing ðe nýðþearflicu wæron operi manuum studium impendebat, Bd.

4, 3; S. 567, 30. Hē won and worhte, wíngearð sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Ðerh alle nāht wē wunnon per totam noctem laborantes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 5. Ðū sylest ūrum leomum ræste, for ðon ðe hié on ðínum noman wunnon, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Ðeāh ðe hē wunne on his lāre quamvis illo laborante in verbo, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 9. Ðū winnan scealt, and on eorðan ðē ðíne andlifne selfa geræcan, Cd. Th. 57, 23; Gen. 932. Winnende vel swātende desidans, i. laborans, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 36. Ic geseah winnende wiht, Exon. Th. 438, 3; Rā. 57, 2.

Ia. to labour, endeavour, strive after:—Ælc wiñd be his and-gites mæpe, ðæt hē hine wolde ongitan gif hē mihte, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 25. Å ðū wunne æfter eorðlicum welum, Wulfst. 140, 24. Nō won hē æfter worulde, ac hē in wulde āhof mōdes wyne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gū. 370. Ðā wann (laboravit) hē swýpe, ðæt hē his gefēran geheólde, ðæt hī ne āsprungan fram heora geleafan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. Hī wunnon æfter wyrpscipe, and tyledon gōðes hlisan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4. Ðæt hē wunne æfter worulde, Exon. Th. 109, 34; Gū. 100. Winnan æfter snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 778; Sal. 388.

Ib. to labour, struggle, be troubled:—Moncyn wiñþ on ðām fūðum disse worulde homines quatuor fortunae salo, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22. For hwam winneþ ðis wæter . . . ne mōt on dag restan? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. Gē winnaþ and ā embe ðæt sorgiaþ, ðæt wē ūrne lichoman gefyllan . . . Ūs is mycclē mære nēðþearf, ðæt wē winnon ymbe ūre sāule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6-11. Ealle gē ðe winnaþ (laboratis), and gebyrde sindum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28. On worulde fūþum wynnaþ and swincaþ earme eorðwaran (v. Fox 8, 22 supra), Met. 4, 56. Ic wērigmōd wann and cleopode laboravi clamans, Ps. Th. 68, 3. Ðū in wræc wunne, wuldres blunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382. Sió his innap wan wætere gelic, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hē sceal winnan and sorgian, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Hē wolde ðām winnendum fultmian, and earme frēfran, 213, 17. Ðām winnendum brōþrum on sē laborantibus in mari fratribus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 7.

Ic. to labour under, suffer from:—Heō ðære gylcan hefignesse āðle unāblinnendlice won eadem molestia laborare non cessabat, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18. Horsum and ælcum fīferstūm neāte ðe on wōle winnen (cf. wōles gewinn, 330, 4), Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Longsumum ermdum winnende diuturnis calamitatibus laborantem, Rtl. 41, 29.

II. to strive, contend, fight:—Ic wan pugnavi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 29. Winnende congrediens, certando, 133, 43. Winn for sāwle ðíne . . . winn for rihtwisnesse agonizare pro anima tua . . . certa pro iustitia, Scint. 73, 14, 15. (1) of hostile action towards a person:—Gif Satanas wiñd ongen hine sylfne si Satanas consurrexit in semetipsum, Mk. Skt. 3, 26. Se fæder wiñd wið his āgenne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 296. Hū ða synna him wið winnaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 2. Gē wunnon ongeān Drihten adversum Dominum contenditis, Deut. 9, 7. Ne wyne gē ongen ða ðe eow yfel dōð nō resistere malo, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Heó (Hagar) ongan wið Sarran winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 12; Gen. 2241. (1a) of competition:—Eart ðū se Beowulf, se ðe wið Breccan wunne, ymb sunu flite, Beo. Th. 1017; B. 506. (2) of opposition to things:—Ðū wiñst wiþ ðam hlāfordscipe ðe ðū self gecure, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Is micel dearf, ðonne him mon hwæter ondræft swiðar ðonne oðer, and wið ðæt wiend (wiñt, Cott. MSS.), ðæt hē sūa swiðe wið ðæt winne, sūa hē on ðæt oðer ne befealle, ðe hē him læs ondrēd ne dum pugnat contra hoc, quod tolerat, ei a quo se liberum aestimat, uisio succumbat, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 10; 46; Swt. 347, 12. Gif hē wiñd mid gebedum ongeān, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Hī winnaþ him (vices) tōgeānes, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 63. Monige lāreowas winnaþ wið hira ðeawum wið ða gæstlecu bebodu, Past. 2; Swt. 29, 21. Hē weard āhangan on rōde . . . and hē ongeān nān ðyngc ne wan (he made no resistance to being crucified), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 37. Wē wið ðam winde and wiþ ðam sē campodan and wunnan cum vento pelagique certantes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 28. Winn ongen resist (temptation), Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 137. Ðæt gehwā winne wið his lichaman unrihtlutas ut quisquis cum corporis sui pravis cupiditatibus certet, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 4; Bt. 36, 3; Fox 182, 5. Ðæt hē for licuman tiēdernesne wið ða scire ne winne nec per imbecillitatem corpus repugnat, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 11. Nis nān gesceaff ðe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, būton dygit mon, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 22. Hē ðam un-þeawum nyle furpum wiþ winnan, 37, 1; Fox 186, 30; Met. 25, 67.

(3) of the action of inanimate objects:—Fāmīg winneþ wæg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 32; Rā. 4, 19. Ælc his gesceaffa winþ wiþ oþer . . . ge hié betwux him winnaþ, ge eac fæste sibbe betwux him healdap, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 10-15; Met. 11, 45; 20, 74. Seof tungenla heofon trynd eāsten westward, and hire winnaþ ongeān ða seofon dweligan tungan, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. Holm won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Oft ic (an anchor) sceal wiþ wæge winnan, and wiþ winde feohtan, Exon. Th. 398, 1; Rā. 17, 1. (4) to make war (lit. or fig.):—Mec gesette Crist tō compe . . . Hwilum ic frēfre ða ic ær winne on, Exon. Th. 389, 14; Rā. 7, 7. Ælc ðeora ðe on gecampe wiñd, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 22. Ðeod wiñd ongen þeode consurget gens in gentem, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Wē winnaþ for hælo ūre ðeode pro salute gentis nostrae bella suscepimus, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Se lichama and seō sālwi winnaþ him betwēdan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8. Wildu dior ða winnaþ betwux, Met. 27, 20. Hine monige on wrāde winnaþ mid wæpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138,

11; Gen. 2290. Ðū wealdeð ðis rīces ðe ðū æfter wunne, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 7. Ðū wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, Exon. Th. 267, 26; Jul. 421. Hē wann mid ðam (*a sword*) on ælcum gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 296. Ðā waan him on Amalech, i. 13, 4. Hē wonn on Scipie regi *Scytharum bellum intulit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Fæht hine on and won Penda *impugnatus a Penda*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 18. Ðā wann him ongan Maxentius, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 5. Hē gelōmlice uppon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 10. Ðā won wiþ hine Cadwalla *rebellat adversus eum Cadwalla*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 7. Hē feaht and won wiþ his eþle, 3, 24; S. 556, 28. Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Grendel wan wið Hrōdgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. Hī wunnon him betwýnan, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. Wunnon hý wið Dryhtnes mihum, Salm. Kmbl. 655; Sal. 327. Ða Bryttas wunnon heom wið ða castel-menn, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 5. Win him on swýðe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 8. Seó æ ðe ðū uider hire tæcinge winnan wylt and campian *lex sub qua militare uis*, R. Ben. 96, 23. Æfter rice winnan, Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 16. On winnan *ingruere*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 42; Bd. i. 12; S. 480, 23. Ðonne hē on oðer folc winnan sceal, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 9. Ðæt hī uppon hæðene þeodan winnan woldan, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 14. On gehwels lond tō winnanne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Hē him on winnende wæs, i. 2; Swt. 30, 5. Worhte Ælfrēd cynyng lytle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga eigne, and of ðam geweorce wæs winnende wiþ ðone here, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6. (4a) of the action of inanimate objects:—Se winter-lica wind wan mid ðam forste *the winter wind warred along with the frost*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. (4b) with cognate accusative:—For ðam gewinne ðe hē wiþ God wan, Blickl. Homl. 63, 4. Winn gōð gewinn *certa bonum certamen*, Scint. 214, 16.

III. *to win* (v. Jamieson's Dictionary), *make one's way*:—Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðæs woruld fareþ . . . winneþ oft hider; Salm. Kmbl. 568; Sal. 283. B. trans.

I. *to labour at, bestow labour upon*:—Ic wann wununiſe mi laboravi *habitationem meam*, Rtl. 68, 28. Ic sende iuh gehriþra ðætte giē ne wunnon *ego misi uos metere quod uos non laborastis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 38.

II. *to labour under, suffer, undergo*:—Ic ðæt geþolade . . . læg on heardum stāne . . . ic ðæt earfeþe wonn, Exon. Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Å ic wite wonna minra wræcsiþa, 441, 26; Kl. 5. Ic ā þolade geāra gehwylce gōdes ealles, won ic mōðearfoþa (þonc mōð earfoþa, Th.) mā ðonne on oþrum, fyrhto in folce, 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86. Mid ðý ðā se brōþor langre tide ðyllic ungescreþo wonn (woon, MS.) *cumque tempore non pauco frater tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22. Ðū ðæs cwealmes scealt wite winnan and on wræc hweorfan, Cd. Th. 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Hī āwo sculon, wræc winnende, wærgdug dreogan, Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272.

III. *to win, get, attain*:—Ðū wunne reste ā oþ ende mid hālgum fæmnum, Nar. 49, 1. Hī wendon ðæt hī sceoldon winnon eall ðæt land, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 27. [Jerusalem and Babilonie flited eure and winned bitwinen hem . . . þe king of Babilonie wan Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 11–25. Iob wan wið þe wurse, 187, 26. Heo wunnen agean, A. R. 238, 17. Ðanne sumer and winter winnen, Misc. 17, 521. He iwon (won, 2d MS.) al þis lond, Laym. 2560. Winnenn heofness kinedom, Orm. 801. He wan to William, Will. 2498. Goth. winnan *paßein*: O. Sax. winnan *to strive; to suffer; to gain*: O. Frs. winna *to gain*: O. H. Ger. winnan *laborare; jurgare, decertare, dimicare*: Icel. vinna *to work; to withstand; to suffer; to win*. v. ā, ge-, ofer-, wiþer-winnan; on-winnende.

winn-dæg, es; m. *A day of labour or of struggle*:—Fela sceal gebidan leofes and lāþes se ðe longe hēr on dyssum windagum worulde bruceþ, Beo. Th. 1218; B. 1062. v. gewin-dæg.

-winnend, -winnendlic. v. ofer-, wiþ-, winnend, un-oferwinnendlic.

winn-stōw, e; f. *A wrestling-place*:—Winstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 40. On winstōwe in *scammate*, 489, 59. Winstōwe *palastrarum*, 478, 50. v. gewin-stōw.

winnung, winpel. v. windung, wiþ-winnung, wimpel.

win-ræced, es; m. *n. A house where there is feasting, a palace*:—Winreced, goldsele gumena (*Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714. Ðæt winreced, gestsele, 1991; B. 993. Hornsalu wunodon wēste win-ræced, Andr. Kmbl. 2319; An. 1161. Cf. wīn-ærn.

win-ræfetan *to take grapes*:—Plucciaþ i winhræfetaþ *vindemiant*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

win-repan *to gather grapes*:—Winreopad ðæt *vendemiant eam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13. v. repau.

win-sæd; adj. *Wine-sated, having had one's fill of wine*:—Yrrum calowōsan, wæs winsadum, Exon. Th. 330, 12; Vy. 50. Weras win-sade (cf. hē oferendrece his dugude ealle, 21, 22; Jud. 31. and the Latin c. 13, 2: Erant omnes fatigati a vino), Judth. Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 71.

wīn-sæl, es; n. *A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Wōriap ða winsalo, Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. v. next word.

wīn-seli, es; m. *A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Nis hēr (in *Hele*) wloncra wīnsele, ne worulde dream, Cd. Th. 270, 21; Sat. 94. Se wīnsele (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1547; B. 771. In ðæm wīnsele, 1394; B. 695. Beóre druncne . . . hī in wīnsele sāwle forlitan, Exon. Th. 271, 25; Jul. 487; 283, 27; Jul. 686. Gesyhð on his

suna būre wīnsele wēstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. [O. Sax. wīn-seli.]

wīn-sester, es; m. *A wine-can*:—Wīnsester *cantarus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 37.

wīn-stōw, winstre, winsum. v. winn-stōw, winestra, wynsum.

wīn-tæppere, es; m. *A wine-seller, tavern-keeper*:—Wīntæpperum *cauponibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 42.

Wintan-ceaster (Wintun-, Winta (-e, -i), Win-), e; Wænte, an; f. *Winchester*. [The name is got from the earlier Venta of Roman Britain. This form occurs in Latin works, e.g.: In Venta civitate, Bd. 4, 15; Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 300, 16. Monasterium in Wenta positum, vi. 29, 16. Also the adjective Wentanus (Uentanus, Bd. 5, 18), e.g.: Wentanus episcopus, v. 82, 14. Wentana ecclesia, ii. 210, 3; v. 45, 3. Wentana civitas, ii. 140, 9; 220, 28. Urbs Wentana, iii. 326, 10; iv. 45, 7. Wentana sedes, v. 169, 16. And Wentana is used as the name of the place, e.g.: Wentanae monasterium, iii. 8, 13. But Latinized forms of the English word are used; Wintonia is often found in the charters; the form Wincestria occurs v. 167, 7, and the adjective Wincestrensis 90, 29.]—In ciuitate opinatissima quae Wintecaster nuncupatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 35. Belumpon hī (*the South Saxons*) ær tō Wintanceastre biscopscire *ad ciuitatis Ventanae parochiam pertinebant*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 639, 14. Daniel Wāntan biscop, Chr. 731; Erl. 47, 11. In tō Wintanceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 26; iii. 111, 29. Gange ān gemet swilce man on Lundenbyrig and on Wintanceastre (Winta-, v. l.) healde, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Seó gerædnys ðe Cnut cynyngc gerædde on Wintanceastre (Win-, v. l.), L. C. E. proem.; Th. i. 358, 7. Cēnwalh hēt ātimbran ða circean on Wintanceastre (Wintan-, v. l.), Chr. 643; Erl. 26, 9. Hēr Danihel geset on Wintanceastre, 744; Erl. 48, 1. Hedde heold ðone biscopdōm on Wintanceastre (Wintan-, v. l.), 703; Erl. 42, 22. Hī West-Seaxna biscoepum underþeodde wæron, ða ðe on Wintanceastre wæron, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 35. Tō Wintanceastre (Winte-, v. l.) .vi. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 31; Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 326, 16. Wintecceastre, ii. 176, 11; v. 163, 11. Tō ealdan mynstære tō Wintanceastræ, ii. 127, 12. Syþþan ðæt gemōt wæs on Wintanceastre, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 26. Ðes Swiðūn wæs biscoep on Wintanceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Ædelwold biscop on Wintanceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 207, 6.

winter, es; m. (in pl. a neuter form wintru occurs, as well as masculine wintras, winter: the dat. sing. wintra is a trace of earlier u-stem declension).

I. a season of the year, *winter*:—Feower tida syndon getealde on ānum geāre, ðæt synd uer, aestas, autumnus, hiems . . . Hiems is winter, Lchdm. iii. 250, 12. On ðone .vii. dæg ðæs mōðdes (*November*) bið wintres fruma; se winter hafaþ tū and hundnigontig daga, Shr. 146, 7. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetceald, swifte windas, Met. 11, 59. Winter bið cealdost, Menol. Fox 401; Gn. C. 5. Hengest wælfagne winter wunode mid Finne . . . Holm storme weol, winter yþe beleac isgebinde, oþ ðæt oþer com gear in geardas . . . Ðā wæs winter sceacen, fæger foldan bearm, Beo. Th. 2259–2278; B. 1127–1137. Ðæt hit wære wintres tid, and se winter wære grim and ceald and fyrstig and mid ise gebunden, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 26. Is ðær nū irfas ðæs ðæs stranga winter læfæd hæfð, Chart. Th. 163, 1. Nys hit swā stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Sam hit sý sumor sam winter, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 21, 17. Wintres *brumae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 43. On wintres tīman, ðæt is fram ðan aginne ðæs mōðdes, ðe is November gebaten, oþ Eāstran, R. Ben. 32, 10. Siddan (*after the first of November*) wintres dæg (*winter*); cf. Icel. ā vetrardag (*in the winter*) wide gangeþ on syx nihtum, sigelbeorhtne genimð hærfest mid herige hrimes and snāwes, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. Hē (*petra oleum*) is gōd tō drincanne on wintres dæge, for ðon ðe hē hæfð swiðe micle hæte; for ðý hine mon sceal drincan on wintra, Lchdm. ii. 288, 16. Beamas grēne stondaþ wintres and sumeres, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Mid ðý storme ðæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Geofon weol wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Wintres wōma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Biddaþ ðæt eower fleam on wintra (wintre, Rush.) ne gewurde, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 20. On wintra hit biþ ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 24. Se oftræda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, 39, 13; Fox 234, 17. Wiciaþ Finnas on huntode on wintra, and on sumera on fiscap, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 17, 6. Hī (*the hawks*) fēdaþ hig sylfe and mē on wintra, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 1. Bead Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here ðone winter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 3; Exon. Th. 306, 29; Secf. 15. Wintras *hiemes*, Germ. 388, 26. See also midd. II.

II. a year:—Beoþ his winter wynnum iced *annos ejus in diem seculi adjicies*, Ps. Th. 60, 5. Ure winter *anni nostri*, 89, 10. God āna wāt hwæt him weaxendum winter bringaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 26; Vy. 9. Hī wæron on Egipta lande feower hund wintra and þritig wintra, Ex. 12, 40. Ymb þritig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Hū seó ādl ær feowertigum cōde sitigum wintra on men ne becume *how the disease does not attack a man before*

he is forty or fifty, Lchdm. ii. 284, 10, 20. Ne mæg weorþan wís wer ðær hē āge wintra dæl in woruldrice, Exon. Th. 290, 14; Wand. 65. Hē wintra hæfde fif and hundteontig, Cd. Th. 69, 4; Gen. 1130: 74, 32; Gen. 1231. Wintra fela . . . geāra mengeo, 103, 26; Gen. 1724. Twelf wintra tid, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Ðæt swā fyrrn geweard wintra gangum, Elen. Kmb. 1262; El. 633. Wintra gerimes þreo and þritig geāra, Cd. Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26. Ic eom gomel wintrum, Ps. Th. 70, 16. Wintrum frōd, Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724. Wintrum yldre, Cd. Th. 158, 2; Gen. 2611. Wintrum geong, 174, 34; Gen. 2888: Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Ðæt wif ou blōdryne twelf winter (wintra twelfe, Rush.: wintrum twoelfum, Lind., *annis duodecim*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 5, 25. Hī besētan ða burg .x. winter (*per decem annos*), Ors. I, 14; Swt. 56, 19. Hē geheold rice fiftig wintru, Beo. Th. 4424; B. 2209. Siddan hē strýde seofon winter suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 21; Gen. 1139. II a. used in singular with a collective force:—Adam wæs on þrýtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 27. Wíne frōd wintres, Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. [*Goth.* wintrus; *m. winter*; *a year*: O. Sax. O. H. Ger. winter; *m.*: O. Frs. winter; *m.*: Icel. vetr; *m.*] v. mid-, midde-winter; -wintre.

winter-biter, *adj.* Having the bitterness of winter:—Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder frosts and snows, weather with winter's bitterness, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379; Exon. Th. 192, 12; Az. 105.

winter-burna, *an*; *m.* A stream that is full in winter (?), a stream that has the fullness of winter (?), a torrent:—Ofer ðæt burna † winter-burna trans torrentem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1. ¶ the word occurs as a local name, and is found often in the Charters, e.g.: In Winterburnan . . . swā on ðerne Winterburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 405, 22. See vi. 354, col. 2.

winter-ceald, *adj.* Wintry-cold, cold with the cold of winter:—Ic him grombeortum winterceald oncwēpe, Exon. Th. 387, 18; Rā. 5, 7. Hē dreag wintercealde wræcce, 377, 15; Deor. 4. Wintercealdan niht, Andr. Kmb. 2531; An. 1267. [*O. Sax.* winter-kald snēu.]

winter-cearig, *adj.* Sad from age or from the gloom of winter:—Ic hean wōd wintercearig (*sad with the load of years* (?), cf. Gemon hē hū hine on geōgude his goldwine wenede tō wiste, 288, 22; Wand. 35; or depressed by gloomy winter (?), cf. Ic earmcearig iscealdne sē winter wunade wræccan lāstum, 306, 27; Seef. 14) ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24.

winter-dæg, *es*; *m.* A winter-day:—Ðū ðām winterdagum selest scorte tīda, Bt. 4; Fox 8; Met. 4, 20.

winter-dūn, *e*; *f.* A down or hill on which there is pasturage for sheep during the winter (?):—On manegum landum tild bið redre ðonne on ðrum, ge yrde tīma brædra, ge mēda rædran, ge winterdūn (*the sheep can be sent on to the hills earlier* (?), cf. Sunt pascua ouium in meosdūne pertinentia ad Tangmere, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 373, 23) eac swā, Anglia ix. 259, 11. [*Cf. Icel.* vetr-beit *winter-pasturage*; vetr-hagi *a winter-pasture*.]

winter-feorm, *e*; *f.* A Christmas feast:—On sumere ðeode gebyref winterfeorm, Eāsterfeorm (the Old Latin version translates: In quibusdam locis datur firma Natalis Domini, et firma Paschalis), L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. Cf. Eallum æthetmannum gebyref midwintres feorm and Eāstorfeorm, 9; Th. i. 436, 33.

Winter-fyllep the month of October. Bede, speaking of the months, says: Antiqui Anglorum populi . . . annum totum in duo tempora, hiemis et aestatis dispartiebant, sex menses . . . aestatis tribuendo, sex reliquos hiemi; unde et mensem, quo hiemalia tempora incipiebant, Wintirfylith appellabant, composito nomine ab hieme et plenilunio, quia uidelicet a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hiems sortiretur initium . . . Wintirfylith potest dici compositio novo nomine hiemi plenium. Cf. winter, I:—Se teóða mōnd, October, Winterfylleð, swā hine cīg[a]ð iǵbuende, Engle and Seaxe, Menol. Fox 305; Men. 184. Ðone teóðan mōnd mon nemneþ on Lēden October, and on ūre geðeóde Winterfylleð, Shr. 136, 31: 143, 32.

winter-gegang, *es*; *m.* What happens as the years pass:—Winter-gegonge fato (cf. wyrde oððe gegonges fati, 33, 65), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 9.

winter-gerim, *es*; *n.* I. numbering by years:—Ymb þritig wintergerimes after thirty units of a numbering which takes a year as the unit, i.e. after thirty years (cf. ymb þritig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 26. II. a number of years:—Gē ða wintergerim on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmb. 1304; El. 654.

winter-getel, *es*; *n.* A number of years:—Ða āgān wæs winter-geteles (-tæl, v. l.) seofon and twēntig, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* winter-gital.]

winter-gewæde, *es*; *n.* A wintry weed, wintry garment:—Forst and snāw eorþan þeccap wintergewædum frost and snow cover earth with winter's weeds, Exon. Th. 215, 8; Ph. 250.

winter-geweorp, *es*; *n.* A winter-cast, storm of snow or hail, tempest:—Nis ðær ne wintergeweorp ne wedra gebregd non ibi tempestas, nec vis furit horrida venti, Exon. Th. 201, 16; Ph. 57. Snāw eorðan

band wintergeweorpum, weder cōledon heardum hægelscūrum, Andr. Kmb. 2513; An. 1258.

winter-læcan; *p.* læhte To draw near to winter:—Swā seó sunne sūdor bið swā hit swiþor winterlæcd the further south the sun is, the nearer are we to winter, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2. Ða hit winterlæhte, ða fērde seó fyrd hām, Chr. 1006; Th. i. 256, 15.

winter-lie; *adj.* Of winter, winter:—Winterlíc dæg oððe niht hiemalis dies vel noct. Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 30: 76, 64. Se winterlica wind the winter wind, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. Se winterlica cyle, Lchdm. iii. 252, 3. Winterlīces cyles hybernalis algoris, Anglia xiii. 397, 461. Fram heānesse ðære winterlican sunnan uppgange ab alto brumalis exortus, Bd. 4; S. 567, 42. Tō ðam winterlican sunneste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24. Hit ongynnaþ heora gear æfter hæðenum gewunan on winterlicere tīde, 246, 16. Ða winterlican brumalia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* winter-lih hiemalis: Icel. vetr-ligr.]

winter-rædingbōc; *f.* A lectionary for the winter:—i. winterræding-bōc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [*Cf. Icel.* vetrar-bók *a missal for the winter*.] v. ræding-bōc.

winter-rīm, *es*; *n.* A number of years:—Heora winterrīm anni eorum, Ps. Th. 89, 5.

winter-seul, *es*; *m.* A winter shower:—Ne mæg ðær wearm weder ne winterscūr wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 31; Ph. 18.

winter-selde, *an*; *f.* A winter-house:—Winterselde zetas hyemales (cf. zeta a chambyre, 235, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 48. v. selde, sumerselde.

winter-set, *es*; *n.* A place to stop in for the winter; in pl. winter-quarters:—Se here . . . ðær wintersetu (-setu, v. l.) nāmon, Chr. 886; Th. i. 156, cols. 2, 3. [*Cf. Icel.* vetr-seta *winter-quarters*.]

winter-setl, *es*; *n.* A place to stop in for the winter, winter-quarters:—Se consul wēnde ðæt hē būton sorge mehte on ðam winterselle gewunian ðe hē ða on wæs, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 5. Hiē ðær sceoldon wintersetl habban, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 11. Hiē wintersetl (-setle, v. l.) nāmon on Eāst-Englun, Chr. 866; Th. i. 130, cols. 1, 2, 3: 868; Th. i. 132, cols. 1, 2, 3: 886; Th. i. 156, col. 1. Wintersetle, 1009; Th. i. 203, col. 1.

winter-seall, *es*; *m.* A yearling foal (?):—Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill, myran mid .xx. scill, and wintersteal ealswā, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 3. [*For similar use of winter* cf. Icel. vetr-gemlingr *a sheep a year old*.]

winter-stund, *e*; *f.* A year's space:—Mōste ic āne tīde ūte weorðan, wesān āne winterstunde, Cd. Th. 23, 35; Gen. 370.

winter-sufel, *es*; *n.* Provisions, other than bread, for the winter:—Ðeowān wifmen .i. sceap oððe .iiij. þ. tō wintersufle (the Old Latin version has ad hiemale companagium), L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31. v. sufel.

winter-tīd, *e*; *f.* Winter-time, winter:—Hit is wintertīd nū, and ic wundrie pearle hwanon þes wyrtrbræð þus wynsumlice stēme, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 35. Swā gelic swā ðū æt swāsendum sette mid ðinum ðegnum on wintertīde (brumali tempore), and sý fyr onæled, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 16. Ðas wyrte ðū scealt niman on wintertīde, Lchdm. i. 148, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* winter-zit hyemis tempus. Cf. Icel. vetrar-tīð.]

wīn-pegu, *e*; *f.* Wine-taking (v. þicgan, II), drinking, feasting:—Sum bið gewittig at winþege, beorhryde gōd, Exon. Th. 297, 27; Crā. 74. Hiē wlenco anwōd æt winþege, Cd. Th. 217, 4; Dan. 17.

wīn-tiber, -tifer, *es*; *n.* An offering of wine, a libation:—Wintifer libatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 52.

-wintran. v. ofer-wintran.

-wintre. The form is combined with the cardinals to make adjectives denoting the age of the object to which the adjective is applied. v. e.g. ān-, fīf-, sixtine-, sixtig-, hundseofontig-, hundtwēgentig-wintre. [*Icel.* -vetra.] v. winter, II.

-wintred. v. ge-wintred.

wīn-tredd (-trede, *an*; *f.*? cf. wīn-wringe) *a wine-press, a place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wintreddum torcularibus, Hpt. Gl. 468, 31. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* wīn-trota torcular.]

wīn-treow, *es*; *n.* A vine:—Wintreow vitis, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 52: So, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 10: Ps. Surt. 127, 3. Wintreow, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 1, 5. Hwylc treow is calra treowa best? Wintreow, Salm. Kmb. p. 188, 10. Wæstma ðæs wintreowes, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 21, 34. Of ðissum cynne wintreos (-trées, Lind.) de hoc genimine vitis, 26, 29. [*Ic* stod at a wintre, Gen. and Ex. 2059: C. M. 4465. *Goth.* weina-triu: Icel. vīn-trē.] v. next word.

wintreowig; *adj.* Of a vine:—Wintreowige vitea, Germ. 390, 53.

wintrog; *adj.* Wintry, winter:—Swā ðeþ se ðe wintregum wederum wile blōsman sēcan numquam purpureum nemus lecturus violas petas, can saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. On ðæm wintregum tīdum wyrt se mūpa forðfren foran from ðæm norþernum windum tempestiuus auctus incrementis, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 12, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* in wintriga zīt in winter.]

wīn-trog, *es*; *m.* A wine-press:—Wintrog, ðær monn tred ða wīn-begera torculas, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 21, 33.

wīn-tunne, an; *f. A wine-cask*:—Ne hē ne drince æt wīntunnum, swā swā woroldmenn dōd, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 4. [*Icel. vīn-tunna.*]

wīn-twig, es; *n. A vine-twig, shoot of a vine*:—Wīntwīges *palmite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 41. Wīntwīga plantung *propagatio*, i. 39, 5.

wīn-wringe, an; *f. A wine-press*:—Frymþa wīnwringan ðīnre *primities torcularis tui*, Scint. 109, 3. Tō wīnwringan *ad prælum* (*ad torcular*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 29; Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 59. Hē sette wīnwringan (*torcular*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Ðīne wīnwringan *torcularia tua*, Kent. Gl. 35.

wīn-wyrcend, es; *m. A vine-dresser*:—Uīnwircendum *vinitoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 3.

wio-, wio-bora, wiodu, wiota. *v. weo-*, wīg-bora, wudu, wita.

wīpian; *p. ode To wipe*:—Ic wīpige *tergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 11; 28, 4; Zup. 172, 8. Ic geseð Godes engel standende æstoran ðē mid handclāde, and wīpaþ ðīne swātigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. Sum syaful wif his fēt āþwōh and mid hyre fexe wīpode, Homl. Ass. 41, 436. Wæterclādas ðe hý heora handa and fēt mid wīpedan, R. Ben. 59, 8. Lege on hunig ðreō niht, nim þonne and wīpa ðæt huig of, Lchdm. iii. 4, 20.

wīr myrtle:—Uuif, uuif *myrtus*, Txts. 79, 1356. Wīr, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 51; i. 55, 83. Ele on ðam ðe wære wīr gesoden, Lchdm. ii. 70, 15. Genim wīr, 86, 7. *v. wīr-treow*.

wīr, es; *m. Wire, metal thread*; often used apparently in ornamental work, so, *an ornament made of wire*. Cf. *Icel. víra-virki filigræ work*:—Beorht seomað (-ad, MS.) wīr ymb ðone wælgim, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rā. 21, 4. Hæled gierende mec (*a book*) mid golde, for ðon mē gīlweon wrætlīc weorc smiþa wīre bifongen, 408, 19; Rā. 27, 14. Wīre ge-weorþað, 484, 9; Rā. 70, 5. Eorðsele wæs innan full wrætta and wīra (*ornaments made of gold or silver wire*), weard unbiōre goldnāðmas heold, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Næbbe ic fæted gold, . . . ne wīra gespann, landes ne locenra beāga, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 302; Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. Wīrum gewlenced, 2525; El. 1264; Exon. Th. 402, 19; Rā. 21, 32. Ic eom fægerre frætwum golde, þeah hit mon āwerge wīrum ūtan, 424, 31; Rā. 41, 47. Wīrum bewunden, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Hygerōf gebond weallwālan wīrum wundrum tōgædre, Exon. Th. 477, 7; Ruin. 21. [Gold wire, Laym. 7048. Fetishich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, Piers P. 2, 11. *Icel. vír.*]

wīr-boga, an; *m. Bent wire* used in ornamenting an object:—Mec (*a horn*) þecep geong hagostældmon golde and sylfore, wōm wīrbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rā. 15, 3.

wīrcan, wīrcness. *v. wīrcan*, wīrcness.

wīrd, e; *f. An offence*:—Gehēndon hīne ða hēhsacerdas on monigum ðingum t̃ woerdum *accusabant eum summi sacerdotes in multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 3. *v. following words*.

wīrdan; *p. de To injure, hurt, annoy*:—Werdit *officit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 43. Wyrd *officit*, 63, 36. *I. of physical hurt*:—Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Ne bēt hē hit, ac wyrt, 212, 20. Ða gnættas mid swiþe lytlum sticelum hīm deriþ, and eac ða smalan wyrmas ðone mon werðaþ (wyrdþ, *v.l.*), and hwilum fulneāh deaðne geðoþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 12. Mec unsecafta innan slīþaþ, wyrdþ mec be wombe, Exon. Th. 497, 6; Rā. 85, 25. Ða menigo ðec geðringaþ and woerðaþ (*affligunt*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 45. Sum nion wæs, ðam unwilligt swile his eāgan brēgh wyrdre and wemde *cui tumor deformis palpebrarum oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Se weolocreāda tælhg, ðone ne mæg ne sunne blæcan, ne ne rēn wyrdan *tinctura coccinei coloris, cuius rubor nullo solis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria pallescere*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Wæron eāgan mīne mid wæcceum werded swiþe, Ps. Th. 76, 4.

II. to injure, do wrong to, violate a law, hinder:—Hwæt ðe ðis manna, ðe mīnne folgað wyrdþ, ýcep ealdne nīð? Elen. Kmbl. 1805; El. 904. Hīne teōne (teonode, MS., *with a line below*) od wyrdre (wyrdge?) Chus Chus *did him wrong with abusive words*, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Grendel leóde mīne wanode and wyrdre, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man ðæt dōn, ðæt hē hīne on cirican gebidde, and ær oþþon æfter, inne oþþe ūte, cirican berýpe, and wyrdre oþþe wanige ðæt tō cirican gebyrige, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 31. Gif hwa Crīstendōm wyrdre, oþþe hæðendōm weorðige, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1. Se ðe ðas laga wyrdre . . . gif hē hit eft wyrdre . . . gif hē . . . hit þriddan sīde wyrdre (ābrece, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 8–424, 1. Gif hwa Godes lage oþþe folclage wirde, gebete hit georne, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Forbeaðende t̃ woerdende gæfelo tō seallanne *prohibentem tributū dari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. Woerdendra *vitiorum*, Rtl. 37, 9. [þu ne mahht nohht lufenn God and hatenn menn and werdenn, Orm. 5185. Ne birrþ þe shendenn nani mann, ne weordenn, 6249. Gif anig mann þe shendeþþ oþerr werdeþþ, 6255. *Goth. fra-wardjan to corrupt, disfigure*: O. Sax. ā-wardian, -werdian to spoil, destroy: O. H. Ger. warden *exulcerare*; far-warten *laedere*.] *v. ā-*, ge-wīrdan (-wyrdan).

wīrde (p), es; *m. An observer*. *v. circol-wirde*.

-wīrdelsa. *v. æf-werdelsa*.

wīrding, e; *f. Injury, hurt*:—Woerding *lesio*, Rtl. 102, 9. *v. ā-wīrding*.

wīrdla, wīrdlian. *v. æ-*, æf-werdla (-wyrdla); ge-wyrdlian.

wīrdness, e; *f. I. injury, hurt, annoyance*:—Mid woerdnisse *affligendo*, Rtl. 16, 13. From woerdnissum *a noxiis*, 17, 15. *II. a vice*:—From sceddendum woerdnissum *a noxiis vitiis*, Rtl. 16, 25.

-wīred. *v. ge-wīred*.

Wīre-mūpa, an; *m. Wearmouth*:—On ðære stōwe ðe mon hāteþ æt Wīremūdan *juxta ostium fluminis Viuri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 27; 5, 21; S. 642, 35; Shm. 50, 30; 61, 14. Æt Wīramūdan *ad Viuraemuda*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20.

wīrgan, wīrgan, wīrian; *p. de, ede*. *I. to curse*; *maledicere*:—

Ic wyrg *devoto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 79. Ic wyrg *(wyrige, v.l.) maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Riht ðū ðeæt, gif ðū ealle ðīne cild wyrgist . . . wyrig hī ealle, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 10–14. Se ðe his hwæte hýt, hīene wīergd ðæt folc (*maledictur in populis*), Past. 49; Swt. 376, 13. Gif mē mīn feōnd wyrgþ (*wyrigde*, Ps. Spl.) *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11. Se ðe wyrigd (woerges, Lind.: wærges, Rush.) hys fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 36, 10. Hē ðe on ansýne wyrigd *he will curse thee to thy face*, 448, 33. Se man ðe wīrigd Drihtnes naman *qui blasphemaverit nomen Domini*, Lev. 24, 16. Wergiaþ hig and ðū bletsast, Ps. Lamb. 108, 28. Ða ðe hīne wyrgaþ (*ða wirgeadan*, Ps. Lamb.) *maledicentes illum*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Bletsiaþ ðe eow wyrgaþ (*wiriaþ, v.l.: ðæm wergendum*, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 6, 28. Wyrgaþ (*wiriaþ, v.l.: wargap, Rush.*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Ðæt fictreow ðe ðū wyrgdyst (*wyrigdest, v.l.*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Ðæt ðū mīne sýnd wīrigdest, Num. 23, 11. Wyrgde *devotaret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 29; 96, 57. Wyrgde *maledixisset*, Lev. 24, 11. Wyrigde, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 15. Gē wergdon ðane ðe eow of wergde lýsan þōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 588; El. 294. Mid heora heortan hig wergdon (*wyrgedan*, Ps. Th.: wyrigdon, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 61, 4. Unārimedica mengeo wyrgdon ðone cāsere, Blicl. Homl. 191, 10. Wyrgdan *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48; 80, 53. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne wyrg (*wirig, v.l.: wirig*, Ex. 22, 28) ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Wyng God and swelt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 30. Ðone hlāford ðæs folces ne werge ðū, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Ðæt ðū hig wirige, Num. 23, 27. Se ðe werge (*wyrges, wryie, v.l.*), L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 8. Wīrige, Gen. 27, 29. Ealle ðe mē wordum wyrigen, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Hē Israhēla folc wīrigean (*wirgean*, Hatt. MS.) wolde, Past. 36; Swt. 256, 17. Ongan hē his sēlfs bearn wordum wyrgcan, Cd. Th. 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Bletsian and wīrian, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 7; 326, 10. Wergendi *devotaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 78. Wīrigeande, 89, 9. Wyrgende, 27, 4. He cōme mā wīrgiende ðonne wyrgende, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Bīd wēregeð *maledictur*, Kent. Gl. 382. Ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wæron for heora ārleāsnesse *hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 12. *II. to do evil*:—Nylle ðū onhyrgan ðæt ðū wyrges. For ðam ða ðe wyrgaþ beoþ geteoroðe *noli aemulari ut maligneris. Quoniam qui malignatur exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 8–9. In wīrgum mīnum nyllep wergan (*wirigan*, Ps. Spl.: wīrian t̃ yfel wīlun), in *profetis meis nolite malignari*, Ps. Surt. 104, 15. [3if he his feder weicēð, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 27. Þe wēregeð gastes, 239, 9. An wēregeð gost, þ is þe deuel, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 25. With þair her þai weried, Ps. 61, 5. Ge ne schulen ne warien ne swerien, A. R. 70, 20. Euch wariet weoued, Kath. 201; Gen. and Ex. 544. Þai ealle wery þe tyme þat þai war wroght, Pr. C. 7422. Corozaym God weried, 4202. Curse or warie, Wickl. Rom. 12, 14. This sowdanesse, whom I thus blame and warye, Chauc. M. of L. T. 372. Waryyñ or cursyñ *imprecor, maledico, execror*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note 5. *Goth. ga-wargian to condemn*: O. H. Ger. far-wergen *maledicere*. Cf. O. Sax. gi-waragean to punish a criminal.] *v. ā-*, ge-wīrgan; wīrged, wīrgend, wīrgende.

wīrged, es; *m. An accused being, the devil*:—Cymeþ se wærgad *venit malus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. *v. preceding word*.

wīrgedness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Hē lufode wīrgednesse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Spl. 108, 16.

wīrgen. *v. grund-wyrgen*.

wīrgend, es; *m. I. a curser*. *v. wīrgan*, *I.*:—Wyrgendas, ðæra mūd bið symle mid wyrigunge āfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 42. *II. an evil-doer, a malignant person*. *v. wīrgan*, *II.*:—Mīne wīrgend gehýrde ðīn āgen eāre *insurgentes in me malignantes audivit auris tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 10.

wīrgende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Given to cursing*:—Ne ænig man ne gewunie, ðæt hē mid yfelum wordum tō wyriende (*wyrgende, v.l.*) weorðe, Wulfst. 70, 18.

wīrgness, e; *f. Cursing, a curse*:—Wergnes *devotatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 1. Wīrgnes, ii. 26, 2. Sig seō wīrgnys ofer mē in *me sit ista maledictio*, Gen. 27, 13. Of wīrgnysse mūd full is *maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 8. Ic sette beforan eow bletsunga and wīrgnissa (*maledictionem*) . . . wīrgnissa gif gē ne gehīraþ Drihtnes bebodum, Deut. 11, 26, 28. Wīrynysse, 30, 19. Swā nū āwa seal wesian ðæt gē wārnysse (wærh-?), brynnewylm hæbben, nales bletsunga, Exon. Th. 142, 13; Gū. 643. Hē seal lētan his wīrgnysse and lūhan his gebedu, Wulfst. 239, 19. His mūd byð symle luli wīrgnysse *cuius os maledictione plenum est*, Ps. Th. 27; 13, 6. Hī ūs nūd heora wīr-

wordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtap *adversis nos infrecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4. v. wirgan.

wir-græfe, an; *f. A myrtle-grove*:—Wirgræfen (-an?) *mirtela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 18; 57, 5. Cf. þorn-græfe.

wirgþu (-o); indecl.: wirgþ. e; *f. I. condemnation, curse, punishment*:—Gē wergdon ðane ðe eow of wergde lȳsan þōhte . . . eow seow wergdu for ðan sceððeþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 588–619; El. 294–310. Wergdu dreogan to be damned, 422; El. 211: 1901; El. 952.

Werðo dreogan, Beo. Th. 1182; B. 589. Hȳ grim helle fyr, gearo to wite, seōd, on ðam hī āwo sculon wergdu dreogan, Exon. Th. 78, 11; Cri. 1272. Wergdu wyrcean to afflict, hurt, Ps. Th. 108, 17. Ne sceolon gē on mine witegan wergde settan in prophetis meis nolite malignari, 104, 13. Ic hine wergdo on mine sette *my curse shall be upon him*, Cd. Th. 105, 19; Gen. 1755. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, wargða āworpen, Exon. Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98.

II. *evil, wickedness*:—Ðē irina gehwylc feor ābūgeþ, wargðo and gewinnes, Exon. Th. 4, 23; Cri. 57.

III. *cursing; malediction*:—Hē hine gegyrede mid wergdu indunt se maledictionem, Ps. Th. 108, 18. [*Goth. wargiþa condemnation.*]

wirgung, e; *f. Cursing, a curse*:—Uae getācnāþ hwīlon wyrigunge (wyrigunge, v. l.). . . On wyrigunge: *Uae tibi sit wā ðē sī*, Ælf. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12–16. Wyrgeðdras, ðera mūt bið mid wyrigunge (wyrigunge, v. l.) āfyllod, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 43. Hē forðeð his sāwle mid ðære mǣnfullan wyrigunge . . . Ure tinge is gesceapen to Godes herungum, nā to ðeofollicum wyrigum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3–6. Wyrigunge *maledictionem*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 18. Heō wolde ðone sunu ðe hī getirigde mid wyrigum gebiudan, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 6. Tǣlinga oððe warginga hit getācnāþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16. [Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid warienge, O. E. Homl. ii. 179, 23. Wariunge, A. R. 200, 28. Waryrigne *maledicchio, imprecatio*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wirgung-galere, es; *m. One whose incantations are curses, a sorcerer*:—Wyringgalere *Marsum* (the passage is: *Marsum, qui virulentas matricas ad sacrae Virginis laesionem incantationum carminibus irritabat*, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 46. v. wyrm-galere, -galdere.

wir-hangra, an; *m. A meadow where myrtles grow*:—Æt wirhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 18. Cf. seah-hangra.

Wir-healh; *gen. -heales; pl. -healas; m. Wirral, the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey*:—Fōr se here of Wirheale (-healan, v. l.) in on Nord-Wealas, Chr. 895; Th. i. 170, 171. Hiē fōron ðæt hiē gedrydon on ānre wēstre ceastre on Wirhealum; seō is Lēgaceaster gehāten, 894; Th. i. 170, 171.

wirian, wirigness. v. wirgan, wirgness.

wirman; *p. de To warm, make warm*:—Ic wyrme mē calefacio, Ælf. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 5. Ic mē wyrme, 222, 1. Ðæt wyrmd and hearðap ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Heō mec wæteþ in wætre, wyrmeð hwīlum to fyre, Exon. Th. 393, 35; Rā. 13, 10. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fyre and hine wyrmed *rex coepit consistens ad focum caleferi*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34. Hē wyrmed (wærmede, Lind.: wermde, Rush.) hine calefaciebat se, Mk. Skt. 14, 54; Jn. Skt. 18, 25. Ða þeōwas wyrmdon (wearmdon, Lind.) hig, for ðam hit wæs ceald, 18, 18. Cnuca mid wīne, and wyrm hit, Lchdm. i. 108, 7. Wyrmt to fyre, 374, 10. Wirman *fouere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 34. For ðȳ hē cwæð be ðam cōlan wætere, ðæt nān man ne dorfte hīne belāðian, ðæt hē sæt næfde, on hwȳ hē hit wyrman mihte, Homl. Ass. 141, 84. Tō wyrmanne ðone cealdan magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 22. Heō geseah Petrum wyrmente (wærmigende, Lind.: wermende, Rush., *calefacientem*), Mk. Skt. 14, 67. Mid wyrmentum þingum lāncian, swile swā pipor is, and oþra wermenda wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 62, 2–3. [*Goth. warmjan; O. Sax. wermian; O. H. Ger. warmen; Icel. verma.*] v. ge-wirman; wearmian.

wirming, e; *f. Warning*:—Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fyre and hine wyrmed; and ðā betwih ða wærminge (werminge, M. 196, 27) (*inter calefaciendum*) gemunde hē ðæt word, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 34.

wirn, e; *f. A hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*:—Gif hē geðyldelice forbyrd ægðer ge hosp ge edwit, and on ðære wirne þeah þurhwunap and eādmōðlice bið, ðæt him man infæres tidige, sȳ hē underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 96, 7. Færd ðæt fyr ofer eal . . . ne nān man næfð ðara mihta, ðæt ðær ænige wyrne ðō the fire will go everywhere . . . and no one will be able to hinder it, Wulfst. 138, 7. v. wearn, wirnan.

wirman; *p. de. I. to refuse, refrain from granting a prayer, claim, grant, etc.*, (a) with gen. of what is refused:—Se ðe ne wernð (wirnd, Hatt. MSS.) ðæs wīnes his lāre ða mōd mid to oferdrencanne ðe hīene gehērian willap *vino eloquiū auditorum mentem inebriare non desinit*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 6. Cyning ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wīsan mǣneþ mīne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rā. 21, 11. Hī swenga ne wyrnap, ðeorra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 244; Sal. 121. Hē swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 125, 15; By. 118. Ætēoc Goda ðæs feos ægīstes, and ðæs laudes wyrnde (*he refused to give up the land*), Chart. Th. 201, 30. Myrce ne wyrndon heardes hondplegan, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24. Se

hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 14. (b) with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Syle ðam ðe ðē bidde, and ðam ðe æt ðe borgian wylle, ne wyrn ðū him (*volenti mutuari a te ne avertaris*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 42. Biddap ðas ðe riht siðe, for ðam hē eow nyle wyrnan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 24. (c) with the constructions of (a) and (b):—Gif ðū ðam frumgāran brȳde wyrnest, Cd. Th. 161, 4; Gen. 2660. Eal hit him wyrþ to teonān ðam ðe his Gode wyrneþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. Ða wyrnde him mann ðera gisla, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 13. Gif hē him ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 19. Hī Mōyse and hys folce ðæs ūtferðes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Ne beo ðū swā heorð-heort, ðæt ðū him ðīnes gōdes wyrne *non obdurabis cor tuum, nec contrahes manum*, Deut. 15, 7. Sele him scearpne wyrtðrenc, wyrne him metes, Lchdm. ii. 46, 25. For hwan ðū woldest ðīnre gesihde mē wyrnan? Ps. Th. 87, 14.

II. *to prevent, prohibit, keep from*, (a) absolute:—Gif hēto oþþe meht ne wyrne, læt him blōd, Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. (b) with gen. of what is prohibited:—Ðū wāst ðæt ic ne wyrne mīnra welera (wirne mīne welora, Cott. MSS.) *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 10. (c) with gen. of what is prohibited, and dat. of that to which the prohibition is given:—Se lichoma getācnāþ ðone engel ðe him tōgēnes stent, and him wernð his unnyttan færelda, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 9. Āwierged bið se mann se ðe wirnd (wyrnd, Cott. MSS.) his sweorde blōdes *maledictus, qui prohibet gladium suum a sanguine*, 49; Swt. 379, 1. Mē ðæs hyhtplegan wyrneþ se mec on bende legde, Exon. Th. 402, 13; Rā. 21, 29. Hiē wyrnan þōhton Mōyses mǣgum leofes siðes, Cd. Th. 180, 27; Exod. 51. (d) with dat. of person prevented, and a clause giving that which is prevented:—Hē ūs ne wyrnþ (wernþ, v. l.), ðæt wē yfel ðōn, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 4. Georne is to wyrmanne bearnecenum wīfe, ðæt hiō āht sealtas ete oððe swētes, Lchdm. ii. 330, 6. (e) with acc. See II b. [3if he hit wol auon, ich hit wulle wernen, Laym. 30310. He me mei uor reoude wernen hire, A. R. 330, 11. An hwet þ tu ne maht nawt wearnen (wernin, v. l.) mid rihte *quod negare jure non potes*, Kath. 769. Ne mai ich mine songes werne, O. and N. 1358. He him wernde his elmesse, Ayenb. 189, 6. He taketh mete, whan men hym werneth, Piers P. 20, 12. He that wol werne a man to light a candel at his lantern, Chauc. W. of B. T. 330. O. Sax. wernian; O. Frs. werna.] v. for-wirnan; wernian, II. 3, and next word.

wirnung, e; *f. Refusal, denial*:—Be ryhtes wærnunge. Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 13.

wirp, wierp, es; *m. A throw, a blow with a missile*:—Ðā weard hīere mid ānum wierpe (wyrpe, v. l.) ān ribb forod, ðæt hiō sibpan mǣgen ne hæfde hiē to gescildanne, ac raðe ðæs hiō weard ofslagen *hic serpens ad unius saxi ictum cessit, ac mox facile oppressus est*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 11. v. wyrp.

wirp, e; *f. A change for the better, recovery from sickness, improvement in circumstances*:—Hē tilap ðæs gewundedan werpe ðe hē bewitan sceal *vulnerati sui, cui medicamentum adhibet, vitam servat*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 16. He on læcedōmas ða ðe ūt teon ða yfelan wætan, ðonne biþ ðær wyrpe wēn (*hope of recovery*), Lchdm. ii. 46, 27. Gē frōfre ne wēnap, ðæt gē wraetsida wyrpe gebiden *ye look not for comfort, that ye may live to see redemption from exile*, Exon. Th. 132, 30; Gū. 480. Gē sceolon dreogan ðeap and þȳstro, næfre gē ðæs wyrpe gebiðap (*never will that lot be bettered*), 140, 11; Gū. 608. Se mon ne þearf to ðisse worulde wyrpe gehycgan *man need not look to this life to mend his lot*, 105, 5; Gū. 18. Is ðæt bearn cymen to wyrpe weorcum *Ebreæ the child is come to alleviate the afflictions of the Hebrews*, 5, 9; Cri. 67. Se Waldend him (*the blind man*) mæg wyrpe syllan, hælo on heafodgimme (of heafodgimme, MS.), 336, 5; Gn. Ex. 43. Se snotera bād hwæpre him Alwilda æfre wille æfter weāspelle wyrpe gefremman (*make his lot better*), Beo. Th. 2635; B. 1315. v. next word.

wirpan; *p. de To recover*:—Wyrpton hiē wērige, wiste genægdon mōdige meteþegnās, hyra mægen bēton, Cd. Th. 185, 29; Exod. 130. Sōna ic wæs wyrpende and mē sēl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 34. Ða sōna gefelde ic mē b[e]jōtiende and wyrpende (*batiente* and *werpende*, Bd. M. 404, 1) *confestim me melius habere sentirem*, 5, 6; S. 620, 12. v. ā-, ge-wirpan, -wirpan, ge-edwirpan, and preceding word.

wirping. v. ed-wirping.

wirrest. v. wirs, wirsa.

wir-rind, e; *f. Myrtle-bark*:—Tō hāligre sealfe sceal wyrrind, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Nim wirrind, ii. 98, 8; 332, 8; iii. 14, 2.

wirs; *cpve.*: wirrest, wirst; *spve.*; *adv. Worse, worst*, (1) in reference to moral ill:—Wyrð ðeð se ðe lȳht, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Donne hiē wēnen ðæt hiē hæbben bestd gedōn, ðæt wē him ðonne secgen ðæt hiē hæbben wierst (wyrst, Cott. MSS.) *gedōn cum ea, quae bene egisse se credant, male acta monstramus*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 17. (2) marking an inferior degree of what is desirable or proper:—Ðæt hiē wiers ne dōn ðonne him man bebede *ne minus, quae iubentur, impleant*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 18. Ðȳ læs hira lufu āslacige, and hē him ðe wirs licige, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 10. Se æfterra anweald git wyrð licode ðonne se ærra, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 13. Ic mīn fulluht wyrð geheold ðonne ic

behæte, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 8; L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 2. Hē ðý wyrs meahthe polian ða þræge, Met. i. 76. Se arcebisceop wende ðæt hit sum oðer mann abiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs trūwude and ūde, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesæleþ ðæt his æhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde, ðe hē ær on his life wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. (3) marking unfavourable condition, a higher degree of what is unpleasant or improper:—Ðý læs him ðý wirs (wiers, Cott. MSS.) sié, gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 7. Hī wyrs gefērdan (gefērdon mārān hearm and yfel, v. ll.), ðonne hī æfre wēndan, Chr. 994; Th. i. 241, col. 2. Eów wyrs gelomp, Exon. Th. 142, 1; Gū. 637. Ne was hyra ænigum ðý wyrs, ne sié ðý sārā, 394, 19; Rā. 14, 5. Hē bið on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceāden ðonne hē on ða swiþran hond swican mōte he will be assigned to the host on the left hand by a sentence too stern to allow him to pass to the right hand, 449, 23; Dōm. 75. Hit ðē wyrs ne mæg hreowan ðonne hit mē ðēd you cannot repent it more bitterly than I do, Cd. Th. 51, 12; Gen. 825. Heora weoldan ða him wyrrest ær on feōdscipe gestōdon, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Wyrst, Met. 24, 60. [Goth. wairs: O. Sax. wirs: O. H. Ger. wirs: Icel. verr; cpve.; verstr; spve.]

wirsa (wirra occurs once in the Chronicle); cpve.; wirrest, wirst; spve. *adj.* Worse, worst, (1) in a moral sense:—For hwan lifaþ se wyrsa leng? Salm. Kmbl. 716; Sal. 357. Ne weard nān wærša ðēd gedōn ðonne ðeōs wæs, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 4. Gif wē ðæt ne dōþ, ðonne wyrc wē ūs mycle synne; and ūs is get wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceap tēþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Hī for nānum ermþum ne byōd nō ðý betran, ac ðý wyrsan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 17. Ða gæð hē and him tō genyrd seofon oðre gāstas wyrsan (*neguiores*) ðonne hē . . . and wurdāþ ðas mannes yfemestan wyrsan (*pejora*) ðonne ða ærran, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45; Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 59. Ðes wyrresta cynyng Neron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 3. Se wyresta sceapa (*judas*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Ðis is manna se wyrsta, 185, 2. Se eallra wyresta mon, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 20. Ðē þūhte ðæt eallra ðinga wyrrest, 38, 4; Fox 204, 9. Ðæs wyrrestan cōrdcyninga, Cd. Th. 235, 13; Dan. 305. On werreste ðēde in *actione pessima*, Confess. Peccat. Swā byð ðisse wyrrestan (wyrsesta, Lind., *pessimae*) cneōrysse, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. Wyrrestan, Deut. i. 35. Ða wyrstan (*pessimam*) ingewitnesse mē ic geseō, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Ða wyrrestan, fā folsceadnan, Andr. Kmbl. 3183; An. 1594. Ðām wyrrestum wites þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 28; Jul. 152. On werstum ðingum in *rebus pessimis*, Kent. Gl. 23. (1a) of an unfitting condition of things:—And ðæt git wyrse is, ðæt wē witon manige foremære was forþgewitene ðe swiþe felwa manna ā ongit, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 11; Met. 10, 57. (2) of the physical condition of persons or things:—Hē tōbyrcð hys stede on ðam ræfe, and se slite byð ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Sió wund bið ðæs ðe wiersse, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18. Heō wæs ðe wyrse *deterius habebat*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Seō frecednes dæghwamlice wæs wyrse and wyrse, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24. (2a) where injury is done to a person in respect to his well-being:—Se ðe oðerne mid wō forseccan wille, ðæt hē āder oþþe feō oþþe fremde ða wyrse sý, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 24. Hī dydan mycelne hearm ābūtan Hāmtūne . . . swā ðæt seō scīr and ða oðra scīra, ðe ðær neāh sindon, wurdon fela wintra ðe wyrsan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 11. (3) of the condition of affairs, of an (unfavourable) circumstance or event:—Mē ðær wyrse gelamp, ðonne ic tō hyhte āgan mōste, Cd. Th. 275, 22; Sat. 175. Hit him wyrse gelomp, 272, 26; Sat. 125. Wæs æfre heora æftira sýð wyrse ðonne se ærra, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 14. Swā weard hit fram ðe tō ðæge lætre and wyrre, 1066; Erl. 202, 17. Ne weard wyrse ðæd (*more disastrous act*) monnum gemeacod, Cd. Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594. Hē āwende hit him tō wyrsan þinge, 17, 13; Gen. 259. Hē tæhte Absalone oðerne rād wyrsan tō his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 206. Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan þinga, gif ðū Grendles dearest bið, Bt. Th. 1055; B. 525. (4) of that which is harmful, painful, etc.:—Hī næfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemiton they never met with harder fighting in England, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. Ðý læs God ūs sende on wyrsan tintrego, Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. Ðæra synfullena ðeaþ byð se wyrsa (wyrresta, Ps. Surt.: wyrst, Ps. *lxxi*, *pessima*), Ps. Th. 33, 21. Wilddæra ðæt wyrreste (grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 29) . . . wyrmycynna ðæt grimmeste (wyrreste, Exon. Th. 371, 32), Soul Kmbl. 164–167; Seel. 82–84. Se deōfol slōh lōb mid ðære wyrstan wunde (*with the most grievous disorder*), Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Mid ðý wyrrestan āttre *with the most virulent poison*, Shr. 84, 28. On ðone wyrrestan deað tō the most cruel death, Andr. Kmbl. 172; An. 86. We[r]stum gedrecenyssum *saevissimis afflictionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 59. Getogen tō ðæm wyrstan tintregum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 1. Ða werrestan tintrega, 229, 25. Wyrrestan, Exon. Th. 257, 20; Jul. 250; Elen. Kmbl. 1860; Erl. 932. (5) marking inferiority:—Hē bið swiðe gelic sumum ðara gumena ðe him þringaþ ymbe ūtan; gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic hīs nā beteran, Met. 25, 20. Ælc man sylþ ærest gōd wīn, and ðonne hig druncene beoð ðæt ðe wyrse (wyrst, Rush.: wurresta, Lind., *deterius*) byð, Jn. Skt. 2, 10. Hē ðæt betere geceās, and ðam wyrsan wiðsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; Erl. 1040. On ðone wyrsan dæl scyrede, Exon. Th. 75, 24; Cri. 1226. On ða wyrsan hand, Salm. Kmbl. 998;

Sal. 500. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād styrces, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Wyrsan wīgfreca, Beo. Th. 4985; B. 2496. Buccena flæsc is wyrrest, Lchdm. ii. 196, 17. Gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 8. [Goth. wairsiza; cpve.: O. Sax. wirsa; cpve.; wirsista; spve.: O. Frs. wirra; cpve.: O. H. Ger. wirsiro; cpve.; wirsisto; spve.: Icel. verri; cpve.; verstr; spve.] v. weorr.

wirsian; p. ode To get worse:—Hit fareþ yfele ealles tō wīde. Swā swiðe hit wyrsaþ, ðæt ðæs hādes men, ðe hwyllum wæron nytteste, ða syndon nū unnytaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 18. And aa hit wyrsode mid mannan swidor and swidor, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 23. Wyrсадon *deterioraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. Folacla wyrseðan ealles tō swiðe, Wulfst. 158, 6. Hē sceolde beōn āscyred fram manna neāwiste, gif hīs hreōfla wyrsigende wære, Homl. Th. i. 124, 26. [Pet hīs licome, ðe feble was, ne sceolde noht wursien, O. E. Homl. i. 47, 26. Pe wunde þet euer wursed, A. R. 326, 23. Penne wursede (wersede, 2nd MS.) ich on crafte, Laym. 18931. Werihede þet makeþ þane man worsi, Aeyenb. 33, 18.]

wirslic; *adj.* Mean, vile:—Dysse worulde wela is wyrslic and yfellic and forwordenlic, Wulfst. 263, 13. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla, oððe ðis waroð, ðe hēr āworpen ligeþ on eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 32; Rā. 41, 48.

wirpīg; *adj.* Worthy, fitting:—Wyrþige wrace hié forwurdon ðā, ðæt ða heora synna sceoldon hreowsian and ðædbōte dōn, swiþor ðonne heora plegan begān, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. [Wurpi to wiennenn Crissess are, Orm. 2705. Wurdī wurdet to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1012. Wurdī to hauen same, Misc. 14, 447. O. Sax. wirdig: O. H. Ger. wirdig dignus, meritis: Icel. verðugr.]

wirpu; *indecl.* wirp; e; f. Honour, decoration, dignity:—Uyrdō infula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 75. Cf. weorþ-mynd, III. [O. H. Ger. wirdī dignitas, infula.] v. or-wirpu.

wir-treōw, *es*; n. A myrtle-tree:—Wirtreōw myrtus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 83. Cnucā mid rosan wōse oððe wirtreōwes, Lchdm. i. 232, 12.

wir-treōwen, -triwen; *adj.* Of a myrtle-tree, myrtle:—Pweah mid wearmum wirtreowum (treowenum, v. l.) wōse, Lchdm. i. 236, 1.

wis a manner. v. wīse.

wīs; *adj.* I. wise, discreet, judicious:—Wis sapiens, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 10; *fronimus*, 47, 34. (1) of persons:—Ne scyle nān wīs monn (*vir sapiens*) forhtigan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8, 13, 15. Ne mæg weorþan wis wer ær hē āge wintra ðāl in woruldric, Exon. Th. 290, 12; Wand. 64. Ðū eart glēaw and scearp, wīs on ðinum gewitte and on ðinum worde snottor, 463, 30; Hō. 78. Cyninges ræswa, wīs and wordglēaw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418. Ne hýrde ic snotorlicor guman þingian. Ðū eart wīs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3694; B. 1845. Azarias Dryhten herede, wīs in weorcum, Exon. Th. 185, 7; Az. 4. Se wīsa mon eall hīs lif læt on gefeān, ðonne hē forsiþ ðas eorþlican gōd, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24. Se wīsa sprac sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th. 3401; B. 1698. Ðis is wæstm wises and goodes, ðe hīs sōðfæst weorc symble læste *est fructus justus*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. Gelic ðam wīsan were (*viro sapienti*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Se cynyng him ceōse sumne wīse man and glēawne (*virum sapientem et industrium*), Gen. 41, 33. Hié sædon ðæt hié wæren wīse (wise, Cott. MSS.), and ða wurdon hié dysige, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 2: 30; Swt. 203, 10. Wīn nys drenc cilda ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wīsa, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 21; Ps. Th. 106, 42. Mæg ic wīsan findan, ðonne ðū eart? Gen. 41, 39; Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Swelce hī sién micle wærran and wīsan, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 1. Swelc eówer swelce him selfum dync ðætte wīsað sién on ðām lotwrennum, weorde ðæs ærest dysig, ðæt hē mæge ðonan weorðan wīs, 30; Swt. 203, 20. Mid hīs ealdormannum, ða ðe hē wīseste and snotereste wīste, hē gelēmlīce ðeahte, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 10. (2) of animals:—Sió wilde beō ðeāh wīs sié, Met. 18, 5. Wīsan *sapientiora* (v. Prov. 30, 24), Kent. Gl. 1101. (3) of things:—Worde and gewitte, wīse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Wīse wordcwida, 249, 28; Dan. 537. Ðām ðe hafaf wīse gehōht, Exon. Th. 57, 22; Cri. 922: 150, 2; Gū. 772. Wīse geleāfan, Ps. Th. 77, 36. On wīse weg worda ðīnra, 118, 32. Þurh wīs gewit, Exon. Th. 73, 21; Cri. 1193. Ealle mīde wegās wīse syndan on ðīne gesihte, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðonne hē ðīne wīsan word gealde, 118, 9.

Ia. in a bad sense, cunning:—Wille gē wesān prætigge? Wē nellāþ swā wesān wīse, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 1. Hī ān geþeah ealle ymbsætān, and gewitnesse wið ðē wīse gesettā (*adversum te testamentum disposuerunt*), Ps. Th. 82, 5.

II. wise, learned, skilled, expert:—Wis *sophus* vel *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 40. Se wīsa gnarus, ii. 40, 31. Hond bið gelæred, wīs and gewalden sele āsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 4; Crā. 46. Sum bið meares glēaw, wic(g)cræfta wīs, 297, 18; Crā. 70. Wordcræftes wīs an *able speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Wīs sāwle rādes, Frag. Kmbl. 79; Leās. 41. Se wīs oncnēow (he, being a skilful man, knew) ðæt hē Marnedonia mægte hæfze gesōhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1686; An. 845; Ps. Th. 106, 16. Ðū mē gewurde wīs on hælu *factus es mihi in salutem*, 117, 20, 21, 27. Ðæs wīsan goldsmides bān Welondes, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Micel is tō hycgenne wīsum wōðboran, hwæt sió wīht sió, Exon. Th. 414, 22; Rā. 32, 24. Wīse men *learned men*, Cd. Th. 201, 24; Exod. 377. Hē

feára sum gengde wīsa monna wong sceāwian, Beo. Th. 2830; B. 1413. Geceōs wīse men (*viros potentes*), Ex. 18, 21. Unrihtwīse habbaþ ou hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wīstan, Met. 4, 45. Eorðcyninga se wīsesta (*Solomon*), Cd. Th. 202, 24; Exod. 393. Tōmiddeðara wīetena ðe wīseste wāron in medio doctorum, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 22. Ða wīsestan, ða ðe snyttro cræft þurh fyngewrit gefrigen hæfdon, Elen. Kmbl. 306; El. 153; 337; El. 169; 645; El. 323. Sum from æs wīstum quidam ex legis peritis, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 45, 46. Hē sende tō Egipta wīstutan wītun, Gen. 41, 8.

III. *known*.—Dō mē wegas ðīne wīse wīas tuas notas fac mihi, Btwk. 208, 6; Ps. Ben. 24, 3; Ps. Th. 102, 7. [Goth. wēis: O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger. wīs: Icel. vīss.] v. and-, brægd-, fore-, gescēad-, getæl-, med-, riht-, sām-, sundor-, un-, unriht-, weorold-, wrenc-wīs. (*Some of these compounds may be connected with wīse.*)

wīs certain. v. wīss.

wīsa:—Ān wīsa (wīhta? cf. ða wrætlican wīht, 505; Sal. 253) is on weorlde, ymb ða mē fyrwet bræc 1 wīstra, Salm. Kmbl. 491; Sal. 246.

wīsa, an; m. A leader, director, captain:—Wæs Cainan æfter Enose alordēma, weard and wīsa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðū eart eallum eorðbūendum weard and wīsa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Enoch ealddordm āhof, folces wīsa, 73, 2; Gen. 1198. Leoda aldor, herges wīsa, from folctoga, 178, 18; Exod. 13: 228, 16; Dan. 203. Mægenes wīsa, 260, 2; Dan. 703. Elamitaru ordes wīsa, 121, 3; Gen. 2004. Rīces hyrde, werodes wīsa, 194, 9; Exod. 258; Beo. Th. 523; B. 259; Exon. Th. 296, 22; Crā. 55. Peoda wīsan, 196, 9; Az. 171. Weorces wīsan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. [O. Sax. balu-wīso (*the devil*): O. H. Ger. wīso dux: Icel. vīsi (*poet*). a guide, leader, captain.] v. brim-, camp-, cræt-, ealdor-, fyrd-, heafod-, here-, hilde, mægen-, scrid-wīsa.

wīsan; p. de To shew:—Deōden wīste herepað tō ðære heān byrig eorlum eldeōdīgum, Cd. Th. 218, 5; Dan. 35. [O. Sax. wīsan; p. wīsta to shew (he im te hebanrikea thena weg wīsit, Hel. 1872): O. H. Ger. wīsen; p. wīsta: Icel. vīsa; p. vīsti.] v. gin-wīsed; wīsan.

wīs-bōc, e; f. A book in which the state of things is described, a record:—Eāgan ðīne gesāwon ðæt ic wæs unfrom on ferhpe; eall ðæt forþ heonan on ðinum wīsbōcum āwriten standeþ imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui, et in libro tuo omnes scribentur, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

wīse a marsh (?):—Concedo terram in loco qui dicitur Fearnleāg (*Farleigh, in Kent, by the Medway*) & an myclan wīse vi. æceres mæde (and in the big marsh vi. acres of meadow (?)), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 128, 33. Cf. Wīseleāgeat, v. 179, 34. [Cf. (f.) O. H. Ger. Wīseha (*place-name*).]

wīscan. v. wīscan.

wīschere (p), es; m. A wizard:—Mannum is tō witenne ðæt manega drýmen maciþ menigfealde dwyrnga þurh deōfles cræft, swā swā wīscheras deōt, and beddryaþ menn, swylce hī sōðlice swylc pīncg dōn, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 466.

wīsdōm, es; m. I. *wisdom, discretion*:—Wīsdōm (*sapientia*) ys gerlhtwīsd fram heora bearnum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 19; Lk. Skt. 11, 49. Wæs his mōðsefa manegum gecyðed, wīg and wīsdōm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Ðæt hē ða yldestan lārde ðæt heō wīsdōmes word oncneowan ut senes prudentiam doceret, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Iosue weard gefilled mid wīsdōmes gaste (*spiritu sapientiae*), Deut. 34, 9; Exon. Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. Gléawhýdig, wīsdōmes ful, Elen. Kmbl. 1875; El. 939. Hē wīsdōmes befeart, worda wearlca, 1082; El. 543. Hīe nāhton foreþances, wīsdōmes gewitt, 713; El. 357; Andr. Kmbl. 1289; An. 645. Wē willaþ wesan wīse. On hwilcon wīsdōme (*sapientia*)? Wē willaþ beon bylewite, and wīse, ðæt wē būgon fram yfele and dōn gōda, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Hē wīsdōme heōid eðel sīnne, Beo. Th. 3923; B. 1959. Ic healde ðīnra worda waru mid wīsdōme, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Hīne God þurh his worda wīsdōm āhof, 104, 15. Hē sette on hī sōðne wīsdōm worda and weorca, 104, 23. Ðæt se sǣwe weard līfes wīsdōm forloren hæbbe, se ðe nū ne gýmep hwaþer his gæst sié earm þe eadig, Exon. Th. 95, 4; Cri. 1552. Ýwaþ wīsdōm wasas, wlcnu forelōsaþ, 132, 17; Gū. 474.

II. *knowledge, cognizance*:—Gif ceorl būton wīfes wīsdōme deoðlum gelde, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. III. *wisdom, knowledge, learning, philosophy*:—Swilc is se wīsdōm ðæt hīne ne mæg nān mon ongitan swilcne swilce hē is . . . Ac se wīsdōm mæg ūs ongitan swilce swilce wē sind. . . for ðæm se wīsdōm is God. Hē gesihþ eall ūre wyrc, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 24. Hē lārde hig, swā ðæt hig cwædon: 'Hwanon ys ðýsum ðes wīsdōm?' Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54; Mk. Skt. 6, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569; Exon. Th. 169, 33; Gū. 1104. Rūmran geþeah wīsdōm onwreah . . . mē lāre onlāg mægencýning, Elen. Kmbl. 2483; El. 1243. Wundorlic is geworden ðin wīsdōm (*scientia tua*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Ðū mē lār wīsdōmes word *scientiam doce* me, 118, 66. Sefa deop gewōd, wīsdōmes gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 2379; El. 1191. Wīsdōmes gife, 1189; El. 596; Exon. Th. 178, 1; Gū. 1220. Wīsdōmes *philosophiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 28. Wæs se wer in wīsdōme (*scientia*) gewrita wel gelāred, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Hē wīsdōm hāligra gewrita

from him nom, 4, 27; S. 603, 40. *Philosophus* is se ðe lufaþ wīsdōm: of ðam is *philosophor* ic smeage embe wīsdōm, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 6–8. Ða scearpþancian wītan ðe ðone twyðæledan wīsdōm tōcnāwaþ, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gāstlicra wīsdōm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Tō gehýranne Salomones wīsdōm, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42; Andr. Kmbl. 1299; An. 650; Elen. Kmbl. 667; El. 334. Gif hē hafap ofer eallie meū wīsdōm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crā. 103. Wīsdōm swelgan, 147, 31; Gū. 735. Wīsdōm cýpan, 500, 19; Rā. 89, 9. Wīsdōm onwreón, Elen. Kmbl. 1344; El. 674. Se ðe men lārþ micelne wīsdōm *qui docet hominem scientiam*, Ps. Th. 93, 10. Swā ūs gléawe wītan þurh wīsdōm on gewritum cýpaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. Ða mīne þeōwas sindon wīsdōmas and cræftas (*sciences ad arts*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 33. ¶ throughout the Boethius, in which Philosophy personified is a speaker, the word used in the translation is wīsdōm. [O. Sax. O. Frs. wīsdōm: O. H. Ger. wīs-tuom: Icel. vīsdōmr.] v. un-, weorold-wīsdōm.

wīse, an; wīs, e; f.

I. *a wise, way, manner, mode, fashion*:—Hit is ælces mōdes wīse, ðæt sōna swā hit forlæt sōþewīdas, swā folgaþ hit læsspellunga eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjicerint veras falsis opinionibus induantur, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Maniges mannes wīse bið, ðæt hē wile tō his nēhstan sprečan ða word ðe hē wēnþ ðæt him leofoste sýn tō gehýrenne . . . deofles wīse bið, ðæt hē ðone unwaran man beswīcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 19–23; Exon. Th. 362, 5; Wal. 32; 315, 12; Mōd. 30; 489, 20; Rā. 78, 10; 419, 4; Rā. 37, 14. Seō wīse (*that manner of treatment*) hīne hāleþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hīe hīne lichomlice gesāwon, and him æfter eorþlicre wīsan hýrdon, Blickl. Homl. 135, 20. Ðæt Lēden and ðæt Englice nabbaþ nā āne wīsan on ðære sprāce fadunge. Æfre se ðe āwent of Lēdene on Englice, æfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englice hæbbe his āgene wīsan, elles hit biþ swīpe gedwolsom tō rādenne ðam ðe ðæs Lēdenes wīsan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 7–11. On ða ylcan wīsan (*iuxta quem ratum*) nymaþ ticcenu, Ex. 12, 5; Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðū gesettest ælcere þeode þeaw and wīsan, Hy. 7, 22. Ic healde mīne wīsan, Exon. Th. 390, 19; Rā. 9, 4; 401, 14; Rā. 21, 11; 483, 12; Rā. 69, 1. Ðū hafast ofer wītena dōm wīsan gefongen thou hast taken a course opposed to the judgment of understanding men, 248, 20; Jul. 98. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlice wīsan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 29. Gif hē ne cunne his dæda andettan, ācsa hīne his wīsenā, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21. Ic ðīnra ne mæg worda ne wīsa (*words or ways*; or v. III) wuht oncnāwan, sīdes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 7; Gen. 534. Is des middangeard missenlicum wīsum gewilegæd, Exon. Th. 413, 7; Rā. 32, 2. Mīn gebed him on wīsum is wel lýcendlice est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Wīsum clāne, Exon. Th. 312, 16; Seef. 110. Se his godcundnesse mid sōpum wīsum gerýmep, Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Sendon hiē Amilchor, ðæt hē Alexandres wīsan besceawode (*ad perscrutandos Alexandri actus*), Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Hē sorgaþ ymb oðerra monna wīsan *actiones alienas curans*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 20. Nān nyste oþres wīsan oþþe cæda, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 133. Ðæt wē lōrētan ða wīsan ðe wē langere tīde mid ealle Angeldeode heoldan, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Hē forlēt ða wæpna and ða woruldlican wīsan, Shr. 61, 16. Ealle ūre wīsan rādlice fadian, Wulfst. 143, 22; L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 12. On feala wīsan (*multis modis*) ic beswīce fugelas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. ¶ In adverbial phrases as in other-wise:—Mid suman gemete t wīsan quodammodo, Hpt. Gl. 435, 59. Ðās cýpnisse Drihten nam of disse wīsan, Blickl. Homl. 31, 16. Ne dyde hē ða wīsan (so) beforan mē, 181, 4. On ælce wīsan, 163, 2. On ðnige wīsan, Wulfst. 158, 1; L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On ænige oðre wīsan *aliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 56. On nāne wīsan, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. On ðas word ic becom, ðe læs ðe oðre wīsan ænig man leoge, Blickl. Homl. 177, 33. On oðre wīsan hit ys *aliter est*, Gen. 42, 12; Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3, 6. Hit feor on oðre wīsan wæs *longe aliter erat*, 3, 14; B. 539, 45. On oðre wīsan *secus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 74. Wē onigaþ mon on oðre wīsan, on oðre hīne God ongit, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 29. *Bifariam* on twā wīsan, *omnifariam* on ælce wīsan, *multifarie* on manega wīsan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 237, 14–17. Meapþe on mīne wīsan, *tuapte* on ðīne wīsan, *nostrapte* on hīre wīsan, 16; Zup. 107, 17. On hīre wīsan *suatim, suo more*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 21. On ða betstan wīsan ðū dēmost, Blickl. Homl. 189, 35. Ealde wīsan as of old, Beo. Th. 3735; B. 1865.

II. *state, condition*:—Ðonne hiē denceap hū hīe selfe scylen fullfremodste weorðan, and ne gīamaþ tō hwon oðerra monna wīse weorde cum uia et non aliorum lucra cogitant, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Ðæt hiē oncnāwæn tō hwæm hīera āgen wīse wīrd ut ad cognitionem sui revocatur, 37; Swt. 265, 24. Ne scyle nān wīs monn gornian tō hwæm his wīse weorpe, oððe hwaþer him cume þe rēpu wyrd þe lipu *vir sapiens moleste ferre non debet, quoties in fortuna certamen adducitur*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8. Heora wīse on nāne sǣl wel ne gefor, nāþer ne innan from him selfum, ne ūtane from oþrum folcum *nulla unquam tempora vel foris prospera vel domi quieti duxerunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13; L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 28. Ðonne ðe ðīn wīse licie cum bene tibi fuerit, Gen. 40, 14. Hæte hym man bæp

swā hraþe swā hys wīse gōdige, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. Gehýre hū his wīse gerād sī, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 17.

III. an arrangement, instruction, a disposition, direction, condition:—Worda mē đinra wīse onleđhteþ *declaratio sermonum tuorum illuminat me*, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðæra manna naman de deosse wīsan (*a will*) geweoran sindon, Chart. Th. 483, 36. Hebfad hīa đās wīsan đūs fundene, 465, 26; 473, 22. Ðæt is to þafanne on đā wīsan, đæt man gīslas sylle, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 4. Ða wīsan ābeād weoroda caldor: 'Nū sīe geworden gefeā', Exon. Th. 14, 34; Cri. 229. Wīsna fela, lāre longsume, wītgena wōdsong, 3, 28; Cri. 43.

IV. a thing; res, negotium:—Seō wīse wæs mīne on twā healfa unþeþe *quæ res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23; 10, 32; Blickl. Homl. 33, 5. Ðær seō wīse on tweon cyme ubi res perveniret in dubium, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. Gelimp wīsan *eventum rei*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 45. On đysse wīsan *hac in re*, Bd. i. 27; S. 490, 9. Be đære wīsan de mīn mōd gedrefed hæþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 11. Ðā hē hæfde ða wīsan ontāngene *suscepto negotio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 36. Hwanon hē ða wīsan (*rem*) cūþe, 4, 25; S. 600, 39; Exon. Th. 20, 11; Cri. 316; Elen. Kmbl. 1365; El. 684. Ne sette ic mē fore cāgum yfele wīsan (*rem malam*), Ps. Th. 100, 3. Secgan ymb sume wīsan, Salm. Kmbl. 852; Sal. 425. Ne syndon tō lufianne ða wīsan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wīsum stōwe syndon tō lufianne *non pro locis res, sed pro bonis rebus loca amanda sunt*, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 41. Wīsena Sceppend alra *rerum Creator omnium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 28. Swā on đam ende ðara wīsena atýwed is *sicut rerum exitus probavit*, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 42. Feala đū atýwedest folce đinum headra wīsan (*wisna?*) *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Hū hē his wīsna trūwade on ðære dimman āðle *how he expected matters would be with him in his illness*, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Ðes bīscop is swīde mīhtig on frēcūm wīsum gescýldnesse tō biddanne, Shrn. 70, 9. Hē ne conn oðre lēran ða godcundan wīsan de hē lēran scolde *interna, quæ alios docere debuerat, ignoret*, Past. 18; Surt. 129, 3. Wē oft wīb ungedafenlice wīsan smēageaþ, Swt. 139, 22. Hē hæfde his wīsan beþōht tō Seleucuse *he had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 16. **IV a. a cause, reason; res:**—For ðære wīsan (*pro qua re*) hē wæs heafde becorfen, Bd. i. 27; S. 491, 18. For ðære wīsan *quare*, 4, 15; S. 583, 32; *quamobrem*, 4, 18; S. 587, 3. For ðisse wīsan *pro hac re*, i. 27; S. 491, 27. Be ðisse wīsan *hinc*, S. 496, 12. Of hwylcere wīsan hīt gegange *ex qua re accidit*, S. 496, 35. For hwylcere wīsan cōme đū tō mē synfulre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 249. [O. Sax. wisa (*wk. and str.*): O. Frs. wis: O. H. Ger. wisa (*wk. and str.*) *modus, mos, consuetudo, usus, ratio, modulatus*: Icel. wisa *a stanza*; oðru-wis (*-vis* (-u, -i)) *otherwise*.] v. cniht-, cyne-, fyrd-, hring-, hyse-, leoþ-, manna-, munuc-, mynster-, riht- (?), sceāwend-, scip-, tungolcræft-, unriht- (?), weorold-, wiliġ-wīse.

wīse, an; f. A sprout, stalk:—Streāwbergean wīse, Lchdm. ii. 36, 12; 334, 11. Genim streāwberian wīsan niopowearde, 34, 24, 27. Nim hwitclāfran wīsan, 326, 21. Hæþbergean wīsan, 344, 10. Weode wīsan, iii. 16, 16. Eallhwe wīsan gesie, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 16. [Wyse of strawbery or pesyn *fragus* (cf. a strebrytre *fragus*, Wulck. Gl. 584, 29). Prompt. Parv. 531. Take the wyse of tormentile, and bray it, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. Icel. wísir *a sprout*.] v. streāwberge-wīse.

wīse; adv. Wisely, with wisdom:—Đū worhtest wīse hælu, Ps. Th. 73, 12 (cf. 117, 20). Ða ðe wyllaþ hē gewēnnesse wīse smēagan *scrutantur testimonia ejus*, 118, 2; 36, 79. Ic ðe wegias mīne wīse secge *vias meas enuntiavi tibi*, 118, 26. Ic wegias đīne wīse þence tō fērenne *cogitavi vias tuas*, 118, 59. Gemune đīnes mōdes, ða miclan geniht đīne wēdnesse wīse sæcgenum rocette, and ræd sprce *memoriam abundantiae suavitatis tuae eruclabunt*, 144, 7.

wīsera, es; m. A sign-post (?):—Tō Afene; on wīsera; on ða fūlan lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 301, 36.

wīse-fæst; adj. I. wise, discreet, judicious, (1) of persons:—Hīo grētte Geāta leod, Gode þancode, wīsefast wordum, Beo. Th. 1256; B. 626. Wīsefastne wer, wordes gleāwne, Andr. Kmbl. 3294; An. 1650. Is nū þearf micel, ðæt wē wīsefæstra wordum hýran, 2335; An. 1169. (2) of things:—Ðæt heō his wīsefast word efnan *ut faciant mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 17. **II. wise, having knowledge or skill, learned:**—Esaia, wīsefast wītga, Exon. Th. 19, 25; Cri. 306. Ðis ys se dæg, ðe hine Drihten ys wīsefast geworhte, Ps. Th. 117, 22; Menol. Fox 122; Men. 61. Micel is tō hycgagne wīsefastum menn, hwæt seō wiht sý, Exon. Th. 411, 15; Rā. 29, 13. Swā wītgan wīsefæste sægdon, 5, 3; Cri. 64. Sume bōceras weorþaþ wīsefæste, 331, 22; Vy. 72. Ðæs ðe wīsefæste weras on gewritum cýþan, 356, 19; Pa. 14; Elen. Kmbl. 627; El. 314. Ðæt is tō geþencanne wīsefastum werum, hwæt seō wiht sý, Exon. Th. 429, 5; Rā. 42, 9.

II a. intelligent, rational (?):—Hē wile on dōmes dæg on đysne middangeard cuman, and hē wile eallum wīsefastum gesceaftum æcn[e] dōin gesetton (*he will pass an eternal sentence on all intelligent creatures*), Blickl. Homl. 121, 20. v. next word.

wīse-fæst (v. wīse, and cf. þeāw-fæst); adj. Perfect:—Gif ðū wilt wīsefast (*perfectus*) wosa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 19, 21. Wīsefast ēghwelc bið *perfectus omnis erit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 40. Folc wīsefast

plebem perfectum, 1, 17. Wīsefasto (*perfecti*) wossaþ gió, Rtl. 13, 19. [Perhaps these passages might be put under I of preceding word.]

wīsefast-līc; adj. Wise:—Hē him wīsefastlic word onsende, þurh ðæt hī hradlice hælde wāron *misit verbum suum et sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19.

wīse-hycgende thinking wisely, having wise thoughts:—Hē wīse-hycgende gesæt on sesse, seah on enta geweorc, Beo. Th. 5426; B. 2716.

wīse-hygdig; adj. Wise-minded:—Him ðā wīshýdig Abraham gewāt, Cd. Th. 109, 2; Gen. 1816. Ongan his brýd wīshýdig wer wordum lēran, 109, 15; Gen. 1823; 123, 29; Gen. 2053; 136, 8; Gen. 2255.

wīsan; p. ode. I. where movement takes place, to shew the way, guide, direct, (1) absolute:—Hē stōp on stræte, stīg wīsoðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysces hals, hand wīsoðe, Byrht. Th. 135, 6t; By. 141. Snyredon ðær secg wīsoðe, Beo. Th. 810; B. 402. Hē hēt him fýrrene beām beforan wīsan, Ps. Th. 104, 34. (2) with dat.:—Ic eow wīsoðe, Beo. Th. 590; B. 292; 6198; B. 3103. Ic fēre swā mē wīsaþ feond, Exon. Th. 403, 4; Rā. 22, 2. Hē fērde swā him God wīsoðe, Gen. 35, 5; Num. 10, 28. Isernhergum ān wīsoðe, Cd. Th. 199, 34; Exod. 348; Ps. Th. 77, 16. Stīg wīsoðe gumum atgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320. Se ðæm headorincum hider wīsoðe, 746; B. 370. Him seleþegu ford wīsoðe, 3595; B. 1795. Ðæt heafod sceal wīsan ðæm fōtum, ðæt hīe stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of way:—Hwā ðam sæflotan sund wīsoðe, Andr. Kmbl. 762; An. 381. Hū ðū sēhengeste sund wīsoðe, 976; An. 488. (4) with acc. of person:—Swā mec wīsaþ, se mec wræde on legde, Exon. Th. 383, 19; Rā. 4, 13. (5) with acc. of that to which the way is shewn, to shew the way to, shew, point out:—Secg wīsoðe, lagucræftig mon, landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 422; B. 208. Hē sceolde wong wīsan (*act as guide to the place*), 4809; B. 2409.

II. figurative, (1) absolute, to shew the course to be followed, guide, direct, indicate:—Ic Werferð cýðe, swā mē Alchbūn sægde, and eac mīne gewrytu wīsoðon, Chart. Th. 166, 6. Eorðcýningas ðe folcum fore wīsien, Ps. Th. 148, 11. (2) with dat.:—Swā ic ðe wīsoðe, Cd. Th. 35, 32; Gen. 563. Se ðe him hālig gæst wīsaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 1; Gū. 333. Se mē wīsaþ tō rice, 401, 2; Rā. 21, 5. Hē wīf gefette, swā hyne his hlāford hēt and him God wīsoðe, Gen. 24, 15; Beo. Th. 3331; B. 1663. Him se eorl wīsoðe (*compulsi illos*), Gen. 19, 3; Cd. Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Him se Dryhtnes dōm wīsoðe tō ðam nýhtan nýdgedāle, Exon. Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415. Ūre Drihten bead Mōyse ðam heretogan, ðæt hē folce wīsoðe (*folc wīsoðe, v. l.*), Wulfst. 132, 11. Ðus him gewīsede se mon ða gemæru, swā him ða ealdan bæc ryhtan and wīsoðon, Chart. Th. 142, 15; 141, 18. Hwæt mæg ic dōn, būton mē God wīsoðe? Gen. 41, 16. Swā him ryht wīsie, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 20; 3; Th. i. 62, 9. Se consul sceolde him eallum wīsan and beon heora yldost tō ānes gæres fyrste, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 23. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt wē ægðer ge ūs sylfe, ge ða ðe wē wīsan sceolan, swā gewīsan mōtan, swā swā ūre ealra þearf sý, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 24. (4) with clause stating what is pointed out:—Hīe lēton tān wīsan hwylcne hira ærest oðrum sceolde tō fōddurþege feores ongildan, Andr. Kmbl. 2200; An. 1101. (5) with dat. of person and acc. (or clause) of what is pointed out:—Hālgan heāpe hlýft wīsoðe ðær hīe Dryhtnes æ dēman sceoldon, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. Mē ða treahtras tala wīsoðon on ðam micelan bæc, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. [Heze Diana, wise mi, Laym. 1200. Hwī nultu wīsi heom hu engles sīgeþ, O. and N. 915. That lond wel to wise, R. Glouc. 524, 8. O. Sax. wīsan: O. Frs. wisa: O. H. Ger. wīsen *monstrare, ducere, regere, docere*: Icel. wisa.] v. ge-, riht-wīsan; wīssian.

Wīse, an; f. The Vistula:—Weonodland wæs ūs ealne weg on steorbord oð Wīselemdān. Seō Wīse is swýðe mycel eā, and hīo tōlft Witland and Weonodland; and seō Wīse līf ūt of Weonodlande, and līf in Estmere . . . Ðonne cymeþ līfing eāstan, and Wīse sūðan, and benimð Wīse līfing hire naman . . . for ðý hit man hæft Wīselemdā, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 20, 6-13.

Wīse-land, es; n. The land in which the Vistula rises, part of Poland:—Be eāstan Maroara loude is Wīseleond, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 16, 17.

Wīse-mūpa, an; m. The mouth of the Vistula. v. Wīse.

wīse-līc; adj. Wise, discreet, prudent, sagacious:—Mē dýnceþ wīslīc, gif ðū geseoð ða þing beteran, ðæt wē ðam onfōn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. Is wīslīc ræð, ðæt manna gehwylc geornlice smēage, Wulfst. 4, 21. Wīslīc wærscipe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37. Ðīn midheortnes wīslīc standeþ, deorust and gedefust, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Mid wīslīcum geðylde, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 21. Hē him wīslīce andsware sende *ille ei prudens responsum misit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 20. Ðū æghwylces canst worda wīslīc andgit, Andr. Kmbl. 1018; An. 509. Wera gehwylcum wīslīcu word gerisaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gen. Ex. 166. Ongan se bīscop lustfullian ðæs iungan snyttio and his wīslīca worda *delectabatur antistes prudentia verborum juvenis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Drihten wordum wīslīcum herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Ræð ford gæð, hafaþ wīslīcu

word on fædme, Cd. Th. 211, 14; Exod. 526. Wislicu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Swā dēme hē swā him wislicost þince *judicet pro ut ipsi prudentissimum videbitur*, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 20. [O. Sax. wis-lik: O. H. Ger. wis-lih *sagax, urbanus*.] v. un-wislic.

wis-lic certain. v. wis-lic.

wislice; adv. I. *wisely, sagaciously, with wisdom, prudently*:—*Sapienter* wislice . . . *sapienter loquor* wislice ic sprece, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15; Past. 15; Swt. 93, 24; Homl. Th. i. 236, 8; Ps. Th. 46, 7. Hē him wislice (*sapienter*) andwyrde, Mk. Skt. 12, 34. Wislice spyrian, Bt. 18; Fox 60, 27. Beþencan heora dāda wislice and wærlife, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 35; Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 34; Blickl. Homl. 97, 2. Wislice gē dyde, 201, 1; Homl. Skt. i. 5, 42; Exon. Th. 348, 2; Sch. 22; Ps. Th. 77, 12. Hē wislice rædde for Gode and for worulde his þeode, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26. Hit ða tēð getrymēþ, gif his man wislice bruceþ, Lechdm. i. 334, 10. Bið nū wislicor ðæt gehwā ðis wite, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. II. *wisely, skilfully, cunningly*:—Se wolcnræda wæfels wislice getacnede ūres Drihtnes deað mid ðære deāge hīwe, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Hē Adam funde, wislice geworht, and his wif, Cd. Th. 29, 26; Gen. 456; Ps. Th. 138, 13. Ða wislice āwriten standaþ, 101, 16. Ðū unstilla gesceafta wislice āstyrest, Met. 20, 15. Daniel sægde him wislice wereda gesceafta ðætte sōna ongeat cyning, Cd. Th. 225, 26; Dan. 160. [O. Sax. wisliko; O. H. Ger. wislicho *sapienter, mature, sophistica*.] v. un-wislice.

wisness. v. un-wisness.

wisnian, weosnian; p. ode *To wizen, dry up*:—Wisnaþ (-eþ, Lind.) *aruit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Ðā wisnode hē on Cristes hāligra heortum, and is nū on ūrum heortum blōwende, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Weosniendre arida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 53. [O. H. Ger. weosanēn *arescere, marcescere*: Icel. *visna to wither*.] v. ā-, for-wisnian.

wiss; adj. *Certain*:—Deāh ðe hē wiss (gewiss, M. 412, 5) geworden wære ðurh ða ætýwnesse ðære gesihðe *tametsi certus est factus de visione*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 623, 15. ¶ *in the phrase* tō wissum:—Tō wissum *profecto, omnino*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 15. Tō wissan *praesertim, maxime, saltem*, 416, 41. Wite gē tō wissan ðæt se deofol ne mæg mannum derian būtan Drihtnes gefaþunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 174. [He se 33de him to wisse whille ende he sholde sekenn, Orm. 8460. þ̅ wite þu to wisse, Kath. 1532. Hi wenden to wisse of here lif misse, Horn 121. He is here fader mid wisse, O. E. Homl. ii. 25, 23. O. Sax. O. Frs. wiss: Icel. viss. Cf. *Goth. du unisamma in incertum*.] v. ge-wiss.

wisse (p); adv. *Certainly*:—Sculan wē wrecan wordum ford, wisse gesingan, ðæt . . . Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. [As wis ase . . . ase wis . . . as certainly . . . so certainly . . . , O. E. Homl. i. 187, 36. Also wis also . . . , A. R. 38, 8. 3ho wass wiss allre manne mast off lufe filled, Orm. 2597. þatt wass wiss to soþe þe maste þing, 2866. O. H. Ger. wisso *profecto*.] v. ge-wisse.

wis-sefa, an; m. *A wise-minded person*:—Him mæg wissefa wyrða gehwylce gemetigian, gif hē bið mōdes gleāw, Salm. Kmbl. 877; Sal. 438.

wissian; p. ode. I. *to shew a way (acc.) to a person (dat.)*:—Ðæt ðū nyme ðē lādmāne, ðæt ðe wegas wissigean, Gen. 33, 15. II. *fig. to shew the way, guide, direct, rule, (1) absolutely (see also (2), (3))*:—Gif swā gescead wissap si ita ratio dictaverit, Anglia xiii. 443, 1116. Ða ðe him betēhte sindon tō wissianne, Wulfst. 108, 16. Wissiendum *gubernante*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 39. (2) with dat. (or uncertain):—*Rego* ic wissige, of ðam cymd rex cyning, ðe rihtlice wissap his folce, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 6. Ða ðe heora synna bētaþ swā swā hym man wissap, Wulfst. 104, 14. Hē ðē wissap, Gen. 24, 7. Hē witegode swā him wissode God, Num. 33, 8. Rex cyning is gecweden a *regendo* . . . for ðan ðe se cyning sceal mid micelum wisdōme his leode wissian, Ælf. Gr. 50, 18; Zup. 293, 9. Cyning sceal wissigan mid wisdōme his folce, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 28. On ðæra (ðære, MS.) gewitnyse, ðe ðū wissian scealt on dissere geladunge, Ælf. T. Grn. 17, 39. (3) with acc.:—Ælces mannes weorc cýðað hwile gāst hine wissap. Godes gāst wissap tō hālignesse; deofles gāst wissap tō leathrum, Homl. Th. i. 324, 27. Ūre Drihten beað Mōyse ðam heretogan, ðæt hē folc wissode, Wulfst. 132, 11. Weard ðæt mæden hohful, hū heo æfre wæras wissian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 122. Hū mæg ūre gegaderungc būton geþeahtrynde beon wissod (regi)? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 9. III. *to declare, make known*:—Se cræft sceolde wissian gewisslice be steorūm hwæt gehwilcum menn gelumpe on his lifes endebyrdnyse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 253. [Ūre Drihten cwæd to Moyses þet he scolde wissien his folc, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 15. Witen þat lond and wissien þa leoden, Laym. 5280. Antenor 33ap ladde, wissode and radde, 1365. To wissenn himm, Orm. 10823. Crist, that kan wisse and rede, Havel. 104. Crist þe wisse, Horn 1457. Coudestow wissien us þe weye? Piers P. 5, 540. Wyssyn or ledyn dirigo, Prompt. Parv. 530. Cf. O. H. Ger. wissen.] v. ge-, mis-wissian; wisan, and next word.

wissigend, es; m. I. *a director, guider of that which moves*:—Cræt and his wissigend *currus et auriga ejus*, Homl., Skt. i. 18, 295. II. *a director, ruler*:—Wissigend *gubernator, rector (ecclesiae)*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 54. Gesceafta Sceppend and wissigend (*rector*) ūre,

Hymn. Surt. 20, 25. Rex wē cwæþap cyning, ðæt is gecweden wissigend, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 27. Þwyrlice færd æt ðam hūse ðær seó wyln bið ðære hlāfdian wissigend, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 11.

wiss-lic; adj. *Certain*:—Ne heora wites bið wislic trymnes *nec est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Dryhten eorle monegum āre gesceāwap, wislicne blæd, sumum weāna dæl, Exon. Th. 379, 16; Deor. 34. v. un-gewislic, and next word.

wisslice; adv. *Certainly*:—Hi wisslice witon *scient*, Ps. Th. 58, 13. Wislice, 99, 2. [Wenndenn þe 3 þatt he wisslike wære Crist, Orm. 10330. He falleþ wissliz for þatt gillt, 928. Also wisslike also hie þis dai was hoven into hevene, Rel. Ant. i. 130, 37; Kath. 185. Wislike for soth, Havel. 274. I wot wisslike, Will. 2947. Also wisly God my soule blesse, Chau. C. T. B. 2112.] v. ge-wislice.

wissung, e; f. I. *shewing of the way, guidance, direction*:—Hwænne ðū eadelicost miht tō ðam folce becoman be minre wissunge, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. II. *fig. direction, instruction, teaching*:—Hleotan man mōt mid geleāfan, gif hi hwæt dælan willap; ðis bið wissung, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Hē mōt lætan hī lybban be heora bōca wissunge and heora gāstlican ealdres tæwunge, Homl. Th. ii. 594, 2. Hi (the apostles) ða lāre on bōcum āwriton be Godes āgenre wissunge, L. Ælf. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 29; Homl. Ass. 20, 156. Hi heollodon Godes æ æfter Mōyses wissunge, 101, 319. Hi ðurhwunodon swā þurh his wissunge, 30, 149. Þurh gōde wissunge, Wulfst. 32, 13; Homl. Th. ii. 482, 1; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 104. Hi wurdan swýðe bliþe ðurh swilce wissunge, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 23.

III. *rule, government, direction of one in authority*:—Wissung *regimen*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69. Wissunge *regimine*, 453, 49. Wæs wunniende Israhel on frife feowertig wintra be Gedeones wissunge *quiescit terra per quadraginta annos, quibus Gedeon praesuit*, Jud. 8, 28. Under abbodes wissunge, Homl. Ass. 39, 382. Hi leofodon be heora āgenum dihte, be nānes ealdres wissunge, 44, 502. Ne gedyrstlode nān lāwede man ðæt hē wissunge oððe ealdordūm healde of Godes ðeowum, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 25. Dathan and Abiron forsāwon Mōyses wissunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224 note. [Hit wæs iloked bi Godes wissunge, þet mon scule childre fulhten, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 29. His wissung and his lare, Orm. 11830. Al þe world is iwald þurh his wissunge, Kath. 187.] v. ge-wissung.

wist, e; f. (and m. ? v. big-, dæg-, hūs-, neah-wist.) I. *being*. v. æt-, ed-, gador-, gegador-, hūs-, los-, mid-, neah-, on-, sam-, stede-wist.

II. *subsistence*:—Wist *vel anleoia stips*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 8. Wiste *stipis*, Anglia xiii. 36, 248. IIIa. *sustenance, food, provisions*:—Næs ðær hlāfes wist, ne wāteres tō brūcanne; ah hiē blōd and fel þegon, Andr. Kmbl. 42; An. 21. Hē næfþ ða neodþearfe āne, ðæt is wist and wæda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Of ungemete wiste and wæda, Met. 25, 39; Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Welan and wiste, 59, 29; Gen. 971. Hē smeade hwār hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ða ða hī ða fare ferdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34; Cd. Th. 185, 30; Exod. 130. Gif feohbōt āriseþ, ðæt gebyreþ tō wæde and tō wiste ðam ðe Gode þeowan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Tōdælan werum tō wiste fāges flāschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 305; An. 153; Menol. Fox 388; Men. 195; Soul Kmbl. 49; Seel. 25. Genōh wære ðam wæðlan his untrummys, peāh ðe hē wiste hæðe, Homl. Th. i. 330, 16. Mon tō andleofofe eorðan wæstmas hām gelædeþ, wiste wynsume, Exon. Th. 214, 26; Ph. 245; Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340. Nafast ðū hlāfes wiste, ne hlūfterne drync, Andr. Kmbl. 623; An. 312; Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. Forlæt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wæda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Næbbe ic welan ne wiste, Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302; 635; An. 318. Hē æfæde of fixum twām and of fif hlāfum fira cynnes lif þūsode; wiste þegon menn, 1186; An. 593. Waldend ðe wist gife, heofonlicne hlāf, 776; An. 388. Hunig, wynsume wist, Frag. Kmbl. 40; Leas. 22. Fōddurwelan, wist, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rā. 33, 11. Sylle him mon wist and wædo, 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 48. Wistum gehladen, 492, 16; Rā. 81, 16. Mid wistum þenian *to serve with food*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 390. Ic welan and wista gife eow genoge, Wulfst. 132, 15.

III. *dainty food, a feast*. v. wistfullian:—Deos wist *epulum*, Ælf. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 6. Wiste *epulae*, keninga wist wif estas *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 12, 13. Wiste wlonc and wines sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Ðonne ðū ðest wist oððe feorme *cum facis prandium aut caenam*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Æt hām findaþ witode him wiste and blisse, Exon. Th. 430, 14; Rā. 44, 8. Wista *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Hwār beoþ ðonne his welan and his wista? Blickl. Homl. 111, 33. Wista *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15; Exon. Th. 130, 6; Gū. 434. Gebytlum mid wistum āfyllde, Homl. Th. i. 68, 3; 74, 27. In wistum minum *in delitiis meis*, Ps. Surt. 138, 11. Wystu *delicias, epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 76. Wista *delicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 69. Wiste *epulas*, Kent. Gl. 787. Hiē hæfdon wiste and plegan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21.

IV. *eating, feasting*:—Nelle ðū grædig beon on ealre wiste (*epulatione*), Scint. 169, 17. Hi on druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeowiap, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 1. Wunap hē on wiste, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hē ælce dæge symblede and mid micelre wiste wære gefeormod, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. [Goth. wists; f. *natura*: O. Sax. wist; m. *food*: O. H. Ger.

wist; *f. substantia; alimentum, stipendium*: *Icel. vist*; *f. abode; food*.] *v. and-, big-, dæg-, ofer-wist* (for other compounds see I).

wistfull; *adj. Abounding in food, productive*:—Dis was swiðe gōðgeār and swiðe wistfull on wudan and on feldan, Chr. 1112; Erl. 243, 38.

wistfullian; *p. ode To feast*:—Ic wistfullige *epulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 1. Tima is ðæt ðū mid ðinum gebrōðrum wistfullige on mīnum gebrōscipe, Homl. Th. i. 74, 15. Utan wistfullian *epulmur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Se apostol tæhte ðæt wē sceoldon wistfullian nā on yfelnyse beorman, ac on þeorfnysum sýfemnyse (*epulmur, non in fermento malitiæ, sed in azymis sinceritatis*, 1 Cor. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 278, 24. *v. ge-wistfullian*.

wistfullice; *adv. Sumptuously*:—Wistfullice *sumptuosius* (si tu te sumptuosius comas, Ald. 75), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 24.

wistfulli[g]end, es; *m. One that feasts*:—Swæg wistfulgend[es] *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Spl. 41, 5.

wistfulness, e; *f. Luxury in eating*:—Hīs wistfullnys him wyrðeþ tō biternysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 25.

wistfullung, e; *f. Feasting*:—Wistfullunga *epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 4. *v. ge-wistfullung*.

wist-fyllu; *indecl. -fyll, e; f. Abundance of food*:—Him ālumpen was wistfyllen wēn, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734.

wist-gifende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Yielding food, fertile*:—Ðære wistgifendan *opulenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 47.

-wistian, -wistlæcan. *v. ge-wistian*, -wistlæcan.

wistle, an; *f. A hollow reed*:—Wistle *avena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 5; ii. 8, 26; *fistula*, 90, 25; 37, 26. *v. wōde-wistle*.

-wistlic. *v. ofer-wistlic*.

wist-lice for wislice, Anglia xi. 108, 14; 109, 46. Cf. Wulfst. 51, 15; 52, 28.

wist-mete, es; *m. Food for sustenance*:—Ic eom āfēde of ðam genihtumestan wistmetum mīnre fyllen, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 582.

wisung, e; *f. Direction, guidance*:—Scylon hý gān tō heora scriftan and hym hys synna calle geandettan, and calle be his wisunge gebētan Homl. Ass. 141, 71. Dathan and Abiron mycelne teonān Mōyse gedydon and forsaƿon his wisunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224. *v. ge-, weorc-wisung*.

wis-wyrdan; *p. de To be wise in speech*:—Wýsƿyrdan *philosophari*, Anglia xiii. 38, 301. *v. next word*.

wis-wyrde; *adj. Wise in speech*:—Se ðe wære stuntƿyrde, ƿeorðe se ƿisƿyrde, Wulfst. 72, 18.

wit; *pers. pron. We two, (1) I and thou, (a) alone*:—Ðæt hī sýn ān swā ƿyt sýn ān, Jn. Skt. 17, 22. Abram cwæð tō Lothe: 'ƿyt sind gebrōðru', Gen. 13, 8. Wit, Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Geþenc hwæt ƿit spræcon, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476; Exon. Th. 172, 18; Gū. 1145. Wit baru standap, Cd. Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. (b) with numeral forms:—Wit biūtu sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 52, 3; Gen. 838. Ne forlæte ic ðā, þenden wit lifiaþ biū, 136, 11; Gen. 2256. (2) *I and he (she), (a) alone*:—Ðā becōme wit tō ðam inneran dæle ðæs wēstenes ðær uncer hlāfdige was, and wit wæron belocene in carcerne, Shrn. 38, 20; Gen. 41, 12. Rincas mīne, restaþ incit hēr, wit (*Isaac and I*) eft cumap, Cd. Th. 174, 21; Gen. 2882: 152, 31; Gen. 2529: Beo. Th. 1074; B. 535. (b) with numeral forms:—Ic was gehloten mid ānum ƿife in ānes ceorles þeowdōme. Ðā wæron wit twēgen on ānum offende, Shrn. 38, 14. Ic gean into Ælig, ðēr mīnes hlāfordes līchoma rest, ðara þreo landa ðe wit biūta geheotan Gode, Chart. Th. 524, 20. Ðā bæc unc mon liþ forþ, and wit biū druncan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. (c) with the name of the person associated with the speaker:—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song āhofan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vid. 103. (d) with name and numeral:—Wit Adam twā eaples pigdon, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. [Gif þu me dest ƿoh and wit beon anes lauerdes man, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. þe bet wit (*he and I*); we, 2nd MS.) mawen libben, Laym. 9515. Wit (we, 2nd MS.) tweie, 23653. Witt ne mupþhenn tæmenn, Orm. 202. Wit beoð ifestnet and þe cnotte is icnut bituhhen unc tweien, Kath. 1512. Ðo quat Laban: þe Frend sule wit ben and treweð pligt nu unc bitwen, Gen. and Ex. 1775. *Goth. O. Sax. wit; Icel. vit.* *v. unc, wē*.

wit(t), es; *nec. I. right mind, wits*:—Wōde hē gehælde, and on witte gebrōhte, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 7. *II. wit, intelligence, understanding*:—Ðæs ðū scealt werhoð dreogan, þeah ðīn wit dūge, Beo. Th. 1183; B. 589. *III. the mind*:—Ðeōs gitsunc hafap gūmena gehwelces mōð āmerred, ðæt hē māran ne rēcð, ac hit on witte weallende byrnð, Met. 8, 45. [O. Frs. wit: O. H. Ger. wizzi ingenium, ratio: Icel. wit consciousness, sense, understanding: Goth. un-witi ignorance, foolishness.] *v. ge-wit*; bil-, fyr-wit.

-wit (-wid). *v. in-wit*.

-wit. *v. ed-wit*.

wita, an; *m. I. one who knows, a person of understanding or learning, a wise man*:—Wita (-e, MS.) *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 41. Frōð wita, snottor' ār, beorn bōca gleāw, Exon. Th. 313, 16; Mōd, i. Se ðe wita (*sapiens*) is, mid feānum wordum gesƿytelaþ, R. Ben. 30, 15. Wita sceal gefyldig, ne sceal nō tō hātheort, ne tō hrædwyrde, Exon. Th. 290, 15; Wand. 65. Ðissere worulde hāl is ðæt heō witan hābbe, and swā

mā witena beoð, swā hit bet færd. Ne bið se nā wita ðe unƿislice leofaþ, ac bið open sott, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 131. Mē com swiðe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan (wutan, Cott. MSS.) iū wæron giond Angeleynn, ægðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 3. Win geðeð, ðæt furdon witan (*sapientes*) oft misfōð, R. Ben. 65, 4. Filistina witan, *the wise men of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 861; Sal. 430. Ða ælāruwas t aldo uoto *Pharisaei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 17. Witena *peritiorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 37. Ofer witena ðōm, Exon. Th. 248, 19; Jul. 98. Hit witena nān biðer ne seceþ, Met. 19, 7; 20, 3; Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 8; Rūn. 4. Hē (*Nero*) was ælcum witum lāþ and unƿeorþ, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28. Ðæt Godes hūs wislice fram witum (*sapientibus*) sig gefadod, R. Ben. 84, 24.

Ia. with special reference to taking part in deliberations:—Dis witena gemōt *haec sinodus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 30, 8. Bædon ðæt eft oþer seouaþ Ƶære, and hī ðonne woldan mid mā heora witena gesēcean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 37. Wurdon monega seonodas hālgra biscepa and eac oðerra gefungeura witena, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 5.

II. one able to give counsel, a counsellor:—Se was wita and geþeahtere ðæs Pāpan *consiliarius erat Papae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14.

IIa. one able to give counsel in affairs of state, one who takes part in the councils of a nation, a leading man:—Sum in mædle mæg mōdsnottera folcraēdenne forð gehyrgan, ðær witena biþ Ƶorn ætsomme, Exon. Th. 295, 34; Crā. 43. (1) in reference to other than Teutonic people:—Se rica Rōmāna wita Brutus, Met. 10, 44. Hiē sendon .x. hiera ieldstena witena (*decem principes*), Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 11. Witena, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 29. Hi hæfdon ælce dæge heora witena gemōt (-met, Thw.), and wæron gesette synderlice tō ðam ðe senatores, ðæt synd þeodwitan, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 31. Ƶiþ ðam Rōmāniscum witum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Hē oisloġ ealle ða witan (*in Thrace*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 20. Crēca witan, Met. 1, 66. Ða ricostan Rōmāna witan, 9, 25. (2) in reference to England. See also gemōt:—Ðýssum wordum oðer ðæs cýniges wita and ealdormann (*alius optimatum regis*) gefaþene sealde, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12. Gif hwā on ealdormannes hūse gefeohte, oþþe on oðres gefungenes witan, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 6. Ðis is seo gerædnes ðe Engla cýng and ægðer ge gehādode ge lāwede witan gecuran (cf. ðe Engla rædgifan gecuran, vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3), L. Eth. v. tit.; Th. i. 304, 4. Miercna cýning and his weotan, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 23. Eaðweard cýng and his witan, 911; Erl. 100, 18. Se cýng ond his biscepas ond his aldormenn ond alle ða wiotan ðisse ðiðe ðær gesomnade wæron, Chart. Th. 70, 15. Cýnewulf benam Sigebryht his rices and West-Seaxna wiotan, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Būtan ðæs cýniges leafe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Eaðmud cýning cýþ . . . ðæt ic smeade mid mīnra witena geþeahere ge hādedra ge lāwedra, L. Edm. S. proem.; Th. i. 246, 19. Ic Ælfrēd West-Seaxna cýning eallum mīnum witum ðas geōwde, and hiē ða cwædon, ðæt him ðæt licode eallum tō healdenne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Ic Ine . . . mid eallum mīnum ealdormonnum and ðæm ieldstan witum mīnre þeode and eac mīcelre gesomnunge Godes þeōwa was smeagende be ðære hælo ūra sǵla and be ðam staðole ūres rices, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 6. Æðelrēd was mid mycelum gefeān Angelecnnes witon gehālgod tō cýninge, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 30. Weotum, Chart. Th. 480, 16. (3) in reference to other Teutonic people:—Witan Scýldinga, Beo. Th. 1561; B. 778. Hē ða wealāfe weotena dōme ārum heolde, 2201; B. 1098.

III. an elder, a chief person, senior (cf. frōð for double sense of wise and old):—Beon gesette ān oþþe twēgen ealde witan (*unus aut duo seniores*), R. Ben. 74, 14. Ælde t uuto ðæs folces *seniores populi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 23. On gemōte heora witena in *conventu seniorum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23. Wutuna (uutuna t ælra, Lind.) *patrum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 17. Cwæð se Hælend tō ðam witum (*ad seniores*), Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Hē ge fram ðam witum ge fram his efenealdum (*a senioribus et coetaneis suis*) mid rihtre lufan lufad was, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Hē gesaeh ealle witon on þeāwum and dædum scīnende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 85.

IV. one who has knowledge, a witness:—Eall mīn mægð mē is tō witan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 42. Lēase uuta *falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. Mid sǵene unrim geleāfulra witena (*testium*) ða ðe ða ðing wiston, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Gif hē hit næbbe beforan gōdum weotum (witum, *v. l.*) geceapod, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14.

V. a wise man, one professing supernatural knowledge:—Hē sende tō Egipta wisustan witan *misit ad omnes conjectores Egypti cunctosque sapientes*, Gen. 41, 8. [Witene imot, Laym. 11545. Beon wepte and witenesse þerof, A. R. 204, 24. þe wite (Helyas þe prophete, 8628), Orm. 8673. O. Frs. wita a witness: O. H. Ger. wizzo gnarus, sapiens; diuinus. Cf. *Goth. un-wita foolish; ignorant.*] *v. æ-, burh-, folc-, fyrn-, ge-, lāh-, lār-, leod-, ræd-, rūn-, scīr-, stig-, un-, ūþ-, þeod-, weorold-wita*.

witan; *prs. ic, hē wāt, ðū wāst, wæst, pl. wē witon*; *p. wiste*; *pp. witen*. *I. to wit, know, have knowledge, be aware*, (1) absolute:—*Noui* ic can oððe ic wāt, *noui* ic wiste, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 8. Oft Ƶe ofersƵiddon swā swā ðū sylf wistest, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 27. Ne meakte hire Iudas, ne ful gere wiste, sweetole gecýðan, Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. Ne ongeátan hī, ne geara wistan *nescierunt, neque intellexerunt*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. Giefie monigfealdran ðonne ænig mon wite, Exon. Th. 177, 4; Gū. 1221. Hē weacende dōhte ðæt hē nō witende (*nesciens*)

ārafnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8. Ic oft swōr mæne ādas ge weotende ge nytende, Anglia xi. 99, 65. Ða gād libbende and witende on helle *ad infernum viventes sentientesque descendunt*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 27. Hiē æt nihtan witende mid deofolcraeftum sohton hū hī hit gestillan mehte, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 7. Ða ðe him ne ondræðað witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Ne weotendum (*nescientibus*) oþþe nō gýmendum ðām hyrdum ðære stowe, 4, 3; S. 570, 12. (2) with acc., *to know something, have knowledge of, be aware of*:—Hwanun wāt (wito, Lind., wito, Rush, *sciām*) ic ðis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Ne ic æniges wāt hæleða gehygdō, Andr. Kmbl. 398; An. 199. Ðū wāst ða menniscan tyddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30; Ps. C. 31. Ðū wæst and const ānra gehwylces earfedsidas, Andr. Kmbl. 2566; An. 1284. Crist calle wāt gōde dæde, Exon. Th. 449, 7; Dōm. 67; Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ælc here hæfð ðý læssan cræft ðonne hē cymð, gif hine mon ær wāt (*if people know of it*), ær hē cume, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 28. Hē manna ingehygd wāt and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ne magon wē hit nā dyrnan, for ðam ðe hit Drihten wāt, Hy. 7, 93; Exon. Th. 183, 11; Gū. 1325. Manna geþohtas nānig mon ne wāt, Blickl. Homl. 181, 11; Ps. Th. 73, 17; Hy. 3, 32. Wē gewislice witon (*know of*) unrim ðara monna ðe ða ecan gesēla sohton *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum quæsisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2; Elen. Kmbl. 1285; El. 644. Rincum ðe bēc witan, Exon. Th. 429, 19; Rā. 43, 7. Ic wiste hira sār *sciens dolorem ejus*, Ex. 3, 8. Hē heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Hē wiste spræca fela, Cd. Th. 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ðeah ðe hē hit ær wiste, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 3. Hē ne wisse word ne angin, Cd. Th. 232, 25; Dan. 125. Ealle ða ðe ðone gylt mid him wiston *consilii servi*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 2. Ða swiðe lytle forme ðara bōca wiston *very little profitable matter in those books did they know*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. Yldo bearn ær ne cūdon, þeah hiē fela wiston, Cd. Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Metod hiē ne cūpon, ne wiston hiē Drihten god, Beo. Th. 365; B. 181. Gē swelapð deaðe, nympe ic dōm wite swefnes, Cd. Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. Nis ðæt eower ðæt gē witan ða þræge and ða tīde *non est vestrum nosse tempora et momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. Ða mīldestan ðara ðe men witen, Exon. Th. 255, 1; Jul. 207. Gē ne magon witan ðara tīda tācnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3; Exon. Th. 339, 11; Gn. Ex. 92. Gerim witan heardra heþeþonca, 261, 13; Jul. 261. Ūs Hælend God onwrah, ðæt wē hine witan mōan, 24, 14; Cri. 384; Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. Æghwæþres seal scearp scyldwiga gescað witan worda and weorca, 582; B. 288. Wytan, Hy. 3, 17. Dō hit mon ūs tō witanne, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 5. Bēc ða ðe niēðbeðearfosta siēn callum monnum tō wietonne, pref.; Swt. 7, 7. Tō wietonne, 15; Swt. 92, 26. Witende (*scientes*) ægðer ge gōð ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5. Witendum (*weotendum*, Ps. Surv.) ðe *scientibus* te, Ps. Spl. 35, 11. Nān þing nis behýdd ðæt ne sý witen (*quod non sciatur*), Lk. Skt. 12, 2. (3) with acc. and infin.:—Ðær ic seomian wāt ðīne sigebrōðr bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183. Wē witon ðe bilewitne wesan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 22. Ðara cynna monige hē wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14; Exon. Th. 182, 20; Gū. 1313; 248, 16; Jul. 91. Wisse, 436, 15; Rā. 55, 1; 324, 28; Vid. 101. Ðær ðū wite eleanan standan, Lechdm. ii. 346, 10. (4) with acc. and complementary word or phrase:—For ðære bylðo ðe ic tō him wāt, Blickl. Homl. 179, 21. Ic ðē on dyssum hýndum wāt wyrwm tō wiste, Soul Kmbl. 303; Seel. 155. Ic mē ðæt wāt tō helpe, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Ic wāt heahburh hēr āne neah, Cd. Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517. Ic hine goodne wāt, Ps. 53, 6; 106, 1; Beo. Th. 3731; B. 1863; Hy. 1, 3. Ne wāt ic mē beworhtne wulle fýsum, Exon. Th. 417, 11; Rā. 36, 3. Ðū wæst ðe bæles cwealm hātne in helle, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. Hē wāt his singiefan bihealde, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gū. 1326; 311, 15; Seef. 92. For ðam ærende ðæt hē tō ūs callum wāt, 451, 34; Dōm. 113. Hý him in wuldre witon Waldendes giefes, 76, 23; Cri. 1244; 107, 20; Gū. 61. Ðū wýstest ðæt ðū wistest Crist on rōde āhangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 34; Ps. Th. 118, 21. Ða heo sēleste wiste, Elen. Kmbl. 2404; El. 1203; Cd. Th. 3, 26; Gen. 41; Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646. Hē wende hine ðær hē wiste handgeweorc heofencynnes, Cd. Th. 31, 32; Gen. 494; 169, 3; Gen. 2793; 259, 1; Dan. 685; Exon. Th. 162, 16; Gū. 976. Hē aldorþegū deaðne wisse, Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309; Cd. Th. 249, 25; Dan. 535. Ðæt hē wiste hine scyldigne, Chart. Th. 166, 33. Hiē done here tōwardne wiston, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13; Shm. 86, 3; Exon. Th. 459, 20; Hō. 2. Ne mē unrihtes on āwiht wistan, Ps. Th. 58, 3. Wiston him be sūðan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Wisson, Beo. Th. 498; B. 246. Gif hē hine sylfne wite ðæs clānne, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 9. (5) with a clause, (a) without connecting word:—Ic wāt ðū eart Godes hālgā, Mk. Skt. 1, 24; Cd. Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385; 35, 8; Gen. 551. Ic wāt þeah, gif ðe æfre gewyrd ðæt . . . þonne gesihst ðū . . . Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 24. Wē witon hē ūre wæs wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 243, 17. Wiste hē his bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wæron, 131, 26. Wite ðe ðe dissū, gif ðū eadmōðne eorl gemēte, ðam bið gest gegederad Godes āgen bearn, Exon. Th. 318, 4; Mōd. 77. (b) with introductory ðæt:—Ic wāt (*novi*), ðæt ðū eart wlitig, Gen. 12, 11. Ic wāt (*scio*), ðæt ðu ða didest, 20, 6. Ic wāt (*cognovi*), ðæt Drihten ys mære, Ex.

18, 11. Ic wāt (uāt, Lind., wāt, Rush, *scio*), ðæt seō cýðnes is sōð, Jn. Skt. 5, 32; Cd. Th. 35, 22; Gen. 558. Ic wāt and can, ðæt ðū mīn God wære *agnovi quoniam Deus meus es tu*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Ic wāt gearu, ðæt . . . Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656. Ðū wāst, ðæt ic eom untýmende, Gen. 16, 2; Jn. Skt. 21, 15; Ps. Th. 68, 6. Wē weotan, ðæt wē ðæs ðearfe nabbap, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 21. Se hellsecaða wiste, ðæt hiē Godes yfer habban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 43, 23; Gen. 695. Wisse, Beo. Th. 4668; B. 2339. Ða men wisson (*wisston*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 166, 8), ðæt . . . Met. 26, 100. Westan, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 207. Wē witon (uutton, Lind., wutun, Rush, *scimus*), ðæt hē is synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 24, 29, 31. Wē wuton (wutan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wite gē (wutas giē, Lind., gē wutan, Rush, *scitis*), ðæt . . . 26, 2; Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Wit ðū, ðæt ic eom drý, Blickl. Homl. 183, 17. Witap gē, ðæt hit swā nis *scitote, quia non est mea*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 2. Witap (wutas giē, Lind.), ðæt . . . Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43; Lk. Skt. 10, 11; Ps. Th. 99, 2. Wite gē, ðæt . . . *scitote, quoniam* . . . Ps. Th. 4, 4; Blickl. Homl. 191, 36. Wite ðū, ðæt . . . *scito, quod* . . . Gen. 15, 13; Jud. 6, 14; Blickl. Homl. 181, 11; 183, 18; Elen. Kmbl. 1889; El. 946. Wite hē, ðæt hē bið wana, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Suā suā hiē selfe wieten, ðæt hiē hit for Gode dōn, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 2. Witen, Met. 19, 13. Se reccece seal geornlice wietan, ðætte . . . Past. 20; Swt. 149, 1. Ðam lareowe is tō wietanne, ðæt . . . 63; Swt. 459, 6. Tō wietenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5; 129, 26; 209, 19. (bb) with *for ðon ðe*:—Crist ða wiste, for ðon ðe (*quia*) se hālgā ða slēp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. (c) with indirect interrogative forms:—Ic wāt hwæt hē þencep, Blickl. Homl. 181, 10; Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Ic wāt hwā mē ferede, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ic ne wāt hwār ðū eart, Blickl. Homl. 241, 7; Exon. Th. 496, 21; Rā. 85, 18. Ðū cans eal ðis wēsten, and wāsd hwær wē wician magon, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Ðū wāt and causst hū ðū lifian scealt, Cd. Th. 56, 23; Gen. 916. Wāst ðū hū ðeos ādle swyle ende gesettan? Exon. Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994. Eower Fæder wāt hwæs eow þearf biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 1. Wē witon hwelce wælhriownessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 56, 36. Ne wuti gē of hwelc tīd hlāferd iwer tō cymmende siē, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 42. Gif ic wiste hū . . . Beo. Th. 5032; B. 2519. Ðæt ðū wisse (wistest, *v. l.*) hwæs ðū wundreddest, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Ne wiste hē hwonne him fæmnan tō brýde wæron, Cd. Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600. Ðæt wē wisse (wiston, *v. l.*) hwæt hē wære, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ðæt ic wite gearwe on hwylcne weg ic gange, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Wite ðū hū wið and sið helheoð, and mid hondum āmet, Cd. Th. 308, 27; Sat. 699. Wē witon magon hū swiþe fīs is ðes dæg tō mærsienne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 7; 47, 21. Gif ðū witan wille hwæt gedōn wæs, 177, 1. (d) with *gif*:—Ðū wāst gif hit is swā wē segan hýrdon, Beo. Th. 550; B. 272. (6) with the construction of (2) and of (5). (a) (2) and (5b):—Ān þing ic wāt, ðæt ic wæs blind, and ðæt ic nū gesēc, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Wāt ic ðæt nū ða, ðæt hē bið alles leās ecan dreames, Cd. Th. 275, 34; Sat. 181; Andr. Kmbl. 866; An. 433. Ðū wāst mīne geheowunga, ðæt ic eom stād, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15. Ðæt ðū wāst, ðæt ic is deað, 183, 13. Ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hiē him þeowiap, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 32. Ðæt ic gearwe wiste, ðæt . . . Exon. Th. 196, 7; Az. 170; Cd. Th. 24, 31; Gen. 386. Ðis wutaþ giē, ðætte geneolcæþ ric Godes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 11. Ær hē sōð wite, ðæt ða synfullan sālwa sticien healle tō middes, Salm. Kmbl. 342; Sal. 170. Hū mæg ic hit witan, ðæt ic hit āgan sceal *unde scire possum, quod possessoris sim eam?* Gen. 15, 8. (b) with (2) and (5c):—Ðū ðæt āna wāst, hū mē mōðor gebær, Ps. C. 61. Gif ðū hit wāst, hū ðū mære eart, Hy. 3, 20. Ðæt ne wāt ænig, hū ða wisan sind wundorlice, Exon. Th. 223, 10; Ph. 357. Ðæt ne wiste hē, hwæt se manna wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 521; An. 261. Ðæt hiē ðæt wiston, hwonne hē disse worlde ende gesettan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9. Nis nānig mon ðe ðæt ān wite, hū lange hē ðas gedōn wille, hwæþer ðis þýsend sceole beōn scyrtre ðe lengre, 119, 5. Ðæt ðū sōð wite, hū ðæt geeode, Exon. Th. 28, 6; Cri. 442. Ðæt ic sōð wite, hwæder . . . Andr. Kmbl. 1206; An. 603. Ne mæge wē ðæt sōð witan, hū ðū æðele eart, Hy. 3, 13. (c) with (2) and (5d):—Gif hē synful is, ðæt ic nāt, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. (7) with preposition *be*:—Wē witon bi monnum, se se ðe bið ðone monn ðæt him ðingie wið ðerne ðe hē bið ierre, ðæt isigende mōð hē gegremeð, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 11. Hiē wiston ge be heora sige, ge eac be ðara hæfenra manna fleame *they knew both about their victory and about the heathens' flight*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Se consul heora ungemet ofslōg and sige hæfde; be ðæm mon mehte witan, ða hē and ða consulas hiē ætellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta, quot captia sint, ipse consul ostendit; qui, cum multitudinem capti populi referre vellet, numerum explicare non potuit*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 30. Be ðam æfteran is tō witanne, ðæt hē wæs tō biscope gehalgod *de secundo intinandum, quod in episcopatum fuerit ordinatus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 11. II. *to be wisē, be in one's senses*:—Ða wendon hī ðæt hē tela ne wiste, ac ðæt hē wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10. 'Geseoh ðæt ðū teala wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic' *vide ut sanum sapias. Non, inquit, insanio*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32. III. *to be conscious of, to know fear, pity, etc., to feel, shew respect, honour, etc.*:—Wāt ic sorga ðý mā, Cd. Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. For hwon

wāst ðū weān? 54, 12; Gen. 876. Hit māre ne wāt būton gnornunge, Met. 3, 9. Se wyrsa ne wāt on his mægwinum māran āre, Salm. Kmbl. 717; Sal. 358. Hiō him tō litelne ege tō witan *they feel too little awe of him*, Wulfst. 220, 27. Ðū ðæs þonc ne wisses *thou knewest (feltest) no gratitude for it*, Exon. Th. 85, 5; Cri. 1386: 90, 15; Cri. 1474. Done ðe in meodūhealle mine wisse (*should feel affection*), oþþe mec frēfran wolde, 288, 7; Wand. 27. Ic lārde ðæt ælc on oþrum ārwyrþesse wiste, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. Hē him forgeaf ðone nīd ðe hē tō him wiste, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē sār ne wiste, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. Hiē sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786. Ðæt is tō wundrianne, ðæt ða Egipti swā lytle þoncunge wiston Iōsepe, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. Ðæt hī nānige incan tō him wiston *se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 41. Wite māran þanc ðas ðe ðū hæbbe, donne ðas ðe ðū wene, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Ælc ðe gescād wite *every rational person*, L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 424, 19. Ðæt hē on ðam gride micle mæde wite *that he shew great respect to that 'guid'*, L. Eth. vii. 31; Th. i. 336, 14. Gif man on Godes gride mæde witan wolde, Wulfst. 161, 3. Ne wolde hē ænige ðe witan on ðære Cristenan æfestnyse *nec religioni Christianae aliquid infendeat honoris*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Ðū mē noldest þanc witan mīra gōða, Wulfst. 261, 10. Nā heāte wifende *non alta sapientes*, Scint. 19, 2. [Hē wald ha witen (witten, wist, *v. ll.*), C. M. 10793. *Goth.* witan; *pr.* wait, *pl.* witon; *p.* wissa: *O. Sax.* witan; *pr.* wēt, *pl.* witon; *p.* wissa: *O. Frs.* wita; *pr.* wēt, *pl.* witen, wīth: *O. H. Ger.* wizzan; *pr.* weiz, *pl.* wizzun; *p.* wissa, wista, westa; *pp.* wizzan; *Icel.* vita; *pr.* veit, *pl.* vitu; *p.* vissa; *pp.* vitinn.] *v. be*, gewitan, nytan, uu-witende.

wītan; *p.* wāt, *pl.* witon; *pp.* witen. **I.** *to see to, take heed to, guard, keep*, (1) absolute:—God witeþ on ðam hēstan heofna rīce ufan Alwala, Cd. Th. 32, 31; Gen. 511. [He (*God*) witeð and wialdeð alle þing, Anglia i. 11, 40. Ihesu, wel þu witest hem, Jul. 51, 15. Wel is him þat waked and witeð wel him seoluen, 74, 6. Swuch wardein (*God*), þet wit and wered us ever, A. R. 312, 8. þe wif wittes, þet witeð þe heorte also wakemen, 14, 6. Wite mine Bruttas a to þines lifes, Laym. 28604. Crist . . . wite his soule, Havel. 405. To witen ant to welden, Marh. 2, 23. To wyten us wyþ þan unwhite, Misc. 72, 4.] (2) with acc.:—Ðæt bið gōð swefen, wite ðū ðæt georne on ðīnre heortan, Lchdm. iii. 154, 19. (3) with a clause:—Wite ðū georne, ðæt ðū ðo ealle ða tæcn wite, *ut omnia ostenta facias*, Ex. 4, 21. Wite ðæt ðin gepanc ne losige, Lchdm. iii. 154, 20. Wýte ðæt ðu swā ðo, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 23. Wite se oðer, ðæt hē hit bēte, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 13. Wē willaþ æwerian ús; wite gē hwæt gē ðon siððan, L. Ælfic. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 13. Wē beoð unscildige, gif wē hit secgaþ eow; wite gē hwæðer gē silfe eowrum sawlūm beorgan willan, 43; Th. ii. 382, 27. [Wite þe þe þe jemen þenne halie sunnedei, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 29. Cf. *Goth.* þu witeis *oð ðþþ*, Mt. 27, 4.] **II.** *to lay to a person's charge, lay the blame of something on a person or thing, impute*. (1) absolute:—Wite *impute*, Germ. 400, 560. (2) with dat. of person:—Ðæt hē him ne wite, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 12. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of charge:—Mīnum āgnūm scyldūm ic hit wite, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Ne wite ic him ða womcwidas, Cd. Th. 39, 7; Gen. 621. Hwæt wist ðū ús *what do you lay to our charge?* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 22, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 164, 28. Mē Freā witeþ sume ðara synna, Exon. Th. 456, 32; Hy. 4, 75; Salm. Kmbl. 885; Sal. 442. Hwæt wite ðū mē? Soul Kmbl. 43; Seel. 22. Ic nyste hwæt hī mē witon, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Hiē witan Claudiuse ðone hunger, and hē weard him grom (*imperator convitiis infestatus*), Hos. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 22. Ne wīt ðū heom ðās synna ne *statuas illis hoc peccatum*, H. R. 9, 29. Gif ðū hwæt on druncen misðo, ne wīt ðū hit ðam ealode, Prov. Kmbl. 39: 18: 54. Gif hē hwylc hleahterlic word onfinde, ðæt hē ðæt ús ne wite, Guthl. prol.; Gdwiu. 2, 13; Ps. Th. 65, 16. Hwæþer Rómāne hit witen nū ænegum men tō secganne hwæt hiera folces forwurde? Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 220, 9. Hwæt sió syn wære, ðe him seó cwen wite, Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416. Ic eom swiðe gehōnde ðætte ge woldon ænige wuht eow selfum witan (wītan, Hatt. MS.), ær ic hit eow wite. Hit is gōð ðæt gē hit nū wīetūn (witon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. Æfter ðam ðe him swā oftrædlice mislamp, hiē angunnan hit witan heora lätteowum and heora cemplice heora earfeþa, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 25; Cd. Th. 51, 9; Gen. 824: Hy. 6, 25; Beo. Th. 5475; B. 2741. [Gif with prep. governing person, and charge expressed in a clause:—Gif ðū mē on wite, ðæt ic unrithlice ðone biscopdōm onfēnge, Anglia x. 141, 22. [Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen, A. R. 304, 10. Schal he hit wite me? O. and N. 1248. If that I myspeke wyte it ale of Southwerk, Chauc. Mill. Prol. 32. Wytyu *imputo*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Sax.* wītan: *O. H. Ger.* wīzan *imputare, statuere*. Cf. *Goth.* fra-, in-weitan.] **III.** *to go, depart*:—Nylle ic æfre hionan út witan, ac ic symle hēr sōfte wile standan, Met. 24, 52. [Wited ge awariede gastes into þat eche fir ite *maledicti in ignem eternum*, O. E. Homl. ii. 5, 36. Hē beðen wit, 123, 4. þe wolf to witeþ, Laym. 21311. Herode wass witenū ut off life, Orm. 8222. Ne wite þou noȝt fra me *ne discesseris a me*, Ps. 21, 12.] *v. æt*-, *ed*-, *ge*-, *ðþ*-witan.

wite, es (*a weak gen. pl. wītena occurs*); *n.* **I.** *punishment, pain that is inflicted as punishment, torment*:—Wite *poena vel supplicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 35. Tintregung *vel wite tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Heō (*Eve*) hæfde hire sylfre geworht ðæt mæste wite and callum hire cynne, ge ðæt wite wæs tō ðæs strang, ðæt æghwylc man sceolde mid sære on ðæs world cuman, and hēr on sorhigum beón, and mid sære of gewitan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 27; Cd. Th. 28, 6; Gen. 431. Hiē (*Lot's wife*) strang beagat wite, 155, 5; Gen. 2568. Rēde wite (*the deluge*), 79, 30; Gen. 1319. Wæs ðæt wite (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) swā strang, swā Godes gefeð ær mycel was, Blickl. Homl. 79, 27. Hwæþer ðū ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende mon sié wites wyrþe? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 9, 13; 39, 2; Fox 212, 25. Wýtes, 39, 9; Fox 226, 5. Sweartne lig werum tō wite, Cd. Th. 153, 21; Gen. 2542: Hy. 6, 27. Hiē āhofon hine of ðam hefan wite (*crucifixion*), Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . . wylleþ hine on ðam wite, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. Hē wite wealpeþ *he is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. Wite *poenam, vindictam*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 7; Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. Ðæt ðū inc meahst wite bewarigan, Cd. Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. Ðū ðæs cwealmes sealt wite winnan, 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Ic wite polade, Exon. Th. 89, 5; Cri. 1452: 240, 25; Ph. 644: Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Freā wolde on wærlagan wite settan, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1265. Geseah hē engles hand wītan Sennara wite, 261, 17; Dan. 727. Ðē sind witu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2730; An. 1367: Exon. Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264. Ne ondræde ic mē dōmas ðīne, ne ðīnra wita bealo, 255, 9; Jul. 211. Hē weorna feala wita gefolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492. Manigra wita (wīta, Hatt. MS.) hiē beoð wyrðe, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 7. Wītena *tormentorū, poenarū*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 10. Ne bist ðū orhlýte ðara wītena, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 27. Wītum *cruciatibus, poenis*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 12. Ðā heō wæs tō ðam wītum (*ad poenam*) gelædd, Gen. 38, 25. Tō manegum wītum geworht *put to many tortures*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. Wītum belegcan, Andr. Kmbl. 2424; An. 1213. Mid wītum swingan, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Forniman mid wītum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Wita *tormenta, supplicia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 34. Wītu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. ¶ referring to the punishment of hell:—Ðæt ungeendode wite, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24: 51, 31; Andr. Kmbl. 1778; An. 891: Exon. Th. 446, 8; Dōm. 19. Is ðes wællica hām, wites āfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100. Wites fyr, Exon. Th. 39, 21; 625. Grim helle fyr tō wite, 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Synna tō wite, 77, 2; Cri. 1250. In wite biðan, Cd. Th. 268, 1; Sat. 48. Gelædd ðe tō wite þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Se gāst nimeþ æt Gode swā wite swā wuldor, swā him ær ðæt eorðfæt geworhte, Soul Kmbl. 13; Seel. 7: Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. In ēce wite gefeallan, 57, 21. Se ðæt wite ær tō wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 28; Sat. 494. Hē ðes oþres sāule of wītum generede, and of tūtre gum ālæde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 33. Hē bið mid wītum preað æfter his ðeāpe, 49, 25. On ecum wītum unian, 83, 18. Ic sceal weān and wītu and wrace dreogan, Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. **Ia.** *a means or implement of punishment*:—Wundor on wite (*the fiery furnace*) āgagan, Cd. Th. 233, 3; Dan. 270. Wita cyn *castellarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 58: 18, 64: 20, 34. **Ib.** *a fine*. *v. wite-ræden*:—Sié ðæt wite .lx. scilt, oð ðæt āngylde ārise tō .xxx. scilt. . . siþpan sié ðæt wite .cxx. scilt, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 3-5. Gilde se borh ðam hlāforde his were ðe his wites wyrðe si, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4. Se hlāford gesette .xxx. scilt, tō wite, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4: 6; Th. i. 106, 7; Th. i. 106, 16: 10; Th. i. 108, 10: 25; Th. i. 118, 16. Be wite, Th. i. 118, 15; L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Hē āge healf ðæt wite, L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 3. Gylde swā wer swā wite, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Gif hlāw æfter ðam wite craife, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Beo se cyng ālces ðara wita wyrðe ðe ða men gewyrce ðe bōcland hæbben, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 16. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 53. **II.** in a general sense, *torment, plague, disease, evil, pain*:—Wite *malum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 63. Ðæt wite geswac *plaga cessavit*, Num. 16, 48, 46. Dis ylce wite (*plaga*) Hibernia gelice wæs slōh and cwyldme, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 19: 4, 7; S. 574, 35. Wæs ðæt wite (*famine*) tō strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Drihten slōh ðæt folc mid swiðe micclum wite (*plaga magna nimis*), Num. 11, 33. Of ðam wite gehæled *sanata a plaga*, Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Ne ondræð ðū ðe deað tō swiðe for nānum wite, Prov. Kmbl. 49. Ne bið him hyra ymdu ān tō wite, ac ðara oþerra eād tō sorgum, Exon. Th. 79, 20; Cri. 1293. Walend him ðæt wite (*blindness*) teode, 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. God sealde gumena gehwelcum welan swā wite, Cd. Th. 256, 23; Dan. 645. Wite āwinnan *to be tormented*, Exon. Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440: 441, 26; Kl. 5. Wite lecgan *to torment, plague*, 144, 29; Gū. 685. Syndon hyra wita scytelum cilda onlicost *sagittae parvulorum factae sunt plagae eorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. Wraðu wannhālūm wita gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2058; El. 1030. Hē monge gehælde hefigra wita, Exon. Th. 155, 9; Gū. 857. Wanhāle wītum gebundene, Andr. Kmbl. 1160; An. 580. Hē gehælde manega of wītum (*plagis*), Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sleā ðe Drihten mid ðære Egiptiscan witon *ulcere Aegypti*, Deut. 28, 27. Ic sende eall mīn wito (*plagas*) ofer ðe, Ex. 9, 14. Wē geāxiaþ ungecnydelico wītu, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Nis nō ðæt ān ðæt hē him ūre

wītu (*the pains that we inflict*) ne ondræde, 85, 15: Cd. Th. 289, 3; Sat. 392. [His wite abided on þere oðre weorlde, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 32. Mid ærmliche witen (in þoure bendhuse, 2d MS.), Laym. 1046. Uppe wite of feowerti punden, 5118. O. Sax. witi punishment, torment: O. Frs. wite: O. H. Ger. witi poena, supplicium, tormentum, passio, damnatio, iudicium, crux: Icel. viti a punishment, fine.] v. blōd-, dol-, fih- (fyht-), fyrd- (ferd-), helle-, leger-, weard-, weorold-, wræc-wite.

wite-ærn, es; *n.* A house of punishment, a prison:—Witern carcer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 62.

wite-bend a torturing bond, a prison-bond:—Dē wærlagan witebendum swencan mōtan, Andr. Kmbl. 216; An. 108. Wē ellþeōdigne on carcerne clommum beledgon, witebendum, 3120; An. 1563.

wite-brōga, an; *m.* Penal horror, a horrid punishment or torment:—Ne mē weorce sind witebrōgan, de fōr tō mē beōtast, Exon. Th. 250, 31; Jul. 135. Eal dæt man ūs foreseġt embe helle witebrōgan (cf. Wende him God fro heuene riche into helle witebrōgen (hellewites brogen?), Chart. Th. 581, 3), Wulfst. 151, 24. Hē dec sendeþ in ða sweartestan and ða wyrrstan witebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1861; El. 932: Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45.

wited-līc. v. wited-līc.

wite-dōm, es; *m.* I. knowledge derived from a superhuman source, prophecy, foreknowledge:—Witedōm profetia, Kent. Gl. 1064. Se Godes wer ðurh witedōmes gāst (*per prophetiae spiritum*) ðone storm tōwardne foresaþ, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Ðæt heo ðurh witedōmes gāst ða ādle forecweðe, 4, 19; S. 588, 15; 4, 28; S. 606, 20. Ðæt wundor, ðæt þurh witedōmes cræft [hē] wiste and him cýdde, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2. Witedōme uaticinatione, Hpt. Gl. 520, 17. Hī þurh witedōm eal ānemdon, Exon. Th. 104, 24; Gū. 12. II. a statement of what is known through superhuman agency, a prophecy:—Wæs gefyllend se witedōm (*praesagium*) Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 8; 3, 14; S. 541, 9; Blickl. Homl. 71, 3; Exon. Th. 14, 1; Cri. 212. Wæs se witedōm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2304; El. 1153. Æfter ðam witedōme secundum uaticinium (*prophetiam*), Hpt. Gl. 493, 48. Æfter Esaiaes witedōme, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. Gehýraþ witedēm Iōbes gieddinga, Exon. Th. 234, 31; Ph. 548. Witedōmas oracula, Hpt. Gl. 409, 50. Witedōma I godcundra spræca oraculorum, 442, 36. Mid witedōmas presago, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 32. v. next word, and cf. witeg-dōm.

witedōm-līc; *adj.* Of superhuman knowledge, prophetic:—Witedōmlic wundor a miracle which displayed a knowledge communicated by God (cf. him God ealle ða dīġlan þīngc cūð gedýde, l. 12), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 1. Gūðlice witedōmlice gāste (*in prophetic spirit*) weox, and hē ða tōwardan mannum cýdde swā cūðlice swā ða andwardan, 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Witedōmlice mūde hē sang, 4; Gdwin. 28, 19.

wite-fæst; *adj.* In slavery as a punishment for crime. v. wite-þeow:—Hē wyle dæt man freoġe æfter his dæge ælcne witefæstne man ðe on his tīman forġylt wære si quis, secundum patriae Anglie morem, in aliquam incurrisset seruitutem tempore sue potestatis, libertate sibi penitus contributa, relaxatus ejus jussu est, Chart. Th. 551, 14. Ic geaþ dæt man gefreoġe ælcne witefæstne man ðe ic on spræce āhte, 557, 21.

witega, an; *m.* I. a wise man, one who has knowledge:—Hē is witegan (cf. the epithets applied to Simon, eald æwita, 907; El. 455, guma gehdum frōd, 1059; El. 531, and the whole passage in which these forms occur) sunu, Elen. Kmbl. 1181; El. 592. Swā ūs gefreogon gleāwe witegan þurh wīsdōm on gewritum cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30.

II. one who has knowledge from a superhuman source, (1) a prophet:—Witega propheta vel uates, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 69: propheta, 71, 68. (1a) in the biblical sense:—Swā se witega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Witega, Exon. Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650: 316, 18; Mōd. 50. Se witega (*the Psalmist*; v. Ps. 28, 3) cwæð, Fragin. Kmbl. 13; Leās. 8. Oð dæt witega cwom, Daniel tō dōme, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Witega (*Isaiah*), Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. Iōnas tācn ðas witegan (*prophetæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 39. On ðas witegan bēc Isaia, Mk. Skt. 1, 2. Sunu Dauides witegan (*Nathan the prophet*) lārum getimbrede tempel, Cd. Th. 202, 19; Exod. 390. Ðæt fram Drihtne geweden wæs þurh ðone witegan (wītgo, Lind., wītgu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 22: 2, 15. Twelf witegan syndon ðe twelf bēc āwriton . . . Wæron eac oðre witegan ðe ne writon nāne bēc, Ælfic. T. Grn. 10, 28. 'Eowre witegan (*prophetæ*) eow wītgodon dysig' . . . Ða gōðan lāreowas beoð oft genemne on hālgum gewritum witegan (wītgan, Cott. MSS.), for ðam hiē ge-reccaþ ðis andweard lif fleoðne and ðæt tōwarda gesweotolgeaþ, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3-7. Wītgan, Cd. Th. 293, 26; Sat. 460: Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Ðæt in fyrndagum witegan sædon, 293, 32; Sat. 464. Ða witegan þrý (*Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*), Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Hū on worulde ær witegan sungon, gāsthālige guman, be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561: Exon. Th. 5, 3; Cri. 64. Æ and witegena bebod (wītgas I wītgo, Lind., wītgu, Rush.) lex et prophete, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Witegena word, Exon. Th. 29, 27; Cri. 469. Heāhfædera nān, ne witegena, 273, 12; Jul. 515. Sīteþ Waldend mid witegum, Cd. Th. 301, 25; Sat. 587. Nē wē sweotol tācen ūs gesecōð ænig, ne wē witegan habbaþ, dæt ūs andgytes mā secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. (2) a wise man, diviner, soothsayer:—Wītgan, Caldēa cyn, Cd. Th. 218, 19; Dan. 41.

Andswarode cýning wītgun sīnum (*the wise men of Babylon, the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans*, Dan. 2, 2, 12), 224, 13; Dan. 135. Uuītgun diuinus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 57: 25, 42: diuinus, ariolos, 141, 55.

III. applied to things, a presage:—Ætýwdon twēgen steorran . . . Hī witegan (*praesage*) wæron grimmes wæles, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Witegum praesagminibus, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Dauid þe halie witeze, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 16. Se witeze, 233, 12. Be lordew þe tehte Salemon and alle wise witeze here wisdom, ii. 83, 36. Dauid þe witeze, H. M. 5, 2. Telesin heo heolten for wite, Laym. 9094. Merlin þe witeze, 17415. Tweolue of þine witezin, of þine wisuste monnen, 4368. He þeos word seide þurh an of his witezen propheta clamabat dicens, Kath. 483. O. H. Ger. wizaga propheta; pitho, diuinus, ariolos.] v. deofol-, tungol-witega.

witeg-dōm, es; *m.* I. prophecy:—Dæt siē gefyllend wītgdōm (*prophetia*) Essaies, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 14. Dæt uitgdōm and allra canōne cuido ða ðe ymb Cristes ðrining ācueden uas I wēron, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 30 margin.

II. divination:—Ne meahste seō manigeo þurh wītgdōm witeþ āþencan, ne āhigan, Cd. Th. 224, 34; Dan. 146. [O. H. Ger. wīzag-tuom propheta, divinatio.] Cf. wite-dōm, witegung, witegan, an; f. A prophetic:—Anna diō wītga Anna prophetissa, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 36. [O. H. Ger. wīzaga prophetissa.] v. witegestre.

wite-geard (P), es; *m.* A place of punishment:—Witehūses I wýrt-eardes (witegeardes?) amphitheatri, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47.

witegend-līc; *adj.* Prophetic:—Ic (*Elisha*) biðde ðe (*Elijah*), dæt ic beo āfýlled mid ðam witegendlicum gāste ðe on ðē nū unwap, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282. Ðæt cild on his mōðor innoðe . . . mid witegendlicre fægnunge getacnode ðone tōcyme ūres Ālsendes, Homl. Th. i. 352, 28. Hī wiston ða tōwardan dīng, and mid witegendlicre gyddunge bododon, 540, 25.

witegestre, an; f. A prophetess:—Anna wæs witegystre (*prophetissa*), Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Tyn mædena wæron on hāðenum folcum, ðe man hēt Sibillas, dæt synd witegestran, and hī witegodon ealle be Criste, Ælfic. T. Grn. 10, 31.

witegian, wītgan; *p.* ode To prophesy, (1) absolute:—Ðā hig witegodon (*prophetarent*), ða arn ān cnaþ and cwæð: 'Eldad and Meldad witegaþ (*prophetant*)', Num. 11, 27. Wītgaþ, Cd. Th. 246, 16; Dan. 480. Wītgas, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 10. Zacharias wæs mid hālegum gāste āfýlled and hē witegode (*prophetauit*), Lk. Skt. i. 67: Num. 23, 8. Hū ne witegode wē on ðinum naman? Mt. Kmbl. 7, 22. Ealle witegan witegudon (wītgadun, Rush.) oð Iōhannes, 11, 13. Mid witegiende mūde, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 19. (2) with an object, (a) an accusative:—Ðæt hē him witegode wyrdra gepīngu, Cd. Th. 250, 13; Dan. 546. 'Eowre wītgan eow wītgodan dysig' . . . Hiē scolden leasunga wītgan, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3-8. Hiē eal, dæt tōward wæs, beforan wītgodan, Blickl. Homl. 161, 15. Se swēg wæs þurh wītgan wītgod, 133, 31. (b) with a clause:—Hē wītgode, dæt se Hælend sceolde sweltan for ðære þeode, Jn. Skt. 11, 51. Hē wītgode swā swā hit geweordan sceolde, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Wītgan wītgodan, dæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Wītga (*prophetiza*) ūs, huā is se ðe dec ofslōg, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 68. (c) with constructions of (a) and (b):—Heora fæderas dæt wītgodan, dæt him God wolde sendan his sunu, Blickl. Homl. 177, 10. (3) with a preposition:—Anna witegode be him . . . swā hālig wif wæs ðes wyrd, dæt heo mōste wītigan embe Crist, Homl. Th. i. 146, 27-29. Hē wītgode be ðære ācennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg.: Blickl. Homl. 133, 28. Wītgade, 83, 24. Witegan ðe witegodon ymbe Crist, Ælfic. T. Grn. 2, 18. [Þis witegede Dauid . . . þis he witegede bi Drihtene, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 13-15. Minna bern sculen witegan, 91, 5. O. Frs. wītga: O. H. Ger. wīzagōn prophetare, uaticinari, auguriari, divinare.] v. fore-, ge-witegan.

witegung, e; f. I. prophecy:—Ān ðera gecýdde Cristes tōcyme mid sealmsange, and oðer mid witegunge. Sind sealmsang and witegung, swýlce hī syflinge wæron . . . tō ðam fif ællicum bōcum, Homl. Th. i. 188, 19. Ðā wæs gefýlled Hieremias witegung, ðe ðus witegode, 80, 18. Esaiaes witegung (wītgiung propheta, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 14. Wītgiung, p. 16, 15. In stefne witegeonges in uoce prophetiae, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 8. Swā swā Isaia se witega hit on bēc sette on his witegunge, Ælfic. T. Grn. 2, 22. II. divination:—Þurh eoþran witegung geomantia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 23. Þurh deāpes wītgiung micro-mantia, 62, 30. [He jifð summe witegunge, O. E. Homl. i. 97, 19. All þatt witezhunne þatt hālþhe witezz written, Orm. 15149. O. H. Ger. wīzagunga diuinatio, uaticinium, auspiciu.] v. fore-witegung.

witegung-bōc; f. A book containing prophecies, a prophetic book:—Hit is āwriten be mē on witegungbōcum, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 115. Ic geliornod hæbbe on eowre witegungbōcum, dæt gē wæron fram frymde gecorene fram Criste selfum, H. R. 7, 11, 30.

wite-hrægl, es; *n.* A garment worn as a punishment, sackcloth:—Ic mīne gewæda on witehrægl cyrde posui vestimentum meum cilicium, Ps. Th. 68, 11.

wite-hūs, es; *n.* A house of punishment or torment, (1) a prison:—Witehūsa ergastulorum, Hpt. Gl. 516, 8. (2) an amphitheatre in which the Christians were martyred:—Witehūses amphitheatri, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47. On witehūse in amphitheatrum (the passage is: In amphitheatrum

sanctos ferreis collaris connexos cruentus carnifex imperat duci, Ald. 49), 489, 69. (3) *hell*:—Hē hēht dæt witehūs wræcna (*the fallen angels*) biðan, Cd. 3, 21; Gen. 39: 304, 11; Sat. 628. On wrāpra wic . . . on witehūs, Exon. Th. 94, 7; Cri. 1536.

wite-lác, es; *n. Punishment, torment, pain*:—Wurdon tō axan eorðan wæstma, efne swā wið swā ða witelác (*the burning and terror at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*) geræhton, Cd. Th. 154, 12; Gen. 2554. Weras bāsnedon witeoloccas (witelāces, Grn.) weān under weallum, 146, 5; Gen. 2417.

wite-leās; *adj. Not having to pay a fine*:—Gelæste ælc wuduwe ða heregeata binnan twif mōdum, būton hire ær tō onhagige, witeleās, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 18.

witend-líc *prophetic*. *v. witiend-líc*.

witendlice; *adv. Surely, certainly*:—Witendlice hē getrymde ymb-hwyrft eorðan etenim firmavit orbem terrarum, Ps. Spl. 92, 2; 40, 10; 88, 6. Cf. witollice.

witer, witter; *adj. Knowing, wise*:—Hē wislíce hine beþōhte, swā hē full witter wæs, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 35. [Heo wes witer, heo wes wīs, Laym. 9600. þeo weoren þa alre witereste þe wunodon on Bruttene, 15204. Full witter takenn a manifest token, Orm. 4013. Wurd ðe child witter and war, Gen. and Ex. 1308. Wex he witter and wyse, Alex. Skt. 629. *Icel. vitr wise.*]

wite-ræden[n], e; *f. I. punishment*:—Des cyning bebead dæt feowertiglice fæsten healden beon ær Eastrum be wite-rædenne *jejunium quadragesima dierum observari praeceptum . . . in transgressores dignas et competentes punitiones proposuit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 11. **II. fine**. *v. wite*, **Ib**:—Ut sit tuta . . . regalibus tributis majoribus et minoribus, sive taxationibus quod nos dicimus witeræden, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 84, 7. Ego Tūnburht episcopus aliquam partem terrae donabo liberam ab omnibus terrenis difficultatibus omnium gravitudinum . . . a taxationibus quod dicimus wite-rædenne, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. v. 121, 25. Bide mon mid ðære wite-rædenne þo dæt se wōr geolden sið, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Nāh hē ðær nāne wite-rædenne *he cannot exact any fines*, 50; Th. i. 134, 4.

wite-scræf, es; *n. A den of torment, hell*:—Gewit ðu āwyrgea in dæt witescræf, Cd. Th. 308, 12; Sat. 691.

wite-steng, es; *m. A pole used for punishment or torture*:—Wite-stenges, rōde eculei, witestenges eculei, gabuli, Hpt. Gl. 478, 70-73; Anglia xiii, 34, 169. *v. þrīpel*.

wite-stōw, e; *f. A place of punishment or torment, hell*:—Upp cōmon sume ðara dýstra gasta of ðære neowolnesse and of ðære witestōwe (*de abyssu illa flammivoma*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41. Nis hēr (*in hell*) nū nānig wōp, swā hit ær gewunelic wæs on ðisse witestōwe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 29.

wite-swinge, an; *f. A stroke given as a punishment, chastisement*:—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc witeswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 2; Gen. 1864.

wite-peow, es; *m. One who had been condemned to slavery for crime, or from inability to pay the fines incurred for violation of the law*. For cases which involved loss of freedom, *v. peow*. (1) *literal*:—Gif hwelc man biþ witepeow (or *adj.*? *v. next word*) nīwan gepeowad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. (2) *figurative, one in hell*:—Bring us hēlo lif wērigum witepeowum, Exon. Th. 10, 12; Cri. 151.

wite-peow; *adj. In slavery as a consequence of crime*:—Be wite-ðeowes monnes slege. Gif witepeow Englis mon hine forstalie, hō hine mon, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif ðær hwylc witeðeow man sý ðe hió geðeowede, hió gelyfð tō hyre bearnon dæt hi hine willon lyhtan for hyre sǣulle, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. v. 132, 8. Witepeowne monnan Wylicsne mon sceal bedripan be twelf hidum tō swingum, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. Ic willan ðar man gefreogen ælcne witeðeowne man on ælcum ðæra landæ ðæ ic mīnon freondan bæcwedden hæbbæ, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. iii. 128, 10. Dæt man freoge on ælcum tūnæ ælcne witepeowne mann ða under hiræ geðeowud wæs, 360, 6. Dis is Ælfsiges biscopas cwide. Dæt is ærest, dæt ic wille dæt man gefreoge ælcne witepeowne mann ðe on ðam biscoprice sý for hine and for his cynהלāford, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 329, 17; L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 108, 9. Weron ðær preo witepeowe men and preo peowberde, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. v. 152, 8. Be witeðeowum mannun, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 6. Cf. wite-fæst, and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 200, Grmm. R. A. 328.

witga-dōm, witgian. *v. witeg-dōm*, witegian.

wip; *prep. (adv. conj.)*. **I.** with gen. (1) determining the direction of motion or action, (a) marking an object towards which motion is directed, towards, to, in the direction of:—Wende hē hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Rād ut wið Lygtūnes, 917; Erl. 102, 16. Hē āfaren wæs wiþ þara scipa, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 30. On ðone ealdan weg wið huitan stanes, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. ii. 29, 5. Fleogan wið ðæs holtes, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8. Wið ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162; 25, 7; Jud. 248. Hē inep wið his eardes, Met. 5, 15. Heo stīg wiþ hire uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Hē him bebead, swā hiē feohtan angunnen, dæt hiē wið his flugen, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 28. Hē wið ðæs beornes stōp, Byrht. Th. 135, 41; By. 131. Liget fleih wið ðæs hæðenan folces, Homl. Th. i. 504, 29. Dæt wolc leat wið his and hine genam fram heora gesihdum,

296, 2. Dā se hālga wer ne com, dā cōmon hī eft wið his (*they made their way to him*), ii. 172, 22. Sum fæmne āsende wið his, 506, 6. Hī āsendan twēgen weras wið his (tō him, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 61. Ne gemet hē hine, ne rihtne weg wiþ his ne āredaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 128, 2. (b) marking an object towards which an action is directed, towards, to, at:—Hē hnāh tō eorðan, āleat wið ðæs engles (*he bowed to the angel*), Num. 22, 31; Homl. Th. i. 120, 2. Hī lutan wið heora, 38, 21. Grip wið ðæs grandes *clutch at the bottom*, Cd. Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Se lēg læhte wið ðæs lāpan, 309, 25; Sat. 716. Beseah hē hine underbæc wiþ ðæs wifes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14; Cd. Th. 154, 29; Gen. 2563. (c) marking the object of an operation, purpose, aim, feeling, with, towards, to, at, against:—Gif gebyrige dæt heora hwile wið ure bige habban wille (*wants to come to us to buy*), oþþe wē wið heora, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 3. Hē beseah wið mīn *respect me*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hē wigaþ wiþ his ge-cyendes, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24, 28; Met. 13, 67. Wiþ ðæs, ic wāt, dū wilt higian, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Mē wære lifre dæt ic onette wiþ ðæs, dæt ic ðe mōste gelæstan dæt ic ðe ær gehēt *festino debitu missionis absolvere*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 16. Hwī murnast dū wið mīn? 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Deofles anda bið āstýred wið ðin, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 115. (2) marking position, over against, opposite to:—Sætt se Hælend wið (*contra*) ðæs dores, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 41. (3) marking an object against which there is protection, against, from:—Hē hiē wið ðæs hēhstan brōgan gefrīdode, Judth. Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Wið hungres hleoð, Elen. Kmpl. 1228; El. 616. Wið yfela gefreō ūs feonda gehwylces, Hy. 6, 31. **II.** with dat. (1) marking local relations, (a) proximity, by, near, against, beside:—Æt Alre, and dæt is wiþ Æþelingga eige, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Hire lichania restef wið Rōmebirig on ðam wege ðe man nemneþ Latina, Shr. 31, 28. Sæweall uplang gestōd wið Israhēlum, Cd. Th. 197, 8; Exod. 303. (b) extension, unto:—Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (c) contact, at, against:—Heald wiþ wætan (or acc.?), Lchdm. ii. 150, 7. Him on hrepre langad beorn wið blōde (*burnt against the blood, heated his blood?*), Beo. Th. 3764; B. 1880. (d) collision or impact, with, against, on:—Scearp cymeþ sceō wiþ oþrum, ecg wið ecge, Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rū. 4, 41. Ic hnitan sceal hearde wið heardum, 497, 23; Rū. 87, 5. Strēamas wundon sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Hē wið āttorsceadan orede geræde (*rushed and met the breath*), 5670; B. 2839; Cd. Th. 126, 14; Gen. 2095. Hire wið halse heard grāpode, Beo. Th. 3136; B. 1566. Mid grāpe fōn wið feonde to lay hands on the foe, 882; B. 439. Ne seal mon nō mid openlice edwite him wið sleān *non aperta exprobratione sunt ferendi*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 11. (e) confronting, over against, opposite:—Ongan ic steppan forð āna wið englum *I stepped forth and alone confronted the angels*, Cd. Th. 280, 1; Sat. 249. Be nordan is se sæ, ðe ægher is ge nearo ge hreōh wið Italia ðam lande (*opposite Italy*), Ors. i. 1; Swt. 28, 12. (f) obstruction, against, in the way of:—Bordrand onswāf wið ðam gryregiste, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560. (2) marking association, combination, with. **v. III.** 2:—Gesweotla dīn sylfes weorc, and forlæt weall wið wealle (*let wall join with wall*), Exon. Th. 1, 20; Cri. 11. Hē teofanade æghwylc wiþ oþrum, 349, 10; Sch. 44. Saud is geblonden, grund wið greote, Andr. Kmpl. 849; An. 425. Mengan lyge wið sode, leōht wið þýstrum, Elen. Kmpl. 613; El. 307. Hī wið mǣnfullum mengdan þeode *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Swā gæð peostru wið leōhte *sicut tenebrae ejus, ita et lumen ejus*, 138, 11. Dā bæð heo hire wer dæt hē wið hire wyne týman sceolde, Bout. Scrd. 22, 23. (3) marking separation, with (as in part with), from. **v. III.** 3; and see wiþ-faran, -ferian, -lædan:—Tōscedāne mid Trēntan strēame wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Hē gesundrode leōht wið þeostum, sceade wið scīman, Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127; 10, 27; Gen. 163. Hwonne se dæg cume ðe hē sceole wið ðam lichomon hine gedælon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Gedælan lif wið lice, Beo. Th. 4837; B. 2423; Apstls. Kmpl. 73; Ap. 37. Nō hē hine wið monna miltse gedælde, Exon. Th. 122, 7; Gū. 302; 146, 18; Gū. 711. Swā nō man scyle his gastes lufan wið gode dælan, Cd. Th. 217, 12; Dan. 21. Ðam ðe his gāst wile meltan wið mordre, mergan of sorge, āscēdan of secyldum, Salm. Kmpl. 111; Sal. 55. (4) marking exchange or return, (a) buying (lit. or fig.), marking the object for which a price is paid, for, in return for, as payment for:—Abraham sealde feower hund scillinga seolfres wið ðam æcere and wið ðam scræfe, Gen. 23, 16; Chart. Th. 232, 13. Twā and twēntig þūsend punda godes and seolfres mon gesealde ðam here of Ængla-lande wið frīde, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 12. Cantware him feoh geheton wiþ ðam frīpe, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Sendan beagas wið gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 132, 44; By. 31. Ðā bæð hē ealle his æhta wiþ his feote, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 21. Dæt mihte beun geboden wið clānum legere, Chart. Th. 208, 30. Hē sealde ælccon ænne penig wið hys dages worce, Mt. Kmpl. 20, 2. Hē bæð dæt hē him ðæs siþfates lætteow wære, and him mycel feoh wið ðon gebead, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35. (b) selling (lit. or fig.), marking the payment which is received, for, in consideration of:—Hwī ne sealde heo ðas sealfc wiþ þrim hundred penegon? *quare hoc ungentum non uenit trecentis denariis?* Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Hī him dæt land sealdon wiþ .iii. pundon, Chart. Erl. 235, 27. Hē

gesalde wip feo heofones hlāford, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13; Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34. Ðæt nān preost ne dō his hālgan þēunge wip sceattum, L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 18; Cd. Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744. Wīd ðam golde grīd fæstnian, Byrht. Th. 132, 52; By. 35. Gē ne rēccaþ þeāh hwepor gē āht tō gode dōn wip ænigum oþrum þingum būton wīd ðam lytlan lofe ðæs folces and wip ðam scortan hlisan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 21. Ðy lās men wēnan ðæt ðū nāne treowe nābbe būton wīd hlisan (*unless you can get reputation for it*), Prov. Kmbl. 76. (c) exchanging (lit. or fig.), *for, in exchange for*:—Ðes landes boec ðet Eðelbeart cyning sealde his degne wīd oðrum suē miclum lande, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 17. Se ðe ealle his æhta behwyrfde wīd ānum gyldenum wegce, Homl. Th. i. 394, 12. (d) redemption, *for*:—Beād Darius healf his rice wip ðēm wifmonnum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 7. (e) reward or requital, *for, in reward of, in return for*:—Ic sylle Wulfsgie wīd his holdum mægene and eadmōdre hērnesse ānes hīdes lond, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 268, 8. Forþ gewāt ðurh martyrdom Laurentius; hæp nū lif wip ðam mid Wuldorfæder weorca tō leāne, Menol. Fox 290; Men. 146. Hī mē yfel settan ā wīd goode *posuerunt aduersum me mala pro bonis*, Ps. Th. 108, 4. (f) reply, *in answer to*:—Suwade Crist wīd ðæs wifes clypunge, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 7. (g) compensation, *for, as compensation for*. v. III. 4:—Sylle lif wīd (pro) life, tōd wīd tēd, hand wīd handa, fōt wīd fēt . . . lēl wīd lēle, Ex. 21, 23–25. Gif hwā forstele oðres sceap . . . selle feower sceap wīd ānum. Gif hē nābbe hwæt hē selle, siē hē self beboht wīd ðam fiō, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. (h) where the condition, in consideration of which something takes place, is given, *in consideration of, in return for, on condition of*:—Hit Scipia nolde him ālēfan wīd nānum oþrum þinge būtan hiē him ealle hweþeno āgēāfen *Scipio would not grant it them on any other condition than that of giving up all their weapons to him*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. Ælces mannes þeowetlingas ða dry dagas weorces beon gefreode wīd cyrcsīcne, and wīd ðam ðe hū ðæt fæsten ðe lustlicor gefæsten, Wulfst. 171, 20; 181, 19. ¶ wip ðam ðe or ðæt, *introducing a clause that contains the condition or consideration*:—Sende hē ærendracan tō him and mycel feoh wip ðon ðe hē hine ofsloge *misit nuncios, qui Redualdo pecuniam nullam pro nece ejus offerrent*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 9. Se cāsere him beād gold and seolfor wīd ðon ðe hū forlēton Cristes geleāfan, Shrn. 134, 5. Hē cwæð ðæt hē heom hold hlāford beon wolde, . . . wīd ðam ðe hī ealle tō him gecyrdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 12; L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 7. Nolde hē syllan ealle his æhta, wīd ðan ðe hē libban mōste? Homl. Skt. i. 12, 118. Hē forlæt manigne woruldust, wip ðam ðe hē ðone welan begite, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 2. Hwelic wite sceal ūs tō hefig dyncan, wīd ðam ðe wē mægen gecearnian ðone hefenlican eðel? Past. 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hū micle suifor sculon wē beon gehiersume, wīd ðam ðæt wē mōten libban on ešnesse, 255, 9. Hē wolde ungerim feoas syllan, wīd ðam, gif hē hit gebigcan mihte, ðæt hē hēr lybban mōste, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *against* (as in to set one thing *against* another), *as a set-off*. v. III. 5:—Swelce hiē setten ða synne wīd ðære ælmesan, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 20. (6) marking comparison, *by the side of, compared with*. v. III. 6:—Hwæt is ænig lāc wīd ðisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 584, 10. Nære ðeas blis ðe gelicre ðære ēcean myrhte, ðonne bið ðam menn ðe sit on cwearterne, wīd ðam menn ðe færd frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 109. (7) marking contrast, *in contrast with*:—Wip ðon e contrario, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34; 5, 14; S. 634, 42. (8) marking address, *with, to*. v. III. 7:—Drihten wīd Abrahamæ sprac, Cd. Th. 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Reordode rices hyrde wīd ðære fæmnan fæder, Exon. Th. 246, 25; Jul. 67. Hyre se wræcmægca wīd þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260. Him Andreas wīd mælde, Andr. Kmbl. 598; An. 299. Wē habbaþ word gearu wīd ðam æglēcan, 2717; An. 1361. Ne heo wip monnum spræce hafap, Exon. Th. 421, 3; Rā. 40, 10. (9) marking dealing, *with*. v. III. 8:—Hæfen here genāmon friþ wip Cantwarum, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 32; Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 22. (10) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. III. 14:—Hē feaht and won wip his eþle (*contra patriam*), Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 28; Exon. Th. 398, 1–2; Rā. 17, 1. Hī gefuhtun wip hæpnum herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Hī gefuhtun wip Walum (Walas, MS. E.). 495; Erl. 14, 11. Holm won wīd winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132; Cd. Th. 5, 26; Gen. 77. Hilde gefremman wip ealdfeōndum, Exon. Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Wæpan æhebban wið hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. Wīd firenum in gefeoht gearo, Exon. Th. 298, 24; Crā. 90. Hē honda ārærde wīd ðam herge, Cd. Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51. Hē wīd ðam wyrme gewegan sceolde, Beo. Th. 4791; B. 2400. Se wīd mongum stōd, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gū. 294. Swincan wīd synnum, 150, 21; Gū. 782. For ðære synne ðe hē wīd Sarran gefremede, Cd. Th. 166, 4; Gen. 2742; Elen. Kmbl. 831; El. 416. Hiē wīd Godes bearne nīð āhofon, 1671; El. 837. Wē wīd Gode oft ābylgeaþ, Hy. 6, 21. Hiē him ondræden wīd (for, Cott. MSS.) hiera wordum and dædum hiera gefērena tælinge, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 7. Hospcewide fremman wīd Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1048; El. 525; Andr. Kmbl. 1120; An. 560. Wæs yrr fæder wīd dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141. Gōd sceal wyð yfele, Menol. Fox 561; Gn. C. 50. Hē him ðær wip gefaht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8. Ðæt hī him wip ne winnan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 1. Ðæt migtigra wīte

wealdeþ, ðonne hē him wīd mæge, Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. (11) marking friendly relation, *with, for*. v. III. 15:—Hē forget ðone freōnscipe wīd Israhēle, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 17. Hiē wīd Rōmānum (—e, v.l.) sibbe heōldon *civilem amicum populi Romani*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 3. Hwæt is mannes sunu ðæt hit gemet wære, ðæt ðū him aht wīd hæfdest (*that thou shouldst have consideration for him*; quoniam reputas eum), Ps. Th. 143, 4. (12) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. III. 16:—Ic ðē wīd weāna gehwam wrēo and scyld, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170; Exon. Th. 47, 27; Cri. 761. Ðū eart gescyldend wīd sceadān weapnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Wīd ælfylcum eþelstōlas healdan, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371; 6000; B. 3004. Ealle ða wōcere ðe hē wīd wætre beleac, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 1049. Gefæstnod wīd flōde, 80, 3; Gen. 1323. Hæle and trume wīd deofla nīpum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Wīd færsceyte wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766. Him holtwudu helpan ne meahthe wīd lige, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341; 358; B. 178; Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Sang se mæssepreost orationem ða ðe wip ðære ādle āwritene wæron, and ða ðing dyde ðe hē selust wip ðon cūpe *dicebat presbyter exorcismos, et quaque poterat pro sedando miseri furore agebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 23–24. Wīd eāgena sære, Lchdm. i. 2, 7 (and often). Godes mōdor hī āhredde wīd heora feōndum, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 16. Mē wīd blōð-hreowes wearde bealuwe gehæle ðe *visis sanguinum salva me*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Wīd nīpum generan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212; Cd. Th. 233, 22; Dan. 279. (13) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to, in opposition to*. v. III. 17:—Wip winde rōwan, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Se wīd ðinum willan wyrceþ, Met. 4, 28; Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 9; Blickl. Homl. 25, 15. Ic sceolde wip gesceape mīnum on bonan willan būgan, Exon. Th. 486, 2; Rā. 72, 6. (14) marking the instrument, *with*. v. III. 19:—Hiora in ānum weoll sefa wīd sorgum, Beo. Th. 5193; B. 2600. (15) in reference to time, *at*:—Weard gesewen wīd sunnau setlunge geond ealne ðone eard yrnende here up on ðam wolcnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 2. III. *With* accusative, (1) marking local relations, (a) where one object is near to or in contact with another, *against, beside, by, at*:—Wīd ðone weg *iuxta uiam*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 15; *secus uiam*, 271, 2. Wīd ðone weall *muro tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. (a) of the position occupied by one body in relation to another at rest:—Ðā hē wæs wīd ða stōwe (*secus locum*), Lk. Skt. 10, 32. Hē stōd wīd ðone mere (*secus stagnum*), 5, 1, 2. Hē gestōd wīd stæpne rond, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Æteowde ān engel wīd hine (*by him*) Homl. Skt. i. 5, 88. Se geatweard sceal cytan habban wīd ðæt geat (*juxta portam*), R. Ben. 126, 19. Tō ðām hātum baðum wīd ðæt botl Salustii, Homl. Th. i. 428, 10. Sittan lāte ic hine wīd mē sylfne, Cd. Th. 28, 19; Gen. 438. Hē mē wīd his sylfes sunu setl ge-tæhte, Beo. Th. 4030; B. 2013. Wīd ðæt dōmsel ic sitte *pone tribunal sedeo*, Ælf. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 16. Wīd (*secus*) ðone ford hē sit, 271, 2. Sittende wīd (*juxta*) ðone pitt, Gen. 29, 2; Ex. 2, 15. Heo sæt wīd (*secus*) ðæs Hælendes fēt, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Seo bōc līd wip (*juxta*) ðē, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 2. Eal ðæt his (*Norway*) man āper oððe ettan oððe eriau mæg, ðæt līd wīd ða sē, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 18, 26. Hē būde on ðam lande norþweardum wip ða westsē, 17, 3. Hē is ðær byrged wīd Cnut cyng, Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 4. Hī wacodon wīd ða byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 20. Hig gewifodon wīd ðone munt, Num. 20, 22. Heo wīd wāgas weaxan wylle, Lchdm. i. 116, 21. Ðeōs wyrð bið cænnd wīd wegas, 224, 14. Hiē wīd eorðan fæðm þūsend wintra eardodon *they had remained on the ground a thousand years*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. (β) of the position which is reached after movement:—Sume feollon wīd (*secus*) weg, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4; Lk. Skt. 8, 5. Wīd ðone weg *circa uiam*, Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hī setton scyldas wīd ðæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Hē heora fela gesette wīd ðone sē *plurimos ad mare habitare praecepit*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 26. Nīm sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wīd ða wearta . . . Heald wip wētan, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4–7. (γ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a body at rest:—Se Hæleud eode wīd (*juxta*) ða sē, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Fērde sum man wīd hine *quidam iter transiens uenit secus eum*, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Sum man fērde wīd ðone feld (cf. sum mon rād be ðære stōwe *juxta locum*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30, the incident being the same in both passages), Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Heo wīd ða eorðan (*along the ground*) hyre telgran tōbrædeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. (δ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a moving body:—Wīd ðone segn foran manna þengel rād, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. (b) marking position in connection with the parts of an object, *by, against, at*:—Gif monnes sconca bið of āslagan wīd ðæt cneou, L. Alf. pol. 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Forborn bord wīd rond *the shield burned against the rim*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (c) marking extension, *unto*:—Wīd heofenas *usque ad coelos*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. II. 2:—Drihten lēt rīnan hagol wīd fyr gemenged and hig ferdon ætgædere *pluit Dominus grandinem, et grando et ignis mista pariter ferebantur*, Ex. 9, 24; Lchdm. ii. 30, 2; Met. 7, 8; Bt. 12; Fox 36, 9. Se yfela willa næfþ nāenne gefērscepe wip ða gesēlpa, 36, 7; Fox 184, 32. Ðis leoht wē habbaþ wīd nftenu gemæne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Hū ðone cumbolwigan wip ða hālgan mægþ hæfde geworden, Judth. Thw. 25, 14;

Jud. 260. Hē wolde dælan rice wið God ælmihtigne, Wulfst. 306, 27: Homl. Th. i. 172, 1. Ðæt hiē healfne geweld wið Eotena bearn āgan mōston, Beo. Th. 2180; B. 1088. Hē gemōt wið hī habban wolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 21; Exon. Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19. Se hrefn wið wulf (sic MS.) wæl reāfode, Beo. Th. 6046; B. 3027. (3) marking separation, *from*. v. II. 3:—Ne mæg min lichoma wið ðas lænan gesceaft deað gedælan (*my body cannot separate death from this frail condition in which it is created*, i.e. death is a condition inseparable from the frailty of the body), ac hē gedreōsan sceal, Exon. Th. 124, 24; Gū. 342. (4) marking compensation, *for*. v. II. 4:—Sylle ēage wið ēage, Ex. 21, 24. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *with*, *against* (as in to weigh one thing *with* or *against* another). v. II. 5:—Genim ācmistel, gegnūð tō meluwe, āweh ðonne wið ænne penig, Lchdm. ii. 88, 6. Man sett ða synne and ða sǣwe on ða wæge, and hý man wegeþ, swā man dēð gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Hiora birhtu ne bið āht tō gesettanne wið ðære sunnan leōht, Met. 6, 7. (6) marking comparison, *in comparison with*. v. II. 6:—Heora dýre gold ne bið nāhte wurd wið ða foresēdan mādmas, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 55. (7) marking address, conversation, *with*, *to*. v. II. 8:—Hē sprāc heardlicor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men *quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur*, Gen. 42, 7: 45, 15. Hū stīde se landhlāford sprāc wið hig *locutus est nobis dominus terrae dure*, 42, 30. Sprācan twēgen weras wið hyne *duo uiri loquebantur cum illo*, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Ongan Waldend wið Abraham spracan, sǣgde him unytle spell, Cd. Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Hē wordum wið his Waldend sprāc, 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Heo ne mæg wordum wrixlan wið ðone werigan gāst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Wið ðone rǣdde Chromatius, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. (8) marking dealing, arrangement, where terms are come to *with* a person, *with*. v. II. 9:—Wiþ ðone here se cyning friþ nam, Chr. 876; Eil. 78, 9. Swegen grīðode wið ðone cyng, 1046; Erl. 172, 6. Ða foreword ðe Ælfrēd and se hīrēd worhtan wið Æðelmār, Chart. Erl. 235, 26. Hē sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga feo þingian, Beo. Th. 315; B. 155. Tō þingienne þiódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 8: Exon. Th. 39, 4; Cri. 617: 254, 15; Jul. 197. Þingeras wið ðone ælmihtigan þrym, Wulfst. 240, 10. Būton hē gebēte wið God, 271, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 160. Ðā rǣdde se cyng wið his witan (*the king settled with the 'witan'*), ðæt man sceolde mid scīpþyrde faran, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 29. (9) marking action affecting a person, (to deal) *with*, (act) *towards*:—Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldædum, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hwið dēst wið mē swā? Gen. 12, 18. For ðære útrǣfe ðe hē gedyde wið hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85. Begaa hē ða ryhtwīsnesse ðæs lǣrcōwes wið ða gyltendan, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 23. Ic lufan symle lǣste wið ewīc, Exon. Th. 30, 10; Cri. 477. Beo ðū hālig wið ða hālgan, and hwyrf ðe wið ða forþwyrðan, Ps. Th. 17, 25. Men nihton tōcnāwan his mihte wið God, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 114. (10) marking action having reference to a person:—Hē wolde licettan wið David *he would dissemble with David*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 250. Ālýse ic mē sylfne wið God, 17, 75. Ðæt rice and ðone anwald hē nā ne angeat wið Cornelius (*in the case of Cornelius*), Past. 17; Swt. 115, 18. Þēh ðe hē hit wið ða senatus hǣle *though he concealed it from the senate*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē bedīgode his fǣr wið ðone witegan, Homl. Th. i. 400, 22. Nis min bān wið ðe deōpe behýded *non est occultatum os meum abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 13. (11) marking action directed to a person:—His gerēfa weard wið hine forwǣged *his steward was accused to him*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. (12) marking position or attitude in regard to a person, *with*, *in respect to*:—Ne bið heo nā wið God unscyldig *non erit insons coram Deo*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 12. Scyldig wið God, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 171; Cd. Th. 250, 20; Dan. 549. Beo hē útlah wið God and wið ðone cynyng sceyldig ealles ðæs, ðe hē āge, Wulfst. 271, 24: 296, 10. Hió hit hǣbben unbesacen wið ælce hand, Cod. Dip. Kmpl. ii. 150, 23. Land unbewedene and unforbodene wið ælcne man, Chart. Th. 209, 1. Ðæm deōwan is tō cýððonne ðæt hē wiete ðæt hē nis freoh wið his hlāford, Past. 29; Swt. 200, 19. (13) *with* a person by whom something is held:—Byð ðe meord wið God, Andr. Kmpl. 550; An. 275. Hē wið ælða mæg eādes hleótan, Exon. Th. 305, 16; Fā. 89. Wið Drihten dýrne *dear in God's eyes*, Cd. Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. (14) marking hostility, *with*, *against*, *to*. v. II. 12:—Hié wiþ ðone here gefuhton, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 10: Byrht. Th. 139, 61; By. 277. Wið his Waldend winnan, Cd. Th. 19, 28; Gen. 298. Simle hē feaht and won opþe wiþ Angelcynn opþe uuiþ Walas, Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Hē wolde gecompian wiþ ðone āwerigdan gāst... hē wolde deofol gelapian tō campe wiþ hine, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17, 20. Þeah wē fǣhþo wið ðec gefremed hǣbben, Exon. Th. 23, 14; Cri. 368. Andr. Kmpl. 2773; An. 1389. Gylt, ðe wið Metod min gefremeden, Cd. Th. 61, 18; Gen. 999. Næbbe ic synne wið hī gefremed, 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Dædbote dōn ðes myccelan yfeles and mǣnes ðe hié wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Swā hwæt swā ðes middan-geard wiþ hine æbyligdwa geworhte, 9, 12: Elen. Kmpl. 1024; El. 513. Hē sprāc heālig word wið Drihten sīne, Cd. Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295. Hē rǣsade ðæt hē hǣfde ærendon sum wiþ Francena rice (*contra regnum*), Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Ic eom fāh wið God, Cd. Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Beo. Th. 1627; B. 811. For heora heardheortnesse wið ðone Hǣlend,

Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 529. Hē wæs strengest wið scylda, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 17. (15) marking friendly relation, *with*, *to*. v. II. 11:—Ic sibbe wið hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 2; Gū. 688. Treow ðū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 31; Gen. 2119. Ðæt ðū wið Waldend wære heolde, 204, 18; Exod. 421: Andr. Kmpl. 425; An. 213. Ðæt frid wið hý gefreoþad wære, Exon. Th. 127, 6; Gū. 382. Uton beoñ rihtwise on ūrum mōde wiþ opþe men, Blickl. Homl. 95, 28. Beo wið Geatas glæd, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. (16) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against*, *from*, *for*. v. II. 12:—Ðæt hē ūs gescyldo wiþ ða crǣftas deofles, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16: Cd. Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Unc wið hronfrixas werian, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540. Wið wrāt werod wearde healdan, 643; B. 319. Hit ær hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 4. Geheald ðine heortan wið unþeāwas, Wulfst. 247, 3. Ðæt man wið fūlne galscipe warnie, 308, 2: Cd. Th. 15, 20; Gen. 236. Ðæt manna gehwylc wið swylc wær sý, Wulfst. 280, 11. Hē hine mihte wiþ ða mǣnfulan āhreddan, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 233. Wið swýðlicne blóðdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 2, 11, and often. Wið ðæt mannes innod tō fæst sý, 2, 16, and often. (17) marking contrary motion or action, *against*, *contrary to*. v. II. 13:—Wiþ Godes gife *contra gratiam Dei*, Bd. 1, 10; S. 480, 2. Wið mines mōdes willan *contra animi voluntatem*, Nar. 30, 26. Ær gē sceonde wið gesceapu fremmen, Cd. Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. (18) marking objection, *against*:—Ða geweddodan fǣmnan hire yldran hī ne mōton syllan oðrum men, būton heo eallunga ðone (*the man to whom she is betrothed*) wið cweðe, ðæt heo hine nelle (*unless she bring the objection against him, that she does not wish to have him*), L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 22. (19) marking the instrument, *by*, *through*. v. II. 14. (a) personal:—Hē sende ān tyccen wið his birde *misit hoedum per pastorem suum*, Gen. 38, 20. Hē ðæt wið yfele englas sende *immissiones per angelos malos*, Ps. Th. 77, 49. (b) in the phrases sittan wið earm, &c., *to rest on the arm*:—Ārās ānra gehwylc and wið earm gesæt, hleonead wið handa, Cd. Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Hē wið earm gesæt, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. (20) in reference to time, *till*. v. also VI:—Wið ða hwile deotec, Mt. Kmpl. Lind. 5, 18. IV. *with* dat. and acc. in the same passage:—Gesæt ða wið sylfne se ðe sæcce genæs, mæg wið mæge (v. III. 1 a, II. 1 a, e), Beo. Th. 3958; B. 1977. Nǣfre Ismael wið Isace, wið min āgen bearn yrfe dǣleþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Cd. Th. 168, 24; Gen. 2787. Ðæt hī wurdon ðe geheortran wið ðam āwyrgeðan strangan and ðone ealdan widerwinnan (v. II. 10, III. 14), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 241. Bredstnet wið ord and wið ege ingang forstōð (v. III. 16, II. 12), Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. Ðin mildheortnes is mycel wið heofenas (*usque ad coelos*), is ðin sōðfæstnes wið wolcnum (*usque ad nubes*), Ps. Th. 56, 12. V. *with* the instrumental, cf. II. 2:—Gemeng wiþ dý lǣce, Lchdm. ii. 34, 5. VI. not unfrequently the form of the word governed by *wiþ* does not shew the case: as instances of this are given the following passages in which the word is used with force of *till*, *to*:—Wið ende *usque in finem*, Ps. Th. 67, 16: *in finem*, 73, 10, 11. Wið oryldu *usque in senectam et senium*, 70, 16. Wið sefo sīða *usque septies*, Mt. Kmpl. Lind. 18, 21. Wið nū *usque nunc*, 11, 12: *usque modo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 24. Uid tō ðises (disse, Rush.) t uid nū t uid ðageāna *usque athuc*, 2, 10. Wið tō ðæm dæge *usque ad eum diem*, Mt. Kmpl. Lind. 24, 38: 11, 13. VII. used adverbially; see also compounds with *wiþ*:—Meng hwitcwudu wiþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Ðæt ænig wipweard ðing beoñ gemenged wiþ oðrum wipweardum, oððe ænige geferræðenne wið habban (v. II. 2, III. 2), Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 13. Nāuper ne ðone anweald, ne eac ðæt ðæt hē wipsealde (v. II. 4, a), 33, 2; Fox 124, 15. Hē cwæð ða wið (v. II. 4 f), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. Gif hwa forstele oðres oxan... sette twēgen wið (v. II. 4 g), L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 15. Him cōmon ongeān .vi. cýnigas, and ealle wið trýwsodon, ðæt hī woldon efenwyrhton beoñ (v. III. 8), Chr. 972; Erl. 125, 12. Heald ðe elne wið (v. II. 10, III. 14), Exon. Th. 303, 9; Fā. 50. Wilna bruceþ, and nō wið spriceþ (v. II. 13, III. 17), 411, 10; Rā. 29, 10. VIII. as conjunction. v. III. 20, *until*:—Wið gē ðona geonga *donec exeatis*, Mt. Kmpl. Lind. 10, 11, 23: 24, 39. IX. combined (1) with *weard* (q.v.) (a) with gen.:—Hundas rǣsdon wið Petres weard, Homl. Th. i. 376, 34. Åstrehte hē hine sylfne tō eorðan wið his weard, ii. 168, 24. Ða ða hī wið his werd wæron, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 102: ii. 23 b, 136. Hī wið ðæs hæres weard wæron, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5. (b) with acc.:—Hē beheold wið heofonas weard, Homl. Th. i. 46, 29: 382, 9: 464, 29. (2) with *weardes*. v. *weardes*. [O. Sax. wið: O. Frs. with: Icel. við.] v. þær-wiþ.

wip-æftan; *prep. adv. Behind.*

I. *prep.* (1) with dat.:—Heo hym tō genealǣhte wyðæftan hym, Homl. Ass. 182, 48. Hī cōmon tō Wiht, and nāmon ðær ðæt him ær wiðæftan wæs (*what had been left behind them*), Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 25. (2) with acc. or doubtful:—Heo cōm wiðæftan ða meniga *uenit in turba retro*. Mk. Skt. 5, 27. Sette syrwa wiðæftan ða burh þene *insidias urbi post eam*, Jos. 8, 2. Heo stōd wiðæftan his fēt *stans retro secus pedes eius*, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Ðū āwurpe mine word wiðæftan ðe, R. Ben. 12, 3. II. *adv.*:—An wif genealǣhte wiðæftan *mulier accessit retro*, Mt. Kmpl. 9, 20. Fisf scipu

belifan wiðfeastan, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 12. Wiðfeastan *posse* (= *post se filios derelinquet*, Prov. 20, 7), Kent. Gl. 735.

wip-blāwan; *p.* -bleōw *To strain at*:—Ðæt hī wiðbleōwen ðære fleōgan and forswulgum ðone oflend *liquantes culicem, camelum autem glutientes*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 24.

wip-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -bræd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon *To withhold, restrain, check, hold back*:—Gif ðæt mōd ðam willan ne wiðbrift *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Godes feōnd wiðbrift ðæm untrumman mōde ðære sibbe (*dilectionem proximorum vulneratis cordibus subtrahens*) ðe hē self forlēt, 47; Swt. 361, 2. Ðā ðā hē wolde ārwierdra monna mōd from ðisses middangeardes geferrædenne āteon, suife suife hē him wiðbræd, ðā hē cuæd *Paulus religiosorum mentes a mundi consortio contestando, ac potius conueniendo suspendit, dicens*, 18; Swt. 131, 1. Hē hēt heora ælcum fittig scyllinga tō sceatte syllan, ðæt hī heora handa fram ðam blōdes gyte ne wiðbrūdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Hit is micel ðearf, ðæt mon hire suife hrædlīce wiðbregde *festinare necesse est, ut repugnante vincantur*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 21. [Bute þu wiðbride þe, H. M. 9, 9.]

wip-ceōsan; *p.* -ceās, *pl.* -cūron; *pp.* -coren *To reject*:—Hē wiðceōsep (-cist) *reprobat*, Blickl. Gl. Stān ðone wiðcūran timbrende *lapidem quem reprobauerunt aedificantes*, Ps. Surt. 117, 22. Wiðcūran, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 42. *v.* next word.

wip-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Reprobate*:—Ðā ongeat hē ðæt se wæs Gode wiðcoren, se ðe on ðæt bæþ eode, Shrn. 62, 8. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wiðcorenan *ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. *v.* wiðper-coren.

wip-cwedenness, *e*; *f.* *Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition*:—Hī woldon hine besyrewian æt his life, and habban syþðan his rice būtan ælcere wiðcweðnesse, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 36 note. Tō wetre wiðcweðnesse *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Surt. 105, 32. Of wiðcweðnesse, 17, 44. Wiðcweðnesse, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 26; 79, 7.

wip-cwēpan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwædon; *pp.* -cweden, *I. To reply. v. wip, VII.*—Ðā wiðcwēpan hīu se engel *contradicens angelus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 6. Com Swegen tō Eādwerde cinge, and gyrnde tō him landes. Ac Harold his brōðor wiðcweð, and Beorn eorl, ðæt hig noldon him āgyfan nān þing ðæs ðe se cing heom gefyfen hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 31. Cwæð sum wyn, ðæt hē mid ðam Hælende wære, and hē wiðcweð, ðæt hē hine ne cūde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 31. *II. To gainsay, contradict, maintain an opposite opinion*:—Ðā hālgan apostolas herodon ða clæunysse . . . Se ðe him wiðcwyð, hē ne byð nā wita, ac gedwola, Homl. Ass. 22, 198. Hē sægt ðæt hit sý ālyfed, ðæt mæssepreostas mōton wifian, and mīne gewritu wiðcweðaþ dysum, 13, 7. Ða māgas setton ðam cilde naman Zacharias, ac seō mōðor him wiðcweð mid wordum, and se dumba fæder mid gewrite, Homl. Th. i. 354, 25. Drihtne drowende him cuoedende wiðcwoed *Domino passurum se dicenti contradicere*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 2. Hī eallum hī wordum wiðcweðdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. Ne mæg ic nā wiðcwepan ne andsacigan ðæt ðe ðū mē ær sædest, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. Ic ne mæg nō wiðcwepan, ne furpum ongean ðæt gepencan, 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. Ic sylle eow mūd and wiðdom ðam ne magon eower widerwinnan wiðstandan and wiðcweðan (-cuoeda, Lind., -cweoða, Rush. *contradicere*), Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Hē begann tō wiðcweðenne ðam geleāfan ðe se apostol tæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 28.

III. To contradict, oppose, resist:—Se man, ðe wiðcwyð ðinum wordum *qui contradixerit ori tuo et non obediit cunctis sermonibus tuis*, Jos. 1, 18. Eghwoelc ðe ðe hine cyning wyrct wiðcwoeðas (wiðcweðes), Rush. *contradicti* ðam cāser, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 12. 'Ne stala ðū,' Ðis bebod wiðcweð ælcum reāfāce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24, 27; 210, 1. Tō ecum forwyrde ðam ðe him (*Antichrist*) onbūgaþ, and tō ecere myrhe ðam ðe him wiðcweðaþ, i. 4, 35. *Widcweð reluctaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 16. Cristes naman, ðam hī ær wiðcweðdon *nomen Christi, cui contradixerant*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Hē was ofer eall gemett steard ðam mannum ðe wiðcweðdon his willan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 18. Nis nān wuht ðe mæge oððe wille swā heāgum gōde wiðcwepan *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel uelut, vel possit obistere*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 30. On tācēn ðam ðe wiðcweðdon byð in *signum cui contradicetur*, Lk. Skt. 2, 34.

IV. To refuse, reject, not to allow:—Hē wiðcwyð gedōhtas folce and hē wiðcwyþ gepeaht ealdrum *reprobat cogitationes populorum et reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10. Ðā com Sparhafoc tō ðam arcebiscope, tō ðam ðet hē hine hādian sceolde. Ðā wiðcweð se arcebisop, and cwæð ðet se pāpa hit him forboden hæfde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Wiðcweð *renunciaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 72. Seō burhwaru wolde ðone hālgan geuinan, and Pictauiensisce pearle wiðcweðdon *the citizens wanted to take the saint, and the Poitevins absolutely refused to allow it*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 20. Ðā begann se cyngc gyrnan his sweostor him tō wīfe, ac hē and his menn ealle lange wiðcweðdon, and eac heo sylf wiðsōc, 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Ða þry cnihtas wiðcweðdon his hæþenscipe, Homl. Ass. 70, 131. Sume sind gecwedene *uitia*, ðæt synd leahtras, on manegum wifum miswritene oððe miswedene; ðam eallum wē sceolon wiðcweðan, gyf wē cunnon ðæt geseād, Ælfsc. Gr. 50, 23; Zup. 294, 15.

IV a. with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Hē wolde ðæt hē āna wære heora cyning, ac ealle ða leōdscipas ānmōðlice

him wiðcweðdon, Homl. Ass. 103, 34.

IV b. with dat. of person and gen. of thing refused:—Him ða burglēode ðæs wiðcweðdon, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Gif inc hwā ðæs wiðcweþe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. [Ealle munechades men hit wiðcweðdon . . . Ealle þa biscopas him underfengen, him wiðcweðdon munece and eorles, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 17, 24. He wiðcwað (*respondit*, Lk. 3, 16), and sede, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 30.] *v.* wiðper-cwēpan.

wip-drifan; *p.* -drāf *To repel*:—Næfre wiðdrifeþ Drihten ūre hīs āgen folc *non repellit Dominus plebem suam*, Ps. Th. 93, 13; 94, 4.

wip-eāstan; *prep. adv. To the east*, (1) *prep.*:—Wyðeāstan Constantinopolim Crēca byrig is se sē Proponditis, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 2. (2) *adv.*:—Seō eā wideāstan ūt on ða sē flōweþ, Swt. 8, 20.

wiper; *prep. adv.* (1) *prep.* with acc. *Against*:—Mīue āgen word wider (*aduersum*) mē wæran georne, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Uiddir ða *aduersus eos*, Rtl. 168, 5. (2) *adv. Against, in opposition*:—Wiper *infensus*, Germ. 394, 366 cf. he wæh Wīder king þe wīder wes an compe, Laym. 9287. [Goth. wipra: O. Sax. wīdar: O. Frs. wīthir: O. H. Ger. wīdar: Icel. wīðr.] *v.* wipere.

wiper (p), *es*; *n.* *Opposition, resistance*:—Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrūnen, wlouces wigcraeft; wīderes ne trūwode, ðæt hē sēmannum onsacan mihte, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. [þa ich wer i wide sē, wider com tozēnes, þet weder wes swa wīde, Laym. 4678. Cf. His wīderfulle hine, þo ben deules on helle, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 21. Wīderfulle cheorles, Laym. 21520.] *v.* wipere, and preceding word.

wiper-breca, *an*; *m.* *An adversary*:—On eallum dædum Godes wīperbreca, Blickl. Homl. 156, 8. Nis ðē wīderbreca nymde Metod āna, Cd. Th. 251, 20; Dan. 566. Se (*Ishmael*) bið wīderbreca wera cneorissum, 138, 7; Gen. 2288. Wæs ðū geðafsum wīderbræce (*aduersario*) ðinum; ðy læs gesellæ ðec ðe wīderbræc tō dōme, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. Gif ða wīderbræca (*Satanas*) ðone wīderbræco drifes, 12, 26. Wīderbreca *oppositum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 24. Hē hīs wīperbrecoom sorge gesægde, Exon. Th. 120, 2; Gū. 265. Ðū forbriccest wīperbreca *conuersisti aduersarios*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7; Cd. Th. 4, 35; Gen. 64. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wīdar-brechinta *repugnantem*.] *v.* next word.

wiper-broca, *an*; *m.* *An adversary*:—Wīdyrbroca *aduersarius*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 11. Forhtiaþ wīderbrocan (*aduersarii*) hīs, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 30; 187, 25. Wīderbrocum *aduersarii*, 194, 37. Ðū slōge alle wīderbrocan *mē tu percussisti omnes aduersantes mihi*, Ps. Surt. 3, 8. *v.* preceding and following words.

wīperbrocian; *p. ode To oppose, be aduerse to, be against*:—Se feōnd bīsmard wīderbrocāþ noman ðinne *inimicus inuitat aduersarius nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 10. Ða ðe wīderbrocāþ mē *qui aduersantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 22. *v.* preceding word.

wīper-brōga, *an*; *m.* *Terror caused to an adversary (?)*:—Nū sind duguþum biðæled deōfla cēpan; ne meahtan wīperbrōgan, wīge spōwan (*they could not succeed in being terrible to their adversaries, could not succeed in war*), siþhan wuldres cyning hilde gefremede wīþ hīs ealdfeōndum, Exon. Th. 35, 26; Cri. 564.

wīper-cirr, *es*; *m.* *A going against, resistance*:—Ic gehýnd eom, fāh and freōndlēas; ic findan ne can wīdecyrr wīð ðan of ðam weahrtreafum *I am humiliated, proscribed and friendless; against this I can devise no resistance from hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1849; El. 926. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wīdar-ker; *m. conuersio*: wīdar-kera; *f. controuersio*.] Cf. ed., ofer-cirr.

wīper-cora, *an*; *m.* *I. An adversary, opponent, rebel*:—Wīpercora *contrarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 75. Ne sý hē sacerð geteald, ac Godes wīpercora (*wipersaca, v. l. rebello*), R. Ben. 113, 13. Freōnd hē wæs ðurh geleāfan, and wīpercora þurh weorc, Homl. Th. i. 530, 5. Gesamnodon gehwylce dwyrlice wīdercoran, and wrēhton ðone cyning tō hīs brēðer, 468, 5. Wīpercorum *rebellibus*, Wūlc. Gl. 256, 31. *II. A reprobate person*:—Wīdercora *reprobis*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 8. Mid micelre geornfulnyse gewīlniaþ ða wīdercoran (*the wicked in hell*) ðæt hī mōton of ðære susle ðe hī on cwylniaþ, Homl. Th. i. 332, 19.

wīper-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *I. Reprobate, wicked*:—Elles wīdercoren hē is, lichamlicere wrace hē sig underþeod *sin autem improbis est, vindicta corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. Interl. 56, 2. For ðissum lænan life ðæt unlæne, for ðysum ungecorenum (*wīdercorenum, v. l.*) ðæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ðæt yfel wræc cōme ofer ða wīpercorenan (*improbos*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41 note. *II. Rejected from heaven, reprobate* as opposed to elect:—Ðæt ða gecorenan ðy geleāffulan wāron; and ða wīdercorenan nāne belādunge nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 406, 35; ii. 568, 33. Ðær beoð feower werod æt ðam dōme, twā gecorena mauna, and twā wīdercorena, i. 396, 17; 332, 23, 29; 536, 32. Sam ðe gecorena tō reste, sam ðe wīpercorena tō deāpe siue *electorum ad requiem, siue reproborum ad mortem*, Scint. 226, 14. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wīdar-kīusan *reprobare*.] *v.* wīper-coren.

wīper-corenness, *e*; *f.* *Reprobateness*:—Swā fela manna gebūgaþ tō geleāfan on ðissere andwerdan geleādunge, ðæt hī sume eft ūt berstaþ ðurh wīdercorenness and leahtum heora dwyran lifes, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 19.

wīper-rist, *es*; *m.* *An antichrist*:—Wīder ī leāso cristo *pseudo-christi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22.

wīper-cwedolness, *e*; *f.* *Contradiction*; *contradictio*:—Wīper-

cwedelnesse *contradictionis*, Bliкл. Gl. Wīdercwedelnyss, Ps. Spl. 80, 7; Ps. Lamb. 105, 32. Wīpercwedelnyss, Bliкл. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 79, 7. Wīdercwedelnyssum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44.

wīper-cwedung, e; f. *Gainsaying*:—Word wypercwedunga *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Spl. 51, 4.

wīper-cwepan; p. -cwæp, pl. -cwædon *To resist*, cf. wīp-cwepan, III. wīper-cwide:—Gemāgnesse wīdsacende wīdercweðan (-en, MS.) *importunitatem refutando frustrari (contradicere)*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 32. Wīdercwendum *resistentibus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-quedan *contradicere*.]

wīper-cwepness, e; f. *Contradiction*:—Hine mon ne cnyst mid nāre rēdnese ne nāre wīdercweðnisse (-cwed-, Cott. MSS.) *quem nulla asperitas contradictionis pulsat*, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 20.

wīper-cwida, an; m. I. *a contradicter*:—Ungelēaf wīdercwyda *incredulus negator, infidelis contradictor*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 11. II. *a rebel*:—Wīdercwyda *rebellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 19. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-queto *a contradicter*.]

wīper-cwide, es; m. *Resistance, opposition, contest*:—Ðæt twelf hīda land būtan ælcum wīdercwide seō āgefen tō Wigornacestre, Chart. Th. 131, 25; Chart. Erl. 162, 1. Gif hwā openne wīdercwide ongeān lahrht gewyrce, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8. Ðær hī wīdercwide wāteres hādon *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic on unriht lōcde and wīdercwide wearn gehyrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wīdar-queta *contradictio*.]

wīper-dūne glosses angusta in:—Hū naru t wīderdūne geate *quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14.

wīpere; adv. prep. *Against*:—Weallas him (*the waves*) wīpe healdap *the cliffs hold out against the waves*, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Cf. 3if þe king wolde wið heom wīderheolden, Laym. 9175. [O. H. Ger. wīdari, wið[i]ri.] v. tō-wīpere, wīper.

wīper-feohtend, es; m. *An adversary*:—Gād fromlice, ðæt gē wīderfeohhtend wīges gehnēgan, Andr. Kmbl. 2367; An. 1185. Gæt gē wearde healden, dý lēs cōw wīperfeohhtend weges forwynnen tō wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 282, 17; Jul. 664. v. wīper-feohhtend.

wīper-flita, an; m. *An adversary, opponent*:—Magan hiora sprāce gemetgian ða ðe ðæs cristendōmes wīperflitan sint, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 14. Wīderflitan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 26; 3, 3; Swt. 102, 15. Cf. wīp-flitan.

Wīper-gild, es; m. *A man's name*:—Weoldon wælstōwe, syddan Wīdergyld læg (cf. syddan Heardrēd læg, 4766; B. 2388), æfter hælepa hryre, hwate Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 4109; B. 2051. Sōhte ic Wīpergild and Freoþere, Exon. Th. 326, 5; Vid. 124. [For a form similar to this, but used as a common noun, in other languages, v. Grmm. R. A. 652.]

wīper-habban; p. -hæfde *To resist*:—Hwæt mæg mē wīderhabban? *quid mihi resistat?* Ps. Th. 72, 20. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-habēn *reniti, retundere, resultare*.] v. wīp-habban.

wīper-hlinian; p. ode *To lean against*:—Wīderhlingende, uuidirhliniende, uuidirhlinienti *ininitentes*, Txts. 71, 1098. Wīperhliniende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 78.

wīper-hygcende; adj. *Having hostile thoughts or purpose against another, of evil intent*:—*Emulus, i. contrarius* gewinna, wīperwinna, æfstig, wīperhygcende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Ongan meldigan helle hīnca ðone hālgan wer, wīderhygcende, Andr. Kmbl. 2345; An. 1174. Ðū (*the devil*) scealt, wīderhygcende (*the adversary of God and man*), wergdū dreōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 952. Ðē leāu sceolan, wīperhygcende (*opponent of the gods*), wītebrōgan æfter weorpan, Exon. Th. 254, 12; Jul. 196. Wēndun gē (*the devils*) and woldun, wīperhygcende (*rebellious*), ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelice wesān, 141, 31; Gū. 635. Wēndon and woldon, wīderhygcende (*having evil designs upon the strangers*), ðæt hīc on elpeōdigum æt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2146; An. 1074. v. wīp-hogian, -hygan.

wīper-hygdig, -hýdig; adj. *Hostilely disposed, adverse*:—Hē āhof wōde wīderhýdig *he raised his voice with mind adverse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675.

wīperian, wīprian; p. ode. I. *to be against, be hostile*:—Ic wīderige *adversor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. Ða ðe wīdriap mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 19. Ða wīdriengan (*wīderigne*, Ps. Spl.) mē *adversantes mihi*, 3, 8. II. *to strive with, against* (wīp, ongeān), *struggle, dispute*:—Ic wīderige *controuersor*, Ælf. Gr. 37; Zup. 219, 9. Beō ðū gebeogol ðīnum wīderwinnan, ðe læs ðe ðīn wīderwinna, gif ðū wīderast wīð hine, ðē betæce ðam dēman, Homl. Ass. 4, 95. For ðī synd ða gesibsuman Godes bearn, for ðan ðe nān ðing on him ne wīderap ongeān God, Homl. Th. i. 552, 22. Mislāra, ða ūrum ongeān wīperiap and gytum *suggestiones, quae nostris obstrepuunt sensibus*, Scint. 33, 20. Ðās twā burh wīdriap betwux him, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 28. Hē ne wīderode ongeān, ne ne feaht, 40, 17. Hī wīderodon ongeān Cristes lāre, 224, 30. Gif preōst ongeān bīscopes gerādnese wīderige, L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 18. Se ðe sōðlice God lufap, nele hē wīderian ongeān his bebodum, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 18.

III. *to resist, oppose*:—Wīdstōd t wīderode *refragabatur, resistebat*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 41. Hīg wāron gemæste and wīderodun (*recalcitravit*), Deut. 32, 15. Eal folc hīne tō ðære gedincde gecceās, þeah ðe hē mid eallum mægne

wīderigende wāre, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 23.

IV. *to make hostile, to provoke*:—Se ðe gecyrrēdne būton līdnysse lārd, wīderian (*exasperare*) mā ðænne þrægean cann, Scint. 61, 12.

V. *to become provoked*:—Gebig fram unwitan, and ðū nā wīperast (*exacerbaberis*) on stutnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. [He seð þo þe wīderieð togenes him, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 36. So hit unmeðlūker is, heo wunnen (wīderieð, v. l.) agean þe uestlūker, A. R. 238, 17. Wrestit ant wīderin wīð ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Shep . . . þær mann cwelleþ itt, ne wīpreþ itt noht swiþe, Orm. 1181. Fleges . . . wīderen in ðæt weat, Misc. 15, 475. O. H. Ger. wīdarōn *abnuere, renuere, reniti, obnuere, reluctari*.]

wīper-lēcan; p. -lāhte *to deprive*:—Wyþerlēcap *privabit*, Ps. Spl. T. 83, 13.

wīper-lēan, es; n. *Recompense, retribution*:—Weard wīcingum wīper-lēan āgefen; gehyrde ic ðæt Eadweard ānne slōge, Byrht. Th. 135, 11; By. 116. Deāþes hāliges wīperlēane (*as recompense*) lif eadig geāhnaþ *mortis sacre compendia vitam beatam possident*, Hymn. Surt. 130, 9. Wunde wīderlēan *retribution for sin*, Soul Kmbl. 187; Seel. 94. [O. L. Ger. wīthir-lōn *retributio*: O. H. Ger. wīdar-lōn *recompensio, recompensatio*.]

wīperling, es; m. *An adversary*:—Ðū forbriccest wīperlingas (*adversarios*), Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7. [Iesu cristes wīperling (wīpering, ed. Lumby), K. Horn 154 (ed. Ritson).]

wīper-māl, es; m. *A case against (in reply to, or (?) by way of accusation), defence, prosecution (?)*:—Man ūtlagode Swaegn eorl, his ðōerne sunu. Ðā ne onhagode him tō cūmenne tō wīdermāle ongeān ðone cyug, and āgeān ðone here ðe him mid wæs his (*Godwin's*) *other son, Swegen, was outlawed. Then it did not suit him to come to meet the king and the army that was with him in order to defend himself (or?) in order that the case against him might be brought; cf. Geornde se eorl grīdes ðæt hē mōste hine betellan æt ælc ðæra þinga ðe him nā on lēde*, Erl. 180, 12], Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 7.

wīper-mēde; adj. I. *contrary-minded, contrary, adverse, hostile, opposed*:—Se wīdermēda (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2391; An. 1197. Gif huolec uīdermoedo (*contraria*) sindon in hūse esnes ðīnes, Rtl. 123, 12.

II. *opposed to good, perverse, depraved*:—Ic (*Eve*) wæs wīper-mēde and unwīsum nētenum gelic geworden, Bliкл. Homl. 89, 9. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-muoti *injuriosus*.] v. wīper-mēdu, wīper-mōd, and next word.

wīper-mēdnese, e; f. I. *adversity*:—From ælcum wīdermoednisse (*adversitate*) giscild ðū, Rtl. 89, 24. Nāngum wīdermoednisum (*adversitatibus*) ādryht, 106, 15. From allum uīdermoednesum (*adversis*) āscīald, 75, 7. II. *perversity, depravity*:—Wīdermoednisse *prauitate*, Rtl. 34, 9.

wīper-mēdu(-o); indecl.: -mēd, e; f. I. *hostility, disfavour*:—His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne ðonne his wīdermēdo, Cū. Th. 41, 22; Gen. 660.

II. *adversity, injury*:—Allum wīdermoedum (*adversitatibus*) in līchome, Rtl. 52, 22. III. *perversity, depravity*:—Hī on wīdermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-muoti; f.; -muoti; n. *injuria, sinistrum, detrimentum, malum*.]

wīper-metan; p. -mæt, pl. -mæton; pp. -meten *To compare*:—Hine wīdermet *equat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 77: *equiparat, i. coequat, i. imitatur, assimilat*, 143, 70. Wīdermeten is *confertur*, 90, 46: *adsimilatum est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 23. [O. H. Ger. wīdar-mezan *comparare, rependere, compensare*.] Cf. wīp-metan.

wīper-mōd; adj. *Having the mind set against something, adverse, hostile, contrary*:—Ðæt wē hīe wīdermōde ne gedōa ūs mid ðære tælinge *that we may not set them against us with the blame*, Past. 32; Swt. 212, 1. [O. Sax. wīdar-mōd.] v. wīper-mēde.

wīper-mōdnese, e; f. *Adversity, contrary fortune*:—Hine ne gedrēfe nān wuht wīderweardes, ne hīne ne gedrysces nān wīdermōdnes tō ormōdnese *non hunc adversa perturbant, non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 19. Cf. wīper-mēdu.

wīper-ræde; adj. *Adverse, contrary*:—*Adversus* is nama þwyr odde wīderræde, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Wīperræde *contrarius*, 47; Zup. 275, 6.

I. *where there is ill-will, at variance, hostile*:—Ðæra Persicra cyning wæs ðam Cāsere wīperræde, Jud. Thw. 162, 24. Ongēan ðam wīslīcan ræde, ðe of Godes āgenre gýfe cymd, se wīderræda deōfol (*the devilish adversary*) sēwd rēceāsnese, Wulfst. 53, 7. Wurdon wīderræde se cyng and se eorl, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 24. Woldon ða wīperrædan hāþenan mid micelre fyrde faran on hergop on ðæs Cāseres anwealde, Jud. Thw. 162, 36. þeowum Godes ealle dýses middancæres wīperræde synd *servis Dei cuncta hujus mundi contraria sunt*, Scint. 62, 4.

II. *where there is opposition to duty, rebellious, contumacious*:—Gif hē gyt wīderræde bið, hē lichamlice wrace mid swingelle þolige *sine improbis est, vindicta corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 11. Ðæt Israhēla folc weard on ðam wēstene wīderræde ongeān God, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 10. Ne beō gē wīperræde wīð eowerne Drihten *nolite esse rebelles contra Dominum*, Num. 14, 9. Se cāsere wolde gewilydan mid wīge ða leōda ðe wīperræde wāron, and his rice forsāwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 4.

III. *out of harmony, repugnant, offensive, disagreeable*:—Wīderræde ðū eart mē *scandalum es mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 23. Nis nān æ wīderræde þus

geworhtum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 60. Deós wryt bið ðam gōman stið and wiðerræde for mete geþiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Wulfes tæsl hafap læf wiðerræde (*unpleasant, rough?*) and þyrnyhte, 282, 15. IV. *adverse, not fitted to further the good of anything, unfavourable, disadvantageous*:—Mīn wif is for manegum wintrum untrum, ðam wæs ælc læcceræft wiðerræde (*no medicine suited her*), Homl. Th. i. 22, 44.

Deós wryt byþ cenned on wiðerræde stōwum (*in places not favourable to growth*) wið wegas and hegas, Lchdm. i. 228, 17. On feldum and on wiðerræde stōwum, 304, 3. Rihtwis þoligende wiðerræde *justus tolerando adversa*, Scint. 12, 7. V. *contrary, of an opposite nature*:—Stān is gesett ongeān ðone hlāf, for ðam ðe heardmōdys is wiðerræde sōdre lufe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Twā wiðerræde ðing geðeōde Drihten on disum cwyde, ðæt sind ymhīdignysa and lustas, ii. 92, 13. Hæfð se yfela gāst seofonfealde ungifa, and ða sydan wiðerræde mid ealle ðysum gōdum Godes gyfum, Wulfst. 52, 10. v. wiðerrædnys; wið-ræde.

wiðer-rædlīo; *adj. Adversative*:—Sume (*conjunctions*) sind *adversative*, ðæt sind wiðerrædlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 264, 1. wiðer-rædnys, *e*; *f. Contrariety, opposition*:—Wiðerrædnys *contrarietas, contrarietas*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 275, 7. I. *hostility, ill-will*. v. wiðer-ræde, I:—Wið hunda rædnysse and wiðerrædnysse; se ðe hafap hundes heortan mid him, ne beoð ongeān hine hundra cēne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. II. *unfavourableness, disadvantage*. v. wiðer-ræde, IV:—Ðæs fyrrhyses hlýwing[e] wuterlīces cyles and ungetemprunge wiðerrædnys sī gelyht *caumene refugio hybernalis algoris et intemperet adversitas leuigetur*, Anglia xiii. 397, 462. III. *oppositeness of nature*. v. wiðer-ræde, V:—On wiðerrædnysse went in *contrarium uertit*, Scint. 55, 3.

wiðer-ræhtes; *adv. Opposite*:—Hī gesēgan wrym on wonge wiðerræhtes licgean, Beo. Th. 6071; B. 3039.

wiðer-riht, *es*; *n. Recompense, compensation*:—Wiðerriht *vel edleān hostimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 24.

wiðer-saca, *an*; *m. I. an adversary, opponent, enemy*:—Anticristus is on Læden *contrarius Cristo*, ðæt is on Englisc Godes wiðersaca, Wulfst. 78, 13; Homl. Th. i. 376, 16. Ælc ðæra ðe hyne tō cynge dēð ys ðæs cāsere wiðersaca (*contradicit Caesari*), Jn. Skt. 19, 12. Hēr sūn on earde Godes wiðersacan, apostatan ābrodene, Wulfst. 164, 10. Wiðersac[ena] *contrarius, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 74. Ia. *a rebel*:—Ne beoð hē nā sacerð geteald, ac Godes wiðersaca *non sacerdos sed rebellio iudicetur*, R. Ben. 112, 13. Ib. *an adversary at law, a prosecutor (?)*:—Ða andsweredon Pilate ða twēgen wælhreowan wyfersacan, Annas and Caiphas, and cwædon: 'Lā, leof dæma, eall ðeos mænio secgaþ ðæt hē wæs of forligre ācenned,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 32. II. *one who renounces or denies, an apostate*:—Wiðersaca apostata, Hpt. Gl. 493, 26. Wiðersaca (*peruicax fidei*) *refragator vel negator*, 502, 65; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 413. Gif munuc opþe mæssepreost wiðersaca wurde mid ealle, hē sī āmānsumd æfre, būton hē ðe rædlicor gebūge tō his pearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 31. lūdas se wiðersaca, Mt. Kmb. 26, 14; Mk. Skt. 14, 10, 43. Under Juliane ðam ārleasan wiðersacan (*Julian the apostate*), Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 19. Wē beoðap ðæt wiðersacan and ūtlagan Godes and manna of earde gewitan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Hý synt genemneð sarabagite oððe reuinite, ðæt ys sylfedmān and wiðersacan, R. Ben. 136, 11. Wiðersacena *apostatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 54; *apocryphorum, falsorum scriptorum*, 452, 58. [þat heðene cun is Goddes wiðersake, Laym. 12620. O. Sax. wiðar-sako: O. L. Ger. wither-sacco *adversarius*: O. H. Ger. wider-sacho *adversarius*.]

wiðer-sacian; *p. ode. I. to blaspheme*:—Ðam ðe wiðersacaþ ongen hāligne gāst, ne bið ðam forgyfen ei, qui in spiritum sanctum blasphemauerit, non remittetur, Lk. Skt. 12, 10. Swā hwyle man swā wyfersacaþ (*blasphemes*, v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 4, v. 7) ðam Cāsere, hē byþ deaþes scyldig, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 23. Wiðersaciana *blasphemantium*, Scint. 209, 5. II. *to be apostate*:—Wiðersaca[n] ðan *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 49. Wiðersacidan *apostatarent*, 513, 24. Wiðersacian *apostatare*, 493, 25; *apostate*, 477, 68. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wiðar-sachan *recusare*.]

wiðer-sacung, *e*; *f. I. blasphemy*:—Wiðersacung *blasphemia*, Scint. 102, 16. 'Wylt ðū hys wyðersacung gehýran?' Ða cwæþ Pilatus: 'Gif seoð sprēc wyðersacung ys ðe hī spycþ, nymaþ hyne and læðaþ hyne tō eowre gesomunge,' Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 31. II. *apostasy*:—Wiðersacunge *apostasias*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 69; 515, 69.

wiðer-sæc, *es*; *n. I. striving, opposition, contradiction*:—Æt ðæs wiðersaces wæterum *ad aquas contradictionis*, Deut. 32, 51; Ps. Spl. 105, 31. Fram wiðersace tungana *a contradictione linguarum*, 30, 16. Genera mē of wiðersacum (*contradictionibus*) folces, 17, 45. II. *denial*:—Hē (*Peter*) gemunde his micclan gebootes, and mid biterum wōpe his wiðersæc behneðwode, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 35. Heo worda gehwas wiðersæc frem-don, ðæt heo frigan ongan; cwædon ðæt heo on aldre āwihst sylwces ne ær ne sið æfre hýrdon, Elen. Kmb. 1135; El. 569. III. *apostasy, recusancy*:—Ðæt heora (*the Northumbrians*) geleāfa wurde āwend eft tō Gode fram ðam wiðersæce ðe hī tō gewende wæron, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 63. Weard geopenad his earnan wife his

mānfullan behāt ðam deōffe . . . Heo cýdde Basilie hyre cnihthes wiðersæc, i. 3, 408. [O. Sax. wiðar-sak, -saka *contradiction*.]

wiðer-sæc; *adj. Adverse, unfavourable*:—Hlinunge and hligiunge wiðersæc, Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

wiðer-sīnes (-sýnes); *adv. Withersins* (v. *widder-sinnis* in Jamieson's Dictionary), *backwards*:—Steotran yrnaf wiðersýnes *the course of the stars shall be reversed*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 19.

wiðer-stæger; *adj. Hard to moun, steep, abrupt*:—Wiðerstægre *prerupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 59; 69, 15. v. stæger.

wiðer-standan; *p. -stōd* *Tō withstand, resist*:—Fram ðām wyder-standendum swýþran ðinre *a resistentibus dexteræ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 16, 9. [O. H. Ger. wiðar-standan *resistere*.] Cf. wiþ-standan.

wiðer-steall, *es*; *m. Resistance, opposition*:—Wiðerstal *obvix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 22; 63, 22. Færd ðæt fyr ofer eall, ne byð ðær nān wiðerstall (cf. *foresteall*, Dōm. L. 146, *where the Latin is*: *Ignis ubique suis ruptis regnabit habentis*), ne nān man næfð ðæra nihta, ðæt ðær ænige wyrne dō, Wulfst. 138, 6. Næs Petrus gewunod tō nāfre wæpunge, ac ðær wæron twā swurd gebrōhte tō ðam wiðerstælle, gif hit Crist swā wolde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 4. Mē hwilum biþ forwryned þurh wiðer-steall willan mīnes, Exon. Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. Cf. wiþ-steall.

wiðer-sýnes. v. wiðer-sīnes.

wiðer-talu, *e*; *f. Reply, defence*:—Hē ðærrihthe ādumbode, for ðan ðe æt Godes dōme ne bið nān belādung ne wiþertalu, Homl. Th. i. 530, 6.

wiðer-tihtle, *an*; *f. A counter-charge, cross-action*:—Gif ænig yfela manna wære ðe wolde oðres yrie tō borge settan for wiðertihltan, ðæt hē gecýðe mid æde, ðæt hē hit for nānum fācne ne dyde, L. Ed. i; Th. i. 160, 5, and see note. Se ðe on gemōte mid wiðertihltan hine sylfne opþe his man werige, hæbbe ðæt eall forspecen, and geandwyrde ðam oðrum swā hundrede riht byuce, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 5. Cf. Si quis in placito per iusticiam posito sui vel suorum causam iniustus conterminacionibus (v. l. *concriminationibus*) vel contrapositionibus difforciet, hanc perdat, et de cetero rectum faciat, sicut hundredro vel iudicibus videbitur ydoneum, L. H. I. 34, 5; Th. i. 537, 6-10.

wiðer-tīme (-týme); *adj. Troublesome, grievous*:—Apozeus ys ðam forespreccan hīwe genōh wyðertýme, Anglia viii. 331, 14. Ða ðā mē wiðertýme t hēfigtýme hī wærun cum mihl molesti essent, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13.

wiðer-trod, *es*; *n. Return, retreat*:—Cirdon cynerōfe wiggend on wiþertrod *they turned to march back*, Judith. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. Wiðertrod seon lādra monna *to see the retreat of the foe*, Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084.

wiðer-weard (-word, -wurd), and -wierde; *adj. I. of direction, contrary*:—Him wæs wiðerward (-word, Lind., Rush.) *wind erat ventus contrarius eis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48; Mt. Kmb. Liud. 14, 24. Wiþerward wind āstigeþ . . . āstigon wiþerwardes windas, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33, 39.

II. *of hostility or conflict, adverse, hostile*; used substantively, *an adversary, enemy, opponent, a fiend*:—Ælc hūs ðe byð wiðerward ongeān hyt sylf *omnis domus diuisa contra se*, Mt. Kmb. 12, 25. Se wiðerwarda god *diūs Asmodeus demon*, Rtl. 146, 37. Gā ðū onbecling, wiþerwarda ða ðan, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Se ilca wiþerwarda ðe him ær ða synna lārde, 61, 17. Se wiðerwarda (-worda, Rush.) *Satanas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 26. Ðe wiðerworda, 4, 15; Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 16. Bysmraþ se wiðerwarda (*adversarius*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Ðæm wiþerwardan (*the devil*) beoþ ðæs mannes synna gecwēmran ðonne eal eorþlic goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 20, 24. From ðæm wiðerwarda (-e, Lind.) *a Satana*, Mk. Skt. Rush. i. 13. Mid wiðerwardum *cum emulo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 63; 17, 61. Beo ðū gemōð ðinum ðæm wiþerwarda (*adversario tuo*), ðý læs se wiðerwarda ðec selle doeme, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 5, 25. Mid wiðerworde ðinum (*widerwordne ðinne*, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 58; 18, 3. Wiðerwardne wið hine *adversum se*, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 2. On ðam geāre wurdon ða Gallie Rōmānum wiðerwarda *eodem anno Galli novi exsistere hostes*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 24. Ealle ða ðe mē wiðerwarda wæron *omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Mē wiðerwarda wæron ealle, ða him sæton on portum *adversum me exercabantur qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12; 123, 3; 139, 8; Blickl. Homl. 223, 18; Past. 21; Swt. 161, 23. Ða meū ðe hiē ongeāton ðæt wiðerwarda wæron Godes beboda, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Naman ðinne bysmriap ða wiþerwardan (*adversarius*), Ps. Th. 73, 10. Alle wiðerwordas (*widerworda*, Rush.) t fiondas iura omnes *adversarii nostri*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 15. Se was on ðæle ðara wiþerwardra *in parte erat adversarius*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 27. Mīnra wiðerwardra, Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid wiþerwordum (*adversis*) onbēnum, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. ið land ðe wæron beraefodon þurh Deunse men and wiðerwarda (*hostile*; or *evil*, v. IV) dēman ūf ðam mīnyste, Chart. Th. 446, 7. Heo heora ða wiþerwardan (*adversarios*) feor ādrifan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 3. IIa. *hostile to rightful authority, rebel*:—Nis nān gesceaft ðe wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, būton dysig mon, opþe eft ða wiþerwierdan (-weardan, v. I.) englas, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 25. Wiþerwyrð *perduelles, ualde rebelles*, Germ. 393, 53.

III. *of hindrance, contrary, opposed, that presents an obstacle, obstinate*:—Nis āhwær gemeted on hālgum bōcum ðæt ðysse frignyse wiþerword sī gesawen

nequaquam in sacris eloquiis invenitur quod huic capitulo contradicere videatur, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 32. Hē oft wolde ðæt eorþlice rice forlætan, gif him ne wiþstode ðæt wiþerwarde mōd (*obstinatus animus*) his wifes, 4, 11; S. 579, 10. *Widerwardra contrariarum* (omnes rerum contrariarum machinas exterminans, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 26. **IV. opposed to what is right, arrogant, perverse, depraved, refractory, false**; in special senses, *heretic, apocryphal*:—*Widerward heorte cor praviu*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. Manega mid mannum synd getalde gecorene and mid Gode wiþerwyrd (*reprobi*), and fela mid mannum wiþerwyrd synd and mid Gode gecorene; nān hine getelle gecorene, ðe læs ðe hē mid Gode sƿt wiþerwyrd, Scint. 74, 13–16. *Widerwude importunus, improbus*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 59. ðæt widerwude *importuna, improba*, 444, 22. Mid widerwude *protervo, contrario*, 434, 12. Betera geƿyldig wiþerwyrdum *melior patiens arrogante*, Scint. 8, 18. Fela ðisenda folgeaþ Criste, þeah ðe hī sume (*the Jews*) wunian widerwerde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 526. *Widerwarde crist pseudo-cristi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. *Widerworde criste* and *widerworde witu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Alle widerwardra gedwola *omnes apocryphorum naenias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. *Widerwordra lārwa[s] sēda haereticorum semina*, 8, 19. *Widerwordra perfidorum, impiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 45. From widerwordum lārūm *ab ereticis*, Rtl. 198, 19.

V. opposed to the good or pleasure of anything, unfavourable, adverse, hurtful, pernicious, disagreeable:—Nānwuht ne byð yfel, ær mon wene ðæt hit yfel seō; and þeah hit nū hefig seō and wiþerward, þeah hit biþ gesælp gif hit mon geƿyldlice ārafn̄ *nihil est miserum, nisi cum putes; contraque beata sors omnis est aequanimitate tolerantis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 31. Seō wiþerwarde wyrd *adversa fortuna*, 20; Fox 70, 29. [Nān þing] swā widerward þen is [*cristenum monnum*] swā swā oferfylla *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 7. Hē ālysep mē fram worde widerwardum (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Spl. 90, 3: Blickl. Gl. Alle widirwærda hæles menniscas wyrttuman *omnes adversas salutis humani radices*, Rtl. 125, 33. Gif huoecl sindon widerworda in hūse esnes ðines si *qua sunt adversa in domo famuli tui*, 123, 13. ðonne ðe for worulde wiþerwarda mæst þinga þraege, Met. 5, 36. Polemōd on heardum and on wiþerwardum (*contrariis*) þingum, R. Ben. 26, 18. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eac swylce on widerwardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Wið wiþerward hær; gif ðū nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hraðe ða stōwe ðe ða hær beoð of āpulled, ne gefaþ seō smyrung ðæt hƿ eft wexen, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Wala middangeardes getela, and nængo his widerwarda (*adversa*) onscynia, Rtl. 50, 6. Geƿyld gōdu gehealt, āweg nƿt wyþerwerde, Scint. 13, 10: 62, 5. Wyþerwyrd, 62, 2.

VI. of diversity, contrary, opposite in nature, action, etc.:—ðæt gecynd nyle næfre nānwuht wiþerwardes lætan gemengan . . . ðonne nū ælc gesceaft onscunap ðæt, ðæt hire wiþerward biþ . . . hwelce twā synd wiþerwardan betwux him ðonne gōde and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 35–56, 7. ða wiþerwardan gesceaft ægþer ge betwux him winnaþ, ge eac fæste sibbe betwux him healdap, swā nū fƿr ðeþ and wæter . . . Ac ā sceal ðæt widerwarda ðæt oðer wiþerwarda gemetgian, 21; Fox 74, 13–20: Met. 11, 49, 52. ðæt mē þinep wiþerward þing in *contrarium relapsa res est*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24. Hē nāwyht widerwardes (*contrarium*) ðære sōðfæstnesse ðæs geleāfan Crēca ðeāwe on Angelcynnes cyricean on geleāde, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 20. Hi monig oþer þing ðære cyriclican ānesse wiþerword hæfden, 2, 2; S. 502, 12. On monegum ðingum gē wiþerwarda wæron ūrum gewunan in *multis nostrae consuetudini contraria geritis*, S. 503, 18. From widerwordum lārūm *a diversis auctoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 4. [Wið al folc he wes widerword, Laym. 6875. Wiþerwardd onn̄þanes Godd, Orm. 9667. ðis king him his wel widerward agen ðis folc, Gen. and Ex. 2935. *Goth. wiþerwairps that is over against; contrary: O. Sax. wiðar-ward, -word hostile; displeasing: O. H. Ger. wiðar-wart, -wert contrarius, adversus, adversarius.*] v. un-wiþerward.

wiþerwardian; *p. ode To oppose, be adverse to*:—ða ðe wiþerwardiaþ mē qui *adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. 34, 22. [O. H. Ger. wiðar-wartōn, -wertōn *obviare, adversari, contraire, fraudare.*] v. ge-widerworded; wiþerwardan.

wiþerwardlic; *adj. Unfavourable, adverse, hurtful*. v. wiþer-weard, **V**:—Nis cristenum monnum nān ðing swā widerwardlic and hefigtƿme swā swā oferfyl *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. 63, 20. Warna ðe ðæt ðū nān þing widerwerdlices ne sprece ongen Jacob *cave ne quidquam aspere loquaris contra Jacob*, Gen. 31, 24. [O. H. Ger. wiðarwart-līh *tyrannicus.*]

wiþerwardlice; *adv. Detrimentally, against the interests of any one*:—þurh ðæt ðe ðu ðysne wuldres cƿning āhenge, ðū dydest wyþerwerdlice ongen ðe and eac ongen mē (*thou hast acted against thine own interests and against mine*). v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 18, v. 11), Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 10.

wiþerwardness, *e; f.* **I. hostility, contention, opposition**. v. wiþer-weard, **I**:—Nis ðær ege, ne gefitt, ne yrre, ne nænig wiþerwardnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 32. Hē weard grædig ðæs gōdan deaþes būtan ælcra scylde and ælcra widerwardnesse wið hine he (*David*) was greedy for the death of the good man (Uriah), who was without any crime against

him and had shewn no hostility to him, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 2. Mid widerwordnessa *cum aemulo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 32. Suma sace wyderwyrdnesse hit getācnap, Lchdm. iii. 198, 13. **II. perversity, frowardness, depravity, arrogance**. v. wiþer-weard, **IV**:—Widerwardnes is tƿrs *perversus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. Wiþerwerdnesse *arrogantie*, Anglia xiii. 371, 83. Wyþerwyrdnesse, 369, 56. Widerwordnisum *pravis*, Rtl. 91, 24.

III. unfavourable condition, adverse circumstance, adversity. v. wiþer-weard, **V**:—Seō wiþerwardnes *adversa fortuna, adversitas*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 5, 9, 12. Nān yfel ne mæg ðe geneālēcan, ac ælc widerwardnys gewiteþ fram ðinre sāwle, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 10. ðū ðe ne anhebbe on ofermetto on ðinre gesundfulnesse, ne eft ðe ne geortƿƿe nānes gōdes on nānre wiþerwardnesse, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 1. On wiþerwardnesse in *adversitate*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 4. Widerwordnise, Rtl. 14, 20. Hē ðisses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gīmd, ne him nāne widerwardnesse ne andræt ðisse worolde qui *prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 8: 33; Swt. 219, 2. Hē sæde ge hwylce wiþerwardnesse (-wordnesse. Bd. M. 330, 10), ge eft hwylce frōfre on ðām wiþerwardnessum (-wordnisum, Bd. M.) him becom, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 17. Geƿyld on widerwerdnyssum, Scint. 12, 12. On wiþerwerdnyssum in *adversitatibus*, 62, 2. Ða getreowfullan for Godes ege ealle lifes widerwardnesse (*universa contraria*) forþyldigian scyln, R. Ben. 27, 7. **IV. contrariety, diversity**. v. wiþer-weard, **VI**:—Seō wiþerwardnes ðe wē ær ymbe spræcon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32: Met. 11, 78.

wiþer-wierde. v. wiþer-weard.

wiþer-winn, *es; n. Contest, conflict*:—Wiþerwinnes *exercitationis* (qui laboriosi certaminis coronam difficillimis propriae exercitationis viribus nanciscuntur, Ald. 2), Hpt. Gl. 405, 20.

wiþer-winna, *an; m. An adversary, opponent, enemy*:—*Emulus, i. contrarius*, gewinna, wiþerwinna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 45. Beō ðū onbūgende ðinum wiþerwinnan (*adversario tuo*) . . . ðe læs ðe ðin widerwinna ðe sylle ðam ðēman, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25: Homl. Ass. 4, 95. Ðƿ læs hē siē ongieten ðæt hē siē widerwinna on ðære ðiēgelnesse his gedōhtes ðæs ðe hē bið gesewen ðeōw on his ðēnunga ne inueniatur ei, cui *servire per officium cernitur, occulta cogitationis tyrannide resultare*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 16. Ðær (*in heaven*) ne wunap nān wiþerwinna, Homl. Ass. 78, 145. Ūre widerwinna is se deōfol. . . Is oðer widerwinna, ðæt is Godes word, ðæt word wiñd on ūs, 5, 120–128: 52, 53. ðæt hālige Godes word is ðin frēond, and ðū wyrcst ðe sylfne ðe tō widerwinnan, 6, 138. ðonne ðū gæst on wege mid ðinum widerwinnan (*cum adversario tuo*) tō hwylcum ealdre, Lk. Skt. 12, 58. Wrec mē wið mince widerwinnan, 18, 3. Wiþerwinnan *conculcatorem, i. oppugnatorem*, Scint. 151, 4. Ðam ne magon ealle eōwer widerwinnan (*adversarii uestri*) wiðstandan and widewēdan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Ða Godes widerwinnan, Homl. Ass. 178, 306. Ða þeōða ða biora widerwinnan wæron, Ors. 6, 35; Swt. 292, 7. Widerwinnena *aemulorum, contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 22: 471, 72: 475, 70. Gescylde mē wiþ minum wiþerwinnum, gesewenlicum and ungesewenlicum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 10. Nigon x hund þūenda of Persa ānra anwealde būton hiera wiþerwinnum, ægþer ge of Scipþium ge of Crēcum, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 30. [þe wyþerwynne (*the devil*), Misc. 74, 77. Forgive us ure sinne als we don ure widerwinnes, Rel. Ant. i. 235, 18. O. H. Ger. wiðar-winnō.]

wiþer-winnan to oppose, resist:—Wiþerwinnende *rebelles*, Germ. 389, 88. [O. H. Ger. uidair-uinanten *conculcantem.*] v. wiþ-winnan.

wiþer-winning, *e; f. Contest, controversy*:—Būtan wiþerwenninge (-winnige?) *sine controversia*, Scint. 146, 15.

wiþerwirdan; *p. de To oppose, be adverse to*:—Falle ða ðe wiþerwyrdap *omnes qui tibi adversantur*, Scint. 165, 4. v. wiþerwardian.

wiþer-word, -wurd; wiþe-winde. v. wiþer-weard; wiþe-winde.

wiþ-faran; *p. -for To escape*. v. wiþ, **II**. 3:—Siddan hiē ðam [herge] wiðfōron, Cd. Th. 214, 23; Exod. 573. v. wiþ-ferian, wiþ-gangan, **II**.

wiþ-feohtan to fight against, contend with:—Hē gefeaht mid ða æ ðæs mōdes, ðære wiþfeah (*wiðflāt, v. l.*) seō æ ðe on his limum wæs *pugnabat legi mentis, cui lex, quae in membris est, repugnabat*, Bd. 1, 2; S. 497, 39. Wiðfeohtan *certare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 17. v. wiþ, **II**. 10.

wiþ-feohtend, *es; m. An adversary, opponent, enemy, a rebel*:—Hiō self fieht wið hiē selfe tō fultome ðam wiðfeohtende (*adversario*), Past. 38; Swt. 279, 1. ðone māngengan and ðone wiþfeohtend *rebellem et sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18. Betweoð ða elcordan and ða wiþfeohtend Cristes geleāfan *inter rebelles fidei barbaros*, 2, 5; S. 507, 33. v. wiþer-feohtend.

wiþ-feoþan; *p. -fealch To apply one's self to*:—Ðā hē ðā ongeat ðæt hē ðære godspellican lāre georne wiþfealh, and ða ðeode tō Cristes geleāfan gecƿyrd hæfde *qui ubi prosperatum ei opus evangelii comperit*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43.

wiþ-ferian; *p. ede To carry off, to rescue*. v. wiþ, **II**. 3:—Ðū wiðferedes (fæderas, MS.) Israhēla bearn of Ægyptum *redemisti filios Israel et Joseph*, Ps. Th. 76, 12. Hē of heofenum hider ondemde, ðe mē

álýsde, lāþum wiðferede misit de caelo, et liberavit me, 56, 3. Mine sǽwle álýs, and wiðferde lāþum feōndum animam meam libera: propter inimicos meos eripe me, 68, 18. Ðæt ðu symle sǽwle mine álýse, lādum wiðferige liberabit in pace animam meam ab his qui adpropiant mihi, 54, 18. Ðu āwurpe hī ðā hī wēndan, ðæt hī wæron álýsde, lādum wiðferede deiecit eos dum allevarentur, 72, 14. v. wip-faran, wip-lædan, wip-teōn, III.

wip-flitan; *p.* flāt To contend with.—Oferstæleþ odde wiðfliteþ confutit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 31. v. wip-feohtan.

wip-fōn; *p.* fēng To lay hold on, seize on. Cf. wip, II. 1 d.—Hē uplāg āstōd, and him fæste wiðfēng, Beo. Th. 1524; B. 760. Cf. wip-grīpan.

wip-foran; *prep.* with dat. acc. Before.—Hē feaht him wiðforan, Jos. 8, 22. Hē oðrū þa sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiðforan ða sunnan up, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. ¶ wip . . . foran.—Ðone mist de wið ða eāgan foran usses mōdes (cf. beforan ūres mōdes eāgum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32) hangode, Met. 20, 265. Hwý hī (stars) ne scīnen beforan ðære sunnan, swā hī dōd wið ðone mōnan foran (beforan ðam mōnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30), 28, 47. Wið ðone segn foran, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exon. 172.

wip-gān to go against, act in opposition to, in contravention of. Cf. wip, II. 13.—Næfre mine lāstweardas gedristlācen ðæt heō hit (a grant) onwenden odde ðon wiðgān, Chart. Th. 29, 14. v. next word.

wip-gangan. I. to go against.—Ic ne mehte mægnes cræfte gūde wiðgongan (I could not go and meet the foe in fight), ac ic seal sēcan cennpan sāmran, Exon. Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393. II. to go off, withdraw, fail.—Byð mē eāgon wiðgangen defecerunt oculi mei, Ps. Th. 68, 3. v. wip-faran.

wip-gemetness, *e; f.* Comparison.—In ða wip-gemetnesse wæs tytel gesewen in comparatione tenuissima videbatur, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 36. v. wip-metenness.

wip-geondan; *prep.* Beyond.—Eal ðæt rice wiðgeondan Iordanen omnis regio circum Iordanem, Mt. Kmb. 3, 5.

wip-ginan; *p.* de To reply (? cf. Icel. gagna to reply); to repel, reject (? v. gynde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 636).—Ðā cwæð hē eft to him sylfum: 'Tō sōðan ne þincd mē næfre ðæt hit sōð sý ðæt dys sý Efesa byrig . . . Ðā wiðgynde hē eft his gedance, ond him þus andwyrd (he replied to his thought, or he rejected the idea, and answered himself thus): 'Ac ic nāt eftsōna, ne ic næfre git nyste ðæt ænig oþer byrig ūs wære gehende būton Ephese ānre', Homl. Skt. i. 23, 541.

wip-grīpan; *p.* grāp To seize on.—Gif ic wiste hū wið ðam āglācan elles mehte gripe wiðgrīpan, swā ic wið Grendle dyde, Beo. Th. 5035; B. 2521. v. wip-fōn.

wip-habban; *p.* hæfde To hold out against, to withstand, resist.—Gif ðæs synfullan ingehýd bið gehreþod mid fyrhte ðæs upplīcan dōmes, ðonne wiðhæfd hē ðam unlustum, Homl. Th. i. 494, 9. Ðæt wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wīnsele wiðhæfde heaðodēorum, Beo. Th. 1548; B. 772. Þurh ða gedurstigynesse ðe folces men wiðhæfton (hæfdon?) ðære gelōmfācan mynegunge ðe ūre lāreōwas dydon, L. Edg. S. i. 1; Th. i. 270, 24. Se ðe him ær gefūþte, ðæt him nān sē wiphabban ne mehte, ðæt hē hiene mid scīpum and mid his fultume āfyllan ne mehte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 13. Næs nān ðæs stronglic . . . ðæt mihte ðam miclan mægne wiðhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 18; Sat. 19. v. wip-habban.

wip-heardian to make obdurate.—Nylle gē wiðheardian (obdurare) heortan eowre, Ps. Spl. 94, 7.

wip-hindan; *prep.* (adv.) Behind.—Hē feaht him wiðforan and his gefēran wiðhindan, Jos. 8, 22.

wip-hogian; *p.* ode To be adverse in thought or purpose, to be disposed to resist:—Abraham . . . nalles Nergendes hæse wiðhogode (had no thought of disobeying the command), Cd. Th. 173, 20; Gen. 2864. v. next word.

wip-hycgan; *p.* -hogde To be adverse in thought or purpose, to set one's self against:—Heo ðæs beornes lufan fæste wiðhogde her heart was fast closed against the man's love, Exon. Th. 245, 9; Jul. 42. Gē wiðhogdun hālgum Dryhtne your hearts were hostile to the holy Lord, 139, 34; Gū. 603. Ðæt hē stān nime, blāfes ne gýme, ða wiste wiðsæce, beteran wiðhyccge (the food refuse, set himself against the better), Elen. Kmb. 1232; El. 618. v. wip-hycgende, and previous word.

wipig, wipig (?), *es; m.* A withy, willow:—Ðes wipig salix, Ælf. Gr. 9, 63; Zup. 70, 10; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6; Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 53. Widing, 80, 28. Wipies rinde, Lchdm. ii. 150, 2. On ðone hāran wiðig . . . of ðam wipige, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 457, 8, 10: 313, 27: 399, 21: 400, 2. On ðone ealdan wiðig; ðonne of ðam wiðige, vi. 35, 33. On ðone wiðig, iii. 10, 25. In ænne widing, 391, 27. v. wipig-mere. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wida salix: Icel. víðir a willow.] See the following words.

wipig-bed[d], *es; n.* A bed of willows, an osier-bed:—On ðæt wiðigbed, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 437, 21.

wipig-brōc, *es; m.* A brook by which willows grow:—In wiðibrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 350, 2. On wiðigbrōch, 202, 3.

wipig-ford, *es; m.* A ford by which willows grow:—On wiðigford, of wiðigford, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 135, 14: 252, 20, 36.

wipig-gráf, *es; m.* A willow-grove:—Of weardsetle on wiðiggrāfas; of wiðiggrāfan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. v. 328, 11: 48, 11.

wipig-leāh; *gen.* -leās; *m.* A meadow where willows grow (a place-name):—Ðis synt ða landgemæro tō Wīdileā . . . Ðis is ðæra feower hýða landbōc æt Wīdgleā, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 457, 13-23.

wipig-mæd; *f.* A meadow where willows grow:—Ærest æt wiðig-mæde . . . ðæt eft on wiðigmæde, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 464, 18-30.

wipig-mere, *es; m.* A mere with willows on the banks:—On wiðimære, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 29. In widingmere, ii. 41, 4.

wipig-mōr, *es; m.* A moor where willows grow:—On wiðigmōr, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 412, 21.

wipig-pōl, *es; m.* A pool with willows on the banks:—On wīdepōl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 30.

wipig-pyt[t], *es; m.* A pit with willows by it:—On wīdigpytt, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21.

wipig-ræw, *es; f.* A row of willows:—On ða wīdigræwe, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 48, 5.

wipig-rind, *e; f.* Willow-bark:—Nim wipigrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9.

wipig-slæd, *es; n.* A slade (v. slæd) where willows grow:—Tō wīdig-slæde, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 457, 16.

wipig-pýfel, *es; m.* A willow-copse:—On wīdigþýfel, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21. Andlang ðiche foren ongen wiðigþýfel, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 418, 2. Anlang brōke on ānne wiðigþýfele, þiers ouer ðane mersc, 426, 26. Tōemnes ðam wīdigþýfelum bewestan fōðan, v. 194, 32.

wipig-wic, *es; n.* A dwelling-place by which willows grow:—Wīdig-wic, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 195, 18.

wipig-will, *es; m.* A spring by which willows grow:—On ðone fūlan wylle . . . on wīdigwylle, Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. 213, 16-21.

wipig. v. wipig.

wip-innan; *adv.* prep. Within. (I) as adverb:—Gehreþod mid heortan sārnesse wiðinnan (intrinsecus), Gen. 6, 6. Fācn wipinnan (intus) týddriende swā swā bergyls wipinnan (intus) full stence, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33, 35. Ðū clāmst wiðinnan and wiðutan (intrinsecus et extrinsecus) mid tyrwan, Gen. 6, 14. Hī oislogon ægðer ge wiðinnan ge wiðutan mā þanne .xx. manna, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Symle wē beoð fram Gode gesewene ægðer ge wiðutan ge wiðinnan, Homl. Th. i. 604, 19. (2) as preposition:—Ealle ða ðe wiðinnan mé (intra me) synd, Ps. Spl. 102, 1; 108, 21. v. wip-utan.

wip-lædan; *p.* de To lead away, carry off, take away. v. wip, II. 3.—Ðū ðe Joseph swā scēap gramum wiðlæddest quī deducis uelut orem Joseph, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðū mine sǽwle of swylddeādes lāpum wiðlæddest eripuisti animam meam de morte, 55, 11. Ða ðe wiðlæddun ūs qui abduxerunt nos, Ps. Surt. 136, 3. Cneōris mīn wiðlæded is generatio mea ablata est, ii. p. 184, 30. Wiðlædde eam ablatus sum, 108, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Cf. wip-ferian.

wip-liegan; *p.* -læg, pl. -lægon To be obstructive, object, oppose. Cf. wip-standan:—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurde beon ælc ðæra þinga ðe hē ær āhte. Ða wiðlæg (wiðcwæð, MS. D.) Harold, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 2. Ða eorlas gerndon tō ðam cyngre ðæt hī mōston beon wurde ælc ðæra þinga ðe heom of genumen wæs. Ða wiðlæg se cyng sume hwile, 1052; Erl. 187, 1.

wip-metan; *p.* -mæt, pl. -mæton; *pp.* -meten To compare:—Wid-metene equiparet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 70: 31, 23. Hine wiðmete equal, 31, 49. Wiðmeten is confertur, 19, 27. Wiðmeten comparatus, assimilatus, 132, 77. Bion wiðmetene comparari, Kent. Gl. 42: 1023. (1) with dat.:—Hwylcum bigspelle wiðmete wē hit? cui parabolae comparabimus illud? Mk. Skt. 4, 30. Ðeah ðe hē nō sī his foregengan tō wiðmetenne tametsi praedecessori suo minime comparandus, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35; Homl. Th. i. 486, 25, 29. Beon wiðmeten ðīnre strengde comparari fortitudini tuae, Deut. 3, 24: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12; Homl. Th. ii. 200, 33: 456, 13. (2) with prep.:—Ða cræftas ne sint tō wiðmetanne (metanne, v.l.) wip ðære sǽwle cræfta ænne, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 2. v. wip-metan.

wip-metēdness, *e; f.* An invention; adinventio. v. mētan:—Wid-metēdnysa heora adinventionum ipsorum, Ps. Spl. 27, 5. On wiðmetēdnysse heora, 80, 11. Wiðmetēdnysa, 98, 9.

wip-metendlic; *adj.* Comparative.—Wiðmetendlice naman comparativa nomina, Ælf. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 45, 14. v. next word.

wip-metenlic; *adj.* Comparative:—Hī synd comparativa, ðæt synd wiðmetenlice, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 15. v. un-wipmetenlic.

wip-metenlice. v. un-wipmetenlice.

wip-metenness, *e; f.* Comparison:—Wipmetenes comparatio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 79. Dyslic mē is gesewen ðis andwarde lif tō wip-metenysse ðære tide ðe ūs uncūþ is talis mihi uidetur uita praesens ad comparationem ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Wiðmetennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 430, 18. On wiðmetennysse in comparatione, Hpt. Gl. 420, 22. On his wiðmetennysse in comparation with it, Homl. Th. i. 618, 20. Næs hē geteald tō ðysere wiðmetennysse he was not included in this comparison, ii. 38, 3. Sume naman synd diminutiva, ða geswutelap wanunge, nā wiðmetennysse, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18.

wip-meting, *c*; *f. Comparison*:—Widmeting *comparatio*, Scint. 194, 13. Of widmeting *ex comparatione*, 103, 9.

wip-neopan; *adv. Beneath*:—Widneodan (-niopan, -nydan, *v. ll.*) *infra*, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5: 240, 10. Duru ðū setst be ðære sidan widneodan *ostium ponas ex latere deorsum*, Gen. 6, 16. Beón hī beworpen mid wuda widneodan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 106.

wipo-bān, *es*: -bāne (cf. Icel. -beina), *an*; *n. a collar-bone*:—Gif widobāne gebroce weorðeþ, I. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Of ealle ða sidan āstihþ ǝp ðæt wipobān and ǝp ðone swiþran sculdor ðæt sār, Lchdm. ii. 198, 18. Stingende sār ǝp ða wipobān ǝð ða eaxle, 204, 26. Hwīlum ofer ealle ða sidan biþ ðæt sār, hwīlum becymd on ða weobobān, and eft ymb lytel ða gesculdru ðæt sār grēt, 258, 5. [O. Frs. widu-bēn: Icel. við-beina; *n. a collar-bone*.]

wipo-bend wood-bine:—Nim weobobend, Lchdm. ii. 312, 12. [A bordun ibounde with a brod lyste, in a wethebondes wyse iwriþen aboute, Piers P. A. 6, 9.] Cf. wudu-bend, and next word.

wipo-winde (wip-), *an*; *f. Withy-wind, with-wind* (*v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names*), *convolutulus*:—Wipewinde *involuco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 2. Widwinde *viticella*, i. 33, 13. Genim wipowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Wipowindan leāt, 52, 6. Wipewindan, 122, 18. [In a withewynde (weythwynde, MS. C.) wise ywounden, Piers P. 5, 525.]

wip-rēdan *to act against, be an antidote*:—Ðære wyrt wyrtruma on wære gedgyd widræð iecom and næddrum, Lchdm. i. 144, 15.

wip-ræde; *adj. Contrary*:—Widræde *contraria*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 7. wip-ræde.

wipre, *v. wipere*.

wip-reotan; *pp. -roten To clamour against* (?):—Gē ðam rihte wid-roten hæfdon, onscunedon ðone scīran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 738; El. 369.

wip-sacan; *p. -sōc, pl. -sōcon*; *pp. -sacen To deny, refuse, reject*:—Ic wipsace *recuso*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 13. Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd widsacendlice, mid ðām wē widsacap, 38; Zup. 226, 4. Wē widsacap *difitemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 21. Ic ne wipsōc *non abnuī*, 60, 32. Widsōc *refragatur*, 87, 37. Widsōcan *refragabuntur*, 78, 8. I. *to say no to a request, to refuse permission*:—Ðā ongunnon ða iungan biddan ðone biscop, ðæt hē him ālyfde, ðæt hī ærnan mōstan. Ðā wipsōc (*negavit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1.

II. where an offer or command is expressed or implied or choice is possible, *to refuse, reject, decline*, (1) absolute:—Bæd se gesip hine, ðæt hē eode on his hūs; wipsōc (*renuit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Beginn se cyngc gyrnan his sweostor him tō wīfe . . . heō sylf widsōc, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Widsōc *refragabatur (oblatum matrimonii sortem)*, Ald. 49, Hpt. Gl. 490, 65; *exhorruit*, 504, 10. Widsacende *refutans (carnalis luxus lenocinia)*, Ald. 9, 420, 69; *refutando (obstinatam importunitatem)*, Ald. 49, 491, 29. (2) with dat. of what is refused:—Gif ic siē ðinum folce nēðpearf tō hæbbeenne, þonne ne widsace ic ðam gewinne, Blickl. Homl. 225, 27. Widsæcest ðū sylfse rædes ðinum brýðguman, Exon. Th. 248, 21; Jul. 99. Ic widsōc sǣwle mīnre frōfre *negavi consolari animam meam*, Ps. Th. 76, 3. Ætfæste hē mīne efenþrowene, ðā widsōc ic hire, Shr. 39, 9. Ðā bæd hē ða cēpan, ðæt hī onfēngon gēorode mid him; gefapode ðæt ǝper, ǝðer ðam wipsōc, 129, 32. Ðōder hiene gebæd tō ðam færelte; ǝðer him widsōc (*pergere recusavit*), Past. 7; Swt. 49, 5. Hē ðæt betere gecēcās, and ðam wyrsan widsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; El. 1040. Mid ðon ðe hē Egypte ofserwon . . . hē heora godgieldum eallum widsōc, and hiē mid ealle tōweap *cunctam Aegypti religionem abominatus, ceremonias ejus et templa deposuit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 5. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt hē ðone stān nīme and ða wiste widsāce, Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. For hwan ðū nīn gebed woldest widsacan? *quid repellis orationem meam*? Ps. Th. 87, 14. Foregehēht bringende him lytla ne widsaca *praecepit oblatos sibi parvulos non repellit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 10. (4) with a clause:—Hē wipsōc ðæt hē ðone Godes andettere slōge (*ferire recusavit*), Bd. i. 7; S. 478, 40. Se wipsōc ðæt hē geleāfan onfēnge and ðam geryne ðæs heofolican cnynges et *fidem ac sacramenta regni coelestis suscipere renuit*, 3, 7; S. 529, 27. (5) with dat. and clause in apposition:—Ne widsace ic ðon, ðæt ic on ðam campe leng siē, Blickl. Homl. 225, 32.

III. where a claim is made or implied, *to deny, refuse to acknowledge* a person, (1) absolute:—Tō widsacenne *ad negandum (Deum)*, Kent. Gl. 1080. (2) with gen. of what is denied:—On ðissere nihte ðū wipsæst mīn (*me negabis*) . . . Ne widsace ic ðīn (*non te negabo*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34, 35; Mk. Skt. 14, 30. (3) with acc. (or uncertain):—Se ðe mē widsæcð, ic widsace hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. Ðū mē widsæcð, 26, 75; Jn. Skt. 13, 38. Se ðe mē widsæcð beforan mannum, se byð widsacen beforan Godes englum, Lk. Skt. 12, 9. IV. where a statement is made or implied, *to deny, reject, refuse assent*. (1) absolute:—Hē widsōc (*negavit*) and cwæð: 'Nāt ic hwæt ðū segst,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 70; Jn. Skt. 18, 27. Wē widsōcan ær mid leāsingum, Elen. Kmbl. 2242; El. 1122. Widsacende *post tergum ponentes, abicientes*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 65. (2) with gen.:—Hī widsacap Cristes tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 23. (3) with dat.:—Widsæcest ðū sōde and rihte ymb ðæt lifes treów, Elen. Kmbl. 1322; El. 663. Gē widsōcon sōde and rihte,

ðæt in Bethleme bearn Wealdendes cenned wære, 779; El. 390. (4) with a clause:—Hī widsōcon, ðæt hē God wære . . . Sume widsōcon, ðæt hē deādlic flāsc underlēnge, Homl. Th. i. 116, 16-19. (4a) where the clause is put negatively:—Ðā widsōc Crist, ðæt hē deofol on him næfde; ac hē ne widsōc, ðæt hē nære Samaritanisc, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 1-2.

V. where a claim has been acknowledged or a relation has been established, *to renounce, reject, give up*, (1) absolute:—Heō widsōce *respuerit (mundi opes gloriamque)*, Ald. 65, Hpt. Gl. 512, 69. Widsacan *abdicare (apocriphorum deliramenta)*, Ald. 26, 452, 62. (2) with gen. *v. (5)*. (3) with dat.:—Ælc of eow ðe ne widsæcð (*renunat*) eallum þingum ðe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 14, 33. Ðū widsōce sōþum criste *tu repulisti christum tuum*, Ps. Th. 88, 32. Hē widsōc (*repulit*) snytru hūse, wæs his āgen hūs, 77, 60, 67. Hē ðīnum widsōc aldordōme, Elen. Kmbl. 1531; El. 767. Ðām englum ðe Gode wipsōcan, Blickl. Homl. 49, 8. Būton hī ðam deofolgylde geoffrodon and Drihtne widsōcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 114. Monige wipsōcan ðære unsýferynsse deofolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 21. Wipsacap nū ðām leāsūm welum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ðæt ðū heofoncnyngne widsōce, Exon. Th. 264, 8; Jul. 361. Deofolgyldum wipsacan *abrenunciatis idolis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 35. (4) with acc.:—Ðæt ðū widsæcest ðone cyning, ðam ðū hýrdest ær, Elen. Kmbl. 1863; El. 933. Læsse ys widsacan (*abnegare*) ðæt hē hæfd, swýþe micel ys widsacan ðæt hit ys (*abnegare quod est*), Scint. 60, 13. (5) with gen., dat., and acc. in the same sentence:—Se fæder widsōc his bearne, and ðæt bearn widsōc ðone fæder, and æt nēxtan ælc frēond widsōc ððres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 110. V a. of self-renunciation:—Gyf hwā wylle flylgian mē, widsace (*abneget*) hyne sylfne, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 24. VI. *to refuse, withhold, not to give*:—Wæs Epelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes widsacan wolde . . . and hit middlice āgef ðan biscope, Chart. Th. 140, 12. VII. *to declare hostility* (?):—Hī hiene (*Mucius*) secgan hēton, hū fela ðæra manna wære ðe wið ðam cyninge Tacuime swidost widsacan hæfde, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 24. [Widsaken cristindom (hēþene beo, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10898. þ iherde Uortiger, and fastliche hit widsoc, 13000. Hit is so wide ibrouht forth, ich hit ne mei nout widsaken, A. R. 88, 11.]

wip-sacendlic; *adj. Negative, expressing negation*:—Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd widsacendlice, Ælf. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 3.

wip-sacung, *c*; *f. Renunciation*:—Nāht ūs framap widsacung (*abrenuntiatio*) lichaman būtan widsacunge gepances, Scint. 60, 14. **wip-sceorian**; *p. ode To refuse*:—Se ðe deōnde bið on cræftum, and ðonne tō swide widsacorap (-sceorap, Hatt. MS.) ðam ealdordōme (*si omnino renititur*), healde hine ðæt hē ne cnytte ðæt underfongene feoh on ðam swātlīne, ðæt Crist ymbe sprac, Past. 9; Swt. 58, 12. [Yef þou louest to bi sobre, wyþscore and wyþdraz þine willes, Ayenb. 254, 26.]

wip-scūfan; *p. -sceaf, pl. -scufon*; *pp. -scufen To push back or away, to repel, drive away, refuse*; *repellere, expellere, praecipitare*:—Widscyfs ðū *precipitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 67. Ūs drifap ða ællreordan tō sē, wipscūfep (*repellit*) ūs sē sō ðæt ðām ællreordum, Bd. i. 13; S. 481, 44. Hē oft stormas wipscēaf (*repellere conseruerat*), 2, 7; S. 509, 33. Gil hwylc monn his āgen wif wipscūfe (*expulerit*), 4, 5; S. 573, 17. Hwī willap ge wipscūfan (*repellere*) ðone ðe gē ær onfēngon, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Wipscūfan (*refutare*) ða ðe gedyrstgedon, ðæt hī Eastran heōðan būtan heora rihte tīde, 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Fultum tō wipscūfāne hergunge (*ad repellendas irruptiones*), 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

wip-seogan; *p. -sæge To renounce*:—Eardlico lusto widsæcgende *terrena desideria respuentes*, Rtl. 34, 20. [þ hit beo so open sunne, þ he hit ne mei widsiggen (*deny*), A. R. 86, 7. Widsuggen (-segge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13237. Manig mann þiss merke shall wiþþstanðend and wiþþseggenn (*contradicere*), Orm. 7646. No men ne mygt wel ic wyþþsegge, R. Glouc. 106, 3. No þing to hele, no þing wyþþigge *to conceal nothing, to deny nothing*, Ayenb. 175, 4. Whoso wole my juggement withseie, Chauc. Prol. 805. Wytheseyne or geyneseyne *contradico*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wip-seōn; *p. -seah, pl. -sawon To plot against* (?):—Hiē sume heora þeowās gefseodon. . . Ðā ǝfūhte heora ceorlum ðæt mon ða þeowās frēode, and hī nolde. Ðā widsāwon hē ðām hlāfordum, and ða þeowās mid him, ǝp hiē wyldran wæron þonne hiē *cum servos suos passim liberos facerent, libertini in partem potestates recepti plenitudinem per scelus usurpare meditati sunt*. Itaque *conspirantes in facinus libertini corruptam urbem suo tantum generi vendicant*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 14-18.

wip-setness, *c*; *f. A placing opposite or something placed opposite*:—Uuitsetnis *objectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 26.

wip-settan; *p. te To oppose, resist*:—Sende hē him fultum þurh sumne dēman, ðe wissette heora feōndum, and hī ālīse of heora ymde, Ælf. Th. Grn. 6, 25. Fram ansýne ārleāstra ða ðe mē geswenctun t wissettan (*affixerunt*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 9. [Wythesettyū *obsto, obisto*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wip-sleān; *p. -slōh To counteract*:—Hī woldon ðæra hālgena lic besencan on flōde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend widslōh ðam unræde, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 324.

wip-sprecan; *p. -sprac, pl. -spræcon; pp. -sprecan To speak against*,

to revile:—From stefne edwēfendes and widspreocen[des] *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 17.

wip-spurnan; *p.* -spearu *To dash against*:—*Dý læs dū widsperne wið stāne fōt dīnne ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 6.

wip-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *p.* -standen. **I.** of opposition to force or compulsion, *to withstand, resist*, (1) absolute:—*Widstōd reluctaretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 45. *Ðæt landfolc hardlice wistōdon the people offered a stout resistance*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4. *Widstōde disputans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 1. (2) with dat.:—*Gif hwylc eow wipstondēþ (resistit)*, ðonne gefultumiaþ wē eow, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17. Him man swide fæstlice wistōd and heardlice, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 8; Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gū. 875. Hē galdorcraeftum wistōd stranglice, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167. *Widstōd refragabatur (decalogi sanctionibus*, Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 40. Hē wolde ðæt gylð ābrecan. Ðā wistōðan him ða hæþenan men, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Wæpen wyrcean and heora feowdum wipstōdan (*resistere*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Ðæm sloegende wistōdona, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 18. From ðæm wistōdendum (*resistentibus*) ðere swiðra ðīne, Ps. Surt. 16, 8.

II. *to stand against, succeed in opposing, be a match for, refute*:—*Se nama tǣcnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wipstōd deofle*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 15. Eftforefunden wistōd *reprehensores redarguit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 13. Ðæt hī ðam yrmðum ne wistāndan in miseris non subsistent, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Ne mæg eow nān þing wistāndan (*resistere*), Jos. 1, 5; 10, 8; Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 10; Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wyrd wistōndan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Waud. 15: 161, 32; Gū. 967: 278, 18; Jul. 599. Wisdōm, ðam ne magon ealle eower widerwinnan wistāndan and widwædan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15; Blickl. Homl. 161, 17.

III. *to stand in the way, be a hindrance, obstruct, prevent, be a preventive*, (1) absolute:—*Wið blōdryne of nosum; ādrýg gāte blōd and gnid tō ðuste, dō on ðæt nǣsþyrl; hyt wistāndeþ (it acts as a preventive)*, Lchdm. i. 352, 4. (2) with dat.:—*Him nǣnig wipstōd nullo prohibente*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. In swā micclum heāpe ðæra ðe ðær wæron ūt gongende, hira nǣnig ðām in gangendum ne wistōd, Shr. 41, 10. Ða þiostro ðīne heortan willaþ mīnre lāre wistōndan, Met. 5, 22. (3) with dat. of that which is hindered and gen. of that in respect to which the hindrance occurs:—*Micel stān ðone brōc tōðæld and him his rihtnes wipstent; swā dōd nū ða þeostro ðīne gedrefednesse wipstāndan mīnum lārum*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Hē ðe oft wistōd willan ðīnes, Exon. Th. 268, 5; Jul. 427.

IV. *to stand off (cf. wip in wip-faran), keep away, be absent*:—*Fearr dioules fācon uistōnde procul diaboli fraus absistat*, Rtl. 98, 22. Be ðon ðe mon wif bycge and ðonne sió gift wistānde. Gif mon wif gebycge and sió gyft forð ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 4 note.

V. *to be hostile*:—*Ic wistānde ongen eow ponam faciem contra vos*, Lev. 26, 17. Cf. wipfer-standan.

wip-steall, es; *m.* **I.** *a defence*:—*Ic ingehygd eal geondwlite, hū gefestnad sý ferd innanweard, wistæall geworht I scan the mind to see how the soul is fortified within, how its defences are built*, Exon. Th. 266, 20; Jul. 401.

II. *an obstruction, obstacle*:—*Widsteallas obstacula* (nimborum obstacula rupit, ut fluerent imbres, Ald. 143), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 71: 64, 39. Cf. wipfer-steall.

wip-steppan glosses praeteregre, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wip-stunian; *p.* oðe *To dash against*:—*Eallum dū wistōde and wistundest . . . stunaþ heo wærce, ðan nūstunaþ heó āttre*, Lchdm. iii. 32, 13-24.

wip-styllan; *p.* de *To leap back, retreat*:—*Widstýlde descivit, pedem retraxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 25. *v.* stellan *to leap*.

wip-styltan; *p.* te *To hesitate, doubt*:—*Gif gié hæbbe leáfo and gié ne wistýlte si habueritis fidem et non haesitaueris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 21.

wip-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** with acc. *to withdraw, draw back*:—*Swā micel swā seó sǣ heó mǣst witeóhð as far as ever the sea withdraws itself (recedes)*, Chart. Th. 318, 9.

II. with dat. *to draw back, restrain*:—*Balaham wolde fēran ðær hiene mon bæd, ac his eðfulnesse witeáþ (wit-, Hatt. MS.) se esol ðe hē onuppan sæt Balaam pervenire ad propositum tendit, sed ejus votum animal, cui praesedit, praepedit*, Past. 36; Swt. 254, 23. Oðerne hē ðarf suíte georfullice mid sticle, oðrum hē witeáþ mid bridle illum stimulo impellere nitiur, hunc freno moderatur, 40; Swt. 293, 1.

III. *to draw away, cf. wip-ferian*:—*Witugon detrahebant*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 3.

IV. *to draw to*:—*Widitþp attrahit* (other Latin versions have *abstrahit*), Ps. Lamb. second 9, 9. [Witēoed giu of þe flesliche lustes absteineþe uos a carnalibus desideriis, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 18. Ðat he us wissie to witiend of alle flesliche lustes, 79, 4.]

wippe, an; *f.* *A with* (v. Jud. 16, 9 where Wicklif has *wipþis*), *a thong, cord*:—*Widde loramentum vel tormentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 26: *loramentum*, ii. 53, 39. *Widde circus vel circulus, rāp funiculus vel funis*, i. 15, 18-19: 75, 3-4. Hē hēt hī (*Agatha*) on hencgese āstreccan, and ðrāwan swā swā widdan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hē bebeað ðām cwellerum, ðæt hī hine mid widdum handum and fōtum on ðære rōde gebundon, Homl. Th. i. 594, 31: 596, 21. [Nimeð me þene ilke mon,

and doð widde (raketeþe, 2nd MS.) an his sweore, Laym. 22833. Twælf swine iteied tosomne, mid widen swide grete ywriden al togadere, 25973. Crist himm wrohhte an swepe all als itt wære off wipþes, Orm. 15563. þe þief . . . þet heþ nieþ þe wyþþe ine þe nykke, Ayenb. 135, 25. Witthe, wythth boia, Prompt. Parv. 531. O. Frs. withthe; *Icel.* viðja, and við; *gen.* viðjar.] *v.* cyne-wipþe.

wip-pyddan; *p.* de *To thrust back*:—*Widþyddende retundens*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 52.

wip-tremman; *p.* de *To step back*:—*Ðonne wittremð hē and onhupaþ gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27. *v.* trem *a step*. **wip-ufan**; *adv. prep.* *Above*, (1) as adverb:—*Sume (adverbs) synd localia . . . super widufan, Ælfic. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5: supra, 240, 9.* On ðære bytminge wæs se arc rūm, and widufan genyrdw, Homl. Th. i. 536, 15. Hēr widufan on dyssere rædinge, 608, 15: ii. 228, 7. Swā swā widufan gecweden hit is *sicut supra dictum est*, Ath. Crd. 27: Lchdm. iii. 438, 7. Hē bebeað wolcnum wipufan *mandavit nubibus desuper*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 23; Hymn. Surt. 24, 31. (2) as prep.:—*Tō grāwan stāne, ðonon widufan ðæs wælles heafod*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 4.

wip-ūtan; *adv. prep.* *Without*. **I.** as adverb:—*Gē clǣnsiaþ ðæt witiðtan ys calices and dixas . . . Clǣnsa æryst ðæt witiðtan ys calices and discs, ðæt hit si clǣne ðæt witiðtan ys mundatis quod deforis est calicis et parapsidis . . . Munda prius quod intus est calicis et parapsidis, ut fiat et id, quod deforis est, mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25-26. His lichama barn witiðtan mid langumere hætan, Homl. Th. i. 86, 4. Man scolde fandian gif man mihte betreppan ðane here āhwat wipūtan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 43.

II. as preposition. (1) with dat. (a) *without* (the opposite of *within*), *outside of*:—*Witiðtan ðam dice si geworht heah weall*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 19. Ða cwæð man mycel gemot witiðtan Lundene, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 16. Se cyng gefeaht tōgeānes his sunu witiðtan Normandige, 1079; Erl. 216, 7. (b) *without* (the opposite of *with*):—*Hē hæfde Ylðande gewunnon witiðtan ælcen wæpnon*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. (2) with acc., *without, to the outside of*:—*Lēd iū ðone hirwend witiðtan ða wicstōwe educ blasphemum extra castra*, Lev. 24, 14. Hig āwurpon hyne witiðtan ðone wingearð (*extra vineam*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 39. *v.* wip-innan.

wip-weorpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To reject*:—*Ðū eart se weallstān ðe ða wryhtan widwurpan*, Exon. Th. i. 4; Cri. 3. Gē ðære snyttro [stān (? cf. Lk. 20, 17)] unwislice widweorpon, Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294.

wip-winde. *v.* wipō-winde.

wip-winnan; *p.* -wann, *pl.* -wunnon *To strive against, resist*:—*Went hē mid ealle cræfte ongen ðæs oðres gedýld, ðe him ðonne giet wiðwind (eum obistentem fortiter)*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 7. Eallum his wordum hī widcwædon and wipwunnon *cunctis quae dicebat contradicere laborabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. 'Nis nān wuht ðe mæge swā heagum gōde wipcwepan.' Ða cwæþ ic: 'Nē wēne ic ðæt ænig wuht sié ðe wipwinne' *non est igitur aliquid, quod summo huic bono possit obistere. Non, inquam, arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 31. Hwæt wilt dū cweþan, gif hwā nýlle wipwinnan, 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Ðone anwald mæg wel reccean se ðe ēgðer ge hine habban cann ge widwinnan *potentiam bene regit qui et tenere illam nouerit et impugnetur*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 21. Deáþ ðe hē swýþe wipwinnende wære *quamuis multum renitens*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 17. Ða biseapas sædon ðæt ealle godas him irre wæren and widwinnende, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 4. *v.* wipfer-winnan, wip, II. 10.

wip-winnend, es; *m.* *An opponent*:—*Widwinnend refragator* (-ur, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 62.

witian, witiendlic. *v.* be-witian, witod, fore-witiendlic.

witiend-lic (witiend-); *adj.* *Prophetic*:—*Witiendlicere mihte propheta uirtute*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 22. *Witiendlicum witeðome prophetica uaticinatione*, 520, 16. *Witiendlicere*, 505, 3. *Witenlicere*, 443, 58. *Witiendlicum prophetis*, 416, 55. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wízon prophetizare, uaticinari, diuinare.] *v.* wite-dóm; witegend-lic and witeg-dóm.

witig, wittig; *adj.* *I. having knowledge, wisdom, sense; sagacious, wise*:—*Stān witig werede and worde cwæð*, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Swilce wittige ǣ glǣwe leorneras *uelut sagaces (prudentes) gymnosophistas*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 76. ¶ as an epithet of the Deity (cf. witte of witty God, Piers P. 15, 126):—*Witig God*, Cd. Th. 182, 24; Exod. 80: Ps. Th. 77, 20: Exon. Th. 14, 29; Cri. 226: Beo. Th. 1375: B. 685: 2116: B. 1056. *Witig Drihten*, 3113; B. 1554: Hy. 4, 6: Exon. Th. 379, 12: Deor. 32: Cd. Th. 179, 8; Exod. 25: 241, 14; Dan. 404. *Wittig* (wittig, MS.), Beo. Th. 3687; B. 1841. *Wittig Wuldorcýning*, Cd. Th. 242, 30; Dan. 427.

II. *in one's wits, in one's right mind*:—*Weard his suna wittig*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 428. [Wygar þe witeze (wittye, 2nd MS.) wurhte, Laym. 21134. Mine wise and mine witie (wittye, 2nd MS.) men, 15829. Wittig and wise, Kath. 315. Ich am witi and wot al þat to cumen is, O. and N. 1189. 3e wise men and witty of the lawe, Piers P. C. 10, 51. O. Sax. wittig; wittig: O. H. Ger. wízig, wizzig solers, sapiens; *Icel.* vitugr.] *v.* for-, fore-, ge-, un-wittig, -wittig.

witiga, wítig-dóm. *v.* witega, witeg-dóm.

witigness, e; *f.* *Sagacity, prudence*:—*Wyttnysse industriam* (saga-

cissimam animi industriam, Ald. 3: cf. gleāunes *industria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 2), Hpt. Gl. 407, 71.

witung-stōw. v. witung-stōw.

wit-leās; adj. *Witless, senseless*:—On ðam fiftan mōþe hē (*the fetus*) biþ cwica and weaxeþ and seō mōdur lið witlēas, Lchdm. iii. 146, 12. [Ne wurde non so witlēas, A. R. 256, 25. Giff þin macche iss wis and god and tu wittles and wicke, Orm. 6197. Nis neure mon redles ar his heorte beo wittles, O. and N. 692. Ine foles, and yne wyttelease, þet ne habbeþ nenne skele, Aeyenb. 86, 13. *Icel.* vit-lauss *witless, foolish, mad.*] v. gewit-leās, and next word.

wit-leást, e; f. *Witlessness, folly*:—His (*Job's*) wifes witlēast (gewitlēast, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 4), Job. Thw. 167, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* vitleysi *madness.*] v. gewit-leást.

witnere, es; m. *A punisher, tormentor*:—Witnere lictor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 59. Se ðema betæcð ða unrihtwisan ðam unmiðheortan witnere, and se witnere hi gebrincð on cwearterne, Homl. Ass. 8, 205. Ðonne beoð ða hire (*the soul's*) witneras, ða ðe hi tō ðam leahtum forspeōnon, Homl. Th. i. 410, 31. Se hlāford sealde hyne ðam witnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 34. Se heretoga cwæþ: 'Gē beoð gewitnode' . . . Ða swōr se ðema, ðæt hi þurh drýcraefte ða stānas āwendon tō heora witnerum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 110. [*O. L. Ger.* witneri *tortor*: *O. H. Ger.* wizināri *ultor, tortor, lictor.*]

witness, e; f. I. *knowledge*:—Fore wisdōm t̃ witnesse *propter scientiam*, Rtl. 194, 37. II. *witness, cognisance, knowledge*:—Menigo oðro bēceno worhte se Hælend on witnessa (*in conspectu*) ðara ðegna, Jn. Skt. 20, 30. III. *witness, testimony*:—Āscecaþ eower fōta dust ofer hig on witnessa (gewytynisse, v. l.) (*in testimonium*), Lk. Skt. 9, 5. In cyðnisse t̃ witnessa (*in testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Leāsa witnessa *falsa testimonia*, 15, 19. IV. *a person who gives testimony, a witness*:—Monigo leāse witnessa (*testes*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. In mūd tuoe witnessa (*testium*), 18, 16. Tō witnessum *testibus*, 26, 65. v. ge-witness.

witnian; p. ode *To punish, torment, plague*:—Ic wītnie *multo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 58. Uufitnath *multabitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 42. Witnadh *plectit*, 90, 12. Witnode *multavit, punivit*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 15. Dēme ðæt se biseop and wītninge be ðam (*iuxta hoc puniatur*), L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Witnian *vapulare, multare, flagellare*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 27. Witniende *multans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 31. Witniendra *piōwa lictorum*, 52, 77. Dēman widnigende *judicem punientem*, Sciut. 38, 3. (1) with acc. of person:—Hē witnadh ða scyldigan *injusti punientur*, Ps. Th. 36, 28. Ðæt ða biōþ gesælegran ðe mon witnadh ðonne ða biōn ðe hi witnadh *infectiores eos esse, qui faciunt, quam qui patiuntur injuriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 6. Hwæperne woldest ðū dēman wites wyrþran, ðe done ðe done unscyldgan witnode, ðe done ðe ðæt wite þolode? *cui supplicium inferendum putares, eius qui fecisset, an qui pertulisset injuriam?* Fox 208, 16. Ðone blacan Heāwald hi lange cwyldmon and ðurh lima witnadon *Nigellum Hewaldum longo suppliciorum cruciatus et horrenda membrorum omnium discerpitione interemerunt*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 41. Ðæt man ðas menn wītninge and cwele, Blickl. Homl. 183, 2. Nele God ūs witnian, Ps. Th. 76, 7. Ða unrihtwisan beoð wītninge (*puniuntur*), Ps. Surt. 36, 28. Hī wæron wītninge *virgis caesi*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 160, 14. (1 a) with the means of punishment expressed:—Ic wītninge eow scofon witon *corripiam vos septem plagis*, Lev. 26, 28. Se nultor ne slāt ða lifre Tyties, ðe hine ær mid ðy wītnode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 4. Witna mid tintregum ðinne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 205. Ðæt se hī mōte mid mycelum wītum wītnian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 18. Hē hi wolde witnian mid deāþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 12. Hē biþ wītning manegum wītum *vapulabit multis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 47, 48. (2) with acc. of fault:—Ðæt hi heora synna wītninge and bētte, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Sume wyllaþ wītnian stīflice ða læssan gyltas on heora underþeoddum, and nellaþ wītnian mid nāne wrace ða māran synna on him sylfum, Homl. Ass. 7, 182. Ðý læs hit him siē wītnod *lest it be punished in him*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. [*O. Sax.* wītnon: *O. Frs.* wītania; *O. H. Ger.* wizinōn *damare, dijudicare, vexare, angere, plectere, torquere.*] v. ge-witnian; un-witnod.

witnigend-lic; adj. I. *that punishes or torments*:—Seo ðwyre sāwul gæð tō ðam wītningendlicum fýre, Homl. Th. i. 408, 23. Wītningendlicum fýre, ii. 344, 12, 17: 590, 13. II. *that deserves to be punished*:—Ne gemetst ðū on mē aht wītningendlices, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 4. Cf. un-wītningendlice.

witnung, e; f. *Punishment, torment, pain*:—Mægmodres wītning *paricidii actio*, . . . gebohte scire wītning *ambitus judicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 10, 12. Geligra wītning *incerta (incesti?) judicium*, ii. 49, 29. Ðæs ic gelefe, ðætte ælc unriht wītning siē ðæs yfel ðe hit dēð, næs ðes ðe hit þaþaþ *apparere, illatam culibet injuriam non accipiens, sed inferens esse miseriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Ðæt hē on wītninge stōwe swungen wære, oþ ðæt hē swytle, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Ðære synne tō wītninge mīnre unhyrsumnesse *ad puniendam inobedientiae meae culpam*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Ðonne seō sāwul bið tō hire wītninge gelæd . . . betæht tō ecere wītninge, Homl. Th. i. 410, 24, 30. Helpan ðam forðfarenum ðe on wītninge beoð, ii. 356, 12. Gefyl hiē nū mid ðære

witnunga ðe ðū him geteohhod hæfdest, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Būton wītninge *without exacting a penalty*, L. Edg. S. i; Th. i. 270, 19. Swerie hē (*a criminal who has been punished*) ðæt hē æfre wītninge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Åwend nū fram mē ðine wītninga (*plagas tuas*), Ps. Th. 38, 11. v. ge-, hengen-, un-witnung.

witnung-stōw, e; f. *A place of punishment*:—Seo nicele byrnende dene is wītningstōw, in ðære beoð mairna sāwla gewitnode and geclēnsode, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 20. Oft men wurdon of ðisum life gelæddē, and eft tō life ārærde, and hī fela wītningstōwa and eac hālgena wununga gesāwun, 354, 28. v. witing-stōw.

witod; adj. (ptcpl.) I. *appointed, ordained, assured, certain*:—Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, nū hiē wordcwyde his forlēton, Cd. Th. 45, 21; Gen. 730. Ðē is gedāl witod lices and sāwle, 57, 19; Gcp. 930: 252, 9; Dan. 576: Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Ðonne bið ūs seō mēd æt Drihtene witod, L. E. G. 21; Th. ii. 418, 20. Mē bið gyrn witod . . . bearnum biþ deaþ witod, Exon. Th. 396, 18, 28; Rā. 16, 6, 11: 494, 13; Rā. 82, 7: Fins. Th. 53; Fin. 26. Mē bið witod, ðæt ic þolian seal bearngestreōna, Exon. Th. 402, 3; Rā. 21, 24. Ðē is sūsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14; Sat. 692: Andr. Kmbl. 1902; An. 953. Here bād wītoðes willan, Cd. Th. 213, 12; Exod. 551. Witodre fýrde, 207, 23; Exod. 471. Sealc ic wītoðes biðan *I must await my certain fate*, 137, 18; Gen. 2275. Dōm wūtne *judicium certum*, Rtl. 92, 18. Wē ūs nýtan witod lif oð æfen we *are not sure of life until the evening*, Wulfst. 241, 16: 240, 18: 151, 17. Nū hæbbe ic ðine hýldo mē wītoðe geworhte, Cd. Th. 45, 15; Gen. 727. Weotode, Andr. Kmbl. 2149; An. 1076. Fleág fugla cyn, ðær hý feorhne wītude fundon (*where they were sure of finding food*), Exon. Th. 157, 11; Gū. 890. Witode, 430, 13; Rā. 44, 8. Bēc bodiaþ weotode willan, Salm. Kmbl. 475; Sal. 238. Ne cýþ ðū wītod on wēn ðin *do not feel sure of your expectation*, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Se ealda man him næg gewislice wītod witan, ðæt him se deað genealcēð *the old man may surely know, that for him the approach of death is certain*, Wulfst. 147, 26. Hī eac wēnan ne þurfon, ac wītod witan, ðæt hig yfel leān habban scylan, 270, 26. Ic ðæt wēnde and wītod tealde, ðæt ic ðe meahthe āhwyrfan from hālor, Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Him tō wæron wītode gepingþo, Cd. Th. 30, 30; Gen. 475. Ðē sind wītode weotod be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2731; An. 1368. Feohgestealda wītode wēnan, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. Hē him wēlbende weotode tealde, Beo. Th. 3877; B. 1936. Utoðode *certa*, Rtl. 171, 41. II. *with much the same force as wītodlice*, (a) with definite sense, it is *certain, certainly, assuredly*:—Wītod, se ðe his broces bōte sēcð, būton tō Gode sylfum, hē drýhð ðeofles wyllan, Wulfst. 12, 11: 85, 14. Ān þing ic eow scege tō gewisse, ðæt wītod seal geweorðan wītode gecýpð geond ealle worulde ær worulde ende, 89, 21. Se ðe forsyhð eow, wītod hē forsyhð mē, 177, 15. (b) in a less definite sense, *indeed, surely*:—Allo wuted iornap *omnes quidem currunt*, Rtl. 5, 35. Ða heorðas wutud gispreccn betwih him, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15. Wītud *quidem*, Anglia xiii. 392, 383: *nam*, 368, 40: *itaque*, 379, 194. [*O. Sax.* wītod:—Nadra, thār siu ior nīðsepies wītodes wānit *where it thinks hostility intended*, Hēl. 1880. Cf. *Goth.* wītōþ *law*: *O. H. Ger.* wītod, wītōð *lex, jus.*] v. ge-, un-wītod, and next word.

wītod-lic; adj. *Certain*:—Wūtodlice sindun wītga ðætte wære *certi sunt prophetam esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wītōð-lich *legalis.*]

wītodlice; adv. I. *certainly*:—Wītodlice (*amen*) ic scege eow, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 21. Wēne ic ful swīde and wītodlice, Exon. Th. 461, 5; Hō. 30. II. *with a somewhat indefinite sense, translating many Latin words, indeed, surely, truly*:—Wītodlice (*wotetlice, Lind.*) *autem*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 21. Wītodlice, Lind. 2, 3. Wūtodlice (*wutodlice, Rush.*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. Wītodlice *enim*, Mk. Skt. 1, 38. Wītodlice *ergo*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 3. Wītodlice *enim*, Ps. Spl. 15, 6. Wītodlice, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Wītodlice *igitur*, Gen. 4, 11: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 28: *inquam*, Kent. Gl. 945. Wūtodlice *itaque*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 4. Wītodlice *nam*, Anglia xiii. 386, 302: *quippe* and *nempe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zap. 227, 2: *quidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Wītodlice, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. Wūtodlice, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 24. Wītodlice *quoque*, Anglia xiii. 397, 459: *utique*, 366, 19. Wūtodlice, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 28. Wītodlice *vero*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Wītodlice, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 8. Wītodlice *videlicet*, Anglia xiii. 387, 318. Wītodlice, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* wītōðlīcho *quidem.*]

-wītol, -wītoll. v. fore-wītoll, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 28, un-wītoll.

witon, wuton (-an, -un), uton (-an, -un); *interjectional form with an infinitive, the combination being the equivalent of a subjunctive, =let us . . .*:—Uton (wuton, Cott. MS.) āgan ðam esse his wif, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten, Hy. 8, 1. Uton nū gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 83, 30. Wutan cuman ealle, and fīre māgas mid ūs wuton þyder habban, Ps. Th. 73, 8. Wuton cuman ealle and hī tōwyrpan *venite et disperdamus eos*, 82, 4; Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Gæw wē t̃ wuton (wutu, Rush.) geonga, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 38: 14, 42. Uton gān (wuton geonga, Lind.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. 11, 16. Uton wircan *faciamus*, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18, 11, 3: Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403: 278, 6; Sat. 217. Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Uton geccan ðone anweald . . .' Ðā

cwæp ic: 'Uton ðæs,' Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 28. Uton biddan God, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 18; 3, 2; S. 524, 21; Exon. Th. 48, 14; Cri. 771. Uton faran transeamus, Lk. Skt. 2, 15. ¶ the word was originally a tense of the verb witan, and its verbal character is occasionally still marked by the use of the pronoun:—Wuton wē ðæt gemunan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 2. Uutin uē geonga (uton gan, W. S., wutun gonga, Rush.) eamus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. [Uton don elmessen, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 6. Uten we heom to lide, Laym. 20635. Ute we to him fare, O. and N. 1779. O. Sax. wita.]

witrān *to make certain* (?), *to inform*:—Witro veror, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 23. [Wise mi and witere (witte me, 2nd MS.), whuder ic mæi līdan, Laym. 1200. Wite me and were and witere and wisse þurh þi wisdom to wite me wið sunne, Jul. 33, 13. Ho has witered hire of þis, and ho has hire kenned, Jos. 466. Ho wat3 wytered bi wyzes what wat3 þe cause, Allit. Pms. 85, 1587. Cf. Icel. vitra *to manifest, reveal*.] v. witer.

wit-rod. v. wīd-trod.

wit-seoþ; *adj.* *Lumatic, possessed*:—Hrýmde sum wōd mann ðurh deoþles gāst... Weard se mann geclānsod fram ðam fūlan gāste... Ðā geāxode se cýning be ðam witseocum menn, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2-8. Hi deoþu fram witseocum mannun āffigod, ii. 490, 23. *Exorcista* is se ðe rāt ofer ða witseocan men, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 392. v. gewit-seoþ.

witt, witter, witiend-lic, wittig, witod. v. wit, witer, witiend-lic, witiig, witod.

wituma, an; m. *A. doury*:—Wituma vel wetma, uuituma dos, Txts. 57, 704. Weotoma dote (the line is: Ne metuas juvenis sortiri dote puellam, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 28; 27, 18. Lōcige hē ðæt hió hæbbe ðæt weorð sié hie mægðhādes, ðæt is se weotuma (wituma, v.l.) *pretium pudicitiae non negabit* (Ex. 21, 10), L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Agife hē ðæt fioh æfter ðam weotuman (*juxta modum dotis, quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17), 29; Th. i. 52, 8. In Anglia xiii. 30, 82, wyuma *paranympus* seems a mistake for witumbora. v. next word. [O. Frs. wetma, witma, v. Richthofen: O. H. Ger. widemo dos.]

witum-bora, an; m. *A. bridesman; paranympus*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 25.

witung. v. fore-witung.

witung-stōw, e; f. *A. place of torment or punishment*:—Ðæt is eac cūþ, ðæt for ðæs dæges weorþunge, ðæt ða sāuwla onfōþ reste, ða ða beoþ on witingstōwan, Wulfst. 219, 34. v. witung-stōw.

wit-word, es; n. *A. statement which bears witness to anything, testament, covenant*:—Witword and gewitnes, ðæt ðæt stande ðæt hit nān man ne āwende, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. Wē willaþ ðæt... witword and getrywe gewitnes... fæste stande, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ofer ðām landum ðe Ealdrēd ærcebiſcop hæfð siðþan begitan on witword oððe on caupland (*by testament or purchase?*), Chart. Th. 439, 4. [His witword testamentum ejus, Ps. 24, 14. Alle þat felle to me... of my lordes witwordes, witnes þerof haf I, R. Brun. 152, 9. Fulfille I salle in dede þe kyngdes witnes, 153, 2. Cf. Swed. wits-ord witness, testimony. Icel. vit-orð knowledge.]

Wixan; pl. *The name of some people in some district in England*:—Eást-Wixna is þryu hund hýða, West-Wixna syx hund hýða, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19. Cf. on wixena bróc, Cod. Dip. Knbl. iii. 78, 1.

wixen; *adj.* *Of wax*:—Hláf wexenne, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1. [M. H. Ger. wehsin.]

wlacian; p. ode. I. *to be or get lukewarm*:—Ic wlaçige tepeo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 4. Swā swā ðæt cealde ærest onginð wlaçian, ær hit ful wearm weorðe, swā eac ðæt wearme wlaçaþ, ær hit eallunga ācealdige sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore per teporem redit ad frigus, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 4. II. *to make lukewarm*:—Ic wlaçige tepefacio, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 6. v. ā-, ge-wlaçian; wleccan.

wlacu and wlæc; *adj.* *Lukewarm, tepid*:—Mid wlære tepida (*lepida*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 43. (1) in a physical sense:—Gedō ðæt sió wryt wlacu (blacu, MS.) sý, and þyge hý, Lchdm. i. 80, 13. Wlece hyt, ðæt hyt wlæc beo, and habbe on hys mūpe swā wlac, iii. 106, 2-4. Gif sió wamb biþ winðes full, cymð ðæt of wlære wætan; sió cealde wæte wrycþ sār an, ii. 224, 23. Hié beoð mid wlaçum wætre on hælo gebrōhte negros ad saluētem tepens aqua reuocauit, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 25; Homl. Skt. i. 11, 158. On wlaçum ele, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Syle hyt him wlaçu sūpan, Lchdm. i. 196, 19. Genim ðæt swā wlaçu, ii. 40, 5. Sete him wlaçu wæter drincan swiþe hāt, 62, 11. Wlaço, 40, 9; 192, 10. Gewyrm hyt and swā wlæc drýpe on ðæt eāre, i. 178, 25; 188, 7; 210, 9. On wlæc wīn, ii. 24, 28. (2) in a figurative sense:—Hē is wlaço (*tepidus*), and nis nāder ne hāt, ne ceald... Se bið wearm, nalles wlaço... Swā eac se ðe wryð wlaçra treowa, and nyle ðæt wlære oferwinnan (*nequaquam tepore superato*)... Se ðe tō lange wunaþ on ðām wlaçum treowum... hē wlaçu bið... Se ðe tō lange wlæc bið, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1-14. Gif wēn sī ðæt hē on strengo þeodscipes tō wlæc (*tepidus*) sý, Bd. i. 27; S. 492, 18. Oft ða mondwæran weorðað suā besolcne and suā wlære and suā slāwe saepe mansueti dissolutionis

torpescunt taedio, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 15. [De wop ðe cumeð of þe wlaçe heorte lacrima tepida, O. E. Homl. i. 151, 9. Torpor is þe uorne, þet is wleç heorte, A. R. 202, 4. Wleç weater, Jul. 31, 11.] wlæcce (p), an; f. *Lukewarmness*:—Wlæccan frigus, Germ. 397, 448.

wlæclīce; *adv.* *Lukewarmly*:—Wlæclīce tepide, enerviter, Hpt. Gl. 420, 39. For hwon segdes ðū Ægbrīhte swā gēmelcāsīce and swā wlæclīce (*tam negligenter ac tepide*) ða ðing, ðe ic bebeað him tō secganne, Bd. 5, 9; M. 410, 33. [In Ps. Th. 148, 5 wlæclīce seems a mistake for wræclīce.]

wlæcness, e; f. *Lukewarmness*:—Wlæcnesse teporis (wlæcnesse leporis, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 45. Ðý læs hē for wlæcnesse sié út āspīwen ne tepidus evomatur, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 16, 18.

wlæffetere, es; m. *A. stammerer, one who speaks imperfectly*:—Wlæffetera ulium baulorum, Germ. 403, 910. [Cf. Ich ne solde by bote a wlaffere, ne zigge þing to þe uolle, Ayenb. 262, 1. A checun mot l'un balbye (*wlaffes*), Wrt. Voc. i. 173, 8. Som useþ strange wlaffing, chyteryng, haryring & garyng, Trev. c. 59.]

wlæta, wlætta, an; m. I. *nausea, loathing*:—Wið spiwðan and wlætān, Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Wiþ wlætān, ðam men ðe hine ne lyst his metes ne lipes, ii. 62, 15. Wiþ unluste and wlætān ðe of magan cymð, 184, 5. Wlætān, 158, 12. Gif hwā on scipe wlætān þolige, i. 206, 9. Ðone wlætān ðæs magan, 204, 20. Ne yrne hē, ðe læs hē mid ðæs ryndes ēdgunge hwylcne wlætān (wlætān, v.l.) and sogedan on his heortan ne āstryge, R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *what produces nausea, an object of loathing*:—Oð hit gæð þurh eowre næsþyrlu and sī gewend tō wlætān (*vertatur in nauseam*), Num. 11, 20. Būtan hlāfe ælc mete tō wlætān biþ gehwyrðed, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 35. Seo ofering ðe wurþ oppe tō sārē oððe tō wlætān, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wlætān sentina (ab omni spurcitiae sentina immunes, Ald. 10), Anglia xiii. 28, 28. Fūlne wlætān foetidam nauseam (*sentinam*) (the passage is: Cum falsae garrulitatis incestum velut foetidam melancholiae nauseam de recessibus falsi pectoris evomisset, Ald. 40), Hpt. Gl. 475, 50. Wlætān nausiam (the gloss belongs to the passage given in the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 9.

III. *deformity, disfigurement*. v. an-wlæta, -wlāta; ā-, ge-wlætān:—Wlætta deformatio (venusti capitis deformatio, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 6. [þu miht mid wlate þe este bugge, O. and N. 1506.]

wlætān. v. ā-, ge-wlætān.

wlætung, e; f. I. *sickness, nausea*:—Mid micelre wlætunge gewiþ ðæt sār on weg, Lchdm. i. 80, 14 note. v. morgen-wlætung, Lchdm. iii. 44, 19. II. *deformity, disfigurement*. v. wlæta, III:—Wlætuncg deformatio, Hpt. Gl. 510, 6.

wlanc; *adj.* I. *proud, high-spirited, bold*. v. wlencu, I:—Wlanc Wedera leōð, Beowulf, Beo. Th. 687; B. 341. Wlanc hælpe, 668; B. 331. Wæterþisa wlanc, Exon. Th. 363, 7; Wal. 50. Ðær wlanc manig on stæde stōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Duguþ eal gecrong wlanc, Exon. Th. 291, 10; Wand. 80. Hē hæfde Higelāces bilde gefrunen, wlances wigcræft, Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205; Cd. Th. 188, 19; Exod. 170. Wlance wigsmidas, eorlas ārhwæte, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21. Men mōðum wlance, Exon. Th. 325, 4; Vid. 106. Hē in healle wæs wended wlancra folmum, 441, 17; Rā. 60, 19. Plega wlaçum, ðær wigan sitaþ, Runic pm. Knbl. 342, 3; Rūn. 14. I a. *applied to animals*:—On wlaçan ðam wigce, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240; Exon. Th. 489, 13; Rā. 78, 7. Sum sceal wildne fugel wlancne ātemian, hafoc on honda, 332, 15; Vy. 85. II. in an unfavourable sense, *proud, bold, arrogant, haughty, insolent*. v. wlencu, II:—Hē (a dog) leānaþ grimme ðe hine wlancne weorþan lāteþ, Exon. Th. 434, 13; Rā. 51, 10. Ða wlaça[n] scamlēstan frontasam (*elationis*) impudentiam, Hpt. Gl. 526, 5. Tō manege weorðað tō wlance and ealles tō rance and tō gylpgeorne erunt homines elati, superbi (2 Tim. 3, 1), Wulfst. 81, 15; L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Ne wlance (*elati*) synd eāgan mīne, Ps. Spl. 130, 1. Wlaçra (wlaçla, MS.) manna protervorum, Hpt. Gl. 526, 70. Oð ðæt wlance (*the Egyptians*) forscēaf mihtig engel, Cd. Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204.

III. *proud, elate, exultant*:—Se ðe āh lifes wyn, wlanc and wīgāl, Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29; 478, 2; Ruin. 35. Hē mid gære gang wlaçne wicing, ðe him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 56.

IV. *splendid, great, high, august, magnificent, rich*. v. wlencu, III:—Welig t wlaçne diues, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21; 16, 22. Wlaçne diues... ðe wlaçna diuilem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 23, 24. Summ monn wlaç quidam homo diues, 27, 57. Ðū, weliga, ðinne Drihten ne lufadest... Hwæt, wēndest ðū, wlaça, gif ðū mē sealdest oðwiht ðines, ðæt ðe ðonne wære ðin woruldgesteorn gelytlað? Wulfst. 260, 18. Wereda Wuldorgifa, wlaç and ece God great and eternal, Hy. 10, 48. Se wlaçna dæg the great and terrible day of the Lord, Exon. Th. 448, 7; Dōm. 50. Monnes wlancas (wlancas, Rush.) lond hominis diuitis ager, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16. Of beað ðæs wlancas de mensa diuitis, 16, 21. Se Hælend cwæð tō ðam wlaçan: 'For hwi wære ðū swā fæsthafof mīnra gōða, ðe ic ðe sealde?' Wulfst. 258, 12. Ðam wlaçan to the great king (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 221, 30; Dan. 96. Ða ðe heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlaçe þurh woroldglænge those whose

forefathers were not wealthy or great through worldly splendour, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 3; Wald. 116; Vald. 2, 30. Ealle gelice on woruld cunaþ, wlance and heāne (*high and low*), Met. 17, 6. *Wlance the grandeas of Egypt*, Cd. Th. 109, 20; Gen. 1825. Wloncra wīnsele, 270, 21; Sat. 94. Hē feorþbona weorþeþ wloncum and heānum, Exon. Th. 362, 27; Wal. 43. Ic lārde wlance men and heāhgelpene ðæt hiō ne āstigan on ofermedu, ne welenā tō wel ne trūwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13.

IV. a. where the circumstance, in which the splendour, etc., consists, is given:—Fugel feþrum wlonc *the bird splendid of plumage*, Exon. Th. 204, 19; Ph. 100. Draca on hlāwe frætsum wlanc, Menol. Fox 513; Gn. C. 27. Wære ðū wiste wlonc and wīnes sæd *thou wast sumptuous in food, sated with wine*, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Æse wlanc (*abundantly provided*), fyll gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332. Mādmæhta wlonc *rich in treasures*, 5659; B. 2833. Weras dugudum wlanc Drihtne guldun gōd mid gnyrne, Cd. Th. 146, 8; Gen. 2419. [He wes prud and wlonc, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 16. Neuer upen eorpe to wlonk þu ny uorþe, Misc. 112, 184. Godelike on horse, wlanc on werge, and unwurþ on wike, 121, 315. Þat child (*Christ*) þat is so milde and wlong, 197, 11. 3e beoð toswollen wið wind of wlonke wordes, Kath. 842. My wodbynde so wlonk þat wered my heued, Allit. Pms. 106, 486. Al my weole wlonke, P. S. 156, 17. Sumeres tide is al to wlonc, O. and N. 489. Asked Crist, queþriþ thai yed to se sain Ion in wlonke wede, Met. Homl. 42, 2. Þe wlonkest wedes, Gaw. 2025. [O. Sax. wlonk.] v. fela-, gold-, hyge-, mod-, symbol-wlanc.

wlanc, es; n. *Pride*:—Wlanc *typhus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 9. [For wlaunke (*rimed with ranke*), P. S. 341, 5.] v. wlenca.

wlancian; p. ode *To grow proud, great*:—Wlancþ *insolescat* . . . wlandence *indruticans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 5–8. Wlanduce *adolesceret*, wlandige *adulesco*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 12–14. Wlanduce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 42. v. ā-wlancian.

wlanclice; adv. *Proudly, arrogantly*:—Ulanclīcae *adrogantissime*, Txts. 42, 112. Wlanclice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 53.

-wlāt, -wlāta, wlātend, wlāt-ful. v. on-wlāt, an-wlāta, ymb-wlātend, neb-wlātful.

wlātian; p. ode; impers. *To cause a person (acc.) loathing*:—Mē wlātāþ *nauseo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 7. Ūs wlātāþ for ðisum mete *anima nostra nauseat super cibo isto*, Num. 21, 5. Ðonne hiē mete þigceap and drinceap, ðonne wlātāþ hiē, Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Gif man sý innan unhāl, oþþe hyne wlātige, i. 76, 9. Būton ðū git tō full sý ðæs ðe ðē lāfed is, ðæt ðe for ðý wlātige, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. [Gif heo hit stunken, ham wolde wlatien þer agean, A. R. 86, 19. Overfulle makeþ wlatie, O. and N. 354. Menslaers Laverd wlate sal (*abominabitur*), Ps. 5, 7. Me wlatēþ withinne, Allit. Pms. 47, 305. Him wlatiþ, H. S. 3541. Surfet us wlatiþ, Alex. (Skt.) 4277. It wold haue wlatēd any wee, 5634.] v. wlētan.

wlātian; p. ode *To gaze, look*:—Hraðe wæs æt holme hýðweard, se ðe ær lange tid feor wlātode, Beo. Th. 3837; B. 1916. Ðæt is gefyllend, ðæt se frōda mid eāgum on wlātode, Exon. Th. 20, 34; Cri. 327. [Goth. wlatōn *circumspicere*.] v. be-, ymb-wlātian; wlatian.

wlātung, e; f. *Nausea, loathing*:—Unlatung (-ing, -unc) *nausatio, vomitus*, Txts. 78, 667. Mid micelre wlātunge gewiteþ ðæt sār, Lchdm. i. 80, 14. Wip wlātunge, ii. 62, 18. Wlātunge *nausium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 67. [Habbed wlatunge of þe muðe þet speowēd ut atter, A. R. 80, 25. Lest heo suppose þow make þat fare for wlatynge, Mirc. 894.]

wlātung. v. ymb-wlātung.

wleccan; pp. wlecced, wlecced, wleht *To make lukewarm*:—Wlece listum on wearmum glēdum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 8; 30, 13. Wlece hyt eall tōgader, ðæt hyt wlac beo, iii. 106, 2. Ælc wæter bið ðý unwerodre tō drincanne, æfter ðæm ðe hit wearm bið, gif hit eft ācōlaþ, ðonne hit ær wære, ær hit mon ð ongunne wleccan, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 21. v. ge-wleccan; wlacian.

wlencan *to make wlanc (q.v.)* [Ech man is strong ðe awelt is lichame, and wlenct his soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 27. Leaf þi lease wit þu to wlenchest te in ðepone false sapientie *supercilium*, Kath. 1010.] v. for-ge-wlencan, ofer-wlenched.

wlenca (-o); indecl.: wlenc, e; f. I. *pride, high spirit*. v. wlanc, I.:—Wēnic ðæt gē for wlenco, nalles for wræcsidum, ac for higeþrymmum Hrōðgar sōhton, Beo. Th. 681; B. 338. Þrym sceal mid wlenco, þriste mid cēnum, Exon. Th. 337, 7; Gn. Ex. 61.

II. in an unfavourable sense, *pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence*. v. wlanc, II.:—Him wlenco gesceod, oferhýd egle, Cd. Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Hiē wlenco onwōð, ðæt hiē firendæda tō frece wurdon, 155, 27; Gen. 2579; 217, 3; Dan. 17. Uulencu *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 32. Wlenceo, 35, 12. Git for wlence wada cunnedon, and for dolgiþe on deop wæter aldrum nēþdon, Beo. Th. 1020; B. 508; Exon. Th. 114, 27; Gū. 179. Ðý læs hē for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, of gemete hweorfe, and forhycege heānspeðigran, 294, 32; Crā. 24; Cd. Th. 100, 32; Gen. 1673. For wlenco, Beo. Th. 2416; B. 1206. Wlence *insolentiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 6. Peodum fwaþ wisdōm weras, wlenca forleōsaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 18; Gū. 474.

II. a. used of an animal:—Se fear ðæs hyrdes drāfe forhogode and him on ðæt wēsten gewunode. . . .

ðā ðæt se hlāford geāhsode ðæt ðæt hrýþer swā on wlenca geoud ðæt wēsten fērde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 10.

III. *distinction of various kinds, splendour, pomp, dignity, magnificence, wealth, greatness*. v. wlanc, IV.:—Ða tīda ða āne burg welge gedydan . . . þurh ðære ānre burge wlenco (*wealth*) wurdon ealle oþra tō wāðlan gedōne, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 10. Forseoð dysse worulde wlenco, gif ðū wille beon welig on ðinum mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Æghwylce wlenca and īdele rence forhogian *to despise all pomp and vanity*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ðæt mennisce mōd bið oft upāhafen, ðeah hit mid nāne onwalde ne siē underlēd; ac hū micle mā wēnst ðū ðæt hit wolde, gif ða wlenca (wlenca, Hatt. MS.) and se anwald ðær wære tō gemenged, Past. 17; Swt. 114, 1. Hiē wæron welige on dyssum middangearde, and heora wlenca wæron swiþe monigfealde on landum and on wīngearдум, and heora hordernu wæron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 99, 14–17; 101, 7. Hwær beoþ ðonne his welan and his wista? hwær beoþ ðonne his wlenca and his amēðlan? 111, 34. Hē is wyрма wlenca *it is the pride of serpents*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ðæra wlenca ī walana *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Hē breac longe ær wlenca under wolcum (cf. his mōd ær tō ðæm woruldsælþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 1), Met. 1, 76. Ic cwæð on minum wlencum and on minre orsorhnesse *ego dixi in abundantia mea*, Ps. Th. 29, 6; Past. 65; Swt. 465, 15. Ne dyrie hē biōn tō upāhafen for nānum wlencum ne for nānre orsorgnesse *non hunc prospera elevent*, 14; Swt. 83, 16. Ðone naman ic sceolde habban, ðæt ic wære wela and weorþsceipe; ac hiē hine habbaþ on mē genumen, and hine habbaþ gesealdne heora wlencum and geteħhod tō heora leisum welum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30; Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Peah hwā wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeō on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum *magna titulus fulgeat claris domus*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32; Met. 10, 28. Ðū forlætan scealt īdele ofersælþa . . . ne ðū ðe æfre ne læst wlenca gewæcan, Met. 5, 31. v. gold-, ofer-, weorold-wlenca.

wlisp, wlips; adj. *Speaking inarticulately, lisping, stuttering, stammering*:—Balbus, qui uult loqui et non potest wlips, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 11. Wlisp balbus, 101, 50; 10, 71; i. 288, 8; balbutus, ii. 101, 56; 10, 75. Wlips blessus, i. 75, 38. Stamerum and wlipsu balbis et blaesis, Hpt. Gl. 478, 15; blessis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 42.

wlita, an; m. I. *face, countenance*:—Hleof vel wlita frons, wliton frontes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 4–5.

II. *beauty*:—Wliton (*or from wlitu? v. wlite*) *decore* (iu pulcherrimo pubertatis decore, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. [Heo wes a wliton alre vairst, Laym. 2934.] v. and-wlita; wlite.

wlitān; p. wlāt, pl. wliton *To look, gaze*, (1) absolute:—Peōda wlitāþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. (2) with prep. (adv.):—Ðu on magan wlitest, Cd. Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Wuhta gehwylc on weoruld wlitēþ, Met. 31, 14. Hē wlit ofer ealle ða ðe ealre eorðan sibhwyrft būiaþ *respicit super omnes qui habitant orbem*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. Ðissum idesum ðe wē on wlitāþ, Cd. Th. 150, 32; Gen. 2500. On ða synwyrceð wlitāþ, Exon. Th. 68, 18; Cri. 1105. Wlāt witga geond peōdland, oþ ðæt hē gestarode, ðær gestapelad wæs æþelic ingong, 19, 25; Cri. 306. Hiō wlit ofer ealle, Elen. Kmbl. 770; El. 385. Hē tō heofenum wlāt, Byrht. Th. 136, 56; By. 172. Hē æfter recede wlāt, Beo. Th. 3149; B. 1572. Ða ðe on holm wliton, 3189; B. 1592. Wliton on Wilaf, 5696; B. 2852; Cd. Th. 145, 8; Gen. 2402. Heō swā wīde wlitān meahthe ofer heofonrice, 38, 18; Gen. 608. Wlitān in wuldre *to see heaven*, 290, 2; Sat. 409. Fleohnet, ðæt hē mīhte wlitān ðurh on æghwylcne, and on hyne nēnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. (2a) amplified by the addition of *eāgum*:—Hē ofer ealle peōde eāgum wlitēþ *oculi ejus super gentes respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Hý geseoð hyra cyning, eāgum on wlitāþ, Exon. Th. 352, 7; Sch. 94. On ðone eāgum wlāt cining, Cd. Th. 7, 15; Gen. 106. Wlit (hāwa, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20) on mōucyn mildum eāgum, Met. 4, 54. Hý wēnaþ ðæt hý on ealond sum eāgum wlitēn, Exon. Th. 360, 28; Wal. 12. Eāgum wlitān on, Cd. Th. 107, 25; Gen. 1794; 109, 19; Gen. 1825. [Icel. *lita to look*.] v. be-, geond-, þurh-wlitān; wlātian.

wlite, es; m.: wlitu, e (and? an; v. wlita, II.); f. I. *aspect, countenance, looks, appearance, shape, form*:—Wlitē his wlitus ejus, Ps. 10, 8. Cristes onsýn, æþelcýniges wlite, Exon. Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907; Beo. Th. 506; B. 250. Se wlite ðæs wundorlican lichoman *species corporis gloriosi*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 35. Ðeah ðe him se wlite cwēme *though the looks (of the sword) please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Sceal on leóht cuman sīnra weorca wlite, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Wæs gelīcnes horses and monnes, hundes and fugles, and eac wifes wlite, 418, 28; Rā. 37, 12. Ðeós wlitu *haec species*, Ælf. Gr. 12; Zup. 82, 11. Gilde be his (*a horse's*) wlitēs wyrde, L. Ath. v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 25. Be his (*a slave's*) wlitēs weorde, 2; Th. i. 234, 6. Be his wlite, L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 20. Mid wlite and mid wæstnum *fæger fair in face and form*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 16. Ðeah ðe ðū wære eallra monna fægrost on wlite, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 27. Hī ealle tō ðæs mannes wlite gesceapene synd *they are all made in his likeness*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 22. Wlit ī onsíon *personam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wundriap weras wlite and wæstna, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332.

Nænig mæg wlite and wisan wordum gecyðan, 491, 50; Rā. 81, 7. II. *good looks, beautiful appearance, beauty, glory, ornament*:—Hwæper nū gimma wlite eowre eagan tō him geitið, heora tō wundrianne? seō dugud ðæs wlitres on ðam gimum bið, bið heora, næs eowre an gemmarum *fulgor oculos trahit? si quid est in hoc splendore præcipui, gemmarum est lux illa, non hominum*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1; Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364; Exon. Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Fealwe blōstman wudubeama wlite, 202, 25; Ph. 75. Ðīnes wuldres wlite *gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 13. Weordlice wlite wuldres ðīnes *magnificencia*, 95, 6. Se wlite his andwlitan *species decoris* ejus, 49, 2; Cd. Th. 278, 18; Sat. 223. Ælc wlite and ælc fægernes disse weorlde lifes. . . Se wlite and seō fægernes ðære sǣle, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28–31; 59, 6. Priscianus se ðe ys ealre Lēdenspræce wlite gehāten, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 94, 3. Wlites wealdend, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se fulla mōna wyrd wlitres bereafad, Met. 28, 42. Wlites *decoris*, Rtl. 92, 10. Wlite *decora*, 97, 16; *stemmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 46. Ðe læs ðe hē for hire (*Sarah's* v. Gen. 12, 11) wlite wurde ofslagen, Bouter. Scrd. 22, 1. Sunnan beorhttra, æpeltungla wlite, Exon. Th. 181, 4; Gū. 1288. Him mid sīðedon twāgen scīnende englas mid wundorlicre wlite swā hē sylf wæs geglenged, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 775. Heo nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scīneþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9; Elen. Kmb. 2636; El. 1319; Exon. Th. 238, 24; Ph. 609. Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, 104, 29; Gū. 15. Sió micle Babilon ðe ic self ātīmbrede mē selfum tō wlite and wuldre (*in gloria decoris mei*), Ps. 4; Swt. 39, 18; Exon. Th. 70, 18; Cri. 1140. Wlitan *decora* (see wlitra), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. Drihten hine mid weordlice wlite gegyrede *Dominus decorum induit*, Ps. Th. 92, 1; Cd. Th. 3, 15; Gen. 36. Mycelne wlite (*decorem*) ðū āsetst ofer hine, Ps. Spl. 20, 5. Geheald ðīnne wlite and ðīne fægernes *speciem tuam et pulcritudinem tuam intende*, Ps. Th. 44, 5; Hpt. Gl. 523, 60. Ðes middangeard wæs tō don fæger, ðæt hē teah men tō him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11; Met. 7, 31; Exon. Th. 86, 10; Cri. 1406; Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191; 13, 23; Gen. 207. Ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20; Met. 6, 13. Spræcon ymb ðas wifes wlite monige, Cd. Th. 110, 34; Gen. 1848. Heora wlite gewemman tō *mar their beauty*, 231, 1; Dan. 240. Gif hē hafað ofer ealle men wlite and wīsdóm, Exon. Th. 209, 16; Crā. 103. Gæstes wlite, 53, 11; Cri. 849; 96, 29; Cri. 1581. His weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Bringað Drihtne wlite and ære, wuldor dritte *afferte Domino gloriam et honorem*, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Gegyrede mid eallum mistlicum brægl wlitum *circumcincta varietate*, 44, 15. Hē hiē gegiereþ myd ðam winsumestan wlitum, and eft geungewlitageþ, Shr. 195, 11. [Hæuden men ispenen of hire mucla fæira wlitra (of hire mochele fairsipe, and MS.), Laym. 3139. Kuered of hire neose, and heore wlite ga tō lose, 22844. Gif itt seþ þe wlite off enngellice, Orm. 666. þi wlite *speciem tuam*, Ps. 44, 5. Ne sal þu þi wif bi hire wlite chesen, Misc. 119, 249. Min hew folewidþ, and min wlite is wan, 135, 580. O schene nebschaft . . . areow þi wlite, Kath. 1452. Þe lilie mid hire faire wlite, O. and N. 439. Al his wlite wurd tezes wet, Gen. and Ex. 2288. *Goth. wlit's face, form*: O. Frs. wlite: O. Sax. wlit*form*, *beauty*: Icel. lit*r* *hue, countenance*.] v. and-, mæg-, on-, wamm-wlite, neb-wlitu.

white-andett, es; n. (?) *A confession of splendour*:—Ðū ðe weordlice wliteandette gōde gegyredet *confessionem et decorum induisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

white-beorht; *adj.* Of *splendid beauty, beautiful*, (1) of persons:—Wlitebeorht ides (*Sarah*), Cd. Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Hiē (*Adam and Eve*) wlitebeorht wæron on woruld cenned, 12, 19; Gen. 188. (2) of things:—Dæg, wlitebeorhte gesceaft, 8, 28; Gen. 131. Of ānum wætre wlitebeorhtum, 14, 17; Gen. 220. Eorþan, wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Hi him wic curon, ðær him wlitebeorhte wongas gefūhton, Cd. Th. 108, 10; Gen. 1804. Eorþan cyningas monegum and mistlicum wāðum wlitebeorhtum scīnaþ, golde gegerede and gimcynnun *reges purpura claros nitente*, Met. 25, 4. Wlitebeorhte wæstmas, Cd. Th. 94, 11; Gen. 1560.

white-full; *adj.* *Beautiful, handsome, comely*:—Ofermōdig gif hē wlitefull (*decorus*) sī gefūht on gesihþe, swā þeah on weorcum wac ys, Scint. 21, 8.

white-leās; *adj.* *Without beauty, uncomely, hideous*:—Deoful ætýwde wann and wlitelās, Andr. Kmb. 2339; An. 1171.

wlitelice; *adv.* *Beautifully, in comely fashion*:—Hi weofod wlitelice geworhtan and gegyredon, Blickl. Homl. 205, 6.

white-sceawung, e; f. *The word is used to translate Sion*:—Bið gesegen God in wlitescēawunge (scēawunge, Bd. S. 547, 39) *uidebitur Dominus in Sion*, Bd. S. 19; M. 212, 11.

white-scīne; *adj.* Of *brilliant beauty, splendid, beauteous*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescīne wer, Cd. Th. 237, 15; Dan. 338; Elen. Kmb. 143; El. 72. Weorud wlitescīne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493; 35, 6; Cri. 554. Seō wlitescīne wuldres condel (*Juliana*), 269, 22; Jul. 454. Wlitescīne wif (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 33, 28; Gen. 527. On mærum dæge ī on wlitescīne dæge *insigni die*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Weoruda wlitescīnast, Exon. Th. 101, 27; Cri. 1665. [O. Sax. wlit*i*-skōni.]

white-seon, -sin, e; f. *A sight to gaze on, a spectacle*:—Wæs be

feaxe on flet boren Grendles heafod, and ðære idese mid, wliteseon wrætlīc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Cf. wæfer-sin, wundor-seon.

white-torht; *adj.* *Brilliant, splendid*:—Wlitetorht scīneþ sunna, Met. 28, 60. Wyrta wlitetorhttra, Exon. Th. 484, 5; Rā. 70, 3.

white-wamm, es; m. *A disfigurement of the face, personal disfigurement*:—Æt ðam læstean whitewamme .iii. scillingas, and æt ðam mæran .vi. scill., L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. Whitewomma *nevorum* (nullis naevorum maculis deformatos, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 27; 60, 56. [O. Frs. white-wam; cf. also white-wimelsa.]

wlitig; *adj.* *Beautiful, comely, fair*:—Wlitig *speciosus vel decorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 17; *formosa*, ii. 33, 57. *Elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher* synum, wlitig *præcipuus, magnus*, 142, 81. Wlitigre *formosior*, 34, 59.

I. of beauty that appeals to the senses, (1) appearance in persons or things, (a) of earthly beauty:—Ðæt wif wæs swiðe wlitig (*pulchra*), Gen. 12, 14. Sum bið wlitig on wæstum, Exon. Th. 295, 18; Crā. 35. He (*the Phoenix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318. Onlicnes wlitig, Andr. Kmb. 1463; An. 732. Ðæt treow wæs wlitig on eāgum (*pulchrum oculis*), Gen. 3, 6; Cd. Th. 30, 16; Gen. 467; 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wlitig is se wong, Exon. Th. 198, 8; Ph. 7. Ðeōs wlitige gesceaft, heofon and eorþe, Andr. Kmb. 2873; An. 1439. Ðis leohte beorht cymeþ eāstan wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 350, 13; Sch. 63. Smicere on gearwum cymeþ wlitig scrīðan Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Hærfest, wlitig, wæstum hladen, 281; Men. 142. Ðære wlitigan byrig weallas, Judth. Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137. In ðam wlitigan træfe, 25, 11; Jud. 255. Hūs wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 211, 25; Ph. 203. Wlitig sword, Beo. Th. 3329; B. 1662. Manna dohtra wæron wlitige (*pulchrae*), Gen. 6, 2. Gelice hwitum byrgenum, ða pinceaþ mannun ūtan wlitige (wlitig, Lind. *speciosa*), Mt. Kmb. 23, 27. Ne seleþ ðe wæstmas eorþe wlitige, Cd. Th. 62, 18; Gen. 1016. Ðas wlitigan tungl, Met. 28, 6. Ðe weorð wæstm ðý wlitigra, Cd. Th. 33, 14; Gen. 520. Þūhte ðeōs woruld wlitigre, 38, 9; Gen. 604. Wifa wlitigost, 17; Gen. 627. Mid ðam wlitigostum nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðeah hē hine gescrypte mid eallum ðam wlitigestum wāðum *quamvis se Tyrio ostro comeret*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. (b) of celestial beauty, *beauteous, glorious*:—Hē (*Christ*) bið ðam gōðum glædmōd on gesihþe, wlitig, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912; 232, 33; Ph. 516. Seō wlitige þrynes, 24, 1; Cri. 378. Wlitig weoroda heap and wuldres þreāt, Andr. Kmb. 1739; An. 872. Wlitig wuldres boda, Elen. Kmb. 153; El. 77. Sió wlitige stōw (*heaven*), Met. 20, 279. Wlitig, wuldorfæst, Exon. Th. 151, 2; Gū. 789; Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Him is engel mid, ne mæg him bryne sceþpan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 24; Az. 179. (2) of sound:—Hyre stefn oncwæð wlitig of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 283. Swēg eallum songcræftum swētra and wlitigra, 206, 26; Ph. 132. Wōða wlitigaste, Elen. Kmb. 1494; El. 749. (3) of scent:—Ðæt wæs swēte stenc, wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 359, 19; Pa. 65.

II. of beauty that appeals to the mind:—Wynsum and wlitig herung *jocunda decoraque laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 146, 1. Ðeah ðe ne beo wlitig lof on ðæs synfullan mūde, hwæðere ne geswic hē ðære herunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 5. Þūhte fæger and wlitig heora lif, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Is ðin nama mære, wlitig and wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wlitigan wilsipes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Gæst weorcum wlitigne, 180, 11; Gū. 1278. Ðæt ge eower ðæt wlitigne lif magon generian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 189. Ðonne hē ūs seld micle getyngnesse and wlitigne spræce ymb sōðfæstnesse tō cyððane *cum nobis luce veritatis plena eloquia subministrat*, Past. 48; Swt. 369, 14. Hine wlitigum wordum herigeaþ, Ps. Th. 146, 1. Wlitige and unclæne, tile and yfe, Cd. Th. 303, 8; Sat. 609. Wlitigan *formosiore* (venustate formosiore fretus virginitate, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 24. [He awundrede him of hire wlitu westum, Kath. 310. O. Sax. wlitig.] v. sunn-, un-, un-ge-wlitig.

wlitige; *adv.* *Beautifully, fairly, splendidly*:—Hālgæ gæstas stīgaþ tō wuldre, wlitige gewyrtað mid hyra weldæðum, Exon. Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. His blād scīneþ wlitige in wuldre, Andr. Kmb. 3438; An. 1723.

wlitig-fæst; *adj.* *Beauteous, glorious*:—Swā se æpela fugel wlitig-fæst wunaþ wyllestreamas, Exon. Th. 204, 20; Ph. 105.

wlitigian; *p. ode*. I. to make beautiful:—Ða hē geðwæraþ and wlitigaþ, hwilum eft unwlitigaþ and on þrum hiwe gebrengh, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. Simle ðæt unwlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige *ever the beautiful beautifies the unbeautiful*, Shr. 165, 35. Hit worulde wlitigaþ, Exon. Th. 493, 17; Rā. 81, 32. Fyl nū ða frumspræce, wlitiga ðīne wordewidas (*give glorious effect to thy words*), and ðīn wuldor ūs gecyð, 188, 9; Az. 43. Wlitiga ðīnne wordcwey and ðīn wuldor on ūs gecyð, Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ðæt ic mōte āweccan ðas wæstmas ūs tō woruldnytte, wlitigian ðas wangcirt, Lchdm. i. 400, 7. Wlitigende *decorans*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 14.

II. to grow beautiful:—Byrig fægriap, wongas wlitigaþ (wlitigaþ, MS.), Exon. Th. 308, 33; Seef. 49. v. ge-, un-wlitigian.

wlitigness, e; f. *Beauty, comeliness, adornment*:—Seō wlitigness heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. Crist com tō wlitignesse and tō weorþunge his bryde, 11, 31. v. un-wlitigness.

wlitigung, wlitu. *v.* un-wlitigung, wlite.

wlō; adv. (?) *Readily, easily*:—Hē āwrecen wælpilum wlō ne meahthe orod ut geteōn (cf. sōna ne meahthe orod ut geteōn, 163, 20; Gū. 997), ellensprāce hlēþor āhebban, Exon. Th. 171, 16; Gū. 1127. *v.* next word.

wlōh (*gen.* wlēh; *f. ?*) *A hem, fringe*:—Nas him gewemmed wlite, ne wlōh of hrægle ālysed, ne loc of heafde, Andr. Kmbl. 2941; An. 1473. Seō hālg stōd ungewemde wlite, nās hyre wlōh ne hrægl, ne feax ne fel, fyre gemæled, Exon. Th. 277, 34; Jul. 590. Wlōh wēdes his *fimbriar vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20; 14, 36. Wglōana (wlogana?) mīd dý gehrán *fimbriae tactu*, p. 17, 10. Hīa miclas wlōeh *magnificent fimbrias*, 23, 5. [Clothes wel neiz forwerd, & the wlon offe, Pl. Cr. 736.] *v.* an-, ge-wlō.

wlott (?) *a blemish*:—Wlotta, smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 55. *v.* (?) wlāta, III.

wō; adv. *Wrongly, perversely, unequally*:—Hwī sio wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. *v.* wōh.

Wocen- (**Wrocen-** *v.* Wreocen-sāte) *sāte, -sātan; pl.* *The name of the occupants of some district in England*:—Wocensātna land is syfan þūsēd hīda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 16.

wocig (?), *e; f.* *A snare, noose*:—Wocie *tendiculum, decipulam, laqueum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 18. Wociga *catenarum*, 489, 72.

wōcor, *e; f.* *Increaser, fruit, offspring*:—Sceal fæsl wesān cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces on ðæt wudufæsten, wōcor gelæded eorðan tūðres, Cd. Th. 79, 17; Gen. 1312. Fēd fēora wōcre, 81, 9; Gen. 1342. Ðā gemunde God sunu Lameches, and ealle ða wōcre ðe hē wið watre belæc, 85, 3; Gen. 1409. Hīwan lēd ðū, and ealle ða wōcre ðe ic nered, 90, 4; Gen. 1490. [Goth. wōkrs rōcos; O. Frs. wōker interest; O. H. Ger. wuochar augmentum, incrementum, fructus, fecunditas, germen; Icel. ðokr interest.]

wocorlice. *v.* wacorlice.

wōd; adj. Mad:—Wōd *rabidus* vel *insanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 70; 75, 56. (1) in reference to persons:—Ðū eart wōd *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 8, 48, 49, 52; Homl. Th. ii. 232, 17. Hwā is swā wōd, ðæt hē dyrre cweðan, ðæt God ne sē æce, Shrn. 176, 32. Ne synt nā ðis wōdes mannes word, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Tō bidðenne hire wōdan dehter gesundfulnyse . . . seō dohtor on wōdum dreāme læg dweligen, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 15–19; 50, 27. Fela wōde menn heora gewit underfengon, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 130. Hē wōdum mannum gewitt forgef, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14. Hē ða deoflu āfīge of ðām wōdum wyrhtum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 205. (1a) *raging, blasphemous*. *v.* wodlice, II, wōdness, II, and cf. woffian:—Mūð wōdne sōðfæstnesse andsware genyþerian os *blasphemum ueritatis responsione dampnare*, Scint. 9, 11. (2) of animals:—Wið wōdes hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 4, 8. His hors feol wealwigen de geond ða eorðan wōdum gelicost, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 206. (3) of things, *mad, raging, furious*:—Heom on becom swiðe hreoh weder, and seō wōde sē and se stranga wind hī on ðæt land āwearp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 23. Wōd *effera (fluctum ferocitas)*, Ald. 42. Hpt. Gl. 478, 60. Siō wōde þræg ðære wrænnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18; Met. 25, 41. [Laym. Orm. A. R. Aynb. wod: Chauc. wode: Prompt. Parv. wood, ooth; Goth. wōds: O. H. Ger. wuot; Icel. ðōdr.] *v.* ellen-, tung-wōd.

wōd madness:—Wōd (wōdnesse?) *rabiem, insaniam*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 32. *v.* ellen-wōd.

wōda, an; *m.* *A madman, an insane person, one possessed*:—Wōda *epilepticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 30; *demoniacus, insanus, amens*, Wūlck. Gl. 218, 41. Wōdan *limphaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 56. Hē eode ūt tō ðām earmum wōdum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 203. Wōdan *inerguenos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 57; 45, 8. [O. H. Ger. wuoto.]

wōda, an; *m.* *Danger* (?):—Ðā gyrnde hē ðæt hē mōste macian ænne hwerf wið ðon (*Kemble reads done*, Cod. Dip. iv. 58, 1) wōdan tō werranne, Chart. Th. 341, 8. [Cf. (?) Icel. vāði (vōði) *a danger, a dangerous object*.]

wōddor (= wōp-dor?), *es; n.* *The gate of speech* (?), *the mouth* (?):—T hine teswāþ, and hine on ða tungan sticāþ, wræsteþ him ðæt wōddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95.

Wōden, *es; m.* *Woden, one of the Teutonic deities*. Among the Roman gods Mercury seems to have been thought most nearly to correspond, and *Wōden* is rendered by *Mercurius*, e.g.:—Wōden *Mercurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 4. Cf. Saga mē hwā ærost bōcstafas sette. Ic ðē secge, Mercurius se gygand, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 7; 200, 24. The name is of rare occurrence in the literature:—Wōden worhte weos, wuldor alwālda tūme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. Wyrn com snīcan, tōslāt hē man; ðā genam Wōden iiiii. wuldortūnas, slōh ðā ða næddran, ðæt heō on iiiii tōðleih, Lchdm. iii. 34, 23. ¶ Wōden is found in most of the genealogies of the old English royal families:—Ðæs (Wihta) fæder was Wōden nemmed, of ðæs strynde monigra mægþa cýningeall fruman lādde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Fram ðan Wōdne āwōc eall iðre cýncýnn, and Sūðan-Hymbra ēac, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 20; 547; Erl. 16, 13; 560; Erl. 16, 32; 855; Erl. 70, 9. See Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Stallybrass's translation, vol. i. p. 163, vol. iv. pp.

1709 sqq. ¶ the word is found in place-names, e.g. Wōdnes beorg, Wōdnes den, Wōdnes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 355. See also Wōdnes-dæg. [We (*the Saxons*) habbeð godes gode . . . þe þrīde hæhte Wōden . . . Wōden hehde þa hæbste lāze, Laym. 13897–13921. O. L. Ger. Wōdan: O. H. Ger. Wuotan; Icel. Óðinn.] *v.* Ōden.

wōden-dreām, *es; m.* *Madness, fury*:—Rēþnes, wōdendreām (cf. wēden-heort; or (?) wōden dreām; cf. on wōdum dreāme, *v.* wōd, (1)) *furor animi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 69.

Wōdening, *es; m.* *A son of Woden*:—Bældæg Wōdening, Chr. pref.; Erl. 2, 7; 547; Erl. 16, 13; 552; Erl. 16, 21; 560; Erl. 16, 31; 855; Erl. 70, 9. Wōdning, 449; Erl. 13, 20.

wōde-wistle, *an; f.* *Hemlock*:—Wōdewistle, uuōdaewistlae, uuōde-wislae *cicuta*, Txts. 51, 463. Wōdewistle (*printed -pistle*) *elleborum vel veratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 56. Wōdewistle (*printed -pistle*), but see Wūlck. Gl. 297, 8) *cicuta*, 67, 37.

wōd-free; *adj.* *Furiously greedy, raging, ravening*:—Ðæt se wōdfreca werewulf (*the devil*) tō swýðe ne slite, ne tō fela ne ābite of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30. Wōdfreca, Wulfst. 191, 16. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wuot-grinum *tyrannus*; Icel. ðō-füss, -gjaru *madly eager*.]

wōd-hen[n], *e; f.* *A quail*:—Wōdhae[n] *coturno*, Txts. 53, 583. Wōdhen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 30.

-wōdian. *v.* ellen-wōdian; wēdan.

wōd-lic; *adj.* *Mad, furious, frantic*:—Benedictus manode ðone rēðan ēhtere ðæt hē ðære wōdlican rēðnyse geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 1. Heō ne rōhte his worda for ðære wōdlican ontendnyse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 397. Se sceocca forðwān mid swiðlicum rēame, swā ðæt ða munecas wurdon āwrehte ðurh his wōdlican stemne, 6, 318. [Icel. ðölgtr *vehement*.]

wōdlice; *adv.* *I. madly, furiously, frantically*:—Ðām unþeāw-fæstum ðe wōdlice drincāþ, and heora gewitt āmyrrāþ, Homl. Ass. 6, 145; Homl. Skt. i. 13, 76; L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 43. Wōdlice āstryde wið ðone hālgan, Homl. Ass. 79, 162. Wōdlice geysrod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 616. Ðū þus wōdlice wilnast ceorles, i. 3, 396. Hē mōt wōdlice derian, Wulfst. 85, 5. Ðam wulfe gelic ðe wōdlice ābēþ ða sceap, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 23. *II. blasphemously*. *v.* wōd (1a):—Ðæt ðōder ðære hospworda hē wiðsōc, ðæt hē deōfol hæfde; ac hī wæron witodlice mid deōfle āfýlled, ðā ða hī swā wōdlice tō ðam Hælende sprācon, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11. [He mochl þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mæðenes, Laym. 3201. He schal scheten woodlich or fersliche, Halliw. Dict. Icel. ðölgla *rashly*.]

Wōdnes-dæg, *es; m.* *Wednesday*:—Wōdnesdæges nama was of Mercurio, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On Wōdnesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 3, 1, 13 and often: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 1; R. Ben. 65, 16; Wulfst. 180, 25. On ðone ðōerne Wōdnesdæg ofer Pentecosten, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 5, 17. . . . Wōdnesdagas on Ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. [Woden we ʒefue wendesdeil, Laym. 13925 (2nd MS.). A. R. Wodnes-dei: Kath. Wednes-dai: Piers P. Wodnes, Wednes-dai: O. Frs. Werns-dei: M. Du. Woens-dach; Icel. Óðins-dagr.]

Wōdnes-niht, *e; f.* *The night between Tuesday and Wednesday*. *v.* Sunnan-niht:—Gebyrþ ðæt hig hyra clānnysse healdon æfre Sunnan-niht and Wōdnesniht, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 19. Sunnan-nihtum ne mæssenihum ne Wōdnesnihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

wōdness, *e; f.* *I. madness, fury, frenzy, rage*:—Wōdnyss *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 71; 75, 58. Ðā geāxode se cýning be ðam witedscum menn, hū se apostol hine fram ðære wōdnyssse āhreðde, Homl. Th. i. 458, 9. Wurdon ālīge deofla fram mannum, ða ðe on wōdnyssse ær wæron gedrehte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 199. Hē of his gewitte weard, and hine se feond swýpe swencte mid ðære wōdnyssse, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 15. Ðæt wif weard mid mārān wōdnyssse (*with greater fury*) āstryod, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15; Homl. Ass. 72, 170. His sáwul is ðurh deōfol gedreht; him is neod ðæt hē his āgene wōdnyssse tōcnāwe, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. On wōdnessum t gewitylstum leasum in *insanias falsas*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 5. Wōdnyssa and rēðnyssa *furias aque ferocia*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 18. *II. blasphemy*. *v.* wōd (1a):—Ðā sæt hē tælende ðone Hælend . . . His wōdnyss weard gewrecen ðurh God, Homl. Ass. 60, 212. [Wodnesse *insania, furia, furor*, Prompt. Parv. 531: Chauc. woodnesse: O. H. Ger. wuotnessa *dementia*.]

wōd-scipe, *es; m.* *Madness, fury*:—Wōdscipe *furia, insaniam, amentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 72. [Ira furor brevis est wredde is a wōdscipe, A. R. 120, 14.]

wōd-præg, *e; f.* *A mad fit or time, madness, fury*:—Weaxeþ ðære wrænnesse wōdpræg (wōd præg? *v.* præg, II) micel, Met. 25, 41. Oft ða wōdpræga ðæs ungewitfullan monnes se læce gestild and gehæld mid ðæm ðæt hē him ðlecd after his āgum willan . . . Ðonne Saule se wīder-wearda gæst on becom, ðonne gefeng Dauid his hearpan, and gestillde his wōdpræga . . . Dauid mid his sange gemetgode ða wōdpræga Saules *furor in-anorum saepe ad salutem medico blandiente reductur* . . . Cum Saulem spiritus adversus invaderet, apprehensa David cithara ejus vesaniam sedabat . . . David canente ejus vesania temperatur, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 21–185, 5.

wode, woel. *v.* wēde, wæl.

woepe ? :—*Catasta, genus supplicii, vel* woepe (þræpel? v. þræpel), *eculeo simile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 44.

woerd, woerdan, woestig. v. wurd, wurdan, wësting.

woffian; p. ode *To rave, blasphemy*:—*Ðær was sun dysig mann plegol ungemetlice, and tō ðam mannun cwæð, swylce for plegan, ðæt hē swyðdūn wære . . . Hē woffode ðā swā lange mid wordum dyslice, oð ðæt hē feoll geswōgen*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 298. *Woffode debacchatur*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 76. *Woffie insolescat, superbiat*, 461, 59. *Woffigende blasphemantem*, Sciint. 9, 9. v. *ā-woffian*, and cf. wōd (1 a).

woffung, e; f. *Raving, blasphemy*:—*Woffung insanīa*, G eg. Dial. i. 9. *Ðas word wæron gefūhte beforan him swā woffung (deliramentum)*, Lk. Skt. 24, 11. *Hwæt is des ðe sprycþ woffunga (blasphemia)*, 5, 21. wōg. v. wōh.

wōgere, es; m. *A wooer, suitor*:—*Wōgere procius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 36; 73, 7; Hpt. Gl. 501, 58. *Wōgeres (printed) fogeres proci*, 498, 42. *Wōgere proci*, 503, 70. *Wōghere (printed) foghere*, 506, 45. *Wōgere (printed) fogere*, 498, 72. *Basilla hæfde ēane hæðene wōgere . . . Heo ðone hæðenan wōgere habban nolde*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 349, 353. *Sum wif wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drenca*, 17, 157. [He, ase noble wōware, com uor to preouen his lue, A. R. 390, 21. *Þise woweres þat wedde none wydwes*, Piers P. 11, 71. *Wōware procius*, Prompt. Parv. 532.]

wōgian; p. ode *To woo, marry*:—*Nāht framaf flāsc habban mæden gif on geþance ænig wōgaþ nihl prodest carnem habere uirginem si mente quis nupserit*, Sciint. 70, 7. *Bearn worulde dissere wōgiap (nubunt)* . . . hī ne wōgiap (nubunt), ne hī ne lēdaþ wif, 68, 14, 17. [Hwi ne con ic þe woge wiþ swete lue, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 19. *Ase a mon þet wōwep (wohes, v. l.)*, A. R. 388, 13. *Crist wōwode ure soule*, 390, 20. *Uorte wōwen hire*, 388, 17. *Chauc. wōweth*; Piers P. *wōwede*; *Destr. Tr. wōghit*; pp.] v. *ā-wōgian*.

wōging, e; f. *Wooring*:—*Sum heretoga āwōgode ðæs cāseres dohtor*; *weard se cāsere for ðære wōginge āstyrod*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 301. [Mid wōuinge, A. R. 204, 25. *Wōwunge efter Godes grome*, 116, 12. *Wōwunge prociacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.]

wōh; adj. I. *not straight, bent, crooked, twisted, oblique*:—*Wip lyftāde, gif se mūd siē wōh*, Lechdm. ii. 338, 5. *Gif mūd oððe eāge wōh weordep*, L. Ethb. 44; Th. i. 14, 9. *Hlāford mīn (the plough's) wōh færeþ*, *weard æt steorte*, Exon. Th. 403, 7; Rā. 22, 4; 483, 14; Rā. 69, 2. *Siō micle nosu and siō woo (tortus)*, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. *Mid wōgum bigelse obliqua curvatura*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 72. *Mid ānum wōgan fserne*, Lechdm. i. 318, 18. *Wip wōumum mūþe, genim ompran . . . sele on ðone wōn dæl*, ii. 54, 22. *Wōn obanca (arpagine)*, Anglia xiii. 37, 296. *Tō ðam wōn stocce*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 22. *Tō ðære wōhgan apeldran*, iii. 389, 32. *Tō wōhan (wōgan, v. l.) æc*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 16. *Ðā onciere ðæt scip on wōnne siþfæt purh deofles bewicenesse*, Shr. 60, 8. *Gif hē hæfde wō (tortum) nosu*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 4. *Woo*, 67, 7. *On ðæt wō treow (printed) wōtreowē*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 31. *Mistlice wōge wegas diuortia, diuercula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. *Wōum wīrbogum*, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rā. 15, 3. *Tō ðæm wōn ad tortas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 68. *Wōge hylcas obliquos (curuos, flexos) anfractus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 71; *anfractus*, 448, 20. *Hī hæfdon wōh nebb*, and *wōge sceancan*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 22–27.

II. *not right, perverse, froward, wrong, unfair*:—*Hit is riht ðæt mon yfelige ða yfelan*, and *hit is wōh (wōg, v. l.) ðæt hī mon lāte unwītnode*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 6. *Forlētan ða ðistro ðæs wōn weorces (actionis pravae)*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 13. *Mid wōre twiefeladence duplicitalis perversitate*, 35; Swt. 245, 15. *On wōre heortan prauo corde*, 47; Swt. 357, 21. *Mid wōre lāre perversa praedicatione*, 48; Swt. 367, 15. *Be wōhre gewitnesse*. *Gif man āfīnde ðæt heora ænig on wōhre (wōre, v. l.) gewitnesse wære*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. *Gescynded on heora wōn willan abominabiles in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 13, 1. *Mid wō mūde ore perverso*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. *Ðæt hyne gehwā wið wō gewitnesse gehealde*, L. E. G. 27; Th. ii. 422, 35. *Wið ælc wōh gestreōn (but see wōh-gestreōn) beorge man, ac strýne mid rihte*, Wulfst. 70, 2; L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 29. *Hū micle untrōtnesse se hæfþ ðe ðone wōn willan hæfþ on disse worulde*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 31. *Ða wōn (woon, v. l.) wyrd on ðara unrihtwisra anwelda heānesse*, 5, 1; Fox 10, 20. *Ðurh ðæt woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) weorc hē forliost ðone wite oðerra gōdra weorca*, Past. 11; Swt. 371, 25. *Ðæra gerfēna unriht and wō dōmas (v. wōh-dōm) and prattas*, Anglia viii. 336, 40. *False gewihta and wōge gemeta*, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13; Wulfst. 70, 3. *Wōh wyrdra gesceapu the unequal decrees of fate*, Exon. Th. 421, 26; Rā. 40, 24. *Hine gebiudaþ ða wōn wilnunga*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18. *Hē wiste him sprāca fela wōra worda*, Cd. Th. 29, 6; Gen. 446. *Mid ðæm gewunan ðara wōna weorca*, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 7. *Wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes*, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747. *Mid wōm wilnungum*, Past. 11; Swt. 69, 9. *From hiera woom (wōn, Cott. MSS.) wegum*, 37; Swt. 267, 5. *Wōn*, 11; Swt. 73, 13; 37; Swt. 267, 12, 16; L. E. G. proem.; Th. ii. 400, 20. *Woeum pravis*, Rtl. 52, 24. *Mīne wōn wisan*, Exon. Th. 393, 10; Rā. 12, 8. *Hī him wōh godu worhtan*, Ps. Th. 77, 58. [He mid wōge dome benimed him his belīue, O. E. Homl. i. 179, 16. *Pat is woh and na wiht riht*, Laym. 4333. *Of woh inwit*,

A. R. 2, 12. *Ure wōge dedess*, Orm. 1375. *þe fox can paþes rihte and wōge (wowe, v. l.)*, O. and N. 815. *Goth. un-wāhs.*]

wōh; gen. wōges, wōs; dat. wōge, wō; n. *Wrong, perversity, injustice, error*:—*Englas nānes wōges (wōs, v. l.) ne willniap*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 23. *Gif wē wilnigen ðæt hiē ðæs wōs geswīcen hos cum conamur instruere, ne perversa sentiant*, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 23. *Wōes ī wōhfulnise nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. *Ic him wolde fylstan tō ryhte and nāfre tō nānan wō*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 10. *From ælcum wōe ab omni pravitare*, Rtl. 34, 9; 37, 23. *Hīe nylap wīetan mid hwelcum woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) hiē hit gestriēndon*, Past. 45; Swt. 343, 23. *Mid wōge (wō, v. l.) forsecgan*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. *Mid wō fordēman*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 3. *Sceal gehwā gerihtlācan ðæt ðæt hē ær tō wōge gebigde*, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 25. *Tō wōge gebringan to render incorrectly*, Ælf. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 23; Ælf. T. Grn. 24, 32. *Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte*, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. *Hī wæron on woo besmitene propter injustitias suas humiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. *Micel yfel ðēð se unwritere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan*, Ælf. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 25. *Ðā sǣde him hiora ān, ðæt hē wōh bude*, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264, 28. *Gif hwā ænigum preōste ænig wōh beðde*, L. N. P. L. 1; Th. ii. 290, 2. *Ðæt hē durh hine nān wōh ne bodige ut ab eis prava nullo modo proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 16. *Hī wōh meldiap pronuntiabant iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. *Se dēma ðe oðrum wōh dēme*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15. *Hē ðæt mæste wōh dyde wið ða Godes þeowas*, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 18. *Ne dō wē eac nān wōh*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 21. *Se ðe wilnaþ wōh tō dōune*, 19; Swt. 145, 12; Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 19; Ps. Th. 61, 9. *Wōh fremian*, 54, 20. *Wē ðæt wōh ne worhton, ðæt wē ðīne æc forlēten inique ne egimus in testamento tuo*, 43, 19. *Gif hwā wōh wyrce*, L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. *Ic nylle ðæt gē mē hwæt mid wōh (cf. unrihte, l. 17) begytaþ*, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 196, 31. *Mid wōh fordōn*, iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. *On wōh spanan*, Salm. Kmbl. 1002; Sal. 502. *Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesylt, hē sceal tilian ðæt hē hyne on rihtum gebyrige*, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. *Weorþeþ (ap. MS.) swiþe oft on wōn (in error) se sido*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. *On wōn gebringan destruere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 24; 28; Swt. 191, 8. [On wōh wrongfully, wrongly.—On wōh cierran deviare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 40; 139, 57. *Ða ðe on wōh dēman, and rihte dōmas onwendap*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 26. *On wōh dōm perversa agere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. *Deāh ūs þince ðæt hit on wōh fare tametsi confusa omnia perturbataque videantur*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 21. *On wōh yrsian*, Ps. Th. 4, 5. *On wōh lāran*, 25, arg. *On wōh libban*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 11, 19. *On wōh niman*, 61, 22. *Ða gōðan ðæt gōd on riht sēap, and ða yfelan on wōh*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 6. [Gif þu me dest woh, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. *Mid wōge*, Laym. 24811. *þu hauest wouh*, A. R. 54, 1. *Hatenn woh and sinne*, Orm. 5555. *Meanen him of wohe*, Kath. 1236. *þay laften ryst and wrohten woghe*, Allit. Pms. 19, 621. *Mid wowe ne myd ryhte*, Misc. 49, 412. *O. Sax. wāh evil.*] v. *ā*, folc-wōh.

wōh-bogen; adj. *Bent, crooked*:—*Wyrn wōhbogen the crooked* (cf. Job 26, 13) *serpent*, Beo. Th. 5646; B. 2827.

wōh-ceāpung, e; f. *The fine to be paid for trading contrary to the regulations of a market*:—*Ge wōhceāpung, ge ælc ðara wōnessa ðe tō ænigre bōte gebyrie, ðæt hit āge healf ðære cyrcen hlāford, swā swā hit mon tō ceāpstowe gesette*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22.

wōh-dæd, e; f. *A wicked deed, crime*:—*Manna wōhdæda sind swiþe gemonigfealdode*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. *Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, ðæt hī heora wōhdæda geswican woldan, ðonne sceal æghwylc man bētan his wōhdæda be his gyltes andefne*, 45, 26–29. *Ne byð ðær nān stefen gehýred, būton wōp and wānung for wōhdædum*, Wulfst. 139, 4. v. wōh, II.

wōh-dōm, es; m. *An unjust judgement*:—*Durh leóde unlaga and durh wōhdōmas*, Wulfst. 166, 24. v. wōh, II.

wōh-fōtode; adj. *Crook-footed, splay-footed, club-footed*; peduncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 45.

wōh-fremmende; adj. (*ptcl.*) : or wōh-fremmend, es; m. *Wrong-doing*; or a *wrong-doer*:—*Nalles sorgode hwæper mihhtig Drihten āmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōhfremmendum*, Met. 9, 36.

wōh-full; adj. *Wicked, evil*:—*Wōhfull nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 15. *Suno siudon yfelwyrcende ī wōhfulra (nequam)*, 13, 38. *Mid unrehtwisum ī wōhfullum iniquis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. *From gāstum wōhfullum ī ysfum ī unrehtwisum (malignis)*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 2. *Wōhfulro nequiores*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

wōhfulness, e; f. *Wickedness, iniquity*:—*Wōghfulnis nequitia*, Rtl. 120, 33. *Wōghfulnisse his nequitias ejus*, 113, 40. *Wōhfulnise*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. *Wōghfulnise nequitias*, Rtl. 122, 16.

wōh-georn; adj. *Loving iniquity*:—*Ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora ungestreōnum forweorðap*, Wulfst. 183, 8.

wōh-gestreōn, es; n. *Wrongful gain, ill-gotten gain*:—*Purh rīca reāfāc and purh gitsunge wōhgestreōna*, Wulfst. 166, 24. *Ðæt mancyn, ðe nū is on synnlistum and in ðām wōhgestreōnum godes and seolfres besworen*, 182, 13. v. wōh, II.

wōh-god. v. wōh, II.

wōh-hæmed, es; *n. Adultery, fornication*:—Se yfla willa wōhhæmetes (cf. unriht-hæmedes, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24), Met. 18, 2. Sió hreófl getácnaf ðæt wōhhæmed *per scabiem luxuria designatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5. Ða ðe wōhhæmed begangaþ mid þperra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 14.

wōh-hæmende; *adj. (ptcpl.)*; or *wōh-hæmend*, es; *m. Adulterous, fornicating*; or *an adulterer, a fornicator*:—Ða wōhhæmend *fornicatores*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 27. Ðū dydest ðe tō ðam wōhhæmendum *cum adulteris portionem tuam ponebas*, Ps. Th. 40, 19.

wōh-hæmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator*:—Ðæm wōhhæmerum ðemep Dryhten *fornicatores et adulteros iudicabit Deus*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 30.

wōh-handede; *adj. Crook-handed, having a maimed hand*; *mancus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 44.

wōh-lic; *adj. Wrong, perverse, evil*:—Hit ys swiðe wōlic, ðæt ða geworhtan gesceafta ðam ne beón gehirsum, ðe hī gesceop and geworhte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 1. Mid wōlicum *obliqua (invidia)*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 1. On wōlicum ðædum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28. Wōlice *inritos*, Germ. 402, 76.

wōhlice; *adv. Wrongly, unjustly, perversely, wickedly*:—Gif hié on ænigum ðæle wōlice libban heora lif, Blickl. Homl. 109, 19. Ða ðe æwbryce ne wyrceaþ wōlice (wōhlice, *v. l.*) and sceamlice, Homl. Ass. 19, 140; 29, 127. Mēdsceattas awendap wōlice ða rihtan dōmas, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 32; Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. Seó lagu lahllice gewitnede ða ðe wōlice singodon, L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 23. Hē cwæð ðæt hē wurde wōlice swā getufoð, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 276. Nū ðo wē swyðe wōlice, gif wē ne wurdiaþ God, 13, 180; 17, 233; Wulfst. 105, 9; Homl. Ass. 29, 264; 102, 6.

wōhness, e; *f. I. crookedness (lit. or fig.), a crooked place*:—Ic gerihte sume wōhnyse *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 9. Ealle wōhnyssa beoð gerihte *erunt prava in directa* (Is. 40, 4), Homl. Th. i. 360, 33.

II. wrongdoing, iniquity, perversity, depravity, wickedness:—Heora wōhnys on ðam regole his rihtwīsnysse ætspearn, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 10. Ic wæs on wōnyse geacnōd *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 24. Fram langre wōness and ungesæligness ællyse *a longa iniquitate atque infelicitate liberatam*, 2, 15; S. 519, 10. Wōnessa *iniquitates*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 38; Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Heora wōhnyssa forgyfennys, Homl. Ass. 136, 668. Ælc ðara wōnessa (*crimes*) ðe tō ænigre bōte gebyrie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 23. On wōnyssum *in iniquitatibus*, Bd. i, 27; S. 495, 25. Gif hié on ænigum ðæle wōlice libban heora lif, sýn hié from heora wōnessum onwende, and fram heora unrihtum oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

wōhsum; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—Wōgsum *nequam*, Rtl. 27, 17.

woide-berge. *v. wēde-berge.*

wōl, es; *m. e; f. Pest, pestilence, plague, murrain*:—Ádle and wōle *luem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 3. (1) in a physical sense in reference to men or animals:—Wōl (*pestis*) wæs æfter fyligende, Bd. i, 13; S. 482, 6. Mycel wōl and grim *acerba pestis*, i, 14; S. 482, 29. Ðætte nō mid him getiō mē wōl (*mortalitas*) dysses geāres, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 3; 330, i. Ær ðam ðe seó wōl geendod wære *cessatum a mortibus non est*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 12. Seó monigfealdeste wōl *pestilentia gravis, præcipue mulieres pecudesque corripit*, 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. On ða ðid ðæs miclan wōles and moncwylde ðe Breotona eálonð mid mycle wōle forherode *tempore mortalitatis quae Britanniam lata strage vastavit*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15; 3, 23; S. 555, 9. His hýd is brýce eallum fírfetum nýtenum wið wōles gewinne on tō ðonne, Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Ælcum fírfetum neáte ðe on wōle winne, 328, 13. For ðam wōle (*pestis*) ðe on ðæt lond becom, Ors. i, 5; Swt. 34, 15. (2) figurative:—Hwelc is wyrsa wōl oððe ængum men mære daru ðonne hē hæbbe on his geféræðenne feónð on fréondes anlicnesse? *quae pestis efficacior ad nocendum, quam familiaris inimicus?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 13. Wōl *lues*, Bd. i, 14; S. 482, 23. Ðæs Pelagianiscan wōles (*pestis*), i, 21; S. 485, 5. On wōles setle in *cathedra pestilentiae*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Wōle, Anglia xiii, 33, 146. Fram dysses gemetes wōle (*labe*), the heresy of Eutyches) clæne, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12. Wēnst ðū ðe ic nyte ðone wōl ðíne gedréfðness (*perturbationem morbum*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ic ðone wōl (*wilchcraftu*) eów forbeoðe, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. [O. Sax. wōl: O. H. Ger. wōl *clades, strages*.]

wōlbærness, e; *f. Pestiferousness, destructivity*:—Ic wolde ðæt ða ongæten, ðe ða tida fures cristendōmes leahtriap, hwelc mildsug siþpan wæs, siþpan se cristendōm wæs, and hū monigfeald wōlbærnes ðære worulde ær ðam wæs (*with how many kinds of plagues the world was afflicted before Christianity*), Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 34.

wōl-berende; *adj. Pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious, (1) physical*:—Æteowde wōlberende lyft, Nar. 15, 31. Se wōlberenda (*pestifer*) stenc ðære lyfte monige ðūsende monna and nefta forðilgade, Bd. i, 13; S. 482, 8. Ne sceþþeð ðe wōlberendes áwiht, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. Wæs ðara wyrma orod swiðe deaðberende and æterne (*quorum halitus erat pestifer*) and for hiora ðam wōlberendan orode monige men swulton, Nar. 14, 17; 16, 2. Hē onsent ofer hig wōlberende windas, Ps. Th. 10, 7. (2) figurative:—On heora wōlberendum setle in *cathedra*

pestilentiae, Ps. Th. i, 1; Past. 56; Swt. 435, 22. On ðæm wōlberendan setle, 435, 19. Forspend hē hit mid ðære wōlberendan óliccunge *mentem securitatis pestiferæ blanditiis seducit*, 53; Swt. 415, 12.

wōlberend-lic; *adj. Pestilential*:—Gewearð swiðe wōlberendlic gear on ðissum lande, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 29.

wōl-bryne, es; *m. Deadly violence*:—Weard micel wunder on heofonum gesewen, swelce eal se hefon birneude wæs. Ðæt tæcen weard on Rómānum swiþe gesweotolad mid ðam miclan wōlbryne monncwealmes, ðe him raðe ðæs æfter com ðe úre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fuldomes þearfe hæfde, oþþe ðæt wolcni hiene up áhófe, ac hē ðæt wolcni him beforan nam, and hē on ðæm wolcne from heora gesiþhe gewát, 121, 11–17. Regn wolcne bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Wolcne *the pillar of cloud*, 77, 16. Beorht wolcni (wolceni, Lind.: wolken, Russh.) *nubes lucida*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Blóðig wolceni, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Wan wolceni, Met. 5, 4. Windig wolceni, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Se ðe him ælc wolcni ondrædt. . . Hwæt getácnaf ðæt wolcni (wolcni, Cott. MSS.)? . . . Se wind driþeþ ðæt wolcni, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18–21. ‘Send mē ðíne engel on fýranum wolcne.’ . . . Fýren wolcni ástáh of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 30. Ðonne ða wolcni sceotap betweoð ðære sunnan and ðe. . . Peah nān wolcni si betweoð ðe and hyre, Shrn. 201, 27. Wæt wolcnes tíer, Met. 20, 81. Sealdon wolcnes stefne *vocem dederunt nubes* (the translator has read *nubis*?), Ps. Th. 76, 14. Ic came tō ðe on sweartum wolcne (*in caligine nubis*), Ex. 19, 9; Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. Wolcni *nubem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 3. Ðonne sweartan wolcni him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Ðas ðe fleogap swā swā wolcni, Homl. Th. i. 584, 28. Wolcni scriþap, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Nalles wolcni ofer rúmne grund regnas bæron, Cd. Th. 14, 2; Gen. 212. Bletsiaþ wolcni Drihtne, Hymn. T. P. 73. Wolceno, Rtl. 81, 24. Wolcni *nimborum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 57. Wolcni strengu, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rā. 8, 5. For ðara wolcni ðicnyse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Wolcni scúr, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350. Ðonne ic oferteoð heofenan mid wolcnum (*nubibus*), ðonne æteowd mīn boga on ðam wolcnum, Gen. 9, 14. On heofones wolcnum, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64; Cd. Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Wind wæðeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Wolcnum beþehte, Andr. Kmbl. 2094; An. 1048; Rood Kmbl. 105; Kr. 53. Mōna wapol under wolcnum, Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. Se ðe him ða wolcni (wolcni, Cott. MSS.) ondræde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 24. Hē fram dyss eorðan ende lædeþ wolcni wraclicu *educens nubes ab extremo terrae*, Ps. Th. 134, 7; 77, 25; Cd. Th. 265, 11; Sat. 6. Seó lyfte ábyrd ealle wolcni (*-a, v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 274, 9, 24; Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9. ¶ in pl. (1) *the clouds, the heavens, the sky*:—Ða áras se wind and ða wolcni sweartodon, and com ormaðe scúr of ðære lyfte (*coeli continebrati sunt, et nubes, et ventus, et facta est pluvia grandis*, 1 Kings 18, 45), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Hwā is unláredra ðe ne wundrige wolcna færelðes, rodres swifto (cf. ðæs rodres færelðes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15), Met. 28, 2; Cd. Th. 255, 15; Dan. 624. Oð wolcni hrōf *to the skies*, 106, 28; Exod. 298. Ofer wolcni hrōf *above the clouds*, Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89. Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Tō wolcnum, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Hyre stefn oncwæð of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 289. Hwæðer sincende sæfioð wære under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438; Beo. Th. 3266; B. 1631; Met. 7, 26; Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. Scip wide ráð wolcnum under, Cd. Th. 84, 4; Gen. 1392. Oþ wolcni (wolcenu, Ps. Surt.) *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Oþ ða wolcni (wolceni, Ps. Surt.), 35, 5. (2) *the clouds of night*:—Oþ ðe nípene niht scriðan cwōme, wan under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651; 1432; B. 714; Salm. Kmbl. 207; Sal. 103; Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839; Exon. Th. 178, 34; Gū. 1254; Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. (3) *in the phrases under wolcnum, under wolcni hrōfe under heaven, on earth*:—Ðenden hē on dyss worulde wonode under wolcni hrōfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Á þenden standeþ woruld under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 56, 22; Gen. 916; 64, 30; Gen. 1058; 117, 7; Gen. 1950; Exon. Th. 14, 28; Cri. 226. Hē weoð under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 15; B. 8. Ic Hring-Dena weoð under wolcnum, 3544; B. 1770; Met. i, 76. Landes frætwæ gewitaþ under wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2541; El. 1272. [Pa scipen foren wide mid wolcnen and mid wedere, Laym. 102. Com winden mid ðam weolcnen a drake, 25592. In the later English, however, the word seems used mostly in the sense of sky, welkin:—Fir weax up to pam wolcne, and se wolcne unðide on fower healfie and faht þær togeanes, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22. Pa wolcne gon to ðunien, pa eorðe gon to buien, Laym. 27452: 4575. þere weolcne (wolkne, 2nd MS.) he wes swiðe neh, 2883. Bonen þurled þe weolcne oratio penetrat nubes, A. R. 246, 24; Marh. 7, 3. We sitteþ under weolcne (welkne, *v. l.*) bi nihte, O, and N. 1682. On the welkne shoon the sterres, Chauc. Cl. T. 1124. Al þe wyde worlde bothe

welkne (wolkne, þe welkene, welken, *v. l.*) and þe wynde, water and erpe, Piers P. 17, 160. *O. Sax.* wolkan; *n. a cloud*: *O. Frs.* wolken: *O. H. Ger.* wolchan; *n. nubes.* *v.* heofon-, weder-wolcen.

wolcen-faru, *e*; *f.* *The cloud-host, the moving clouds*:—Dec forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder and wolcenfaru (cf. wolcna genipu, Exon. Th. 192, 13; Az. 105) lofige on lyfte, Cd. Th. 239, 33; Dan. 379. Ic (*a storm*) wolcenfare wrēge, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rā. 4, 71.

wolcen-gehnāst, *es*; *n.* *The collision of clouds*; Exon. Th. 386, 12; Rā. 4, 60.

wolcen-read. *v.* weolcen-read.

wolcen-wyrcende; *adj.* *Cloud-producing*:—Wolcenwyrcende nubigena (*-a?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 13. [*The glosser seems to have mistaken (?) the word, which would be more nearly rendered by wolcen-geworht. Cf. O. H. Ger. wolk-poran nubigena.*]

wolc-read. *v.* weolc-read.

wōl-dæg, *es*; *m.* *A day of pestilence, a day of death*:—Cwōmon wōldagas; swylt eall fornōm segcrof wera, Exon. Th. 477, 18; Ruin. 26.

wōl-gewinn, *es*; *n.* *A conflict where there is a great mortality*:—Gif hiē gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unclānnessa, and heora wōlge-winna, and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima, sceleribus execrabilia, dissensionibus foeda, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15.

wōl-līc. *v.* wōh-līc.

wollen-tear; *adj.* *Having hot tears, with hot tears*:—Weorod eall ārás, eodon unblīde, wollenteāre, wuudur sceāwian, Beo. Th. 6056; B. 3032. [*Cf. (?) Icel. ollinn; pp. of wella.*]

wōlness, *e*; *f.* *Pest, pestilence, plague*:—Wōlnes, fefor, ādl pestis, febris, langor, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 1.

wom. *v.* wamm.

wōm, *es*; *m.* *Sound, noise*:—Wunian ðone werigan sele, ðēr is wōm and wōp wide gehēred, and gristbitunge, and gnornunge mecga, Cd. Th. 285, 5; Sat. 333. [*Icel. ómr sound.*] *v.* next word.

wōma, *an*; *m.* *Sound, noise* (cf. hilde-wōma and hilde-swēg):—Se wōma (*the noise of battle*) cwom, Cd. Th. 190, 21; Exon. 202. Siddan tō reste gehwearf rice þeodōn, com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, 222, 26; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Hrið hreōsende, wintres wōma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Hē segcan ongan swefnes wōman, Cd. Th. 249, 33; Dan. 539. Hebban herebýrgan hlūdan stefnum, wuldres wōman, 183, 31; Exod. 100. Ēr ðū gīðe fremme, wīges wōman, Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357. Wīges wōmum, Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. [*Cf. Icel. Ómi, one of the names of Odin; a personification of the wind; óma to resound; óman sound, voice. Grimm says: Scheint mir der grund weshalb wōma mit hild, wīg, dæg, dægrēð, swefen verbunden wird, anzudeuten, dass das alterthum sich hierunter lauter persönliche wesen dachte, die rauschend nahten, And. u. El. xxx.*]

v. dæg-, dægrēð-, heofon-, hilde-wōma, and preceding word.

wome, Chart. Th. 483, 30, read wonie.

won-, wōness. *v.* wan-, wōhness.

wōp, *es*; *m.* *I. a whoop, cry.* *II.* mostly

a cry of grief, wailing, lamentation, weeping:—Hlūde swēgde ðara muneca wōp on Martines deāde, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 16. Wōp (*fletus*) and tōpa gristbitung, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12; 13, 42. Wōm and wōp, Cd. Th. 285, 2; Sat. 333. Nis nānig wōp ne nānig heaf gehýrēd, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28; Exon. Th. 164, 32; Gū. 1020. Hreām and wōp, Blickl. Homl. 115, 15. Ðara cirm and wōp tō mē āstāh, 249, 7. Ne sorg ne wōp, 103, 36; Exon. Th. 201, 4; Ph. 51. Hlūd wōp, 62, 9; Cri. 999. Was wōp up āhafen, atol æfeuleod, Cd. Th. 190, 17; Exod. 200; Beo. Th. 257; B. 128. Wōp, hlūd heriges cyrm, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157. Ða gesīðas, wōp and heahort, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347. *Coragium*, i. *virginale fūnus* vel wōp, Wūlck. Gl. 213, 33. Eall ðæt folc hyne weop hundseofontig daga. Ðā ðas wōpes dagas āgāne wæron (*expleto planctus tempore*), Gen. 50, 4. On wōpe and on unrōtnesse hē leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36. Mid swīðlice heāfe and wōpe *luctu*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 12. Wōpe cwīðan, Cd. Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Wōpe besingan, Exon. Th. 139, 3; Gū. 517. Wōpe bimānan, 459, 24; Hō. 4. Wōpe bewunden, Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Wōpe gewāged, wræcca giómor *flebilis*, Met. 2, 3. Ðara ðe wōp gehýrdon galan Godes andsacan, sār wānigean, Beo. Th. 1575; B. 785. Wōp droegan, Exon. Th. 140, 10; Gū. 608. Wōp þrowian, heaf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Ðurh fæsten and ðurh wōpas (*fletus*) and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25.

II. a. where shedding of tears is referred to:—Us wōpe forcyrmum, bitrum brynetaurum, Exon. Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. Mid myclum wōpe (cf. wēpende wēregum teaurum, Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59), Blickl. Homl. 229, 19. Ne réce ðū nā weāmōdes wīfes worda, for ðam heō wile oft mid wōpe gewsigian (*be silent and burst into tears*), Prov. Kmbl. 48. Se wæs ðurh micelne wōp āblend, Homl. Th. i. 420, 31. See wōpes hring under hring. [*Hæled ðe iherde ðesne weop, Laym. 11991. Machel wes þa wop (wepende, 2nd MS.), 5970. Culfren sang is lic wiþþ wop, Orm. 7931. His moderes wop (ream. v. l.), and þe oðres Maries, þ meltan al of teares, A. R. 110, 15; Kath. 2332; R. Glouc. 34, 15. Þer is wop and grindinge of teþ, Ayenb.*

265, 5. *O. Sax.* wōp: *O. H. Ger.* wuof *fletus, luctus, ploratus, planctus, gemitus.*] *v.* feld-, here-wōp.

wōp-dropa, *an*; *m.* *A tear*:—Hwæt is ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðas worlð styrnega gēð, āweccaþ wōpdrōpan? Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283.

wōpen. *v.* wēpan.

wōperian; *p.* ode *To wail, lament*:—Ðā cleopode seō ungesælige wōperiende him tō: ‘Eāla, help mīn, wildeor mē habbaþ forneān tō-slyten,’ Homl. Ass. 106, 32.

wōpig; *adj.* *Mournful, doleful*, (1) of persons expressing grief:—Ðæt ic wōpig sceal teaurum mēanan, Exon. Th. 285, 9; Jul. 711. (2) of things which are the expression of grief:—Hē hine on ða eorþan āstrehte, mid wōpēgum teaurum hlūde clypīgende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 601.

wōp-leop, *es*; *n.* *A mournful lay, a tragedy*:—Wōpleod tragoediam, Hpt. Gl. 488, 57.

wōp-līc; *adj.* *Mournful, doleful, lamentable*:—Wōplīc *flebilis*, Ælf. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 4. (1) of persons expressing grief:—Wōplīc (*printed*) *leofes lacrimabundus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 66. In faran ðæt tungla wōplīcan heofones eāhþerl dū eart geworden *intrent ut astra flebiles, coeli fenestra facta es*, Hymn. Surt. 76, 5. (2) of that which is an expression of grief:—Hē spræc mid wōplīce stemne, Homl. Th. i. 402, 9; Homl. Ass. 196, 29; 198, 121. Mid wōplīce ceorunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 355. Mid wōplīcum murcnumgum *flebilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 25. Mid wōplīcum siccitūgum *lacrimosis singultibus*, 504, 62. (3) of that which occasions grief:—Se dæg is heora sōde ācennedys; nā wōplīc, swā swā seō ērre, ac blissigendlic tō ðam ēcum life, Homl. Th. i. 354, 10. [*O. H. Ger. wuof-līh lugubris.*]

wōplīce; *adv.* *Mournfully, with lamentations*:—Wē healdap heora gemynd, nāteshwōn wōplīce, swā swā man bewēpð deādne, Homl. Ass. 77, 124.

word, *es*; *n.* *I. a word, a single part of speech*; in pl. *words* forming connected speech:—Būtan ðam stafum ne mæg nān word beon āwriten, Ælf. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 12. *Barbarismus*, ðæt is ānes wordes ge-wemmednys . . . *Solocismus*, ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnys: ðære rādige . . . *Barbarismus* bið on ānum worde, and *solocismus* bið sum leās word on ðam ferse, 50; Zup. 294, 4–10. Ðæs wordes andgit is swā mon cweþe þingere oþþe frēfrend, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Seō ceaster ealde worde is nemned Wiltaburh, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 26. Hī igbūend oðre worde Baðan nemnaþ, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðær was hælepa hleahtor, word wæron wynsume, 1228; B. 612. Wera gehwylcum wislicu word gerisap, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Ealle ða idlan word ðe hē ut forlēt, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Ealle ða word sint sōþe ðe Paulus sægh, 187, 2. Ðæt sindon ða word, swā ðis gewritu secgaþ, Exon. Th. 241, 12; Ph. 655. Gif ðas word sind sōþ, 247, 24; Jul. 83; Beo. Th. 1282; B. 639. Nō ðæs fela Daniel gespræc sōðra worda, Cd. Th. 253, 13; Dan. 595. Engel wrāt in wāge worda gerýn, baswe bōcstafas, 261, 9; Dan. 723. Gif hē his wordcweida wealdan meahthe, ðæt hē him onwrigde worda gongum, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gū. 1134. Meahth ðū worda gewældan, 163, 5; Gū. 989. Worda tō hræd, 330, 13; Vy. 50. Worda gleāw, 415, 20; Rā. 33, 14. Hē wile tō his nēhtstan sprecaþ ða word ðe hē wēnþ ðæt him leofoste sýn tō gehýrenne, and ðonne þencþ hū hē hine beswīcan mæge þurh ða swētnesse ðara worda, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22. Hī þeossa worda nān ongeotan ne mehton, 15, 13; Exon. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Swā hē bæd, þenden hē wordum weold, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Wordum wisfæst, Exon. Th. 418, 4; Rā. 36, 14. Ne wile Sarraṅ gelyfan wordum mīnum, Cd. Th. 144, 13; Gen. 2389. *Æfter ðissum wordum*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88. ¶ *wordum* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying or writing. Cf. *worde* under *II. 1*:—God cwæð him wordum tō *Dominus ait*, Jud. 6, 14; Cd. Th. 148, 16; Gen. 2457. Ðæt wif wordum sægde, 44, 11; Gen. 707. Wordum spræcon monige, 110, 33; Gen. 1847. Wordum herian, 1, 4; Gen. 2. Wordum wyrgean, 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Ðone wē wifel wordum nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rā. 41, 73. Se ongan godspell wordum writan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Ic ne mæg word sprecaþ, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rā. 19, 1. Hē læteþ word ut faran, 315, 35; Mōd. 41; Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. Hē word æfter cwæþ; ‘Mæl is mē tō feran,’ 636; B. 315; 688; B. 341; Cd. Th. 204, 11; Exod. 417. Hē word āhōf, Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416; 2993; An. 1499; Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724. Ic ðas word sprece, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82; Blickl. Homl. 191, 29; 205, 23. Ða word ðas heofonlican gerýnes, 17, 7. *Ecce* lifes word (wordo, Lind.) *uerba uitae aeternae*, Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Wordu, Scint. 94, 8. Hīe þry cwædon þurh gemæne word, Cd. Th. 238, 30; Dan. 362; 149, 14; Gen. 2474.

I. a. a verb:—*Verbum* is word, and word getacnaþ weorc oððe prouunge oððe gefaþunge . . . *Adverbium* is wordes gefera, Ælf. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 2–8. On ðissum eahta dælum synd ða mæstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen et verbum*, ðæt is nama and word. Mid ðam naman wē nemnaþ ealle ðing and mid ðam worde wē sprecaþ be eallum ðingum, Zup. 11, 8–11.

I. b. a written word:—Modðe word fræt, Exon. Th. 432, 4; Rā. 48, 1. *II. a word, a group of words* forming a phrase, clause, sentence or sentences, (1) *a saying, sentence, anything said, words*:—Hē ðas geauwyrde wes, þeah him ðæt word ofscute his

unþances (*the words escaped him involuntarily*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðæt word belimþ synderlice to Gode ānum, 'Ic eom,' Homl. Th. ii. 236, 11. Him andswarode God swā ðæt ne wiste, se ðæs wordes (*the answer*) bād, Andr. Kmbl. 522; An. 261. On ðam worde: 'Uton wyrca,' . . . on ðam worde: 'Tō ūre anlicnyss,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 13. For ðam worde hē was geunrē *he was sad at that saying*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. 'Ic hit eom.' Hī mid ðam worde wendon underbæc . . . Eft āxode se Hæland. . . Hī eft andwyrdon mid ðam ætran worde . . . Ðā andwyrde hē mid ðam ylcaw worde, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 15–20; Cd. Th. 31, 35; Gen. 495; 165, 4; Gen. 2726. ¶ *word* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying, cf. *wordum* under I:—Ðā hē worde cwæð, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 3, 6; Gen. 31. Hē worde cwæð: 'Tēmaþ and wexaþ,' 12, 34; Gen. 195; Andr. Kmbl. 1432; An. 716. Swā ðū worde becwist, 386; An. 193; Exon. Th. 123, 32; Gū. 331. Ðā worde frægn wuldres Aldor Cain hwær Abel wære, Cd. Th. 61, 24; Gen. 1002. Hē ðæt word gecwæð, ðæt hit æa hæfde ofer Godes æst ðe hit hæfde būtan ðære cyrcan hlāforde, Chart. Th. 141, 1. Hē ðæt word æcwæð, ðæt ðæt micle mōrd menn ne þorfton þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Hē ðæt word æcwæð: 'Ic ðe mæg secgan . . .', Exon. Th. 20, 12; Cri. 316; Andr. Kmbl. 2722; An. 1363 (and often). Dis is sceortlice gesæd; uton secgan word gyt, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 23. Wæron ðas word gewiðmærsode *these sayings were noised abroad*, Lk. Skt. 1, 65. Ðā āhsode hē hine manegum wordum *interrogabat illum multis sermonibus*, 23, 9. On ðam twām formum wordum *in the two first sentences* (of the Lord's prayer), Homl. Th. i. 262, 22. Hē rihte æ getacnode on tyn wordum [or (6)], Andr. Kmbl. 3023; An. 1514. (2) *a saying, maxim*:—Hī cweþaþ ðæt tō worde, ðæt se bið on geþance wæst and wīst, se ðe ōderne can radost āsmægan; cweþaþ eac tō worde ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfdesne lytel behealde, ac ðæt mete wære mannum gescapen, tō ðam ānum, ðæt men his scoldan brūcan, Wulfst. 55, 20–25. (3) *a tale, story*:—Ðā hæfdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leasungspelle, ðæt siō hæte . . . wære for Fētōnis forscapunge *quidam . . . suas inanes ratiunculas conquientes, ridiculam Phaetontis fabulam tuxerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8. (4) *a report, tidings*:—Ðam cyngc com word (*word came to the king*), ðæt unfridscipa lægen and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Sōna swā ðæt word becom tō Nerōne, Blickl. Homl. 173, 35. Ðā sprang ðæt word, ðæt hē on ðam holte dwelode, oð ðæt hine wulfas tōtæron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 9. (5) *fame, name, (good) word, (good) report*:—Gōd word and gōd hlisa ælces monnes biþ betera ðonne ænig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 23. Ðā āsprang his word wide geond land, hū se mæra man manna fēt ādwōh, Homl. Skt. 1, 7, 388. Ūre word sprang wide geond ðas eorðan, 13, 151; Shr. 17, 9. Æðelinge (*Christ*) weox word and wīsdōm (cf. Lk. 2, 52), Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569; 3352; An. 1680. Hē þōhte ða hē him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (welle geearnian him hereword, *v.l.*), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Uton ūs selum betst word and longumast æt fūrum ende gewyrca *Spartanos admonet, de gloria plurimum, de vita nihil sperandum*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. Wīdgongel wif word gespringeþ (*gets a (bad) name*), hæled hī hospe mænāþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. (6) *a command, an order, ordinance*:—Word hleōðrode: 'Ne wēp ðone wræstid,' Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432; Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Eoppa be Wilferpes worde brōhte Wihrtarum fulwih, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 17. Ðū lifes word læstan noldes, ac mīn bibod bræce be ðines bonan worde, Exon. Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. Ðæt hiē ðæt ōn wendon, ðæt hē mid his worde bebead, Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Ðā sende se cyng Leófsig, and hē ðæs cynges worde grid gesætte, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25; L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 36; Exon. Th. 99, 19; Cri. 1627. Ic ne mæg āwenden Godes word . . . God cwæð: 'Dō ðæt ic ðe bebeode,' Num. 22, 18–20. Hī bræcon cyninges word, beorht bōca bibod, Exon. Th. 99, 26; Cri. 1630; Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600; 49, 27; Gen. 798. Word gehyrwan, Elen. Kmbl. 442; Erl. 221. Ofer Drihtnes word, Cd. Th. 37, 21; Gen. 593; Rood Kmbl. 70; Kr. 35. Ðæt ðū Drihtnes word healde, and ðæs cininges bebod begange, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; Erl. 1168. Pūrh his word at his command, Cd. Th. 10, 17; Gen. 158; 7, 24; Gen. 111; 82, 15; Gen. 1362. Ær āwæged siē worda ænig, Andr. Kmbl. 2877; An. 1441. Hē com be Honorius wordum ðes pāpan, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 28. Hē wrāt ða tyn word, ðe Drihten him bebead, Ex. 34, 28; Deut. 10, 4. (7) *a message, an announcement*:—Hē word abeod: 'Eow hēt secgan sigedrihten mīn, ðæt hē eowær æþelu can, Beo. Th. 786; B. 390. (8) *word, solemn statement*:—Biscopes word and cyninges siē unlægne būton æde, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Ðū ðæt gehēte pūrh ðin hālig word, Andr. Kmbl. 2836, An. 1420. (9) *promise, oath*. v. word-fæst, -loga.—Man freōdscipe gefæstnode mid worde and mid wædde, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Gepence hē word and wedd ðe hē Gode betæhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5; vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 24. Hwær syndon ðine word, on ðam ðū ūs gestrangodest, and ðū cwæde: 'Gif gē mē gehýraþ, ne ān loc of eowrum heafde forwyrd,' Blickl. Homl. 243, 31. (10) *an (expressed) intention or opinion*:—Ðara ælces ðe ðas wordes wære ðæt from Rōmebyrg þōhte of every one that talked of leaving Rome, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. Hiē wæron ðas wordes, ðæt him leofre wæs se cristendōm tō begāne ðonne

his scira tō habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, 6, 31; Swt. 286, 6. Ðā wæs ælc ðæs wordes, ðæt him leofre wære ðæt hē land foreode, ðonne hē ðæne hād underfenge, Chart. Th. 167, 32. Wæs Eþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes wiðsacan nolde *Ethelwald declared his intention of not opposing the right*, 140, 11. III. *speech, language, words*:—Word spearcum fleah, Cd. Th. 274, 31; Sat. 162. Scōp him Heort naman se ðe his wordes gewæld hæfde (*who had power to name things as he pleased*), Beo. Th. 158; B. 79. Wordes oðer *the first word*, 5576; B. 2791. Rædsnotteran, wordes wītran, Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Wordes gleāwne, 3295; An. 1650. Weras wordes cræftige, Elen. Kmbl. 628; El. 314; 837; El. 419. Of eallum ðæm worde ðe gāþ of Godes mūþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites hē hine oferswīpe, 33, 20. On worde mid nænigre mihte gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Wis on ðinum gewitte and on ðinum worde snottor, Exon. Th. 463, 31; Hō. 78. Men ðū sealdst word and gewitt, Hy. 9, 56. III a. *language, style*:—Ærest Eorico metro, and æfter fæce geræde worde (*plano sermone*) ic āwrat, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. III b. *where speech is contrasted with act or thought*:—Lufige man Godes riht wordes and dæde, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 20; L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 4. Wordes oðde weorces, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2; L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Mōde and dædum, worde and gewitte, Cd. Th. 117, 23; Gen. 1958. Hē men of deaðe worde āwæhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1167; An. 584; Elen. Kmbl. 1888; El. 946. Mihtig mid worde eal tō ðonne, Blickl. Homl. 235, 36. Scyndan mid worde ofþe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Pūrh geþōht and pūrh word and pūrh weorc, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. IV. *word (in word of God)*:—Se ðe sæwd, word hē sæwd . . . Hī ðæt word gehýraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 14–20. Wē wæron gesamnode ðær wē gehērdan Godes word, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Gif heo ne bið mid Godes worde fēded, 57, 11. IV a. *translating verbum in Jn. i. i. v. word-cennend*. [Goth. waurd: O. Sax. O. Frs. word: O. H. Ger. wort: Icel. orð.] v. beot-, cenc-, galdor-, glip-, gleo-, gnorn-, gram-, heoru-, here-, hosp-, husc-, lāst-, lyeþ-, lyge-, lygen-, mædel-, mæn-, ōleht-, orgel-, sceand-, sōþ-, sorh-, teón-, torn-, þanc-, þryþ-, wær-, wealh-, wit-, wuldor-word. -word; *adj. in rōf-word* (?), Exon. Th. 353, 21; Reim. 16. [Icel. -orðr.] Cf. -wyrde. word-beot, es; n. *A promise*:—Ðā com fēran Freá tō Sarraan swā hē self gecwæð, hæfde wordbeot leofum gelæsted, Cd. Th. 167, 6; Gen. 2761. Waciaþ wordbeot, Exon. Th. 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. v. word-gebeot, and next word. word-beotung, e; f. *Promising, a promise*:—Dec biddan hēt se ðine beám āgrōf, ðæt ðū gemunde on gewitlocan wordbeotunga, Exon. Th. 473, 14; Bo. 14. v. preceding word. word-cennend, es; m. *The begetter of the Word* (Jn. i. 1):—Ó mīlta Wordcennend *pie Verbigena*, Germ. 389, 2. word-cræft, es; m. *The art of speaking or writing*:—Wordcræftes wīs a good speaker, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Ic wordcræft wæf I composed poetry, 2473; El. 1238. word-cwide, es; m. I. *a saying, words*:—Fyl nū frumspræce, wlitiga ðinne wordcwyde (*what thou hast said*); ðine wordcwidas, Exon. Th. 188, 9; Az. 43; Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ne lengde leoda aldor witegena wordcwyde, 256, 27; Dan. 647. Ðý ðine wordcwidas weorðan gefelde (*ut justificeris in sermonibus tuis*), ðæt ðū ne wilnast weora æniges deað, ac ðū synfulle sinile lærdes ðæt . . . , Ps. C. 53. Ðē ða wordcwidas Drihten on sefan sende . . . Ðū eart on mōde frōd, wīs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3686–3694; B. 1841–1845. Gif hē his wordcwida wealdan meahthe if he could talk, Exon. Th. 171, 25; Gū. 1132. Wis on wordcwīdum, 294, 11; Crā. 31; Andr. Kmbl. 1104; An. 552. Wuldorcyniges word hleōðrode. . . . Æfter wordcwīdum wuldorcyniges *after the words*, 2892; An. 1449; Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753. Uncre wordcwidas *what we said to one another*, Exon. Th. 472, 16; Rā. 61, 17. Cleopaþ se alda, wriceþ wordcwidas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. II. *speech, language*:—On ðam (*Daniel*) Drihtenweard wisse siðne geþanc and wīse wordcwide, Cd. Th. 249, 28; Dan. 537. Sum mæg searolice wordcwide writan *one is a clear writer*, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. [O. Sax. word-quidi a saying, a speech.] word-fæst; *adj. Adhering to what one says, keeping one's word*:—Se hlāford sceal beon egesful ðam dysegum, ðæt hē heora dysig ællege; and hē sceal beon wordfæst and witan hwæt hē clypige (he scal beon wordfæste and wīse lare lusten, 111, 32), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 13. Cf. word-loga. word-full; *adj. Wordy, verbose, talkative*:—Mann wordfull (*verbosus*) āsyndraþ ealdras, Scint. 134, 12. Wordful *verbosa* (*garrulorum loquacitas*), Hpt. Gl. 528, 49. Wordfulle *uervosi*, Scint. 78, 1. word-gebeot, es; n. *A promise*:—Hē his wordgebeot gemunde *memor fui testamenti sui*, Ps. Th. 105, 34. v. word-beot. word-gecwide, es; n. *An expressed agreement, a formal contract*:—Eal ic him gelæste ðæt ic him scolde swā frōd swā uncre wordgecwīdum fyrmest wæron, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Gif hit heo gehaldeþ mid ðære clænnisse ðe uncer wordgecwādu seondan, Chart. Th. 481, 8. word-gemearc, es; n. *A limit fixed in words, a term*:—Sceal sōð

ford gān wyrd æfter ðissum wordgearnum (*according to these terms*), Cd. Th. 142, 2; Gen. 2355. [Cf. Writan wordgimerkian hwat sie that barn hētan skoldin, Hēl. 233.]

word-gerýne, es; *n.* A mystery expressed in words, a deep saying:—Him tæcna fela tīres brytta onwrah wordgerýnum, Exon. Th. 29, 16; Cri. 463. Sum biþ listhendi to awritanne wordgerýnu, 299, 3; Cri. 96. Ic ðæt ongiten hæbbe þurg witgena wordgerýno on Godes bōcum, Elen. Kmbl. 578; El. 289: 646; El. 323.

word-gid[d], es; *n.* A lay.—Cyning mænan, wordgyd wrecan and worn sprecan, Beo. Th. 6325; B. 3173.

word-gleaw; *adj.* Prudent in speech:—Cwæð se ðe wæs cyninges ræswa, wis and wordgleaw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418.

word-hleōþor, es; *m.* The sound of speaking, voice:—Wordhleōðor āstāg hāliges lāre the voice of the holy one's teaching rose up, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708. Weard gehýfed heofoncýniges stefn, wordhleōðres swēg mæres peōðnes, 186; An. 93.

word-hord, es; *n.* A word-hoard, store of words:—Him Andreas þurh andsware wordhord onleāc, Andr. Kmbl. 632; An. 316. Weges weard wordhord onleāc, beald reordade, 1202; An. 601: Beo. Th. 524; B. 259: Met. 6, 1: Exon. Th. 318, 20; Vid. 1. Mē frōd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, wordhord onwreah, 313, 20; Mōd. 3.

wordian; *p.* ode To speak:—Wurdiaþ (*but changed to wurdliap*) rhetoricamur, loquimur, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58. Wordiende concionandi, loquentes, 461, 36. [þe king wordede þus, Laym. 18052. þei wordeden wyseli a gret while togideres, Piers P. 4, 46. Icel. orða. Cf. Goth. waurdjan.]

wordig; *adj.* Wordy, verbose:—Wordig gehlýd verbosa garrulitas, Hpt. Gl. 439, 58. [Icel. orðigr.]

word-lac, es; *n.* A speech; loquela:—Næron wordlācu ne sprācu ðara ðe ne wæron gehēre stefna heora non sum loquelae neque sermones quorum non audiantur voces eorum, Ps. Lamb. 18, 4.

word-lapu, e; *f.* Speech, discourse:—Sumum hē wordlape wise sendeþ on his mōdes genmynd, Exon. Th. 41, 31; Cri. 664. Mīn hyge blissap þurh ðīne wordlæde, Andr. Kmbl. 1270; An. 635.

word-latu, e; *f.* Delay in speaking:—'Ðū scealt hræde cýðan, gif ðū his ondgitan ænige hæbbe,' Næs ða wordlatu (*there was no delay in the answer*), Andr. Kmbl. 3042; An. 1524. (Cf. būton late sine mora, R. Ben. 55, 12, omitted under latu.)

word-leán, es; *n.* A reward for words (a song):—Oft ic wōðboran wordleána sum āgyfe æfter giedde, Exon. Th. 489, 18; Rā. 78, 9.

wordlian, wordlian; *p.* ode To talk, discourse:—Wurdliap (*changed from wordliap*) rhetoricamur, loquimur, . . . snytrian I wordlian philosophari, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58–63. Epactas ðe wise preostas oft ymbe gerāðlice wurdliap, Anglia viii. 300, 45. Hyt gerist ðæt wē ymbe ða epactas wurdliou, 305, 19: 308, 16. Se sceop in gebringþ oðre hādas, ðe wið hine wurdliou swylce hig him andswarion, 330, 43. Uton nū on Englice ymbe dys be ðæle wurdlian, 303, 14. [Gewurdliu vel gesprecen, 320, 16.] Wordlian sermocinari, Hpt. Gl. 461, 38. [O. H. Ger. wortalon; wortaloniti verbosus; wortallari verbosus.] v. wordlung; wordrian.

word-loo, es; *n.* A conclusion expressed in words:—Wordlocum dialectica (the passage is: Ut tomus dialectica dogmata rerum disceret, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 23: 27, 16.

word-locan, an; *m.* The storehouse of words:—Ongan hē reordigan, wordlocan ouspēon, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 470.

word-lof, es; *n.* Praise in words, praise:—Cyning mec weorþaþ, ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wisan mæneþ mīne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rā. 21, 11. [Icel. orð-lof praise.]

word-loga, an; *m.* One who is false to his word:—Dæt gē ne beon wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10. v. word, II. 9.

wordlung, e; *f.* I. In a good sense, discourse, conversation:—His wordlung sermocinatio ejus (cum simplicibus, Prov. 3, 32), Kent. Gl. 61.

II. In a bad sense, idle talk, babbling, chattering:—Dæt sidefulle wif wordlungne ne lufap (cf. idele weord ne luuað, 111, 21), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 2. Aðolcennys ācend idelnysses, genāgysses and wordlunges, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wortal verbosus.] v. wordlian.

word-mittung, e; *f.* Collation:—Wordmittung vel wordsomnung collatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 51.

wordrian; *p.* ode To speak, discourse:—Wordriendra, bænnendra, maðeliendra concionatorum, locutorum, rhetorum, Hpt. Gl. 460, 70. Cf. wordlian, wordrian.

word-riht, es; *n.* I. A law expressed in the form of a command (v. word, II. 6), an ordinance; or a law expressed in spoken words, a spoken law:—Mōyses dōmas, wræclīco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3.

II. A statement of what is right; or (?) a duty which one has given his word to perform (v. word, II. 9):—Wiglāf maðelode, wordrihta fela sægde gesiðum (told them much of what they ought to do; or (?) told them much of what they had promised to do. Cf. wē gehēton, 5261; B. 2634), Beo. Th. 5256; B. 2631.

word-samnera, es; *m.* A collector of words:—Wordsomnere cocologus (= καταλογεύς), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 42.

word-samnung. v. word-mittung.

word-sāwere, es; *m.* A word-sower:—Hēton menn wordsāwere ðone æðelan lāreow praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4.

word-sige, es; *m.* Success in speaking:—Sigegyrð ic mē wege, word-sige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

word-snotor; *adj.* Expert in speech, eloquent, learned:—Ōslac, gamolfæx hæled, wis and wordsnotor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21. Lýfing se wordsnotera biscop, 1047; Erl. 171, 28. Wordsnoteran (Homerum), Hpt. Gl. 463, 53. Wordsnotere oratores, rhetores, grammatici, 481, 72. Wordsnoterum sapientium, 503, 67. Ne weorþeþ on worlde ænig wordsnotera ne on wordum getingra, ðonne hē (Antichrist) wyrðeþ, Wulfst. 54, 21.

word-snotorung, e; *f.* A sophism:—Wordsnoterung sophisma, Hpt. Gl. 459, 61.

word-wis; *adj.* Wise in speech, learned:—Dæs wordwisan sophiste, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 39. [O. Sax. word-wis: Icel. orð-viss.]

word-wynsum; *adj.* Pleasant in speech, affable; affabilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 37.

wōr-hana, an; *m.* A pheasant:—Wōrhona, uoōrhana, -hona fasanus, Txs. 61, 830. Wōrhana, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 71: fusianus, i. 280, 29: fursianus (fursianus is glossed by mōrhana, Hpt. Zeit. 33, 240, 27), 62, 24.

wōr-hen[n], e; *f.* The word glosses cracinus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 75: 136, 59.

wōrian; *p.* ode To wander about:—Ic wōrige uagor, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. (1) literal, to wander about, ramble, be a vagabond:—Ic wōrige and beo āfýmed geond ealle eorðan ero uagus et profugus in terra, Gen. 4, 14. Hī lufiþ idele blisse, wōriap and wundriap, and ealne dæg fleardiap, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Is ðæs (the whale's) hīw gelic hreofum stāne, swylce wōrie bi wædes ofre, Exon. Th. 360, 21; Wal. 9. Seó rīpung ðæs geatweardes gestæþþignesse sý swylc ðæt hine ne wōrian ne scriðan ne lyste (eum non sinat uagari), R. Ben. 126, 17. Ðū færsð wōrigende (vagus), Gen. 4, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: 19, 2. Ne fērde heó wōrigende geond land, ac wæs wunigende binnan Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 148, 3: ii. 160, 21. Wōrigende geond wudas and feldas, 188, 14. Eowre bearn beoð wōrigende on disum wēstene filii vestri erunt vagi in deserto, Num. 14, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 27. Æfre unstaplofaste and wōriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. (1 a) of the movements of the planets:—Hī (the planets) synd wōrigende gecwedene, for ðan ðe ælc gēd on his āgenum ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. (2) figurative in various senses:—Wōriap fluctuat, estuat, i. vacillat, dubitat, anxiat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 60. Wōriap ða winsalo the halls totter (are ruinous), Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. Gangas rihte dōþ, ðæt nā healtigende wōrige (erret), Scint. 186, 4. Būtan sōþre lufe, nā gān (ambulare) magan menn ac wōrian (errare), 3, 8. Wer unsnoter and wōrigende (errans) pençp stunte, 138, 18. Wōriende vagi (sunt gressus ejus, Prov. 5, 6) i. vagabunda (rumoribus praeconia, Ald. 64), Hpt. Gl. 512, 51. His eāgan ne fērdon wōrigende geond mistlice lustas, Homl. Th. i. 168, 13. Wōrigende sefan (vagos sensus) hē þræge, Hymn. Surt. 114, 15.

wōriend, es; *m.* A vagabond; vagabundus, Hpt. Gl. 484, 64.

worlð. v. weorold.

worms, worms, wurms, wursm, es; *n.* Corrupt matter:—Worms þus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 52. Uuorsm, Txs. 86, 777. Wurms virus, Hpt. Gl. 520, 41. Dæt worms (worms, Cott. MSS.) ðara wunda, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 15. Dæt worms putredo, 38; Swt. 273, 22. Bið seó micge lwslen swilce worms, Lchdm. ii. 198, 27. Se swile and dæt worms, 208, 11. Wið ða gerynnince ðæs wormses (worms, v. l.), i. 202, 8. On ða āðle ðe mon worms spiweþ, ii. 200, 21: 208, 5. Hreofeligum worms elephantino tabo, Hpt. Gl. 490, 38. Āflēwð ðæt sār of ðære wunde mid ðý worms mala livor vulneris abstergit, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2. Heó dæt worms (worms, v. l.) út ātýþþ, Lchdm. i. 100, 13. Dæt worms, ii. 72, 14. Dæt wursm, 202, 25. Eall ðæt folc wæs on blædran and ða wæron swiðe hreowlice berstende and ða worms út siōnde vesicas effervescentes, ulceraque manantia, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mine wunden gedered neowe wrusum (wursum, v. l.), A. R. 274, 3. Wrusum sanies, 322, 11. Wursum, C. M. 11835. Wirrsen, Orm. 4782.] v. wyrms.

worms-gemang (?), es; *n.* A mixture in which there is corrupt matter:—Wið ðæt nian blōd and worms-gemang (worms gemang?) hræce, Lchdm. i. 250, 7. Cf. blōð-gemang.

worn, weorn, es; *m.* A swarm, band, flock, crowd, multitude, many, a great number, a great quantity, (1) of animate objects:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, worn æfter oþrum (flock (of birds) following flock) turba prosequitur, Exon. Th. 222, 4; Ph. 343. Folc onette, weras wif somod, wornum and heapum, ðreatum and þrymmum, þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Mægen werge monna cynnes wornum hweorfaþ on wiðne lēg, Exon. Th. 59, 25; Cri. 958. (1a) with gen. pl.:—Wes ðer worn (grex) swīna nichil, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 11, 13. Ðær witen a biþ worn ætsomme, 295, 35; Cri. 43; Salm. Kmbl. 802; Sal. 400. Weard Seme suna and dohra worn āfēd, Cd. Th. 99, 5; Gen. 1641. Hē worn gestrynde suna and dohra, 74, 11; Gen. 1220. Oft se snāw gecostaþ

wildeóra worn, Salm. Kmbi. 611; Sal. 305. Fugla and deóra wornas, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 6. (1 b) with gen. sing. of a collective noun:—Lād after lādum, leódmægnes worn, þúsndmælum, Cd. Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195. (2) of inanimate objects, abstract or concrete. (a) alone, *much, many things*:—Hē worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 4235; B. 2114. Hē worn eall gespræc, 6180; B. 3094. Se gomola sægde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 7; Fā. 66. Ongan worn sprecan, 319, 9; Vid. 9. (b) with adj.:—Dū worn fela spræce *you have said many, many things*, Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. (c) with gen. pl.:—Arleasta fela, misdæda worn, Met. 9, 7. (Wintra) worn, twā hund oððe gūa, Elen. Kmbi. 1263; El. 633. Ymb wintra worn, Cd. Th. 79, 32; Gen. 1320: 236, 22; Dan. 325; Beo. Th. 533; B. 264. Missera worn, Cd. Th. 71, 10; Gen. 1168. Ymb worn daga, 86, 30; Gen. 1438: 142, 10; Gen. 2359: Menol. Fox 336; Men. 169. Ic spræc worda worn, Andr. Kmbi. 1807; An. 906. Se de ealdgesegena worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 1744; B. 873. Hē wundra worn cýðde, Andr. Kmbi. 1623; An. 813. Worn sārcewida, Exon. Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: 291, 32; Wand. 91: 315, 19; Mōd. 33. Weorn earfōðsida, Andr. Kmbi. 1354; An. 677. Fæstena worn, Cd. Th. 181, 5; Exod. 56. Se de worna fela gūda gedīgde *he that from numbers and numbers of battles escaped*, Beo. Th. 5078; B. 2543. Hē weorna feala wita geholode, Andr. Kmbi. 2978; An. 1492. (d) with adj. and gen. pl.:—Unc sceal worn fela mārma gemænra *we two shall have many, many treasures in common*, Beo. Th. 3571; B. 1783. (e) with gen. sing.:—Gewāt dāgrīmes worn *a great number of days passed*, Cd. Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975. Hē wunode dāgrīmes worn, 156, 31; Gen. 2597: 80, 20; Gen. 1331: Met. 26, 33. Hē dæs wites worn gefēlde *he felt the multitudinous pain*, Cd. Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77. Hē worna fela sorge gefremede, yrmde, Beo. Th. 4011; B. 2003. v. wearn.

worn-gehāt (? word-gehāt; cf. word-beōt, -gebeōt), es; n. *A promise of a numerous progeny*:—Ðē beōp worngehāt (cf. patrem multarum gentium constitui te, Gen. 17, 5) mīn gehāst, Cd. Th. 144, 24; Gen. 2394.

-worpenness. v. ā-, on-, tō-worpenness.

worþian; p. ode. I. *to throw with something at an object*. v. worþan, I. 2 a:—Ðonne hiē forwandigaþ dæt hiē mid dæm kyrcgylm hiera worda ongeān hiera ierre worþigen (worþien, Cott. MSS.) *cum contra irascentem dissimulat verborum jacula reddere*, Past. 40; Swt. 207, 2. II. *to throw and strike with something*. v. worþan, V:—

Worþa hine deofol of blacere līðran īrenum aplum, Salm. Kmbi. 50; Sal. 25. Stephanus wæs stānum worþod, Elen. Kmbi. 982; El. 492: 1646; El. 825. [O. H. Ger. worfōn *projicere*.]

worsm. v. worms.

worþ, weorþ, wurþ, wierþ, wyrþ, e; f.: es; m.: wyrþe, wirþe (v. wyrþe-land, and first extract under I), es; m. I. *a close* (?), *an enclosed place* (?):—Ūt on rigewyrde (*the rye-close*?) westewardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 437, 35. Uppan rigeweorde on dā ealdan dīc; of dære dīc ūt on rigewyrde heal, v. 377, 21. On lindwyrde, iii. 375, 6.

II. *an enclosed homestead, a habitation with surrounding land*:—Be hagan on weorde hege; forð be ðan hege on weordapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. v. 381, 30. Tō ealdan wyrde . . . wið westan ealdan wyrde, 195, 3-5. Ondlang hīweges tō Ecuignes wyrde, iii. 437, 32. Tō Cumbran weorde; of Cumbran weorde tō dære mæran æc, 78, 35. ¶ perhaps in the last two passages *weorþ* may be regarded as the second part of a compound name: such expressions as 'in loco ubi solicolae illius regionis Ægeleswurd nomen imposuerunt' are not uncommon in the Charters, and such names seem to have remained. In the index of places given in Cod. Dip. Kmbi. vi. 251 sqq. about 70 combinations with *weorþ* occur, and for many of these modern representatives terminating in *-worth* are found. Already places whose names contain the form (cf. those with *ūn*), when they are mentioned in the Charters, may have extended beyond their original limits and have become properties, whose area was considerable (e.g. Hē gean dæra hundtwyftiga hīda æt Wyrðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 127, 15. Brinkewurda terra est. v. hīdarum, iv. 167, 1. Æt Æscmæres-weorde (-wyrde, l. 14), x. hīda, v. 218, 22), whose boundaries consequently had to be defined (e.g. Ðis syndon dā landgemæro tō wyrde, vi. 8, 25. Tō Ceorles-wyrde, iii. 458, 3. Tō Ægeles-uurde, 428, 18. Tō Æscmæres-wierde, v. 173, 36. Tō Peādan-wyrde, 383, 8), and upon which a number of persons resided (e.g. . . . xxx. mansas illic ubi Anglica appellatione dicitur æt Wurde (Weorde, 329, 32), v. 395, 13. Quarta terra . . . manentium, et uocatur Gisleresuuyrth, i. 44, 11. Monasterium quod situm est in loco qui dicitur æt Baedricsworth, ii. 258, 25; iii. 272, 10; 305, 11. In Blacewyrde .v. mansas). Various Latin words are used in speaking of such places; Wealawyrð is a *uillula*, iii. 347, 11; v. 346, 33; Æbbewyrð is a *uiculus*, iv. 164, 8-10; Æscmæresweorð is a *uilla*, v. 216, 10; Gisleresuuyrth is a *terra*, i. 44, 11, so also Brinkeurda, iv. 167, 1, and Deceurthe, ii. 367, 22-23; Ceolwurd is spoken of as *aliquantulum terrae*, ii. 135, 16, 22; and Oswald grants *aliquam telluris partem* æt Bynnyngwyrde, iii. 177, 23. Corresponding to these last terms are the English forms with *land*: Ic gean dæra twēgra landa Ceorlesweorþe and Cochanfelde, iii. 274, 4. Ic gean dæra twēgra landa æt Cochanfelde and æt Ceorlesweorþe, 272, 8.

Ðæt land æt Ægeleswyrde, 125, 10. Some passages are added which may further illustrate the different forms and the variation in gender:—In loco quae dicitur Meranword, Txts. 437, 10. Ab occidente Hodo-wurda, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. ii. 49, 18. Oslanwyrð and eall dæt dærtō gebryfe, v. 267, 36. Andlang Ædeleswyrde, 195, 3. Tō Lulleswyrde hynnan, iii. 343, 31. Tō Ufiawyrda gemære, 428, 22. Tō ðan norðran Denceswurde . . . dā þreō hīda on ðan norðran Denceswurde, v. 310, 34-36. Denceswyrde, 400, 12. On Cwicleswyrde eastwardne, iii. 344, 7; v. 121, 6. Oð Bulonweorde; of Bulanweorde, iii. 343, 37. On Hananweorde, 403, 11. On tūnlesweorþ eastwardne, 425, 22, 28. On Wulfrēdeswyrð; of Wulfrēdeswyrde, iv. 103, 13.

III. *a place enclosed by buildings, a court or hall of a house, a place or street of a town*:—Hē sæt ūta in worde *sedeat foris in atrio*, Mt. Kmbi. Lind. 26, 69; Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 66. Oð tō on worde *usque in atrium*, 14, 54; Ju. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 15. Bifora ðone (þ, Lind.) word *ante atrium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 68. On word (*atrium*) dæs dōmernes, 15, 16. In hwomnum worþana (*huomnum dāra placcena t wordum*, Lind.) in *angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbi. Rush. 6, 5. On wordum in *plateis eorum*, Ps. Th. 143, 18; Mt. Kmbi. Rush. Lind. 12, 19. Cf. In *plagiword t on placcum in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. [O. Sax. wurd:—Thār that korn gikrund habad emu thiū wurd bihagōd, Hēl. 2478. *M. L. Ger. word*, wurd *an enclosed homestead*, v. Leo, A. S. Names of Places, p. 60: Jelliūhaus, Die Westfälische Ortsnamen, p. 134.] v. worþig, wyrþe-land. worþ-apulder, e; f. *An apple-tree growing by a homestead* (?):—Be hagan on weorde hege; forð be ðan hege on weordapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. v. 381, 31.

worþ-cærse, an; f. *The name of some plant*:—Wordcærsa grissa garina, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 31. v. worþig-cærse.

worþig, weorþig, wurþig, wyrþ g [Ps. *Surt. has forms as from wordign; one such form is found in Ps. Spl. C., and a dative wordine occurs in Bd. S. 539, 42*], es; m. I. this word, which remains in proper names in the form *-worthy*, has much the same meaning as *worþ* (q. v.), and seems sometimes to exchange with it (cf. In Benigurthia, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. i. 70, 27, with: In loco qui dicitur Benninguuyrd, ii. 152, 19).

In its simplest application it seems to mean *an enclosed homestead*:—Be Ceorles weordige (wordige, v. l.). Ceorles weordig (weordig, wurdig, v. ll.) sceal beon wintres and sumeres betýued. Gif hē bið untýued, and reed hī neahgebures ceape in on hīs ægen geap, nāh hē æt ðam ceape nānwuht, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12-16. But it is found also in connection with land of considerable extent (e.g. Trium cassatorum in loco qui dicitur Wordi (cf. tō Wordie, 34), Cod. Dip. Kmbi. v. 109, 7. Ðis synd dā landgemæra tō Wordige, 110, 32. .v. cassatos in loco qui appellatur æt Wordige (Wordie, 120, 5), 118, 31), and where there are habitations of considerable importance (e.g. Ego Offa rex sedens in regali palatio in Tamouuorthige, i. 172, 19. Tamouuordie, 171, 6. In loco celeberrimo quae a vulgo vocatur Tomewordig, 238, 11). Various Latin words are used in reference to places in whose names the word occurs:—In uico celeberrimo qui vocatur Tomouuordig, i. 256, 24. In uilla omnibus notissima quae Wordig nuncupatur, v. 199, 10. Rura . . . Tanton . . . Uuordig, . . . Stoke, iii. 155, 27. .viii. mansas agelloli, ibidem ubi uulgares prisico more uocant æt Wordige, v. 240, 9. Wordig, vi. 244, 13, is agellus in the body of the Charter, iv. 150, 26. In Bd. 3, 14 a vico Cataractone is in English fram Cetrihtwordige (-wordine, v. l.), S. 539, 42. Other instances of the use of the word in reference to localities are the following:—Unam mansam loco qui celebri æt Mono-wyrðige appellatur. . . . Ðis synd dære ānre hýde landgemæru tō Monawurðige. Ærust on Monawurðiges forde, vi. 57, 9-15. Ofer dæt hæð wið Cyblessweordiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. iii. 392, 5. Sūd tō Elle-wurðie, vi. 194, 11. Of ðam ealdan lace on Burhgeardeswordig, iii. 412, 12. Instances of the independent use of the word are the following:—Wurðig (worþig, weorþi, v. ll.) fundus, Ælfic. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12. Worþig predium, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 59. Hīo an dæs wordiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbi. vi. 133, 35. Of dære rōde on Headeburhe weordig; of dæm wordige ondlong hryeces, iii. 77, 10. Sancte Andreas circian and done wordig de dærtō gaunnan wes, v. 163, 20. At Sunemannes wyrðige; ond of ðam wyrðige . . . on Sunemannes weordig, vi. 62, 16-31. Wē writaþ him dā circian and done circstall and done wordig tō dære burnan and done croft be sūðan dære burnan, iii. 53, 1. Ðæt se gīðere hīs weordig (wordig, Hatt. MS.) and his land mid unryhte rýme *cum multiplicare large habitationis spatia cupiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 328, 21. Hygelace was gecýðed dæt dær on wordig (*into the precincts of the palace*) wīgendra hleō cwom tō hofe gongan, Beo. Th. 3948; B. 1972. Æt Hunigburnan twēgen weordias and .xi. æceras eardlandes, vi. 219, 1. Ðæt græte windelstreāw dæt on worþium wixð (*that grows in yards about houses*), Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. On worþigum, 92, 26; iii. 56, 1. Twelf æceras mæde ðe licgaþ on sūðhealf weges into ðām þreom wordigan (cf. agellorum, iv. 150, 26), 244, 13. Ða wordias æt Æscwian (v. preceding passage), iv. 171, 7.

II. *a place surrounded by buildings, a place or street of a town; platea*:—Hē sæde ðam cýninge, dæt æghwanone cōman micel menigo ðarfeana, dæt se weorþig full sæte *indicavit regi quia multitudo pauperum undecumque adueniens maxima*

per plateas sederet, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Næfre on his weorþige (or under I?) weā āspringe *non deficit de plateis ejus usura*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Fenn wordigna *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 44; Ps. Surt. 17, 43. Of wurdigum *de plateis*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 11. Wordigum, Ps. Surt. 54, 12; 143, 14. Hweorfaþ ymb Sion . . . and dælaþ hire weorðias *circumdato Sion . . . et distribuite gradus ejus*, Ps. Th. 47, 11.

worþig-cærse, *an*; *f.* The name of some plant:—Uorþigcærse *grissa garina*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. v. worþig-cærse.

worþig-netele, *an*; *f.* A nettle that grows by a homestead (?):—Sio micle worþignetle, Lchdm. ii. 116, 2.

woruld, v. weorold.

wörung, *e*; *f.* Wandering about, rambling:—Hē hēt dæt hē wunode būtan wörung on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Åsolcennys ācend idelnyse . . . wörung and fyrwitnyse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26.

wōs, *es*; *n.* Moisture, juice:—Ofetes wōs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Genim dýsse wyrt wōs, Lchdm. i. 200, 15. Genim rosan wōs, 214, 1. Genim leaþ, wyl on wætere and wring dæt wōs (*press the moisture out of the leaves*), 72, 8. Genim dās wyrt, cnuca hý swā grēne, wring dæt wōs, 126, 7; 208, 12; iii. 102, 14. Wring dæt wōs on eced, i. 200, 15. Genim cetel, dō priddan dæl dāra rinda and dā wyrt, wyl on wætre swiþe; dō ðonne of dā rinda and dō nīwe on innan dæt ilce wōs, ii. 86, 16. [He thrust hom as men dos crapþys, thrastýng owt the wōs, Halliwell's Dict.] v. pere-wōs; wēsan, wōsig.

-wōsa, v. ealo-, here-wōsa; wēsa.

wōsig, *adj.* Juicy, succulent:—Deōs wyrt is wel wōsig, Lchdm. i. 270, 21. Genim dās wyrt swā wōsig gecnucde, 278, 23. Ða beoð fulle of gehwādum leaþum wel wōsigum, 258, 3.

wōþ, *e*; *f.* I. A sound, cry, noise:—Weard breahm hæfen, wōþ up āstāg, cearfulra cirm, cleopodon monige, Exon. Th. 118, 4; Gū. 234: 125, 31; Gū. 362. Hý mislice, mongum reordum, wōðe hōfun, hlūdne herecirm, 156, 8; Gū. 871. II. of articulate or melodious sound, voice, song, speech:—Wood, wōþ *lepor*, Txts. 73, 1196. Wōþ *facundia*, i. eloquentia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 3. Mid dære getýngan wōð *lepida*, 50, 44. Ic hæleþum bodige wilcmena fela wōþe mīnre, Exon. Th. 391, 5; Rā. 9, 11. Hē āhōf wōðe: 'Hwæt! gē sind earne,' Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675. Hī singaþ heofoncyninges lof, wōða wilegaste, and dās word cweðaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. Swēghleōþor cymeþ, wōþa wynmast, þurh dæs wildres mūd, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pā. 43. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* weit-wōdei *witness*; *Icel.* dōr; *m.* mind; *song*.] v. heafod-wōþ.

wōþ-bora, *an*; *m.* A (good) speaker, orator, poet, prophet, philosopher:—Sum biþ wōðbora, giedda giffast, Exon. Th. 205, 19; Crā. 35. Sæge sum wōðbora, Esais 19, 18; Cri. 302. Ic wōðboran wordleāna sum āgyfe æfter giedde, 489, 17; Rā. 78, 9. Micel is tō hycgenne wīsum wōðboran, hwæt sio wiht sē, 414, 22; Rā. 32, 24. Wilt dū wīse wōðboran wordum grētan, biðdau dē gescega gesceafta cræftas, 346, 21; Sch. 2. Cræftigleāwen mīn, wīse wōþboran, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. Wōðborum *rethoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 53.

wōþ-cræft, *es*; *m.* The art of poetry or song:—Wōðcræfte, beorhtan reorde, Exon. Th. 206, 15; Ph. 127. Ne wēne ānig dæt ic lygewordum leoð somnige, write wōðcræfte, 234, 30; Ph. 548. Ic wille wōðcræfte wordum cýþan bi ðam hwale, 360, 7; Wal. 2.

wōþ-dor (P). v. wōð-dor.

wōþ-gifu, *e*; *f.* The gift of song:—Hyre (*a musical instrument*) is on fōte fæger hleōþor, wynlicu wōðgiefu . . . seō wiht mæg wordum lācan þurh fōt neopān, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rā. 32, 8.

wōþ-sang, *es*; *m.* Song:—Witgena wōðsong, Exon. Th. 4, 1; Cri. 46. woxo (=oxan) *boven*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15.

wracian; *p.* ode *To be in exile*:—*Wracode exulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 13; 31, 14. Hē ge mid Scottum ge mid Pehtum wracode *apud Scottos sive Pictos exulabat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 17. Hē on Gallia wracode (*wrecca was, v. l.*), 3, 18; S. 545, 38. Wracode, 4, 23; S. 594, 44. His menn ða ðe mid wracedon *suos homines qui exules vagabantur*, 4, 13; S. 583, 9. *Wraciende exulans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 15.

wracnian, *wracnian*; *p.* ode *To be or travel in a foreign country*, *be a pilgrim or stranger*:—Ic wræcnige *peregrinor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19 note. Ic wracnode mid Labane *apud Laban peregrinatus sum*, Gen. 32, 4. Ephron, dæþ wracnode Abraham Hebron, *in qua peregrinatus est Abraham*, 35, 27; 37, 1. Wræcnode *exulat, peregrinatus est*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 3. Chanaan land, ðe hig on wracnodon and utancymene wæron *Chanaan, terram peregrinationis eorum, in qua fuerunt aduenae*, Ex. 6, 4. Gif mæssepreost manslaga wurde, ðonne polige hē ægðres, ge hādes ge eardes, and wræcnige swā wīde swā pāpa him scrife, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Polige hē ēðeles, and wræcnige, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 15. Polige se, ðe hit on gelang sý, ælcere eardwununge, and wræcnige of eardle, oððon on eardle swīde deoupe gebæte, swā biscop him tæce, Wulfst. 120, 13; 300, 25. v. for-wracned, R. Ben. 82, 2.

wracu, *e*; *f.* I. pain, suffering, misery:—Is fela yfela and mistlicra gelimpa wīde mid mannun; and eal hit is for synnum; and gyt weorþe mære, dæs ðe bēc secgaþ, wracu and gedreccednes, ðonne æfre ær wære on worulde, Wulfst. 91, 7. Nis mī wracu ne gewin, dæt ic God sēce, Exon.

Th. 167, 2; Gū. 1054. Nis dæþ lād genīdla, ne wōp ne wracu, weðtācen nān, yldu ne ymīdu . . . ne sār wracu *non huc exangues morbi, non aegra senectus . . . luctus acerbus abest*, 201, 2–11; Ph. 50–54. Him com swā brædlic sār and wracu swā ðam cennendan wīfe cymd færlīc sār *ibi dolores sicut parturientis*, Ps. Th. 47, 6. His þegnas for hiora eardes lufan and for dære wrace (cf. for ðæm yrnþum eardes lyste, Met. 26, 71) thihodon hine tō forlætanne, Bd. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. Him dæt tō longsumere wrace cōme, dæþ hiē ðe rador gesēmed ne wurden *actum de Romano nomine intestina perniciē foret, nisi reconciliatio subrepsisset*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Hē weard werþeodum tō wrace, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hē hæfde him tō gesiþþe sorge and longaþ, wintercealde wrace, weān oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 15; Deor. 4. Wrace bisgodon fæge þeoda

miseris troubled the doomed peoples, Cd. Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264.

II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance, retribution*:—Seofonfeald wracu (*ultio*) bið gesealde for Cain, Gen. 4, 24; Cd. Th. 63, 35; Gen. 1042. Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quae illos spernentes ultio secuta sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Swā micle mære byþ ehtnyse grama, swā micle rihtwīse gewyrþ and heigre of ehtnyse wracu *quanto major fuerit persecutionis injuria, tanto justior fiet et grauior de persecutione vindicta*, Scint. 212, 5. Swingella wracu *verberum vindicta*, R. Ben. 52, 7. Ðām eardum becom oðer wracu siððan, Ælf. T. Grn. 8, 14. Ær ðam ðe seō wracu (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) cōme, Homl. Th. i. 402, 24; 408, 12. Synna wracu, Exon. Th. 98, 14; Cri. 1607; Cd. Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. Ðis synt wrace dagas *dies ultionis hi sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 22. On dæge wrace *in die ultionis*, Scint. 178, 11. On dæge wrace (*vindicta*), 179, 6. Åhebban hine ofer ða scyldgan mid andan and mid wrace *se peccantibus zelo ultionis anteferre*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 5. Hē gecyðde his nīf and his onwald mid dære wrace *zelus ultionis jus aperuit potestatis*, 115, 22. Swā wē for monnum orsorglicor ungewitnode syngiaþ būton ælcere wrace *quanto apud homines inuile peccamus*, 117, 24. Būtan ælcere oððere wrace *inuite*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 17. Dære ceastre tōworpenness, ðe gelamp for dære wrace heora mādādā, Homl. Th. i. 402, 8. Ða gesceafte ðe synd þwyrlice geduhte, hī sind tō wrace gesceapene yfeldædum, 102, 3. On gelīcere wrace (*vindicta*) dædbēte hē, R. Ben. 50, 14. Hē lichamlice wrace mid swingelle polige *vindicta corporali subdatur*, 48, 11. Ða yfelan biōþ micle gesæligran ðe on ðisse worulde habbaþ micelne weān and manigfeald wīte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða siēn ðe nāne wrace nabbaþ, ne nān wīte on ðisse worulde for hiora yfe feliciores *esse improbos supplicia luentes*, *quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bd. 38, 3; Fox 200, 4. Ðær sceal æghwylc man onfōn ðam rihtan dōme his āgenra gewyrhta, . . . swā wrace, swā ēce wīte, swā ēce lif, Wulfst. 136, 8. Hē ðeolap þeodra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 21. Wrace, Exon. Th. 37, 15; Cri. 593; 455, 30; Hy. 4, 57. Wrace, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 616.

II a. where the punishment or vengeance is attributed to the Deity:—Seō wracu (*ultio*) is mīn and ic hit āgilde, Deut. 32, 35. Sōðcýniges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 14; Gen. 1100. Waldendes wracu, lungor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 28. Open wracu ys on his yrsunga *ira in indignatione ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. Him becom seō godcundlice wracu, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Him com on Godes wracu (*irato Deo*) an gefeohtum tōeācan oþrum yfum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 22. Wraco, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 9. Cymd se Dryhtnes dōmes dag and wrace (*vindicta*), Past. 35; Swt. 245, 18. Hē dæt eal for Godes wrace fordyde, Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Hwæt him se Waldend tō wrace sette, Exon. Th. 98, 4; Cri. 1602. Tō wrace, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584. Hē bæd þrymcýning, dæt hē him ða weaðeð tō wrace ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. Ðæt gē witon mīne wrace (*ultionem*), Num. 14, 34. Wrace (wrece, Ps. Surt.) *vindictam*, Ps. Spl. 57, 10; Ps. Th. 78, 13; Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Drihten sende on hiē mārān wrace ðonne æfre ær ānigū oþru gelumpe, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Hwæder Drihten āmetān wolde wrece be gewyrthum, Met. 9, 36. Wracena (wraca, Ps. Spl.: wreca, Ps. Surt.) *God Deus ultionum*, Ps. Th. 93, 1.

II b. where the punishment takes the form of exile:—Hiē ādræfdon ðone consul on elþeode . . . Hit was swiþe ofþyncende ðam oþrum consulum . . . þēh ðe hiō mid dære wrace (*in the matter of his banishment*) ðæm ādræfdan on nānum stale beón ne mehton, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 22. Hē witgode be dære wrace . . . dæt was ðā hī tō Babilonia gelædde wæron, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Heō on wrace seomodon swearte side, Cd. Th. 5, 14; Gen. 71. Ic sceal wrace dreogan . . . sceal nū wreclastas settan, sidas wīde, 276, 8; Sat. 185.

III. *persecution, hostility, active enmity*:—Of dære wrace mīnra feōnda ālys me, Ps. Th. 16, 12. Ic wrace fēre geond foldan, folcsalo bærne, ræced reafige, Exon. Th. 381, 1; Rā. 2, 4. Gif hē monna dræam of ðam orlege eft ne wolde gesēcan, . . . lētan wrace stille, 114, 10; Gū. 170. His sunu hātte Mars, se macode æfre gewinn, and saca and wraca hē styrede gelōme, Wulfst. 106, 26. IV. where hurt is inflicted in return for hurt suffered, *vengeance, revenge*:—Wracu sceal heardum men, Exon. Th. 343, 7; Gn. Ex. 153. Onginþ him leōgan se tōhopa dære wrace, Bd. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23; Met. 25, 51. Hē gesette ða men on āne truman ðe mon hiora mægas ær slōg, and wiste dæt hiē woldon geornfulran beōn dære wrace (or under III P see the Latin certaminis) þonne oþere men, and hiē swā wæron illi *quorum cognati occubuerant, certaminis exilitere*

principium, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 21. Gif hwa wrace dō, ær hē him ryhtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. Se ðe þeōf wrecan wille . . . Gif hē man ofslea on ða wrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 12. Ne mæg wē ðas wrace gefremman, Cd. Th. 25, 14; Gen. 393. Ðæs hē wrace leornode *he learnt how to take revenge for the wrong*, Beo. Th. 4660; B. 2336. IV a. with gen. of person for whose sake vengeance is taken:—Gif hwyrc man for his mæges wrace (*in ultione propinqui*) mau ofslea . . . Se ðe man ofslea on his mōdor wrace (*in ultione matris suae*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18, 19; Th. ii. 230, 18–21. Hēt se cyning ofslea mycel wæll on ðære byrig on ðas abbodes wrece, ðe hī ær ofslōgon, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 29. Ne dēd God his gecorenra wrace (wraco, Rush.: ðæt wræcce, Lind. *uindictam*)? . . . Ic eow secge ðæt hē raþe hyra wrace dēd, Lk. Skt. 18, 7, 8. [þa ilke wrake þe ic dude þe, þu scoldest dōn me, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 18. Scal eow gawaxan mucþele wrake and sake, 13, 26. His swerd, þat is his wrake, ii. 61, 23. Wrake wes on londe, Laym. 4040. Min is te wrake *mihi uindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. We schule sechen efter wrake on alle þeo þat te biwited, Jul. 51, 10. Schal beo niþ and wrake, O. and N. 1194. Wele after wrake (wowe, v.l.), Misc. 111, 142. Wrake or weniaunce *uindicta, ulcio*, Prompt. Parv. 533. *Goth. wraka persecution: O. Sax. wraka, wreka.*] v. gnyru-, gring-, gynu-, nið-, niþ-, sār-, syn-, torn-, þeōf-, þeow-wracu; wræc.

wracu, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6 for wacu? v. wacor:—Siō wiperweardnes biþ simle untælu and wracu (wæru, v.l.) āscirred (—scirped?) mid ðære styringe hire āgenre frēcennesse. The Latin is: *Adversam fortunam videas sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem.*

wræc, es; n. I. *wrack, misery, suffering*:—Ðæt cūþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestiltad wæs, ðæt yferr wræc cōme ofer ða wip-cornan *quod Domini nutu dispositum esse constat, ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. i. 14; S. 482, 41. Ðæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga, mōdes breca, Beo. Th. 342; B. 170. Weland wraces cunnade, earfoþa dreāg, Exon. Th. 377, 10; Deor. i. Oft sceal eorl monig wræc ādreogan, Beo. Th. 6148; B. 3078. II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance*:—Ælc wræc and nā wræc omnis *uindicta et non uindicta*, Scint. 223, 5. Ðæt unāscegnlice wræc and ðæt ungeundode wite, ðæt ðon unlādon ðær geteohod biþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Mid ðy wite ðæs foresprecean wraces slāgene wæron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Ende nāfre dīnes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765; An. 1385. Ne wæs ungelic wræce (*ultioni*) ðam ðe Chaldæes bærndon Hierusalem weallas, Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 41. God ðæt wite tō wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 29; Sat. 494. Hī wæron þurh heora handa deaþes wrac drowiende *per horum manus ultionem essent mortis passuri*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 31. Hī ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wite drowedon *Domino uindice poenas sui reatus luerunt*, 4, 26; S. 602, 13. Hē ðæt wite and ðæt ece wrac āsette on ðone aldor deofla and mancyn freolsode, Blickl. Homl. 83, 23; Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382; Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272: 92, 28; Cri. 1515. *Wræccum plagis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 12, 48. III.

where the punishment or misery is exile or banishment:—Hiē (*Adam and Eve*) wæron on helle fif þūsēd wintra and twā hund wintra ær ðon God wolde hē ðas wræcces unbindan, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Se Hæland wolde Adam gefreōsian of ðam langan wræce, Blickl. Homl. 29, 21. Wilfrīþ æfter langum wræce (*post longum exilium*) wæs eft onfangen on bisceop-hād, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 37. David sang ðysne searlm gebiddende tō Drihtne for his hāncyme of ðam wræce and of ðam earfoðan, ða hē ða on wæs, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðone kyning ðe hine (*David*) on swā heardum wræce gebrōhte, and of his earde ādræde, Ps. 3; Swt. 37, 4. Hē wæs ðær iiii. geār on wrece (wræce, wreccešid, v.l.); hæfde hine Penda ādrifenne, Chr. 658; Erl. 34, 4. Hē (*Abraham*) on wræce lifde *he lived a wanderer*, Cd. Th. 202, 5; Exod. 383. Ðū scealt ðerme eðel sēcan, and on wrac hweorfan, 57, 15; Gen. 928: 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Ðæt hē on wrac drife his selves suu (*Ishmael*), 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Metod ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) æceorfe of cýningdōrne, and ðec wineleāsne on wræc sendeþ, 251, 26; Dan. 569.

wræc what is driven:—Wræc *actuarius*, Txts. 37, 62.

wræc pain, Lchdm. i. 338, 9. v. wræc.

wræc, e; f. *Vengeance*. This form seems to be implied by later English forms, e.g. þatt wæs mikell wræche, þatt all folc for till helle, Orm. 19; don wreche (*rimes with speche, leache, teche*), Misc. 143, 56; tak wreche (*rimes with preche*), Alis. 2858; but there appears to be no instance in Old English of a nominative *wræc* which is certainly feminine; where the gender of a nominative *wræc* is marked it is neuter. Some of the oblique cases given under *wracu* and *wrac* might belong to the word and perhaps the following passage:—Hiō cwædon: 'Siō his blōd and his blōdes wræc ofer ūs and ofer ūre bearn, H. R. 7, 23. [Gif þu heuest wreche inumen, O. E. Homl. i. 197, 107. Unwreste þu best, gef þu wreche ne secest, ii. 29, 25; Laym. 29581. Min is þe wreche (wrake, v.l.) *mihi uindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. Cam on werlde wreche and wrake, v.l.) *mihi uindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. Cam on werlde wreche and wrake, Gen. and Ex. 552. He heþ ynome tō lite wreche, Aynb. 45, 28. O. H. Ger. rāhha *uindicta, ultio*. Cf. *Goth. wrækei persecution.*]

-wræc (-wriæc?). v. god-, māc-, sceþ-wræc.

wræcca, wræccan, wræcce-ness. v. wrecca, wreccan, wrec-ness.

wræc-fæc (P), es; n. *A time of misery*, Exon. Th. 354, 51; Reim. 64. Cf. wrac-hwil.

wræc-full; adj. *Wretched, miserable*:—Ðæt ān lif is wræful, ðæt ðer is eadig; ān hwilwendlic, ðer ece, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 4. Besceāw-iaþ hū wræfull ðis andwyrdle lif is, i. 488, 21. Fram ðisum wræfullum life, 84, 1: ii. 370, 19. Ðis wræfulle lif, ðe wē on sind, wē lufiaþ, 540, 12: 490, 15.

wræc-hwil, e; f. *A period of misery or exile, the present life*:—Ðēr ða eadigan beōd æfter wræchwile weorcum bifongen, Exon. Th. 233, 19; Ph. 527.

wræc-lāst, es; m. *An exile-track*:—Waraþ hine wræclāst, Exon. Th. 288, 16; Wand. 32. Hē wunode wræclāstum *he lived in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 36. Hē wræclāstas træd *he wandered an outlaw*, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Ic sceal hweorfan ðy widor, wadan wræclāstas, wuldre benēmed, dugupum bedēd, Cd. Th. 272, 17; Sat. 121. Hē longe sceolde hrēran mid hondum hrīmalde sē, wadan wræclāstas (*to wander an exile*), Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. Hwæt ða sume dreōgaþ ðe ða wræclāstas widost lecaþ *what some of those suffer whose exiled steps go furthest*, 309, 14; Seef. 57. Ic sceal wræclāstas settan, siðas wīde, Cd. Th. 276, 14; Sat. 188. Wræclāstas wunian *to live in exile*, 280, 21; Sat. 259.

wræc-lāstian; p. ode *To be in exile or banishment*:—Wræclāstaþ *exulat, i. captivatur, peregrinatur, alienatur, fugatur, expellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 25. Wræclāstode *exulat*, 96, 3.

wræc-līc; adj. I. *strange, wonderful*:—Fæste is ðin templ ece and wræclīc āwa tō feore *sanctum est templum tuum, mirabile in equitate*, Ps. Th. 64, 5; Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. Geseah cýning wundor on wite āgange; him ðæt wræclīc þūhte, hyssas hāle hwurfon in ðam hātan ofne, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Wundor ðin wræclīc *mirabilia tua*, Ps. Th. 88, 4: 74, 2. Ðine weorc wæron wræclīc swyþe *mira opera tua*, 138, 12. Wræclīc syndon wægea gangas *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 5. Weorca wræclīca *mirabilium*, 76, 9: 105, 11. Æðele cýningas, weras wræclīce *reges mirabiles*, 135, 19. Wundur wræclīcu *magnalia*, 70, 18: *mirabilia*, 118, 18. Wolcen wræclīcu, 134, 7. Mōyses dōmas, wræclīcþ wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. II. *wretched, miserable*:—Wē on ðas wræclīcan woruld ācende wurdon, Wulfst. 1, 12. Hý wurdon of ðære myrþðe āworpen, ðe hý ær on wæron, and on ðis wræclīce lif bescofene and on earfoðan and on geswince wunodon, 9, 13. Hē sceop ðam wەرlogan wræclīcne hām, Cd. Th. 3, 17; Gen. 37.

wræclīc; adv. I. *abroad, to foreign parts*:—Hē fērde wræclīce (*peregre*) on feorlen rice, Lk. Skt. 15, 13. II. *strangely, wonderfully*:—Wræclīce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. Gemunaþ hū hē mænig wundor worhte wræclīce, 104, 5: 105, 7: 148, 5.

wræc-mæcg, es; m. *A wretch*:—Wræcmægga, ða ðe ne bimunaþ monnes feore, Exon. Th. 109, 35; Gū. 100. Gē dyslice dæd gefremedon, werge wræcmægga, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Hyne wræcmægga ofer sē sōhton, Beo. Th. 4748; B. 2379. ¶ used of evil spirits:—Wræcmægga, . . . Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gū. 202: 118, 3; Gū. 234: 135, 26; Gū. 530. Wræcmægga, wergan gæstas, 23, 3; Cri. 363.

wræc-mægga, an; m. *A wretch*:—Se wræcmægga *the devil*, Exon. Th. 258, 4; Jul. 260.

wræc-mann, es; m. *A fugitive*:—Wræcmon gebād lāðne lāstweard *the fugitive (the Israelites) awaited the hated pursuer (the Egyptians)*, Cd. Th. 186, 12; Exod. 137.

wræcnian. v. wræcnian.

wræc-setl, es; n. *An exile-abode*:—Wid is ðes wēsten, wræcsetla fela, eardas onhæle earmra gæsta, Exon. Th. 120, 6; Gū. 267.

wræc-sīp, es; m. I. *travel in a foreign land, peregrination, pilgrimage*:—Hī noldon gefaþian ðæt swā getogen mann (*Gregory*) ða burh forlæte, and swā fyrren wræcsīd genāme, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 15. Gif hwa wæofodþen āfyllle, sý hē ūtlan, būton hē þurh wræcsīd (wrec-, v.l.) gebēte, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 26. Å ic wite wonn mīnra wræcsīpa, Exon. Th. 441, 27; Kl. 5. Ic wēpan mæg mīne wræcsīpas, earfoþa fela, 443, 31; Kl. 38.

II a. fig. of absence from heaven:—Gē (*evil spirits*) frōfre ne wēnaþ, ðæt gē wræcsīða wyrpe gebiden, Exon. Th. 132, 29; Gū. 480. II. *exile, banishment*:—Wræcsīd *exilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 21: 51, 36. Wræcsīp, ii. 32, 18. Wræcsīde *liminio*, (postliminium, Ald. 37), 80, 30. Wræcsīpe, 52, 33: *exiliata*, 144, 80.

David sang be his gehwyrftnesse of his wræcsīde, Ps. Th. 22, arg. Hē is swyþe sārīg for ðīnum earfoþum and for ðīnum wræcsīpe, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 19. Of wræcsīde lēdan, Exon. Th. 143, 12; Gū. 660. Hē bebaed ðæt mon Iōhannes gebrōhte on Bothmose on wræcsīpe from oþrum cristennum monnum *Ioannes in Patrum relegatur fuit*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 11. Ðā āsende hē hine on wræcsīd tō anum īgeode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31: 560, 20. Seō wæs gelæded from Rōme on wræcsīd on ða ceastre seō is nemned Piceno, Shrn. 102, 35. Wēn ic ðæt gē for wlenco, nalles for wræcsīdum, Hrodgār sōhton, Beo. Th. 682; B. 338. Heora lātteowum and heora cempum hīe bebudan, ðæt hīe on wræcsīpas

fōran, and on elþiēde *ducem suum et milites exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 26.

II. a. fig. of living out of heaven:—*Nis deōs worldn ðā ūre ēdel, ac is ūre wræcsīd*, Homl. Th. i. 162, 17. Ðam bið wræcsīd witod, ðe sceal heān hwearfian, ðonne heonon gangaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Gē in wræcsīde longe lifdon, swegle benumene, Exon. Th. 139, 19; Gū. 595. Wræcsīd wēpan in ðam deaðsele (*hell*), 166, 23; Gū. 1047: 466, 24; Hō. 126. Wē synd on ðisse worlde ælþeodige . . . for gylte wē wæron on ðysne wræcsīþ sende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 5. **III.** misery, wretchedness:—*Uton gangan ðæt wē bysmrigen bendum fæstne, oðwiton him his wræcsīd*, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. 'Ic nū þrý dagas þolian sceolde wælgrim witu. . . ' 'Ne wēp ðone wræcsīd', 2861; An. 1433. Mæg unfæge eāde gedigan weān and wræcsīd, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. [*O. Sax. wrak-sīd pilgrimage; exile.*]

wræc-sīpian; *p.* ode *To be or travel in a foreign country, to be in exile*:—Ic wræcsīdige peregrinor, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19. Ðæt hine mann āsende ofer sē on wræcsīd tō sumum wēstene, on ðam ðe cristene menn for geleāfan forðēme wræcsīdedon, Homl. Th. i. 560, 22. Tō wræcsīdigne peregrinandi, vagandi, Hpt. Gl. 412, 59: *ad incolatum peregre*, 413, 12.

wræc-stōw, *e*; *f.* **I.** a place of exile:—*Seō stōw ðe ðū nū on hæft eart, and ðu cwist ðæt ðin wræcstōw sý, heō is ðām monnum ēpel ðe ðæron geborene wæran hic ipse locus, quem tu exsilium vocas, incolentibus patria est*, Bt. II, 1; Fox 32, 27. **II.** a place of misery or punishment:—*Siddan wræcstōwe (or IP) werige gāstas under hearmlocan heāne gefōran*, Cd. Th. 6, 17; Gen. 90. Wræcstōwa ergastula, Lchdm. i. lxii, 4.

wræc-weorold, *e*; *f.* **A world of misery or exile**:—Adam was gesceapen on neornxanowe, and for his sylfes synnum ðanan adræfed on ðās wæcworuld, and on eall ða earfeðu, ðe wē siððan drugon, Wulfst. I, 2.

wræc-wite, *es*; *n.* **Punishment**:—*Seō æreste mōdor ðyses menniscan cynnes wræcwite middangearde brōhte, ða heō Godes bebodu ābræc, and on ðis wræcwite āworpen wæs*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24-26.

wræd, wræð, *es*; *m.* **I.** a bandage, band, fillet:—*Wræda fasciarum, wræd fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 21-22: 39, 69. Wræd sceal wunden, Exon. Th. 343, 6; Gn. Ex. 153. Siō wund wile tōberan, gif hiō ne bið gewriden mid wræde (wræðe, Cott. MSS.), Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16; Lchdm. ii. 306, 18. Se mec wræde on furpum legde, bende and clomme, Exon. Th. 383, 20; Rā. 4, 13. Genim niopoweard wættē, dō on reāðne wræd, binde ðæt heāfod mid, Lchdm. ii. 304, 26. Wrædas redimicula, Hpt. Gl. 527, 7. Wræda fasciarum, vinculum, 488, 48. Sumne heora fnada and wrædas gemiclaþ, R. Ben. 135, 27. **II.** what is bound together, a bundle:—*Wrædes fascis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 4. **III.** a band, company, flock. Cf. wræd-mælum:—*Wræd grex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Wræda manipulorum (innumeri manipulorum milibus equitatu et peditatu, Ald. 76), 525, 24. *v.* beado-wræd (Lchdm. ii. 350, 29); wriþan.

wræde, wrædel. *v.* un-samwræde, under-wrædel. **wræd-mælum**; *adv.* *In bands*:—*Heāpmælum oððe wrædmælum gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 18. Cf. wræð, **III.**

wræðness, wrænān. *v.* sam-wræðness, ā-wrænān. **wræne**; *adj.* *Lascivious, libidinous, salacious, wanton*:—*Uraeni urēni petulans vel spurcus*, Txts. 90, 835. *Wræne petulans*, 87, 1569. *Wræne petulus, luxuriosus*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 55: *libidinosus*, 514, 4. Hē (*Sardanapalus*) wæs swiþe furþumlic mon, and hnesclic, and swiþe wræne, swā ðæt hē swiðor lufade wifa gebēro þonne wæpnedmonna, Ors. I, 12; Swt. 52, 1. Gif mon siē tō wræne, Lchdm. ii. 144, 19: *Prov.* Kmbl. 54. *Wrænre lascivae*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 37. *Wrænre petulantis*, 515, 9. Ða wrænān lascivam, 463, 71. Tarcunius wæs ægder ge eargast, ge wrænast, ge ofermodgast, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [*Cf. O. H. Ger. reino emissarius, admissarius: reinisc admissarius: Icel. reini a stallion: Dan. vrinsk rank: Swed. wrensk lascivious.*]

v. un-wræne. **wrænna**. *v.* wrenna.

wræn-ness, *e*; *f.* **Wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, lust**:—*Wrænnes lascivia, ferventia*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 32. *Wrænnyss petulantia*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 28. *Wrænnes luxuria*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 1. *Wrænnes*, seō bið ælcum men gecynde gignendi opus, quod natura semper appetit, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 12. Ðū woldest brūcan ungemetlice wrænnesse voluptariam vitam degas, 32, 1; Fox 114, 21. Siō wōde þræg ðære wrænnesse libido, 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: *Met.* 25, 41. Werlicere wrænnyss maritalis lasciviae (*luxuriae* i. *petulantiae*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Se anga ðære wrænnesse aculei libidinis, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 16. Ðæt mōð hæfð fulfremmede willan tō ðære wrænnesse ejus animus voluptate luxuria delectatur, 11; Swt. 73, 7. Heō mid ungemetlice wrænnesse (*libidine ardens*) mægriþfeald geligre fremmede wæs, Ors. I, 2; Swt. 30, 28; Ps. Th. 7, 13; L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 33. Nýtena willa tō nānum oþrum þingum nis āfenod būtan tō gifer-nesse and tō wrænnesse *pecudum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31; Fox 112, 8. *v.* sin-wrænness.

wrænna. *v.* wrenna.

wræp-studu, -stupu, *e*; *f.* **A support, prop, buttress, stay**:—*Seō*

wrænna, *an*; *m.* **Lasciviousness**:—*Wrænna lasciviae, luxuria*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 51. Cf. gælsa.

wrænscipe, *es*; *m.* **Wantonness**:—*Wrænscipe petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 74.

wræsen. *v.* hilde-wræsen. **wrēsnan**; *p.* de *To twist, change the character of something*:—*Ic (a woodpecker) eom wunderlicu wiht, wræne mine stefne, hwilum beorce swā hund, hwilum blæte swā gāt, hwilum græde swā gōs (cf. Ic (a woodpecker) þurh miþ sprece mongum reordum based on the Latin: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris, 390, 13; Rā. 9, 1), Exon. Th. 406, 15; Rā. 25, 1.*

wrēst, wræste, wrast; *adj.* **I.** delicate, elegant, splendid:—*Wrast delicatus*, Txts. 55, 630. *Wrastum (urastum) delicatis*, 55, 645. Hē hine wæðum wræstum geteode, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Oð wigbedes wræste hornas, 117, 25. Ne ðe on ðinum selegescotum swiðe licaþ, þeah ðe weras wyrcean wræst on eorðan, 146, 11. Rōe wyntlic weaþ; ic eom wræstre þonne heō, Exon. Th. 423, 23; Rā. 41, 26. **II.** noble, excellent:—*Ðū ūt ālæddest wræstne wingearð. . . Ðū him his wyrtruman wræstne settest*, Ps. Th. 79, 8-9. Nolde ic ðine gewinnesse wræste forlætan, 118, 157. Hē on his welan spēde wræste getrūwode, 51, 6. Hī ne wiston wræstran ræd they knew not a more excellent way, Cd. Th. 227, 6; Dan. 182. *v.* un-wrēst.

wrēstan; *p.* te. **I.** to wrest, twist:—*T hine on ða tungan sticpa, wræstþ him ðæt wōddor, and him ða wongan briceþ*, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95. **II.** to move the strings of the harp in playing, Cf. wreste of an harpe *plectrum*, Prompt. Parv. 533:—*Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan, and ā snellīce snere wrēstan, lætan scroalletan*, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*Julius* þat sweord waste (wreste, 2nd MS.), Laym. 7532. *Wresten to struggle, wrestle*, A. R. 374, 7. *Wreston plecto, wrestyn and wrythyñ azen replecto*, Prompt. Parv. 533: *Icel. reista to twist.*] *v.* ā-, ge-wrēstan.

wrēstian (P); *p.* te *To be or make elegant*. *v.* wrēst:—*Wrēstende induticans* (but the passage is: *Ista (mulier nupta) stolidis ornamentorum pompis infruticans*, Ald. 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 44: 44, 8: 110, 58.

wrēste; *adv.* *Delicately, elegantly*:—*Ne hafu ic in heāfde hwite loccas wræste gewundne*, Exon. Th. 427, 30; Rā. 41, 99.

wrēstlere, *es*; *m.* **A wrestler**:—*Wrēstlere luctator (-ur, MS.)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 37. [*Jacob* spēlð wrastlare, A. R. 374, 4. *Wrestelare luctator*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlere.

wrēstlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*. [*To wrestle*, Laym. 1858. *Summe heo wræstleden*, 24699. *To wrastlen azein þes deofles swenges*, A. R. 80, 7. *Wrestlin and widerin wið ham seculen*, Marh. 14, 13. *Hwerto wultu wrestlian (wrestlen, v.l.) wið þe worlde wealdent quid contra Deum eluctaris?* Kath. 2035. *Ðor wrestlede an engel wið*, Gen. and Ex. 1803. *M. Du. wrastelen.*] *v.* next word, and cf. wraxlian.

wrēst-lic; *adj.* *Pertaining to wrestling*:—*Ðæm wærstlicum palaestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 3: 74, 54.

wrēst-lic (wräst-); *adj.* *Delicate, elegant*:—*Ðære wrästlican delicate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 29: 26, 44. *Wrästlicum delicatis* (ornamentis vestium delicatis decorari, Ald. 73), 87, 17.

wrēstlice. *v.* un-wrēstlice. **wrēstliend**, *es*; *m.* **A wrestler**:—*Wrästliendra luctatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 36.

wrēstlung, *e*; *f.* **Wrestling**:—*Wrästlung palæstram*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 56. [*Wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge*, Laym. 1871. *Bitternesse in wrastlinge azean unondunges. . . Þeos wrastlinge is ful bitter to monie*, A. R. 374, 2-5. *3if twie me goþ to wrastlinge*, O. and N. 795. *Wrestelynge colluctacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlung.

wræt[t], *es*; *f.* **A work of art, a jewel, an ornament**:—*Se (the cave) wæs innan full wrætta and wira, weard unhiore goldmādmās heold*, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. *Wundenmæl wrætum gebunden*, 3067; B. 1531. *Is ðes middangeard wīsum gewlitedag, wrætum gefrætad*, Exon. Th. 413, 8; Rā. 32, 2: 414, 27; Rā. 33, 2. Hē ðone grundwong ongitan meahste, wræte (wræce, MS.) geondwlitan, Beo. Th. 5535; B. 2771. Ðam ðe inne gehýdde wræte (wræce, MS.) under wealle, 6112; B. 3060.

wræt[t], *es*; *m.*: *e*; *f.* **Crosswort**:—*Wrættes cīd*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 24, 4. *Mid wræte*, ii. 306, 18. *Genim niopoweard wrætte*, 304, 26. Cf. *Warantia wret* (12th cent.), i. 376, note. *Vermiculum* warance, wrotte (13th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 2.

wræp a band, wræþ anger. *v.* wræd, wræþu.

wrēpan; *p.* de *To be angry, get angry*:—*Se ðe urædes brōðere his qui irascetur fratri suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 22. *Wrædde hlāford iratus dominus*, 18, 34. *Se cynig wrædde rex iratus est*, Rtl. 107, 29. *Urædde fremuit*, 197, 31. [*He wile wrede wið þe*, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 8. *He bigon to wreðen* (cf. he wreððede him, 10, 4), Jul. 11, 6. *African wreadeð and swor*, 13, 7. Cf. *O. Sax. wrēðian (with reflex. acc.): Icel. reidask to get angry.*] *v.* ge-wrēpan; wriþian.

wræpian. *v.* wreþian.

wræp-studu, -stupu, *e*; *f.* **A support, prop, buttress, stay**:—*Seō*

wræpstudu *destina*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 17, 24. Wræpstupum *fuleris*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28. Wredstupum, Exon. Th. 422, 6; Rā. 41, 2.

wræppu (-o); *indecl.*: wræþþ, e; f. I. *wrath, anger*:—Wræddo ira, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 23; Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 36; *indignatio*, Rtl. 12, 35. Uræddo *iracundiae*, 8, 37. Mid wræddo *cum ira*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. Hæbbe hē Godes curs and wrædde calra hālgena, Clart. Erl. 253, 14. II. *injury*:—Dū in wræddo giscilduise *tu in injuria defensus*, Rtl. 105, 9. v. next word.

wræpu (-o); *indecl.*: wræþ, e; f. *Wrath, anger*:—Wrædo dūn ira tua, Rtl. 11, 1. Hī wæran iutunga dære wrædde ðe wæs betwux him and ðan cinge, Chr. 1051; Erl. 182, 28. Hæþf eal folc miccra wræpe æt Gode purh his ænne gilt, þe hē nolde healdan ða þinceg, Wulfst. 174, 27. From tōweard wurædo *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 3, 7. [*Icel.* reidi.]

wræt-lic; *adj.* I. *wondrous, curious*:—Grendles heafod and ðære idese mid, wlitescūn wrætlīc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1050. Stefn cwom purh hearde [stān] . . . wrætlīc þūhte stānes ongū, Andr. Kmb. 1480; An. 741. Ic eom wrætlīc wiht, on gewin sceapen, Exon. Th. 405, 14; Rā. 24, 2; 483, 11; Rā. 69, 1. Wiht wrætlīc, 415, 23; Rā. 34, 2. Mē ðæt þūhte wrætlīc wyrð, 432, 6; Rā. 48, 2. Wrætlīc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan þurh fōt neoþan, 414, 11; Rā. 32, 18. Ðæt is wrætlīc þing tō gesecganne, 421, 27; Rā. 40, 24. Wrætlīcne wyrn, Beo. Th. 1786; B. 891. Wrætlīcne gecynd wilðra, Exon. Th. 356, 9; Pa. 9. Ða wrætlīcan wiht, Salm. Kmb. 505; Sal. 253. Se mē on fiteþ wordum wrætlīcum, Andr. Kmb. 2401; An. 1202. Ic seah wrætlīcne wuhte feówer, Exon. Th. 434, 15; Rā. 52, 1; 429, 8; Rā. 43, 1. Hē hafaþ ðpre gecynd wrætlīcan, 363, 8; Pa. 50. II.

of wondrous excellence, beautiful, noble, excellent, elegant:—Ceastra . . . ordanc enta geweorc, . . . wrætlīc weallstāna geweorc, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3; Exon. Th. 476, 1; Ruin. 1. Wrætlīc is seó womb neoþan, wundrum fæger, scīr and scýne, 219, 14; Ph. 307; 356, 29; Pa. 19. Heofoncyninges stefn wrætlīc, Andr. Kmb. 185; An. 93. Syndon ða foreweallas fægre gestæpe, wrætlīcun wægfaru, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exod. 298. Ðæs wrætlīcan hringes, Exon. Th. 441, 12; Rā. 60, 17. Heals-beah, . . . wrætlīcne wundromāpdrum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173. Wrætlīc wigseword, 2982; B. 1489; 4668; B. 2339; Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rā. 56, 3. Wundrum wrætlīcne wyllan, 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wrætlīc weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rā. 27, 14. Wordum wrætlīcum, . . . beorhtan reorde, 32, 7; Cri. 509; Andr. Kmb. 1259; An. 630. Wrætlīca, ænlicra and fægerra, Exon. Th. 357, 12; Pa. 27. Heó was on sangum wrætlīcne, ðonne heora ænig ær wære, Homl. Ass. 127, 365.

wrætlīc; *adv.* I. *wondrously, curiously*:—Hē (*the phoenix*) eft cympe, æweaht wrætlīcne, wundrum tō life, Exon. Th. 223, 29; Ph. 367; 224, 19; Ph. 378. Seó wiht wæs wrætlīcne, wundrum gegierwed, 418, 8; Rā. 37, 2; 422, 14; Rā. 41, 6; 427, 2; Rā. 41, 85; 428, 2; Rā. 41, 102. II. *wondrously, excellently, beautifully, elegantly, nobly*:—Ðær wrætlīcne symle telgan gehladene grēne stondaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 26; Ph. 75. Is him ðæt heafod hindan grēne, wrætlīcne wrixled, wurman geblooden, 218, 13; Ph. 294. Swā wrætlīcne weoroda God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 30; Vy. 93. Mē on gescyldrum secanan mōtan ful wrætlīcne-wundne loccas, 428, 6; Rā. 41, 104. Ða ðe wrætlīcst wyrcan cūðon stāngefōgum, Elen. Kmb. 2037; El. 1020.

wrætte. v. wræt[t].
wrætlīcne. v. wraxlian.
wrang, es; n. *Wrong*:—Unrihtdēman, ðe wendaþ wrang tō rihte and riht tō wrange, Wulfst. 203, 26; 298, 20. [Ealle sæidon þet se king heold his broder mid wrange on heftnunge, and his sunu mid unrihte afemde, Chr. 1134; Erl. 252, 30. Cf. *Icel.* rangr; *adj.* *Wrong*.]

wrang, wranga *the hold of a ship*:—Wanga (*printed* pranga) *cavernamen* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50. Wrong, ii. 129, 65. [Wrangis *the ribs or floor-timbers of a ship*, Jamieson's Dict.; *Icel.* rōng *a rib in a ship*.]

wrāsan. v. next word.
wrāsen, e; f. *A band, tie*:—Wrāsan (= ? wrāsen; for suffix cf. (?), bodan *fundus*, 98, 10), ōst *nodus* (cf. *nodos* bende, 95, 27, *nodorum* rāpa, 61, 68), Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 79. v. fetor-, frēa-, inwit-wrāsen; wriþan.

wrāst, wrāst-lic. v. wrāst, wrāst-lic.
wrāþ, es; n. I. *cruelty*:—Wrāð *crudelitas*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 35. II. *what is grievous, the painful*:—Ðæt nān wiht ne sý . . . ne ðæs heardes ne ðæs hnesces, ne ðæs wrādes ne ðæs wynsumes, . . . ðæt hig þonne mihte fram ūres Drihtnes lufan āsceādan, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wrāþ; *adj.* I. *wroth, angry, incensed*:—Gram ī wrāð *furibundus*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 37. Weard se cyng swiþe gram (wrāð, v. l.) wið ða burhwæ, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. Crist him wurde wrāð, ðe hī geþýwie, Chart. Erl. 253, 17. Bið ūre Drihten ðām synfullum swiðe wrāð ætewōed, and ðām sōðfæstem hē byð bliðe gesewen, Wulfst. 184, 2. Ðin yrrer fram ūs oncyrrer, ðæt ðū ūs ne weorðe wrāð on mōde, Ps. Th.

84, 4; Cd. Th. 26, 12; Gen. 405; 46, 17; Gen. 745. Unbliðe, wrāð on mōde, 136, 19; Gen. 2260. Weard yrrer God, and ðam werode wrāð, 3, 13; Gen. 35. Ðe cynig wurāð wæs *rex iratus est*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 22, 7. Wrāð, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 21. Wrāð wæs *indignatus est*, Lind. 15, 28. II. *fierce, cruel, grievous, hostile, bitter, fell, evil, malignant*, (1) of living creatures, often used substantively:—Eormannice, wraþes wærlōgan, Exon. Th. 319, 8; Vid. 9. Wīð wrāð werod wearde healdan *to keep watch and ward against foes*, Beo. Th. 643; B. 319. Wrāde wærlheriga, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983. Ða ðe wyðewum sýn wrāde æt dōme, Ps. Th. 67, 5. Mē 16 aldorþauan weorðe wrādra sum *some fell one shall be my life-destroyer*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034; 109, 29; Gen. 1830. Wrādra gryre *the horror of fierce foes*, 178, 32; Exod. 20; Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619; Andr. Kmb. 2547; An. 1275; 2635; An. 1319. Burh wrāðum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Torn gewrecan on wrāðum, 123, 1; Gen. 2038; Elen. Kmb. 329; El. 165; Ps. Th. 104, 34. Wrāþþum forstolen āhreddan, flyman feorðsceapan, Exon. Th. 396, 2; Rā. 15, 17. Andsware findan wrāþum tōwidere *to find an answer against bitter adversaries*, 12, 13; Cri. 185. Ðū mē weredest wrāþum feorðum, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Wrāþum wyrnum, Exon. Th. 94, 30; Cri. 1548. (1a) of evil spirits:—Se atola gāst, wrāð wærlōga, Andr. Kmb. 2595; An. 1299; Cd. Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686. Purh ðæs wrāþan geþanc, purh ðas deofles searo, 39, 25; Gen. 631. Hīe hýrdon wrāðum wærlōgan, Andr. Kmb. 1225; An. 613. Waca wīð wrāþum (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660; 1421; B. 708.

Hē wrāðne gegriþeþ feorð be ðām fōtum, Salm. Kmb. 226; Sal. 112. Wrecpe heo wrāðan, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Wrāde wraemæccas, Exon. Th. 135, 26; Gū. 530. On wrāþra wic (*hell*), 94, 4; Cri. 1535. Wrādra, Cd. Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101. Wrāþra gæsta, Exon. Th. 424, 19; Rā. 41, 41. Wite mid wrāþum, 37, 18; Cri. 595. Hē grāp on wrāde, Cd. Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61. (2) of things:—Hū sārlic and hū sorhful and hū geswincful and hū teonful ðis lif is, hū tealt and hū wrāð (*grievous or evil*), Wulfst. 273, 7. Is him on welerum wrāð sword and scarp, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Se yfa unrihta wrāþa (*evil*) willa wōhhamedes, Met. 18, 2. Wrāðan (*fierce*) yrrer, Ps. Th. 77, 50. On ðam wrāðan dæge *diem tentationis*, 94, 9. Wrāþe hægle, 77, 47. Wrāð yrrer ðin, 78, 5. Purh wrāð (*evil*) gewitt, Elen. Kmb. 915; El. 459. Hearnstafas wrāde (*bitter*) and worldrymðo, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Wrāþe wyrde, Exon. Th. 468, 14; Phar. 8. Ic eom wrāþra lāf, fýres and feole, 484, 6; Rā. 70, 3. Gemyndig wrāþra wælsleacht, 286, 27; Wand. 7. Wita wrādra, 253, 9; Jul. 177; 261, 7; Jul. 311. Feala ic gebiden hæbbe wrādra wyrda, Rood Kmb. 101; Kr. 51. Wrāðum tearum, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Folnum ðinum wrāðum, Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. Hī mid wrāðum wordum trymmaþ *firmaverunt sibi verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 63, 4; Met. 26, 76. Wrāþe firene, Exon. Th. 80, 28; Cri. 1313; 272, 30; Jul. 507. Ic minum fōtum fæcne sþas, ða wrāþan wregas werede *ab omni via mala prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ic eom wrāþre (*bitterer*) þonne wermōð sý, Exon. Th. 425, 22; Rā. 41, 60. [He andsware 3af, eorlene wraðest (wroþlice swiþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18583. *Also in the sense bad, evil*:—To wraðere (wroþere, 2nd MS.) hele, 29556; A. R. 102, 8; Marh. 10, 11; Misc. 148, 27. Þu were ibore o wraðe time (*in an evil hour*), Jul. 57, 3. Wraðe werkes wurchen aþein Godes wille, Kath. 171. O. Sax. wrēð: *Icel.* reidr: O. H. Ger. reid *crispus*.] v. and-wrāþ, and next word.

wrāþe; *adv.* I. *angrily, with or in anger, with indignation*:—Eow se Waldend wrāde (*in his wrath*) bisente, Exon. Th. 142, 3; Gū. 618. Ondsworade ðæs folches aldor wrāde (wrāðte, Lind.) *respondens archesynagogus indignans*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. II. *fiercely, cruelly, grievously, bitterly*:—Woroldlaga syndan innan ðysan earde wrāðe forhwyrðe (*grievously perverted*), Wulfst. 268, 5. Him grimme on woruldsælpa wind, wrāðe blāweþ . . . hine se ymbhoga ðysa woruldsælpa wrāde drece, Met. 7, 51–54; 29, 89, 91. Hī wrāde tōweorpe *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11; 61, 4; 72, 14, 15. Ða widerwearde mē wrāðe hycgeaþ *cogitauerunt adversum me*, 139, 8; Cd. Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316. Hine monige on wrāde winnaþ, 138, 11; Gen. 2290. Wē synd wrāde geswante, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 156; Exon. Th. 443, 19; Kl. 32. Wrāþe geworhtra wita, 252, 32; Jul. 172. Ðū ðe sylīne swiþe wrāðe bepæcst *you deceive yourself most grievously*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 99. Ðæs wrāde ongeald, hearde mid hīwum, hægstalðra wyn, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861.

III. *evilly, perversely, wickedly*:—Hē ða gehat swiðe yfele gelæste, and swiðe wrāde geendode mid manegum māne, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 10. Gē on heortan hogedan inwit, worhton wrāde in *corde iniquitates operamini*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Ys hyra mūdes scyld mānworda feala, ða hī mid welerum wrāde āspræcan *delicta oris eorum sermo laborum ipsorum*, 58, 12; Elen. Kmb. 587; El. 294. IV. with an intensive force to qualify an unfavourable idea:—Syndon gewordene heora willan wrāde besmitene (*horribly defiled*), Ps. Th. 52, 1. Ðæt bið forwisnad wrāde sōna (*terribly soon*), 128, 4. [On two wise, wel and wrode (*ill*), O. E. Homl. ii. 193, 28. In helle synche awisen hit ful wraþe (*very grievously*), Misc. 75, 96. Punne ischrod and ifed wroþe *thinly clad and badly fed*, O. and N. 1529. Ich habbe more þan þi sostren boþe yloued be one, and þou seldest now my loue wroþe,

R. Glouc. 31, 10. Þou hest euele and wrope yloked hire festes, Ayeub. 6, 20, 23.]

wrāpian; *p.* ode *To be angry*:—Ða tēnu ongunnun wrāðiga (wurāðia, Līnd. *indignari*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 41. [He wrathed in his wyt, Alit. Pns. 94, 74. Þe king bigon to wradðen (wredðen, *v. l.*) *stomachatur tirannus*, Kath. 745. Wrāpen *irasci*, Wick. Prov. 18, 14. *The verb is used also in the sense of to anger*, e.g. þa sæ þe wind wradæde, Laym. 4577.] *v. g.* wrāpian; wrāþan.

wrāþ-līc; *adj.* *Cruel, dire, bitter*. *v.* wrāþ, **II**:—Hāt wæs him ūtan wrāðlice wite, Cd. Th. 23, 7; Gen. 355. Hī sculon onfōn in fýrbæde wrāþlice andlēan, Exon. Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832.

wrāþlice; *adv.* *Cruelly, direly, bitterly*:—Siō fāhd gewearð gewrecen wrāðlice, Beo. Th. 6116; B. 3062.

wrāþ-mōd; *adj.* *Angry-hearted, incensed*:—Unc is God wrāðmōd, Cd. Th. 50, 27; Gen. 815; 34, 33; Gen. 547. [O. Sax. wrēd-mōd.]

wrāþ-scorēf, *es*; *n.* *An evil cave, a den*:—Wom wrāðscrafu wrāþra gēsta *the foul dens of evil spirits*, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rā. 41, 41.

wraþu, *e*; *f.* *A prop, stay, support*:—Wraþe *fulcimentum*, *i. adminiculum*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 27. (1) literal:—Se bīscop hīe onhyldo tō ānre ðæra studa ðe ūtan tō ðære cyrican geseted wæs ðære cyrican tō wraþe (*pro munimine*), Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 40. Ðam wāge tō wraþe in *munimentum parietis*, S. 544, 24. Tō wealles wraþe, Ps. Th. 117, 21. Wraðe *cimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 51. Wraðum *columpnis*, 21, 70. (2) figurative, *support, assistance*:—Wēgriga wraþu (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Wīsdōmes wraðu, and wītena frōfur, Runic pm. Kmb. 340, 7; Rūn. 4. Gyfu gūmena byð . . . wraðu and weord-scype, 340, 25; Rūn. 7. Ðær bið ā gearu wraðu waunhālum wita gehwylces, Elen. Kmb. 2057; El. 1030. Wēne ic mē wraðe tō ðe *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Wyrtā ðū geworhtest tō wraðe manna *producens herbam seruituti hominum*, 103, 13. Se mē wraþe healdeþ, Exon. Th. 117, 7; Gū. 220. Ðær hī wraðe mētaþ, 215, 3; Ph. 247. Ðæt hī wraþe sēcen, frōfre tō feōndum, 362, 12; Wal. 35. Ðær ðū wraðe findest, Elen. Kmb. 168; El. 84. Him Frēa ælmihtig fultum tiode, wif āweathe, and ða wraðe sealde leofum rīnce, Cd. Th. 11, 13; Gen. 174. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōð sprecan, ðæt se mondryhten, . . . ðonne hē gesealde helm and byrnan healsittendum, . . . gūdgewæðu, wraðe (*armour that ought to have proved of assistance to him; or wraðe; adv. ?*) forwurpe, Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. *v.* lif-wraþu; wrāþ-studu, wreþian.

wraxlere, *es*; *m.* *A wrestler*:—Wraxlerum *agonothetis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 46. Cf. wræstlere.

wraxlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*:—Ic wraxlige *luctor*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 12. Ða wraxlode (*luctabatur*) ān engel wið hine, Gen. 32, 24. Ic was on unniætum costnungum winnende and wraxligende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. Wraxliendum *luctando*, Germ. 389, 91. Pleglicum þ wraxliendum *palæstricis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6. [To wraxli, Laym. 1858 (2nd MS.). Somme wraxlede, 24699. Though Couetyce wolde with the poure wraxle, Piers P. C. 17, 88. O. Frs. wraxlia.] Cf. wræstlian.

wraxlung, *e*; *f.* *Wrestling; luctatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 34. [Was mochel folk at þare wraxlinge, Laym. 1871 (2nd MS.).] Cf. wræstlung.

wreoc; *adj.* *Wretched, miserable*:—Ða wreccan munecas lāgon onbūtan ðam weōfode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Ðā ða wrecca men lāgen forðrifene full neāh tō deaðe, 1086; Erl. 219, 36. [Uppon his wreccas folc, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 37. Crist ræde for þa wreccas munecas of Burch and for þa wreccas stede, 1131; Erl. 260, 15. Ich æm a wreccas mon, Laym. 3474. A wreccas, sunful mon, A. R. 56, 18. Godd wurpenn wass wreccas child off wreccas kinn, Orm. 3878. Þu wreccas wilt, O. and N. 556.] *v.* wrecca.

wreca. *v.* ærend-wreca.

wrecan; *p.* wræc, *pl.* wræcon; *pp.* wrecen *To drive, press*:—Wraec *agit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 43. Uraec *torquet*, 122, 50. Wræc *egit*, *i. ducit, compulit*, Wülck. Gl. 227, 6. Wrecende, ðrifende *agens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 3.

I. *to drive, force to move*:—Hwílum mec mīn frēa sendeþ under sælwonge, and on bið wriceþ, Exon. Th. 382, 29; Rā. 4, 3. Yða wræcon ārleasra feorh of flæschoman, Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385. Hwā mec on sīd wræce, Exon. Th. 380, 39; Rā. 2, 2. Weard ecgum sweorda blonðenfa on bið wrecen, Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. Mē þurh hrycg wrecen hongað under ān orþonpcil, Exon. Th. 403, 21; Rā. 22, 11. Sume wurdon wrecen of lande, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 38. **Ia.** *to drive out, expel*:—Wrecep heō wraðan, weorpeþ ūt āttor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Ferh ellen wræc, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. **Ib.** *to drive out words, to express in words, utter, recite*:—Ic ðis giedd wrece . . . mīnre sylfste sīð, Exon. Th. 441, 18; Lk. i. Cleopaþ sē alda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. Hī sittað æt symble, sōdgied wrecep, Exon. Th. 314, 17; Mōd. 15. Hē gyd æfter wræc, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Hwæt mid gieddunum guman oft wræcan, Exon. Th. 347, 14; Sch. 12. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, Beo. Th. 4884; B. 2446. Monna gehwone ðe ðis giedd wræce, Exon. Th. 285, 25;

Jul. 719. Sculan wē martira gemynd āreccan, wrecan wordum forð, wisse gesingan, Menol. Fox 139; Men. 70; Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873; 6325; B. 3173; Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. i. Wæs gīd oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065; Andr. Kmb. 3094; An. 1550. **Ic.** *to drive in, impress, inlay*:—Goldwrecen spere, Chart. Th. 556, 24. *Icel.* *gull-rekinn inlaid with gold*. **I d.** *to drive, practise, carry out or on*:—Sōð lif ys on ðam ðæt man wrece his willan *vita in voluntate ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. **Ie.** *to drive* (*intrans.*), *press on*:—Stōpon stīðhyðige, stundum wræcon, þrungon præchearde, Elen. Kmb. 242; El. 121. Ðū scealt wiðlāst wrecan, Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. Wrecan on wāde wīde sendeþ *st driving (?) wide on the chase*, Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rā. 2, 11.

II. *to wreak anger, etc.*:—Hī tredað ðec, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 24; Gū. 259. Ne wrec ðū ðīne yrre *ut non irascaris*, Ps. Th. 84, 5. Wrecaþ Godes yrre on ðām mannum, Ex. 32, 27. Ðæt wē magon wrecan Godes yrre on ðām mannum, 32, 26; Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530. Ðas folc sleān, and his torn wrecan, 151, 13; Gen. 2508. **III.** *to punish*, (a) absolute:—Ælc wyrd is nyt ðara ðe āuþer ðeþ, oððe lārþ, oþþe wrīcþ *fortuna, quae aut exercet, aut corrigit, prodest*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 16. (b) *to punish a person (dat.)*:—Parcas, ða hī secgaþ, ðæt on nānum men nytton nāne āre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Ðæt mon wræce and wītnode hwone for his yfle, 41, 3; Fox 248, 7. Mid ðy hī wrecan þenceaþ wrāðum cynnum *ad faciendam vindictam in nationibus*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. (c) *to punish a fault*:—Se ðe ungemetlice wrīcð ða scylda *immaniter feriendo quod delinquitur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 23. Suā wē hēr hīra synna wrecaþ sūðfor *quanto hic eorum culpas sine vindicta disciplina nostra non deserit*, 17; Swt. 119, 1. Ic wundrige . . . for hwý God yfel sōna ne wrece (*mala impunita prætereant*), Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 7. Gif him mon hýran nelle, þonne mōt se mæssepreost hit wrecan, swā hit hēr behoden is, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. (d) *to punish a person (dat.) for a fault (acc. or clause)*:—Ongeþ gūmena alðor hwæt him Waldend wræc wīteswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 1; Gen. 1864. Titus com mid herige and him wræc ðæt hiē heora cynyng on rōde āhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 11. Ðæt sceal wrecan sweýf and sweart lig sære and grimme hādnum folce, Cd. Th. 145, 32; Gen. 2414.

IV. where hurt is inflicted on account of injury, *to avenge*, (a) absolute:—Se wreccenda byrnæ *vindex ardor*, Dōm. L. 154. Be ðam wreccenda ær hē him rihtes biðde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 3. Wrecendum ligum *flammis ultricibus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 27. (b) *to avenge a person*:—Ic wrece (*wraeco*, Lind.) *hig vindicabo illum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 5. Nū hine man wrīcð *en sanguis ejus exquiritur*, Gen. 42, 22. Hē wræc ðone aldormon, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24. Selre bið æghwæm ðæt hē his frēond wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Ða ðe þeóf wrecon, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. Ðæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnōð wræce, Byrht. Th. 139, 21; By. 257. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille, and nānne man ne gewundige, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 20; Th. i. 210, 10; v. i. 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Gif man ðone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hē bið fulwrecon on syx ceorlum, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 20. Hine nolden hī eorðlican māgas wrecan, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. Heora weras wrecan *ultionem caeorum conjugum consequi*, Ors. i. 10; Swt. 44, 32; Beo. Th. 2683; B. 1339; 3097; B. 1546. (b1) *to avenge a person on some one*:—Hē hī singefyan on ðām sāmmanum wrece, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Wrec (*wraec*, Lind.) *mē wið mīnne wīderwinnan uindica me de aduersario meo*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Ðæt mē bearn wræce on bonan feore, Exon. Th. 401, 27; Rā. 21, 18. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ frēan on folce, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258. (c) *to avenge a wrong*:—Se wer hit wrecep, gif his wif hiē forhealdeþ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ic wræc Wedera nīð, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423; 3343; B. 1669. Heō ða fāhðe wræc, ðe ðū Grendel cwealdest, 2671; B. 1333. Wrecaþ ealdne nīð, Exon. Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. Swerie hē ðæt hē wītnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Ða ðæde wrece swīde ðeolpe se ðe cynyng sý on þeode, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 10; L. Eth. ix. 34; Th. i. 348, 10. Hē sceal Cristes ābilgðe wrecan swīpe georne, 2; Th. i. 340, 15; L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. Wē ūrne teōnan wrecan, and ðone þeóf lecgan, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. Se ðe ūre ealra teōnan wræce, v. 7; Th. i. 234, 21. Nān man ðæt ne wræce, ne bōte ne biðde, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. (c1) *to avenge a wrong on some one*:—Ðā wræc hē his æfpancas on his feōndum, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 4. Ðæt hig wrecon mīhton heora teōnāðenne mid tintergum on him *ut reddamus ei, quae in nos operatus est*, Jud. 15, 11. Ic sceal on ðære grimmetan godscyld wrecan, Exon. Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204. Nō ic wrecan meakte on wigan feore wonnscaft mīne, 499, 14; Rā. 88, 15. (d) *to take vengeance (on)*:—Ic wrecou in him *vindicabor in eis*, Ps. Surt. 117, 12. Ic wræc on him *ultus sum in eos*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Wreccende ic eam hiē *ultus sum eos*, Ps. Surt. 117, 10, 11.

¶ of the action of the Deity:—Dryhten cwæð:—Ic wrice on eow (*visitabo super vos*) æfter eowrum gedæhte. Ðy ne wrīcð Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and ða færlīce ðurhtogenan, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 12. Ic wrece fædera unrihtwīsnyse on bearnum *ego sum Deus visitans iniquitatem in filios*, Ex. 20, 5; Deut. 5, 9. Ic hit wrece on eow *ego ultor existam*, 18, 19. Ðū wrices *vin[di]cas*, Ps. Surt. 50, 6. Hē

wrieth his þeowas sanguinem servorum suorum ulciscetur, Deut. 32, 43. Drihten wreceþ þearfendra faciet Dominus vindictam pauperum, Ps. Th. 139, 12. God hit suide hrædlíce wræc vox illius iræ vindictam aperte pertulit, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Hygetōnan wræc Metod on monnum, Cd. Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Wrec ægen blōd esna ðinra vindica sanguinem servorum tuorum, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hū ne wræce hit God? nonne Deus requirit ista? 43, 22. Ðū miht wreccan æghwylcne mann Deus ultionum, 93, 1. Wrecende (ulciscens) on eallum wilmēdedyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 98, 9. Tō wreoganne hine hī gecygdon ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, 77, 64. Wrecende vindicans, Ps. Surt. 98, 8. Drihten wreccende wes Dominus zelatus est, ii. p. 193, 27. [(1) De bones ut of de erde wroken, Gen. and Ex. 3191. Þou watȝ wroken fro uch a woþe, Allit. Pms. 12, 375. He his ssel wreke out of his uelazrede, Aeynb. 189, 33. Huerout he wreke þo þe zyalde and boȝte ine þe temple, 215, 7. Þe deuel fram hir for to wreke, Greg. 216. (2) Heo wreken wolden, wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1627. Heo wreken heore cun, 13749. Godd wolde himm wrekenu o þe preost, Orm. 914. For te wreken þe, A. R. 286, 13. On him for to ben wreken, Gen. and Ex. 2028. Leste þu wreoke mine sunnen on me, O. E. Homl. i. 209, 30. Þat mīcte hire bale wreken, Havel. 327. Goth. wrikan to persecute: O. Sax. wreccan to punish, avenge: O. Frs. wreka: O. H. Ger. rêchan ulcisci, vindicare, retribuere, punire: Icel. reka to drive; to take vengeance.] v. æ, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, tō-, þeod-, þurh-wreccan; un-wreccen, scyld-wreccende.

wrecca, wræcca, an; m. I. one driven from his own country, a wanderer in foreign lands, an exile, a stranger, pilgrim:—Wræcca exul, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 27; Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 38. Wæs hē wræcca on Gallia lande cum exularet in Gallia, 2, 15; S. 519, 1. Ðā wæs mid him ān wræcca of Lacedæmanian Demaratus Lacedæmonius apud Xerxem exsulabat, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 33. Com se foresprecena wræcca . . . hine se kyning hider and þider wide æffymde, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 12. Wundorlic wræcca (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Ic mē fēran gewāt folgað sēcān, wineleās wræcca, Exon. Th. 442, 9; Kl. 10: 457, 27; Hy. 4, 90. Aldbryht wræcca (wrecca, v. l.) gewāt on Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Ðā hē wrecca wæs dum exularet, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 39. Wrecca (wrecca, v. l.), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 33. Fundode wrecca, gist of gearдум, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1138. Wineleās wrecca (Cain), Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Ðū ðas werdeode wræccan lāste feorran gesōht, 149, 22; Gen. 2478; 171, 3; Gen. 2822: Exon. Th. 306, 30; Seef. 15. Wreccan, 420, 24; Rā. 40, 8. Hē ða sīre gesealde ānum wræccan of Ahtēna (Atheniensem virum, qui apud Cyprum exsulabat), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 24. Wræccan extorrem, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 64. Wreccan advenam, Ps. Spl. 93, 6: Blickl. Gl. Wræccan extorres, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 83; expulsi, 30, 9. Wreccan extranei, 146, 6. Gifu byð wræcna gehwām ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 26; Rūn. 7. Wreccena mærost, Beo. Th. 1800; B. 898. Wreccena teormunge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. Hē bebead ðæt mon ealle ða wræccan an cýppe forlēte jussit omnes exules patriæ restitui, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 14. Drihten gehealdeþ wreccan (advenas), Ps. Spl. 145, 8: Wulfst. 295, 1.

II. a. applied to a hermit:—Mantat ancer, Godes wræcca, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 192, 3. Ib. figurative:—Wræccan (those in Hades, exiles from Heaven), Exon. Th. 461, 28; Hō. 42. Hē hēht ðæt wīthūs wræcna (the angels driven from Heaven) biðan, Cd. Th. 3, 22; Gen. 39. Ðæt ðū helpe gefremme wergum wreccan, . . . and ðīn hondgeweorc mōte cuman to ðam upcundan rice, 17, 2; Cri. 264. Ðonne gesihst ðū ða unrihtwisan cyningas biðn swiþe carme wreccan cernes tyrannos exules, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28.

III. a wretch, an evil person:—Se feoðd, wræcca wærlæas, Exon. Th. 263, 17; Jul. 351. Mē ceigendæ ðæt ic sié Godes wræcca me clamans esse sacrilegum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 9. III. a wretched person, a miserable, feeble creature:—God selfa tyhte Mōyses on ðone folgoð, swādeāh hē him ondrēd; and nū fandiāþ swelce wreccan and teoð tō, woldon underfōn ðone weorðscipe and eac ða byrdenne Moyses suadente Domino trepidat, et infirmus quisque, ut honoris onus percipiat, anhelat, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22.

IV. a wretched, unhappy, miserable, poor person:—Dohtor se Babilōnisca wræcca filia Babilonis misera, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8. Ða liōð de ic wrecca geō lustbærflice song, ic sceal nū heofende singan, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 6; Met. 2, 3. Ne mæg mon ænne wræccan his cræftes beniman, 10, 38. Heo āhredde ða hūpe, and tō hām bedræf wreccan (the hapless wight?) ofer willan, Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rā. 30, 10. Wræccena reaflic is on heora hāmum (rapina pauperis in domo vestra, ls. 3, 14), Wulfst. 45, 18. [Heo scullen wræccen (expelled?) to heoren scipen liden, sællien ouer sæ, Laym. 20887. Wreche thou wretch, Kath. 2049. Ðat folc unseli, sinne wod, ðo sori wrecces of yuel blod, Gen. and Ex. 1074. Drihten alesde þene wreccan liberatū pauperem, O. E. Homl. i. 129, 14. Wipþ usell wreche dælenn, Orm. 10140. Þer wes moni wreche iworden riche, Laym. 5932. Pes wreche ayhte nabbeþ, Misc. 75, 103. Ich nam non aswunde wreche, O. and N. 534. O. Sax. wrekkio (used of the three kings from the East): O. H. Ger. reccho exul, ex'orris, profugus, incola.]

wreccan; p. wreachte, wrehte; pp. wreahht, wreht.

I. to raise,

lift up:—Wrecep tō ræde Drihten ðara manna bearn ðe ær man gebræc Dominus erigit elisos, Ps. Th. 145, 7.

II. to take up, undertake:—Ðæm hē hēðe beboden ðæt hē scolde þearfna and eamra monna ærendo wreccan cui suscipiendorum inopum erat cura delegata, Bd. 3, 6; M. 166, 4.

III. to rouse:—Ðū ðe ært fæder ðæs suna ðe ūs āwæhte, and gyt wreht of ðam slæpe ūre synna, Shr. 166, 9. Ðec regna scūr wecep and wrecep, swā wildu deor, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Wē feollan on slæpe, ac hē læg þurhwacol, and wræhte ūs siððan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 241. Hiē wrehton cumbolwigan, Judth. Th. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 24, 37; Jud. 228. Ne sceal hē nō ðæt ān dōn ðæt hē āna wacie, ac hē sceal eac his frīend wreccan non solum ut ipse vigilet, sed etiam ut amicum susciet, admonetur, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. Hēht hē mid ærdæge wigend wreccan, Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. [He of his eyre briddes wrahte wrahte, wrauhite, v. l., O. and N. 106.] v. ā, ærend- (Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20) wreccan; wrehtend.

wreccan (p); p. wreachte; pp. wreahht, wreht, wreht To twist, (1) to strain:—Gif hors bið gewræht, Lchdm. iii. 62, 12.] (2) fig. to torment:—Ic hālsigo ðec ne mec ne wrece (for wrece?; wuræce, Lind.) adiuro te ne me torqueas, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 7.

wreccel (p). v. spor-wreccel.

wreccend, es; m. An avenger:—Hwæt hwā oðrum tō wō gedō, God his bið wreccend, L. E. i. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27; Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Ðæt gesýne weard, ðætte wreccend ðægȝt lifde æfter lāþum, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. Hī habbaþ eac wreccend (ultorem), Scint. 39, 13. Wreccness, e; f. Vengeance:—Dagas wreccnisse (wræccnisse, Lind.) dies ultionis, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 22.

-wreccness. v. god-wreccness.

wrecc-scipe, es; m. Exile, living in a foreign land:—Mīn wreccscype incolatus meus, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5.

wrēgan (wrēcan); p. wrēgde, wrēhte; pp. wrēged, wrēht To bewray, accuse, denounce, (1) absolute:—Ne ðū ne wrēf nēc accusēs, Kent. Gl. 1083. Wite þ wrēce imputet, Germ. 400, 560. Wroegde defert, melda-dun vel wroegdun (roactum, Erf.) defferuntur, Txts. 57, 663, 652.

Wrēgde, wrēgdan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 35, 26. Wrēgian insinulare, 81, 7. Ðæs wrēgdan mussantes, 58, 34. (2) to accuse a person:—Dysne mau ic wrēge hunc hominem accuso, Ælf. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 22. Ic ðē wrēge beforan Crystes þrymsel, Shr. 154, 9. Hiē yfel gewitnes ne wrēgde, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Man wrāgede done biscop, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 6. Mid ðy ðe hyne wrēgdon ðæra sacerda ealdras cum accusaretur a principibus sacerdotum, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 12; Jn. Skt. 8, 10. Ðæt hī wrehton hyne ut accusarent eum, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 10; Homl. Th. i. 570, 21. Ðē wrēg te accusa, Scint. 165, 1. Gif ænig mann oðerne wrēge and him hwilcne gilt on scege si steterit testis mendax contra hominem accusans eum praevaricationis, Deut. 19, 16. Hit is betre ðæt mon wrēge done scyldigan, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. Hī āgumon hyne wrēgan (accusare), Lk. Skt. 23, 2. Heoð began hī tō wrēgenne, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 184. Mid micelre wrōhte hine wrēgende bringing a heavy accusation against him, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. (2a) to accuse a person to (tō, wiþ) somebody:—Ne wēne ge ðæt ic eow wrēge tō fæder (apud patrem). Se is ðe eow wrēgð Mōyses, Jn. Skt. 5, 45. Hiē mon wrēgde tō ðæm cāsere, Blickl. Homl. 173, 10. Wrēhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 597. Wrēgdon ða oðre cræftigan hȝ tō ðam cāsere, Shr. 146, 20. Hī wrēhton ðone cyning tō his brēder, Homl. Th. i. 468, 6. Ðe læs hē wrēge ðē tō Drihtne ne clamet contra te ad Dominum, Deut. 15, 9. Ðeah ðīn wif ðē hwane tō wrēge, ne gelyf ðū nā tō hrade, Prov. Kmbl. 4. Ongan hē hī wrēgan tō ðam cyninge, Lchdm. iii. 424, 21. Ðīne æhta mid stýle stenne wyllaþ ðē wrēgan tō ðīnum Drihtne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 21. Hē began ðæt cynn tō wrēgenne wið ðone cyning, Homl. Ass. 96, 148.

(2b) to accuse a person of something:—Of ðam ðe ge hine wrēgaþ ex his in quibus eum accusatis, Lk. Skt. 23, 14. Lōca hū mycelum hī ðē wrēgaþ uide in quantis te accusant, Mk. Skt. 15, 4. Ðā wrēgdou hine ða heahsacerdas on manegum þingum, 15, 3. (3) to denounce something to a person:—Ðā onfeng ðære þeode kyning fulwihite; ðā fōron ða hæpnan biscopas and ðæt wrēgdou tō ðæs kyninges brēþer, Shr. 120, 34. Ðæt folc wrehton his mōdgyrnsse tō ðam cāsere, Homl. Th. i. 478, 17. [Mon schal wreien him suluen ine schrifte, A. R. 304, 1. Gif þu wreiest þe seoluen to þine scrifte, O. E. Homl. i. 27, 36. He ne wolde unshapig winniam wreghenn, Orm. 2889. Þair syns sal wreghe þam, Pr. C. 5462. Næst him to defendi, ne nenue oþrenne wraye, Aeynb. 175, 5. Fund mann nan þing uppon hemm to wrēgnen, Orm 416. Goth. wrōhjan to accuse: O. Sax. wrōgian: O. Frs. wrōgia, wrēia: O. H. Ger. ruogen: Icel. rægja.] v. for-, ge-wrēgan.

wrēgan; p. de To rouse, excite:—Hwīlum ic streāmas styrge, hwīlum wolcnfare wrēge, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rā. 4, 71. Hwīlum ic (a storm) sceal yþa wrēgan, [streāmas] styrgan, 383, 28; Rā. 4, 17. v. ge-wrēgan.

wrēgend, es; m. An accuser, a denouncer:—Wrēgend accusator, Scint. 39, 14; Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 71; 72, 57. His wrēgend and gesacan accusatores ejus, Bd. 5, 19; S. 649, 13. Hyra wrēgendras, Scint. 29, 4. Wrēgendum delatoribus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 13.

wrēgend-líc; *adj.* *Accusative*:—*Accusativus* ys wrēgendlíc, *Ælf.* Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 20.

wrēgere, *es*; *m.* *An accuser*:—*Wrēgere accusator*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 83, 63; *Homl. Th.* ii. 236, 22: 340, 22. [*Wreiere ne beo þu*, *O. E. Homl.* i. 57, 49. *Wreieres and wrobberes*, *Havel.* 39.]

wrēgrestre, *an*; *f.* *A female accuser*:—*Seó læse wrēgistre*, *Homl. Skt.* i. 2, 208.

wrēging, *e*; *f.* *Accusation*:—*Wrēginc accusatio*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 83, 65. [*Wreunge*, *A. R.* 200, 22. *Wreynge* ant gret blame that byth, *Rel. Ant.* i. 267, 3. *O. Frs.* wrēginge.]

wrēhtend, *es*; *m.* *One who excites*:—*Wrehtend*, *tyhtend inceptor*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 44, 62. *Cf.* *wreccan*.

wrēhtend, *es*; *m.* *An accuser*:—*Wrēhten* his selves *accusator sui*, *Kent. Gl.* 650. *Cf.* *wrēgan*.

wreno, *es*; *m.* *I. a trick, artifice, wile, stratagem*:—*On swā hwylcum wrence (arte) worda ænig swerige*, *Scint.* 136, 18. *Wrencum modis*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 57, 61. *Ðæt læse lot, ðe beop mid ðam wrencum bewrigen frau*, *mendaci compa colore*, *Bt.* 4; *Fox* 8, 17; *Met.* 4, 47. *Tō fela manna weard mid yllican wrencan þurh deofol forlærd*, *Wulst.* 54, 12. *Tōgeānes ðæs deofles wrencum*, 198, 12. *Ðā sceolde Ælfric lædan ða fyrd*, *ac hē teah forð ðā his ealdan wrenceas*, . . . *gebræd hē hine seōcne*, *Chr.* 1003; *Rel.* 139, 7. *I. a. a stratagem in war*:—*Hē hiē mid ðam ilcan wrence beswāc*, *ðe hē æt heora ærran mētinge dyde*, *Ors.* 4, 9; *Swt.* 188, 32: 6, 36; *Swt.* 294, 21. *Sipþan Rōmāne gesāwan ðæt him mon swelcne wrenc tō dyde*, *ðā flugon hiē*, 4, 1; *Swt.* 156, 8.

II. a modulation of the voice:—*Bip ðæs hléodres swēg eallum songcræftum swētra*, and *wynsumra wrence gehwylcum*, *Exon. Th.* 206, 28; *Pl.* 133. *Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reorduni*, *wrencum singe (vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris)*, . . . *ic bīgendre stefne styrm*, 390, 15; *Rā.* 9, 2. [*Þurh his micle wrence beizet he þone ærcbisceoprice*, *Chr.* 1127; *Erl.* 156, 1. *Gif þær wære an unwreoste wrenc þe hi mitte get beswican æres Crist*, 1131; *Rel.* 260, 4. *Paris mid pret wrence biwon Elene*, *Laym.* 81. *Þis sacrament unwriht his (the devil's) wrenceas*, *A. R.* 270, 10. *Swikele men and ful of vuele wrence*, *Misc.* 66, 247. *With wrenkes and wyles*, *Pr. C.* 1360. *He (a wrestler) can his wrenceas wel forhele*, *O. and N.* 798. *Þis is þe sope wei*, withouten eny wrence, *R. Glouc.* 55, 2. *His wylly wrenceas thou ne mayst nat flee*, *Chauc.* *Ch. Y. T.* 1081. *Wrenche or sleythe of falsheed dolositas, fraudulencia, cautela*, *Prompt. Parv.* 533, and see note. *Ger.* rank *a trick*.] *v.* *lot*, *nearu*, *searu*, *siru*, *smēa*, *un*, *weorold-wrenc*.

wrencan; *p.* *te*. *I. to turn, twist* (intrans.):—*Is ðæs horderes tæcen*, *ðæt mon wrence mid his hande*, *swilce hē wille loc unlūcan*, *Techm.* ii. 118, 12. *II. to practise wiles, use tricks*. *v.* *wrenc*:—*Bip ðer swice*, . . . *wrenceþ hē and blenceþ*, *worn geþenceþ hinderhōca*, *Exon. Th.* 315, 18; *Mōd.* 33. [*Þu ne mihtes nohwider wrence fra þa dantes*, *O. E. Homl.* i. 281, 30. *Ich chulle wrenchen hire þideward ase heo mest dreed*, *A. R.* 222, 16. *Þu ne maht wenden me ne wrenchen ut of þe weie*, *Marh.* 4, 27. *Some gase wrynchand to and fra*, *Pr. C.* 1538. *Ger.* renken.] *v.* *be-wrencan*.

wrenc-wis; *adj.* *Unjust, unrighteous*:—*Wer wrencwis vir iniquus*, *Rtl.* 10, 30. *Cf.* *riht-wis*.

wrenna, *wrænna*, *werna*, *wærna*, *an*; *m.* *wrenne*, *an*; *f.* *A wren*:—*Wrenna vel hicemāse parrax*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 29, 56. *Wrenne (wrænna, v. l.)*, 77, 46. *Wrenna bitorius vel pintorus*, 29, 27: *bitorius, bitrisculus*, ii. 126, 37. *Wrænna bitorius*, 12, 62: *bitorius*, i. 62, 41. *Werna birbicariolus*, ii. 101, 76. *Wærna bitorius*, ii. 12: *litorius*, 51, 59: i. 281, 12. [*Hwat dostu godes among manne na mo þene ðeþ a wrecce wranne (wrenne, v. l.)*, *O. and N.* 504. *Wrenne regulus*, *Wrt. Voc.* i. 221, 7.]

Wreocen-sæte, -sætan (*Wrocen*); *pl.* *The occupants of the district about the Wrekin*:—*Gesta est hujus libertatis donatum anno incarnationis mcccLv^o*, in loco qui uocatur *Oswaldes dūn*, quando fuerunt pagani in *Ureocensætun*, *Cod. Dip.* *Kmbl.* ii. 59, 35. In provincia *Wroceusætna*, vi. 60, 2. *Cf.* *Wocen-sæte*.

wreogan, *Ps. Spl.* 77, 64. *v.* *wreccan*, *IV* ¶.

wreón (*from wrīhan*); *p.* *wrāh*, *wreáh*, *pl.* *wrigon*, *wrugon*; *pp.* *wrigen*, *wrogen* *To cover*. *I. to put a covering on something*, (1) literal:—*Se ðe wriġt wæterum ða uferan his qui tegit aquis superiora ejus*, *Ps. Spl.* 103, 3. *Oper eāre hī him underbrēdaþ and mid ððran hī wreōð (se cooperiunt)*, *Nar.* 37, 12. *Hē wreáh and peahthe mǣniæhtu bearn wonnan wæge*, *Cd. Th.* 83, 10; *Gen.* 1377. *Reste hē hine softe*, and *wreó hine wearne*: . . . *læt drincan*, . . . and *wreó hine wearne*, *Lchdm.* ii. 292, 6-14. *Swā ðū woruldeðæde wriġe mid foldan as you would cover the dead with earth*, *Ps. Th.* 140, 4. *Ongunnun summe gehýðe i wriġa (uelare) onstōne his*, *Mk. Skt.* *Lind.* 14, 65. (1a) *to cover with clothes, to clothe*:—*Ic wreó mē wæða læsan*, *leafum þeccc*, *Cd. Th.* 53, 26; *Gen.* 867. *Ic wæs nacod*, and *gē clæddon i wrigon* (*wriogan*, *Rush.*) *meh eram nudus, et operuistis me*, *Mt. Kmb.* *Lind.* 25, 36. *Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hragle wryon*, *Cd. Th.* 95, 2; *Gen.* 1572. (1b) *to cover a book, to bind a book*:—*Mec (a book) wrāh hæled hlēobordum*, *Exon. Th.* 408, 13; *Rā.* 27, 11. (2) *with the idea*

of concealment, to conceal, hide:—*For hwon wāst ðū weān and wrīst sceome*, *Cd. Th.* 54, 13; *Gen.* 876. *Ða word ðe gē wrigon under womma scealum*, *Elen. Kmb.* 1162; *El.* 582. (3) *with the idea of protection*:—*Ic ðē wið weāna gehwam wreó and scýlde folmum mīnum*, *Cd. Th.* 131, 3; *Gen.* 2170.

II. to serve as a covering to something, be spread over, (1) literal:—*Flōd ealle wreáh heā beorgas*, *Cd. Th.* 83, 28; *Gen.* 1386. *Niht lagustreāmas wreáh*, 147, 34; *Gen.* 2449. *Mec (an oyster) ýþa wrugon*, *Exon. Th.* 488, 5; *Rā.* 76, 2. *Sió filmen biþ þecccende and wreónde ða wambe*, *Lchdm.* ii. 240, 17. (1a) *of clothing*:—*Woede tō wriāune vestem ad operiendam*, *Rtl.* 103, 42. *Of hwon wē biðon wrigen (gewrigene, Rush.) quo operiemur*, *Mt. Kmb.* *Lind.* 6, 31. (2) *with the idea of concealment*:—*Ýþa mec (a storm) wrugon*, *Exon. Th.* 382, 23; *Rā.* 3, 15. (3) *with the idea of protection*:—*Ic hlæbbe niē on hrycge ðæt ær hādas wreáh foldbūendra*, *Exon. Th.* 381, 17; *Rā.* 2, 11. *Unc holt wrugon*, *wudubēāma helm*, *wonnum nihtum*, *scildon wið scūrum*, 496, 1; *Rā.* 85, 73. [*Þu mihtes wrihe þiue bānes*, *O. E. Homl.* i. 279, 2. *Wummon schal wrihen hire heauet*. *Wrihen*, he seid, *naut wimplin*. *Wrihen* ha schal hire scheome . . . *Gef ei þing wriheð þi neah*, *A. R.* 420, note. *To wrien and te helien*, . . . he heled hit and wrihð, 84, 14-17. *Þe uikelares wreod and heliet*, 88, 19. *Þis scheid þet wreih his Godhed*, 390, 26. *Ane cheste wreon mid golde*, *Laym.* 2759. *Þa Irisce wrigen al þa feldes*, 17349. *Wreod wel þene king*, 17762. *Wrugen, p. pl.*, *P. L. S.* viii. 81. *Uor to wry his confusoun*, *Ayenb.* 258, 18. *Þe sseld him wriþþ*, 167, 10. *Hī wreþ þe uelþes of zenne*, 61, 4. *O. H. Ger.* *int-rihan revelare*.] *v.* *ā*, *be*, *ge*, *in*, *ofer*, *on*, *un*, *wreón*.

wreōtaþ, *wreōþen-hilt*. *v.* *reōtan*, *wriþen-hilt*.

wreþian; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed* *To prop, stay, support, sustain*:—*Wreþeþ fulcit*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 38, 28. *Wreðeð (-ed?) nisa*, 61, 59. *Heora ælc wiut wiþ ðer*, and *þeah wreþeþ ðer*, *ðæt hiē ne mōton tōslūpan*, *Bt.* 21; *Fox* 74, 11. *Hiora æghwile wið ðer wind*, and *þeah winnende wreþiaþ fæste æghwile ðer*, *Met.* 11, 34. *Se ðe rodor āhof and gæfst-node folmum sīnum*, *worhte and wredeð*, *Andr. Kmb.* 1045; *An.* 523. *Cyprussus styde hiē ūtan wreþedon niteban[ur] testudinibus cyprussinis*, *Nar.* 5, 9. *Wreþian fulcire*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 34, 68. *Gif ðær siē gierd mid tō ðreageanne*, *siē ðær eac staf mid tō wreðianne si est districtio virgae, quae feriat, sit et consolatio baculi, quae sustentet*, *Past.* 17; *Swt.* 127, 2. *His æntruman limo mid his cricce wreðiende imbecilles artus baculo sustentans*, *Bd.* 4, 31; *S.* 610, 28. *Bip seó mōdor wundrum wreþeð*, *Exon. Th.* 492, 15; *Rā.* 81, 16. [*Euerichon wreodeð him bi oðer*, *A. R.* 252, 13. *Alle þeos writers writes þe se wreodeð ow on*, *Kath.* 857. *O. Sax.* *wreðian to prop, stay, support*.] *v.* *ā*, *ge*, *under-wreþian*; *wraþu*.

wreþung. *v.* *under-wreþung*.

wrið (*cf.* 'A ride of hazle or such like wood, is a whole plump of sprigs or frith growing out of the same root,' *E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words*, no. III. Here is an heelful thing, a wonder wide (*rimes with abyde*), *Pall.* 51, 207), *es*; *m.* *A shoot, stalk, plant, bush*:—*Uurýð culmus*, *Txts.* 52, 252. *Genim æscprote ænne wrið*, *Lchdm.* i. 216, 11. *Genim ðysse wyrt wrið*, 224, 1. *Bedelf ænne wrið cileþenigan moran*, iii. 38, 9. *v.* *hæsel-wrið*; *ge-wrið*, and *next word*.

wriðan, *wriþian*; *p.* *de* *To put forth shoots, be productive*:—*Weaxaþ and wriðaþ*, . . . *fiyllaþ eowre fromcynne foldan sceātas*, *teānum and tīdce*, *Cd. Th.* 92, 21; *Gen.* 1532. *Wriðende sceal mægðe ðīnre monrūm wesān*, 105, 33; *Gen.* 1762. *Geunne ðe ēce Drihten æcra wexendra and wriðendra*, *Lchdm.* i. 402, 4. *v.* *preceding and following words*.

wriðian, *wriþian*; *p.* *ode* *To put forth shoots, be productive, grow, flourish*:—*Þūfaþ and wriðaþ frutescit*, *Wrt. Voc.* ii. 38, 13. (1) *literal*, of vegetable growth:—*Se æpela feld wriðaþ*, *wynnun geblōwen*, *Exon. Th.* 199, 17; *Ph.* 27. *On ðære eā ðfre stōd hreod and fūtreow and abies ðæt treowcyn ungemetlice grýto and micelnysse ðý clife weox and wriðode (wriðode, Cockayne; but see Anglia i. 509) cujus ripas pedum sexagenum harundo uestiebat pinorum abietumque robora uincens grossitudine*, *Nar.* 8, 22. (2) *figurative*, of growth in things abstract or concrete:—*Hē wriðaþ on wynnun*, *ðæt hē bið wæstmum gelif ealdum earne*, and *æfter ðon feþrum gefretwad*, *swyle hē ðæt frymðe wæs*, *beorht geblōwen reformatur qualis fuit ante figura, et Phoenix ruptis pullulat exuuiis*, *Exon. Th.* 214, 10; *Ph.* 237. *Mīn hyge blissaþ*, *wynnun wriðaþ my mind rejoices, blossoms with joyous thoughts*, *Andr. Kmb.* 1269; *An.* 635. *Him oninnan oferhygda dæl weaxaþ and wriðaþ*, *Beo. Th.* 3486; *B.* 1741. *Mān wriðode geond beorna breost*, *Andr. Kmb.* 1534; *An.* 768. *Weox ða and wriðode mægburg Semes*, *Cd. Th.* 102, 19; *Gen.* 1702. *Ne sceal unc betweonān teonān weaxan, wrōht wriðian*, 114, 12; *Gen.* 1963. *v.* *ā*, *ge-wriðian*, and *two preceding words*.

wriġa to cover. *v.* *wreón*.

wriġedness, *wriġenness*. *v.* *un-wriġedness*, *un-wriġenness*.

wrigels, *es*; *m.* *n.* *I. a covering*:—*In wrigelse fidra ðīnra in velamento alarum tuarum*, *Ps. Surt.* 60, 5: 62, 8. *Wās him wrigils fuit illis in velamento*, *Rtl.* 92, 26. *God āfyrd* hym ðone unrihtan wrigels of heora heortan, *Wulst.* 252, 4. *II, a garment, veil*:—*Hī mon mid*

ðam hālgan wrigelse bewrīhþ, Blickl, Homl. 61, 16. Hālgum wrilcse *sacro velamine*, Rtl. 106, 4. Be ðý wyrgelse ofer Cristes nedyrlum, Anglia xi. 173, 9. Ðū hī onwendest swā man wrigels (*opertorium*) dēð, Ps. Th. Surt. 101, 23. Hē his wrigels geopenode, Homl. Ass. 196, 56. [Adam & Eue makeden wrieles of leaues, A. R. 322, 19. Wriheles, 420, note. Wriels *velamen*, Wick. Job 24, 8.] v. ofer, unriht-wrigels.

wrigian; *p.* ode *To turn, wend, hie, go, move*:—Þeah ðū teó hwelcne bōh of dūne tō ðære eorþan, swelce ðū bēgan mæge, swā ðū hine ālætst, swā sprinþ hē up, and wrigap (cf. went on gecynde, Met. 13, 55) wip his gecynde. . . Swā dēþ ælc gesceaft, wrigap wip his gecynde, and gefagen biþ gif hit æfre tō cuman mæge *validis quondam viribus acta pronum flectit virga cacumen; hanc si curvans dextra remisit, recto spectat vertice coelum*. . . *Repetunt proprios quaque recursus, reditque suo singula gaudet*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22–23; xiv, 14. Ælc gesceaft wrigap and higap wið his gecynde, Met. 13, 65. Wuhta gehwile wrigap tōheald wið ðas gecynde. . . þinga gehwile þiderweard fundap, 13, 10. Weard æt steorte (*the plough-tail*) wrigap on wonge the *ploughman pushes his way over the field*, Exon, Th. 403, 9; Rā. 22, 5. [That feyre founden me mete ant cloht, hie wriht away as huc were wroht, Spec. 48, 22. With hir heed sche wriede fast away, Chauc. Mill. T. 97. Hwenne so wil to wene wriedh, R. S. 3, 7. Py face from hyre þou wry, Mirc. 888.]

wrinclod. v. ge-wrinclod.

wringan; *p.* wrang, *pl.* wrungon; *pp.* wrungen *To wring*, (1) *to twist*:—Teoh him ða locas, and wringe ða eátan, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. (2) *to squeeze out moisture from something*:—Ic nam ða winberian and wrang on ðæt fæt *tuli uvas et expressi in calicem*, Gen. 40, 11. Genim ðære ylcian wyrtle léaf, donne heo grēnost beó, wyl on wætere, and wring ðæt wós, Lchdm. i. 72, 7. Wring ðæt seáw, ii. 110, 26; 240, 8. Ne miht ðū win wringan on midne winter, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Tō wring[ne] *ad exprimensdos*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 32. [O. H. Ger. ringan *rixari, luctari*.] v. ā-, ge-wringan.

wring-hwæg *the whey pressed out of cheese*:—Ðæt heo of wringhwæge buteran macige tō hlāfordes beóde, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 31.

wrislan. v. wrixlan.

wrist, *e*; *f.* *A wrist*:—Gif hit āneald tyhtle sý, dūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne oð ða wriste; and gif hit þryfeald sý, oð ðæne elbogān, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 17. [Wryst or wyrste of an hande *fragus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. The wyrste or a knokyl *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 27. A wyrste, 678, 40. O. Frs. hand-wrist: *M. H. Ger. rist, riste wrist, instep*: *Icel. rist instep*: *Dan. vríst*.] v. cneów-wyrste, hand-wyrst (—wrist).

writ, *es*; *n.* **I. a writing**:—Ðæs ðe ūs leornas wordum secgaþ, and writu cýþaþ, Exon, Th. 227, 19; Ph. 425. **II. writ** (as in holy *writ*), *scripture*:—Cwoed ðiō writ *dicat scriptura*, Rtl. 79, 11. Ne writ ðiūs (*scripturam hanc*) leornada giē, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Æfter ðon ðe hālige writu sprecap, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 28. Wrioto wigtana *scripturæ prophetarum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 56. Wrioto, 26, 54. Writto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 49. Writta *scripturarum*, Mt. Kmb. p. 1, 1. Wriottana, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 4. Ða wrioto *scribituras*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 45. [þe king nom þat writ on hond, Laym. 484. Ase holi writ seid, A. R. 98, 7; Misc. 36, 3. Þatt biopþer þatt tist Engliſsh writt wrat, Orm. dedic. 331. Þis writ shal henge bi him, Havel. 2486; Gen. and Ex. 1974. *Icel. rit*.] v. ge-, ofer-writ; hreod-writ.

writan; *p.* wrāt, *pl.* writon; *pp.* writen *To write*. **I. to cut a figure on something:—Writ ðysne circl mid ðines cniſes orde on ānum stāne, Lchdm. i. 395, 3. **Ia.** where the figures are letters:—Genim hælſenne sticcan, writ ðinne naman on, . . . gefylle mid ðý blōde ðone naman, Lchdm. ii. 104, 7. Ræd sceal mon secgan, rūne writan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hroðgār hylt sceawode, on ðæm wæs or writen (or IP) fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. ¶ of the writing on the tables of stone:—On ðē wrāt wuldras God gerýno, And. Kmb. 3018; An. 1512. **II. to draw a figure.** v. writere, *I.*:—Nim sume tigelan, and writ on hie ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 10. Writ ðam horse on ðam heafde foran Cristes mæl, and on leoþa gehwylcum ðe ðū ætfeolan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. Writ him Cristes mæl on ælcum lime, 346, 6. Writ. iii. cruceum mid oleum infirmorum, . . . nim ðæt gewrit, writ cruceum mid ofer ðam drence, 350, 9–11.**

III. to form letters, to write:—Mycel yfel dēd se ðe leás wrít, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 23. Hē wrāt mid his fingre on ðære eorþan, Jn. Skt. 8, 6, 8. Engel wrāt in wāge baswe bōcstafas, Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723. Geseah hē engles hand in sele writan Sennara wíte. Ðæt gyddedon hæleð, hwæt seó hand writte, Cd. Th. 261, 15–21; Dan. 727–9. Weard gesewen swilce ānes mannes hand writende on ðære healle wāge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. **IV. to write a book, narrative, etc., to compose, be the author of**:—Ne wēne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leóð somnige, write wōpſcraſte, Exon. Th. 234, 30; Ph. 548. Writēþ *digerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 50. Writat *caraxabimus (mentionem)*, 85, 33. Writap, 18, 61; Hpt. 507, 76. Ðæt cyriclice stæþ ūres ealondes and ðeode ic wrāt on fif bēc, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Se ðe ðas bōc wrāt, Lchdm. ii. 114, 5. Se ongan godspell ærest wordum

writan, Andr. Kmb. 25; An. 13. Sum mæg searolice wordwide writan, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673.

IVa. with preps. *to write* about a subject:—Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Be ðām þingum wrītende ðe ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16.

IV b. *to write* to a person, *write* with the intention of sending what is written:—Mē gehýhte wrītan ðē, ðū se sēlusta Theophilus, Lk. Skt. i. 3.

IV c. *to write, state* in a book:—Writēþ Eutropius ðæt Constantinus wære on Breotene ācenned, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 31. Ptolomeas wrāt ealles ðises middangeardes gemet on ānre bēc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 6.

IV d. where many persons assent to a written statement, *to write, get a thing written*:—Hī on heora sinoþe ðus writon be him, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 39. Hēr sindan ða naman ðere monna ðe ðis (*the charter*) wreotan and festnedan, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 47, 10.

V. *to convey by charter*:—Wē him writap ða mædwe æt Pirigforda, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 32, 23. Wē him writap ðone hagan his dæg, and twām oðrum æfter him. . . Eac wē writap him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone wordig, 52, 5–37. Wē writap him ðone croft, 258, 27. [O. Sax. wrītan *to cut, wound; to write*: O. H. Ger. rīzan *scindere, scribere*: *Icel. rita to cut, scratch; to write*. Cf. Goth. writs *kepa*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, under-, ymb-writan; un-writen, writere, wrītan.

writ-bred, *es*; *n.* **A writing-tablet**:—Writbred (*printed-brec*; *but see gyrdel-bred*, i. 288, 75, and weax-bred) *pugillarem* (Lk. i. 63), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 36. Ðā ālyðde se ðām cnihtum ðæt hī hyne oðlōgen mid heora writbredum and line ofsticodon mid hira writýrenum, Shr. 117, 29.

-write, -writeness. v. wæter-write, tō-writeness.

writere, *es*; *m.* **I. a draughtsman, painter.** v. wrītan, *II.*:—Lōca hū wilitigne monnan ic hæbbe ātæfð, swā unwlīg writere swā swā ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19.

II. *a writer, scribe, copyist*:—Writere *scriptor*, gewrit *scriptura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 7; *antigraſus*, 61, 5. Writere *librarius, scriba*, 37, 12. Se writere (*scriptor*), gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ær āwrāt, ðeah hē næfre māl nāht ne write, ðæt bið ðeah unðilegod, ðæt hē ær wrāt, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 32. Mīn tunge ys gelicost ðas writeres feþere ðe hradost writ, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Oft gehwā gesihð fægre stafas āwritene, þonne herap hē ðone writere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mænap, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Writera *strican notariorum characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. Writurum *antiquariis* (*antiquariis describentibus*, Ald. 79), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 16; 5, 40. Sidðan mīn on Engliſe Ælfreð kyning āwende worda gehwelc, and mē his writurum sende sūð and norð; hēht him swelca mā bringan bi ðære bisene, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 14. Ðe læs ðe wē þurh gýmeleásum writurum geleahtrode beón, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 22. Þurh gýmeleáse writeras, i. 8, 12; Ælf. T. Grn. 24, 32.

III. *a writer, author*:—Se gyt oþ tō dæg, cwæþ se writere, lifgende is, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 11. Tō geāre, ða Brihtferð writere ðis āwrāt, Anglia viii. 327, 11. Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Gebyrede þurh ða heardsælþa ðara writera ðæt hī for heora slæwþe forlōten un-writen ðara monna þeawas and hiora dæda, ðe foremæroste wæron, Fox 64, 33.

IV. *a scribe* in the Biblical sense:—Esdras se writere āwrāt āne bōc, Ælf. T. Grn. 10, 37. Rihtwīsynss ðara writera (*scribarum*), Mt. Kmb. 5, 20. Folces wrīteras *scribas populi*, 2, 4. v. cald-, ge-, not-, stæf-, stæw-, tid-, un-, wyrd-writere.

wriþa, *an*; *m.* **I. a band, collar**:—Þeowan yfelwillendum wriþa and fōtscapas *seruo malulo tortura et compedibus*, Scint. 190, 6. Mid wriþan treowenum gewriþen grundweall getimbrunge nā byþ tōslopen *loramento ligneo configatum fundamentum aedificii non dissolutur*, 200, 8. Smeāpancollice wriþan I cnottan cræftlicum *sertaque mystica*, Germ. 389, 28. Hī becnyttan ānne wriþan eall onbūtan his swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 608.

II. *a ring*:—Ic gesele ānne wrīðan on his nosu *ponam circulum in naribus tuis* (2 Kings 19, 28), Homl. Th. i. 568, 33. Ic geseah in healle hring gyldenre (*a cup*) men sceāwian, . . . fripospēde bæd God gæste sīnum se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rā. 60, 5. v. beāh-, heals- (*where misprinted*—wriþa) wriþa; wrīpan.

wriþan; *p.* wrāþ, *pl.* wriþon; *pp.* wriþen. **I. to twist, give a curved form to**:—Ic wrīde torqueo, Ælf. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 14. Wriðene (cf. wriþa, II) *wællencan*, Elen. Kmb. 47; El. 24. **II. to bind up, wrap round, bandage**:—Hē wrāð (*alligauit*) his wunda, Lk. Skt. i. 34. Ða ðe forbrocne wæron, ða gē ne wriþon *quæ fractae erant, eas non ligauistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðā wæron monige ðe his mæg wrīðon, Beo. Th. 5957; B. 2982. Ðā bebeað hē him ðæt hē ða tōlýsðan geþeodnesse mīnre heáfudwunde gesette and wriþe *dissolutam mihi emicranii iuncturam componere atque alligare jussit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 14. Hē weard wriþen ofer wunda, Exon. Th. 435, 27; Rā. 54, 7.

III. *to bind* one thing to another:—Nim ða sylfan wriþ, lege on ðone naſan, and wrīð ðærtō swýðe fæste, Lchdm. i. 82, 25.

IV. *to bind, fetter*:—Oft wif hine (*a dog*) wrīð, Exon. Th. 434, 3; Rā. 51, 5. Ic hine heardan clammum wriþan þōhte, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964. [Of one wrase of þornes he wrypen hym one crune, Misc. 48, 383. Wrythyñ *idem quod wrestyñ torqueo*, wrythyñ or wrethyñ *tortus, torsus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. Me ðide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ðæt ge tæde to þe hærnes, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6.

3e mote uaste heom wriðen mid strongen sælrapen, Laym. 17394. O. H. Ger. gi-rīdan *contorquere*: Icel. rīða to twist, knit, wind.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, oter- (Lchdm. ii. 130, 10), tō-, un-wrīpan.

wrīpan to flourish. v. wrīdan.

wripels a bandage:—Seaxclād odde wrād, wridels fascia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 69.

wripen-hilt; adj. Having a hilt bound round [‘In some specimens of swords the handles are wound round with gold wire,’ Worsaae’s *Primeval Antiquities*, p. 29].—Ðæt sweord, irena cyst, wroþenhilt and wrymfah, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1698.

wripian, wriþung. v. wrīdan, on-wriþung.

writ-hreōd (p), es; n. A reed for writing:—Hreōdwrit (withreōd? cf. writ-iren) *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

writian; p. ode. I. to draw a figure. v. wrītan, II:—Donne wercaþ hio of weaxe, writiaþ Fēnix, mētaþ Fēnix they make waxen images of the Phenix, and drawings and paintings, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 49.

II. to write, compose. v. wrītan, IV a:—Writgaþ and singaþ onbūtan him ælc on his wisan, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 42. [(later) Icel. rita; p. ritaði.]

writing, e; f. Writing:—Writinge fyðer *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. 44, 2. v. on-writing.

writing-feþer, e; f. A pen:—Writingfeþere *calamus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2.

writ-iren, es; n. A style, an iron implement for writing:—Hi hyne ofsticodon mid hira writyrenum, Shr. 117, 30.

writ-seax, es; n. A pen:—Mid piun f writtseax *calamo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17.

wrixend-lic; adj. Mutual, Greg. Dial. 2, 7.

wrixendlice; adv. In turn, one after the other:—Hi wrixendlice (vicissim) hine bædon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 42. Ða wrixendlice (vicissim) on twā halfe gesewene wæron, swā swā mid un-mætnesse micles stormes worpene beon, 5, 12; S. 627, 39. Wrixendlice *singillatim*, Ps. Surt. 32, 15.

wrixl, e; f. I. change, alteration, vicissitude:—Ðæt is wræclīc wrixl in wera life, ðætte moncyunes Scyppend onfeng æt fæmnan flæsc, and sió weres friga wiht ne cūpe, Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. God, ðu ðe ginetaþ giscafta wrixla (*rerum vices*), Rtl. 164, 12.

II. where there is alternation, alternation, exchange:—Mid ðy hi ðysse ungesæligan wrixle (*hac infelici vicissitudine*, i. e. the passing from heat to cold and vice versa) ðræste wæron, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2.

III. where there is reciprocal action, interchange:—Ðær wæs heard plega, wælgāra wrixl, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990. IV. where one thing takes the place of another, place, stead:—Donne seculon hié gadrian oðter ierfe on ðæs wrixle (wrixle, Hatt. MS.) ðe hē ær sealdon, Past. 45; Swt. 340, 18. Hæfdon hi mid him gehālgode tabulan on wīgbedes wrixle habentes *secum tabulam altaris vice dedicatam*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34.

V. a loan:—Borge odde wrixle *mutuo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 5. Wrixle *mutuum* (Lk. 6, 34), 74, 43.

VI. what is given in return, return, requital:—Hē forgeald wyrsan wrixle wæhlem ðone; . . . hē him on heafde helm gescær, Beo. Th. 5930; B. 2969. v. ge-wrixl.

wrixlan, wrixlian; p. ode. I. to change, vary, alter:—Is him ðæt heafod hindan grēne, wræclīce wrixleþ wurman geblonden (*the head shews shifting colours*), Exon. Th. 218, 13; Ph. 294.

IIa. with dat. of that in which change is made:—Ic purh mūþ sprece monigum reordum, wrencum singe, wrixle geneahe heafodwōpe (*I change my voice*; cf. the Latin riddle: *Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris*), Exon. Th. 390, 16; Rā. 9, 2. Se fugel swinsap and singeþ swegle tōgeānes . . . wrixleþ wōdcrafte beorhtan reorde *incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam*, 206, 15; Ph. 127. Bleóm wrixleþ changes colour, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759.

II. to change, alternate:—Ðās feower tīman (*the seasons*) wrixlaþ wyð man-cynne, Anglia viii. 312, 34. Wrixlende *alterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 56. Ða wrixlende on twā halfe gesewene wæron worpene beon *vicissim hinc inde videbantur jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 39 note.

III. of reciprocal, mutual action, to exchange, deal:—Hē cwæð, ðæt him tō micel æwisc weære ðæt hē swā emullice wrixleden (*that they should deal on equal terms*; the terms being that each side should return the captives, and then peace be maintained by each side), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 16. Wrixlindum *reciprocis*, uurixlende *reciprocato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 5, 13.

IIIa. with dat. of what is exchanged, fig. of conversation, intercourse. v. IV a:—Wigsmīpas sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 18; Mōd. 16. Ðær hæledas wrixlaþ spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 8; Rūn. 19. Hý bēanan synt, ðæt hié wið ðe mōton wordum wrixlan they beg that they may have interchange of words with thee, Beo. Th. 737; B. 366; Exon. Th. 373, 29; Seel. 117. Wrixlian, Soul Kmbl. 226. Gleāwe meū sceolon gieddum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 333, 14; Gn. Ex. 4.

IV. to lend:—Wrixlan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. Wrixlan, 72, 18.

IV a. with dat. of what is lent, fig. of words, to speak:—Secg eft ongan sið Beðwulfes snyttum styrian, . . . wordum wrixlan, Beo. Th. 1752; B. 874. Lyt ic wende ðæt ic æfre sceolde mūdleās sprecan, wordum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 472, 2; Rā. 61, 10. [Say me, . . .

what wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget, Destr. Tr. 2061. þai hade laisre þere likyng to say, and wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe, 3120.] v. be- (Ps. Th. 43, 14), ge-wrixlan (-ian).

wrixlung, e; f. I. change, alternation. v. wrixlan, II. [Bi his clōfes wrixlung, nu red, nu hwit, him on hokerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 3.]

II. a loan. v. wrixlan, IV:—Wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 3; 58, 60. v. ge-wrixlung.

wrocen, e; f. ?—Of ðam byrcelse on wrocene; andlang wrocene in Uppinghæma gemære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 13. Be eāstan wrocena stybbe; ðæt swā tō wrocena stybbe, v. 297, 26.

wrōht, e; f. es; m. I. accusation:—Wrōht *accusatio* (ex-, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. Wrōhte *insimulatio*, 44, 74. Hic susurro

des rūnere odde wrōht, Ælf. Gr. 36; Zup. 217, 3. Leāsere wrōhte *strophosae accusationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Wrōhte *insimulatio*, *accusatio*, 517, 55. Uurōctae, uurōctae, Txs. 70, 524. Mid micelre wrōhte hine wrēgende, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. Hwylce wrōhte (*accusationem*) bringe ge ongean ðysne man? Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Mid leāsum wrōhtum beswicene *falsis criminacionibus seducti*, Scint. 136, 11. Ða werian gāstas wrōhta onseǵdon *sequuntur accusationes malignorum spirituum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35.

II. a false accusation, slander, calumny. v. wrōht-bora, II:—Heó (*the Egyptians*) his (*Joseph's*) mægwinum mordor fremedon, wrōht berēudon (cf. Ex. 1, 9–11), . . . mānum treowum woldon hié ðæt feorhlēan fācne gylðan, Cd. Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147. Husworde ongan purh inwitþanc ealdorsacerd herme hyspan, wrōht webode; hē on gewitte oncnēow, ðæt wē sōðfastes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gē inwitþancum wrōht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó næwig mau bregda tō full, ne inwit tō leof, ne wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29.

III. what is an occasion for accusation, fault, crime, offence:—Wæg heora wrōht biþ him *via illorum scandalum ipsis*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 13. Wrōhtes wryhtan (*the devil*), fyrsynna fruman, Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Hē gewrēge his brōðr tō hira fæder ðære mæstan wrōhte *accusavit fratres suos apud patrem crimine*, Gen. 37, 2. Gangende on eallum his bebodum būtan wrōhte (*sine quarrela*), Lk. Skt. 1, 6. Ðone wrōht *abominationem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 14. Ðū wrōhte onstealde, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hwæt sceal ic mā rīman yfel endeleās? Ic eall gebær wrāpe wrōhtas geond werpeðe, ða ðe gewurdon frumā worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 30; Jul. 507.

IV. a quarrel, strife:—Weard micel ungeþwærnes, . . . swā nān mon nyste hwonon sió wrōht com, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 21. Wæron ða gesōme ða ðe swegl būan, wrōht wæs āsprungen, Cd. Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: 114, 12; Gen. 1903. Wæs wrōht genæne, herenid hearda, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473: 5819; B. 2913: 4564; B. 2287: Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gū. 362. Tō ðam sæde ðære wrōhte *ad seminanda jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 358, 3. Bið ðæt deofol on wrōhte onlīcnisse; . . . bið se Pater Noster on sibbe onlīcnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 146, 20. Ðū worhtest wrōhte betwuh ðe and ðīnre mōdor suna oðrum *adversus filium matris tuae ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Sume ic geteāh tō geflīte, . . . ic him byrlade wrōht of wēge, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Hi wrōht āhofan, heardne heresip, 317, 2; Mōd. 59. Hē in wuldre wrōhte onstalde, Cd. Th. 287, 19; Sat. 369. Mars macode æfre gewinn and wrōhte, Wulfst. 106, 25. Ða ðe wrōhte sāwap *seminantes jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 14, 22.

V. cause of complaint, injury, hurt:—Næs hyra wlite gewemmed, ne nænig wrōht on hrægle, Cd. Th. 243, 17; Dan. 437. Ne bið him on ðam wīcum wiht tō sorge, wrōht ne wēþel ne gewindagas, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 612. Ræhton wide geond werpeða wrōhtes telgan, hrinon hearmtānas hearde drihta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ðū woldest lādlice purh ðæt wif on mē wrōhte ālecgean, ormæte yfel, 162, 21; Gen. 2684. [O. Sax. wrōht *strife*. Cf. Goth. wrōhs *accusation*: Icel. rōg *slander*; poet. *strife*.]

wrōht-berend, es; m. An accuser:—Wrōhtberend *excussor, accusator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 14. Bearn wrōhtberendra (*wrōhtberendra*, Ps. Lamb.) *filii excussorum*, Ps. Spl. M. 126, 5.

wrōht-bora, an; m. I. an accuser, informer. v. wrōht, I:—Wrōhtbora *delator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 19. Ðonne wrōhtbora (*the devil*) in folc Godes forð onsendeþ biterne strāl, Exon. Th. 47, 31; Cri. 763.

II. one who brings false accusations, a malicious person. v. wrōht, II:—Wrōhtbora *factiosa* (cf. ða fācnau *factiosam*, 77, 46), *falsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 68. [Cf. Icel. rōg-beri a slanderer.]

wrōht-dropa, an; m. A drop which brings strife (v. wrōht, IV) or crime (v. wrōht, III):—Weard fæþþo fyra cynne, siþþan swealg eorðe Abeles blōde, . . . of ðam wrōhtdroman wide gesprungon, micel mæn (mon, MS.) ældum, monegum peodum bealoblonden niþ, Exon. Th. 345, 26; Gn. Ex. 196.

wrōht-georn; adj. Quarrelsome, contentious, eager for strife. v. wrōht, IV:—On oðre wisan sint tō monianne ða wrōhtgeornan, on oðre ða gesibsuman. . . . Hē be ðam wrōhtgeornan secgean wolde *quomodo admonendi qui jurgia serunt, et pacifici*. . . . *Quem seminantem jurgia dicere voluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 12, 23. [Cf. Icel. rōg-girni a disposition to slander.]

wrōht-getīme, es; n. A series of crimes (? Cf. teám, getýme):—

Hæfdon hié wrōhtgetēme wið God gesomnod *they had heaped up crimes against God*, Cd. Th. 3, 34; Gen. 45.

wrōht-hangra (p):—On wrōhthangran; of wrōhthangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 120, 12.

wrohtian (p):—Hē sǣ bedrāf, ðær ðe heō wrohtaþ (frohtaþ = forhtaþ) *the Latin has: Mare formidat, 210, 90* ðages and nihtes, Homl. Ass. 173, 105.

wrōht-lāc, es; *n.* (?) *Calumny, slander*:—Unrihtlice mǣst ælc ðerne æhtan heawep mid scandlican onscytan and mid wrōhtlācan, Wulfst. 160, 5 note.

wrōht-sāwere, es; *m.* *A sower of strife*:—Gehīren ða wrōhtsāweras (*jurgiorum seminatores*) hwæt āwriten is on ðam godspelle: 'Eādige beoð ða gesibuman,' Past. 47; Swt. 359, 9, 18.

wrōht-sceipe, es; *m.* *Crime*:—Hī sōhton weras tō weorce (*the building of Babel*) and tō wrōhtsceipe, Cd. Th. 100, 31; Gen. 1672.

wrōht-smip, es; *m.* *A worker of crime, a criminal*:—Wrōht-smidas (*evil spirits*), Exon. Th. 156, 19; Gū. 877. Ðæt ðū mē ne gescryge mid scyldhetum, wergum wrōhtsmidum (*the cannibal Mermædonians*), on ðone wyrrestan deað ofer eorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86.

wrōht-spitol; *adj.* *Slandrous*:—Wrōhtspitel *susurio*, Txts. 99, 1943.

wrōht-stafas; *pl. m.* *Accusations*:—Ic eom fāh and freōndleās, gēn ic findan ne can þurh wrōhtstafas widercyr wið ðam *I am proscribed and friendless; still I can by accusations* (cf. vv. 1813–1830, where the devil complains of unfair treatment (nis ðæt fæger sið) *devise no resistance to my fate; i. e. complaints are useless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1848; El. 926.

wrong, *v.* *wrang*.

wrōt *a snout, trunk*:—Wrōt *bruncus* (in a list 'de subius'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 54; ii. 11, 47; 102, 23; 127, 27. Ylpes bile *vel* wrōt *promuscia*, i. 22, 45. [Mi drivil druith, and mi wrot wet, Rel. Ant. ii. 210, 29.]

wrōtan; *p.* *wreót To turn up with the snout, root up*:—Wrōtu *subigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 64. Ic wrōte *subigo*, Ælfsc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 12. Hine ūtan of wuda eoferas wrōtaþ *exterminavit eam (vineam) aper de sylva*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Swīn on bōcwuda wrōtende, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rā. 41, 107. [Swīn þe uulied and wrotoð and sneuicð, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 25. Þat wilde swin þat wrotoð geond þan grouen, Laym. 469. Schullen wormes wroten (*verrunt*) on the skiu, Rel. Ant. ii. 216, 18. As a sowe wrotheth in everich ordure, Chauc. Pers. T. A were . . . sowe walles with to wrothe, Min. 19, 32. Wrotyñ as swyne *werror*, Prompt. Parv. 534. O. H. Ger. ruozan (*used of the action of the plough*): *Icel. rōta to root up, as swine.*]

wude-, *v.* *wudu-*.

wudere, wudi[g]ere, es; *m.* *A bearer of wood*:—Wuderas *calones* (the passage is: *Ejusdem militiae calones et clientes cum lixarum coetibus ad inferiorem gradum pertinentes*, Ald. 13. In another gloss on the same passage is the note: *Calones sunt qui ligna militibus portant*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 4), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 72; 17, 73. *Wudu silva*, wudieras *calones*, i. 33, 55. Wudigeras, 39, 54. *v.* *wudian*.

wudarian, *v.* *wederian*.

wudian; *p.* *ode To cut wood*:—Gelamp on Mōyses dagum ðæt Mōyses fōr þurh āne wudu mid his werode. Ðā gesāwan hié ænne ceorl, hwēr hē stōd and wudede him, Wulfst. 220, 11, 15. Hē him bebed ðæt hī bāron wæter tō ðæs folces neode and wudeden him simble *decrevit eos esse in ministerio cuncti populi, caedentes ligna et aquas comportantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Me mæg on sumera wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. *v.* *wudere*, *wudung*.

wudi[g]ere, wudi[g]ung. *v.* *wudere*, *wudung*.

wudig; *adj.* *Woody, full of woods or trees*:—Waldend scōp wudige mōras, Exon. Th. 193, 12; Az. 120.

wudiht; *adj.* *Full of woods or trees*:—Wudihtes *silvosi*, Germ. 402, 72.

wudu (-o), wudu, wiodu; *gen.* *wuda*, *wudes*; *dat.* *wuda*, *wudu* (-o), *wyda*; *acc.* *wudu*, *wuda*; *pl.* *wuda*, *wudas*; *m.* *I. wood, (1) the substance of growing trees*:—Hū ne miht ðū gesiōn ðæt ælc wyrt and ælc wudu (-a, *v. l.*) (*cum herbas atque arbores intuearis*), wile weaxan on ðam lande sēlost, ðe him betst gerist. . . Sumra wyrtas oððe sumes wuda eard biþ on ðūnum. . . Nim swā wudu (-a, *v. l.*) swā wyrt, of ðære stōwe ðe his eard biþ on tō weaxanne, and sette on uncynde stōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðær nāht, for ðam ælces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelice wyrtas and gelene wudu tǣdrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 19–20. Ðæt treow wæs on wyne, wudu weaxende, Exon. Th. 435, 19; Rū.

54, 3. (1a) *a tree*:—Wudu mōt him weaxan, tǣnum lǣdan, Exon. Th. 458, 21; Hy. 4, 104. Þeāh ðū hwilene bōh býge wið eorðan, hē bið upweardes, swā ðū ānforlǣtest wudu on willan, Met. 13, 55. Hē ðas foldan āsiōw sēda monegum wuda and wyrtas (cf. treowa and wyrtas, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 27), 20, 251. Smicere on gearcum, wudum and wirtum cymep wlitig scriþan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 151; Men. 77. (2)

(*heven*) *wood, the material obtained from trees*:—Drige wudu *ligna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 31. Ic eom wyrslīce ðonne ðes wudu fūla, Exon. Th. 424,

33; Rā. 41, 48. Hēr ys wudu (*ligna*) and fȳr, Gen. 22, 7. Be wuda onfenge būtan leāfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Wuda and wātres nyttaþ, ðonne him biþ wic ālfed, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gen. Ex. 110. .C. fōdra uuido, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 11. Hē hī bewæg mid wuda ūtan and forbernde mid fȳre, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. Ic on wuda stonde, Exon. Th. 496, 14; Rā. 85, 14. Hēt ic, of ðam wudo ðe ðær gefylled wæs, ðæt mon fȳr onǣlde, Nar. 12, 28. Hē hēt Isaac beran ðone wudu (*ligna*), Gen. 22, 6; Cd. Th. 174, 31; Gen. 2886: 231, 10; Dan. 245. Wē heawāþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, Past. 21; Swt. 107, 6. Se ðe ðone wuda (wudu, Cott. MSS.) hiēwð *qui ligna percudit*, 167, 15. (2a) *wood which forms something, something made of wood*:—Wudu (*a ship*) wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298; Exon. Th. 384, 8; Rā. 4, 24. Seogan hū se wudu (*a sheathe*) hātte, 437, 32; Rā. 56, 16: (*a loom*), 438, 10; Rā. 57, 5. Līþendum wuda (*a ship*), 392, 9; Rā. 11, 5. Wudu bundenne, Beo. Th. 438; B. 216; Fox 842; B. 1919. Lǣtaþ hildebord hēr onbūdan, wudu (*spears*), wālsceafas, 801; B. 398. Wido (*part of a loom*), Exon. Th. 438, 4; Rā. 57, 2. ¶ *used of the cross*. Cf. beām, treow:—Ongan sprecan wudu sēlesta: 'Ic wæs āheāwen holtes on cude,' Rood Kmbl. 54; Kr. 27. II. *wood, forest*:—Wudu *silva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 55. (1) in a generic or collective sense, *wood, the wood, woods*:—Hē mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu (-a, *v. l.*) wāgode and ða stanas hī styredon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Wudu (cf. se weald, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20) eallum oncwȳð, Met. 13, 50. Ne reccaþ hī ðara metta, gif hī ðæs wuda benugon, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wildeor wudu *bestiae sylvae*, Ps. Spl. 103, 21. On feldum wudes *in campis sylvae*, 131, 6. Wæstmas wudes (cf. treowa, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9) and wyrtas, Met. 8, 20. Efor of wuda *aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. Th. 79, 14; Ps. Th. 67, 27. Hī ðearfendum life on wuda (*in silvis*) and on heān clifum wunodon, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Gif hī on ðam wuda weorpaþ, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Hē teah tō wuda, 35, 6; Fox 168, 7; Met. 19, 5, 18; Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3. Stōw mid wuda (*silvis*) lymbseald, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Ða myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcap, L. Eth. ii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. On wudu *in sylva*, Ps. Th. 73, 5; *salu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 35. Græt beām on wyda (wuda, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Nōht elles būtan ða wēstan feldas and wudu and ðūna, Nar. 20, 10. Fæsten Crēca, wudu Egipta, Salm. Kmbl. 387; Sal. 193; Exon. Th. 381, 9; Rā. 2, 8; Ps. Th. 82, 10. Fȳr ðe bærnd wuda (*sylvam*), Ps. Spl. 82, 13. (2) *a wood*:—Hē hēt lǣdan hī on ðone wudu; se wæs genemed *silva nigra*, se ſwearta wudu, Shr. 89, 10; Exon. Th. 200, 8; Ph. 37; Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364. Be wuda bærnette. Gif mon oðres wudu bærcp oþþe heawep, L. In. 12; Th. i. 70, 3. Of ðæs wuda midle, Exon. Th. 202, 6; Ph. 65. Anlanges wudes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 33. Ðis is ðæs wudes genēære . . . tō ðæs wudes efese, 389, 22, 27. Wudes, vi. 33, 31. Būtan ðem wioda, ii. 66, 23; Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 9. Wiada, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Wuda, iii. 390, 4. Ðonne mon beām on wuda forbærne. . . Gif mon āfelle on wuda wel monega treowa, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 17, 20. Hē rǣsde intō ðam wudu, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. Of ðam wudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 1. Wæs hē eall mid wudu (*silva*) beweaxen, Nar. 12, 8. Of ðam wudu, 21, 19. Hēt ic ceorfan ða bearwas and ðone wudu fyllan *jubeo cedi nemus*, 12, 19. On picne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. Gif feorcund man būtan wege geond wudu gonge, L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 1; Byrlit. Th. 137, 29; By. 193; Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Ðurh ðane wioda, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 10. On ðone wudu; ofer ðone wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 317, 29. Hē hearpode ðæt ða wudas bifodon, and ða eā stōdon *silvas currere mobiles, amnes stare coegerat*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. Ealra wuda wildeor *omnes ferae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 49, 11. Ealle treowa wuda *omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 95, 12. On wudum *in sylvis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Betwȳx ðam twām wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 25. Geond wudas and feldas, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Wuda *silvas*, Ps. Surt. 82, 15. ¶ In several instances of compounds with *wudu* it may be rendered by *wild*; e.g. wudu-bucca, -cerfille, -hunig, -rose. [O. H. Ger. witu *lignum*: *Icel. viðr wood; a tree; a wood.*] *v.* āc-, bæ-, bōc-, bord-, brēmber-, briin-, camp-, flōd-, furh-, gamen-, gār-, heal-, holm-,holt-, mægen-, sǣ-, sund-, þræc-wudu. The word occurs in many local names, *v.* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index.

wudu-elfen(n), -elfen[n], e; *f.* *A wood-elf, wood-nymph*:—Wudu-elfen *dryades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 15. Wuduelfenne *oreades*, ii. 65, 44.

wudu-æppel, es; *n.* *A wild apple, crab*:—Gesodene wuduæpla, Lchdm. ii. 190, 14.

wudu-bære; *adj.* *Woody; silvestris*:—Wudebære gerda *vimina silvestria*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 7.

wudu-bærnet[t], es; *n.* *Burning trees in a wood*:—Be wudu-bærnette. Ðonne mon beām on wuda forbærne, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 16.

wudu-bāt, es; *m.* *A wooden ship*:—Hwā mē on wudubāte ferede ofer flōdas, Andr. Kmbl. 1810; An. 907.

wudu-beām, es; *m.* *A forest tree*:—Wudubeām wlitig, wirtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wyrtruman ðæs wudubeāmes, 248, 21; Dan. 516; Exon. Th. 328, 27; Vy. 24. Ða wudubeāmas wagedon and swēgdon, Dōm. L. 7. Wudubeāma wite, Exon. Th. 202, 25; Ph.

75. Wudubeáma helm, 496, 2; Rā. 85, 8. Wudubeámum, 277, 6; Jul. 576.

wudu-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A grove of trees, a wood*:—Wudubearwes weard (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 208, 7; Ph. 152. On wudubearwe (cf. on holtwuda, l. 16), 209, 11; Ph. 169. Ðæt treów, ðe wexeþ on ðam wudubearwe, Wulfst. 262, 6. Wærum wudubearwas on wyndagum *exultabant omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12; Exon. Th. 191, 5; Az. 83. On feldum, and on mædum, and on wudubearwum, and on sealtum mercsum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 7. Ða wudubearwas *memora*, Nar. 22, 15. Drihten sende ceferas, ða ađilegedan ealle wudubearwas, Wulfst. 221, 17.

wudu-bend wood-bine:—Wudubend. Genim dysse wyrt wyrtruman ðe man *capparis* and ȝþrum naman wudubend hāþa, Lchdm. i. 302, 11. Wuduhunig ðæt wæxep on wudebendum, Mk. Skt. Rush. i. 6. v. wudu-bind, and cf. wiþo-bend.

wudu-bil(l), es; *n. A wood-bill*:—Wudubil (uuidu-) *falcis*, Txs. 63, 834: *falcastrum*, 836: Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1, 5. Uudubil *falcastrum*, *fermentum curvum a similitudine falcis vocatum*, 146, 82.

wudu-bind, es; *m.*: -binde, an; *f.*: -bindele, an; *f. Woodbine*:—Uuidubindae *volvola, herba similis hederæ, quæ vitibus et frugibus circumdari solet*, Txs. 104, 1059: *viburna*, 106, 1082. Wudubind *hedera nigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 51. Wudebinde, i. 32, 22. Weodubinde *viticella*, 69, 10. Uudubinde, uudubindlae, uuidubindlae *involuco*, Txs. 71, 1116. Wudubindes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 34, 26: 306, 24: 326, 11. Wudubindan leáf, iii. 14, 2: 30, 8. Wuduhunig ðæt wæxes on wudubinde, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 6. [*Mater silva chevefoil*, wudebinde, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 19. *Caprifolium wodebinde*, Wülc. Gl. 570, 31. Woodebynde *caprifolium, viticella*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. wudu-bend, and cf. wiþo-winde.

wudu-binde, an; *f. A bundle of wood*:—Uuidubinde *lignarium* (*lignarium bois à brûler*, Migne), Txs. 35, 18.

wudu-blēd, e; *f. A forest fruit*:—Steām swētttra swæcca gehwylcum, wyrtla blōstum and wudublēdum, Exon. Th. 358, 18; Pa. 47. Hē somnaþ wyrtla wynsume and wudublēda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, 211, 8; Ph. 194.

wudu-bora(þ), an; *m. One who carries wood for fuel*:—Wudubior (-bora?) *calo militum*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 7. v. wudere.

wudu-bucca, an; *m. A wild goat*:—Firginbucca, ðæt ys wudubucca, Lchdm. i. 348, 2. Wudubuccan gealla, 348, 6. v. wudu-gāt.

wudu-cerfille, an; *f. Wild chervil*:—Wuducerfille *brassica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 4. Wuducerfille *brassica sylvatica*, 68, 74. Wuducerfille *pastinace*, 19. Wuducerfille *speragus*, 46. Wuduceruille. Genim dysse wyrt wyrtruman ðe man *sparagi agrestis*, and oðrum naman wuducerfillu nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 188, 19–22. Nim cerfillan and wuducerfillan, ii. 152, 15: 268, 14. v. wudu-fille.

wudu-cocce, es; *m. A woodcock*:—Wudecocc *aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Wuducoc *acega*, 280, 3. Wudecocc, Hpt. 33, 240, 28. [In later English the word translates several Latin words: *castrimargus*, Wülc. Gl. 571, 17: 625, 2: 701, 38: 762, 2: *gallus sylvestris*, 625, 3: *forrix*, 639, 36: *orna*, 639, 37: *castrimargus, gallus sylvestris*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-croft, es; *m. A croft with trees on it* (?):—On wudecrofte; of ðam crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 376, 7.

wudu-culfre, an; *f. A wood-pigeon*:—Wuduculfre *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 21: *palumbes*, 62, 27. Wudeculfre *palumbus*, 29, 26.

wudu-cunelle, an; *f. Wild thyme*:—Wuducunille, Lchdm. ii. 96, 22. Wuducunellan, 320, 14.

wudu-cyn[n], es; *n. A kind of wood*:—Wuducynn f wyrtycynn *nardi pisticii*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3.

wudu-docce, an; *f. Sorrel*:—Wududocce. Genim ðas wyrt ðe man *lapatum*, and oðrum naman wududocce nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 215.

wudu-fæsten[n], es; *n. I. A place rendered secure by woods, a wood as a place of security*:—Ðær gewexen is wudufæstern micel *there has grown a great wood which affords shelter*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 376, 4. Hē gewicode ðær ðær hē niēst rymet hæfde for wudufæstenne *he pitched his camp in the nearest spot allowed by the woods*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. Ða flugon ða Bryt-Walas tō ðām wudufæsternum (cp. *silvis sese obdidere*, Bd. i. 2), pref.; Erl. 5, 12. II. *A place of security built of wood*:—Sceal fæsl wesan cwicliġendra cynna gehwylces on ðæt wudufæsten (*Noah's ark*) ġelæded, Cd. Th. 79, 16; Gen. 1312.

wudu-feld, a, es; *m. A field of the wood*:—On wudufeldum *in campis silvae*, Ps. Th. 131, 6.

wudu-feoh; *gen.* -feōs; *n. A wood-tax, tax on forests*:—Wudefeoh *lucar* (vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, Du Cange), Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2. Cf. laud-feoh.

wudu-fille, an; *f. Wild chervil*:—Wudufille, Lchdm. iii. 24, 7. Nim wudufillan, ii. 312, 14: 340, 2. Wudafillan, 4, 27. Ða reādan wudufillan (*sparagi agrestis*), 50, 1. v. wudu-cerfille.

wudu-fin, e; *f. A heap of wood*:—Wudufin *strues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Wudefine, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 53. Wudufine *strue, congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 30. [O. H. Ger. *witu-uīna strues*.]

wudu-fugel, es; *m. A bird of the woods*:—Wudufugas, ðeāh hī beōn wel ātemede, gif hī on ðam wuda weorþaþ, hī forseōð heora lārcōwas, and wuniaþ on heora gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 15: Met. 13, 35.

wudu-gāt, e; *f. A wild goat*:—Wudugāte geallan, Lchdm. i. 348, 13, 18. v. wudu-bucca.

wudu-gehæg, es; *n. An enclosed wood* (?):—Of ðam hwītan stocce þurh ðæt wudugehæg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 1.

wudu-hana, an; *m. A woodcock*:—Uuduhona *pantigatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 56.

wudu-heāwere, es; *m. A hewer of wood, woodcutter*:—Būton wudu-heāwerum *exceptis lignorum caesoribus*, Deut. 29, 11.

wudu-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road through a wood*:—On ðone wuduherpaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 213, 2.

wudu-holt, es; *m. A grove*:—Ðær is se fægere wuduholt ðe is on bōcum gehāten *Radians saltus*, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 12. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlic *solis nemus, et consiliis arbore multa lucus*, Exon. Th. 200, 1; Ph. 34. Wuduholtum, 223, 20; Ph. 362.

wudu-hunig, es; *n. Wild honey*:—Wuduhunig *mel silvestre*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Wuduhunig, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. Be wyrtum and be wuduhunige, Blickl. Homl. 167, 36. Wuduhunig hē æt, Mk. Skt. i. 6.

wudu-lād, e; *f. Carting wood*:—Æt wudulāde wāntreōw, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 449, 27.

wudu-læs, we; *f. Forest pasture*:—Seō ūtlæs and seō wudulæs mid oðrum mannum gemæne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 22. Wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulæse tō Sūdtūne; waldon ða swāngerēfan ða læswe forður geðrifan ond ðone wudu gepiogan ðon hit aldgeryhto wēron, i. 278, 32.

wudu-land, es; *n. Wood-land, forest-land, forest*:—Ægðer ge eteðond ge eyrdlond ge eac wudoland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 95, 14. Ðæt wudælond, ðæ mīn fæder geiþaþ, iii. 273, 27. Him wære fornēh eall ðæt wudulond on gereafad . . . ðæt Æðelbald cuning gesælde tō mæstlond and tō wudulonde, v. 140, 17. Feldlondes and wudulandes, iii. 262, 19: vi. 219, 5. Hī hine geond ealle eorðan sōhton, ge on dūnlāndum ge on wudalāndum, Ap. Th. 7, 14. [Pa. wilde bær i þon wudelonde, Laym. 1699.]

wudu-leāctric, es; *m. Wild lettuce*:—Wudulēctric. Ðeōs wyrt ðe man *lactuca sylvatica*, and oðrum naman wudulēctric nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 128, 6–8. Wudulēctric, iii. 2, 21.

wudu-līc; *adj.* I. *of a wood*:—Wudulīc *silvester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 16. Wudelīca *treōwa arborum silvestrium*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 42.

II. *wild*:—Wudulīce oððe wilde *agrestes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 60.

wudu-mæd. v. mæd.

wudu-mær echo:—Wudumer (uuydu-) *echo*, Txs. 59, 715. Wudumer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 1: 70, 7 (windu, MS.). v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 452, 1412 (Stallybrass' Trans.).

wudu-merce, es; *m. Wood-marche*:—Wudumerce *apis sylvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 29. Wudumerce *apiaster*, 31, 9. Genim wudumerce, Lchdm. ii. 22, 16: 66, 18: 326, 9. [Wudumerch *saniculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 139, 6.]

wudung, e; *f.* I. *cutting wood*:—Ða hæðenan on heora ðeōwte leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29.

II. as a technical term referring to the right of cutting timber in a wood:—Ðis is seō wudung ðe ðærtō gebyrþ, ælce geāre fiftig fōðra and ān hund of ðæs cinges āholte, and hūsbōt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 11. Seō wudung on gemænan grāfe tō Þorndūne, iii. 463, 9. Uuidigung, uuidung, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 13, 17. v. wudian.

wudu-ræden[n], e; *f. Woodcutting, right of cutting timber in a wood*:—Ānan esne gebyrþ tō metsunge .xii. pund gōdes cornes, and wuduræden be landside (*the amount of wood that he may cut is to be determined by local custom*), L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Twā hund swīna mæsten and wuduræden loca hwæs man bepurfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. An ic twēga wāna gang tō wudurædenne, vi. 36, 16. Heō hæbbe ða wudurædenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brūcaþ, and ēc ic hire lēte tō ðæt ceorla grāf, ii. 100, 14.

wudu-rēc, es; *m. The smoke from burning wood*:—Wudurēc āstāh sweat, Beo. Th. 6280; B. 3144.

wudu-rima, an; *m. The edge of a wood*:—West be wuduriman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 34, 15. [To mine lauerde i þon woderime, þer he under rise lið, Laym. 739.]

wudu-rofe, -rife (cf. Jamieson's Dict. *wood-rip*), an; *f. Woodruff*:—Wuderofe *astula regia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 31. Wudurofe. Genim dysse wyrt seāw ðe man *astula regia*, and oðrum naman wudurofe nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 6–9. Wudurofe. Genim dysse wyrt wyrtruman ðe Grēcas *malochin agria*, and Rōmāne *astula regia* nemnaþ, and eac Ængle wudurofe hāþa, 156, 8–11. Wel wudurofan, ii. 54, 2: 108, 19: 324, 13. Wudurifan, 64, 5.

wudu-rose, an; *f. Wild rose*:—Genim wudurosān, Lchdm. ii. 90, 16.

wudu-snīte, an; *f. The name of some bird*:—Uudusnīte *cardiolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 46. Wudusnīte, 14, 9. v. snīte.

wudu-telga, an; *m. A branch of a tree*:—Ne foldan stān, ne wudu-telga, Salm. Kmbl. 844; Sal. 421.

wudu-pistel, es; *m. Wood-thistle*:—Wudupistel. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *cardium sylvaticum*, and oðrum naman wududistel nemnep, Lchdm. i. 224, 11: iii. 28, 21. Wudupistles ðone grēnan mearh ðe biþ on ðam heafde, ii. 358, 1.

wudu-treow, es; *n. A tree of the woods, a forest tree*:—Nān man ne mōt his ælmesan behātan tō wylle ne tō wydetreowe, Wulfst. 303, 18. Wraēlic wudutreow, Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rā. 56, 3. Ðæt man weordige æniges cynnes wudutreowa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. Wudutreowu, Wulfst. 40, 15.

wudu-wāsa, an; *m. A satyr, a faun*:—*Satiri*, vel *fauni*, vel *celini*, vel *fauni ficarii* unfæle men, wudewāsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. *Satiri* vel *fauni* unfæle men, *ficarii* vel *inuii* wudewāsan, 60, 23–24. Wudewāsan *faunos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Sumiwhyle wyth wodwos he werreþ, þat woned in þe knarres, Gaw. 721. A vestoure wroþt full of wodwose, and oþer wile bestis, Alex. (Skt.) 1540. Wodewese, woodwose *silvanus*, *satirus*, Prompt. Parv. 531, and see note. A wodwose *silvanus*, Wülck. Gl. 612, 2. Wright, in a note to the second of the passages cited above from the Vocabularies, quotes from Withal's *Dictionarie* (ed. 1608) 'a woodwose *satyrus*.']

wudu-weald, es; *m. High ground covered with wood, a wooded height*:—On wuduwaldum in *salibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 71.

wudu-weard, es; *m. A wood-keeper, forester*:—Be wuduwearde. Wuduwearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled troc, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 9. [The wodeward *le verder*, Wrt. Voc. i. 164. The wodeward waiteth us wo that loketh under rys, P. S. 149, 17. Wodewarde or walkare in a wode for keypunge *lucarii*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-weaxe, an; *-weax*, es; *n. Wood waxen, wood wax* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); *genista tinctoria*:—Wuduweaxe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. Weoduweaxe, iii. 30, 13. Wuduweaxan gōdne dæl, ii. 324, 21: iii. 28, 28. Nime wuduweaxan niopowearde, wealwyt niopowearde, ii. 118, 2. Genim gearwan and weoduweaxan and hrafnes fōt, iii. 30, 4. Nim gearwan and wuduweax (cf. *weax*, iii. 24, 4) and hrafnes fōt, ii. 324, 25.

wudu-wēsten *wild woodland*:—Ðā flugon ða Bryt-Walas tō ðām wuduwestenum, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 12 note. v. wudu-fæsten[u].

wudu-winde, an; *f. Woodbine*:—Uduuuinde, wi[d]windae *volvola*, Txs. 107, 2158. Uduuuinde, uduuuuinde *viburna*, 2129. Uduu-winde, uduuouuinde *edera*, 59, 717. Wuduwinde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2: *vivorna*, i. 286, 1. v. wudu-binde, wiþo-winde.

wudu-wyrt, e; *f. A wild plant*:—Ða swētan stencas ðara wudu-wyrta, Bickl. Homl. 59, 3.

Wuffingas; *pl. m. The patronymic of the royal house of East-Anglia*:—Wuffa fram ðam Eāst-Engla cýningas Wuffingas wæron nemde, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38.

wuhhung, wuhung, e; *f. Fury*:—Him (*Nero*) ðære wuhhunge ge-steóran *vertēre insani rabiem Neronis*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 14. Wuhunga *furias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 74.

wuht, wul, wulder. v. wiht, wull, wuldor.

wuldor (-ur, -er), es; *n. Glory*. (1) in reference to earthly subjects:—Woruldscæfta *wuldor*, Exon. Th. 190, 16; Az. 74. Hælo mīne and wuldor (*gloria*) mīn, Ps. Spl. 61, 7. Him wuldor (*gloria*) and wela wunaþ æt hūse, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Hebban herebýman hlūdan stefnum wuldres wōman, Cd. Th. 183, 31; Exod. 100. Wuldres gim (*the sun*), Andr. Kmbl. 2538; An. 1270. Tō ðīnes folces wuldre (wulder, Lind.: wuldur, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 2, 32. Hē fērde ut on huntaþ mid eallum his werode and his wuldre, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 25. Ne beseoh tō ðīnum ærran wuldre, 30, 121. Eodon of ðam fyre feorh unwenme, wuldre ge-wiltægad, Exon. Th. 197, 8; Az. 187. Hē (*the Phenix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 11; Ph. 318. Gewiteþ mid ðý wuldre mære tungol (*the sun*), 350, 23; Sch. 68. Tempel wuldre gewlitigod, Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669. Ða scēawede ic mīne gesælinesse and mīn wuldor, Nar. 7, 22. (1a) in a bad sense, *vain-glory*. v. wuldor-full, II:—On wlenice ic fērde þurh ðæt ídele wuldor, Anglia xi. 113, 50; Exon. Th. 107, 12; Gū. 57. Wēndes ðū ðurh wuldor, ðæt ðū woruld ættest, alra onwald, Cd. Th. 268, 22; Sat. 59. (1b) applied to persons or things:—Wīsa wuldor (*the Virgin Mary*), Menol. Fox 295; Men. 149. Receda wuldor, Salamones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. (2) of celestial or spiritual glory:—Godes wuldor *gloria Domini*, Lev. 9, 23. Gode sý wuldor, Lk. Skt. 2, 14; Ps. Spl. 103, 32. Him wīdeferh wuldor stondeþ, Exon. Th. 350, 2; Sch. 57. Stefn of heofonum, wuldres hleoðor, Cd. Th. 204, 10; Exod. 417. Se wyrrta þurh his wuldres gāst sette, 265, 28; Sat. 14. In wuldres wite, 279, 5; Sat. 233: 285, 26; Sat. 343. Wuldres ræst *the rest of heaven*, Exon. Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. Wuldres neótan *to enjoy heaven*, 365, 15; Wal. 89. Wuldres eard āgan, 74, 8; Cri. 1203. Wuldres wylond, 317, 13; Mōd. 65. Wuldres bearnum (*angels*), Cd. Th. i. 22; Gen. 11. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, 137, 1; Gen. 2266: 95, 6; Gen. 1574. Wuldres þegnas (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2052; An. 1028. Seó fēmmne, wuldres wynmæg (*Guthlac's sister*, seó Cristes þeowe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2), Exon. Th. 182, 32;

Gū. 1319: (*St. Juliana*), 278, 20; Jul. 600: 269, 23; Jul. 474. Se eorðan dæl . . . se wuldres dæl *the body . . . the soul*, 184, 11; Gū. 1342. Wuldres treó *the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 177; El. 89: Rood Kmbl. 28; Kr. 14. Wuldres stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112. Mannes sunu cumende mid mycelum wuldre, Mk. Skt. 13, 26. For Godes wuldre (wuldre, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 11, 4. In wuldre in *heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 712; An. 356: Elen. Kmbl. 1491; El. 747. Tō wuldre, Exon. Th. 3, 3; Cri. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Ðæt ēce wuldor geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 31. Wē gesawon his wuldor (wuldor, Lind.), Jn. Skt. i. 14. Godes wuldor (wuldre, Lind.), 11, 40: Ps. Spl. 18, 1. Ealles ðæs Iudith sǣgde wuldor Dryhtne, Judth. Thw. 26, 24; Jud. 343. Wuldor, R. Ben. 4, 4. Sǣule sōðfæstra wuldum hrēnge, Exon. Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. ¶ In phrases denoting the Deity:—Wuldres aldor, Cd. Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 91, 12; Gen. 1511. Wuldres weard, 58, 4; Gen. 941. God, wuldres hyrde, Beo. Th. 1867; B. 931. Wuldres āgend, Andr. Kmbl. 420; An. 210. Wuldres bearn (*Christ*), Cd. Th. 301, 26; Sat. 589. Wlitig wuldres gim, Exon. Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516. (2a) applied to the Deity:—Drihten, wuldor mīn, Ps. Spl. 3, 3. Metod, cýninga wuldor, Judth. Thw. 23, 34; Jud. 155; Andr. Kmbl. 342; An. 171. Ðæt ðe wealdend God ācenned weard, cýninga wuldor, Elen. Kmbl. 10; El. 5. Dryhten, hæleða wuldor, Andr. Kmbl. 2925; An. 1465. Ðý þridan dæge beorna wuldor of deaðe ārās, Dryhten ealra hæleða cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 372; El. 186. [þin wombe was þin God and þin wuldor . . . echeliche wunien in alre wuldre, Fragg. Phlps. 7, 20, 58. Si Drihtin loff and wulderr, Orm. 3379. Cf. *Goth. wulþus glory*.] v. heofon-, sigor-, swegel-wuldor.

wuldor-beāgian; *p. ode To crown*:—Tō wuldorbeāgienne mid Criste, Homl. Th. i. 84, 32. v. ge-wuldorbeāgian.

wuldor-beāh; *gen.-ges*; *m. A crown*:—Wuldorbeāh *corona*, Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Wulderbeāh, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 5; Hpt. Gl. 438, 24. [For] wuldurbeāga *pro corona*, 458, 22. [Tō] wuldurbēge *ad coronam*, 460, 5. Wulderbeāge *tropheo*, 508, 64. Wulderbeāg *coronam*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Hē (*Stephen*) hælf ðone ēcan wuldorbeāh, Homl. Th. i. 50, 13. Ān læs feowertig wuldorbeāga, Shrn. 62, 7. Hī wuldorbeāgum beoð gewelgede scēnendum *laureis ditantur fulgidis*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 1.

wuldor-blæd, es; *m. Glorious success*:—Eow ys wuldorblæd torhtlic tōweard, and tīr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 156.

wuldor-cýning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity*:—Wuldor-cýning þeoda gehwylce hāteþ ārian, Exon. Th. 63, 22; Cri. 1023: Cd. Th. 272, 6; Sat. 115. Se wuldorcýning, 10, 32; Gen. 165. Ælmihtig God, wuldorcýning, 242, 30; Dan. 427: Salm. Kmbl. 640; Sat. 319. Wuldorcýning, fæder frymda gehwæs, Exon. Th. 211, 12; Ph. 196. Wuldorcýning (*Christ*), 227, 9; Ph. 420. Ðæt wæs þonne ðæt se wuldorcýning on middangeard cwom forþ of ðām innobe ðære ā clānan fēmmān, Bickl. Homl. 9, 32. Se hāga Dryhten, ðū . . . mīn wuldorcýning, 452, 16; Hy. 4, 2. Ðū, weroda wuldorcýning, Met. 20, 162. Hié yrres brūcaþ wuldorcýninges, Elen. Kmbl. 2639; El. 1321: Andr. Kmbl. 835; An. 418: Exon. Th. 153, 5; Gū. 821. Heó Gode pancode, wuldorcýninge, Elen. Kmbl. 1922; El. 963. Wuldorcýninge, ēcum Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 5582; B. 2795. Ðæt wē rodera weard, weroda wuldre cýning herigen, Cd. Th. i. 3; Gen. 2: 213, 4; Exod. 547. Fāh wið wuldorcýning, Exon. Th. 364, 7; Wal. 67.

wuldor-dreām, es; *m. Joy in the glory of heaven, celestial joy*:—Wē ðe þancjaþ, þiōða Waldend, ðīnes weorðlican wuldordreāmes, Hy. 8, 10. In ðīne wuldordreām, Exon. Th. 455, 2; Hy. 4, 43.

wuldor-fæder; *m. The father of glory, the heavenly Father*:—Weorc wuldorfæder (wuldorfader, Txs. 149, 3) *facta Patris glorie*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Líf mid wuldorfæder, Menol. Fox 291; Men. 147. Mid ðīne wuldorfæder, Exon. Th. 14, 11; Cri. 217.

wuldor-fæst; *adj. Glorious*:—Wulderfest *gloriosus*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 1. Wulderfest, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wulderfest cýning (*Solomon*), 202, 18; Exod. 390. Ðes wulderfesta cýning *rex glorie*, Ps. Th. 23, 8, 10; Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 38. Ðæt wulderfæste līf ðætte englas on Drihtnes onsyne wuniþ, Bickl. Homl. 103, 32. Ða stowe ðīnes wulderfæstan temples *locum tabernaculi glorie tue*, Ps. Th. 25, 8. For ðære swētnesse ðære wulderfæstan gesihde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 179. Wulderfæstan, 236, 8. Heora (*the stars*) wulderfæste wlitte, Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191. His ðone wulderfæstan gāst, Bickl. Homl. 85, 4. His ða wulderfæstan onsyne, 103, 29. Ða wulderfæstan Godes weorc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 11. Wulderfæstan wic (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 2, 30; Gen. 27.

wulderfæste; *adv. Gloriously*:—Hrío Gode pancode ðæs geleáfan ðe hio swā leóhte oncnéow, wulderfæste, in ðæs weres breóstum, Elen. Kmbl. 1930; El. 967.

wulderfæstlice; *adv. Gloriously*:—Hēr Eleutherius on Róme onfēng biscopdóm, and ðone wulderfæstlice .xii. winter geheold, Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 14.

wulderfæstlicness, e; *f. Gloriousness, glory*:—Sý ðū gebletsod, Drihten God, ðe mē æteowdest ða wulderfæstlicnyss ðe ðū ondrædendum gytest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 603.

wuldor-full; *adj. I. glorious*:—Gif ðū eadmōllynisse healtist

wuldorful (*gloriosus*) ðū byst, Scint. 22, 4. Wuldorfull mid ēcum wurdmynte, Homl. Ass. 77, 125. Ðes Daud wæs wuldorful cýning, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 32. Wulderfull ðrowung, Homl. Th. i. 360, 20. Se wuldorfulla (*gloriosus*) Eadgār, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Se wuldorfulla cýning (*Christ*), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 6. For his wuldorfullan sige oretlofes *propter ejus gloriosissimi victoriam triumphi*, Anglia xiii. 400, 497. Seó wunung on ðam wuldorfullum dreáme, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Tó ðare wuldorfullan byrig Hierusalem, H. R. 7, 4. Wuldorfulle on mæghðade, Homl. Ass. 44, 499. Wuldorfulle lofu *glorificum melos*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 24. Babilon ðe hwilon wæs wuldorfullost burh ealra burha, Wulfst. 194, 10. II. *vainglorious*. v. wuldor (I a):—Beðere ys þearfa and behōfigende him þænne wer wulderfull (*gloriosus*) and genihtsumigende hlāfe, Scint. 178, 15. Wuldorfull, 180, 6.

wuldorfullian; p. ode *To glorify*:—Hī wuldorfulliaþ (*glorificabunt*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 85, 8.

wuldorfullice; *adv. Gloriously*:—On eallum ðām ðe wuldorfullice (*gloriosè*) fram him gewurdon, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hī wurdon wuldorfullice gemartyrode, Homl. Th. i. 80, 29. Heó tó dæg wuldorfullice of ðam lichaman gewāt, 440, 12.

wuldor-gāst, es; m. *A spirit of glory, glorious spirit, an angel*:—Of roderum wuldorgāst Godes wordum mælde (*angelus Domini de coelo clamavit*, Gen. 22, 11), Cd. Th. 176, 15; Gen. 2912.

wuldor-gefogena, an; m. *A fugitive from glory, an evil spirit*:—Magon ðas .viii. wyrta wið nygon wuldorgefogenum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 15.

wuldor-gesteald; pl. n. I. *glorious possessions*:—Gold and godweb, Iosepes gestreōn, wera wuldorgesteald, Cd. Th. 215, 24; Exod. 588. Ða gerēno and se reāda telg and ða wuldorgesteald (*the binding of a book?*), Exon. Th. 408, 22; Rā. 27, 16. II. *glorious mansions*:—Fæder and Sunu and frōfre Gāst on þrinnesse wealdeþ wuldorgestealda, Andr. Kmb. 3369; An. 1688. God bescyrede his wiðerbrecan wuldorgestealdum, Cd. Th. 4, 36; Gen. 64.

wuldor-gifu, e; f. *A glorious gift, a gift of heaven*:—Wuldorgife, Hy. 9, 44. Ðý læs hē for wience, wuldorgeofona ful, mon mōde swið, of gemete hweorfe, Exon. Th. 294, 33; Crā. 24. Ðē beorht Fæder geweorðað wuldorgifum, cræfte and mihte, Andr. Kmb. 1875; An. 940. Gāstes mihtum, wuldorgifum, Elen. Kmb. 2141; An. 1072.

wuldor-gimm, es; m. *A glorious gem, the sun*:—Wynsum wuldorgimm, Exon. Th. 492, 23; Rā. 81, 20.

wuldor-hama, an; m. *A glorious garb*:—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescýne wer on his wuldorhaman, Cd. Th. 237, 16; Dan. 338; Exon. Th. 189, 2; Az. 53. Him is engel mid, hafað beorhtne blād, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan, wlitigne wuldorhaman, 196, 24; Az. 179.

wuldor-helm, es; m. *A crown*:—Mōyses onfēng scīnendum wuldorhelme, Blickl. Homl. 49, 11.

wuldor-leān, es; n. *A glorious reward, the reward of heaven*:—Bið hyra neaht and gefeā swiðe gesæliglic sāmum tó gielde, wuldorleān weorca, Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. In ðam ēcan gefeān niman weorca wuldorleān, 184, 20; Gū. 1347.

wuldor-līc; *adj.* I. *glorious*:—Wuldorlic *gloriosus*, Rtl. 181, 27. Wuldorlic, Exon. Th. 62, 33; Cri. 1011. Hū wuldorlic (*admirabile*) ðīn nama ys, Ps. Th. 8, 9; Ps. Spl. 8, 1. Hē witode be ðære wuldorlican ācennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Be his ðære wuldorlican æriste, Blickl. Homl. 117, 3. Þurh wuldorlicne martyrdōm, Shr. 30, 32. Hē wæs hæbbende wuldorlicne beāg on his heāfde, 106, 10. Wuldorlicne wite, Salm. Kmb. 115; Sal. 57. Wærun wuldorlicne wið ðe ācweftene *gloriosa dicta sunt de te*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. II. the word glosses *orthodoxus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 54; ii. 64, 17.

wuldorlice; *adv. Gloriously*:—Hē ðæt setl ðære apostolican cyrican wulderlice (*gloriosissime*) heöld and rehte, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 10. Wuldorlice, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Hié on manegum godcundum mægenum swiþe wuldorlice āscinon, 161, 19.

wuldor-māga, an; m. *A man who will attain the glory of heaven, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormāga (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 28; Gū. 1067. v. next word.

wuldor-magu, a; m. *A son of glory, an heir of heaven*:—Se wuldormago, eādig, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267.

wuldor-micel; *adj. Gloriously great, magnificent*:—Gewitnesse beoð wuldormicele heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 94.

wuldor-nyttung, e; f. *Glorious use*:—Wuldornyttungum (woruld? cf. weorold-nytt), Exon. Th. 492, 22; Rā. 81, 19.

wuldor-spēd, e; f. *Glorious abundance*:—Setl wuldorspēdum welig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87.

wuldor-spēdig; *adj. Gloriously*:—Gingran sīne, wuldorspēdige wasas, Andr. Kmb. 855; An. 428.

wuldor-tān, es; m. *A glory-twigg, a plant with medicinal virtues*:—Ðā genam Wōden .viii. wuldortānas, slōh ðā ða næddran, ðæt heó on .viii. tōfēah, Lchdm. iii. 34, 24.

wuldor-prymm, es; m. *Glorious majesty*:—Wealdend and wyrhta wulderþrymnes, ēce God, Andr. Kmb. 650; An. 325; 1404; An. 702. Godes wuldorþrymmas mannum cýþan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17.

wuldor-torht; *adj. Gloriously bright, splendid*:—Wuldortorht heofon-

weardes gāst, Cd. Th. 8, 5; Gen. 119. Hādor sægl wuldortorht gewāt, Andr. Kmb. 2912; An. 1459; Cd. Th. 174, 7; Gen. 2874. Beācen wuldortorht, 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136.

wuldor-weorod, es; n. *The host of heaven*:—Ðæt ðū sié hlāfdige wuldorweorodes, and worl[d]cundra hāda under heofonum, and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 17; Cri. 285.

wuldor-word, es; n. *A glorious word*:—Ðū, ealra cýninga þrym, clypast ofer ealle; bið ðīn wuldorword wiðe gehýred, Hy. 7, 40.

wuldrian (and wuldran?); p. ode. I. *to glorify, (1) to ascribe glory to*:—Ic wuldrige (*glorificabo*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige (wuldria, Lind.: wuldrigo, Rush. *glorifico*) mē sylfne, Jn. Skt. 8, 54. Hī lofiāþ leoflicne, and wuldrīaþ orðfurnan ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 25, 16; Cri. 401. Hē God wuldrode *Deum magnificans*, Lk. Skt. 5, 25; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 662. Wē sculon wuldrian and herian ūne Dryhten, Homl. Th. i. 44, 2; Hy. 8, 1. Se is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. God wuldrinde (wuldrigendo, Lind.: wuldrende, Rush.) and heriende, Lk. Skt. 2, 20. (2) *to make glorious, bestow glory on*:—Wuldra (wuldra, Lind.) ðū mec clarifica me, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 5. Hē wolde done cýning mid ðýssum hwilendlicum ārum wuldrian *temporalibus honoribus regem glorificare satagens*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 22. Wē sié wuldræd gloriemur, Rtl. 41, 41. II. *to glory in respect to something*:—Ic wuldrige gloriōr, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 11. Hwet wuldras (*gloriaris*) ðū in hete, Ps. Surt. 51, 3. Wuldrāþ gloriatur, Hpt. Gl. 501, 55. Hý wuldrīaþ (*gloriabuntur*) on ðē, Ps. Spl. 5, 14. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēða gylpaþ and wuldrāþ (-iaþ?), Ps. Th. 48, 6. Ða anlicnyssa ðe ðū on wuldrodest, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 382. Se brýðguma ðe Agnes on wuldrode, 7, 77. Ða Iudeiscan wuldrodon on heora ælicum ofrrungum, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 24. Se ðe wuldrige, wuldrige on God ælmihtigue, and nō on hine sylfne, R. Ben. 4, 8. Gedafenap ðæt hī wuldrion on gedrefednessum, Homl. Th. i. 554, 24. Peāh ðe ic wylle wuldrian (*glorari*), ne beó ic nā unsoter, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 262, 7. Heóongan wuldrion on God, Blickl. Homl. 157, 18. III. *to receive glory, be glorified*:—God wuldrāþ (*glorificatur*) in gedæhte hāligra, Ps. Surt. 88, 8. Hē wuldrāþ mid Gode on ðam heofenlicum setle, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 25. Basilus ðe ðā wuldrode mid Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 661. v. ge-wuldran.

wuldrig; *adj. Glorious*:—Foredingunge wuldrigo *intercessio gloriosa*, Rtl. 49, 34. Beodum wuldrigum *precibus gloriosis*, 72, 18.

wuldrung, e; f. I. *glorifying*:—Wuldrung *glorificatio*, Rtl. 57, 6. II. *glorying*:—Wuldor and wuldrung *gloria et gloriatio*, Scint. 65, 4; 191, 14.

wulf, es; m. I. *a wolf*:—Wulf *lupus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 32; i. 77, 77; *licos*, 22, 61; *lupa*, ii. 51, 29. Hwonne of heortan hunger oððe wulf sǣwle and sorge somed ābregde, Cd. Th. 137, 20; Gen. 2276. Wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. Seald hine wulf etan, hār hǣdstapa, Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12. Se hāra wulf, 291, 15; Wand. 82. Wulfes gehlēpan, 499, 30; Rā. 88, 23. Reāfiende wulfas, Mt. Kmb. 7, 15. Ic (*the shepherd*) stande ofer mīne sceāp mid hundum ðe læs wulfas forswelgen hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 15. Wulfa geþot *ululatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 24. Sume wurdon tō wulfan; ða ðuton. ðome hī spræcan sceoldon, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36. Met. 26, 79. Swā sceāp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmb. 10, 16. Wineleās, wonsæglic mon genimeþ wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 25; Gn. Ex. 147. ¶ In battle-scenes the wolf is a frequent figure:—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grāga, morþorewalm mægca, ac hit ā mære wille, Exon. Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151. Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. Ðæt grāge deor, wulf on wealde, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 14. Fyrdleōð āgōl wulf on walde, Elen. Kmb. 55; El. 28. Wulf sang āhōf, holtes gehlēða, 224; El. 112. Wulfas sungon atl æfenleōð ætes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. Se mæsta dæl ðæs heriges læg, hilde gesæged, wulfum tō willan, Judth. Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 296. ¶ an early admiration for the wolf seems shewn by the frequency of *wulf* in proper names; see e.g. Txs. 554 sqq.; and its presence in early England is marked by the numerous place-names; see e.g. Cod. Dip. Kmb. vi. Index.

I a. in the phrase wulfes heafod (v. wulfhæfod-treow), used in reference to outlaws:—Si postea repertus fuerit et teneri posuit, vivit regi reddatur, vel caput ipsius, si se defenderit; lupinum enim caput geret a die utlagacionis sue, quod ab Anglis *wulfesheud* nominatur. Et hec sententia communis est de omnibus utlagis, L. Ed. C. 6; Th. i. 445, 4. [Gamelyn woluesheed was cryed and maad, Gam. 700. Cf. wearg, and see Grmm. R. A. 734.]

II. applied to a cruel person:—Se biscoþ cwæp tō ðæm hæþran kāsere: ‘Ne gang ðū nā on Godes hūs; ðū hafast besmitene handa, and ðū eart deofles wulf,’ Shr. 58, 9. Se āwyrgeða wulf (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. [Goth. wulfs: O. Sax. wulf: O. H. Ger. wolf: Icel. ulfr.] v. heoru-, here-, hilde-, wæl-wulf; wylf, wylfen[n].

wulfes-camb, es; m. *Wild teazle*:—Wulfes-camb *camelion*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 3; *camellia*, 67, 9; *camellea*, ii. 102, 50; 13, 12. Se brāda wulfes-camb *camelion alba*, i. 67, 26. Wulfes-camb. Genim ðýsse wyrtse scāw ðe man *chameelae*, and oðrum naman wulfes-camb nemneþ,

Lchdm. i. 122, 12. Heó hafaf leáf swā wulfes-camb, 278, 14. Wið eágena dymnesse nim wulfes-camb neodeweardne, iii. 4, 19.

wulfes-tæsl. v. tæsl.

wulfheáfod-treów, es; n. *A cross* (?):—Ealle naman habbaþ áne, wulfheáfodtreó, Exon. Th. 437, 23; Rā. 56, 12. Cf. wulf, I a and wearg-treów (*where add O. Sax. warag-treó a cross*).

wulf-heart; adj. *Wolf-hearted, cruel*:—Onwóc wulfheart, se ær wingaf swaf, Babilone weard, Cd. Th. 223, 7; Dan. 116. Wulfheart cyning, 224, 12; Dan. 135: 231, 14; Dan. 247.

wulf-hlip, es; n. *A hill where the wolf has its den*:—Hié dýgel lond warigeap, wulfhlepu, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358.

wulf-hol, es; n. *A wolf's den*:—Ulfholu lupinare, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 34. Wulfholu, 51, 13.

wulf-seaþ, es; m. *A wolf-pit*:—Be eástan ðam wulfseáðe, Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 264, 5.

wul, e: wulle, an; f. *Wool*:—Uul lana, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 44. Wul, i. 66, 29; 82, 7. Wull, ii. 51, 61. Unāwaxen wul lana suicida, 54, 6. Unāwæscen wul, i. 61, 8. Rammes wul (wul, v. l.), Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Ða locas hire heáfdes wæron swā hwite swā wull, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 177. Gā seó wæge wulle tō .cxc. þ., L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Wulle flýs lanam, Ps. Th. 147, 5. Ne wāt ic mec beworhtne wulle flýsum (uallan flýsum, Txs. 150, 3), Exon. Th. 417, 12; Rā. 36, 3. Hi beoð gegyredre gōdre wulle, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Mid līene clāde oððe mid eowoc-igre wulle, Lchdm. ii. 182, 5. Mid hnesce wulle oferwīde ealle ða scearpan, 130, 10. Nim wæte wulle, i. 312, 12; 362, 17; Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Wullan (? the MS. has wulla with a stroke after the a) lanam, Kent. Gl. 1135. Wulla lanas, Hpt. Gl. 524, 14. [Goth. wulla: O. H. Ger. wolla: Icel. ull.] v. wyl.

wull-camb, es; m. *A wool-comb*:—Hē sceal fela towtōla habban, . . . wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [O. H. Ger. wolla-champ *tradula*: Icel. ull-kamb.]

wull-fleós, -flýs, es; n. *A fleece of wool*:—Wulflýs cana vellus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 17.

wull-hnoppa, an; m. *Wool-nap, the wool on a fleece*:—Wulhnoppa (*printed* -knoppa; but cf. hnoppian *vellere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 56; *nopepe detuberare*, a *nope* of clothe *tuberus*, Cath. Angl. 256) lanugo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 66.

wullian; p. ode *To wipe with wool*:—Wið scurfum; rammes smeoru; and meng ðærtō sōt and sealt and sand, and hyt wulla on weg, Lchdm. i. 356, 24.

wull-mod (-mōd ?) *a distaff*:—Wulmod colus, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 80: ii. 16, 32: *colum*, 25, 9: 134, 59. Uuilmod (wulf-) colus, Txs. 54, 306. [Cf. O. H. Ger. wolla-meit colus.] v. Anglia xix. 496.

wull-tewestre, an; f. *A female wool-carder*:—Mæden milde, wultewestre, Lchdm. iii. 188, 20. Mæden grædig, wultewestre, 196, 2.

wulluc. v. weoloc.

wull-wæga; pl. f. *Scales for weighing wool*:—Momentana lytle wæga, campana wullwæga, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 43.

wund (*printed* pund, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 61) talpa, Wülck. Gl. 279, 11, read wand.

wund, e; f. *A wound*; vulnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 49.

I. in a physical sense, (1) *a wound, an injury caused by a blow*:—Sió wund, ðe him se eorðdraca geworhte, Beo. Th. 5416; B. 2711. Blódig wund, Andr. Kmb. 2945; An. 1475: Exon. Th. 143, 33; Gū. 670. Hēr sindon dolhscafta tō eallum wundum . . . Scead on ða wund . . . Wiþ ealdre tōbrocne wunde . . . lācna swilce wunda. Tō wunde clānsunge . . . smire ða wunde mid, ðonne fullaþ hió . . . Wiþ innanwunde, Lchdm. ii. 90, 23–22, 21. Wæs se cyning gehæled fram ðære wunde ðe him ær gedōn wæs (*a vulnere sibi pridem inflicto*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 1. Sylle wunde wið wunde reddat vulnus pro vulnere, Ex. 21, 25. Wicing ðe him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 57; By. 139. Hē ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbicæte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725. Wundum āwyrðed, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Wundum werge, 5866; B. 2937. Se wiðfloga wundum stille hræas, 5653; B. 2830. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Wæpna wundum, Exon. Th. 119, 15; Gū. 255. Ða ealdan wunde and ða openan dolg on hyra Dryhtne, 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Swāge wunde, 89, 19; Cri. 1459. Hē wrāð his wunda (wundo *vulnera*, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 34. (2) *a sore caused by disease*. v. wundig, wundht;—Gif wambe bið oninnan wund, Lchdm. ii. 220, 3. Hē (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund saraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Se deofol slōh Iōb mid ðære wyrstan wunde . . . Iōb sæt eal on ānre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 25–28. Oðer wæs wæterseoc, oðer eall on wundum, ac hī wurdon gehælede fram heora untrummysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Heó wæs swýðe unhāl, and on eallum limum eglesice wunda hæfde . . . Ðū scealt underfōn ðinra wunda hæle. . . . On hire līce nās gesýne āht ðæra sārra wunda, 7, 265–278.

II. in a figurative sense:—Feōnda færearo, ðæt bið frēcne wund, Exon. Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. Ðæt wom ærran wunde hælān, 81, 12; Cri. 1322. Wunde cicatrice, Hpt. Gl. 504, 35. Ic ofslōh wer on mīne wunde (*in vulnus meum*), Gen. 4, 23. Gastes wunde sins, Ps. C. 51. Beoð wunde (wunda, Soul Kmb. 177) onwrigene, ða ðe firenfulle men geworhtan, Exon. Th. 372, 9; Seel. 89. Mīnra

wunda sār *dolorem vulnorum meorum*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Synna wundum, Exon. Th. 263, 25; Jul. 355. Geseon on ussum sáwlum synna wunde, 80, 30; Cri. 1314. [O. Sax. wunda: O. Frs. wunde: O. H. Ger. wunta vulnus, ulcus, plaga: Icel. und.] v. cancor, feorh-, in-, innoþ-, līc-, sword-wund, and next word.

wund; adj. *Wounded*. I. in a physical sense, (1) *of a wound inflicted*. v. wund, I. 1:—Ða hwile ðe hē wund wæs dum convalescit *a vulnere*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. Wund weard Wulfmæ, wæreste gecceas, Byrht. Th. 135, 4; By. 113. Se wrym swefeþ sære wund, Beo. Th. 5485; B. 2740: Apstls. Kmb. 121; Ap. 61. Gewāt him wund hæled gangan, Fins. Th. 86; Fin. 43. Gedung ðas wundes parabolum vulnerati, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 19. Wundum dryhtne, heafotsiocum, Beo. Th. 5500; B. 2753. (1a) *where the place of the wound is given*:—Gif mon bið on eaxle wund (gewunded, v. l.), L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. On breostum wund, Byrht. Th. 136, 1; By. 144. Wund on þran earme brachio saucius, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2. Wund þurh eþer cneow transfixo femore, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. (1b) *where the instrument with which the wound is inflicted is given*:—Isere wund, Exon. Th. 388, 2; Rā. 6, 1. Mīn heáfod is searopla wund, 497, 17; Rā. 87, 2. Mécum wunde, Beo. Th. 1135; B. 565: 2154; B. 1075. (2) *of disease*. v. wund, I. 2:—Dolhscaft wið lungenædle . . . mid ðý sceal mon lācnian ðone man ðe biþ lungene wund, Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. Be wambe coþum, and gif hió innan wund biþ hū ðæt mon ongitan mæge and gelācnian, 220, 1.

II. figurative. v. wund, II:—Hwider hweorfaþ wē hlāfordleise, synnum wunde, gif wē swicaþ ðe? Andr. Kmb. 813; An. 407. [Goth. wunds: O. Sax. wund: O. H. Ger. wunt (*in epts*): Ger. wund.] v. dolg-, hrif-, þurh-wund.

wundel, e: wundle, an; f. *A wound* (lit. or fig.), *sore*:—Gif hwyle læwede man oðerne wundige, gebēte wið hine ða wunde (wundlan, wund-lac, v. l.), L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25. Wið nīwe wundela (wunda, v. l.), Lchdm. i. 8, 14: 10, 9: 92, 21: 100, 1: 108, 19: 296, 6, 17. His sāule wundela (*vulnera*) gehælan, R. Ben. 72, 7. v. wyndle.

wunden-feax; adj. *With plaited mane*:—Wicg wundenfeax, Beo. Th. 2804; B. 1400.

wunden-heals; adj. *With twisted prow*:—Wudu wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298.

wunden-locc; adj. *With braided locks*:—Wif wundenlocc, Exon. Th. 407, 26; Rā. 26, 11. Slōh wundenlocc (*Judiuh*) ðone feōnd-sceapan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Seó cneoris, wlanc, wundenlocc, 26, 13; Jud. 326.

wunden-mæl; adj. *Having curved markings*, applied to a sword:—Wearp wundenmæl (wundel-, MS.), ðæt hit on eorðan læg, stið and stýlcg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Cf. hring-mæl.

wundenness. v. ofer-wundenness.

wunden-stefna, an; m. *A ship with curved prow*:—Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde, ðæt ða lifende land gesāwon, Beo. Th. 445; B. 220.

wunder. v. wundor.

wundian; p. ode *To wound*:—Se ðe mann wundaþ and wyle hine ofsleān qui percuſserit hominem volens occidere, Ex. 21, 12. Hē (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund saraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Beon hwilum wundaþ, Fragg. Kmb. 41; Leas. 22. Wæpenstrālas mē wundedon, Ps. Th. 56, 5. Indisce mýs ūre feferfōt niétenu wundedon and monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 8. Gif hwyle læwede man oðerne wundige, gebēte wið hine ða wunde, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 24. Ða cwōman tō ðon ðæt hié woldon ūs wundigan, Nar. 22, 17. Se cempa ongon Waldend wundian, Exon. Th. 260, 2; Jul. 291. Swelce hē nacodne hine selfne eowige tō wundigeanne his feōndum, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 17. Ungeheðrede leoma tōslitnyſse wundade (*lacerati*), Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. [Goth. ga-wundōn: O. H. Ger. wuntōn: Icel. undaðr wound.] v. for-, ge-wundian; un-wundod.

wundig; adj. *Ulcerous, full of sores*:—Wundie ulcerosos, Germ. 396, 267.

wundht; adj. *Ulcerous*:—Wundihtum ulcerosis, Germ. 396, 153.

wund-lac, es; n. *A wound*; see first passage under wundel.

wund-līc; adj. *That inflicts wounds*:—Wundlicene uulnificum, Germ. 402, 51.

wundor, es; n. I. *a wonder, (1) a circumstance or act that excites astonishment*:—Ðæt is wundor tō cweþanne mirum dictu, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10: Beo. Th. 3453; B. 1724. Wundor mē ðincð eower ðingræden, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. Mē pinç wundor, Bickl. Homl. 179, 13: 175, 13. Ðā wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wīsele wiðhæfde, Beo. Th. 1546; B. 771: Cd. Th. 37, 26; Gen. 595. Ðæt folc wundraþ ðes ðe hit selðost gesihþ, ðeah hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 3. Ne pinç ūs ðæt nān wundor, Bickl. Homl. 33, 7. Ne pinç mē ðæt wundur wuhte ðe læsse, Met. 20, 117. Ac nis nā wonder sed quid mirum? Hpt. Gl. 473, 44. Nis ðæt nān wundor, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 110, 9: Met. 17, 7. Næs ðæt nānþing wundor, ðæt Drihten wæs ðam folce gram nec miranda indignatio in populum, Deut. 1, 37. Nis ænig wundor, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 63, 7; Cri. 1016. Wundor weard on wege; wæter weard tō bāne, 483, 9; Rā. 68, 3. Ðæt is wundes dæl, ðam ðe swylc ne conn, hū . . . ,

472, 3; Rū. 61, 10. Ic ðæt wundor gefrægn, ðæt se wyrm forswealg, wera gied sumes, 432, 7; Rū. 48, 2. Ne ic on mægene miclum gange, ne wundor ofer mē wuniaþ ænig *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, Ps. Th. 130, 2. Ðær bið wundra mā, ðonne hit ænig mæge āpencan, Exon. Th. 61, 24; Cri. 989. Ðæt was wundra sum, ðæt ðæt sword gemealt ise gelicost, Beo. Th. 3219; B. 1607. (2) *a circumstance that excites astonishment as being out of the usual course of nature, a prodigy, portent*:—Gewurdon on Rōme ða yfelan wundor *obscoena et dira prodigia vel visa Romae vel nuntiata sunt*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 17. Wundra f̃ forebēacna *prodigia*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 34. (3) of the works of Divine power, *a wonder, miracle*:—For fyrwetgeornnesse ðæs wundes (the raising of Lazarus), Blickl. Homl. 69, 22. A mæg God wyrcean wundor æfter wundre, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðis wundor (the giving sight to the blind man) geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Ic beoðe wundor geweorðan, Andr. Knbl. 1459; An. 730; Cd. Th. 245, 31; Dan. 471; Elen. Knbl. 2241; El. 1122. Gemunab hū hē mænig wundor geworhte *mementote mirabilia ejus, quae fecit*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. Mære synd his wundor ofer manna bearn *mirabilia ejus filiis hominum*, 106, 30. Swā fela wundra, swā wē gehyrðon gedōne on Cafarnaum, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Ðis worhte fruma ðara wundra (wundra, Lind.) *de Hælend hoc fecit initium signorum Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 11; Blickl. Homl. 105, 25; Andr. Knbl. 1138; An. 569. Ðæt (the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt) is wundra sum, ðara ðe geworhte wuldres Aldor, Cd. Th. 155, 14; Gen. 2572. On eallum mīnum wundrum *in cunctis mirabilibus meis*, Ex. 3, 20. For ðīnum wundrum *a signis tuis*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. Mænigū wundur hē geworhte, 77, 5. Wundor, Cd. Th. 246, 4; Dan. 474; Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Wundru, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13; Ps. Th. 87, 12; Ex. 12, 12. Wundro, Blickl. Homl. 81, 10. Uundra, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 47. (3a) of supernatural power working through a human being, *a miracle*:—Eft gelamp oþer wundor ðissum onlic, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6. His (Oswald's) wundor wæron miclo, Shr. 114, 5; Elen. Knbl. 1650; El. 827. Synd ðas wundru (virtutes) gefremede on him, Mt. Knbl. 14, 2. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ærest ðe ðes eadiga wer geworhte, Blickl. Homl. 219, 2. Þurh ða wundor ðe heo geseah æt ðam biscope, Shr. 115, 6. Hehbiscopes micla wundra *pontificis magnalia*, Rtl. 77, 19. (4) *a wonderful object, wondrous thing*:—Wen is ðæt hwile wundor inecode on ðæt carcarn and ða hyrdas æcwælde, Blickl. Homl. 239, 30. Heofonbeacen . . . ðer wundor syllic . . . byrnende beām, Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 108. Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðas wuldor fareþ? . . . Ylde, Salm. Knbl. 563; Sal. 281. Fērdon folctogan wunder scēawian, lābes lāstas, Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Wundur, 6057; B. 3032: 6197; B. 3103. Hine wundra fela swencte on sunde, 3023; B. 1509. II. *wonderful, miraculous power*:—Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor weorðod bið, Blickl. Homl. 209, 20. Heofenas andettaþ hū wundor ðīn standeþ, Ps. Th. 88, 4. Mycel ys his wundor ofer manna bearn, 106, 20. Eal ðis was geworden to ðon ðæt wē sceoldan fīres Drihtnes wundor oncnāwan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 23. III. *wonder, admiration*:—Peoða wlitap, wundrum wafap, hū seo wilgedryht wildne weorþap, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph. 342. Dysne wið ðe ðu ðe to wundrum (as the object of thy adoration) cf. Ðam gyldnan gylde ðe hē him tō gode geteode, l. 19) teode, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Den. 208. ¶ Dæses, with or without prepositions, used adverbially or adjectivally:—Ðæt of ðe æcennod bið, ðæt bið on wundra (shall be a source of wonder) eallum folcum, Homl. Ass. 121, 138. Gē mec tō wundre (so as to excite wonder, wonderfully), wægan mōtun, Exon. Th. 124, 21; Gū. 341; Homl. Skt. l. 23, 652. Wundrum monigo *very many*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 8. Wundrum lytel *wonderfully little*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. Swyþe wundrum well, Lchdm. i. 80, 21. Wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 214, 1; Ph. 232: 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wundrum gegierwed, 483, 8; Rū. 68, 2. Eallum wundrum drymlic girwan up swāsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Hū woruld wære wundrum geteod, Cd. Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. [O. Sax. wundar: O. H. Ger. wuntar mirum, prodigium, portentum, mirabile, miraculum, mag-nale, stupor: Icel. undr.] v. eall-, fæ-, haud-, lyft-, mægen-, niþ-, searo-, sundor-, swegel-, peod-wundor.

wundor *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20: 70, 32, for (?) pundor.
wundor-āgræfen; *adj. (picpl.) Wondrously graven*:—Hē wundor-āgræfene aulicnesse engla sintra geseh, Andr. Knbl. 1424; An. 712.
wundor-beacen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Swā hī on wege wyrcean sceoldon wundorbeacen, Ps. Th. 73, 5.
wundor-bebod, es; *n. A monstrous command*:—Hē him bebeorgan ne con wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747.
wundor-bleoð *a wondrous colour*:—Ðæs temples segl wundorbleom geworht, Exon. Th. 70, 17; Cri. 1140.
wundor-clam[m], es; *m. A wondrous clasp*:—Wæs gebunden deoran since duru ormæte, wundurclommum bewriþen, Exon. Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310.
wundor-craeft, es; *m. I. wondrous skill, great cunning*:—Hē læmen fæt biwyrcean hēt wundorcraefte, Exon. Th. 277, 4; Jul. 575. II. *miraculous power*:—Hē cyniges brōðor āwæhte wundor-

craefte þurh Dryhtnes miht, ðæt hē of deāde ārās, Apstls. Knbl. 110; Ap. 55. Godspell writan wundorcraefte, Andr. Knbl. 26; An. 13: 1290; An. 645; Exon. Th. 427, 3; Rū. 41, 85. [Heo dude uundercraftes, þe sceucce hire fulste . . . to hire weoren iwoned þa uundercreftie men, Laym. 1147.]

wundor-dæd, e; *f. A deed of magic*:—Ealle ða men ða ðe Simōnes wundordæda wafodon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. [þet folc com to se þys wunderdeðe (the ordeal of Queen Emma), R. Glouc. 337, 6. M. H. Ger. wunder-tāt: Ger. wunder-that.]

wundor-deap, es; *m. A wondrous death*:—Wedra þeoden (Beowulf, killed by the fire-drake) wundordeade swealt, Beo. Th. 6067; B. 3037.

wundor-fæt, es; *m. A wondrous vessel*:—Byrelas sealdon win of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162.

wundor-full; *adj. Wonderful, glorious*:—Mid wundurfule (wundum-, MS.) wæfersene stupendo *spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 75. Wynsum is seō wunung on ðam wuldorfullum (wunderfullum, v.l.) dreame, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Wundorfulla (gloriosa) gecweden synd be ðe, Ps. Spl. 86, 2. [Wundorfol to telle, Laym. 280, 2nd MS. Pis ilke best zuo wonderuol and dreduol, Ayenb. 15, 4.]

wundor-gehwyrft *a wonderful turn*:—Of wundorgehwerfte *vice mirifica*, Germ. 390, 161.

wundor-geweore, es; *n. A wonderful work, a miracle*:—Þurh ðæt wundorgeweore ðe hē Lazarum āwæhte of deāþe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 6. Gelōmlicu wundorgeweore (sanitatum miracula) gewordene wæron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Åwritene gemang ðara apostola wundorgewurcum, H. R. 13, 12. Hē hiē tō heofona rice lapode þurh his wundorgeweore, Blickl. Homl. 7, 10. v. wundor-weore.

wundor-gifu, e; *f. A wondrous gift, wondrous capacity*:—Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ, ful oft hē gehyrstēþ wel brytcenynges beorn, Exon. Th. 331, 23; Vy. 72.

wundor-lic; *adj. Wonderful, exciting admiration or surprise*:—Is wundorlic (mirabilis) Drihten, Ps. Th. 92, 5; Met. 20, 3. Wunderlic, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. Mīn (an angel's) nama is mycel and wundorlic, Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Wundorlic (mirabilis) is geworden ðīn wiðdom, Ps. Th. 138, 4; 118, 129. Hit is wundorlic, ðæt ic secgan wille, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 27. Dys is fram Drihtne geworden, and hit ys wundorlic (wunderlic, Lind.: wunderlic, Rush. mirabile) on ðrum eāgum, Mt. Knbl. 21, 42; Ps. Th. 117, 21. Ðæt is wundorlic, ðæt gē nyton hwanon hē is, Jn. Skt. 9, 30; Met. 20, 86. Cymeþ wundorlic Cristes onsyn, Exon. Th. 56, 25; Cri. 906. Wundorlic wræcca (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Wundorlic wægborra, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440. Ic eom wunderlicu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rū. 19, 1: 400, 14; Rū. 21, 1. Ðæt wæs wunderlicu gemetung *miro modo*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 16. Wunderlic gestreōn *mirandum negotium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 3. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mærlīces and wundorlīces gedēd, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Hē (Samson) weard swīde ofþyrst for ðam wundorlican slege, Jud. 15, 18. Wundorlicre hrædnysse hē bið ālysed, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. On wundorlicre mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 181, 20. Gesāwon hīe wundorlice wyrd, ðone man lifgendne ðone ðe hiē ær deaðne forlēton, 217, 36. Wundorlic tæc, 205, 31. Ic ðe sæde swīde lang spell and wundorlic, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 2. Hū ða wisan sind wundorlice, Exon. Th. 223, 14; Ph. 359. Hū his ða goodan weorc syndon wundorlice *quam terribilia sunt opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Gif ðu wēnst ðætte wundorlice gerela[?] hwelc weorþmynd siē, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Hwonon him ða wundorlican gereordo cōman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 8. Forðe brengð wæstmā fela wundorlicra, Met. 20, 101. Siō hæfde wæstmum wundorlican, Exon. Th. 413, 14; Rū. 32, 5. Ða cwōman ðær nædran wundorlican ðonne ða oþre wæron and egeslican . . . wæron hiē wunderlicre micelnisse, Nar. 14, 1-3. Seō burg ðe ær wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wonderleacast and mæraest, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Is ðæt eac ealles wundorlicost, ðæt . . . Blickl. Homl. 127, 14. [Laym. wonder-lic: Orm. wunderr-like: Wick. wondir-li: O. Sax. wundar-lik: O. H. Ger. wuntar-lih: Icel. undr-ligr.]

wundorlice; *adv. Wonderfully*, (1) with adjectives:—Ðær weard gegaderod wundorlice micel folc, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Hē hine gesette in wundorlice micle cyrcan, Shr. 121, 3. (2) with verbs:—Wundorlice *mirabiliter*, Ps. Surt. 75, 5. Wundorlice *mirre*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 5. Drihten hine swā wundorlice of eallum his earfoþum gefriþode, Ps. Th. 32, arg.; Ex. 11, 7; Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4; Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35; Met. 20, 162: 13, 5. Wunderlice, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5, 31. Hīe wundorlice deap geprowdan for Godes naman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 31. Wundorlice heo hæleþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 22. Wundorlice, 220, 20. Hī wurdon wundorlice āfhrte *timuerunt valde*, Gen. 20, 8. Ic ne ferde on mærdum ne wundorlice mid getote be mē ne bodode *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, R. Ben. 22, 17. Hē hine gescerpte wilegum wædum wundorlice, Met. 15, 3. In ðis tō uundranne f̃ wundorlice is *in hoc mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 30. And eac ðæt wundorlicer wæs, ða ða heora ān bodade mid ānre spræce, ælcum wæs geduht swilce hē spræce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Se fugel wrixleþ wōdcraefte wundorlicor ðonne æfre byre monnes hfyde, Exon. Th. 206, 16; Ph. 127. [O. H. Ger. wuntarlihho *mirabiliter*.]

wundor-máppum, *es*; *m. A. wondrous treasure*:—Done healsbeáh, wraetlicne wundor-máppum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173.

wundor-seón, *e*; *f. A. wondrous spectacle*:—Wundorsíona fela, Beo. Th. 1995; B. 995. [O. H. Ger. wuntar-siuni *spectaculum*: Icel. undr-sjónir; *pl. f. a spectacle*.]

wundor-smiþ, *es*; *m. A. smith who makes wonderful things or who works by wondrous art*:—Gylden hilt, . . . enta ærgeweorc, . . . wundor-smiþa geweorc, Beo. Th. 3366; B. 1681.

wundor-tácen, *es*; *n. A. wondrous sign*:—Wundortáca and fore-beáca *signorum et prodigiorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 23. [O. Sax. wundartácan: O. H. Ger. wuntar-zeichen *miraculum*.]

wundor-weorc, *es*; *n. A. wondrous work, a miracle*:—Hē (Christ) ðerra unrim cyððe wundorworca, Andr. Kmbl. 1409; An. 705. Manige witgan ær Sancte Ióhanne on swiþe manegum godcundum mægenum ealra wundorweorcum swiþe wuldorlice áscinon, Blickl. Homl. 161, 19. Ðæt cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc ofer ealle werþeode *annuntiate inter gentes opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. [War stod þat wonderworc (seolkuð werc, 1st MS.), Laym. 17376: Ger. wunder-werk.] v. wundor-geweorc.

wundor-weorold, *e*; *f. The wondrous world*:—Geond ðas wundor-weorold, Exon. Th. 421, 12; Rá. 40, 17.

wundor-wyrd, *e*; *f. A. wondrous case*:—Be ðam næglum frignanongan cwēn, Cyriacus bæd, ðæt hie gastes mihlum ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071.

wundrian; *p. ode*. I. *to wonder at, to regard with surprise or admiration*. (1) absolute:—Ealle gē wundriap (wundrigeap, *v. l.*) *omnes miramini*, Jn. Skt. 7, 21. Se Hælend wundrode (wundriende was, Rush.) *Jesus miratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Hig wundrodon (wundradan, Rush.), 19, 25; 21, 20. Hī wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Ðaongan ic wundrian, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Is se godcunda anweald tō wyndrianne, 32, 2; Fox 116, 16. Tō wundranne (wundranne, Lind.) *is mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 30. Nis ðæt tō wundrigenne, þeāh ðe hē wære costod, Blickl. Homl. 33, 12. Ða leoda beheoldon swiðe wundrigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 186. (2) with gen.:—Ðæt ungestādige folc wundriap ðæs ðe hit seldost gesiþ, ðeāh hit læsse wundor sið, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2; Met. 28, 49. Hwæt stondaþ ge hēr and dyses wundriap? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. Hī wundriap ða ðe him underdiēde biop, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7; Met. 28, 66. Ða wundrade ic swiðe swiðe ðara gōdena wiotona, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Ða wundrode ðæt folc his lāre, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 28. Hē wundrade Godes wundra, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Hwā is on weorlde, ðe ne wundrige fulles mōnan? Met. 28, 40. Hwæþer gimma wlite eowre eāgan tō him geþiō heora tō wundrianne? Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2. Hē ferde wundrigende ðas ðar geworden wæs, Lk. Skt. 24, 12. (3) with acc.:—Wundriap weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 7; Ph. 331. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 26; 28, 1. Ðy læs ðæt wundredan weras and idesa, Exon. Th. 176, 6; Gū. 1205. (4) with a clause:—Hwā ne wundriap ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrt ðonne sume habban? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17. Hī ne wundriap ðætte . . . Met. 28, 50. Hī ne wundriap, hū hit on wolcnum þunraþ, þrægmælum eft ānforlæteþ, 28, 54. Ða wundrade se ðeng for hwon hē ðæs bæde, Bt. 4, 24; S. 593, 31. Gif hwā wundrie, hū hit gewurðan mihte, Jud. 15, 19. (5) with gen. and clause:—Hwā ne wundriap ðæs, ðæt sume steorran gewitaþ under ða sē? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 26. Hwā ungelædrea ne wundriap ðæs roderes færelðes, hū hē ælce dæg ūtan ymb-hwyrtf ealne ðisne middangeard? 214, 15. Hwā wundriap ðæs, oððe oðres eft, hwý ðæt is mæge weorðan of wætere, Met. 28, 58. Hwý ne wundriap hī ðæs, ðæt hit hwilum þunraþ, hwilum nā ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 33. Hwā is ðe ne wundrige wolcna færelðes, roderes swift, hū hý ælce dæge ūtan ymbhwerfaþ eallne middangeard? Met. 28, 2. Ælc wile ðæs wundrian for hwý hī swā ðōn, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 14. (6) with prepositions:—Hē wundrode æfter ðære gesiþe, Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. Wundradun ða mengu be lāre his *ammirabantur turbæ super doctrinam ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 28. Hī wundrodon on his lāre *ammirabantur in doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ða wæron ða apostolas swiþe wundrigende fram him, and wæron cweþende tō him hwonon him ða wundorlican gereordo cōman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 7. (7) with preposition and clause:—Wundrade heō ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hū hē swā geleaff on swā lytlum fæce æfre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Hwā is moncynnes, ðæt ne wundrie ymb ðas tungl, hū hý sume habbaþ scyrtran ymbhwearft? Met. 28, 6. II. *to make wonderful, magnify* (?):—Hē wundrade (*mirificavit*) ealle willan mine, Ps. Spl. 15, 2. [O. Sax. wundrōn: O. H. Ger. wuntarōn: Icel. undra.] v. ā-, ge-, of-wundrian.

wundrigend-līo; *adj. Expressing admiration or astonishment*:—O is tōclypigendlic *adverbium* . . . hē is eac wundrigendlic: *O qualis facies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 241, 16.

wundrum. v. wundor.

wundrung, *e*; *f. I. wondering, wonder, admiration, astonishment*:—Hwæt is ðeōs wundrung ðe gē wafaþ? Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Eall hē wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge; and eac ða byrig hē

geseah eall on ðære wisan gewend, on ðære heō ær wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 509. Heō mid wundrunge weard befangen, 2, 251. Hē þearle siddan Maurum wurðode, and on wundrunge hæfde (*held him in admiration*), 6, 185. Ðær heō lið ðā ðis on mycelre ārwurðysse mannum tō wundrunge (*to the admiration of men*), 20, 101. Hē on ðære micclan his mōdes wundrunge ðær gestōd dreorig in the great bewilderment of his mind he stood there downcast, 23, 627. Hī wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Pape geswutelap wundrunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 3. *Interfectio* getācnaþ hwilon ðæs mōdes blisse, hwilon sārnyse, hwilon wundrunge, 48; Zup. 278, 6. II. *a wonderful sight, a spectacle*:—Wundrunge *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 27.

wund-swapu, *e*; *f. The trace of a wound, a scar*:—Wundswede mine *cicatrices meae*, Ps. Surt. 37, 6.

wund-wæcu (P) *a wound-weakness, a wound, sore*:—Swā benne ne burnon ne burston, ne fundian ne feologan ne hoppetan, ne wundwāco sian (*sore may not run*), ne dolh diopian, Lchdm. ii. 352, 2. Cf. wac; *u*.

wune-līc (wun-, wunu-); *adj. Wanted, usual, accustomed*:—Wunlicre ārfearnisse *solita pietate*, Rtl. 35, 21. Wunulīco rūmmōdnisse *solita clementia*, 180, 10. v. ge-wunelic.

wune-ness (wunu-); *e*; *f. I. a dwelling, habitation*:—Hē him wununesse stōwe (*locum mansionis*) sealde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. In wununisse in *habitulo*, Rtl. 58, 5; *habitatione*, 68, 20. Ða geworhte hē him nearo wic and wunenesse (*mansionem angustam*), Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Ða sealde se cyning him wununesse and stōwe (*mansionem*) in Cantwarabyrig, 1, 25; S. 487, 18. Hē him sylfum wununesse and wic geceās *ipse locum mansionis elegit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Wit oferferdon ðas wununesse (*has mansiones*) ðara eādiga gasta. . . Wit becōman tō ðam bliþan wunenyssum (*ad mansiones laetas*), 5, 12; S. 629, 31, 43. II. *continuance, perseverance*:—Wununisse (*perseverantiam*) ēces hehstaldnisse, Rtl. 105, 36. v. in-wunenes.

wung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 26. v. pung.

wunian; *p. ode To dwell, remain*:—Wunat inmoratur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 76. Wunaþ *constat*, Kent. Gl. 1176. Wunian *consistere*, 190.

I. *of living creatures, to dwell, abide, stay, remain, live*, (1) of dwelling in a place or with a person, (a) with preps. or adverbs:—Ðū geond holt wunast *thou shalt live in the woods*, Cd. Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Ðū in heānnissum wunast mid Waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Se þeow ne wunaþ (*manet*) on huse on ēcnesse; se sunu wunaþ on ecnesse, Jn. Skt. 8, 35. Pellicane gefiçe, se on wēstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Monna gehwylc cwic þendan hēr wunaþ, Exon. Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590. Ða hwile ðe wē on dysse worlde wunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 24. Him (*the whale*) ða ferend on fæste wuniaþ, wic weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 26; Wal. 25. Mislice wildeor wuniaþ (*morantur*) on wudum, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. On heān muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. Ic on wēstene wunode lange *mansi in solitudine*, 54, 7. Wunode, 83, 1. Hē wunode ðær on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Hē on ðam lande feala wintra wunode, Blickl. Homl. 113, 13. Hē wunode be Iordane, Cd. Th. 116, 5; Gen. 1931. Hē ðær wunode mid him, Blickl. Homl. 239, 18; 249, 16; Exon. Th. 162, 8; Gū. 972; Beo. Th. 2261; B. 1128. Wē cōmuu tō ðam ðæt wē wunodon on ðinum lande, Gen. 47, 4. Ða hīg wunodon on Galilæa *conuersantibus eis in Galilæa*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Hiē ealle onyppan wunodon, biðende ðæs Hālgan Gastes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. Wunodon on ðam wicū Abraham and Loth, Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Wuna mid ūs and ðē wic geceōs, 164, 29; Gen. 2722. Medmicel fæc nū gyt wuna mid ūs, Blickl. Homl. 247, 33. Wuna in ðære winbyrig, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wuniaþ (wunas, Lind.: wynigaþ, Rush. *manete*) ðær, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Wunigaþ on ðam ylcen huse, Lk. Skt. 10, 7. Eal ðæt manegu ðe him mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 1890; An. 947. Hī on his neāweste wunian, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Beðn, gif hī man acwellaþ, cwealle hig man raþe, . . . ðæt hig ofer niht ðæron ne wunigon (*restent*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3. Ic wylle tō-dæg on ðinum huse wunian (tō wunianne, Lind.: tō wuniganne, Rush. *manere*), Lk. Skt. 19, 5. Wunian on eðle, Cd. Th. 294, 27; Sat. 477. Mid wuldorcyninge wunian, 283, 30; Sat. 312. In worlde wunian, Exon. Th. 51, 21; Cri. 819. Wunian in wicū, 316, 9; Mōd. 46. Wunigan in wuldre mid weoroda God, 22, 5; Cri. 347; Blickl. Homl. 25, 35. Hē leng mid him lichomlice wunian nolde, 135, 22. Hē on his mōdor bōsme wunigende wæs, 165, 18. Wæron ealle ða apostolas wunigende on ānre stōwe, 133, 15. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wicū wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 26; Gen. 1812. Abraham wunode ēðeleardum Canaēa, 116, 32; Gen. 1945. Wuna ðē ðe āgon *abide with those own thee*, 138, 18; Gen. 2293. Wicū wunian, Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. (c) with acc. *to inhabit a place, live in or on*:—Hē heāne beām wunaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. Ic fsealdne sē winter wunade, 306, 29; Seef. 15. Ða ðe hleolēasan wic hwile wunodon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Wunian wic unsýfre, 2621; An. 1310. Wederburg wunian, 3391; An. 1699. Seō ðe wunian sceolde cealde stréamas, Beo. Th. 2525; B. 1260; Cd. Th. 280, 22; Sat. 259; 282, 36; Sat. 297. Ic (*the soul*) ðe (*the body*) wunian sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 86; Seel. 43. ¶ in

figurative expressions:—Se fugel wunaþ wyllestreámas (*bathes*), Exon. Th. 204, 20; Ph. 105. Wunian wælstre to *lie dead*, 184, 10; Gū. 1342: Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: *to be buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724. Reste wunian to *sleep*, Cd. Th. 223, 22; Dan. 123: Rood Kmbl. 6; Kr. 3. (2) *to live*, *be* in certain conditions or circumstances, (a) with prep. or adv.:—Þenden ic wunige on worulddreamum *quandiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Seó sæwel ðe wunaþ on heofena rices gefeán, Blickl. Homl. 57, 31. Wunaþ hē on wiste, ne hine wiht drēfeh, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Ða menigo ðe wuniaþ on nearonēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 202; A. 101. On fyrbæde ðū wunodest, Elen. Kmbl. 1897; El. 950. Hē in yrmudum wunade, Andr. Kmbl. 326; An. 163. Wē wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237. Hī wunodon zetsomme, Met. 20, 243. Wunian on ēcean wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 1. In wynnum wunian, Cd. Th. 299, 26; Sat. 556: Exon. Th. 140, 2; Gū. 604. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. Adam was wunigende on disum life mid geswince, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wunaþ unlustum, Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. Heó helltregum wunodon, Cd. Th. 5, 19; Gn. 74. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, Exon. Th. 330, 34; Vy. 61. (c) with noun or adj.:—Borhhond [hē] wunade *fidejussu exstiiit*, Kent. Gl. 743. Wunode *exstiiit* (*praestantior*), Hpt. Gl. 511, 60. Ðæt ðū langlif ofer eorðan wunie, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 2. Ána lifgan, wineleás wunian, Exon. Th. 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. (3) *to abide*, *be present* with a person to comfort or help:—Ic ðe mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 108; An. 99: Exon. Th. 30, 12; Cri. 478. God wunaþ on him *est in ipsiis Dominus*, Num. 16, 3. II. of things abstract or concrete, *to be, rest, reside, remain*, (1) in respect to locality, *occupy a position*:—Wunaþ *morabitur*, Kent. Gl. 481: *commorabitur*, 540. (a) with prep. or adv.:—Se hálga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Ðær se wisdóm wunaþ on gemýndum, Met. 7, 39. Lyft on middum wunaþ, 20, 79. Mid ðam witigendicum gaste ðe on ðe wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282: Cd. Th. 56, 7; Gen. 908. Wæter ðe wuniaþ gyt under fæstene folca hrófes, 10, 6; Gen. 152. Eorðe and wæter wuniaþ on fyre, Met. 20, 148. Beorh wunode on wonge, Beo. Th. 4476; B. 2242. Se monlca stille wunode, ðær hié begeat wite, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Egesa on bréostum wunode, 173, 24; Gen. 2866. Treow on ðe wunode, Exon. Th. 6, 12; Cri. 83: 126, 4; Gū. 366. Hwæþer him yfel ðe góð under wunige, 82, 4; Cri. 1333. Þēh mīn lichama on niderdælum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Sága mē hwær seó rōd wunige, Elen. Kmbl. 1244; El. 624. Tō manna heortan, ær Drihtnes weorc ðær wunian móte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8: 111, 5. Ænigne dæl secgas gesēgon on sele wunian, Beo. Th. 6248; B. 3128. Geweoton hī mearcland tredan, forlōtton moldern wunigean, open eorðscrafu, Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 803. Lazarus, ðe Crist áwehte dý feorþan dæge ðæs ðe hē on byrgene wæs fūl wunigende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 5. (b) with acc.:—Ðæt treow sceolde wēsten wunian, Cd. Th. 251, 5; Dan. 559. Hine gærðeð sceal wunian, Ps. Th. 102, 15. (2) of state or circumstance:—Inc sceal sealt wæter wunian on giewalde, Cd. Th. 13, 7; Gen. 199. Ða ða ðis igland was wunigende on sibbe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 148. III. *to consist of or in, subsist, exist*. v. wunung, III:—On wordum Godes rice ne wunaþ, ac on ánwynlysse ðæs hálgan geleáfan, Guth. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 15. Deós lyft ys án ðara feówer gesceafta, ðe ælc lichamlic dýng on wunaþ. Feówer gesceafta synd, ðe ealle eorðlice lichaman on wunaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 11–13. Ða hálgan þrynnysse on ánre godcundnyssse æfre wunigende, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 216: 16, 1. Nis nā se Hálga Gást wunigende on his gecynde swā swā hē gesewen wæs, for ðan ðe hē is ungesewenlic, Homl. Th. i. 322, 17. Him (*man*) is gemæne mid stānum ðæt hē beó wunigende; him is gemæne mid treowum ðæt hē lybbe, 302, 20. Hī næron æfre wunigende, ac God hī gesceóp, 276, 15. God is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 18. IV. where there is permanence, continuity, *to remain, last, continue, endure*:—Ðū wunast *tu permanebis*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Ðū on ēcnesse wunast *tu in aeternum permanes*, 101, 10: 92, 3. Ðær nōht elles ne wunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 101, 5. Ðinne naman ðe wunaþ on ealra worlða world, 143, 31: Ps. Th. 111, 8. Seó ðe æfre wæs and eac nū wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 217. Þenden ðær wunaþ hūsa selest, Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Swā hwylc swā on elne óþ his ende wunaþ, se bið hál, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. Ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his lif on ðeowte, i. 110, 29. Wuniaþ ða wácran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Gif hē wunode ofer middæg *if he continued to live past noon*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 595. Lucia on ðære ylcán stōwe wunode ðe heó ofslagen wæs *Lucia remained lying in the same place that she was struck down*, 9, 146. Se snāw leng ne wunode ðonne áne tide, Nar. 23, 21. Hī wunodon (wēren) wunigende *mansissent*, Lind. óð ðysne dæg, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Ðæt hió ne wunian on worlðlice *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33. Herenes Drihtnes hēr sceal wunian on worulða worulð *laudatio ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 110, 8: 118, 44, 91. Hæfð hē ðæt gewrixle geset ðe nū wunian sceal, Met. 11, 56. On sære his lichoma sceal hēr wunian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 1: Exon. Th. 7, 19; Cri. 103. Eallum rihtgelyfdum mannum wunigendum for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. IV a. with a complementary word or phrase:—Heó wæs fæmne ær hire beorþre, and heó wunaþ fæmne æfter hire beorþre, Blickl. Homl. 155, 33. Ðū un-

stilla gesceafta ástyrest and ðe self wunast swíðe stille, Met. 20, 16. God ána unáwendendlic wunaþ, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Gescylded ā wunaþ ungewyrðed, þenden worulð stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181. Hió dumb wunaþ, 414, 7; Rā. 32, 16. Heó wæs mid twām werum and swā ðeah wunode mæden, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Se hearda hyge hālig wunode, Exon. Th. 135, 1; Gū. 517. Hī ðagyt hæðene wunodon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 23. Is sæd of ðære tide ðe hī þanon gewiton óþ tōdæge ðæt ðæt land wēste wunige (*manere desertus perhibetur*), Bd. i. 15; S. 483, 27. Ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13. Hē hēt wunian wyrttruman eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516. Seæl lufu uncer wærfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163. Abrames wif wæs ðagyt wunigende būtan cildum *she remained still childless*, Gen. 16, 1. V. *to be wont*:—Ic gewunige *soleo*, wunigende *solens*, Ælfic. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 5. [O. E. Homl. wunian: A. R. Kath. wunien: Laym. wunien, wunien: Orm. wunenn: Gen. and Ex. wunen: Aeymb. wonie: Chauc. Piers P. Wick. wone: O. Sax. wonōn, wunōn: O. Frs. wona, wuna: O. H. Ger. wonēn *habitare, morari, conversari, manere, solere*.] v. ā, ge-, on-, þurh-wunian; ān-, dryht-, weorold-wunigende.

wunigend, es; m. An inhabitant:—Gyf wē gefyllaþ wunigendes þēnung *si compleamus habitatoris officium*, R. Ben. Interl. 5, 11.

wunigend-lic, wunn, wunness. v. un-wunigendlic, wyn[n], wunness.

wunung, e; f. I. dwelling, living:—Gif hē hine sylfne tō mynstres wununge gefæstnian wyle *if he will settle to living in a monastery*; the Latin is: *Si voluerit stabilitatem suam firmare*, R. Ben. 108, 13. II. a dwelling, habitation, place to live in:—Feala muneca wunung *coenobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 5. Wunung *mansio*, 86, 46. Sý wunung (*habitatio*) heora onwēst, Ps. Spl. 68, 30. Com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne ðe heó ða on wæs. Wæs seó wunung ðær swýþe wynsum tō tō wicene, and his geteld wæron geheude hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. Wē wendaþ ūs eástweard, þonne wē ūs gebiddaþ...; ná swylce on eástðæle synderlice sý his wunung... on rihtwysum mannum is Godes wunung... Swā eac se forðona man bið deófes templ, and deófes wunung, Homl. Th. i. 262, 5–18. Ne biþ ðær Cristes eardung ne his wunung on ðære heortan, Blickl. Homl. 13, 24. On ðære fiftan flieringe wæs ðara manna wunung gelógod, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 16. Wununge *contubernio, habitaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 63. Tō mōderlicum wununge i bōsme *ad maternum gremium*, 504, 12. Ðæt hī sceoldon habban ða fægeran wununge ðe se feorð forleás, Ælfic. T. Grn. 3, 6. Hē him ðær wununge getimbrode, Shrn. 13, 16. Spyrian hwār ða mánfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Ða habbaþ hundfealde mēde and ða mærestan wununge, Homl. Ass. 21, 187. Wununga *sedes*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 33. Se Hælend sæde, ðæt on his Fæder hūse syndon manega wununga, Homl. Ass. 42, 454. On muntum and on feldlicum wunungum, Jos. 10, 40. Ðū wircst wununge (*mansiuiculas*) binnan ðam arce, Gen. 6, 14. Gē begæton eoww ðeosterfule wununga, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5. Geleáffulle menn gearwiaþ clāne wununga on heora heortum Criste sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 12.

III. being, existence, living. v. wunian, III:—Wunung *essentia*, i. *aeternitas, natura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 20. Þeah se lichama geendige, ðe sceal eft þurh Godes mihte ársian tō ēcere wununge, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. Se is lybbende God ðe hæfð lif and wununge ðurh hine sylfne, 366, 33. Gesceafta nabbaþ nāne wununge þurh hī sylfe, ac ðurh God, se ðe ána is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 17. Yfel nis nān þing þurh hit sylf, and nāne wununga næfð būton on sumum gesceafta, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 44. [Wreððe hæfð wununge on þes dusian bosme *ira requiescit in sinu stulti*, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 24. Hore wununge naeud nō zet *habitatío eorum non habet januam*, A. R. 74, 12. Þe wununge of euh wunne *quietis eterne mansio*, Kath. 2423. God woning (hæh bold, 1st MS.), Laym. 7094. His (*the Reeve's*) wonyng was ful fair upon an hethe, Chauc. Prolog. C. T. 606. O. L. Ger. wonunga *habitatío*: O. H. Ger. wununga *mansio*.]

wurdian, wurdlian, wurm. v. wordian, wordlian, wurm.

wurma, wyrma, an; m.: wurme, an; f. A shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained, a purple dye; also wood, a plant from which a dye is got:—Wurma *murex*, wurma, weoloc *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 64, 62. Wurma, reáð godwebb ostrum, 64, 10. Wyrma *ostrum*, i. 286, 34. Wurman *murice*, ii. 114, 46. Ungemæccte wurman *dispari murice*, 141, 19. Mid unilicere wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 42. Ungelicum wurman, Anglia xiii. 29, 58. Wolcreáðum wurman *binctino coccio sive vermiculo*, 29, 56. Twyhíwedum wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. Mid reáðre wurman *croceo luto* (v. Ald. 75), 524, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 48 (*printed wurman*). Wurman gelbonden, Exon. Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Wyrman *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 23; 89, 29. Wyrman (*printed*) wyrmanan, cf. 52, 48) *luto*, 87, 32. Wyrman (*purpureo*) *ostro*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 5. Genim myrran and hwit récels and safiam and saluiam and wurman, Lchdm. ii. 294, 24. Wurmum *muricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 20: Hpt. Gl. 524, 27. Wurman, 431, 47. [O. Frs. wurma: O. H. Ger. wurmo *vermiculus*.] v. cor-, corn-, feld-, stán-wurma; wurm-reáð.

wurmille, an; f. Marjoram:—Wurmille, *uormillae origanum*, Txts. 83, 1452. Wurmilla, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 27. Wurmille, 64, 11. Wyr-

melle (*printed war*), i. 32, 11. Wurmella, 286, 35. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *wurmeli vermiculus*.]

wurm-reáð; *adj.* *Scarlet*:—Wurmreáðne þræð *coccinum*, Gen. 38, 28. Wurmreáðne basing *pallium coccineum*, Jos. 7, 21. Cf. *wyrmbasu*.

wurms. v. worms.

wurmsig; *adj.* *Purulent*:—Wurmsi *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 29. v. *wurmsigt*.

wurmsihtig; *adj.* *Purulent*:—Wurmsihtig *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 1.

wurpan. v. *weorpan*.

wurpol (-ul); *adj.* *That throws down*:—Wurpol *ster[n]ax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 42.

wurpte, wurstm, wurst, wurþ, wurt-mete. v. *wirpan*, worms, wirs, *weorþ*, *wyrt-mete*.

wüsc-bearn, es; *n.* *A beloved or an adopted child*:—Uüscbearn (*wuso*, Rush.) *filio*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* *öska-barn a chosen, adopted child*; *öska-mörg a beloved son*: *M. H. Ger.* *wunsch-kint*; see Grimm. D. M. p. 139 (*Siallybrass* trans.), and s. v. *wunsch*. Cf. too the proper name *Wüsc-treáð*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1.] v. *wýsc*.

Wüse, wuso, wutan (-on). v. *Üse*, wüsc-bearn, witon.

wyde-treów. v. *wudu-treów*.

wyða (? *hyla v. hylu*):—Wyla t hola *cabearum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 71.

wyðþ, Germ. 389, 42. v. *welwan*.

wyðf, e; *f.* *A she-wolf*:—Wylf *lupa*, Txts. 75, 1260. Fæddæ hieð wylf in Rómæcæstri, 127, 2. [Cf. O. H. Ger. *wulpa lupa*: *Icel.* *ylgr a she-wolf*.] v. *brim-wylf*, and next word.

wylfen[n], e; *f.* *A she-wolf*, (1) *literal*:—Gif heo drinceþ wylfene meolc, Lchdm. i. 362, 13. Wylfene *beluae, bestiae maris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 43. (2) *figurative*:—Wylfen *Bellona*, i. *furia, dea belli, mater Martis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 41. Rēpre wylfenne *dire parce*, 140, 53. [Wumnone wroð is wuluene, and mon wroð is wulf, A. R. 120, 9. Leoun or uulf, wuluine or bere, Havel. 573. *M. H. Ger.* *wulfinne*: *Ger.* *wölfinn*.]

wylfen; *adj.* *Wolfish, fierce*:—Wē geāscodan Eormanríces wylfenne geþóht; ðæt wæs grim cyning, Exon. Th. 378, 24; Deór. 22.

wylino, Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. *willung*.

wyll, e; *f.* *Wool*:—Ða wylle and ða horna hý dōð heom tō nytynsse *lanam et cornua in usum suum convertunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 31. v. *wull*.

wyllen; *adj.* *Woollen, of wool*:—Wyllen *laneum*, līnen wearp *wel* wyllen āb *linostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 7, 8. Hē nāðor ne wyllenes hrægles ne līnenes brūcan nolde, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 11. Bind mid wyllenan þræðe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Hī mid willennum reāfe heora līchoman gegerwīaþ, R. Ben. 139, 14. Ða wyllenan (? *the word is printed* *wyllenan and put as a gloss to vetulae; the passage is: Cygnaeam vetulae senectutis caniciem*, Ald. 25) hārnysse (*in the margin is ða grāgan hārnysse*) *cygnaeam canitiem*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 62. Wylfene wearp *lanea stamina*, 417, 27. Ne hē wyllena hrægla brēc, ac līnena ealra, Shr. 93, 7; 94, 28. Heo næfre līnenum hrægum brūcan wolde, ac wyllenum, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. ¶ used substantively, *woollen stuff*:—Heo wyllen weorde, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44; L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 19. Nīne man wyllen tō lice, Wulfst. 170, 10. [O. H. Ger. *wullin laneus*.]

wyllen. v. preceding word.

wyn[n], e; *f.* I. *delight, pleasure*:—Wyn *luxus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 11. Wynn *luxuria*, wyne *luxus*, 49, 67, 65. Genihtsumere wyne *opulenti luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 71. Wyn eal gedreáð, Exon. Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. On Gode standeþ wuldor mín and wyn mycel, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Mín wynn ālēg, 119, 5. Nis hearpan wyn, Beo. Th. 4517; B. 2262. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (*his delight in the country*) swedrade, Exon. Th. 123, 16; Gú. 323. Sý æt him sylfum gelang eal his worulde wyn, 444, 12; Kl. 46. Ðær wæs wuldres wynn . . . næs ðær ænigum gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889. Ágan mē ðæs dreámes gewald, wuldres and wyne, Cd. Th. 275, 21; Sat. 175; Exon. Th. 230, 31; Ph. 480. On wyne in *laetitia*, Ps. Th. 104, 38. Wend ðe from wyne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. In lifendra londes wyne, Exon. Th. 27, 28; Cri. 437; 151, 5; Gú. 790. Wenne, Ps. C. 157. Weorod wæs on wyne, Beo. Th. 4032; B. 2014; Exon. Th. 462, 21; Hö. 55. Ðæt treów wæs on wyne, wudu weaxende, 435, 18; Rā. 542. Beoð on wenne ða bān ðe on hændum wæron *exultabunt ossa humiliata*, Ps. C. 80. Habban ða mid wyne weorde blisse *exultent et laetentur*, Ps. Th. 69, 5. Wē sealmas him singan mid wyne in *psalmis jubilemus ei*, 94, 2. Ic mē on ðe gehālgode hūs tō wyne, Exon. Th. 90, 31; Cri. 1482; 76, 26; Cri. 1245. Wē sceolan þrowian weán, nalles habban hēhselda wyn, Cd. Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43; Exon. Th. 142, 31; Gú. 652. Se ðe āh lifes wyn gebiden in burgum, 307, 22; Seef. 27. Wynnā gewitāþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 18; Rūn. 29. Līdsā and wyynnā hām, Cd. Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Ealra ðæra wyynnā ðe ic on worulde gebāð, Byrht. Th. 136, 58; By. 174. Hē his līchoman wyyna forwyrnde and woruld-blissa, Exon. Th. 111, 31; Gú. 135; 122, 20; Gú. 308. Iðelra eāgena wyynnā, 112, 2; Gú. 137. Wíc wyynnā leās, 443, 18; Kl. 32.

Hine yldo benam mægenes wynnnum, Beo. Th. 3778; B. 1887. Hæleþ beoþ on wynnnum *the men are joyous*, Exon. Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22; 464, 19; Hö. 89. Hē sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ on wynnnum, 217, 11; Ph. 278. Wē ðær wunodon on wynnnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237; 296, 26; Sat. 508. Þurh leāslic fices wyne, earges hāschoman iðelne lust, Exon. Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297; 364, 12; Wal. 69. Iðle lustas, lāne lifes wyne, 352, 19; Sch. 100. Ðās eorþan wyne, ðas lānan dreámas, 102, 4; Cri. 1667. God seleþ him on eþle eorþan wyne tō healdanne hleoburh wera, Beo. Th. 3465; B. 1730; 5447; B. 2727. Worolde wyne, 2164; B. 1080. Hē ðæt betere geccās, wuldres wyne, Elen. Kmbl. 2077; El. 1040. ¶ wynnnum *delightfully, pleasantly*:—Is se wong wynnnum geblissad mid ðām fægrestum stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 9; Ph. 7; 199, 18; Ph. 27. Ðin gemynd on ealra worulda woruld wynnnum standeþ, Ps. Th. 134, 13.

II. *a. with prep. tō*, marking object in which delight is taken:—Ne biþ him tō hearpan hýge, ne tō wífe wyn, Exon. Th. 308, 25; Seef. 45. Wæs mē wyn tō ðon, 380, 22; Rā. 1, 2. Næs him tō mādme wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115; 2326; An. 1164. Ða forweorpaþ ðe hira wyne tō ðe habban noldan *qui elongant se a te, peribunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 22. Hē genom him tō wildeórum wyne, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gú. 713.

III. *a. as an epithet of persons*, (1) of human beings:—Hægstealdra wyn (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862. Winemæga wyn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 2; Gú. 1338. Eorla wyn, 174, 17; Gú. 1179. Wynn, 168, 22; Gú. 1081. Æðelinga wynn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225. Wynn, 3423; An. 1715. (2) of the Deity:—Līfes wynn, . . . tīrēddig cyning, Hy. 3, 1. Mægna God, . . . æþelinga wyn, Exon. Th. 286, 12; Jul. 730; 466, 15; Hö. 121. Neoman ūs tō wyne weoroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 277, 2; Sat. 198. Wigena wyn, . . . heofonengla God, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641.

III. *the best of a class, the pride of its kind*. Cf. *cyst*:—An engla præat, heāpa wyn (*best of troops*), Exon. Th. 460, 16; Hö. 18. Hleóþra wyn *most excellent of melodies*, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Gimma gladost, æþeltungla wyn, 218, 5; Ph. 290. Lagufiōða wynn, 202, 16; Ph. 70. Eāla wīfa wynn, sēnne frēðicost *ah, pride of womankind*, *maiden most noble*, 5, 18; Cri. 71. Ðū eart se æðela, ðe on ærdagum ealra sāmænna wyn (*the Virgin Mary*) ākende, Hy. 3, 26. IV.

the name of the w-rune:—Þ uyn, Archæologia, vol. 28, plate 15, fig. 7. In the following passages the symbol is put instead of the word *wyn*:—Þ is geswidrad, gomen æfter geirum, Elen. Kmbl. 2526; El. 1264. Biþ se [6] þ sceācen eorþan frætwa, Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Þ sceal

gedreósan, Anglia xiii. 9, 5. Wenne (Hickes prints Þ Þne) bruceþ ðe can weāna lyt, and him sylfa hæfd blæd and blisse, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 29; Rūn. 8. On wuldres Þ (*Kemble writes wealdend in place of the rune in the MS.; but cf. wuldres wynn*, Andr. Kmbl. 1773; An. 889), Elen. Kmbl. 2177; El. 1090. In Ps. Vos. 99, 1 *jubilate* is rendered by Þsumiāþ. See also *mod-wēn* (*l. mōd-wyn*). v. *Cynewulf's* Christ, ed. Gollancz, pp. 173 sqq., Anglia xiii. 1 sqq., Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 9. [Laym. wunne, winne, wonne: A. R. wunne: Havel. winne; O. Sax. wunnea: O. H. Ger. wunna, wunni *delectatio, voluptas, jubilatio, jocunditas*. Cf. Goth. un-wunands *moestus*: *Icel.* *unaðr delight*; *yndi charm, delight*.] v. *ēðel*, *hord*, *hyht*, *leóð*, *lif*, *lyft*, *mōð*, *symbol-wyn*[n].

wynan?—Eóh bið ūtan unsmēðe treów . . . wynan (*wyn, wynn?*) on eðle, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 31; Rūn. 13.

wyn-beám, es; *m.* *A tree that causes delight*, an epithet of the cross:—Wuldres wynbeám, Elen. Kmbl. 1684; El. 844.

wyn-burh; *f.* *A town where life is pleasant, a delightful town*:—Þū eádig leofast, and ðe wel weorðeþ on wynburgum, Ps. Th. 127, 2.

wyn-candel(1), e; *f.* *A lamp that gives delight*, an epithet of the sun:—Wyncondel wera west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gú. 1186.

wynogas. v. *wining*.

wyn-dæg, es; *m.* *A day of gladness, a joyous time*:—Wærun wudu-bearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ne mōstun gē ā wunian in wyndagum, ac scōfene wurdon in ēce fýr, Exon. Th. 140, 3; Gú. 604. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, and welan þicgau, 330, 34; Vy. 61.

wynde-creft, es; *m.* *An art of weaving*:—Uuyndecreft *ars plumaria*, Txts. 43, 217. Uyrmas mec nī æufun uyndicraeftum (uyrdi., MS.), 151, 9.

wynðe, an; *f.* *A wound*:—Gif man preóðt gewundige, gebēte man ða wyndlan, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294; 4. v. *wundel*.

wyn-dreám, es; *m.* *A joyful sound, jubilation*:—Wyndreámes *jubilatio*, Ps. Lamb. Spl. Blickl. Gl. 150, 5. On wyndreáme in *jubilo*, Ps. Spl. 46, 5; in *jubilatione*, Blickl. Gl. Wyndreám *jubilatiōnem*, Ps. Spl. Lamb. 88, 15.

wyndrian. v. *wundrian*.

wyn-ele, es; *m. Pleasant oil*:—Wynele se ðe bānes byrst bēteþ and hæleþ, Ps. Th. 108, 18.

wyn-fæst; *adj. Joyous*:—Ðette Sione dūn sigefest weorðe, and weallas Sion wynfeste getremed, Ps. C. 133.

wyn-geþiþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion, a companion in whom one delights*:—Næs mē wyngesifd widerweard heorte non adhaesit mihi cor prauum, Ps. Th. 100, 3.

wyn-grāf, es; *m. n. A pleasant grove*:—Mid wynngrafe weaxaþ geswiru exultatione colles accingentur, Ps. Th. 64, 13.

wynian. *v. wunian.*

wyn-land, es; *n. A land of delight, a happy, pleasant land*:—Se hāga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Wuldres wynlond (*heaven*), 317, 13; Mōd. 65.

wyn-leās; *adj. Joyless, dreary*:—Wynleāsne wudu, Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Wynleās wic, 1641; B. 821. Ōderne ēdel, wynleāstan wic, Cd. Th. 57, 14; Gen. 928.

wyn-lic; *adj. Delightful, pleasing, agreeable, charming*:—Hæfde hē hīne swā hwītne geworhtne, swā wynlic wæs his westm, Cd. Th. 17, 5; Gen. 255. Onstæl wynlic, fæger and gefeālic, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gū. 796. Sunbearo, wuduhoht wynlic, 200, 1; Ph. 34: 423, 22; Kā. 41, 26. Ōder wæs swā wynlic, wlitig and scēne, ðæt wæs lifes beām, Cd. Th. 30, 15; Gen. 467. Fæger hlēodor, wynlicu wōdgiefu, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rū. 32, 18. Ic ðe swā sciēnne geseapen hæfde, wynlicne geworht, 85, 8; Cri. 1388. Wynlice wætera þryde, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Wæter wynlicu, Exon. Th. 194, 9; Az. 136. Hē gemon tō oft wylulcran wic, 444, 24; Kl. 52. [Was imaked an wunlic fur, Laym. 8090. *O. H. Ger. wunni-lih amoenus, iucundus.*]

wynlice; *adv. Pleasantly, delightfully*:—Ðæt ic wynlice on psalterio ðe singan mōte, Ps. Th. 107, 2: 149, 4: Exon. Th. 82, 30; Cri. 1346. Wyn-lūste, es; *m. Sensual pleasure*:—Ic wilnode mid him tō farenne, ðæt ic ðe mē emnwyrhtena on ðære þrowunge mīnes wynlustes hæfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 359. Hēr synt ðisse weorolde wynlustas, ac ðær synt ða ēcan tintregu, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Gif hwam hwæt yfeles gedōn bið, ðæt hē ne mæge hys wynlusta brūcan, Lchdm. i. 330, 13.

wyn-mæg, e; *f. A beloved kinswoman*:—Seō fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*the kinswoman in whom he had delighted*), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gū. 1319.

wynnung. *v. windung.*

wyn-psalterium, *a joyous psalter*:—Āris, wynpsalterium exurge, psalterium, Ps. Th. 56, 10.

wyn-rōd, e; *f. A joy-giving cross*:—Wynrōd (*the cross*), sōðfæstra segn, Salm. Kmbl. 470; Sal. 235.

wyn-sang, es; *m. A joyous song, jubilant song*:—Ðær is wysang, Wulfst. 265, 31.

wynstra. *v. winestra.*

wyn-sum; *adj. I. winsome, agreeable, pleasant*:—Wynsum suavis, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wynsum, wlitig elegans, i. speciosus, gratus, pulcher, præcipuus, magnus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 80. Ða wynsuman amoena, i. 6. (*1*) *pleasant* to the senses or to the mind:—Treow tō brūcenne wynsum lignum ad uescendum suauē, Gen. 2, 9. Wæs swiþe wynsum wæta ūt flōwende. . . . Seō wæte wæs wynsum on ðære onbyrignesse, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2–9. Hē ys Drihtne wynsum onsegednys oblatio est Domino odor suauissimus, Ex. 29, 18. Wynsum stenc, Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swēte stenc, wlitig and wynsum, 359, 19; Pa. 65. Wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemeacard regali plena decore, 220, 10; Ph. 318: 350, 13; Sch. 63: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Des middangeard, fæger and wynsum, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Wæs on ðam ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Wynsum gefeā, Exon. Th. 77, 8; Cri. 1253. Hē wynsum (*iocundum*) is ðæt mon eardige on ðara gebroðra ānnesse, Blickl. Homl. 139, 29. Þincd him wynsum ðæt se weald oncwyrð, Met. 13, 46. Mē swēte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oþþe leornode oþþe lārde aut discere aut docere dulce habui, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Mīn geoc is wynsum jugum meum suauē est, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Wynsum gamen sales, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 54. Wynsum gliw facietiae, 61, 19. Wensum lepida (*sermonum series*), Hpt. Gl. 512, 55. Wynsumere ī fægere uenustas, 456, 41. Hwæt þincþ ðe on ðam welan and on ðam anwealde wynsumes quid est, quod in se pulcritudinis habeat? Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 20. Mid wynsume wīne, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Tō wynsumum stence in suauem odorem, Lev. 1, 9. Hunig, wynsume wist, Fragn. Kmbl. 40; Leās. 22. Wynsumne rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1585; El. 794. Wynsumne white, Cd. Th. 111, 13; Gen. 1855. Scip, wudu wynsuman, Beo. Th. 3842; B. 1919. Wynsume cantabiles, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 9. Weter wynsumu dulces aquae, Exon. Th. 202, 5; Ph. 65. Ðeōs wyrt byþ cenned on wynsumon stōwum (*napaeleosis*), Lchdm. i. 280, 13: 290, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 211, 7; Ph. 194. Hī his weorc wynsum wide sægecan annuntiant opera ejus in exultatione, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Wensume suauior (*panis absconditus*), Kent. Gl. 310. Wynsumra steām, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Swēg swētra and wlitigra and wynsunira, 206, 27; Ph. 133. Eal innanweard wæs ænlicra and wynsumra, ðonne hit mæge stefn āreccan, se stenc and se swēg, 181,

18; Gū. 1295. 'Is ðis wynsum spell ðæt ðū nū segst.' Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Nis nān wuht wynsumre ðonne ðæt þing ðæt ðis spell ymbe is,' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 11. Biþ micle ðe wynsumre siō sōþe gesæid tō habbenne æfter ðam eorþum ðisses lifes, 23; Fox 78, 30. Wynsumre, Met. 12, 20. Þincþ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncwēþe, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Wōþa wynsumast, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pa. 43. His englas, ealra folca mæst, wereda wynsumast, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. (*2*) in reference to the conduct of living creatures:—Swæs vel wynsum eucharis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17: ii. 32, 52. Wynsum (*suavis*) is Dryhten, Ps. Surt. 33, 9; Ps. Th. 85, 4. Eālā ðū wynsuma man, Wulfst. 246, 2. Sum sceal wildne fugel ātemian, oþþæt seō heoroswealwe wynsum weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 18; Vy. 87. Leōn, wynsume wiht, wel ātemede, Met. 13, 19. Eālā gē gōde cildra and wynsume (*uenusti*) leorneras, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 33. Hē wæs se swēteste lāreow and se wynsumesta doctor suauissimus, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3.

II. *joyous. v. wynsumian*:—Beōð gefylde mid gefeān mūðas ūre, beōð ūre tungan teala wynsume repletum est gaudio os nostrum, et lingua nostra exultatione, Ps. Th. 125, 2. [*O. Sax. wun-sam: O. H. Ger. wunni-sam iucundus, amoenus, amabilis.*] *v. un-, word-wynsum; wynsumness, and next word.*

wynsum, es; *n. The pleasant*:—Ðæt nān wiht ne sý ðæs wynsumes, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wynsumian; *p. ode To rejoice, exult, be joyful*:—Ic fægne and wynsumige and blissige exultabo et laetabor, Ps. Th. 30, 7. Wynsumiaþ woesten exultet desertum, Rtl. 1, 17: Blickl. Homl. 7, 3: Wulfst. 254, 5. Ða eādigan ceasterwaran gefeōð and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on eūm gefeān, 265, 12: Shr. 118, 4. Heora heortan and lichoman wynsumedon (*exultauerunt*) on God, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 37. Nā wynsuma ðe (*non iocunderis*) on bearnum ārleāsūm, Scint. 176, 6. Wynsumiaþ Gode jubilate Deo, Ps. Surt. 65, 1. Gefeāþ and wynsumiaþ gaudete et exultate, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Wynsumiaþ, Ps. Th. 31, 13: Blickl. Homl. 191, 35. Gedō mīn gāst wynsumige on ðīnre hālo, 159, 2. Wynsumian iocundari, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 16: Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Wæs heō swiþe wynsumiende, 137, 33. Wynsumigende, 143, 25. Mid micclum wynsumigendum gefeān, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 678. Wynsumiende letantem, Rtl. 97, 16. [*O. H. Ger. wunnisamōn exultare.*] *v. ge-wynsumian.*

wynsum-lic; *adj. Pleasant, agreeable*:—Hē bið ðam gōdom glædmōd on gesiþe, wlitig, wynsumlic weorode ðam hālgan, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912. Wynsumlic votivum, acceptum, desiderativum, Hpt. Gl. 446, 49. Þūhte fæger and wlitig heora lif and wynsumlic, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Eall ðæt him hēr on worlde wynsumlic wæs, 111, 26: 115, 11. *v. ge-wynsumlic.*

wynsumlice; *adv. I. pleasantly, agreeably. v. wynsum, I. 1*:—Wynsumlice stēman, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36: ii. 27, 113. Sume tiliaþ wifa, for ðam ðæt hī þurh ðæt mæge mæst bearna begitan, and eac wynsumlice libban uxor, ac liberi, qui iucunditatis gratia petuntur, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 27. Engla werod wynsumlice sungon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 297. Ðe eapelficor and ðe wynsumlicor ða myclan byrþenne āberan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 7. II. *pleasantly, graciously. v. wynsum, I. 2*:—Wē gelyfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeānes cōme, and wynsumlice mid gefeān tō him on his þrymsetle hī gesette, Homl. Th. i. 442, 15. III. *gladly, joyously. v. wynsum, II*:—Wynsumlice (*voluntarie*) ic ofrige ðe, Ps. Spl. 53, 6. Åwend ðīne nosu fram unālýfedum stencum, ðæt ðū mæge wynsumlice cweðan: 'Sýn wē ædele stencas beforan Godes gesiþde,' Wulfst. 246, 13.

wynsumness, e; *f. I. pleasantness, agreeableness, delight. v. wynsum, I. 1*:—Wynsumnisse orcerd paradisum voluptatis, Gen. 2, 8. Of stōwe ðære wynsumnisse de loco voluptatis, 2, 10. Ðære wynsumnyse bræð odorem suauitatis, 8, 21. Woruldlicere wensumnesse mundanae suauitatis, secularis dulcedinis, Hpt. Gl. 413, 67: Confess. Peccat. Eces wynsumnisse aeternae iocunditatis, Rtl. 103, 24. Hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges me carminis dulcedo defixerat, Bt. 22, 1: Fox 76, 6. Hē on wynsumnesse lifde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 7. Se middangeard wæs blōwende on swýþe manigfealde wynsumnesse. . . . and teah men tō him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse and wynsumnesse, 115, 7–12. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 25. On ðære stōwe wynsumnesse in amoenitatem loci, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 39. Geseōn ealles ðýsses middangeardes wynsumnessa, ge on golde, ge on deórwyrtum hrægum, Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Ia. *pleasantness* which affects the eye, fairness, beauty:—Wynsum[nisse] uenustate, Hpt. Gl. 526, 22.

II. *pleasantness of behaviour. v. wynsum, I. 2*:—God ūs lārð sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deofol ūs lārð unsibbe and wrōhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 111. III. *joyousness, exultation. v. wynsum, II*:—Wynsumnis mīn exultatio mea, Ps. Surt. 31, 7. Weolūre wynsumnisse labia exultationis, 62, 6. In wynsumnisse in iubilante, 32, 3. Mid wynsumnesse exultatione, Blickl. Gl.: Rtl. 50, 19.

IV. *devotion. v. wilsumness*:—Mid wynsumnyse heortan (*wilsume heortan*, Bd. M. 228, 6) deuoto corde, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 22. On micelre wynsumnesse (*wilsumnisse*, Bd. M. 376, 11) gebeda orationis deuotione, 4, 30; S. 609, 5. *v. un-wynsumness.*

wyn-weorod, es; *n. A joyous band*:—Wynwerede choro, Blickl. Gl.

wyn-wyrt, e; f. *A pleasant pl. int.*—Dær wynwyrta weóxon and bleówon, Dóm. L. 5.

wyrcan, weorcan; *p.* worhte; *pp.* worht.

I. to work, labour. (1) absolute:—Min fæder wyrcd (*operator*) ðþ ðis, and ic wyrcce (wyrco, Lind., Rush. *operator*). Jn. Skt. 5, 17. Efine swā hē wyrcþ *secundum opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Hē won and worhte, wingearð sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Gā and wyrcce (wyrco, Rush.: wuir, Lind. *operare*) on mīnum wiŋgeard, Mt. Kmb. 21, 28. Gād and wircap, Ex. 5, 18. Wyrceap eow syx dagas, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 10. Gif þeow mon wyrcce on Sunnanðage, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2, 4, 6; L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. Se de hors nabbe, wyrce ðam hlāforde ðe him fore ride, L. Ath. v. 5; Th. i. 232, 20. Hwý sceal ænig monn biōn idel, ðæt hē ne weorce (wyrce, *v. l.*)? Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 24. Siō hond sceal wyrcan for ða wambe, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 9. Hē ðær wyrcan sceolde, Gen. 2, 15. Niht cymþ ðonne nān man wyrcan (*operari*) ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (1a) where the instrument or material of work is given:—Hē wīd monna bearn wyrceð weldædum, Exon. Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Ða ðe wyrcan cūdon stāngefōgum, Elen. Kmb. 2038; El. 1020. (2) with acc., (a) of that on which the work is done. *v. win-wyrcend*:—Se ðe werð *qui operator (terram suam, Prov. 12, 11)*, Kent. Gl. 404. Ðæt hē ða eorðan worhte *ut operaretur terram*, Gen. 3, 23. Se ðe wille wyrcan wæstmāre lond *qui serere ingenium uolet agrum*, Met. 12, 1. Hē began tō wircenne ðæt land *cepit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. (b) of the work:—Hē āxode hwæt hig wyrcan cūdon (*quid habetis operis?*). Hig andswaredon: 'Wē synd scēphyrdas,' Gen. 47, 3. **II. to make,** (1) with acc., (a) to make, form, construct, (a) where the agent is a person:—Ic tōwurpe mīne bernu and ic wyrcce (*faciam*) māran, Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Wirc ðe ænne arc . . . and ðū wircst wunuŋe binnan ðam arce. . . Ðū wircst hine ðus. . . Ðū wircst ðæron ehpirl, Gen. 6, 14–16. Ðū wercest sumurlange dagas, ðæm winterdagum sceorta tīda getiohhast, Met. 4, 18. Mid ðis andweardan welan mon wyrp oftor feōd ðonne freōd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 3. Ic worhte (*fecit*) earce of sethimtreōwum, Deut. 10, 3. On ðære bēc ðe ic weorhte, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 4. Ðū ða scīran gesceaft sceōpe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Nān neōðdearf ðe ne lārde tō wyrcanne ðæt ðæt ðū worhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12. Worhtes, Met. 20, 22; Exon. Th. 15, 23; Cri. 240. Se ðe on fruman worhte (worhte, Lind.), hē worhte wæpman and wifman, Mt. Kmb. 19, 4; Cd. Th. 12, 11; Gen. 183. Se ðe ðas bōc worhte, Blickl. Homl. 169, 25. Ðæt folc worhte mycele gesomnunga, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 1. Ða danderhālgan worhton geþeah, Mt. Kmb. 12, 14. Hig worhton gemōt, 27, 7. Hig wrohton (worhton, *v. l.*: uorhtun, Lind.) him beorscipe, Jn. Skt. 12, 2. Æfter ðam forlān ðe hi worhton, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 12. Ne wirc ðū ðe āgrafene gōdas, Ex. 20, 4. Ðonne wyrce wē manega bēc, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 12. Uton wircean man tō ūre gefelcisse, Gen. 1, 26. Wyrcan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 8, 19. Scip wyrcan, Cd. Th. 78, 33; Gen. 1302. Wæpen wyrcan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Burg wyrcan, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 18. Wyrcan ðone wihagan, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102. Wyrcan spell, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Wercan, Met. 26, 73. Sealf weorcean, Lchdm. iii. 6, 31. (β) where the agent is not a person, to be the source, or cause of, to produce:—Seō ðe wyrcd ðæt fen, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 18. Seō ða ðær wyrcd micelne sǣ, Swt. 12, 23. Hit wyrcd feōndsceipe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 24. Sum feōll on gōde eorðan, and worhte hundfealde wæstm, Lk. Skt. 8, 8. Grōwende gærs and sǣd wircende. . . Treow westm wircende, Gen. 1, 11, 12. (b) to make, constitute:—Ic wolde witon hwæþer ðū wēndest ðæt hwylc ān ðara fif gōda worhte ða sōþan gesēlpe and siddan ða feower good wæron hire gōd, swā swā nū sǣwl and lichōma wyrcaþ ānne mon, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23–28. Feower wucan wyrcaþ ānne mōnð, Anglia viii. 319, 4. (c) as a verb of incomplete predication, (a) with adj.:—Ic tō wīdan feore wyrce ðīn heahsetl hrōr and weorðlic swā heofones dagas *ponam in seculum seculi semen ejus, et thronum ejus sicut dies coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Hwilcne wyrcst ðū ðe sylfne (done ðec seolfne wyrceas (wyrceas, Rush.) *quem te ipsum facis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 53)? Homl. Th. ii. 234, 1. (β) with prepositional phrase:—Hē hlæp wolcen, wind and liget, and ða tō regne wyrceþ (*fulgura in pluviam fecit*), Ps. Th. 134, 7. Nywollnessa hē him tō gewæde worhte, 103, 7. Worhte man hit him tō wite, Cd. Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. (2) with gen.:—Se ðeōden ongan gedīnges wyrcean, Cd. Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. **III. to work, do, perform.** (1) absolute:—Swā ðū worhtest tō mē, Exon. Th. 370, 25; Seel. 64. (2) with acc.:—On hwylcne anwealde ic ðas þing wyrce, Mt. Kmb. 21, 24. On hwylcere mihte wyrceð (wyrce, *v. l.*: wirce, Rush.) ðū ðas þing? 21, 23. Swā hwæt swā se gesēnelca lichama ðeþ oppe wyrceþ, eal ðæt ðeþ seō ungesēnelce sǣwl þurh ðone lichoman, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24. Werð *operabitur (stultitiam, Prov. 14, 17)*, Kent. Gl. 486. Eallum ðe unriht wyrceap *omnibus, qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Tō mannun ðe mildheortnesse wyrceap, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Ðære scame ðe ðū worhtes, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 11. Ða hand ðe hē ðæt fūl mid worhte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21, 24. Ða mæran weorc ðe hē worhte, Deut. 11, 7. Ða dæda ða ðe hē worhte, Blickl. Homl. 33, 6. Ne worhte (wrohte, Rush.) Iōhannes nān tǣcn, Jn. Skt. 10, 41. Hī blōdgyte worhtan, Exon. Th. 44, 26; Cri.

708. Ealle ðe unriht worhtan *omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Wirc six dagas ealle ðīne weorc *sex diebus facies omnia opera tua*, Ex. 20, 9. Lār mē hū ic ðīne willan wyrce and fremme, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Ðæt ðū furþur mē fræceþu ne wyrce, Exon. Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Gif esne þeow weorc wyrce, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18. Ðæt mon ðorum riht wyrce, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. On ða gerād, wyrce ðæt hē wyrce, ðæt ðæt land sī unfworht, Cod. Dip. Kmb. ii. 383, 32. Weorce, 384, 21. Monig gōd weorc wyrcean, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 20. Wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13. Gōd wyrcean, Ps. Th. 52, 4. Yfel wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 181, 34. Wundor wyrcean, Beo. Th. 1805; B. 930; Ps. Th. 85, 9. Lof sceolde hē Drihtnes wyrcean, Cd. Th. 17, 8; Gen. 256. Ða heāpas frugnon, hwæt hiē wyrcean mihton ðæt hiē Godes erre beflugon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 11. Godes willan wercan, 67, 34. Mē gebyraþ tō wyrceanne ðas weorc ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (2a) to perform a rite, keep a season:—Mīn tīma ys gehende ðæt ic mid ðe wyrce mīne Eāstro, Mt. Kmb. 26, 18. (3) with gen.:—Ic mē ðæs wyrce, ðæt ic gange on hūs Godes, Ps. Th. 83, 11. Ealle ðe unrihtes wyrceap *omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 52, 5; 58, 2; 73, 19. Hē him ðæs worhte tō, Cd. Th. 143, 11; Gen. 2377. Ða ðe unrihtes worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6, 8. **IV. to work, effect a purpose, attain an object.** (1) with acc. or gen.:—Heō wēnde ðæt heō hylde heofoncynīnges worhte mid ðām wordum *she thought to win the favour of heaven's king with those words*, Cd. Th. 44, 22; Gen. 713. Ðæt hī lifgen on geleāfan, and ā lufan Dryhtnes wyrcean in ðisse worulde, Exon. Th. 448, 6; Dóm. 50. Hiē sculon lufe wyrcean . . . and habban his hylde ford, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. (2) with gen.:—Ā ðīn dōm sý gōd and genge; ðū ðæs wyrcest (*thou wilt bring that to pass*), Exon. Th. 192, 22; Az. 110. Wē ðas lifgende worhton in worulde, 186, 9; Az. 17. Wyrce se ðe mōte dōmes *ær deaðe let him that may do deeds deserving of glory ere he die*, Beo. Th. 2779; B. 1387. Til sceal on ædle dōmes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 501; Gn. C. 21. Hē þōhte ðæt hē him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, MS. F.), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Se hæfde moncynnes leōhteste hond lofes tō wyrceanne (*to call forth praise*), Exon. Th. 323, 2; Vid. 72. (3) with a clause:—Is ðæt wundorlic, ðæt ðū mid geþeahthe ðīnum wyrcest, ðæt ðū ðām gesceaftum mearce gesettest and hī gemengdest eac, Met. 20, 87. [Goth. waurkjan; *p.* waurhta: O. H. Ger. wurchen, wirchen; *p.* worhta: Icel. yrkja; *p.* orti: O. Sax. wirkian; *p.* warhta: O. Frs. werka; *p.* wrochte.] *v. ā, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ful-, ge-, in- (Exon. Th. 337, 21; Gn. Ex. 68), ofer-, ðþ-, sām-, un-, ymb-wyrcean (-weorcan); āren-, scyld-, syn-, unriht-, wam-, wel-, wolcen-, yfel-wyrcende; wyrcend.*

wyrce. *v. ge-wyrce.*

wyrcend, es; *m.*

I. a worker, labourer. *v. efen-, fore-, win-wyrcend, and wyrcan, I.* **II. a maker.** *v. wyrcean, II:*—Ic gelyfe on ænne God, wyrcend heofenan and eorðan, Homl. Th. ii. 599, 25. Heō wæron ðam wyrcendum gelice *similes illis fiant qui faciunt ea*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. **III. a doer.** *v. wyrcean, III:*—Þurh ða unrōtnesse ðe is deaðes wyrcend, Anglia xi. 113, 43. Ealle ic feōde fācnas wyrcend *facientes praevaricationes odrii*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. *v. leās-wyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1.*

wyrcness, e; *f.* **I. work, labour, operation.** *v. wyrcean, I:*—Dōnde wircnisse (*operationes*) in wætrum ničlum, Ps. Surt. 106, 23. **II. working, doing, operation.** *v. wyrcean, III:*—Þurh swā hwylces bēne swā hē gehæled sī, dysses geleāfa and wyrcnis (*operatio*) sī gelyfed Gode andfenge, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 23. His gearcunne oft ðurh godcunde wyrcness (*operationem*) mid miclum mægenum scināþ, 3, 19; S. 550, 16. Ða ðe lārdon ænne willan and āne wyrcness beōn on Drihtne Hælcende, 5, 19; S. 639, 34.

IIa. working, performance of something:—Wyrccnes heofonlicra mægena *operatio virtutum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 9. Mid wundra wyrcnesse, 2, 3; S. 505, 1; 3, 13; S. 538, 39.

wyrcung, e; *f.* **Working, doing; operatio**, Rtl. 15, 42; 31, 1; 170, 3.

wyrd, e; *f.* **What happens, fate, fortune, chance.** **I.** the word is used to gloss the following Latin words:—*Casibus* wyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 1; 18, 29; 81, 45. *Eventus* wyrd, 75, 61; 30, 71. *Fati* wyrd eodde gegonges, 33, 65. *Fata* wyrde, 94, 6. *Fatis* wyrdum, 37, 54. *Fors* wyrd, 109, 5; 83, 43; 37, 14. *Fortuna* wyrd, 108, 78; 33, 78. *Fortunae* wyrde, 33, 77; 79, 61. *Sortem* wyrd, 120, 76. *Fatu* (*statu?* *v. Ald. 30*) wyrde, 78, 77.

II. fate, the otherwise than humanly appointed order of things:—Ðæt ðætte wē hātaþ Godes foreþonc and his forescāwung, . . . siddan hit fullfremed bið, ðonne hātaþ wē hit wyrd. . . Hī sint twā ðing, foreþonc and wyrd. . . Ðæt ðæt wē wyrd hātaþ, ðæt biþ Godes weorc ðe hē ālce dæg wyrp, ægder ge ðæs ðe wē gesceþ, ge ðæs ðe ūs ungeswenlic biþ. . . Siō wyrd dǣlþ eallum gesceaftum and-wlitan and stōwa and tīda and gemetgunga. Ac siō wyrd cymþ of ðam foreþonce Godes, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 21–220, 1. Diōs wandriende wyrd, ðe wē wyrd hātaþ, færp æfter his foreþonce. . . Siþþan wē hit hātaþ wyrd, syððan hit geworht biþ; ær hit wæs Godes foreþonc. Ða wyrd hē wyrp oppe þurh ða gōðan englas, oppe . . . 39, 6; Fox 220, 5–23. Ðæt wē hātaþ wyrd, ðonne se gesceadwisa God hwæt wyrp eodde

geþaþ ðæs ðe wē ne wēnaþ *fit illud fatalis ordinis insigne miraculum, cum ab sciente geritur, quod stupeant ignorantes*, 39, 10; Fox 226, 24. Ðē sceal on woruld bringan Sarra sunu, sōð forð gān wyrd æfter ðiosum wordgearnearcum, Cd. Th. 142, 1; Gen. 2355. Gæð ða wyrd swā hiō sceal, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Ne wæs wyrd, ðæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes dīgean, 1473; B. 734. Wæron sume gedwolmen ðe cwædon, ðæt ælc man beo ænenum ðe steortne gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. Sceal heō (*Lo's wife*) wyrdre biðan, Drihtnes dōmes, Cd. Th. 155, 10; Gen. 2570; Exon. Th. 329, 29; Vy. 41. Hī wyrd ne cūþon, Beo. Th. 2471; B. 1233. III. in a personal sense, *one of the Fates (the weird sisters)*:—Wyrdre *Parcae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 9; 67, 55.

IIIa. as a personification, *fate, fortune*:—Wyrd biþ swiþre, Meotud mihtigra, ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. Th. 312, 27; Seef. 115. Wyrd bið swiþost, Menol. Fox 469; Gn. C. 5; Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427; 886; Sal. 442. Wyrd bið ful āræd, Exon. Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5; Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. Sume ūpwtan secgaþ ðæt siō wyrd wealde ægðer ge gesæla ge ungesæla ælces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Weord (wyrd, *v. l.*), 5, 1; Fox 8, 30. Swā him wyrd ne gescrāf, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574; Elen. Kmbl. 2092; El. 1047; Met. i. 29. Behindan beleac wyrd mid wæge, Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Eorlas fornōman wæpen wælgifu, wyrd seō mære, Exon. Th. 292, 17; Wand. 100; Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205. Hiē wyrd forswēoþ, 959; B. 477; 5621; B. 2814. Wyrd ðone gomelan grētan sceolde, 4832; B. 2420. Hwý ðū æfre woldest ðæt seō wyrd swā hwyrian sceolde? Heō preaþ ða unscildigan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12; Met. 4, 34; Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613; 3121; An. 1563. Wyrd oft nereþ unfæge eorl, Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572; Exon. Th. 165, 18; Gū. 1030. Tō eallum ðām gesældum ðe seō wyrd brengð, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 25; 14, 1; Fox 40, 31. Ne wēn ðū nō ðæt ic tō ānwillec winne wiþ ða wyrd (*fortunam*) . . . hit oft gebyraþ ðæt seō lēase wyrd nāþer ne mæg ðam men ðōn ne fultum, ne nāne dem, 20; Fox 70, 22. Wyrdre wiðstandan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15.

IV. *an event*, (1) with the special idea of that which happens by the determination of Providence or fate:—Ne wile Sarran gelyfan wordum mīnum; sceal seō wyrd swā ðeah forð steallian, Cd. Th. 144, 14; Gen. 2389. Wyrd wæs geworden, swefen gesēd, swā ær Daniel cwæð, 257, 5; Dan. 653. God ēce biþ; ne wendap hine wyrdra, ne hine wiht dreceþ ādl ne yldo, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9; Salm. Kmbl. 666; Sal. 332. Wyrdra Waldend, Cd. Th. 205, 7; Exod. 432; Andr. Kmbl. 2113; An. 1058; Elen. Kmbl. 159; El. 80; Exon. Th. 455, 1; Hy. 4, 43. Wyrdra gerýnu, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wyrdra gepingu, 250, 14; Dan. 546. Wyrdra gesceaft, 224, 6; Dan. 132. Onwrigen is wyrdra bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. Gif ic ðē ðone . . . age, *the MS. is here imperfect* gescege ðines feores, yþelice ðū ða wyrdre oncyrrrest and his hond befēht si mortis tue tibi insidiatorem prodidero, sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis, mihique tres irascuntur sorores, Clotos, Lachesis, Atropos, Arn. 31, 24. (2) in a general sense, *an event, occurrence, circumstance, incident, fact*:—Nānigne twēogean ne þearf, ðæt seō wyrd on ðās onweardan tīd geweorþan sceal, ðæt se Scyppend gesittan wile on his dōmsetle, Blickl. Homl. 83, 10. Ðā gelamp wundorlice wyrd, ðæt se lēg ongan sléan ongan ðone wind, 221, 11. Ðæt is mæro wyrd, Cd. Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399; Menol. Fox 107; Men. 53. Egesclic wyrd, Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74; Exon. Th. 432, 6; Rā. 48, 2. Seō wyrd geweard (*it happened*) ðæt ðæt wif geseah Ismael plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 3; Gen. 2777. Is seō wyrd mid eow open the event is patent among you, Andr. Kmbl. 1516; An. 759; Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ne wē ðære wyrdre wēnan þurfon tōward in tide, Exon. Th. 6, 8; Cri. 81. Wēnan ðære wyrdre, ðæt heō hīre taman healde, Met. 13, 24; 26, 114; Ps. Th. 119, 5. Hē wyrdre biðeþ, hwonne God wille disse wyrdre ende gewyricean, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. On ðām dæge gewiteþ heofon and corpe. . . Swā eac for ðære ilcan wyrdre gewiteþ sunne and mōna, 91, 22. Ðā gesawon hiē wundorlice wyrd—ðone man lifgendne, ðone ðe hiē ær deaðne forlēt, 217, 36; Cd. Th. 61, 12; Gen. 996; 245, 30; Dan. 471. Hē ða wyrd ne mād, fēges forðsið, Exon. Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Hē wyrd ne ful cūþe freōndrædenne hū heō from hogde he did not fully know the circumstance, how her heart was turned from loving him, 244, 26; Jul. 33. Dīgle wyrd an obscure circumstance, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541; 1163; El. 583. Ymb ða mæran wyrd, 2126; El. 1064. Geopenigean uncīde wyrd, hwær hē ðara nægla wēnan þorfe, 2202; El. 1102. Hē ðe mæg ouwreōn wyrdra gerýno he can disclose to thee the secrets of events (can tell thee of events which are a secret to most men), 1174; El. 589; 1623; El. 813. Hē ne leaþ fela wyrdra ne worda, Beo. Th. 6052; B. 3030. V. *what happens to a person, fate, fortune, lot, condition*:—Ic wille secgan ðæt ælc wyrd (*omnis fortuna*) biō gōð, sam hiō monnum gōð þince, sam hiō him yfel þince. . . Ælc wyrd, sam hiō siē wynsum, sam hiō siē unwynsum, for ðý cymþ tō ðām gōðum ðæt hiō . . . hine preatige tō ðon ðæt hē bet dō, . . . oððe him leānige ðæt hē teala dyde, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 224, 33–226, 5. Ða graman gydena, ðe folcise men hātaþ Parcas, ða hī secgaþ ðæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrdre, 35, 6; Fox 168, 27. For hwý ætwīte gē eowerre wyrdre ðæt hiō nān geweald nāh, 39, 1; Fox 210, 26. Him ne wæs nēnig earfoþe ðæt

lichomlice gedāl on ðære neowan wyrdre (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Under wyrd *sub condicione*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 10. Ne meaht ðū nō mid sōþe getælan ðine wyrd and ðine gesælaþa, swā swā ðū wēnst *quod tu falsae opinionis supplicium luis, id rebus jure imputare non possis*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Wyrd wānian, Exon. Th. 274, 24; Jul. 538. Unc sceal weorðan swā unc wyrd geteōð Metod manna gehwæs to us shall it befall, as the Lord of every man decrees to us our fate, Beo. Th. 5046; B. 2526. Nýd bið wyrdra heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Him mæg wissefa wyrdra gehwylce gemetigan, 877; Sal. 438. Gnomisorga mæst, wyrdra lādost, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 977; Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. Va. *fate, death*. See also IIIa:—Wille forgielðan gæsta Dryhten willum æfter ðære wyrdre, ðam ðe his synna nū sære gepenceþ, Exon. Th. 450, 3; Dom. 82. VI. *chance, accident*:—Ðæt wille ic gecýþan, ðæt ðu ricu of nānes monnes mihtum swā gecræftgade ne wurdon, ne for nānre wyrdre, biðton from Godes gestitunge *ut omnia haec profundissimis Dei iudiciis disposita, non autem humanis viribus, aut incertis casibus accidisse perdoceam*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 69, 23. Sprecan wiþ ða ðe secgaþ ðæt ða anwaldas sién of wyrdra mægenum geworden, Swt. 62, 10. [Worpe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrdre lykes hit hafe, Gaw. 2134. Þe same þat sett is be wirde, Alex. (Skt.) 443. Wyrdre (wyrdre systres) *Parce*, Cath. Angl. 420, and see note. To dreze his wyrdre, Allit. Pms. 74, 1224. Heo biuepeð hire wurdes, H. M. 33, 24. Is þi werid (werd, *v. l.*) to þe wissid, Alex. (Skt.) 689. Out of wo into wele soure wyrdre shul change, Piers P. C. 13, 209. Þe sorouful werdes of me olde man, Chauc. Boet. 4, 10. O. Sax. wurd *fate, death*: O. H. Ger. wurt *fatum, fortuna, eventus*: Icel. urðr (*poet.*) *fate*; *one of the Norns*, v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 376 sqq.] v. deaþ-, eft-, fæ-, for-, ge-, tō-, un-, wundor-wyrd.

-wyrd *speech*, wyrdan to *injure*. v. ge-wyrd, wīrdan.
-wyrdan to *speak*. [Goth. -waurðjan; O. Sax. -wordian; O. Frs. -wardia; O. H. Ger. -wurten.] v. and-, torn-, wis-wyrdan.
-wyrdre; n. *Speech*. [Goth. -waurdi; O. Sax. -wurdi, -wordi; O. H. Ger. -wurti.] v. and-, bi-, ge-wyrdre.
-wyrdre; *adj.* [Goth. -waurds; O. H. Ger. -wurti.] v. beald-, biter-, fæger-, fela-, hōcor-, hræd-, snotor-, stunt-, swæs-, swēt-, wær-, wis-wyrdre.

wyrd-ge-seceap, es; n. *A decree of fate or of fortune*:—Wyrdgesceapum foruitur, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 5. [O. Sax. wurd-giskapu; *pl.*]

wyrdig; *adj.* Wordy:—Werdī *verbosus*, Kent. Gl. 576. v. gearo-, twi-wyrdig.

-wyrding. v. and-wyrding.

wyrdness, e; f. *Condition, state*:—Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hī ne mōton tōslāpan of heora endebyrdnesse (*wyrdenesse, v. l.*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 32.

wyrd-stæf, es; m. *A decree of fate*:—Donne seō þrag cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum when comes that season fixed by fate's decrees, Exon. Th. 183, 101; Gū. 1325.

wyrd-writere, es; m. *One who writes an account of events, a historian, historiographer*:—Wurdwritere *historiographus*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 1; 468, 65. Andromachus se wyrdwritere, Anglia viii. 307, 9. Se wyrdwritere Iōsēphus āwīrt aþer cyrclican gerecednesse, ðæt Hērōdes lytle hwile æfter Iōhannes deaðe rīces weolde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 12. Wyrdwriteras secgaþ, 80, 5; 454, 11; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 21; ii. 25, 676. Wyrdwritera *historiographorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 54.

wyrgan; p. de *To worry* (as an animal does), *strangle, throttle*:—Wyrgeþ vel smoraþ st[*angulat*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. [Wolwes þat wald worow men (the whilke wol a man strangly and destyre, *v. l.*), Pr. C. 1229. Ilc wirwed lay, als it were dogges þat weren hanged, Havel. 1921. Werewed, 1915. A wolf wolde lambes wery, R. R. 6267. Wolwes that wyrreþ (wyrhyeþ, *v. l.*) men, Piers P. C. 10, 226. Wyrwyñ, worowen *strangulo, suffoco*, Prompt. Parv. 530. O. Frs. wergia: O. H. Ger. würgen *strangulare, suffocare*. Cf. O. Sax. wurgil a *halter*: O. L. Ger. wurgarīn *strangulatrix*.] v. ā-wyrgan.

wyrgan to *curse*, wyrgels, wyrgedness, wyrgen, wyrgness, wyrgþu. v. wirgan, wrigels, wirgedness, wirgen, wirgness, wirgþu.

wyrht, e; f. *Doing, work*:—Nā ðū be gewyrhtum ūrum, wommum wyrhtum, woldest ūs dōn *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [Betere þenne we habbet wrihte, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 251. Bi mine wrihte, ii. 217, 19. Æfter hise wrihte, Orm. 8240. O. H. Ger. wurht *meritum*.] v. for-, ge-, leoþ-, stān-wyrht.

wyrhta, an; m. I. a *wright, workman, artificer, labourer, one who works at some trade*:—Wyrhta *operarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 25; opifex, 47, 10. Yldest wyrhta *architectus*, 19, 14; 47, 11. Se wyrhta (*operarius*) ys wyrdre hys metes, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10. Wyrhte *faber*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 3. Wrihtes *fabri*, p. 3, 8. Micel gedāl is on ðam mægene ðæs dæghwamlican wyrhtan and ðæs idlan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 18. Hē wæs ðæs wyrhtan sunu (*the carpenter's son*), Nicod. 2; Thw. i. 21. Smides ið wyrhta (*fabri*) sunu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 55. Hond bið gelæred, wīd and gewæalden, swā bið wyrhtan ryht, sele æsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 5; Crā. 46. Gif ðū wilst ðætte wundorlice gerela hwelc weorþmynd siē, ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðām wyrhtan ðe hiē worhte, næs nā

de (*igenium mirabor artificis*), Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Mon sceal simle tō beregafole āgīfan æt ānum wyrhtan (*the labourer who is the tenant of land*). Cf. Hēr synd gewriten ða gerihta ða ða ceorlas sculan dōn tō Hysseburnan. Æt elcan hiwisc . . . preō pund gauolbæres, Chart. Th. 145, 1.) six pund wæga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5. Eālā gōde wyrhtan (*operarii*) . . . ðis gepeaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, ðæt ānra gehwylc cræft his geornlice begange; for ðam se ðe cræft his forlæt, hē byþ forlæten fram ðam cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 21–35. Ðone stān, ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan *lapidem quem reprobaurent aedificantes*, Ps. Th. 117, 21; Exon. Th. 1, 3; Cri. 2. Micel rip ys, and fēawa wyrhtena (*operarii pauci*), Mt. Kmb. 9, 37. Āhýrian wyrhtan on his wingearð, 20, 1.

II. a maker, producer, author, creator, fabricator:—Wyrhtes wyrhtan, fymsynna fruman (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Wyrhtan *fabricatores (falsitatum)*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 64. On wyrhte gilcates in auctorem fidei, Rtl. 27, 29. **III. a. used of the Deity, the Creator, Maker**:—Se wyrhta, Cd. Th. 8, 17; Gen. 125: 265, 27; Sat. 14. Werhta *operator*, Kent. Gl. 808. Drihten, ælmihtiga God, wyrhta and wealdend ealra gesceafta, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 1; L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13; L. I. P. i. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2; Cd. Th. 301, 21; Sat. 585. Wuldres wyrhta, Exon. Th. 206, 21; Ph. 130. Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymnes, Andr. Kmb. 649; An. 325: 1403; An. 702. Wyrhta and Sceppend weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82.

III. a. doer, worker:—Cwealmes wyrhta a murderer, Cd. Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ealle ða ðe unrihtes wæran wyrhtan *omnes discedentes a justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 118. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, 100, 8. [O. Sax. wurhtio: O. H. Ger. wurhto.] v. ceaster-, efen-, esne-, firen-, for-, ge-, gegader-, heafod-, hrōf-, isen-, leper-, lyge-, mæn-, meter-, mid-, scip-, sealm-, smeā-, stān-, teld-, tigel-, treow-, unlyb-, unriht-, wægn-, weall-, web-wyrhta.

wyrhte (p), an; f. *A female worker*, in cýs-wyrhte:—Be cýswyrhte. Cýswyrhtan gebyrþ hundred cýse, and ðæt heō buteran macige, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 30. [O. H. Ger. wurhta.]

wyrian (wyrgan), wyrig, wyrigness. v. wirgan, wearg, wirgness.

wyrm, wurm, weorm, es; m. **I. a reptile, serpent**:—Mē nædre beswāc, fāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. Se wyrm (*the fire-drake*) onwōc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Ðæs wyrmes wīg, 4621; B. 2316. Hē wearp hine on wyrmes lic, Cd. Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Ne wirce gē eow nāne andlicniessa wurmes ne fises (*reptilium sive piscium*), Deut. 4, 18. Hē wyrm ācwealde, hordes hyrde . . . Ðæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm . . . draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1777–1789; B. 886–892. Wyrmes *reptilia*, Blickl. Gl. . . Froxan . . . swā fela ðæt man ne mihte nānne mete gegyrwan, ðæt ðara wyrma nāre emfela ðæm mete *ranæc per omnia reptantes*, Ors. i, 7; Swt. 36, 28. Wyрма þreāt, dracan and næddran, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Wyрма slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Wyrmum bewunden in helle bryne, Judth. Thw. 23, 10; Jud. 115. Ic sende wilðera deōra tēd on hig mid wurmum and næddrum *dentēs bestiarum immittam in eos atque serpentium*, Deut. 32, 24. Wurmum tō æte, Wulfst. 145, 10. Aspidas, ætrene wyrmes, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Nicras, wyrmes and wildeōr, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. **Ia. fig.**—Brandhāta nið weoll on gewitte, weorm blædum fæg, Andr. Kmb. 1538; An. 770. **II. a creeping insect, a worm**:—Wyrm *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 24. Wyrm ðe borāþ treow *termes vel teredo*, 24, 8. Hundes wyrm *ricinus*, 24, 33. Se wyrm (*a book-worm*) forswealg wera gied sumes, Exon. Th. 432, 8; Rā. 48, 3. Ðes lytla wyrm ðe on flode gæð fōtum drýge, 426, 20; Rā. 41, 76. Of ðam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri, sed fertur vermī lacteus esse color*, 213, 29; Ph. 232. Hyra wyrm (*vermis*) ne swylt, Mk. Skt. 9, 44; Cd. Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536; Exon. Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. Weorðan wyrm tō hrōþor, 267, 17; Jul. 416. Wiþ ðam smalan wyrme, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. Dō on ðæt eāre; þeah ðær beon wyrmes on ācennede, hī þurh ðis sceolon beon ācwealde, i. 200, 22. Rib reāfiap rēpe wyrmes, Exon. Th. 373, 22; Seel. 113. Wyrmes, ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ, 417, 23; Rā. 36, 9. Wyрма gifl food for worms (the body), 368, 16; Seel. 22. Weormum tō hrōðe, Apstls. Kmb. 190; Ap. 95. Wið weormum, Lchdm. iii. 4, 5. Wið wyrmes on innoðe, i. 272, 10.

IIa. fig.:—Ic eam wyrm (*vermis*) and nales mon, Ps. Surt. 21, 7. Wyrm (weorm, v. l.), R. Ben. 29, 13. [Goth. waurns a serpent: O. Sax. wurm a serpent; a worm: O. H. Ger. wurm *serpens, coluber, anguis, hydra; vermis, vermiculus, batis*: Icel. ormr a serpent.] v. cāwel-, deāw-, fæg-, fīc-, flæsc-, hand-, leáf-, mold-, must- (? Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 4), regn-, reng-, seoluc-, sid-, slā-, smeā-, tōþ-, treow-, twīn-, þeōr-wyrm.

wyрма. v. wurma.

wyrmæte, an; f. *Wormeatenness*:—Ða treowa ðe beoð āheāwene on fullum mōnan beoð heardran wið wyrmætān ðonne ða ðe beoð on nīwum mōnan āheāwene, Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. v. next word.

wyrmæte, adj. *Worm-eaten*:—Wiþ wyrmætum lice, Lchdm. ii. 12, 15; 126, 4. [Frut ne is naȝt guod huanne hit is uorroted and wermethe, Ayenb. 229, 25. Cf. O. H. Ger. wurmāzih cariosus.]

wyrmaman, wyrmman. v. wurma, wirman.

wyrm-basu, adj. *Scarlet*:—Wyrmbaso *coccus*, Txts. 113, 67. v. wurma.

wyrm-cyn[n], es; n. **I. the genus reptile, reptiles, serpents**:—Hī gesāwon æfter wætere wyrmycnes fela, sellice sādrcan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2855; B. 1425. Betwux dracum and aspidum and eallum wyrmycne, Homl. Th. i. 488, 1. Betwux eallum deōrcynne and wurmycne, 102, 6. On ðam fiftan dæge hē gesceop eall wyrmycne, and eall fiscycne, Lchdm. iii. 234, 11.

II. a species of reptile or serpent:—Scorpio, ðæt is ān wyrmycne, Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Wyrmycne, Nar. 13, 10. Nis nān wyrmycne ne wildeōra cynn on yfelnyse gelic yfelum wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 10. On wēstennum wildeōra and wyrmycna missenlicra, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 25; Exon. Th. 371, 31; Seel. 84. [O. H. Ger. wurm-chunni.]

wyrmelle. v. wurmelle.

wyrm-fāh, adj. *Having serpentine ornamentation*:—Ðæt sweord weorpenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1697. v. Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 49.

wyrm-galdere, es; m. *A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Hē hēt sumne wyrmgaldere nicle naddran hire in tō glæðan, ðæt seō hī ābitan sceolde. Ðā stōð seō fæmne forð on hire gebede, and seō næddre stōð be hire; ðonne seō fæmne onleāt, ðonne onleāt seō næddre. Ðā gelýfde se wyrm-galdere tō Gode þurh ðæt wundor, Shr. 103, 5, 9. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-galdor, es; n. *A charm against worms* (?):—Ðæt wyrmgealdor (cf. ðis ylce galdor mæg mon singan wið smeōgan wyrme, 10, 17), Lchdm. iii. 24, 25.

wyrm-galere, es; m. *A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmgalere *marsum* (the word occurs in reference to the incident given under *wyrm-galdere*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 11: 55, 11. Wyrmgalera *mar sorum* (Chaldaeorum et hierophantorum phantasmata, simulque ariolorum et marsorum machinas, Ald. 45), 82, 9: 56, 74; Hpt. Gl. 483, 14. v. wirgung-galere, wyrm-hælsere.

wyrm-geard, es; m. *An enclosure full of snakes*:—Wyrmgeardas, atol deor monig. . . blace nædran, Salm. Kmb. 940; Sal. 469. [Icel. ormgardr. Cf. in the story of Gunnar's fate in Atla kviða: Nū es sá ormgardr yðr um folginn, v. 68: í garð þann es skriðinn vas innar ormo, 121. See, too, the stories of the deaths of Ragnar Lodbrog and Roderick, the last Gothic king of Spain.] v. wyrm-sele.

wyrm-geblæd, es; n. *A blister raised by a snake-bite* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wyrm-hælsere, es; m. *A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmhælsaras *marsi* (printed *maris*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 15. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-hiwe, es; n. *The form of a reptile or serpent*:—Hē sceolde hī āwendan of ðam wyrmhiwe (cf. *serpentia terrae*, Acts 10, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 104.

wyrm-hord, es; n. *A treasure held by a serpent*, Beo. Th. 4447; B. 2222.

wyrm-lic, es; n. *The body of a serpent or of a worm*, (1) of carving on a wall. Cf. wyrm-fāh:—Weal wundrum heāh, wyrmylic fāh, Exon. Th. 292, 13; Wand. 98. (2) fig. cf. wyrm, II a:—Ic eom oferfongen mid synnum tō wyrmylice, Anglia xii. 501, 22.

wyrm-melu (-o), wes; n. *Dust of dried worms powdered* (cf. 'Dry fair large earthworms before the fire, or in an oven, which when thorough dry, beat into powder,' Salmon's English Physician, quoted by Cockayne. See also: Eft angeltwæccan, geginð swiþe, Lchdm. iii. 44, 4):—Wyr sealfe . . . of wyrmmeluwe, Lchdm. ii. 78, 15. Nim wyrmmelu, 150, 10. Wyrmmele, 238, 30. [In O. H. Ger. wurmmelo = *caries*.]

wyrms, es; n. *Corrupt matter*:—Ðis wyrms *hoc virus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 1. Wyrms *lies*, 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7; *colera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 54. Wið eārena sære . . . gif ðær wyrms inne bið, hæt yst ut āwyrpð, Lchdm. i. 354, 16. Wyrms (worms, v. l.), 358, 16. Sāh út wyrms (of ðam geswelle), Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Hē āscrap ðone wyrms of his lice, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. ¶ *figurative*:—His wuldor is wyrms and meox, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 261. v. worms; ge-wyrms; adj.

wyrmsan, wyrmsan; p. *de To produce corrupt matter*:—Ðonne se læce on unfiman lācnaþ wunde, hiō wyrmsēþ and rotap, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 3. Siō wund wolde hālian, æfter ðæm ðe heō wyrmsde (wyrmsde, Cott. MSS.), 36; Swt. 259, 1. Gif hit wille wyrmsan, Lchdm. ii. 102, 4. v. ge-wyrmsed.

wyrm-sele, es; m. *A serpent-hall* [cf. the hall, thick swarming now, With . . . scorpion, and asp . . . Cerastes horned, hydrous, and elops drear, And dipsas, Par. Lost 10, 522 sqq.], a place where there are serpents (*hell*):—Ne þearf hē hopian ðæt hē þonan mōte, of ðam wyrmssele, Judth. Thw. 23, 13; Jud. 119. v. wyrm-geard.

wyrms-hræcung, e; f. *The expectation of corrupt matter*:—Wyr[m]shræcing vel wyr[m]sūtspung *phthisis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 39.

wyrmsig, adj. *Purulent*:—Ðæni wyrmsigum *purulentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 56. v. wurmsig.

wyrm-slite, es; m. *A snake-bite*:—In weān and on wyrmslitum betweoan deaðum and deofum, in bryne and on biternesne, Wulfst. 188, 1. **wyrms-ūtspung**. v. wyrms-hræcung.

wyrm-wyrt, e; f. *Worm-grass* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); sedum album, Lchdm. ii. 94, 18: 104, 3: 128, 3: 308, 16. [O. H. Ger. wurm-wurz *agranoe*.]

wyrn, wyrnan. v. wirn, wirnan.

wyrp, es; m. *A throw, cast, the distance which a thing may be thrown*:—Swā mycel swā is ānes stānes wyrp (weorþ f wyrp, Lind.) *quantum jactus est lapidis*, Lk. Skt. 22, 41. [þurh on eie wurp to one wummon, A. R. 56, 14. Iesus from heom iwende þe wurp of o ston, Misc. 41, 155. O. H. Ger. wurf jactus, ictus.] v. æ-wyrp.

wyrp recovery, wyrpan to recover, wyrpan to throw, -wyrpan, -wyrpe. v. wirp, wirpan, weorpan, (be-, ge-)sceat-wyrpan, ge-, lang-wyrpe.

wyrpel, es; m. *A vervel, a ring put on a falcon's leg*. Thorpe in his note on the following passage quotes from Roquefort the explanation of the French *vervelle*: Large anneau qu'on passoit au pied d'un faucon pour le retenir:—Sum sceal wildne fugel ātemian, heafoc on honda . . . dēþ hē wyrplas on, fēdeþ swā on feterum fīþrum dealne (cf. the description of a falcon's equipment given in a M. H. Ger. poem, Haupt Zsch. 7, 341, quoted by Leo: Lancvezzel, wūrfel und hoselin, daz waren diu kleit sīn), Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87.

-wyrplīc, -wyrpness, wyrpa, wyrrest, wyrs, wyrs-hræcing, wyrs. v. scort-wyrplīc, for-, tō-wyrpness, wīrsa, wīrs, wīrsm-hræcing, wīrsm. wyrst. v. wrist.

wyrt, e; f. *I. a wort (e.g. St. John's wort), plant, herb*:—Gærs vel wyrt herba, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 35; 78, 71. Deōs wyrt, ðe man betonican nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 70, 1; 90, 2, and oflen. Seō wyrt (herba) weōx, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 26. Gemolsnad wyrt, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Wyrtā wynsume, Exon. Th. 233, 23; Ph. 529. Sumra wyrtā eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on merscum, sumra on mōrum, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Mid missenlicum blōstum wyrtā āfægrod variis herbarum floribus depictus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22; Exon. Th. 358, 17; Pa. 47. Gif mon siē wirtum forboren, Lchdm. ii. 114, 8, 12. Hē getimbreþ tānum and wirtum nest, 227, 29; Ph. 430. God geworhte eall gærs and wyrtā (omnem herbam), Gen. 2, 5. Ðū yst ðære eorðan wyrtā, 3, 18; Ps. Th. 103, 13. Werta, Kent. Gl. 687. *I a. a garden herb, herb for food*:—Gē teōþiþ mintan and ælce wyrtē (alle wyrtē, Rush. omne holus), Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Wyrtā olera, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 31; fardalium (cf. wyrtmete), ii. 150, 20. Hit is ealra wyrtā mæst majus est omnibus holeribus, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Tō wertum ad olera, Kent. Gl. 524. Gif gē mē (the cook) ūt ādrifaþ fram cōwrum gefērscepe, gē etaþ wyrtā (olera) eōwre grēne, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11; 34, 27.

II. a root:—Wudubeām was wirtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 19; Dan. 499; Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364; Exon. Th. 209, 18; Ph. 172; 417, 2; Rū. 35, 7. [Goth. waurts a plant, a root: O. Sax. wurta a plant, root: O. H. Ger. wurz herba, olus: Icel. urt a herb.] v. wudu-wyrt. The word occurs in the names of many plants, see the lists of plant-names given in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 30–66, 78–, 286–, and in Lchdm. iii. 311 sqq.

wyrt, e; f. *Wort (in brewing)*:—Wyrt sandix (the word occurs in a list of terms 'de mensa,' and among a number denoting various kinds of drink. Cf. sandix, genus frugi, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 105, 103), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 64; 289, 9; ii. 87, 33. Bewylle on hwætene wyrtē, Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. [Wurte idromellum, Wrt. Voc. i. 257, col. 2. Ger. wūrte: Swed. wört.] v. leah-mealt-, mæsc-, mealt-wyrt.

wyrt-bed[d], es; n. *A garden-bed*:—Deōs wyrt bið cenned on begānum stōwum and on wyrtebeddum and on mædum, Lchdm. i. 96, 22; 184, 6. [O. H. Ger. wurz-betti areola.]

wyrt-bræþ, es; m. *A perfume from plants, an odour, aroma*:—Mid bræde āfylled swylce ðær lægon lilie and rose. Ðā cwæð Basilissa: 'Ic wundrie hwanon ðes wyrtebræð ðes wynsumlice stēme,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36. Ne mihte nān wyrtebræð swā wynsumlice stēman, ii. 27, 113. Ågeōtende wyrtebræð (aroma) of rinde, Hymn. Surt. 79, 13. Orþiende wyrtebræða swētnyssa spirans odorum balsama, 98, 19. Seō cwēn com tō Salomone mid lācum on golde, and on deōrwurðum gymstānum and wyrtebræðum . . . Seō geleāfalle geladung offrāþ Criste wyrtebræðas þurh gebeda, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 6–11.

wyrt-cyn[n], es; n. *A species of plant or vegetable*:—Æghwylc wyrtcyn omne genus holitorum, i. holerum, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 29. Wyrtecyne (wyrtā cynn, Rush.) nardus pisticus, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3; aloes, 19, 39; unguentum, Ps. Th. 132, 2.

wyrt-cynren, es; n. *The genus plant, plants, herbs*:—Wyrtecyren herban, Ps. Lamb. 146, 8.

wyrt-drenc, es; m. *A herb-drink, potion made from herbs*:—Wyrtdrenc antidotum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 70; 100, 31. Wyrtdrenc mid ātre sityriaca (=theriaca), 77, 4. Biter wyrtdrenc pīra, wyrtdrenc catartica, i. purgatoria, i. 20, 19, 21. Mid ondōunge wyrtdrencas þurh horn oððe pīpan siō wamb biþ tō clānsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11. Dō ealle ða wyrtā tō wyrtdrenc, 22, 17. Æfter ðon sceal man wyrtdrenc sellan, 22, 2. Wyrtdrencas antidota, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 4. Læcedōmas wiþ ðære healfdeādan ādle, and onleḡena and wyrtdrencas, Lchdm. ii. 172, 8.

wyrt-eccedrenc, es; m. *An acid potion made with herbs*:—Be ðam sūþernan wyrteceddrenc, Lchdm. ii. 172, 11.

wyrtel (?) a plant. v. biscop-wyrtel. [O. H. Ger. wurzula radix.] wyrt-fæt, es; n. *A scent-bottle*:—Wyrtafa olfactoriola (cf. olfactoriola ðe hīera elescalfa on wæran, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 35), Hpt. Gl. 517, 27.

wyrt-forbor, es; n. *Restraint from an action by the operation of*

herbs:—Wiþ wyrteforbore (cf. Gif mon siē wirtum forboren, 114, 8) and ylfum gealdorcraeftum, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Cf. next word.

wyrt-gælstre, an; f. *A woman who uses herbs for charms*:—Mæden yfeldæda and wyrtegælstre (malefica et herbaria), Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Cf. previous word.

wyrt-geard, es; m. *A kitchen-garden*:—Wyrtegeardas promptuaria, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16. [Wick. wort-gerd hortus olerum.]

wyrt-gemang, es; n. *A spice*:—Wyrtegemange myrra, Ps. Lamb. 44, 9. Maria nam ān þund deōrwyrde sealf mid ðam wyrtegemange ðe hig nardus hātaþ Maria accepit libram ungenti nardi pistici preciosi, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Wyrtegemang and alewan mixturam murrae et aloes, 19, 39. Myrre and gutta and cassia . . . Ða wyrtegemang geācēniþ mistlicu mægen Cristes, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Wyrtā oððe wyrtegemangu herbae vel pigmenta, Scint. 36, 11. Wyrtegemanga strengde pigmentorum uim, 120, 13. Mid wyrtegemangum cum aromatibus, Jn. Skt. 19, 40; Anglia xiii. 427, 885. Hig bæron mid him ða wyrtegemang (aromata), Lk. Skt. 24, 1. Hig gearwodun wyrtegemang (wyrtā gemong, Lind. aromata), 23, 56; Mk. Skt. 16, 1. v. next word.

wyrt-gemengness, e; f. *A spice*:—Hig bebyrigdon Andreas lichaman mēd, wyrtegemengnyssum and myd swētum stencum, Shr. 153, 17; Wulst. 263, 5. v. preceding word.

wyrpe. v. weorþ.

wyrpe-land, es; n. *Land that has lain fallow, land ploughed for the first time, a cultivated field*:—Wyrdealandum novalibus (tellus millenos animarum manipulos in fructiferis ecclesiae novalibus protulit, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 26; 77, 50; 59, 56. v. worþ, and next word (?).

wyrpen a field (?):—Wyrþenna leti (the passage in which the gloss occurs is: Graculus, qui segetum glumas, et laeti cespites occas depopulare studet, Ald. 142. Perhaps wyrþenna should be taken as a gloss to occas, v. wyrþing), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 57; 52, 20. v. preceding word (?).

wyrpian, wyrþig. v. weorþian, wirþig.

wyrþing a cultivated field (?):—Wealh (fealh?) oþþe wyrðing occa (the passage is: Anthonius coelestis aratri stivarius . . . a quo primitus per Aegyptum fertilis coenobiorum seges et focunda conversatio occa granigeris germinavit spicis, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. v. wyrþen.

wyrpo. v. wirþu.

wyrtian; p. ode To season, spice:—Ic wyrtege coudo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 39. v. ge-wyrtian.

wyrtig; adj. Full of herbs:—On ānum wyrteigan hamme, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 312.

wyrt-mete, es; m. *Vegetable food, food consisting of herbs*:—Wyrte-mete clerius cibus, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 40; ii. 17, 23. Gesoden wyrte-mete fardalium, 38, 56; 150, 2. Wurtmete mid meluwe polentum, i. 27, 25.

wyrt-stenc, es; m. *A perfume from a plant*:—Hūs gefyllt was wyrstence (odore) ðære smirnisse, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 3.

wyrt-truma (wyrtruma), an; -trum, es; m.: -trume, an; f. (v. Be ðære wyrtruman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 93, 7).

I. the root of a plant:—Wyrtruma radix, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 11; 80, 8; 285, 79; Cd. Th. 252, 20; Dan. 581. Is seō æx āsett tō ðæs treōwes wyrtruman, Lk. Skt. 3, 9. Be ðam wyrtruman, Lchdm. i. 172, 10. Wyrtruman radicem, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. Hig næfdon wyrtruman (wyrtrum, v. l.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6; Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hyt næfð ðone wyrtruman (wyrtrum, v. l.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Wyrtruman ðæs wudu-beāmes eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516; Exon. Th. 328, 28; Vy. 24. Treow wyrtrumum underwredyð, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Wyrtruman radices, Ps. Spl. 79, 10. Oþ ða wyrtruman usque ad radices, Num. 22, 4.

I a. the root of a tooth:—[Ða grundigþē ðe ālc mid feower wyrtrume gefæstnod byð, and ðanne hī hero wurtruma forleātaþ, ðanne sweartigēþ hī, and fealleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 15.]

I b. figurative:—Ne næfð ænig bōh grēnnysse gōðes weorces, se ðe nā wunap on wyrtruman (radice) sōðre lufe, Scint. 3, 19. Ða ðe heora heortan wyrtruman on ðisum andwerdum life plantiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 132, 7.

II. the root, source, origin:—Hē cwæð ðæt ælces yfeles wyrtruma (wyrtruma, Cott. MSS.) wære ðæt mon wilnode hwelcre gītsunge, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 3. Seō græðignys is wyrtruma ælces yfeles, and seō sōðe lufu is wyrtruma ælces gōðes, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 3. Ðætte of wyrtruman besmitenes gepōhtes accenned bið, Bd. i. 27; M. 80, 13.

II a. a stock:—Hwæt limpeþ ðæs tō ðē of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ācenned si quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus? 1, 7; S. 477, 28.

III. this word and the word of like meaning, wyrtruala (q. v.), seem to be used in reference to local relations in the sense of foot, lower side, the opposite of heafod or heafdu, e.g. Of ðes pōles hēude on gerigte tō ðane ellene; of ðane ellene on gerigte ā be wertuualen on ðe herestrāte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 17, 10. Tō ðan heafdan . . . tō uurtwalan, vi. 2, 4–6. Andlang fyrh on ða heafda; andlang heafda on ðane grēnan pæd . . . andlang fyrh on ða wyrtrwale; swā be ðære wyrtrwale, iv. 19, 17–28. Cf. too: Be ðam heafdon, iii. 378, 22. Á be heafdan, 438, 29. Tō ðam heafde; big ðam heafde tō ðere fureh, 384, 16, with similar uses of wyrtruma and wyrtruala:—Of ðam seāde swā wyrtruma sceāt oð Ramleahweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 455, 22. On ðone feld; ðæt andlang wyrtruman on Hildes hlāw, 170, 27. On dinnigc-

grāfes wyrtruman; of dynningegrāfes wyrtruman eall swā se dīc sceōt, 208, 5; 34, 14. On widigleās wyrtruman; ðonne ealling be wyrtruman ðā āleā, v. 230, 1. On widigleās wyrtruman; on eatan beares wyrtruman; ðā leās eāstende; nōrd be wyrtruman, 334, 25–27. On loxanwuda wyrtruman; of wyrtruman on piccan stānas, 345, 5. Ōð ða dūnā ufewealde on ða ðēnan byrigelsas; swā ādūn be wyrtruman æft tō gemildum, 346, 20. Innan leā; ðanne be wurtruman anlages wudes, iii. 172, 33. Ōð ða lēge; ðonne be wyrtruman, 406, 23, 33: v. 358, 18. Ford be wyrtruman, iii. 422, 1: vi. 33, 37. Bæd ðam wyrtruman, v. 191, 32. Wyrtruman, iii. 135, 8. Tō wuda; swā be ðan eald wyrtruman, 279, 31. Be wyrtrume, v. 100, 20. Wyrtrume, iii. 440, 33. Ofer ðane sceagan; ðonne forð ā be wyrtruman, 460, 2. Of ðan hamme ā be wurtruman, vi. 137, 22. Ā be ðære wyrtruman, iv. 93, 7. On wyrtruman, iii. 390, 26. On feld on wyrtruman of grāfes sūðende, v. 334, 34.

wyrtrumian; *p.* ode *To take root*:—Sēd wyrtrumiap (wyrtrymaþ, Rush.) *semen germinet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. v. ge-wyrtrumian.

wyrt-tūn, es; *m.* *A garden*:—Wyrttūn *botanicum* vel *viridarium*, *cucumerarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 17, 18. Wyrttūn *viridarium*, 84, 54; *hortus*, ii. 42, 51: Jn. Skt. 18, 1: 19, 41. On wyrttūne in *cucumerario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 24. On wyrttūne (wyrttūne, *v. l.*) in *horto*, R. Ben. 71, 18. Syle mē ðinne wineard mē tō wyrttūne, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 173. Wyrttūn ne sāw dū, Lchdm. iii. 184, 19: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Wyrttūn *hortorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 27. Hē nemde ða undiōrestan wyrtā ðe on wyrttūnum weaxe, and ðeah swiðe welstincenda, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32: Lchdm. i. 94, 7.

wyrtung, e; *f.* *Seasoning with herbs*:—On scīrum wine . . . ge on wine ge on wyrtunge, Lchdm. i. 342, 26. v. wyrtian.

wyrt-wala, an; *m.* -walu, e; *f.* *I. the root of a plant*:—Swā fela bōga treōwes of ānum wyrtwalan (*radice*) sprytaþ, Scint. 3, 17. Geuim wegrāðan wyrtwalan, Lchdm. i. 82, 19: 90, 6, 23: 94, 19, 23. Wyrtwalan *radices*, Ps. Surt. 79, 10. Andlang pæpes on ða wyrtwalan; of ðam wyrtwalan on heortsole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 19, 25. Andlang stræt wiðutān ða wyrtwalan, 20, 2. Andlang riðe on ða wurtwalan, vi. 1, 26.

I a. fig.:—God ūt ālūceþ wirtwelā ðinne of lande lyfigendra, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 5.

II. a root, source:—Wyrd, ealra firena fruma, fæhðo mōdor, weāna wyrtwela, wōpes heafod, Salm. Kmbl. 889; Sal. 444.

III. the foot of a hill, lower side of a wood, field, etc. v. wyrt-truma, *III*:—Swā ðe wyrtwala scædot tō turian homme (cf. *first passage under wyrttruma, III*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 33. Ford andlang wyrtwale on ða rōde, 356, 4. Ford be grāfes wurtwale, iii. 405, 29. On ða eorðburg; ðæt forð be wurtwalan tō mearcwege, vi. 43, 18. Uirtwalan, wyrtwalan, 93, 33, 34: v. 86, 18. Of ðære lēage be wyrtwalan, iii. 464, 21: v. 148, 14: 298, 16. Be wirtwalan on ða efsan; and ðan on ðone widig; and swā be wirtwalan on ðone mēreþorne, 226, 16, 17. Ðurh henna leāh, ðæt hit cymþ tō ðære efese; ðonne ā norþ be wyrtwalan, ii. 172, 23: iii. 380, 25: 437, 33: v. 330, 33: 336, 27. Wurtwalan, vi. 41, 20. Weortwalan, v. 389, 15, 16. Ā be wyrtwale . . . on hel ufeawardne æfter wyrtwalan, iii. 48, 11–16. On heafðbeorh; ðonne on wyrtwalan on ðæs hagan ende . . . andlang herpades tō ðære efise, ðonon eft on wyrtwalen, v. 300, 8–13.

wyrtwalian; *p.* ode. *I. to plant*:—Engelædde wyrtwælæs (*plantabis*) hiē on dūne yrfeweardnesse ðā, Cant. Moys. 21 (=Ex. 15, 17). Wirtwælædæst *plantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 3. Wyrtwalodes, 79, 10.

II. to root up, eradicate:—Ic wyrtwalige (āwyrtwalige, *v. l.*) *uello, uellico*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 214, 16. Wyrtwalod, Shrn. 184, 3. v. ā-, under-wyrtwalian.

wyrt-weard, es; *m.* *A gardener*:—Heō wēnde ðæt hit se wyrtweard (*hortulanus*) wære, Jn. Skt. 20, 15.

wýso, es; *m.* *Choice*:—Ðā him wiise [wūsc?] seald wæs *optio*ne data, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 40. [Wusche *exoptatio*, Prompt. Parv. 535. O. H. Ger. wunsce; *m. optio*: Icel. 6sk; *f.*] v. wūsc-bearn.

wýscan; *p.* te *To wish*. (1) with gen. *to wish for, desire*:—Hē helle wišcep, ðæs engestan ðeðelices, Salm. Kmbl. 212; Sal. 105. Hý ðæs betran lifes wýscap and wēnap, Exon. Th. 106, 26; Gū. 47. Wiscap, 115, 24; Gū. 194. Hiē his tōcymes wýscton, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12. (1a) *to wish* something to or for a person:—Ða apostolas hælo eow wýscap, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 13. Ne cuæð hē ðæt for ðý ðe hē ænegum men ðæs wýscte oððe wilnode *non optantis animo*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Ne wyrige nān man oðerne, ne yfeles ne wišce, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 27. (2) with acc.:—Ic sceal his rōde sigor swiðor wiscan ðonne ondræðan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. (3) in a precatory or imprecatory sense, = *utinam*, (a) with clause:—Ic wýsce ðæt heorte healde lufe *utinam cor teneat amorem*, Scint. 25, 1. ðæt ic eac swýlce wišce forþ siē on leornunge ūra stafa *quod utinam exhinc etiam nostrarum lectione litterarum fiat*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 7. Ic wišce ðæt Ysmahēl libbe ætforan ðe utinam *Ismahel uiuat coram te*, Gen. 17, 18. Ic wišce ðæt hig wiston *utinam saperent*, Deut. 32, 29. Gif ic ðe ne gepence, ic wišce ðæt ic eft forliðdenesse gefare, Ap. Th. 12, 10. Wē wišcap ðæt wē wæron ær deað *utinam mortui essemus*, Num. 14, 3. Hiē wýscap

ðæt hiē næfre næron ācennede, Blickl. Homl. 93, 27. Ic oft wišcte and wolde ðæt hyra læs wære swā gewinfulra *que utinam minus fuissent laboriosa*, Nar. 2, 28. Ðū wýscest ðæt ðū wistest Crist on rōde ahangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 33. Hē oft wýscte ðæt ealle Rōmāne hæfden ænne sweoran *exclamasse fertur*: '*Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet*,' Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 26: Exon. Th. 378, 33; Deor. 25. Wišcte, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Hī wišcton ðæt hī mōston swā wunian ðæt ende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 401. (b) where the words of the wish are given:—Alexander dā wišcte: 'Eālā gif ðū wære hund,' Homl. Th. ii. 308, 13. (c) with gen. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæs wišce, ðæt wegās mīne on ðinum willan weorpan gereahthe *utinam dirigantur uiae mee*, Ps. Th. 118, 5. [O. H. Ger. wunschen *optare*: Icel. *œskja*.] v. ge-wýscan.

-wýscðness, -wýscðndlic, -wýscðndlice, -wýscing. v. ge-wýscðness, ge-wýscðndlic, ge-wýscðndlice, ge-wýscing.

Y

For the Runic Y see ýr.

ýce, an; *f.*: ýce, es; *m.* *A (poisonous) frog*:—Ýce *botrax* vel *botraca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 19: *botrax*, 45, 26: ii. 13, 2: 126, 57: *rana*, 71, 15. Ýcean *roboete* (the passage is:—*Regulorum et aspidum venena*, ad quae quadrupedis *robete* et spalngii pestifera confectio humanae naturae nocitura habebatur, Ald. 25), 78, 44. ðæt ilce biþ nyttoft ices stile opþe hundes, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2 (see note). Ðære wyrt wyrttruma on wætere gedýged wiðræð iceom and næddrum, i. 144, 15. Ýcan t froggan *ranas*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. ¶ Ýce *parruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 69, seems to be for hyce; v. hīcae *paruca*, 116, 50. [M. H. Ger. *üchen ranas*.] v. fen-ýce.

yfel, es; *n.* *Evil, ill*:—Gōd bonum, yfel malum, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 49.

I. in a moral sense:—Ða ðe him biþ unwitnode eall hiora yfel on ðisse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 26. Hwæt yfeles dyde þes? Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Dæðbōte dōn ðas mycelan yfeles and mānes, ðe hiē wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Ðone besmītan ðe ðū nānwiht yfeles on nýstest, 85, 36. Yfeles orðdruma, Cd. Th. 288, 1; Sat. 374. Hē ðæs yfeles geswice, Hy. 2, 8: Met. 9, 52. Fordhealde tō yfele in malum *prona*, Gen. 8, 21: Hy. 7, 113. For rihtwýsnysse hē sceal habban andan tō hira yfele, Past. 12; S. 75, 14. Beō nū on yfele, noldæs ær teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Ic syngade and mycel yfel beforan ðe ic gedýde, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Leahtra gehwýlcne, yfel unclæne, Exon. Th. 80, 21; Cri. 1310: Past. 21; Swt. 157, 23. Ealle ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hē ær on his mōde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Gýtsung, mæn, . . . sluntscipe, ealle ðas yfelu of ðam innode cumap, and ðone man besmītaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. ðæt hē feala yfa sægde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 20. Yfa gehwýlc, grimme gieltas, Exon. Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460. Tō eacan oþrum unārfædum yfium hē ðone pāpan hēft ofseald, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Hiē nānige bōte dōn noldan, ah hiē on heora yfelum þurhwunodon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 8: Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic ðe præage and ðe cyðe eal ðas yflu, 49, 23.

II. what is hurtful, grievous:—Hū mycel yfel ðe gelamp for ðīne gýtsunge, Blickl. Homl. 31, 13. Nū is æghwanon yfel and slege, 115, 16: 181, 32. Is mīn yfel twýfeald *I am doubly injured*, 175, 13. Is sālū mīn sāres and yfeles gefýlled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3: 106, 38. Ægder hyra oðrum yfes hogode, Byrht. Th. 135, 45; By. 133: Exon. Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Bydelas ðæs ecan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannun becymd, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 23. Ða fuglas is nānige lāde ne yfe ne wæron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Hē wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele forgyldan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 25. Hē nānigum yfel wiþ yfele gæled, 223, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 983; El. 493. Hī ðær mycel yfel gedydon, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18: 993; Erl. 133, 3. Ælc yfel man him gehēt, 1036; Erl. 165, 22. Ðām ðe mē syrweðan yfel qui *quaerunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Ealle ðe mē yfel hogodon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 69, 3. Heō þolian ne wolde yfel, Cd. Th. 136, 26; Gen. 2264: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 4: Exon. Th. 77, 9; Cri. 1254. Fela yfel sceolon foreyrnon ær seot geendung ðissere worulde cume, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 22. Ðū mē yfela feala oft oncnýsstedest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðe gehealde Drihten wyð yfela gehwam *Dominus custodit te ab omni malo*, 120, 6. Yfa gehwýlc, Exon. Th. 356, 27; Pa. 18. Ic earfeþa dreāg, yfel ormautu, 280, 10; Jul. 627. Ic gegaderie ofer hig yflu (*mala*), Cant. M. ad fl. 23. *II a.* of disease:—Wiþ ðam wætan yfe ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. Hit mæg wið æghwilecum uncūþum yfele, iii. 288, 17. Wið lungenāde and wið gehwýlce yfelu ðe on ðam innode deryþ, i. 280, 18.

II b. of abusive speech:—Hiē wyrgdon ðone cāsere and him yfel cwædon, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. ¶ *The word often occurs in contrast with gōd*:—Swā ðæs gōðan gōðnes biþ his āgen gōd, swā biþ eac ðæs yfelan yfel his āgen yfel, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Hwæþer him yfel þe gōd under wunige, Exon. Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Ealles ðæs ðe wē geweorhtan gōðes oððe yfes, 447, 21; Dōm. 43: Blickl. Homl. 51, 26. Treow ingehýdes gōðes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9. Gōðes and yfeles, welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 10; Gen. 465. Gōðes and yfes ic cunnade, Exon. Th. 321, 25; Vid.

51. Hig woldon gildan gōd mid yfele, Gen. 44, 4. Swā gōd swā yfel swā hē ær dyde, Blickl. Homl. 101, 30. Se Hālgā Gāst hiē æghwylc gōd lārde and him æghwylc yfel bewerede, 131, 30. Ðurh ða gesceādwiðnesse wē tōcnāwāþ good and yfel, and geceōsāþ ðæt gōd and āweorpaþ ðæt yfel, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Gefenc ðæt ðū gōd onfenge and gelice Lazarus onfeng yfel, Lk. Skt. 16, 25. [Goth. ubil: O. Sax. uðil: O. Frs. evel: O. H. Ger. ubil.]

yfel; adj. Evil, ill, bad.—Yfel *malus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 47. I. in a moral sense:—Yfel mann of yfelum goldhorde bringd yfel forð, Mt. Kmb. 12, 35. Hiē nānigō firen ne gewundode, ne yfel gewittnes (*witness of wrong-doings*) ne wrēgde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33. Ðæt ðær mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, 37, 10. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum fēo, and onwendeþ ðone rihtan dōm, 61, 30. Se yfela þeow, Mt. Kmb. 24, 48. Se yfela willa, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 31. Se yfela unrihtwisa cyninc, Met. 15, 1. Fram yfelum menn *ab homine malo*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Yflum, Exon. Th. 96, 20; Cri. 1577. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan a *lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ne sette ic mē fore eāgum yfele wisan (*rem malum*), 100, 3. Synnigra cirim, yfele sprāce, Cd. Th. 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Āsyr fram ðē ða yfelan sēlpa and ða unnettan, and ðone yflan ege ðisse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. Yfele nien magon yfel dōn, 36, 7; Fox 184, 4; Blickl. Homl. 45, 23. Yfele geþancas, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wæron yfele, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Se anweald ðara yfelna cymþ of unþeawum, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 26. Ic tō yflum cwæð *dixi iniquis*, Ps. Th. 74, 4; Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 919. Yflum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Yfelum wordum, 39, 3. Hē wile gesceawian wlitige and unclāne, tile and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hē āraþ ða gōdan, and hē witaþ ða yfelan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 20. II. of things, *bad, not good of its kind*:—Siō yfele gillestre and ðæt yfele blōd, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6. Gif eāran willen āðeafian, oþþe yfel hlyst si . . . Gif mon yfelne hlyst hæbbe (cf. wiþ yfelre hlyste, 2, 13), 40, 22–26. Nys gōd treow ðe yfelne wæstm dēð, ne nis yfel treow gōdne wæstm dōnde, Lk. Skt. 6, 43. Heō is on onsyne ūtan yfeles heōwes, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ða gecuron hig ða gōdan (*fiscas*) on hyra fatu, ða yflan hig āwurpon ūt, Mt. Kmb. 13, 48. III. of what is grievous, hurtful, etc., (1) of animate objects:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 49. Hē sealde yfelan wyrme hiora wyrta, Ps. Th. 77, 46. Hī ætan yfle tostan, 77, 45. Hē gehālede manega of yfelum (yflum, Lind.) gāstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. (2) of things:—Yfel gesið *malus oculus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Yfel wyrd *bad fortune*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleān, Cd. Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Ðorn byð pearle scearp, an-fengys yfel (*bad to take hold of*), Runic pm. Kmb. 340, 1; Rūn. 3. Ic hit mid yfelre bysene inc forgylde, Blickl. Homl. 189, 25. Yfele habban sorge, Exon. Th. 376, 32; Seel. 163. Earmne gehýnan yflum yrmþum, 280, 24; Jul. 634. Ic wite þolade, yfel earfeþu, 89, 6; Cri. 1453. [Goth. ubilis: O. Sax. uðil: O. Frs. evel: O. H. Ger. ubil.] v. wirsa.

yfel-ād *glosses cæcexia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 43.
yfel-cund; adj. *Of evil nature, malignant*:—Se yfelcunda *malignus*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 4. Yfelcundra *malignantium*, 21, 17.

yfel-cwepan (*yfel-c*) *glosses maledicere*:—Se ðe yfelcwoeðas tō woerges (*maledixerit*) ðæm feder, Mt. Kmb. 15, 4. Fīcbeām ðæt ðū yfelcwoede (*maledixisti*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Yfelcwepende hine *maledicentes* ei, Ps. Spl. 36, 23.

yfel-dæd, e; f. I. *an evil deed, misdeed, sin.* v. yfel, I:—Ðōn sōðe bōte iure yfeldæda, Blickl. Homl. 99, 1; Exon. Th. 285, 12; Jul. 713. Ðū scealt andettan yfeldæda mæ, 269, 27; Jul. 456. Ða gesceafas ðe sind þwyrlice geðūhte, hī sind tō wrace gesceapene yfeldædum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 4. Cwæðāþ stunte men ðæt hī be gewyrde lybban sceolon, swylce God hī neādige tō yfeldædum, 110, 31. II. *an injurious deed, injury, mischief.* v. yfel, III:—Gesete sǣwle mīne fram yfeldædum heora *restitu animam meam a malignitate eorum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [O. H. Ger. ubil-tāt.] Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dæde; adj. *yfel-dæda, an; m. Of evil deeds; a person of evil deeds*:—Gif hē nāre yfeldæde (*malefactor*), ne sealde wē hine ðē, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Ðā feng hīs sunu tō hīs rice swýðe yfeldæda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 228. ¶ With special reference to magical practices:—Gif hwylc yfeldæda man þurh ænigene æfpancan oþerne begaleþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 9. Unlybwyrrta *veneficus*, yfeldæda *maleficus*, drý *magus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 40. Swā swā yfeldæda *ut magus (maleficus)*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 61. Mæden wyrst swelt, for ðī yfeldæda (*malefica*) and wyrtgāstre, Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Ðæra manna naman ðe wæron entas and yfeldæde, Homl. Th. i. 22, 31. v. unriht-dæde, -dæda. Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dōnd, -dōend, es; m. *An evil-doer, malefactor*:—Yfeldōend *malefactor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 30. Cf. wel-dōnd.

yfel-dōnde; adj. (ptcpl.) Evil-doing:—Drihtenes ondwilita bið ofer ða yfeldōndan men tō ðon ðæt hē hig forspille, L. E. i. 28; Th. ii. 424, 22.

yfel-dysig *glosses stultomalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 44.
yfele; adv. Evilly, badly, ill:—Yfele *male*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 1.

I. in a moral sense:—Yfele gē dydon *peccatam rem fecistis*, Gen. 44, 5. Hit is gecweden, ðæt him betere wære ðæt hē nāfre wære, ðonne hē yfele wære, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. II. *badly, imperfectly,*

improperly:—Seō bōc wæs yfele of Grēcisce on Lēden gehwyrfd (*badly translated*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 23. Hē ða gehāt swiðe yfele gelæste, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9. Gif ic yfele sprāce *si male locutus sum*, Jn. Skt. 18, 23. Gif se esne hīs hlāforde hýreþ yfele, Exon. Th. 430, 18; Rā. 44, 10.

III. where there is hurt or suffering:—Mīn dohtor ys yfele (*yfele, v.l.*) mid deofle gedreht (*grievously afflicted*), Mt. Kmb. 15, 22. Ðū eart, Babilone, bitere ætfæsted, ænge and yfele, hire earm dohter *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Th. 136, 8. Fremde þeode ðin hūs yfele gewemdan, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Wel tō dōnne hweþer ðe yfele; sǣwle gehǣlan hweþer ðe forspillan? Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Se abbot dyde heom yfele, Chr. 1087; Erl. 217, 7. Wæs Godes yrre þurh ða dæde yfele geniwod, Wulfst. 10, 1. Ic him yfele ne mōt, Exon. Th. 491, 5; Rā. 80, 9.

III a. of bodily suffering:—Gif men siē færlīce yfele *if it suddenly goes badly with a man*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 15. Ðes læcðend sceal tō ðam menn ðe byð yfele on ðam brēostum, iii. 120, 1. IV. marking ill-success:—Yfele dēð him sylfum (*he does badly for himself*) ðe mid swiðdōme hīs tilaþ, and hē bið sceadēna gefēra ðe man sceandlice witaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 172; Cd. Th. 49, 13; Gen. 791. Ðý las wēn siē ðæt wē yfele forweorþon *lest perhaps we perish miserably*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 2; Ps. Th. 79, 15; 106, 26. Hē ða yfele and earmlice geendode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 546. On ðære fare heom yfele gelang, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 22. Sceolde unc Adame yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrice, Cd. Th. 25, 2; Gen. 387.

V. of injurious speaking:—Ic wyrige oððe yfele secge *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Nis nān ðe on mīnum naman mægen wyrce, and mæge raðe be mē yfele specan (*male loqui de me*), Mk. Skt. 9, 39. Oft mē feala cwædon feondas yfele *dixerunt inimici mei mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. [O. Sax. ubilo: O. H. Ger. ubilo.]

yfel-full; adj. Wicked, evil:—On dædum yfelfullum *in factis malitiosis*, Anglia xi. 116, 13.

yfelgeornness, e; f. Evil, wickedness:—Yfelgeornnisse *nequitiae*, Rtl. 98, 24. Ofer yfelgeornisse *super malitia*, 5, 12; 12, 25.

yfel-hæbbende; adj. (ptcpl.) Sick, ill:—Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlicum ādlum, Mt. Kmb. 4, 24.

yfelian; p. ode. I. *to do evil to, to maltreat, afflict, injure, wrong*:—Ða pingeras pingiaþ ðām ðe læssan þearfe āhton, pingiaþ ðām ðe man yflaþ, and ne pingiaþ ðām ðe ðæt yfel dōþ; ðæm wære mære þearf, ðe ða oþre unscyldige yfelaf (yflaþ, v.l.), ðæt him mon þingode tō ðæm ricum *pro his, qui grave quid, acerbissime perpassi sunt, miserationem iudicium excitare conantur oratores, cum magis admittentibus iustior miseratione debeat*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 25–29. E hine yflaþ, Salm. Kmb. 193; Sal. 96. Ine gelrice geswencednysse ða mæge yfelade *Ini simili provinciam illam afflictione mancipavit*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 31. Hē bebeað ðæt mon nānne mon ne slōge, and eac ðæt man nānūht ne wanode ne ne yfelade ðæs ðe on ðæm ciricum wære *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inuolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 206, 32. Se ilca David forbær ðæt hē ðone kyning ne yfelode, ðe hine of hīs earde adræfde *David ferire deprehensum persecutorem noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 3. Ic wolde helpan ðæs ðe ðær unscyldig wære, and hēnan ðone ðe hine yfelode (yflode, v.l.), Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 18. Hī yfeledon and slōgan Cristene men *affligi interficique Christianos praeceperunt*, Bd. i. 6; S. 476, 21. Yfeladan, Ps. Th. 82, 3. Hit is riht ðæt mon yfelige ða yfelan, and hit is wīc, ðæt hī mon læte unwitnede, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 5. Gif hwā cyrcian gescece, and hine man ðær yflige, L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 17. Hī ðara nānne yflan noldan ðe tō ðæm Godes hūse oðflugon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8; Nar. 25, 27. Ða ðe willaþ Godes cyrcian yfelian and strūdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24.

II. *to get bad*, (1) of persons:—Hiē beoð swiðe ungesǣlige, ðonne hiē yfelaf (yflaþ, v.l.) for ðæm ðe oðre menn gōdigāþ *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui melioratione proximi deteriores fiunt*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18. (2) of things or circumstances:—Aa æfter ðam hit yfelode swiðe *things got very bad*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 33. Ā syððan hit yflade swiðe, wurde gōd se ende, ðonne God wylle, 1066; Erl. 202, 41. Gif blōddolg yflige . . . oððe gif ðū ne mæge blōddolg āwripan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 4; 148, 8. Nýde hit sceal on worulde for folces synnan yfelian swýðe, Wulfst. 81, 8; 156, 7. [Wæstmes ne synd swā gōde swā heō iu wæron, ac yfeleþ swýðe eall eorðe wæstmes, Shrn. 17, 21. Ne scal us na mon uuelien, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 13.] v. ge-yflan.

yfel-lærende inciting to evil:—Yfelonbecwepende oþþe yfellærende *malesuada*, Germ. 390, 113.

yfel-lic; adj. Bad, foul, rotten. v. yfel, II:—Ðysse worulde wela is gebrosnadlic and yfellic and forwordenlic, Wulfst. 263, 13. Twēgen león ādulfian hīs byrgenne on ðæs wēstenes sande; ðær resteþ Paules lichoma mid yfellice duste bewrigen, ac on dōmes dæge hē āriseþ on wuldor, Shrn. 50, 18. Seō byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stānum and yfellicum, 66, 25.

yfelness, e; f. Evil, wickedness, badness:—Yfelness *malignitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 10. I. in a moral sense:—Micel yfelness (*malitia*) manna wæs ofer eorðan, Gen. 6, 5. Hē (*Antichrist*) neaðāþ þurh yfelness ðæt men sceolon būgan fram heora Scyppendes geleafan tō hīs leásungum, se ðe is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelness . . . on ðam tīman bið micel yfelness and þwyrnys betwux mancyne, Homl. Th. i. 4, 27–

33. Sume burgon heora feore and æmledodon heora cristenan mǣgas . . . Deós yfelnyss bið eac on Antecristes tōcyme, ii. 542, 24. Bydelas ðæs ecan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð for heora ænwíllan yfelnysses, 538, 24. Yfelnysses (*malitiam*) nā hē hatude, Ps. Spl. 35. 4: 51, 3. Ðurh yfelnysses (*nequitiam*) unrihtes willan, Bd. i, 27; S. 495, 13. Hē āwearp yfelnysses and ða unrihtan biggengas ðæra leásra goda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 461; Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 2. God gesiðh ðūre yfelnyssa and ðūre gyltas forðyldgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 2.

II. *malignity, cruelty*. v. yfel. III. —Hē slōh and tō sceame tūcode ða Nordhymbran leóde, ðþ ðæt Oswold his yfelnysses ādwæste, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 13. III. *misfortune, ill fortune*. —Oxan grasiende gesiðh siðe ceāpas getācnaþ; oxan slāpende gesiðh yfelnysses ceāpas getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 10. [He forbore monna hufelnesse purh his lidnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 95, 14.]

yfel-onbecwepe-nde. v. yfel-lērende.

yfel-sacian; p. ode *To calumniate*:—Ðe læs hē mē yfelsacode wið God, Blickl. Homl. 189, 24.

yfel-sacung, e; f. *Calumny, vituperation*:—On yfilsacunge heora in *malitia eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 23. Mōðignys ācend andan and yfelsacunge, ceorunge and gelōmlice tāla, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. Purh yfelsacunge *per blasphemiam*, Confess. Peccat. Hē him rehte hwylce searwa and yfelsacunga se drý āfēnde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 8.

yfelsian; p. ode *To blaspheme*:—Yfelsaþ, tǣleþ *blasphemiat* (v. Mk. 2, 7), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. In the Northern Gospels the same Latin verb is translated by the following forms:—Ebasas (hefalsas, Rush.) *blasphemat*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 9, 3. Ebolasas (heofolasas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 7. Ebolasas (eofsolasas, Rush.), 3, 29. Ebolsas (eofsolasas, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Efelsade (efalsade, Rush.) *blasphemavit*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 65. Ebolsadon (eofsalsadon, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Ebolsade (wēron) *blasphemabant*, 15, 29. Eofsalsende, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 36. v. ge-ebolsian, and next word: cf. also, two preceding words, and eofsul-sæc.

yfel-sprece; adj. *Of evil speech, evil-speaking*:—Ða yfelspreccan tungan *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Th. 11, 3.

yfel-spreccende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Evil-speaking*:—Tungan yfelspreccende *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Surt. 11, 4.

yfelsung, eofsung, e; f. *Blasphemy*:—Dionysius cwæð, ðæt ðæt yfelsang (ung?) wære on God *Dionysius dixit blasphemiam id esse in Deum*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 12. Ic ondette eofsungse, Anglia xi. 98, 33. In the Northern Gospels and Durham Ritual *blasphemia* is glossed by the following forms:—Ebolsung *blasphemia*, Rtl. 12, 37. Ebolsung t efalsongas (efulsung, Rush.), Mt. Kmb. Lind. 12, 31. Ebolsung (hefalsung, Rush.) *blasphemiae*, 15, 19. Ebolsungas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Eofsung (eofsungas, Rush.) *blasphemia*, 7, 22. From ðæm ebolsong (eofsungse, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 33. Eofsungas (efalsung, Rush.) *blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 26, 65. Ðæt ebolsung (ða eofsungse, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Ebolsungas *blasphemias*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 36.

yfel-tyhtend, es; m.: *tyhtende*; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *One who incites to evil; inciting to evil*:—Deófol is yfelhtiend and leáswyrce, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Ungeleáfulle and yfelhtiende sind mid ðe, 528, 3.

yfel-weorc; es; m. *Work of magic*:—Yfeluoerc *malificium*, Rtl. 103, 1. Cf. yfel-dæd, yfel-dæde, ¶.

yfel-willende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) *Ill-disposed, wicked*:—Hwæper ðū ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende mon and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wites wyrpe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldigan witnaþ? *omnem improbum num supplicio dignum negas?* . . . *Infelices esse, qui sint improbi, liquet*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Mid ðe ne wunap se yfelwillenda *non habitabit iuxta te malignus*, Ps. Th. 5, 4: 9, 18. Ðæt yfelwillende mōð *malitiosa mens*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 7. Se ðe nele wunian on yfelwillende sǣwle, ne eac on ðam lichaman ðe lif and synnum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 1. Yfelwillende men nǣnne weorþscipe nǣfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Se Drihten tōstend ða geþeaht yfelwillendra kyuna *Dominus dissipat consilia gentium*, Ps. Th. 32, 9. Fram gegaderunge yfelwillendra (*malignantium*), Ps. Lamb. 63, 3. On yfelwillendum *malignantibus*, 91, 12: Ps. Spl. 36, 1. Hit nǣht unriht wære ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men (*vitiosos*) hēte nētenu, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 17.

yfelwillendness, e; f. *Evil, wickedness*:—Hwæt wuldrast ðū on yfelwillendnysses (*malitia*)? Ps. Spl. 51, 1.

yfel-wilnian; p. ode *glosses malignari*:—Hū fela yfelwilnode (*malignatus est*) fynd on hǣlgum, Ps. Lamb. 73, 3. Nelle gē wyrian t yfelwilnian *nolite malignari*, 104, 15.

yfel-wyrcende; adj. (*ptcpl.*) I. of persons, *evil-doing, wicked*:—Hwæper ðū ongite ðæt ælc yfelwillende and ælc yfelwyrcende sié wites wyrpe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldigan witnaþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Gif ne wære ðes yfelwyrcende (*malefactor*), ne ðe wē galsadun hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 30. Yfelwyrcende *negum*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 6, 23: 13, 38. Mid yfelwyrceendum and synfullum *cum publicanis et peccatoribus*, 9, 11. Hē hataþ ða yfelwyrceandan and ða unrihtwisan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. II. of

things, *noxious, hurtful, mischievous*:—Ðerh wyrto yfelwyrcendo *per herbas malificas*, Rtl. 103, 1.

yfemest, yfmost; adv. *Upmost, highest, in the highest position or degree*:—Hió cymþ swā up swā hire yfemest gecynde bið it (*the sun*) mounts up to the highest point at which it is natural for it to be, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 28. Ðær hire yfemest bið eard gecynde, Met. 13, 63. Ðæt fyr is yfemest ofer eallum ðissum woruldgesceafum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 38: Met. 20, 84. Yfmost, 24, 20. Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ðærum steorrum, 24, 23. Uton habban ðūre mōð up swā swā wē yfemest mægen wiþ ðæs heán hrōfes ðæs hehstan andgites, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 15. Æresd alra glengea and ymesd scolde scinan gold on his hrægle in *sacerdotis habitu ante omnia aurum fulget*, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 2. v. ufor.

yfera; *cpve.*: yfemest; *spve.* adj. *Upper, higher; of time, later, after: upmost, highest*:—Yferan hýse *triclínio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 66. Siððan yferan dōge, Cod. Dip. Kmb. i. 310, 29. Cyng āh done uferan (yferan, v. l.), and bisceop done nyderan, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. Purh his upstige tō ðam yfemystan þrymsetle, Homl. Th. i. 308, 9. Of ðeām yfemystum (yfmestum, Hatt. MS.) tō ðeām niedemestan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 24. v. uferu.

yfes-drype, es; m. *Leaves-drip*:—Ðær ne gebyreþ an ðam lande an folcas folcryht tō læfennæ rūmas būtan twigen fyt tō yfæsdrype, Chart. Erl. 141, 16, where see note.

yl-ful (=ild-ful) *morosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 9.

Ylp (elp), es; m. *An elephant*:—Ylp *elephas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 11: 22, 41. Ylp is ormǣte nýten, mǣre þonne sum hūs, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 566. Ylpes bile *promuscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 42. Ylps bān *ebur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9: Lchdm. iii. 204, 2, 3. Hē sende þrittig ylpas tō wige gewenode . . . and on ælcum ylpe wæs ān wighūs getimbrod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Hē (*the unicorn*) fiht wið ðone myclan ylp, and hine oft gewundap on ðære wambe ðþ ðeap, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 1. Gif hē ylp gesiðh lādne odðe gramne, sume wrōhte hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 1. Ða ylps beoð swā mycele swylce ððre muntas, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 9. Hē geworhte ða ormǣtan ylpas, Norm. 14, 34. [Elpes an in Inde riche, Misc. 19, 604. White so alpes bon, L. N. F. 248, 282.] v. elpend.

ylpen-bān (elpend-), es; n. *Ivory*:—Dis ylpenbān *hoc ebur*, Ælfic. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 9. Mid ylpenbāne and mid ðæs tuxe, Lchdm. i. 244, 8. Genim ylpenbān, 368, 19. v. elpend-bān (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpen-bānen, -bānen (elpend-); adj. *Ivory*:—Mid ylpenbānenon (-bāen, v. l.) stæfe, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. Ylpenbāne *eburna*, Germ. 403, 19. v. elpen(d)-bānen (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 81. v. elpend.

yltst =ildest, Mt. Kmb. 23, 11: Ex. 17, 5.

yltwist (?) *fowling*:—Yltwist *aucupium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 50.

ymb, ymbe, umbe, embe, emban; prep. *About, by*:—Ymb *erga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 62. I. with acc., (1) local, *about, round*:—Ymbe ða ðūne *circum montem*, Ælfic. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 8. (a) marking an object which forms a centre for others:—Ymb ðone ecan æðele stonðap hǣled ymb hēhseld, Cd. Th. 267, 32; Sat. 47: Beo. Th. 804; B. 399: Elen. Kmb. 519; El. 260: Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 268. Ymb ðæt *circumquaque* (turmas circumquaque cum simulacro debachantes, Ald. 52), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 33: 18, 47. Ymb hine wægon wigend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Hi ymb þeodenstōl þringaþ, Exon. Th. 25, 7; Cri. 397. Hié ymb ða gatu feohtende wæron, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 26. Hý fuhton stidlice ymbe ða hǣlgan sǣwle, Wulfst. 236, 23. ¶ *in combination with ūtan*:—Fugas þringaþ ūtan ymbe æþelne, Exon. Th. 209, 1; Ph. 164: Andr. Kmb. 1741; An. 873. Ymb ðæt lic ūtan stonðan, Blickl. Homl. 217, 21. (b) marking an object near to which are others:—Gesegon hý englas twēgen ymb ðæt frumbeam blican, Exon. Th. 32, 3; Cri. 507. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, 109, 5; Gū. 85. Ealle ða ðe ymbe mē standap, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Hine ymb monig sǣrcne selestere gebeah, Beo. Th. 1383; B. 689. Mycel menege ymbe Tūrum (*circa Tyrum*), Mk. Skt. 3, 8. Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtūn and Offa nam ðone tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 1. Ymbe Brūnanburh, 937; Erl. 112, 5; Hy. 10, 23. (b1) *about a person, in attendance upon*:—Hē sundernytte beheold ymb aldor Dena, Beo. Th. 1340; B. 668. (c) marking an object which is surrounded or enclosed:—Hié worhton fæsten ymb hié selfe, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 21. Wall ymb æfæste, Cd. Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Ymbe ða herehūpe hlemmep tōgðre grimme gōman, Exon. Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Hi ymb his heafod gebēgdon beag þyrnenne, 69, 25; Cri. 1126: 400, 20; Rā. 21, 4. Wes fleohtet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, Judth. Thw. 22, 4; Jud. 47. ¶ *in combination with ūtan*:—Is ðær cryce ymb ða stōwe ūtan getimbrod, Blickl. Homl. 125, 20: 127, 32. Ymb ðinne beoð ūtan in *circuitu mensae tuae*, Ps. Th. 127, 4. (d) marking an object along whose border others are placed:—Unc mōðige ymb mearc sittaþ, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Hié wicedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm, Elen. Kmb. 77; El. 39: 271; El. 136: Exon. Th. 188, 2; Az. 39. Ymb ða gifhealle round the walls of the hall, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838. Ðæt rice stū licgeþ ymbe Gealboe and ymb Geador, Salm. Kmb. 383–4; Sal. 191. Is hys ymb heortan gefrime,

Cd. Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759: 23, 5; Gen. 354: Exon. Th. 306, 21; Seef. 11. (e) marking an object throughout or along which there is position or movement:—Ic lārde sibbe ymb ða burh Hierusalem and manige þeoda, Blickl. Homl. 185, 11. Hē ymb ðas wæteres stæd werod samnode, Elen. Kmb. 119; El. 60: 453; El. 227. Æfter dūncræfum, ymb stānhleoðo, Andr. Kmb. 2467; An. 1235: 3152; An. 1578. Ymb ða weallas scinap engla gāstas, Cd. Th. 305, 25; Sat. 652. Ymb hære stān tigefāgan trāfu stōdan, Andr. Kmb. 1682; An. 843. Ymb Saenere feld, Salm. Kmb. 417; Sal. 209. Ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 31; Cri. 61. Sār eft gewōd ymb ðas beornes brēost, Andr. Kmb. 2495; An. 1249. (f) marking an object round which anything moves:—Faraþ ymb ða burh *circuite urbem*, Jos. 6, 3, 12: Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Hý him ymb hond flugon, Exon. Th. 146, 14; Gū. 709. Hí ymb ða eaxe hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23: Met. 28, 22. ¶ *in combination with utan*:—Hē ymb ðas utan hwearfeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 13; Rā. 41, 5. (2) temporal, (a) at:—Ymbe (embe, *v.l.*) underntide . . . ymbe ða sixtan and nigodan tīde *circa horam tertium . . . circa sextam et nonam horam*, Mt. Kmb. 20, 3, 5. Ymbe underntid, ða ða se brōðor wæs geworden to mæssigenne, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. Ofer Eástron ymbe gangdagas oððe ær, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 16. On ðýs geāre ymb Martines mæssan, 913; Erl. 100, 33. Ymb ðone tiēman wærun micel snāwgebland, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 33. Peāh hine mou gefo ymb niht, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 8. (b) after:—Ic sende rēn nū ymb seofon niht ofer eorðan *adhuc et post dies septem ego pluviam super terram*, Gen. 7, 4. On ðisse tīde nū ymbe twelf mōnd *tempore isto in anno altero*, 17, 21. Næs hit lengra fyrst ac ymb āne niht, Beo. Th. 270; B. 135. Ymb twā niht, Cd. Th. 181, 18; Exod. 63. Ymb fyrst wucan būtan āne niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Ymb fiftig nihta æfter ðære gecýðpan æriste, Blickl. Homl. 133, 13. Hē forþfēde ymb .xx. wintra his rīces, būtan ān ne wæs ðægut gefylled *defunctus est anno regni sui vicesimo necdum impleto*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 19. Ymb hwīfe, Blickl. Homl. 217, 30. Ymb long, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7; Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Ymb tela micel fæc, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 21. Ymbe ān lytel, Jn. Skt. 16, 16. Ymb lytel fæc, Elen. Kmb. 543; El. 272. Ymbe geāra rīna, Chr. Pref.; Erl. 17, 1. Ymb wintra hwearft, Exon. Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. (b1) *where the point from which the time is measured is given by ðæs, (a) preceding*:—Ðæs ymb ān gear, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 28; 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19; Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 8, 14, 25; Exon. Th. 29, 21; Cri. 466. Ðæs ymb oðer swylc būtan āne wanan, Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141: 359; Men. 181. Ðæs ymbe lytel, Chr. 1038; Erl. 167, 6. Ðæs ymb litel fæc, Guthl. 18; Gdwin. 76, 6. (B) *following*:—Ymb feower hund wintra and ymb feowertig ðæs de Troia awēsted wæs *anno post eversionem Troiae cccciv*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Ymb .xxx. wintra ðæs ðe hē rīce hæfde, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25. Ymbe .xli. wintra būtan āne niht ðæs ðe Ælfrēd cýning forþfēde, 941; Erl. 116, 2: 606; Erl. 20, 25: 855; Erl. 68, 32: Cd. Th. 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Ymb swýðe lang ðæs ðe hine God ālýsde, Ps. Th. 17, arg. (b 2) of recurring periods:—Saturnus ne cýp ðær ær ymb þritig wintra ðær hē ær wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ælce geāre ymbe twelf mōnaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 9. Æfre ymbe ðæt feorðe gear, Lchdm. iii. 246, 13. Simble ymb þritig nihtgerimes, Andr. Kmb. 313; An. 157. Symble ymbe seofon niht, Soul Kmb. 19; Seel. 10. Emb stemn *uicissim*, Germ. 388, 77: Sciut. 140, 17. (c) of past time:—Ymb þreo niht com þegen Hælendes *the Saviour's servant came three days ago*, Cd. Th. 291, 5; Sat. 426. Ðæs ymb āne niht, 300, 26; Sat. 571. (3) in figurative senses, *about*, (a) marking approximation:—Ymb ðæt *plus minus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 50: 68, 24. (b) marking the object of speaking, enquiry, telling, etc.:—Hē ymb Godes word and Cristes geleāfan (Godes word ymbe Cristes geleāfan, M. 422, 9) bodude and lārde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 29. Ymb ðin lif sprecan, Cd. Th. 32, 25; Gen. 508: 110, 34; Gen. 1848: Beo. Th. 3194; B. 1595. Hē sǣgde ymb Godes rīce, Blickl. Homl. 117, 13. Witgan sǣgdon ymb ðæt æþele bearn, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 73, 26; Cri. 1195. Hælede se cýng swiðe deoþe spǣce wið his witan ymbe ðis land, hū hit wære gesett, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 23. Wē cwēpaþ lof ymb hiē, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Wē beót aþofon ymbe heard gewinn, Byrht. Th. 138, 3; By. 214. Dislic cýðan ymb digle wyrd, Elen. Kmb. 1077; El. 541. Ærendgewrit ymb Cristes þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 177, 3. Fitte ymb fīscra cýnn, Exon. Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. Hē gieddead ymb his æriste, 236, 10; Ph. 572. Ða ða hī umbe oþer þing gesprecon hæfdon umbe ðæt hī sprecan woldon, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 12. Se esne de ic hēr ymb sprīce, Exon. Th. 430, 32; Rā. 44, 17: Met. 10, 45. Ðe ic ðe recce ymb, 17, 20. Ymb ðæt āscian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 29. Gif ðū gehýre ymb ðæt hālige treó fróðe frignan, Elen. Kmb. 881; El. 442: 1065; El. 534: Beo. Th. 712; B. 353. (c) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc.:—Giorne ymb lāre, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 10. Giēmen ymb ða gehiēsuman, 12; Swt. 74, 14: Exon. Th. 267, 13; Jul. 414. Hē nā ymb his lif ceapap, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ymb sǣwle forht, Exon. Th. 456, 10; Hy. 4, 64. Ymb ðæs geongan feorh onbryrðed, Andr. Kmb. 2236; An. 1119. Ymb ða mē fyrtwot bræc, Salm. Kmb. 493; Sal. 247. Heo wundrað ymb ðæs weres snyttro, Elen. Kmb. 1914; El. 959. Ðæt seo forlātene cyrice ne hycge ymb ða ðe on hire neāwiste lifgeap, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1: Exon. Th. 473,

3; Bo. 9: Menol. Fox 571; Gn. C. 55. Ic þence ymbe mīne synna *cogitabo pro peccato meo*, Ps. Th. 37, 18: Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmb. 2139; El. 1071. Ic nāt ymbe hwæt ðū tweost, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. (d) marking the object with which an action is concerned:—Is mǣre nēðþearf ðæt wē winnon ymbe ure sǣle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 10. Ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53: Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509: 1019; B. 507. Ðæt hē hiē ymb ðæt rice gesēnde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 17: Salm. Kmb. 505; Sal. 253. Hī sendon ærendran ymb frid, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 2. Hig dydon ymbe hyne (*in eo*) swā hwæt swā hig woldon, Mt. Kmb. 17, 12. Ðū ymb ðinne esne dydest wel weorðlice *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 65. Hwæt ymb hine gedōn wære *quid erga se actum esset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 39. Hū hine mon ymbe gedōn wolde *quid erga eum agere rex promississet*, 2, 12; S. 513, 20. Ðæt hē mōste dōn embe ða æþelings swā hē wolde, Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Ymb his womdāda Waldendes dōm, Ps. C. 19. Hē wæs ymbe Godes þeowdōm ābisgod, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Beon, wesān ymb *to be about* a business, *be occupied with* a matter or a person:—Gif gē ymb woroldcunde dōmas beon scylen *secularia judicia si habueritis*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 6. Hwonne hē mōste beon ymbe ðæs lichaman oferfylle, Wulfst. 236, 11. Wit sculon git deoþlicor ymbe ðæt beon, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Gif hwlýc ðis dōn nylle and læs ymbe beo ðonne wē gecweden habbaþ, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 212, 28; iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Hē byð ā ymbe ðæt ān, hū hē on manna sǣlum mǣst gesceadān mǣge, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 25. Hē sǣde ðæt Aldberht and Alhþūn wǣron ær ymb ðæt ylce, Chart. Th. 140, 14. Ðās feowero ymb woeson (=woeron?) ðās bōc *these four were engaged on this book*, Mk. Skt. p. i. 3. Hē cwæð ðæt hē ne mihte embe munucif smēagan, ac wolde beon embe his þīncg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. Emban ða steoran beon, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. Settaþ ða to ðemerum ðæt hiē striēnen and stihthen ymb ða eorðlican ðing *ut ipsi dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 8. Ða gesomnodon wē ūs ymb ðæt, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 19. Gif hwa wicige ymbe æniges mannes lufe (*aliquis amoris gratia*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31. Hiē sieredon ymbe ðone cýning, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 21: Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. Mē seredon ymb seggas monige, 296, 6; Sat. 498: Ps. Th. 54, 18. (e) marking the object in relation to which circumstances are stated:—Ic ðe cýðe hū hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt Funtial, Chart. Th. 169, 16. Sceolde une yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonrice, Cd. Th. 25, 3; Gen. 388. Hū ymb ðæt sceolde, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deor. 12. Sý ymb rīce swā hit mǣge, 301, 20; Fā. 26. Hū ða wisan sind wundorlice ymb ðas fugles gebýrd, 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ðæt wundor ymb ðone beorhtan beām, Elen. Kmb. 2507; El. 1255: 1324; El. 664. II. with dative, (1) local:—Ða weorod ðe him ymb ferdon and stōdon, Blickl. Homl. 99, 25: Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597. Ða hire midore ymbe þrægaþ, Met. 28, 23. Gesēc ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan, Cd. Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Him ymb flugon engla þreātas, 300, 21; Sat. 568. (2) temporal:—Embe geāra ymbrynun, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Æfre ymbe geāres ymbrynun, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. (3) figurative:—Hē fērde embe sumere neode, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 15. III. without a case:—Æghwider ymb swā swā Ædwines rīce wære *quaquaversum imperium Aedui pervenerat*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Ðonon eode gehwyder ymb (*circumquaque*), 3, 17; S. 543, 26. Hiē wǣron ymb eal ūtan mid eāgum besett, Past. 38; Swt. 195, 19. Hring ūtan ymb beaht, ðæt heo ðone fyrdhrom þurhlōn ne mihte, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Hygeþ ymbe se ðe wile, Met. 19, 1. Þencd ymb se ðe wile, 20, 27. Dēd ymbe moncýnnes fruma, swā him gemet þīnceþ, 29, 41. Ða cýðde man, ðet hī man eāðe befanan mihte, gif man ymbe beon wolde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 34. Hē cýðde hū hē ymbe wolde, gif hē hine gemette *he shewed what he would have been about, if he had found him*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. [A. R. Kath. Mark. umbe: O. E. Homl. Laym. umbe, embe: Orm. ummbe: Piers P. um: O. Sax. umbi: O. Frs. umbe: O. H. Ger. umpi: Icel. umb, um.] ymb-ærnan; *p. de To go round*:—Ðā gelamp ðætte Peahte ðeod com of Scyþþia lande and ymberndon eall Breotone gemǣro, ðæt hī cōmon on Scotland upp *contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Britannie Hiberniam pervenisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. v. ymb-irnan. ymb-bætan; *p. te To put restraint upon, curb*:—Se mid his brīdle ymbbætað hæft ymbhwyrt ealne eorpan and heofenes *Dominus orbis habenas temperat*, Met. 24, 37. ymb-begang. v. ymb-bigness. ymb-beran; *p. -bær, pl. -bæron; pp. -boren To surround*:—Se wæs æghwonan ymbboren broadum, Exon. Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. Ymb-beara glosses *circumferre*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 55. ymb-bigness, *e; f. A bending round, a bend of a river*:—Ðæt mynster is of ðam mǣstan dǣle mid ymbbignesse (ymbbegange [ymb-gang?], *v.l.*: ymbbegnesse, M. 424, 10) Tweode strēames betýned *monasterium Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 25. ymb-bindan; *p. -band, pl. -bunden; pp. -bunden To bind about*:—

Sié ymbunden f ymbald coern tō suiro his *circumdaetur mola collo ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 42.

ymb-cæfed; *adj. (ptcpl.) Having embroidered garments*:—Ymbcæfed mid missenlicnesse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15.

ymb-ceorfan; *p. -cearf, pl. -curfon*; *pp. -corfen To circumcise*:—Gē ymbceorfas (-cearfas, Lind.) ðone monno *circumciditis hominem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 22. Tō ymbceorfanne (-cearfanne, Lind.) ðone cnaht *circumcidere puerum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 59. Ðætte ymbcorfen wære ðe cnaht, 2, 21.

ymb-ceorfness, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbcer[f]nisse *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 23.

ymb-cir, *es*; *m. A turning about, (1) going from one place to another, removal*:—In ymbcer Babilonis in *transmigratione Babylonis*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 1, 11, 12, 17. (2) *turning over, moving, stirring*. v. ymb-cirran (4):—Wætres ymbcer (-cer, Rush.) f styrenise *aquae motum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. (3) the word also glosses *versutia*, Rtl. 120, 32.

ymb-cirran; *p. de To turn about, (1) to revolve round*:—Hī ðære eaxe ūtan ymbwerfaþ (-ep, MS.) ðone norðende, neah ymbcerfaþ (-ep, MS.), Met. 28, 14. Saturnus hæft ymb þritig wintergerimes weoruld ymbcyrrad, 28, 26. (2) *to turn one's self round*:—Ymbcerred was on bægegling *conversa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 14. (3) *to turn away, avert*:—Onsion min ne ymbcerdig (*averti*) from gispitendum on mec, Rtl. 19, 15. (4) *to turn over, move, stir, overturn*:—Hē ða discas ymberde *mensas subvertit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. Engel ymberde (*mouebat*) ðæt wæter, 5, 4. Mid fynger hiora nallas ða ymbceræ (styrgan, Rush.) *digito suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 23, 4. (5) *to change*:—Ymbcerred *mutata*, Mt. Kmb. p. 1, 2.

ymb-clyppan; *p. te To embrace, clasp, (1) of persons*:—Ic ymbclyppe ðe *complector te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 4: *amplector*, 36; Zup. 214, 5. Ic ymbclyp[p]e obunco, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31. Ymbclypte obuncabat (Timotheum unlarum gremiis prociac obunabat, Ald. 40), ii. 81, 12; 64, 28. (2) of things:—Æghwile oþer ūtan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35. Swā swā lyft and lagu land ymbclyppaþ, 9, 40. Swā ymbclyppaþ cealda byrmmas, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 31. Fingras þrý ūtan eāpe ealle mægon mec ymbclyppan, Exon. Th. 425, 9; Rā. 41, 53. Rāpas synfultra ymbclyppende syndon (*circumplexi sunt*) mē, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 118, 61. [Stringes of sinful unclipped me, Ps. 118, 61. þe cercle þat unbeclypped his croun, Gaw. 616.]

ymb-clypping, e; *f. An embrace*:—Emclippingca *amplexus*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 36.

ymb-cyme, es; *m. A convention, an assembly*:—Ðær wæs gesamnad eādigra geþeahtendlic ymcyme, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 7. Cf. ymb-þreodian.

ymb-cyrf, es; *m. I. circumcise*:—Mid ymbcyrf *circumcisione*, Mt. Kmb. p. 12, 11: 16, 13. II. *a cutting off*:—Of ymbcyrf liomana *de abscisione membrorum*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 9.

ymb-dōn; *p. -dyde To put round, encompass*:—Ic embedō *circumdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13.

ymbe (imbe), *es*; *m. (?) A swarm of bees*:—Wið ymbe . . . forweorþ ofer greot þonne hī swirman, and cweð: 'Sitte gē sigewif . . .', Lchdm. i. 384, 18. ¶ Imbæs dæl occurs Cod. Dip. Kmb. iii. 176, 20. [O. H. Ger. impi bīanō *examen apium*: M. H. Ger. imbe; m.: Ger. imme; f.] v. ymb-haga.

ymbe about, ymbe-. v. ymb, ymb-

ymbeaht, es; *m. The word glosses collatio*:—Ymbeahtas *collationes* (the passage is: Haec x collationes patrum a Cassiano digestae propalabant, Ald. 13. In Hpt. Gl. 428, 7 *collationes* is glossed by *race* and explained by *narrationes*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 80: 18, 3. Elsewhere the form is identical with *ambicht*:—Ambechtæ, oembecht *collatio*, Txts. 46, 187. Ambect, ambaect *rationatio*, 92, 866. Ambicht *office* is neuter, ymbeaht is masculine: it seems (?) as if the form had been connected with *eahhtan to consider*, and the word were regarded as a compound, ymb-eaht. See Engl. Stud. xi. 492.

ymb-eardiendra glosses *circumhabitantium*, Ps. Surt. 30, 14.

ymb-fær, es; *n. A going about, circuit*:—Tūna embefær *uillarum circuitus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 131. Mid emfare *circilo* (=circulo?), Hpt. Gl. 422, 14.

ymb-færeld, es; *n. m. A going round, circuit*:—Fram þēnunge embefæreldes his *ab officio circuitus sui*, Anglia xiii. 434, 980. Hig fērdon seofon siðdon embe ða buruh. And on ðam seofodan ymbfæreldes (*circuitu*) . . . burston ða weallas, Jos. 6, 16.

ymb-fæstness glosses *circumstantia*, Rtl. 174, 17.

ymb-fæstnung, e; *f. A monument, tomb*:—Ymbfæstnung f byrgenn *monumentum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 41.

ymb-fæpmian; *p. ode To embrace, clasp*:—Ne magon hý ða lifes linan on middan ymbfæpmian, Salm. Kmb. p. 152, 32.

ymb-faran; *p. -fōr To surround*:—Hē hēt ðæt fæste lond ūtan ymb-faran, ðæt him mon sceolde an mā healfa on feohtan þonne on ān, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26.

ymb-feng, es; *m. A cover, an envelope*:—Emfencge (*librorum*) *tegmine, operimento*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 47.

ymb-fēran. v. emb-fēran.

ymb-fēn; *p. -fēng*. I. *to grasp, clasp*:—Hē fōtum ymbfēhð fyres lāfe, Exon. Th. 217, 6; Ph. 276. Heō ymbfēng Drihtnes fēt, Blickl. Homl. 157, 17. Ymbfēng obuncat (moeciam, quam manus tollentis obuncat, Ald. 164), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 39. Ymbfēng, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. II. *to encompass, surround, comprehend*:—Ealle stōwa hē gefylleþ and ymbfēhþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Seō sēste gesāþ ða oþra gesāþa ealle on innan him gegaderā, hī ūtan ymbfēhð, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21. Ðū meah ymbfōn eal folca gesetu, Exon. Th. 466, 2; Hö. 115. Ymbfōnde gyrens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 66. Hit is on ælce heafe ymbfangen mid gārseege, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 17. Ðiure gedrēfednesse ðe ðū mid ymbfangen eart, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Sunu Meotodes habbaþ ealle ymbfangen mid sange, Cd. Th. 273, 30; Sat. 144. Ðeah hē wære mid irne ymbfangen, Cd. Th. 297, 16; Sat. 518.

II. *a. to comprehend, conceive*:—Embfēhþ concipit, i. intelligit, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 21. III. *to put something round an object, surround, envelope*:—Genim foxes gecynd, ymbfōh (ym-, v.l.) ðæt heafod ūtan, Lchdm. i. 340, 19. Healfuacode on hiora lichaman būtan ðæt hig wæron mid riftum ymbfangene (*but see ymb-hōn*), Shr. 38, 7.

ymb-frætwan; *p. ode To surround with ornament*:—Ðeah ðe men him hāton gewyrca heora byrgene of marmanstāne, and ūtan emfrætwan mid reādam golde, Wulst. 148, 21. Ymbfrætewode *circumornatae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 12.

ymb-gān; *p. -code; pp. -gān*. I. *to go round (1) a circular course*:—Ær sunne twelf mōnda hringe ūtan ymbgān hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 6. (2) *an object*:—Hī ūtan ymbgād ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*.

v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbgaa weofod ðinre *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 25, 6. Ic ymbgā and ic offrige onsægednessa *circumivi et immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 11. III. *to go about, through*. v. ymb, I. 1 c:—Swā hundas ymbgād hwommas ceastre, Ps. Th. 58, 6, 14. Ymbeode ides Helminga dugude and geogoþe, dæl æghwylcne, Beo. Th. 1244; B. 620. Ymbeade Hælend alle Galilæa *circumibat Jesus totam Galilaam*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 4, 23. Ðā ongan heō ymbgān ða hūs ðæs mynstres *coepit circuire in monasterio casulas*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 32. [I umyhode, Ps. 26, 6. Umga, 58, 7. þe laddes unbnyeden him, Havel. 1842. O. H. Ger. umbi-gān.]

ymb-gang, es; *m. I. a going round*:—Seō burh (Jericho) næs mid nānum wige gewunnen, ac mid ðam ymgange, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 2. Is ðære sunnan ymgang (ymbe-, ymb-, v.l.) hremning, ðæt se dæg ne byð on ælcum earde gelice lang, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Ælc mann, swā swā hē stōd on ðam ymbgange, Jos. 6, 20. Emgange *abitum* (=ambitu, Ald. 73), Hpt. Gl. 522, 78. II. *a going about*:—Embgong *deambulacrum, circuitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 82. III. *of extent traversed or measured, circuit, circumference*:—His ymbgong (*ambitus*) is hundseofontig mīla and seofeda dæl ānre mīle, . . . and busan ðam mārān wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hē is mid stānenum wighūsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 15–21. Six hund fōta and seofwertig seō cyrcse wæs ymbganges, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. Ofer ymbgang *supra pinnam* (cf. pinnaculum, circuitus templi, 71, 69), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 41. Læssan ymbgang hæft se mann ðe gād ābūtan ān hūs, ðonne se ðe ealle ða burh begæð, Lchdm. iii. 248, 11.

IV. *of position, on ymbgange about, around*:—Ealle ðe on ymbgonge hys synd *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 8. On ymbgeonge, Rtl. 178, 31. V. *a winding course, bend*:—Ymbgongum *anfractibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 53. V. a. *figurative*:—Ymbgeong *decursum*, Mt. Kmb. p. 12, 14. VI. *a going about a business*. v. ymb, I. 3 d:—Hiora in sprēc ðone ymbgeong cýðaþ eorum in foro *ambitum notat*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 5. [In umgang in *circuitu*, Ps. 11, 9: *circum*, 30, 14. þat was of umgang (abowte, v.l.) thre iorne, C. M. 9192. O. H. Ger. umbi-gang *circuitus, ambitus, deambulacrum, circuitus, conversio*: Icel. um-gangr *circuit*; *managemet*.] v. embe-gang.

ymb-gangan; *p. -gēng*. I. *to go round*:—Hī ymbgangaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. T. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*:—Ic ymbgonge weofod *circumdabo altare*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13. Hine ymbgangaþ gāstas twēgen, Salm. Kmb. 973; Sal. 487. III. *to go about, over, through*:—Gē ymbgangaþ sē and eorðu *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 23, 14. [Other have hem umbiþonge (*circumderunt*), Pall. 119, 437. O. H. Ger. umbi-gangan.] v. ymb-gān.

ymb-gearwian; *p. ode To clothe, dress*:—Ymbgearuad *coopertum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5.

ymb-gedelf, es; *n. A digging round or about*:—Ðæs tréowes ymb-gedelf is seō eādmōdnys ðæs behreōwsiendan mannes, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 31.

ymb-gefrætewode glosses *circumornatae*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 15.

ymb-geōting, e; *f. A pouring round or about, purification*:—þweāl, ymgeōting (*printed yn-*) *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20.

ymb-gerénode glosses *circumornatae*, Ps. Spl. 143, 15; Blickl. Gl.

ymb-geſett; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Placed round about, neighbouring*:—Hē ðæt ymbgeſette folc (*vulgus circumpositum*) feor and wide . . . gýmde tō gehwyrffanne . . . on his fōtum gongende com tō ðām ymbgeſettum tūnum (*ad circumpositas villas*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2–13.

ymb-gyrdan; *p. de.* *I. of clothing, to gird about, (1) to put a girdle round*:—Ic embgyrde cingo and acingo and succingo, *Ælfic*. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 17. Hē ymbgyrde hine *praecinxit se*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 4. Ymbgyrdaþ eowre lendena, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Ymbgyrde wē ūre lendena, 323, 27. Ymbgyrde amictus, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 51. Ymbgyrd *circumamicta*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15. His lendena wæron ymbgirde, L. *Ælfic*. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 12. ‘Beon eowre lendena ymbgyrde.’ On ðām ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægðhād tō understandenne, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. (2) *to serve as a girdle*:—Ymbgyrde hine gyrdilse sōðfæstnises *circumcinxit eum zona justitiae*, Rtl. 79, 5.

II. to surround, encompass, enclose:—Ymbgyrdeþ *ambit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 61. Mid ðyssum gemārum hī synd ūtan ymbgyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmlb. iii. 396, 3. v. *embe-gyrdan*.
ymb-habban; *p. -hæfde.* *I. to surround, encompass*:—Ymb-hæfdan *cingebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 73. Mid ðý unmetan weorode ymbhæfd *optimo vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 31; 2, 9; S. 511, 25 note. Eanhæfd *circumseptus* (densis agminibus, Ald. 3), Anglia xiii. 27, 5. Ispania land is eall mid flēote ūtan ymbhæfd, ge eac binnan ymbhæfd ofer ða land ægþer ge of ðam gærsece ge of ðam Wendelsæ *Hispania circumfusione oceani Tyrrenhice pelagi pene insula efficitur*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 24, 1–3. **II. to include, contain**:—Befēð ð emhæfd *circumgirat, circuit, completitur*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 70. Embhæfþ *continet, i. habet, tenet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 16. Se sēleste gesæþ ðe ða öþra gesæþla ealle oninnan him gegaderap and hī ūtan ymbhæfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21.

ymb-haga, *an*; *m.* *An enclosure where bees are kept*:—Writ ðysne circul on ānum mealanstāne (mealn-?), and sleah ænne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, and lege ðone stan onuppan ðam stacan (the words on the stone are: *Contra apes ut salui sint*. There are other charms connected with bees on pp. 384, 397), Lchdm. i. 395, 5. v. *ymbe a swarm of bees*.

ymb-hagian. v. *ymb-hegian*.

ymb-hammen; *adj.* *Surrounded, covered*:—Ymbhamne (*printed humne*) *ambitiuntur* (=ambitur; the passage is: *Manicae sericis clavate calliculae rubricatis pellibus ambiuntur*, Ald. 77), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 59. Ymbhwyrft, ymbhammene, 2, 14. Cf. *seolfor-hammen*.

ymb-hangen. v. *ymb-hōu*.

ymb-healdan; *p. -heold* *To encompass*, Cd. Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

ymb-heāpian; *p. ode* *To crowd about, surround in crowds*:—Ymb-heāpiendum *glomerantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 52. Ymbheāpō *glomeratus* (the passage is: *Lucifer parasitorum sodalibus vallatus et apostatarum satellitibus glomeratus*, Ald. 10), 76, 31. v. *ymb-hīpan*.

ymb-hēdig. v. *ymb-hydgig*.

ymb-hegian; *pp.* *od* *To hedge about, surround*:—Ic ymbhegige (embhagige, *v. l.*) *saepio*, *Ælfic*. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 15. Emhegod mid weorodum mādena *septus choreis virginum*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 12.

ymb-hīpan; *pp.* *ed* *To crowd about, surround in crowds, assail*:—Ymbhīpan (*printed* -hiwan) *constipari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 21. Ða wæs hē sōna æghwanon mid wæpnum ymbhīped cum *mox ubique gladiis impeteretur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 25. Mid wæpnum and mid feōndum eall ūtan ymbhīped cum *armis et hostibus circumseptus*, 3, 12; S. 537, 28 note. Embhēpēd *faltum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 75. v. *ymb-heāpian*.

ymb-hlennan; *pp.* *ed* *To crowd about, surround*:—Emhlennende *constipantes*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 3. Emhlennende (-hlennende?) *circumvallantes, stipantes*, 408, 62. Emhlenned *circumseptus*, 406, 47: *vallatus, circumseptus, circumdatus*, 422, 41. Emhlenned *stipatus, circumdatus, vallatus*, 406, 44. Emhlenned *circumseptus*, Anglia xiii. 27, 5.

ymb-hoga, *an*; *m.* *Care, solicitude, anxiety*:—Se ymbhoga (cf. *gēmen*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) ðysſa woruldsæþla, Met. 7, 53. Se rēn ungemetlice ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19; Met. 7, 28. For ðære ungemetunge ðæs ymbhogan ðara ūttera ðinga, Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8. On tō monig-faldum ymbhogan ðisse worulde *curis hujus mundi*, 43; Swt. 317, 11. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genōh on hys āgenum ymbhogan *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmlb. 6, 34. Ðæt hē forlæte ælcne ymbhogan, ðe him unnet sið, Met. 22, 10. Hē ðone ymbhogan ne forlēt ðæs flæsclican bedd-gemānan *nec stratum carnalium sollicitudine deserit*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 24. Ðonne hiē āgiemleasīap ðone ymbhogan woruldcundra ðinga *cum curare corporalia negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Gif ðū hwilcne craeft cunne, bega ðone georne; swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geýcaþ (-ed, MS.) monnes mōd, swā geýcð se craeft his āre, Prov. Kmlb. 59. Wind woruldearfoþa, oððe ymbhogena ungemet rēn, Met. 7, 36. Ymbhogona, 16, 6. Byð ælc man gedrefed on idlum sorgum and on ymbhogum *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 13. Ælc deāþlic swenþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicum studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 7; 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Áðo hē of his mōde ungerisenlice ymbhogan, 30, 3; Fox 106, 20. Unnytte ymbhogan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22.

ymb-hogian; *p. ode* *To be solicitous, exercise the mind*:—Ic ymbhogige on wundrum ðinum *exercebor in mirabilibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 27. Ymbhochige, 48. Ðeowa ðin ymbhogode on rihtwinessum ðinum *seruus tuus exercebatur in justificationibus tuis*, 23.

ymb-hōn; *pp.* -hangen *To hang round* with clothing, ornament, etc., *to drape, clothe, deck*:—Peah wē ūs gescirpen mid ðý reádestan godwebbe and gefrætwian mid ðý beorhtestan golde and mid ðām deórwyrfestan gimumm ūtan ymbhōn, Wulfst. 262, 23. Ymbhangen mid fægernysse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. 44, 15. Healfnacode on hiora lichaman, būton ðæt hig wæron mid riftum ymbhangene, Homl. Ass. 202, 220. Seó fone is mid .xii. godwebbum ūtan ymbhangen, Salm. Kmlb. p. 152, 17.

ymb-hringan; *p. de.* *I. to ring round, surround, encompass*:—Embrhincþ *cingit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 53. Mé ymbhringde manig yfel *circumdede runt me mala*, Ps. Th. 39, 13. Mé ymbhringdon sār and sorge and grānung, 17, 4, 5. Mé ymbhringdon swīde mænige calfru, 21, 10, 14. Mine fynd mé ymbhringdon ūtan on ælce heafle, 16, 9. Emhrincēd *circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 47. Embhrungen *vel (emb)hringed constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. Hē wæs ymbhringde mid his feōndum *vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 30. Ðonne hē bið ūtane ymbhringde mid ungemetlice heringe *dum foris immenso favore circumdatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 8. Ða ðe tō Gode hopiaþ beoð ymbhringde mid swýþe manegre mildheortnesse *sperantes in Domino misericordia circumdabit*, Ps. Th. 31, 12. **II. to turn round in a ring, wind round**:—Ymbhringde *glomeravit* (the passage is: *In spira morsum glomeravit inertem*, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 15; 41, 48.

ymb-hringend, *es*; *m.* *A surrounder, an attendant, one of a suite*:—Ymbhringendum (ymbhringendum (=þringendum), Erfurt. 61) *stipatoribus*, Tsts. 96, 929.

ymb-humne. v. *ymb-hammen*.

ymb-hūng, *e*; *f.* *Circumcision*:—Yymbhūngun *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 22.

ymb-hweorfan; *p. -hwearf*.

I. to go round, revolve round:—Se roder ælce dæg ūtan ymbhwyrft ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Ymbhwyrftþ, Met. 20, 137. Ymbhwerfþ, 28, 4. Hī ðære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfap (-ep, MS.) ðone norðende, 28, 13. **II. to go about, in the neighbourhood of**. v. *ymb*, I. 1 b.—Ic ymbhwerfte weofod ðin *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 6. **III. to go about, over, through**. v. *ymb*, I. 1 e.—Ic ymbhweorfe ðin ðæt hālige tempel, Ps. Th. 26, 7. Ymbhwurfap woegas *circuite vias*, Rtl. 36, 5. Gē ymbhurfon sē and drýgi *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmlb. Lind. 23, 15.

IV. fig. to go about a business, be occupied with, attend to, cultivate. v. *ymb*, I. 3 d; ymb-hwyrft, VII.—Hē underliefð ða hālgan gesomununga tō plantianne and tō ymbhweorffanne, suā se ceorl deð his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3.

V. causative, to turn round:—Ðū ðe on hrædum færeled ðone heofon ymbhweorftest *qui rapido coelum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. Ymbhwearfest, Met. 4, 4. Ic eom ealne ðone heofon ymbhweorffende *rotam volubili orbe versamus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35.

ymb-hweorffness, *e*; *f.* *Change, alteration*:—Tído ymbhuoerffness *temporum vicissitudine*, Rtl. 37, 35.

ymb-hwirlan; *pp.* -hwirft (-þw). v. *ymb-hammen*.

ymb-hwyrft (-hwearft, -hweorft, -hwerft), *es*; *m.* **I. a ring, circle**:—Lytel ymbhweorft *rotella vel orbiculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 44. Emhwerfte (-hferte, MS.) *gyro*, Kent. Gl. 271. **II. a circular course, an orbit**:—Se mōna hæfð his ryne hraðor āumen on ðam læssan ymbhwyrft, ðonne seó sunne hæbbe on ðam mārān, Lchdm. iii. 248, 14. Hī (certain stars) habbaþ sceortne ymbhwyrft, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19; Met. 28, 20. Ymbhwerft, 28, 12. Ymbhwearft, 28, 8.

III. circuit, surrounding space, on (in) ymbhwyrft around, round about:—On ymbhwyrft *in giro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 63. Ealle ðe on ymbhwyrft āhwær syndan *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 8; 88, 6. Fýr onælfð on ymbhwyrft (*in circuitu*) fynd his, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. On ymbhwyrft stōdan hār, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Stefn in ymbhwyrft (*in gyro*) ymbsealde ðæt hīs, 4, 3; S. 567, 44. God him forgeaf sibbe on eallum ymbhwyrft *data est a Deo pax in omnes per circuitum nationes*, Jos. 21, 42. On eallum ðam ymbhwyrft, 10, 21. On his ymbhwyrft bið swiðlic storm, Homl. Th. i. 618, 11. Ða eode Israhēla folc on ymbhwyrft ðære byrig, ii. 212, 27. On ymbhwyrft ondræðendum hine *in circuitu timentium eum*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Haldeþ heora ymbhwyrft Drihten *Dominus in circuitu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 124, 2.

IV. surrounded space, extent:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, Lchdm. iii. 236, 7. Gif ðū witan wilt ymbe ealre ðisse eorðan ymbhwyrft from eástewardan ðisses middangeardes oð westewardne, and fram sūþewardum oð norþewardne (*omnem terrae ambitum*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. Seó līne ðe wile xxxiii sīða ealne eorðan ymbhewyrft ūtan ymblicgan, Salm. Kmlb. 152, 6. **V. a ring, globe, orbis terrarum**:—Ymbhwerft *orbis vel firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 43. Ðæt eall ymbhwyrft (-hyrft, Lind.) wære tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 1; Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Eorðe and eall hire gifyllednys, and eal ymbhwyrft and ða ðe on ðam wuniaþ,

ealle hit syndon Godes æhta *Domini est terra et plenitudo ejus, orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in eo*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 9. Ymbhwyrft eorðena, Ps. Spl. Surt. 23, 1. Ymbhwyrft eorðan *orbis terrae*, Ps. Th. 89, 2. Eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 205, 1; Exod. 429. Ic eom micle yldra ðonne ymbhwyrft ðes, oþþe ðes middangeard, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rā. 41, 42. Ðæt wealdleþ ealles ymbhweorfes heofenes and eorþan, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 19. Yrnð seó sunne bufon ðýsum ymbhwyrft, Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Eallum ymbhweorfte (ymbhwiŕfte, Lind.) *universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. 21, 26. Ære ieldran ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ymblyþe on þrēo tōðældon *maiores nostri orbem totius terrae, oceani limbo circumseptum, triquadrum statuere*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 1. Hē gesette ofer hig ymbhwyrft (*orbem*, i Sam. 2, 8), Cant. An. 8; Ps. Lamb. 32, 8. Geond alnæ ymbhwyrft in *universo orbe*, Mt. Kmb. Rush. 24, 14; Homl. Th. i. 76, 27. Se cāsere, se ðe eallne ymbhwyrft on his anwealde hæfde, L. Ælf. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 22. Aståg ðæt heofonlice goldhord on ðýsne ymbhwyrft, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29. Hē ymbhwyrft eorðan folca sōðe and rihte dēmeþ *judicabit orbem terrae in aequitate, et populos in veritate sua*, Ps. Th. 95, 13. Ymbhwyrft ealne eorðan and heofones, Met. 24, 38. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Elen. Kmb. 1458; El. 731. Eorðan ymbhweyrft *orbem terrarum*, Ps. Th. 88, 10.

IV b. *a district, region, world* (= part of the world occupied by a particular people):—Hi fērdon geond eallum Rōmāniscum ymbhwyrft *they went through all the Roman world*, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 28. Gang ðæt ðæt ðū ðone ymbhwyrft alne canne, Cd. Th. 308, 33; Sat. 702. ¶ On ymbhwyrft among:—Se ðe is on ealra ymbhwyrft tō weorþenne *he that is to be honoured among all people*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. V. *a bend, turn*:—Nim his lifre, tōðæl, and bedealf æt ðam ymbhwyrftum ðiura landgemæra, Lchdm. i. 328, 22. VI. *turn, regular course*:—His suna fērdon, and ðenode ælc ðōrum mid his gōdum on ymhwyrfte æt his hūse, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 17. VII. *attention, cultivation*. v. ymb-hweorfan, IV:—Gif se winegeard næfð ðone ymbhwyrft, and ne bið onriht gescreaðod, ne bið hē wæstmbeare, ac for hraðe āwildaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14.

ymb-hygd; *f. n.* :—hygdu; *f. (v. ofer-hygd) Care, anxiety*:—Wiste Ære se heofonlica Fæder his ða leofan bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wæron æfter him; ða wolde hē se Hælend hiē æfterfan, Blickl. Homl. 131, 28.

ymb-hygdig; *adj.* I. *feeling anxiety, careful, anxious, solicitous, attentive*:—Ymbhēdig *solicitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 24. Emhēdig t carful *zeleptus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 1. Emhīdi, 414, 77. Emhēdig t hohful, 459, 71. Hē mid ymbhīdie (behygdige, Bd. M. 264, 31) mōde smeāde *solleriti animo scrutaretur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ne beo gē ymbhehydige eowre sawle hwæt gē etan nolite *soliciti esse animae vestrae quid manducetis*, Lk. Ekt. 12, 22. Be ðōrum þingum ymbhehydige *de ceteris solliciti*, 12, 26. Ymbhīdige be reāfe, Mt. Kmb. 6, 28. Ða sýn emhīdige and carīende embe heora ealdorscīpas on eallum þingum *sollicitudinem gerant super decanias suas in omnibus*, R. Ben. 46, 10. Ymbhēdigra *solicitorum*, Kent. Gl. 352. Hē forgytaþ ðæt hiē hwēne ær ymbhygdigum eārum and ingepancum gehýrdon recean, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. II. *causing anxiety, anxious*:—Gif him þince ðæt hē gesēo man mid wæpnan gewundodne, ymbhīdig sorg ðæt byð, Lchdm. iii. 174, 12.

ymb-hygdiglice; *adj.* *Careful, anxious, solicitous, sedulous*:—Mid emhēdicere geornfulnyse *solicita (curiosa, sedula) intentione*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 9.

ymb-hygdiglice; *adv.* *Carefully, sedulously* [—Mid ðan ðe hē his salmes and his gebeden and rædingan embhīdiglice smeāde, Shr. 14, 14.]

ymb-hygdignesse, *e; f.* *Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Þurhwacol emhīd-ignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 57. Geornfulnys t emhēdins *diligentia, cura*, 437, 58. Se abbot mid ealre emhīdignesse (*sollicitudine*) carige embe ða gyltendan gebrōðru, R. Ben. 50, 18; S. 4, 19; 137, 21. Ælc ðæra wæs hām tō his āgenum farende myd mycelre ymbhīdignysse and mid mycelum ege, Nicod. 33; Thw. 19, 26. Wē sceolon ða ymhīdignysse fram tūs āwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12. Twā wiðerræde ðing gedeōðde Drihten on ðisum cwyde, ymhīdignysa and lustas. Ymhīdignysa ofðricap ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlŕsaþ, 92, 14. Gephy-spendice on ymbhīdignyssum sīnum (*studiis suis*), Ps. Lamb. 13, 2.

ymb-irnan; *p. -an.* I. *to go round*:—Hi ymbrynaþ ceaster *circumbunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7, 16. II. *to go about*:—Seofona gāstas ymbiornas (*discurrentes*), Mt. Kmb. p. 10, 3. v. ymb-ærnan.

ymb-lædan; *p. de To lead about*:—Hē ymb-lædde hine *circumduxit eum* (Deut. 32, 10), Cant. M. ad fil. 10.

ymb-lær(i)gian (P) *to surround, encompass*:—Sýn emblærg[ede] *ambiuntur* (cf. ymb-hammen, *which is a gloss to the same passage*), Angl. xv. 207, 289. v. lærig.

ymb-liegan; *p. -læg.* I. *to lie round, surround, encompass*:—Ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes, swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymblyþe *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. i. 1; Swt. 8, 2. Seó līne ðe wile xxxiii sīða ealne eorðan ymbhwyrft ūtan ymb-liegan, Salm. Kmb. 152, 6. II. *to lie about, along*. v. ymb, I. d:—Se cyng ðæt land on ða sēheafle mid scīpum ymbelæg, Chr. 1072; Eri. 211, 2. [To umbelyse Lotheþ hous, Allit. Pms. 63, 836.]

ymb-līpan *to circumnavigate*:—Ymblyþendre Breotone ūtan *circumnavigata Britannia*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 17.

ymb-lōcian *to look round*:—Ymb-lōcāde *circumspiciens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 34. [Þat leris man him umbiloke, C. M. 8468. Nede-full it es . . . þat he warely umbyluke hym þat he pryde hym noghte þærof, Rol. H. i. 319, 18.]

ymb-lofian *to praise*:—Heriaþ Drihten ealle þeóða, ymblofiaþ (*laudate*) hine ealle folcstruman, Ps. Lamb. 116, 1.

ymb-lytþ;—Hē gesette sunnan and mōnan, stānas and eorðan, streām ūtan on sē, wæter and wolcen ðurh his wundra miht, deópne ymblyt (ybmlyt, MS.) dene (clene, MS.) ymbhaldeþ Meotod on mihtum, Cd. Th. 265, 13; Sat. 7.

ymbren, *es; pl.* ymbrenu (*the reading ymbren 7 fæstena*, L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20, *should rather be ymbrenfæstena, as in Wulfst. 272, 16*); *n.* *Ember* (in *Ember-day*), *Embring* (e. g. *Keep embring well and fasting days*. . . For Friday, Saturn and Wednesday, Tusser); the name of the four periods of fasting and prayer appointed by the Church to be observed in the four seasons of the year respectively. Each was a period of three days, a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday (cf. ða twelf ymbrendagas, Wulfst. 244, 20. *For the dates see the passage given under ymbren-dæg*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33):—Dis gospeal seal on Wōðnesdæg tō ðam ymbrene ær myddawyntran (cf. Dys gebyraþ on Frigedæg tō ðam ylcan fæstene, v. 39), Lk. Skt. i. 26 rubc. Dis seal on Wōðnesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, 9, 12 rubc. On Frigedæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, 8, 40 rubc. On Sæternesdæg on ðære Pentecostenes wucan tō ðam ymbrene, Mt. Kmb. 20, 29 rubc. Dis seal tō ðam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Wōðnesdæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 17 rubc. Tō ðam ymbrene innan hærfaste on Frigedæg, Lk. Skt. 7, 36 rubc. Tō ðam ymbrene innan hærfeste on Sæternedæg, 13, 6 rubc. Fæstaþ ða feowor ymbrenu on twelf mōndum, ðe eow rihtlice æsette synd, Wulfst. 136, 17. ¶ *the form occurs also with riht prefixed*:—Āðas and wifunga æfre sindan tōcwedene heāhfæstōldagum and rihtymbrenum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25; Wulfst. 117, 15 note. [Perhaps both the Latin (*jejunia*) *quatuor temporum* and the English *ymb-ryne* (q. v.) may have a share in the formation of ymbren; cf. Germ. *quatember* and Swed. *tamper-dagar*.] v. following words.

ymbren-dæg, *es; m.* *An Ember-day*:—Wē forbeoðað ordāl and āðas frēolsdagum and ymbrendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3; Wulfst. 117, 15. Ða ðe heora lencten wel gefæsten and ða twelf ymbrendagas, 244, 20. ¶ *with riht prefixed*:—Dis synt ða rihtymbrendagas (*legitimi quatuor temporum dies*), ðe man mid rihte healdan seal; ðæt is, on kt. Martii, on ðære forman wucan; and kt. Iunii, on ðære æfteran wucan; and on kt. Septemb. on ðære þridan wucan; and on kt. Decembar, on ða nēstan wucan ær Cristes mæssan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33. Āðas sindon tōcweden frēolsdagum and rihtymbrendagum, L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 25. Gyf hwylc wydewe hý forlicge, bēte .i. gear, and rihtymbrendagas tō eācan ðæs geāres (*et insuper quatuor temporum legitimis anni diebus*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 30. [Ide Umbrīdāwes, Wodnesdāwes and Fridāwes, A. R. 70, 6. Embyrday, embyr angarium vel quatuor temporum, Prompt. Parv. 139. Icel. Imbru-dagar (taken from English).]

ymbren-fæsten, *es; n.* *The fast of the Ember-days*:—Ðæt man ælc beboden fæsten healde, sī hit ymbrenfæsten, sī hit lengctenfæsten, L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22. Ðæt ymbrenfæsten byð on ðissum mōnþe (*December*), Anglā viii. 311, 39. On ðam lenctenfæstene and on ælcum ymbren-fæstene, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 17. Feowor ymbrenfæstenu beoð on twelf mōndum, eallswā feowor tīman beoð, Anglā viii. 312, 14. Ymbren-fæstena healde man rihte, swā swā Scs. Gregorius Angelcýnne sylf hit gedibte, Wulfst. 272, 16; L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20.

ymbren-wicu, *an; f.* *A week in which Ember-days fall*:—. . . iii. Wōðnesdagas on .iiii. ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 9. [Ide ymbri wikis Wodnesdāwes and Fridāwes, A. R. 70, 6 note. Icel. Imbru-vika.]

ymb-ryne, *es; m.* I. *course of a moving body*:—Wæron sume gedwolmen ðe cwæðon, ðæt ælc man beo ācenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrð gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. II. *course of time, revolution, period*:—Des gearlica ymyrne ūs gebrinþe efne nū ða clānen tid Lenctenlices fæstenes, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Gyf hē (*the 29th of February*) byð forlāten unteald, ðærrihthe āwent eall ðæs geāres ymbryn[e] (*rene, v. l.*) þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12. Emrynes *lustrationis, circuli, curriculo annorum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 6. Āurnenum (*wucan*) emrene emenso hebdomadis *curriculo*, 428, 72. Se dæg bið ofer Eāstrum on ymbryne ðæs geāres, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 16. Iond ðære wucan emrene *per septimanæ circulum*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 4. Yruende geond gēres ymbiene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dærgena embrýnum *dierum circulis*, 27, 1. Embrenum *lustris*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 67. Ymyrnum, 493, 62. Ēfre ymbe geāres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. Be ðæs geāres ymbrenum *de temporibus*, 232, 5.

ymb-sēlan *to bind round, tie round*:—Siē unbunden (ymbunden, Lind.) t unsēled (= ymbsēled) *circumdaretur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42.

ymb-sætnung, e; f. I. *a siege*:—Emsætnungum *obsidione*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 40. II. *a sedition*:—Mid ðý gié gehereþ gefehto and ymbseþnungo (-e, Rush.) ymb burgum (v. ymb, I. 1 e, and sætnung: or under IP) cum audieritis *proelia et seditiones*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 9.

ymb-seaþwian *a look round, to behold*:—Ymbseceawade (-seceawade, Rush.) tō gesæanne hiā *circumspiciat uidere eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 32. Ymbseceawade (-seceawadun, Rush.) hiā *circumspiciens eos*, 3, 5. Ymbseceawade (-seceawade, Rush.) hine *intuitus eum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 42.

ymb-seceawendiþlice; adv. *Circumspectly*:—Mid ðý hē swā gemet-fæstlice and swā ymbseceawendiþlice hine sylfne on eallum ðingum beheold cum ita se moderate et *circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 937, 5.

ymb-seceawung, e; f. *Beholding*:—Embeþonc *vel* (embe)seceawung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Wer se ðe gidenceþ ymbseceawung (*circumspectionem*) Godes, Rtl. 46, 5; 84, 27.

ymb-seoinan; p. *scān To shine round, surround with brightness*:—Ðæs Hēhstan mægen ðe ymbseceþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36. Seó sunne ymbseofud ðone blindan, and se blinda ne gesið ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 32. Berhtnise Godes ymbseceān hiā (him ymbseceān, W. S.) *claritas Dei circumfulsit eos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 9. Hié leóht ymbseān, Andr. Kmbl. 2034; An. 1019. [þe schyre sunne hit umbeschon, Allit. Pms. 105, 455.]

ymb-scriþan; p. -scrāþ *To go round, revolve round*:—Rodor ymbscriþeþ ðōgora gehwilec ðisne middangeard, Met. 20, 208.

ymb-srýðan; p. *de To clothe*:—Ymbscrýðeþ eow mid Godes wæpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Mid hwam gē sýn ymbscrýðde *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25.

ymb-sellan; p. -sealde *To surround; circumdare*:—Ic ymbsylle *circumdabo*, Ps. Spl. 25, 6. Ðū ymbseles *circundas*, Rtl. 76, 1. Hē mid eallum ðyssum ða burh ymbsealde (*circumedit*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24; Ps. Th. 114, 3. Fýren wolcen ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 245, 31. Se sang in ymbhwyrft ymbsealde ðæt hūs, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 45. Mē ymbsealdon (*circumdede*)runt) þeode, Ps. Th. 117, 10, 12. Ymbsealdun (ym-, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 28. Hī mē ūtan ymbsealdan, Ps. Th. 87, 17. Ūtan ymbsele *circumda*, Kent. Gl. 157. Ymbsele *circumdet*, Rtl. 34, 7. Ymbsyllendum mē *circumdantibus me*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Seó fēmnas wæs ymbseald mid ðon campweorde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 24. Sondbergom ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Ða ymbsealde sint mid sixum eac fīðrum gefrætwað, Elen, Kmbl. 1480; El. 742.

ymb-seon *to behold, look*:—Ic hine wolde biddan, ðæt hē sweotole ymbseawe sūð, east and west (cf. behealde hē on feower heale his, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), hū widgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 5. [For þi oure soile or þou seke usme þe betyme, Alex. (Skt.) 3728.]

ymb-seon beholding. v. ymb-sin.

ymb-set, es; n. *Siege, blockade*:—Ðæt gær ymbsetes ðære Beadonescan dūne *annum obsessionis* *Badonici montis*, Bd. I, 16; S. 484, 22. Hē ne mihte ne mid gefeohte ne mid ymbsete (*obsidione*) ða burh ābreccan ne gegān, S. 542, 19. [O. H. Ger. umbi-sez *obsidio*.]

ymb-seten[n], e; f. *A row of vines*:—Oemsetinne wiingeardes *amtes* (=antes?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 17. v. ymb-settan, II; seten, II.

ymb-settenness, e; f. *Besieging, siege*:—Ðæt hý sceoldon ðam Gode paucian ðe hý gefrīðode fram ðære ymbsettenesse, and fram ðære hergunge ðara twēga kyninga, Ps. Th. 45, arg.

ymb-sætnung. v. ymb-sætnung.

ymb-settan; p. te. I. *to set round, put round, surround*:—Hē ymbseteþ ūtan lic and fepre on healfre gehware hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3; Ph. 204. Beād hē ūt scyppýrde and landfyrde, and ðæt land eall ūtan embsette, Chr. 1072; Erl. 210, 31. Giarn ān and gifylde copp mid æcede ymbsette and tō rōde ða drinca salde him *currens unus et implens spangiam aceto circumponensque calamo potum dabat ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 15, 36. Ymbsetton (ymsetton, Rush.) ī ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, Blickl. Homl. 11, 16. Ymbseted mid ðām wāgum his mis-dæda, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 14. Ymbsett mid fāgnesse *circumdatus variatē*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10. Mid hwilcum feōndum heō ymbset bið, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. Emset *glomeratus, circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 47. Ða heargas ðara deofolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hī ymbsette wæron *fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39.

II. *to plant with something.* v. ymb-seten;—Ic embsette *consero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 56. Eā mid treowum ymbset *amnis*, i. 54, 16. [How Iulus Iesu oft umsette (bisette, v.l.), C. M. 195. Alle umset with emys, Pr. C. 1250. O. H. Ger. umbi-sezzen.]

ymb-sin (-seon), e; f. *Beholding, regard*:—Clānum gisceawiga wē ymbseāne *puro cernamus intuitu*, Rtl. 35, 37.

ymb-sirwan; p. -sirwade, -sirrede. I. *to deliberate about* an evil deed:—Swā micel tōscedā is betwuh ðære beðōhtan synne, ðe mon longe ymbsirweþ, and ðære ðe mon færlīce durhtieð, swā ðætte se ðe ða synne gesireþ, ægder ge gesyngað ge eac hwilum on ormdōnesse gewit . . . For ðām sint tō manianne ða ðe lange ymbsirweþ ðæt hī ongieten hū micel

† wite hī sculun habban beforan ðām oðrum *hoc ergo praecipitatione lapsi per consilium pereuntes differunt, quod, cum hi a statu iustitiae peccando concidunt, plerumque simul et in laqueum desperationis cadunt . . . Admonendi ergo sunt, ut hinc colligant, qui in culpa etiam se per consilium ligant*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4–31. II. *to lie in wait for*:—Se ðe hine ne ymbsirwede (-sirwede, ymbesierede, v.l.) *qui non est insidiatus* (Ex. 21, 13), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 24.

ymb-sittan; p. -sæt, pl. -sæton; pp. -seten. I. *to sit or be round, (1) to sit at table, meat, etc.*:—Ðæt hié mē þegon, symbol ymbseāton, Beo. Th. 1132; B. 564. Hý twēgen sceolon tæffe ymb sittan, Exon. Th. 345, 2; Gn. Ex. 182. Ða ymb sittendan *circumsedentes*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 31; *convivae*, 5, 5; S. 618, 16; Ap. Th. 15, 6; 17, 4. (1 a) *to sit at council, be engaged about*:—Hī ān geþeah ealle ymbseāton *cogitaverunt consensum in unum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. (2) *to be around, be neighbouring.* v. ymb-sittend;—Ðām ðe ūs ymb sittap *his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hī prætiap gehwider ymb sittenda oþra þeoda, Met. 25, 14. II. *to beset*:—Ic ymb sittibe *obsideo*, Ælf. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 3. Fearras fætte ymbseāton mē tauri *pingues obsederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ðā com micel werod werigra gasta and ðis hūs ūtan ymbseāton (*domum hanc et exterius obsedit*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2.

II a. as a term of war, to besiege, invest:—Ðīne fýnd ðe ymb sittap mid ymbtrymme *circumdabunt te inimici tui ullo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35. Hē ymbset ða burh (*circumedit Eglon*), Jos. 10, 34. Eādmund ymbset Anlaf cýning and Wulfstan arcebiþcop on Legraceastre, Chr. 943; Erl. 117, 16. Ælle and Cissa ymbseāton Andredescester, 491; Erl. 14, 5; 885; Erl. 82, 20. Hié ymbseāton ān geweorc, 894; Erl. 91, 7. Ymbseāton, 1011; Erl. 145, 8. Ymb sittap ða burg suide gebyrðelice *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 19. Ða hié hæfdon Cirinen ða burh ymbseten, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 18. Hē besierede ðæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfden, 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2; Ps. Th. 12 arg. [O. H. Ger. umbi-sizzan *obsidere*.] v. ymb-sittan.

ymb-sittend, es; m. *One living on the borders of another's country, a neighbour*:—Gif ic ðæt gefricge, ðæt ðec ymb sittend (*those that sit on thy borders*) egesan þýwap, Beo. Th. 3658; B. 1827. Him æghwylc ðara ymb sittendra hýran sceolde, 18; B. 9; Elen. Kmbl. 65; El. 33. Ymb sittendra, Beo. Th. 5461; B. 2734. Wē synd gewordene eallum edwīstæf ymb sittendum *facti sumus in opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 4; 88, 34.

ymb-smea(g)ung. v. embe-smea(g)ung.

ymb-snidenness, e; f. *Circumcision*:—Wēn is ðæt eower sum nyte hwæt sý ymb snidennys, Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Se intinga ðære æftran ymb snidennysse, Jos. 5, 6. Beoð eðstulle heortan mid dæghwoulicere ymb snidennysse æfeormode, Homl. Th. i. 98, 14. Mōyses eow sealde ymb snidenisse, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Ða ealdan ymb snidenysse, Shr. 47, 18.

ymb-sniþan; p. -snāþ, pl. -snidon *To circumcise*:—On restedæge gē ymb sniðeþ mann, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Abraham ymb snið his sunu, Gen. 17, 23. Ðæt stānene sex, ðe ðæt cild ymb snið, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Hié æghwelcum cnihtcilde ymb snidon ðæt werlice lim, Shr. 47, 20. Hē hine læt ymb sniðan mid scearpum flinte, Wulfst. 195, 9. Ymb sniþan (ymb snýðan, v.l.), Lk. Skt. i. 59. Ðæt ðæt cild emsnyden (ymb-, v.l.) wære, 2, 21. Ymb sniden, Homl. Th. i. 90, 14, 18, 30. Heora fæderas wæron ymb snidene, Jos. 5, 4. [Embsniþen mid ane ulintsexe, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 27.]

ymb-spannan *to span round*:—Swyle tō ðon swīpe āswollen ðæt hine mon nā mid twām handum ymb spannan (*circumplecti*) mihte, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7.

ymb-spræc, e; f. *Speech about a subject, talk*:—Be ðysum is oft mycel ymb spræc (ymbe-, emb-, v.l.) *there is often much discussion about this*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 9. Ne beoð gē āfyrhte ðurh geswince ðæs langsuman færlædes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymb spræce *nec labor vos itineris, nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant* (Bd. 1, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2.

ymb-spræce; adj. *Talked about*:—Geond ðās eorþan æghwær sindon hiora gelican hwōn ymb spræc, Met. 10, 59.

ymb-sprecan *to speak about something*:—Alle yfle ymb spræcon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. 19, 7.

ymb-standan; p. -stōð; pp. -standen. I. *to stand about or around*:—Dis folc ðæt hēr ymb standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7; Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. Eall seó gesomnung brōþra and sweostra on twā halfe singende ymb stōdon (*circumstare*), Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 9. ¶ pres. part. used substantively:—Hē sceal grētan his ymbstandendan, and hig him sceolon andswarian, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23.

II. *to surround*:—Mē ymb stōdan strange manige *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, 16, 10. Hī biop ūtan ymbstandene (*printed* -standende, but see ūtan ymbstandne, Met. 25, 7) mid miclon geferscipe hiora þegna *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 4. [He saw how þe laddes wode Hauelok his louerd umbistode, Hav. 1875. O. H. Ger. umbi-standan *circumstare, circumdare*.] v. next word.

ymb-standend, es; m. *A by-stander*:—Hī ānra gehwlcum ymb standendra forsæton heafodsiēna, Cd. Th. 150, 8; Gen. 2488. Ðā cwæð

se cāsere tō dām embstandendum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 275. Sum mon of dām ymbstondendum *quidam de circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 47.

ymb-standenness *glosses circumstantia*, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 140, 3; Rtl. 179, 9; 182, 16; Ps. Surt. 30, 22.

ymb-strican; *p.* -strāc *To rub round* so as to smooth:—Gif ðæs dolges ðfras synd tō heā ymbstric mid hāte isene *if the edges of the wound are too high, pass a hot iron round*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 5.

ymb-styrian *to stir about*, Upret:—Ymbstyreþ ðæt hūs evertit domum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 8.

ymb-swæpe, an; *f.* *A roundabout way, digression*. Cf. ymb-swāpan, I:—Ymbswæpe *ambages*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 13. [Cf. O. H. Ger. umbi-suaifan *amicum*: Ger. um-schweif.]

ymb-swāpan; *p.* -swēop; *pp.* -swāpen. I. *to sweep about* (of the motion of waves):—Ða ȝpa weollan and ymbsweōpan and æghwonene ðæt scyp fyldon *verrentibus undique et implere incipientibus navem fluctibus*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42.

II. *to wrap round*:—Ymbswāpen *circumdata*, Ps. Surt. Spl. C. 44, 10, 15. Emswāpen *circumacta, circumdata*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 45. [M. H. Ger. umbe-swief; *p.*]

ymb-panc, es; *m. n.*: -þanca, an; *m.* *Thought about a matter, consideration, attention*:—Embeþonc *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 26. Mid micelum embþance *magna animaduersione*, Anglia xiii. 373, 106. Hiē eallneg ræswaþ and ondrædaþ ðæt hī mon tælan wille and beoð eallneg mid ðæm ymbþoncan (-ðonce, Cott. MSS.) ābisgode and ofdrædde *dum deprehendi metuunt, semper pavidis suspicionibus agitantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 7. Ðæt hī ongieten mid wærllice ymbþonce *ut cauta circumspectione considerent*, 58; Swt. 445, 5. Ðætte hē ðone ymbþonc ðæs wærsipes ne forlæte *ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, 35; Swt. 237, 17. Hwæt sceolau ūs, oþþe hwæt dōþ ūs ðara worda ymbþonc? *Tō morgenne wē beoþ gesēmdē of what use are considerations of the words, or what will they do for us? To-morrow we shall be at one on the matter*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 12. [Clene wasshen of þe embeþonke of fleshliche lustes *a mollitie fluxae cogitationis purgata*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 2.]

ymb-peahtian; *p.* ode *To deliberate, consider*:—Ða ðe longe ær ymbþeahtigeaþ, and hit ðonne on lāsd ðurhtioð *qui consulto peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 31. Ða ðe ær ðenceaþ tō syngianne and ymbþeahtiaþ ær hī hit ðurhtion *qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, 433, 32. Hī beoð ðæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbþeahtiaþ *tardius peccatum solvitur, quod et per consilium solidatur*, 435, 2. Ðæt leoht him ða stōwe was outȝynde, ðe (ðær, Bd. S. 575, 12) heoð ær ymbþeahtedon, Bd. 4; 7; M. 284, 20.

ymb-pencan; *p.* -þōhte *To consider*:—On ððre wisan sint tō manienne ða ðe mid færllice luste biōð oferswidde, on ððre ða ðe lange ymbþenceaþ and ðeahtiaþ and swā weorðaþ beswicene *aliter admonendi sunt, qui repentina concupiscentia superantur, atque aliter qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 34. Ic ymbþōhte ðecernan, Mt. Kmb. p. 1, 3. Ne beoð gē ymbþencende hū ððde hwæt gē specon *nolite solliciti esse qualiter aut quid respondeatis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 11. [Þatt te birrþ ummeþenkenn hu þu mihtst cwemenn þin Drihtin, Orm. 1240. He umthoght him what was best, Met. Homl. 79, 26.]

ymb-preodian *to deliberate*:—Embdrydiendra *circumvenientium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 30. *v.* preodian and next word, and cf. ymb-cyme.

ymb-preodung, e; *f.* *Deliberation*:—Ymbþriodung (-dritung, Erfurt Gl.) *deliberatio*, Txis. 55, 644. Ymbþriodung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 20. Ymbþrydung, 138, 45.

ymb-pringan; *p.* -þrang; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng round, crowd round, surround*:—Hine F and M ūtan ymbþringaþ, Salm. Kmb. 256; Sal. 127. Hī ymbþrungon mē *circumderunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11. Ymbþrungon, 21, 17. Ymþrungon, 16, 9. Ic mē nā ondræde þūsēnd folces, þeah hī mē ūtan ymbþringen *non timebo millia populi circumdantis me*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Embþringen *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. [O. H. Ger. umbi-dringan *stipasse*.]

ymb-pringend, *v.* ymb-hringend.

ymb-trymian, -trymman; *p.* -trymede, -trymde. I. *to surround*:—Engla werod embtrymmaþ ðone mæran kyning mihte and drymme, Wulfst. 137, 15. Ymbsyllende ymbtrymedon mē *circumdantes circumderunt me*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Ymbtrymdon, 17, 5, 6; Ps. Lamb. 16, 9; 21, 13. Mid micelum fæmna heāpe ymbtrymed, Ap. Th. 23, 16. II. *to fortify, protect, support*:—Ic ymbtrymme munio, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 1. Hig ymbtrymedon ða byrgene *muniturunt sepulchrum*, Mt. Kmb. 27, 66. Hwæt getācniāþ ða Truman castra būtan hwurfulu mōd, getrymedu and ymbtrymedu mid lytelice lādunge? *quid per civitates munitas exprimitur, nisi suspectae mentes et fallaci semper defensione circumdatae?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 8. Hiericho seō burh was mid weallum ymbtrymmed and fæste belocen *Jericho clausa erat atque munita*, Jos. 6, 1. Ic eom embtrymed *fulcior, sustentor*, Wulck. Gl. 245, 26.

ymb-trymning, e; *f.* *A fortification*:—Ymbtrymninge oððe fæstnys munimen, Ælf. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 3. Ðine fynd ðe ymbittāþ mid ymbtrymninge *circumdabunt te inimici tui uallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35.

ymb-tȝnan; *p.* de *To enclose, surround*:—Deāh man ðone gārsecg mid isene ūtan ymbtȝnde, Wulfst. 146, 27.

ymb-tyrnan (1) *to turn round*:—Feower and twēntig tīda beoð āgāne, ær ðan ðe heo beoð ēne ymbtyrnd, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. (2) *to surround*:—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15.

ymb-ūtan *about, around, without*. I. *prep.* (1) *local*, (a) *with dat.*:—Ðam nis nān wuht bufan, ne nān wuht benȝpan, ne ymbūtan, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 19. Hū wīdgil sint wolcnum ymbūtan heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6. (b) *with accus.*:—Geseah se Hælend mycle menigeo ymbūtan hyne (*circum se*), Mt. Kmb. 8, 18. Hē wand him ymbūtan ðone deaðes beām, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 492. Ymbūtan ðone weall is se mæsta dīc, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Suā suā se here sceolde biōn getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, suā sculon beōn getrymed ða word ðæs sacerdes ymbūtan ðæt mōð his hiēromonna *quasi obsidio circa civitatem Jerusalem voce praedicatoris ordinatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 1. Hwī sece gē ymbūtan eow ða gesāþa ðe gē oninnan eow habbaþ geset? *quid extra petitis intra vos positam felicitatem?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 4. Onginne hē sēcan oninnan him selfum ðæt hē ær ymbūtan hine sōhte, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22; Met. 22, 7. Munt is hine ymbūtan, gylden weal, Salm. Kmb. 510; Sal. 255; Ps. Th. 124, 2. Liegaþ mē ymbūtan grundlas, Cd. Th. 24, 24; Gen. 382. Hine ymbūtan hālgē herefēðan blīcaþ, Exon. Th. 62, 35; Cri. 1012. Standan ymbēutan ða eardung-stōwe *stare circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24; Ex. 29, 20; Lev. 3, 2. (2) *about, concerning*:—Hī ne gesāwon sunðbiūde, ne ymbūtan hī ne herdon, Met. 8, 14.

II. *adv.* (1) *alone*:—Fȝr bið ymbūtan on æghwylcum, Cd. Th. 280, 34; Sat. 264. Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla preāt ymbūtan farap, Exon. Th. 58, 1; Cri. 929. Hit bið sinbyrnde and ymbūtan hit ððra stōwa forbernd, Mt. 8, 53. Glīdeþ æg ymbūtan, 20, 171. (2) *with other adverbs*:—Se sciphere sigelede west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Sum hund scipa fōron sūð ymbūtan, and sum feowertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Tō farenne eāst ymbūtan, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 29. Ða ongon hē sprecan swīpe feorrau ymbūtan *velut ab alio orsa principio disseruit*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. For ðam folce ðe hēr ymbūtan stent, Jn. Skt. 11, 42. Ealla ða neāhstōwa ðær ymbūtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22; Cd. Th. 154, 3; Gen. 2550. Hū sunnu ðær sceiþe ymbūtan, 286, 15; Sat. 352. Ymbēutan, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. *v.* ymb.

ymb-wæfan; *p.* de *To wrap round, to clothe*:—Ymbwæfd mid fægnyssum *circumacta uarietatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15. [Þe brawden byrne umbewewud þat wyȝ, Gaw. 581.]

ymb-wærlan; *p.* de *To turn round*:—Ymbwærlde tō ðæm wīfe *conversus ad mulierem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 44, 9. Ymbwærlde (-wælde, Lind.), Rush. 9, 55.

ymb-weaxan *to surround*:—Seo burh wæs ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *saxum mirae asperitatis et altitudinis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. [Ger. um-wachsen.]

ymb-wendan *to turn round, convert, avert, move, change*:—Ymbuendest *conversas* (but the Latin is *p. part. ac. pl. f.*), Rtl. 114, 34. Ymbuende on bæcgglung *conversa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 14. Ymbwoend *averte*, Rtl. 8, 37; 15, 25. Ymbwoendendum *vellentibus*, 19, 15. Siē ymbuendend *inmutatur*, 96, 13. Siē ymbuendodo *moveatur*, 167, 1.

ymb-wendedlic, *v.* un-ymbwendedlic.

ymb-wending *glosses vegetatio*, Rtl. 17, 1; *conversatio*, 63, 8.

ymb-weorpan; *p.* -wearp *To throw round, surround*:—Þurh lyft-gelāc lēges blāstas weallas ymbwurpon, Andr. Kmb. 3104; An. 1555. [Cf. Ger. um-werfen.]

ymb-wīcian *to encamp about a place*:—Heht ymbwīcigeān Æthanes byrig mearclandum on (castrametati sunt in Etham in extremis finibus solitudinis, Ex. 13, 20), Cd. Th. 181, 22; Exod. 65.

ymb-windan; *p.* -wand. I. *to wind* (intrans.) *round, encompass*:—Rāpas synfulra ymbwindon mē *funes peccatorum complexi sunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 61. II. *to wind* (trans.) *about, wind round*:—Ymbuundon *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. [O. H. Ger. umbi-wintan *amicire*.]

ymb-wlātend, es; *m.* *A spectator, observer*:—Beo ðū emwlātent dīn esto *catascopus tui*, Lchdm. i. lx, 11. Emwlātend(o)um *spectatoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 64. *v.* tid-ymbwlātend.

ymb-wlātian *to contemplate, observe*:—Ic ymbwlātige *contemplor*, Ælf. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 12.

ymb-wlātung, e; *f.* *Contemplation, look, regard*:—Ymbwlātung *aspectus*, Ælf. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 5. Emwlātunge *contemplationis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 20. *Spiritus* gāst belimpþ tō ðære sāwle ymbwlātunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 182. Emwlātunge *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49. Wīdgille emwlātunge *passivus oculorum obtutus*, 405, 64. *v.* emb-wlātung.

ymb-writan *to cut round, circumscribe*:—Hine eāc ymbwrit mid swardo on .iiii. healfa, Lchdm. ii. 346, 26.

ymb-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte. I. *to surround with works*:—Hē mid eallum dȝssum ða burh on mycelre heānesse ymbworhte (*v. l.*

ymbsealde. v. ymb-sellan), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24 note. Byrig ðære ðe mid nāne wealle ne bið ymbworht *urbis absque murorum ambitu*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 21. **II. to weave**:—Ymbworhton bēge *plectentes coronam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 29.

ymel (emel, q. v.), e; f. *A canker-worm*:—Ymel *gurgulio* (=curculio), Ællic. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7.

ymele, an; f. *A scroll, leaf of paper*:—Ymele *sceda vel scedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 15. Ymele *scedula*, 46, 69. Ðæt ðū ðās āne synne, ðe on ðyssere ymlan stent, þurh ðīne gebedu ādilige, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 642.

ymen, hymen, es; m. *A hymn*:—Ymen (*hymnus*) eallum hāligum his, Ps. Spl. 148, 14; Ps. Surt. 64, 2. Æfter ðysum is ymen tō singenne, R. Ben. 33, 12. Mid ferse and mid ymene (imene, v. l.), 41, 5. Ymen *hymnum*, Ps. Surt. 39, 4; 64, 14; 118, 171. Hē was ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3; 151, 9. Ymmon, Rtl. 184, 25. Hymen, Ps. Surt. 136, 3; ii. p. 203, 35. Ymenas and capitula rādīga sȳn ānum gemete gehealdene, R. Ben. 43, 2. On ymnum in *hymnis*, Ps. Spl. 99, 4. Ymenum, Ps. Surt. 99, 4. Mīne weleras ðē wordum belcettaþ ymnas *eructant labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. [From Latin.] v. hymen.

ymen-bōc; f. *A book of hymns*:—Ymenbēc missenlice metre *librum hymnorum diversio metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36.

ymener (ymnere?), es; m. *A book of hymns*; hymnare, hymnarium:—Thær synd twā Cristes bēc, and i mæssebēc, and i ymener, and i salter, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 32. Hymneres tācen is ðæt mon wæge brādīga his hand and rære up his litan finger, Techm. ii. 121, 9. ii. salteras, and se saltere swā man singð on Rōme, and .ii. ymneras, Chart. Th. 430, 13.

ymen-sang, es; m. *A hymn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3, 4.

ymesene (-sēne?), adj. *Sightless, blind*:—Sum ymesene man mid wōpe his fēt gesōhte, biddende his hæle. Laurentius mearcode rōdetācen on ðæs blindan eāgan, and hē ðærhite beorhtlice geseah, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

ymest. v. yfera, yfemest; *adu*.

yna, Techm. ii. 126, 14 (see under tūn, I), where it is printed with a space before y, as if a letter were wanting in the MS. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 2, takes the word as the gen. pl. of yne=onion.

ynce, es; m. *An inch*:—Wund ynces (inces, v. l.) lang, L. Alf. pol. 45; Th. i. 92, 18, 19. Gif ofer ynce scilling; æt twām yncum, twēgon, ofer þrȳ, .ii. scill. L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 17. Hē (*Adam*) was vi and cx ynca lang, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 20. [Wunde feouwer unchene long, Laym. 23970. From Latin.]

yndan in ða belocenan yndan wega *competa clausa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 11. For betȳndan? cf. betȳndan wega *gelætan competitiva clausa*, 132, 52.

yndse. v. yntse.

ynne-leāc (yne-), es; n. *Onion*:—Ynnelaec, hynnīlaec, ynnilēc *ascalonium*, Txs. 43, 229. Ynnīlaec *cepa*, 49, 448. Ynnelēc *scalonīa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 57; *unio*, 68, 62. Ynelēc *ungio*, 286, 9. [Latin *unio*.] v. enne-leāc.

yntse, yndse, an; and ynts (?), e; f. *An ounce*:—Genim huniges ānre yndsas gewāge, Lchdm. i. 76, 11. Ānre yndsas (ynsan, v. l.) gewihte, 248, 8. Dō alwan āne yntsas tō, ii. 60, 5; 190, 9. Āne yntsas, iii. 74, 19. Ēlc wifmon hæfde āne yndsas golde *uxores singulas auri uncias*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21. Fiftig yntsena seolfres *quingaginta siclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Preōra yntsena gewihte . . . six yntsena . . . preōra yntsena (yntsas, v. l.), Lchdm. i. 150, 16–18. [Latin *uncia*.]

yplen. v. ypplen.

yppan; p. te. **I. to bring up or forth**:—Ypte *depromsit* (decies senas de cespite ruris fruges depromsit, Ald. 139), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 18; 27, 5.

II. to disclose, reveal, declare, manifest:—Hē fȳwep him and yppeþ earmra manna misgemynd, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Hē ða unrōtnesse his heortan mid his andwlitan tācunge ypte and cȳdde *tristitiam cordis vultu indice probebat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðæt hē þeōdscipes gehyld mid his sylfes dāde fȳwde (ypte, v. l.) and cȳdde (*propria actione prae monstraret*), 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ypte and cȳdde *ederet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 5. Ðæt wē hit for ðȳ yppen ðæt mon God herige *ea ostendenda sunt, ut laudem coelestis Patris augeamus*, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 4. Ic ne deær yppan (*pandere*) ðē dīgla ūre, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 13. Ypped *oriundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 65. On his āgenum dagum ypped weorðeþ sōðfæstnes *orietur in diebus ejus iustitia*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. Ypped eard in mægne ðīnum *exortus es in virtute tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 9. Ðæt ypped was *prolatum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 75.

III. to come forth, (1) *to proceed*:—Of andwlitan ðīnum dōm mīn yppe *de vultu tuo iudicium meum prodeat*, Ps. Spl. 16, 3. (2) *to be disclosed*:—Sōna ðæt yppeþ, swā hwæt swā ðē geswefnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 154, 23. v. forþ-, ge-yppan, uppan, and next word.

yppe; adj. *Brought to light, disclosed, manifest*:—Gif hē hit ðonne derneþ and weorðeþ ymb long yppe, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7; 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Ðonne mon beam on wuda forbærne and weorðe yppe on ðone ðe hit dyde, 43; Th. i. 128, 18. Nānges þinges mære þearf nāre ðonne his unrīht ypte wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Ðonne him þince ðæt hē spiwe, ðæt byð swā hwæt swā hē āna wiste, ðæt hit

weorðeþ yppe (geypped, v. l.), Lchdm. iii. 170, 27. Mid Sigelwarum sōð yppe weard, dryhtlic dōm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Gif ðis yppe bið, Elen. Kmbl. 870; El. 435.

yppe, an; f. *A raised place*, (1) *a look-out place*:—Yppe *vel* weardsteal *spectacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 35. (2) *a stage, platform*:—Glīgmanna yppe *orcestra vel pulpitis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 36. (3) *a dais, the raised floor in a hall*. Cf. *Icel. pallr for this sense*:—Eode æþeling (*Beowulf*) tō yppan, ðær se oþer was, Hrōdgār grētte, Beo. Th. 3634; B. 1815. (4) *the upper part of a house, an upper chamber*:—Yppe (Ep. Gl. uppae) in *aestivo caenaculo, ubi per aestatem frigus captant*, Txs. 70, 553. Hiē ealle on yppan wunedon (cf. in *coenaculum ascenderunt ubi manebant*, Acts i. 13), Blickl. Homl. 133, 26.

ypping, e; f. **I. manifestation**:—Ypping *manifestatio* (*epiphania*), Rtl. 195, 24. **II. what mounts up** (?), applied to the water of the Red Sea which had risen up on either side of the track followed by the Israelites. Cf. *Holmweall āstāh, merestreām mōdig*, Cd. Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467; and multon meretorras, 208, 16; Exod. 484:—Synfullra sweōt sālūm hunnon, sidðan hiē onbugon (on bogum, MS.) brūn[e] yppinge (cf. for the epithet brūne fȳða, Andr. Kmbl. 1038; An. 519), mōdewāga mæst the host of sinners lost their lives, after the brown waters that had towered aloft broke over them, Cd. Th. 209, 13; Exod. 498. Cf. ypplen.

ypping-iren, es; n. *The name of some tool, a croubar* (?):—Hē sceal fela andlōmena habban . . . mattuc, ippingiren, sear, culter and eac gādiren, Anglia ix. 263, 3.

ypplen, yplen, es; n. *A top, summit*:—Ypplene *fastigio*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 47. Ðā āgeolewedan yplenu *crocata cacumina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 13. *ȳr the name of the rune for y, a bow* (?):—ȳr byð æðelinga wyn and fȳrdgeatwa sum, Ruic pm. Kmbl. 344, 29; Rūn. 27. The letter occurs Exon. Th. 50, 14; Cri. 800; 284, 28; Jul. 704; Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. [*Icelandic* has *ȳr*; gen. *ȳs* a yew, also a bow, as the name of the Runic y.]

ȳr. For words beginning with *ȳr*- see *ir*-.

ȳrf-cwealm, es; m. *Murrair*:—Hēr com ærest se myccla ȳrfcwaln on Angfeclinn, Chr. 986; Erl. 131, 6. v. orf-cwealm.

ȳrfe (cf. orf; or (?) irfe, q. v.), es; n. *Cattle*:—For ān eowre ȳrfe sceal beon hēr *oves tantum vestrae et armenta remaneant*, Ex. 10, 24. Gnætta wēron gewordene on mannun and on ȳrfe (*in iumentis*), 8, 17. Eft hȳwrfende was tō ðem ȳrfe and tō ðem ceāpe and tō heora gesetum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 6. ðægðer ge on mannun ge on gehwelces cynnes ȳrfe, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 14. Menn and ȳrfe (orf, v. l.) hī slōgon, 1010; Erl. 143, 28. Ðā ðæt land ærest mīn lāford mæ tō læt, ðā was hit ierfelæās (*omni pecunia caruit*) . . . And ic sælf ðæt ierfæ (*pecuniam*) tō gestrindæ . . . Ðonne is ðær nū irfæs (*pecuniae*) ðæs ðæs stranga winter lēfð hæfð nigon eald hrīdru, and feower and hundendlæftig ealdra swīna, Chart. Th. 162, 26–163, 4. v. irfe.

ȳrfe-leās; adj. *Without cattle, unstocked*:—Wæs ðæt land ierfelæās *omni pecunia caruit*, Chart. Th. 162, 28.

ȳrrest. v. wirrest.

ȳrse-binn [= ? ȳrsen- = ȳsern-: cf. Wülck. Gl. 142, 2 irsenhelm *cassis, where* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 4 has iren], e; f. *An iron box*:—ȳrsebinne (cf. hunigbinna, 264, 15), Anglia ix. 265, 1.

ȳsel, e; ysle, an; f. *A spark, cinder, an ash, ember*:—ȳsle *favilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 19; 66, 44; 284, 17; ii. 36, 53. On yslan in *favillam*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 31. Hē geseah hū ða ysla up flugon mid ðam smice *vidit ascendentem favillam*, Gen. 19, 28. Gē syndon dust and acsan and ysela, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 23. Heora wyrtuma bið swā swā windige ysla *radix eorum quasi favilla erit* (Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Ða yslan *cineres*, Exon. Th. 213, 13; Ph. 224. In onlīcnesse upp-āstīgendra yslena (ysla, v. l.) *instar favillarum ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Geong of ðām yselum (*de favilla*) eft āriseþ, Nar. 39, 7. Ic eom ysulum and axum genlifcod *assimilatus sum favillae et cineri* (Job 30, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 13. Bearwas wurdon tō axan and tō yslan, Cd. Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. Gebringeþ bān and yslan, ādes lāfe, eft ætsomme, Exon. Th. 216, 21; Ph. 271; 236, 18; Ph. 576. [On ashen and on iselen in *favilla et cinere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 18. I am bot erpe ful euel and use so blake, Allit. Pms. 60, 747. Isyl of fyre *favilla*, Prompt. Parv. 266 and see note. M. H. Ger. usele; and see Grif. i. 487: *Icel. usli a conflagration; a field of burning embers.*]

ȳslende *sending forth sparks*:—ȳslendra *favillantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 20.

ȳsopo, hysopo, an; f. *ysopo, indeclinable, or ysopon in oblique cases*. *Hyssop*:—Ðās wyrtle sculon tō lungenseāfe, bānwyr, . . . isopo, saluie, Lchdm. iii. 16, 8. Ysopan sceaf *fasciculum hyssopi*, Ex. 12, 22. Fram ðam heāgan cederbeāme tō ðære lytlan ysopan, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 5. Hysopan gefelcne, Lchdm. i. 160, 12. Bespreng mē mid ðīnum hāligdōme swā swā mid ysopon, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29. Of butran and of weaxe and of ysopo, Lchdm. ii. 244, 20. Genim ysopan, i. 254, 20. Wyll ysopon in buteran, iii. 22, 23; Ps. C. 73. Genim ysopo, Lchdm. i. 374, 18; 378, 21. [From Latin.]

ȳst, e; f. *ȳste*, es; m. (?) **I. a storm, tempest, whirlwind**:—

Mycel ýst windes *procella magna uenti*, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Windi ýst, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Mëtte hié micel ýst on sê, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. An mycel ýst *atrocissimus turbo*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 22. Hê sêde dæt dær tó cômê dæs strongestan windes ýste, and dæt se swá stronglice hrure on ða circan dæt ealle ða men ðe dær wæron lagon aþanede on ðære eorðan, ðþ dæt seó ondrysnlíce ýst fôrd geleórep, Shr. 81, 19-27. Dæs norþ-anwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21. Norðerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Swá swá hradu ýst windes scip tóbrycd, Ps. Th. 47, 6. Gást ýstes *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 25. Mid dý storme and mid dære ýste onwend *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. On ýste mæstre *tempestate maxima*, Scint. 15, 18. Stormes ýste *tempestatis turbine*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 22. Mid swifre ýste *precipiti turbine*, Germ. 392, 73. Ýst *procellam*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 29. Hê ýste mæg oncyrran, dæt hi (=heó?) windes hweodu weorðep smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ís and ýste ealra gástas ðe his word willap wyrcean *glacies, spiritus procellarum, quae faciunt verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Ðonne sê gemengap micla ýsta, Met. 5, 9. Æfter ðam ýpum úra geswinca ýsta gehwilere, 21, 15. Ýsta *procellarum*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. C. T. 10, 7. Swá dæt twig, dæt bið acorfen of ðam treówe and áworpen on micclum ýstum, Skt. ii. 30, 192, 207. Ðara geþóhta ýstum *cogitationum procellis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Æfter eallum ðam ýstum and ðam ýpum úra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. II. *rough water, surge*:—Ýst *austus, recessus et accessus maris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 10. [O. Sax. *üst a storm of wind*: O. H. Ger. *unst procella, nimbus, tempestas, turbo*.]

Ýstan; *p. te To be stormy*:—Ýstend *ferventis (oceani)*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 57.

Ýstig; *adj.* I. *stormy, tempestuous*:—Windig sumer and ýstig, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. II. *of storm*:—Ýstige gástas *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Th. 106, 24.

Ýtan; *p. te To put out, (1) to put out a person from a place, expel, banish*:—Hér man ýtte út Ællgár eorl, ac hê com sôna inn ongeán þur Gryflines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 35. (2) *to put out a thing from one's possession, alienate, give away*:—Hê nâ mynstres æhta ne ýte, ne nâ myrre neque *prodigus sit, aut stirpator substantie monasterii*, R. Ben. 55, 4. v. á-ýtan; úttan, and next word.

Ýtend, *es*; *m. A waster, destroyer*:—Wéstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 64. v. ýtan.

Ýtera; *cpve.*: ýtemest; *spve. adj. Outer: outmost, extreme.* I. *local*:—Of helle ýteran *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Spl. T. 85, 12. On ðam ýttren *in ceteriore*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 69. On ða ýtran *in posteriora*, Ps. Spl. 77, 72. Ýtemeste *extremus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 39. Dæt ýtemeste land, dæt man hæt Thila, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Dæt hê gewæte his ýtemystan finger, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 6. On ða ýtemesta[n] sê *in extremis maris*, Ps. Spl. 138, 8. Ða ýtemestan endas ðære seglgarde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 46. Ða ýtemestan eorðbúende, Met. 10, 25. From feówerum foldan sceátum ðam ýtemestum, Exon. Th. 55, 7; Cri. 880. Æt ðam ýtemestan eorþan gemærum *usque ad ultimum terrae*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 25; 133, 35. Bind his ýtmestan limo mid byndellum, Lchdm. ii. 196, 12. II. *marking order or degree, later, lower; last, lowest*:—Gif munuc hine sylfne ýtttran (*inferiorem*) and unweorðtran talap þonne ænigne óþerne, R. Ben. 29, 11. Stande hê ealra ýtemest (*ultimus*), 68, 10; Scint. 21, 19. Ealra ýtemest *nouissima omnium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 32. Ágyrn fram ðam ýtemestan (*novissimo*) óð done fyrmestan, Mt. Kmb. 20, 8, 14. On ðam ýtemestan dæge, Jn. Skt. 6, 54. On ðam ýtemestan dæge his lifes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 18; 4, 8; S. 575, 30; Exon. Th. 172, 7; Gú. 1140. Æt ðam ýtemestan ende, 128, 34; Gú. 414. On ýtemestum síde *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Tó ðam ýtemestan gelæded, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 5. Ðæm étemestan hlête *suprema sortē*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 34. Ær ðú ágylyde ðone ýtemestan (*novissimum*) feorðlinge, Mt. Kmb. 5, 26; Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ýtemystan *infimam, minimam*, Germ. 403, 31. Swá beóð ða fyrmestan ýtemeste (*novissimi*), and ða ýtemestan fyrmeste, Mt. Kmb. 20, 16. Wurdap dæs mannes ýtemestan wyrstan ðonne ða ærran, 12, 45. On ýtemestum *in extremis*, Scint. 46, 15. Hê ða ýtemestan word (*ultima verba*) on ðam herenesse betýfnde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 12. III. *external*:—On ðam twám pundum is getacnod ægder ge ðæt ýttre ge ðæt inre, . . . Sume læwede tæcþ riht dæs ðe hi magon tócnáwan be ðam ýtttrum andgíttum, þeah ðe hi ne cunnon ða incundan deópnyse Godes lare ásméagan, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 14-22. Ðan incundum *internis*, ða ýtttran *exteriora*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 7; Scint. 226, 16. Ðú miht blissigan dæt ðære ðeóde sáwla purh ða ýtttran wuundra beóð getogene tó ðære incundan gife *gaudeas quia Anglorum animae per exteriora miracula ad interiorum gratiam pertrahuntur* (Bd. 1, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 132, 2. v. útera.

ýteren; *adj. Made of otter's skin*:—Berenne kyrtel odde ýterenne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 21.

Ýp, *e*; *f.* I. *a wave of the sea (lit. or fig.)*:—Flóð odde ýð *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. ii; Zup. 79, 2. Æð unde, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 23. Brim eft oncwæð, ýð óðerre, Andr. Kmb. 885; An. 443. Stunede sió brúne ýð wid óðre, Met. 26, 30. Wéðende ýða *frementes fluctus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 74. Ýða

flustra, 478, 57. Swá swá ýða for winde ða sê hréarþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25; Met. 27, 3; Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385; Ps. Th. 77, 53; Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rá. 76, 2. Ða sylfan ýða wæron áhafene ofer dæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ða ýða swygiap *siluerunt fluctus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ða ýða ðara costunga, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 21. Ýpe, Exon. Th. 188, 3; Az. 40; Cd. Th. 196, 8; Exod. 288. Ða wonhæwan odde swearhæwenan odde ýða *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66. Wonne ýða, Cd. Th. 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Sealte ýða, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Ýða hlúde, 64, 7. Ýða ofermetá, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. Ýða gehwære, 382, 2; Rá. 3, 15. Hreó wæron ýða, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548. Seó sê mót brúcan smyltra ýða, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Eástreám ýða, Cd. Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385. Ýða ful the sea, Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ýða yrfeward, Salm. Kmb. 163; Sal. 81. Ýða swengas, Elen. Kmb. 478; El. 239. Ýða drym, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Sæs swéges and ýða (*ýdana fluctum*, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Dæt scyp weard ofergeten mid ýðum (*fluctibus*), Mt. Kmb. 8, 24. Of ðam ýðum tótorfod, 14, 24. Hê gesette ýðum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. Flota was on ýðum, Beo. Th. 426; B. 210. Ofer ýðum, 3819; B. 1907. Hê ýðum stilde, Andr. Kmb. 902; An. 451. Sealtum ýðum, Cd. Th. 207, 26; Exod. 472. On ðam ýðum ðisse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22; Met. 4, 56. Æfter eallum ðam ýstum and ýpum úra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28; Met. 21, 54. Ealle ýða ðine *omnes fluctus tuos*, Ps. Spl. 87, 7; Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Ýða wréan, Exon. Th. 383, 28; Rá. 4, 17. Gán ofer sæs ýða, Blickl. Homl. 177, 18. Féran ofer sæs ýpe, Shr. 104, 34; Exon. Th. 72, 5; Cri. 1168; Beo. Th. 91; B. 46. Winter ýpe beleác, 2269; B. 1132. ¶ gen. pl. with words denoting the movement of the waves forming phrases = *the billowy sea*:—Ýða gelaac, Ps. Th. 118, 136; Exon. Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7. Ýða geswing, Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848; Andr. Kmb. 703; An. 353. Ýða geþræc, 1645; An. 824; Exon. Th. 381, 26; Rá. 3, 2; 404, 13; Rá. 23, 7. Ýða geþring, Andr. Kmb. 736; An. 368. Ýða gewaelc, 517; An. 259; Cd. Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455; Beo. Th. 932; B. 464; Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19. Ýða gewin, Beo. Th. 2942; B. 1469. Ýða ongín, Andr. Kmb. 931; An. 466. Ýða wylm, 1726; An. 865.

II. *in a collective sense, the wave, water, sea*:—Ýð, æðwella *flustra*, i. unda, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 67. Ýð up færeþ, Cd. Th. 195, 25; Exod. 282. Ýð (cf. gewinn ýða and landes, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35) wid lande ealneg winnþe, Met. 28, 57. Mec ýð sió brúne beleólc, Exon. Th. 471, 25; Rá. 61, 6.

III. *applied to a quantity of any liquid, flood as in floods of tears*:—Flóð ýðum weóll, Andr. Kmb. 3091; An. 1548. Blóð ýðum weóll, 2482; An. 1242. Swát ýðum weóll, 2552; An. 1277; Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Teagor ýðum weóll, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gú. 1314. II. *any liquid, water*:—Suæ húz in húsum gileáflura ðás ýð eft ástræge *quicquid in domibus fidelium haec unda resperserit*, Rtl. 121, 36. [Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 3. Þe wind þa sæ wraðete, uðen þer urnen, Laym. 4578. Þet uðen (undes, *v. l.*) ne stormes þet scip ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. Hit reled upon þe roze ýpes, Allit. Pms. 96, 147. O. Sax. *úðia*: O. H. Ger. *unda*: Icel. *unnr*, uðr.] v. ár-, flóð-, geofon-, líg-, sæ-, sealt-, water-ýp; ýpe.

Ýp-, v. íþ-

Ýpan to fluctuate. v. ýþian.

Ýp-bord, *es*; *n. A ship's side*:—Ðonne sêrófe snelle mægne árum bregðaþ ýðborde neáh (*sitting near the side of the ship*), Exon. Th. 296, 27; Cri. 57. Swá eow scipweardas ofer ýðbord (*speaking across the ship's side; cf. over-board*) unnan willaþ, Andr. Kmb. 595; An. 298. Cf. Bord oft onfeng ýða swengas, Elen. Kmb. 476; El. 238.

Ýpe, *an*; *f. A wave*:—Wé æthrynon mid úrum árum ða ýðan dæs deópan wælis . . . ða ýðan getácniap ðine deópane cræft, Anglia viii. 299, 38-41. v. ýp.

Ýp-faru, *e*; *f. The wave-course, the waves, sea*:—Swá ealne middan-geard mereflóð þeahthe, ða se apela wong on sund wid ýðfare gehælden stóð hreótra wæga eádig unweinnie *cum diluvium merisset fluctibus orbem, Deucalionaeas exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 22; Ph. 44. Sume on ýðfare wurdon watrum bisencte, on mereflóde, 271, 7; Jul. 478; Andr. Kmb. 1799; An. 902.

Ýp-gebland, *es*; *n. The tossing waves*:—Ýðgeblond up ástigeþ won to wolcnum, ðonne wind styrep læd gewidru, Beo. Th. 2750; B. 1373; 3190; B. 1593. Wæron ýðgebland eal gefælsod, eácne eardas, 3244; B. 1620.

Ýp-gewinn, *es*; *n. The wave-strife, the billows*:—Sumne hê feores getwæfde ýðgewinnes, Beo. Th. 2872; B. 1434. Holnwymlne neáh, ýðgewinn, 4815; B. 2412.

Ýþgian, ýþgung. v. ýþian, ýþung.

Ýþ-hengest, *es*; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Hê fêrde ðær hê wiste his ýðhengestas, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 16. [Cf. Icel. *unnar hestr a ship* (poet).]

Ýþ-hof, *es*; *n. A wave-house, a vessel*:—Ceólas létan æt sêfareore, ald ýðhofu, oncrum fæste, Elen. Kmb. 503; El. 252. Ongan ófostlice dæt hof (ýðhof is suggested by Grein, which would restore the missing alliteration) wyrcean, Cd. Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316.

Ýþian, ýþgian; *p. ode.* I. *to overflow (intrans.)* (1) *literal*:—

Ðā ȳðode ðæt flōd ofer eorþan *aquae diluvii inundaverunt super terram*, Gen. 7, 10. Ðæs flōdes wæteru ȳðedon ofer eorþan, 7, 6, 18. Burnon ȳþgodon (ȳðgadun, Surt.) *torrentes inundaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 23. Eðienne *redundans (torrens)*, Kent. Gl. 632. Ðæt ȳðigende flōd, ðe ða synfullan ādylegode, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 4. Swilc storm ȳðigende feóll *such a storm fell in torrents*, 184, 5. (2) figurative, *to be filled*:—Ðæs cyninges rice ge foreweard ge forþgang swā monigum and swā myclum styreussum wiþerweardra ðinga ȳþiaþ *cujus regni et principia et processus tot ac tantis redundare rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Ic ȳðgode mid synnum, swā sē mid ȳðum, Shrn. 140, 18. II. *to move in waves, to toss, roll*, (1) of the sea. v. ȳþung:—Ðæs ȳþiendan sēs *fluctivagi ponti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 61. Hē ða ȳðigendan sē mid ānre hāse gestilde, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 20. (2) of movement like that of the sea, *to wave*:—Sume sind gehātene *tropi* . . . swā swā is gecweden *fluctuare segetes*, ðæt æceras ȳðiaþ, for ðan ðe æceras farap on sumera, swā swā sē ȳðigende, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 295, 10. (3) figurative, *to fluctuate*. v. ȳþig:—His mōd bið swīde ȳðegende (icðegende, Hatt. MS.) and swīde ābisgod mid eorðlicra monna wordum *valde inter humana verba cor defluit*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 11. Swā bið ðis eorðlice lif oft ȳðgiende swā swā sē, 52; Swt. 409, 35. Seó sē getācnode ðās andwerdan woruld, ðe is swīþe ȳðigende for mislicum styrungum and eostnugum, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 23. Of ȳðigendre sē dyssere worulde, 290, 33. Ne syleþ hē sōðfæstum ðæt him ȳþende mōd innan breðre *non dabit fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. [O. H. Ger. undeōn *fluctuare, aestuare*.] v. on-ȳþian. ȳþig; adj. *Fluctuating, stormy*:—Dyssere ȳðegan worulde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 72.

ȳþ-lād, e; f. *A way across the waves*:—Gode þancedon ðæs ðe him ȳþlāde eāde wurdon, Beo. Th. 461; B. 228. ȳþ-lāf, e; f. *The shore left bare by the waves*:—Hié (*the sea-beasts*) mecum wunde be ȳðlāfe uppe lægon, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ofer ȳðlāfe on sē lædan, Andr. Kmbl. 998; An. 499. Dælan on ȳðlāfe ealde mādmas, Cd. Th. 215, 18; Exod. 585. ȳþ-lid, es; n. *A ship*:—Of ȳðlide, Andr. Kmbl. 555; An. 278. Ofer ȳðlid (-lid, MS.), 889; An. 445. ȳþ-lida, au; m. *A wave-traverser, a ship*:—Hē hēt him ȳðlidan gōðne gegyrwan, Beo. Th. 399; B. 198. ȳþ-mearh; gen.-meares; m. *A wave-steed, a ship*:—Sundhengestas, ealde ȳðmearas, Exon. Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Se micla hwæl bisenceþ sēlīþende, eorlas and ȳðmearas, 363, 5; Wal. 49. ȳþ-mere, es; m. *The billowy main*:—Hwonne up cyme æþelast tungla ofer ȳðmere ēstan līxan, Exon. Th. 204, 7; Ph. 94. ȳþung, ȳþgung, e; f. *Movement as of waves* (v. ȳþian, II. 1), *fluctuation* (v. ȳþian, II. 3):—Seó burh Naim is gereht ȳðung oððe styrung, Homl. Th. i. 492, 1. ȳðgunge, ȳðgunga *fluctuationem*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 54, 25; Ps. Surt. 54, 23; Blickl. Gl. ȳþ-wōrigende; adj. (ptcpl.) *Wave-wandering*:—Ða ȳþwōrigendan hūþa *fluctivagam praedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 71. ȳting, e; f. *A being out, away from home, a journey*:—Ða ðe on ȳtinge farap āhwyder *hi qui in via diriguntur* . . . Ða ðe on ȳtinge farap *exeuntes in viam*, R. Beu. 90, 8-12. Crist wolde on ȳtinge beón ācenned, Homl. Th. i. 34, 13. ȳtmest, ȳwan. ȳtera, iwan.

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